

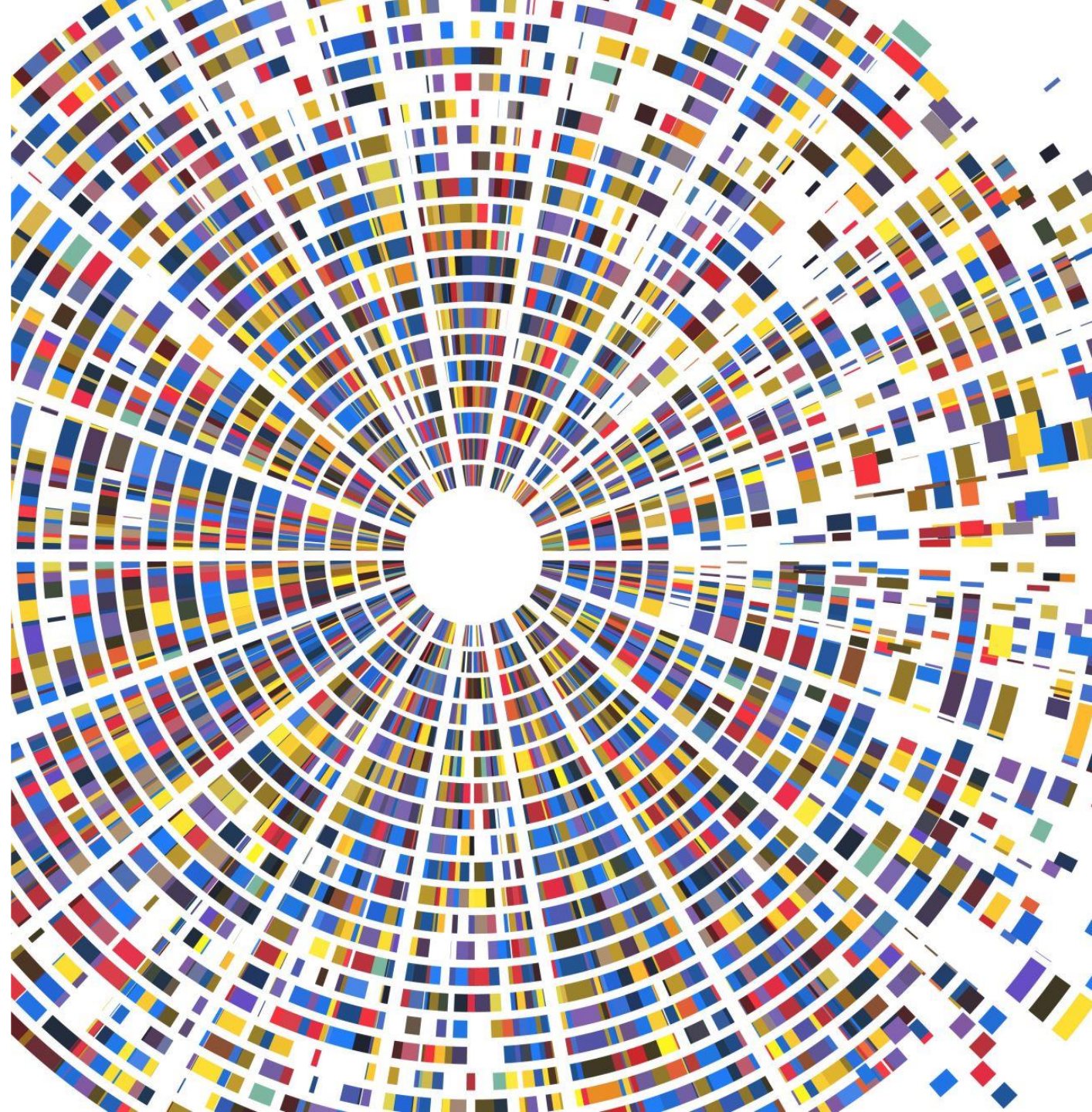
LOW PHOTON ADVANTAGES IN OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATION

Presentation by Aakash Warke,

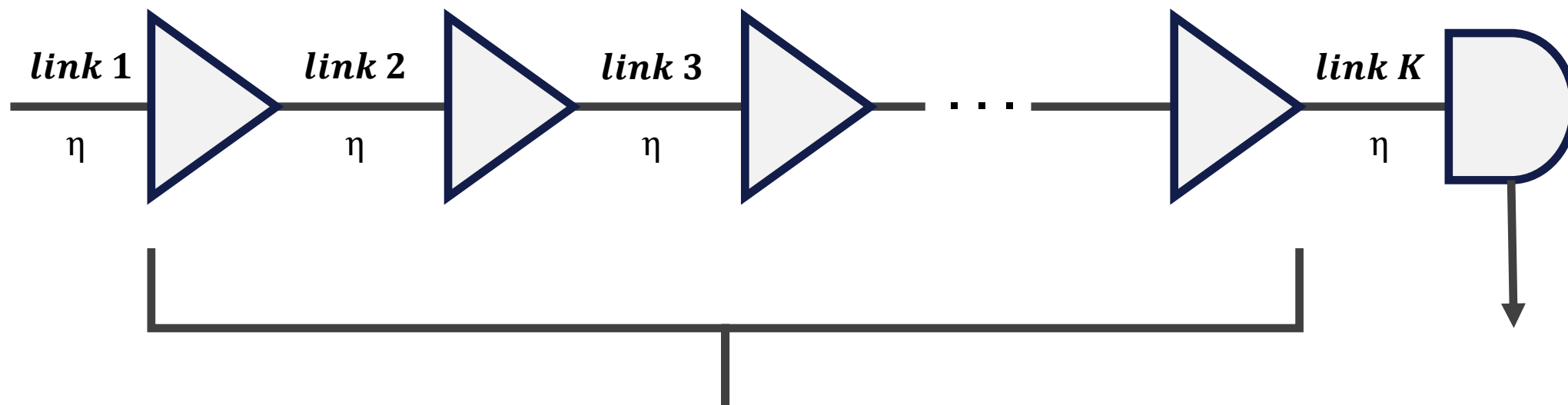
Peter van Loock's Group in Mainz



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



Optical Fiber Channel



Phase-Insensitive Amplification (PIA)

Shannon

$$\eta = e^{-0.05 L/K}$$

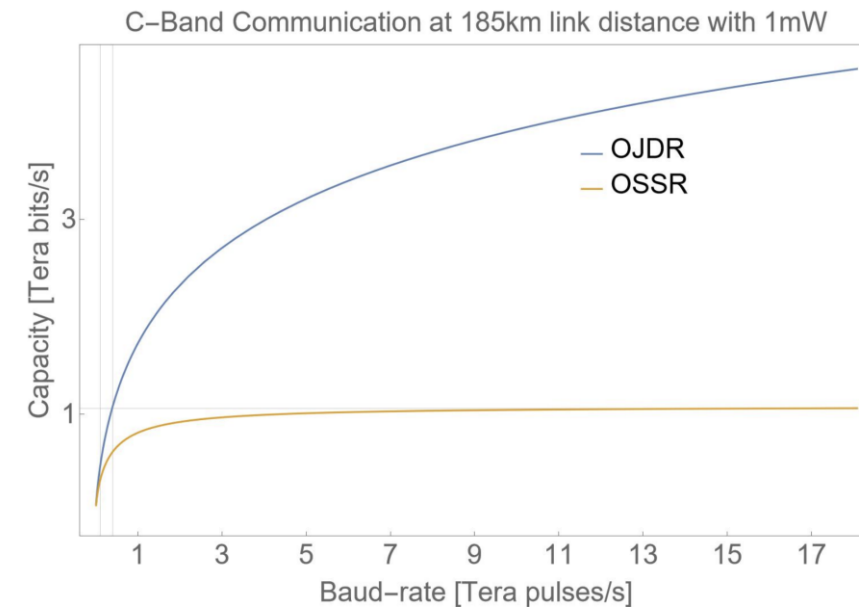
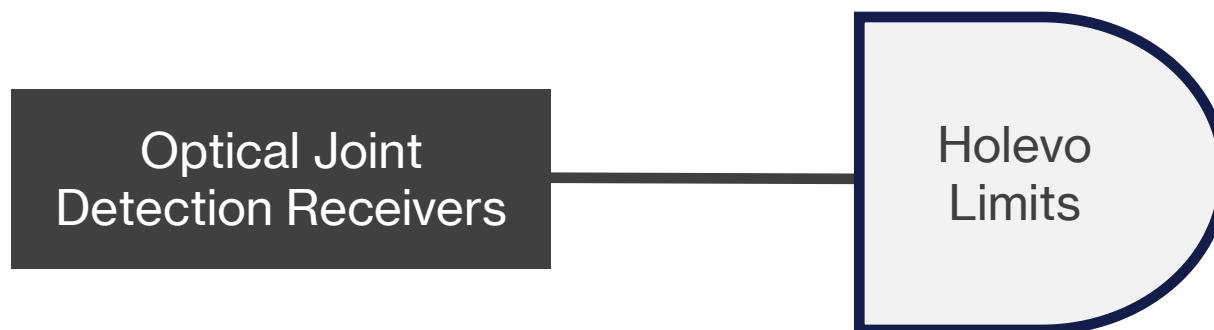
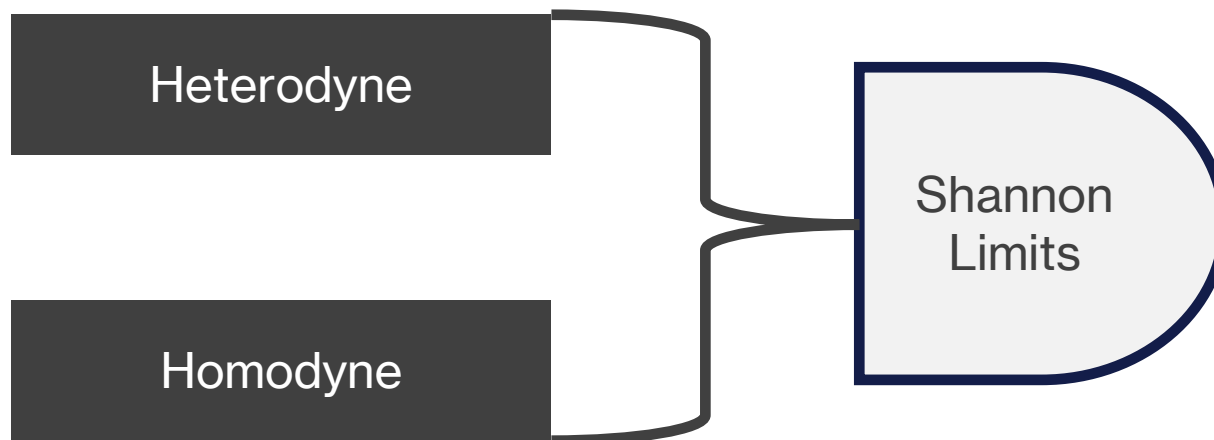
(or)

