
Strong coupling between photons of two light field mediated by one atom

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NATURE Physics

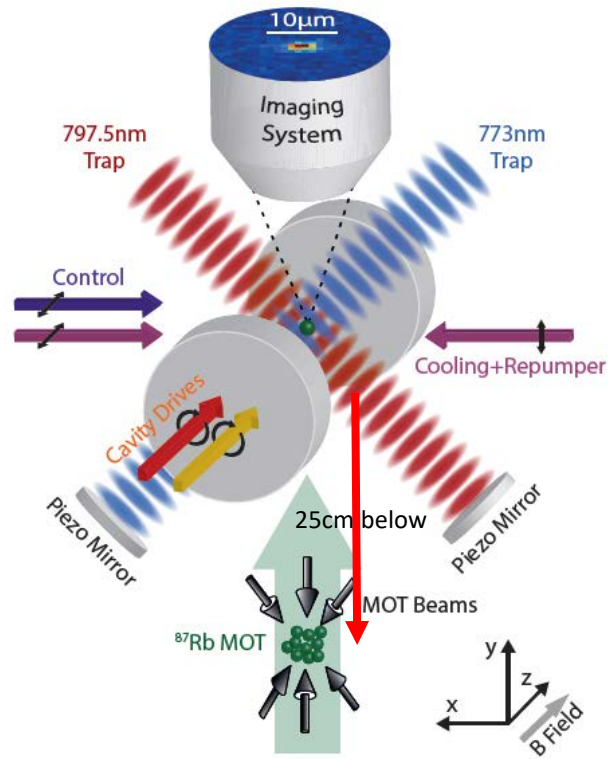
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Author

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- Director of Quantum dynamics division @ Max Planck Institute of Quantum optics
- 1st author : C. Hamsen
- Recently, in 2017, he published a paper of title “Two photon blockade in an atom-driven cavity QED system” at PRL

