

QuReP

Quantum Repeaters for Long Distance Fibre-Based Quantum Communication

Rob Thew

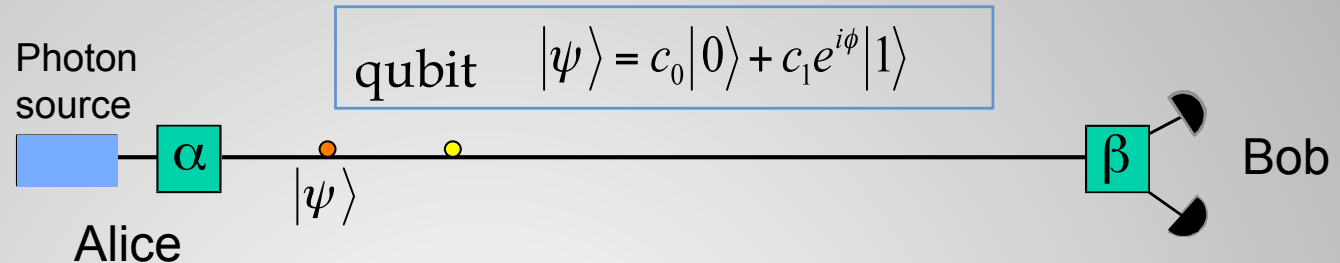
Coordinator: Nicolas Gisin



QuReP

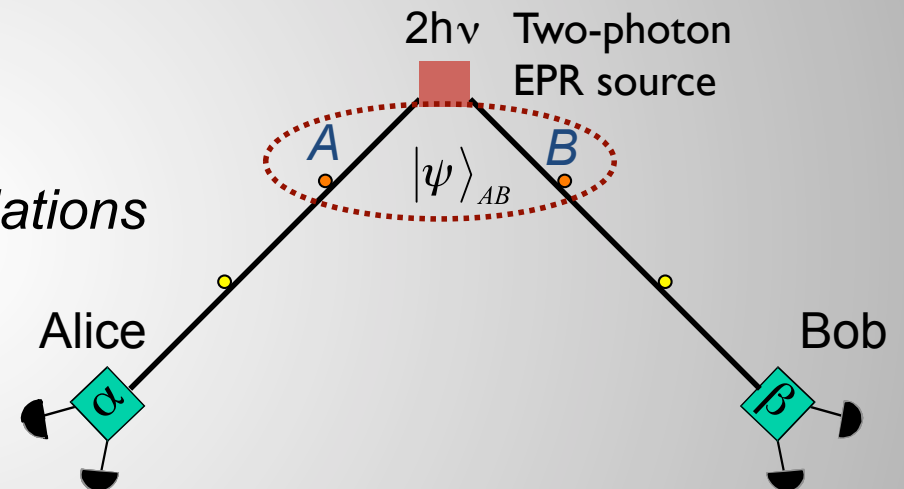
Quantum Communication

1. Direct transmission



2. Entanglement distribution:

Goal is to distribute quantum correlations between Alice and Bob using entangled qubits.



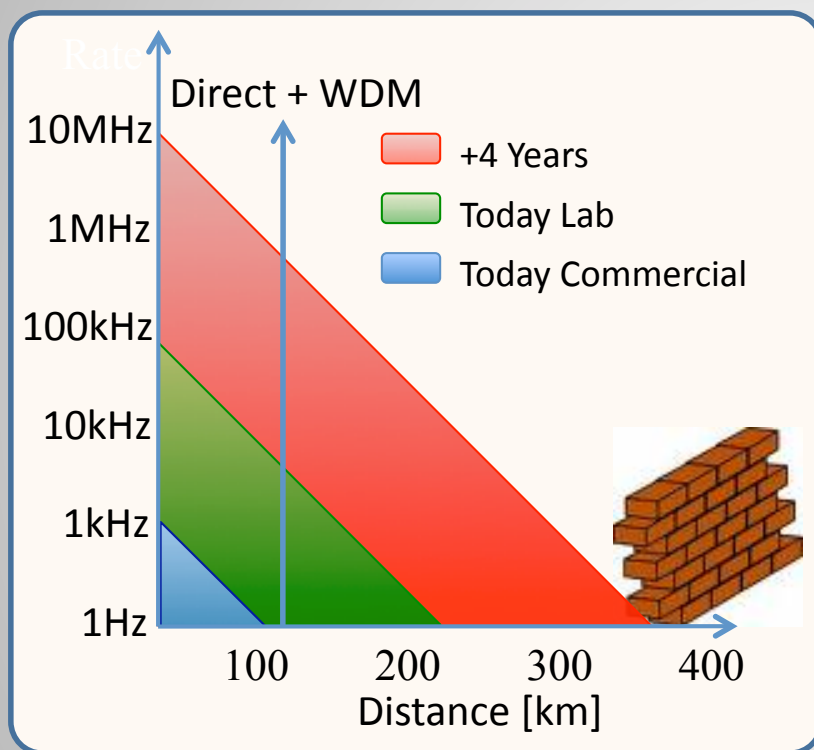
Entanglement can be used for:

- Quantum Cryptography
- Transmit arbitrary quantum state via quantum teleportation

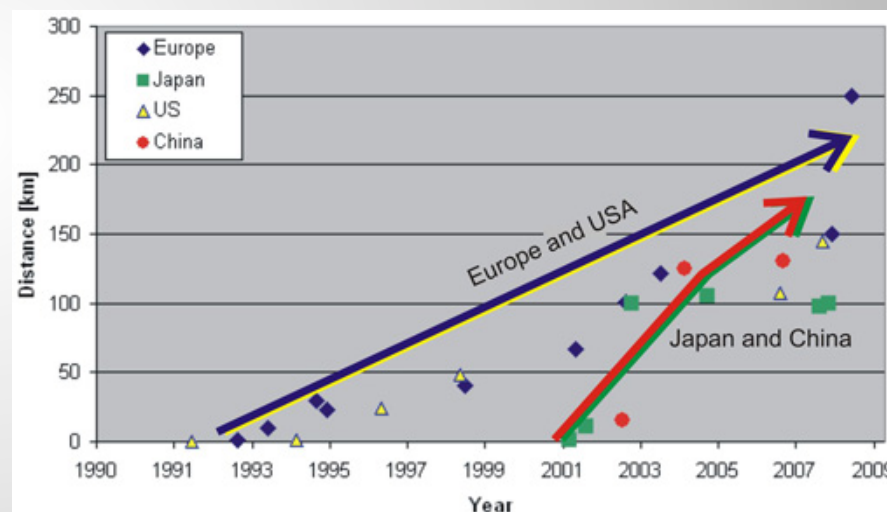
Universal resource
for Q communication
Can be transmitted efficiently
with Quantum repeater
architecture

Quantum Communication

Distribution of secret randomness for cryptographic purposes governed by the laws of quantum physics.



Comparison of the maximum range achieved by research groups for different geographic regions over time.



Limit

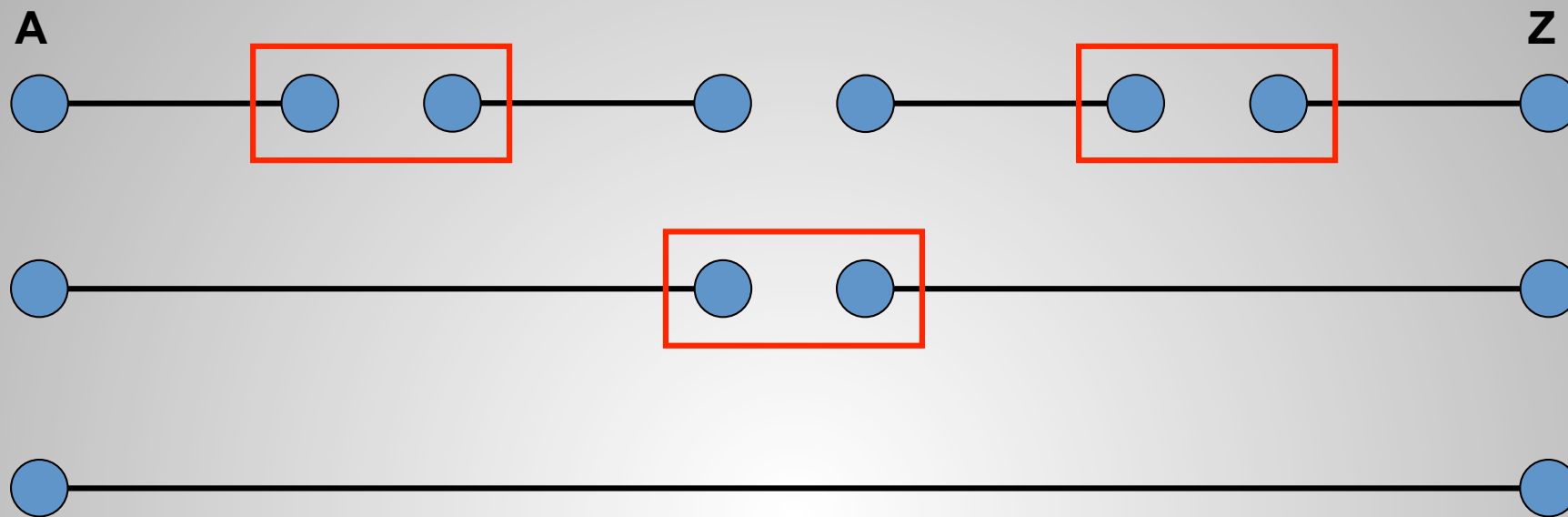
1000km of fibre at optimal wavelength – transmission 10^{-20} .

3000 years to distribute 1 entangled pair with 1 GHz source.

Straightforward amplification impossible (**no cloning!**).

