

Moonshot international symposium
December 18, 2019 @ Kyoto, Japan

Topic 3

Research Trend in Quantum Network

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Yokohama National University, Japan



CONTENTS

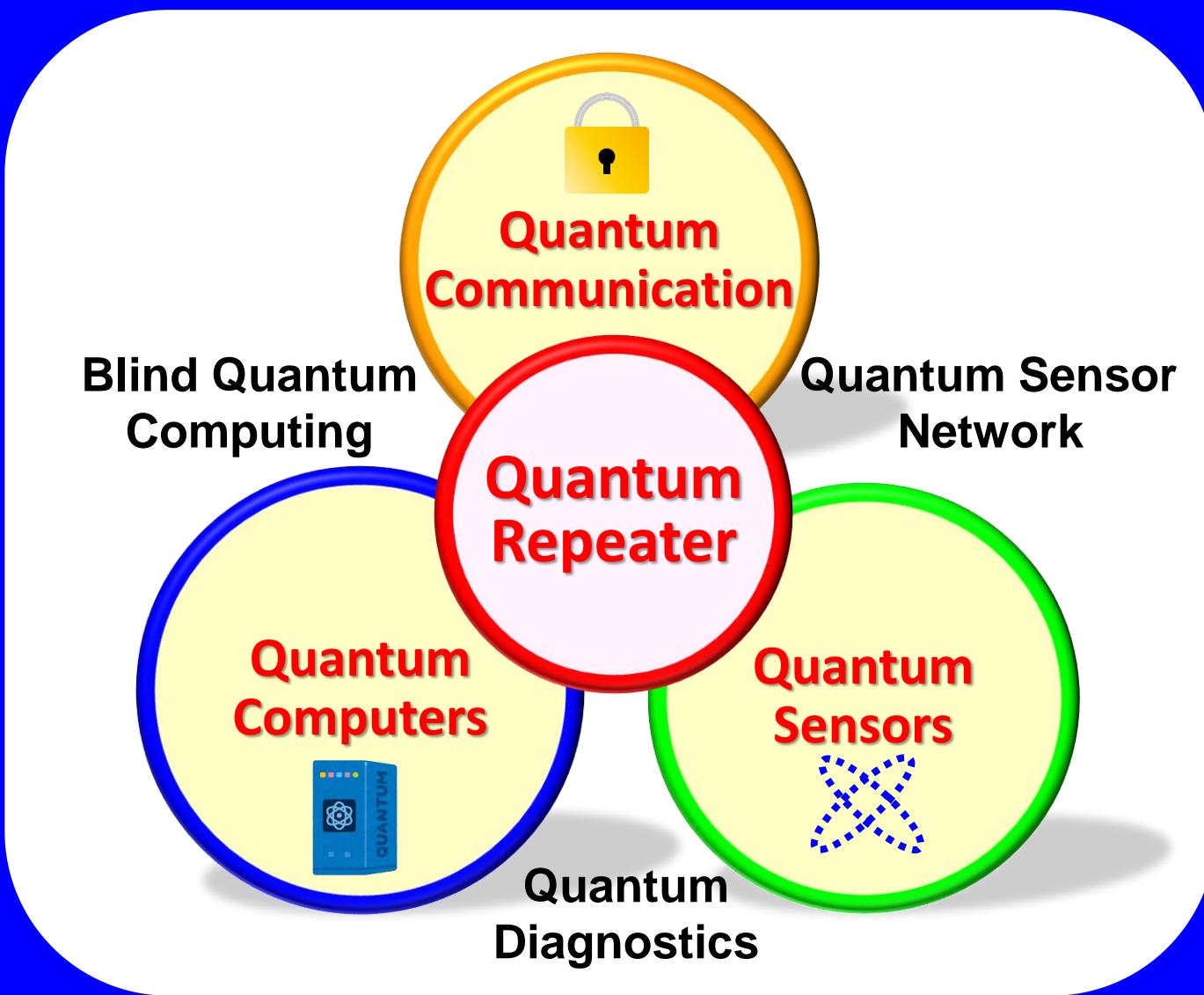
1. Quantum Internet

2. Quantum Repeater

3. Quantum Computer Network

Quantum Internet

Quantum Internet

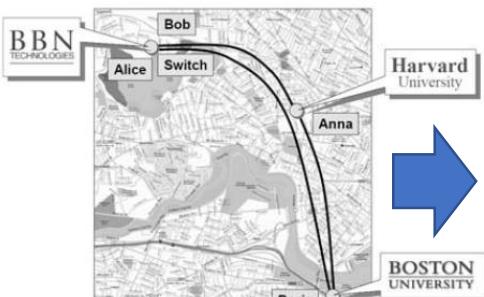


Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) Network

By Courtesy of NICT

USA

2004 DARPA Quantum Network
(Boston)



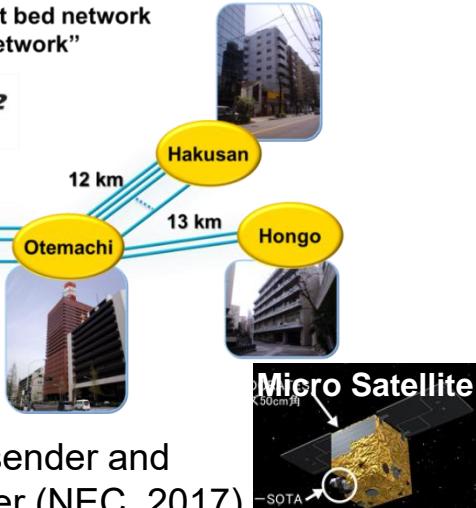
C. Elliot et al., arXiv:quant-ph/0503058

Figure 11: Logical Map of the Cambridge-Area Fiber Network.

Japan

2010~ Tokyo QKD Network
(Tokyo)

In part of NICT open test bed network
“Japan Giga Bit Network”



QKD sender and receiver (NEC, 2017)

Europe

2008 SECOQC Network
(Vienna)

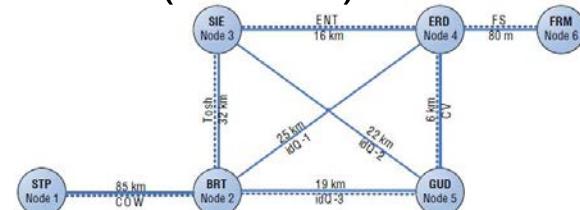
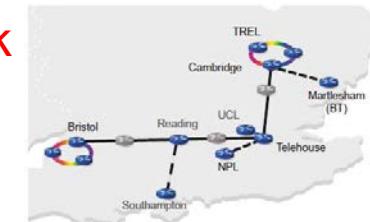


Figure 2. Network topology of the SECOQC QKD network prototype. Solid lines represent quantum communication channels, dotted lines denote classical communication channels.

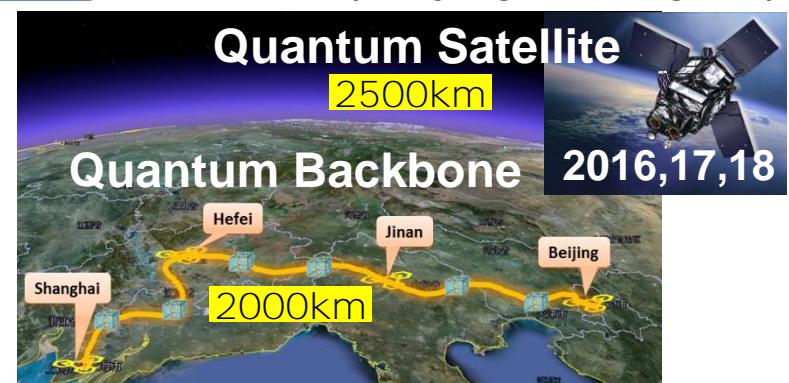
M. Peev et al., New J. Phys. 11, 075011 (2009)

UK quantum network
(Cambridge-Bristol,
under construction)



China

2017~ Quantum Backbone Network (Beijing-Shanghai)



Quantum repeaters are not used yet!



shutterstock.com • 1220651788

QUANTUM INTERNET ALLIANCE

with quantum repeaters

The long-term ambition of the European Quantum Internet Alliance is to build a Quantum Internet that enables quantum communication applications between any two points on Earth

LEARN MORE

CONTACT

<http://quantum-internet.team/>

Leading actors from industry



CRYSTALLINE MIRROR SOLUTIONS

elementsixTM
a De Beers Group Company

JPE EXPERTS IN POSITIONING
JANSSEN PRECISION ENGINEERING



MYCRYOFIRM
Cryodevices & Consulting



Swabian Instruments

TNO innovation for life



VERIQLLOUD



le cnam



TOSHIBA
Leading Innovation >>>



AUSTRIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES – IQOQI

The Institute for Quantum Optics and Quantum Information (IQOQI) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences dedicates its work to theoretical and experimental basic research in the areas of quantum optics ...

