



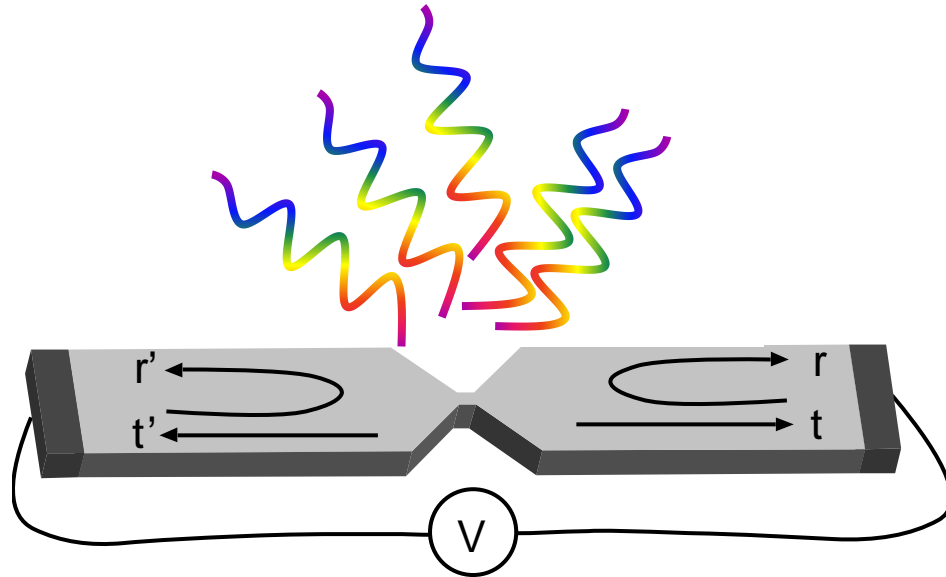
Josephson photonics: New sources for non-classical photon radiation

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A. Armour (Nottingham)
M. Dykman (MSU)
M. Hofheinz (Grenoble)
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C. Ast, K. Kern (MPI-FKF)

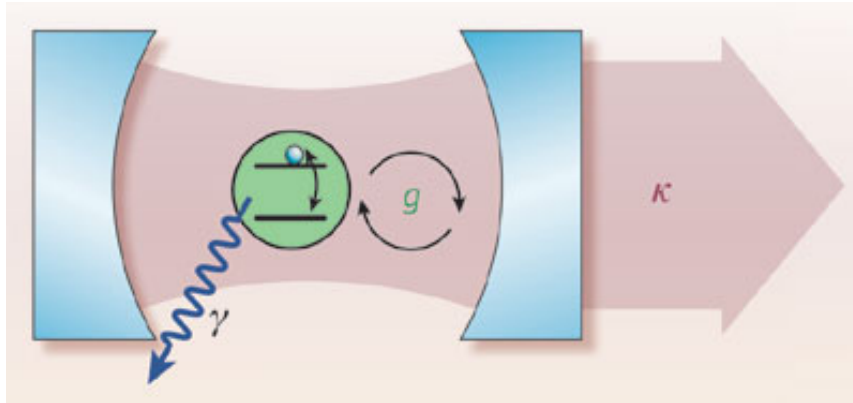
Quantum optics of quantum conductors



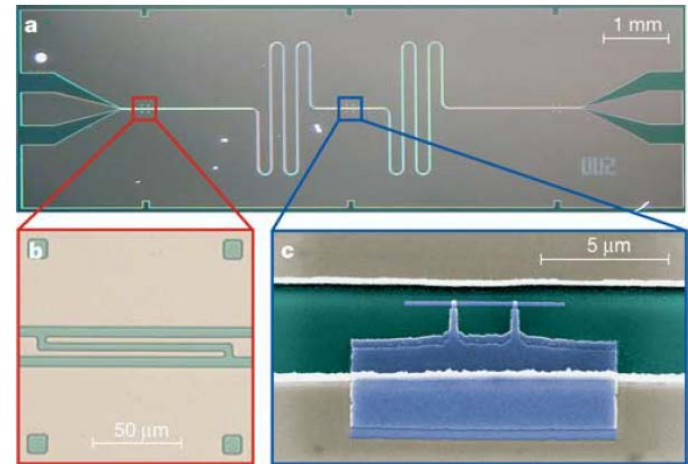
Glauber (1951):
Classical currents create classical light

Quantum optics: Light-matter interaction

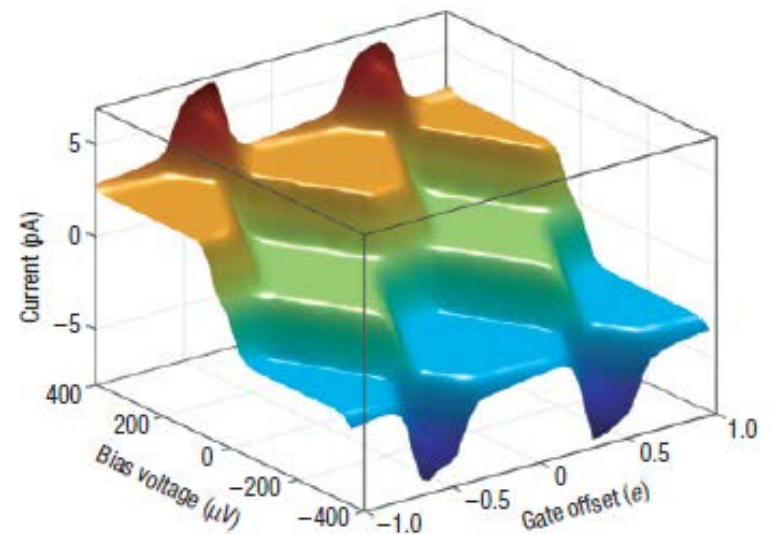
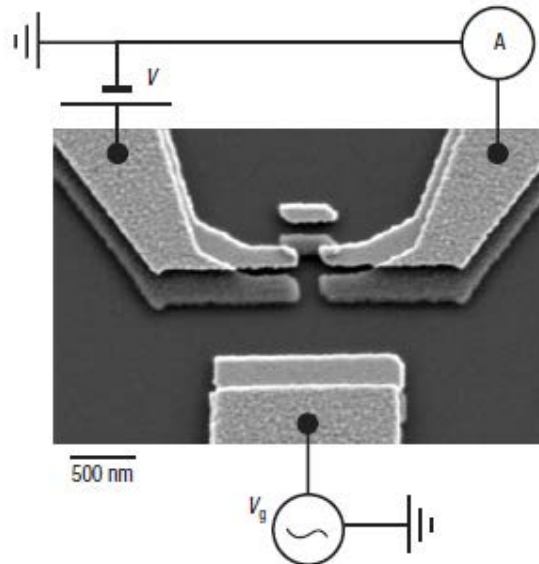
cavity QED



circuit QED: superconductors

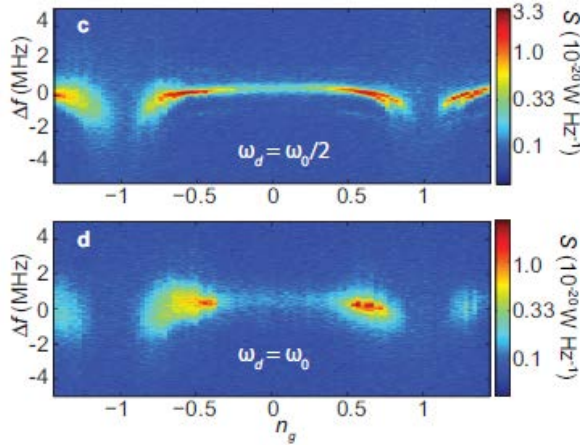


Quantum electronics: Single charge transfer



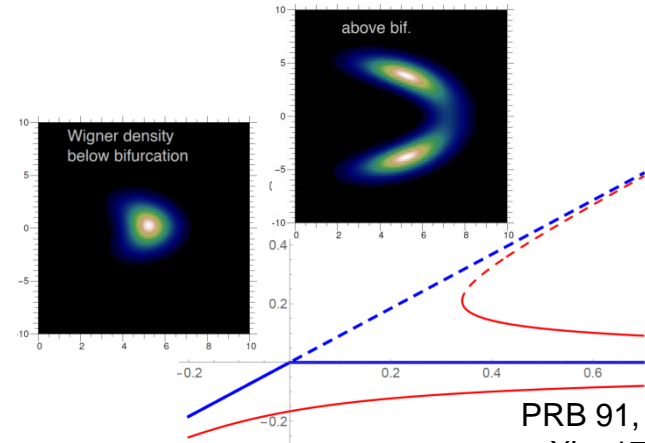
Josephson photonics

Josephson laser



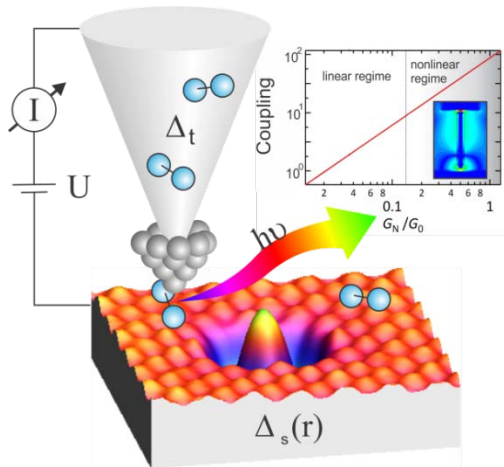
PRL 111, 247001 (2013)

