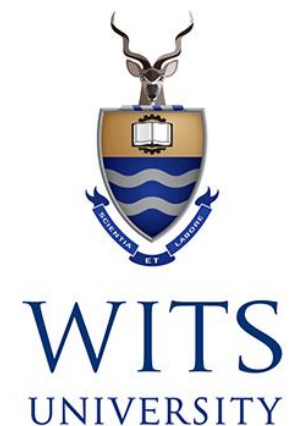
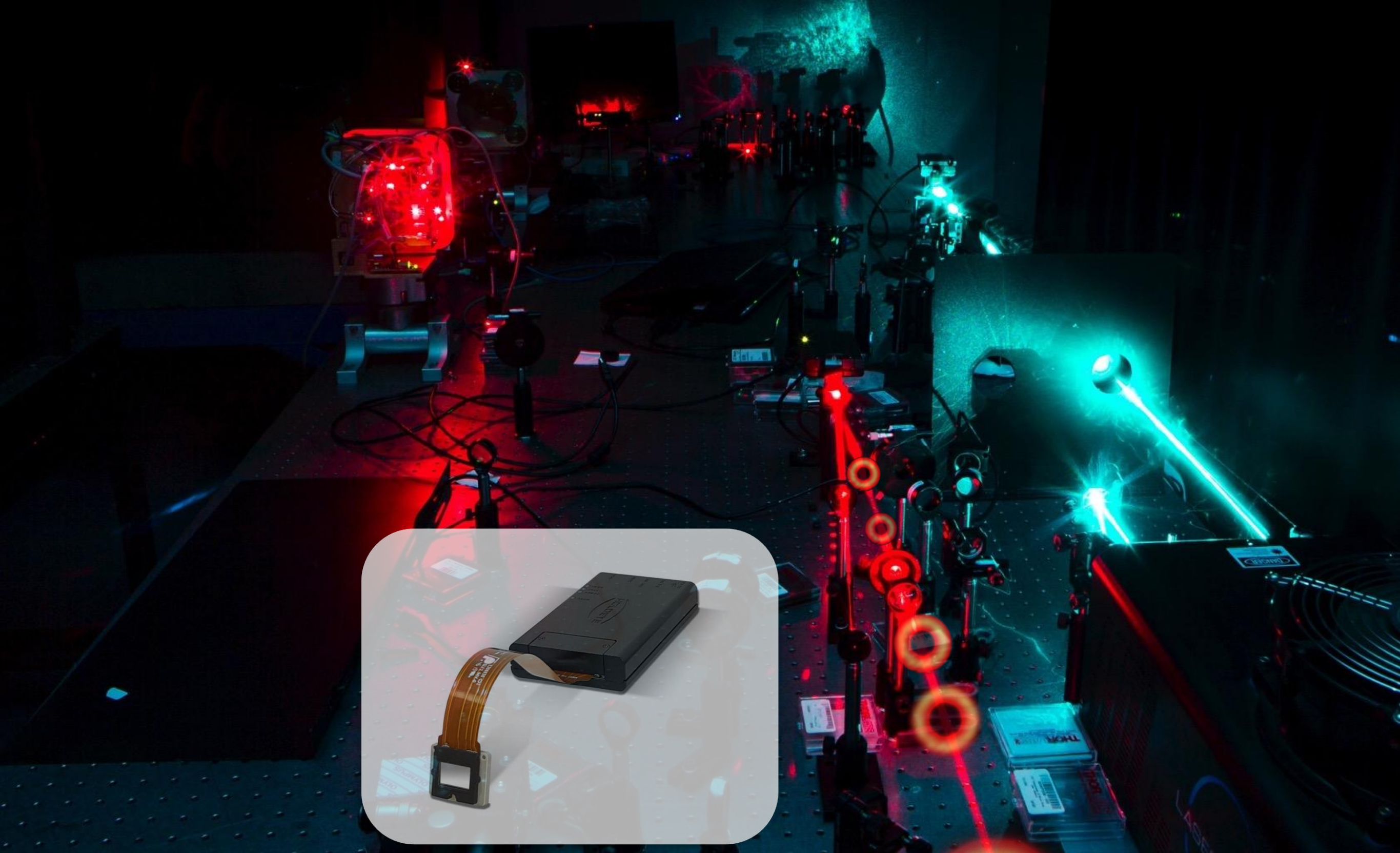


Quantum technologies: from solving complex problems to unhackable communications

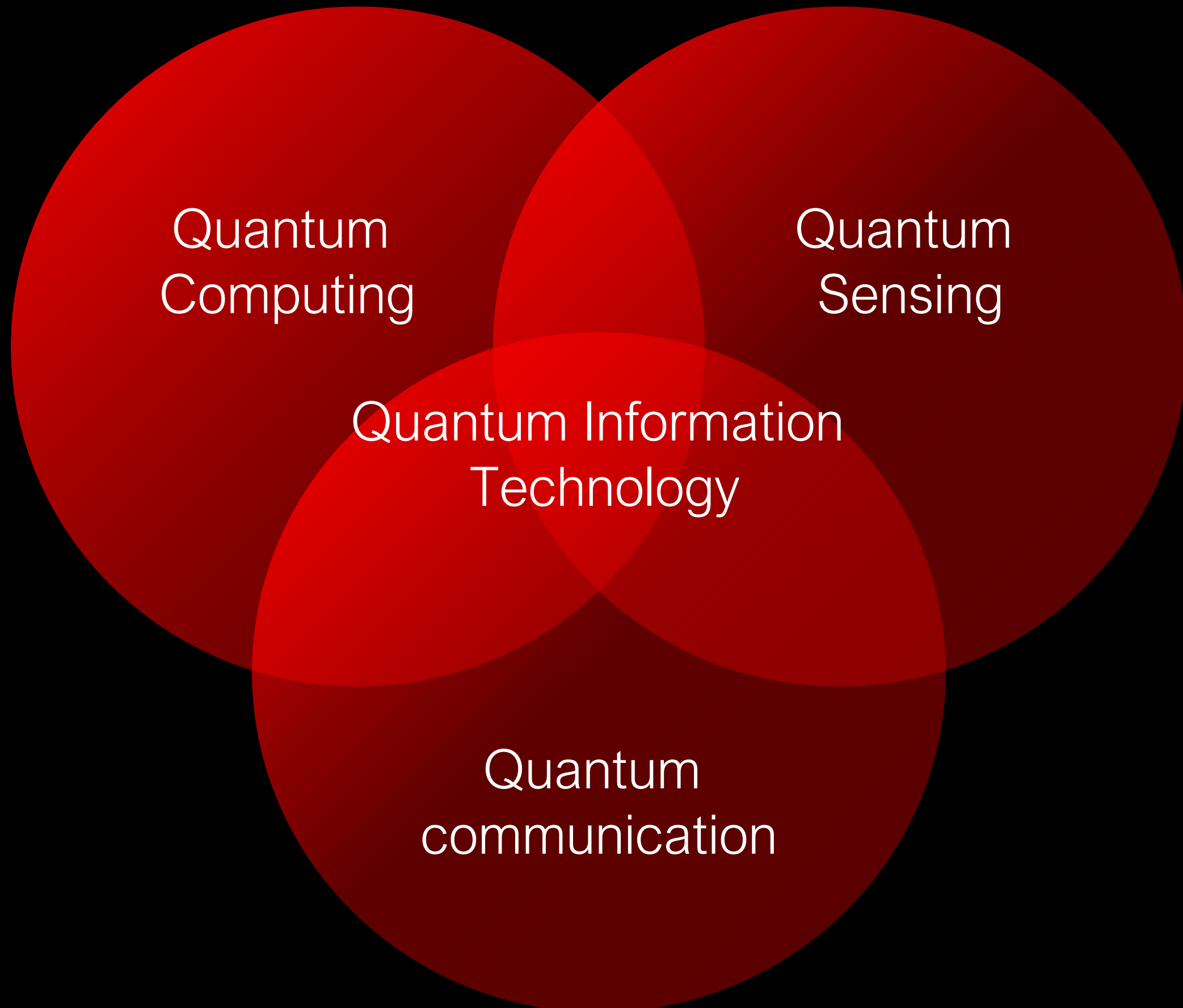
Dr. Isaac Nape
Senior Lecturer
School of Physics
Structured Light Laboratory
OPTICA Emerging Leader in Optics Chair





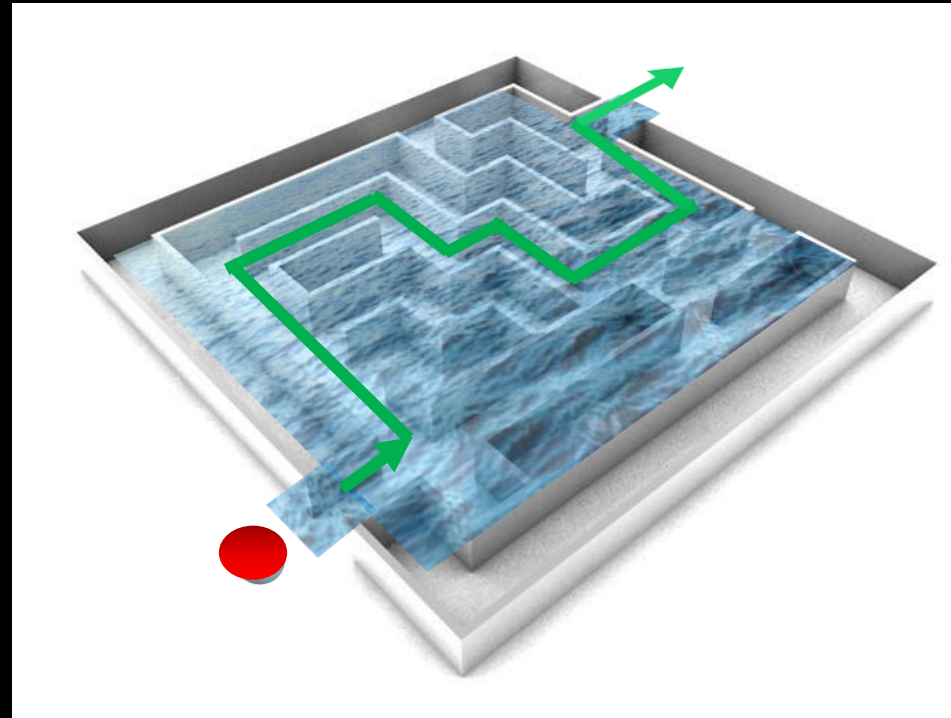
Structured Light Laboratory

A new era of technologies: Second quantum revolution



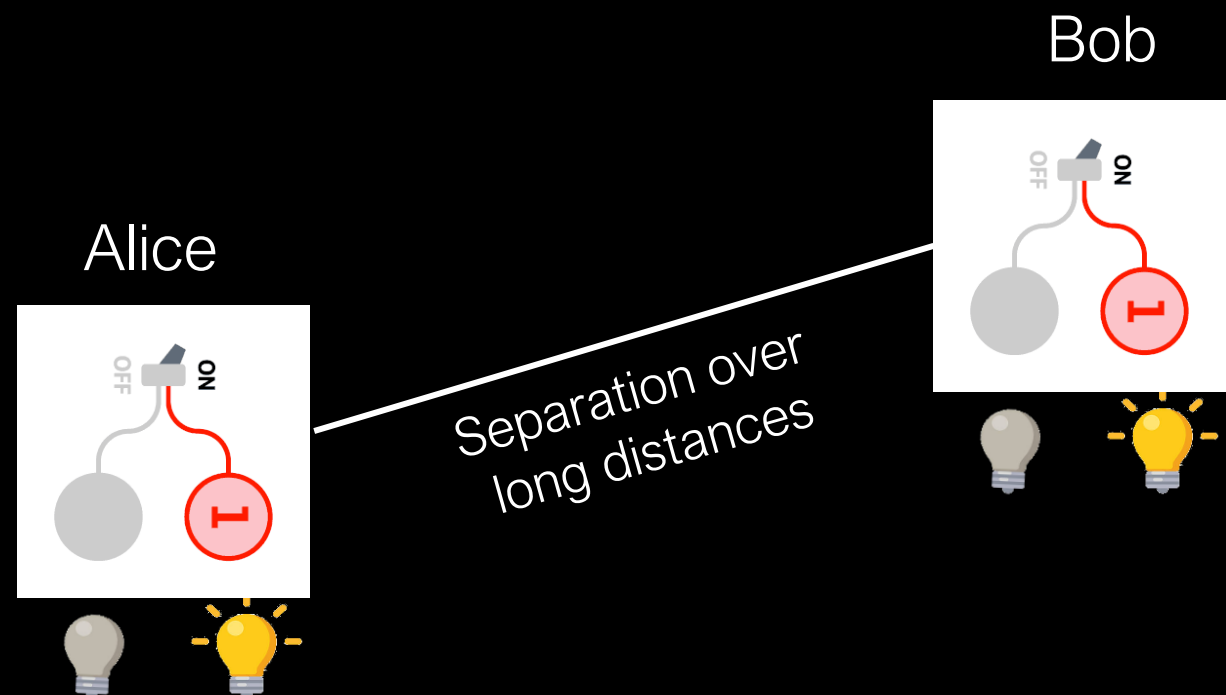
Harnessing features from the quantum world

Quantum superposition
(many possibilities at once)



Seeing all paths
at once

Quantum entanglement
“Spooky action at a distance”



