



NanoBob

A Secure Quantum Communication CubeSat Concept for Quantum Key Distribution

Grenoble University Space Center
Centre Spatial Universitaire de Grenoble (CSUG)

IQOQI Vienna, Austria
Institute for Quantum Optics and Quantum Information

ESA, Scylight Meeting
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IQI Quantum Communication Competition

China (XD-2 QUantum Experiments at Space Scale) launched August 16, 2016, the 2000-kg Mozi (or Micius) satellite, a collaboration between the Chinese and Austrian Academies of Sciences. It has on board a photon-pair source to establish quantum downlinks to two far apart ground stations on Earth.

Europe (Space-QUEST) consortium including the IQOQI (PI) and 42 international partners: fundamental physics using downlink from the International Space Station (ISS)

Canada, Institute for Quantum Computing, U of Waterloo (T. Jennewein) and U of Toronto Institute for Aerospace Studies: QEYSSat uplink ongoing feasibility study using COM DEV Ltd.'s AIM-class 70 kg microsatellite bus.

Singapore Center for Quantum Technologies (Alexander Ling): in-orbit demonstration of cubesat subsystem technology

Japan, QE, National Institute for Communications Technology, Tokyo: space-based quantum emulation experiment using the SOCRATES 50-kg class microsatellite.

USA, Los Alamos National Laboratory (Richard Hughes): ISS feasibility study and on-going proof-of-principle experiments



I@I Motivations

Our society relies ever more on secure communication ...

A number of actors willing to pay a premium to assure absolute security of selected information

- Intelligence and National Security Agencies
- Defense
- Telecom Operators and their end-customers (tech firms, hospitals, etc..)
- Blockchain technology: crypto-currencies (Bitcoin), high value supply chain, ...

Europe lags behind the international competition in quantum communication

Cubesat is an ideal vehicle to demonstrate the QKD technology in Space

- Potentially a means to bring down costs
- Spatial and temporal coverage: constellations, short time-to-launch
- More and more optical communication in space : embarked optical source, optical inter-satellite links, ground stations links, satellite optical tracking know-how

Key Success Factors

- Instrumentation Miniaturization & Quantum Cryptography expertise



IQI Mutual complementarity of proposed European partnership Instrumentation miniaturisation & cryptography expertise

Grenoble space activities:

History

Local Laboratories and enterprises ecosystem

Grenoble University Space Center (CSUG)

Keywords: *Miniaturized Instrumentation, Science and Data exploitation*

Grenoble IQOQI (Zeilinger & Ursin groups):

Internationally recognized leader in quantum communication

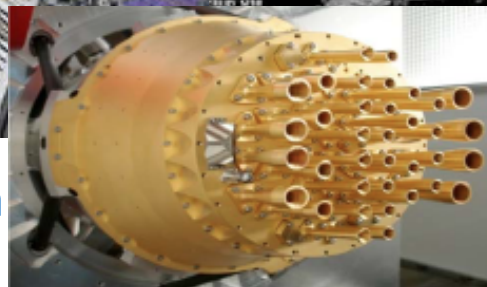
Extensive experience with free-space demonstrations on Earth

