

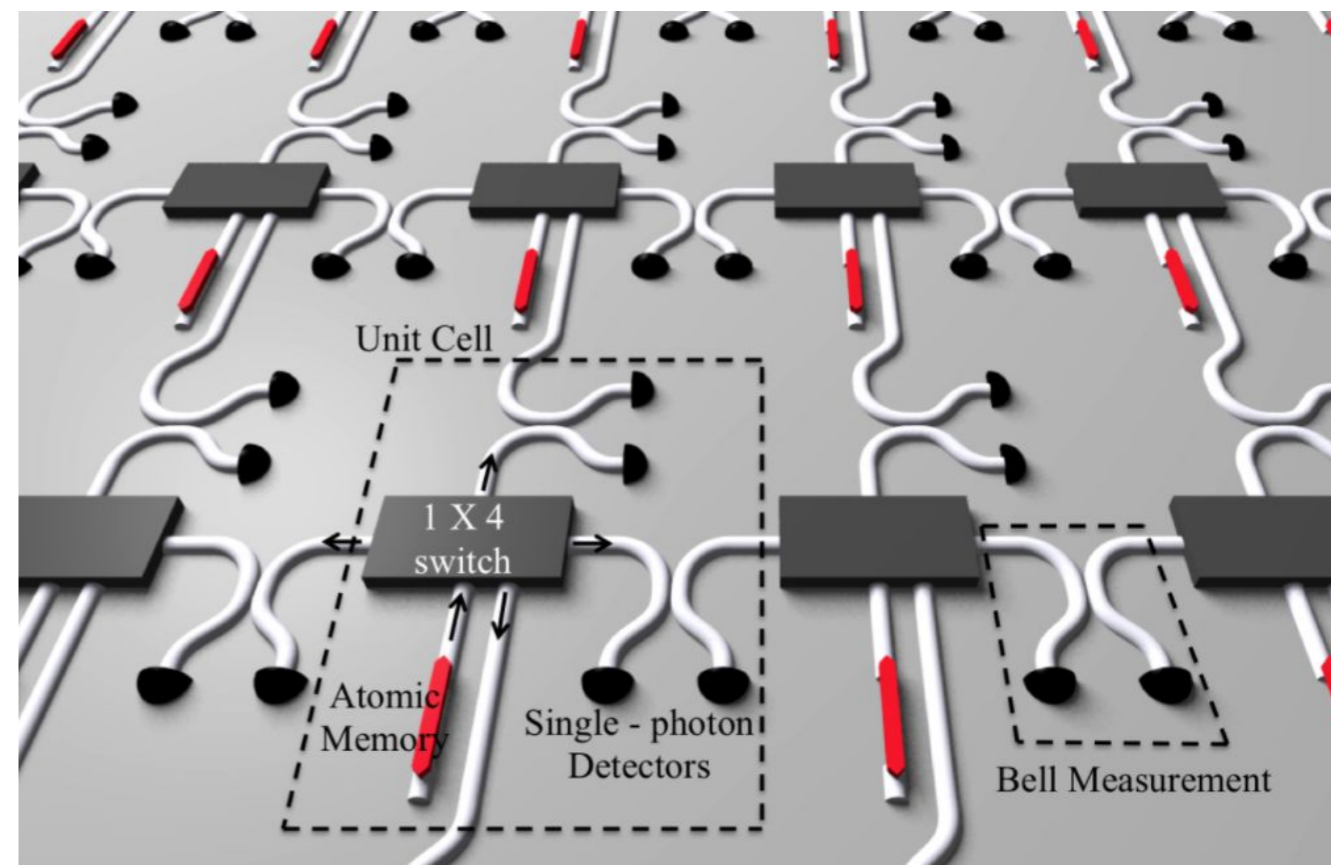
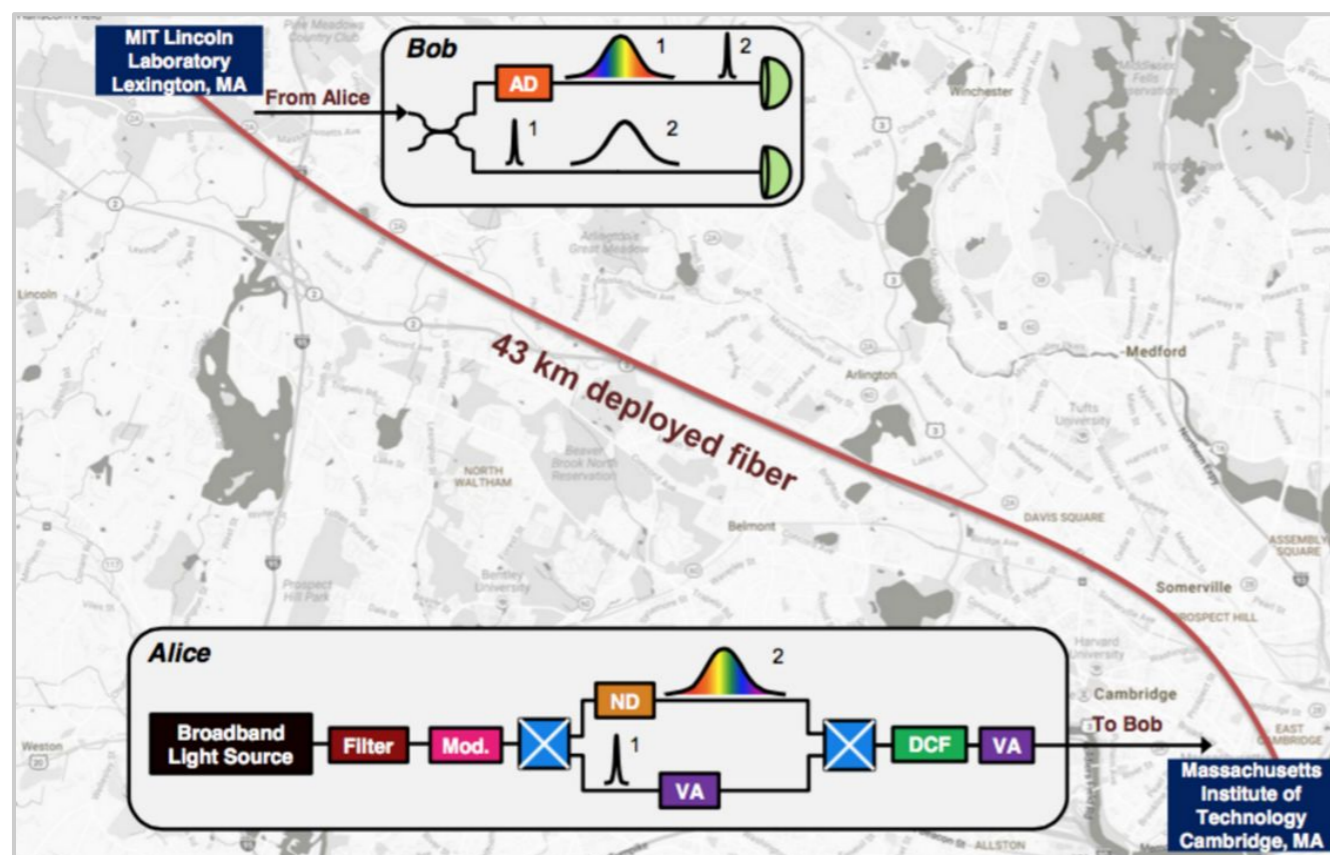
Semiconductor Quantum Technologies for Communications and Computing

Dirk Englund

MIT EECS Department | RLE and MTL

2017 MIT Research and Development Conference

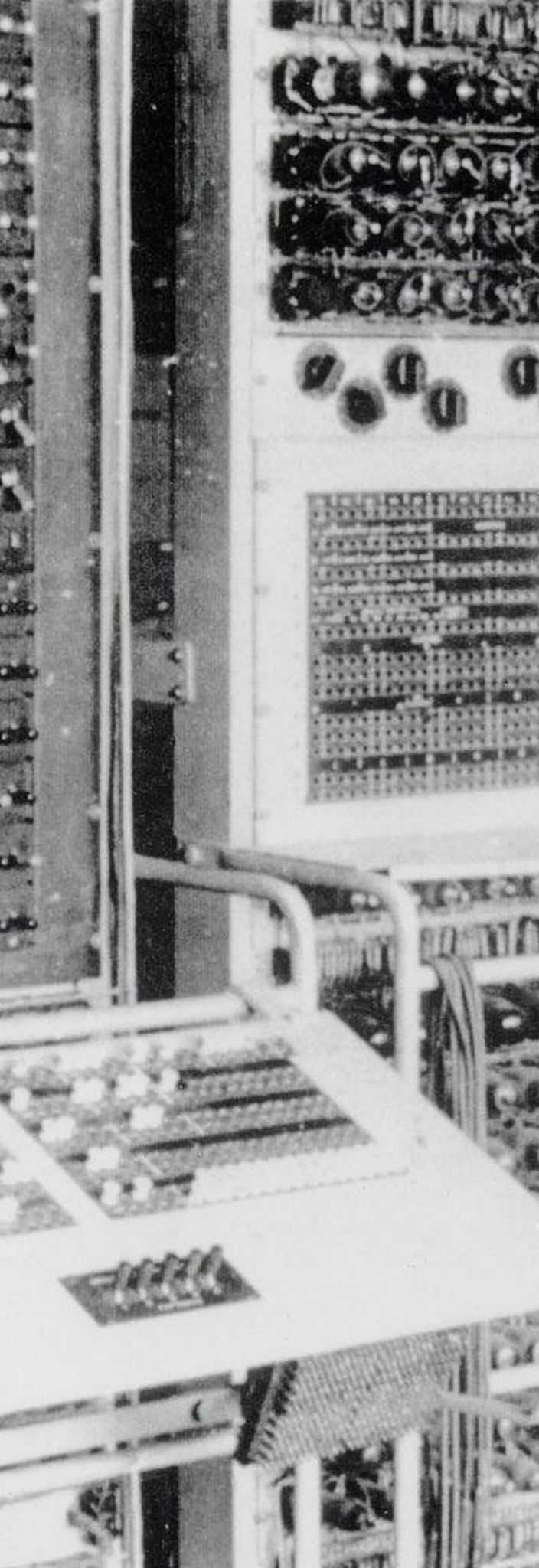
November 15, 2017



Colossus Mark 2 (1943)

Elise Booker

Enigma
Encryption
Machine



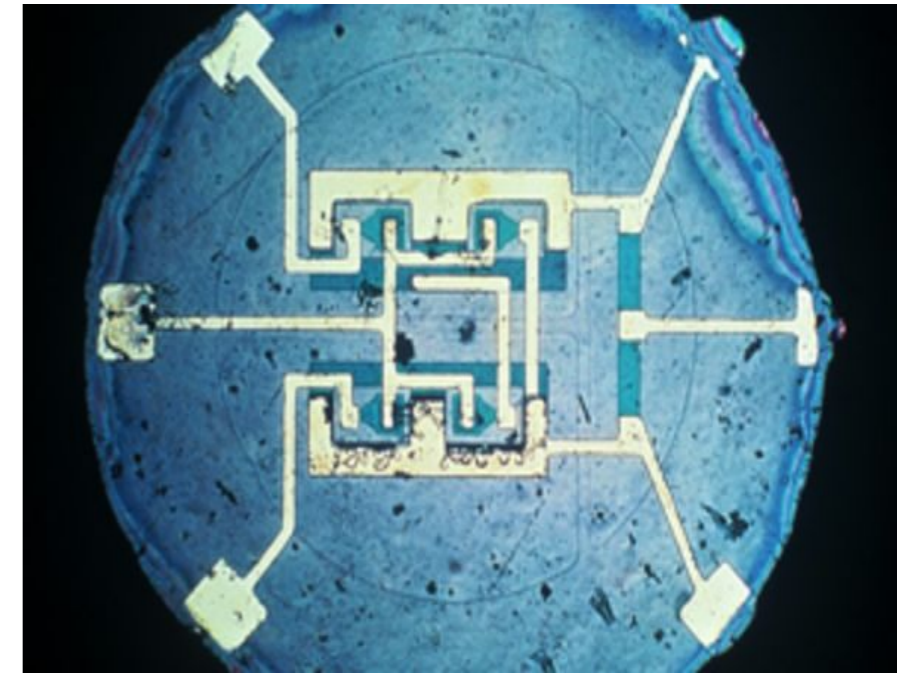
Miniaturizing the Colossus



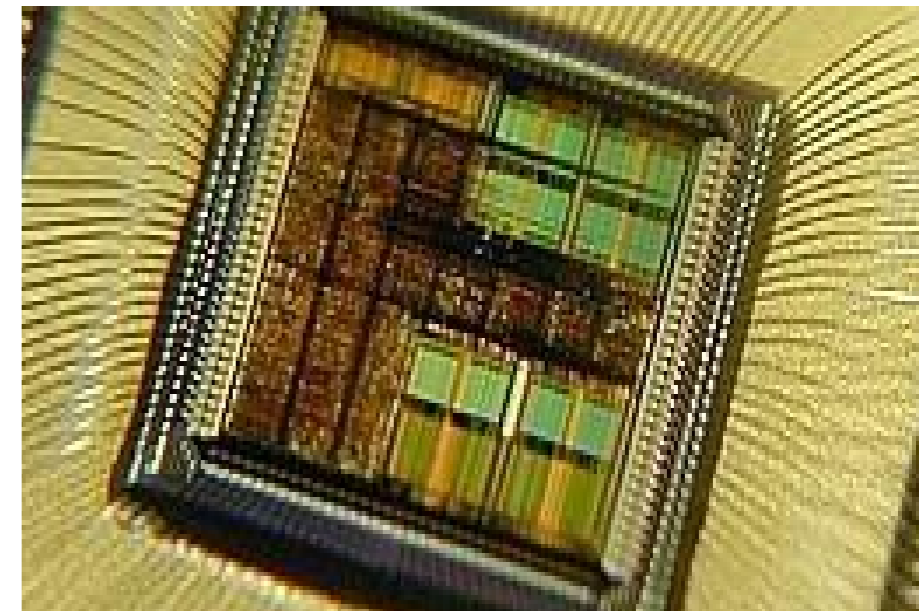
Thermionic vacuum tubes in Colossus Mark 2 (1940s) (Bletchley Park Museum)



First Transistor: 1947
1950s First Si transistor (TI)

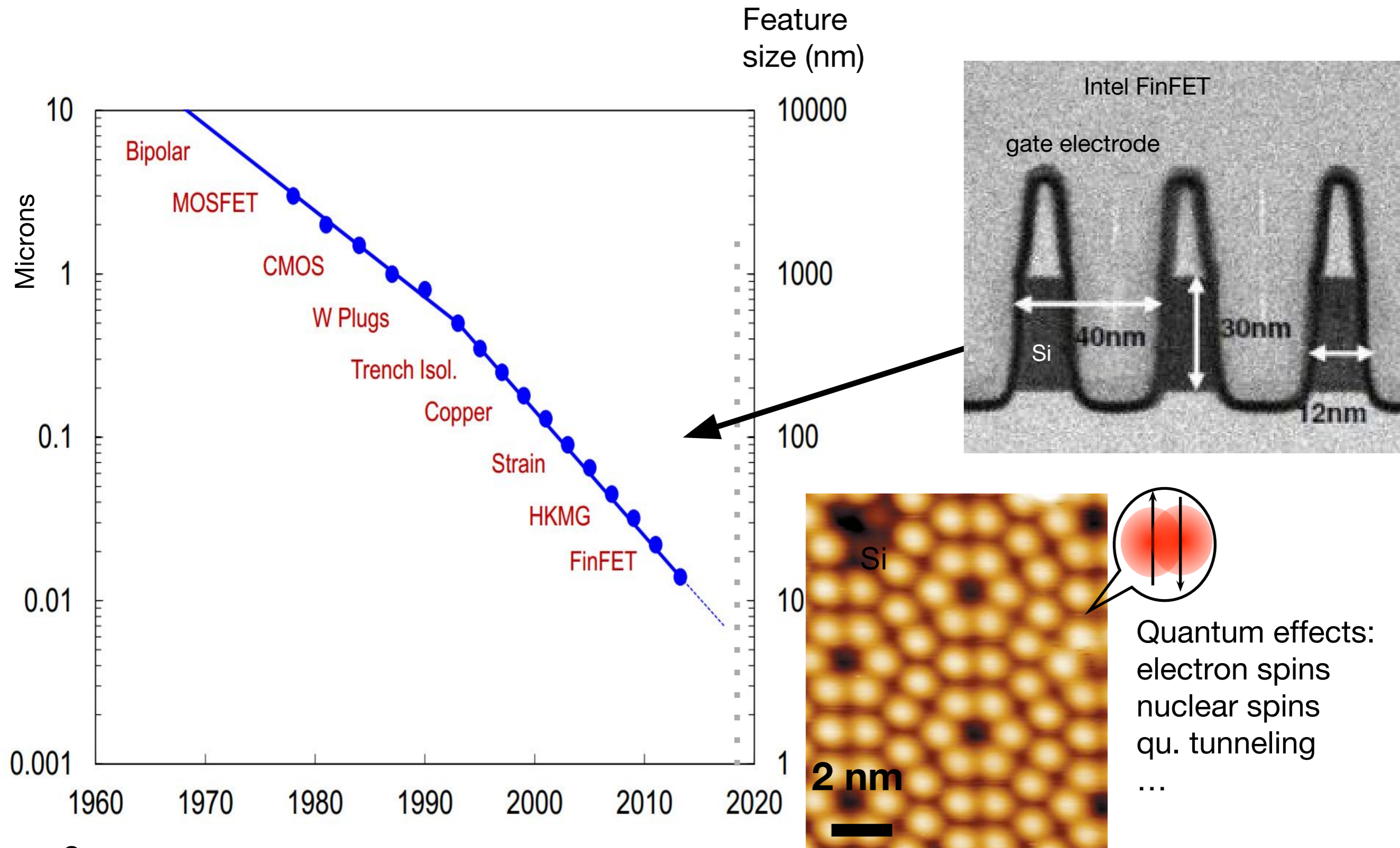


First IC - 1958 - J. Kilby, TI. See also Robert Noyce - Fairchild S.C.



