

Beam tracking system using pan-tilt module and MEMS-based fast steering mirror in quantum key distribution

Minchul Kim*, Kyongchun Lim, Byung-Seok Choi, Joong-Seon Choe,
Kap-Joong Kim, Young-Ho Ko, Ju Hee Baek, Chun Ju Youn*

Quantum Technology Research Center, Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI), Daejeon 34129, South Korea

*minchul.kim@etri.re.kr, *cjyou@etri.re.kr

Abstract

Compact beam tracking system & Tracking performance

- System Configuration
 - Coarse tracking : Pan-tilt module + CMOS camera
 - Fine tracking : MEMS-based FSM + Quadrant cell detector
 - Overall size : $15 \times 15 \times 30 \text{ cm}$ (can be further reduced)
- Performance (tracking speed @ 20 mrad/s)
 - Coarse tracking error : $\leq \pm 0.62^\circ$
 - Fine tracking error : $< \pm 0.072^\circ$
 - Beam tracking induced coupling loss : $< 2.3 \text{ dB}$

Introduction

- Quantum key distribution (QKD) : inherent against eavesdropping
 - Free-space QKD : wide range according to applications
 - Satellite-to-ground QKD (Global-scale QKD)
 - Transmission distance : $\sim > 1000 \text{ km}$
 - High performance tracking required → Bulky tracking system
 - Short-to-intermediate range QKD
 - QKD for small moving platforms
 - Transmission distance : $\sim \text{a few kilometers}$
- Requires compact tracking system loadable on small platforms

