Progress in Quantum Imaging

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The visuals of this talk will be posted at boydnlo.ca/presentations

Presented at Photonics North, an online virtual conference, May 27, 2020.

Quantum Imaging Outline

Introduction to Quantum Imaging

Quantum Superresolution

Quantum, Nonlocal Aberration Correction

Quantum Ghost Imaging

Quantum Imaging

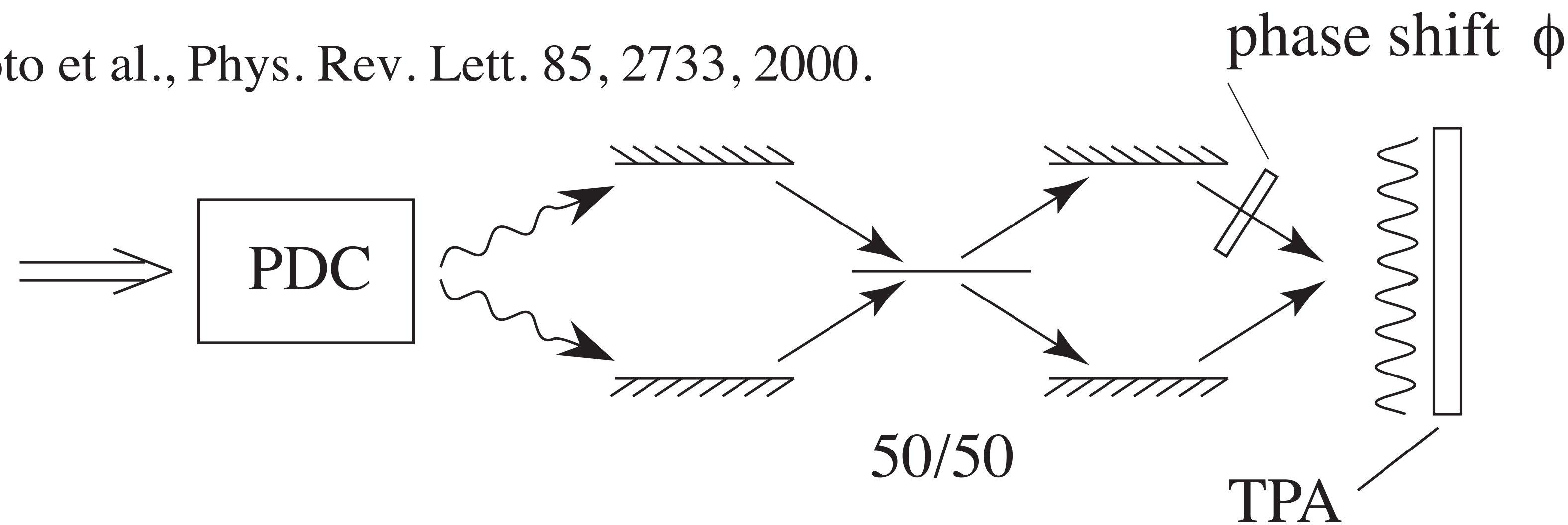
- Goal of quantum imaging is to produce “better” images using quantum methods
  - image with a smaller number of photons
  - achieve better spatial resolution
  - achieve better signal-to-noise ratio
- Alternatively, quantum imaging exploits the quantum properties of the transverse structure of light fields

SHARPER IMAGE

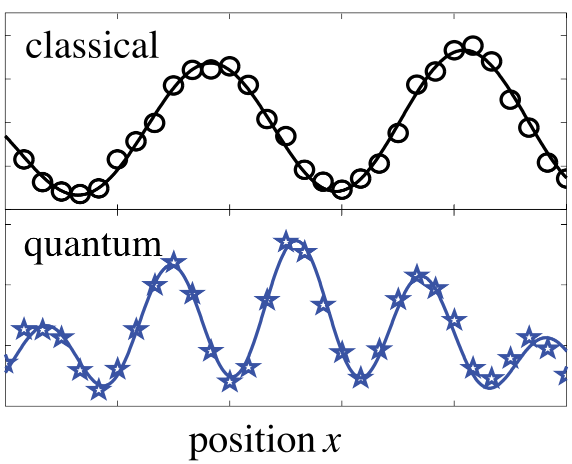
Quantum Lithography: Concept of Jonathan Dowling

- Entangled photons can be used to form an interference pattern with detail finer than the Rayleigh limit
- Resolution ≈ $\lambda/2N$, where N = number of entangled photons

Boto et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 85, 2733, 2000.



- No practical implementation to date, but some laboratory results



Quantum spatial superresolution by optical centroid measurements, Shin, Chan, Chang, and Boyd, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 083603 (2011).

See also, Quantum Lithography: Status of the Field, R.W. Boyd and J.P. Dowling, Quantum Information Processing, 11:891–901 (2012).

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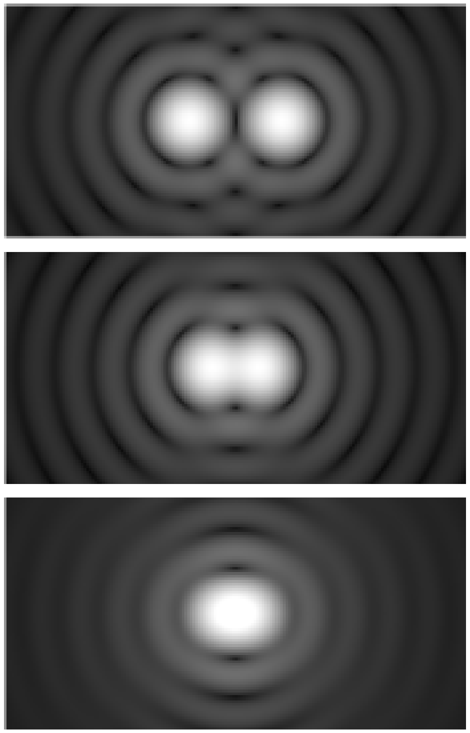
Superresolution

- What does quantum mechanics have to say about one's ability to achieve superresesolution?
- And what is superresolution? We will take it to mean achieving spatial resolution in an optical imaging system that exceeds the Rayleigh or Abbe criterion.

  – Rayleigh criterion: the angular separation of two stars must be greater than 1.22 λ / D, where D is the diameter of the collecting aperture.



Resolved

At limit of resolution

Not resolved

Mode Decomposition and Imaging

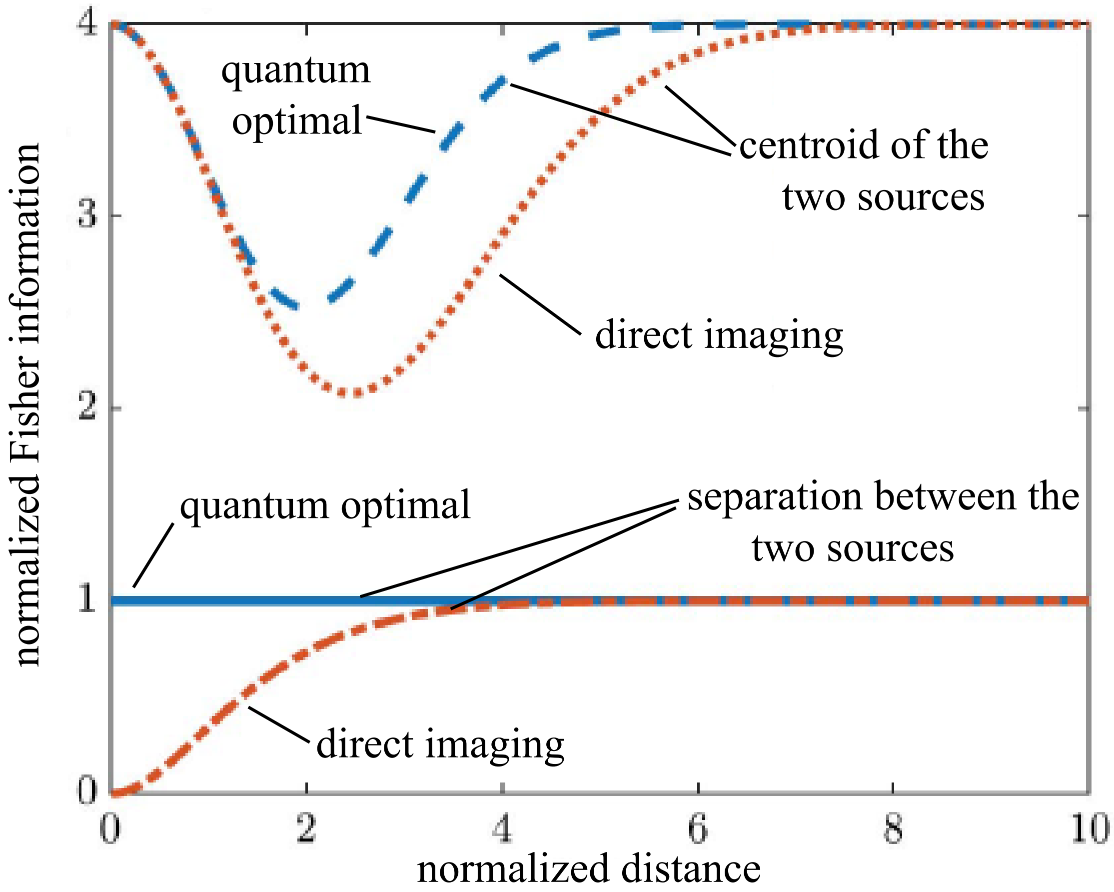
1. It is most natural to perform imaging in co-ordinate space, that is to measure the intensity $I(x)$ as a fuction of position.

