

Supplementary Information - Heralded generation of entangled photon pairs

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The analysis of the polarization-dependent photon-number distribution using the Fock basis is shown in Table I. This data represents the diagonal elements of the density matrix, i.e. the probabilities of having n photons in each mode, starting from the vacuum contribution up to the case with one photon in each mode.

	17/83	30/70	50/50	70/30
$P_{0,0;0,0}$	$(9.74 \pm 0.002) \cdot 10^{-1}$	$(9.63 \pm 0.003) \cdot 10^{-1}$	$(9.14 \pm 0.006) \cdot 10^{-1}$	$(8.68 \pm 0.023) \cdot 10^{-1}$
$P_{1,0;0,0}$	$(7.19 \pm 0.08) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(10.8 \pm 0.15) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(2.42 \pm 0.04) \cdot 10^{-2}$	$(2.70 \pm 0.12) \cdot 10^{-2}$
$P_{0,1;0,0}$	$(8.32 \pm 0.09) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(10.2 \pm 0.14) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(2.26 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-2}$	$(3.25 \pm 0.13) \cdot 10^{-2}$
$P_{0,0;1,0}$	$(5.77 \pm 0.07) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(8.41 \pm 0.13) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(1.58 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-2}$	$(2.72 \pm 0.12) \cdot 10^{-2}$
$P_{0,0;0,1}$	$(4.47 \pm 0.65) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(7.20 \pm 0.12) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(1.93 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-2}$	$(3.62 \pm 0.14) \cdot 10^{-2}$
$P_{1,1;0,0}$	$(2.08 \pm 0.44) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(2.38 \pm 0.69) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(2.41 \pm 0.35) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$(3.75 \pm 1.42) \cdot 10^{-4}$
$P_{1,0;1,0}$	$(12.05 \pm 0.85) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(32.3 \pm 2.02) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(10.26 \pm 0.68) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$(2.22 \pm 0.32) \cdot 10^{-3}$
$P_{1,0;0,1}$	$(2.56 \pm 0.73) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(0.718 \pm 1.63) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(5.94 \pm 0.64) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$(1.01 \pm 0.33) \cdot 10^{-3}$
$P_{0,1;1,0}$	$(4.88 \pm 0.87) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(6.84 \pm 1.76) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(5.22 \pm 0.56) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$(1.83 \pm 0.32) \cdot 10^{-3}$
$P_{0,1;0,1}$	$(6.28 \pm 0.66) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(21.5 \pm 1.52) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(9.20 \pm 0.65) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$(2.96 \pm 0.34) \cdot 10^{-3}$
$P_{0,0;1,1}$	$(6.63 \pm 0.25) \cdot 10^{-6}$	$(1.19 \pm 0.49) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$(1.31 \pm 0.26) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$(3.75 \pm 1.42) \cdot 10^{-4}$
$P_{1,1;1,0}$	0	$(1.98 \pm 1.98) \cdot 10^{-6}$	$(2.6 \pm 1.17) \cdot 10^{-5}$	0
$P_{1,1;0,1}$	0	$(3.96 \pm 2.80) \cdot 10^{-6}$	0	$(1.07 \pm 0.76) \cdot 10^{-4}$
$P_{1,0;1,1}$	0	0	$(1.05 \pm 0.74) \cdot 10^{-5}$	0
$P_{0,1;1,1}$	0	0	0	0
$P_{1,1;1,1}$	0	0	0	0

TABLE I: The Table lists the measured probabilities $P_{n_{1H}, n_{1V}; n_{2H}, n_{2V}}$ of finding n_{1H} , n_{1V} , n_{2H} and n_{2V} photons numbers in the output modes t_{1H}, t_{1V}, t_{2H} and t_{2V} with orthogonal polarizations H and V for the different beam splitter transmissions using our standard photo-avalanche diodes. The error for each probability is following a Poissonian distribution of the measured counts.

For each beam splitter transmission ratio we used a (overcomplete) tomographic set of measurements for each basis $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$ to reconstruct the polarization correlations of the (high-power) output state. In Table II we list the measured detection events that were triggered by a four-fold coincidence of the ancilla photons.

