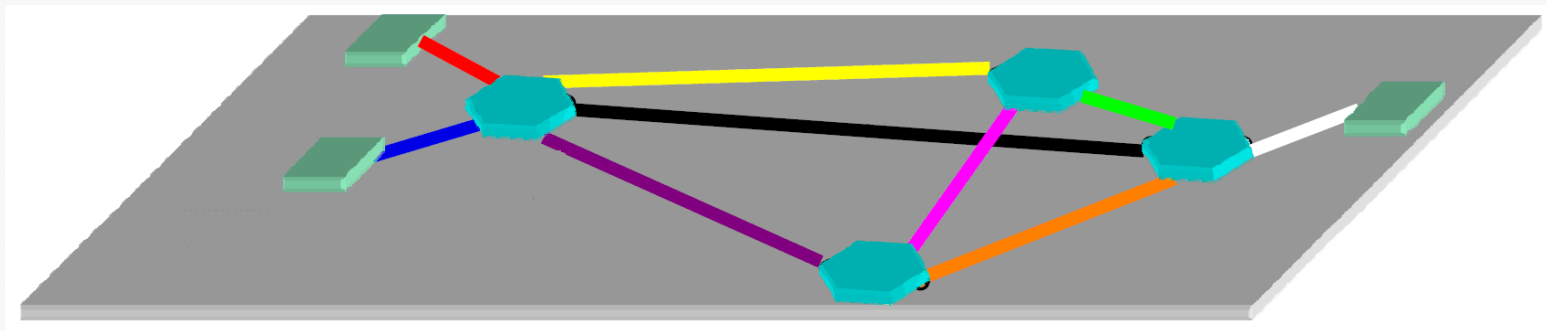


Towards Quantum Communication Networks





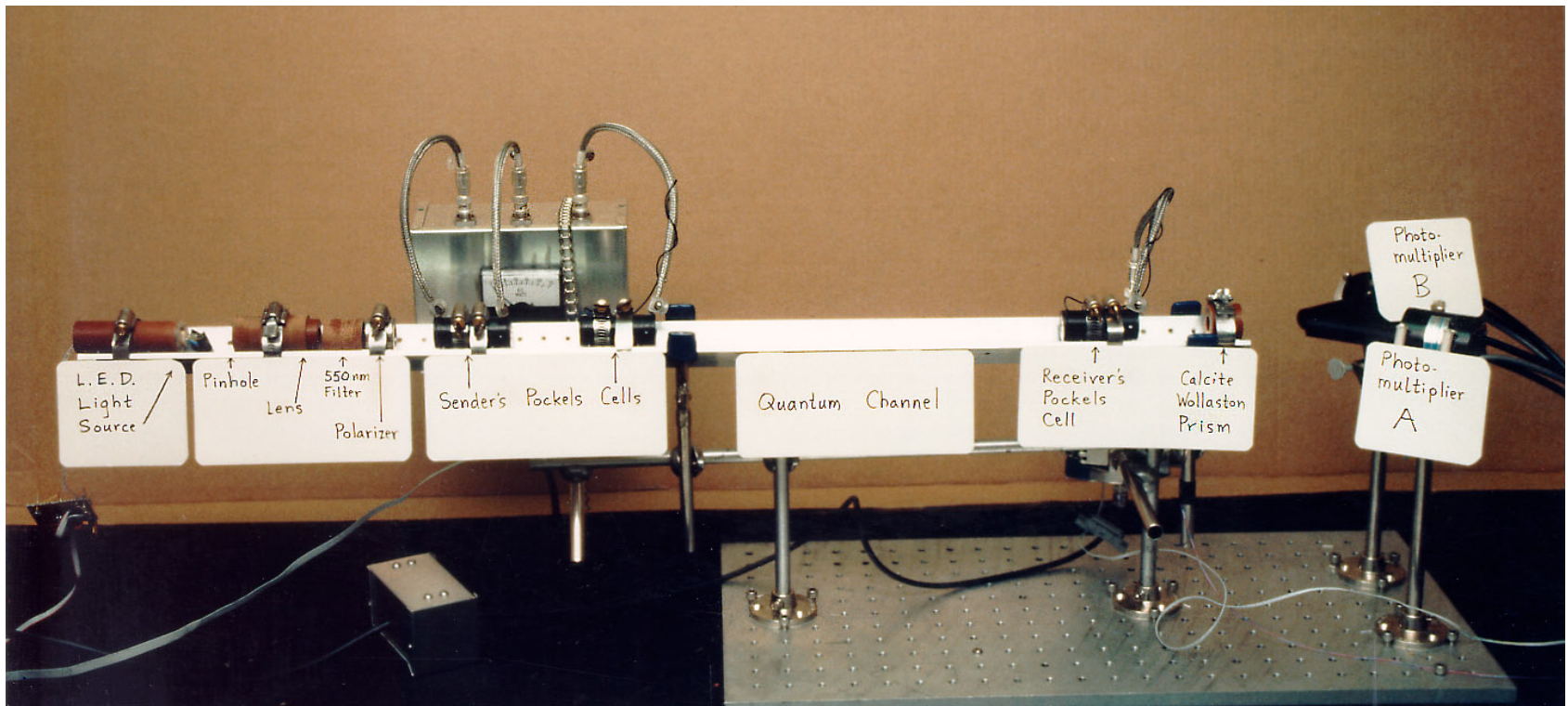
- applications
- today's networks
- future – quantum – networks



