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Quantum phase estimation using path-symmetric entangled states

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We study the sensitivity of phase estimation using a generic class of path-symmetric entangled states $|\varphi\rangle|0\rangle + |0\rangle|\varphi\rangle$, where an arbitrary state $|\varphi\rangle$ occupies one of two modes in quantum superposition. With this generalization, we identify the fundamental limit of phase estimation under energy constraint that is characterized by the photon statistics of the component state $|\varphi\rangle$. We show that quantum Cramer-Rao bound (QCRB) can be indefinitely lowered with super-Poissonianity of the state $|\varphi\rangle$. For possible measurement schemes, we demonstrate that a full photon-counting employing the path-symmetric entangled states achieves the QCRB over the entire range $[0, 2\pi]$ of unknown phase shift ϕ whereas a parity measurement does so in a certain confined range of ϕ . By introducing a component state of the form $|\varphi\rangle = \sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$, we particularly show that an arbitrarily small QCRB can be achieved even with a finite energy in an ideal situation. This component state also provides the most robust resource against photon loss among considered entangled states over the range of the average input energy $N_{av} > 1$. Finally we propose experimental schemes to generate these path-symmetric entangled states for phase estimation.

It is a task of fundamental and practical interest to identify the ultimate precision in measuring an unknown parameter of a system. In particular, estimating an unknown phase has many important applications such as the observation of gravitational waves¹ and detection of weak signals or defects leading to the design of highly sensitive sensors². Typically, an interferometric scheme, e.g. Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI), is employed to measure an unknown phase ϕ present along one arm of the interferometer and its sensitivity $\delta\phi$ is investigated under the constraint of average input energy N_{av} . If a coherent state is used as an input to the MZI, it is well known that the phase sensitivity is given by $\delta\phi \sim 1/\sqrt{N_{av}}$, referred to as shot-noise limit. On the other hand, the phase sensitivity can be further enhanced to $\delta\phi \sim 1/N_{av}$ by using quantum resources such as squeezed states and entangled states^{3,4} under ideal conditions. However, as photons carrying information undergo a loss mechanism in realistic situations, it becomes a practically important question what kind of resources and measurement schemes can yield phase sensitivity robust against loss.

Here we consider the problem of local quantum estimation which aims at minimizing the variance of the estimator at a fixed value of a parameter⁵. It is well known that *NOON* state provides Heisenberg limit (HL) in local quantum phase estimation⁶. There arises a question what if the single-mode component state $|N\rangle$ is replaced by an arbitrary state $|\varphi\rangle$. It is also known that entanglement is not a crucial resource necessary to achieve Heisenberg limit under certain conditions⁷, e.g. using separable squeezed states⁸. On the other hand, it is still an interesting and important issue to identify resource states, whether entangled or separable, which can give enhanced performance desirably under practical situations. We here address the problem of estimating an unknown phase using a general class of two-mode entangled states as a probe, specifically those states represented by $|\varphi\rangle_a|0\rangle_b + |0\rangle_a|\varphi\rangle_b$. This generalized class of states is worth investigating comprehensively for a phase-estimation problem. First, *NOON* state extensively studied so far^{6,9–11} and the entangled-coherent state $|\alpha\rangle_a|0\rangle_b + |0\rangle_a|\alpha\rangle_b$ known to give better performance than *NOON* state all belong to this class^{12–15}. Second, these states are all path-symmetric states according to ref. 16, which means, e.g., that a parity measurement can achieve the quantum Cramer-Rao bound¹⁷, opening a venue for practical applications as well.

The upper limit of quantum phase estimation is determined by quantum Fisher information (QFI) from an information-theoretic perspective⁵. An arbitrarily large QFI with a finite energy is achievable, e.g., with a superposition of vacuum and squeezed states¹⁸ and a specific form of superpositions of *NOON* states¹⁹. It is also known that path-symmetric entangled pure states can achieve the QFI with photon counting experiments that resolve

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different photon numbers¹⁶. As a specific measurement scheme, parity measurement was employed in trapped ion system²⁰ and also in optical interferometry^{12,21}. The parity measurement can be realized using photon number resolving detection. It may be practically demanding to observe sub shot-noise limit due to required high-level of photon number resolution. Nevertheless, there were some experimental progresses overcoming this limit e.g. using silicon photo-multiplier detector²² or homodyne detection with sign-binning process²³, manifesting super-resolution of optical measurements in the shot-noise limit. For another estimation scheme, one can use the whole photon-counting statistics on both output modes of MZI. This gives a classical Fisher information whose inverse represents phase sensitivity, and it was also employed in experiment with a small-photon-number entangled state²⁴.

In this paper, we introduce a generic class of path-symmetric entangled states and investigate their QFIs to obtain the limit of phase sensitivity for each resource state. In particular, we show that it is possible to achieve an arbitrarily large QFI using this class of states even with a finite energy in an ideal situation. An arbitrarily large QFI does not immediately lead to an infinite precision of phase measurement in practice, requiring some prior information or an arbitrarily many repetitions of experiment^{25,26}. Next, we consider two specific measurement schemes for phase estimation under a practical situation with loss, i.e. parity measurement at one output mode and photon-counting measurement at both output modes. We discuss how the phase sensitivity varies with the photon-counting statistics of the single-mode component state $|\varphi\rangle$ under two measurement schemes. Finally, we propose experimental schemes to generate the path-symmetric entangled states under current technology.

