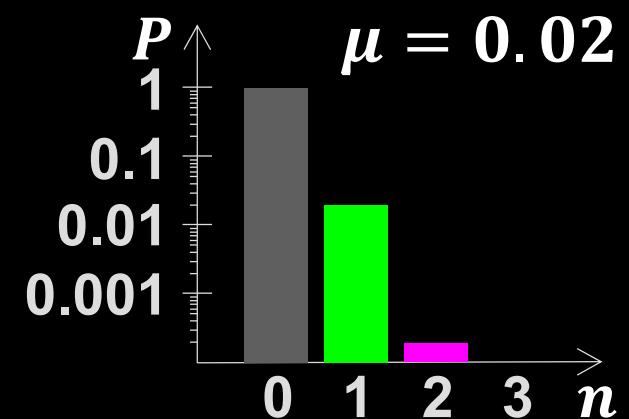
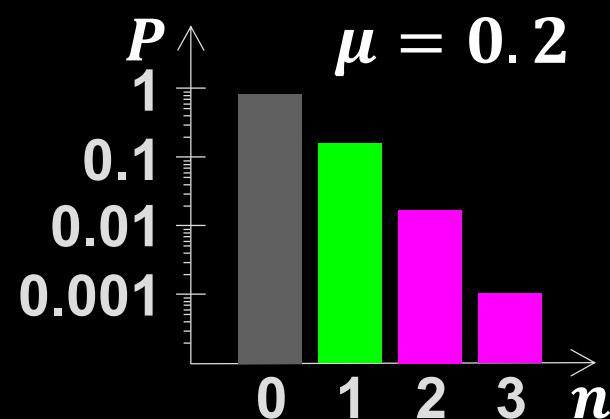
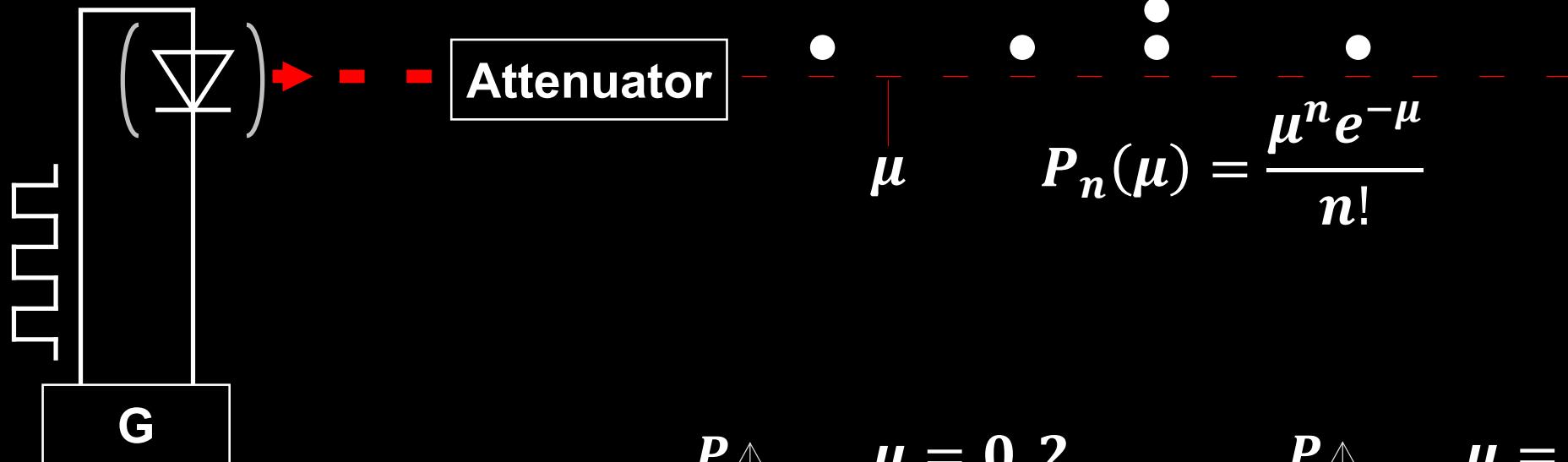


Components of quantum-optical systems

Photon sources — Transmission channels — “Processing” elements — Photon detectors

Attenuated laser source

Laser diode



Spontaneous parametric down-conversion

Type II

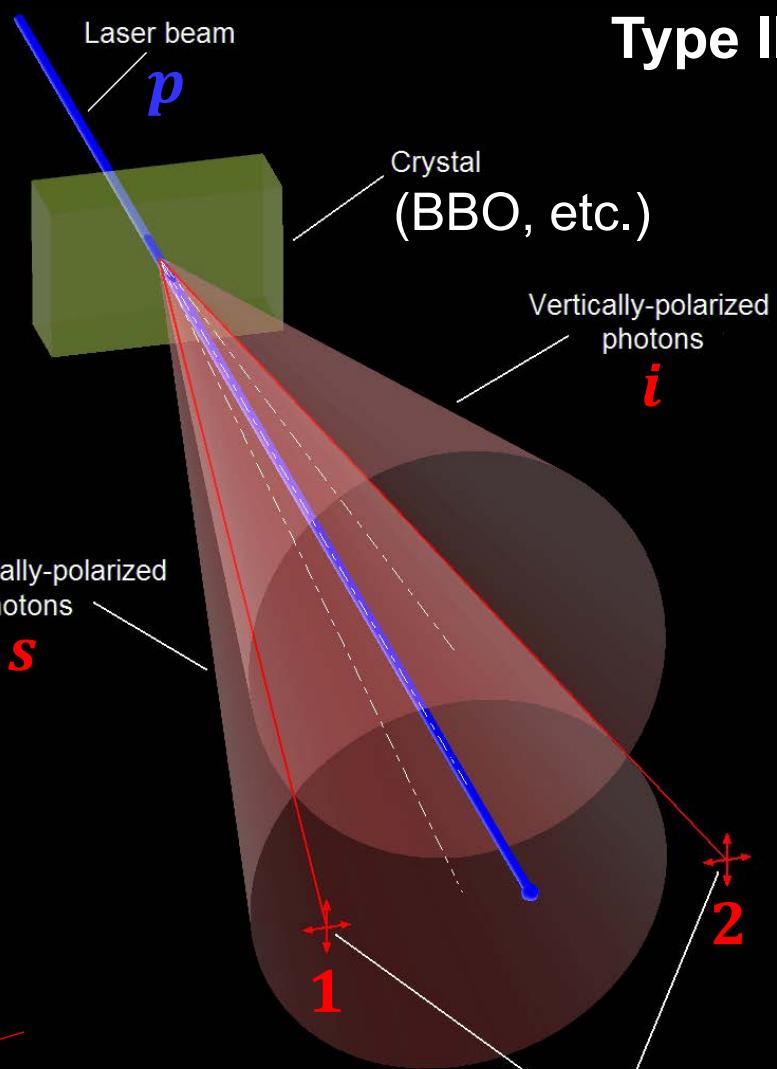
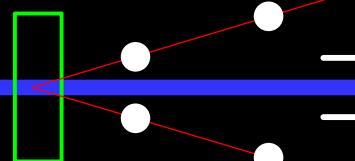
Energy conservation: $\omega_p = \omega_s + \omega_i$

Momentum conservation: $\vec{k}_p = \vec{k}_s + \vec{k}_i$

$$|\psi\rangle = (|H_1, V_2\rangle + |V_1, H_2\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$

