



# Entanglement in Multimode Devices with Photonic Crystals

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## Abstract

There have been two decades of intense research on photonic crystals to control spontaneous-emission in different devices [1]. In this work we show that photonic crystals (PC) can be used also to tune quantum fluctuations in the context of *spontaneous pattern formation* in optics. Extended nonlinear optical devices are known to develop instabilities towards spatially multimode structures and it was recently proposed and experimentally confirmed the use of PC to inhibit such modulation instabilities in presence of photonic band-gaps [2]. Moreover, nonlinear optical devices are common sources of non-classical light beams. In particular, multimode optical parametric oscillators emit light exhibiting sub-Poissonian fluctuations, squeezing and entanglement between frequency, polarization and spatial components. In the last decade, *spatial* quantum correlations have found applications in quantum information and imaging [3].

Our analysis predicts the possibility to control the signal emission threshold of a type I degenerate OPO with intracavity PC (PCOPO) when the unstable wavelength is in the band-gap. The instability can be inhibited (as in [2]) but also stimulated. When considering quantum fluctuations, we find that PC can be used to tune spatial squeezing leading also to EPR entanglement above threshold [4].

## Quantum fluctuations in PCOPO

**Type I degenerate OPO with Intracavity Photonic Crystal**

DEGENERATE PARAMETRIC DOWN CONVERSION

$2\omega, \mathbf{k}_{\text{pump}} = (0, k_z)$

$\omega, \mathbf{k}_{\text{signal}} = (k_x, k_z/2)$

$\omega, \mathbf{k}_{\text{idler}} = (-k_x, k_z/2)$

**Spatial Instabilities in OPOs**

NON-LINEARITY  
LOSSES  
DIFFRACTION  
NEGATIVE  $\Delta_1$

↓

PATTERN FORMATION IN THE TRANSVERSE PROFILE ABOVE THRESHOLD AT  $k_c$

**Langevin equations in the Q representation**

**pump (ordinary polarization):**

$$\partial_t \alpha_0(\vec{x}, t) = -[(1 + i(\Delta_0 + M_0 \sin k_p x) - i \nabla^2) \alpha_0(\vec{x}, t) + E - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1^2(\vec{x}, t) + \sqrt{\frac{2g}{a\gamma}} \xi_0(\vec{x}, t)]$$

**signal (extraordinary polarization):**

$$\partial_t \alpha_1(\vec{x}, t) = -[(1 + i(\Delta_0 + M_1 \sin k_p x) - i \nabla^2) \alpha_1(\vec{x}, t) + \alpha_0(\vec{x}, t) \alpha_1^*(\vec{x}, t) + \sqrt{\frac{2g}{a\gamma}} \xi_1(\vec{x}, t)]$$

LOSSES → DETUNING → DIFFRACTION → MULTIMODE & NON-LINEAR → MULTIPLICATIVE WHITE NOISE

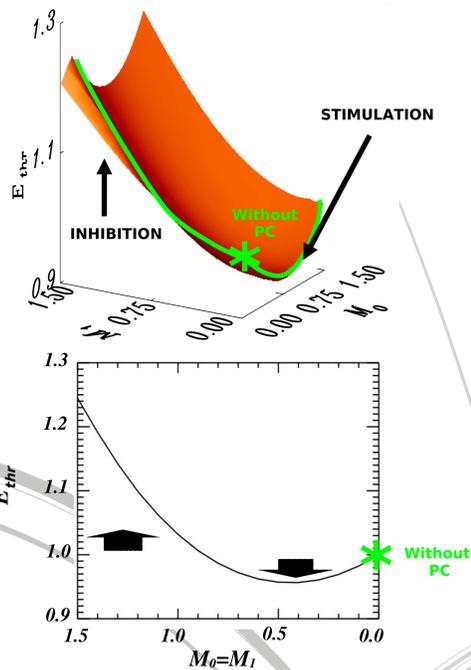
PHOTONIC CRYSTAL

$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = i\hbar \frac{g}{2} \int dx [\hat{A}_0(x, t) \hat{A}_1^2(x, t) - \hat{A}_1^2(x, t) \hat{A}_0(x, t)]$