Results

Quantum Fisher Information of path-symmetric entangled states. We begin by introducing a path-symmetric entangled state,

$$|\psi\rangle_{ab} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+p_0)}}(|\varphi\rangle_a|0\rangle_b + |0\rangle_a|\varphi\rangle_b), \quad (1)$$

where an arbitrary single-mode state $|\varphi\rangle$ can be expressed as $|\varphi\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{i\theta_n} \sqrt{p_n} |n\rangle$ with $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n = 1$ and $p_0 = |\langle 0|\varphi\rangle|^2$ is the overlap between the vacuum $|0\rangle$ and the state $|\varphi\rangle$. The photon counting statistics (PCS) of a single-mode component $|\varphi\rangle$ thus becomes a crucial factor for the performance of phase estimation. In particular, the Mandel Q-factor, $Q_M = \langle \varphi|\Delta\hat{n}^2|\varphi\rangle / \langle \varphi|\hat{n}|\varphi\rangle - 1$, plays a dominant role in determining Quantum Fisher information (QFI)²⁷. The PCS with $-1 \leq Q_M < 0$, $Q_M = 0$, and $0 < Q_M < \infty$ are sub-Poissonian, Poissonian, and super-Poissonian statistics, occurring e.g. with a photon number, a coherent, and a squeezed vacuum state, respectively. We study the connection of the Mandel Q factor to the sensitivity of phase estimation. As shown below, given a fixed amount of input energy, the QFI is enhanced with a large variance of a single-mode component in the path-symmetric entangled state.

For a pure state, QFI is given by $F_Q = 4(\langle \dot{\psi}_{out}|\dot{\psi}_{out}\rangle - |\langle \dot{\psi}_{out}|\psi_{out}\rangle|^2)$, where $|\psi_{out}\rangle = \hat{U}_\phi|\psi\rangle$ and $|\dot{\psi}_{out}\rangle = \partial|\psi_{out}\rangle/\partial\phi$ with \hat{U}_ϕ a phase shift operation^{5,28}. Whether the phase shift occurs in only one arm or in both arms, one would expect an identical result as long as the phase difference is the same. However, ref. 29 pointed out that two phase-shift configurations can give different quantum Cramer-Rao bounds. This inconsistency can be resolved by considering a phase-averaged state as an input²⁹, which also makes a practical sense particularly when one has no access to external phase reference. It turns out that the QCRB for the phase-averaged state of our consideration is the same as that of a pure-state occurring when the phase-shift operation is applied to both of the arms. Applying a phase shift operation to two optical paths, $|\psi_{out}\rangle = e^{-i\phi(\hat{n}_a - \hat{n}_b)/2}|\psi\rangle$, the QFI is given by the variance of number difference for the input two-mode state,

$$F_Q = \langle \psi|(\hat{n}_b - \hat{n}_a)^2|\psi\rangle - \langle \psi|(\hat{n}_b - \hat{n}_a)|\psi\rangle^2, \quad (2)$$

where $|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle_{ab}$, $\hat{n}_a = \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}$ and $\hat{n}_b = \hat{b}^\dagger\hat{b}$. The average input energy is given by $N_{av} = \langle \psi|(\hat{n}_a + \hat{n}_b)|\psi\rangle$. Repeating measurements m times, the QFI provides the quantum Cramér-Rao bound (QCRB) as $(\delta\phi_c)^2 \geq 1/(mF_Q)$ ^{5,30}.

The QFI of the state in Eq. (1) is characterized by the average input energy and the Mandel Q-factor of the single-mode component,

$$F_Q = \frac{\langle \hat{n} \rangle}{1+p_0} (\langle \hat{n} \rangle + 1 + Q_M), \quad (3)$$

where $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = \langle \varphi|\hat{n}|\varphi\rangle$. For a single-shot measurement with a given energy, the corresponding QCRB is thus determined by the Mandel Q-factor of the single-mode component. That is, *Observation: Given a fixed amount of input energy, quantum Cramér-Rao bound is lowered with Q_M , thus the super-Poissonian statistics of a single-mode component in the path-symmetric entangled state gives a best result.*

For comparison, let us consider three different states for $|\varphi\rangle$, i.e. a photon number state $|N\rangle$, a coherent state $|\alpha\rangle$, and a squeezed vacuum state $|\xi\rangle$, as representing sub-Poissonian, Poissonian, and super-Poissonian statistics, respectively. Furthermore, we introduce a superposition of single photon and N photon states, $|\varphi\rangle = \sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$. This last choice is motivated by the general QFI in Eq. (3): For a fixed energy $\langle \hat{n} \rangle$, the QFI depends on two parameters Q_M and p_0 . We may set $p_0 = 0$ (no vacuum component) to optimize the QFI, which leaves only one free parameter Q_M . For the case of $|\varphi\rangle = \sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$ (no vacuum component), the average energy is expressed by $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = q + (1-q)N$, which in turn gives $q = \frac{N - \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{N - 1}$. Therefore, we may treat N as a single free parameter, which can contribute to an arbitrarily large Mandel-Q factor thereby enhancing QFI, under energy-constraint $\langle \hat{n} \rangle$.

