

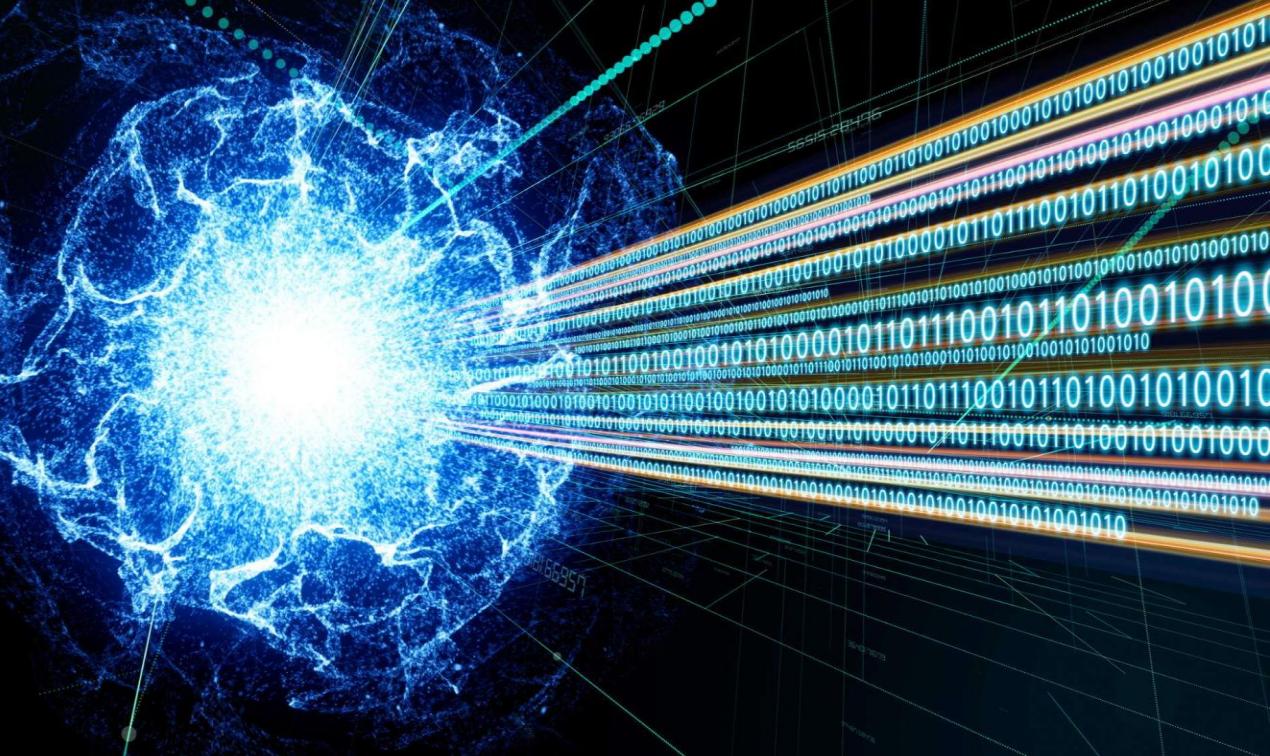


# Quantum computing threats to cryptographic foundations



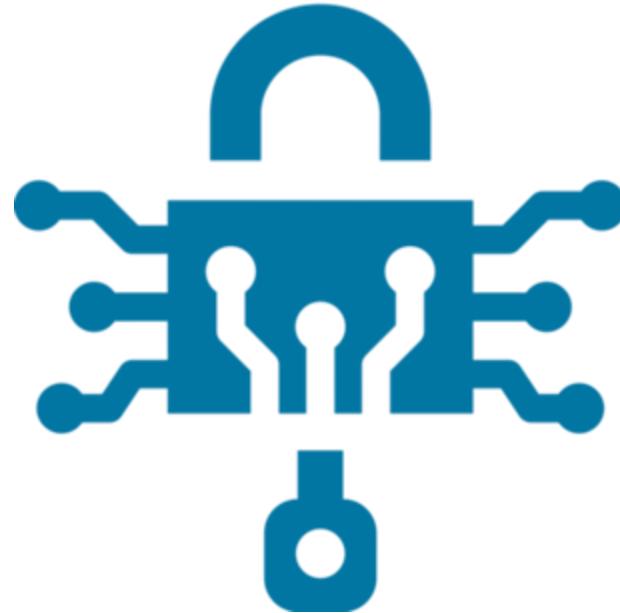
**Jessica Doherty**  
Senior Manager, Broadcom

