

# **Quantum Light Sources**

**using**

## **nanocavities and molecular vibrations**

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**Laboratory of Quantum and Nano Optics, EPFL**

# EPFL Introduction: single photons and photon pairs

Single photon sources based on quantum emitters

Ex.: Quandela QD source



- **Improve some parameters (wavelength, tunability, scalability, photon rate, etc.)**
- **A bridge between material science, chemistry and quantum optics**

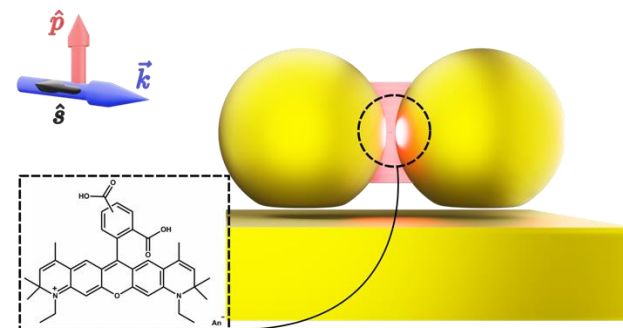
Photon pair sources based on nonlinear crystals

- Parametric down-conversion  $\chi^{(2)}$
- Four-wave mixing  $\chi^{(3)}$

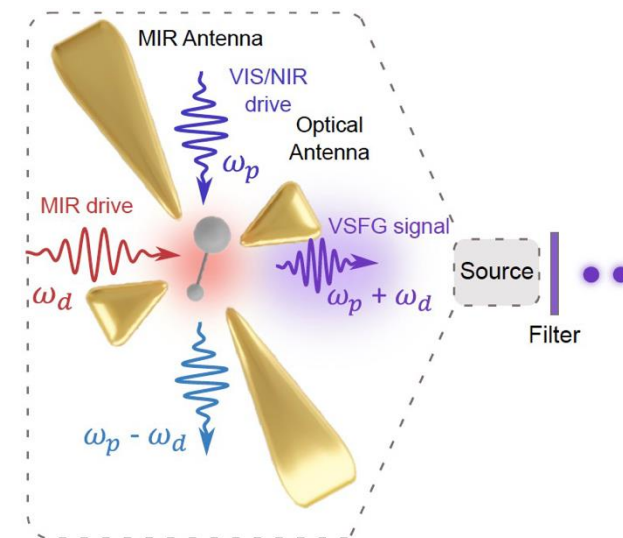


# I. A fluorophore in a nanocavity:

Giant Purcell factors and Lamb shifts

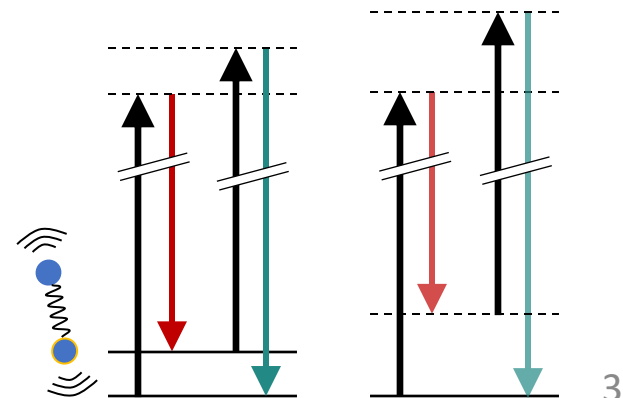


# II. Single-molecule vibrational blockade

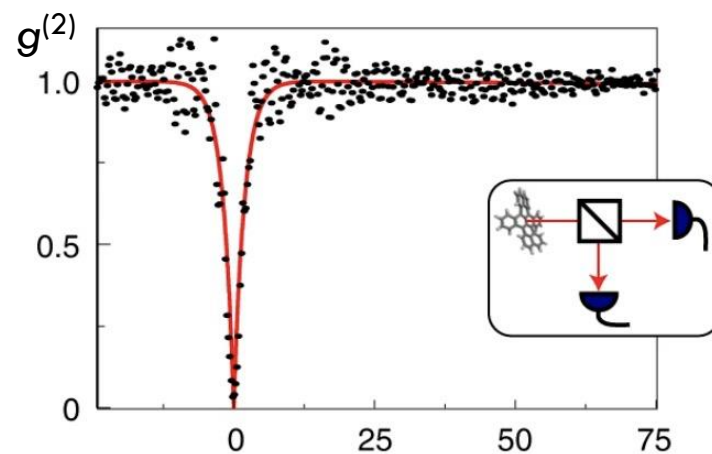
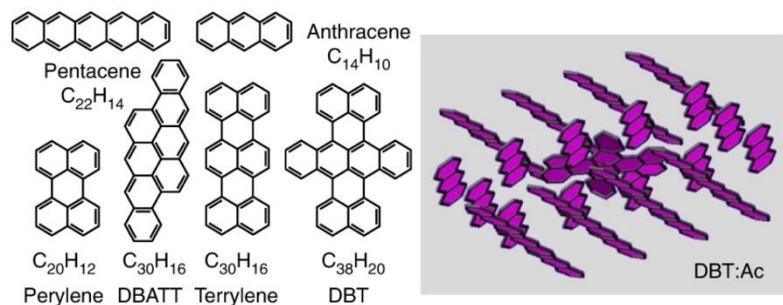


# III. Polarisation entanglement from interfering

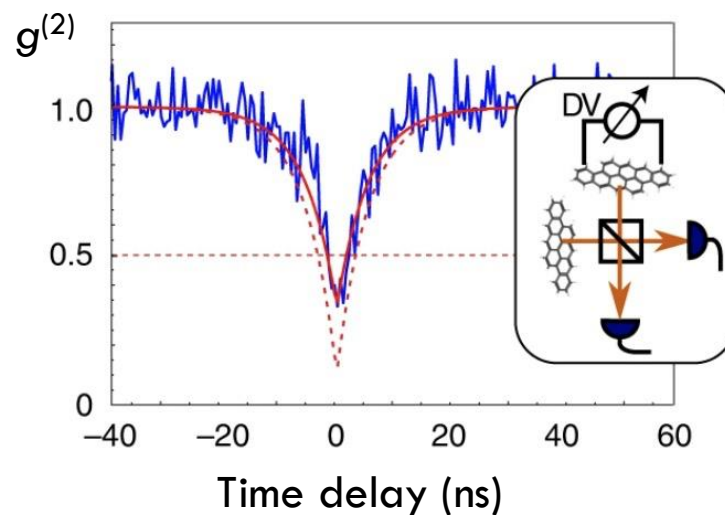
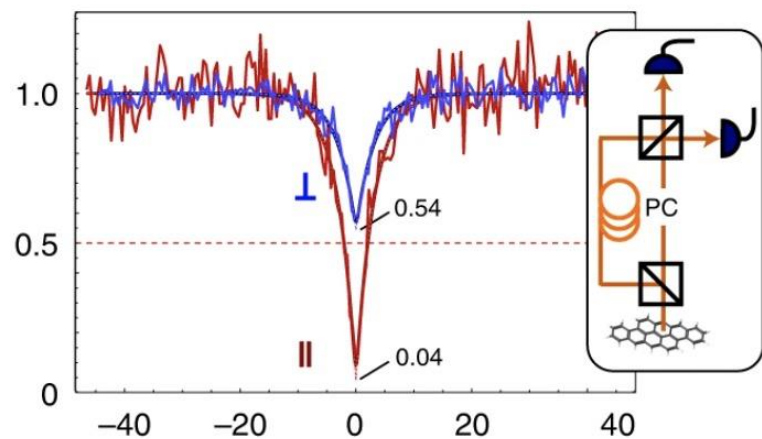
four-wave mixing pathways



# EPFL Single-molecule quantum emitters



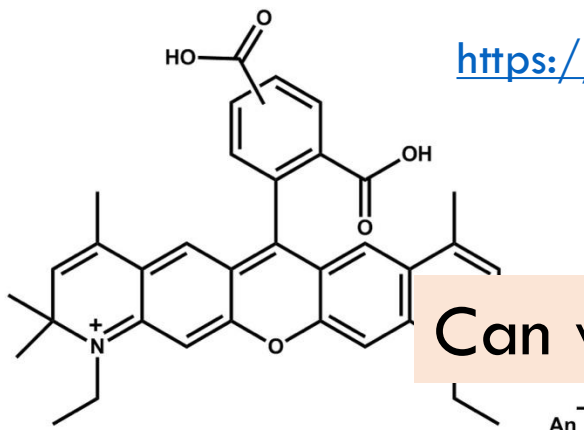
Hanbury-Brown & Twiss



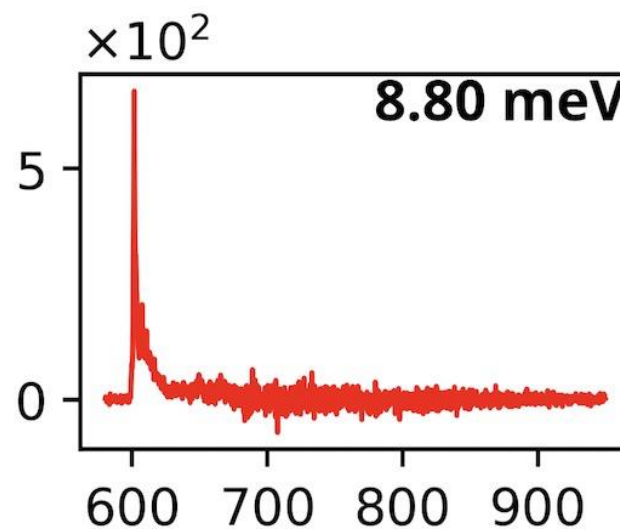
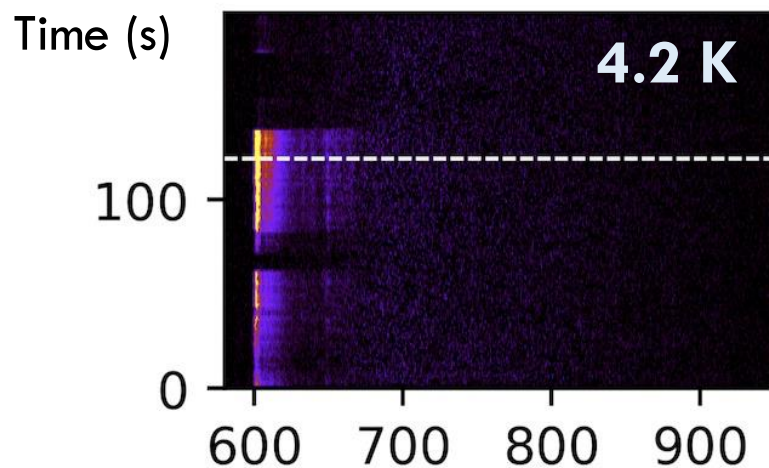
Hong, Ou & Mandel

# EPFL A commercial fluorophore at 4 Kelvin

<https://www.atto-tec.com/ATTO-590.html>



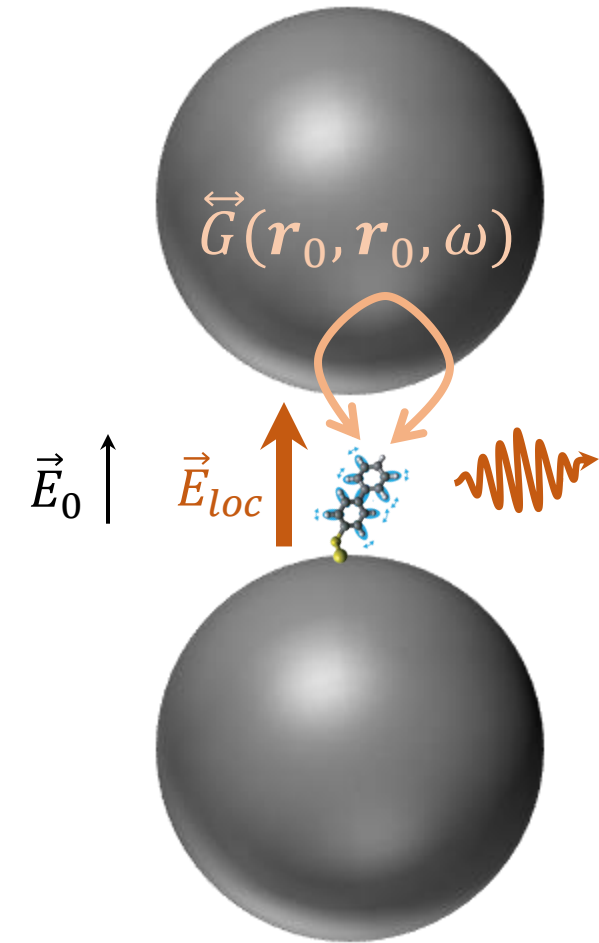
Can we reduce the excited-state lifetime by  $5 \times 10^4$  ?



Far from lifetime-limited linewidth:

$$3 \text{ ns} \Leftrightarrow 0.22 \text{ } \mu\text{eV}$$

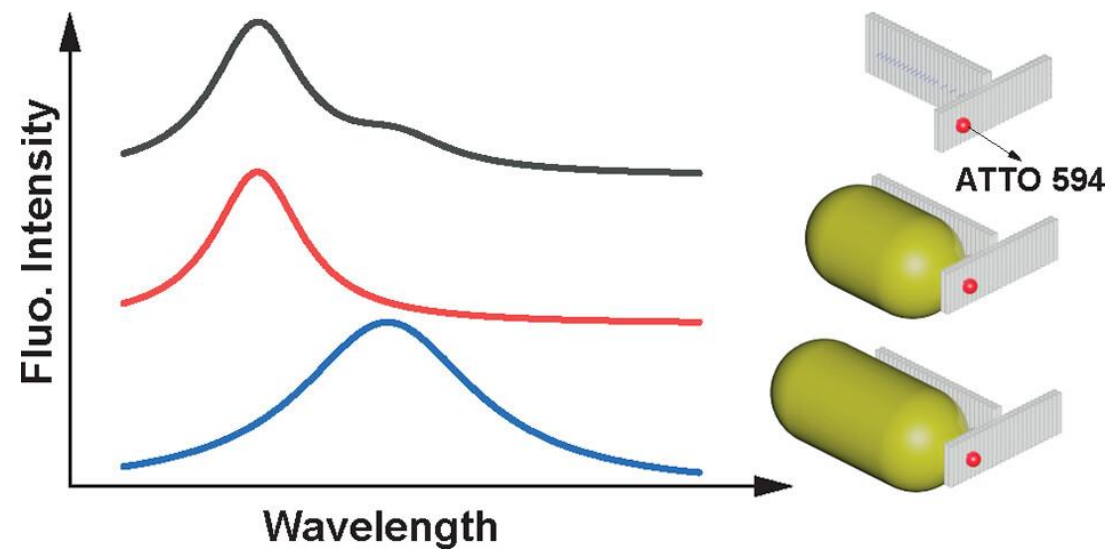
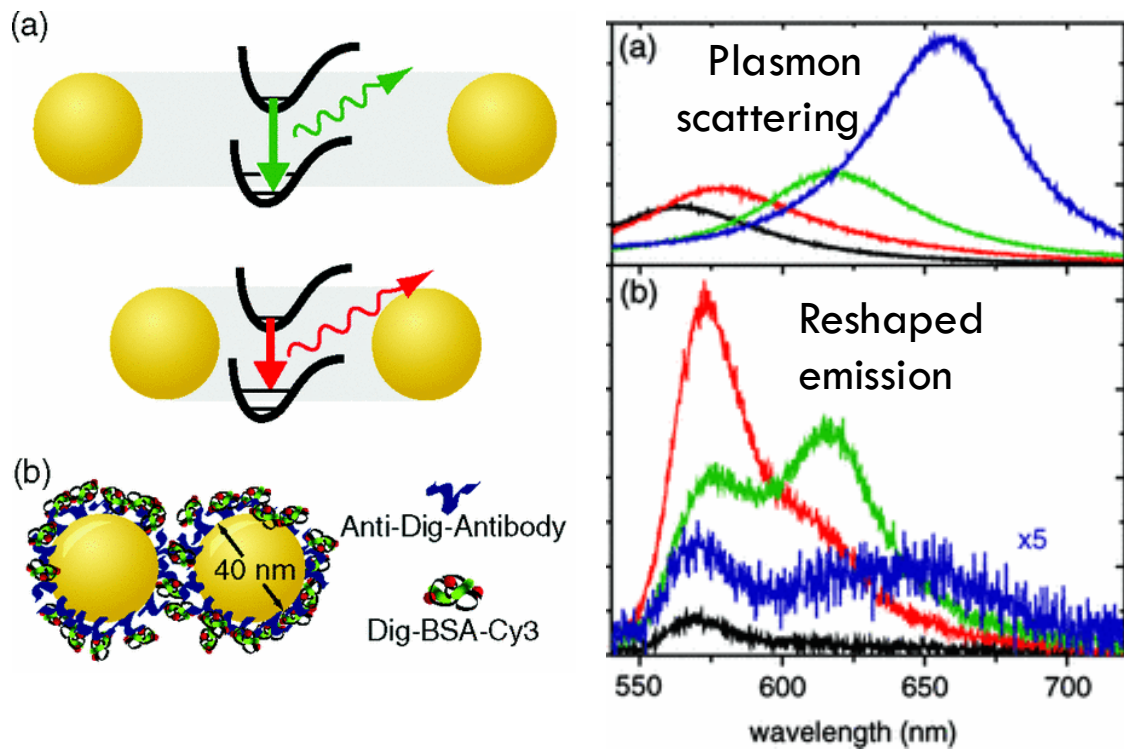





1. Enhancement of incident field ➤ **increased excitation rate**
2. Modification of the electromagnetic environment characterised by the dyadic Green's function  $\vec{G}(\mathbf{r}_0, \mathbf{r}_0, \omega)$ 
  - **Purcell effect**  $\propto \text{Im}\{\vec{G}(\mathbf{r}_0, \mathbf{r}_0, \omega)\}$  (total LDOS)
  - **Lamb shift**  $\propto \text{Re}\{\vec{G}(\mathbf{r}_0, \mathbf{r}_0, \omega)\}$
3. Reshaping (filtering) of far-field emission spectrum by  $\gamma_{\text{cav}}^{\text{rad}}(\omega)$  ( **radiative LDOS** )

# EPFL Context: Reshaping fluorophore emission

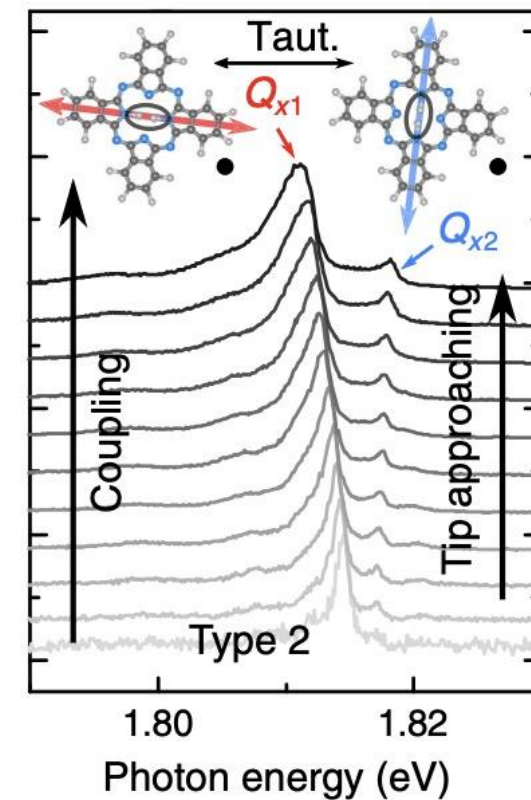
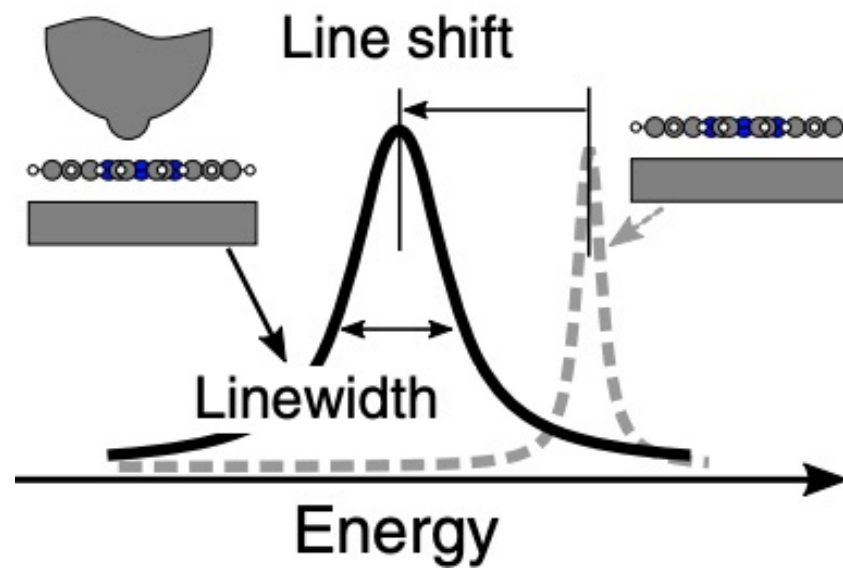
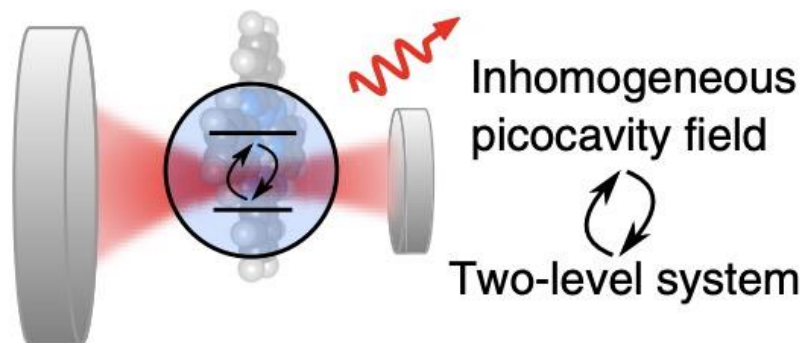
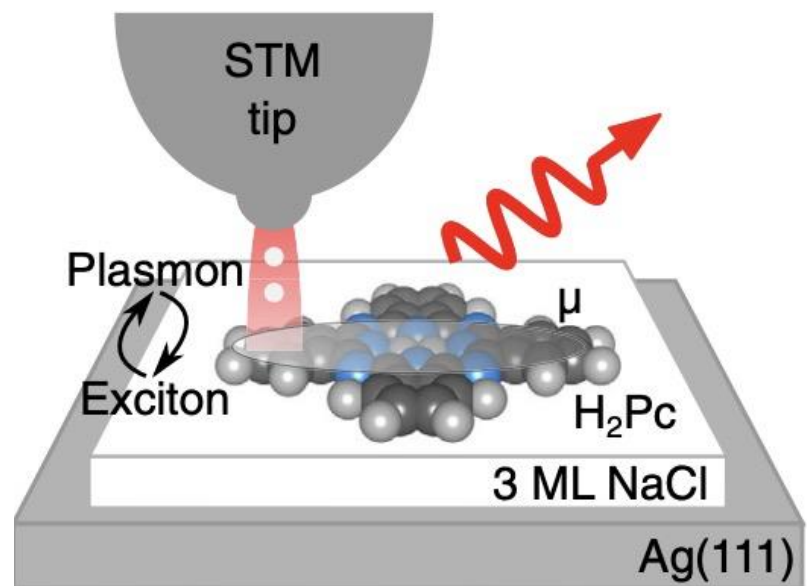
DNA origami allows deterministic coupling of single fluorophores with plasmonic nanocavities



 M. Ringer *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **100**, 203002 (2008)

 M. Sanz-Paz *Nano Lett.* **23**, 6202–6208 (2023)

# EPFL Context: Lamb and Purcell on a molecule

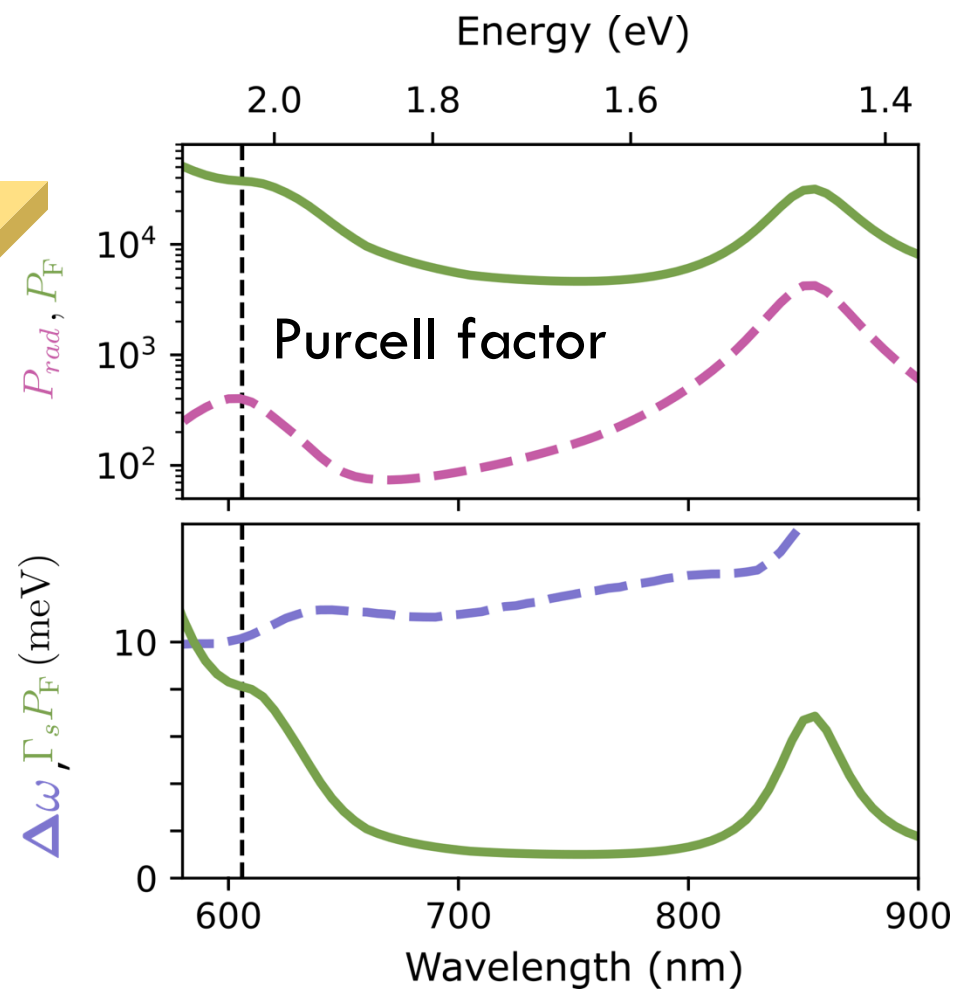
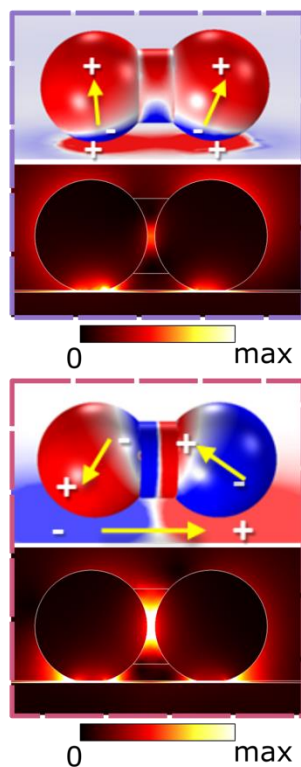
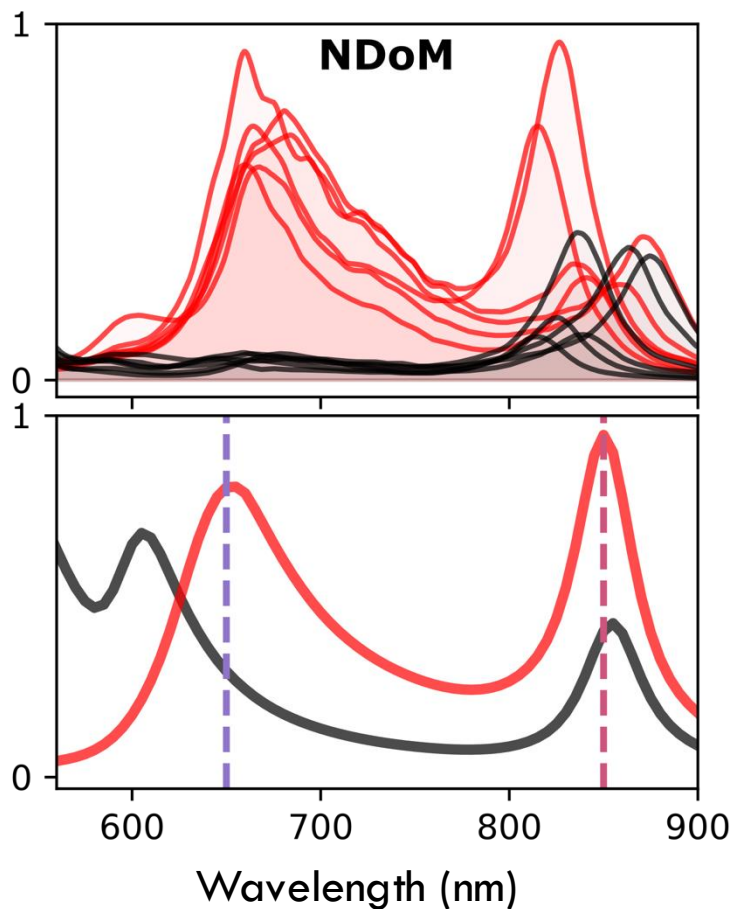
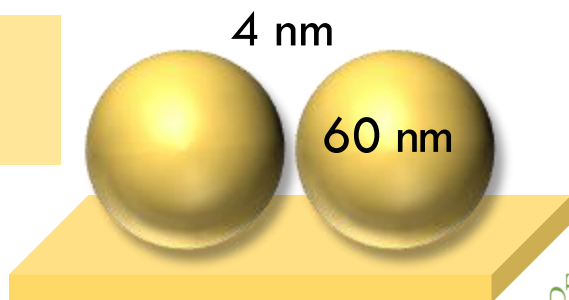




