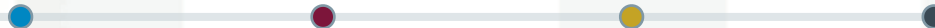




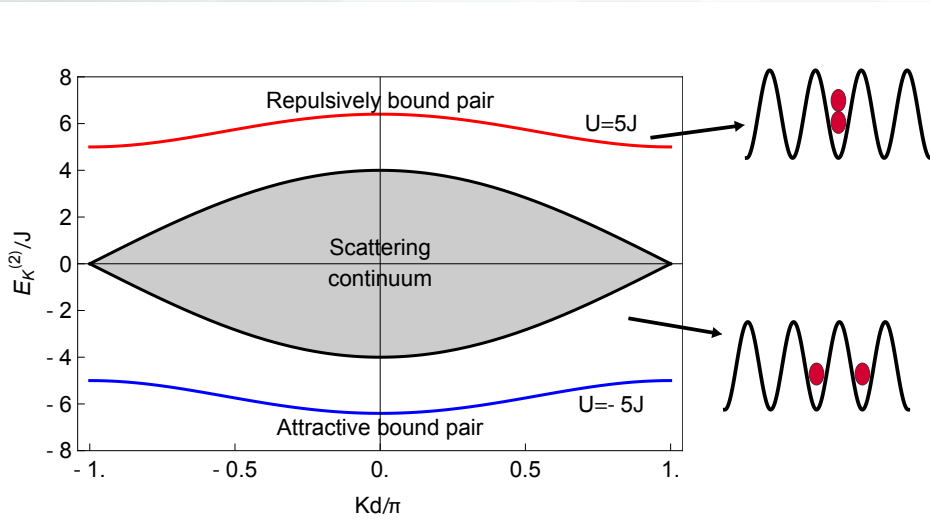
NOON States via a Quantum Walk of Bound Particles

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Bound states of strongly interacting particles in a 1D tight-binding lattice model

$$H = -J \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} \left(a_j a_{j+1}^\dagger + a_j^\dagger a_{j+1} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^L U n_j (n_j - 1) - \sum_{j=1}^L \mu_j n_j$$



- The interaction enables the creation of bound composite objects
- An energy gap guarantees a dynamical stability

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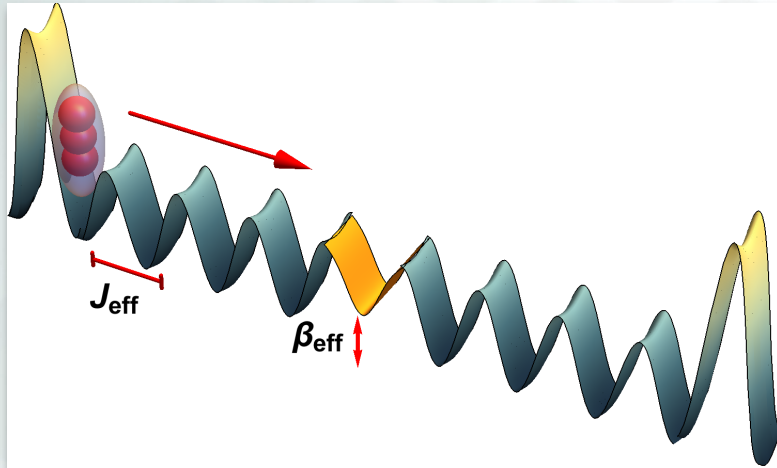
LETTERS

Repulsively bound atom pairs in an optical lattice

K. Winkler¹, G. Thalhammer¹, F. Lang¹, R. Grimm^{1,3}, J. Hecker Denschlag¹, A. J. Daley^{2,3}, A. Kantian^{2,3}, H. P. Büchler^{2,3} & P. Zoller^{2,3}

How to harness the natural mobility of bound states in a finite chain for applications is still an open question

We study how to generate a coherent split via minimal engineering tuning of the chain couplings



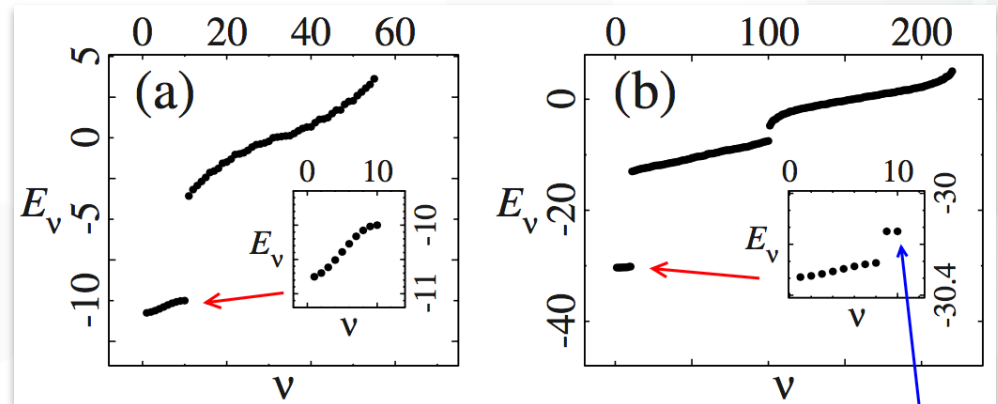
Atom interaction can be exploited to go beyond the traditional linear optics regime

$$|N_1 0_L\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|N_1 0_L\rangle + i|0_1 N_L\rangle)$$

- Non-classical states enhance the sensitivity in interferometry applications

Edge localisation in open chains

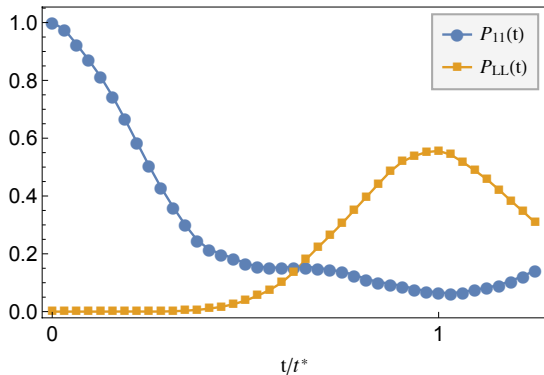
- A spectral gap inhibits the dynamics of $N \geq 3$ particles initially in one edge sites



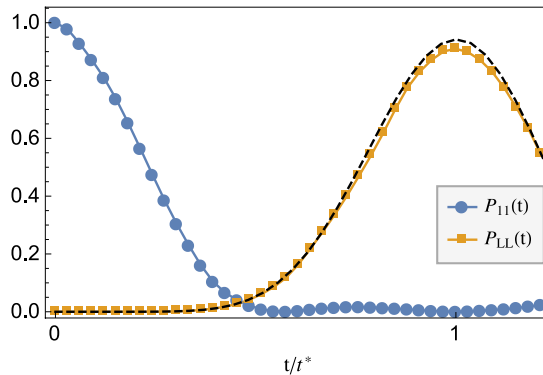
Effective Hamiltonian for two particles

$$J_{\text{eff}} = \frac{J^2}{2U} \quad B_j^{\text{eff}} = \begin{cases} \frac{J^2}{2U} + U, & \text{for } j = 1, L, \\ \frac{J^2}{U} + U & \text{for } j \neq 1, L. \end{cases}$$

Quasi-Edge localisation



Quasi-Edge Unlocking



$$B'_1 = B'_L = J^2 / 2U$$

$$J_{\text{eff}} \propto J^N / U^{N-1}$$

$$B_{\text{eff}} \propto \mu / J_{\text{eff}}$$

$$B'_1 = B'_L \propto J^2 / U$$

NOON States with N particles

