



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***DEVELOPMENT OF AUTHENTICATION CODE BASED ON SPECTRAL
AMPLITUDE CODING OPTICAL CODE DIVISION MULTIPLEXING FOR
MULTI-USER PSEUDO QUANTUM KEY DISTRIBUTION***

TAIWO AMBALI ABIOLA

FK 2018 72



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MULTIPLEXING FOR MULTI-USER PSEUDO QUANTUM KEY
DISTRIBUTION**

By

TAIWO AMBALI ABIOLA

**Thesis submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, University Putra
Malaysia, in fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of
Philosophy**

April 2018

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DEDICATION

The work is dedicated to my entire family for their immense contribution and for making the study worthwhile



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in
fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**DEVELOPMENT OF AUTHENTICATION CODE BASED ON
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By

TAIWO AMBALI ABIOLA

April 2018

Chairman : Makhfudzah Mokhtar, PhD

Faculty : Engineering

Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) has remained the provable technique of ensuring secure communication amidst the impending security threat by the emerging quantum computers. Its security guarantee is based on superposition and entanglement, which are fundamental principle of quantum mechanics.

As efforts are currently underway toward actualization of QKD network, researchers have explored a number of techniques though which this could be achieved. Some of the techniques proposed are; subcarrier based QKD network, Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexed (OFDM) based QKD network and spectral amplitude coding optical code division multiplexed (SAC-OCDMA) based QKD network. Among the aforementioned technique, SAC-OCDMA based system has history of efficient channel management, asynchronous nature, as well as channel security. Nevertheless, the adopted Optical Orthogonal Code (OOC) which is a family of OCDMA code, has a couple of challenges which include complex architecture, as well as longer code length, both of which are capable of resulting to reduction in the secure key rate and number of simultaneous users.

Thus, this work presents a new one-weight authentication code, which are assigned, uniquely to individual user in SAC-OCDMA based QKD network. The performance of the code was explored in QKD network using simulation, mathematics and laboratory experiment. Firstly, the proof of concept of plug and play (p&p) in QKD network was carried out and the concept of phase reorientation was clearly established using Optisystem simulation tool. This was followed by mathematical modelling of the secure key rate and QBER for different number of users. As observed in the obtained results, at an average mean photon number of 0.48, a 21-user network was achieved at a secure key rate of 24 bps over a distance of 5 km. The result of comparison of the proposed code with a Wavelength Division Multiplexed (WDM) system shows its security capability above the later. The code was further compared with an OOC based network and found to generate key at higher rate when the number of users is below 14. A two-user experimental result shows the real life realization of the proposed system as a transmission distance up to 40 km was achieved with secure key rate of 320 bps. Application of the proposed code in Differential Phase Shift Key - Quantum Key Distribution (DPS-QKD) environment was also established.

The obtained results have shown that aside presenting a secure mechanism, the design flexibility and moderate code length exhibited by the proposed code are excellent factors that could be explored in enhancing the performance of QKD network.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**PEMBANGUNAN KOD PENGESAHAN BERASASKAN
PENGEKODAN AMPLITUD SPEKTRUM - MULTIPLEKS
PEMBAHAGI KOD OPTIK UNTUK RANGKAIAN PENGAGIHAN
PSEUDO KUANTUM PELBAGAI PENGGUNA**

Oleh

TAIWO AMBALI ABIOLA

April 2018

Pengerusi : Makhfudzah Mokhtar, PhD

Fakulti : Kujuruteraan

Teknik Pengagihan Kunci Kuantum (QKD) masih kekal sebagai teknik yang terbukti dapat menjamin persekitaran komunikasi yang selamat menjelang ancaman keselamatan yang akan berlaku di masa akan datang oleh komputer kuantum. Jaminan keselamatannya didasarkan pada tindihan dan keterlibatan, yang merupakan prinsip asas mekanik kuantum.