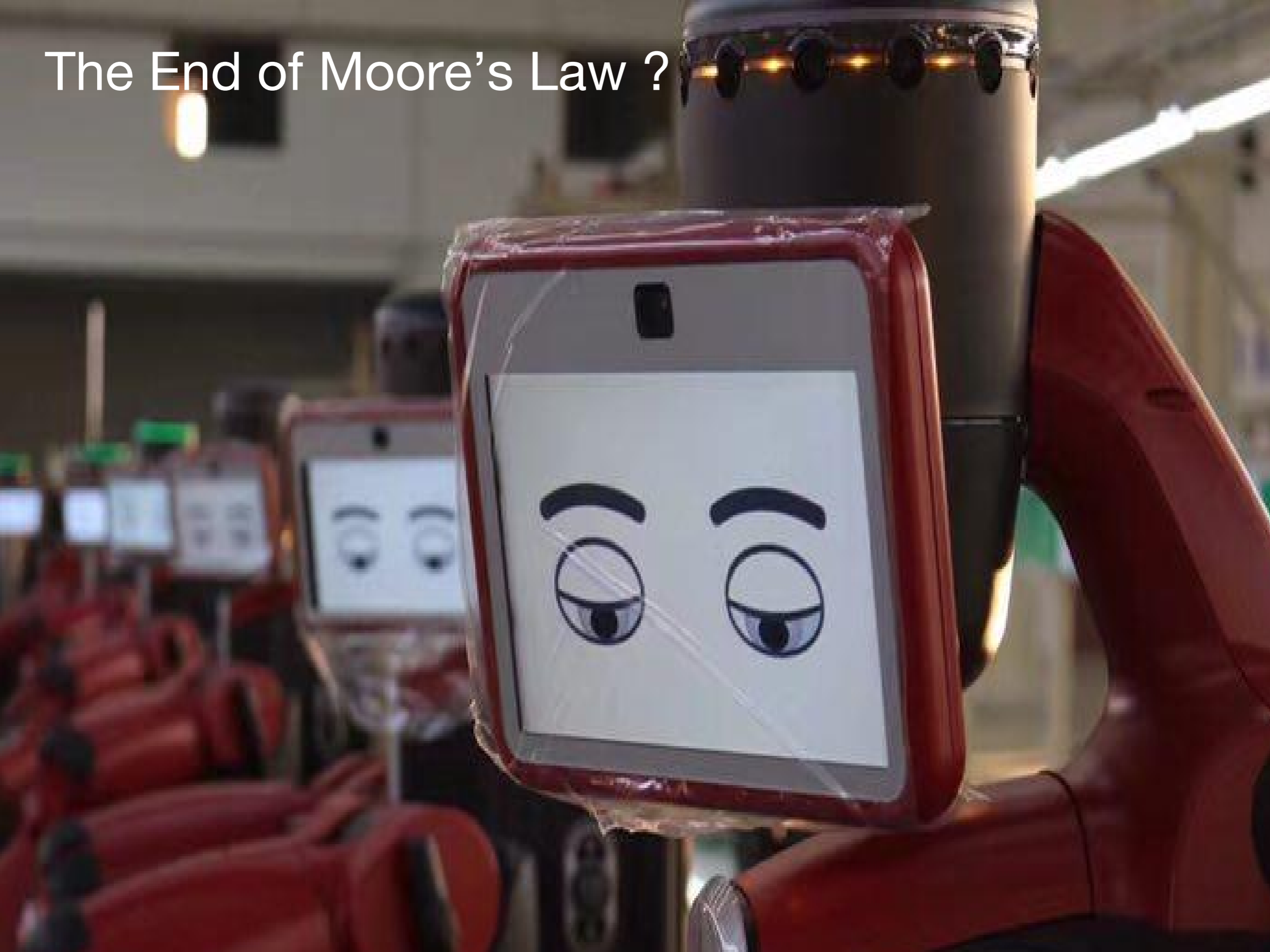
Today: Intel [Phi](#) with ~ 5 Billion transistors

Moore's law meets the atomic scale

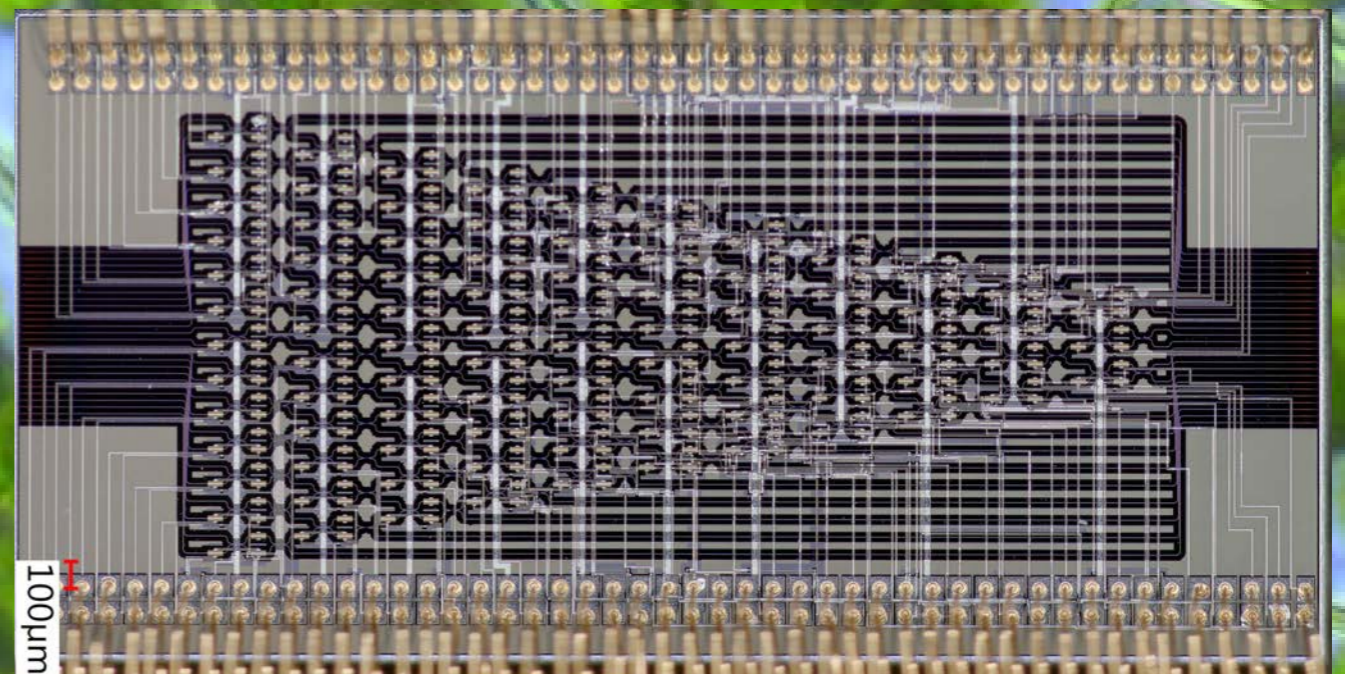
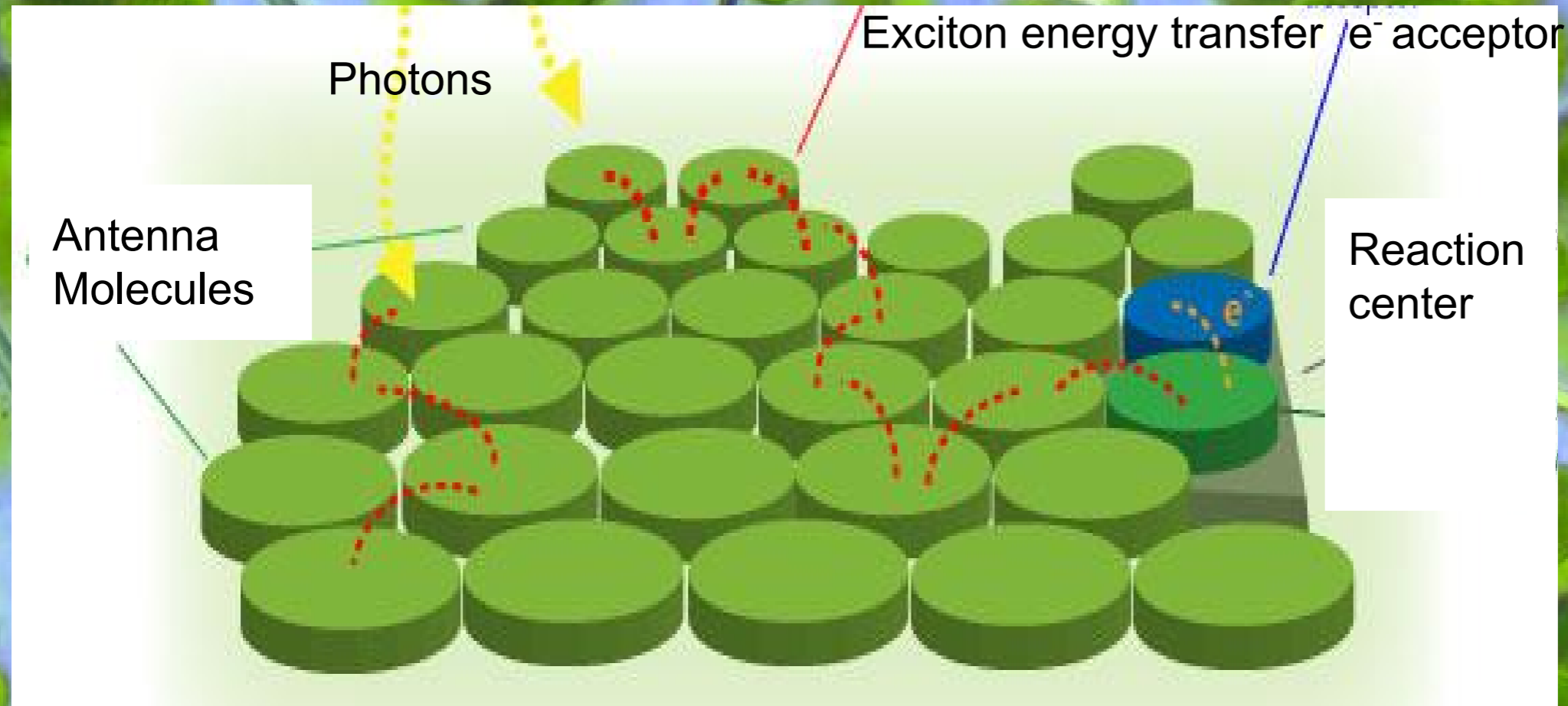


Source:
Intel

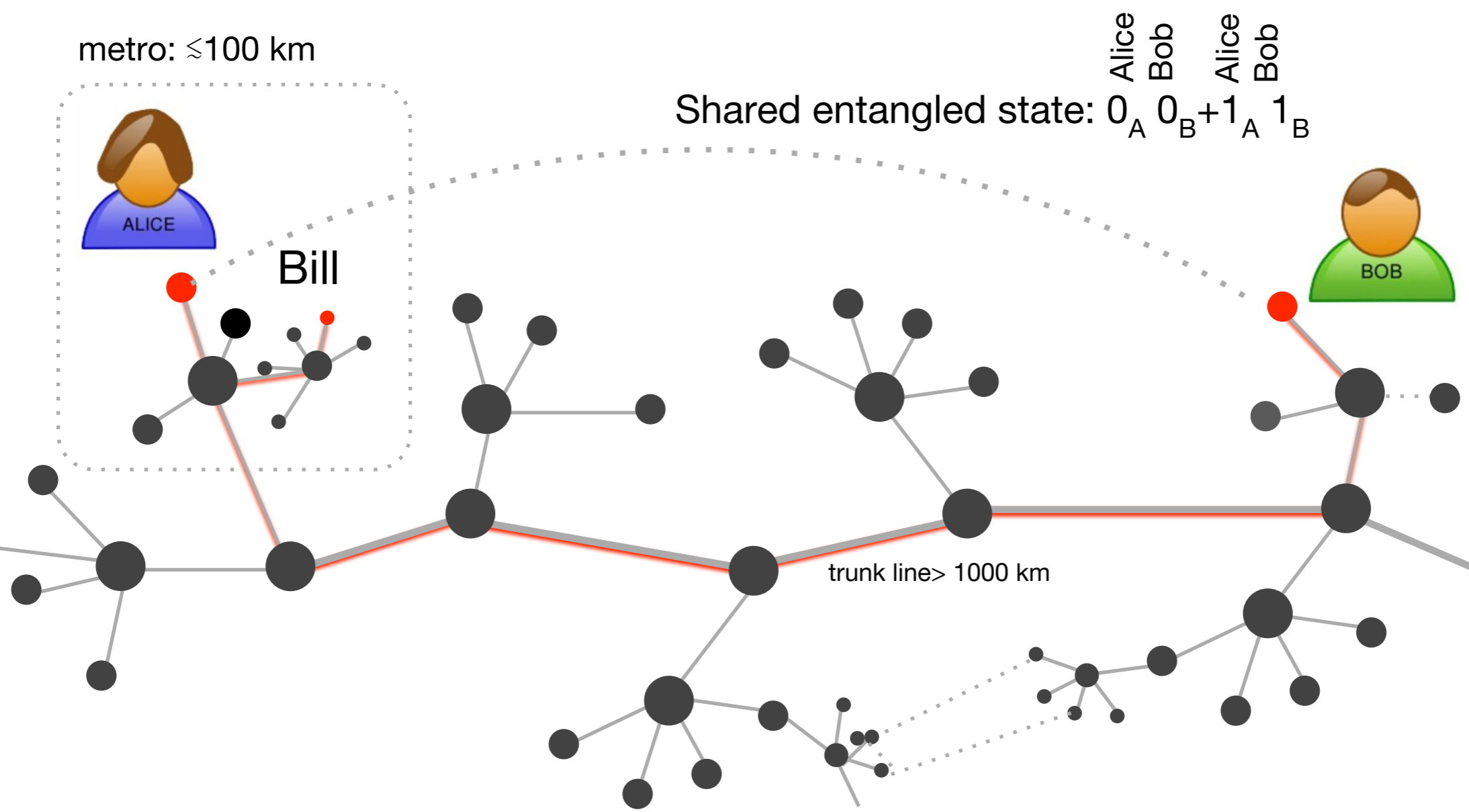
The End of Moore's Law ?



Nature “computes” using quantum mechanics



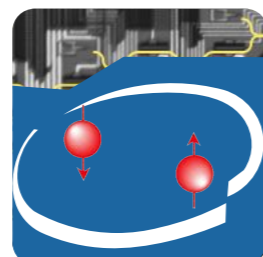
Quantum Networks



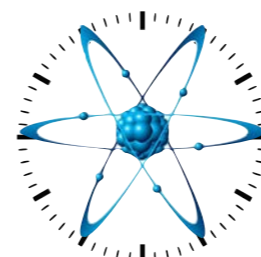
Quantum Network Applications



Secure Comm,
Quantum
foundations



Networked
quantum
comp., blind
QC

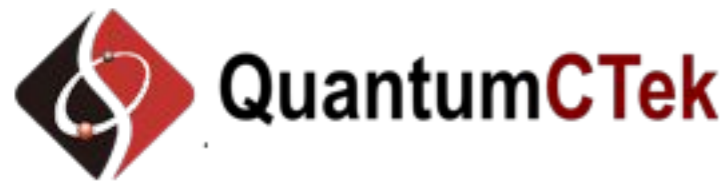


Sensing,
Timing,
GPS, ..



Undis-
covered
app's

Repeater-less QKD growing up



Satellite-based photon entanglement distributed over 1,200 kilometers
 J. Yin et al (J-W Pan group, USTC), Science (2017)

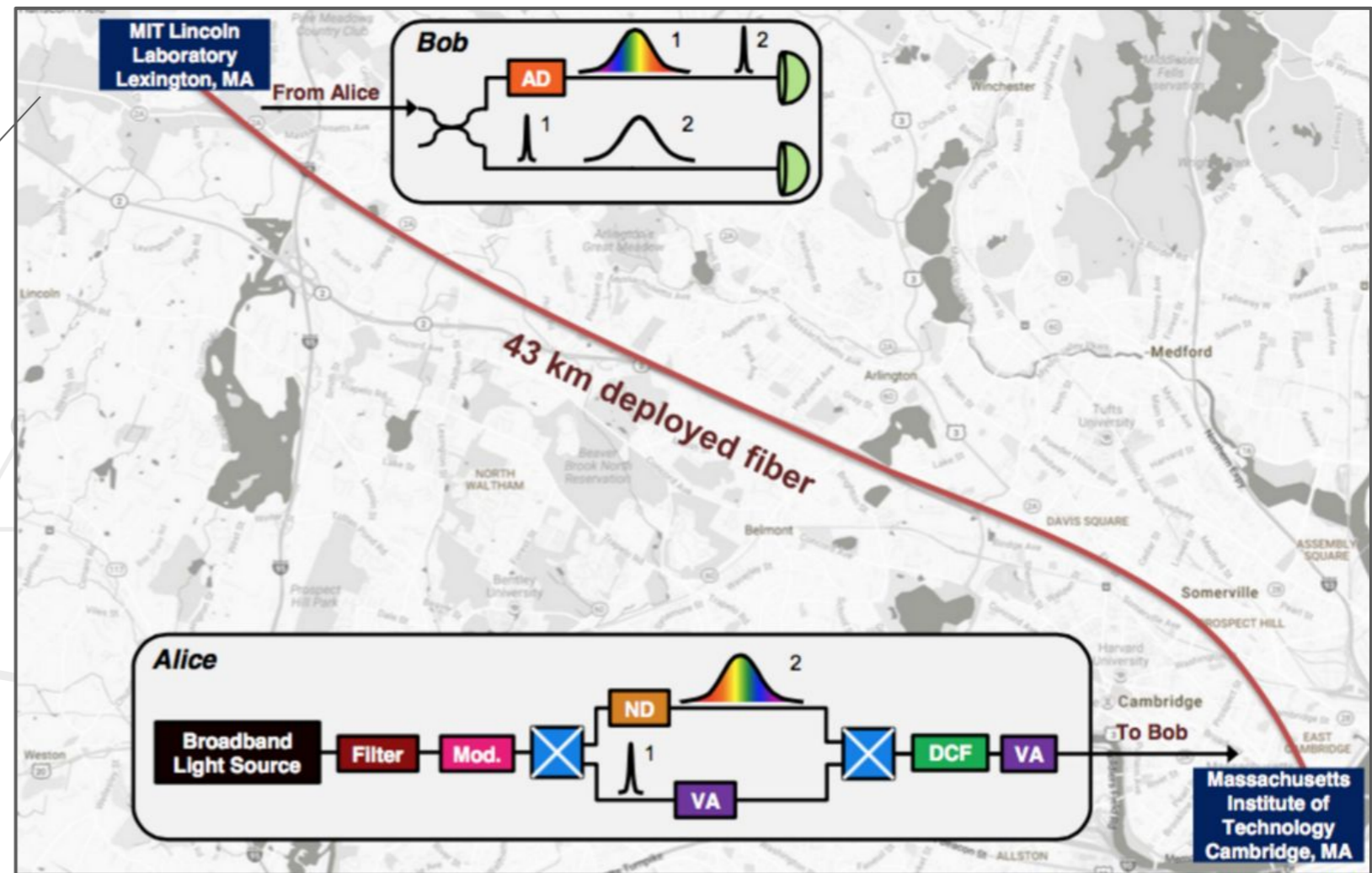
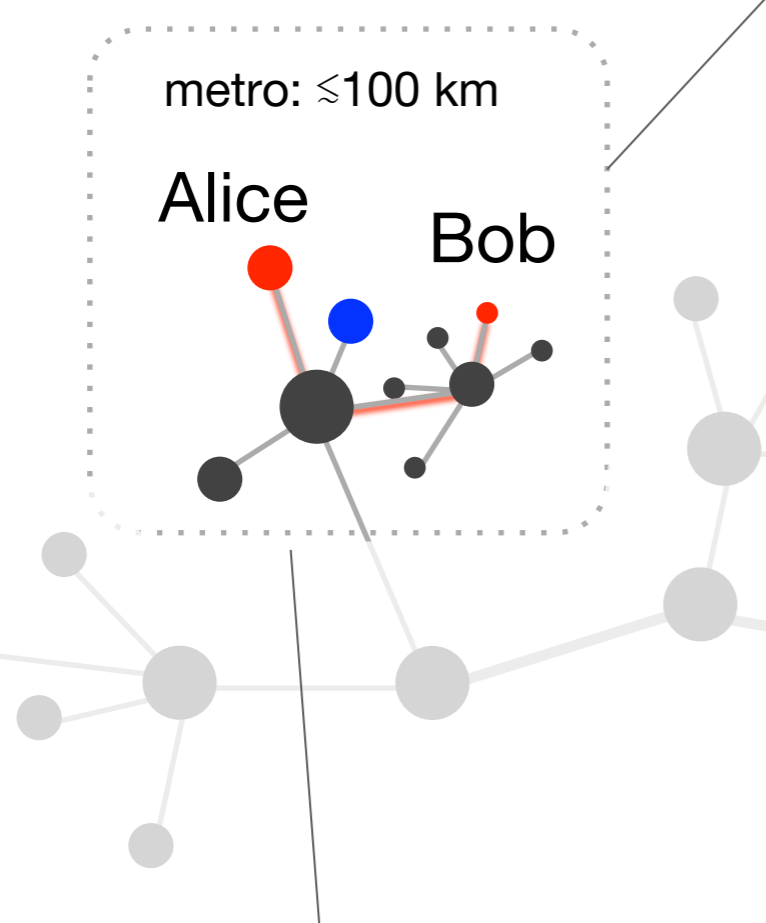
High-dimensional QKD field trial in Boston area