What Alice does to her system affects what Bob observes

Unlocking new quantum sensing modalities: stealth detection with quantum radar

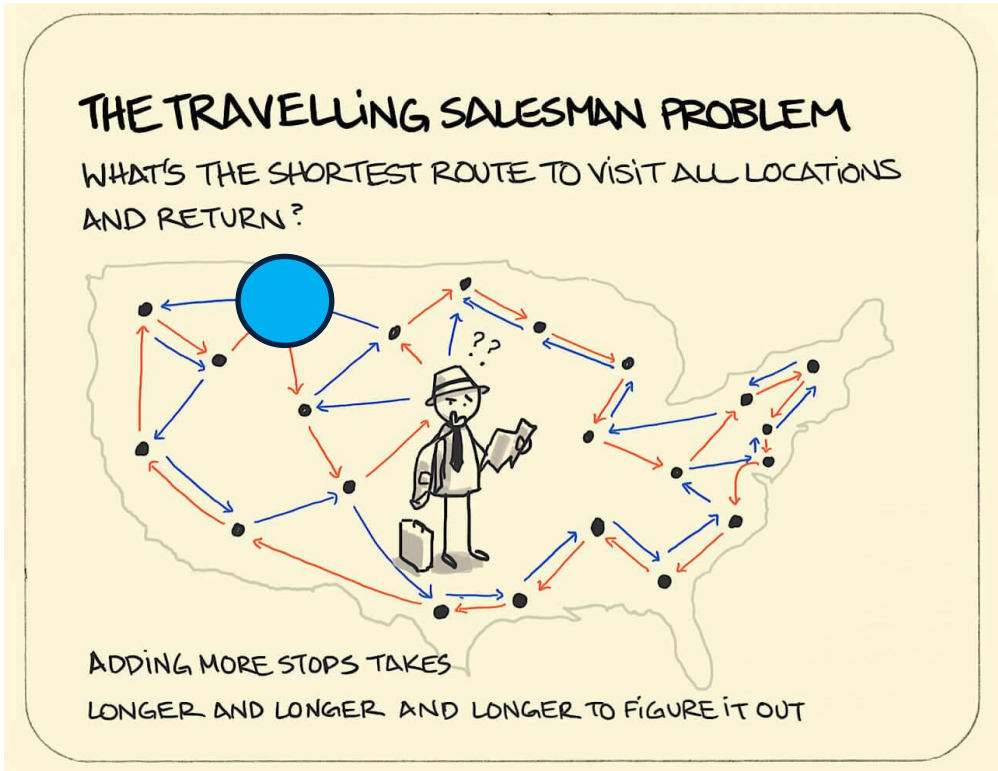
Chinese Report Stealth-Detecting Quantum Radar Enters Mass Production

National, Research

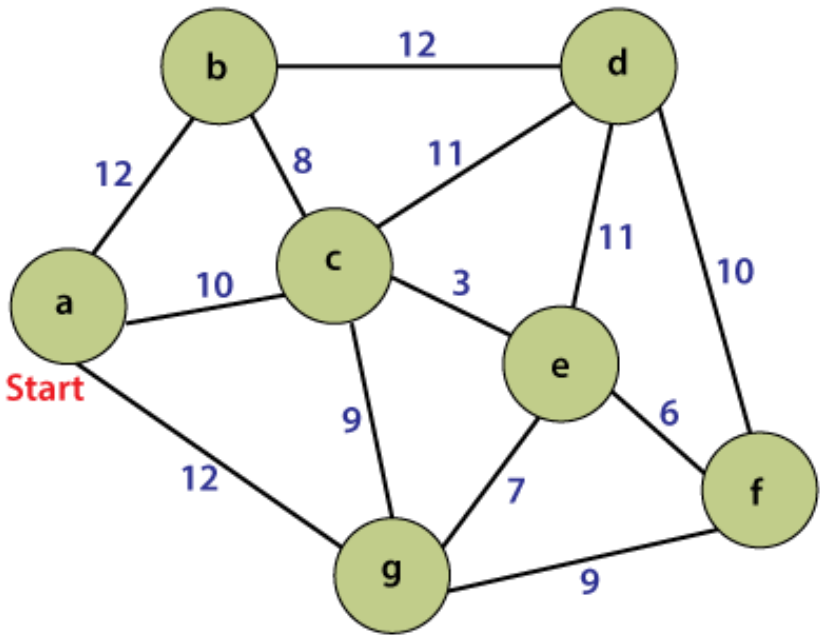
Matt Swayne • October 20, 2025



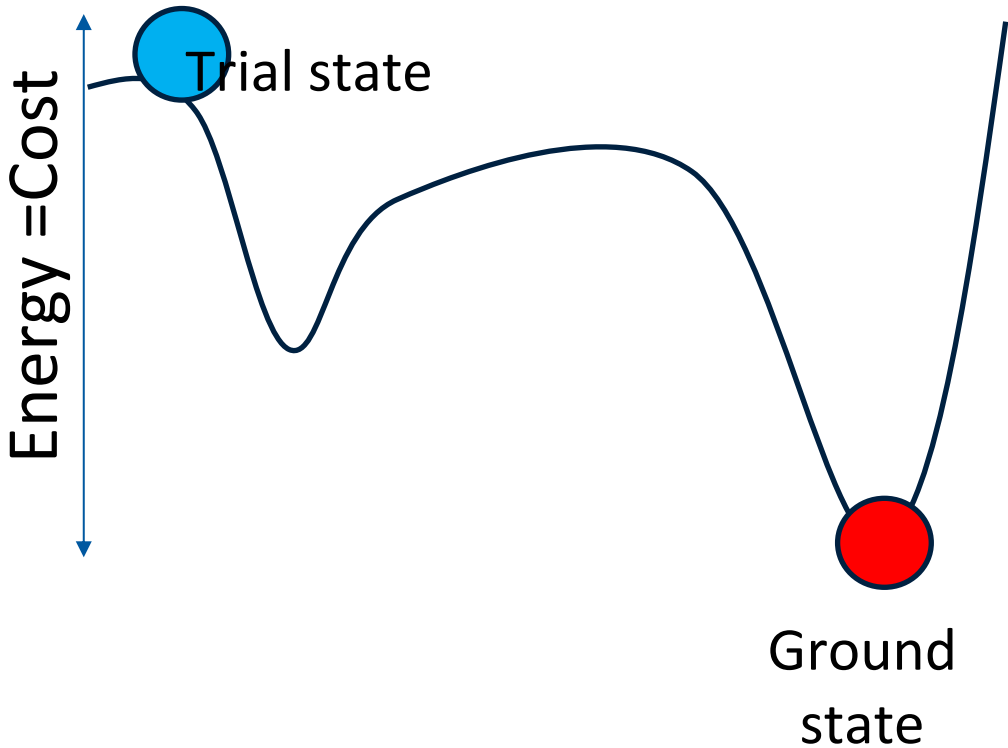
Solving complex problems using quantum algorithms



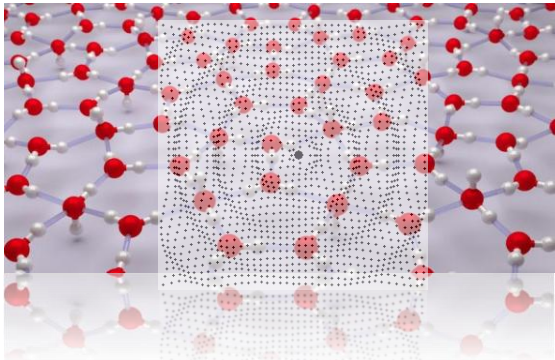
Mapping to a graph



Mapping to Hamiltonian

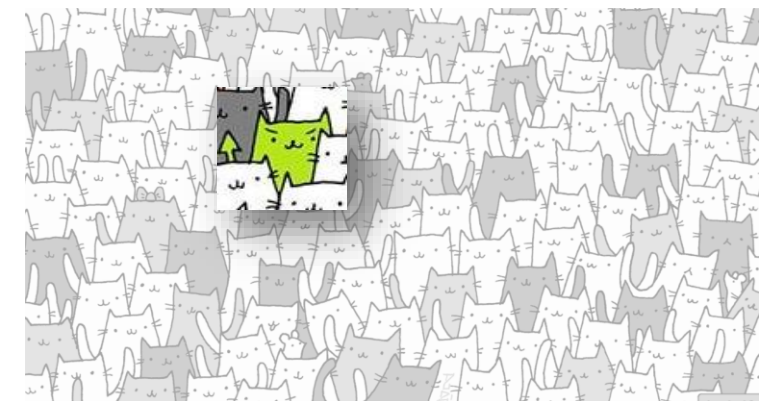
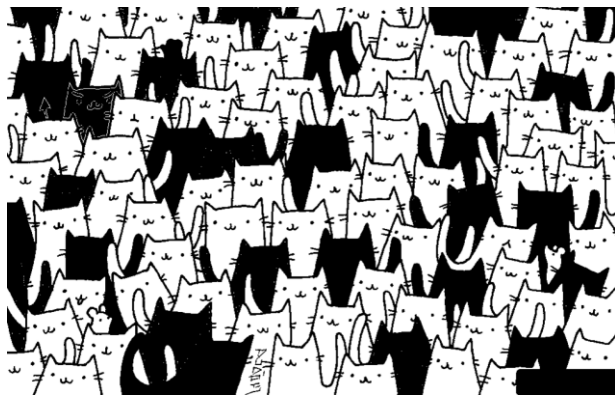
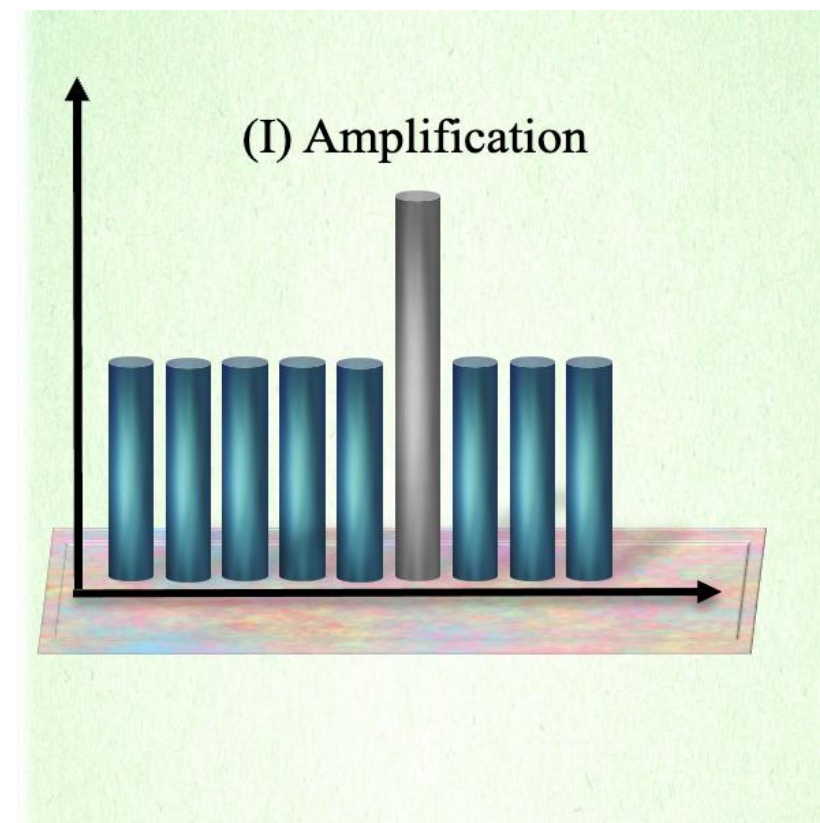
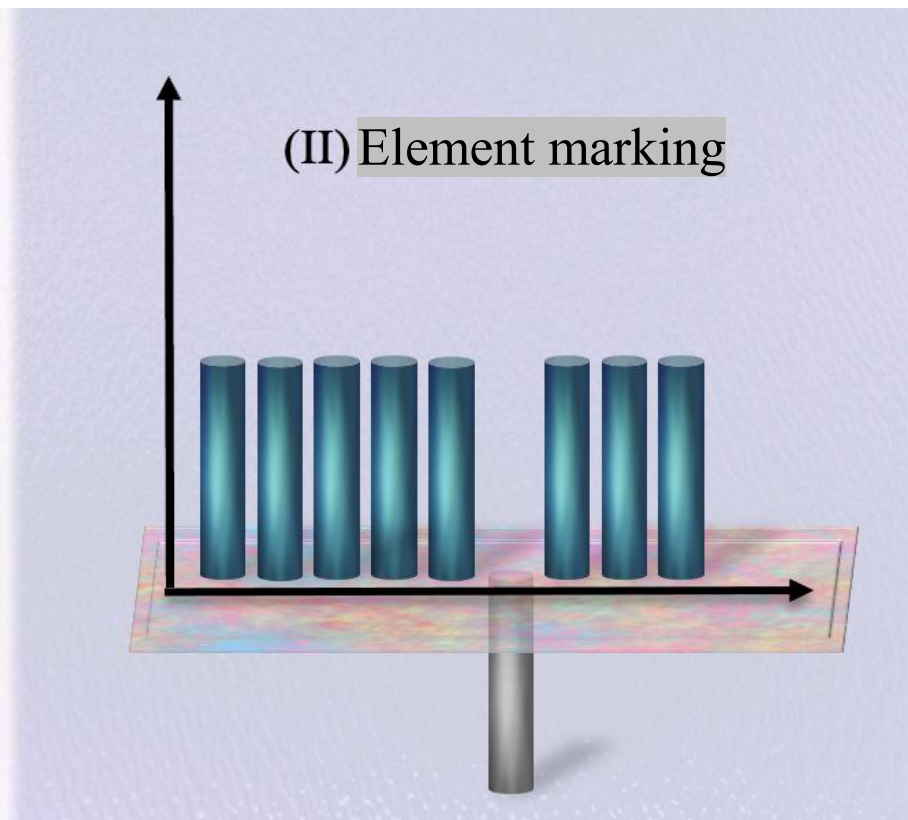
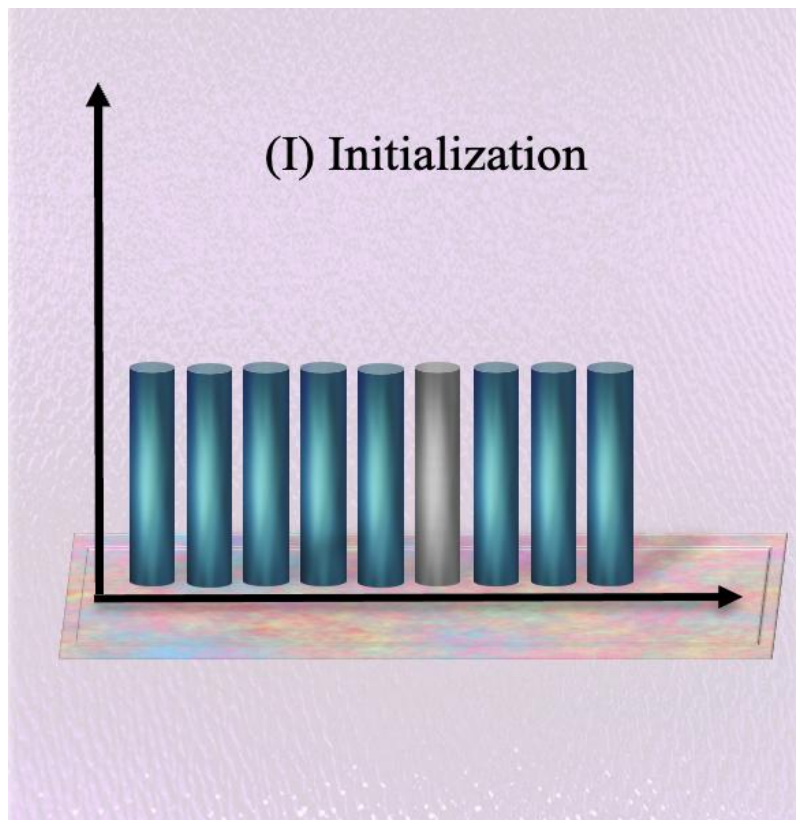