(or)

Phase-Sensitive Amplification (PSA)

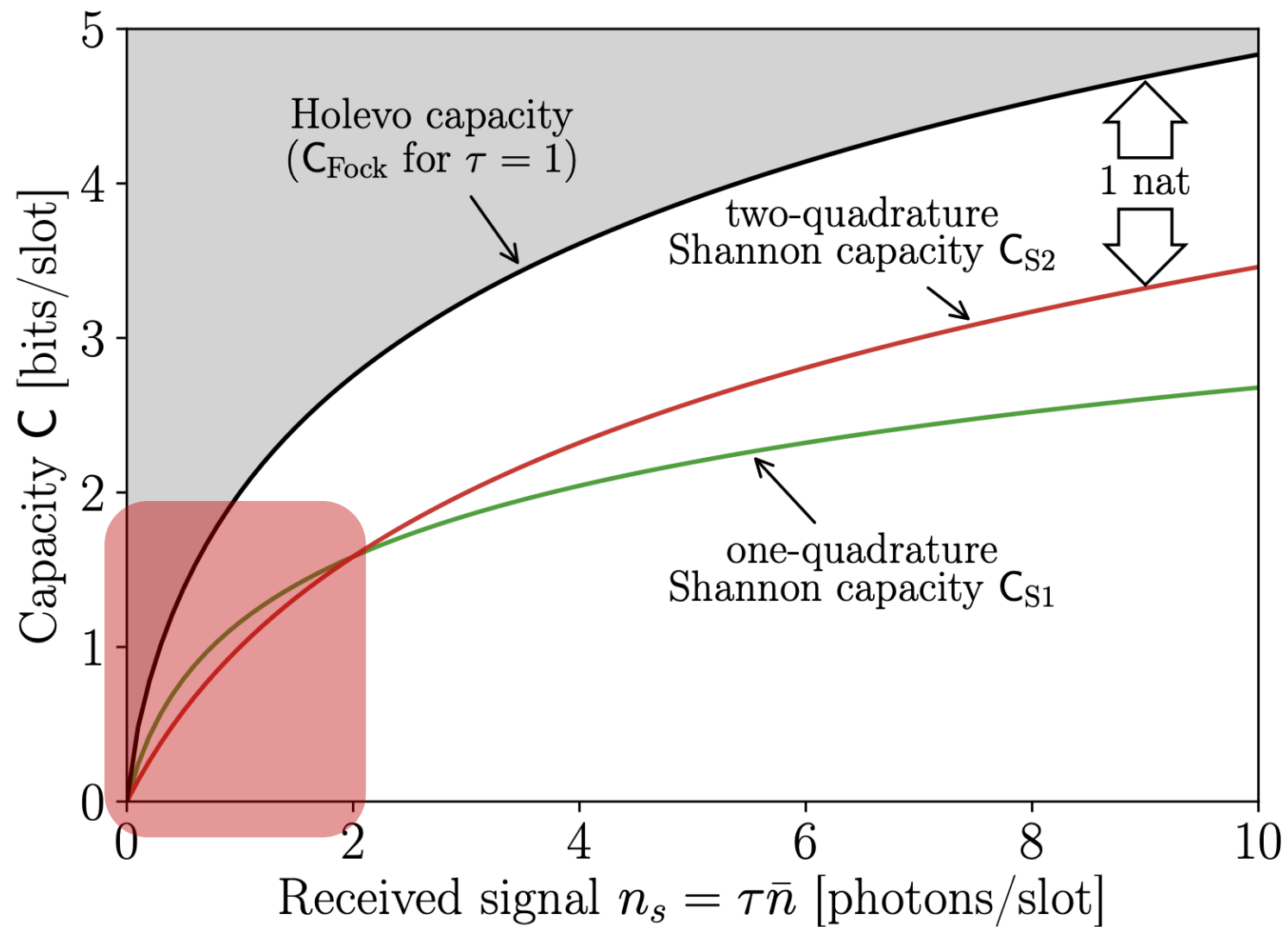
Holevo Limits

Detection Methods

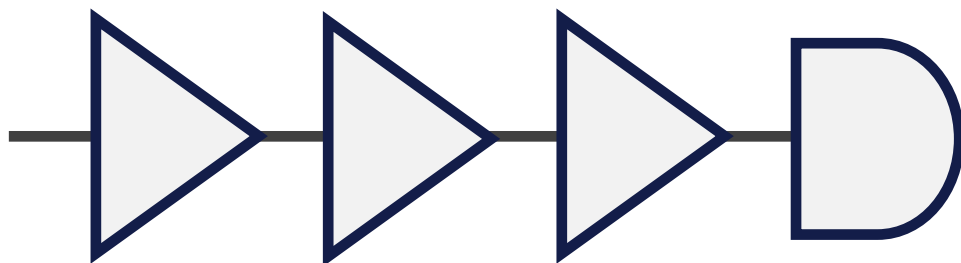


Collective Quantum Measurements

— **ARE THERE ANY
REGIMES WITHIN
WHICH PSA IS
ADVANTAGEOUS?**