2. However, one can alternatively describe an image by decomposing it into any complete, orthogonal basis set, such as the Hermite-Gauss (HG) or Laguerre-Gauss (LG) modes.

3. There are advantages to describing images in terms of a mode decomposition
   (a) often a small number of parameters can characterize an image
   (b) techniques exist for characterizing and manipulating LG and HG modes
   (c) the mode dcomposition can be used for superresolution

Mankei Tsang and Rayleigh's Curse

- Mankei Tsang and coworkers speak of Rayleigh's curse as the result that angular resolution for incoherent sources is limited to $1.22\ \lambda / D$, where D is the diameter of the collecting aperture.
- They show that this limitation is the result of measuring the intensity distribution $I(x)$ of the light in the image plane.
- They also show through quantum measurement theory that there would be no limitation if one were instead to measure the complex field amplitude in the image plane.
- In addition, they show that there is no limitation if one measures the mode amplitudes after performing a mode decomposition of the field.



M. Tsang, R. Nair, and X.-M. Lu, "Quantum theory of superresolution for two incoherent optical point sources," Phys. Rev. X 6, 031033 (2016).

Mankei Tsang and Rayleigh's Curse – II

Mankei Tsang's super-resolution procedure [1] is known as SPADE (SPAtial-mode DEcomposition).

It been confirmed [2-4] for transverse resolution.

What about axial resolution, which is also very important?

1. M. Tsang, R. Nair, and X.-M. Lu, Phys. Rev. X 6, 031033 (2016).

2. W.-K. Tham, H. Ferretti, and A. M. Steinberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 070801 (2017).

3. M. Paúr, B. Stoklasa, Z. Hradil, L. L. Sánchez-Soto, and J. Rehacek, Optica 3, 1144 (2016).

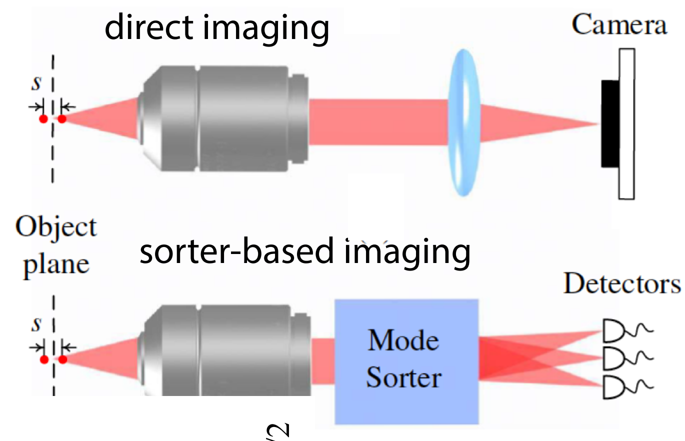
4. F. Yang, A. Tashchilina, E. S. Moiseev, C. Simon, and A. I. Lvovsky, Optica 3, 1148 (2016).

Research Article Vol. 6, No. 5 / May 2019 / Optica 534

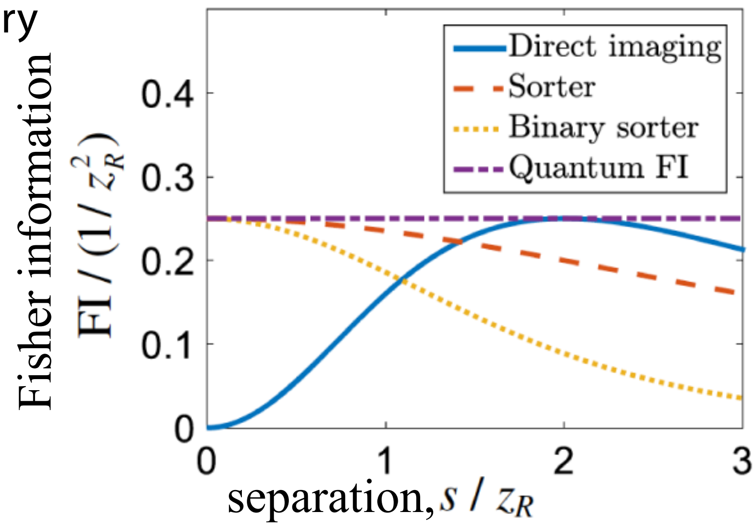
optica

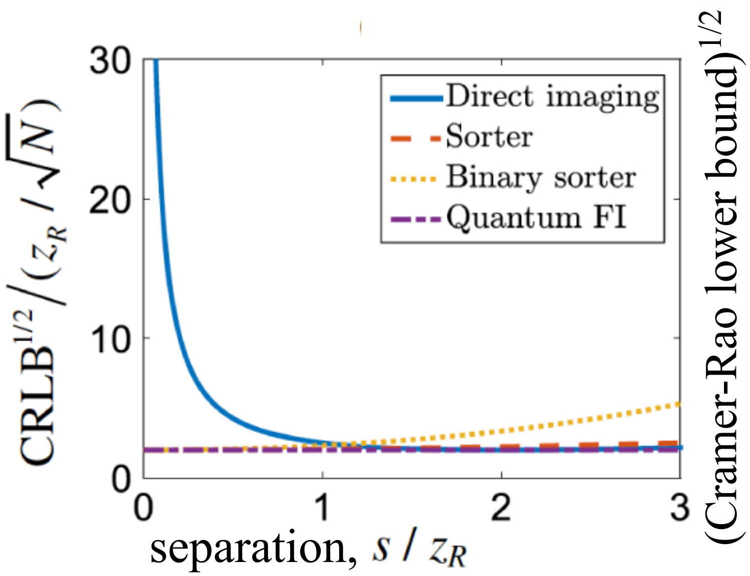
Quantum-limited estimation of the axial separation of two incoherent point sources

Yiyu Zhou,[1,*] Jing Yang,[2] Jeremy D. Hassett,[1] Seyed Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani,[3] Mohammad Mirhosseini,[4] A. Nick Vamivakas,[1,2,5] Andrew N. Jordan,[2,6] Zhimin Shi,[7,9] and Robert W. Boyd[1,2,8,10]

