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Photon bunching in a rotating reference frame

Sara Restuccia, Marko Toroš, Graham Gibson, Hendrik Ulbricht,
Daniele Faccio, Miles Padgett

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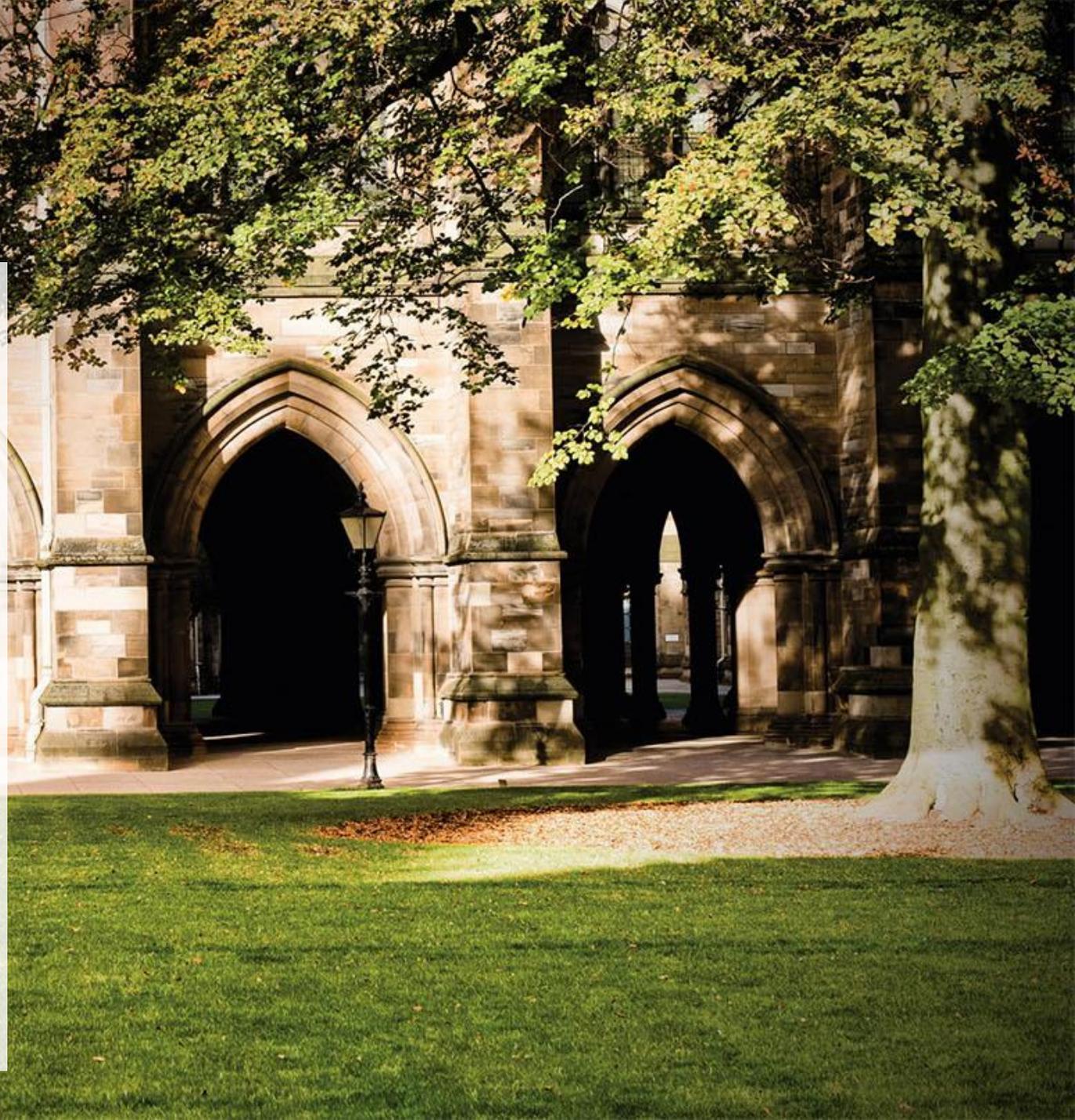
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My presentation

- Goals of the experiment and Background information
- Experimental Set-up
- Experiment results and conclusions





Goal of the Experiment

- **What did we do?**
Constructed a “Quantum Gyroscope”
i.e. HOM interferometer on a rotating
platform
- **Why?**
 - Interplay quantum mechanics and general
relativity





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Physics SYNOPSIS



Playing a Quantum “Oldie” on a Turntable

Published 10 September 2019

A well-known quantum experiment is performed on a rotating lab table—offering a probe of quantum physics in a noninertial reference frame.

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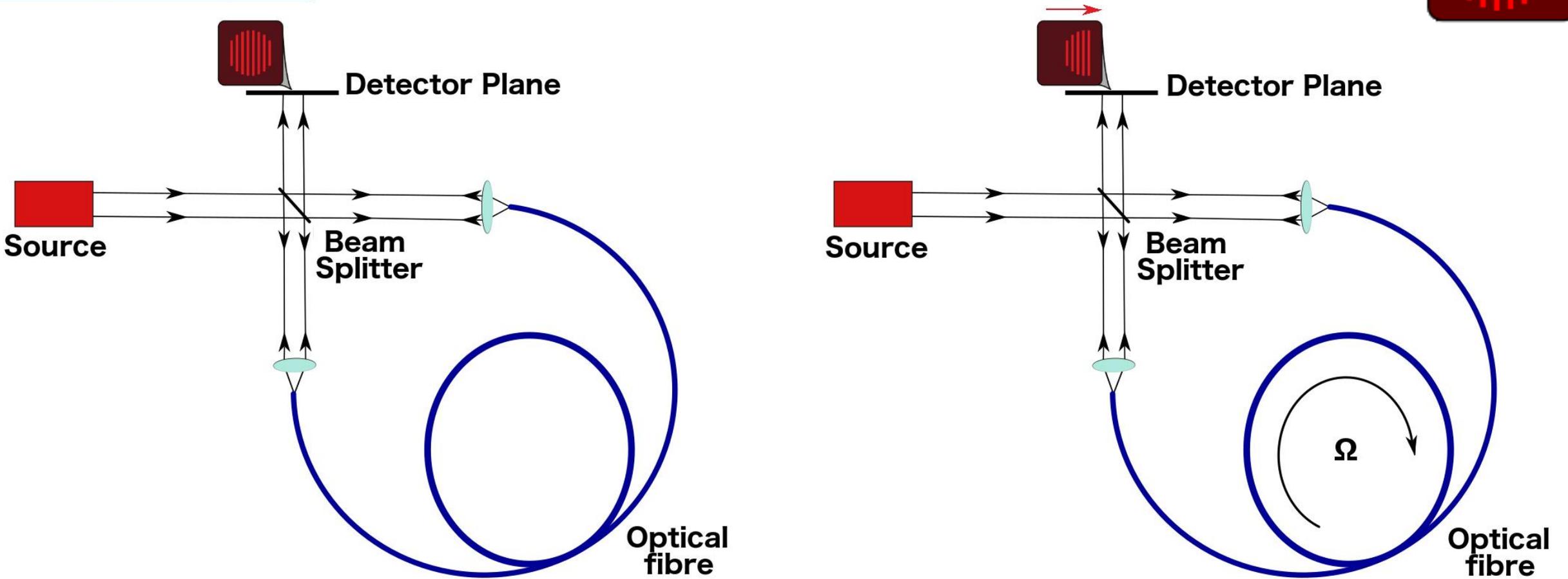
Photon Bunching in a Rotating Reference Frame

