

Entanglement with negative Wigner function of almost 3,000 atoms heralded by one photon

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Junki Kim

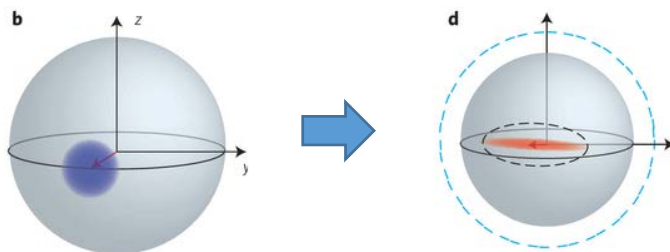
Vladan Vuletic

- Professor of physics – MIT (2011~)
- Former position
 - 2004~ associate professor @ MIT
 - 2000~ assistant professor @ Stanford
 - 1997~ Lynen fellowship @ Stanford
 - 1997 ph.D @ Universitat Munchen, T. Hänsch
- Current research interest
 - **C-QED with atomic ensembles**
 - Cavity Doppler cooling & sideband cooling
 - Spin squeezing for atomic clocks



Introduction

- Non-classical entangled state generation with atomic spin ensembles
 - Spin-squeezed state



J.G. Bohnet et al, Nature photonics (2014)

- Non-Gaussian entangled state

- Greenberger-Horne-Zeilinger (GHZ) state

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\dots 0\rangle + |1\dots 1\rangle)$$

- *Nature* **438**, 639 (2005) (Wineland group), *PRL* **106**, 130506 (2011) (Blatt group)

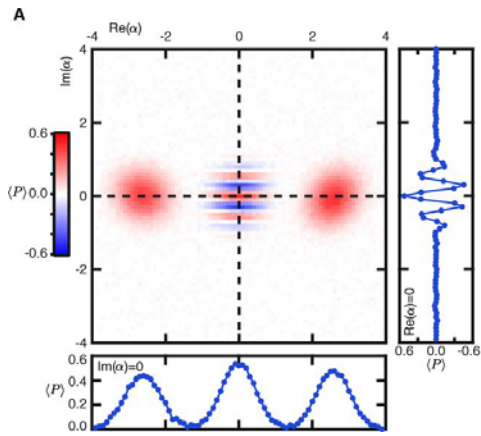
- W state (first Dicke state)

$$|1_N\rangle \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}(|10\dots 0\rangle + |010\dots 0\rangle + \dots + |00\dots 1\rangle)$$

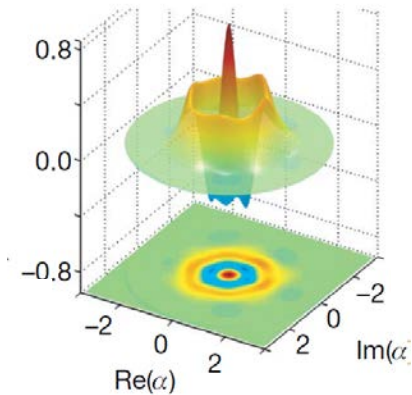
- *PRL* **112**, 155304(2014), *Science* **344**, 180 (2014) – 41 atoms

Entanglement criteria

- Negative-valued wigner function



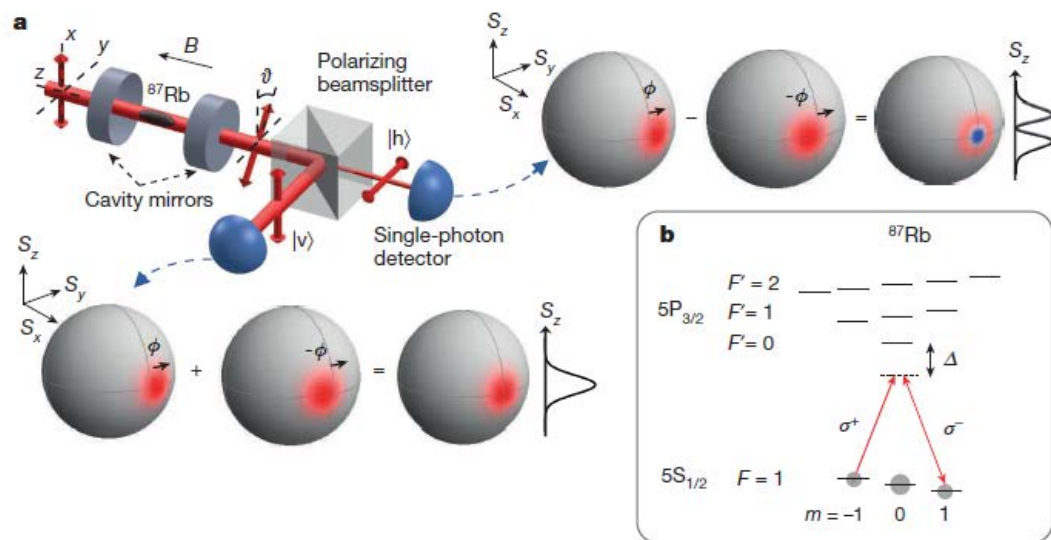
Cat state of microwave photon ($n \sim 7$) (*Science* **342**, 607 (2013))



