



# Welcome

## “Quantum Networks: From a Physics Experiment to a Network System”

**Stephanie Wehner**

Twitter Hashtag: [#ACMLearning](#)

Tweet questions & comments to: [@ACMeducation](#)

Post-Talk Discourse: <https://on.acm.org>

### Additional Info:

- Talk begins at the top of the hour and lasts 60 minutes
- On the bottom panel you'll find a number of widgets, including Twitter and Sharing apps
- For volume control, use your master volume controls and try headphones if it's too low
- Submit questions at any time using the Q&A window (type your question and click “Submit”)
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- At the end of the presentation, you will help us out if you take the experience survey
- This session is being recorded and will be archived for on-demand viewing. You'll receive an email when it's available.



# **Quantum Networks: From a Physics Experiment to a Network System**

Speaker: Stephanie Wehner

Moderator: Travis Humble



# ACM.org Highlights

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- Learning Center - <https://learning.acm.org>
  - View past TechTalks & Podcasts with top inventors, innovators, entrepreneurs, & award winners
  - Access to O'Reilly Learning Platform – technical books, video courses, & learning paths
  - Access to Skillsoft Training & ScienceDirect – vendor certification prep, technical books & courses
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- 100,000+ global members
- 1160+ Fellows
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- 170+ yearly conferences globally
- 100+ yearly awards
- 70+ Turing Award Laureates

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Quantum Networks  
From a Physics Experiment to a Network System

Stephanie Wehner



QuTech



<http://quantum-internet.team>



erc



# Entanglement for everyone



Enabling quantum communication between local quantum processors anywhere on earth.

# Classical

0

1

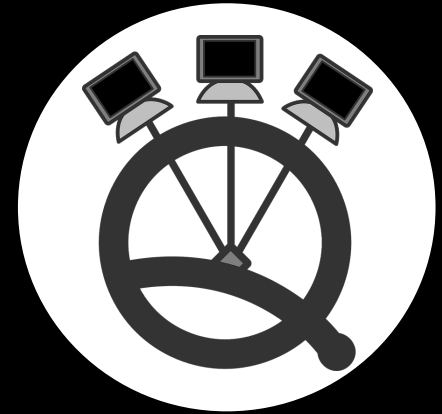
# Quantum

$0+1$



## Secure Communication

Secure Quantum  
Computing in the  
Cloud



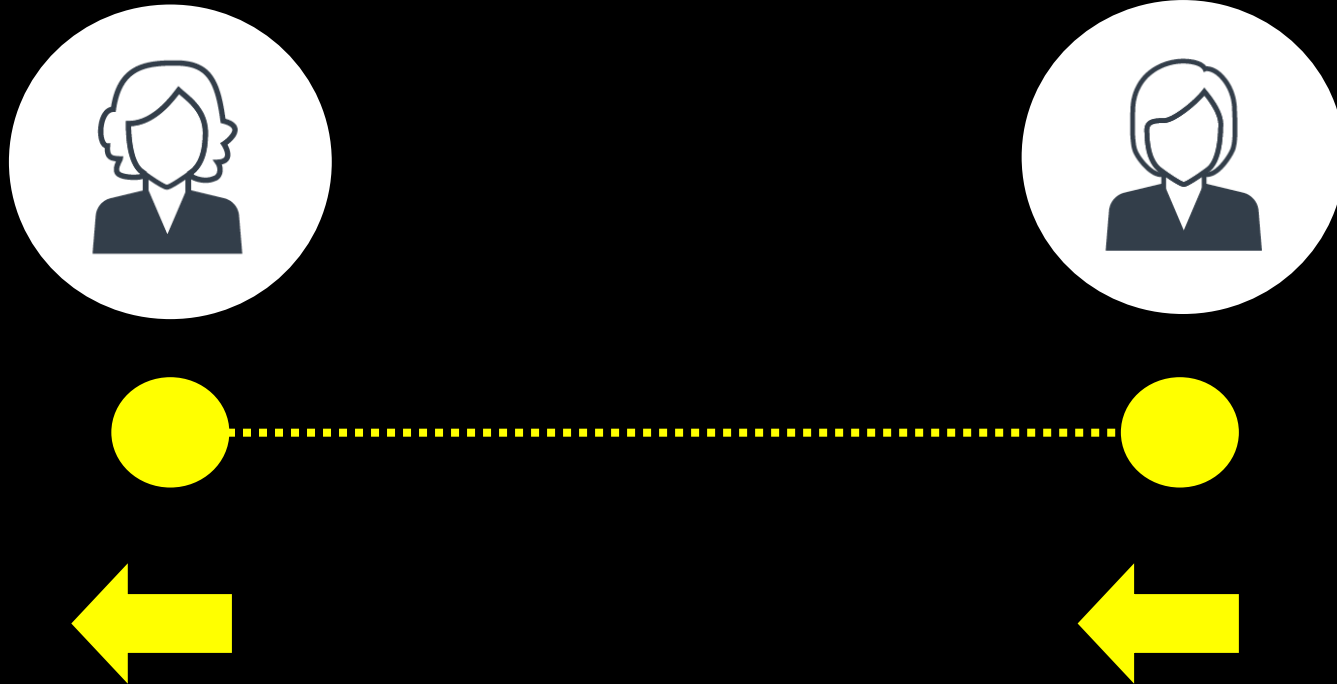
Clock synchronization, Password  
Identification, Position  
Verification, Online Games....

Quantum Computing  
Clusters

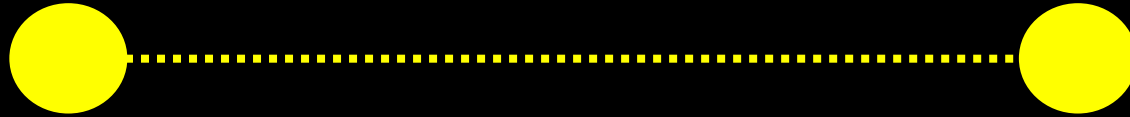
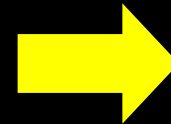
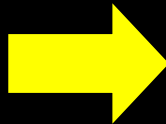
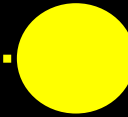
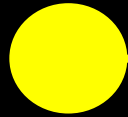