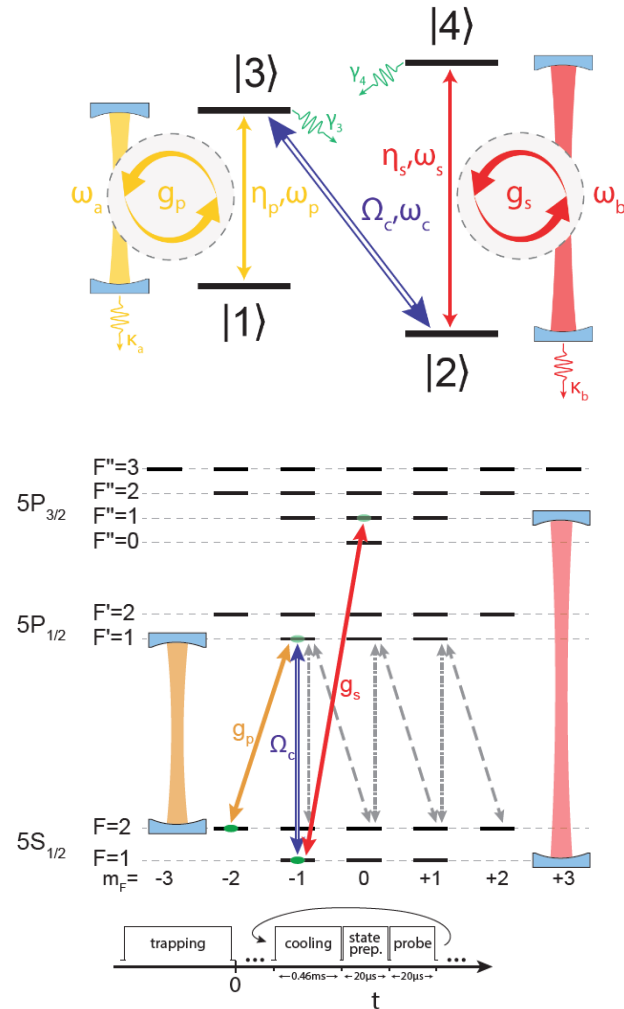


Experimental Scheme



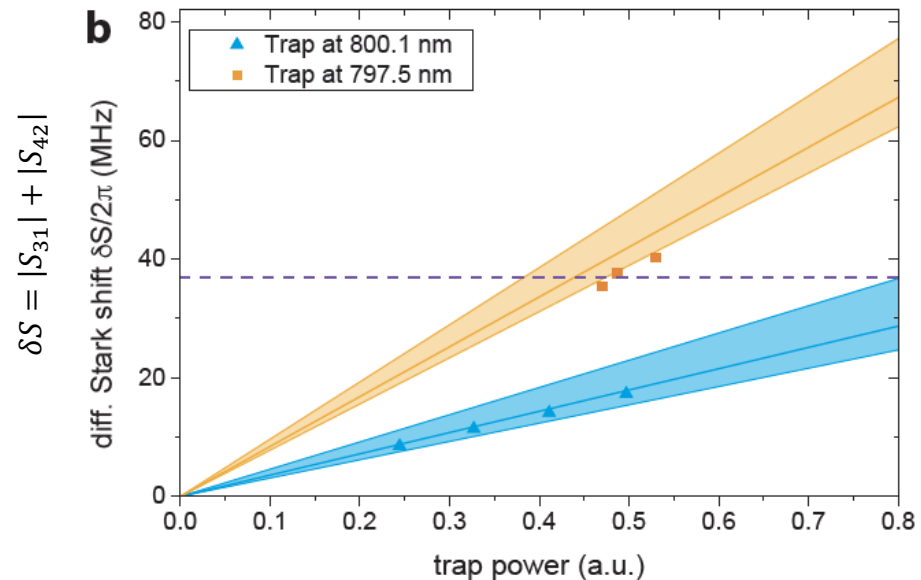
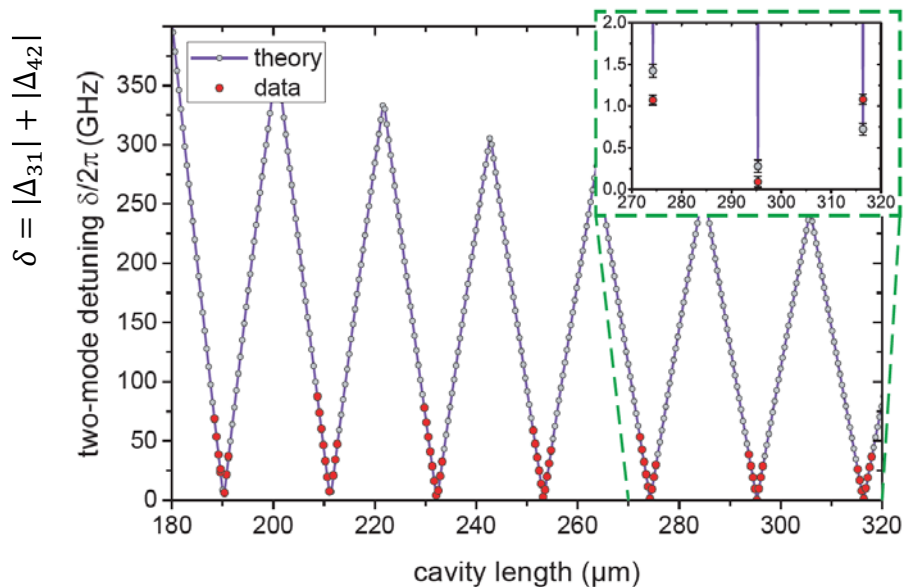
$$(g_p, \kappa_a, \gamma_3)/2\pi = (10.1, 2.0, 2.9) \text{ MHz}$$

