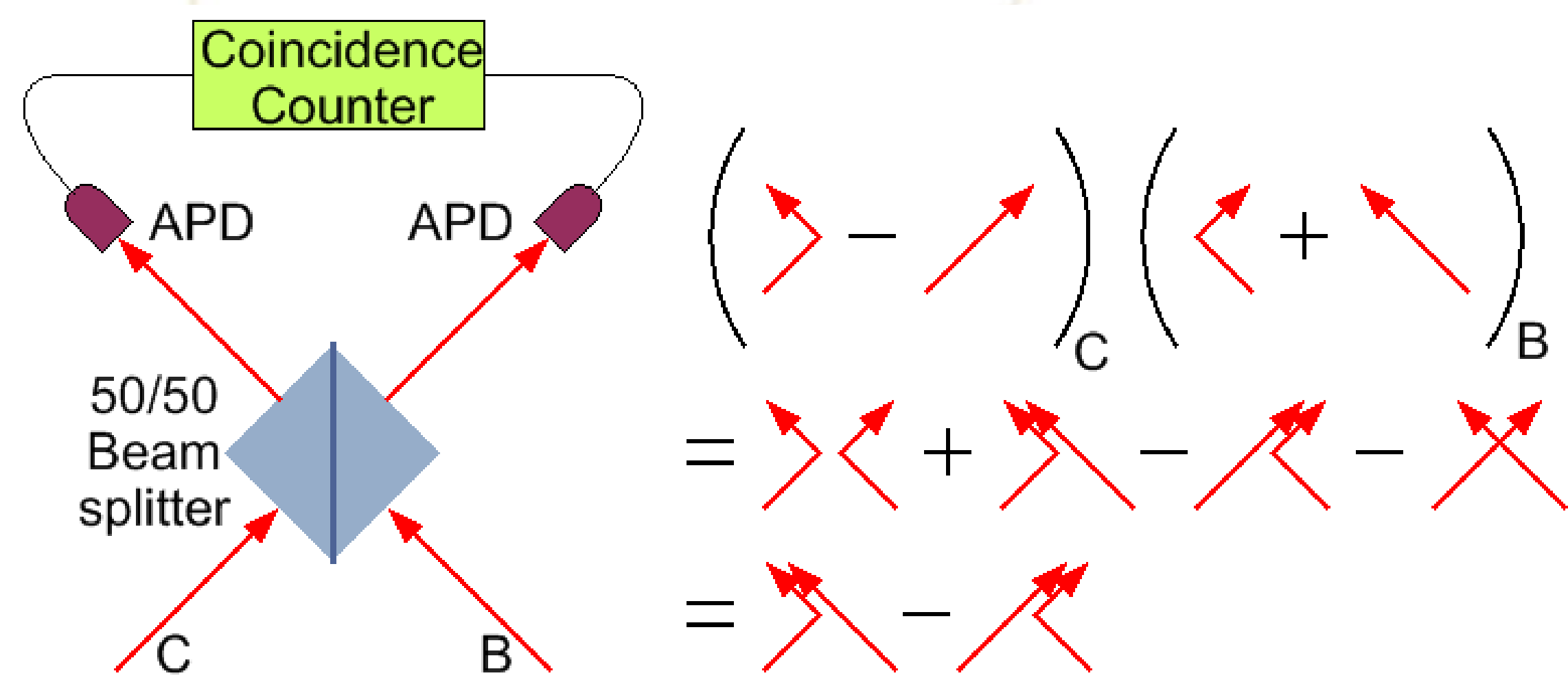
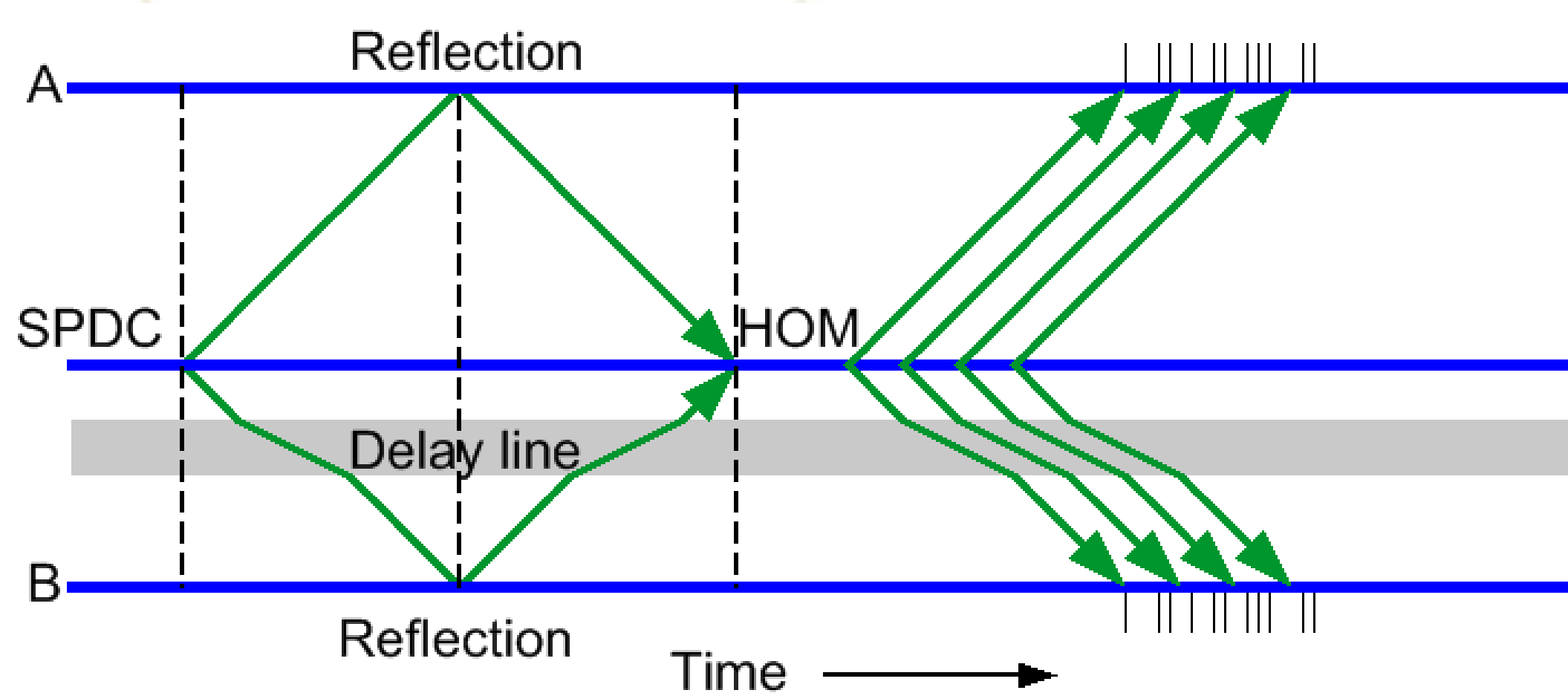