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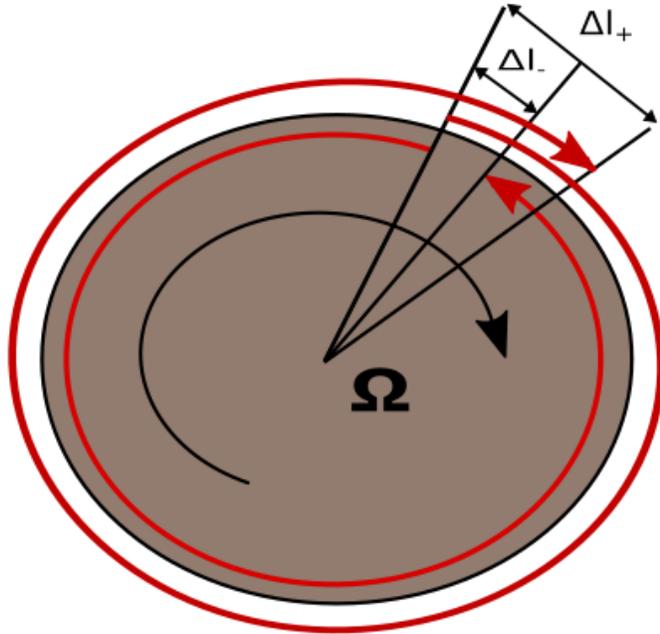
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Sagnac Effect in a Fibre Gyroscope



Sagnac Effect in a Fibre Gyroscope



$$\Delta l = \Delta l_+ + \Delta l_- = 2\Delta l = \frac{2\Omega RL}{c}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{4\pi\Omega RL}{\lambda c}$$

Ω = angular velocity (rad/s)

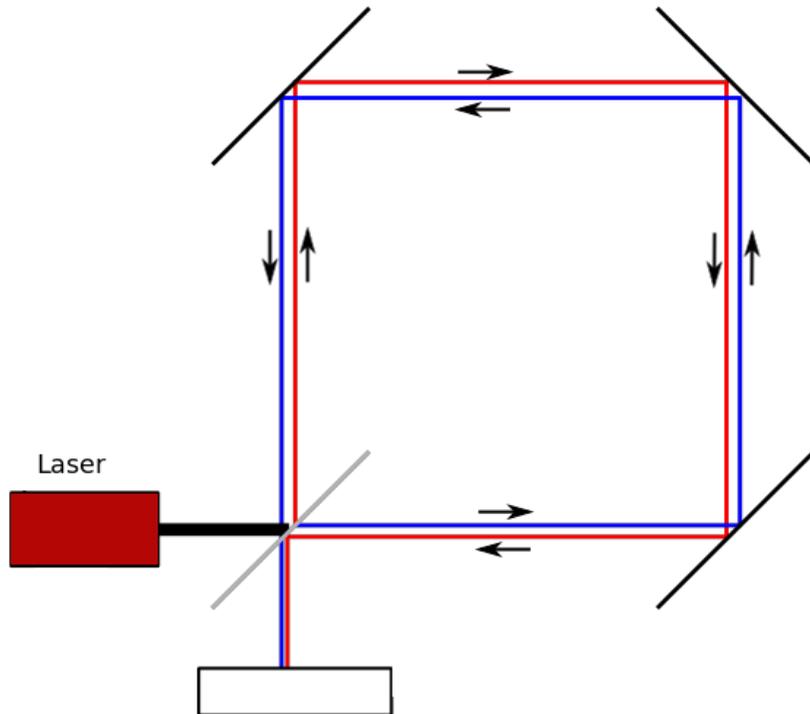
R = radius of table

L = length of fibre

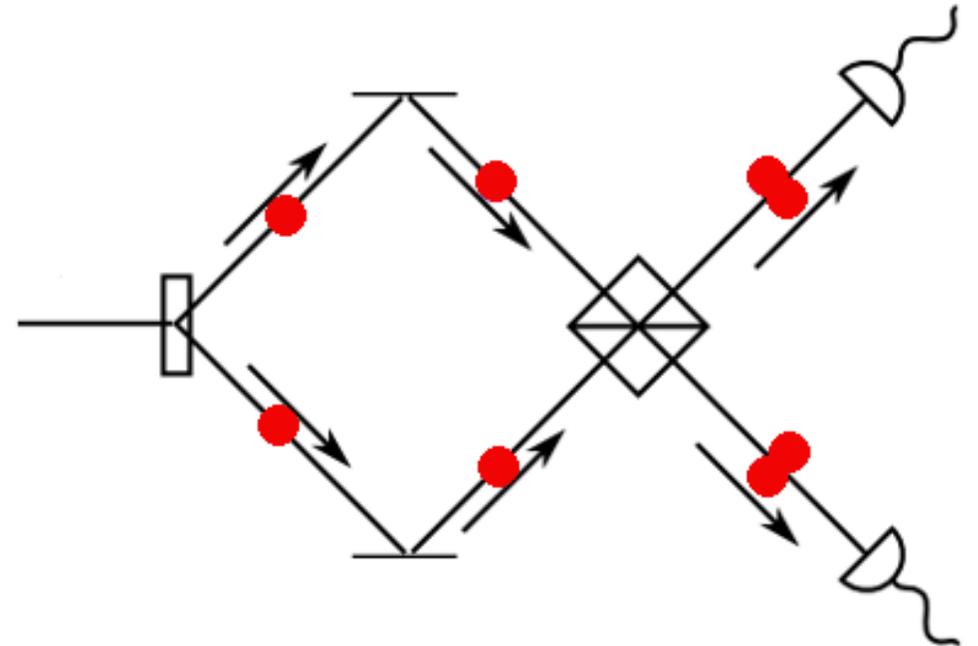


Quantum Equivalent to Sagnac interferometer?