Reformulate as an energy minimization problem in quantum mechanics

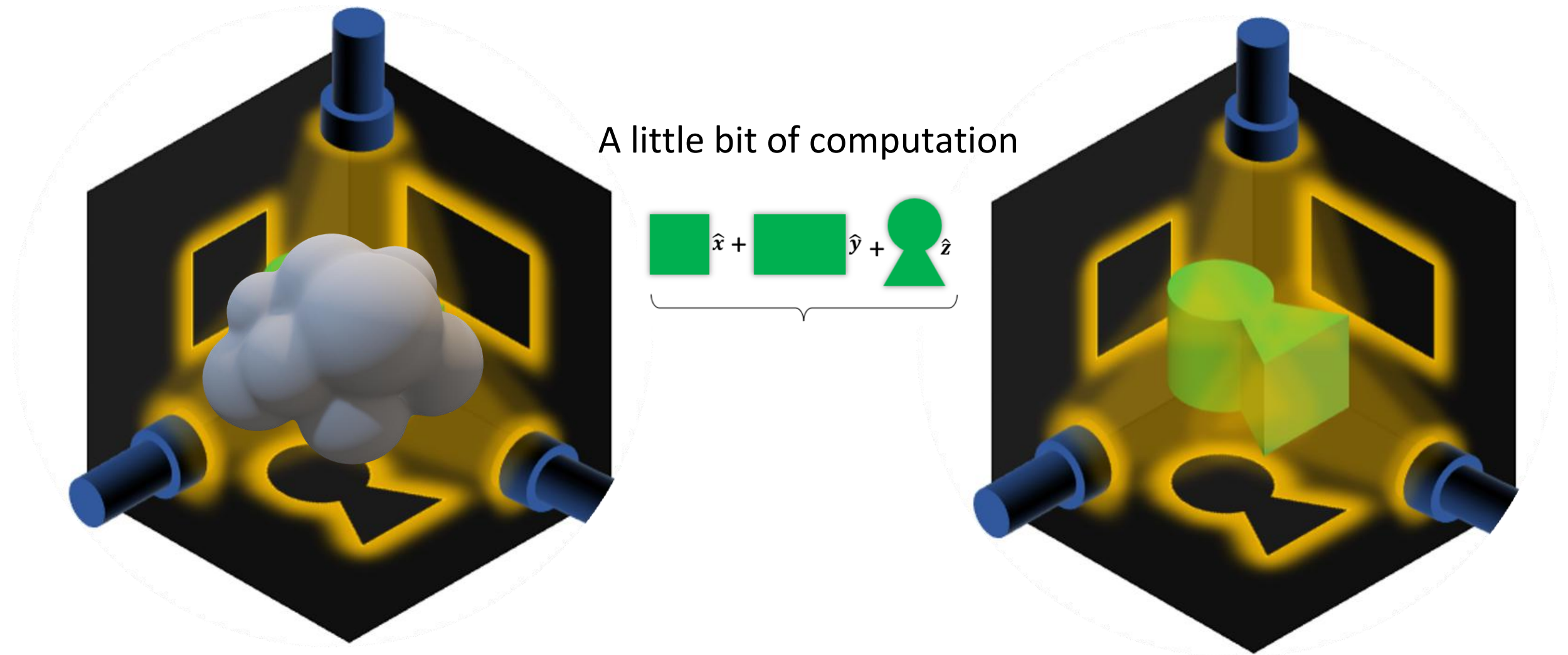


$$W_0 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} X_1 & X_2 & X_3 & X_4 & X_5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \\ X_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Searching through databases: Grover's search algorithm



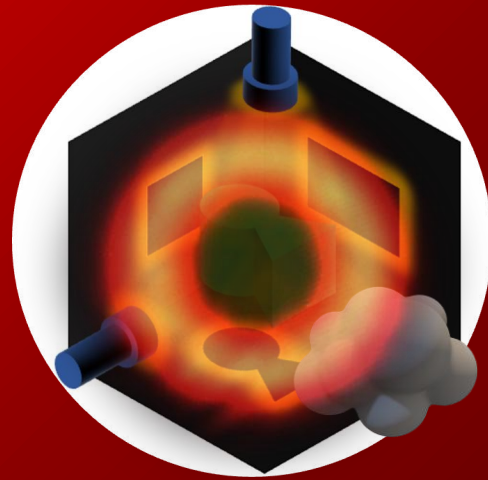
Finding the shape of an object by probing it with structured photons



Reconstructing objects from projections: a beautiful analogy

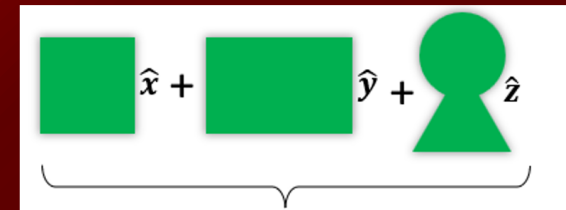
Merging two quantum technologies to solve this

Quantum sensing



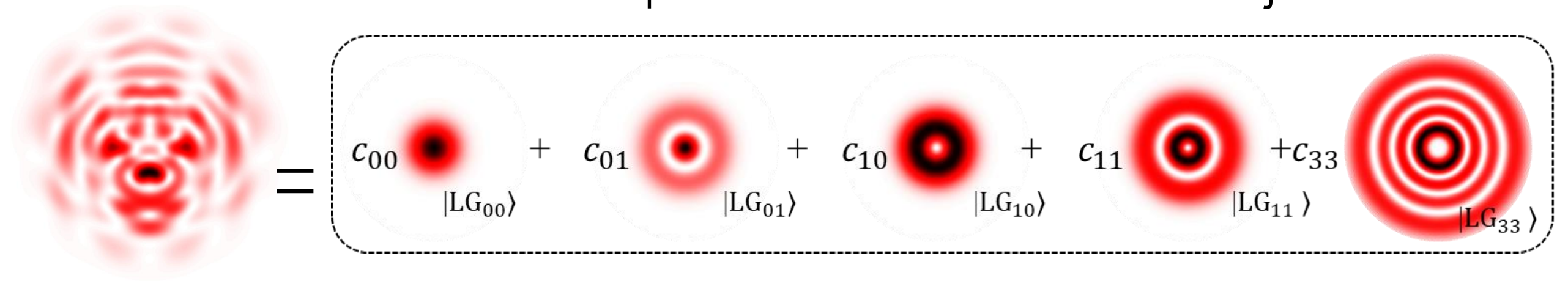
Quantum
computing

A little bit of computation



We want to extract the information using structured patterns of light

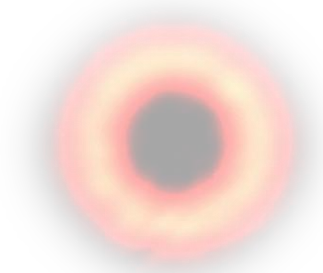
$d > 2$ patterns to construct the object



The diagram illustrates the decomposition of a complex light pattern (left) into a sum of five Laguerre-Gaussian (LG) modes (right). The complex pattern is shown as a red, multi-lobed structure. It is equated to a sum of five terms, each representing an LG mode with a specific coefficient and label:

$$c_{00} |LG_{00}\rangle + c_{01} |LG_{01}\rangle + c_{10} |LG_{10}\rangle + c_{11} |LG_{11}\rangle + c_{33} |LG_{33}\rangle$$

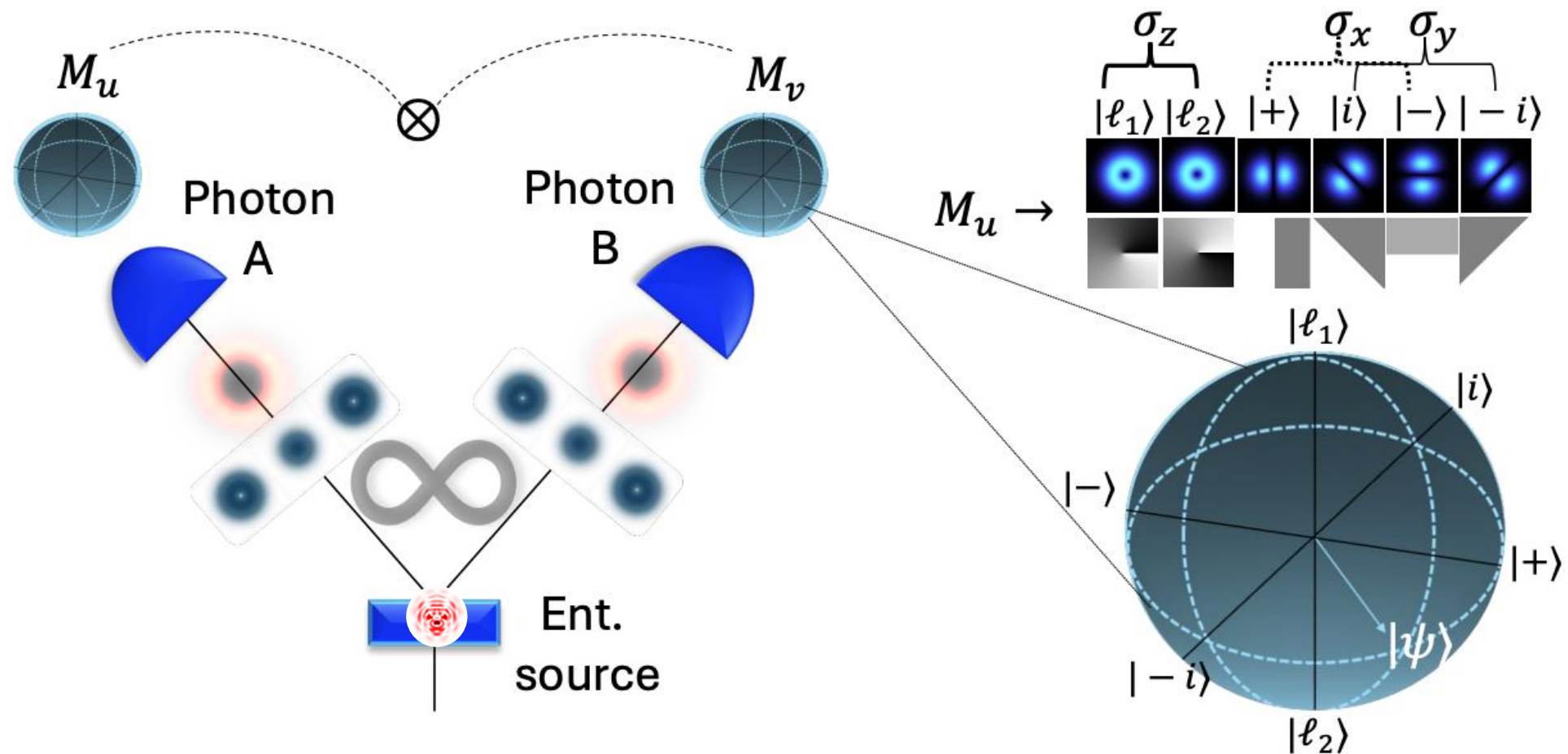
The modes are visualized as red patterns with varying central features and ring structures. The labels $|LG_{00}\rangle$, $|LG_{01}\rangle$, $|LG_{10}\rangle$, $|LG_{11}\rangle$, and $|LG_{33}\rangle$ are placed below each corresponding pattern.



