

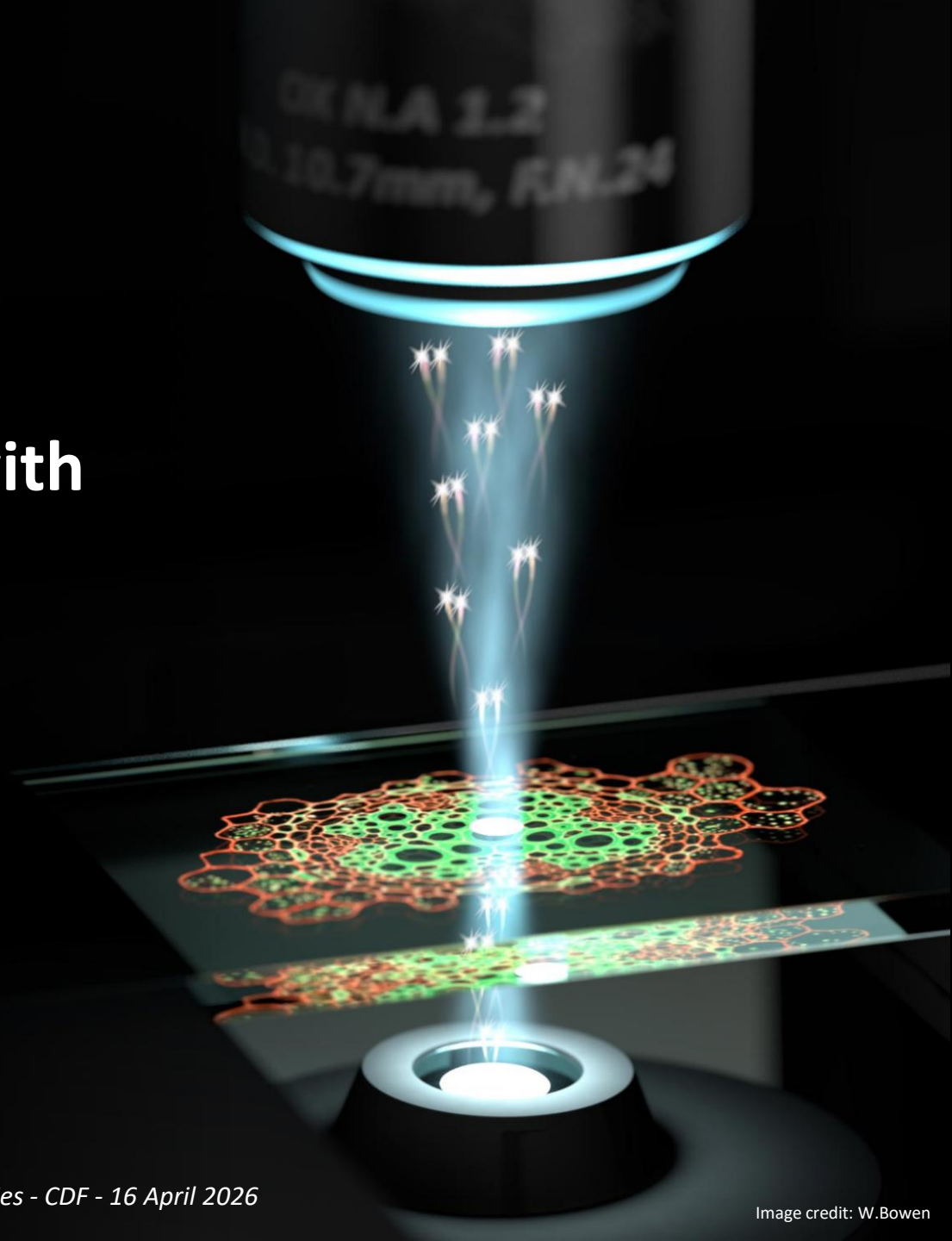


SORBONNE
UNIVERSITÉ



Quantum imaging with entangled photons

Hugo Defienne

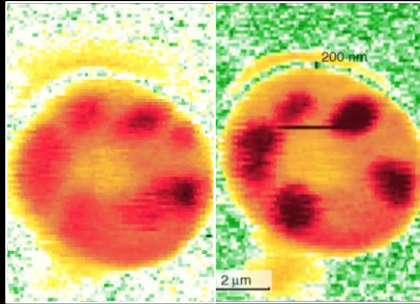


Quantum imaging: using non-classical light properties to improve imaging system performance beyond classical limits

Quantum imaging

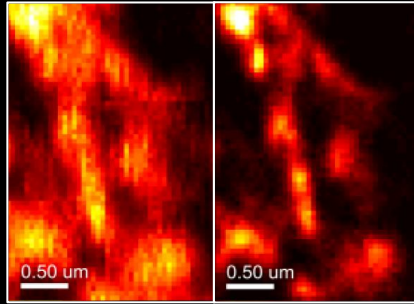
Improve imaging performance

↗ Signal-to-noise



Nature, 594 (2021)
Prof. Bowen's group

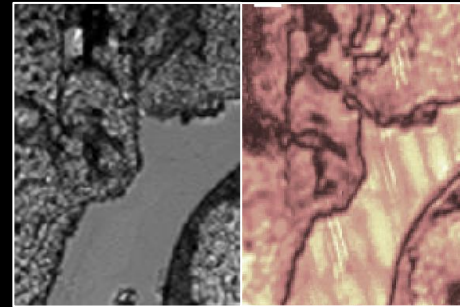
↗ Spatial resolution



Nat. Phot., 13(2) (2019)
Prof. Oron's group

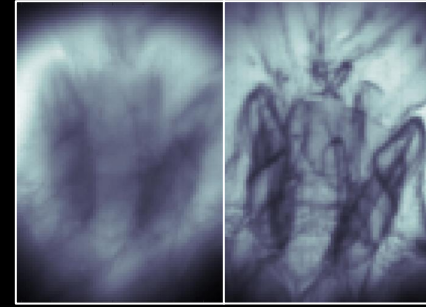
Develop new modalities

Illum. $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ detection



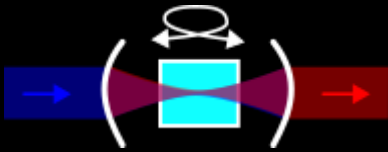
Opt. Expr., 4 (30) (2022)
Nature 512 (2014)
Prof. Ramelow | Prof. Zeilinger groups

Overcome aberrations



Science, 383 (2024)

Bright squeezed light



Single-photon emitters



Entangled photons pairs



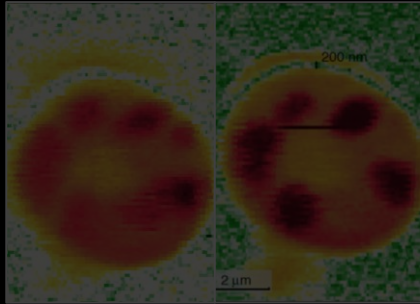
- + **Methods:** Phase-enhanced imaging, Ghost imaging, ...
- + **Sources:** Multiphoton state, bright squeezed vacuum, ...
- + **Applications:** Astronomy, detection and ranging, ...

Goal: Beyond classical limits

Quantum imaging

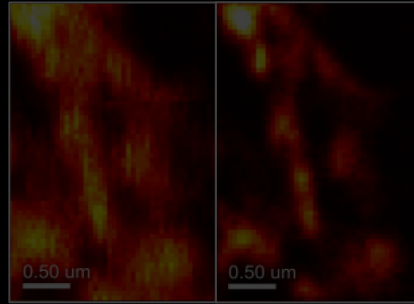
Improve imaging performance

↗ Signal-to-noise



Nature, 594 (2021)
Prof. Bowen's group

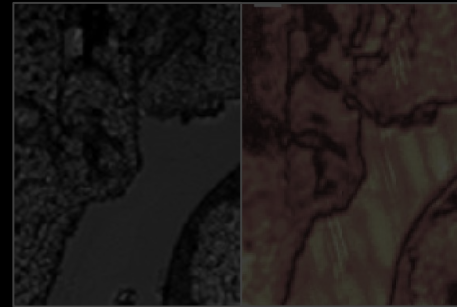
↗ Spatial resolution



Nat. Phot., 13(2) (2019)
Prof. Oron's group

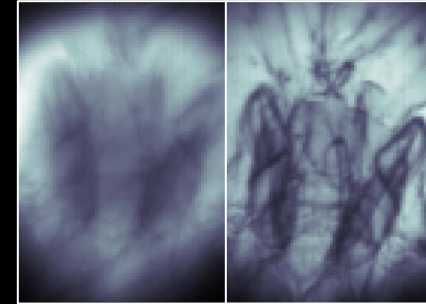
Develop new modalities

Illum. $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ detection



Opt. Expr., 4 (30) (2022)
Nature 512 (2014)
Prof. Ramelow | Prof. Zeilinger groups

Overcome aberrations



Science, 383 (2024)

Bright squeezed light



Single-photon emitters



Entangled photons pairs



- + **Methods:** Phase-enhanced imaging, Ghost imaging, ...
- + **Sources:** Multiphoton state, bright squeezed vacuum, ...
- + **Applications:** Astronomy, detection and ranging, ...

Goal: Beyond classical limits

Today's problem: Aberrations in microscopy



Sample

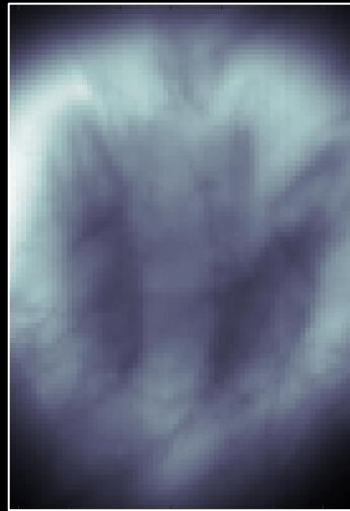


Microscope

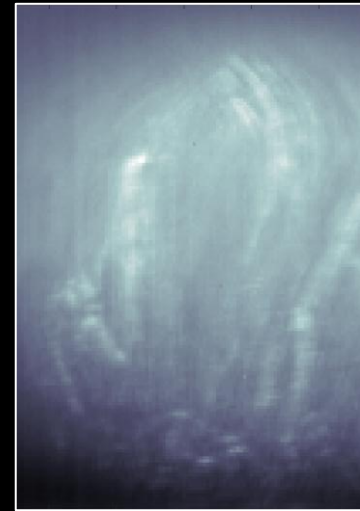
Aberrations
Specimen
System



Diffraction-limited image



Aberrations



Scattering

Today's problem: Aberrations in microscopy

Aberrations
Specimen
System



Microscope



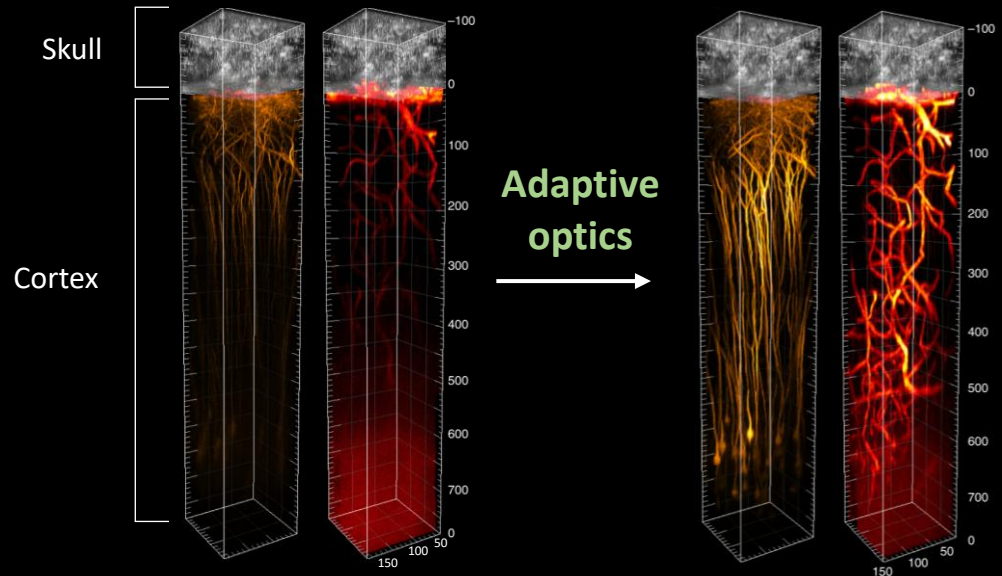
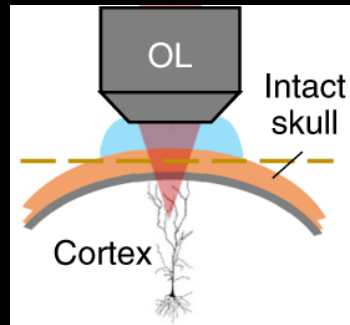
Deformable mirror
Spatial light modulator

Challenge in biology and medicine:
Non-invasive imaging at depth ($>1\text{mm}$)
preserving optical resolution ($<1\mu\text{m}$)

Deep-tissue
imaging

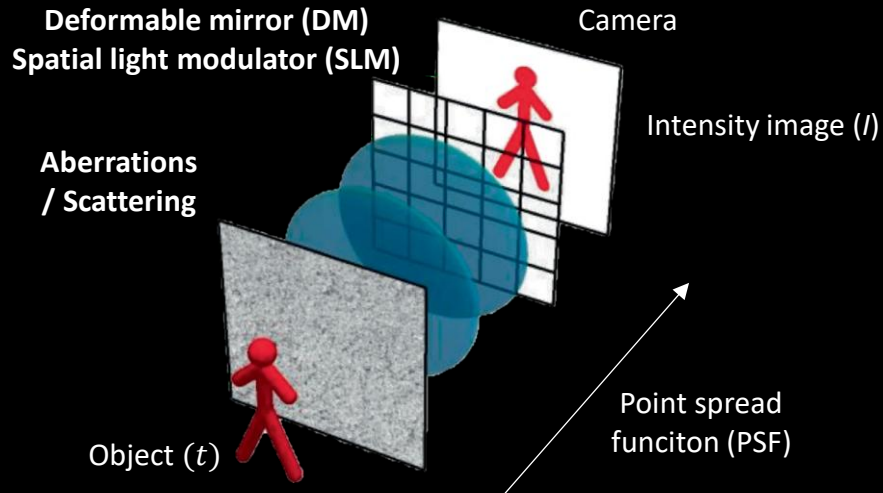


Three-photon
microscope



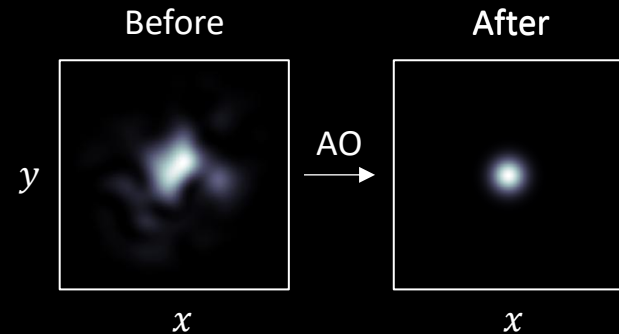
Qin et al. *Nature Biotechnology*, 40, 1663-1671 (2022)

Adaptive optics for microscopy



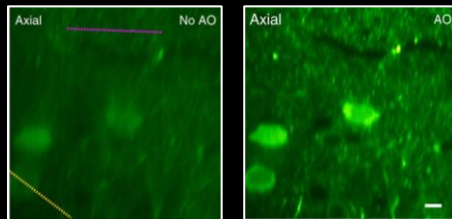
Bertolotti and Katz. Nat Phys, 18(9), 1008-1017 (2022)

$$I = |t|^2 * |PSF|^2$$



Challenge: Finding the optimal SLM correction

Guide-star based AO (direct/indirect)



Nat. Meth., 11(10), 1037-1040 (2014)

Need a guide-star
and/or Wavefront sensor

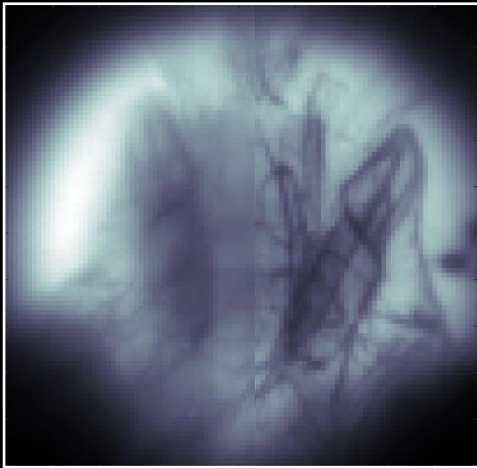
Image-based AO



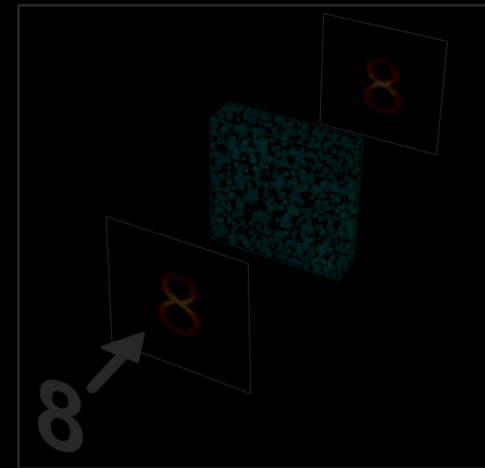
Opt. Expr., 15(13), 8176-8190 (2007)

Object/contrast mechanism
dependant

Today's focus : Improving adaptive optics using entangled photons



**Part 1. Overcome aberrations
using photon correlations**



**Part 2. Bypass scattering
with entanglement**

The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

Spontaneous
parametric down
conversion (SPDC)

