



Faculty  
of Science

Palacký University  
Olomouc



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT  
für die Physik des Lichts



FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER  
UNIVERSITÄT  
ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG

**SPIE.** SECURITY+  
DEFENCE

# **PROOF-OF-PRINCIPLE TEST OF COHERENT-STATE CONTINUOUS-VARIABLE QUANTUM KEY DISTRIBUTION THROUGH TURBULENT ATMOSPHERE**

Ivan D. Derkach, Christian Peuntinger, László Ruppert, Bettina Heim,  
Kevin Gunthner Vladyslav C. Usenko, Dominique Elser, Christoph  
Marquardt, Radim Filip, Gerd Leuchs.

# ATMOSPHERIC FREE-SPACE OR FIBER-OPTICAL CHANNEL?

- Suffer from atmospheric effects (turbulence)
- Channel Fading

- ✓ Quickly deployable
- ✓ Require only a line-of-sight location of the stations

vs

- ✓ Stable and predictable transmittance
- ✓ Noise is characterizable and in some cases can be negligible

- Requires prepared and adjusted network
- Higher cost

# FADING CHANNEL

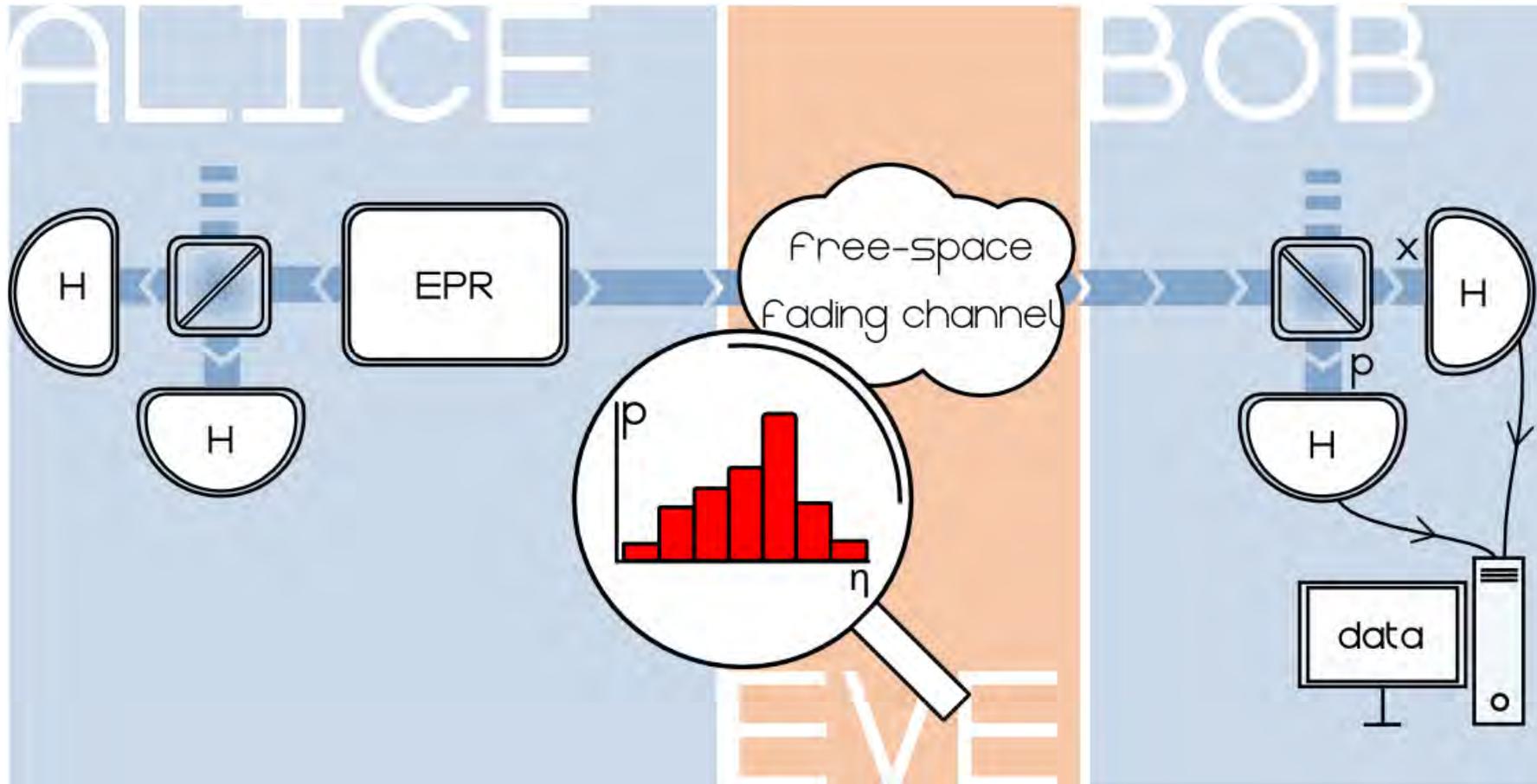


[1] Usenko et al., New J. Phys. 14,093048 (2012)  
 [2] Dong et al., Phys. Rev. A 82, 012312 (2010)

Evolution of Gaussian state after single sub-channel (relatively stable transmittance window).

$$\gamma_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} V\mathbb{I} & \sqrt{V^2 - 1}\sigma_z \\ \sqrt{V^2 - 1}\sigma_z & V\mathbb{I} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \gamma_{AB}^i = \begin{pmatrix} V\mathbb{I} & \sqrt{\eta_i}\sqrt{V^2 - 1}\sigma_z \\ \sqrt{\eta_i}\sqrt{V^2 - 1}\sigma_z & (V\eta_i + 1 - \eta_i + \chi)\mathbb{I} \end{pmatrix}$$