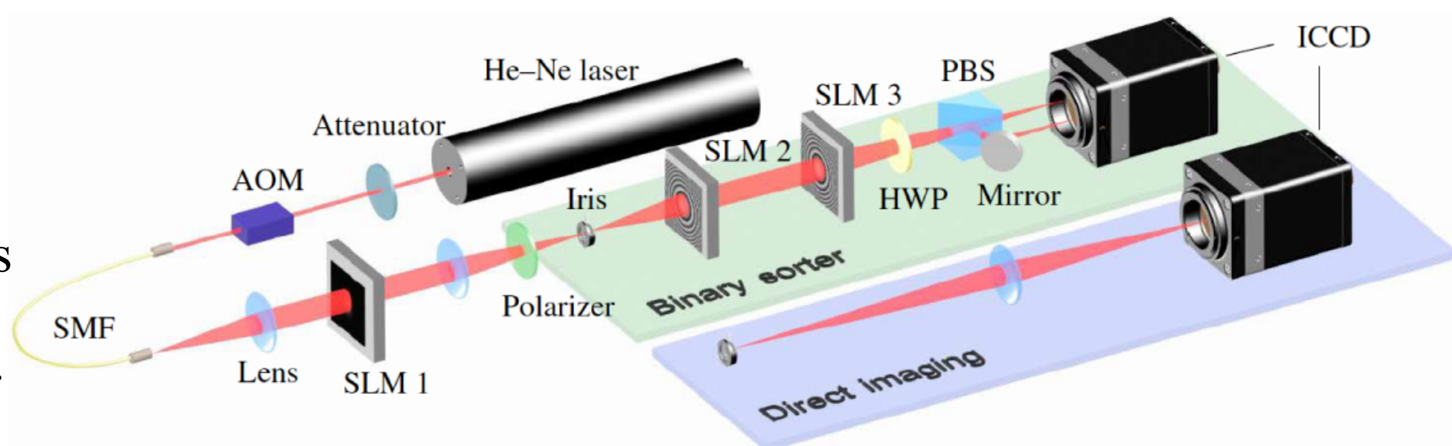


- Theory





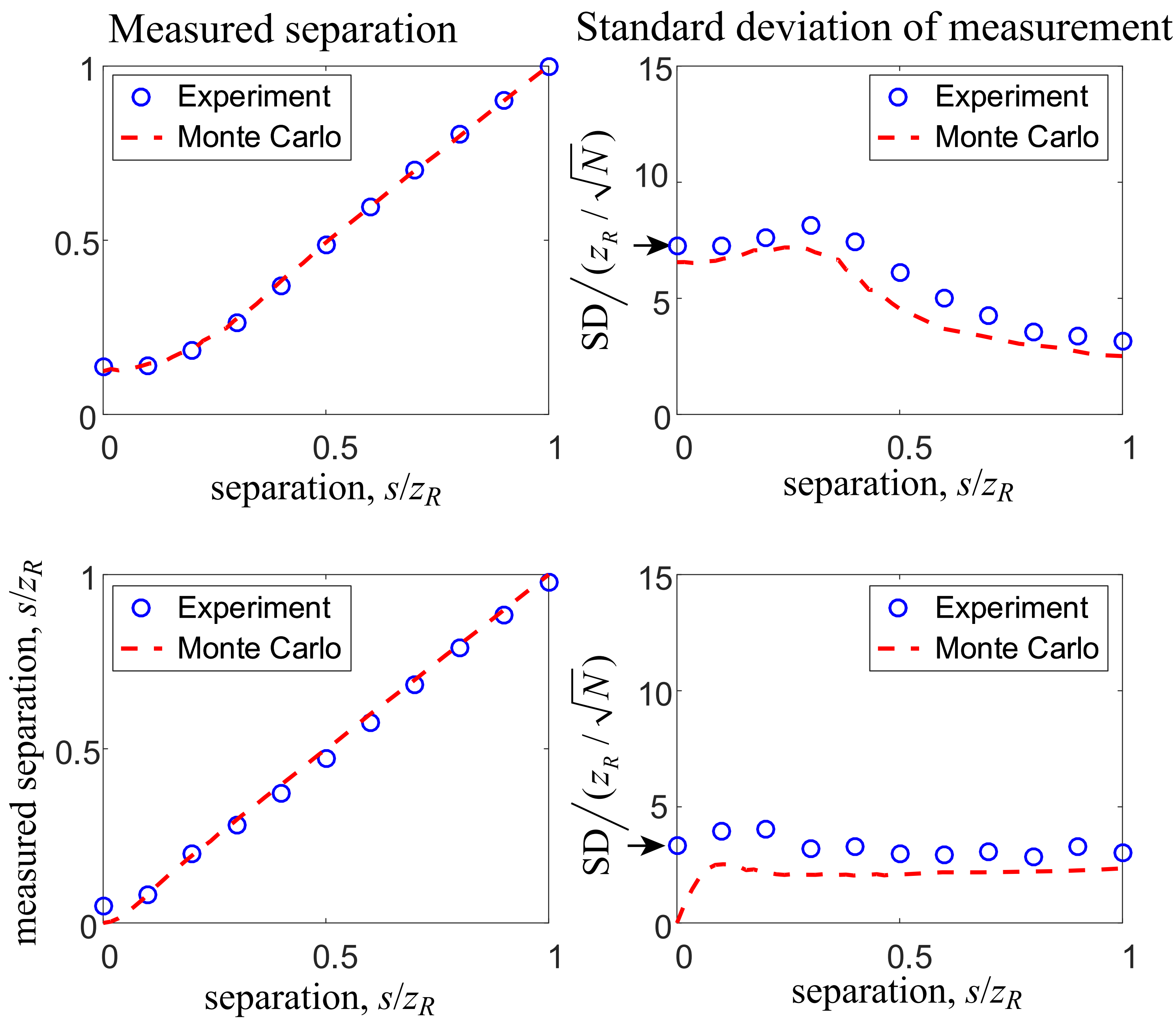
- Laboratory:
  We use a binary sorter:
- Even-order radial modes go to one port and odd-order modes to the other port.



Laboratory Results: Axial Superresolution

Direct imaging

Sorter-based imaging



- Note factor-of-two improvement in standard deviation

Mankei Tsang and Rayleigh’s Curse – III

- Mankei Tsang’s SPADE method can lead to a factor-of-two increased accuracy in determining the separation of two point sources.

- Can this method be applied to the task of increasing the sharpness of more complicated (natural) images?

Quantum Imaging Outline

Introduction to Quantum Imaging

Quantum Superresolution

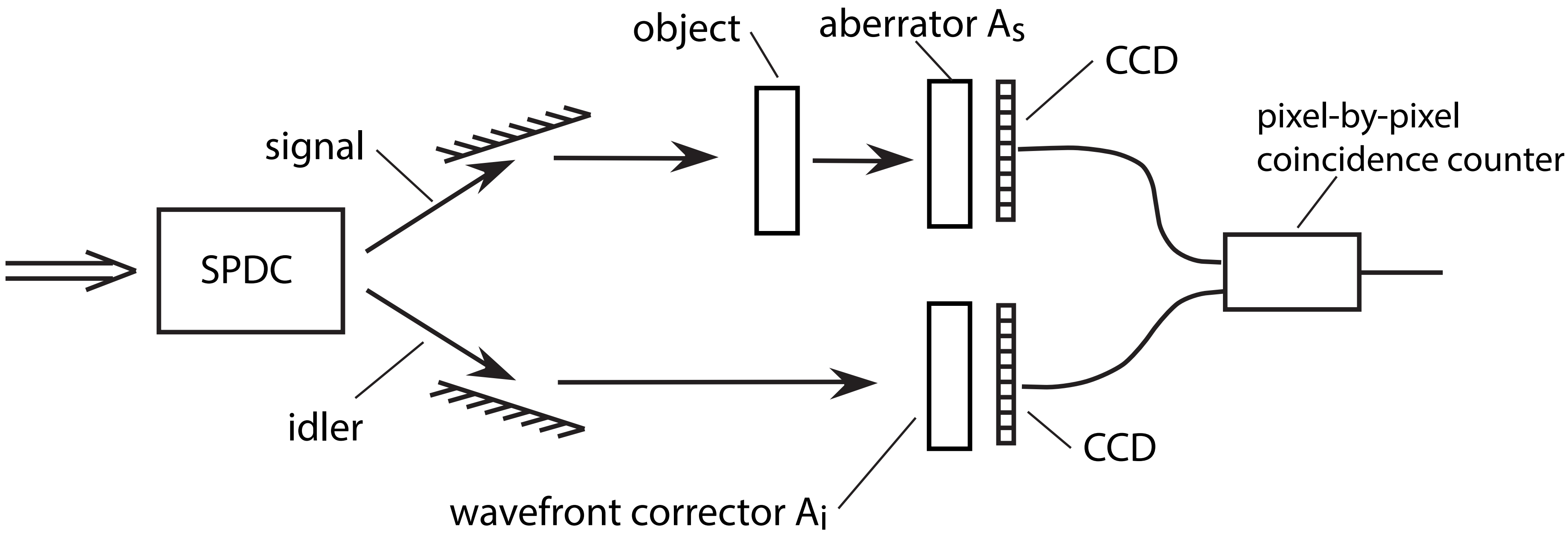
Quantum, Nonlocal Aberration Correction

Quantum Ghost Imaging

Nonlocal Quantum Aberration Correction

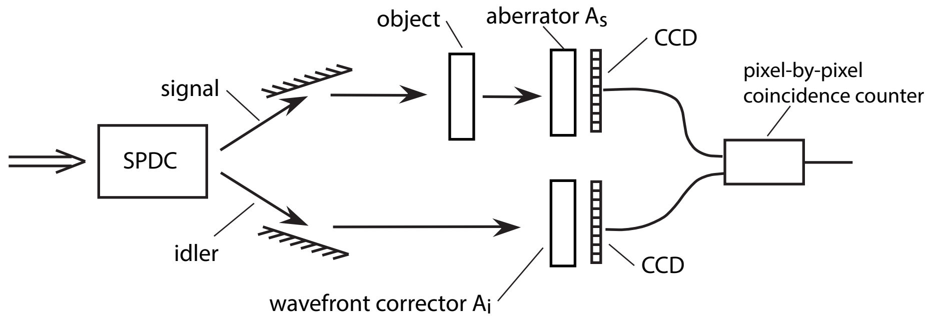
- Can a wavefront corrector in the idler path correct for aberrations in the signal path? (When measured in coincidence.)

(This is what we mean by "nonlocal" in the present context.)



Nonlocal Quantum Aberration Correction

- Can a wavefront corrector in the idler path correct for aberrations in the signal path? (When measured in coincidence.)



- This situation is reminiscent of Franson's dispersion cancellation, in the time domain.

