

Quantum Teleportation - from polarisation to images

Thomas Konrad, Centre for Quantum Computing and Technology,
University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa



2025 International Year of Quantum Science and Technology



Quantum Technology: Threat or Opportunity?

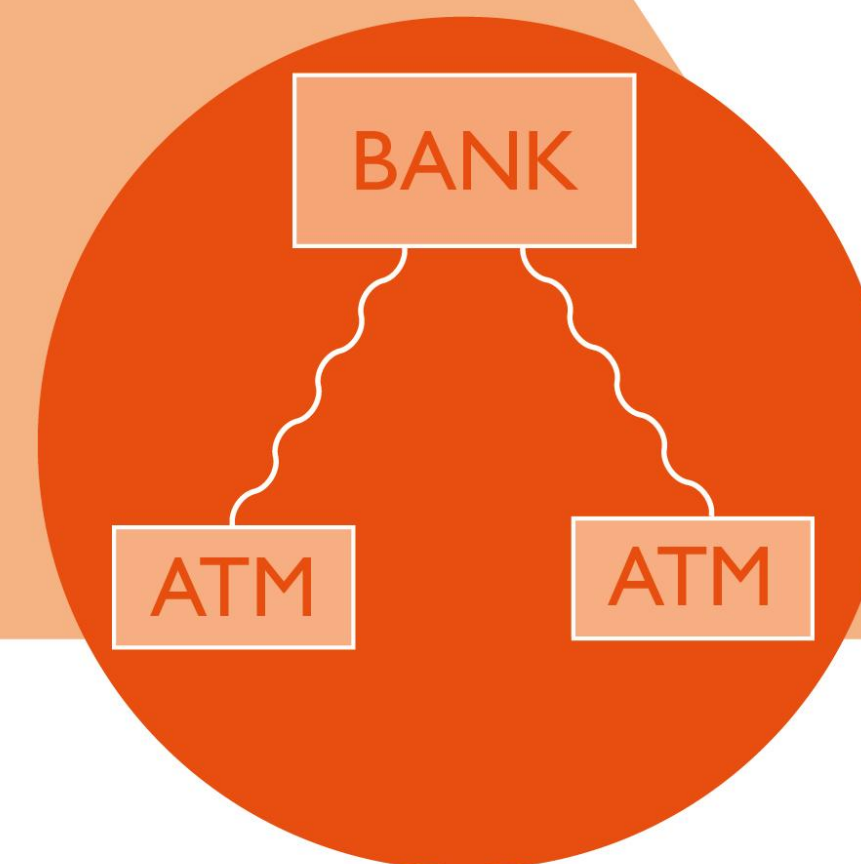
- **How can we understand Quantum Technology?**
- **What is Quantum Teleportation?**
- **How to teleport images?**

QUANTUM TECHNOLOGY

QUANTUM
SENSING / IMAGING



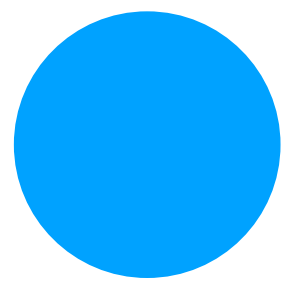
QUANTUM
COMPUTING



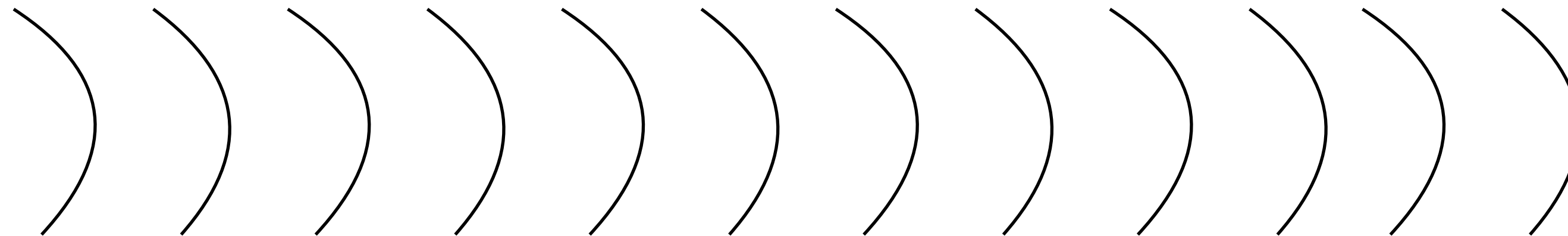
QUANTUM
COMMUNICATION

Information Theory

Sender



Receiver



Message

Probability

How much information does A contain?

A

P1

The smaller the probability, the more information!

B

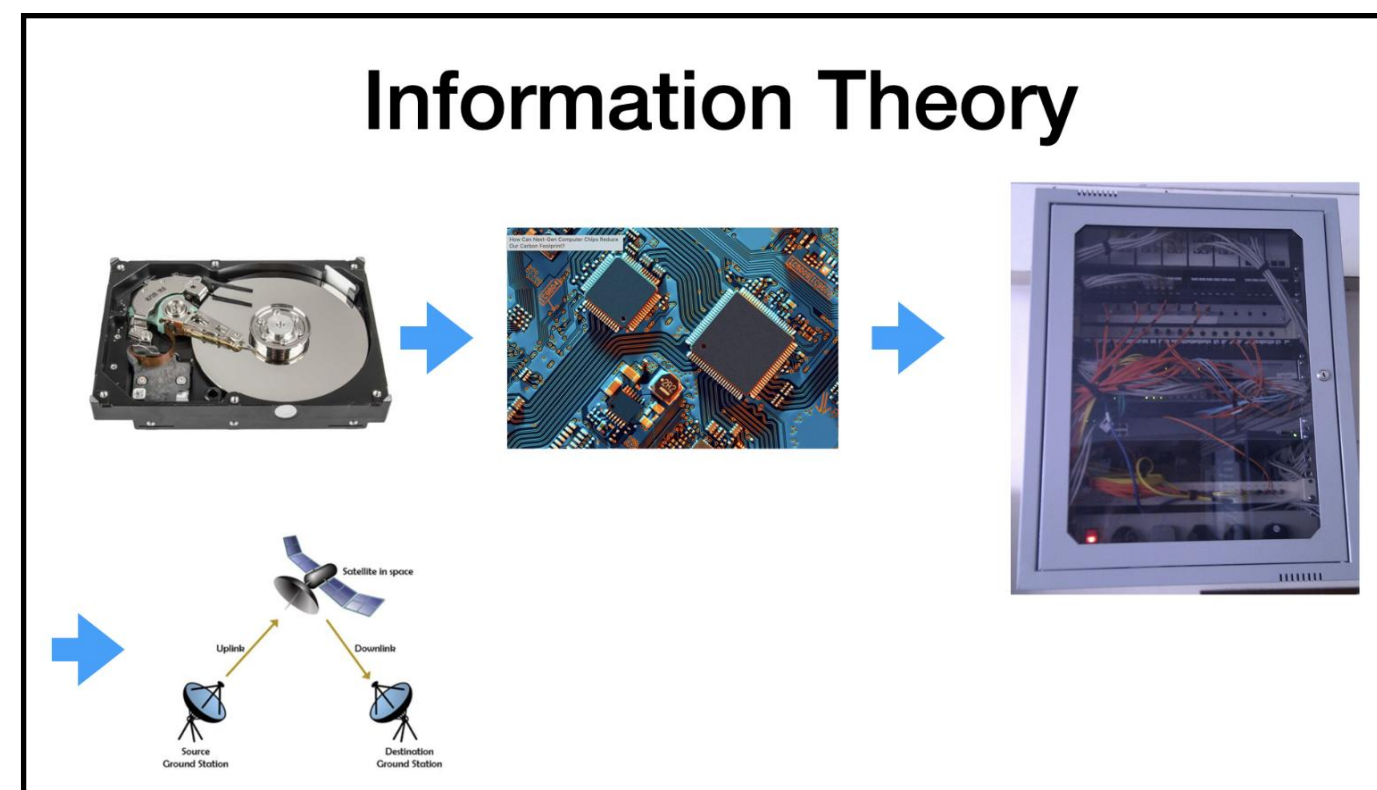
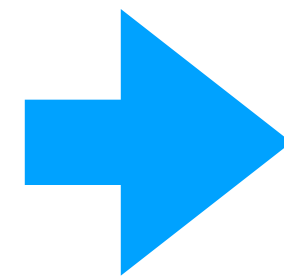
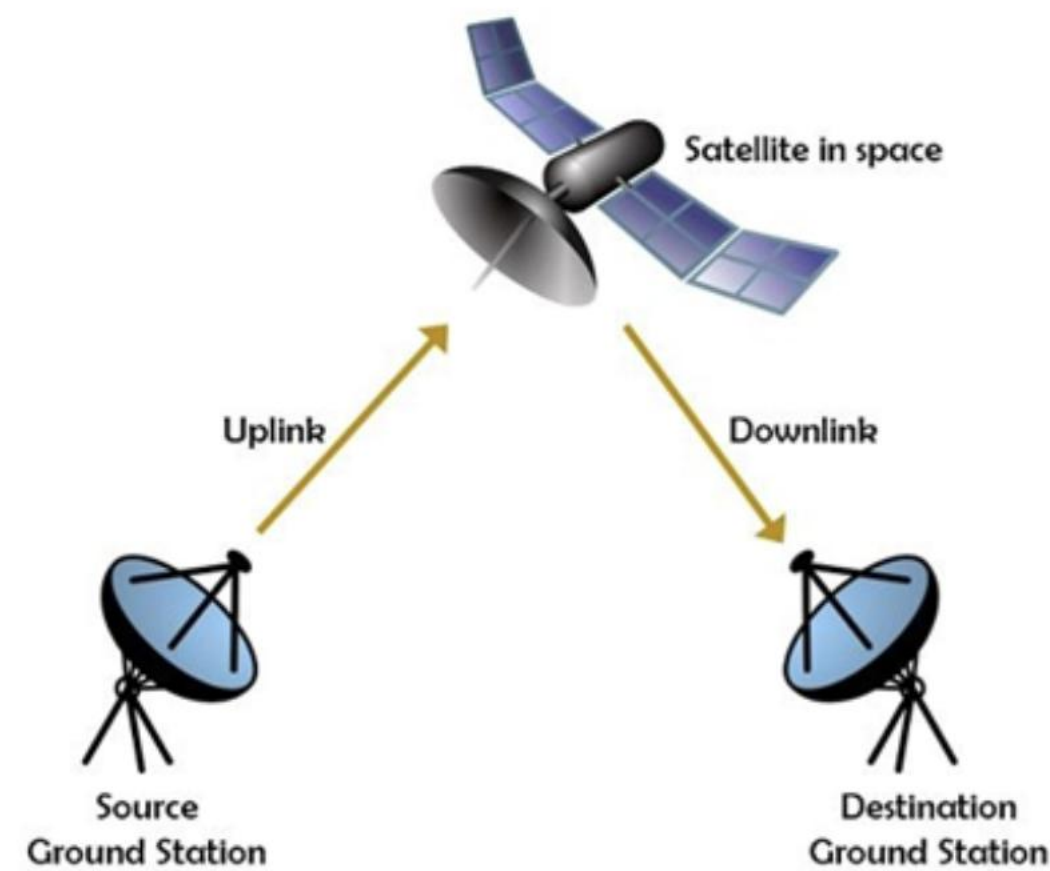
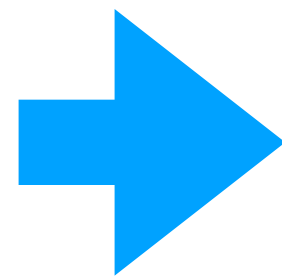
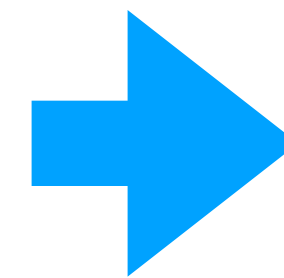
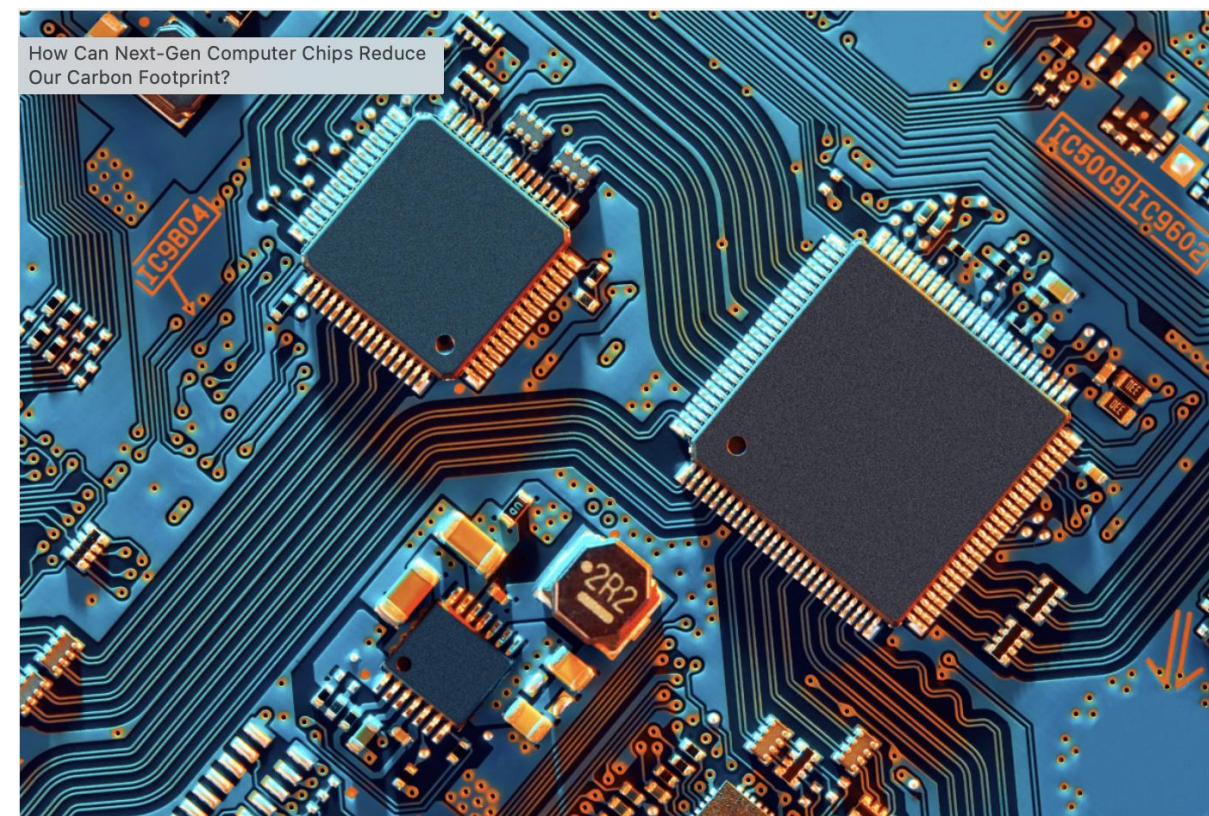
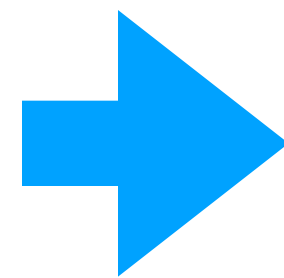
P2

