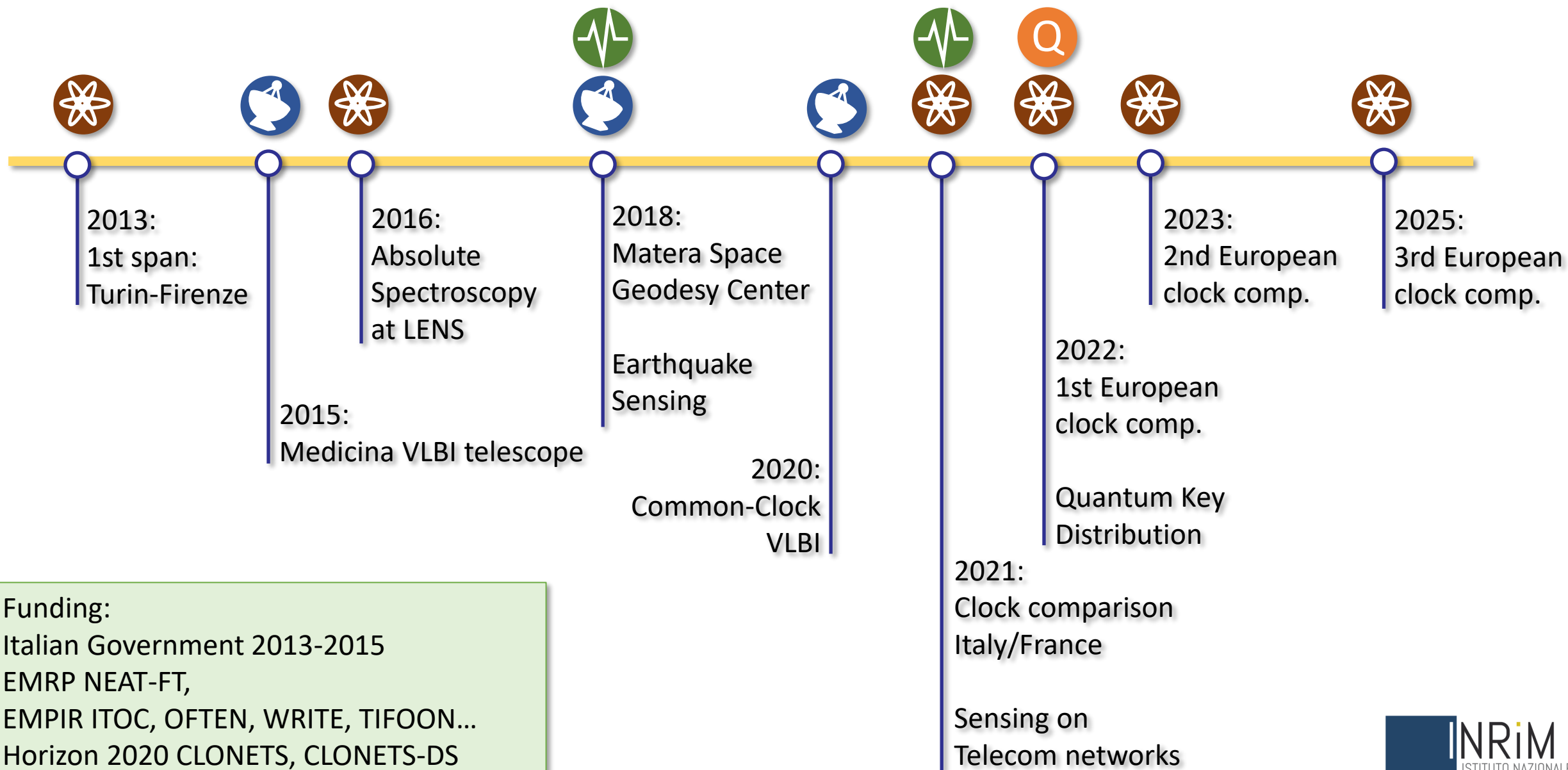


Italian Quantum Backbone: metrology, quantum communications and sensing on optical fibers

Cecilia Clivati – INRIM, Torino (IT)
c.clivati@inrim.it

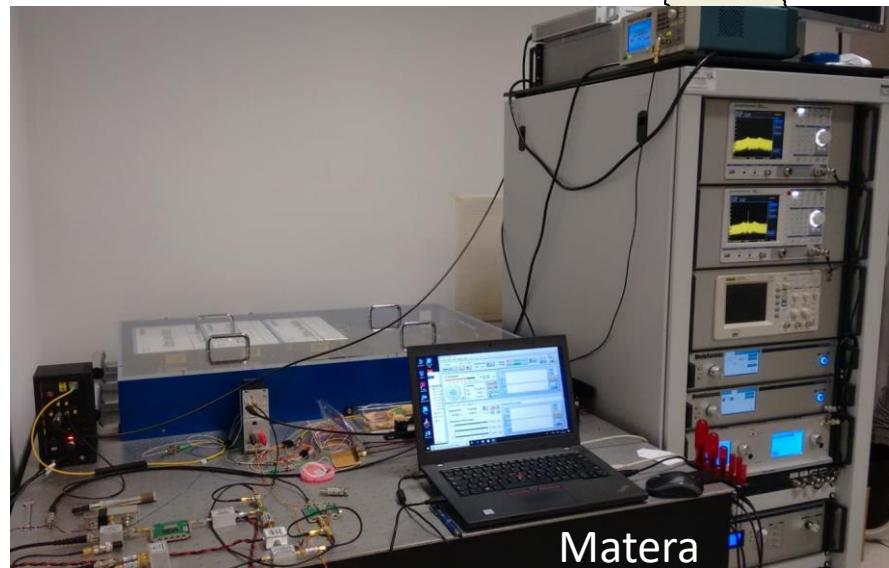
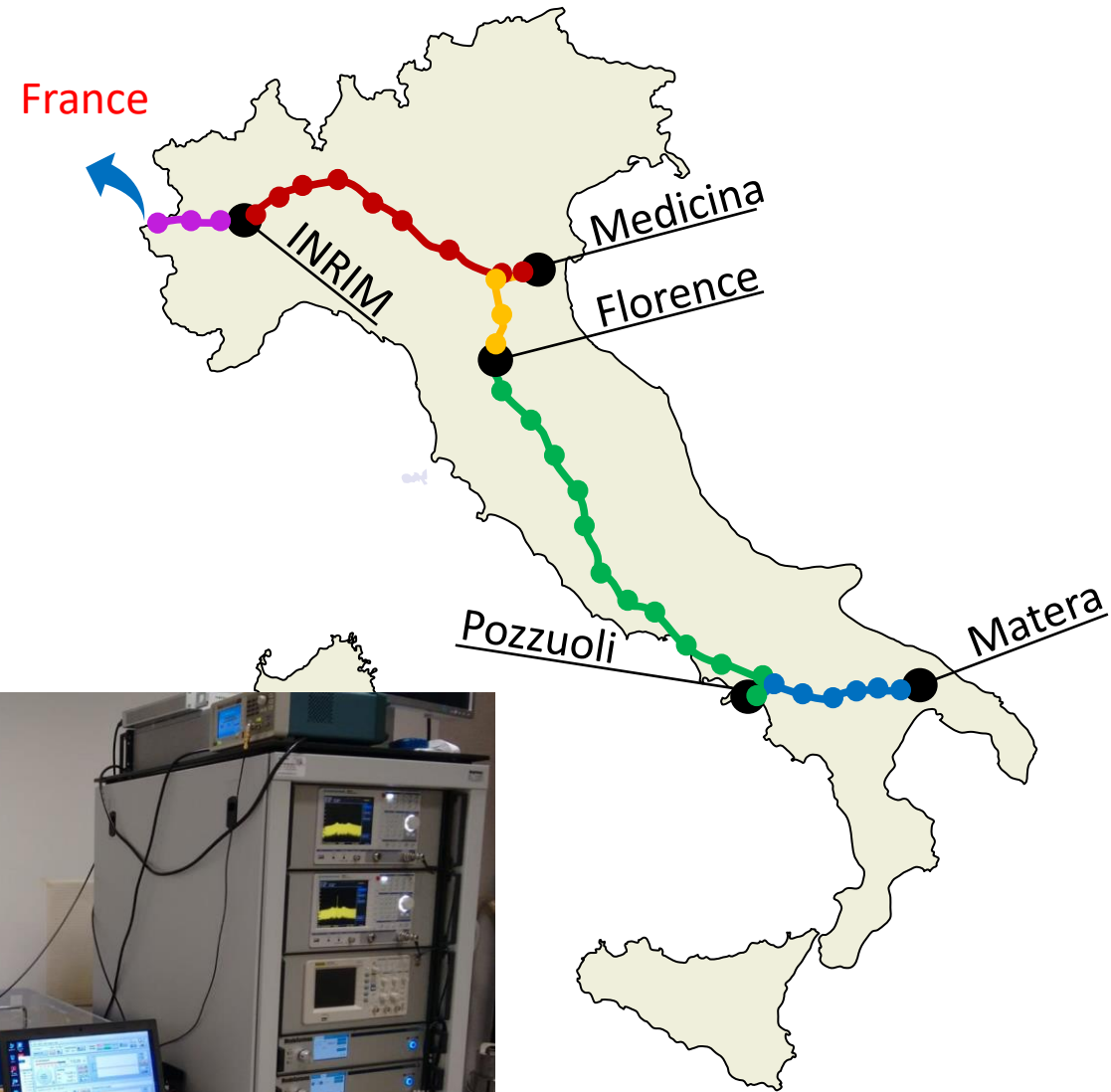


10 years of optical fibers in Italy

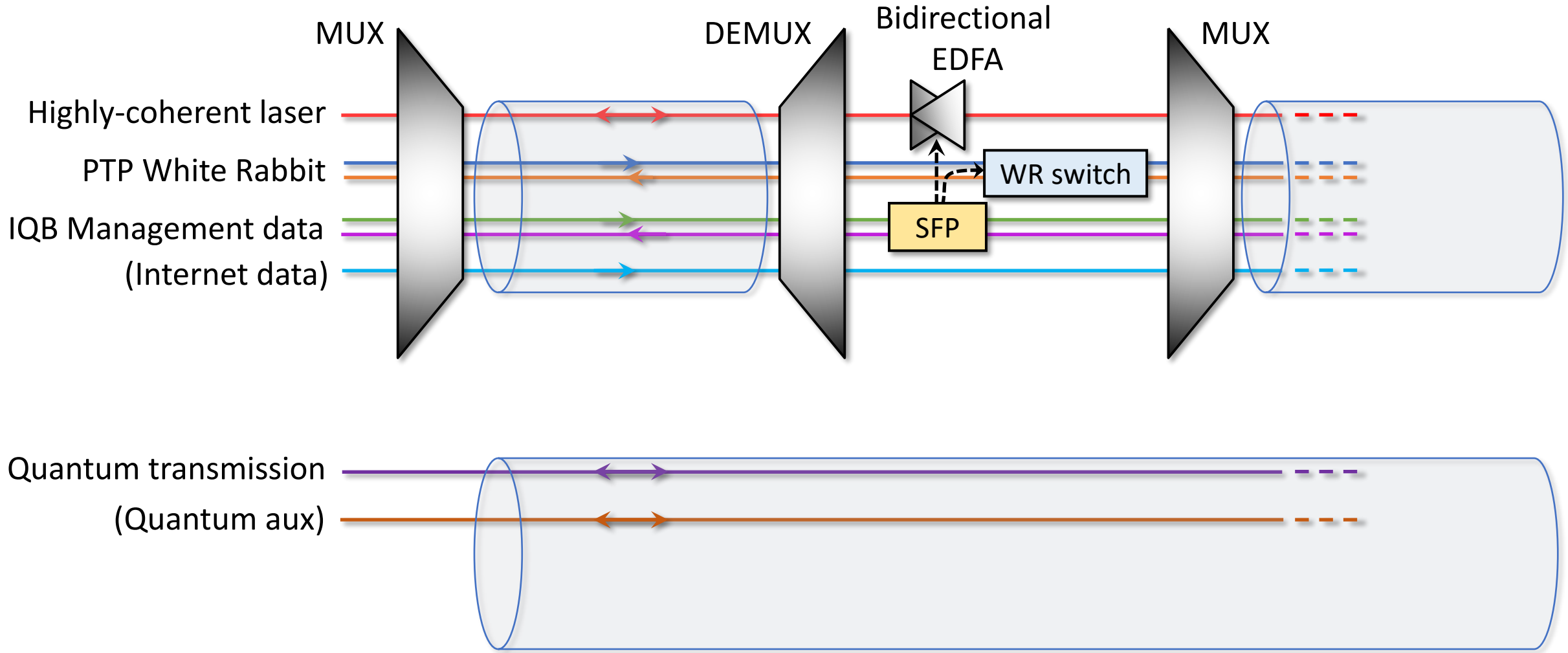


The Italian Quantum Backbone

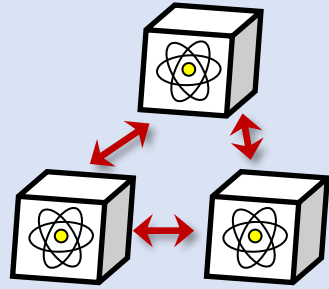
- Total length 1840 km
- 30 PoPs for amplification (EDFA) + time & RF extraction
- Coherent optical distribution in 5 segments
- 4 «home-made» RLS and local use
- Fully remote controlled & autonomous operation
(EDFAs, polarization control, relock, alarms)