Nonlinear Quantum Oscillator



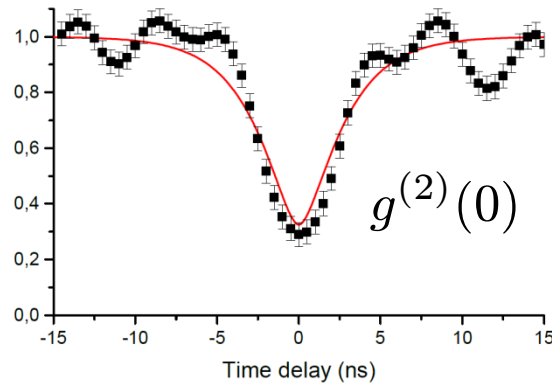
PRB 91, 184508 (2015)
arXiv: 1702.07931

Josephson-STM

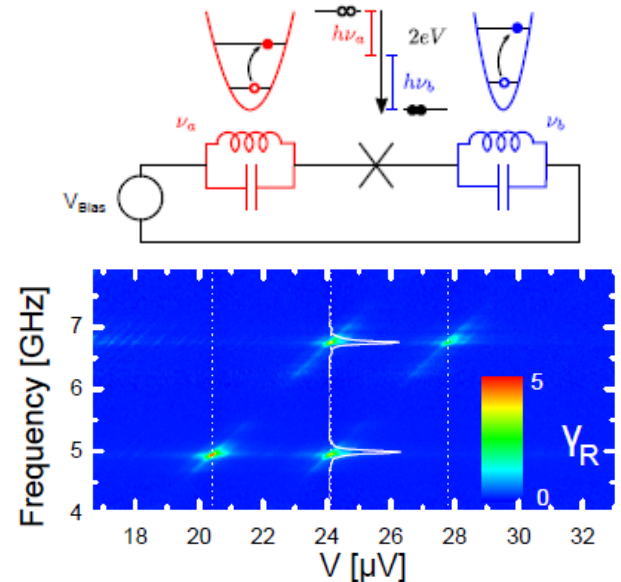


Nature Commun. 7, 13009 (2016)

Single photons



Correlated/Entangled photons



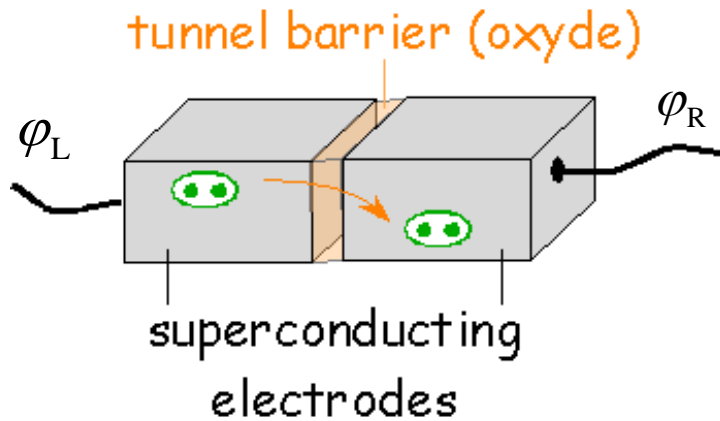
Agenda

Single charge transfer and quantum optics

Non-classical light sources

Full counting statistics of charge and light

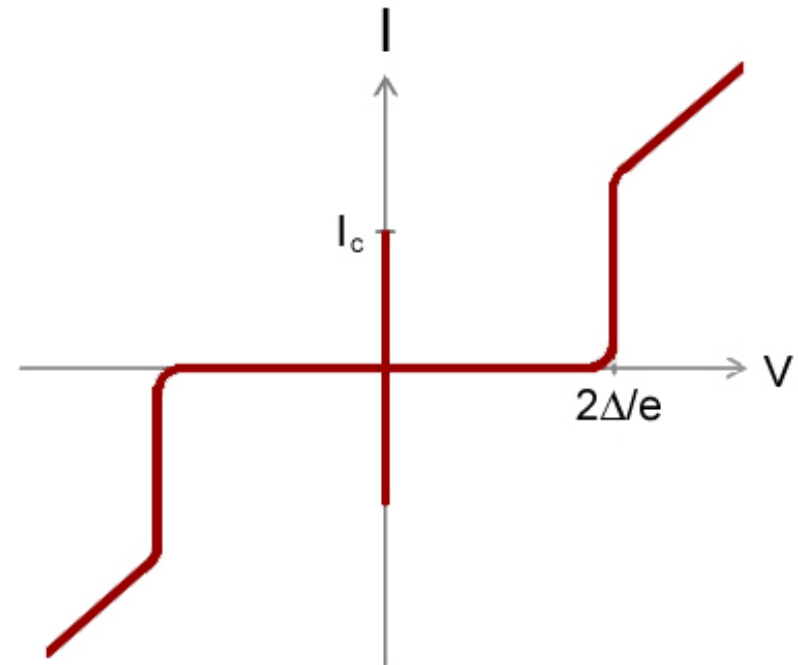
Josephson junction



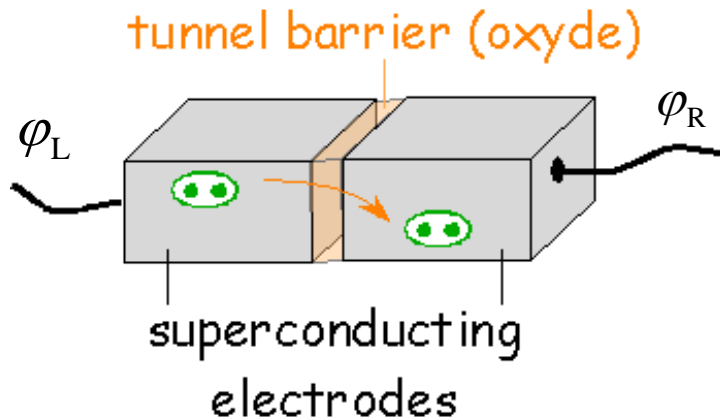
$$\varphi = \varphi_L - \varphi_R$$

$$I_J = I_c \sin(\varphi)$$

$$V_J = \frac{\hbar}{2e} \dot{\varphi} \quad (\text{ac-Josephson})$$



Josephson junction



$$\hat{H}_J = E_C \left(\frac{\hat{Q}}{2e} \right)^2 - E_J \cos(\hat{\varphi})$$

$$E_C = \frac{2e^2}{C} \quad E_J = I_c \frac{\hbar}{2e}$$

Coherent Cooper pair transfer

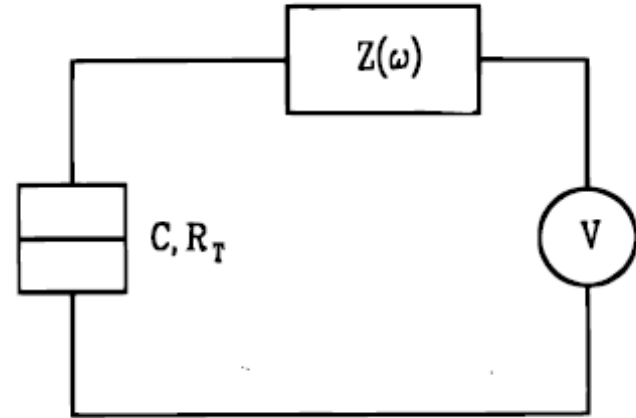
$$[\hat{Q}, e^{i\hat{\varphi}}] = 2e e^{i\hat{\varphi}}$$

