



Free-space quantum network with trusted relay

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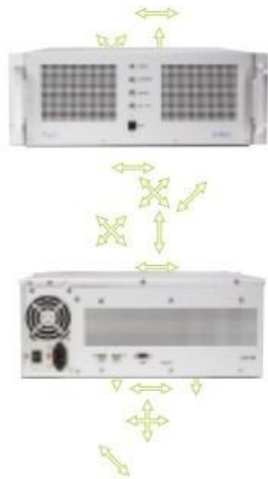


Outline

- Background
- Field tests
- Our scheme and key rate calculations
- Experiment Results
- Future Prospects

Commercial QKD Device

- MagiQ (Qbox)
- id Quantique (CERBERIS)
- Com Tech Co. Ltd., Anhui



www.magiqtech.com

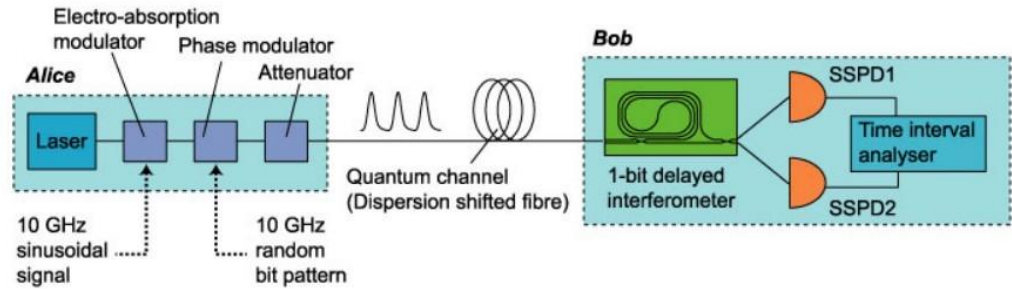
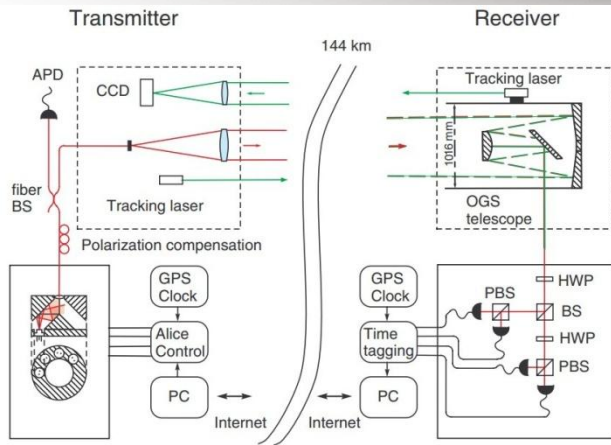


