

## Introduction

Goal is to compute tight key rates for DMCVQKD with a small number of modulated states.

Want to harness the existing numerics framework for finite-dimensional optimizations [1][2].

Previous work assumes the state is finite-dimensional; the cutoff assumption. This gives numerically stable results but is not a rigorous security proof [3].

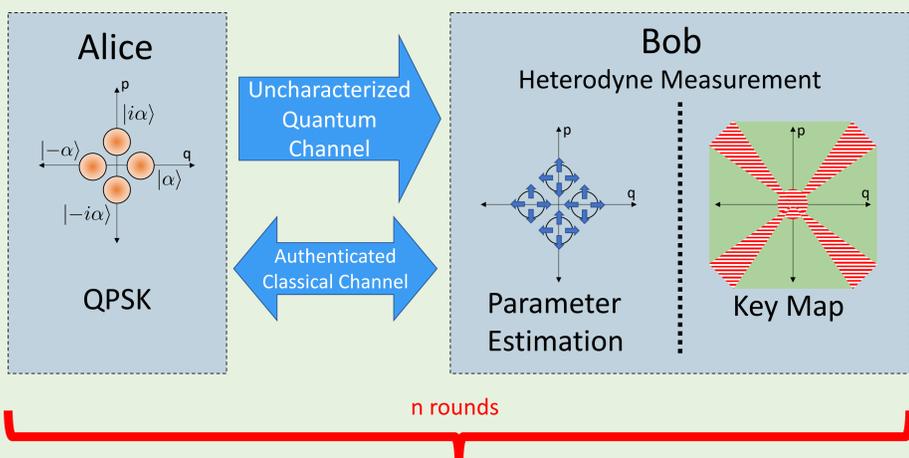
## Our Contribution

We establish the asymptotic security of DMCVQKD with a small number of modulated states. In particular, we do not use a cutoff assumption.

We develop a framework to provide tight, reliable key rates for other protocols with infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces.

## Protocol

### Quantum Phase

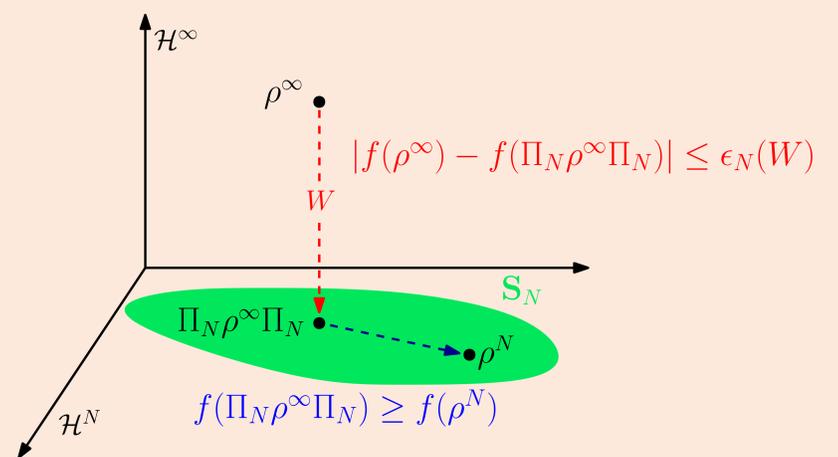


### Classical Phase

- Error Correction: Reverse Reconciliation
- Privacy Amplification

## Main Theorem

$$f(\rho^N) - \epsilon_N(W) \leq f(\rho^\infty)$$



## Key Rate Formula

Under collective attacks in the asymptotic limit, given by Devetak-Winter formula [4]:  $R = I(A : B) - \chi(X : E)$

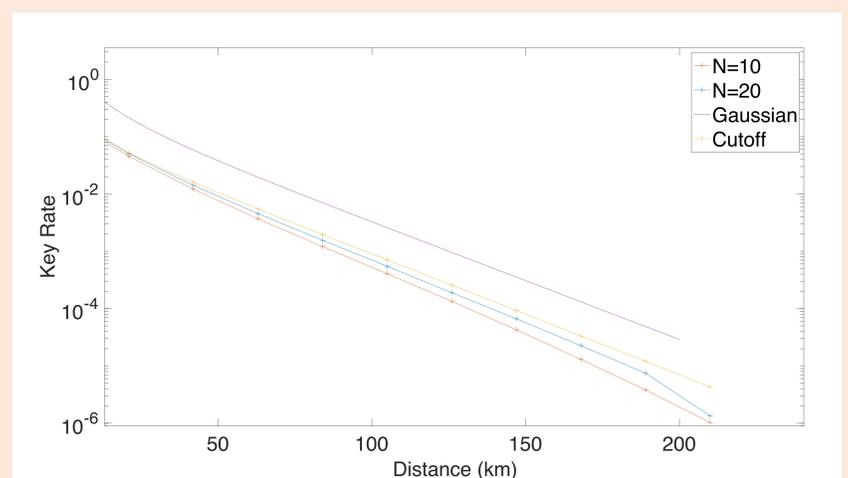
Evaluated on worst-case state compatible with statistics from parameter estimation; after post-processing.

Reformulate:  $R = \min_{\rho \in \mathcal{S}} [H(X|E)] - H(X) + I(A : B)$

If  $\phi$  is the CPTNI map representing the post-processing performed by Alice and Bob, then:  $f(\rho) = H(X|E)_{\phi(\rho)}$

## Results for Typical Simulation

Lossy and noisy channel, with  $\xi=0.01$



## Infinite and Finite Optimizations

$$f(\rho^\infty) = \min_{\rho} f(\rho)$$

subject to:

- $\rho \in \text{Pos}(\mathcal{H}_{AB}^\infty)$
- $\text{Tr}(\rho) = 1$
- $\rho \in \mathcal{S}_\infty$

$$f(\rho^N) = \min_{\rho} f(\rho)$$

subject to:

- $\rho \in \text{Pos}(\mathcal{H}_{AB}^N)$
- $1 - W \leq \text{Tr}(\rho) \leq 1$
- $\rho \in \mathcal{S}_N$

Require:  $\Pi_N \mathcal{S}_\infty \Pi_N \subseteq \mathcal{S}_N$

$$W \geq 1 - \text{Tr}(\rho \Pi_N) \quad \forall \rho \in \mathcal{S}_\infty$$

## Future Work

Extend to finite-size numerical framework for CVQKD.

Encapsulate different models of imperfect detectors, e.g. trusted noise.

## Uniform Continuity of Conditional Entropy

$W$  can be determined from parameter estimation, and characterizes the weight outside the finite subspace.

Using a generalization of the result in [5], we have:

$$1 - W \leq F(P, Q) \implies |f(P) - f(Q)| \leq \epsilon_N(W)$$

## References

- [1] A. Winick, N. Lütkenhaus, and P. J. Coles, Quantum **2**, 77 (2018).
- [2] P. J. Coles, Phys. Rev. A **85**, 042103 (2012).
- [3] J. Lin, T. Upadhyaya, and N. Lütkenhaus, Phys. Rev. X **9**, 041064 (2019).
- [4] I. Devetak and A. Winter, Proc. R. Soc. A **461**, 207 (2005).
- [5] A. Winter. (2016), Communications in Mathematical Physics, **347**(1):291–313.