Potential
Solution:
quantum
repeaters

Quantum Repeater - Principle



Create entanglement **independently** for each link. Extend by swapping.

n links with transmission t each

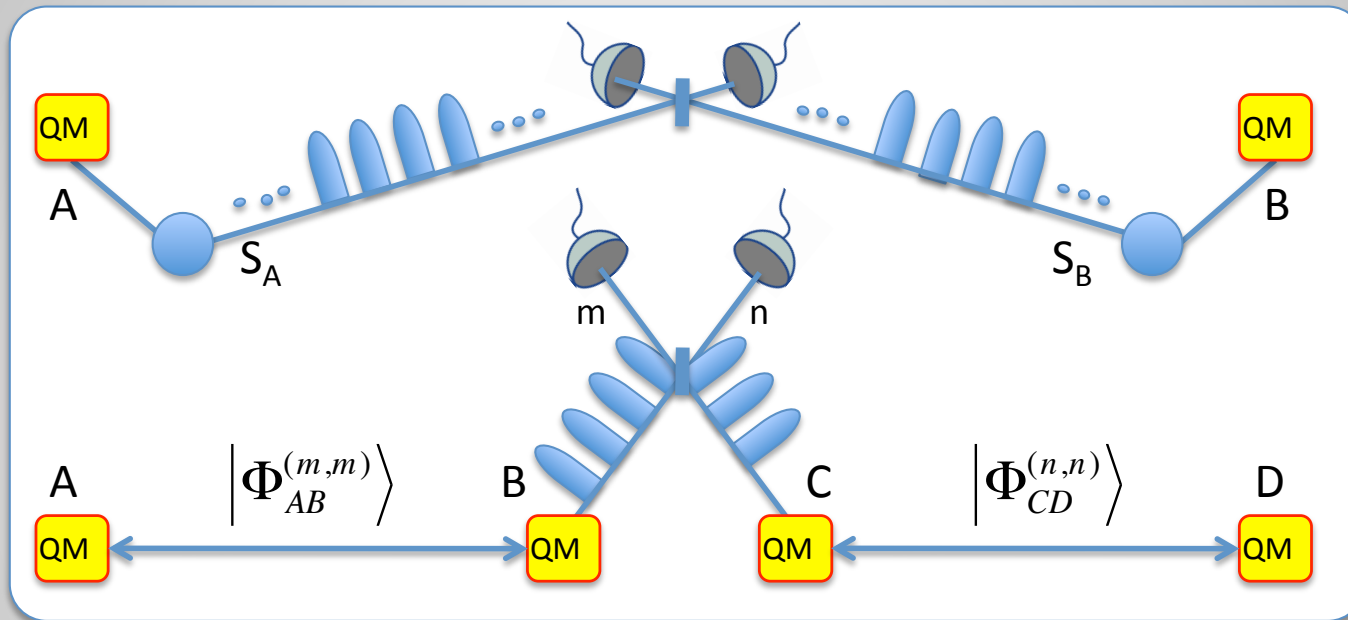
Direct transmission:- $T \sim \frac{1}{t^n}$

Repeater:- $T \sim \frac{1}{t}$

Requires

1. Distribution of Entanglement
 - Basic resource
2. Entanglement Swapping
 - Joint measurement
3. Quantum Memories
 - Coherent storage

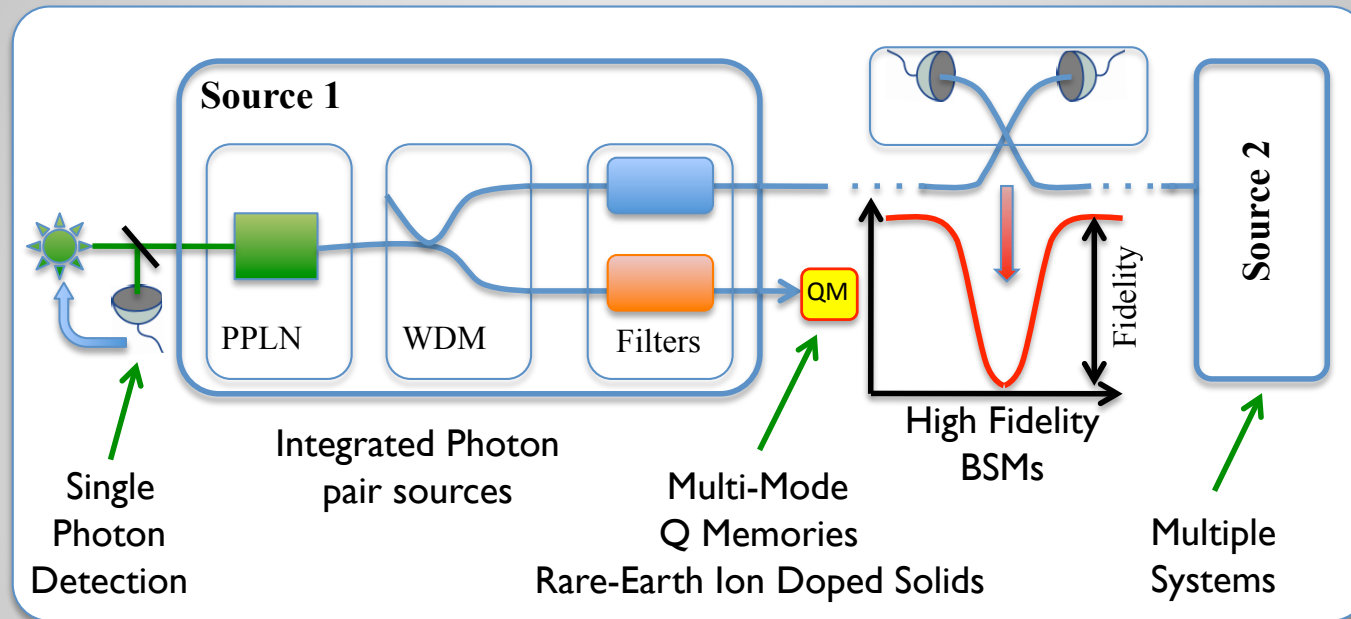
Quantum Repeaters for Long Distance Fibre-Based Quantum Communication