C

P3

The Information content does not depend on the meaning of the message

Information Theory



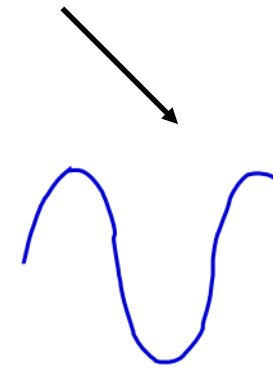
Information Theory

Information ca

The laws of

What about

Quantum system

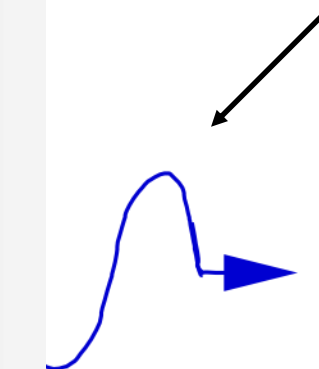


ysical carriers

sical carrier

tion carriers?

Quantum system

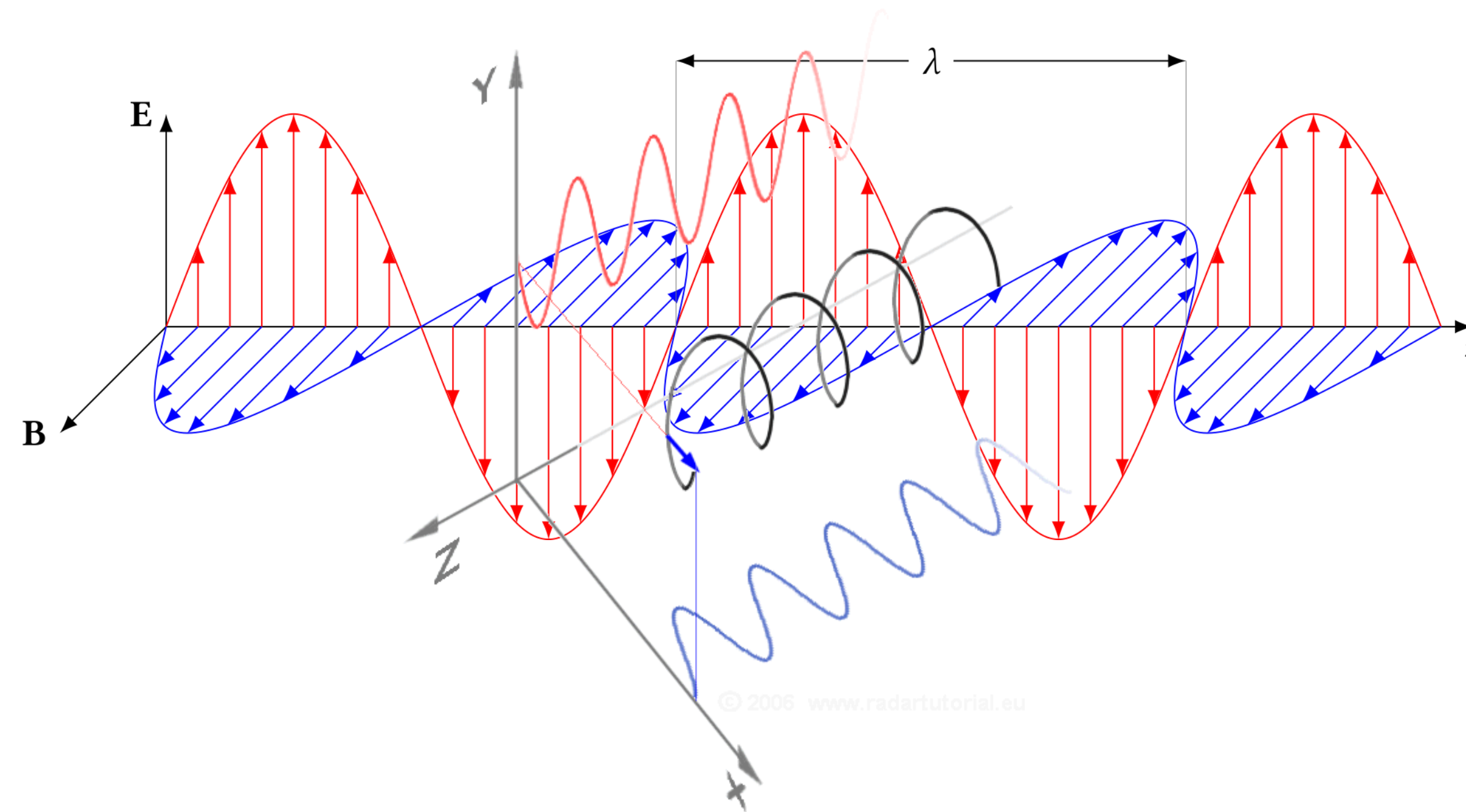


If this would work without

Theory would not exist!!!

How do we understand quantum information

A photon is an elementary excitation of a light wave



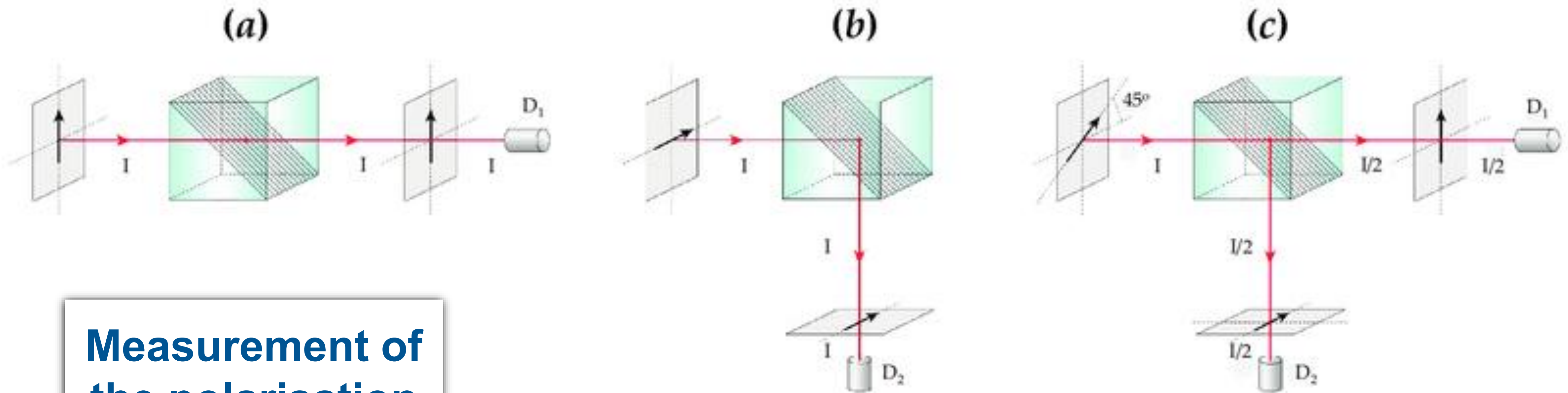
How do we understand quantum information

Can send V (“0”) or H (“1”), or “superposition” of V (“0”) and H (“1”).