Fock state of photon with $n=3$ (*Nature* **455**, 510 (2008))

- Entanglement depth : minimum number of atoms entangled with one another
 - 170 of 2300 (spin-squeezed state, *Nature* **464**, 1165 (2010))
 - 13 of 41 (W state, *Science* **344**, 180 (2014))
- Entropy of entanglement, concurrence, etc. – not mentioned here.

Experimental scheme & setup

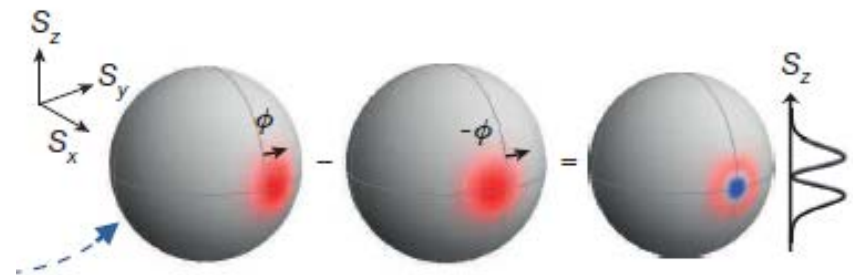
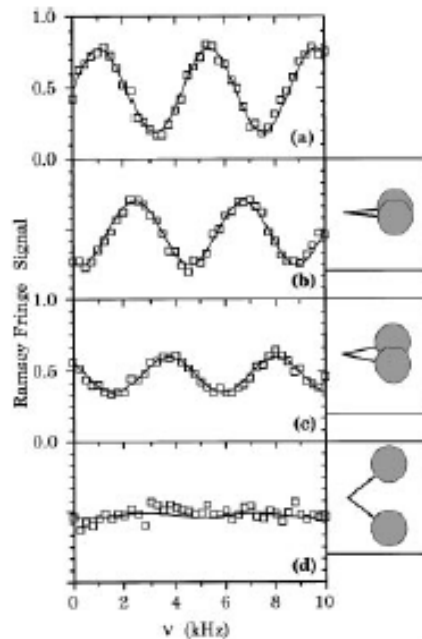


Far detuned field interaction
 \rightarrow AC stark shift of atom level
 \rightarrow Larmor precession of atomic spin
 \rightarrow phase shift

$$|\psi\rangle \propto |\sigma^+\rangle|+\phi\rangle + |\sigma^-\rangle|-\phi\rangle$$

- ^{87}Rb atoms of 3100 atoms in optical cavity
 - $T=50\mu\text{K}$, Trap depth 20MHz (ODT)
 - Cavity finesse 5600, linewidth 1MHz * 2π , cooperativity 0.2
 - Effective atom # = $2/3$ * total atom#
 - Effective cooperativity = $3/4$ * cooperativity at antinode
- Probe light detuning = $-200\text{MHz} * 2\pi$, photon number of light pulse ~ 210

Analogy to Haroche's experiments



$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|e, \alpha e^{i\phi}\rangle + |g, \alpha e^{-i\phi}\rangle)$$

Coherent state (photon) +
superposition state (atom)

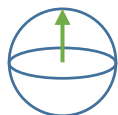
$$|\psi\rangle \propto |\sigma^+\rangle |+\phi\rangle + |\sigma^-\rangle |-\phi\rangle$$

