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Upper bound to accessible information for the six-state quantum key distribution protocol

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Abstract content
 (Max 300 words)

Quantum key distribution allows two distant parties, traditionally

known as Alice and Bob who are connected by an authenticated clas-

sical channel and insecure quantum channel to establish a secure random cryptographic key under the intervention of an eavesdropper, Eve [1]. It is necessary for any quantum key distribution protocol to have an unconditional security proof which is robust against any kinds of attack that are allowed by the laws of physics. This is the main advantage of quantum key distribution schemes over classical ones aiming to achieve the same task. We derive the upper bound on the achievable information that an eavesdropper may obtain. Instead of the known method of conditioning on the random variable, we express Eve's information about the raw key as a function of the error since it is related to the secret key fraction. The proposed method reproduces the upper bound that was derived previously [2, 3].

References

[1] Nicolas Gisin, Gregoire Ribordy, Wolfgang Tittel, and Hugo Zbinden. Quantum cryptography. Rev. Mod. Phys., 74(1):145{195, Mar 2002.

[2] H.K. Lo. Proof of unconditional security of six-state quatum key distribution scheme. Quantum Information and Computation, 1(2):81{94, 2001.

[3] Renato Renner, Nicolas Gisin, and Barbara Kraus. Information-theoretic security proof for quantum-keydistribution protocols. Phys. Rev. A,72:012332, Jul 2005.

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