Heralded photon source

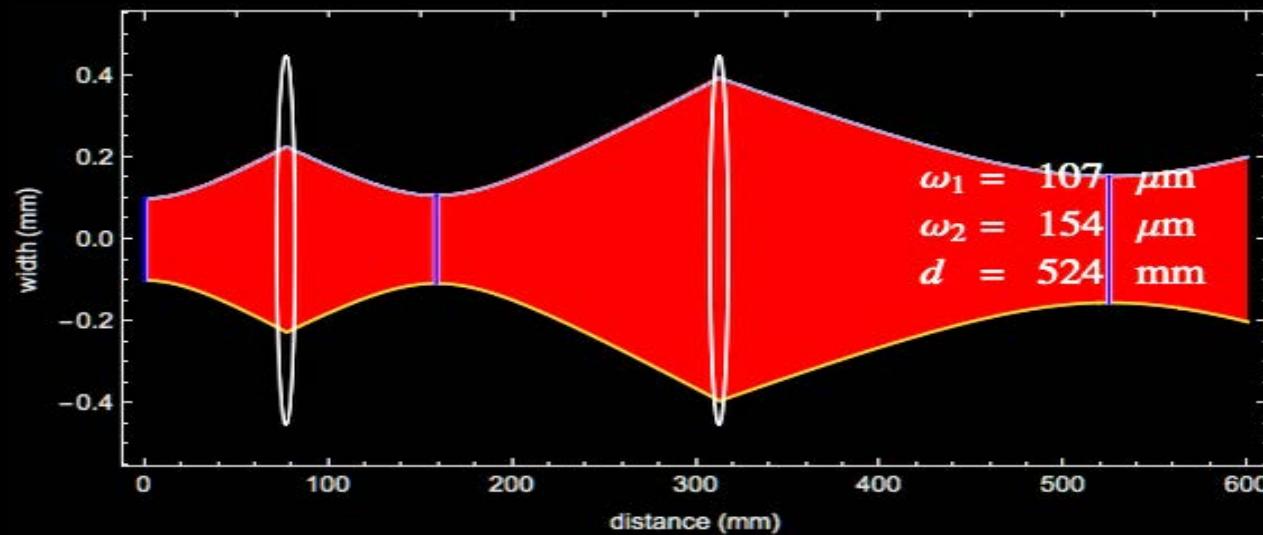
Pump
laser



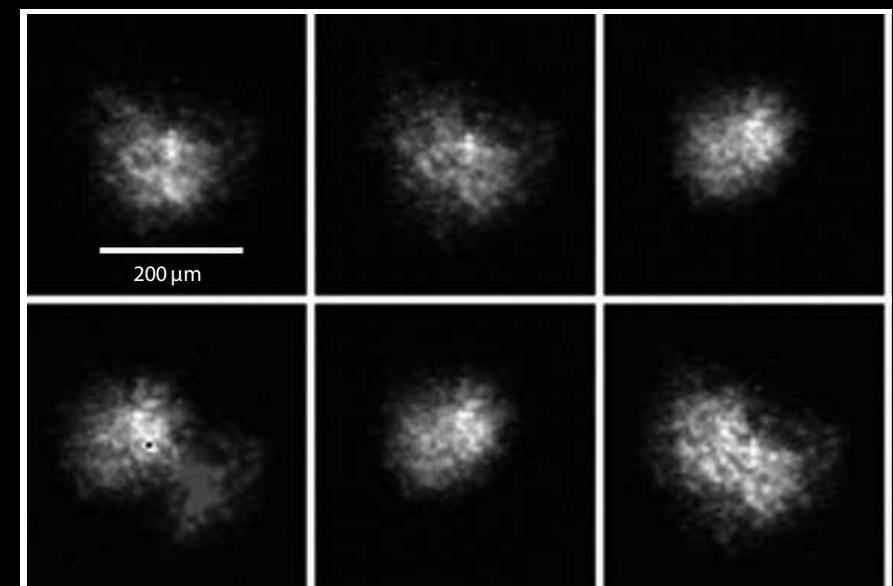
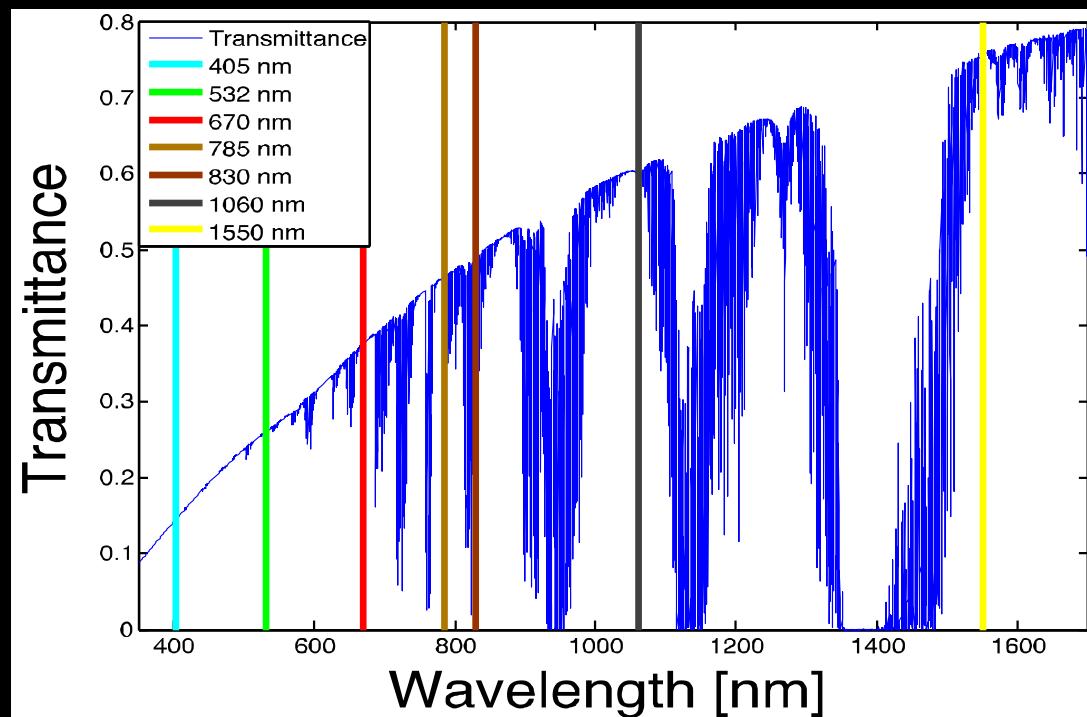
Heralding detector

Transmission in free space

Vacuum:
Gaussian optics



Atmosphere: loss, turbulence

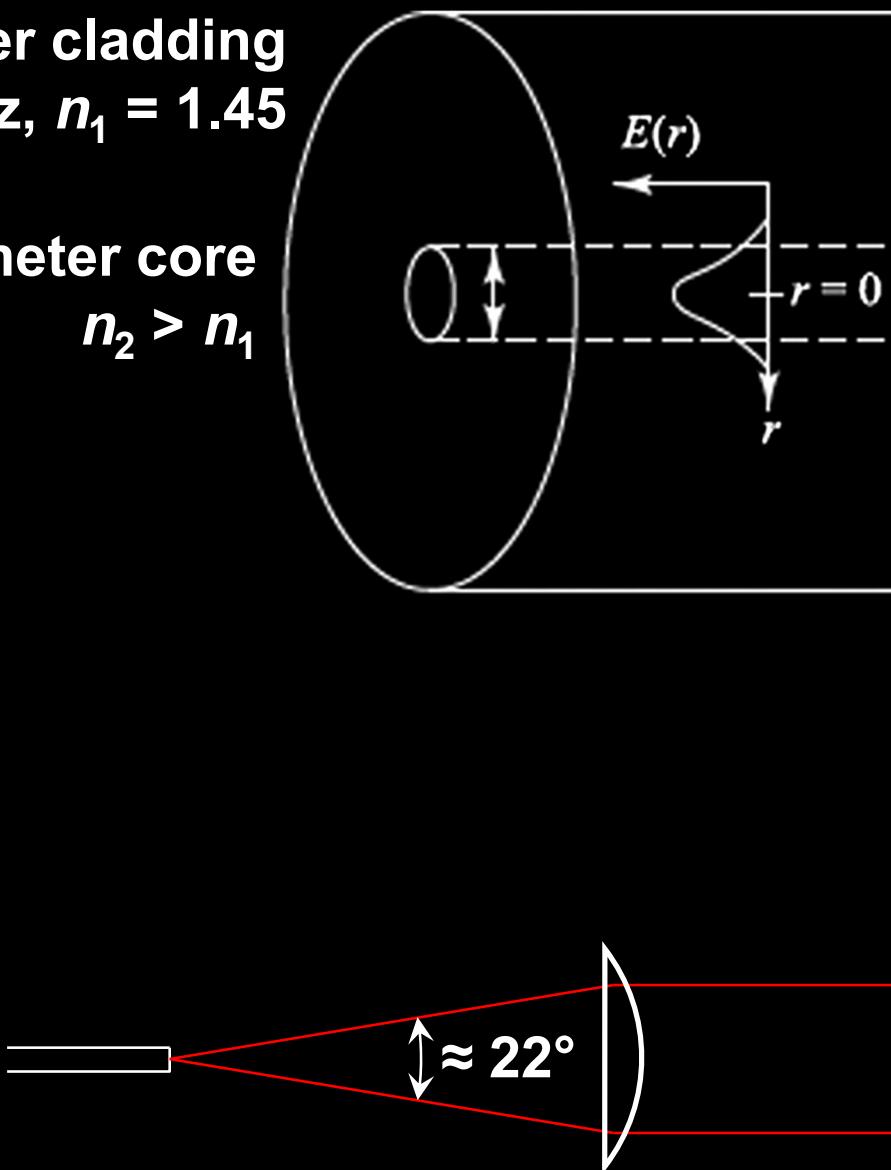
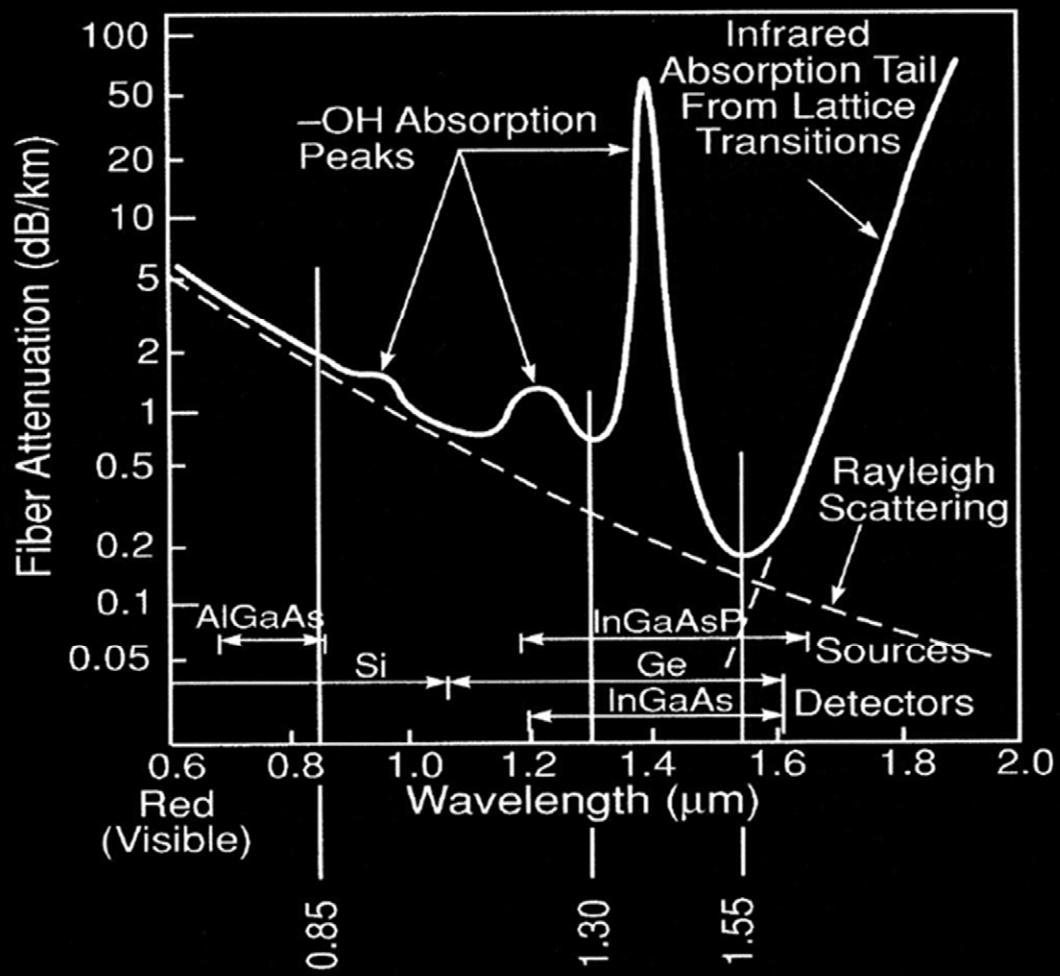