ICFO[®]
The Institute of Photonic Sciences

ICFO is a young research institution that aims to advance the very limits of knowledge in Photonics, the science and technology of harnessing Light.

MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE OF QUANTUM OPTICS

En Route to the New Quantum World – Even one century after its discovery quantum physics still remains extremely fascinating. This is because the quantum world is so radically different ...

QUTECH – TU DELFT

QuTech is an advanced research center for quantum computing and quantum internet, a collaboration founded by Delft University of Technology and TNO.

UNIVERSITY OF BASEL

Our research is focused on quantum optics, i.e. the application of quantum theory to phenomena involving light and its interaction with atomic and mechanical systems. The tools of quantum optics, ...

UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK

The Innsbruck Physics Research Center is committed to carry out excellent, worldwide competitive research addressing a broad range of modern topics in physics.



CNRS

The National Center for Scientific Research, or CNRS, is a public organization under the responsibility of the French Ministry of Education and Research. People Eleni Diamanti Professor in Quantum ...



INSTITUTO DE TELECOMUNICAÇÕES

Instituto de Telecomunicações (IT) is a national research institute in Portugal, rated Excellent in its international assessments. It promotes research & development, as well as advanced training, in all aspects of ...



NIELS BOHR INSTITUTE – UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

In nano-sized optical devices, light-matter interactions can be made so strong that quantum mechanical effects are decisive. The main focus of the Quantum Photonics Group is on techniques to control the quantum dynamics of quantum dots ...



SORBONNE UNIVERSITE

Sorbonne Université is a new university with a centuries-old tradition, through the merger of UPMC and Paris-Sorbonne on 1st January, 2018, bringing together Arts & Humanities, Medicine and Sciences & ...



UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA

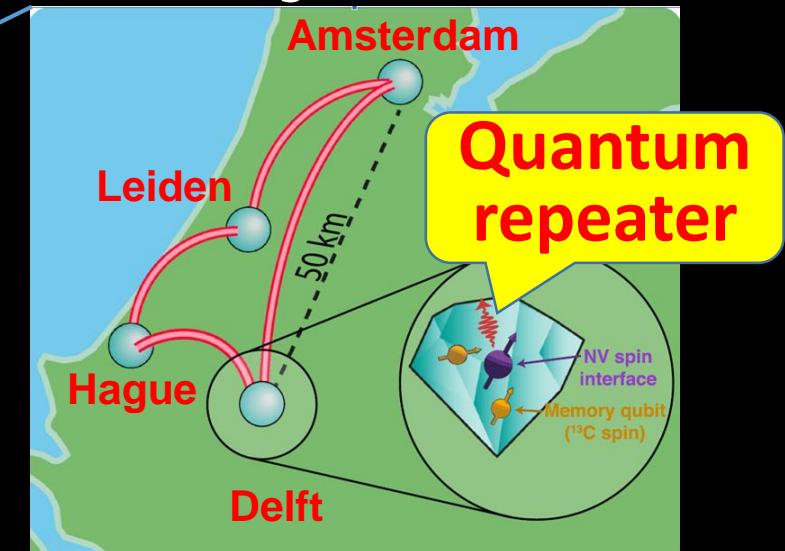
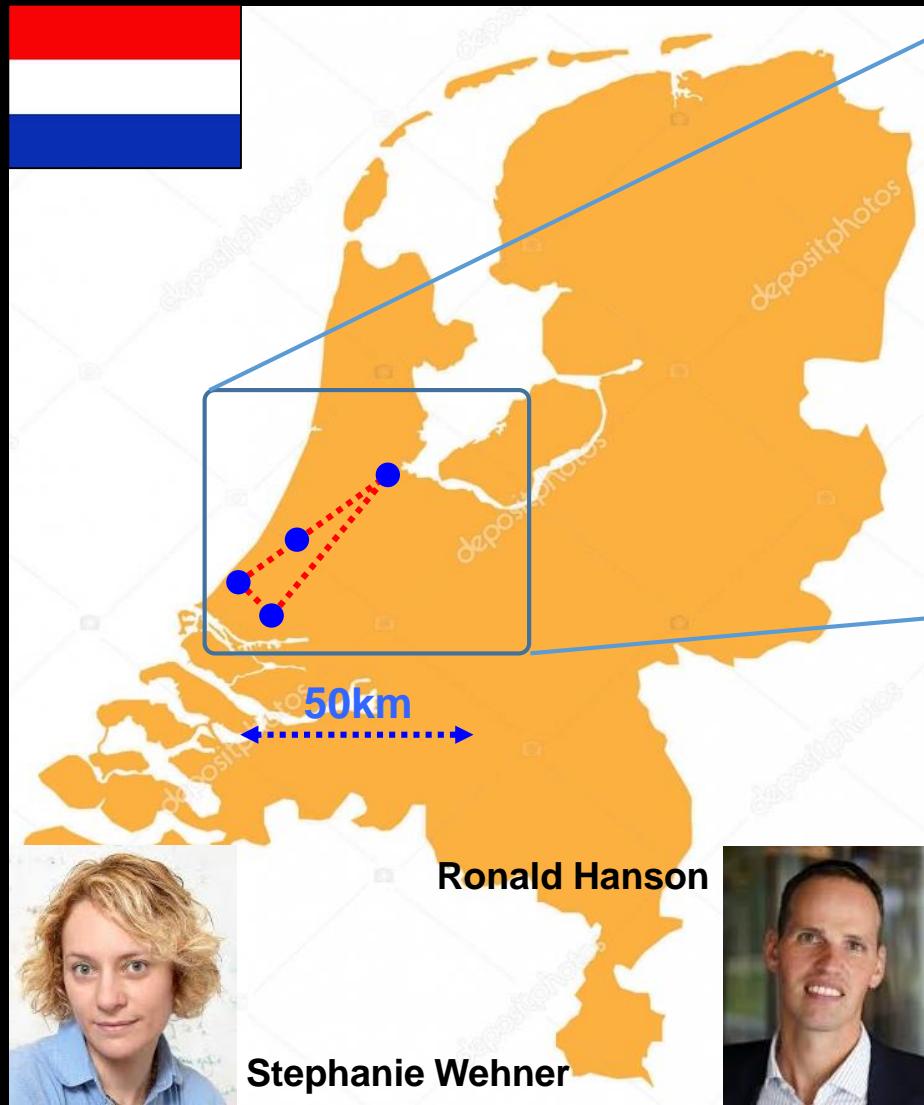
Quantum Memories are devices that can store the quantum state of a photon, without destroying the volatile quantum information. Quantum Memories will be key components in future quantum networks, such ...