Quantum Bit

$0 + 1$

Photon is an elementary excitation of a light wave



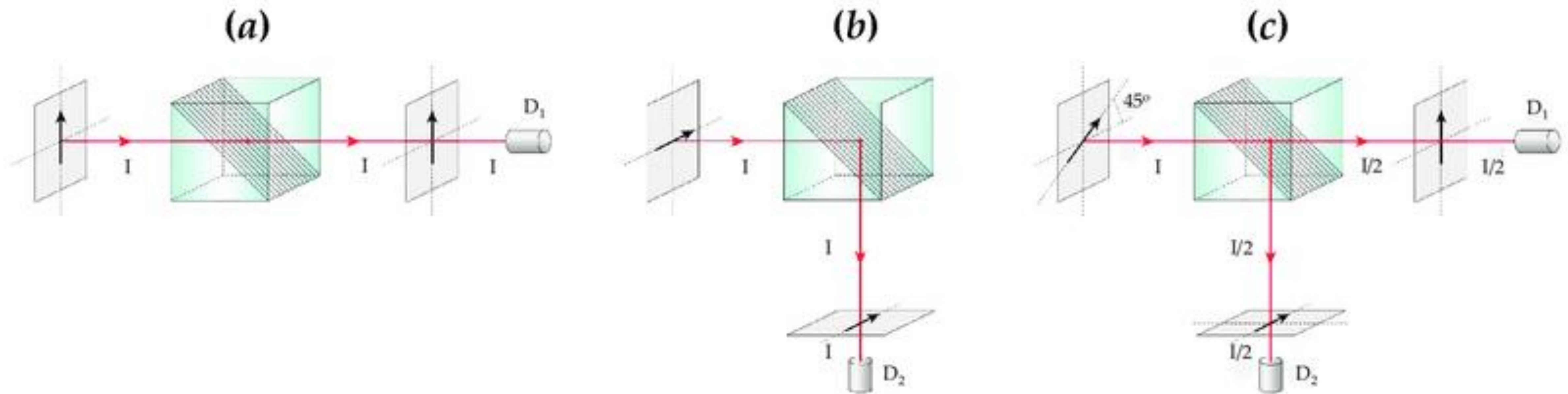
**Measurement of
the polarisation**

How do we understand quantum information

Can send V (“0”) or H (“1”), or “superposition” of V (“0”) and H (“1”).

Quantum Bit

$$|0\rangle + |1\rangle$$



Can detect only $|0\rangle$ or $|1\rangle$, not $|0\rangle + |1\rangle$

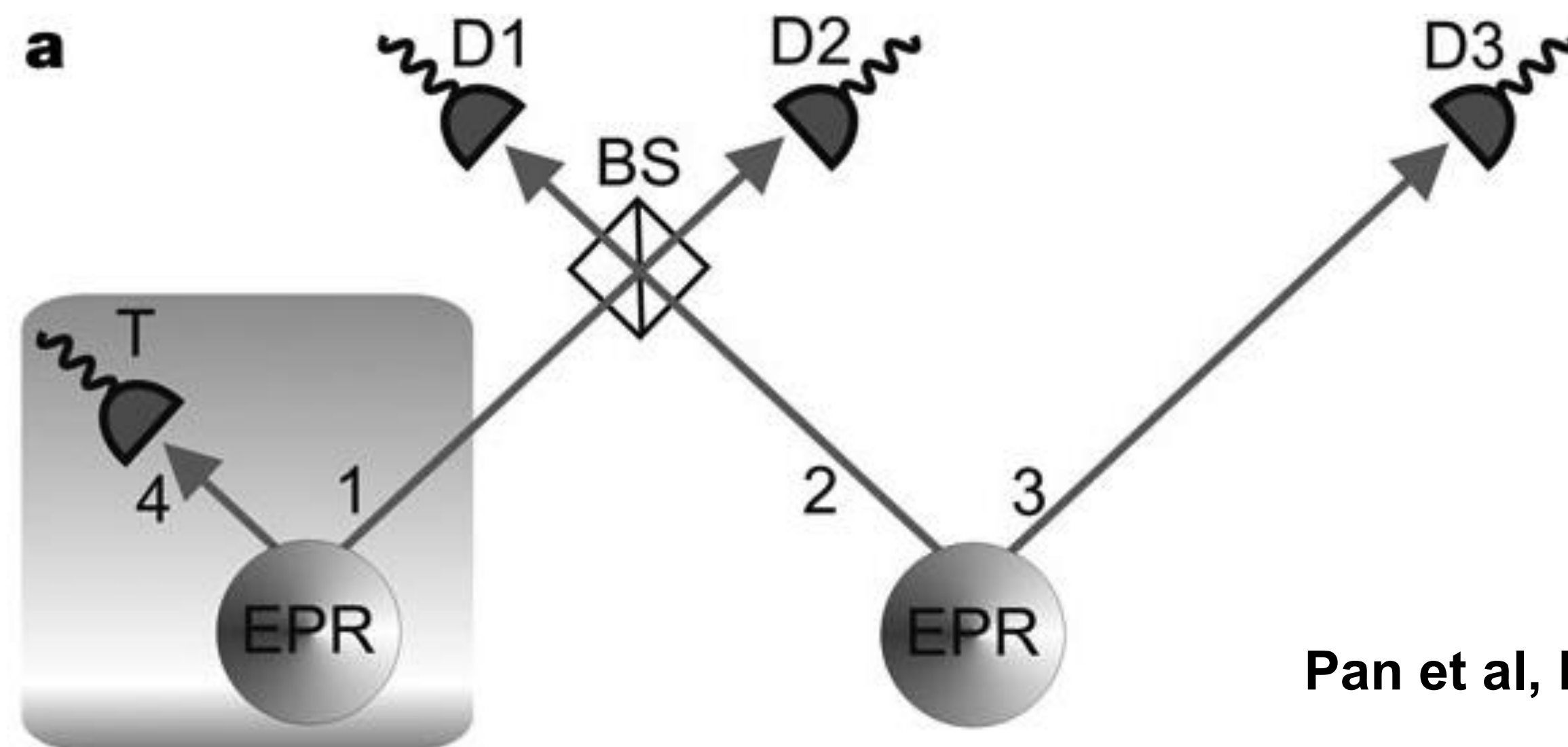
How do we understand quantum information

Quantum Bit

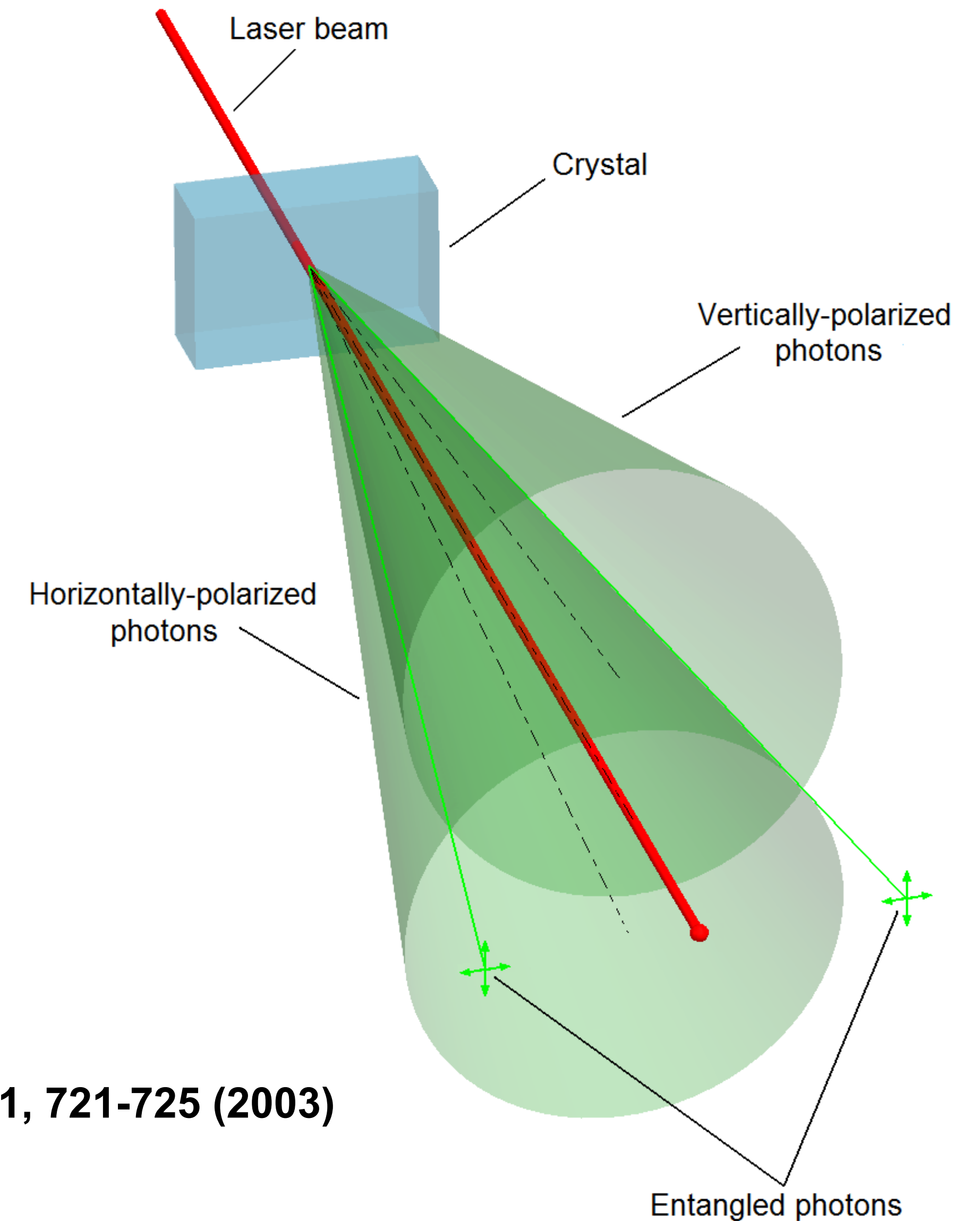
$$|0\rangle + |1\rangle$$

Entanglement

$$|0\rangle |1\rangle + |1\rangle |0\rangle$$

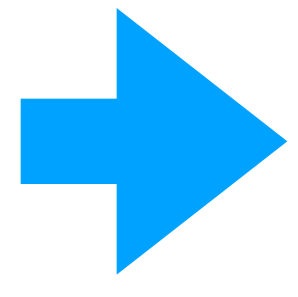


Pan et al, Nature 421, 721-725 (2003)

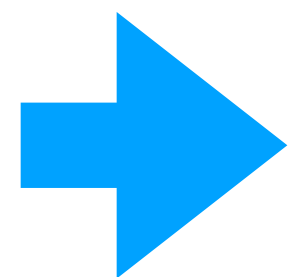


Quantum Information Theory

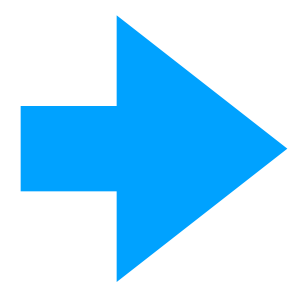
- Quantum Information = state of quantum system, superposition allows to store and process “0” and “1” simultaneously, measurement results shows real randomness!

