

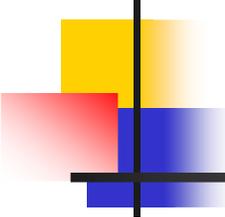
Polarization-based Quantum Key Distribution Without Shared Reference Frame

By Jean Christian Boileau

Collaborators:

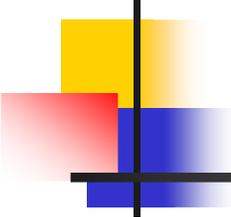
Daniel Gottesman
Raymond Laflamme
Martin Laforest
Casey Myers
David Poulin
Rob Spekkens





Outline:

- n Give new polarization-based QKD protocols based on decoherence-free subspace to overcome the problem of birefringence in optical fiber.
- n Relate this to the problem of doing QKD without shared spatial reference frame or synchronized clocks.



Birefringence and Collective Noise

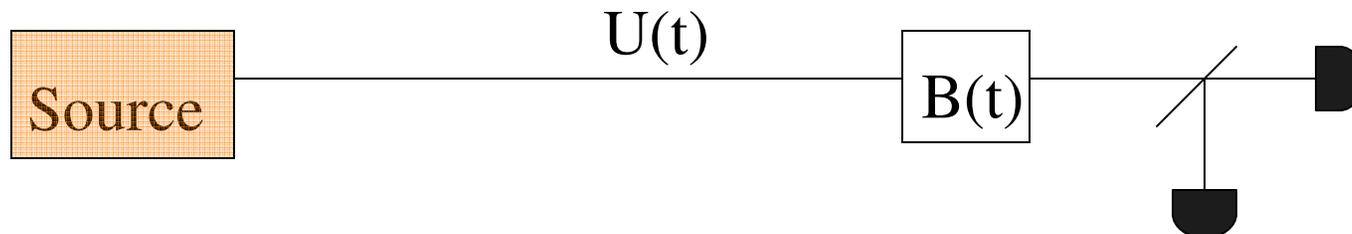
- n The fiber acts like a random unitary transformation $U(t)$ on the polarization states.
- n The same transformation is applied to each photon if they are sent through the fiber at approximately the same time and if they have similar wavelength.
- n Collective noise on n photons: $U^{\otimes n}$

Past Implementation of Polarization-Based QKD

- n Encode in polarization space and periodic calibration of the reference frame

Franson and Jacobs, Electron. Lett. **31** 232-234 (1995).

- n Gives good result only if the fiber is in a stable environment



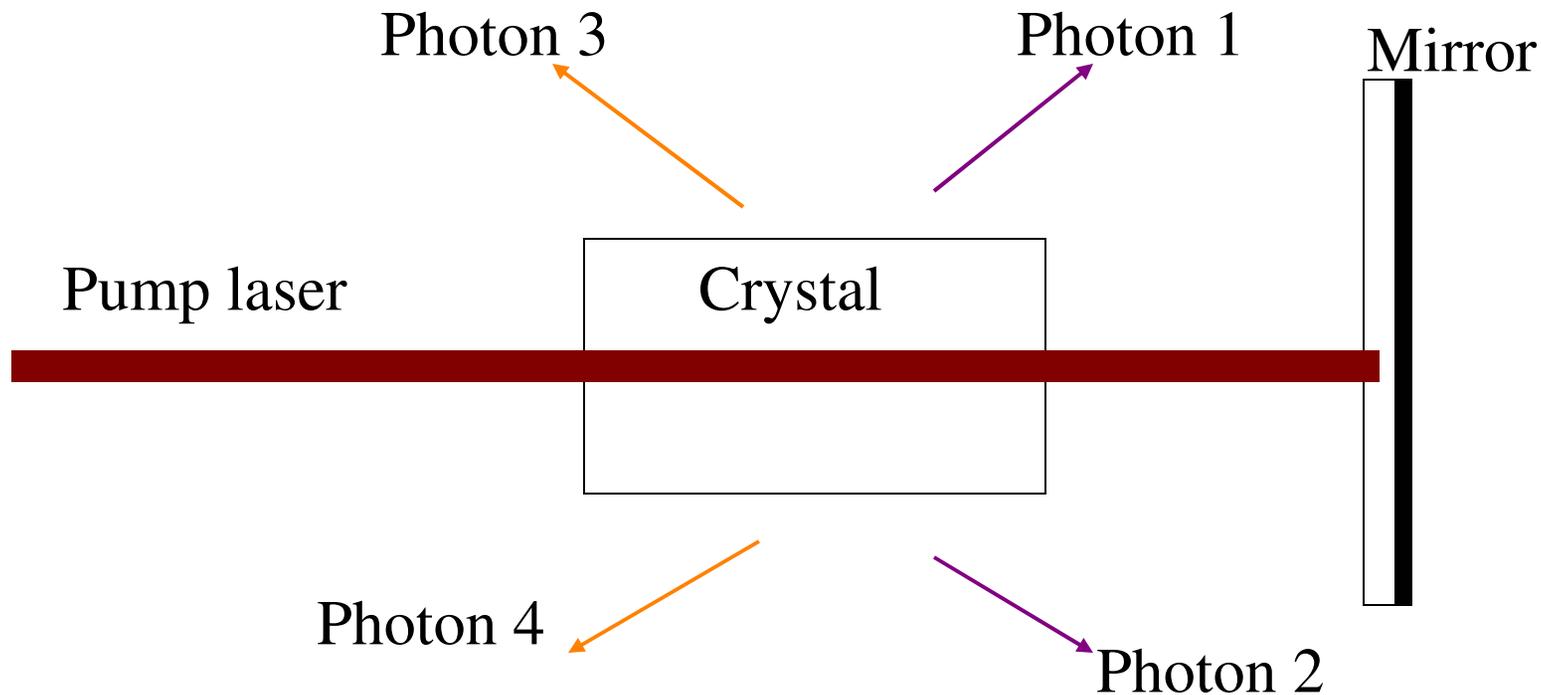
Decoherence-Free Subspace of the collective noise