The effect of turbulence in free-space synchronization, using second-order quantum interference

Hong-Ou-Mandel (HOM) interference [1]



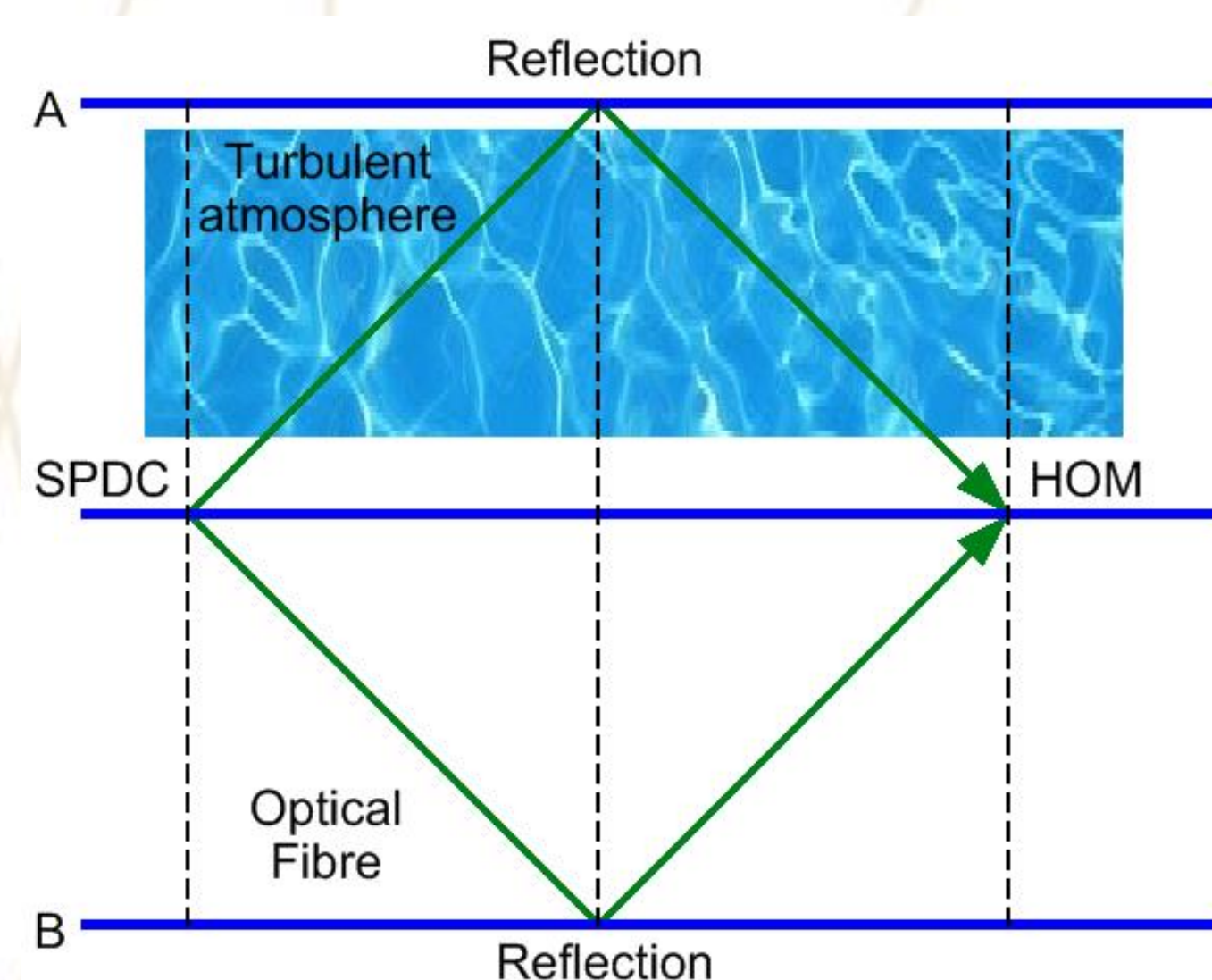
HOM synchronization protocol [2,3]



