



Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) Demystified:

From Single Photons to Secure Communication.



Dr. Shashank Gupta
Research Lead, QNu Labs



RSA & ECC are Highly Vulnerable

Classical Encryption build on mathematical complexities are obsolete



Quantum Computers

Powerful algorithms like Shor's algorithm and Grover's algorithm running on equally powerful computers can crack these encryption standards.

Harvest Now Decrypt Later

With life of critical data being 10+ years, there is great incentive for hackers to carry out this attack, and crack them later when they have access to larger computing power.

Q → N U

Post-Quantum Security

Conjectured

PQC

Crystal
Kyber,
Dilithium,
Falcon

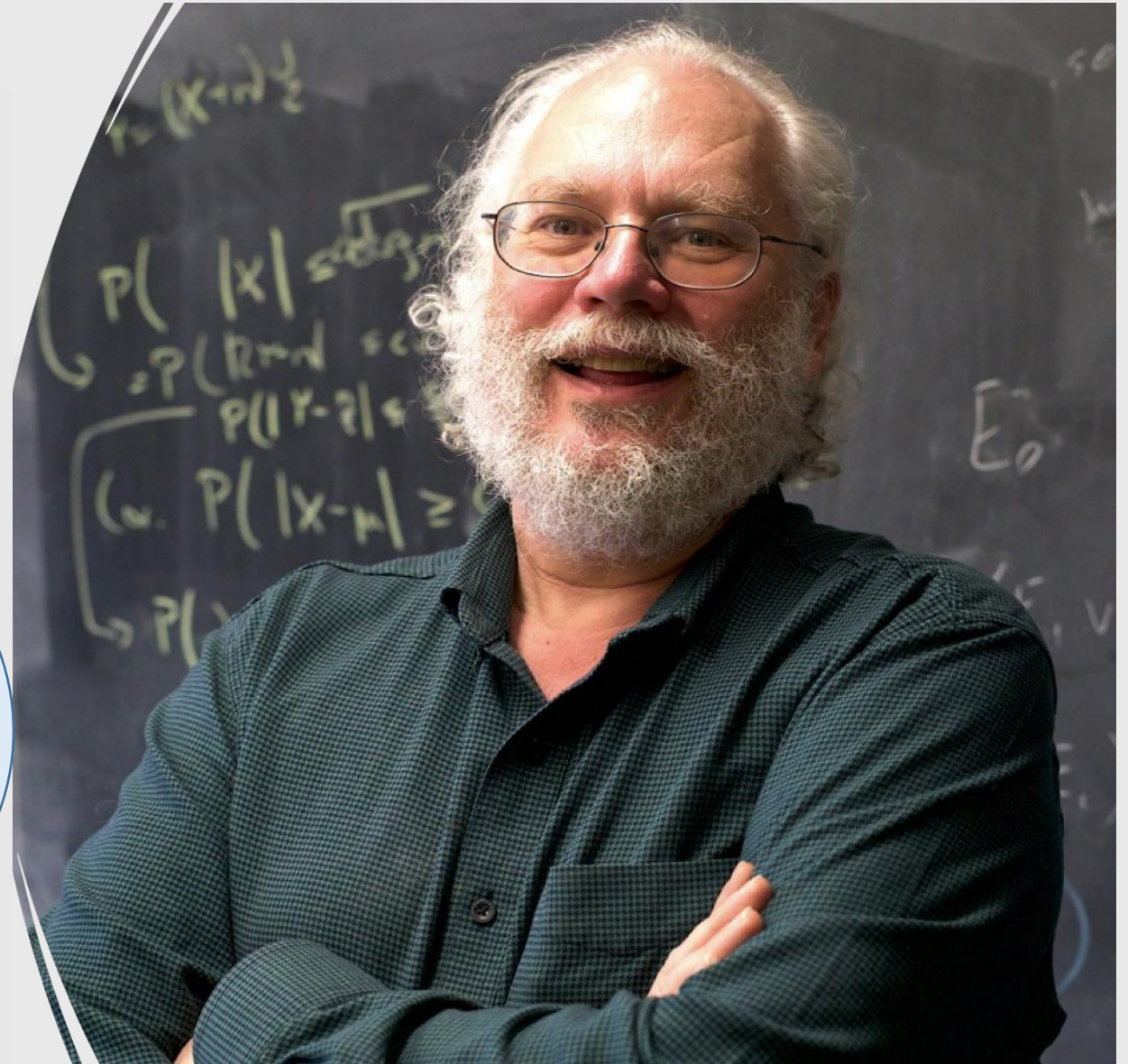
Information
theoretic

QKD

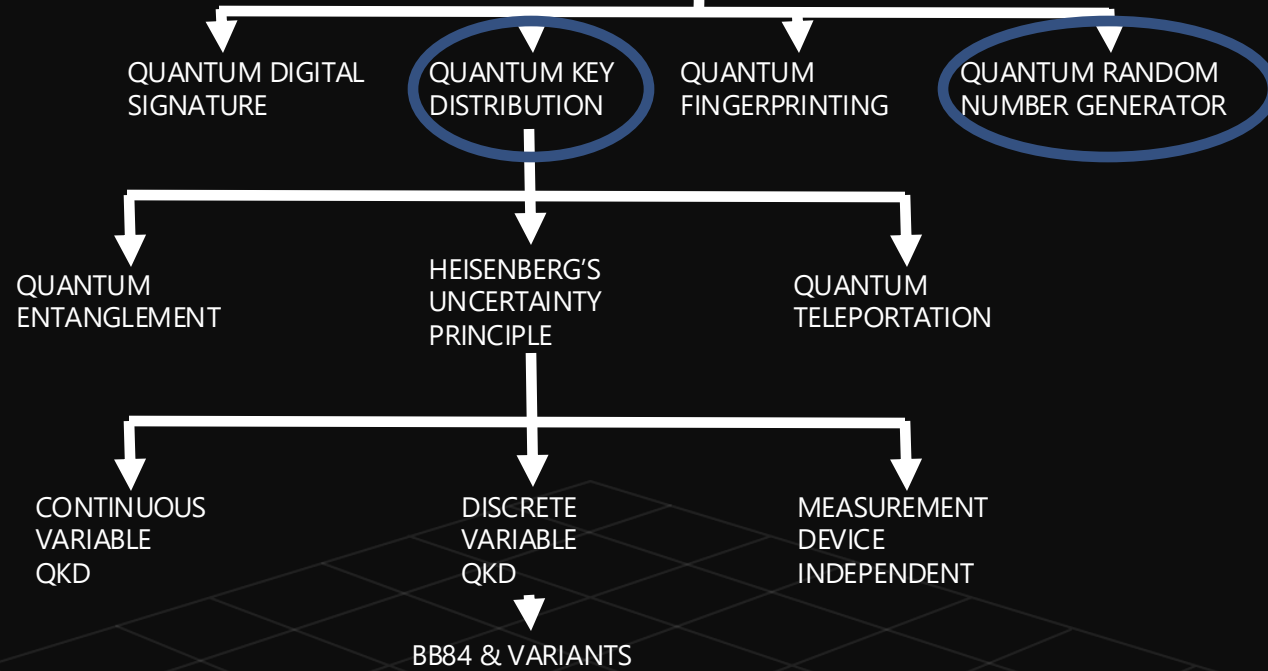
BB84,
B92,
SARG04,
DPS,
Ekert, Six-
state