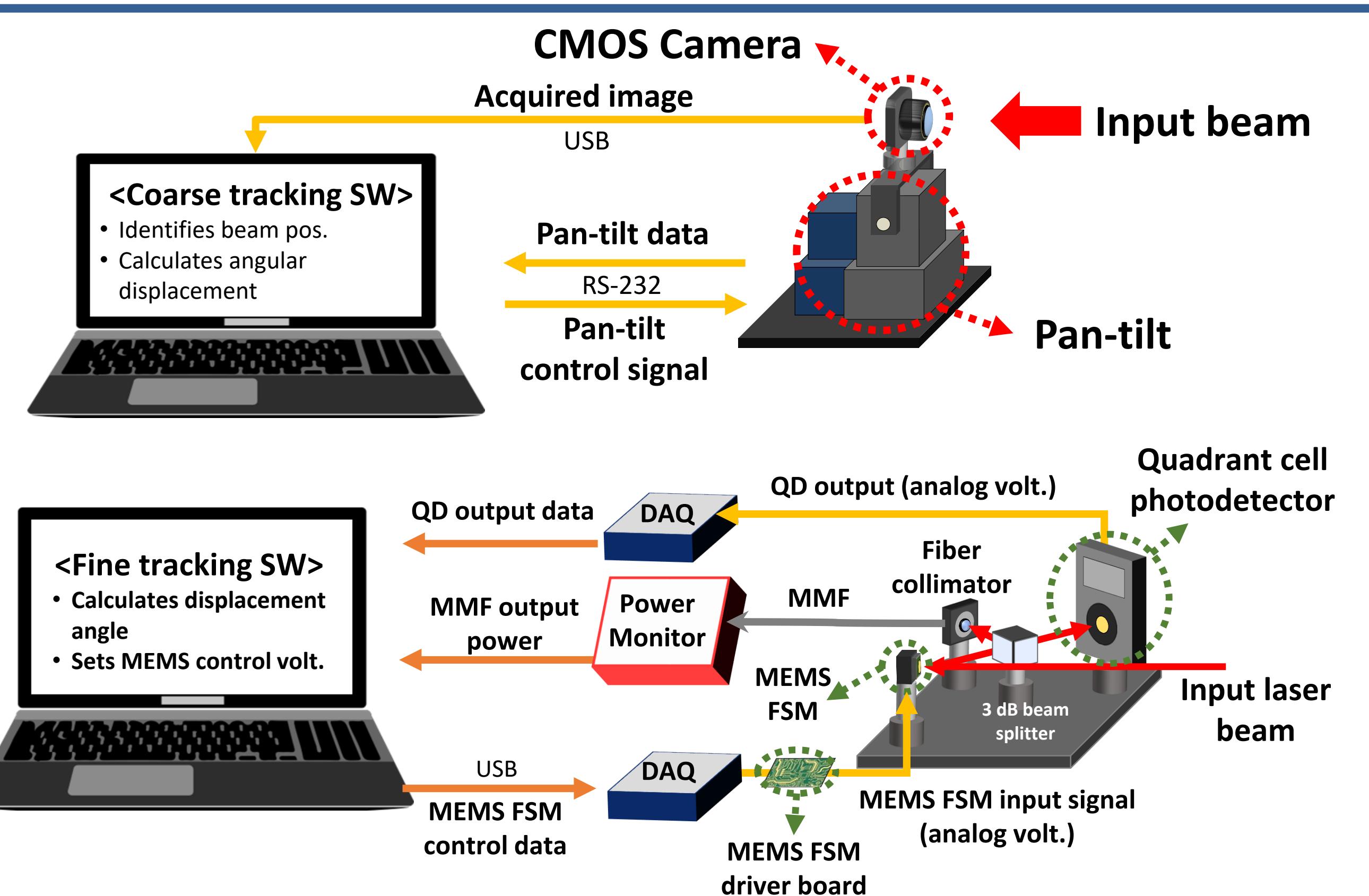
System configuration

Coarse tracking

- Wide-range coarse alignment
- CMOS camera : acquires image, sends the image to the SW
- Coarse tracking SW : identifies beam pos., calculates angular displacement
- Pan-tilt : rotates to the beam position