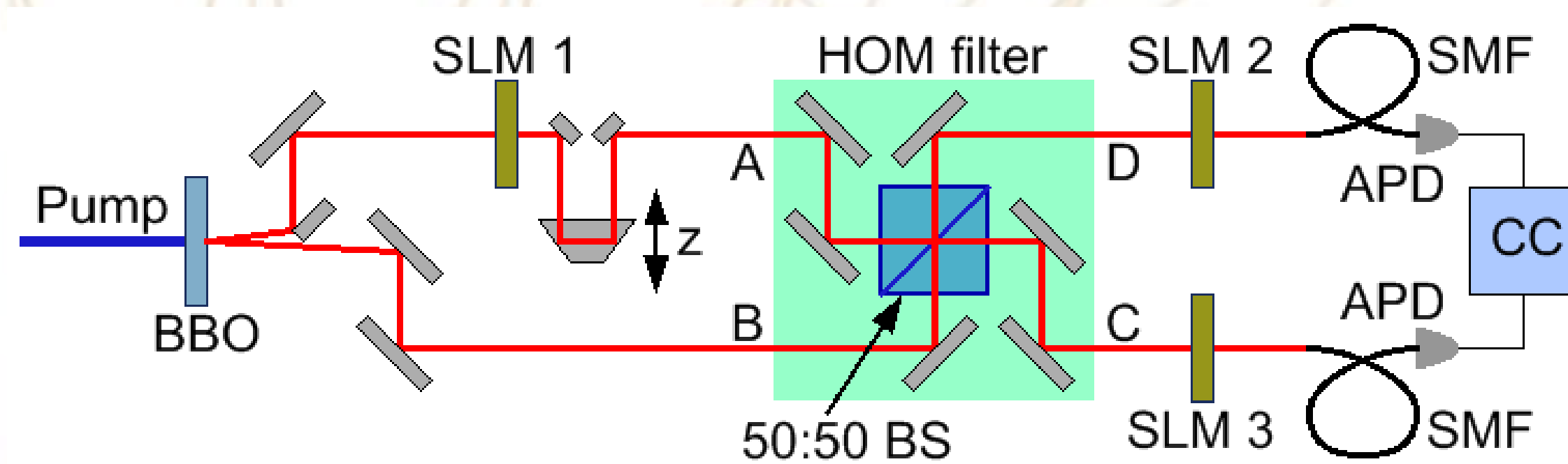
Free-space implementation

Turbulence!
 → Distortion of modes
 → Photons become distinguishable
 → HOM interference lost