# FADING CHANNEL

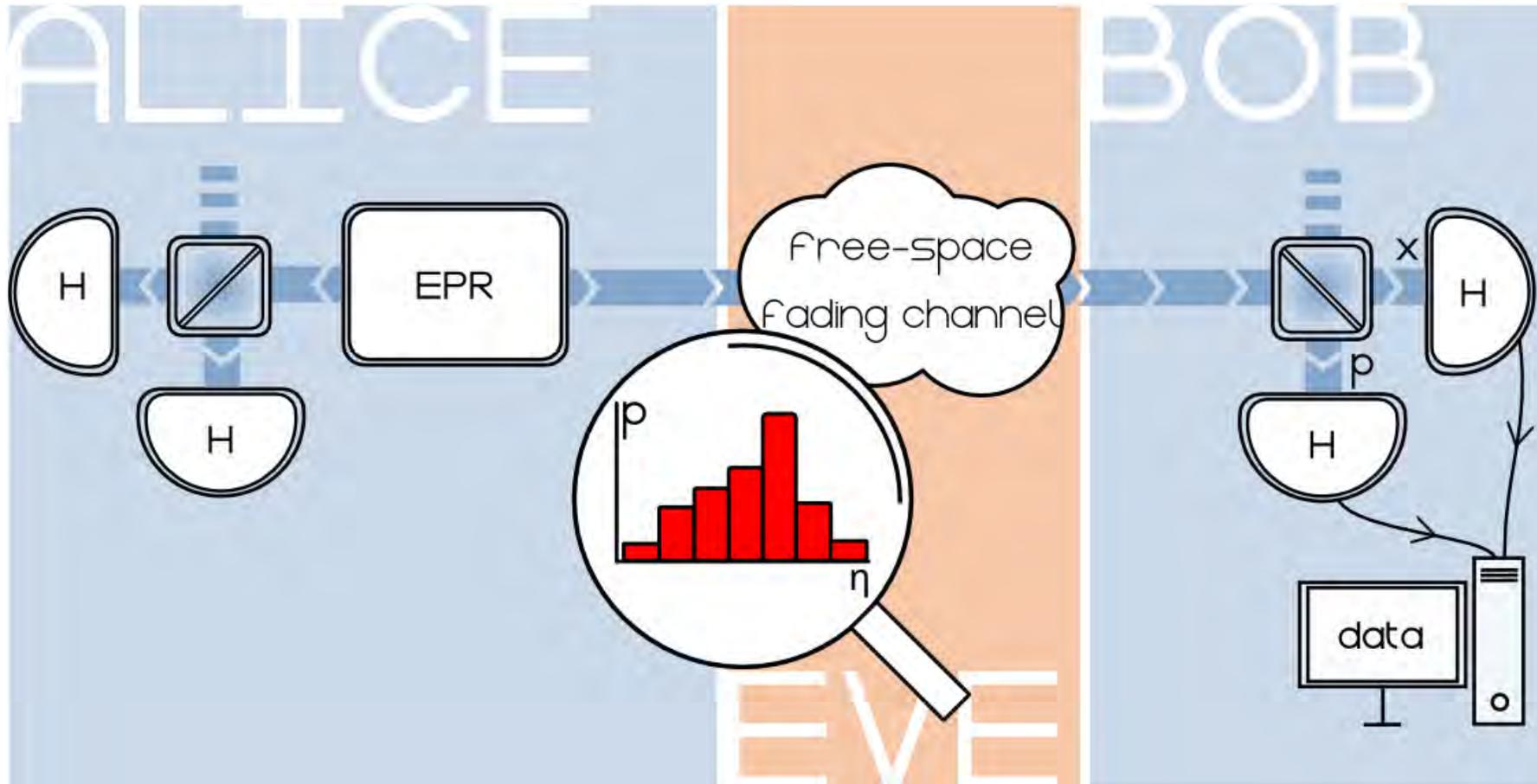


[1] Usenko et al., New J. Phys. 14,093048 (2012)  
 [2] Dong et al., Phys. Rev. A 82, 012312 (2010)

The overall state after fading channel is the mixture of states after individual sub-channels.

$$\gamma_{AB}^i = \begin{pmatrix} V\mathbb{I} & \sqrt{\eta_i}\sqrt{V^2 - 1}\sigma_z \\ \sqrt{\eta_i}\sqrt{V^2 - 1}\sigma_z & (V\eta_i + 1 - \eta_i + \chi)\mathbb{I} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \gamma'_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} V\mathbb{I} & \langle\sqrt{\eta}\rangle\sqrt{V^2 - 1}\sigma_z \\ \langle\sqrt{\eta}\rangle\sqrt{V^2 - 1}\sigma_z & (V\langle\eta\rangle + 1 - \langle\eta\rangle + \chi)\mathbb{I} \end{pmatrix}$$