Fine tracking

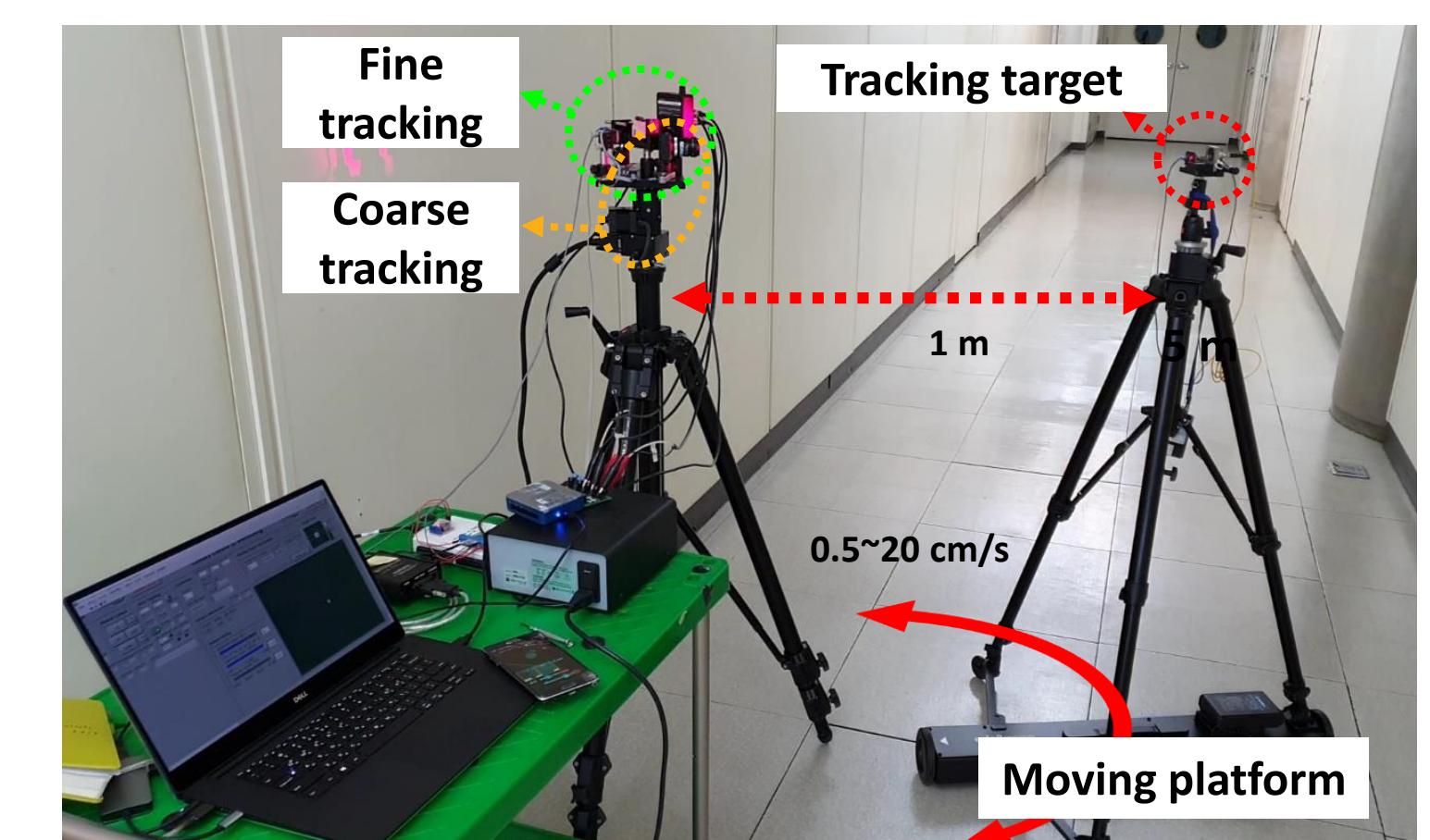
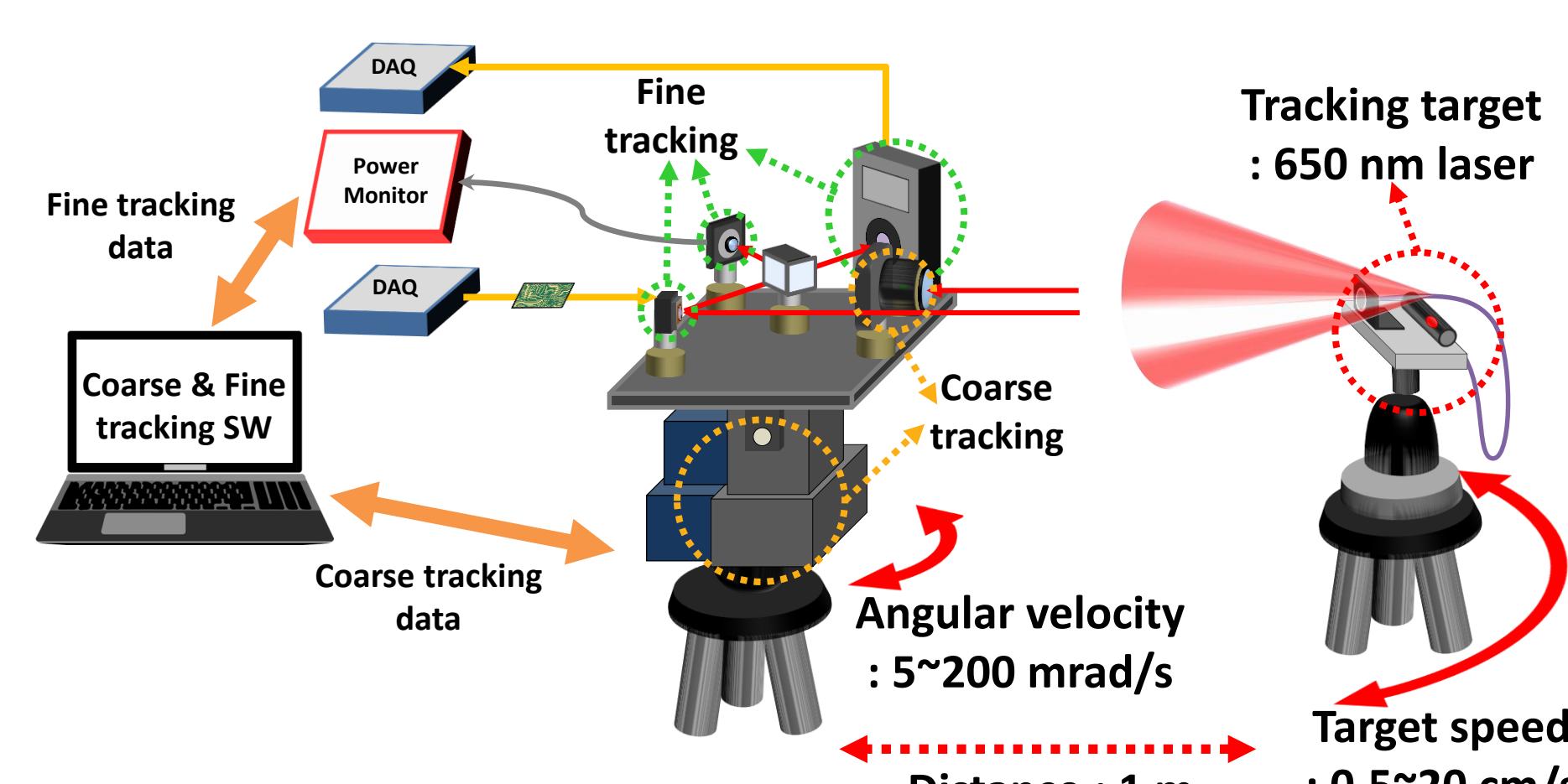
- Narrow-range precise alignment & beam stabilization
 - Quadrant-cell photodetector (QD) : detects beam displacement
 - DAQ : Receives & transmits volt. data
 - Fine tracking SW : calculates displacement angle & sets MEMS control volt.
 - MEMS FSM & driver : stabilizes beam displacement
 - Multimode fiber & power monitor : measures coupling efficiency improvement
- Overall system size : $15 \text{ cm} \times 15 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$



