

Multiphoton state engineering by heralded interference between single photons and coherent statesTim J. Bartley,^{1,*} Gaia Donati,¹ Justin B. Spring,¹ Xian-Min Jin,^{1,2} Marco Barbieri,¹ Animesh Datta,¹
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(Received 2 May 2012; published 15 October 2012)

We develop a technique for generating multiphoton nonclassical states via interference between coherent and Fock states using quantum catalysis. By modulating the coherent field strength, the number of catalyst photons, and the ratio of the beam splitter upon which they interfere, a wide range of nonclassical phenomena can be created, including squeezing of up to 1.25 dB, antibunched and superbunched photon statistics, and states exhibiting over 90% fidelity to displaced coherent superposition states. We perform quantum catalysis experimentally, showing tunability into the nonclassical regime. Our protocol is not limited by weak nonlinearities that underlie most known strategies of preparing multiphoton nonclassical states. Successive iterations of this protocol can lead to direct control over the weights of higher-order terms in the Fock basis, paving the way towards conditional preparation of “designer” multiphoton states for applications in quantum computation, communication, and metrology.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevA.86.043820](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevA.86.043820)

PACS number(s): 42.50.Dv, 42.50.Ar

I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum technologies promise enhanced performance of computation, communication, sensing, and simulation protocols. Photonic quantum information processing has been immensely successful in harnessing these advantages in several settings [1–3]. This is because the quantum states of photons can be prepared, processed, and measured with ease and precision while simultaneously preserving fragile quantum phenomena, even in a hostile environment as they do not suffer from any significant coupling with the external environment. Depending on the optical degrees of freedom in which quantum information is stored, manipulated, and detected, photonic quantum information processing typically operates in two different regimes: discrete variable (DV) and continuous variable [4–6] (CV). In contrast to DV states residing in finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces, the CV quadratures of an optical field allow the encoding of information over infinite dimensions. This approach has already demonstrated advantages in the implementation of secure key distribution [7], and there are ongoing efforts to exploit its potential in computation and communication [8–10]. For a protocol to provide quantum advantages not attainable classically, it is crucial that the quantum states involved exhibit non-Gaussian features in their Wigner distributions in phase space [11–13].

Generating non-Gaussian states normally requires nonlinearities of the third order in the field operators [4]. However, such effects are negligible at low photon flux. In this regime—the most relevant scenario in current experiments at the quantum level—a more feasible strategy involves the use of conditional probabilistic operations [14]. These comprise the manipulation of the quantum state by means of linear optical elements [15], which generates an effective nonlinearity by accepting only particular outcomes of measurements on ancillary modes. Such schemes have allowed the production

of superpositions of coherent states [16,17] and manipulation at the single-photon level [18–22].

In this article we investigate the possibilities offered to multiphoton quantum state engineering by a particular interferometric scheme called quantum catalysis [14], which uses a photonic Fock state to modulate the probability amplitudes of a coherent state. The analogy to catalysis is motivated by conditioning on the same number of photons, say, k , as is initially interfered with the coherent state, as shown in Fig. 1. We generalize the result in Ref. [14] (in which $k = 1$, $\alpha \ll 1$, and beam-splitter transmissivity $t \ll 1$) across a wide range of parameters and to higher order in the photon-number distribution, introducing a broad family of multiphoton quantum states. We experimentally measure the second-order autocorrelation function $g^{(2)}(0)$ for states catalyzed by one photon ($k = 1$), as well as their photon-number distributions. The states we produce are deep in the quantum regime, and our strategy allows for the production of other nonclassical states such as squeezed and small-amplitude Schrödinger cat states. In spite of injecting and extracting the same number of photons, the photon-number distribution of the final quantum state is radically modified due to quantum interference. This operates at two levels. First, each Fock state contributing to the coherent input state interferes with the catalyzing k photons, undergoing a generalized Hong-Ou-Mandel-type interference [21]. Second, the outcomes of these individual interferences then add coherently due to the inherent phase reference in a coherent state. This combination results in a class of multiphoton quantum states with a whole gamut of uniquely nonclassical properties.