 **Quantum computing, simulation of complex systems,
random number generation**

- Quantum information in single quantum system cannot be detected nor copied

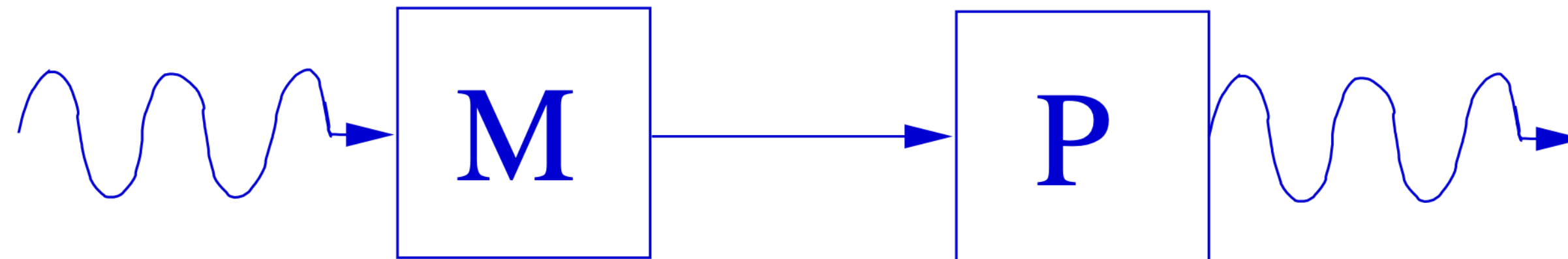
 **Quantum Cryptography**

- Quantum correlations “Entanglement”

 **Quantum teleportation, quantum key distribution, quantum
imaging, quantum metrology super dense coding,**

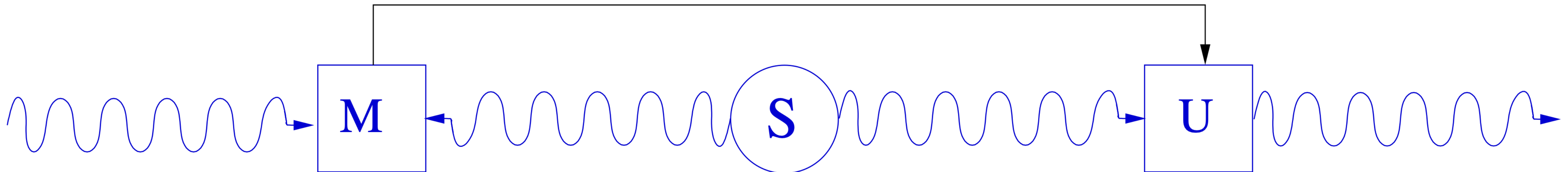
Classical Teleportation

not possible!



Quantum Teleportation

works!





Andrew Forbes

[Published: May 2007](#)

Twisted photons

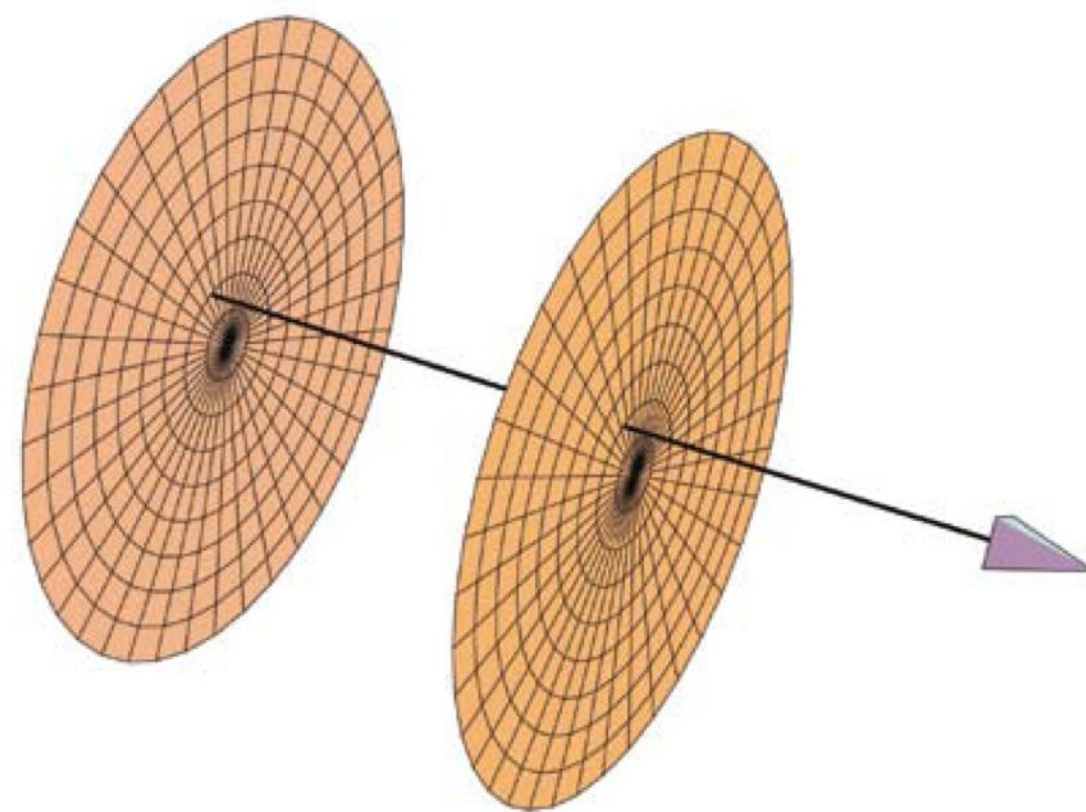
[Gabriel Molina-Terriza](#), [Juan P. Torres](#)  & [Lluis Torner](#)

[Nature Physics](#) **3**, 305–310 (2007) | [Cite this article](#)

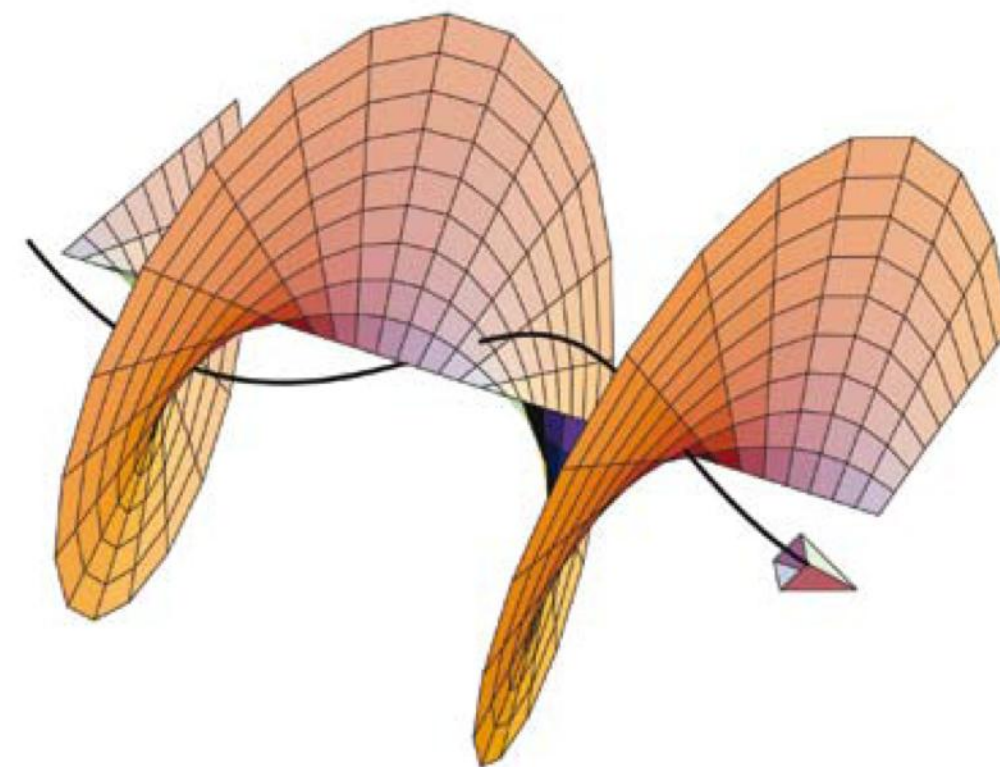
8722 Accesses | **1053** Citations | **9** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

The orbital angular momentum of light represents a fundamentally new optical degree of freedom. Unlike linear momentum, or spin angular momentum,

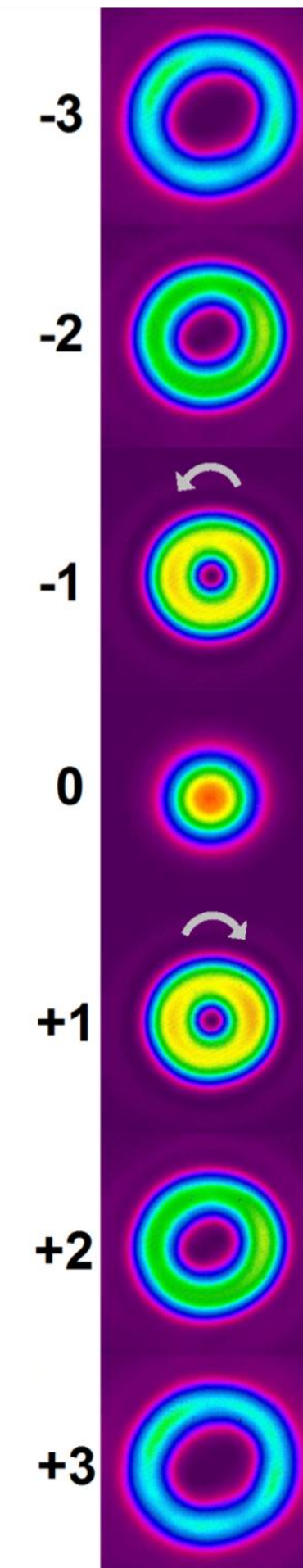
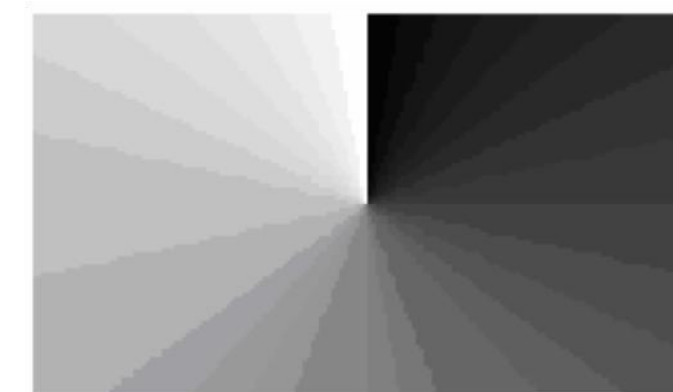