Energy conservation

$$w_p = w_i + w_s$$

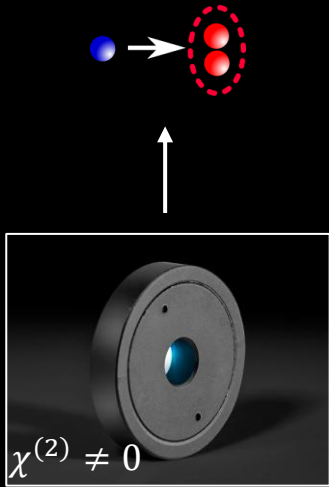
405nm \rightarrow 2 \times 810nm

Momentum conservation

$$k_p = k_i + k_s$$

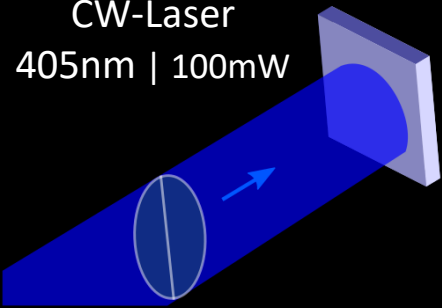
0 \approx $k_{iT} + k_{sT}$

$$|\Psi\rangle \approx |0\rangle + \eta \sum_k \hat{a}_k^+ \hat{a}_{-k}^+ |0\rangle$$



Type I
BBO

CW-Laser
405nm | 100mW



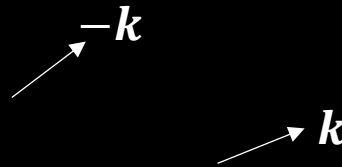
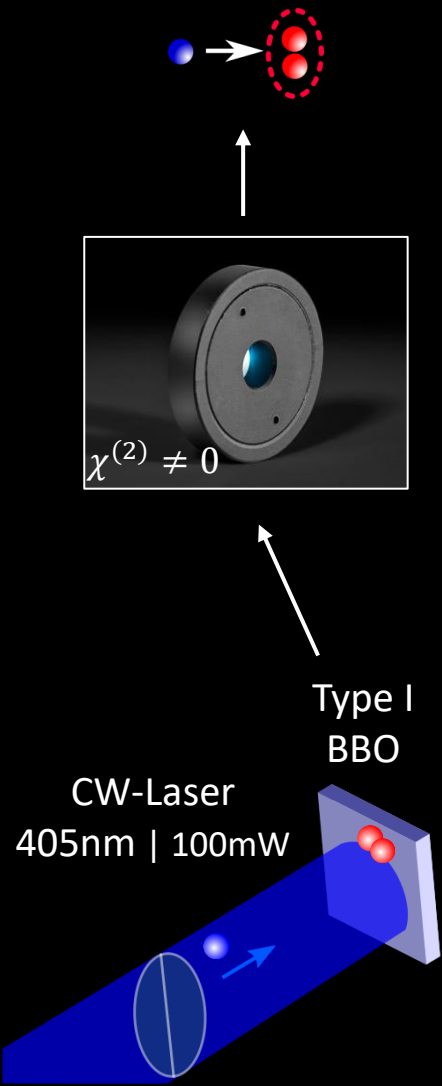
The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

Spontaneous
parametric down
conversion (SPDC)

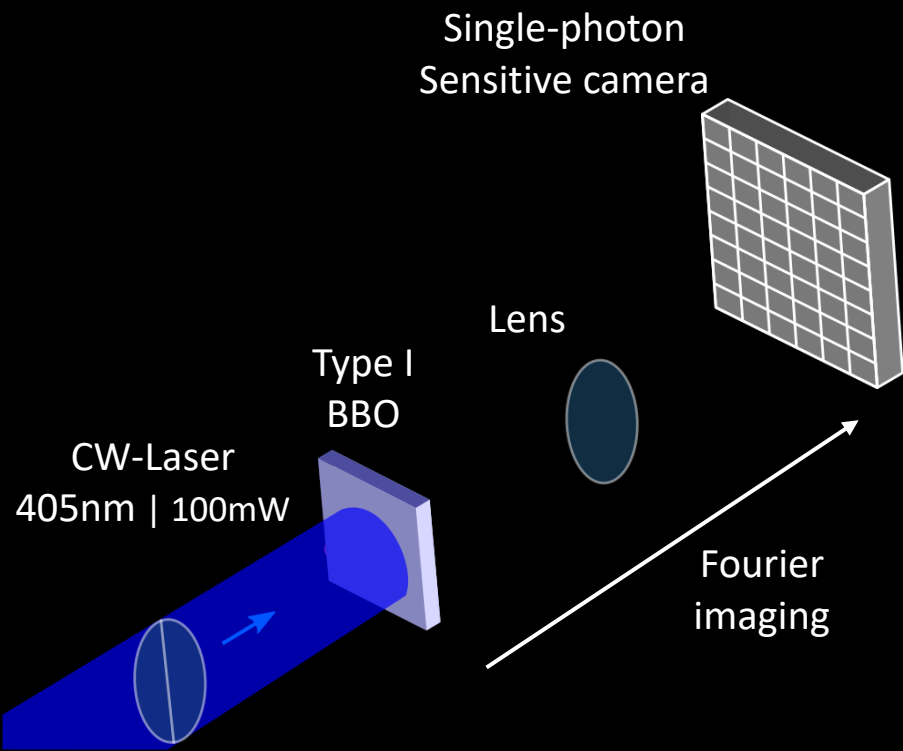
Energy conservation
 $w_p = w_i + w_s$
405nm \rightarrow 2 \times 810nm

Momentum conservation
 $k_p = k_i + k_s$
 $0 \approx k_{iT} + k_{sT}$

$$|\Psi\rangle \approx |0\rangle + \eta \sum_k \hat{a}_k^+ \hat{a}_{-k}^+ |0\rangle$$



The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs



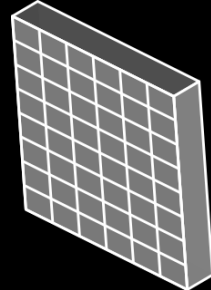
The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

Single-photon Avalanche Diode
(SPAD) array



Exposure time: **10ms**

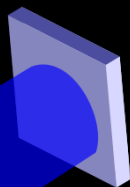
Single-photon
Sensitive camera



Lens



Type I
BBO

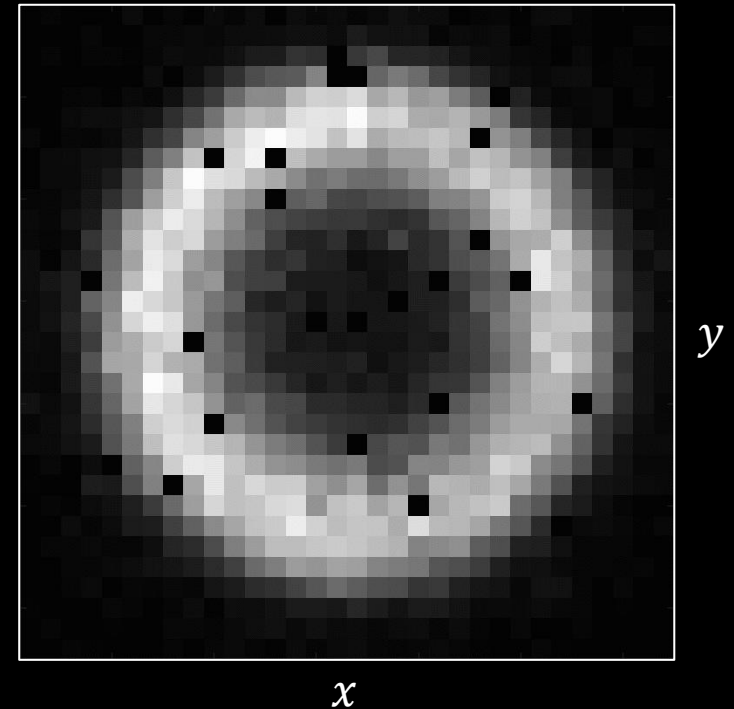


CW-Laser
405nm | 100mW



Fourier
imaging

Intensity image [singles]



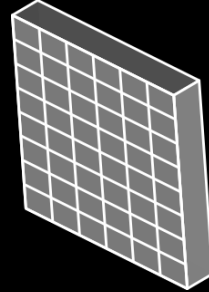
The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

Single-photon Avalanche Diode
(SPAD) array



Exposure time: **50 μ s**

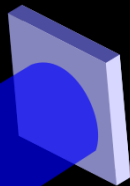
Single-photon
Sensitive camera



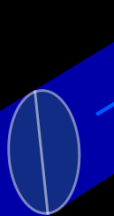
Lens



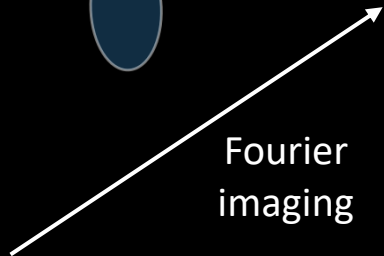
Type I
BBO



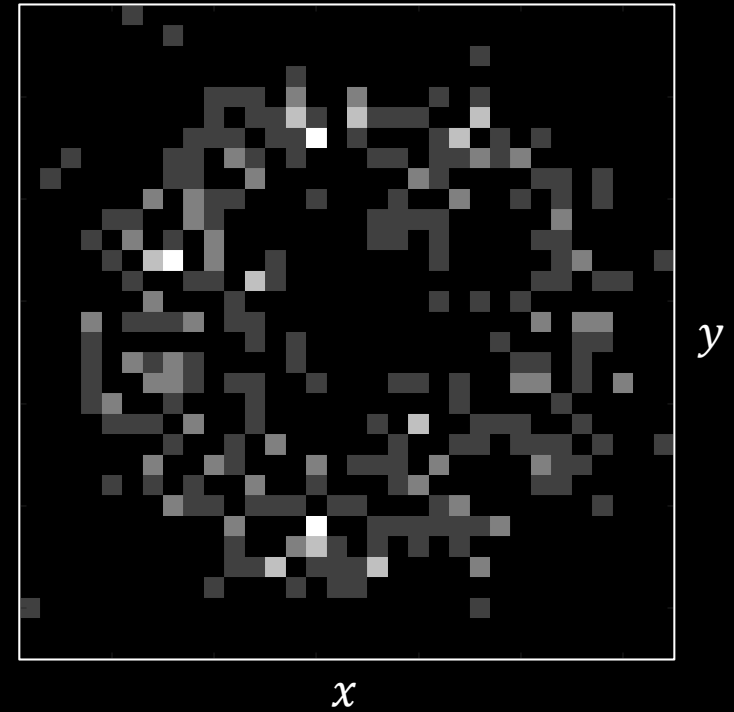
CW-Laser
405nm | 100mW



Fourier
imaging



Intensity image [singles]



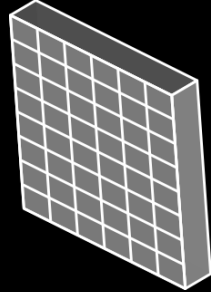
The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

Single-photon Avalanche Diode
(SPAD) array



Exposure time: **10ns**

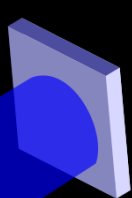
Single-photon
Sensitive camera



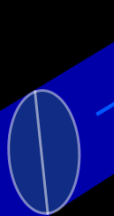
Lens



Type I
BBO

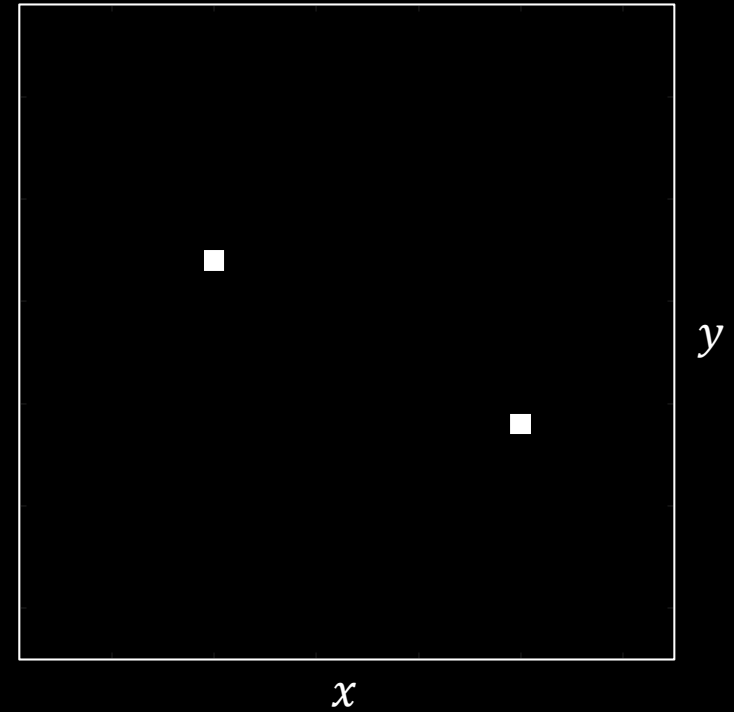


CW-Laser
405nm | 100mW



Fourier
imaging

Intensity image [singles]



$\rightarrow G^{(2)}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2)$
Second-order intensity
correlation matrix

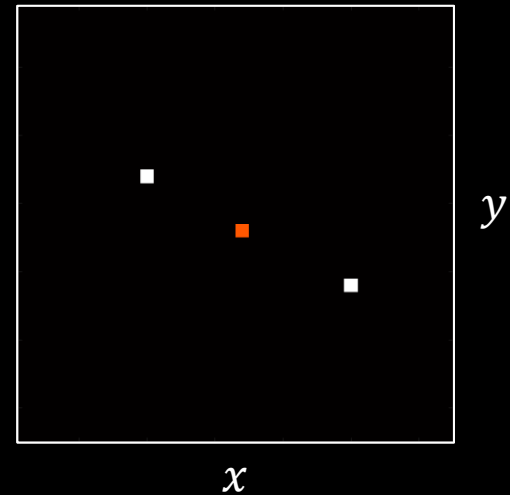
The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

Single-photon Avalanche Diode (SPAD) array

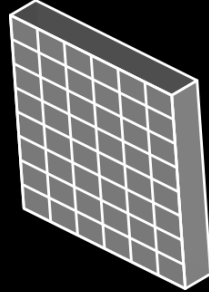


Exposure time: **10ns**

Intensity image [singles]



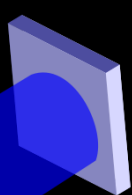
Single-photon Sensitive camera



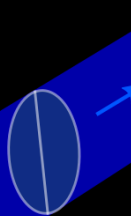
Lens



Type I BBO

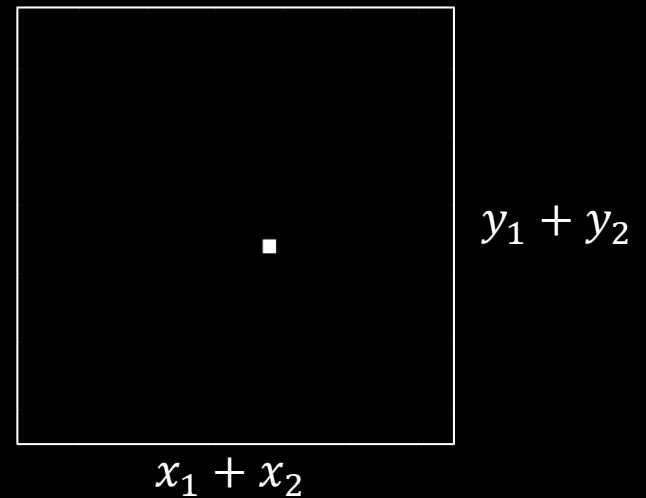


CW-Laser
405nm | 100mW



Fourier imaging

Correlation image ($G^{(2)}$) [coincidences]



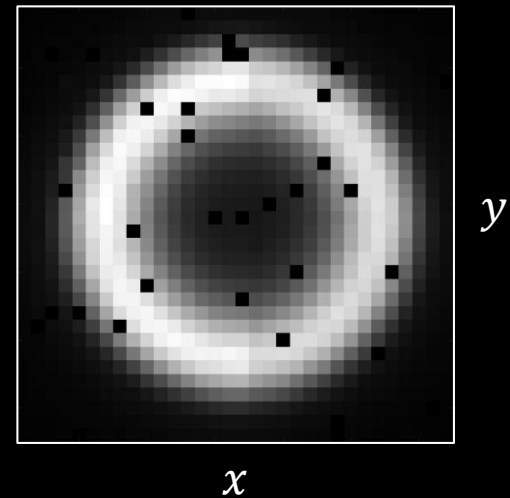
The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

Single-photon Avalanche Diode (SPAD) array

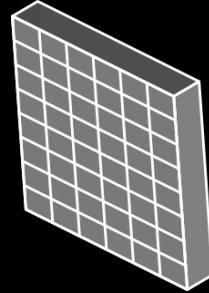


Exposure time: **1.3s**

Intensity image [singles]



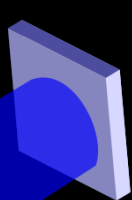
Single-photon Sensitive camera



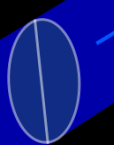
Lens



Type I BBO

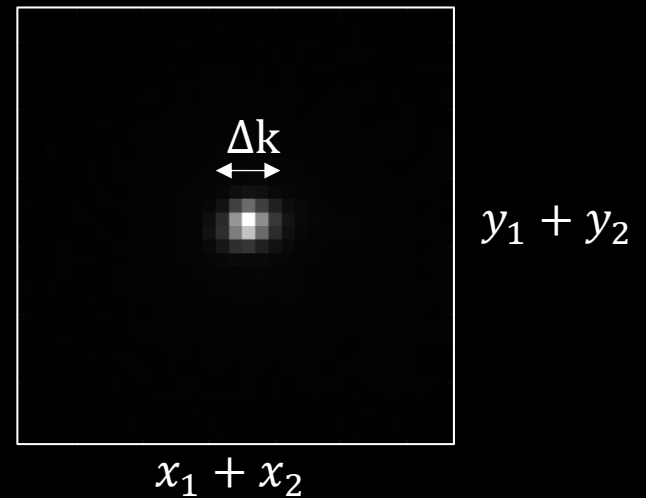


CW-Laser
405nm | 100mW



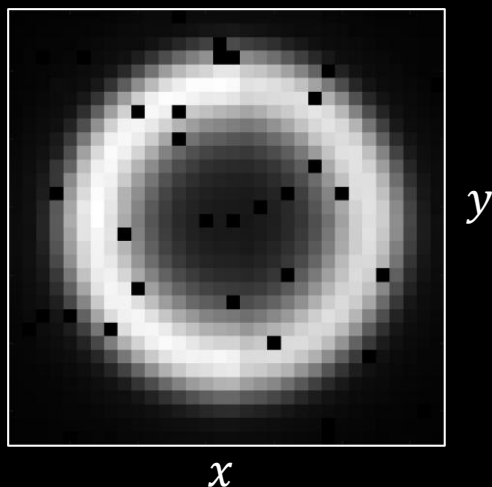
Fourier imaging

Correlation image ($G^{(2)}$) [coincidences]



