



# Quantum Communications Beyond QKD

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# Overview



- **QKD is practical, but is it significant?**
  - Pros and cons of QKD
- **What else might you do with quantum information?**
  - What's new about quantum information?
  - What does it allow us to do that we can't do otherwise?
  - Can we beat Shannon bound on data compression?
  - Can we improve network communications?
  - Could quantum communications help us make quantum computers?



# Pros and Cons of QKD



## Pros

- In principle, QKD can be unconditionally secure
- QKD ensures long-term confidentiality of information
  - Immune to technological advances in computers and algorithms
  - Diplomatic and military communications (historical security needed)

## Cons

- In practice, to be truly secure, QKD needs authenticated channel
  - Otherwise vulnerable to “man-in-the-middle” attacks
- In practice, to be truly secure, should use keys in a One Time Pad
- Real hardware is imperfect
  - Imperfections can introduce loopholes
- Limited range in fiber until quantum repeaters arrive

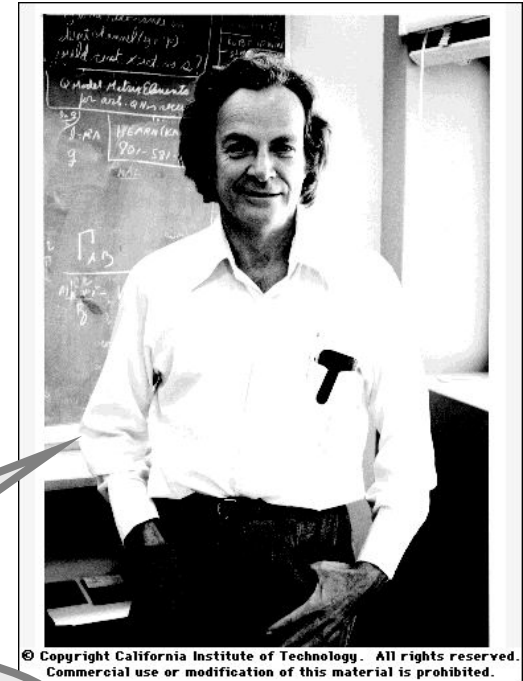
- Channel security isn't the whole story
  - Humans/trusted insiders (blackmail, bribery, corruption)
  - Economic impact greater for “denial-of-service” type attacks
  - Existence of other quantum cryptographic primitives impeded by lack of an unconditionally secure quantum bit commitment protocol

What's different about  
Quantum Information?

## ❑ “Commonsense” properties of information

- *Bits are 0s or 1s*
- *Bits can be copied perfectly*
- *Reading a bit does not change its value*
- *Reading the bit values of part of a memory register does not affect the other bit values*
- *You can always negate a bit*
- *You cannot compress  $n$ -bit messages beyond their Shannon bound*

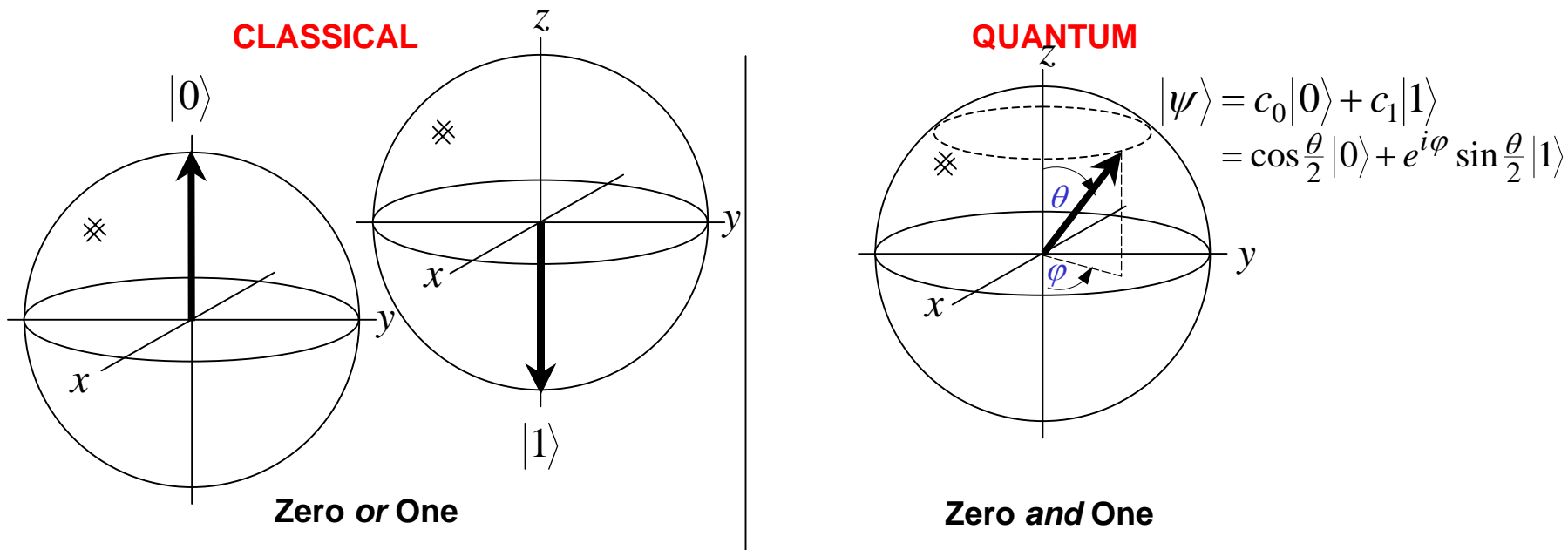
## ❑ For qubits, these assumptions are **false!**



