

April 19-20, 2019
Computer History Museum
Mountain View, CA

Quantum Computing and Security Implications

David Ott, VMware Research

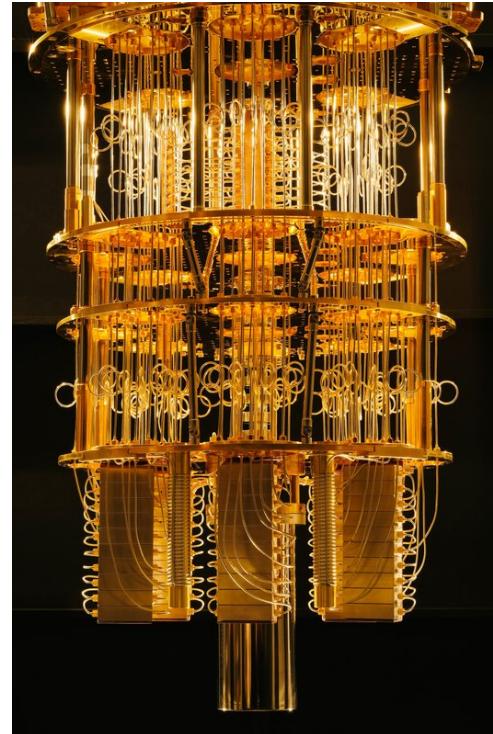
Introducing ... A Quantum Computer

IBM Q System One

Announced January 2019



Source: IBM Research
<https://www.research.ibm.com/ibm-q/system-one/>



Source: "Is the US Lagging in the Quest for Quantum Computing?" *Scientific American*, Dec. 6, 2018.

What's In a QC?