II. INTRODUCING PHOTON-CATALYZED OPTICAL COHERENT STATES

The schematic for the generation of a photon-catalyzed optical coherent (PCOC) state is shown in Fig. 1. The

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conditioned state at the output is given by

$$|\text{PCOC}\rangle = \mathcal{N}_{\alpha,r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} C_n(r,t,k) |n\rangle, \quad (1)$$

where

$$C_n(r,t,k) = \sum_{j=0}^{\min(n,k)} \binom{n}{n-j} \binom{k}{j} (-1)^j t^{n+k-2j} r^{2j}, \quad (2)$$

r and t are the reflectivity and transmissivity of the beam splitter, respectively (satisfying $|r|^2 + |t|^2 = 1$), and $\mathcal{N}_{\alpha,r}$ is the normalization constant. The states cover a range going

from a coherent state ($r = 0$) to a k -photon Fock state ($r = 1$). By tuning the parameters of the interaction, namely, the beam-splitter reflectivity r , coherent-state amplitude α , and the number of catalyst photons k , the coefficients of the photon-number terms (Fock layers) may be modulated, generating a wide range of nonclassical phenomena, as we show next.

Squeezed states form an essential part of the quantum toolbox and PCOC states can, for a range of parameters, yield an \hat{X} quadrature variance $\Delta^2 \hat{X}$ below the standard limit. This is shown in the dark regions of Fig. 2(a). Analytical expressions are obtained for the variance of the quadratures:

$$\Delta^2 \hat{X} = \frac{(1-r^2)^2 - 4r^2(1-r^2)^2|\alpha|^2 + 3r^4(2-4r^2+3r^4)|\alpha|^4 - 4r^6(1-r^2)^2|\alpha|^6 + r^8(1-r^2)^2|\alpha|^8}{4[1-r^2(1+|\alpha|^2\{2-r^2[3+(1-r^2)|\alpha|^2]\})]^2} \quad (3)$$

and

$$\Delta^2 \hat{P} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{r^4|\alpha|^2}{2[1-r^2(1+|\alpha|^2\{2-r^2[3+(1-r^2)|\alpha|^2]\})]}. \quad (4)$$

These quadrature variances, relative to their vacuum values of $1/4$, are plotted on a logarithmic scale (units of dB) in Figs. 2(a) and 2(c) (for $\alpha = 1$) showing the range of squeezing for α and $|r|^2$.

By minimizing the expressions above for $\Delta^2 \hat{X}$, the largest squeezing is attainable is $3/16$, below the vacuum noise level of $1/4$ by 1.25 dB. The maximum variance of $3/4$ corresponds to 4.77 dB antisqueezing. The parameters that yield these values are found by solving $\Delta^2 \hat{X} = 3/16$ under the constraints $0 \leq r \leq 1$ and $|\alpha| < 0$ (using MATHEMATICA). The solutions to this equation are not uniquely valued: They form two continuous lines in $(|r|^2, \alpha)$ parameter space, as shown in Fig. 2(a). The equations corresponding to the loci of minima are

$$\alpha_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3(4-r)r} \pm (2+r)}{2r(1 \mp r)}}. \quad (5)$$

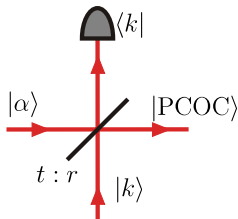


FIG. 1. (Color online) A photon-catalyzed optical coherent state $|\text{PCOC}\rangle$ is produced following the interference between a coherent state $|\alpha\rangle$ and a k -photon Fock state $|k\rangle$ (at a beam splitter of reflectivity $|r|^2 = 1 - |t|^2$), conditional on measuring k photons at one output port.