$$(g_s, \kappa_b, \gamma_4)/2\pi = (9.3, 1.5, 3.0) \text{ MHz}$$

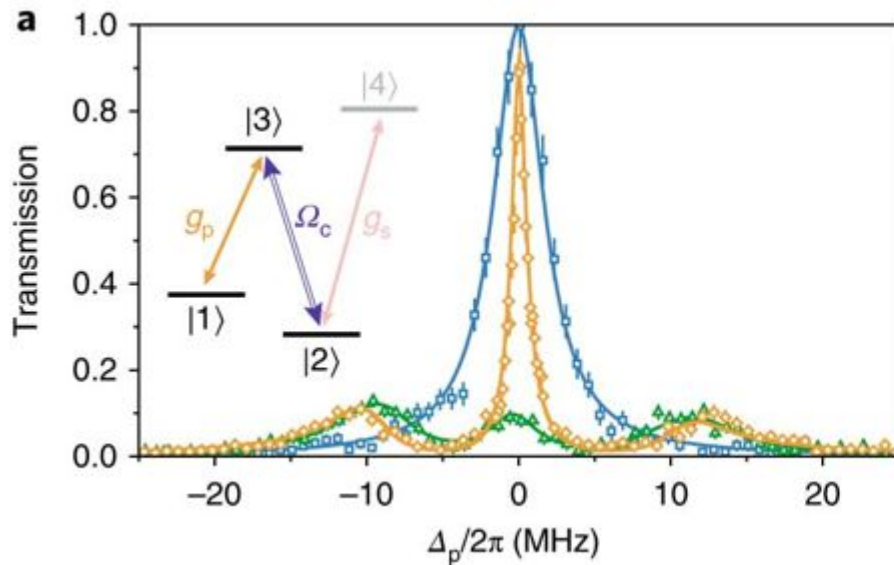


Cavity for two mode coupling

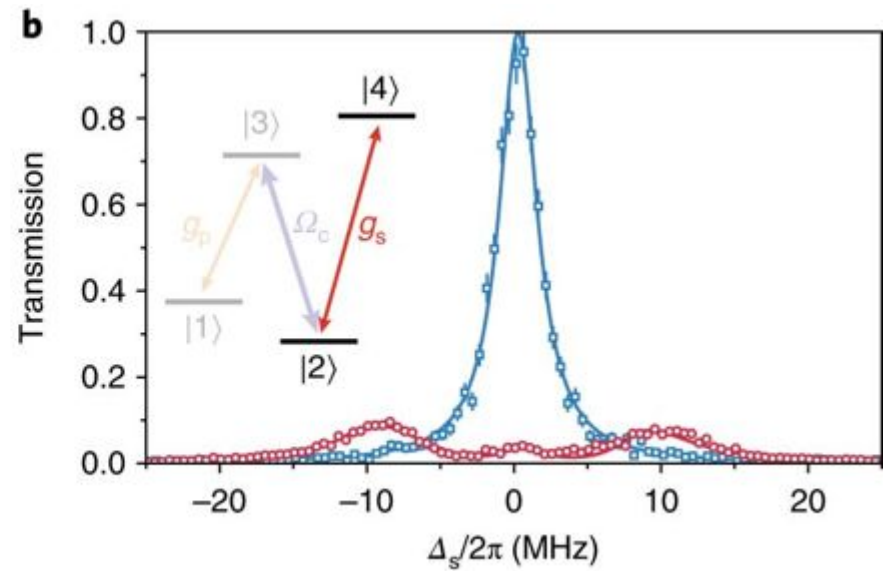
- $l = \frac{n_a \lambda_{31}}{2} = \frac{n_b \lambda_{42}}{2}$
- Increase the cavity length in steps of $\lambda_{42}/2$ ($n_b \rightarrow n_b + 1$)
- At cavity length 295 μm , probe transition is 37 MHz red-detuned to mode A, while signal transition is resonant to mode B
- This residual detuning is compensated by the dynamical Stark shift using the transverse dipole trap



