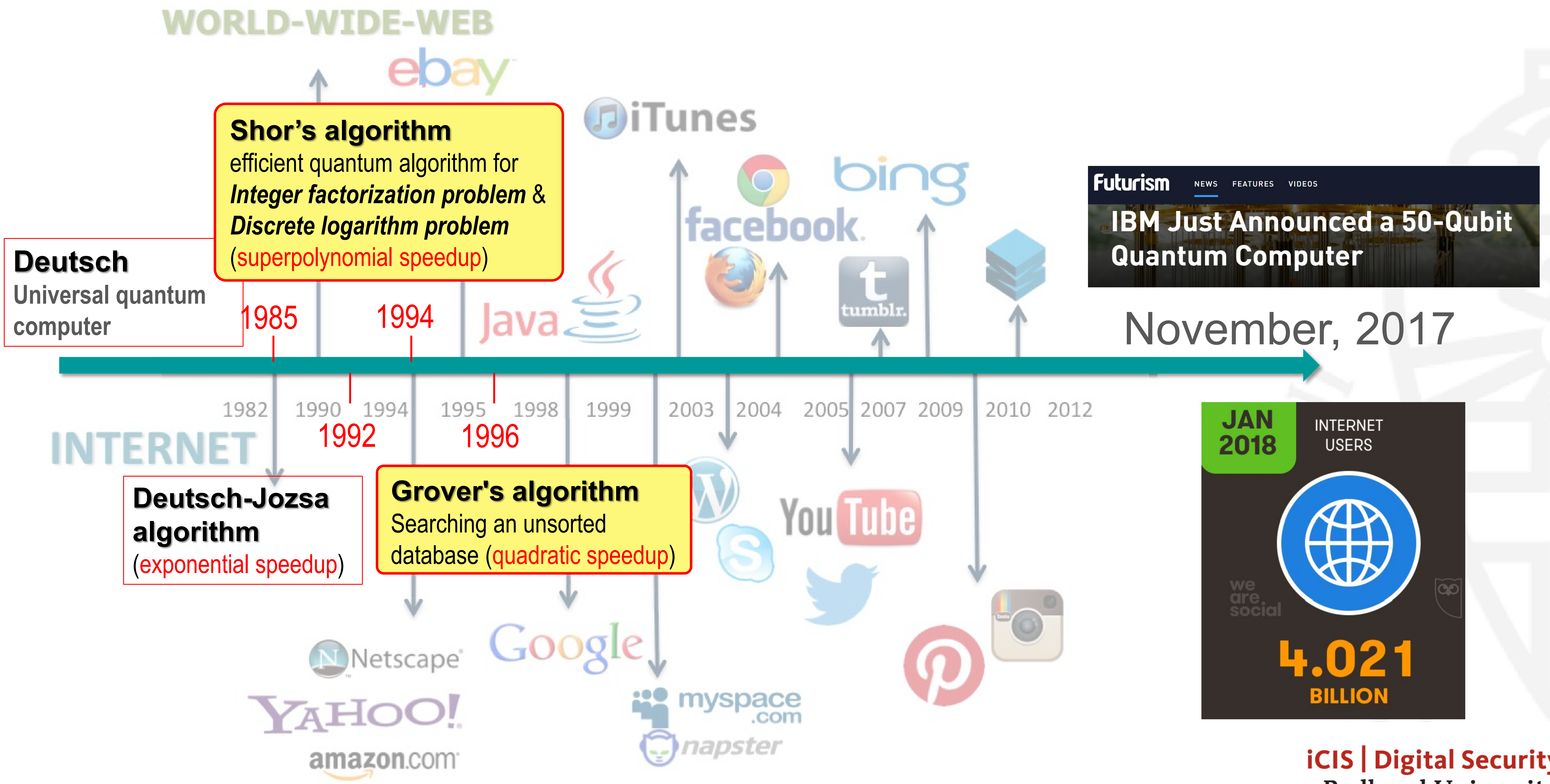
Quantum computers **vs** Digital security

Simona Samardjiska
Digital Security Group – Radboud University

Recall …



WORLD-WIDE-WEB
ebay
iTunes
bing
facebook
tumblr.
Java
Shor's algorithm
efficient quantum algorithm for
Integer factorization problem &
Discrete logarithm problem
(superpolynomial speedup)
Deutsch
Universal quantum computer
1985
1994
Futurism NEWS FEATURES VIDEOS
IBM Just Announced a 50-Qubit Quantum Computer
November, 2017
1982
1990
1994
1995
1998
1999
2003
2004
2005
2007
2009
2010
2012
1992
1996
INTERNET
Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm
(exponential speedup)
Grover's algorithm
Searching an unsorted database (quadratic speedup)
YouTube
JAN 2018
INTERNET USERS
we are social
4.021
BILLION
Netscape
Google
YAHOO!
amazon.com
myspace.com
napster

Why is digital security so important?

Image source: www.bandicoot.co.uk

Why is digital security so important?

2018 Global Digital reports
We Are Social and Hootsuite

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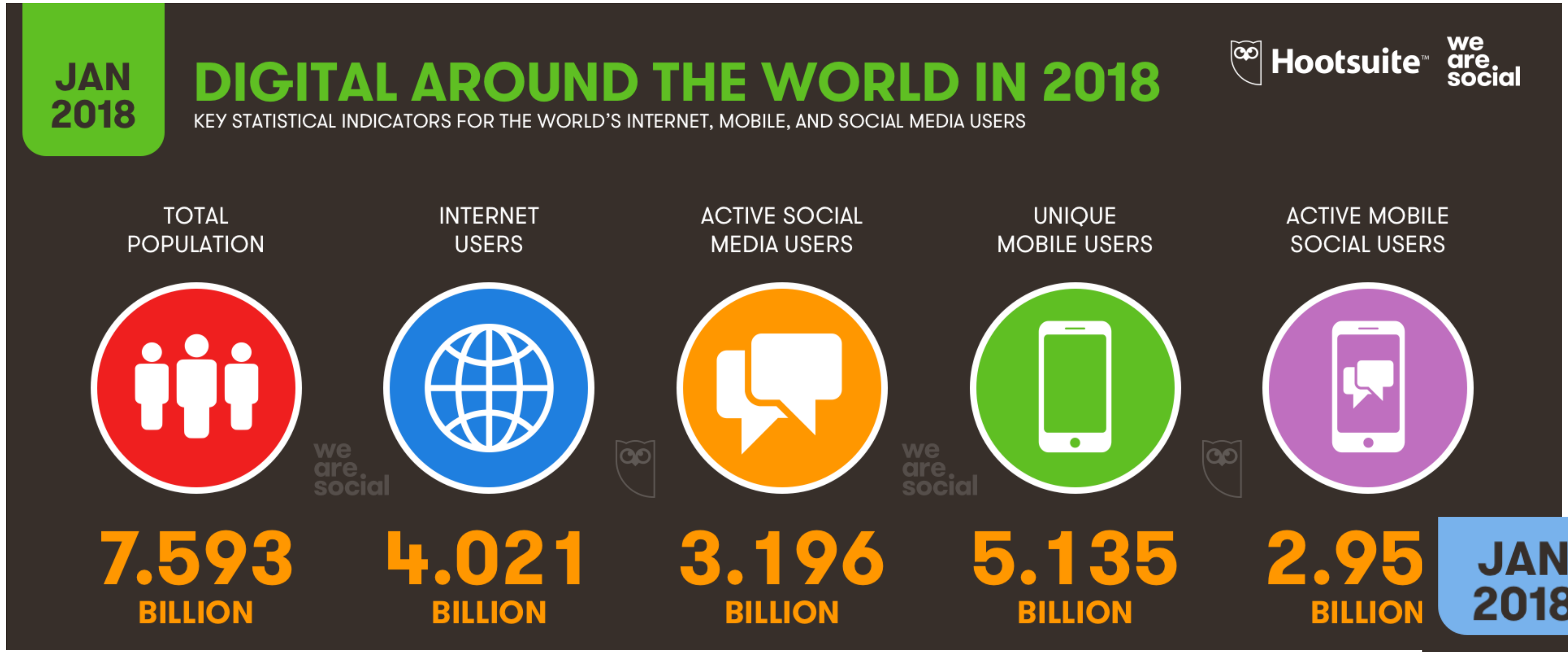

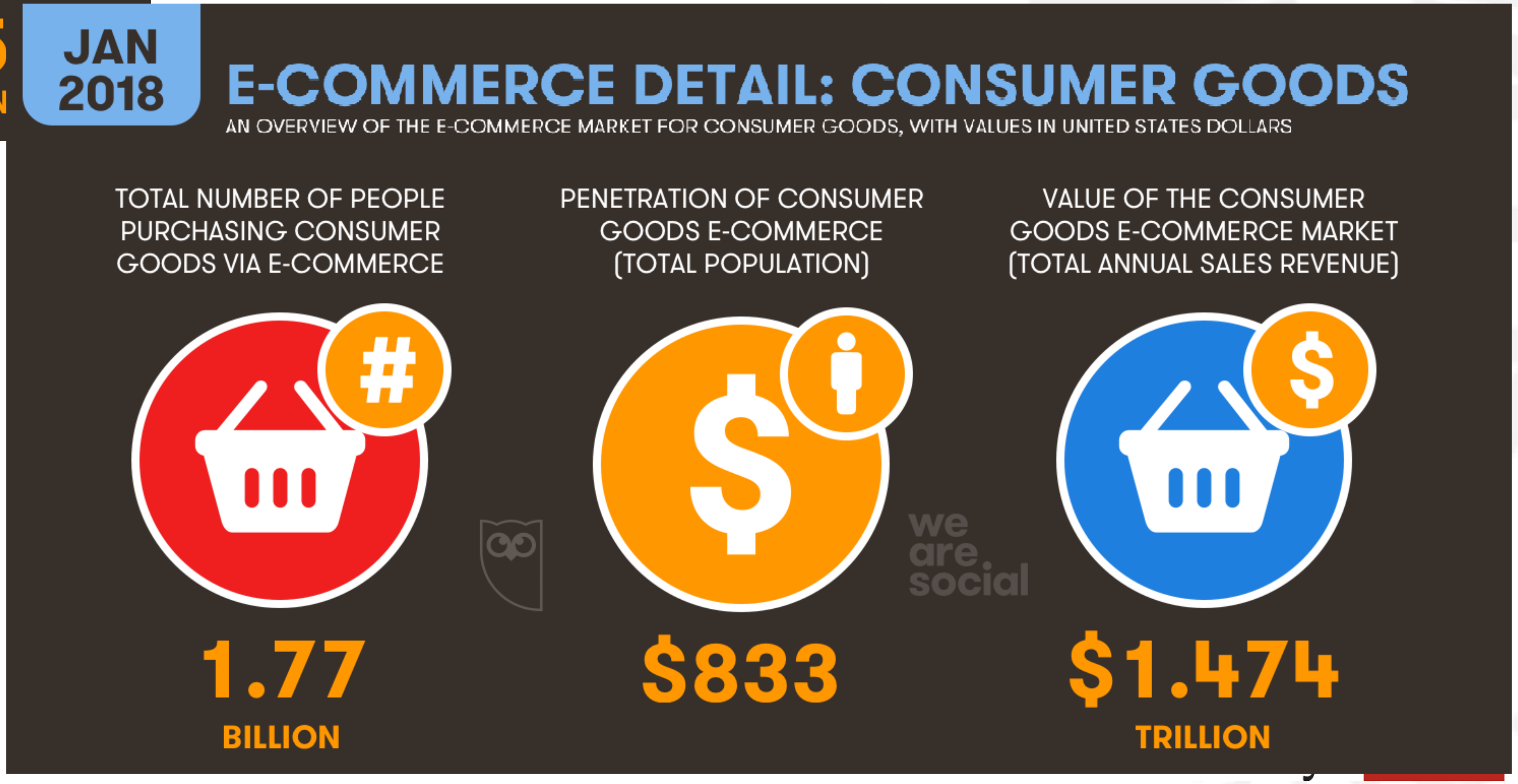

2018 Global Digital reports
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Image source: www.bandicoot.co.uk

Why is digital security so important?

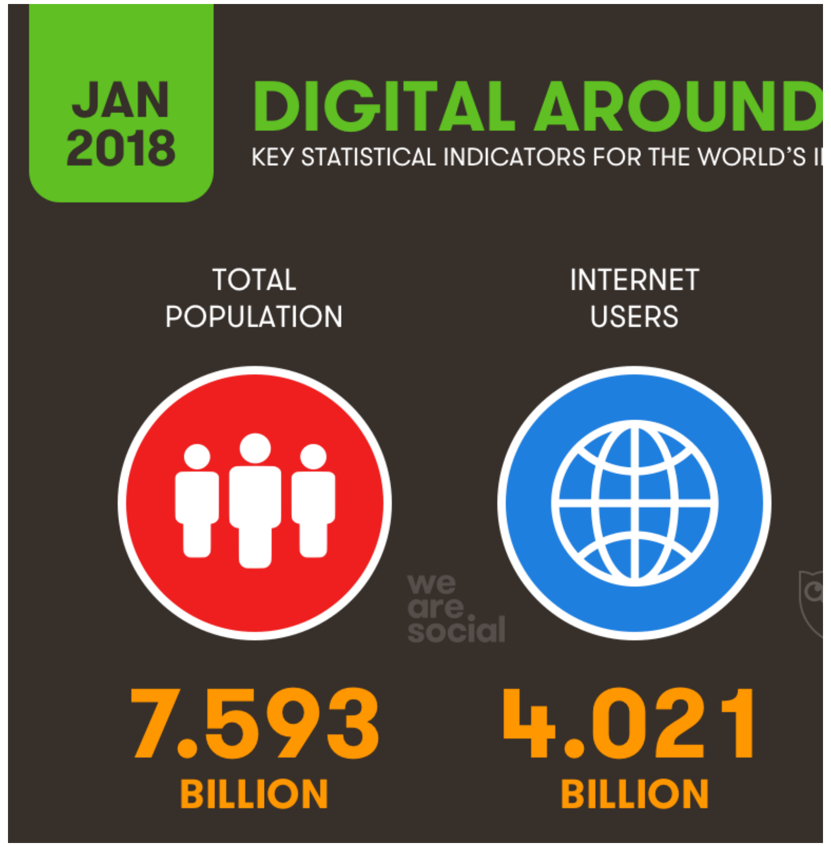

Image source: www.bandicoot.co.uk

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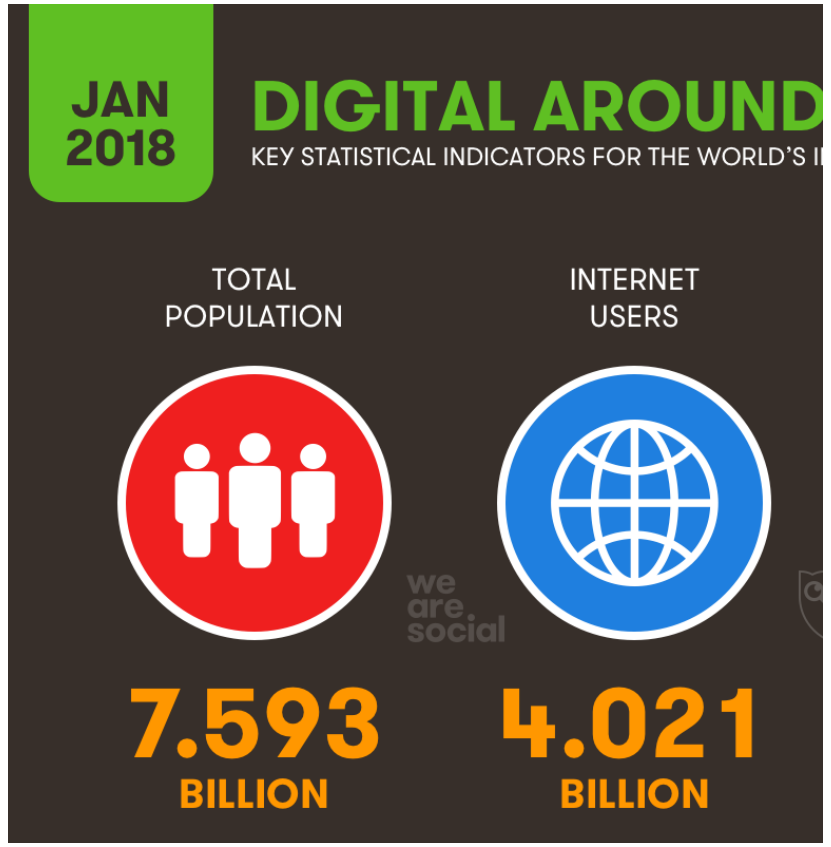

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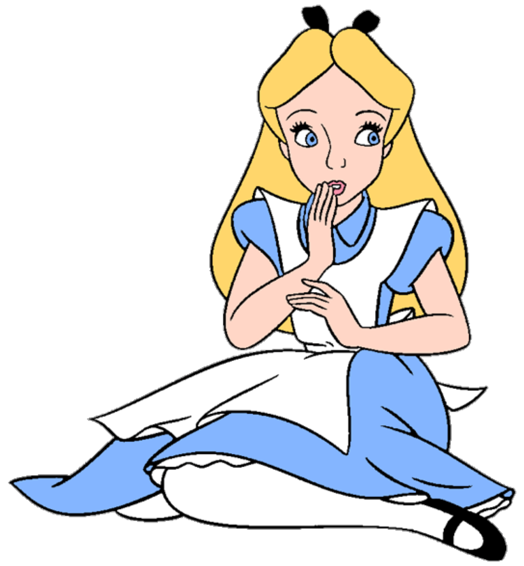
Alice and Bob want to communicate over the Internet…privately



Dear Bob, I miss you…

message

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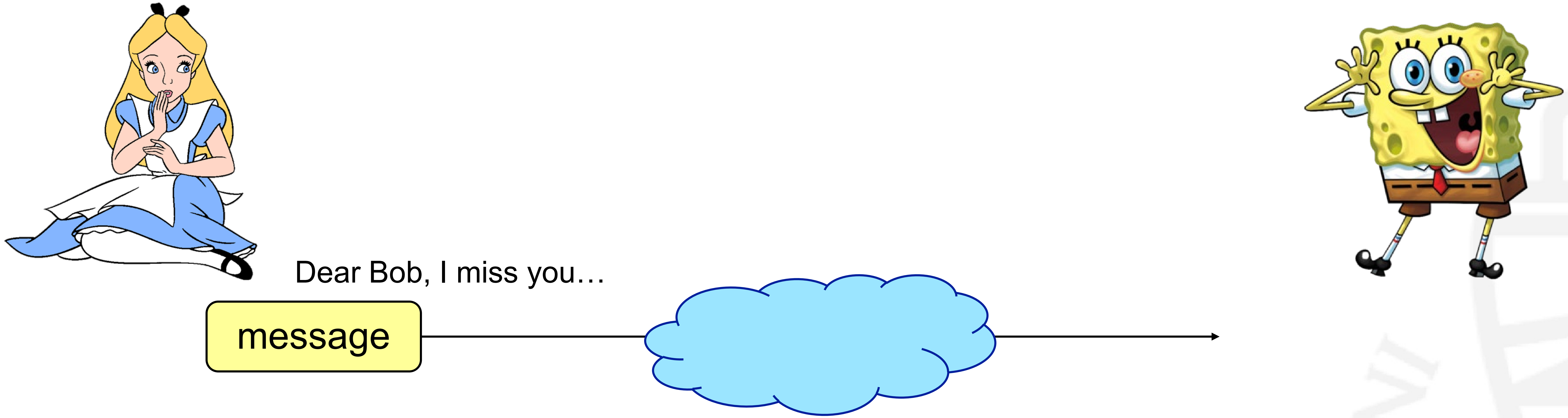

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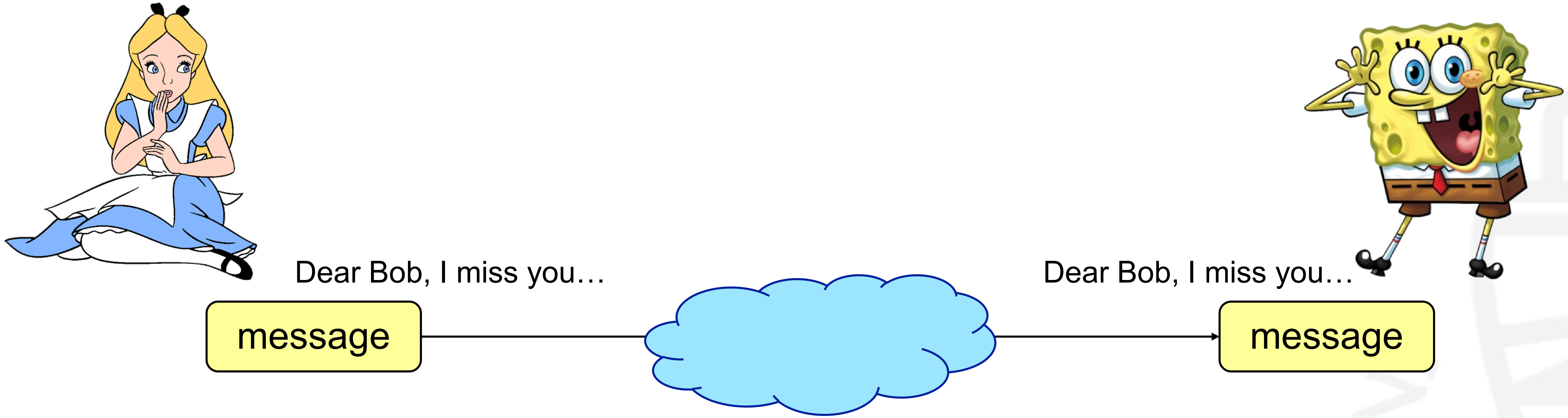

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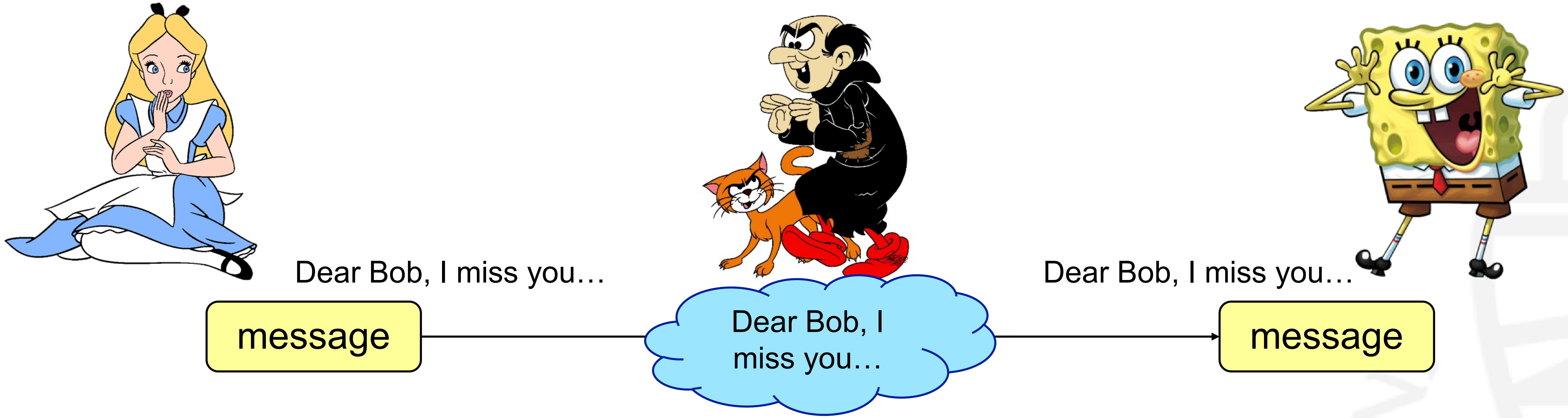

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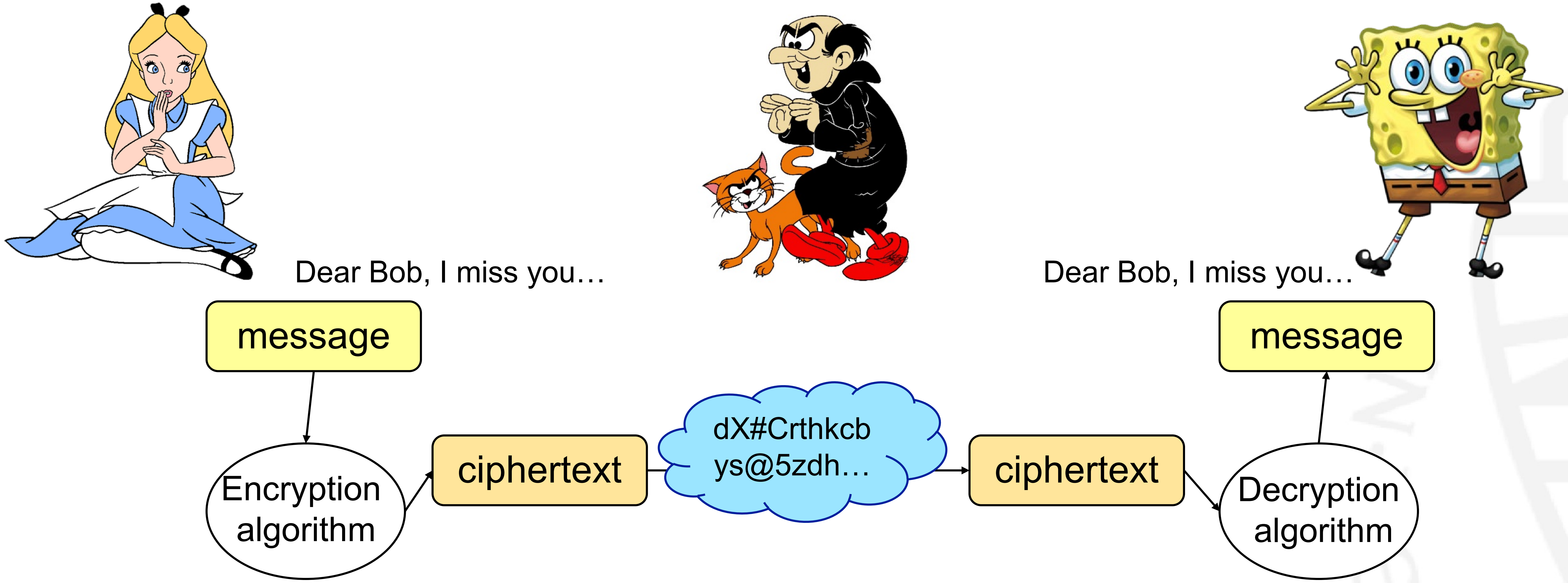

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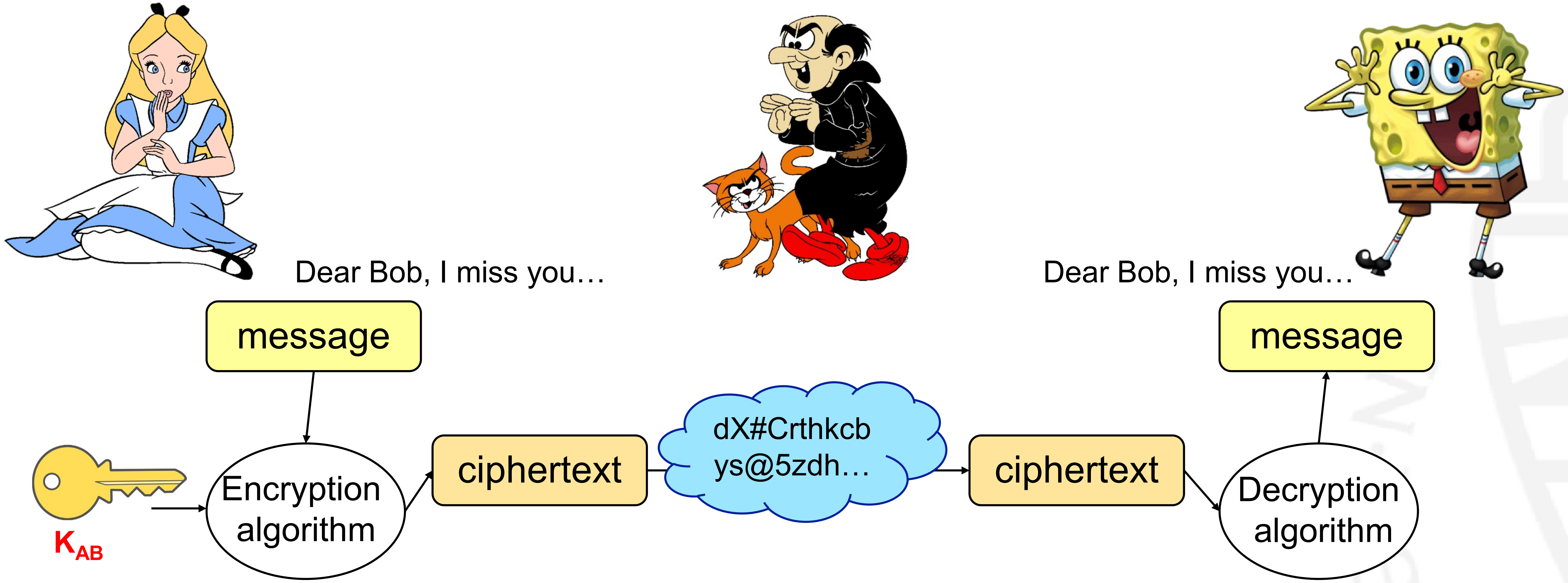

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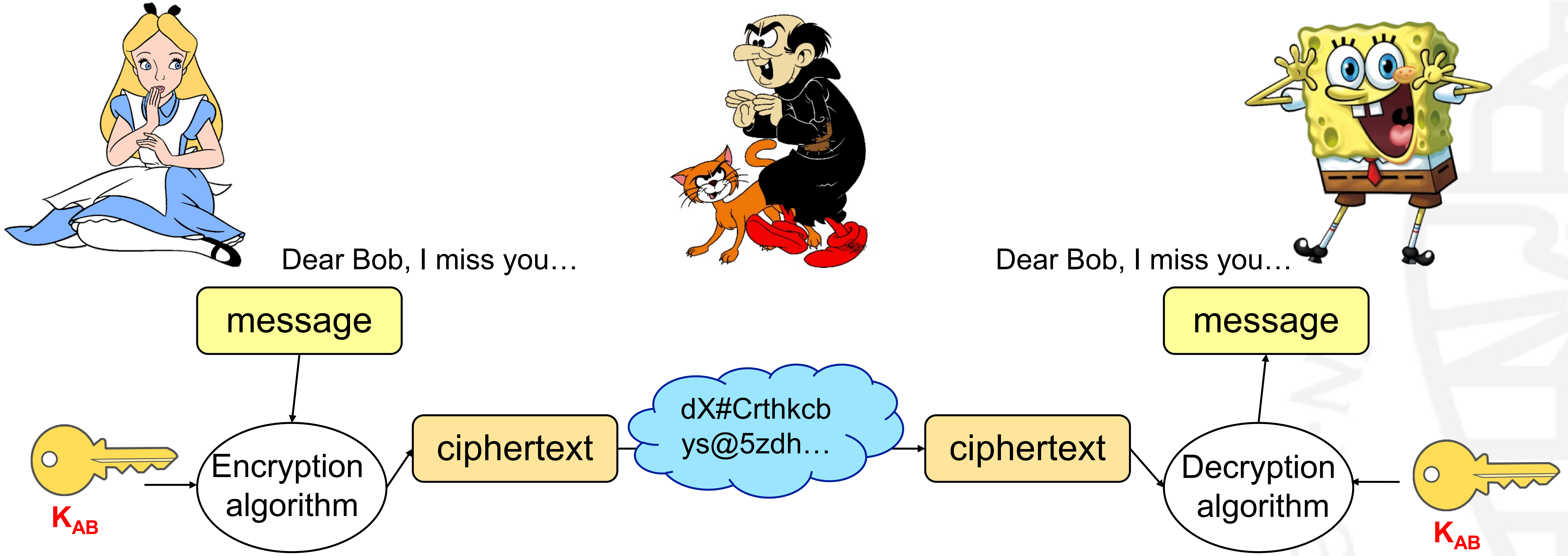

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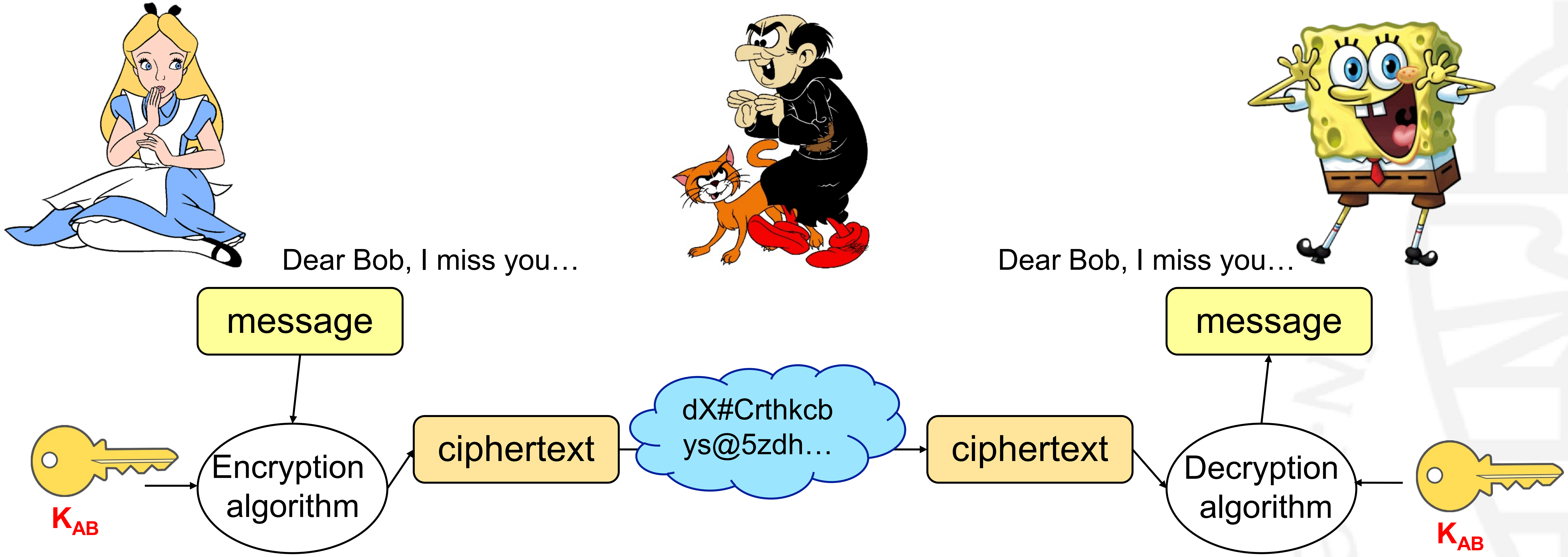
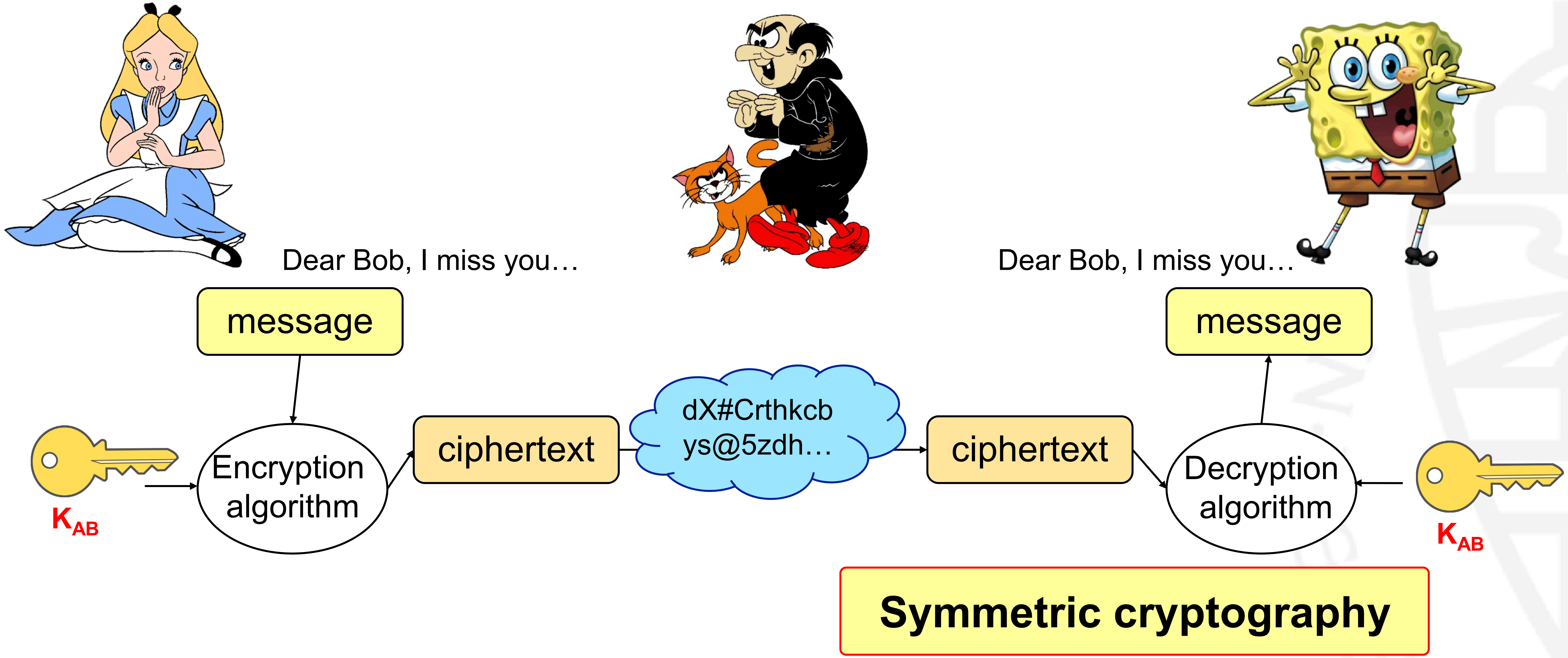


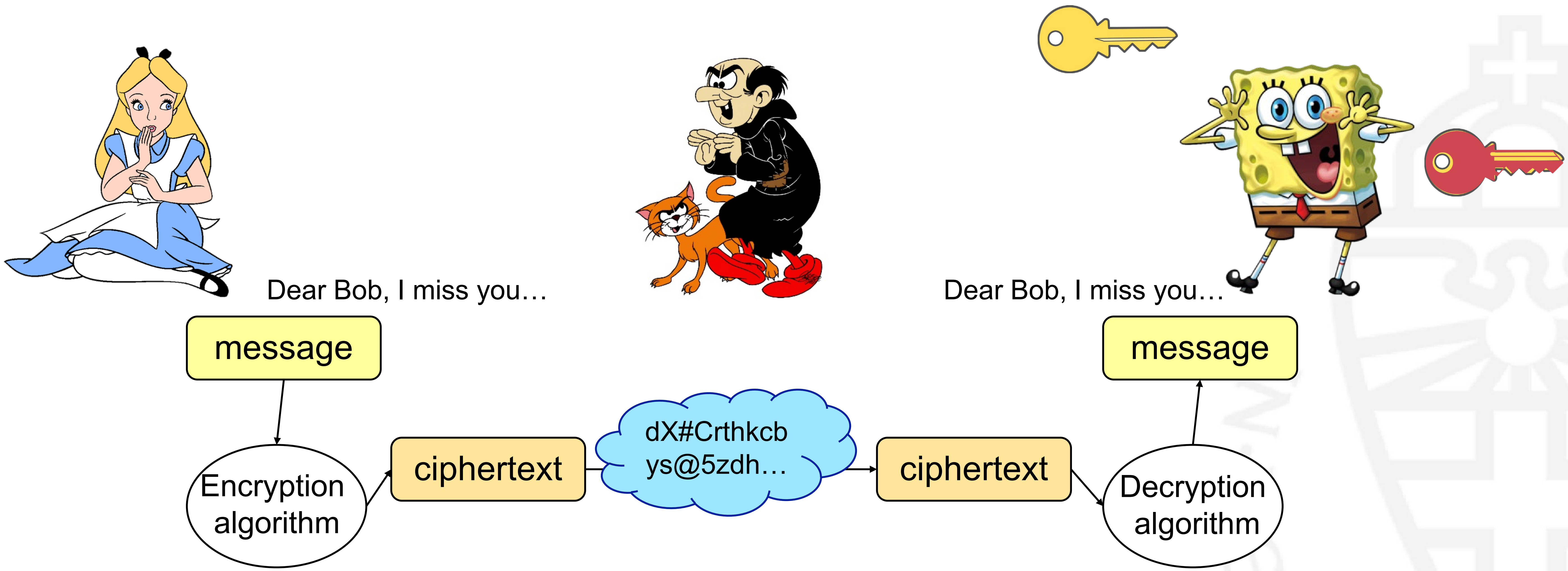
Symmetric cryptography

Alice and Bob want to communicate over the Internet…privately



Problem: Alice and Bob need to agree on the key previously!

Alice and Bob try a different approach



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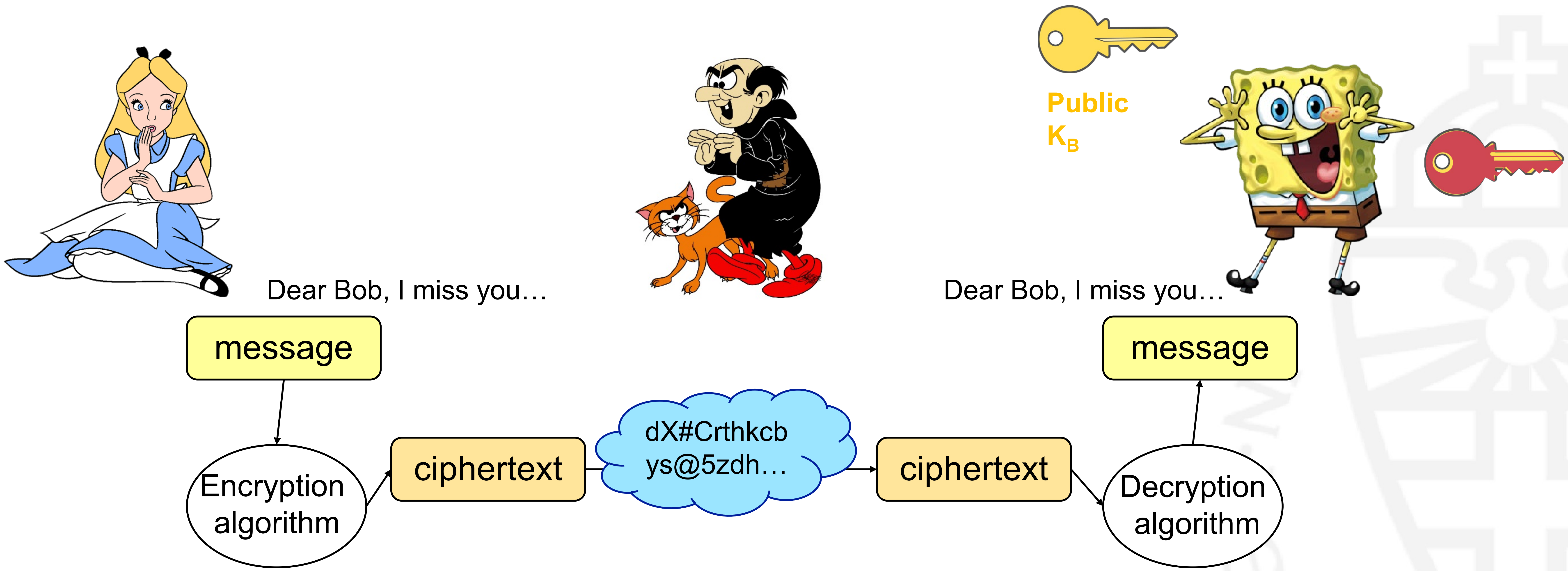

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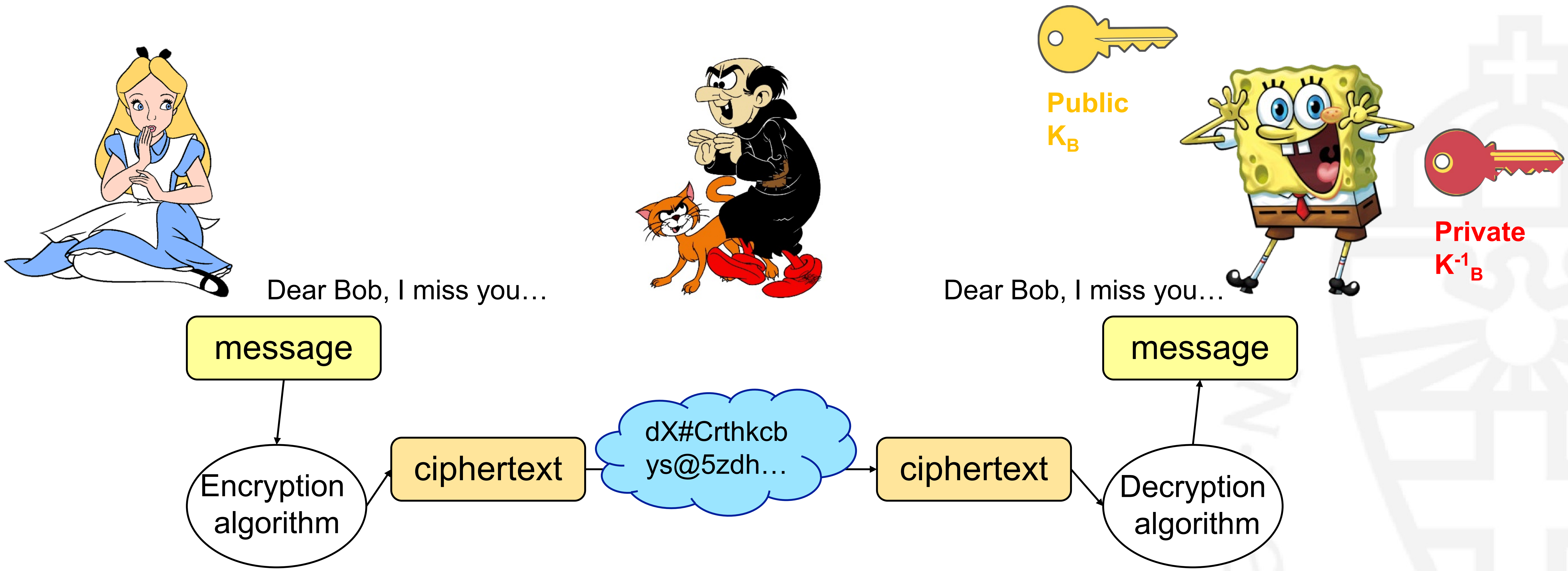

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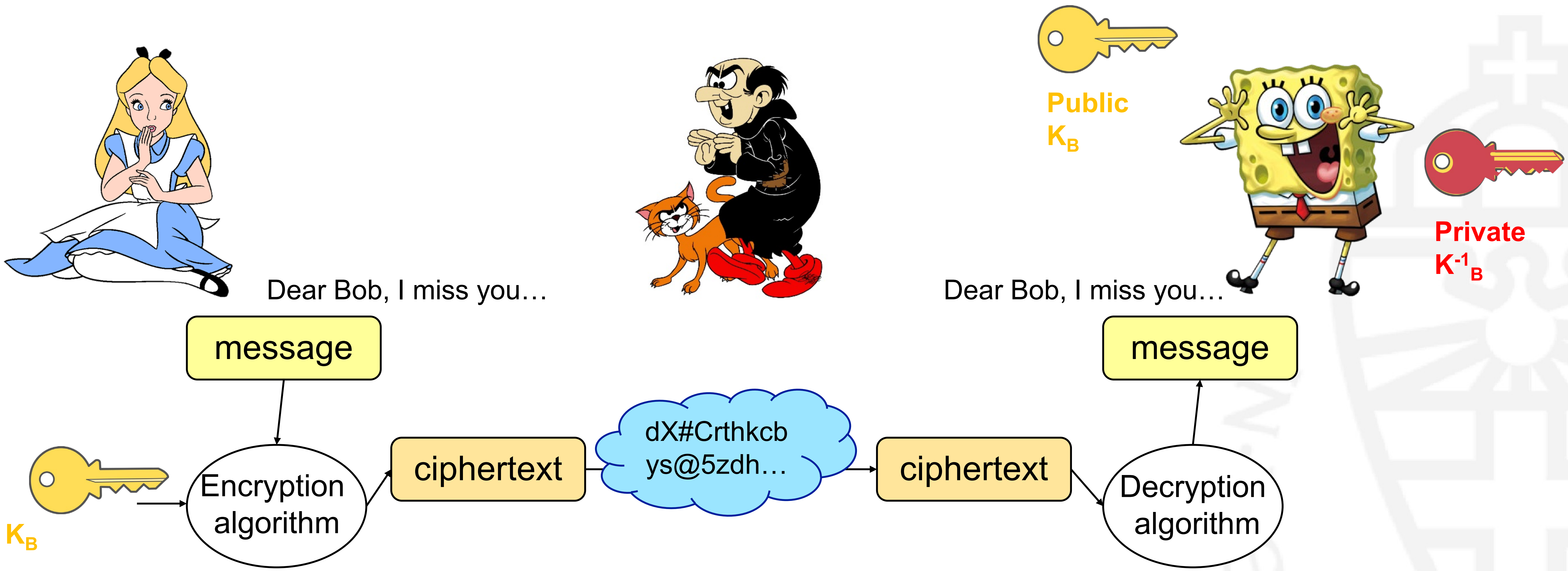

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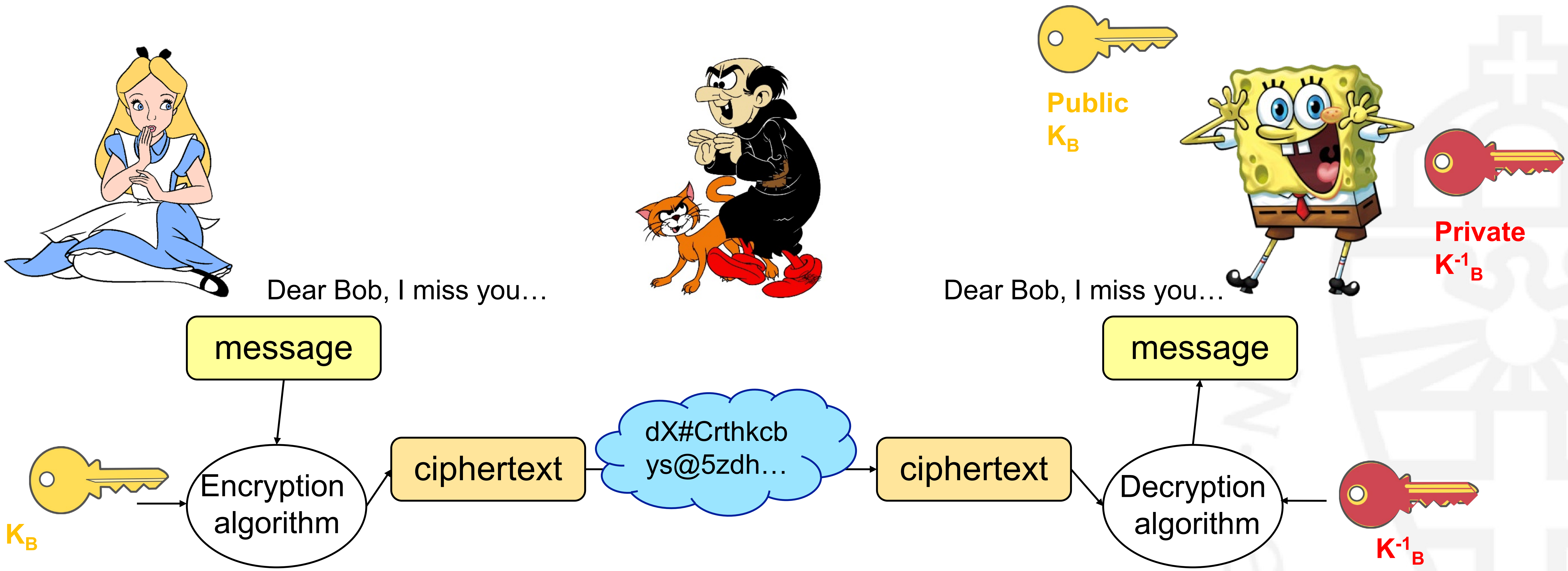

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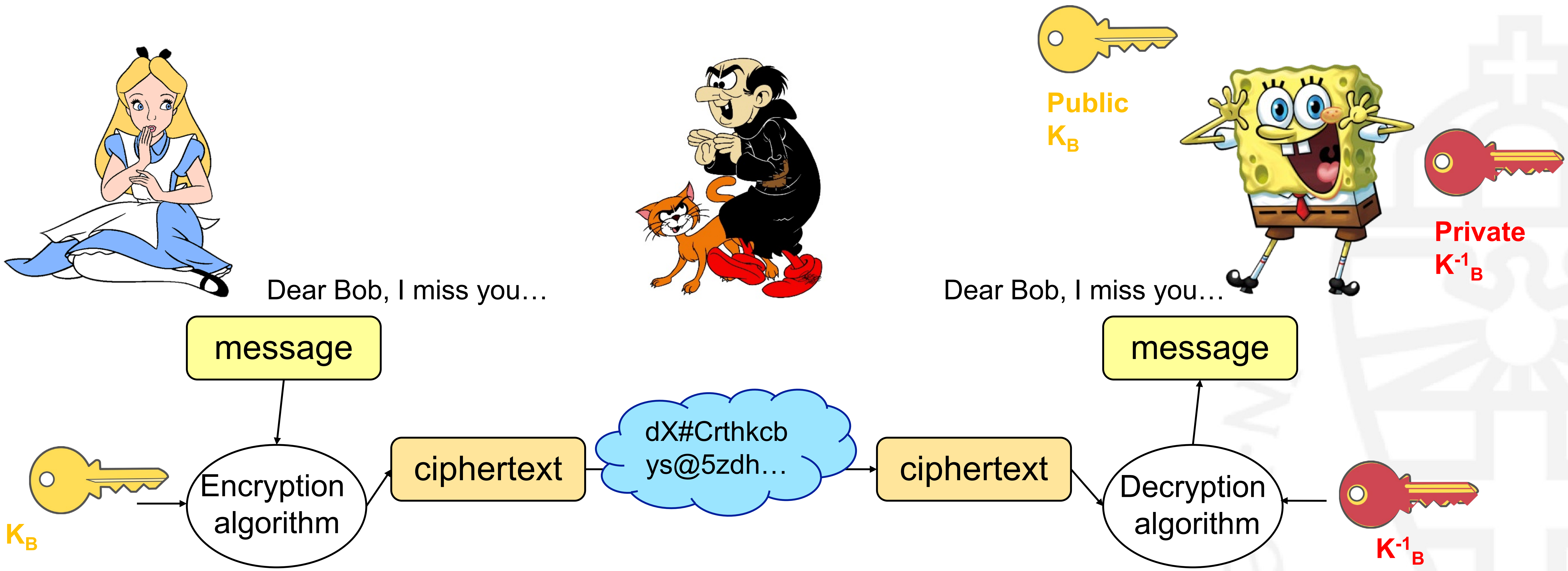
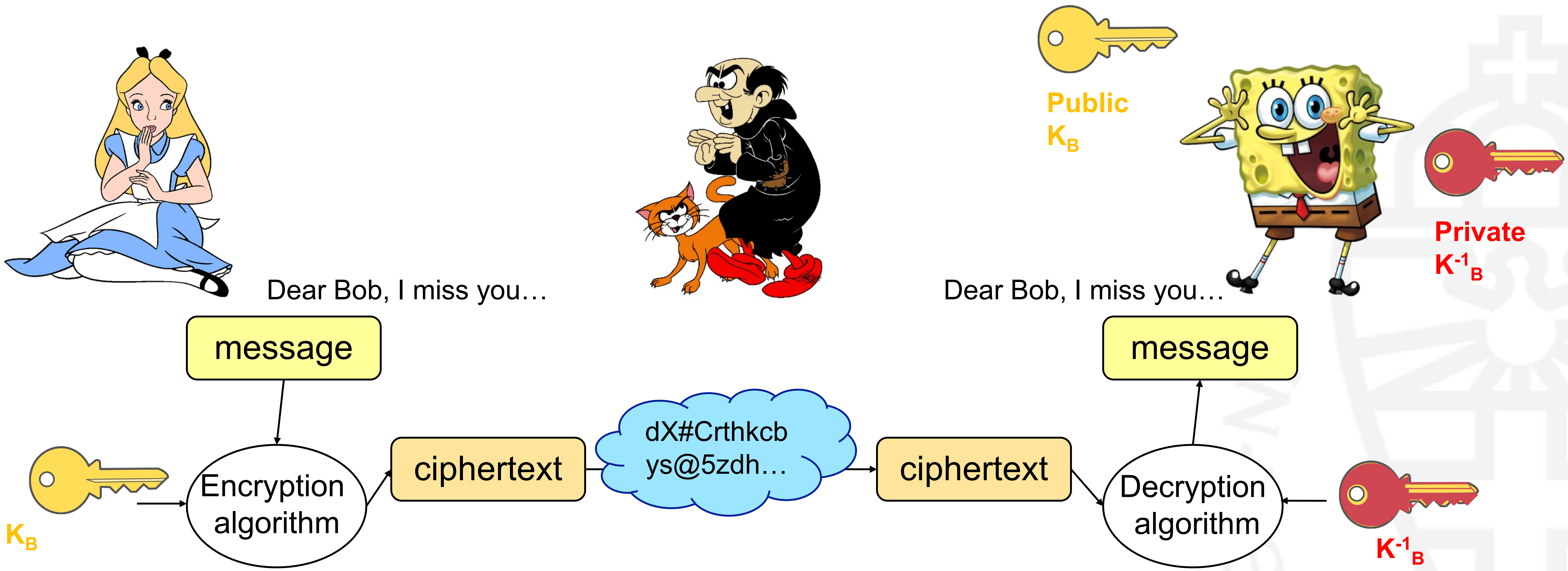


Public key cryptography

Alice and Bob try a different approach



Public key cryptography

Problem: Too costly! But, they can communicate only the key, and use symmetric crypto afterwards!

Alice and Bob have more problems than just secrecy…

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- How can Bob prove that Alice sent some message?

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- How can they make sure that even if Malice finds out a private key, their previous communication is secure?