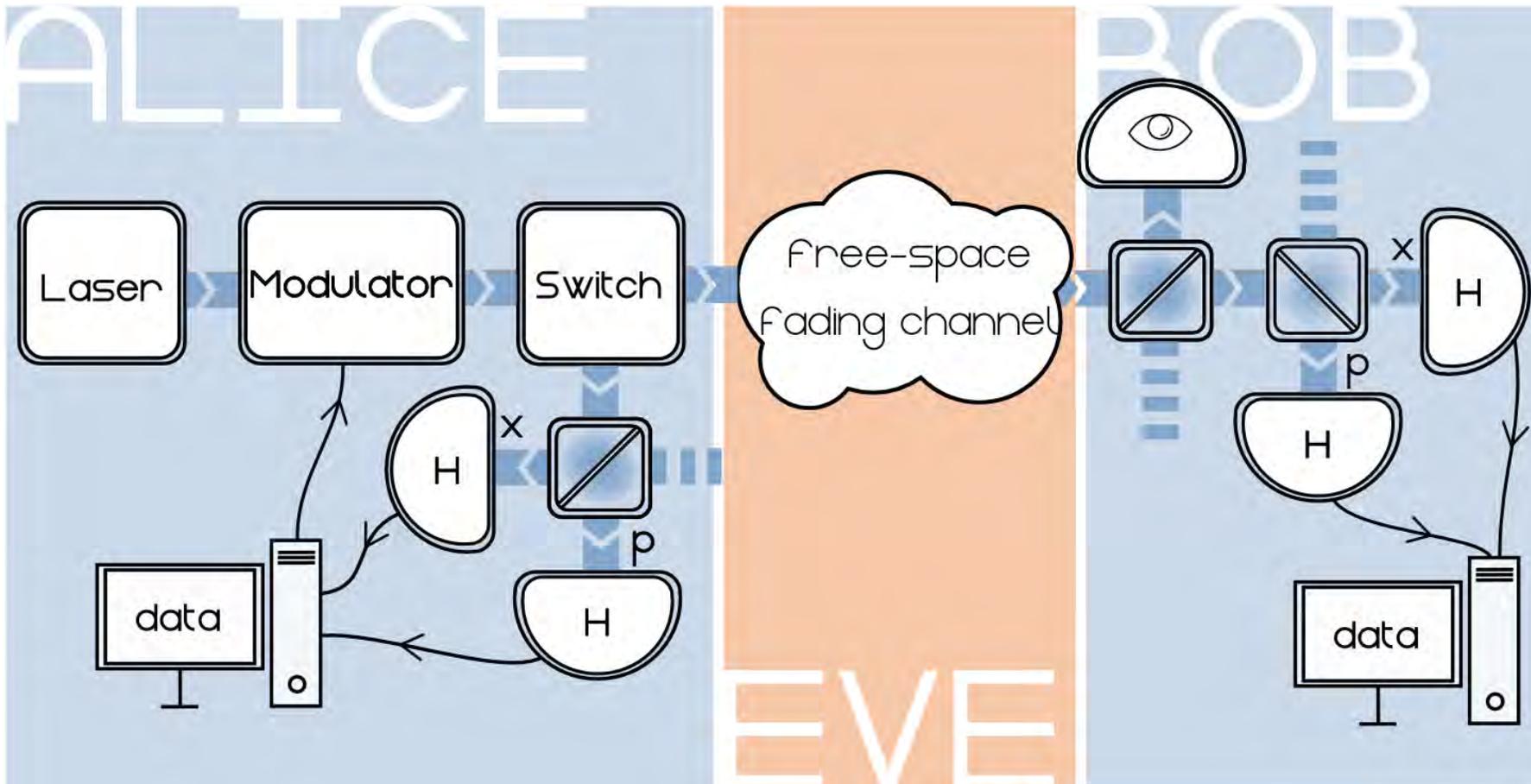
# FADING CHANNEL



- [1] Usenko et al., New J. Phys. 14,093048 (2012)
- [2] Dong et al., Phys. Rev. A 82, 012312 (2010)

Channel can be considered as a non-fading with transmittance  $\langle \sqrt{\eta} \rangle^2$  and excess noise caused by fading  $\varepsilon_f = \text{Var}(\sqrt{\eta})(V - 1)$ . The variance of the signal mode after channel becomes  $V'_B = \langle \sqrt{\eta} \rangle^2 (V - 1) + \varepsilon_f + \chi + 1$ .  
 $\varepsilon_f$  - variance dependent noise!