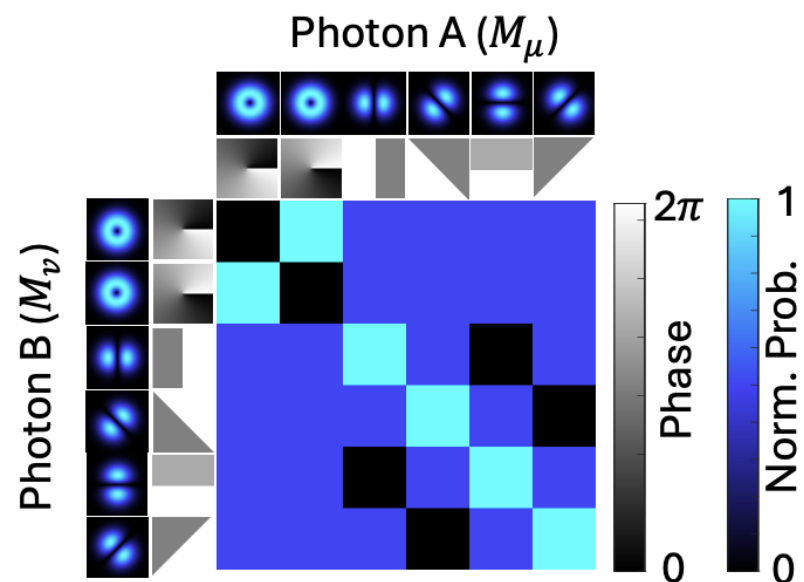
There are many patterns to probe the object with!

$\sim d^n$ measurements and parameters to solve for

Example: probing an entangled system ($d=2, n=2$)



36 measurements

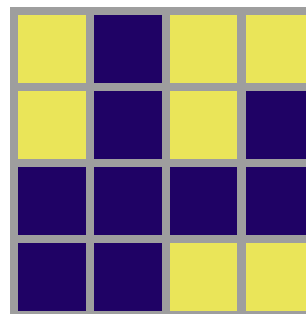
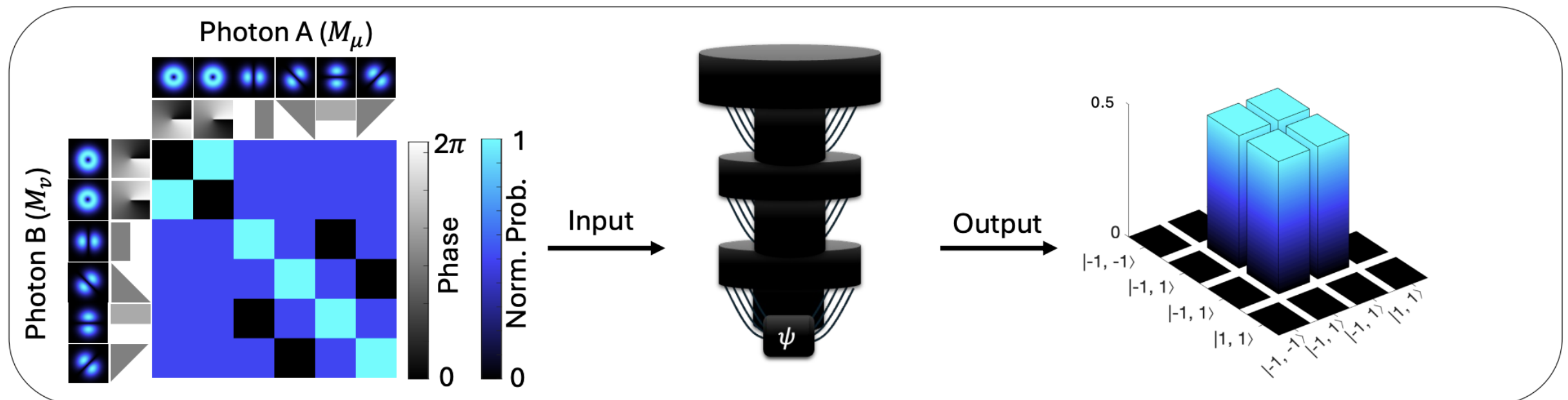


Instead, we want to run an optimization procedure on a QC!

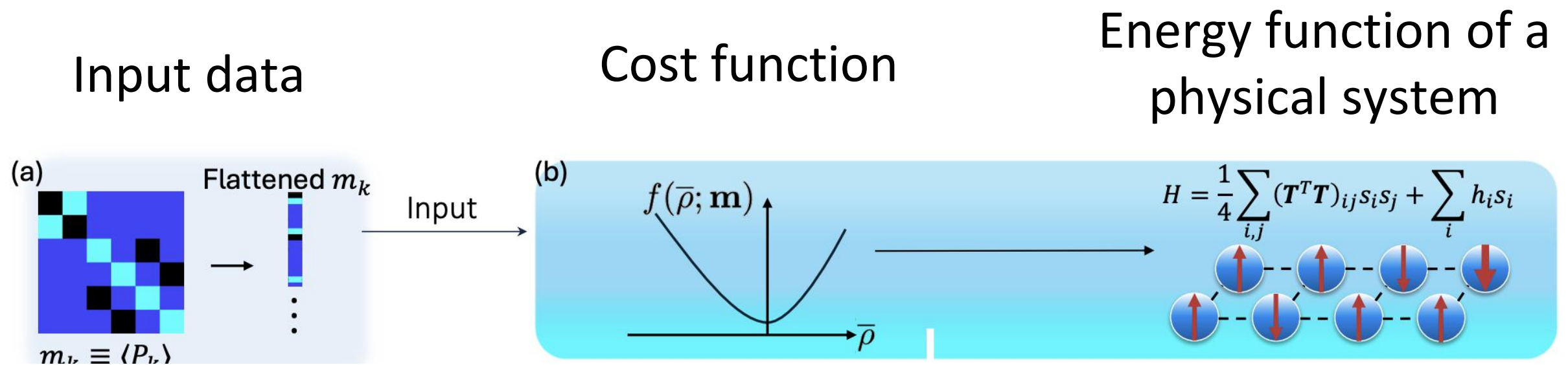
Input data

Quantum
computer

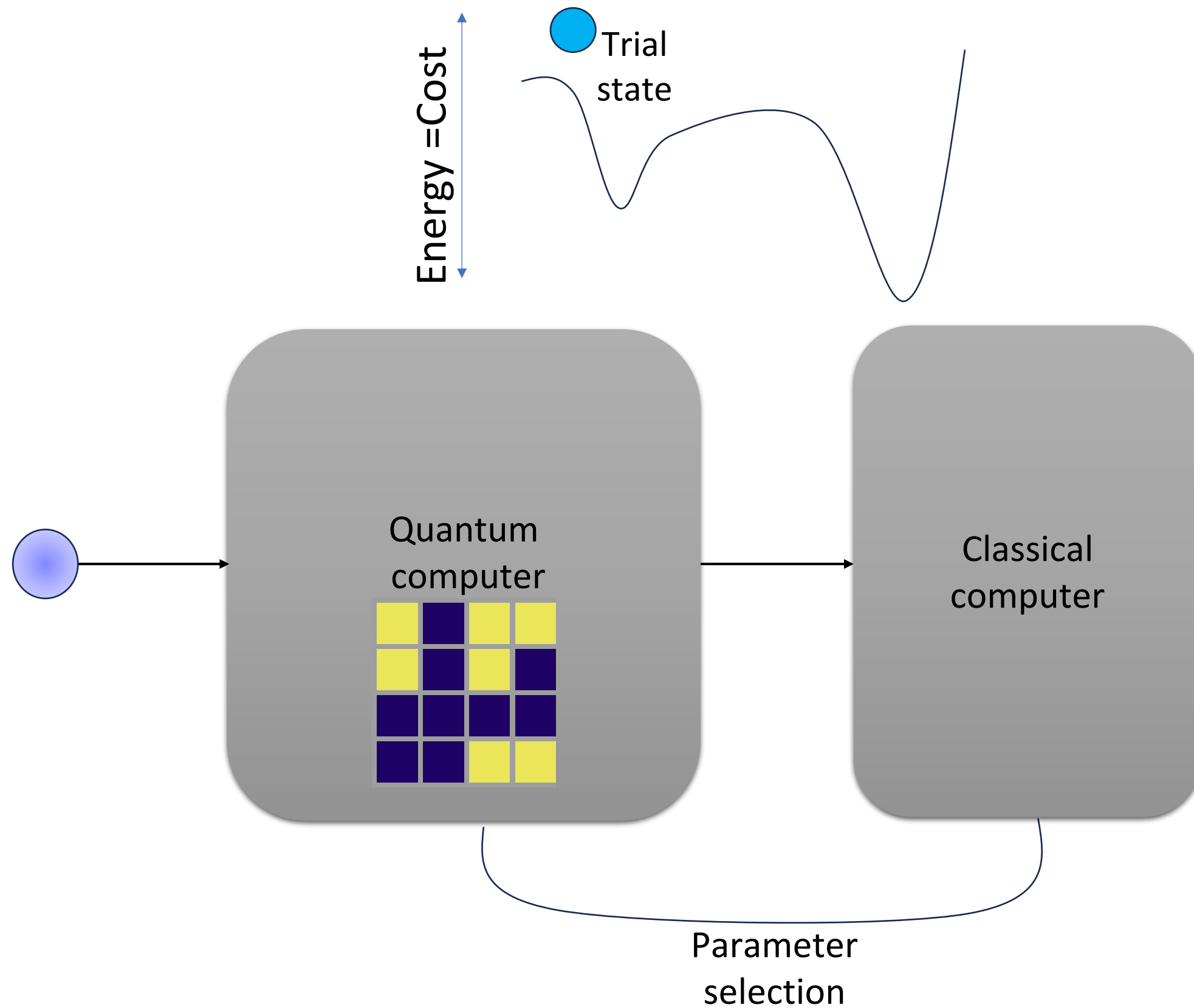
Solution



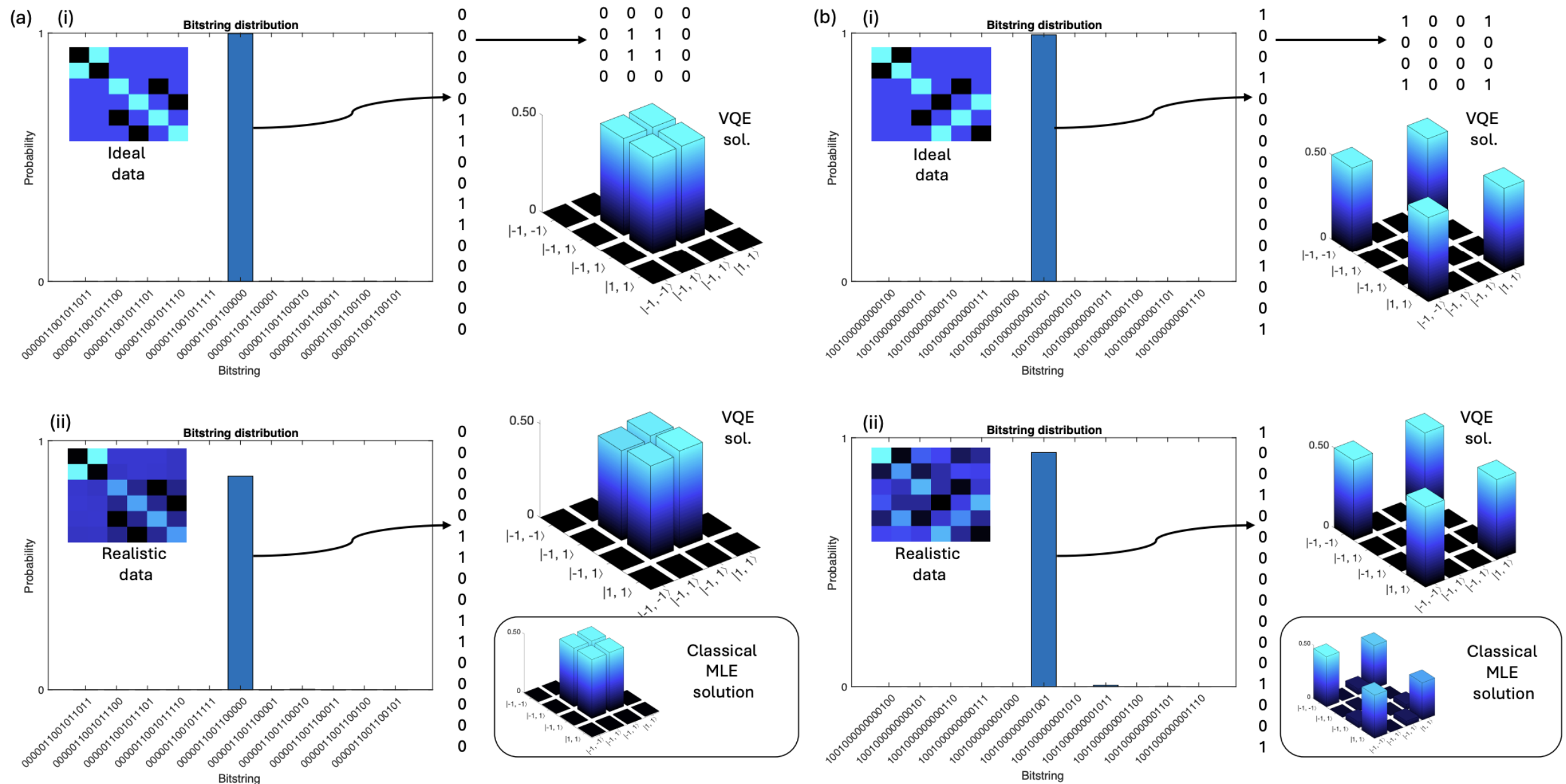
We establish a cost function and minimize it using the quantum computer