PQC: Post Quantum Cryptography

QKD: Quantum Key Distribution



QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY



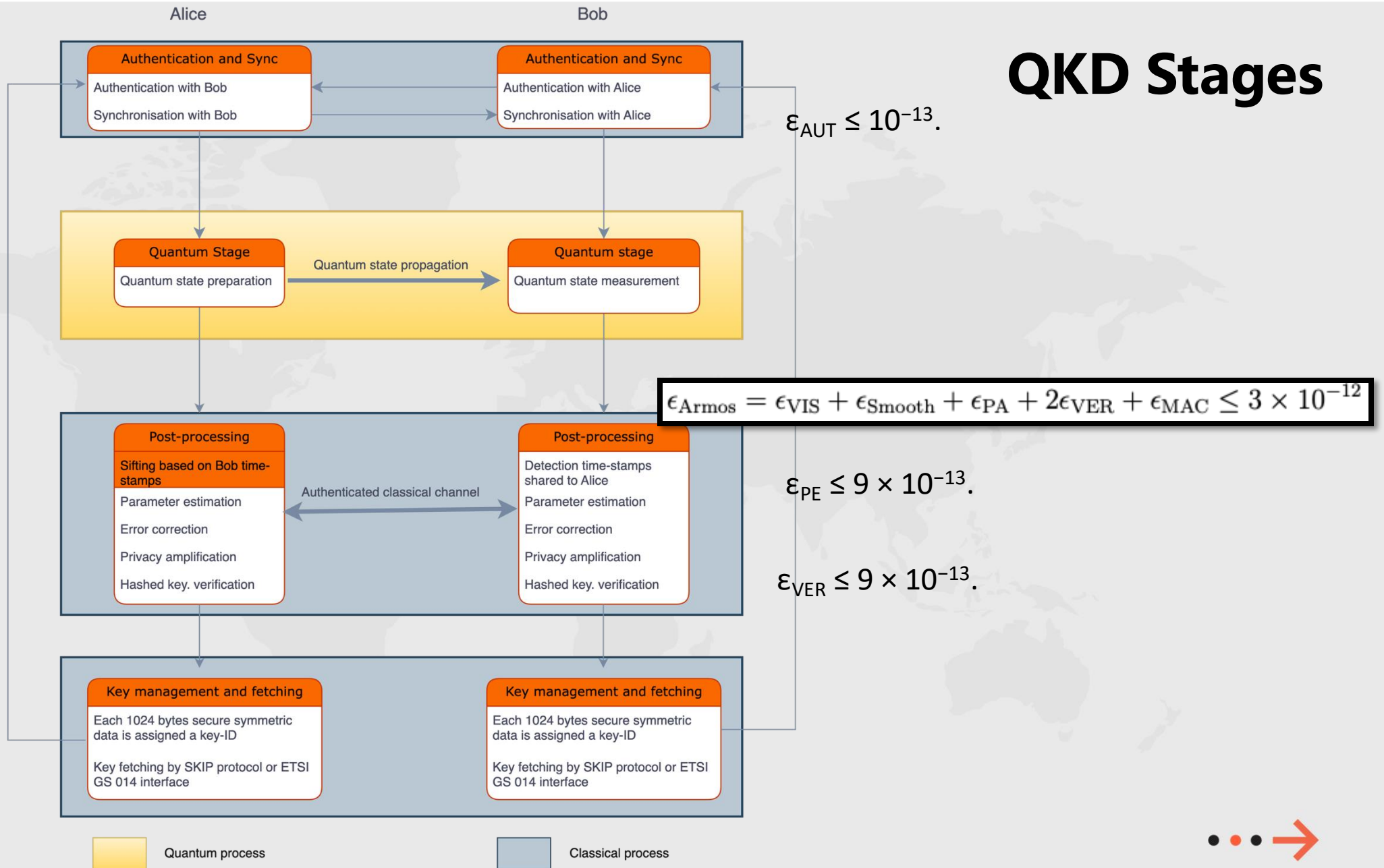


