



The bridge to possible

Cisco Quantum Network Digital Twin

The Quantum Network Development Kit

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BRKETI-2445

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Quantum Research & Development

Explore the bizarre and mind-blowing world of quantum technologies and learn about the ground-breaking research & development advances Cisco is making to become the industry-leader in quantum networking

START

Tuesday June 4 | 10:30 am

[BRKETI-1401](#)

An Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, Computing, and Networking

Tuesday June 4 | 1:30 pm

[PSOETI-1402](#)

Cisco Quantum Network Vision & Strategy

FINISH

Wednesday June 5 | 10:30 am

[BRKETI-2445](#)

The Quantum Network Development Kit: Quantum Network Simulation Made Easy

Cisco Webex App

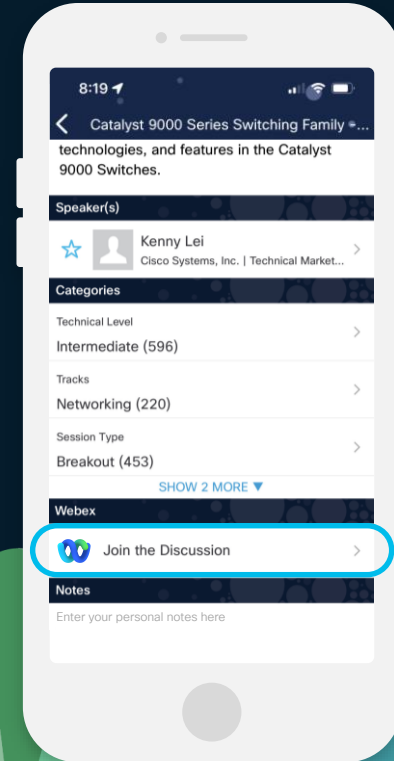
Questions?

Use Cisco Webex App to chat with the speaker after the session

How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Live Mobile App
- 2 Click “Join the Discussion”
- 3 Install the Webex App or go directly to the Webex space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the Webex space

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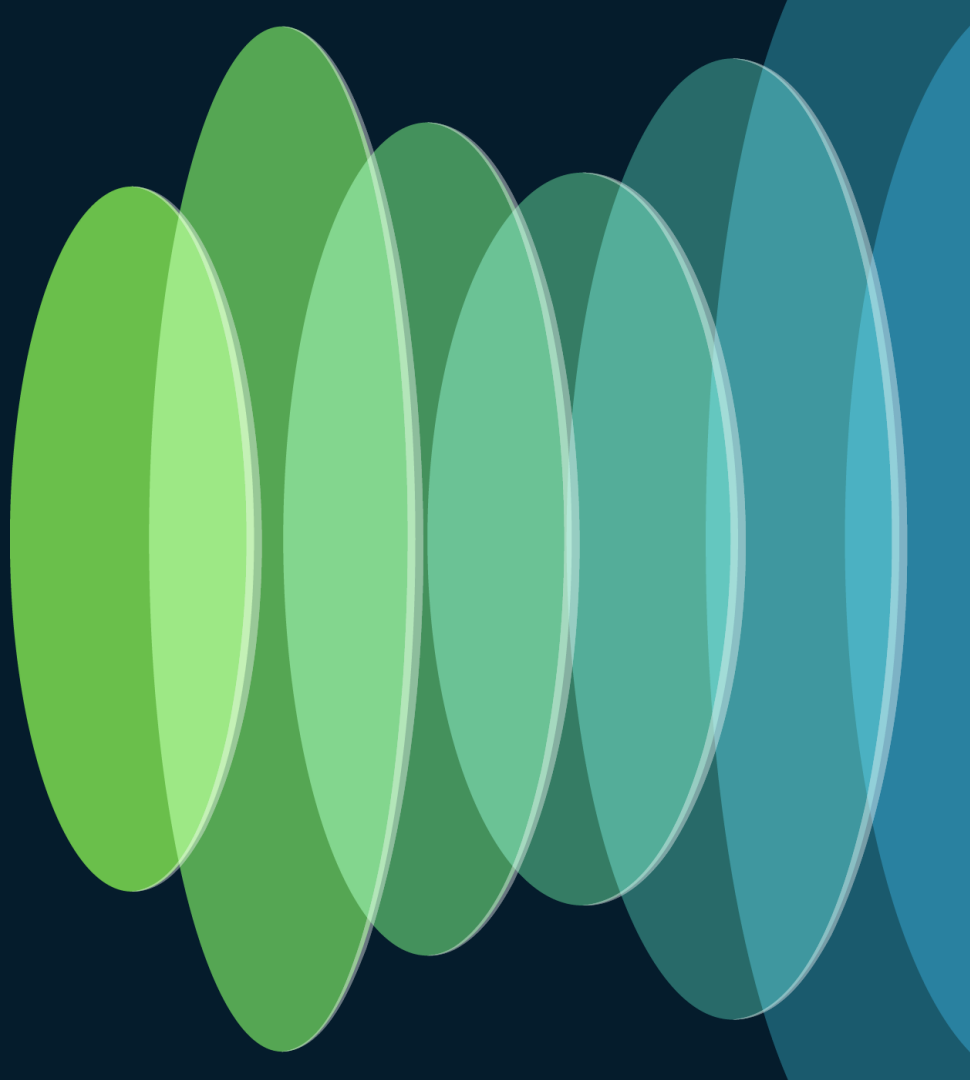


Agenda

- Power of Quantum Mechanics
- Building a Practical & Useful Quantum Network
- Scalable Quantum Computing
- Quantum Network Digital Twin
- Demos

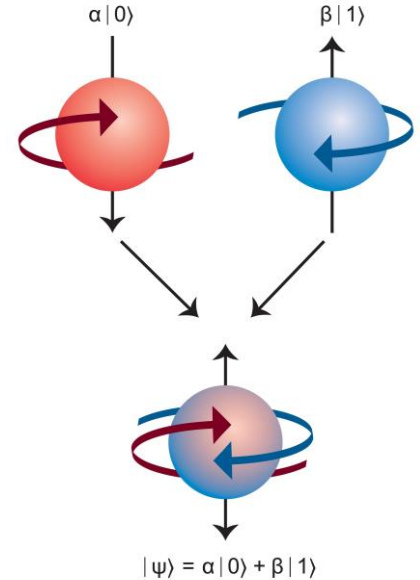
Harnessing Power of Quantum Mechanics

A Cisco View



Harnessing Power of Quantum Mechanics

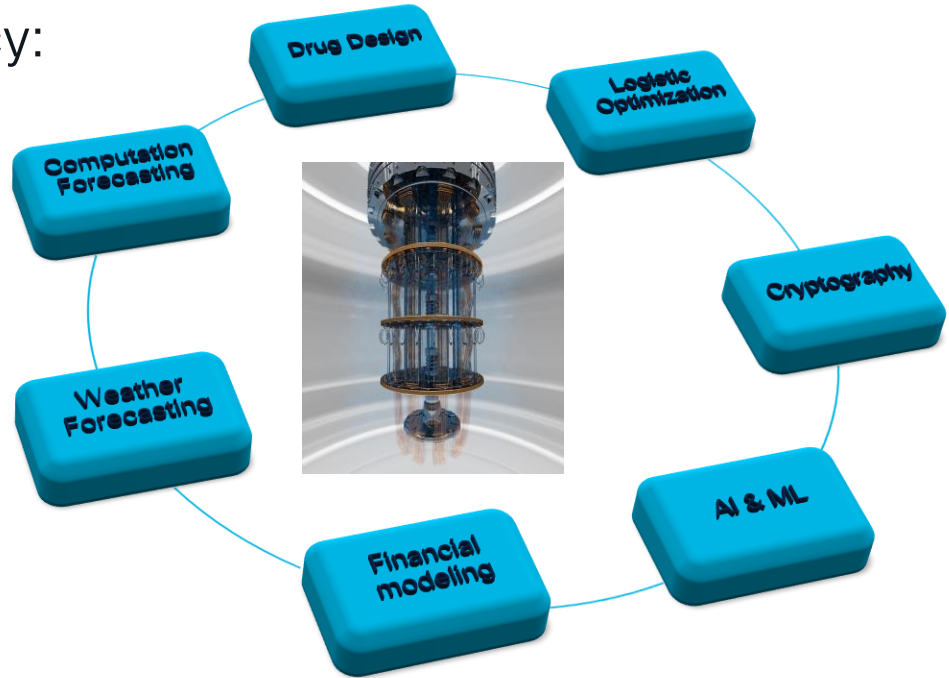
- Classical bit : 1 or 0
- Quantum bit (qubit): $\alpha |1\rangle + \beta |0\rangle$, $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$
- Generating qubit:
 - Nuclear Spin, Electron Estate , Photon Polarization



Harnessing Power of Quantum Mechanics

Quantum Computers

- Quantum Computing Supremacy:
 - 2 qubits: superposition of 4 possible basis states
 - 3 qubits: superposition of 8 possible basis states
 - n qubits: superposition of 2^n possible basis states



Quantum Sensing

- A quantum sensor utilizes properties of quantum mechanics and environmental effect
 - Quantum Sensor : Quantum sources + measurements
 - They exploit quantum states that are highly sensitive to disturbance
- They have optimized precision and beat current limits in sensor technology.
- Quantum technology has already impacted on existing sensing technology, with improvements by as much as 10,000 times



Timing



Acceleration



Magnetic Field



Imaging



Rotation



Temperature



Electric Field



Detection

Harnessing Power of Quantum Mechanics

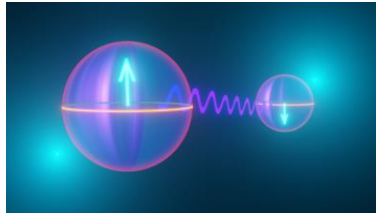
Quantum Security

- No cloning theorem
 - It is impossible to create an identical copy of an arbitrary unknown quantum state
 - There is no operation that copies an arbitrary state of a qubit



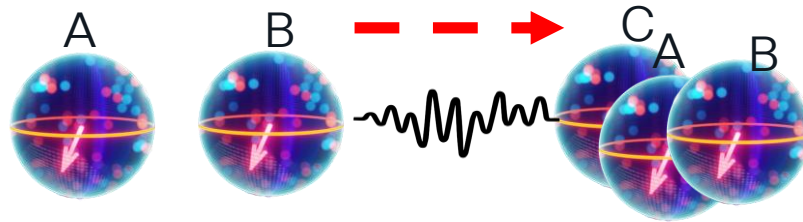
Harnessing Power of Quantum Mechanics Entanglement