Sejajar dengan pelbagai usaha yang sedang giat dijalankan ke arah pelaksanaan rangkaian QKD, para penyelidik telah menerokai beberapa teknik bagi merealisasikan matlamat ini. Beberapa teknik yang dicadangkan adalah; rangkaian QKD berasaskan sub-pembawa, rangkaian QKD Multipleks Pembahagi Frekuensi Ortogon (OFDM) dan Pengekoden Amplitud Spektrum - Multipleks Pembahagi Kod Optik (SAC-OCDMA). Antara teknik yang disebutkan di atas, sistem berasaskan SAC-OCDMA mempunyai sejarah pengurusan saluran yang cekap, sifat tak segerak serta keselamatan saluran. Walau bagaimanapun, Kod Ortogonal Optik (OOC) yang diguna pakai, yang merupakan keluarga kod SAC-OCDMA mempunyai beberapa cabaran yang merangkumi seni bina kompleks, dan juga kod yang panjang, dimana memberi cabaran kepada capaian persekitaran yang selamat dan bilangan pengguna secaraserentak.

Maka, kajian ini mencadangkan satu kod pengesahan yang baru kepada pengguna individu dalam rangkaian QKD berasaskan SAC-OCDMA. Prestasi kod ini diterokai dalam rangkaian QKD menggunakan simulasi, persamaan matematik dan eksperimen makmal. Pertama, konsep pembuktian dalam rangkaian sumbat dan pasang (p&p) QKD dijalankan, dan konsep fasa pengorentasian diperjelaskan dengan menggunakan perisian simulasi Optisystem. Ini diikuti dengan pemodelan matematik bagi kadar kunci yang selamat dan Kuantum Kadar Bit Ralat (QBER) untuk bilangan pengguna yang berbeza. Keputusan eksperimen yang diperolehi menunjukkan, pada purata bilangan foton 0.48, 21-pengguna dalam rangkaian dicapai pada kadar kunci selamat 24 bps sepanjang jarak 5 km. Hasil perbandingan kod yang dicadangkan dengan sistem Multipleks Pembahagi Panjang Gelombang (WDM) menunjukkan keupayaan keselamatannya adalah jauh lebih baik. Kod ini seterusnya diuji dengan rangkaian berasaskan OOC dan didapati mampu menghasilkan kunci pada kadar yang lebih tinggi apabila bilangan pengguna berada di bawah 14. Hasil dari kajian yang dicadangkan menunjukkan ia mampu direalisasi dalam kehidupan seharian dengan mencapai jarak penghantaran sehingga 40 km pada kadar kunci selamat sebanyak 320 bps. Penggunaan kod di dalam persekitaran Anjakan Fasa Kebezaan – Kuantum Pengagihan Kekunci (DPS-QKD) juga telah dilaksanakan.

Hasil yang diperolehi dari teknik kod yang dicadangkan menunjukkan bahawa selain mempunyai mekanisme yang selamat, reka bentuk kod yang fleksibel dan panjang kod sederhana yang dipamerkan menjadi faktor yang sangat baik yang boleh diterokai dalam meningkatkan prestasi rangkaian QKD.

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This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Masters of Science. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

Makhfudzah Binti Mokhtar, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Engineering
University Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Mohd Adzir Mahdi, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Engineering
University Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Mohd Hafiz Abu Bakar, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Engineering
University Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Mohd Fared Abu Khir, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Science and Technology
Universiti Science Islam Malaysia
(Member)

ROBIAH BINTI YUNUS, PhD

Professor and Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date:

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Supervisory
Committee: _____

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Committee: _____

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Name of
Member of
Supervisory
Committee: _____

Signature: _____
Name of
Member of
Supervisory
Committee: _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
APPROVAL	vii
DECLARATION	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xx
 CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background Information	1
1.2 Problem statement	3
1.3 Significance of the study	4
1.4 Objectives	5
1.5 Scope of the work	5
1.6 Work organization	6
 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Background Information	7
2.3 History of Classical Cryptography	7
2.4 Challenges of classical cryptography	9
2.5 Modern Security System	9
2.5.1 Symmetric Encryption System	10
2.5.2 Asymmetric Encryption System	10
2.6 Necessity for Quantum Cryptography	11
2.7 Qubit Preparation in QKD System	12
2.8 Common Attacks in QKD	14
2.8.1 Photon Number Splitting	14
2.8.2 Deviation of mean photon number	14
2.9 Famous QKD protocols	15
2.9.1 Bennett-Brassard 1984 (BB84)	15
2.9.2 Entanglement (E91) Protocol	16
2.9.3 Bennett 1992 (B92) Protocol	18
2.9.4 SARG04	18
2.9.5 Decoy State Protocol	19
2.9.6 Coherent One Way Protocol (COW)	20
2.9.7 Differential Phase Shift QKD	20
2.10 Common Components/Equipment Used In Quantum Key Distribution.	21
2.10.1 Light source	21
2.10.2 Optical Attenuator	24
2.10.3 Phase Modulator	24

