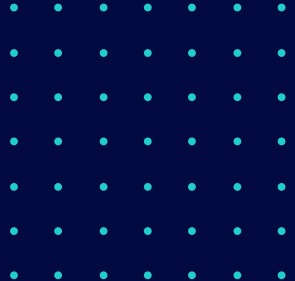



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Fast single-photon detectors and real-time key distillation enable high secret-key-rate quantum key distribution systems

[Fadri Grünenfelder](#) , [Alberto Boaron](#), [Giovanni V. Resta](#), [Matthieu Perrenoud](#), [Davide Rusca](#), [Claudio Barreiro](#), [Raphaël Houlmann](#), [Rebecka Sax](#), [Lorenzo Stasi](#), [Sylvain El-Khoury](#), [Esther Hänggi](#), [Nico Bosshard](#), [Félix Bussi eres](#) & [Hugo Zbinden](#)

[Nature Photonics](#) **17**, 422–426 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

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Group of Applied Physics, Gen ve, Switzerland

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Lucerne School of Computer Science and Information Technology, Lucerne University
of Applied Sciences and Arts, Rotkreuz, Switzerland

Cryptography Is Omnipresent...

- E-banking

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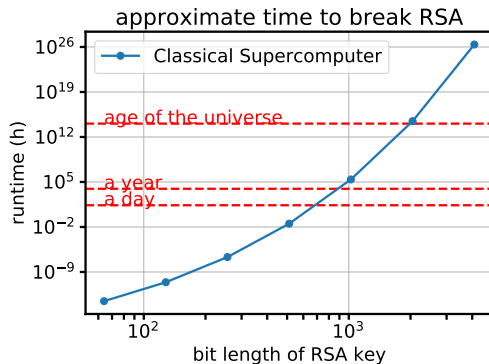
Cryptography Is Omnipresent...

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- Cash withdrawal at ATMs

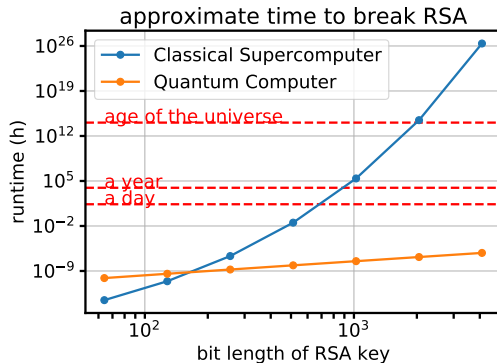
Cryptography Is Omnipresent...

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- And many more. . .

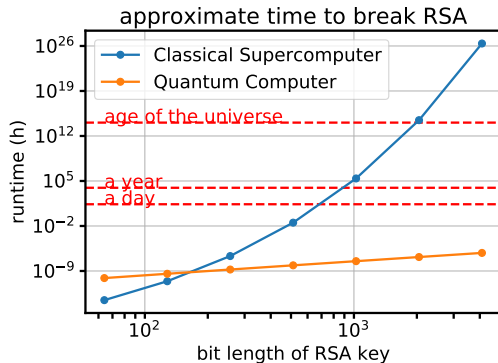
...but Today's Cryptosystems Are Threatened



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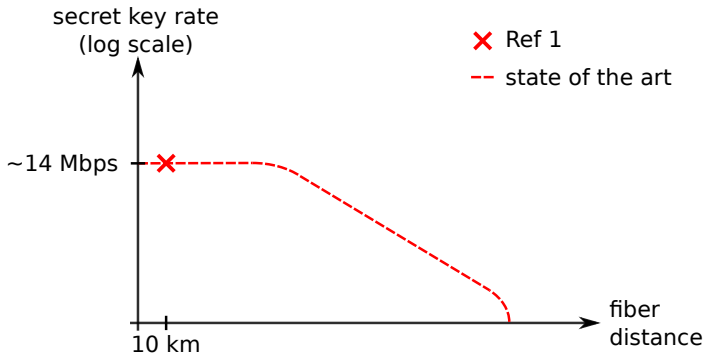