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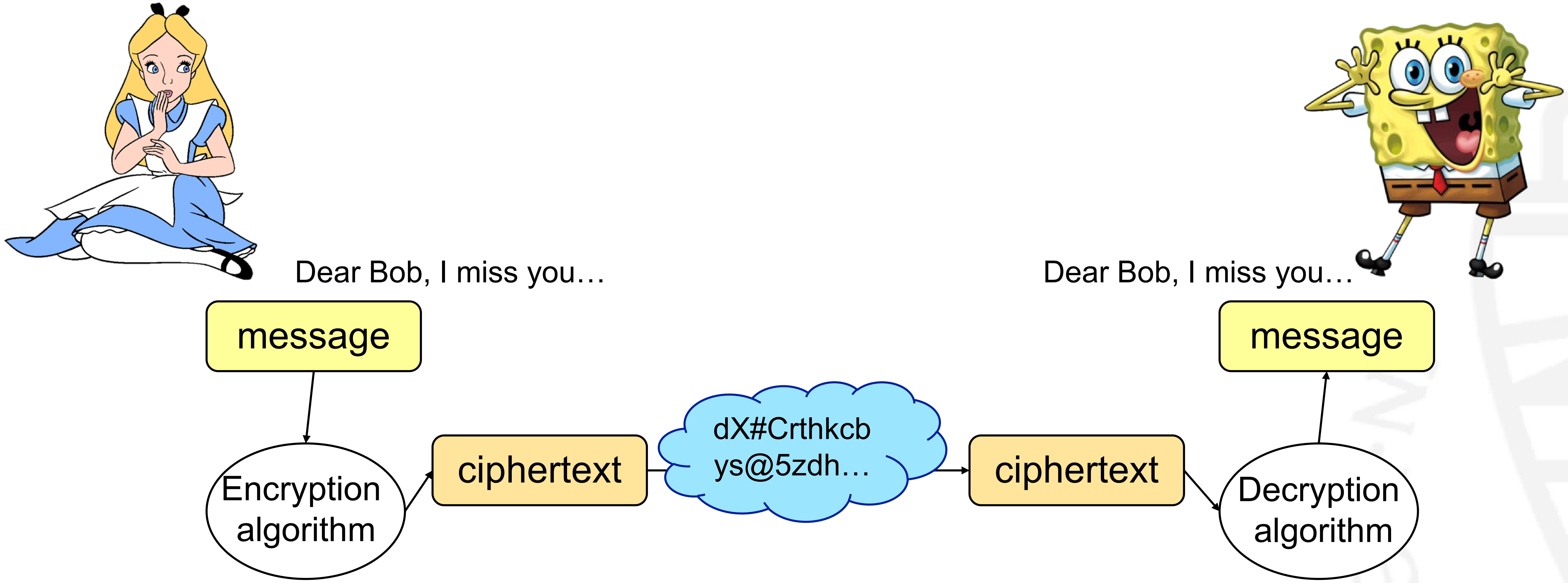

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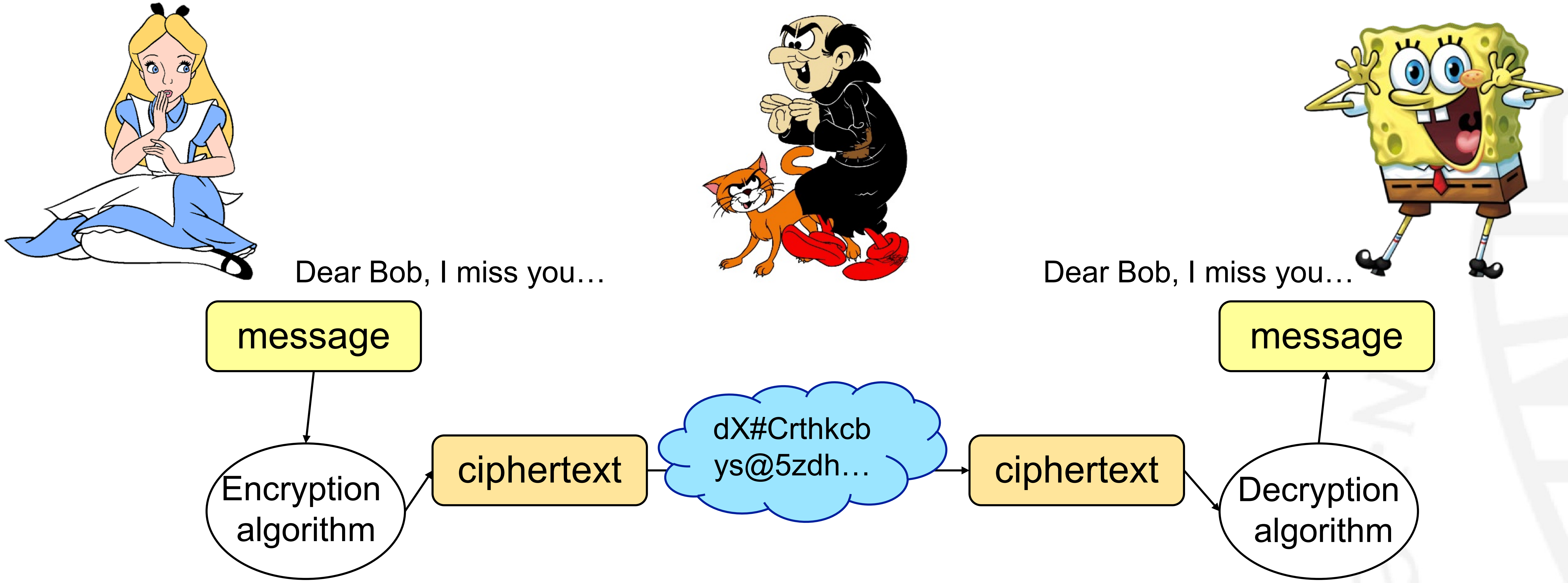

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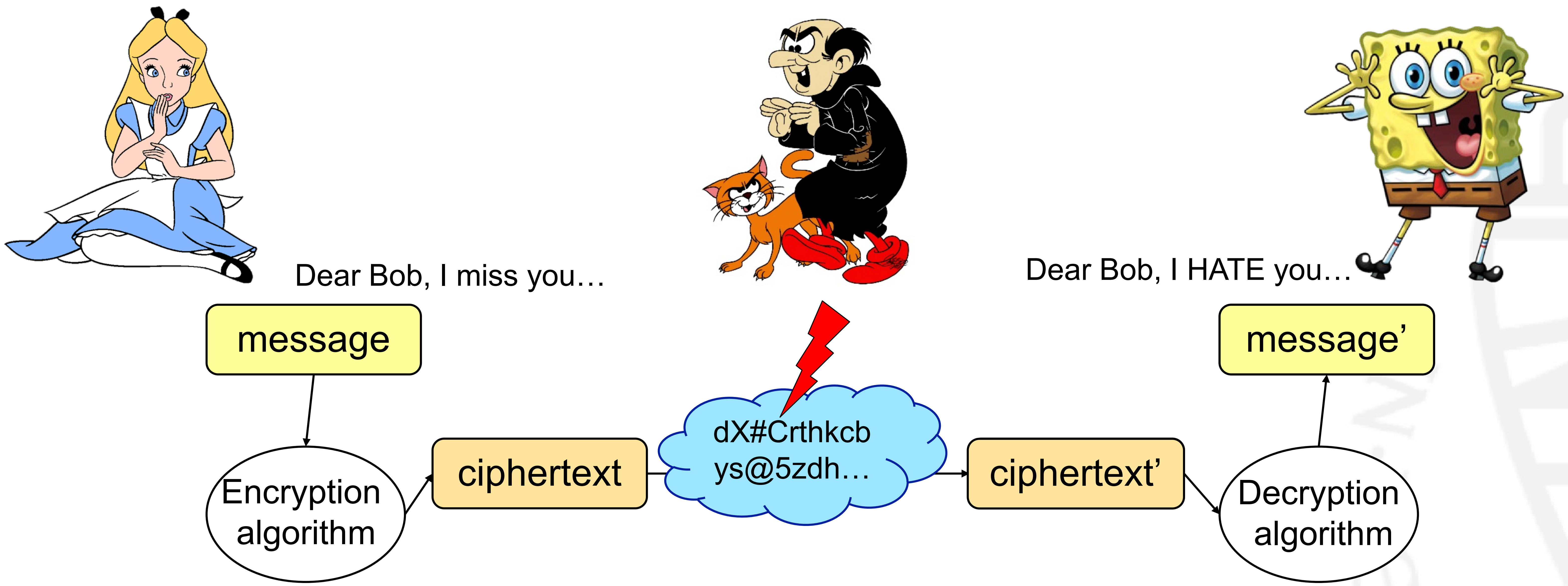

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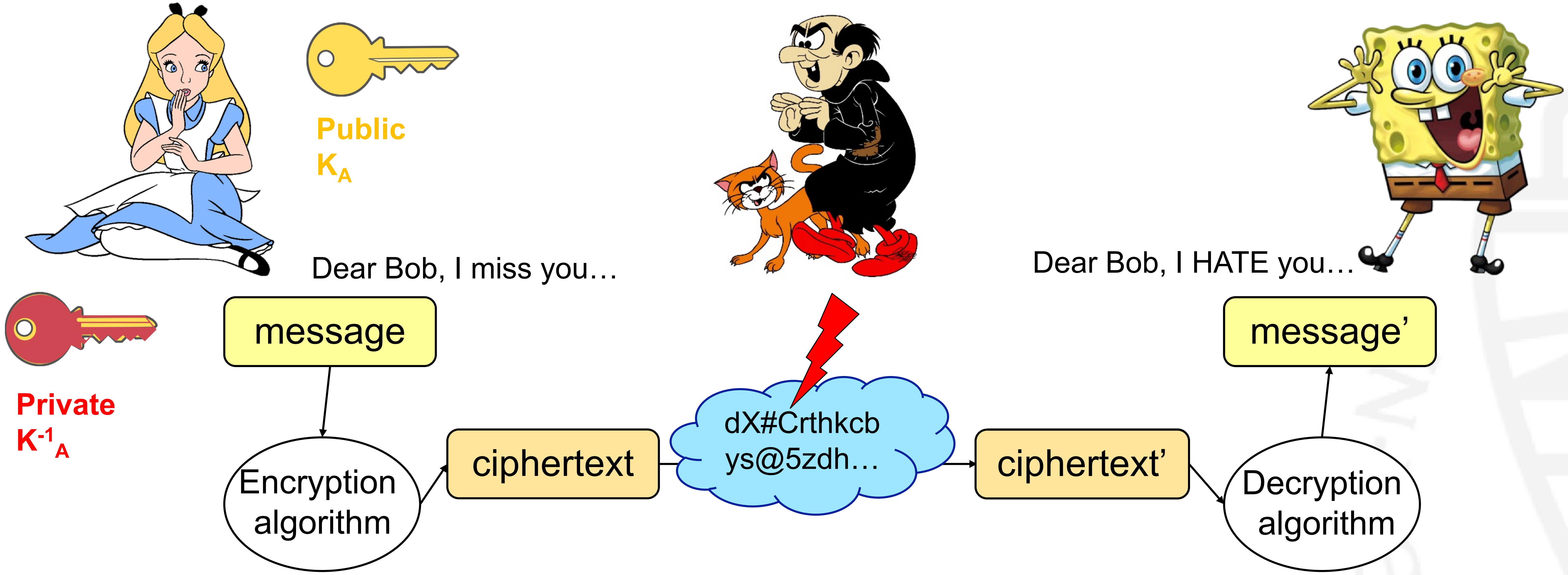

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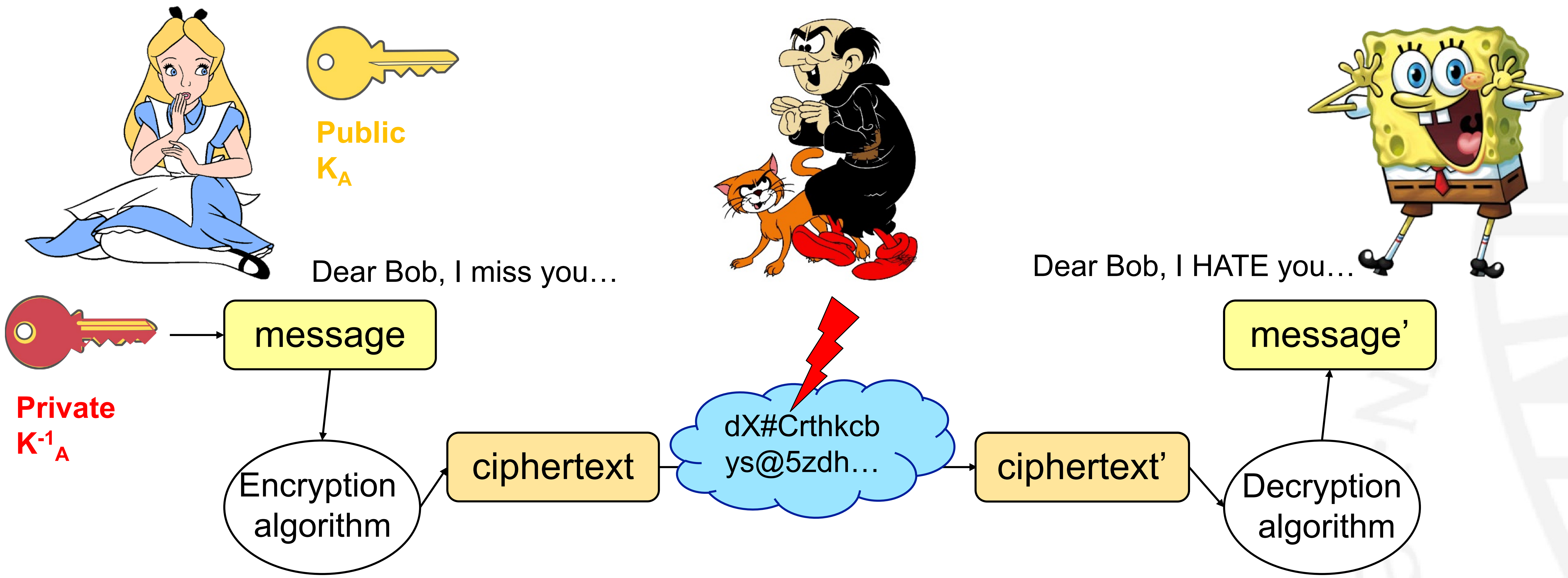

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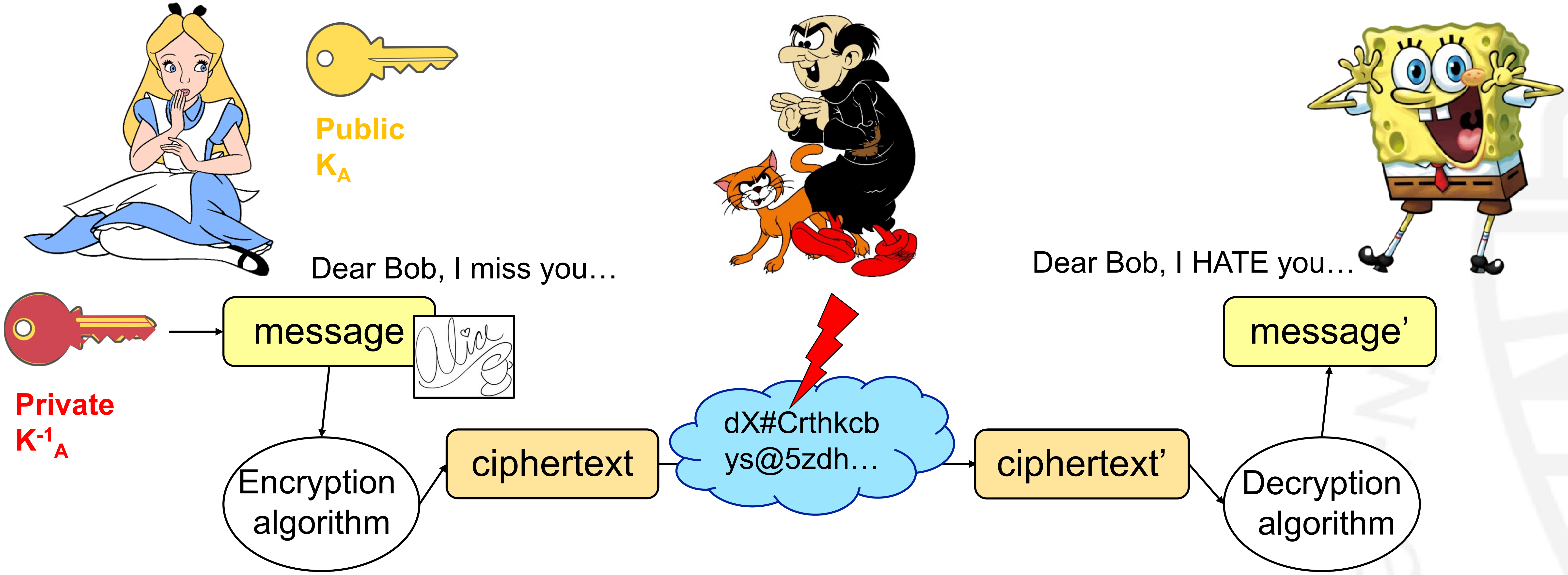

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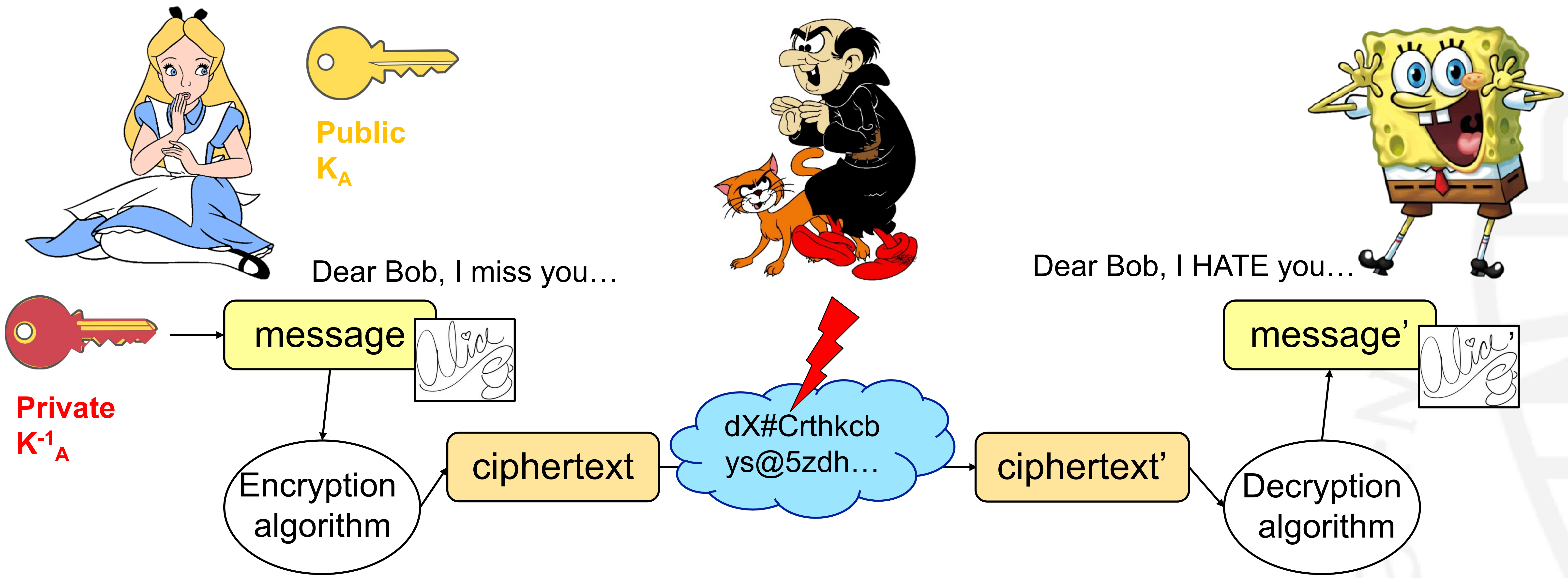

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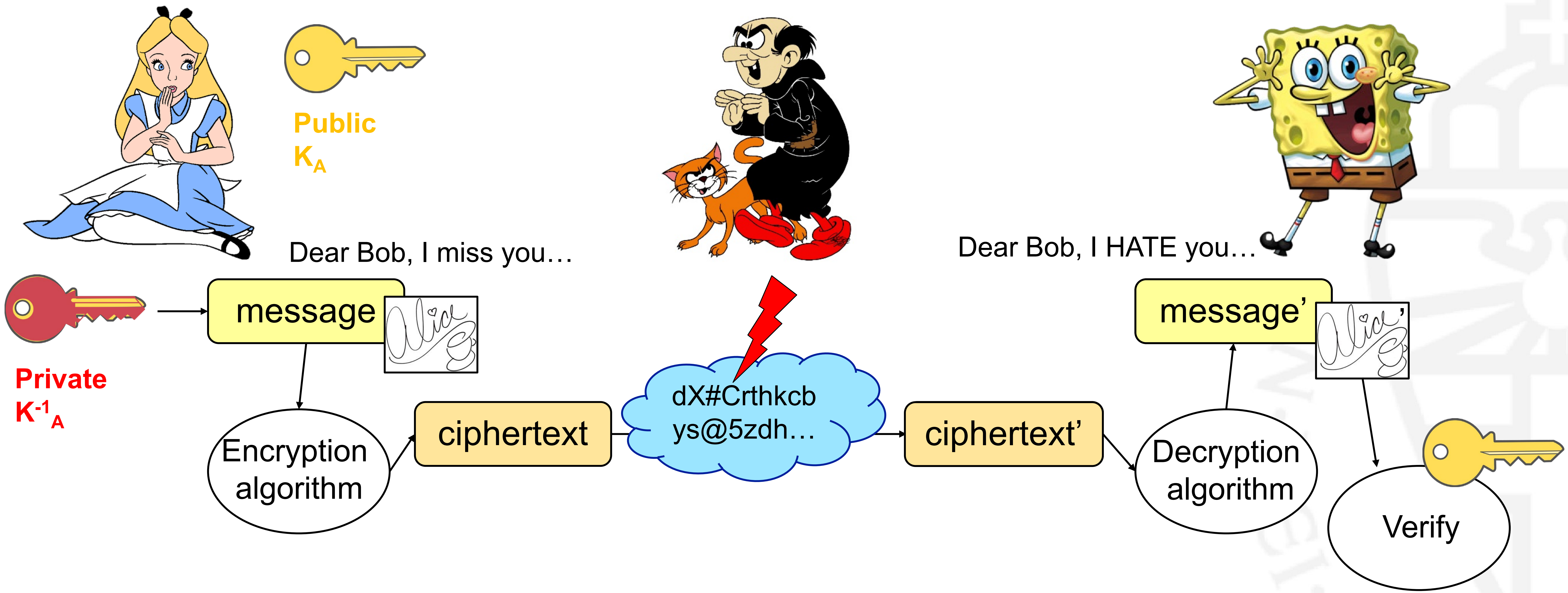

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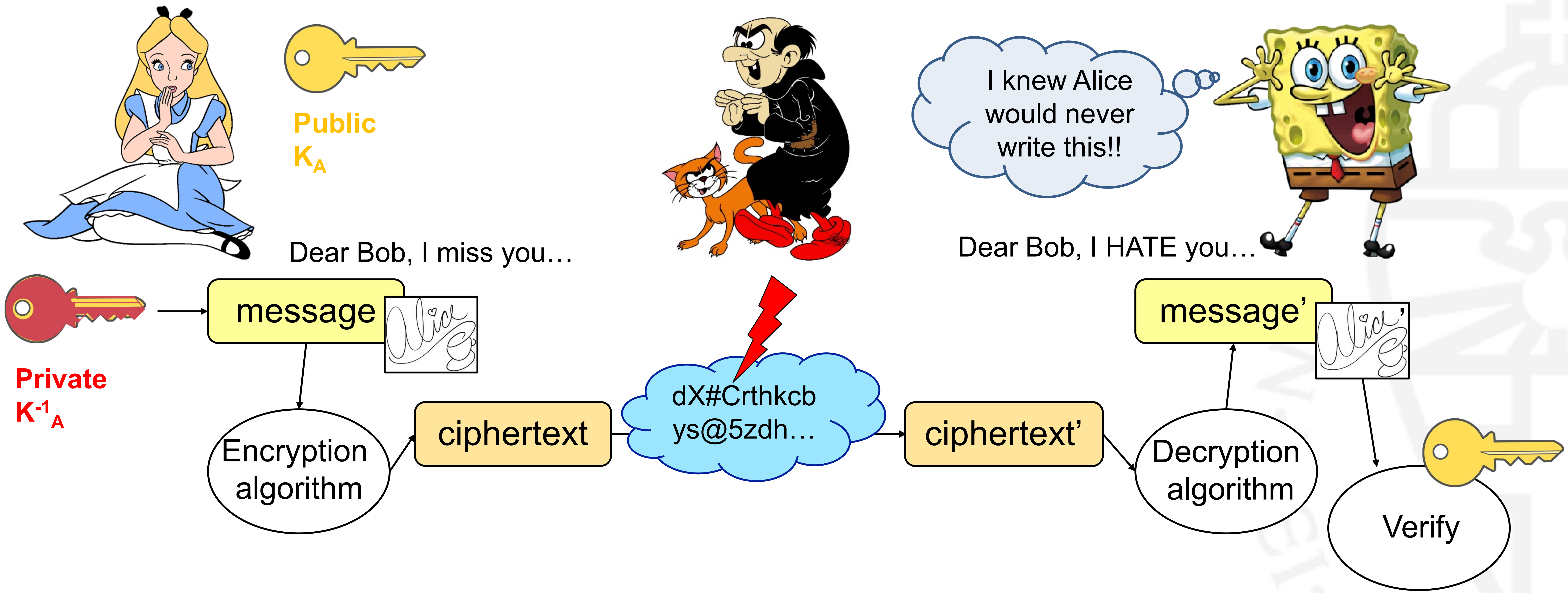

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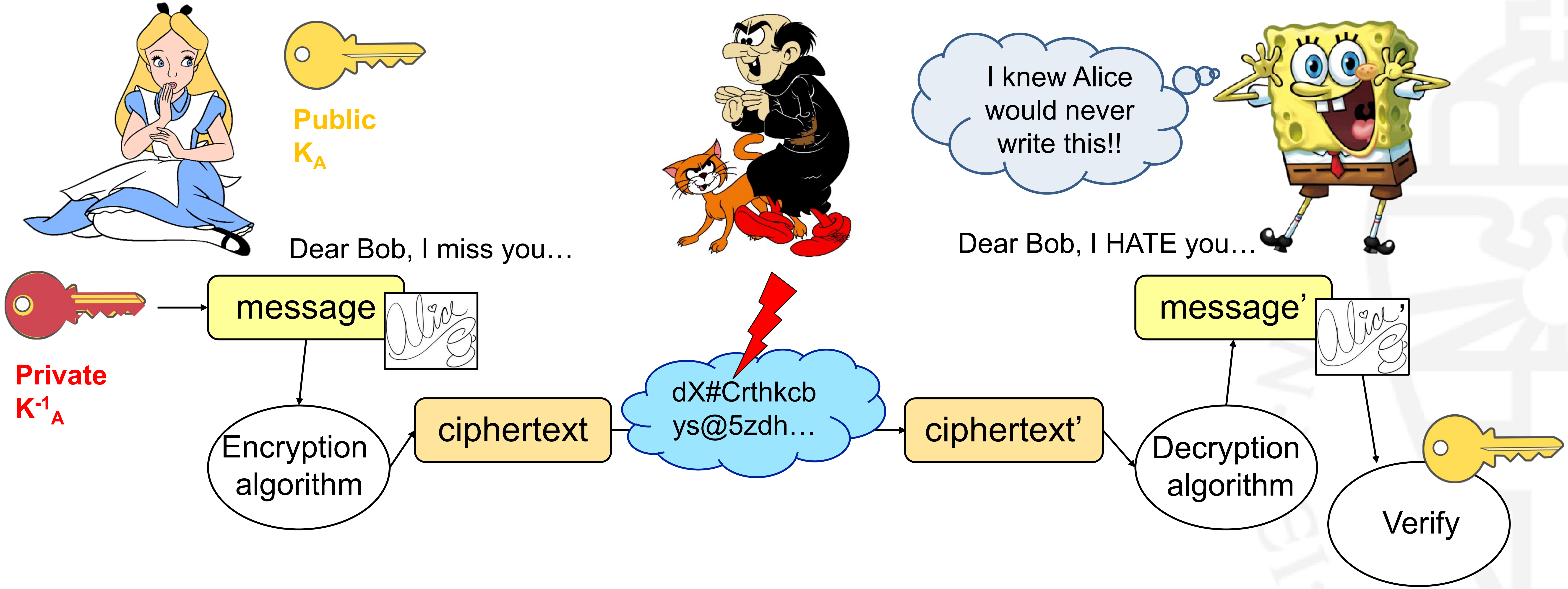


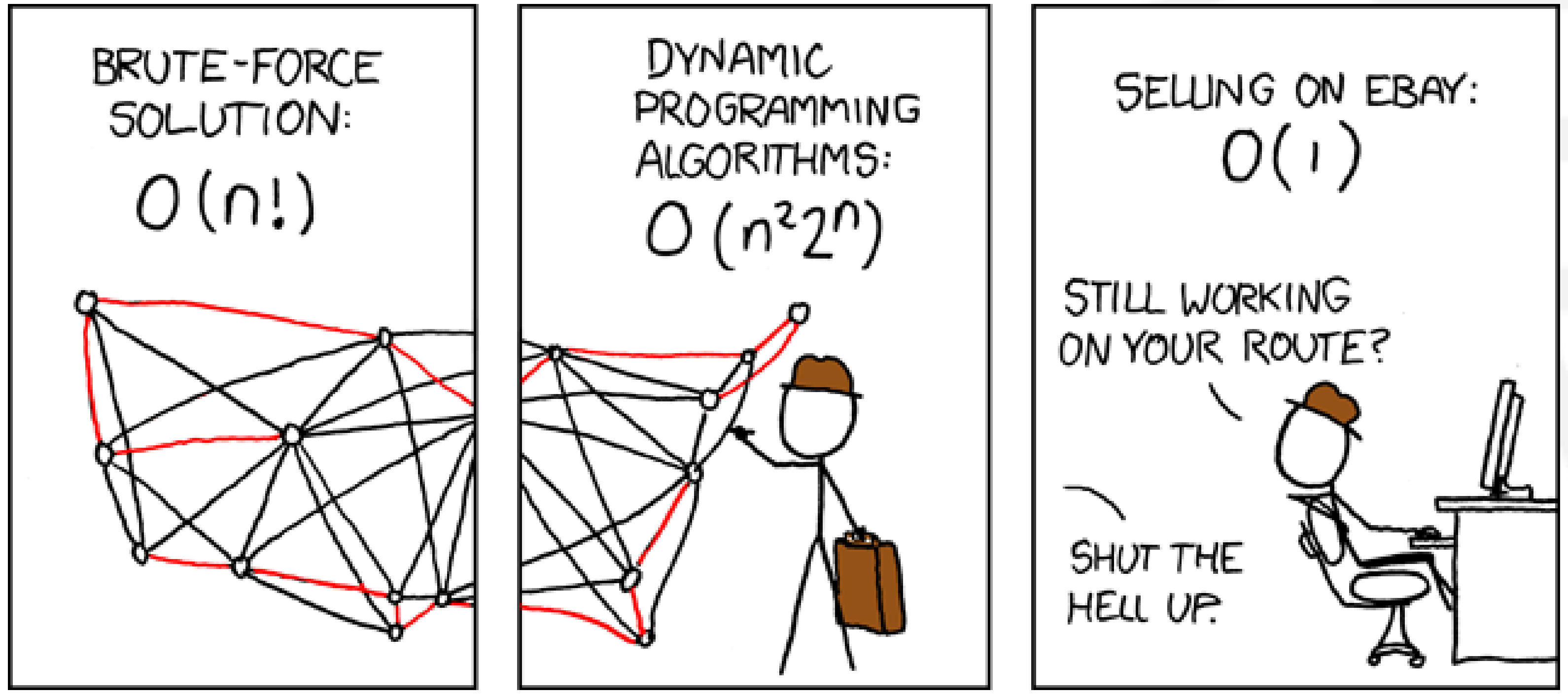
Digital signatures - A Swiss army knife in cryptography

Today's cryptography in use?

- Based on computationally hard problems

$$(x \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } z) \text{ AND } (x \text{ OR } \bar{y} \text{ OR } z) \text{ AND}$$
$$(x \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } \bar{z}) \text{ AND } (x \text{ OR } \bar{y} \text{ OR } \bar{z}) \text{ AND}$$
$$(\bar{x} \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } z) \text{ AND } (\bar{x} \text{ OR } \bar{y} \text{ OR } \bar{z})$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\end{bmatrix}}_{1\times 3} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}2 & 1 & 3\\ 3 & 3 & 2\\ 4 & 1 & 2\end{bmatrix}}_{3\times 3} = \begin{bmatrix}1\cdot 2+2\cdot 3+3\cdot 4\\ 1\cdot 1+2\cdot 3+3\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 3+2\cdot 2+3\cdot 2\end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}20\\ 10\\ 13\end{bmatrix}}_{1\times 3}$$



Today's cryptography in use?

- Based on computationally hard problems

Easy

$O(n)$

$$(x \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } z) \text{ AND } (x \text{ OR } \bar{y} \text{ OR } z) \text{ AND }$$

$$(x \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } \bar{z}) \text{ AND } (x \text{ OR } \bar{y} \text{ OR } \bar{z}) \text{ AND }$$

$$(\bar{x} \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } z) \text{ AND } (\bar{x} \text{ OR } \bar{y} \text{ OR } \bar{z})$$

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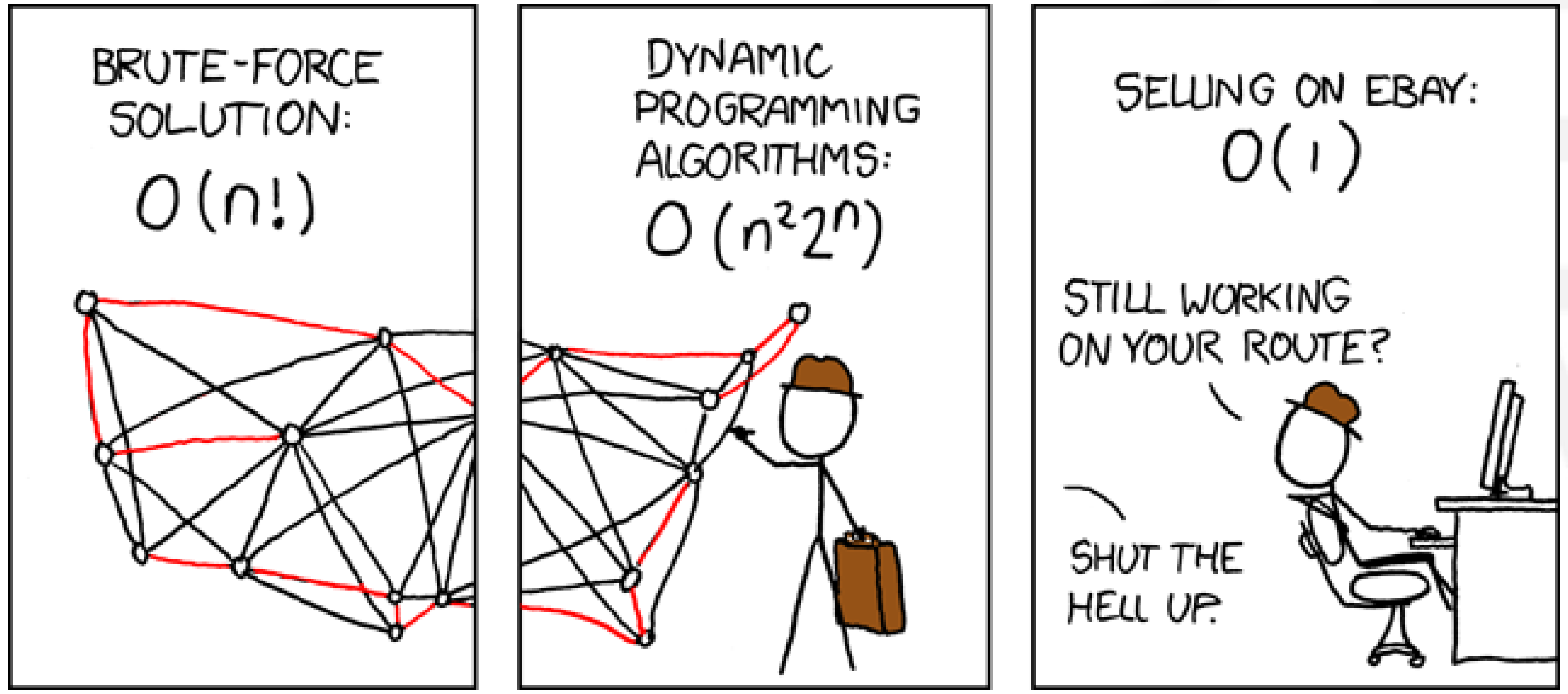


Today's cryptography in use?

- Based on computationally hard problems

Easy
$O(n)$

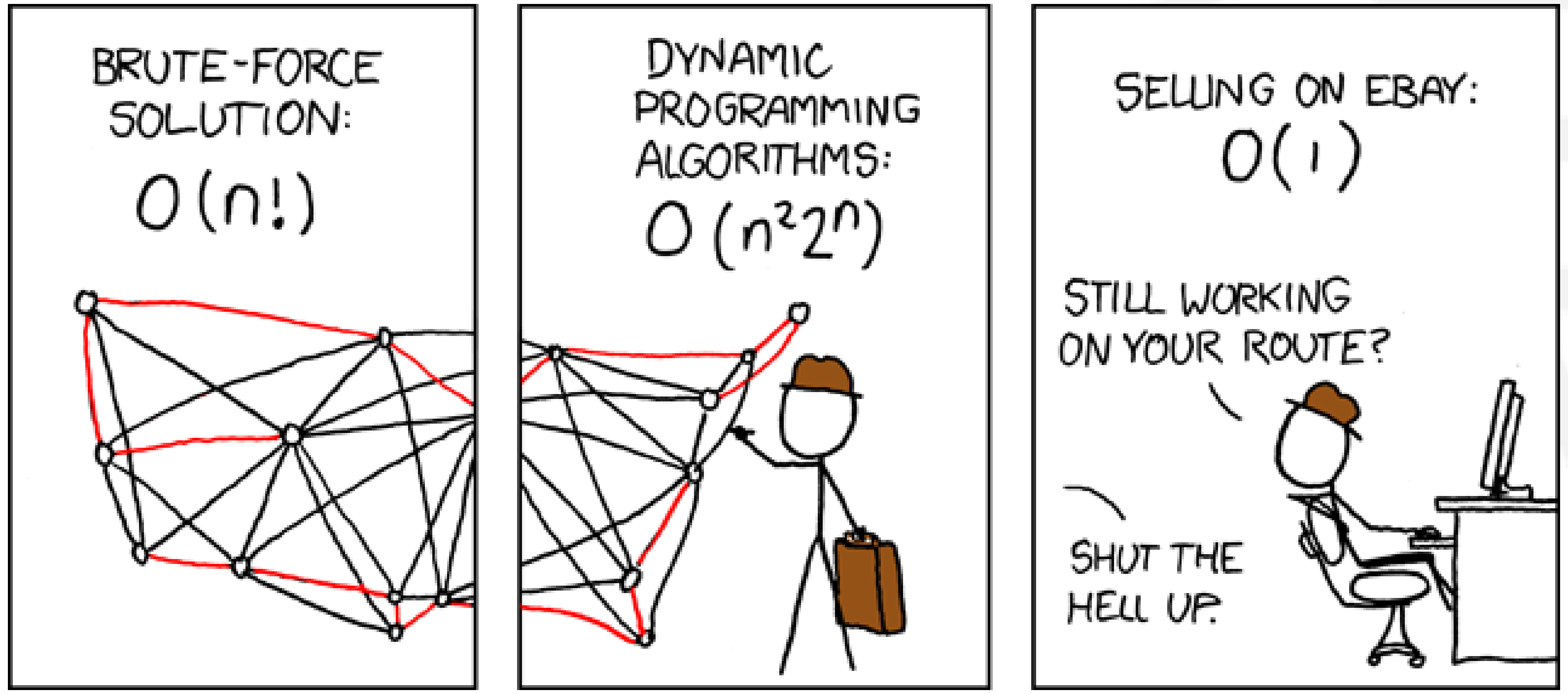
(x OR y OR z) AND (x OR $\bar{y}$ OR z) AND

(x OR y OR $\bar{z}$) AND (x OR $\bar{y}$ OR $\bar{z}$) AND

($\bar{x}$ OR y OR z) AND ($\bar{x}$ OR $\bar{y}$ OR $\bar{z}$)

Easy
$O(n^2)$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\end{bmatrix}}_{1\times 3} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}2 & 1 & 3\\ 3 & 3 & 2\\ 4 & 1 & 2\end{bmatrix}}_{3\times 3} = \begin{bmatrix}1\cdot 2+2\cdot 3+3\cdot 4\\ 1\cdot 1+2\cdot 3+3\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 3+2\cdot 2+3\cdot 2\end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}20\\ 10\\ 13\end{bmatrix}}_{1\times 3}$$



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Hard
$O(2^n)$

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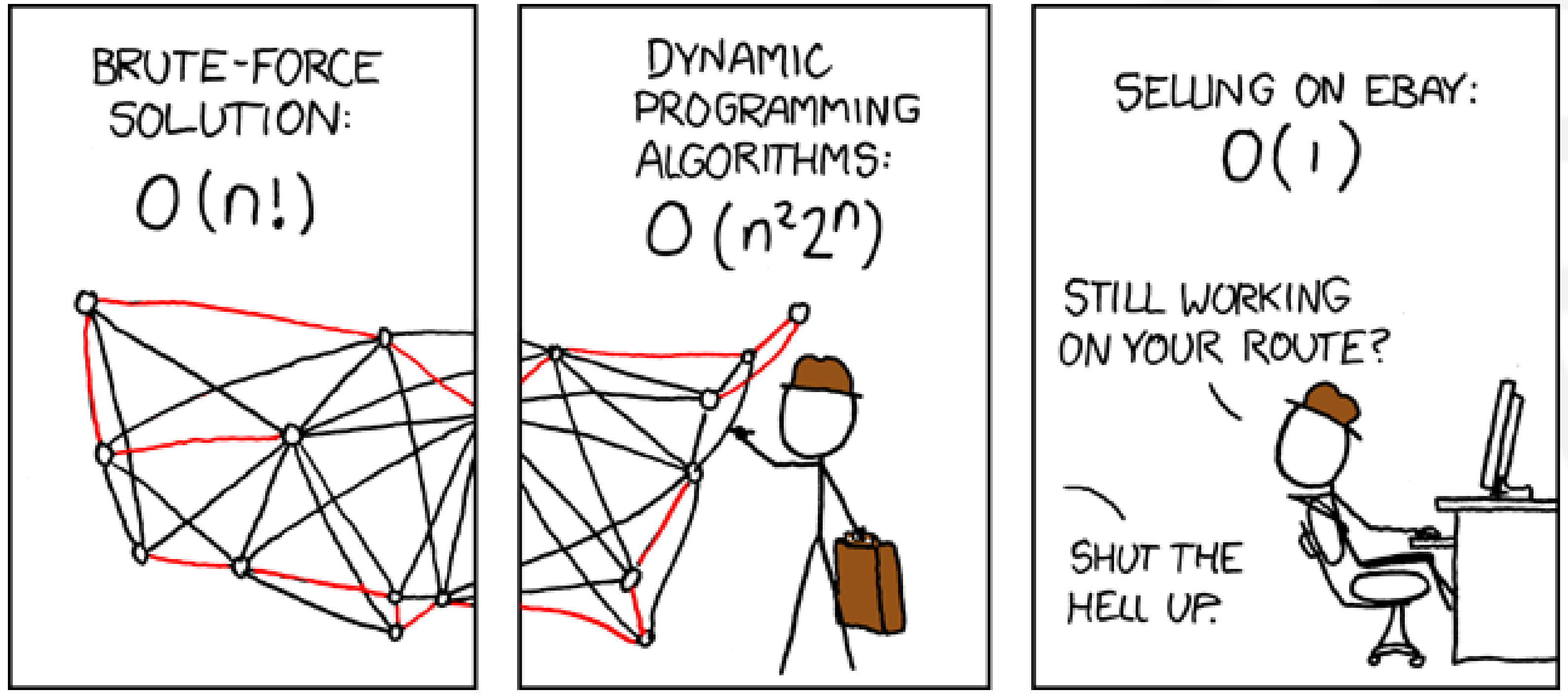

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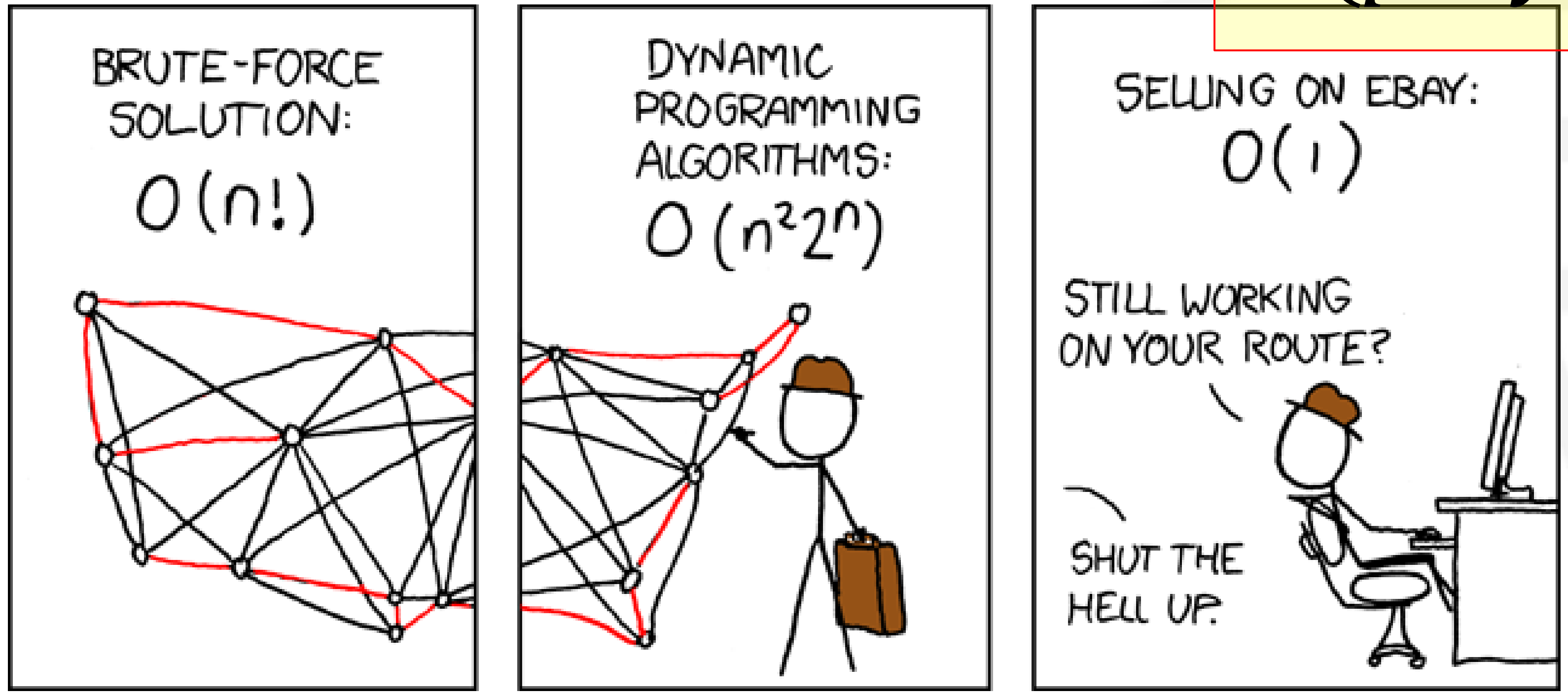
Hard
$O(poly(n)2^n)$



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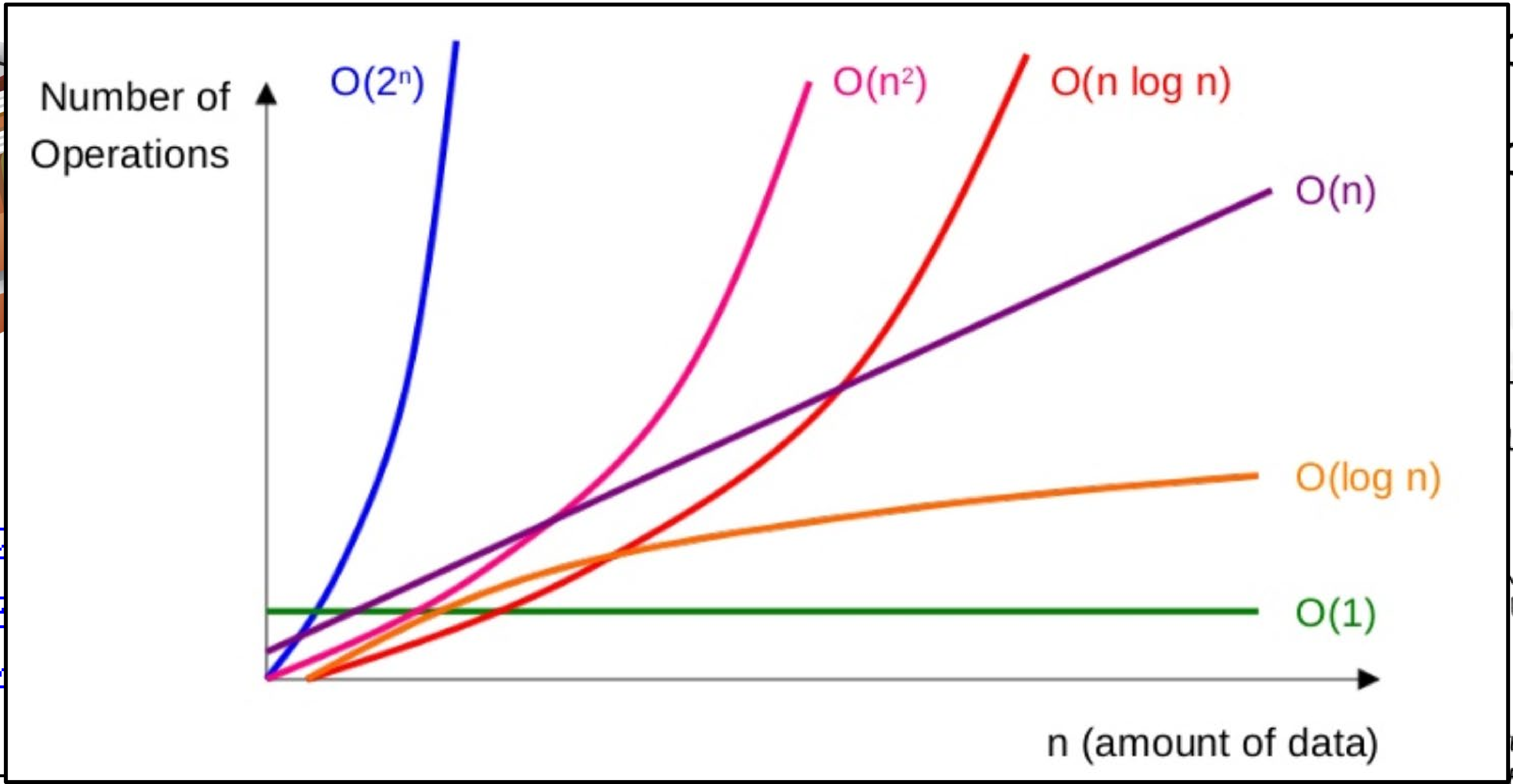
Hard
$O(2^n)$

(x OR y OR z) AND (x OR $\bar{y}$ OR z) AND
...OR $\bar{z}$) AND
...OR $\bar{z}$)



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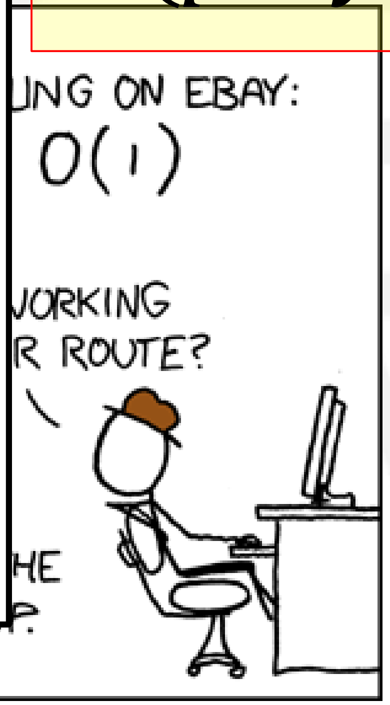


Easy
$O(n^2)$

$\underbrace{[1\ \ 2\ \ 3]}_{1 \times 3} \cdot \underbrace{[\ldots]}_{3 \times 3}$ ... 1×3

Today's cryptography in use?

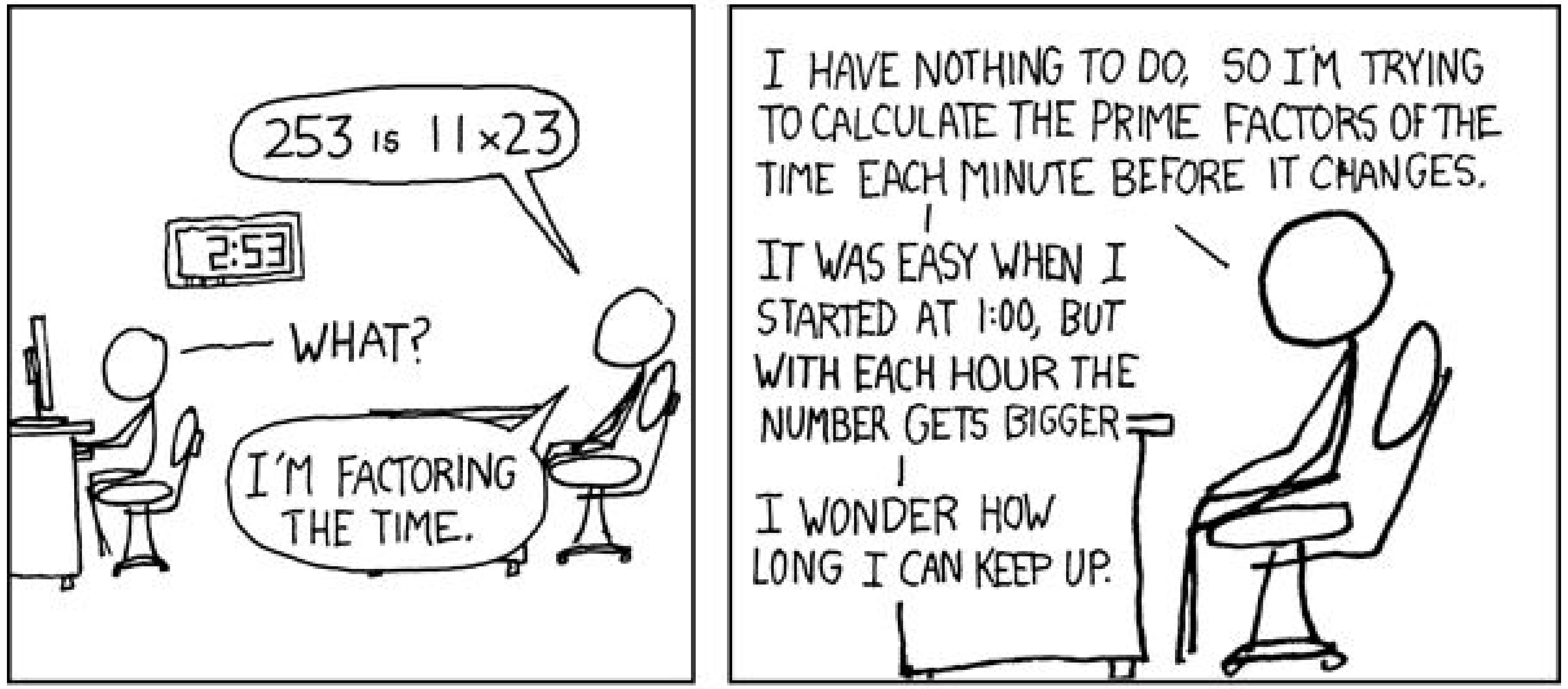
- Algorithms based on

Integer factorization

Given integer N find its prime factors

Discrete logarithm over different groups

Given generator $g \in G$ and any $y \in G$, find x such that $g^x = y$



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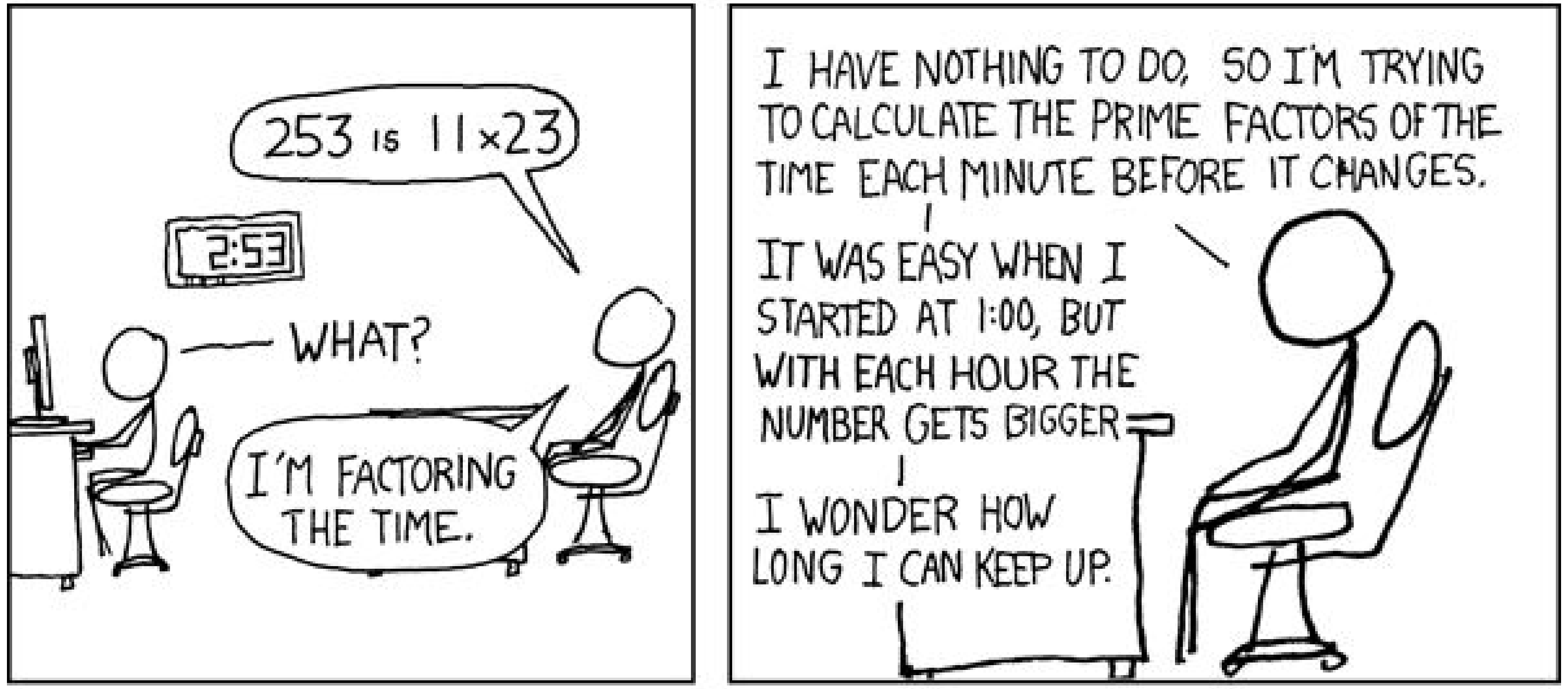


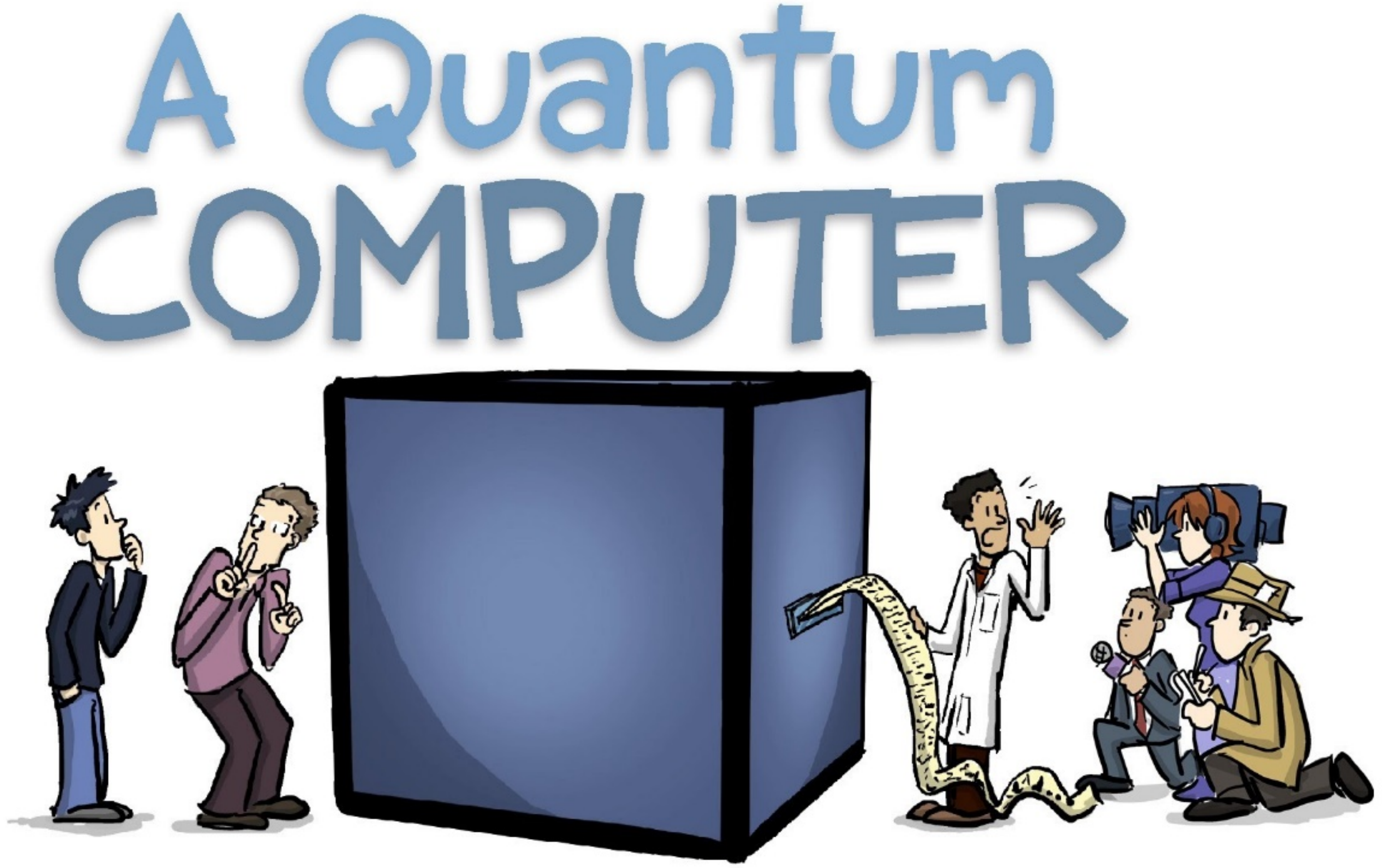
Discrete logarithm over different groups

Given generator $g \in G$ *and any* $y \in G$*,*
find x *such that* $g^x = y$

BOTH:
Subexponential complexity

> Polynomial
< Exponential

What is



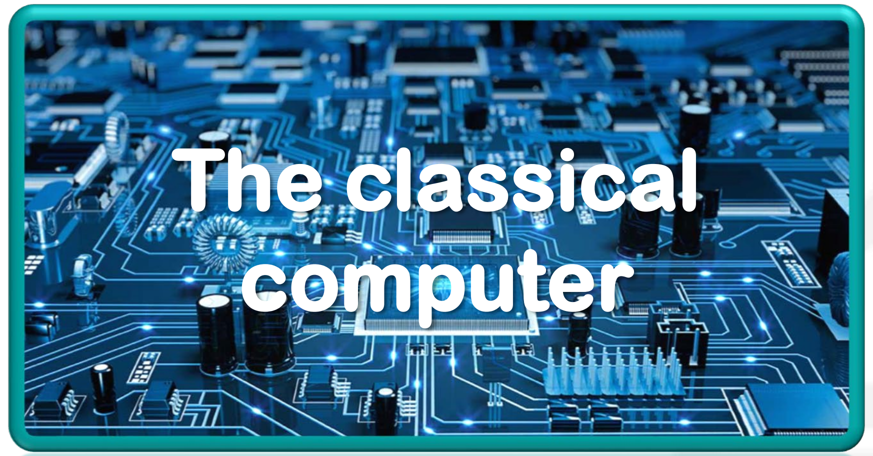
???