Sagnac



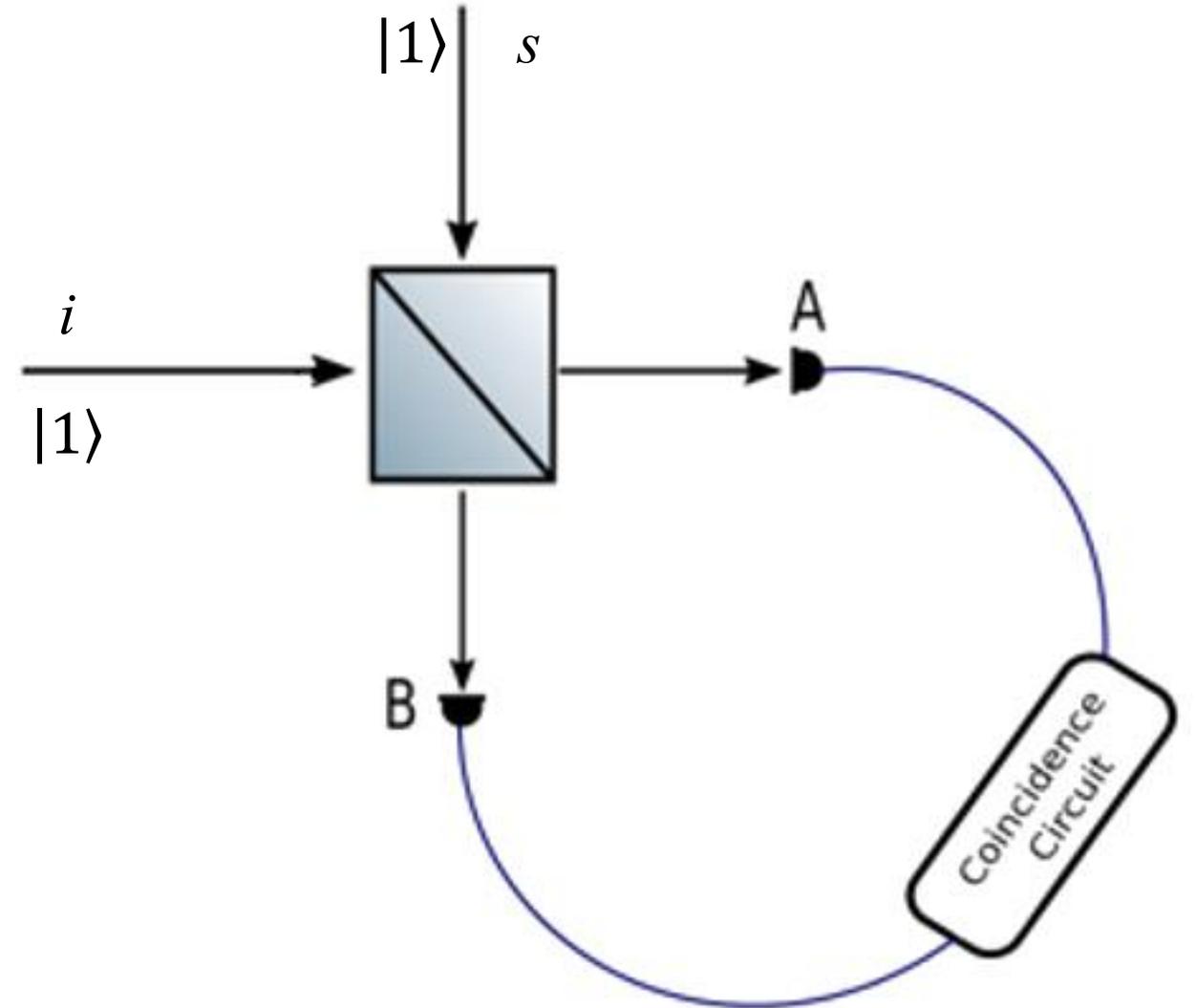
HOM



Hong-Ou-Mandel interferometer:

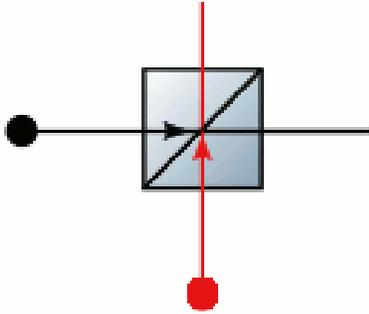
Nonclassical two-photon
interference:

Hong-Ou-Mandel



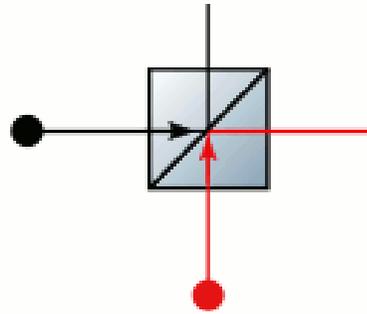
Hong-Ou-Mandel interferometer:

1)



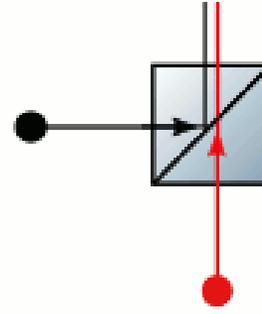
$|1, 1\rangle$

2)



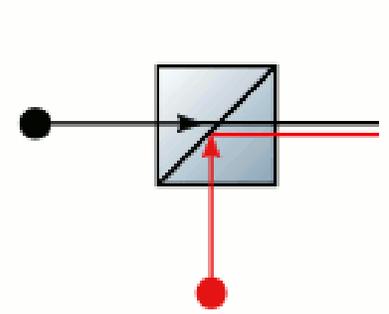
$|1, 1\rangle$

3)