We use a hybrid loop to do this



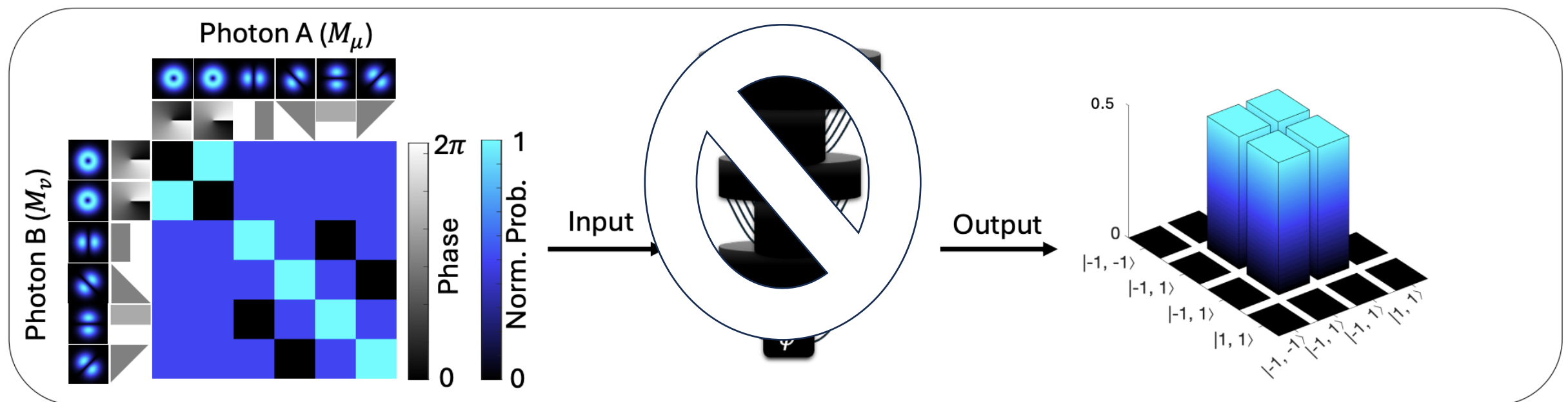
We can reliably do this using IBMs quantum computers



Can we instead use quantum optical systems directly

Input data

Solution





Processing

Data
encoding

Readout

01101011
| Ψ

RESEARCH ARTICLE | OCTOBER 30 2024

Emulating quantum computing with optical matrix multiplication

Mwezi Koni ; Hadrian Bezuidenhout ; Isaac Nape  



+ Author & Article Information

APL Photonics 9, 106120 (2024)

<https://doi.org/10.1>

Research Article

Vol. 32, No. 20/23 Sep 2024 / Optics Express 35567

Optics EXPRESS

Variational approach to learning photonic unitary operators

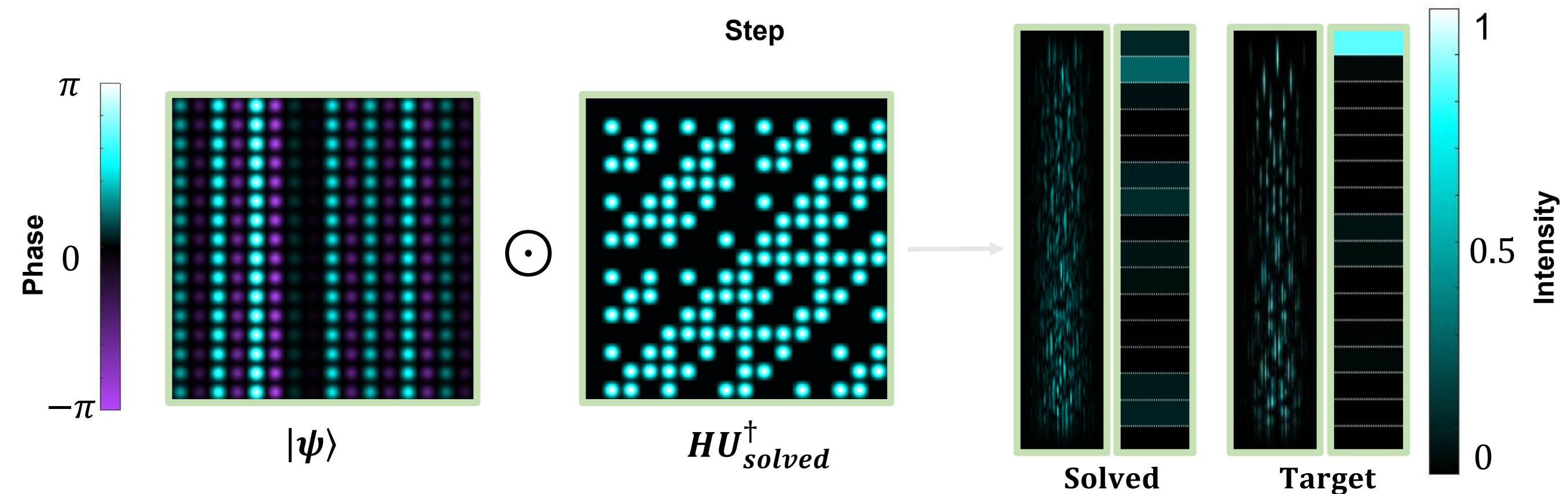
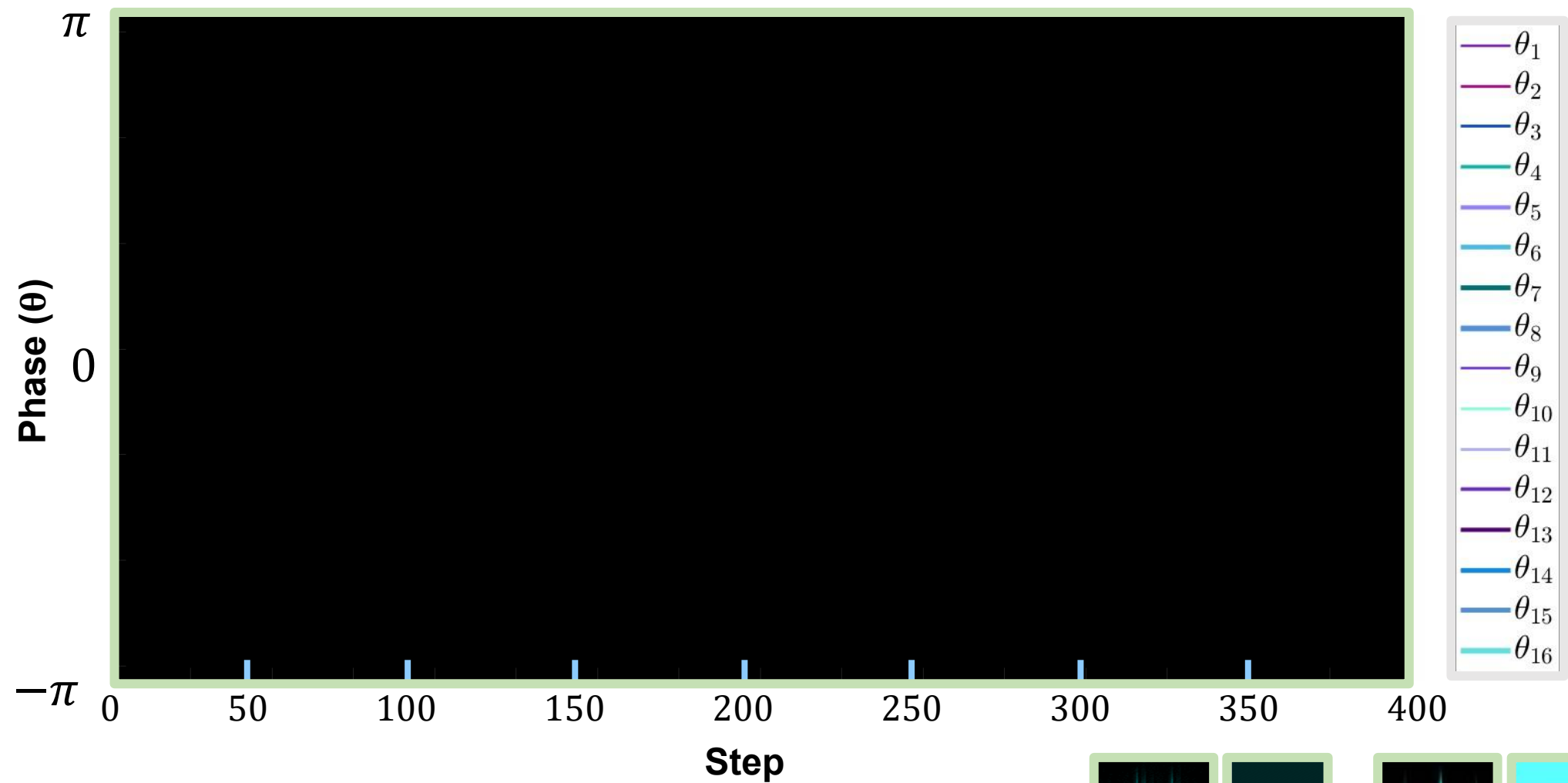
HADRIAN BEZUIDENHOUT,¹  MWEZI KONI,¹ JONATHAN LEACH,² 
PAOLA CONCHA OBANDO,¹ ANDREW FORBES,¹  AND ISAAC
NAPE^{1,*} 

¹School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Private Bag 3, Wits 2050, South Africa

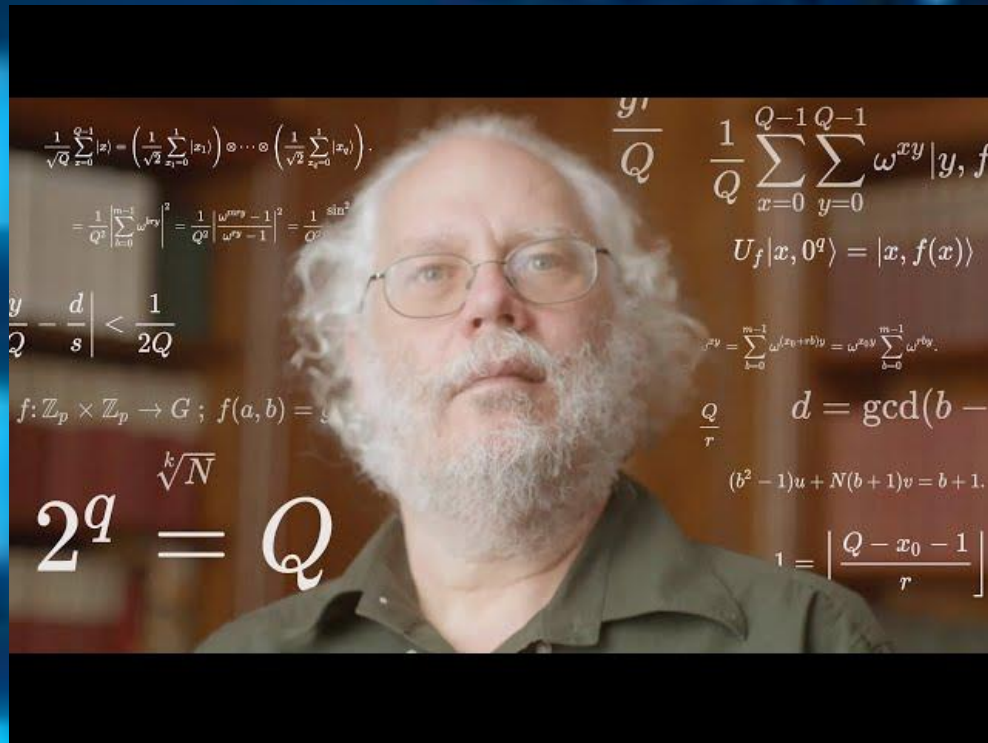
²Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh Campus, Edinburgh, Scotland EH14 4AS, United Kingdom

*Isaac.Nape@wits.ac.za

The optical system is able to learn the unknown parameters using an analogue of the quantum variational algorithm