Quantum Key Distribution



Q → N U

QKD Stages



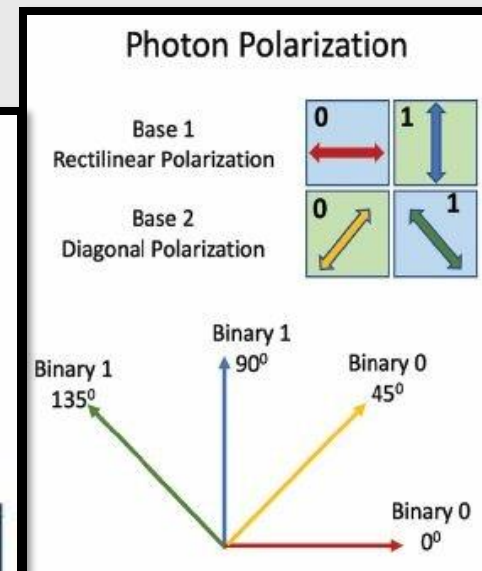
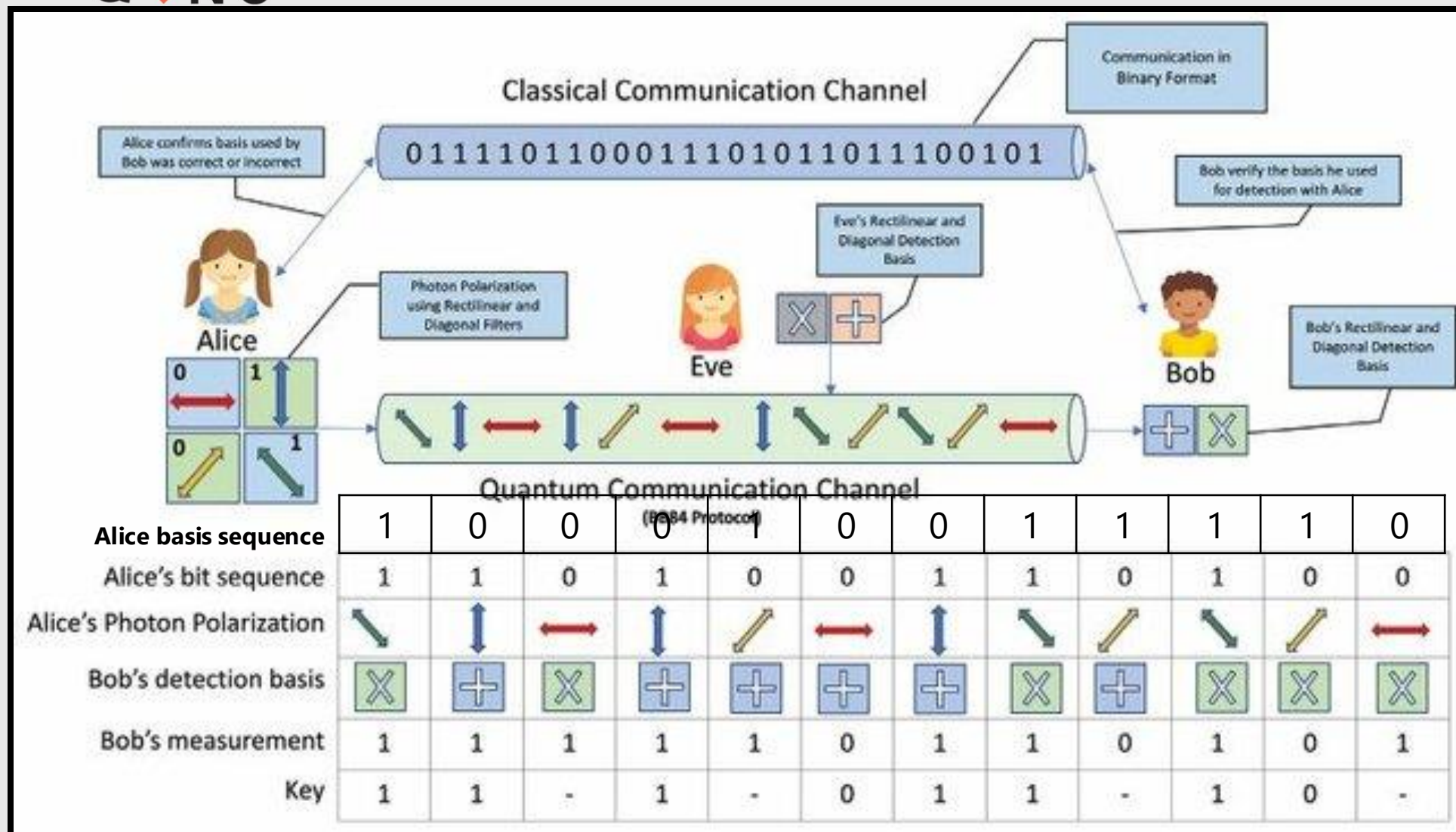
Q→NU