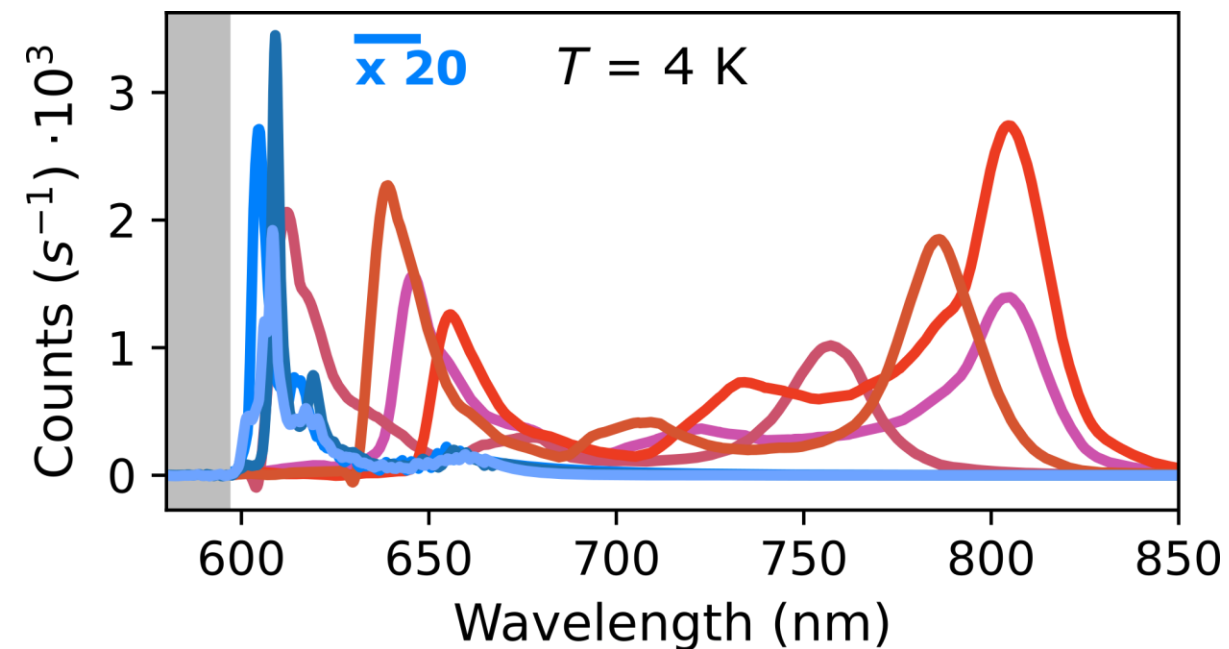
# EPFL Nanodimer on Mirror (NDoM)

Fabrication: **G. Acuna** (Fribourg)

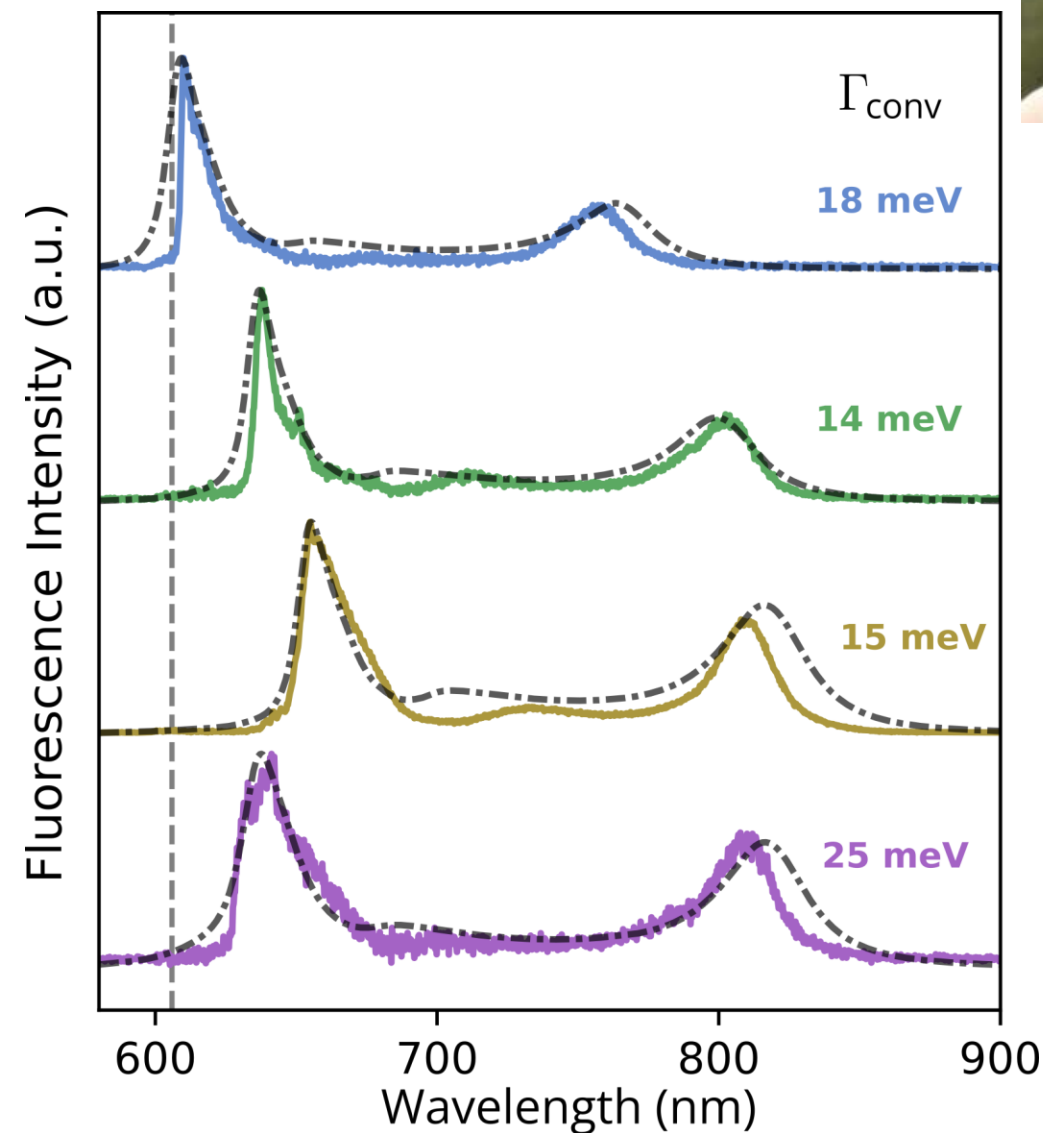
Simulation: **J. Aizpurua** (San Sebastian)



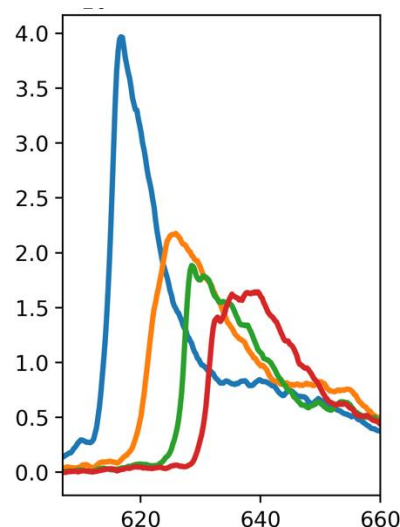
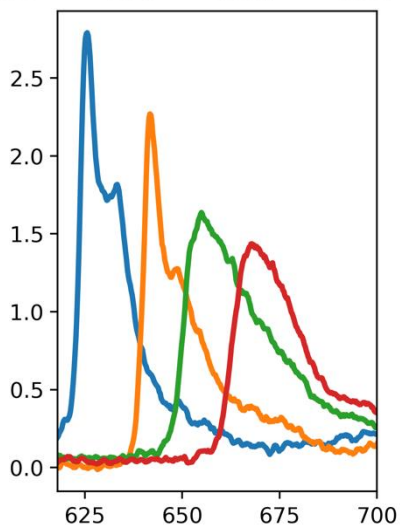
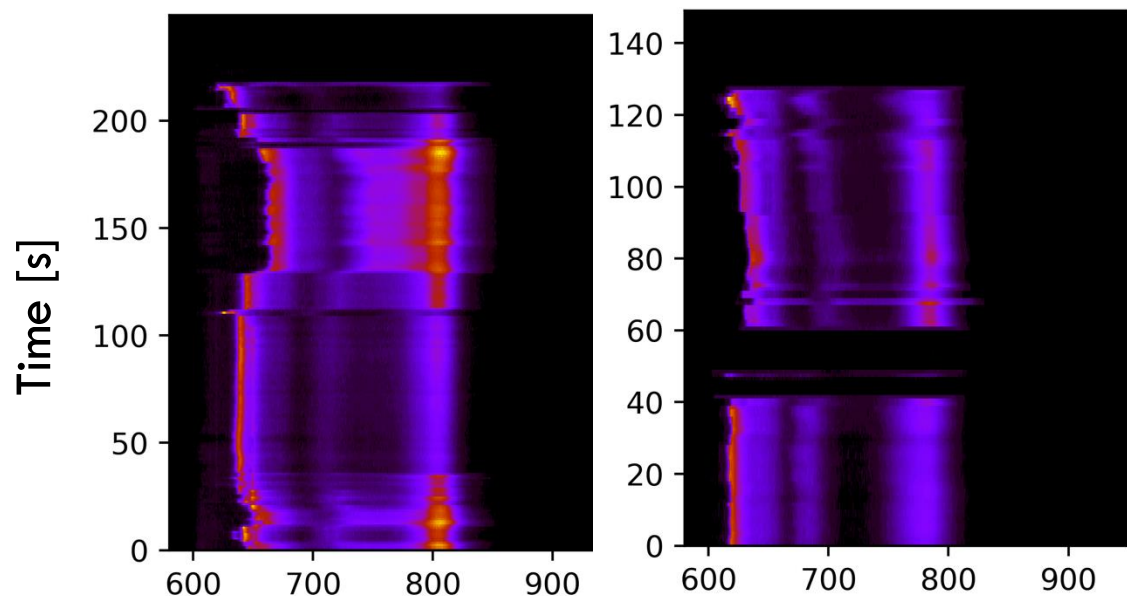
$\Gamma_s P_F \rightarrow$  Purcell broadening  
 $\Delta\omega \rightarrow$  Lamb Shift



- Average broadening: 20 meV ( $P_F \sim 10^5$ )
- Corresponding lifetime: 30 fs

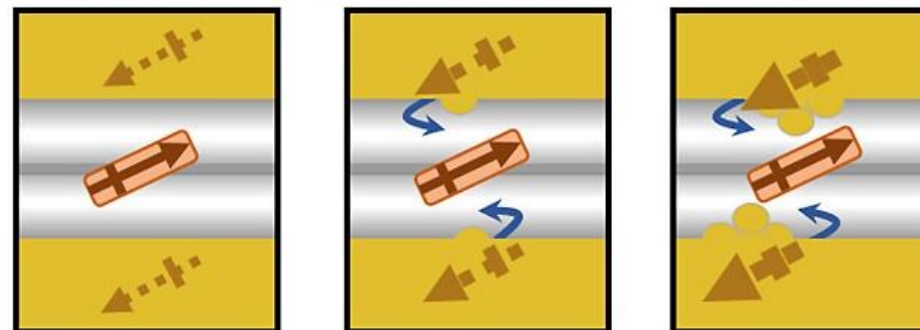



# EPFL Fluctuating Purcell factor and Lamb shift



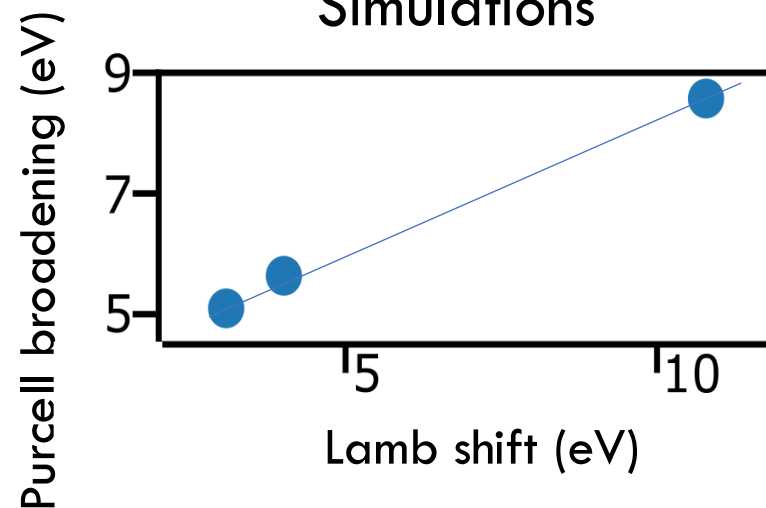
Wavelength [nm]

Possible mechanism: picocavities



 S. Rochetti *Nano Lett.* **23**, 5959 (2023)

Simulations



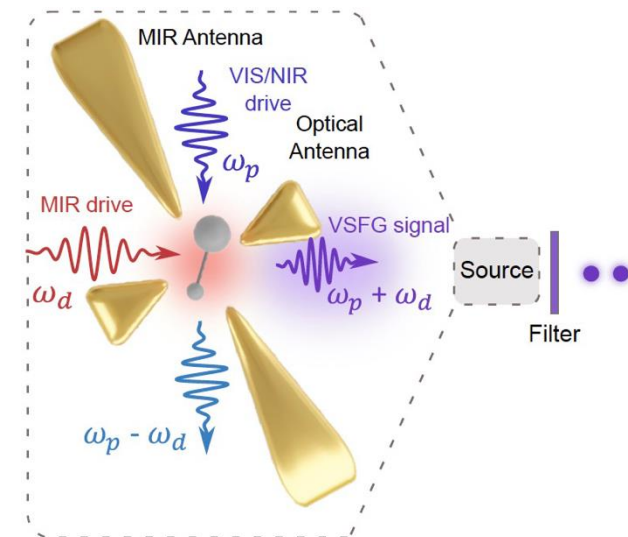
- We leverage the **giant Purcell effect and Lamb shift in nanocavities** to tailor the emission spectrum toward the infrared
- Results are compatible with a **lifetime-limited emission linewidth**
- Indistinguishable photons?
- Violations of Kasha's rule?