# SETUP SKETCH. KEY RATE.



$R_{col}$  - key rate

$\beta$  - post-processing efficiency

$I_{AB}$  - mutual information between trusted parties

$\chi_E$  - Holevo bound

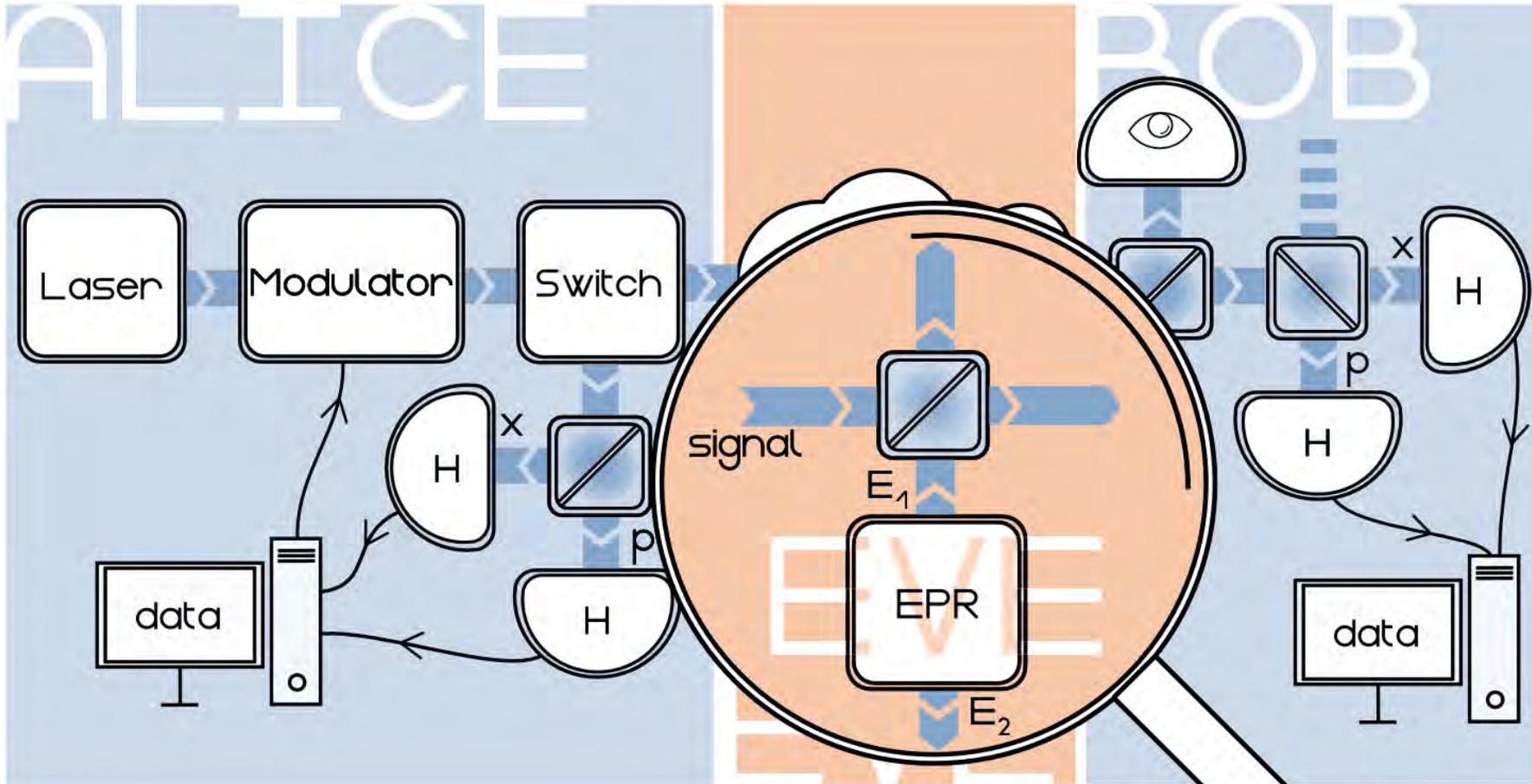
$V_X$  - state variance

$V_{X|Y}$  - conditional state variance

$C_{XY}$  - correlations

$$R_{col} = \beta I_{AB} - \chi_E; \quad I_{XY} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left[ \frac{V_X}{V_{X|Y}} \right]; \quad V_{XY} = V_X - \frac{C_{XY}^2}{V_B};$$

# SETUP SKETCH. EVE.



$\chi_E$  - Holevo bound

$S(X)$  - Von Neumann entropy

$G(x)$  - bosonic entropy function

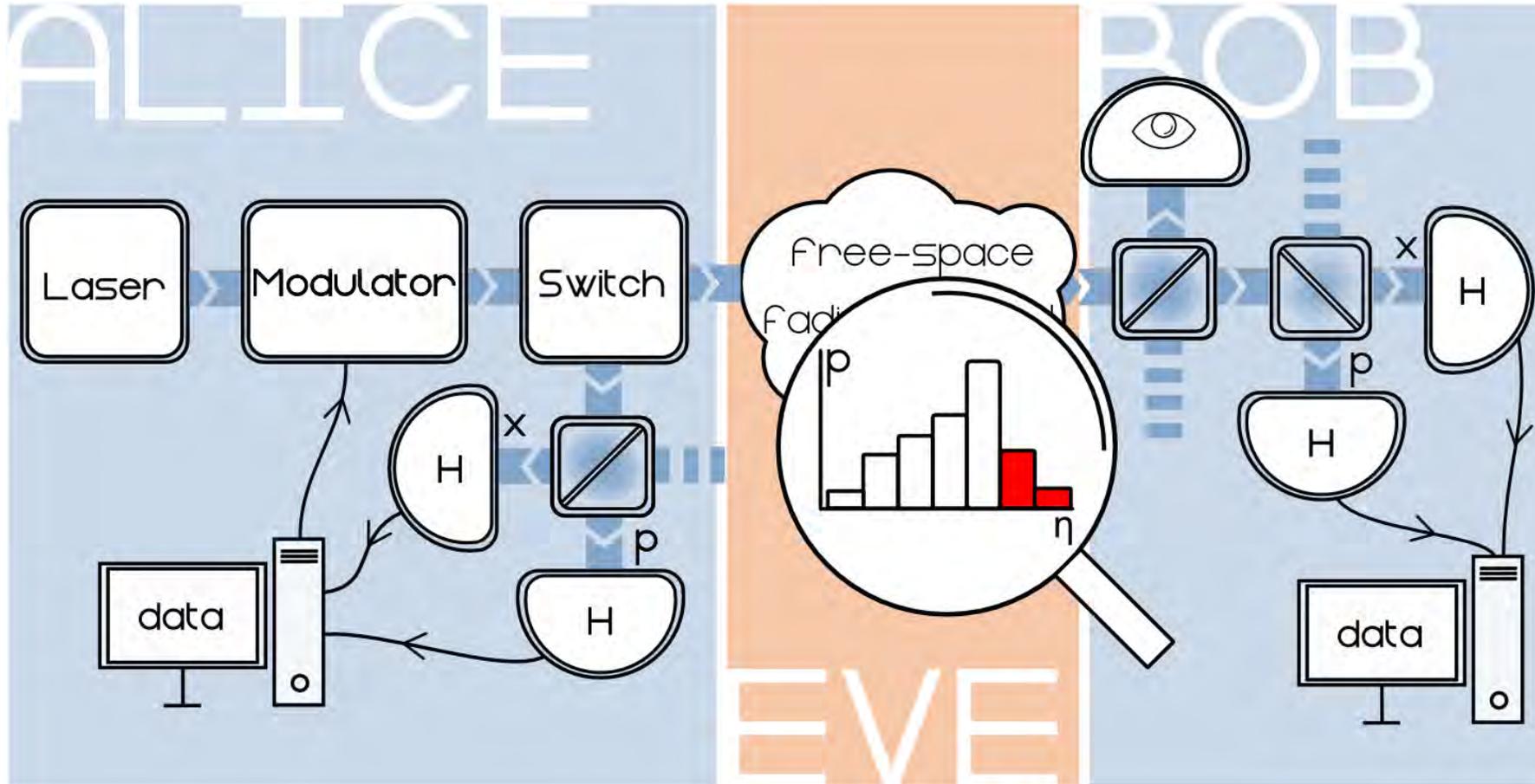
$\lambda_i$  - covariance matrix  
symplectic eigenvalues