The goal of QuReP is to develop a Quantum Repeater - the elementary building block required to overcome current distance limitations for long-distance quantum communication.

→ **The analogue of the classical repeater (amplifier)**

Quantum Repeaters for Long Distance Fibre-Based Quantum Communication



Switzerland: - Université de Genève
- ID Quantique SA

Sweden: - Lunds Universitet

Germany: - Universität Paderborn, DE

France: - Laboratoire Aimé Cotton

- Laboratoire de Chimie de
la Matière Condensée de Paris

- Université Pierre et Marie Curie



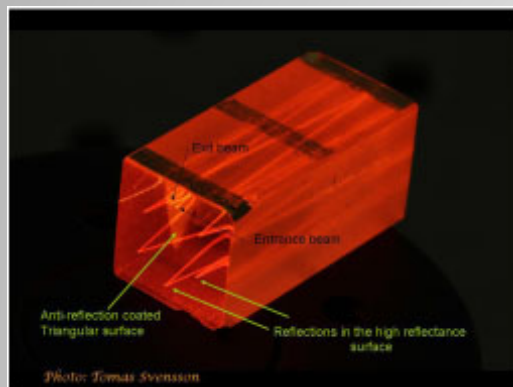
LUND
UNIVERSITY

Quantum Information Group

Specialising in rare earth crystals

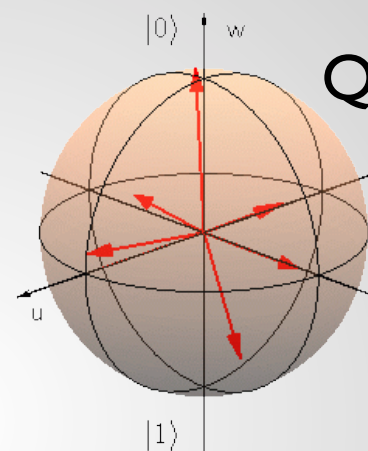
<http://www-atom.fysik.lth.se/QI/>

stefan.kroll@fysik.lth.se



Quantum Memories

Efficiency 35%
Spin storage $> 100\mu\text{s}$

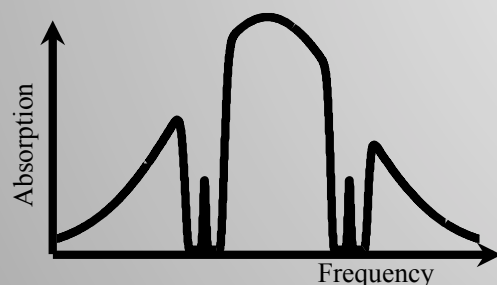


Quantum Computing

Demonstrating qubit-qubit-like control as a mechanism for two-qubit gate operations

Arbitrary qubit operations,
Fidelity $> 90\%$ as determined by quantum state tomography

Spectral Tailoring for Creating:

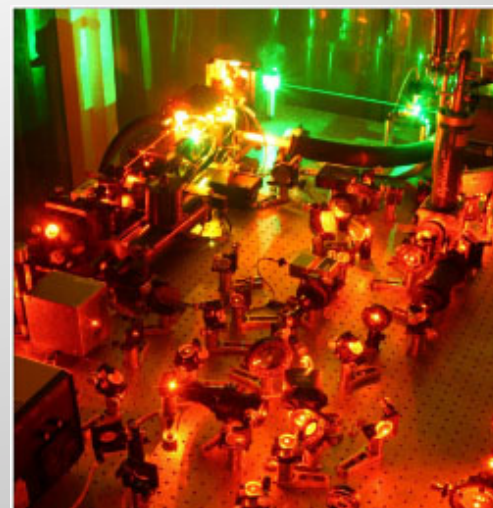


Narrow-band
Spectral filters
Polarisation dependent slow
light filters with large delay
time-bandwidth product

Slow Light Structures

30 dB spectral filtering with MHz resolution, combined with 1000 m/s slow light structures for simultaneous spectral & temporal signal filtering

Laser Stabilisation



Laser frequency stabilisation to crystals instead of cavities.