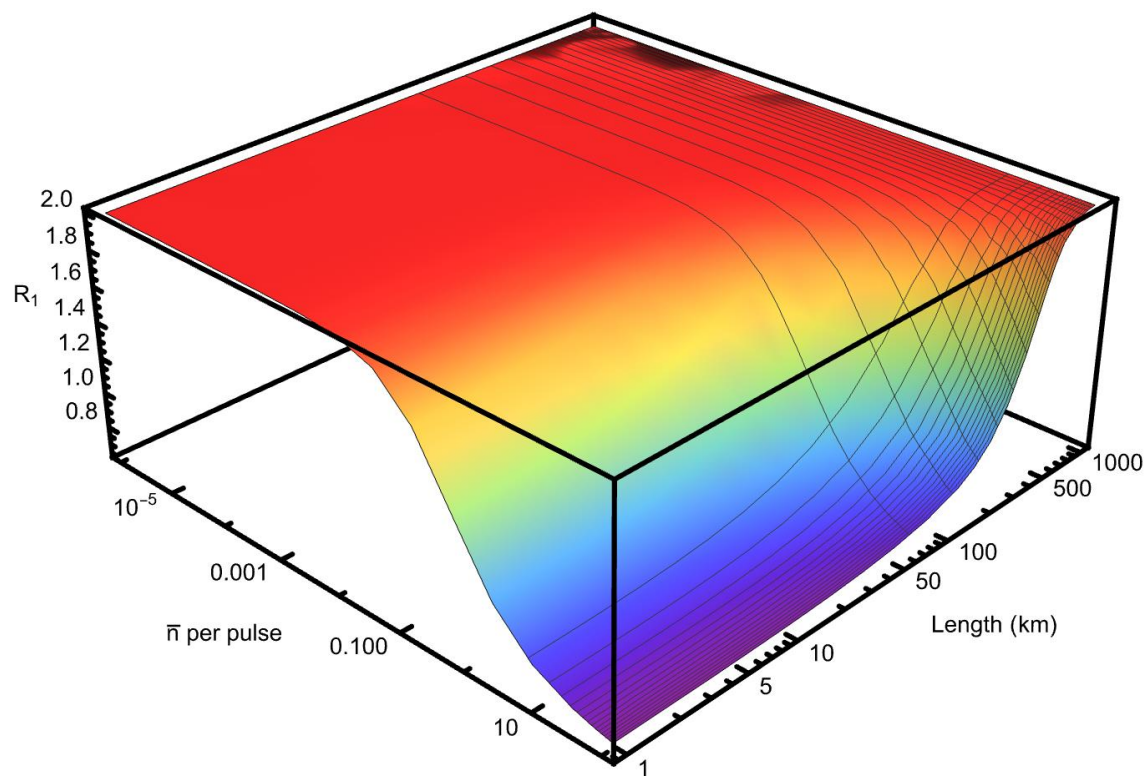
Shannon Limits



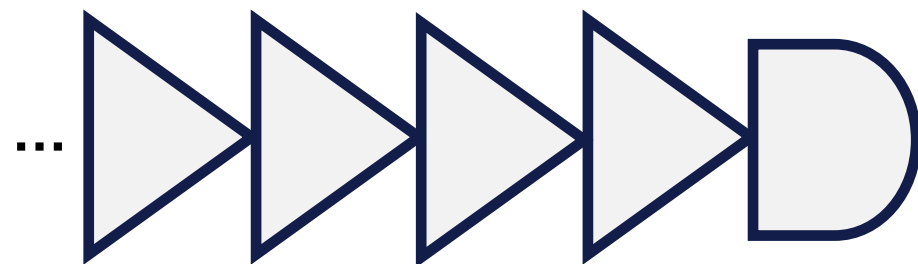
*example of a channel with 4 links

*Ratio of the capacity of PSA channel
to the capacity of PIA channel (4 links)*

$$\frac{\eta n}{\eta + K(1 - \eta)} \leq 2$$



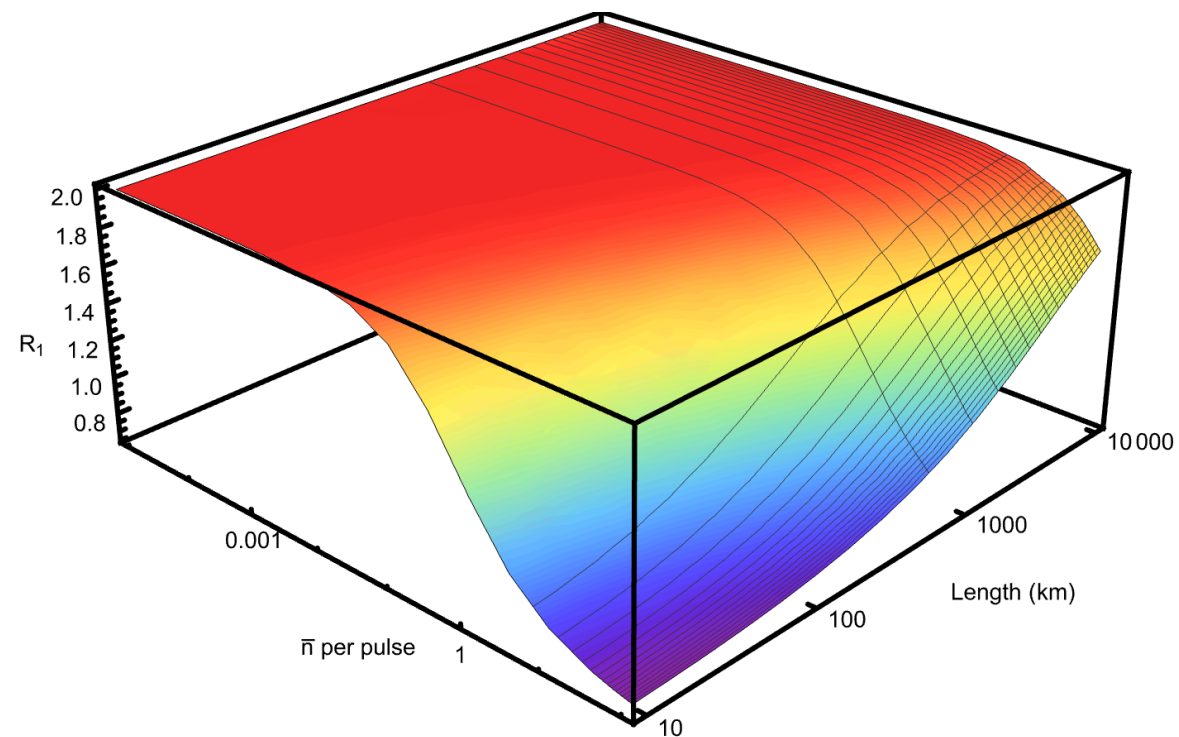