One-sided channel
 Weak scintillation



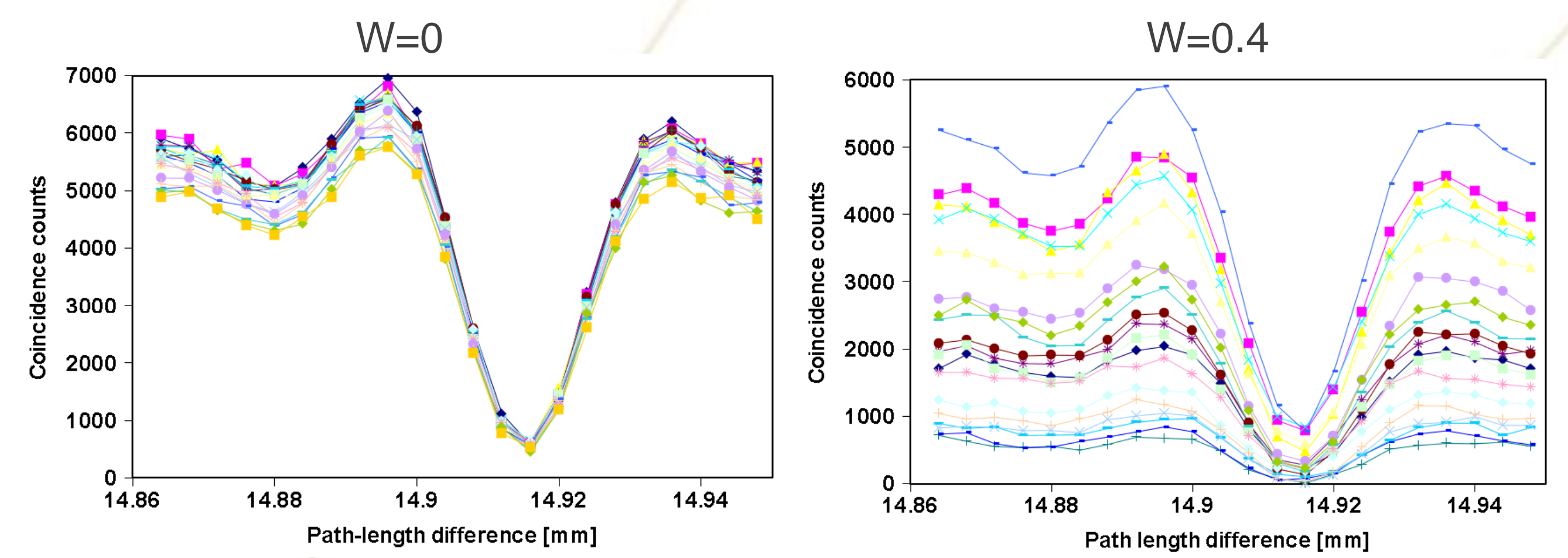
Experimental setup



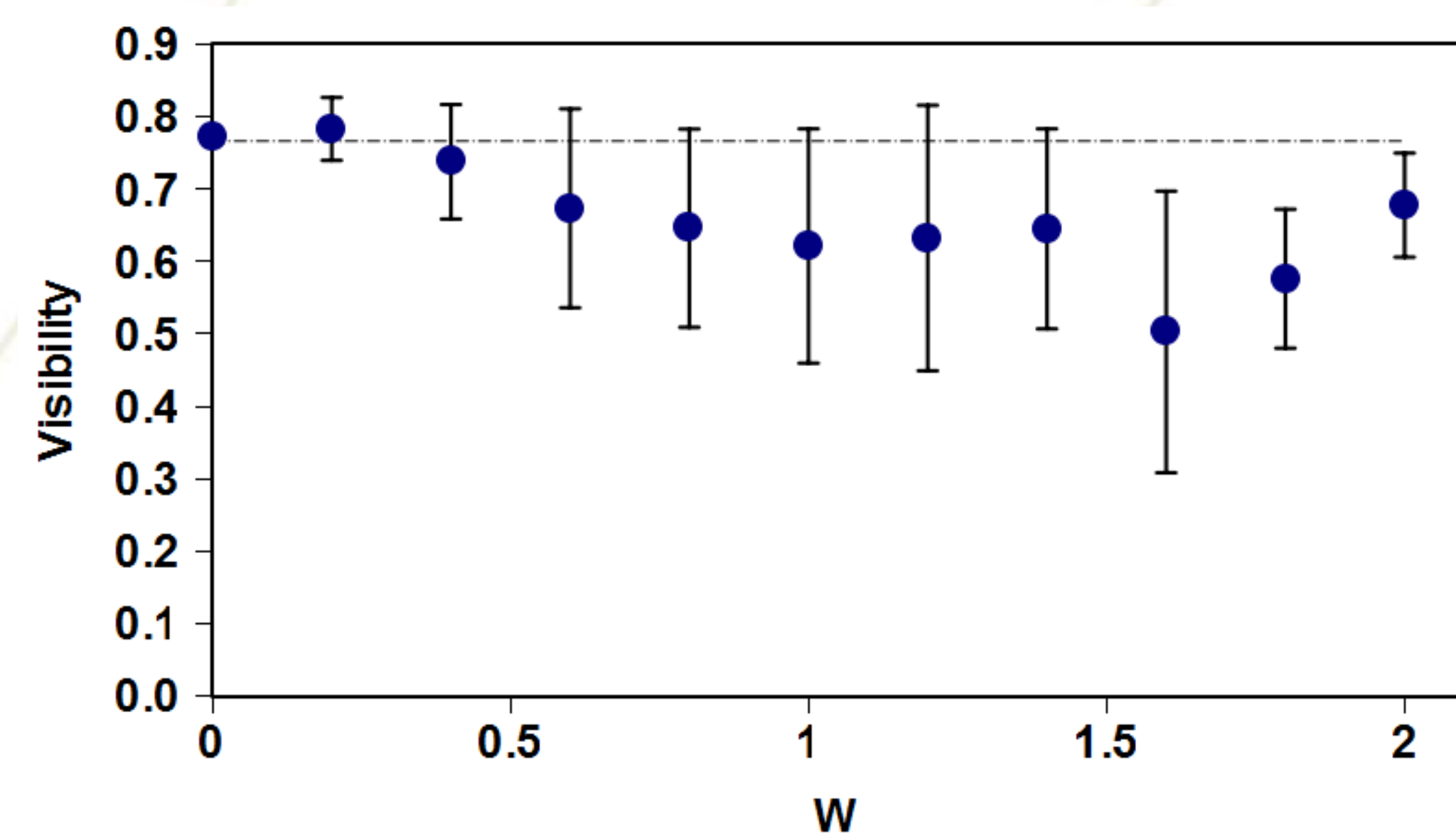
BBO – nonlinear crystal
 SLM – spatial light modulator
 BS – beam splitter
 CC – coincidence counter
 APD – avalanche photo diode
 SMF – single mode fibre

Results

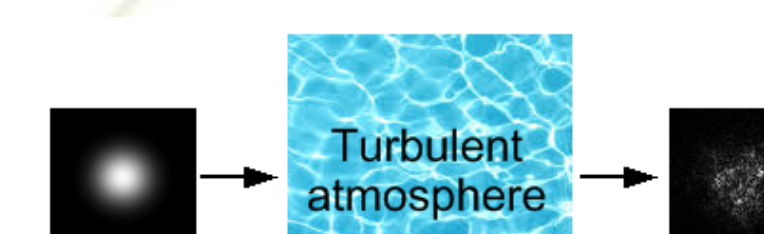
Scintillation strength: $W = \langle \text{modes size} \rangle / \langle \text{Fried parameter} \rangle$ [4]



Visibility: $(\text{max}-\text{min})/(\text{max}+\text{min})$



Why does it work like that?



$$|\text{sym}\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{Turbulence}} |\text{anti}\rangle$$

$$\text{Trans. amp.} = \langle \text{anti} | I \otimes T | \text{sym} \rangle$$

$$= \langle e | T | e \rangle - \langle \bar{e} | T | \bar{e} \rangle$$

$$= \langle e | \exp(i\theta) | e \rangle - \langle \bar{e} | \exp(i\theta) | \bar{e} \rangle$$

$$= R^2(r) \exp(i\theta) - R^2(r) \exp(i\theta)$$

$$= 0$$

Laguerre-Gauss modes: $|e\rangle|\bar{e}\rangle$

$$|\text{sym}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|a\rangle|b\rangle + |b\rangle|a\rangle]$$

$$|\text{anti}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|a\rangle|b\rangle - |b\rangle|a\rangle]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|\text{sym}\rangle + |\text{anti}\rangle] = |a\rangle|b\rangle$$

— dip
— peak
— flat

Conclusion

→ HOM synchronization can be used over free-space despite turbulence, for one-sided channel in weak scintillation.

References

- [1] C. K. Hong, Z. Y. Ou and L. Mandel, Phys. Rev. Lett. 59, 18 (1987).
- [2] T. B. Bahder and W. M. Golding, AIP Conf. Proc. 734, 395-398 (2004).
- [3] R. Quan, et al., Science Reports 6, 30453 (2016).
- [4] A. Hamadou Ibrahim, F. S. Roux and T. Konrad, Phys. Rev. A 90, 052115 (2014).