$$\text{var}[\hat{\varphi}] \ll \text{var}[\hat{Q}]$$

Inelastic Cooper pair tunneling

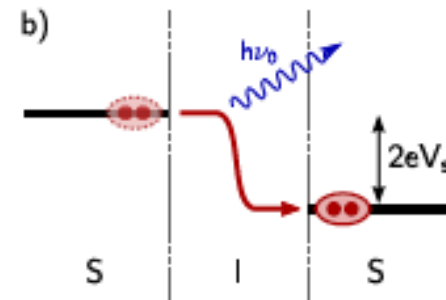
$$E_C \gg E_J, k_B T$$

$$\text{Re}Z \gg \frac{h}{4e^2}$$



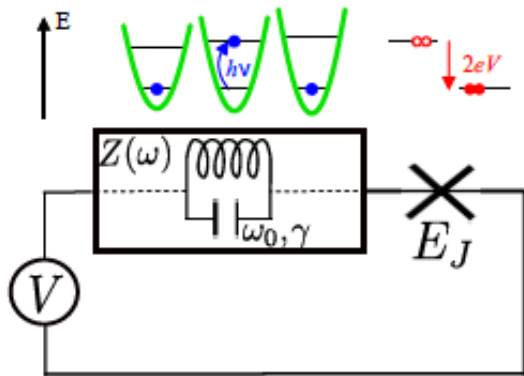
Sequential charge transfer

$$\text{var}[\hat{\varphi}] \gg \text{var}[\hat{Q}]$$

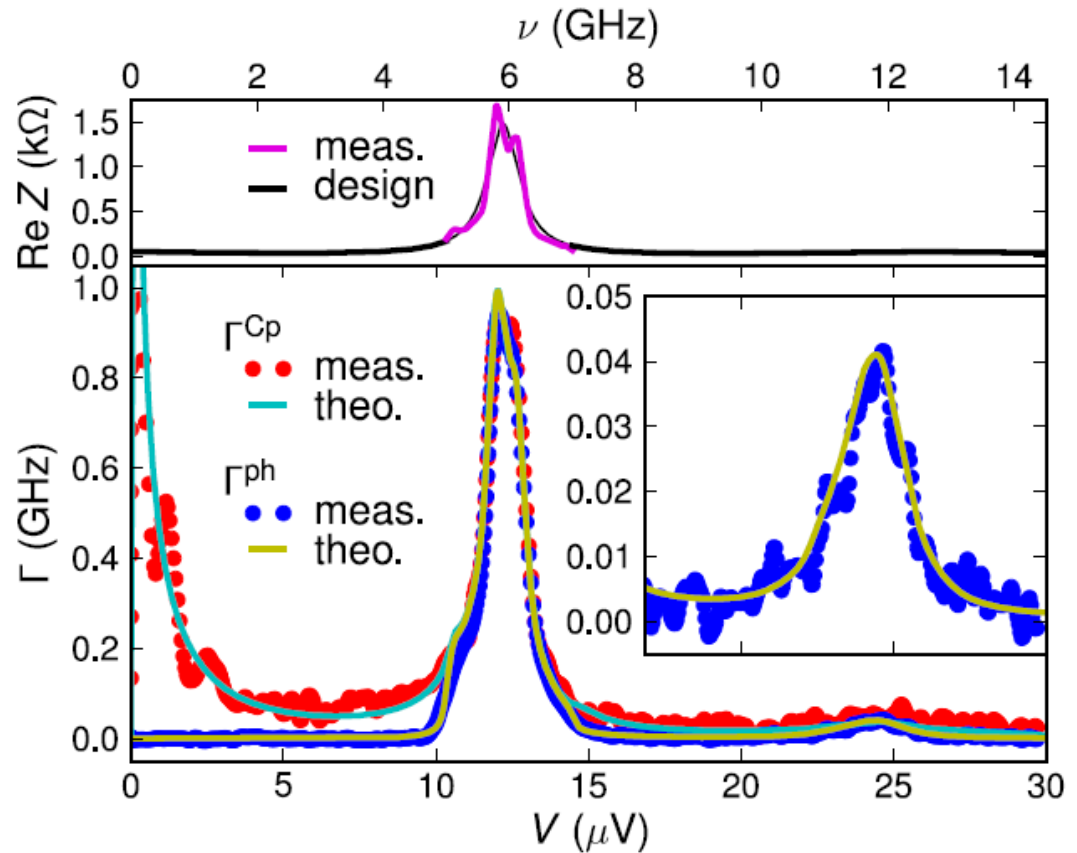


$$I_J = \frac{\pi E_J^2}{\hbar} P(2eV), \quad T = 0$$

Bright-side of single charge transfer



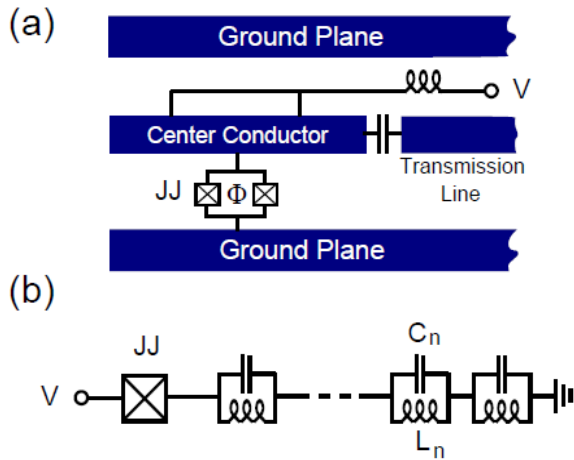
Sequential charge flow



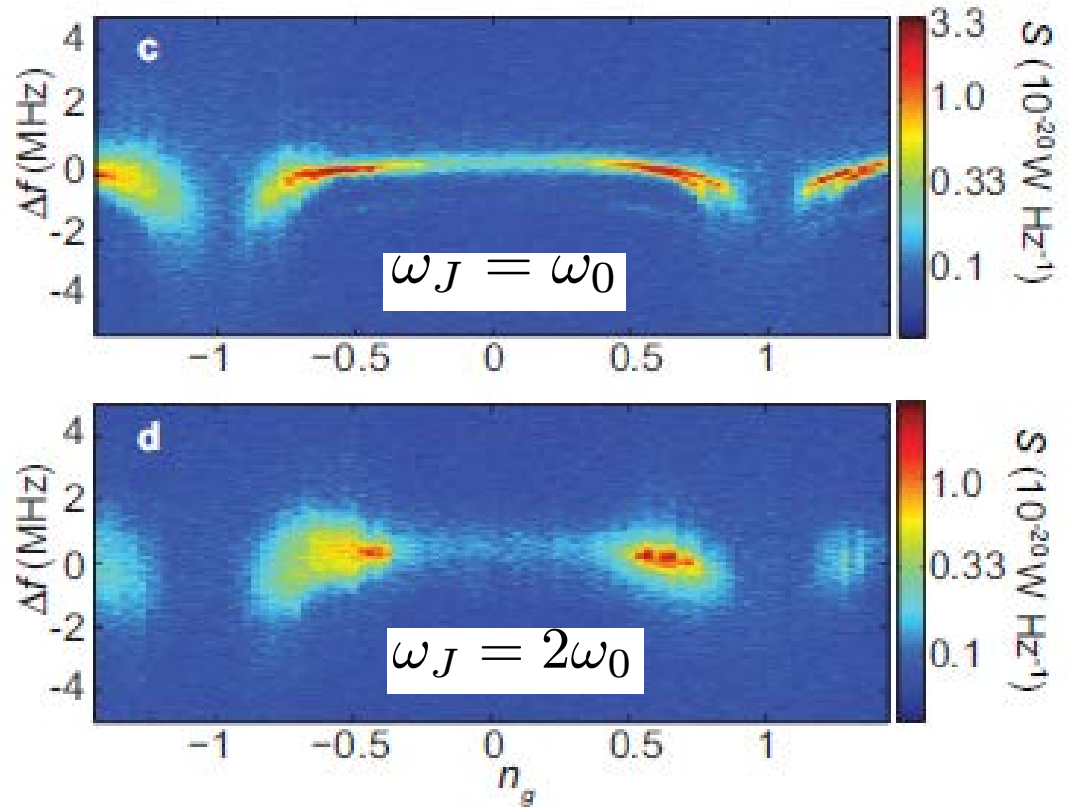
Hofheinz et al, PRL 106, 217005 (¹¹)
 Altimiras et al, PRL 112, 236803 (¹⁴)
 Rimberg et al PRB 90, 020506(R) (¹⁴)

Leppäkangas et al, PRL 110, 267004 (¹³)
 Armour et al, PRL 111, 247001 (¹³)
 Gramich et al, PRL 111, 247002 (¹³)

Bright-side of coherent charge flow



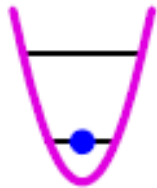
Coherent charge flow



Hofheinz et al, PRL 106, 217005 ('11)
 Altimiras et al, PRL 112, 236803 ('14)
Rimberg et al PRB 90, 020506(R) ('14)

Leppäkangas et al, PRL 110, 267004 ('13)
 Armour et al, PRL 111, 247001 ('13)
 Gramich et al, PRL 111, 247002 ('13)

Resonator mode

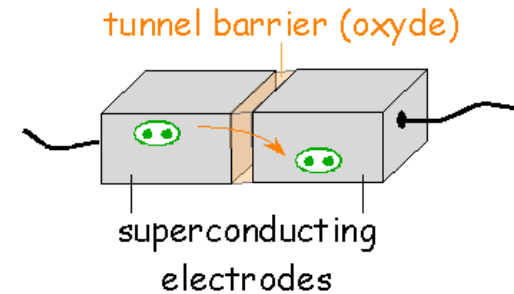


$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

Photons

$$\hbar\omega_0, \gamma$$
$$\left(= \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \right)$$

