# 日本語訳『Qiskit Textbook』 勉強会第3章(3.12)



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**Application Architect** 

### 自己紹介

名前:白川 俊

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仕事:

- Application Architect
- ・ 製造業のお客様向けのシステム構築
- 最適化

#### History

- CSC (1992~)
  - · CADパッケージソフト開発
- IASC (2004~)
  - PLM 設計システム構築
- ISC-J (2010~)
  - SCM 生産システム構築
  - Analytics
  - IJDS (2020∼)

### 3.12

## 量子鍵配送

Quantum Key Distribution

### 目次

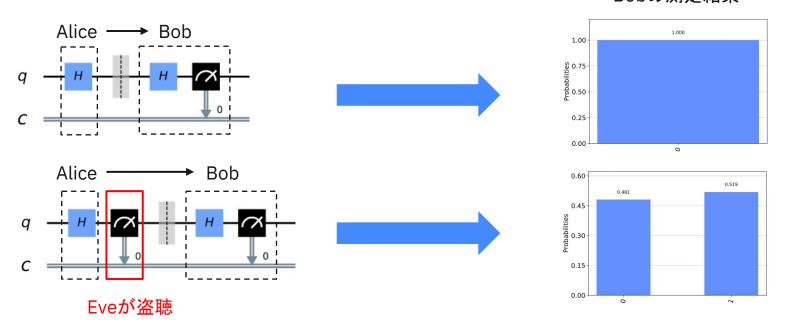
- 1. はじめに
- 2. プロトコル概要
- 3. Qiskitの例(盗聴なし)
- 4. Qiskitの例(盗聴あり)
- 5. リスク分析

### 1. はじめに

- 安全でない通信路上での通信には、メッセージの暗号化が必要
  - ・ 秘密鍵があれば共通鍵暗号で安全に通信できる、という前提
- ・ 鍵の共有手段としての通信路
  - 古典的通信路→盗聴されているかどうかを知ることは不可能
  - ・ 量子的通信路→盗聴しようとするとそのことが発覚する
- 物理的実装のイメージ
  - 古典的通信路:電話線
    - ・ 電気信号でビットを表現し送信
  - 量子的通信路:光ファイバーケーブル
    - ・ 光子の 偏光 で量子ビットを表現し送信

• 「量子ビットを測定すると、状態が変化しうる」ことを利用

「里丁しクトを例足すると、休息が多心しりる」ことを利用 Bobの測定結果



### Alice

1000101011010100

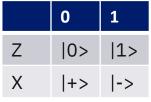
① ランダムなビット列を選ぶ ランダムな基底列を選ぶ ZZXZXXXZXZXXXXX

### Alice

1000101011010100

①ランダムなビット列を選ぶ ランダムな基底列を選ぶ ②量子ビット上に エンコードして送信

#### ZZXZXXXZXZXXXXX



|1>|0>|+>|0>|->|+>|->|0>|->|1>|+>|->|+>|->|+>|+>

$$|+> = \frac{|0>+|1>}{\sqrt{2}}$$
  $|-> = \frac{|0>-|1>}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

テキストではこうなっているが...  $|-\rangle|0\rangle|+\rangle|0\rangle|1\rangle|0\rangle|1\rangle|+\rangle|1\rangle|-\rangle|+\rangle|-\rangle|0\rangle|-\rangle|0\rangle|+\rangle$ 