- Quantum Key Distribution for secure communication
- cryptographic primitives: coin-tossing, secret-sharing, etc.
- communication complexity tasks, quantum games, quantum metrology
- quantum teleportation, entanglement swapping → distribute entanglement
- quantum internet → quantum-data links between quantum computation nodes



- QKD enables quantifiable security



BB84: errors in key are measure for the information of a potential eavesdropper



- Id Quantique
www.idquantique.com
- MagiQ



Quantum Information Solutions for the Real World.

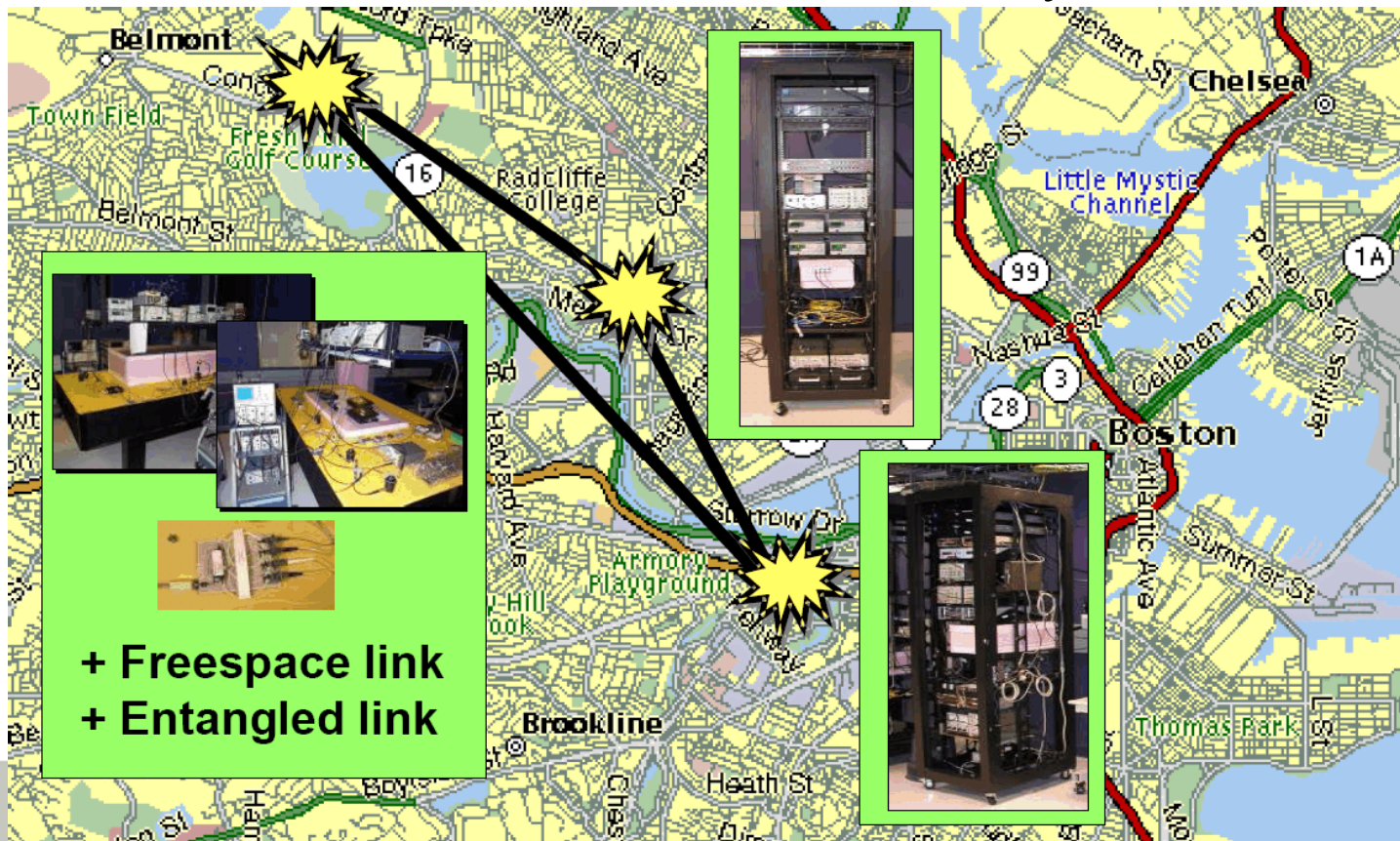
→ Toshiba

- smart-quantum



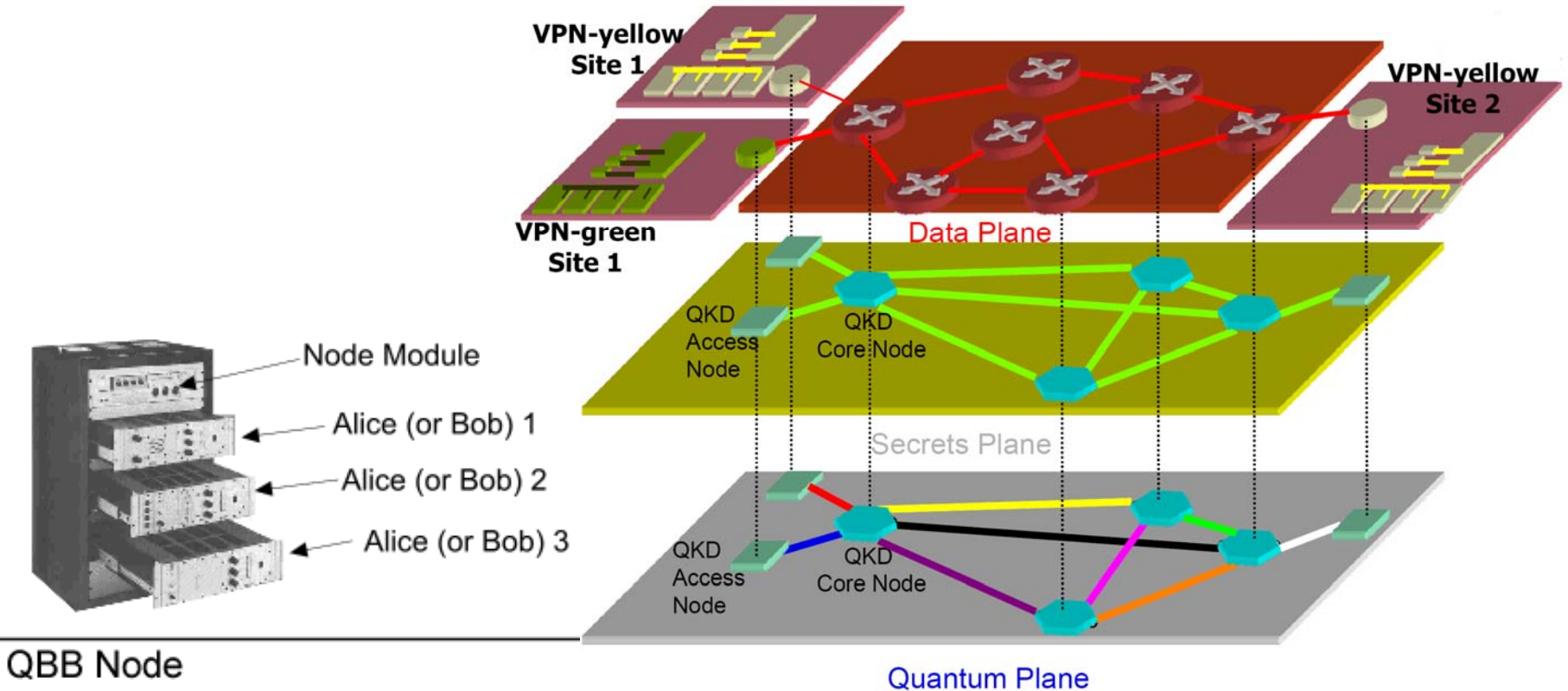