*A new challenge is  
on the horizon...*



**Y2Q**

# Cryptography is Ubiquitous



## Basic Functions

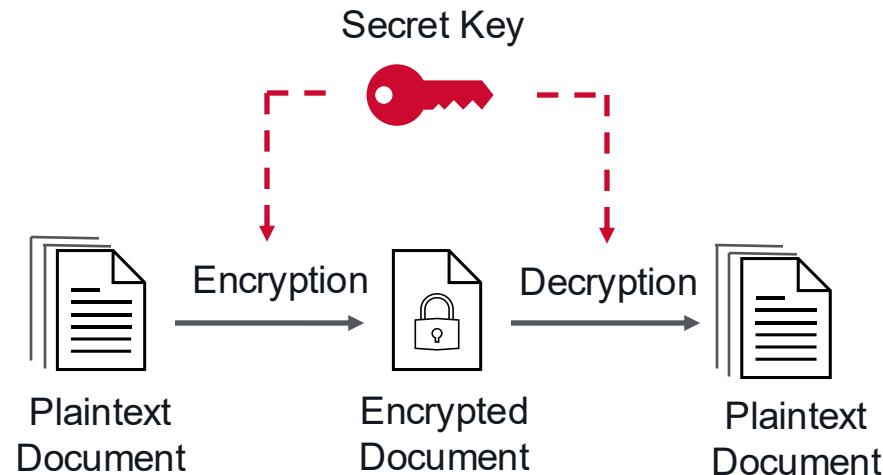
- Data Confidentiality
- Data Integrity
- Authentication
- Non-Repudiation
- Digital Signatures

## Types of Cryptography

- Symmetric Key Cryptography
- Asymmetric Key Cryptography
- Cryptographic Hashing

# Symmetric Key Cryptography: Foundations & Use Cases

## Symmetric Key Cryptography

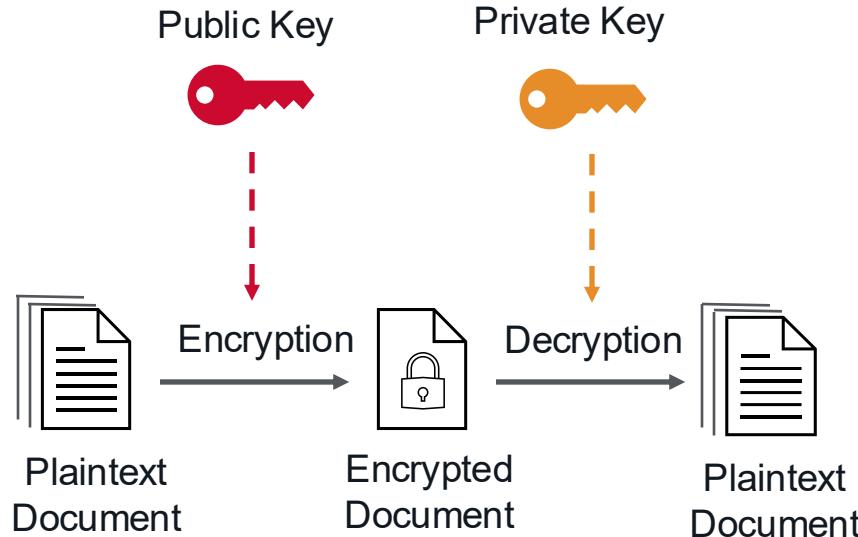


## Example Use Cases

- Protection of data at-rest
- Protection of data in-flight
- Protection of card holder data
- Application encryption
- Password protection
- Message authentication

# Asymmetric Key Cryptography: Foundations & Use Cases

## Asymmetric Key Cryptography

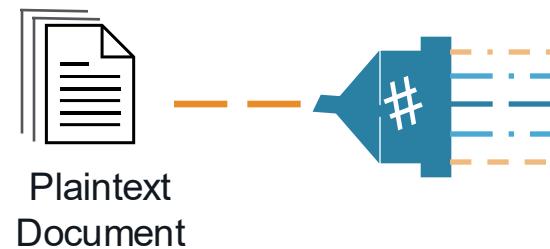


## Example Use Cases

- Secure Network Communication
- Supply chain security
- Key Exchange/Management
- Secure email
- Online Banking
- Digital Currency
- Asset Tokenization
- Blockchain

# Cryptographic Hashing: Foundations & Use Cases

## Cryptographic Hashing



## Example Use Cases

- Secure Network Communication
- Supply chain security
- Digital Signature generation and validation
- Code Validation