The Italian Quantum Backbone



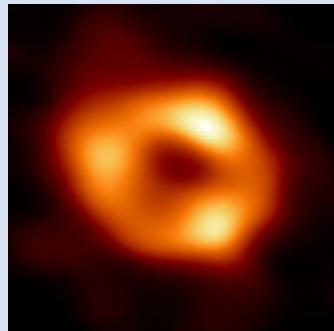
Science cases



Clock comparisons
and GNSS validation



Time for critical
infrastructures



Referencing
VLBI telescopes

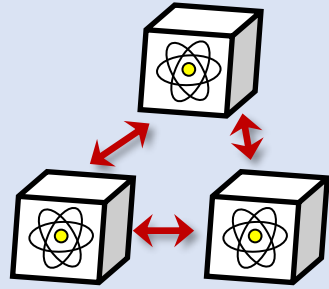


Quantum
communication



Remote sensing
of earthquakes

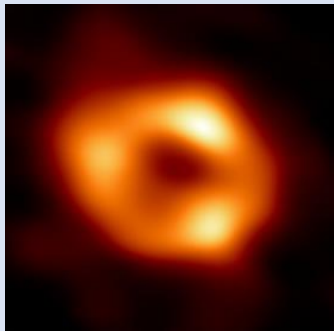
Science case #1



Clock comparisons
and GNSS validation



Time for critical
infrastructures



Referencing
VLBI telescopes



Quantum
communication

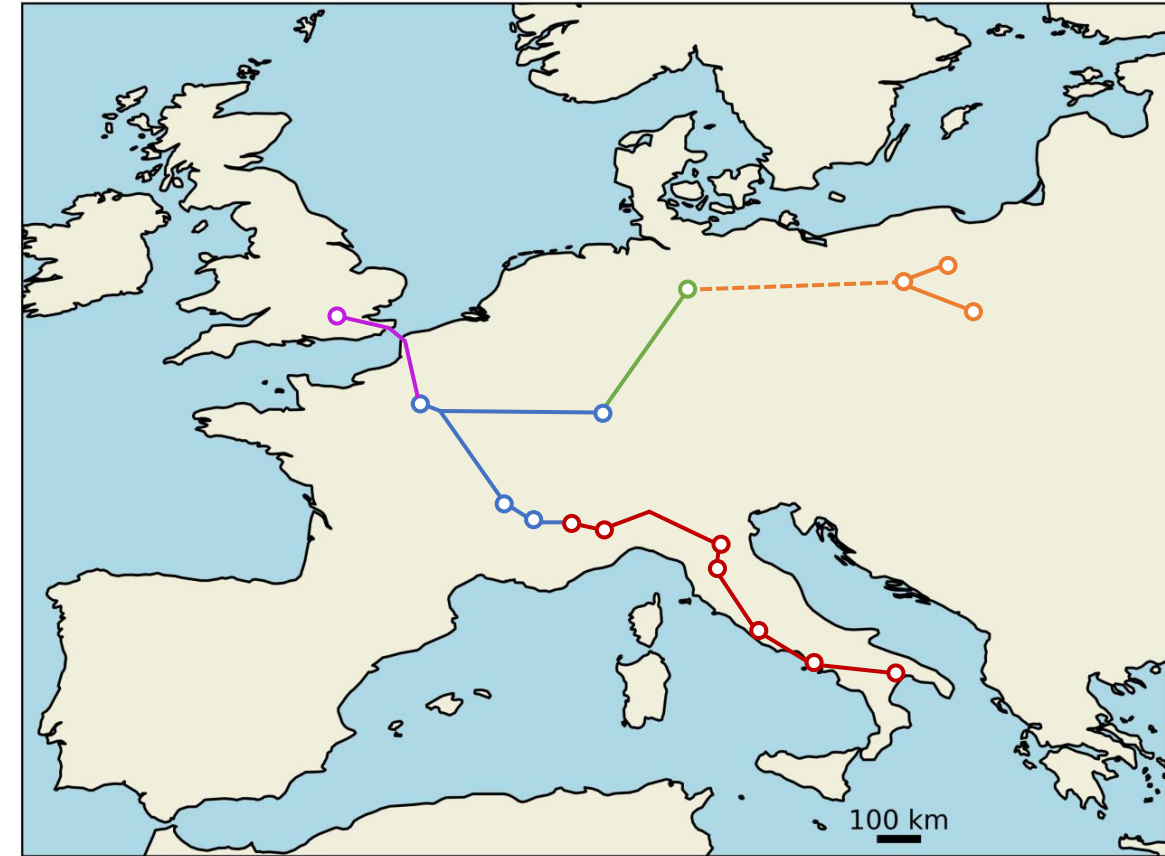


Remote sensing
of earthquakes

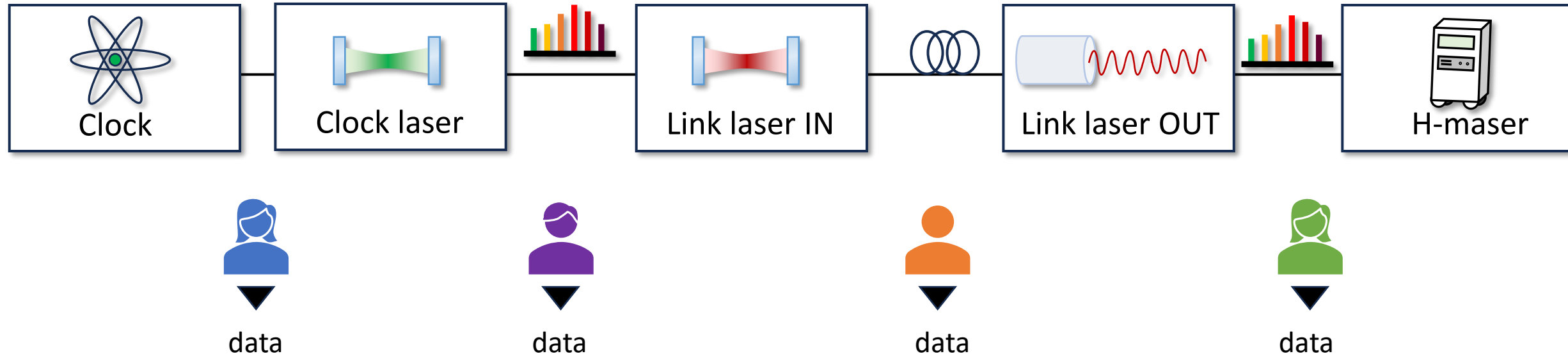
International Comparison of Optical Clocks

- Campaigns in March 2022, March 2023, March 2025
- **>11 optical clocks** from 7 laboratories, measured at the same time all over Europe, for at least 20 days, with high uptime

...the largest clock comparison ever!



Building a protocol



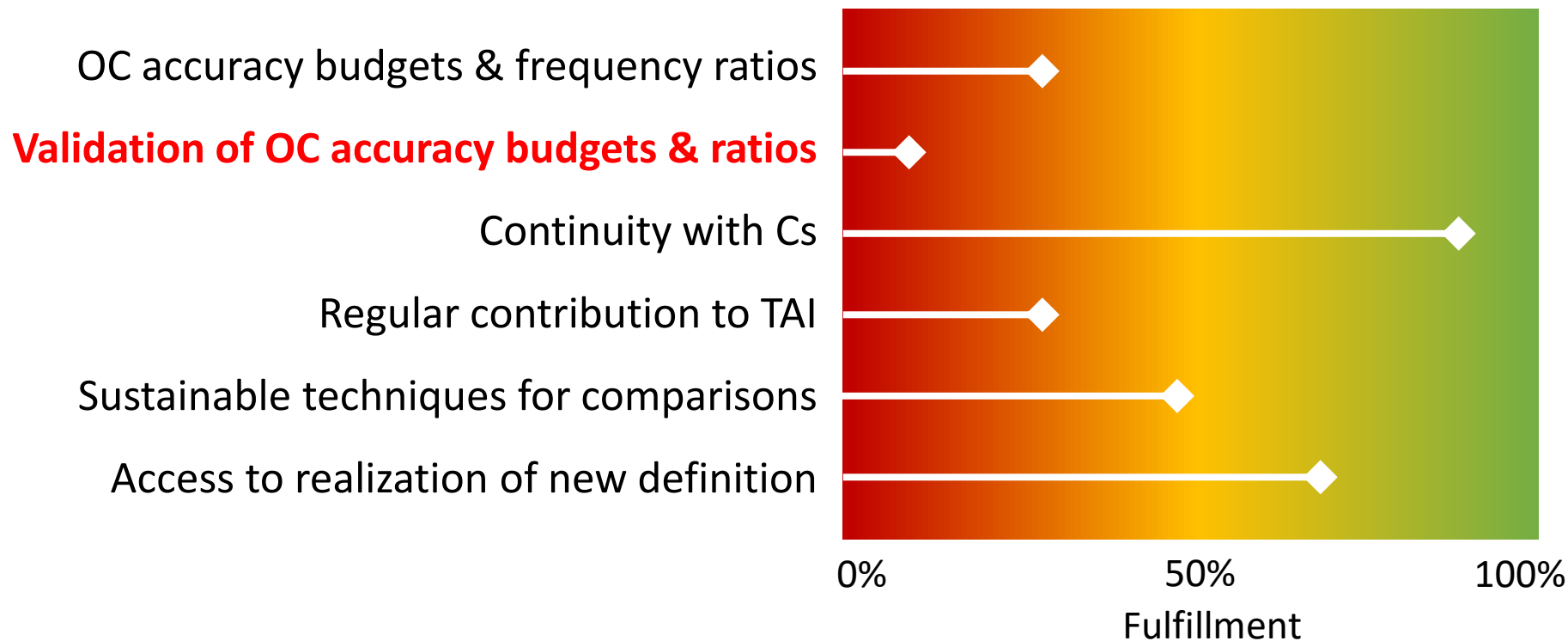
- International coordination not trivial, and many different teams involved
- Universal formalism agreed (Lodewyck et al., Phys. Rev. Research, 2020) and FAIR approach to data
- Combined uptime still challenging

Summary of 2022 campaign

No.	Value of frequency ratio	Fractional uncertainty	Link	Clock 1	Clock 2
1	1.973 773 591 557 215 789(10)	5.0×10^{-18}	Fibre	LUH In+	PTB Yb+(E3)
2	2.445 326 324 126 950 199(59)	2.4×10^{-17}	Fibre	LUH In+	INRIM Yb
3	2.952 748 749 874 860 909(16)	5.3×10^{-18}	Fibre	LUH In+	PTB Sr
4	2.952 748 749 874 861 331(71)	2.4×10^{-17}	Fibre	LUH In+	SYRTE Sr
5	1.072 007 373 634 205 468(29)	2.7×10^{-17}	Local	PTB Yb+(E2)	PTB Yb+(E3)
6	1.238 909 231 832 259 569(26)	2.1×10^{-17}	Fibre	PTB Yb+(E3)	INRIM Yb
7	1.495 991 618 544 900 525(36)	2.4×10^{-17}	Fibre	NPL Yb+(E3)	NPL Sr
8	1.495 991 618 544 900 659(8)	5.6×10^{-18}	Fibre	PTB Yb+(E3)	PTB Sr
9	1.495 991 618 544 900 897(32)	2.1×10^{-17}	Fibre	PTB Yb+(E3)	SYRTE Sr
10	1.207 507 039 343 337 793(27)	2.2×10^{-17}	Fibre	INRIM Yb	PTB Sr
11	1.207 507 039 343 337 981(36)	3.0×10^{-17}	Fibre	INRIM Yb	SYRTE Sr
12	1.000 000 000 000 000 146(21)	2.1×10^{-17}	Fibre	PTB Sr	SYRTE Sr

- Many ratio, uncertainties 10^{-18} to 10^{-17}
- Several new ratios involving In+ not available before
- New ratios involving Yb not available before