Use alphabet size d up to 1024 to maximize secret key capacity

metro: $\lesssim 100$ km

Alice

Bob



MIT-Lincoln Labs 43-km field test: > 1 Mbit/sec; > 20 Mbit/s for low loss

Catherine Lee et al, arXiv:1611.01139 (2016) [under review]

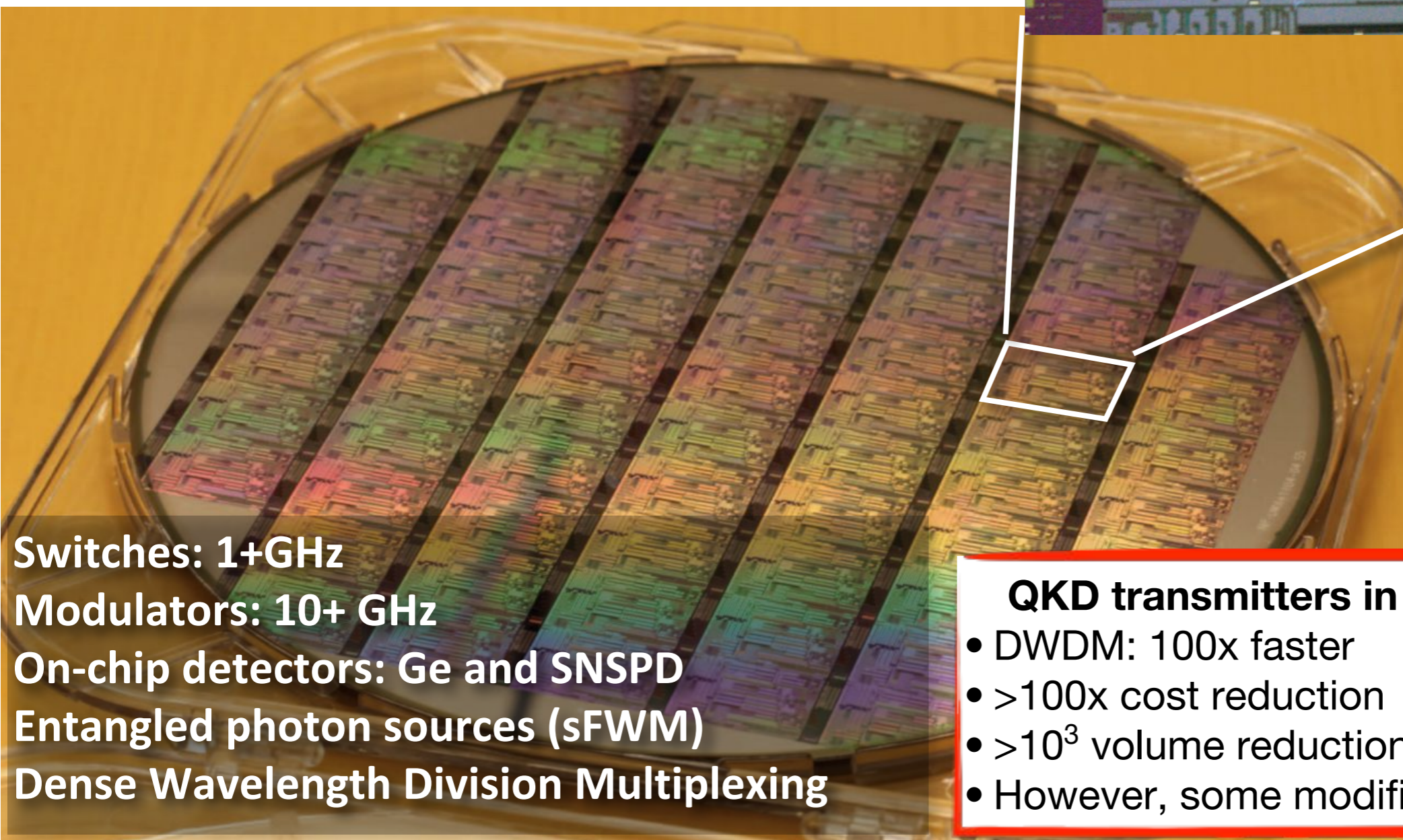
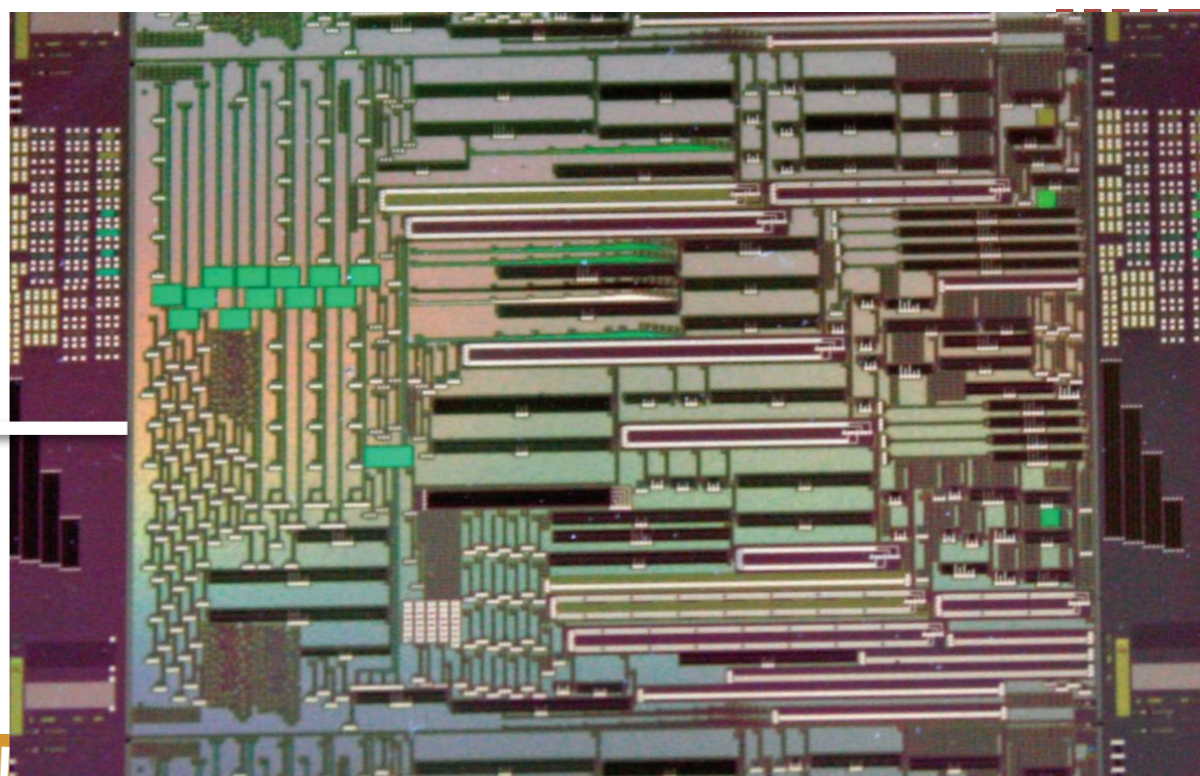
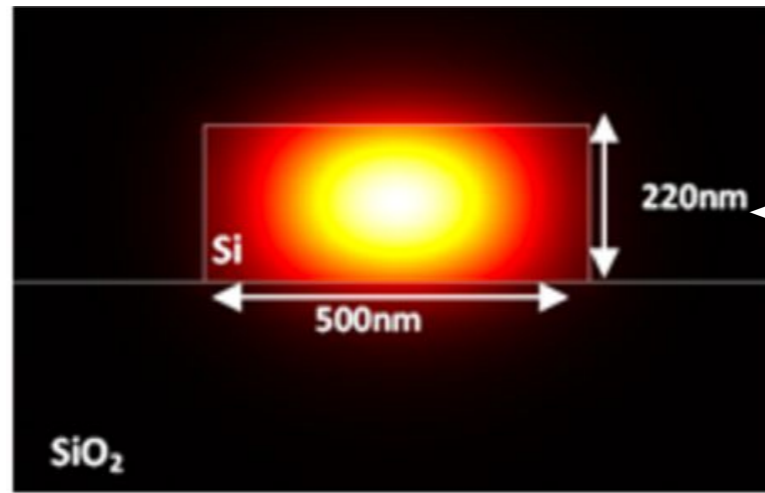
Security Proofs: J. Mower et al, PRA 87 (2013); Z. Zhang et al], PRL **112** (2014)

.. with finite-key correction: C. Lee et al], Qu. Inf. Proc **14** (2015)

.. with decoy state protection against photon splitting side channel attack: D. Bunandar et al, PRA 91 (2015)

Lab Demo: C. Lee et al, PRA **90**, 062331 (2014)

Silicon Photonics for QKD



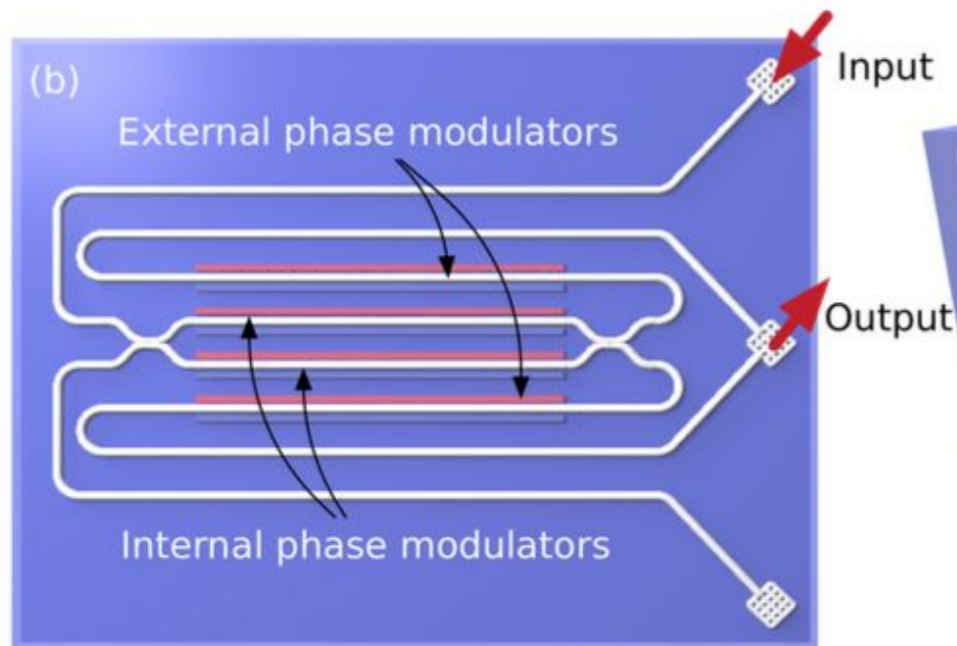
Switches: 1+GHz
Modulators: 10+ GHz
On-chip detectors: Ge and SNSPD
Entangled photon sources (sFWM)
Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing

- QKD transmitters in Silicon Photonics:**
- DWDM: 100x faster
 - >100x cost reduction
 - >10³ volume reduction
 - However, some modification needed

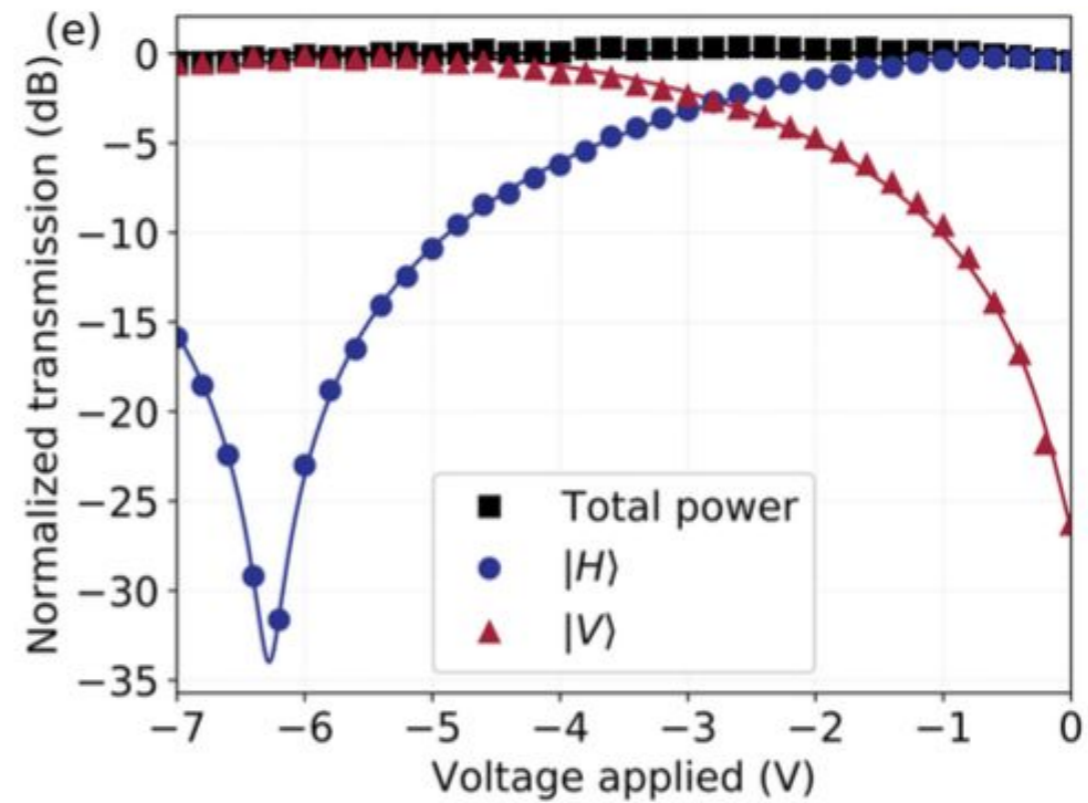
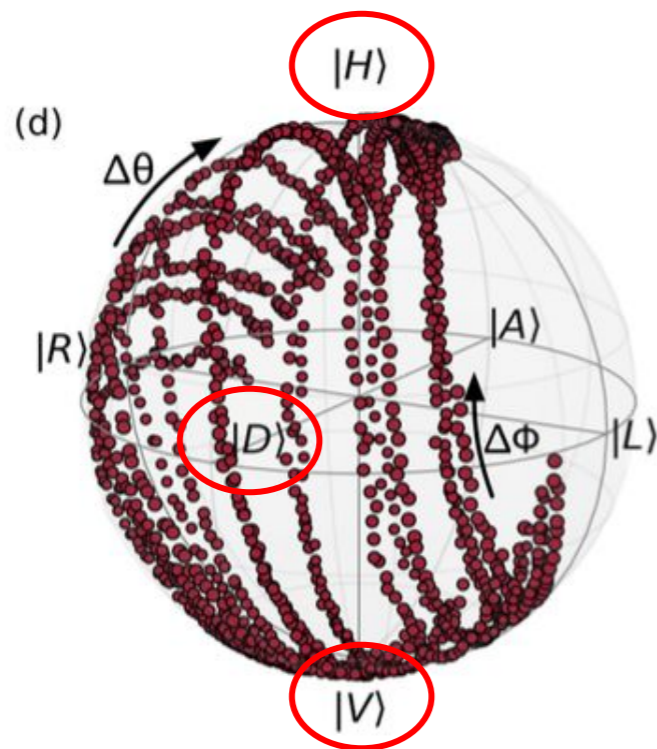
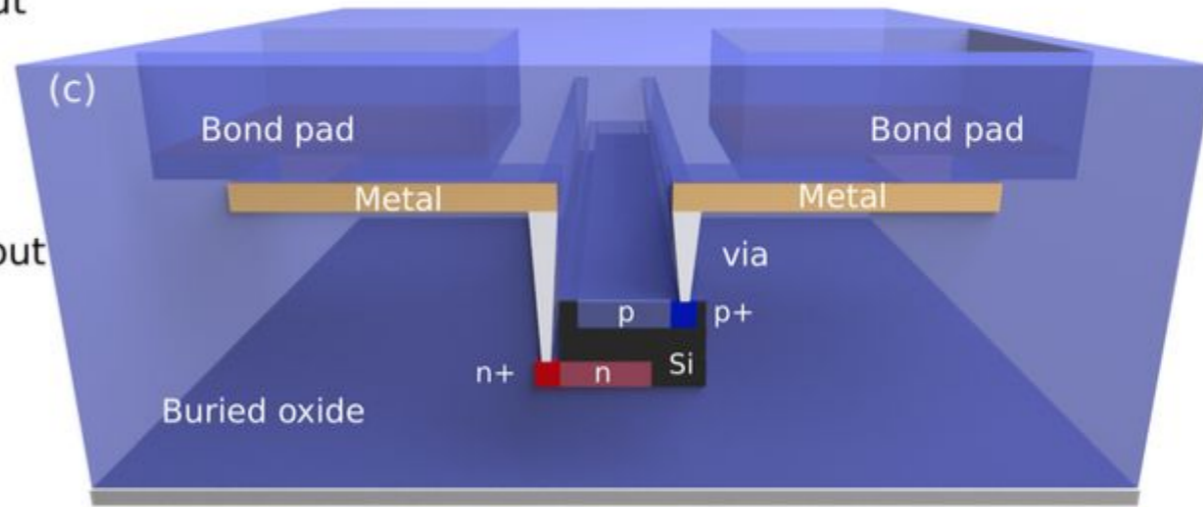
PIC for Polarization-Based QKD



Darius Bunandar



PIC: Sandia National Laboratory



See also:

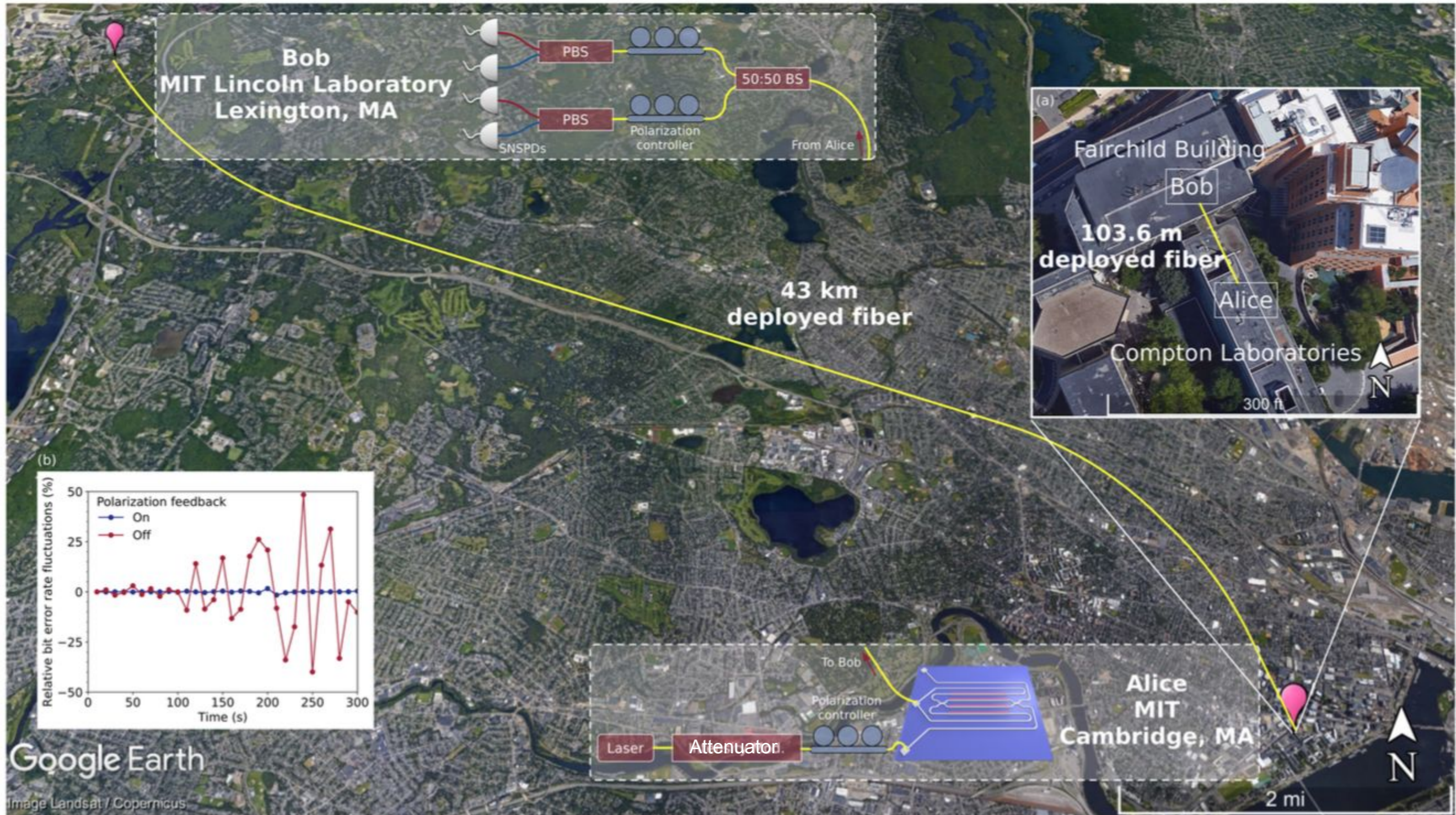
P. Sibson et al (O'Brien and Thompson groups, Bristol), *Optica* **4** 2 (2017)