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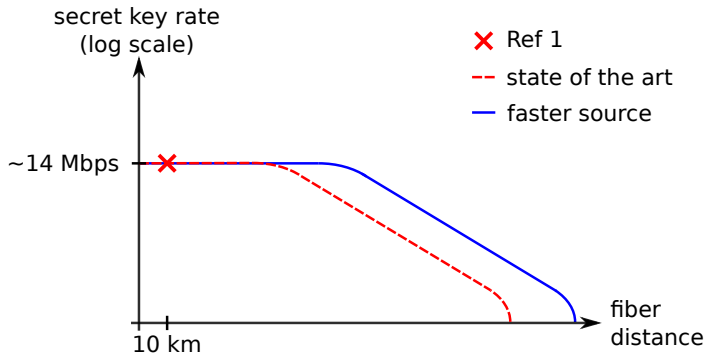
→ Use One-Time-Pad together with Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)

Goal of Our Experiment



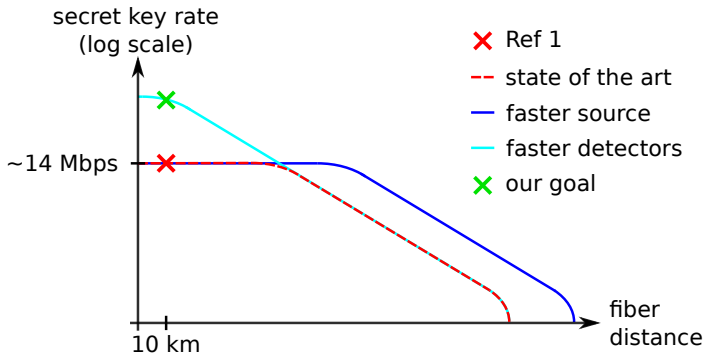
¹Z. Yuan et al., Journal of Lightwave Technology, vol. 36, no. 16, pp. 3427-3433, (2018)

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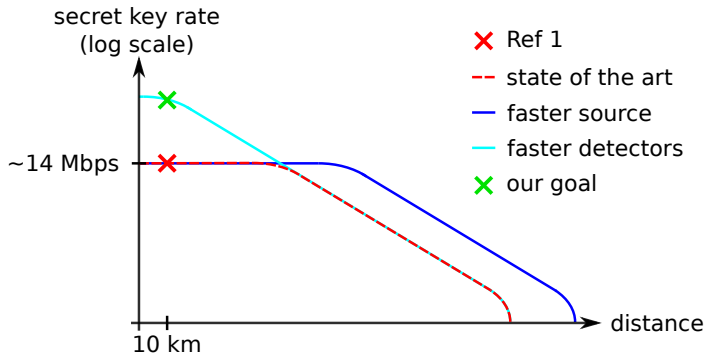
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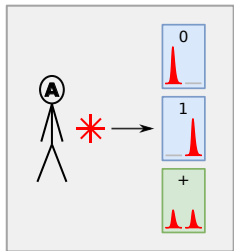
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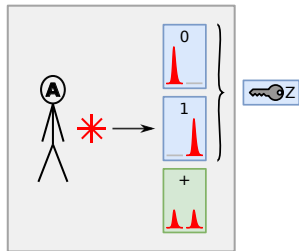


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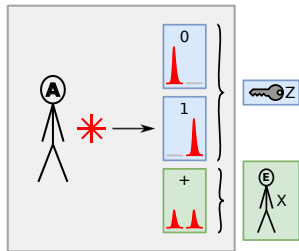
Simplified Bennett-Brassard-1984 (BB84) with Time-Bin-Encoding



