

Building a quantum router for discrete photons using linear optics



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← Nature **489**, 269 (2012)

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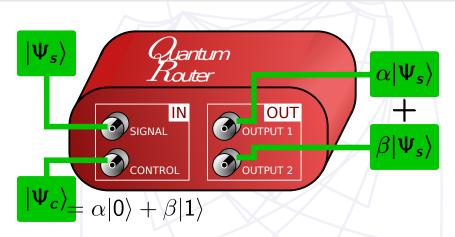
← Nat. Photon. **10**, 671 (2016)

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 \rightarrow solution: quantum routers (joining multiple users and routing quantum information from source to destination)

Quantum router - general concept

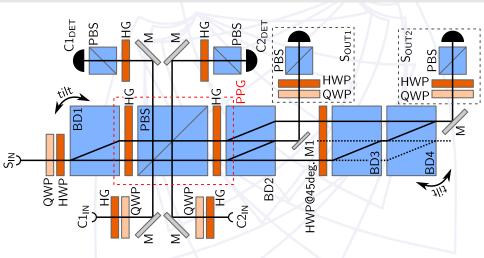


 coherently routes signal qubit into two (or more) spatial modes depending on the control qubit

Previous implementations & proposals

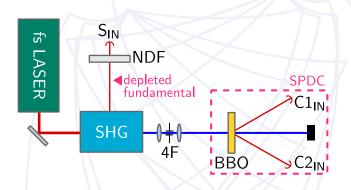
Platform	Implementations	Note
light-atoms	Zueco et al., PRA 80 , 042303 (2009). Aoki et al., PRL 102 , 083601 (2009). Hoi et al., PRL 107 , 073601 (2011). Zhan et al., PRA 90 012331 (2014).	experimentally demanding
light beams	Hall et al., PRL 106 , 053901 (2011).	classical control
nonlinear	Chen, Lin, Sci. Chin. Inf. 57 , 1 (2014).	strong Kerr
linear opt.	Zhan <i>et al.</i> , PRA 90 012331 (2014). Vitelli <i>et al.</i> , Nat. Phot. 7 521 (2013).	classical signal P _{succ.} = 1/8

Our implementation



■ 2 control qubits, only real output superpositions, P_{succ.} = 1/4

Three-photon source

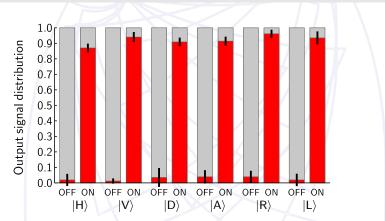


- control photons: Type I SPDC
- signal photon: attenuated depleted fundamental beam
- imperfection: parasitic coincidences (e.g. two photons in S_{IN})

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Building a quantum router

(phase I) routing ON/OFF



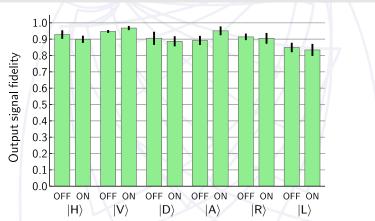
six input signal states: H,V,D,A,R,L & control qubits set to $|0\rangle$, $|1\rangle$.

probability of observing the signal in output ports 1 and 2

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Building a quantum router

(phase II) routing fidelity



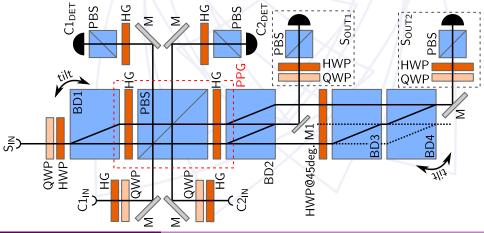
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measuring fidelity of the output state

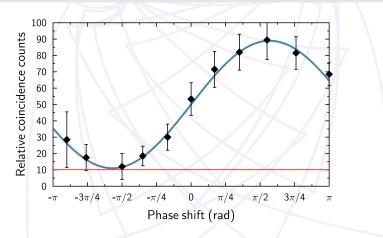
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(phase III) routing coherence

- tested for H signal state
- removing M1 and BD3 (dotted beam path), tilting BD4



(phase III) routing coherence



red line – parasitic coincidences level

• corrected visibility 97.7 \pm 0.3 %

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Thank You for your attention