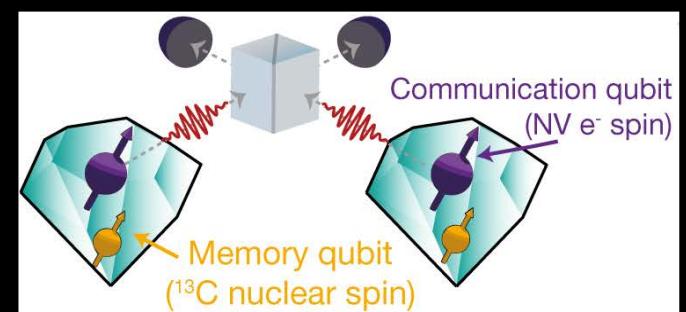
UNIVERSITY OF STUTTGART

Science at the institute comprises solid state quantum optics and spintronics with applications in modern microscopy and metrology. Common to all experimental approaches is the use of photons central ...

Netherlands Quantum Internet Project



Quantum loop
connecting
4 cities
100km in total

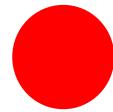


Quantum Internet Task Force

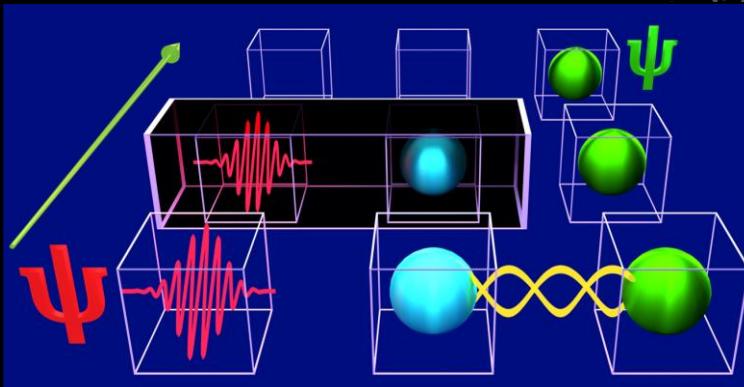
QUANTUM
INTERNET
TASK FORCE

日本中の研究者・開発者を集め、新規参入者と共に、量子インターネットによる未来の情報社会を目指す。

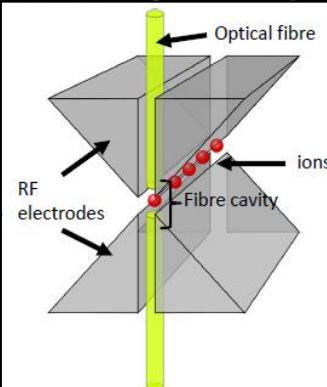
[SEE MORE →](#)