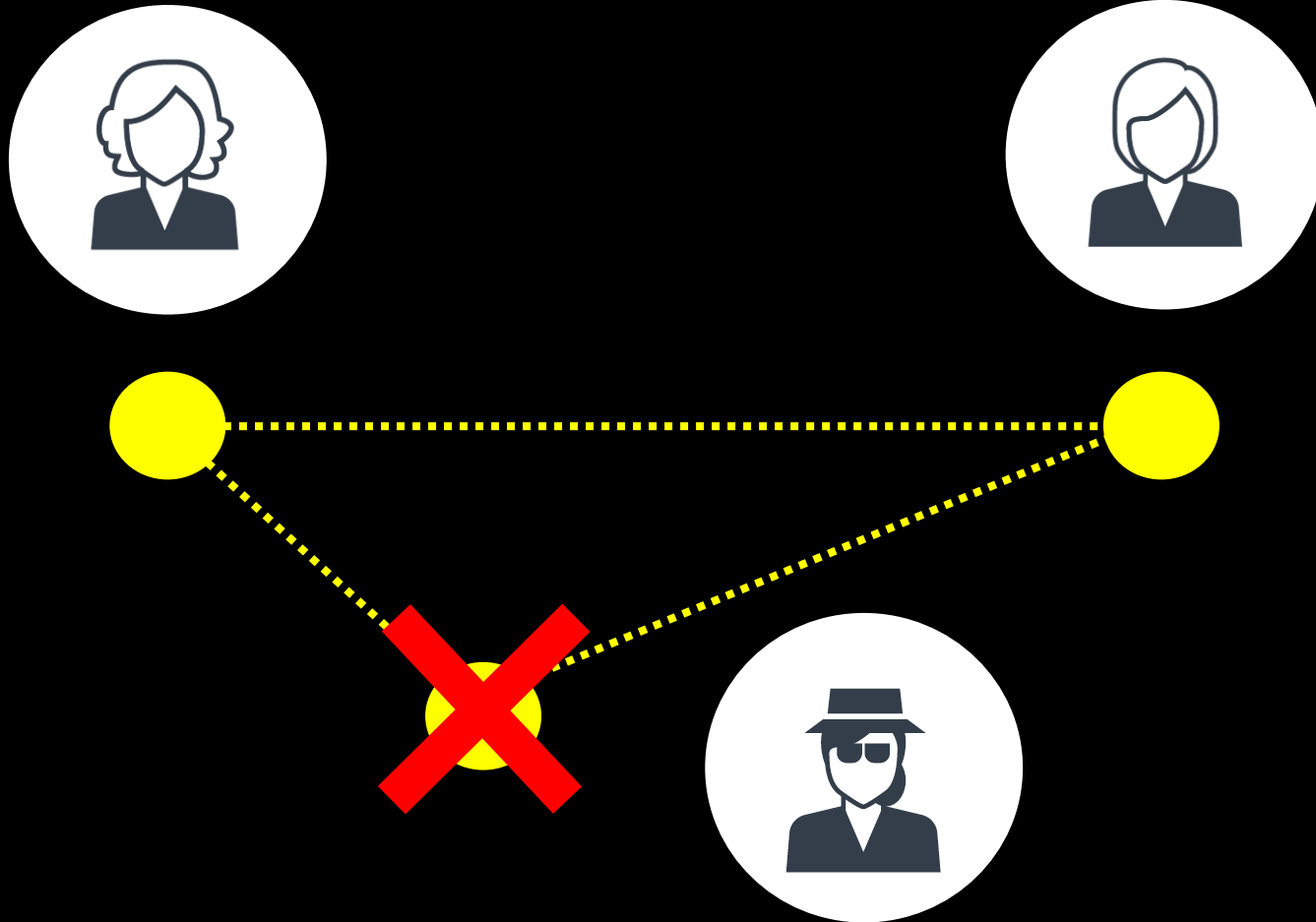
# Maximal coordination



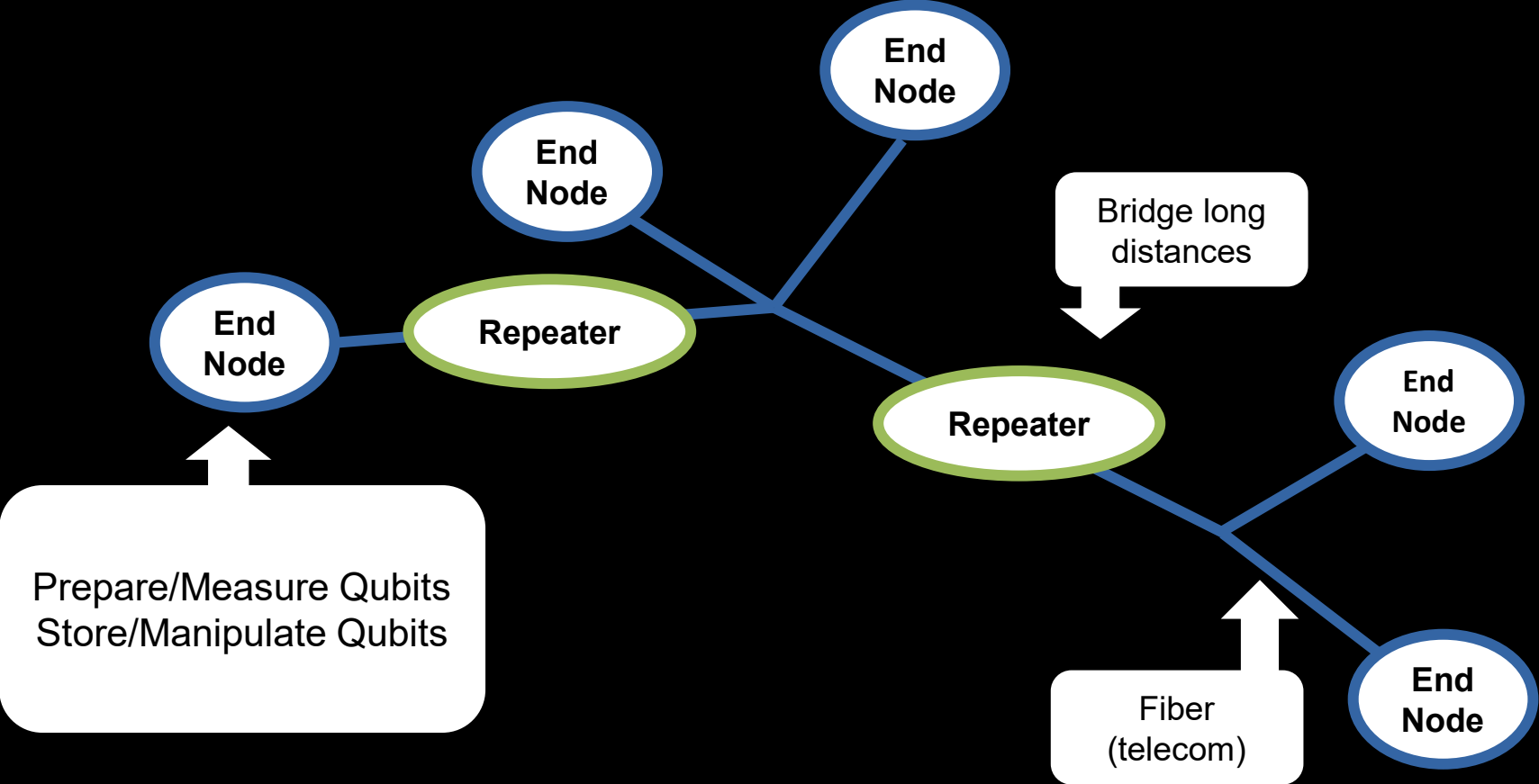
# Maximal coordination



# Inherently private

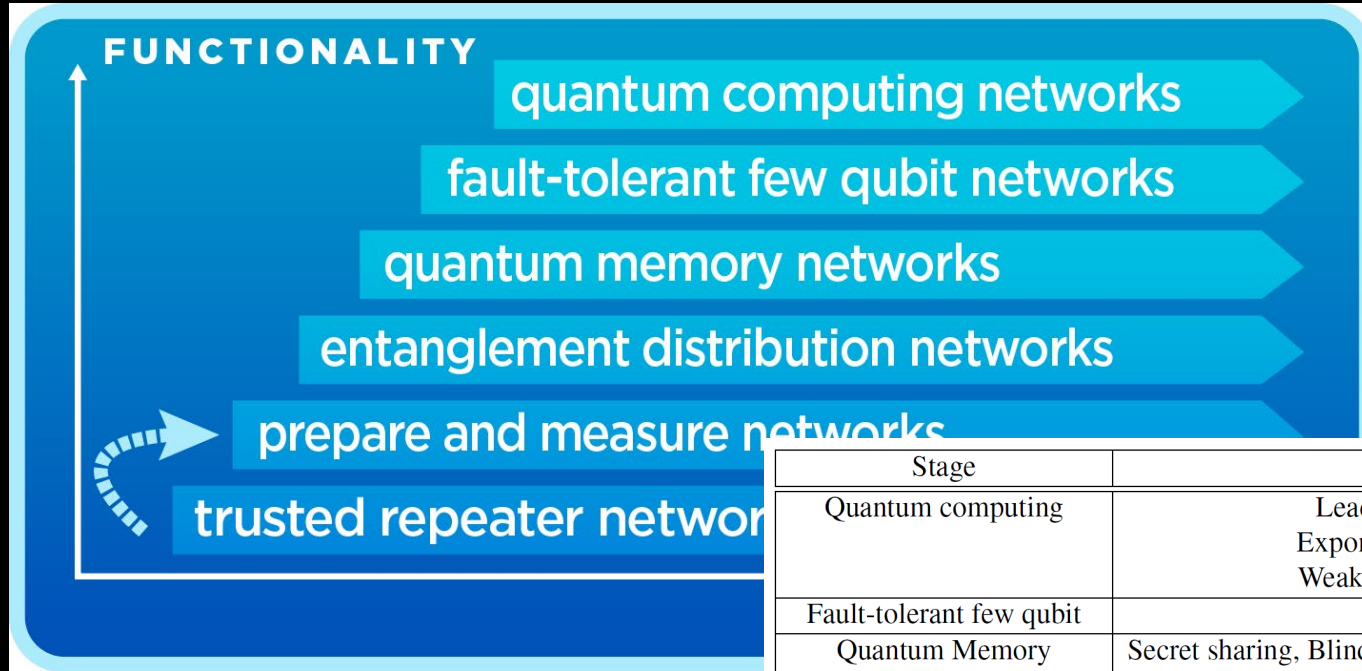


# What is a quantum network?



# Functionality driven stages of a quantum internet

S. Wehner, D. Elkouss, R. Hanson - *Science* - 362, 6412 (2018)



Stage	Examples of known protocols
Quantum computing	Leader election, Fast byzantine agreement Exponential savings for communication tasks Weak coin flipping with arbitrarily small bias
Fault-tolerant few qubit	Clock synchronization
Quantum Memory	Secret sharing, Blind quantum computing (using remote quantum servers), Improved coin flipping, Anonymous quantum transmissions, Extending baseline of telescopes, Simple leader election and agreement protocols, Time limited clock synchronization
Entanglement Distribution	Device independence for QKD and other protocols in the prepare and measure stage
Prepare and Measure	Quantum key distribution (QKD), Two-party cryptography, Position verification, Imperfect coin flipping

Where are we now?

# Quantum communication –state of the art



## Quantum Cryptography (QKD) – non DI: Key Distribution

### Status:

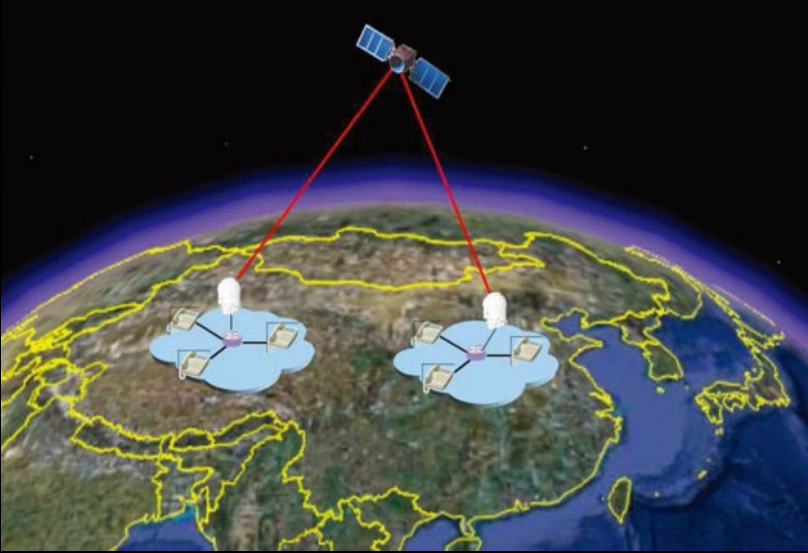
- Commercial at short (~100kms) distances (idQuantique, Huawei, Toshiba, NEC, Mitsubishi, ....)
- Lab ~300kms

Survey by Alleaume et al, Theoretical Computer Science, 560 (2014), pp. 62-81

### Grand Challenges:

- **Distance** – want to communicate over long distances
- **Functionality** – want to do more than QKD

# Quantum communication – state of the art in space



## Entanglement over a distance of $> 1200\text{km}$ via satellite

Pan Group, Science, July 2017

Yin et al. 2017. Satellite-based entanglement distribution over 1200 kilometers. Science 356, 6343 (jun 2017), 1140–1144



# Quantum communication towards long on the ground



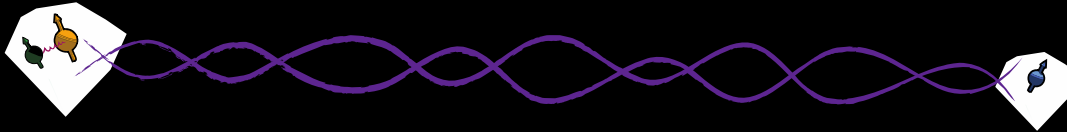
Hanson

Taminiau

Wehner

Elkouss

QuTech Quantum Internet Team



*Two quantum processors at the distance of 1.3km:*

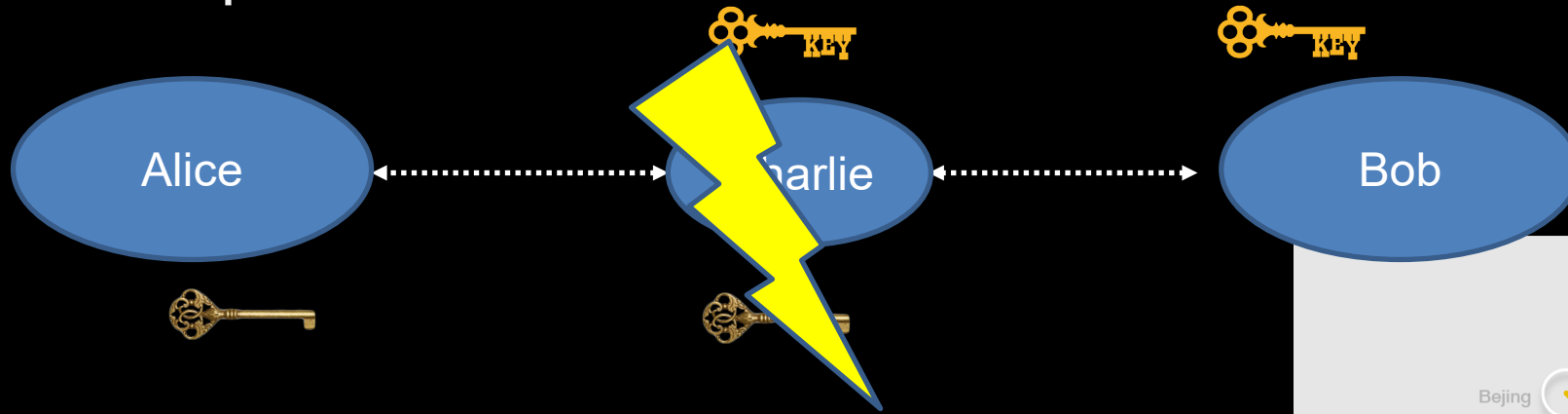
*Loophole-free Bell inequality violation using electron spins separated by 1.3 kms*

B. Hensen, H. Bernien, A. Dreau, A. Reiserer, N. Kalb, M. Blok, J. Ruitenber, R. Vermeulen, R. Schouten, C. Abellan, W. Amaya, V. Pruneri, M. Mitchell, M. Markham, D. Twitchen, D. Elkouss, S. Wehner, T. Taminiau, R. Hanson  
Nature, 526, 682-686 (2015)

Two quantum memories in the same lab, 50km fiber  
Yu et al. Nature, volume 578, pages240–245(2020)

1 Quantum processor and photon traveling 50km,  
Krutyanskiy et al, npj Quantum Information 5, 72 (2019)

# Trusted repeater networks



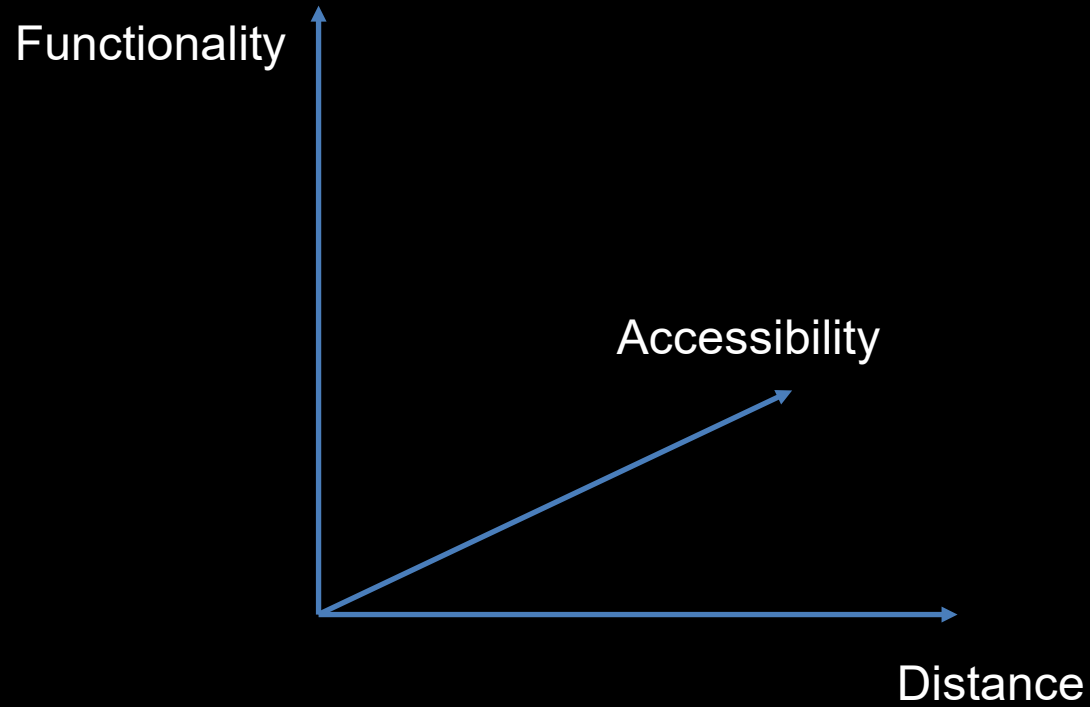
<http://www.uqcc.org/QKDnetwork/>



Zhang et al, Optics Express, 26(18), pp. 24260-24273 (2018)



# Going forward



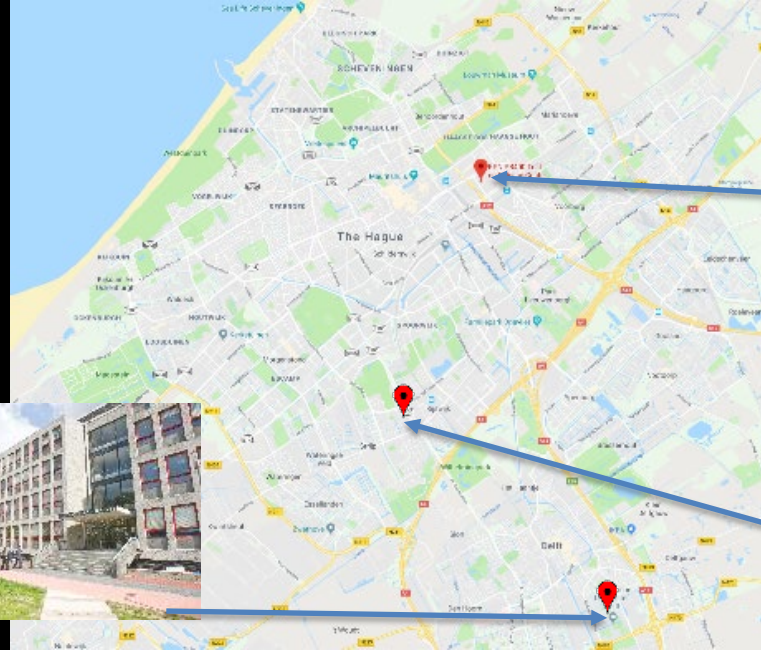
# Quantum Networks @



Beyond trusted repeaters

# Planned test link Delft – Den Haag

TU Delft:  
node location



KPN PB400: node location



KPN telephone exchange:  
detector location



- Make 2 processor nodes that are prepared for future upgrades
  - World record in linking quantum processors at a distance
- Make use of existing telecom (dark) fibers
- Generation of entanglement between the 2 nodes
- Gain experience

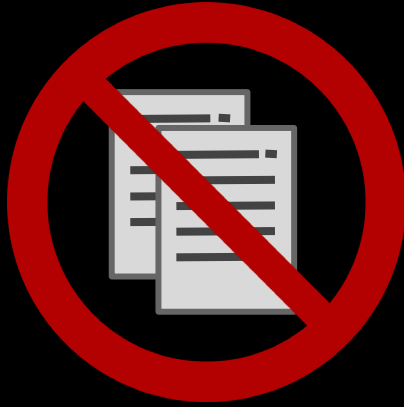
# Possible Network Expansion

- Upgrade existing nodes – form a network
- World's first network connecting quantum computers
  - Multiple processor nodes
- Direct QKD links between neighbouring nodes to authenticate control traffic
- World's first quantum network stack demonstration
  - Including universal programmability
- Make platform available on the internet

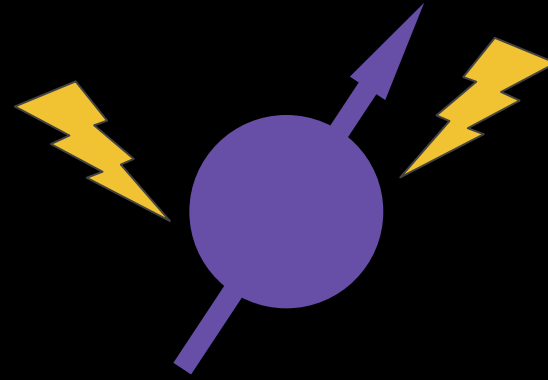


Why is it difficult to bridge long distances?