$$\chi_E = S(E) - S(E|B) \Rightarrow \chi_E = S(E_1 E_2) - S(E_1 E_2 | B)$$

$$G(x) = (x + 1) \log_2 [x + 1] - x \log_x x$$

$$S(E) = \sum_{i=1}^N G\left(\frac{\lambda_i - 1}{2}\right)$$

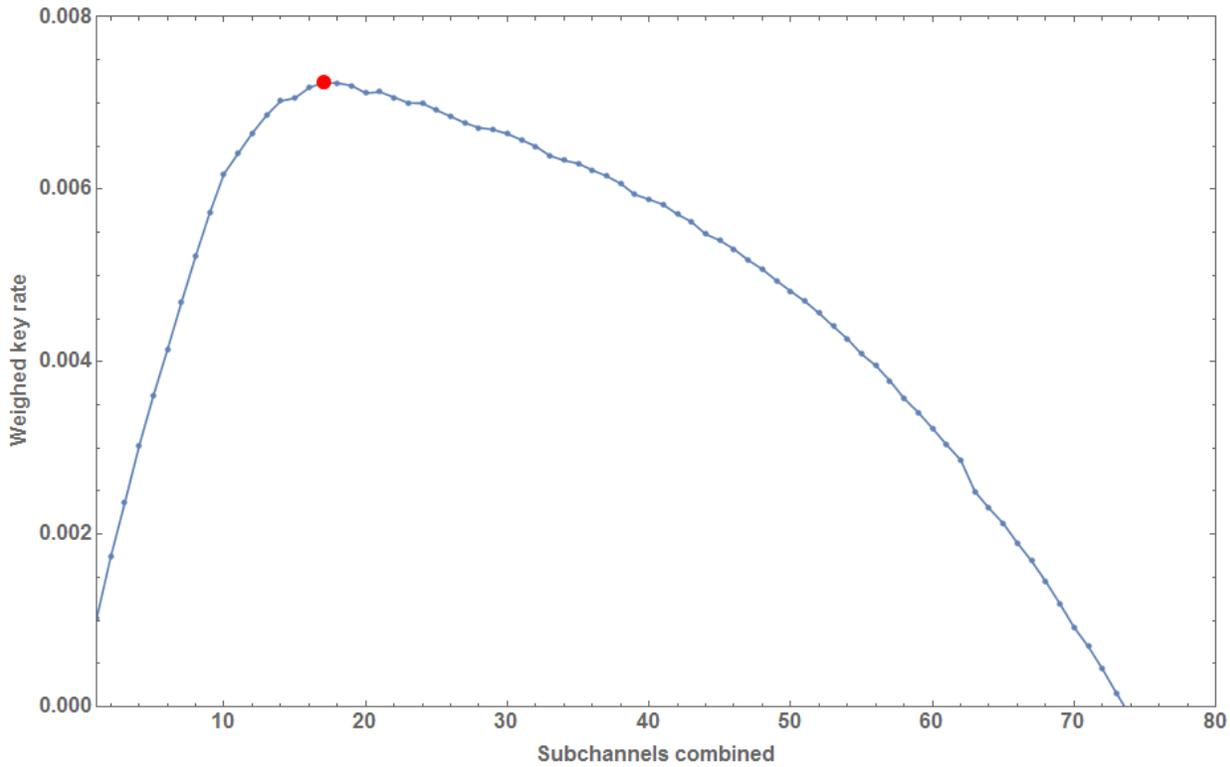
# SETUP SKETCH. POST-SELECTION.