The origins …

Probabilistic Turing Machine

Turing '36

Gill '77



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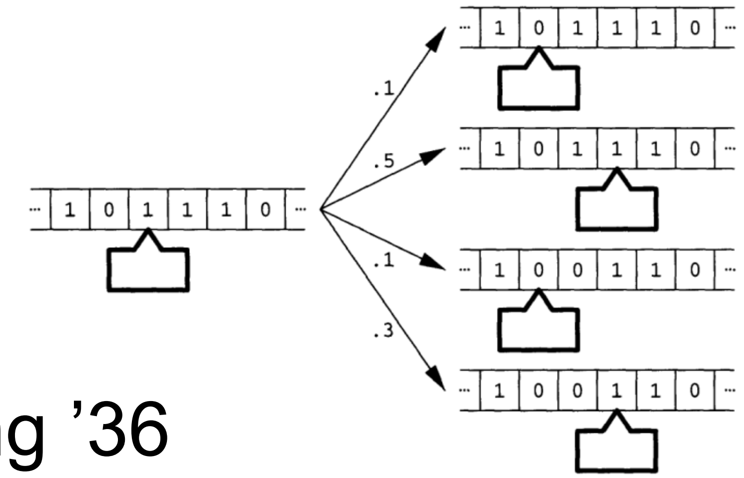

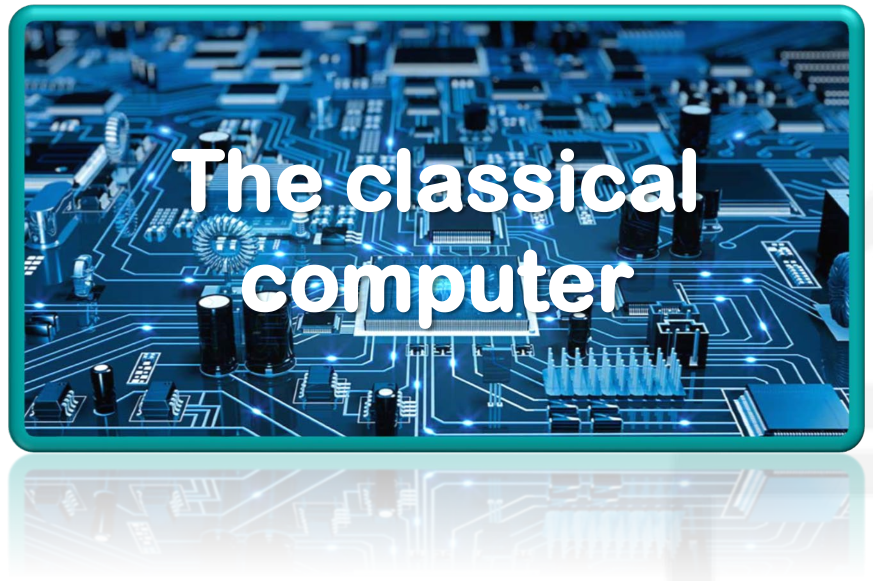

Probabilistic Turing Machine

Turing '36

Gill '77

Any randomized algorithmic process can be simulated efficiently using a Probabilistic Turing machine

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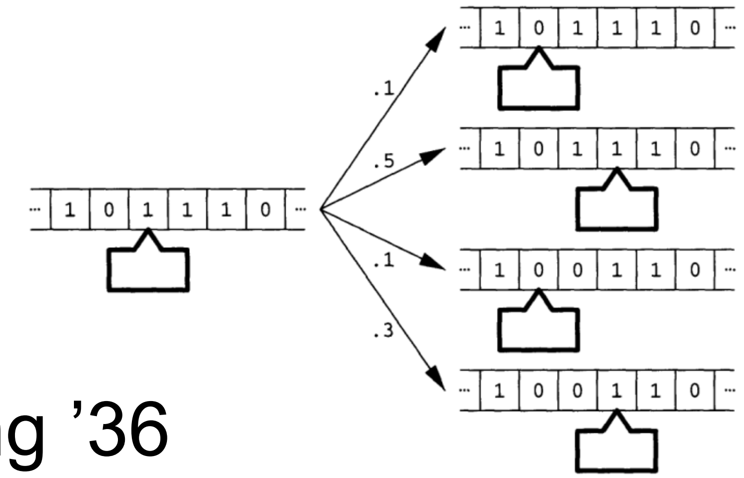
Probabilistic Turing Machine



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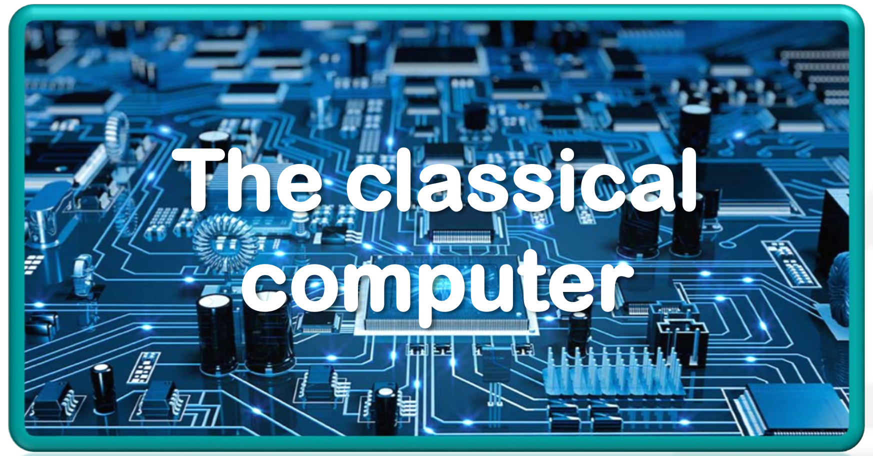
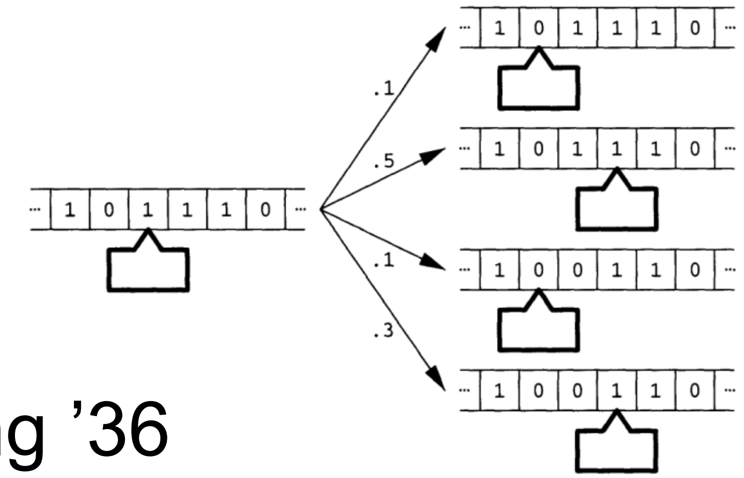


Feynman '82:
*Certain "**quantum**" phenomena*
***can not be efficiently simulated** by a PTM*

The origins …

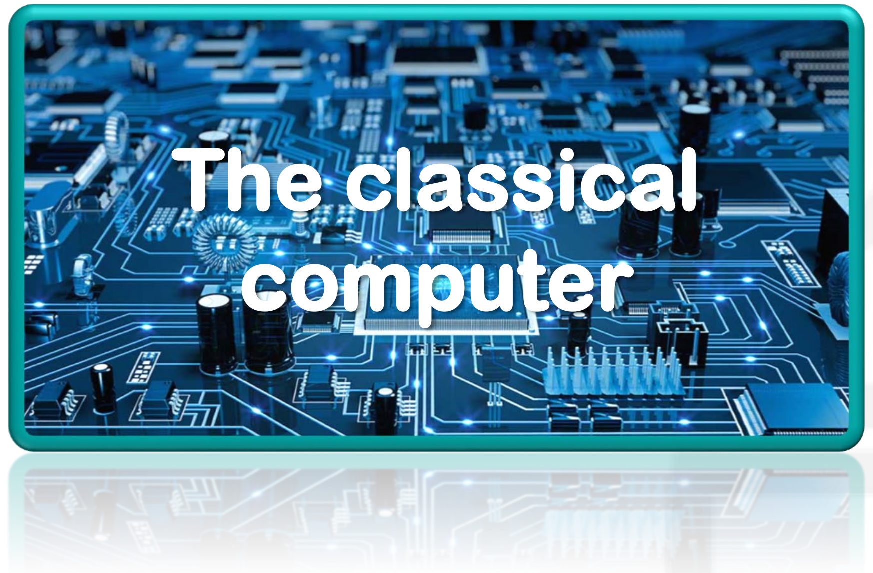
Probabilistic Turing Machine

Any randomized algorithmic process can be simulated efficiently using a Probabilistic Turing machine



Turing '36

Gill '77



Feynman '82:
*Certain "**quantum**" phenomena*
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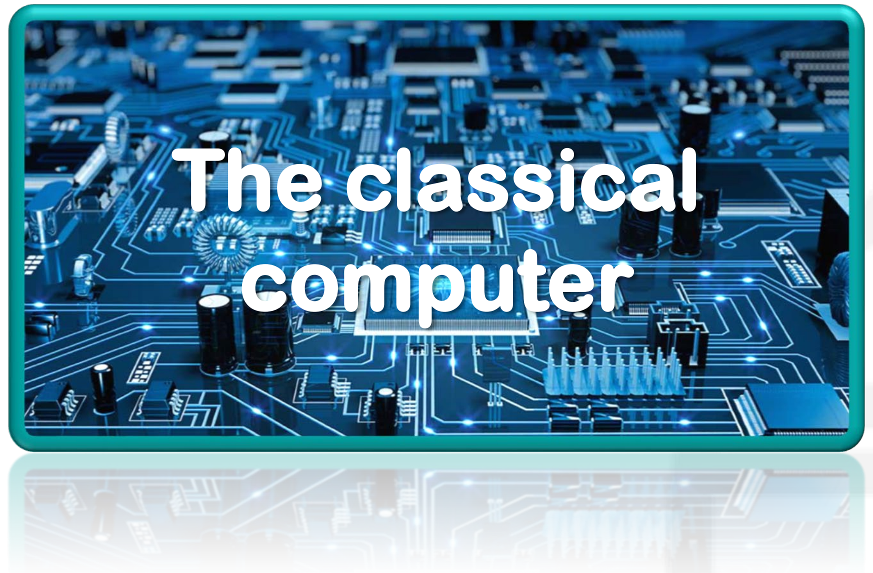
*Can there be a computational device capable of **efficiently simulating** an **arbitrary physical system**?*

The origins …

Probabilistic Turing Machine



Deutsch ’85

Universal Quantum Computer

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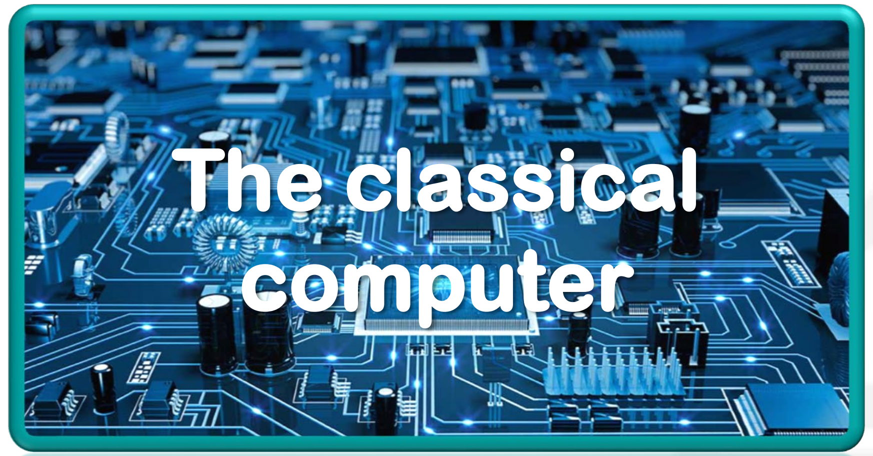


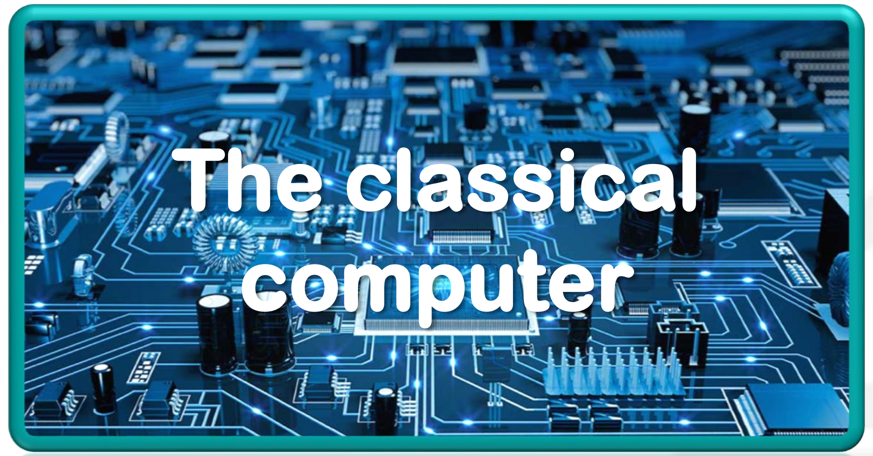
Deutsch '85

Universal Quantum Computer

A computing device based on the principles of Quantum mechanics

The origins …

Probabilistic Turing Machine



Deutsch ’85

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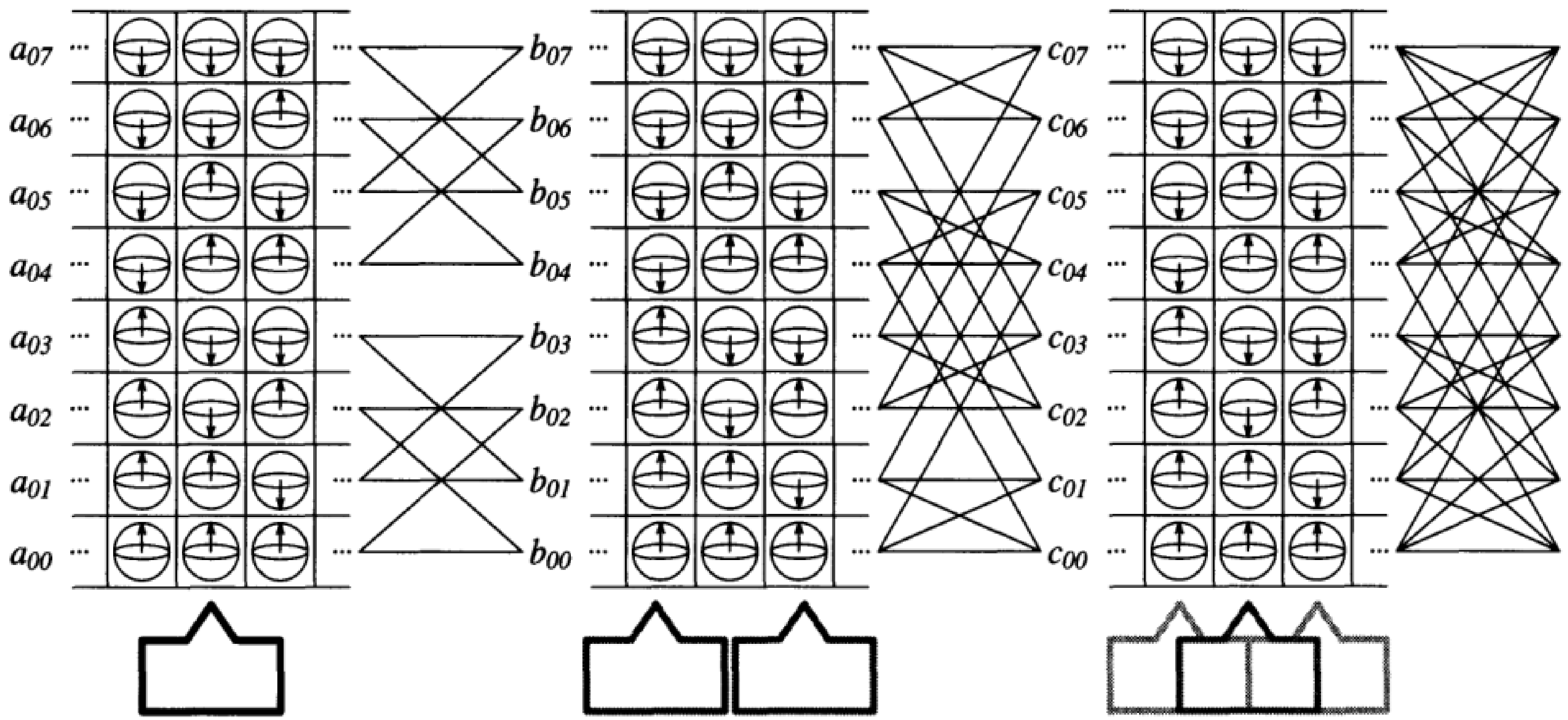
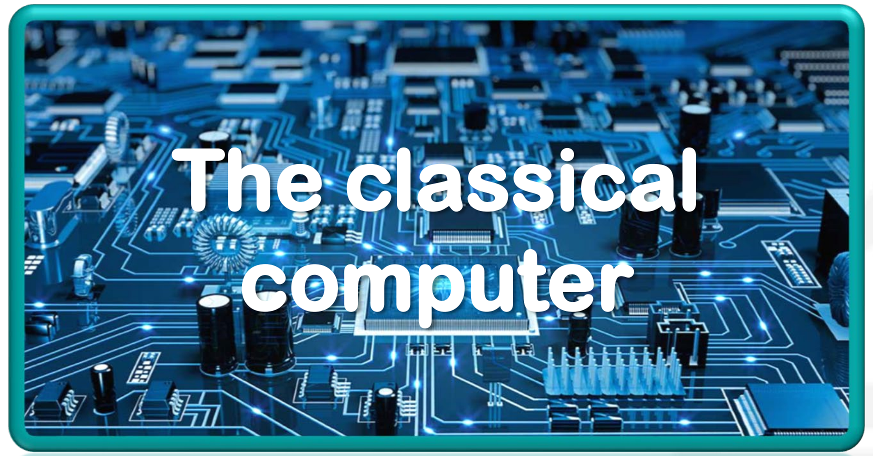


The origins …

Probabilistic Turing Machine



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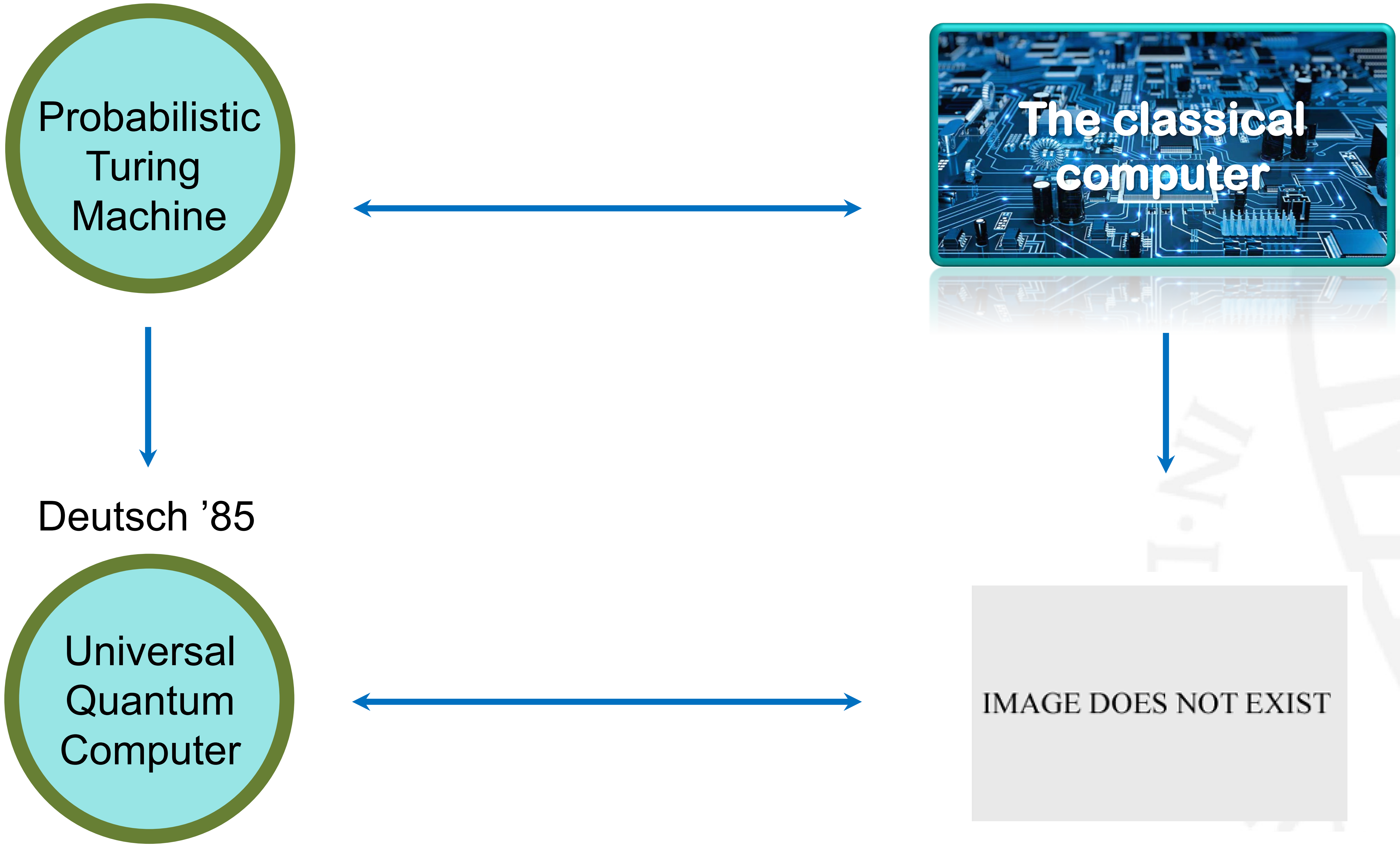

Probabilistic Turing Machine
The classical computer
Deutsch '85
Universal Quantum Computer
IMAGE DOES NOT EXIST

FAST COMPANY 29 Apr 2015

THE GOLDEN AGE OF QUANTUM COMPUTING IS UPON US (ONCE WE SOLVE THESE TINY PROBLEMS)

LITERALLY TINY. AS IBM ANNOUNCES A BIG ADVANCE, MANY CHALLENGES REMAIN IN BUILDING A COMPUTER THAT TAKES ADVANTAGE OF QUANTUM WEIRDNESS.

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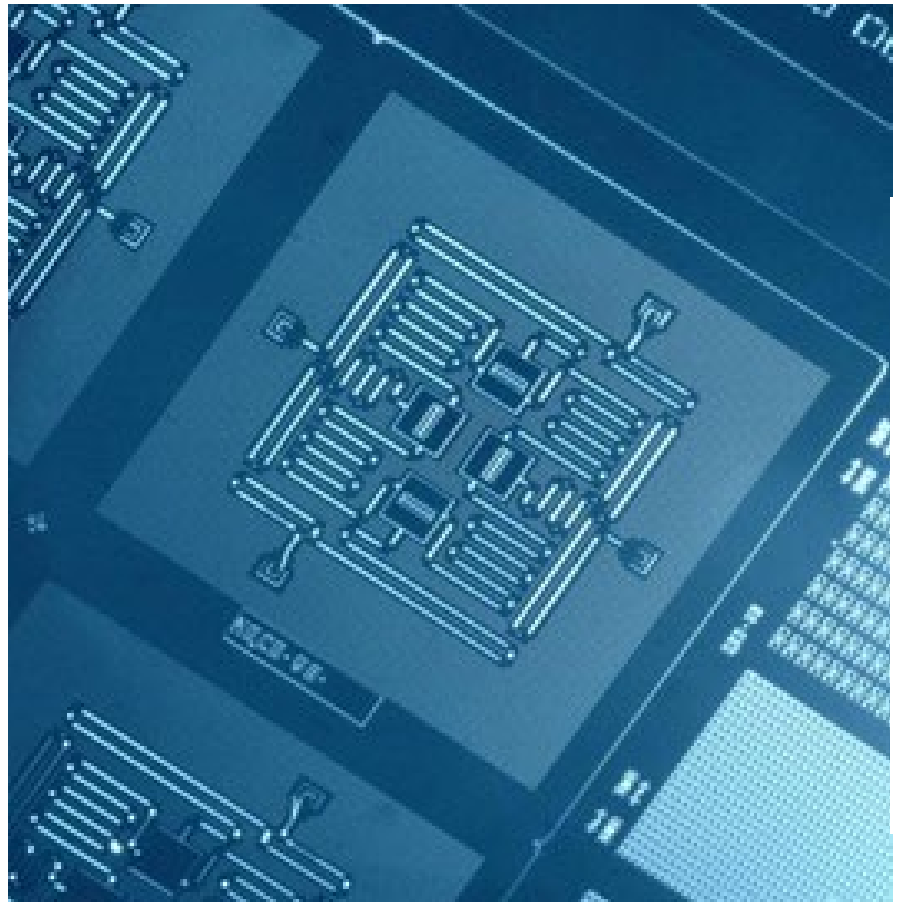

Photo: IBM Research

IEEE SPECTRUM

"With our recent four-qubit network, we built a system that allows us to detect both types of quantum errors," says Jerry Chow, manager of experimental quantum computing at IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center, in Yorktown Heights, N.Y. Chow, who, along with his IBM colleagues detailed their experiments in the 29 April issue of the journal Nature Communications, says, "This is the first demonstration of a system that has the ability to detect both bit-flip errors and phase errors" that exist in quantum computing systems.

The IBM system consists of four quantum bits, or qubits, arranged in a 2-by-2 configuration on a chip measuring about 1.6 square centimeters (0.25 square

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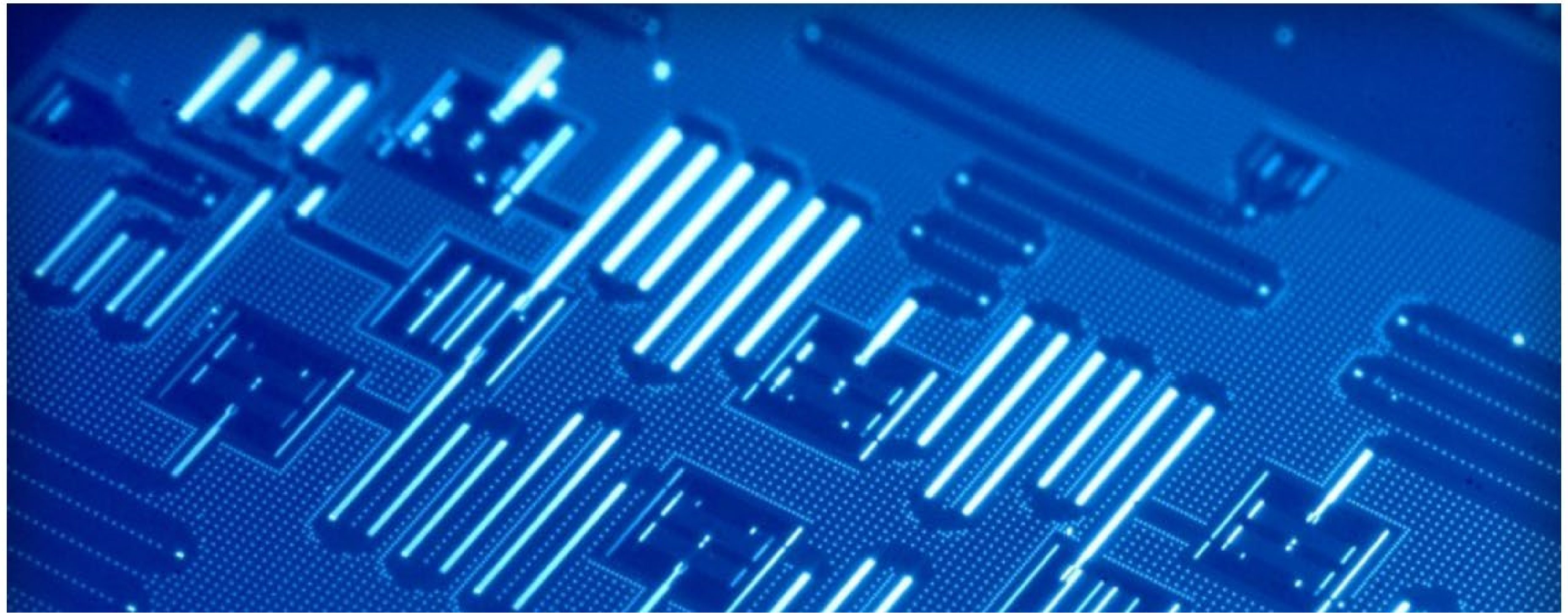
HOME › COMPUTING › IBM IS MAKING ITS QUANTUM COMPUTER API AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

IBM is making its quantum computer API available to the public

By Jessica Hall on March 6, 2017 at 9:22 am | 3 Comments



Futurism NEWS FEATURES VIDEOS

IBM Just Announced a 50-Qubit Quantum Computer

November 10, 2017

IN BRIEF

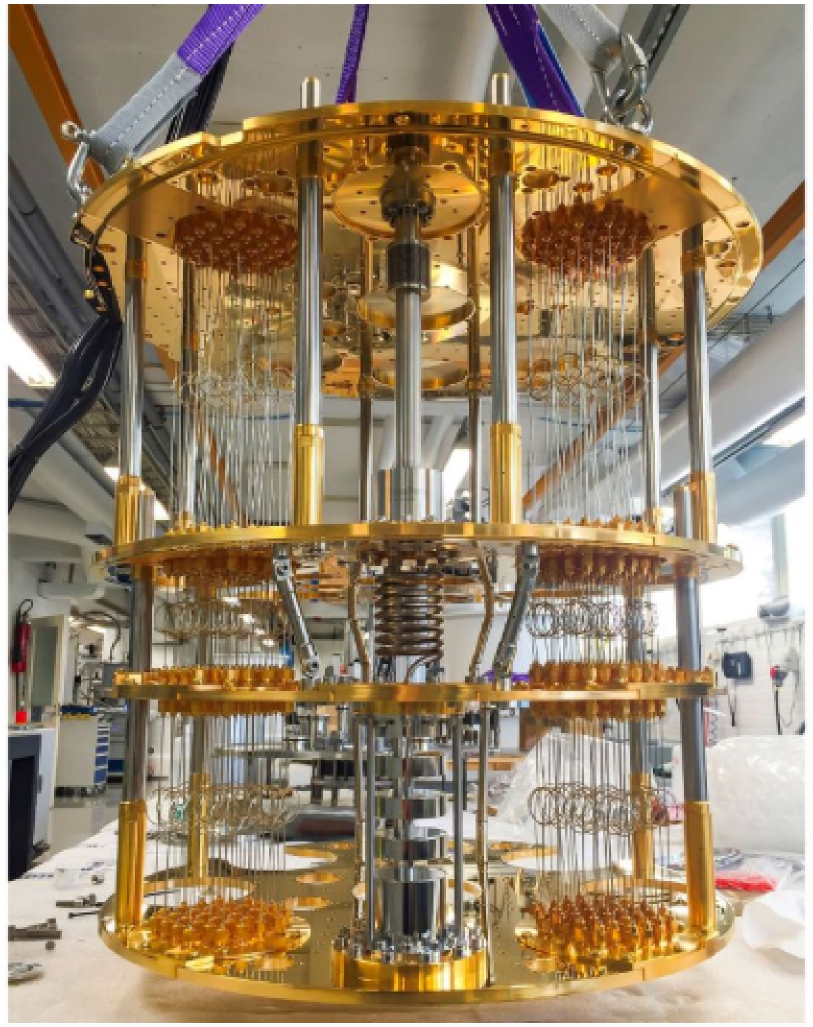
Earlier today, IBM announced a 50-quantum bit (qubit) quantum computer, the largest in the industry so far. As revolutionary as this development is, IBM's 50-qubit machine is still far from a universal quantum computer.

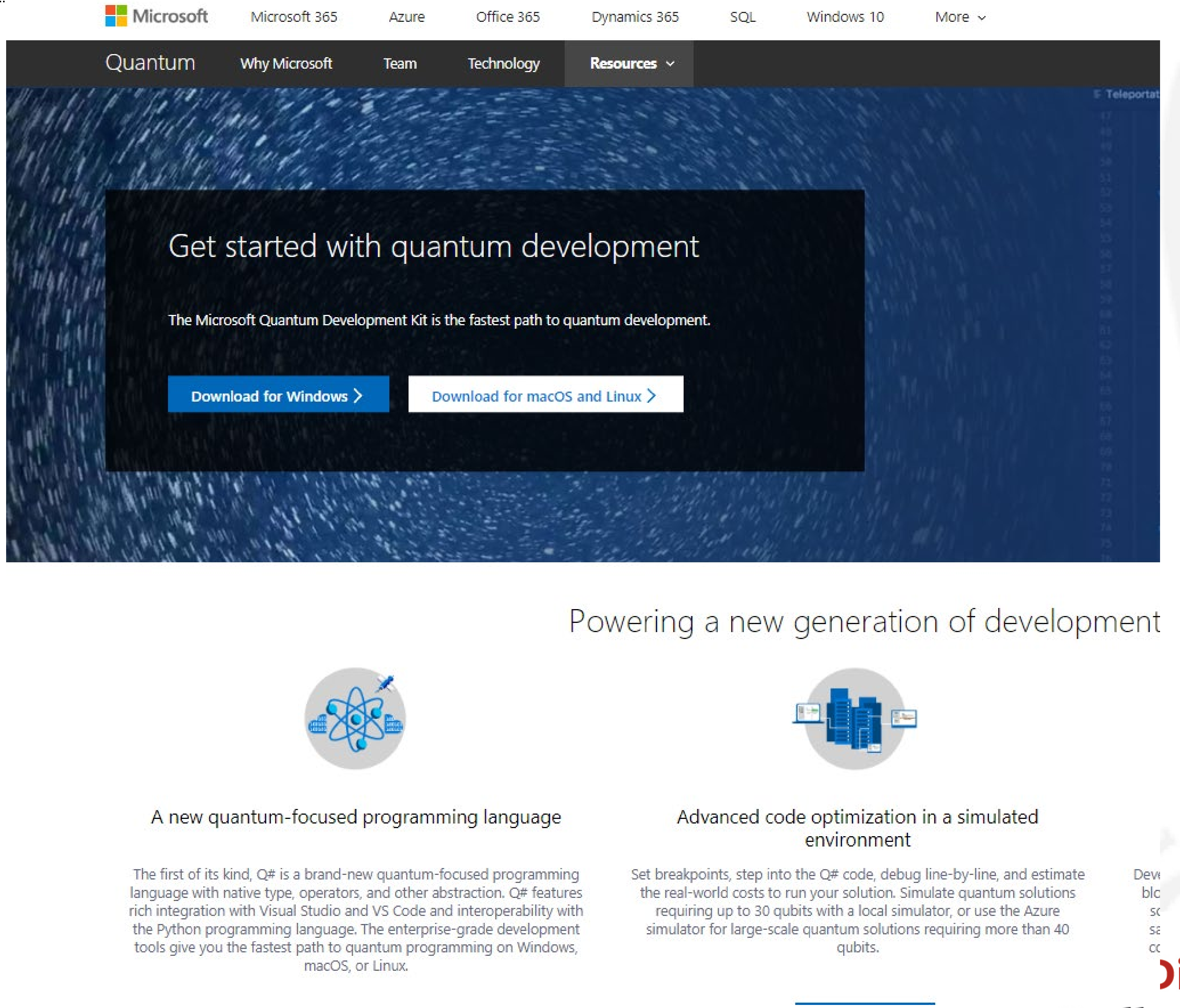
Technology

Microsoft Takes Path Less Traveled to Build a Quantum Computer

Software giant releases a quantum programming language and simulator, but still has no working computer

By Jeremy Kahn and Dina Bass
December 11, 2017, 2:45 PM GMT+1



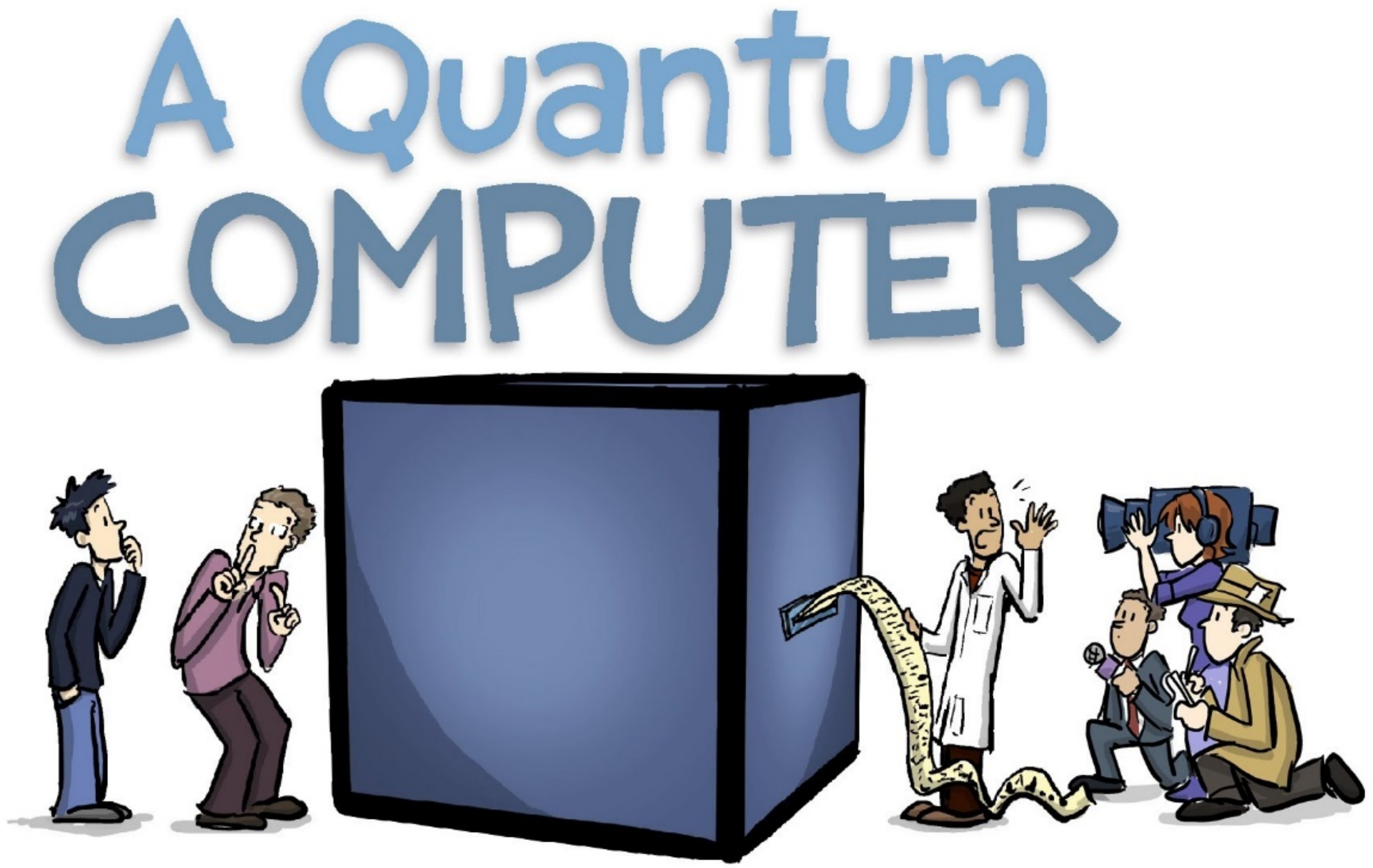


Quantum Projects

COMPANY	TECHNOLOGY	WHY IT COULD FAIL
IBM	Makes qubits from superconducting metal circuits.	The error rate of the qubits is too high to operate them together in a useful computer.
Microsoft	Building a new kind of "topological qubit" that in theory should be more reliable than others.	The existence of the subatomic particle used in this qubit remains unproven. Even if it is real, there isn't yet evidence it can be controlled.
Alcatel-Lucent	Inspired by Microsoft's research, it is pursuing a topological qubit based on a different material.	Same as above.
D-Wave Systems	Sells computers based on superconducting chips with 512 qubits.	It's not clear that its chips harness quantum effects. Even if they do, their design is limited to solving a narrow set of mathematical problems.
Google	After experimenting with D-Wave's computers since 2009, it recently opened a lab to build chips like D-Wave's.	Same as above. Plus, Google is trying to adapt technology first developed for a different kind of qubit to the kind used by D-Wave.

MIT Technology Review

A peak inside



(…a thought experiment…)

Qubit (short of quantum bit)

Bit – the unit of classical information

0 or 1

Qubit (short of quantum bit)

Bit – the unit of classical information

0 or 1

vs

Qubit – the unit of quantum information

A combination of 0 and 1

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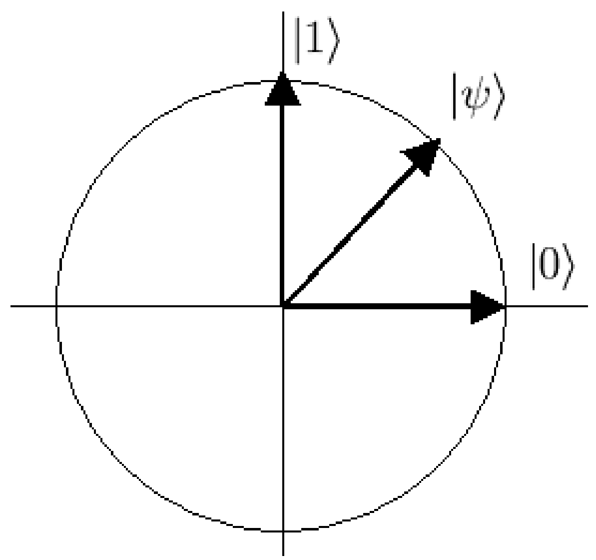
State of a qubit: $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$ $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$

A vector in two dimensional complex space

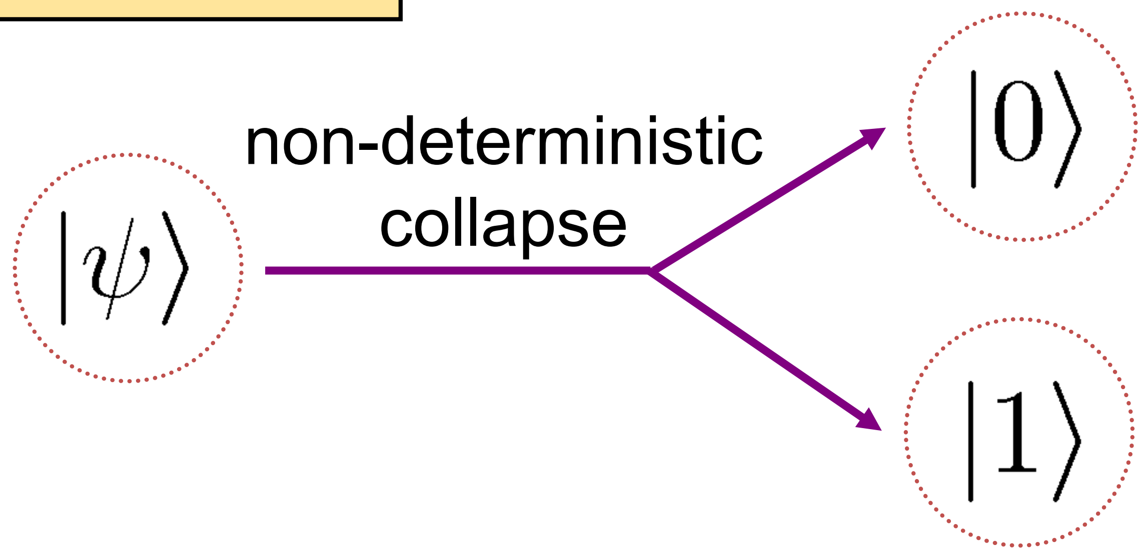


Qubit (short of quantum bit)

Bit – the unit of classical information	vs	**Qubit** – the unit of quantum information
0 or 1		**A combination of 0 and 1**

State of a qubit: $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$ $\quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$

Measurement



$$P_{|0\rangle} = |\alpha|^2$$

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

$$P_{|1\rangle} = |\beta|^2$$

Qubit (short of quantum bit)

Bit – the unit of classical information

0 or 1

vs

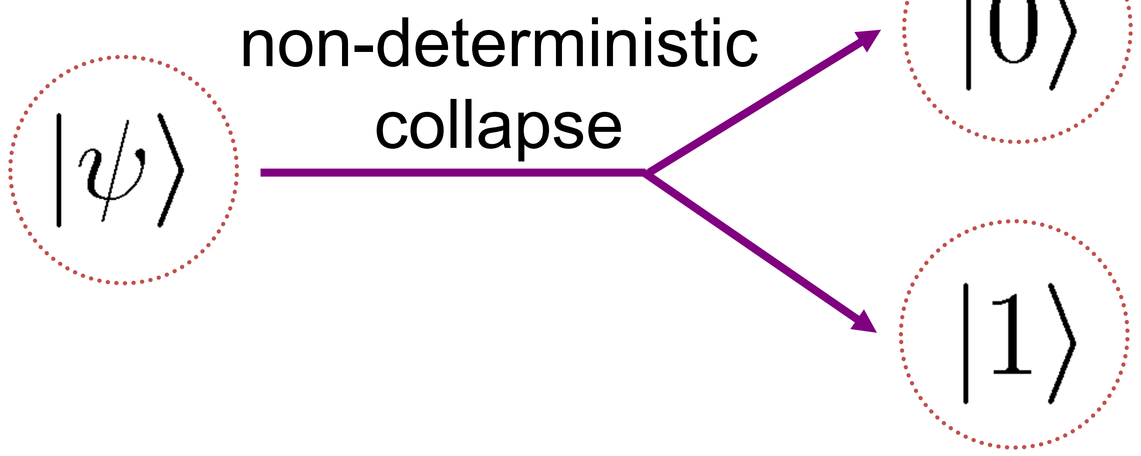
Qubit – the unit of quantum information

A combination of 0 and 1

Caution: a qubit holds only 1 bit of information !!!

State of a qubit: $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$ $\quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$

Measurement

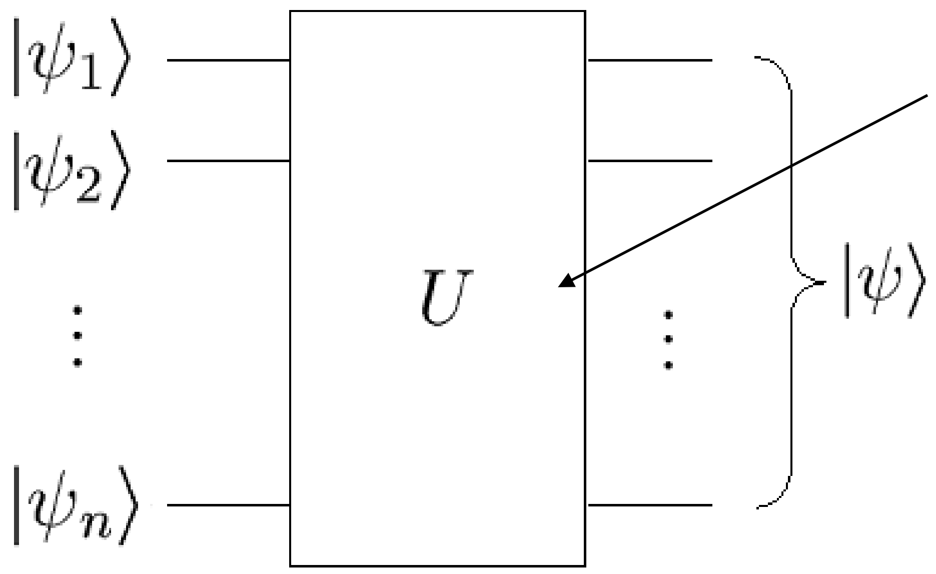


$$P_{|0\rangle} = |\alpha|^2$$

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

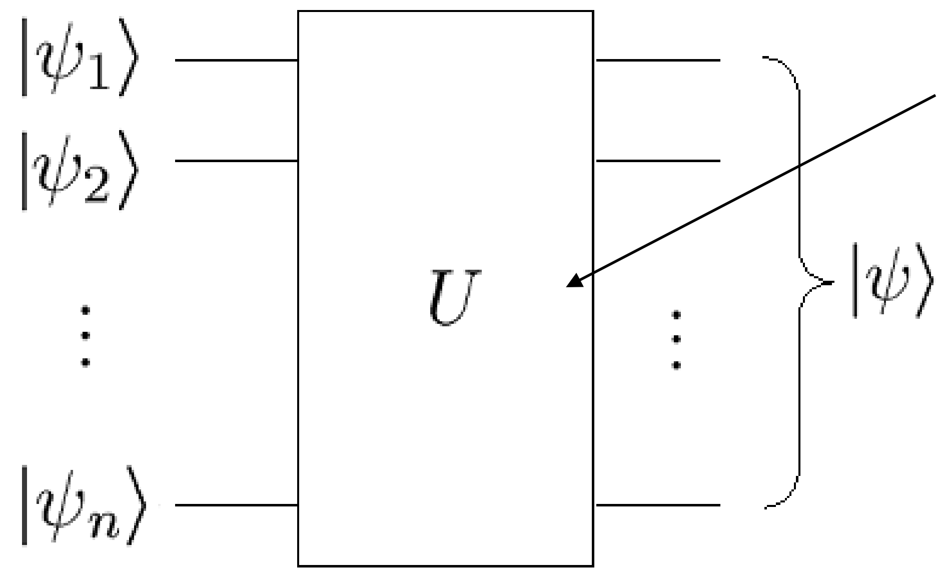
$$P_{|1\rangle} = |\beta|^2$$

Quantum gates



Unitary operator $UU^\dagger = U^\dagger U = I$

Quantum gates



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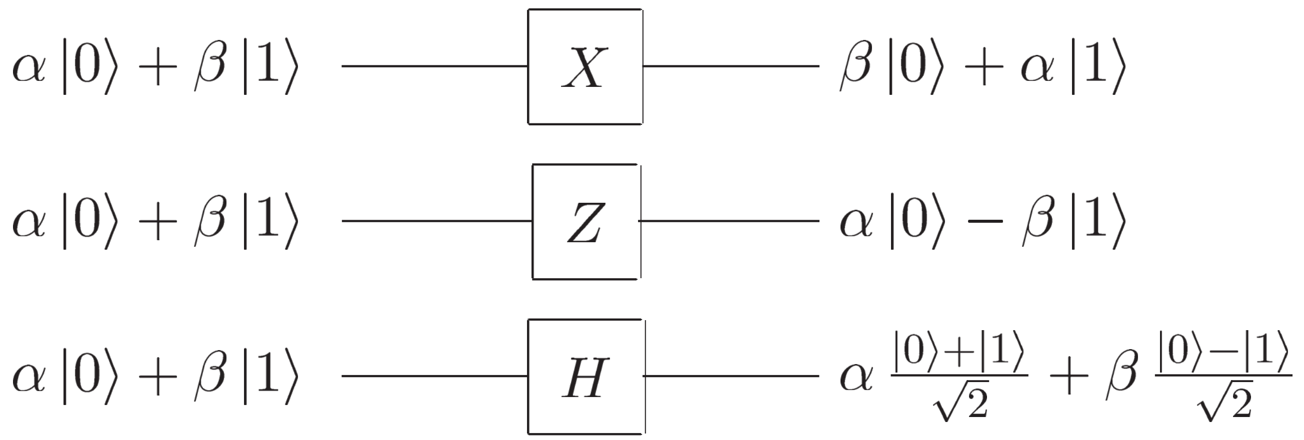
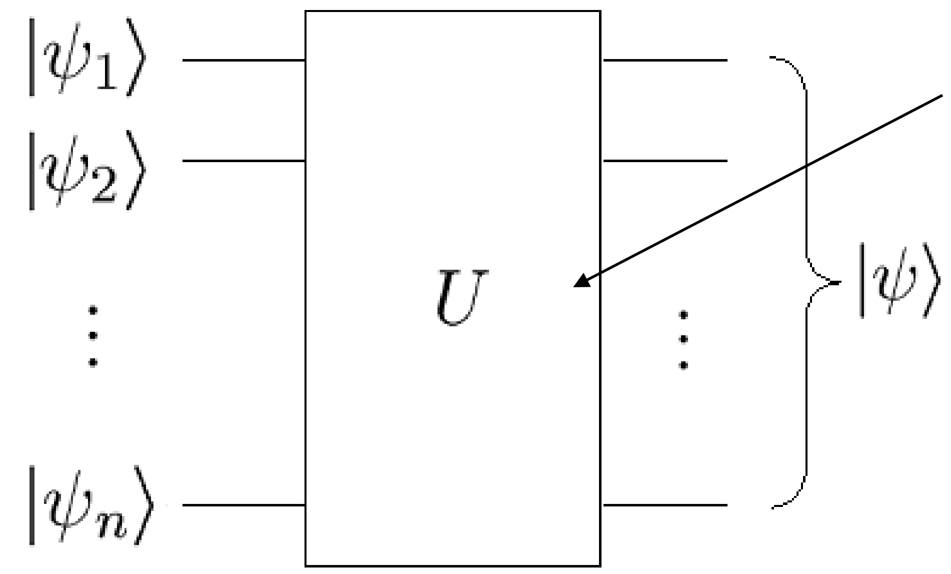
One qubit gates



Quantum gates



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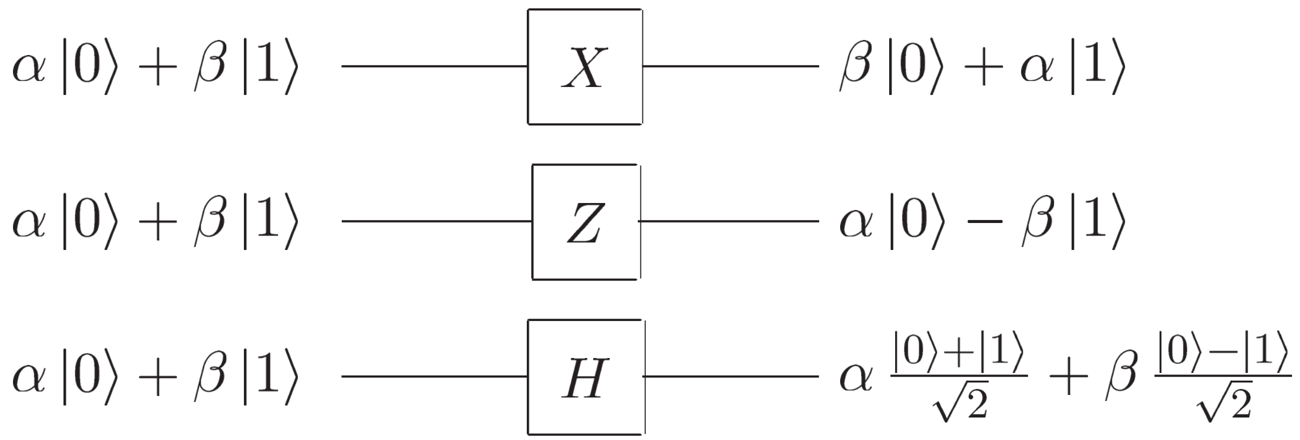
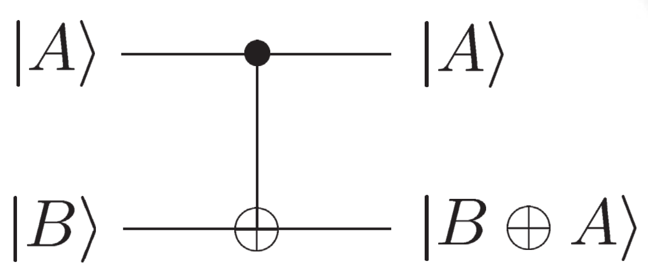
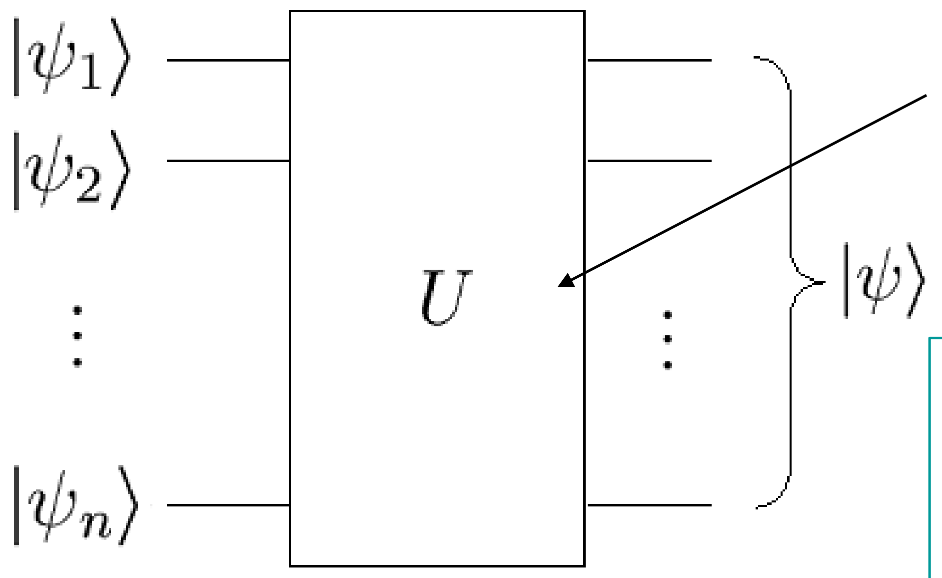


Two qubit gate

controlled-NOT



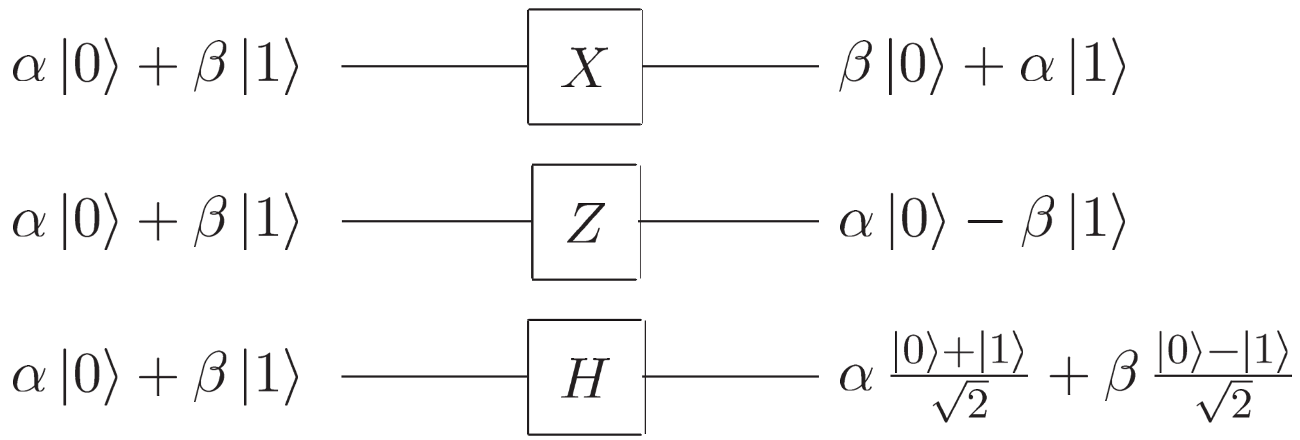
Quantum gates



Unitary operator $UU^\dagger = U^\dagger U = I$

All quantum transformations
are reversible
(No destruction of information as in classical gates)

One qubit gates



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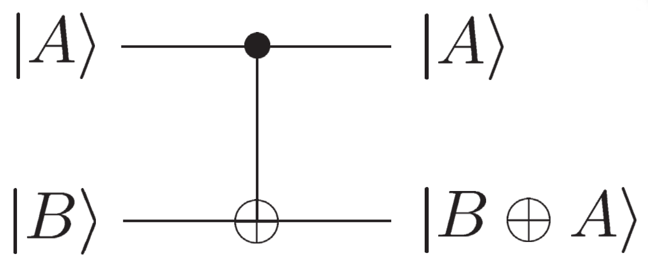

What kind of computations are possible using quantum circuits?