Point-to-Point QKD



Q→NU

Protocol: BB84



Protocol: Decoy-DPS

Q → N U

Armos protocol - Decoy-DPS

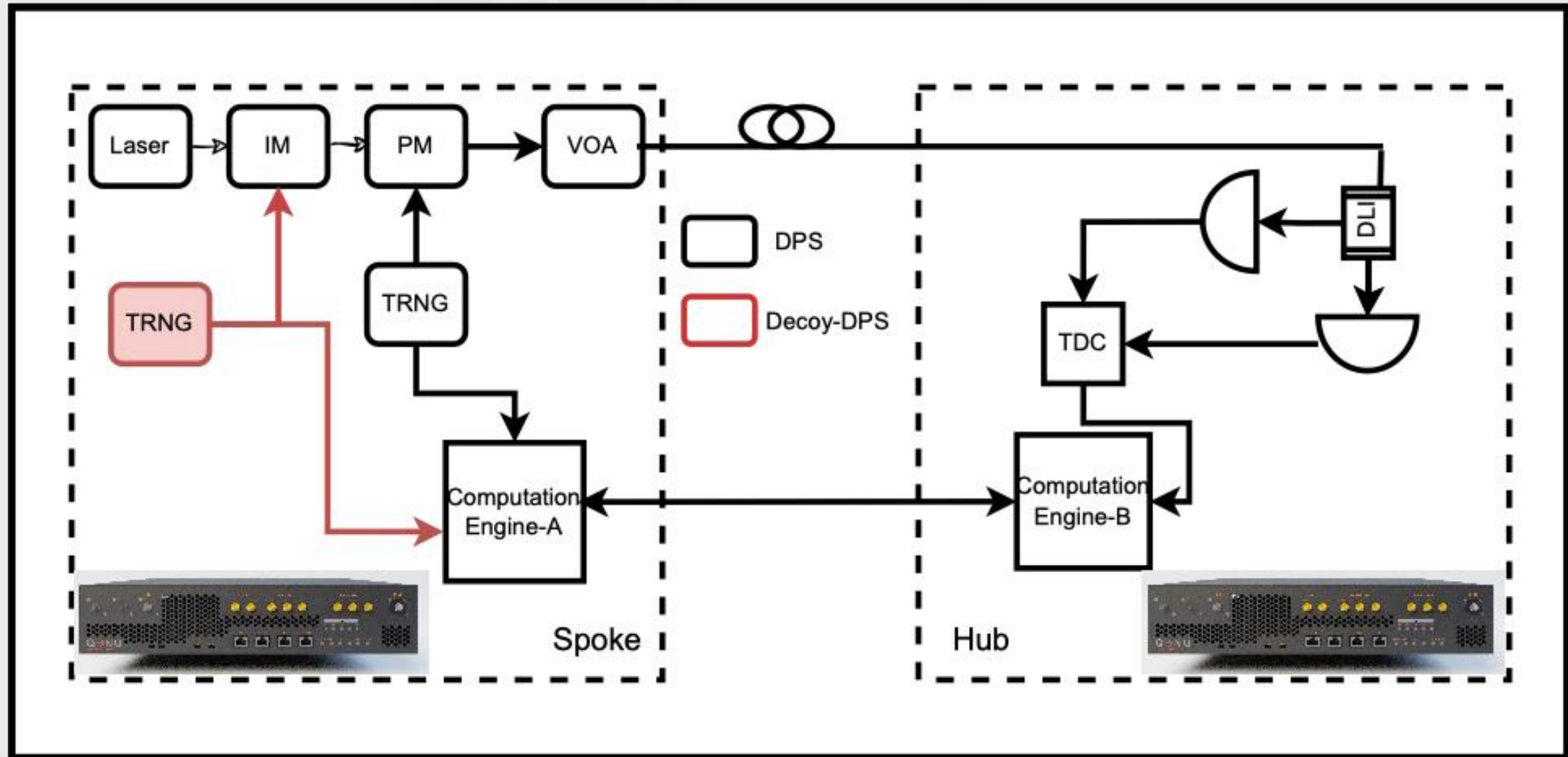


Fig. Block diagram of the QKD systems constituting ChaQra.



Point-to-Multipoint QKD (ChaQra)