IBM Q System One

Cryogenic Systems

0.8 Kelvin (-272.2 C, -457.96 F)

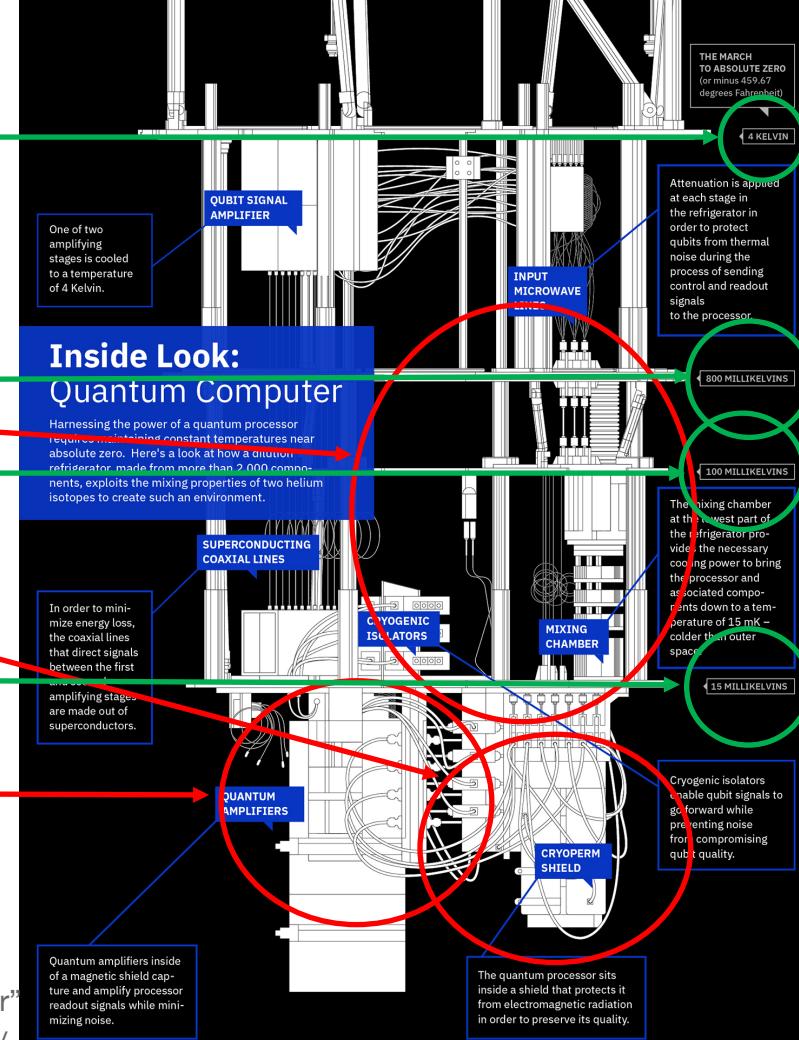
Quantum Processor

0.1 Kevin (-272.9 C, -459.22 F)

Quantum Amplifiers

0.015 Kevin (-272.985 C, -459.373 F)

4 Kevin (-269 C, -452.2 F)



Source: IBM Research, "A look inside a quantum computer"
<https://www.research.ibm.com/ibm-q/learn/what-is-ibm-q/>

Qubit Technologies

Technology	Best Argument For	Best Argument Against	Companies Involved
Majorana	Fundamentally protected from errors	Hard to engineer	Microsoft
Solid-state spins (P:Si, NV centers, etc.)	Small footprint	Heterogeneous, hard to scale	Turing, CQC2T
Quantum dots	Small footprint, scalable fabrication	Connectivity	HRL, Intel
Neutral atoms	Homogeneous, long-range gates	Lack of demonstrated good 2-qubit gates	Atom Computing, Inc.
Linear optics ⁵⁰	Scalable fabrication	Lack of key components (single photon sources)	PsiCorp, Xanadu
Superconductors	Demonstrated programmability, lithographically definable	Large footprint, 10 mK	Google, IBM, Rigetti, Intel, QCI
Ions ⁵¹	Demonstrated programmability, long coherence, homogeneous,	Microsecond gate speeds, lasers	IonQ, Honeywell



Source: "Next Steps in Quantum Computing: Computer Science's Role".
CCC Workshop Report. November 2018.

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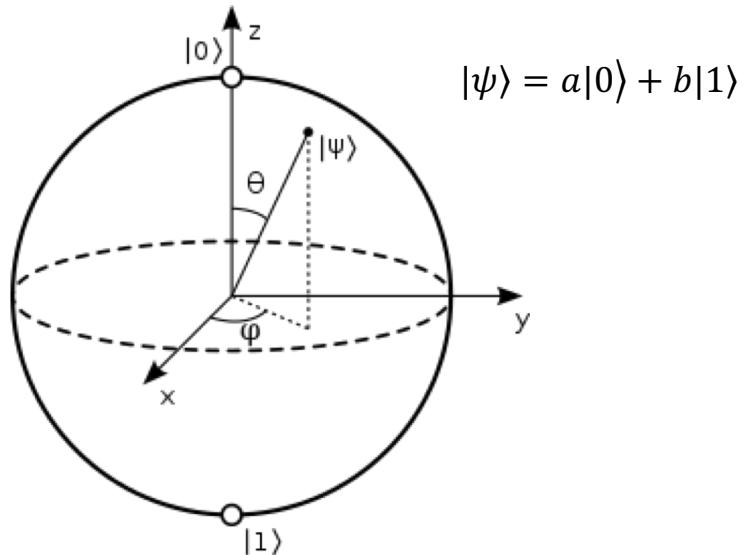
What is Quantum Computing?

Classical Computer: **bits**

A	B	C	Value
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	2
0	1	1	3
1	0	0	4
1	0	1	5
1	1	0	6
1	1	1	7

→ Can simultaneously model each of the 8 states of a 3-bit classical register.

Quantum Computer: **qubits**



Bloch Sphere: a geometrical representation of a two-level quantum system

QC Concepts: The Matching Game

Superposition

Particles share the same space and interact such that the state of each cannot be described independently of the others.

Entanglement

Universal QC performs a task beyond the capability of a CC.