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Giant Purcell factors and Lamb shifts

# II. Single-molecule vibrational blockade



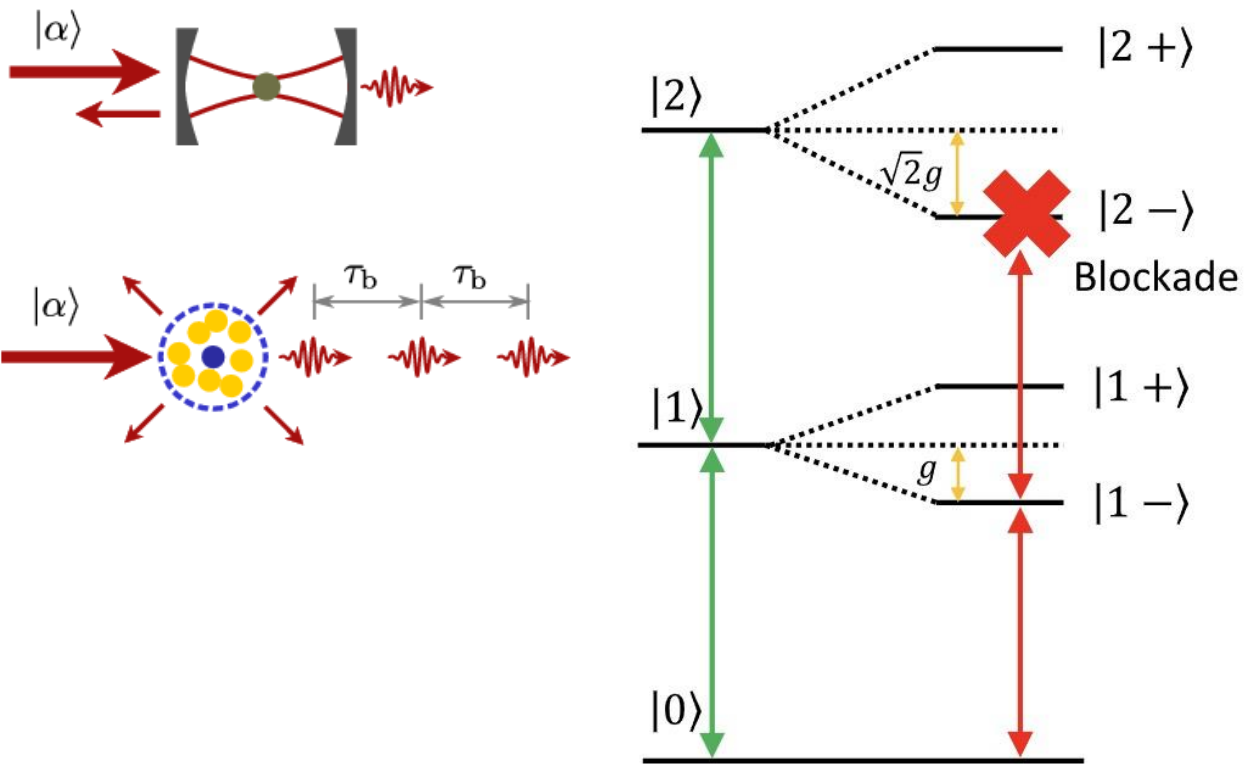
# III. Polarisation entanglement from interfering

four-wave mixing pathways

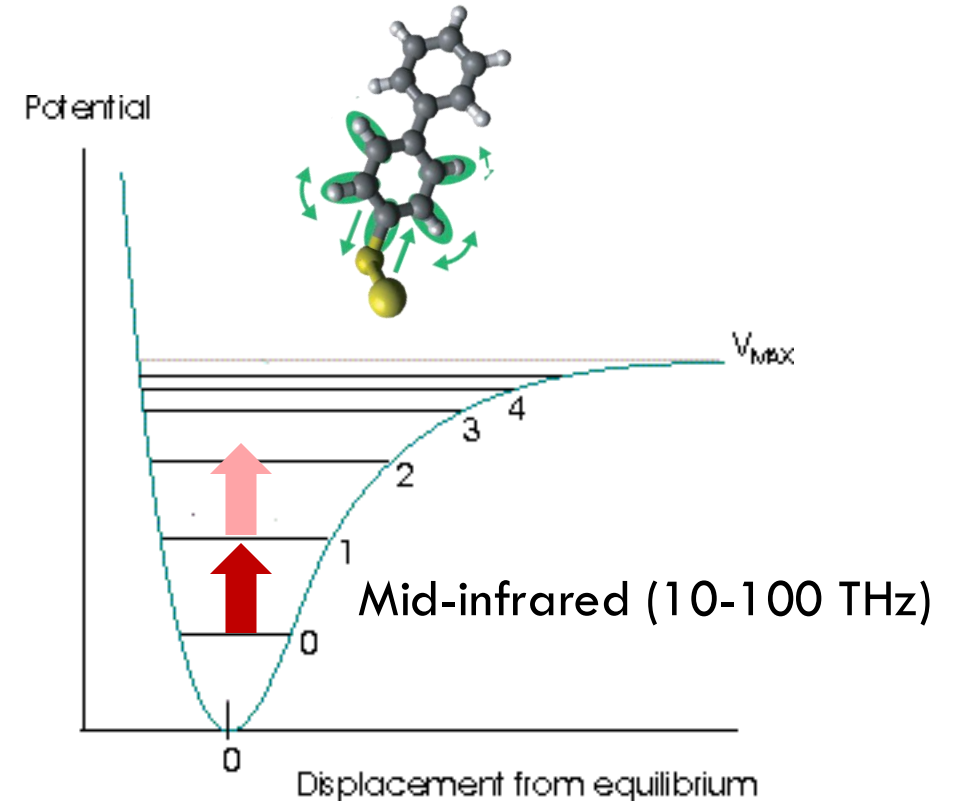


# EPFL Photon blockade: concept

## Conventional photon blockade

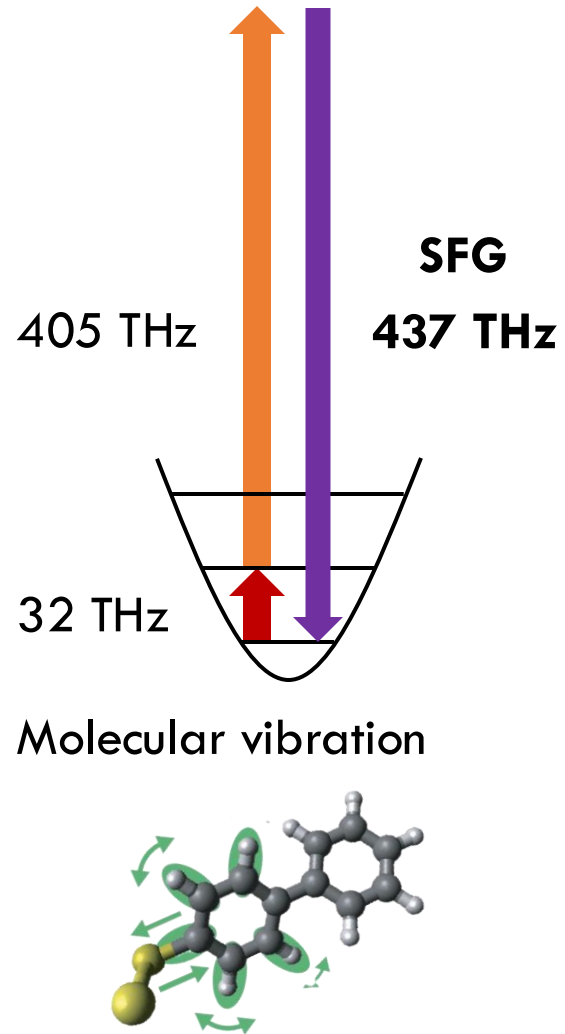


## Molecular vibration: anharmonicity

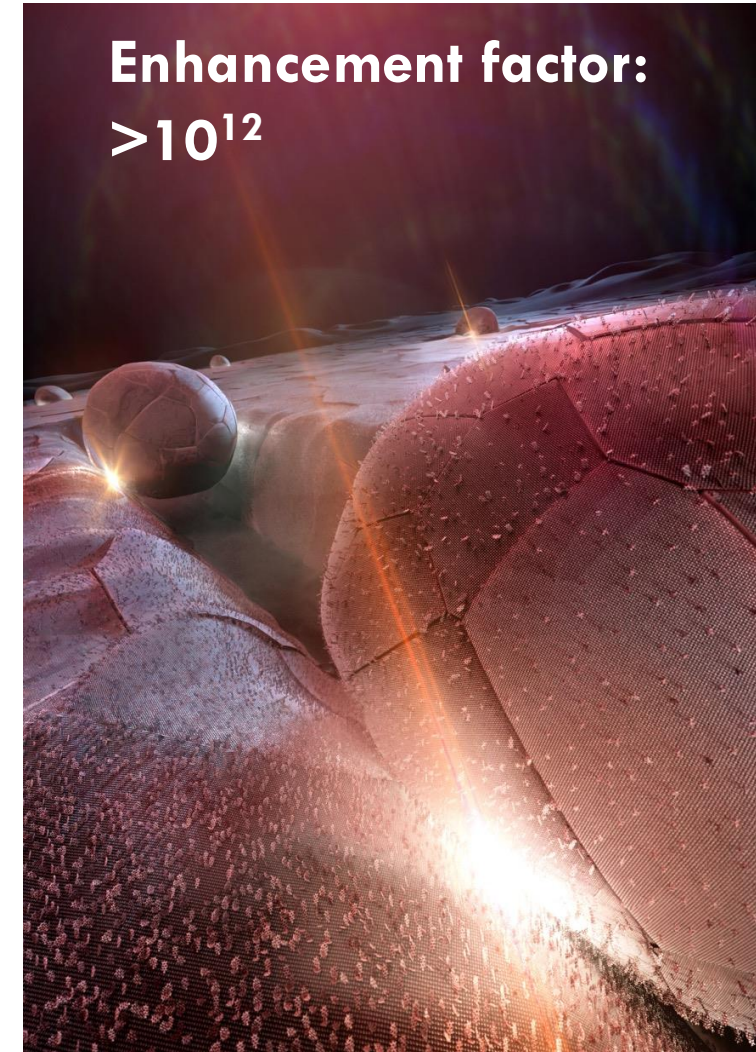
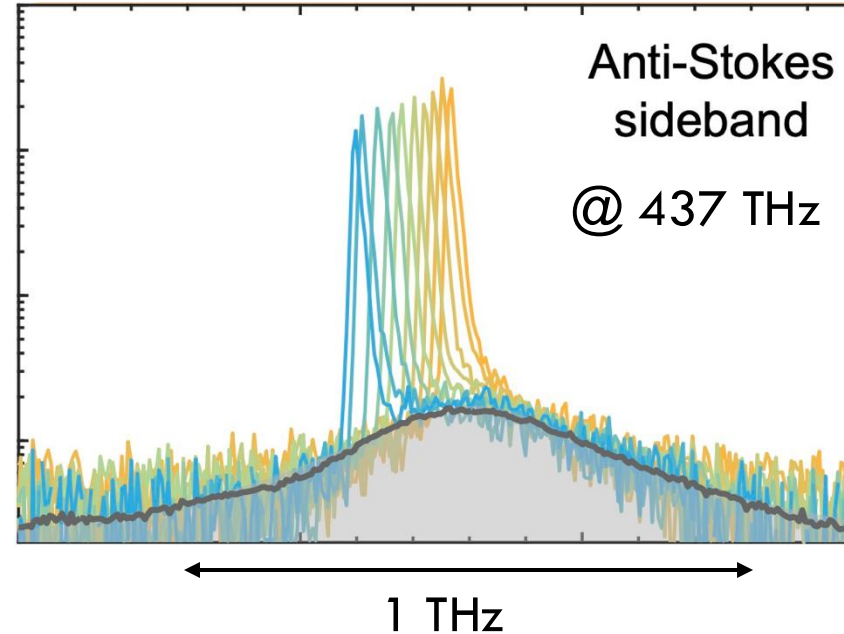
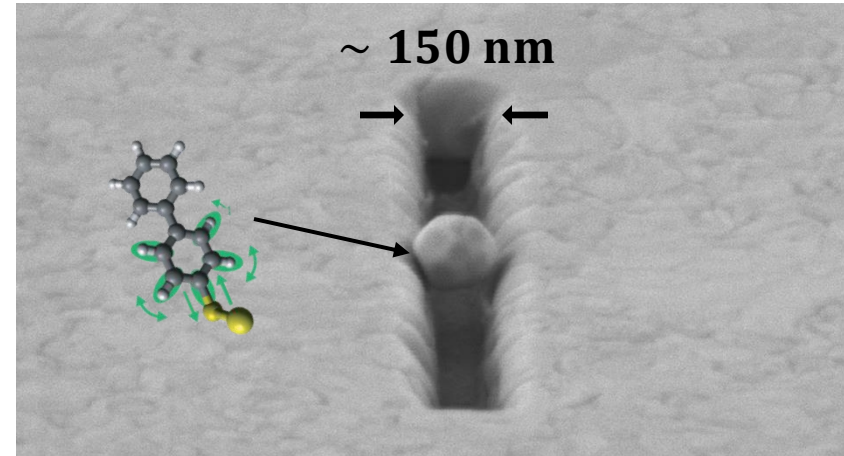


- H. J. Snijders *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 043601 (2018)
- J.D. Pritchard *Annual Review of Cold Atoms and Molecules* 301-350 (2013)
- E. Zubizarreta Casalengua *Laser & Photonics Reviews* **14**, 1900279 (2020)