Strong coupling regime

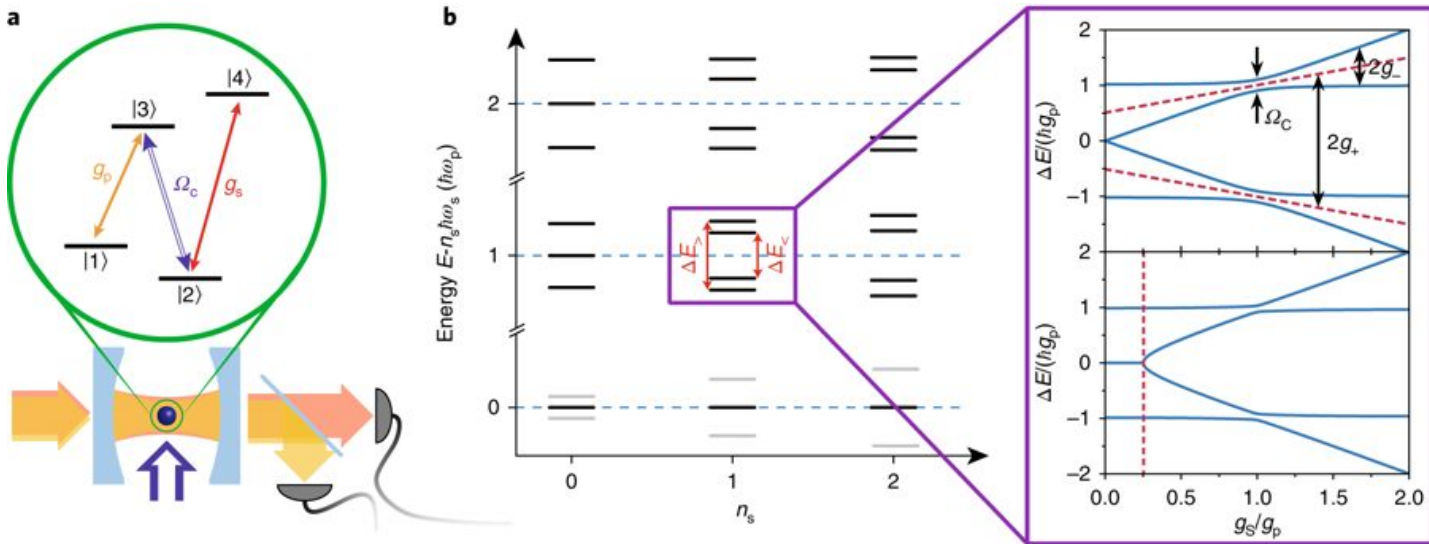


$$(g_p, \kappa_a, \gamma_3)/2\pi = (10.1, 2.0, 2.9) \text{ MHz}$$



$$(g_s, \kappa_b, \gamma_4)/2\pi = (9.3, 1.5, 3.0) \text{ MHz}$$

Energy level structure



$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{H} = & (\Delta_p - \Delta_c + \Delta_{31}) \hat{\sigma}_{11}^\dagger \hat{\sigma}_{11} - \Delta_c \hat{\sigma}_{33}^\dagger \hat{\sigma}_{33} \\
 & - (\Delta_s + \Delta_{42}) \hat{\sigma}_{44}^\dagger \hat{\sigma}_{44} \\
 & - \Delta_p \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - \Delta_s \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b} \\
 & + g_p (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{\sigma}_{13} + \hat{\sigma}_{13}^\dagger \hat{a}) + g_s (\hat{b}^\dagger \hat{\sigma}_{24} + \hat{\sigma}_{24}^\dagger \hat{b}) \\
 & + (\eta_p \hat{a}^\dagger + \eta_s \hat{b}^\dagger + \Omega_c \hat{\sigma}_{23}^\dagger + \text{h.c.})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta_p &= \omega_p - \omega_a & \Delta_{31} &= \omega_a - \omega_{31} \\
 \Delta_s &= \omega_s - \omega_b & \Delta_{42} &= \omega_b - \omega_{42}, \\
 \Delta_c &= \omega_c - \omega_{32},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta E_{\gtrless}(n_p, n_s) &= 2\hbar (g_+(n_p, n_s) \pm g_-(n_p, n_s)) \\
 \text{with } g_{\pm}(n_p, n_s) &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sqrt{n_p} g_p \pm \sqrt{n_s} g_s)^2 + \Omega_c^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Mutual photon blockade