- Two qubit can be entangled
 - An entangled pair is a single quantum system in a superposition of equally possible states.
 - A measurement of one qubit will affect the state of another qubit at distance
- Even though classically there is no direct interaction



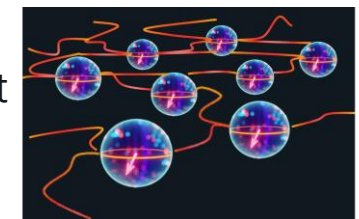
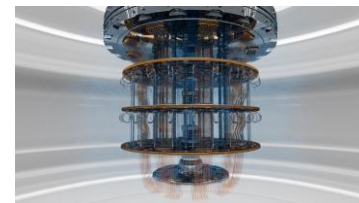
Harnessing Power of Quantum Mechanics Teleportation

- **Quantum Teleportation** is the process by which quantum information (e.g. exact state of a photon) can be transmitted
 - Quantum Teleportation involves entangling two Photon
 - Qubit B & Qubit C are entangled and forming teleportation channel
 - Qubit A to be teleported is combined with Qubit B
 - This change instantly teleported to Qubit C
 - However receiver can not reconstruct A without help of sender



Quantum Supremacy

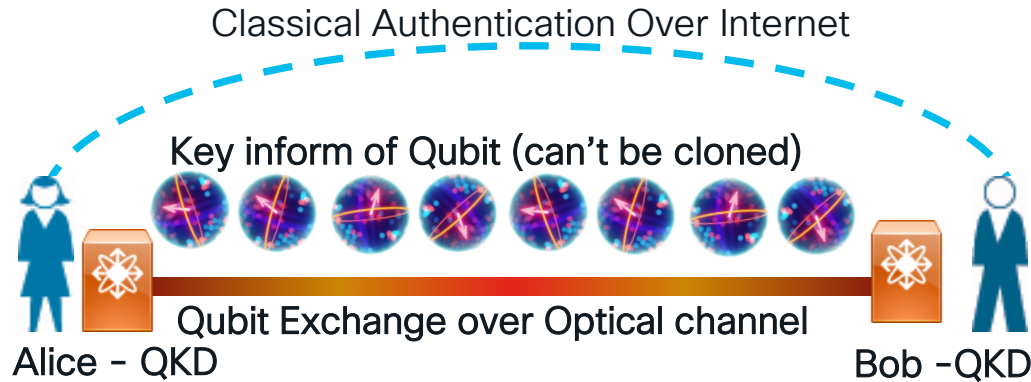
- Ultimate physical layer security
 - No Cloning property of quantum bits
 - Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)
- Computing supremacy
 - Superposition of states in quantum bits
 - Quantum Computing
- Highly accurate and high-resolution sensing
 - Superposition of quantum is sensitive environmental effect
 - Quantum Sensing
- New dimension in networking
 - Quantum entanglement for quantum computer and sensor interconnect
 - Quantum entanglement for information teleportation



Today's Commercial Quantum Networks

State-of the-Art

- Existing quantum networks
 - Point-to-Point
 - For security use-cases: quantum key distribution QKD
 - Dedicated fiber or frequency band (O-band)



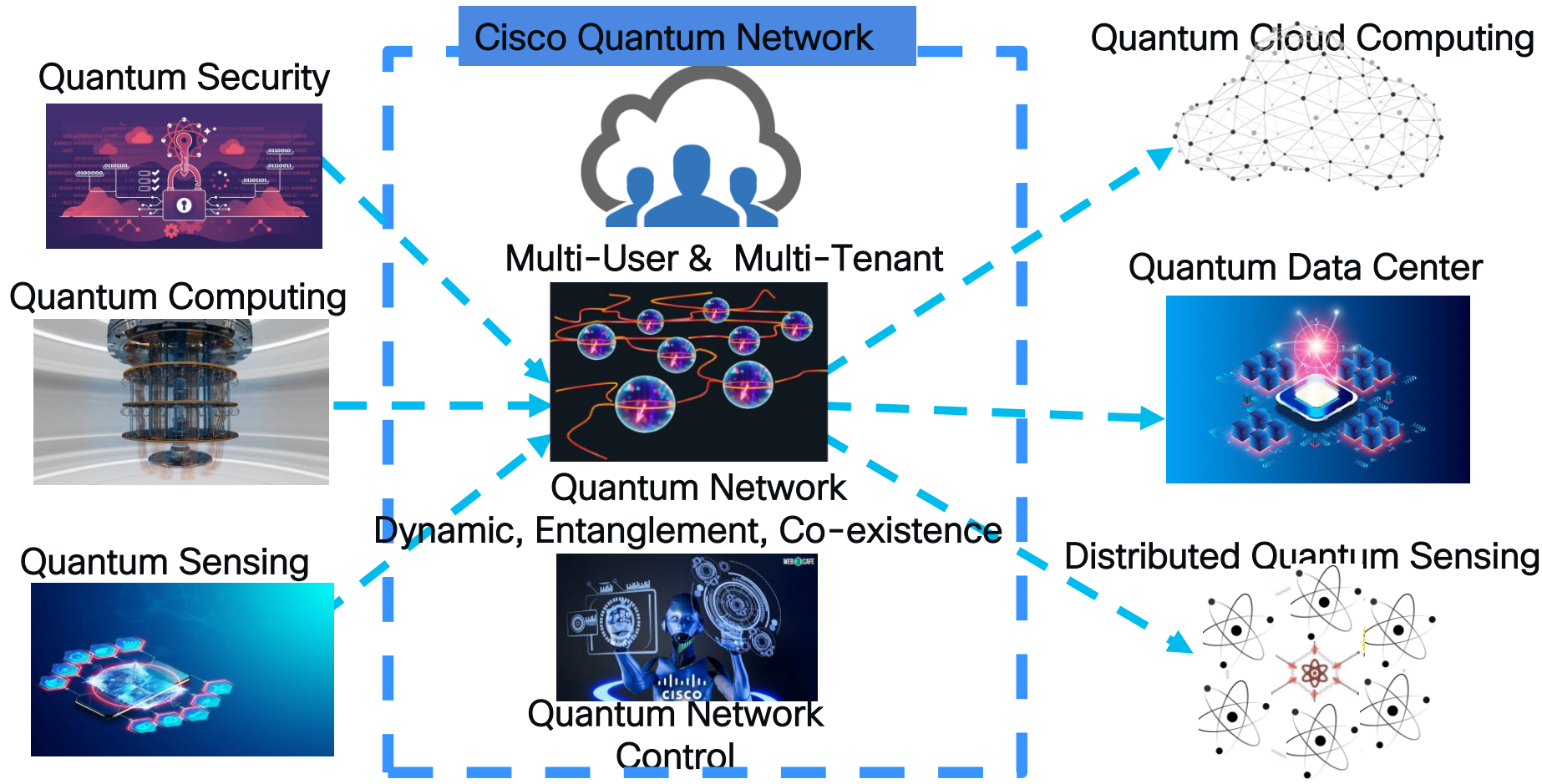
- Major QKD Networks
 - China National Integrated QKD Network
 - Long distance Fiber + Satellite
 - Point to Point
 - London QKD Network by British Telecom (BT)
 - Fibre Ring in London City
 - Point to Point

Today's Commercial Quantum Networks

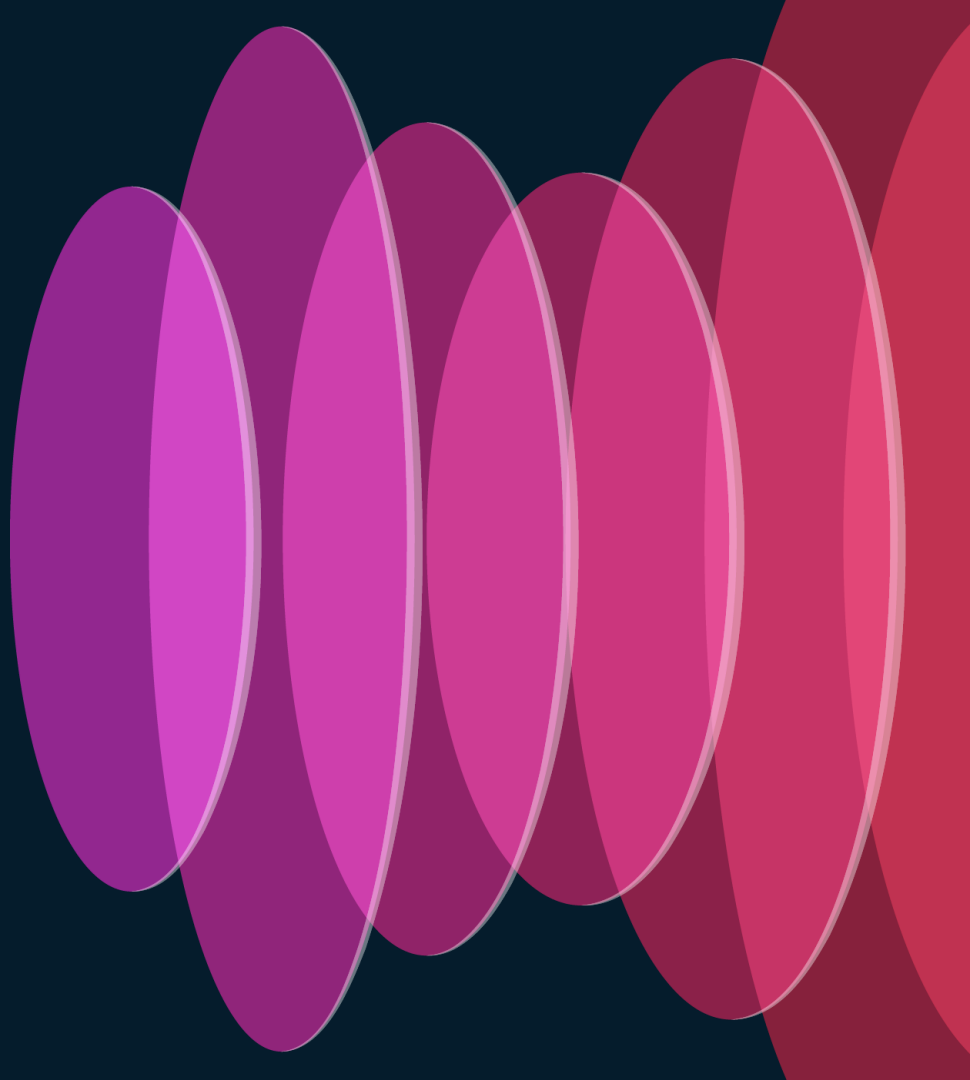
The Problem

- Point-to-Point quantum connectivity
 - Static, no dynamicity, no switching, no routing
- Specific to security use cases
 - For quantum key distribution QKD
 - Not a full security solution : Securing only optical Link, not end nodes or wireless
- Needs dedicated HW, dictated fiber, dedicated frequency band or very large guard band
- Costly and not scalable
- It is not efficient and robust enough to support applications beyond security