# EPFL Vibrational sum-frequency generation (SFG)

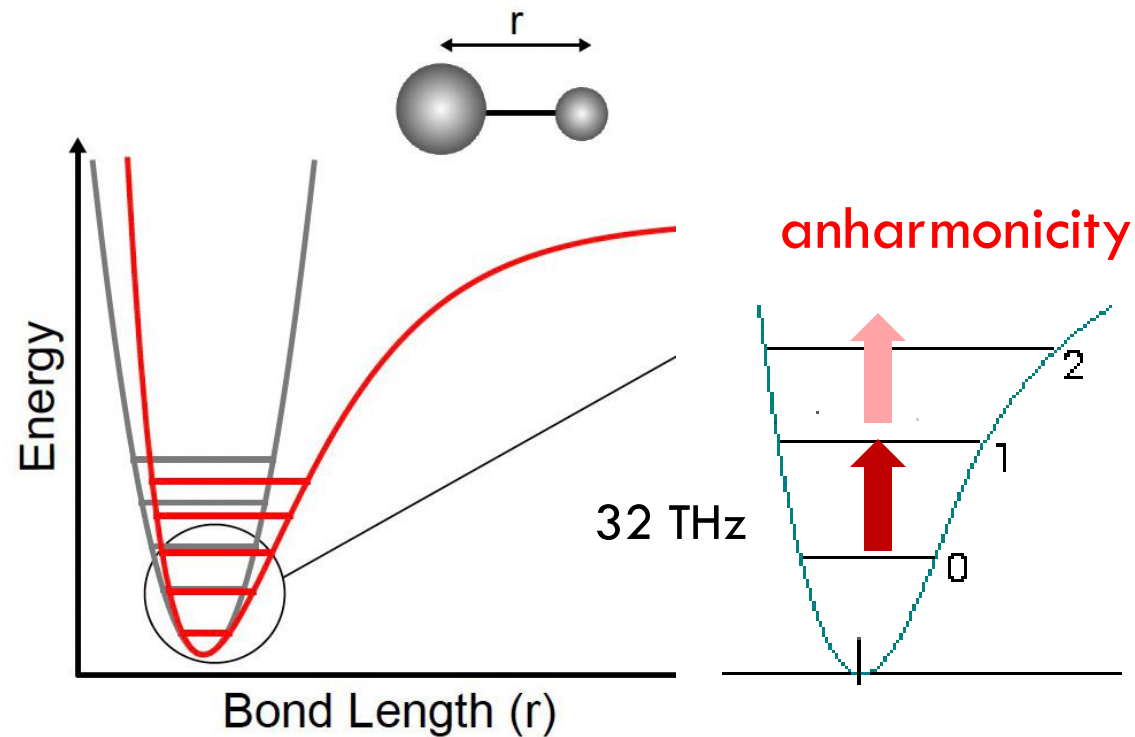
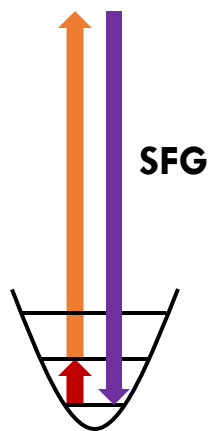
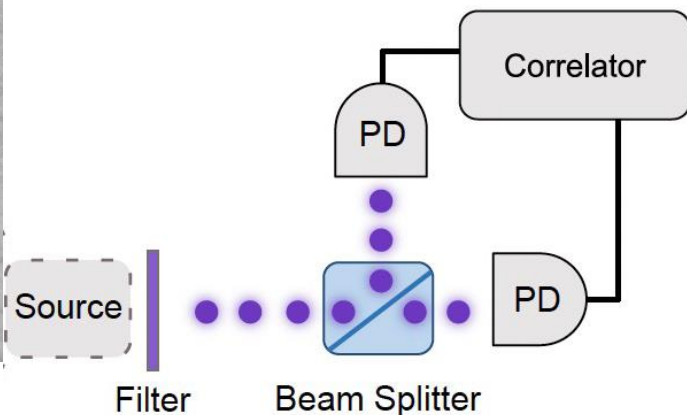
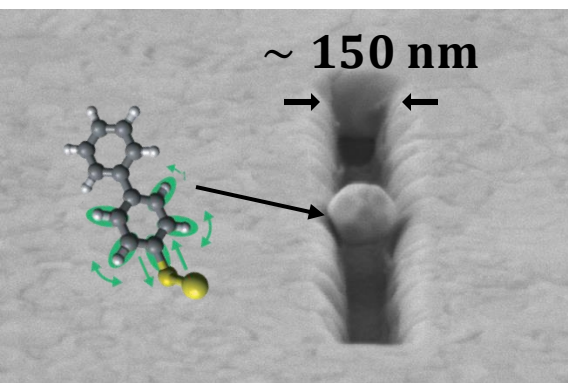


“Nanoparticle-in-slit”

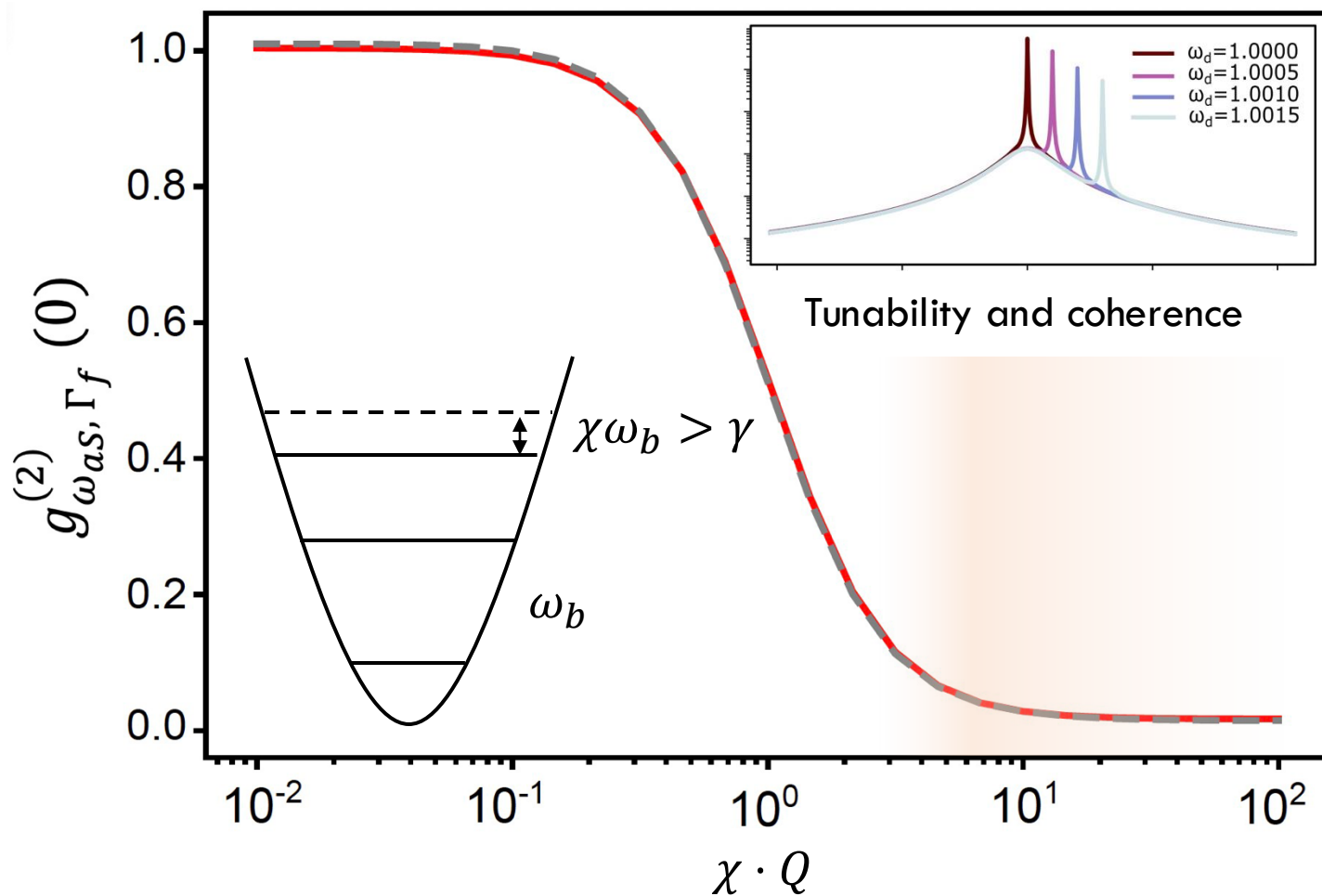




Collaboration : Johannes Feist & Carlos Sanchez Munos, Madrid



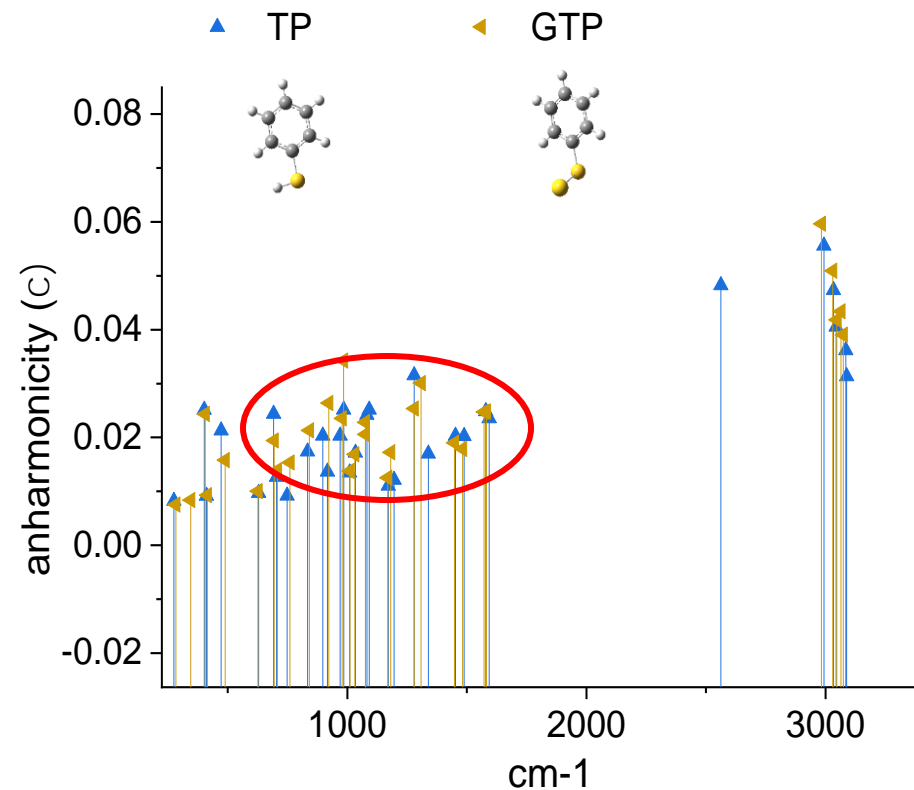
Upconverted photon antibunching under MIR drive



Typical values for small organic molecules:

$$Q \sim 200; \chi \simeq 2 \times 10^{-2} \rightarrow \chi \cdot Q \sim 4$$

Anharmonicity computed by DFT

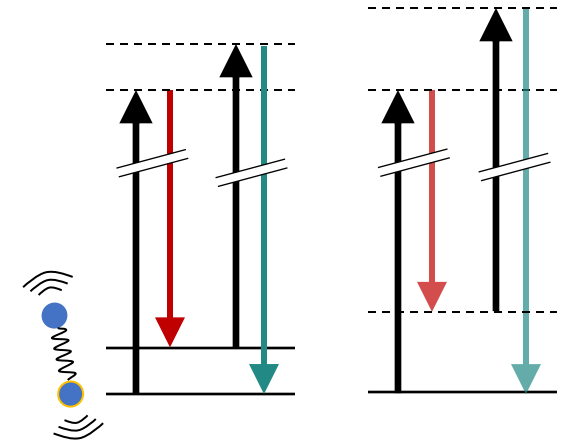


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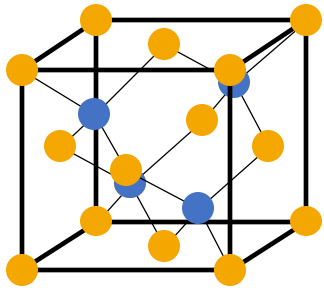




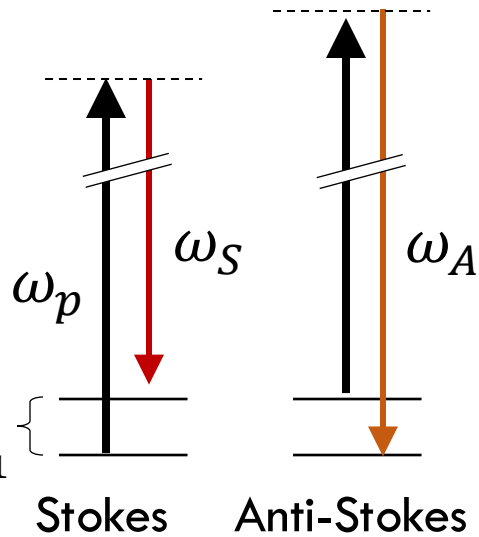
# EPFL Raman scattering & Four-wave mixing in diamond

## Spontaneous Raman scattering

2 carbon atoms per unit cell

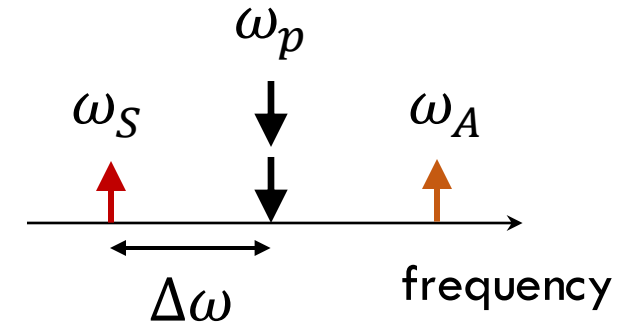
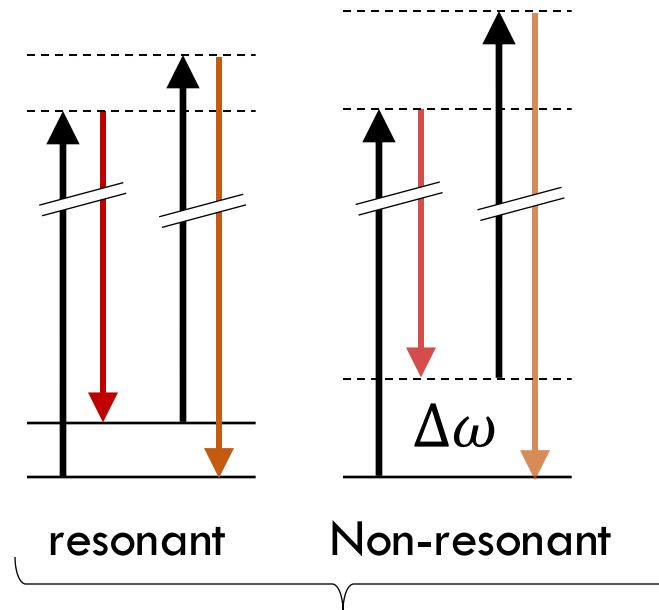