17/83	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$
0,0;0,0⟩	124009	116831	120881	118334	109941	113054	93318	119896	111629
1,0;0,0⟩	990	811	776	995	925	716	636	906	831
0,1;0,0⟩	871	946	1114	909	785	1048	969	1122	1014
0,0;1,0⟩	665	661	668	733	659	610	587	779	727
0,0;0,1⟩	545	447	531	568	528	481	436	595	591
1,1;0,0⟩	1	0	2	5	2	5	2	1	4
1,0;1,0⟩	11	3	8	7	8	10	14	6	13
1,0;0,1⟩	3	8	7	10	11	2	5	11	2
0,1;1,0⟩	9	13	4	15	11	7	5	11	9
0,1;0,1⟩	5	2	6	6	2	9	5	4	10
0,0;1,1⟩	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
1,1;1,0⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,1;0,1⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,0;1,1⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0,1;1,1⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,1;1,1⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30/70	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$
0,0;0,0⟩	53770	59081	61607	54745	55060	57606	26923	57227	59855
1,0;0,0⟩	568	683	677	579	584	644	257	708	752
0,1;0,0⟩	610	571	674	605	600	587	327	587	605
0,0;1,0⟩	506	491	551	486	450	457	220	516	570
0,0;0,1⟩	374	463	399	380	499	442	222	408	449
1,1;0,0⟩	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	2	0
1,0;1,0⟩	19	4	17	11	11	7	5	17	13
1,0;0,1⟩	6	10	3	5	6	14	6	10	8
0,1;1,0⟩	10	21	4	13	6	9	3	8	5
0,1;0,1⟩	14	3	8	2	4	8	5	7	8
0,0;1,1⟩	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2
1,1;1,0⟩	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,1;0,1⟩	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
1,0;1,1⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0,1;1,1⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,1;1,1⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

50/50	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$
$ 0, 0; 0, 0\rangle$	32429	15769	16779	14303	14002	16309	31535	17756	15859
$ 1, 0; 0, 0\rangle$	956	443	390	377	387	376	838	446	405
$ 0, 1; 0, 0\rangle$	749	394	482	304	292	443	884	398	374
$ 0, 0; 1, 0\rangle$	576	277	208	204	253	314	623	338	224
$ 0, 0; 0, 1\rangle$	627	319	433	302	292	308	720	312	381
$ 1, 1; 0, 0\rangle$	6	1	9	5	4	5	15	1	0
$ 1, 0; 1, 0\rangle$	47	3	15	13	13	16	29	20	14
$ 1, 0; 0, 1\rangle$	25	38	9	5	14	15	22	12	8
$ 0, 1; 1, 0\rangle$	19	18	8	14	4	8	21	14	7
$ 0, 1; 0, 1\rangle$	33	2	11	17	9	11	48	12	11
$ 0, 0; 1, 1\rangle$	4	1	4	3	0	0	10	2	1
$ 1, 1; 1, 0\rangle$	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
$ 1, 1; 0, 1\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$ 1, 0; 1, 1\rangle$	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
$ 0, 1; 1, 1\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$ 1, 1; 1, 1\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70/30	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$	$\sigma_x^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_y^{(2)}$	$\sigma_z^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_x^{(2)}$	$\sigma_y^{(1)}\sigma_z^{(2)}$
$ 0, 0; 0, 0\rangle$	833	1371	1480	1478	1402	3360	3630	1692	972
$ 1, 0; 0, 0\rangle$	23	55	36	56	52	94	102	64	22
$ 0, 1; 0, 0\rangle$	27	43	79	55	38	136	140	57	33
$ 0, 0; 1, 0\rangle$	26	42	48	31	45	110	121	61	25
$ 0, 0; 0, 1\rangle$	34	47	66	52	44	147	170	76	41
$ 1, 1; 0, 0\rangle$	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
$ 1, 0; 1, 0\rangle$	4	1	3	3	4	6	6	4	4
$ 1, 0; 0, 1\rangle$	2	5	4	8	4	10	3	3	0
$ 0, 1; 1, 0\rangle$	2	4	2	1	2	11	7	3	4
$ 0, 1; 0, 1\rangle$	4	0	7	1	4	12	6	4	2
$ 0, 0; 1, 1\rangle$	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
$ 1, 1; 1, 0\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$ 1, 1; 0, 1\rangle$	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
$ 1, 0; 1, 1\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$ 0, 1; 1, 1\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$ 1, 1; 1, 1\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE II: We show the measured photon-numbers for each polarization and spatial mode, $|n_{1H}, n_{1V}, n_{2H}, n_{2V}\rangle$, where n_{1H} , n_{1V} denote the photon number for the orthogonal polarization states in output mode 1 and n_{2H} , n_{2V} denote the orthogonal polarization states in output mode 2. The settings for the different measurement bases $\sigma_i^{(1)}\sigma_j^{(2)}$ with $i, j = x, y, z$ are adjusted by phase retarders in front of the polarizing beam splitters.