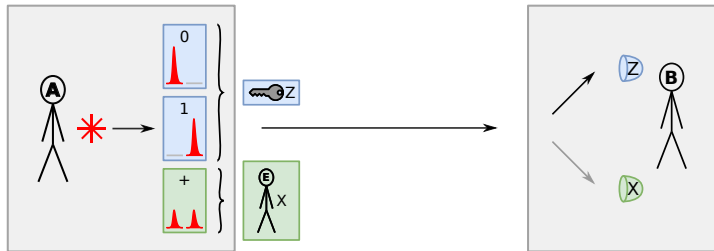
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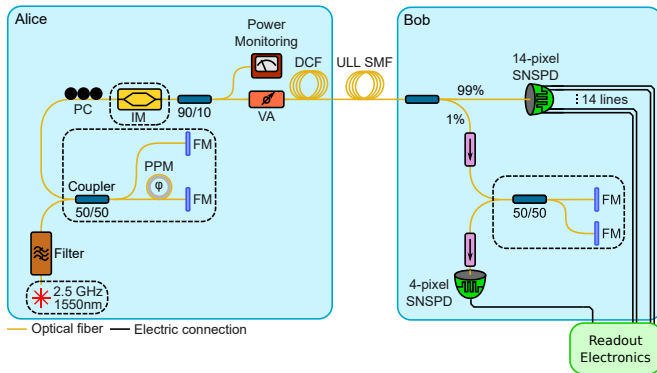
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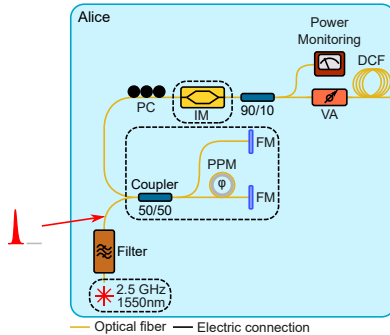
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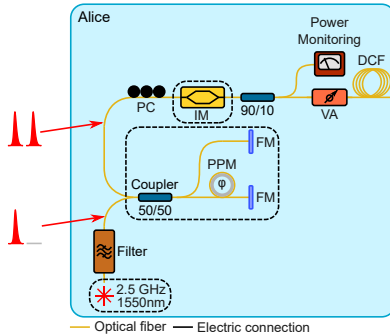
Setup



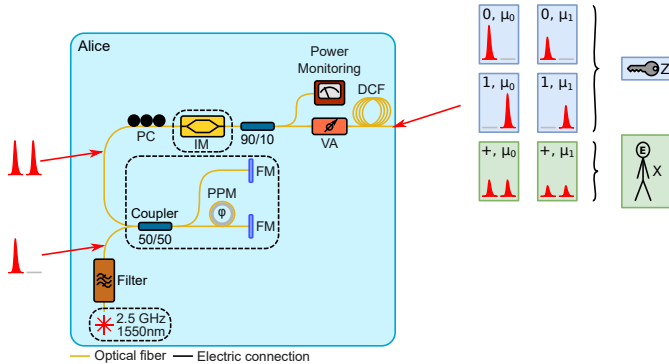
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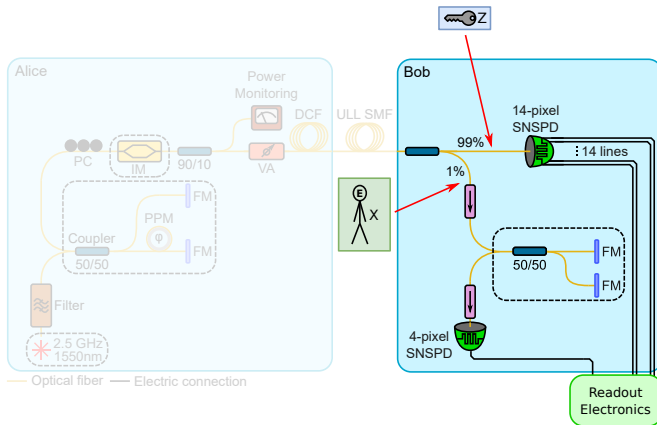
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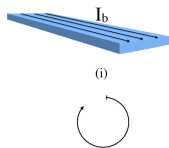
Setup



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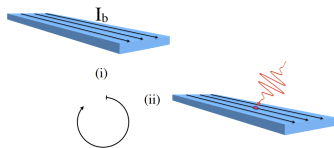


How Do Superconducting Nanowire Single-Photon Detectors (SNSPD) work?