Josephson junction

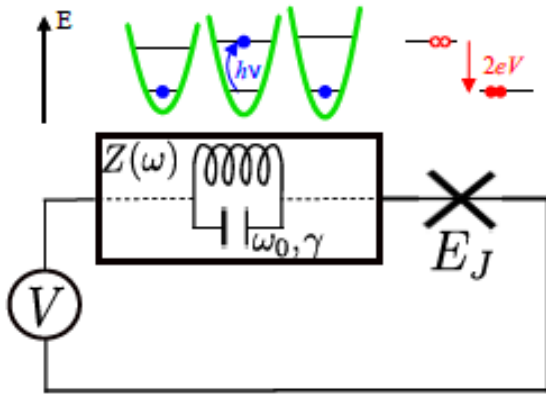


$$[\varphi, Q] = i 2e$$

Cooper pairs

$$E_J, E_C$$

Quantum dynamics



$$H = \hbar\omega_0 a^\dagger a - E_J \cos[\omega_J t + \sqrt{\alpha}(a + a^\dagger)]$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \omega_J = \frac{2eV}{\hbar}$$

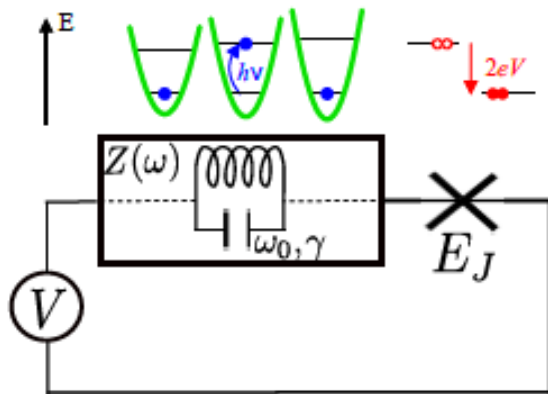
$$\omega_J \approx p\omega_0 :$$

$$H_p = \hbar\Delta a^\dagger a - (-i)^p \frac{E_J^*}{2} : [(a^\dagger)^p + (-1)^p a^p] \frac{J_p(2\sqrt{\alpha} a^\dagger a)}{(a^\dagger a)^{p/2}} :$$

$$E_J^* = E_J e^{-\alpha/2}$$

„Fine structure constant“ $\alpha = \frac{Z_{LC}}{2R_K} \quad (\approx \dots 0.07 \dots 1.5 \dots)$

Quantum dynamics



$$H = \hbar\omega_0 a^\dagger a - E_J \cos[\omega_J t + \sqrt{\alpha}(a + a^\dagger)]$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \omega_J = \frac{2eV}{\hbar}$$

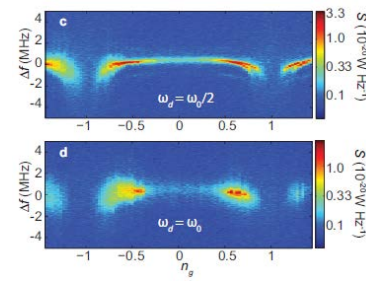
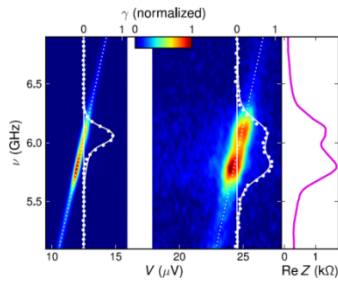
$$\omega_J \approx p\omega_0 :$$

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+ cavity damping and local voltage noise

$$E_J^* = E_J e^{-\alpha/2}$$

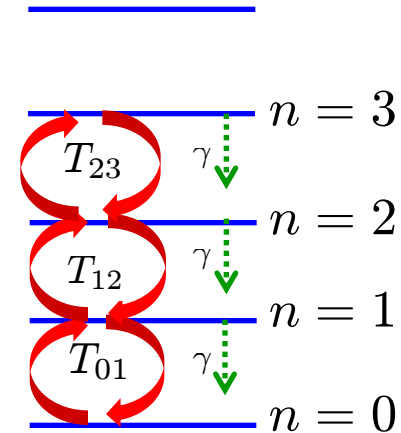
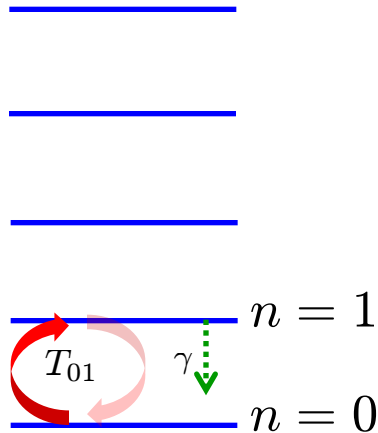
$$\dot{\rho} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [H_p, \rho] + \gamma \mathcal{L}_{\text{cav}}[\rho] + \gamma_V \mathcal{L}_V[\rho] \quad \gamma_V \ll \gamma$$



weak

strong

$$T_{n,n+1}(E_J, \alpha) = \langle n + 1 | H_{\text{RWA}}^{(1)} | n \rangle$$



$$|T_{0,1}(E_J, \alpha)| \ll \gamma \equiv \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{cav}}}$$

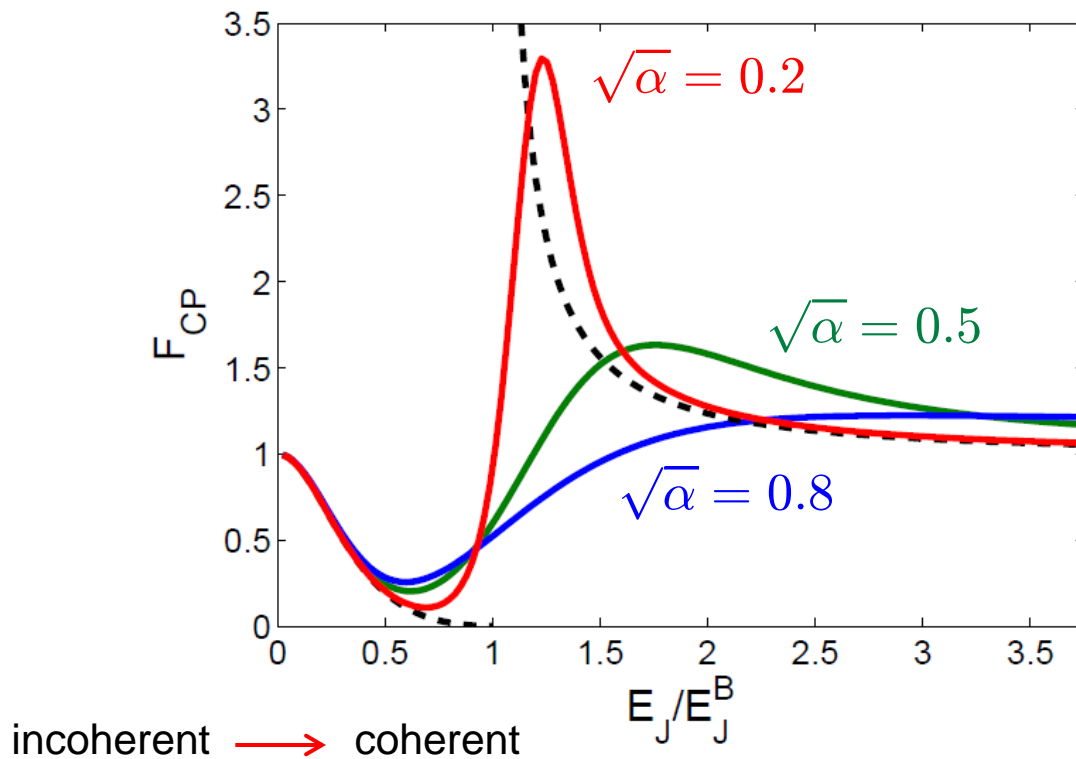
No feedback onto JJ:
Charge well defined

$$|T_{0,1}(E_J, \alpha)| > \gamma$$

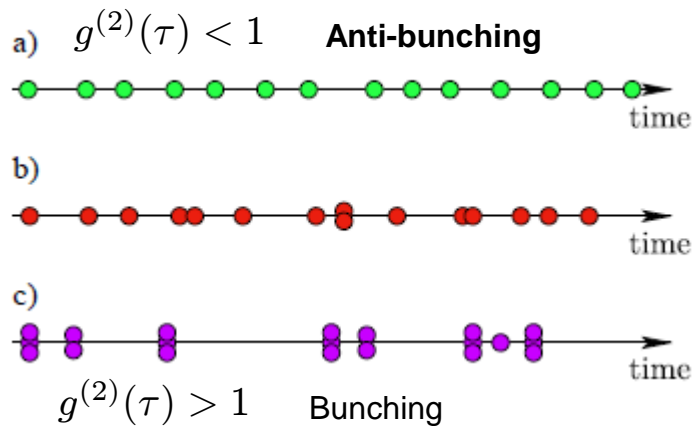
Strong feedback onto JJ:
Large charge fluctuations