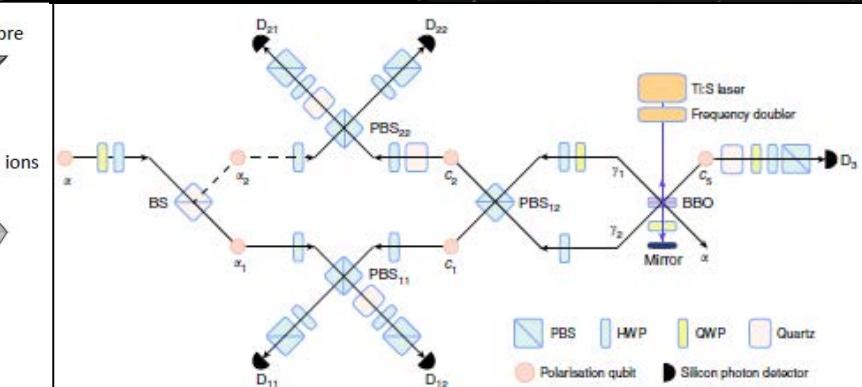
Quantum Repeater platforms



Diamond



Ion/Atom



All-photon

Development Steps for Quantum Internet

1. Trusted node QKD system

- Quantum enhanced security but not absolutely secure



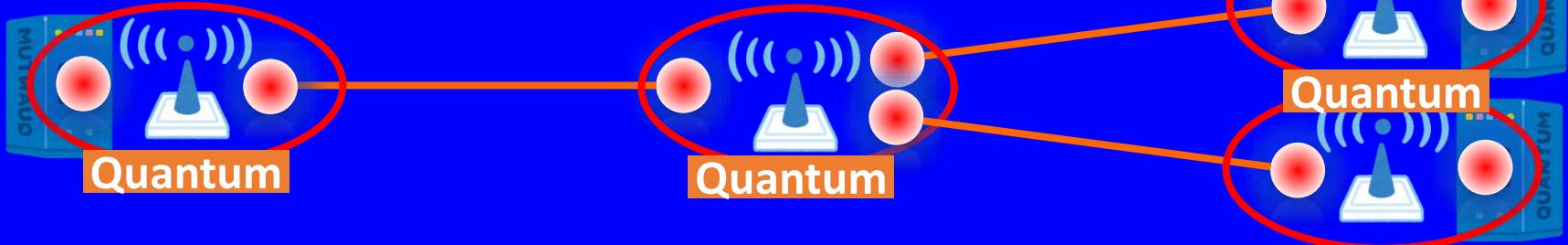
2. Quantum repeater-based QKD system

- Absolutely secure quantum network
- Long-distance & multiparty connections



3. Quantum computer network

- Quantum media converter at end nodes

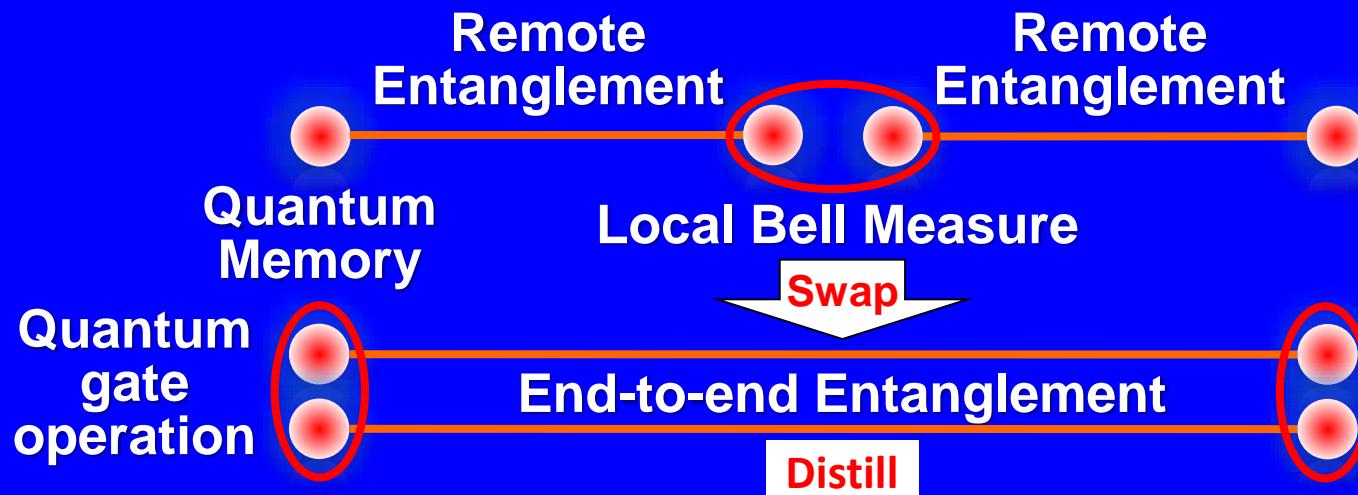


Quantum Repeater

1. Required functions
2. Promising qubits
3. Diamond repeater
4. Current status and prospects

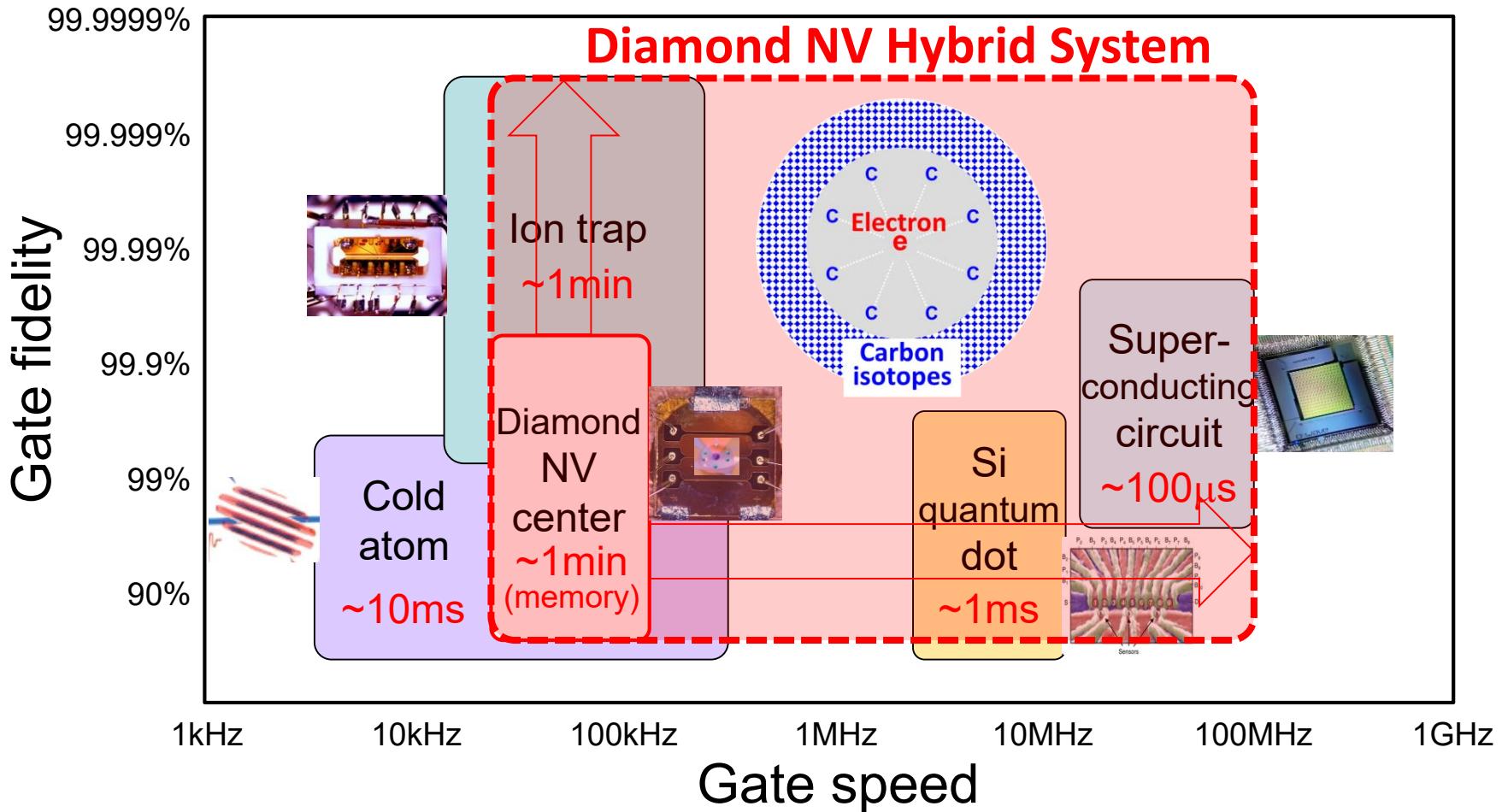
Required functions

- **Remote Entanglement**
 - can be probabilistic but should be **heralded**
- **Local Bell Measurement**
 - should be **deterministic**
- **Quantum Gate operation**
 - allows not only **swapping** but also **distillation**
- **Quantum Memory**
 - allows **scalable** quantum network



Promising Qubits

Requirements: Gate speed, Gate fidelity, Memory time



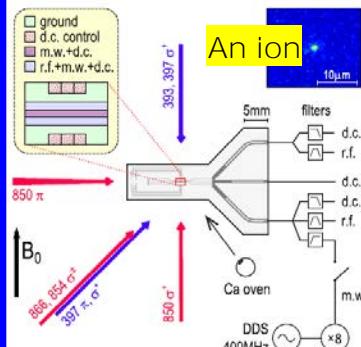
Based on JST-CRDS report 2019

Ion/Atom

UK 2014 (ion)

High-Fidelity Preparation, Gates, Memory, and Readout of a Trapped-Ion Quantum Bit

T. P. Harty, D. T. C. Allcock, C. J. Ballance, L. Guidoni, H. A. Janacek, N. M. Linke, D. N. Stacey, and D. M. Lucas



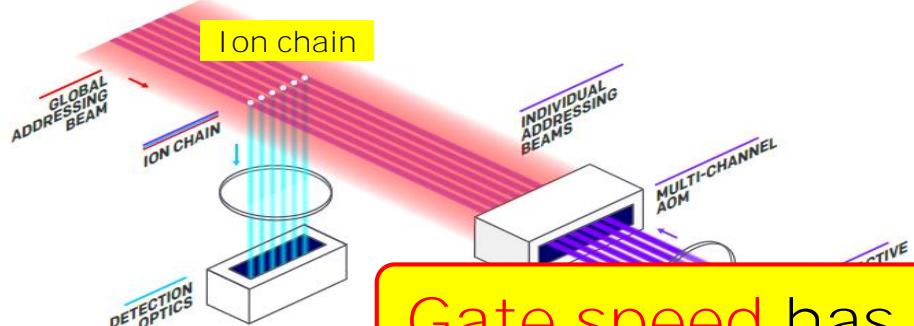
Preparation&readout: 99.93% Error	
Stretched state $S_{1/2}^{4,+4}$ preparation	$< 1 \times 10^{-4}$
Transfer to qubit (3 or 4 m.w. π pulses)	1.8×10^{-4}
Transfer from qubit (4 m.w. π pulses)	1.8×10^{-4}
Shelving transfer $S_{1/2}^{4,+4} \rightarrow D_{5/2}$	1.7×10^{-4}
Time-resolved fluorescence detection	1.5×10^{-4}

Single-qubit gate: 99.9999% Mean EPG	
Microwave detuning offset (4.5 Hz)	0.7×10^{-6}
Microwave pulse area error (5×10^{-4})	0.3×10^{-6}
Off-resonant effects	0.1×10^{-6}

US 2019 (ion)

Benchmarking an 11-qubit quantum computer

K. Wright, K. M. Beck, S. Debnath, J. M. Amini, Y. Nam, N. Grzesiak, J.-S. Chen, N. C. Pisenti, M. Chmielewski, C. Collins, K. M. Hudek, J. Mizrahi, J. D. Wong-Campos, S. Allen, J. Apisdorf, P. Solomon, M. Williams, A. M. Ducore, A. Blinov, S. M. Kreikemeier, V. Chaplin, M. Keesan, C. Monroe & J. Kim

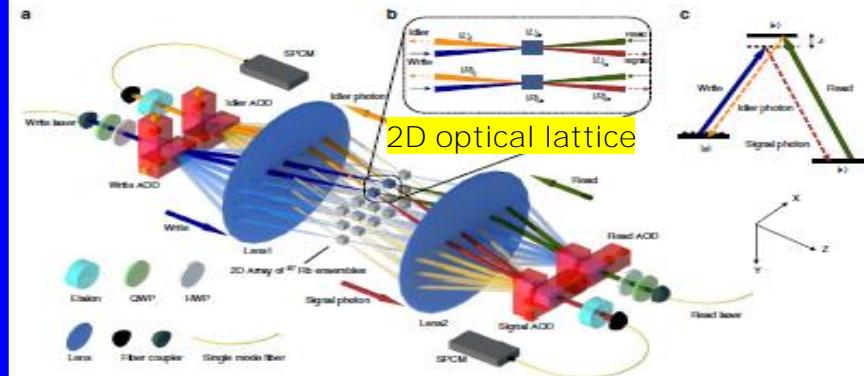


Gate speed has to be increased!