Transmission in optical fiber

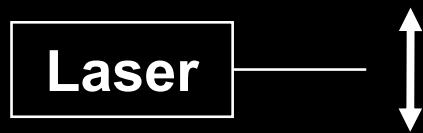
Single-mode fiber

125 μm diameter cladding
fused quartz, $n_1 = 1.45$

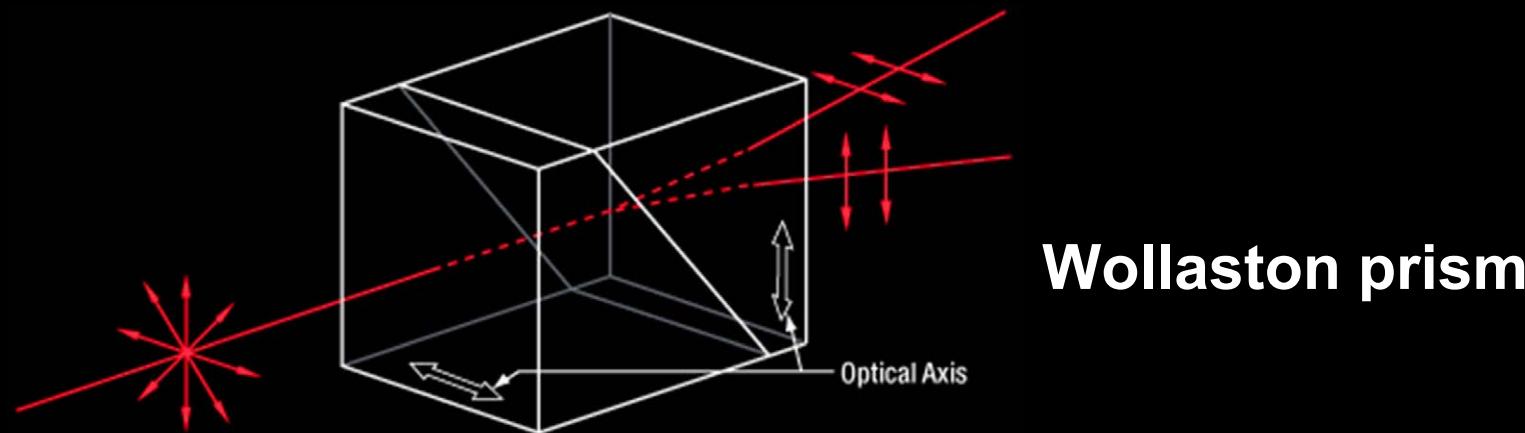
8 μm diameter core
 $n_2 > n_1$



Polarizers

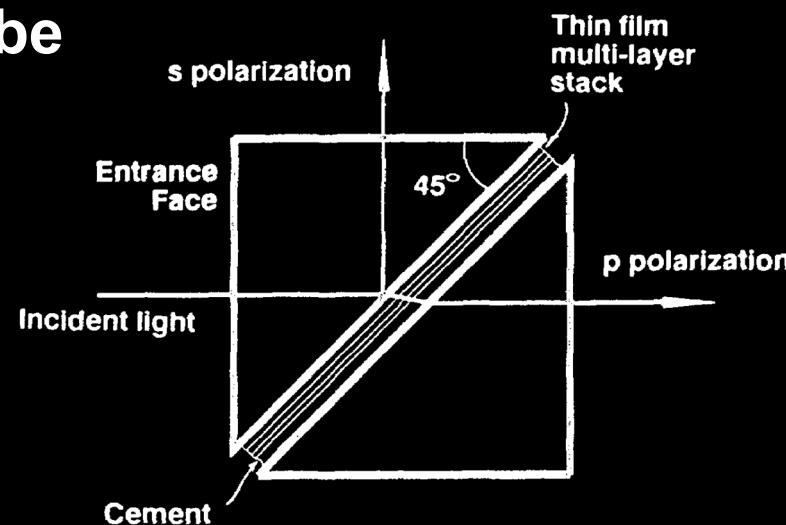
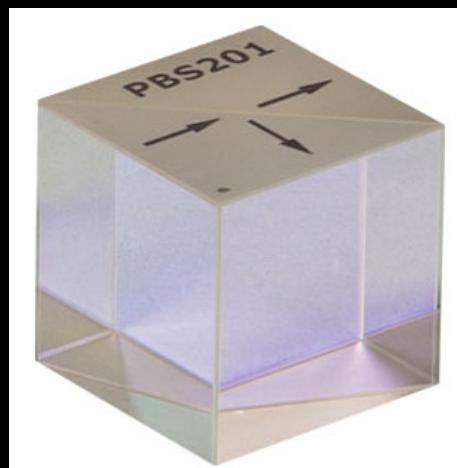


Birefringent polarizing beamsplitter



Wollaston prism

Polarizing beamsplitter cube



Beamsplitters

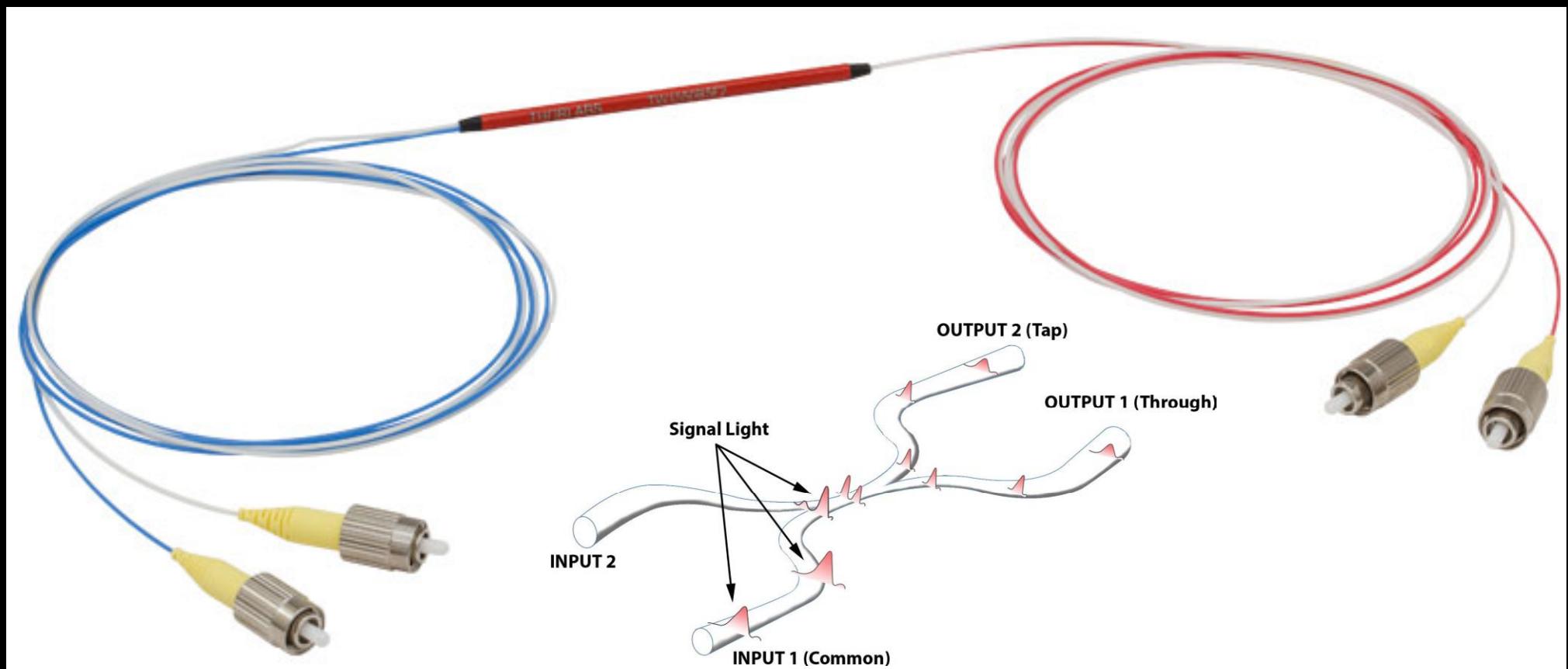


50:50

10:90

1:99

Fiber-optic fused beamsplitter (or coupler)