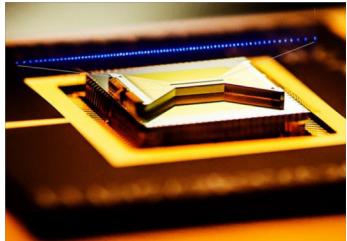
Measurement

Quantum states can be added together resulting in another valid state; every quantum state is the sum of distinct states.

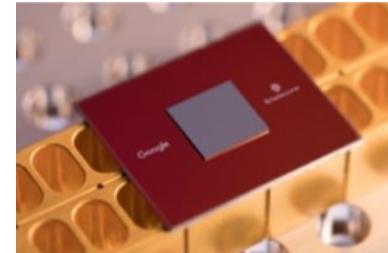
Supremacy

Devices are classical devices and measure classical properties.

State-of-the-Art QCs



IonQ's 79-qubit trapped
ion processor.
December 2018



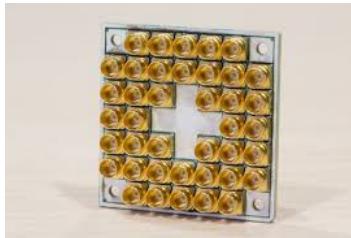
Google's 72-Qbit Bristlecone.
(March 2018)

"We are cautiously optimistic
that quantum supremacy can
be achieved with Bristlecone"

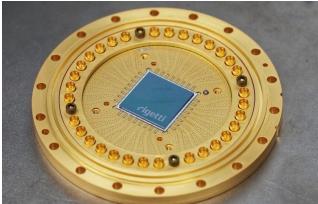
IBM Q
50 qubits
Can maintain
state for 90
microsec.



Intel Tangle Lake
49 qubits
Si + quantum dots



Rigetti 19Q
19 qubits
(and working on
a 128-qubit
system)