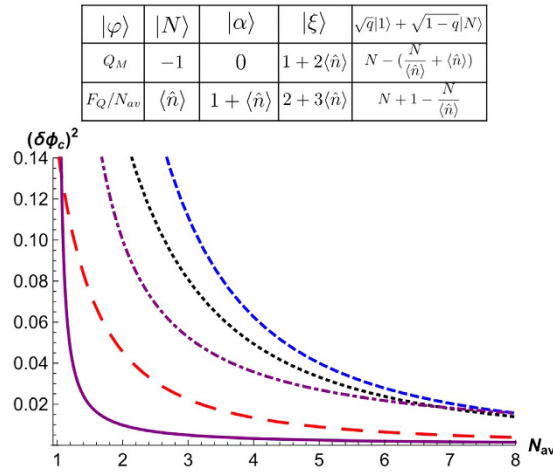


Figure 1. Quantum Cramér-Rao bound as a function of N_{av} , using *NOON* (blue dashed curve), *AOOA* (black dotted curve), *SOOS* (red long-dashed curve), and *QOOQ* (purple curves) states. The purple curves represent the *QOOQ* states with $N=8$ (dot-dashed) and 100 (solid). *A* stands for a coherent state, *S* for a squeezed vacuum state, and *Q* for $|\varphi\rangle = \sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$.

The first three states, $|N\rangle$, $|\alpha\rangle$, and $|\xi\rangle$, exhibit sub-Poissonian, Poissonian, and super-Poissonian statistics, respectively. The superposition state $\sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$ may exhibit all kinds of photon counting statistics with the parameter N . For convenience, we call the corresponding entangled states as *NOON* state, *AOOA* state (*A*: a coherent state), *SOOS* state (*S*: a squeezed vacuum state), and *QOOQ* state (*Q*: superposition ratio of $|1\rangle$ and $|N\rangle$ states). The corresponding QFIs are readily derived as a function of the average photon number $\langle\hat{n}\rangle$, as shown in Fig. 1. For *QOOQ* state, its F_Q is given by $q + (1-q)N^2 = (N+1)\langle\hat{n}\rangle - N$, which shows a Heisenberg-limit scaling $O(\langle\hat{n}\rangle)$ with respect to input energy $\langle\hat{n}\rangle$ while its multiplicative constant $N+1$ varies with the free parameter N . Therefore, it can take an arbitrarily large value by letting the free parameter $N \rightarrow \infty$ even under any finite energy $\langle\hat{n}\rangle$. For the other states, the ratio of F_Q/N_{av} has the order *NOON* < *AOOA* < *SOOS*. In Fig. 1, we show the QCRB as a function of N_{av} . We illustrate the case of *QOOQ* state with $N=8$ and $N=100$. The state with $N=8$ does not attain a better phase sensitivity than *SOOS* state. However *QOOQ* state with $N=100$ beats *SOOS* state in all ranges of $N_{av} > 1$. In general, the larger N in *QOOQ* state is, the wider the range of N_{av} of beating all other states is. The plot clearly shows that QCRB can be arbitrarily lowered with super-Poissonianity of the single-mode component in the path-symmetric entangled state.

Phase-averaged state. QFI addresses how sensitively an input state can change under the variation of the phase parameter ϕ . It may give a different result depending on the actual configuration of phase shift, namely, whether the phase operation acts on two modes $e^{-i\phi(\hat{n}_a - \hat{n}_b)/2}$ or on a single mode $e^{i\phi\hat{n}_b}$, even though the phase difference ϕ is the same. This inconsistency may be addressed by averaging the two modes of an input state over a common phase θ with an additional reference beam²⁹. Here, applying the phase-averaged method to the path-symmetric entangled state in Eq. (1), we obtain the phase-averaged state in a form of *NOON*-state mixtures,

$$\rho_m = \frac{1}{1 + p_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n |noon\rangle_{ab} \langle noon|, \tag{4}$$

where $|noon\rangle_{ab} = \frac{|n\rangle_a |0\rangle_b + |0\rangle_a |n\rangle_b}{\sqrt{2}}$. Then, we find that the corresponding QFI becomes equivalent to Eq. (3) irrespective of the phase shift operations, $e^{-i\phi(\hat{n}_a - \hat{n}_b)/2}$ or $e^{i\phi\hat{n}_b}$, thus the above *Observation* also applies to the phase-averaged state. Note that the QFI of a mixed state can be obtained by a diagonalization of the mixed state³¹.