Cisco Quantum Network Vision

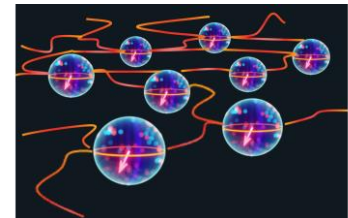
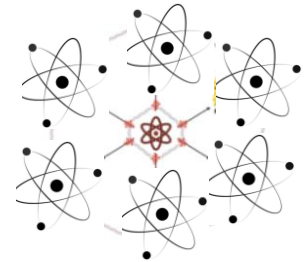


Building a Practical & Useful Quantum Network



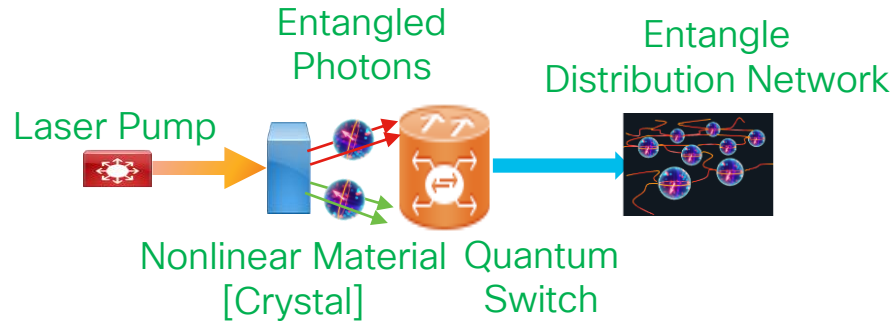
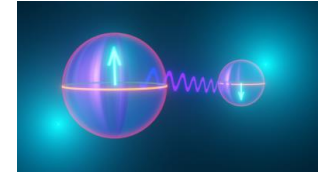
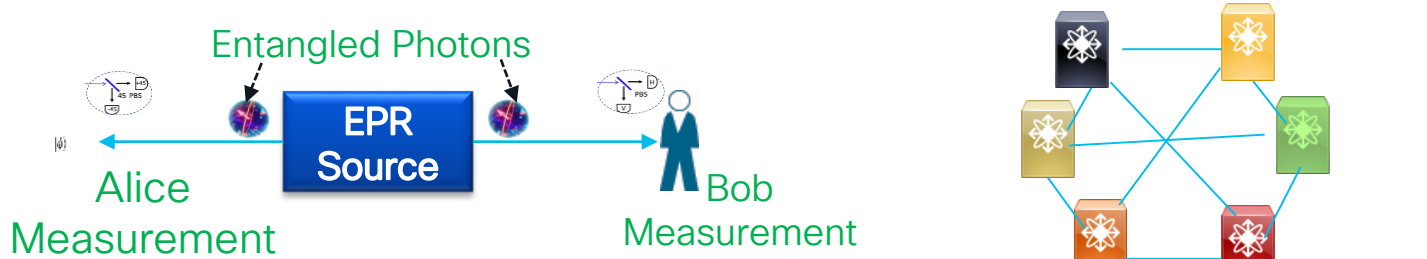
Cisco Quantum Network Vision

- Beyond security applications
 - Supports applications beyond QKD such as distributed quantum computing and sensing
- Support large number of users and end points
 - Scalable
 - Multi-tenant
 - Virtualizable
- A dynamically switched and routed network
 - Route and switch quantum channels on demand
- Doesn't need necessarily a dedicated fiber infrastructure

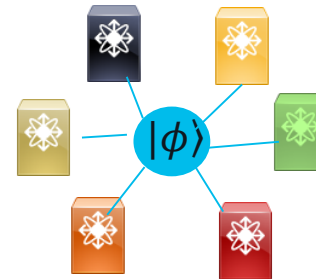


Harnessing Power of Quantum Entanglement

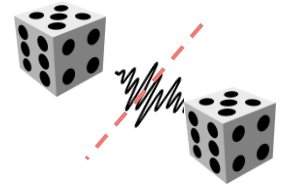
- Two qubits can be entangled
 - A measurement of one qubit will effect the state of another qubit at distance



Entanglement Communication layer

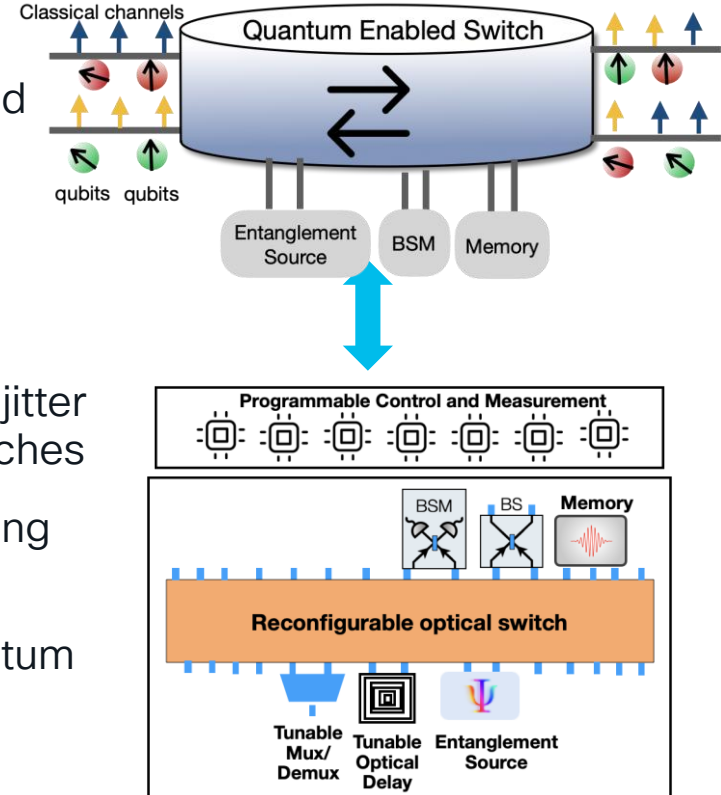


Entanglement Physical layer



Cisco's Quantum Enabled Switch

- High connectivity: Non-blocking switching of entangled photons from any input ports to any output ports
- High flexibility: Supporting multiple modes of entanglement including time bin, frequency bin, and polarization-based entanglement.
- High accuracy and efficiency: Ultra-low loss and time jitter port to port switching, allowing cascade ability of switches
- Scalability: Supporting pluggable for on-demand sharing across networks
- Hybrid switching: Support for both classical and quantum communication



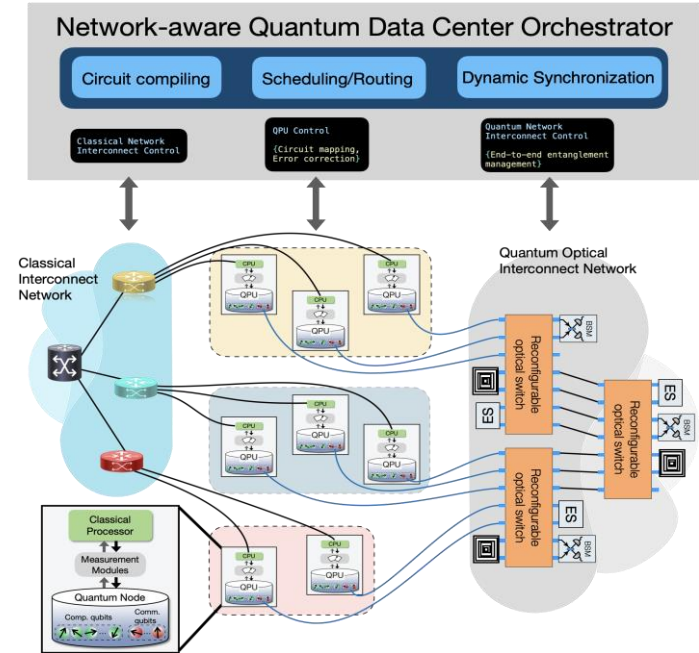
Quantum Data Centers

- What is a Quantum Data Center
 - Warehouse scale distributed quantum computing
- Why a quantum data center
 - A useful Quantum Computer should be large enough
 - More than 20 Million Qubit
 - Monolithically scaling a single quantum computer is not possible and economical
 - A 1 M qubits processor needs football pitch size cooling system
 - Control /measurements system become too complex
- Solution: Building a quantum datacenter
 - Hyper scalers' approach
 - Create a scalable quantum computing by networking large number of small processor

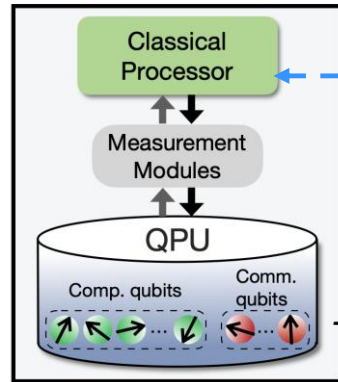
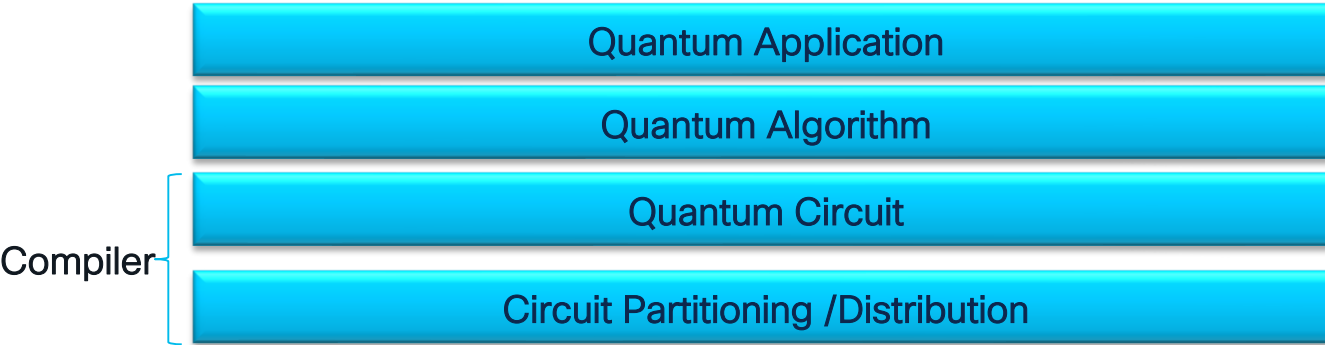