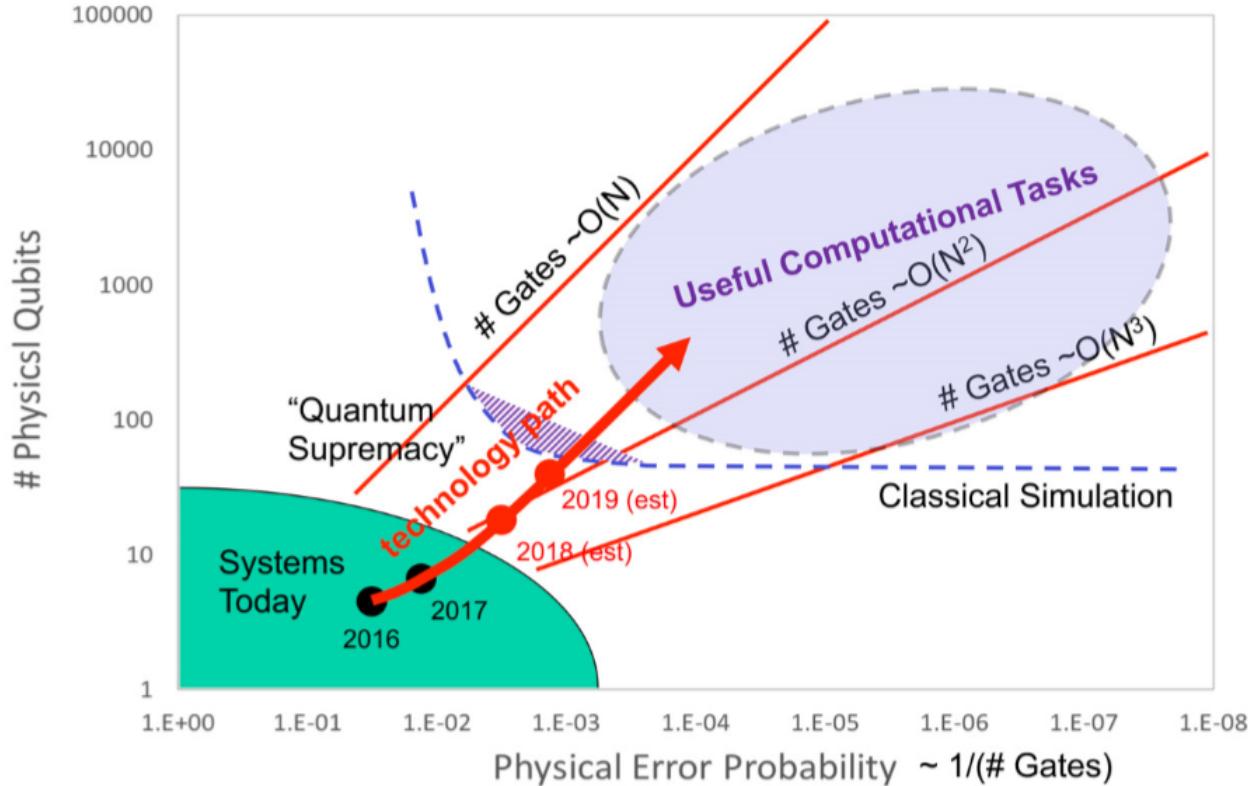


D-Wave 2000Q
2048 qubit
Quantum
Annealer



+ Many Startups and Research Labs...

How Many Qubits Is Enough?



Source: "Next Steps in Quantum Computing: Computer Science's Role".
CCC Workshop Report. November 2018.

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Applications of Quantum Computing

Areas	Technology	Examples
Quantum Optimization	Hybrid quantum-classical algorithm <ul style="list-style-type: none">• classical optimizer iteratively alters quantum state	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• graphing problems, clustering, Bayesian optimization• supply chain, logistics
Material Science, Chemistry, Medicine	Quantum simulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• complex molecular systems using quantum entanglement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• material design• new catalysts• new pharmaceuticals
Quantum Recommendation Systems	Given approximate preference matrix and some new user preferences <ul style="list-style-type: none">• find recommendation efficiently	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• recommendation systems• machine learning
Quantum Deep Learning	QRAM: Quantum Random Access Memory <ul style="list-style-type: none">• encoding n-element vector in log n qubits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• understanding correlations in quantum tasks• quantum probability distributions

Application: Public Key Cryptography

Shor's Algorithm (1994)

“Quantum Algorithm”

- Runs on a quantum computer
- Solves integer factorization problem in polynomial time: $O(\log N)^2$ operations/gates

Quick summary:

- Use CC to reduce factoring problem to finding the period of modular exponentiation function
 $f(a) = x^2 \bmod N$.
- Use QC to solve period finding
Find period r over N

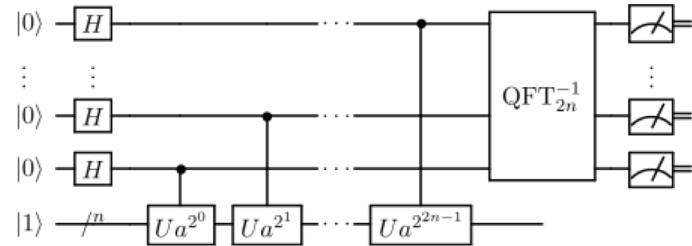
Demonstrated by IBM using 7-qubit nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) quantum computer in 2001. Factored 15 into 3×5 .

Shor's algorithm can be generalized to solve the discrete logarithm and elliptic curve discrete logarithm problems!

Peter Shor



Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT) applied to input register (dimension q).



Intuition: Quantum operations cause answers that are not “right” to cancel each other out.

Implications of QC for Cryptography

Cryptographic Algorithm	Type	Purpose	Impact from large-scale quantum computer
AES	Symmetric key	Encryption	Larger key sizes needed
SHA-2, SHA-3	-----	Hash functions	Larger output needed
RSA	Public key	Signatures, key establishment	No longer secure
ECDSA, ECDH (Elliptic Curve Cryptography)	Public key	Signatures, key exchange	No longer secure
DSA (Finite Field Cryptography)	Public key	Signatures, key exchange	No longer secure



Source: NISTIR 8105: Report on Post-Quantum Cryptography, 2016

New Public Key Cryptography Alternatives

a.k.a., Post Quantum Cryptography

PQC: Cryptographic algorithms thought to be secure against attack by a quantum computer.

