



OpenQKD

European Quantum Key Distribution Testbed

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Helsinki, December 2019

ID Quantique company profile



Founded in 2001



Geneva, Switzerland
Seoul, South Korea
Bristol, UK
Boston USA



By 4 quantum physicists from the University of Geneva



95 employees including ~45 engineers/scientists



Investments in 2018 by SK Telecom & Deutsche Telekom



Develops technologies and products based on quantum physics & photonics within 2 business units:

- Quantum-Safe Security
- Quantum Sensing



Performs R&D, production, sales, professional services, integration, support



Clients: Governments / Banks / Gaming Industry / Universities / IT Security / O&G / Telecom

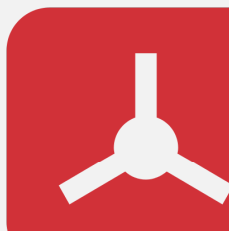
Cryptographic Toolbox: Simplified Overview



SWISS
QUANTUM



Symmetric Cryptography (secret key)



Asymmetric Cryptography (public key)



Cryptography before and after Quantum Computing



SWISS
QUANTUM



The hacker's point of view today...



... and after the
Quantum Computer

IDQ Recommended Path to Quantum Safety



Quantum Random Number Generation (QRNG)

- ✓ **Instantly strengthen your crypto key material**
- ✓ Feed higher quality (Swiss trusted) entropy into key generation servers, HSMs, Linux & crypto applications and connected devices

Crypto agility to move to Post Quantum Crypto

- ✓ Be **crypto-agile** to move to next generation Post Quantum Crypto
- ✓ Be **QKD ready** (ready to upgrade to quantum cryptography)
- ✓ Protect your investments for the next decade and further



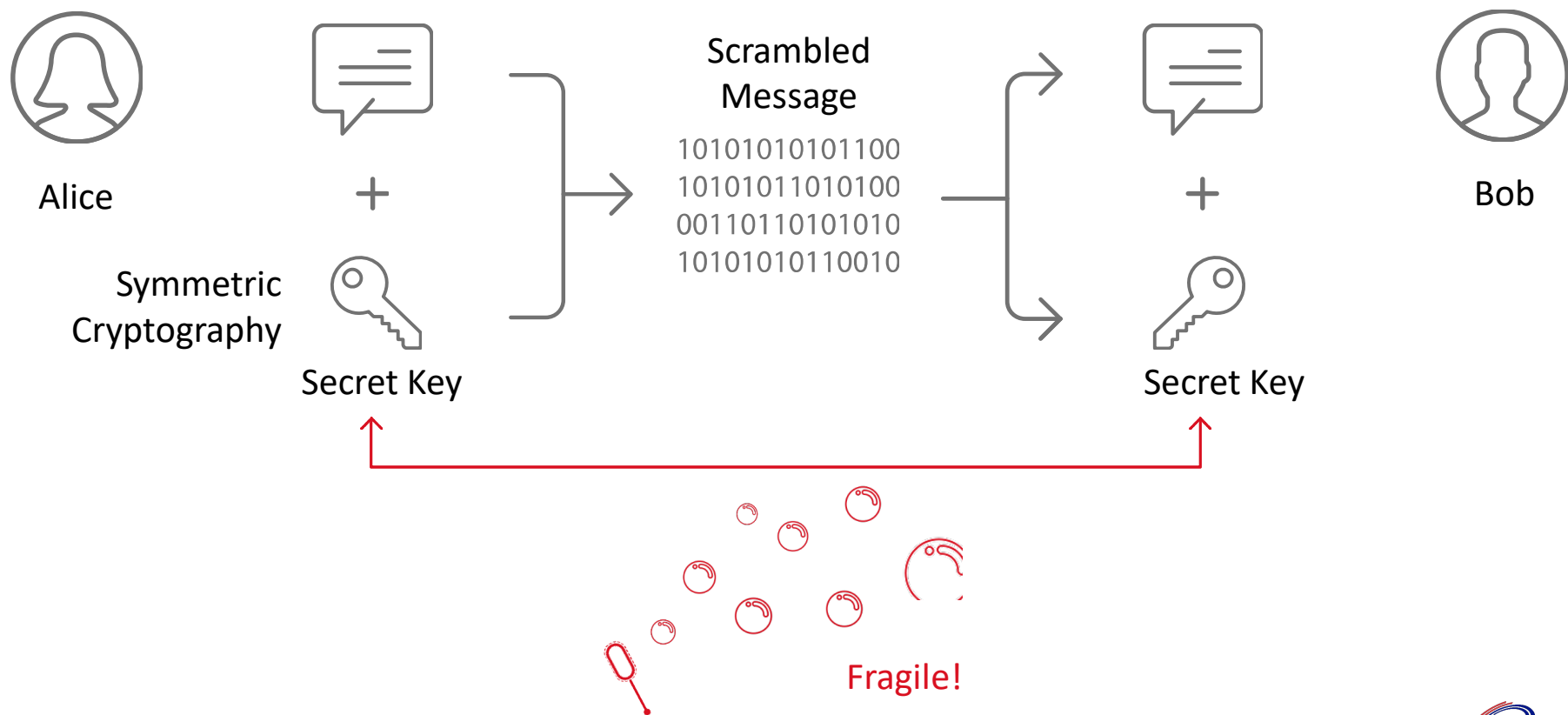
Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)