Measurement setup I: parity measurement on either of two output modes. From now on, we consider some concrete measurement schemes for the phase estimation under a loss mechanism. As a first scheme, we consider a parity measurement in the Mach-Zehnder (MZ) interferometer in Fig. 2, of which the phase sensitivity is given by⁸

$$(\Delta\phi_p)^2 = \frac{1 - \langle\hat{\Pi}_b\rangle^2}{(\partial\langle\hat{\Pi}_b\rangle/\partial\phi)^2} = \frac{1 - \langle\hat{\mu}_{ab}\rangle^2}{(\partial\langle\hat{\mu}_{ab}\rangle/\partial\phi)^2}. \tag{5}$$

$\langle\hat{\Pi}_b\rangle = \langle(-1)^{\hat{n}_b}\rangle$ represents a parity measurement on mode b after the beam splitter, which can be expressed by $\langle\hat{\mu}_{ab}\rangle = \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} \sum_{M=0}^L |L-M\rangle_a \langle M| \otimes |M\rangle_b \langle L-M|$ including all the phase-carrying off-diagonal terms in the two modes before the beam splitter. With the path-symmetric entangled states, the resulting $\Delta\phi_p$ does not depend on the type of phase-shift operation, $\exp[i\phi\hat{n}_b]$ or $\exp[-i\frac{\phi}{2}(\hat{n}_a - \hat{n}_b)]$, before the measurements.

The parity measurement for the state in Eq. (1) gives

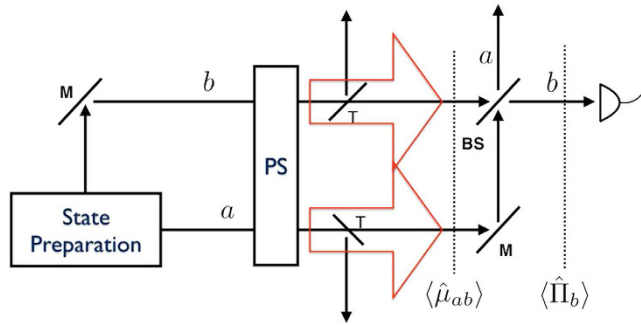


Figure 2. Mach-Zehnder interferometer for phase estimation, for which an input state is the path-symmetric entangled state in Eq. (1). PS stands for a phase shifter, $\exp[i\phi\hat{n}_b]$ or $\exp[-i\frac{\phi}{2}(\hat{n}_a - \hat{n}_b)]$, and M for mirror. BS is a 50:50 beam splitter. T is the transmission rate of the beam splitters.

$$\langle \hat{\mu}_{ab} \rangle = \frac{1}{1 + p_0} \left[p_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n \cos(n\phi) \right], \tag{6}$$

and the corresponding phase sensitivity can be obtained by using the above expression of $\Delta\phi_p$. In the case of $\cos(n\phi) \approx 1$, the phase sensitivity is equivalent to QCRB, i.e., $(\Delta\phi_p)^2 = 1/F_Q = (\delta\phi)^2$, by L'Hôpital's rule. It means that the information-theoretic optimal bound can be achieved by the path-symmetric entangled resource going through a phase-shift at $\phi \approx 2\pi l/n$ ($l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). On the other hand, notably, only NOON state achieves the optimal bound for the entire range $[0, 2\pi]$ of phase shifts.

For a realistic situation with loss, we assume that the entangled state in Eq. (1) goes through a beam splitter acting on each mode with same transmission rate T after a phase shift operation, as shown in Fig. 2. After the loss channel in the two optical paths, the parity measurement gives

$$\langle \hat{\mu}_{ab} \rangle_T = \frac{1}{1 + p_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n [R^n + T^n \cos(n\phi)], \tag{7}$$

where $R = 1 - T$. From the considered single-mode components $|\varphi\rangle = |N\rangle, |\alpha\rangle, |\xi\rangle$, and $\sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$, we find that sub-Poissonianity of $|\varphi\rangle$ gives a better result robust against the loss channel ($T = 0.9$) than (super) Poissonianity, in contrast to the QFI under an ideal situation ($T = 1$). In Fig. 3(a), we see that the shot-noise limit (SNL) $(\Delta\phi_p)_{SNL}^2 = 1/N_{av}$ is beaten in a wider range of phase-shift by NOON state than the other path-symmetric states. It shows a trend between the photon counting statistics of $|\varphi\rangle$ and the performance of phase estimation under the loss channel. When the photon counting statistics changes from super-Poissonian to sub-Poissonian, the corresponding path-symmetric entangled state shows better performance, with the robustness in the order of $QOOQ(N=100) < SOOS < QOOQ(N=8) < AOOA < NOON$.

Measurement setup II: photon counting on both output modes. As the second measurement scheme, we consider photon counting on both output modes in the MZI. The phase sensitivity is then given by classical Fisher information (FI)²⁹

$$F = \sum_{n_a, n_b} \frac{1}{p(n_a, n_b|\phi)} \left[\frac{\partial p(n_a, n_b|\phi)}{\partial \phi} \right]^2, \tag{8}$$

where $p(n_a, n_b|\phi)$ is a probability of detecting n_a photons on mode a and n_b photons on mode b for a given phase ϕ . For m measurements, the FI provides Cramér-Rao bound (CRB), $(\delta\phi)^2 \geq 1/(mF)$, and we are here interested in a single-shot measurement ($m = 1$).