Similarly the locus of maximum non-Gaussianity is described by

$$\alpha_{\max} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}. \quad (6)$$

Reaching the maximum squeezing and non-Gaussianity by this scheme is therefore independent of the initial coherent-state amplitude α .

However, the amount of squeezing obtainable, particularly at high α , is offset by the probability of successful catalysis: If the coherent state is large, the probability of detecting one photon is small. The probability of successful catalysis is given by

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{PCOC}}(\alpha,r) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n(\alpha,r)|^2 \\ &= e^{-r^2|\alpha|^2} (1-r^2\{1-|\alpha|^2[r^2(3+|\alpha|^2) \\ &\quad - 2-r^4|\alpha|^2]\}) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

and it is shown in Fig. 2(b). For low α , catalysis is fairly likely. Indeed, at $\alpha = 1$ and $|r|^2 = 0.332$, which generates maximum squeezing, the probability of successful catalysis is about 47%.

The behavior of both quadrature variances at $\alpha = 1$ is shown in Fig. 2(c). The \hat{P} quadrature is never squeezed and the combined variances show that the state clearly satisfies the minimum variance condition. For $|r|^2 \lesssim 0.2$, the state asymptotically approaches a minimum-uncertainty state, whereas this is lost for $|r|^2 \gtrsim 0.2$. Since the state is pure, this means states in this region are non-Gaussian, implying negativity in their Wigner distributions [23].

Non-Gaussian multiphoton states have been shown to be useful for computation [13,24] and communication [25]. One class of non-Gaussian states of particular interest consists of coherent-state superposition (CSS) states. As a superposition of coherent-state amplitudes separated in phase space, they are the optical analog of the Schrödinger cat “dead” and “alive” state [26]. When the separation between the amplitudes is small, the states are termed Schrödinger kitten states [27], and it has been shown that combining small CSS states can

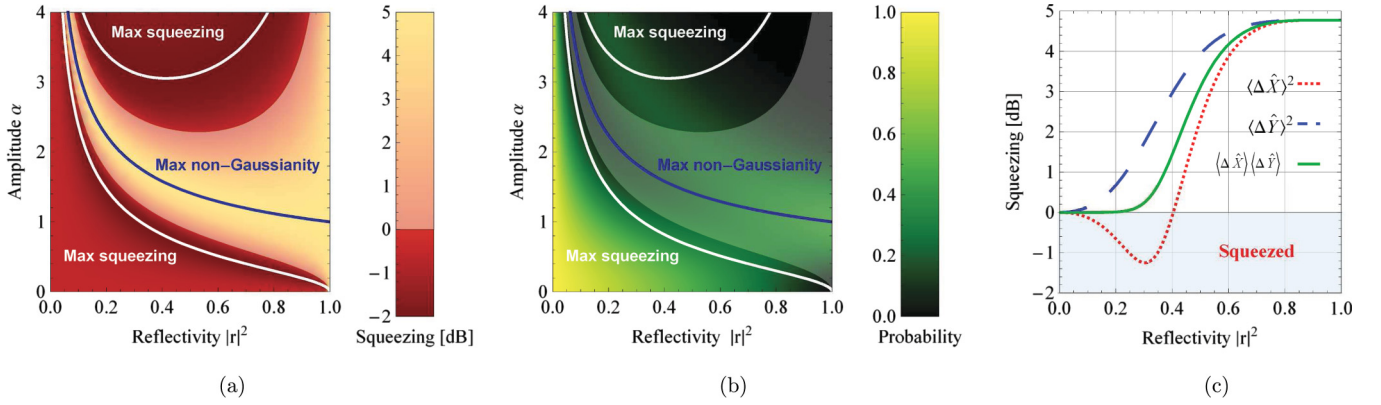


FIG. 2. (Color online) Squeezing behavior as a function of interaction parameters $|r|^2$ and α . The range of parameter space that generates squeezing is shown in (a), with the probability of successful catalysis shown in (b). The white lines show the parameters that generate the maximum squeezing of 1.25 dB below the shot-noise limit and the blue lines show the maximum non-Gaussianity, corresponding to a deviation from a minimum-uncertainty state of 4.77 dB. (c) Quadrature variances, relative to the vacuum (unsqueezed) state in units of dB, at a coherent-state amplitude of $\alpha = 1$. The red dotted line and the blue dashed line denote the \hat{X} and \hat{Y} quadrature variance, respectively, and the green solid line denotes the joint variance.