- ✓ **Quantum Cryptography** for secure transmission
- ✓ Provide forward secrecy & anti-eavesdropping of private key exchange/back up
- ✓ Ensure **Information Theoretic Security** for confidentiality to guarantee ownership for the next decade (Post-Quantum era)
- ✓ Use QKD today for backend **IP protection**

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Quantum Key Distribution (QKD): Basic Idea



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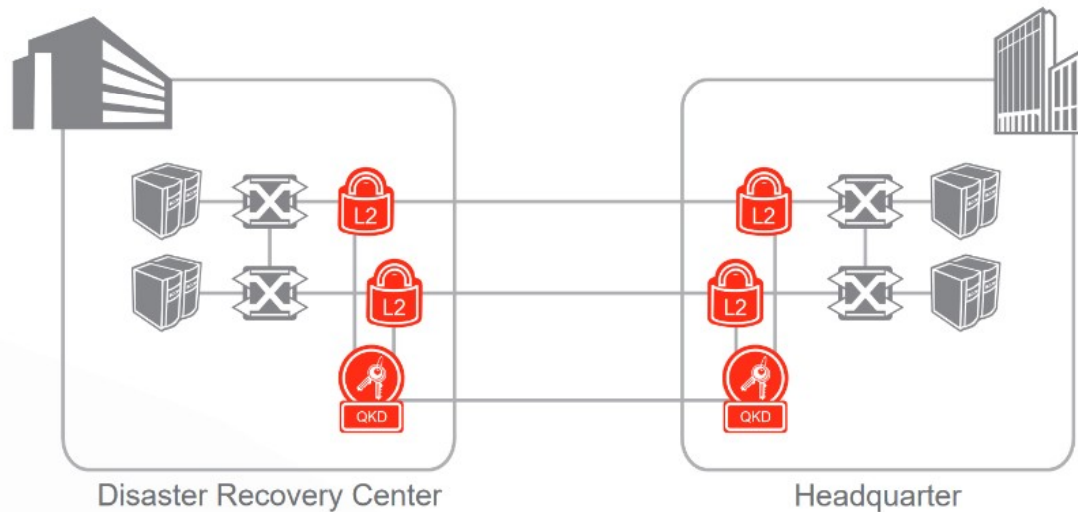


QKD in Data Center Interconnect



Quantum Cryptography-secured data center link

- Business need
 - Atos (ex Siemens) acted as managed service provider for a leading financial client
 - Needed to secure DC - DC link for critical information



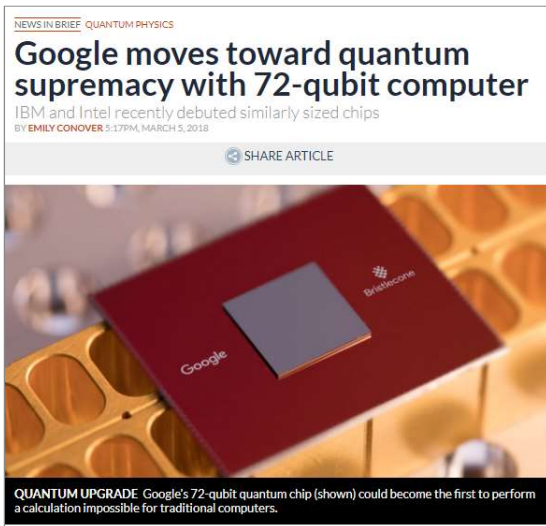
Atos



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Market Turning Point in 2015-2016