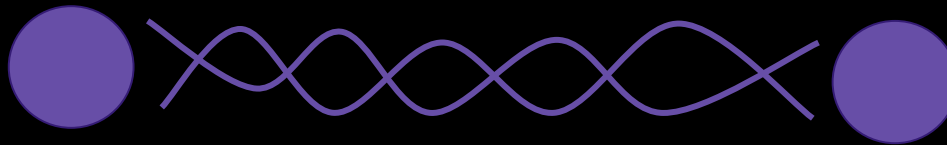
# Quantum is different



No copying!



Short lifetimes, difficult to  
manipulate many qubits

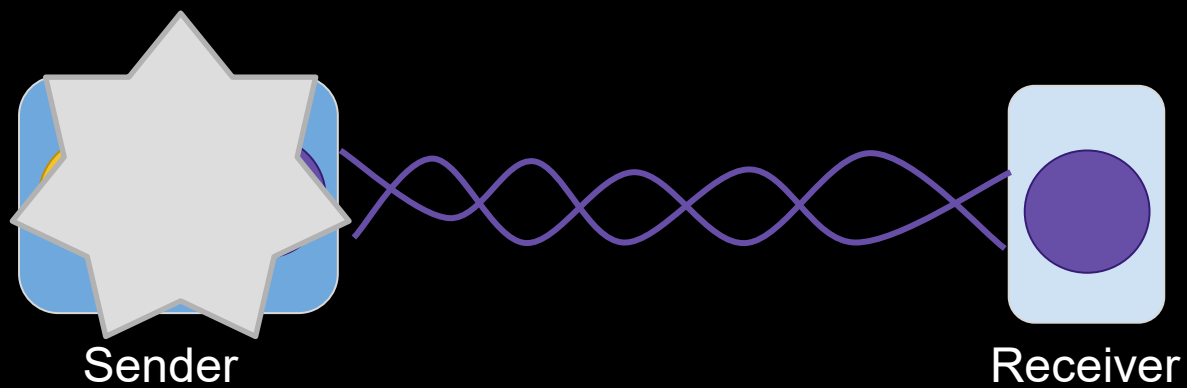


Entanglement works differently - Inherently connected!

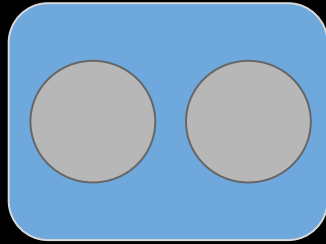




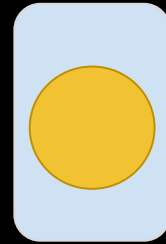
# Sending Qubits via Entanglement



# Sending Qubits via Entanglement



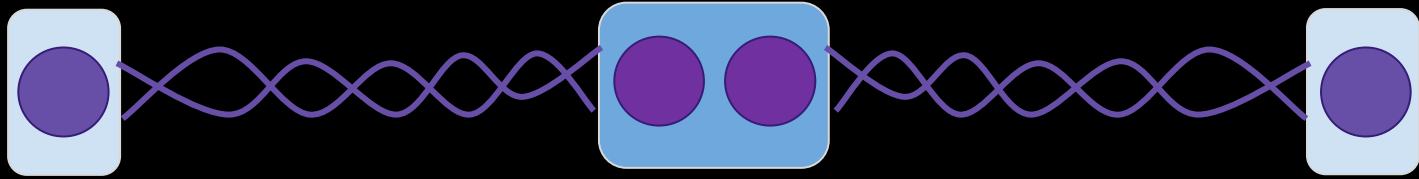
Sender



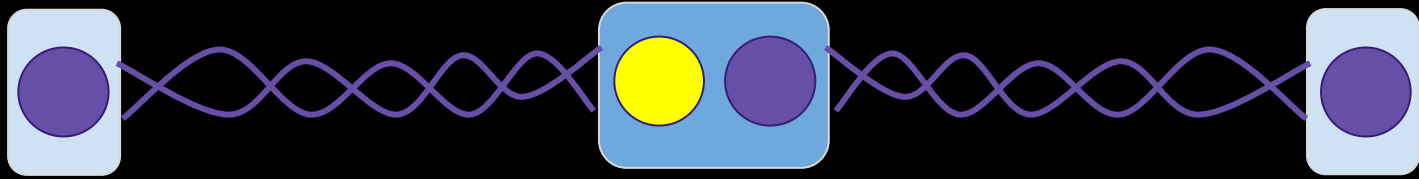
Receiver

- Consumes the entanglement
- Requires 2 bits of forward communication to the receiver

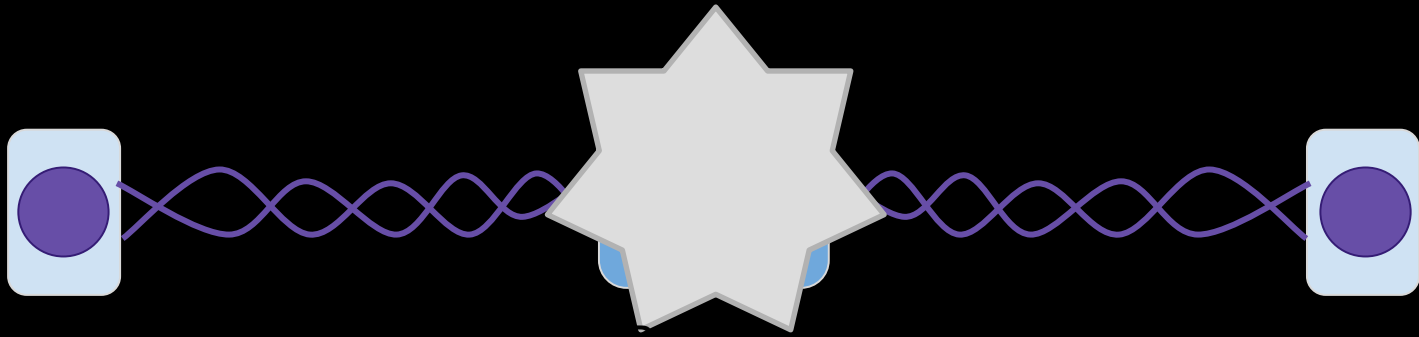
# Key ingredient for a quantum repeater: Entanglement Swapping



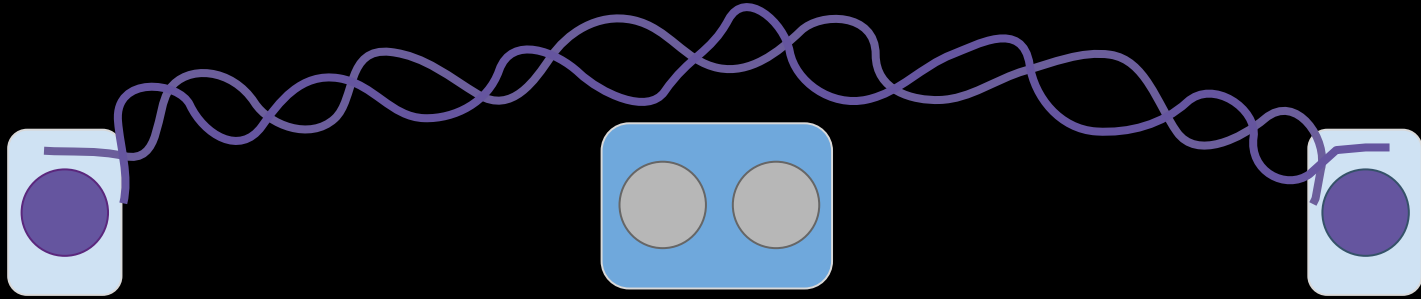
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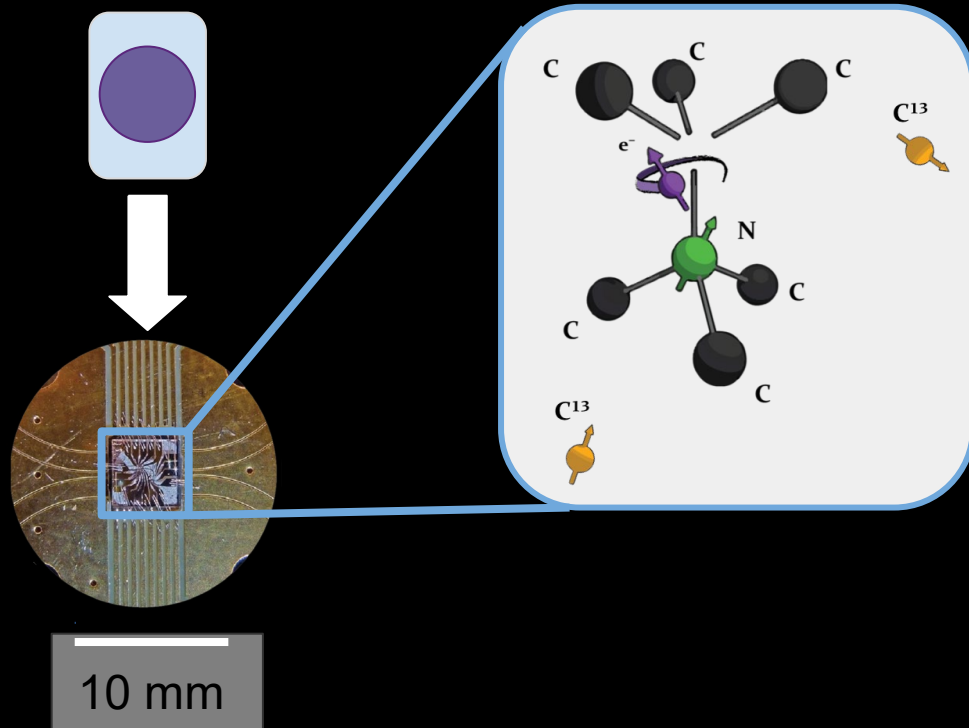
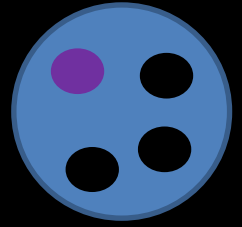
# Key ingredient for a quantum repeater: Entanglement Swapping



## Resources:

- Timing coordination: qubits arriving at the same time at the mid point
- Or, storage: wait until both qubits arrived
- Classical communication from the mid point to the end points
- Original entanglement is consumed