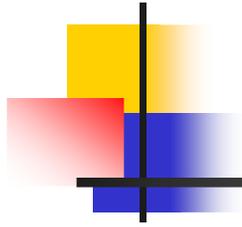
# of Photons	DFS
1	None
2	$ 01\rangle - 10\rangle$
3	None
4	$(01\rangle - 10\rangle) \otimes (01\rangle - 10\rangle)$ $2 1100\rangle + 2 0011\rangle - 0101\rangle - 1010\rangle - 0110\rangle - 1001\rangle$

How to create

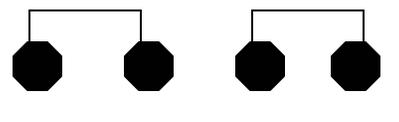
$$(|01\rangle - |10\rangle) \otimes (|01\rangle - |10\rangle)$$

- n Use parametric-down conversion with short pump pulse reflected on a mirror.

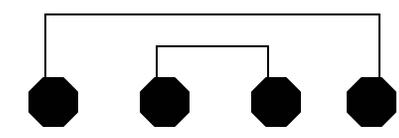




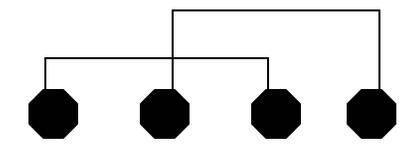
Four Photon Protocol

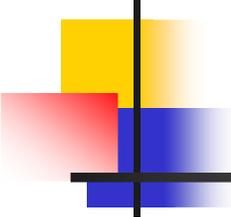
$$(|01\rangle - |10\rangle) \otimes (|01\rangle - |10\rangle) =$$


Swap photons 2 and 4:



Swap photons 2 and 3:



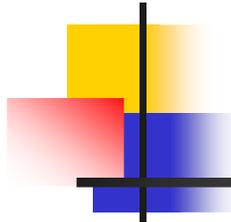


Four Photon Protocol

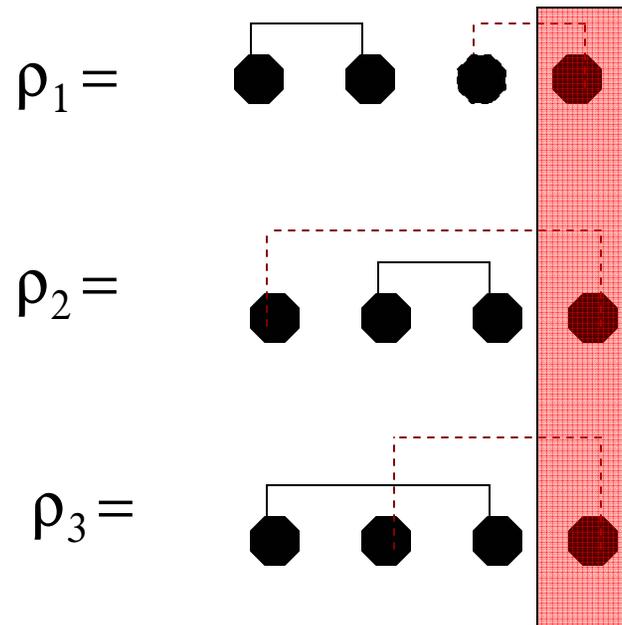
The three previous states can be written as

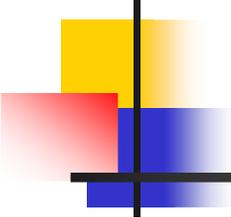
$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_1\rangle &= |a\rangle - |b\rangle & \text{where } |a\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(|0101\rangle + |1010\rangle) \\ |\psi_2\rangle &= |b\rangle - |c\rangle & |b\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(|0110\rangle + |1001\rangle) \\ |\psi_3\rangle &= |c\rangle - |a\rangle & |c\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(|0011\rangle + |1100\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

- ★ The states $|a\rangle, |b\rangle$ and $|c\rangle$ are mutually orthogonal.
- ★ $\langle\psi_j|\psi_i\rangle = \frac{1}{2}$ for $i \neq j$.



Three Photon Protocol





Two Photon Protocol

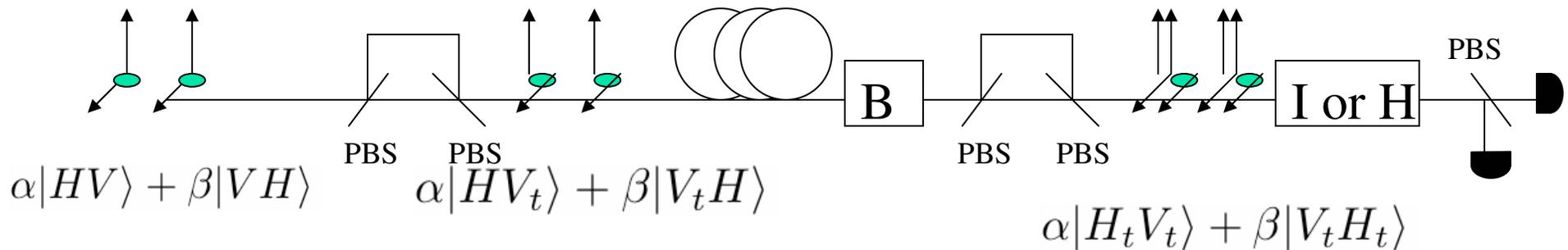
- n Recently Walton et. Al. (*PRL*, **91** 087901 2003.) proposed a new protocol robust against phase instability in the interferometers that use photon pairs entangled in time.
- n Can we improve their scheme using polarization?

Two Photon Protocol

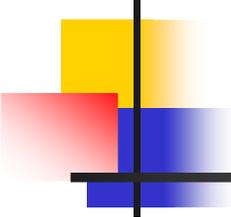
Alice

Bob

Collective Noise
 $U^{\otimes 2}$

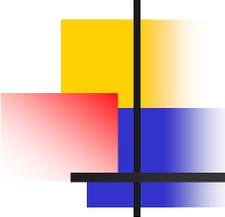


with a probability that depends on $U^{\otimes 2}$.



Conclusion: I showed....

- n a three state protocol quantum key distribution without any shared reference frame and
- n a two photon protocol that does not need synchronized clock and that is robust against interferometer's instability and birefringence.



Collaborators:

- n Three and four Photon Protocol
 - n Daniel Gottesman
 - n Raymond Laflamme
 - n David Poulin
 - n Rob Spekkens
- n PRL **91** 017901 (2004)
- n Special thanks to Gilles Brassard

- n Two Photon Protocol
 - n Raymond Laflamme
 - n Martin Laforest
 - n Casey Myers
- n [quant-ph/0406118](#)
- n Special thanks to Joseph Emerson