144-km record holder of free-space QKD

Optical Ground Station infrastructure, single photon sources



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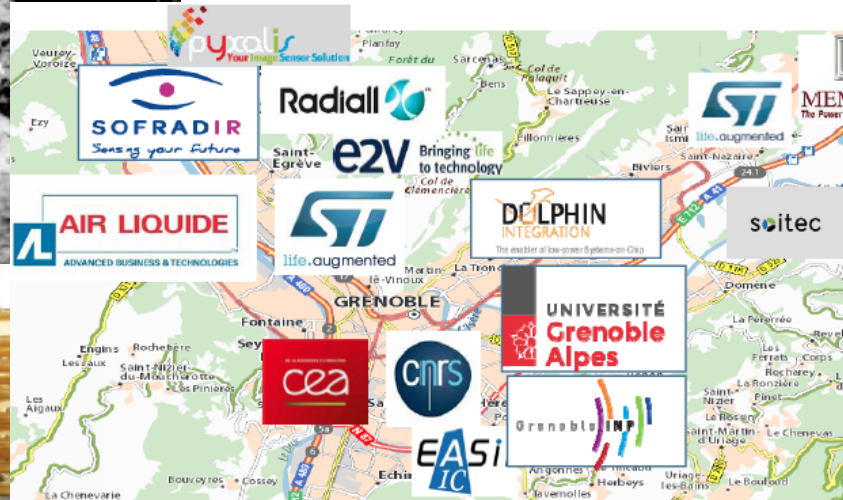
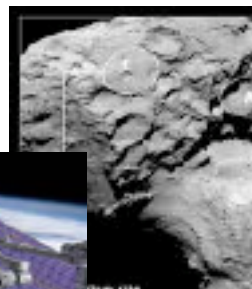
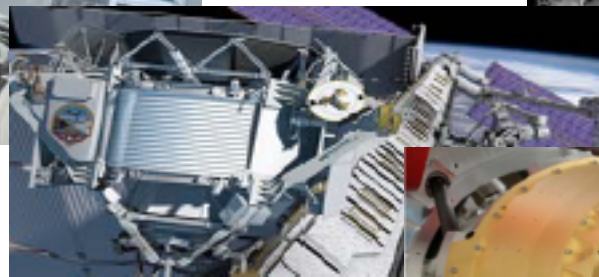
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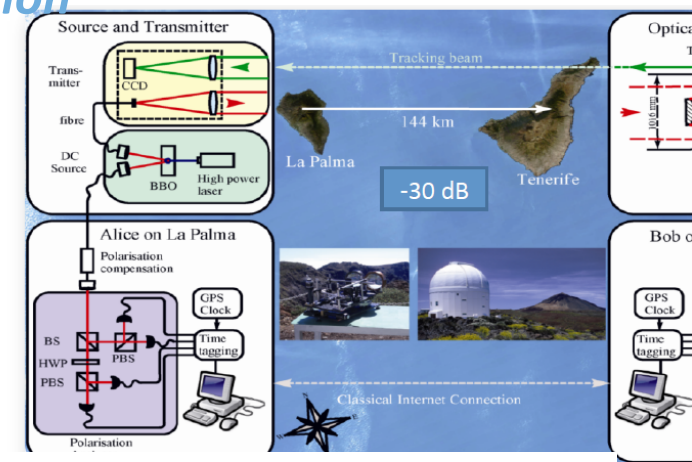
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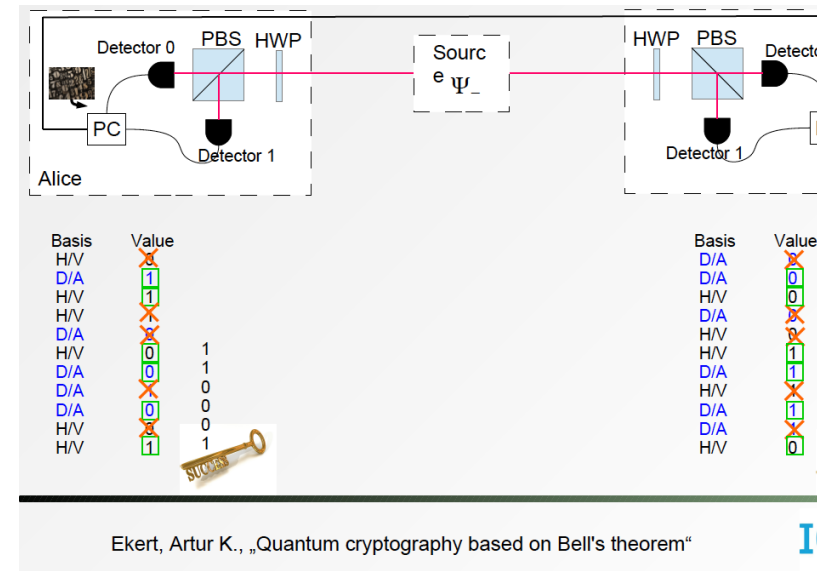
IQI NanoBob Mission Objectives