China 2017 (atom)

Experimental realization of a multiplexed quantum memory with 225 individually accessible memory cells

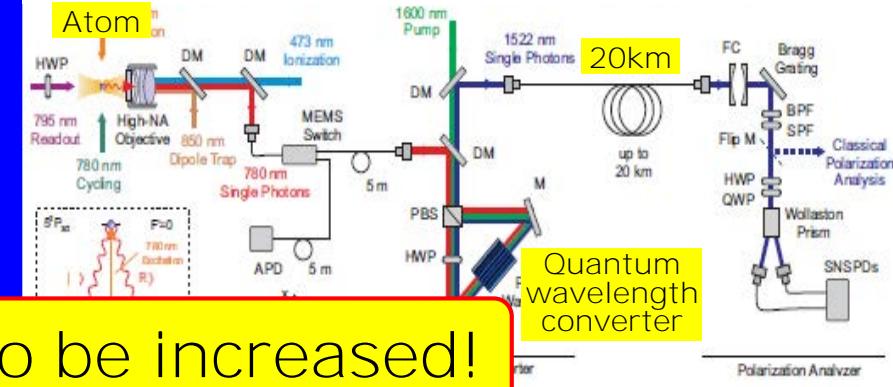
Y.-F. Pu, N. Jiang, W. Chang, H.-X. Yang, C. Li & L.-M. Duan



Germany 2019 (atom)

Long-distance distribution of atom-photon entanglement at telecom wavelength

Tim van Leent, Matthias Bock, Robert Garthoff, Kai Redecker, Wei Zhang, Tobias Bauer, Benjamin Rosenfeld, Christoph Becher, Harald Weinfurter



All-Photon

No Memory!

UK 2019

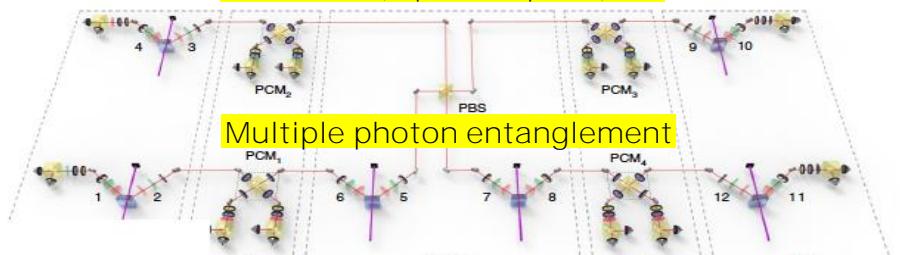


China 2019

Experimental quantum repeater without quantum memory

Zheng-Da Li, Rui Zhang, Xu-Fei Yin, Li-Zheng Liu, Yi Hu, Yu-Qiang Fang, Yue-Yang Fei, Xiao Jiang, Jun Zhang, Li Li, Nai-Le Liu, Feihu Xu, Yu-Ao Chen & Jian-Wei Pan

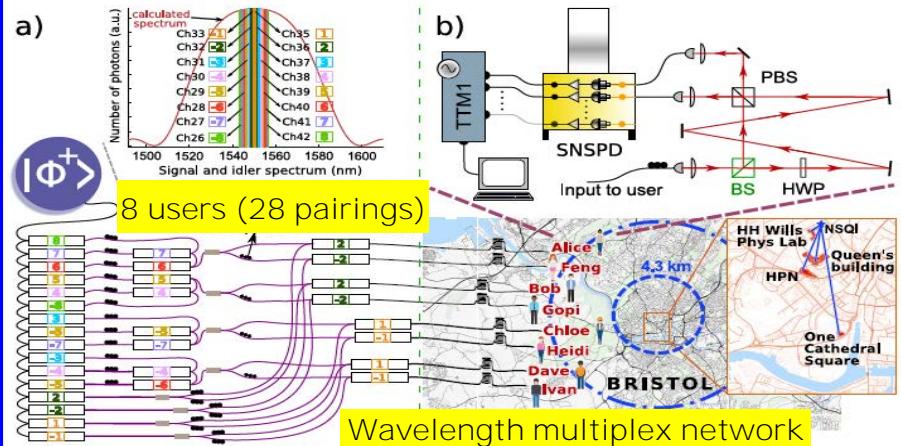
4 uses (6 photon pairs)



Scalable quantum network is challenging!

A trusted-node-free eight-user metropolitan quantum communication network

Siddarth Koduru Joshi, Djeylan Aktas, Sören Wengerowsky, Martin Lončarić, Sebastian Philipp Neumann, Bo Liu, Thomas Scheidl, Željko Samec, Laurent Kling, Alex Qiu, Mario Stipčević, John G. Rarity, Rupert Ursin

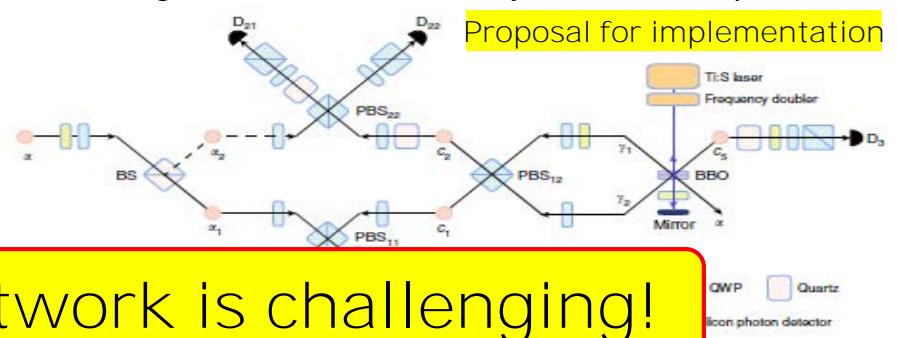


Japan 2019

Experimental time-reversed adaptive Bell measurement towards all-photonic quantum repeaters

Yasushi Hasegawa, Rikizo Ikuta, Nobuyuki Matsuda, Kiyoshi Tamaki, Hoi-Kwong Lo, Takashi Yamamoto, Koji Azuma & Nobuyuki Imoto

Proposal for implementation



Diamond All-Solid QR with memory

replace ion trap with electron trap in an vacancy in diamond

Netherlands 2015

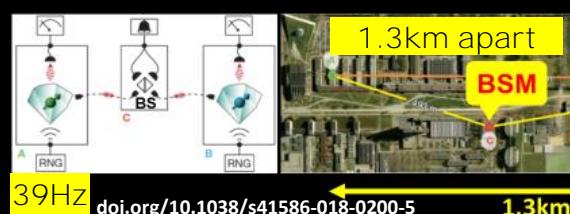
nature

2015

Entanglement distribution
between diamonds 1.3km apart

Loophole-free Bell inequality violation using
electron spins separated by 1.3 kilometres

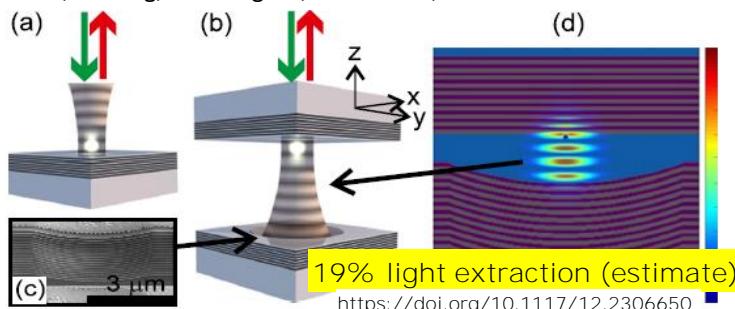
B. Hensen^{1,2}, H. Bernien^{1,2*}, A. E. Dreau^{1,2}, A. Reiserer^{1,2}, N. Kalb^{1,2}, M. S. Blok^{1,2}, J. Ruitenberg^{1,2}, R. F. L. Vermeulen^{1,2}, R. N. Schouten^{1,2}, C. Abellán³, W. Amaya³, V. Pruneri^{3,4}, M. W. Mitchell^{3,4}, M. Markham⁵, D. J. Twitchen⁵, D. Elkouss¹, S. Wehner¹, T. H. Taminiau^{1,2} & R. Hanson^{1,2}