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**“Because nature isn’t classical dammit!”**  
**Richard Feynman**

- Use 2-state quantum systems for bits (0s and 1s) e.g. polarized photons



- A qubit can exist in a *superposition* state  $|\psi\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + c_1|1\rangle$  s.t.  $|c_0|^2 + |c_1|^2 = 1$



# Entangled Qubits



- Quintessential quantum property of qubits
  - State of one qubit linked with that of another
- Entangled state, e.g.,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_A |0\rangle_B + |1\rangle_A |1\rangle_B) \neq |\psi\rangle_A |\phi\rangle_B$$

- Initially, neither "A" nor "B" has a definite bit value
- But measuring bit value of "A" determines that of "B" and vice versa
- Effect appears to propagate instantaneously independent of
  - Distance between "A" and "B"
  - Nature of intervening medium
  - Recent experiments bound speed to  $> 10,000 c$  (Gisin, Geneva)

What else can you do with  
Quantum Communications?

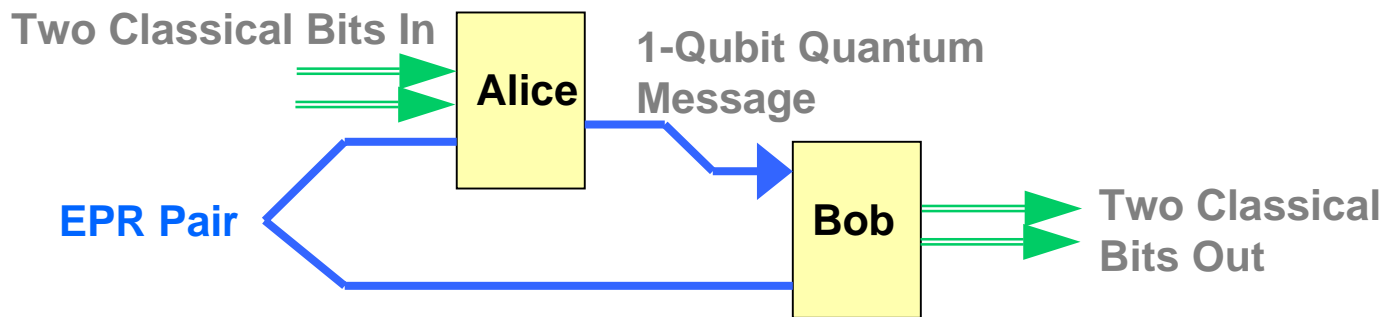




# Beyond Shannon Data Compression

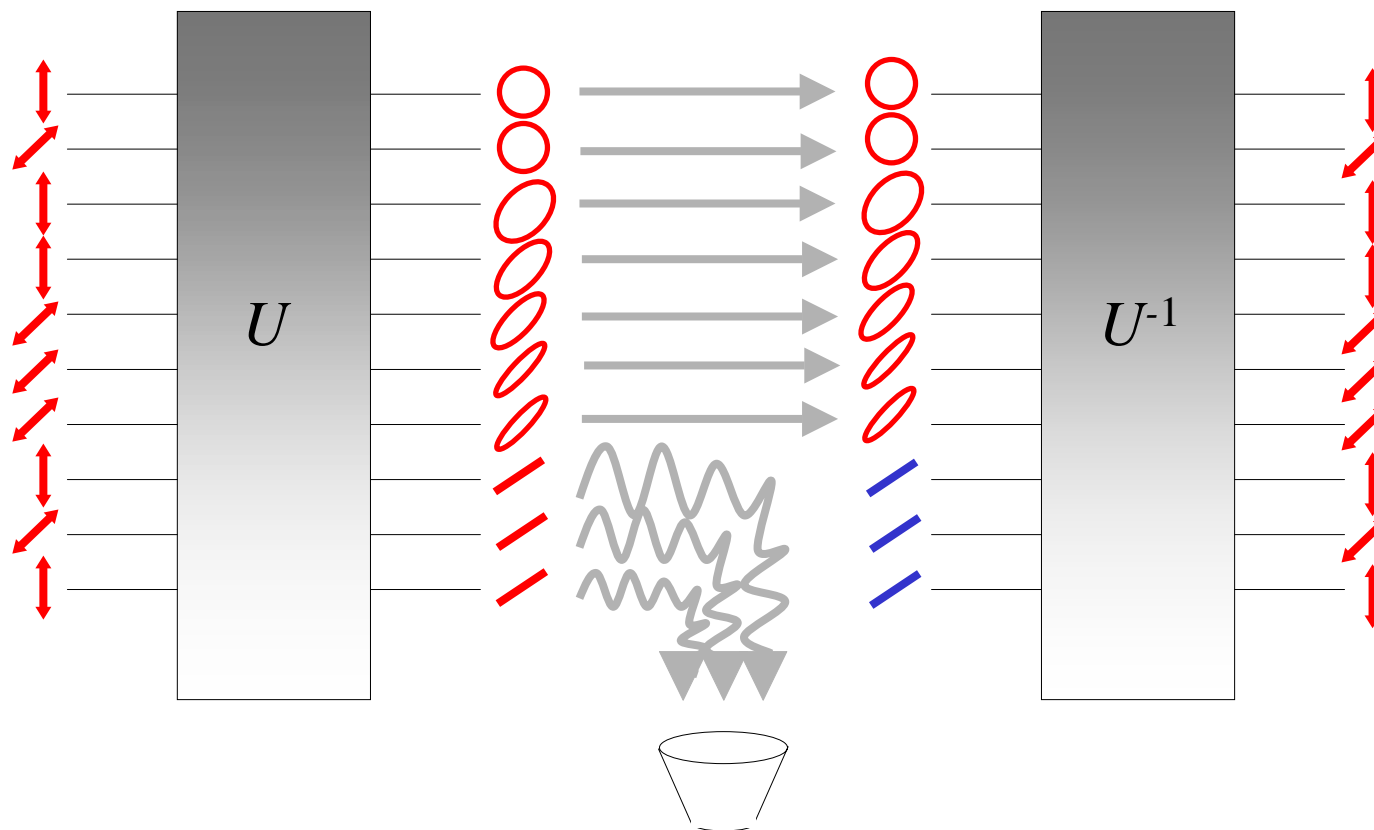


- Factor of  $\times 2$  compression beyond Shannon bound at communication time
  - If one can create, distribute and store entangled qubits error free



- Improve data throughput at times of peak load by distributing entanglement when traffic is below network capacity
- Needs shared prior entanglement to work!

- Can we beat the Shannon bound without prior entanglement?
- Depends
  - If bits are encoded in orthogonal qubits ... no
  - If bits are encoded in non-orthogonal qubits ... yes