The detection probability for the state in Eq. (1) is given by

$$p(n_a, n_b|\phi) = \frac{p_n 2^{-n}}{1 + p_0} \frac{n!}{n_a! n_b!} [1 + (-1)^{n_a} \cos(n\phi)], \tag{9}$$

where $n = n_a + n_b$. Remarkably, the corresponding Fisher information is the same as the quantum Fisher information of Eq. (3) and the path-symmetric entangled states achieve the optimal bound for the entire range $[0, 2\pi]$ of unknown phase shifts in an ideal situation without loss.

On the other hand, when the state goes through loss in the two optical paths, the photon-counting probability is given by

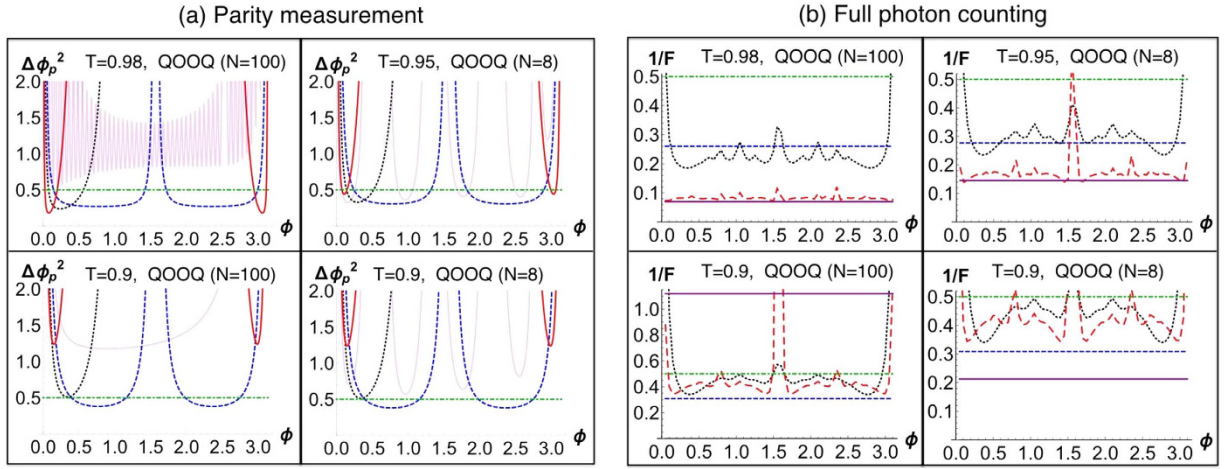


Figure 3. (a) Phase sensitivity $\Delta\phi_p^2$ achieved via parity measurement and (b) Phase sensitivity $1/F$ given by Fisher information F , under a loss channel (T : transmittance rate) as a function of an unknown phase ϕ , using NOON (blue dashed curve), AOOA (black dotted curve), SOOS (red long-dashed curve), and QOOQ (purple solid curve) states. The shot-noise limit (green dashed line) is given by $(\Delta\phi_p^2)_{SNL}^2 = 1/N_{av}$. The average input photon number is set to be $N_{av} = 2$.

$$p(n_a, n_b|\phi)_T = \frac{p_n (T/2)^n}{1 + p_0} \frac{n!}{n_a! n_b!} [1 + (-1)^{n_a} \cos(n\phi)] + \frac{1}{1 + p_0} \left(\frac{T}{2}\right)^n \frac{1}{n_a! n_b!} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_{n+k} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!} R^k, \quad (10)$$

where $n = n_a + n_b$ and $R = 1 - T$. In Fig. 3(b), we see that QOOQ state with $N = 8$ is more robust against the loss channel ($T = 0.9$) than the other states over the entire range $[0, 2\pi]$ of phase shifts. Typically, a high photon number state of a single-mode component is more vulnerable to the loss channel and the robustness of the path-symmetric entangled states shows the ordering $QOOQ(N = 100) < AOOA < SOOS < NOON < QOOQ(N = 8)$. They are ordered according to the size of SNL-beating range of phase-shift angle. Compared with the parity measurement scheme under the same degree of loss, the path-symmetric entangled states appear less vulnerable in this second scheme based on the full photon-counting statistics.

Note that both NOON and QOOQ states show performance not only more robust against loss than other states but also independent of (insensitive to) phase shift. In Fig. 4(a), we show that QOOQ state can provide a better resource against loss over the whole range of input energy. For each transmittance rate T , we optimize N of QOOQ states $\sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$ for the best phase sensitivity (red dotted curve). We see that under the loss of considered range $T = 0.85 \sim 1$, QOOQ state with $N = 8$ is optimal or close to the optimal state. In particular, at $T = 0.9$, QOOQ state with $N = 8$ is optimal and beats NOON state over the range of the average input energy $N_{av} > 1$. Thus, QOOQ state with $N = 8$ is more practical than other QOOQ states. Furthermore, in Fig. 4(b), we show the result of phase sensitivity by randomly sampling single-mode component states in a form $|\varphi\rangle = \sum_{n=1} \sqrt{p_n} |n\rangle$, where we still find QOOQ state with $N = 8$ near optimal.