Demonstrate Quantum Key Distribution > 500 km with a CubeSat

- Demonstrate the first cubesat, full quantum uplink using entangled photons
- 100% European Project
- Miniaturized Implementation, demo at 808 nm, or at 1550 nm
- Cubesat launch 2020
- Low cost (secure key demo ~k€/Mb, forecast <100 €/Mb)



Demonstrate fast classical optical communication ~500 km·Gb/s



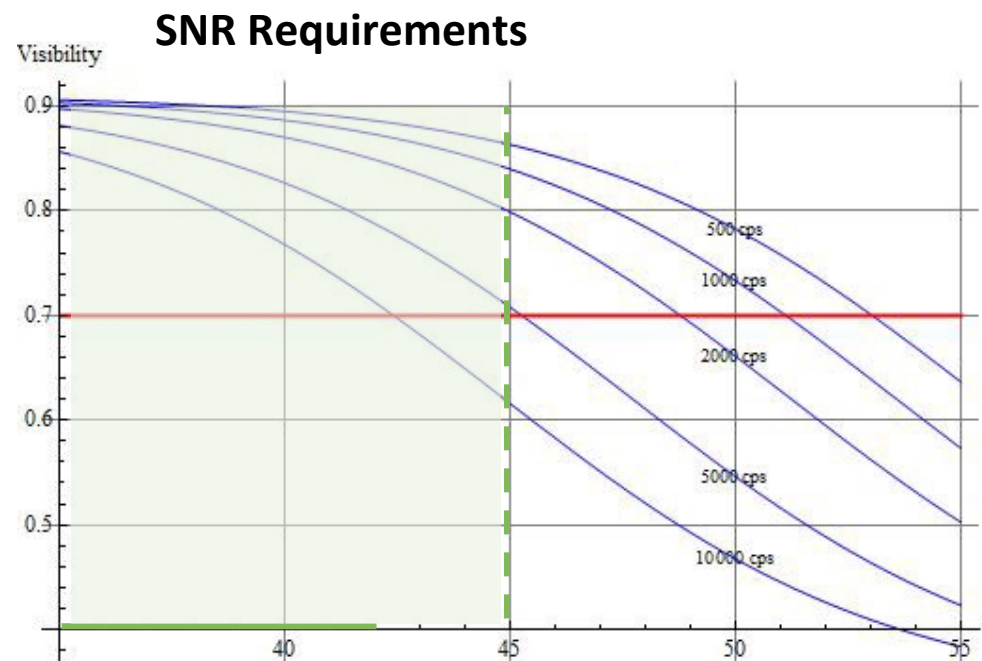
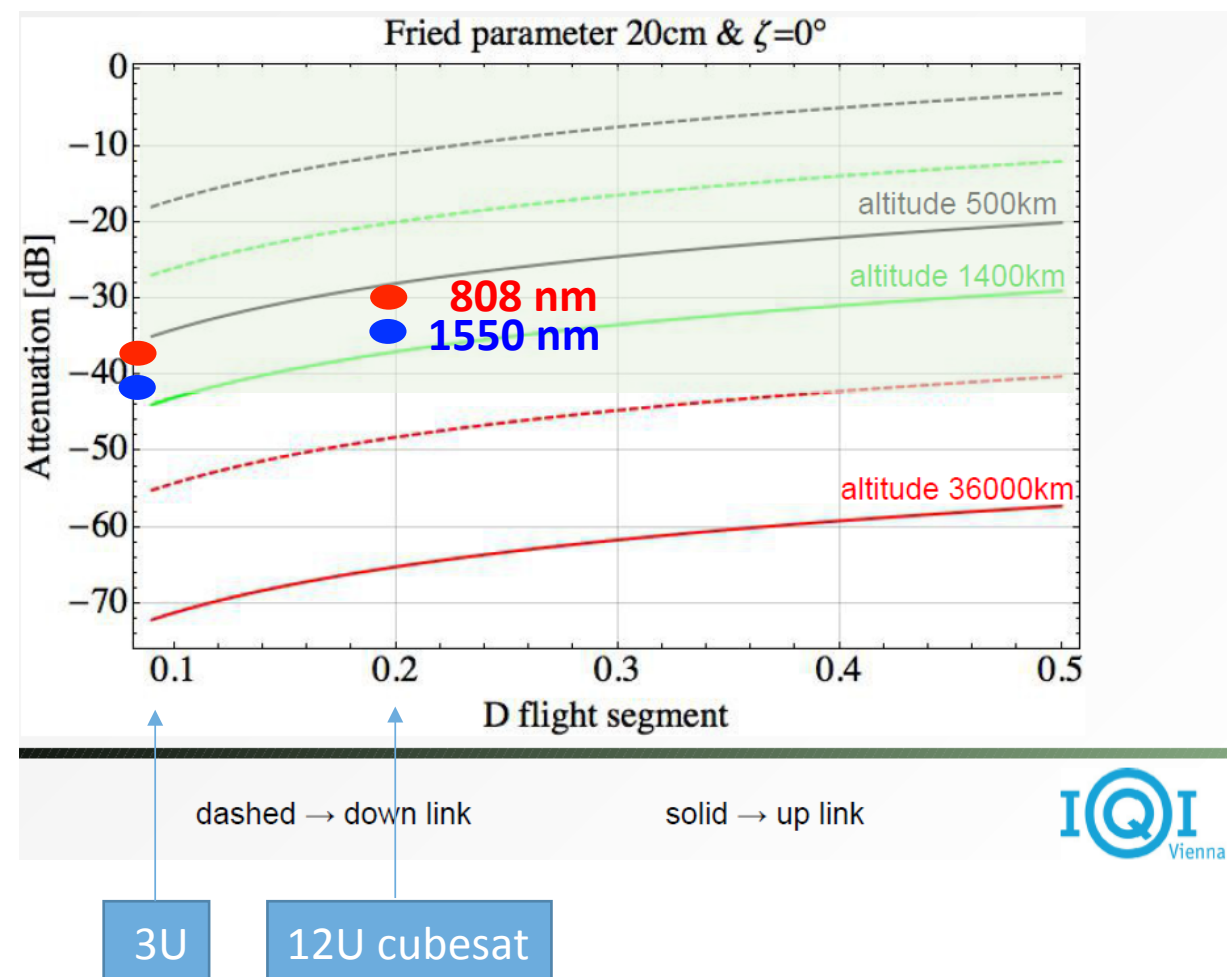
Construct an accurate background light pollution map VIS and/or IR