Toward the SI second redefinition



Toward the SI second redefinition

OC accuracy budgets & frequency ratios

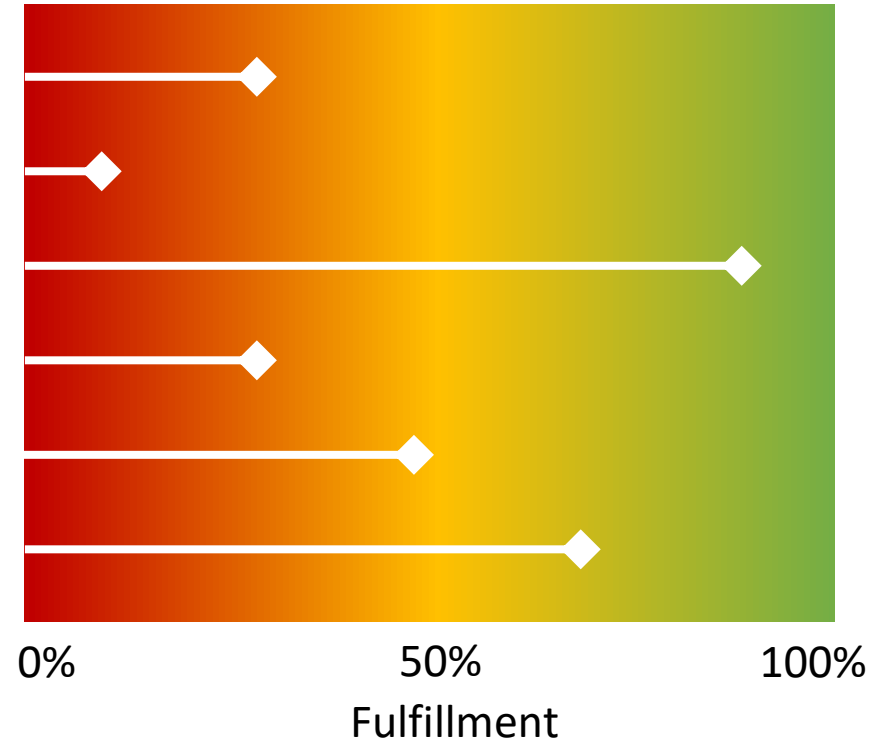
Validation of OC accuracy budgets & ratios

Continuity with Cs

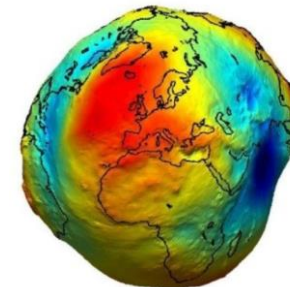
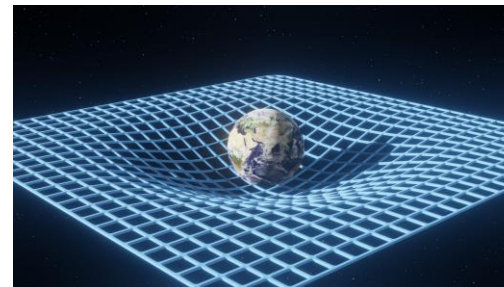
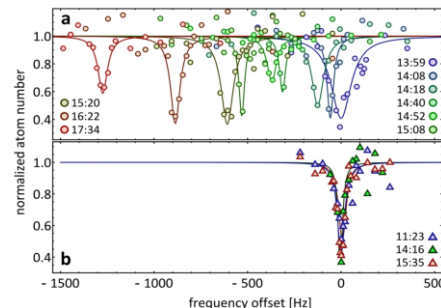
Regular contribution to TAI

Sustainable techniques for comparisons

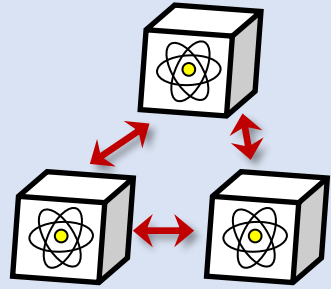
Access to realization of new definition



...and more science



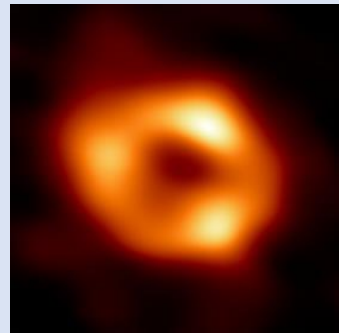
Science case #2



Clock comparisons
and GNSS validation



Time for critical
infrastructures



Referencing
VLBI telescopes

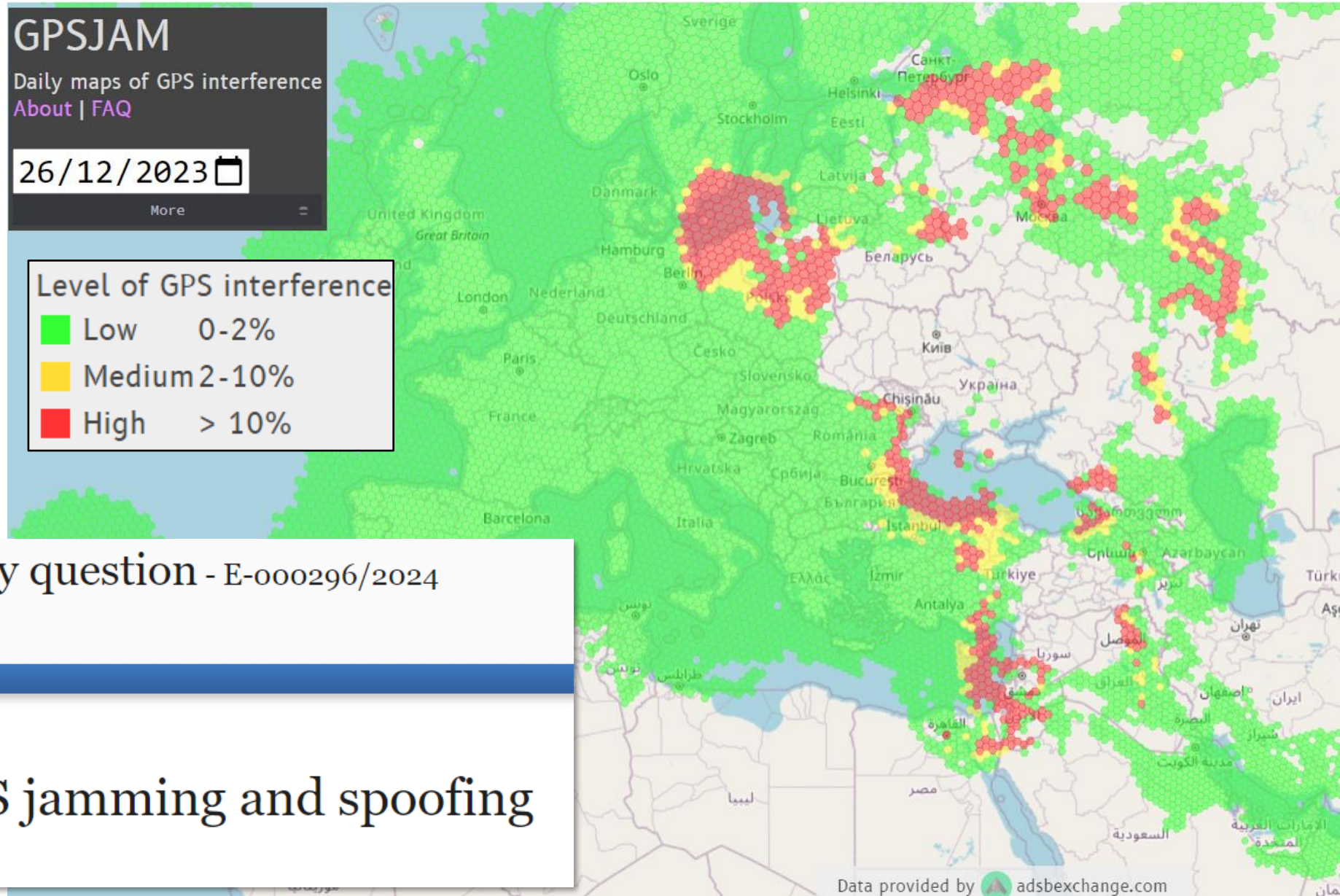


Quantum
communication



Remote sensing
of earthquakes

GPS attacks: a concrete concern



Parliamentary question - E-000296/2024
European Parliament

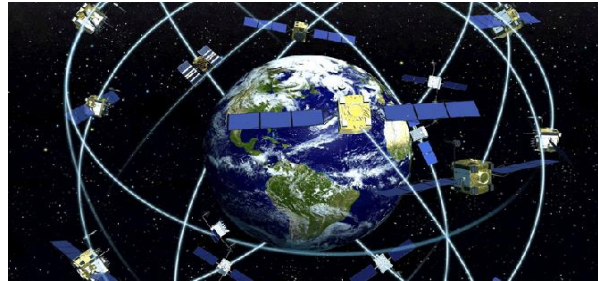
EU response to GPS jamming and spoofing

31.1.2024

Stake-holders



Telecommunication



Space & Navigation



Finance / e-commerce



Power grids

Need for:

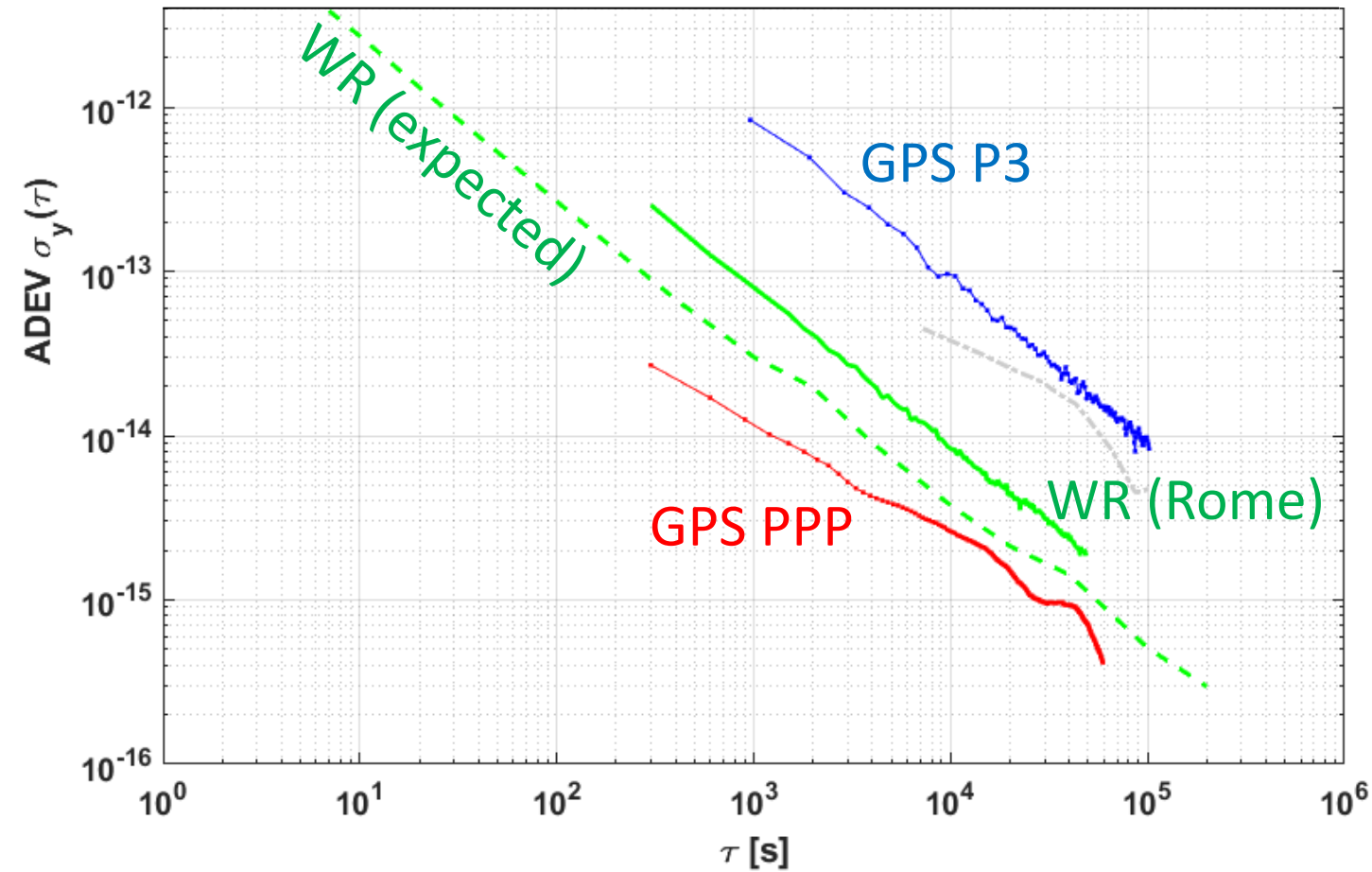
- Resilience & integrity
- Standardization & certification
- Mostly, 1 μ s timing accuracy