39.9 THz  
= 1332 cm<sup>-1</sup>



## Four-wave mixing

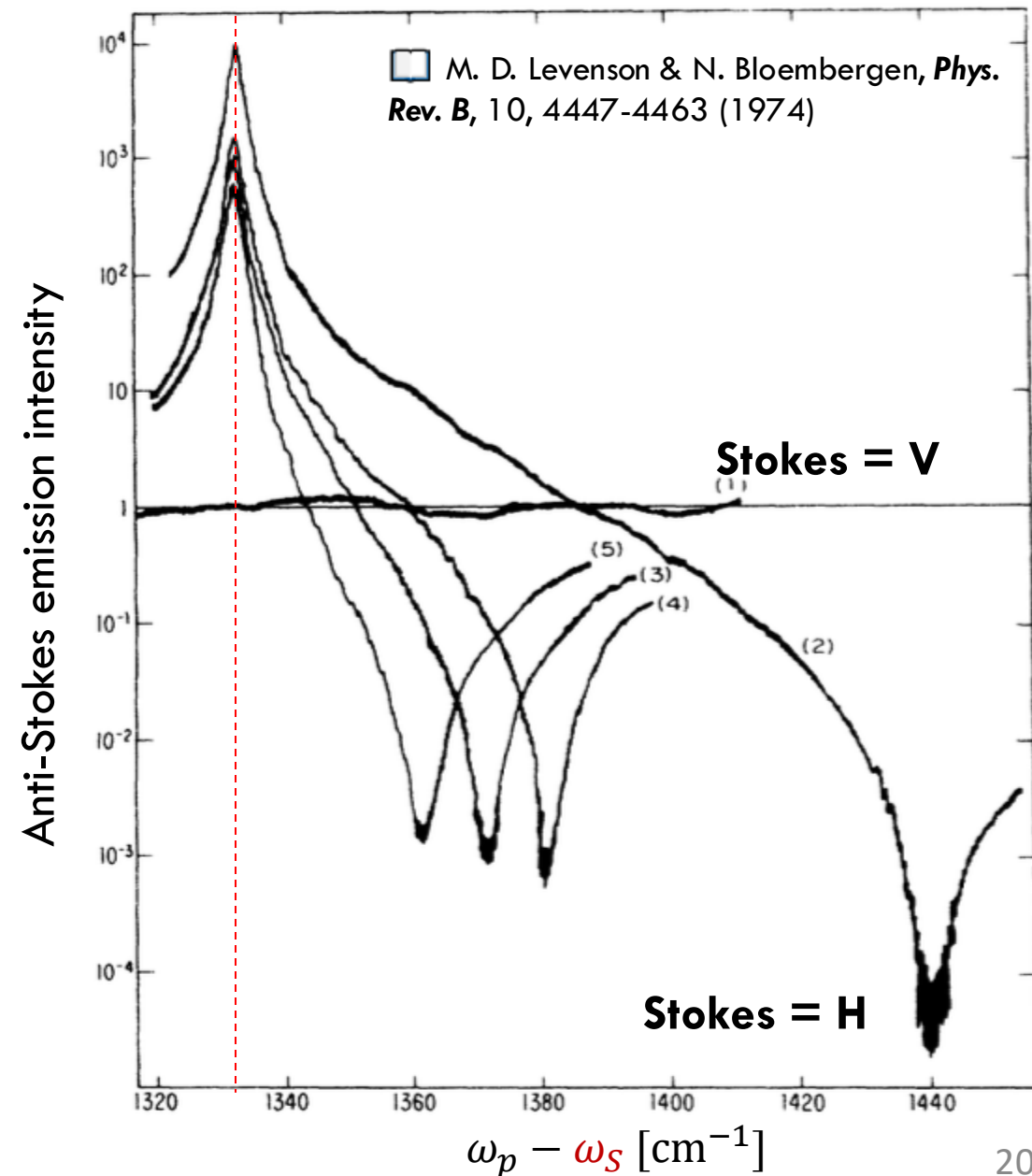
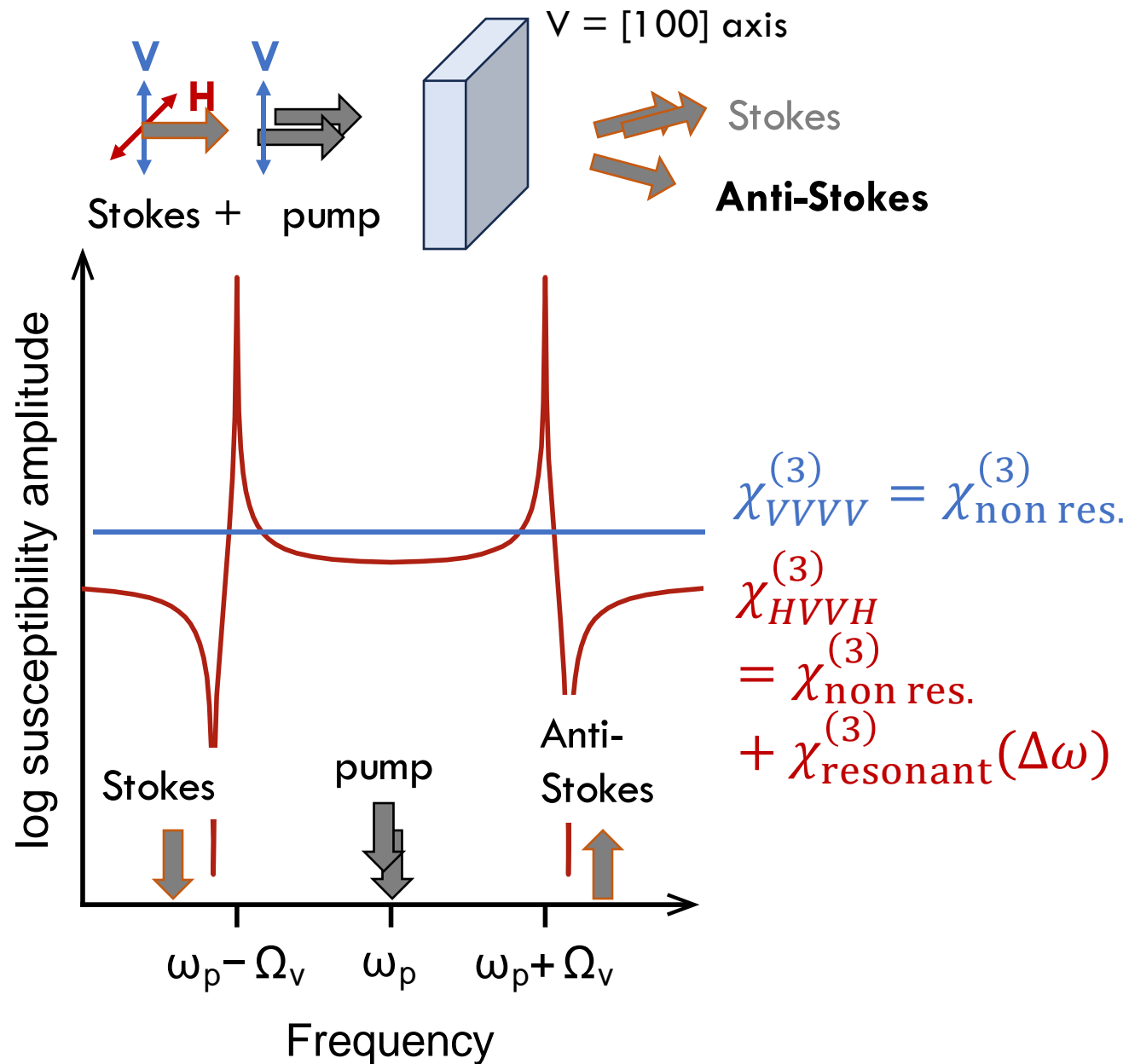
$\chi^{(3)}$  processes  
for two incoming photons at  $\omega_p$



Interfering pathways:

$$\chi_{\text{non res.}}^{(3)} + \chi_{\text{resonant}}^{(3)}(\Delta\omega)$$

# Coherent anti-Stokes Raman spectroscopy (CARS)



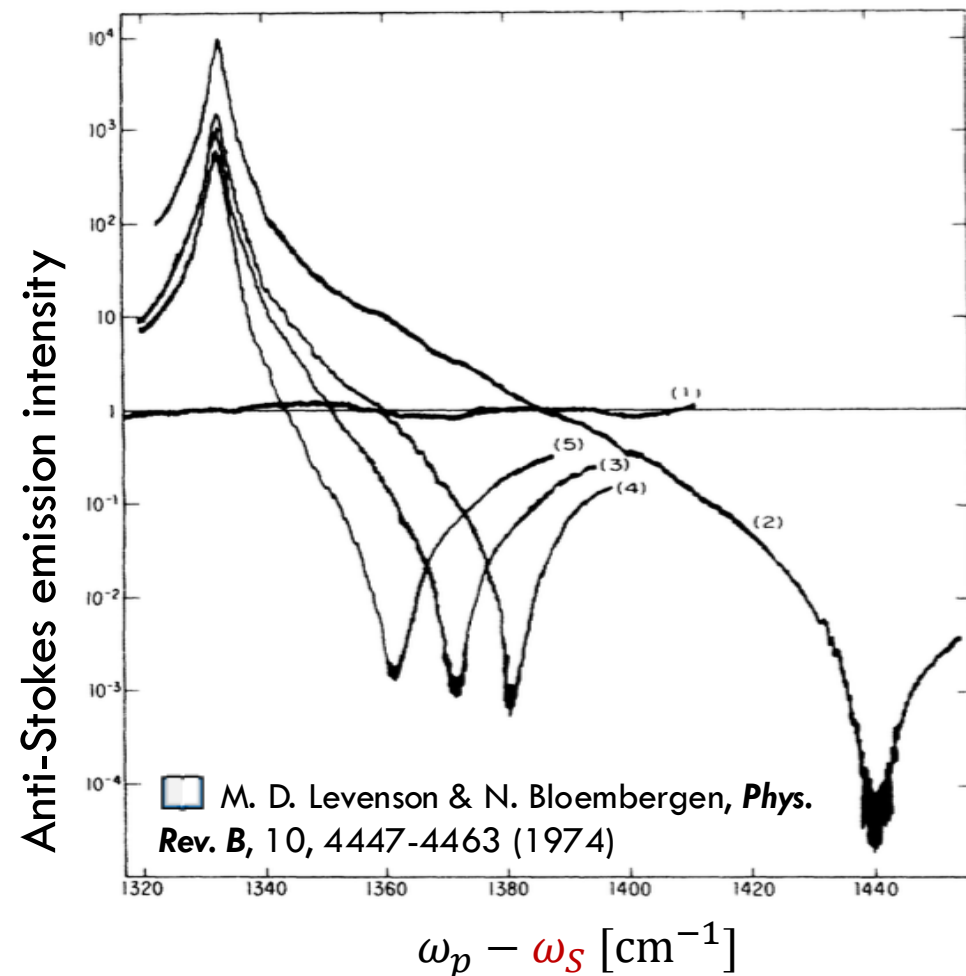
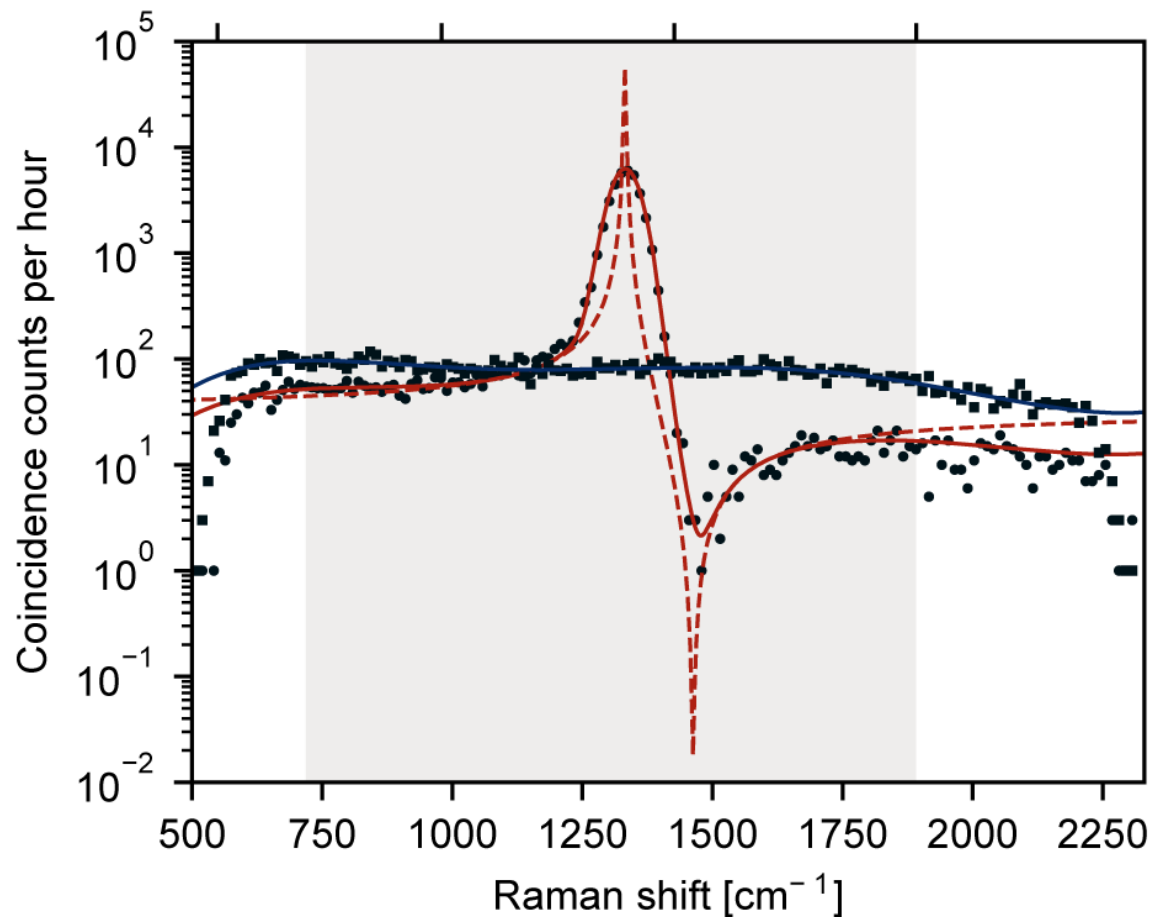
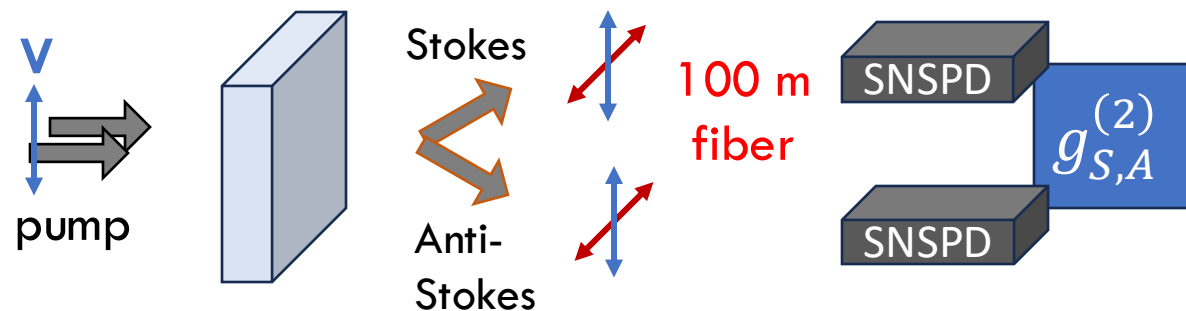
# EPFL Measurement-induced coherent spectroscopy



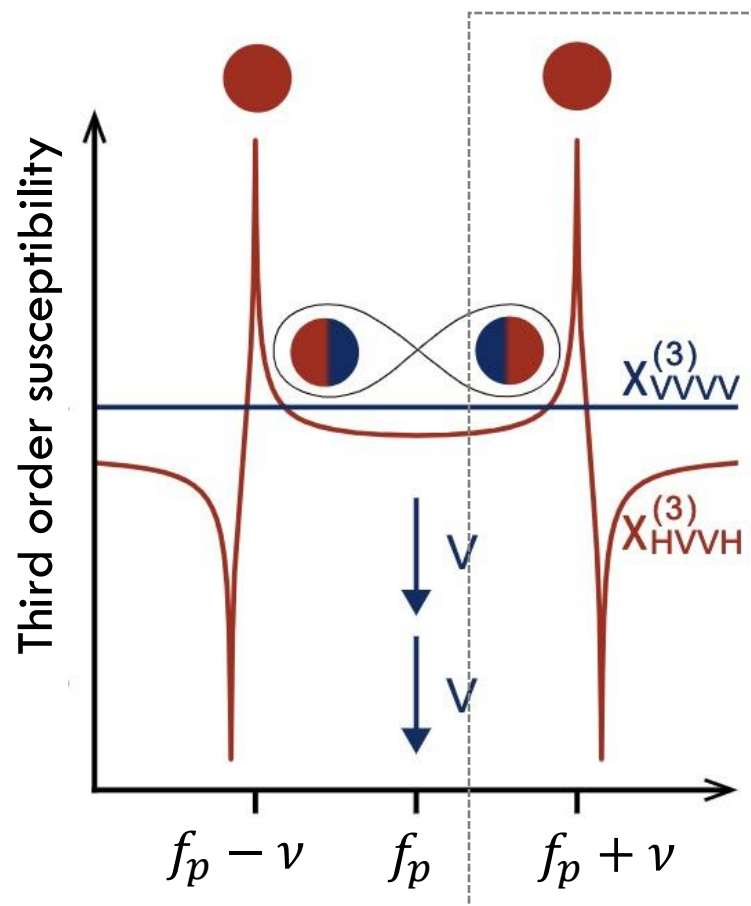
Valeria Vento

V. Vento *et al.* arXiv:2408.11477

See also V. Vento *et al.* **Nature Comm.** **14**, 2818 (2023)