Cisco Vision for Quantum Data Center Architecture

- Modular and scalable
- Support multi-tenancy
 - Multiple, co-existing, and independent logical interconnect topologies.
 - Any-to-any connectivity between quantum processors.
- Support heterogeneous quantum computing platforms.
- Sharing critical resources, such as detectors and Bell State Measurement (BSM) devices,
- Utilize Quantum network-aware orchestrator



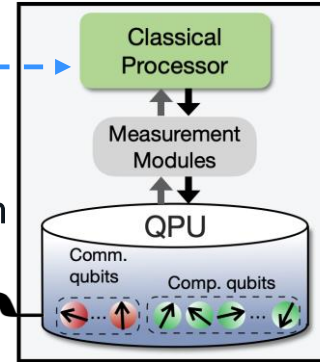
Distributed Quantum Computing



Quantum Computer

Classical communication

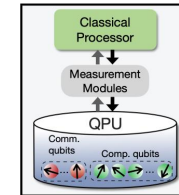
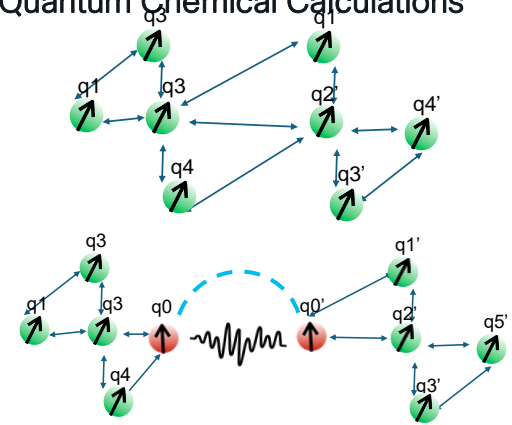
Quantum Communication
Entanglement



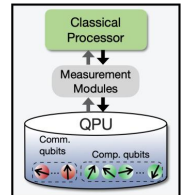
Quantum Computer

Drug Design

Quantum Chemical Calculations

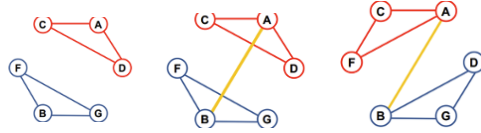


Quantum Computer



Quantum Computer

Building Logical Quantum Network : Towards Multi-Tenant and Scalable Quantum Networking



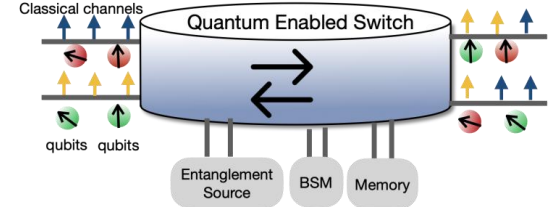
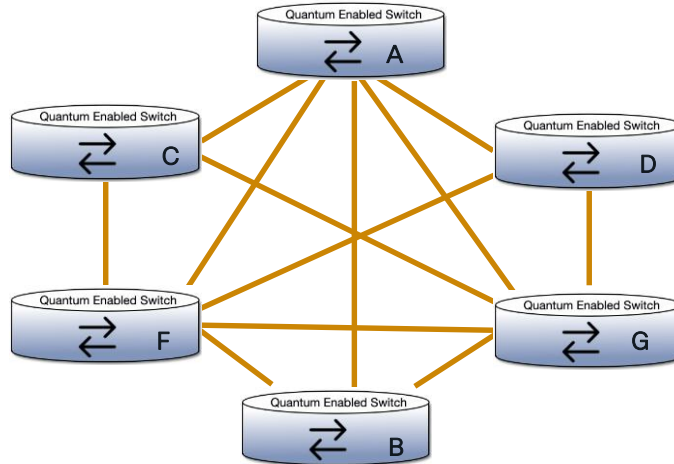
SDN Enabled Autonomous Control

Entanglement Distribution
Protocol

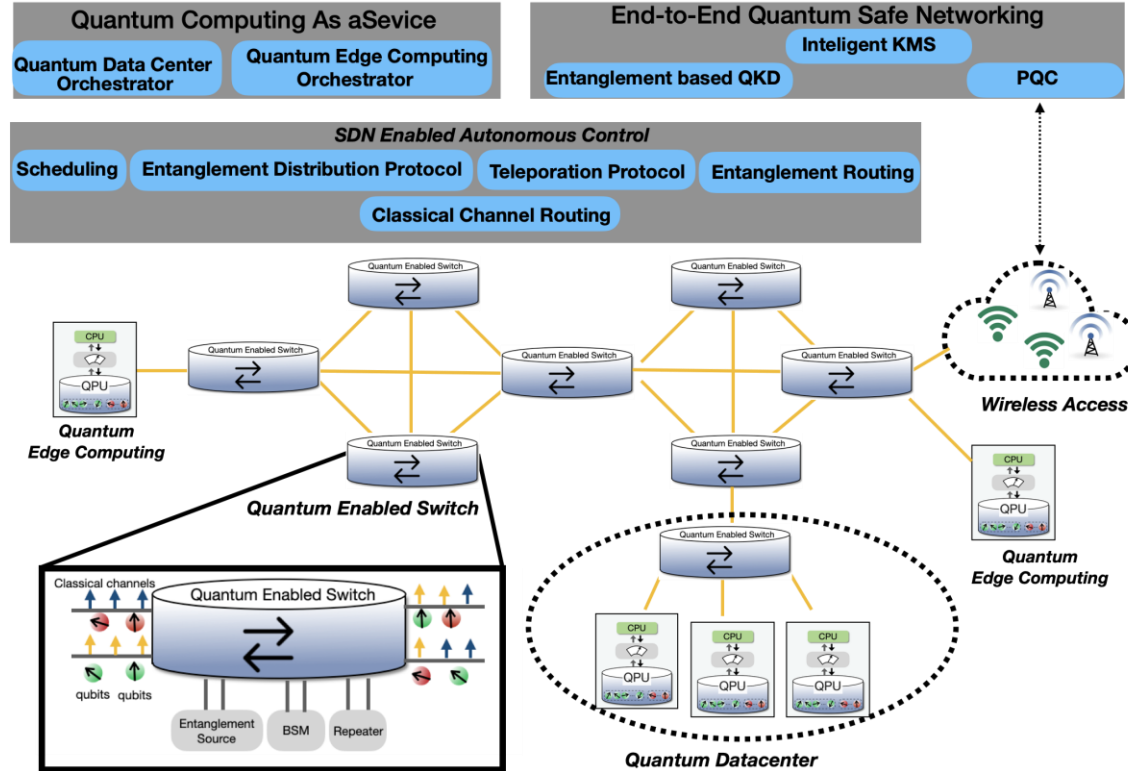
Entanglement Routing

Scheduling

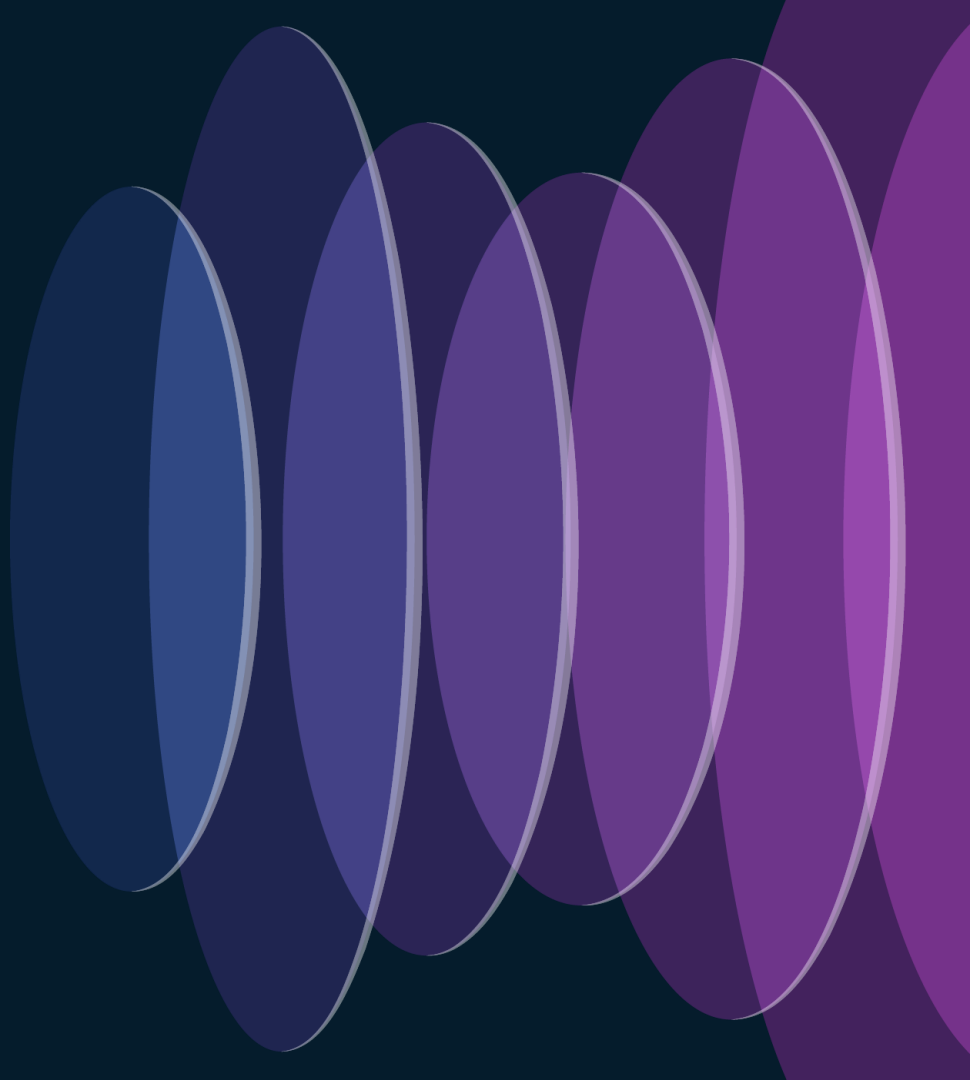
Classical Channel Routing



Cisco Vision for future Quantum Networks



Quantum Network Digital Twin for Quantum Network Planning, Modeling & Up Skilling and Training