Why White Rabbit

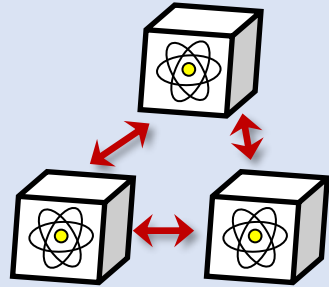


- It's a Standard IEEE (IEEE-1588-v3)
- Performances are fine for 95% of our applications
- Fully compatible with telcom networks
- Solid supply chain

Time distribution on the IQB



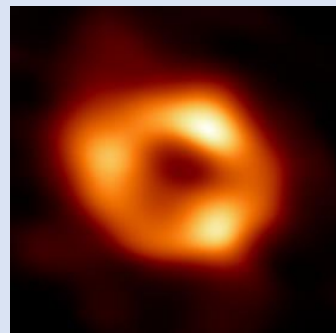
Science case #3



Clock comparisons
and GNSS validation



Time for critical
infrastructures



Referencing
VLBI telescopes



Quantum
communication



Remote sensing
of earthquakes

Very Long Baseline Interferometry

- Resolution of single telescope: $\theta \sim \lambda / d$
- Resolution of VLBI: $\theta \sim \lambda / D$
- Telescopes referenced H-masers

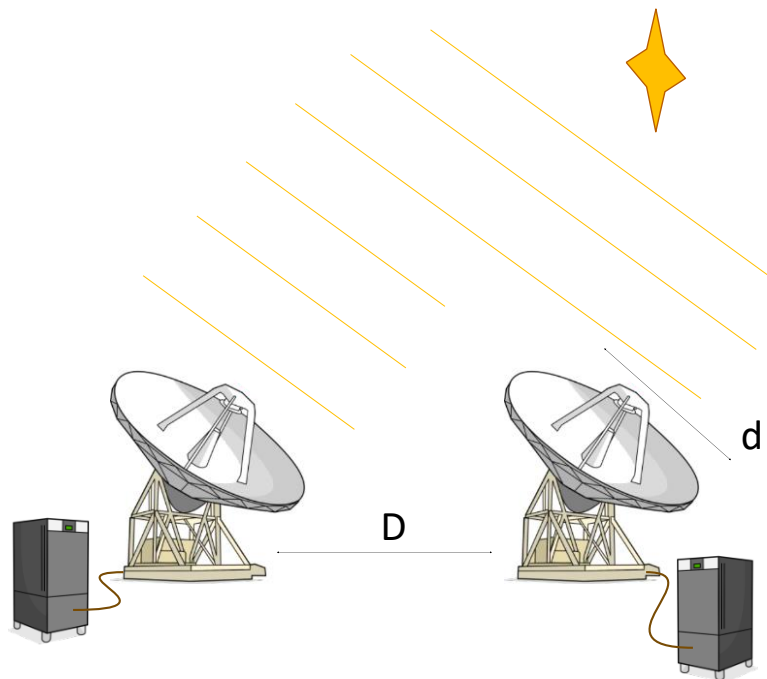
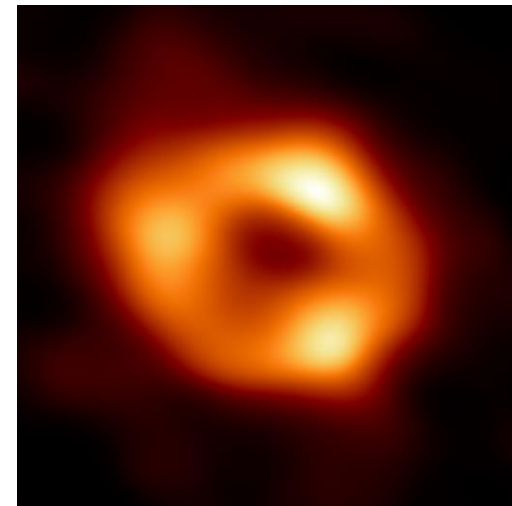


Image by Paul Boven (boven@jive.eu). Satellite image: Blue Marble Next Generation, courtesy of Nasa Visible Earth (visibleearth.nasa.gov).

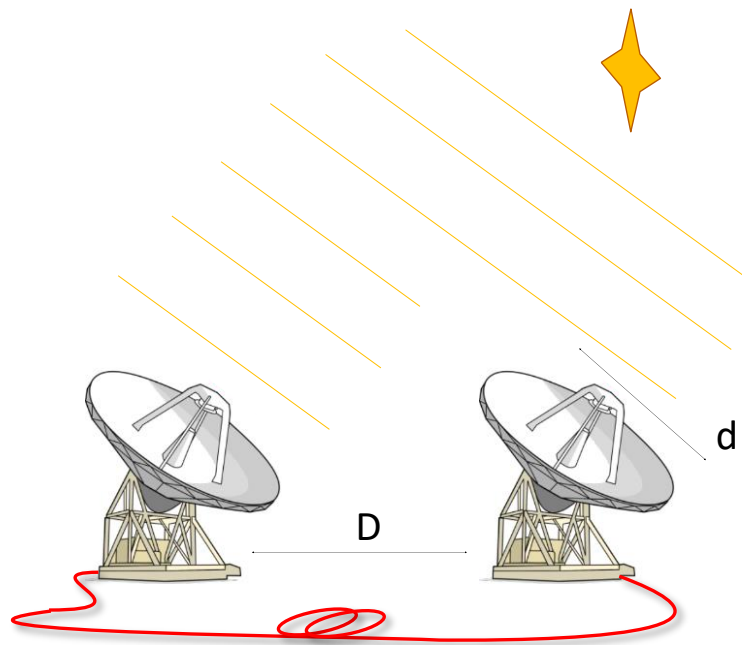
Sgr A*, the supermassive black hole at the centre of our galaxy, pictured by the Event Horizon Telescope using VLBI

EHT Collaboration, ApJL **930** L12 (2022)



Very Long Baseline Interferometry

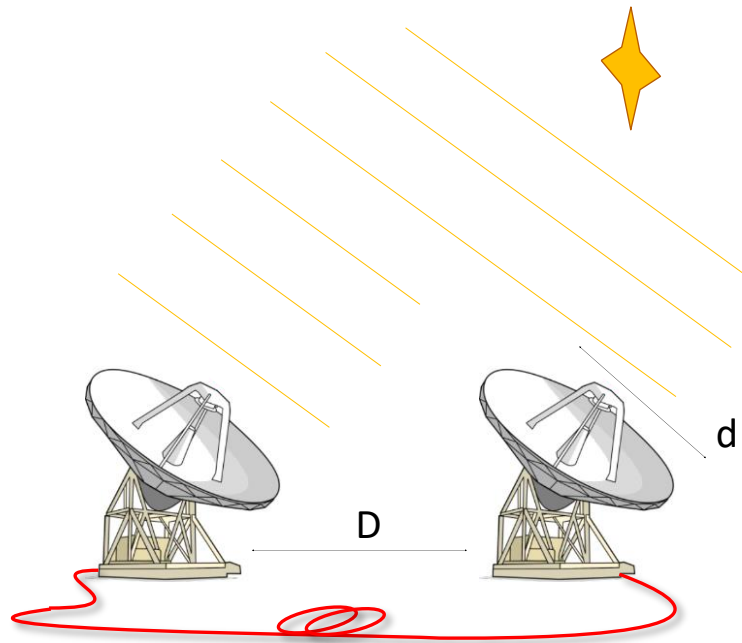
Can high-precision *synthonization* of telescopes improve VLBI?



Very Long Baseline Interferometry

Can high-precision *synthonization* of telescopes improve VLBI?

- Dead times break phase coherence (discontinuities kill VLBI)
- Tight VLBI schedule / reliability
- Rigid analysis software (not easy to constrain clock conditions)



Very Long Baseline Interferometry

Can high-precision *synthonization* of telescopes improve VLBI?

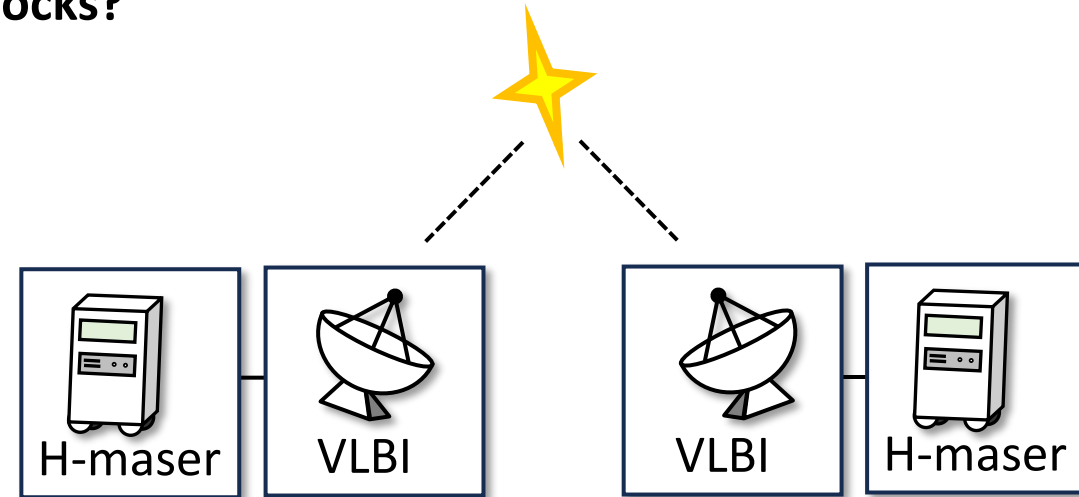
- Dead times break phase coherence (discontinuities kill VLBI)
- Tight VLBI schedule / reliability
- Rigid analysis software (not easy to constrain clock conditions)

- Proof-of-principle: done
- Above 100s GHz, H-maser instability is an issue
- A widespread, reliable optical network can be attracting



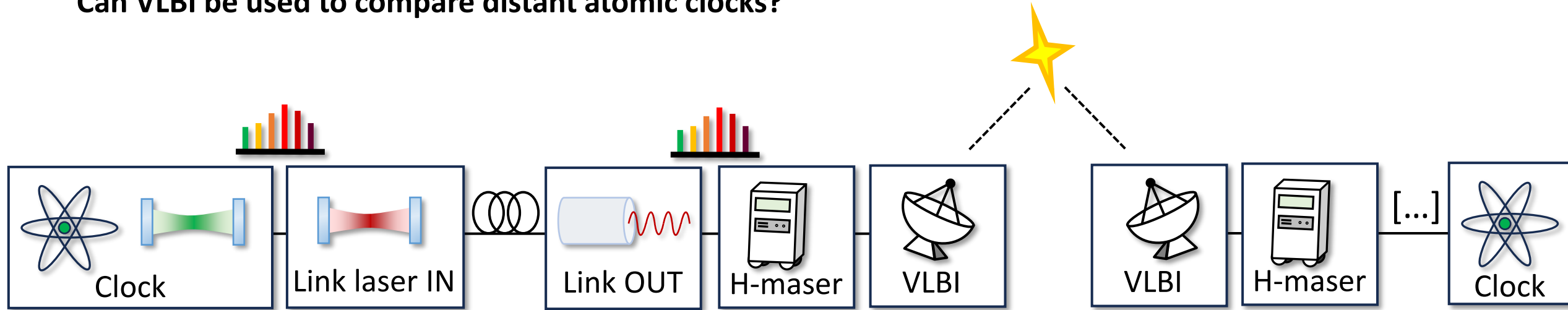
VLBI clock comparison

Can VLBI be used to compare distant atomic clocks?



