

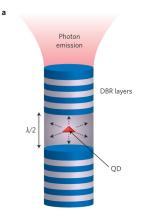
Multi-photon processes in solid-state quantum emitters

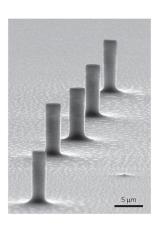
(B.Sc. or M.Sci. Project)

Background

Sources of single indistinguishable photons are of central importance for a number of emerging quantum technologies. An ideal single photon source would emit precisely one photon when triggered, and any two such photons would be perfectly indistinguishable from each other. Self-assembled semiconductor quantum dots embedded in micro-cavities are promising candidates for such devices [1].

In order to stimulate these systems into emitting photons, lasers are used to excite them to high-level excited states. These states relax, and in doing so release photons. This is called quasi-resonant excitation. The problem with this quasi-resonant excitation procedure is that it also excites the semiconductor solid-state environment surrounding the quantum dot. This can couple to the quantum dot in unwanted ways, and cause it to emit two or more photons as it relaxes. These multiphoton processes degrade the quantum dot's usefulness as a single photon source.





Project aims

Though quasi-resonant excitation schemes are common, they are still not fully understood, and have only recently begun to be investigated experimentally [2]. DTU Fotonik has strong collaborations with experimental and theoretical groups fabricating single photon sources. The aim of this theoretical project is to better understand the quasi-resonant excitation procedure and its relation to multi-photon processes. In particular, project goals will include:

- The development of an analytic theory which includes multi-photon processes in the quantum dot dynamics
- To investigate the relationship between multi-photon processes and indistinguishability
- To devise excitation schemes which will reduce multi-photon processes

The ideal student for this project will have strengths in quantum mechanics and quantum optics, and have good numerical computation skills.

Supervisors and contact information

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References

- [1] C. Santori et al., Nature 419, 594 (2002).
- [2] E. B. Flagg, S. V. Polyakov, and G. S. Solomon, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 163601 (2012).