www.idquantique.com



www.quantum-info.com

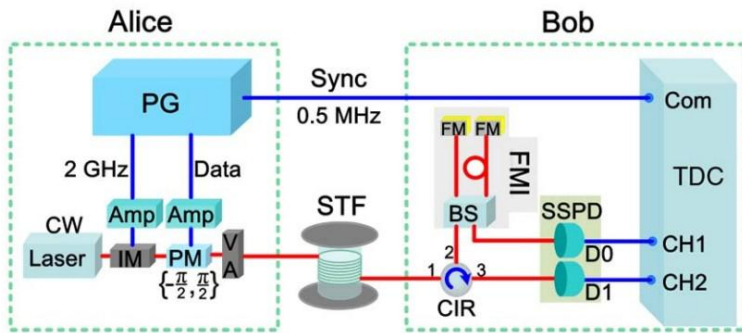
Long distance QKD experiments



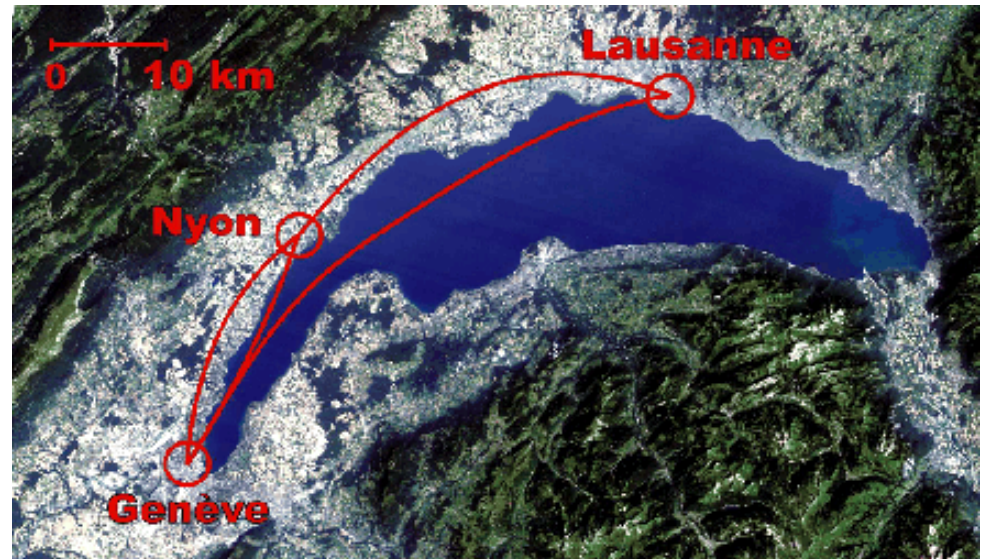
Takesue, H. et al. Nature Photonics 1, 343–348 (2007)

La Palma Tenerife

Schmitt-Manderbach, T. et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 010504 (2007)



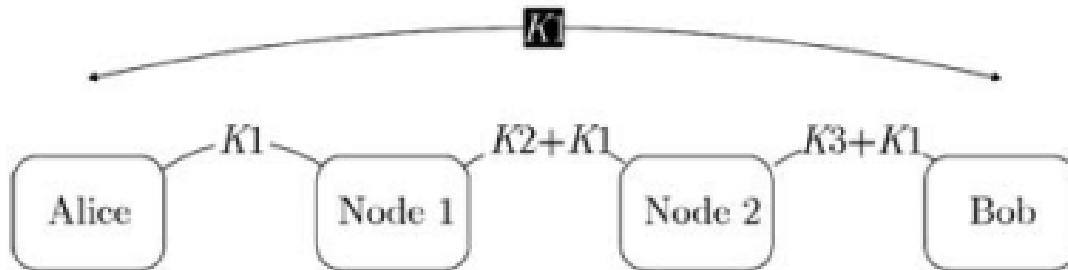
Wang, S. et al. Opt. Lett. 37, 1008–1010 (2012)



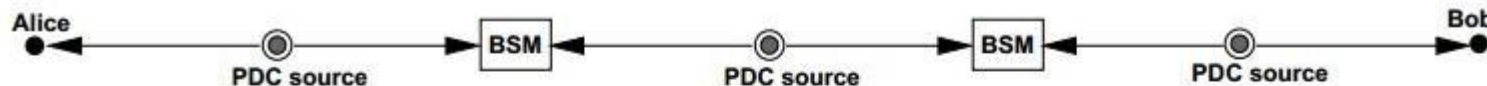
Stucki, D. et al. New J. of Phys. 4, 41 (2002)

Extend QKD distance

- 1. Combining multiple current QKD realizations as trusted relays



- 2. Use entanglement swapping as untrusted relays between users



Extend QKD distance (cont.)