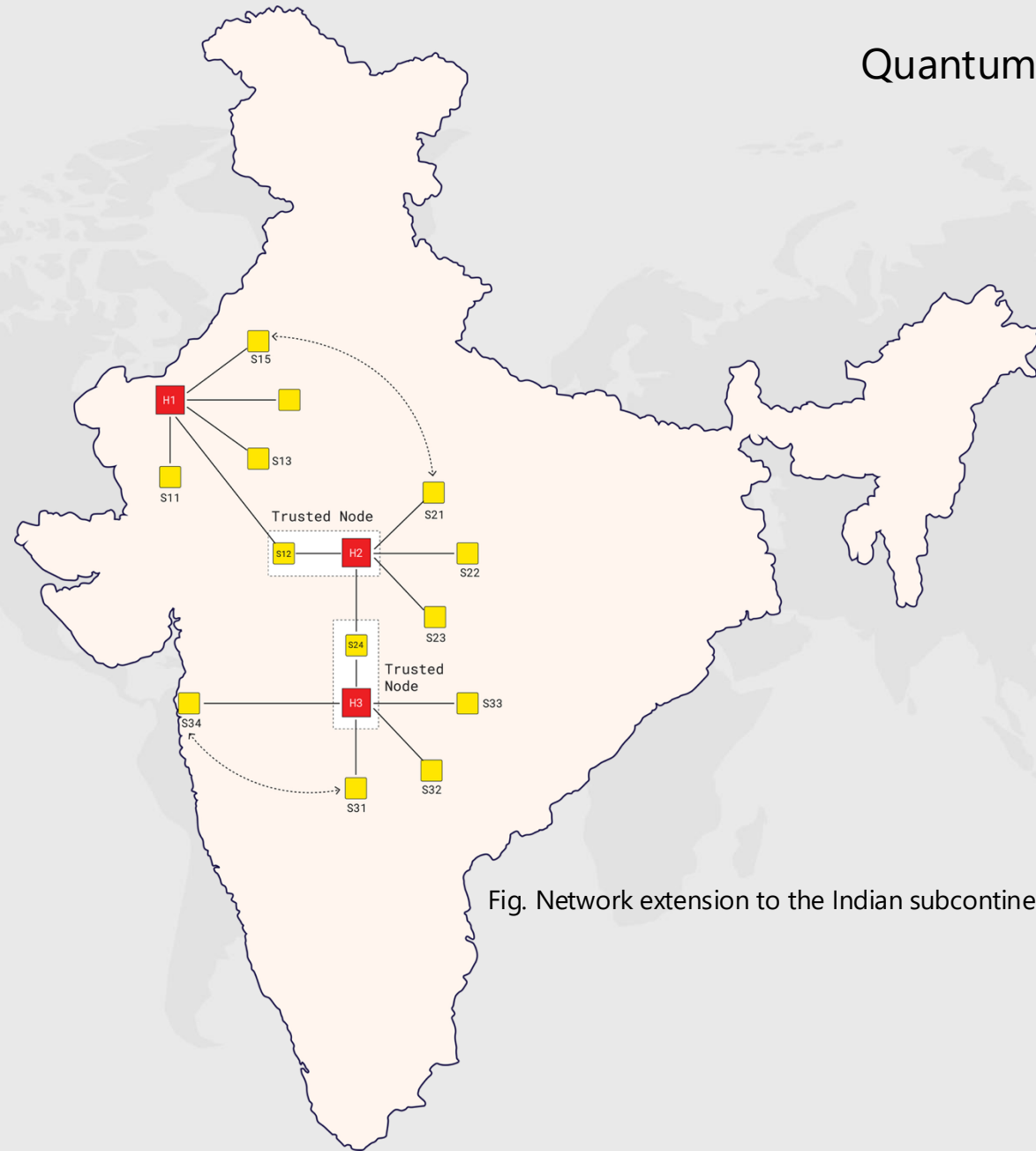


Fig. Network extension to the Indian subcontinent using ChaQra as a cellular unit.