“We announce preliminary plans for transitioning to quantum resistant algorithms to provide security against a potential quantum computer” - Aug. 2015

Call for Proposals

- ▶ NIST is calling for quantum-resistant cryptographic algorithms for new public-key crypto standards
 - ▶ Digital signatures
 - ▶ Encryption/key-establishment
- ▶ We see our role as managing a process of achieving community consensus in a transparent and timely manner
- ▶ We do not expect to “pick a winner”
 - ▶ Ideally, several algorithms will emerge as ‘good choices’
- ▶ We may pick one (or more) for standardization
 - ▶ Only algorithms publicly submitted considered

National Quantum Secure Communication Backbone Network (Phase I, 2018~2020)

Coverage area

Total Distance: ~ 11000 km

Backbone network: ~ 8000 km

City access network: ~ 3000 km

Main function

Serve for national strategy

Integration in Jing-Jin-Ji Area

The Yangtze Economic Zone

The Belt and Road Initiative, and etc.

Serve for financial sectors and governments

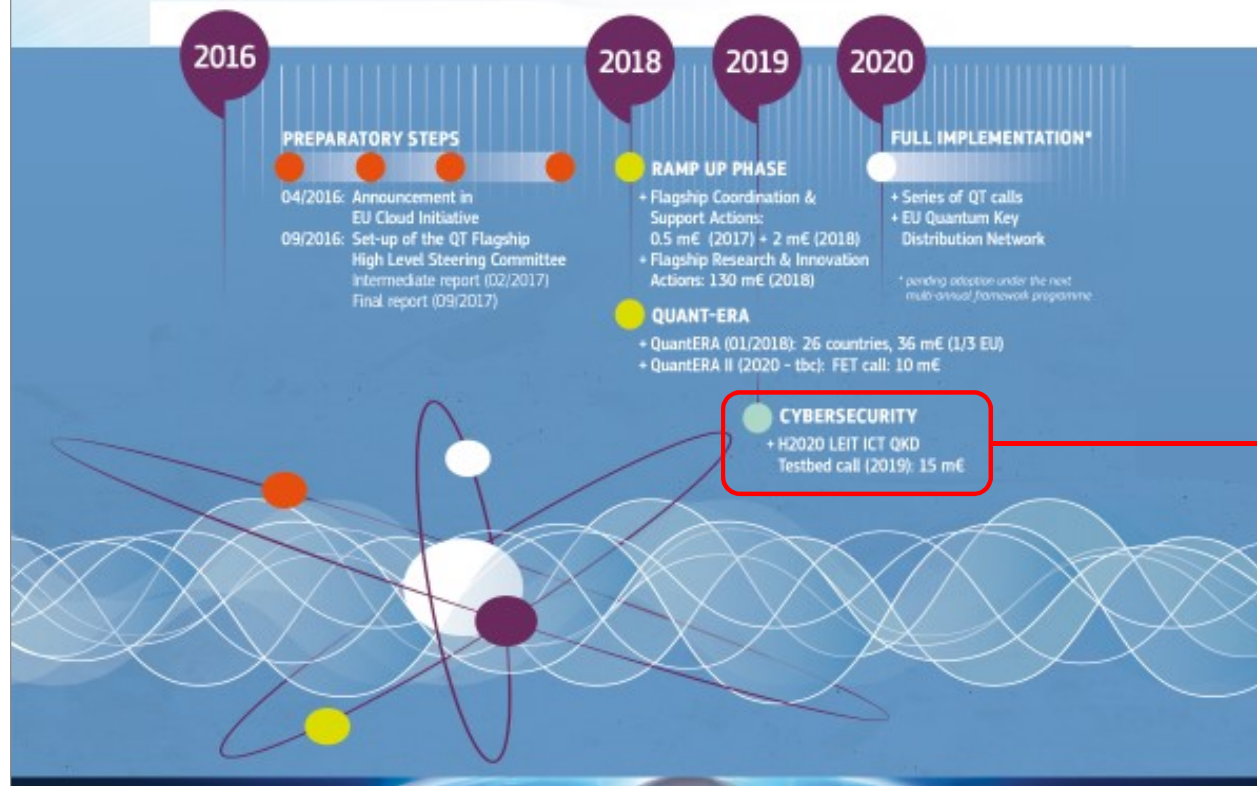
Explorer applications in education and medical fields