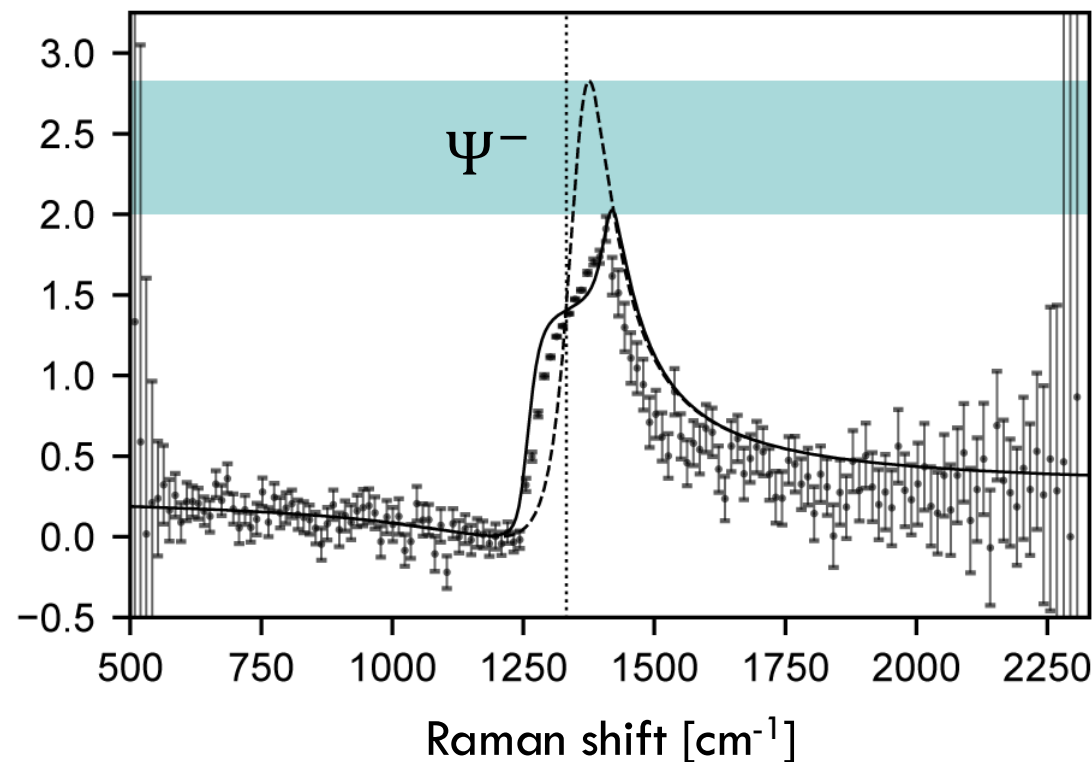
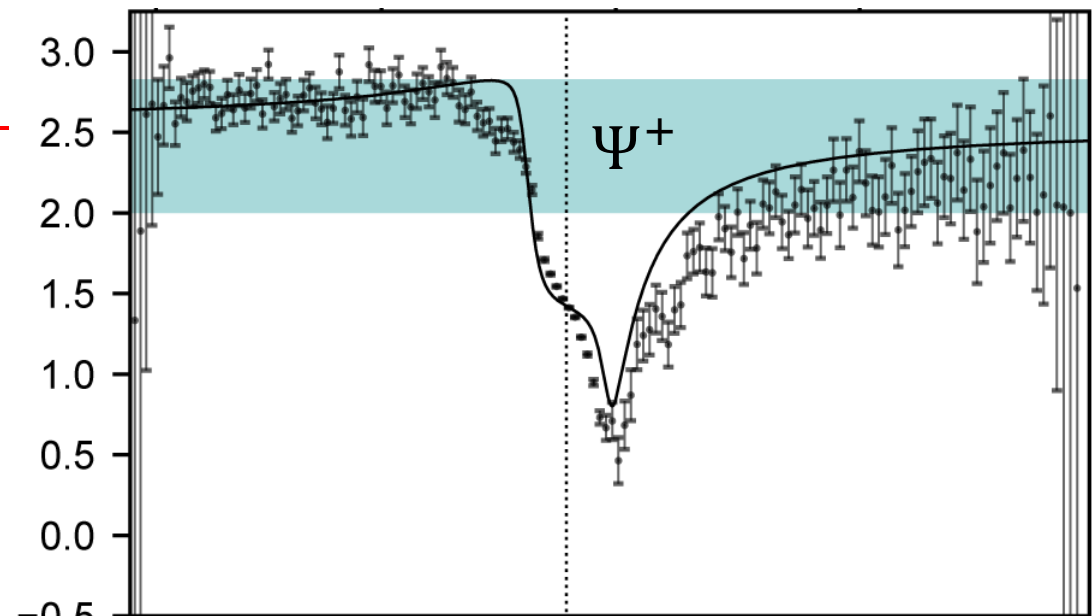


# EPFL Polarisation Entanglement

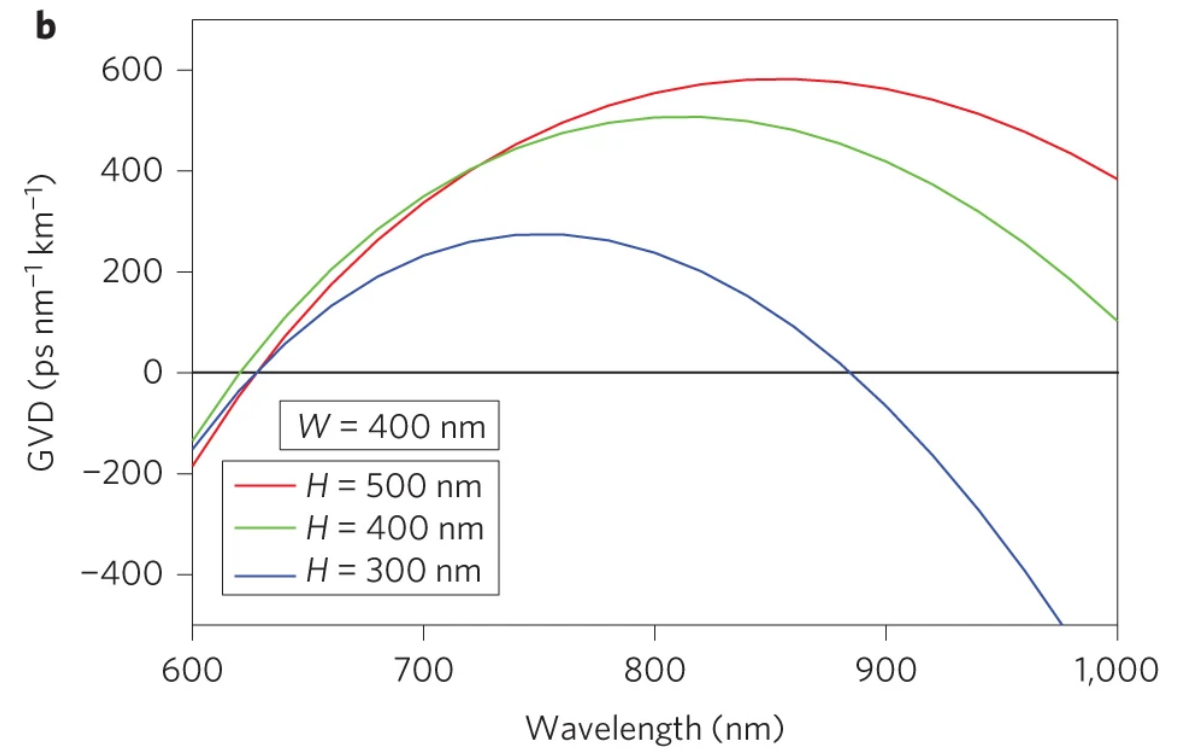
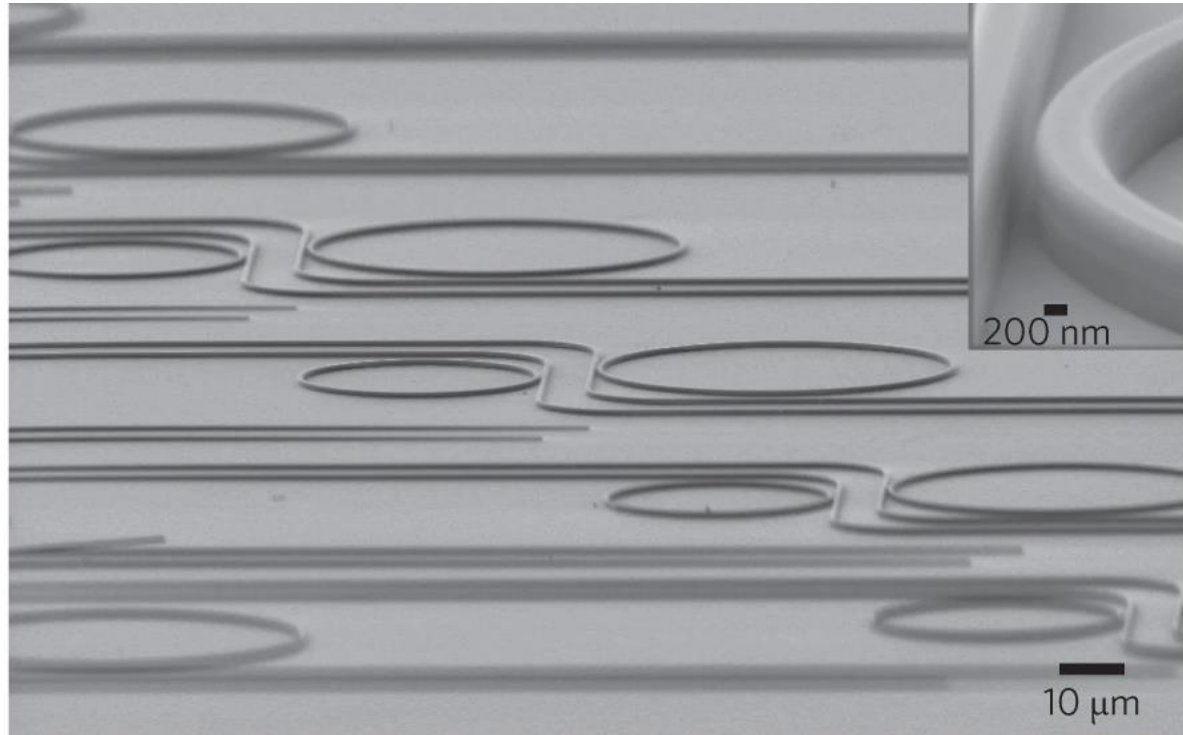


$$|\Psi_+\rangle = \frac{|HH\rangle + |VV\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\Psi_-\rangle = \frac{|HH\rangle - |VV\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