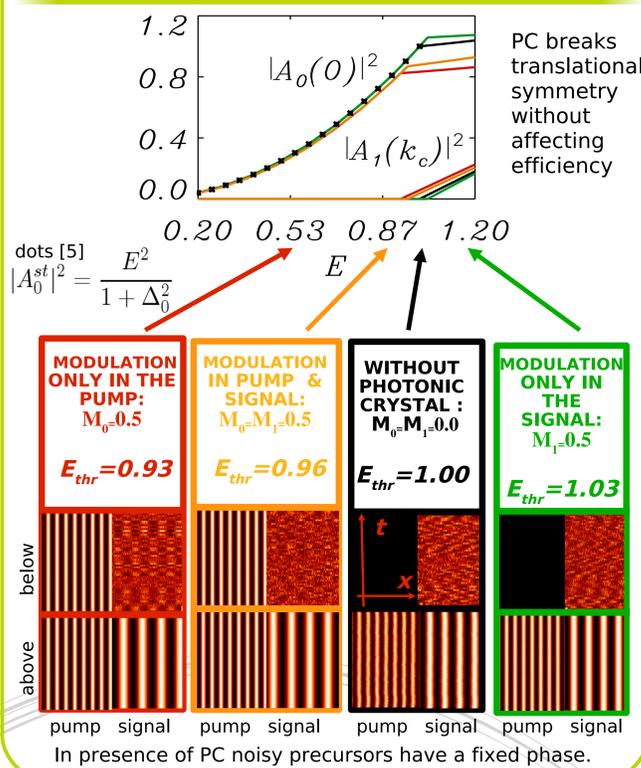
TWO IMPORTANT SPATIAL SCALES →  $k_c$  and  $k_p$  in the following  $k_p = 2k_c$  (Band-gap)

## Parametric and Instability Threshold Control

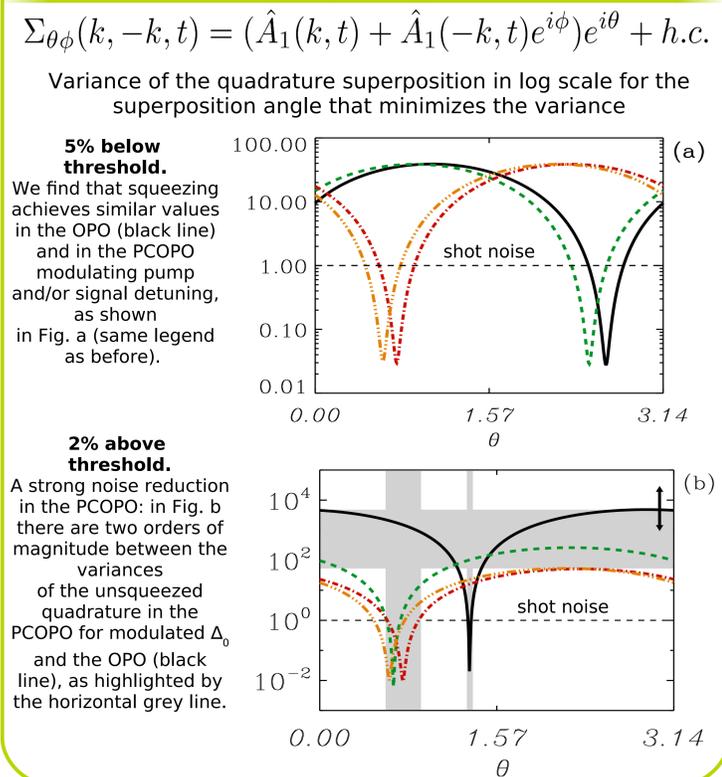
PHOTONIC CRYSTALS can either **STIMULATE** or **INHIBIT** the pattern