$|2, 0\rangle$

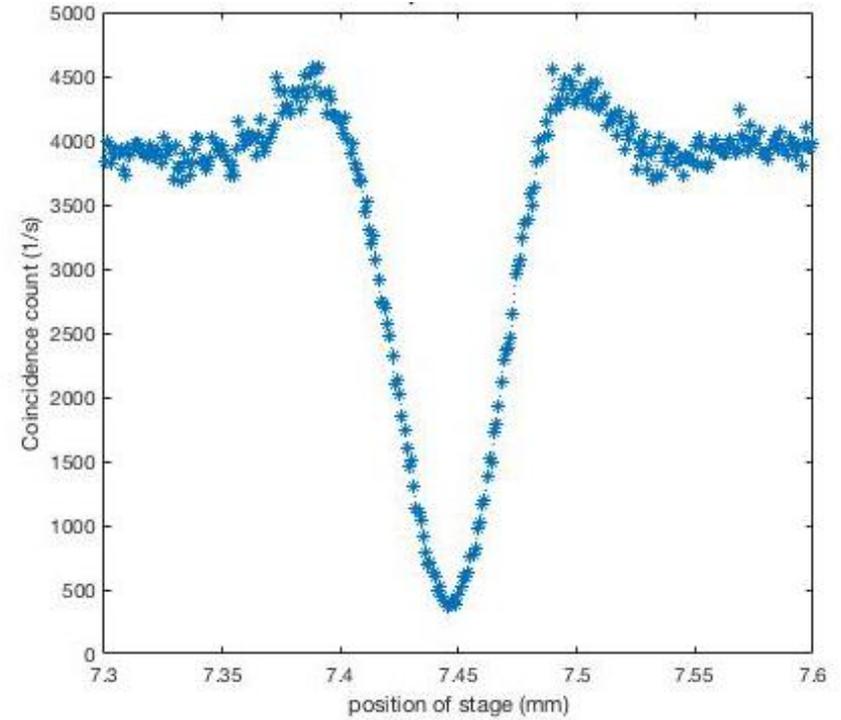
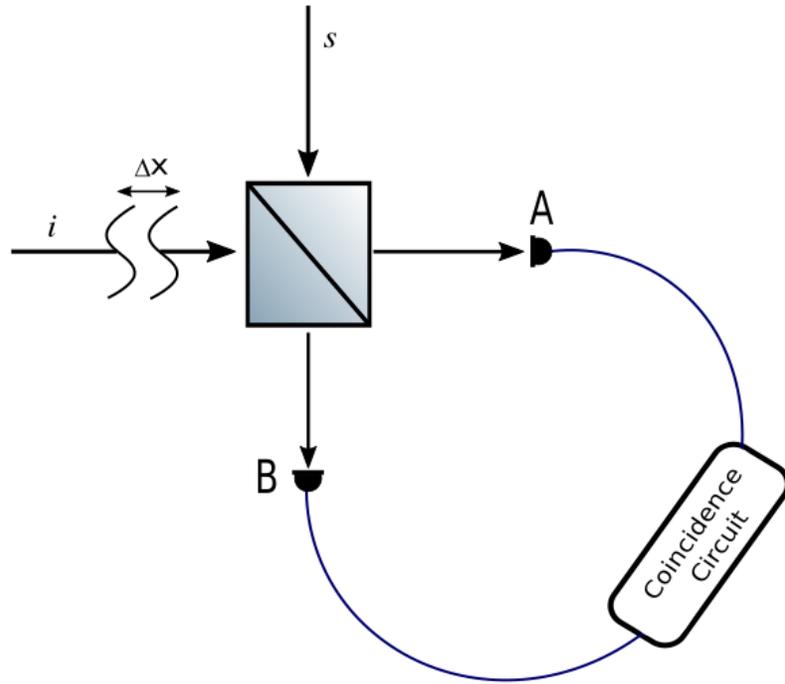
4)



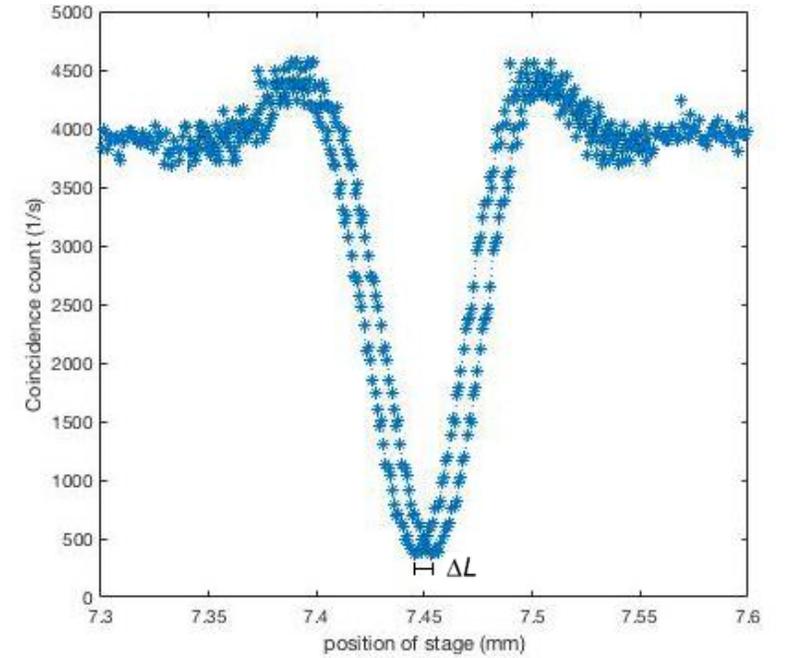
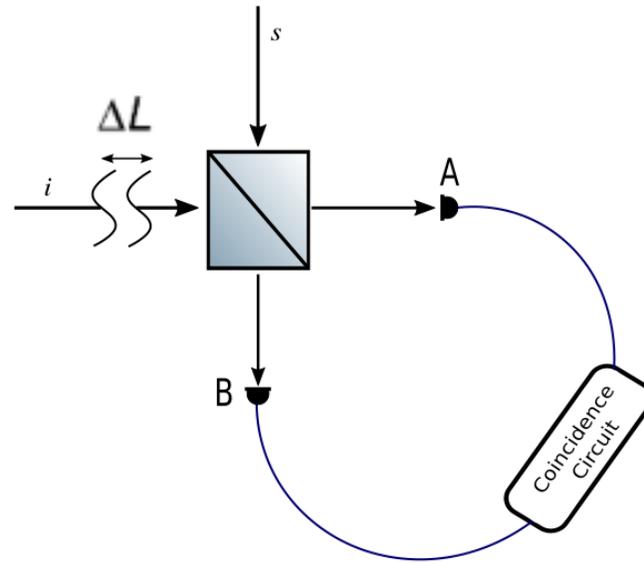
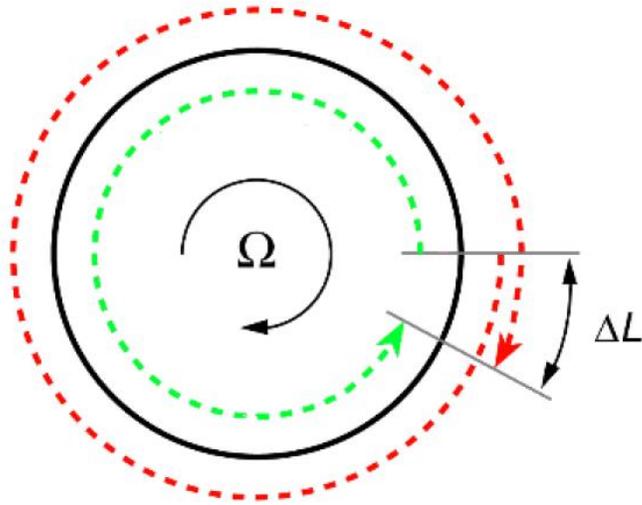
$|0, 2\rangle$



Hong-Ou-Mandel interferometer:

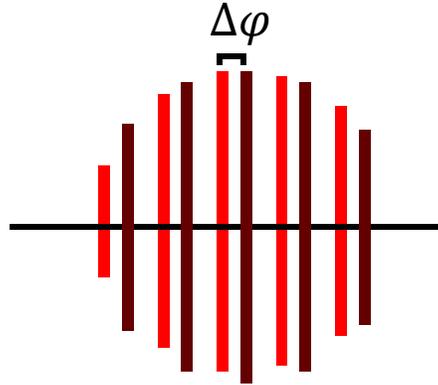


Can we measure the Sagnac effect?