- Recall strong similarity between time and spatial domains

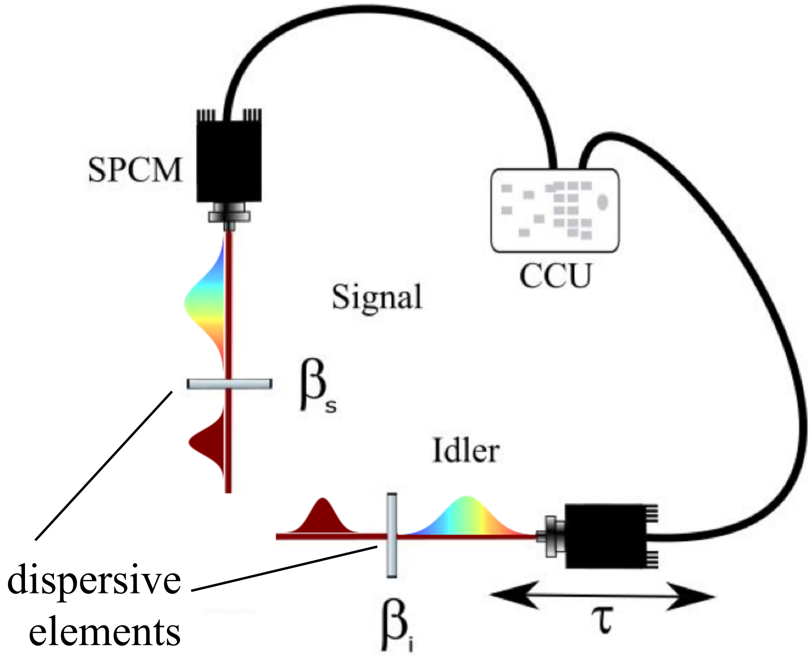
time domain: $$\frac{\partial \tilde{A}_s}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2} i k_2 \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{A}_s}{\partial \tau^2} = i\gamma |\tilde{A}_s|^2 \tilde{A}_s.$$

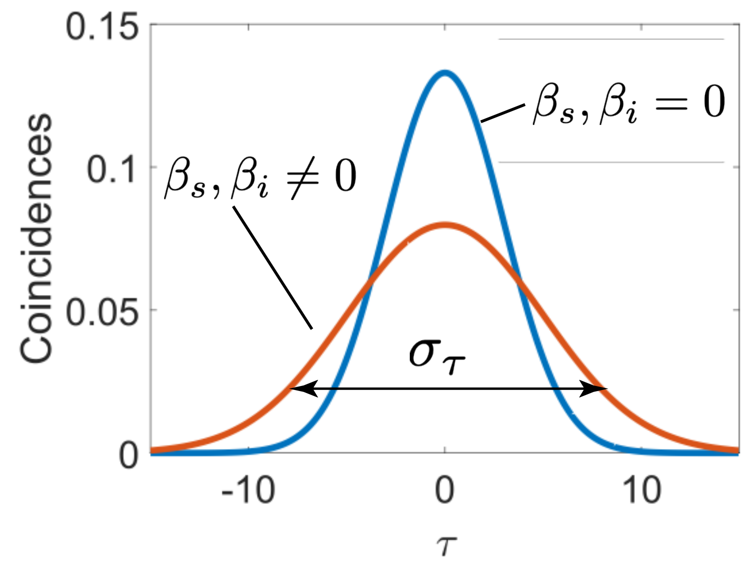
spatial domain: $$2ik_0 \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} = -3\chi^{(3)} \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} |A|^2 A$$

- Let's remind ourselves about Franson's dispersion cancellation.

Nonlocal Dispersion Cancellation

- Laboratory setup





$$k_j(\omega) = k_{j,0} + \alpha_j(\omega_j - \omega_0) + \beta_j(\omega_j - \omega_0)^2 + \cdots$$

$1/v_g(\omega_0)$

GVD parameter, $(d/d\omega)[1/v_g(\omega)]$

classical result

$$\boxed{\sigma_\tau^2 = \frac{2\,\sigma_0^4 + (\beta_s^2 + \beta_i^2)\,x^2}{\sigma_0^2}}$$

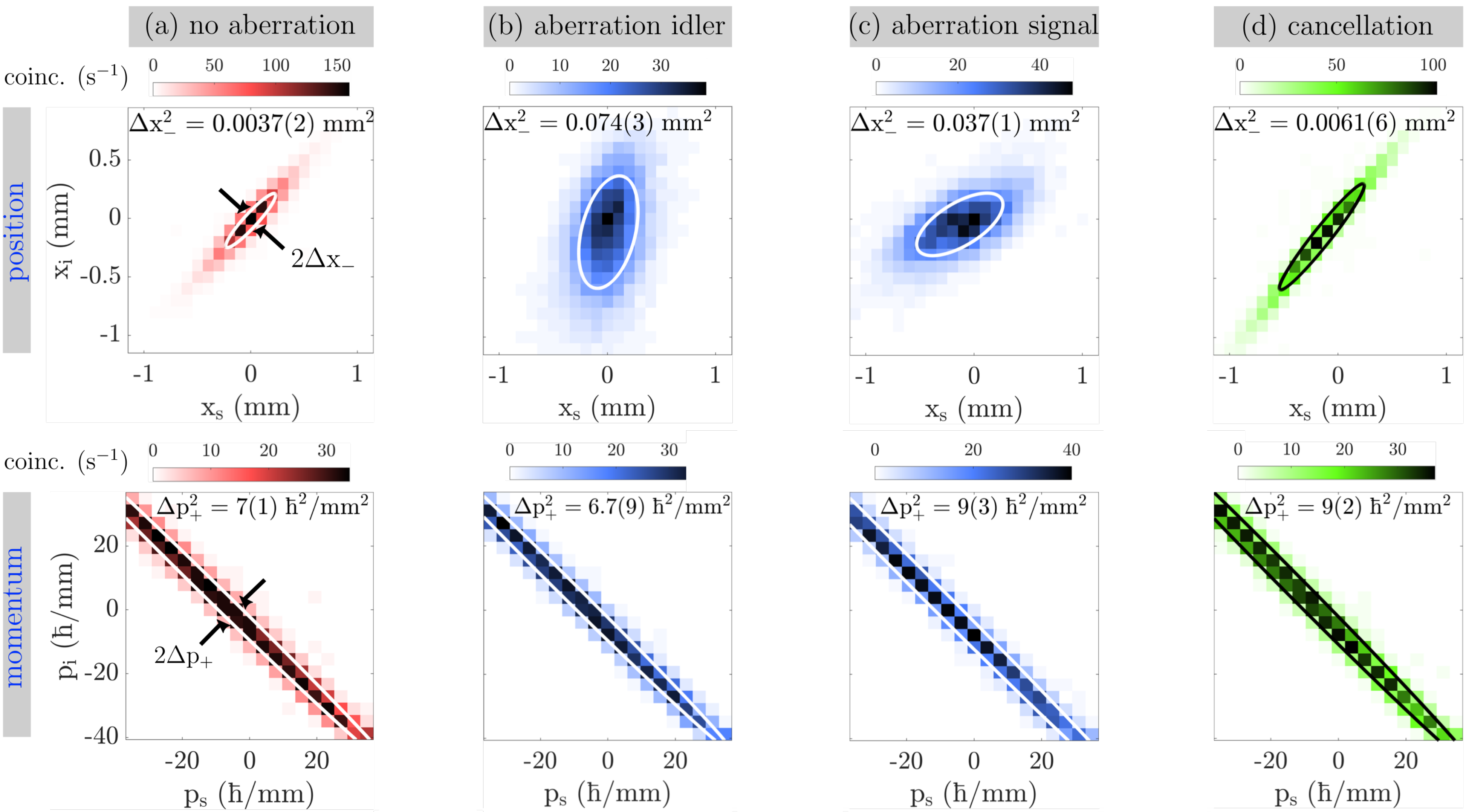
quantum result

$$\boxed{\sigma_T^2 = \frac{4\,\sigma_0^4 + (\beta_s + \beta_i)^2\,x^2}{2\,\sigma_0^2}}$$

- Our experiment is similar, but in the spatial domain.
- We replace the dispersive elements with wavefront aberrators and measure the distortion of the pulse transverse profile.