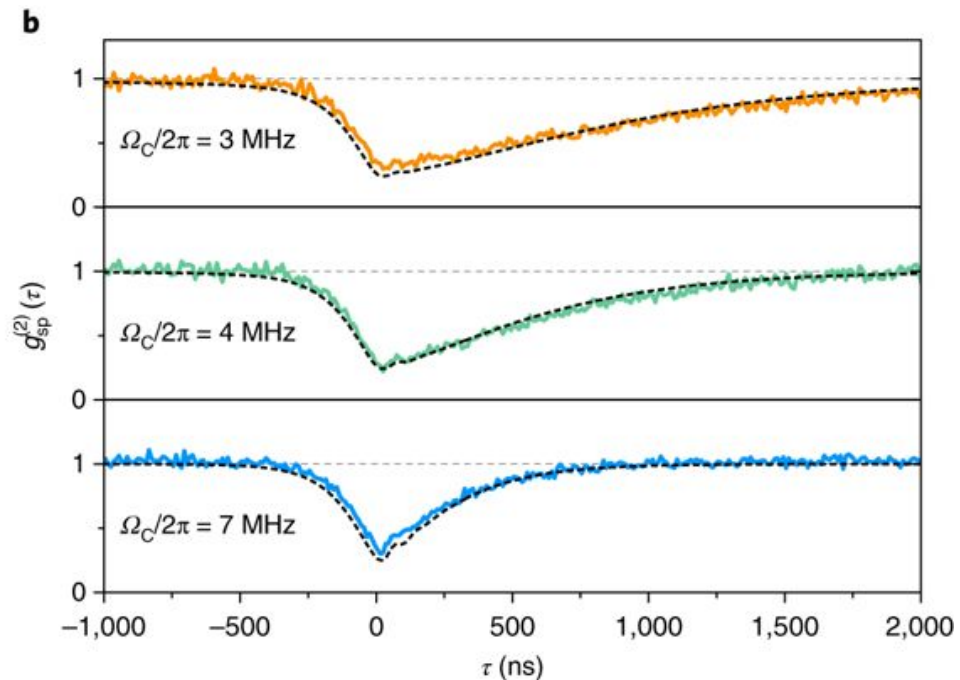
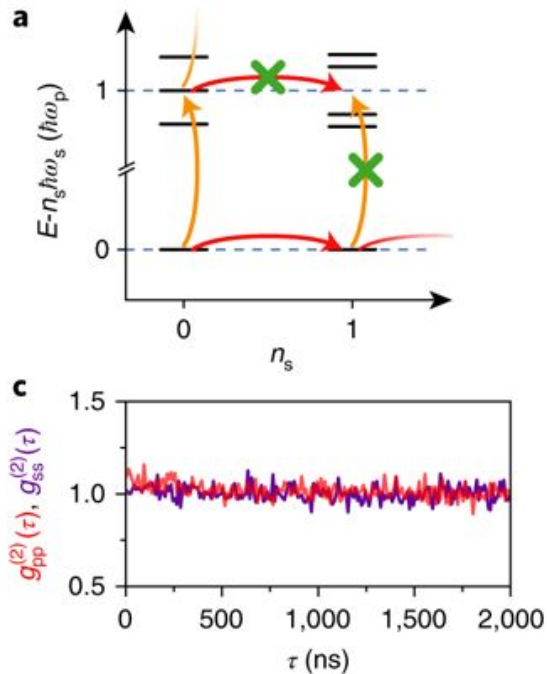
- Second-order cross-correlation $g_{sp}^{(2)}(\tau) = \langle n_s(0)n_p(\tau) \rangle / (\langle n_s \rangle \langle n_p \rangle)$

