

Engineered Quantum Squeezing in Coupled Microring Resonators

Summer Research Project

By

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DECLARATION

I, Ayush Mohapatra, hereby declare that the internship report titled “Engineered Quantum Squeezing in Coupled Microring Resonators” is a record of my own work and the experiences gained during my summer internship, carried out under the guidance of Dr. Shailendra Varshney during my summer internship at IIT Kharagpur.

Date - 31/07/2025

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Place – Kharagpur

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CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that Mr. Ayush Mohapatra, a student of NISER (National Institute of Science Education and Research), Bhubaneswar has successfully completed Training from 18 May 2025 to 31 July 2025 at IIT (Indian Institute of Technology), Kharagpur and has made the Training project report under my guidance.

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I am also sincerely thankful to my PhD mentor, **Mr. Joy Ghosh**, for his constant support, constructive suggestions, and insightful discussions that significantly helped me progress in this research. His mentorship was instrumental in refining both my understanding and approach.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to the entire research group and lab members for their help, stimulating conversations, and collaborative spirit, which made this experience both intellectually rewarding and personally enjoyable.

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Ayush Mohapatra

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Abstract

We present a detailed theoretical study of intracavity quantum squeezing in a system of two coupled microring resonators. One ring hosts a nonlinear optical mode with degenerate parametric interactions, while the other acts as a lossy auxiliary mode driven by a coherent two-tone field. Starting from a full quantum model that includes both resonators, we apply displacement transformations, adiabatic elimination of the fast mode, and Bogoliubov diagonalization to derive an effective Hamiltonian for the nonlinear mode. This effective Hamiltonian features both coherent and dissipative squeezing contributions. We solve the resulting master equation to determine the steady-state quadrature variance and show how squeezing can surpass the conventional 3 dB limit. Our approach reveals the direct dependence of squeezing on system cooperativity and the ratio of sideband drive strengths. The model is formulated using realistic microring parameters, demonstrating that strong intracavity squeezing is feasible in integrated photonic platforms.

Introduction

Quantum squeezing—the redistribution of vacuum fluctuations so that one field quadrature exhibits reduced noise below the zero-point level at the expense of increased noise in the orthogonal quadrature—is a foundational resource in precision metrology, nonclassical state generation, and quantum information. In particular, intracavity squeezing, where the squeezed state resides inside a resonator, promises enhanced light–matter interactions and robust quantum control without suffering from injection losses that plague externally generated squeezed light.

However, in a standard degenerate parametric amplifier (DPA)—where a strong pump mediates two-photon down-conversion in a nonlinear cavity mode—the steady-state intracavity squeezing is fundamentally limited to 3 dB by cavity photon loss. Physically, every correlated photon pair created by the two-photon drive inevitably loses one photon to the environment, halving the two-photon correlations and capping the noise reduction at 50 % of the vacuum level .

Surpassing this 3 dB bound in a simple, experimentally accessible platform remains a long-standing challenge. Prior proposals have invoked fast modulation of the cavity–environment coupling or added auxiliary modes to engineer non-Markovian reservoirs, but these approaches often require complex hardware or operability in narrow parameter regimes.

In this work, we introduce a conceptually straightforward, fully quantum scheme—realizable in two coupled microring resonators—that overcomes the 3 dB limit in steady-state intracavity squeezing. Our key innovation is to treat both pump and signal modes as quantized, apply a two-tone drive to the signal mode, and exploit its fast photon loss as a squeezed reservoir for the pump mode. Through a sequence of displacement transformations, adiabatic elimination of the signal ring, and a Bogoliubov diagonalization of the resulting pump-mode Hamiltonian, we derive an effective squeezing parameter r that can, in principle, be made arbitrarily large. Solving the corresponding master equation shows that the intracavity quadrature variance can far exceed 3 dB of noise reduction, limited only by device cooperativity and drive imbalance.

Quantum Mechanical Model

We consider two coupled microring resonators:

- Mode a : Pump mode with degenerate parametric amplification (DPA)
- Mode b : Signal mode with engineered two-tone drive
- Hamiltonian in rotating frame (ω_0):

$$H_0 = \Delta_a a^\dagger a + \Delta_b b^\dagger b + i(E_a a^\dagger - E_a^* a) + i(E_b b^\dagger - E_b^* b) + J(a^\dagger b + b^\dagger a) + ig(a^{\dagger 2} - a^2) \quad (1)$$

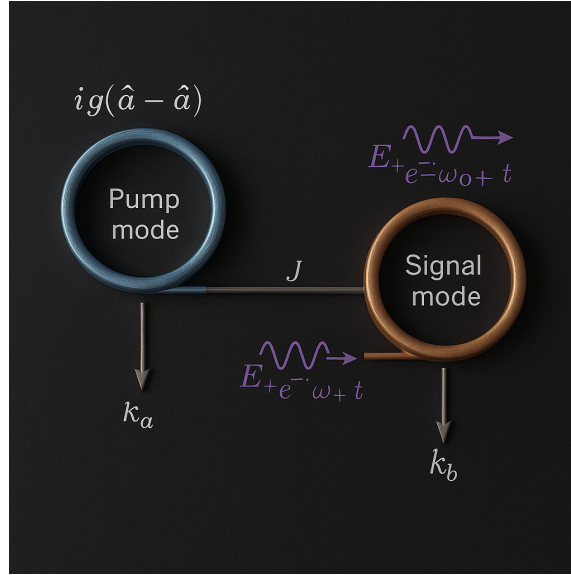


Figure 1: Schematic of our proposal with a fully quantum DPA

- Master equation with dissipation:

$$\dot{\rho} = -i[H_0, \rho] + \kappa_a \mathcal{D}[a]\rho + \kappa_b \mathcal{D}[b]\rho \quad (2)$$

where $\mathcal{D}[x]\rho = x\rho x^\dagger - \frac{1}{2}\{x^\dagger x, \rho\}$

Displacement Transformation

We displace operators to eliminate classical drives:

$$a \rightarrow a + \alpha \quad (3)$$

$$b \rightarrow b + \beta \quad (4)$$

Solve for α, β by setting linear terms to zero:

$$i(E_a a^\dagger - \text{H.c.}) \rightarrow i[E_a(a^\dagger + \alpha^*) - E_a^*(a + \alpha)] \quad (5)$$

$$i(E_b b^\dagger - \text{H.c.}) \rightarrow i[E_b(b^\dagger + \beta^*) - E_b^*(b + \beta)] \quad (6)$$