Shannon Limits

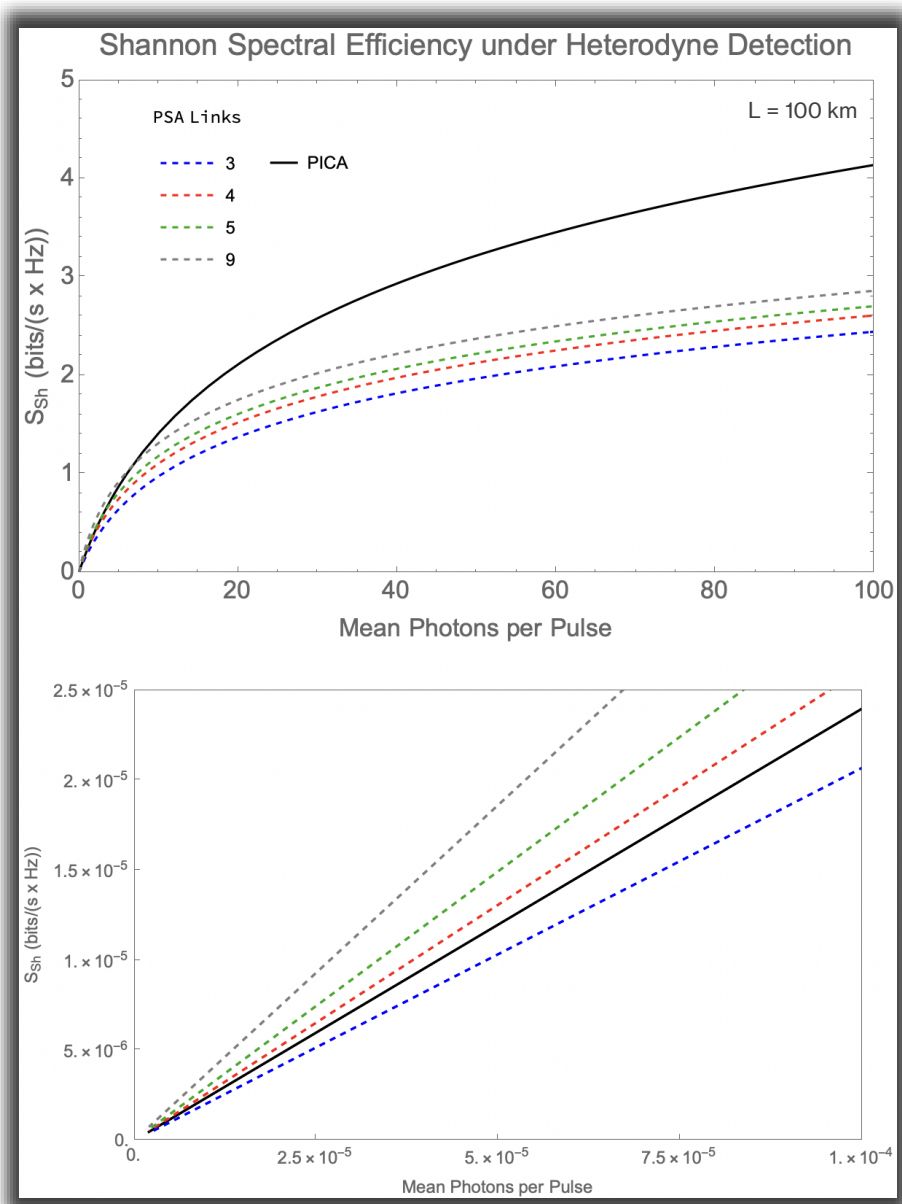


*continuous amplification

*Ratio of the capacity of PSA channel
to the capacity of PIA channel under
continuous amplification*

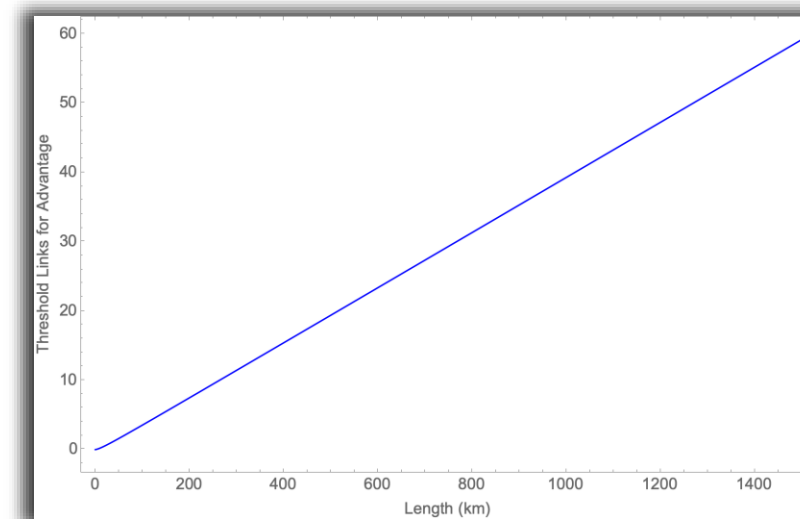
$$\frac{n}{1 + \alpha L} \leq 2$$