Current noise: Sequential and coherent charge flow

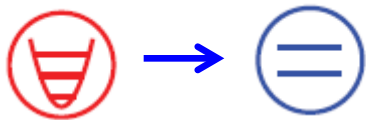
Fano factor $F_{CP} = \frac{1}{4eI_J} \int d\tau \langle \delta I_J(t + \tau) \delta I_J(t) \rangle_{st}$



Towards single photon sources for microwaves



$$g^{(2)}(\tau) = \frac{\langle a^\dagger(\tau) a^\dagger a a(\tau) \rangle_{st}}{\langle n \rangle_{st}^2}$$



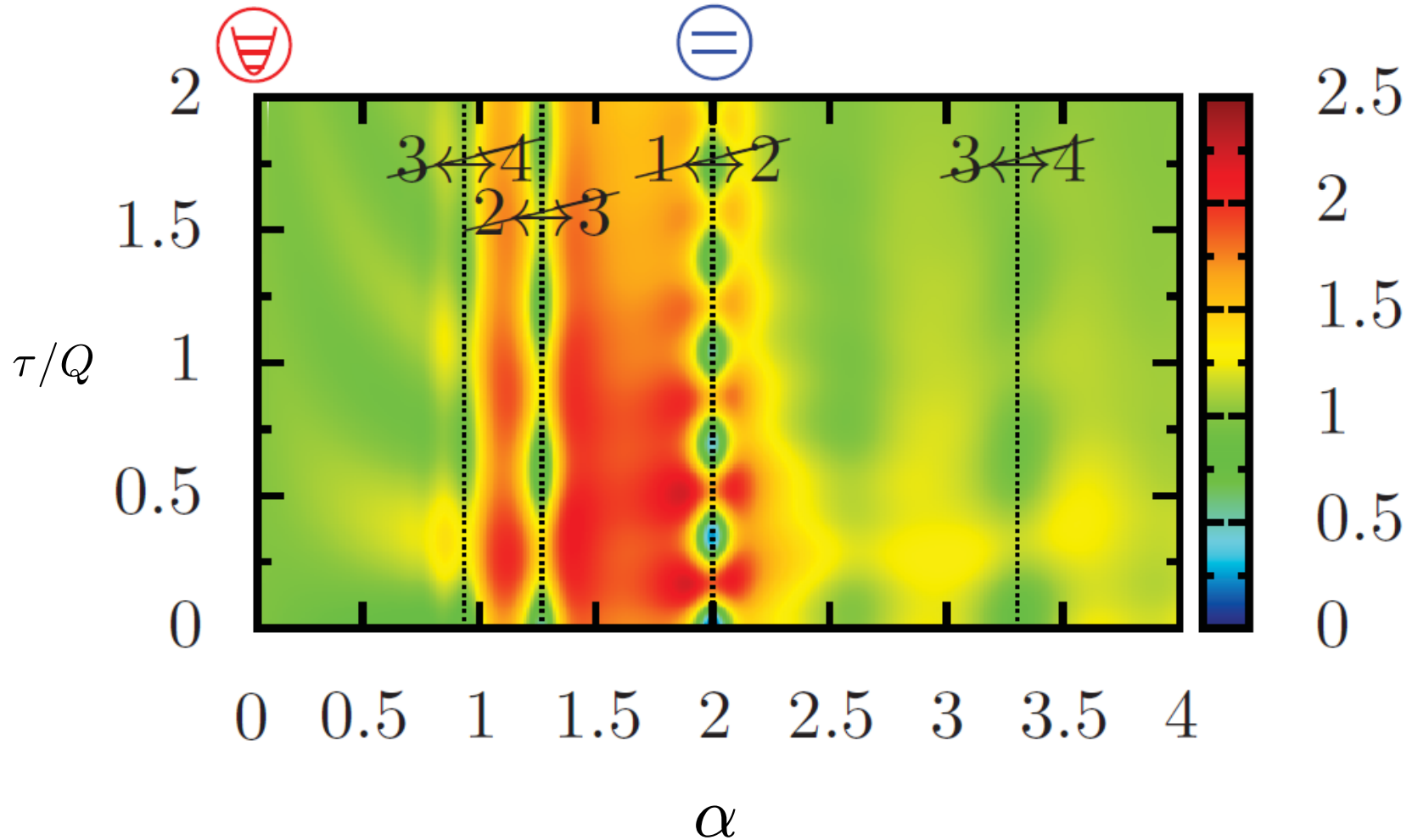
$$T_{12}(\alpha = 2) = 0$$

Weak driving $g^{(2)}(0) \approx \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^2$