	2.10.4	Delay Line	25
	2.10.5	Polarization Maintaining Coupler/Splitter	25
	2.10.6	Faraday Mirror	25
	2.10.7	Pseudorandom Bit Sequence Generator (PRBS)	26
	2.10.8	Polarizer/Polarization controllers	26
	2.10.9	Avalanche Photon Detector	27
2.11		Error Correction and Privacy Amplifications	29
2.12		Multiplexing Techniques in Quantum Key Distribution System	30
2.13		Areas of Application of Secure Network	36
2.14		Goals of Cryptography	36
2.15		Summary	38
3		DESCRIPTION OF OCDMA TECHNOLOGY IN QKD NETWORK AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED CODE	42
	3.1	Introduction	42
	3.2	Overview of Classical Spectral Amplitude Coding Optical Code Division Multiplexing in Quantum Key Distribution Network	42
	3.3	Adoption of SAC-OCDMA in Quantum Key Distribution Network	43
	3.4	Architecture of the Proposed Code	43
	3.5	Theoretical Derivation of the Code Sequence	46
	3.6	Description of Plug and Play System used in the Work	48
	3.7	Plug and Play QKD System Network	50
	3.8	Conclusion	51
4		SIMULATION DESIGN AND DESCRIPTION	52
	4.1	Introduction	52
	4.2	Plug and Play Network Design Using Simulation tool	52
	4.3	The Concept of Phase Rotation in the Applied Random Bit	56
	4.4	Proof of Concept of a Plug and Play QKD System	61
	4.5	Presence of an Intruder in the System	66
	4.6	Eight Pulses System Setup	67
	4.7	Results and Discussion	69
	4.8	Conclusion	73
5		MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION	74
	5.1	Introduction	74

5.2	Numerical Representation of the System Design	74
5.3	Results and Discussions	78
5.3.1	Impact of changing the delay length on the net key rate	87
5.3.2	Comparison of the Proposed OCDMA System with WDM	88
5.3.3	Comparison of the Proposed Code with OOC Code in Decoy Protocol	89
5.4	Conclusion	93
6	EXPERIMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTIPLEXED PLUG AND PLAY QKD SYSTEM	94
6.1	Introduction	94
6.2	Component and Equipment Used in ID 3000 Clavis System	94
6.2.1	ID 3000 Plug and Play QKD Modules	94
6.2.2	Clavis, CryptoMenuAlice and CryptoMenuBob Application Software	96
6.3	Connection of Point-to- Point Plug and Play System	97
6.4	Component Properties of the Cloned Plug and Play System	98
6.4.1	ID300 Short-pulse laser source	99
6.4.2	Function generator	99
6.4.3	Positive Intrinsic Negative (PIN) Photodetectors	99
6.4.4	Faraday Mirror	100
6.4.5	Other Components used	100
6.5	Implementation of the Cloned Plug and Play QKD System	101
6.6	Implementation of Multiplexed Plug and Play QKD system	105
6.7	Mode of Operation of the Multiplexed System	108
6.7.1	Quantum Key Exchange Procedure using CryptoMenuAlice and CryptoMenuBob	108
6.7.2	Quantum Key Exchange Procedure using Clavis Application	109
6.8	Estimation of Suitable Attenuation Value	110
6.9	Comparison of Experimental Result with Estimated Value	115
6.10	Conclusion	115
7	APPLICATION OF THE PROPOSED CODE IN MULTI-USER DPSK-QKD SYSTEM	116
7.1	Introduction	116

7.2	Differential Phase Shift Key Quantum Key Distribution (DPSK)	116
7.3	Implementation of DPS-QKD protocol in Optisystem	117
7.4	Multiple-user DPS System using the Proposed Code	122
7.5	Conclusion	124
8	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	125
8.1	Conclusion	125
8.2	Future Work	127
	REFERENCES	128
	APPENDICES	140
	BIODATA OF STUDENT	159
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	160

