

NEWS & VIEWS

Open Access

Nonlinear interferometers with correlated photons: toward spectroscopy and imaging with quantum light

Konstantin E. Dorfman ¹

Abstract

A nonlinear optical interferometer based on crystal superlattices has been demonstrated for the first time in a cascade of up to five crystals. The enhanced sensitivity due to quantum interference and correlations makes it a promising tool for sensing, imaging, and spectroscopy.

The idea of detecting low concentrations of atoms and molecules down to a few tens of particles per million is a fascinating task. The infrared (IR)-based optical sensors required to detect small changes in molecular internal motion, which constitute fingerprints for the sensing and identification of the chemical constituents, are not widely available due to limitations on the optical materials in the IR region¹. Interferometric methods based on nonlinear optical processes that are based on nonlinear crystals², gas cells³, fiberized networks⁴, and nonlinear waveguides⁵ may solve these limitations in part. Typically, these methods rely on the ability to detect small changes in the interference pattern, such as a shift in the fringes or change in the fringe visibility.

One of the possible solutions based on crystal superlattices was proposed by Klyshko⁶. A setup with N nonlinear elements separated by linear gaps provides a higher spectral resolution when the number of crystals is increased. Each crystal constitutes a parametric process, where one higher energy (pump) photon generates a pair comprising a lower-energy signal and an idler photon that have quantum correlations. While the theoretical idea guides the experimental demonstration, it poses the fol-

lowing challenges that have to be addressed. First, the quantum correlations between the signal and idler photons have to be preserved across multiple nonlinear elements. Furthermore, the increased number of nonlinear wave mixing processes requires a higher degree of alignment and stability, which is difficult to achieve.

In a recent publication⁷, Paterova and Krivitsky demonstrated experimentally for the first time an efficient nonlinear interferometer based on a superlattice consisting of a sequence of nonlinear crystals (Fig. 1a) pumped by a single coherent laser. The robust and stable alignment resulted in a well-controlled interference pattern in the frequency-angular spectrum with high visibility for five crystals compared with the case of two crystals (Fig. 1b). A proof-of-concept gas sensing experiment showed enhanced sensitivity. Compared with previous reports, the novel system presents several advances. First, the previous works typically addressed two nonlinear elements, while the new setup demonstrates the use of up to five nonlinear elements and is not limited to this number. Second, the novel setup allows flexibility in the realization of alternative crystal configurations by enabling the sizes of the crystals and gaps between them to be adjusted, suggesting novel ways to carry out quantum state engineering. Third, the novel setup can be extended to other optical platforms, such as integrated photonic circuits and fiber platforms. Finally, the setup

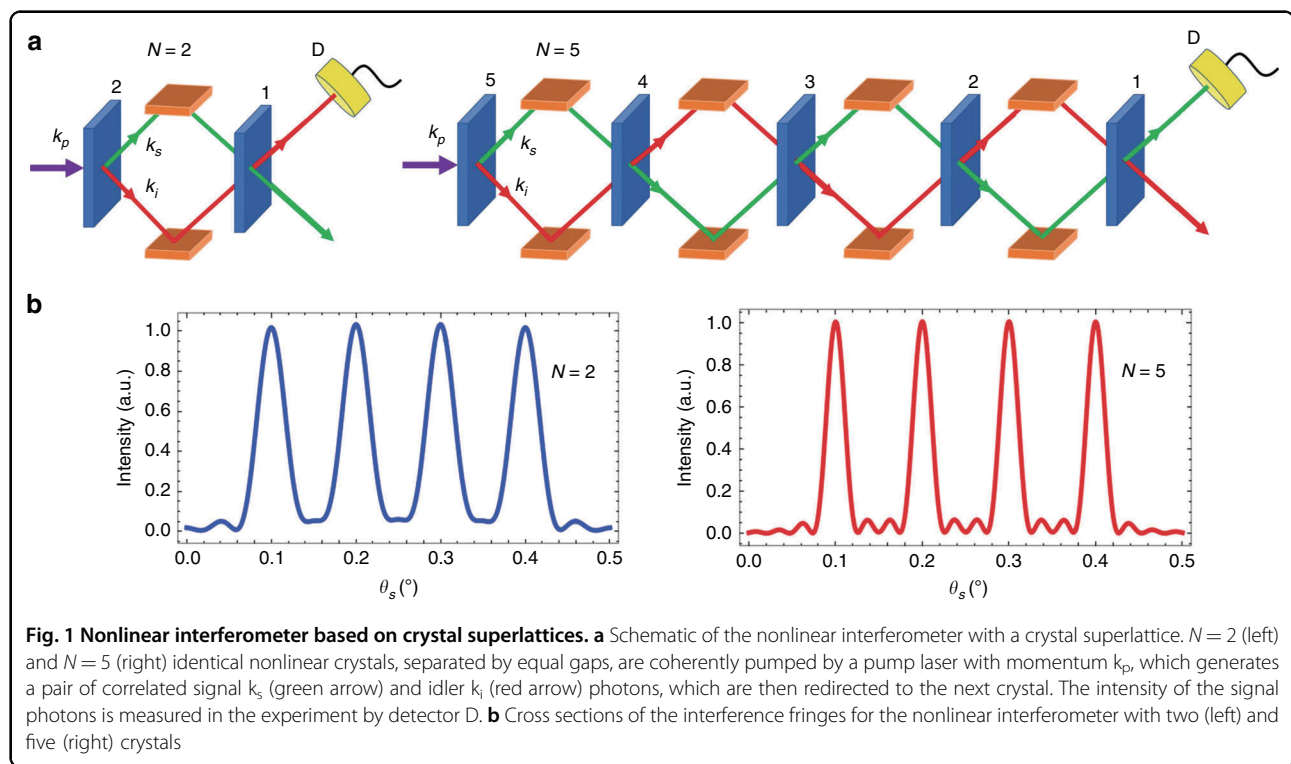
Correspondence: Konstantin E. Dorfman (dorfman@lps.ecnu.edu.cn)

¹State Key Laboratory of Precision Spectroscopy, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200241, China

© The Author(s) 2020



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.



can be applied in the many-photon regime, which can potentially improve the collection time and feasibility of the scalable device. Overall, these capabilities suggest an attractive development in the area of high-performance devices for sensing, metrology, spectroscopy, imaging, and quantum state engineering.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

Published online: 17 July 2020

References

- Swanson, G. J. & Veldkamp, W. B. Diffractive optical elements for use in infrared systems. *Opt. Eng.* **28**, 286605 (1989).
- Zou, X. Y., Wang, I. J. & Mandel, L. Induced coherence and indistinguishability in optical interference. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **67**, 318–321 (1991).
- Hudelist, F. et al. Quantum metrology with parametric amplifier-based photon correlation interferometers. *Nat. Commun.* **5**, 3049 (2014).
- Liu, Y. H. et al. Loss-tolerant quantum dense metrology with $SU(1, 1)$ interferometer. *Opt. Express* **26**, 27705–27715 (2018).
- Solntsev, A. S. et al. LiNbO₃ waveguides for integrated SPDC spectroscopy. *APL Photonics* **3**, 021301 (2018).
- Klyshko, D. N. Ramsey interference in two-photon parametric scattering. *Sov. J. Exp. Theor. Phys.* **104**, 2676–2684 (1993).
- Paterova, A. V. & Krivitsky, L. A. Nonlinear interference in crystal superlattices. *Light: Sci. Appl.* **9**, 82 (2020).