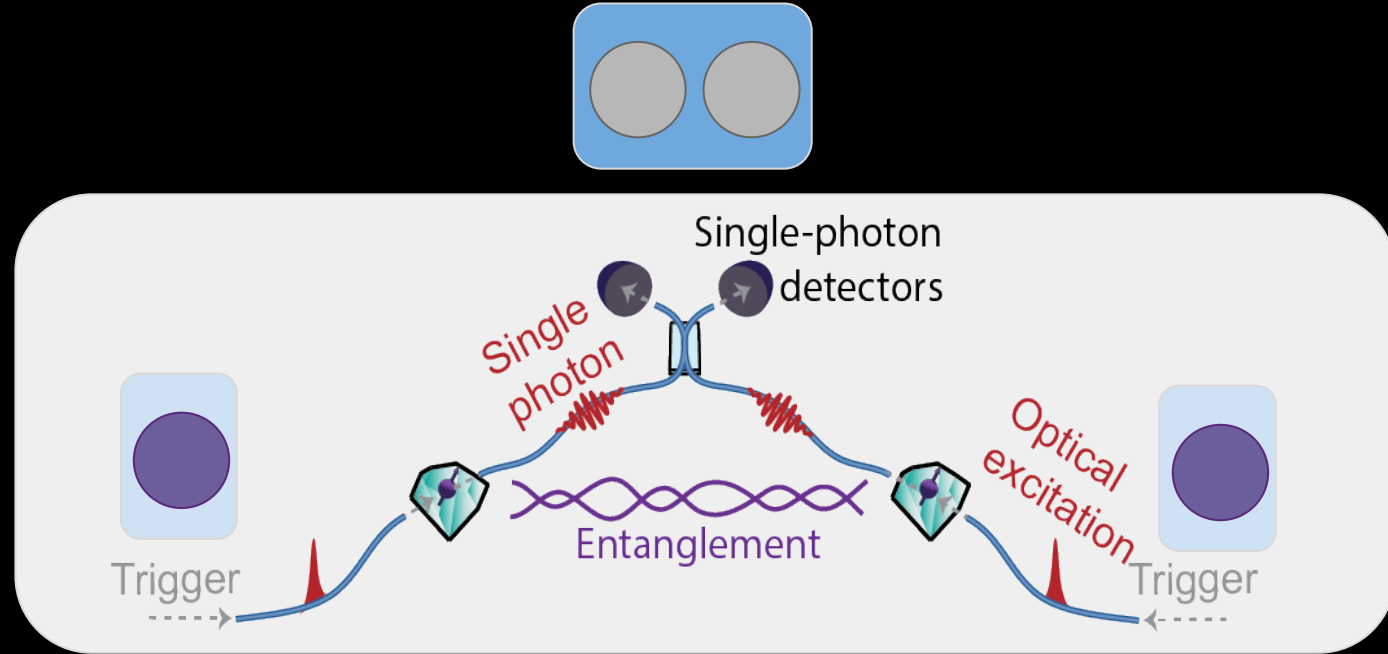
# Example of Quantum Hardware



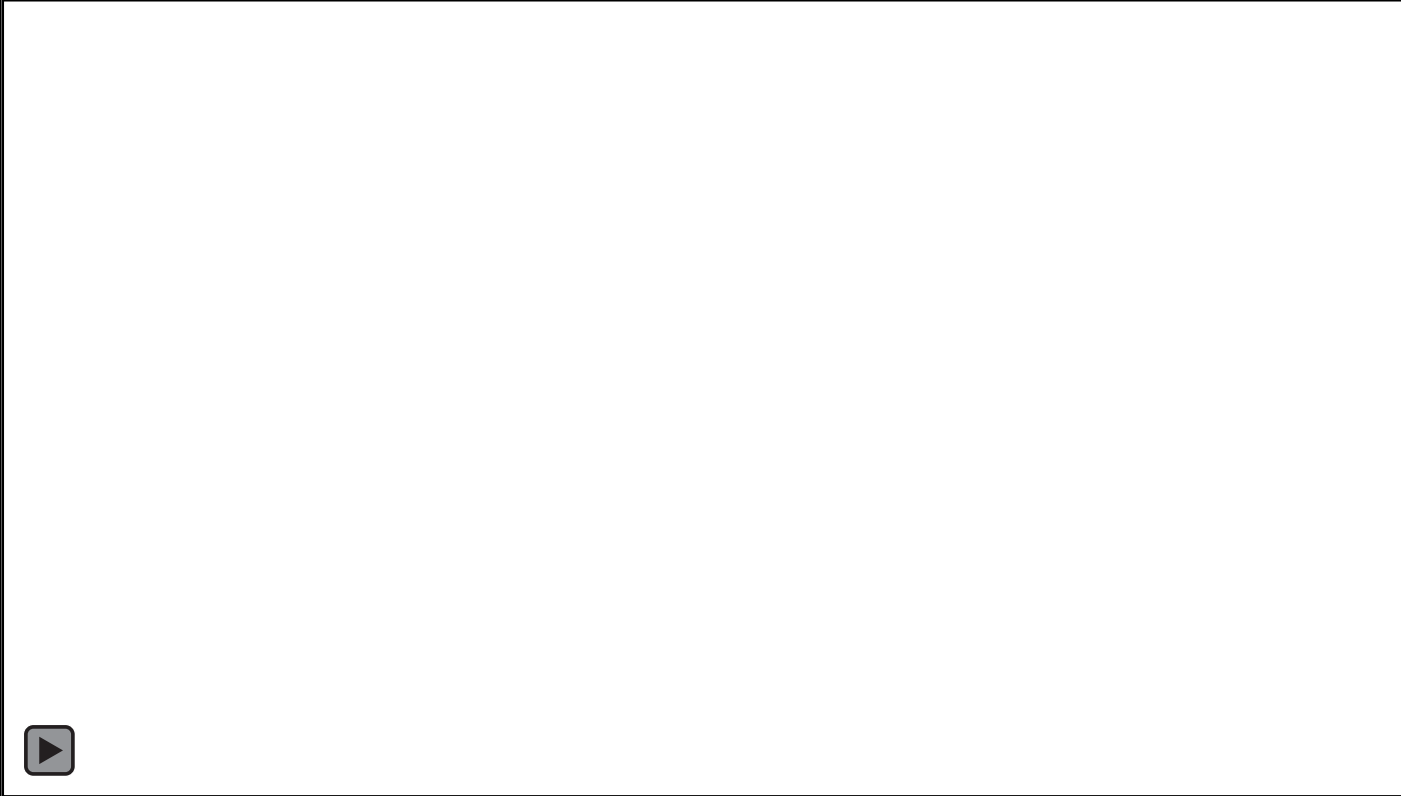
- Nitrogen vacancy in diamond
- Communication qubit
- Storage qubits
- Entanglement at 1.3 km



# Physical Entanglement Generation



# How Entanglement is Produced



Can I work with this without physics? 😊

## Yes! Network Stack: Quantum Link Layer (ACM SIGCOMM 2019)



Stephanie Wehner



Axel Dahlberg



Matthew Skrzypczyk



Leon Wubben



Filip Rozpedek



Rob Knegjens



Julio de Oliveira  
Filho



Przemek Pawelczak



Matteo Pompili



Arjan Stolk



Ronald Hanson

# Quantum Network Stack

Application

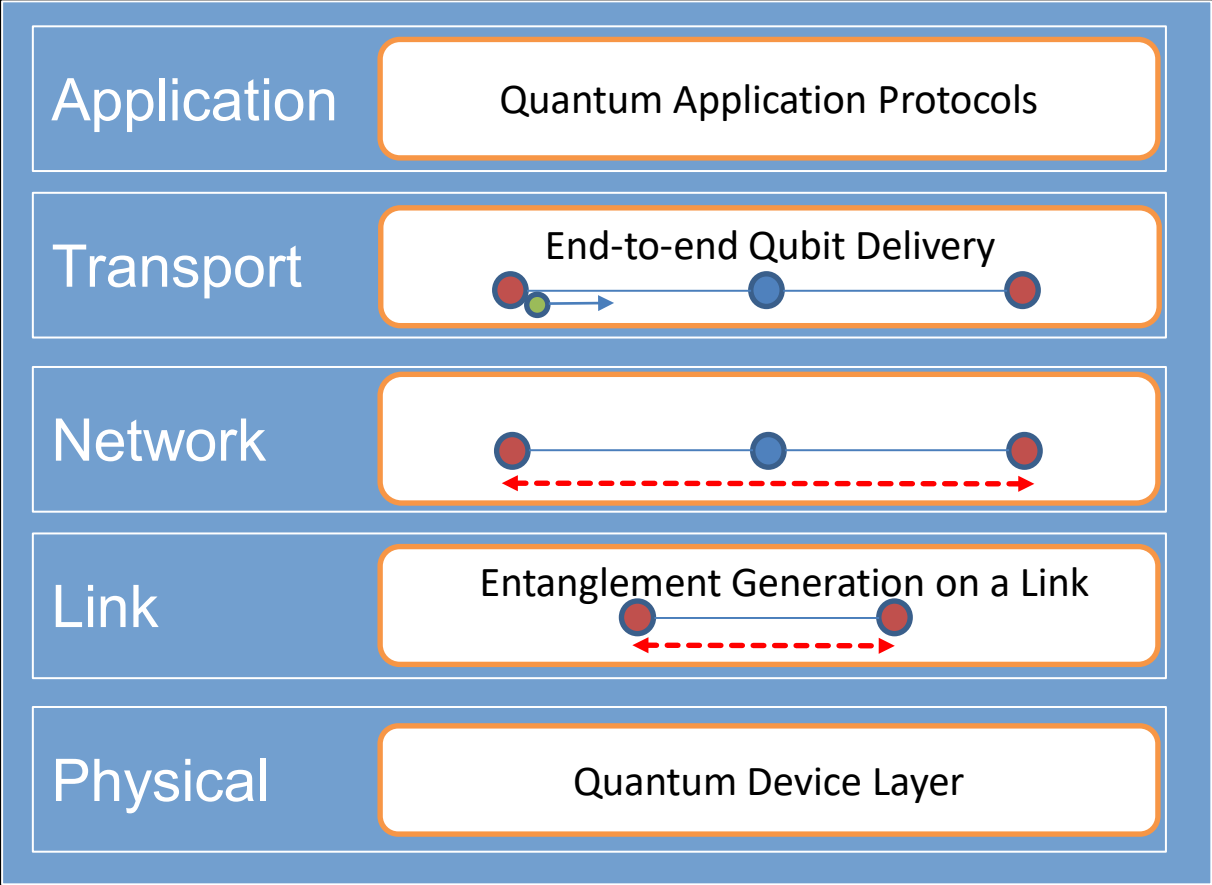
Transport

Network

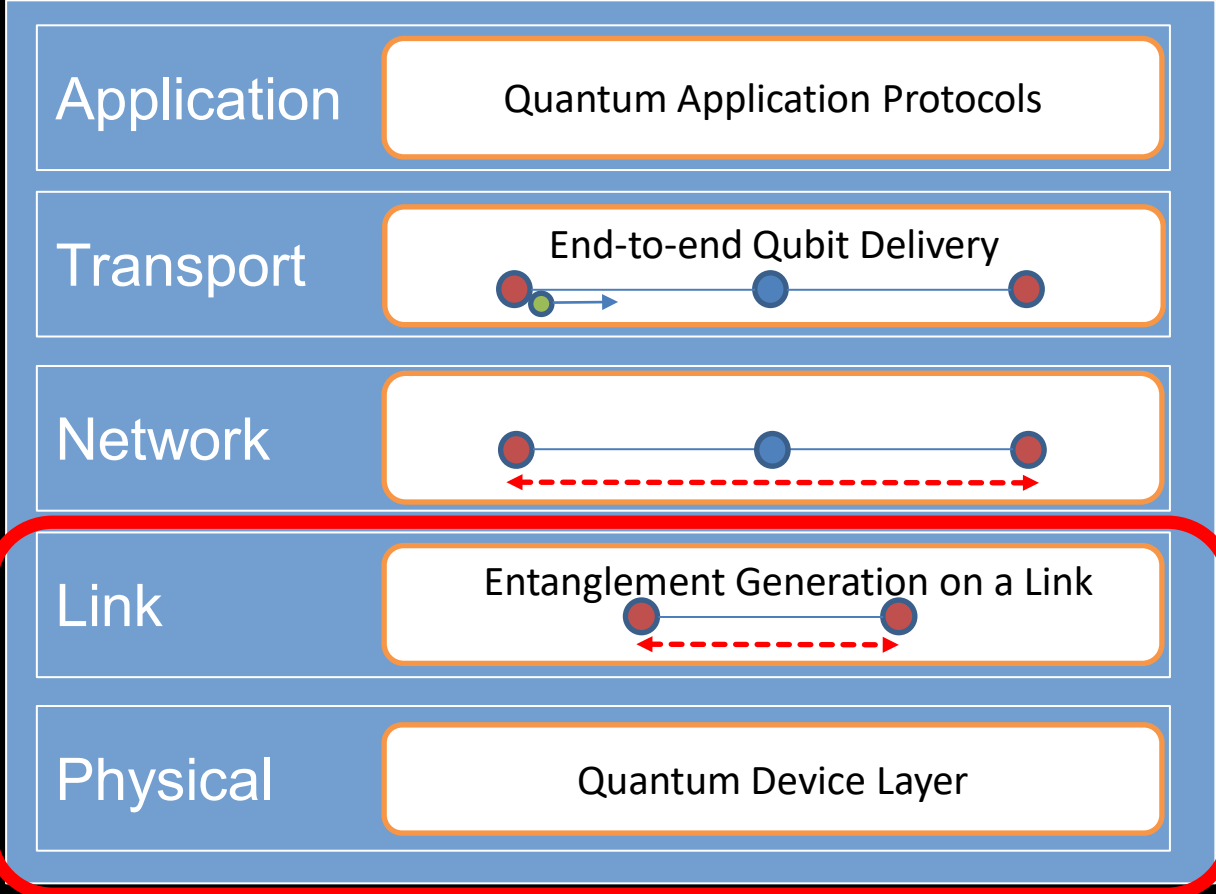
Link

Physical

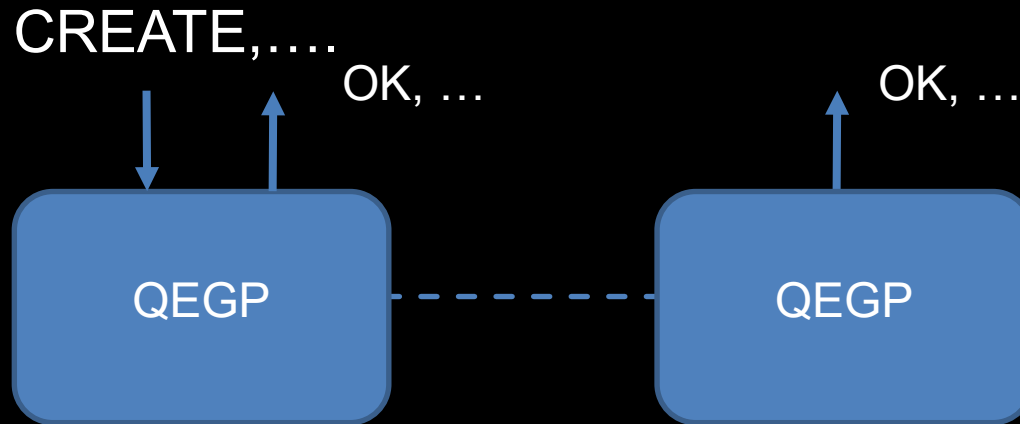
# Quantum Network Stack



# Quantum Network Stack



# Link Layer: Entanglement Generation Service



QEGP – Quantum Entanglement Generation Protocol



# Performance Metrics

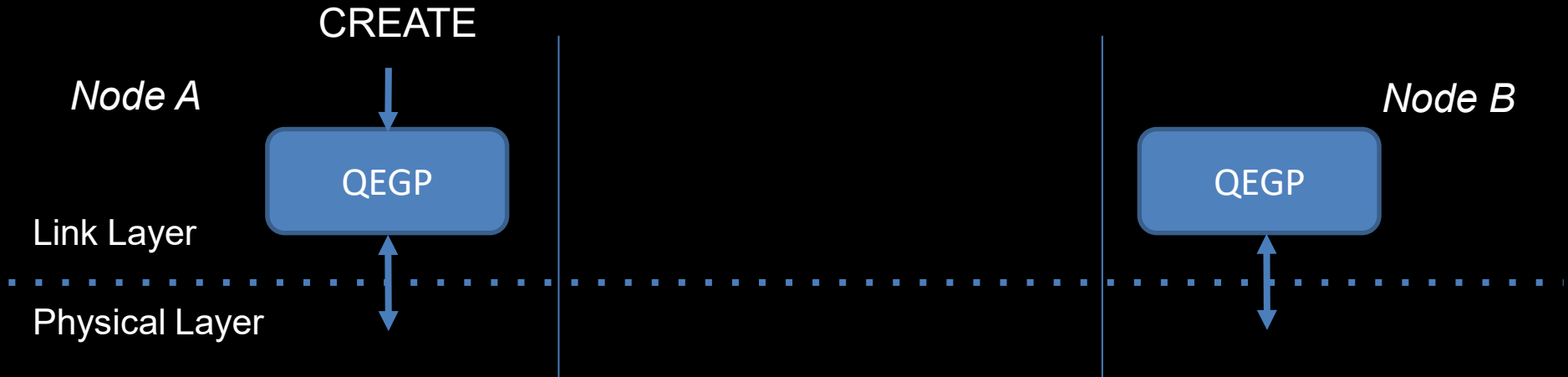
## Quantum Metrics

- *Fidelity*: quality of entanglement, rate of success trade-off

## Standard Metrics

- *Latency*: issuing request to getting a pair
- *Throughput*: pairs/s
- *Fairness*: difference in performance metrics between nodes