Development of theory as well as experimental implementation

- Expertise

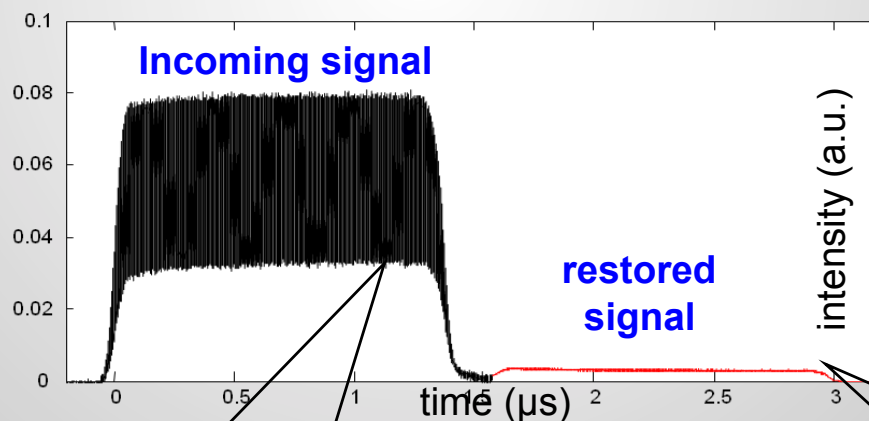
- Atomic spectroscopy
- Light/matter interaction near resonance
- Optical coherent transients
- Frequency-agile semiconductor lasers
- Rare-earth ion doped crystals

- Current research projects

- Analog broadband processing of optically carried RF signals
- Quantum memories in Tm^{3+} doped crystals

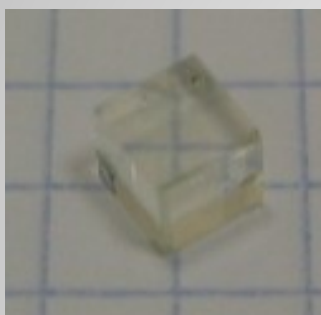
Tm^{3+} : YAG

Large bandwidth,
highly multimode
capacity storage



800MHz bandwidth
> 1000 temporal
modes

- Material development, **crystal growth**



Pr:La₂(WO₄)₃



Eu:Y₂SiO₅



Eu:Y₂SiO₅ under UV excitation

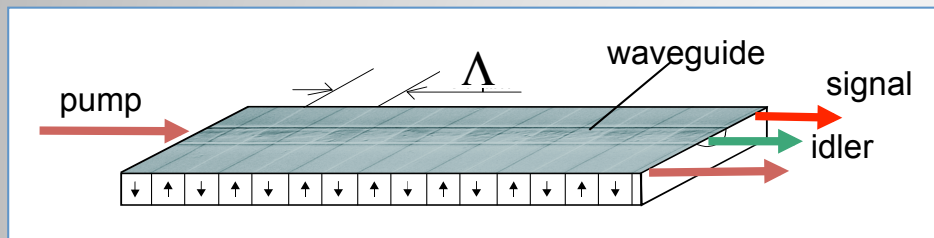
- Optical spectroscopy conventional & **coherent: Pr³⁺, Eu³⁺, Nd³⁺**
Optical and Raman coherent lifetimes, hole-burning
- EPR spectroscopy
- Level structure prediction, magnetic field effects

University of Paderborn

Group of Applied Physics / Integrated Optics

Goal: Development of quantum memory compatible, narrowband, SPDC-based two-color photon pair sources

Approach: Integrated optical devices and circuits in periodically poled **LiNbO₃** (PPLN) of increasing complexity

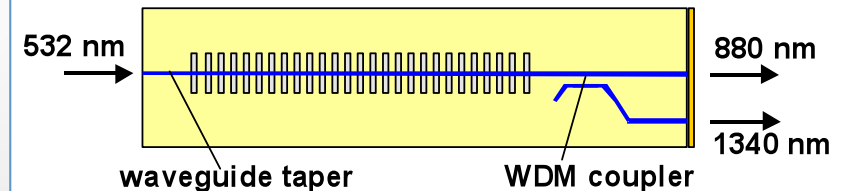


- **Efficient photon pair generation using SPDC in waveguides**
- **Ti-indiffusion and proton exchange as waveguides fabrication techniques**
- **Exploiting type I and type II phase-matching**
- **Challenges:**
 - ▶ **Narrowband emission**
 - ▶ **Short period domain gratings**
 - ▶ **Integration with other components**