J. D. Franson, Phys. Rev. A 45, 3126 (1992).

Laboratory Results

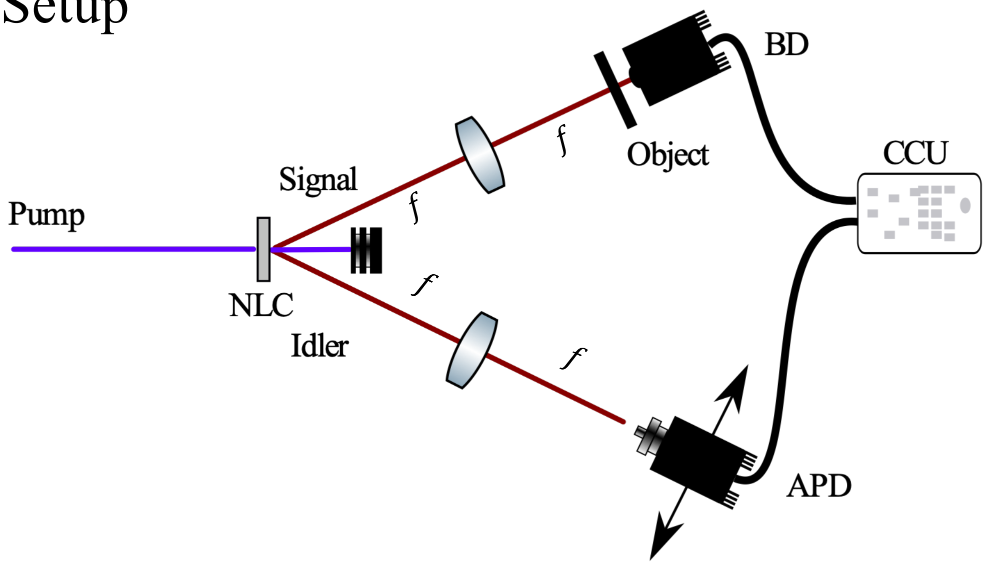


	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
$\phi_s''(0)$	0	0	0.0104 mm^2	0.0104 mm^2
$\phi_i''(0)$	0	-0.0104 mm^2	0	-0.0104 mm^2
$\Delta x_-^2 \Delta p_+^2$	0.026(4) ħ^2	0.50(7) ħ^2	0.3(1) ħ^2	0.05(1) ħ^2

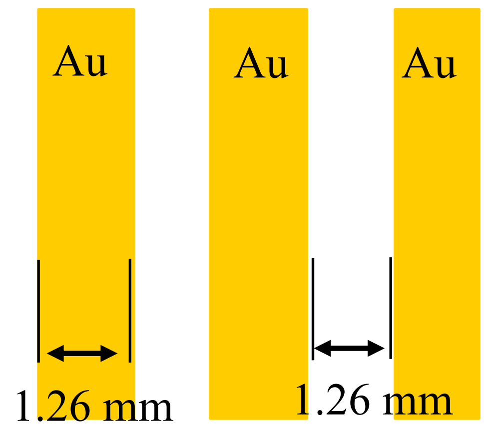
$(\Delta x_-)^2(\Delta p_+)^2 < \hbar^2/4$ Mancini criterion for entanglement (PRL 88, 120401 (2002)).

Nonlocal Aberration Cancellation for a Real Object

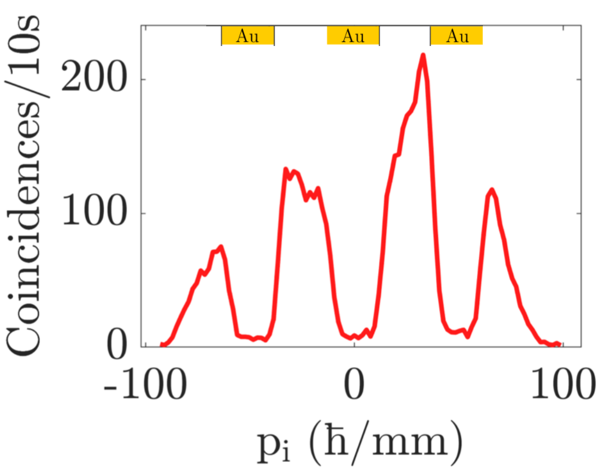
Setup



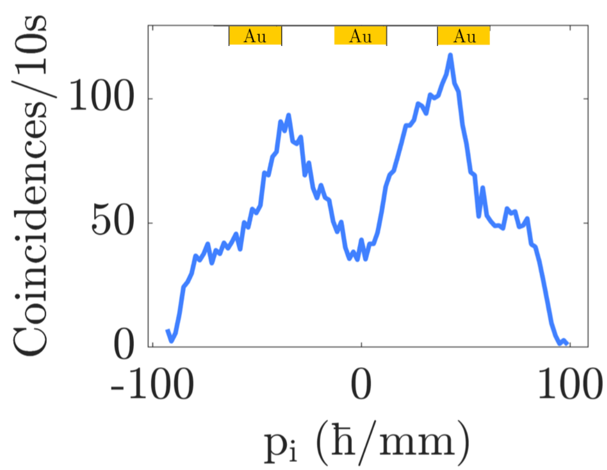
Object:



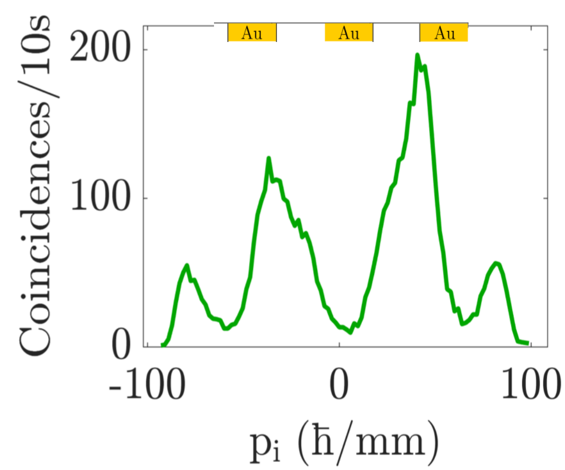
No aberrations



Aberrations in signal beam only



Aberrations compen-sated by idler beam



Earlier Work on Aberration Correction

PRL **101**, 233603 (2008) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 5 DECEMBER 2008

Even-Order Aberration Cancellation in Quantum Interferometry

Cristian Bonato,[1,2] Alexander V. Sergienko,[1,3] Bahaa E. A. Saleh,[1] Stefano Bonora,[2] and Paolo Villoresi[2]
[1]*Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA*
[2]*CNR-INFM LUXOR, Department of Information Engineering, University of Padova, Padova, Italy*
[3]*Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA*
(Received 18 July 2008; published 2 December 2008)

→ Local, even-order only

PHYSICAL REVIEW A **84**, 043817 (2011)

Nonlocal compensation of pure phase objects with entangled photons

Simone Cialdi*
Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università degli Studi di Milano, I-20133 Milano, Italy and INFN, Sezione di Milano, I-20133 Milano, Italy

→ Explored polarization entanglement

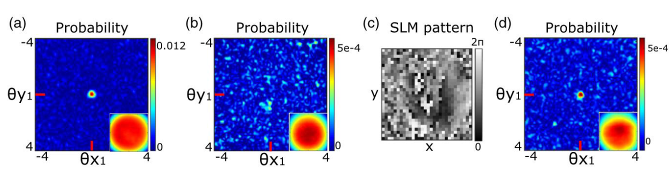
Experimental observation of aberration cancellation in entangled two-photon beams

L. A. P. Filpi, M. V. da Cunha Pereira, and C. H. Monken*
Departamento de Física, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Caixa Postal 702, Belo Horizonte, MG 30123-970, Brazil

Received 5 Nov 2014; revised 18 Jan 2015; accepted 23 Jan 2015; published 9 Feb 2015
23 Feb 2015 | Vol. 23, No. 4 | DOI:10.1364/OE.23.003841 | OPTICS EXPRESS 3841

→ Local, odd-order only

H. Defienne et al., PRL, **121**, 233601 (2018)



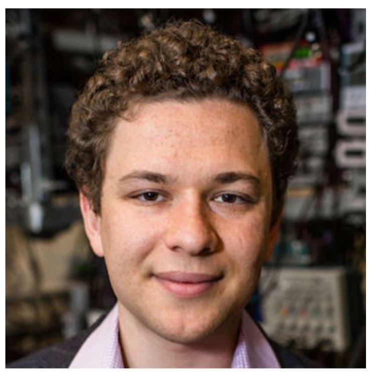
→ Local, all orders

Conclusions

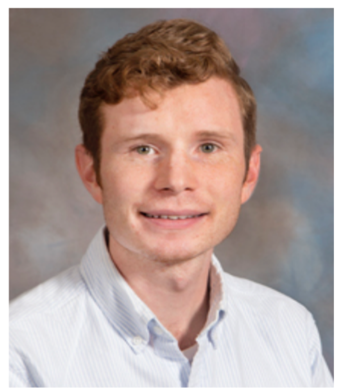
- Demonstrated effect of aberrations on transverse entanglementof photons.
- Observed simultaneous even- and odd-order nonlocal aberration cancellation.
- Observed nonlocal cancellation of defocus in quantum ghost imaging.
- Manuscript describing these results is presently in review

My coauthors

Enno Giese



Boris Braverman



Nick Black

Stephen Barnett

Nicholas Zollo (not pictured)