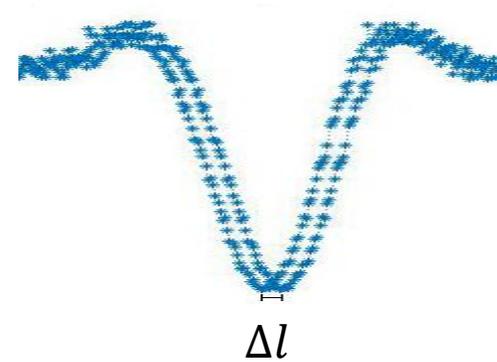
Phase vs Group Velocity?

Sagnac



- has a wavelength (λ) dependency
- Independent of photon drag

HOM



$$\Delta l \overset{?}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \Delta\varphi$$

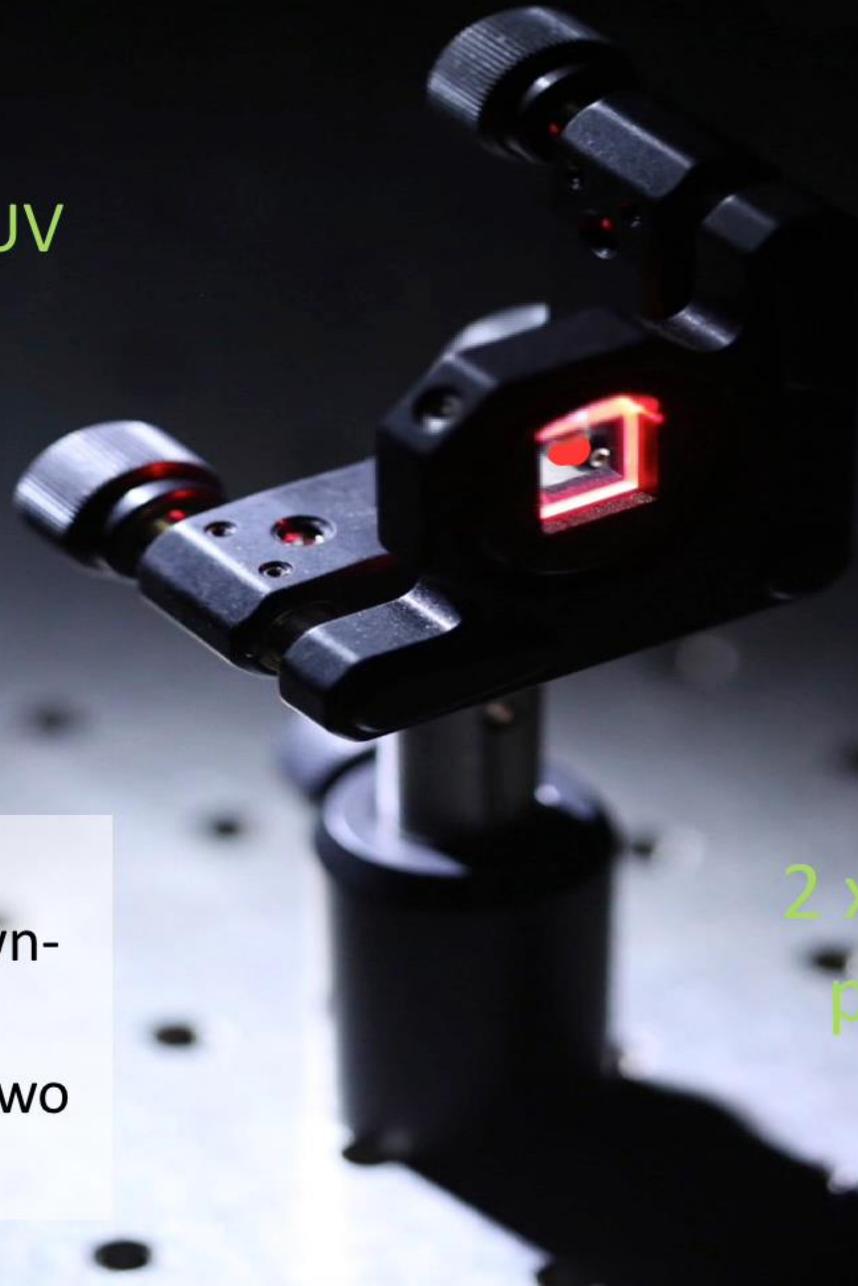
- Is Δl effected by photon drag when $n > 1$?

Minkowski vs Abraham

1 x 355 nm UV
photon in

(Quantum)
Parametric Down-
conversion
One photon in two
out!

2 x 710 nm red
photons out





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2 down converted photons
through SPDC

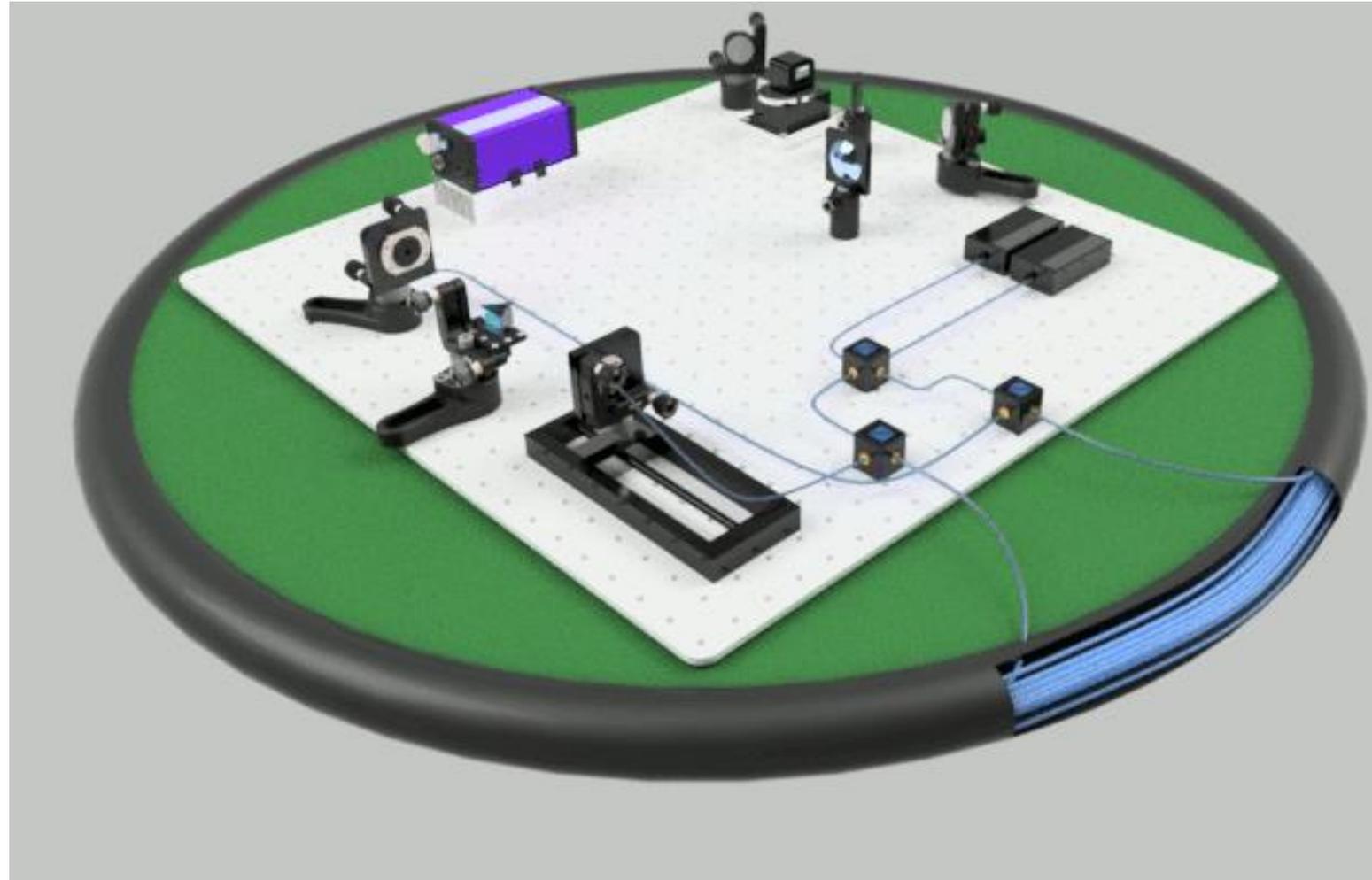
Coupled into single mode polarization
maintaining fibres