$$g_{sp}^{(2)}(0) = 1 : \text{uncorrelated}$$

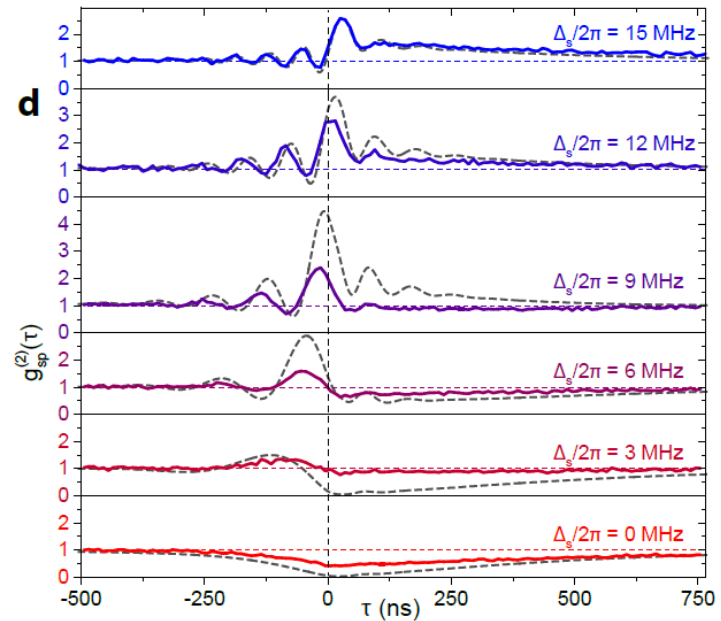
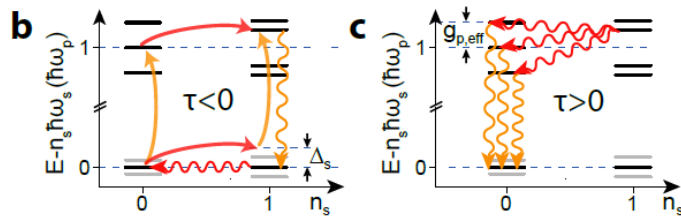
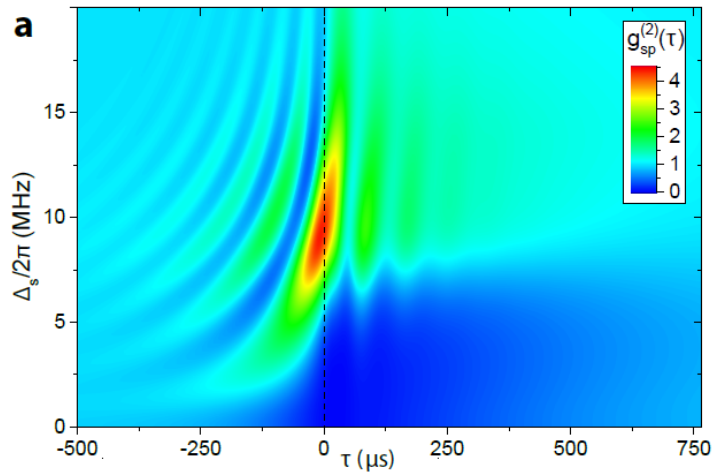
$$g_{sp}^{(2)}(0) > 1 : \text{correlated}$$