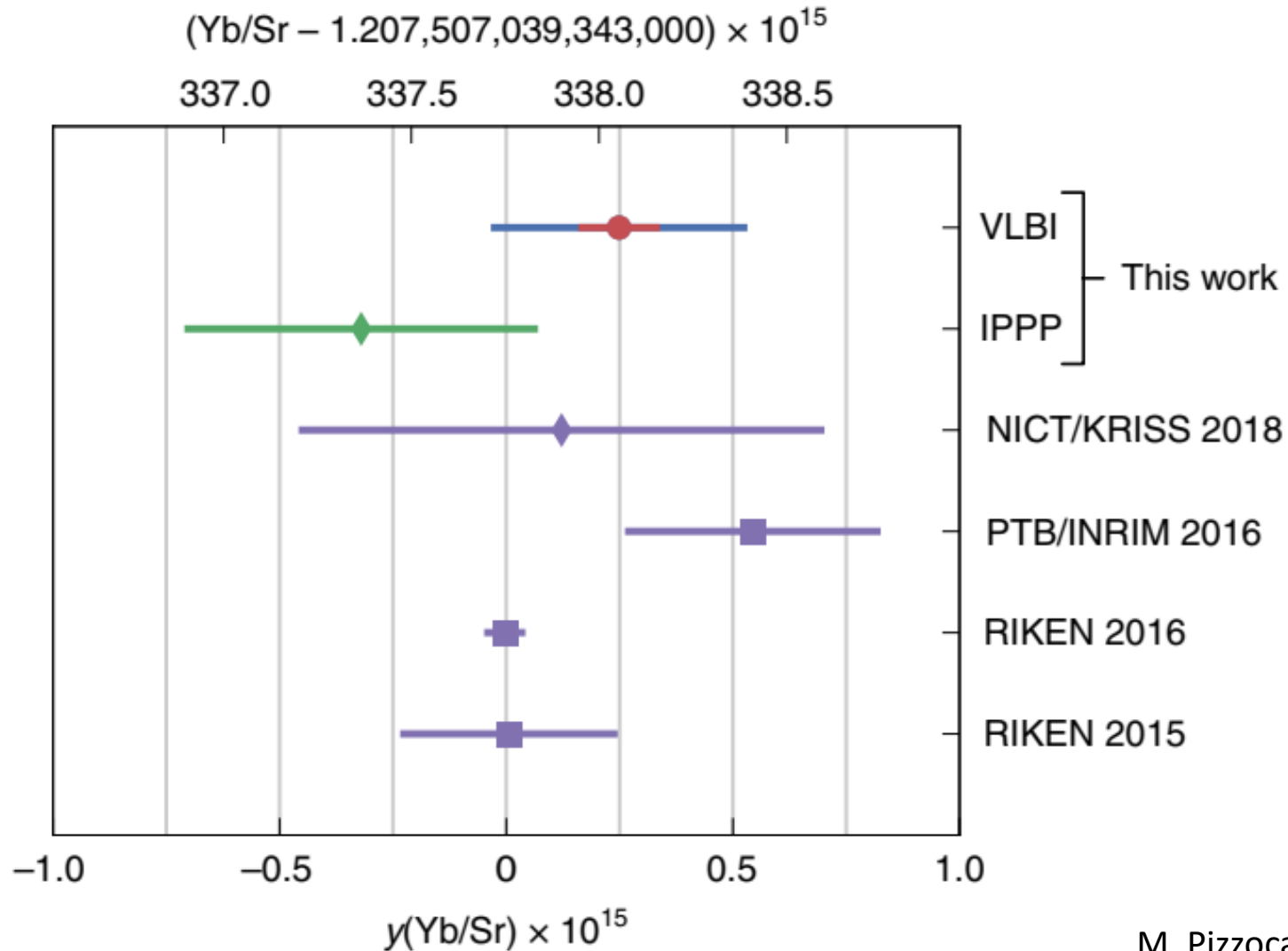
VLBI clock comparison

Can VLBI be used to compare distant atomic clocks?



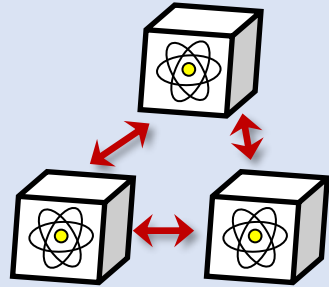
VLBI clock comparison

Can VLBI be used to compare distant atomic clocks?



+ Follow-up collaboration
with KRISS (Korea)

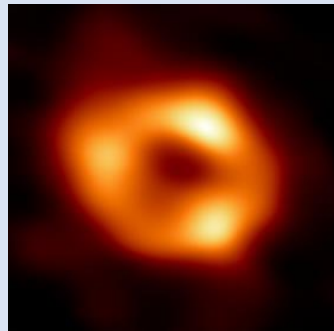
Science case #4



Clock comparisons
and GNSS validation



Time for critical
infrastructures



Referencing
VLBI telescopes



Quantum
communication



Remote sensing
of earthquakes

DECLARATION ON A QUANTUM COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE EU

All 27 EU Member States

have signed a declaration agreeing to **work together** to explore how to **build a quantum communication infrastructure (QCI)** across Europe, boosting European capabilities in **quantum technologies, cybersecurity and industrial competitiveness**.



- Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) for the protection of:
 - government data,
 - Telecom networks,
 - data centres,
 - critical infrastructures
- Target services by 2029

EuroQCI: challenges

Space and ground/space
for continental scale

Telecom fibers for local/regional scale
& cross-border links

TRL suited for real-world applications



EuroQCI: challenges

Space and ground/space
for continental scale

Telecom fibers for local/regional scale
& cross-border links

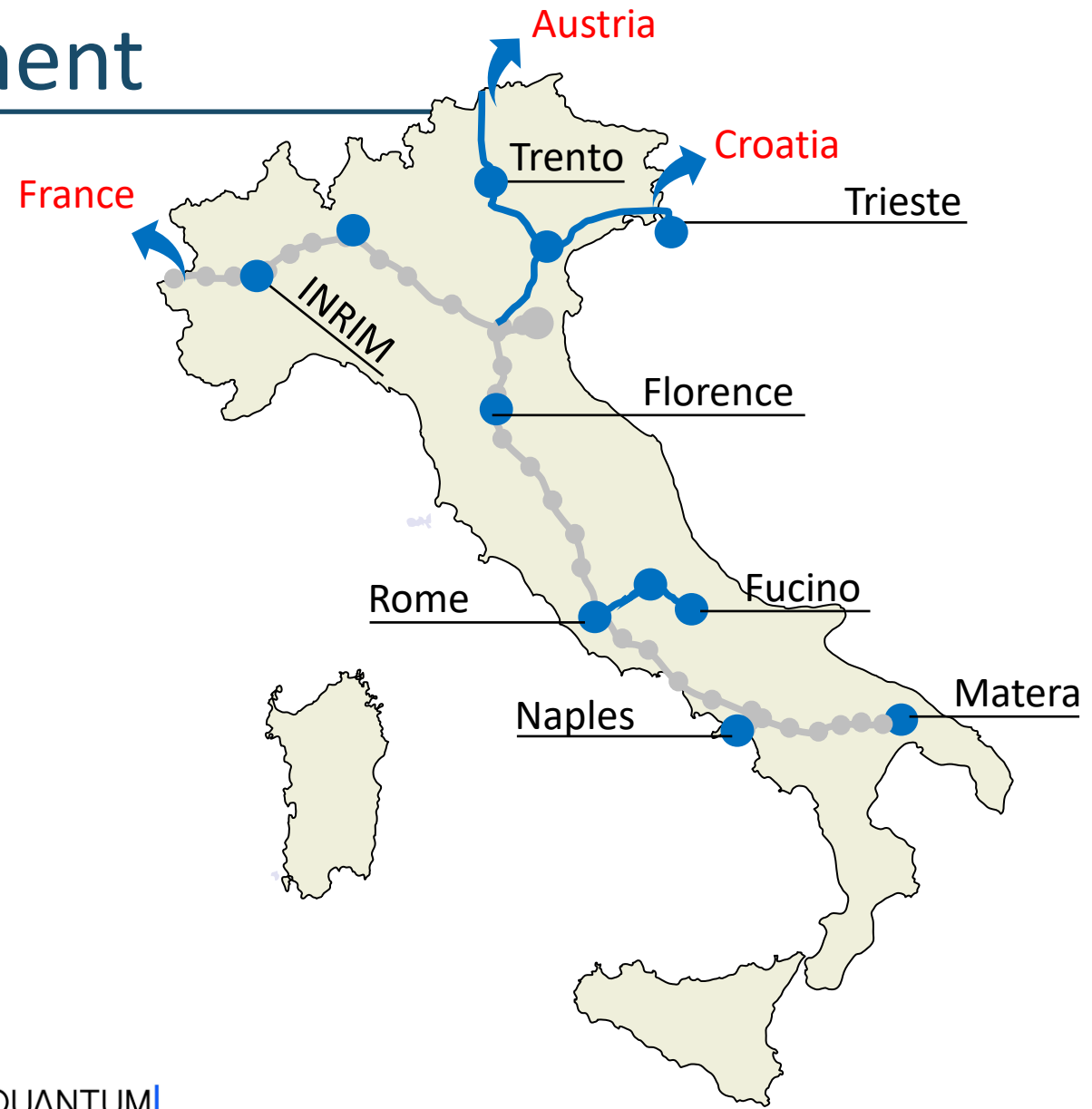
TRL suited for real-world applications



The Quantum Italy Deployment

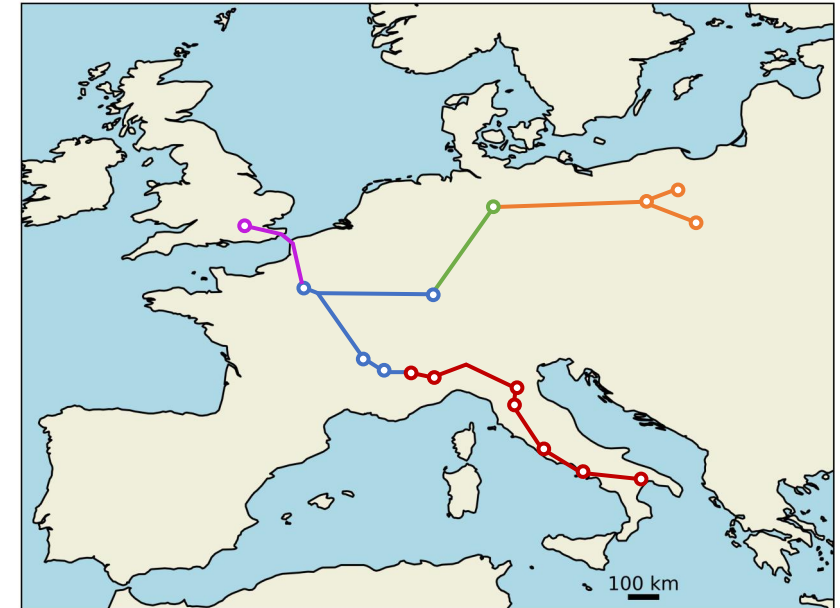
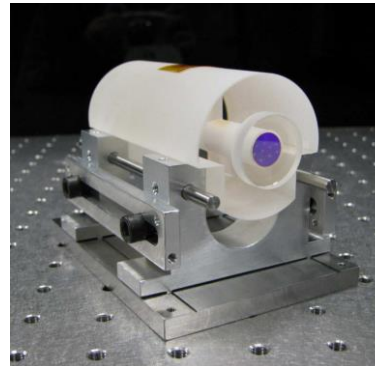
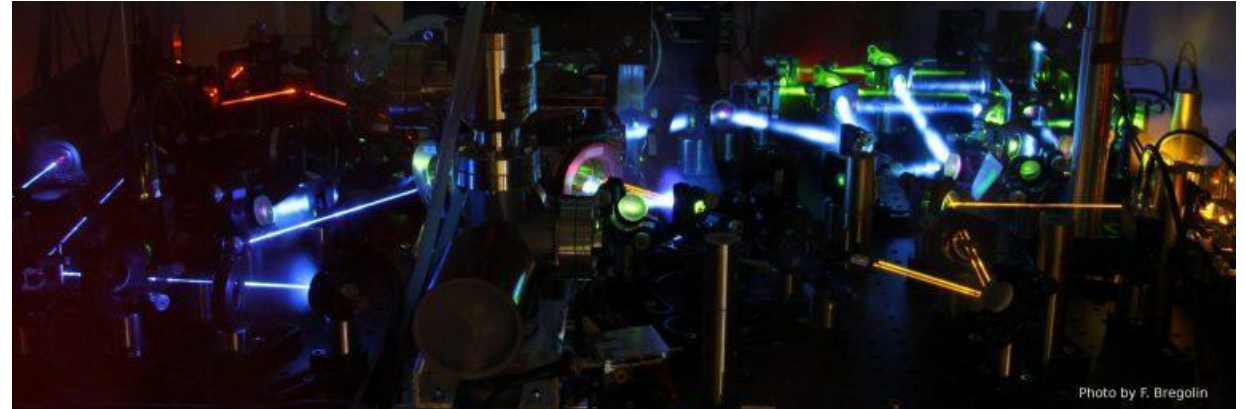


- QKD testing & integration in telecom networks
- Quantum **Metropolitan Area Networks** in 9 cities
- Use cases in support of national QCI initiatives:
 - National/Regional governments,
 - Port authorities
 - Industrial sites
 - Main Italian ground/space interconnection