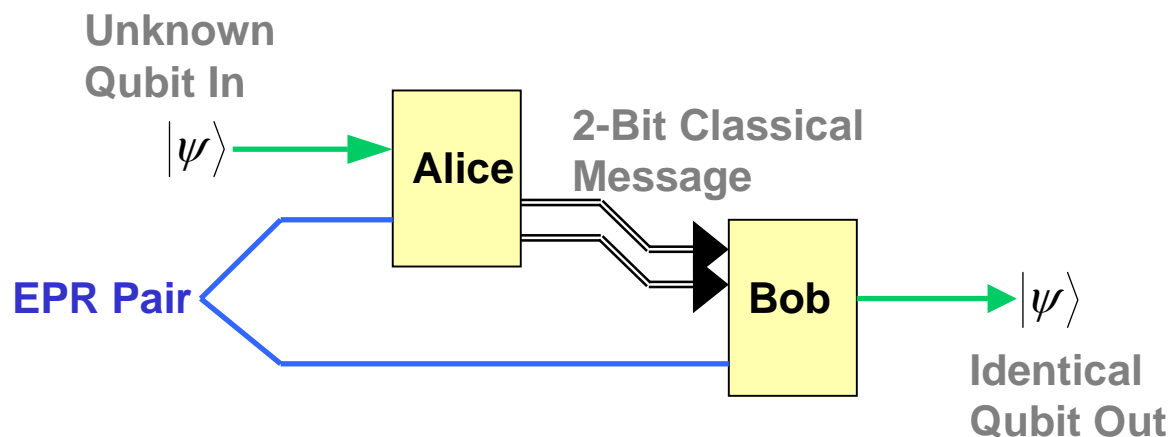




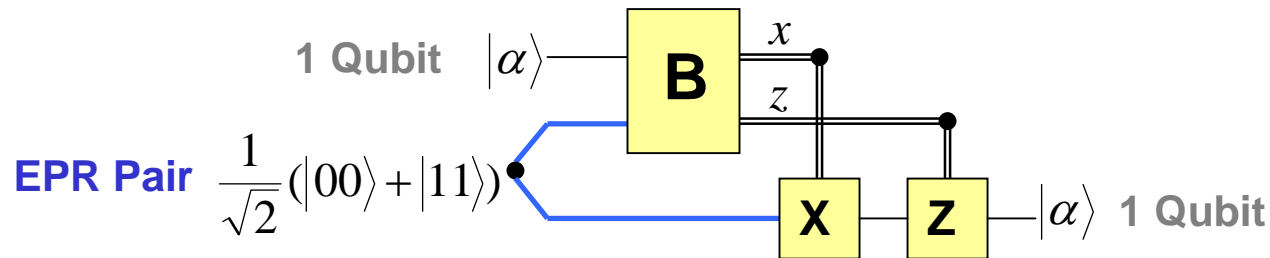
# We Can Teleport Quantum Information



- Use EPR pair and 2 classical bits to send 1 qubit
- Original state of qubit need not be known to Alice or Bob