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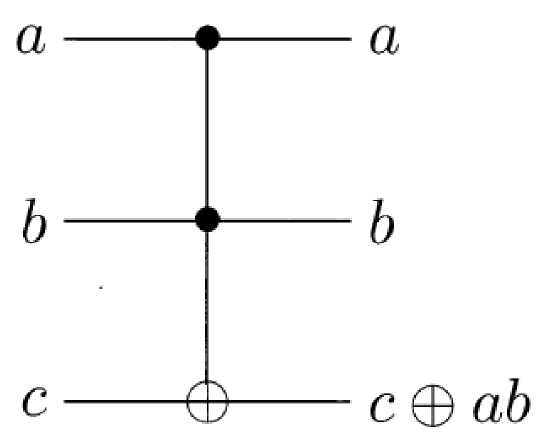

Toffoli gate

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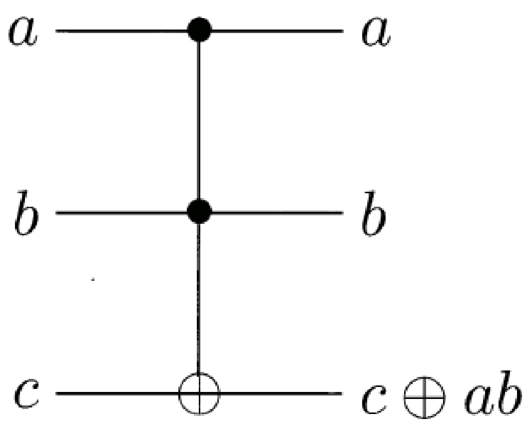

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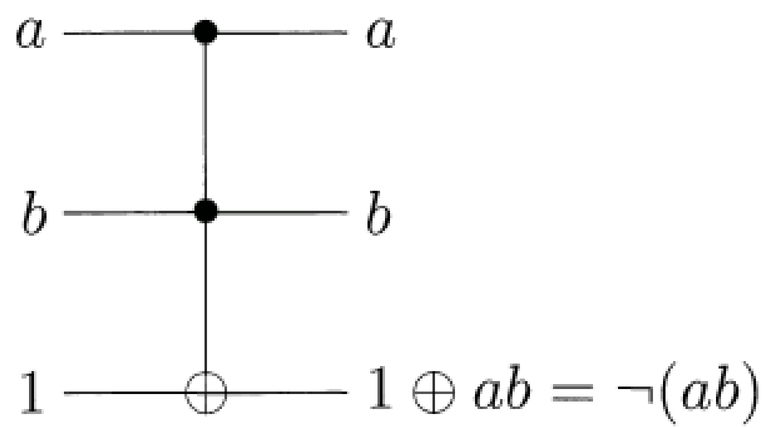

Simulate NAND gate

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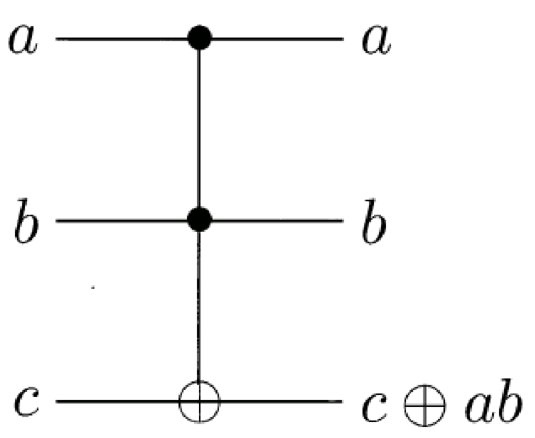

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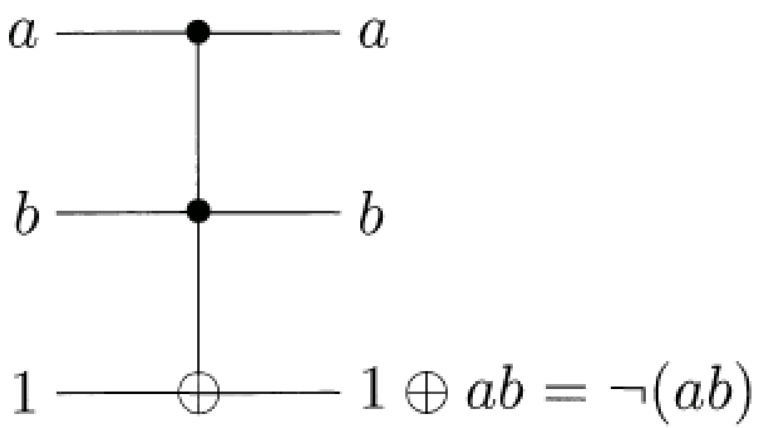

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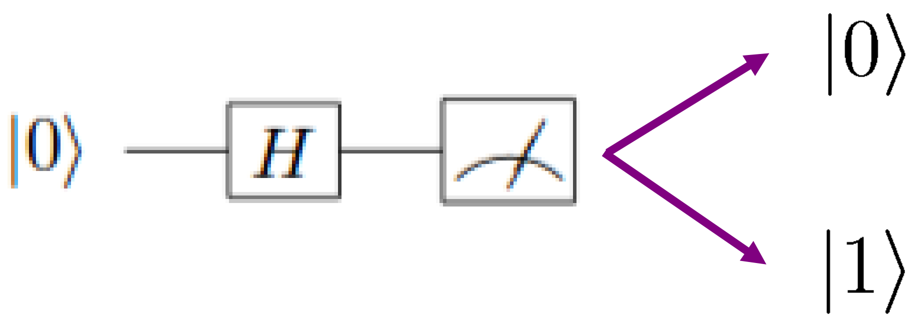

With probability 1/2

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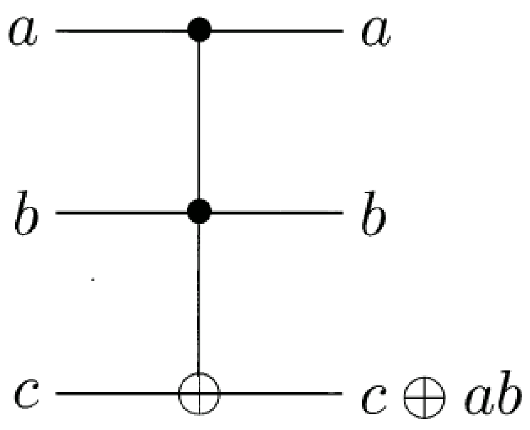

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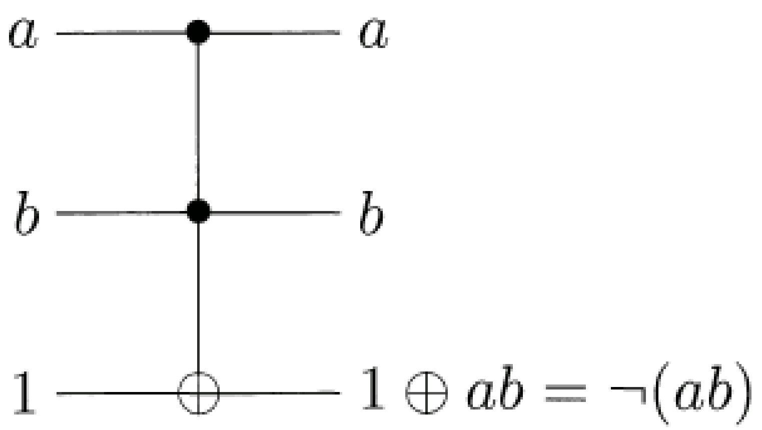

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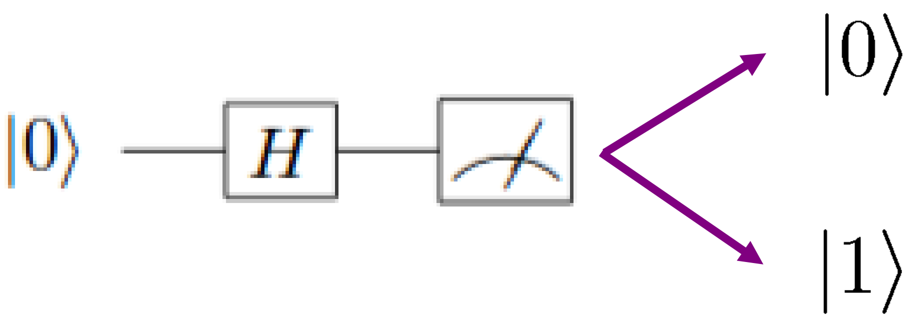

Simulate fair coin toss

With probability 1/2

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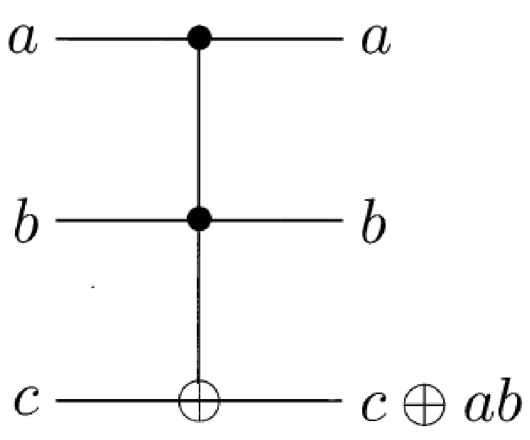
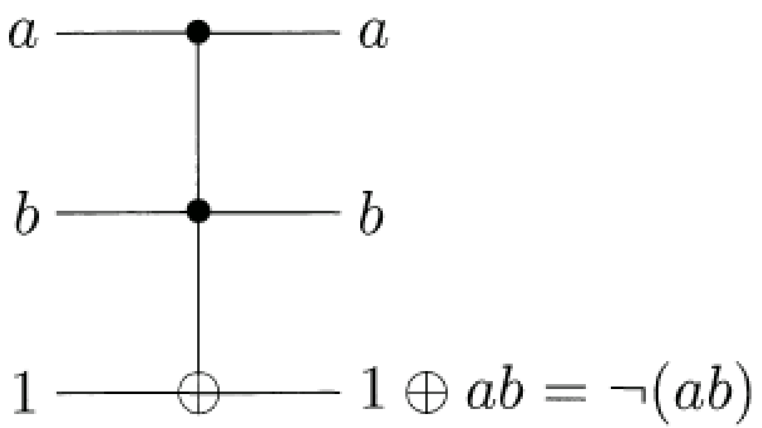
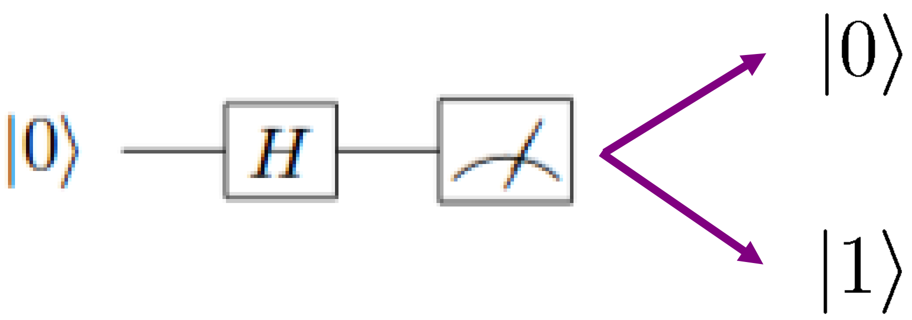


Toffoli gate

Efficient simulation of a classical non-deterministic computer



Simulate NAND gate



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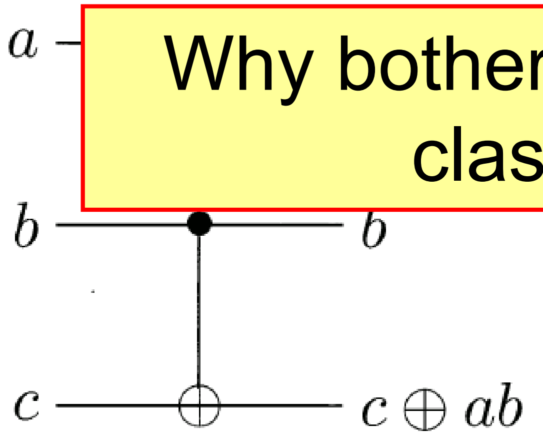
Efficient simulation of a classical non-deterministic computer

- Classical computations?

Why bother exploit quantum effects for classical computations?



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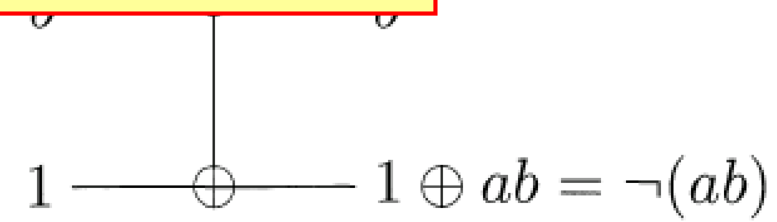

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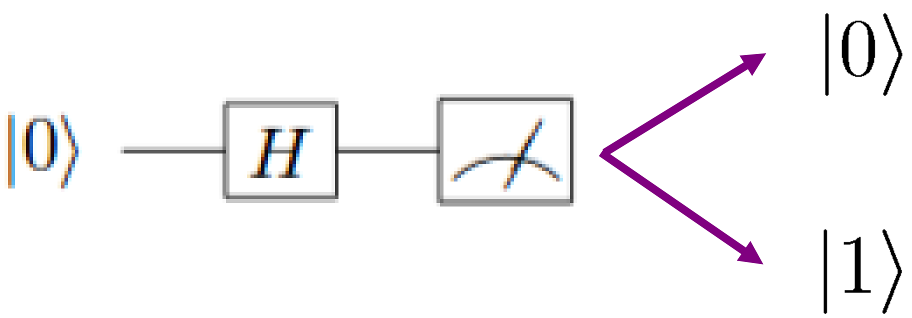

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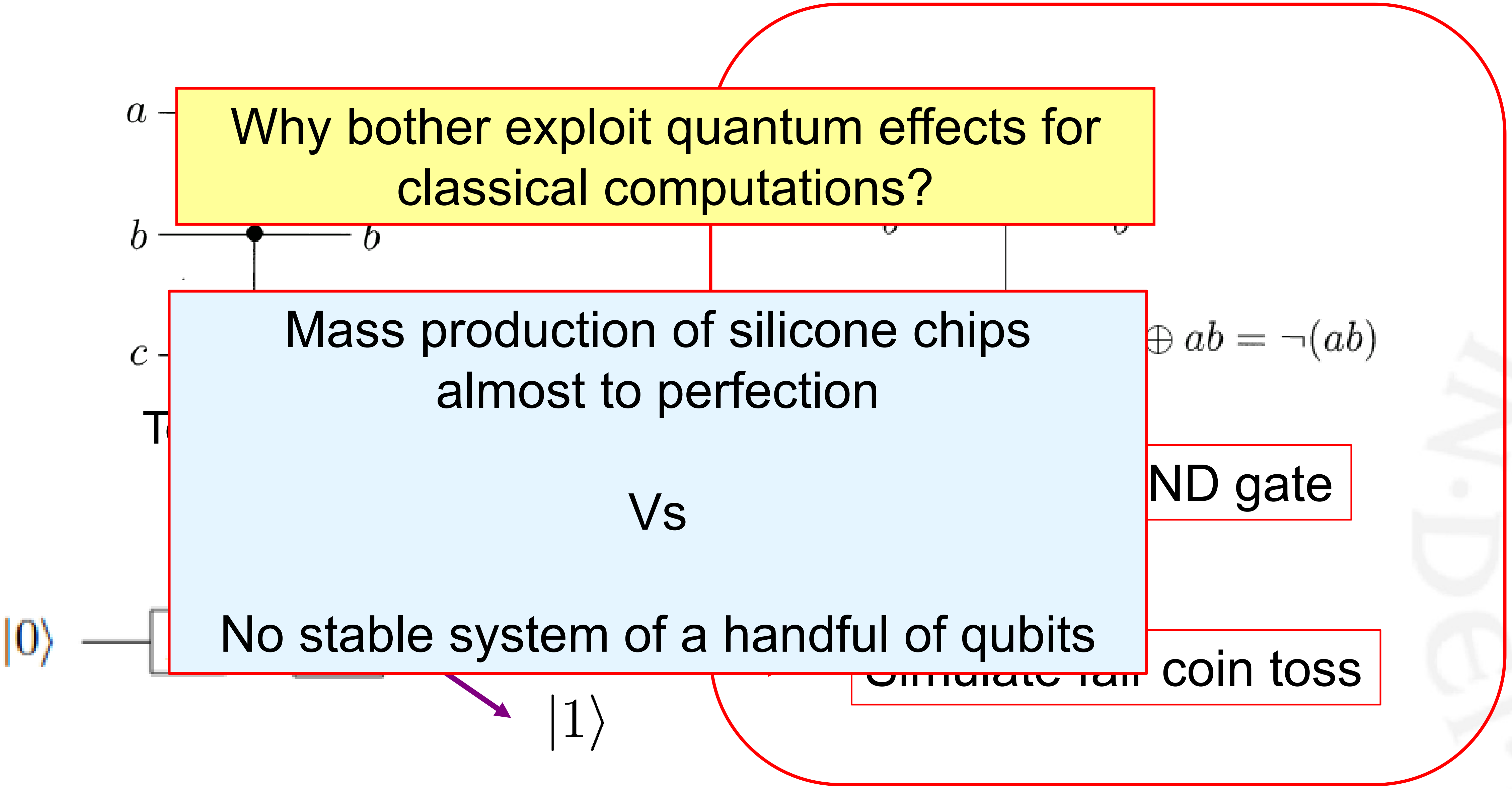

Why bother exploit quantum effects for classical computations?

Mass production of silicone chips almost to perfection

Vs

No stable system of a handful of qubits

With probability 1/2

Quantum Parallelism!

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"Evaluate" $f(x)$ for many ***different*** values of x simultaneously!

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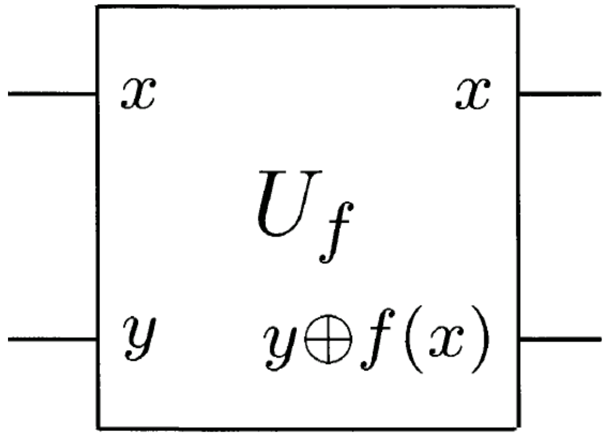

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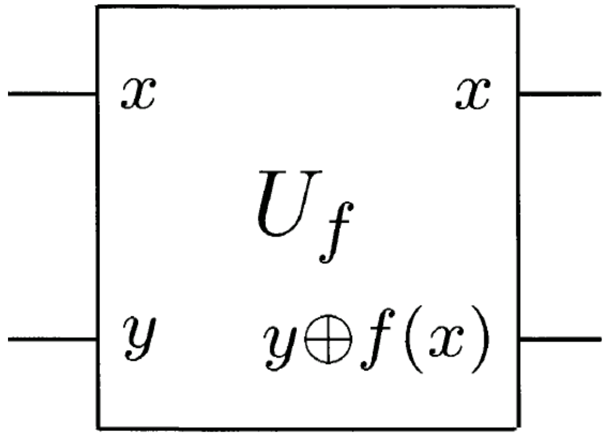

$$|0,0\rangle \mapsto |0, f(0)\rangle$$
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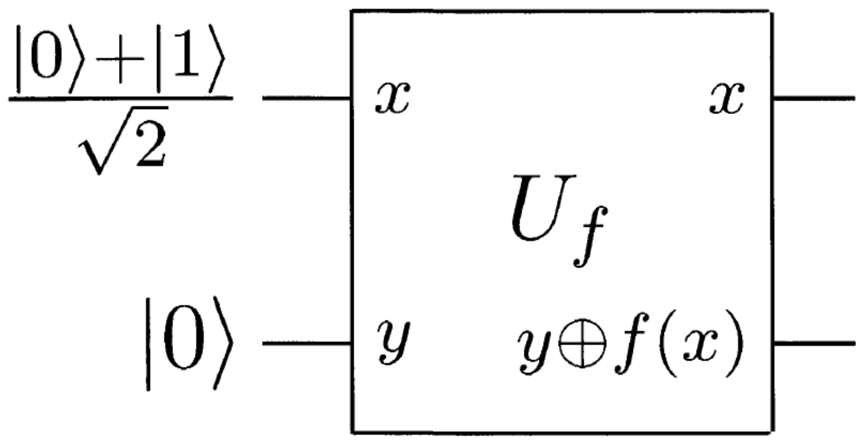

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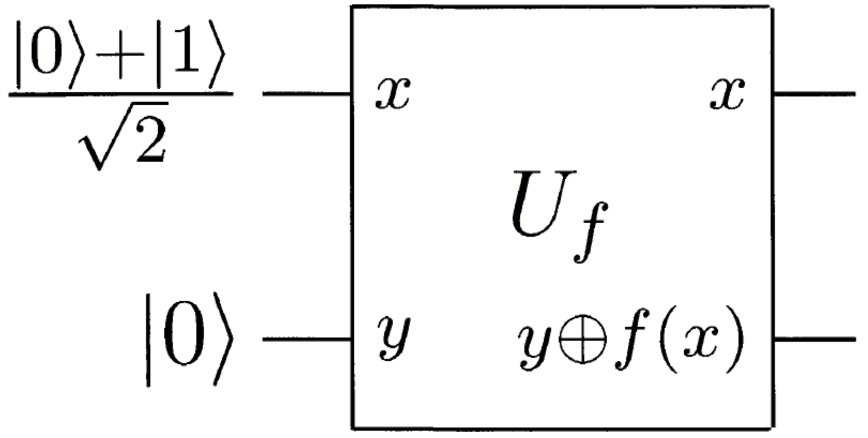

$$\frac{|0, f(0)\rangle + |1, f(1)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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Single circuit for "simultaneous evaluation" of both $f(0)$ and $f(1)$

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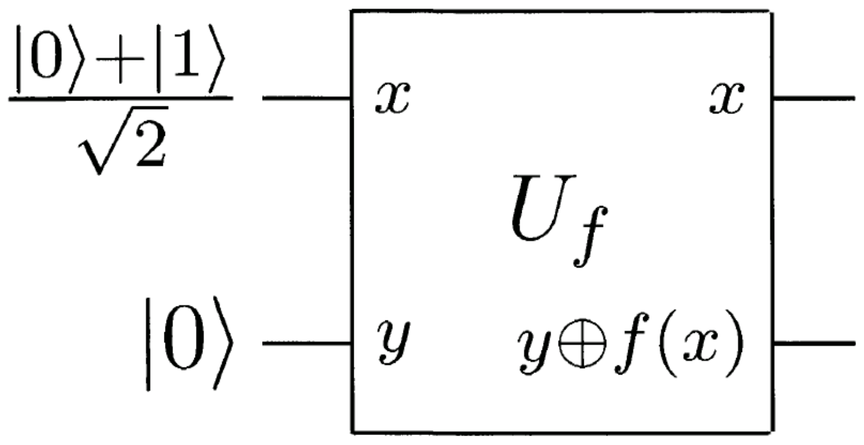

$$\frac{|0, f(0)\rangle + |1, f(1)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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Single circuit for "simultaneous evaluation" of both $f(0)$ and $f(1)$

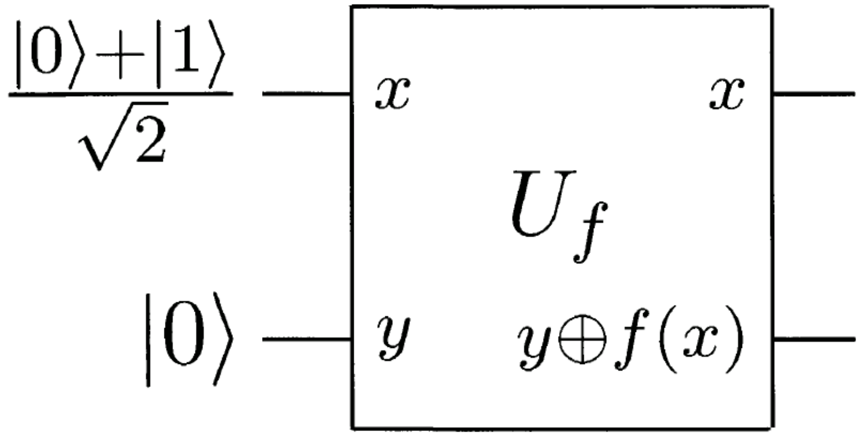
But wait a minute!

Measurement will necessarily destroy the state, yielding ***only one*** of $f(0)$, $f(1)$!!!

Quantum Parallelism!

"Evaluate" $f(x)$ for many ***different*** values of x simultaneously!

How to extract more useful information from a superposition state?



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Quantum Parallelism + Quantum Interference!

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Deutsch's problem:
Determine whether $f(x): \{0,1\} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ is constant or balanced

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Classically, we need 2 evaluations!
Using quantum parallelism + interference, only one!

Quantum Parallelism + Quantum Interference!

Deutsch's problem:
Determine whether $f(x)\colon \{0,1\} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ is constant or balanced

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First algorithm to illustrate the power of Quantum computation!

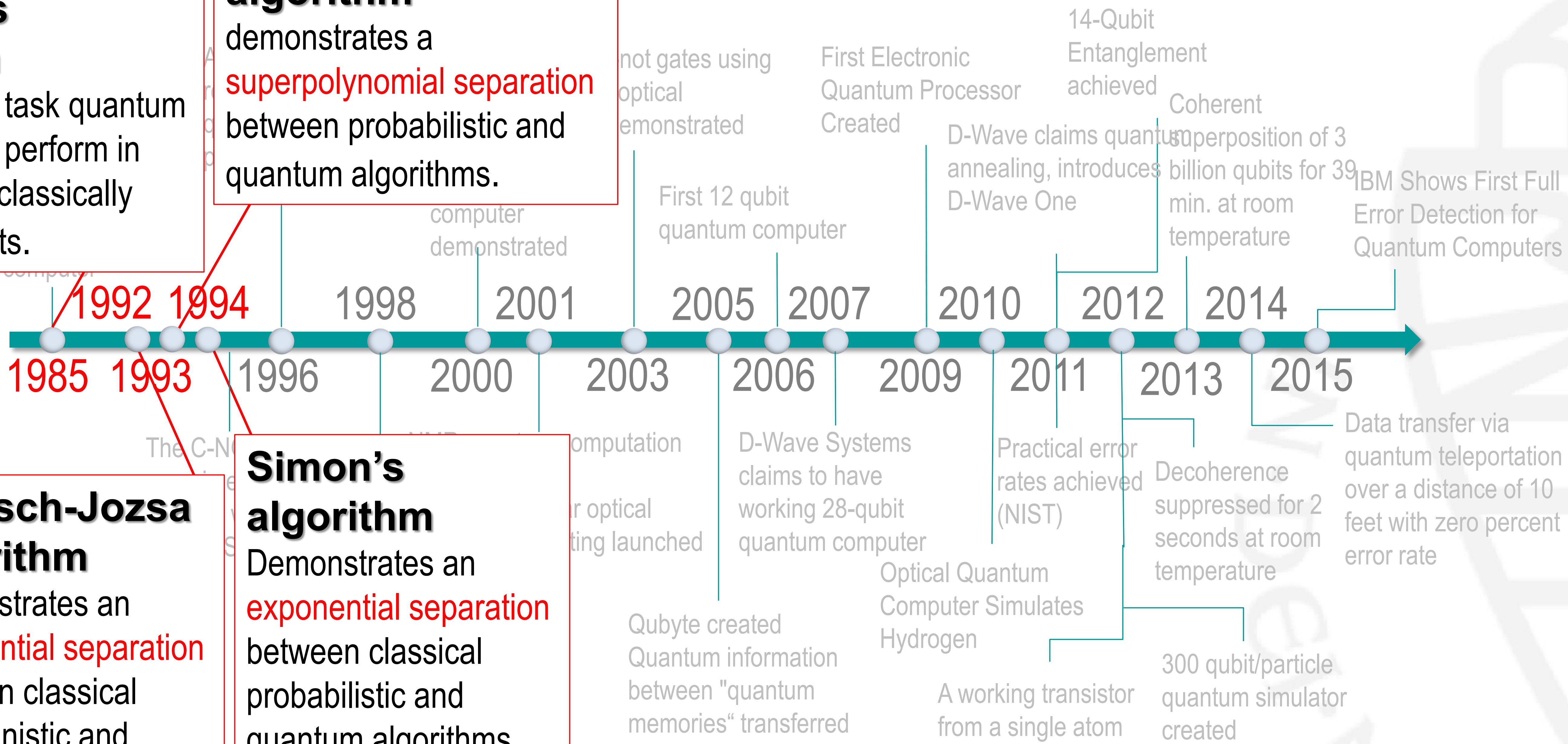
Quantum algorithms breakthroughs

Deutsch's algorithm
demonstrates task quantum computer can perform in one shot that classically takes two shots.

Bernstein-Vazirani algorithm
demonstrates a superpolynomial separation between probabilistic and quantum algorithms.

Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm
Demonstrates an exponential separation between classical deterministic and quantum algorithms

Simon's algorithm
Demonstrates an exponential separation between classical probabilistic and quantum algorithms



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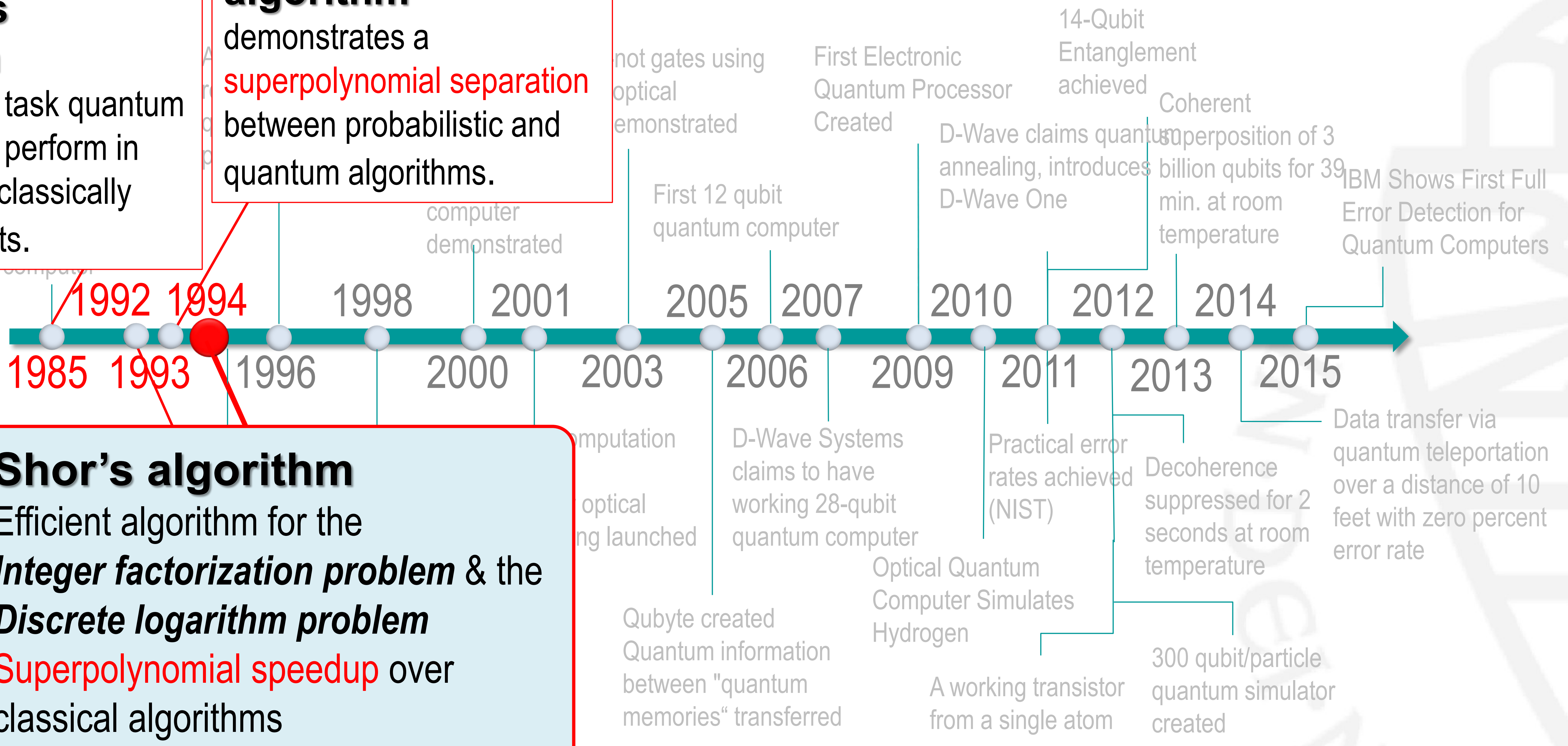
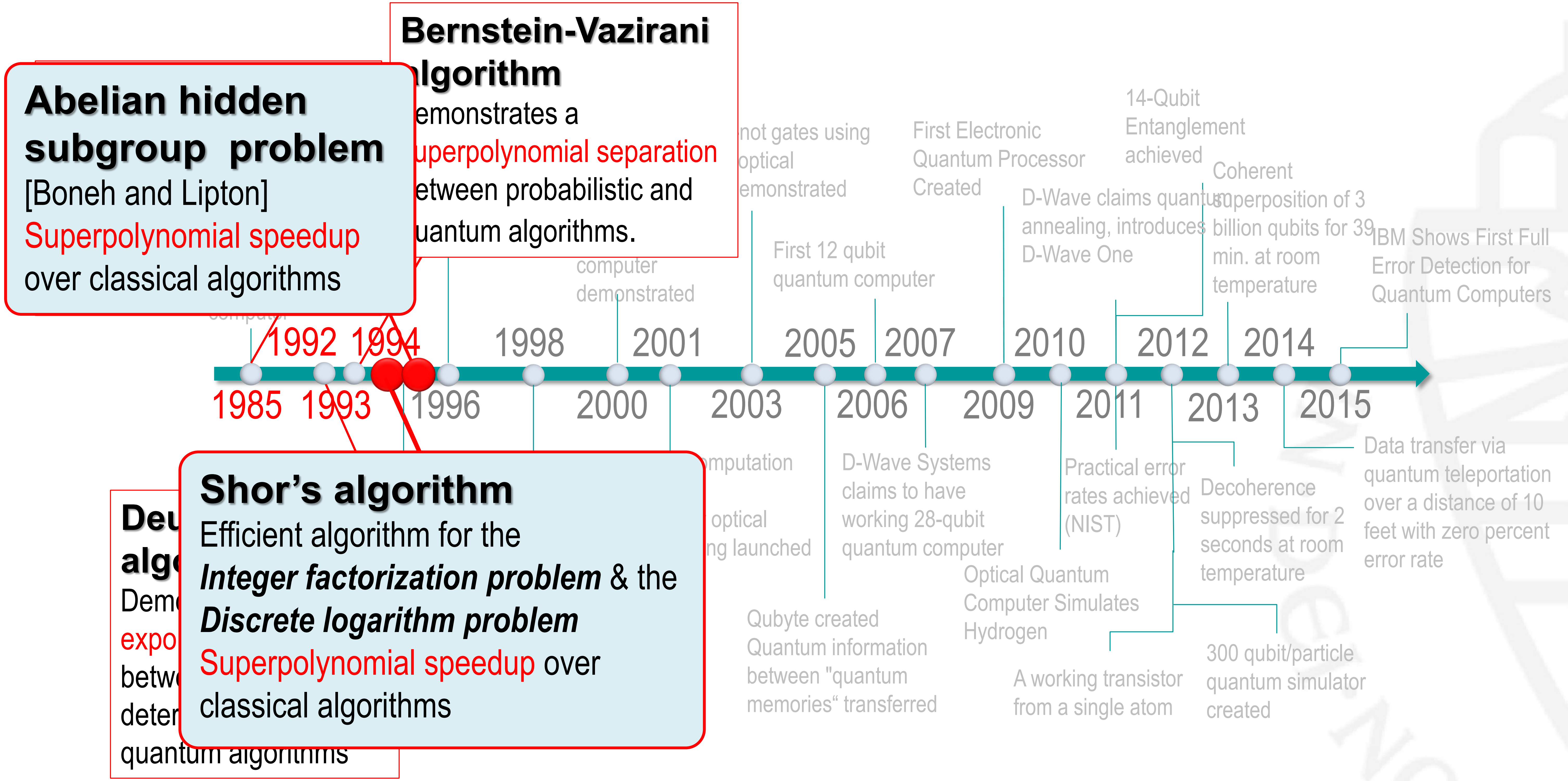


Shor's algorithm
Efficient algorithm for the ***Integer factorization problem*** & the ***Discrete logarithm problem***
Superpolynomial speedup over classical algorithms

Deu... alg...
Dem... expo... betw... deter... quantum algorithms

Quantum algorithms breakthroughs



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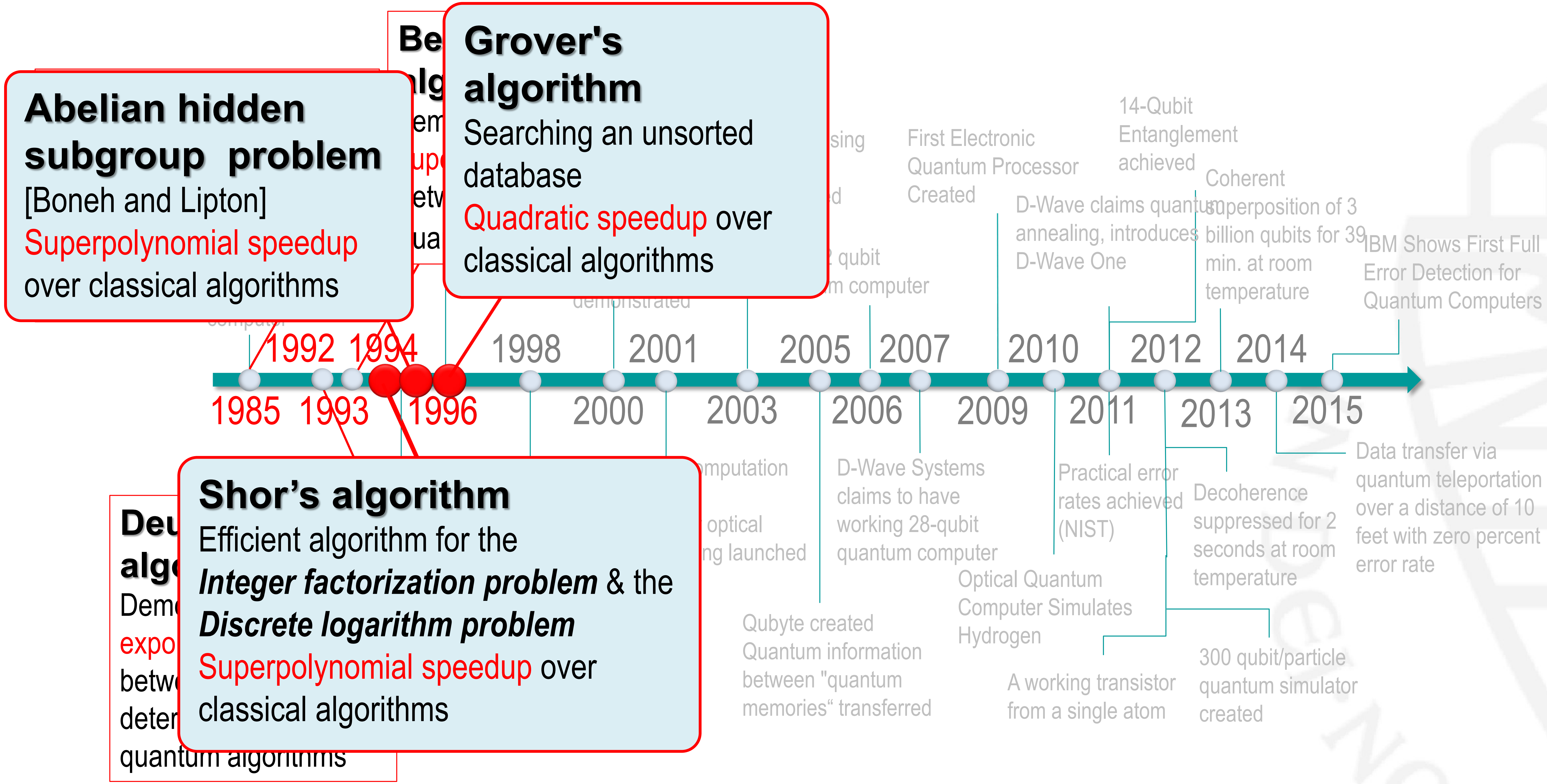

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94]

- Integer factorization algorithm
- Discrete logarithm problem

Number theory + Parallelism + Interference

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Best classical algorithm

General number field sieve

$$e^{O(n^{1/3}(\log n)^{2/3})}$$

(Subexponential complexity)

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Shor's algorithm

$$O(n^3)$$

(Polynomial complexity)

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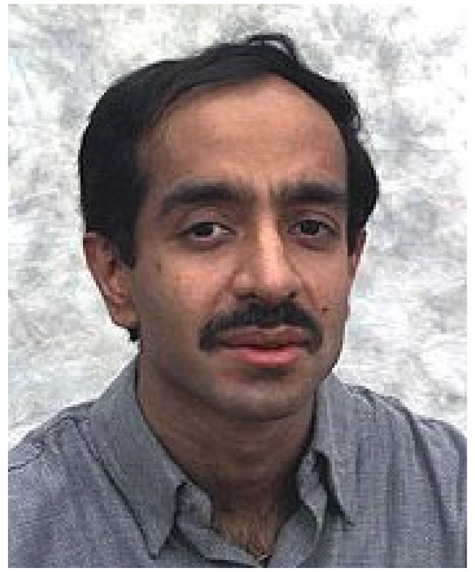
Best classical algorithm	Shor's algorithm
General number field sieve	
$e^{O(n^{1/3}\,(\log n)^{2/3})}$	$O(n^3)$
(Subexponential complexity)	(Polynomial complexity)

To factor a 2048 bit number:

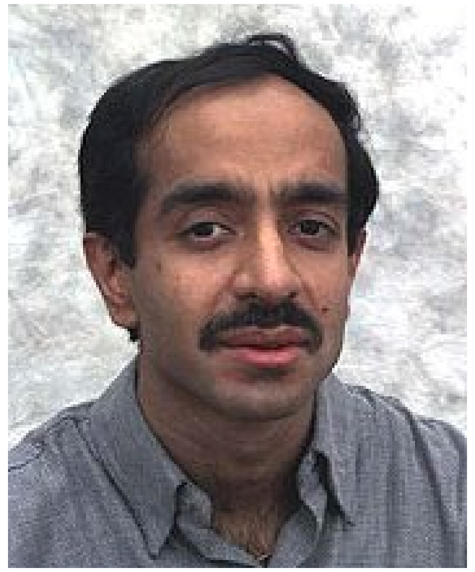
~ 150,000 years	< 1 second



Grover's algorithm [Grover '96]

Search problem

Input: A search space of N elements.
Problem: Find an element of the space that satisfies a property



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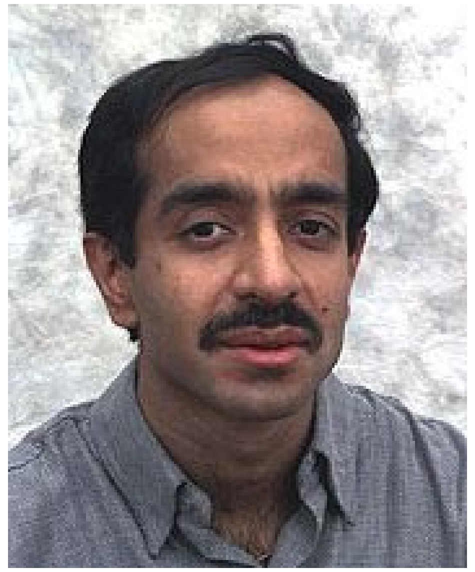

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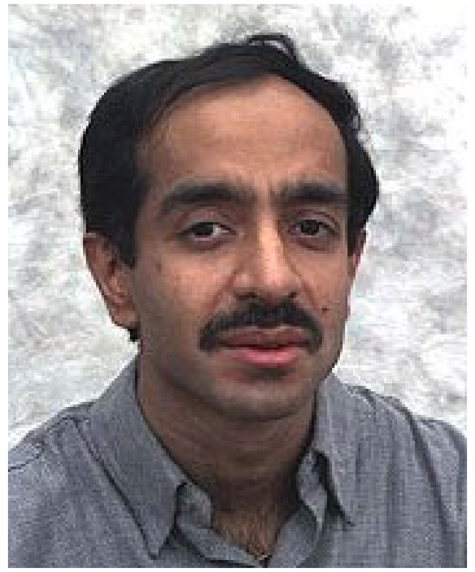
Classical algorithms

$\Omega(N)$ operations

Grover's algorithm

$O(\sqrt{N})$ operations



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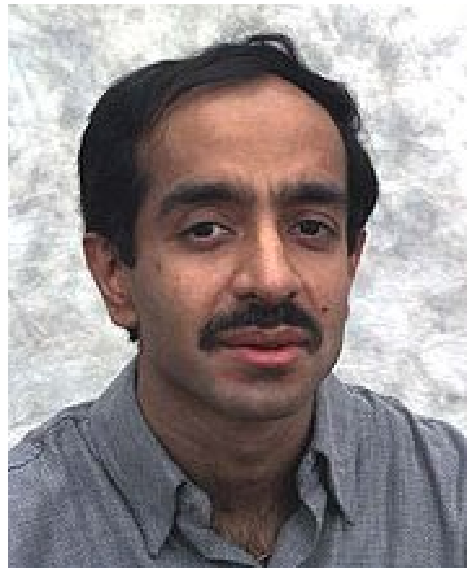
Break a 8 character password of only lowercase letters:

~ 4.13 years	< 5 days



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Provably optimal runtime!

Break a 8 character password of only lowercase letters:

$\sim$ 4.13 years	$<$ 5 days


Quantum computer -
The Crypto eating monster

Today's cryptography in use?

Algorithms we use:

- *RSA encryption scheme*
- *DSA – digital signature*
- *Diffie-Hellman (DH) key exchange*
- *ECDSA (Elliptic curve cryptography)*
- *Pairing based cryptography*

Practically implemented in:

- *PKI / PGP*
- *SSL/TLS (HTTPS, FTPS)*
- *SSH (SFTP, SCP)*
- *IPsec (IKE)*
- *IEEE 802.11*
- *……*
- *Commitments*
- *Electronic voting*
- *Digital cash/credentials*
- *Multiparty computation*
- *……*

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- *Pairing b*

Broken by Shor-like Quantum Algorithms

Algorithm	Key Length	Security Level	
		Conventional Computing	Quantum Computing
RSA-1024	1024 bits	80 bits	0 bits
RSA-2048	2048 bits	112 bits	0 bits
ECC-256	256 bits	128 bits	0 bits
ECC-384	384 bits	256 bits	0 bits

Effective key strength for conventional computing derived from NIST SP 800-57 "Recommendation for Key Management"

Today's cryptography in use?

Influenced by Grover – like Algorithms

Doubling of key size

- *Block ciphers*
  - *AES*
- *Stream ciphers*
- *Hash functions*
  - *SHA-1, SHA-2, SHA-3*
- *(All symmetric key primitives)*
  - *MACs, HMACs, PRNGs, AE ciphers…*
- *Primitives based on NP-hard problems*
  - *Code-based, Lattice-based, Multivariate systems*

Today's cryptography in use?

Influenced by Grover – like Algorithms

Not trivial, but manageable!

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  - *Code-based, Lattice-b*

Algorithm	Key Length	Security Level	
		Conventional	Quantum
AES-128	128 bits	128 bits	64 bits
AES-256	256 bits	256 bits	128 bits

Algorithm	Security Level	
	Conventional (Preimage/Collisions)	Quantum (Preimage/Collisions)
SHA-256	256/128 bits	128/85 bits
SHA-512	512/256 bits	256/170 bits

Effective key strength for conventional computing derived from NIST SP 800-57 "Recommendation for Key Management"

Some emerging questions!

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NOBODY KNOWS!!!

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Actually nobody knows…

Where exactly

the algorithms solvable by quantum computers in polynomial time

fit in our established complexity hierarchy!

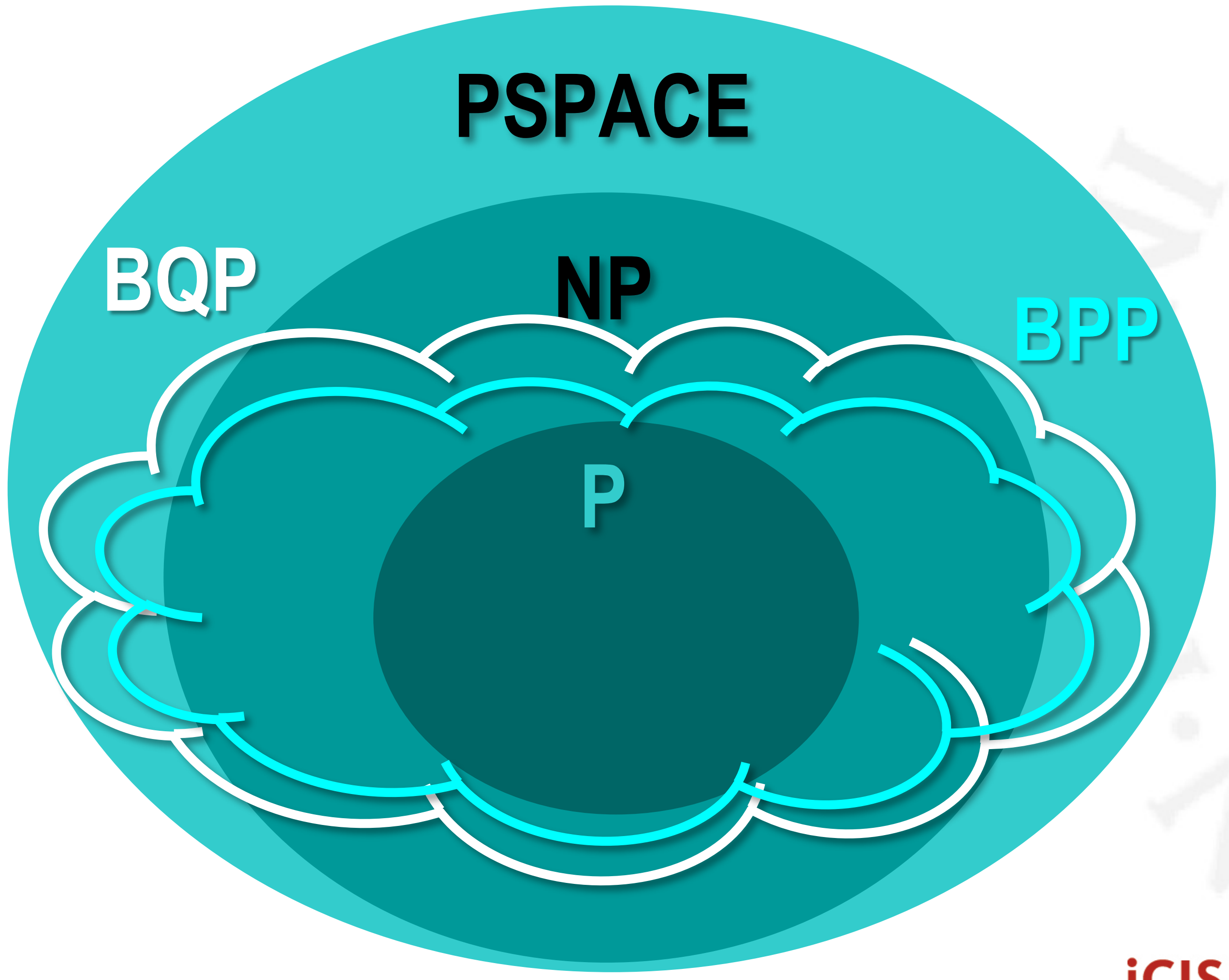
Alphabet soup of Computational problems

- **P**: solvable in deterministic polynomial time
- **NP**: solvable in non-deterministic polynomial time
- **PSPACE**: solvable in polynomial space
- **BPP**: solvable in polynomial time with bounded probability error
- **BQP**: solvable in polynomial time by a quantum computer with bounded probability error

We know that:

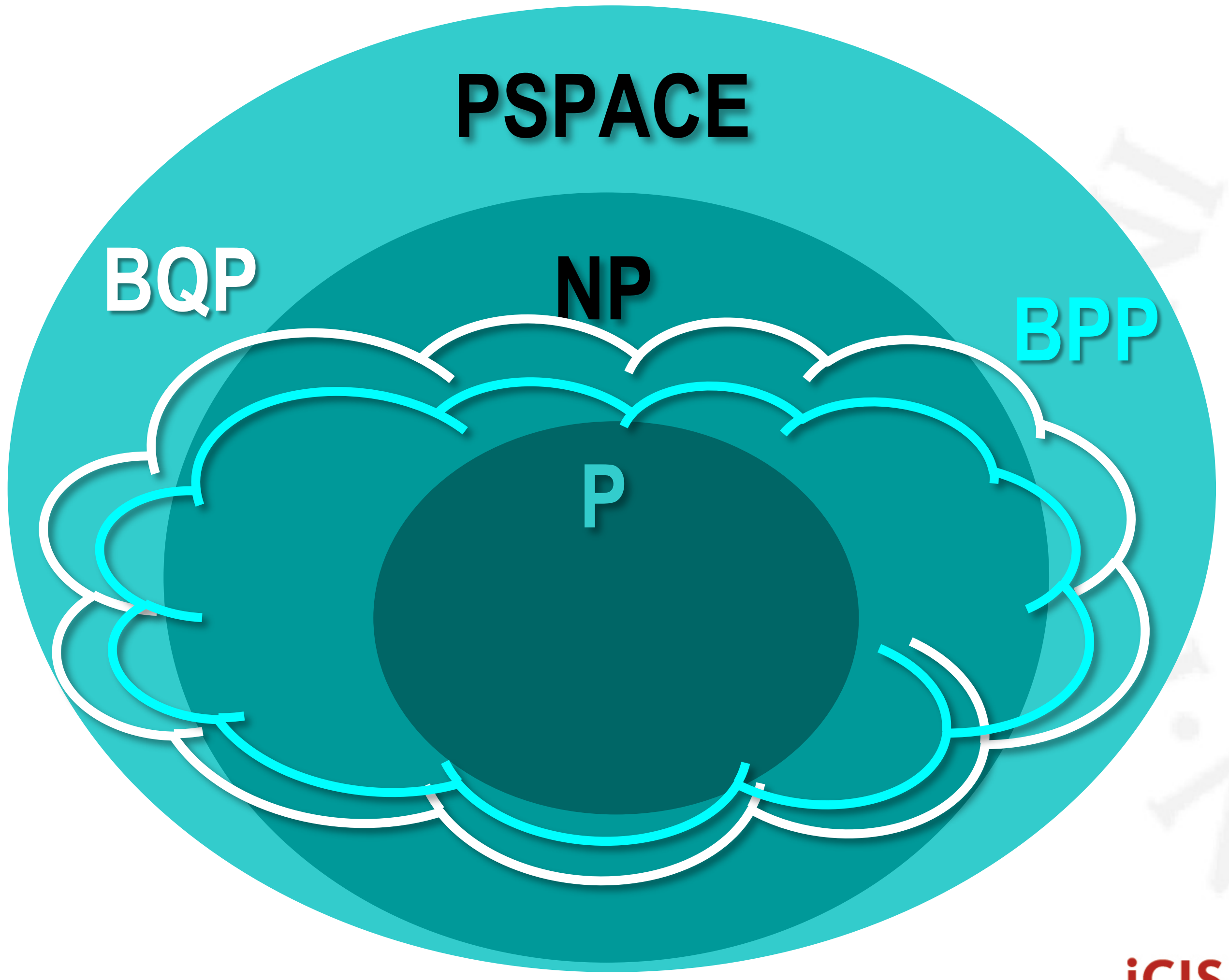
$P \subseteq NP \subseteq PSPACE$

$P \subseteq BPP \subseteq BQP \subseteq PSPACE$



What we don't know (and has implications to crypto):

BPP ? BQP   BQP ? NP



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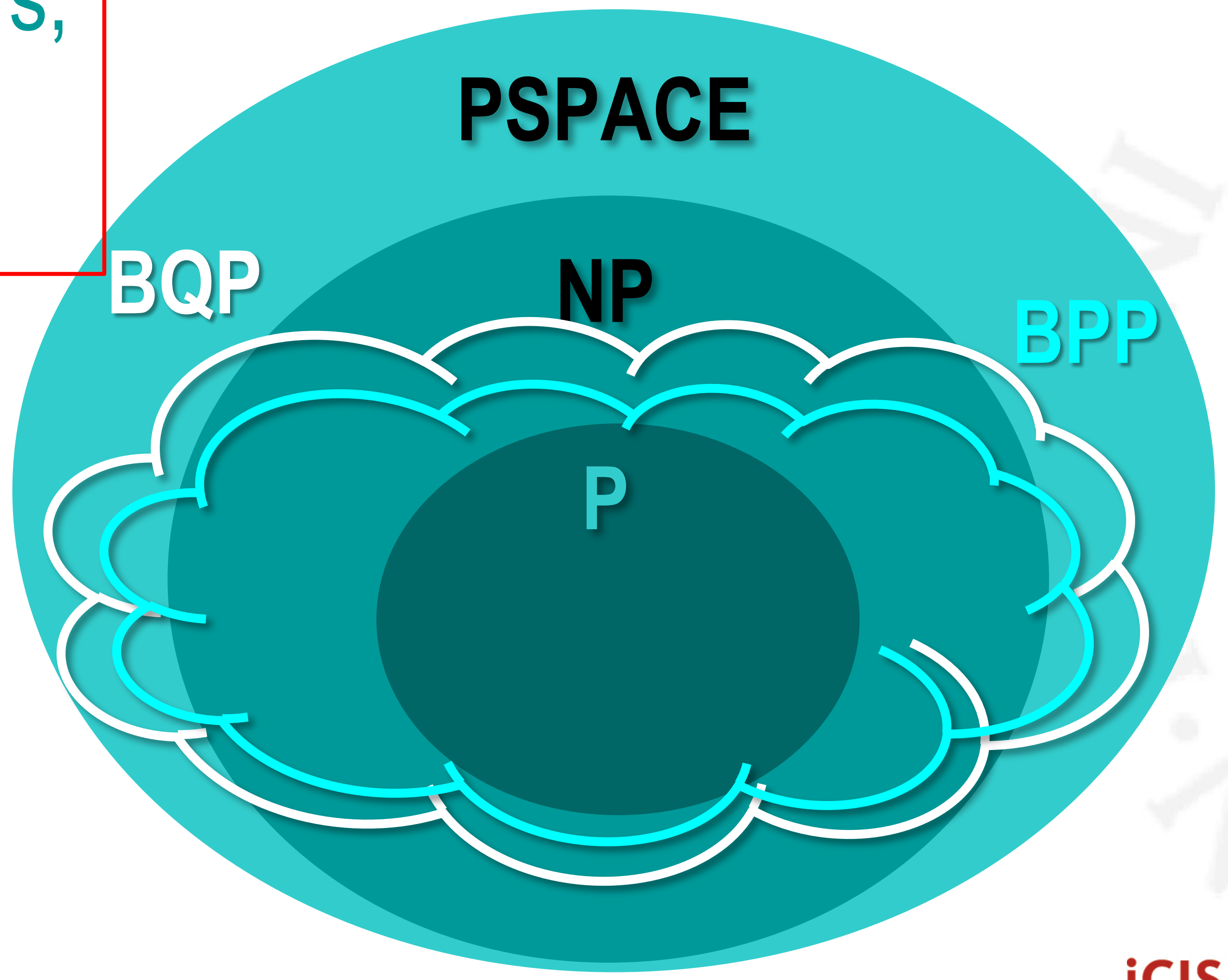
Extreme cases:

BPP = BQP

We don't need quantum computers, we just need to discover the classical algorithms!!!