Soon these algorithms will be able to break our encryption systems



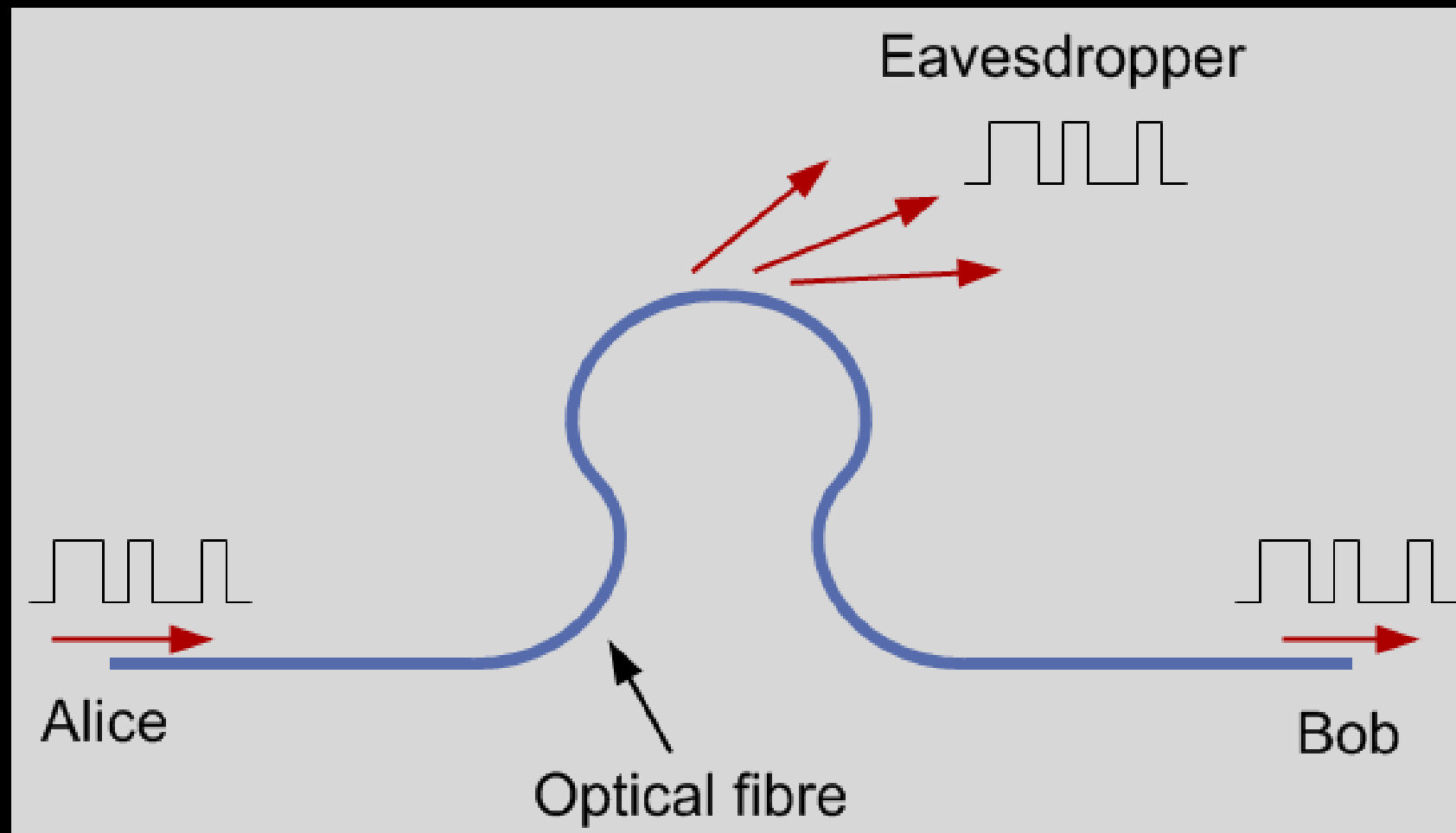
Factoring a 200-digit number

- **Classical:** Days—weeks
- **Quantum (Shor's Algorithm):** Seconds—minutes.

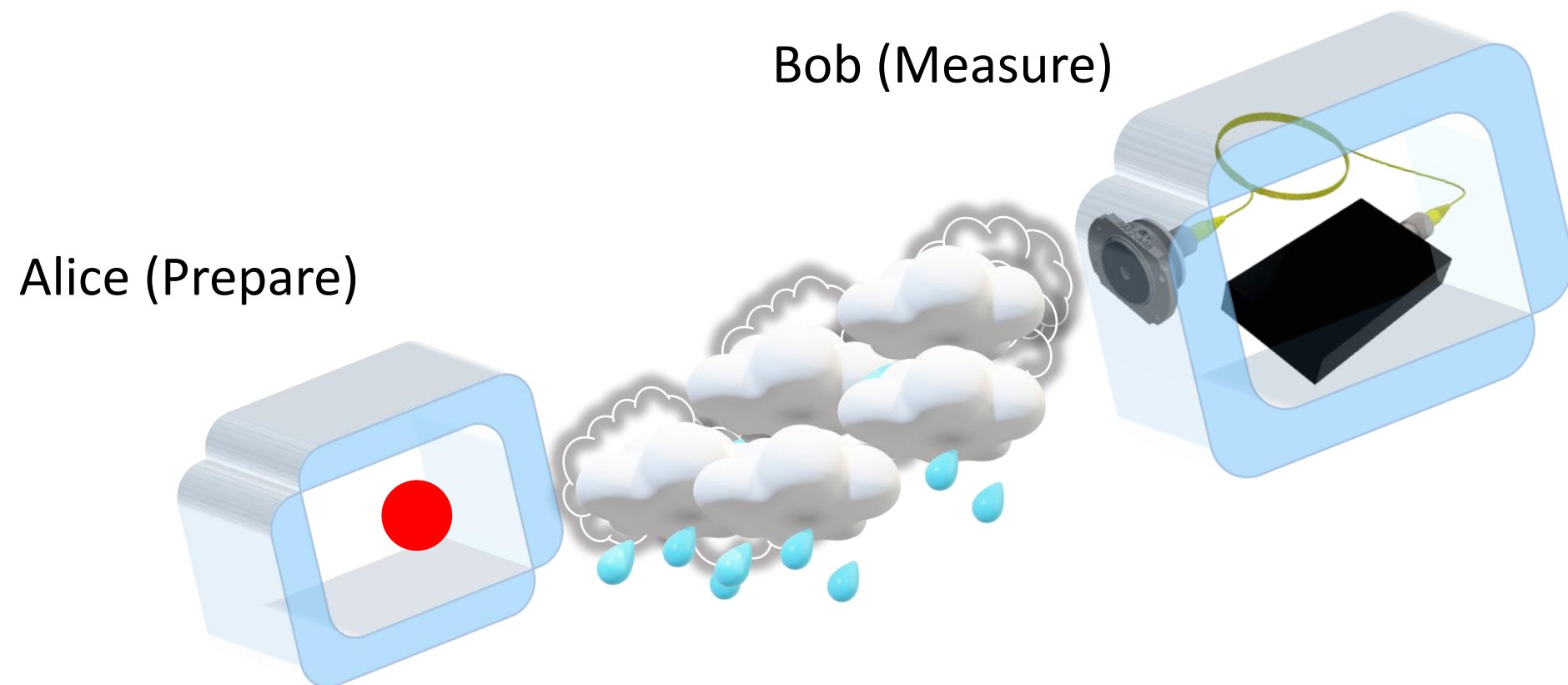
Factoring a 1000-digits number

- **Classical:** Unfeasible (beyond the age of universe)
- **Quantum (Shor's Algorithm):** Hours

If RSA encryption can be compromised, our communication systems are at risk



Quantum key distribution is a potential solution



Alice prepares

$$\{|\psi\rangle\} = \text{⌞⌟}$$

$$\{|\phi\rangle\} = \text{X}$$

Alice picks a state

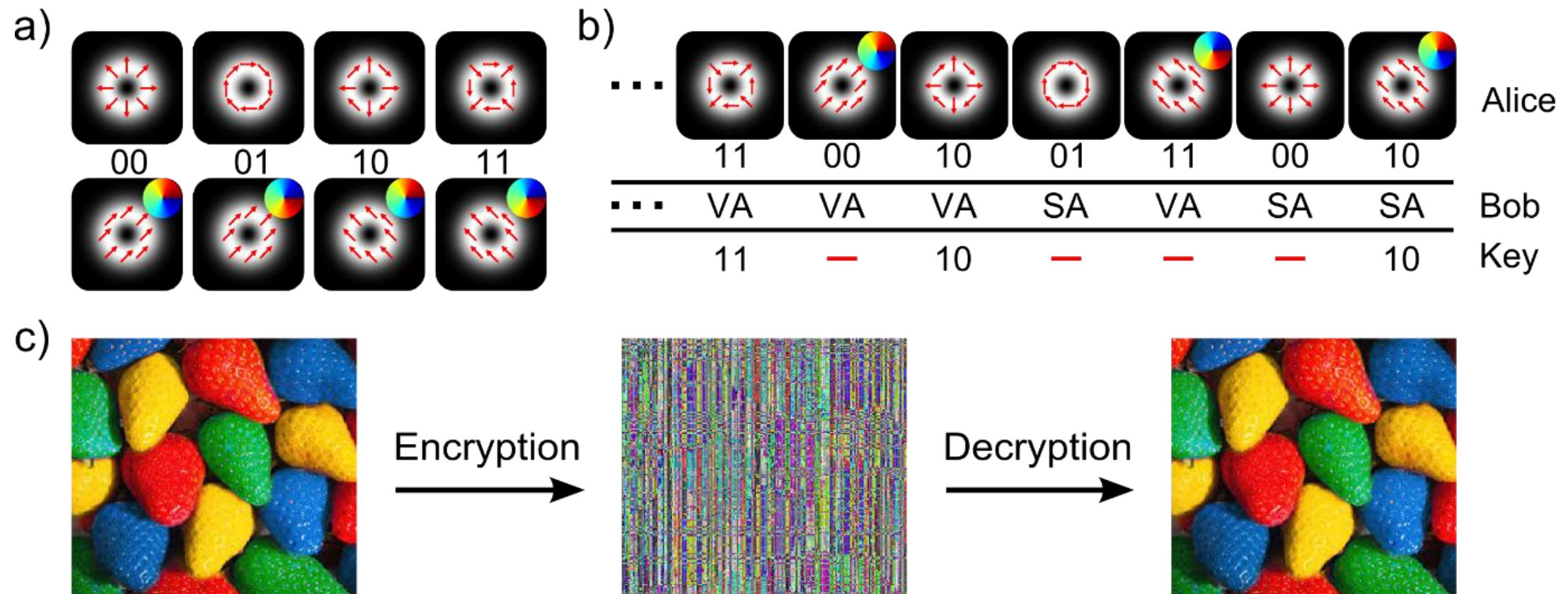
Bob measures

$$\{|\psi\rangle\} = \text{⌞⌟}$$

$$\{|\phi\rangle\} = \text{X}$$

Bob picks a basis

Our work has focused on increasing the encoding capacity (alphabet)



Detecting these modes can be difficult!