Coherent state (atom ensemble) +
superposition state (photon, polarization)

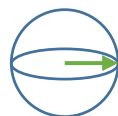
Experimental step

preparing step

Atom preparation on ODT trap, optical pumping to $m=1$ state



Radio-frequency $\pi/2$ pulse
 $|S_x=N\rangle$ state (CSS, coherent spin state)



Heralding step

→ Probe pulse injection (vertical polarization)

→ Polarization-selective detection of cavity transmission

Measurement step

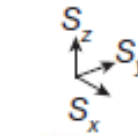
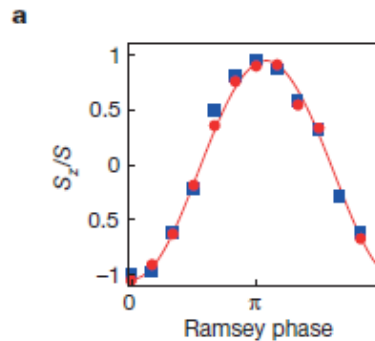
→ Spin-rotation about x-axis

→ State measurement by strong probe injection ($n_h \propto S_z^2$)

Result

- After heralding event, reconstruct the collective spin state
- To measure S_β distribution, rotate the collective-spin by RF pulse and measure S_z
- Strong probe pulse of vertical polarization
 - Faraday rotation angle $\theta \propto S_z$
 - Transmission of horizontal polarization $\propto \theta^2$
- Large number of photon detection means non-zero S_z
- In ideal case, $\langle n_{\text{her}} \rangle / \langle n_{\text{CSS}} \rangle = 3$ for any β
- Exp. data : 2.7(0.2), 2.2(0.2), 2.4(0.2), 2.1(0.1) for $\beta = \{0, \pi/4, \pi/2, 3\pi/4\}$

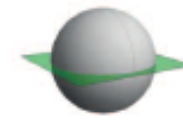
- Ramsey interferometry shows fringe contrast change is negligible (state remains near equator of Bloch sphere)



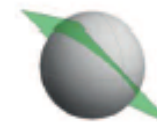
$\beta=0$



$\beta = \pi/4$

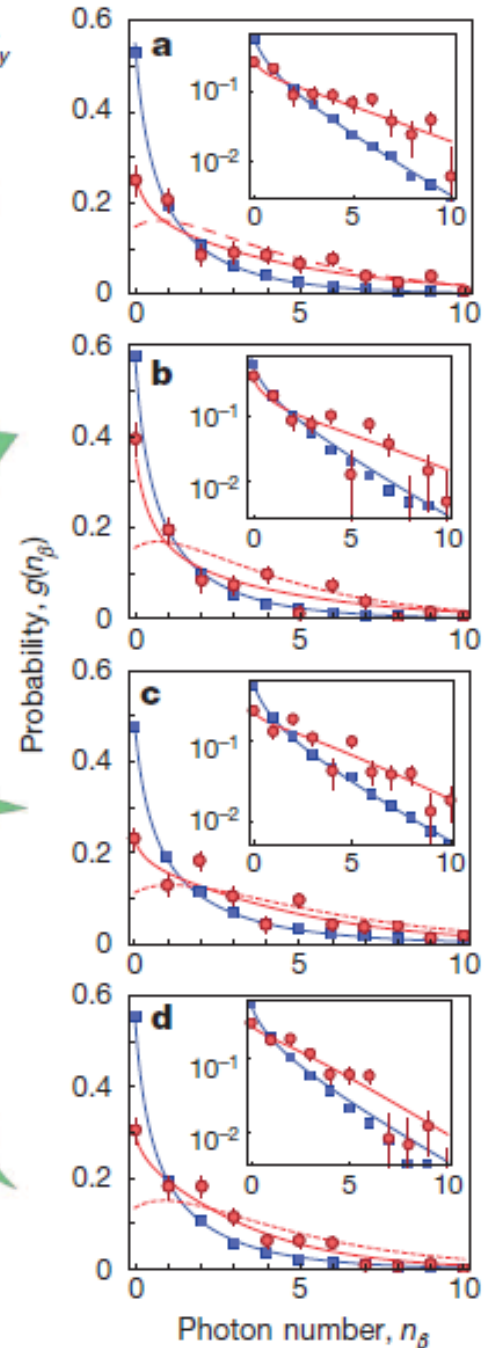


$\beta = \pi/2$



$\beta = 3\pi/4$

Transmitted photon number



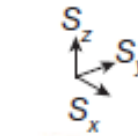
Result

- Blue solid curve, red dashed curve : theoretical expectation without free parameter for CSS, first dicke state
- Red solid line : fit to data