- Using the high spatial resolution and single photon counting near urban areas



Credit: Istituto di Scienza e Tecnica dell'Inquinamento Luminoso (Fa)

IQI NanoBob link budget & background counts



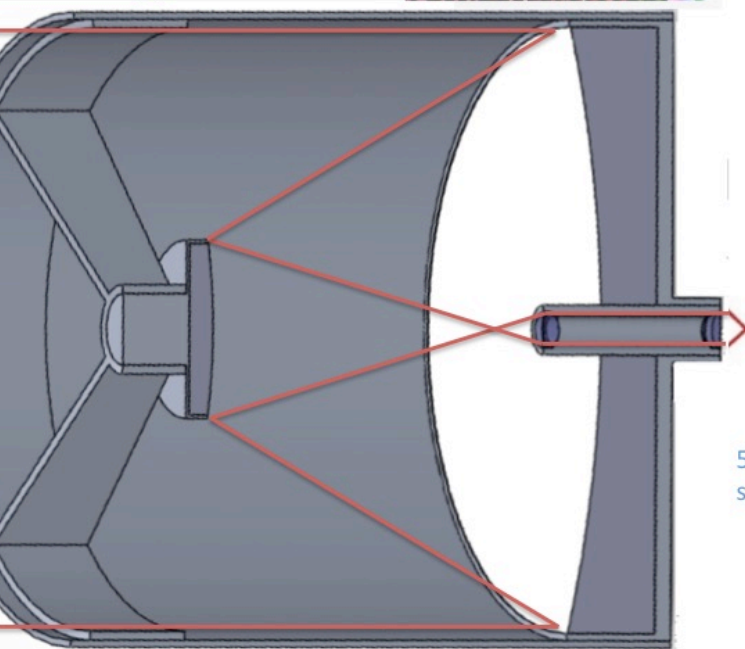
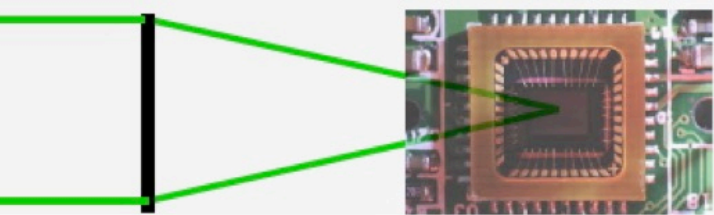
Visibility (polarization correlation) vs. Link attenuation for different values of background counts

To generate a secret key a Visibility (SNR) > 0.7 is needed --> red line (45 dB / background < 5000)

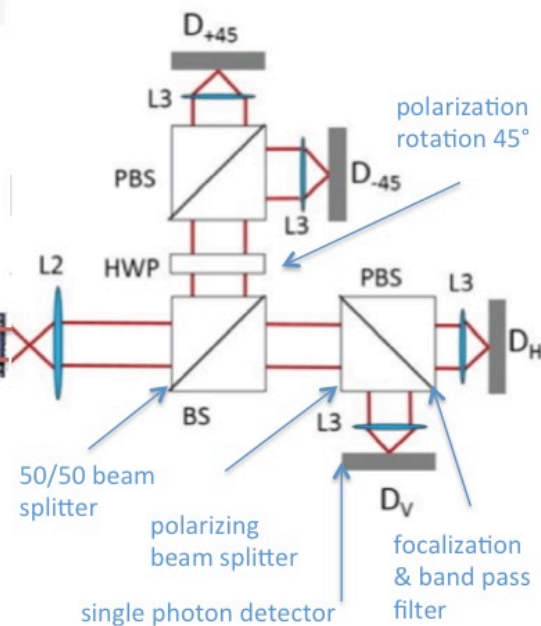
IQI NanoBob key mission specifications

satellite tracker FOV = 6°

4- μm pixel CCD



channel FOV = 45'' = 220 μrad ; 180-mm Cassegrain



Polarization analyzer

12U Cubesat working hypothesis

Orbit

- altitude 500 km – 700 km, 2-year mission duration
- OGS-satellite tracking from at least -60° to 60° from experiment duration ≥ 240 s

Bell-test (security verification)

1000 coincident counts to assure 3-sigma verification

QKD: minimum key length per passage $> 10^5$ (< 43 dB loss)