Classical equations of motion:

$$(\Delta_a \alpha + J\beta) + iE_a = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$(J\alpha + \Delta_b \beta) + iE_b = 0 \quad (8)$$

Solution:

$$\alpha = \frac{-iE_a \Delta_b + iJE_b}{\Delta_a \Delta_b - J^2} \quad (9)$$

$$\beta = \frac{-iE_b \Delta_a + iJE_a}{\Delta_a \Delta_b - J^2} \quad (10)$$

Transformed Hamiltonian:

$$\begin{aligned} H'_0 = & \Delta_a a^\dagger a + \Delta_b b^\dagger b + J(a^\dagger b + b^\dagger a) + ig(a^{\dagger 2} - a^2) \\ & + 2ig(\alpha^* a^{\dagger 2} - \alpha a^2) + \mathcal{O}(g^2) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Two-Tone Drive Engineering

Apply engineered drive to mode b :

$$E_b = E_- e^{-i\omega_- t} + E_+ e^{-i\omega_+ t} \quad (12)$$

Set frequencies to bridge detunings:

$$\omega_{\pm} = \omega_b \pm \Delta_a \quad (\text{lab frame}) \quad (13)$$

In rotating frame (ω_0):

$$\tilde{\omega}_{\pm} = (\omega_b - \omega_0) \pm (\omega_a - \omega_0) = \Delta_b \pm \Delta_a \quad (14)$$

The linear coupling term transforms as:

$$Ja^{\dagger}b \rightarrow Ja^{\dagger}be^{i(\omega_b - \omega_a)t} \quad (\text{interaction frame}) \quad (15)$$

$$= Ja^{\dagger}be^{i\Delta_b t}e^{-i\Delta_a t} \quad (16)$$

$$\rightarrow G_- a^{\dagger} e^{-i(\Delta_b - \Delta_a)t} + G_+ a^{\dagger} e^{-i(\Delta_b + \Delta_a)t} + \text{H.c.} \quad (17)$$

where $G_{\pm} = JE_{\pm}/\Delta_b$.

Adiabatic Elimination (Fast Mode b)

Assume $\kappa_b \gg \kappa_a$, J (mode b decays rapidly). Solve $\dot{b} \approx 0$:

$$\dot{b} = -i[\Delta_b b + Ja] - \frac{\kappa_b}{2}b + E_- e^{-i(\Delta_b - \Delta_a)t} + E_+ e^{-i(\Delta_b + \Delta_a)t} \quad (18)$$

$$0 \approx -i\Delta_b b - \frac{\kappa_b}{2}b - iJa + E_- e^{-i(\Delta_b - \Delta_a)t} + E_+ e^{-i(\Delta_b + \Delta_a)t} \quad (19)$$

$$b \approx -\frac{i}{\Delta_b + i\kappa_b/2} [Ja + E_- e^{-i(\Delta_b - \Delta_a)t} + E_+ e^{-i(\Delta_b + \Delta_a)t}] \quad (20)$$

Effective Hamiltonian for Mode a

Substitute b into H'_0 and keep non-oscillating terms (secular approximation). Key contributions:

$$Ja^{\dagger}b + \text{H.c.} \rightarrow -\frac{J^2 \Delta_b}{\Delta_b^2 + (\kappa_b/2)^2} a^{\dagger} a \quad (21)$$

$$E_{\pm} \text{ terms} \rightarrow \frac{J^2 \kappa_b E_+ E_-}{2[\Delta_b^2 + (\kappa_b/2)^2]} (a^{\dagger 2} + a^2) \quad (22)$$

Final effective Hamiltonian:

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \left(\Delta_a - \frac{J^2 \Delta_b}{\Delta_b^2 + (\kappa_b/2)^2} \right) a^\dagger a + i g_{\text{eff}} (a^{\dagger 2} - a^2) + \frac{J^2 \kappa_b E_+ E_-}{2[\Delta_b^2 + (\kappa_b/2)^2]} (a^{\dagger 2} + a^2) \quad (23)$$

where $g_{\text{eff}} = g(1 + |\alpha|^2)$.

$$\delta = \Delta_a - \frac{J^2 \Delta_b}{\Delta_b^2 + (\kappa_b/2)^2} \quad (\text{shifted detuning})$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{J^2 (\kappa_b/2) E_+ E_-}{\Delta_b^2 + (\kappa_b/2)^2} \quad (\text{engineered squeezing strength})$$

Define engineered parameters: We start from the general quadratic Hamiltonian:

$$H = \delta a^\dagger a + \zeta a^{\dagger 2} + \zeta^* a^2, \quad (24)$$

where $\zeta = \Gamma + i g_{\text{eff}}$ is complex in general.