plane wave front

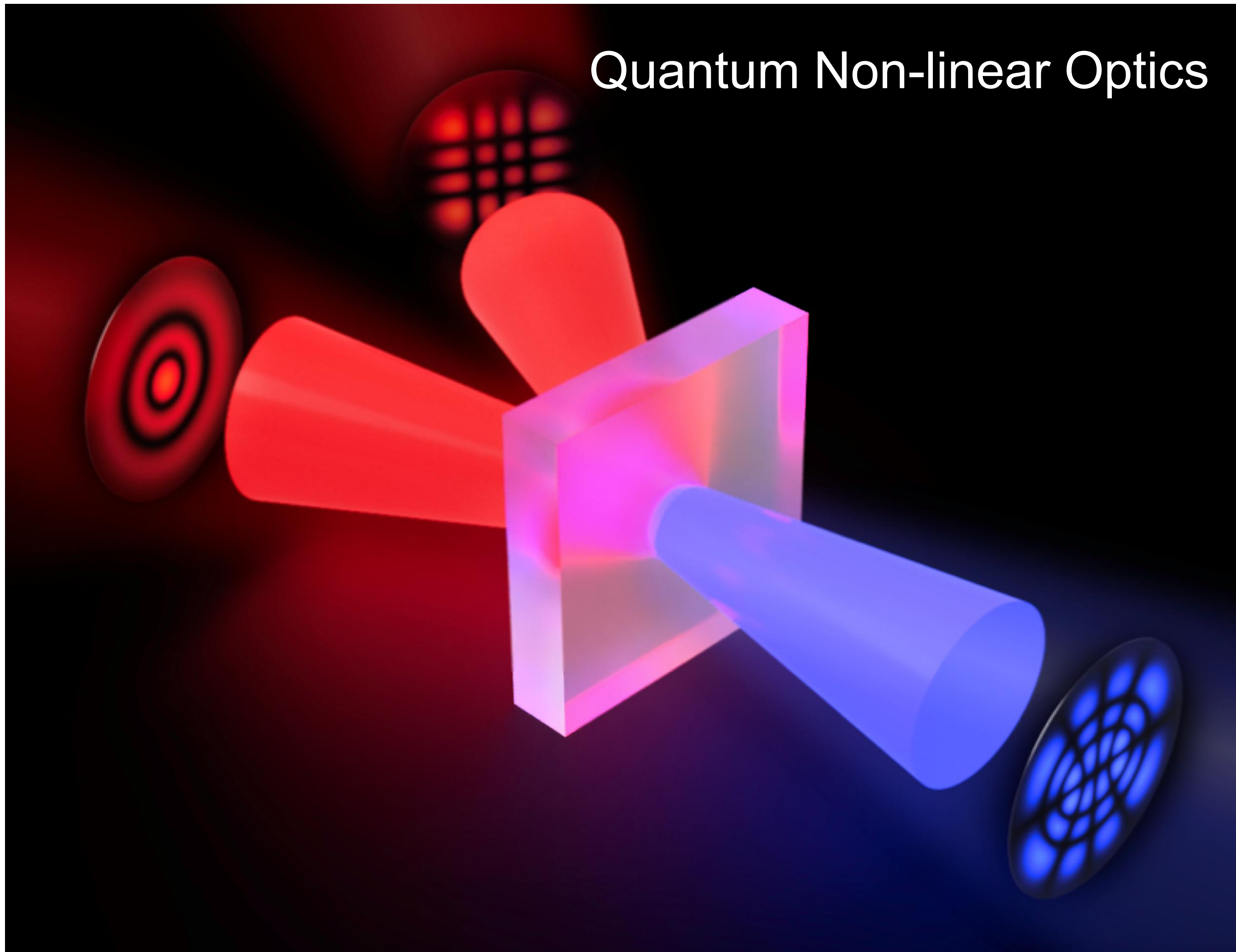


OAM wave front

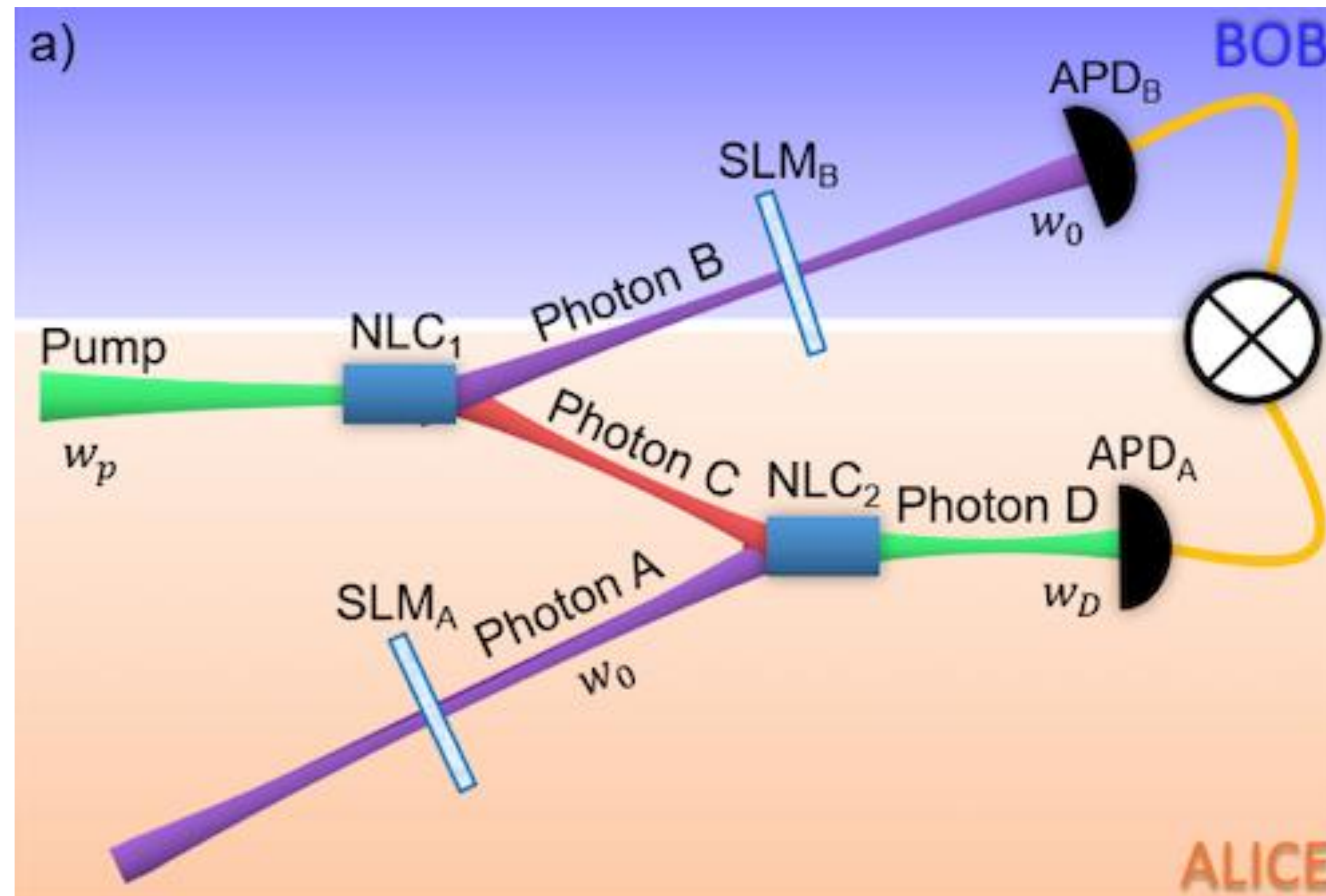
apply position-
dependent phase shi



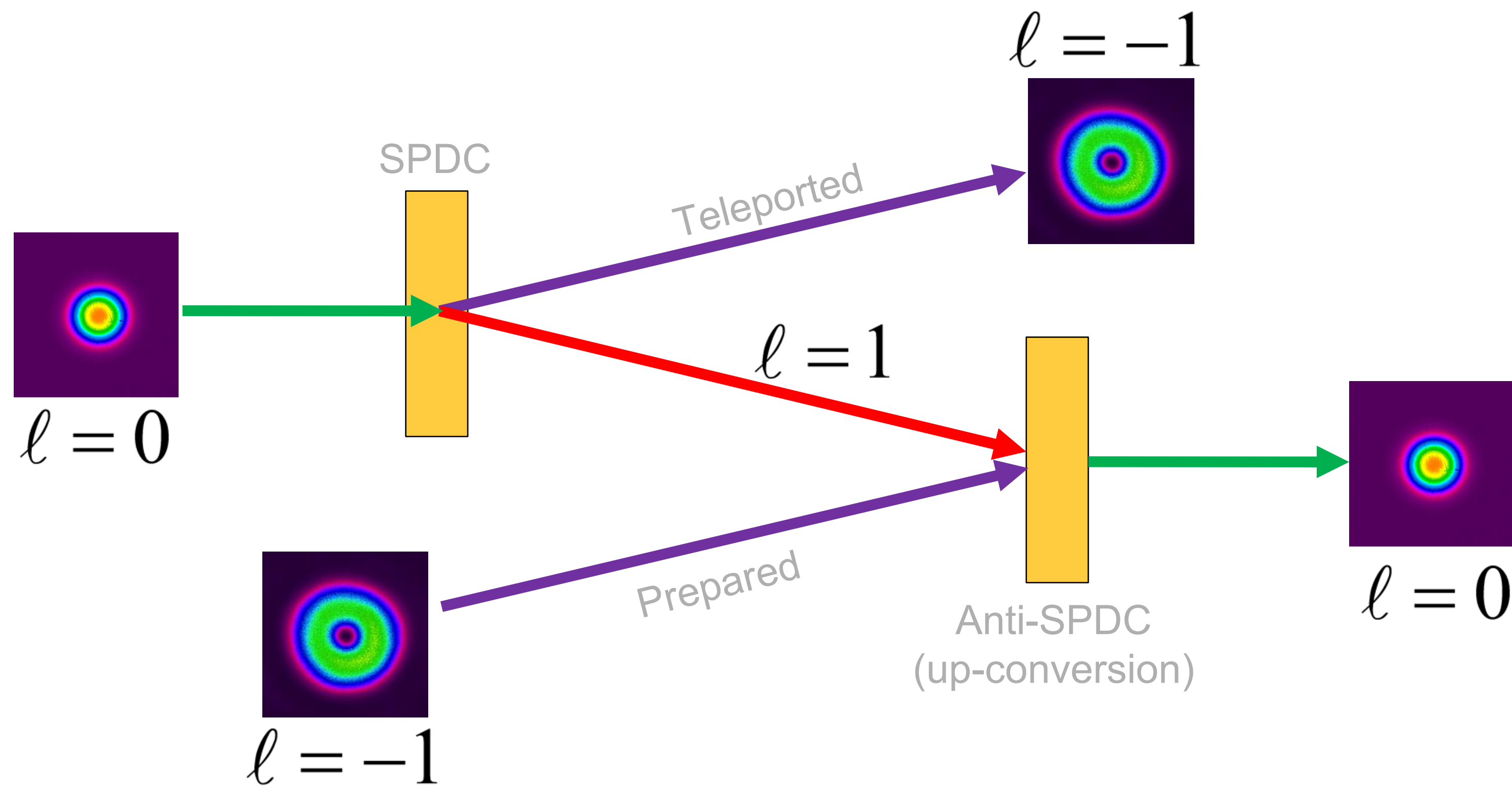
Quantum Non-linear Optics



Quantum Teleportation with non-linear optics

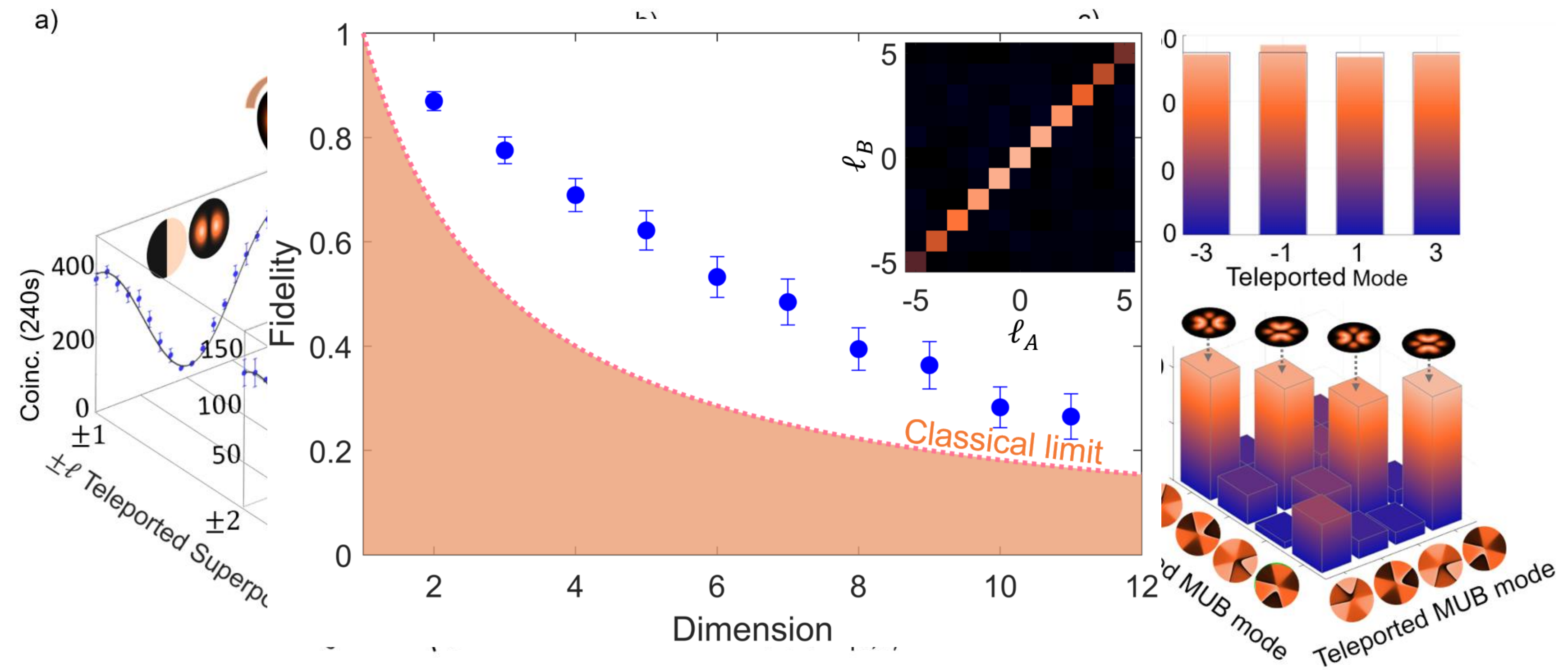


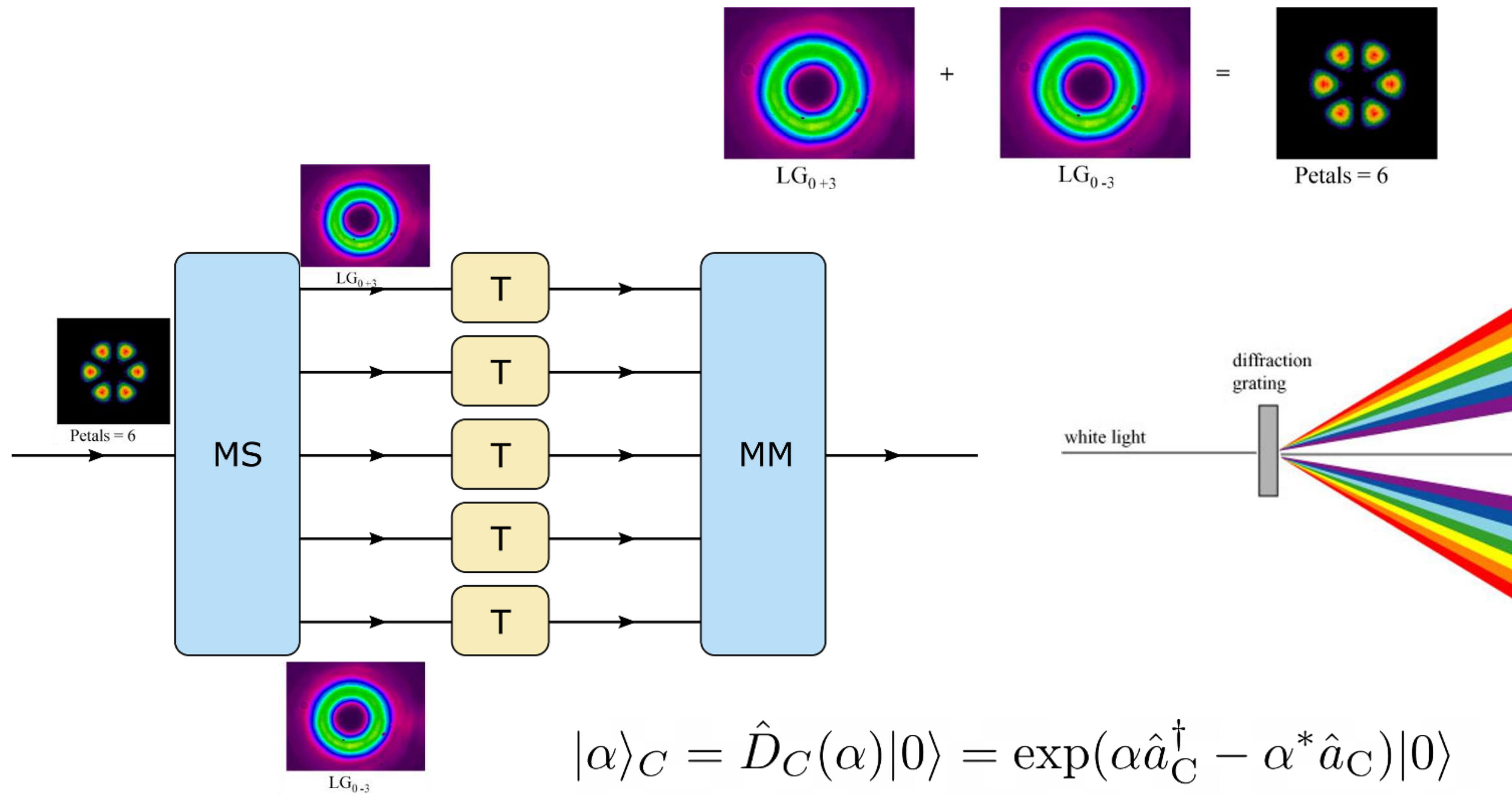
Teleportation with a non-linear optical detector



Slide: curtesy A. Frobes