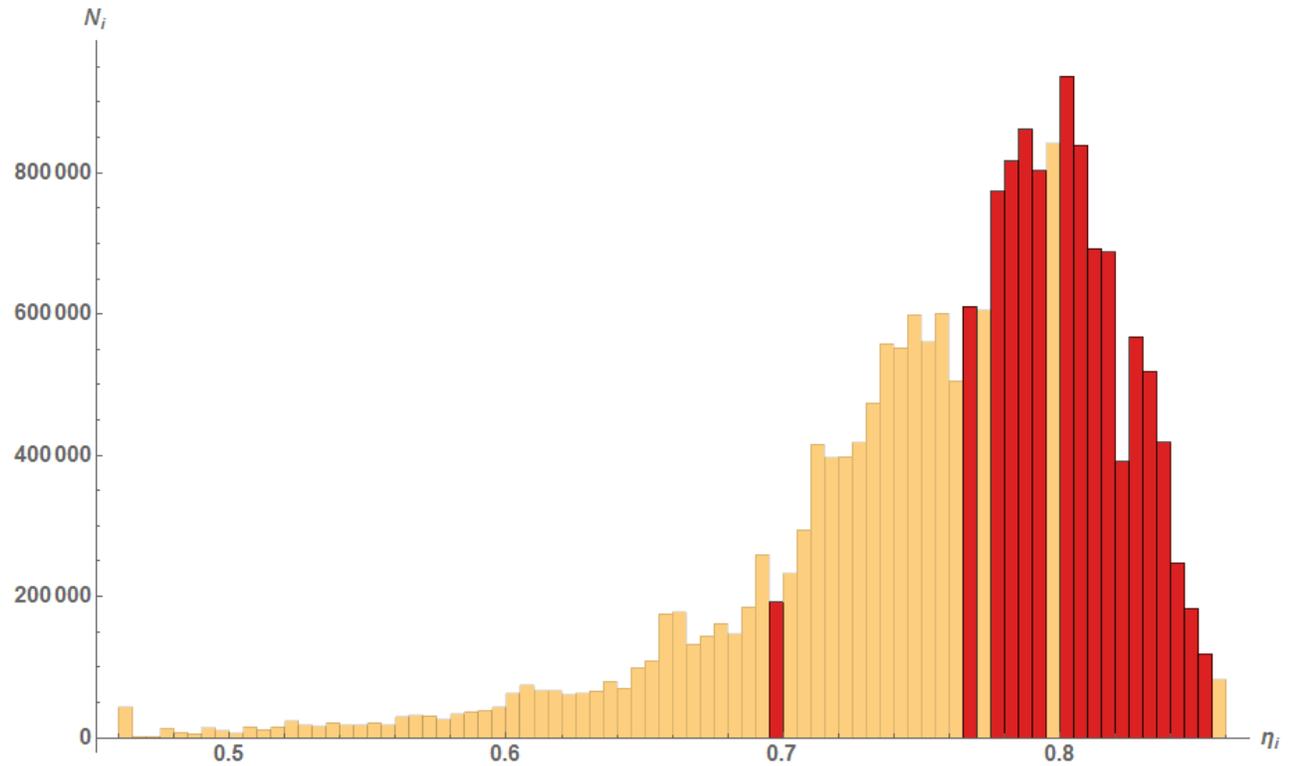
We create post-selected state by choosing a subset of channel transmittance distribution. This allows us maximize lower bound of the secure key rate of the coherent-state CV QKD protocol.