yield much larger CSS states necessary for universal quantum computation [28].

A CSS state of amplitude α , displaced in phase space by $\hat{D}(\beta)$, is given by

$$|\text{CSS}\rangle = \mathcal{N} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\beta + \alpha)^n + (\beta - \alpha)^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle. \quad (8)$$

An example of a weak CSS state ($\alpha = 0.9$), displaced in phase space ($\beta = 0.8$), is shown in Fig. 3(b). With a particular choice of interaction parameters ($|r|^2 = 0.77$ and $\alpha = 1.35$), the PCOC state approximates a displaced weak coherent superposition state, with greater than 90% fidelity, with a Wigner function as shown in Fig. 3(a), which is clearly non-Gaussian. Previous schemes have typically required some initial squeezing [27,29–32]; our results indicate a route to these states without such requirements.

Simple extensions of the catalysis scheme allow for the preparation of more sophisticated quantum states. A catalyst of $k \geq 2$ photons in Eq. (1) leads to more elaborate Wigner functions as shown in Fig. 4. A further extension is to

concatenate iterations of catalysis. Each iteration i introduces an additional reflectivity r_i such that the total reflectivity $\mathbf{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_l)$. The state following l iterations may be written

$$|\text{PCOC}\rangle_l = \mathcal{N}_{\alpha, \mathbf{r}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \prod_{i=0}^l c_{n,i} |n\rangle, \quad (9)$$

where

$$c_{n,i} = \sum_{j=0}^{\min(n, k_i)} \binom{n}{n-j} \binom{k_i}{j} (-1)^j t_i^{n+k_i-2j} r_i^{2j}. \quad (10)$$

Such an iterative scheme forms the basis of a number of conditional approaches towards quantum computation [15]. The coefficients of the Fock layers can be directly controlled by the reflectivities at each iteration [33]. As such, arbitrary quantum states can be generated by heralding the successful catalysis interaction on a single mode, without invoking entanglement [34].

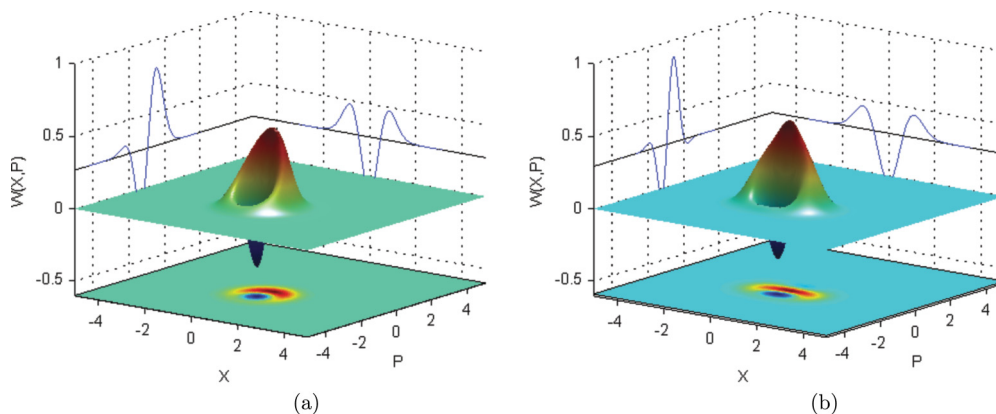


FIG. 3. (Color online) Wigner functions of the (a) photon-catalyzed state and (b) displaced coherent-state superposition (CSS), of amplitude $\alpha = 0.9$, displaced by $\beta = 0.8$ from Eq. (8). Their Wigner functions are similar; indeed the photon-catalyzed state exhibits a fidelity of 0.9 with respect to the displaced coherent-state superposition. This result shows that CSS states can be generated without squeezing using the catalysis scheme.