1000101011010100

①ランダムなビット列を選ぶ ランダムな基底列を選ぶ

Bob

0010101011001101

②量子ビット上に エンコードして送信

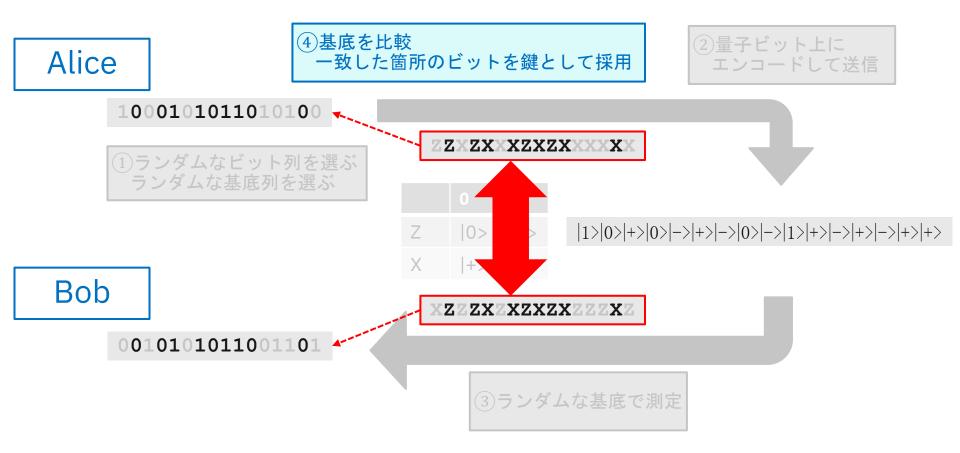
#### ZZXZXXXZXZXXXXX

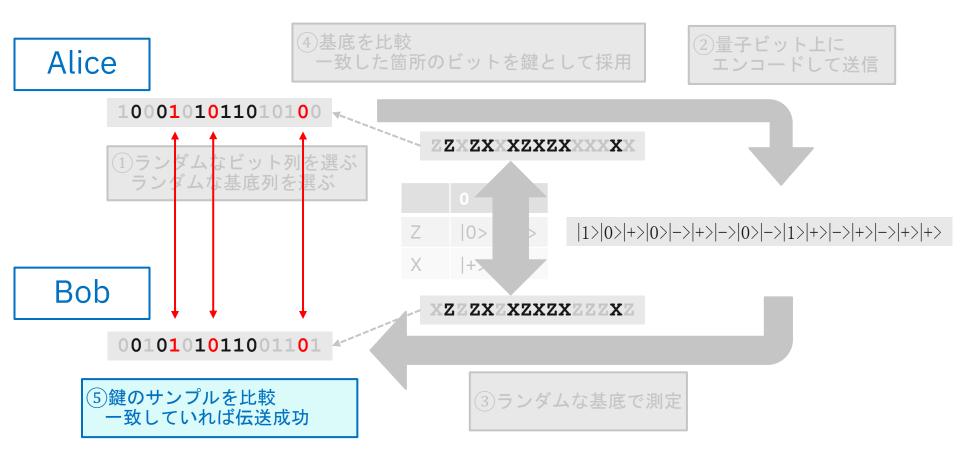
	0	1
Z	0>	1>
Χ	+>	->

 $|1\rangle|0\rangle|+\rangle|0\rangle|-\rangle|+\rangle|-\rangle|0\rangle|-\rangle|1\rangle|+\rangle|-\rangle|+\rangle|+\rangle|+\rangle$ 