$$g_{sp}^{(2)}(0) < 1 : \text{anti-correlated}$$

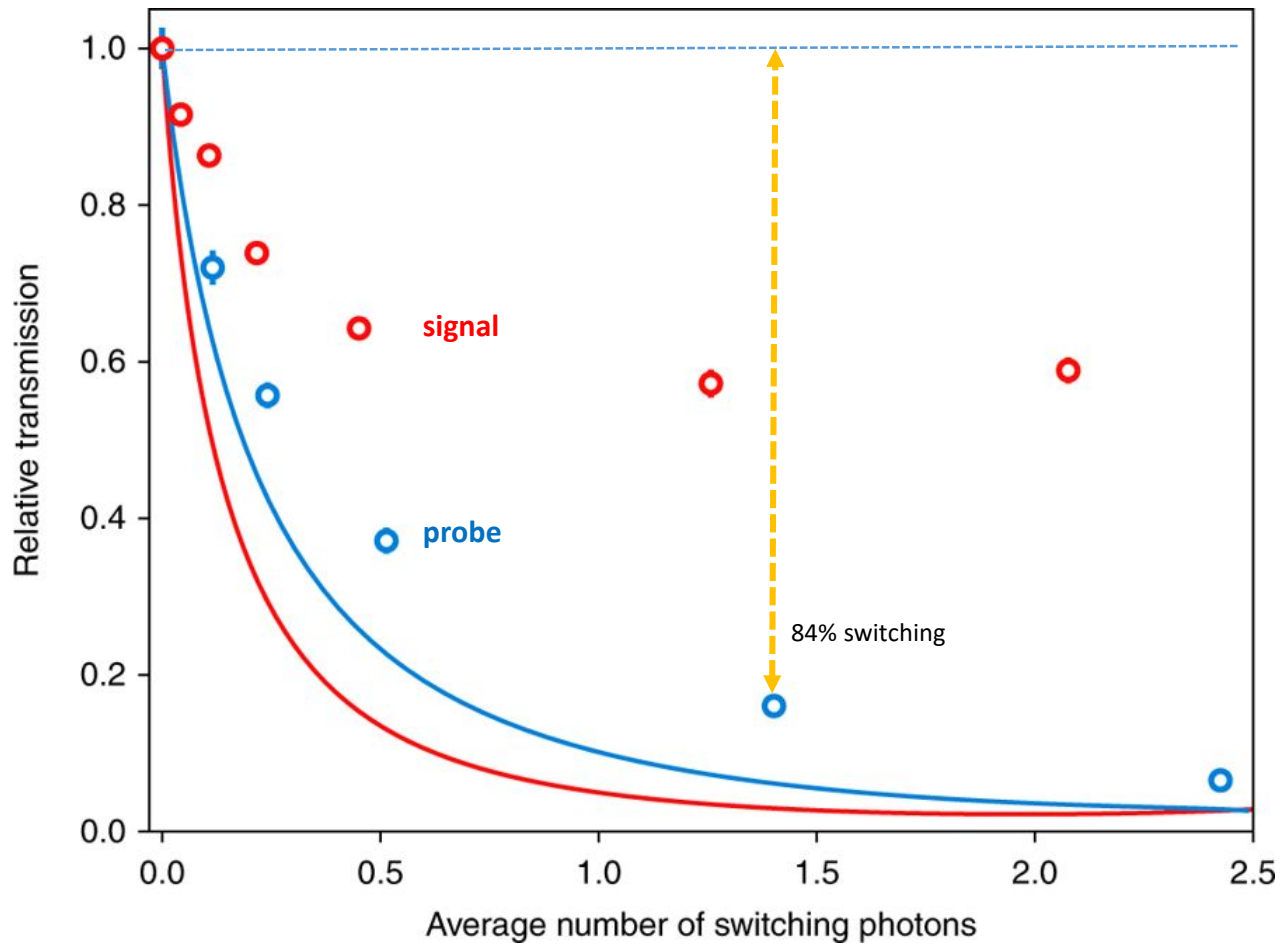
$$\Delta_p = \Delta_s = 0$$



Conjunct photon transit



Optical switching



Conclusion

- Demonstration of strong coupling between two light fields via interaction with a four level atom
- Photon-photon switching and strong correlations between two light fields
- Selective excitation of a specific manifold $(n,1)$
 - > detection of a signal photon announces n photons in the probe mode
- Non destructive photon counting
- Instead of two modes in one cavity, crossed single mode cavities will be fine