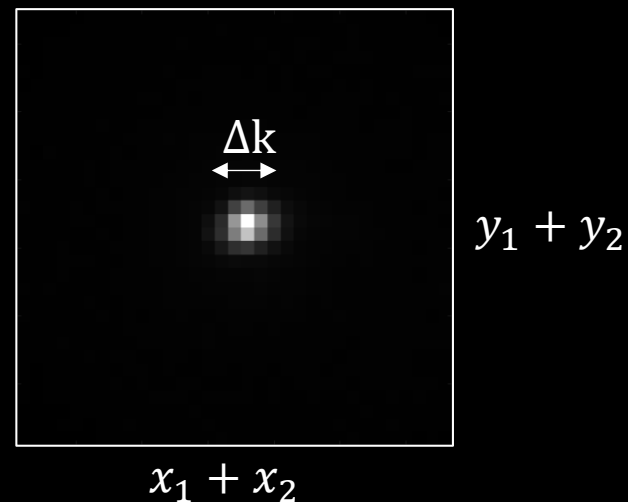
The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

Intensity image [singles]

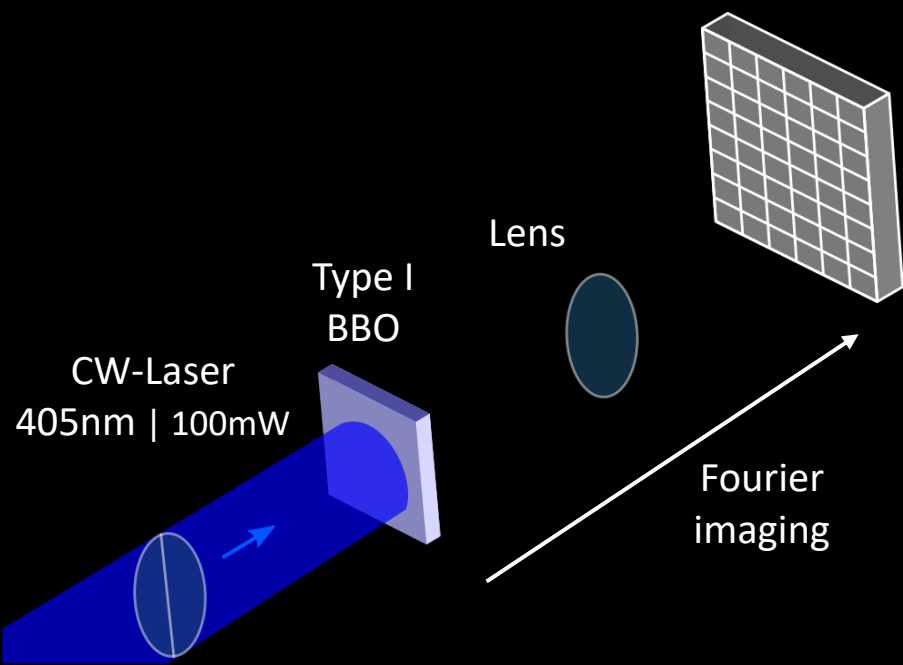
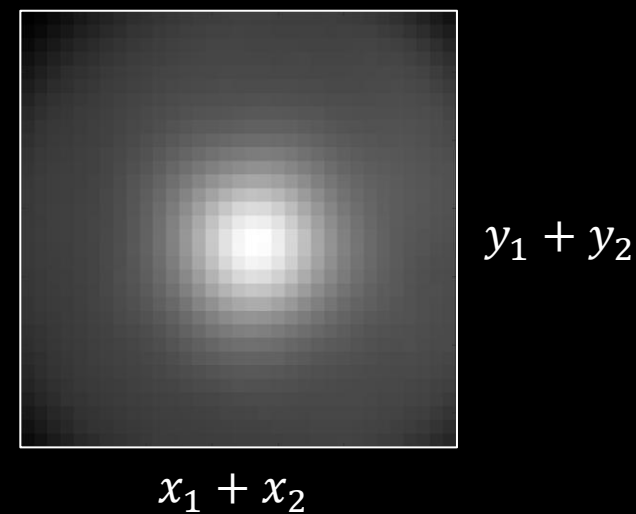


Exposure time: **1.3s**

Correlation image ($G^{(2)}$) [coincidences]



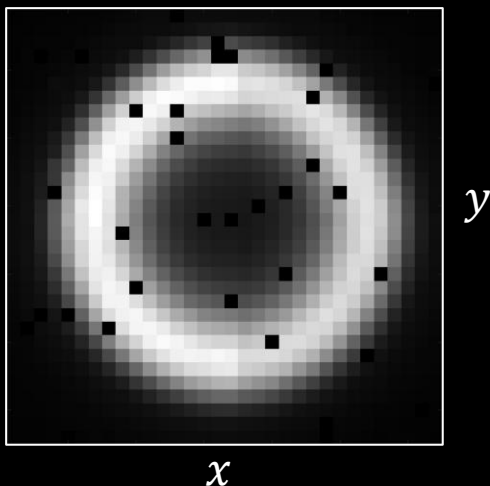
$G^{(2)}$ Uncorrelated photons



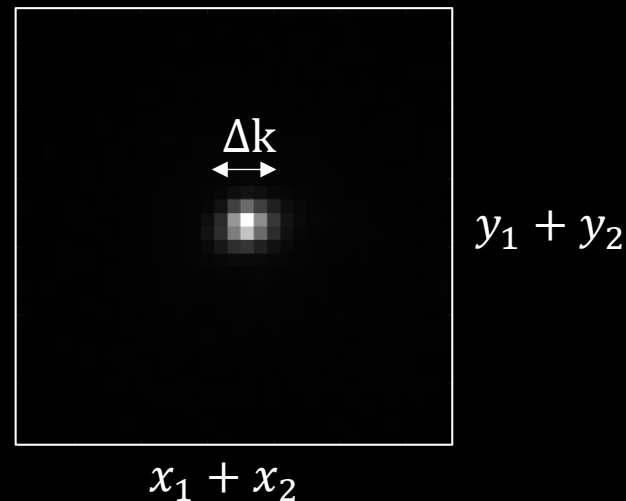
The source: Spatially-entangled photon pairs

REMEMBER

Intensity image [singles]



Correlation image ($G^{(2)}$) [coincidences]



SPAD array



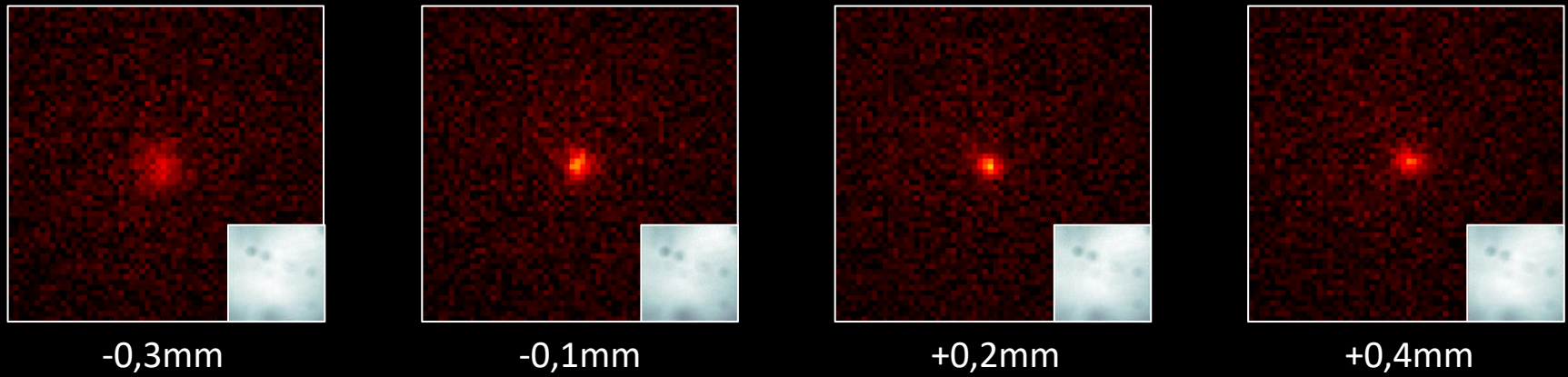
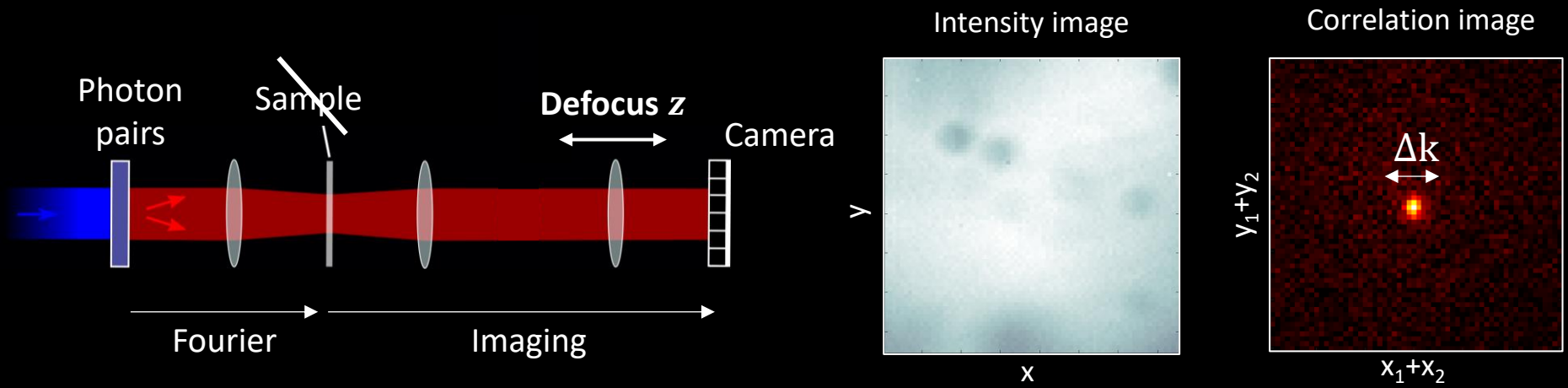
EMCCD



Tpx3cam

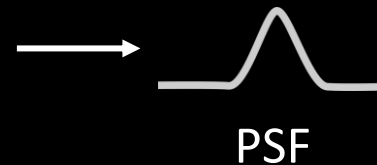


Photon correlations \leftrightarrow Optical aberrations

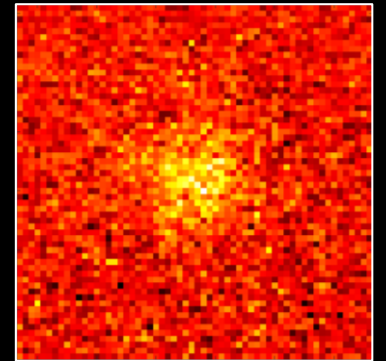
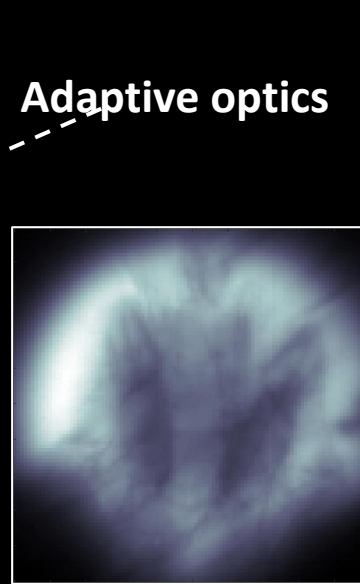
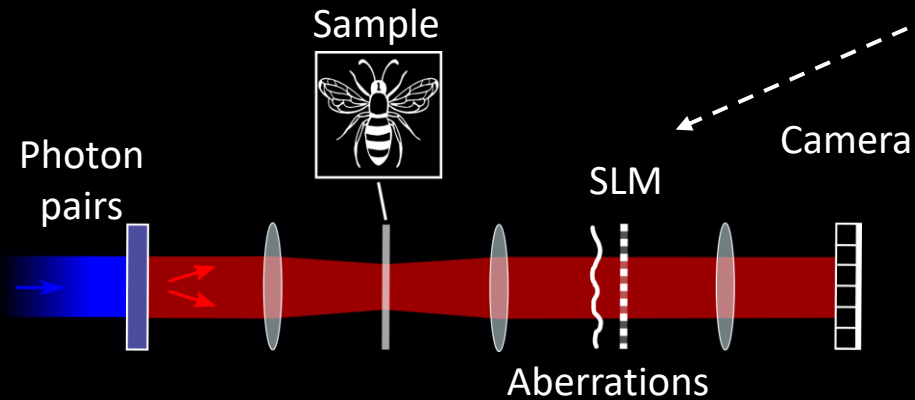
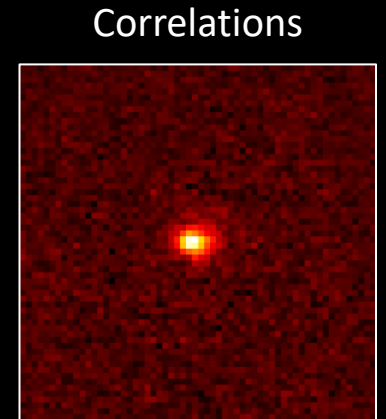
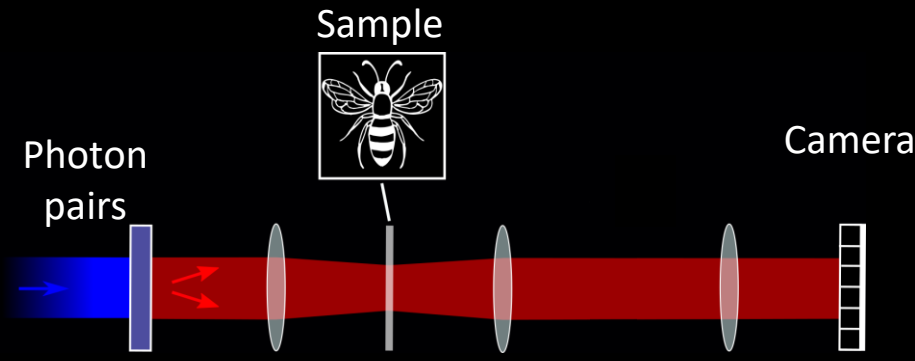


$\Delta k \nearrow$ Signal \searrow

$$G^{(2)} \approx K |[PSF * PSF]|^2$$

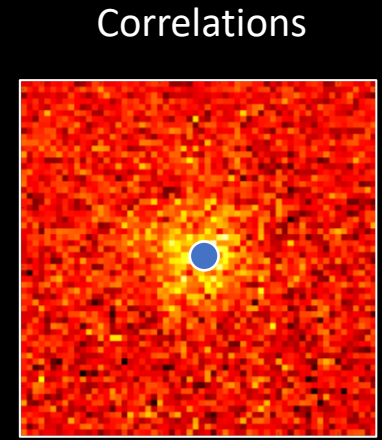
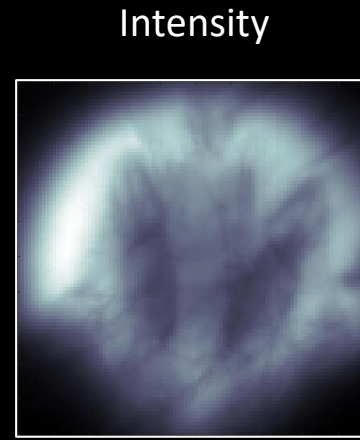
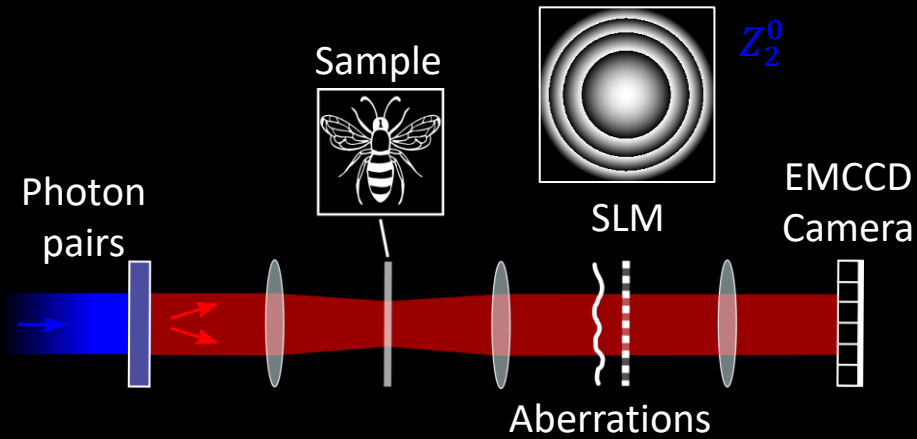