Cisco Quantum Network Simulator

- A software program that simulates aspects of quantum networking
- Models the physical properties of the hardware at various levels
- Simulates communication and network traffic
- Can provide accurate timing information for throughput, latency, and noise estimates

Cisco Quantum Network Emulator

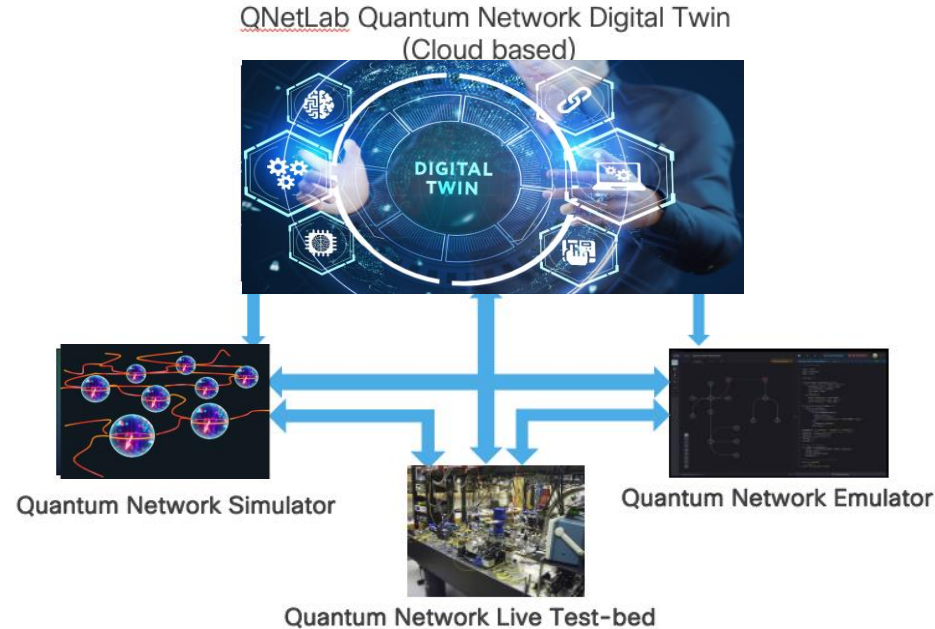
- A software system that mimics aspects of quantum network devices
- Uses simulation models “under the hood” to accurately mimic devices
- Uses time spoofing (if needed) to mimic processing or communication delays
- Can be used to develop control software and protocols

Cisco quantum network digital twin?

- An emulated quantum network “mirrored” to a physical quantum network
- The simulated models use real-time parameters from the physical network
- Real-time parameters are tracked and pushed to a database
- Can be used to perform networking monitoring, test new deployments, and accurately simulate

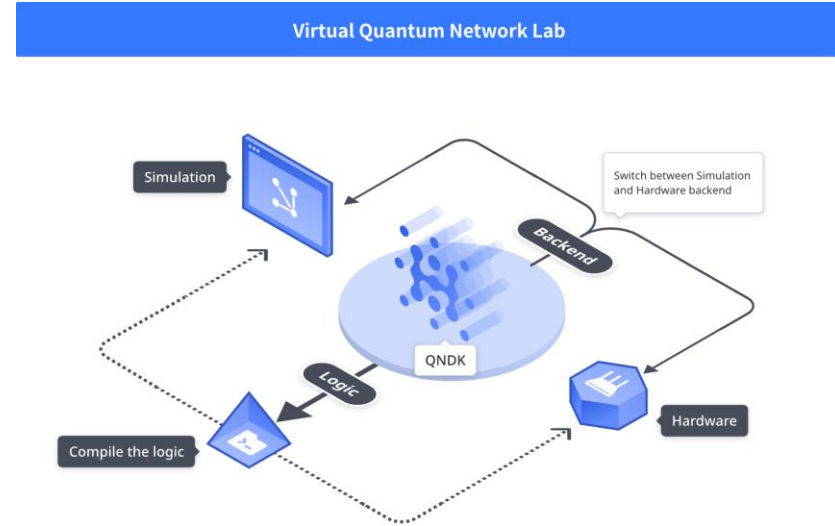
What is Cisco's Quantum Network Digital Twin QNetLab

- QNetLab Digital Twin
 - Quantum network planning tool
 - Quantum network simulation tool
 - Quantum network emulation tool
 - Feedback loop with the live Cisco quantum network test-bed
 - Up skilling and training tool for engineers
 - Support for
 - Entanglement based networking
 - QKD
 - Quantum computing interconnect networking
 - Quantum switching and routing

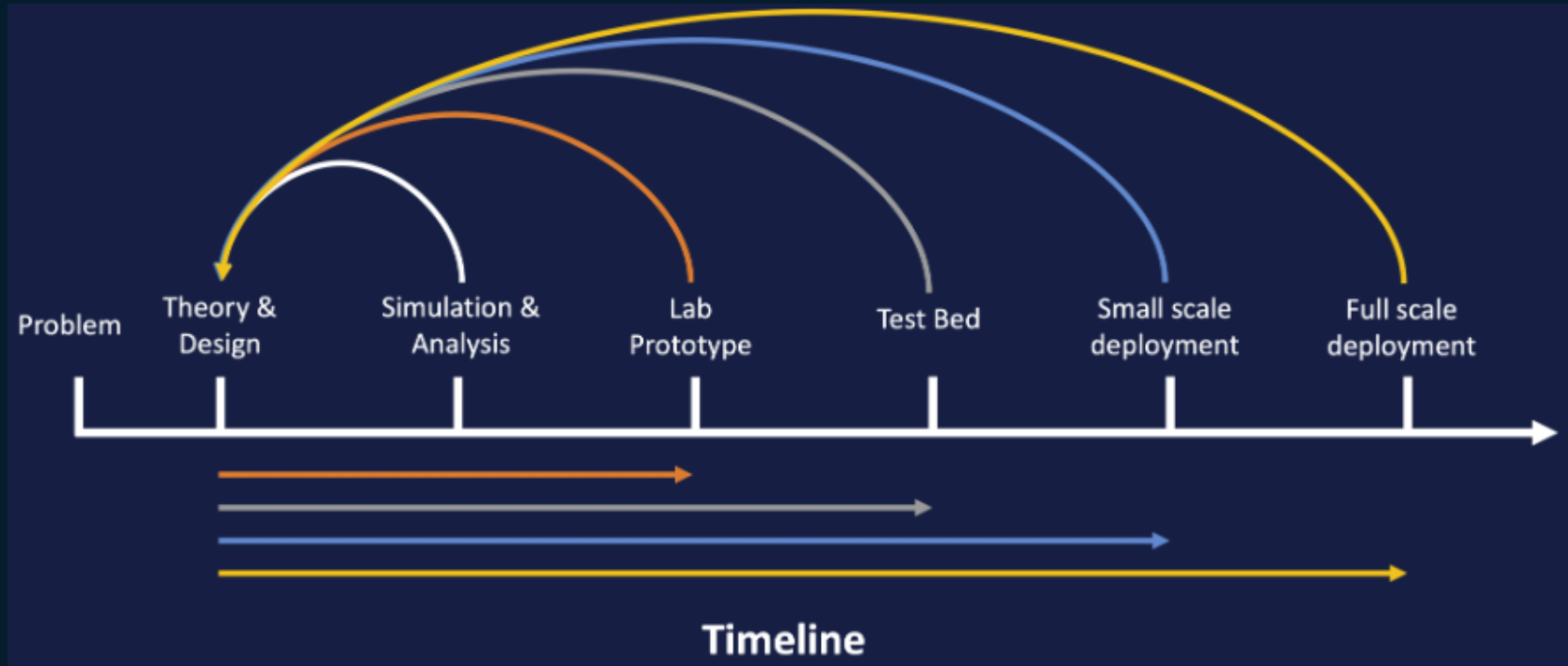


QNetLab Digital Twin

- Models the physical properties of the hardware
- Simulates communication and network traffic
- Provide access and real time feedback from a real-life quantum network test-bed
- Instantly apply simulated scenario in a real test-bed
- Model communication and network traffic
- Provides timing for throughput, latency, and noise estimates
- It is cloud based with a web based graphical user interface



QNetLab Digital Twin for the Lifecycle of Network Technologies



Using the QNetLab Digital Twin

1. Decide on Network Use Case,
Protocol, Algorithm

Step 1: Decide

- What application do I want to simulate?
- QKD? Distributed Quantum Computing ? Entanglement Networking?
- What communication steps are needed to perform the application?
- Do I care about robustness? routing? timing?
- How do I measure correctness and efficiency?

Using the QNetLab Digital Twin

1. Decide on Network Use Case,
Protocol, Algorithm

2. Define parameters

Step 2: Define

- The network topology (e.g., star, bus, mesh, etc.)
- The hardware parameters (e.g., fiber loss, switch frequency, etc.)
 - You can use parameters from real life test-bed
- Traffic model (e.g., Poisson, interval, etc.)
 - You can use parameters from real life test-bed

Using the QNetLab Digital Twin

1. Decide on Network Use Case,
Protocol, Algorithm

2. Define parameters

3. Write code

Step 3: Code

- Choose from the various simulation & emulation libraries
- Write the protocol steps as detailed as desired
- Develop the network layers where necessary

Using the QNetLab Digital Twin

1. Decide on Network Use Case,
Protocol, Algorithm

2. Define parameters

3. Write code

4. Run simulations

Step 4: Run

- Choose Time scale
- Run simulations of desired scenarios and topologies
- Record the results

Using the QNetLab Digital Twin

1. Decide on Network Use Case,
Protocol, Algorithm

2. Define parameters

3. Write code

4. Run simulations

5. Analyze

Step 5: Analyze

- Plot the data and compare against state-of-the-art
- Analyze for hardware properties necessary to fulfil minimum performance requirements

Using the QNetLab Digital Twin

1. Decide on Network Use Case,
Protocol, Algorithm

2. Define parameters

3. Write code

4. Run simulations

5. Analyze

6. Test on emulated + Real Test-bed

Step 6: Test

- Reserve emulation and real-life test-bed
- Setup emulation and real-life test-bed environment using APIs
 - Small scale version of simulated scenario
- Deploy your simulate scenario in a combination of emulated and real-life test-bed