## Efficiency of down conversion process



## Two modes squeezing in PCOPO



## Einstein-Podolski-Rosen entanglement in PCOPO

PHOTONIC CRYSTAL CREATES SIGNIFICANT REGIONS (limited by white dashed lines) WHERE EPR PARADOX AND STATE SEPARABILITY [4] CONDITIONS ARE FULFILLED

Reid *et al.* EPR entanglement criterion

$$\mathcal{E} = \Delta^2 \Sigma_{\theta_0, \phi_0} \Delta^2 \Sigma_{\theta_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}, \phi_0 + \pi} \leq 1$$

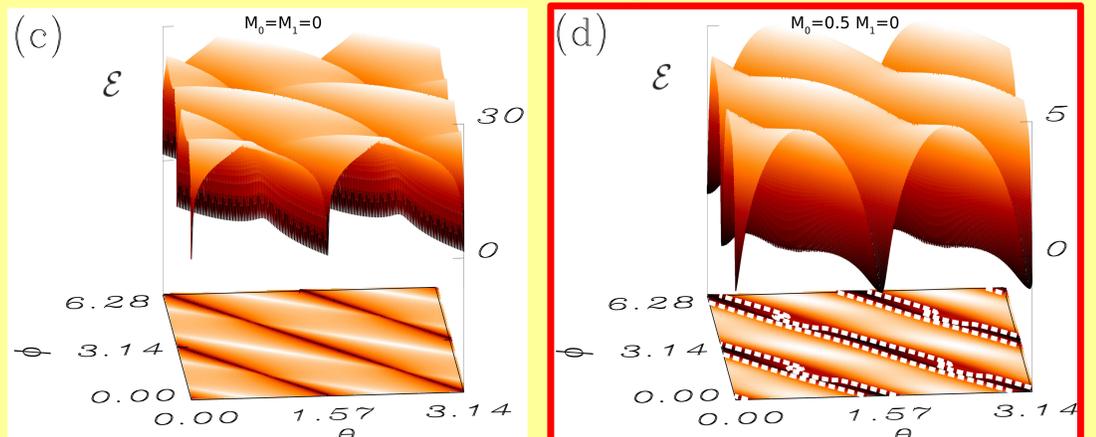
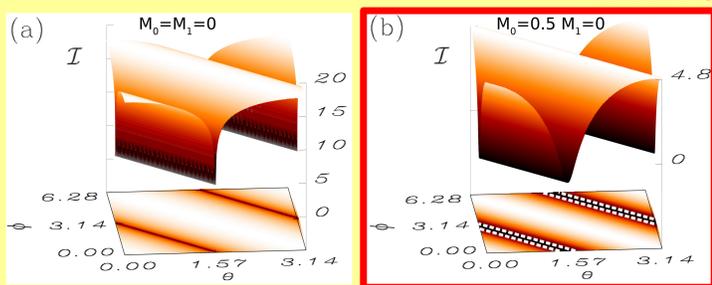
WITH PC

Duan *et al.* non separability criterion

$$\mathcal{I} = \Delta^2 \tilde{\Sigma}_{\theta_0, \phi_0} + \Delta^2 \tilde{\Sigma}_{\theta_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}, \phi_0 + \pi} \leq 2(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2})$$

parameter  $a > 0$

WITH PC



## Conclusions

- Photonic Crystals allow to tune parametric and modulational instability threshold in optical parametric oscillators. They are a versatile tool to control the pump energy needed to obtain signal emission.
- Squeezing above threshold is improved: quadrature squeezing appears over a wider angular range in presence of Photonic Crystals due to translational symmetry breaking.
- For a not translational invariant system, we find significant regions in which both EPR paradox and state inseparability [4] are predicted. Spatial entanglement appears due to the introduction of the PC in the OPO.

## References

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