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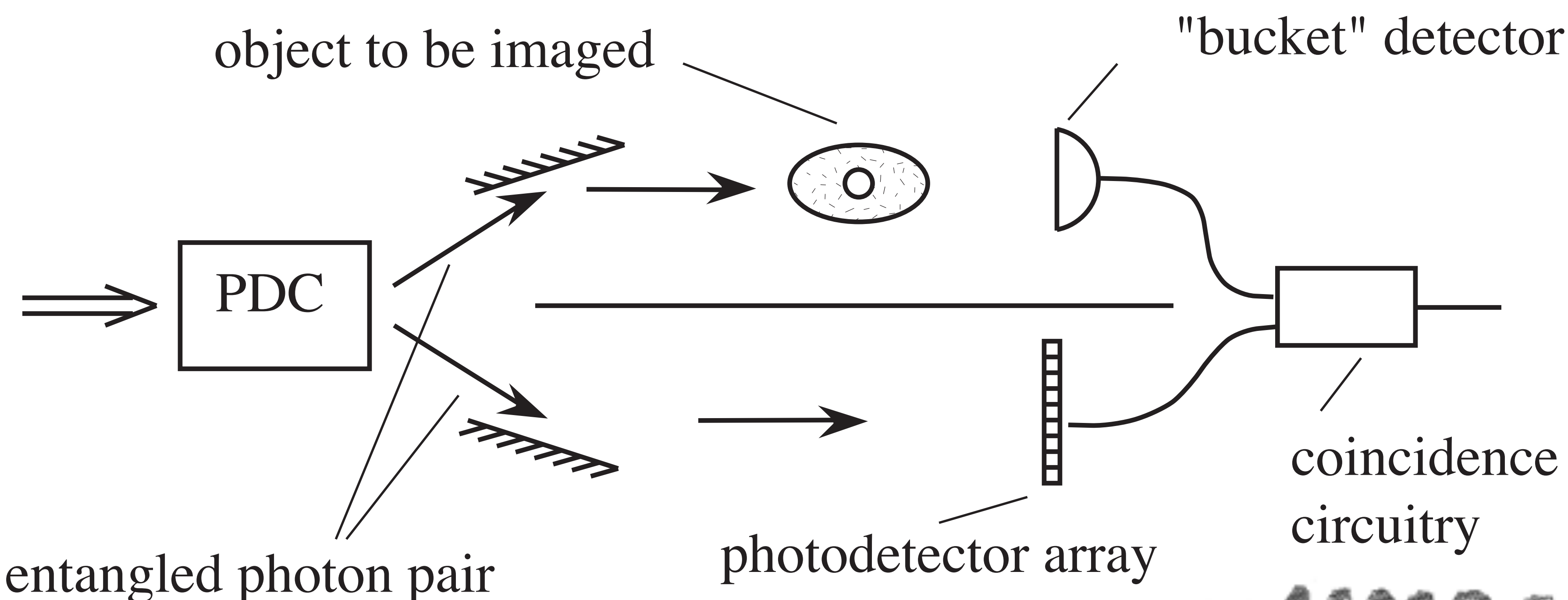
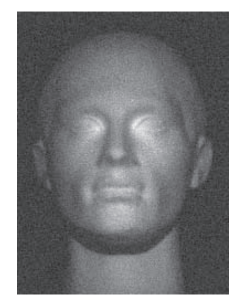
Ghost (Coincidence) Imaging



- Obvious applicability to remote sensing!
  (imaging under adverse situations, bio, two-color, etc.)
- Is this a purely quantum mechanical process? (No)
- Can Brown-Twiss intensity correlations lead to ghost imaging? (Yes)



Padgett Group

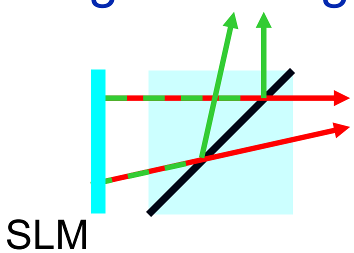
Strekalov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 74, 3600 (1995).
Pittman et al., Phys. Rev. A 52 R3429 (1995).
Abouraddy et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 123602 (2001).
Bennink, Bentley, and Boyd, Phys. Rev. Lett. 89 113601 (2002).

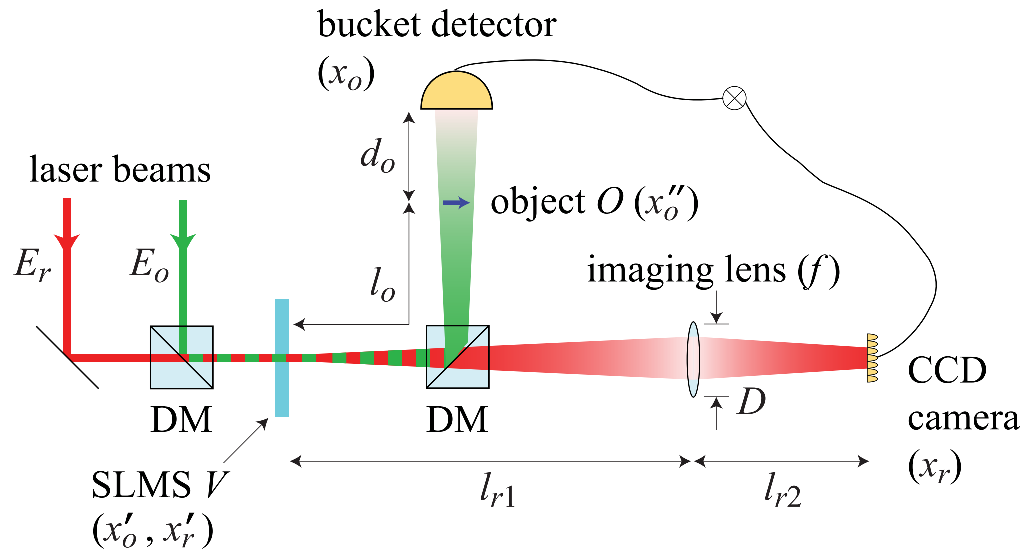
Bennink, Bentley, Boyd, and Howell, PRL 92 033601 (2004)
Gatti, Brambilla, and Lugiato, PRL 90 133603 (2003)
Gatti, Brambilla, Bache, and Lugiato, PRL 93 093602 (2003)

Two-Color Ghost Imaging

New possibilities afforded by using different colors in object and reference arms