IQI NanoBob detectors

satellite payload: 4 Si-AP @ 0.8 μm , InGaAs or MCT @ 1.55 μm

photon detection efficiency > 40%

dark count rate < 1000 cps

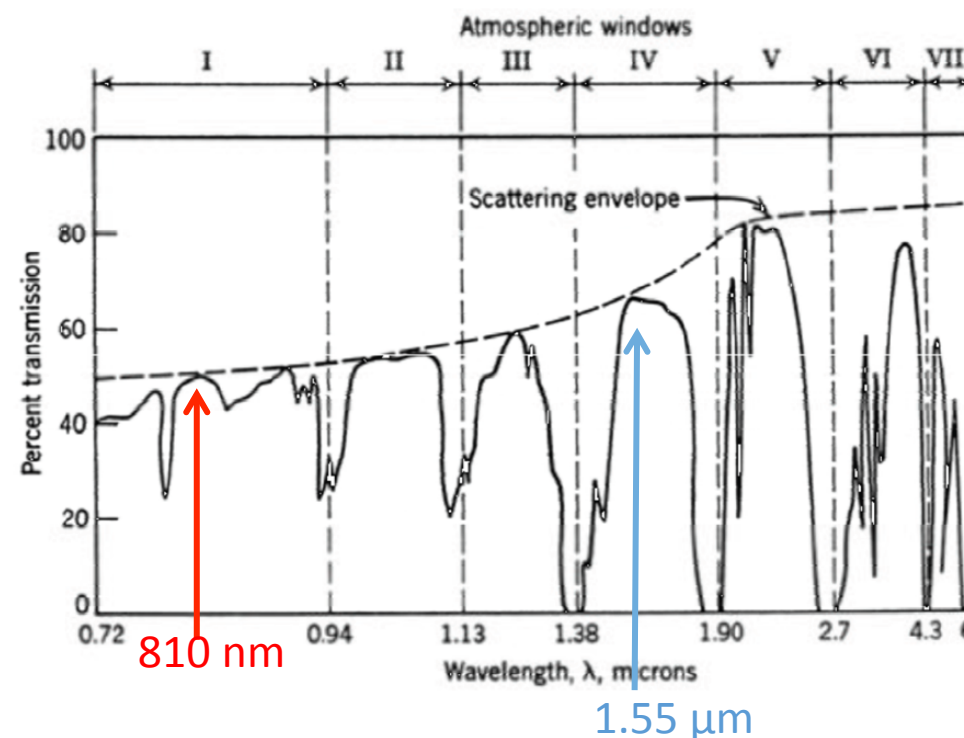
Timing jitter < 1 ns

After pulsing < 3%

Count rate > 10 MHz

Radiation studies performed by Singapore and Canada groups

Wavelength range	VIS (800 nm)	NIR (1550 nm)	NIR (1550 nm)
Technology	Si-APD	InGaAs/InP-APD	MCT
Active area diameter (mm)	500	fiber coupled	160
Operating temperature (K)	-30	-90	-120
Dark count rate (Hz)	< 200	200	1000 ?
Quantum efficiency (%)	75%	< 25%	> 60%
Timing resolution (ps)	400	200	< 100 ps
Pulse width (ns)	25	100	0.3
Dead time (μs)	1	> 2 (up to 100)	< 1
Manufacturer/Model	IDQuantique/ID120	IDQuantique/ID230	CEA-Sofradir