QT Vision in Europe



Timeline towards a QT ecosystem



Quantum Flagship (qt.eu)
1B€ for Quantum Technologies
(2018-2027)

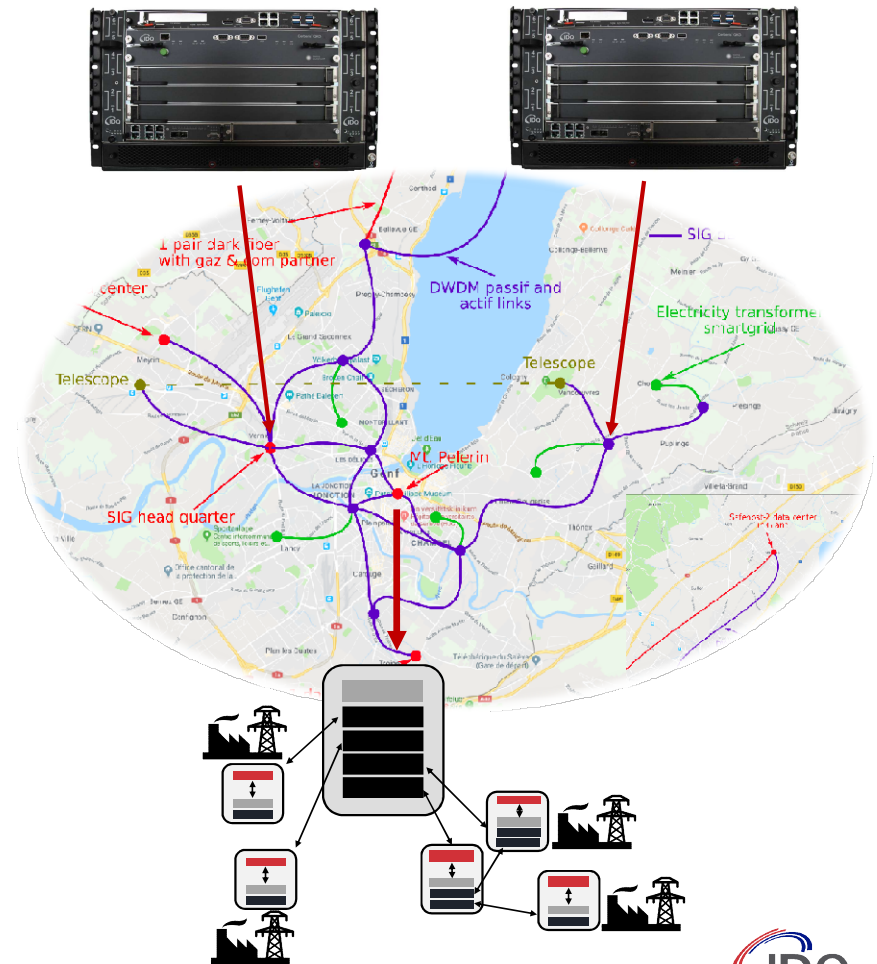
Testbed – 15M€ - 2019-2022



Scope of OpenQKD



- System development
- Network integration
- Use case testing and evaluation
- Further objectives
 - Innovation for European QC ecosystem
 - Collaboration and open source solutions
 - Prepare pan-European quantum communication infrastructure



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Improvements on system level



Fibre-based: high TRL

- Cost of ownership I:
 - Smaller
 - Cheaper components (integrated photonics)
 - "Plug and play"
- Increase of distance from $\approx 50\text{km}$ to $\approx 150\text{km}$
- Increase rate from kb/s to Mb/s
- Device independent



Cerberis 3: COW protocol,
ATCA chassis

Quantum Access Network (Short-Range)