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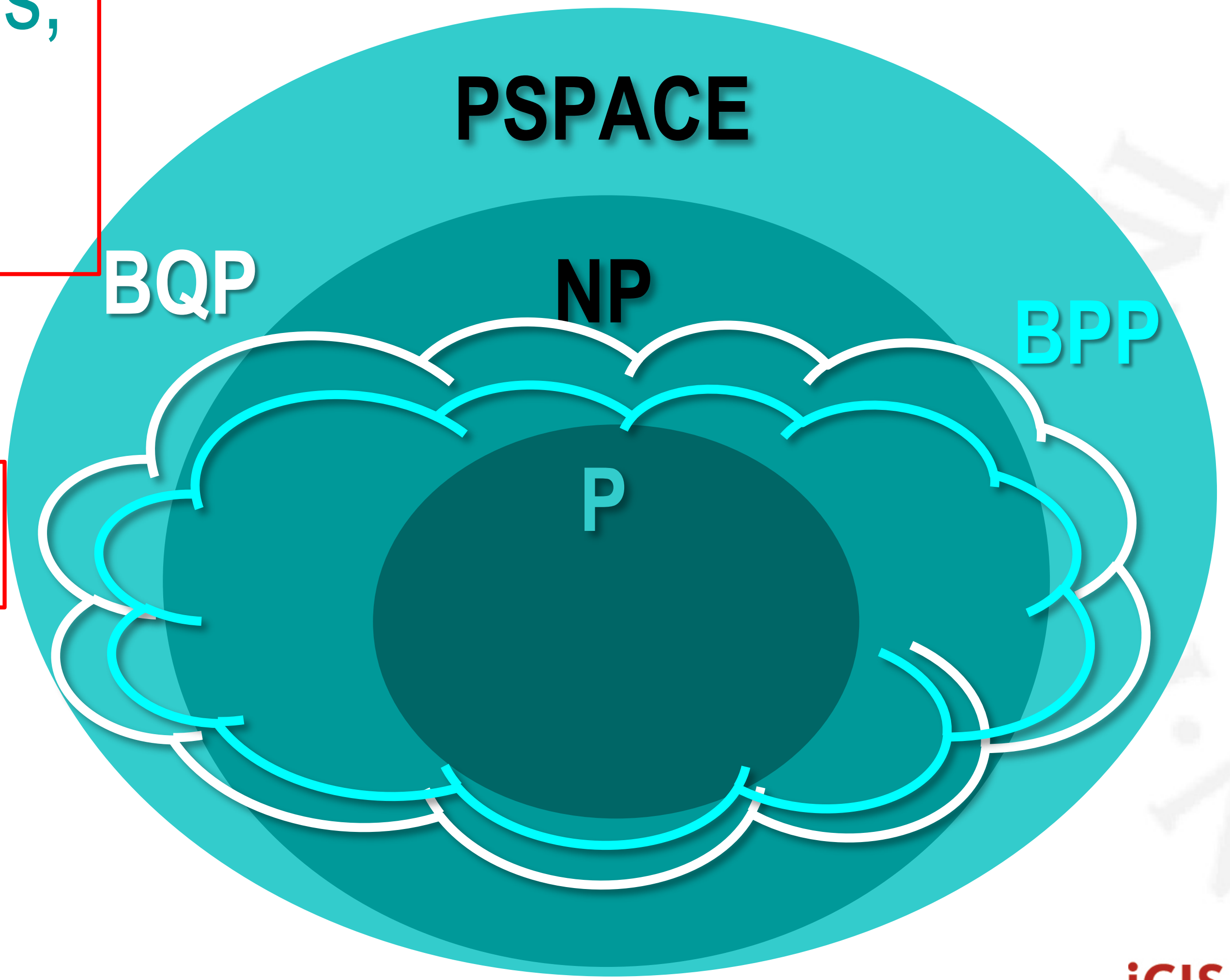

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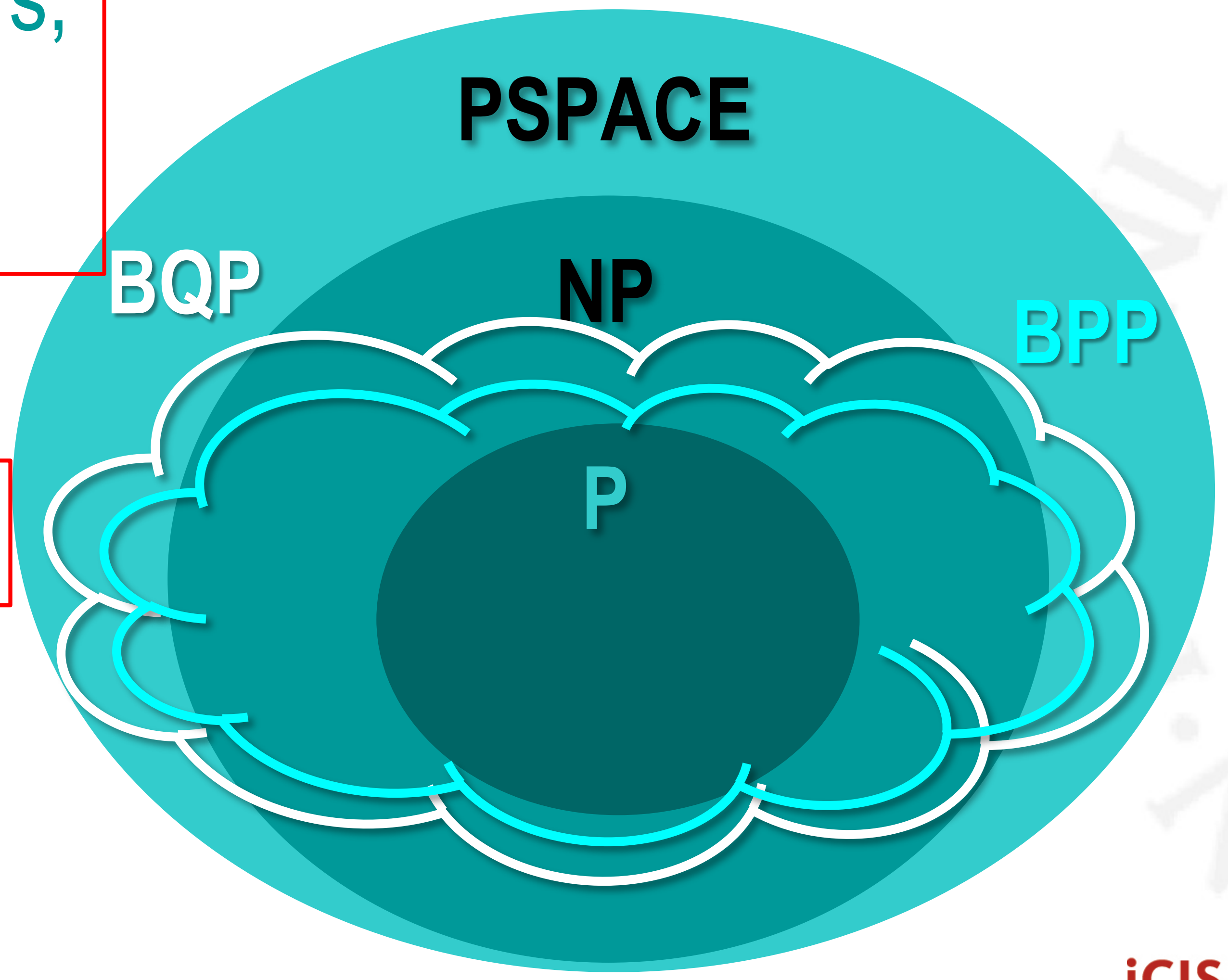

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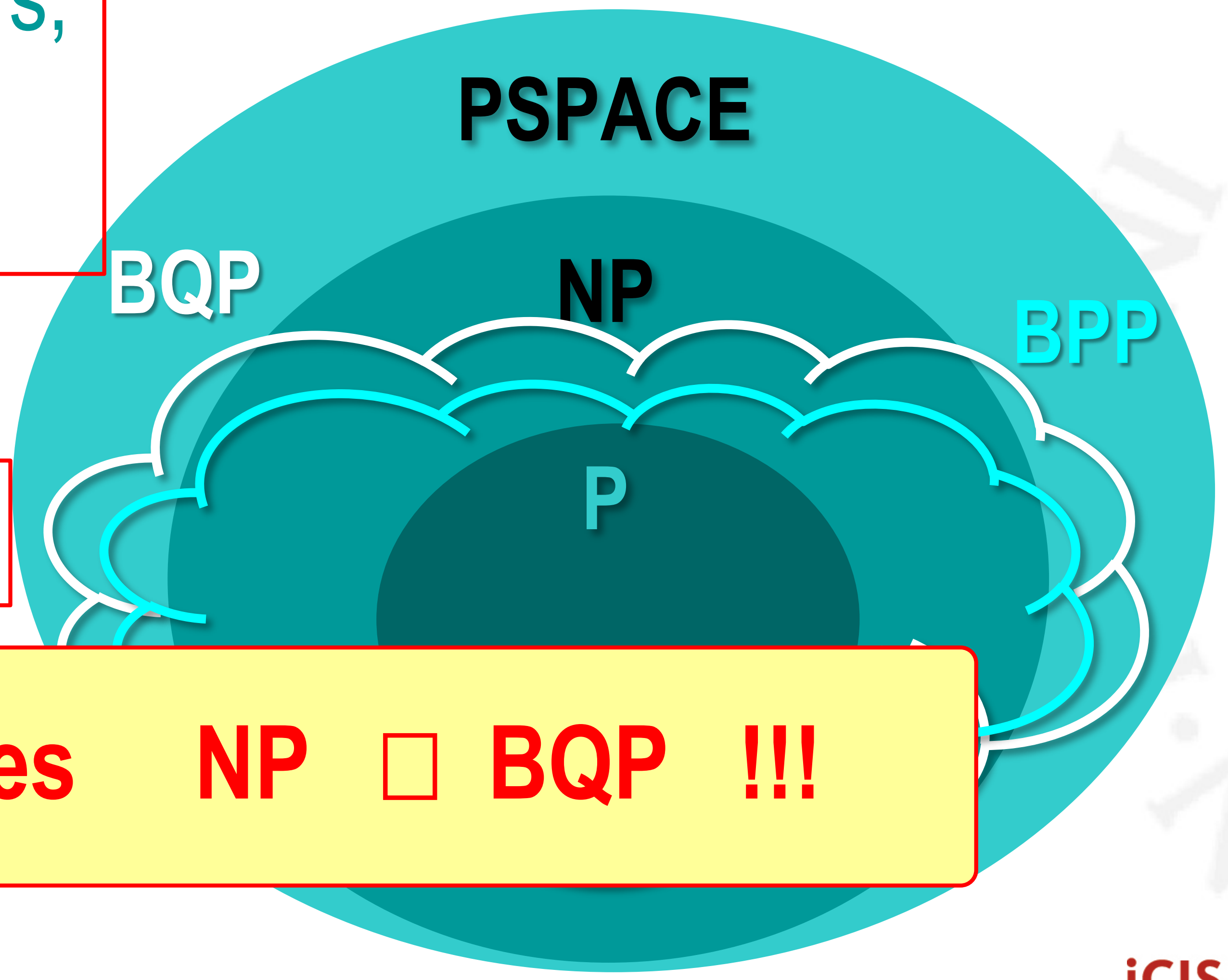

Optimality of Grover's algorithm indicates NP □ BQP !!!

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…At least not symmetric cryptography!

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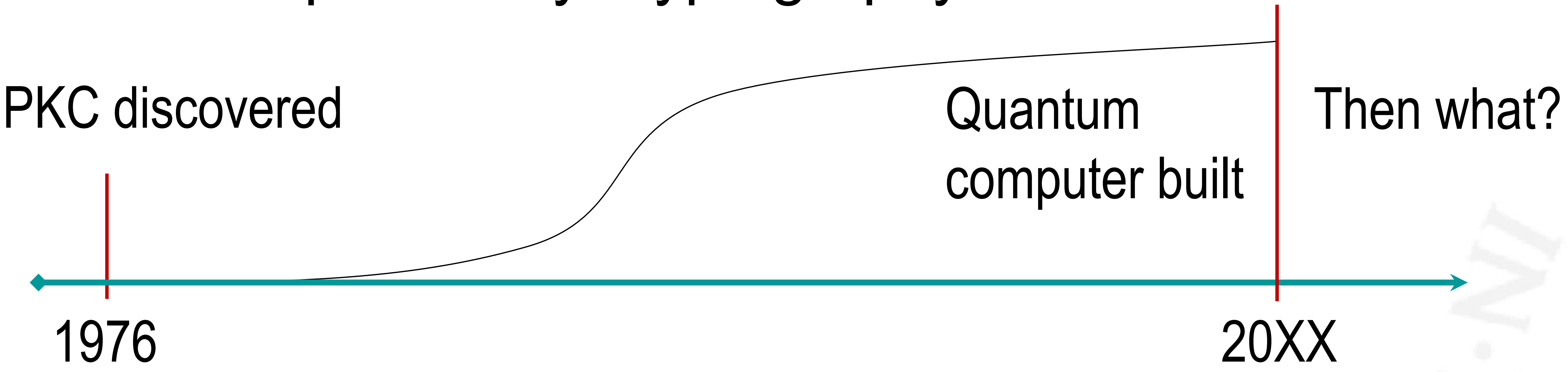

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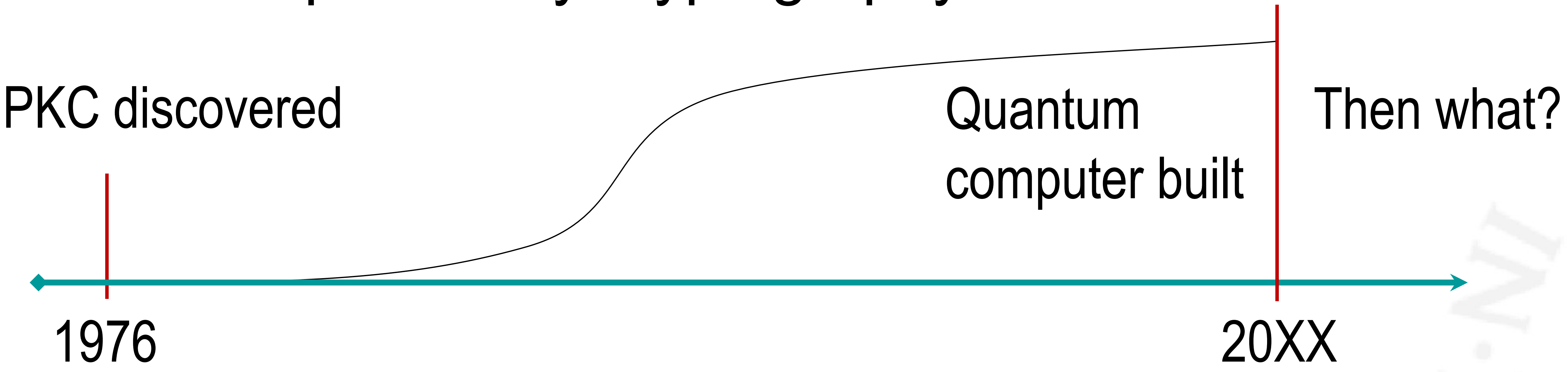

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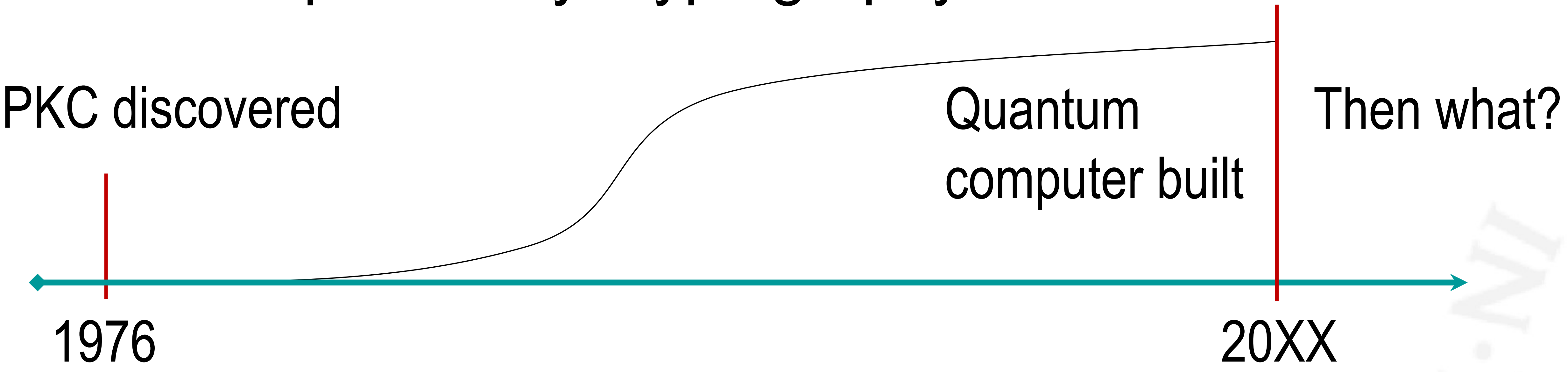

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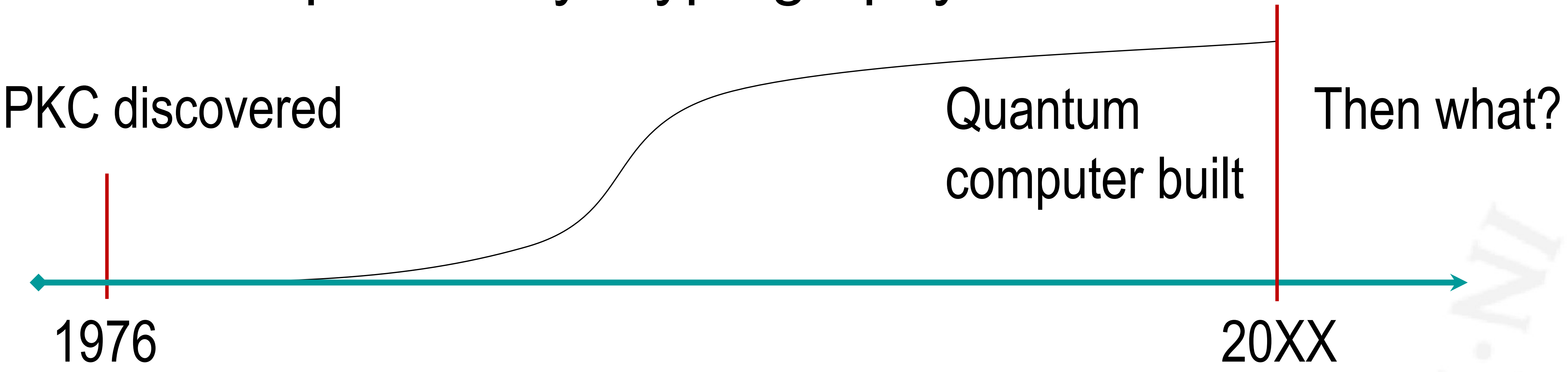

Will we need **quantum cryptography?**

Or

Is it possible to have **strong classical cryptography** in the quantum world?

Quantum Cryptography

Use quantum mechanical properties to perform cryptographic tasks

Not based on computational assumptions

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- Quantum key distribution

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Even if quantum computers are built it may take years (if ever) until quantum cryptography is used in everyday life!!!

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Use quantum mechanical properties to perform cryptographic tasks

Not based on computational assumptions

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Benefit only to governments, corporations, not to protect the people!

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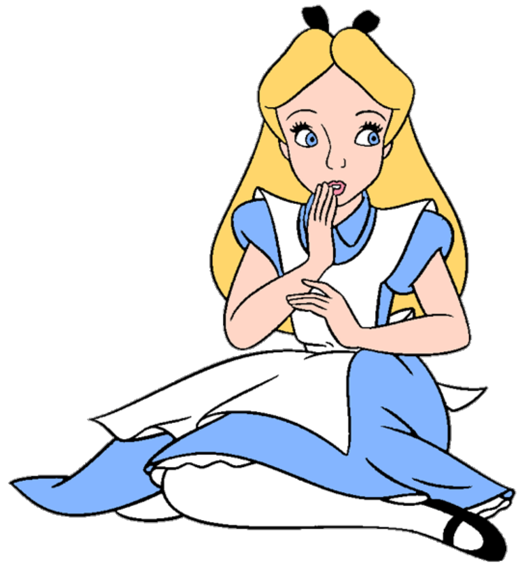
A better alternative - **Post Quantum Cryptography**

Post Quantum Cryptography



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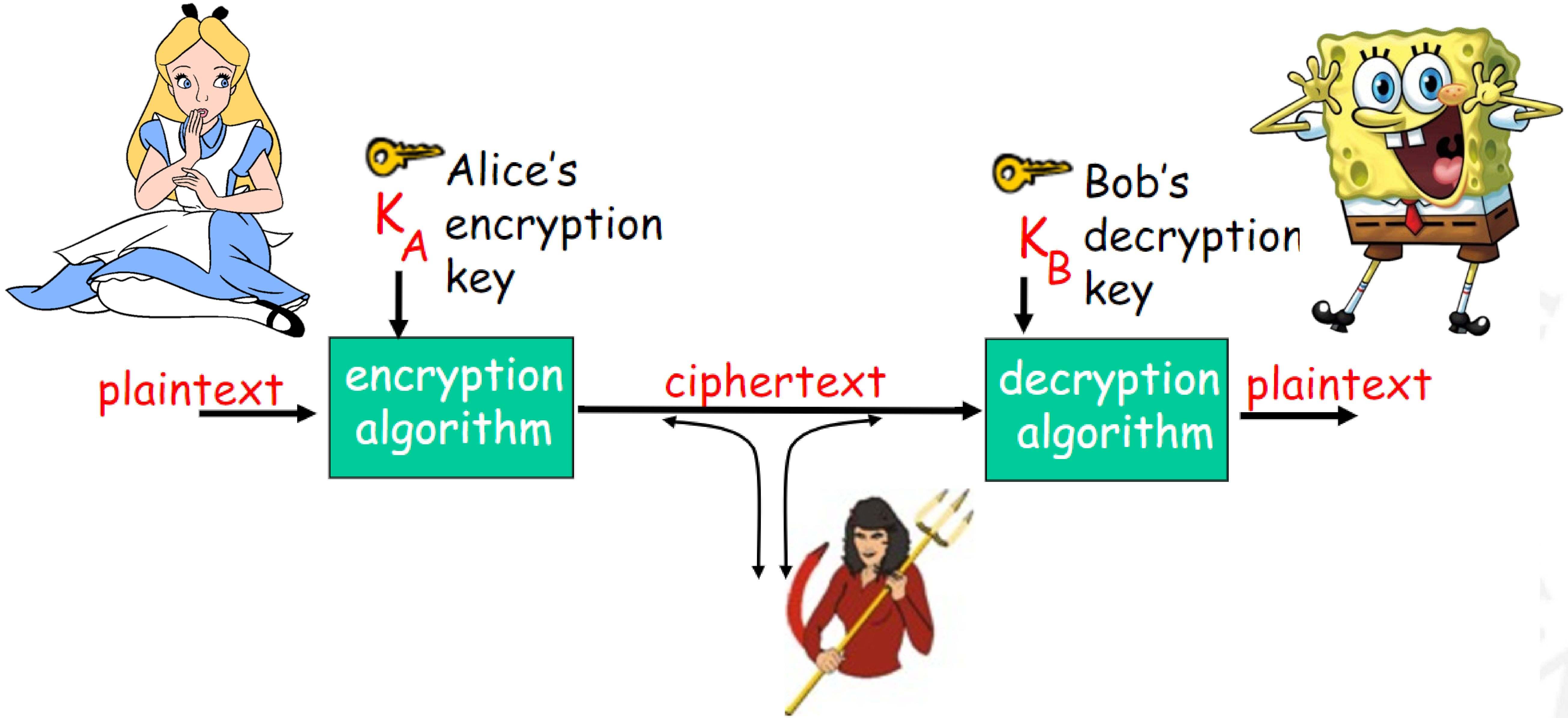

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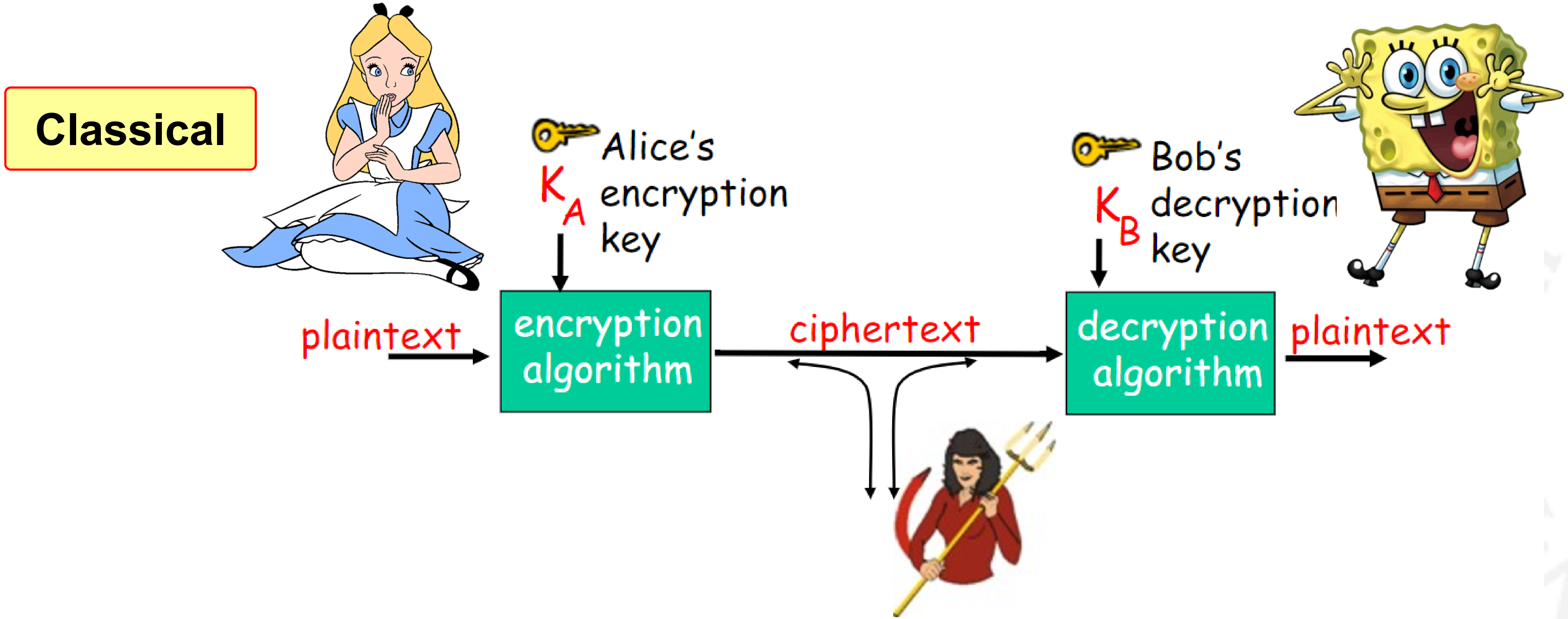
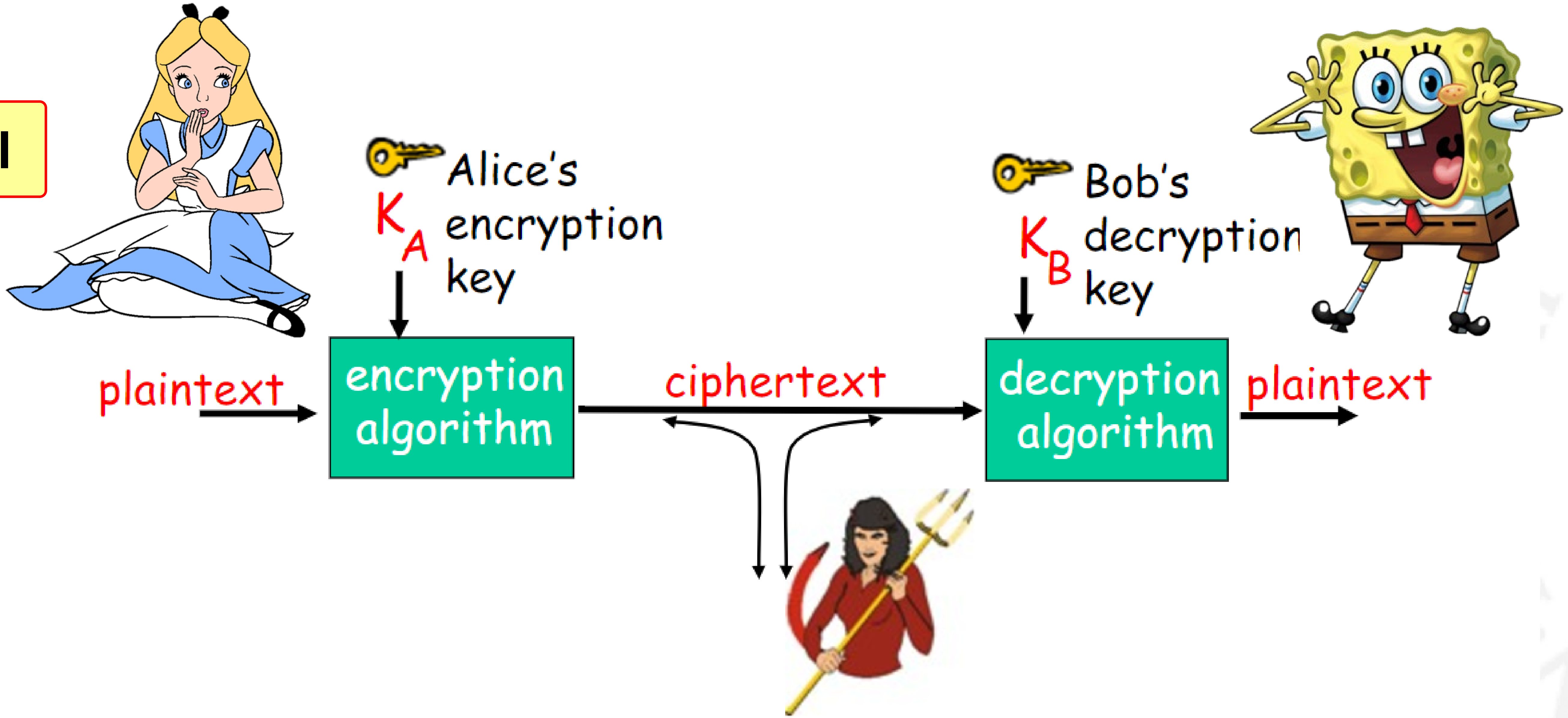


Post Quantum Cryptography

Classical



Classical

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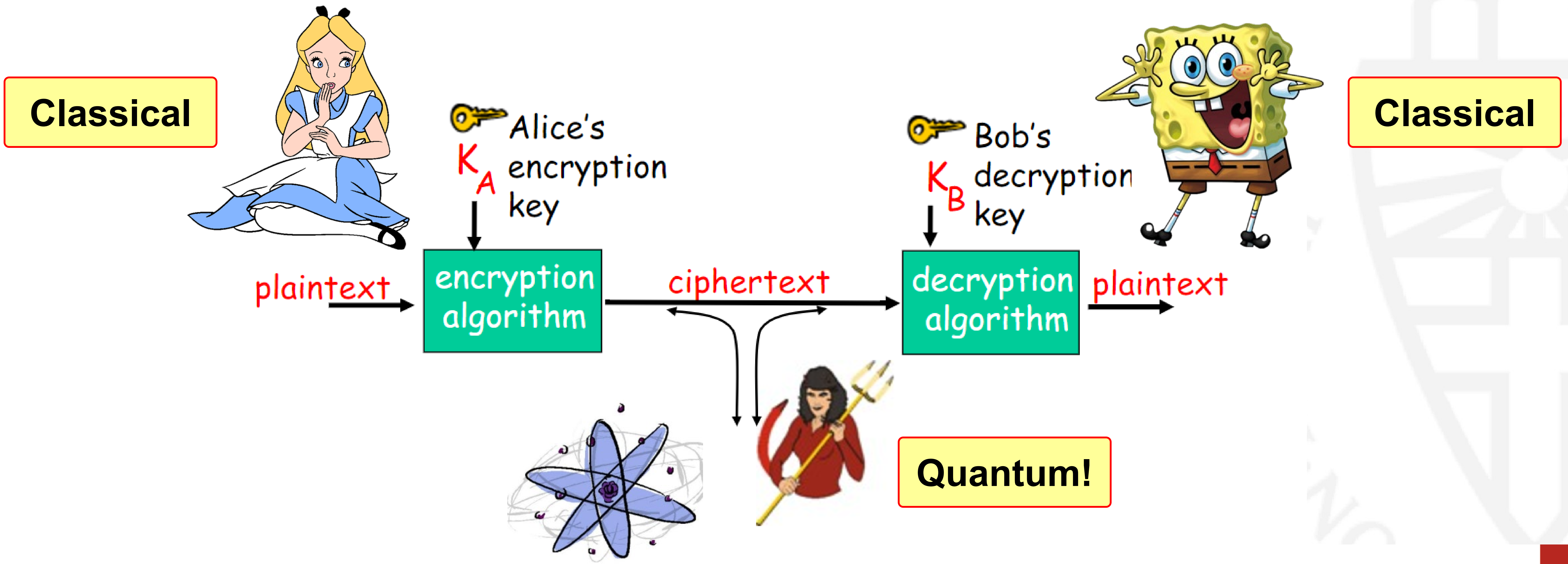
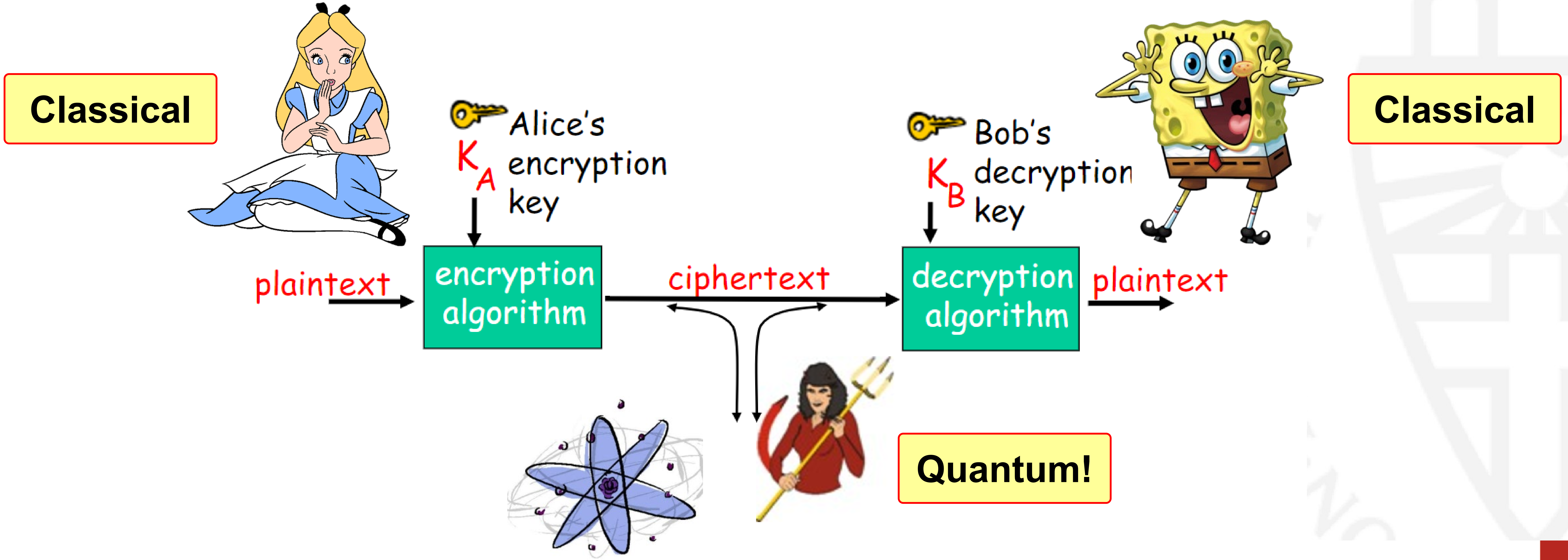


Post Quantum Cryptography

Classical Cryptosystems believed to be secure against quantum computer attacks



Post Quantum Cryptography

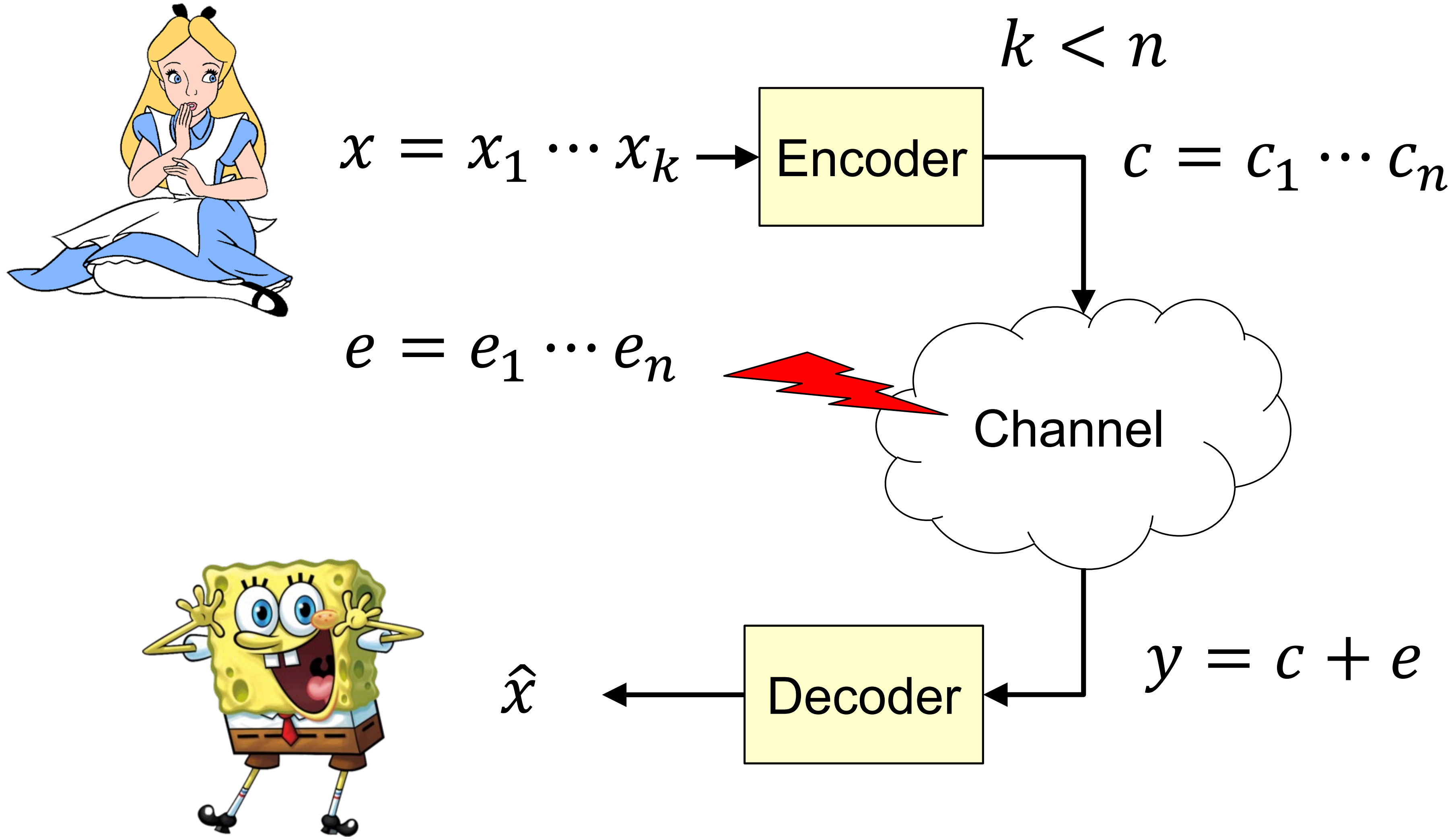
Classical Cryptosystems believed to be secure against quantum computer attacks

- ***Code-based systems***
- ***Multivariate Quadratic systems***
- ***Lattice-based systems***
- ***Hash-based systems***
- ***Isogeny based systems***

Code-based Cryptosystems

McEliece '78! **As old as RSA!**

- Noisy channel communication:



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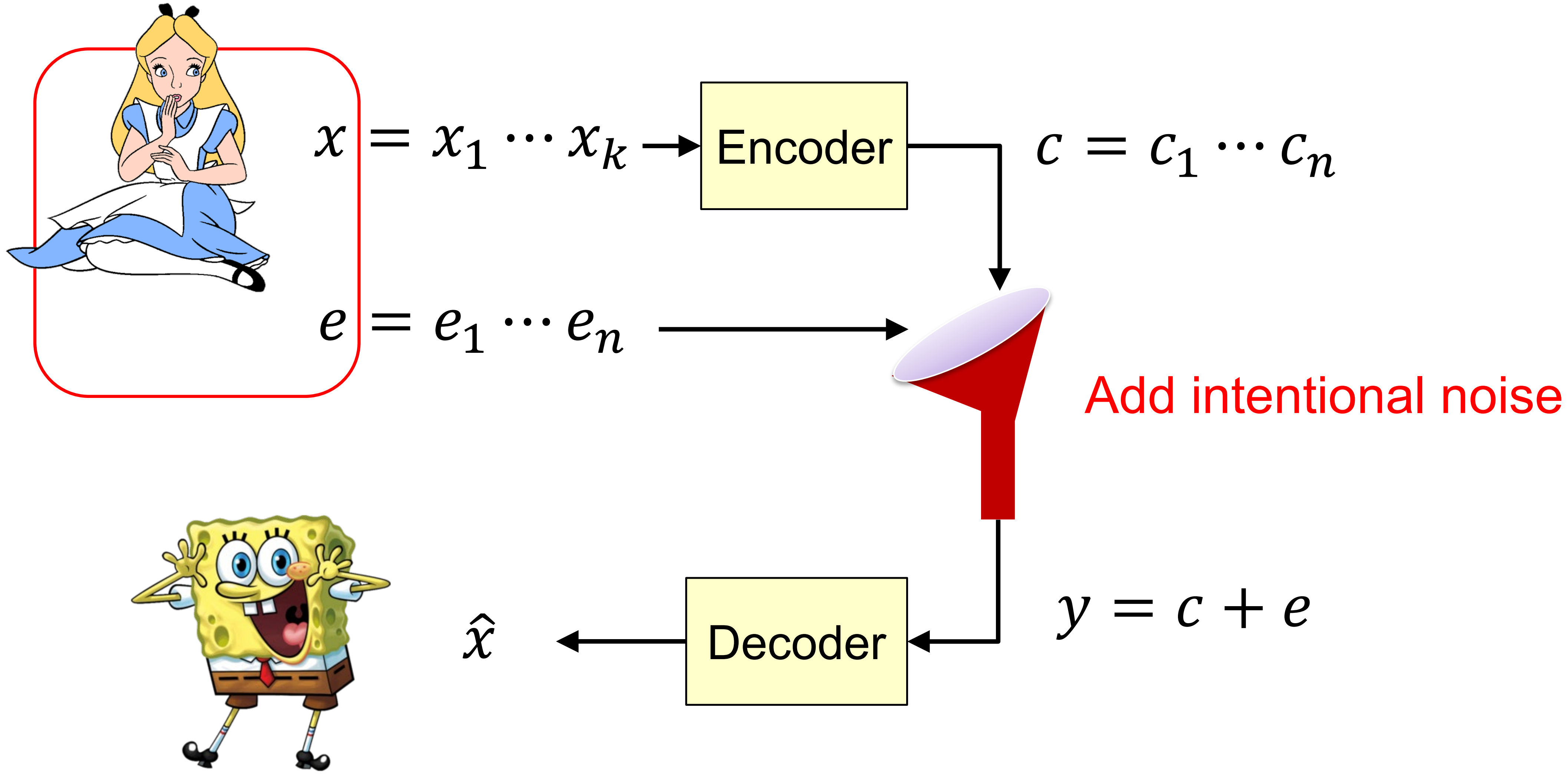
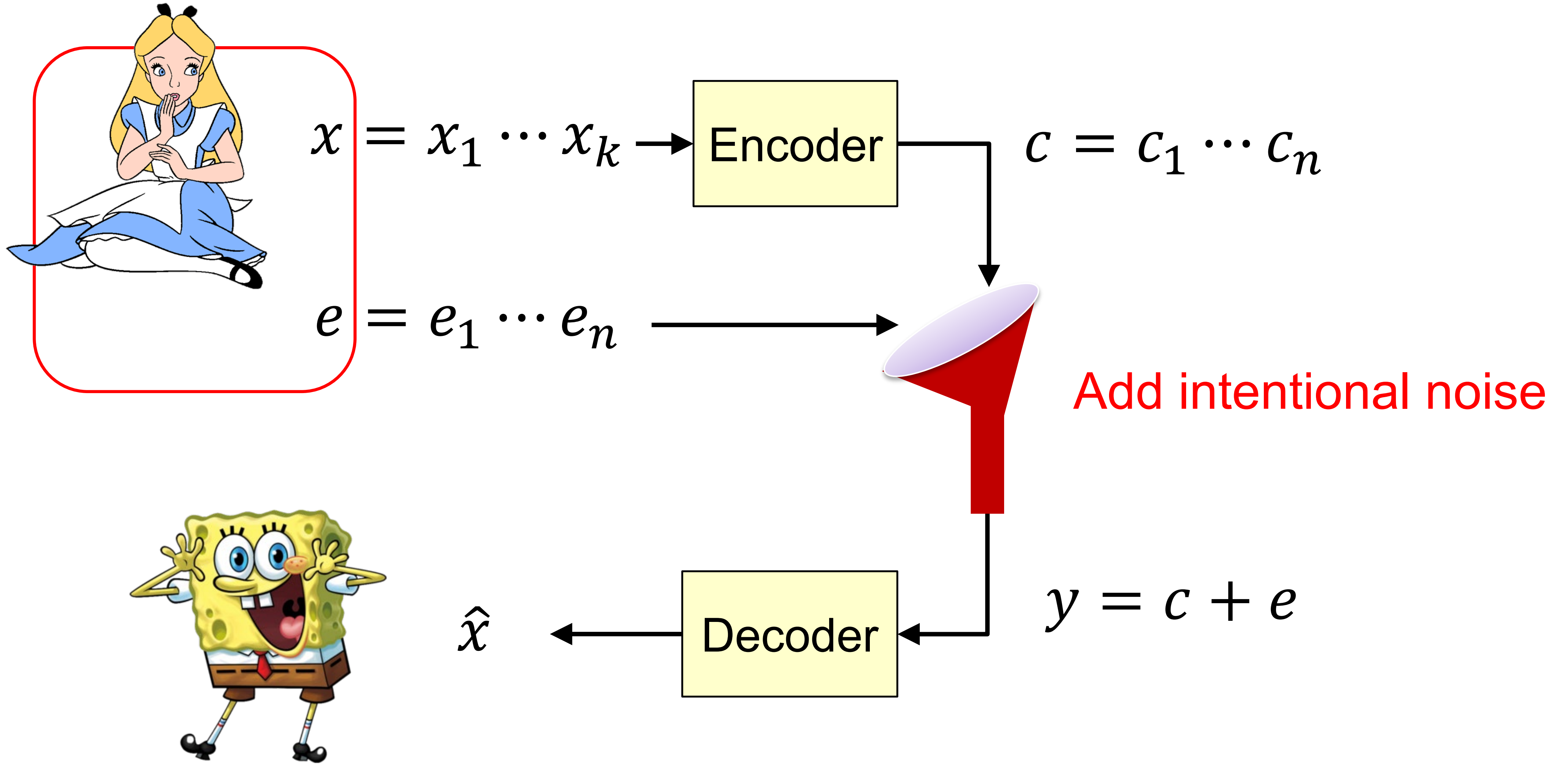


Code-based Cryptosystems

- Hard underlying problem (NP hard): Decoding random linear codes
  Given $mG + e$ find m
- Confidence in encryption schemes



Multivariate Quadratic systems

- Hard underlying problem (NP hard): Solving systems of quadratics (MQ problem)
- Signatures

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Lattice-based systems

- Many different hard problems (SVP, Learning with errors (LWE, Ring-LWE, LPN))
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- Merkle, 89
- **Only secure hash function needed** (security well understood)
- Most trusted post quantum signatures

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Isogeny based systems

- Hard underlying problem: Finding isogenies on supersingular elliptic curves
- Very new area
- Key agreement

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Challenges in Post Quantum Cryptography

- **Security models**
  - What are the exact capabilities of quantum adversaries?
- **Security proofs**
  - Many classical techniques don't work in the quantum world
- **Security of hard problems**
  - Quantum algorithms for the hard problems?
  - Ex. Smart use of Grover, dedicated algorithms
  - Number of qubits for the algorithms?

Challenges in Post Quantum Cryptography

- **Key sizes, signature sizes and speed**
  - Huge public keys, or signatures …. Or slow
  - ex. ECC 256b key vs McElliece 500KB key
  - ex. ECC 80B signature vs MQDSS 40KB signature
- **Software and hardware implementation**
  - Optimizations, physical security
- **Standardization**
  - What is the right choice of algorithm?
- **Deployment**
  - In TLS, smart cards, storage…
  - Will take a long time…

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
Information Technology Laboratory

SEARCH: Search

CONTACT SITE MAP

Computer Security Division
Computer Security Resource Center

CSRC Home | About | Projects / Research | Publications | News & Events

Post-Quantum Cryptography Project

Documents

Timeline:

- *Fall 2016 – call for proposals*
- *November 2017 – deadline for submissions*
- *January 2019 – second round candidates*
- *2-4 years from now – results*
- *2 years later – Draft standard ready*
- *Deployment ?*

Call for Proposals Announcement
Call for Proposals
Submission Requirements
Minimum Acceptability Requirements

CSRC HOME > GROUPS > CT > POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY PROJECT

POST-QUANTUM CRYPTO STANDARDIZATION

Call For Proposals Announcement

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has initiated a process to solicit, evaluate, and standardize one or more quantum-resistant public-key cryptographic algorithms. Currently, public-key cryptographic algorithms are specified in FIPS 186-4, Digital Signature Standard, as well as special publications SP 800-56A Revision 2, Recommendation for Pair-Wise Key Establishment Schemes Using Discrete Logarithm Cryptography and SP 800-56B Revision 1, Recommendation for Pair-Wises Key-Establishment Schemes Using Integer Factorization Cryptography. However, these algorithms are vulnerable to attacks from large-scale quantum computers (see NISTIR 8105 Report on Post Quantum Cryptography). It is intended that the new public-key cryptography standards will specify one or more additional unclassified, publicly disclosed digital signature, public-key encryption, and key-establishment algorithms that are available worldwide, and are capable of protecting sensitive government information well into the foreseeable future, including after the advent of quantum computers.

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- *2 years later – Draft standard ready*
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- NOT a competition
- 82 submissions, 69 “complete and proper”
- 20 signatures
- 49 Key encapsulation mechanisms
- Around 10 broken
- **Radboud involved in 8 !**

Digital Security Group – Radboud University involved in 8 Post Quantum Crypto candidates

KEMs

- **Classic McEliece**
  - Code-based

Lattice based

- **CRYSTALS-KYBER**
- **NTRU-HRSS-KEM**
- New Hope
  - Implemented and tested by Google

- SIKE
  - Isogeny-based

Signatures

- **CRYSTALS-DILITHIUM**
  - Lattice based

- SPHINCS+
  - Hash based

- MQDSS
  - [Chen, Hülsing, Rijneveld, S, Schwabe, 16]
  - NIST candidate
  - **First provably secure MQ signature scheme**
  - Hard problem: Solving systems of quadratic equations (MQ problem)

Some final words

If computers that you build are quantum,
Then spies everywhere will all want 'em.
Our codes will all fail,
And they'll read our email,
Till we get crypto that's quantum,
and daunt 'em.
Jennifer and Peter Shor

To read our E-mail, how mean
of the spies and their quantum machine;
be comforted though,
they do not yet know
how to factorize twelve or fifteen.
Volker Strassen

Thank you for listening!

?

Recall …

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Shor's algorithm
efficient quantum algorithm for
Integer factorization problem &
Discrete logarithm problem
(superpolynomial speedup)

1994

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(superpolynomial speedup)

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1996

Grover's algorithm
Searching an unsorted database (quadratic speedup)

Recall …

Deutsch
Universal quantum computer

1985

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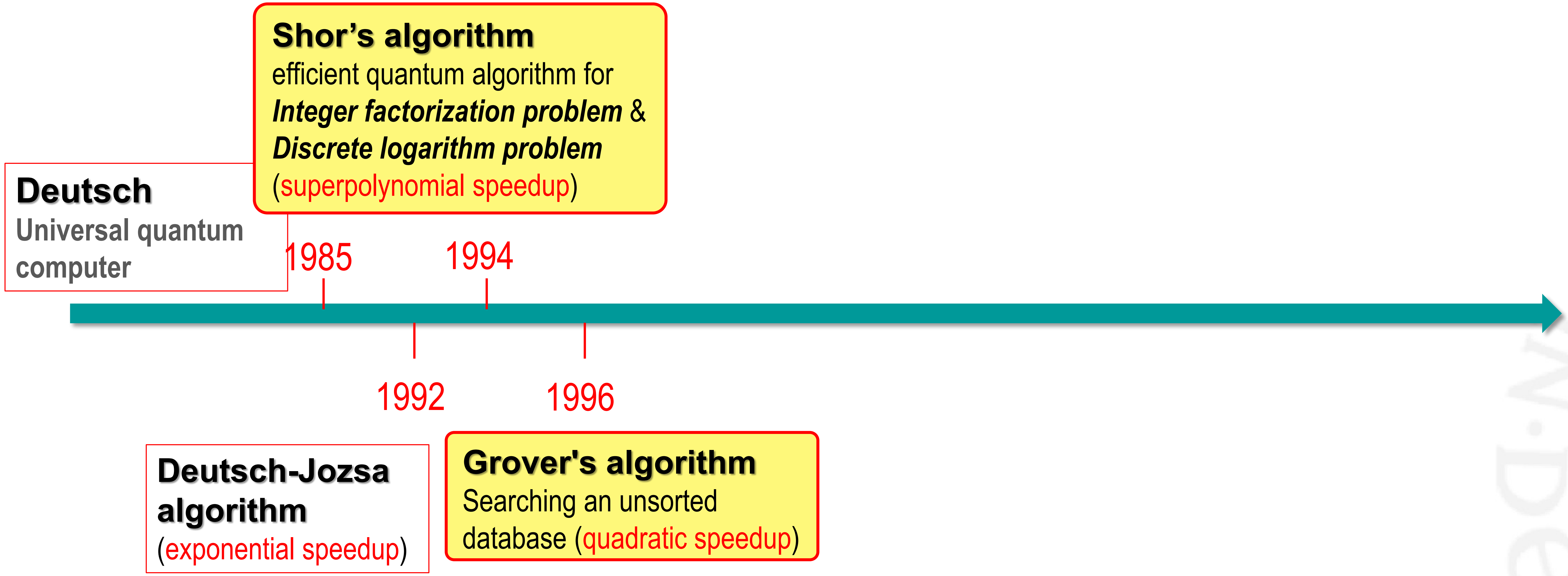

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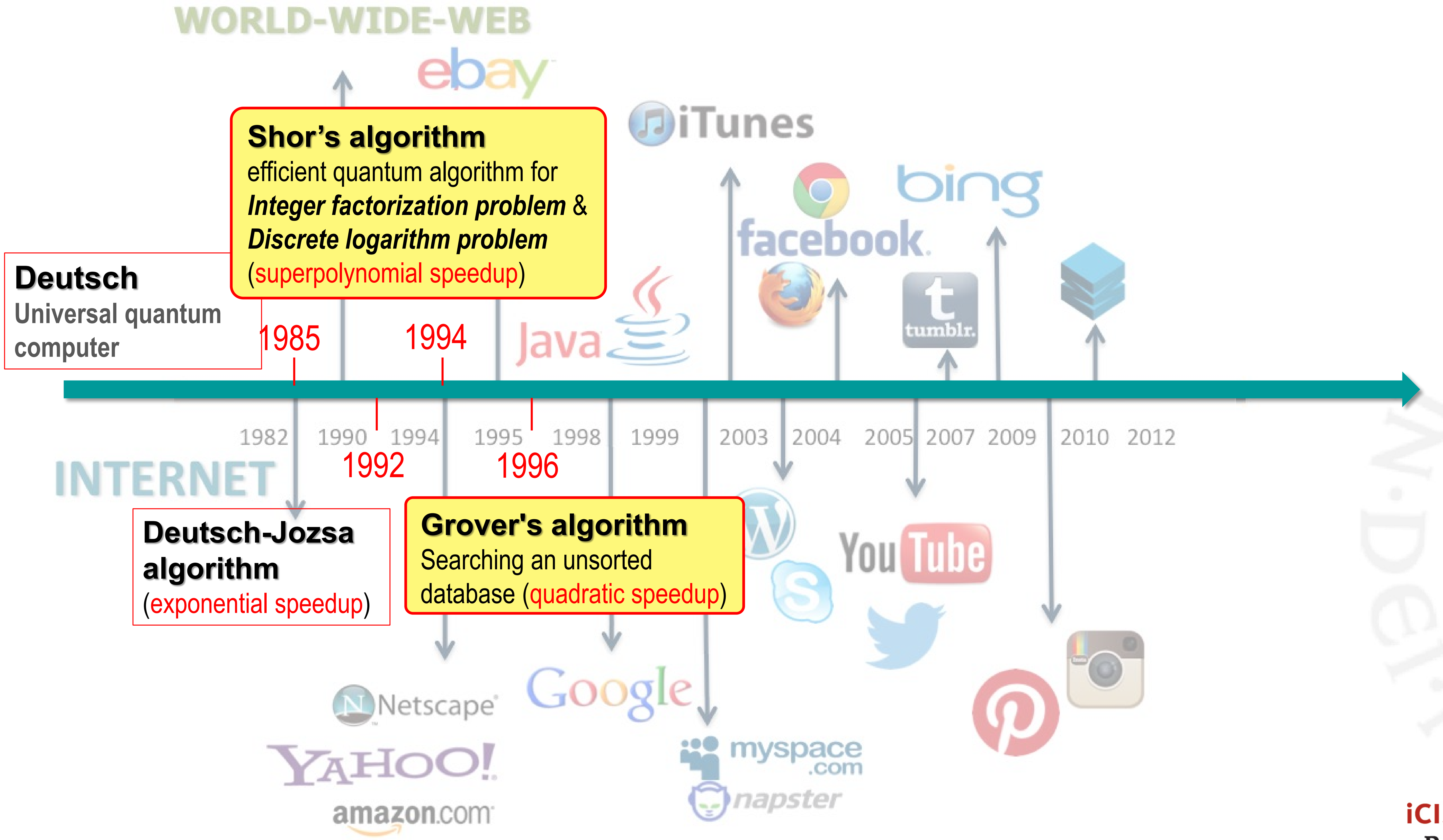
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YAHOO!
amazon.com
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napster

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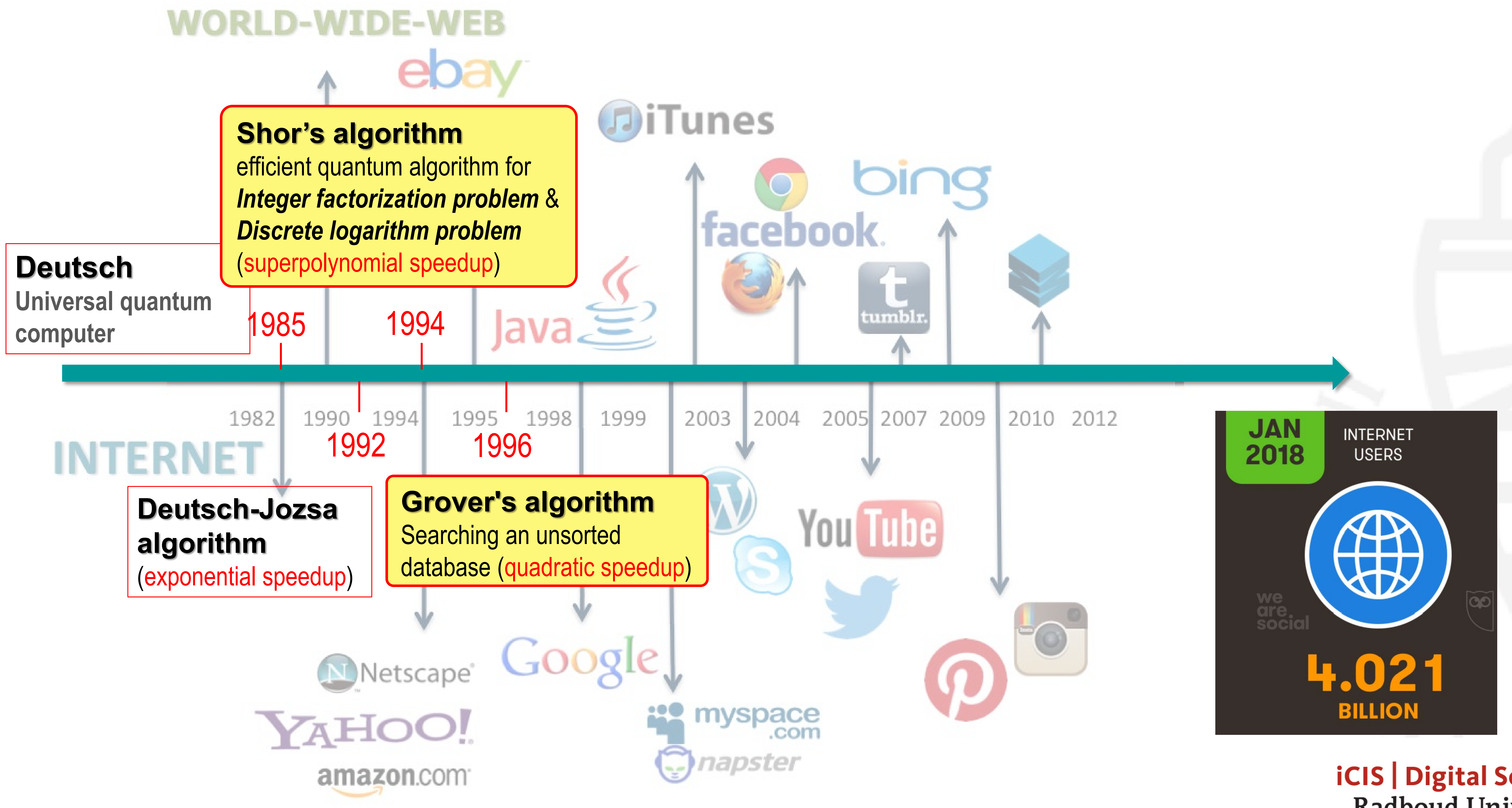

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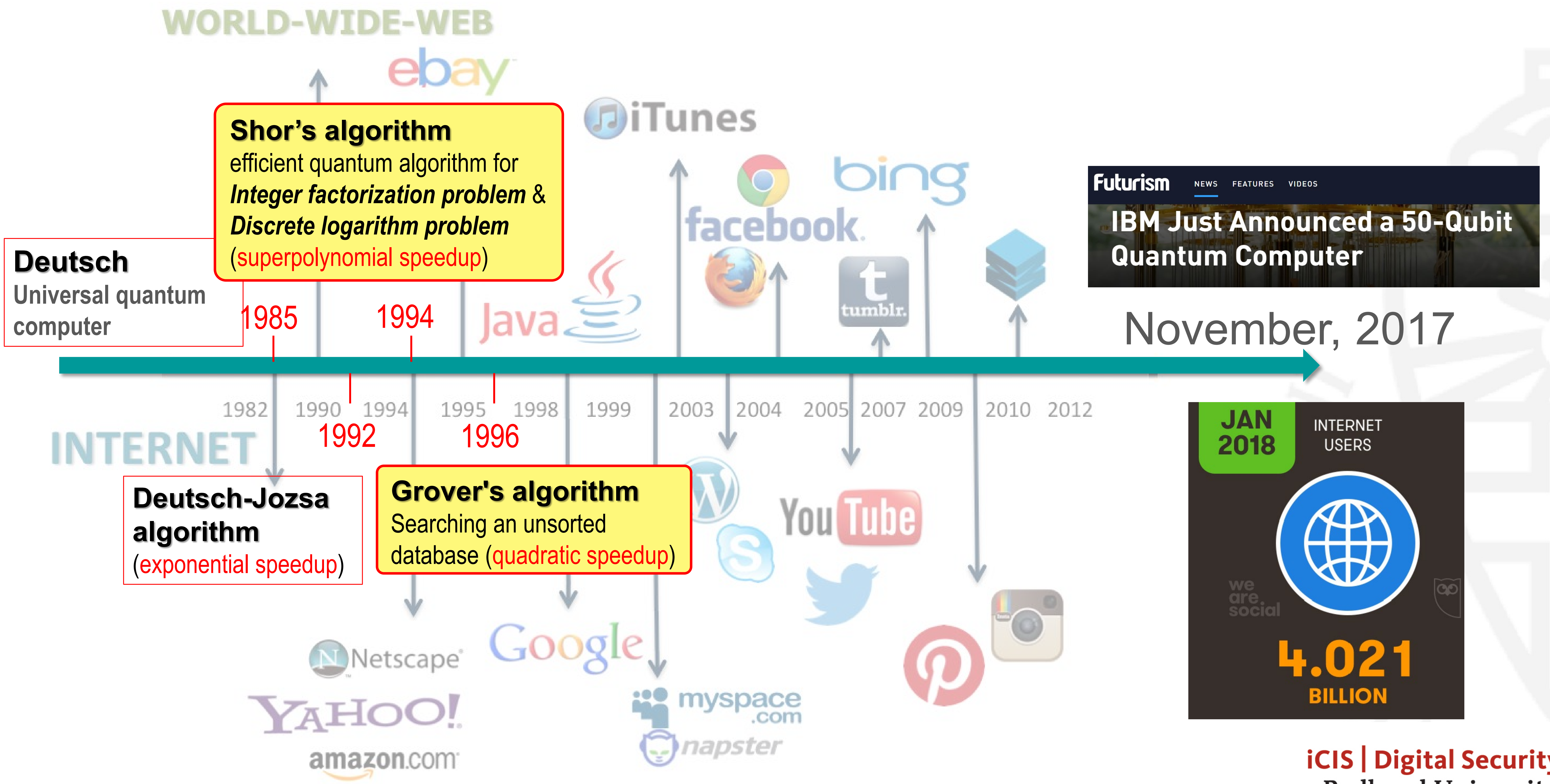
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IBM Just Announced a 50-Qubit Quantum Computer
November, 2017
JAN 2018
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BILLION

Today’s cryptography in use?