Measurement environment

Tracking target

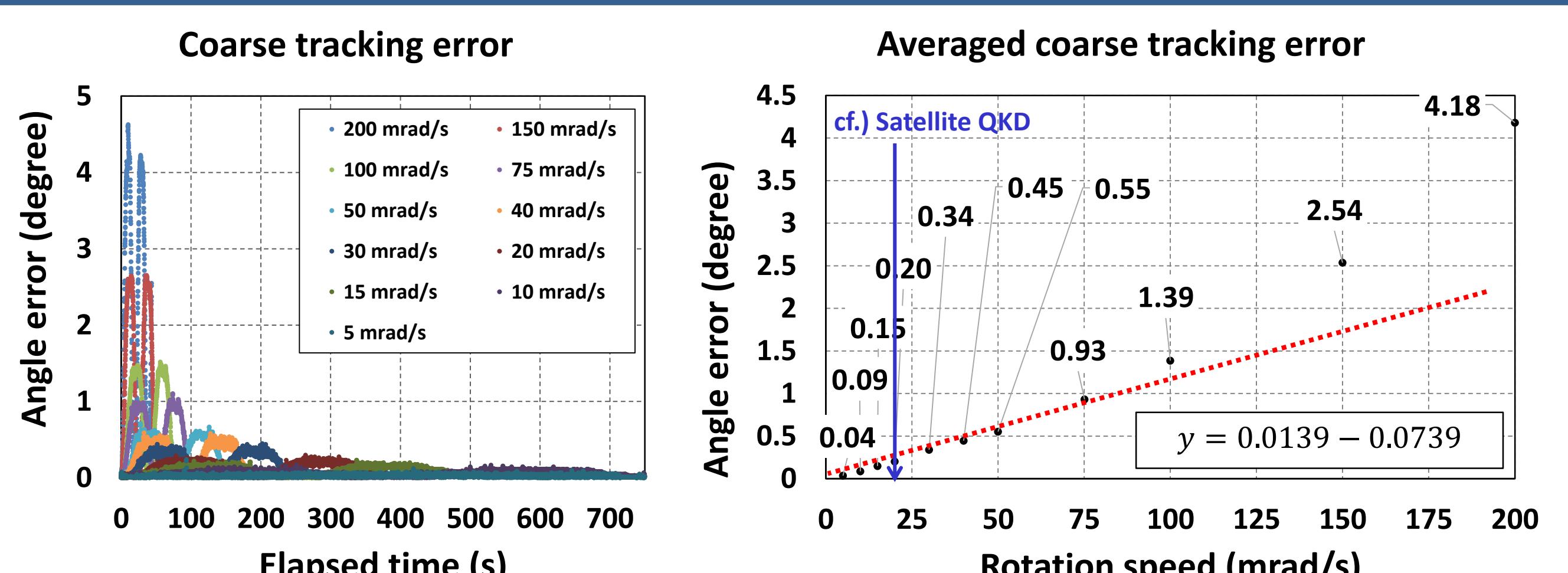
- 650 nm diverging laser
- Moving platform : 1 m distance, 0.5~20 cm/s speed
→ Angular speed : 5~200 mrad/s