Using the QNetLab Digital Twin

1. Decide on Network Use Case,
Protocol, Algorithm

2. Define parameters

3. Write code

4. Run simulations

5. Analyze

6. Test on emulated + Real Test-bed

7. Validate

Step 7 : Validate

- Collected test-bed results
- Plot the data and compare against simulation
- Analyze for properties necessary to be adjusted in simulation

Using the QNetLab Digital Twin

1. Decide on Network Use Case,
Protocol, Algorithm

2. Define parameters

3. Write code

4. Run simulations

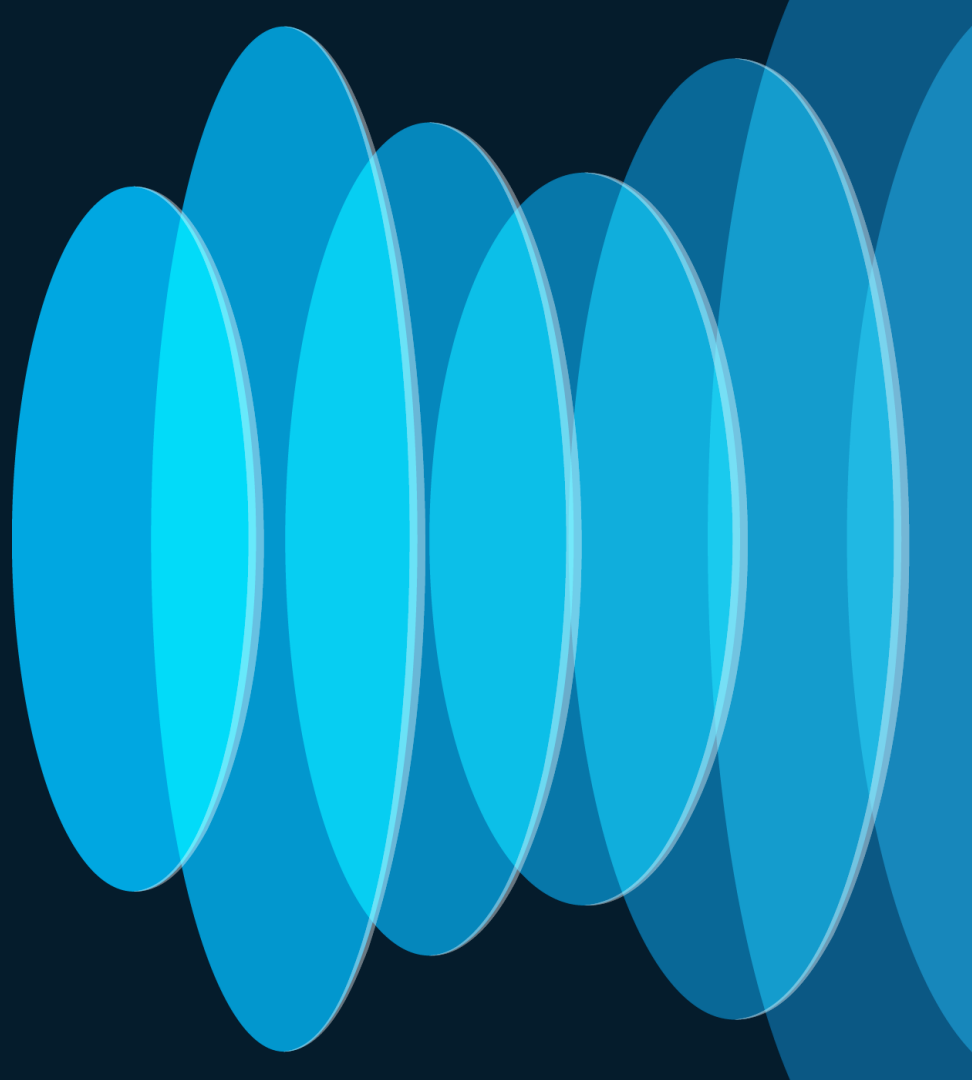
5. Analyze

6. Test on emulated + Real Test-bed

7. Validate

QNetLab Digital Twin Mission

Make planning,
operating and simulating
quantum networks easy
for everyone!



QNetLab Quantum Network Development Kit

- A web based graphical user interface
- Provides pre-built simulations
- Runs simulations in the cloud
- Limits the amount of code writing
- Integrates various simulation engines

QNetLab Quantum Network Development Kit

The screenshot displays the QNetLab Quantum Network Development Kit interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home / Quantum State Teleportation', 'Protocol Builder', 'Run Simulation', and a user profile icon 'EL'. The main workspace is divided into two panes: a visual circuit diagram on the left and a code editor on the right.

Visual Circuit Diagram: The diagram shows a quantum circuit with several qubits (represented by hexagons) and gates. A central qubit is connected to multiple other qubits, forming a complex network. The circuit is titled 'Quantum State Teleportation'.

Code Editor: The code editor shows the following Python code:

```
1 #!/usr/bin/python
2
3 import Queue
4 import threading
5 import time
6
7 exitFlag = 0
8
9 class myThread (threading.Thread):
10     def __init__(self, threadID, name, q):
11         threading.Thread.__init__(self)
12         self.threadID = threadID
13         self.name = name
14         self.q = q
15     def run(self):
16         print "Starting " + self.name
17         process_data(self.name, self.q)
18         print "Exiting " + self.name
19
20 def process_data(threadName, q):
21     while not exitFlag:
22         queueLock.acquire()
23         if not workQueue.empty():
24             data = q.get()
25             queueLock.release()
26             print "%s processing %s" % (threadName, data)
27         else:
28             queueLock.release()
29             time.sleep(1)
30
31 threadList = ["Thread-1", "Thread-2", "Thread-3"]
32 nameList = ["One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five"]
33 queueLock = threading.Lock()
34 workQueue = Queue.Queue(10)
35 threads = []
36 threadID = 1
37
38 # Create new threads
39 for tName in threadList:
40     thread = myThread(threadID, tName, workQueue)
41     thread.start()
42     threads.append(thread)
43     threadID += 1
44
45 # Wait for all threads to complete
46 for t in threads:
47     t.join()
48 print "Exiting Main Thread"
```

The bottom status bar indicates 'Routing Algorithm: Multi-flow' and '100%'. A 'Save and close' button is visible in the bottom right corner.

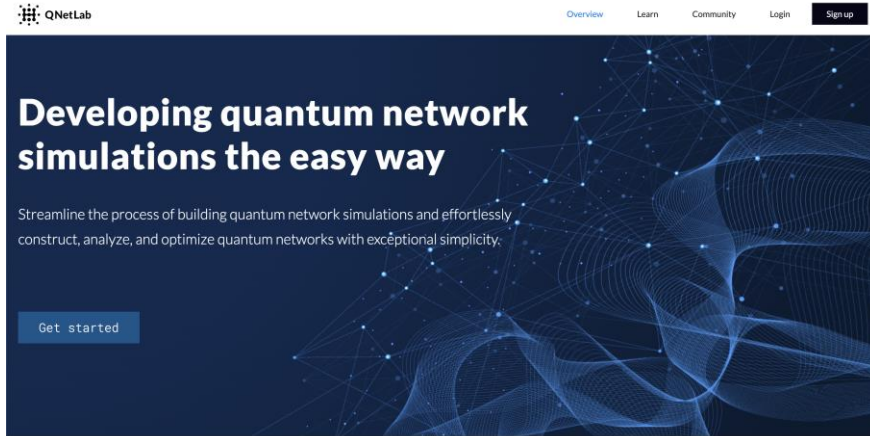
Connecting it to Test-bed and Emulation Environment



Community Building

- Creates a platform for resource sharing and learning
- Allows users to upload their simulations and collaborate

Get involved

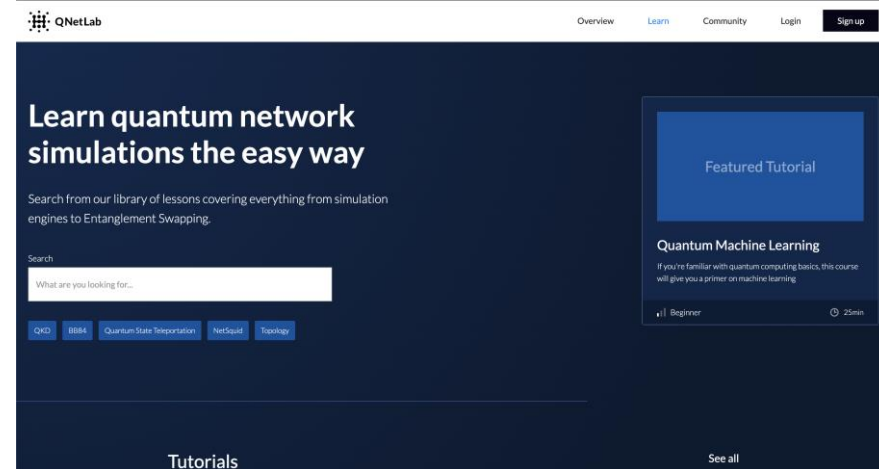


Developing quantum network simulations the easy way

Streamline the process of building quantum network simulations and effortlessly construct, analyze, and optimize quantum networks with exceptional simplicity.

[Get started](#)

The banner features a dark blue background with a complex, glowing network of nodes and lines, suggesting a quantum network simulation.



Learn quantum network simulations the easy way

Search from our library of lessons covering everything from simulation engines to Entanglement Swapping.

Search

What are you looking for...

[QKD](#) [IBB4](#) [Quantum State Tomography](#) [NetSquid](#) [Topology](#)

Featured Tutorial

Quantum Machine Learning

If you're familiar with quantum computing basics, this course will give you a primer on machine learning.