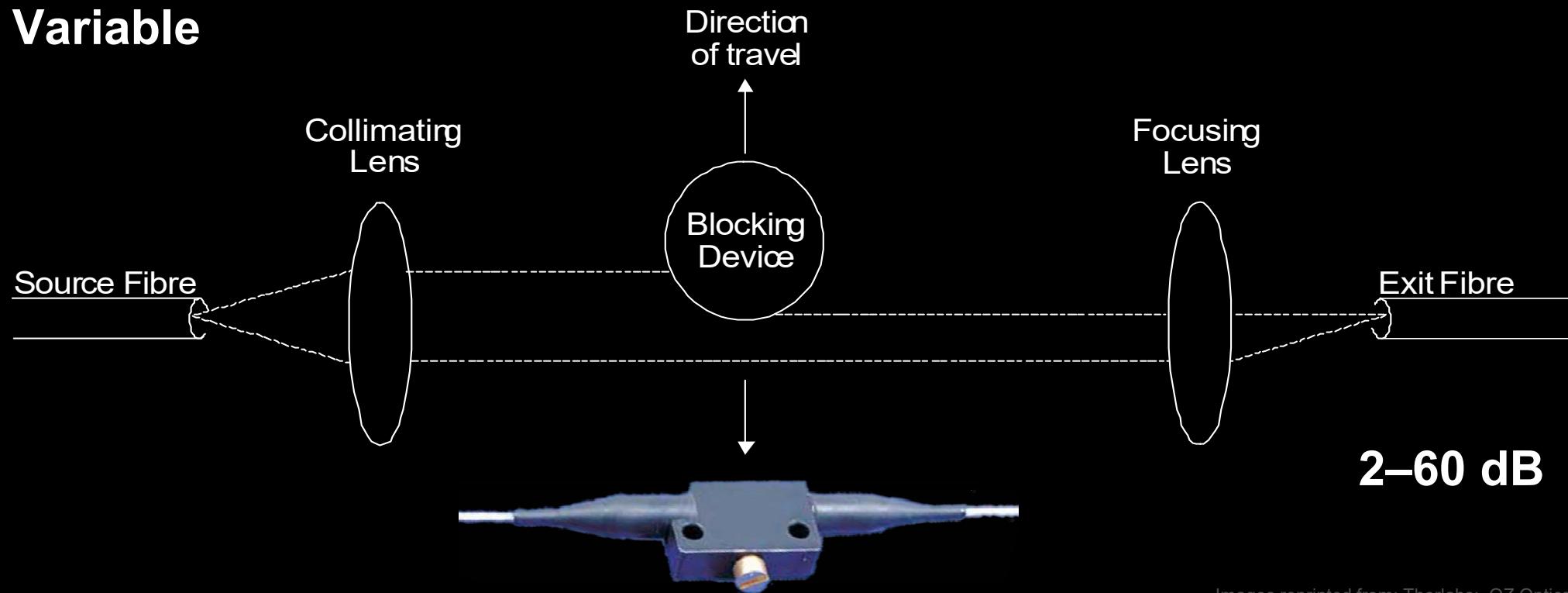


Attenuators

Absorbing or partially reflecting coated glass

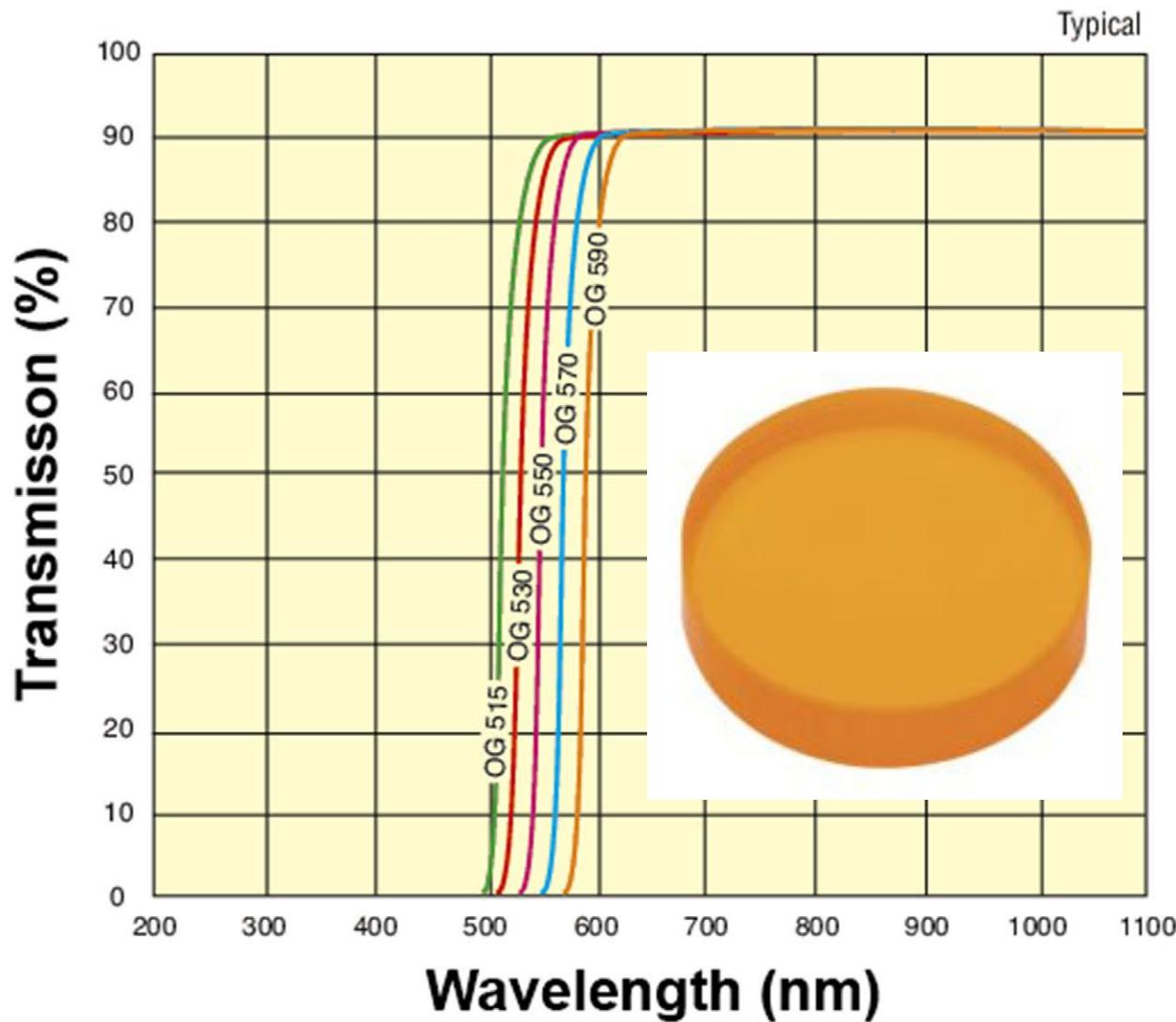


Variable



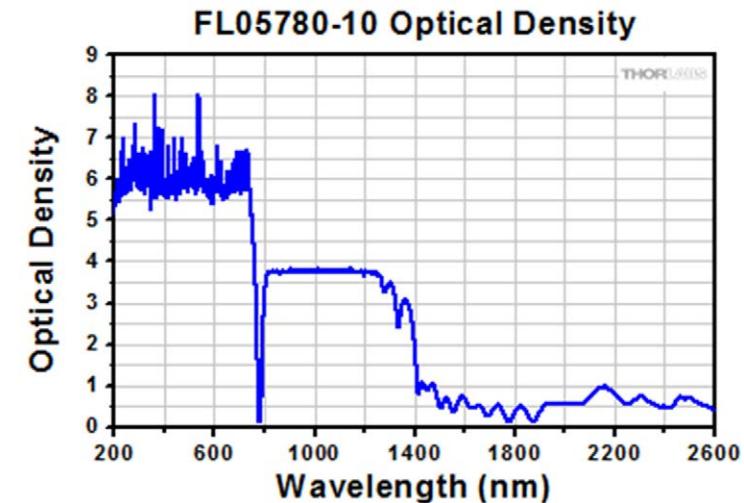
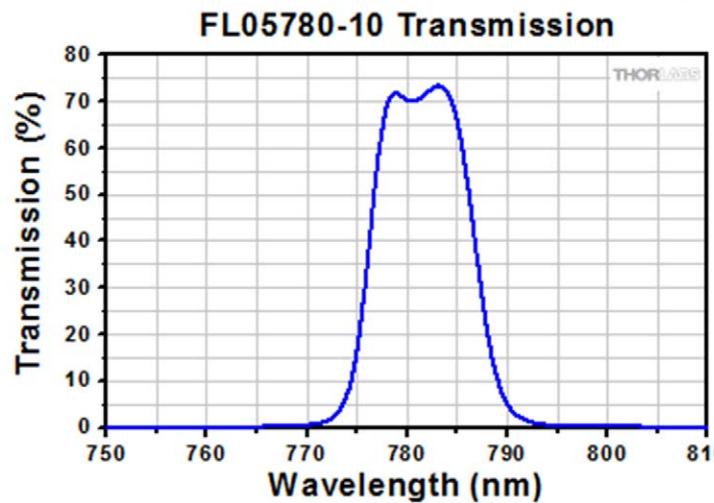
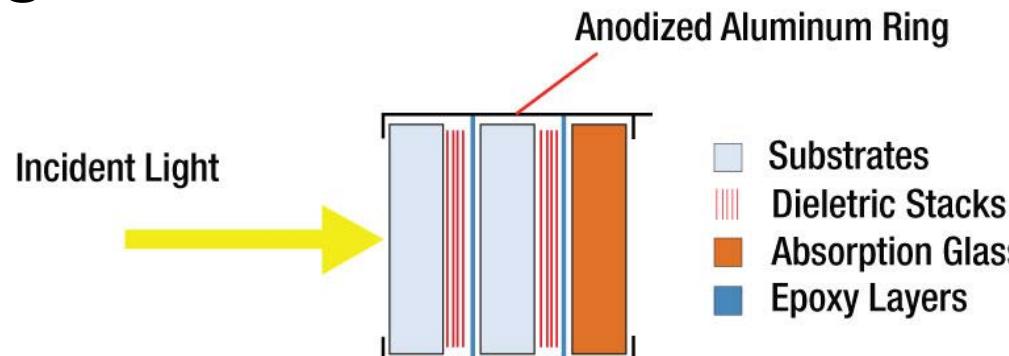
Wavelength filters

Colored glass

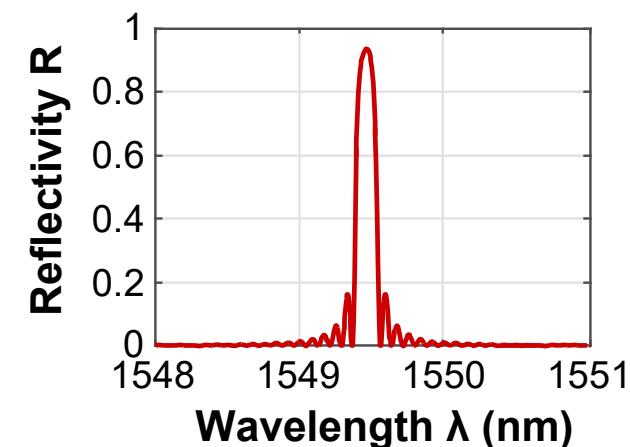
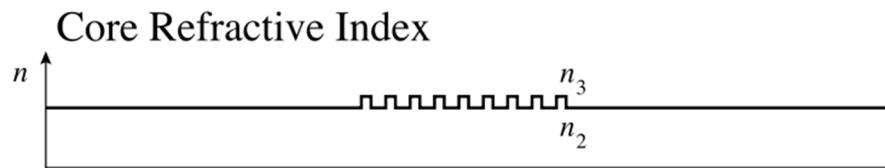
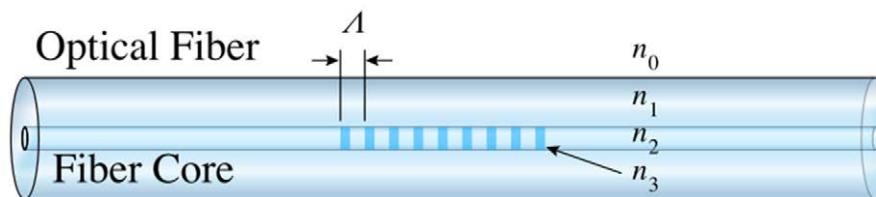


Wavelength filters

Interference filter



Fiber Bragg grating



Images reprinted from: Thorlabs; Wikipedia; F. Seng et al., Appl. Opt. 55, 7179 (2016)

Polarization controller (slow)