- 3. Satellite-based QKD
 - By using satellite as relay which moves around the earth, transmission loss does not depend on key distribution distance.
 - Minimizes the effect of harsh geographical environment

Challenges

Comparable Channel Loss

Various locations

Communication cost

Moving transmitter

Limited computational power



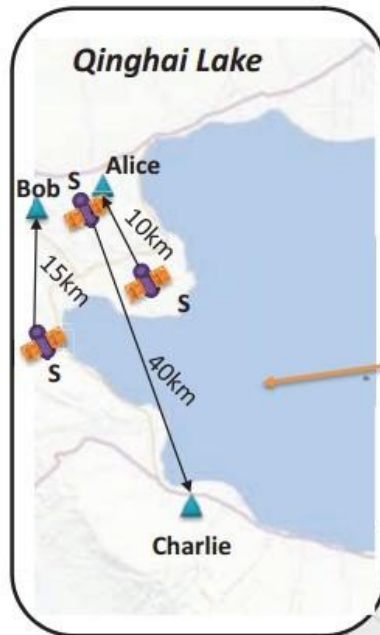
Nauerth, S. et al., Nature Photonics 7, 382–386 (2013)



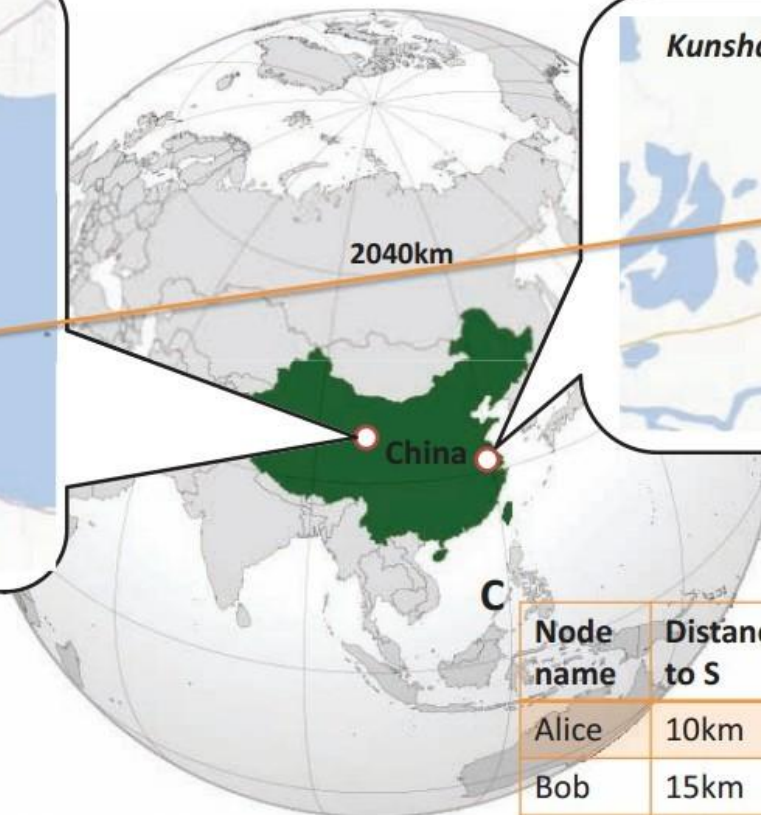
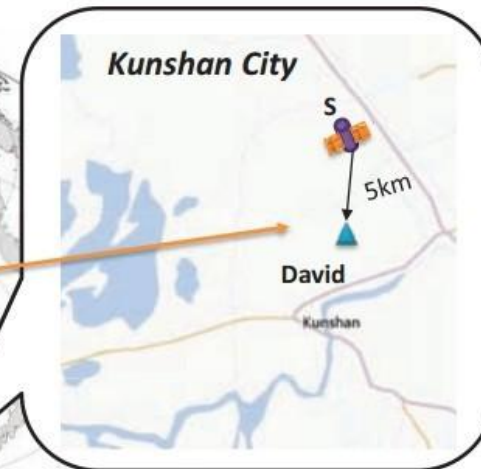
Wang et al., Nature Photon. 7, 387 (2013).