- **Integer factorization**
- **Example – RSA:**

Today's cryptography in use?

- **Integer factorization**

- **Example – RSA:**

1. Choose two large prime numbers *p, q.* (e.g., 1024 bits each)
2. Compute $n = pq$, $z = (p-1)(q-1)$
3. Choose e (with $e<n$) coprime with z.
4. Choose d such that $ed \bmod z = 1$
5. *Public* key is (n,e). *Private* key is (n,d).

$\underbrace{(n,e)}_{K_B^+}$ $\underbrace{(n,d)}_{K_B^-}$

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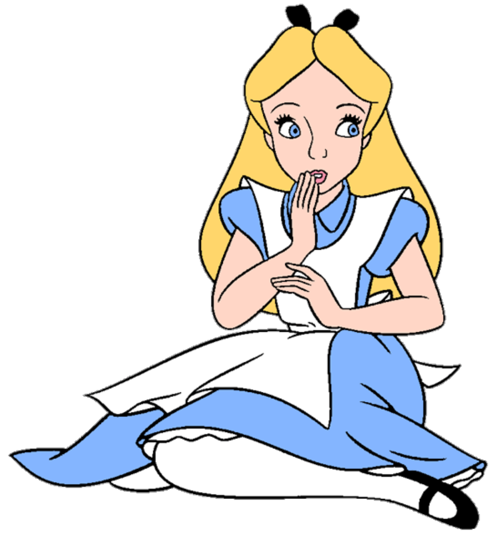
1. To encrypt *m*, compute $x = m^e \bmod n$
2. To decrypt received x, compute $m = x^d \bmod n$

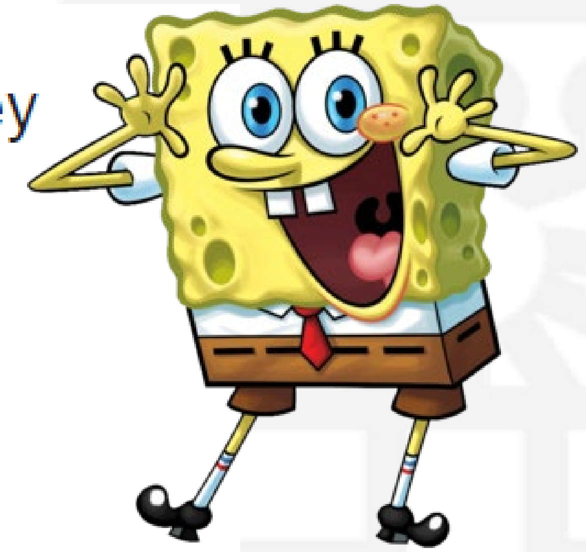
Magic happens! $m = (\underbrace{m^e \bmod n}_{x})^d \bmod n$

Today's cryptography in use?

- **Discrete log**

- **Example – Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange:**





Alice:

Choose random private key
$k_{prA} = a \in \{1,2,\ldots,p-1\}$

Compute corresponding public key
$k_{pubA} = A = \alpha^a \bmod p$

A → (sent to Bob)

Bob:

Choose random private key
$k_{prB} = b \in \{1,2,\ldots,p-1\}$

Compute correspondig public key
$k_{pubB} = B = \alpha^b \bmod p$

B ← (sent to Alice)

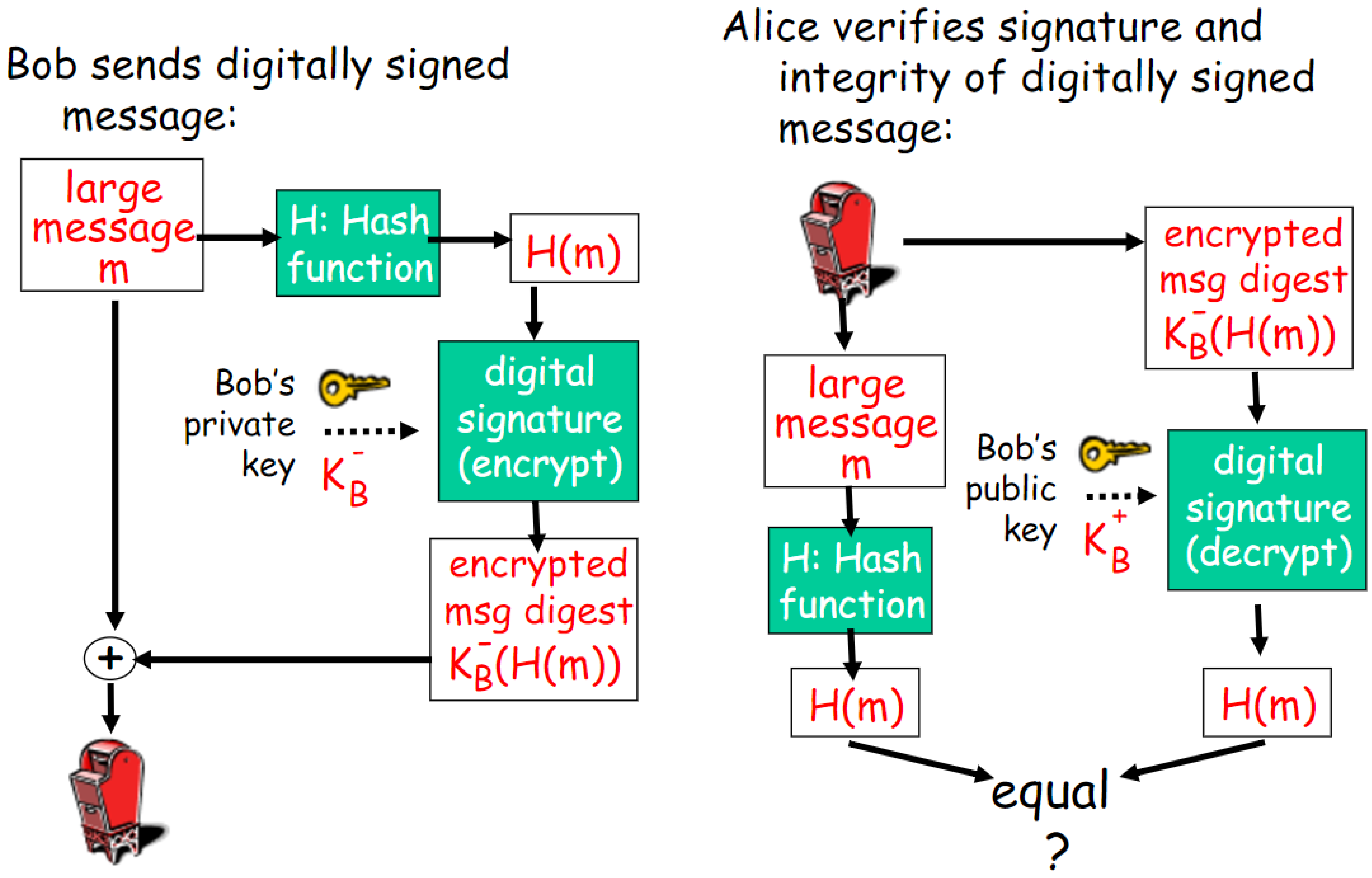
Alice:

Compute common secret
$k_{AB} = B^a = (\alpha^a)^b \bmod p$

Bob:

Compute common secret
$k_{AB} = A^b = (\alpha^b)^a \bmod p$

A Swiss army knife in cryptography – Digital signatures



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MQDSS

- [Chen, Hülsing, Rijneveld, S, Schwabe, 16]
- NIST candidate
- **First provably secure signature scheme**
- Hard problem: Solving systems of quadratic equations (MQ problem)

Input: Quadratic polynomials

$$p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{F}_q[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$$

Question:

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{cases} p_1(u_1, \ldots, u_n) = & 0 \\ p_2(u_1, \ldots, u_n) = & 0 \\ \quad \ldots & \\ p_m(u_1, \ldots, u_n) = & 0 \end{cases}$$

MQDSS

IDS

$\mathcal{P}$		$\mathcal{V}$
$\mathsf{com} \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_0(\mathsf{sk})$	$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{com}}$	
	$\xleftarrow{\mathsf{ch}_1}$	$\mathsf{ch}_1 \leftarrow_R \mathsf{ChS}_1(1^k)$
$\mathsf{resp}_1 \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_1(\mathsf{sk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1)$	$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{resp}_1}$	
	$\xleftarrow{\mathsf{ch}_2}$	$\mathsf{ch}_2 \leftarrow_R \mathsf{ChS}_2(1^k)$
$\mathsf{resp}_2 \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_2(\mathsf{sk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{ch}_2)$	$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{resp}_2}$	
		$b \leftarrow \mathsf{Vf}(\mathsf{pk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{ch}_2, \mathsf{resp}_2)$

↓ ↓ ↓

FS signature

Signer

$\mathsf{com} \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_0(\mathsf{sk})$

$\mathsf{ch}_1 \leftarrow H_1(m, \mathsf{com})$

$\mathsf{resp}_1 \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_1(\mathsf{sk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1)$

$\mathsf{ch}_2 \leftarrow H_2(m, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1)$

$\mathsf{resp}_2 \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_2(\mathsf{sk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{ch}_2)$

output : $\sigma = (\mathsf{com}, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{resp}_2)$

Verifier

$\mathsf{ch}_1 \leftarrow H_1(m, \mathsf{com})$

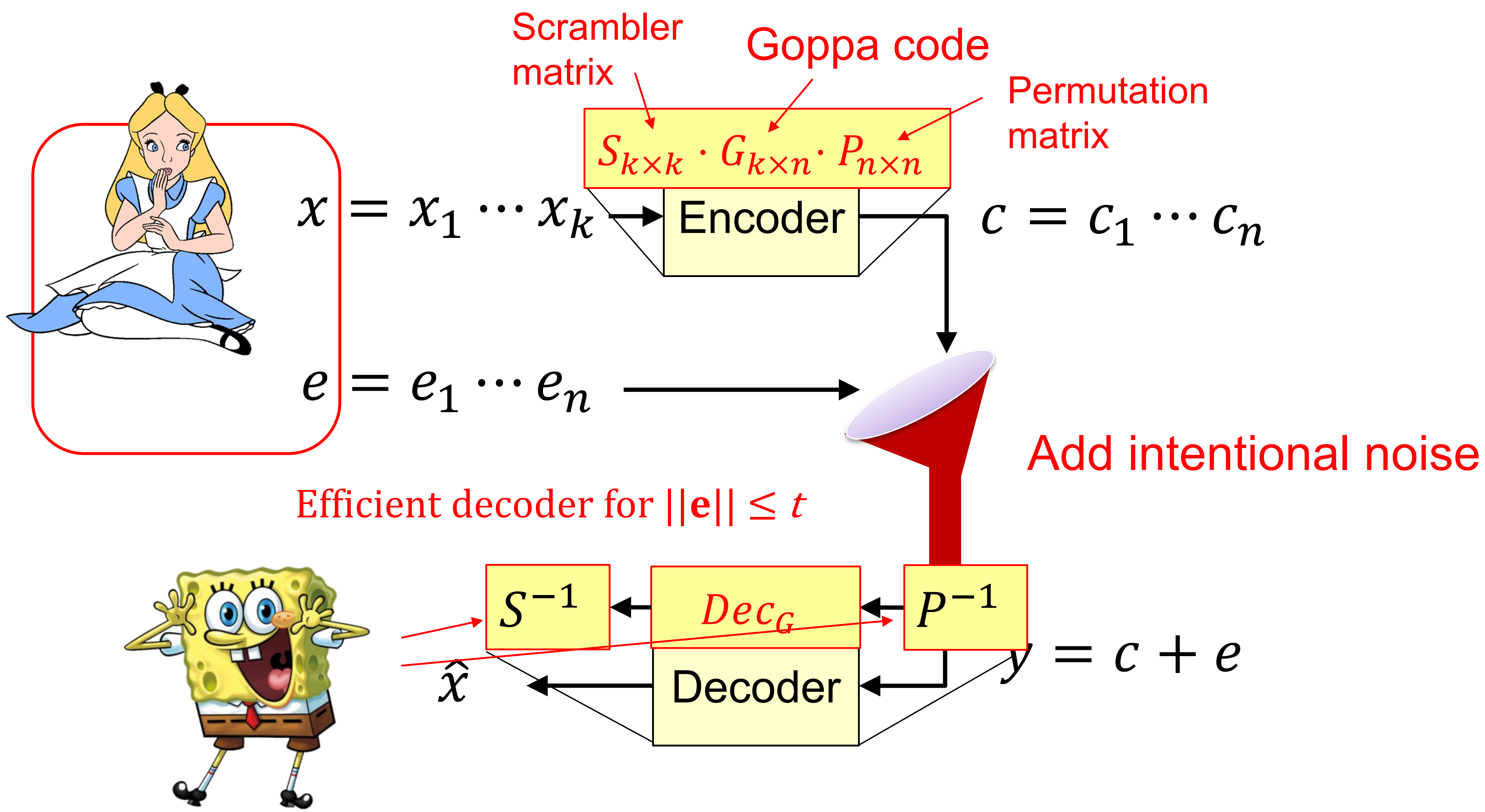
$\mathsf{ch}_2 \leftarrow H_2(m, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1)$

$b \leftarrow \mathsf{Vf}(\mathsf{pk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{ch}_2, \mathsf{resp}_2)$

output : b

Code-based Cryptosystems

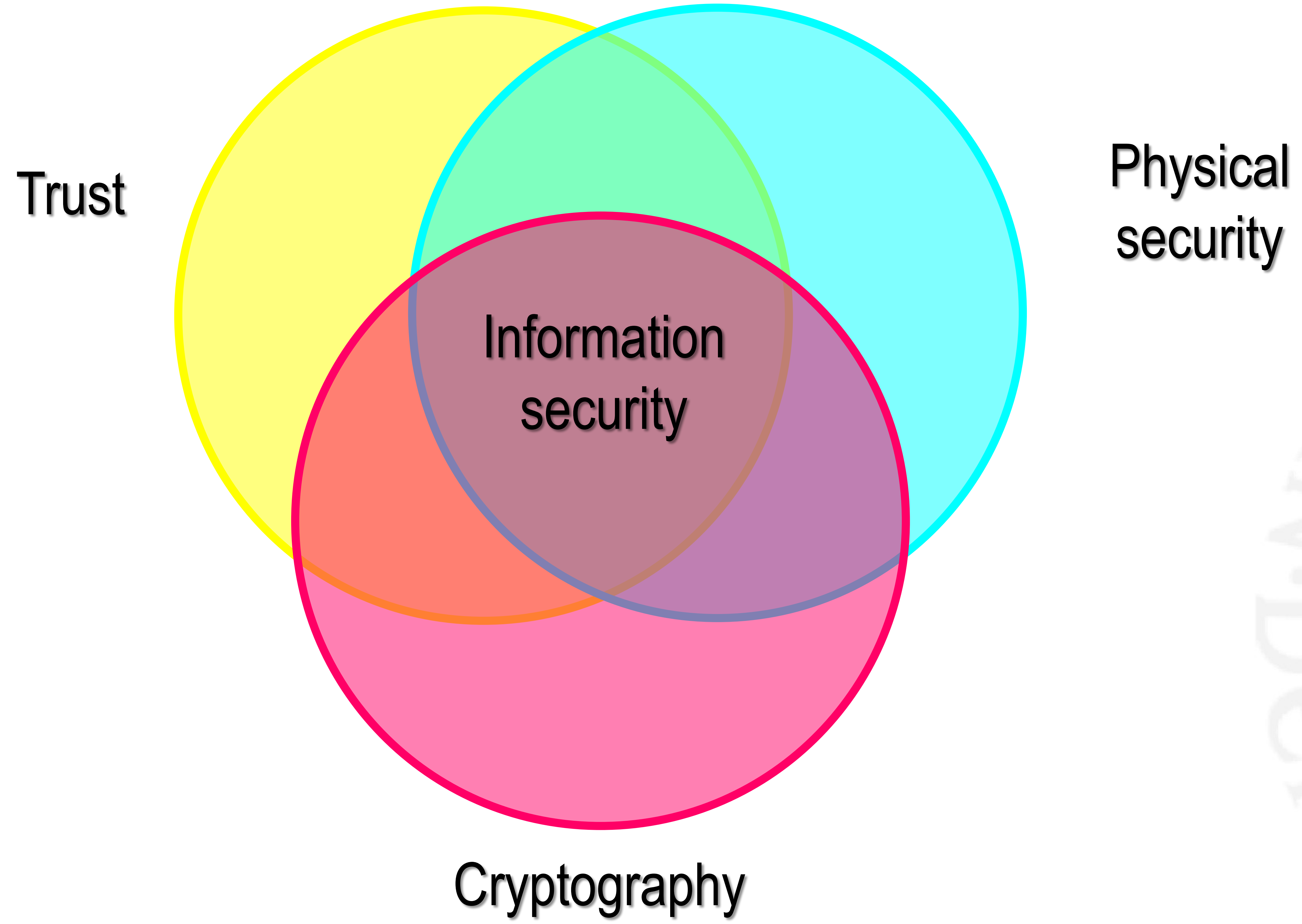
- Hard underlying problem (NP hard): Decoding random linear codes
  Given $mG + e$ find m
- Confidence in encryption schemes



Today's understanding of

Information
security

Today's understanding of



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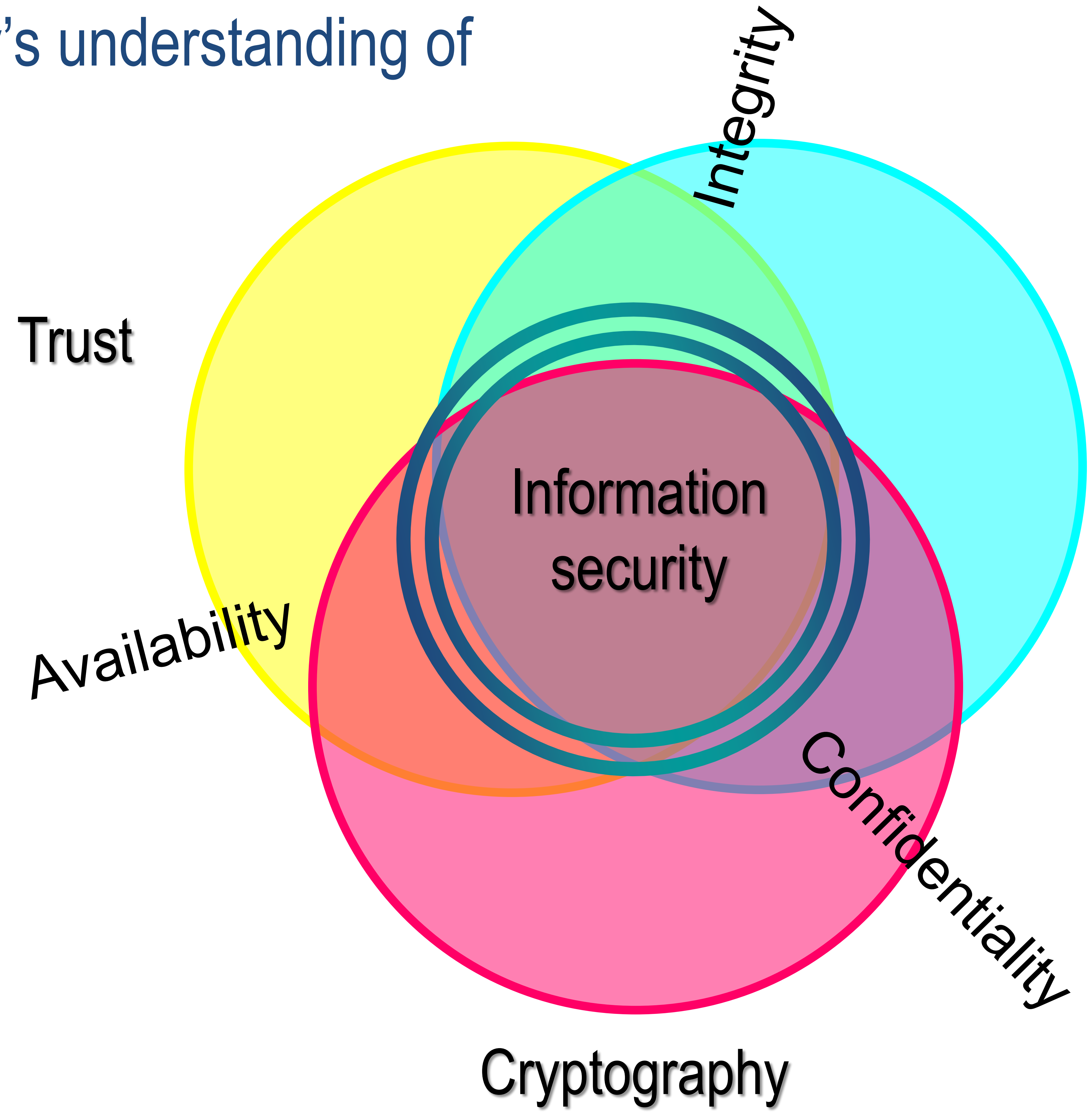

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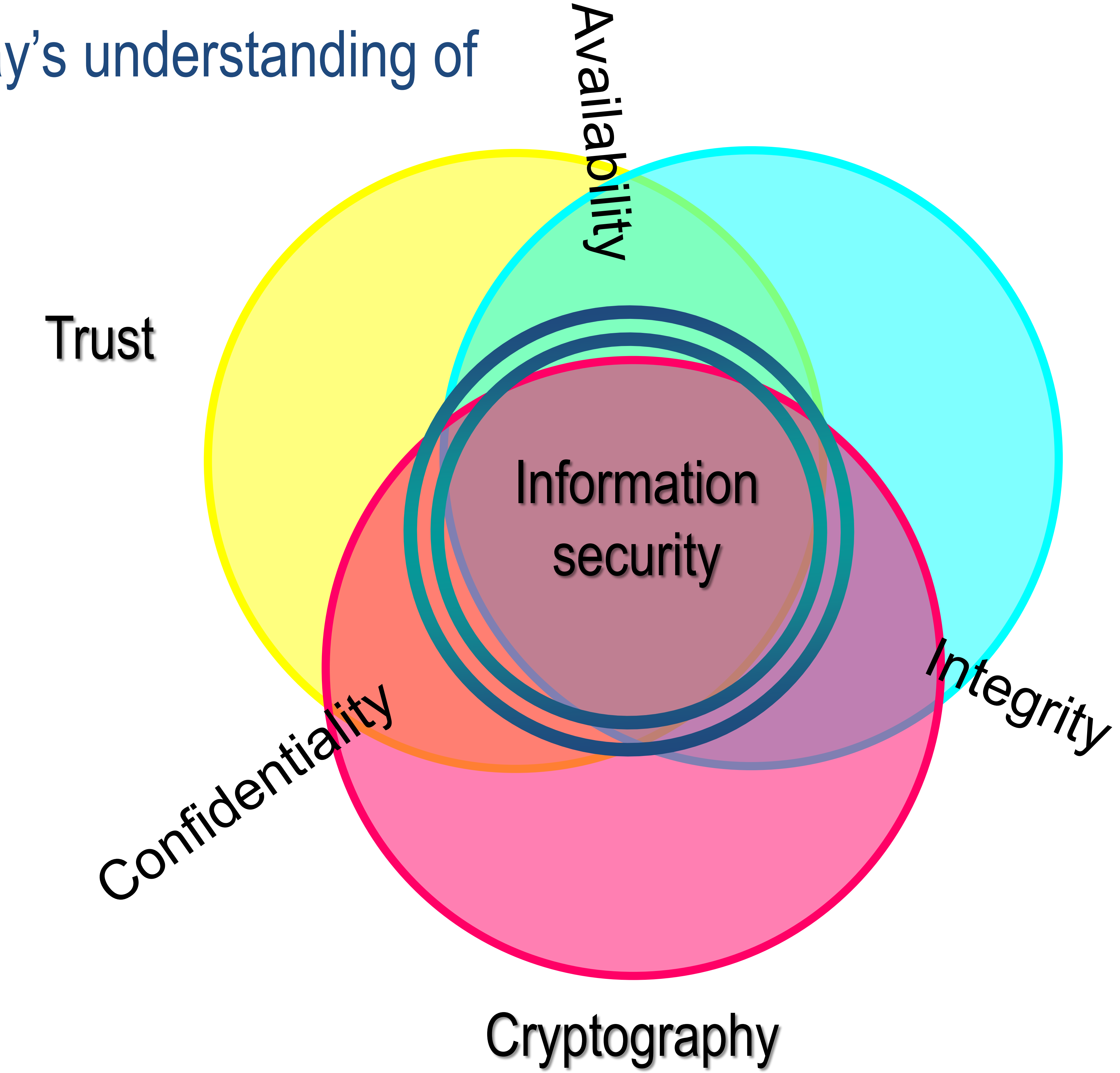

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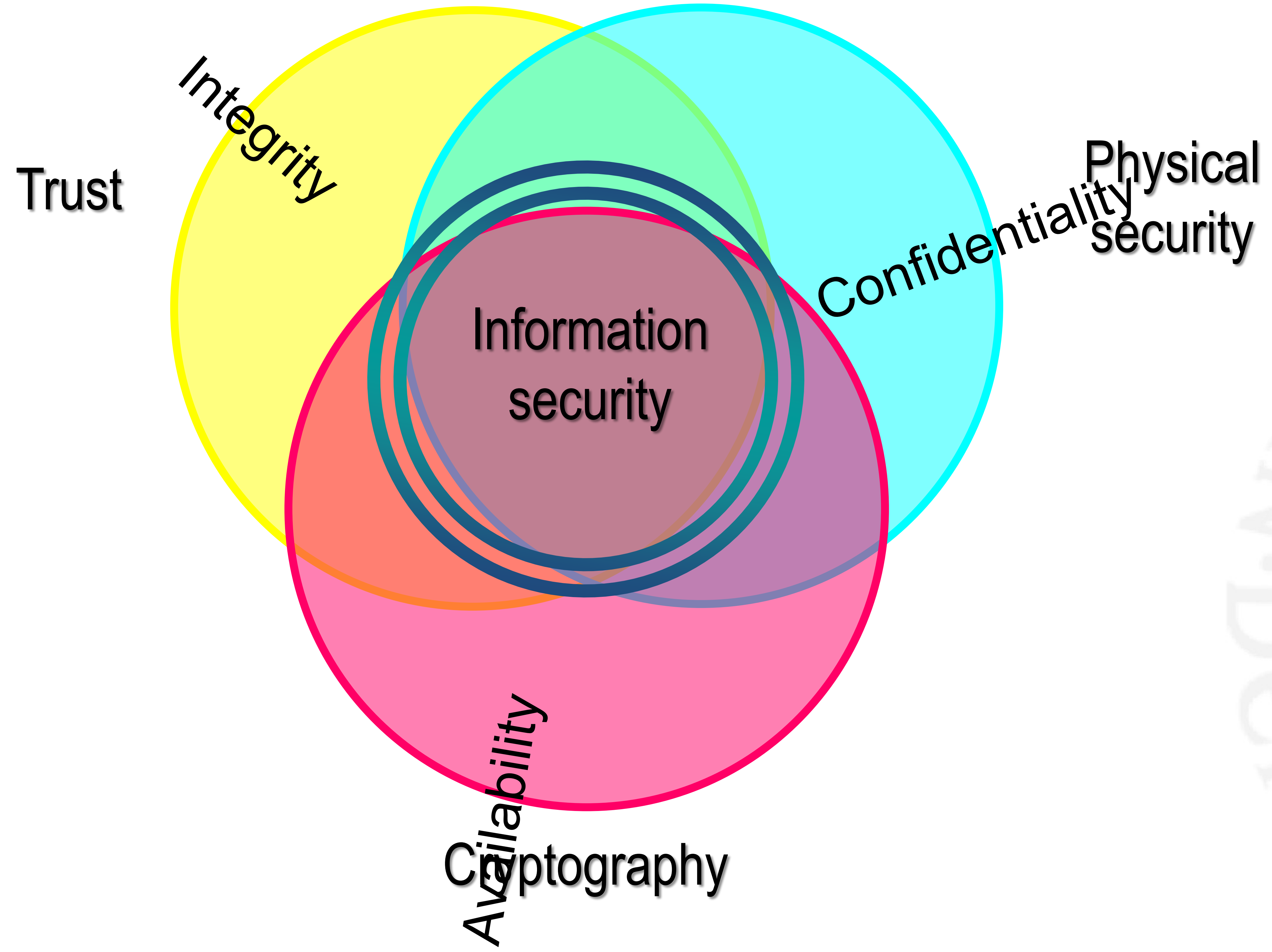
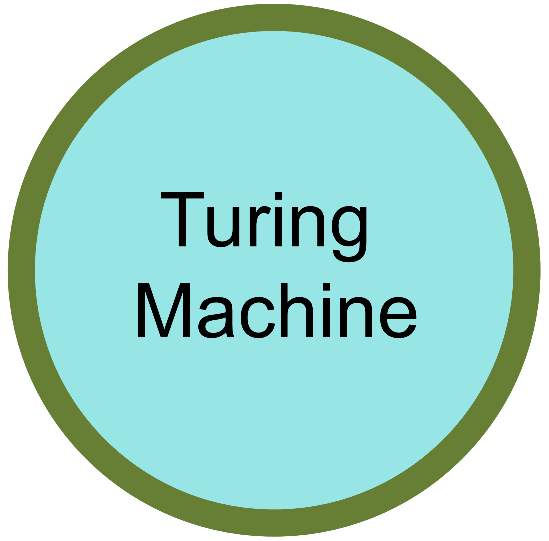


The origins …

The origins …

Turing ’36



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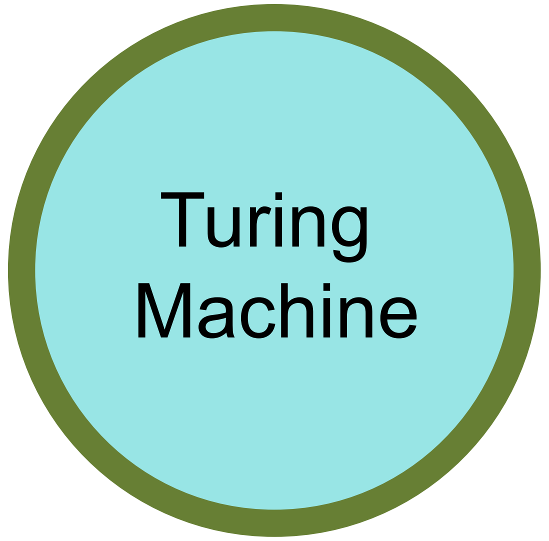
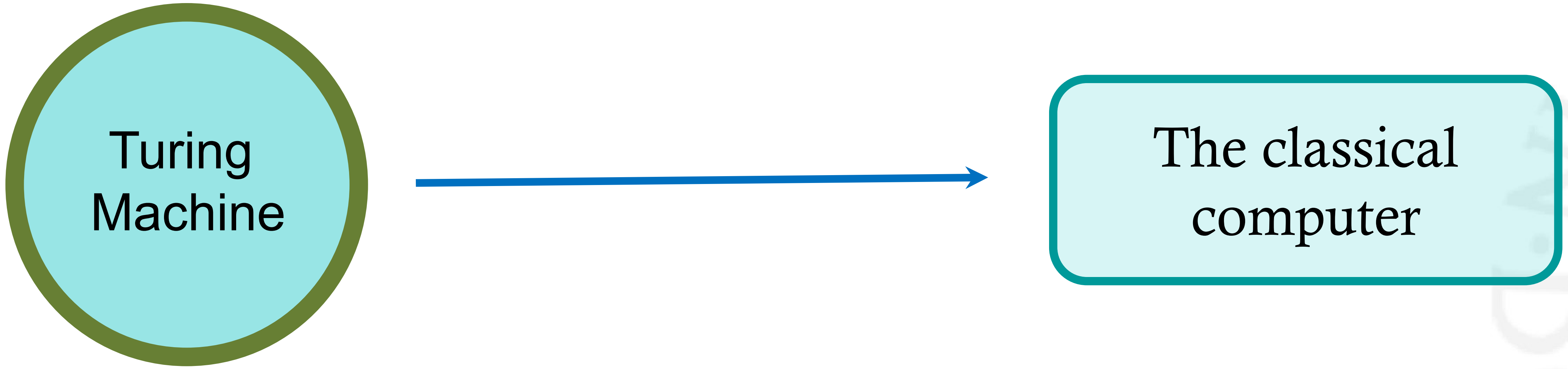


Any algorithmic process can be simulated efficiently using a Turing machine

The origins …

Turing ’36



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The origins …

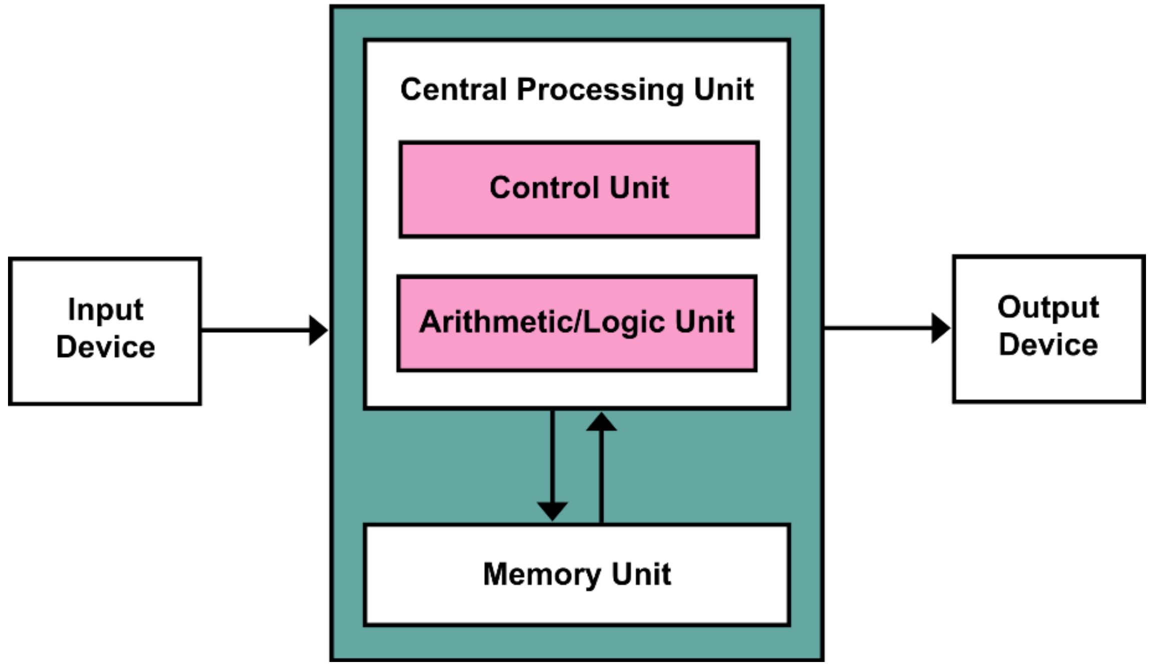
Theoretical model

Turing '36

Turing Machine

Any algorithmic process can be simulated efficiently using a Turing machine

von Neumann architecture



The classical computer

The origins …

Theoretical model

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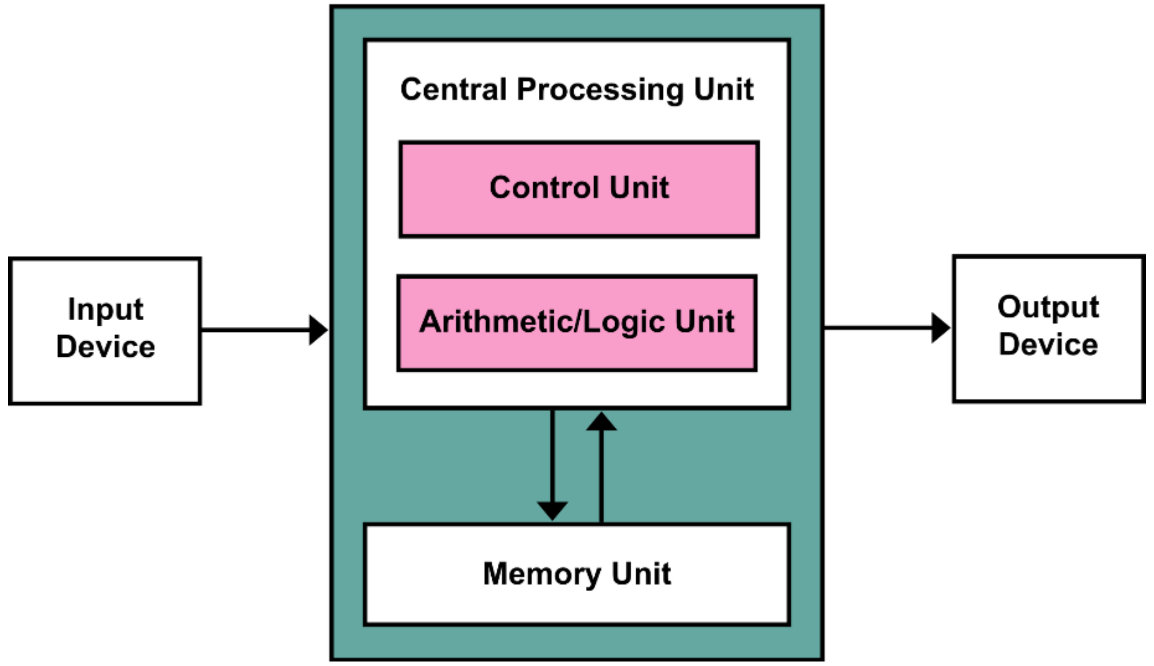


Turing '36

Turing Machine

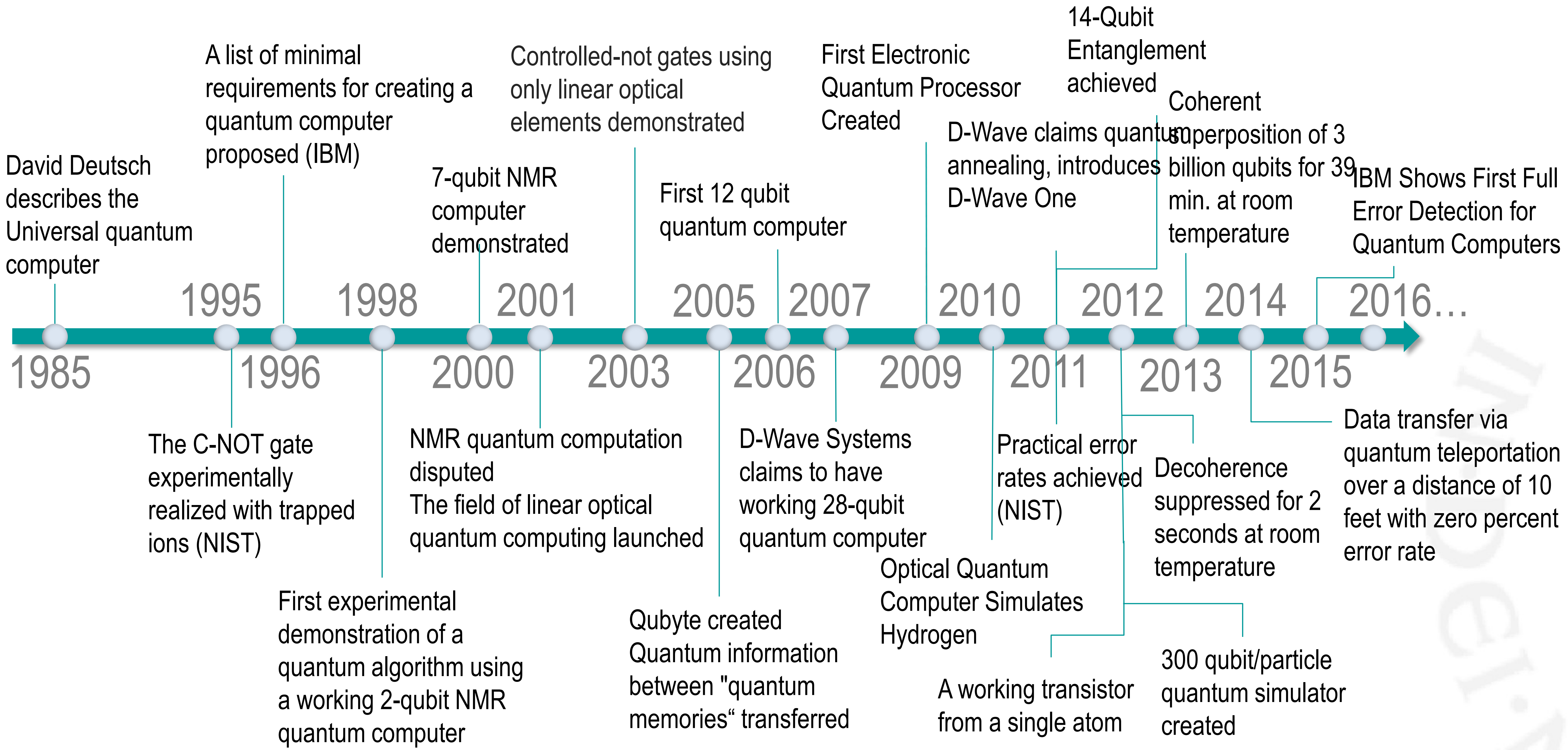
The classical computer

Transistors

Hardware

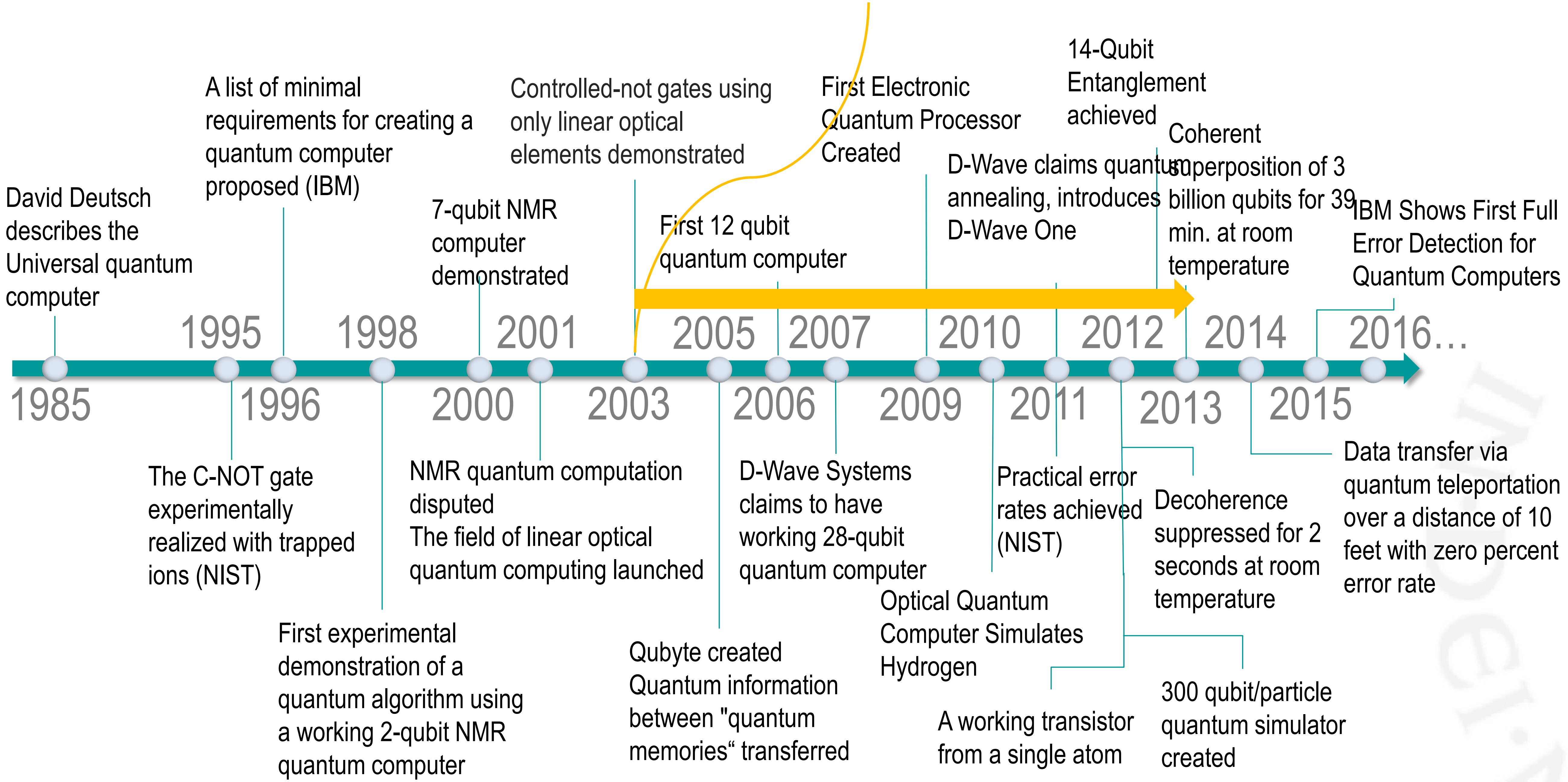
Any algorithmic process can be simulated efficiently using a Turing machine

Implementation milestones



Implementation milestones

A viable quantum computer "… is anywhere between 10 years and 100 years from now,"



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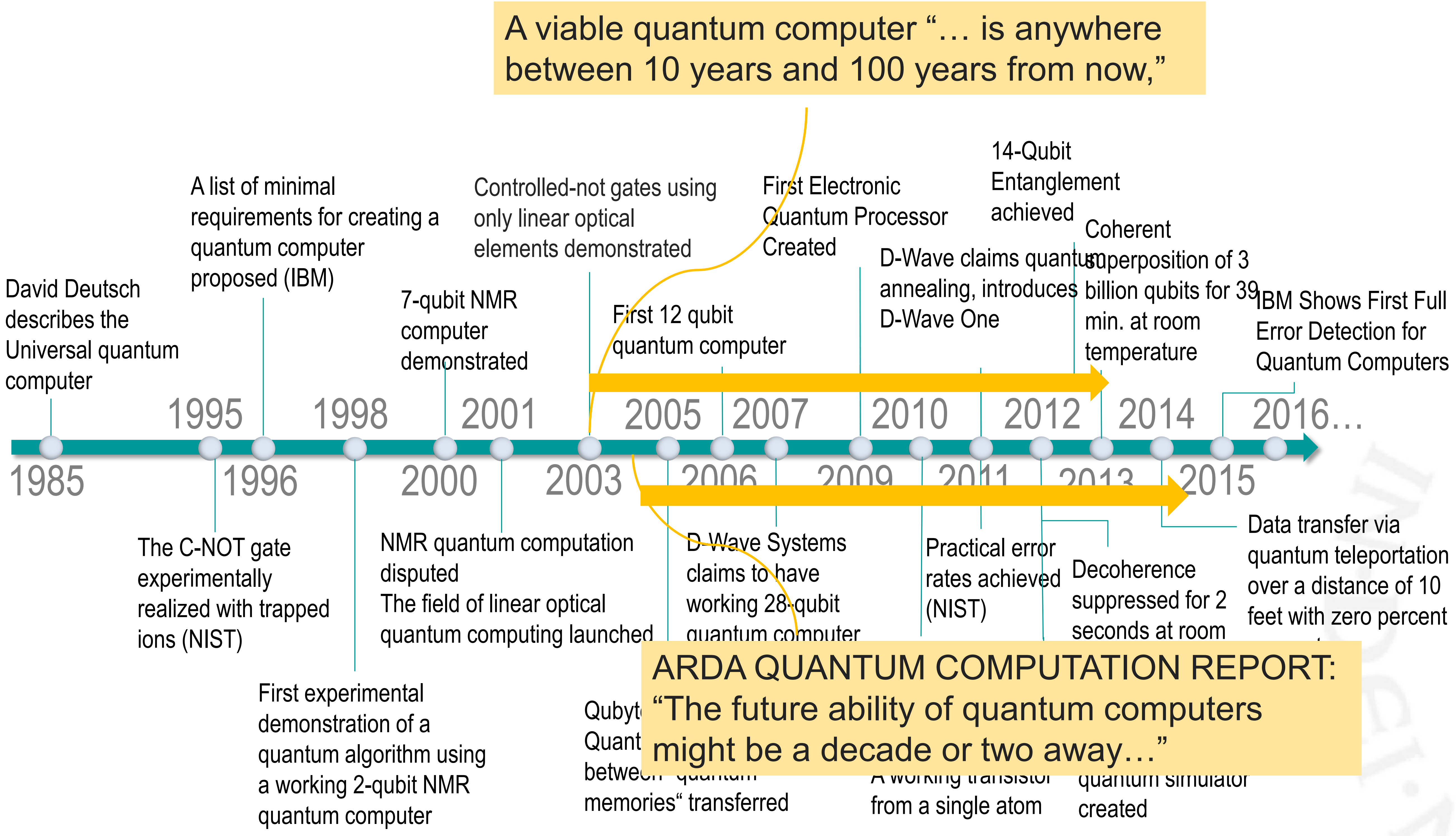

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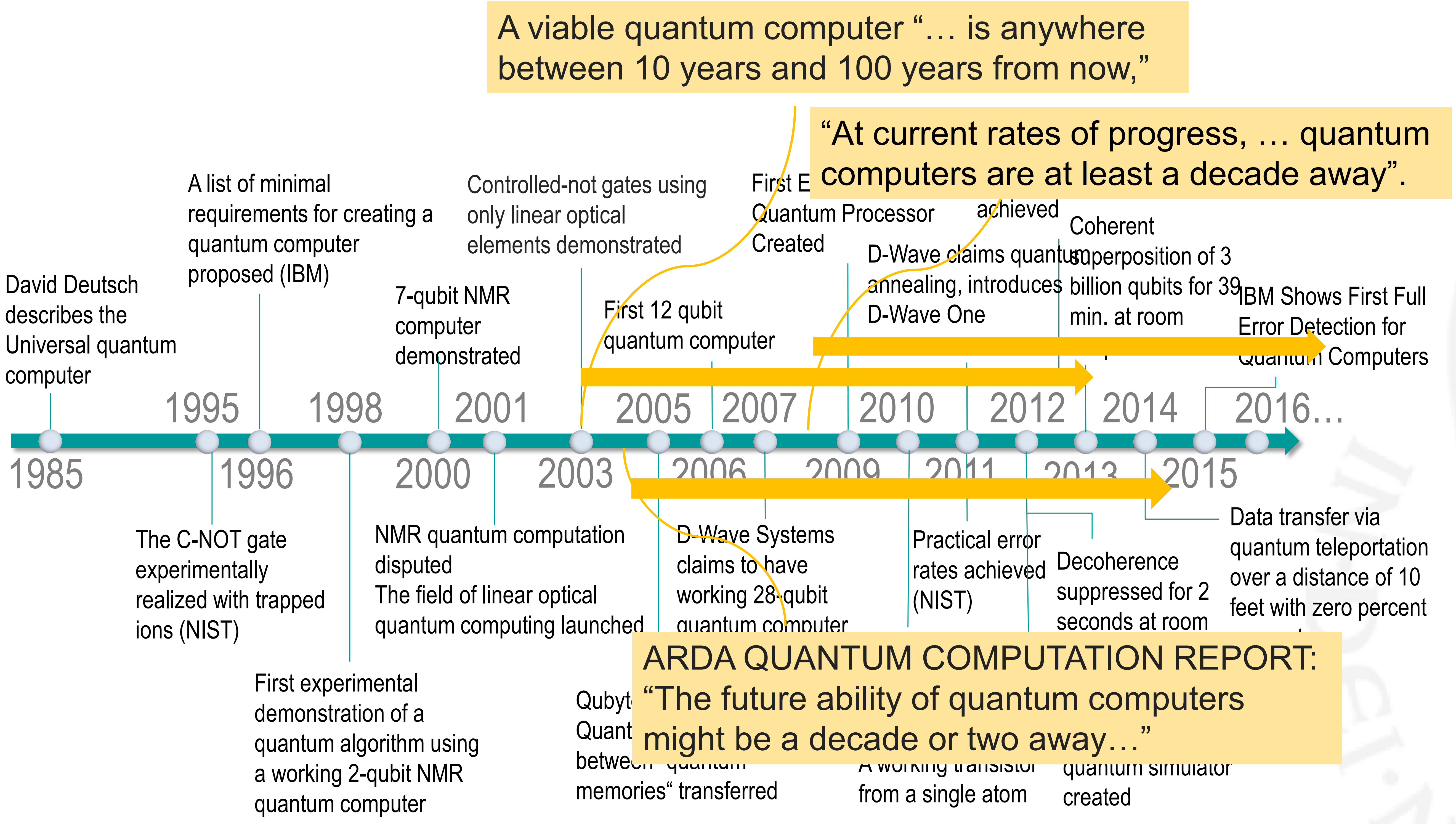

Implementation milestones

A viable quantum computer "… is anywhere between 10 years and 100 years from now,"

"At current rates of progress, … quantum computers are at least a decade away".

A list of minimal requirements for creating a quantum computer proposed (IBM)

Controlled-not gates using only linear optical

First E… Quantum Processor

achieved

David Deutsch describes the Universal quantum computer

First Full …tion for …mputers

1985

1995

1996

199…

"Some physicist predicted that within the next 10 to 20 years quantum computers will be built that are sufficiently powerful to implement Shor's ideas and to break all existing public key schemes"

- Post Quantum Crypto 2008

The C-NOT gate experimentally realized with trapped ions (NIST)

disputed

The field of linear optical quantum computing launched

claims to have working 28-qubit quantum computer

rates achieved (NIST)

Decoherence suppressed for 2 seconds at room

…r via …portation over a distance of 10 feet with zero percent

ARDA QUANTUM COMPUTATION REPORT:
"The future ability of quantum computers might be a decade or two away…"

First experimental demonstration of a quantum algorithm using a working 2-qubit NMR quantum computer

Qubyt… Quant… between "quantum memories" transferred

A working transistor from a single atom

quantum simulator created

Quantum Projects

COMPANY	TECHNOLOGY	WHY IT COULD FAIL
IBM	Makes qubits from superconducting metal circuits.	The error rate of the qubits is too high to operate them together in a useful computer.
Microsoft	Building a new kind of "topological qubit" that in theory should be more reliable than others.	The existence of the subatomic particle used in this qubit remains unproven. Even if it is real, there isn't yet evidence it can be controlled.
Alcatel-Lucent	Inspired by Microsoft's research, it is pursuing a topological qubit based on a different material.	Same as above.
D-Wave Systems	Sells computers based on superconducting chips with 512 qubits.	It's not clear that its chips harness quantum effects. Even if they do, their design is limited to solving a narrow set of mathematical problems.
Google	After experimenting with D-Wave's computers since 2009, it recently opened a lab to build chips like D-Wave's.	Same as above. Plus, Google is trying to adapt technology first developed for a different kind of qubit to the kind used by D-Wave.