I. Nape, et. al. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1612.09261*, 2016.

B. Ndagano, **I. Nape**, et. al - Scientific Reports, 2017.

E. Otte, **I. Nape** et. al , *JOSA*, 37(11), 2020

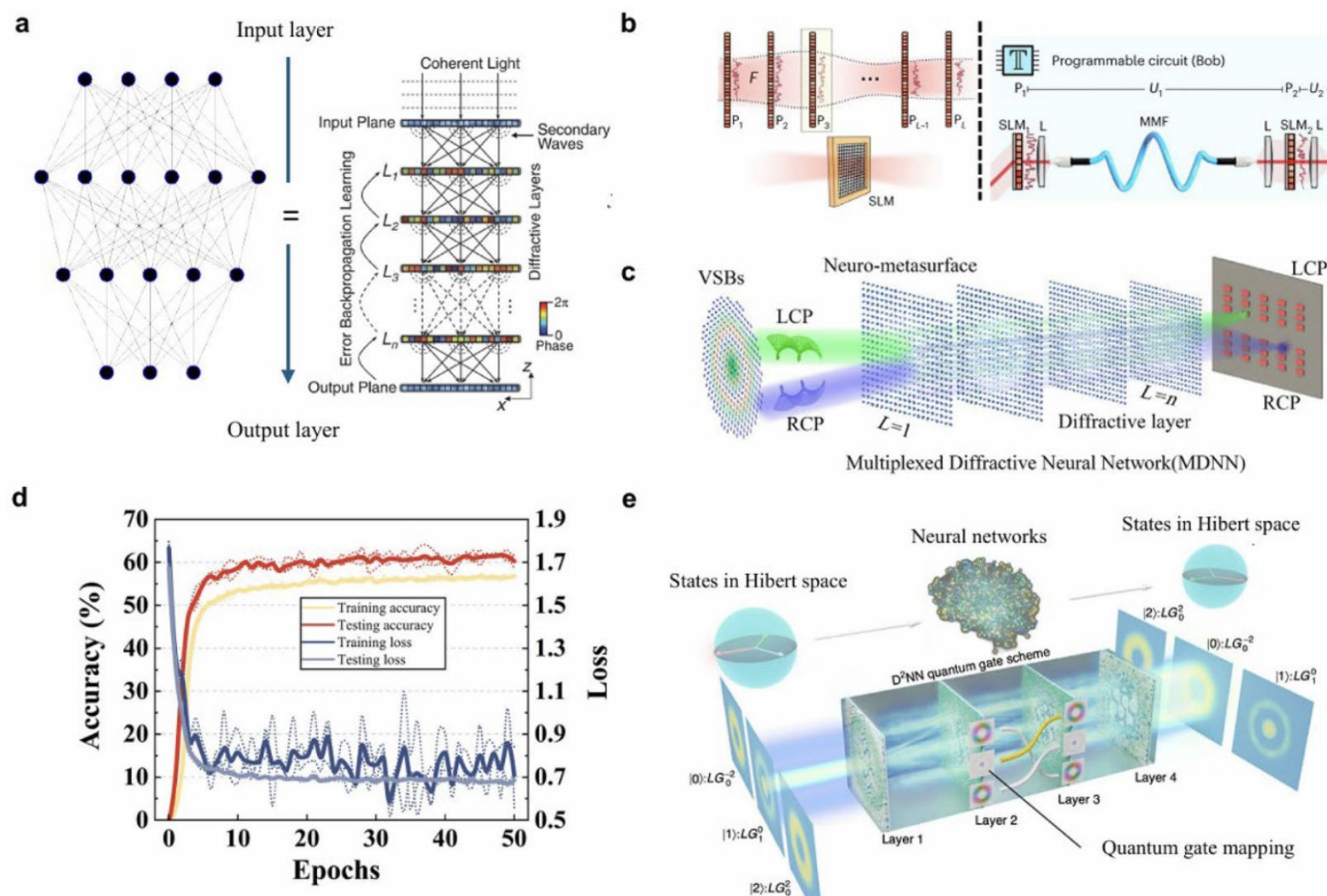
REVIEW

Open Access

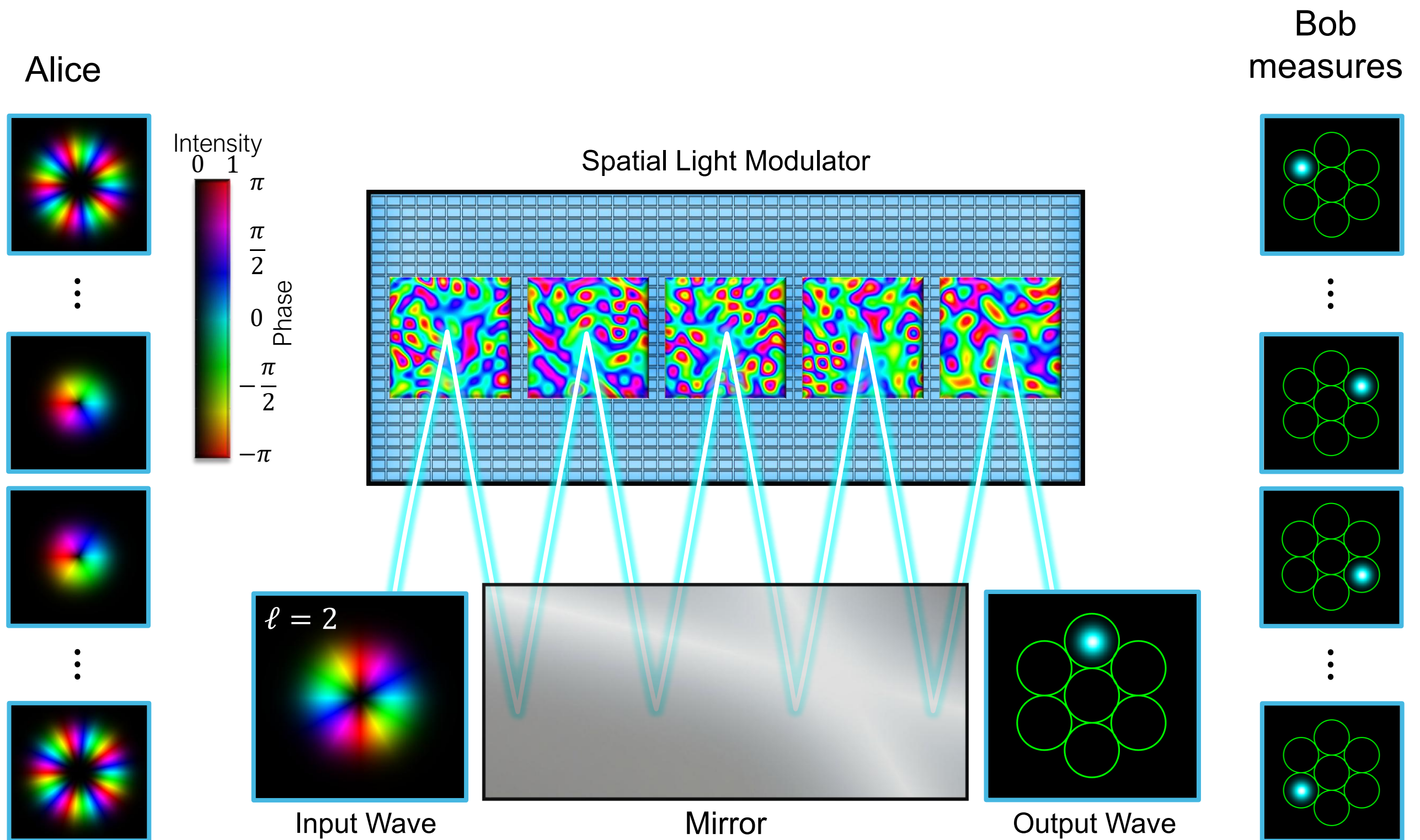
Structured light meets machine intelligence



Zilong Zhang^{1,2,3*}, Lingyu Kong^{1,2,3}, Lianghaoyue Zhang^{1,2,3}, Xiangyang Pan^{1,2,3}, Trishita Das⁴, Benquan Wang⁴, Baolei Liu^{5,6}, Fan Wang⁵, Isaac Nape⁷, Yijie Shen^{4,8*} and Andrew Forbes^{7*}

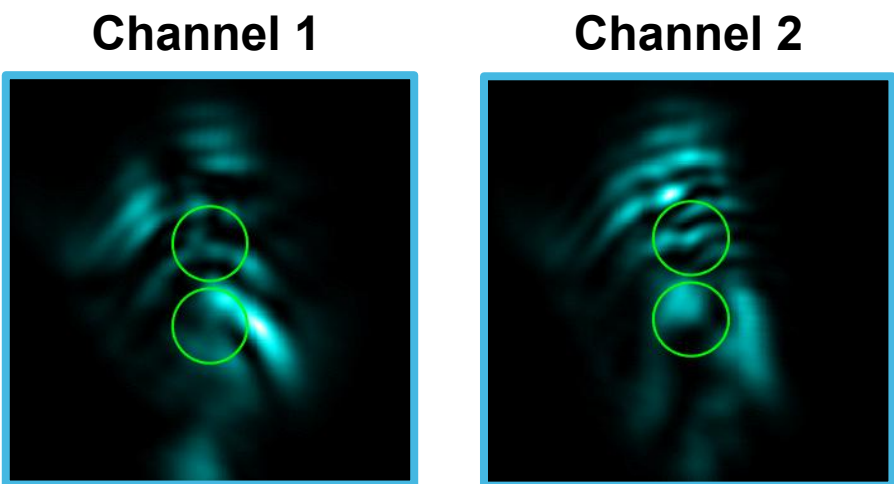
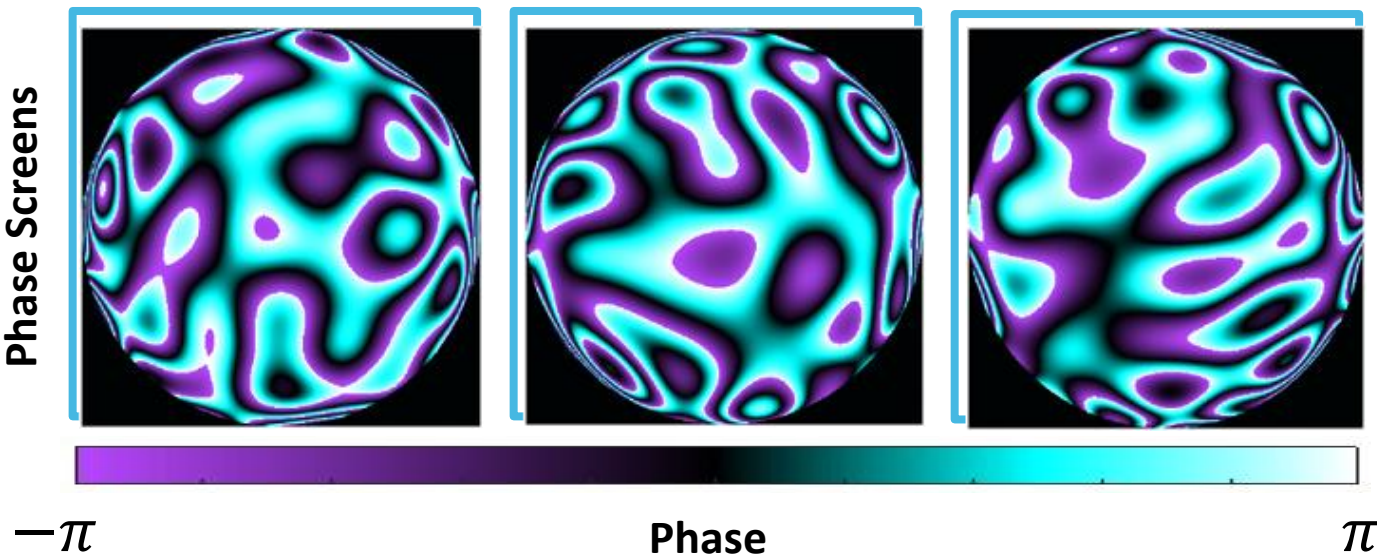
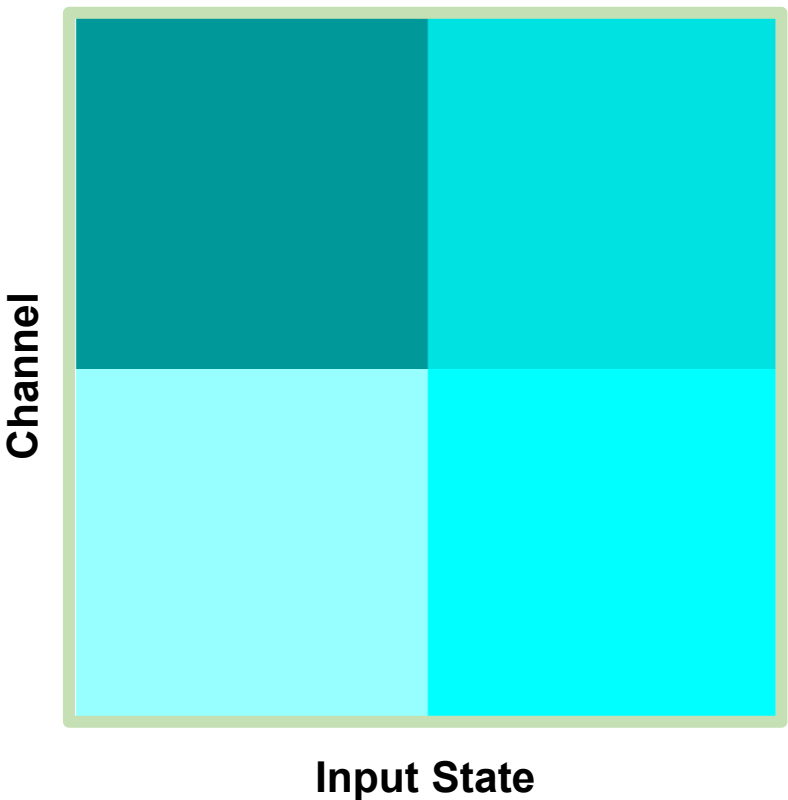
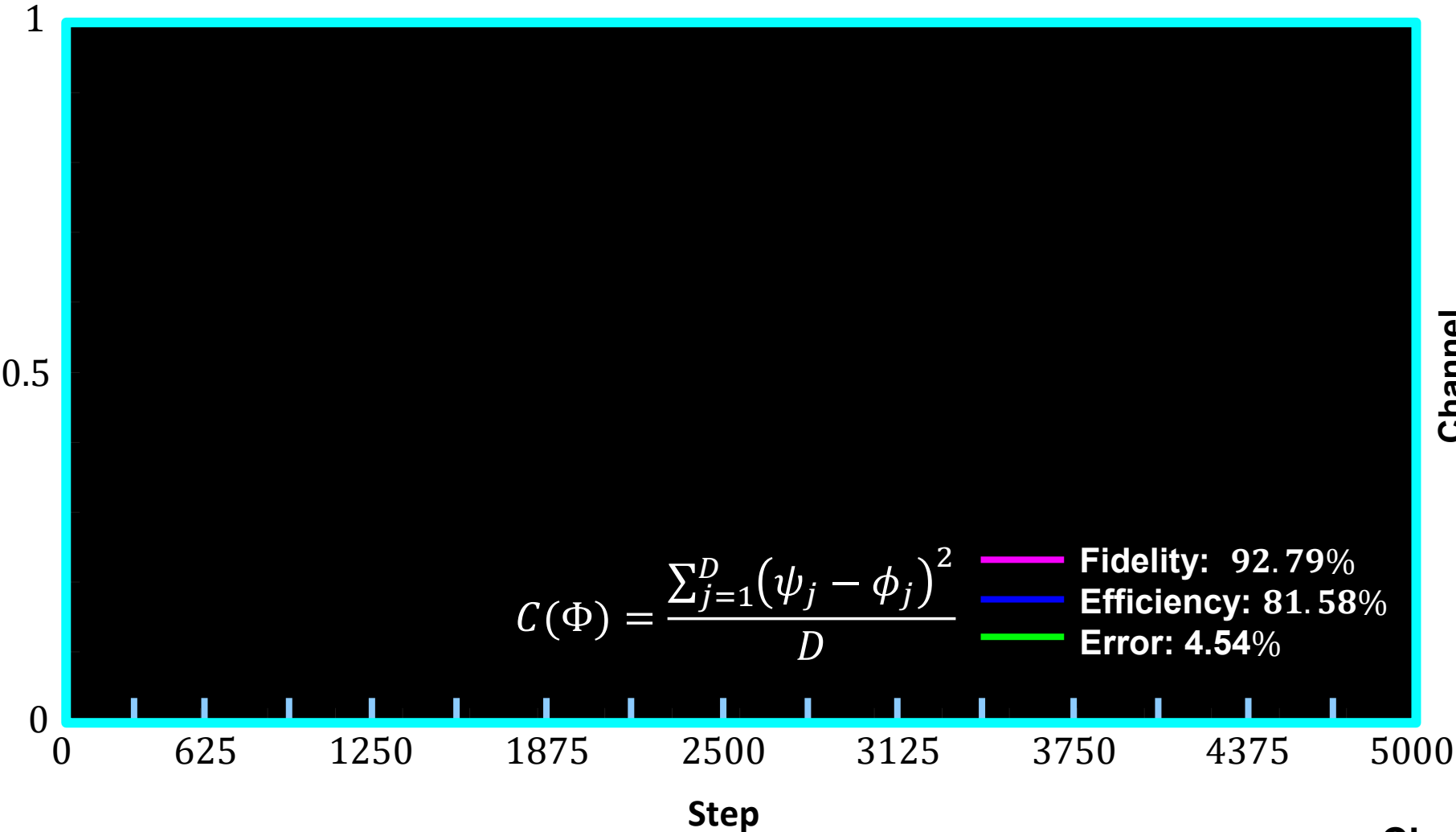