Experiment Demonstration

A



B



C

Node name	Distance to S	Description
Alice	10km	On vehicle
Bob	15km	On crane
Charlie	40km	Long distance
David	5km	High loss

Transmitter and Receiver

A



C



B



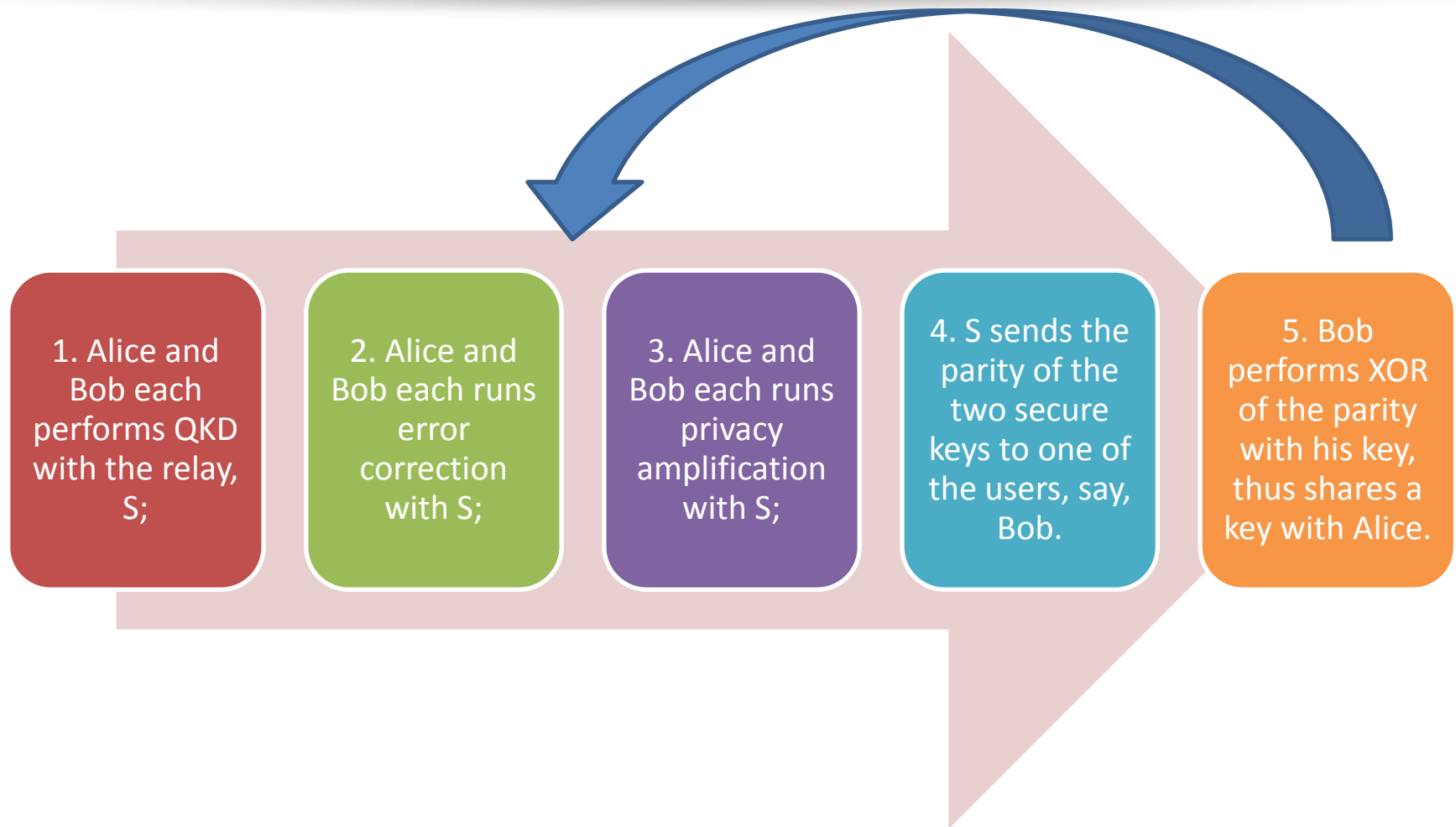
D



Secure BB84

- **(Prepare)** Alice creates $(4+\delta)n$ random bits, for each bit, she creates a qubit in the Z or X basis according a random \mathbf{b} , Alice sends the resulting qubits to Bob, Alice chooses a random \mathbf{v}_k in C_1 ,
- **(Measurement)** Bob receives and publicly announces it. He measures each qubit in random Z or X basis, Alice announces \mathbf{b} ,
- **(Sift)** Alice and Bob only keep the qubits measured and sent in the same basis. Alice randomly picks $2n$ of the remaining positions and picks n for testing, Alice and Bob publicly compared their check bits. If too many errors occurred then they abort. Alice is left with $|\mathbf{x}\rangle$ and Bob with $|\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{e}\rangle$.
- **(EC)** Alice announces $\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{v}_k$. Bob subtracts this from his result and corrects according C_1 to obtain \mathbf{v}_k ,
- **(PA)** Alice and Bob compute the coset \mathbf{v}_k+C_2 in C_1 to obtain \mathbf{k} .