1550 nm versus 808 nm

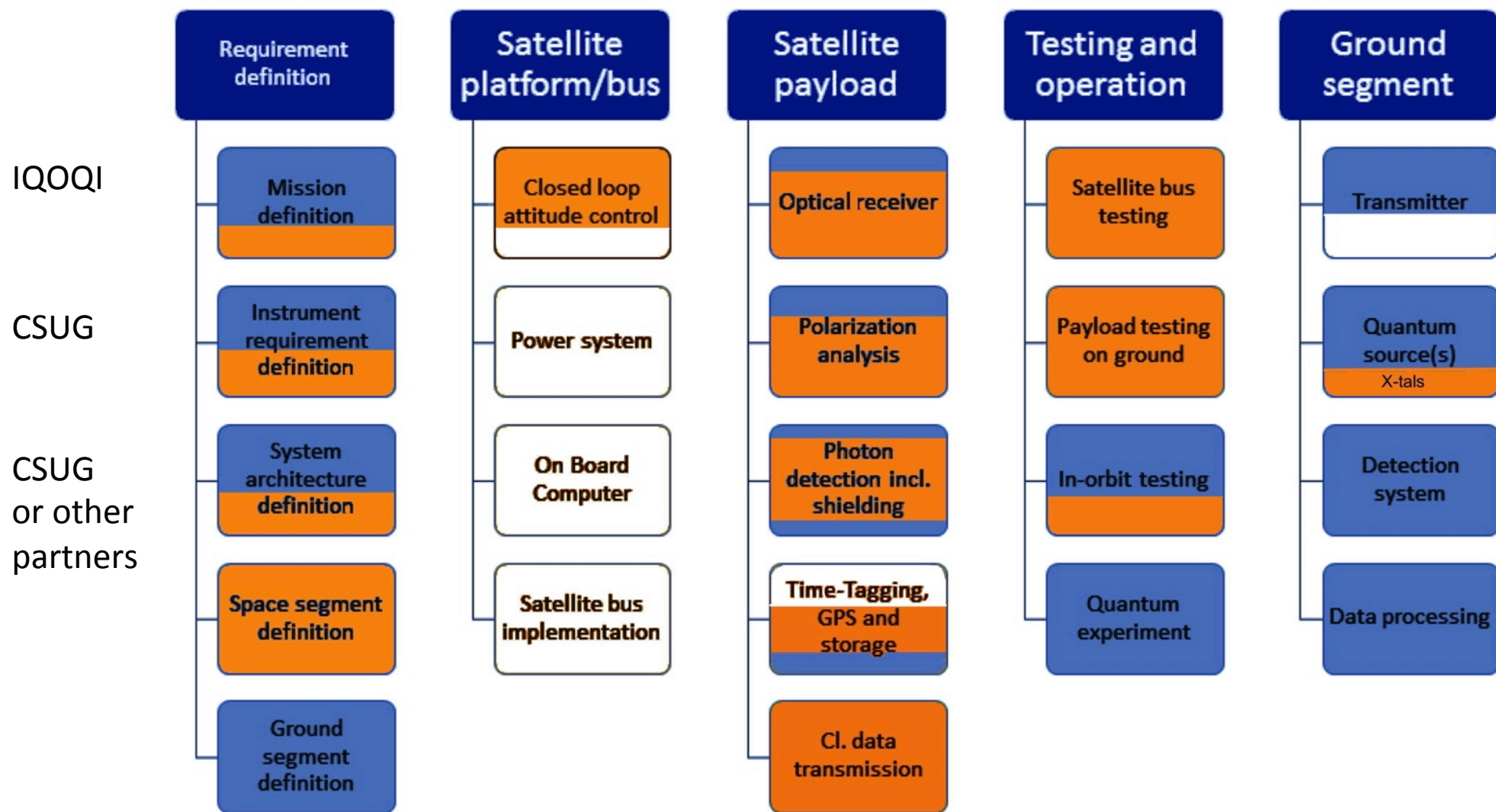
More difficult at 1550 nm (diffraction, cooling)

but compatible with standard telecom blocks

Additional link losses ~11 dB to be compensated

Source improvement and/or adaptive optics.

IQI NanoBob functional chart / WP partitioning



NanoBob project key take-aways

- Optical secure link : the next BIG THING in space ?
- The NanoBob project is a European project focusing on the use of entangled photons for very first European QKD demonstration using a CubeSat platform
- Compatible with existing 808-nm experience and translatable to 1550-nm (challenges to move from 808 nm to 1550 nm well understood and solutions identified)
- Timely and cost-effective space demonstration (4 to 5 M€ consolidated cost, including launch)
- Promising IQOQI – CSUG partnership with complementary skills
- Open to strengthening the consortium with more partners
- Paving the way to near-term (very) secure telecommunication





Q&A's

