

# Quantum Computing and Quantum Cryptography

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# Quantum Computing

A quantum computer uses **quantum bits** and relies on of **quantum-mechanical phenomena** to perform computation

1. Brute-forcing n-bits key with Grover's algorithm would take  $2^{n/2}$ 
  - ➡ Using symmetric encryption is still doable
2. Factoring prime numbers with Shor's algorithm would be done in polynomial time
  - ➡ Using asymmetric encryption is at risk
  - ➡ Problem for key exchange

# Post-quantum Cryptography

Cryptographic schemes that can defeat quantum computers

➡ Still in research (started around 2006)

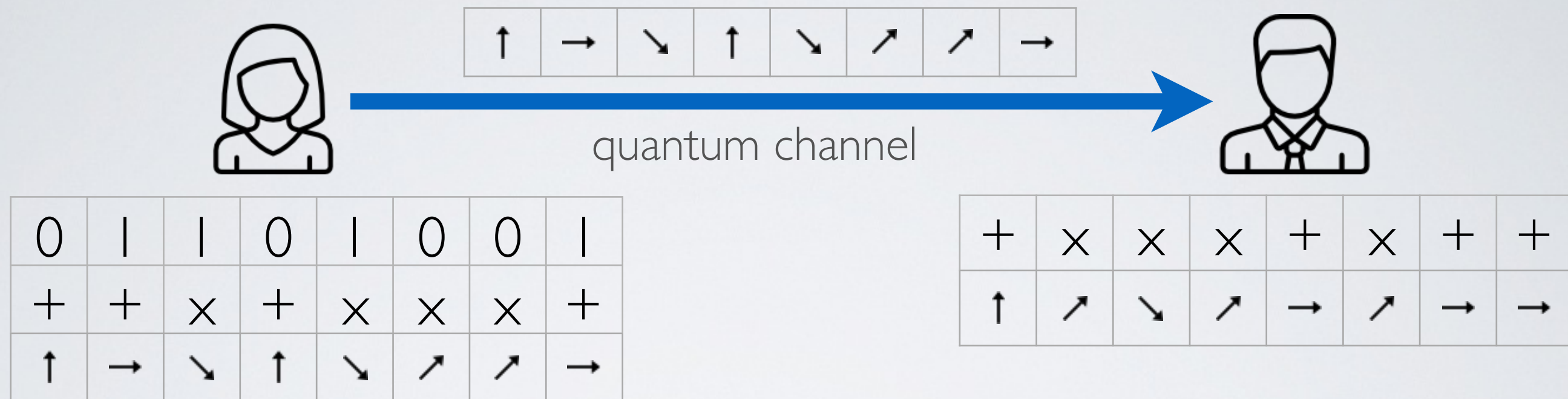
# Quantum Cryptography

The use uses quantum bits and quantum-mechanical phenomena to realize cryptographic tasks

- ➡ Example : Quantum Key Distribution - use a quantum channel to establish a shared key to use on a public channel



# Quantum Key Distribution - step I



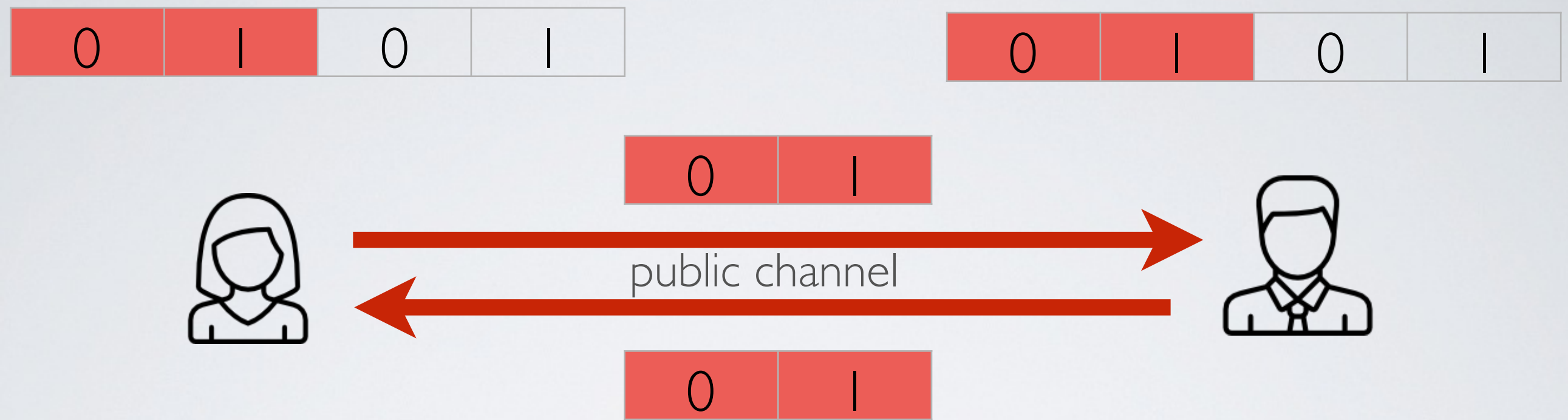
- I. Alice creates:
  - I. a sequence of random sequence of bits
  - II. a sequence of random sequence of basis
  - III. a sequence of random sequence of polarized photons corresponding to the basis
2. Alice sends the photon sequence to Bob over the quantum channel
3. Bob selects a random sequence of basis
4. Bob measures Alice's sequence of photons using his basis

## Quantum Key Distribution - step 2



5. Alice and Bob exchange their sequence of basis on the public channel
6. The basis that are commonly correct are used to generate the key

# Quantum Key Distribution - step 3



## Has Eve eavesdrop on the quantum Channel ?

- ➡ Eavesdropping the quantum channel modifies the polarization of the photons
- 7. Alice and Bob spare and exchange a sub sequence of their shared secret key
- 8. If this subsequence match, it means that nobody has eavesdrop the quantum channel. If not, the key is invalid.