We can solve this problem using diffractive neural networks

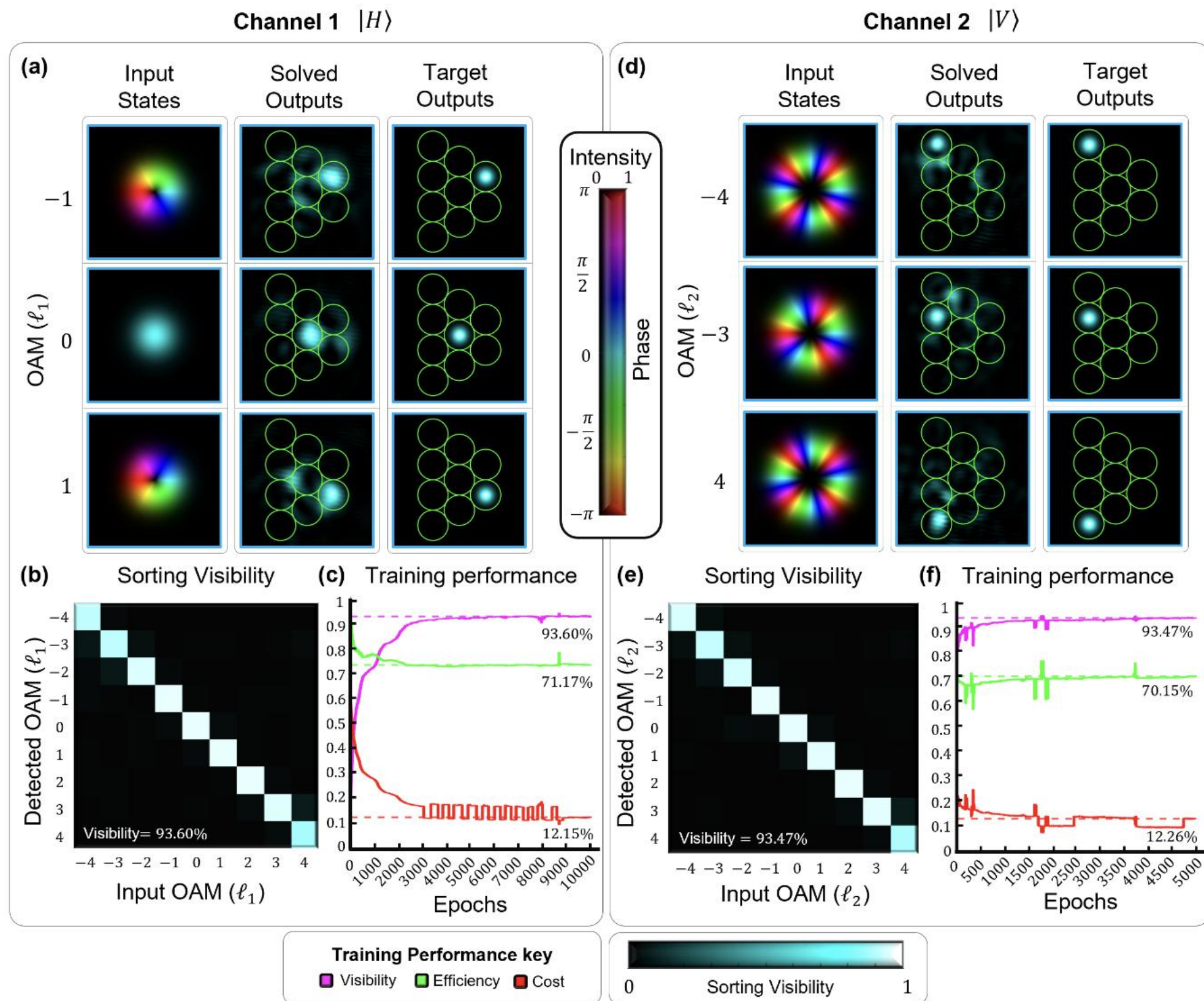


Weightings for the diffractive network are learned using a supervised learning procedure

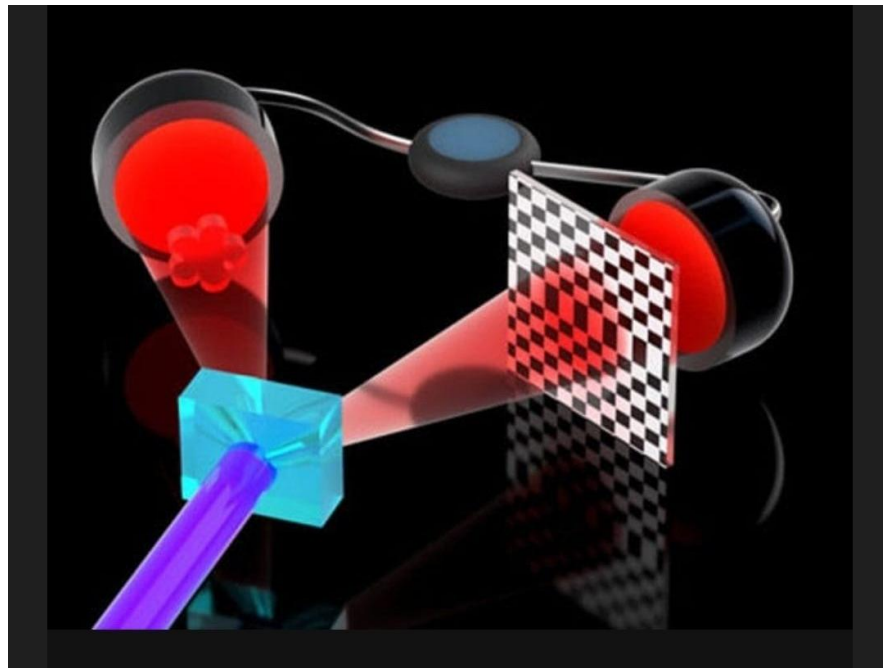
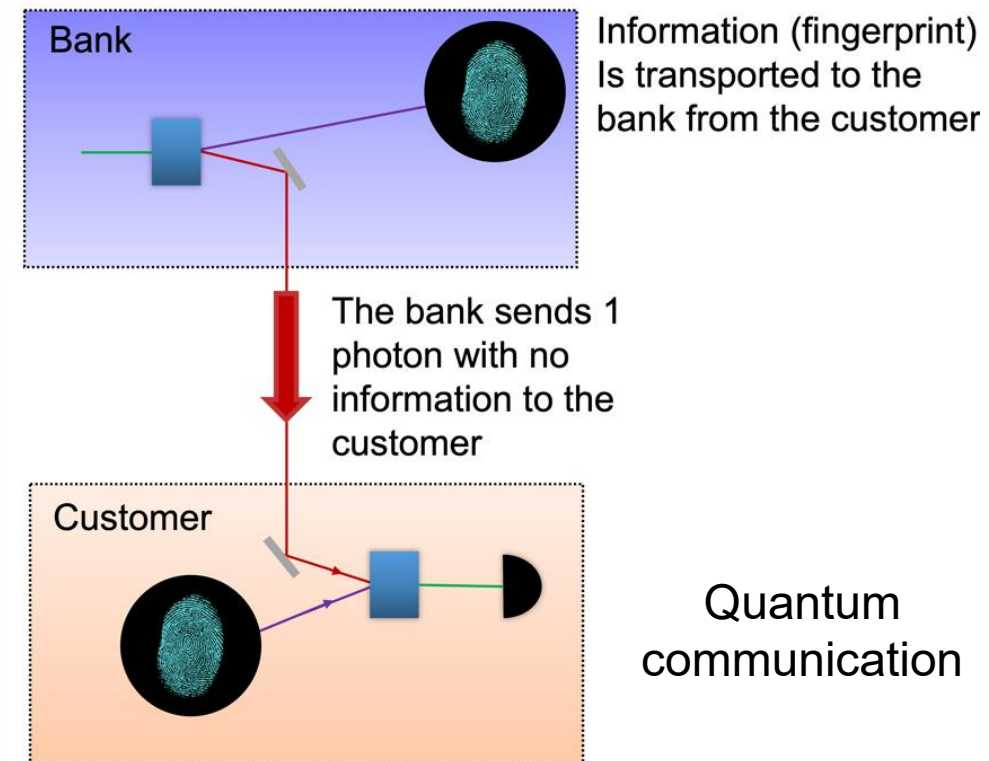
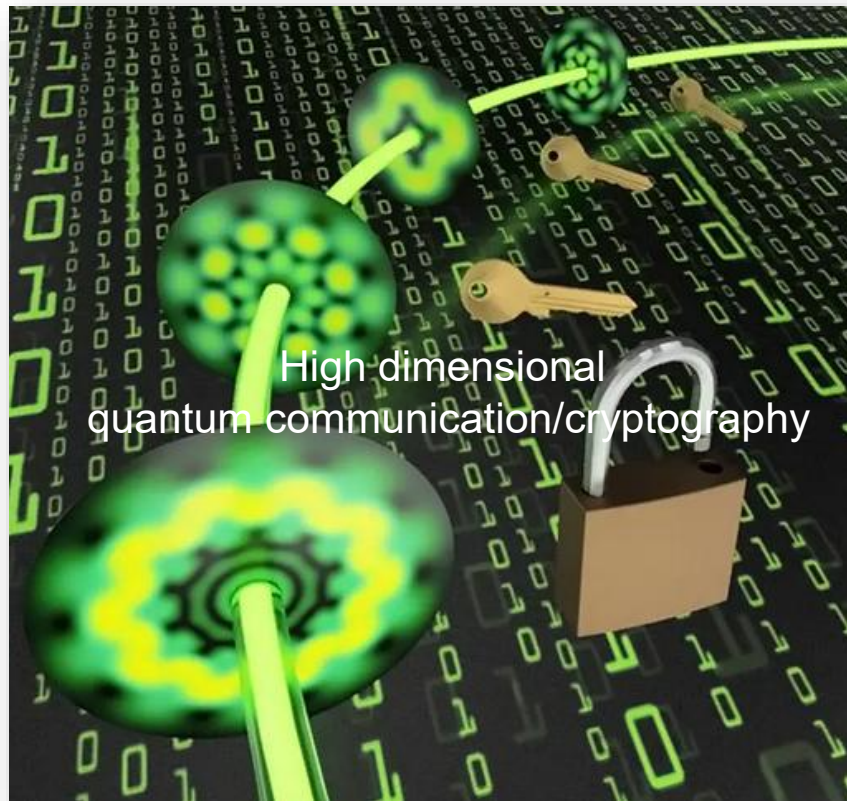
Behaviour During Training Procedure



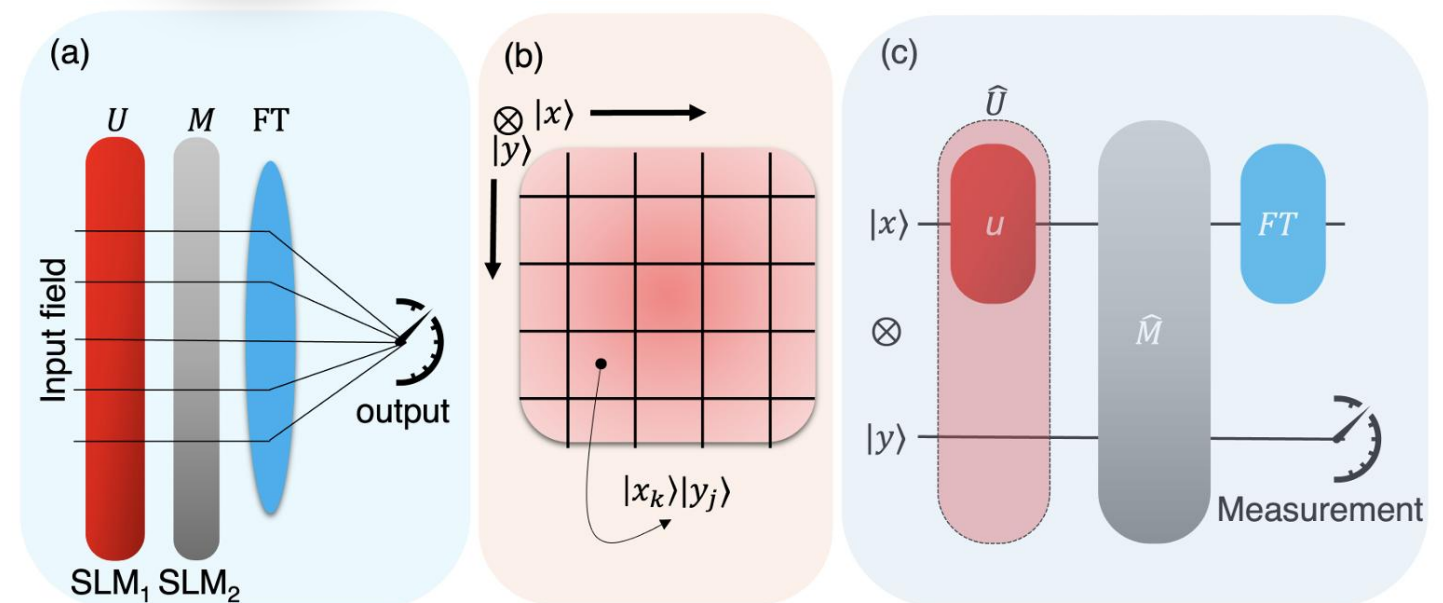
We can successfully detect 9 symbols using our diffractive network



Many more applications to unlocking



Quantum sensing



Quantum computing



Thank you

isaac.nape@wits.ac.za