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2. 1	Recent advancement in quantum computer chip	12
2. 2	Comparison of different QKD protocols	39
2. 3	Comparison of different multiplexing techniques in QKD	40
4.1	All possibilites in Alice and Bob phase selection and outcome	65
5. 1	Parameter table for the system implementation	78
5. 2	List of parameters used in the comparison	92
6. 1	Proposed code pattern for two users	106
6. 2	Table showing attenuation coefficient required by Alice to release a power corresponding to the given average photon number	111
6. 3	Performance of Plug and Play system over different mean photon number value.	112
6. 4	The system performance table	114
7. 1	Phase orientation applied at Alice phase modulator	120
7. 2	Proposed code sequence for 4 simultaneous users	122
A1	Data sheet of the used Oscilloscope	140
A2	Data sheet of Alice and Bob Clavis Module	141
A3	Data Sheet of the optical circulator	142
A4	Data sheet of the used Faraday Mirror	142
A5	Data sheet of the used Balanced PIN photodetector for classical signal measurement	143
A6	Data sheet of the used Optical Coupler	144
A7	Data sheet of the used Phase Modulator	144
A8	Data sheet of the used Polarization Beam splitter	145
A9	Data sheet of the used Variable Optical Attenuator	145

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1. 1:	Comparison of OOC code with different weight	4
1. 2:	Achitecture of passive OOC code based QKD network	4
1. 3:	Scope of work	6
2. 1	Schematic diagram of a symmetric system	10
2. 2	Conceptual diagram of an Asymmetric system	11
2. 3	Polarization states	13
2. 4	Schematic representation of channel porosity to PNS attack	14
2. 5	Conceptual representation of key sifting in BB84 Protocol	16
2. 6	Generation of time-bin entangled photon though CW laser	17
2. 7	Schematic diagram of B92 Protocol	18
2. 8	Schematic diagram of a DPS-QKD based system	20
2. 9	Conceptual representation of photon generation through quantum dot	22
2. 10:	Parametric Down conversion Process	23
2. 11	Schematic diagram of a polarization beam splitter	25
2. 12	Inner architecture of a Faraday mirror	26
2. 13	Block diagram depicting a polarization controller	27
2. 14	(a) D.C and (b) A.C active quenching setup	28
2. 15	(a) D.C and (b) A.C passive quenching setup	29
2. 16	Schematic diagram of Error correction and privacy amplification stage	30

2. 17	Classical fiber to the home (FTTH) communication channel	31
2. 18	A multiplexed QKD system with classical system	32
2. 19	Sagnac interferometry based QKD multiplexed system	33
2. 20	Schematic diagram of a subcarrier based QKD system	34
2. 21	Schematic diagram of OCDMA based multiplexed QKD system	35
2. 22	Block diagram of Optical Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex (OFDMA) based system	36
3. 1	Schematic diagram of OCDMA based System setup	42
3. 2	Schematic representation of the stages in the proposed code derivation	47
3. 3	Schematic diagram of Plug and Play System	49
3. 4	Schematic diagram of multi-user plug and play QKD	51
4. 1	(a) Bob and (b) Alice setup of Plug and Play QKD Simulation Setup	53
4. 2	Spectrum of the source pulse (a) before (b) after reduction to the minimum achievable pulse width	54
4. 3	Random Bit Pulses Generated On Pseudorandom Bit sequence generator	54
4. 4	(a) The Three Transmitted Laser Pulses (b) The Six Resulting Pulses after Passing through Interferometric Setup with Delay of 50 ns	55
4. 5	Plug and Play QKD Multi-user Setup	56
4. 6	Measurement of Phase Change in the System	57
4. 7	Phase of the Laser Pulses at the Gaussian Pulse Generator	57
4. 8	Phase Information (a) Obtained at Alice before and (b) After a Phase Orientation of "0" is applied. (c) Obtained at Bob before and (d) After a Phase Orientation of "0" is applied.	58