UK 2015

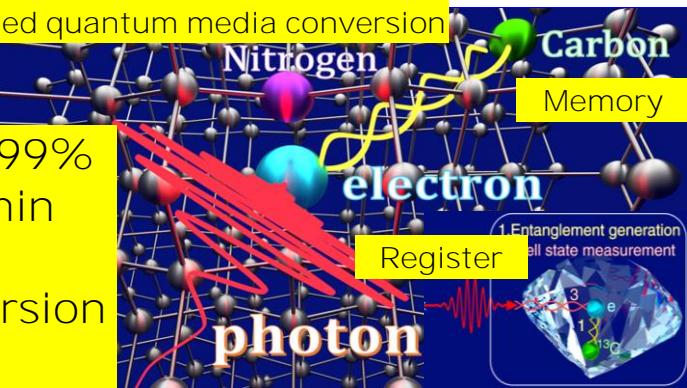
Tunable cavity coupling of the zero phonon line
of a nitrogen vacancy defect in diamond

S Johnson, P R Dolan, T Grange, A A P Trichet, G Hornecker,
Y C Chen, L Weng, G M Hughes, A A R Watt, A Auffèves and J M Smith



Quantum teleportation-based state transfer of
photon polarization into a carbon spin in diamond

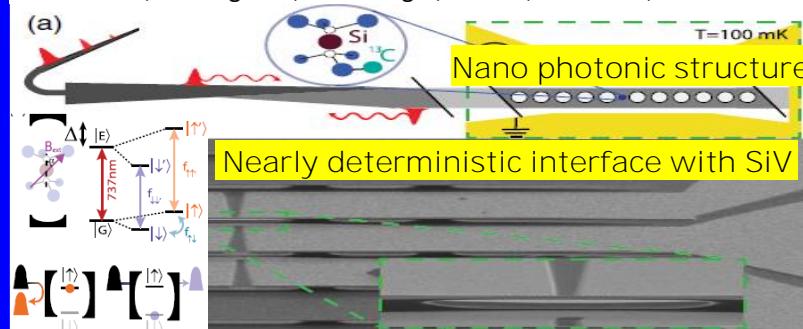
Kazuya Tsurumoto, Ryota Kuroiwa, Hiroki Kano, Yuhei Sekiguchi & Hideo Kosaka
Heralded quantum media conversion



US 2019

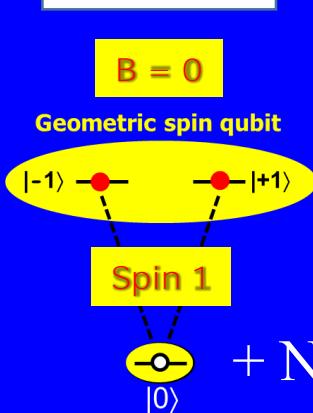
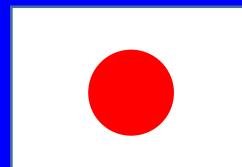
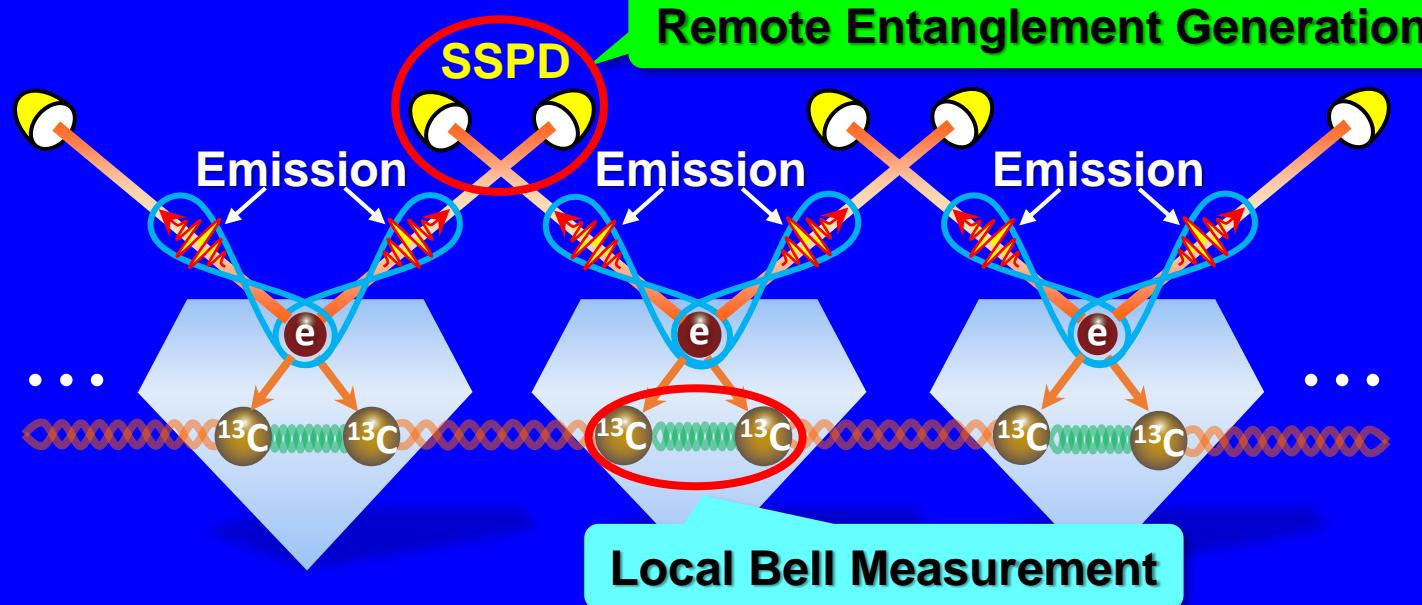
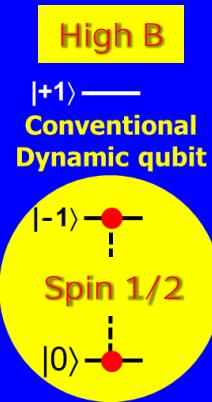
Quantum network nodes based on diamond qubits
with an efficient nanophotonic interface

C. T. Nguyen, D. D. Sukachev, M. K. Bhaskar, B. Machielse, D. S. Levonian,
E. N. Knall, P. Stroganov, R. Riedinger, H. Park, M. Lončar, M. D. Lukin



All of these are still component level.