# What makes cryptography Secure?

Cryptography relies on complex mathematical problems that are:

- Computationally easy to solve in one direction (with the correct key)
- Computationally infeasible to solve in the other direction (without the correct key)

## RSA Algorithm

Integer Factorization  
Problem

## Elliptic Curve Algorithm

Elliptic-curve Discrete  
Logarithm Problem

## AES Algorithm

Finding the correct key to  
decrypt data (without  
knowing the secret key)

# Example: Classical Computer 2048-bit RSA

P

```
134326859429968865971237515160828015130  
176303529791700311990229884023894953454  
330209363238405326956563619122733992415  
186948198691772796005599898574682338226  
775537694019879689740450841380869996611  
857924558905560743662539607570832717254  
467614391977047515197914404269518189849  
812359398417061967386888270081363253
```

X

Q

```
142852786483485439440109784104559515049  
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824776053102694302138070502387418638774  
980058198599531468099447571980468008544  
514709616805793022873756221678206936193  
622137751154199130742454173113800452283  
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```

N

```
19188966169146505073602269320445634285  
072474376726670825855375176640576559204  
424821781533719268024069780848234605329  
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917305887911811929934500864270412964344  
656847315036299035357093354954644695593  
586565077992947883572363371298810185999  
530946645840347240569181204666197509007  
913395149356287180754234641549762690708  
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47256036412464755276312260307119
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```

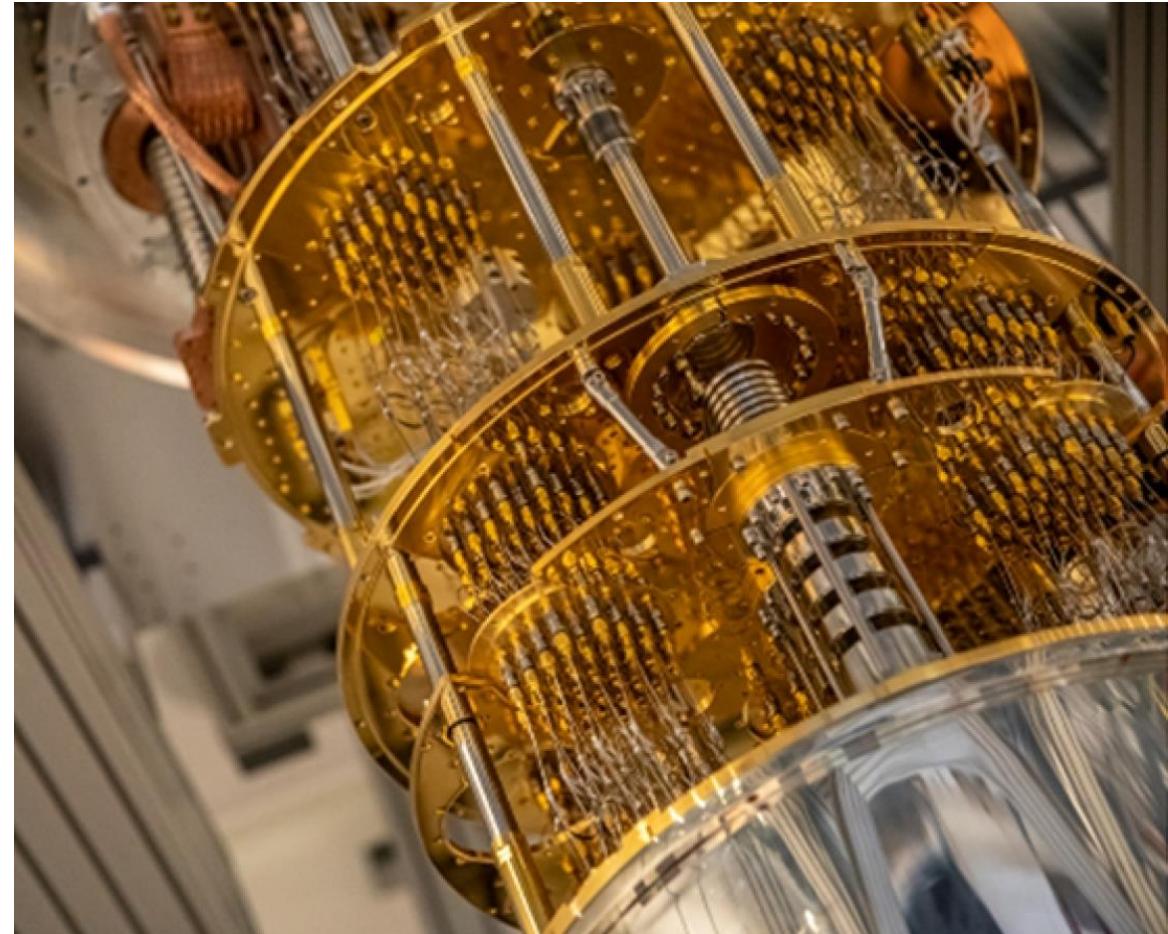
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??? X ???