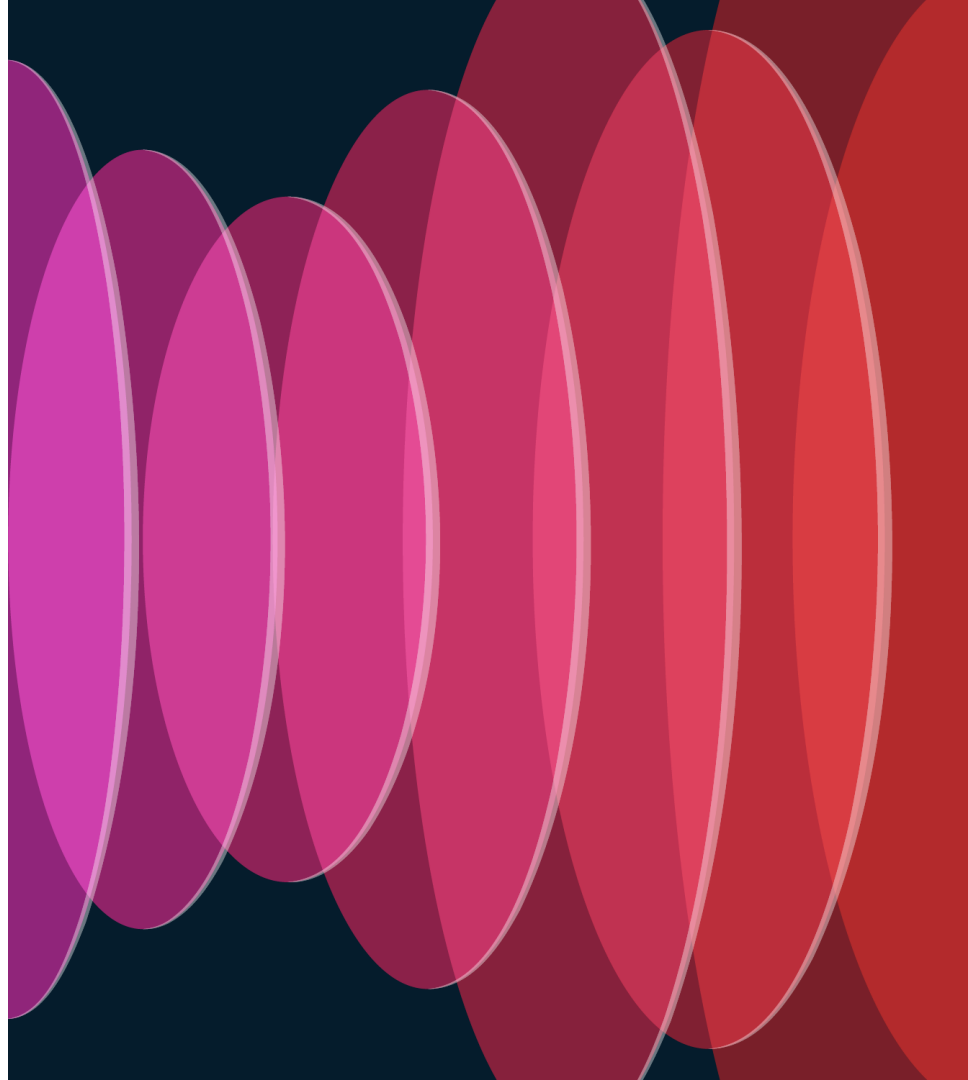
[Beginner](#) 25min

[See all](#)

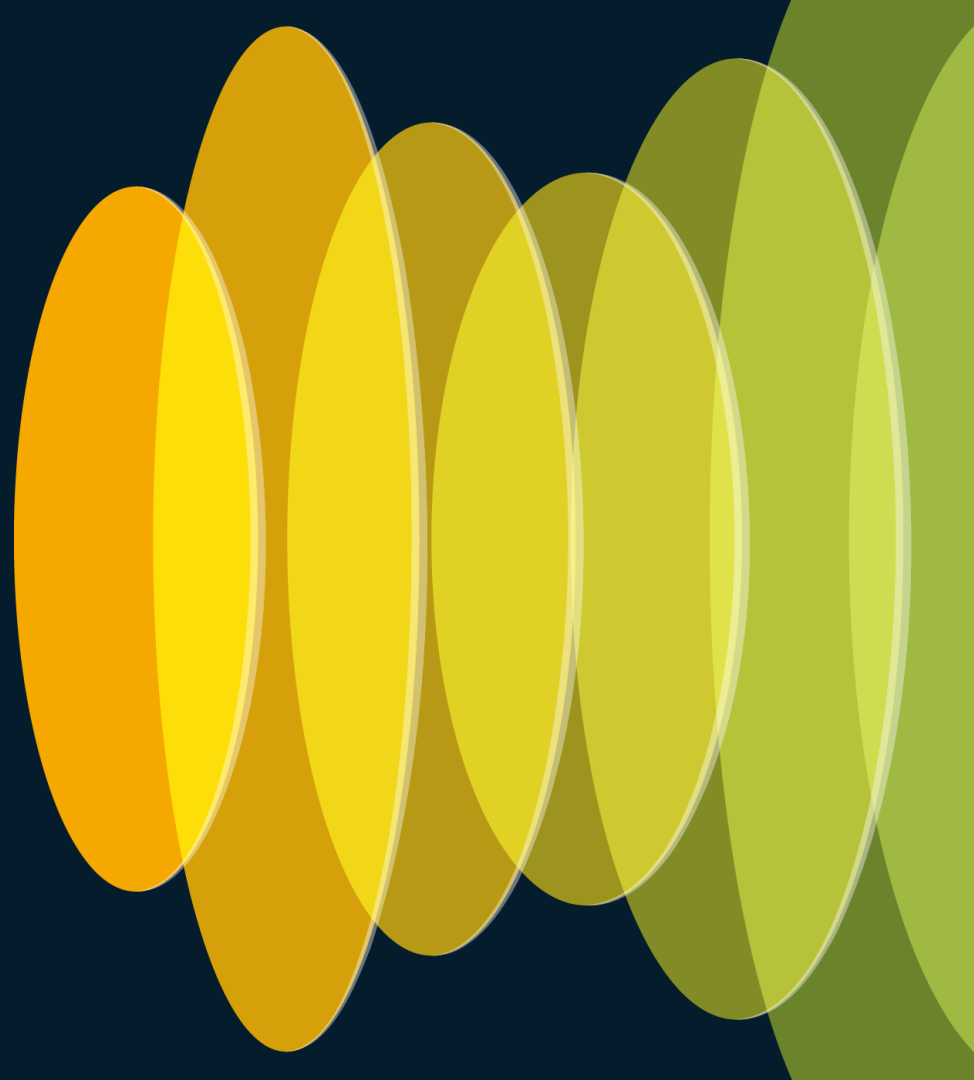
The interface is dark blue with a search bar and a list of topics. A featured tutorial box highlights 'Quantum Machine Learning'.

Demo 1

Digital Twin Quantum Network Development Kit



Quantum Random Number Generator



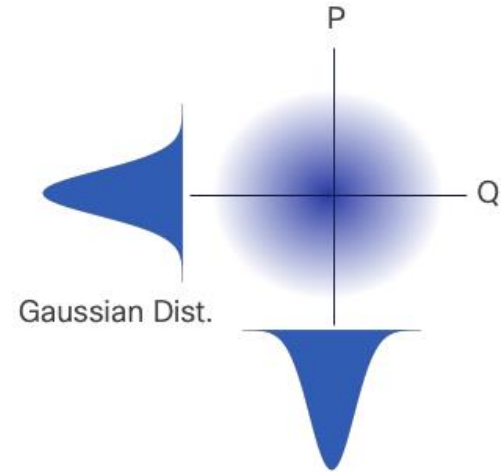
Cisco Quantum Random Number Generator (QRNG)

- Why QRNG is important
 - SW/algorithmic generated random numbers are not truly random (pseudo random)
 - QRNG can produce true random number
 - Validated by standard tests (e.g. NIST test)
- Application of QRNG
 - Any cryptography method/system needs QRNG to improve security
 - Simulation (Weather , Traffic)
 - Financial market
 - Gambling and betting

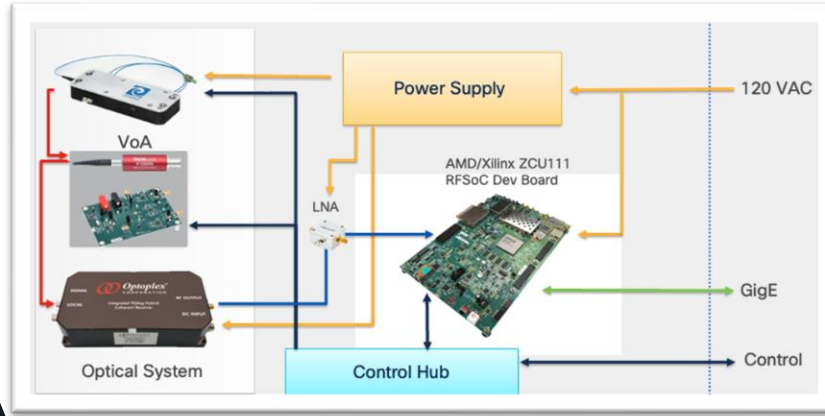
Where does the randomness come from?

- Quantum noise of a vacuum signal follows Gaussian distribution in phase space
- By measuring one quadrature using a homodyne detector, raw Gaussian-distributed bits are generated
- We use “randomness extraction” to convert them to uniform random numbers

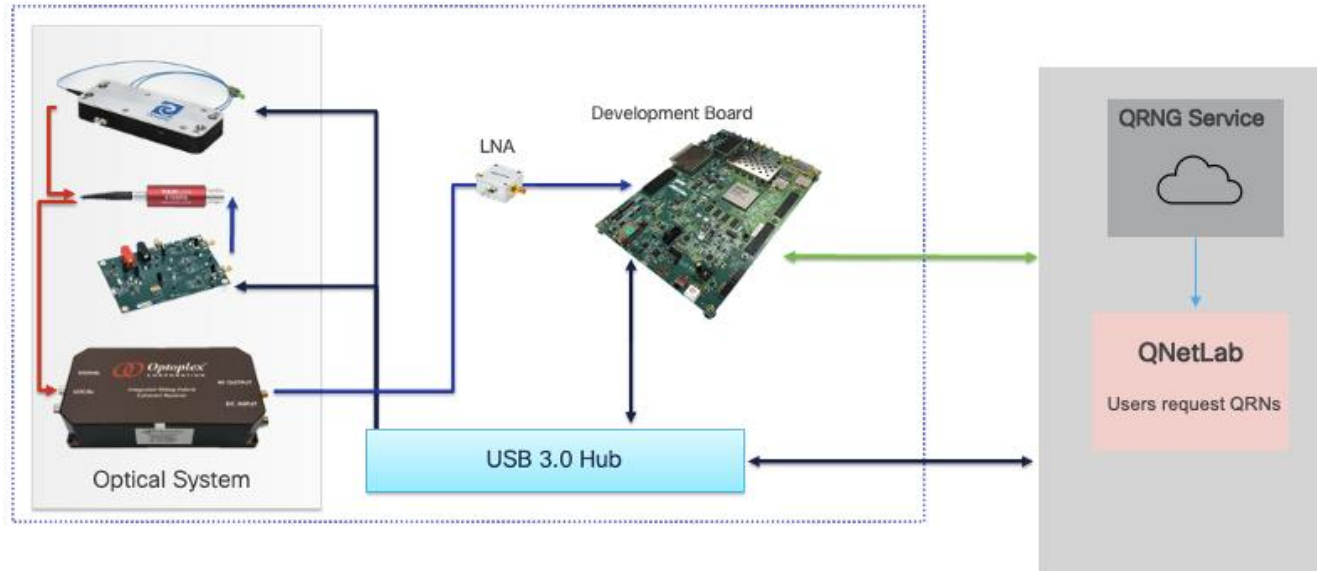
Vacuum State @
Homodyne Detectors



Cisco Quantum Random Number Generator (QRNG)