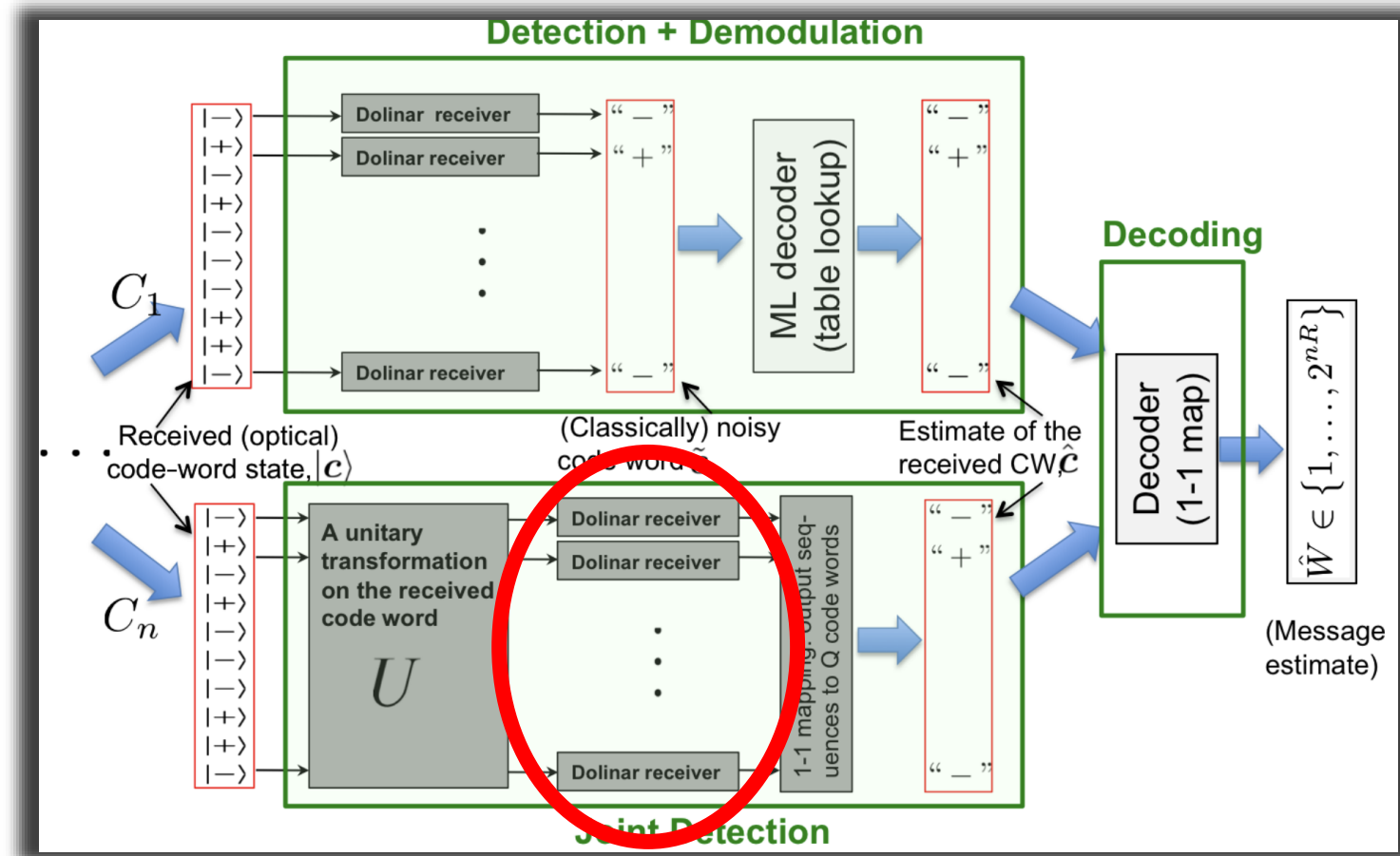
In the low photon regime, there exists a threshold value of the number of PSA links, after which phase-sensitive amplification obtains higher spectral efficiencies compared to phase-insensitive continuous amplification (PICA)