C. Ma al (J. Poon group), *Optica* **3** 11 (2016)

Y. Ding et al (Oxenloewe group, DTU), *npj Quantum Information* (2017)

D Bunandar, Anthony Lentine, C Lee, H Cai, C Long, N Boynton, N Martinez, C DeRose, C Chen, M Grein, D Trotter, A Starbuck, A Pomerene, S Hamilton, F N. C. Wong, R Camacho, P Davids, J Urayama, and D Englund, ArXiv:708.00434 [quant-ph]; under review (2017)

Field Test with Polarization Feedback



Transmission: $1_z, 0_z, 1_x$; detection on all 4 states (X and Z)

D Bunandar, Anthony Lentine, C Lee, H Cai, C Long, N Boynton, N Martinez, C DeRose, C Chen, M Grein, D Trotter, A Starbuck, A Pomerene, S Hamilton, F N. C. Wong, R Camacho, P Davids, J Urayama, and D Englund, ArXiv:708.00434 [quant-ph]; under review (2017)

Results

Laser decoy

protocol: μ, μ_{DC1}
 $\mu_{DC2} = 0.12, 0.012,$
 0.003

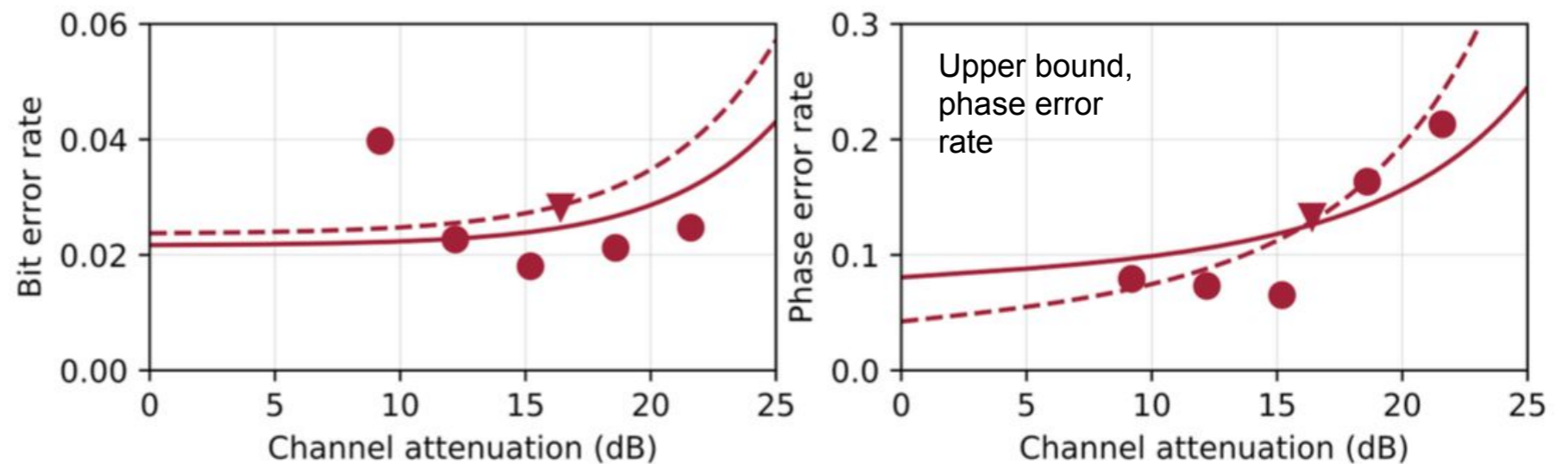
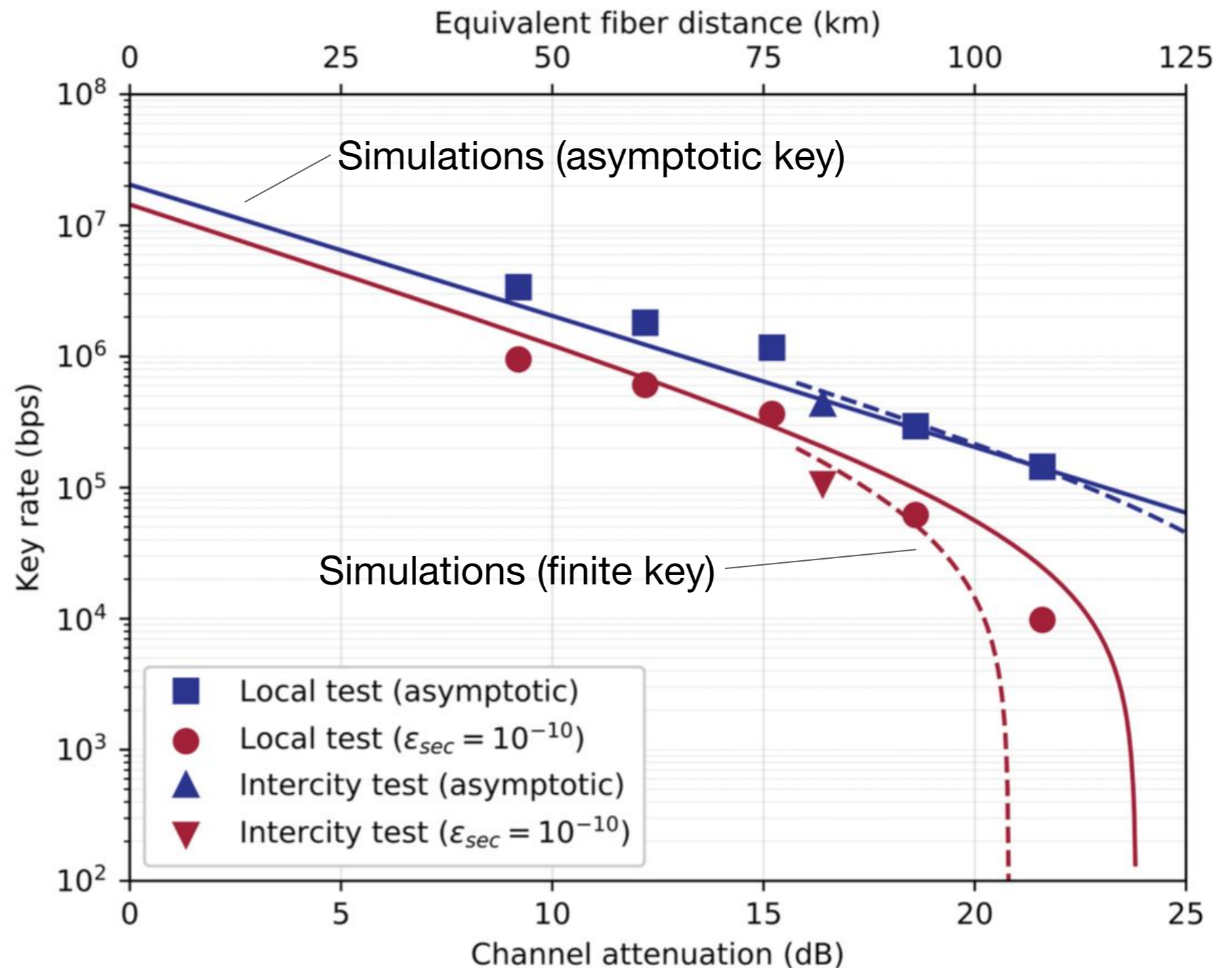
Clock @ 650 MHz

Uses only 3 state transmission w/ finite-key analysis*

Composable security: tight security parameter of $\epsilon_{sec} = 10^{-10}$

*A. Mizutani et al, New J. of Phys. **17** (2015)

D. Bunandar et al, ArXiv:708.00434

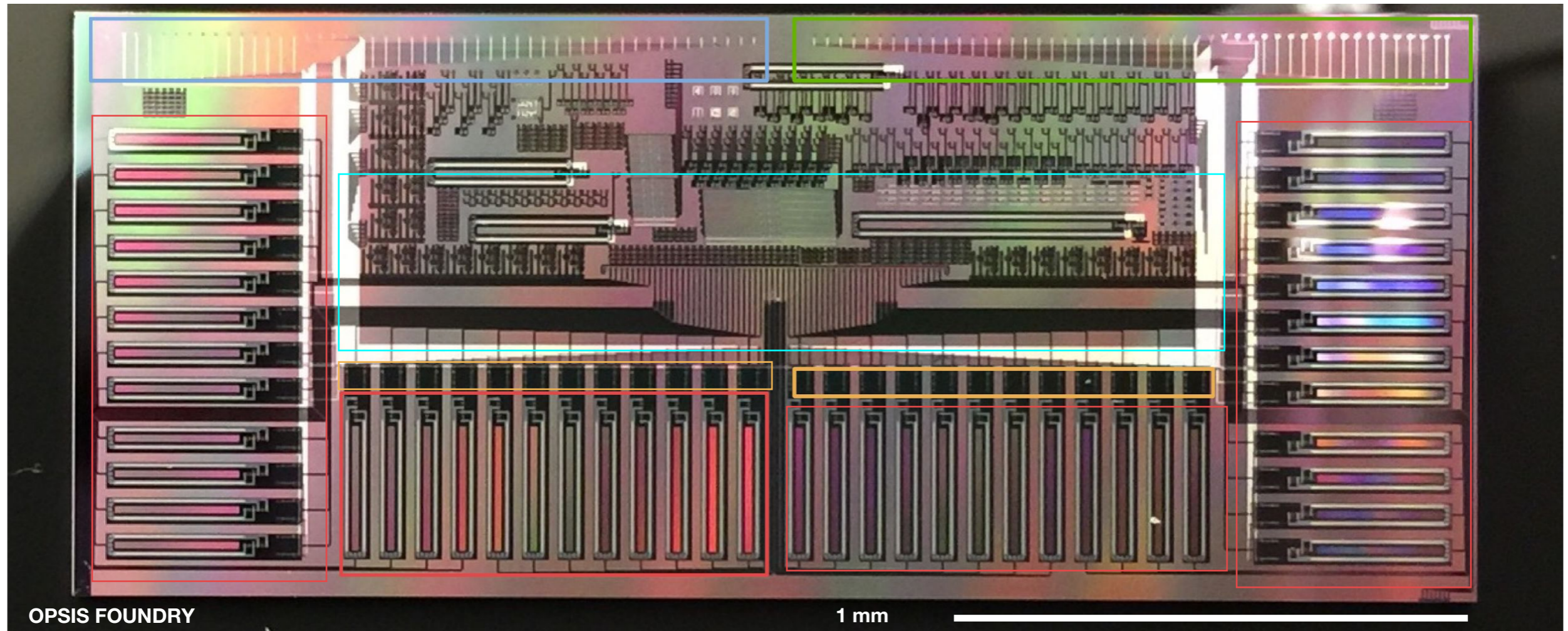


48-channel transmitter for time-bin encoded QKD



Next: wavelength-division multiplexing

Adapted from OPSIS foundry



48 Traveling Wave Modulators

Input Grating Couplers

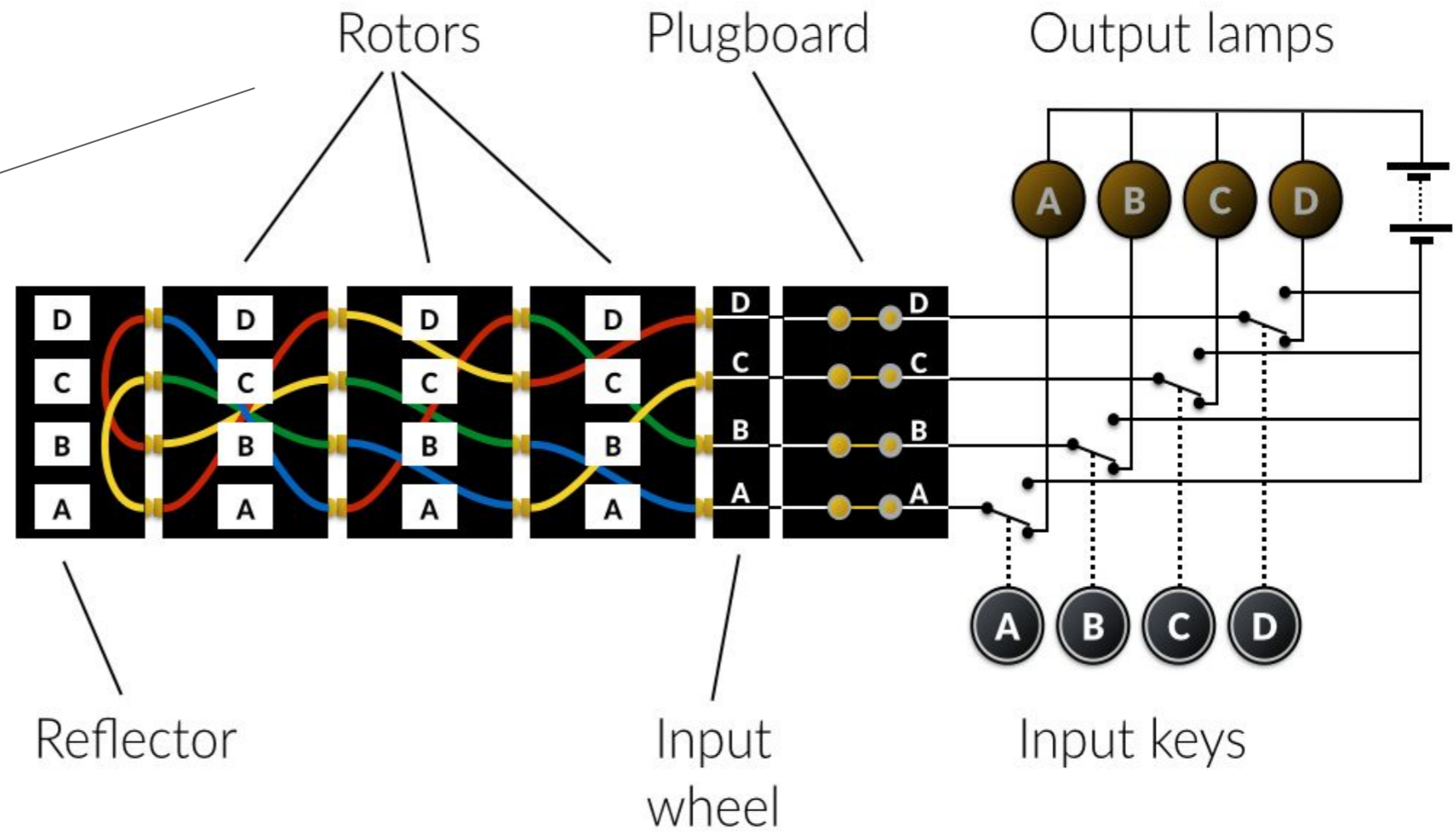
Output Grating Couplers

Phase Modulators

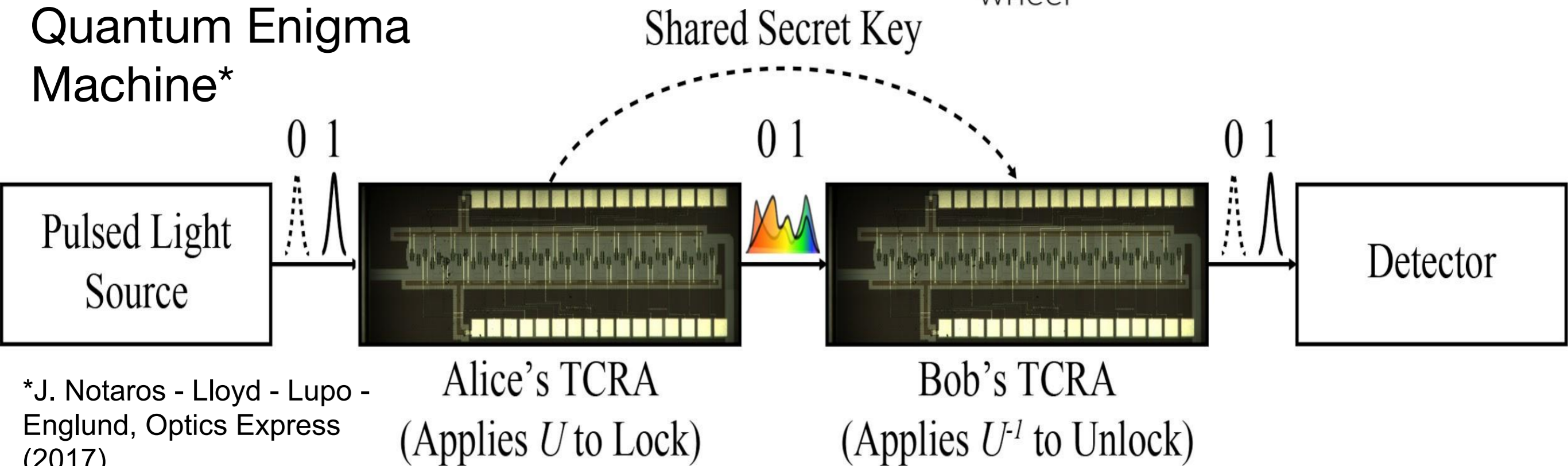
Multiplexing

Collaboration with Michael Hochberg and Tom Baer Jones

Enigma Machine Revisited

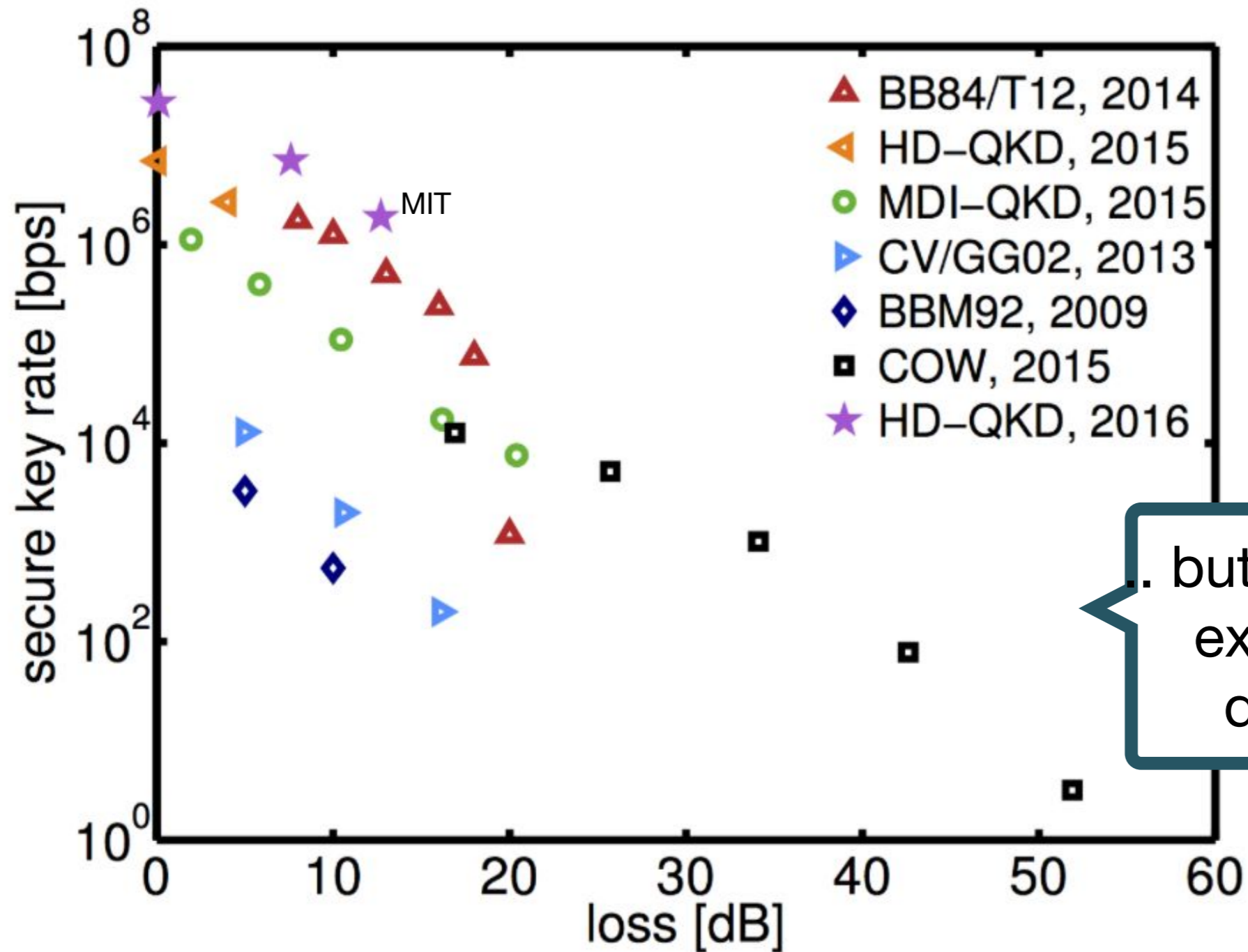


Quantum Enigma Machine*



*J. Notaros - Lloyd - Lupo - England, Optics Express (2017)