MIT Technology Review

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D:Wave The Quantum Computing Company™

JAN 29, 2015

D-Wave Systems Raises an Additional $29M, Closing 2014 Financing at $62M

MIT Technology Review

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Google Is Investing More in Quantum Computing Research to Create Better AI

MIT Technology Review

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NIST Home > Public Affairs Office > News Releases > Joint Quantum Institute Created by University of Maryland, NIST and NSA

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For Immediate Release: September 11, 2006

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Quantum Projects

COMPANY	TECHNOLOGY	WHY IT COULD FAIL
IBM		...bits is too high to operate them ...nputer.

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Multi Qubit systems

2-qubit system:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|00\rangle + \beta|01\rangle + \gamma|10\rangle + \delta|11\rangle\,, \quad |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\gamma|^2 + |\delta|^2 = 1$$

$$|00\rangle, |01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle \mapsto |0\rangle, |1\rangle, |2\rangle, |3\rangle$$

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N-qubit system:

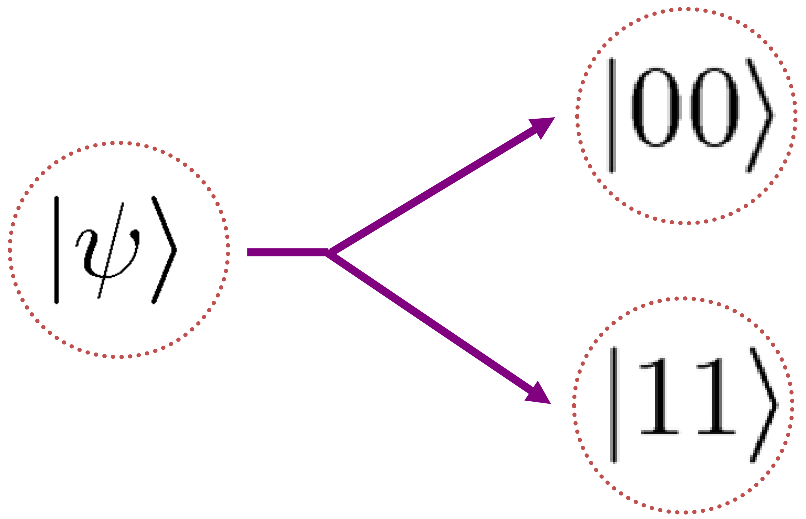
$\rightarrow$ 2^n states $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \ldots, |2^n - 1\rangle$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1} \alpha_i |i\rangle \,, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1} |\alpha_i|^2 = 1$$

Entanglement – Quantum weirdness example

Bell states: $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle$

Measurement of first qubit



$P_{|00\rangle} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ The first qubit is $|0\rangle$

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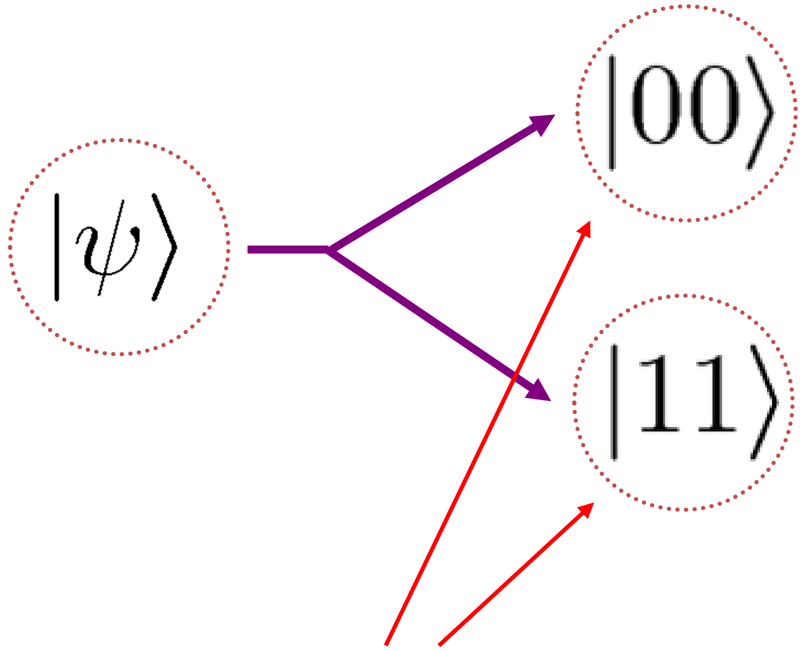

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The only two possible outcomes!

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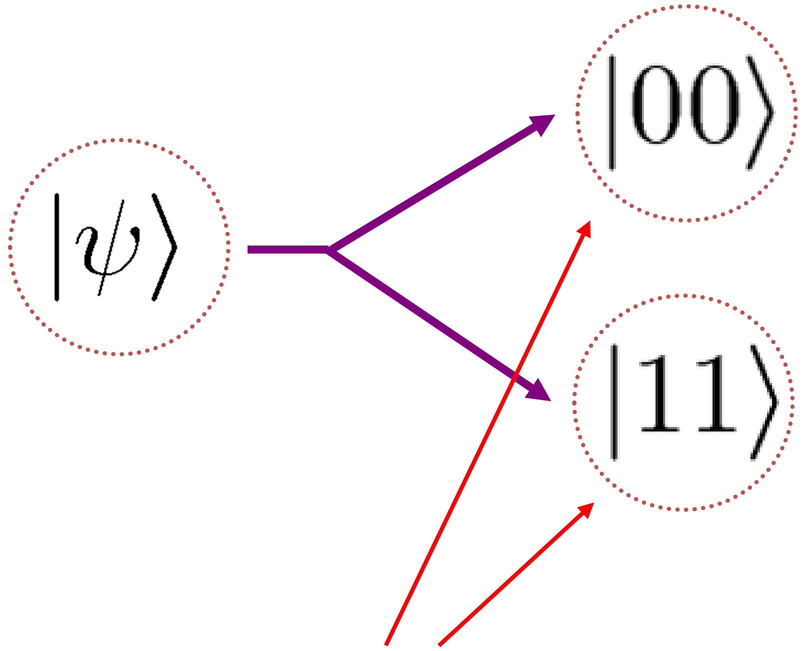

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The second qubit is $|0\rangle$ with probability 1

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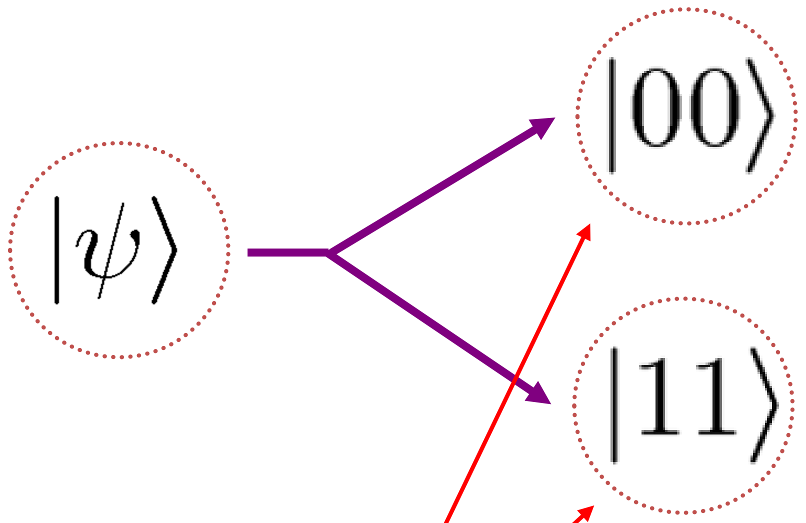

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The measurement of the second qubit **always gives the same result** as the measurement of the first qubit!

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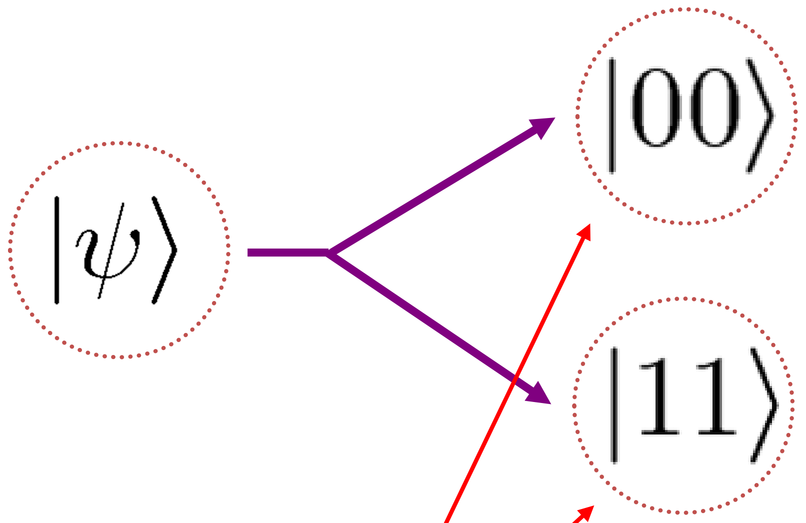
Possible since $|\psi\rangle \neq |\varphi_1\rangle \otimes |\varphi_2\rangle$!!!

Measurement of first qubit



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Deutsch's problem:
Determine whether $f(x): \{0,1\} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ is constant or balanced

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Using quantum parallelism + interference, only one!

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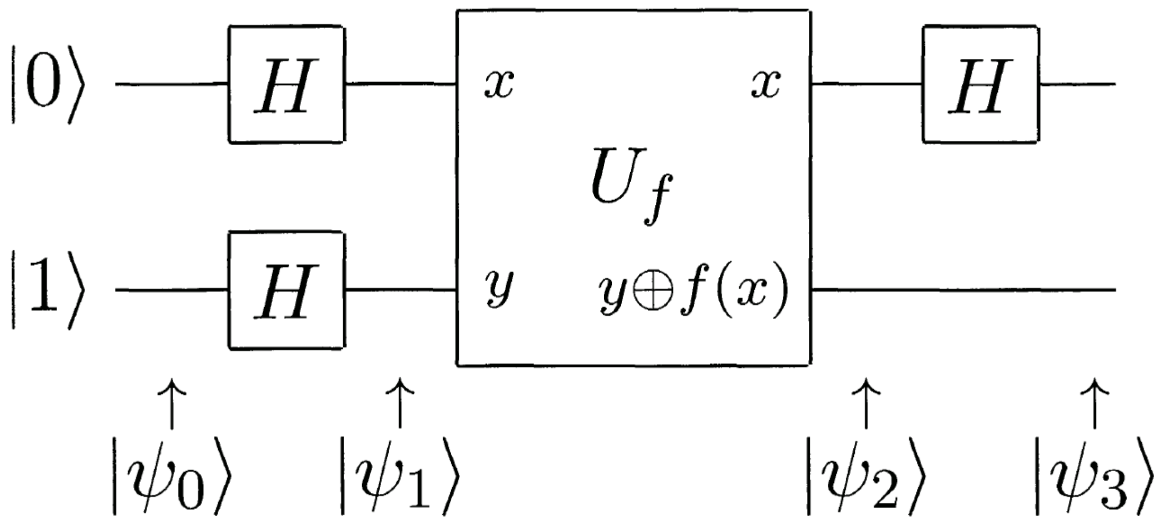

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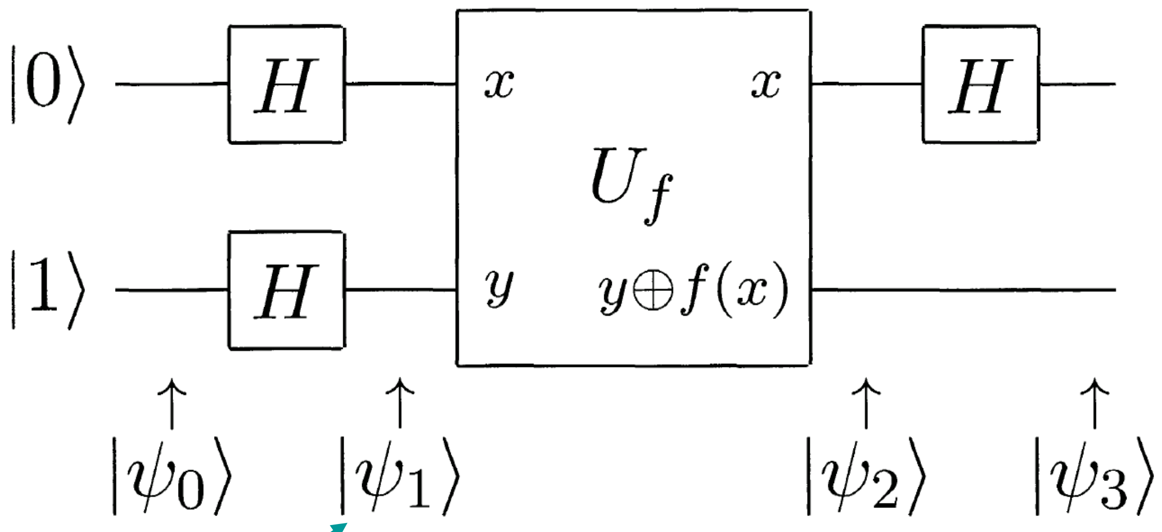

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

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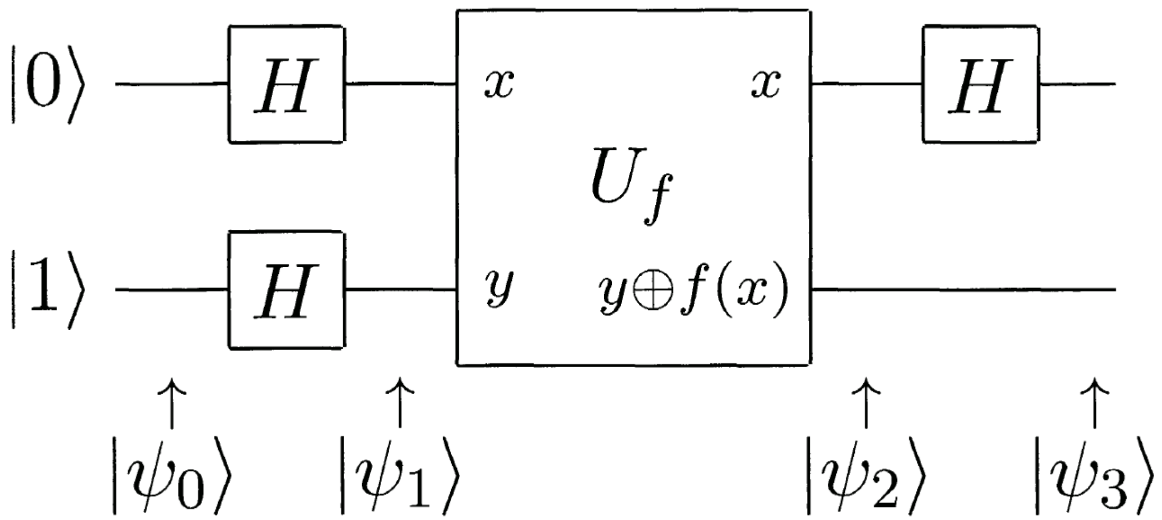

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

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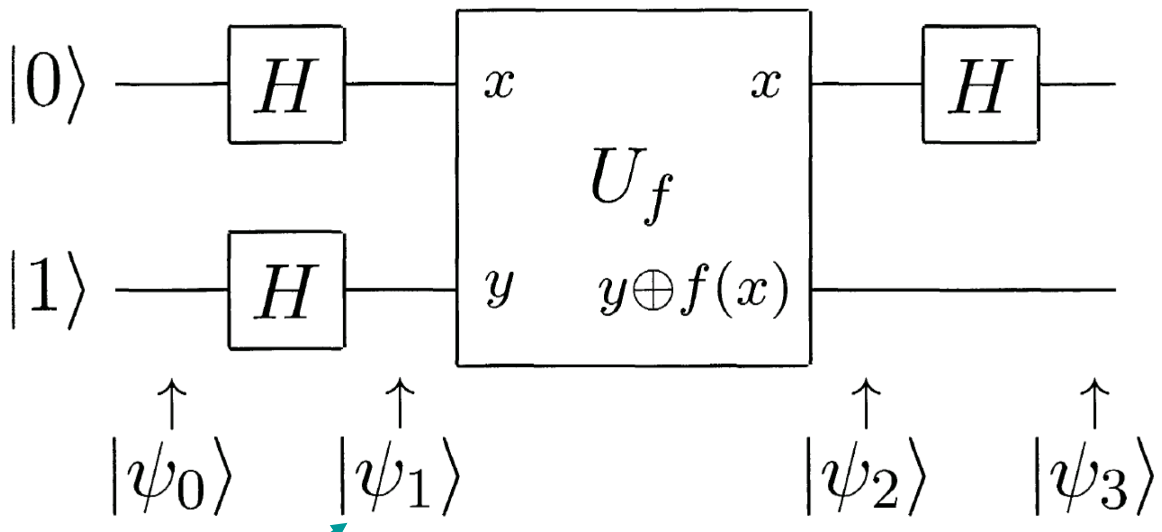

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

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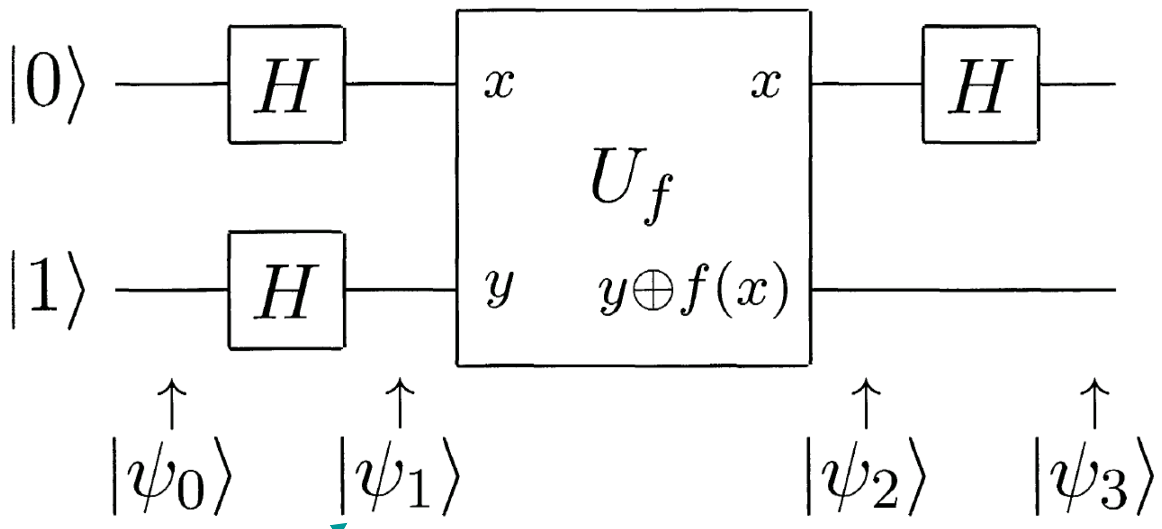

Measuring the first qubit yields:

$$f(0) \oplus f(1)$$

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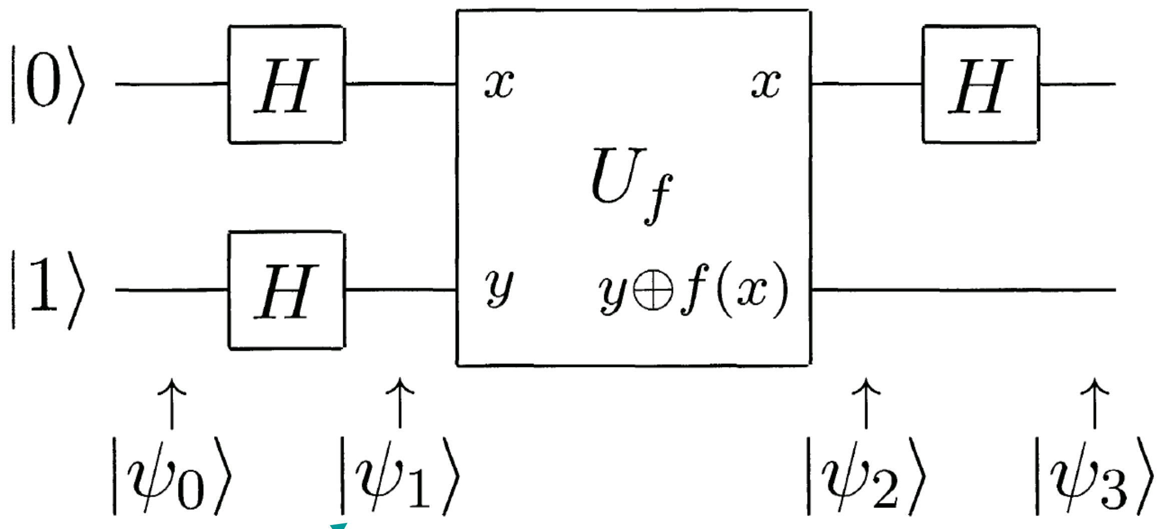

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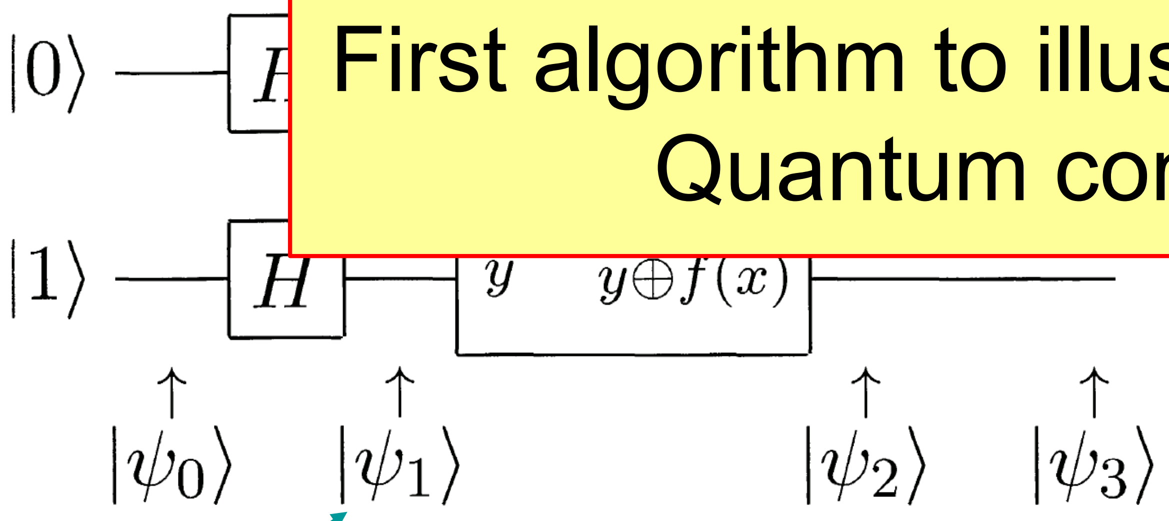

First algorithm to illustrate the power of Quantum computation!

qubit yields:

1)

0
constant

1
balanced

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

$$(-1)^{f(x)}|x\rangle(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \pm|f(0) \oplus f(1)\rangle\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \begin{cases} \pm\left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] & \text{if } f(0) = f(1) \\ \pm\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] & \text{if } f(0) \neq f(1). \end{cases} \tag{1.43}$$

The final Hadamard gate on the first qubit thus gives us

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \begin{cases} \pm|0\rangle\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] & \text{if } f(0) = f(1) \\ \pm|1\rangle\left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] & \text{if } f(0) \neq f(1). \end{cases} \tag{1.44}$$

Realizing that $f(0) \oplus f(1)$ is 0 if $f(0) = f(1)$ and 1 otherwise, we can rewrite this result concisely as

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \pm|f(0) \oplus f(1)\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right], \tag{1.45}$$

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94]

- Integer factorization algorithm
- Discrete logarithm problem

Number theory + Parallelism + Interference

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Number theory + Parallelism + Interference

Convert the problem
to the problem of
period finding
(can be implemented
efficiently classically)

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Convert the problem
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Simon's algorithm:
Finds the unknown period of a periodic function

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94]

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Number theory + Parallelism + Interference

Convert the problem **to the problem of period finding** (can be implemented **efficiently classically**)

Find the period using **Simultaneous evaluation** and **Quantum Fourier Transform** (**quantum speedup**)

Simon's algorithm:
Finds the unknown period of a periodic function

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94]

Number theory + Parallelism + Interference

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94]

Number theory + Parallelism + Interference

od NN (xx≠±1 mod NN) then gcd(xx+1, NN) is a nontrivial factor of NN.

$\boldsymbol{x\ a\ xx\ x\ a\ aa\ x\ a}$ $\bmod NN$ is a periodic function, gcd x, N gcd gcd x, N

$x, N\ xx, NN\ x, N$ gcd x, N $=1$

Important **facts**:

- If x is a nontrivial square root of 1 $\bmod N$ $(x \neq \pm 1 \bmod N)$ then $\gcd(x+1, N)$ is a nontrivial factor of N.

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94]

Number theory + Parallelism + Interference

cd(y $r/2$ yy y $r/2$ $rr/2$ *2 y r/2 +1, NN) is a nontrivial factor of NN.*

2 y $r/2$ is a nontrivial square root of 1 mod NN. Thus

cd $\gcd$ y, N y, N yy, NN y, N $\gcd$ y, N $=1$, then with probability at least ½,

od NN **(**xx**≠±1 mod** NN**) then gcd(**xx**+1,** NN**) is a nontrivial factor of** NN**.**

x a xx x a aa x a mod NN is a periodic function, gcd x, N $\gcd \gcd$ x, N x, N xx, NN x, N $\gcd$ x, N $=1$

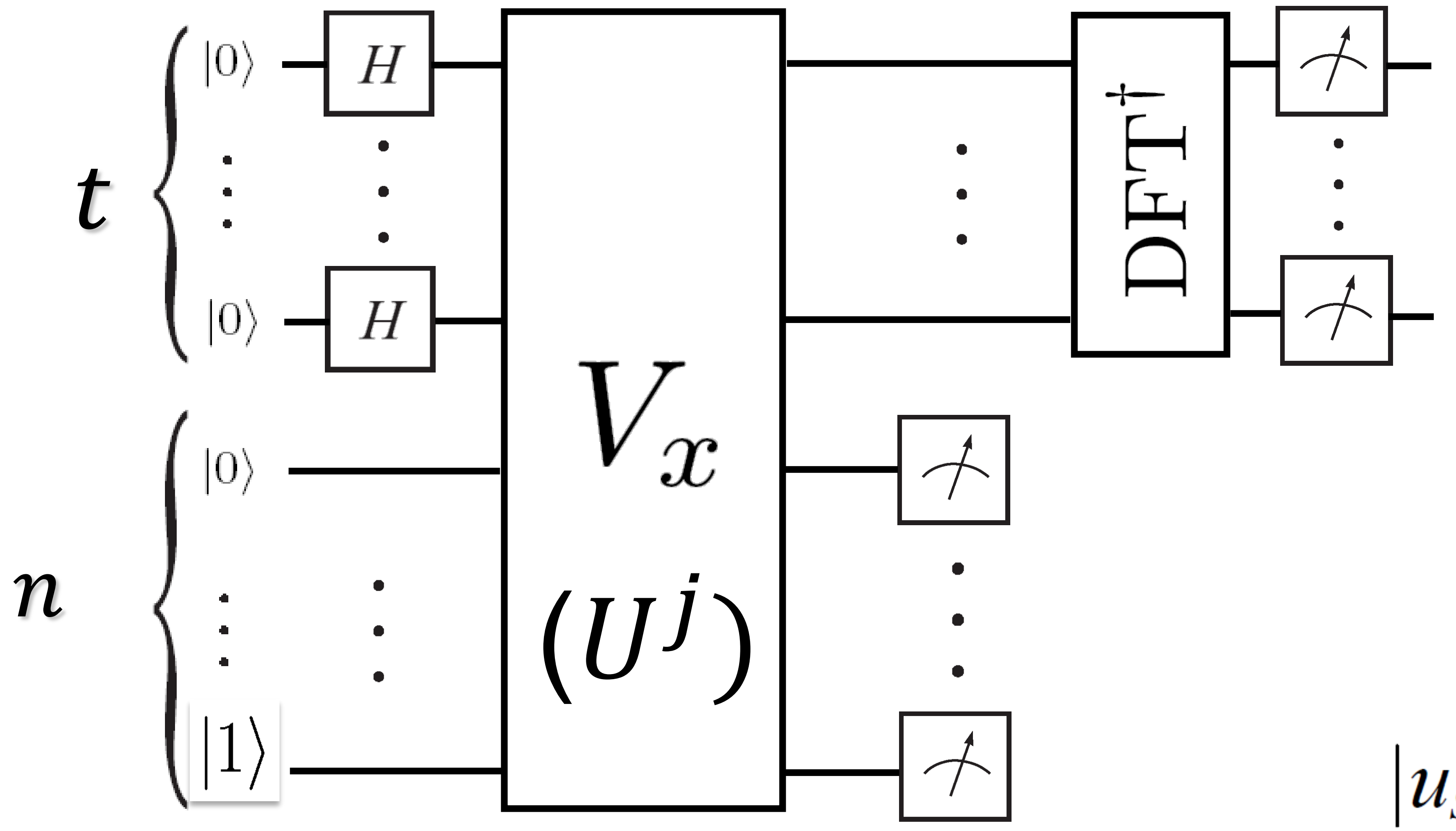
Important **facts**:

- If x is a nontrivial square root of 1 $\bmod N$ ($x \neq \pm 1 \bmod N$) then $\gcd(x+1, N)$ is a nontrivial factor of N.

Thm: If N is an odd composite number, r is a period of F,
$\gcd(y^{r/2}+1, N)$ is a nontrivial factor of N.

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94] - **Step by step**

1. Choose $1 \leq x \leq N-1$, such that $\gcd(x, N) = 1$
2. Prepare a quantum circuit:



$$V_x(|j\rangle\,|k\rangle) = |j\rangle\,|k\,x^j\rangle$$

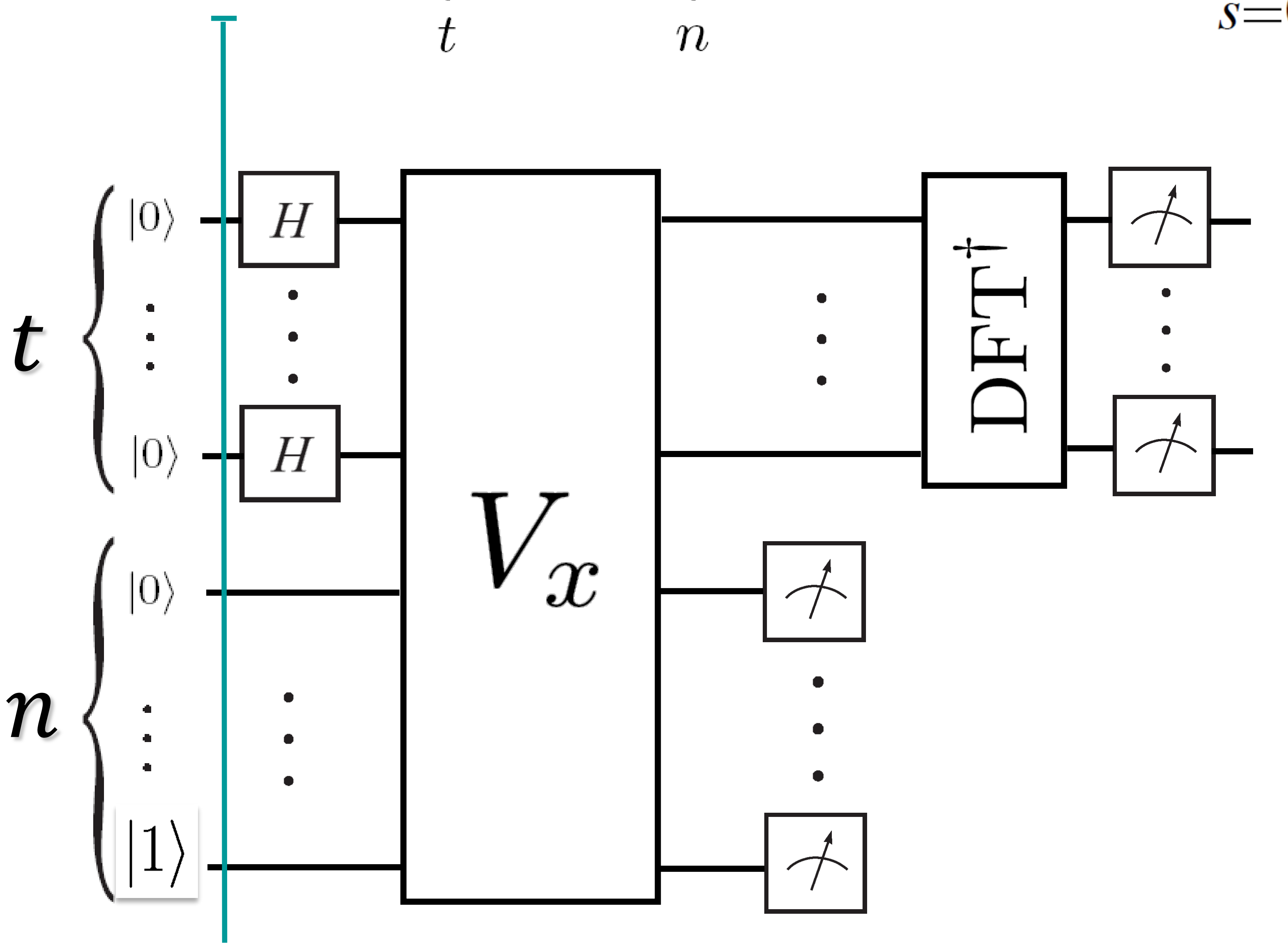
$$U|y\rangle \equiv |xy(modN)\rangle$$

$$U|u_s\rangle = e^{2\pi i \frac{s}{r}}|u_s\rangle$$

$$|u_s\rangle \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\sum_{k=0}^{r-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{s}{r}k}|x^k modN\rangle$$

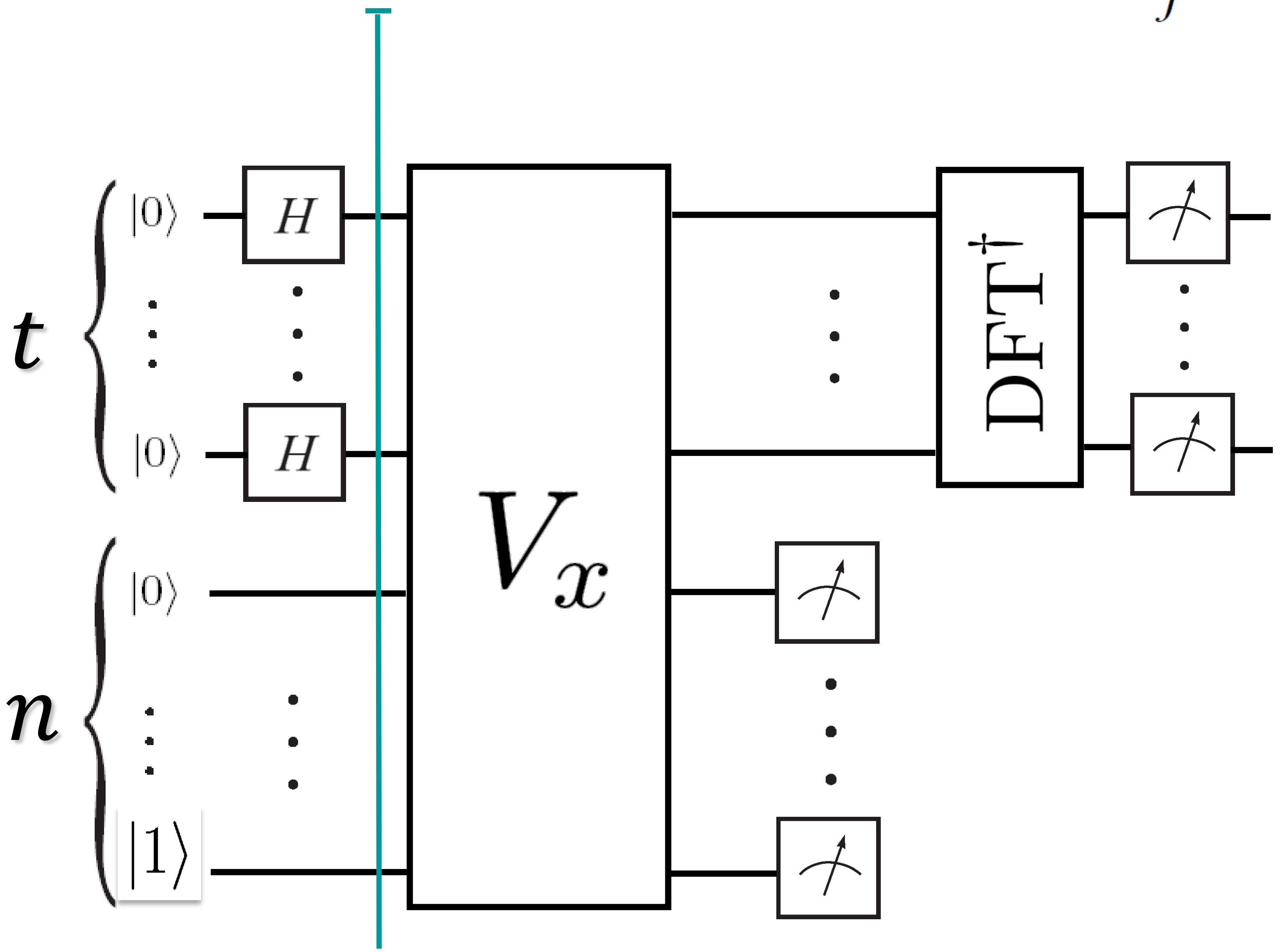
Shor's algorithm [Shor '94] - Step by step

3. $|\psi_0\rangle = \underbrace{|0\ldots0\rangle}_{t}\underbrace{|0\ldots1\rangle}_{n} = |0\rangle^{\otimes t}\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\sum_{s=0}^{r-1}\sum_{k=0}^{r-1}e^{-2\pi i\frac{s}{r}k}|x^k modN\rangle$



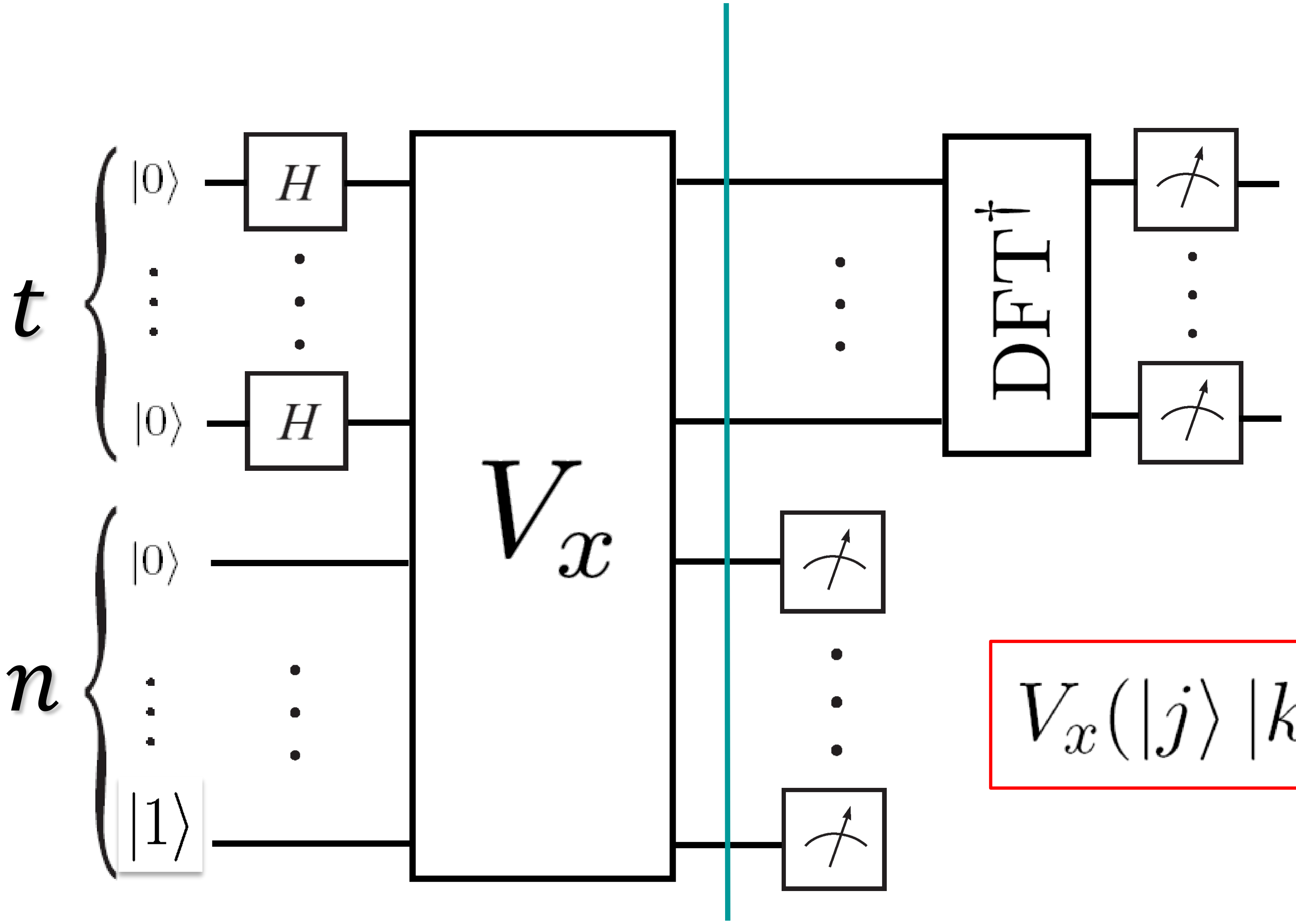
Shor's algorithm [Shor '94] - **Step by step**

4. $|\varphi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}} \sum_{j=0}^{2^t-1} |j\rangle|0\rangle\ |1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}} \sum_j |j\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \sum_{s=0}^{r-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{s}{r} k} |x^k mod N\rangle$



Shor's algorithm [Shor '94] - **Step by step**

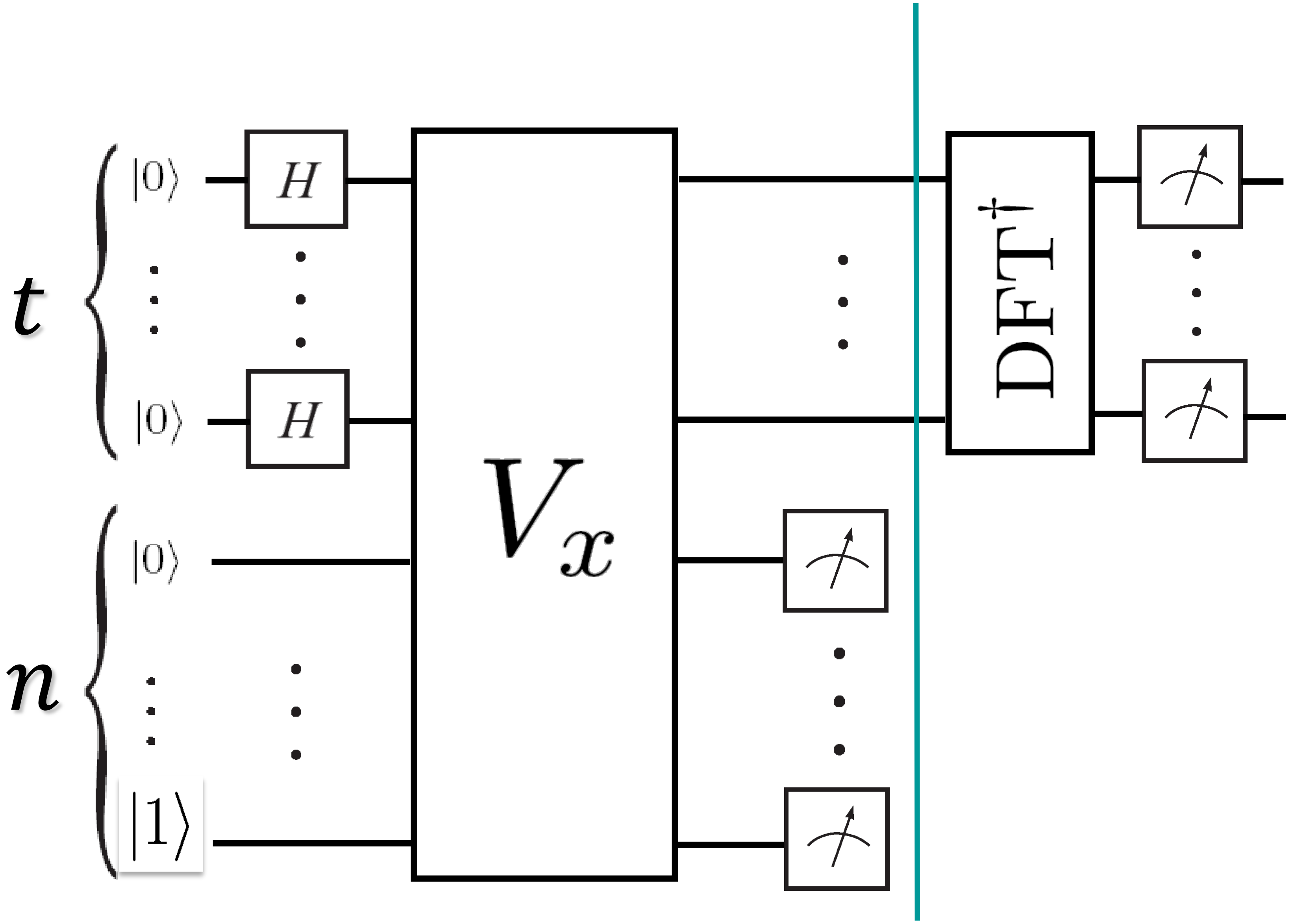
5. $$|\varphi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}}\sum_j |j\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\sum_{s=0}^{r-1}\sum_{k=0}^{r-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{s}{r} j + (-2\pi i \frac{s}{r} k)} |x^k mod N\rangle$$



$$V_x(|j\rangle\,|k\rangle) = |j\rangle\,|k\,x^j\rangle$$

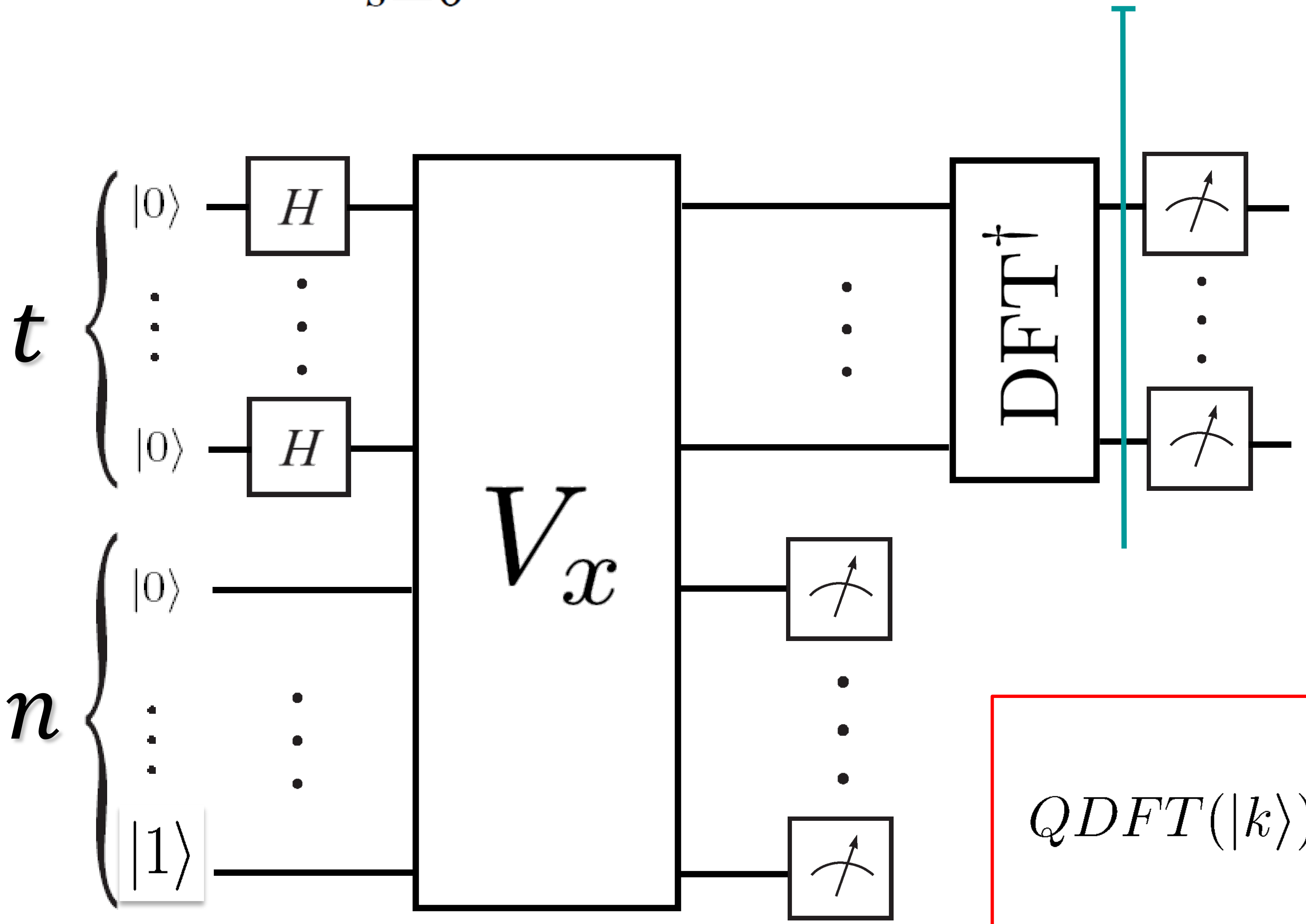
Shor's algorithm [Shor '94] - **Step by step**

6. $$|\varphi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}}\sum_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\sum_{s=0}^{r-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{s}{r}(j+k)}|j\rangle|x^k mod N\rangle$$



Shor's algorithm [Shor '94] - **Step by step**

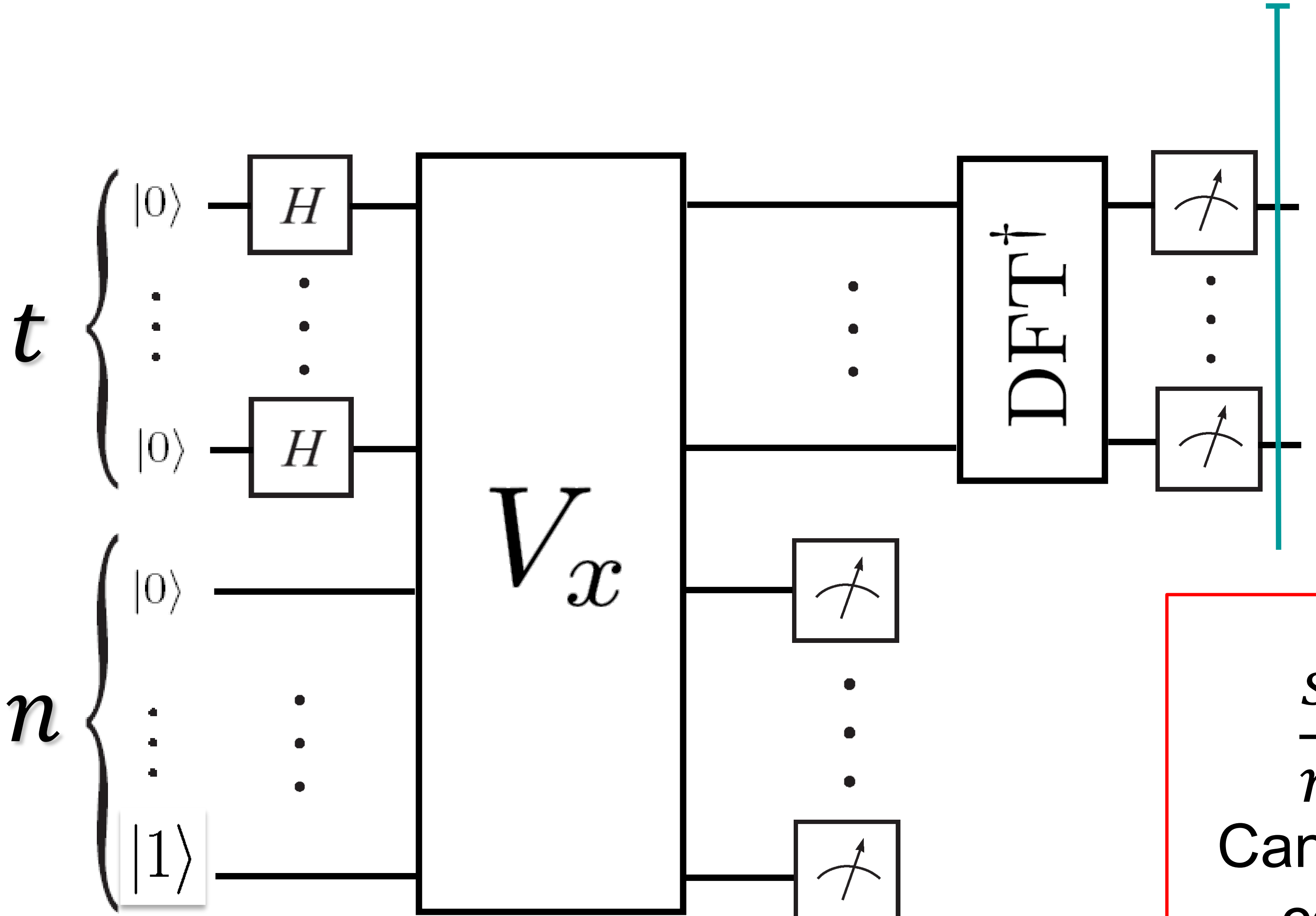
7. $|\varphi_4\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\sum_{s=0}^{r-1} |\widetilde{s/r}\rangle |x^k modN\rangle$ (inverse *QDFT*)



$$QDFT(|k\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi ijk/N}|j\rangle$$

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94] - **Step by step**

4. Measure to obtain $\frac{s}{r}$



$\frac{s}{r}$ is rational

Can be estimated using continued fractions

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94] - **Step by step**

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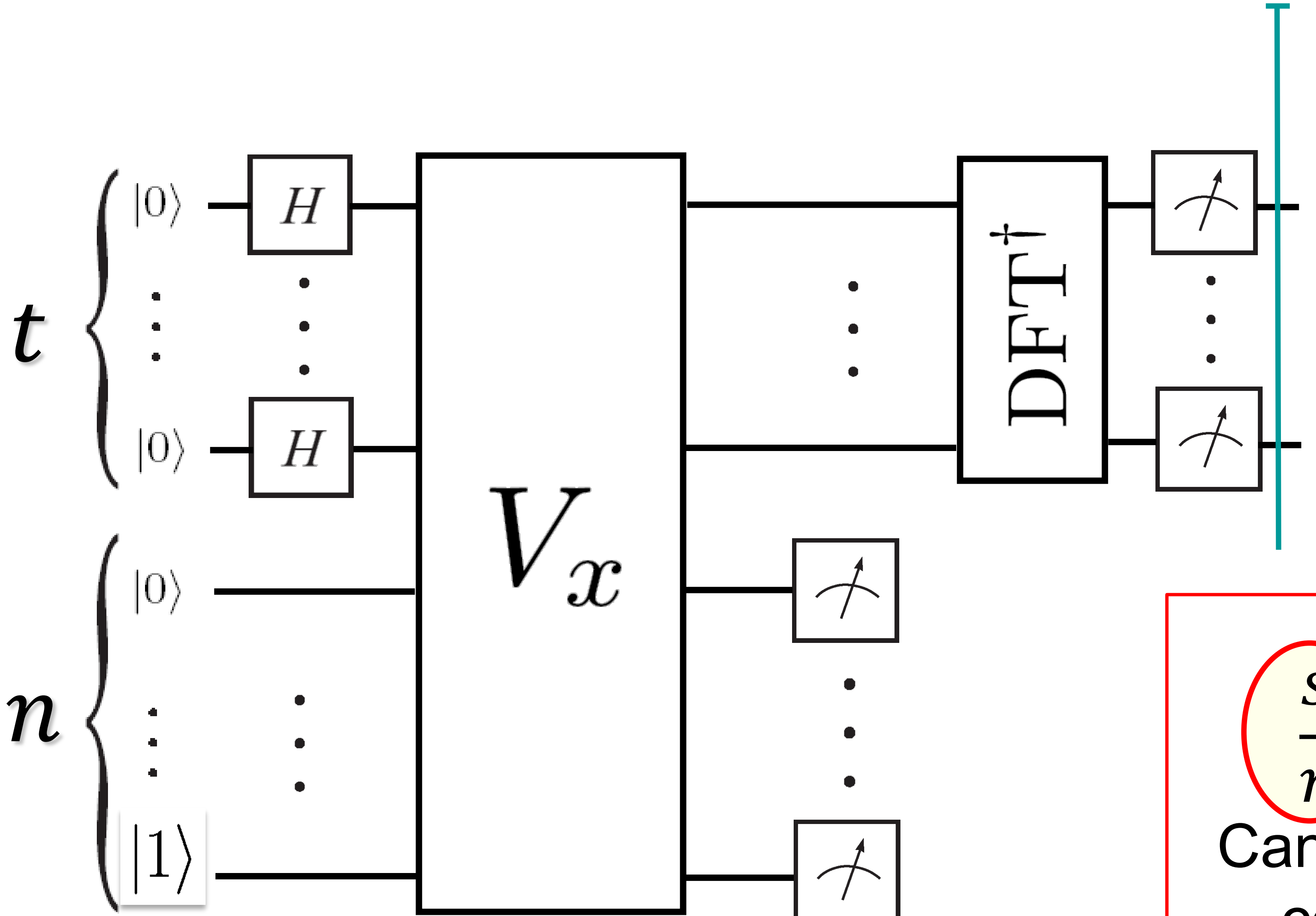

A candidate for the period!

$\frac{s}{r}$ is rational

Can be estimated using continued fractions

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94]

- Shor also proposed how to solve the

Discrete logarithm problem

Input: $g, b = g^s \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ where $g^p = 1,\ s \in \{0,1,\dots,p-1\}$.
Problem: Find s.

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Main Idea

$ss, 1)$
$f: \mathbb{Z}\ p \times \mathbb{Z}\ p\ \ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\ p * ff: \mathbb{Z}\ p\ \mathbb{Z}\ \mathbb{Z}\ p\ pp\ \mathbb{Z}\ p \times \mathbb{Z}\ p\ \mathbb{Z}\ \mathbb{Z}\ p$
$pp\ \mathbb{Z}\ p\ \ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\ f: \mathbb{Z}\ p \times \mathbb{Z}\ p\ \ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\ p * pp\ f: \mathbb{Z}\ p \times \mathbb{Z}\ p\ \ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
$p * * f: \mathbb{Z}\ p \times \mathbb{Z}\ p\ \ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\ p *,\ \ ff\ x,y\ xx,yy\ x,y = g\ x\ gg$
$g\ x\ xx\ g\ x\ \ b -y\ bb\ b -y -yy\ b -y$

, $f(x, y) = g^x b^{-y}$
f is periodic with period $(s, 1)$

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$f\colon \mathbb{Z}\,p \times \mathbb{Z}\,p\ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\,p * ff\colon \mathbb{Z}\,p\,\mathbb{Z}\,\mathbb{Z}\,p\,pp\,\mathbb{Z}\,p \times \mathbb{Z}\,p\,\mathbb{Z}\,\mathbb{Z}\,p$

$pp\,\mathbb{Z}\,p\ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\ f\colon \mathbb{Z}\,p \times \mathbb{Z}\,p\ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\,p * pp\ f\colon \mathbb{Z}\,p \times \mathbb{Z}\,p\ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$p * * f\colon \mathbb{Z}\,p \times \mathbb{Z}\,p\ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\,p *,\ ff\ x{,}y\ xx{,}yy\ x{,}y = g\ x\ gg$

$g\ x\ xx\ g\ x\ \ b - y\ bb\ b - y - yy\ b - y$

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Again reduce the problem to period finding!!!

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Classical algorithms

Various number/function field sieve algorithms

$$e^{O(n^{1/3} (\log n)^{2/3})}$$

(Subexponential complexity where $n \approx \log p$)

ℤ ℤ p pp ℤ p × ℤ p ℤ ℤ p
p ∗ pp f: ℤ p × ℤ p →ℤ
f f x,y xx,yy x,y = g x gg
b −y

, $f(x,y) = g^x b^{-y}$

f is periodic with period $(s, 1)$

Again reduce the problem to period finding!!!

Shor's algorithm [Shor '94]

- Shor also proposed how to solve the

Discrete logarithm problem

Input: $g, b = g^s \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ where $g^p = 1,\ s \in \{0,1,\dots,p-1\}$.
Problem: Find s.