Teleportation in any dimension and any spatial basis without ancillary photons





$$|\alpha\rangle_C = \hat{D}_C(\alpha)|0\rangle = \exp(\alpha\hat{a}_C^\dagger - \alpha^*\hat{a}_C)|0\rangle$$

$$= \exp\left(\alpha \sum_j \gamma_j \hat{a}_j^\dagger - \text{h.c.}\right) |0\rangle$$

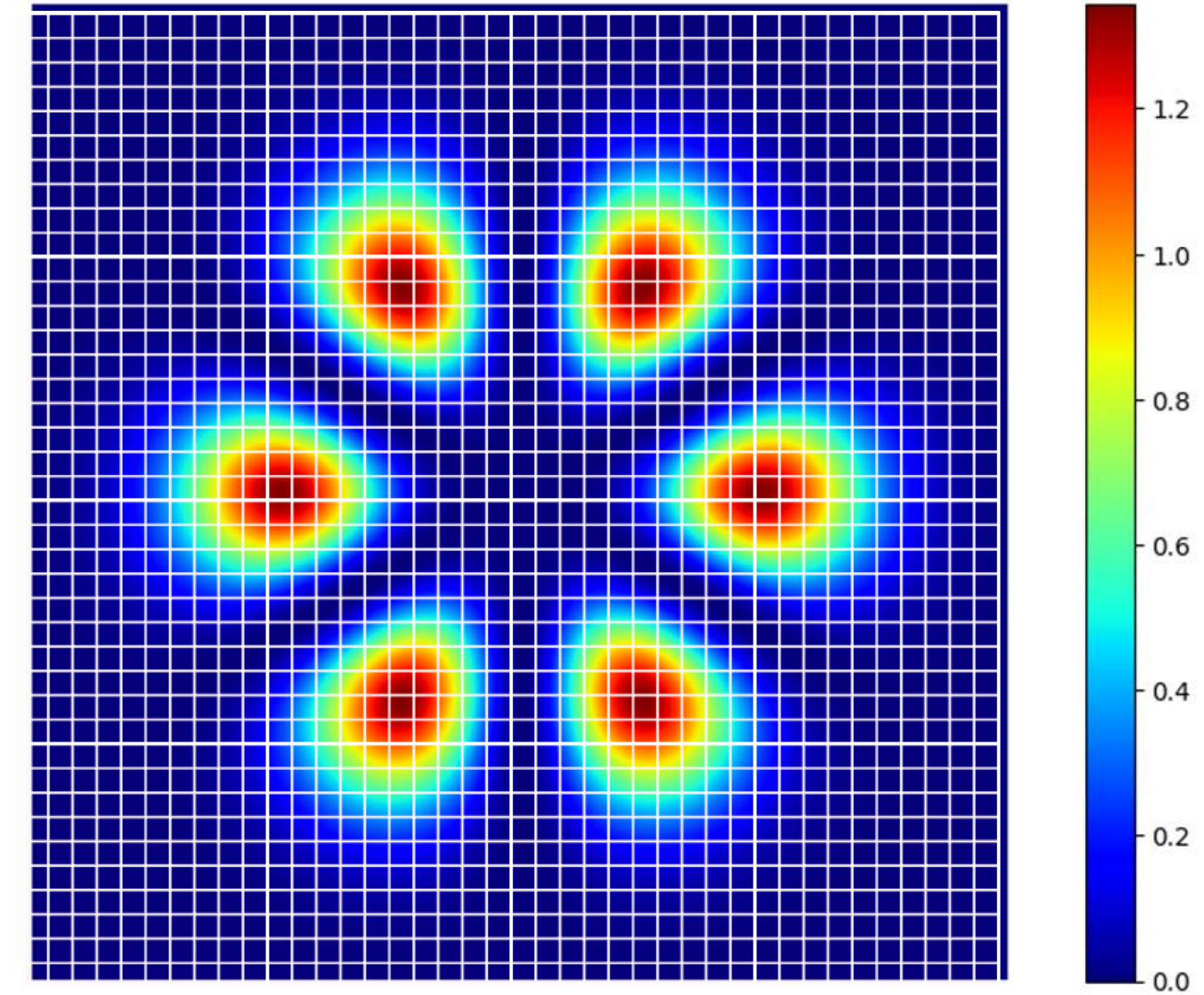
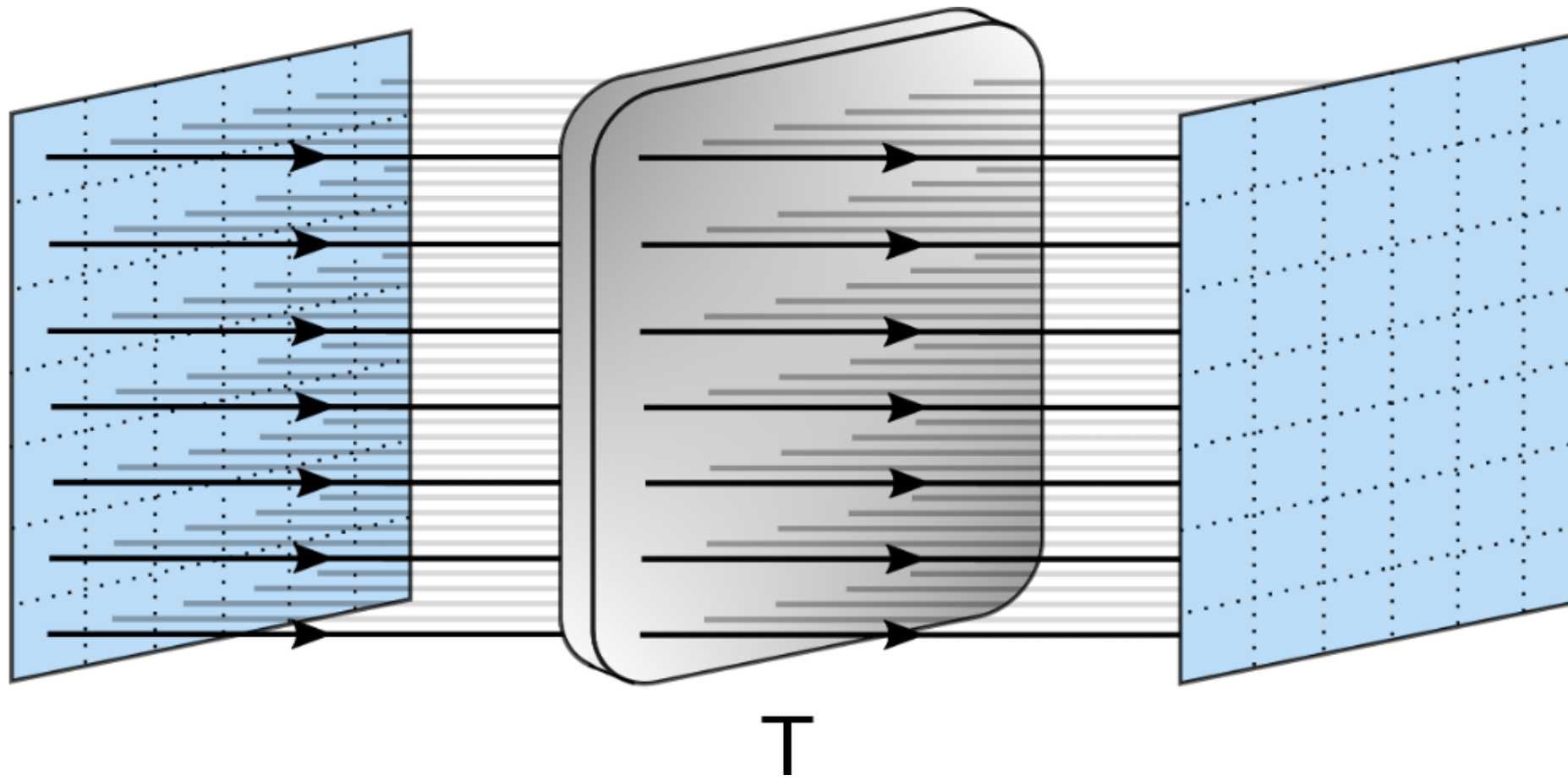
$$= \prod_j \exp\left(\alpha \gamma_j \hat{a}_j^\dagger - \text{h.c.}\right) |0\rangle = \bigotimes_j |\alpha \gamma_j\rangle_j$$