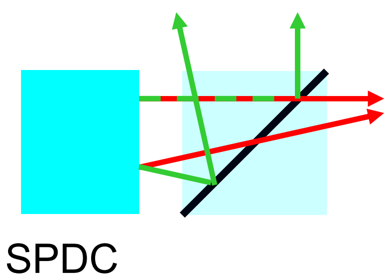
Thermal ghost imaging

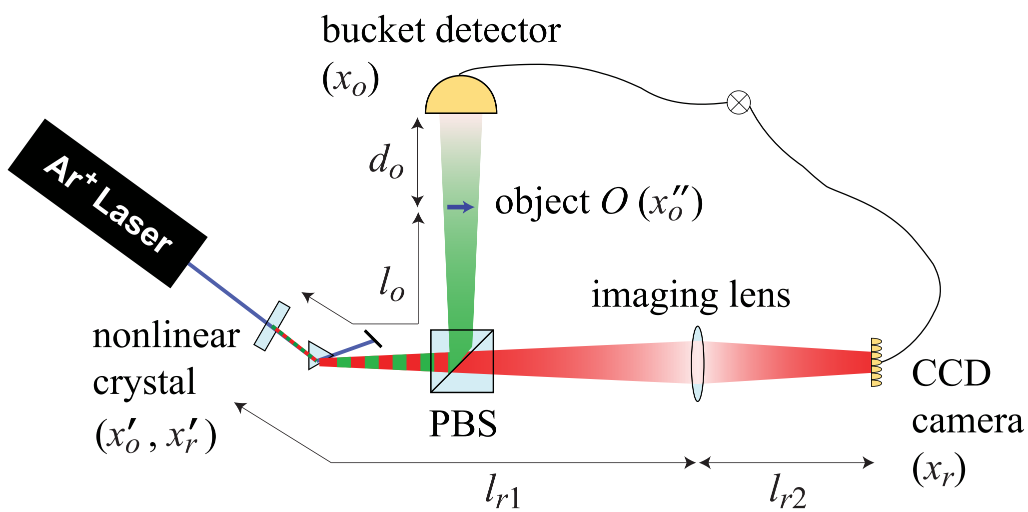




But no obvious way to make identical speckle patterns at two wavelengths

Quantum ghost imaging





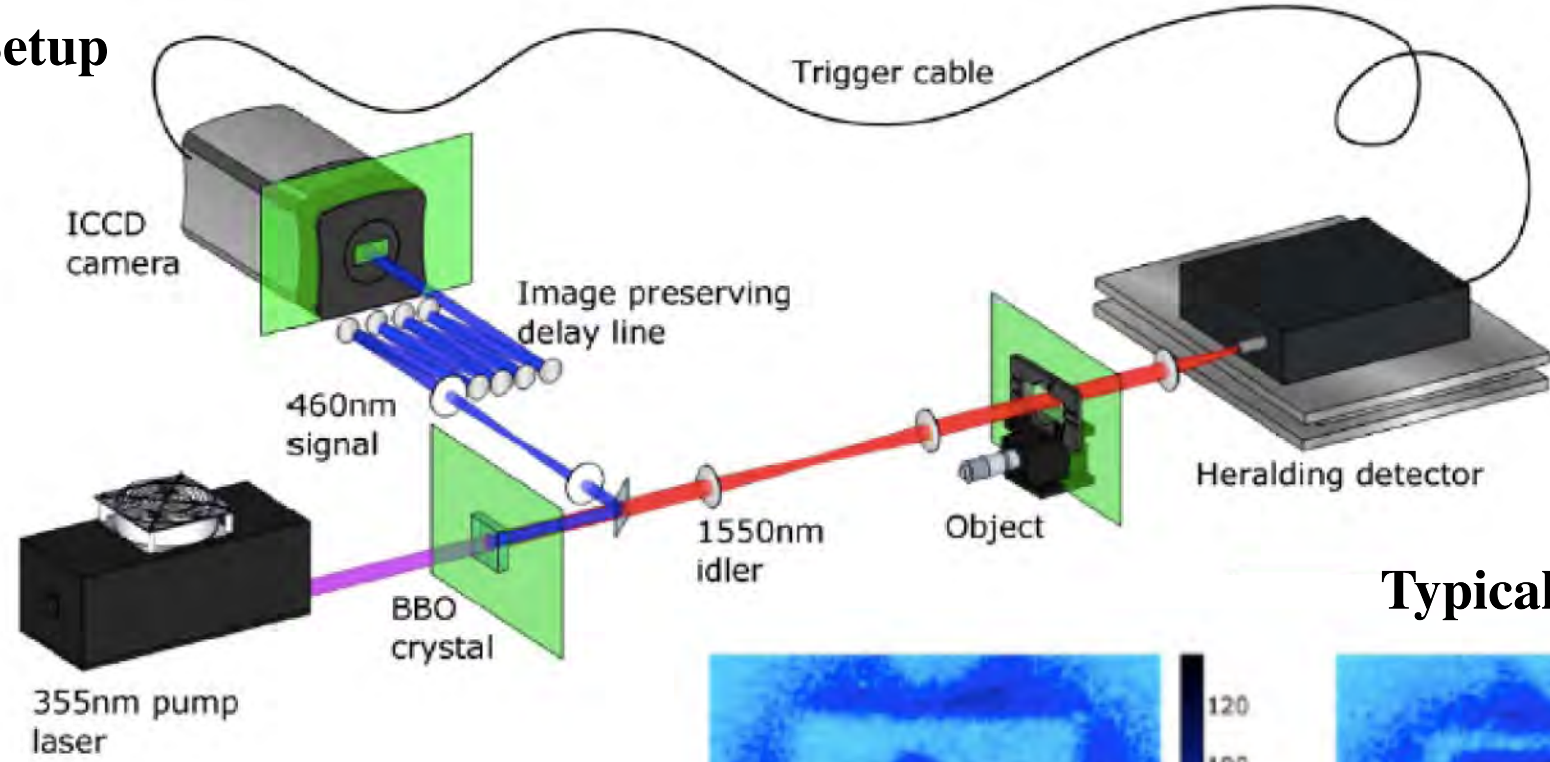
Spatial resolution depends on wavelength used to illuminate object.

Two-Color Ghost Imaging, K.W.C. Chan, M.N. O'Sullivan, and R.W. Boyd, Phys. Rev. A 79, 033808 (2009).

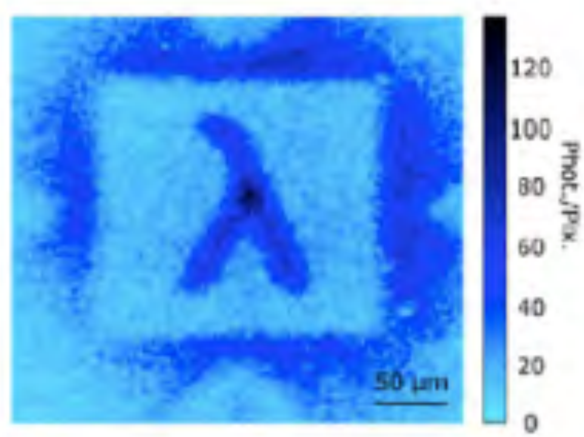
Wavelength-Shifted (Two-Color) Ghost Microscopy

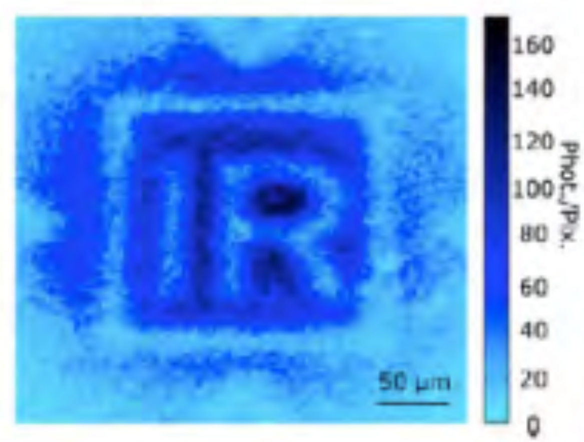
- Pump at 355 nm produces signal at 460 nm and idler at 1550 nm
- Object is illuminated at 1550 nm, but image is formed (in coincidence) at 460 nm
- Wavelength ratio of 3.4 is the largest yet reported.

Setup



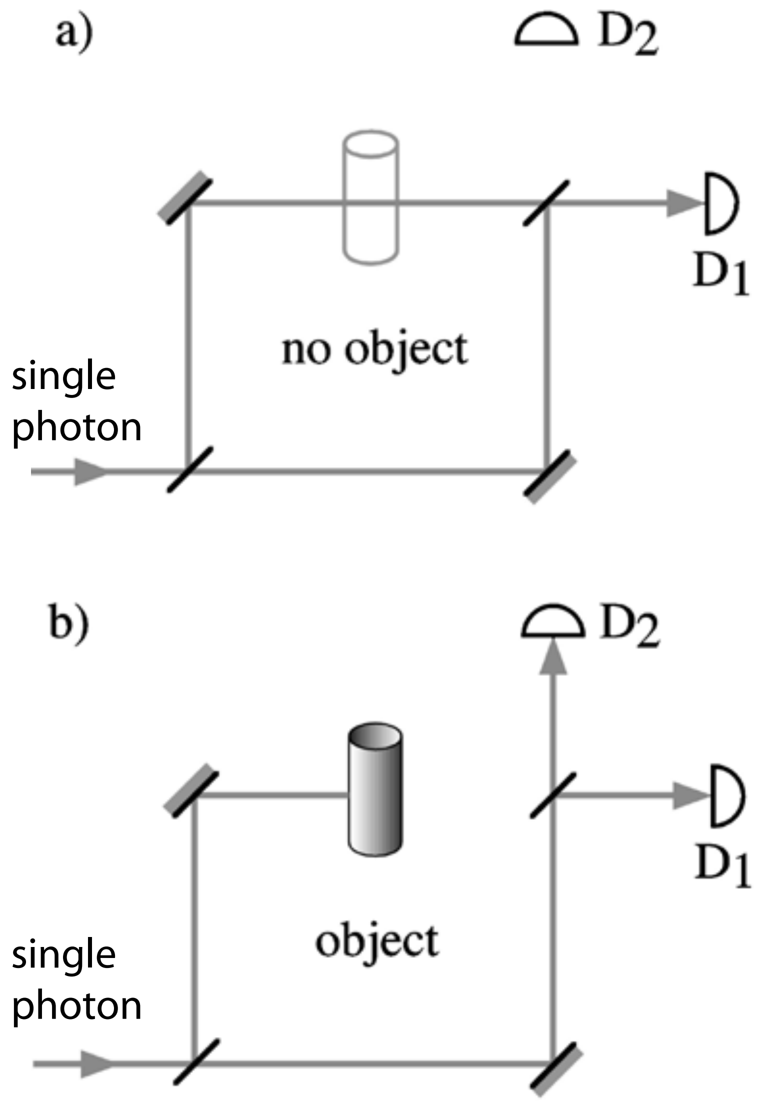
Typical images



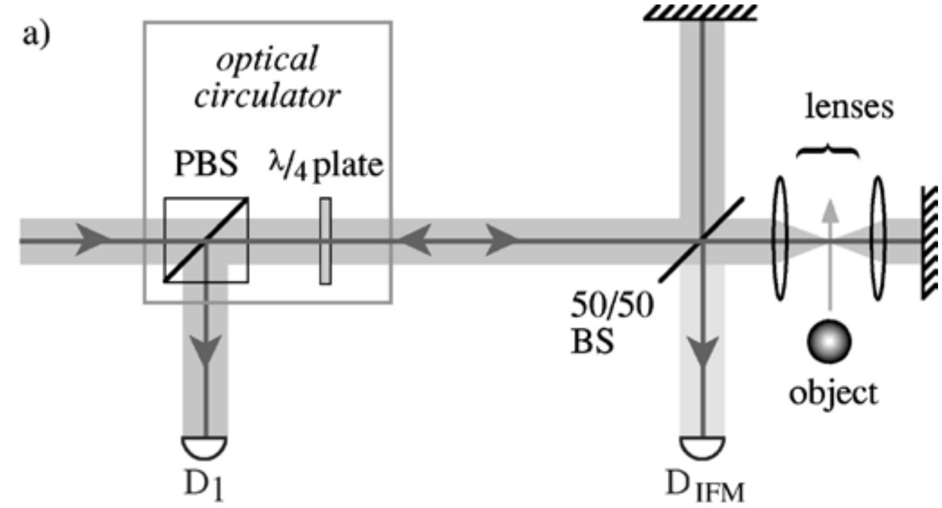


Photon-sparse microscopy: visible light imaging using infrared illumination, R.S. Aspden, N. R. Gemmell, P.A. Morris, D.S. Tasca, L. Mertens, M.G. Tanner, R. A. Kirkwood, A. Ruggeri, A. Tosi, R. W. Boyd, G.S. Buller, R.H. Hadfield, and M.J. Padgett, Optica 2, 1049 (2015).