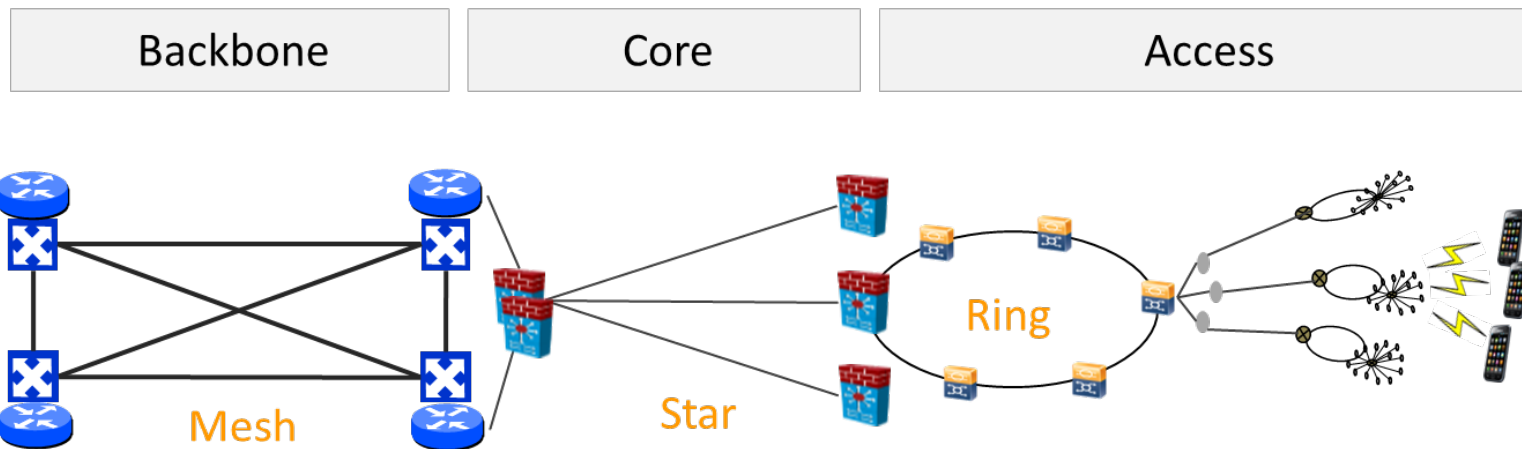
- 19" 6U chassis
- Maximum transmission loss (typ.): 12dB (Premium 18dB upon availability)
- Secret key rate (typ.): 3 kb/s after 50 km

Free-space: low TRL

- Proof of concept



Modern communication networks



Quantum Key Distribution

5G standard
security
& QRNG

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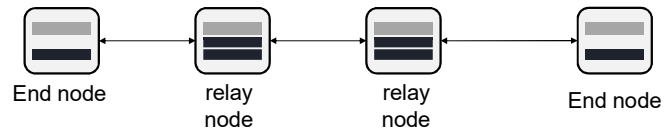
Examples of QKD network topologies



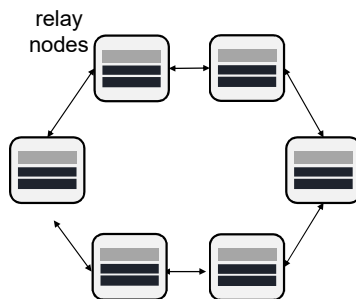
Point to point



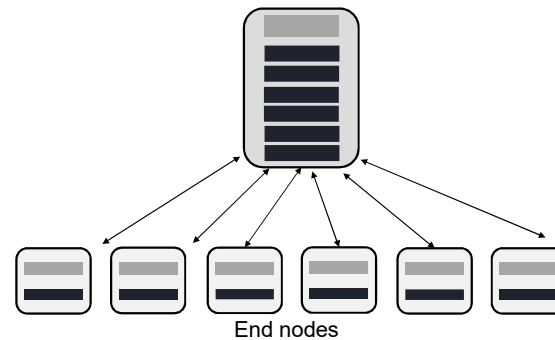
Point to point (with relay for long distance)