XZZZXZXZXZZZZXZ

③ランダムな基底で測定



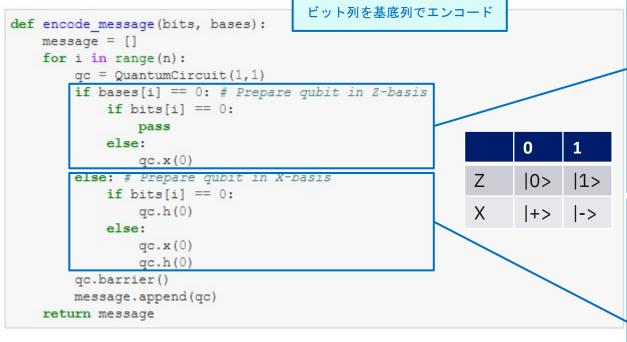


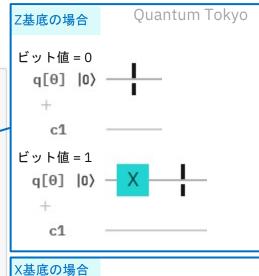
```
np.random.seed(seed=0)
n = 100
## Step 1
# Alice generates bits
alice bits = randint(2, size=n)
## Step 2
# Create an array to tell us which qubits
# are encoded in which bases
alice bases = randint(2, size=n)
message = encode message(alice bits, alice bases)
## Step 3
# Decide which basis to measure in:
bob bases = randint(2, size=n)
bob results = measure message (message, bob bases)
## Step 4
alice key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, alice bits)
bob key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, bob results)
## Step 5
sample size = 15
bit selection = randint(n, size=sample size)
bob sample = sample bits(bob key, bit selection)
print(" bob sample = " + str(bob sample))
alice sample = sample bits(alice key, bit selection)
print("alice sample = "+ str(alice sample))
```

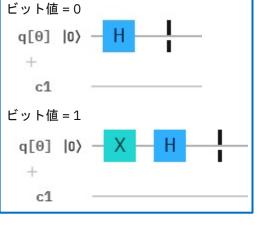
```
np.random.seed(seed=0)
                                                 Aliceが送る
n = 100
                                                 メッセージ長
## Step 1
# Alice generates bits
                                                 ランダムな
alice bits = randint(2, size=n)
                                                  ビット列
## Step 2
# Create an array to tell us which qubits
# are encoded in which bases
                                                   ランダムな基底列で
alice bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                       エンコード
message = encode message (alice bits, alice bases)
## Step 3
# Decide which basis to measure in:
bob bases = randint(2, size=n)
bob results = measure message (message, bob bases)
## Step 4
alice key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, alice bits)
bob key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, bob results)
## Step 5
sample size = 15
bit selection = randint(n, size=sample size)
bob sample = sample bits(bob key, bit selection)
print(" bob sample = " + str(bob sample))
alice sample = sample bits(alice key, bit selection)
print("alice sample = "+ str(alice sample))
```

#### alice bits

#### alice\_bases





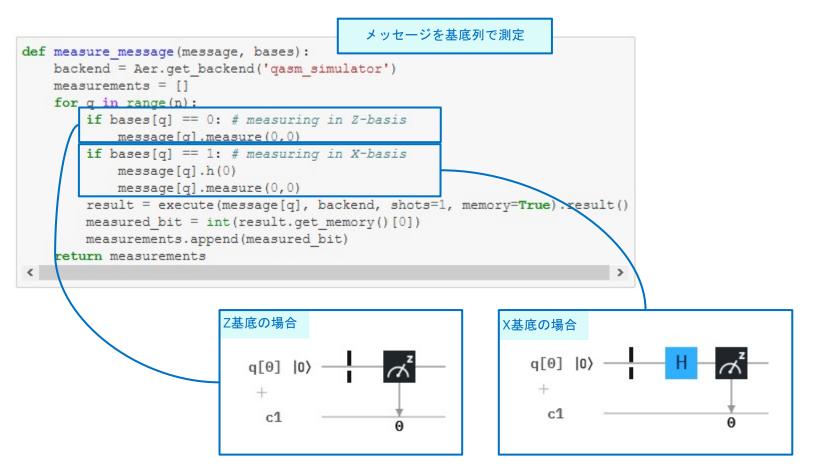


```
np.random.seed(seed=0)
                                                Aliceが送る
n = 100
                                                メッセージ長
## Step 1
# Alice generates bits
                                                ランダムな
alice bits = randint(2, size=n)
                                                 ビット列
## Step 2
# Create an array to tell us which qubits
# are encoded in which bases
                                                  ランダムな基底列で
alice bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                      エンコード
message = encode message(alice bits, alice bases)
## Step 3
# Decide which basis to measure in:
                                                  ランダムな基底列で
bob bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                         測定
bob results = measure message (message, bob bases)
## Step 4
alice key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, alice bits)
bob key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, bob results)
## Step 5
sample size = 15
bit selection = randint(n, size=sample size)
bob sample = sample bits(bob key, bit selection)
print(" bob sample = " + str(bob sample))
alice sample = sample bits(alice key, bit selection)
print("alice sample = "+ str(alice sample))
```