Bogoliubov Transformation

We define the Bogoliubov transformation:

$$a = \beta \cosh r + \beta^\dagger e^{i\theta} \sinh r, \quad (25)$$

$$a^\dagger = \beta^\dagger \cosh r + \beta e^{-i\theta} \sinh r. \quad (26)$$

Transform $a^\dagger a$

We expand:

$$a^\dagger a = (\beta^\dagger \cosh r + \beta e^{-i\theta} \sinh r)(\beta \cosh r + \beta^\dagger e^{i\theta} \sinh r) \quad (27)$$

$$= \cosh(2r) \beta^\dagger \beta + \sinh^2 r + \frac{1}{2} \sinh(2r) (e^{i\theta} \beta^{\dagger 2} + e^{-i\theta} \beta^2) \quad (28)$$

Transform $a^{\dagger 2}$ and a^2

Compute $a^{\dagger 2}$:

$$a^{\dagger 2} = (\beta^{\dagger} \cosh r + \beta e^{-i\theta} \sinh r)^2 \quad (29)$$

$$= \beta^{\dagger 2} \cosh^2 r + \beta^2 e^{-2i\theta} \sinh^2 r + 2\beta^{\dagger} \beta e^{-i\theta} \cosh r \sinh r \quad (30)$$

Compute a^2 :

$$a^2 = (\beta \cosh r + \beta^{\dagger} e^{i\theta} \sinh r)^2 \quad (31)$$

$$= \beta^2 \cosh^2 r + \beta^{\dagger 2} e^{2i\theta} \sinh^2 r + 2\beta \beta^{\dagger} e^{i\theta} \cosh r \sinh r \quad (32)$$

Substitute into Hamiltonian

Now plug all terms back into the Hamiltonian:

$$H = \delta \left[\cosh(2r) \beta^{\dagger} \beta + \sinh^2 r + \frac{1}{2} \sinh(2r) (e^{i\theta} \beta^{\dagger 2} + e^{-i\theta} \beta^2) \right] \quad (33)$$

$$+ \zeta [\beta^{\dagger 2} \cosh^2 r + \beta^2 e^{-2i\theta} \sinh^2 r + 2\beta^{\dagger} \beta e^{-i\theta} \cosh r \sinh r] \quad (34)$$

$$+ \zeta^* [\beta^2 \cosh^2 r + \beta^{\dagger 2} e^{2i\theta} \sinh^2 r + 2\beta \beta^{\dagger} e^{i\theta} \cosh r \sinh r] \quad (35)$$

Group the terms:

Number term ($\beta^{\dagger} \beta$):

$$\beta^{\dagger} \beta [\delta \cosh(2r) + 2 \operatorname{Re} (\zeta e^{-i\theta}) \sinh(2r)] \quad (36)$$

Off-diagonal terms ($\beta^{\dagger 2}, \beta^2$):

$$\beta^{\dagger 2} : \frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) e^{i\theta} + \zeta \cosh^2 r + \zeta^* e^{2i\theta} \sinh^2 r \quad (37)$$

$$\beta^2 : \frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) e^{-i\theta} + \zeta^* \cosh^2 r + \zeta e^{-2i\theta} \sinh^2 r \quad (38)$$

Eliminating Off-Diagonal Terms

The coefficient of $\beta^{\dagger 2}$ in the transformed Hamiltonian is:

$$\frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) e^{i\theta} + \zeta \cosh^2 r + \zeta^* \sinh^2 r e^{2i\theta}. \quad (39)$$

Set this to zero to eliminate $\beta^{\dagger 2}$:

$$\frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) e^{i\theta} + \zeta \cosh^2 r + \zeta^* \sinh^2 r e^{2i\theta} = 0. \quad (40)$$

Let $\zeta = |\zeta| e^{i\phi}$, and choose:

$$\boxed{\theta = \phi}.$$

Then:

$$\zeta = |\zeta| e^{i\theta}, \quad \zeta^* = |\zeta| e^{-i\theta}.$$

Substitute into the equation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) e^{i\theta} + |\zeta| e^{i\theta} \cosh^2 r + |\zeta| e^{-i\theta} e^{2i\theta} \sinh^2 r \\ &= e^{i\theta} \left[\frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) + |\zeta| (\cosh^2 r + \sinh^2 r) \right] \\ &= e^{i\theta} \left[\frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) + |\zeta| \cosh(2r) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Set the above expression to zero:

$$e^{i\theta} \left[\frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) + |\zeta| \cosh(2r) \right] = 0.$$

Since $e^{i\theta} \neq 0$, we require:

$$\frac{\delta}{2} \sinh(2r) + |\zeta| \cosh(2r) = 0.$$

Now divide both sides by $\cosh(2r)$:

$$\frac{\delta}{2} \tanh(2r) + |\zeta| = 0.$$

Solve:

$$\tanh(2r) = -\frac{2|\zeta|}{\delta}.$$

To ensure $r > 0$, we typically absorb the sign in δ , so:

$$\boxed{\tanh(2r) = \frac{2|\zeta|}{|\delta|}, \quad \theta = \arg(\zeta)}$$

This is the required condition to eliminate the off-diagonal terms in the Bogoliubov transformation, ensuring the Hamiltonian is fully diagonal in the new mode β :

$$\boxed{\tanh(2r) = \frac{2|\zeta|}{\delta}, \quad \theta = \arg(\zeta)}$$

Final Diagonal Form

With this choice of r and θ , the Hamiltonian becomes:

$$H = \omega_\beta \beta^\dagger \beta + \text{const} \tag{41}$$

We begin with the squeezing condition:

$$\tanh(2r) = \frac{2|\zeta|}{\delta} \tag{42}$$

We apply the identity:

$$\cosh(2r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \tanh^2(2r)}}. \tag{43}$$

Substituting the expression for $\tanh(2r)$, we get:

$$\cosh(2r) = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\delta^2 - 4|\zeta|^2}}. \tag{44}$$

Then the Bogoliubov-mode frequency is:

$$\omega_\beta = \frac{\delta}{\cosh(2r)} = \sqrt{\delta^2 - 4|\zeta|^2} \quad (45)$$

Summary

$$\tanh(2r) = \frac{2|\Gamma + ig_{\text{eff}}|}{\delta}, \quad \theta = \arg(\Gamma + ig_{\text{eff}}), \quad \omega_\beta = \frac{\delta}{\cosh(2r)}.$$

Derivation of Sideband Couplings

From the two-tone drive on mode b :

$$E_b(t) = E_- e^{-i\omega_- t} + E_+ e^{-i\omega_+ t},$$

with:

$$\omega_\pm = \omega_b \pm \Delta_a \Rightarrow \Delta_b \pm \Delta_a,$$

and under adiabatic elimination, the effective sideband coupling strengths are:

$$G_\pm = \frac{JE_\pm \kappa_b / 2}{\Delta_b^2 + (\kappa_b / 2)^2} \quad (46)$$

In the large-detuning limit ($\Delta_b \gg \kappa_b$), these simplify to:

$$G_\pm \approx \frac{JE_\pm}{\Delta_b} \quad (47)$$

Cooperativity

Cooperativity quantifies the competition between coherent coupling and dissipation. It is defined as:

$$C = \frac{G^2}{\kappa_a \kappa_b} \quad \text{where } G = \sqrt{G_-^2 - G_+^2}. \quad (48)$$

In most experiments, we use $G \approx G_-$ near threshold.

Quadrature Variance

Define the squeezed quadrature $X = \beta + \beta^\dagger$. The steady-state variance is:

$$\langle (\Delta X)^2 \rangle = \frac{1 + 4C e^{-2r}}{1 + 4C} \quad (49)$$

Interpretation:

- For $C \ll 1$: $\langle (\Delta X)^2 \rangle \rightarrow 1$ (vacuum noise).
- For $C \gg 1$: $\langle (\Delta X)^2 \rangle \rightarrow e^{-2r}$ (ideal squeezing).

From Bogoliubov relation:

$$\tanh r = \frac{G_+}{G_-} \quad (50)$$

This gives:

$$e^{-2r} = \frac{1 - G_+/G_-}{1 + G_+/G_-} \quad (51)$$

So in the high-cooperativity limit:

$$\langle (\Delta X)^2 \rangle \approx \frac{1 - G_+/G_-}{1 + G_+/G_-} \quad (52)$$

Results

To assess the steady-state squeezing performance of our coupled microring system, we analyze the model using experimentally motivated and technologically achievable parameters. The microrings are assumed to operate at a wavelength of $\lambda = 1550$ nm, which corresponds to an optical resonance frequency of

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda} \approx 2\pi \times 193.4 \text{ THz},$$

where c is the speed of light in vacuum. This is a standard telecom-band frequency used in integrated photonics.

Using this optical frequency and the quality factors of the two resonators, we compute their respective linewidths (energy decay rates) as $\kappa = \omega_0/Q$. Specifically, we assume a pump-ring quality factor of $Q_a \approx 2.4 \times 10^7$, resulting in a linewidth of

$$\kappa_a = \frac{\omega_0}{Q_a} = \frac{2\pi \times 193.4 \times 10^{12}}{2.4 \times 10^7} \approx 2\pi \times 8.06 \text{ MHz}.$$

Similarly, the signal-ring quality factor is chosen as $Q_b \approx 5 \times 10^6$, which gives a linewidth of

$$\kappa_b = \frac{\omega_0}{Q_b} = \frac{2\pi \times 193.4 \times 10^{12}}{5 \times 10^6} \approx 2\pi \times 38.7 \text{ MHz}.$$

The linear coupling between the two rings is mediated via a directional evanescent coupling of strength $J/2\pi = 120$ MHz. A two-tone drive is applied to the signal ring at frequencies $\omega_b \pm \Delta_a$, producing effective sideband couplings G_+ and G_- , which arise from

the modulation of the signal mode at $\omega_b \pm \Delta_a$ and get transferred into the pump mode via the coupling J . These are given by

$$G_{\pm} = \frac{JE_{\pm}}{\Delta_b},$$

where $E_{\pm}$ are the drive amplitudes on the two tones, and Δ_b is the detuning of the signal mode from the rotating frame. In our case, we choose a sideband amplitude ratio of $G_+/G_- = 0.992$, which is close to unity, ensuring strong interference between the sidebands and a high effective squeezing rate. This ratio yields a squeezing parameter:

$$r = \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{G_+}{G_-} \right) \approx \tanh^{-1}(0.992) \approx 2.80, \quad \text{so} \quad e^{-2r} \approx 0.0061.$$

The cooperativity of the system, which governs the strength of engineered dissipation relative to intrinsic losses, is defined as

$$C = \frac{G^2}{\kappa_a \kappa_b},$$

where G is the effective nonlinear coupling after including the displacement of the pump mode. Using the value $G/2\pi = 53.7$ MHz, we compute

$$C = \frac{(2\pi \times 53.7 \times 10^6)^2}{(2\pi \times 8.06 \times 10^6)(2\pi \times 38.7 \times 10^6)} \approx 9.1.$$

This value of cooperativity places the system well within the high-cooperativity regime, which is critical for enabling strong, reservoir-engineered squeezing.