- trusted repeater schemes
- DARPA network
 - Boston area; BBN, Harvard, Boston University; 2005



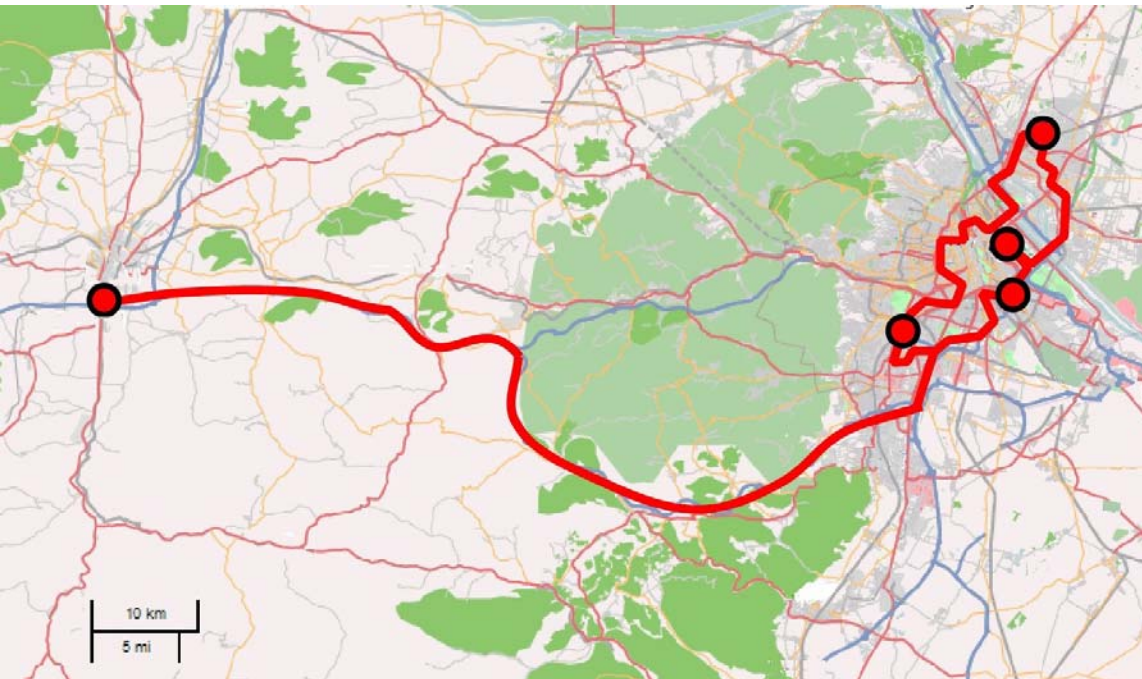


- seamless integration into multi-layer communication structure





- highly integrated systems (19")
- operated in standard telecom infrastructure + daylight free-space link; continuously for 1 month