Adaptive optics with correlated photons

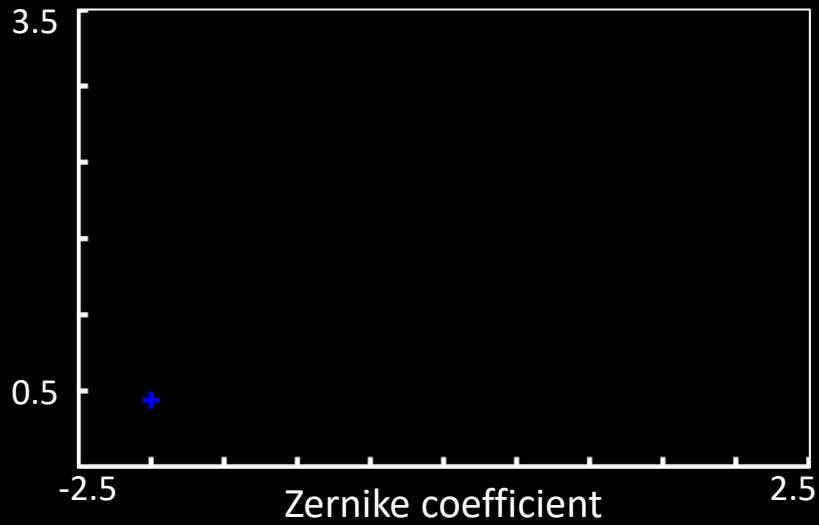


$$G^{(2)} \approx K | [PSF * PSF] |^2$$

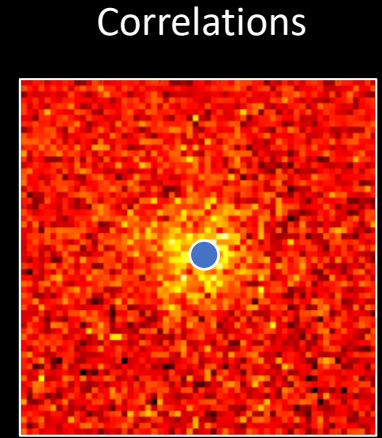
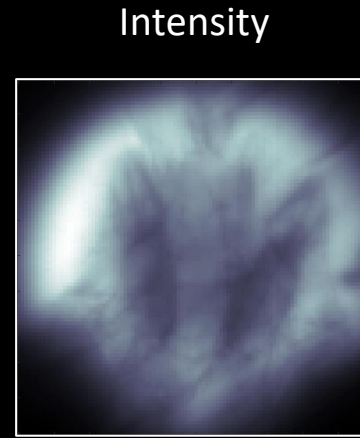
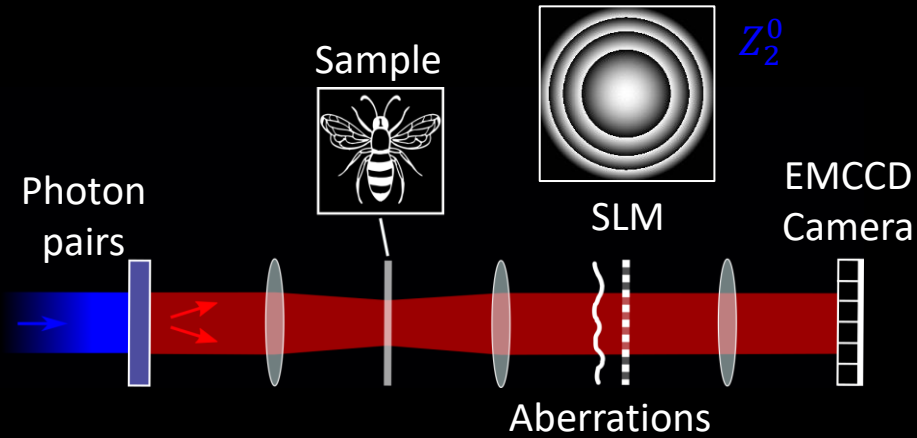
Adaptive optics with correlated photons



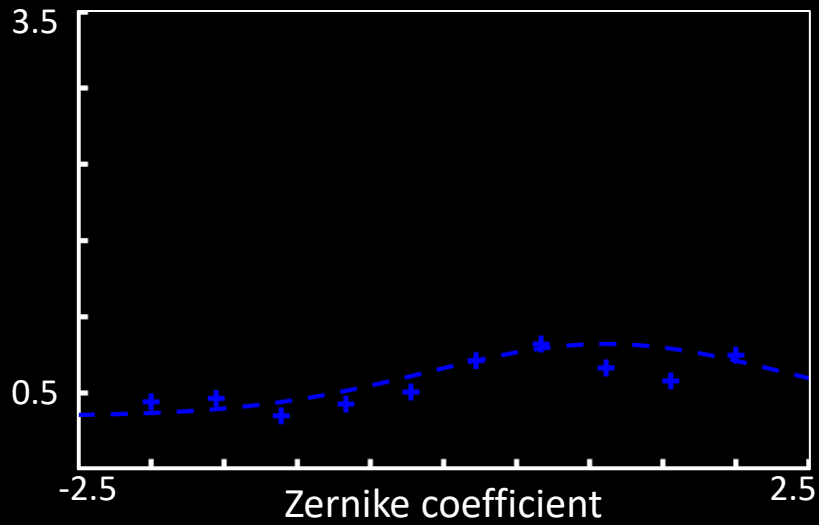
Peak value



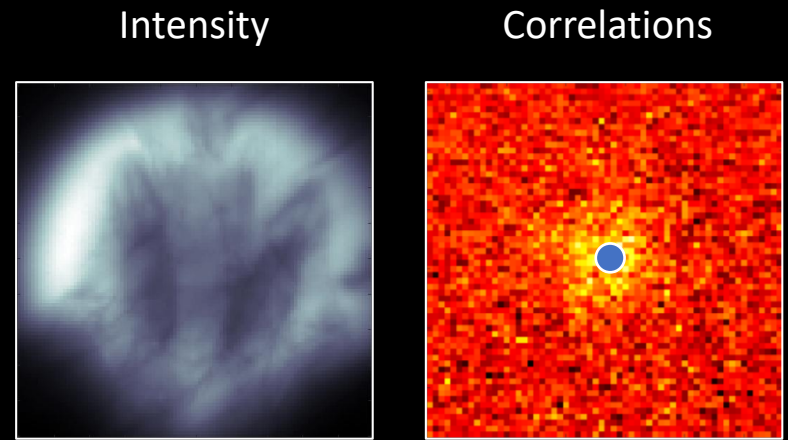
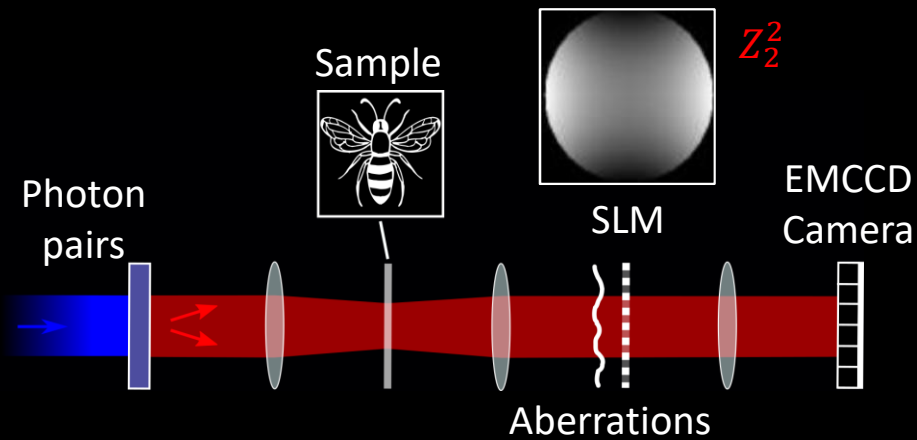
Adaptive optics with correlated photons



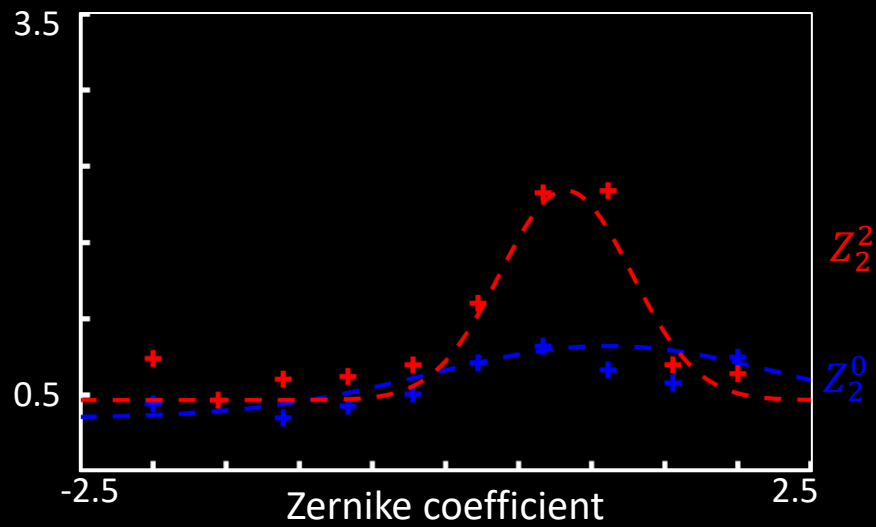
Peak value



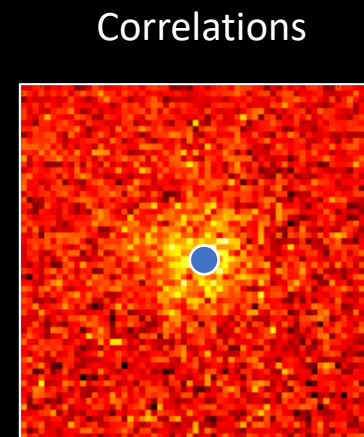
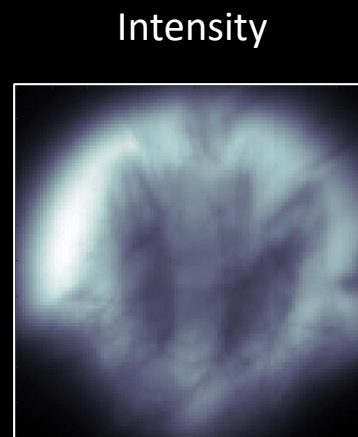
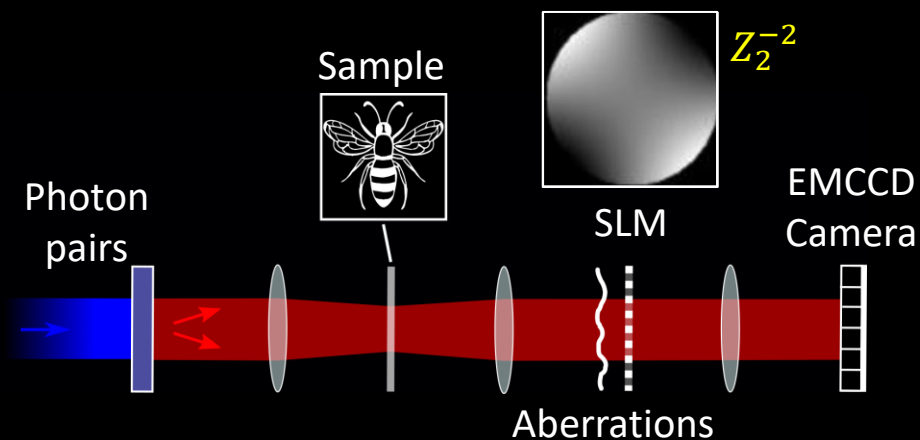
Adaptive optics with correlated photons



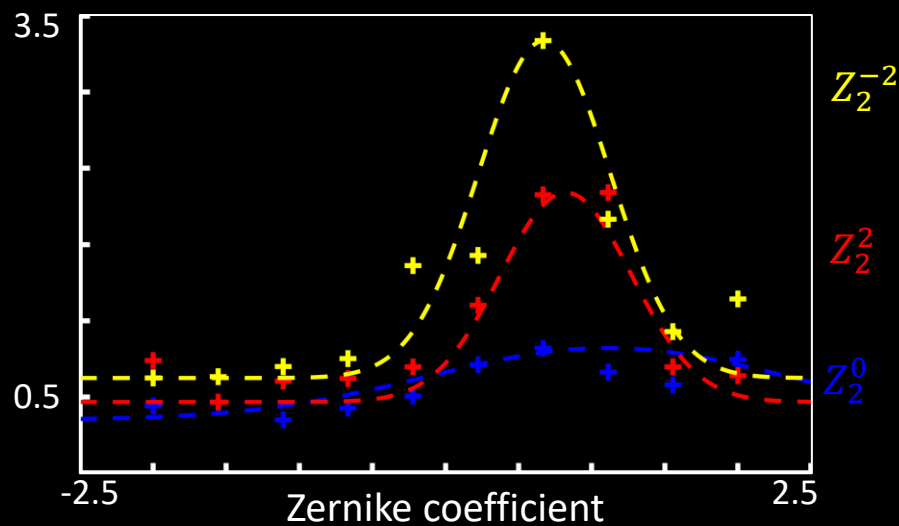
Peak value



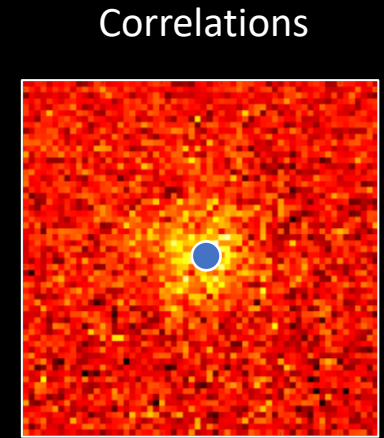
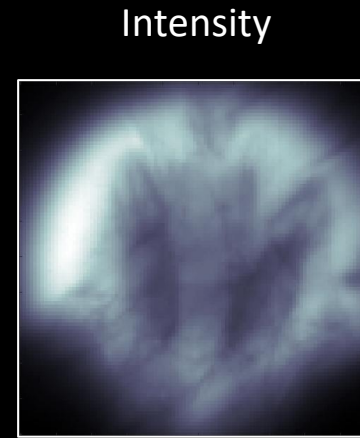
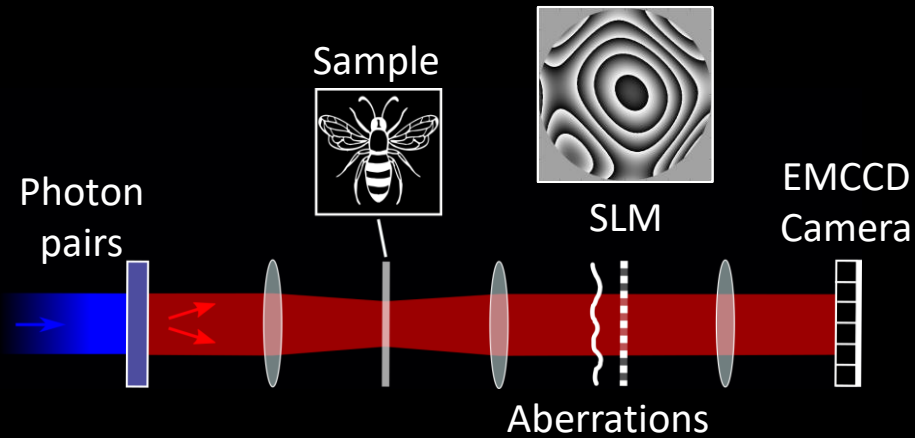
Adaptive optics with correlated photons



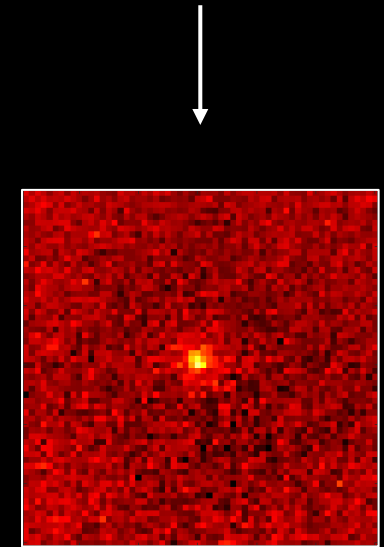
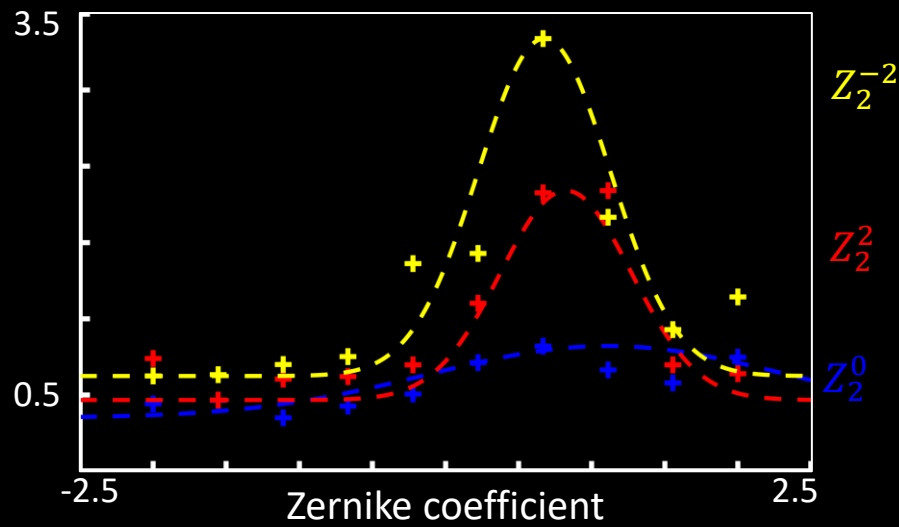
Peak value



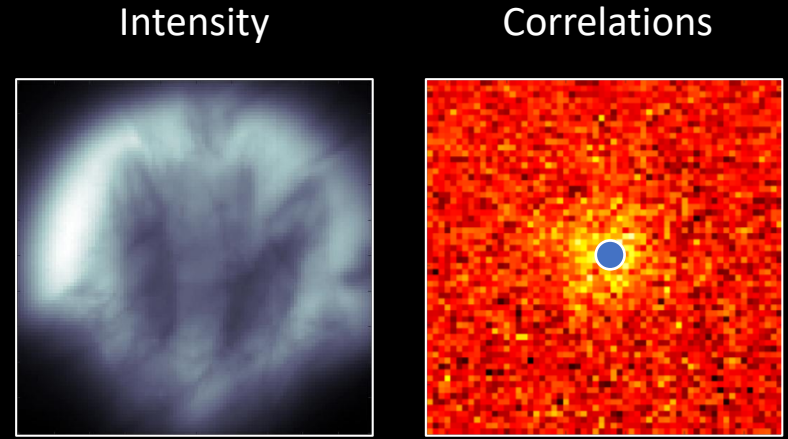
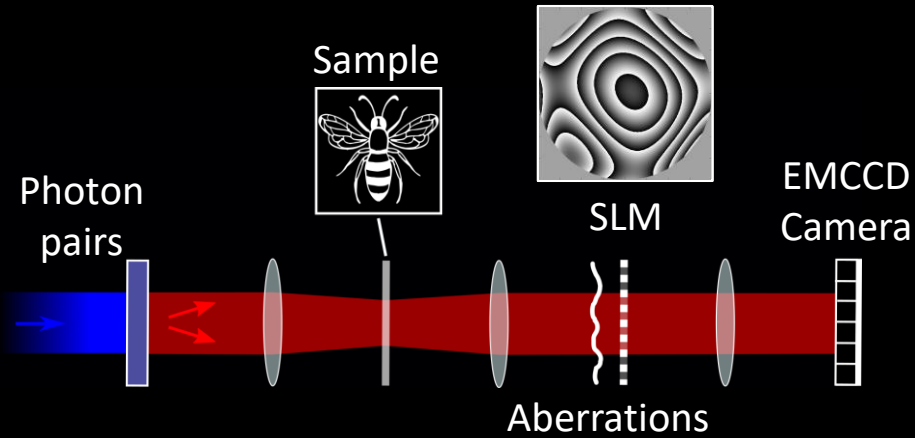
Adaptive optics with correlated photons