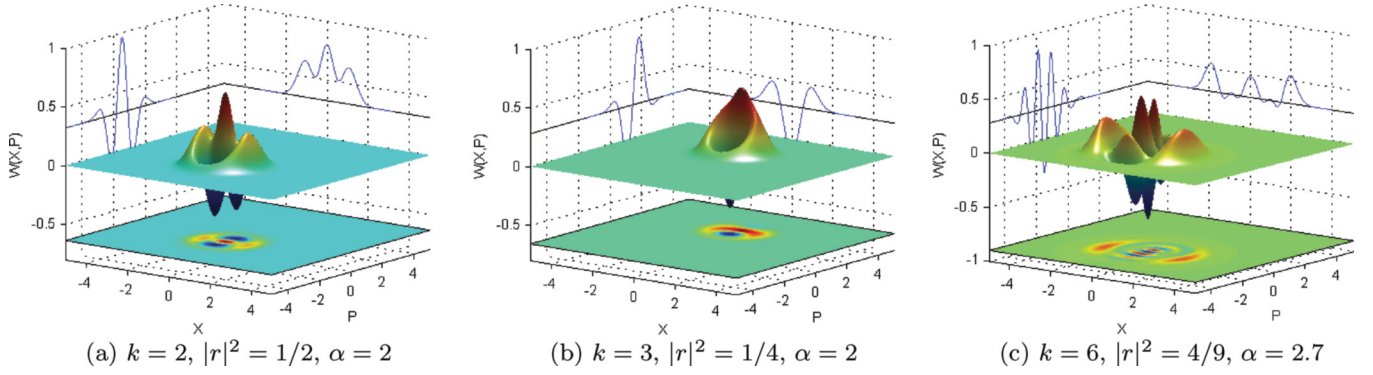


FIG. 4. (Color online) Wigner functions of higher-order catalyzed states showing the rich structure that can be achieved.

III. EXPERIMENTAL TUNING OF THE SECOND-ORDER COHERENCE

To demonstrate the practical efficacy of our proposal, we experimentally generate PCOC states catalyzed by one photon. Using the setup shown in Fig. 5, we measure the photon-number distribution of the PCOC state at a range of beam-splitter reflectivities. The variable beam splitter comprises a polarizing beam splitter (PBS3) (to spatially overlap the coherent state and Fock states), a half-wave plate (HWP3), and interference beam splitter (PBS4). The beam splitter reflectivity and half-wave plate angle in the variable beam splitter are related by $r = 1 + \cos(2\theta)$.

The resulting modes after interference are sent to the detector array. By multiplexing avalanche photodiodes spatially and temporally, we are able to achieve photon-number resolution

up to eight photons plus vacuum [36]. Typical results from number-resolved counting are shown in Fig. 6, taking into account the binning of our detector. The action of catalysis as a Fock state filter appears in the modulation of the higher-order photon terms as the reflectivity is tuned [21]. The single-photon component is suppressed with respect to what one would expect in a coherent state. A similar effect is also present in the two- and three-photon components, albeit with a lower contrast.