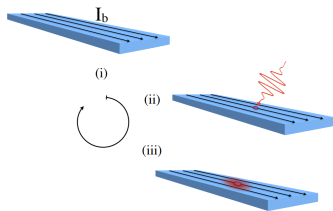
Source: Perrenoud, M. 2021 'Superconducting nanowire single photon detectors for high-rate quantum communication', PhD thesis, Université de Genève

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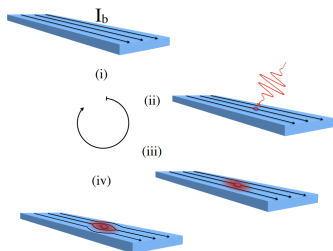
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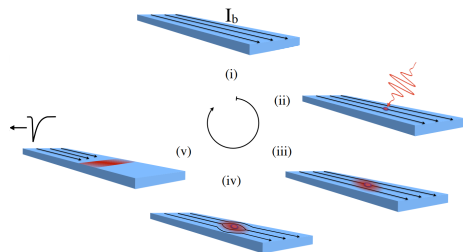
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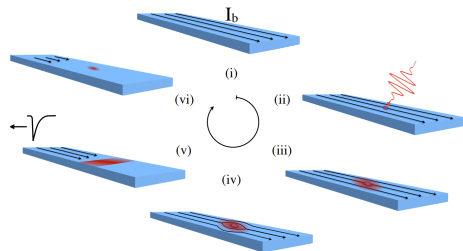
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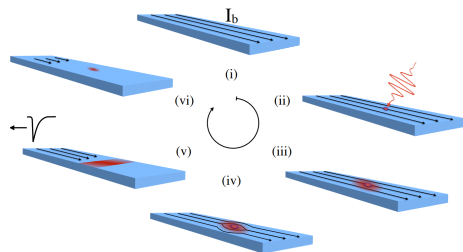
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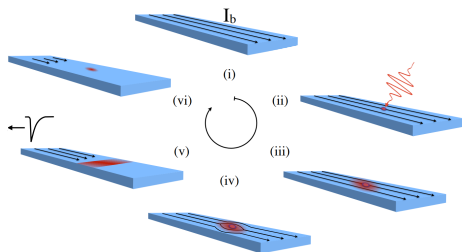
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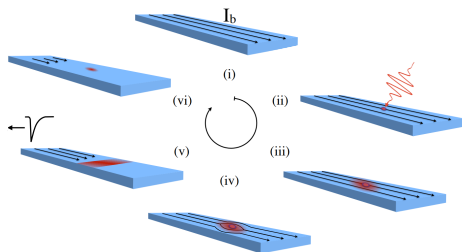


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Important characteristics:

- Recovery time

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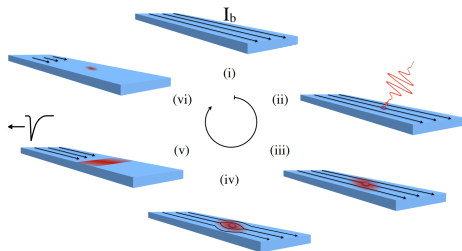


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Important characteristics:

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- Temporal jitter

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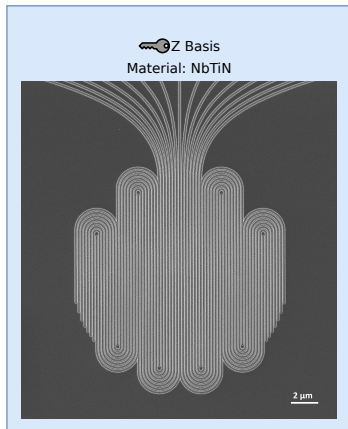