Photons travel through a 100m fibre in
opposite directions

The photons exit the fibre and interfere at
the beam splitter

SPADs are used to count the photons
and coincidence counts are measured

Experimental set-up:



Results:

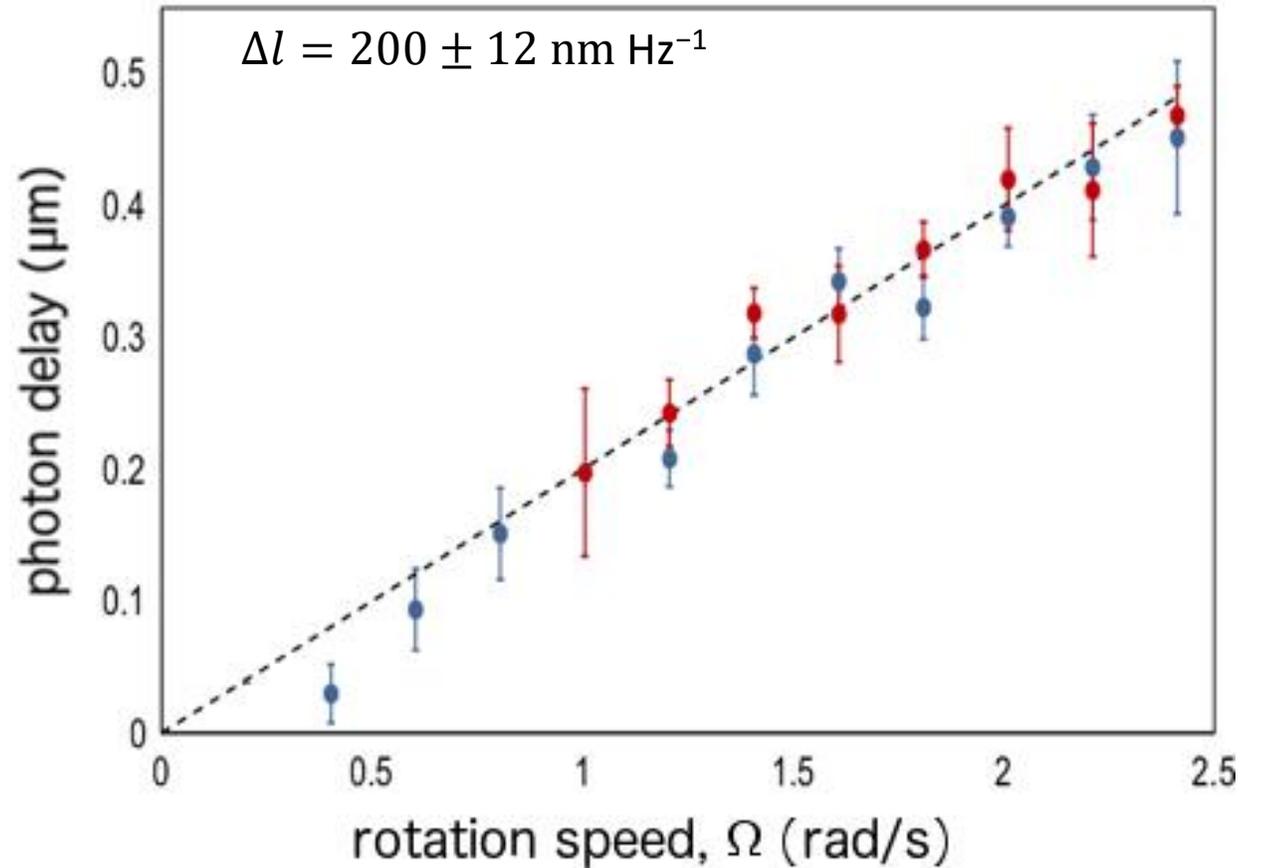
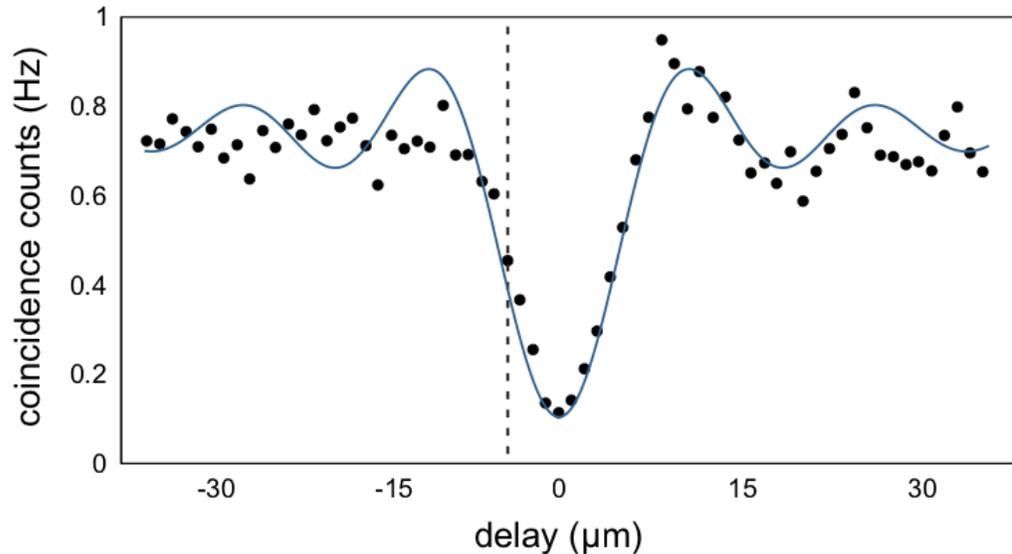
Set-up parameters:

$L=100\text{m}$, $R=0.454\text{m}$, $\Omega_{max}=2.4\text{ rad/s}$

Measured delay:

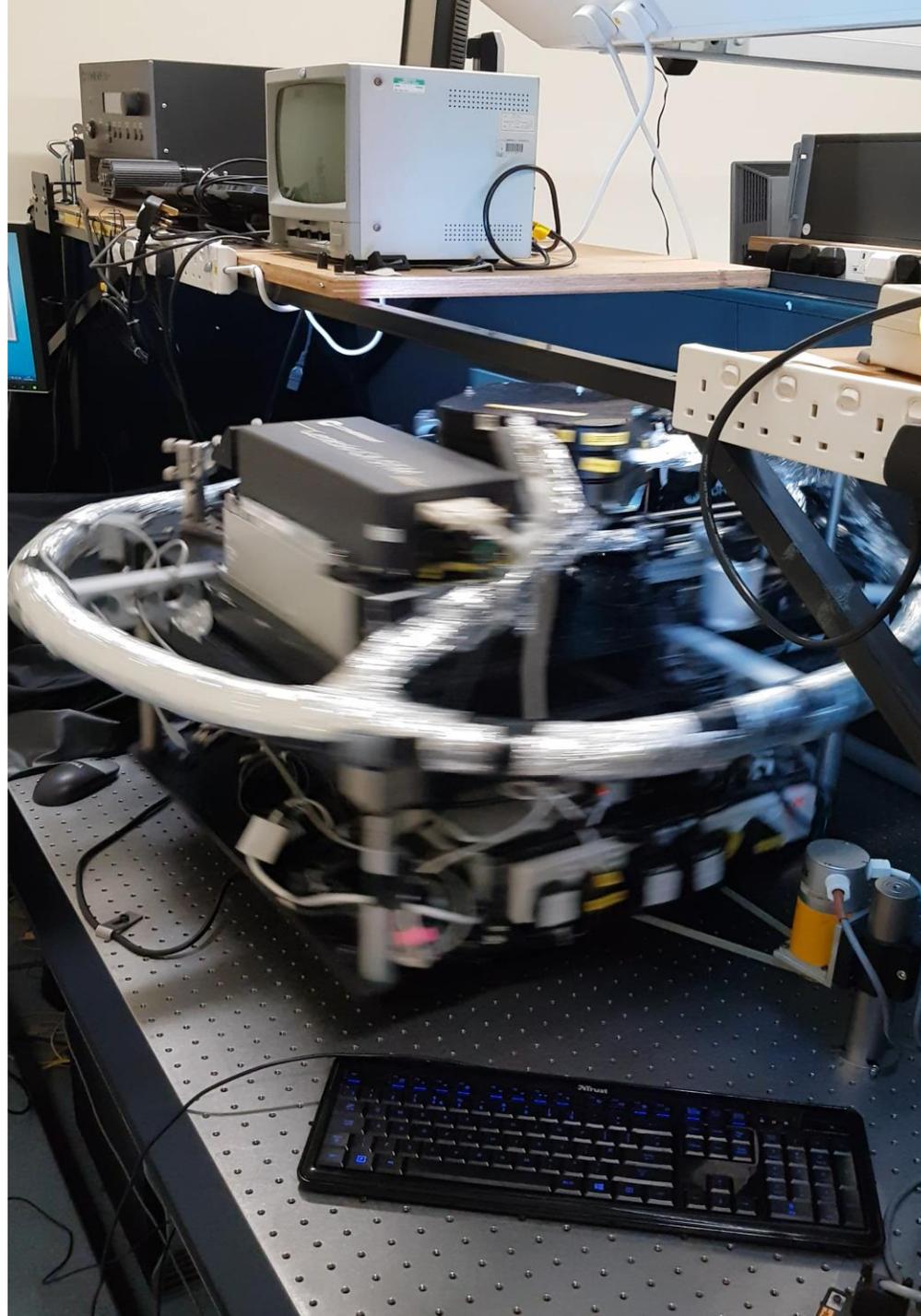
$\Delta l_{max}=0.45\mu\text{m}$

Measured HOM, for 40nm bandwidth photons

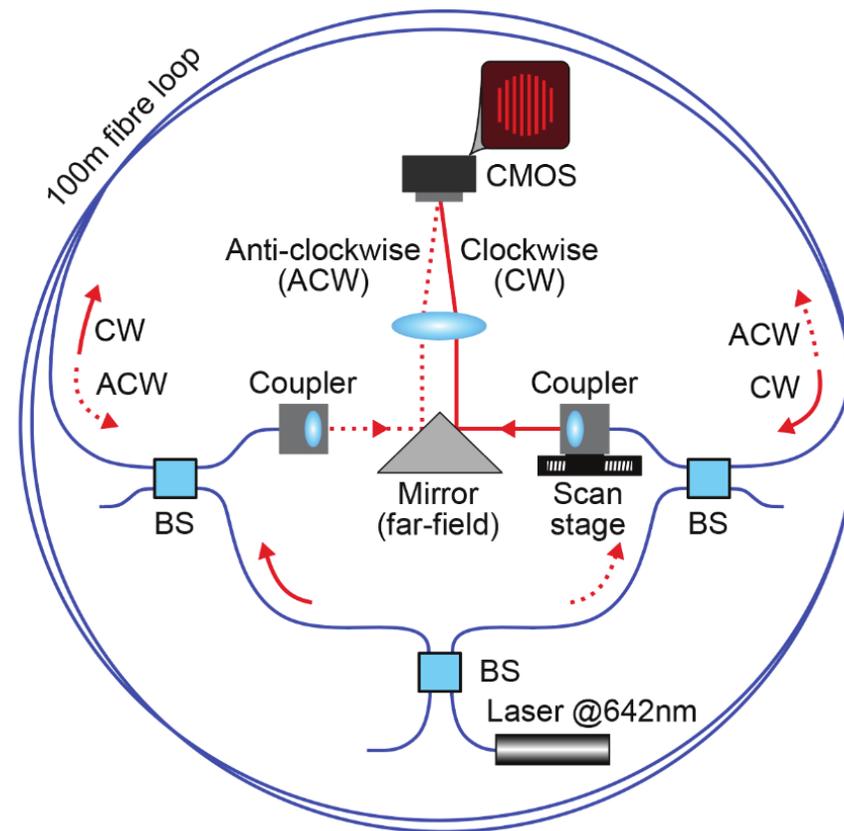
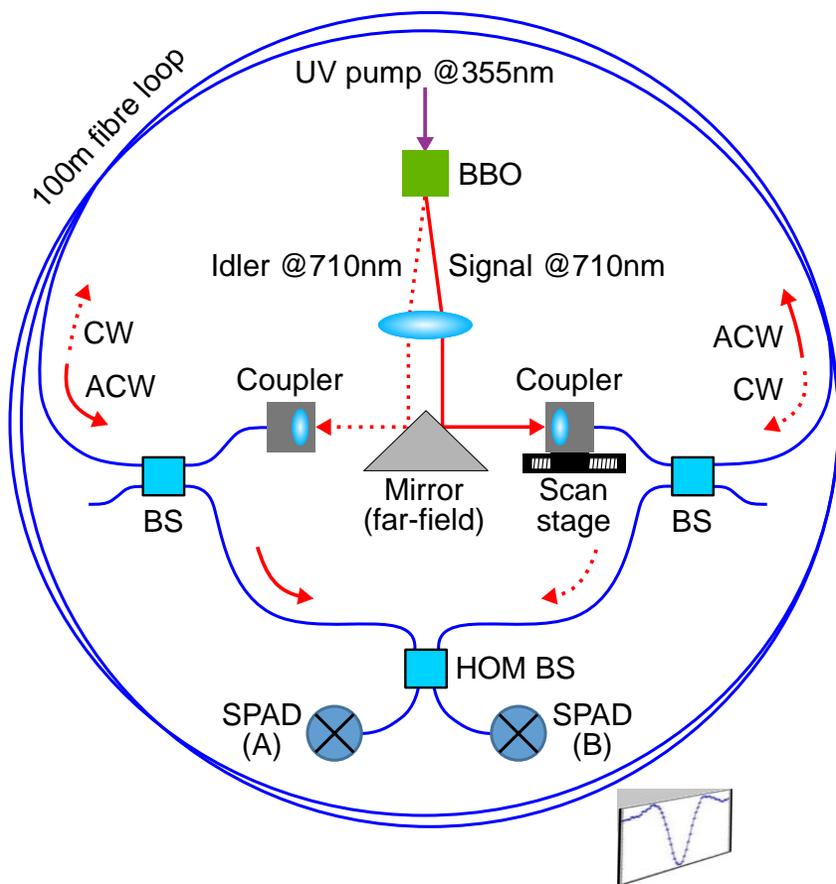




