

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

PC4246 Quantum Optics

(Semester I: AY 2016-17)

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- 1 Please write your student number only on the answer book. Do not write your name.
- 2 This assessment paper contains 3 questions and comprises 3 printed pages (including this page).
- 3 Students are required to answer ALL questions.
- 4 The answers are to be written with ink pen only (no pencil).
- 5 This is a CLOSED BOOK examination.
- 6 Students should write the answers for each question on a new page.
- 7 The total mark is 40.
- 8 Mark for each question is shown in square bracket.
- 9 Programmable calculators are NOT allowed.

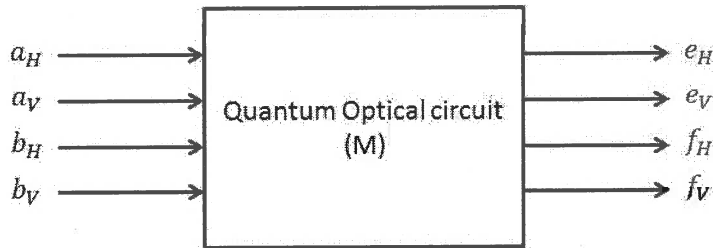
## PART A [4×5]

In this section please choose the most appropriate answer(s) and write it in your answer booklet. You need to show the work out wherever necessary to justify your choice.

**Q1.1** In case of electromagnetic field in a state  $|\psi\rangle$  is incident on a single photon detector like a photo multiplier tube the detected signal is proportional to:

- (A)  $\langle \hat{E}^\dagger \hat{E} \rangle$       (B)  $\langle \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \rangle$       (C)  $\langle \hat{E}^{(-)} \hat{E}^{(+)} \rangle$       (D) None of the above

**Q1.2** A black box with four input and out modes is sold to you as a generic quantum optical circuit:



The transformation matrix  $M$  (from input to output) corresponding to the box is found to be:

$$M = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & i & ix \\ x & 1 & ix & i \\ i & ix & 1 & x \\ ix & i & x & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

where  $x = e^{i\theta}$  and  $\theta$  is real.

With no further information, which is the following statement(s) can you infer from the box:

- (A) It is a genuine quantum optical circuit  
 (B) It is not a quantum optical circuit  
 (C) Nothing can be definitively said about the nature of the box

**Q1.3** A monomode two photon state  $|2\rangle_V$  (polarization modes only) where  $V$  denotes the vertical polarization mode, is incident on a photo detector. If the detector is an *ideal intensity detector* but can only detect right circular polarized photons, what fraction of the input intensity will be detected by the detector?

- (A) 1/2      (B) 0      (C) 1/4      (D) None of the above

**Q1.4** The eigenvalue of creation operator  $\hat{a}^\dagger$  is expressed in terms of complex number  $\alpha$  as:

- (A)  $\alpha^*$       (B)  $\alpha^\dagger$       (C)  $\alpha$       (D) None of the above

## PART B [12+8]

**Q2.** The quadrature operators are very useful in quantum optics and they are given by

$$\hat{X}_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{X}_2 = \frac{1}{2i}(\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger). \quad (3)$$

Consider a monomode superposition state in number basis  $|\psi\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + c_1|1\rangle$ , where  $|c_0|^2 + |c_1|^2 = 1$ . As we know, squeezing occurs when the variance ( $\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$ ) of the quadrature in a given state is below the variance in vacuum.

**Q2.1** Calculate the variance of quadratures  $\hat{X}_1$  and  $\hat{X}_2$  in state  $|\psi\rangle$  as a function of  $c_0$  and  $c_1$ .

**Q2.2** Express  $c_1$  in terms of  $c_0$  and a complex phase  $\phi$  as  $c_1 = (\sqrt{1 - |c_0|^2})e^{i\phi}$  and  $c_0^2 = |c_0|^2$ . Show for any of the quadratures ( $X_1$  or  $X_2$ ) squeezing occurs for certain values of parameter  $c_0$  and  $\phi$ . [reminder: the value in vacuum for the quadratures is 0.25].

**Q2.3** How does the previous result affect the uncertainty relationship between the quadratures?

**Q3.** Coherence of a state is partially characterized by the first ( $E^{(-)}E^{(+)}$ ) and second order ( $E^{(-)}E^{(-)}E^{(+)}E^{(+)}$ ) correlations  $g^{(1)}$  and  $g^{(2)}$ . In the following these correlations are verified on certain states:

**Q3.1** Calculate the second order correlation for a Schrödinger cat state which is a superposition state of two coherent states with large  $|\alpha|$  as given by  $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\alpha\rangle + |-\alpha\rangle)$ . [Hint: use  $\langle \alpha | -\alpha \rangle = 0$  for large  $|\alpha|$ .]

**Q3.2** Calculate the second order correlation for a mixture of coherent states as given by  $\rho = \frac{1}{2}(|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| + |-\alpha\rangle\langle-\alpha|)$ .

**Q3.3** Explain why the results are same or different in the above two questions.

END OF PAPER

[MM]