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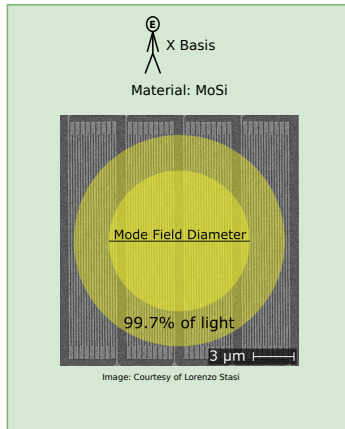
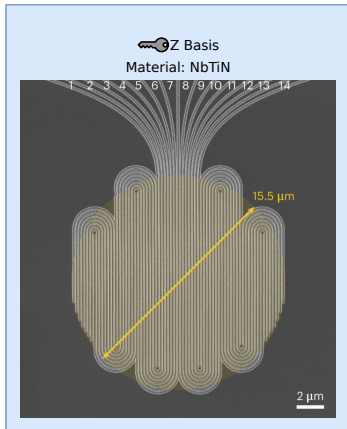
- Recovery time
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- (Dark counts)

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SNSPD - Design



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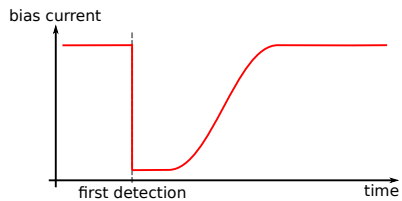


Jitter in QKD

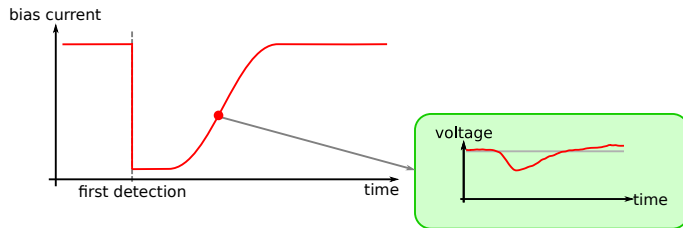
Temporal jitter increases Quantum bit error rate (QBER) and introduces loss



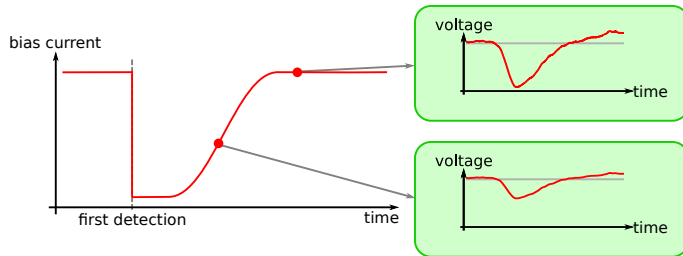
Amplitude Jitter



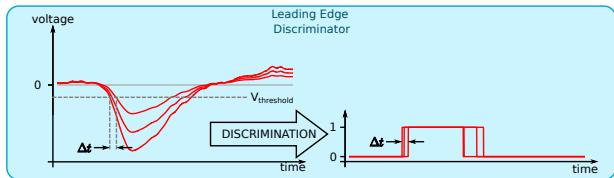
Amplitude Jitter



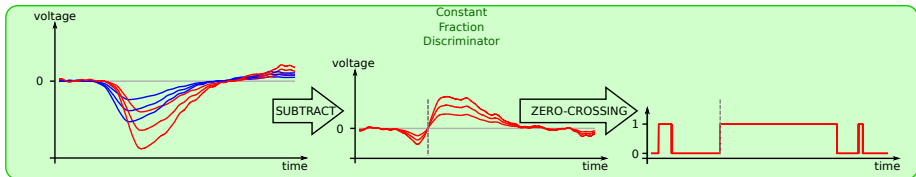
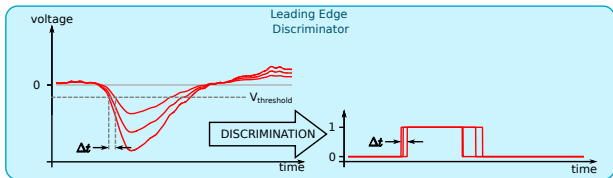
Amplitude Jitter