4. 9	Phase information obtained at Alice & Bob (a) $\pi/2$ (b) 0	59
4. 10	Phase information obtained at Alice & Bob (a) π (b) $\pi/2$	60
4. 11	Phase information obtained at Alice & Bob (a) $3\pi/2$ (b) 0	61
4. 12	Received pulses at (a) APD1 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of 0 (b) APD2 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of 0	63
4. 13	Received pulses at (a) APD1 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of π (b) APD2 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of π	63
4. 14	Received pulses at (a) APD1 and (b) APD2 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of $\pi/2$	64
4. 15	Received pulses at (a) APD1 and (b) APD2 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of $3\pi/2$	65
4. 16	A System Setup Comprising Alice, Bob and Eves	66
4. 17	Received spectrum at Eve's (a) APD1 (b) APD2	67
4. 18	Received pulses at (a) APD1 and (b) APD2 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of 0.	67
4. 19	Received pulses at (a) APD1 and (b) APD2 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of π .	68
4. 20	Received pulses at (a) APD1 and (b) APD2 when Alice and Bob applied phase difference of $\pi/2$ or $3\pi/2$.	68
4. 21	Received spectrum (a) when rightly received at the desired receiver, (b) signal at the other receiver.	69
4. 22	The received spectrum at the right receiver upon reaching the maximum input power and distance.	70
4.23	Number of users against transmitted signal power at different operating bit	71
4. 24	Comparison of two-user system at different frequencies	72
4. 25	Number of users with maximum input power	73

5. 1	Schematic Diagram of an OCDMA based multi-user QKD network	74
5. 2	Percentage Probability of predicting the Sender of a signal in a multiplexed system	79
5. 3	Logarithm of secrete key rate against transmission distance	80
5. 4	Curve showing the secure key rate and raw key rate of the point to point QKD system	81
5. 5	The corresponding secure key rate at different mean photon number for point-to-point system	82
5. 6	Key rate as a function of transmission distance for point-to-point and 2-user system	83
5. 7	Curve showing Alice to Bob Information and Alice to Eve information against transmission distance	84
5. 8	Curve showing Alice to Bob Information and Alice to Eve information against QBER	85
5. 9	Graph of number users against the raw key rate base on different mean photon number.	86
5. 10	Transmission distance against secret key rate for different number of users	87
5. 11	Received net key as a function of transmission distance when the delay line is varied from 5km to 20 km	88
5. 12	Graph showing the probability of Eve predicting the right pulses from the wrong ones	89
5. 13	Comparison of the proposed code with WDM in the received key rate as a function of the transmitted distance	90
5. 14	Comparison of the proposed code with a work implemented with OOC code	92
6. 1	(a) Alice Module (b) Schematic diagram of internal structure of Alice module (QKDS-A)	95
6. 2	(a) Bob Module (b) Schematic diagram of the internal structure of Bob Module (QKDS-B)	96
6. 3	Interconnection of point-to-point ID 3000 QKD system	98
6. 4	Spectrum of ID300 Laser source	99
6. 5	System setup of the Cloned Plug and Play QKD system	101

6. 6	Schematic diagram of the Cloned Plug and Play system	101
6. 7	Spectrum of the Laser source	102
6. 8	Spectrum of the two pulses at long and short arm with 50 ns delay	103
6. 9	Spectrum of the pulses after coupled by Polarization Maintaining coupler	104
6. 10	Figure showing random detection on detector 1 and detector 2	105
6. 11	Spectrum of the Bandpass filter used on user 1 and user 2	106
6. 12	Multiplexed p&p QKD system setup	107
6. 13	Schematic diagram of the system setup	107
6. 14	Monitored QBER over 10 consecutive iterations	113
6.15	Alice to Bob and Alice to Eve Information against QBER	114
6.16	Comparison of Experimental and Estimated Value	115
7. 1:	(a) Differential Phase Shift QKD system (b) Resulting pulses after 1-bit delay at Bob	117
7. 2	DPSK-QKD System Implementation on Optisystem	118
7. 3	(a) Received spectrum at APD1 and (b) APD 2, when Alice sent three pulses with a phase rotation of π . Received spectrum at (c) APD1 and (d) APD2 when the transmission distance is varied from 0 to 50 km.	119
7. 4	Pulse detections at detector 1 and detector 2	120
7.5	Received Spectrum with 15 pulses	122
7.6	Multi-user DPS QKD system setup	123
7. 7	Graph showing the received error rate at distinct transmission distance for different number of users	124
F1	Application interface of CryptoMenuBob	157
F2	Application interface of CryptoMenuBob	157
F3	System interface based on outcome of the sifting stage	158