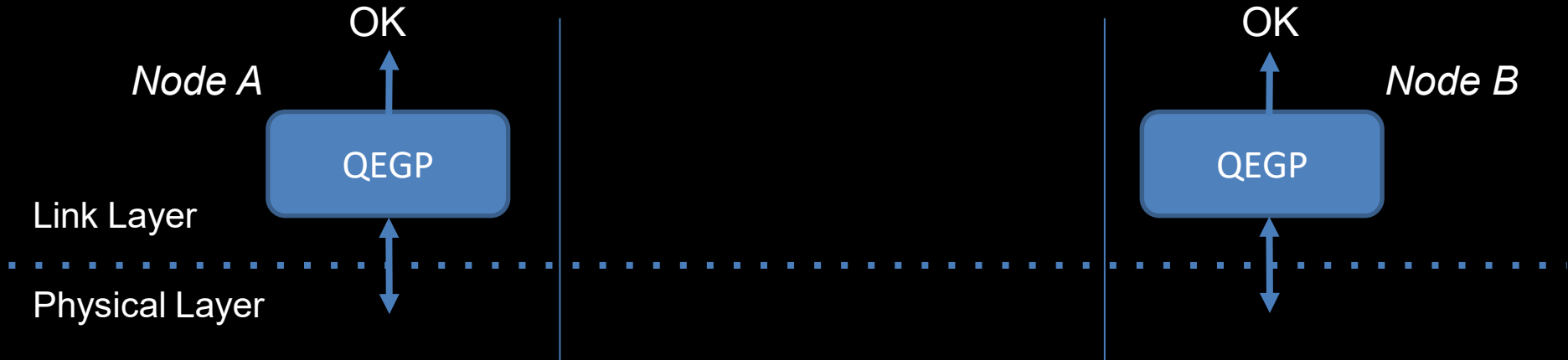
# CREATE



## Higher layer to QEGP

- # pairs, minimum fidelity, max waiting time, ..

# OK: Expected Service



## QEGP to higher layer

- Entanglement ID, qubit ID, fidelity estimate, ...

# Use Cases

## Application Use Cases

- *Measure directly*: many pairs measured immediately
- *Create and keep*: few pair(s) stored for processing

## Network Layer Use Case

- *Create and keep*: entanglement swapping with two pairs

# Design Considerations

## Noise due to attempts

- Producing entanglement induces noise on storage qubits  
(Kalb et al, *Phys. Rev. A*, 97, 2018)
  - Avoid triggering unless both nodes agree

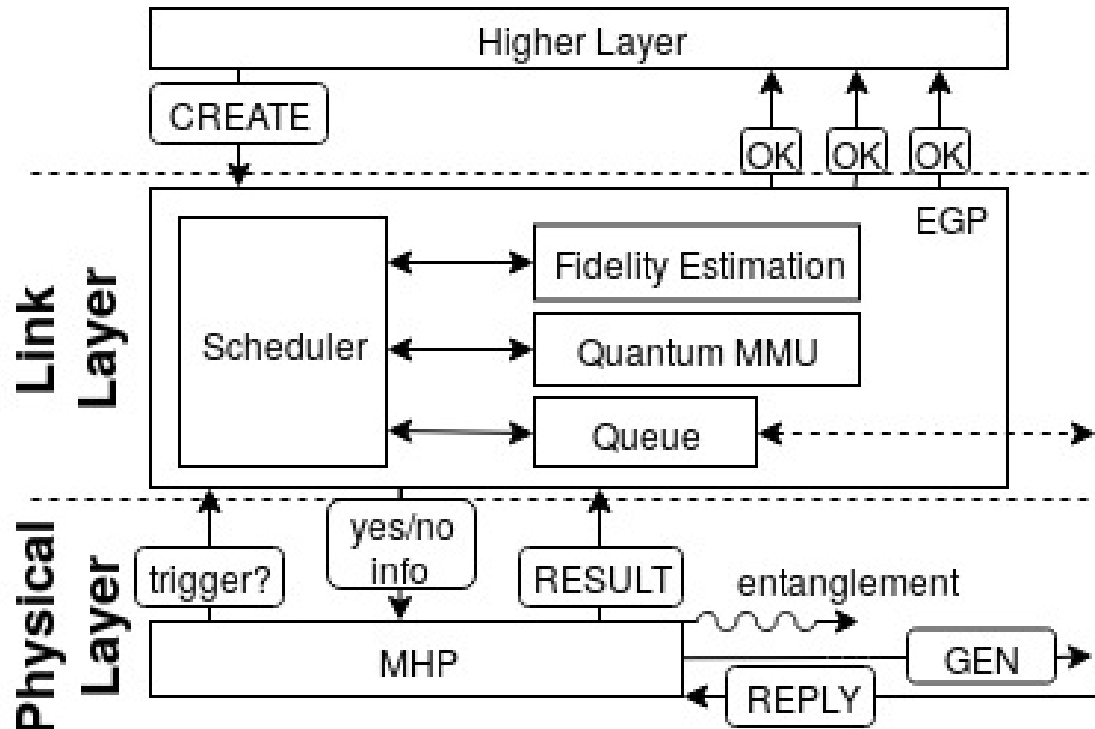
## Noise is time dependent

- Avoid waiting once entanglement made
  - Prior discussion preferred

## Quantum CRC for error detection difficult

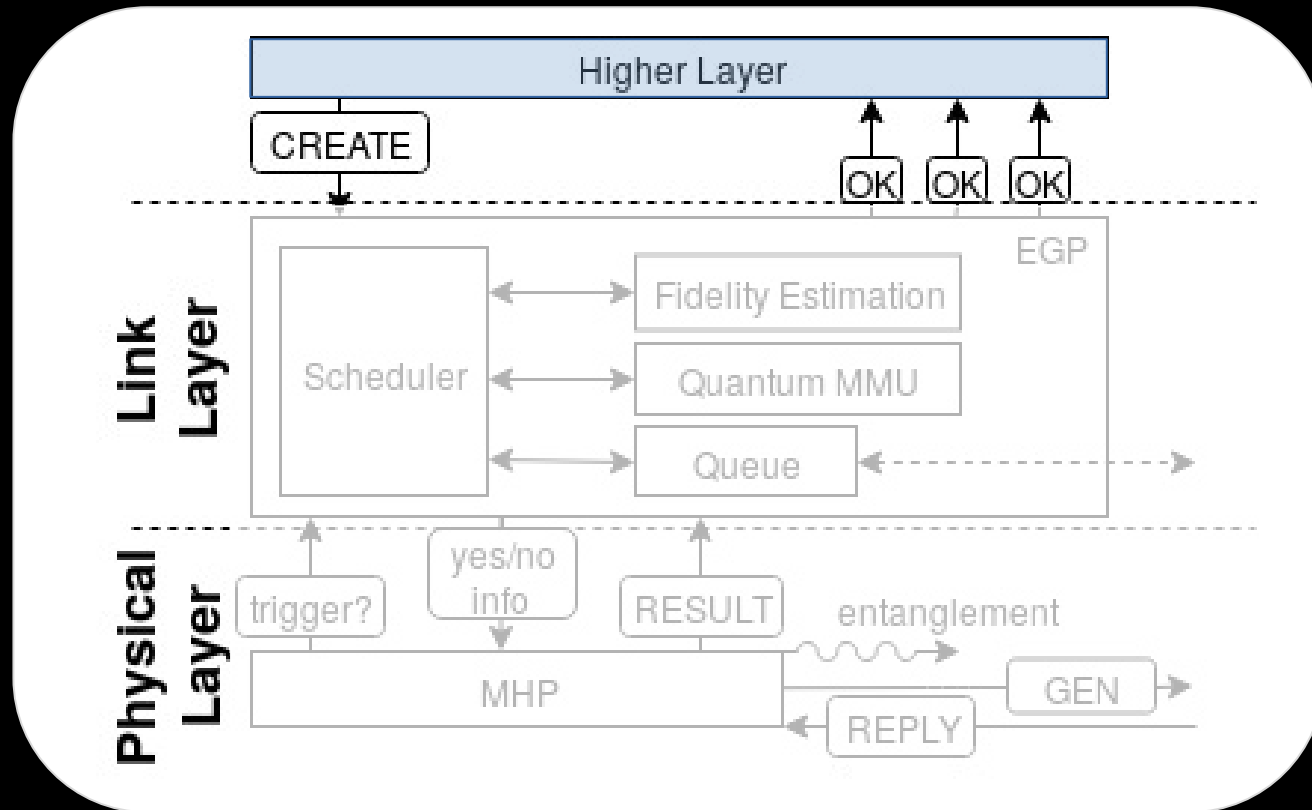
- Applications do not require perfect entanglement
  - Reduce complexity by interspersing test round
  - Theorem (summary): also works for correlated noise