Classical algorithms

Various number/function field sieve algorithms

$$e^{O(n^{1/3} (\log n)^{2/3})}$$

(Subexponential complexity where $n \approx \log p$)

Shor's algorithm

$$O(n^2 \log n \log \log n)$$

(Polynomial complexity where $n \approx \log p$)

$f(x, y) = g^x b^{-y}$

f is periodic with period $(s, 1)$

Again reduce the problem to period finding!!!

Shor's algorithm for discrete log [Shor '94]

Setup

An implementation of the unitary
$U\colon |x\rangle|y\rangle|z\rangle \longmapsto |x\rangle|y\rangle|z + f(x,y)\rangle$, where $f(x,y) = g^x b^{-y}$

1. $0\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle$ - initial state
2. $\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2^n}\sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1}\sum_{y=0}^{2^n-1}|x\rangle|y\rangle|0\rangle$ - superposition
3. $\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2^n}\sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1}\sum_{y=0}^{2^n-1}|x\rangle|y\rangle|f(x,y)\rangle$ - apply U
4. $\longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}\sum_{l=0}^{p-1}|sl/p\rangle|l/p\rangle|\hat{f}\,(sl,l)\rangle$ - apply inverse Fourier transform
5. $\longrightarrow sl/p, l/p$ – measure first two registers
6. If p is known, easy to find s, otherwise use continuous fraction algorithm

Shor's algorithm for discrete log [Shor '94]

Setup

$sslll/pp$, lll/pp – measure first two registers

1 p 1 1 p p p pp p 1 p l=0 p−1 | sl/p | l/p | f (sl,l) ll=0

l=0 p−1 | sl/p | l/p | f (sl,l) pp−1 l=0 p−1 | sl/p | l/p | f (sl,l) |

Procedure

l/p | l/p ll/pp l/p | f (sl,l) f ff f $(ssll,ll)$ f (sl,l) l=0

p −1 | sl/p | l/p | f (sl,l) - apply inverse Fourier transform

1 2 n 1 1 2 n 2 n 2 2 n nn 2 n 1 2 n x=0 2 n −1 y=0 2 n −1

| x | y | $f(x,y)$ xx=0 x=0 2 n −1 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | $f(x,y)$ 2 n 2

2 n nn 2 n −1 x=0 2 n −1 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | $f(x,y)$ y=0 2 n −1

| x | y | $f(x,y)$ yy=0 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | $f(x,y)$ 2 n 2 2 n nn 2 n

−1 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | $f(x,y)$ | x xx x | y yy y | $f(x,y)$ $ff(xx,yy)$

$f(x,y)$ y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | $f(x,y)$ x=0 2 n −1 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y |

$f(x,y)$ - apply UU

1 2 n 1 1 2 n 2 n 2 2 n nn 2 n 1 2 n x=0 2 n −1 y=0 2 n −1

| x | y | 0 xx=0 x=0 2 n −1 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | 0 2 n 2 2 n nn 2

n −1 x=0 2 n −1 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | 0 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | 0

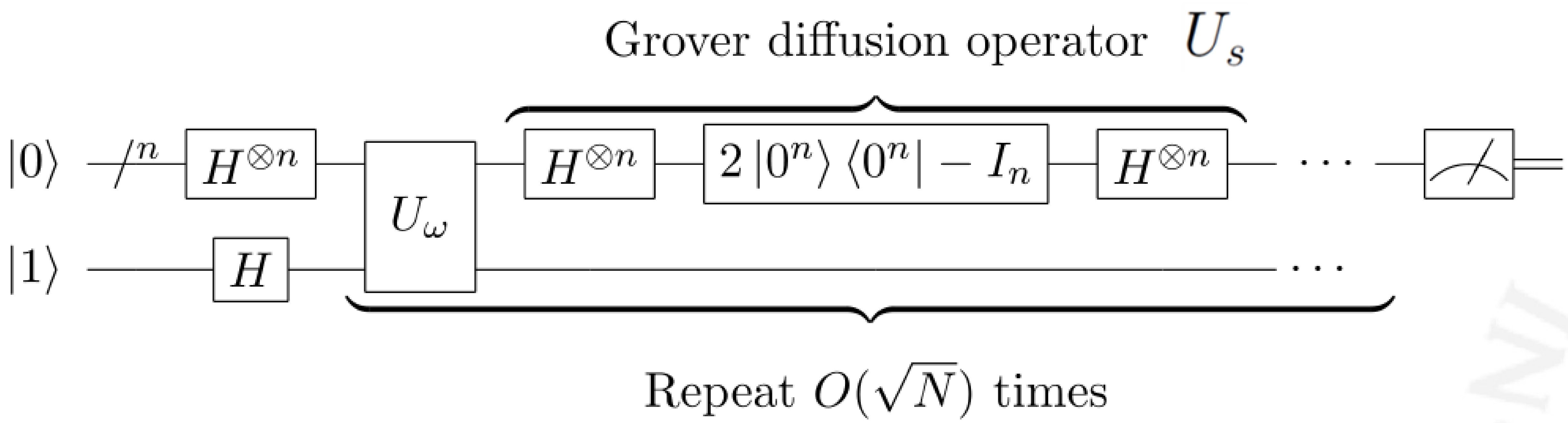
yy=0 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | 0 2 n 2 2 n nn 2 n −1 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y

| 0 | x xx x | y yy y | 0 0 0 y=0 2 n −1 | x | y | 0 x=0 2 n −1 y=0

2 n −1 | x | y | 0 - superposition

Grover's algorithm [Grover '96]

$$H^{\otimes n}(2|0\rangle\langle 0| - I)H^{\otimes n} = 2|s\rangle\langle s| - I$$



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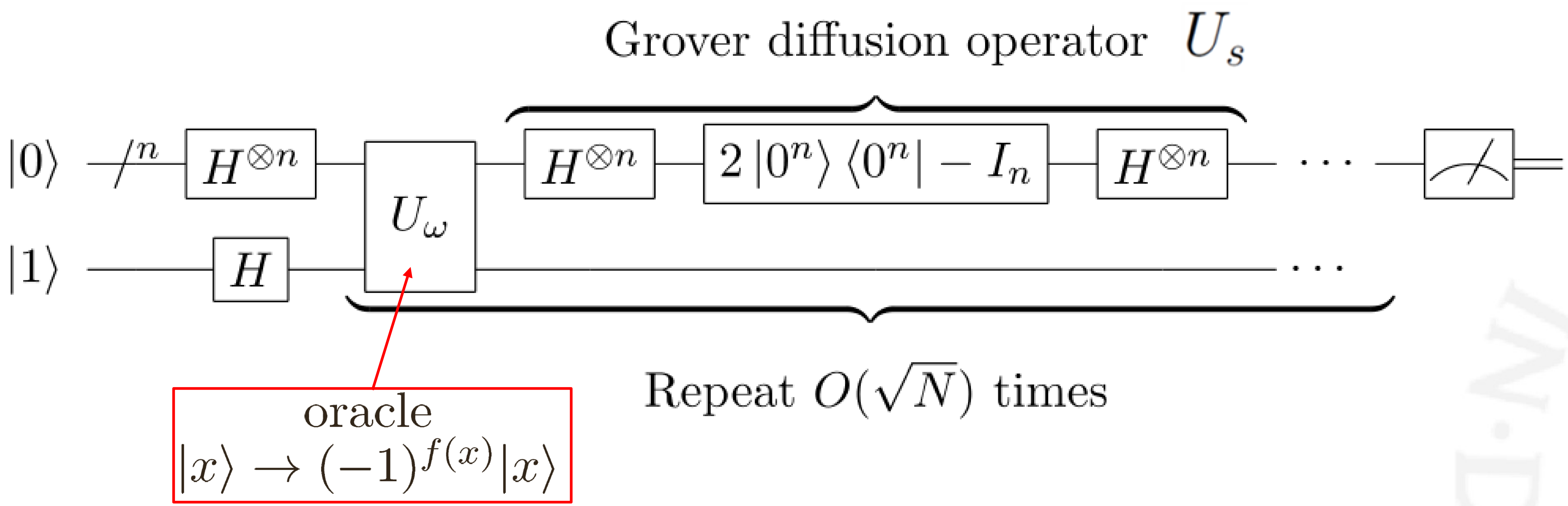

Recognizes a solution
of the search problem

Grover's algorithm [Grover '96]

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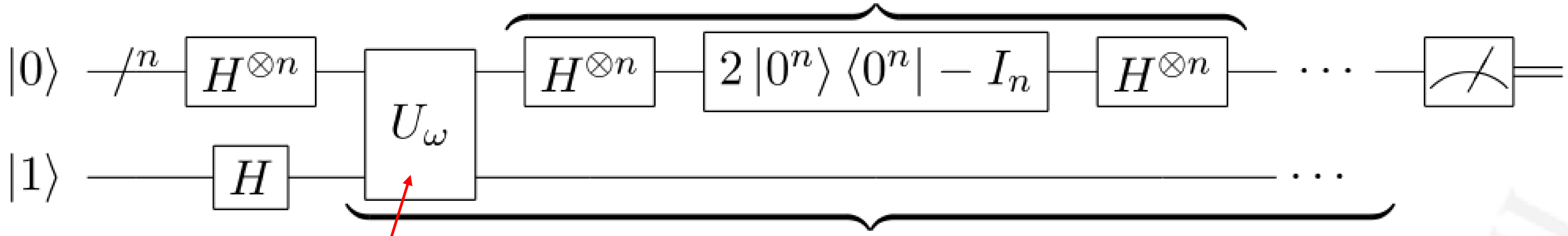
Grover diffusion operator U_s



Repeat $O(\sqrt{N})$ times

oracle
$|x\rangle \rightarrow (-1)^{f(x)}|x\rangle$

Recognizes a solution
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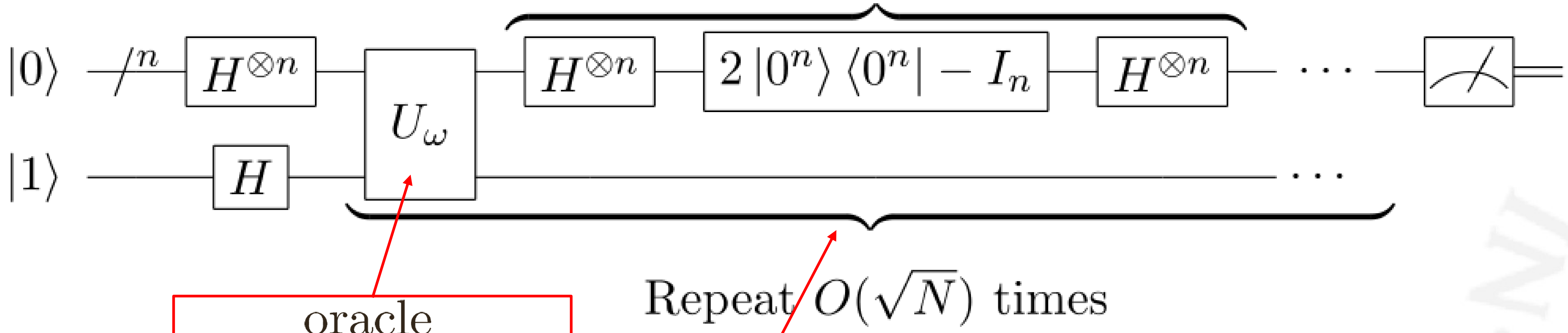
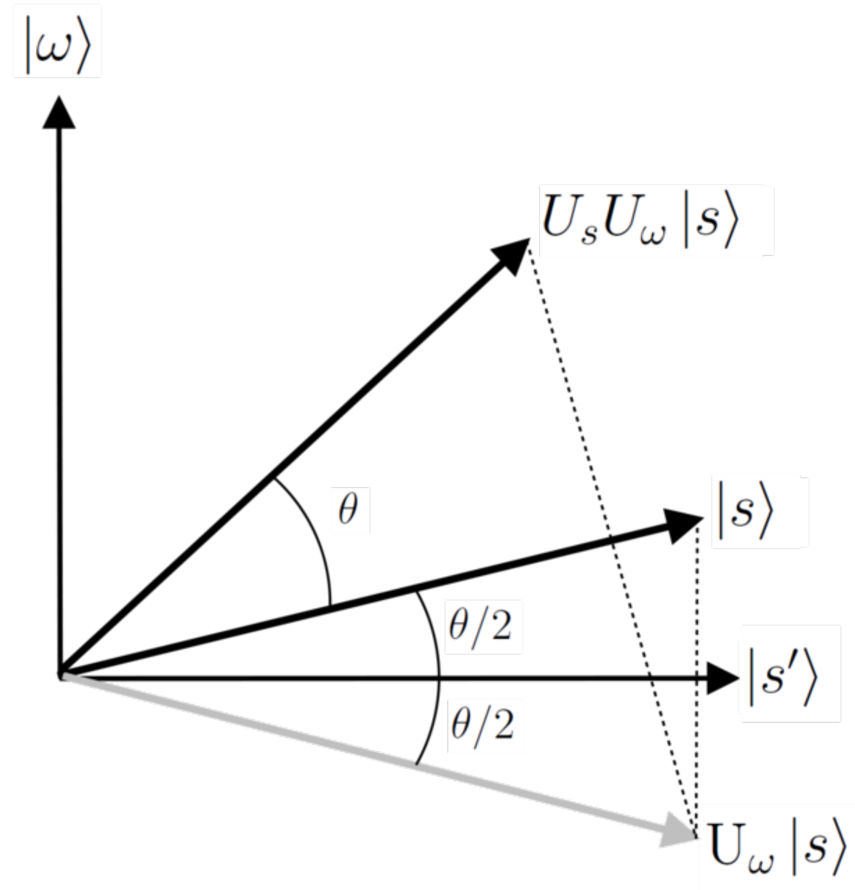


oracle
$|x\rangle \to (-1)^{f(x)}|x\rangle$

Recognizes a solution of the search problem

Moves the state vector closer to the solution space

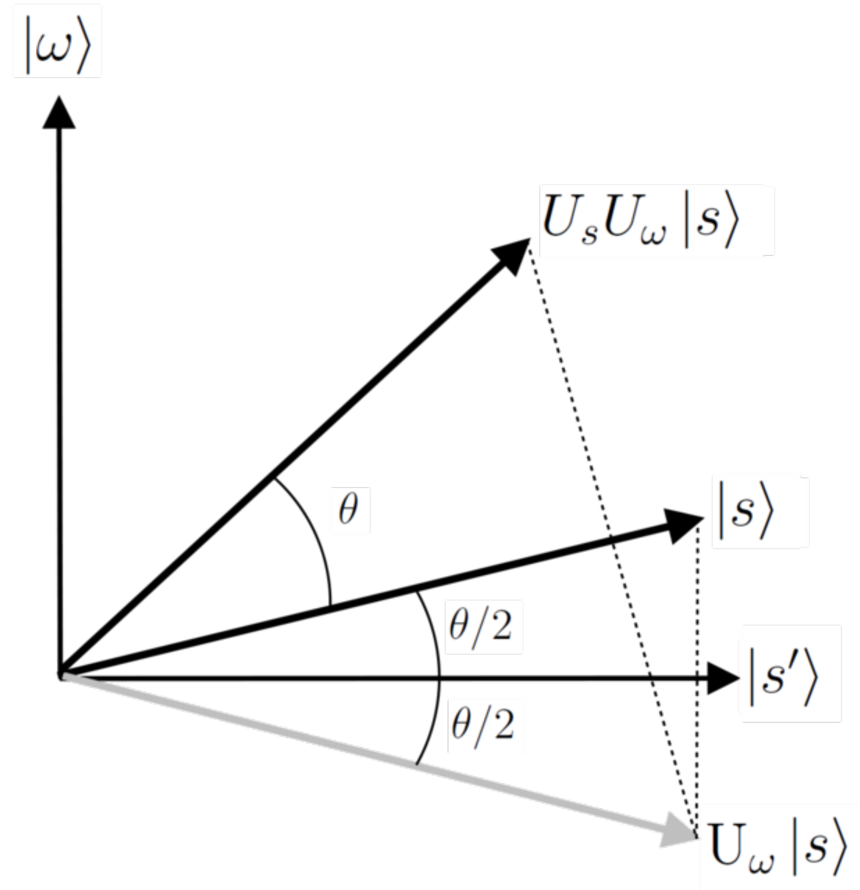
Grover's algorithm [Grover '96]



(For simplicity: One solution)

- $|\omega\rangle$ - solution, $|s'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N-1}} \sum_{x \neq \omega} |x\rangle$ - not solutions
- $|s\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{N}} |s'\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} |\omega\rangle$
- $U_\omega |s\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{N}} |s'\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} |\omega\rangle$ - action of the oracle
- $U_s U_\omega |s\rangle = \frac{N-4}{N} \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{N}} |s'\rangle - \frac{3N-4}{N} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} |\omega\rangle$

Grover's algorithm [Grover '96]



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Increase of amplitude of solution space

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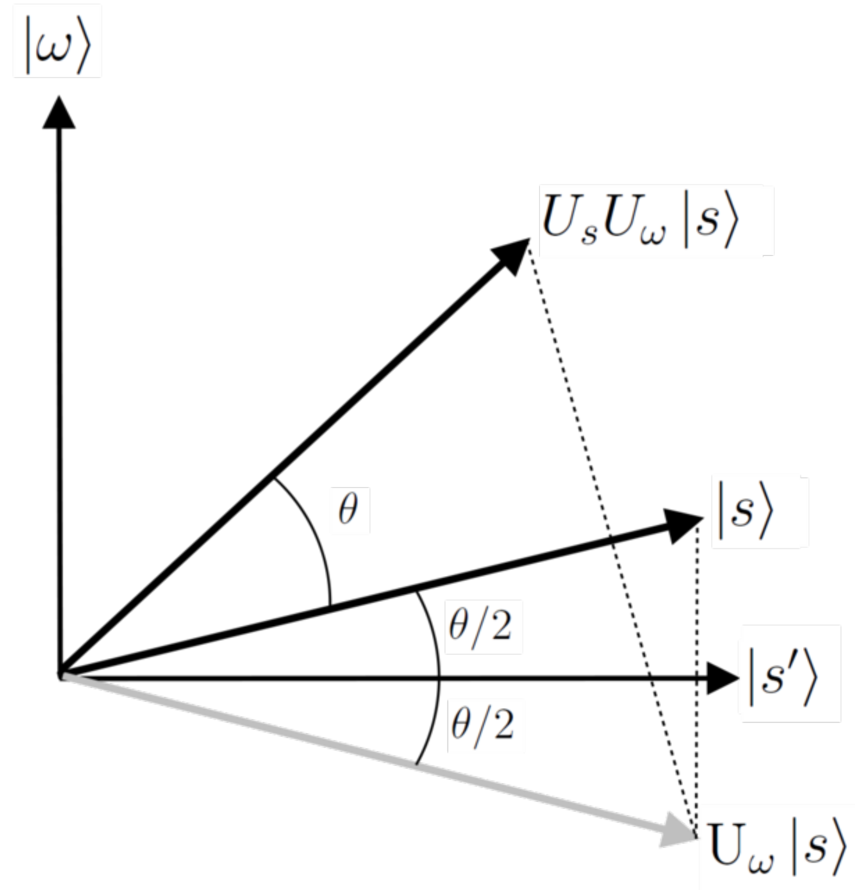

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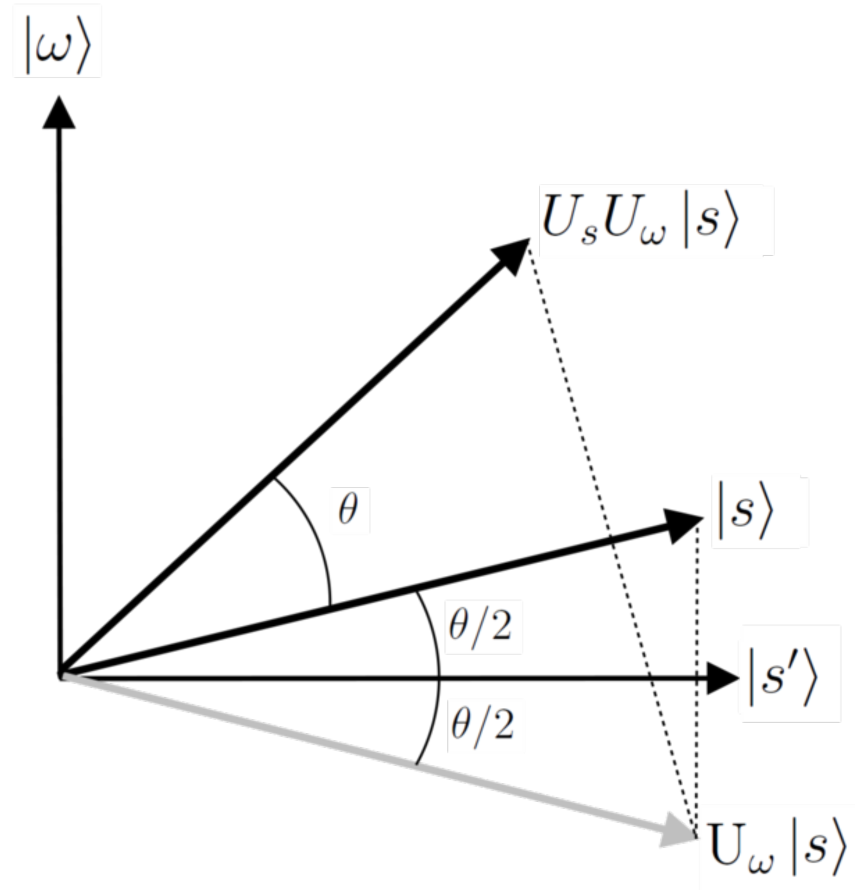
Increase of amplitude of solution space

$$|s\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |s'\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} |\omega\rangle \mapsto \cos\frac{3\theta}{2} |s'\rangle + \sin\frac{3\theta}{2} |\omega\rangle \mapsto \cdots \mapsto \cos\frac{(2r+1)\theta}{2} |s'\rangle + \sin\frac{(2r+1)\theta}{2} |\omega\rangle$$

Grover's algorithm [Grover '96]



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After $r \approx \pi\sqrt{N}/4$ rounds the solution is obtained with great probability!

Summary of quantum algorithms

Based on Quantum Fourier Transform	Based on Amplitude amplification

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Based on **Quantum Fourier Transform**	Based on **Amplitude amplification**

- *Shor's algorithm ('94)*
  - ***Integer factorization problem***
  - ***Discrete logarithm problem***
  - Superpolynomial speedup over classical algorithms

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Why do we care so much about these algorithms?

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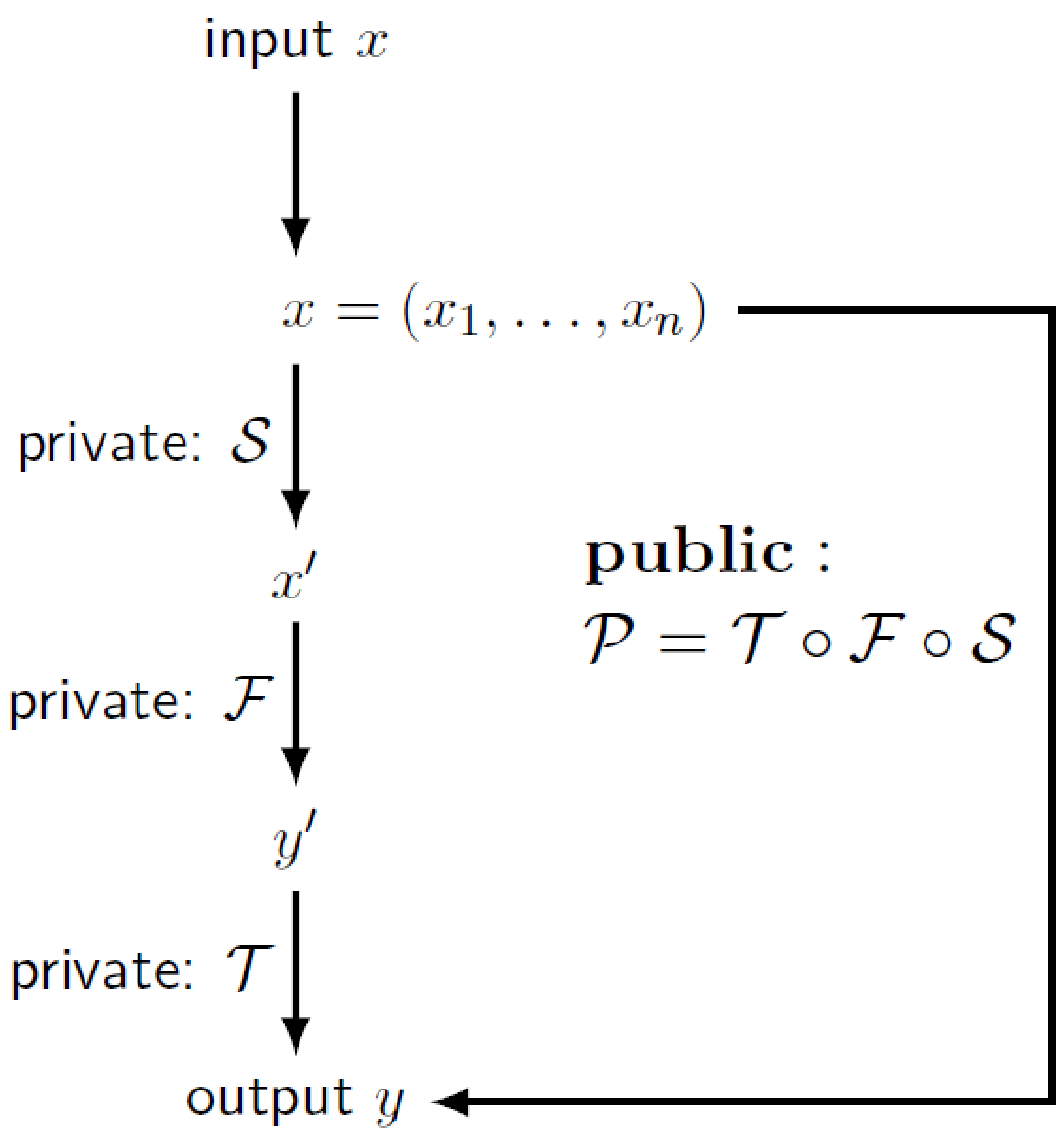
If they are ever practically implemented → *Today's security infrastructure for any kind of data communication/ storage will be rendered worthless!?!*

MQ (multivariate quadratic) Cryptosystems

- Hard underlying problem (NP hard): Polynomial system solving (PoSSo)
- (**Mainstream**) No reduction to the hard problem – related problems believed to be hard
- Confidence in signatures



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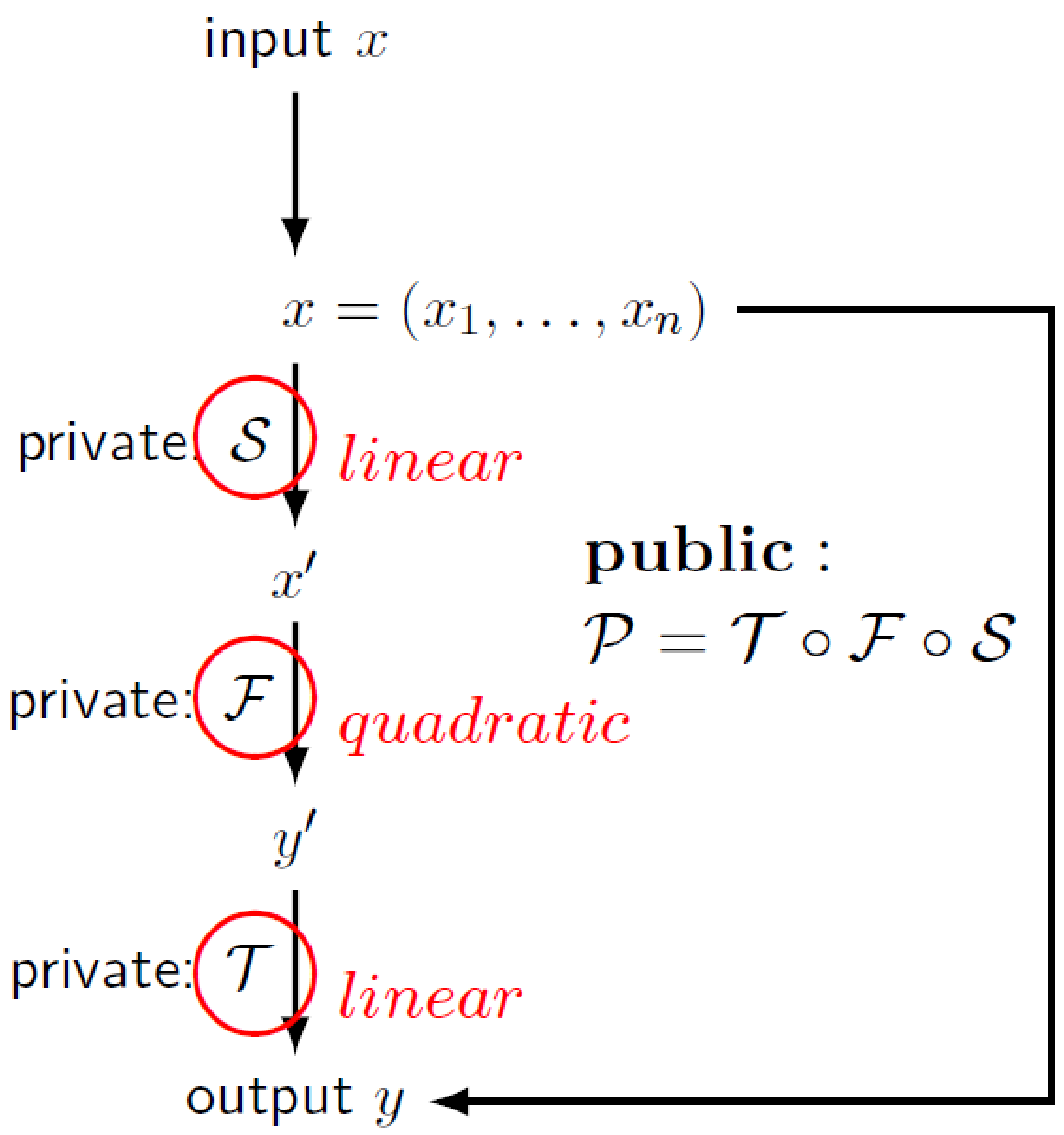

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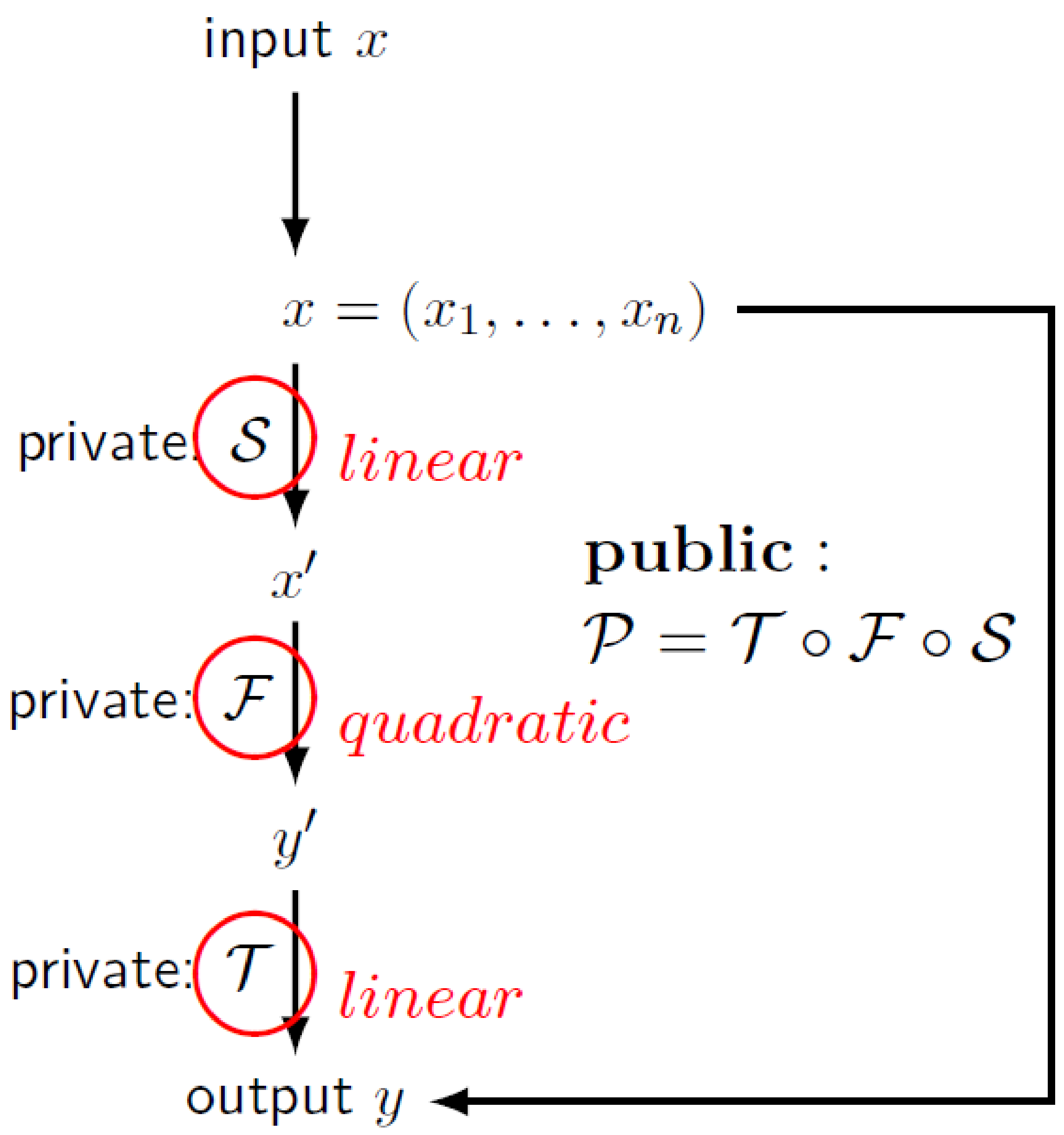

Public $\mathcal{P}$

$$p_1(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$$
$$p_2(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$$
$$\ldots$$
$$p_m(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$$

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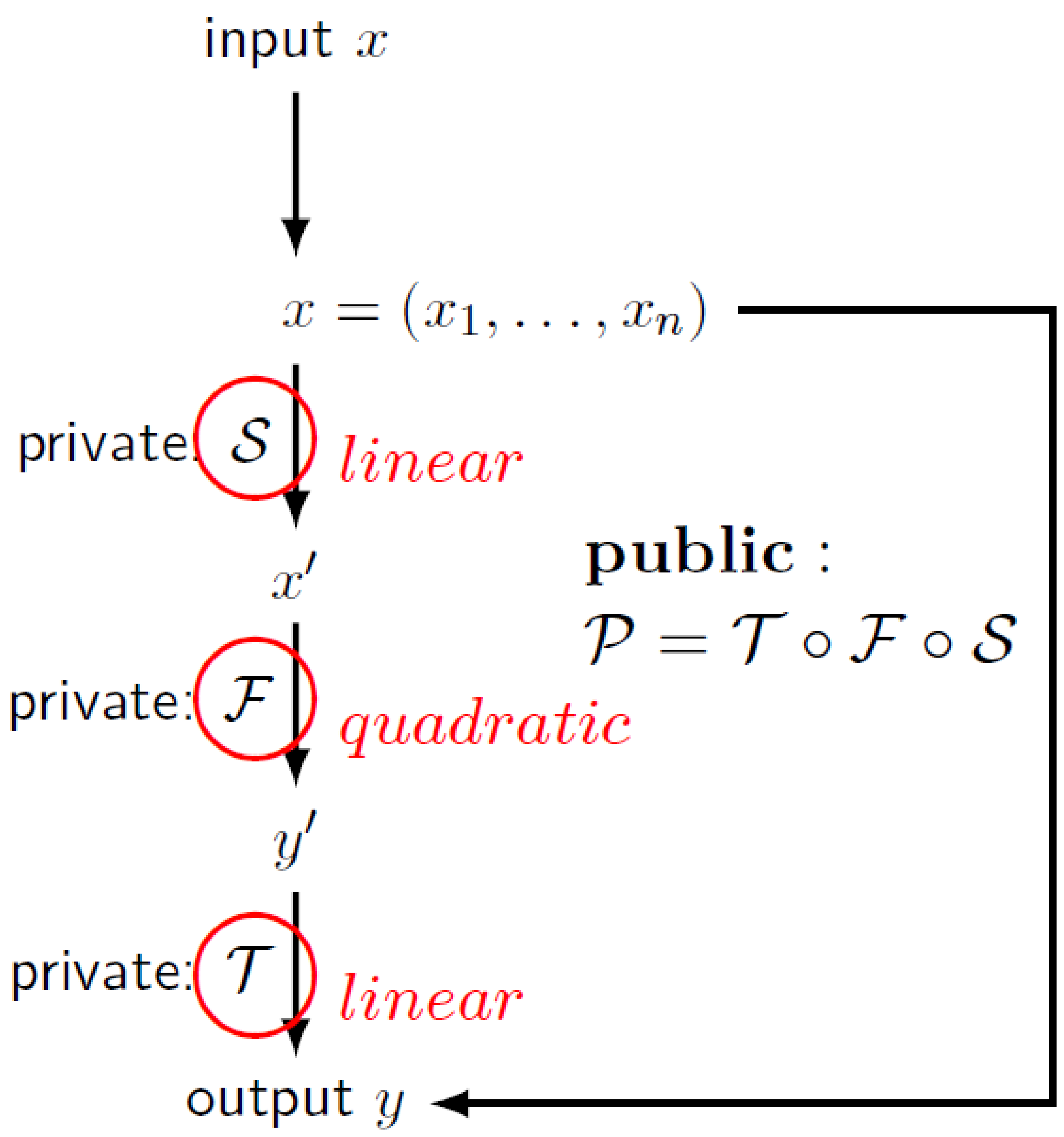

PoSSo:

Input:

$p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m \in \mathbb{F}_q[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$

Question:

Find - if any - $(u_1, \ldots, u_n) \in \mathbb{F}_q^n$ st.

$$\begin{cases} p_1(u_1, \ldots, u_n) = & 0 \\ p_2(u_1, \ldots, u_n) = & 0 \\ \quad \ldots & \\ p_m(u_1, \ldots, u_n) = & 0 \end{cases}$$

MQ (multivariate quadratic) Cryptosystems

- Fast, simple operations, short signatures 👍
- Large keys, no security proofs 👎
- Parameters for Gui [Petzoldt, Chen, Yang, Tao, Ding, 15], Rainbow [Ding, Schmidt, 04]
- Implementation [Chen, Li, Peng, Yang, Cheng, 17]

Security (post quantum)	Signature scheme	Public key (kB)	Private key (kB)	Signature size (bit)	Sign() k cycles	Verify() k cycles
80	Gui(GF(2),120,9,3,3,2)	110.7	3.8	129		
100	Gui(GF(2),161,9,6,7,2)	271.8	7.5	181		
128	GUI(4,120,17,8,8,2)	225.8	9.6	288	7,992.8	342.5
80	Rainbow(GF(256),19,12,13)	25.3	19.3	352		
100	Rainbow(GF(16),25,25,25)	65.9	43.2	288		
128	Rainbow(GF(31),28,28,28)	123.2	74.5	420	77.4	70.8

MQ (multivariate quadratic) Cryptosystems

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Two new provably secure signatures

- **MQDSS** [Chen, Hülsing, Rijneveld, S, Schwabe, 16] – security proof in the ROM
- **Sofia** [Chen, Hülsing, Rijneveld, S, Schwabe, 17] – security proof in the Quantum ROM

Security (post quantum)	Signature scheme	Public key (B)	Private key (B)	Signature size (KB)	Sign() k cycles	Verify() k cycles
128 (ROM)	MQDSS-31-64	72	64	40	8,510.6	5,752.6
128 (QROM)	Sofia-4-128	64	32	123	21,305.5	15,492.6

- Transform from provably secure Identification schemes

MQDSS

IDS

$\mathcal{P}$		$\mathcal{V}$
$\mathsf{com} \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_0(\mathsf{sk})$	$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{com}}$	
	$\xleftarrow{\mathsf{ch}_1}$	$\mathsf{ch}_1 \leftarrow_R \mathsf{ChS}_1(1^k)$
$\mathsf{resp}_1 \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_1(\mathsf{sk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1)$	$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{resp}_1}$	
	$\xleftarrow{\mathsf{ch}_2}$	$\mathsf{ch}_2 \leftarrow_R \mathsf{ChS}_2(1^k)$
$\mathsf{resp}_2 \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_2(\mathsf{sk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{ch}_2)$	$\xrightarrow{\mathsf{resp}_2}$	
		$b \leftarrow \mathsf{Vf}(\mathsf{pk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{ch}_2, \mathsf{resp}_2)$

↓ ↓ ↓

FS signature

Signer	**Verifier**
$\mathsf{com} \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_0(\mathsf{sk})$	
$\mathsf{ch}_1 \leftarrow H_1(m, \mathsf{com})$	$\mathsf{ch}_1 \leftarrow H_1(m, \mathsf{com})$
$\mathsf{resp}_1 \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_1(\mathsf{sk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1)$	$\mathsf{ch}_2 \leftarrow H_2(m, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1)$
$\mathsf{ch}_2 \leftarrow H_2(m, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1)$	$b \leftarrow \mathsf{Vf}(\mathsf{pk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{ch}_2, \mathsf{resp}_2)$
$\mathsf{resp}_2 \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_2(\mathsf{sk}, \mathsf{com}, \mathsf{ch}_1, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{ch}_2)$	
	output : b
output : $\sigma = (\mathsf{com}, \mathsf{resp}_1, \mathsf{resp}_2)$	

Lattice-based Cryptosystems

- Encryption, signatures, key exchange
- Many different hard problems

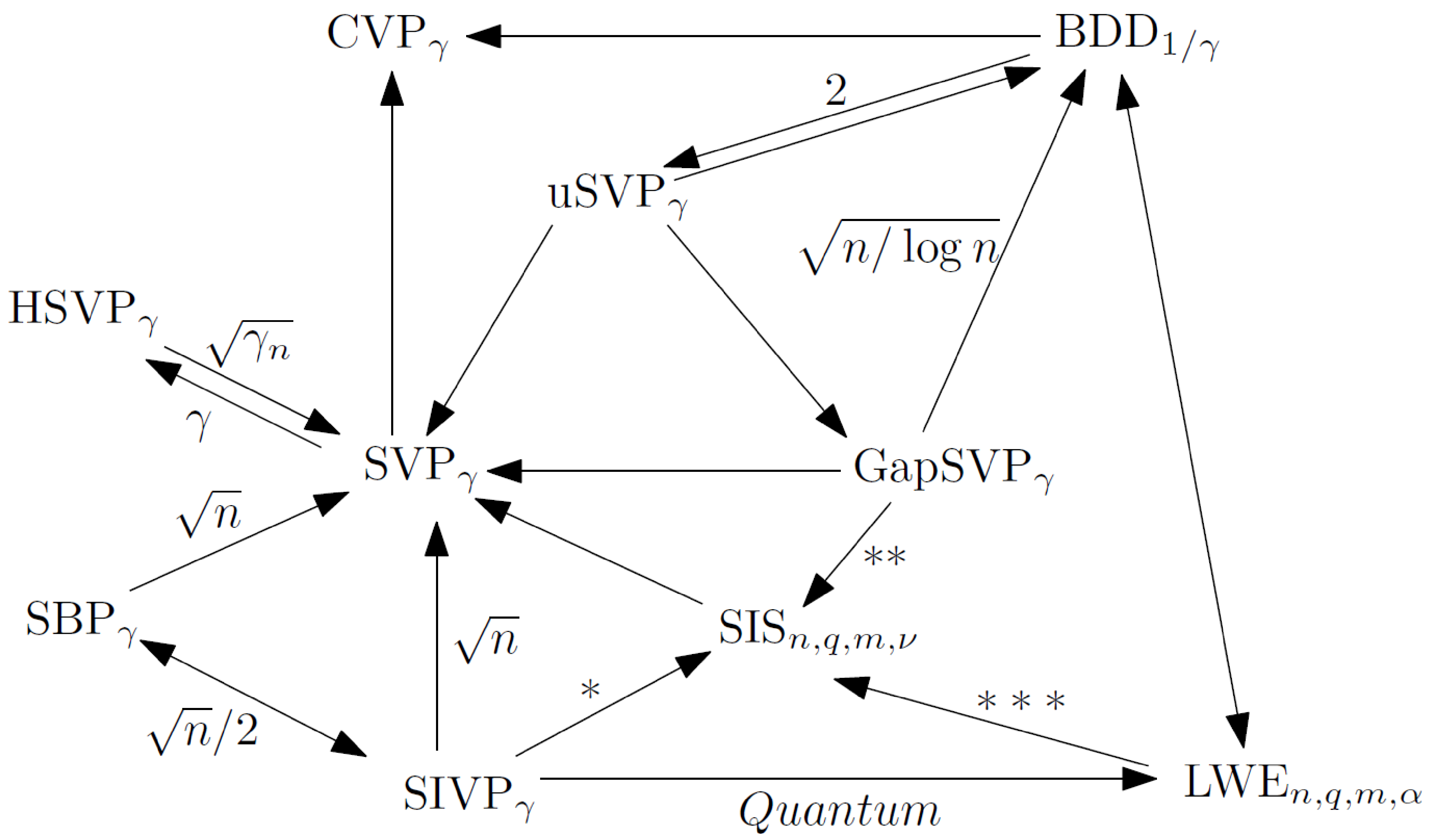

Fig. from Joop van de Pol's MSc-thesis

Lattice-based Cryptosystems

- Learning with errors (LWE)
- Variants R-LWE, Module-LWE, LPN, …
  - Additional structure undermines security claims

- Let $\mathcal{R}_q = \mathbb{Z}_q[X]/(X^n + 1)$
- Let χ be an *error distribution* on $\mathcal{R}_q$
- Let $\mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{R}_q$ be secret
- Attacker is given pairs $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{as} + \mathbf{e})$ with
  - **a** uniformly random from $\mathcal{R}_q$
  - **e** sampled from χ
- Task for the attacker: find **s**
- Common choice for χ: discrete Gaussian

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Alice (server)		Bob (client)
$\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{e} \xleftarrow{\$} \chi$		$\mathbf{s}', \mathbf{e}' \xleftarrow{\$} \chi$
$\mathbf{b} \leftarrow \mathbf{as} + \mathbf{e}$	$\xrightarrow{\mathbf{b}}$	$\mathbf{u} \leftarrow \mathbf{as}' + \mathbf{e}'$
	$\xleftarrow{\mathbf{u}}$	

Alice has	$\mathbf{v}$	$= \mathbf{us}$	$= \mathbf{ass}' + \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{s}$
Bob has	$\mathbf{v}'$	$= \mathbf{bs}'$	$= \mathbf{ass}' + \mathbf{es}'$

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Alice has $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{us} = \mathbf{ass}' + \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{s}$

Bob has $\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{bs}' = \mathbf{ass}' + \mathbf{es}'$

approximately same

small

Lattice-based Cryptosystems

- FRODO [Bos, Costello, Ducas, Mironov, Naehrig, Nikolaenko, Raghunathan, Stebila, 16]
- NewHope [Alkim, Ducas, Pöppelmann, Schwabe, 16]
  - Google Experiment for Chrome 2016: New hope + X25519 used in Chrome Canary for access to some Google services
- NTRU Prime [Bernstein, Chuengsatiansup, Lange, van Vredendaal, 16]
- Kyber [Bos, Ducas, Kiltz, Lepoint, Lyubashevsky, Schanck, Schwabe, Stehlé, 17]

Scheme	Security bits/(type)	Hard problem	KeyGen (cycles)	Enc (cycles)	Dec (cycles)	Public key (bytes)	Private key (bytes)	Ciphertext (bytes)
FRODO	130 (pass.)	LWE	2 938 K	3 484 K	338 K	11 296	11280	11288
NewHope	255 (pass.)	Ring-LWE	88 920	110 986	19 422	1824	1792	2048
NTRU Prime	129 (CCA)	NTRU like		> 51488		1232	1417	1141
Kyber	161 (CCA)	Module-LWE	77 892	119 652	125 736	1088	2400	1184

Hash-based Signatures

- **Only secure hash function needed** (security well understood, standard model proof)
- Merkle, 89

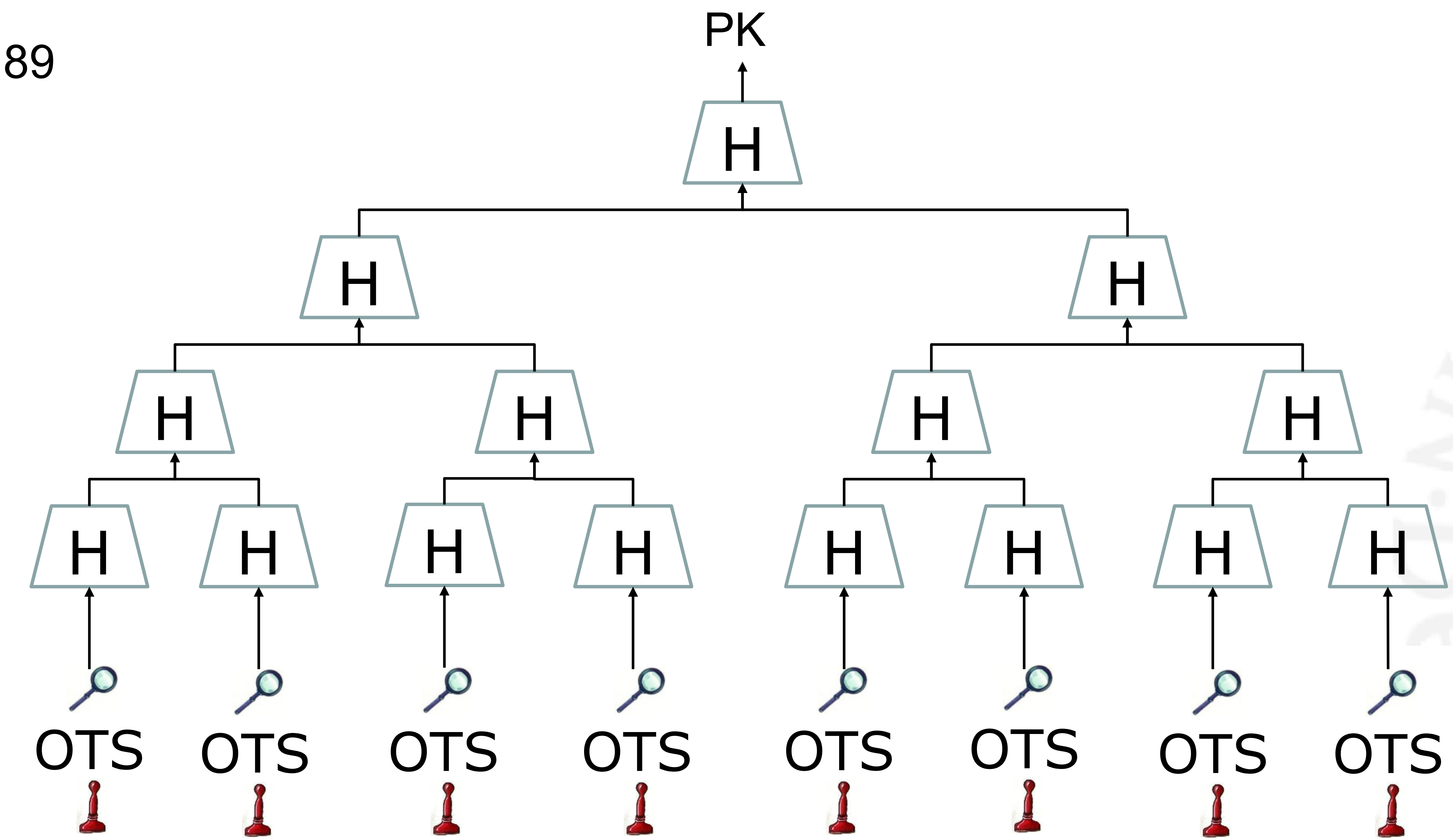

Figure: Andreas Hülsing

Hash-based Signatures

- **Only secure hash function needed** (security well understood, standard model proof)
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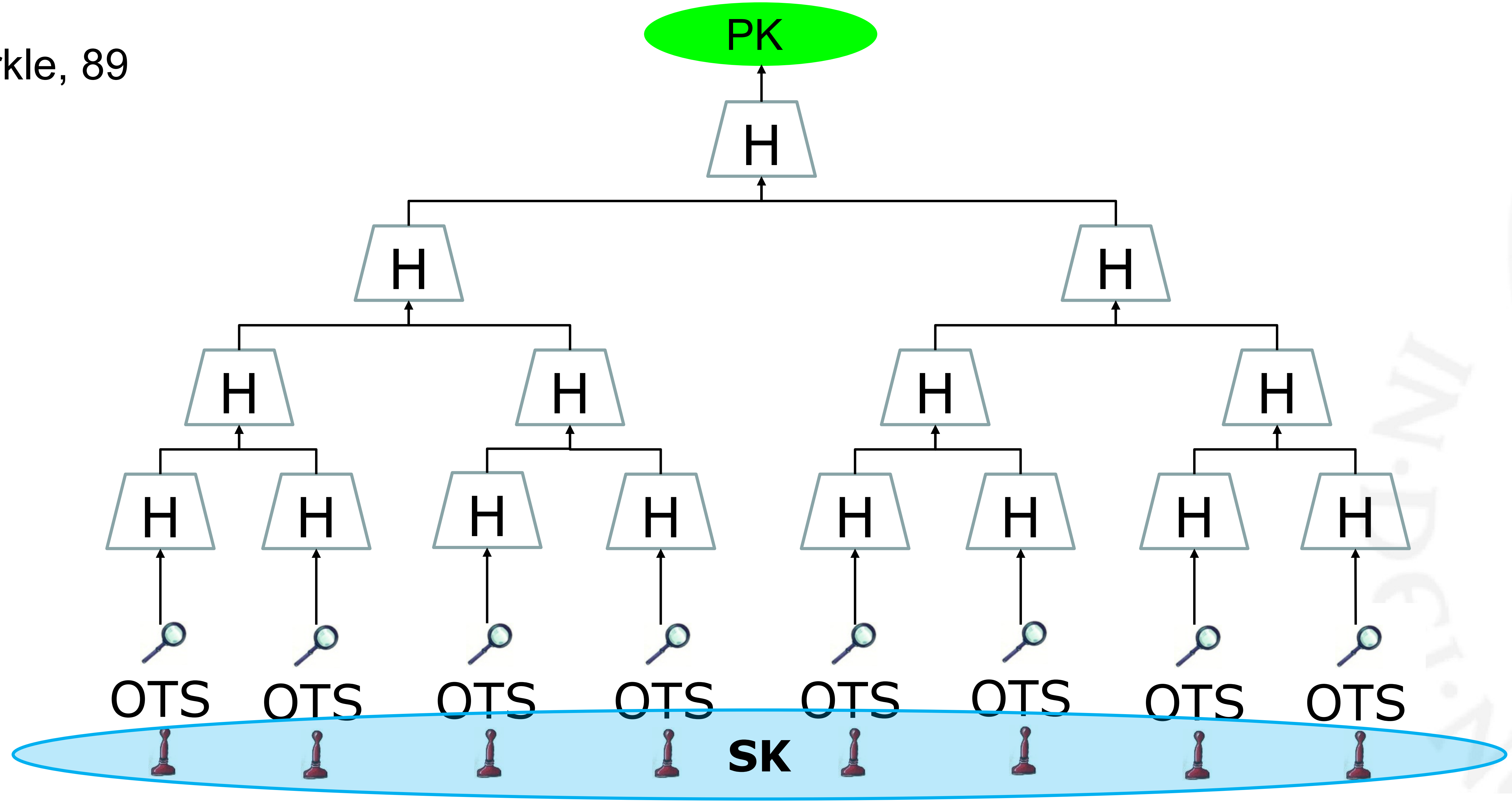

Figure: Andreas Hülsing

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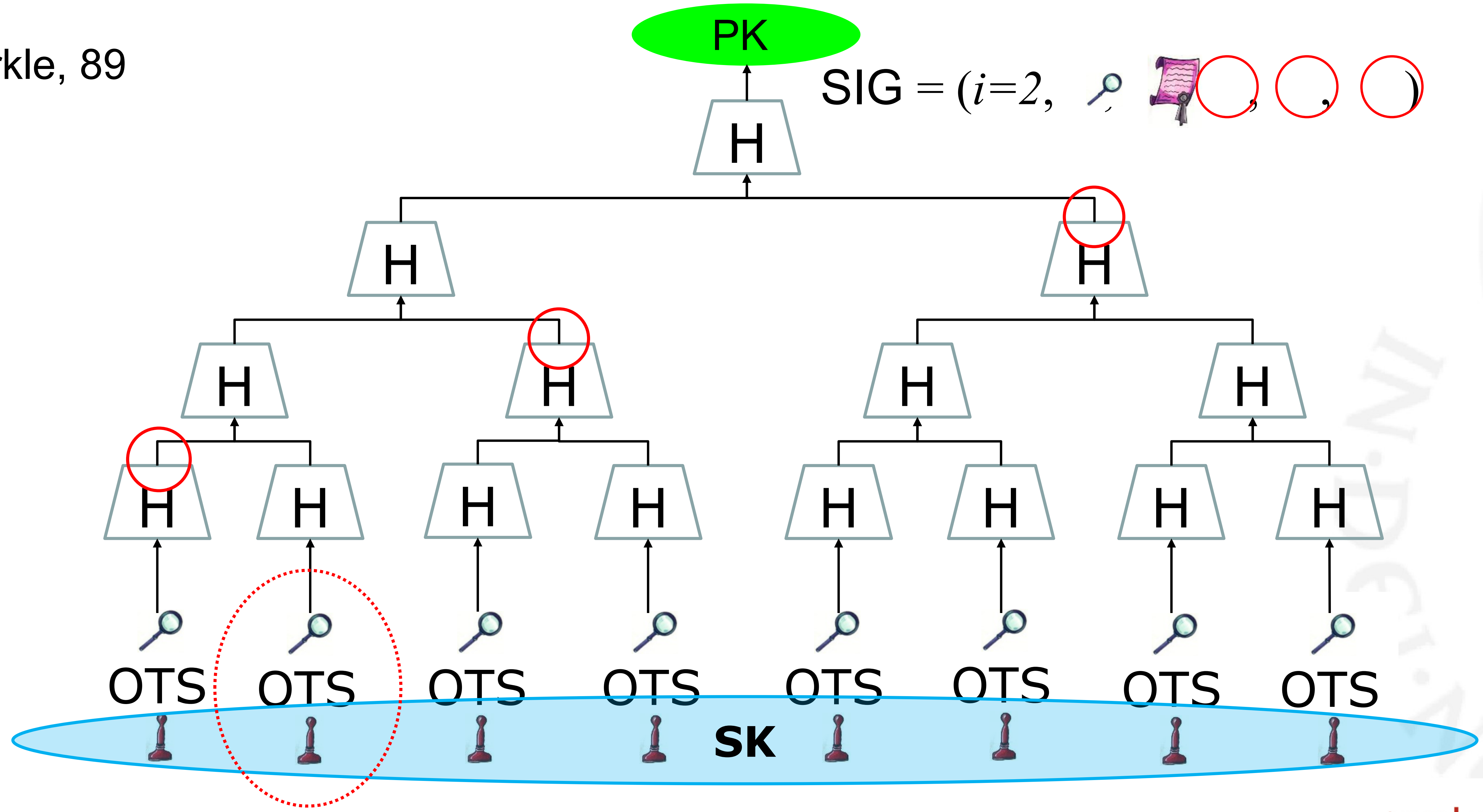

Figure: Andreas Hülsing

Hash-based Signatures

- Most trusted post quantum signatures
- Two Internet drafts (drafts for RFCs), one in „waiting for ISRG review“

- XMSS – stateful, but forward secrecy [Buchmann, Dahmen, Hülsing, 11]
- SPHINCS – stateless [Bernstein, Hopwood, Hülsing, Lange, Niederhagen, Papachristodoulou, Schneider, Schwabe, O’Hearn, 15]

	Sign (ms)	Verify (ms)	Signature (byte)	Public Key (byte)	Secret Key (byte)	Bit Security
XMSS-SHA-2	35.60	1.98	2084	1700	3,364	157
XMSS-AES-NI	0.52	0.07	2452	916	1,684	84
SPHINCS-256	13.56	0.39	41000	1056	1088	128

Challenges in Post Quantum Cryptography

- **Key sizes, signature sizes and speed**
  - Huge public keys, or signatures …. Or slow
  - ex. ECC 256b key vs McElliece 500KB key
  - ex. ECC 80B signature vs MQDSS 40KB signature
- **Software and hardware implementation**
  - Optimizations, physical security
- **Standardization**
  - What is the right choice of algorithm?
- **Deployment**
  - In TLS, DTLS, constrained devices, storage…
  - Will take a long time…

PQCRYPTO
ICT-645622

Thank you again for listening!