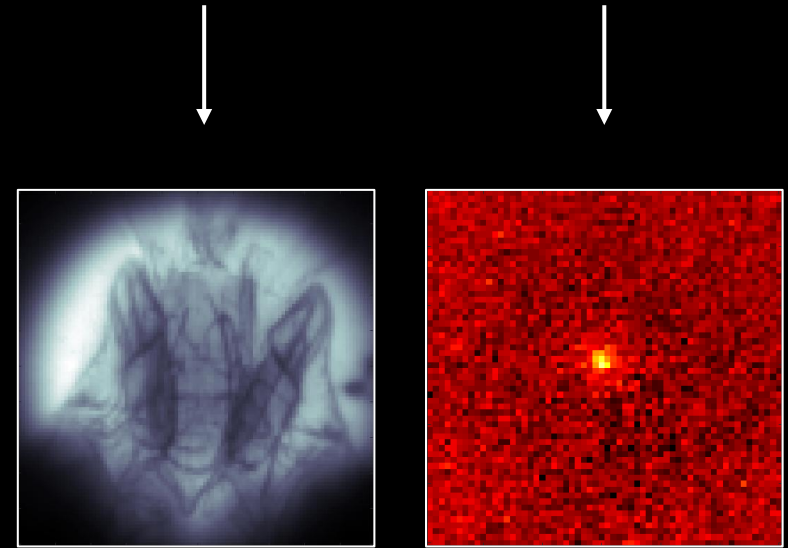
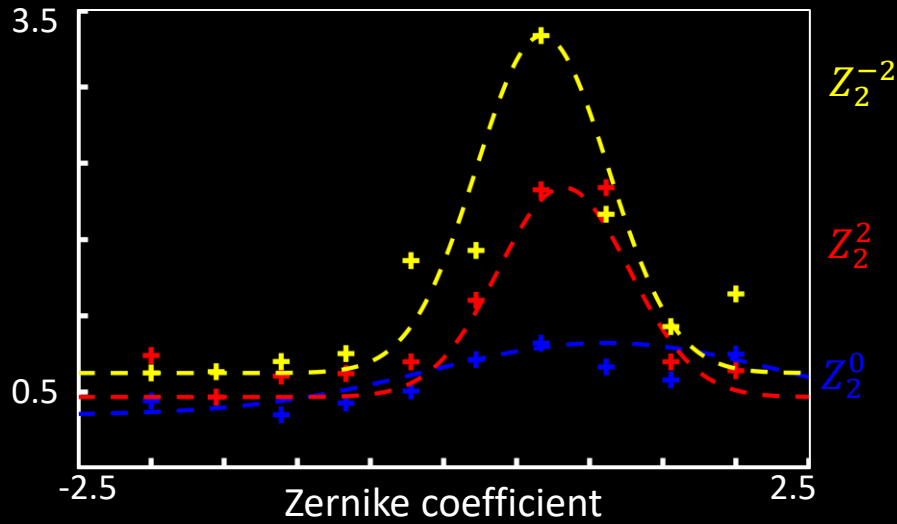
Peak value



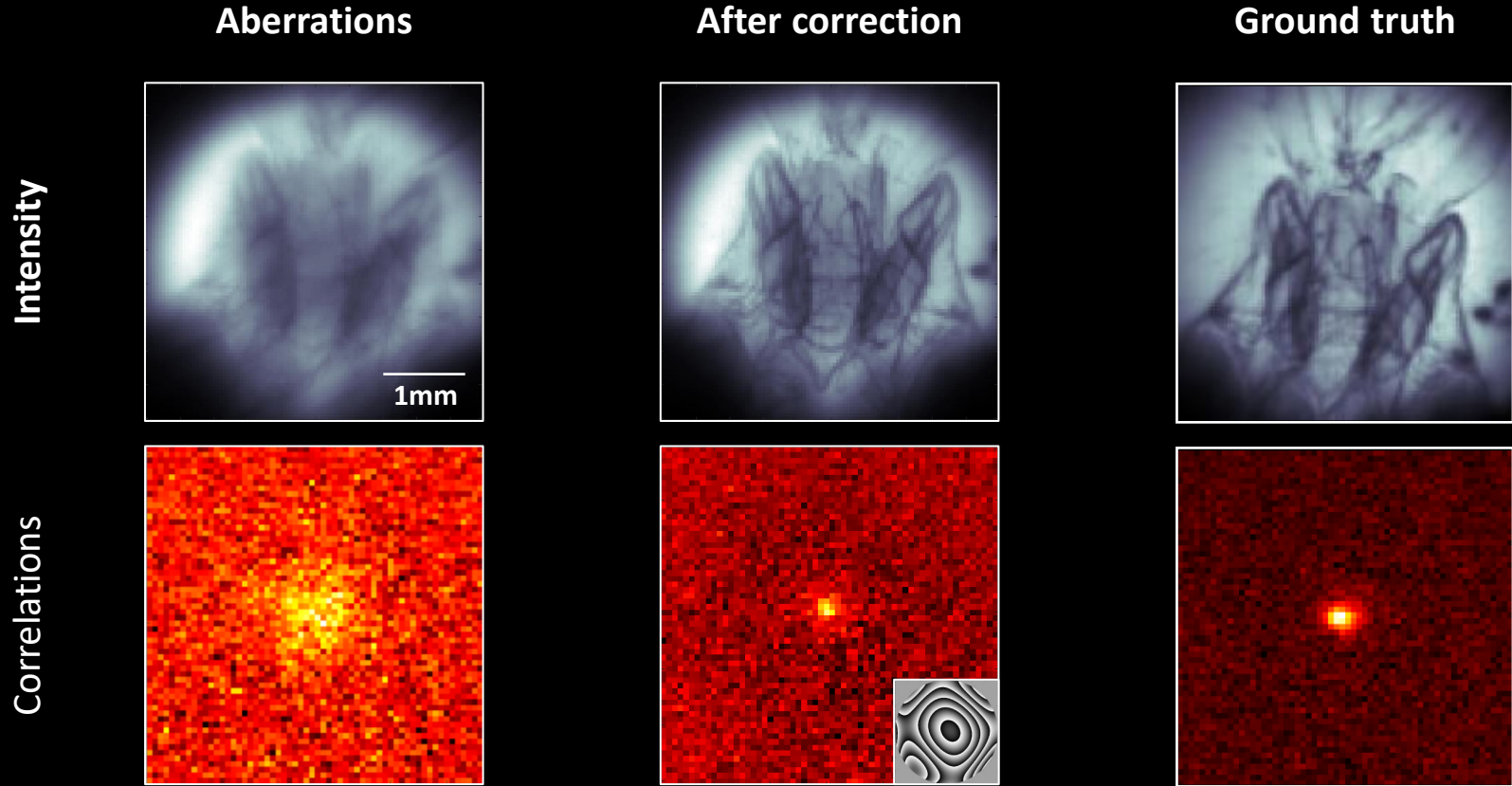
Adaptive optics with correlated photons



Peak value



Application to microscopy



Universal aberrations metric

- Direct PSF access
- No guidestar
- No contrast/ specimen dependent
- No wavefront sensor

Practical drawbacks

- Slow iterative process
- Very weak flux
- Needs entangled photon pair

Application to microscopy



Universal aberrations metric

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Practical drawbacks

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AO with photon correlations feedback

Universal aberrations metric

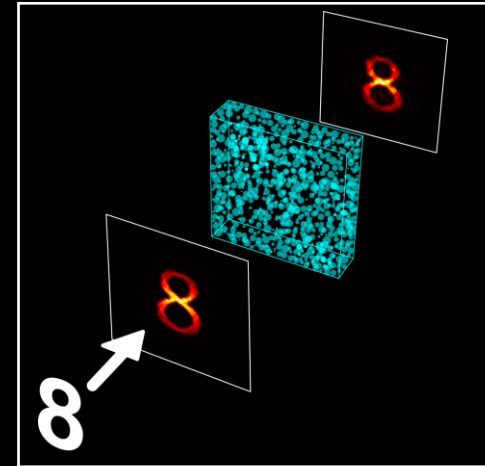
$$G^{(2)} = K \frac{1}{\| \text{PSF} * \text{PSF} \|^2}$$

Use in existing microscopes

Today's focus : Improve adaptive optics using entangled photons

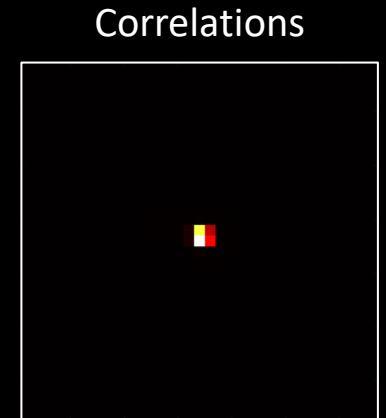
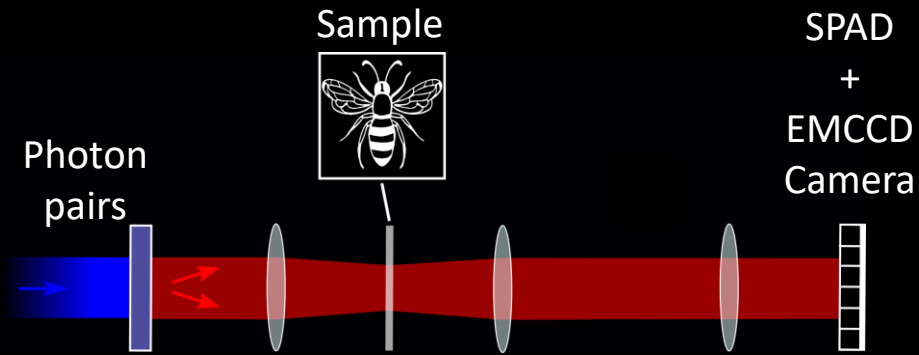


Part 1. Overcome aberrations using photon correlations

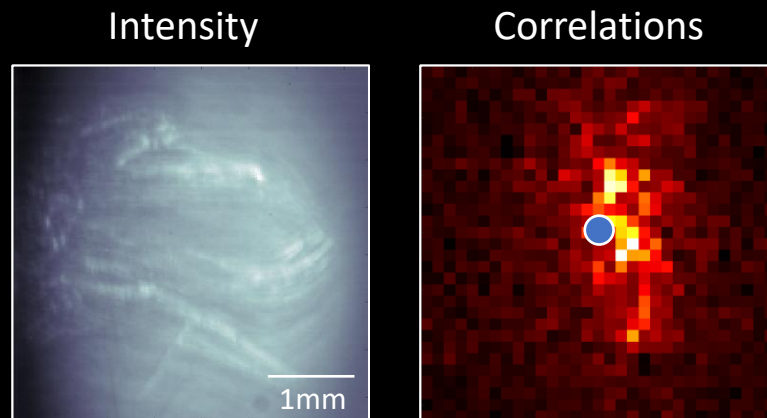
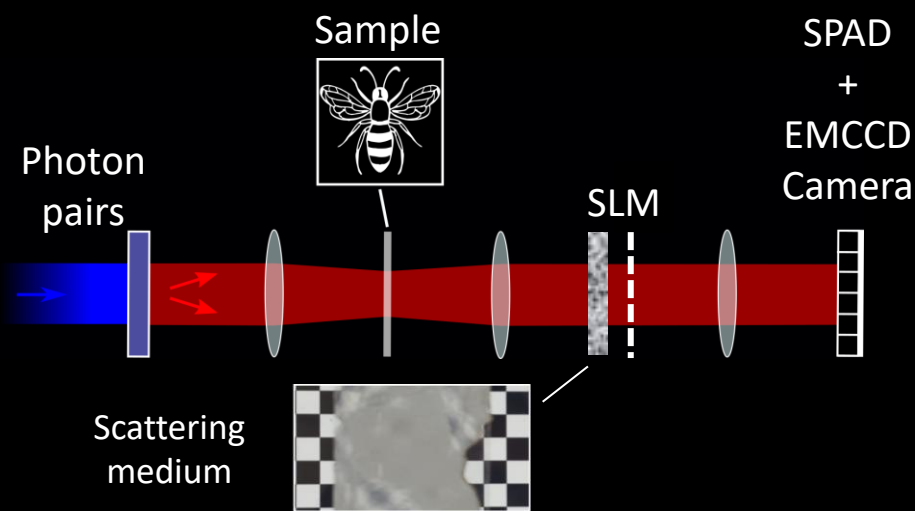


Part 2. Bypass scattering with entanglement

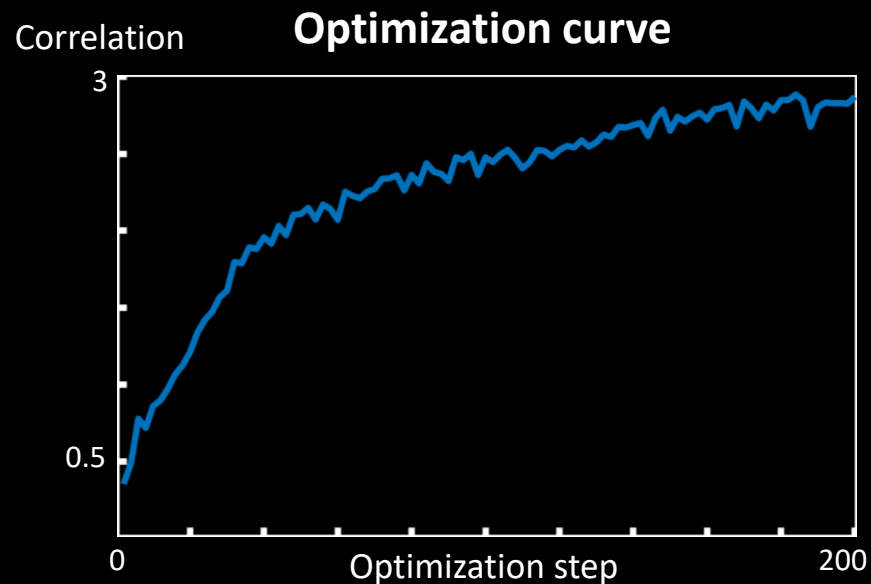
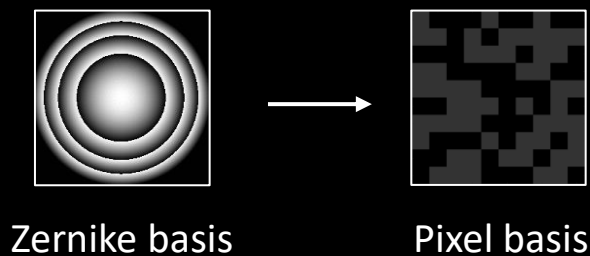
Imaging through scattering



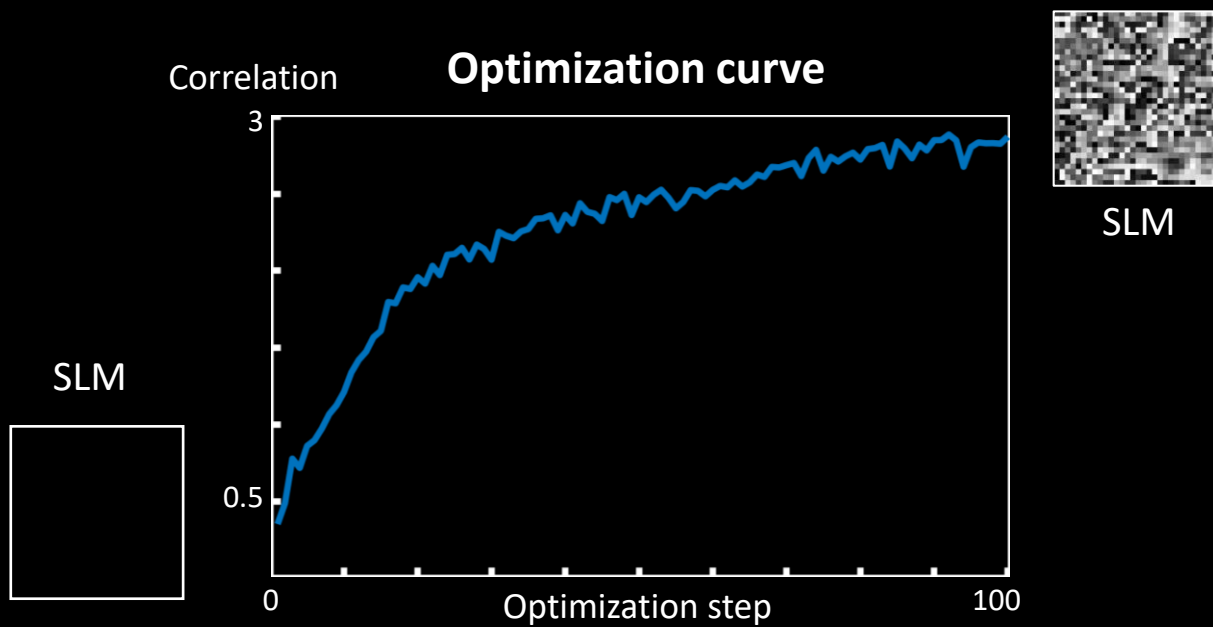
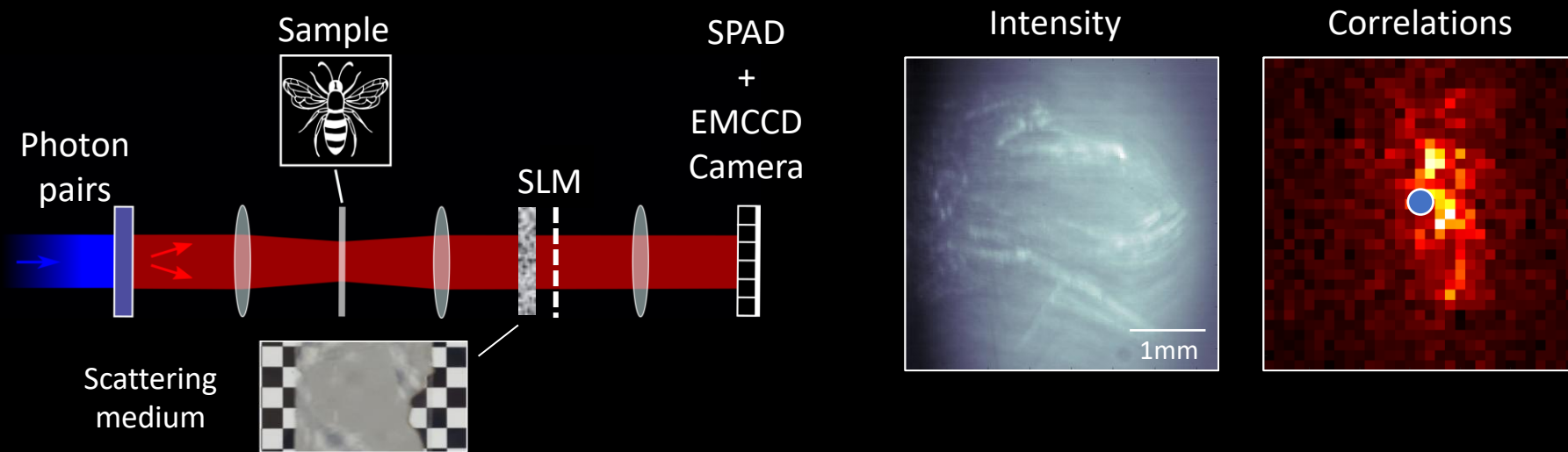
Imaging through scattering