# A Link Layer Protocol and Evaluation

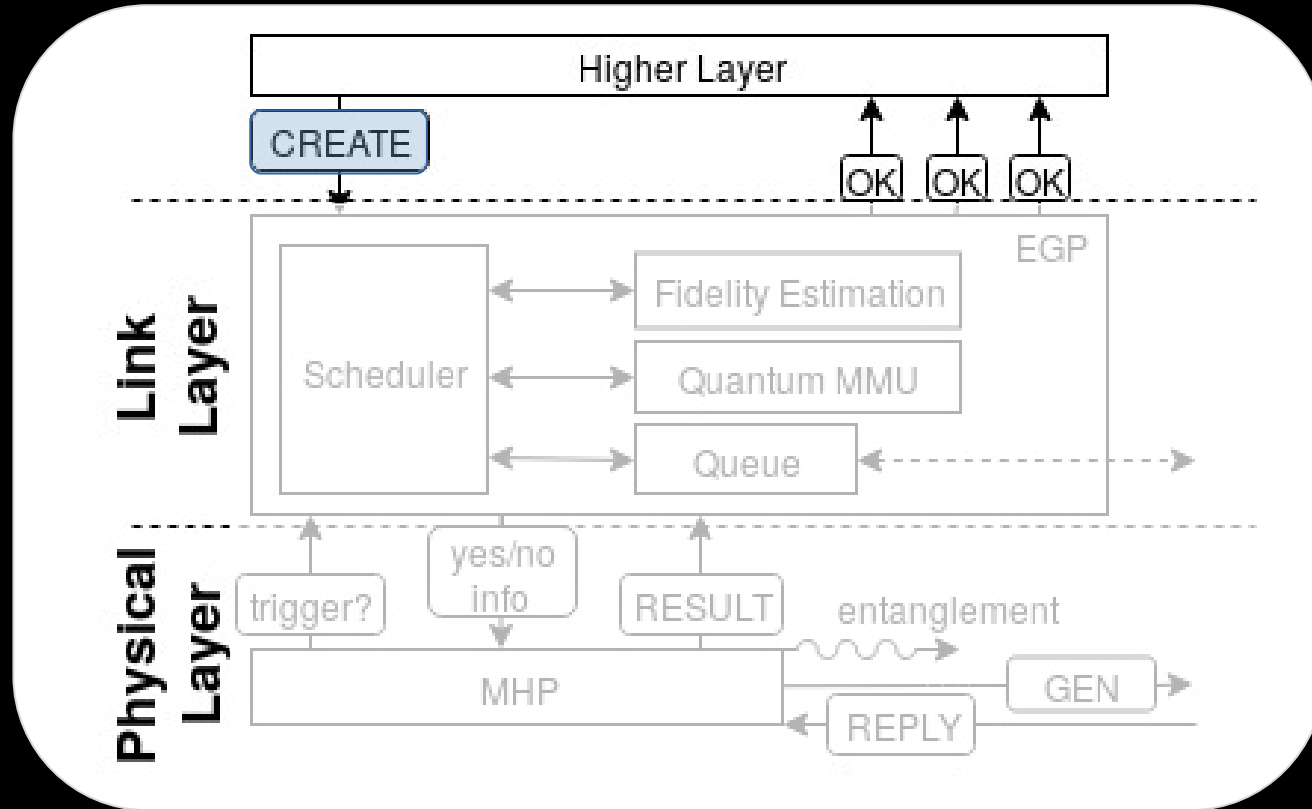


More details?  
See paper ACM SIGCOMM  
2019

# A Link Layer Protocol

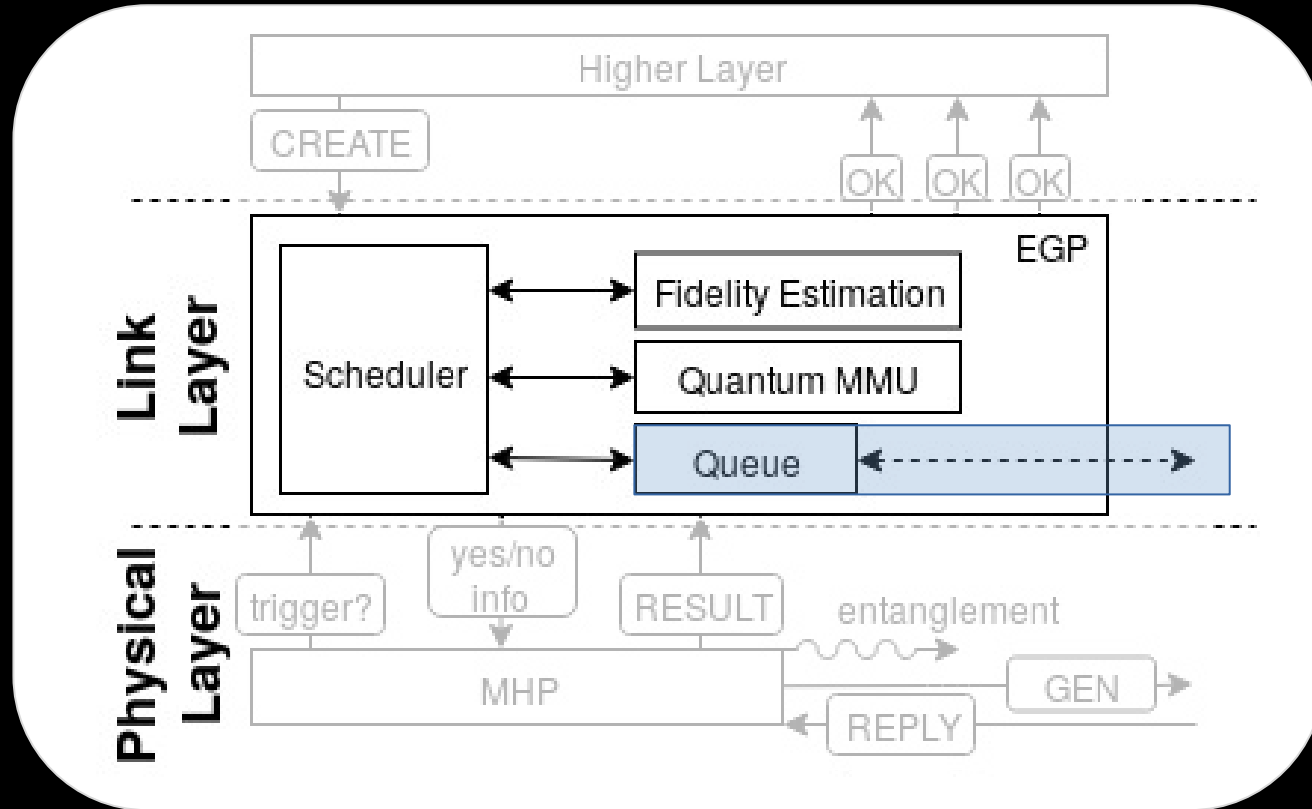


# A Link Layer Protocol

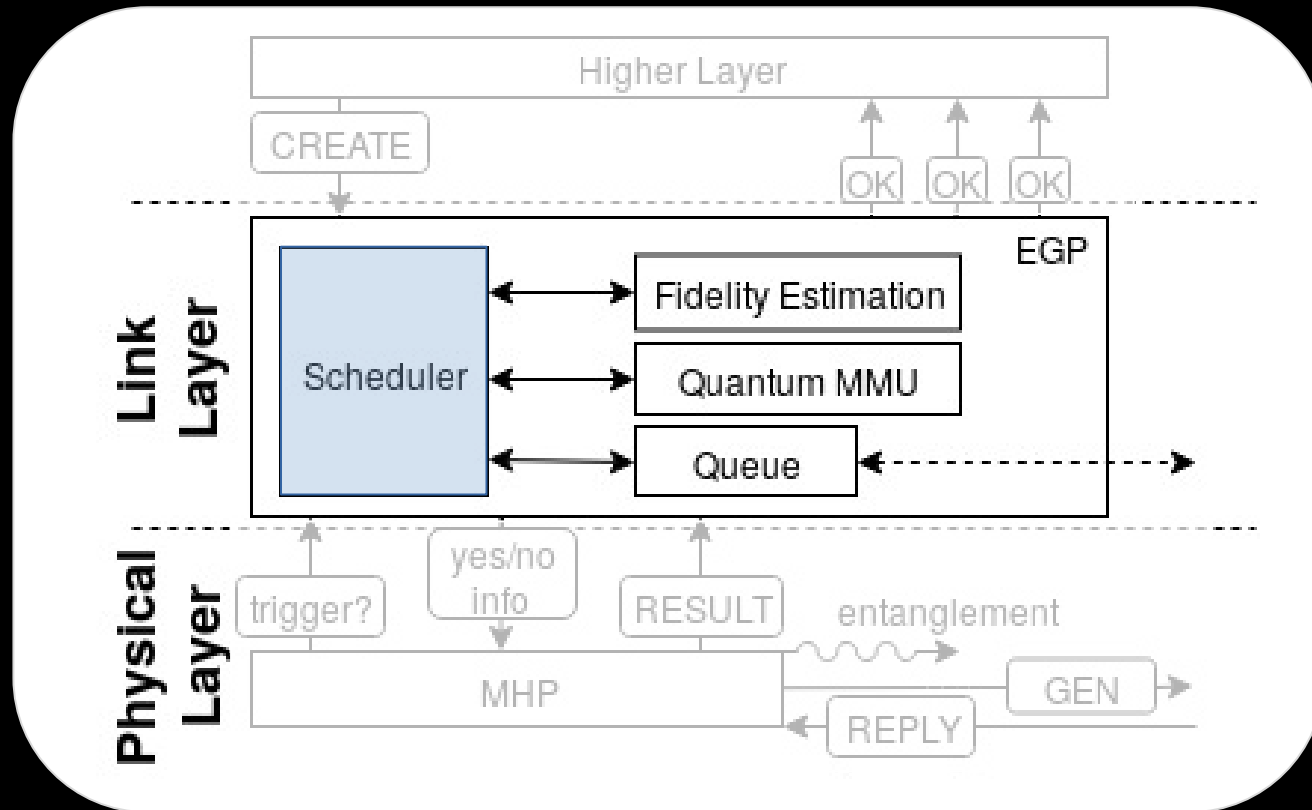




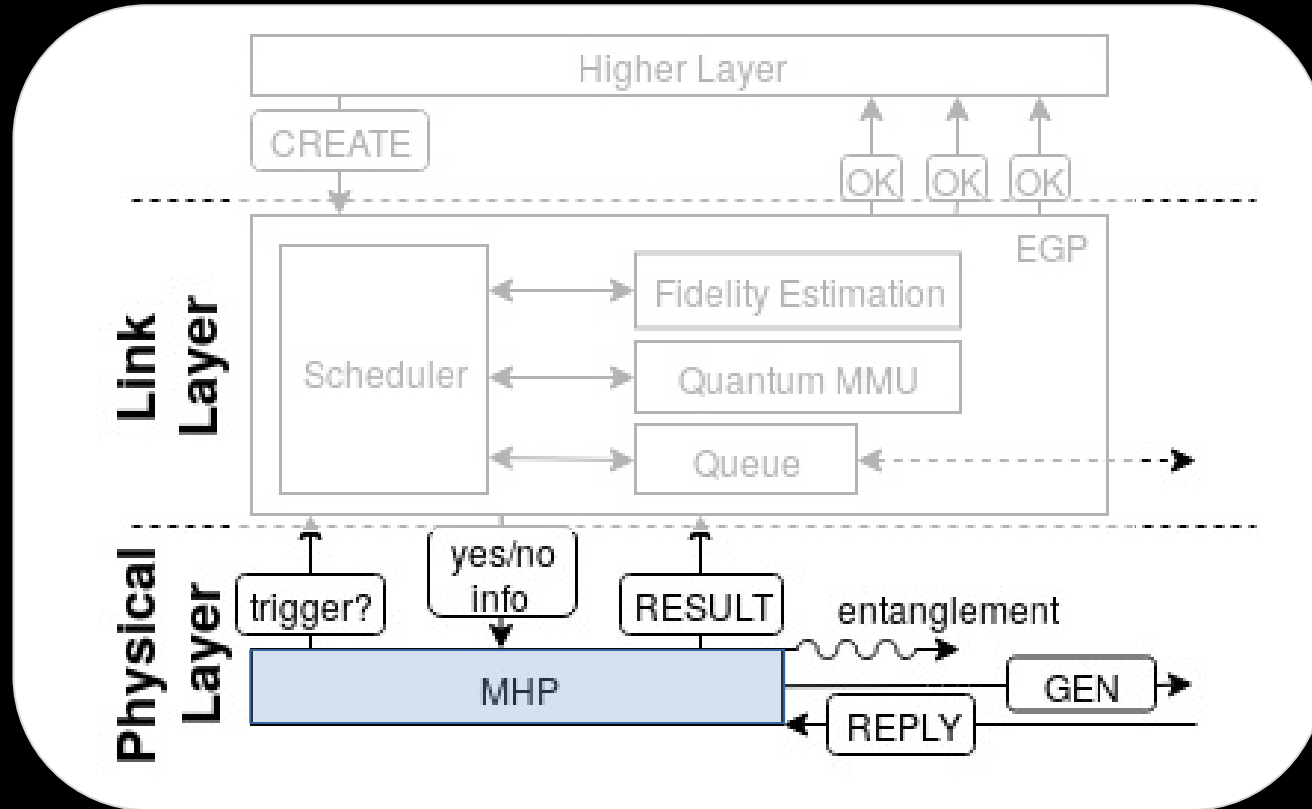
# A Link Layer Protocol



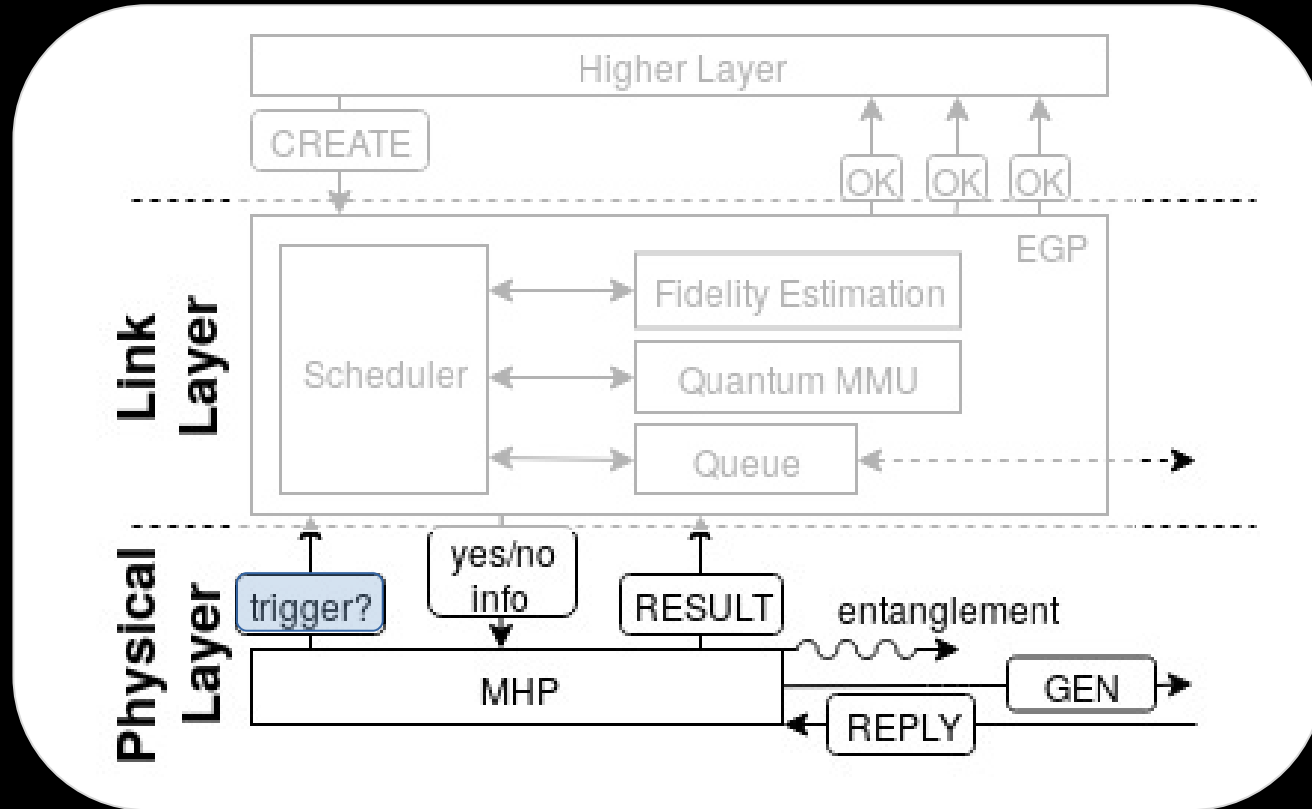
# A Link Layer Protocol



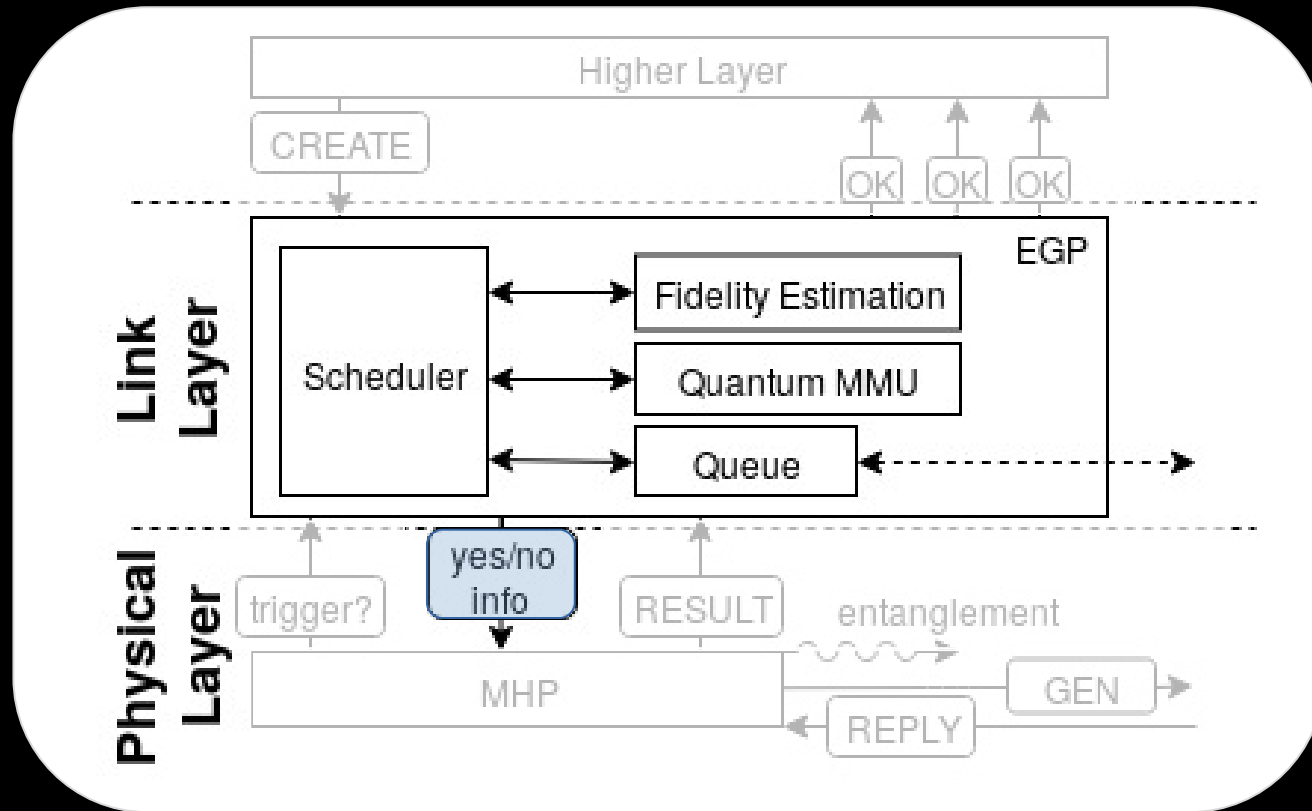
# A Link Layer Protocol



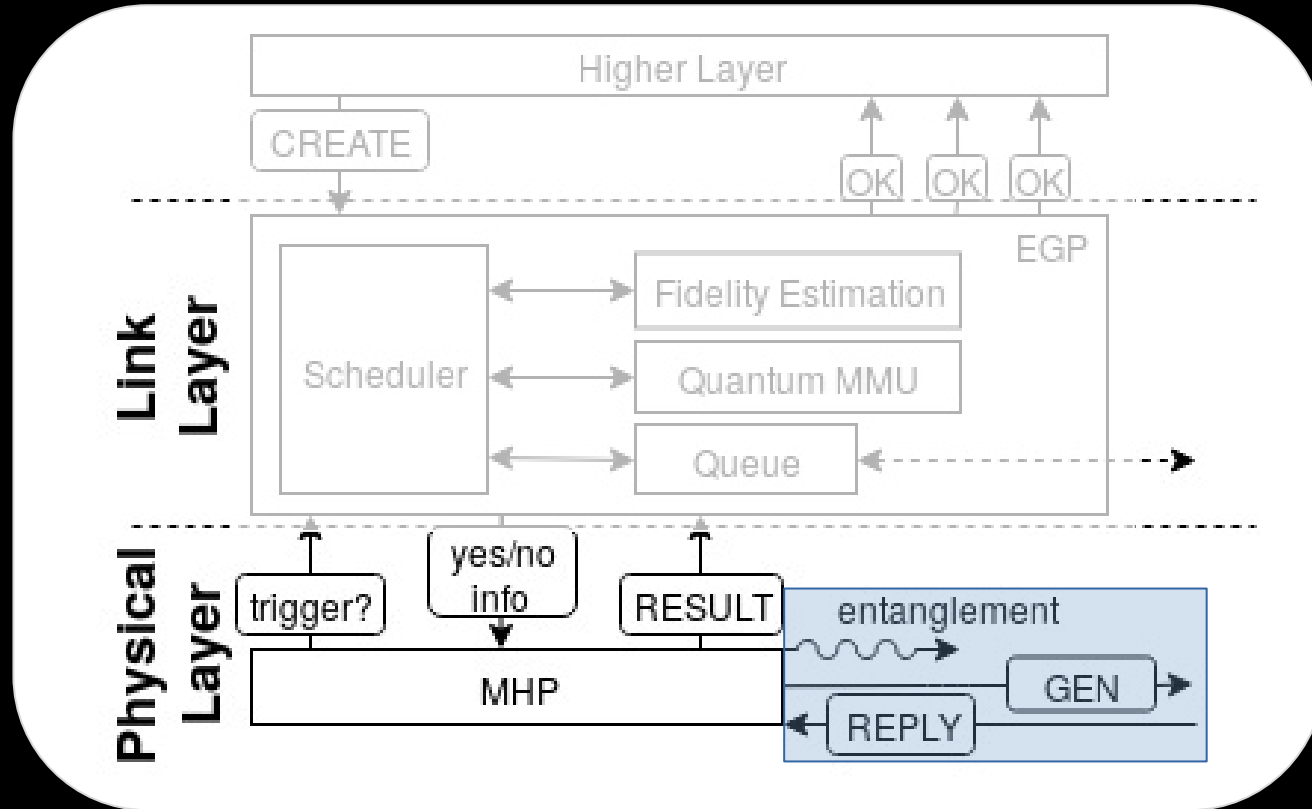