Pixel Modes

$$\tilde{f}_j(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} & \text{if } \mathbf{x} \in A_j \\ 0 & \text{outside} \end{cases}$$

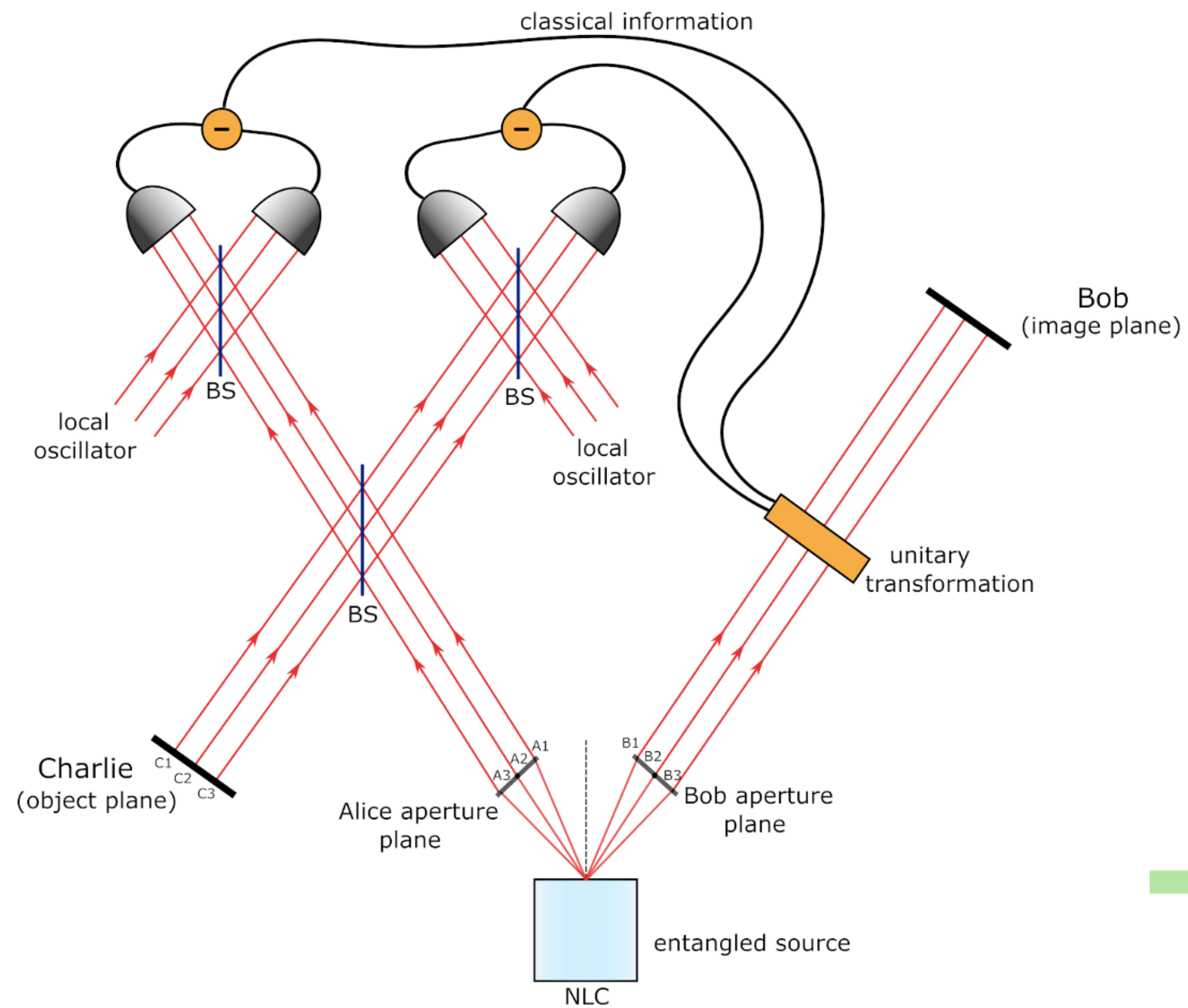
$$c(\mathbf{x}) = c_j$$

$$c(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_j \gamma_j f_j(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{with } \gamma_j = c_j A^{1/2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha\rangle_C &= \hat{D}_C(\alpha)|0\rangle = \exp(\alpha\hat{a}_C^\dagger - \alpha^*\hat{a}_C)|0\rangle \\ &= \exp\left(\alpha \sum_j \gamma_j \hat{a}_j^\dagger - \text{h.c.}\right) |0\rangle \\ &= \prod_j \exp\left(\alpha \gamma_j \hat{a}_j^\dagger - \text{h.c.}\right) |0\rangle = \bigotimes_j |\alpha \gamma_j\rangle_j \end{aligned}$$

Teleportation Scheme



where $\tilde{\alpha} \equiv \alpha \gamma_j$

$$|\Psi_{\text{init}}\rangle_{ABC} = |\Phi\rangle_{AB} \otimes |\tilde{\alpha}\rangle_C$$

-Generalised Bell measurement

$$|\Psi(\beta)\rangle_{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_s \hat{D}_C(\beta) |s\rangle_A |s\rangle_C$$