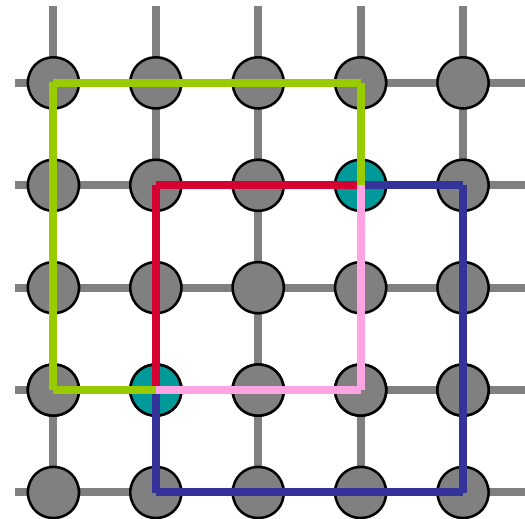
- seamless integration into multi-layer communication structure

- Increase **distance** and secret rate **capacity**

- **Less initial secret** has to be distributed: full covering joint tree is sufficient [$O(n)$ instead of $O(n^2)$] OR Links running out of authentication key can recover

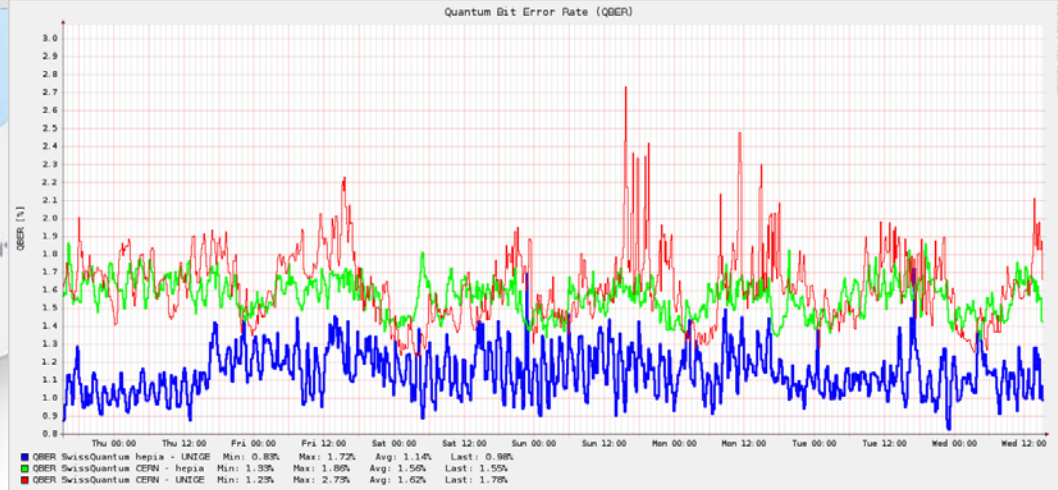
- Key is a **network-wide asset** and can be optimally redistributed

- Combining disjoint paths can ensure **information-theoretic security for a bounded adversary** (secret sharing)



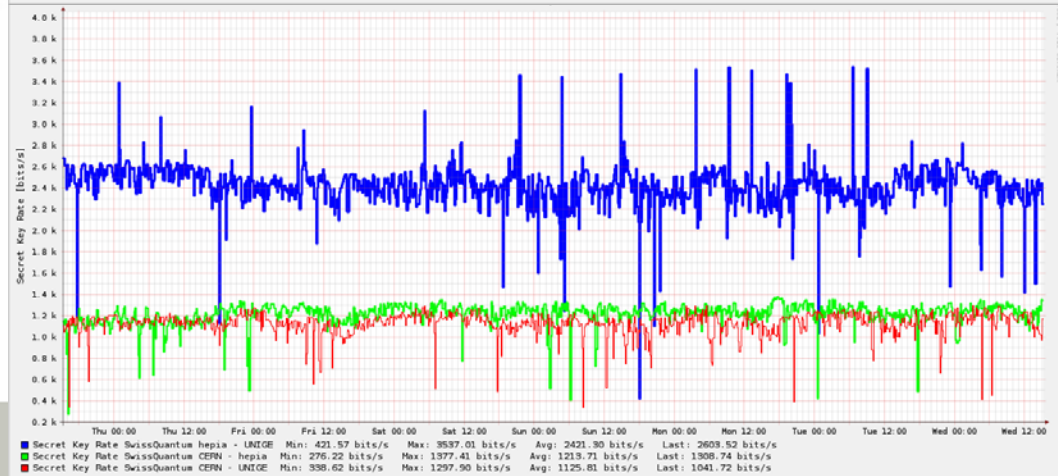


- secure links for Geneva election system (since 2007)
- 3 node network, continuous operation since 07/2009