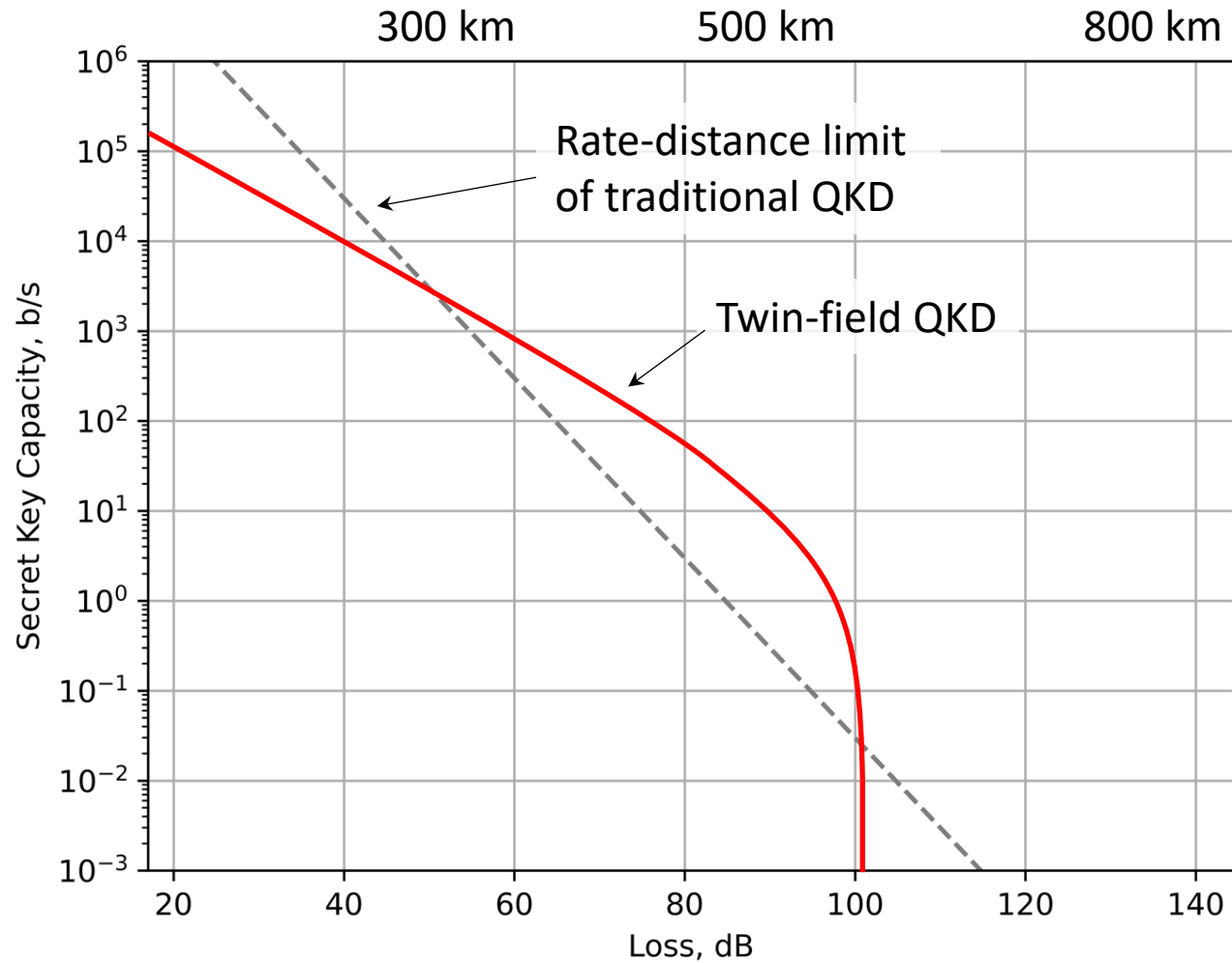


Metrology & QKD

- Ultrastable lasers
- Coherent broadcast of optical signals
- Sub-mrad optical path stabilization
- Sub-ns time synchronization of remote nodes



Twin-Field Quantum Key Distribution



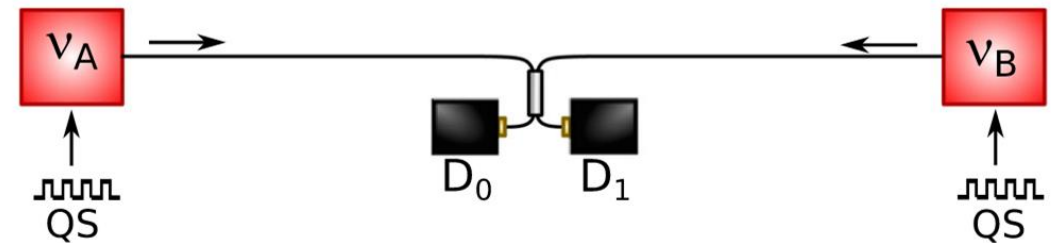
Letter | [Published: 02 May 2018](#)

Overcoming the rate–distance limit of quantum key distribution without quantum repeaters

[M. Lucamarini](#), [Z. L. Yuan](#), [J. F. Dynes](#) & [A. J. Shields](#)

[Nature](#) 557, 400–403 (2018) | [Cite this article](#)

17k Accesses | 372 Citations | 58 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)



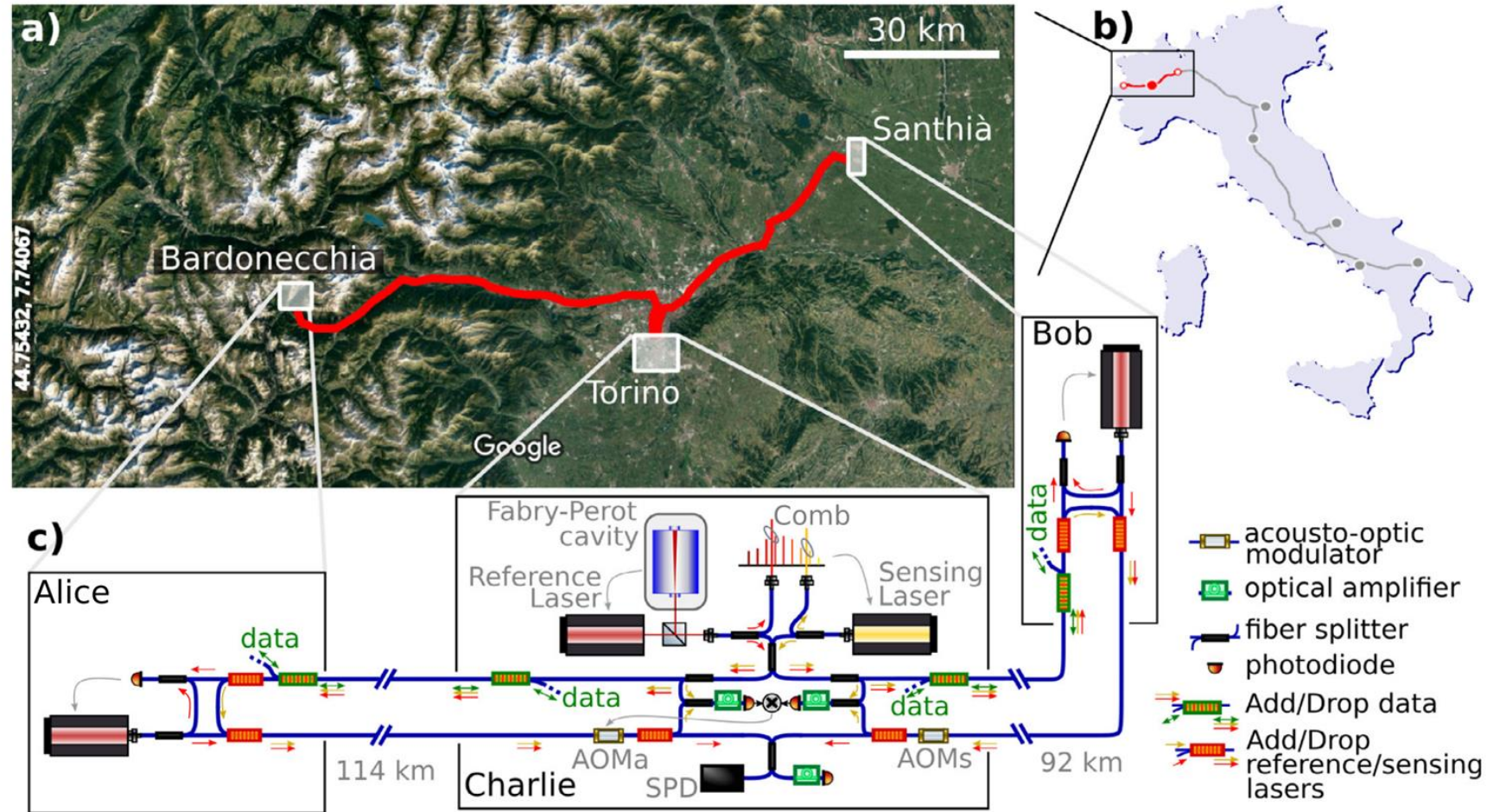
Requests:

- v_A and v_B are phase-coherent!
- Noiseless propagation fibers

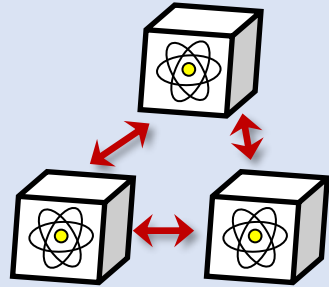
Coherent T-F QKD in real field

- Tested on 114 km real-world, 65 dB optical loss
- With ultrastable lasers: no QKD degradation even on unbalanced arms
- Coherence time grew from 50 μ s to > 100 ms

10 x higher keyrate expected



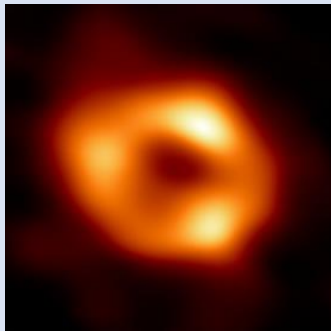
Science case #5



Clock comparisons
and GNSS validation



Time for critical
infrastructures



Referencing
VLBI telescopes

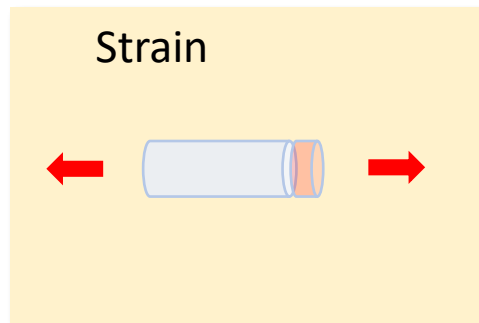
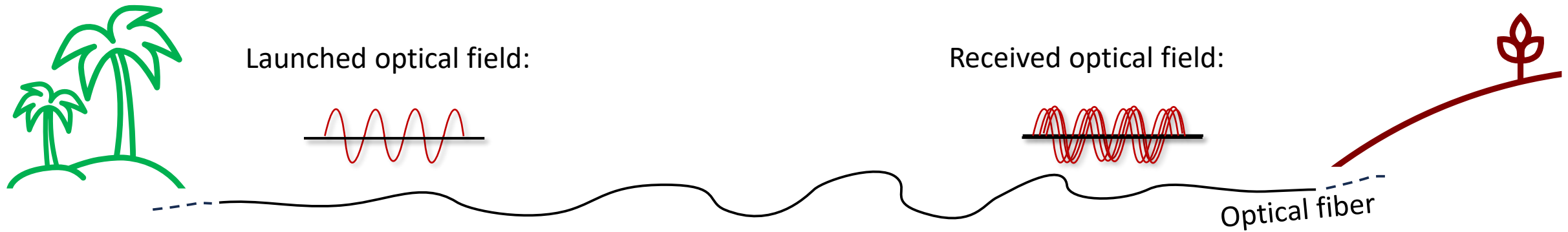


Quantum
communication

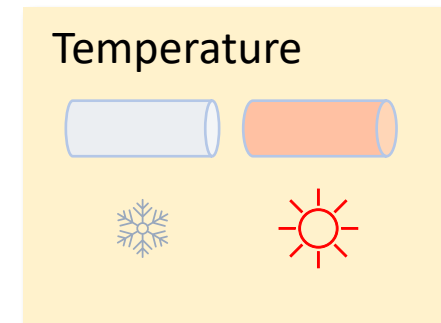
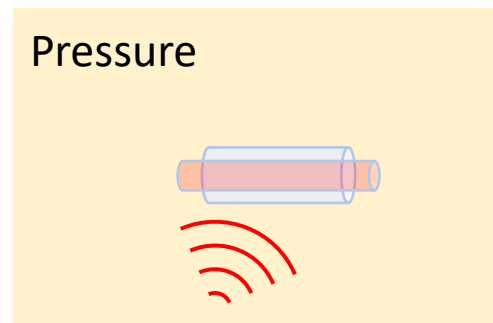