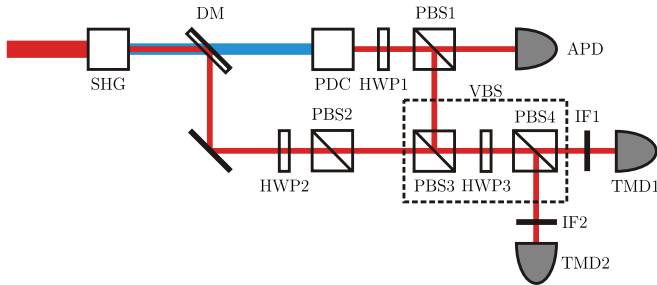


FIG. 5. (Color online) Experimental setup for probing single-photon catalysis. A Ti:sapphire laser is doubled by a second-harmonic generation crystal (SHG). The up-converted beam undergoes type-II collinear parametric down-conversion (PDC), producing pairs of orthogonally polarized photons in pure spectral-temporal states [35]. A half-wave plate HWP1 ensures that the H -polarized photon is detected by an avalanche photodiode (APD), which heralds the presence of a photon in the V polarization mode. The residual fundamental, which is used as the coherent state, is reflected by the dichroic mirror (DM). This beam is then attenuated by a half-wave plate HWP2 and polarizing beam splitter PBS2 to single-photon level intensity. The two beams are spatially recombined on PBS3 and synchronized by adjusting the position of a delay stage. This operation is followed by interference on the variable beam splitter constituted by HWP3 and PBS4. The two polarization modes are then filtered by 3-nm interference filters (IF), coupled to single-mode fibers and sent to photon-number-resolving time-multiplexed detectors (TMDs) for photon counting [36].

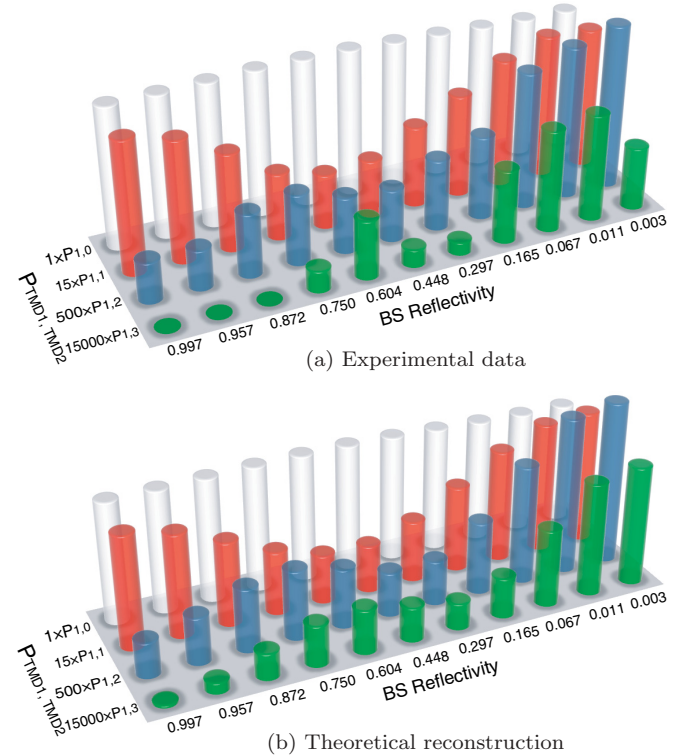


FIG. 6. (Color online) (a) Measured and (b) theoretical photon-number distributions as a function of beam-splitter reflectivity $|r|^2$ for a coherent-state mean photon number of $|\alpha|^2 = 1.11$. White shows the vacuum component, while red, blue, and green represent the one-, two-, and three-photon terms, respectively. Note that the higher-order terms have been scaled for clarity; the label $X \times P_{i,j}$ corresponds to a scaling factor X multiplied by the probability P of a click corresponding to i photons detected in TMD1 and j photons detected in TMD2.