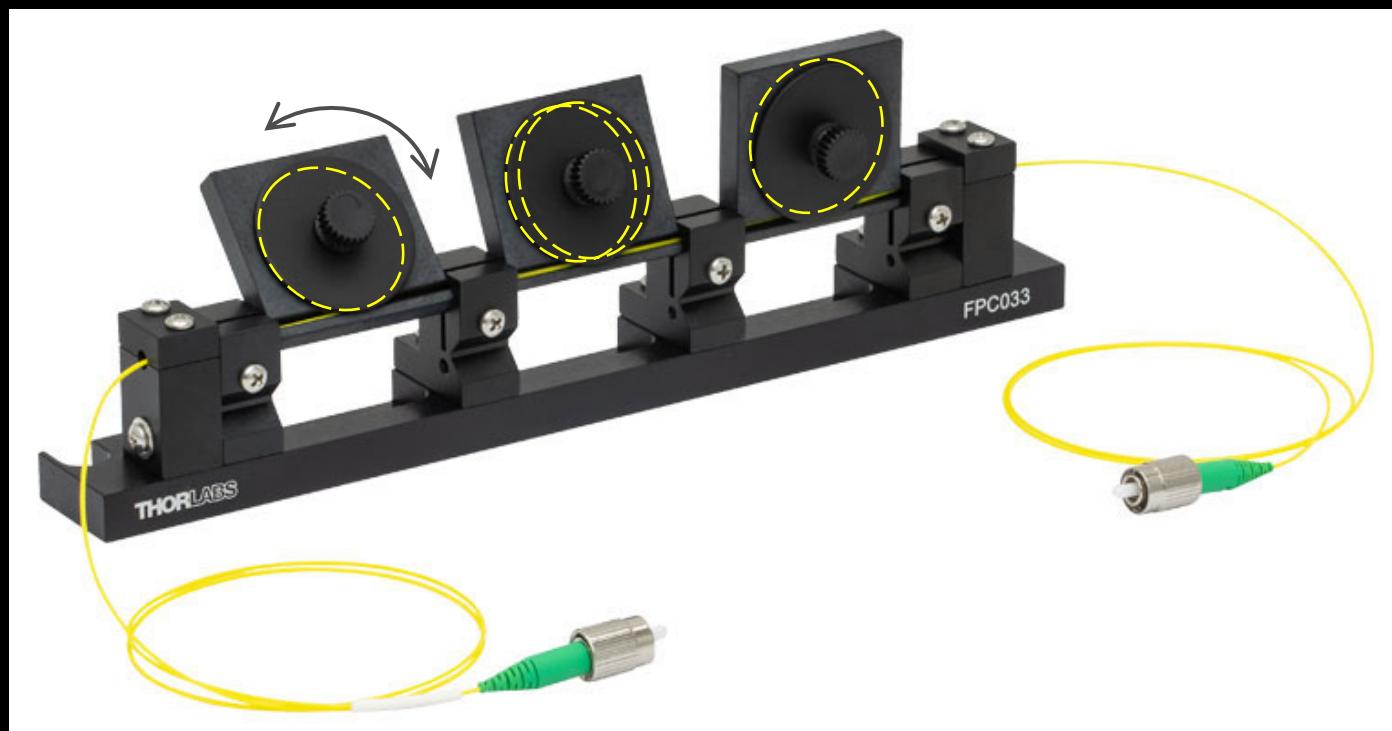
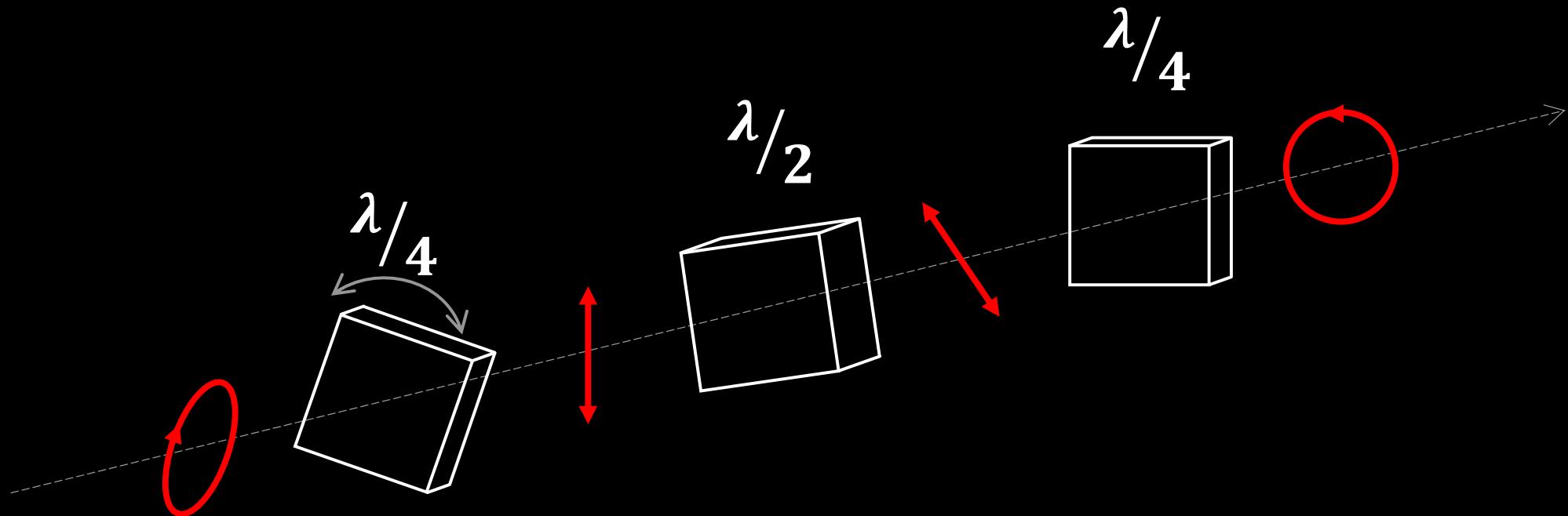
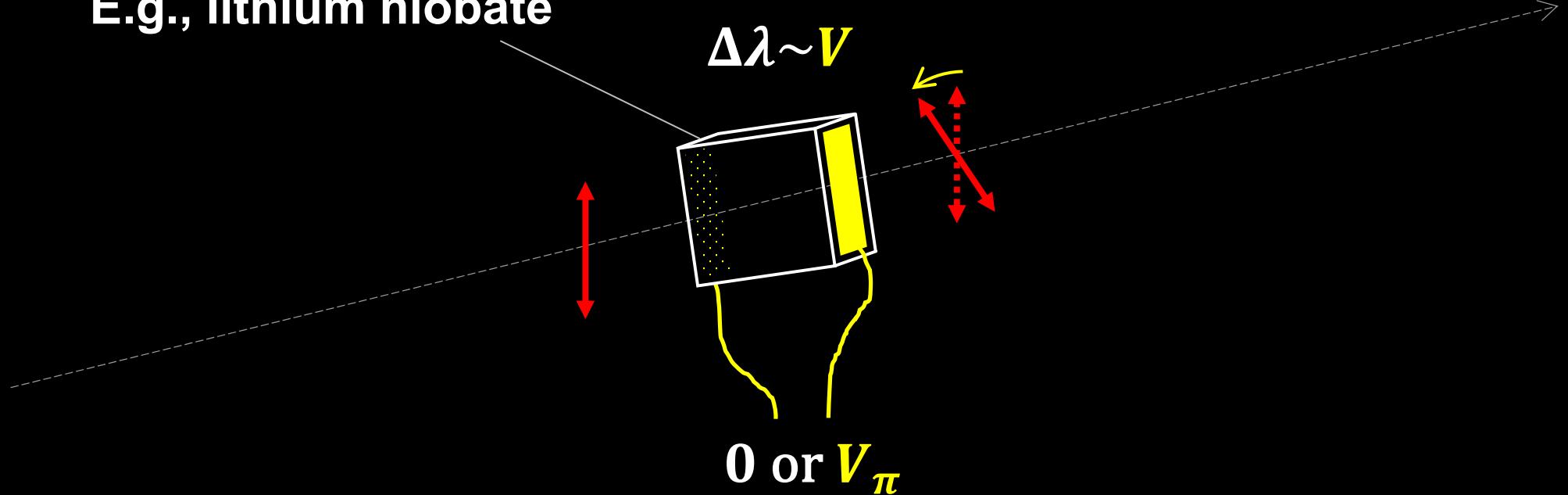


Image reprinted from: Thorlabs

Polarization modulator (fast)

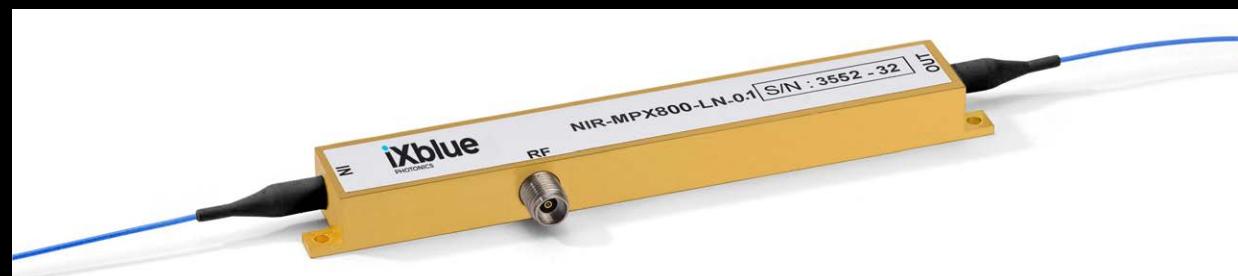
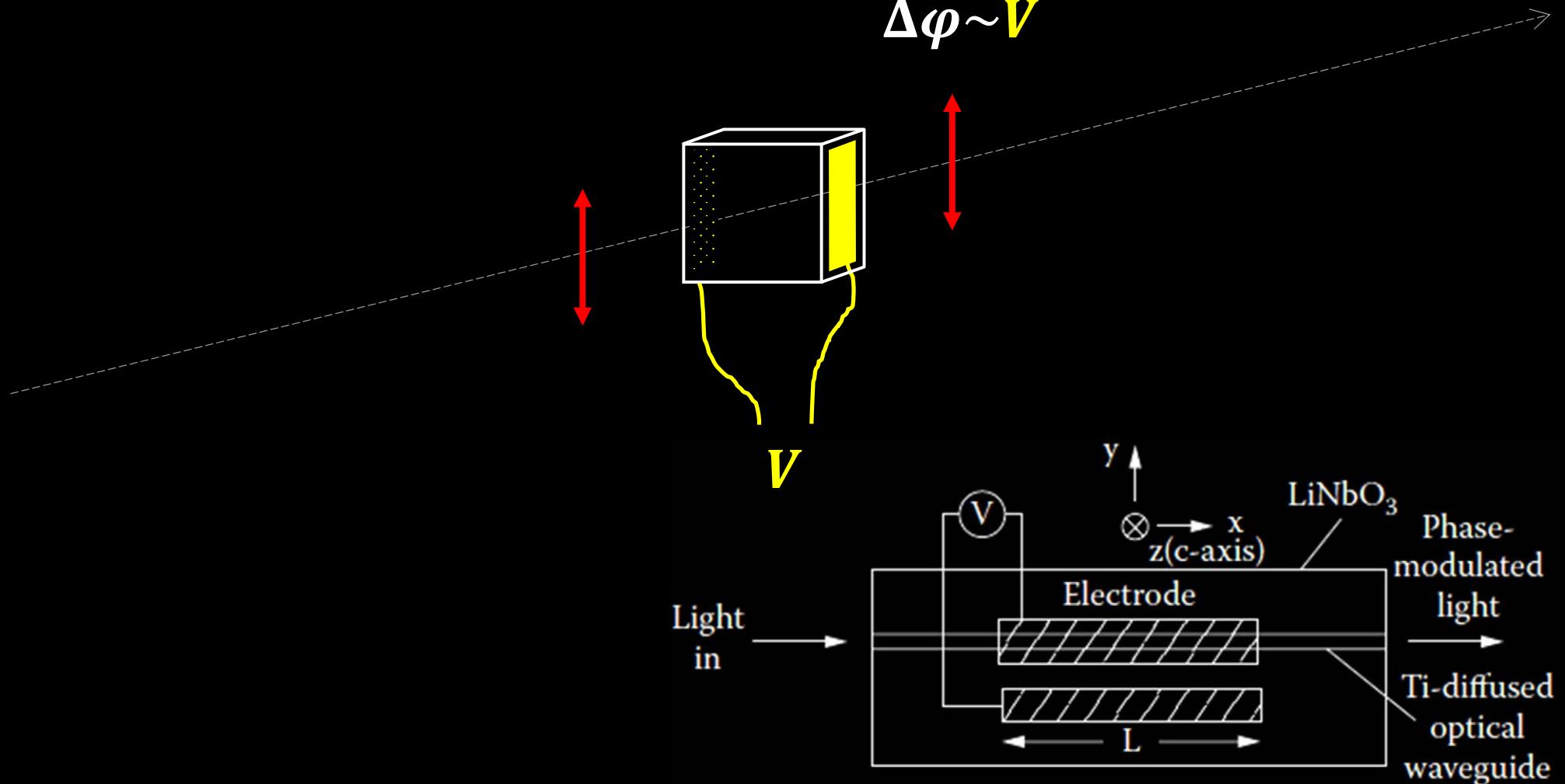
E.g., lithium niobate



