Imaging the transverse spin density of light via electromagnetically induced transparency

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When a light beam is strongly laterally confined, its field vector spins in a plane not perpendicular to the propagation direction, leading to the presence of transverse spin angular momentum, which plays a crucial role in the field of chiral quantum optics. The existing techniques to measure the transverse spin density require complex setups and sophisticated time-consuming procedures. Here, we propose a scheme to measure the transverse spin density of an optical field in real time using a multi-level atomic medium. The susceptibility of the medium is spatially modulated by the transverse spin via electromagnetically induced transparency. The distribution of the transverse spin is then extracted by measuring the distributions of the Stokes parameters of another collimated probe field.

Light carries spin angular momentum, which is associated with circular polarizations. For a well-collimated light beam, which can be described within the paraxial approximation, the spin density is either parallel or antiparallel to the propagation direction of the beam. However, the spin density can be perpendicular to the propagation direction when the light experiences strong lateral confinement, which excites the longitudinal field component being $\pi/2$ out of phase with respect to the transverse component, implying a transversely spinning field vector [1, 2]. Such transverse spin angular momenta are present in tightly focused beams [3, 4], evanescent waves [5], multi-wave interference [6], surface plasmon polaritons [7], whispering gallery modes [8], and near fields of nanostructures [9].

One of the most important properties of the transverse spin is the spin-momentum locking [10], which is a manifestation of quantum spin Hall effect of photons [11]. When the light with transverse spin interacts with matters, the spin-momentum locking leads to a variety of propagation-direction-dependent emission and coupling effects, bringing about the field of chiral quantum optics [12]. The transverse spin has been employed to implement single-atom controlled optical isolator [13] and circulator [14], spin-dependent routing of single photons [15], nano photonic waveguide interface [16]. In addition, it has potential applications in optical tweezers [17] and near-field microscopy [18].

Since the transverse spin density is a near-field three-dimensional polarization quantity, its measurement usually involves near-field and nanoprobe techniques [19]. One of the important methods to measure the transverse spin density employs a subwavelength nanoparticle on an interface as a local field probe. Scanning the nanoparticle and analyzing the scattered far field, one can reconstruct the distribution of the transverse spin density [3, 4]. However, such a method requires complex experimental setups and time-consuming measurement processes, hindering its widespread use in many applications requiring high real-time.

In this article, we propose a scheme to implement real-time imaging of transverse spin density of light using a multi-level atomic medium. The underlying mechanism is the so-called electromagnetically induced transparency (EIT) [20], which is a quantum interference effect occurring in coherent systems [21] and plays a crucial role in quantum information processing [22, 23], precision metrology [24, 25], preparation of quantum entanglement [26]. The information of the transverse spin of a coupling field is mapped to the spatially-dependent susceptibility of the atomic medium, and then is extracted by another probe beam. The transverse spin density can be reconstructed from the distributions of the Stokes parameters of the transmitted probe beam. The proposed scheme is time-efficient and easy to be realized, and can be used in various applications related to transverse spin.

We consider a monochromatic Gaussian beam propagating along the $z$-axis and linearly polarized along the $x$-axis, as depicted in Fig. 1(a). It is tightly focused along the $x$-axis with a small beam waist of $w_{0x}$, while keeps well collimated along the $y$-axis with a much larger beam waist of $w_{0y} \gg w_{0x}$. Although both the electric and magnetic fields contribute to the spin angular momentum of the beam, we here only consider the electric field, because the electric dipole interaction dominates when the beam is coupled to atoms. The electric field distribution can be approximately expressed as:

$$
E(r) = E_0 \left( e_x - \frac{x}{q_x} \hat{e}_z \right) u(r),
$$

with

$$
u(r) = \left( \frac{z R_x + R_y}{q_x q_y} \right)^{1/4} e^{i k \left( \frac{x^2}{2 q_x^2} + \frac{y^2}{2 q_y^2} \right)},
$$

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\( q_x = z - iz_{R_x} \), and \( q_y = z - iz_{R_y} \). Here \( E_0 \) is the amplitude, \( z_{R_x} = kw_{0x}^2/2 \) and \( z_{R_y} = kw_{0y}^2/2 \) are the Rayleigh ranges. In order to satisfy the transverse constraint of \( z \)

\[ \text{(5)} \]

\[ \chi_{\pm}(r) = \frac{7Nd_{eg}^2}{12\epsilon_0 \hbar} \left( \delta_\rho - \delta_c - i\gamma_{mg}(\delta_\rho - i\gamma_{eg}) - [\Omega_{\pm}(r)]^2 \right) \]

\[ \text{(6)} \]

\[ \Omega_{\pm}(r) = \frac{d_{eg} \cdot E_{\pm}(r)}{\hbar} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1 \pm ix}{q} \right) u(r)\Omega, \]

\[ \text{(8)} \]

\( \Omega = d_{em}E_0/\hbar \) is the reduced Rabi frequency. It can be seen from the above equations that the information of the polarization and thus the transverse spin of the coupling beam is encoded into the spatially-dependent susceptibility \( \chi_{\pm}(r) \) via the Rabi frequency.
FIG. 2. (a) The transverse spin density $s$ of a tightly focused beam $E$ is encoded into the susceptibility of an $^{133}$Cs medium and then is extracted by a well-collimated probe beam $E_p$. (b) The relevant energy levels of $^{133}$Cs atoms are characterized by the Zeeman sublevels $|g, m_F = \pm 4\rangle$. (c) The distribution of $\chi = \chi_+ - \chi_-$ characterizing the absorption difference between the two opposite spin components of the probe beam $E_p$. The parameters are $N = 4.2 \times 10^{25} \text{m}^{-3}$, $\Omega = 3\Gamma$, $\delta_c = \delta_p = 0$, $\gamma_{eg} = 0.6\Gamma$, and $\gamma_{mg} = 0.1\Gamma$. Here $\Gamma$ is the spontaneous decay rate.

FIG. 3. The distributions of (a) $S_2$ and (b) $S_3$ of the transmitted probe beam. The parameters are the same in Fig. 2.

$\Omega_2(r)$. Due to the transverse spin, the atomic medium exhibits different susceptibilities for the two spin components of the probe beam, i.e., $\chi_+ \neq \chi_-$, as shown in Fig. 2(c). After passing through the medium, the probe beam carries a spatially-dependent polarization, which is characterized by the Stokes parameters. Fig. 3 displays the distributions of the second and third Stokes parameters $S_2$ and $S_3$. In comparison with Fig. 1(c), a direct correspondence between the transverse spin density $s$ and the Stokes parameter $S_3$ can be found. Therefore, one is able to detect the distribution of $s$ of the coupling beam via measuring the $S_3$ distribution of the probe beam. Since the atomic medium has very fast response to the polarization change of light, this method can realize the real-time detection of the transverse spin density. In addition, the second Stokes parameter $S_2$ gives the orientation of the polarization ellipse [comparing Fig. 1(b) and Fig. 3(b)].

In conclusion, we have proposed an atom-based scheme to measure the transverse spin density of light. We have shown that the light with transverse spin can dramatically modify the susceptibility of an atomic medium. When a well-collimated probe beam passes through the medium, its polarization distribution carries the information of the transverse spin. One can measure the distribution of its Stokes parameters to obtain the distribution of the transverse spin density in real time.

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