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AES	Advance Encryption Standard
APD	Avalanche Photodiode
AT&T	American Telephone & Telegraph
B92	Bennett (1992)
BB84	Bennett and Brassard (1984)
BBO	Barium Beta-Borate
COW	Coherent One Way protocol
CSA	Cloud Security Alliance
DES	Data Encryption Standard
DFB	Distributed Field back
DPSK	Differential Phase Shift Key
E91	Ekert (1991)
FTTH	Fiber To The Home
FWHM	Full Width at Half Maximum
IBM	International Business Machine
IDQ	ID Quantique
InGaAs	Indium Gallium Arsenate
IR	Intercept Resend
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LM05	Lucamarini M 2005
MAI	Multiple Access Interference
OCDMA	Optical Code Division Multiple Access
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
OOC	Optical Orthogonal Code
OTBF	Optical Tunable Bandpass Filter
OTP	One-Time Pad
PBS	Polarization Beam Splitter
PDC	Parametric down conversion

PIIN	Phase Induced Intensity Noise
PIN	Positive Intrinsic Negative
PNS	Photon Number Splitting
P&P	Plug and Play
QBER	Quantum Bit Error Rate
QKD	Quantum Key Distribution
QSSWG	Quantum-Safe Security Working Group
QuBit	Quantum Bit
RF	Radio Frequency
S09	Serna (2009)
S13	Serna (201)
SAC- OCDMA	Spectral Amplitude Coding Optical Code Division Multiplexing
SAPD	Single Avalanche Photon Diode
SARG04	Scarani, Acin, Ribordy & Gisin (2004)
SMS	Short Message Service
TDM	Time Division Multiplexing
TBF	Tunable bandpass filter
USB	Universal Serial Bus
VOA	Variable Optical Attenuator
WDM	Wavelength Division Multiplexing
XOR	Exclusive OR

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Excessive demand for high processing speed and compactness, as the world migrates from paper based to digital age, have been a major driving factor for microprocessor industries to strive for more miniature and high capacity semiconductor devices. According to Gordon Moore, an Intel corporation co-founder, "The number of transistor incorporated in a chip will approximately double every 24 months" [1][2][3]. This miniature in size with high speed become apparent in ever-growing generations of computer from vacuum tube in mid-19th century to artificial intelligence phase in 2010, [4]. Records however have it that between 2020 and 2025, transistor-based microprocessor will have been extremely small and end up generating excessive heat beyond which silicon semiconductor could tolerate. Hence, in quest to further meet up the excessive demand, great effort are being put in place towards development of quantum computers [5][6][7].

Quantum computers are computer systems that perform operations on data using quantum mechanics phenomena of entanglement and superposition [8][9]. As demonstrated by Peter Shor, a computer scientist with AT&T in 1994, a quantum computer will be able to process large amount of information within a very short time compare to the current classical systems that are not capable of factorizing numbers above 512 digits [5], [10], [11].

As efforts are underway towards actual realization of the quantum computers, researchers have identified the impending challenges, which the anticipated computer will pose on the current security system being used. It is a general knowledge that the current states of art in information security absolutely rely on the mathematical complexity involved in their algorithm [12][13], taking advantage of the limited processing capacity of the current computer. However, with the emerging quantum computing, the security system would be vulnerable as the attacker might take advantage of the processing power of the anticipated quantum computer. In view of this, a number of works, including Quantum-Safe Security Working Group (QSSWG) headed by Bruno Huttler, which is a subgroup of Cloud Security Alliance [14], have identified quantum key distribution as a security system

for combating the impending security loopholes that would be created by the advent of quantum computer.

Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) is a technology involving sharing of security key between two legitimate parties using fundamental law of physics [12][15]. Concisely, the parties involved can securely disseminate information using cryptography key that are generated by law of quantum mechanics. The protocol has been proven to be secured even in the presence of the most powerful computer system [7], [16]–[20]. The security emanates from the fact that the presence of the eavesdroppers would be easily known as quantum state does not remain the same when a measurement is performed on it. A number of QKD protocols have been proposed with one succeeding others due to emanating loopholes in the later. These include Bennett and Brassard (BB84) [21]–[23], which is often regarded as the backbone of all protocols. Others are Scarani, Acin, Ribordy & Gisin (SARG04) [24]–[26], Ekert 1991 (E91), Bennett 1992 (B92) [27], Lucamarini M 2005 (LM05), Serna 2009 (S09), Serna 2013 (S13), Coherent One Way protocol (COW), decoy protocol, Differential Phase Shift Key (DPSK-QKD) [14], [28]–[32] and many others.