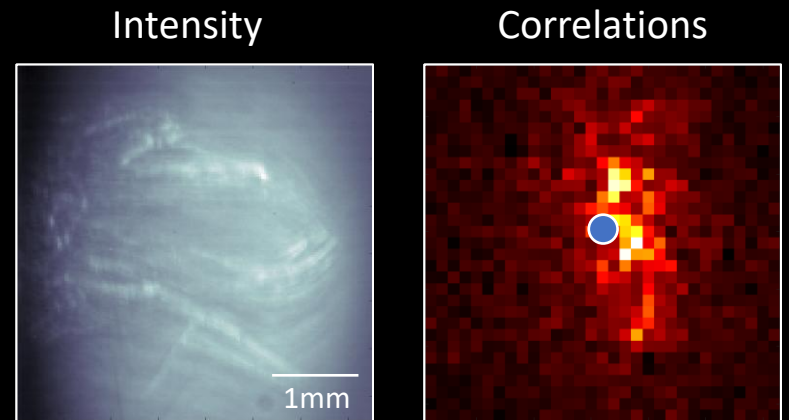
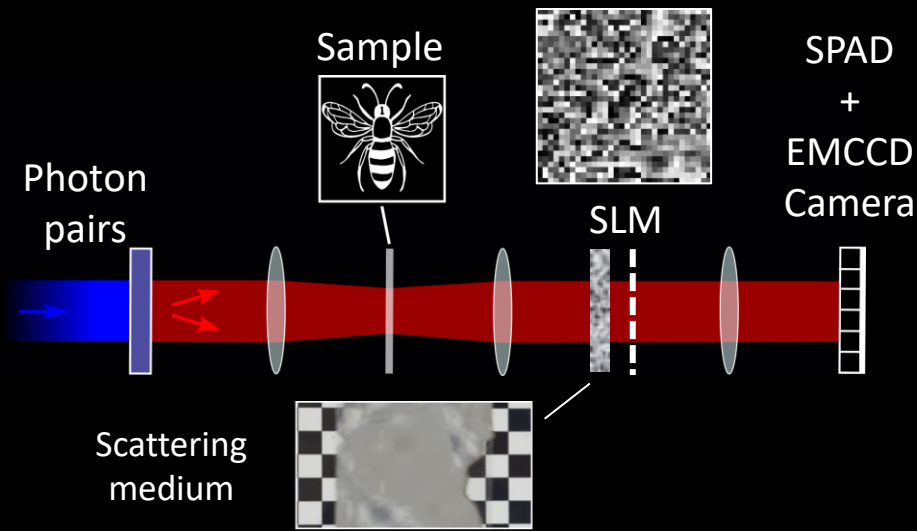
Optimization basis



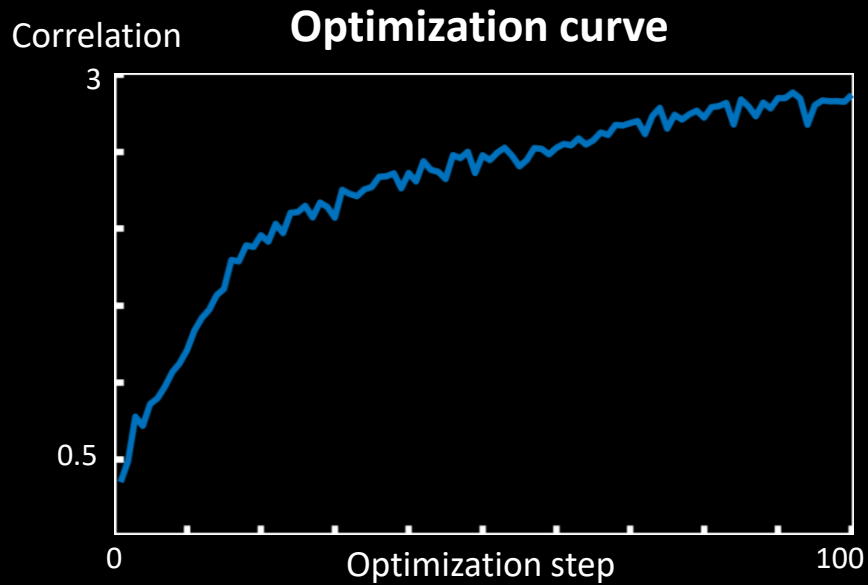
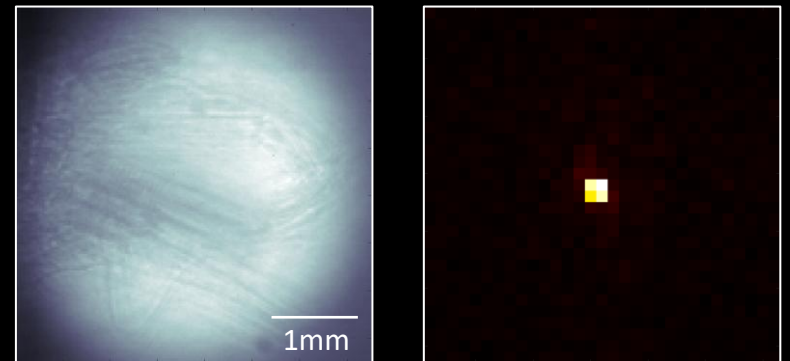
Imaging through scattering



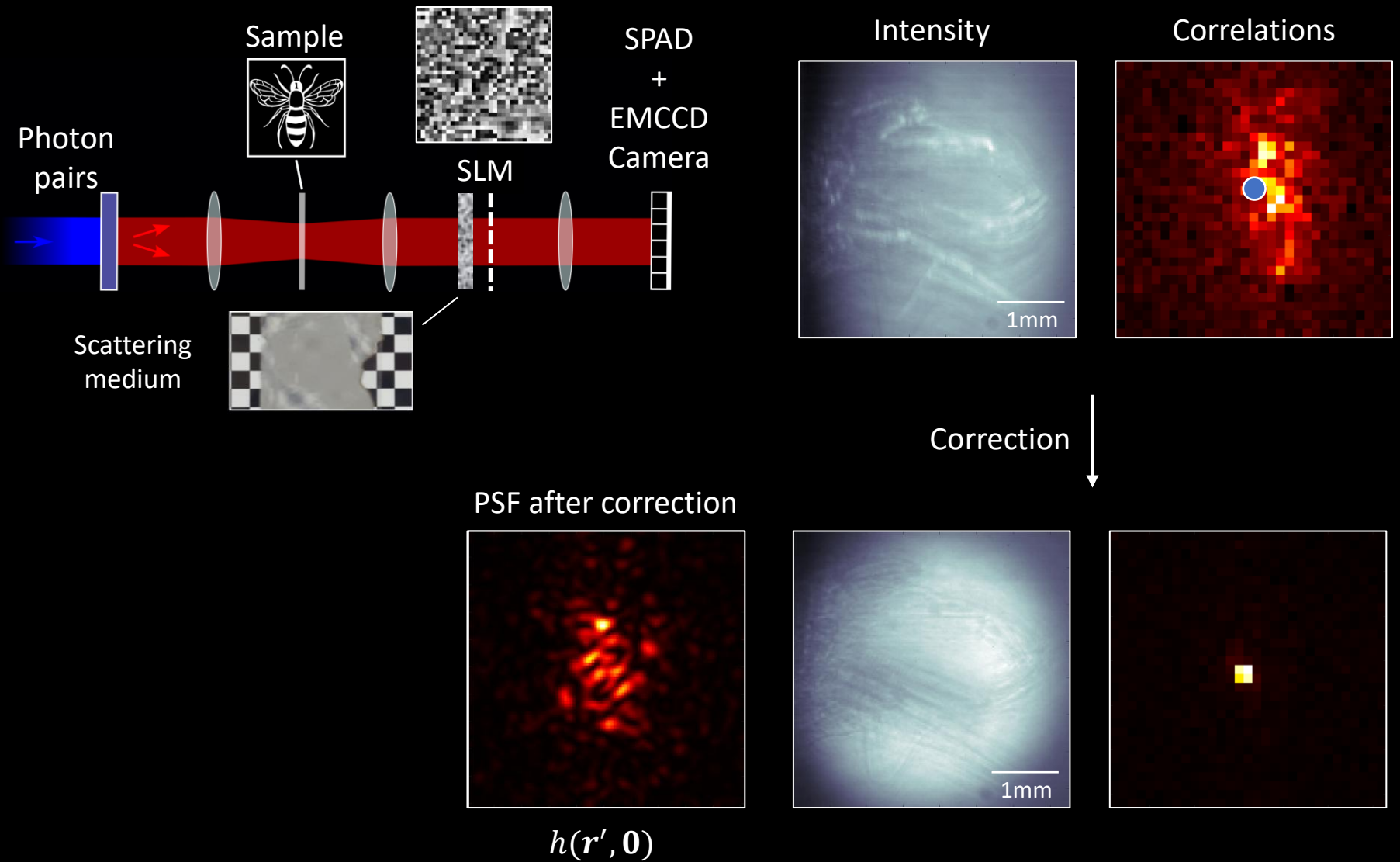
Imaging through scattering



Correction



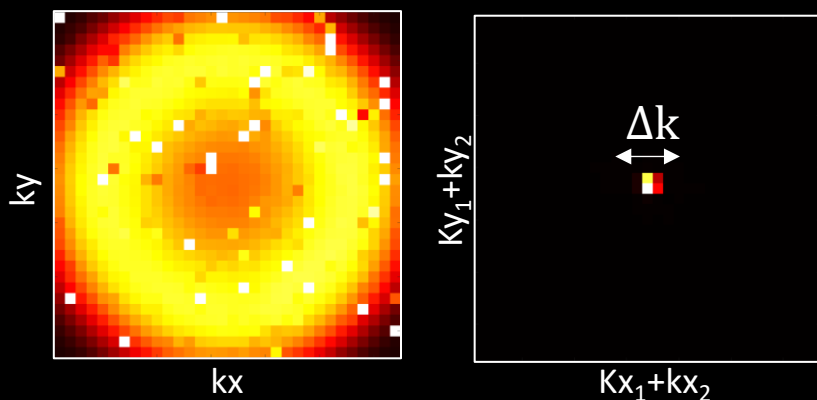
Imaging through scattering



Correlations and entanglement

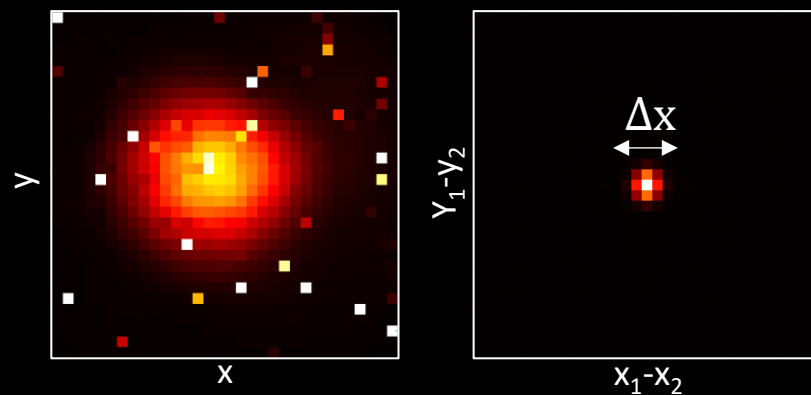
Correlations in the **momentum basis** $\{k_x, k_y\}$

$$|\Psi\rangle \approx |0\rangle + \eta \sum_k \hat{a}_k^+ \hat{a}_{-k}^+ |0\rangle$$

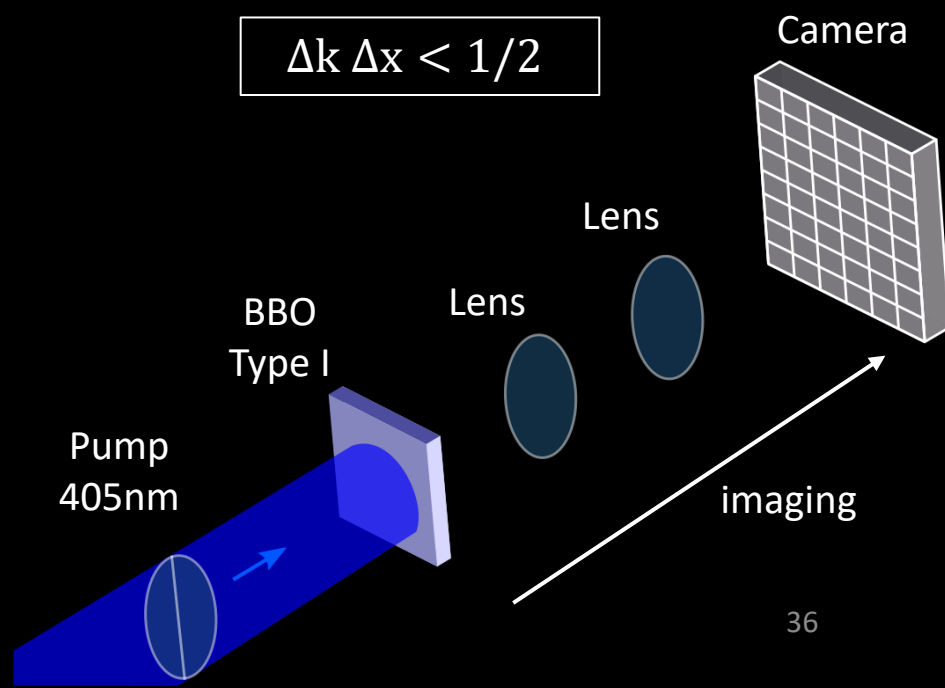
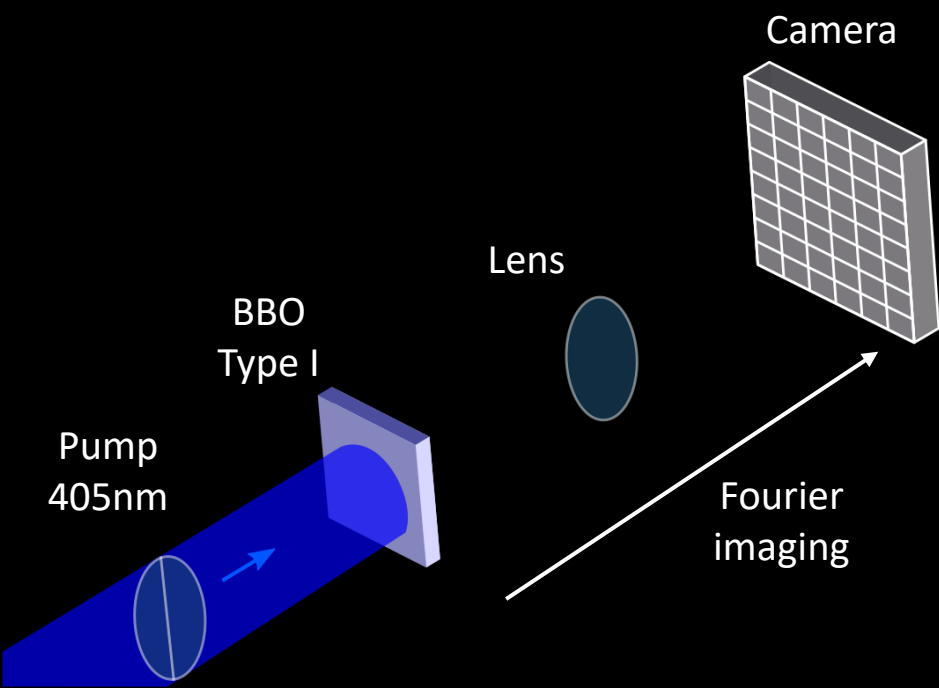


Correlations in the **position basis** $\{x, y\}$

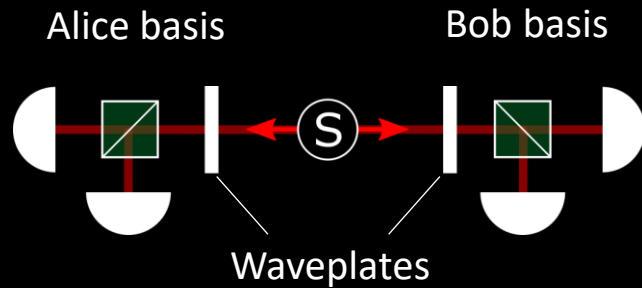
$$|\Psi\rangle \approx |0\rangle + \eta \sum_k \hat{a}_r^+ \hat{a}_r^+ |0\rangle$$



$$\Delta k \Delta x < 1/2$$



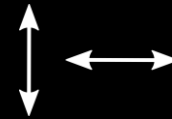
Correlations and entanglement



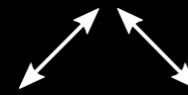
$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|HH\rangle + |VV\rangle]$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} [|HH\rangle\langle HH| + |VV\rangle\langle VV|]$$