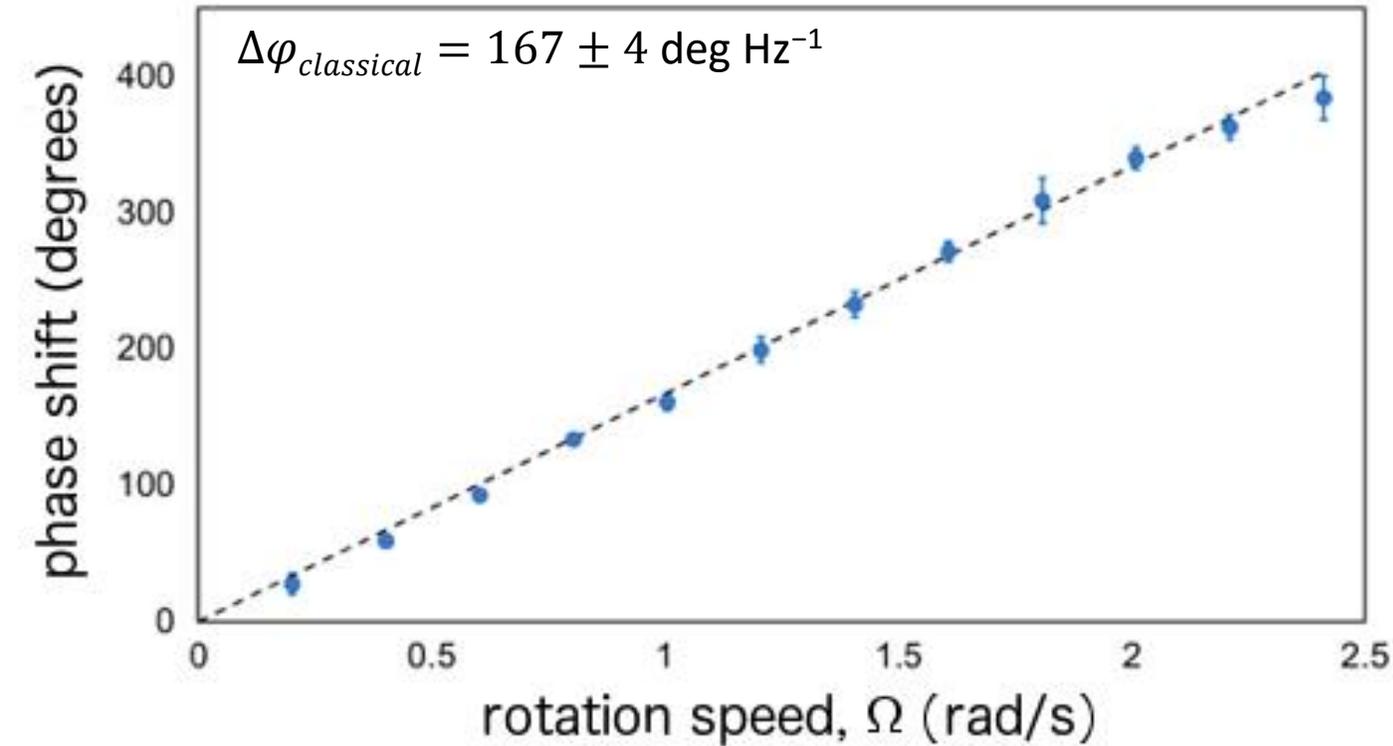
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Comparison of Classical to nonclassical systems



Classical results and comparison:



Where the theoretical estimate is:

$$\Delta\varphi = 170 \text{ deg Hz}^{-1}$$

Comparing the classical and quantum results:

$$\frac{\Delta l_{quantum}}{\Delta\varphi_{classical}} = 1.2 \pm 0.07 \text{ nm deg}^{-1}$$

Where:

$$\frac{\Delta l}{\Delta\varphi} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} = 1.8 \text{ nm deg}^{-1}$$

These results differ by a factor:

$$1.478 \pm 0.09$$

Where the n of our fiber is:

$$n \sim 1.45$$



Conclusions

- In our experiment we were able to measure a shift in position of the HOM dip as a function of the rotation speed of the table.
- We have also shown that this relative delay in the photons arrival is equivalent to the classical Sagnac effect with the sole difference being that while in the classical set-up the rotation motion induces a change in the interference of the two beams, in the quantum set-up the change is in the quantum interference of the two photons.
- This experiment therefore implies that the quantum interference of two photons is affected by non-inertial motion, which opens new pathways to probe the relation between gravity and quantum mechanics.





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Thank you!



University of Southampton:

Marko Toroš, Hendrik Ulbricht

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Experimental set-up:

