

## LIST OF FIGURES

2.4 Wigner quasiprobability distribution $W(Q, P)$ for a) the vacuum state, b) a coherent state with $\alpha = 2.5$ and $\theta = \pi/4$ , c) a squeezed vacuum state with $r = 1$ , where $Q$ is the squeezed quadrature and $P$ is the antisqueezed quadrature. . . . .	15
2.5 Generation of single-mode squeezed vacuum light at telecom wavelength with fiber-coupled components. a) Experimental setup. b)-d) Numerical simulation of quadrature statistics obtained from time-domain analyzer for a linear phase ramp applied to the LO. b) Quadrature samples as a function of time (phase) for a vacuum state (orange) and a squeezed vacuum state with a squeezing parameter of $r = 1$ and measurement efficiency of $\eta = 0.8$ (blue). c) Sample means and d) normalized sample variances as a function of time. The sample variances are normalized to the mean of the vacuum sample variances. The solid lines in c) and d) are the corresponding analytic predictions for the quadrature means and variances. . . . .	18
19figure.caption.20	
2.7 On-chip balanced homodyne detectors. a) Packaged die photo of an on-chip balanced homodyne detector from Gurses et al. (2023) [77]. b) Packaged die photo of photonic-electronic system for balanced homodyne detection from Gurses et al. (2024) [78]. The photonic chip contains a quantum-limited coherent receiver and wirebonded to the electronic chip with a transimpedance amplifier for readout. . . . .	22
2.8 Experimental setup for measuring the entanglement visibility of time-bin qubits. . . . .	25
2.9 On-chip detection of squeezed light with optical phase locking. a) Setup with the silicon photonic receiver for squeezed light measurements. b) Oscillations between quadratures of the squeezed vacuum. Red crosses signify the squeezed quadrature. c) Demonstration of phase locking to the squeezed quadrature showing the noise floor (top) and modulator voltage (bottom) . . . . .	28

2.10	On-chip detection of squeezed light with a photonic-electronic integrated circuit. a) Die photo of photonic integrated circuit (PIC) for the quantum-limited coherent receiver (QRX) with high bandwidth photodiodes and electronic integrated circuit (EIC) for readout with a transimpedance amplifier (TIA). b) Setup with the integrated photonic-electronic coherent receiver for squeezed light measurements. c) Shot noise clearance response of the QRX with maximum LO photocurrent. d) Oscillations between quadratures of the squeezed vacuum measured at 1.17 GHz. Red crosses signify the squeezed quadrature. e) Quadrature noise normalized to the shot noise level of vacuum for squeezed and anti-squeezed quadratures. . . . .	30
2.11	Quantum phased array transmitter. a) Conceptual diagram of a quantum phased array transmitter. The QTX is a source of a quantum states of an electromagnetic field $\hat{a}_{\text{in}}$ , which is distributed across eight antenna elements. An amplitude $g_n$ and phase shift $\varphi_n$ is applied to each element, and the field from each antenna with a mode function $\mathcal{E}_n(\rho)$ is radiated to free-space, where $n \in [1, 8]$ . b) Array factor for a uniform linear array of eight (blue), sixteen (orange), and 32 (green) elements, beamformed at broadside. c) Array factor for a uniform linear array of 32 elements beamformed at broadside (blue), 30° (orange), and 60° (green). . . . .	33
2.12	Conceptual illustration of quantum communication with multiple QPAs, where photons transmitted to Alice and Bob can be steered by reconfiguring their beams. . . . .	36
2.13	Vision for wireless quantum chip technologies with reconfigurable chip-to-free space quantum interconnects enabled by phased array interfaces and their applications in quantum communications, sensing and computing. . . . .	37
3.1	Experimental setup. AWG - Tektronix AWG7002A, BS - Thorlabs 1550nm fiber optic 50:50 beamsplitter, CWDM - FS one-channel coarse wave division multiplexing/optical add/drop multiplexer, EDFA - Pritel erbium-doped fiber amplifier, Laser - General Photonics TLS-101, PPLN - Covision ruggedized waveguide, SHG - Pritel optical fiber amplifier/second harmonic generator. The inset shows the estimated joint spectral intensity (JSI) for the experiment including the detector and CWDM response. . . . .	48

3.2 Probability distribution of the arrival times of detection events by the PNR SNSPD for $\mu \approx 8 \times 10^{-3}$ (blue), $\mu \approx 3$ (orange), $\mu \approx 9$ (green), $\mu \approx 11$ (red), and $\mu \approx 16$ (purple). The dashed lines define the time bins corresponding to single- (right) and multi-photon (left) events. The total number of events in the single- and multi-photon bins are used when operating the SNSPD as a threshold detector, while the number of events in the single-photon bin are used when operating the SNSPD as a PNR detector. . . . .	50
3.3 Custom-made Graphical User Interface (GUI) allows time-resolved detection of photons and real-time filtering of multi-photon events. The idler mode depicts a bimodal distribution of time tags relative to the clock for an acquisition time of 1 s. The left bin corresponds to the multi-photon events and the right bin corresponds to the single-photon events. . . . .	51
3.4 Measured and theoretically calculated joint spectral information used to characterize the photon pair source. a) Phase-matching envelope, b) pump spectral envelope, c) detector response, d) measured (circles) and calculated (contour) JSI, e) filter response of CWDM, and f) JSI for the main experiment, also shown in Fig. 3.1. . . . .	53
3.5 Eigenvalue spectrum $\sum_s \lambda_s = 1$ obtained from a Schmidt decomposition of the JSI used in the main experiment. . . . .	54
3.6 Sensitivity of the Schmidt eigenvalue decomposition of the JSI for the main experiment is probed by varying key parameters of Eq. 3.2. Central values and variations for each relevant parameter are as follows: $\sigma_p = 60 \pm 10$ GHz, $\sigma_{\text{CWDM}} = 13 \pm 1$ nm, $\Gamma = 400 \pm 400$ mm $^{-1}$ and $\sigma_d = 53 \pm 5$ nm, with maximum and minimum variations shown. These variations are beyond typical experimental uncertainties and are taken as a worst-case scenario. The variation of each eigenvalue is normalized to the size of the first eigenvalue $\lambda_0$ . . . . .	55

3.7 Ratios of single and two-fold coincidence detection rates for the signal and idler paths for varied gain of the amplifier in SHG module. The signal 1, signal 2, and idler path efficiencies, are estimated as shown in the insets using the data on the left (and below) of the red dashed lines, which corresponds to  $\mu \ll 1$ . Idler efficiencies are measured in configurations with the PNR and threshold detector. The mean and standard deviation of the fitted efficiencies are indicated by green lines, with numerical values in the insets. . . . . 56

3.8 Schematic of the setup used for theoretical modeling. The PNR detector is modeled as a  $2N$ -port beamsplitter in a binary tree architecture with threshold detectors at the outputs. Only 8 ports are shown in the figure for simplicity. The SPDC source and paths depict a simplified representation of that shown in Fig. 3.1. The efficiencies, including all coupling and detection loss, of the signal 1, signal 2, and idler paths, are  $\eta_{s_1}$ ,  $\eta_{s_2}$ , and  $\eta_i$ , respectively. . . . . 61

3.9 Measured correlation function  $g^2(0)$  as a function of mean photon-pair number  $\mu$ . The experimental data using threshold (orange) and PNR (blue) idler detector configurations are represented by the circular markers whereas the respective fitted models are shown by dashed lines. Uncertainties of  $g^2(0)$ , referred to as  $\sigma_{g^2(0)}$ , are derived from the statistical uncertainties of the coincidence detection events whereas the uncertainties of  $\mu$ , that is,  $\sigma_\mu$ , are extracted from the fit to the model. The inset depicts the region where the largest reduction in  $g^2(0)$  is measured. The pull between the measured  $g^2(0)$  and the model, computed as  $[\sigma_{g^2(0)}^2 + |\partial_\mu g^2(0)|^2 \sigma_\mu^2]^{1/2}$  and plotted in units of standard deviations, is shown at the bottom of the canvas. . . . . 71

3.10 Idler detection probabilities (top left), signal 1 and signal 2 detection probabilities (top right), signal detector two-fold coincidence probabilities and signal detectors with idler in threshold configuration (bottom left), two-fold signal and idler in PNR configuration two-fold coincidence probabilities. The prediction from the theoretical model is shown for the best fit parameters in Tab. 3.1. . . . . 73

3.11	Correlation function $g^2(0)$ as a function of mean photon number $\mu \ll 1$ for our experiment and improved heralded single-photon sources. The experimental data (large dots) are represented with their uncertainties. The models for the threshold configuration (orange curve) and PNR configuration (blue curve) of our detector are compared with the green and red curves, which correspond to model predictions using improved sources, as discussed in the main text, with key parameters (tree depth $k$ , path efficiencies $\eta \equiv \eta_{s_1} = \eta_{s_2} = \eta_i$ ) shown in the inset. The grey dashed line corresponds to a $g^2(0)$ measured in Ref. [28]. . . . .	74
4.1	Setup for theoretical modeling. a) An $n$ -photon number state, $ n\rangle$ , is injected into the first input port of a $2N$ -port beamsplitter, described by the unitary operator $U_N$ . The $n$ photons are distributed across a set of $N$ detectors, where $c_k$ is the splitting amplitude for the $k$ th output port and $\mathbf{\Pi}^{(k)}$ is the conditional probability matrix of the $k$ th detector. b) Conceptual illustration of POVM construction from an array of detectors with different photon number resolving capabilities. $\mathbf{\Pi}^{(n)}$ is the conditional probability matrix for the $n$ th detector $\mathbf{\Pi}$ is the conditional probability matrix for the overall array of multiplexed detectors. . . . .	85
4.2	Array detector configurations for experimental detector tomography. a) Illustration of PEACOQ detector with the experimental Gaussian spatial mode of 1550 nm light coupled to 32 parallel nanowires. b) Illustration of splitting configuration for the spatially multiplexed array of six PNR SNSPDs. . . . .	89
4.3	Experimental setup for tomography of the PEACOQ detector (pictured). . . . .	90

4.4 Heatmaps of a) reconstructed and b) theoretical $\mathbf{\Pi}$ matrices for the PEACOQ detector. The c) reconstructed and d) theoretical matrix elements $\mathbf{\Pi}_{m,n}$ are plotted as a function of the measurement outcome $m = 0, \dots, 32$ for $n = 0, \dots, 50$ . Each curve corresponds to a column of $\mathbf{\Pi}$ . (e) Measured count probabilities $p_m(m)$ as a function of the mean photon number $\mu$ , for the first seven measurement outcomes $m = 0$ to 7. Reconstructed (f) and modeled (g) count probabilities as function of $\mu$ , calculated from the corresponding $\mathbf{\Pi}$ matrices. In (e)-(g), the detection efficiency is absorbed into the mean photon numbers. . . . .	92
4.5 Experimental setup for detector tomography of spatially multiplexed PNR SNSPDs with uniform splitting distribution. . . . .	93
4.6 Histogram of time-tags accumulated over 10s for a mean photon number of $\approx 7$ relative to the clock for the detector in channel 6. The windows for labeling time-tags with photon number are shown. . . . .	94
4.7 Heatmaps of reconstructed and theoretical $\mathbf{\Pi}$ matrices for the spatially multiplexed PNR SNSPDs configuration. (a)-(f) Heatmaps of reconstructed $\mathbf{\Pi}$ matrices for the Ch 1-6 detectors. Heatmaps of (g) reconstructed and (h) model $\mathbf{\Pi}$ matrices for the multiplexed array of Ch 1-6 detectors. Matrix elements for (i) reconstructed and (j) model $\mathbf{\Pi}$ matrices for the multiplexed array of Ch 1-6 detectors, where the curves ( $n = 0 \dots 20$ ) correspond to each column of $\mathbf{\Pi}$ . (k) Measured count probabilities $p_m(m)$ as a function of the mean photon number $\mu$ , for the first seven measurement outcomes $m = 0$ to 7. Reconstructed (l) and modeled (m) count probabilities as function of $\mu$ , calculated from the corresponding $\mathbf{\Pi}$ matrices. . . . .	96
4.8 Setup for the iterative construction of the POVM elements for an array of $N$ detectors. . . . .	99
4.9 Computational complexity as a function of conditional probability matrix ( $\mathbf{\Pi}$ ) size. a) Number of terms to calculate and b) estimated number of FLOP counts for the general model (Eq. 4.3), the multinomial solution for the click detection model (Eq. 4.5), the closed-form solution for the click detection model (Eq. 4.8), and the generalized iterative construction for computing a conditional probability matrix $\mathbf{\Pi}$ of dimensions $M \times M$ . . . . .	100

4.10	Count fidelities for a) the PEACOQ detector and b) the array of six PNR SNSPDs. . . . .	101
5.1	Experimental setup. a) Pulses from a 1539.47 nm mode locked laser (Pritel UOC) are split into two by an 80-ps delay-line interferometer before up-conversion and amplification in a second harmonic generation + erbium doped fiber amplifier (SHG + EDFA) module (Pritel). A short PM fiber from the SHG module connects to a nonlinear crystal generating photon pairs by spontaneous parametric down-conversion (SPDC). The coarse wavelength division multiplexing (CWDM) module separates the photon pair spectrum into eight 13 nm-wide bands around 1530 and 1550 nm, for the signal and idler photon, respectively. The signal and idler are directed to the Bob and Alice stations, respectively. The readout interferometers introduce the same time delay as the source interferometer. Polarization controllers are used to maximize the coincidence rates. 100 GHz spacing dense wavelength division multiplexer (DWDM) modules are used to direct each frequency channel into a distinct fiber. Two superconducting nanowire single photon detectors (SNSPDs) are used to measure a specific frequency multiplexed channel pair. Measurements for different multiplexed channels are performed in succession to resolve full system performance. b) ITU channels used in the experiment. Pairs of channels highlighted with the same color obey the phase and pump-energy matching condition for SPDC. To assess the full 16 channels (27-42) of Alice's DWDM multiplexer, Bob's 8-channel DWDM is replaced with a narrowband filter with tunable resonance frequency (not shown in figure). . . . .	106

5.2 Entanglement visibility characterization. a) Histogram of photon arrival events with respect to the 4.09 GHz clock. Dashed black and grey lines show the response functions for coincidence events. Events within 10 ps guard regions centered at 80 and 160 ps (shaded red) are discarded for analysis of coincidences between individual bins. This is done to maximize visibility in the presence of some minor overlap of the pulses. The coincidence histograms include pairings from any combination of early, middle, and late time bins. Therefore, the height of the center peak in the phase-min state is not near zero, as non-phase-varying terms contribute. b) Coincidence rate interference fringes for the center time bin in isolation. Based on the good agreement between the fringe data and a cosine fit, we make subsequent tomographic measurements assuming that phase is linear with the electrical power applied to the interferometer phase shifter. . . . .	109
5.3 Entanglement visibility versus mean pair rate per pulse ( $\mu$ ) and SHG pump power. Error bars are calculated by taking multiple measurements of the center bin coincidence rate over some integration time. These measurements span small ranges of interferometer phase, as the extremum-finding algorithm jitters the interferometer voltage. $V_C$ (grey data, red line) is a construction that models how visibility would be affected if accidental coincidences from mutually incompatible spectral modes could be mitigated in future systems. . . . .	110
5.4 Model for Michelson interferometers employed in the experiment. The interferometer contains a beamsplitter with transmittance $t$ and two mirrors with efficiencies $\alpha$ and $\beta$ . . . . .	112
5.5 Setup for theoretical model of entanglement visibility experiment. . .	114
5.6 Entanglement visibility as function of $\mu_E/\mu_L$ for fixed $\kappa_B/\kappa_A = 1$ and $\epsilon_A = \epsilon_B = 90/10$ (red), 75/25 (blue), 50/50 (green), 25/75 (purple). .	117
5.7 Setup for phase space modeling of entanglement visibility experiment.	117
5.8 Entanglement visibility as a function of mean photon number for a) $\mu_E/\mu_L \geq 1$ and b) $\mu_E/\mu_L \leq 1$ with $\tau_A = \tau_B = 1/\sqrt{2}$ . . . . .	120

6.1 Quantum phased arrays. a) Conceptual illustration of a wirelessly-interfaced quantum integrated circuit. b) Conceptual illustration of a wireless quantum link with phased arrays. A phased array transmitter transmits a quantum state  $|\Psi\rangle$  to a phased array receiver over free space. c) Conceptual illustration of beamforming on squeezed light with an eight-element phased array receiver. An input field ( $\hat{a}_{\text{in}}(f)$ ) in a squeezed state is transmitted to a phased array receiver over free space. The field incident to the aperture ( $\hat{a}_{\text{in}}(\rho)$ ) is spread out over the aperture with a uniform phasefront, resulting in high geometric loss per pixel mode. After applying a phase ( $\phi_j$ ) and amplitude weight ( $g_j$ ) to each pixel mode ( $\hat{a}_{\mathcal{E}_j}$ ), the pixel modes are combined to recover the original squeezed state. Squeezed states are represented by their Wigner functions in phase space, where  $Q$  and  $P$  represent the field quadratures (see inset). . . . . 129

6.2 Photonic-electronic system. a) Diagram of the photonic integrated circuit (PIC) illustrating the key building blocks, including i) the metamaterial antenna (MMA) and ii) the quantum(-limited) coherent receiver (QRX). An array of 32 MMAs couple non-classical light from free space to on-chip waveguides, followed by an array of 32 QRXs that measure the light via homodyne detection. An array of 32 thermo-optic phase shifters (TOPS) applies a phase shift to the local oscillator at each QRX. b) Image of our PIC packaged with co-designed electronics, demonstrating the compact form factor of the system. The PIC is wirebonded to an interposer, which is plugged into a radio-frequency motherboard that hosts a 32-channel TIA array and the CMRR auto-correction circuit. c) Die photo of the PIC showing a footprint of  $3 \text{ mm} \times 1.8 \text{ mm}$ . . . . . 130

6.3 System characterization. a) Simulated far-field radiation pattern of the antenna. The radiation pattern has no grating lobes, namely scattering to higher diffraction orders, showing that the MMA is sub-wavelength engineered for diffraction-limited performance. b) Noise powers of a single-channel QRX in the 32-channel system integrated over its 3-dB bandwidth for different LO powers, characterizing the shot noise clearance and LO power knee. A linear regression fit is applied to the data above the LO power knee to obtain a near-unity gradient of $1.004 \pm 0.006$ , showing that the QRX noise floor is limited by the signal shot noise. c) Output noise spectra of a single QRX for different LO powers ranging from 0 to 13.4 mW, characterizing the shot-noise-limited bandwidth. d) Squeezed light detection with a single QRX using a high-speed TIA, showing squeezing and anti-squeezing measured up to 5 GHz with a shot-noise-limited bandwidth of 3.70 GHz. e) Shot noise clearance distribution across all channels measured with 1.54 mW LO power at each channel. . . . .	131
6.4 Squeezed light imaging. a) Experimental setup for the squeezed light measurements. Squeezed light is generated off-chip and transmitted over free space to the chip (blue, Photonics), which is interfaced with electronics (orange, Electronics) for processing. b) Illustration of squeezed light transmitted to the chip, showing the Wigner function of the generated squeezed vacuum state as a function of the quadrature observables ( $Q, P$ ) and the experimental squeezing parameter ( $r = 1.95$ ). c) Sample means and variances of the channel output voltages as a function of time. For each channel, the sample variances are normalized to the mean variance. d) Wigner functions of the 32 pixel modes characterized simultaneously as a function of the squeezing parameter ( $r = 1.95$ ), phase, and geometric efficiency for each channel. The dark and light blue contours correspond to the half-maximum points of the squeezed vacuum and vacuum states, respectively. . . . .	134

6.5 Reconfigurable free-space links. a) Conceptual illustration of beam-forming on squeezed light with the chip, where  $\hat{a}_{in}$  represents the input field and  $\hat{Q}_{out}$  is the quadrature proportional to the combined output signal at RF. b) Squeezing and antisqueezing levels as a function of the number of combined channels relative to the vacuum level after the chip is beamformed toward the squeezed light transmitter. c) Squeezed light source characterization showing squeezing and antisqueezing levels as a function of source pump power for 32 combined channels. d) Demonstration of reconfigurable free-space links, illustrating the lack of squeezed light signal when the receiver is beamformed toward empty space (blue) and the reception of the signal when the receiver is beamformed toward the transmitter (orange). The grey trace is the vacuum signal. e) Squeezing and antisqueezing levels characterizing the beamwidth of the link for 8 and 32 combined channels. f) Squeezing and antisqueezing levels characterizing the field of view of the receiver for 8 and 32 combined channels. In b), c), e), and f), the orange and blue solid lines are fits of the data to a model obtained from the classical characterization of the corresponding measurement. . . . . 136

7.1 Depiction of the regional quantum network architecture. Users interface with the network through a web-based portal linked to quantum software that orchestrates interactions across multiple layers. The service layer translates user-requested services into the necessary protocol-level controls. The control and management layer oversees key operational functions such as optical path routing for user connectivity, quantum channel calibration, clock synchronization, and channel syndrome measurement. The physical layer comprises multiple quantum nodes (Q-Nodes) interconnected through a central node, enabling end-to-end quantum communication. . . . . 158

7.2 Detailed depiction of the physical layer of a regional quantum network. Quantum nodes (Q-Nodes) comprise key components of quantum networks, including the Entangled Photon Source (EPS), Single-Photon Detector (SPD), Channel Stabilizer (CH), Bell-State Measurement (BSM) module, Quantum Memory (QM), and a Classical Computer (CC). These nodes are interconnected via optical fiber and free-space links. Yellow fibers represent dark fibers dedicated solely to quantum communication, while cyan fibers denote optical fibers where quantum and classical communication coexist. Free-space communication links connect Q-Nodes to quantum satellites for long-distance quantum communication and to drones for short-range, line-of-sight quantum communication. . . . . 159

7.3 Quantum teleportation with time-bin qubits. Alice wants to send a time-bin qubit ( $|\psi_A\rangle = \alpha|E\rangle + \beta|L\rangle$ ) to Bob. A Bell state measurement (BSM) is performed on her qubit and one member of a Bell pair produced by an entangled photon pair source (EPS). The other member of the Bell pair is sent to Bob. The outcome of the BSM is classically communicated (e.g., in a bit string) to Bob, who applies a unitary transformation ( $U$ ) to his qubit conditioned on the BSM measurement outcome. As a result, Alice's original qubit is “teleported” to Bob's qubit, ( $|\psi_B\rangle = \alpha|E\rangle + \beta|L\rangle$ ), without direct physical transmission to Bob. . . . . 163

7.4 Entanglement swapping, i.e., “teleportation of entanglement,” with time-bin qubits. Alice and Bob want to share a pair of entangled qubits. Alice and Bob each locally prepare a Bell pair using entangled photon pair source (EPS) A and B, respectively. One member of each pair is sent to a Bell state measurement (BSM) node. The outcome of the BSM is classically communicated to Alice and Bob. Alice and Bob each apply a unitary ( $U_A$  and  $U_B$ , respectively) to their remaining qubit conditioned on the BSM outcome. As a result, the entanglement is “swapped” between the original Bell pairs, such that the remaining qubits at Alice and Bob are entangled. . . . . 163

8.1 Schematic diagram of the quantum teleportation system consisting of Alice, Bob, Charlie, and the data acquisition (DAQ) subsystems. See the main text for descriptions of each subsystem. One cryostat is used to house all SNSPDs, it is drawn as two for ease of explanation. Detection signals generated by each of the SNSPDs are labelled 1-4 and collected at the TDC, with 3 and 4 being time-multiplexed. All individual components are labeled in the legend, with single-mode optical fibers (electronic cables) in grey (green), and with uni- and bi-chromatic (i.e., unfiltered) optical pulses indicated. . . . . 171

8.2 Entanglement visibility. The temperature of the interferometer is varied to reveal the expected sinusoidal variations in the rate of coincidence events. A fit reveals the entanglement visibility  $V_{ent} = 96.4 \pm 0.3\%$ , see main text for details. Uncertainties here and in all measurements are calculated assuming Poisson statistics. . . . . 175

8.3 Hong-Ou-Mandel (HOM) interference. A relative difference in arrival time is introduced between photons from Alice and Bob at Charlie's BS. HOM interference produces a reduction of the three-fold coincidence detection rate of photons as measured with SNSPDs after Charlie's BS and at Bob. A fit reveals a)  $V_{HOM} = 70.9 \pm 1.9\%$  and b)  $V_{HOM} = 63.4 \pm 5.9\%$  when lengths of fiber are added, see main text for details. . . . . 177

8.4 Quantum teleportation of  $|+\rangle$ . Teleportation is performed b) with and a) without an additional 44 km of single-mode fiber inserted into the system. The temperature of the interferometer is varied to yield a sinusoidal variation of the three-fold coincidence rate at each output of the MZI (blue and red points). A fit of the visibilities (see Sec. 8.3) measured at each output ( $V_{+,1}$ ,  $V_{+,2}$ ) of the MZI gives an average visibility  $V_+ = (V_{+,1} + V_{+,2})/2$  of a)  $69.7 \pm 0.91\%$  without the additional fiber and b)  $58.6 \pm 5.7\%$  with the additional fiber. . . . . 179

8.5	Quantum teleportation fidelities for $ e\rangle_A$ , $ l\rangle_A$ , and $ +\rangle_A$ , including the average fidelity. The dashed line represents the classical bound. Fidelities using quantum state tomography (QST) are shown using blue bars while the minimum fidelities for qubits prepared using $ n=1\rangle$ , $F_e^d$ , $F_l^d$ , and $F_+^d$ , including the associated average fidelity $F_{avg}^d$ , respectively, using a decoy state method (DSM) is shown in grey. Panels a) and b) depicts the results without and with additional fiber, respectively. Uncertainties are calculated using Monte-Carlo simulations with Poissonian statistics. . . . .	180
8.6	Schematic depiction of distinguishability between Alice and Bob's photons at Charlie's BS. Distinguishability is modeled by means of a virtual beam splitter with a transmittance $\zeta$ . Indistinguishable photons contribute to interference at the Charlie's BS while distinguishable photons are mixed with vacuum, leading to a reduction of HOM visibility and teleportation fidelity. See main text for further details. . . . .	182
8.7	Evaluation of photon indistinguishability using an analytical model. Panel a) depicts the quantum teleportation fidelity of $ +\rangle$ while panel b) shows the HOM interference visibility, each with varied mean photon number $\mu_A$ of Alice's qubits. Fits of analytical models the data reveal $\zeta = 90\%$ indistinguishability between Alice and Bob's photons at Charlie's BS. Bob produces $\mu_B$ photon pairs on average, $\eta_i$ and $\eta_s$ are the probabilities for an individual idler (signal) photon to arrive at Charlie's BS and be detected at Bob's detector, respectively. . . . .	184
8.8	Elements of the density matrices of teleported $ e\rangle$ , $ l\rangle$ , and $ +\rangle$ states a) with and b) without the additional 44 km of fiber in the system. The black points are generated by our teleportation system and the blue bars with red dashed lines are the values assuming ideal teleportation. . . . .	191

9.1 Model schematic for HOM interference within the context of a quantum teleportation experiment. The qubit to be teleported is encoded into weak coherent state  $|\alpha\rangle$  whereas the entangled state is encoded into the signal and idler modes of a two-mode squeezed vacuum state  $|\text{TMSV}\rangle$ . Transmission efficiencies of the signal and idler modes are denoted by  $\eta_s$  and  $\eta_i$ , respectively. HOM interference is measured by correlating detection events at  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  after a 50:50 beamsplitter (gray line), optionally conditioned upon detection of the signal mode at  $D_3$ . Distinguishability is modeled using virtual beamsplitters of transmittance  $\zeta < 1$ . The  $\hat{a}$ ,  $\hat{b}$  and  $\hat{c}$  operators refer to modes that originate from the virtual beam splitters and are used in the derivation shown in Appendix E.1. Blue dashed outline is discussed in the caption of Fig. 9.2. . . . . 205

9.2 Model schematic of quantum teleportation. Each time bin,  $|e\rangle$  and  $|l\rangle$ , is treated as a distinct spatial mode. As in HOM interference, the qubit to be teleported is encoded into  $|\alpha\rangle$  whereas the entangled state is encoded into  $|\text{TMSV}\rangle$ , with relevant transmission efficiencies  $\eta_s$  and  $\eta_i$ . Distinguishability of photons at the BSM is modeled using virtual beamsplitters. The indistinguishability parameter  $\zeta$  outlined by the blue dashed lines corresponds to the elements enclosed by the blue dashed lines in Fig. 9.1. Projection on  $|\Psi^-\rangle$  is indicated by coincidence detection events at  $D_1$  and  $D_4$  or  $D_2$  and  $D_3$ . Projection of the teleported qubit onto the X-basis is modeled by a phase shift  $\phi$ , coherent mixing by a 50:50 beamsplitter (grey line), then photon detection at  $D_5$  and  $D_6$ . Projection onto the Z-basis is modeled by removing the beamsplitter for the signal modes, that is, setting its transmittance to  $t = 1$ , and direct detection of the photons (not shown). . . . . 207

9.3 Two- and three-fold HOM interference visibilities ( $V_{2\text{-fold}}$ , green and  $V_{3\text{-fold}}$ , blue) and quantum teleportation fidelity ( $F$ , red) of X-basis states for varied qubit mean photon number  $|\alpha|^2$ . The model (lines) is fit to, and agrees with, the experimental data of Chapter 8 (points). The mean photon number is shown on a log scale to provide a simple representation of the model. . . . . 209



10.3 Hong-Ou-Mandel (HOM) interference. a) Fourfold coincidence rates, b) threefold coincidence rates conditioned on Bob's idler photon, c) threefold coincidence rates conditioned on Alice's idler photon, and d) twofold coincidence rates measured as a function of the relative time-delay ( $\Delta t_{AB}$ ) between Alice and Bob's signal photons. . 230

10.4 Entanglement swapping of  $|\Phi^+\rangle$ . The voltage of the Alice's MI is varied to yield a sinusoidal variation of the fourfold coincidence rates for each pairing of output ports of Alice's and Bob's MIs. This yields four sets of fourfold coincidence rates, with two in-phase and two out-of-phase. The in-phase sets are combined (red) and the out-of-phase sets are combined (blue) to obtain two curves. A sinusoidal fit is performed for each combined data set to extract the swapping visibilities of  $V_{\text{swap}} = 85.0 \pm 6.5\%$  (red) and  $V_{\text{swap}} = 81.2 \pm 8.9\%$  (blue). The average of the two visibilities is  $\langle V_{\text{swap}} \rangle = 83.1 \pm 5.5\%$ . . 233

10.5 Entanglement swapping visibility as a function of a) Alice's mean photon number ( $\mu_A$ ) and b) Bob's mean photon number ( $\mu_B$ ). The data (blue) are fit to the theoretical model (red) for fixed mean photon numbers of a)  $\mu_B = 4.6 \times 10^{-3}$  and b)  $\mu_A = 3.9 \times 10^{-3}$ , with the indistinguishability parameter  $\zeta$  as a free parameter. The extracted parameters correspond to indistinguishabilities of a)  $\zeta^2 = 0.69 \pm 0.02$  and b)  $\zeta^2 = 0.64 \pm 0.02$ . The black lines are the classical bound of 1/3. . . . . 236

10.6 Graphical User Interface (GUI) used to perform real-time data acquisition and analysis. The top (bottom) plot corresponds to the electronically-combined outputs of the detectors at Alice (Bob) and the middle plots correspond to the outputs of each detector at Charlie. Each coincidence window is indicated by a pair of colored bars, which are user-defined and enable tunable temporal filtering. . . . . 239





11.1 Concept of a clock distribution system for a three-node quantum network. A clock is used to generate pulses (top hats) at a central node (node 1) that are distributed to end nodes (nodes 2 and 3) by fiber channels (grey lines) where they are detected (DET) and used to lock the phase of clocks at the end nodes. Simultaneously, light (Gaussians) from a photon pair source (PPS) at the central node is directed into the same fiber towards single photon detectors (SPDs) at the end nodes. Data acquisition (DAQ) systems record the arrival times of the photons with respect to the phase of the clocks at the end nodes, thereby ensuring the clocks are synchronized with the photons. 258

11.2 Schematic of fiber-based three-node quantum network and synchronization system at Caltech. See main text for description. Clock pulses are indicated by top hats whereas grey and red Gaussian-shaped pulses indicate light of 1536 nm and 768 nm wavelength, respectively. The loss contributions from each fiber spool is 2.26 dB and 2.8 dB, respectively, whereas each WDM and FBG adds 2 dB and 6 dB of loss, respectively. . . . . 260

11.3 Coincidence histogram with the clock distribution enabled and disabled. The small time delay between the two histograms is due a small difference in trigger voltage threshold. Inset: Coincidence histogram with a log vertical scale reveals the Raman noise from the clock pulses. . . . . 262

11.4 Variation of the time difference between the arrival of clock pulses at Rx1 and Rx2 over 7 h. The maximum time difference is 5 ps due to fiber length variations. Inset (left): histogram of photon pair correlations without the clock system enabled. Inset (right): histogram of the time difference over a 900 s time scale indicates a timing jitter of 2 ps. . . . . 263

11.5 This image depicts the separation of the nodes in our real-world network. FNAL-FCC and FNAL-DAB are connected with 2 km of dark fiber and FNAL-FCC and ANL are connected with 57 km of dark fiber. We keep our master clock at FNAL-FCC, and distribute the signal to FNAL-DAB and ANL, choosing the path via an optical switch located at FNAL-FCC. The FNAL nodes are depicted by the blue rectangles and the ANL node is depicted by the red rectangle. . 266

11.6 Schematic for the FQNET picosecond clock synchronization system. The square pulses represent the clock signal while the grey and red Gaussian-shaped pulses represent the quantum light and its second harmonic (768 nm), respectively. The photon pairs are produced at FNAL-FCC and routed either 2 km away to FNAL-DAB or 57 km away to ANL through software provided with the optical switch [20]. . . . . 267

11.7 Variation of the time difference between the arrival of the reference and derived clock at ANL over 14 hours. The blue line is the average of the time difference every 100 seconds, showing the drift in the time difference of the two clocks. We observe a long term drift of about 3 ps over more than 14 hours, mainly caused by fiber length fluctuations in the link. The blue shaded region is the RMS of the time difference during each of those 100 second intervals. Inset: histogram of the time difference indicates a timing jitter of 2.2 ps. . . . . 269

11.8 Coincidence histogram for the photon pairs sent to ANL from FNAL-FCC with the clock distribution disabled. . . . . 270

11.9 Coincidence histograms for the photon pairs sent to FNAL-DAB from FNAL-FCC with the a) 1310 nm and b) 1610 nm clock distribution enabled, and coincidence histograms for the photon pairs sent to ANL from FNAL-FCC with the c) 1310 nm and d) 1610 nm clock distribution enabled. . . . . 271

13.1 Setup for generating GHZ states with time-bin qubits. One member of a Bell pair produced by a entangled pair source (EPS) is interfered with another time-bin qubit using a 2x2 optical switch. A GHZ state is post-selected using single-photon detectors (SPDs) after the switch. . . . . 282







14.4	Observation of traversable wormhole dynamics. a) Thermalization protocol (109 CZ gates), measuring the mutual information between a qubit injected into a sparse SYK model at time $-t$ and at $t$ . Error bars show three standard deviations over 20 runs. b) Traversable wormhole with fixed injection time (164 CZ gates), showing the difference in mutual information between $\mu = -12$ and $\mu = +12$ . Error bars show one standard deviation over 28 runs. c) Traversable wormhole with symmetric injection and readout time (164 CZ gates), showing the difference in mutual information between $\mu = -12$ and $\mu = +12$ . Error bars show one standard deviation over 20 runs. Insets show noisy simulations with gate errors increased by a factor of 1.5, plotted with y-axis mutual information range $[-3 \times 10^{-3}, 3 \times 10^{-3}]$ ; the peak is not visible. The measurements in b) and c) agree with noisy simulation and reproduce the sign asymmetry of the mutual information consistent with through-the-wormhole teleportation. The scrambling-unscrambling dynamics of wormhole teleportation cause the mutual information to be significantly attenuated by noise. In noisy simulations, each gate is subjected to depolarization error determined by calibration data (median CZ error: 0.3%). Each run consists of 90,000 measurements. . . . .	297
15.1	Future quantum networking between labs on the a) Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) campus and b) in the Chicago metropolitan region with upgrades to the entanglement swapping system from Chapter 10. . . . .	304
15.2	Conceptual diagram of distributed quantum simulation of wormholes in a quantum network. Image credits to NASA's Conceptual Image Lab and FlatIcon.com. . . . .	305
15.3	Signal regenesis in a many-body quantum-chaotic system. Two subsystems ( $L$ and $L$ ) are prepared in a thermofield double state $ \Psi_\beta\rangle$ at $t = 0$ . A source $\varphi^L$ is turned on in the left subsystem for a few-body operator $\hat{J}^L$ at some time $t = -t_s < 0$ . In the left subsystem, there is a response induced by the source, which dissipates after the source is turned off. At $t = 0$ , a coupling is introduced, where $\hat{V}$ is an operator acting on both subsystems. At a later time $t = t_s$ , a signal will reappear on the right subsystem if $t_s \sim t_*$ is on the order of the scrambling time ( $t_*$ ) of the system. . . . .	308

B.1	Measurement of squeezed light with balanced homodyne detection. Squeezed light (signal) is interfered with strong local oscillator (LO) in a coherent state by a 50:50 beamsplitter (BS). A phase shifter on the LO controls the relative phase ( $\theta$ ) of the signal and LO. The mixed fields are detected with a balanced homodyne detector (BHD). The output current is amplified by a transimpedance amplifier (TIA), and the output voltage is sent to a signal analyzer, such as an oscilloscope or electronic spectrum analyzer. . . . .	316
B.2	Numerical simulation of quadrature statistics obtained from time-domain analyzer for a linear phase ramp applied to the LO. a) Quadrature samples as a function of time (phase) for a vacuum state (orange) and a squeezed vacuum state with $r = 1$ and $\eta = 0.8$ (blue). b) Sample means and c) normalized sample variances as a function of time. The sample variances are normalized to the mean of the vacuum sample variances. The solid lines in b) and c) are the corresponding analytic predictions for the quadrature means and variances. . . . .	319
B.3	Generation and measurement of squeezed light. a) Experimental setup. EDFA: erbium doped fiber amplifier, SHG: second harmonic generation, SPDC: spontaneous parametric downconversion, PBS: polarizing beamsplitter, BS: polarization maintaining beamsplitter, BHD: balanced homodyne detection, TIA: transimpedance amplifier. b-e) Experimental noise power traces of squeezed light measured with an RF spectrum analyzer. The traces are measured on zero span mode with a central frequency of 8 MHz, a resolution bandwidth (RBW) of 2 MHz, and sampling rate of 10 kHz over 10 seconds. The traces in b) and d) are measured with a video bandwidth (VBW) of 30 Hz and the traces in c) and e) are measured with a VBW of 100 Hz. The squeezing parameters are $r = 0.35$ for b) and c) and $r = 0.06$ for d) and e), with a net measurement efficiency of $\eta = 0.326$ . Peaks in the squeezed light data extracted using a peak search algorithm are indicated with red markers, and the mean of the markers are indicated with dashed red lines. The same peak search algorithm is applied to the vacuum data, where the mean peak power levels are indicated by dashed black lines. The solid black lines are the mean power levels of the vacuum data. . . . .	321

B.4 Sample quadrature variance statistics in linear and logarithmic scales. a) Same simulation as in Fig. B.2 but with a  $5e6$  quadrature samples of the vacuum state (orange) and squeezed vacuum state with  $r = 1$  and  $\eta = 0.8$  (blue) over a period. Sample variances are reported relative to the mean shot noise level. Sample variances are calculated over subsets of  $n = 100$  samples. Histograms of the sample variances for b) the squeezed state at  $\theta = \pi/2$ , c) the vacuum state, and d) the squeezed state at  $\theta = \pi$ . The black lines are the corresponding theoretical predictions from obtained from Cochran's theorem in Eq. B.8. e) Simulation in a) plotted in logarithmic scale, relative to the mean shot noise level. f) Histograms of the log-scale sample variances for (left) the squeezed state at  $\theta = \pi/2$ , (middle) the vacuum state, and (right) the squeezed state at  $\theta = \pi$ . The histograms are fitted to Gaussian distributions, each with standard deviation  $\sigma = 0.62$  dB. The log-scale histograms approach normality faster than the linear-scale histograms and have the same standard deviation for each phase, unlike in linear scale. . . . . 324

B.5 Theoretical modeling for PDFs of logarithmic-scale quadrature variances sampled from a uniform phase distribution. a) PDF model for  $r = 1$ ,  $\eta = 0.8$ , and a shot noise power distribution with a standard deviation of  $\sigma = 0.62$  dB. The measured PDF,  $p(x_{\text{meas}})$ , is modeled as the convolution of the analytical squeezed vacuum PDF for uniform phase distribution,  $h(x)$ , with a Gaussian noise distribution,  $g(x_{\text{noise}})$ . The models for  $g(x_{\text{noise}})$  and  $p(x_{\text{meas}})$  are compared with histograms from a time-domain simulation of squeezed vacuum quadrature statistics for  $r = 1$ ,  $\eta = 0.8$ , and  $\sigma = 0.62$  dB. The inflection points of  $g(x_{\text{noise}})$  and  $p(x_{\text{meas}})$  are indicated with black and blue crosses, respectively. b) Derivatives of the PDFs for  $g(x_{\text{noise}})$  and  $p(x_{\text{meas}})$ . The inflection points are identified from the left-most maximum and right-most minimum in the PDF derivatives, are indicated with black and blue crosses for  $g(x_{\text{noise}})$  and  $p(x_{\text{meas}})$ , respectively. c) Measured squeezed vacuum PDF,  $p(x_{\text{meas}})$ , for various squeezing parameters, unit efficiency, and  $\sigma = 0.62$  dB. d) Measured squeezed vacuum PDF,  $p(x_{\text{meas}})$ , for  $r = 1$ , various efficiencies, and  $\sigma = 0.62$  dB. . . . . 325

B.6 Simulation of squeezing estimator bias. a) Noise power levels normalized to the mean shot noise level (black) as a function of squeezing parameter. The uncertainty in the shot noise level is depicted by the gray shaded region corresponding to  $\pm\sigma$ , where  $\sigma = 0.62$  dB is the standard deviation of the shot noise power distribution. The squeezing ( $x^-$ ) and antisqueezing ( $x^+$ ) levels of a squeezed vacuum state are plotted in purple for unit measurement efficiency. The blue curves are the squeezing and antisqueezing level estimates for the observed squeezed vacuum state obtained from the inflection points of measured power distribution. The squeezing and antisqueezing estimates are within  $+\sigma$  of the antisqueezing level and  $-\sigma$  of the squeezing level, depicted by the blue shaded regions. b) The percent bias of the squeezing ( $\hat{x}^-$ ) and antisqueezing ( $\hat{x}^+$ ) estimates as a function of squeezing parameter, calculated as  $100 \times (E(\hat{x}^\pm) - x^\pm)/x^\pm$ . . . . . 328

B.7	Squeezing estimation with the frequency-domain measurements of squeezed light from Fig. B.3 for a) $r = 0.35$ , VBW = 30 Hz, b) $r = 0.35$ , VBW = 100 Hz, c) $r = 0.06$ , VBW = 30 Hz, and d) $r = 0.06$ , VBW = 100 Hz. First row: Noise power level traces of squeezed vacuum (light blue) and vacuum (orange) states relative to the mean shot noise level. The red dashed lines correspond to estimates of squeezing and antisqueezing levels from peak searching. The dark blue dashed lines correspond to the estimates of squeezing and antisqueezing levels from the inflection points of the noise power PDF of the squeezed vacuum data. The black dashed lines correspond to the inflection points of the shot noise power distribution. Second row: Histograms of the squeezed vacuum noise powers (light blue) and shot noise powers (orange). The Gaussian kernel density estimates (KDE) for PDFs of the squeezed vacuum and vacuum noise powers are shown in dark blue and black, respectively. The theoretical model for the squeezed vacuum PDF with the experimental squeezing parameter and system efficiency for a uniform phased distribution is shown in red. The inflection points of the squeezed vacuum KDE, vacuum KDE, and model are indicated with dark blue, black, and purple crosses, respectively. The squeezing and antisqueezing estimates from peak searching are indicated with red crosses. The histograms, KDEs, and model are rescaled to the maximum of the squeezed vacuum KDE. Third row: Derivatives of the squeezed vacuum KDE (blue), vacuum KDE (black), and theoretical model (purple), rescaled to the maximum of the vacuum KDE derivative, with the inflection points indicated with crosses. . . . .	329
C.1	Photo of the PIC on top of a penny (left). Photos of the packaged photonic-electronic system comprising the chip wirebonded to an interposer interfaced with an RF motherboard (right). The system can be packaged as a handheld device enabled by the integration and packaging of photonics and electronics. . . . .	333
C.2	Data analysis for the 32-channel source characterization in Fig. 6.5c: noise power traces for the squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) states. . . . .	336

C.3 Data analysis for the 32-channel source characterization in Fig. 6.5c: noise power samples for the squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) states are collected for various pump powers. The squeezing and antisqueezing level estimates are indicated with dashed blue lines, the theoretical model estimates are indicated with dashed purple lines, and the the shot noise floor is indicated with dashed black lines. . . . . 337

C.4 Data analysis for the 32-channel source characterization in Fig. 6.5c: histograms of the sampled noise powers in Fig. C.3 for the squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) states. The KDE for the squeezed vacuum histogram is plotted in blue, the theoretical model of the PDF for the squeezed vacuum histogram is plotted in purple, and a Gaussian fit to the vacuum histogram is plotted in black. The locations of the maximum slopes for the squeezed state KDE, vacuum state Gaussian, and theoretical model are indicated with crosses and dashed lines, obtained from Fig. C.5. . . . . 338

C.5 Data analysis for the 32-channel source characterization in Fig. 6.5c: for each pump power in Fig. C.4, the derivative of the KDE for the squeezed vacuum histogram is plotted in blue, the derivative of the squeezed vacuum histogram is plotted in purple, and the derivative of the Gaussian fit to the vacuum histogram is plotted in black. The locations of the maxima and minima used to estimate the squeezing and antisqueezing levels are indicated with crosses and dashed lines. . 339

C.6 Data analysis for beamforming in Fig. 6.5b: histograms of the sampled noise powers for the squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) states. The KDE for the squeezed vacuum histogram is plotted in blue and a Gaussian fit to the vacuum histogram is plotted in black. The locations of the peak slopes for the squeezed state KDE (blue) and vacuum state Gaussian (black) are indicated with crosses and dashed lines, which yield the squeezing/antisqueezing level estimates and the noise floor. . . . . 340

C.7 Data analysis for the beamwidth characterization in Fig. 6.5e for 8 channels combined: histograms of the sampled noise powers for the squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) states are collected for various angles of incidence for a fixed beamforming angle ( $0^\circ$ ). The KDE for the squeezed vacuum histogram is plotted in blue and a Gaussian fit to the vacuum histogram is plotted in black. The locations of the peak slopes for the squeezed state KDE (blue) and vacuum state Gaussian (black) are indicated with crosses and dashed lines, which yield the squeezing/antisqueezing level estimates and the noise floor. . . . . 341

C.8 Data analysis for the beamwidth characterization in Fig. 6.5e for 32 channels combined: histograms of the sampled noise powers for the squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) states are collected for various angles of incidence for a fixed beamforming angle ( $0^\circ$ ). The KDE for the squeezed vacuum histogram is plotted in blue and a Gaussian fit to the vacuum histogram is plotted in black. The locations of the peak slopes for the squeezed state KDE (blue) and vacuum state Gaussian (black) are indicated with crosses and dashed lines, which yield the squeezing/antisqueezing level estimates and the noise floor. . . . . 342

C.9 Data analysis for the field-of-view characterization in Fig. 6.5f for a) 8 channels combined and b) 32 channels combined. Histograms of the sampled noise powers for the squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) states are collected for various angles of incidence, with beamforming performed at each angle. The KDE for the squeezed vacuum histogram is plotted in blue and a Gaussian fit to the vacuum histogram is plotted in black. The locations of the peak slopes for the squeezed state KDE (blue) and vacuum state Gaussian (black) are indicated with crosses and dashed lines, which yield the squeezing/antisqueezing level estimates and the noise floor. . . . . 343

C.10 Squeezed light source characterization. a) Experimental setup for source characterization. b) Configuration 1. Each noise power trace was measured over 10s with a sampling rate of 10 kHz, center frequency of 6 MHz, 1 MHz RBW, and 20 Hz VBW. c) Configuration 2. Each noise power trace was measured over 10s at 1 Hz phase modulation with a sampling rate of 5 kHz, 40 MHz CF, 8 MHz RBW, and 100 Hz VBW. d) Configuration 3. Each noise power trace was measured over 5s at 1 Hz phase modulation with a sampling rate of 20 kHz, 4 MHz CF, 20 MHz RBW, and 10 Hz VBW. e) Configuration 4. Each noise power trace was measured over 10s at 1 Hz phase modulation with a sampling rate of 10 kHz, 20 MHz CF, 8 MHz RBW, and 30 Hz VBW. . . . .	347
C.11 Characterization of squeezing for squeezed light imaging. a) A five-second snippet of noise power levels for squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) measured at the source immediately before imaging. The noise powers were measured with a sampling rate of 20 kHz, center frequency of 6 MHz, 8 MHz RBW, and 100 Hz VBW. b) Histograms for the squeezed vacuum (light blue) and vacuum (orange) for the noise powers accumulated in a). The kernel density estimates (KDEs) for the squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (black) histograms are plotted as solid lines. c) Derivative of KDEs for squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (black). . . . .	348
C.12 Quadrature sample means and variances over time for all 32 channels. The sample means are approximately zero, while sinusoidal variations are observed in the sample variances. The fits to the variances are plotted as transparent solid lines. . . . .	349
C.13 Channel effective efficiencies versus channel number. The solid line is a Gaussian fit to the data. . . . .	350
C.14 Classical imaging characterization with coherent light. a) An example of signal (blue) and noise (orange) time-domain traces recorded for 32 channels. b) Extracted signal and noise powers across 32 channels in the frequency range of the downconverted tone and the corresponding SNR. . . . .	351
C.15 Beamforming on-chip with the HCP SC18068 waveguide used for SPDC. . . . .	352

C.16	Classical channel sweep characterization with coherent light. a) Signal (left) and noise (right) data recorded in the frequency domain for $[1, 2, 4, \dots, 30, 32]$ channel combinations for the measurement in Fig. 6.5b. b) Extracted signal and noise powers (left) in the frequency range of the downconverted tone and the corresponding SNR (right). . . . .	353
C.17	Classical beamwidth characterization with coherent light. a) Signal data recorded in the frequency domain for different angles of incidence for 8 (left) and 32 (right) channels combined for the measurement in Fig. 6.5e. b) Extracted signal powers corresponding to normalized SNR in the frequency range of the downconverted tone for 8 (left) and 32 (right) channels combined. . . . .	354
C.18	Classical field-of-view characterization with coherent light. a) Signal data recorded in the frequency domain for different angles of incidence for 8 (left) and 32 (right) channels combined for the measurement in Fig. 6.5f. b) Extracted signal powers corresponding to normalized SNR in the frequency range of the downconverted tone for 8 (left) and 32 (right) channels combined. A Gaussian fit is applied to the data, yielding $\sigma = 0.95 \pm 0.05^\circ$ and $\sigma = 0.84 \pm 0.04^\circ$ for 8 and 32 channels combined, respectively. c) Comparison of the classical data to the squeezed light data for 8 (left) and 32 (right) channels combined. d) Comparison of the Gaussian fit of the classical data to the squeezed light data for 8 (left) and 32 (right) channels combined. e) Comparison of single antenna radiation pattern to the squeezed light data for 8 (left) and 32 (right) channels combined, repeated from Fig. 6.5f. . . . .	355

D.1	Quantum optoelectronic processing. a) Optoelectronic circuit architecture for entanglement generation. The free space operation (U) corresponds to the change-of-basis matrix mapping the spatial modes of the input state to the pixel modes, where $\rho$ represents the spatial coordinates in the aperture plane of the chip. Each colored line represents a matrix element corresponding to the overlap of an antenna and pixel mode function. A phase shifter $\varphi_j$ is applied to each pixel mode, and each half of the array is combined in a 16:1 RF power combiner (G). The output voltages of the power combiners are digitized and followed by a beamsplitter transformation (S). b) Emulated optical circuit for two-mode Gaussian cluster state generation. c) The cluster state inseparability ( $I$ ) measured over time for a linear phase ramp. The data for the squeezed vacuum and vacuum states are plotted in blue and gray, respectively. The solid lines are the analytical expectations with a sinusoidal fit to the squeezed data. . . . .	360
D.2	Histogram of inseparability data in Fig. D.1c for squeezed vacuum (blue) and vacuum (orange) states. The solid blue and orange lines are the kernel density estimates. The min. and max. inseparability estimates are indicated with blue crosses. The vacuum standard deviations are indicated with black crosses. . . . .	362
E.1	Dependence of a) two-fold and b) three-fold HOM interference visibilities for varied mean photon numbers of the coherent state ( $ \alpha ^2$ ) and TMSV ( $\mu$ ) assuming unity path efficiencies ( $\eta_i, \eta_s = 1$ ) and photon indistinguishability ( $\zeta = 1$ ). The red dashed line in a) corresponds to $ \alpha ^2 = \sqrt{2}\mu$ , which maximizes the visibility for $ \alpha ^2, \mu \ll 1$ . . . . .	368
E.2	Model of teleportation fidelity of X-basis states for varied $ \alpha ^2$ under conditions of varied signal and idler transmission efficiencies in blue, red, green, and orange, respectively, as described in Sec. 9.5 the main text, assuming complete indistinguishability $\zeta = 1$ . . . . .	372
E.3	Model of X-basis quantum teleportation fidelity for varied $ \alpha ^2$ and $\mu < 10^{-2}$ , under varied signal and idler transmission efficiencies cases (i)-(iv), as discussed in Sec. 9.5, assuming complete indistinguishability $\zeta = 1$ . . . . .	373

F.1 Signatures of traversable wormhole dynamics for the learned sparse SYK Hamiltonian (Eq. F.1). a) Mutual information asymmetry  $I_{\mu<0}(t) - I_{\mu>0}(t)$  for the learned (green) and SYK Hamiltonians (orange) at the low-temperature gravitational limit (solid) and high-temperature scrambling limit (dashed). An analytic computation in the large- $N$  limit of the SYK model using chord diagrams (black) is shown for low temperatures, showing agreement with the peak position and height. b) Two-point function (solid) and four-point function (dashed), indicating thermalization time and scrambling time, respectively, of the SYK (orange) and learned (green) Hamiltonians. c) Bulk location of the infalling particle before and after the interaction with respect to the black hole horizon, as given by the Fourier transform  $|\tilde{q}|$  of the winding size distribution. d) Perfect size winding before (green) and after (brown) the interaction; data at each operator size is horizontally staggered to make the different values visually distinct. The black dashed lines show a linear fit ( $R^2 = 0.999$ ) with equal but opposite slopes, corresponding to the reversal of winding direction after the interaction. e) Shapiro time delay in the eternal traversable wormhole protocol caused by scattering in the bulk. The peak shifts right when an additional qubit is sent through the wormhole in the opposite direction (dashed) compared to sending a single qubit from left to right (solid). f) Causally time-ordered teleportation. The position of the mutual information peak is shown for an instantaneous at  $t = 0$  (blue) and prolonged (orange) interaction over  $t \in [-1.6, 1.6]$ .