State generation scheme. In this section, we propose how to generate a resource state of Eq. (1) in experiment. The class of entangled states, $|\varphi\rangle_a |0\rangle_b + |0\rangle_a |\varphi\rangle_b$, may be generated by optical Fredkin gate¹² utilizing a cross-Kerr nonlinearity and beam splitters. However, the cross-Kerr nonlinearity achieved in laboratory is rather limited, which can limit a successful generation of the resource states. Instead, we propose a scheme using a polarization entangled resource and conditional phase shift (CPS) operations. The CPS operation was implemented in a superconducting transmon qubit³². Specifically we are interested in the generation of SOOS and QOOQ states. The generation of high NOON state ($N > 4$) was proposed theoretically by the superposition of single (two)-photon operations^{33–35} or experimentally by post-selection after merging coherent laser light and down-converted photon³⁶. An AOOA state may be generated by injecting a cat state and a coherent state into a beam splitter¹⁴. However it is not known how to generate a SOOS state or a QOOQ state with currently available techniques.

First, we propose a generation scheme for SOOS state, which is implemented by a polarization entangled state $|H\rangle_u |V\rangle_d + |V\rangle_u |H\rangle_d$ and a conditional phase shift (CPS) operation $\hat{C} = I \otimes |H\rangle\langle H| + e^{ix\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}} \otimes |V\rangle\langle V|$. Applying the CPS operation to target and ancillary qubits, the output qubits are given by

$$\hat{C}_{a,u} \hat{C}_{b,d} |\xi\rangle_a |\xi\rangle_b \otimes (|H\rangle_u |V\rangle_d + |V\rangle_u |H\rangle_d) = |\xi\rangle_a |\xi'\rangle_b |H\rangle_u |V\rangle_d + |\xi'\rangle_a |\xi\rangle_b |V\rangle_u |H\rangle_d, \quad (11)$$

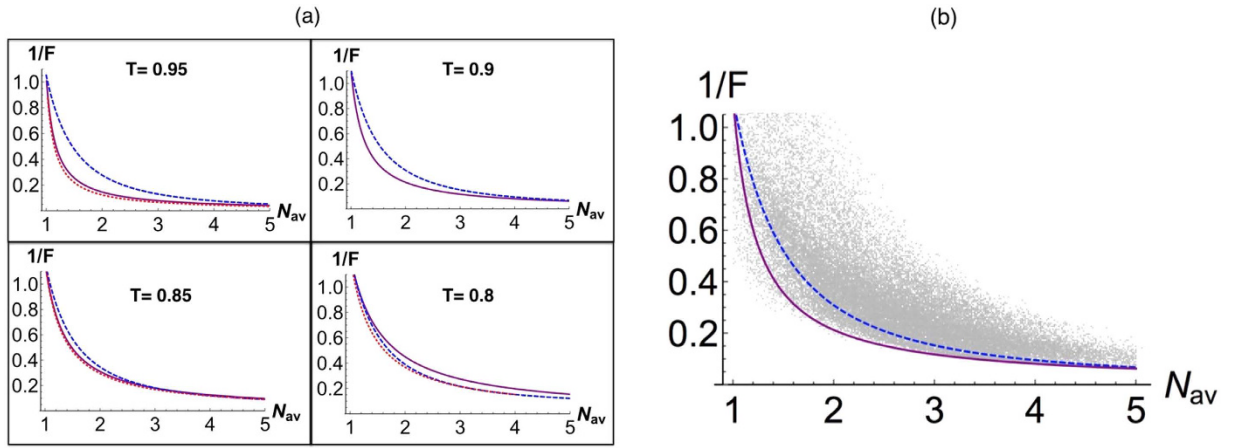


Figure 4. (a) Phase sensitivity $1/F$ given by Fisher information F under a loss channel (T : transmittance rate) as a function of N_{av} , using NOON state (blue dashed curve), QOOQ state with $N=8$ (purple solid curve), and QOOQ states with an optimized N for each T (red dotted curve). At $T=0.95, 0.9, 0.85, 0.8$, the QOOQ states are optimized with $N=13\sim 25, 8\sim 9, 5\sim 6, 3\sim 4$, respectively. (b) Phase sensitivity $1/F$ given by Fisher information F under a loss channel ($T=0.9$) as a function of N_{av} , using NOON state (blue dashed curve), QOOQ state with $N=8$ (purple solid curve). In addition, random states in a form $\sum_{n=1}^N \sqrt{p_n} |n\rangle$ are sampled with a total number of 37, 132 (grey dots).