Original trusted relay scheme



Delayed Privacy Amplification Scheme

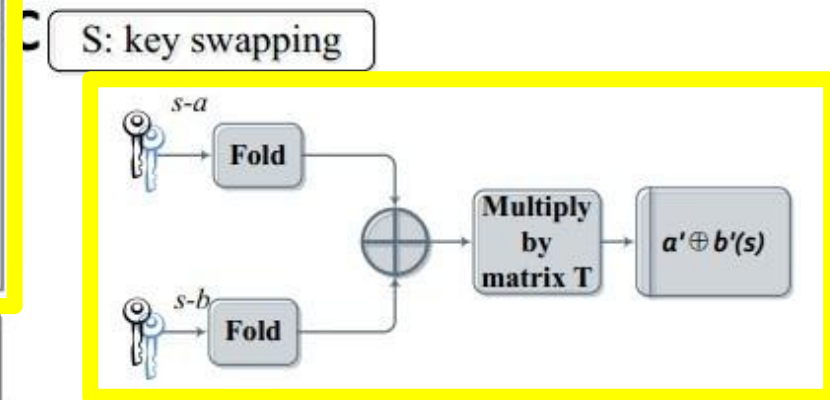
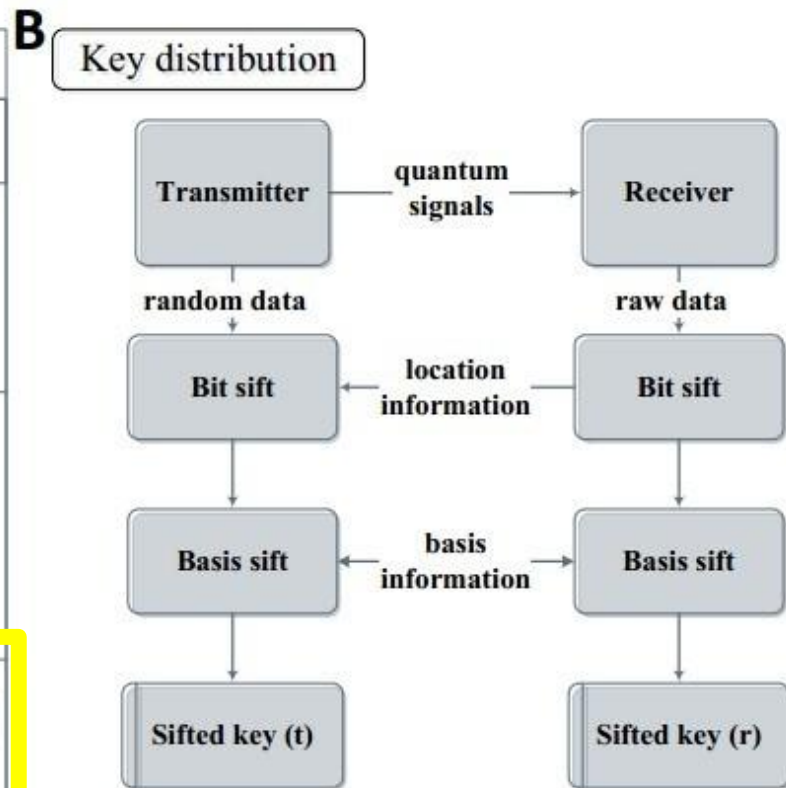
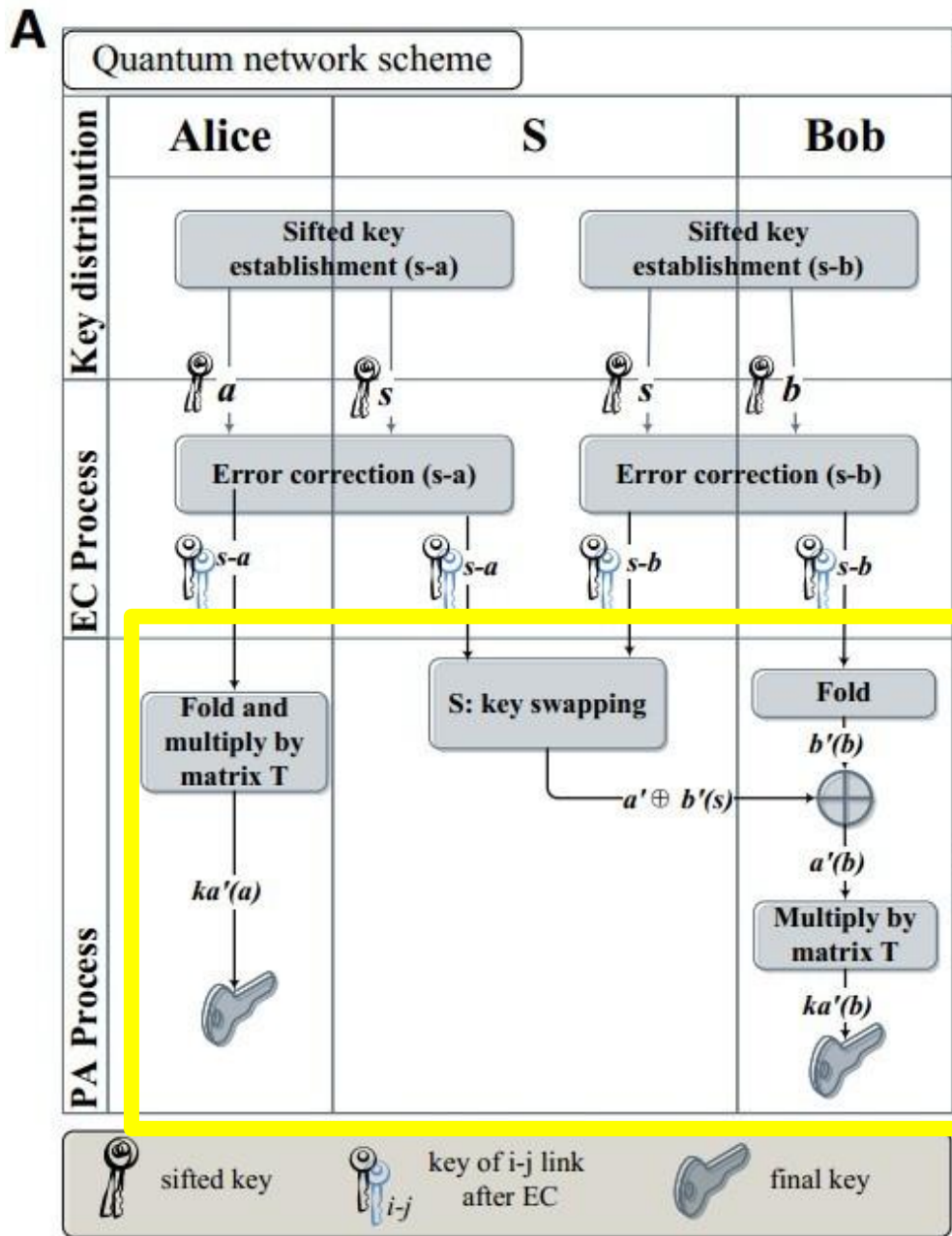
1. Alice and Bob each performs QKD with the relay, S,