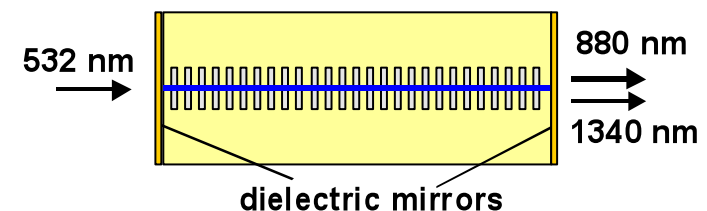
Future tasks:

Devices of increased functionality

Source with integrated WDM coupler



Resonantly enhanced SPDC source





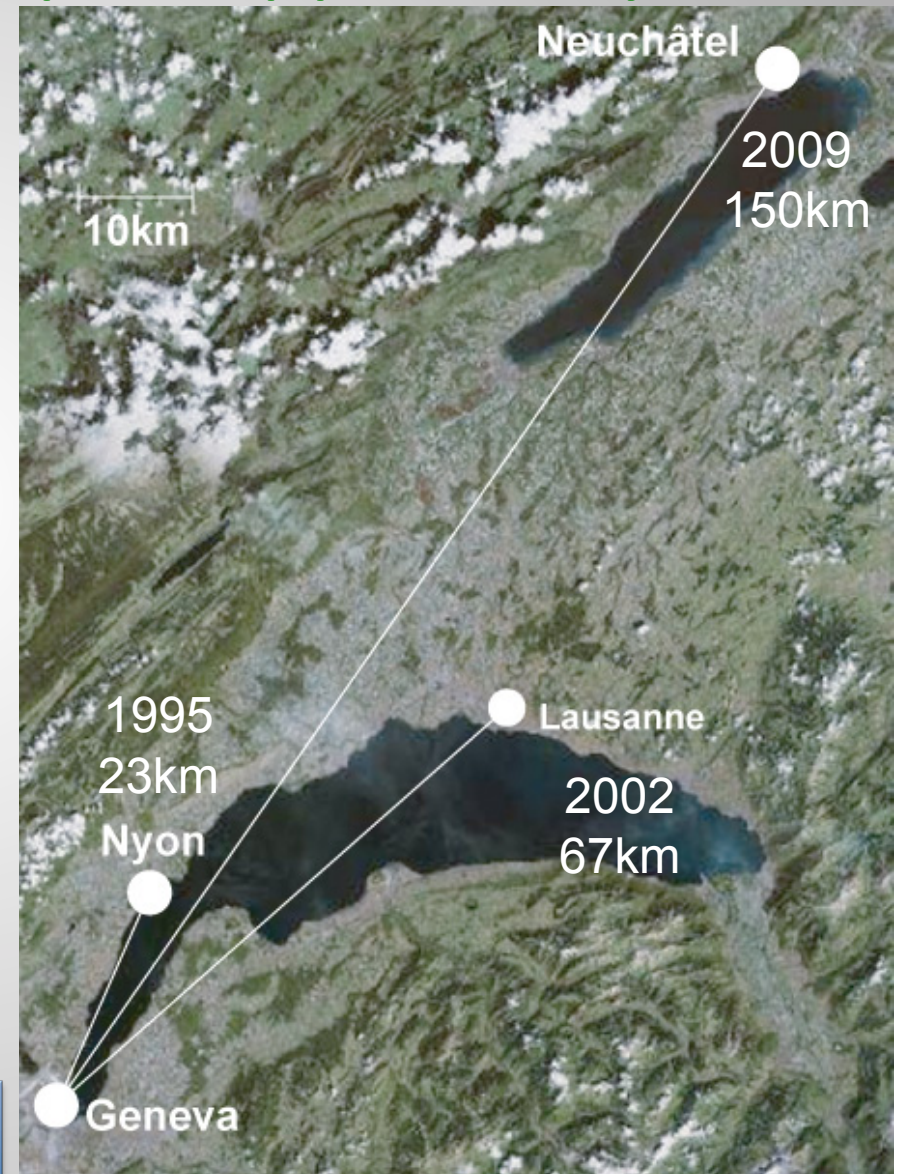
University of Geneva: Group of Applied Physics

Taking Quantum Communication from concept to the real world

- Quantum Memories (QM)
 - Theory/experiment
 - Protocols and applications
- Photon Pair Sources
 - Adapted for telecommunication & QMs
- Detectors
 - InGaAs & Silicon SPADs
 - Superconducting
- Q Communication (QKD)
 - Theory & Experiment
- Foundations
 - Nonlocality / Entanglement