Remote sensing
of earthquakes

Distributed Fiber Sensing

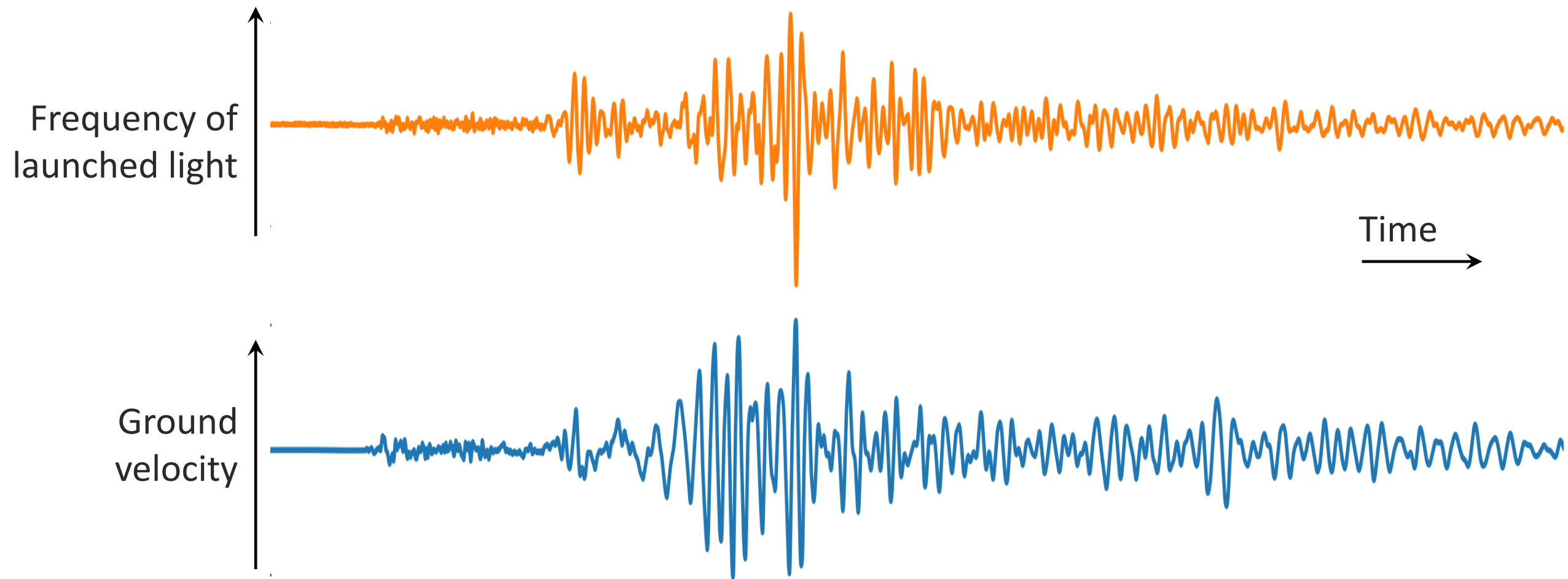


Change in fiber length

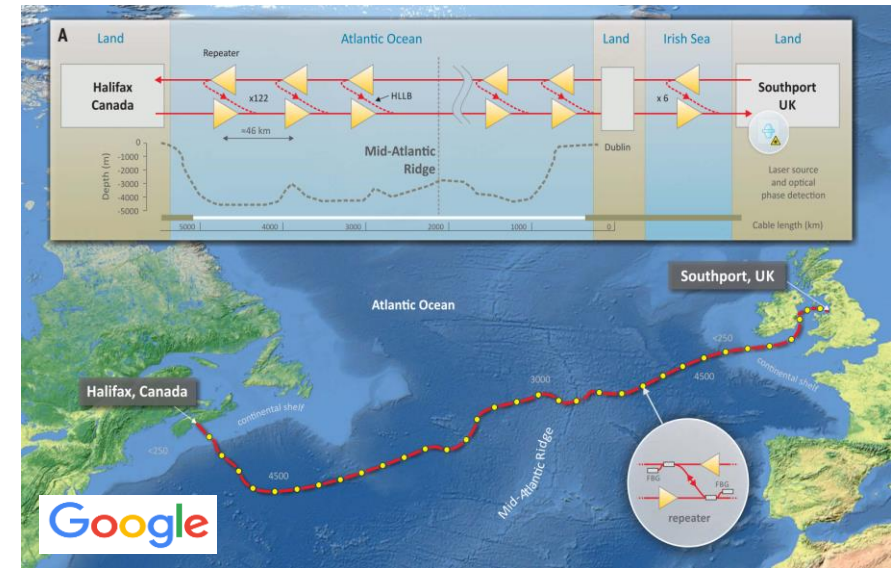
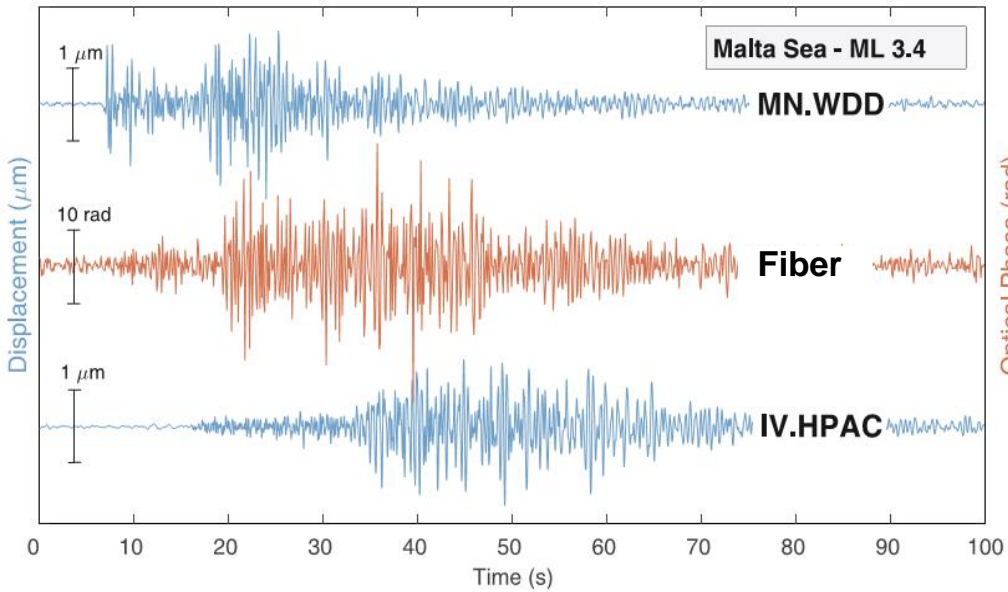