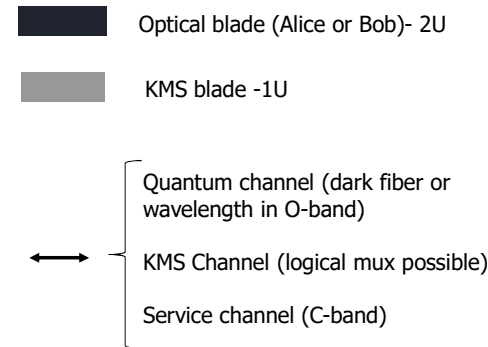
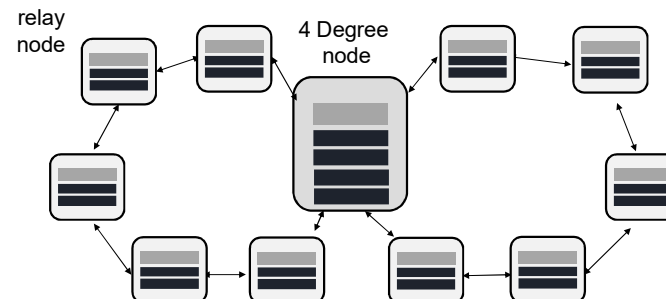
Ring network



Hub and spoke



2-Ring network

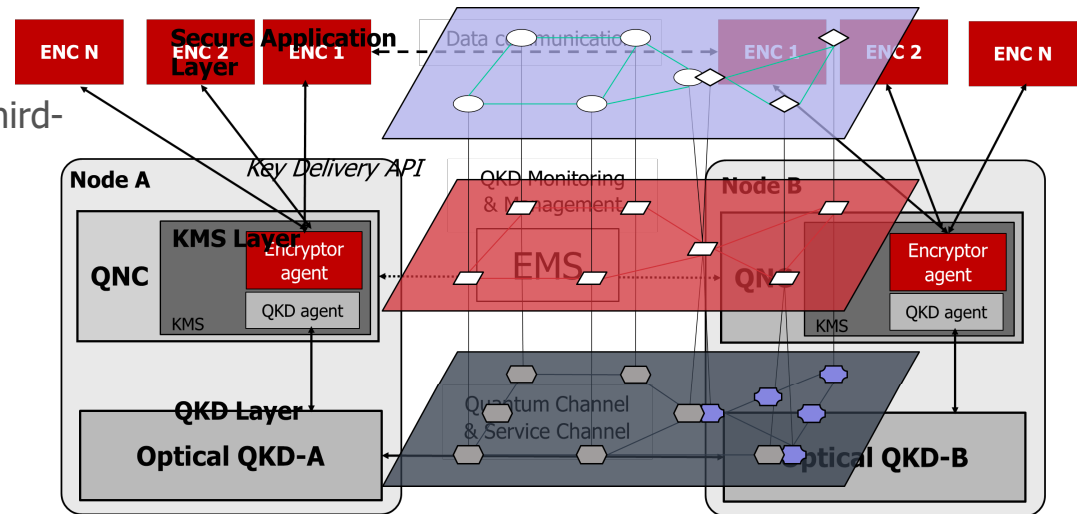


QKD location (node), One KMS per node.
May host several 6U-chassis depending on degree (number of optical blades)

Network integration



- Total cost of ownership II:
 - Multiplexing of QKD signals on fibres with third-party traffic
- Interoperability
 - Between QKD and encryptors
 - Between QKD links from different vendors
- → Standards



- Key management system → SDN
- 5G (network slicing, ...)
- Different network topologies