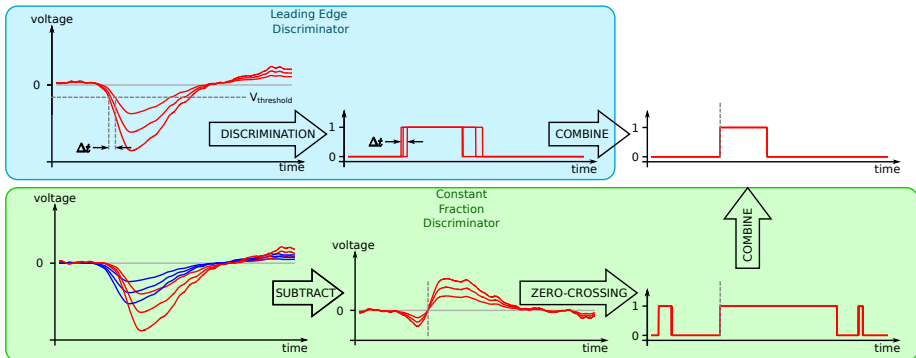
Detection Electronics - How to Minimize Amplitude Jitter?



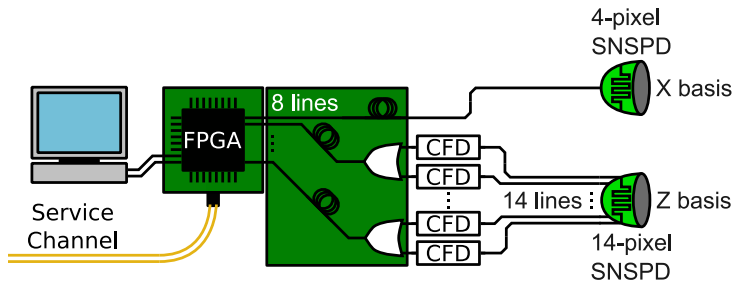
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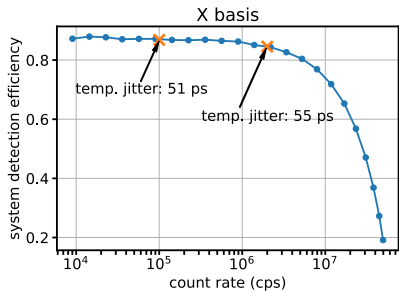
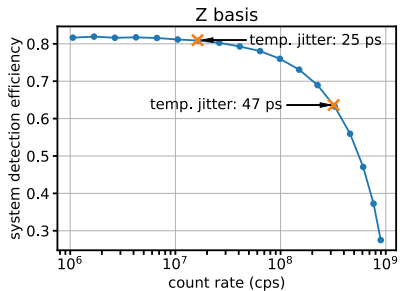
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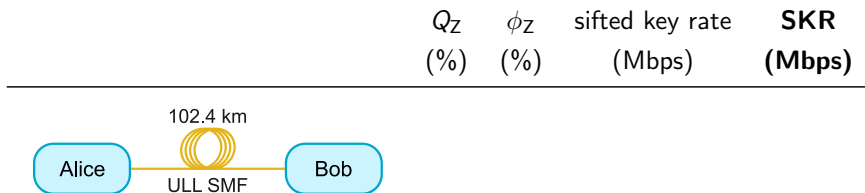
Detection Electronics




Detection System - Results





Secret Key Exchange





Secret Key Exchange

	Q_Z (%)	ϕ_Z (%)	sifted key rate (Mbps)	SKR (Mbps)
	0.3	1.0	7.8	3.0

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	0.3	1.0	7.8	3.0
	0.4	0.8	159.4	63.6