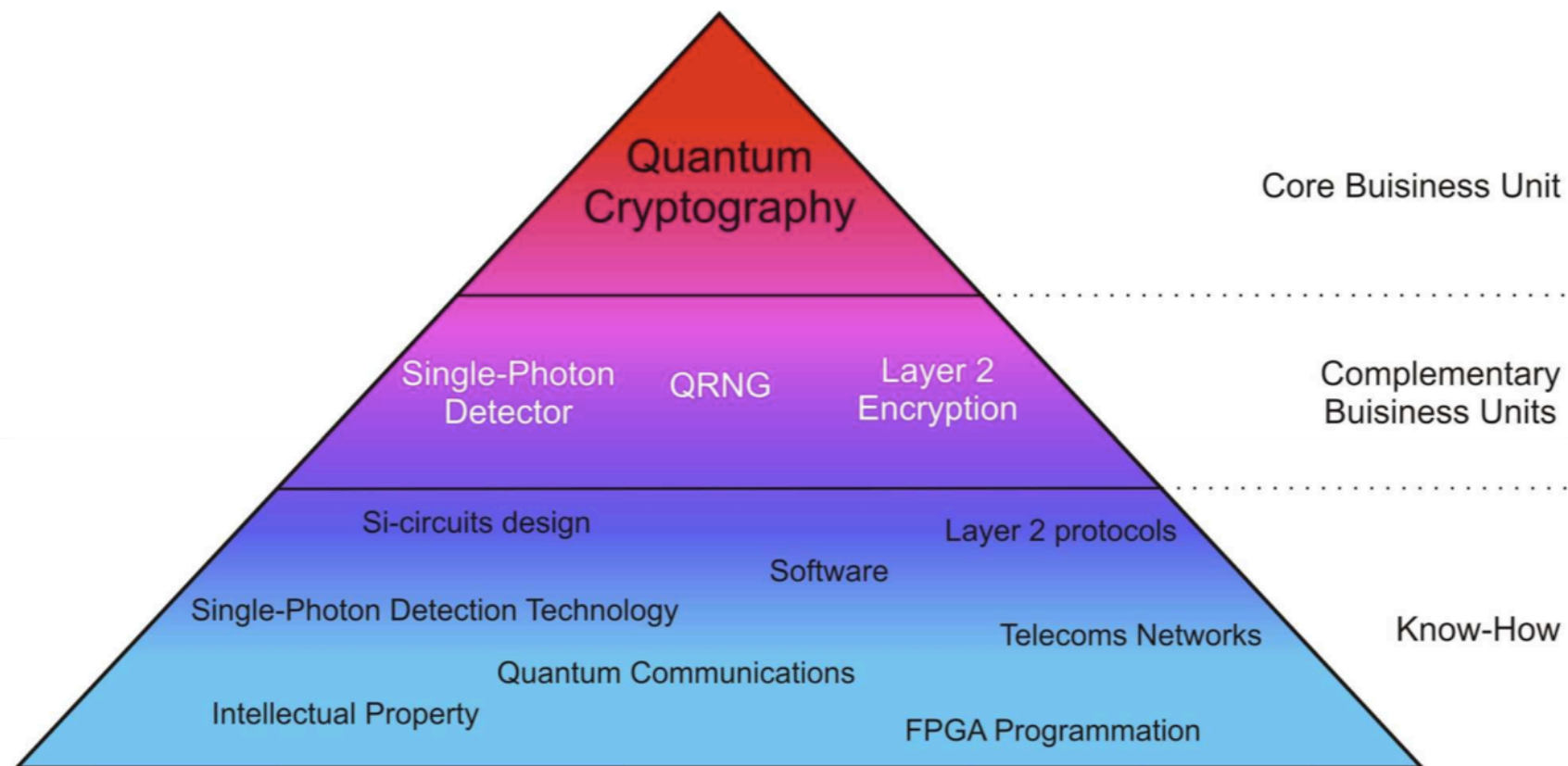
Virtual Institute of Quantum Communication

