

Towards Dual-band GHz-clocked Single-Photon Quantum Key Distribution

K. Kaymazlar¹, **M. Lach**¹, **R. Behrends**¹, **L. Rickert**¹, **M. von Helversen**¹, **H. Liu**², **S. Li**²,
H. Ni², **J. Kaupp**³, **Y. Reum**³, **T. Huber-Loyola**⁴, **S. Höfling**³, **A. Pfenning**³, **Z. Niu**²,
and Tobias Heindel^{1,5}

¹*Institute of Physics and Astronomy, Technical University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

²*Institute of Semiconductors, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China*

³*Lehrstuhl für Technische Physik, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany*

⁴*Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany*

⁵*Department for Quantum Technology, University of Münster, Münster, Germany*

In quantum cryptography, fundamental laws of physics are exploited to enhance the security of cryptographic primitives such as quantum key distribution (QKD). Recent advances showed that quantum dot (QD)-based single-photon sources (SPS) enable a performance-advantage compared to weak coherent pulses (WCP), both in implementations of QKD [1] and cryptographic primitives beyond QKD [2]. The clock rates of QD-based QKD implementations, however, are typically limited to values of about 80 MHz or below [3], while decoy-state based implementations use clock-rates in the GHz-regime [4].

Here, we report recent advances towards implementations of single-photon QKD operating at GHz clock speeds. Employing state-of-the-art cavity-enhanced QD single-photon sources emitting at 921 nm [3] and 1550 nm [4], respectively, we achieve system clock rates of 1.28 GHz and 2.50 GHz. Random polarization-state encoding for implementing the BB84 protocol is realized by a customized fiber-based electro-optic modulator (EOM) in single-pass configuration in combination with a fast arbitrary waveform generator (AWG) using the laser trigger as common clock for the QKD setup. We show that our current setup allows for sufficiently-low quantum bit error ratios below 6% in both wavelength bands. Finally, first preliminary results for the achieved raw key rates are presented.

Our results show up a clear path to unleashing the full potential of QD light sources.

[1] Y. Zhang *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 134.210801 (2025)

[2] D. A. Vajner, K. Kaymazlar, F. Drauschke *et al.*, Nature Communications 17, 2074 (2026)

[3] D. A. Vajner *et al.*, Advanced Quantum Technologies 5, 2100116 (2022)

[4] F. Beutel *et al.*, npj Quantum Information 7, 40 (2021)

[5] L. Rickert, D. A. Vajner, M. von Helversen *et al.*, ACS Photonics 12(1), 464 (2025)

[6] R. Behrends *et al.*, arXiv: 2602. 06140 (2026)