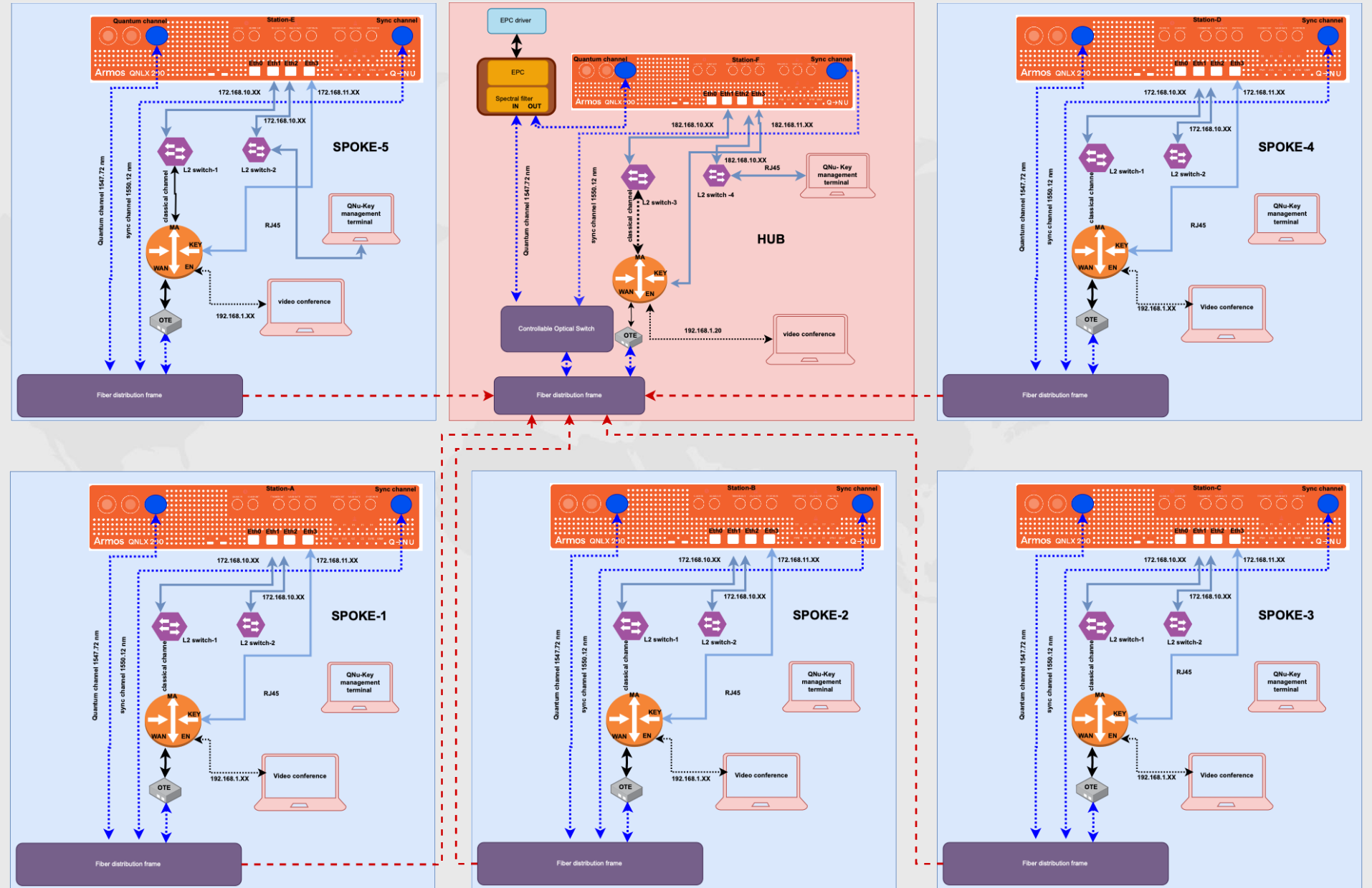
Q→NU

ChaQra is live



Q → NU

ChaQra –
1 Hub and
5 Spokes



S.No.	Spoke no.	Distance (Km)	Loss (dB)	Key rate (kbps)	QBER (%)
1	A1	100	28	3.2	3.66
2	A2	90	25	6.4	3.34
3	A3	75	18	9.8	3.2
4	A4	65	15	16.2	2.34
5	A5	100	30	1.8	3.5

Table-1. Key specifications of ChaQra. Key rate at lesser loss is limited by the dead time of the single photon detector.



Q→NU

Beyond QKD



- *Step-1.* Let the shared QKD keys between Alice₁ and Alice₂, Alice₂ and Alice₃, Alice₃ and Alice₄, Alice₄ and Alice₅, and Alice₅ and Alice₁ are $X_{1,2}$, $X_{2,3}$, $X_{3,4}$, $X_{4,5}$, and $X_{5,1}$ respectively.
- *Step-2.* Alice₁ computes $A_1 = a_1 + X_{1,2} - X_{5,1}$ which is random. Similarly, Alice₂, Alice₃, Alice₄, Alice₅, computes $A_2 = a_2 + X_{2,3} - X_{1,2}$, $A_3 = a_3 + X_{3,4} - X_{2,3}$, $A_4 = a_4 + X_{4,5} - X_{3,4}$, $A_5 = a_5 + X_{5,1} - X_{4,5}$ respectively. A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 being random are publicly announced by the spokes. Note that the Hub is the trusted node in our setup.
- *Step-3.* The sum (S) = $A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5$. The privacy of the inputs is ensured by the QKD keys derived using the ChaQra.