→ $|\tanh(r)(\tilde{\alpha} - \beta)\rangle_B$

-Unitary transformation

$$\hat{D}(\beta)$$

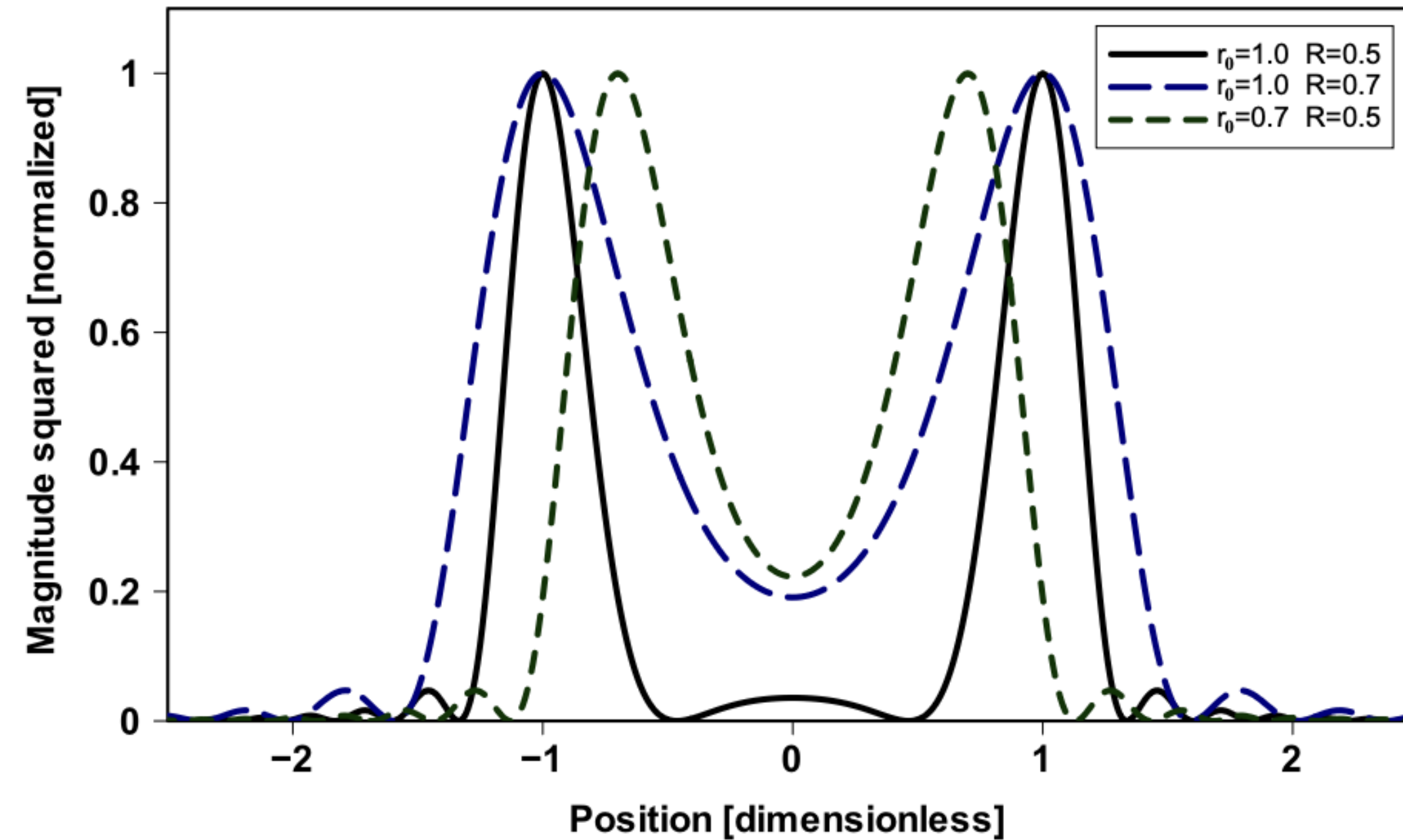
Bob's output state

→ $|\tanh(r)\tilde{\alpha} + (1 - \tanh(r))\beta\rangle_B$

Fidelity

Fidelity for single pixel teleportation

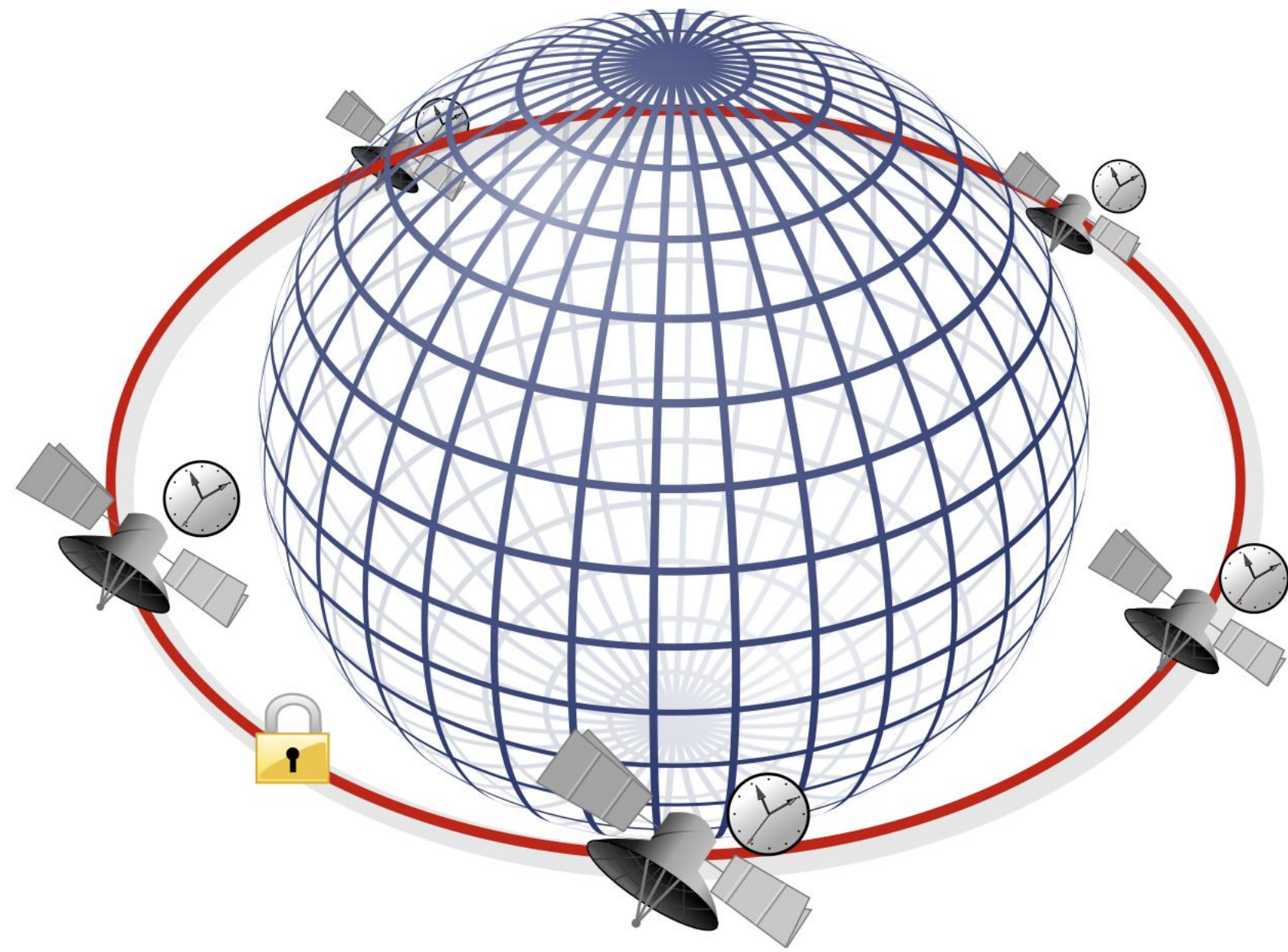
$$F_j = \frac{1 + \tanh(r_j)}{2}$$



Average pixel fidelity for N pixels

$$F_{\text{image}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_j F_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_j \left(\frac{1 + \tanh(r_j)}{2} \right)$$

Future of Quantum Sensing



Realization of a real-time single international time scale (world clock) with unprecedented stability and accuracy.

Kómár, P., et al., A quantum network of clocks. *Nature Physics*, 2014. 10(8): p. 582-587.

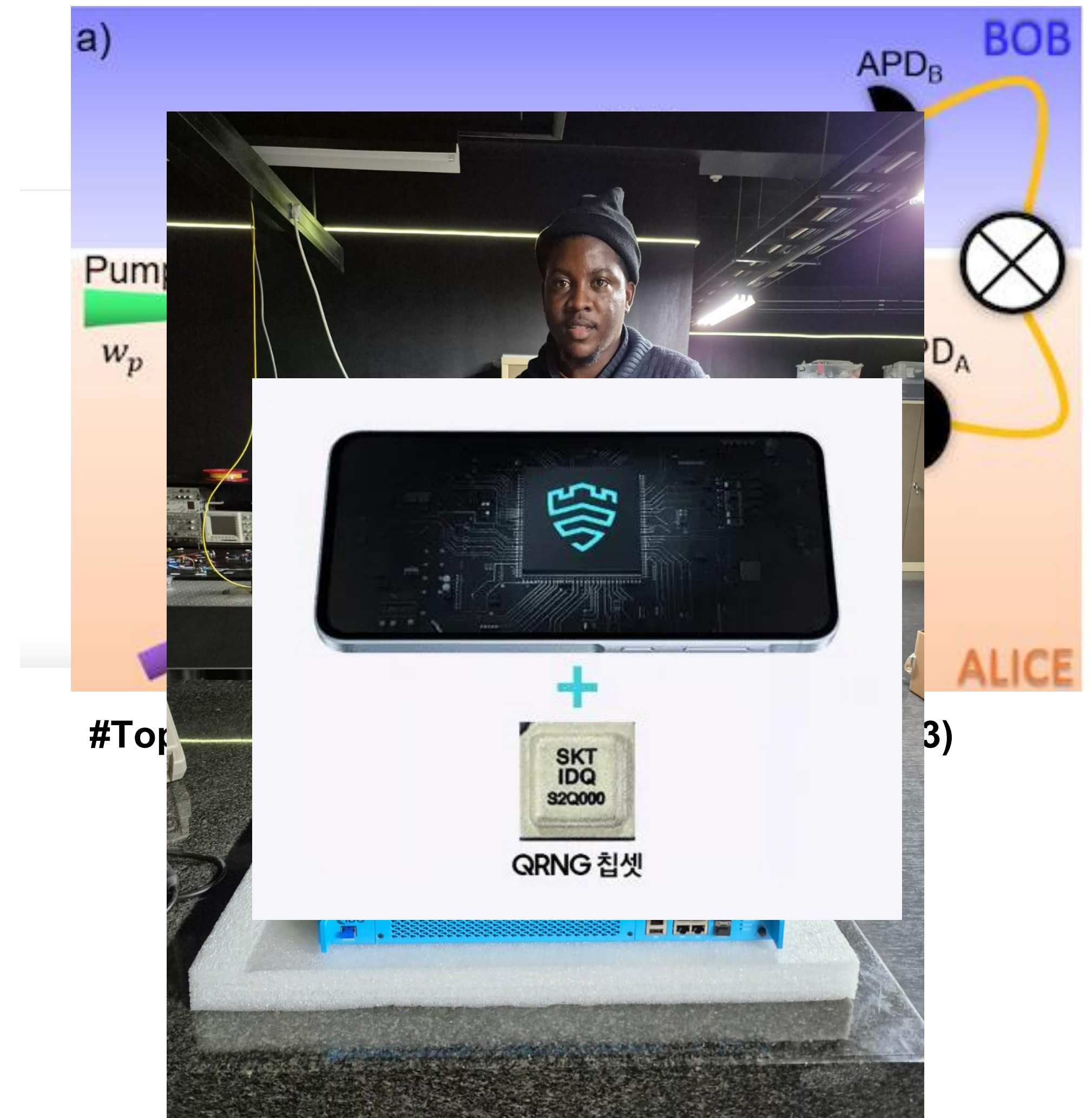
What can we do with QT in Durban ?

Find use cases for Quantum Computing

- Optimisation (logistics, finance)
- Feasibility studies (systems)
- Scientists teleport images in 'Star Trek' discovery
- Quantum breakthrough uses lasers to teleport information, however it could be used to create clones
- Anthony Cuthbertson • Wednesday 20 December 2023 15:22 GMT • Comments

Commercial Quantum Communication

- Resell quantum key distribution (QKD) systems
- Assemble QKD devices
- Design and develop QKD devices
- Design Post-Quantum Solutions for Industry



Established by UKZN
Council on the 23rd
June 2025



AfricaQA

Quantum Science & Technology Across Africa

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF Quantum Science and Technology

A stylized map of Africa with a torn-edge effect. The map is filled with a blue and white network of lines and dots, representing quantum technology. There are several orange dots on the map's border. In the top right corner, there is a small logo for the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology. In the bottom right corner, there is a small inset photo of a modern building with a pool.

Workshop to forge an African network in Quantum Science & Technology (QST)

- Get overview of QST activities in Africa
- Build strong African QST network to connect with networks in Germany and globally
- Initiate collaborations attracting Industry investments

23-27 JUNE 2025
Durban
South Africa

CQCtec
Centre for Quantum Computing & Technology

WILHELM UND ELSE
HERAEUS-STIFTUNG



CONNECT | CO-ORDINATE | CONTRIBUTE

Thank you!



Start now

CQCtec
Centre for Quantum
Computing & Technology

RESEARCH & INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT: Quantum Technology

NITheCS
National Institute for
Theoretical and Computational Sciences



Squeezed state factorise

Squeezing kernel: $h(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) = \xi(2\pi)^2 \delta(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \hat{a}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}_1) h(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) \hat{b}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}_2) \frac{d^2\mathbf{k}_1 d^2\mathbf{k}_2}{(2\pi)^4} & (2\pi)^2 \delta(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2) &= \sum_j F_j^*(-\mathbf{k}_1) F_j(\mathbf{k}_2). \\
 &= \xi \int \sum_j \hat{a}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}_1) F_j(\mathbf{k}_1) F_j(\mathbf{k}_2) \hat{b}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}_2) \frac{d^2\mathbf{k}_1 d^2\mathbf{k}_2}{(2\pi)^4} & &= \sum_j F_j(\mathbf{k}_1) F_j(\mathbf{k}_2). \\
 &= \xi \sum_j \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{b}_j^\dagger.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{S}_{A,B} |0\rangle &= \exp \left[\xi \sum_j \left(\hat{a}_j \hat{b}_j - \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{b}_j^\dagger \right) \right] |0\rangle \\
 &= \prod_j \exp \left(\xi \hat{a}_j \hat{b}_j - \xi \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{b}_j^\dagger \right) |0\rangle \\
 &= \bigotimes_j \text{sech} \xi \sum_{n_j=0}^{\infty} (\tanh \xi)^{n_j} |n_j\rangle_{A_j} |n_j\rangle_{B_j}
 \end{aligned}$$

CV Teleportation of coherent states

Coherent States

$$\hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle$$

$$\langle\alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger = \alpha^*\langle\alpha|$$

$$\hat{D}(\alpha)|0\rangle = \exp(\alpha\hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^*\hat{a})|0\rangle$$

$$= \exp(-|\alpha|^2/2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$$