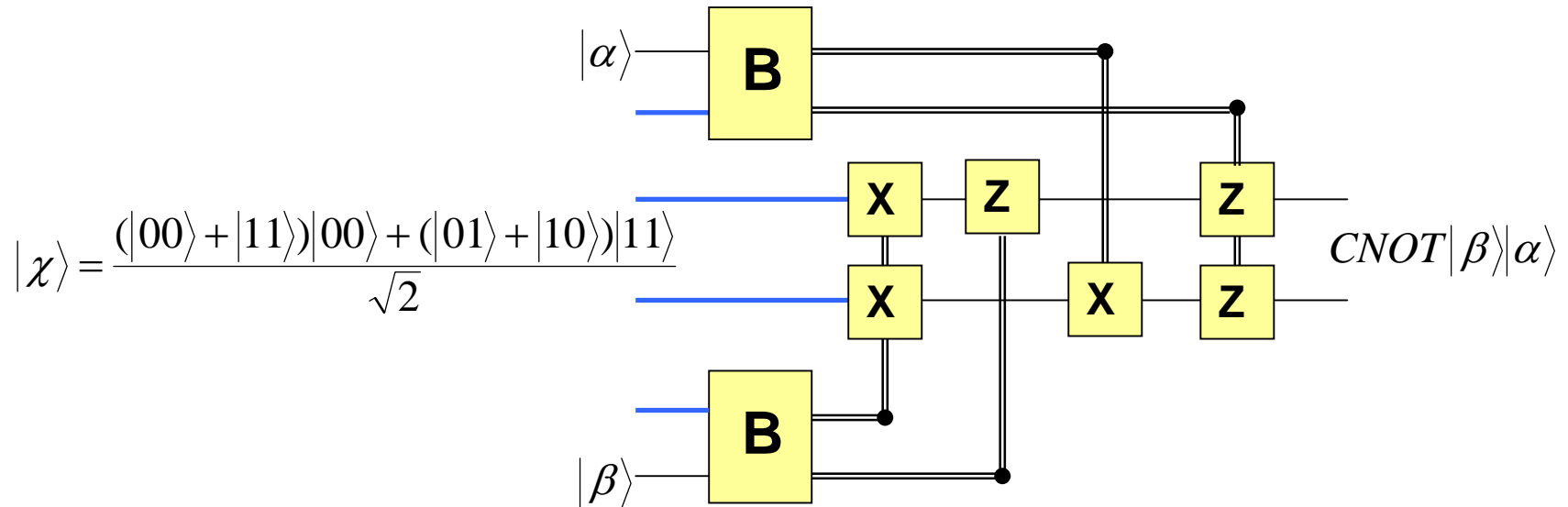


- Single qubit  $|\alpha\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$  and EPR pair  $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$
- Measure  $|\alpha\rangle$  and one qubit of  $|\psi\rangle$  in Bell basis  $|0x\rangle + (-1)^z|1\bar{x}\rangle$



- Giving uniformly distributed classical result “ $x z$ ”
- Just after B, output qubit is  $|\alpha\rangle$  except for additional 1-qubit gate op.
  - $I$  (identity),  $X$ ,  $Y$ , or  $Z$
  - Determined by value of classical bits  $x$  and  $z$  in “ $x z$ ”
- Therefore reverse the appropriate Pauli operator to re-construct  $|\alpha\rangle$

- Can make a CNOT gate via teleportation



- Can make  $|\chi\rangle$  from a pair of GHZ states

- The GHZ state is a 3-qubit entangled state  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)$

- Hence teleportation, GHZ states and Bell basis measurements can be used as a basis for universal quantum computation

Quantum Communications for  
Making Quantum Computers?

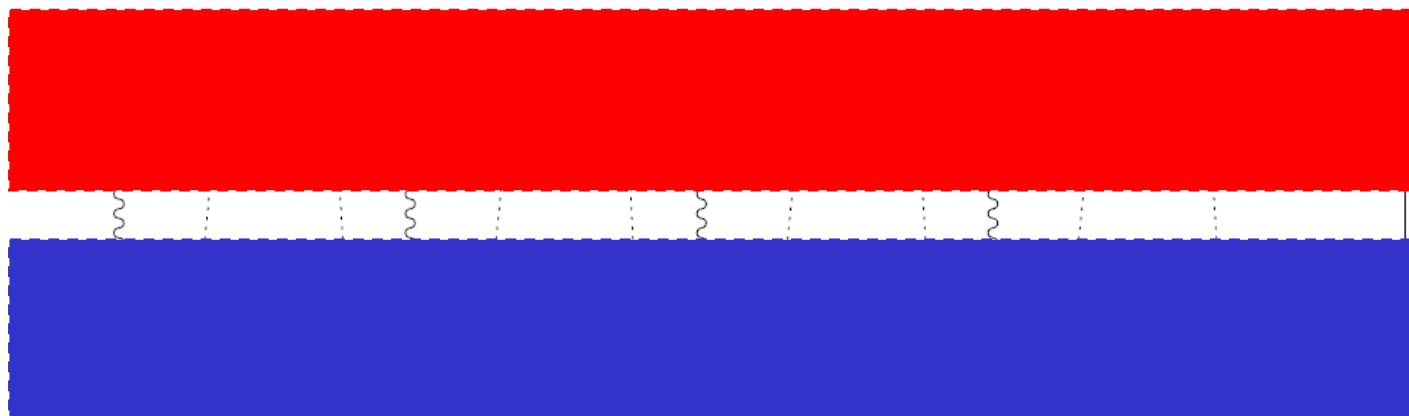


# Distributed Quantum Computers



- **Beating the wiring crunch?**

- Many few-qubit quantum processors connected by a quantum network
- Will necessitate development of means to coherently convert flying qubits to static qubits



A 4-qubit QFT distributed over two 2-qubit processors. Source: Yimsiriwattana/Lomonaco, quant-ph/0403146.

- Needs ability to create, distribute, and store entangled qubits without error



# Conclusions



- There's more to quantum communications than QKD!
- What's new about quantum information?
  - Entanglement, non-determinism, superpositions of bits
- What does it allow us to do that we can't do otherwise?
  - Beat the Shannon bound at communication time
    - Perhaps relieving network congestion at peak times
  - Teleportation of information
  - Compression of quantum information
- Could quantum communications help us make quantum computers?
  - Yes
  - Quantum communications offer alternative requirements for achieving universal quantum computers
    - Fixed entangled states, Bell measurements and teleportation
  - Quantum communications allows distributed quantum computing
    - Perhaps relieving the wiring jam!