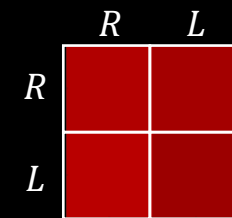
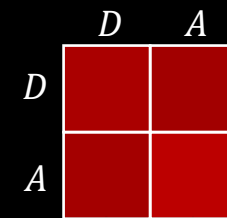
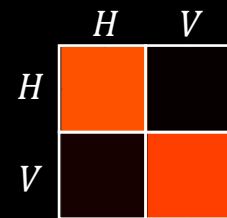
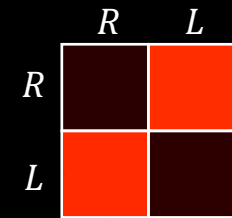
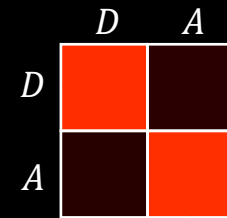
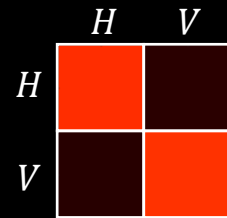
$\{H, V\}$



$\{D, A\}$



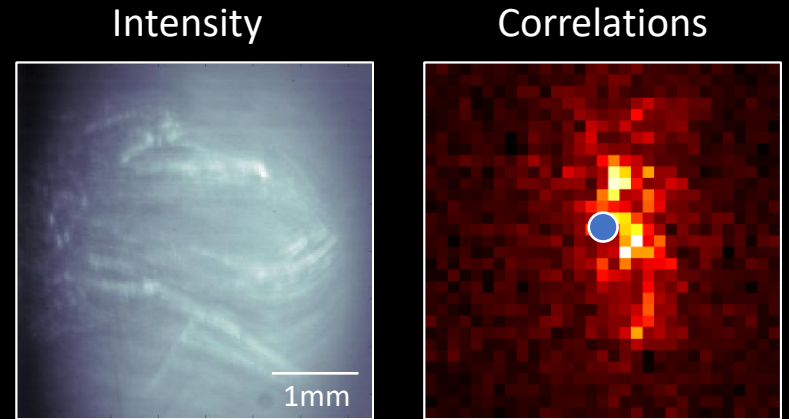
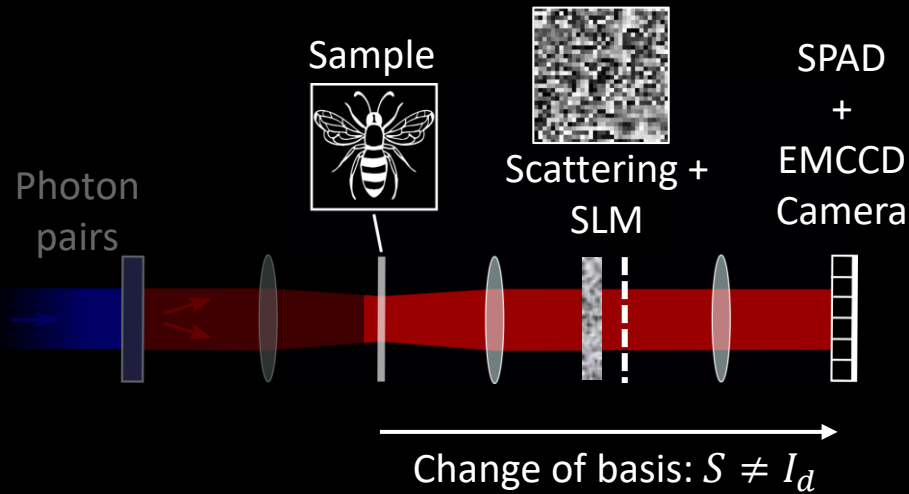
$\{R, L\}$



“Quantum correlations are **more resistant against changes of the basis** than ordinary correlations in separable states.”

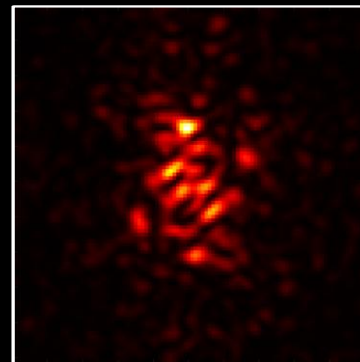
Spengler, Huber, Brierley, Adaktylos, Hiesmayz. PRA, 86(2), 022311 (2012)

Imaging through scattering

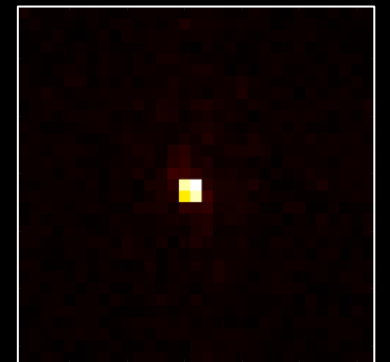
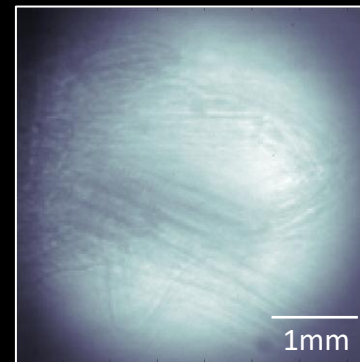


Correction

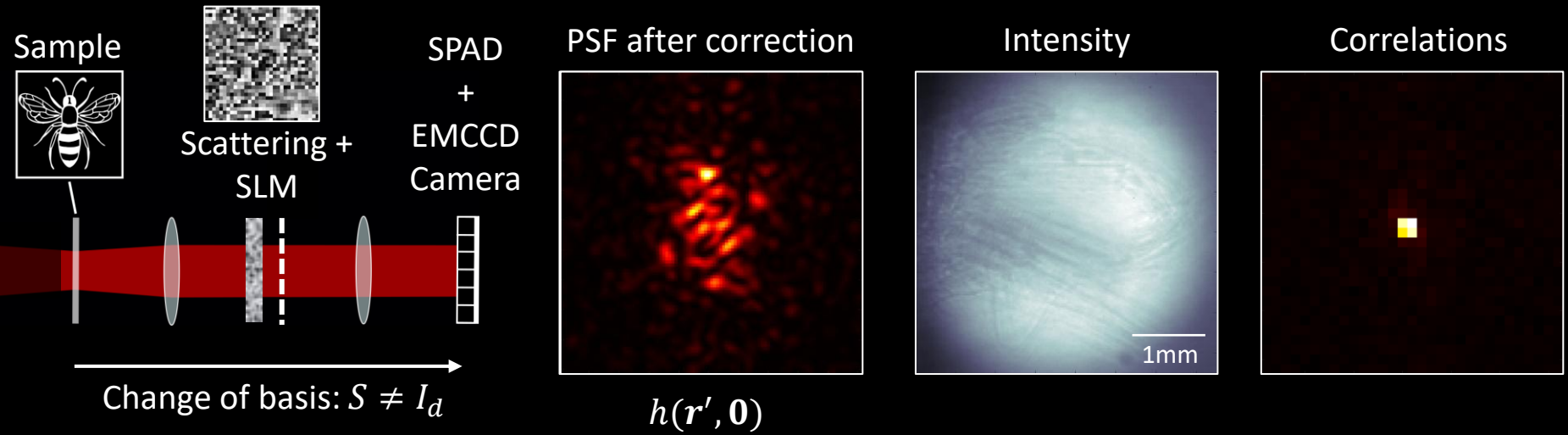
PSF after correction



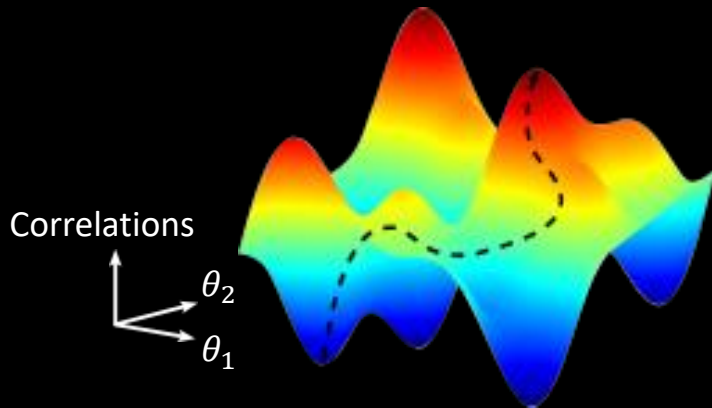
$h(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{0})$



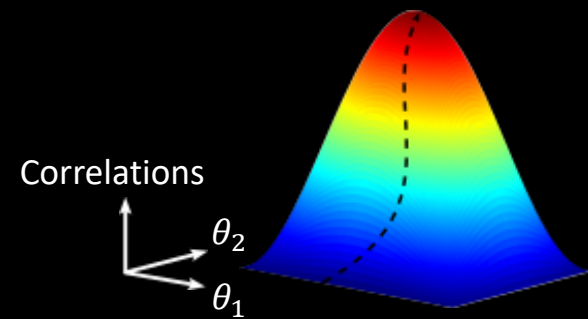
Imaging through scattering



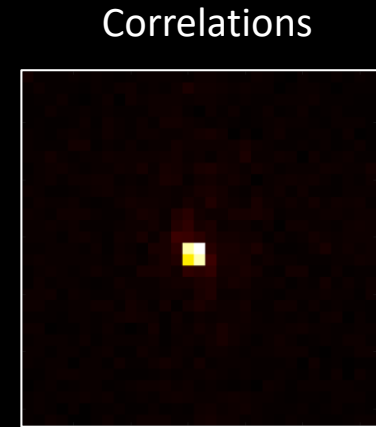
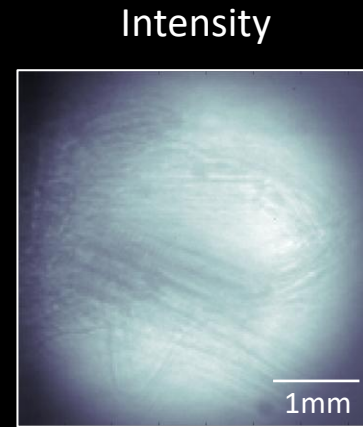
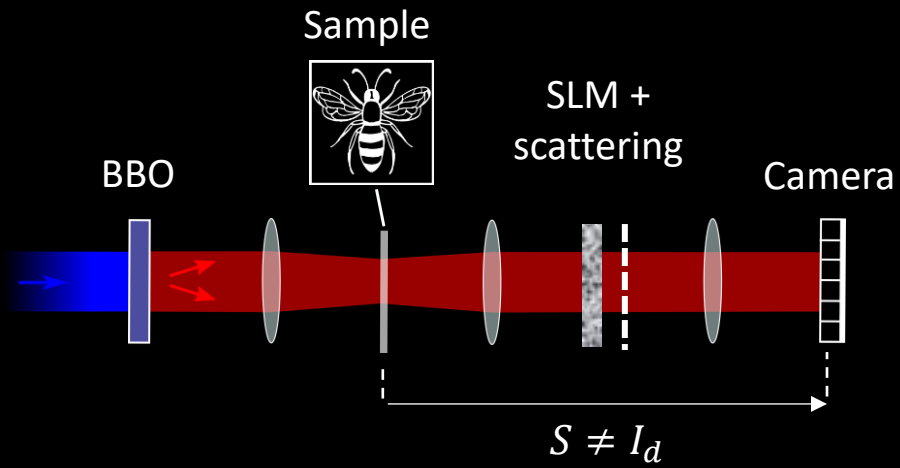
Non-classical optimization



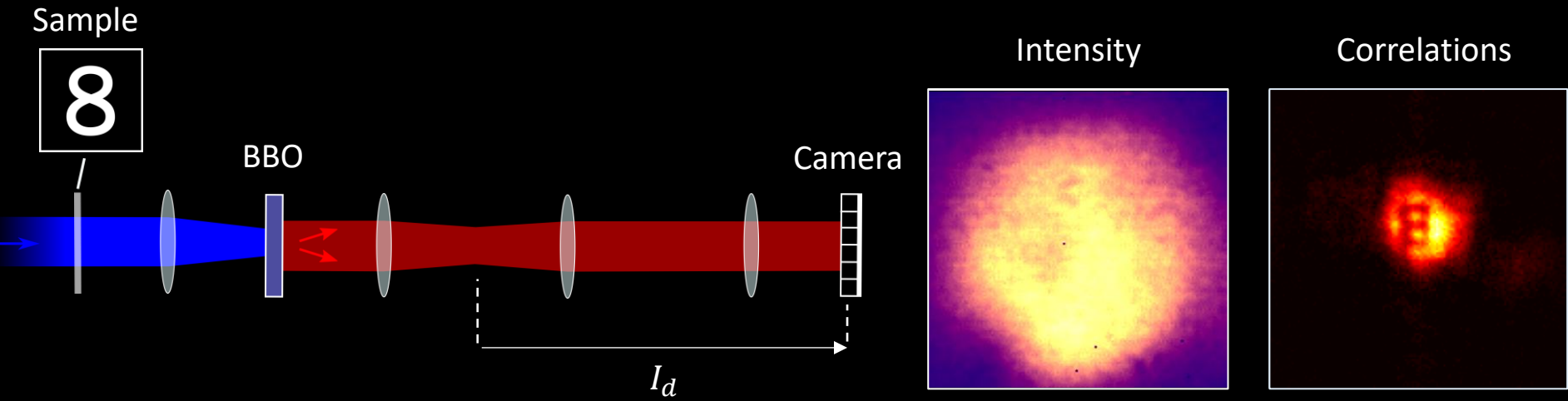
Classical optimization



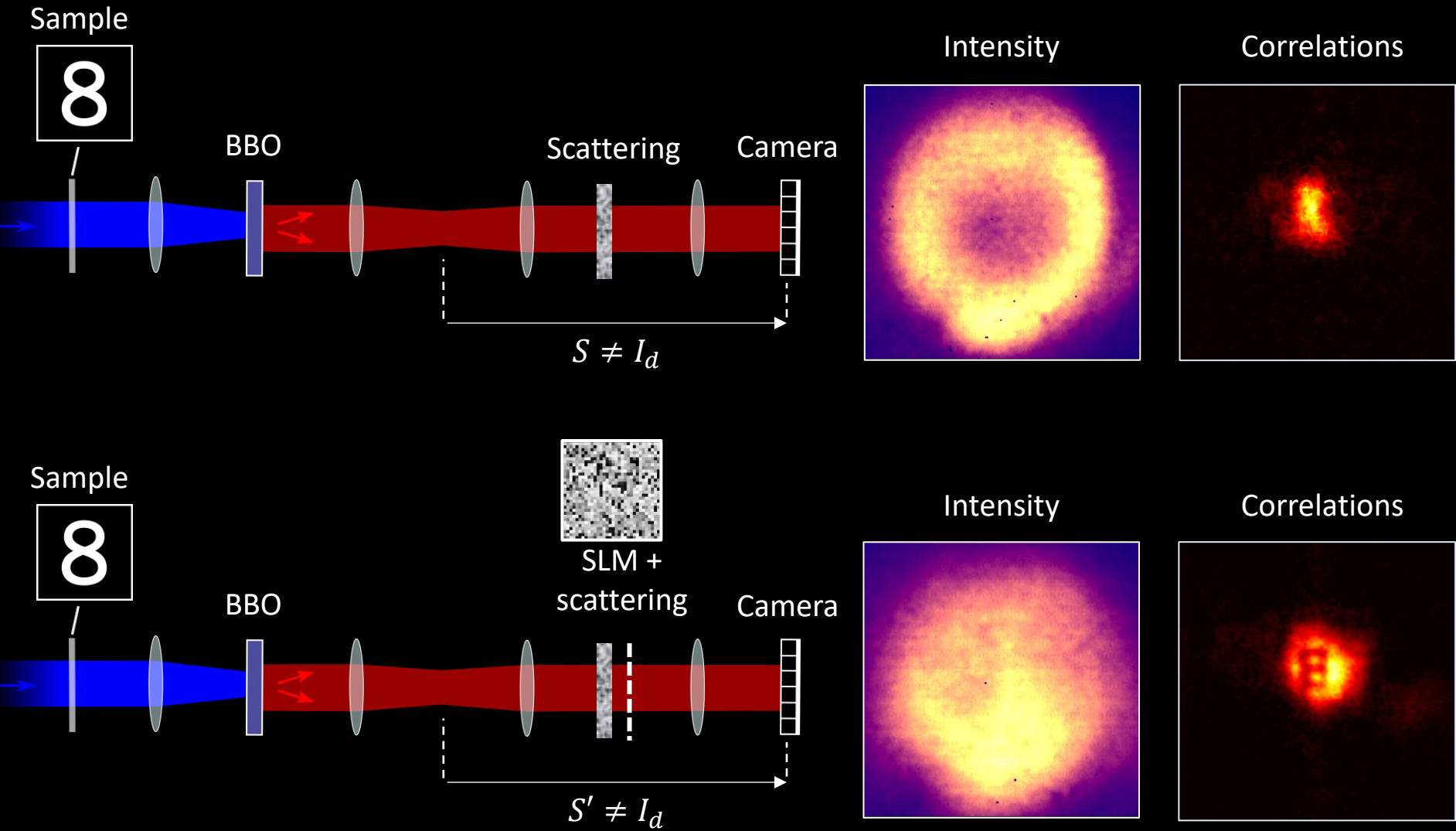
Entanglement-based imaging through scattering