2. Alice and Bob each runs error correction with S,

3. S sends the parity of the two partially secure identical keys to Bob.

4. Bob performs XOR of the parity with his key, thus shares a key with Alice.

5. Alice and Bob perform privacy amplification to extract a secure key.



Folding

- Folding

- Original string

- “010011100011100101001011”

- Split in to two equal-length keys

- “010011100011” “100101001011”

- XOR them

	010011100011
\oplus	<u>100101001011</u>
	110110101000

Single channel QKD key rate

- Decoy state $R \geq \Omega_1 [1 - H(e_1)] - I_{ec}$
 - Ω_1 the ratio of single-photon component, estimated by decoy-state method
 - e_1 the error rate of the single-photon component
 - I_{ec} the cost of error correction
 - R secure key bit per raw key bit
 - $H(x)$ the binary Shannon entropy of x

Key rate (combined channel)

- Recall we cut the error-corrected into two parts and XOR them

- **Single PA** $0.5 * (2\Omega - \Omega^2) * (1 - H(p^2))$

- **Combined PA**

$$I_{PA} = 0.5 * (2\Omega_1 - \Omega_1^2) * (2\Omega_2 - \Omega_2^2) * (1 - H(p_a^2 * (1 - p_b^2) + p_b^2 * (1 - p_a^2))).$$

- **Final key rate is** $I_{PA} - I_{ec}$
where $I_{ec} = H(e_\mu)$

Data for each single channel

	<i>S – Alice</i>	<i>S – Bob</i>	<i>S – Charlie</i>	<i>S – David</i>
<i>T(s)</i>	444	688	1468	1106
<i>N_s</i>	7095111	2247571	2067037	6888169
<i>N_d</i>	1413620	454105	447742	1523780
<i>N₀</i>	102779	57088	71909	95913
<i>E_μ</i>	0.035	0.029	0.034	0.041
<i>E_v</i>	0.058	0.058	0.071	0.062
<i>Q_μ</i>	$3.20 * 10^{-4}$	$6.53 * 10^{-5}$	$2.82 * 10^{-5}$	$1.25 * 10^{-4}$
<i>Q_v</i>	$1.27 * 10^{-4}$	$2.64 * 10^{-5}$	$1.22 * 10^{-5}$	$5.51 * 10^{-5}$
<i>Y₀</i>	$9.26 * 10^{-6}$	$3.32 * 10^{-6}$	$1.96 * 10^{-6}$	$3.47 * 10^{-6}$
<i>Y₁</i>	$4.34 * 10^{-4}$	$8.43 * 10^{-5}$	$3.97 * 10^{-5}$	$2.10 * 10^{-4}$
<i>e₁</i>	0.043	0.015	0.015	0.049
<i>R₀(bps)</i>	990.03	329.35	151.20	512.72
<i>Total key</i>	439573	226593	221974	567063

Key rate of each pair (bps)

	Alice	Bob	Charlie	David
Alice	/	27.71	23.27	87.7
Bob	27.71	/	22.74	36.16
Charlie	23.27	22.74	/	28.48
David	87.70	36.16	28.48	/

Future Prospects

- **Techniques**
 - modified delayed privacy amplification
 - Acquisition Tracking Pointing (ATP)
 - High-precision time synchronization,
- **Further reducing communication cost**
 - bit and basis sift
 - error correction
 - privacy amplification.
- **Build a ground-satellite network by sending satellite into space**
 - Quantum Entanglement Distribution
 - Quantum Teleportation
 - QKD between East and West part of China





Thank you!

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