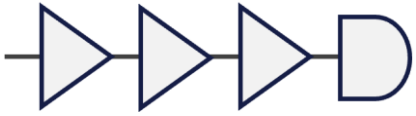
$$K_{thr} = \frac{-2\alpha^2 L^2 - \alpha L}{\alpha L + (2\alpha L + 1) W_{-1} \left(-\frac{\alpha L e^{-\frac{\alpha L}{2\alpha L + 1}}}{2\alpha L + 1} \right)}$$



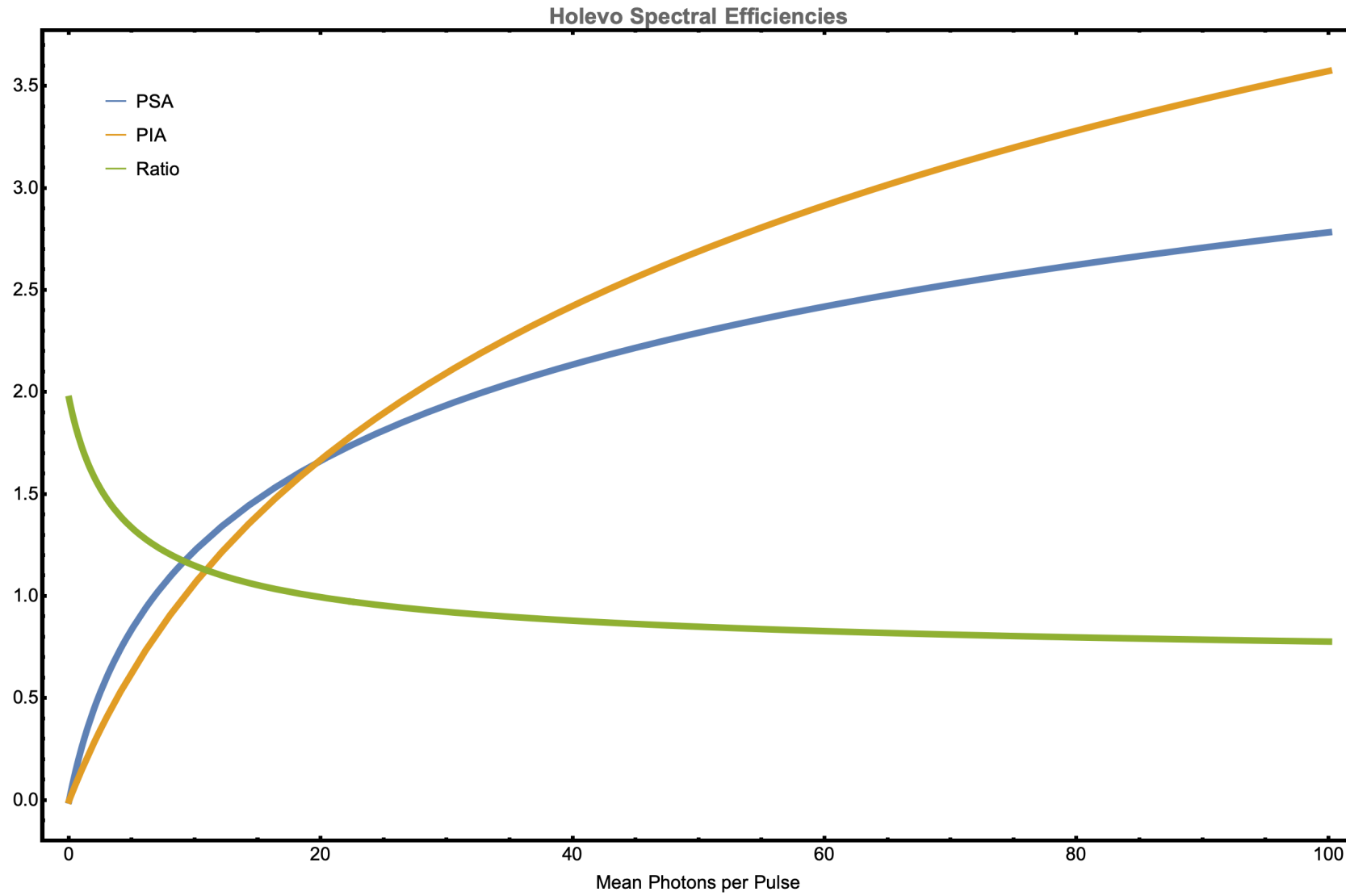
OPTICAL JOINT DETECTION RECEIVER

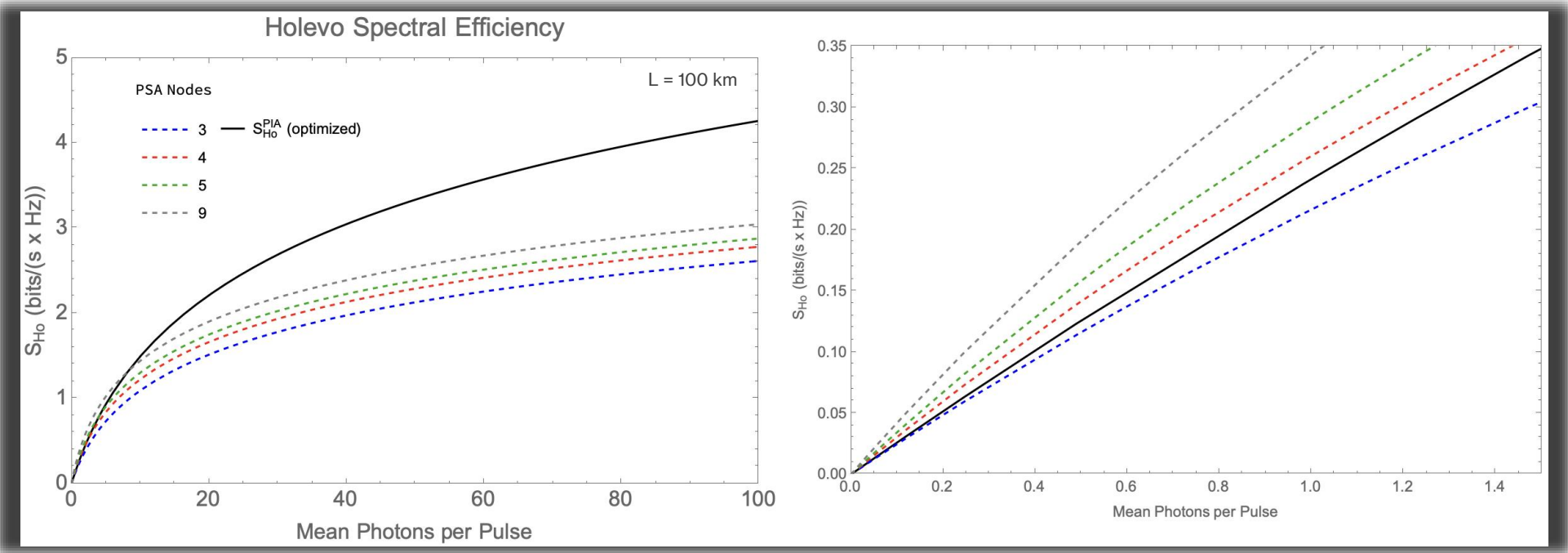