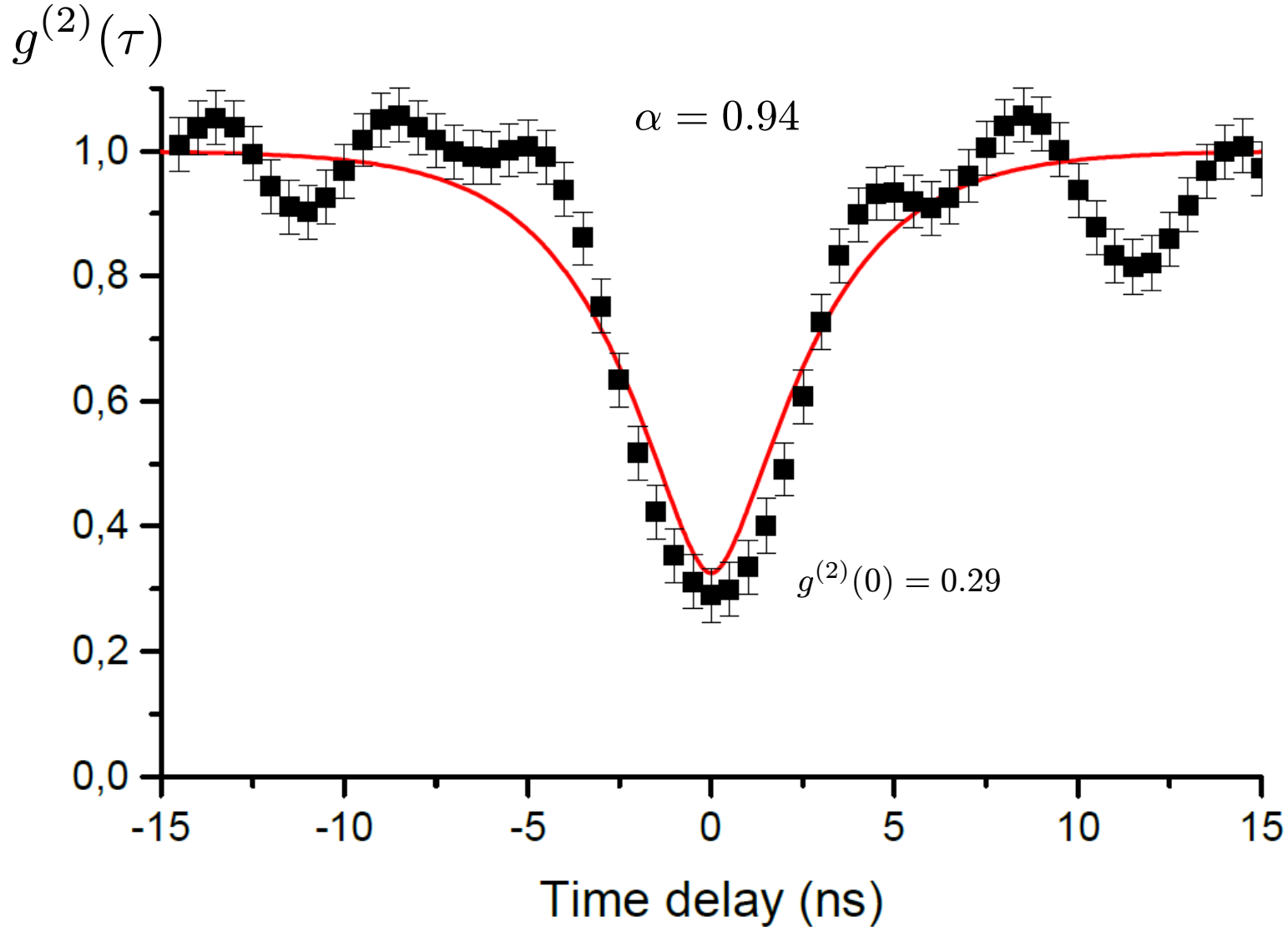
Photon noise: anti-bunching

$$g^{(2)}(\tau)$$

$$\langle n + 1 | H_{\text{RWA}}^{(1)} | n \rangle = 0$$

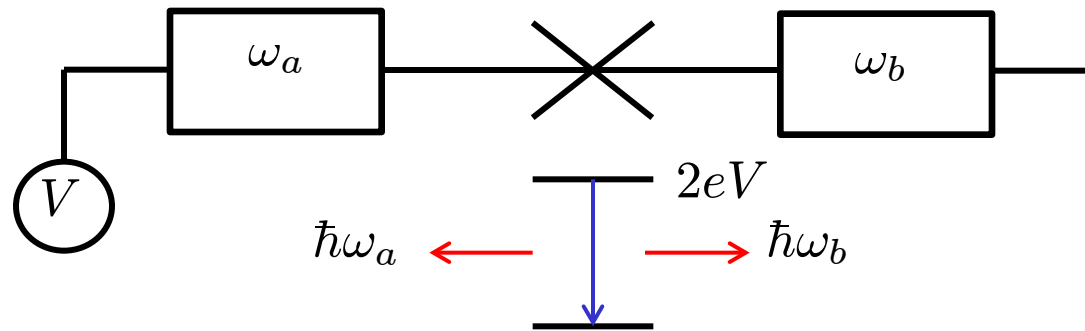


Towards single photon sources



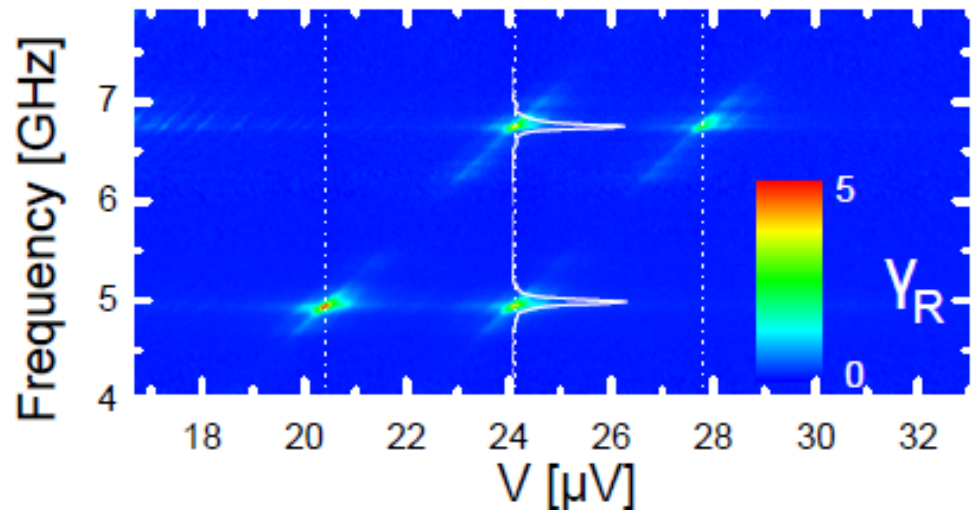
Correlated photon sources

$$2eV = \hbar(\omega_a + \omega_b)$$

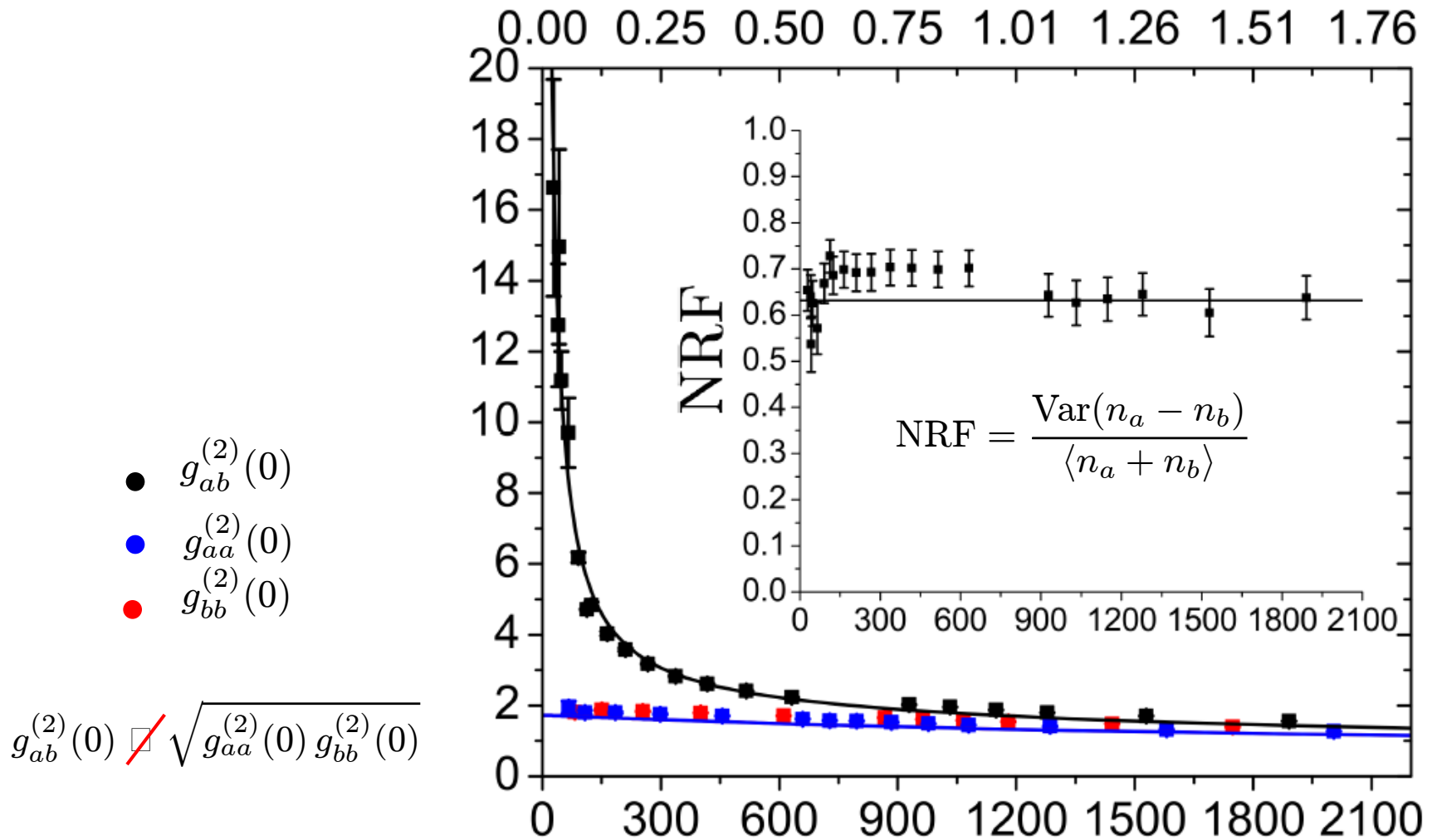


Non-classical light:
violation of Cauchy-Schwartz

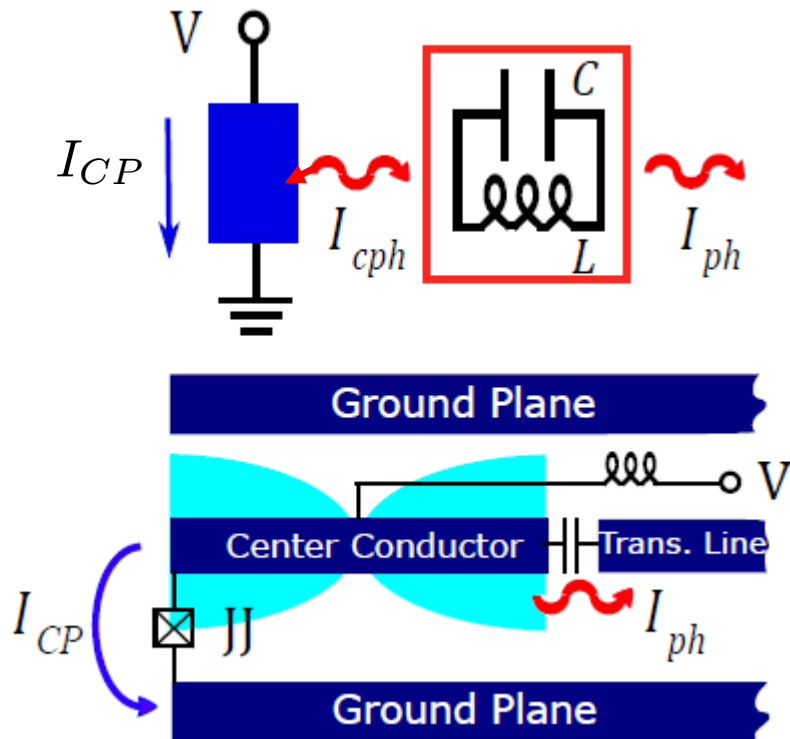
$$g_{ab}^{(2)}(0) \square \sqrt{g_{aa}^{(2)}(0) g_{bb}^{(2)}(0)}$$



