

**Anonymous communication of quantum messages**

**Matteo Gianvenuti**

Summary

[Project description 3](#_Toc175829575)

[Protocol inputs 3](#_Toc175829576)

[Focusing on QNE 3](#_Toc175829577)

[What is QNE-ADK? 3](#_Toc175829578)

[Known issues 3](#_Toc175829579)

[Advantages of QNE 4](#_Toc175829580)

[Limitations of QNE 4](#_Toc175829581)

[Bibliography 6](#_Toc175829582)

# Project description

The intention of this project is to use Quantum Network Explorer (QNE)[[1]](#qne) to Simulate Advanced Quantum Security Protocols with the purpose of evaluating the usability of QNE. I decided to implement the paper “Anonymity for practical quantum networks”[[2]](#paper) for the importance of the privacy, especially now days.

# Protocol inputs

The protocol inputs define which is our context.

* In the application we have four roles (agents): one sender and three other agents. One of the other agents must be selected as receiver to establish the anonymous entanglement with the sender. By default, the receiver is the agent two. All the four agents in the network are honest nodes.
* The security parameter S is an important value used in various subprotocols. It increases the randomness and the security. More S is great, and more rounds are executed in the subprotocols. By default, I set it to the value ‘2’, because the agents are honest and a higher value would slow down the protocol, especially for the LogicalOR subprotocol.

# Protocol variations

The unique variation

# Focusing on QNE

## What is QNE-ADK?

QNE-ADK is the Application Development Kit for Quantum Network Explorer. It includes almost all necessary tools to build an application with QNE in Python. “almost” because you need to install also SquidASM to run your application. SquidASM is a quantum network simulator (library based on NetSquid). It allows you to run your application without the need of a physical quantum network. To use SquidASM is necessary register on the NetSquid forum.

The operating system for development must be a modern version of Linux (Ubuntu is suggested) or MacOS. If you use Windows, you can use either Windows Subsystem for Linux or a Virtual Machine.[[3]](#qneadk) I used Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.146.1-microsoft-standard-WSL2 x86\_64).

## Known issues

* Considering the methods ‘send’ and ‘recv’ of the classical socket, which send and receive only strings, there may be data leaks if the string is longer than one character. I mean, if you send “1101”, “1010”, etc, sometimes you may receive “0” (from experimental tests). This happen when multiple messages are sent sequentially, the ‘recv’ could compact them. I solved this problem sending and receiving one bit per time e.g. “1” or “0”. This is not a problem since the amount of information to be exchanged is very small.
* Rarely, the shared GHZ verification can fail. Because the angles used for the rotations, required to measure in the specified basis (subprotocol 3, step 2), are approximated by the library. Theoretically the verification should always be correct, given that all agents are honest and the shared GHZ is prepared properly.
* The first step of the main protocol sometimes behaves unexpectedly: Instead of notifying the receiver, could notify more agents or none. All the subprotocols involved in this step are correctly implemented. The problem could be due to my hardware. Because most of the time, when I run the application after a long period (which may include a reboot) the notification is properly done.
* At the end of the execution is possible to see a warning for each role. This is a known issue from NetSquid.[[4]](#issue) This warning has no concrete impact.

## Advantages of QNE

* Allow you to build and test a quantum network without the need of quantum computers.
* It works in Python, a common programming language.

## Limitations of QNE

Tmp: qubit handling generalization, availability.

* Not all the Linux distribution are supported: At the beginning of this project, I attempted to use a different Linux distribution instead of the suggested Ubuntu, but even if I was running the same example of entanglement in the documentation it did not work.
* Documentation and functionalities: In the documentation there are objects not completely implemented then abstract objects! For example, the broadcast, I had to complete it by myself. Since the library is open source on GitHub you can see the broadcast file still be the same from three years, not so good.
* Just few qubits in the simulator: To run the project in the classical way with QNE you should create an experiment and run it. My application in the sender role needs to use seven qubits (to create the 4-qubit GHZ state and share it with other three agents, through the quantum teleportation), but seven qubits are too many to create and run an experiment so the application should be run with “netqasm simulate”. Then QNE can be used only with little projects if you do not have real quantum computers.

# Bibliography

[1] QNE site: <https://quantum-network.com/>.

[2] The paper (a.k.a. the protocol): “Unnikrishnan, A., MacFarlane, I. J., Yi, R., Diamanti, E., Markham, D., & Kerenidis, I. (2019). Anonymity for practical quantum networks. Physical review letters, 122(24), 240501.” Available at <https://github.com/Mqtth3w/QNE-anonymity-quantum-networks-nipr/blob/main/Anonymity_for_practical_quantum_networks(paper).pdf>.

[3] QNE-ADK: <https://www.quantum-network.com/adk/>.

[4] NetSquid issue: <https://netqasm.readthedocs.io/en/latest/known_issues.html>.

[5]