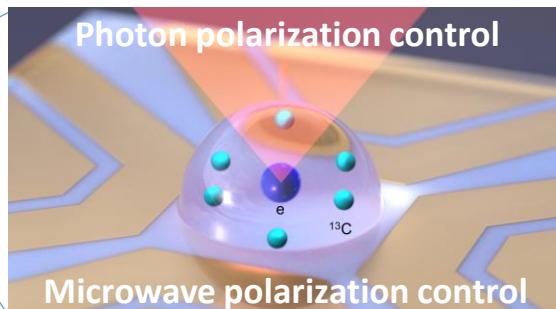
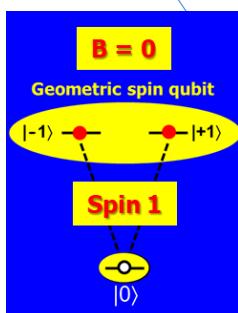
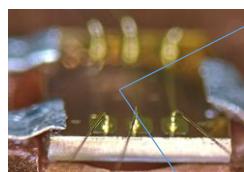
Diamond



- + No need of **SSPD** in the middle of nodes
- + 30 times higher efficiency without high-Q cavity
- + No need of **magnetic field** allows integration with **superconductor**

Current Status & Prospects

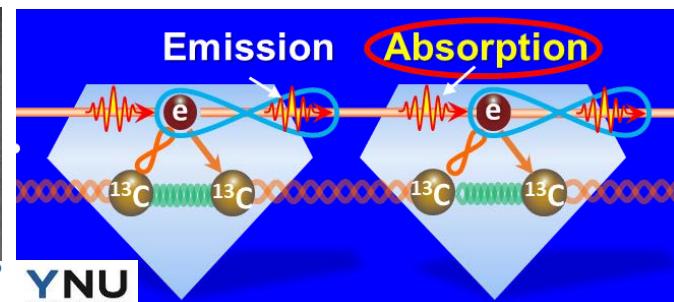
Required functions for QR	Current	Short-term goal	Mid-term goal
Single-qubit gate operation fidelity (gate speed)	$\gtrsim 99.4\%$ @3MHz	>99.99%	>99.999% @100MHz
Preparation and readout fidelity	$\gtrsim 98\%$	>99.9%	>99.99%
Electron-photon entanglement generation	$\gtrsim 90\%$	>99%	>99.9%
Photon-to-memory heralded transfer	$\gtrsim 90\%$	>99%	>99.9%
Bell state measurement	$\gtrsim 90\%$	>99%	>99.9%
Quantum error correction (distillation)	$\gtrsim 74\%$	>90%	>99%
Individually accessible qubits	$\gtrsim 10$	>20	>100



- Nature Photonics*, 10, 507-511(2016)
Nature Communications, 7, 11668 (2016)
Nature Photonics, 11, 309-314 (2017)
Nature Communications, 9, 3227 (2018)

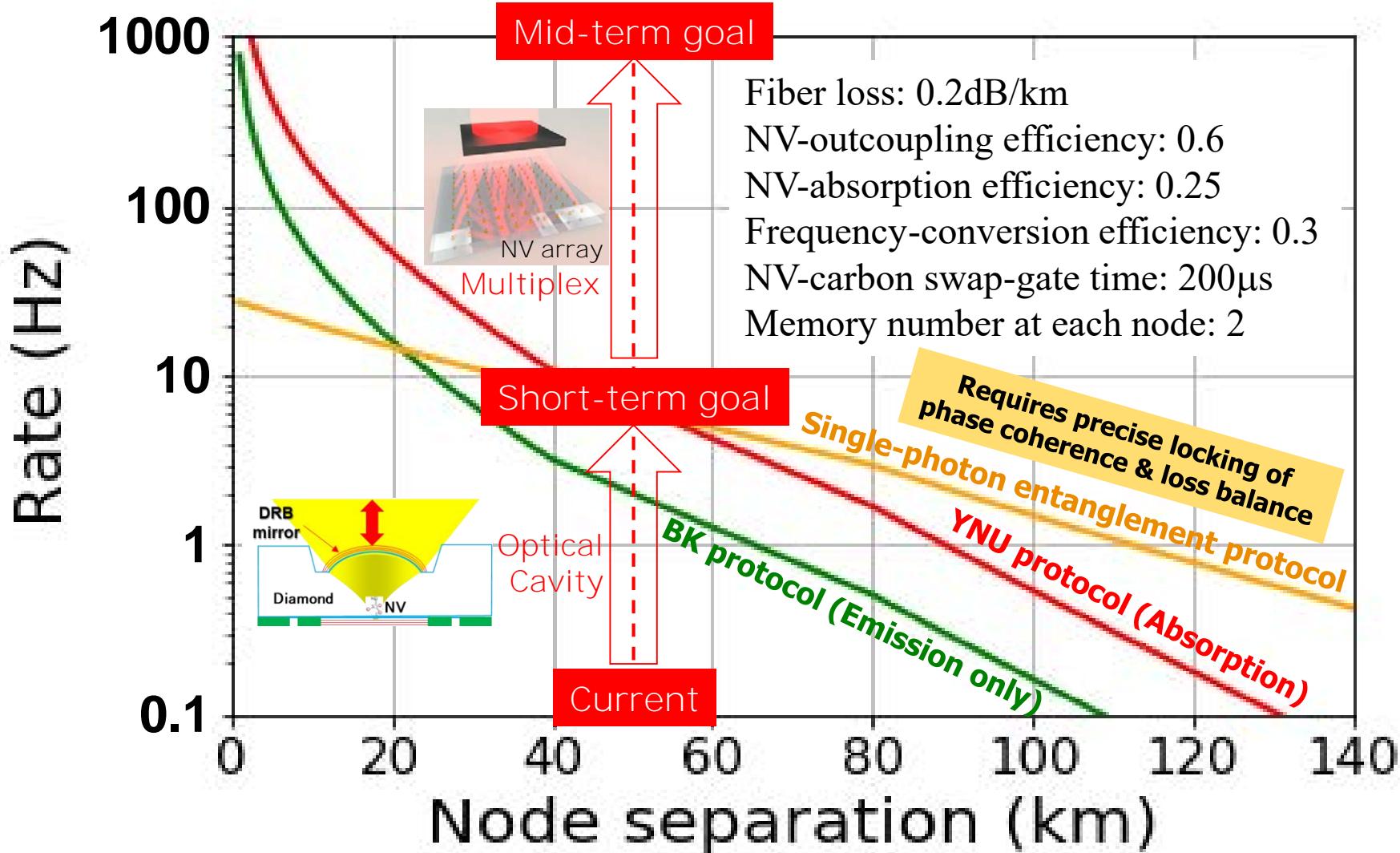


- Optics Letters*, 43, 2380-2383 (2018)
Communications Physics, 2, 74 (2019)
Physical Review Applied, 12, 051001 (2019)