$$g(n_\beta) = \sum_{S_\beta} f(S_\beta) P(n_\beta, S_\beta) = \sum_{S_\beta} f(S_\beta) \exp[-qn_{in}(\phi S_\beta)^2] \frac{[qn_{in}(\phi S_\beta)^2]^{n_\beta}}{n_\beta!}$$

$$f(S_\beta, \rho, N) = \langle S_\beta | \rho | S_\beta \rangle$$

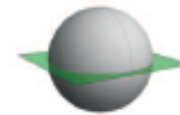
- imperfection makes small admixture of
 - Two photon heralded state $\sim 10\%$
 - False heralding event due to polarization impurity $\sim 10\%$



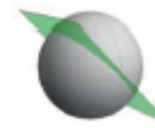
$\beta=0$



$\beta=\pi/4$

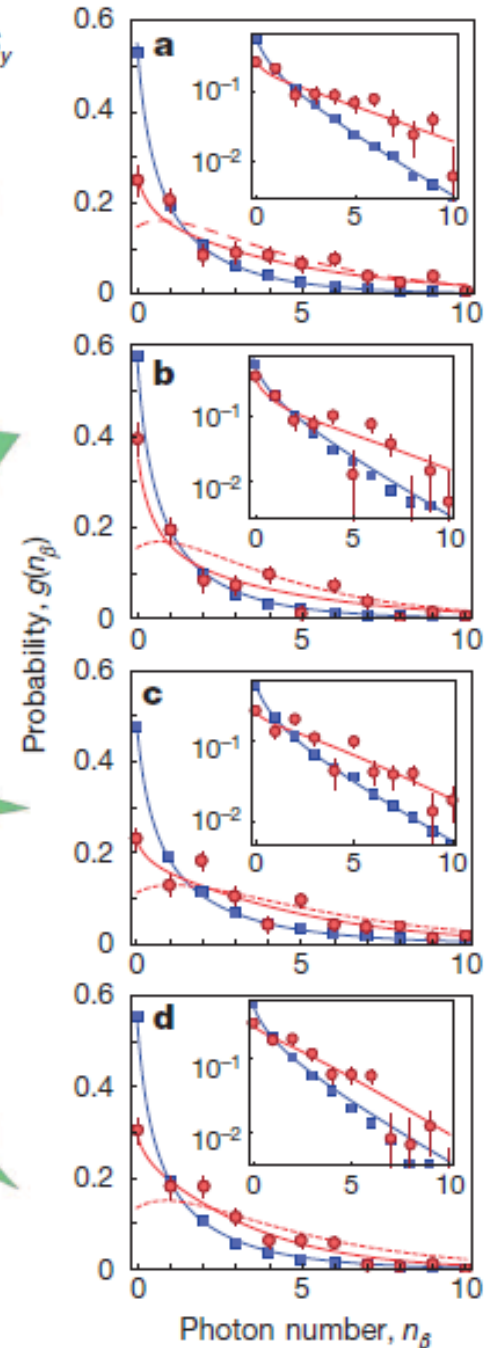


$\beta=\pi/2$



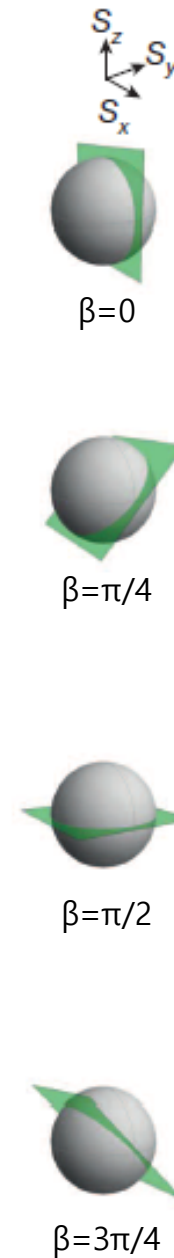
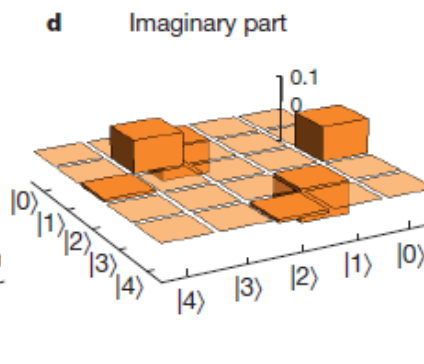
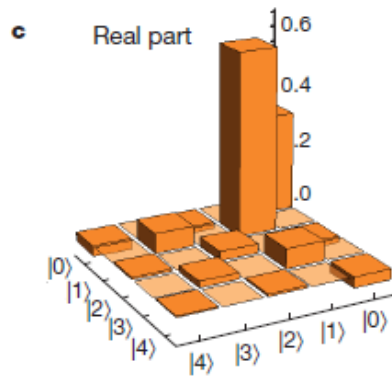
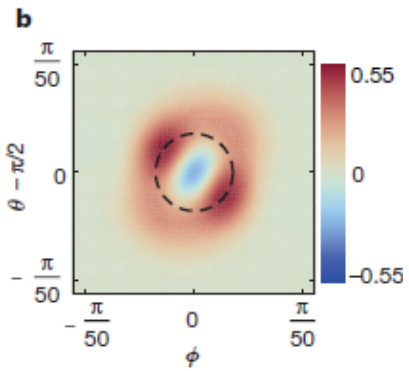
$\beta=3\pi/4$

Transmitted photon number

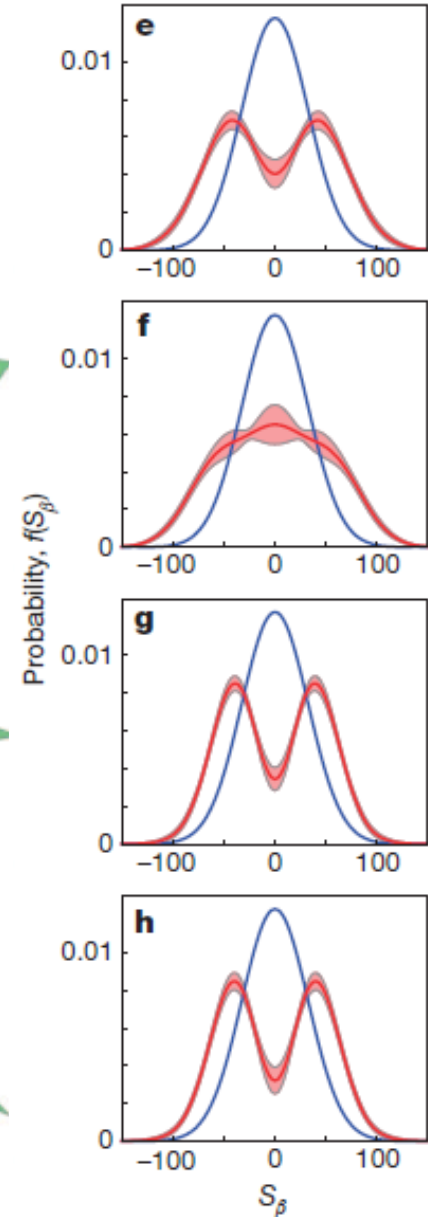


Result

- From the data, they reconstructed density matrix and wigner function
 - Ideal first dicke state : $W(\pi/2,0) = -1$
 - Neglecting off-diagonal components, $\rho_{00} = 0.32(0.03)$, $\rho_{11} = 0.66(0.04) \rightarrow W(\pi/2,0) = -0.36(0.08)$
 - Fit with whole density matrix components, $W(\pi/2,0) = -0.27(0.08)$



Spin distribution



Result

- Entanglement depth
 - Minimum number of entangled particles
$$|\varphi\rangle = \left| \varphi_1^{1, \dots, k_1} \right\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes \left| \varphi_M^{1, \dots, k_M} \right\rangle$$
 - $k_i < k, \sum_i k_i = N$
 - Minimum k = entanglement depth
- 2910 ± 190 inseparable atoms out of 3100 total atoms
- In region plot, red region shows 1-stdev. confidence region of heralded state.

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