Hash-based Cryptography	Alternative for digital signatures based on one-way hash functions. Merkle Hash Trees
Code-based Cryptography	Provides asymmetric encryption based on error-correcting codes. McEliece (binary Goppa codes), RLCE
Lattice-based Cryptography	Sets of points in n-dimensional Euclidean space with strong periodicity and a large number of bases. Ring-LWE, NTRU, BLISS
Multivariate Cryptography	Alternative for digital signatures using multivariate polynomials over finite fields. Rainbow (Unbalanced Oil and Vinegar)
Supersingular Elliptic Curve Isogeny	Class of elliptic curves over a field of characteristic $p > 0$. Replacement for widely used Diffie-Hellman key exchange.



NIST

First PQC Standardization Conference
April 11-13, 2018

Fort Lauderdale, FL

69 submissions from 25 countries 400+ attendees

NIST

PQC Standardization Timeline

Aug 2016: Draft CFP submission

Dec 2016: Final requirements/criteria

Nov 2017: Deadline for submissions

Apr 2018: 1st NIST PQC Workshop

Jan 2019: 2nd Round Announcement

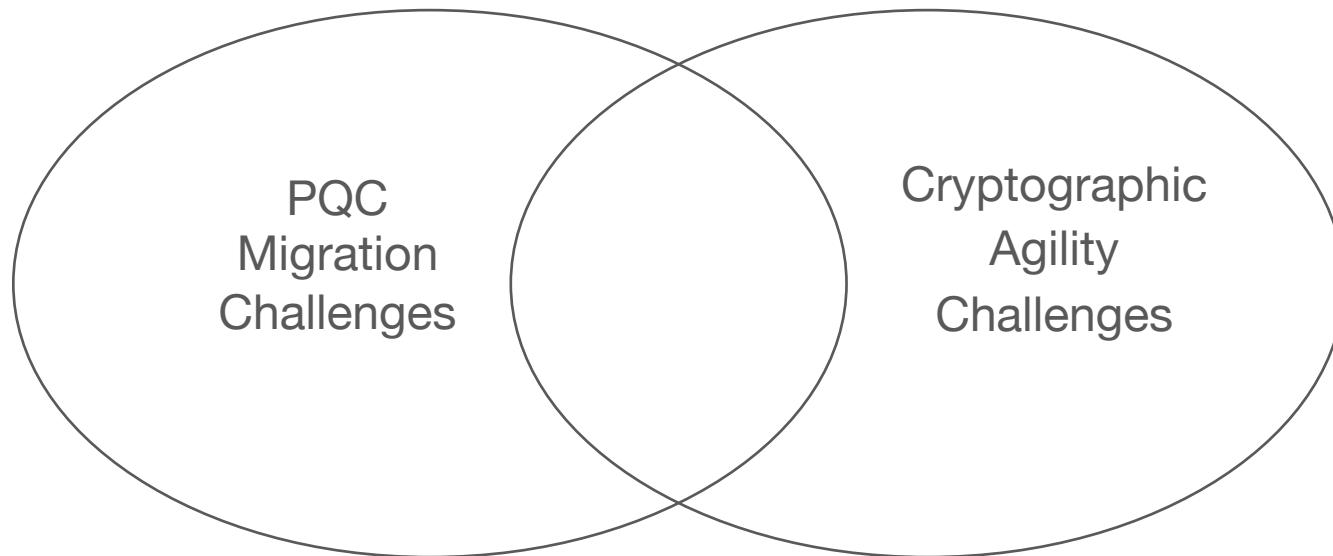
Aug 2019: 2nd NIST PQC Workshop

2020/2021: Selections or start 3rd Round

2022-2024: Draft standards available



Two Overlapping Challenges



What issues could benefit from academic research?



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“Attaining quantum supremacy and exploring its consequences will be among the great challenges facing 21st century science.”



Professor John Preskill
Institute for Quantum Information and Matter
California Institute of Technology