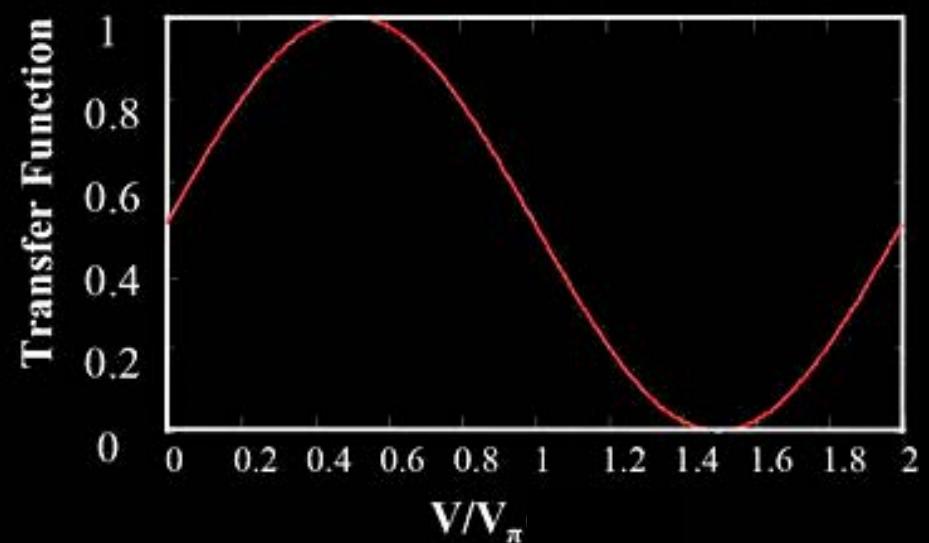
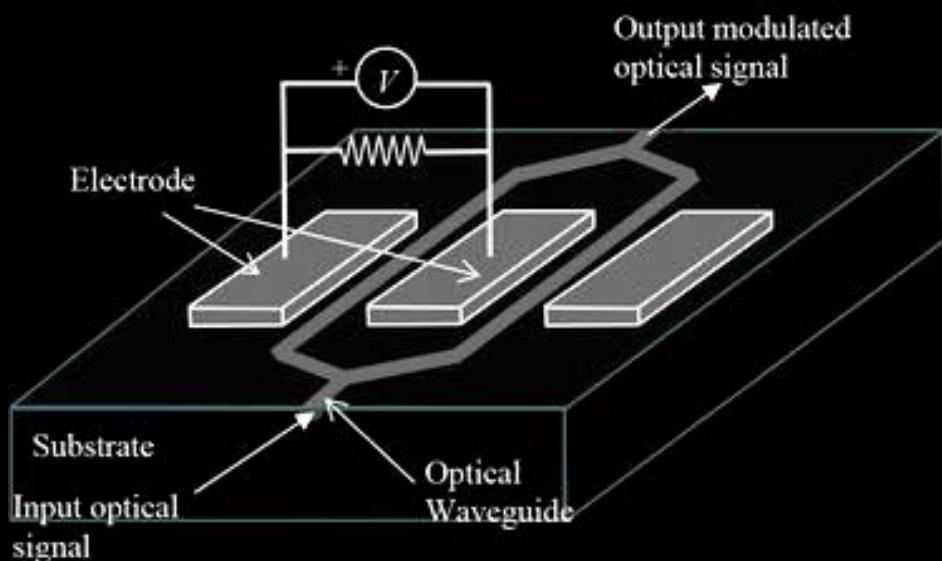
Pockels cell

Phase modulator

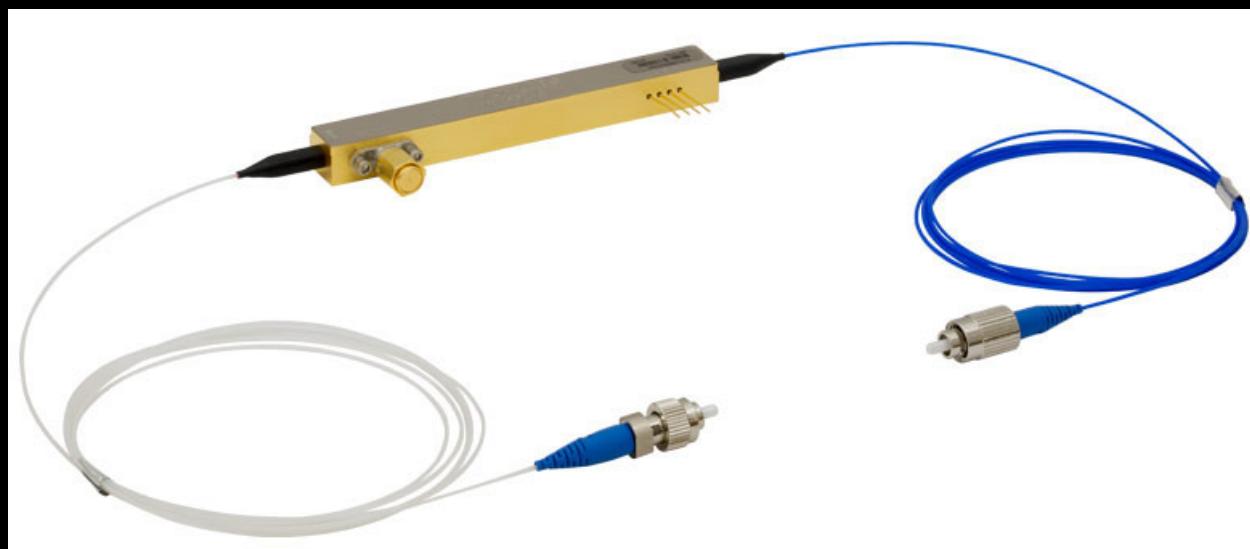
$$\Delta\varphi \sim V$$



Intensity modulator



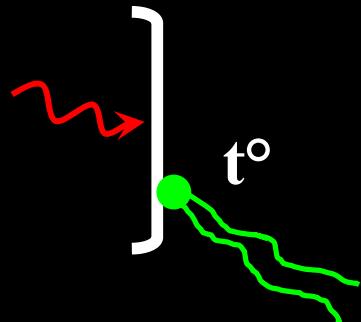
Mach-Zehnder interferometer



Optical power meters

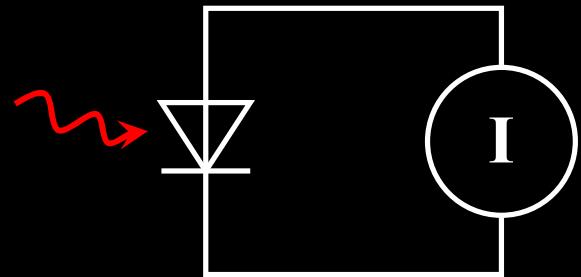
Thermal

$> 10 \mu\text{W}$



Photodiode

$> 0.1 \text{ nW}$



Single-photon detectors

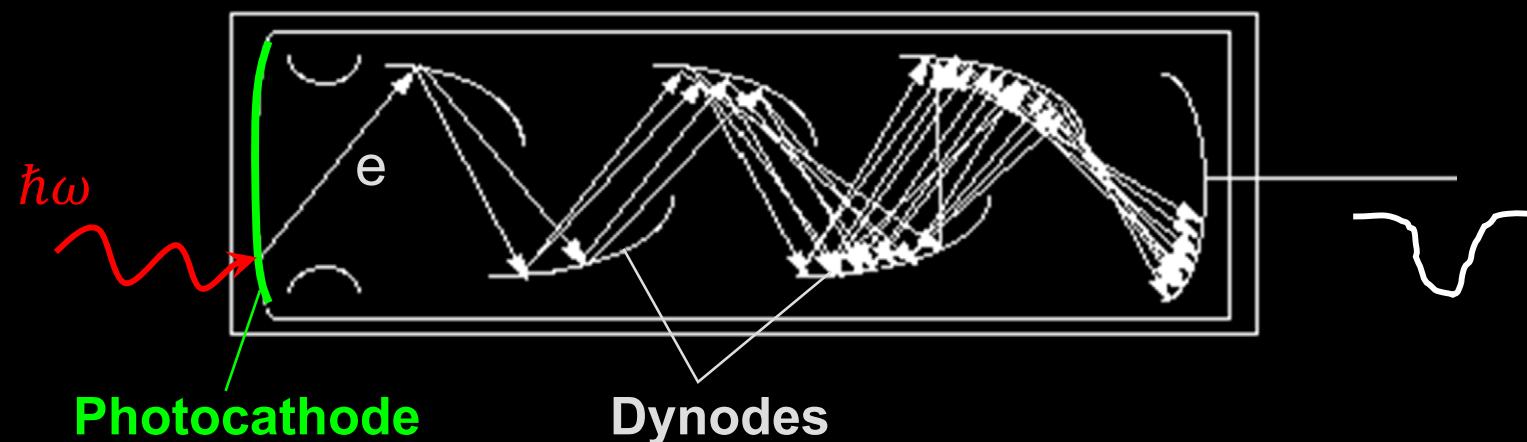
Photon energy

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{19.9 \times 10^{-26}}{1.55 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.28 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