- Univ. Geneva
- Univ. of Appl. Science
- CERN, id Quantique

<http://www.swissquantum.com/>





- in Durban, during World-Cup 2010
University of KwaZulu Natal,
id Quantique
- Tokyo QKD Network
Oct. 2010
JGN2plus, NICT, NEC,
Mitsubishi Electric, NTT ,
Toshiba, id Quantique

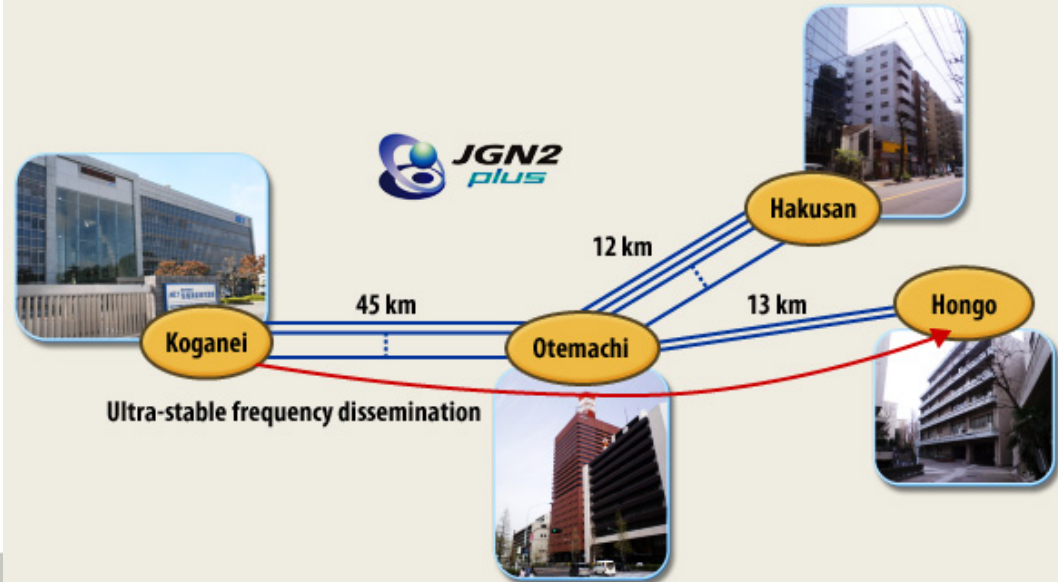
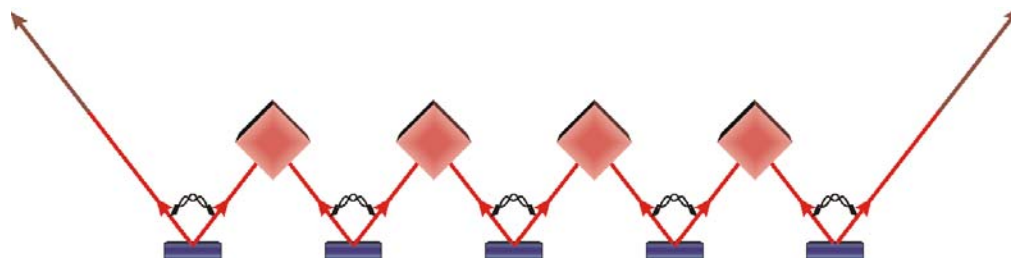