Modeled Entanglement Distribution Rate

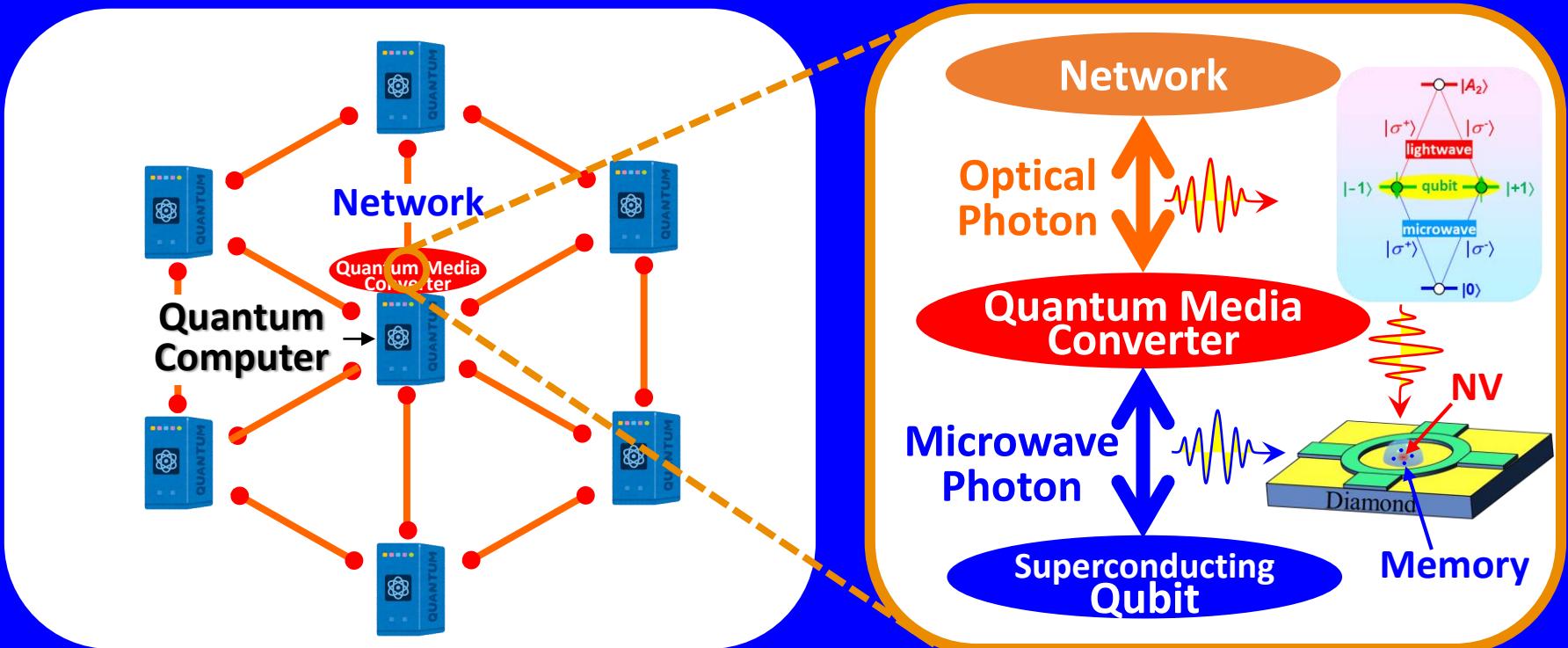
Independent of node number



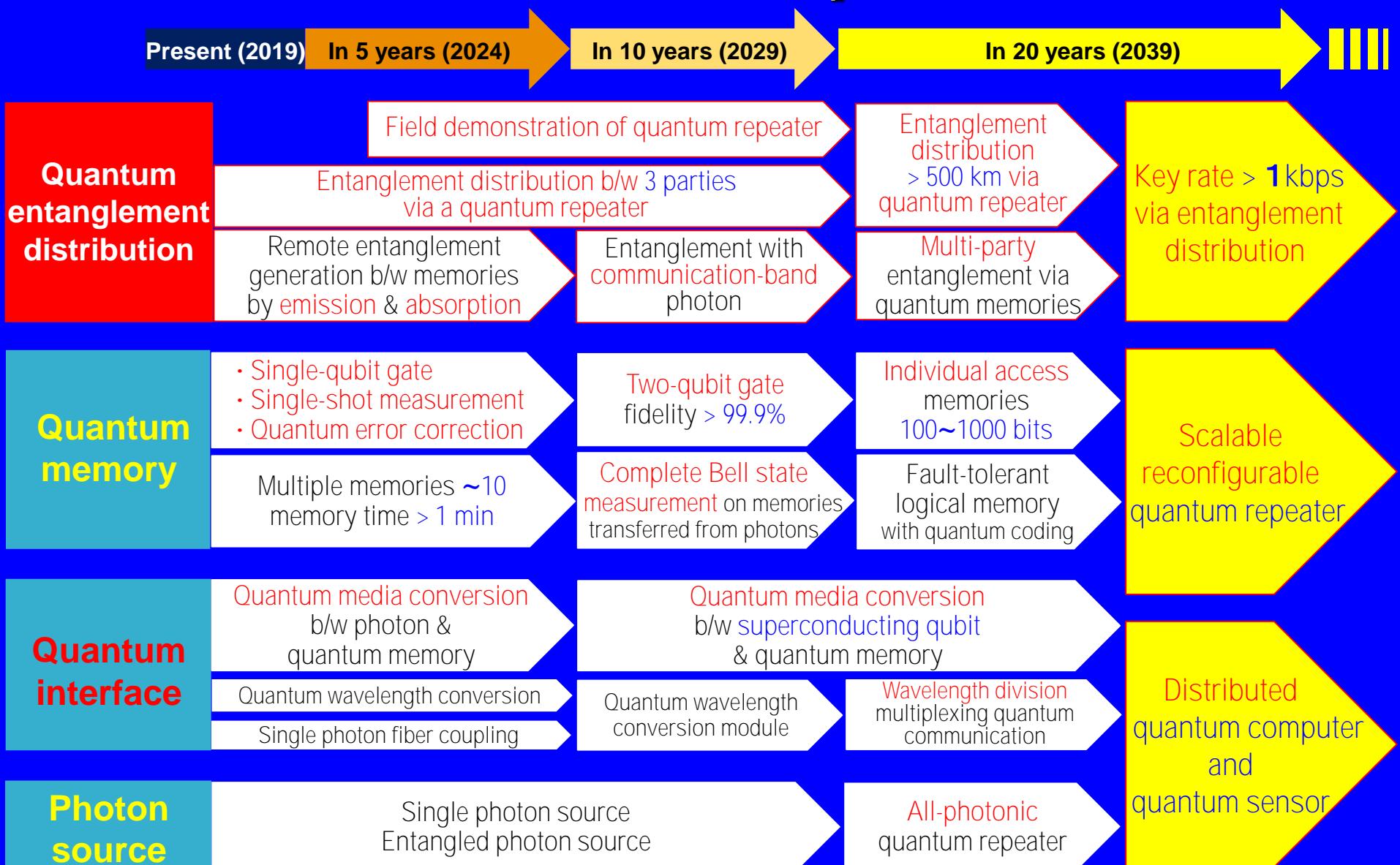
Quantum Computer Network

Quantum Computer Network

- Quantum media converter
 - Interface Quantum Computer to Network
 - Distributed Quantum Computer could be built
- NV center in diamond under a zero magnetic field
 - Interface optical & microwave photons with memory
 - Other candidates are magnon, surface acoustic wave ...



Roadmap



Fault-tolerant Universal Quantum Computer

Quantum internet

Network
• Repeater
• memory

Hardware
• Super conductor
• Ion trap
• Photon

Software
• Fault-tolerant

Quantum
Diagnostics

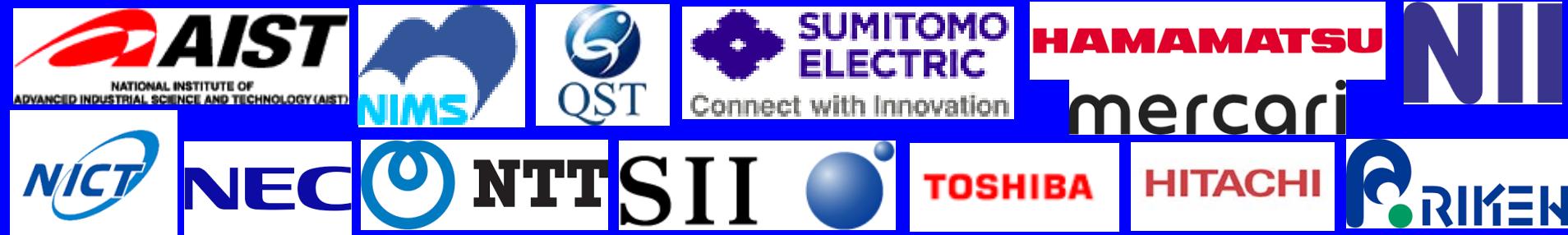
Quantum Sensor
Network

Blind Quantum
Computing

Material growth, Nano device fabrication , Quantum Theory

Advantages of Japanese QST

- Material growth (Diamond)
- Nano fabrication (Photonic circuit, SC circuit)
- Device fabrication (Optical nonlinear device)
- Single photon detector (SSPD)
- Quantum memory (NV, Optical Lattice)
- Quantum interface (Quantum media converter)
- Quantum security system (QKD)



Summary: Development Targets

- **Quantum repeater**

- Allow absolutely secure quantum network
- For long-distance & multiparty connections
- Entanglement generation rate is issue

- **Quantum memory**

- NV center allows long time and high fidelity memory
- Interface b/w photon and spin memory
- Material growth, Nano device fabrication

- **Quantum media converter**

- Interface b/w optical & microwave photons
- For quantum computer network
- Quantum internet, Blind computing, Sensor network