Two cavities: correlated photons



Full counting statistics for photons and charges

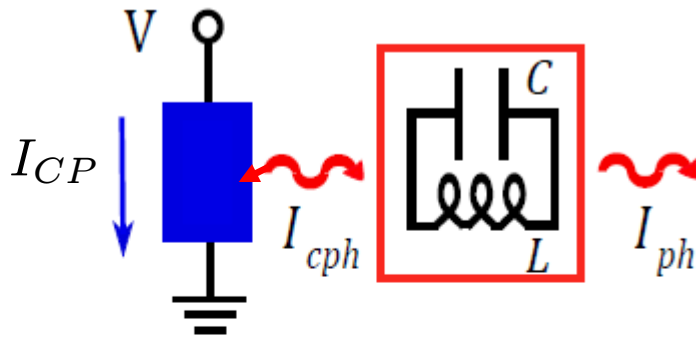


$$e^{\mathcal{F}_{ph}(\chi, t)} = \sum_N P(N, t) e^{i\chi N}$$

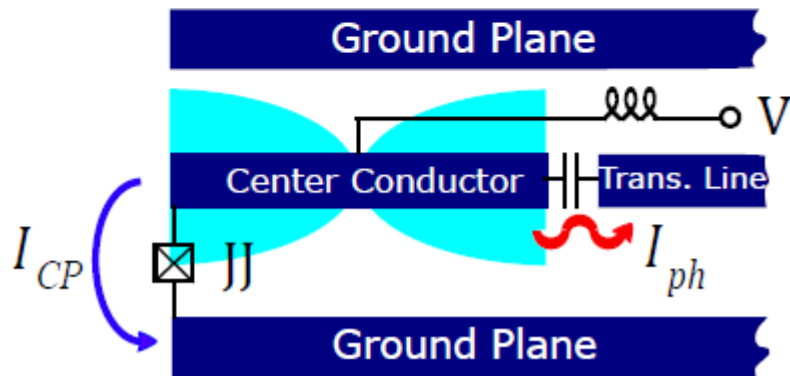
$$= \text{Tr}\{e^{\mathcal{L}_\chi t} \rho(0)\}$$

$$e^{\mathcal{F}_{CP}(p\chi, t)} = \sum_N \tilde{P}(N, t) e^{ip\chi N}$$

Full counting statistics for photons and charges



$$e^{\mathcal{F}_{ph}(\chi, t)} = \sum_N P(N, t) e^{i\chi N}$$



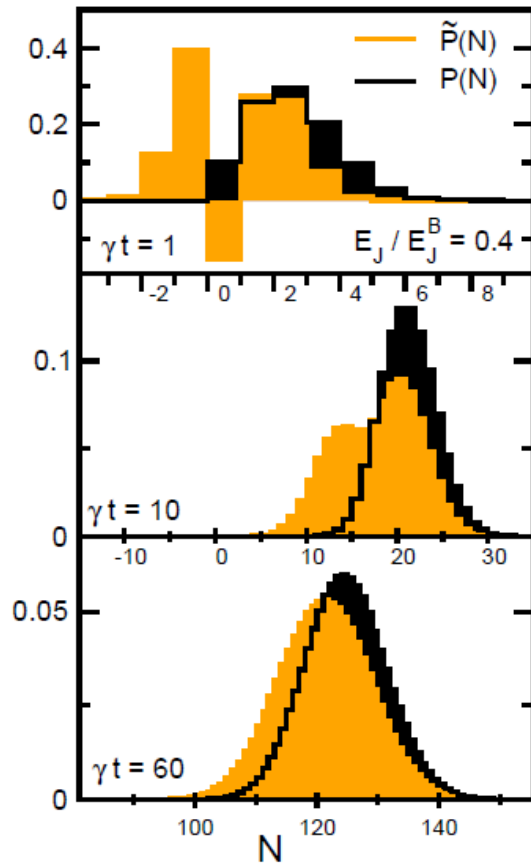
Long times $\gamma t \gg 1$

$$\mathcal{F}_{CP}(p\chi, t) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{ph}(\chi, t)$$

$$e^{\mathcal{F}_{CP}(p\chi, t)} = \sum_N \tilde{P}(N, t) e^{ip\chi N}$$

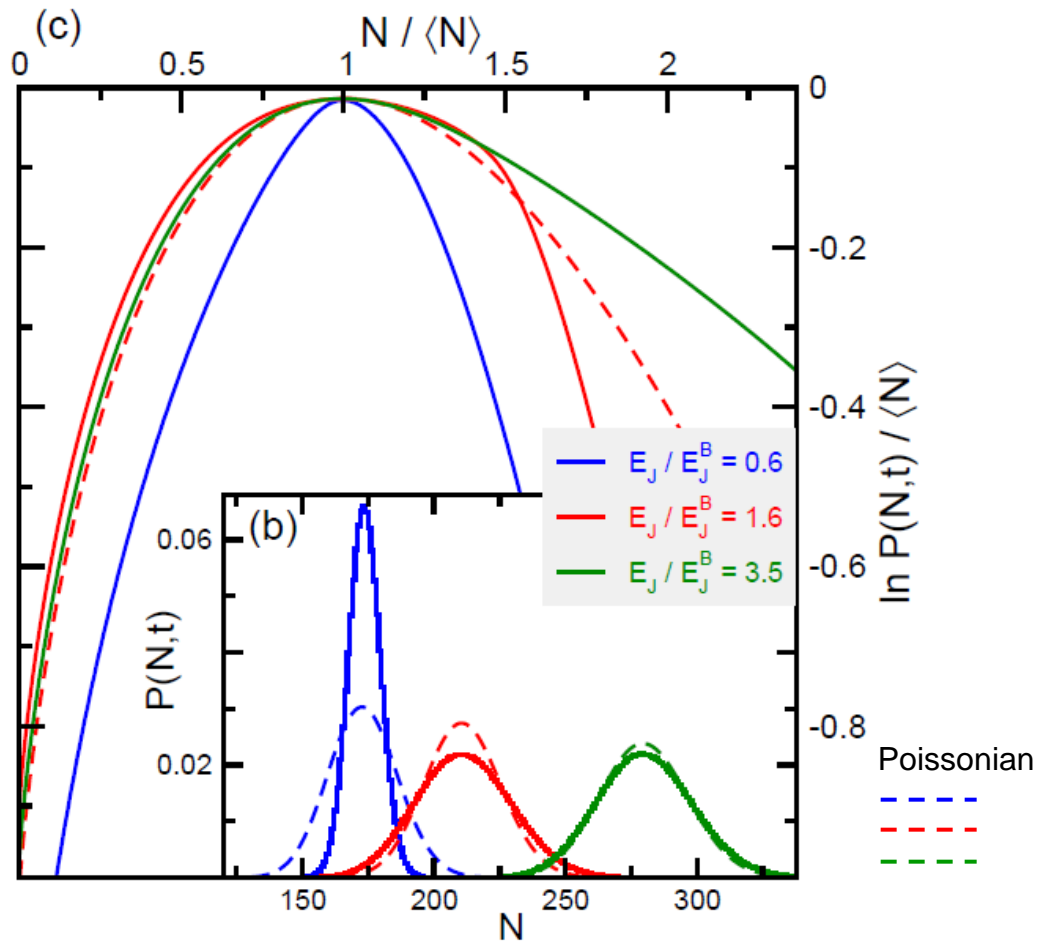
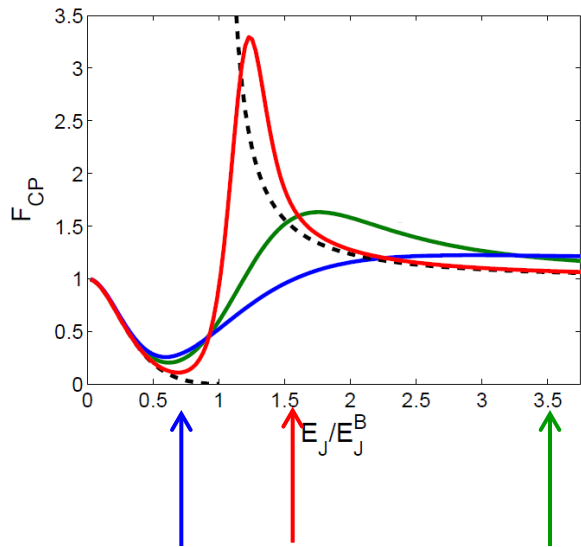
Full counting statistics for photons and charges

(a)