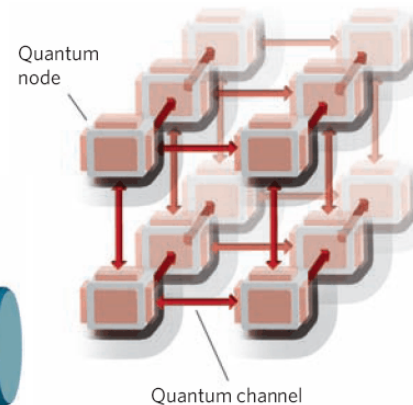
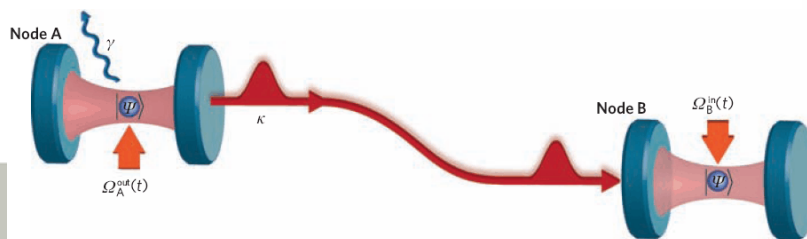
Fig. 1 Network Topology of the Tokyo QKD Network



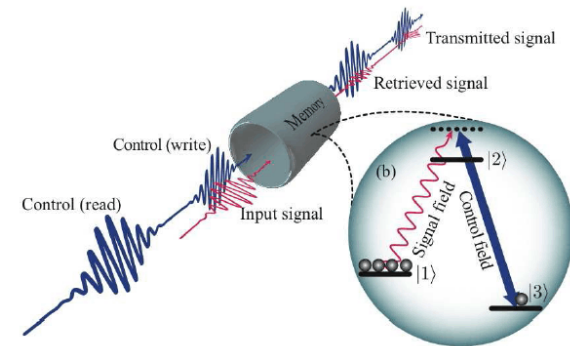
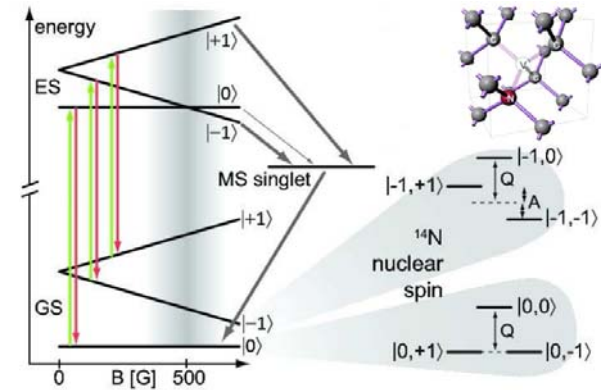
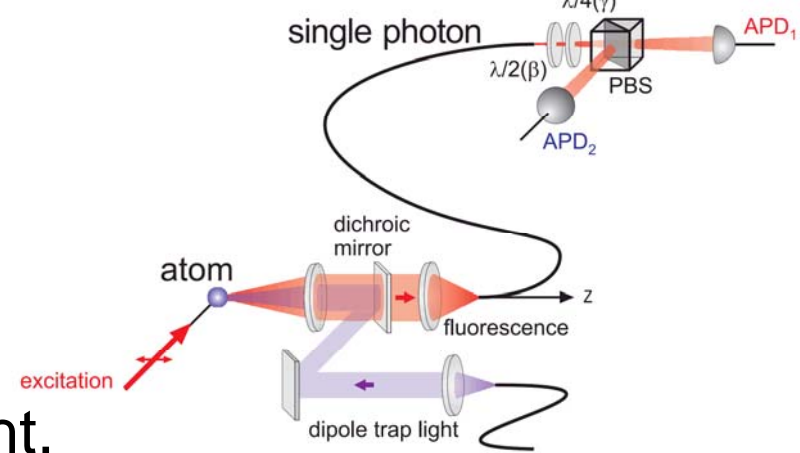
- long distance communication enabled by quantum repeater



- sources of entangled qubits are connected via repeater nodes performing error correction and storage.
- quantum internet



- sources of entanglement
 - photon pairs, cv-states of light,
 - atom-photon states,
 - quantum logic elements
- quantum memory
 - atoms, atomic clouds,
 - rare earth doped glass fiber,
 - solid state e^- and nuclear spin states
- quantum interfaces
 - light-matter interface,
 - hybrid systems....
- small scale quantum logics
 - Rydberg coupling, collisions, ion trap, SC-circuits....





- high rate, long distance QKD
- components for quantum repeater
- analysis of device security (in real world scenarios)
- networking structures
- basis for:
 world wide secure communication
 quantum internet, quantum simulators...