#### alice bits

#### alice\_bases

#### bob\_bases



```
np.random.seed(seed=0)
                                                Aliceが送る
                                                                                 alice bits
n = 100
                                                メッセージ長
## Step 1
# Alice generates bits
                                                ランダムな
                                                                             0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0]
alice bits = randint(2, size=n)
                                                 ビット列
                                                                                alice bases
## Step 2
# Create an array to tell us which qubits
                                                                                     # are encoded in which bases
                                                  ランダムな基底列で
alice bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                                                 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
                                                     エンコード
message = encode message(alice bits, alice bases)
                                                                                 bob bases
## Step 3
# Decide which basis to measure in:
                                                  ランダムな基底列で
bob bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                        測定
bob results = measure message (message, bob bases)
                                                                             0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1]
## Step 4
                                                                   基底列を比較
alice key = remove garbage (alice bases, bob bases, alice bits)
                                                              一致位置のビットを採用
bob key = remove garbage (alice bases, bob bases, bob results)
## Step 5
sample size = 15
bit selection = randint(n, size=sample size)
bob sample = sample bits(bob key, bit selection)
print(" bob sample = " + str(bob sample))
alice sample = sample bits(alice key, bit selection)
print("alice sample = "+ str(alice sample))
```

```
def remove_garbage(a_bases, b_bases, bits):
    good_bits = []
    for q in range(n):
        if a_bases[q] == b_bases[q]:
        # If both used the same basis, add
        # this to the list of 'good' bits
        good_bits.append(bits[q])
    return good_bits
```

print("alice sample = "+ str(alice sample))

```
np.random.seed(seed=0)
                                                  Aliceが送る
                                                                                    alice bits
n = 100
                                                 メッセージ長
## Step 1
# Alice generates bits
                                                 ランダムな
                                                                               0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0]
alice bits = randint(2, size=n)
                                                  ビット列
                                                                                   alice bases
## Step 2
# Create an array to tell us which qubits
# are encoded in which bases
                                                   ランダムな基底列で
alice bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                                                    0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
                                                       エンコード
message = encode message(alice bits, alice bases)
                                                                                   bob bases
## Step 3
# Decide which basis to measure in:
                                                   ランダムな基底列で
bob bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                          測定
bob results = measure message (message, bob bases)
                                                                               0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1]
## Step 4
                                                                     基底列を比較
alice key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, alice bits)
                                                                一致位置のビットを採用
bob key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, bob results)
## Step 5
sample size = 15
bit selection = randint(n, size=sample size)
                                                   サンプルビットを比較
bob sample = sample bits (bob key, bit selection)
print(" bob sample = " + str(bob sample))
alice sample = sample bits (alice key, bit selection)
```

```
np.random.seed(seed=0)
                                                 Aliceが送る
                                                                                   alice bits
n = 100
                                                 メッセージ長
## Step 1
# Alice generates bits
                                                 ランダムな
                                                                               0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0]
alice bits = randint(2, size=n)
                                                  ビット列
                                                                                  alice bases
## Step 2
# Create an array to tell us which qubits
# are encoded in which bases
                                                   ランダムな基底列で
alice bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                                                   0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
                                                       エンコード
message = encode message(alice bits, alice bases)
                                                                                   bob bases
## Step 3
# Decide which basis to measure in:
                                                   ランダムな基底列で
bob bases = randint(2, size=n)
                                                          測定
bob results = measure message (message, bob bases)
                                                                              0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1]
## Step 4
                                                                    基底列を比較
alice key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, alice bits)
                                                               一致位置のビットを採用
bob key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, bob results)
                                                                              bob sample == alice sample
## Step 5
sample size = 15
                                                                              True
bit selection = randint(n, size=sample size)
                                                                              print (bob key)
                                                   サンプルビットを比較
                                                                              print(alice key)
bob sample = sample bits(bob key, bit selection)
                                                                              print("key length = %i" % len(alice key))
print(" bob sample = " + str(bob sample))
alice sample = sample bits(alice key, bit selection)
                                                                              [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0,
print("alice sample = "+ str(alice sample))
                                                                              [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0,
                                                                              kev length = 33
 bob sample = [0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
alice sample = [0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
```