QKD network is a platform for the shared randomness that will support distributed computing, threshold computation, authentication and lot more

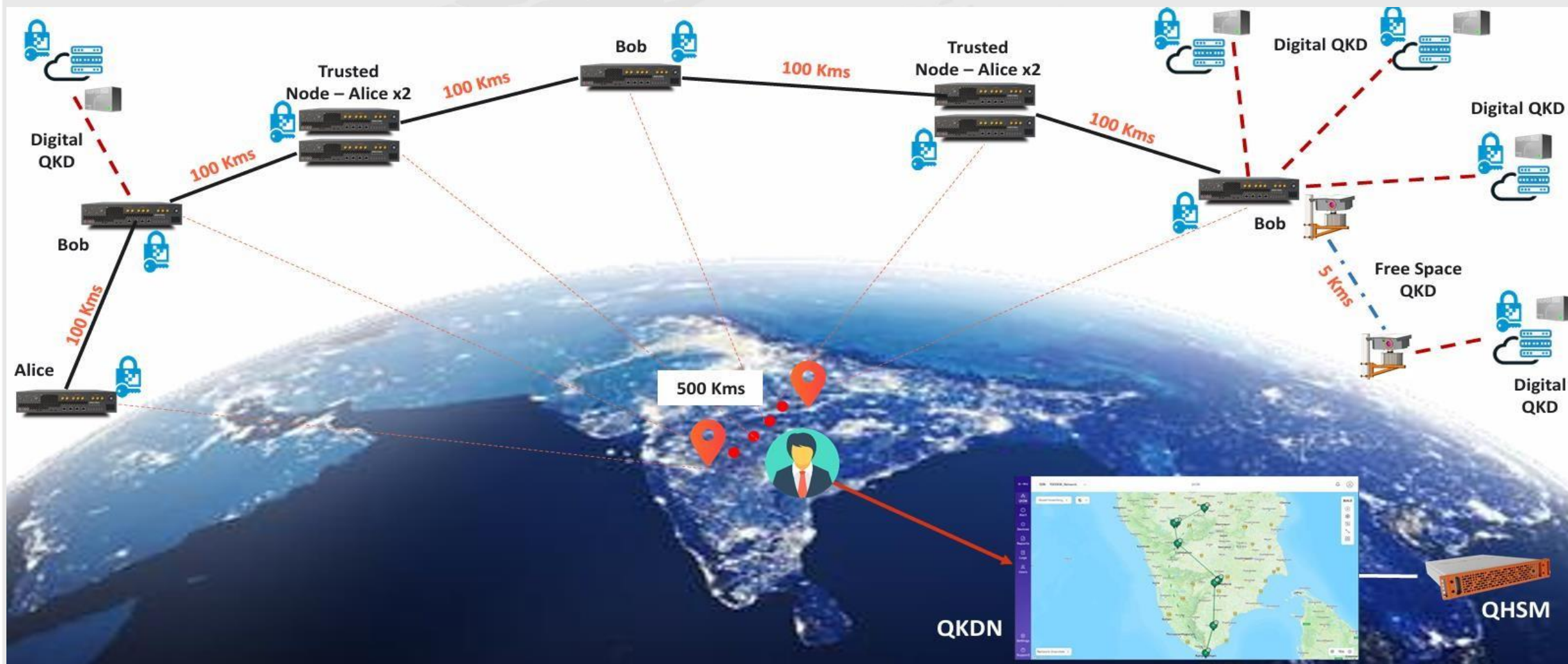


QNu Labs serving National Quantum Mission



Q → N U

National Quantum Mission Deliverables



Q→NU

Quantum Cryptography

Armos (QKD) With
Trusted Node in P2P
and P2MP



Tropos (QRNG)



Post-Quantum Cryptography

QOSMOS

ENTROPY AS A SERVICE

Q→VPN

QVault

Qverse

mCARP

YOUR OWN QUANTUM LAB

QKIDN

Quantum Sensing

QGuru*

QMag*

* Product under R&D Industry Leading Products and Solutions



Q→NU

Q-->Nu
Academy

Q→NU Academy

Enquire Now

Message from our CEO, Sunil Gupta, on QNu Academy [Watch Now](#)

India's First Quantum Academy for Educators and Innovators

Building Quantum-Ready Workforce for Quantum Communication



1 Million

Projected worldwide quantum
jobs by 2030



74%

Annual growth in quantum
technology investment



\$173 Billion

Potential quantum technology
market size by 2040



1 in 3

For every 3 quantum jobs,
there's only 1 qualified candidate

Q→NU

Q→NU

Thank You

qnulabs.com

SparQ Summer Internship - 2025