# RESULTS. $V_M=0.51$

KEY RATE FOR THE POST-SELECTED STATE

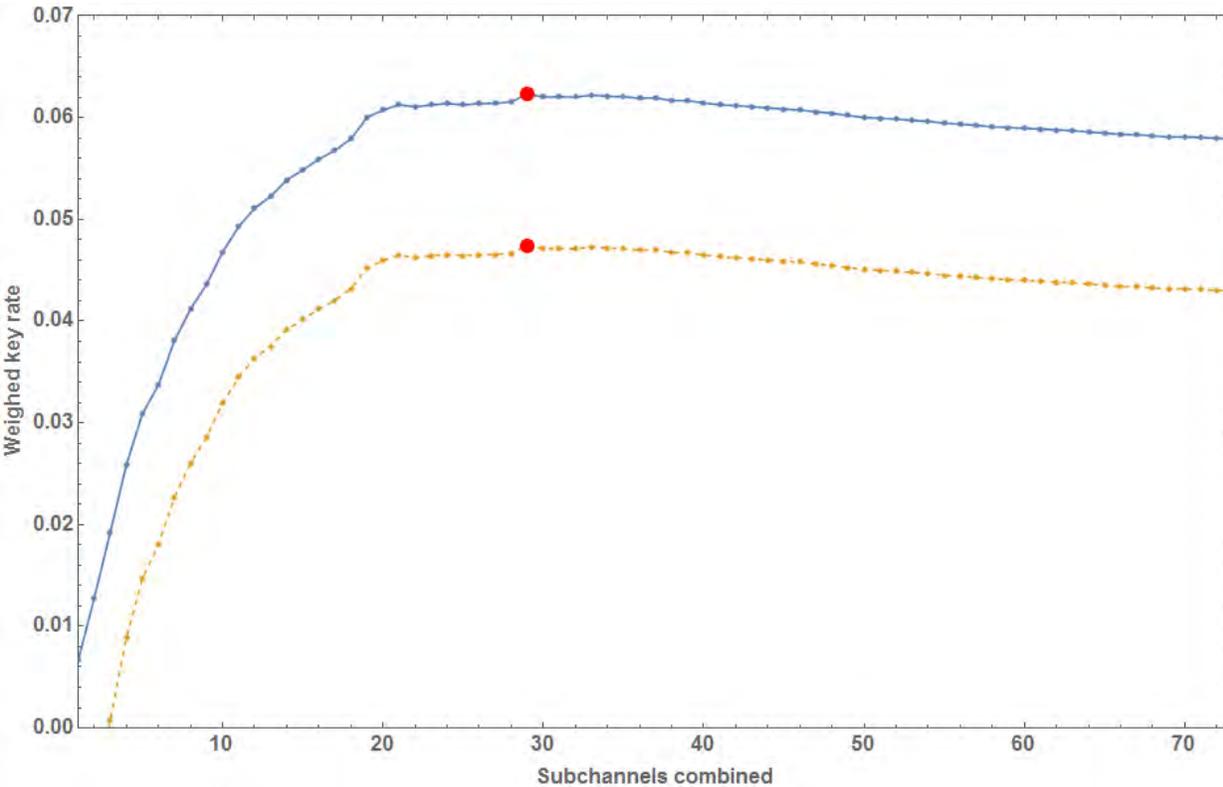


ATMOSPHERIC CHANNEL TRANSMITTANCE DISTRIBUTION

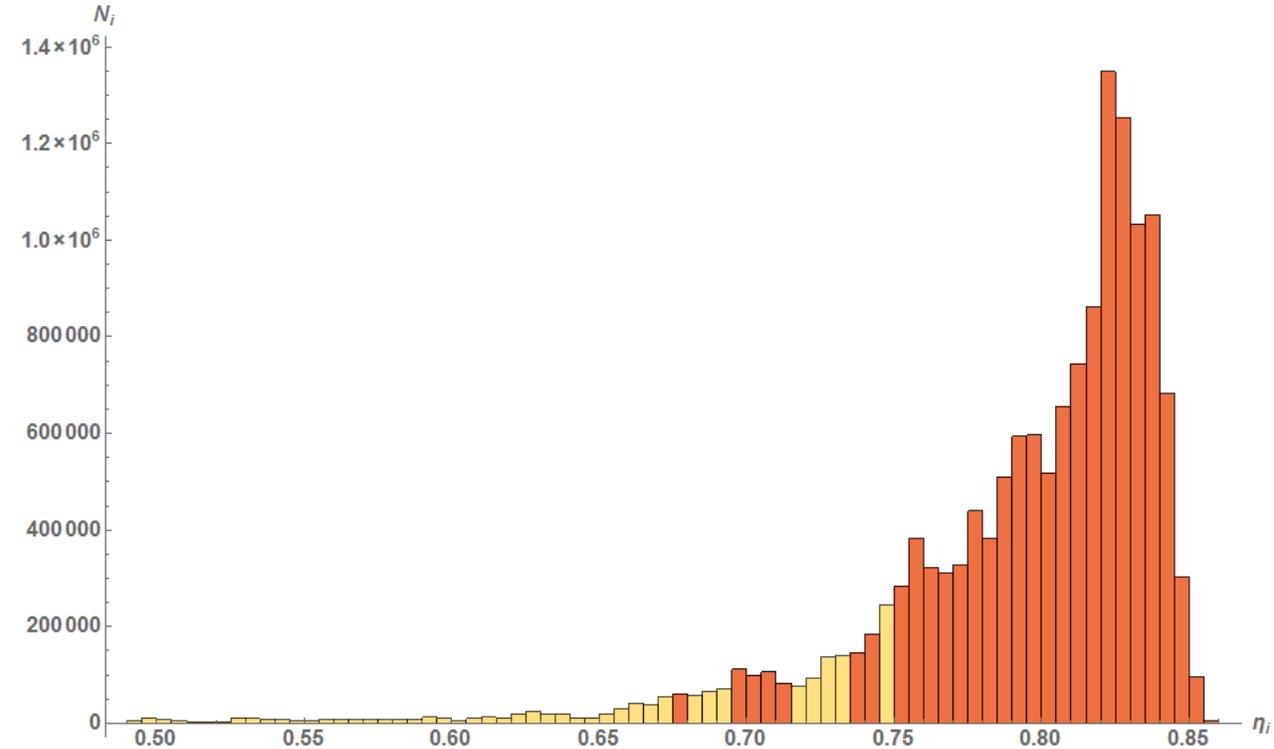


# RESULTS. $V_M=1.44$

KEY RATE FOR THE POST-SELECTED STATE



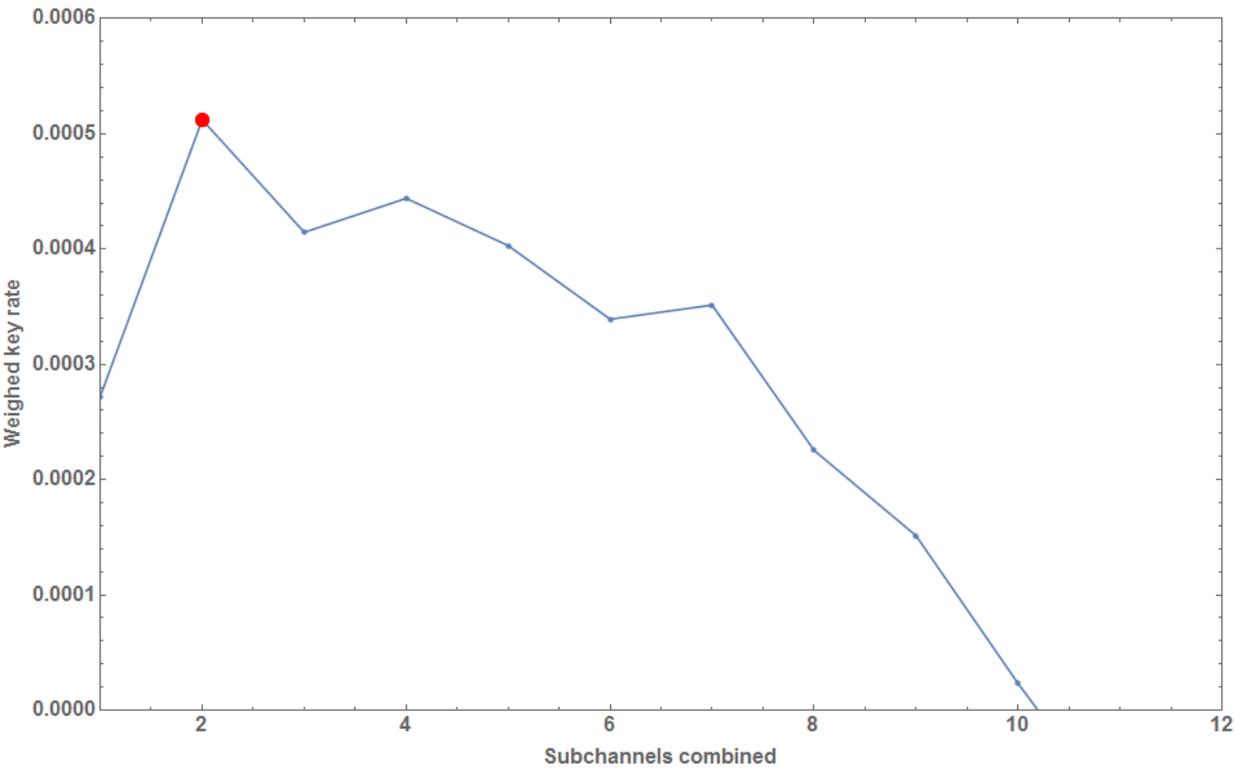
ATMOSPHERIC CHANNEL TRANSMITTANCE DISTRIBUTION



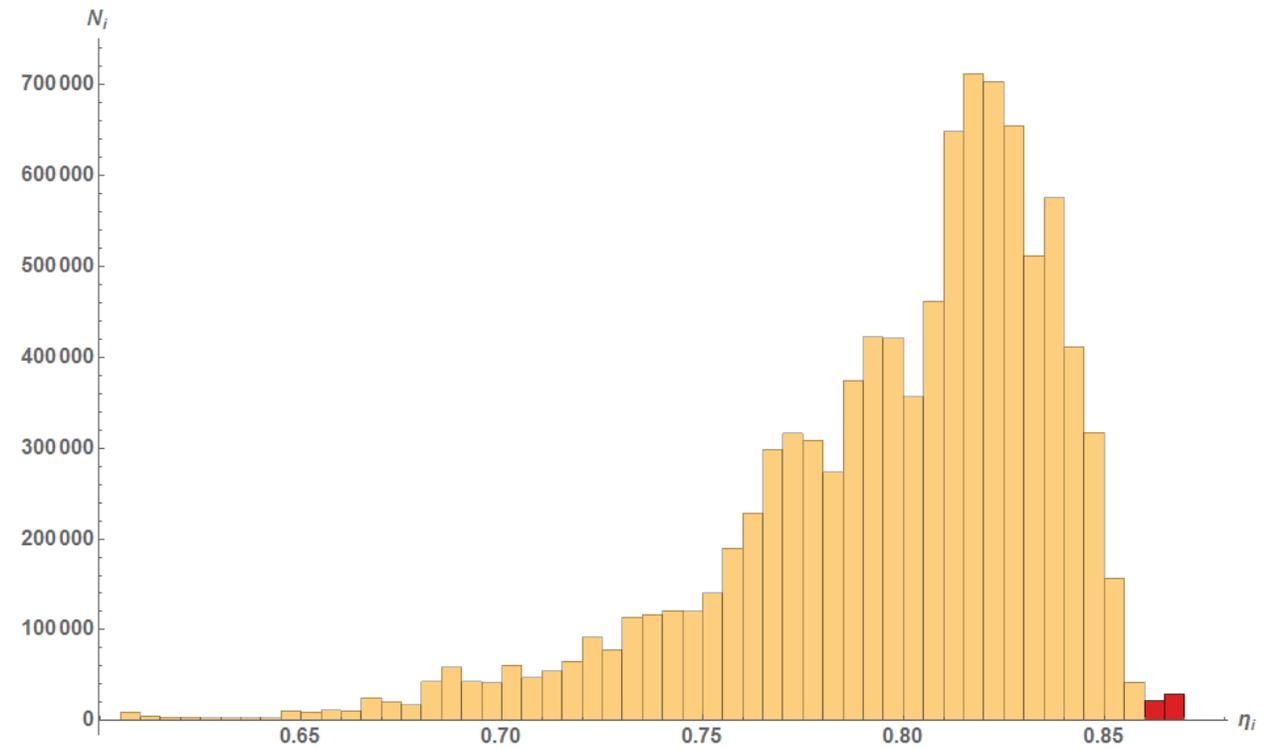
[3] Leverrier, Grosshans, Grangier, Physical Review A 81, 062343 (2010).

# RESULTS. $V_M=3.6$

## KEY RATE FOR THE POST-SELECTED STATE



## ATMOSPHERIC CHANNEL TRANSMITTANCE DISTRIBUTION



# CONCLUSIONS

- We have demonstrated the possibility to perform continuous-variable quantum key distribution over the real atmospheric channel with the transmittance fluctuations
- Considering the optimal state modulation coherent-state protocol can overcome finite-size effects and limited post-processing efficiency
- The post-selection of sub-channels can quantitatively improve the key rate and even restore it
- The post-selection can be advantageous even for optimal modulation considering more turbulent atmospheric channels

# FURTHER STEPS

- Compensation of beam wandering effects in atmospheric free-space channels

[Preparing publication]

- Side channels effects in CV QKD

[Derkach, Usenko, Filip, Phys. Rev. A **93**, 032309 (2016)]

- Source attacks, multimode modulation effects and advantages of coherent-state protocol in CV QKD

[Preparing publication]

**THANK YOU!**