# A Link Layer Protocol



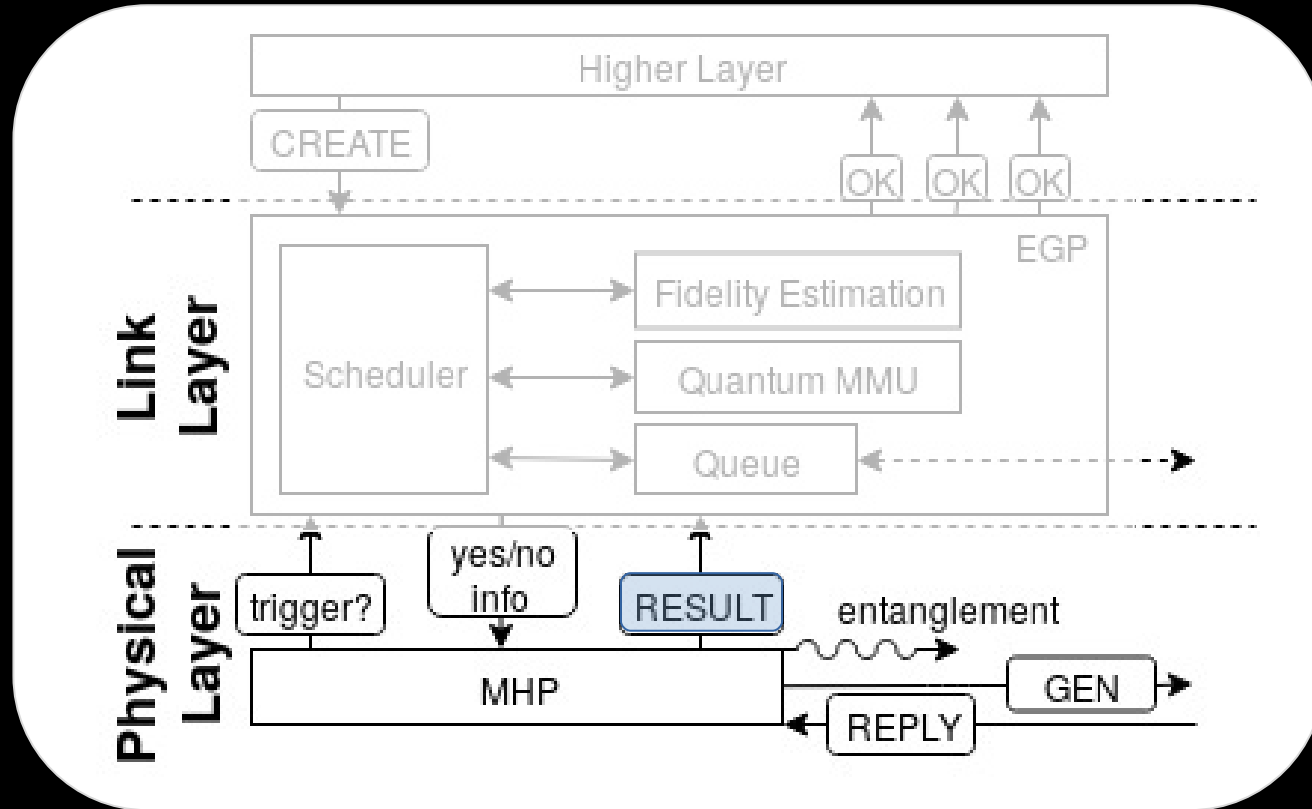
# A Link Layer Protocol



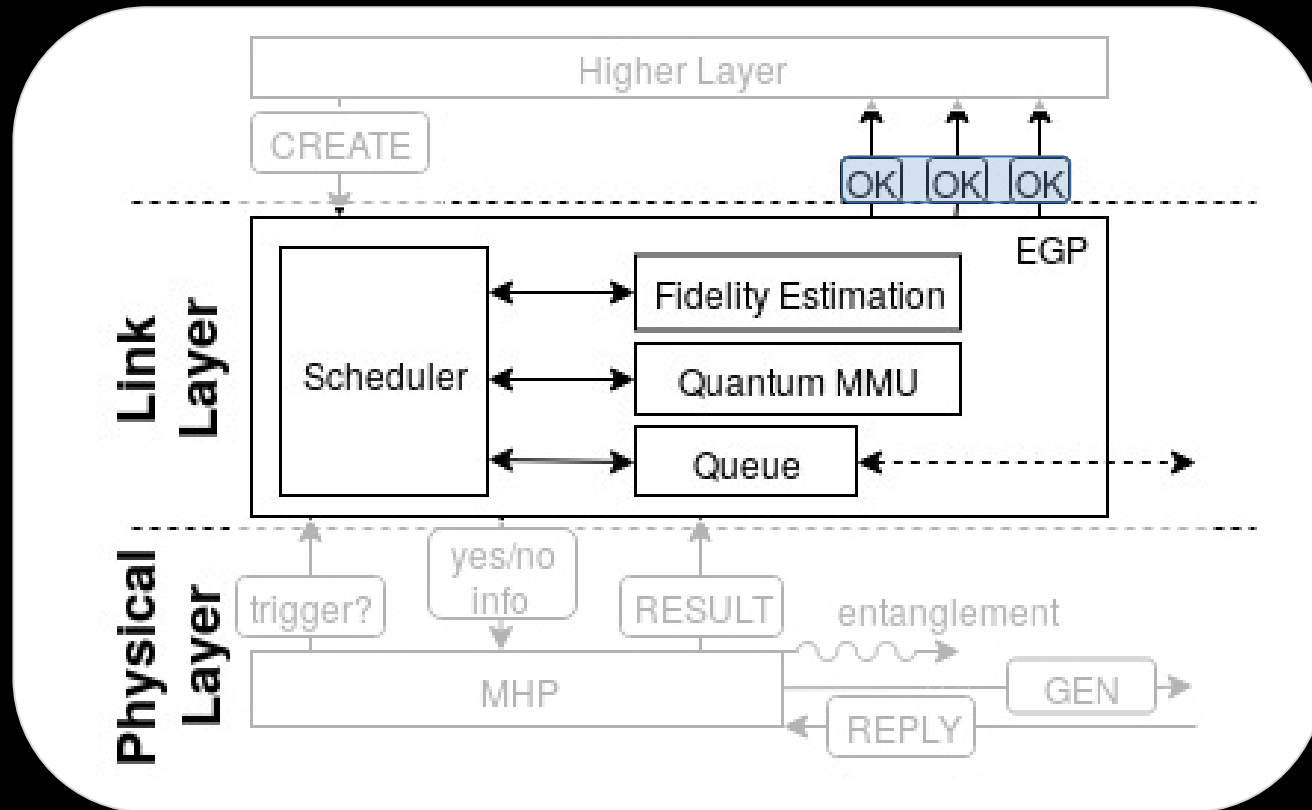
# A Link Layer Protocol



# A Link Layer Protocol

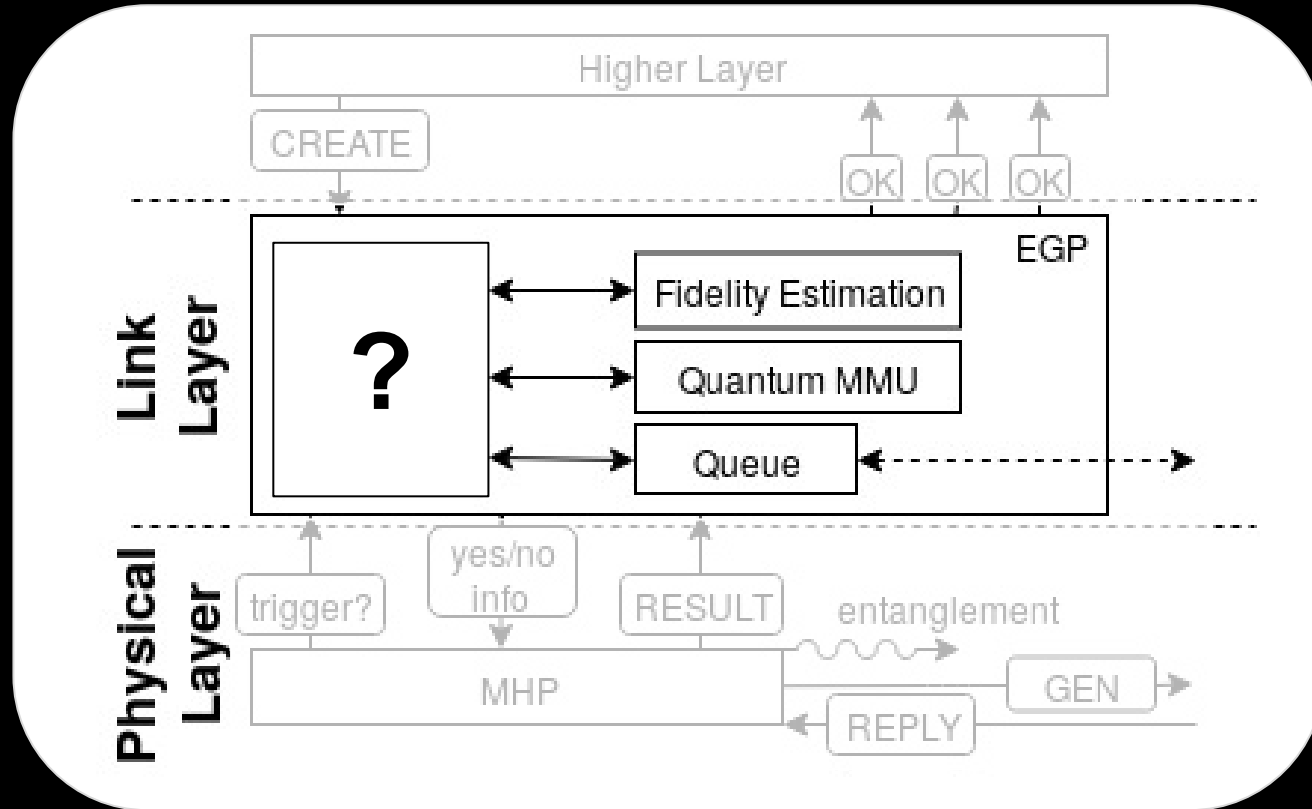


# A Link Layer Protocol





# A Link Layer Protocol



# Investigating Scheduling using Simulation Tool: NetSQUID

- Discrete event simulator
- Model and validate simulated quantum hardware
- Model physical components e.g. fibers, nodes, and midpoint