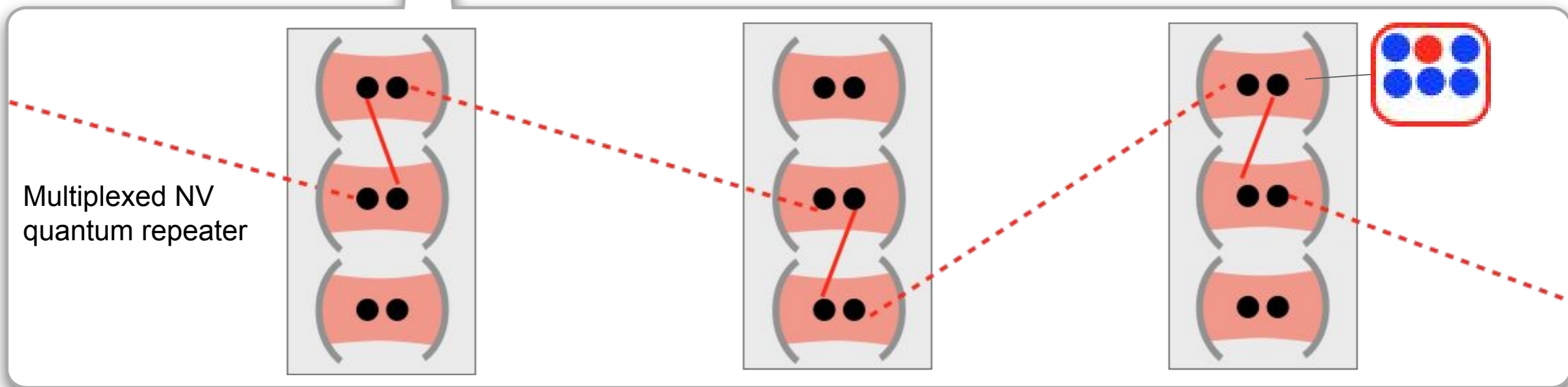
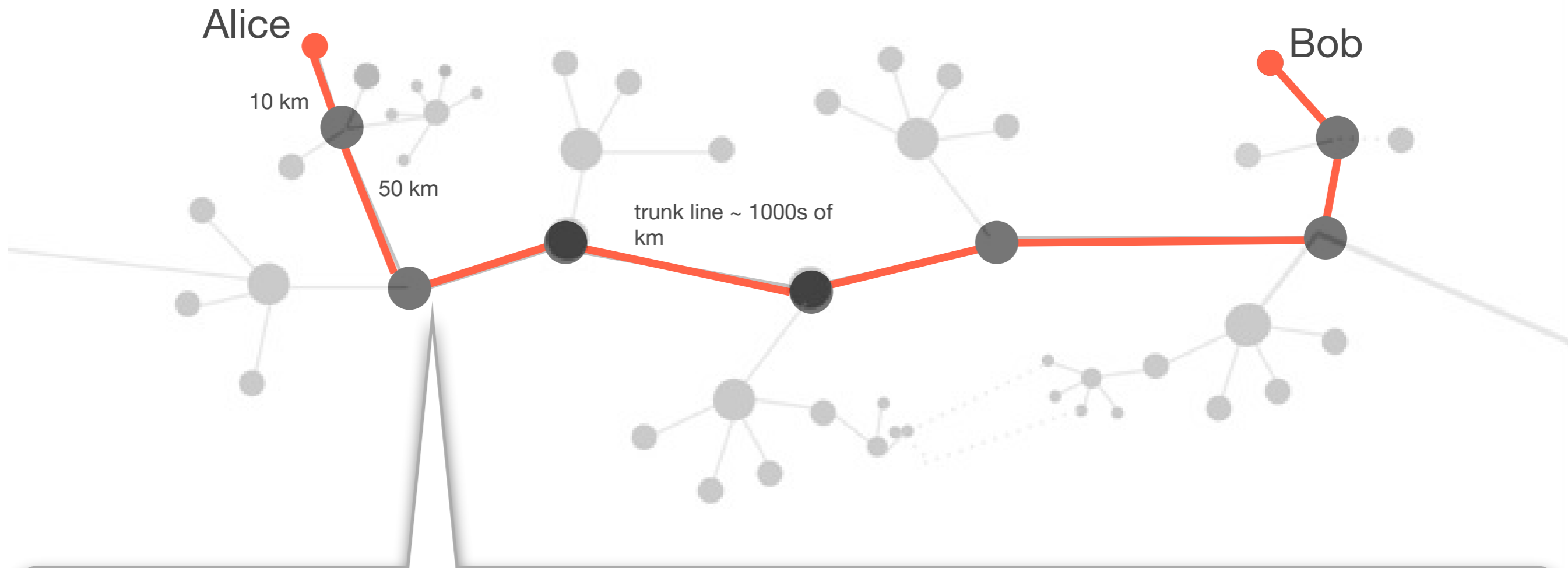
QKD records..



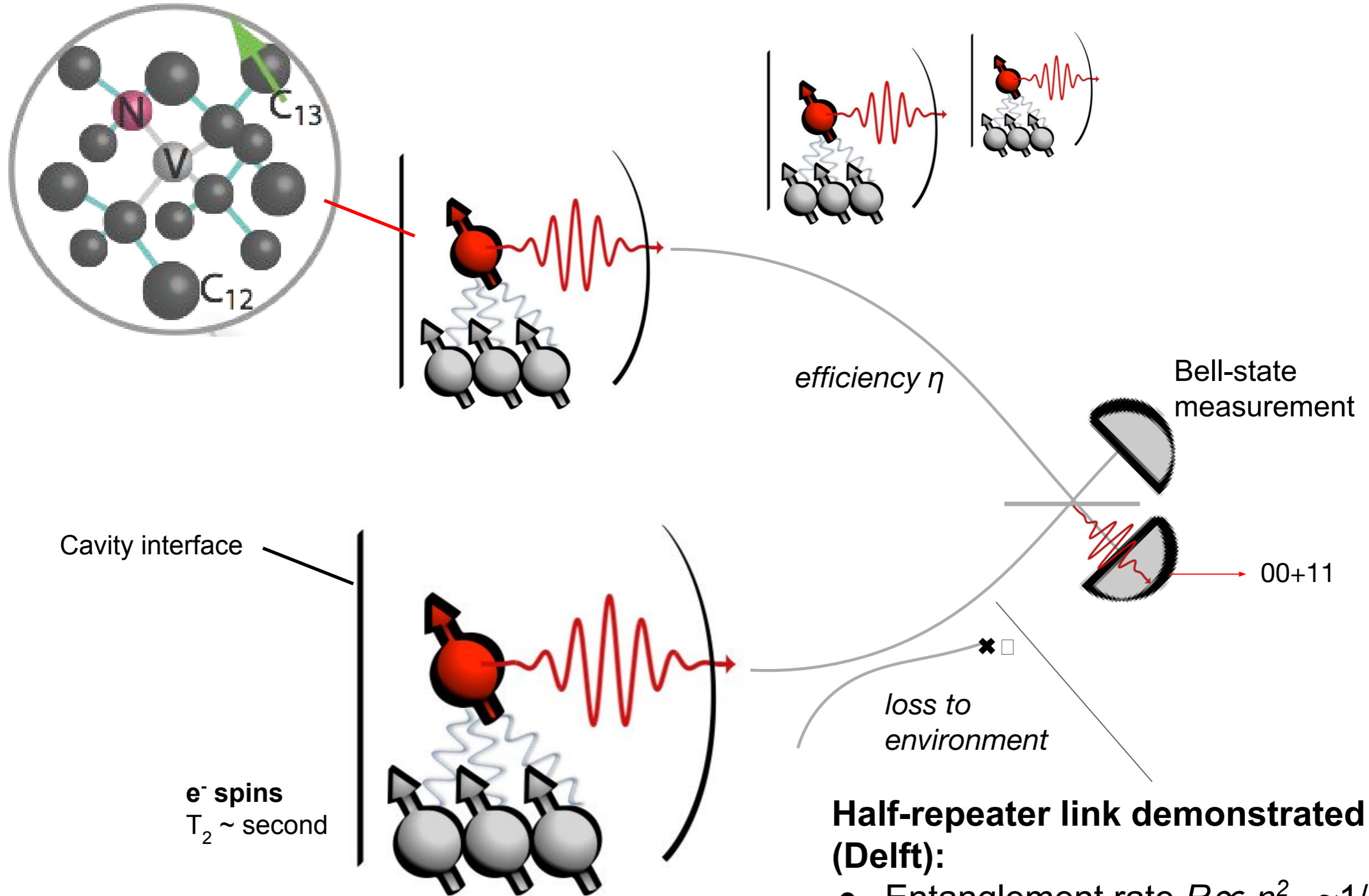
but still slow and exponentially dropping :(

Recent record secure key generation rates (in bits per second), plotted against the experimental quantum channel loss (in dB), of the different QKD protocols: prepare-and-measure BB84 QKD (Comandar et al., 2014), high-dimensional QKD (HD-QKD) (Zhong et al., 2015), measurement-device-independent QKD (MDI-QKD) (Comandar et al., 2016), continuous variable (CV)/GG02 QKD (Jouguet et al., 2013), six-state BBM92 QKD (Treiber et al., 2009), coherent-one-way (COW) QKD (Korzhanov et al., 2014). The record highest secret key generation rate (HD-QKD, 2016) is our most recent experimental result (Lee et al., 2016).

Quantum repeater networks



Quantum networks with diamond NV centers



Cavity interface

e^- spins
 $T_2 \sim$ second

Nuclear spins
 $T_2 \sim$ second

Half-repeater link demonstrated (Delft):

- Entanglement rate $R \propto \eta^2$, $\sim 1/10$ sec
- W. Pfaff et al (Delft), Science 345, 2014; N. Kalb et al, (Delft) arXiv:1703.03244v1

See also trapped ions (Monroe, Blatt, ..); InAs quantum dots (Imamoglu, Vuckovic, Waks, Atature, ..)

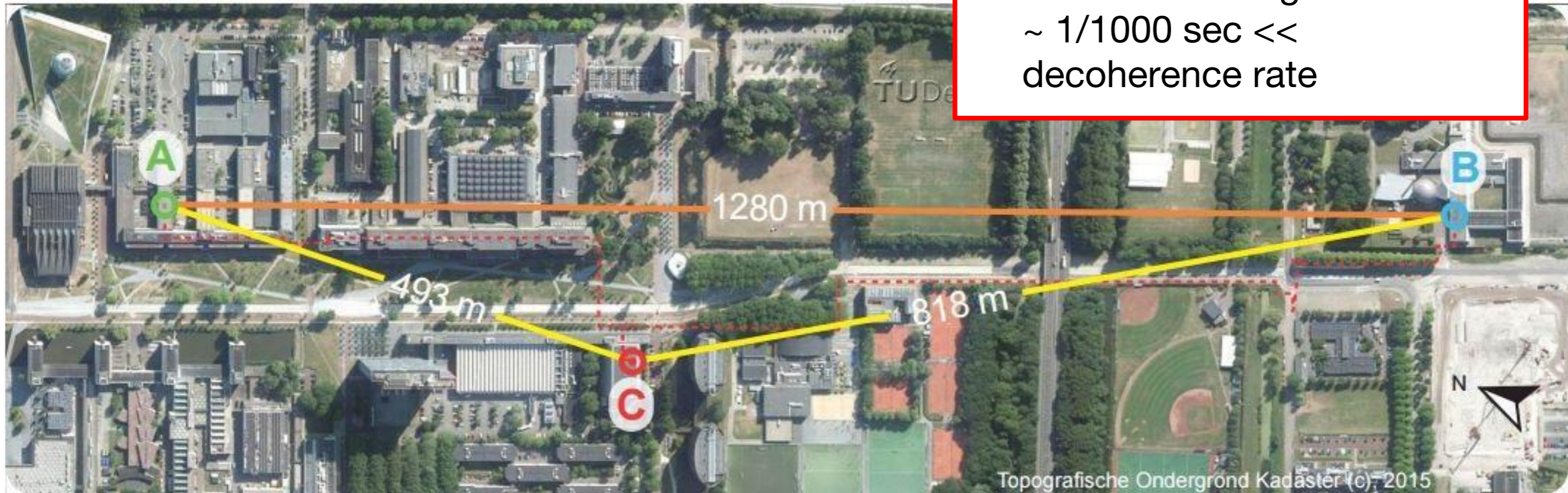
Long-Range Entanglement with Solid State Qubits

Sorry, Einstein. Quantum Study Suggests 'Spooky Action' Is Real.

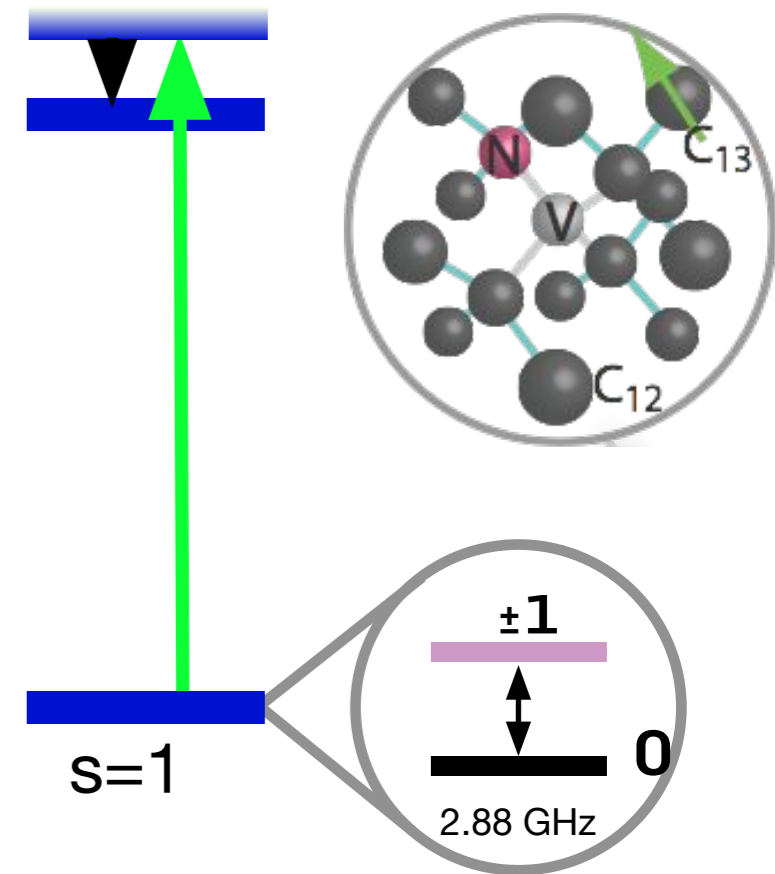
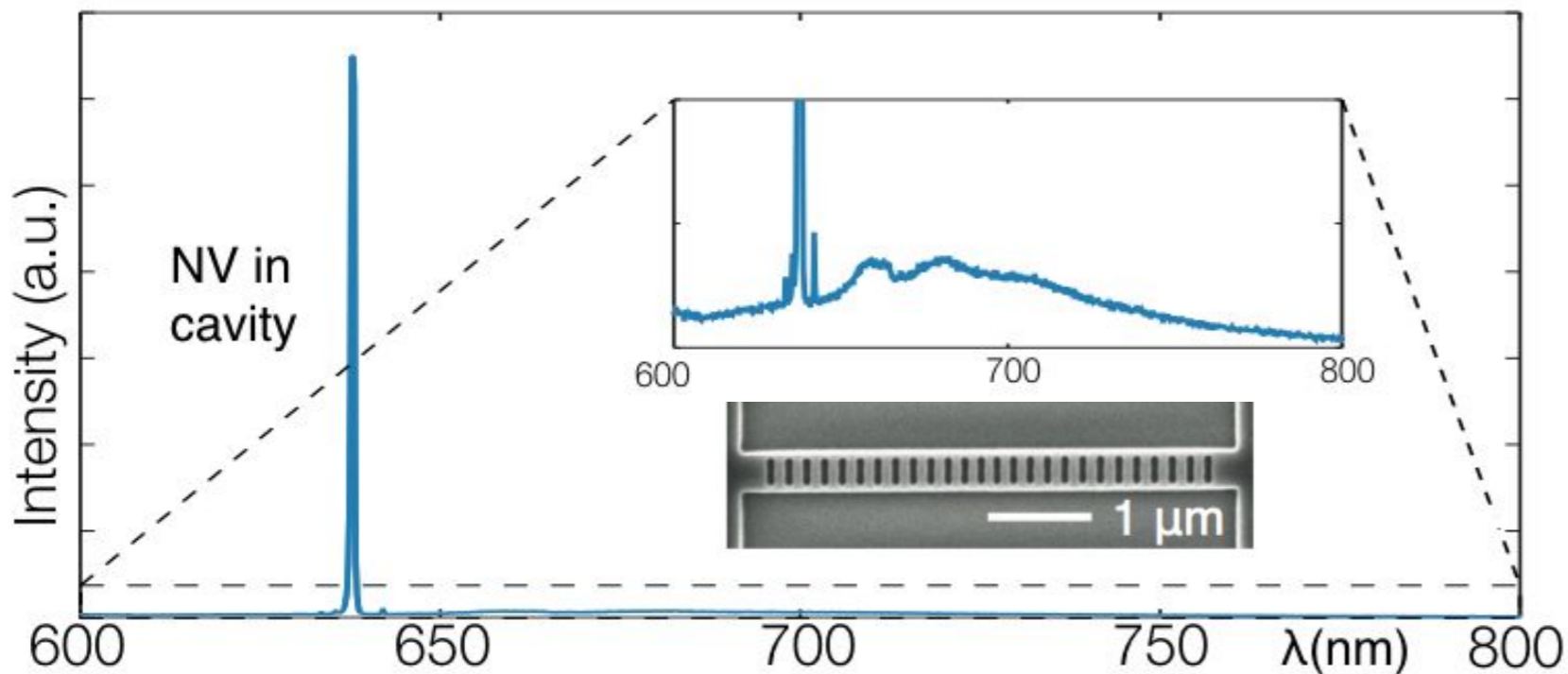
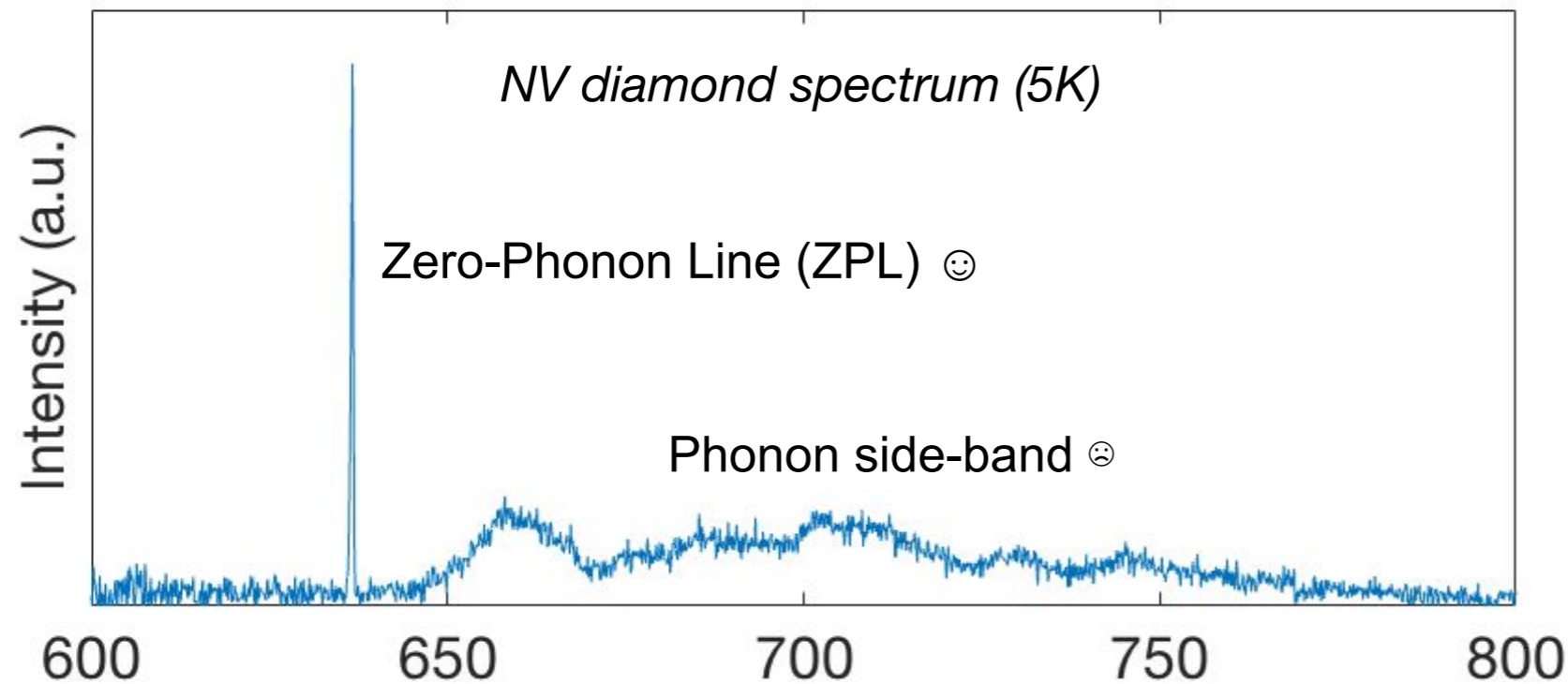
By JOHN MARKOFF OCT. 21, 2015 New York Times