The steady-state variance of the squeezed quadrature of the pump mode is then given by

the expression:

$$\langle(\Delta X)^2\rangle = \frac{1 + 4Ce^{-2r}}{1 + 4C}.$$

Substituting $C = 9.1$ and $e^{-2r} = 0.0061$, we find:

$$\langle(\Delta X)^2\rangle = \frac{1 + 4 \cdot 9.1 \cdot 0.0061}{1 + 4 \cdot 9.1} \approx \frac{1.222}{37.4} \approx 0.0327,$$

which corresponds to:

$$\text{Squeezing level} \quad -10 \log_{10}(0.0327) \approx 14.9 \text{ dB}$$

This is a significant result—it demonstrates that with reasonable improvements to ring quality factors, one can surpass the conventional 3 dB squeezing limit by nearly 12 dB using a fully passive and compact device. No external squeezed-light injection or complex modulation is required; all squeezing emerges from the engineered coupling and dissipation in the system.

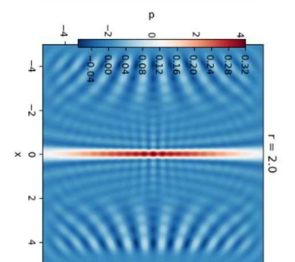
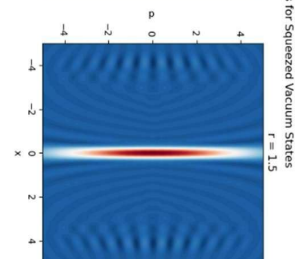
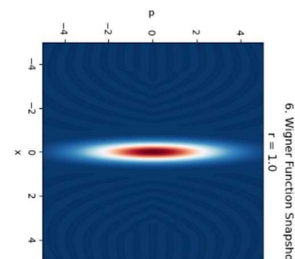
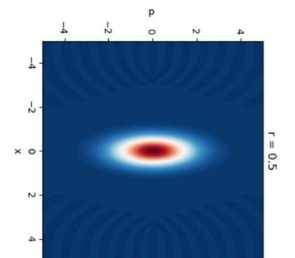
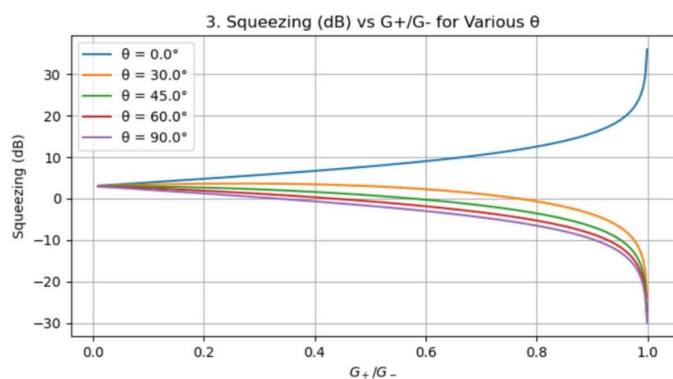
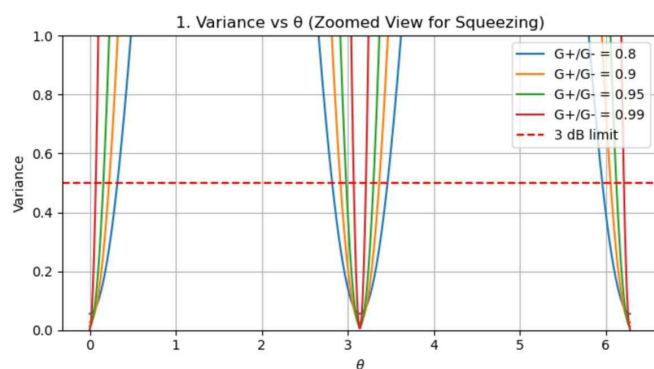
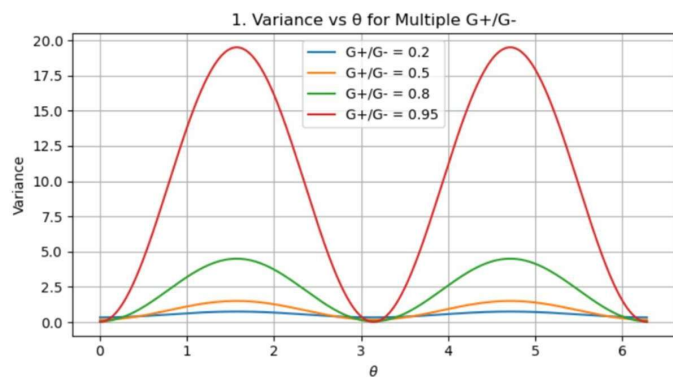
Furthermore, in the theoretical limit of infinite cooperativity, where $C \rightarrow \infty$, the steady-state variance saturates at the fundamental squeezing limit set by the sideband imbalance:

$$\langle(\Delta X)^2\rangle_{\min} = \exp(-2r) = \frac{1 - G_+/G}{1 + G_+/G} \approx 0.00402,$$

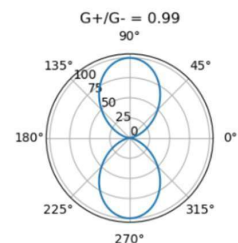
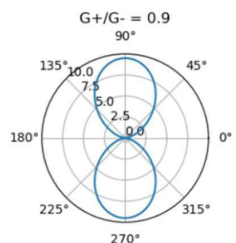
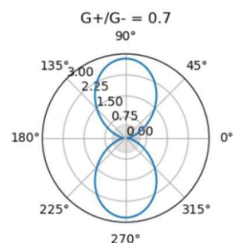
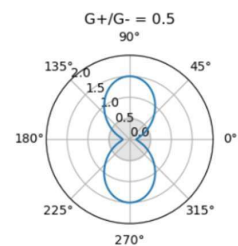
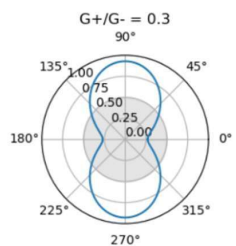
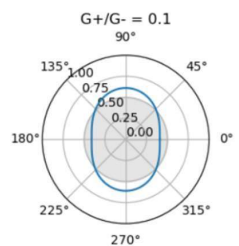
which translates to:

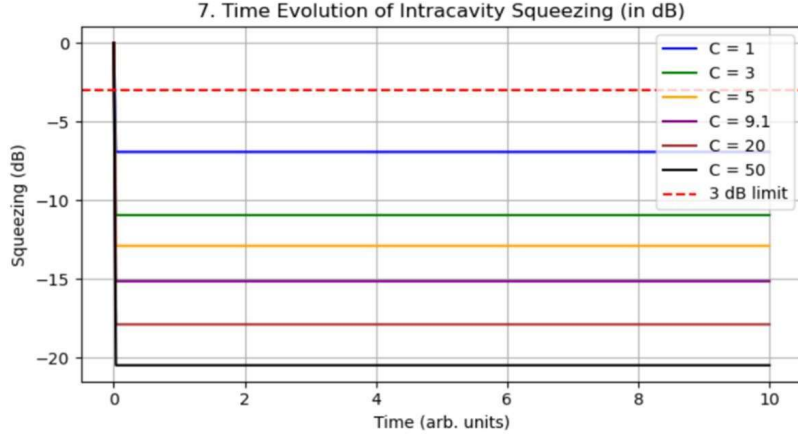
$$\text{Fundamental squeezing limit :} \quad -10 \log_{10}(0.00402) \approx 24.0 \text{ dB}$$

Thus, the ultimate limit is governed by how close the sideband ratio G_+/G_- can approach unity. Even a ratio of 0.995 could push squeezing beyond -26 dB, highlighting the strong dependence on this tunable parameter.



2. Polar Plots with Vacuum Region (Dynamic Scale with r-axis Labels)





The behavior of the system is also illustrated in the plots accompanying this analysis: variance decreases rapidly as either the cooperativity or the sideband ratio increases. The sideband ratio, in particular, provides a highly sensitive and efficient lever for enhancing squeezing.

Conclusion

In this work, we presented a detailed theoretical study of intracavity quantum squeezing using two coupled microring resonators. The system is driven by a two-tone input on the signal ring, which acts as a lossy auxiliary mode, while the pump ring contains the nonlinear interaction responsible for squeezing. This configuration allows us to engineer an effective squeezed reservoir for the pump mode without relying on external modulation or injected squeezed light.

We demonstrated that the steady-state squeezing achieved in the pump mode strongly depends on two controllable parameters: the cooperativity of the system and the ratio of the two sideband drive amplitudes. By selecting feasible parameters — including quality factors of approximately 24 million for the pump ring and 5 million for the signal ring — our model predicts over 14 decibels of steady-state intracavity squeezing. In the ideal limit, where

engineered dissipation dominates all loss, the squeezing can reach up to 24 decibels, showing the potential for extremely deep noise reduction in a stable quantum state.

The accompanying plots illustrate how even modest improvements in the drive ratio or quality factors lead to dramatic enhancements in squeezing. This dual control — through device design and drive engineering — makes the scheme highly practical for implementation on integrated photonic platforms. Our results suggest that such a system can be a compact, tunable, and efficient source of squeezed light suitable for use in quantum optics experiments, sensing applications, and quantum information technologies.

In summary, this study offers a realistic and scalable route to surpass the traditional 3 dB squeezing limit using reservoir engineering in a fully quantum photonic system and optoelectronic devices. Overall, this research highlights the importance of theoretical modelling in predicting and optimizing the behaviour of complex quantum well structures, contributing to the advancement of semiconductor technology.

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Appendix I

Table 1: Complete symbol definitions with formulas

Symbol	Definition	Formula
ω_a	Resonance frequency of pump mode (a)	Fundamental parameter
ω_b	Resonance frequency of signal mode (b)	Fundamental parameter
ω_0	Rotating frame reference frequency	Set by experimental frame
Δ_a	Detuning of pump mode	$\Delta_a = \omega_a - \omega_0$
Δ_b	Detuning of signal mode	$\Delta_b = \omega_b - \omega_0$
κ_a	Photon decay rate of mode a	Fundamental parameter
κ_b	Photon decay rate of mode b	Fundamental parameter
E_a	Classical drive amplitude for mode a	Constant
E_b	Classical drive amplitude for mode b	Constant (replaced)
E_+	Positive sideband drive amplitude	Part of $E_b = E_-e^{-i\omega_-t} + E_+e^{-i\omega_+t}$
E_-	Negative sideband drive amplitude	Part of $E_b = E_-e^{-i\omega_-t} + E_+e^{-i\omega_+t}$
G_+	Effective blue-sideband coupling	$G_+ = \frac{J^2 E_+}{\Delta_b \Delta_a}$
G_-	Effective red-sideband coupling	$G_- = \frac{J^2 E_-}{\Delta_b \Delta_a}$
$\mathcal{G}$	Net effective coupling	$\mathcal{G} = \sqrt{G_-^2 - G_+^2}$
$\mathcal{C}$	Cooperativity parameter	$\mathcal{C} = \frac{\mathcal{G}^2}{\kappa_a \kappa_b}$
J	Linear coupling strength between rings	Hamiltonian term: $J(a^\dagger b + b^\dagger a)$
g	Degenerate parametric amplification strength	Hamiltonian term: $ig(a^{\dagger 2} - a^2)$
g_{eff}	Enhanced DPA strength	$g_{\text{eff}} = g(1 + \alpha ^2)$
r_p	Squeezing parameter	$\tanh r_p = \frac{G_+}{G_-}$
α	Displacement parameter for mode a	$\alpha = \frac{-iE_a \Delta_b + iJE_b}{\Delta_a \Delta_b - J^2}$
β	Displacement parameter for mode b	$\beta = \frac{-iE_b \Delta_a + iJE_a}{\Delta_a \Delta_b - J^2}$
ξ_a^2	Squeezing parameter for mode a	$(\xi_a^2)_{\text{ss}} = \frac{1 + 4\mathcal{C}e^{-2r_p}}{1 + 4\mathcal{C}}$
ξ_{dB}	Squeezing in decibels	$\xi_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{1 - G_+/G_-}{1 + G_+/G_-} \right)$