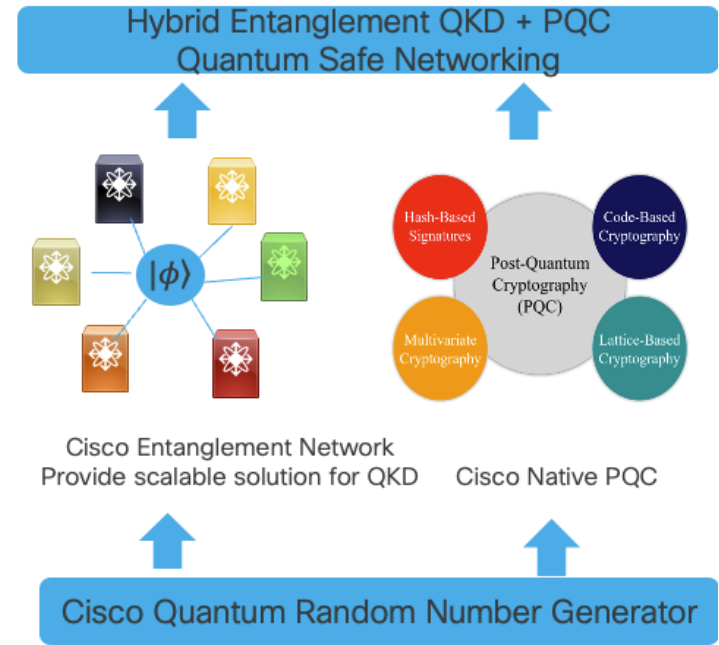


QRNG as a Service



Quantum Network of the Future Supporting Quantum Safe Networking

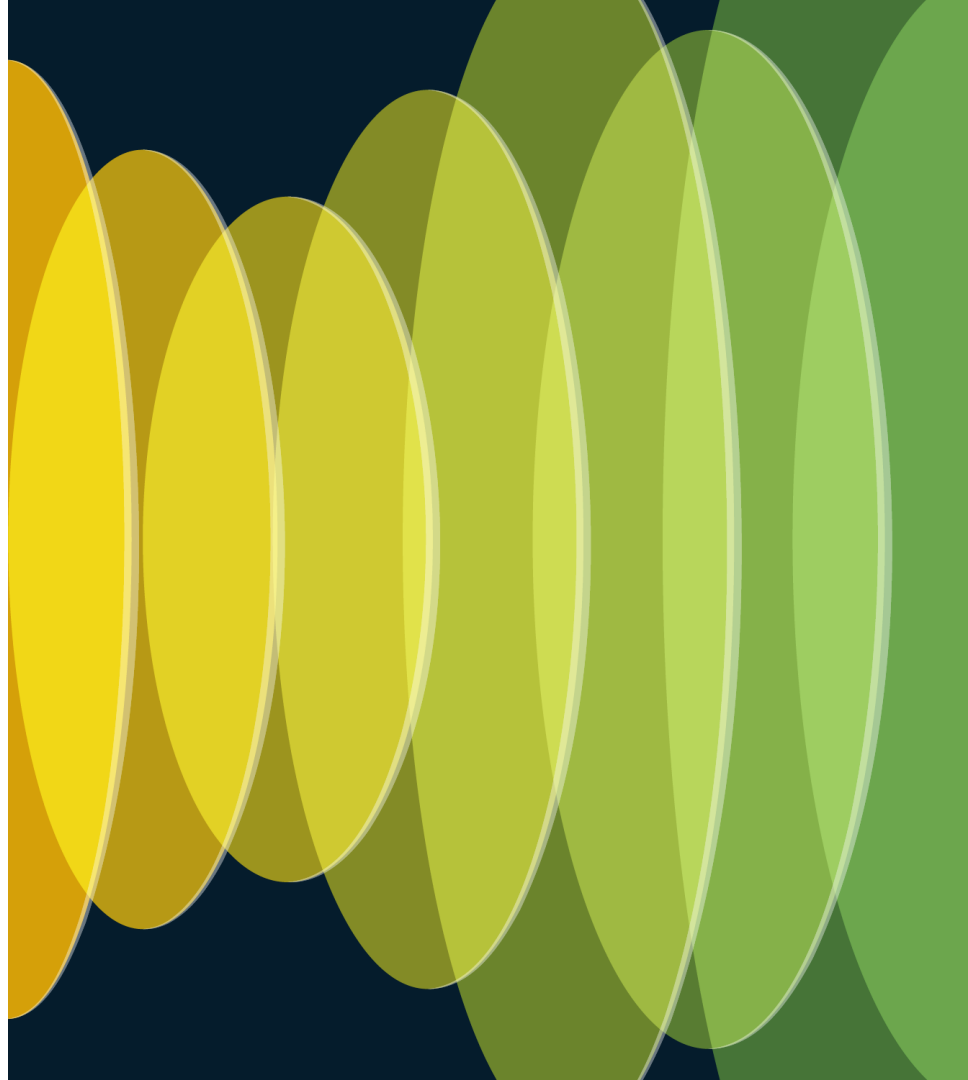
- Any cryptography method/system needs QRNG to improve security
- Existing cryptography systems require random number
 - Existing random number generators are pseudo random
 - pseudo random numbers are repeatable/predictable
- QRNG utilizing quantum uncertainty is able to generate true random number
- Future Networks will require new quantum computing proof security
 - Two possible solutions
 - Quantum cryptography
 - Post quantum cryptography



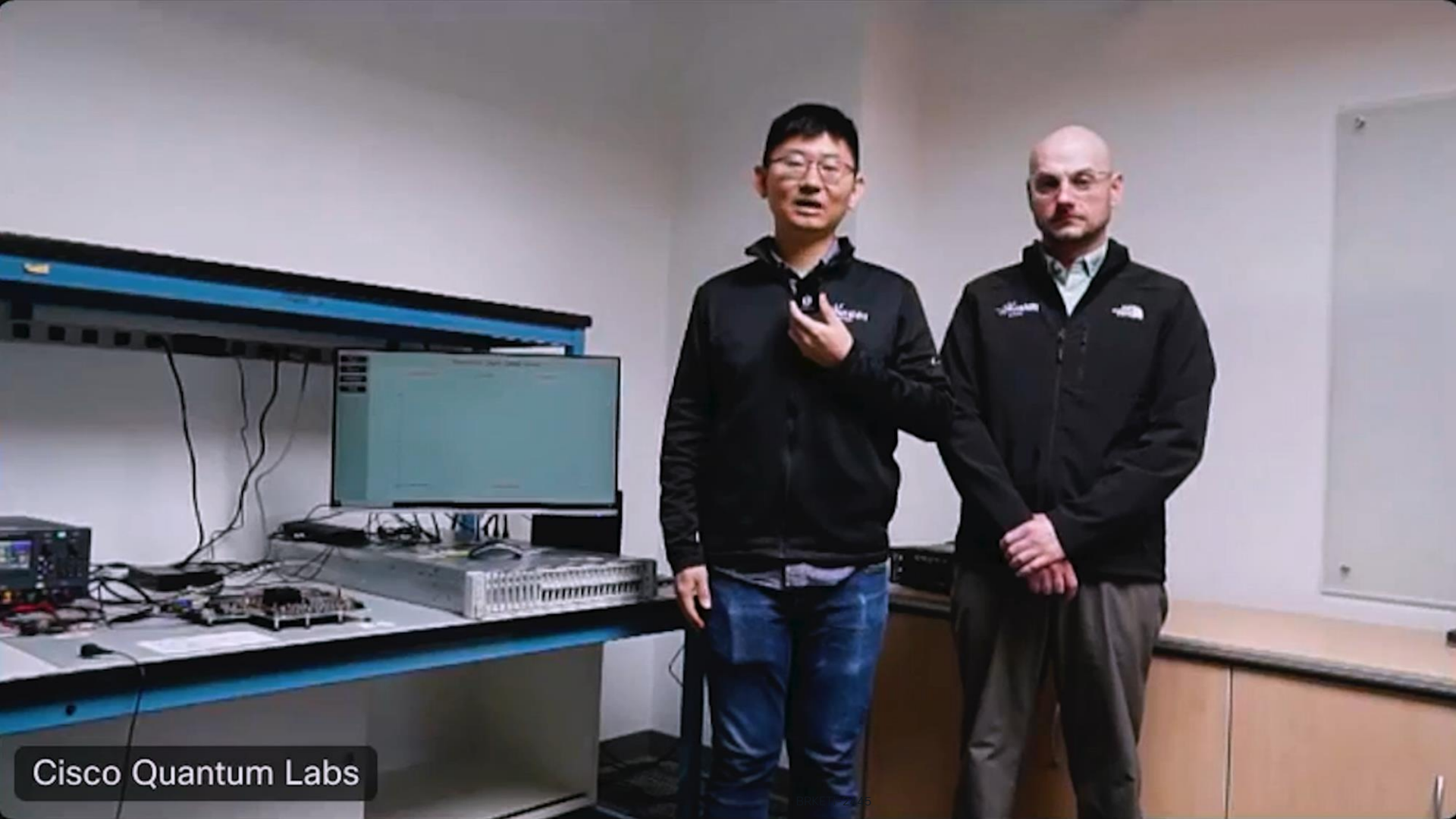
Demo 2

Quantum Random Number Generator

Using Real Life Test-bed







Cisco Quantum Labs

Thanks to the Cisco Quantum Research Team



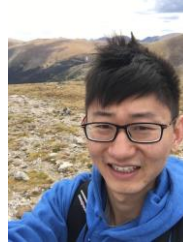
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We are Building a
Practical and Useful Quantum Network



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The bridge to possible

Thank you

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