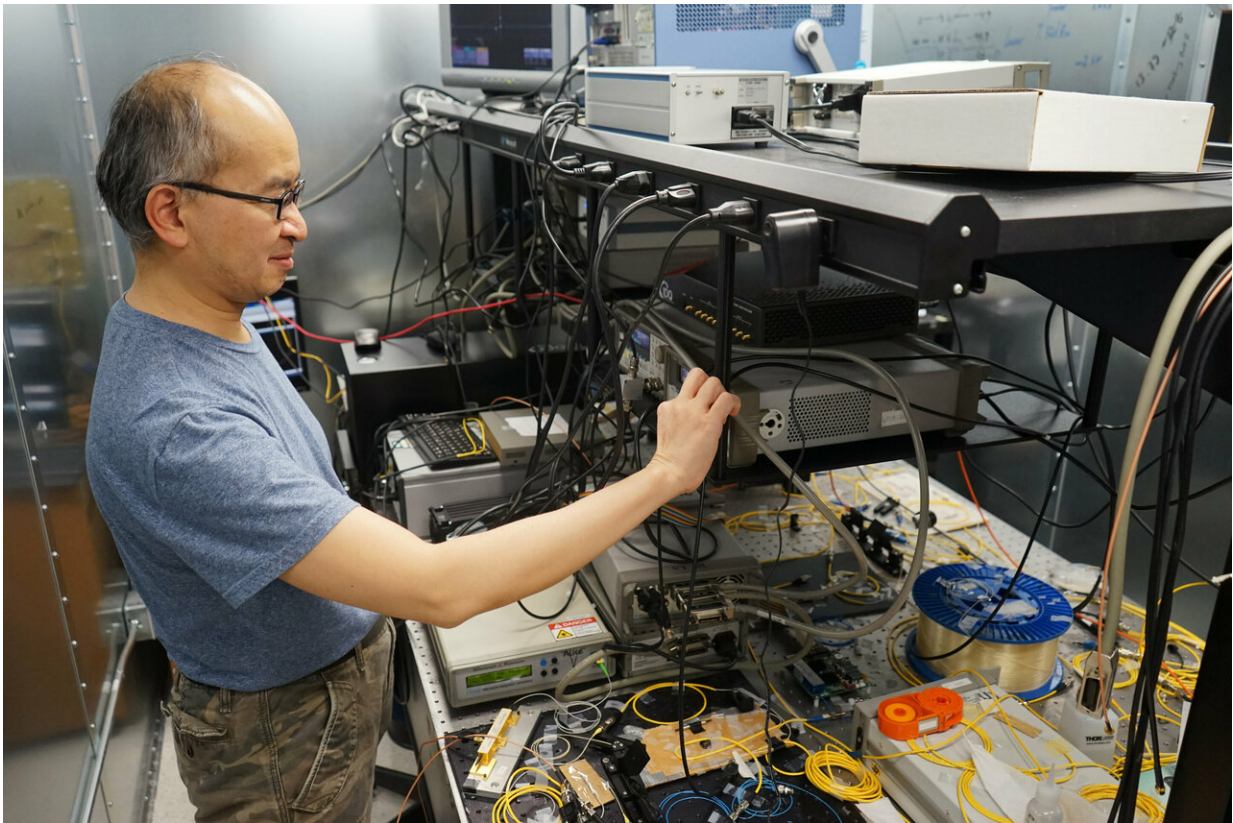


All-photonic quantum repeaters could lead to a faster, more secure global quantum internet

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Professor Hoi-Kwong Lo (ECE) and his collaborators have performed a proof-of-principle experiment on a key aspect of all-photonic quantum repeaters. Credit: Jessica MacInnis

Engineering researchers have demonstrated proof-of-principle for a

device that could serve as the backbone of a future quantum Internet. University of Toronto Engineering professor Hoi-Kwong Lo and his collaborators have developed a prototype for a key element for all-photon quantum repeaters, a critical step in long-distance quantum communication.

A [quantum](#) Internet is the 'Holy Grail' of quantum information processing, enabling many novel applications including information-theoretic secure communication. Today's Internet was not specifically designed for security, and it shows: hacking, break-ins and computer espionage are common challenges. Nefarious hackers are constantly poking holes in sophisticated layers of defence erected by individuals, corporations and governments.

In light of this, researchers have proposed other ways of transmitting data that would leverage key features of quantum physics to provide virtually unbreakable encryption. One of the most promising technologies involves a technique known as quantum key distribution (QKD). QKD exploits the fact that the simple act of sensing or measuring the state of a quantum system disturbs that system. Because of this, any third-party eavesdropping would leave behind a clearly detectable trace, and the communication can be aborted before any [sensitive information](#) is lost.

Until now, this type of quantum security has been demonstrated in small-scale systems. Lo and his team are among a group of researchers around the world who are laying the groundwork for a future quantum Internet by working to address some of the challenges in transmitting quantum information over great distances, using optical fibre communication.

Because light signals lose potency as they travel long distances through fibre-optic cables, devices called repeaters are inserted at regular intervals along the line. These repeaters boost and amplify the signals to

help transmit the information along the line.

But quantum [information](#) is different, and existing repeaters for [quantum information](#) are highly problematic. They require storage of the quantum state at the repeater sites, making the repeaters much more error prone, difficult to build, and very expensive because they often operate at cryogenic temperatures.

Lo and his team have proposed a different approach. They are working on the development of the next generation of repeaters, called all-photon quantum repeaters, that would eliminate or reduce many of the shortcomings of standard quantum repeaters. With [collaborators](#) at Osaka University, Toyama University and NTT Corporation in Japan, Lo and his team have demonstrated proof-of-concept of their work in a paper recently published in *Nature Communications*.

"We have developed all-photon repeaters that allow time-reversed adaptive Bell measurement," says Lo. "Because these repeaters are all-optical, they offer advantages that traditional—quantum-memory-based matter—repeaters do not. For example, this method could work at room temperature."

A quantum Internet could offer applications that are impossible to implement in the conventional Internet, such as impenetrable security and quantum teleportation.

"An all-optical network is a promising form of infrastructure for fast and energy-efficient [communication](#) that is required for a future [quantum internet](#)," says Lo. "Our work helps pave the way toward this future."

More information: Yasushi Hasegawa et al. Experimental time-reversed adaptive Bell measurement towards all-photon quantum repeaters, *Nature Communications* (2019). DOI:

10.1038/s41467-018-08099-5 ,
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-08099-5>

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