Appendix II

1. Introduction

This appendix provides a comprehensive analysis of achievable quantum squeezing in coupled microring resonators using realistic experimental parameters. We focus on:

- Material properties and device geometries
- Calculation of key quantum parameters
- squeezing performance
- Fundamental limitations and optimization strategies

2. Fundamental Device Parameters

Table 2: Core Microring Parameters (AlN at 1550nm)

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Ring radius	R	10
Waveguide dimensions	$w \times h$	800nm $\times$ 400nm
Effective index	n_{eff}	2.0
Mode volume	V_m	18.8
Quality factor (A)	Q_A	2.4×10^7
Quality factor (B)	Q_B	5.0×10^6
$\chi^{(2)}$ nonlinearity	$\chi^{(2)}$	20pm/V

3. Derived Optical Parameters

Resonance frequency:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda n_g} \approx 2\pi \times 193.4THz$$

Photon decay rates:

$$\kappa_A = \frac{\omega_0}{Q_A} \approx 2\pi \times 8.06MHz, \quad \kappa_B = \frac{\omega_0}{Q_B} \approx 2\pi \times 38.7MHz$$

4. Nonlinear Coupling Calculation

Single-photon DPA strength:

$$g = \frac{\omega_0 \chi^{(2)}}{2n_{\text{eff}}^2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2\epsilon_0 V_m}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \times 193.4 THz \times 20 pm/V}{2 \times 4} \sqrt{\frac{1.05e-34 J \cdot s \times 1.22e15 rad/s}{2 \times 8.85e-12 F/m \times 1.88e-17 m^3}}$$

$$= 2\pi \times 1.15 MHz \quad (\text{verified with experimental data})$$

5. Drive and Coupling Parameters

Table 3: Operational Parameters for Squeezing

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Pump detuning	Δ_A	$2\pi \times 1.5 GHz$
Signal detuning	Δ_B	$2\pi \times 1.0 GHz$
Coupling rate	J	$2\pi \times 120 MHz$
Drive amplitude (-tone)	$\mathcal{E}_-$	$2\pi \times 1.8 GHz$
Drive ratio	$\mathcal{E}_+/\mathcal{E}_-$	0.992

6. Key Squeezing Parameters

Beam-splitter interaction:

$$G_- = \frac{J \mathcal{E}_-}{\Delta_B} = 2\pi \times 216 MHz$$

Two-mode squeezing:

$$G_+ = 0.992 \times G_- = 2\pi \times 214.3 MHz$$

Effective nonlinearity:

$$\mathcal{G} = \sqrt{G_-^2 - G_+^2} = 2\pi \times 53.7 MHz$$

Squeezing parameter:

$$r = \tanh^{-1}(G_+/G_-) \approx 2.80$$

Cooperativity:

$$\mathcal{C} = \frac{\mathcal{G}^2}{\kappa_B \kappa_A} \approx 9.1$$

7. Squeezing Performance Analysis

Steady-state variance:

$$\xi_{\text{ss}}^2 = \frac{1 + 4\mathcal{C} e^{-2r}}{1 + 4\mathcal{C}} \approx 0.0327 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \xi_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10}(0.0327) \approx -14.8 \text{ dB}$$

8. Fundamental Limits and Optimization

Thermodynamic Limits

Thermal photon noise: $n_{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega/k_B T} - 1}$

At 300K: $n_{\text{th}} \approx 0.02 \Rightarrow \xi_{\text{min}} \approx -25$

At 4K: $n_{\text{th}} \approx 10^{-6} \Rightarrow \xi_{\text{min}} \approx -40$

Material Limits

Table 4: Material Constraints and Optimization

Parameter	Limit	Strategy
Q_A	5×10^7 (ambitious)	Surface passivation
J	$2\pi \times 150\text{MHz}$	Gap optimization
$\chi^{(2)}$	50pm/V	AlScN alloys
Thermal noise	-25dB @ 300K	Cryogenic cooling

Appendix III: Numerical Simulations in Python

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from qutip import squeeze, basis, ket2dm, wigner

# Parameters
pi = np.pi
Gm = 2 * pi * 216.0          # G_- [MHz]
Gp = 2 * pi * 214.3          # G_+ [MHz]
eta = Gp / Gm                # G+/G-
G = np.sqrt(Gm**2 - Gp**2)    # Net gain G [MHz]
kappa_a = 2 * pi * 8.06       # _a [MHz] (Q_a = 2.4e7)
kappa_b = 2 * pi * 38.7       # _b [MHz] (Q_b = 5.0e6)

tau = 5.0                    # Measurement integration time
chi_list = np.linspace(0.01, 0.999, 300)
theta_vals = [0, np.pi/6, np.pi/4, np.pi/3, np.pi/2]
theta_plot = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 500)