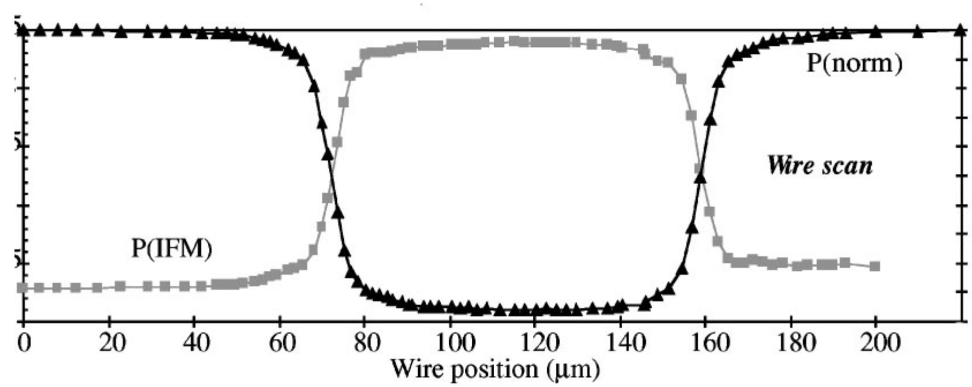
Quantum Imaging by Interaction-Free Measurement



imaging setup

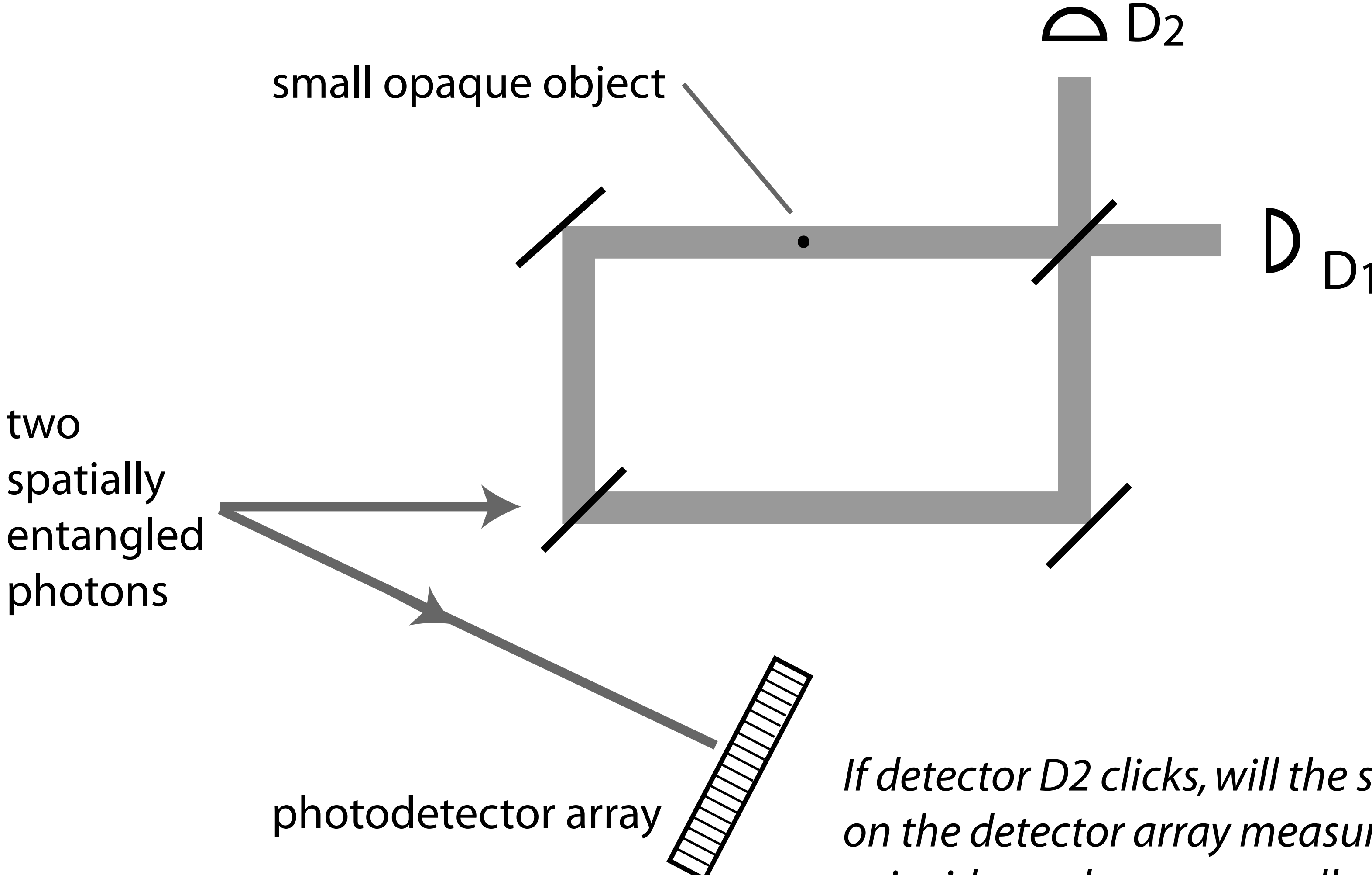


results



M. Renninger, Z. Phys. 15S, 417 (1960).
R. H. Dicke, Am. J. Phys. 49, 925 (1981).
A. Elitzur and L. Vaidman, Found. Phys. 23, 987 (1993).
L. Vaidman, Quant. Opt. 6, 119 (1994).
P. Kwiat, H. Weinfurter, T. Herzog, A. Zeilinger, and M. A. Kasevich, Phys. Rev. Lett. 74, 4763 (1995)
A. G. White, J. R. Mitchell, O. Nairz, and P. G. Kwiat, Phys. Rev. A 58, 605 (1998).

Interaction-Free Measurements and Entangled Photons



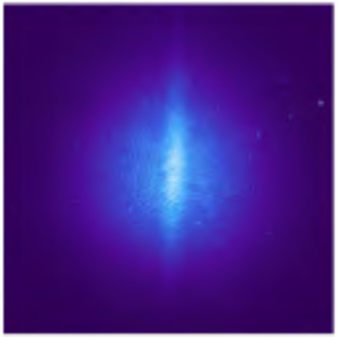
If detector D2 clicks, will the spot size on the detector array measured in coincidence become smaller?

- Does an interaction-free measurement constitute a “real” measurement?
- Does it lead to the collapse of the wavefunction of its entangled partner?
- More precisely, does the entire two-photon wavefunction collapse?

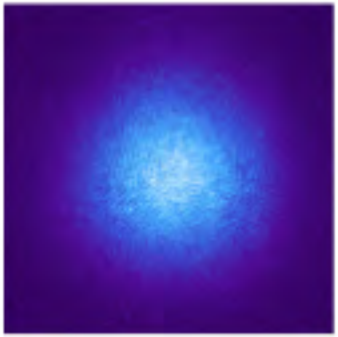
Experimental Results

Interaction-free ghost image of a straight wire

coincidence counts



singles counts



- Note that the interaction-free ghost image is about five times narrower than full spot size on the ICCD camera

- This result shows that interaction-free measurements lead to wavefunction collapse, just like standard measurements.

Zhang, Sit, Bouchard, Larocque, Grenapin, Cohen, Elitzur, Harden, Boyd, and Karimi,
Optics Express 27, 2212-2224 (2019).

Is interaction-free imaging useful?

Interaction-free imaging allows us to see what something looks like *in the dark*!

Could be extremely useful for biophysics. What does the retina look like when light does not hit it?

Special Thanks To My Students and Postdocs!

Ottawa Group

Rochester Group