Conclusion and Outlook

- Secret key rate in our work¹:

¹Grünenfelder, F. et al., Nat. Photon. 17, 422–426 (2023)

²Li, W. et al., Nat. Photon. 17, 416–421 (2023)

Conclusion and Outlook

- Secret key rate in our work¹:
 - **3.0 Mbps** at 102.4 km ULL fiber

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- What Are the Limits?
 - Two 14-pixel detectors + Cascade error correction instead of LDPC: **140 Mbps** at 10 km
 - Perfect system: **192 Mbps** at 10 km

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Hugo Zbinden
QTech Group
Professor



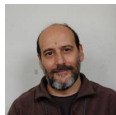
Giovanni V. Resta
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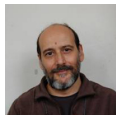
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Matthieu Perrenoud
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Rebecka Sax
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PhD Student



Félix Bussières
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Sylvain El-Khoury
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(Alumni)

VIGO QUANTUM
communication center

Quantum Communication
Technology Group



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Davide Rusca
Senior Researcher



Ana Blázquez
PhD Student



Fadri Grünenfelder
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Quantum Communication Theory Group



Marcos Curty
Professor

Quantum Hacking & Certification Lab



Vadim Makarov
Professor

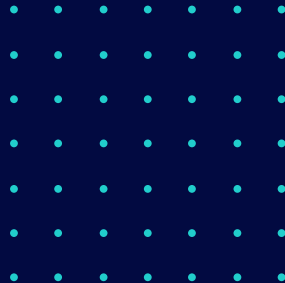
Quantum Communication Technology Group



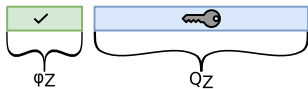
Hugo Zbinden
Professor

Thank You for Your Attention!

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Classical Post-Processing



ϕZ : Phase error rate

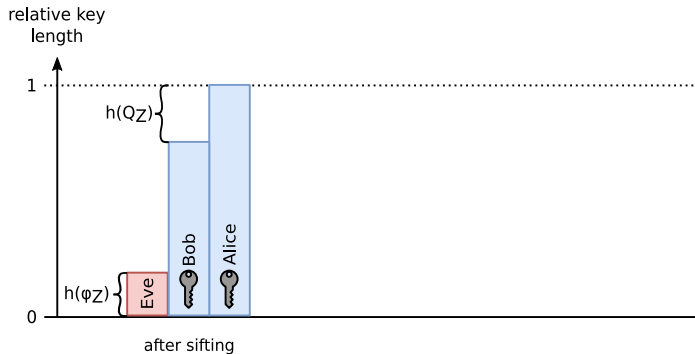
QZ : quantum bit error rate (QBER)

Classical Post-Processing



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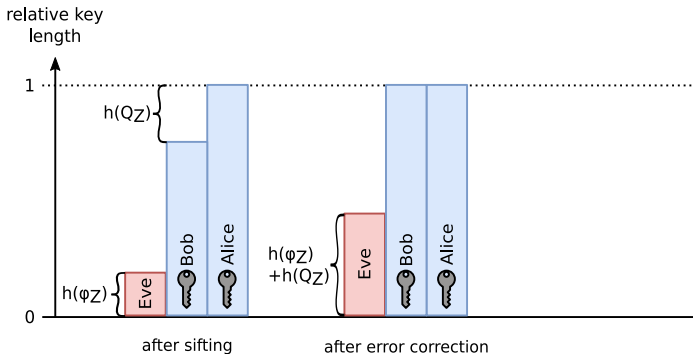