- Remote spin entanglement demonstrated for 2 Nitrogen Vacancy (NV) centers in diamond at 1.3 km:
 - B. Hensen et al, Nature 526, 682-686 (2015)

Problem: entanglement rates
 $\sim 1/1000 \text{ sec} \ll$
 decoherence rate



“Fixing” the NV



Outstanding challenges:

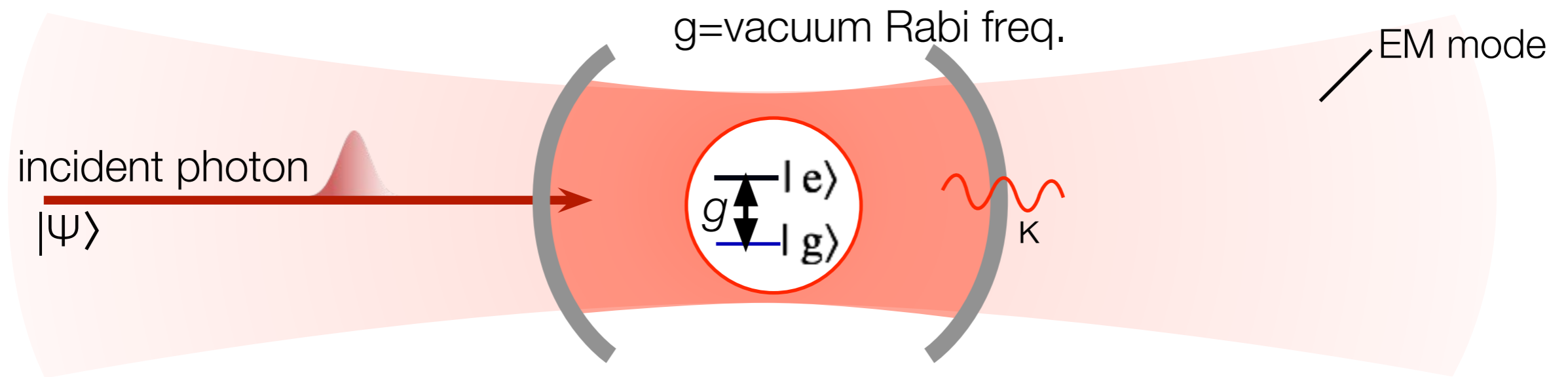
- Spectral stability
- Photon interfaces
- Device yield

L. Li, T. Schroeder, E. Chen, et al, NCOMM **6**, 6173 (2015)

See also: Harvard, Vienna, Saarland, Delft, HP, Basel

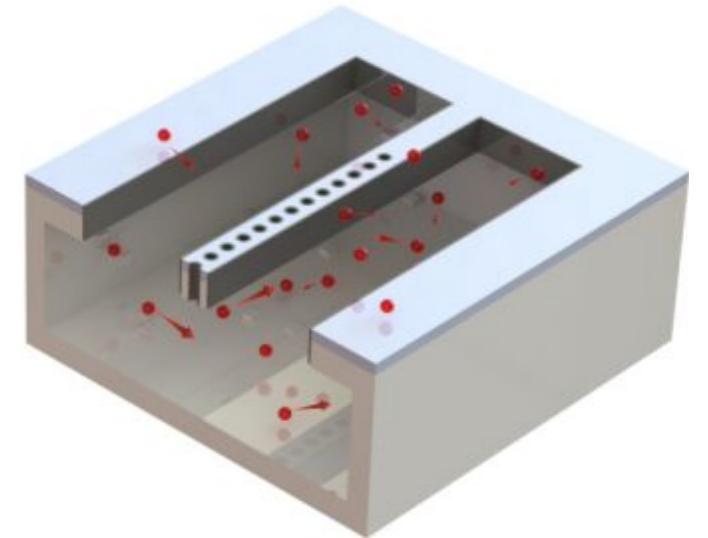
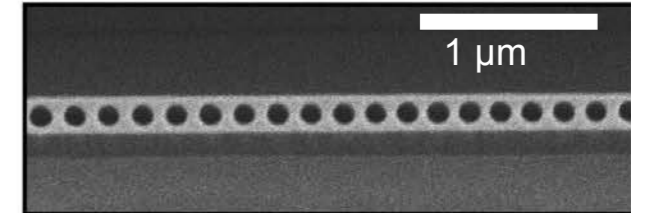
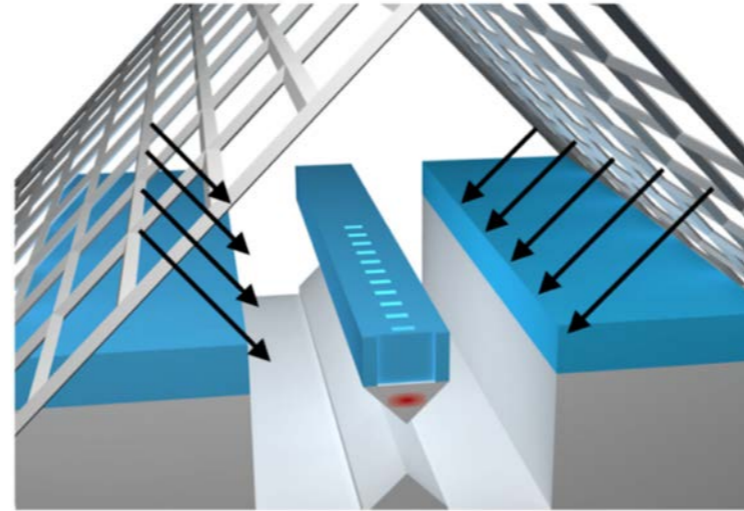
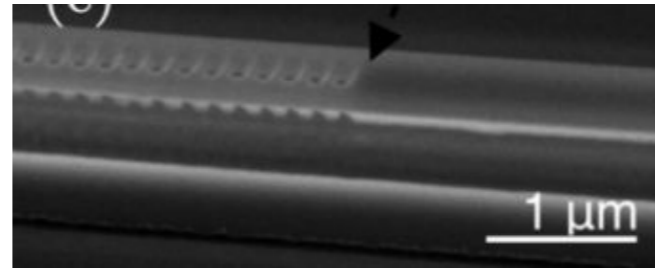
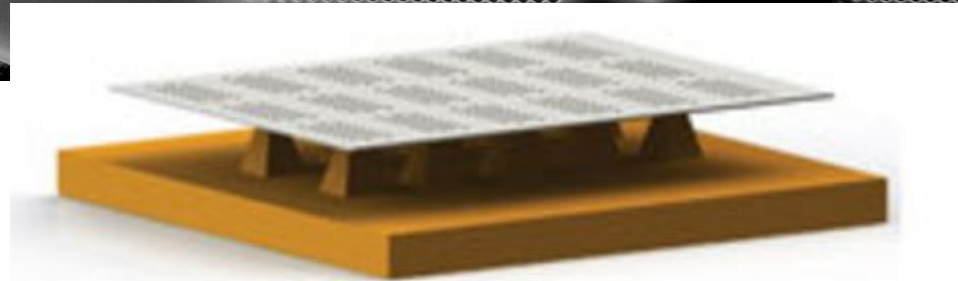
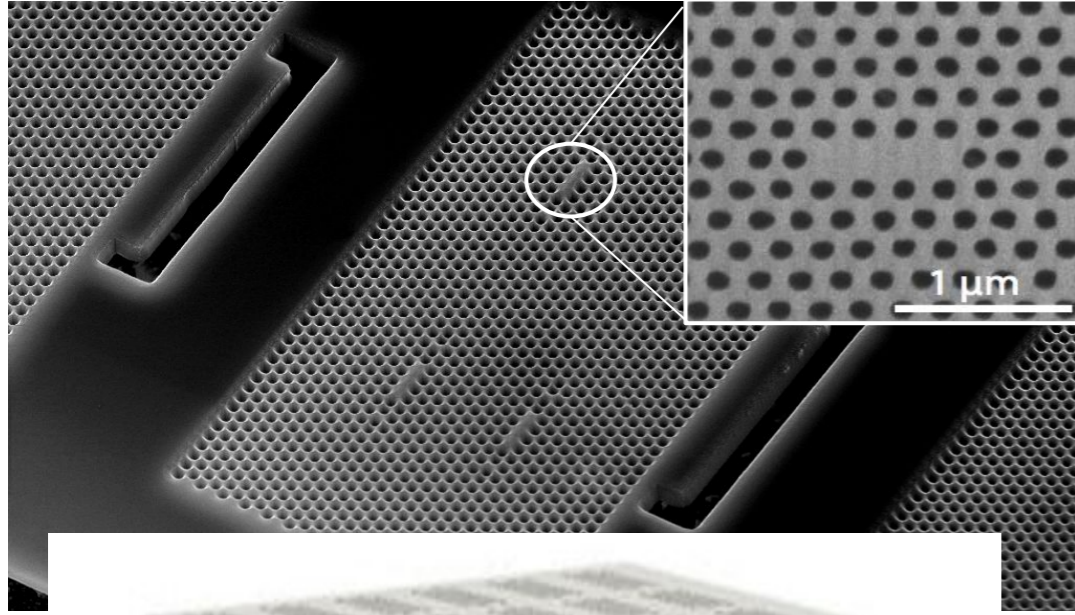
Early NV work: Wrachtrup (U. Stuttgart), Jelezko (Ulm), Lukin (Harvard), Awschalom (UCSB), Manson (ANU), ..

Cavity increases spin-photon scattering



Scattering rate increases with $F_P \propto Q/V_{\text{mode}}$

Diamond PhC Patterning



Q < 10,000
NV: $\lambda_{ZPL} \sim 10$ s GHz

Aligned emitters ✓
Chip Size: 100x100 μm ✗
yielding cavities > 10^2

L. Li et al Sci Rep 5 (2015)

Q > 8,000
NV: $\lambda_{ZPL} < 5$ GHz

Aligned emitters ✓
Chip Size: 4x4 mm ✓
yielding cavities > 10^3

M. Schukraft et al, APL Photonics
1, 020801 (2016)

T. Schroeder et al, Material Optics
Express 7, 5 (2017)

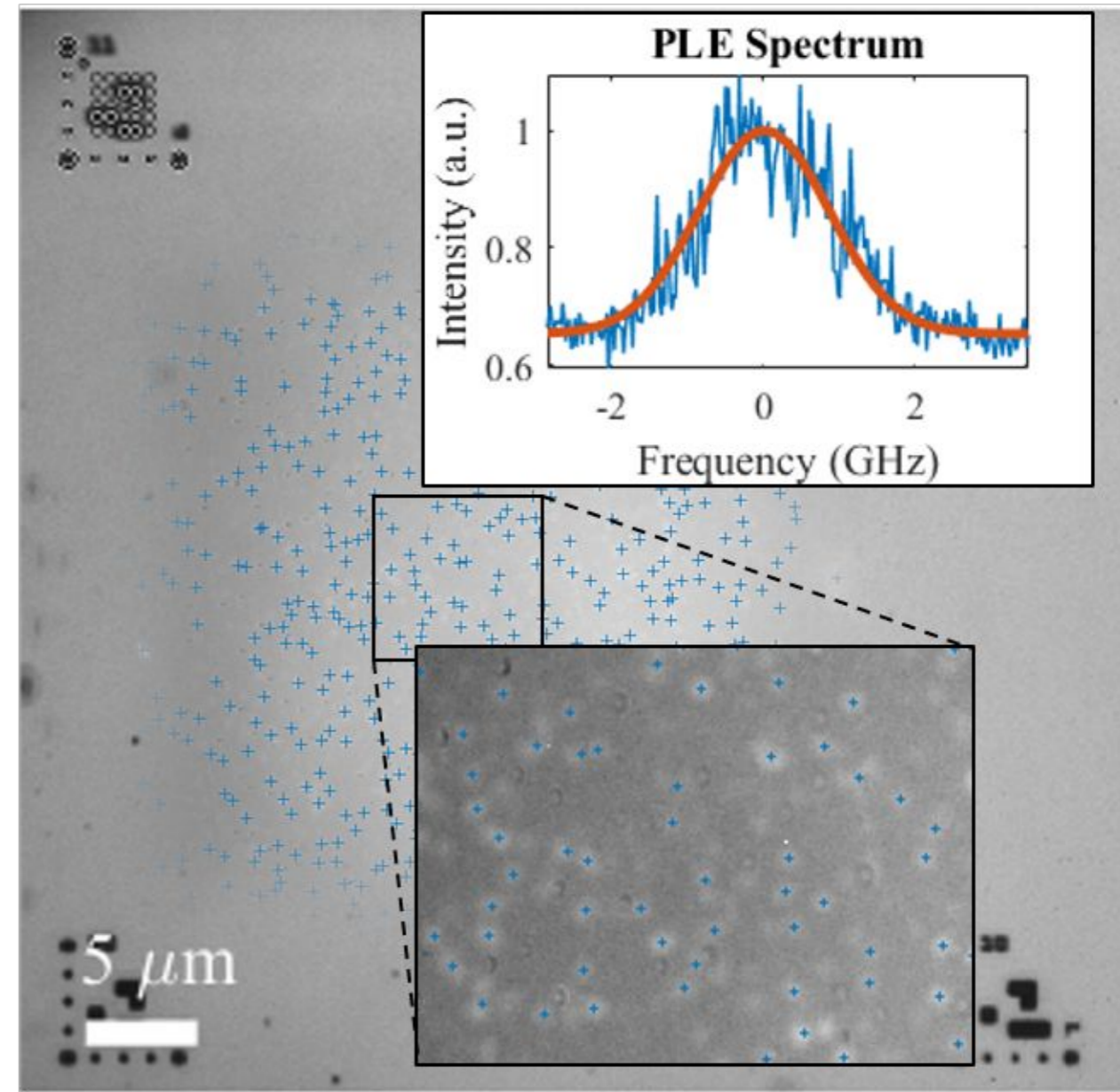
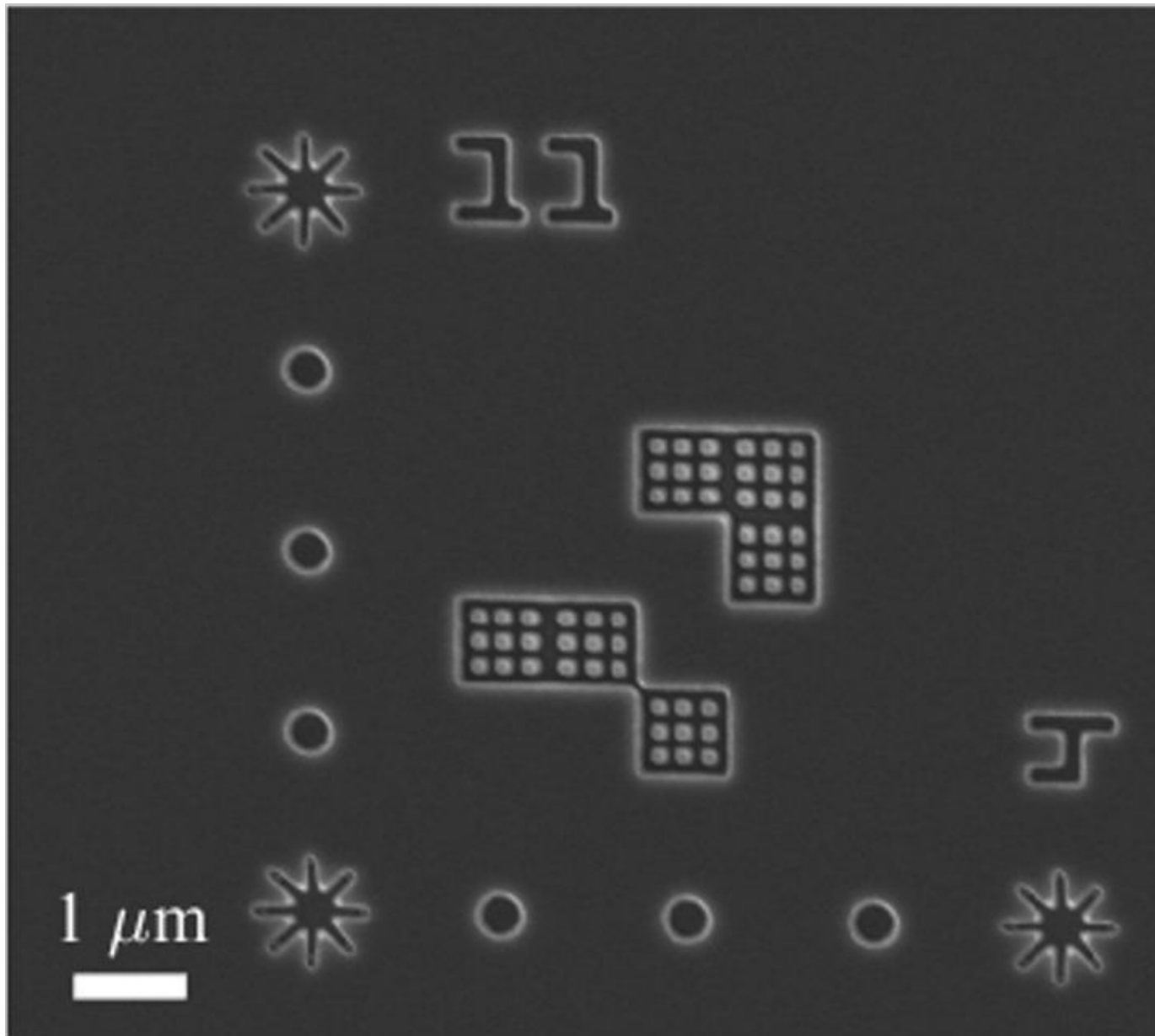
I. Bayn et al, Applied Physics
Letters 105, 21 (2014)