*It is estimated it would take a **classical computer** on the order of **BILLIONS** of years to solve this problem.*

# How are quantum computers different?

- Only specific known algorithms run efficiently on classical binary computers
- Quantum computers represent a new paradigm of computation leveraging quantum mechanics
- Binary bits are replaced with quantum bits or qubits
- Quantum computers can use algorithms to solve problems once thought to be impossible
- *Like any new technology quantum computers can be used for good and bad...*



# Shor's Factoring Algorithm

- **Rock Star** of quantum algorithms
- Responsible for driving massive investment in quantum computing
- Can factor numbers exponentially faster than any known classical algorithm



# Example: Quantum Computer 2048-bit RSA

N

```
191889661691465050573602269320445634285  
072474376726670825855375176640576559204  
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812359398417061967386888270081363253
```

X

Q

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824776053102694302138070502387418638774  
980058198599531468099447571980468008544  
514709616805793022873756221678206936193  
622137751154199130742454173113800452283  
115085480878077980038749003008078572106  
031985393484847905901056763881959123
```

*Applying Shor's algorithm using a quantum computer with ~20,000 logical qubits (~2M physical qubits) can solve this problem in 8 HOURS!!!*

# When should organizations begin Preparing?

Two Factors to Consider:

- Availability of Cryptographically Relevant Quantum Computer
  - IBM's Quantum System II is the most powerful quantum computer today with 3 – 156 qubit processors (468 qubits) – Roadmap to get to 1000s of logical qubits 2033+ <sup>1</sup>
  - *"I have estimated a one in seven chances that some of the fundamental public-key cryptography tools upon which we rely today will be broken by 2026 and a 50% chance by 2031."*  
Dr. Michele Mosca, an expert from the University of Waterloo <sup>2</sup>
- *Harvest Now Decrypt Later*
  - *Immediate concern!*

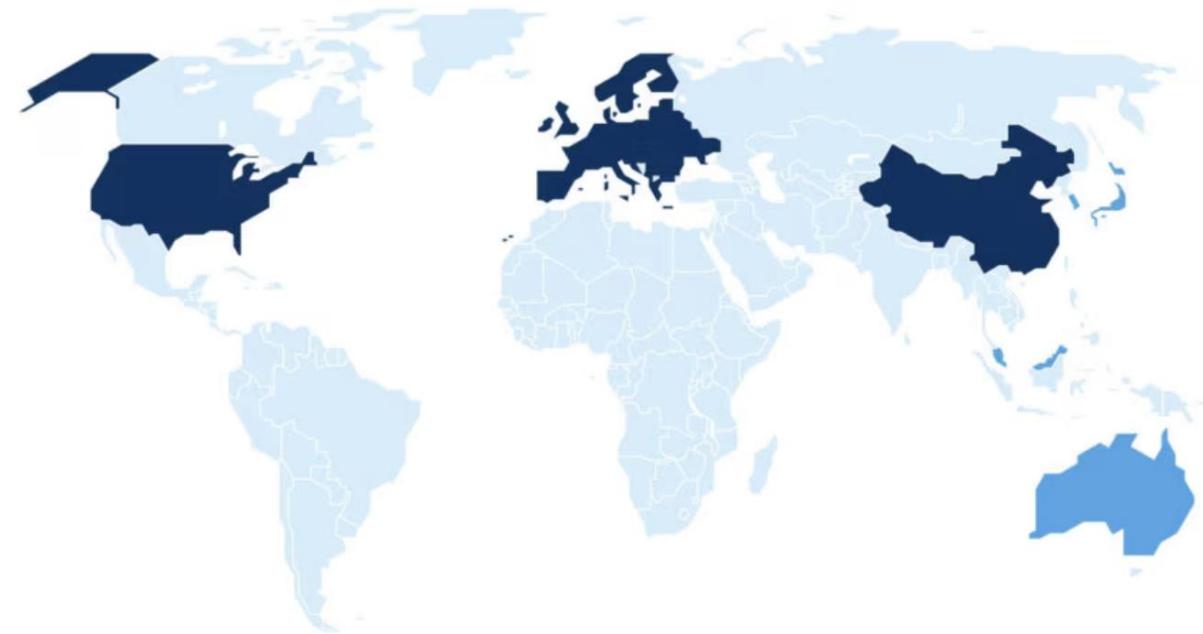
Y2Q

1: <https://newsroom.ibm.com/2025-06-23-ibm-and-riken-unveil-first-ibm-quantum-system-two-outside-of-the-u-s>

2: <https://www.isaca.org/resources/news-and-trends/industry-news/2024/embracing-the-future-the-quantum-computing-revolution-begins-now>

# Quantum Computing Global Investment

- Global investment is estimated at \$55B<sup>1</sup>
- China leads public funding investment with over \$15B<sup>2</sup>
- China views quantum technology as pivotal
- China leads in quantum communication
- US leads in quantum computing and quantum sensing