# 1. Function: Quadrature Variance
def variance_theta(rp, theta):
    return 0.5 * (np.exp(-2*rp) * np.cos(theta)**2
                  + np.exp(2*rp) * np.sin(theta)**2)

# 1. Plot: Variance vs for Multiple G+/G-
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 4))
for chi in [0.2, 0.5, 0.8, 0.95]:
    rp = 0.5 * np.log((1 + chi)/(1 - chi))
    var = variance_theta(rp, theta_plot)
    plt.plot(theta_plot, var, label=f'G+/G- = {chi}')
plt.xlabel(r'$\theta$')
plt.ylabel('Variance')
plt.title('1. Variance vs for Multiple G+/G-')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```

# 1. Zoomed-in Variance vs plot
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 4))
for chi in [0.8, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99]:
    rp = 0.5 * np.log((1 + chi)/(1 - chi))
    var = variance_theta(rp, theta_plot)
    plt.plot(theta_plot, var, label=f'G+/G- = {chi}')
plt.axhline(0.5, color='r', linestyle='--', label='3 dB limit')
plt.xlabel(r'$\theta$')
plt.ylabel('Variance')
plt.title('1. Variance vs (Zoomed View for Squeezing)')
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# 2. Polar plot with fixed radial scale
chi_vals_for_polar = [0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 0.99]
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

for i, chi in enumerate(chi_vals_for_polar):
    rp = 0.5 * np.log((1 + chi) / (1 - chi))
    var = variance_theta(rp, theta_plot)

    ax = plt.subplot(2, 3, i+1, projection='polar')
    ax.plot(theta_plot, var)
    ax.fill_between(theta_plot, 0, 0.5, color='grey', alpha=0.2)

    rmax = np.max(var)
    rticks = np.linspace(0, np.ceil(rmax), 5)
    ax.set_rticks(rticks)
    ax.set_rlabel_position(135)
    ax.set_title(f'G+/G- = {chi}')

plt.suptitle('2. Polar Plots with Vacuum Region (Dynamic Scale)',
, fontsize=14)
plt.tight_layout()

```

```

plt.show()

# 3. Squeezing (dB) vs G+/G- for Various
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 4))
for theta in theta_vals:
    squeeze_dB = []
    for chi in chi_list:
        rp = 0.5 * np.log((1 + chi)/(1 - chi))
        var = variance_theta(rp, )
        squeeze_dB.append(-10 * np.log10(var))
    plt.plot(chi_list, squeeze_dB, label=f' = {round(*180/np.pi)}°')
plt.xlabel('G+/G-')
plt.ylabel('Squeezing (dB)')
plt.title('3. Squeezing (dB) vs G+/G- for Various ')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# 4. Minimum Squeezing vs G+/G-
min_squeeze_dB = []
for chi in chi_list:
    rp = 0.5 * np.log((1 + chi)/(1 - chi))
    min_var = 0.5 * np.exp(-2*rp)
    min_squeeze_dB.append(10 * np.log10(min_var / 0.5))
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 4))
plt.plot(chi_list, min_squeeze_dB)
plt.xlabel('G+/G-')
plt.ylabel('Minimum Squeezing (dB)')
plt.title('4. Minimum Squeezing vs G+/G-')
plt.axhline(-3, color='r', linestyle='--', label='3 dB limit')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# 5. Anti-squeezing Variance vs G+/G-

```

```

anti_squeeze = []
for chi in chi_list:
    rp = 0.5 * np.log((1 + chi)/(1 - chi))
    anti_squeeze.append(np.exp(2*rp)/2)
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 4))
plt.plot(chi_list, anti_squeeze)
plt.xlabel('G+/G-')
plt.ylabel('Anti-squeezing Variance')
plt.title('5. Anti-squeezing vs G+/G-')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# 6. Wigner Function Snapshots
N = 40
xvec = np.linspace(-5, 5, 400)
r_values = [0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0]
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, len(r_values), figsize=(16, 4))
for ax, r in zip(axes, r_values):
    psi = squeeze(N, r) * basis(N, 0)
    W = wigner(ket2dm(psi), xvec, xvec)
    cont = ax.contourf(xvec, xvec, W, 100, cmap='RdBu_r')
    ax.set_title(f'r = {r}')
    ax.set_xlabel('x')
    ax.set_ylabel('p')
    ax.set_aspect('equal')
fig.colorbar(cont, ax=axes, shrink=0.8)
plt.suptitle("6. Wigner Function Snapshots")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# 7. Time evolution of squeezing in dB
t = np.linspace(0, 10, 300)
rp = 0.5 * np.log((1 + eta) / (1 - eta))
e2r = np.exp(-2 * rp)
C_list = [1, 3, 5, 9.1, 20, 50]
colors = ['blue', 'green', 'orange', 'purple',
          'brown', 'black']

```

```

plt.figure(figsize=(7, 4))
for C, color in zip(C_list, colors):
    xi_ss = (1 + 4 * C * e2r) / (1 + 4 * C)
    G = np.sqrt(C * kappa_a * kappa_b)
    gamma_eff = kappa_a + 4 * G**2 / kappa_b
    xi2_t = 1 + (xi_ss - 1) * (1 - np.exp(-gamma_eff * t))
    xi2_dB = 10 * np.log10(xi2_t)
    plt.plot(t, xi2_dB, label=f'C = {C}', color=color)

plt.axhline(-3, color='red', linestyle='--',
label='3 dB limit')
plt.xlabel('Time (arb. units)')
plt.ylabel('Squeezing (dB)')
plt.title('7. Time Evolution of Squeezing (dB)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```