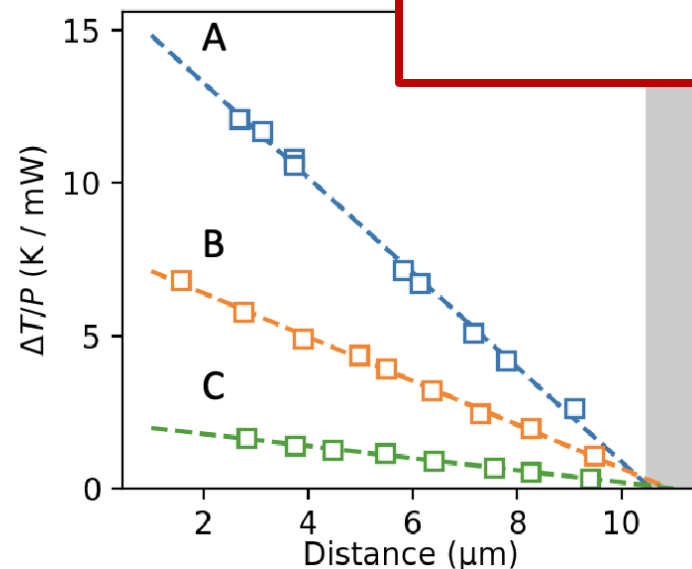
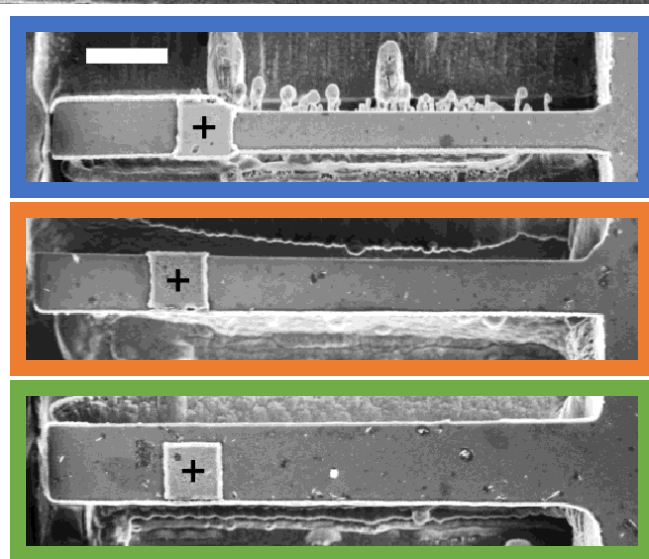
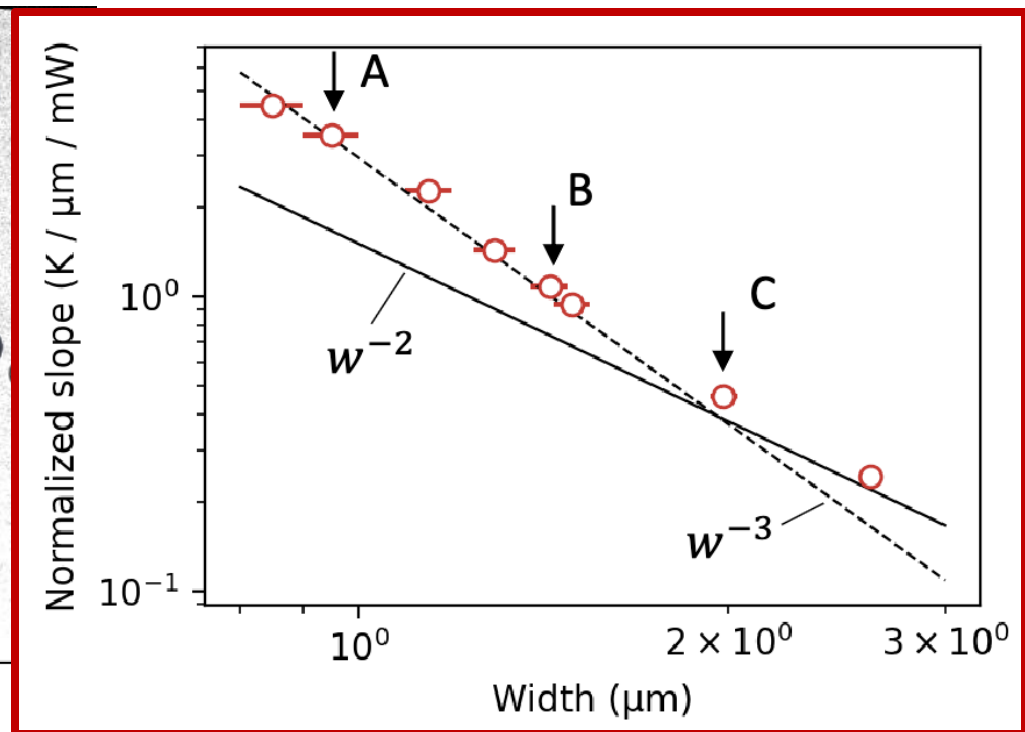
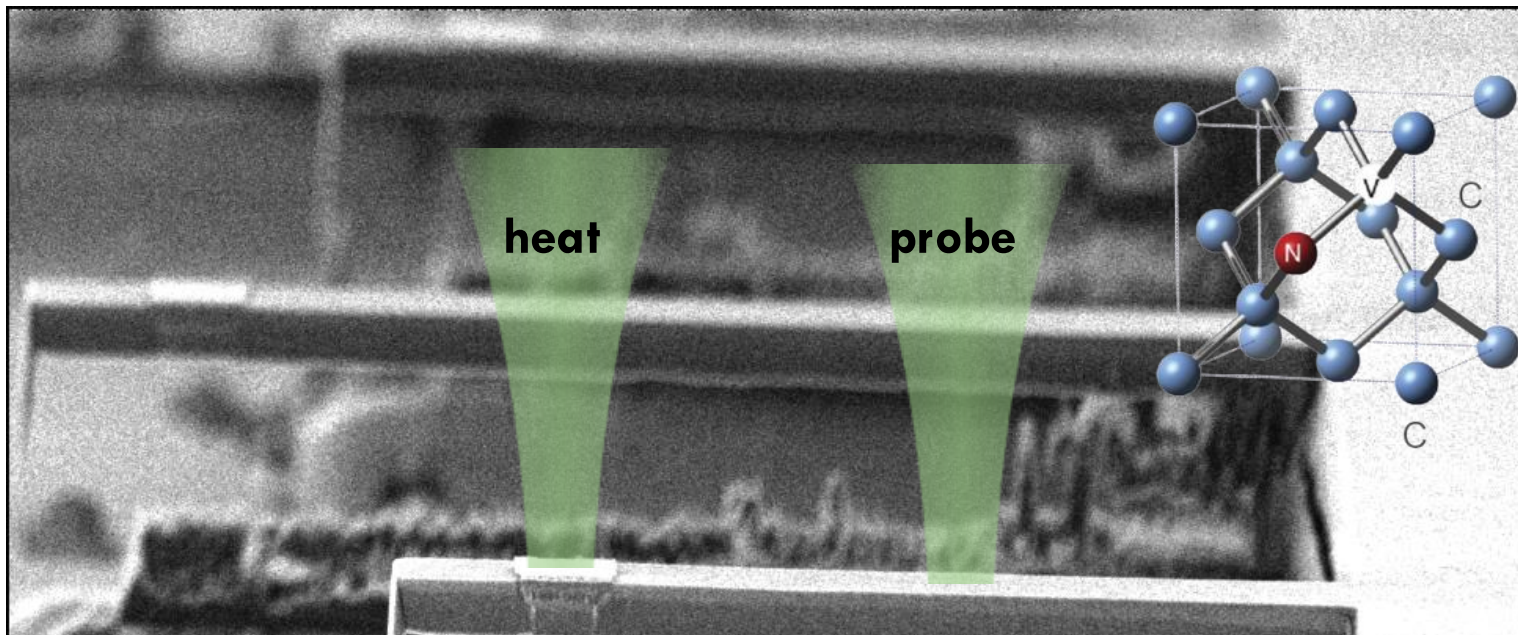
Diamond waveguide engineering to achieve broadband phase-matching of  $\chi^{(3)}$  processes



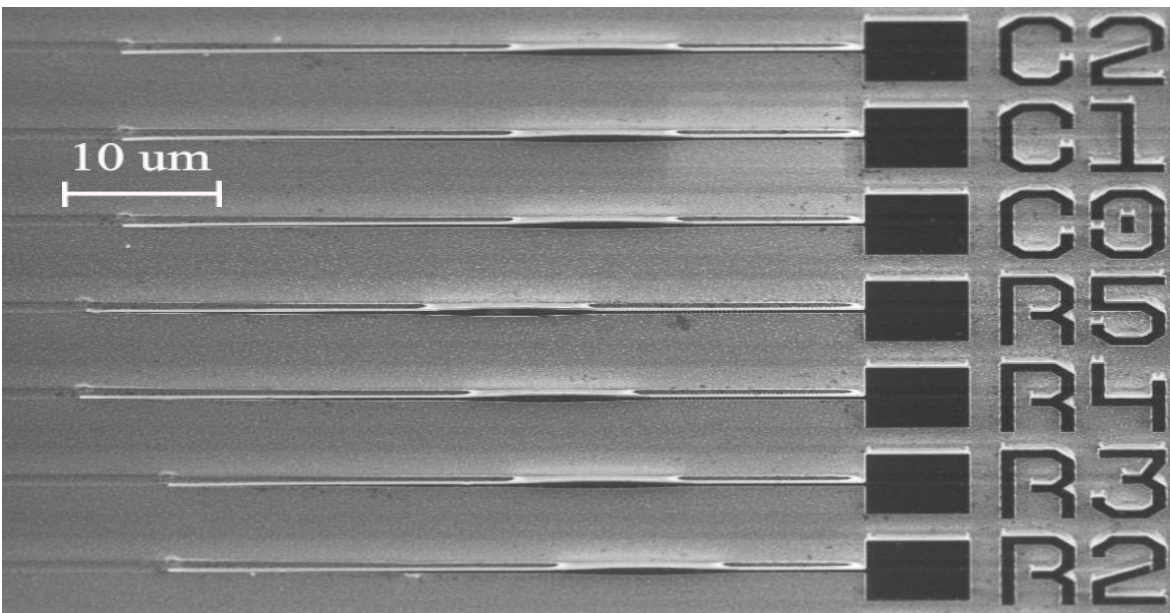
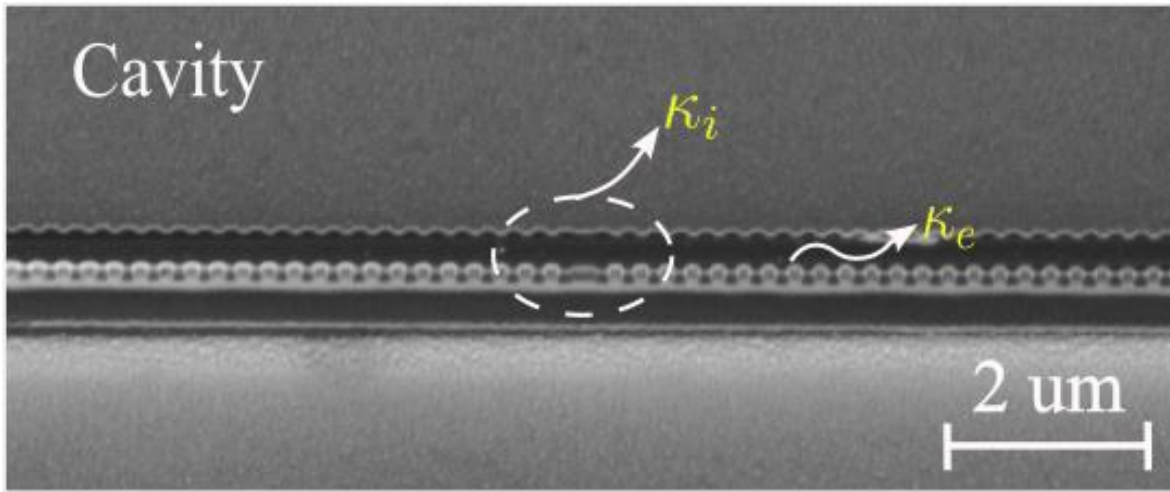
 B.J.M Hausmann ... M. Loncar “Diamond nonlinear photonics” *Nature Photonics* **8**, 369–374 (2014)



# EPFL Extra: NV-based heat transport imaging



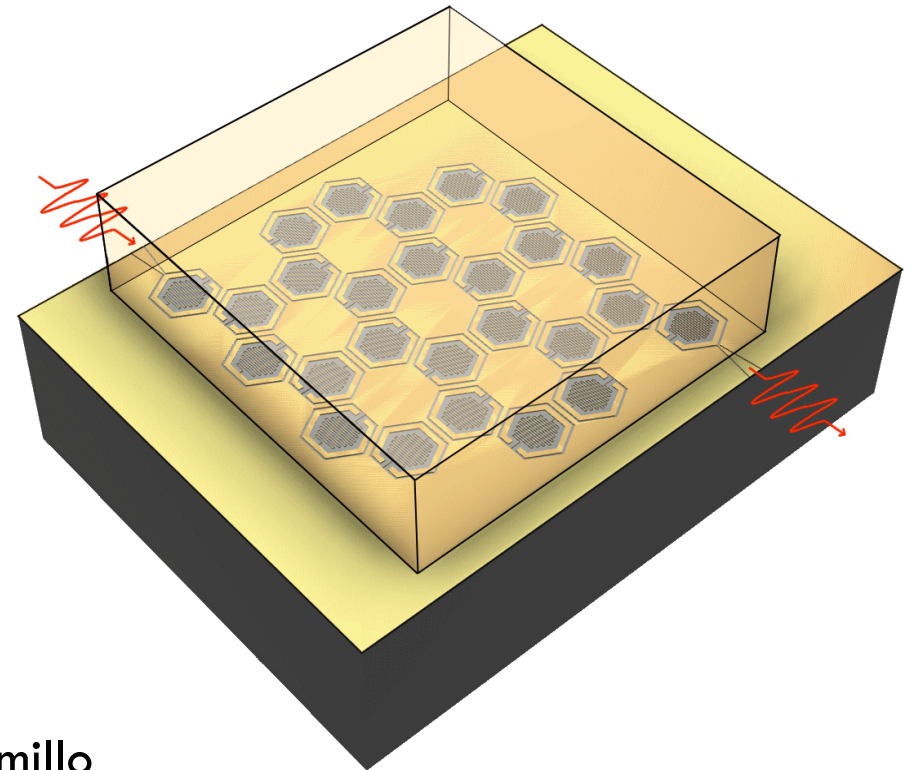
### Diamond nanophotonics



### NV coupling to superconducting resonators

Benedek Gaál, Valentin Goblot

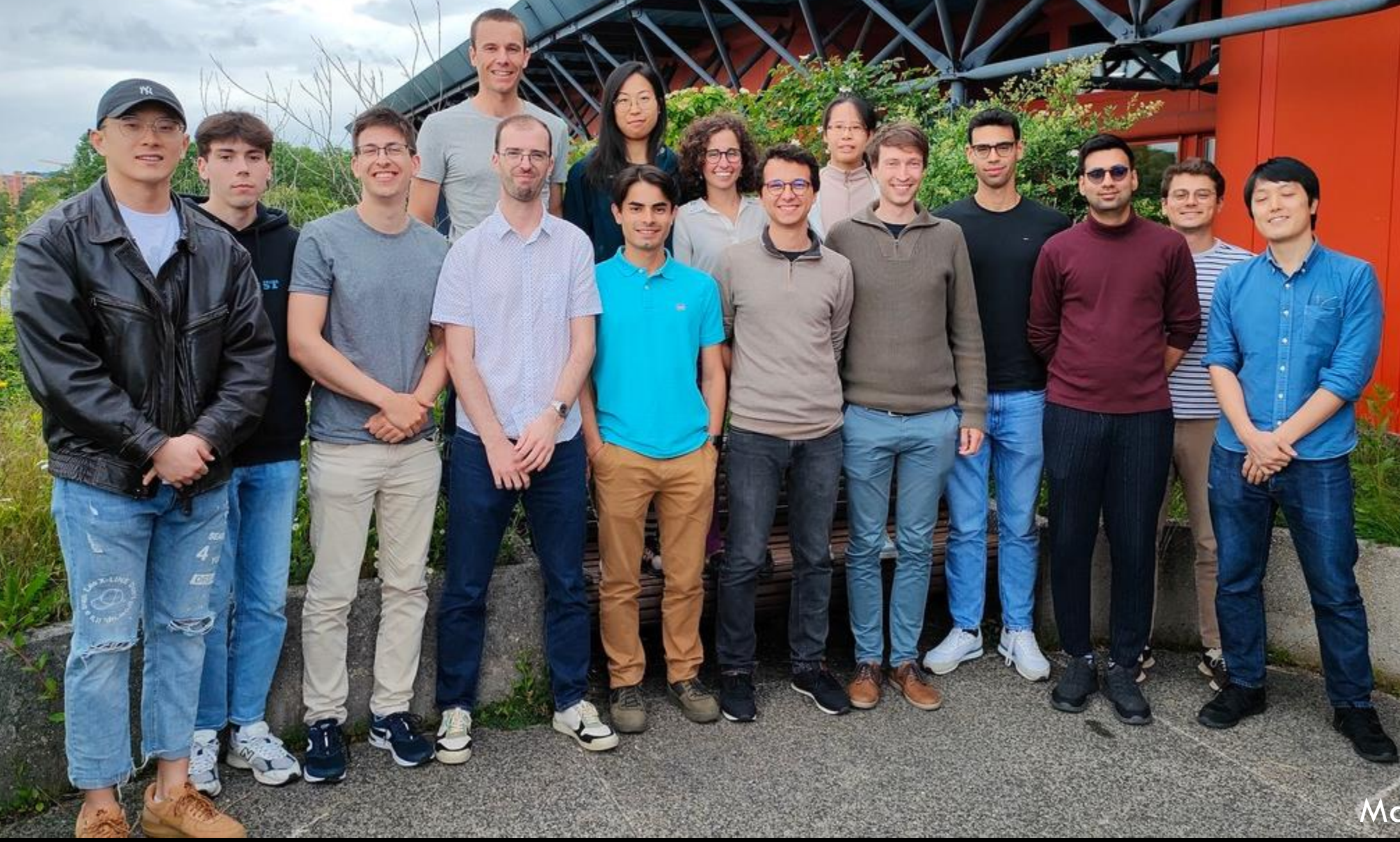
(with Prof. Pasquale Scarlino)



Yuchun Zhu  
Claudio Jaramillo



**Thank you!**



May 23rd 2024