Change in glass density

Metrological research applied to seismology



Exploring remote regions



G. Marra et al., Science 361, 6401 (2018)
 G. Marra et al., Science 376, 874 (2022)

Earthquake detection in noisy areas

Fibers complement & enhance the existing sensor networks



Laser interrogator in network shelter



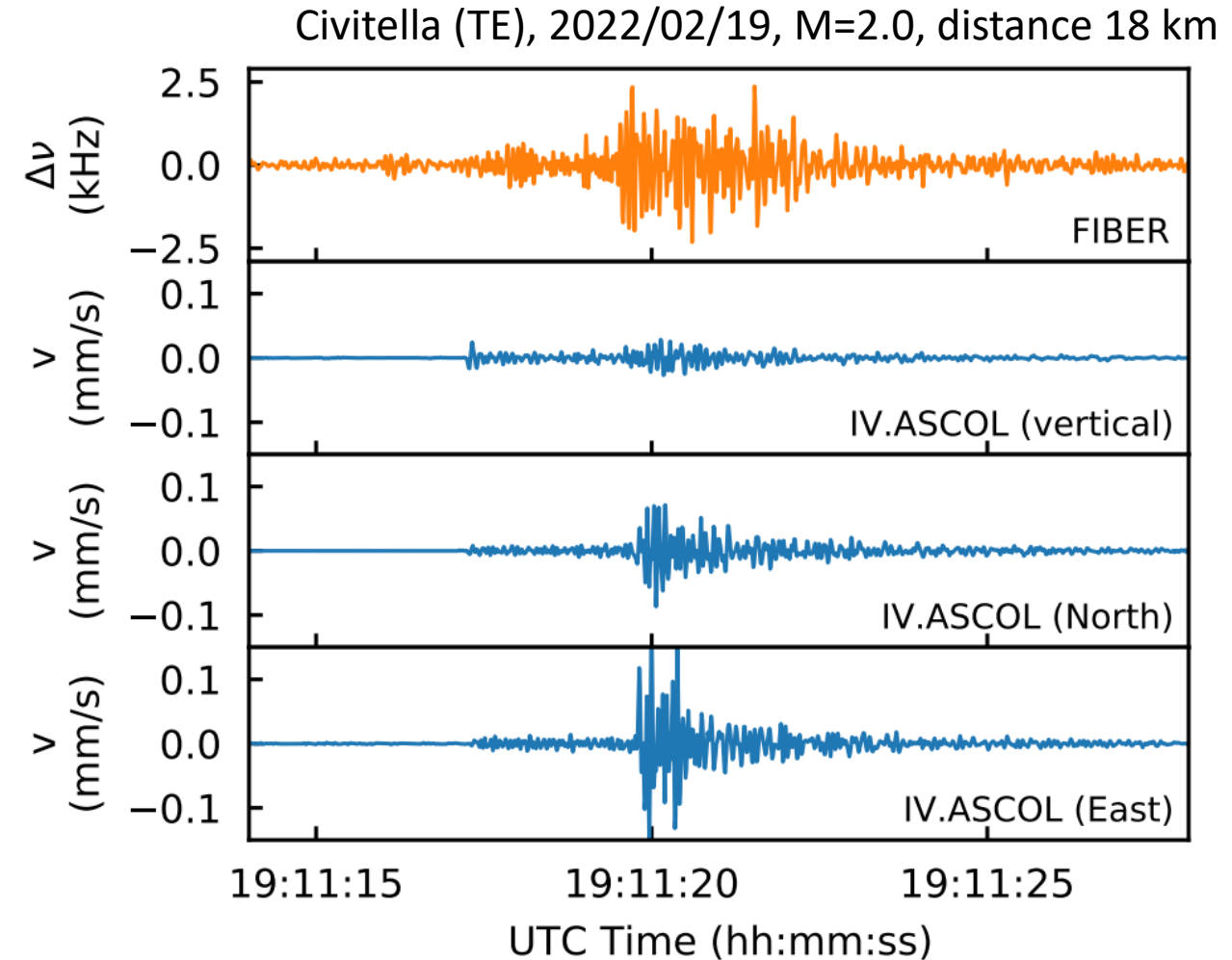
The link:
32-km long,
100 Gb/s QPSK

Earthquake detection in noisy areas

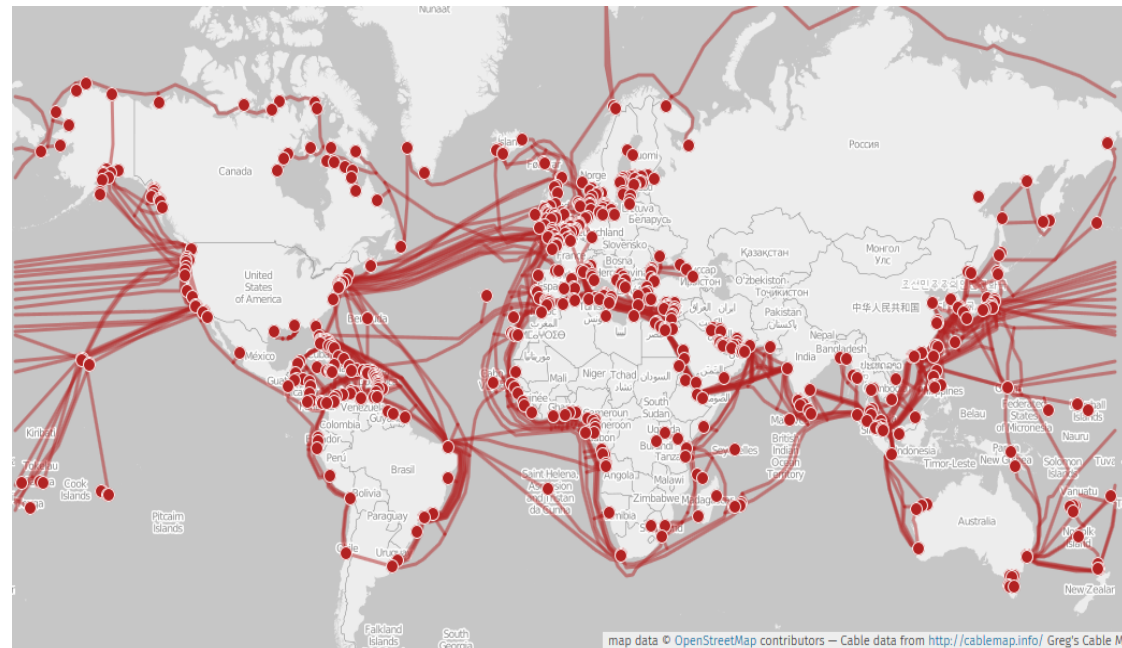
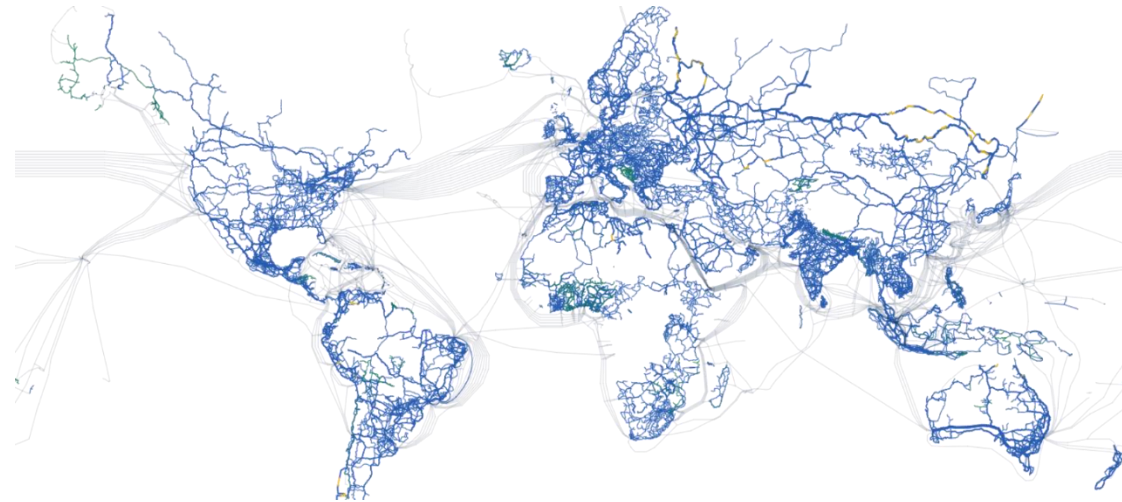
- 2-year-long acquisition & 100s events detected
- No disturbance to data traffic
- Quantitative studies

Earthquake detection in noisy areas

- 2-year-long acquisition & 100s events detected
- No disturbance to data traffic
- Quantitative studies
- Very weak events are detectable!



Sensitivity vs Coverage

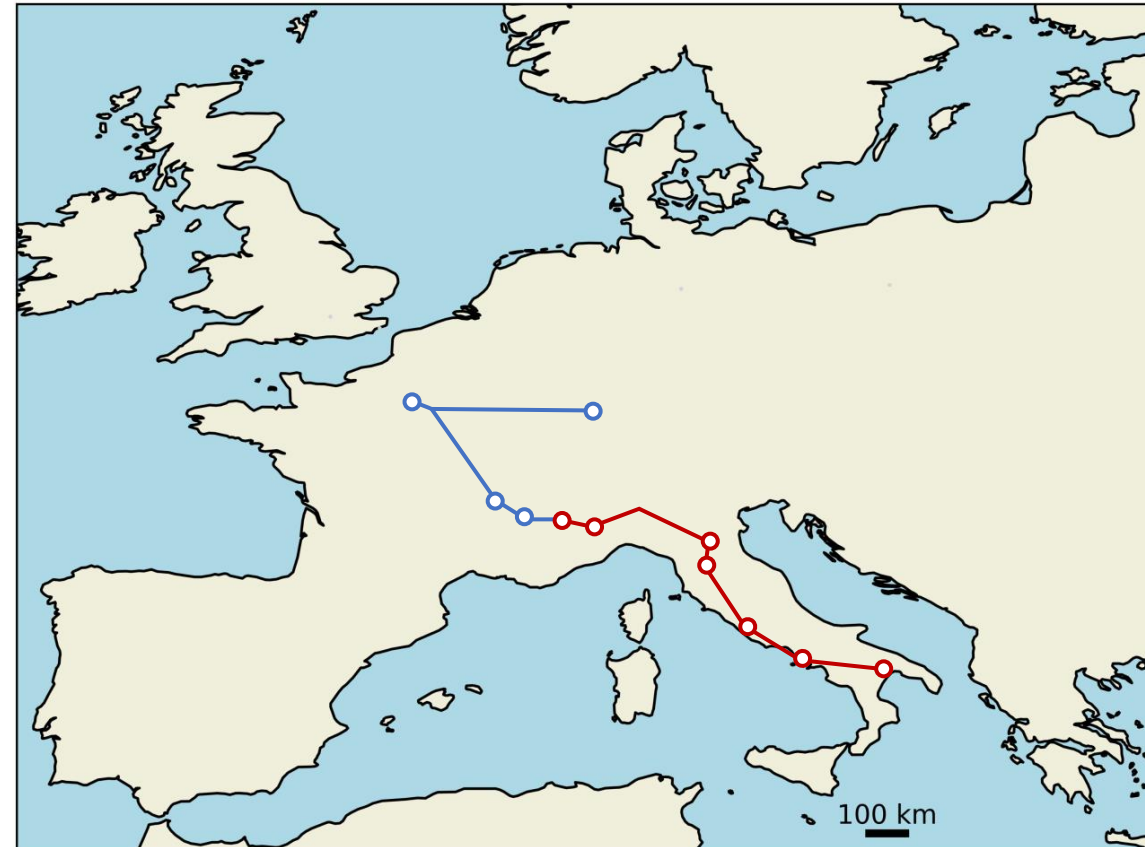
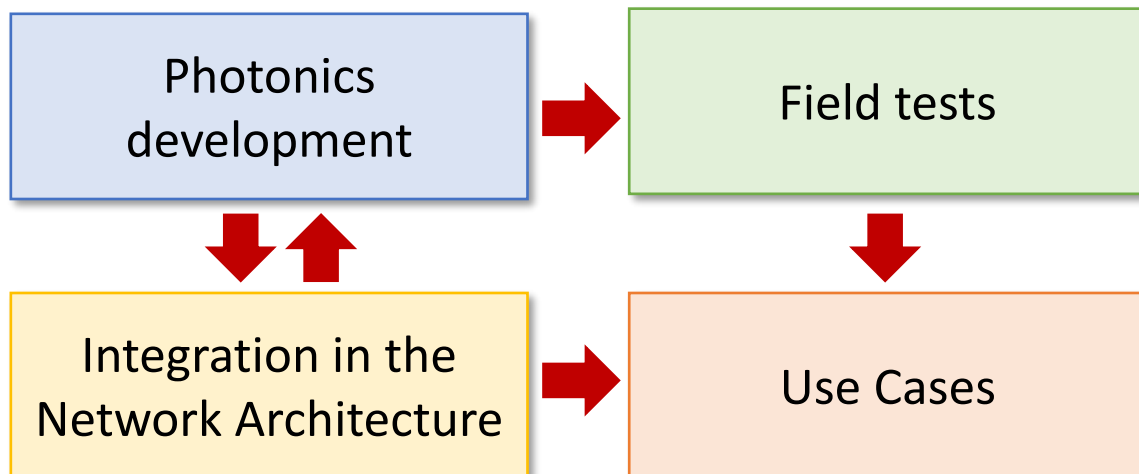


<http://cablemap.info> , <https://bbmaps.itu.int/bbmaps/>

The SENSEI project

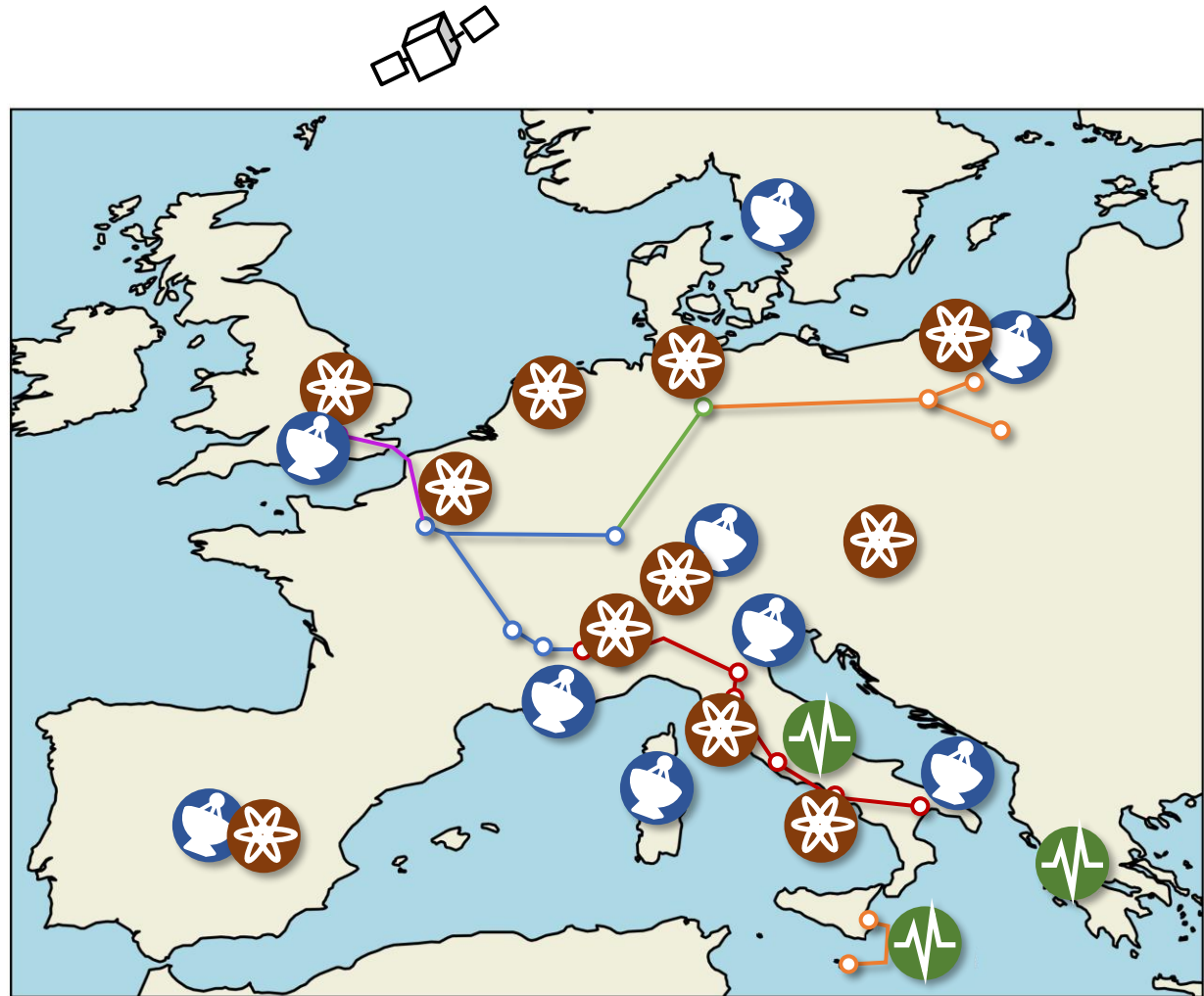
Smart European Networks for Sensing the Environment and Internet quality

- Use the network as large-scale distributed sensor
...while transmitting data!
- 15 Partners from:
 - Metrology (INRIM, CNRS-SYRTE)
 - Seismology (INGV, GFZ, ISOR)
 - Photonics companies (NBL, Infinera, Exail, SMO)
 - Telecom providers (Open Fiber, GARR)
 - Universities (Politecnico Torino, U-Patras, U-Malta)



Wrap-up

- After 10 years, T/F over fibre links is more and more exciting
- Comparisons for the redefinition of the second: mature and sustainable
- Support to GNSS validation
- Interesting results demonstrated in different applications - yet to be fully explored: Radioastronomy, Geodesy, Sensing, Q-Comm
- Paradigm: T/F knowledge enables new measurements possibilities and insights, then a convergent technological platform is possible



Acknowledgments

EUROPEAN
PARTNERSHIP



Co-funded by
the European Union

METROLOGY
PARTNERSHIP



This research was funded by the European Metrology Partnership (EMP) project 22IEM01 (TOCK) and European Metrology Program for Innovation and Research (EMPIR) project 20FUN08 (NextLasers), which have received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.

Thank you for your attention!