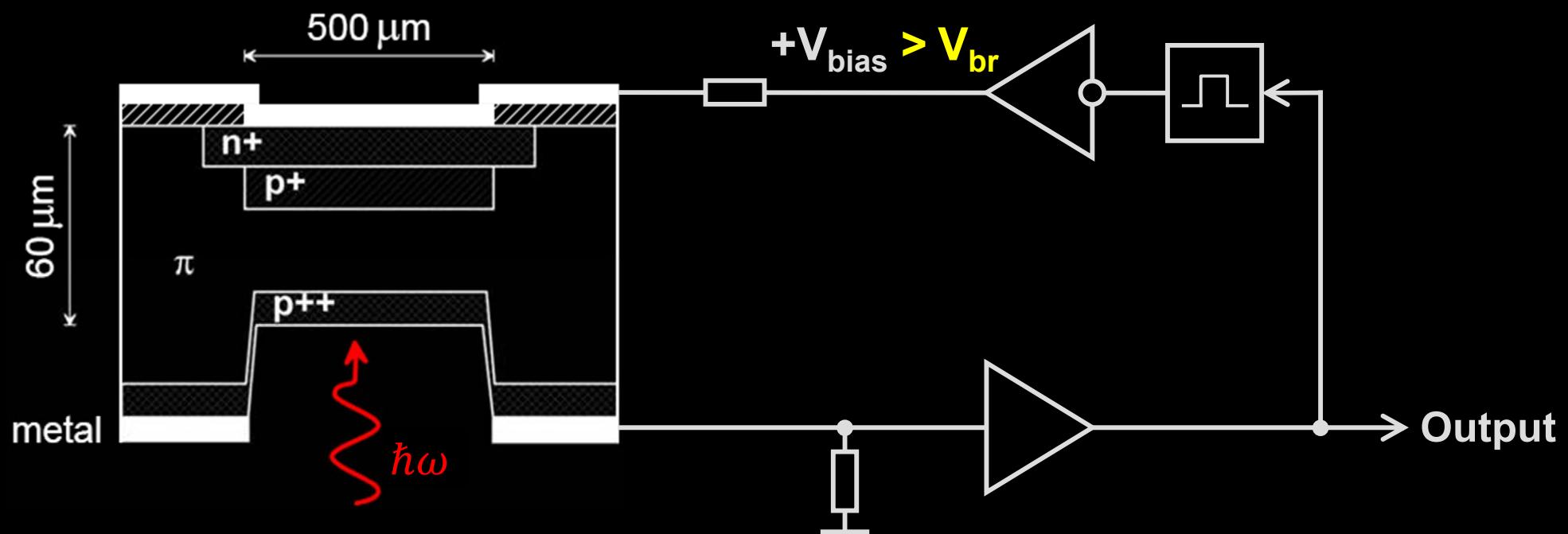
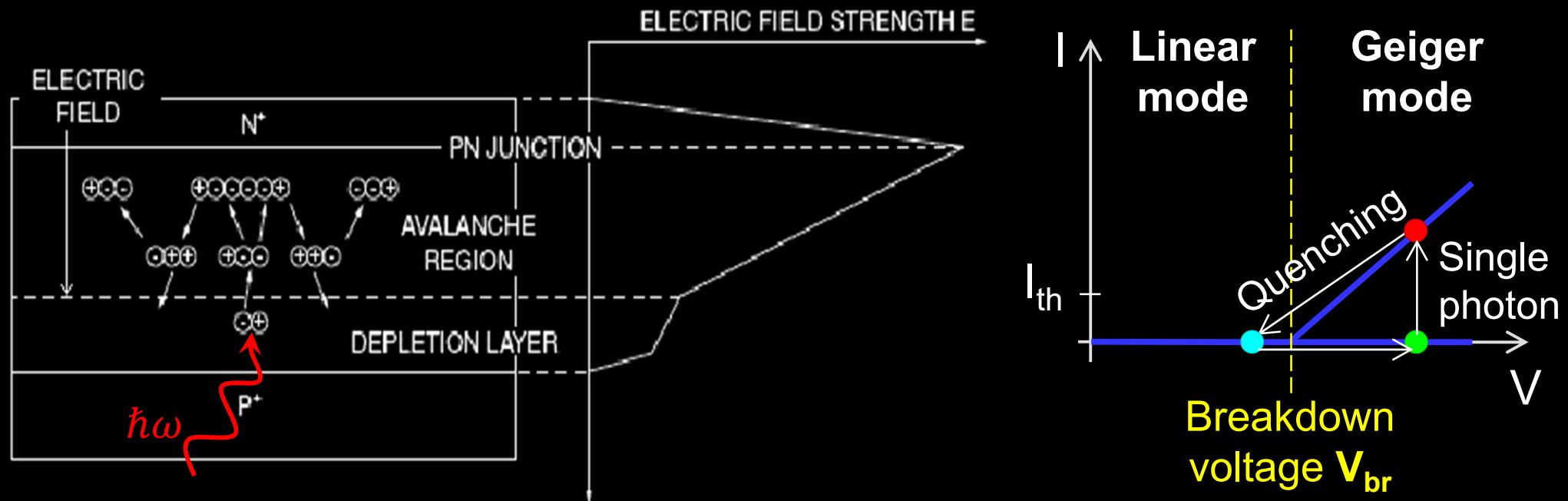


Need a gain mechanism

Photomultiplier tube

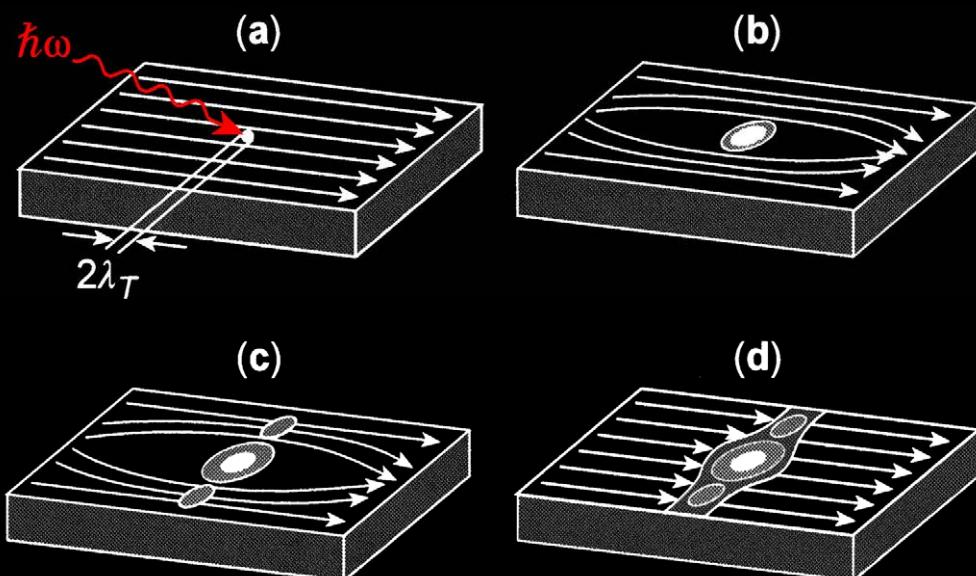
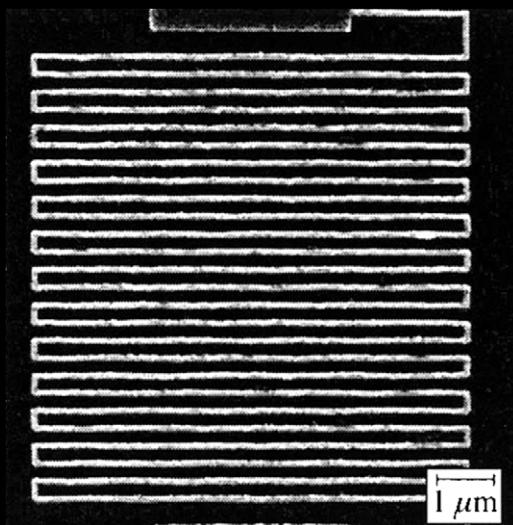


Single-photon avalanche photodiode



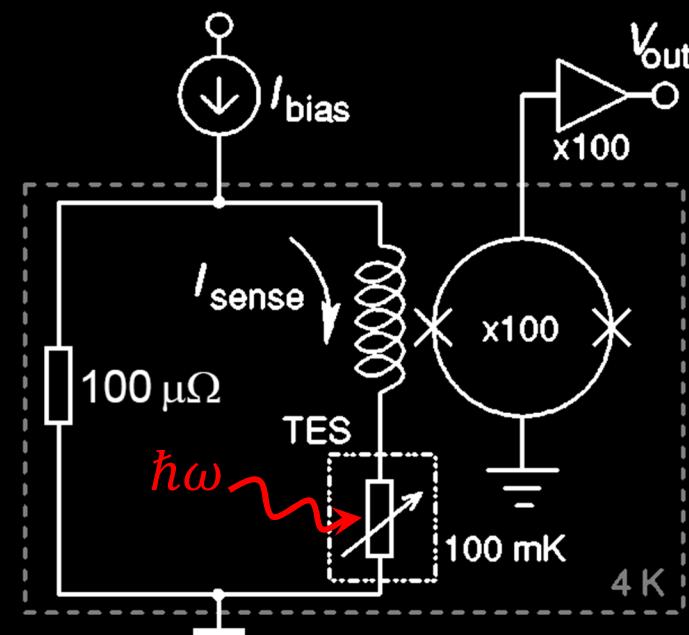
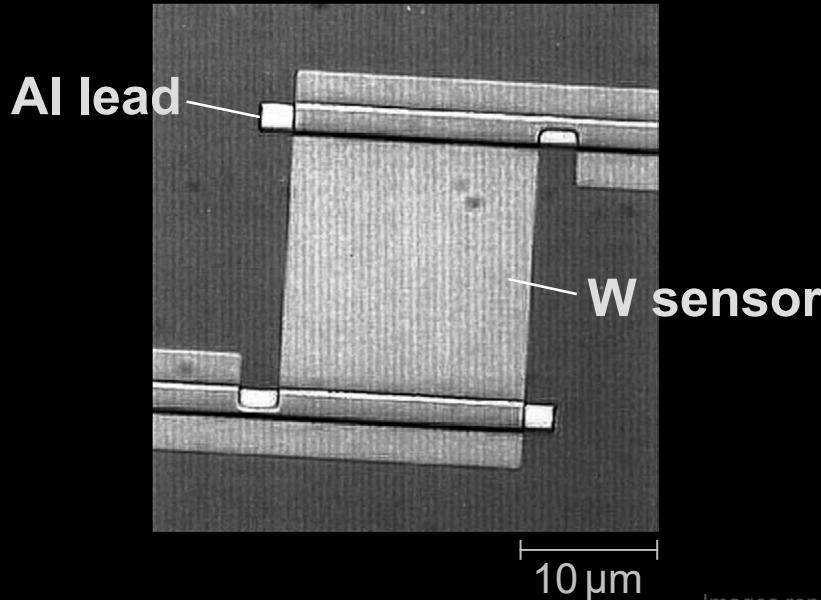
Superconducting single-photon detectors