- EU countries are leaders in quantum research



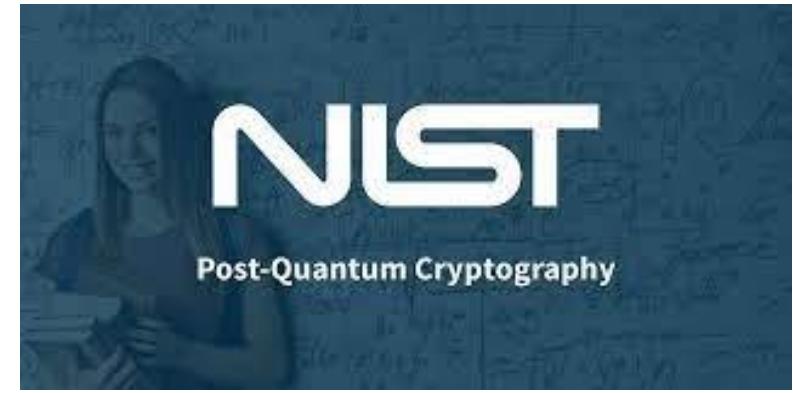
● China, the US and Europe are leading the development of quantum technology.

● Japan, Australia and Singapore are also in the global race to develop this technology.

1: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/sylvainduranton/2024/06/26/quantum-now/>  
2: <https://itif.org/publications/2024/09/09/how-innovative-is-china-in-quantum/>

# What is the industry doing?

- Global effort - countries with national quantum strategies:
  - Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, India, Russia, South Korea, Netherlands, UK, and USA.
- August 2024 NIST published its first set of algorithms designed to withstand the attack of a quantum computer:
  - FIPS 203 – ML-KEM – (AKA Crystals Kyber)
  - FIPS 204 – ML-DSA – (AKA Crystals Dilithium)
  - FIPS 205 – SLH-DSA – (AKA SPHINCS+)
- NIST plans to standardize additional PQC algorithms
- February 2025 IETF published draft recommendations for hybrid key exchange and composite authentication for TLS-based applications



# What can/should enterprises be doing now?



Discover and identify  
cryptographic usage

Applications, software,  
hardware, etc



Build a crypto inventory

Crypto Usage and  
Key Material



Create a plan for  
transitioning to post  
quantum crypto



Address technical debt

Replace outdated algorithms  
(e.g. DES, TDES), Begin  
migration to TLS 1.3

# Learn More and Continue the Conversation

## Post Quantum Crypto Resources:

- NIST PQC <https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/post-quantum-cryptography>
- NIST NCCoE: <https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/crypto-agility-considerations-migrating-post-quantum-cryptographic-algorithms>
- Open Quantum Safe (OQS): <https://openquantumsafe.org>
  - Liboqs: <https://github.com/open-quantum-safe/liboqs>
- NCSC: <https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/whitepaper/next-steps-preparing-for-post-quantum-cryptography>
- CISA <https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/quantum-readiness-migration-post-quantum-cryptography>
- BSI: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Unternehmen-und-Organisationen/Informationen-und-Empfehlungen/Quantentechnologien-und-Post-Quanten-Kryptografie/quantentechnologien-und-post-quanten-kryptografie\\_node.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Unternehmen-und-Organisationen/Informationen-und-Empfehlungen/Quantentechnologien-und-Post-Quanten-Kryptografie/quantentechnologien-und-post-quanten-kryptografie_node.html)

## Speakers:

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| Thank You