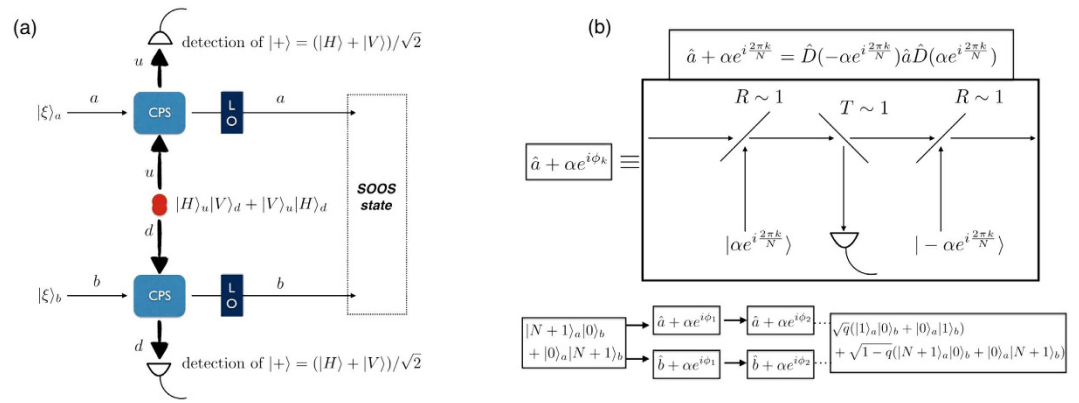


Figure 5. (a) Generation of SOOS state via a conditional phase shift (CPS) operation. Each single-mode squeezed vacuum state is injected into a CPS operation setup. Ancillary qubits are entangled in polarization (H, V) and path (u, d) modes. LO stands for local squeezing operation $\hat{S}(\xi)$. (b) Generation of QOOQ state via a successive application of the coherent operation $\hat{a} + \alpha e^{i\phi_k}$ with $\phi_k = 2\pi k/N$. NOON state is first injected into the coherent operation setups. The coherent operation $\hat{a} + \alpha e^{i\phi_k}$ is implemented with three beam splitters. Two beam splitters are highly reflective whereas one beam splitter is highly transmissive. The phase ϕ_k is a control parameter of strong coherent light.

where $\xi = re^{i\theta}$ and $\xi' = re^{i(\theta+2x)}$. Detecting the ancillary qubits to be in $|+\rangle = (|H\rangle + |V\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$, we obtain an entangled squeezed vacuum states, $|ESV\rangle = |\xi\rangle_a|\xi'\rangle_b + |\xi'\rangle_a|\xi\rangle_b$. Then, applying a single-mode squeezing operation on each mode, we obtain SOOS state with $x = \pi/2$,

$$\hat{S}(\xi)_a \hat{S}(\xi)_b |ESV\rangle = |2\xi\rangle_a |0\rangle_b + |0\rangle_a |2\xi\rangle_b. \tag{12}$$

In Fig. 5(a), we show the setup for the SOOS state. Two single-mode squeezed vacuum states $|\xi\rangle_a|\xi\rangle_b$ interact with ancillary qubits $(|H\rangle_u|V\rangle_d + |V\rangle_u|H\rangle_d)$ under the CPS operation, where the ancillary qubits are generated by spontaneous parametric down conversion in a nonlinear PPKTP crystal. After the detection of the ancillary qubits, the SOOS state is produced by the local operation $\hat{S}(\xi)$ on each output mode. In general, when the single-mode component of the path-symmetric entangled state is decomposable with unitary operations, i.e. $|\varphi\rangle = \hat{U}^\dagger e^{ix\hat{n}} \hat{U}|0\rangle$, the generation scheme can be given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|H\rangle_a|V\rangle_b + |V\rangle_a|H\rangle_b)\hat{U}_1\hat{U}_2|0\rangle_1|0\rangle_2 &\xrightarrow{\text{CPS}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{U}_1|0\rangle_1e^{ix\hat{n}_2}\hat{U}_2|0\rangle_2 + e^{ix\hat{n}_1}\hat{U}_1|0\rangle_1\hat{U}_2|0\rangle_2) \\ &\xrightarrow{\hat{U}_1^\dagger\hat{U}_2^\dagger} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_1\hat{U}_2^\dagger e^{ix\hat{n}_2}\hat{U}_2|0\rangle_2 + \hat{U}_1^\dagger e^{ix\hat{n}_1}\hat{U}_1|0\rangle_1|0\rangle_2), \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where \hat{n}_i ($i = 1, 2$) is the photon number operator of mode i .

Second, we propose a generation scheme for QOOQ state, which is obtained by a successive application of a coherent operation $\hat{a} + c$ with $c = \alpha e^{i2\pi k/N}$. Based on the transformation $\hat{a} + c = \hat{D}(-c)\hat{a}\hat{D}(c)$, the coherent operation is obtained by a sequential operation of displacement and photon subtraction operations. In Fig. 5(b), we show that the coherent operation can be implemented with three beam splitters. The displacement operation is achieved with strong coherent light and a beam splitter with high reflectance³⁷. The photon subtraction operation is attained with a single-photon detection and a beam splitter with high transmittance³⁸. Applying N set of the coherent operations to an $N + 1$ photon number state ($|N + 1\rangle$), the output state is given by

$$\prod_{k=1}^N \left(\hat{a} + \alpha e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{N}} \right) |N + 1\rangle = \sqrt{(N + 1)!} |1\rangle + (-1)^{N-1} \alpha^N |N + 1\rangle. \quad (14)$$