<http://qurope.eu/vi/q-comm>



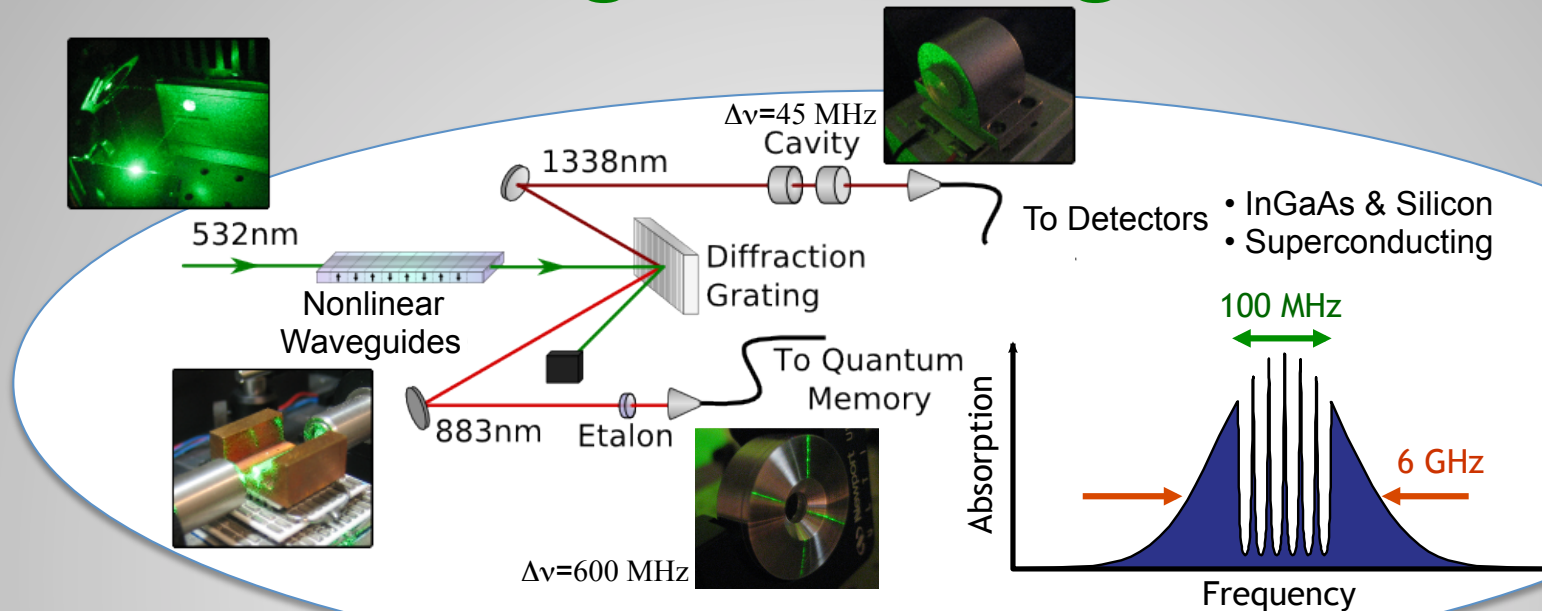
<http://www.gapoptic.unige.ch>

id Quantique competencies



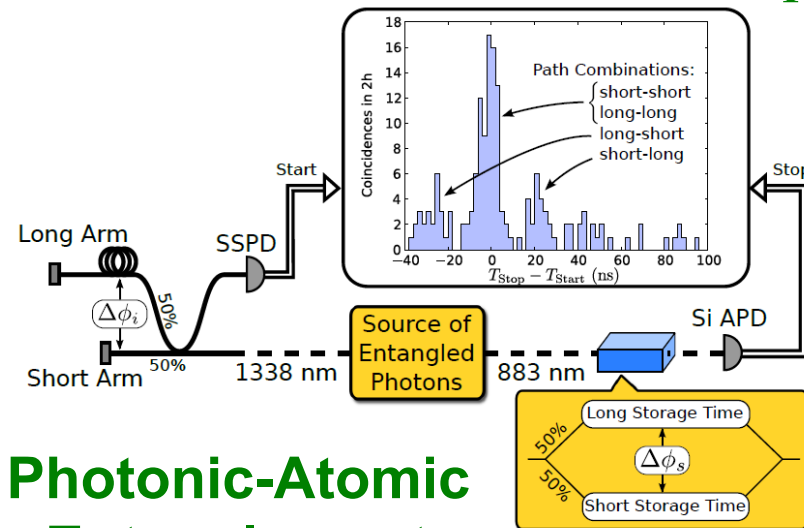
www.idquantique.com
matthieu.legre@idquantique.com

Putting it ALL Together

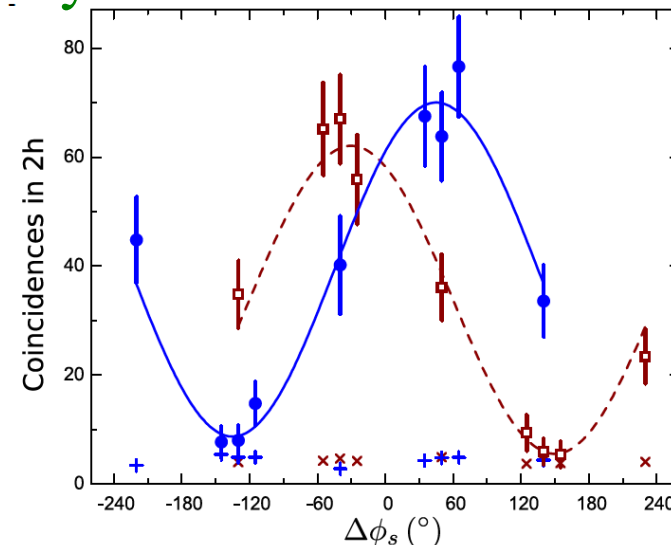


Violation of Bell-CHSH inequality

$$S = 2.64 \pm 0.23$$



Photonic-Atomic Entanglement



C. Clausen et al., Sub. Nature

QuReP: Quantum Repeaters for Long Distance Fibre-Based Quantum Communication

- Readying the technology for an industrial project over the next 5-10 years
- Major technical challenges & solutions are being identified
- Early results have been promising and their industrial exploitation perspective are being analysed
- A synergetic partnership of collaborators from diverse fields has been brought together to realise this project.

Developing the elementary building blocks required to overcome current distance limitations for long-distance quantum communication