Q > 14,000
NV: $\lambda_{ZPL} < 1$ GHz

Aligned emitters ✓
Chip Size: 4x4 mm ✓
yielding cavities > 10^4

S. Mouradian, N. Wan et al, APL
111 (2017)

Increasing the device yield

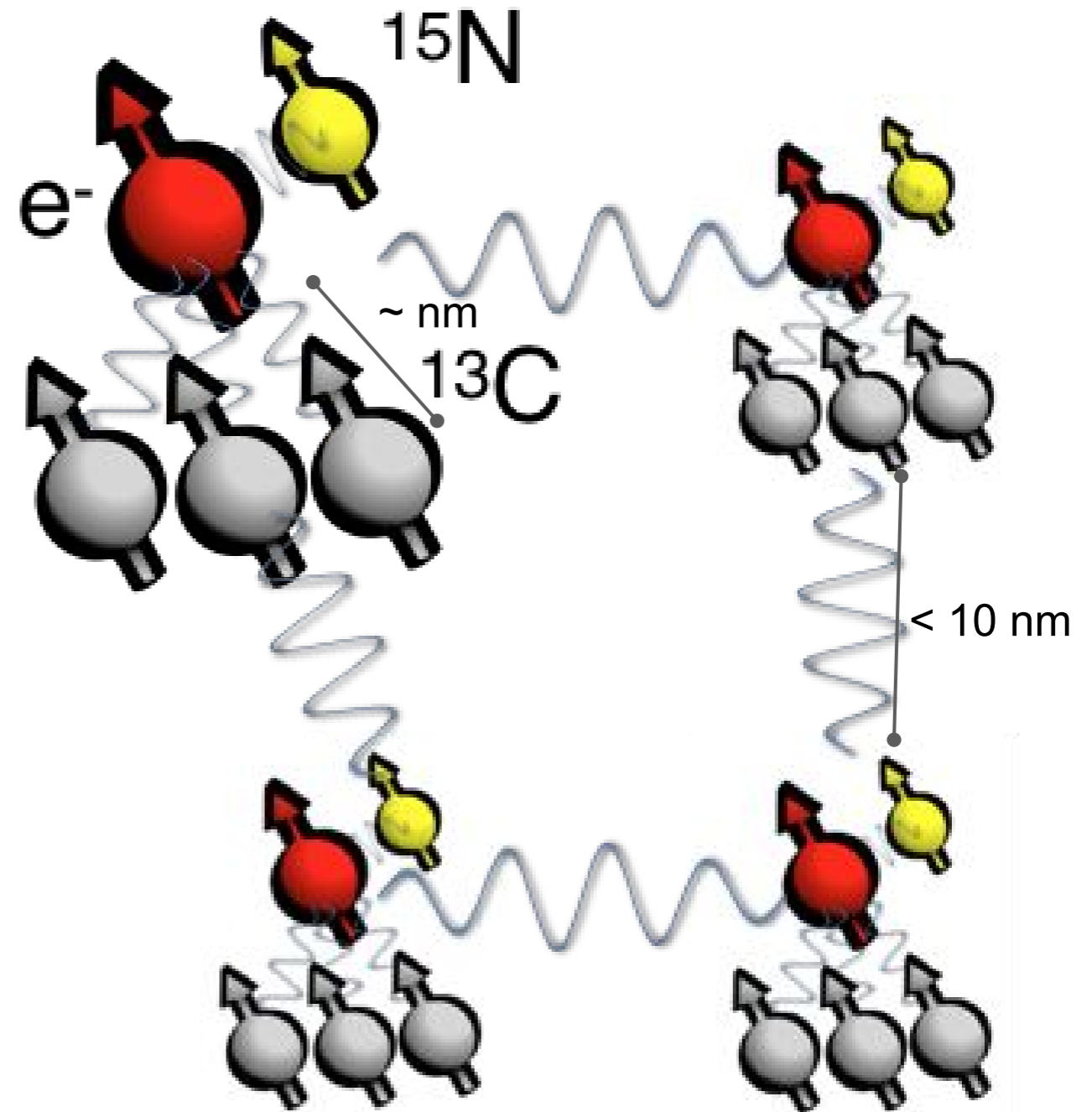
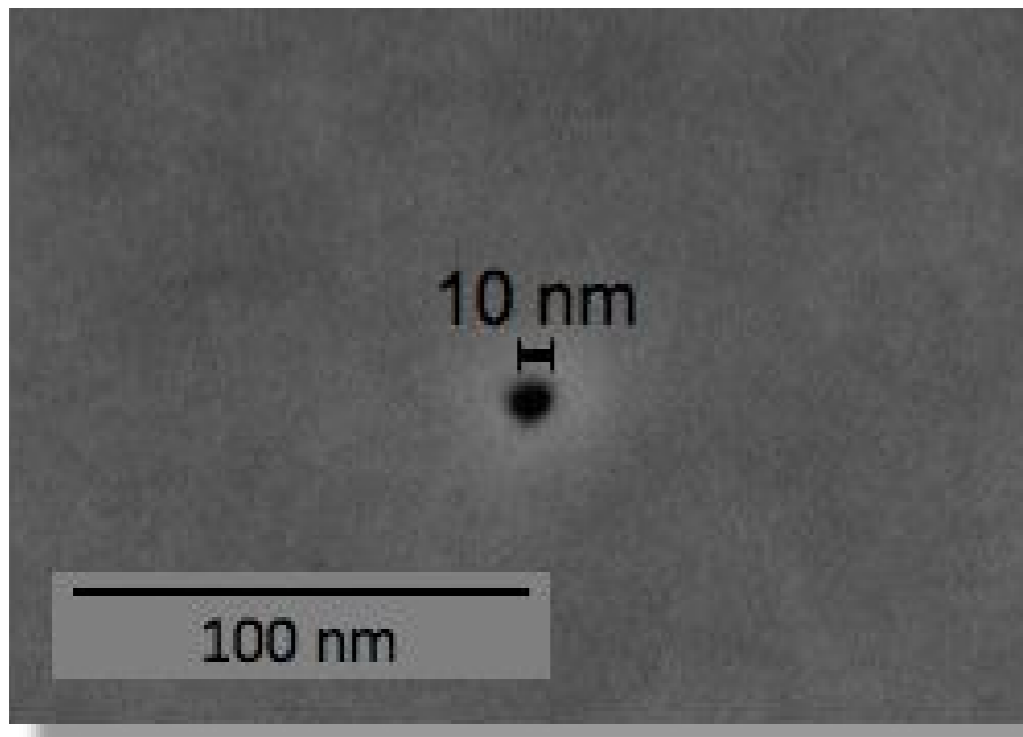


Aligned NV-cavity systems with near-perfect yield.

Multi-NV sites for error correction

E.C. necessary for scalable networks or computing.

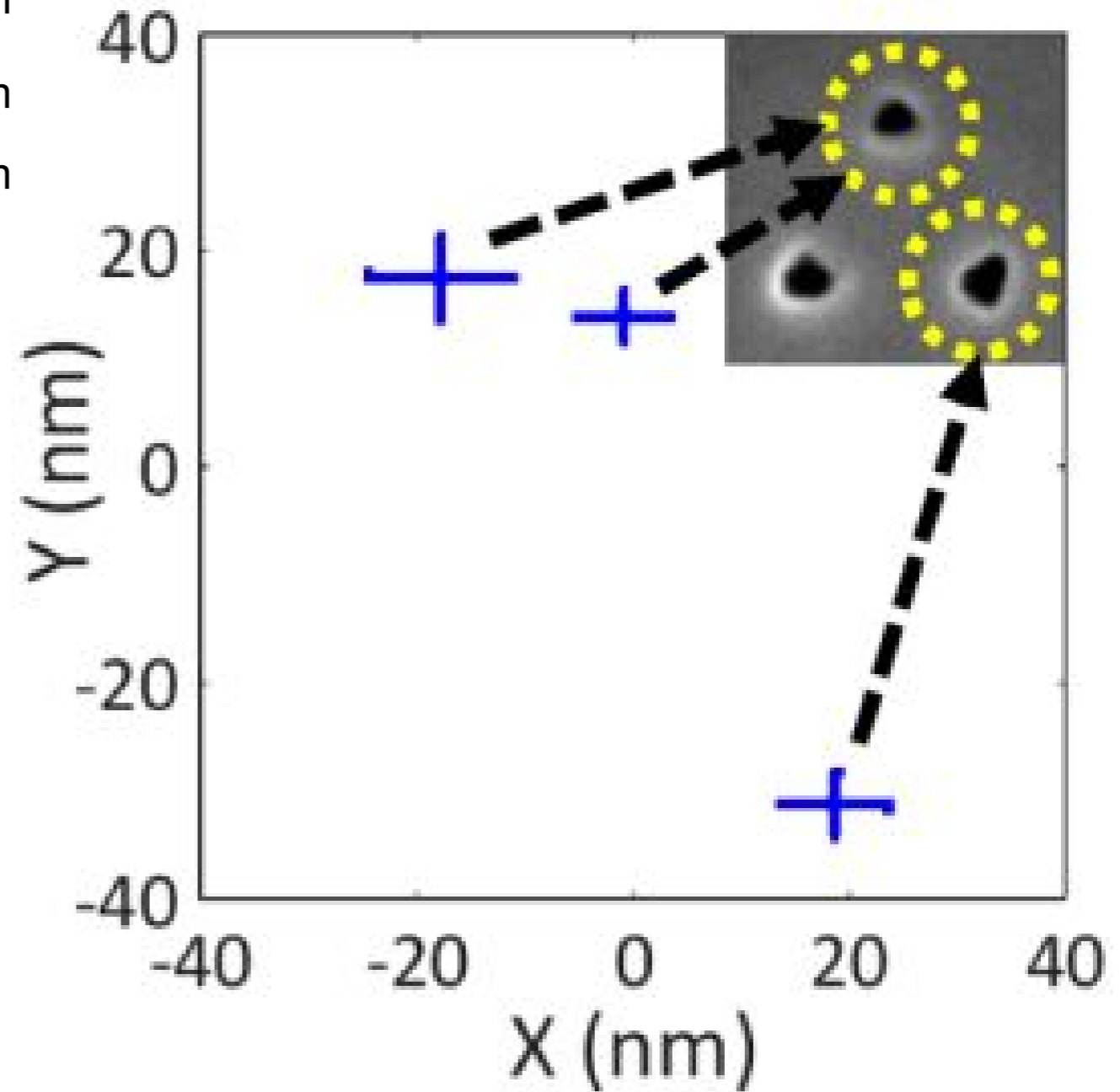
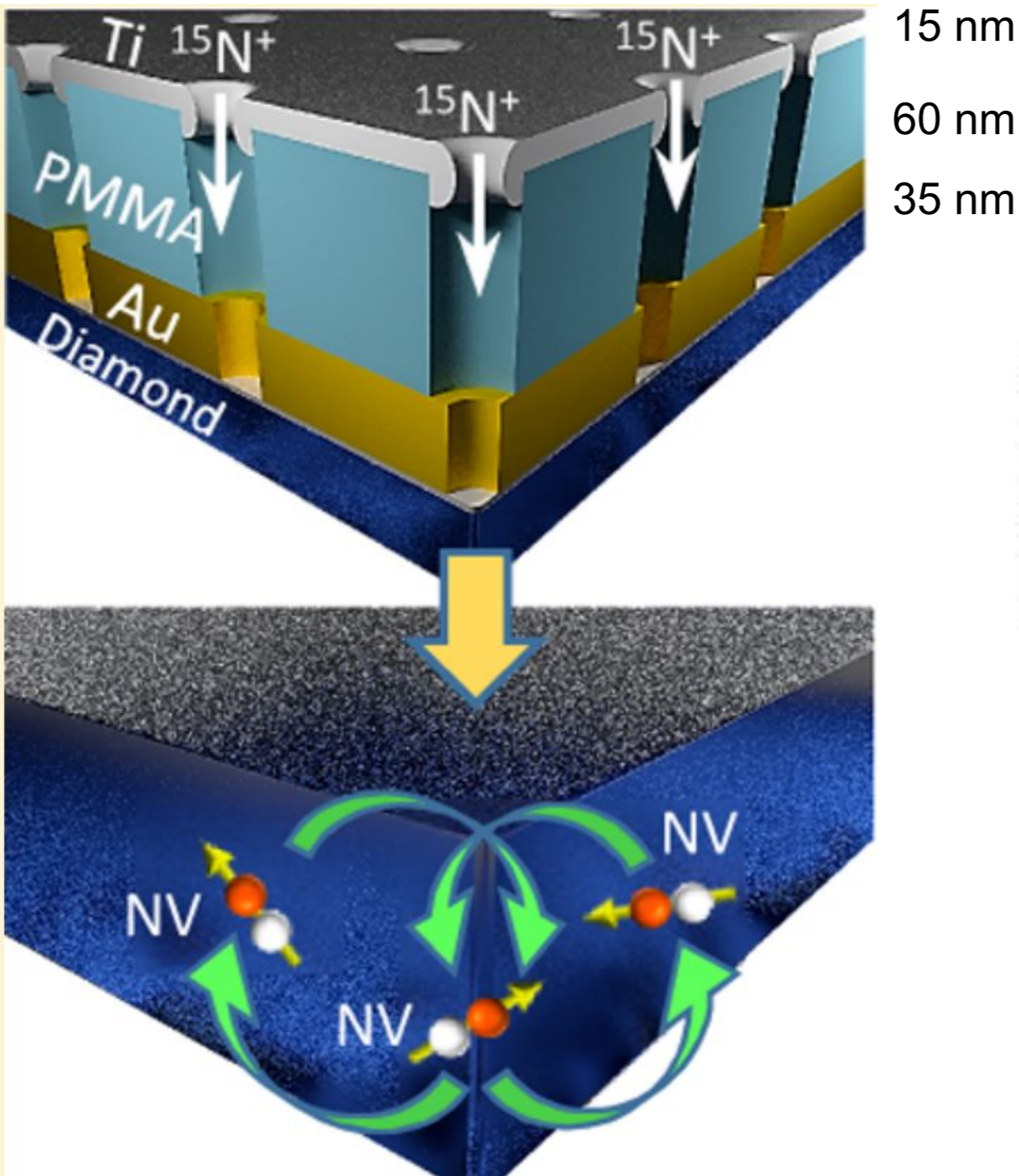
E.C. demonstrated with 3 data qubits¹,
 but General EC requires at least 9 qubits
 ⇒ Need NV arrays → implantation²



¹ J.Cramer et al, NCOMM 7 (2016)

² D Scarabelli, M. Trusheim, et al, Nano Letters 16 (2016); I. Bayn et al, Nano Letters 15, 3 (2015)

Implanting a few NVs at the nanometer scale

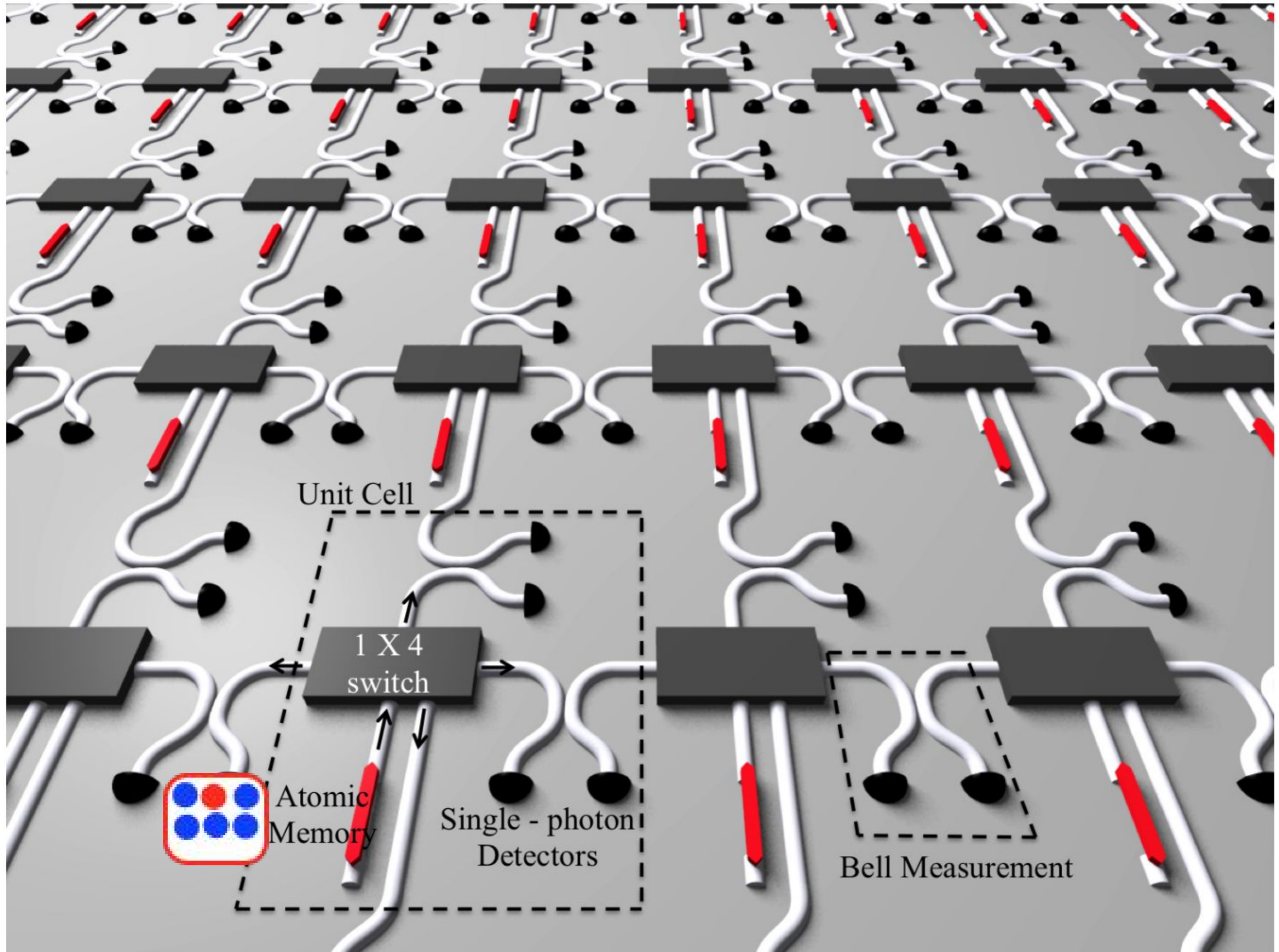


D Scarabelli, M. Trusheim, et al (Wind), Nano Letters 16 (2016); see also I. Bayn et al, Nano Letters **15** (2015)