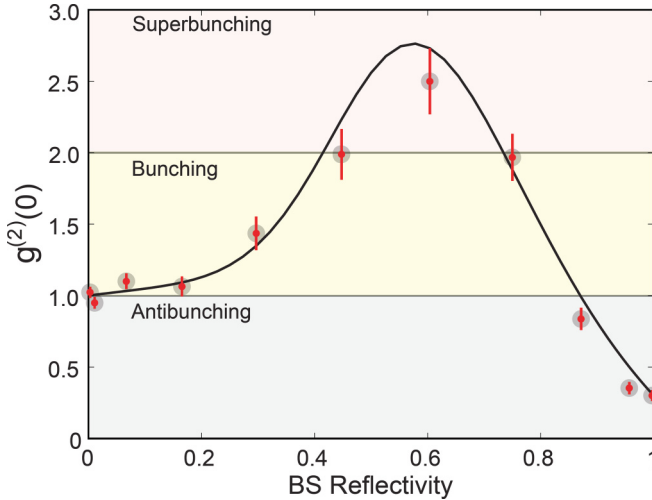


FIG. 7. (Color online) Second-order autocorrelation function $g^{(2)}(0)$ as a function of beam-splitter reflectivity, for a coherent-state mean photon number of $|\alpha|^2 = 1.11$. The points are measured values based on the photon statistics in Fig. 6(a), while the line is the expected value, incorporating inefficiency in our detection system. For $|r|^2 = 0, 1$, $g^{(2)}(0)$ approaches the values for a coherent state and single photon, respectively. The regions showing antibunching $g^{(2)}(0) < 1$ (strictly nonclassical), bunching $1 \leq g^{(2)}(0) \leq 2$, and superbunching $g^{(2)}(0) > 2$ are clear.

We also measure the second-order autocorrelation function $g^{(2)}(0)$ and show its variation with beam-splitter reflectivity $|r|^2$. Figure 7 shows that states lying below the classical bound [$g^{(2)}(0) = 1$] are observed for high reflectivities. In this region our experiment realizes a displacement of a single photon, as observed in Ref. [14]. This signature of nonclassicality disappears rather quickly as $|r|^2$ decreases below 0.9. At the other end where $|r|^2 \sim 0$, we clearly find coherence properties close to the ones of the input state $|\alpha\rangle$. A significant feature in the curve is the presence of a peak centered around $|r|^2 = 0.6$, which attains a measured value of $g^{(2)}(0) = 2.5 \pm 0.23$, above the limit of thermal states, which has been termed superbunching [37]. While this is not a signature of nonclassicality *per se* (in principle, any

value can be achieved by a mixture of coherent states), we can still make inferences of nonclassical features by observing the corresponding statistics measured in Fig. 6(a). In the ideal case, the Fock state filter should significantly suppress the single-photon component for a reflectivity $|r|^2 = |t|^2 = 1/2$, by Hong-Ou-Mandel interference [21]. Its action on a coherent state should then bring it closer to a weakly squeezed state, which only contains contributions from even photon numbers and can reach $g^{(2)}(0) > 3$. While our detection scheme is not able to show squeezing explicitly, these photon-counting measurements show evidence of nonclassical statistics.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have introduced a general scheme for producing a broad class of useful multiphoton states without strong optical nonlinearities, whose generation is feasible with current technology. We have exhibited how a broad range of sophisticated quantum states can be designed starting from just single photons, coherent states, beam splitters, and photon counters. In conjunction with quantum memories that can drastically increase multiphoton rates and also act as tunable beam splitters [38], photon catalysis can be used as a building block in the construction of extended quantum networks [10].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to A. Katcher for developing the detector electronics and L. Zhang and J. Nunn for interesting discussions. This work was supported by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council of the United Kingdom (Project No. EP/H03031X/1), the US European Office of Aerospace Research & Development (Project No. 093020), the European Commission (under Integrated Project Quantum Interfaces, Sensors, and Communication based on Entanglement), and the Royal Society. X.-M.J. acknowledges support from National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 11004183) and Chinese Postdoctoral Science Foundation (Grant No. 201003327). M.B. was supported by a FASTQUAST Initial Training Network Marie Curie fellowship.

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