Superconducting nanowire



Images reprinted from: R. Sobolewski *et al.*, IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. **13**, 1151 (2003)

Transition-edge sensor

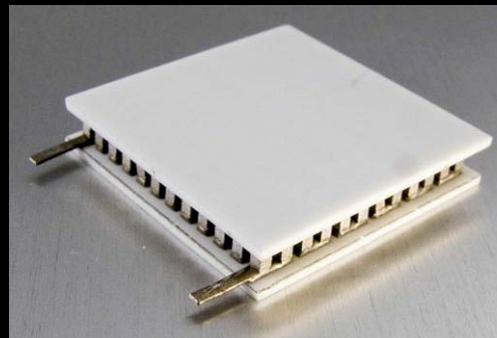


Images reprinted from: B. Cabrera *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. **73**, 735 (1998); A.J. Miller *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. **83**, 791 (2003)

Cooling requirements

Photomultiplier: room temperature

Avalanche photodiode: $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$



Thermoelectric cooling

0 5 mm

Superconducting nanowire: 4 K

Transition-edge sensor: 100 mK



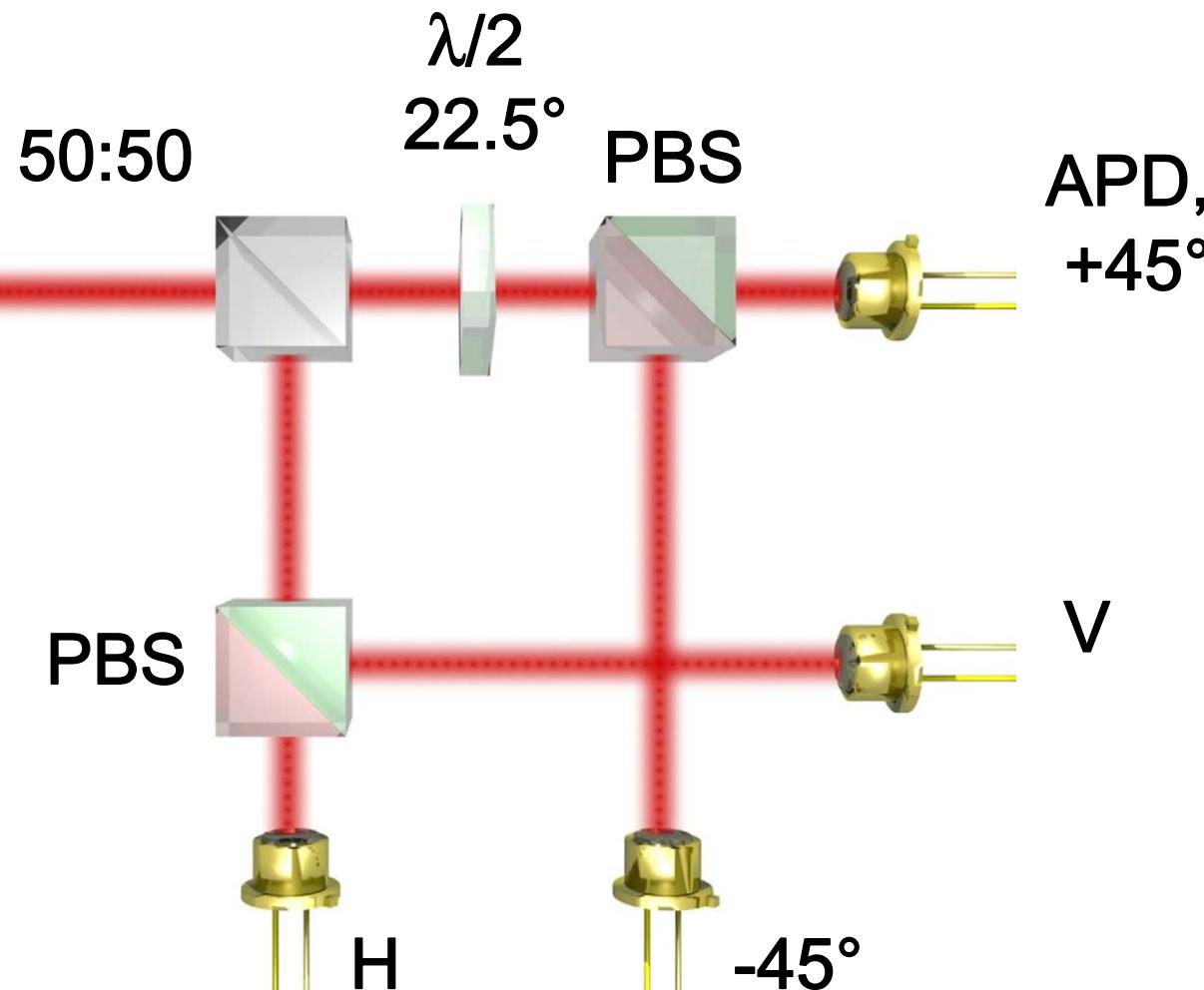
Assembled fiber optics

Quantum key distribution unit Alice (ID Quantique Clavis2)



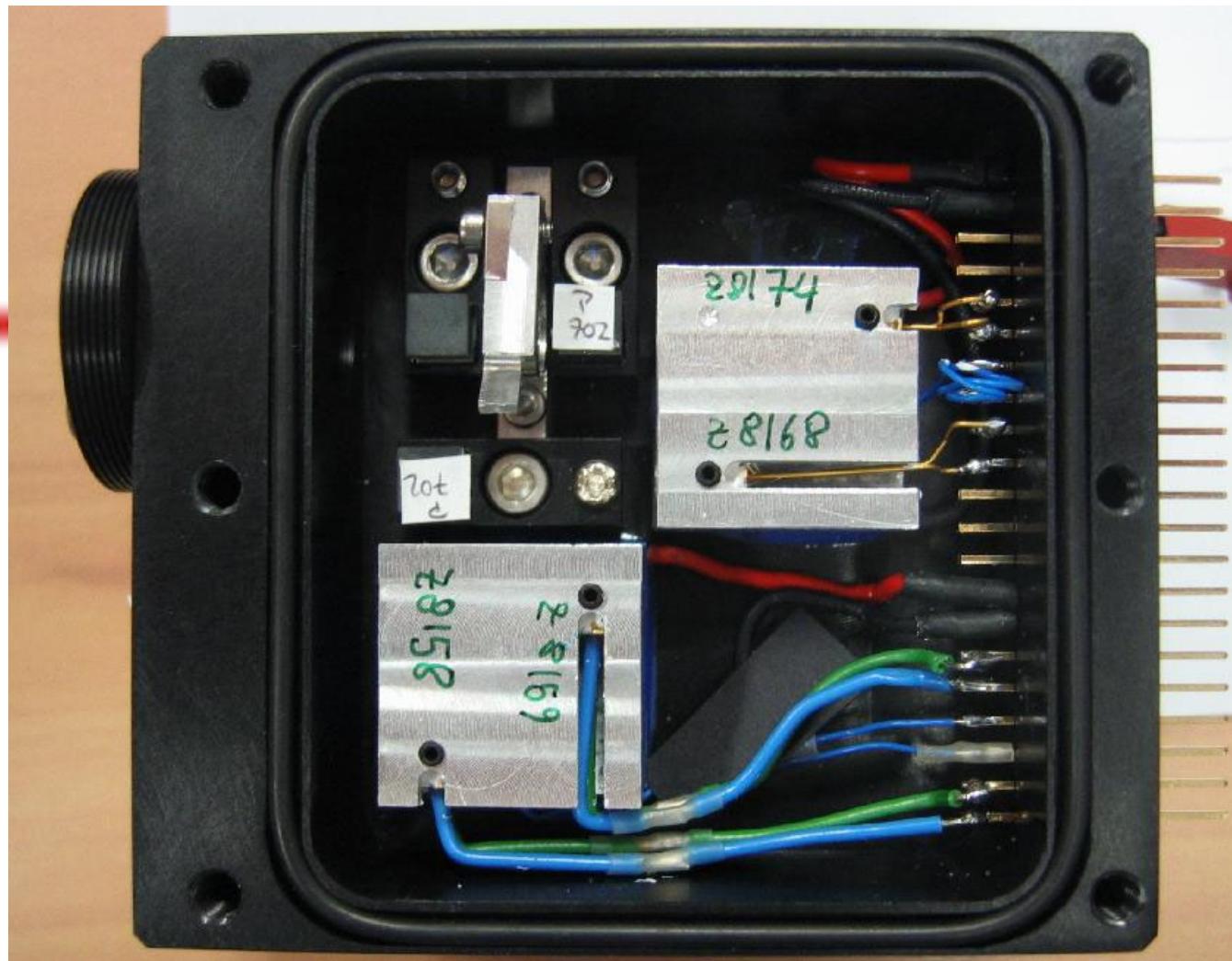
Assembled free-space optics

Bob's polarization analyzer with single-photon detectors



Assembled free-space optics

Bob's polarization analyzer with single-photon detectors



0 10 mm

Emerging: integrated optics

Quantum key distribution system