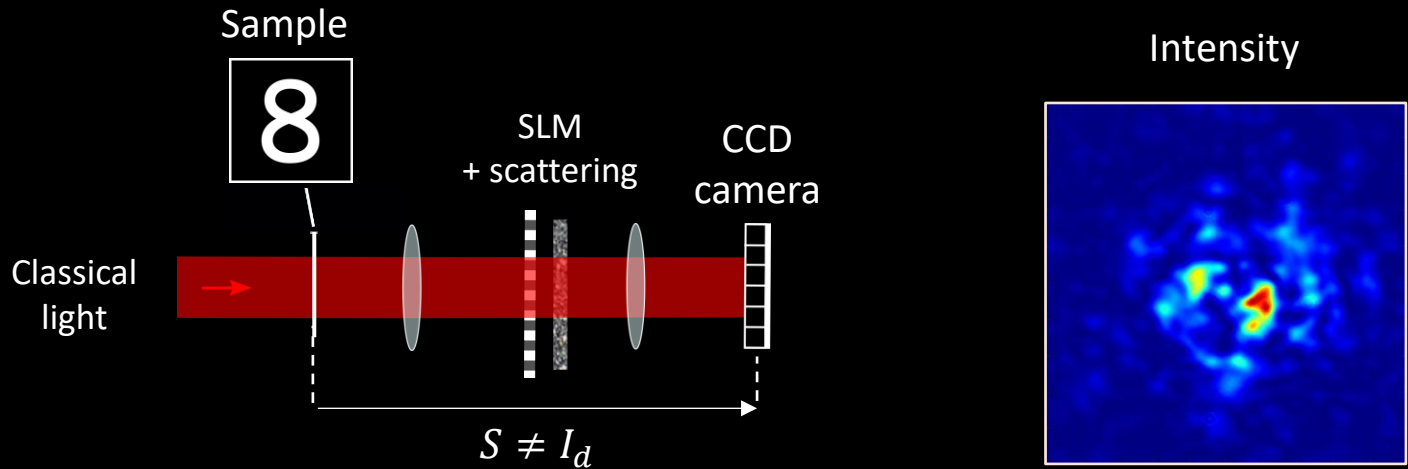
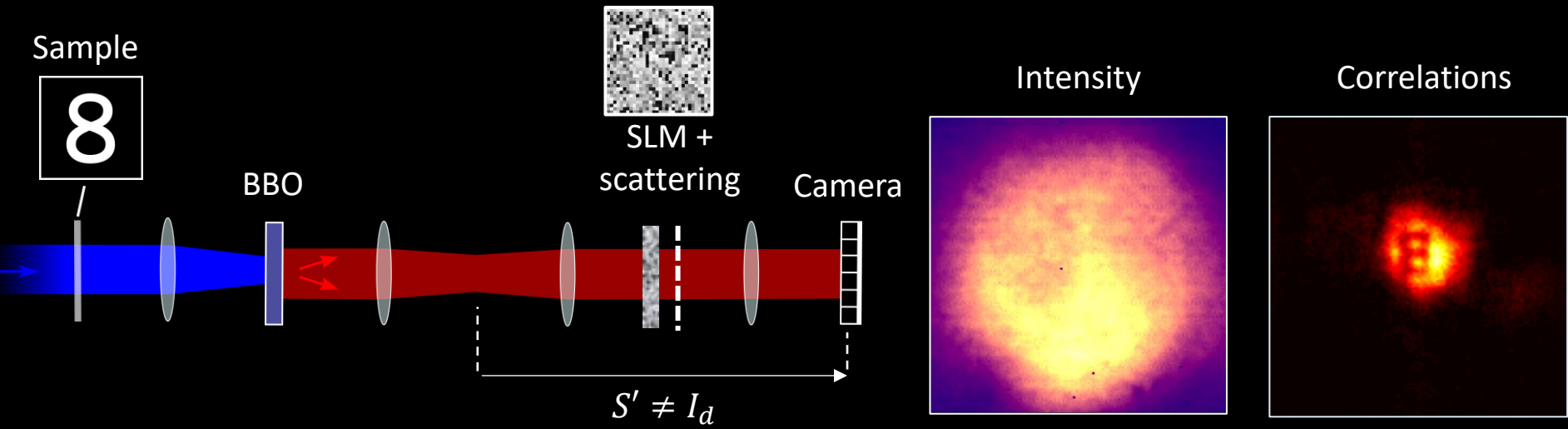
Entanglement-based imaging through scattering



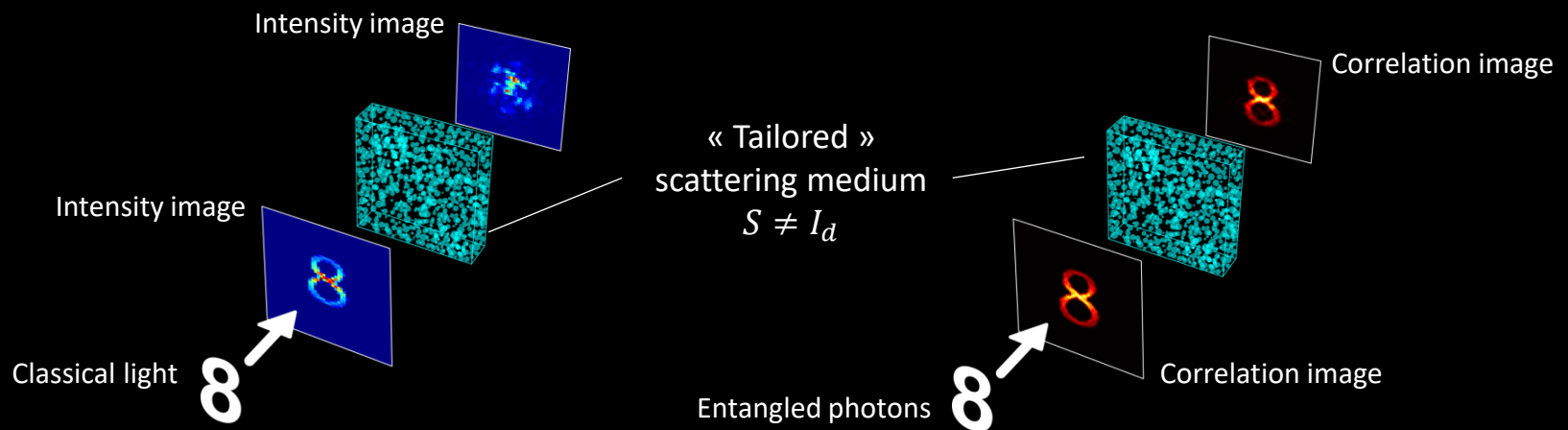
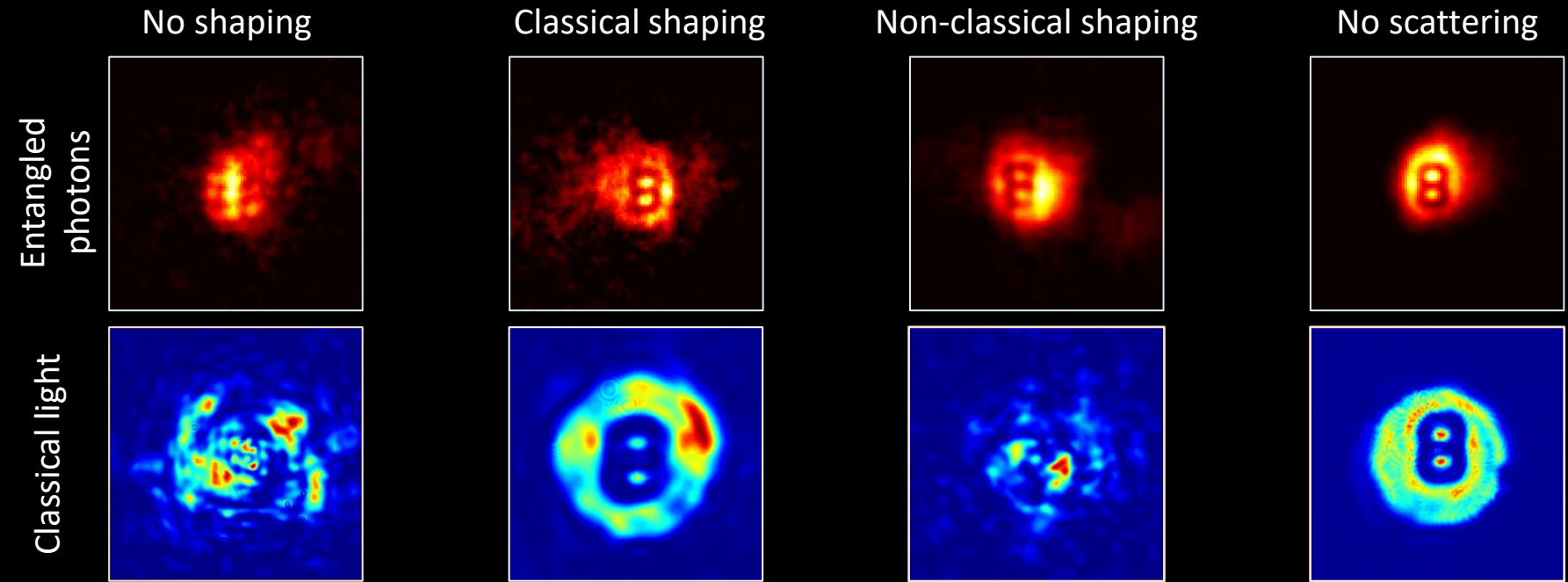
Entanglement-based imaging through scattering



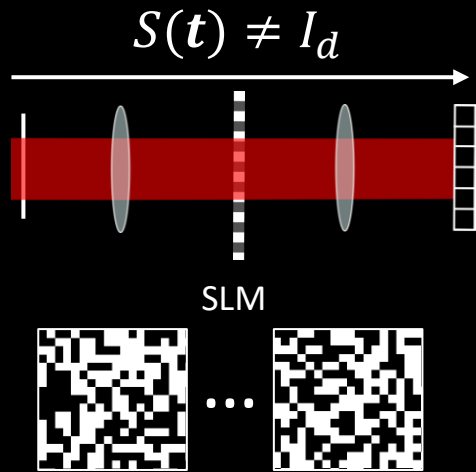
Entanglement-based imaging through scattering



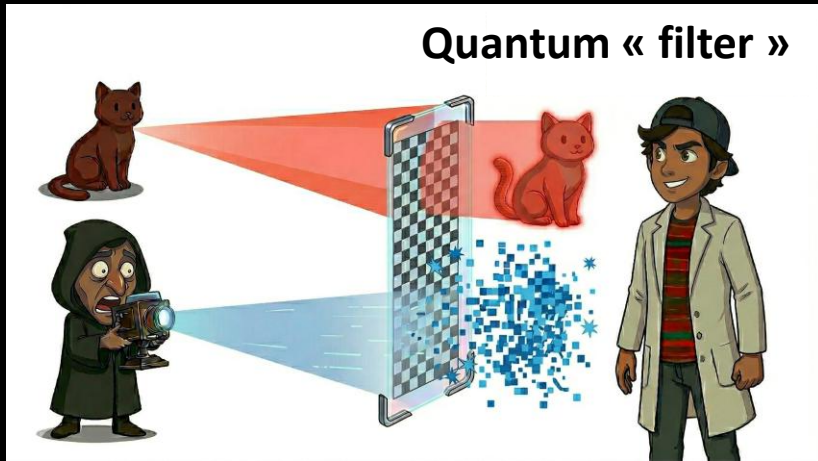
Entanglement-based imaging through scattering



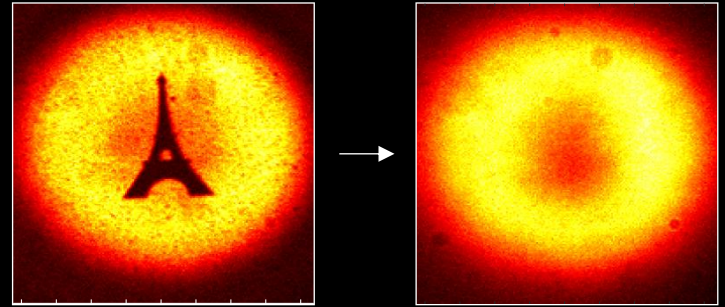
Application: a quantum-classical filter



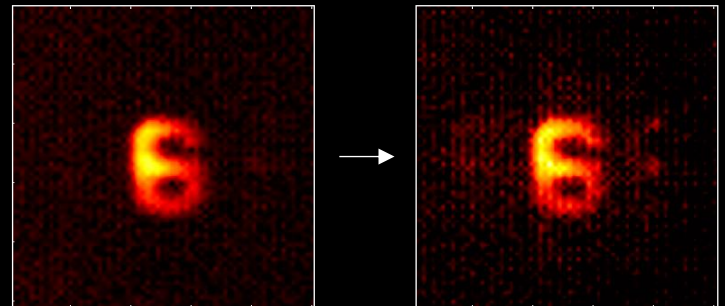
Dr. Xin Huang



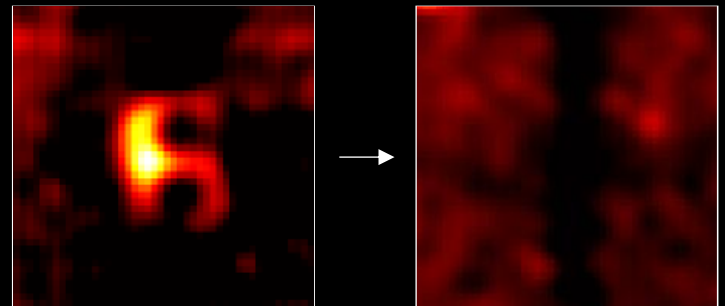
Classical light



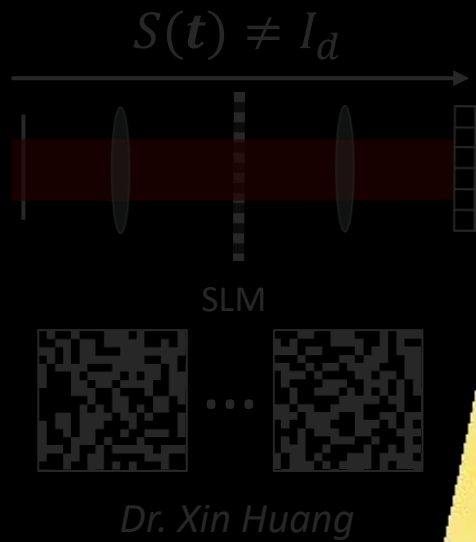
Entangled photons



Classically-correlated photons

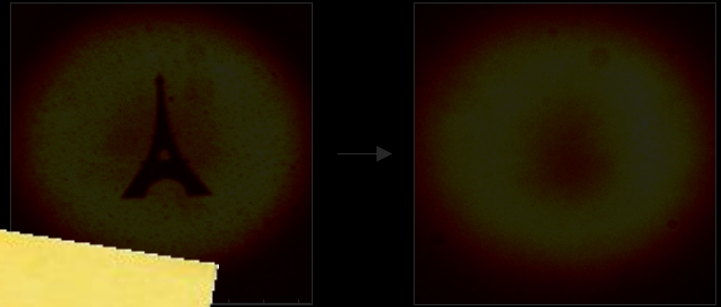


Application: a quantum-classical filter



REMEMBER

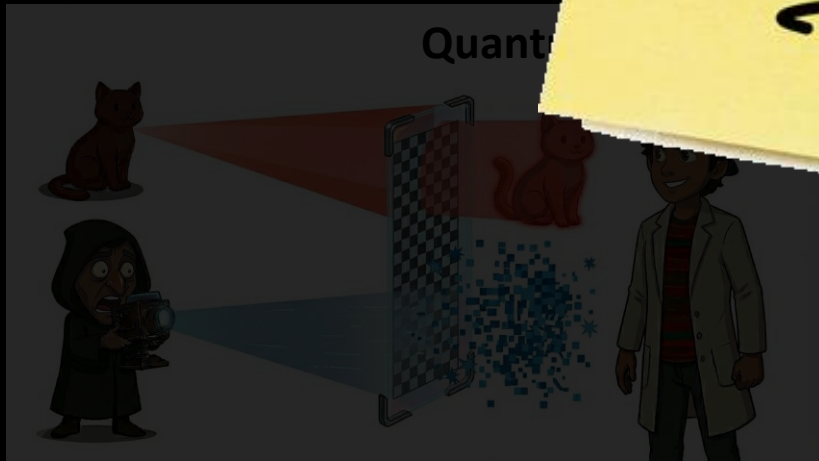
Classical light



Entangled photons



Classically-correlated photons



Transmit images through scattering media
using non-classical optimization

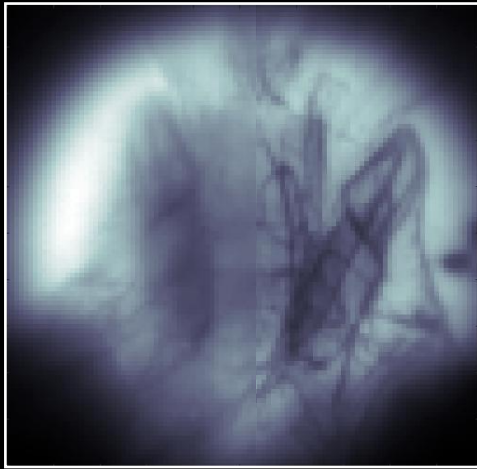


Entanglement is crucial

A quantum-classical filter

Conclusion: Light-based quantum technology → Imaging

Overcome aberrations using photon correlations



Quantum idea

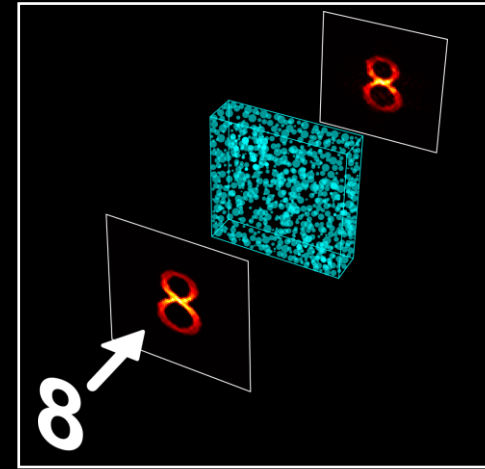


New technique:
correlation-based adaptive optics



Application to Microscopy

Bypass scattering with entanglement



Quantum idea



New concept/technique: **quantum-classical
information filter**



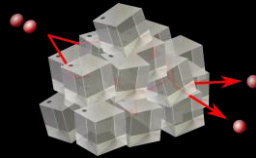
Application ?

Thank you

Quantum Imaging Paris



Quantum imaging



Complex media



High-dimensional entangled states



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Cameron (Alumnus)

Collaborators:

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Daniele Faccio
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Sandrine Lévêque-Fort
Antoine Hubert
Fabrice Harms

Related papers:

Vernière, Gutter, Courme, Defienne. *Nature Physics* (2026, in press) - ArXiv 2508.14616
Courme, Vernière, Joly, Faccio, Gigan, Defienne. *Optica* (2026, in press) - ArXiv 2503.24283
Vernière and Defienne. *PRL* 133, 093601 (2024)
Cameron, Courme, Vernière, Pandya, Faccio, Defienne. *Science* 383, 1142-1148 (2024)
Review: Defienne, Bowen, Chekhova, Lemos, Oron, Ramelow, Treps, Faccio. *Nature Photonics* 18, 1024–1036 (2024)