Classical Post-Processing

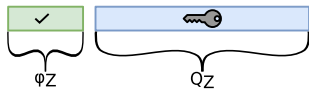


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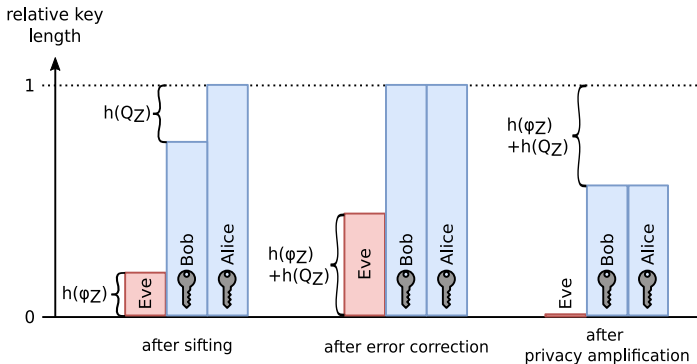


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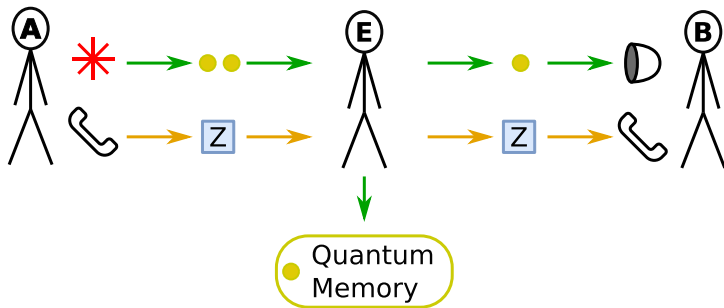


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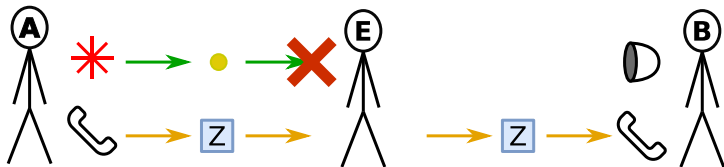
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QKD with Coherent States



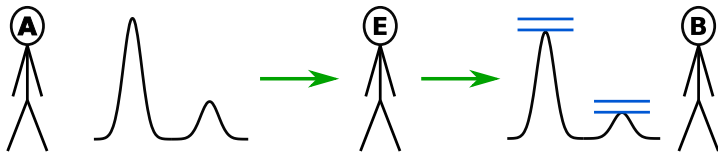
QKD with Coherent States



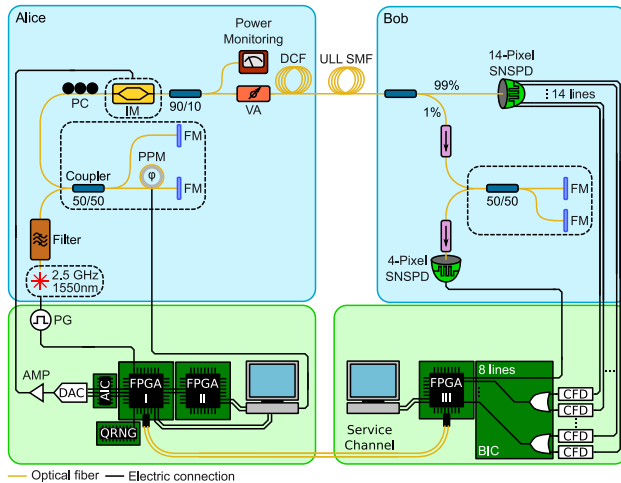
Decoy States



Decoy States



Complete Setup



High SKR Time-Bin QKD - Results

fiber length (km)	att. (dB)	μ_0	μ_1	p_{μ_0}	$p_{Z,A}$	$p_{Z,B}$	R_{sift} (Mbps)	ϕ_Z (%)	Q_Z (%)	SKR (Mbps)
10.0	1.58	0.49	0.22	0.74	0.65	0.99	159.4	0.8	0.4	63.6
102.4	16.34	0.46	0.20	0.79	0.66	0.99	7.8	1.0	0.3	3.0