In spite of the magnificent of its security, researcher have identified a number of ways by which QKD can be vulnerable to attack. Some of the identified challenges are Intercept and Resend (IR) attack and Photon Number Splitting (PNS) attacks, both of which often take place in the channel. PNS attack is a form of attack that is peculiar to BB84 protocols [33]–[36]. Since researchers are still facing difficult time in manufacturing single photon light source, most of the experimental work that have been implemented were achieved using weak coherent laser source. As weak coherent lasers dispense pulses based on established Poisson distribution, there are possibility that the eavesdroppers, in attempt to launch attack on the system, may explore the occasional release of multiple pulse. In an attempt to prevent these, protocols such as SARG04, decoy state protocol, DPSK-QKD protocols and many more, which would be addressed in the next chapter, were proposed.

The latest trends in QKD development are indisputably exploring the multi-user ability of the system. In an establishment with several sections within a certain location, each user requires a distinctive way of identification with minimal resources.

1.2 Problem Statement

Researchers in the past have explored Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) [37] [38] and Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) [39] [40]. These are either challenged with channel insecurity as in the case of the former or low scanning speed, which could hinder transmission speed in the case of later. Subcarrier QKD multiplexing was proposed in [41] and further developed in [42][43]. The technique, which saw bands of frequencies used in modulating the weak pulse laser, was subsequently experimented for two users in [44]. Its low key rate was due to complexity in the system design. Subsequent work include Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing of QKD (OFDM-QKD) [45] proposed in 2015. The system recorded better performance only with activate decoding technique which subsequently add to the cost and complexity of the design. A similar challenges is peculiar to OCDMA based multi-user QKD [46].

In the midst of the aforementioned QKD networks, OCDMA [46] based system has been a center of attraction due to a number of advantages it has over others, including . Records have shown that the technology has history of efficient channel management, asynchronous nature, as well as capability to maintain channel security [47][48][49]. Recently, Razavi proposed a trilling OCDMA based QKD technique [46]. In the work, the researcher established that the system could have optimal performance if implemented with a one-weight code as shown in Figure 1.1. Nevertheless, Optical Orthogonal Code (OOC) was used, which cannot be achieved with one-weight, and has complexity in its derivation [47][50]. Other challenges are excessive long code length which result in high spectral dependency on the light source [51], [52], [48] as well as series of splitting and recombination as shown in Figure 1.2 which, to the best of our knowledge, would increases the power loss and hence, decrease the secure key rate.

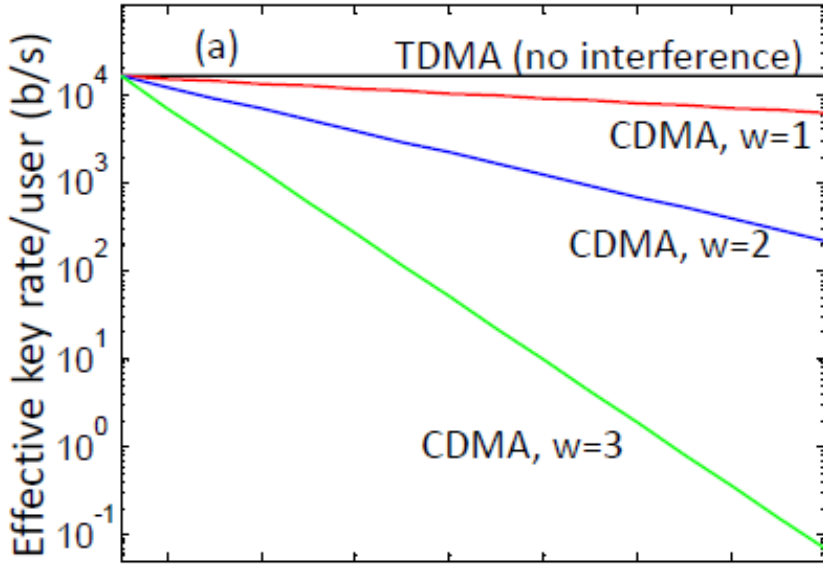


Figure 1. 1: Comparison of OOC code at different weight [46]

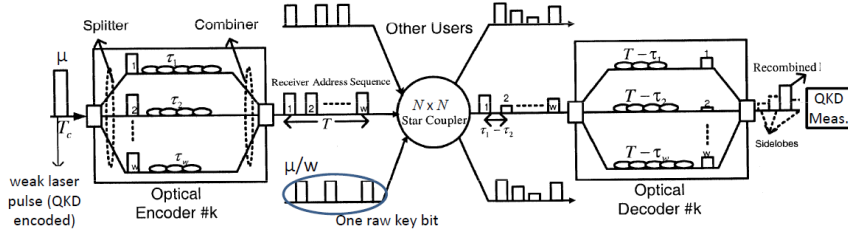


Figure 1. 2: Architecture of Passive OOC code based QKD network

1.3 Significance of the Study

As efforts are being put in place towards development of QKD networks, OCDMA technology has proven to be a promising technique, which does not only focus on getting the signals across to the right receiver but equally put the channel security into consideration. In carrying out this, there is necessity to equally consider viability and achievability of any proposed code in real life scenario. By considering flexibility in design and moderate code length which the proposed one-weight code has to offer over OOC based system, multi-user OCDMA based QKD system could be said to be approaching its final phase of commercialization. Hence, weak coherent

pulses sources could be confidently used in QKD network with less security risk.

1.4 Objectives

This work aim at developing an authentication code for SAC-OCDMA based multiple user QKD system.

Specific Objectives

- To design a new authentication code for multi-user Quantum Key Distribution system.
- To implement the proposed code in plug and play QKD system using simulation tool.
- To implement the proposed design using established mathematical equation and compare the performance with the existing technology.
- To experiment the proposed code in test bed in order to explore its real life application.

1.5 Scope of the Work

This work will only focus on development of a new one-weight code for multi-user QKD system. Although the code could be adopted in any QKD system, its performance in multiple plug and play QKD system will be analyzed, based on the available idq 3000 clavis system. The performance will be analyzed using mathematical approach, simulation tool as well as experimental implementation for two users that comprise the commercial id quantic 3000 clavis system and a cloned plug and play system. The performance will be checked based on the number of supported users, the transmission distance, the obtained QBER as shown in figure 1.3 below.

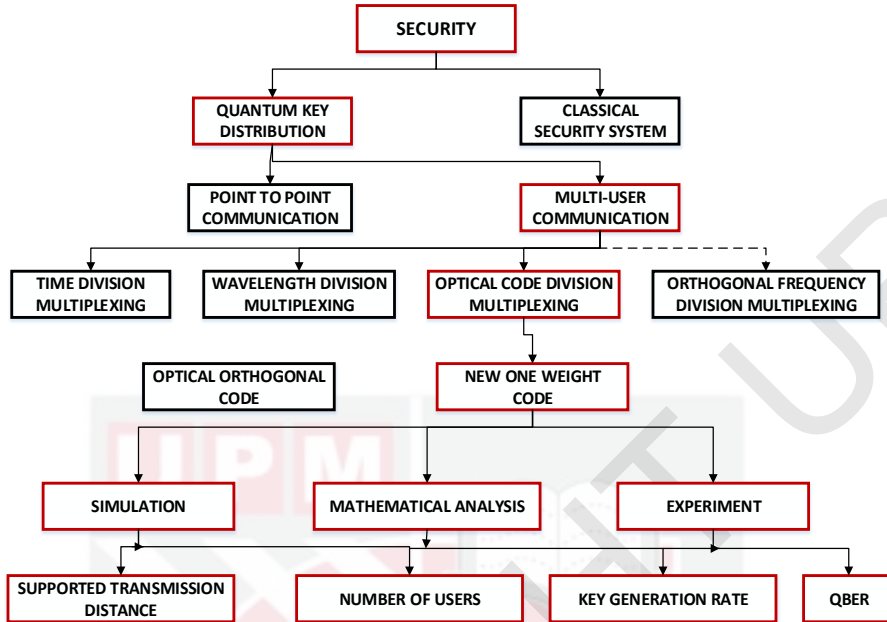


Figure 1. 3: Scope of work

1.6 Work Organization

The presented work begins with introduction, which entails the background of study, the problem statement, objectives, and the significance of the study as contained in chapter 1. This is followed by the review of the literature in chapter 2. Chapter 3 contains the proposed code derivation, and the general concept of plug and play QKD system. The simulation design is vividly explained in chapter 4 while chapter 5 contains the mathematical derivation of the proposed system. This is followed by the experimental work in chapter 6. Application of the proposed code in DPS-QKD system will be explored in chapter 7 while chapter 8 consist of the conclusion and recommendation.

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