Use cases

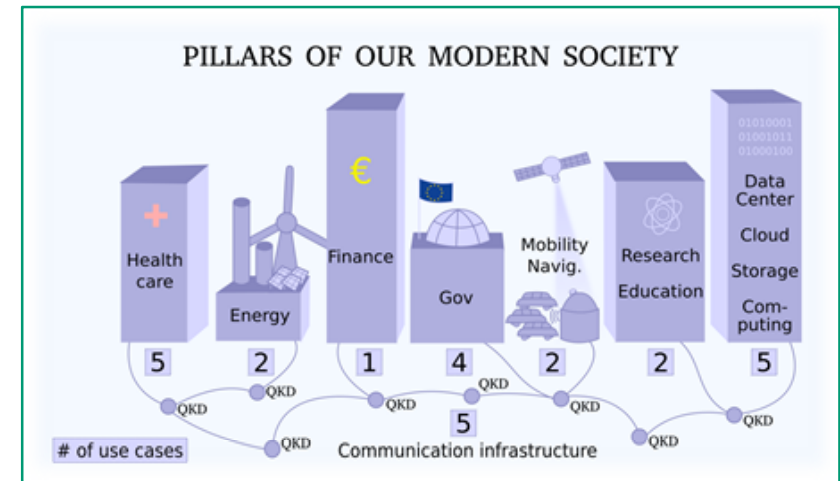


Operation of use-cases deriving from Secure Societies needs

- Demonstration of more than 30 use-cases for QKD featuring:
 - realistic operating environments
 - end-user applications and support

Range of use-cases:

- Secure and digital societies
 - Inter/Intra datacenter comm., e-Government, High-Performance computing, financial services, authentication and space applications, integration with post-quantum cryptography
- Healthcare
 - Secure cloud storage services and securing patient data in transit
- Critical infrastructure
 - QKD for telecom networks, 5G infrastructure and securing smart grids

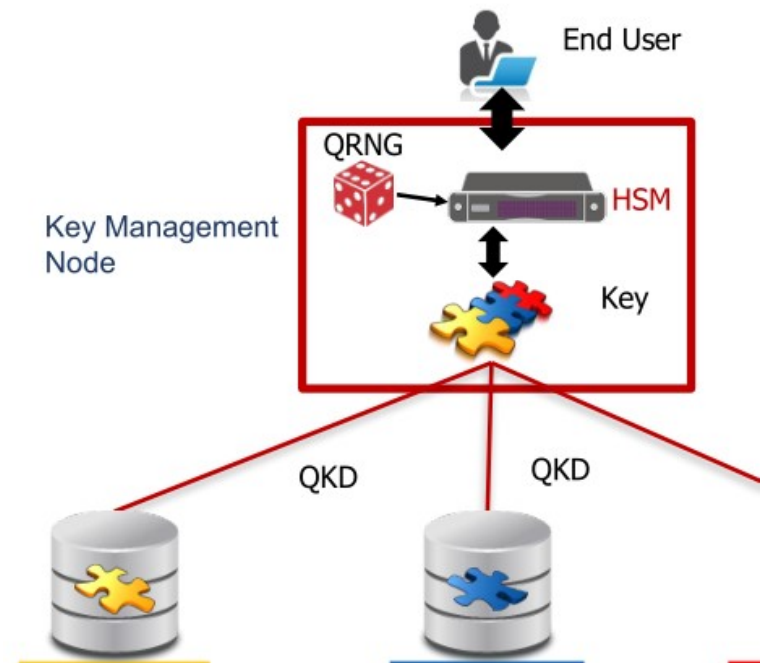


Use case example



Quantum Vault (deployed in Geneva)

- End User wants to securely store a cryptographic asset: protecting against failures and attacks
- Key enabling technology
 - Quantum Random Number Generation (QRNG) to guarantee a perfectly random and unpredictable key
 - Shamir Secret Sharing Protocol for secure backup without duplication of the asset; protecting against single point of failure
 - Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) to distribute key elements
- Implementation partner: Mt Pelerin ("blockchain bank")
- Role of IDQ
 - Co-development of use case
 - Provision of QRNG and QKD systems
 - Consulting and technical support