Experimental results

Coarse tracking performance

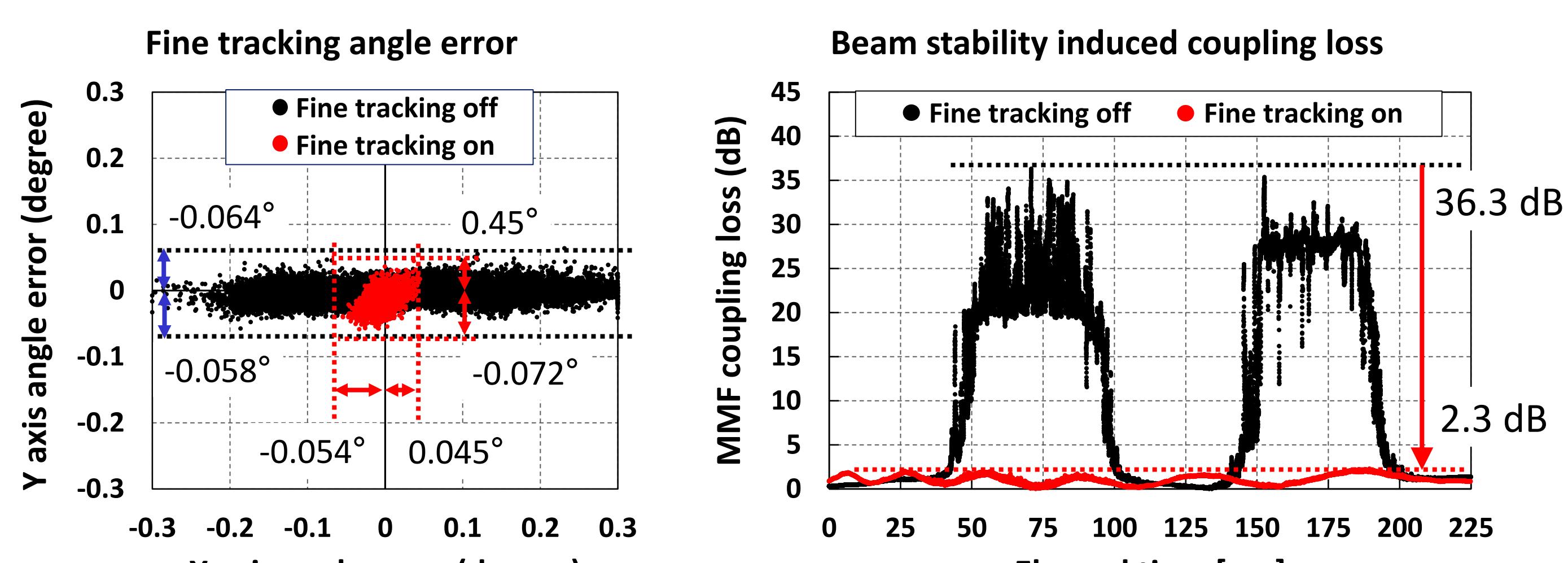
- Angle error increased along with target speed
→ 20 mrad/s : Instantaneous error : $\leq \pm 0.62^\circ$, average error : 0.2°



Fine tracking performance

- Target speed : 2 cm/s (coarse tracking 20 mrad/s)
- Angular error
 - Fine tracking OFF : X error $> \pm 0.3^\circ$, Y error $< \pm 0.64^\circ$
 - Fine tracking ON : X error : $< \pm 0.054^\circ$, Y error : $< \pm 0.072^\circ$

(Pugh, C. J. et al., 2017 : tracking error 0.0023° @22 mrad/s, $\sim 0.01^\circ$ @7.9 mrad/s)
- Beam tracking induced MMF coupling loss
 - Normalized beam power compared to measured max. power
 - Fine tracking OFF : $\sim 36.3 \text{ dB}$
 - Fine tracking ON : $\sim 2.3 \text{ dB}$ → Loss improvement : $> 30 \text{ dB}$



Limiting factors

- Coarse tracking : SW operation speed ($\sim 75 \text{ ms / loop}$), Pan-tilt delay
→ Instantaneous coarse tracking error : $\sim \pm 0.62^\circ$ (@ 20 mrad/s)
- Fine tracking : DAQ + MEMS FSM delay ($\sim 5 \text{ ms} + \sim 5 \text{ ms} = 10 \text{ ms}$)
→ Limitation in compensating coarse tracking error

Conclusion & Future works

- 15 cm × 15 cm × 30 cm beam tracking system
- (Fine) Tracking error: $< \pm 0.072^\circ$
- MMF coupling efficiency improvement: $> 30 \text{ dB}$
- Requires improvements in operating speed of SW & electronics and tracking error

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the ICT R&D program of MSIT/IITP. [1711126425, Technology development of transmitter and receiver integrated module in a polarization based free-space quantum key distribution for short-range low-speed moving quantum communication]