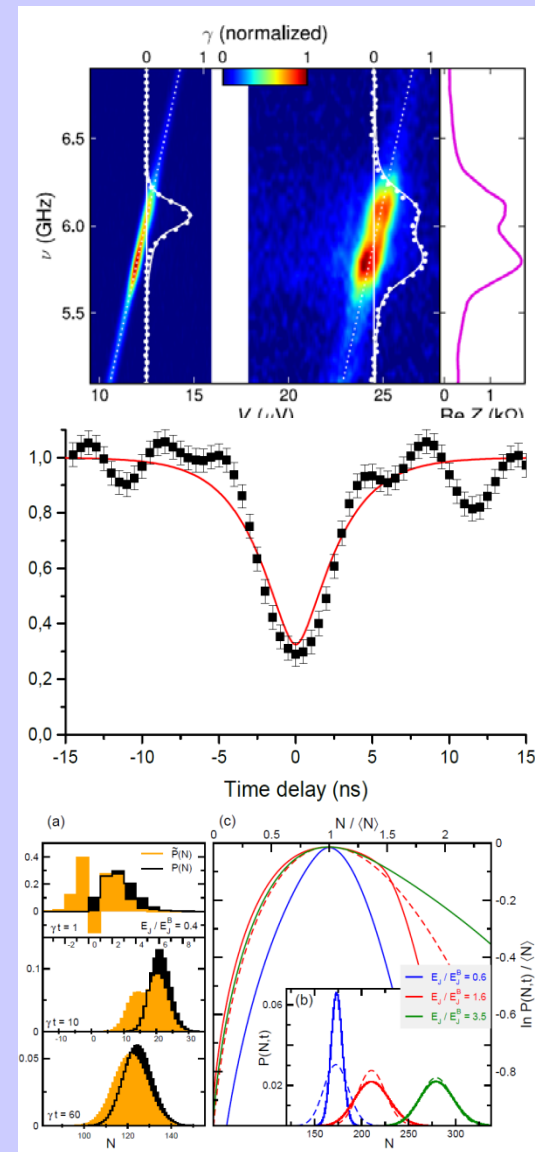
$$\mathcal{F}_{CP}(p\chi, t) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{ph}(\chi, t)$$

Large deviation distribution

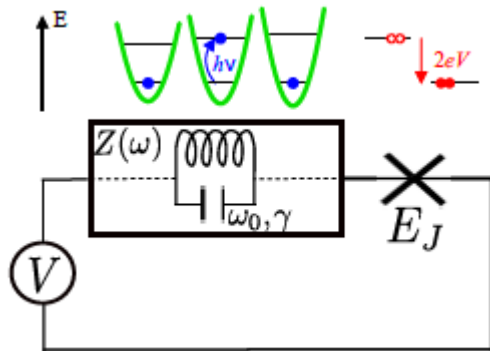


Summary

- Quantum optics of coherent conductors
- JJ-cavity devices: Weak to strong coupling
- Tailored photon sources
- Full counting statistics of photons and charges



Quantum dynamics



$$H = H_{\text{res}} + H_J \quad @ \quad V = V_J + V_{\text{res}}$$

$$\omega_J = \dot{\phi} - \phi$$

Fundamental resonance (1-photon resonance) $\omega_J \approx \omega_0$

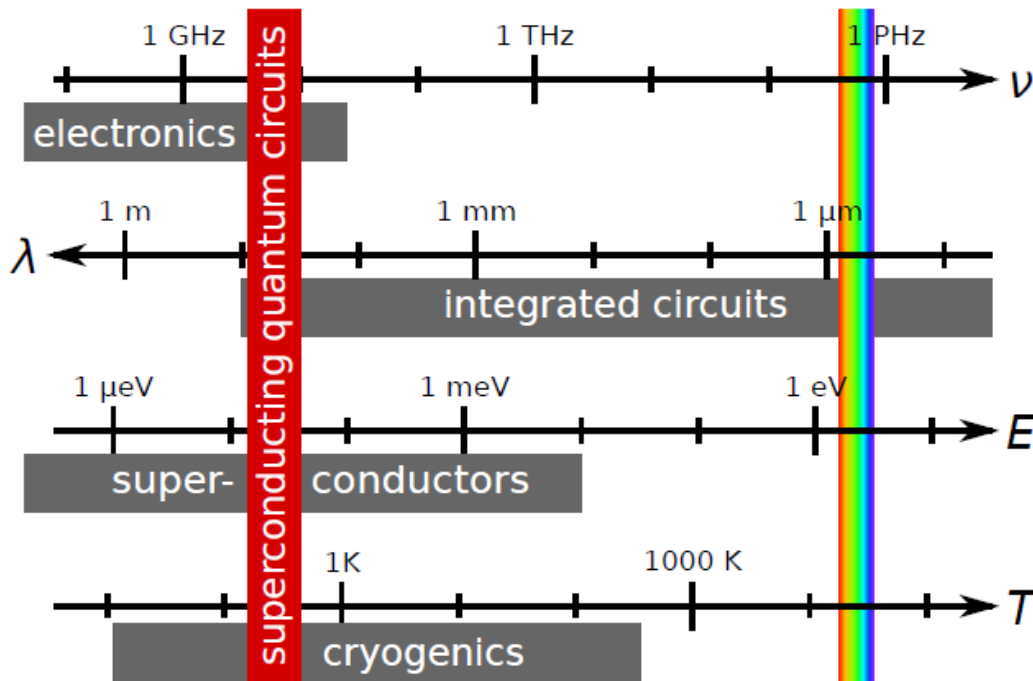
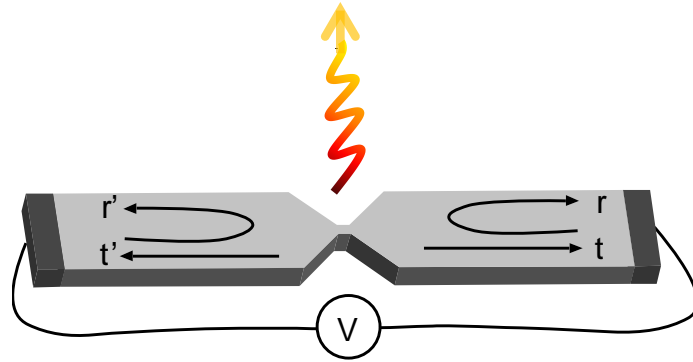
$$H_{\text{RWA}}^{(1)} = \hbar\Delta a^\dagger a + i \frac{E_J^*}{2} : (a^\dagger e^{i\eta} - a e^{-i\eta}) \frac{J_1(2\sqrt{\alpha a^\dagger a})}{\sqrt{a^\dagger a}} :$$

$$\Delta = \omega_0 - \omega_J$$

$$E_J^* = E_J e^{-\alpha/2}$$

+ cavity damping and local voltage noise

Superconducting devices



No loss channel

High conversion rate

Highly tunable

Weak to strong coupling

Non-classical light sources

nature
physics

ARTICLES

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 5 DECEMBER 2010 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHYS1845

Antibunching of microwave-frequency photons observed in correlation measurements using linear detectors

D. Bozyigit¹, C. Lang¹, L. Steffen¹, J. M. Fink¹, C. Eichler¹, M. Baur¹, R. Bianchetti¹, P. J. Leek¹, S. Filipp¹, M. P. da Silva², A. Blais² and A. Wallraff^{1*}

Nature Phys 7, 154 (2011)

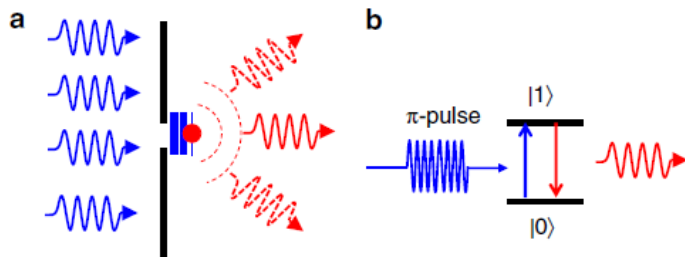
Received 21 May 2015 | Accepted 15 Jul 2016 | Published 22 Aug 2016

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms12588

OPEN

Tuneable on-demand single-photon source in the microwave range

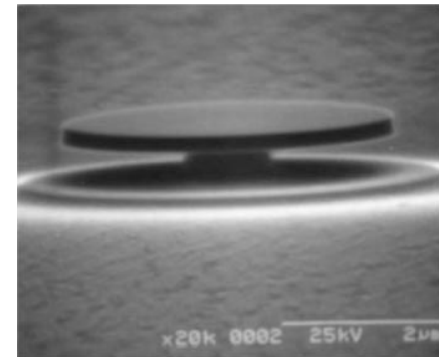
Z.H. Peng^{1,2}, S.E. de Graaf³, J.S. Tsai^{2,4} & O.V. Astafiev^{1,3,5}



Science 290, 2282 (2000)

A Quantum Dot Single-Photon Turnstile Device

P. Michler,^{1*} A. Kiraz,¹ C. Becher,¹ W. V. Schoenfeld,²
P. M. Petroff,^{1,2} Lidong Zhang,¹ E. Hu,^{1,2} A. Imamoglu^{1,3,4,†}



- Quantum communication
- Quantum computing
- Quantum sensing