OPENQKD eco system



■ QKD suppliers



TOSHIBA

■ QKD R&D partners



NOKIA Bell Labs

ÖAW



UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE



iXblue

ICFO



TU Delft

■ QKD network developers



800 ANNI



■ Suppliers of network encryption



■ Fiber infrastructure operators



citvcom we c the v

imdea

■ Telecom operators



Telefonica



■ Aerospace and satellite industry



ThalesAlenia Space

■ Standardisation institutes



■ Early adopters

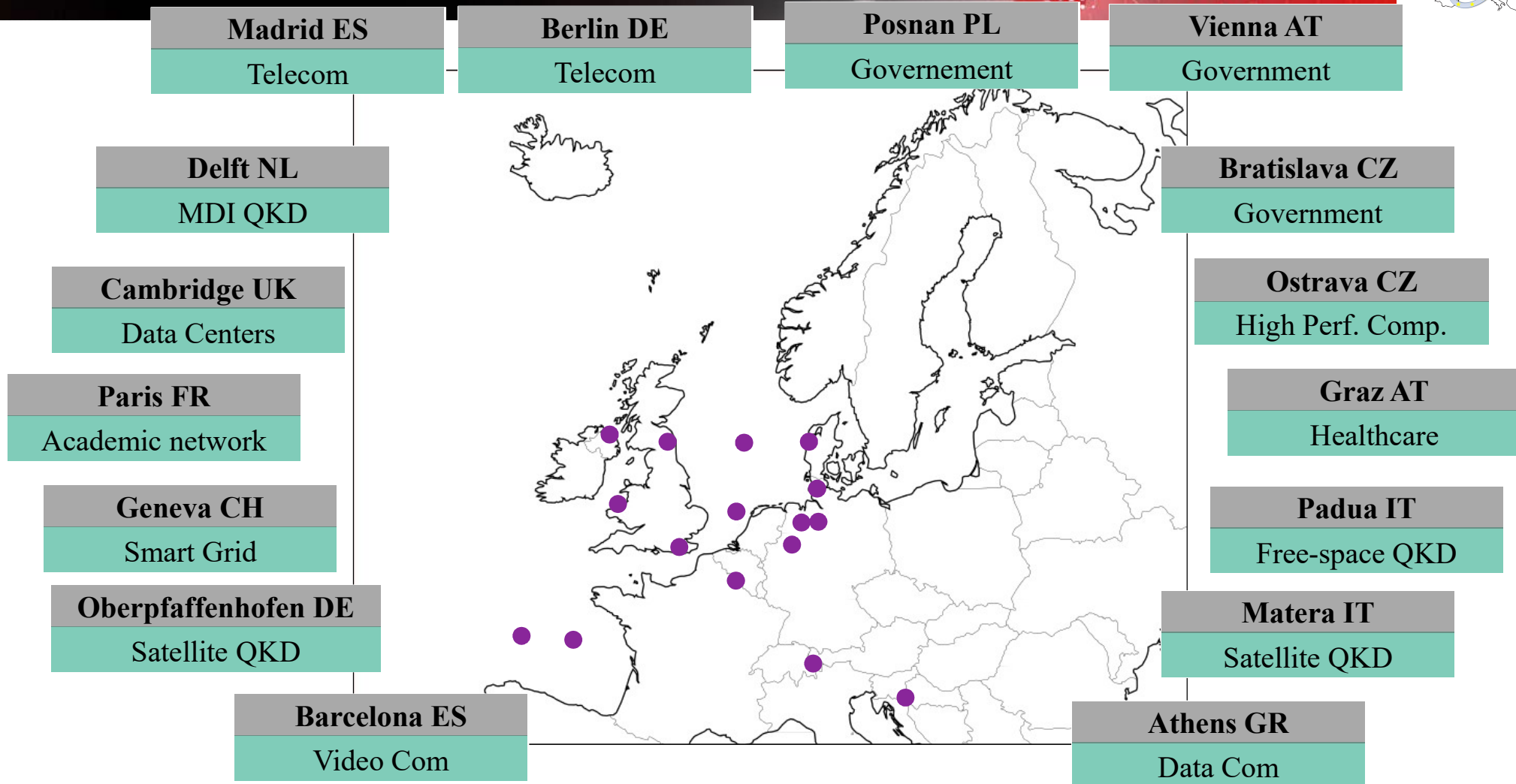


Mt Pelerin

VSB TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF OSTRAVA



16 OPENQKD test sites





Call: H2020-SU-ICT-2018-3, Innovation action

Topic: SU-ICT-04-2019 Quantum Key Distribution testbed

Grant Agreement No.: 857156



Estimated project cost: **~18M**

Requested EU Contribution:
~15M



Start Date: **02 September 2019**

Duration: **36 months**



13 EU and associated

countries: AT, BA CZ, DK, FR,
DE, IL, IT, NL, PL, ES, CH and
UK



Coordination:

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology



Partners: **38**

Let's stay entangled ...



Send an email to  alice@openqkd.eu or  bob@openqkd.eu



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