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# Practical Integration of Quantum Key Distribution with Next-Generation Networks

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- K QKD Refresher
- κ Networks of the Future
- Kernel Emulating a Software Defined Network
- Kerne-Sharing QKD Systems
- Kernet Distributing Virtual Network Functions

k Νext steps

#### K QKD Refresher

Ke Shor's algorithm can be used to attack conventional key distribution methods. Kerver's search strengthens brute force attacks. Keed a quantum-secure method of key distribution to use alongside conventional ciphers reinforced against Grover's.





C. H. Bennett and G. Brassard, *Quantum cryptography: Public key distribution and coin tossing*, in Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Computers, Systems and Signal Processing **175** (1984).

V. Scarani, A. Acin, G. Ribordy and N. Gisin, *Quantum Cryptography Protocols Robust against Photon Number Splitting Attacks for Weak Laser Pulse Implementations*, Phys. Rev, Lett. **92** (2004).



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<u>One Time Pad</u> Mathematically secure Infeasible for day-to-day communications

# <u>AES</u> Secure enough Widely used in day-to-day communications



Enciphers and deciphers messages in 128-bit blocks with 256-bit keys for post-quantum security. Can perform full encryption when operating in the correct mode (e.g. CTR).



## Ketworks of the Future

Future networks will be software-defined, deploying data handling rules as software rather than hardcoding them in the firmware of devices, allowing global reconfigurability of the network from a single location as and when required.

# Ketworks of the Future





# Kernel Emulating a Software Defined Network





#### Kernel Emulating a Software Defined Network



Best case: Negligible cross-talk Worst case: 49.1 x 10<sup>3</sup> counts/s

#### Kerning QKD Systems



#### Keine Distributing Virtual Network Functions



10 km data centre: Secret key rate = 825 bits/s, QBER = 2.96 %

Weight Distributing Virtual Network Functions Kernel Karley Kernel (14.831 GiB), Ubuntu VM (0.178 GiB) and CentOS OVS\_LC (0.716 GiB).  $\swarrow$  AES GCM encrypts  $\leq$  64 GiB per key/IV pair.  $\swarrow$  606  $\pm$  2 s to generate each 223  $\pm$  1 kbit set of VNF keys allows **79** Alices per Bob in 10G networks.

# **K** Summary and Next Steps

Kerne Compatibility of QKD with the software defined networking paradigm. Vtilised the SDN framework to time-share commercial QKD systems. Kecured the transfer of virtual network

functions using quantum keys.

### **K** Summary and Next Steps

The Bristol is Open metropolitan-scale SDN relies on VNF distribution to maintain a versatile infrastructure.













https://xkcd.com/1553/





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