For instance, initially preparing a NOON state, $|N + 1, 0; 0, N + 1\rangle \equiv |N + 1\rangle_a |0\rangle_b + |0\rangle_a |N + 1\rangle_b$ and applying a set of coherent operations to each mode, as shown in Fig. 5(b), we obtain QOOQ state,

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{k=1}^N \left(\hat{a} + \alpha e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{N}} \right) \left(\hat{b} + \alpha e^{i\frac{2\pi k}{N}} \right) |N + 1, 0; 0, N + 1\rangle &= \sqrt{(N + 1)!} |1, 0; 0, 1\rangle \\ &+ (-1)^{N-1} \alpha^N |N + 1, 0; 0, N + 1\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where $|1, 0; 0, 1\rangle = |1\rangle_a |0\rangle_b + |0\rangle_a |1\rangle_b$.

Discussion

We have introduced a generic class of path-symmetric entangled states $|\varphi\rangle|0\rangle + |0\rangle|\varphi\rangle$ for phase estimation, which includes the well-studied NOON state and entangled-coherent states as special cases. The phase-sensitivity is largely determined by the photon statistics of the single-mode component state $|\varphi\rangle$, and in particular, the QFI is given in terms of the Mandel-Q factor of $|\varphi\rangle$. We have shown that the QCRB can be lowered with the super-Poissonian statistics of $|\varphi\rangle$ and that even an arbitrarily small QCRB is possible with a finite energy, e.g. by a state of the form $|\varphi\rangle = \sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$. On the other hand, for specific measurement schemes, we have considered a parity measurement and a full photon-counting method to obtain phase-sensitivity. Without photon loss, the latter scheme employing any path-symmetric states $|\varphi 0\rangle + |0\varphi\rangle$ achieves the QCRB over the entire range $[0, 2\pi]$ of unknown phase shift ϕ whereas the former does so in a restricted range of ϕ . The case of $|\varphi\rangle = \sqrt{q}|1\rangle + \sqrt{1-q}|N\rangle$ turns out to provide the most robust resource against loss among the considered entangled states over the range of the average input energy $N_{av} > 1$, particularly under the loss channel with transmittance rate $T \sim 0.9$ currently available²⁴.

Furthermore, we have proposed a generation scheme for SOOS state by using polarization entangled states and conditional phase shift (CPS) operations, and a generation scheme for QOOQ state by a successive application of a coherent operation $\hat{a} + c$. The generation scheme of the SOOS state can also be modified to produce other type entangled states. Replacing one of the single-mode components with a coherent state before the CPS operation, we can produce SOOA state. Or, by controlling the phase shift operation and the local operations in the setup, we can produce OOSS and OOSA states. Moreover, we may extend the squeezing component to the superposition of different squeezing operations which can provide more enhancement of QCRB, similar to the phenomenon by multi-headed cat state³⁹.

In this work we have addressed the estimation of a locally fixed, unknown, phase. A worthwhile direction for future work will be the estimation of a completely unknown phase over a finite range^{40,41}. Moreover, we may investigate how quantum phase estimation can be improved with other entangled states by employing non-Gaussian operations, e.g., superposition of photon operations $(t\hat{a} + r\hat{a}^\dagger$ and $t\hat{a}^2 + r\hat{a}^{\dagger 2})$ ^{35,42} with a controllable parameter t ($|t|^2 + |r|^2 = 1$).

Remarks. While preparing this work, we became aware of a related work that also considered SOOS state, differently termed as squeezed entangled state (SES) by Knott *et al.* in ref. 43. They showed that, in local quantum phase estimation without photon loss, the SES gives lower bound of phase sensitivity than NOON state and a separable two-mode squeezed state $|\xi\rangle_a|\xi\rangle_b$. They also proposed a separable squeezed cat state (SCS), i.e. a product of two single-mode squeezed cat states, which provides even lower bound of the phase sensitivity than the SES. For a fixed average input energy $N_{av} = 1$, the separable SCS exhibits advantage against 27% loss in terms of QFI and 10% loss under a full photon counting scheme. In comparison to ref. 43, we also considered the SOOS state equivalent to the SES, which actually belongs to a broader class of path-symmetric entangled states $|\varphi\rangle|0\rangle + |0\rangle|\varphi\rangle$ in our work. We showed that QOOQ state among them provided much lower bound of phase sensitivity than the SOOS state. We also proposed experimental schemes to generate those path-entangled states using current technology, though they could be practically demanding. Under the parity measurement scheme, we showed the sub-Poissonianity of the single-mode component in the states $|\varphi\rangle|0\rangle + |0\rangle|\varphi\rangle$ exhibits the robustness over photon loss. Under the full photon counting scheme, we showed that the QOOQ state is more robust than any other states $|\varphi\rangle|0\rangle + |0\rangle|\varphi\rangle$, under 10% loss, over the range of the average input energy $N_{av} > 1$.

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Author Contributions

S.-Y.L. developed the scenario with H.N. All authors have contributed to analyzing the results. S.-Y.L. wrote the manuscript and all authors reviewed.

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