# Simulation Environment: SurfSARA

- **Long runs**
  - *Protocol robustness*: recovery mechanisms
- **Short runs**
  - *Performance trade-offs*: latency, throughput and fidelity
  - *Metric fluctuations*: different scheduling strategies

Simulations	Core hours	Simulated time	Scenarios
2578	94244	707 hours	173



# Simulation Example: QL2020



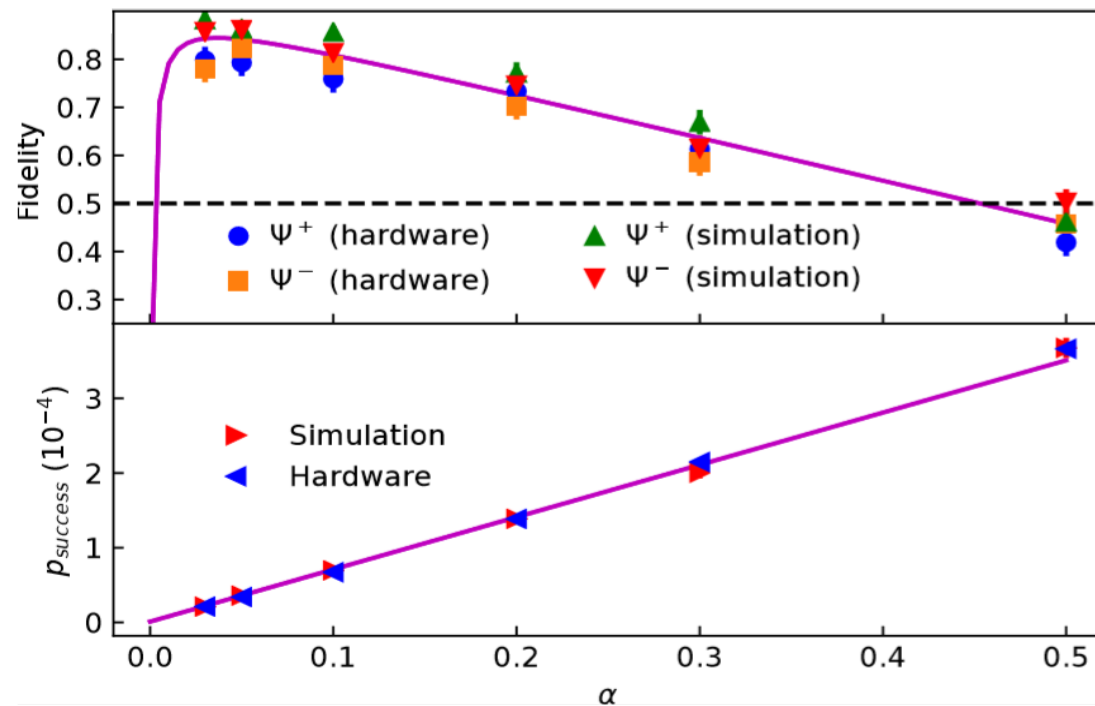
KPN PBX  
detector location



Assumed loss  
0.1 dB/splice  
0.3 dB/km

# Evaluation: Quantum Hardware Model

- Simulate experiments
- Fidelity vs rate of success
- Qubit memory lifetimes



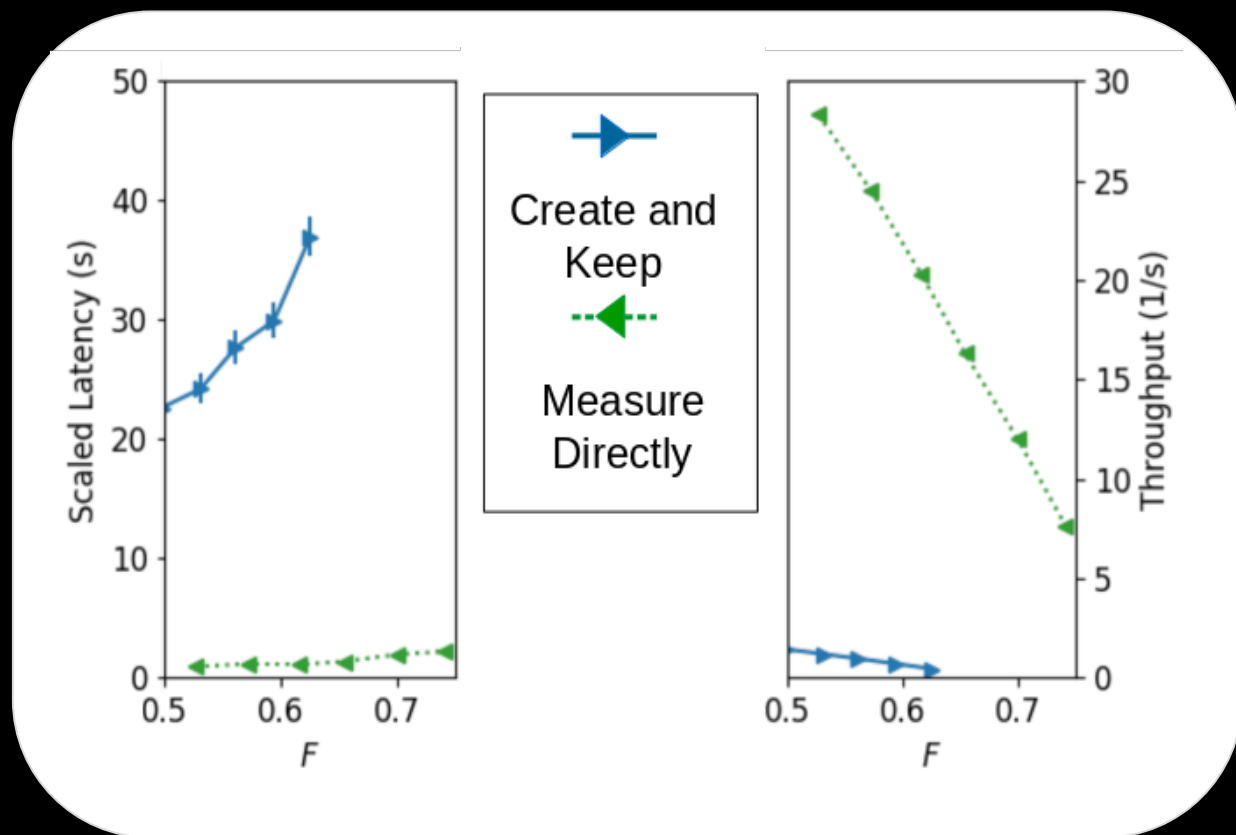
# Evaluation: Single Request Types

## Parameters

Fidelity	>0.5
Control message loss probability	Up to $10^{-4}$

## Takeaways

- Robust against extreme channel loss
- Fidelity primarily impacts latency and throughput



# Our Contribution

- Functional allocation of quantum network stack
- Systematic study of design considerations and use cases
- First physical and link layer protocols
- Performance evaluation and scheduling investigation

Where to go from here?

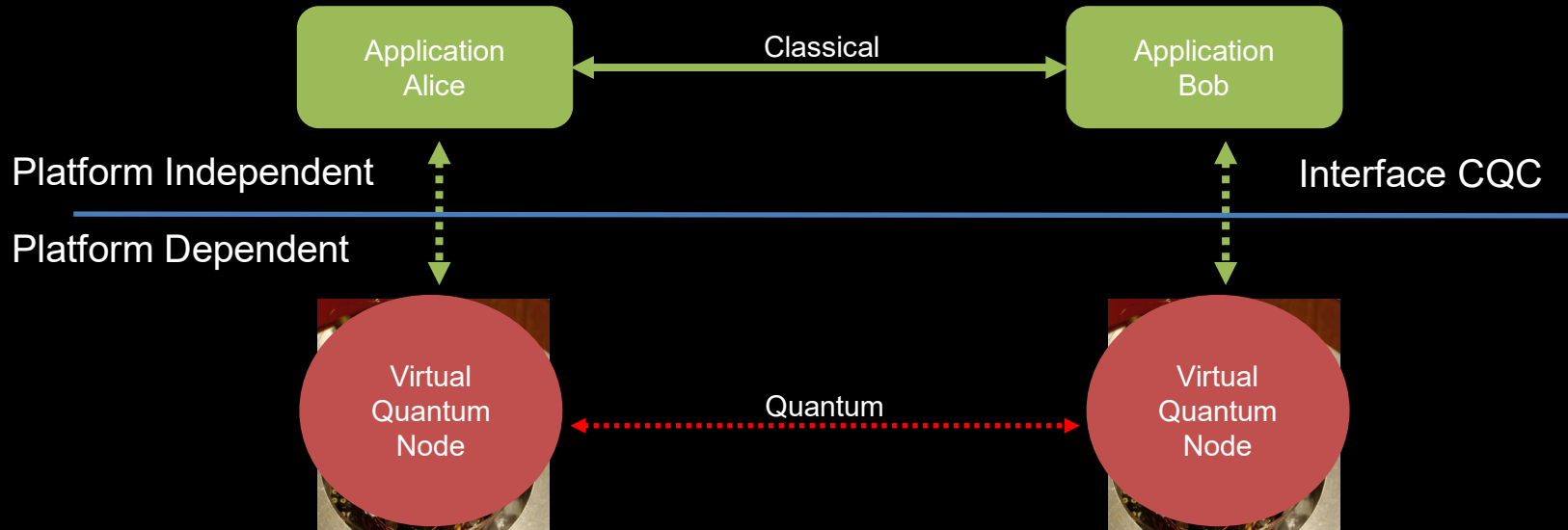


# Many computer science challenges

- Fast and reactive control plane for generating entanglement
- ..... In a multi-user network 😊 ..
- Efficient routing of entanglement in the network
- Development of quantum programming paradigms for networked applications
- Compile optimizations for networked quantum processors
- Scheduling and arbitration of local quantum operations and entanglement generation on a local quantum processor
- Understanding application requirements
- ....

Want to learn more?

# Don't have your own hardware but want to explore applications? 😊



Application level simulator - SimulaQron  
Download at <http://www.simulaqron.org>

# Don't have your own hardware but want to explore quantum networking? 😊



NetSquid: Network Simulator for Quantum Information using Discrete events.

Uses at all levels of the stack include:

- More accurate study of possible repeater designs
- Determine importance hardware parameters to attain them
- Parameter optimization
- Determine and validate network designs (e.g. repeater placements)
  
- Analyze control stack
- Determine application protocol performance
- .....

Download at <http://www.netsquid.org>



# Learn Quantum Cryptography!



edX QuCryptoX

# Want to read more?

- Link Layer
- A. Dahlberg, M. Skrypczyk et al., A link layer protocol for quantum networks, ACM SIGCOMM, 2019
- Introduction to Quantum
  - Nielsen & Chuang, Quantum Computation and Quantum Information, 10th edition, 2011, Cambridge University Press
- Overview Articles
  - H J. Kimble. 2008. The quantum internet. Nature 453, 7198 (2008), 1023.
  - S. Wehner et al. 2018. Quantum internet: A vision for the road ahead. Science 362, 6412 (oct 2018), Free download via <https://qutech.nl/stephanie-wehner-group/wehner-group-publications/>
  - R. Van Meter. 2012. Quantum networking and internetworking. IEEE Network 26, 4 (2012), 59–64.
  - W. J Munro et al. 2015. Inside quantum repeaters. IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Quantum Electronics 21, 3 (2015), 78–90.
  - N. Sangouard et al. 2011. Quantum repeaters based on atomic ensembles and linear optics. Reviews of Modern Physics 83, 1 (2011), 33.
  - R. Van Meter, 2014, Quantum Networking, Wiley ISTE, ISBN-10 : 9781848215375
  - W. Dür and H. J Briegel. 2007. Entanglement purification and quantum error correction. Reports on Progress in Physics 70, 8 (2007), 1381.
  - W. Kozłowski et al, Towards large-scale quantum networks. In Proceedings of the Sixth Annual ACM International Conference on Nanoscale Computing and Communication (pp. 1-7), 2019.

# EU Quantum Internet Alliance

<http://quantum-internet.team>

## World class research in physics, computer science and engineering



## Industry engineering components for a quantum internet



## Supercomputing facilities for Blueprint simulations



## Network operator perspective and fiber



## Connection to QKD industry



## Examine real world uses cases



## RTO to bridge research to applied technology



## Engaging and communicating with internet community

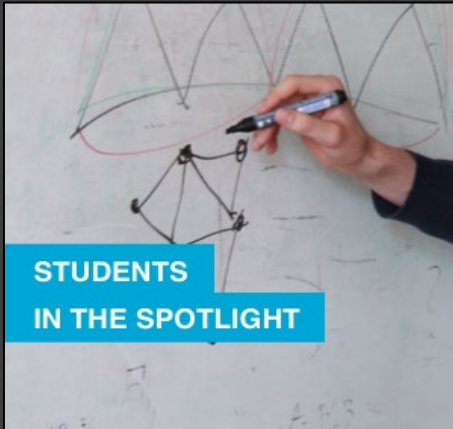


## End-user perspective



# Thanks 😊 - Want to join us?

For Master Students  
QuTech Academy  
<http://qutech.nl/edu>



Positions: PhD, Postdocs,  
Software engineering, ....  
Contact me and see our website!



<http://quantum-internet.team>





# The Learning Continues...

TechTalk Discourse: <https://on.acm.org>

TechTalk Inquiries: [learning@acm.org](mailto:learning@acm.org)

TechTalk Archives: <https://learning.acm.org/techtalks>

Learning Center: <https://learning.acm.org>

Professional Ethics: <https://ethics.acm.org>

*Queue* Magazine: <https://queue.acm.org>

ACM Transactions on Quantum Computing:  
<https://dl.acm.org/journal/tqc> (Accepting Submissions!)