Sub-diffraction limited imaging technique: E. H. Chen et al, Nano Letters 13, 2073 (2013)

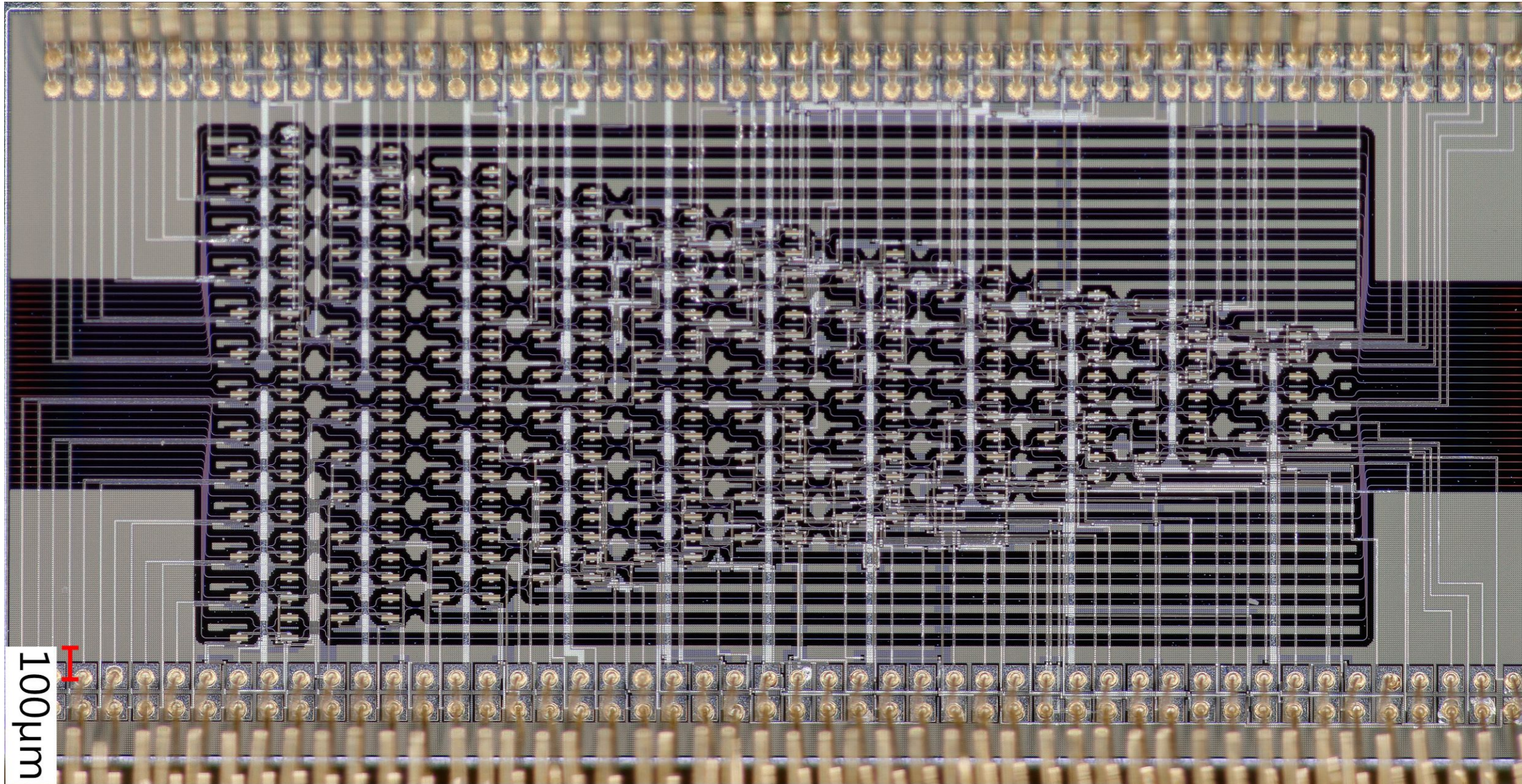
See also Wrachtrup group/U. Stuttgart: 2 coupled nearby NVs Collaboration with Shalom Wind, Columbia U.

Quantum Repeater / Mod. Quantum Computer Architecture



Programmable circuits in silicon photonics

Programmable PIC



88 MZIs, 26 input modes, 26 output modes, 176 phase shifters

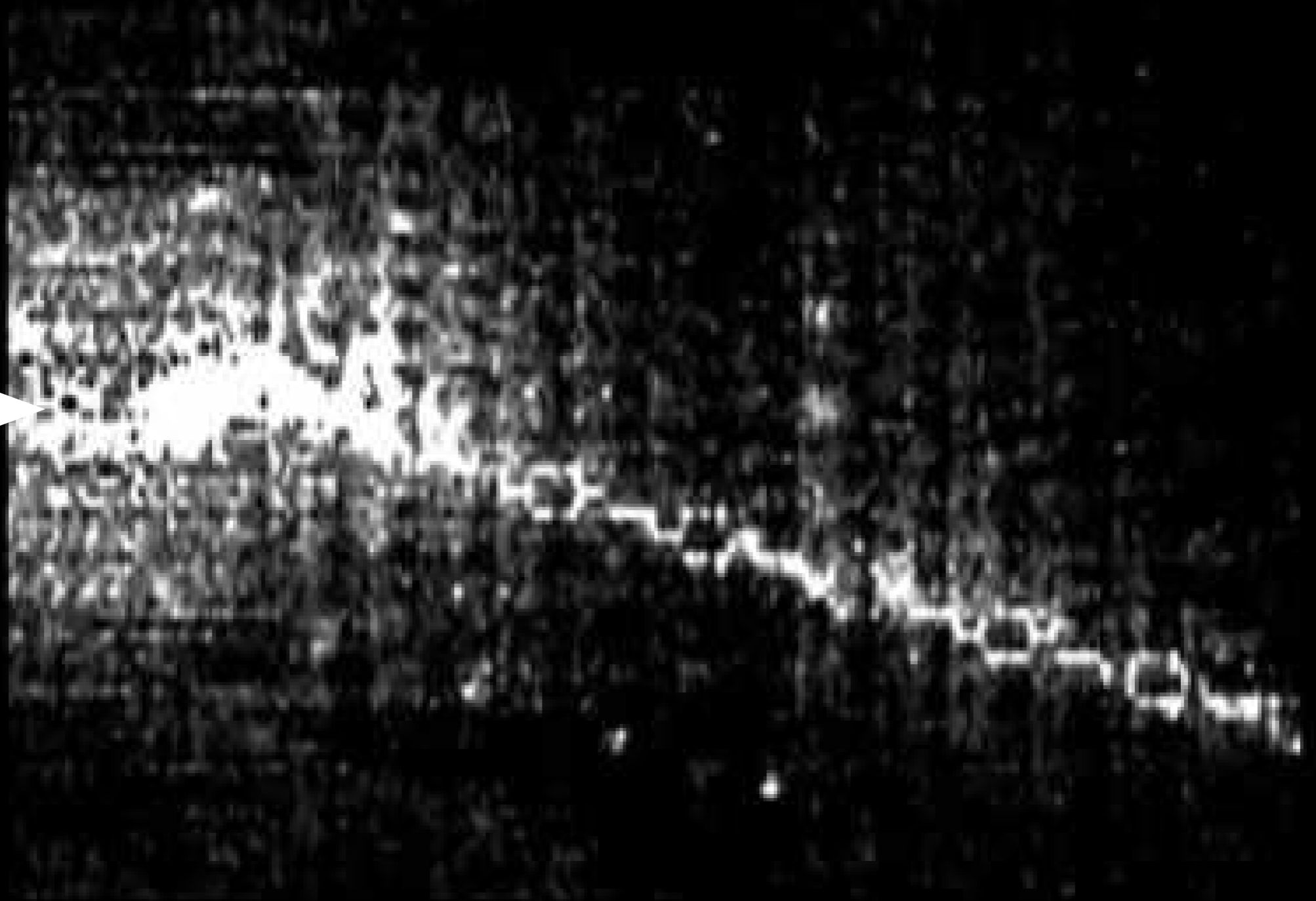
References:

- N. Harris et al, Nature Photonics **11** (2017)
- Y. Shen*, N. C. Harris*, et al, Nature Photonics **11** (2017)
- N. Harris et al, Nanophotonics **5** (3) (2016)

See also D.A.B.M Miller, "Sorting out Light", Science **347** (2017)

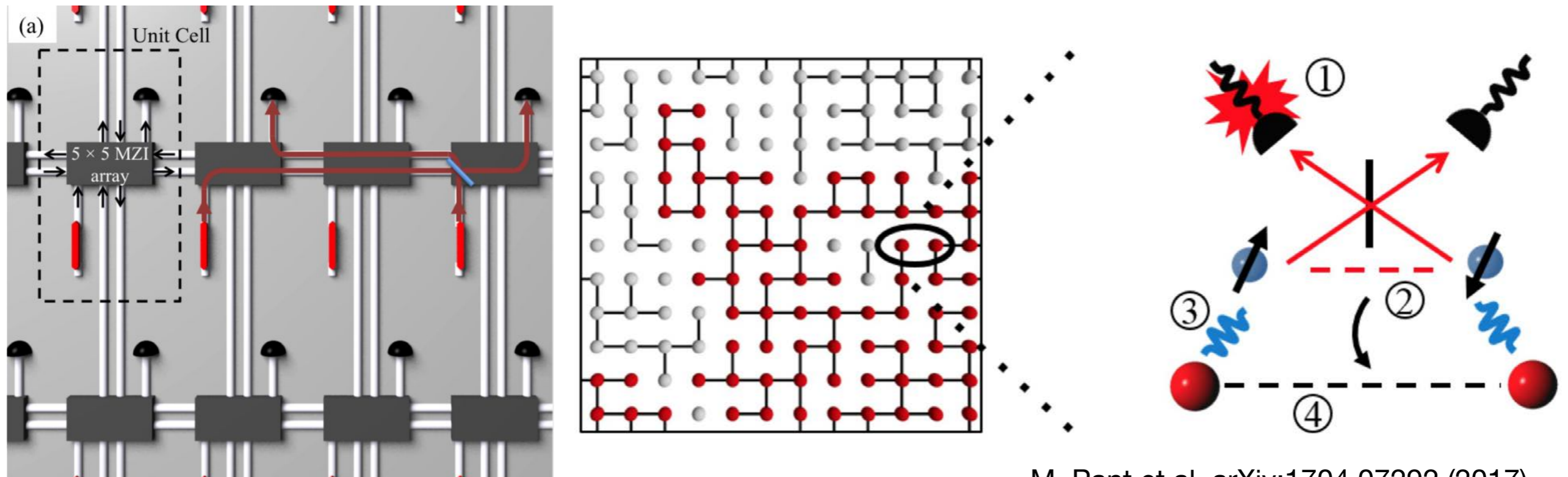
Switch array in action

Strong
laser input



Perspective

General-purpose quantum computers will require lots of qubits; scheme for generation large NV cluster states in perhaps <1 ms by percolation:



M. Pant et al, arXiv:1704.07292 (2017)

Photonic cluster states for computing and repeaters?

w/ Saikat Guha, BBN: Mihir Pant et al, arXiv:1701.03775v1 (2017);
M. Pant et al, PRA 95 (2017);

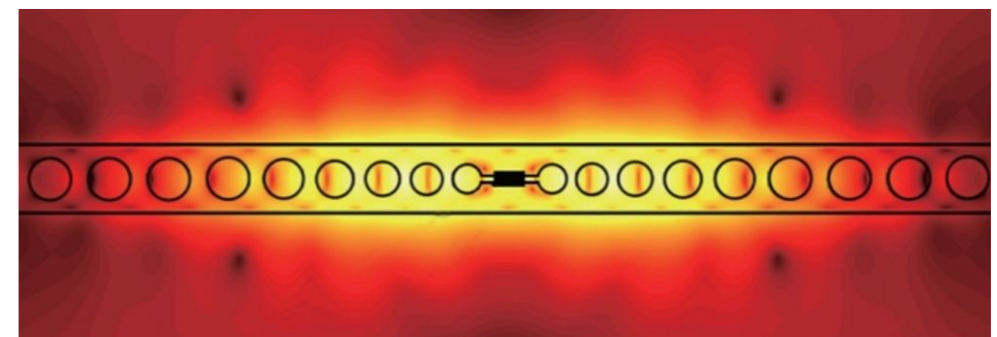
Entanglement distribution network protocol:

Mihir Pant et al, arXiv:1701.03775v1 (2017)

Graphene single-photon detectors?

Evan D. Walsh et al, [K.C. Fong, BBN], ArXiv:1703.09736 (2017)

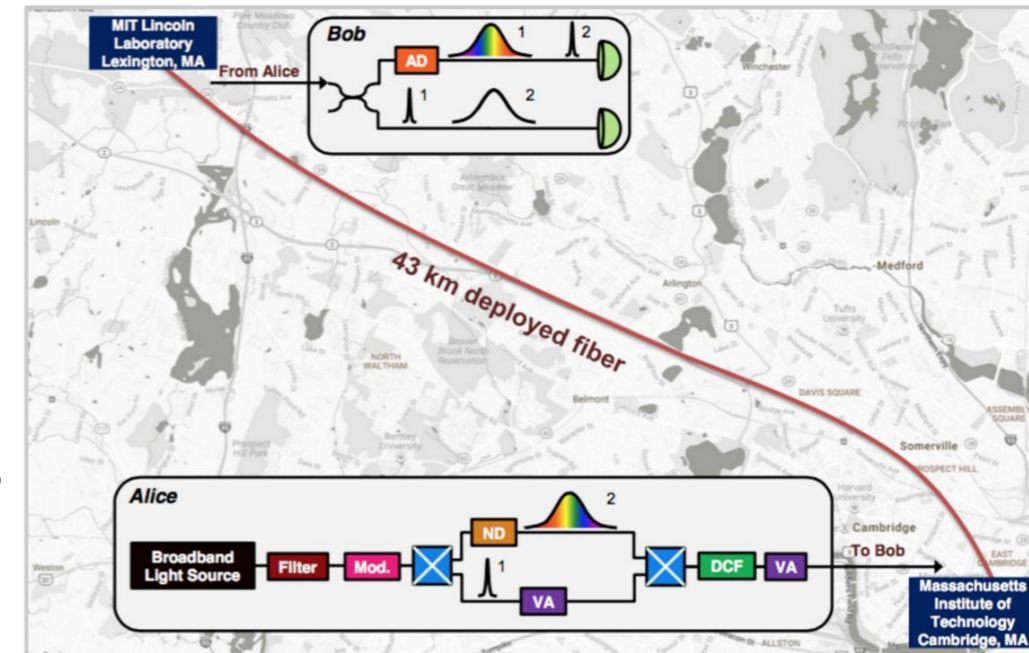
Ultra-strong cavity-QED coupling:



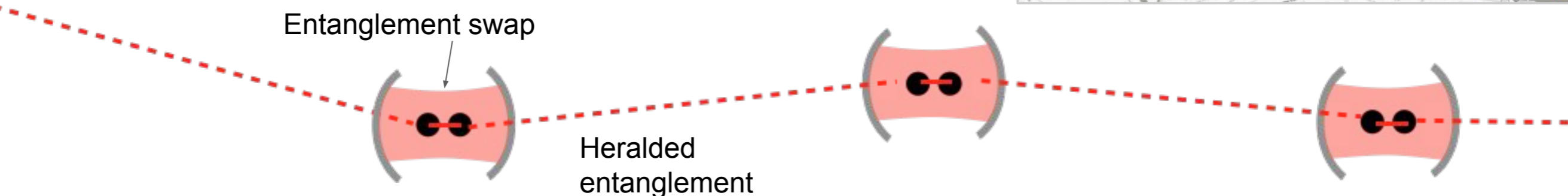
H. Choi et al, PRL 118 (2017) [see also S. Hu and S. Weiss, ACS Photonics (2016)]

Summary

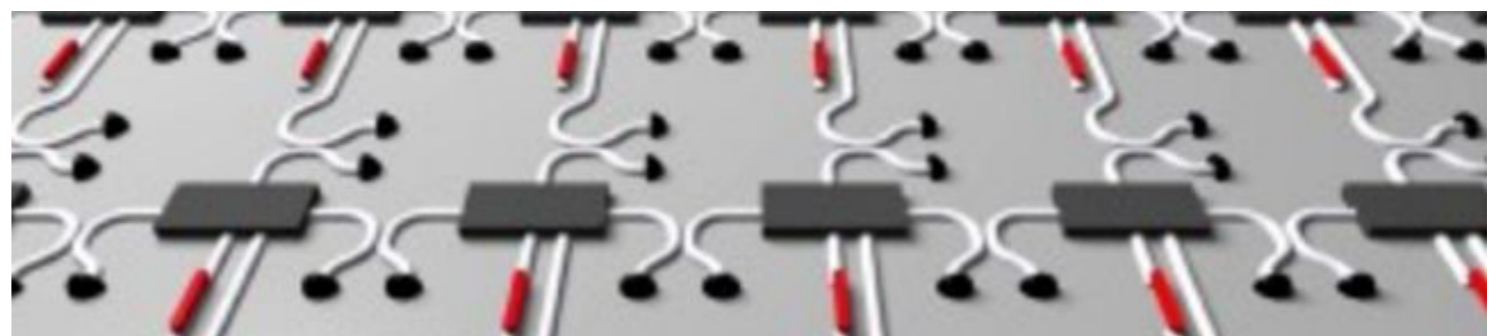
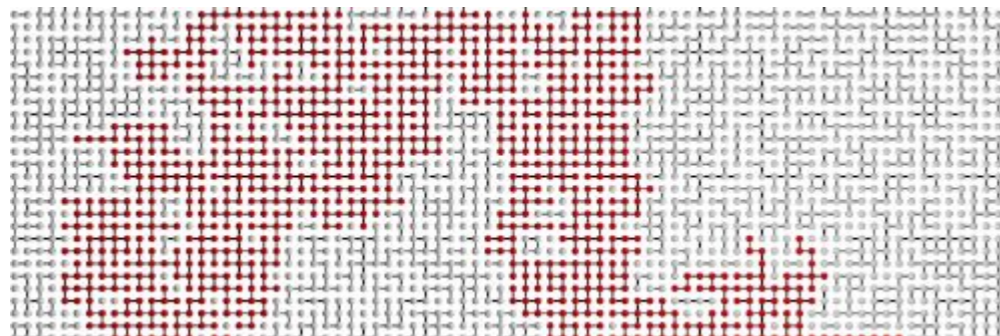
1. Repeaterless quantum key distribution: high-speed HD-QKD & photonic integrated circuits



2. Towards quantum repeaters w/ diamond spins



3. Outlook: blueprint for modular quantum computers



Acknowledgements

- **MIT Quantum Photonics Group :**
- *Graduate Students:* Catherine Lee, Nick Harris, Darius Bunandar, Mihir Pant, Matt Trusheim, Sara Mouradian, Noel Wan, Michael Walsh, Hyongrak Choi
- *Postdocs:* Tim Schroeder (-> Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen)
- **Collaborators:**
- **MIT:** Prof. Jeffrey Shapiro, Dr. Franco Wong, Dr. Z. Zhang; Prof. Karl Berggren, Prof. Seth Lloyd
- **Harvard:** Prof. Mikhail Lukin, Prof. Marko Loncar
- **Raytheon BBN:** Dr Saikat Gua, Dr. Hari Krovi, K.C. Fong
- **U. Delaware:** M. Hochberg, T. Baehr-Jones
- **Rome Air Force Laboratory:** Dr. Paul Alsing, Michael Fanto
- **Lincoln Laboratory:** Scott Hamilton, Danielle Braje, Ben Dixon, Matt Grein, Ryan Murphy
- **Sandia National Laboratory:** J Urayama, N Boynton, N Martinez, C DeRose, A Lentine, P Davids, R Camacho, E. Edward S. Bielejec

Funding