# 4. Qiskit**の例: 盗聴あり**

```
np.random.seed(seed=3)
## Step 1
alice bits = randint(2, size=n)
## Step 2
alice bases = randint(2, size=n)
message = encode message(alice bits, alice bases)
## Interception!!
eve bases = randint(2, size=n)
intercepted message = measure message (message, eve bases)
## Step 3
bob bases = randint(2, size=n)
bob results = measure message (message, bob bases)
## Step 4
bob key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, bob results)
alice key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, alice bits)
## Step 5
sample size = 15
bit selection = randint(n, size=sample size)
bob sample = sample bits(bob key, bit selection)
print(" bob sample = " + str(bob sample))
alice sample = sample bits(alice key, bit selection)
print("alice sample = "+ str(alice sample))
```

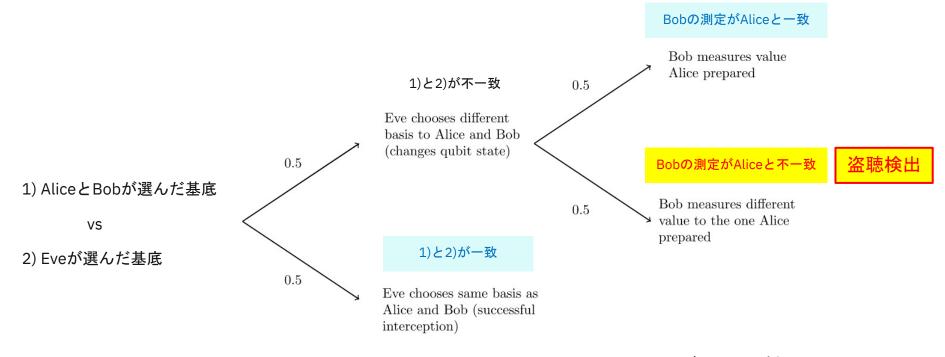
### 4. Qiskit**の例: 盗聴あり**

#### Messageの状態(例)

```
Alice: 0をX基底でエンコード
np.random.seed(seed=3)
## Step 1
alice bits = randint(2, size=n)
## Step 2
alide bases = randint(2, size=n)
message = encode message(alice bits, alice bases)
## Interception!!
eve bases = randint(2, size=n)
intercepted message = measure message (message, eve bases)
                                                                                   Eve: Z基底で盗聴
                                                                                                                     10>? 11>?
bob bases = randint(2, size=n)
bob results = measure message (message, bob bases)
## Stap 4
bob key = remove garbage(alice bases, bob bases, bob results)
alice key = remove garbage (alice bases, bob bases, alice bits)
## Step 5
sample size = 15
bit selection = randint(n, size=sample size)
                                                                                   Bob: X基底で測定
bob sample = sample bits(bob key, bit selection)
print(" bob sample = " + str(bob sample))
alice sample = sample bits(alice key, bit selection)
print("alice sample = "+ str(alice sample))
 bob sample = [1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0]
alice sample = [1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
                                                                                                                           0? 1?
bob sample == alice sample
```

False

### 5. リスク分析



盗聴が気づかれない確率  $P(\text{undetected}) = 0.75^x$ 

15ビット比較 → 1.3%

50ビット比較 → 0.00006%

# Thank you

Shun Shirakawa Application Architect

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