HOLEVO LIMITS





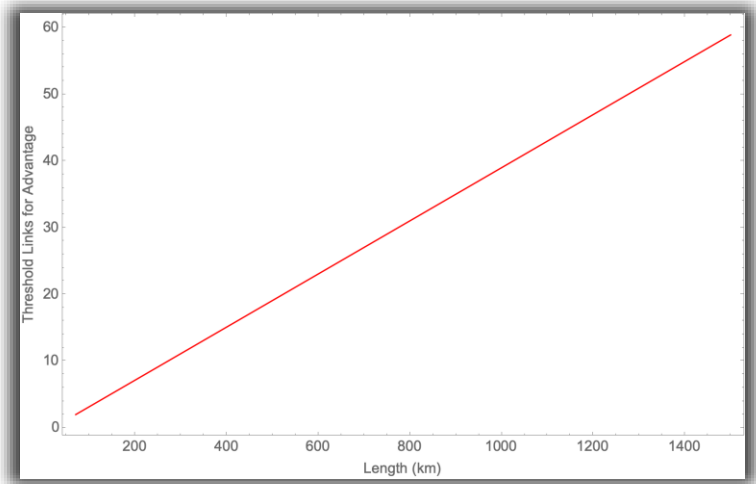
L = 100 km, 4 links





Minimum number of PSA links required to obtain advantage against PICA with Holevo detection in the low-photon regime

$$K_{thr} = 0.0398193 L - 0.8091$$



Future Work

1. RECEIVER CONFIGURATIONS

2. EXPLORING ENTANGLEMENT ADVANTAGES

