# Quantum Computing Post-Quantum Cryptography Quantum Cryptography

Thierry Sans

# 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 2n/2
  - → Using symmetric encryption is still doable
- 2. Factoring prime numbers with <u>Shor's algorithm</u> 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)
- → On August 2024, the NIST released final versions of the first three Post Quantum Crypto Standards

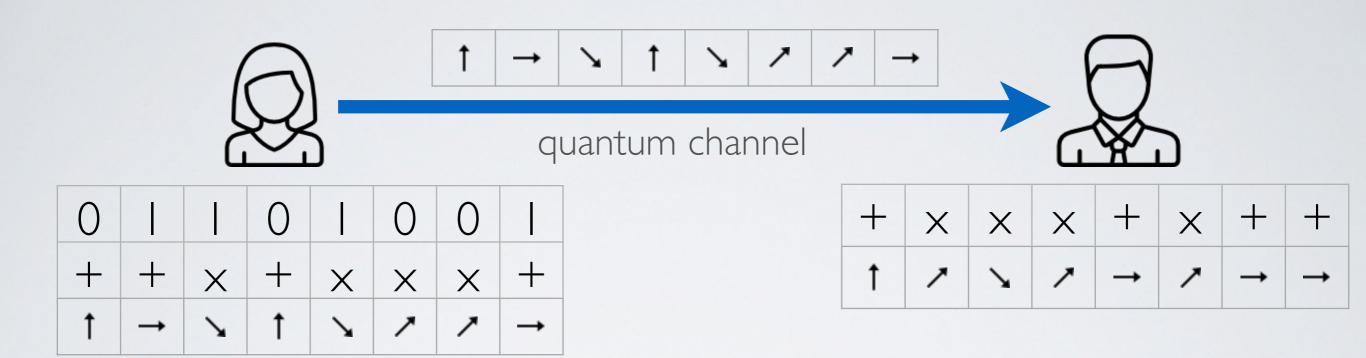
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-quantum\_cryptography

### 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

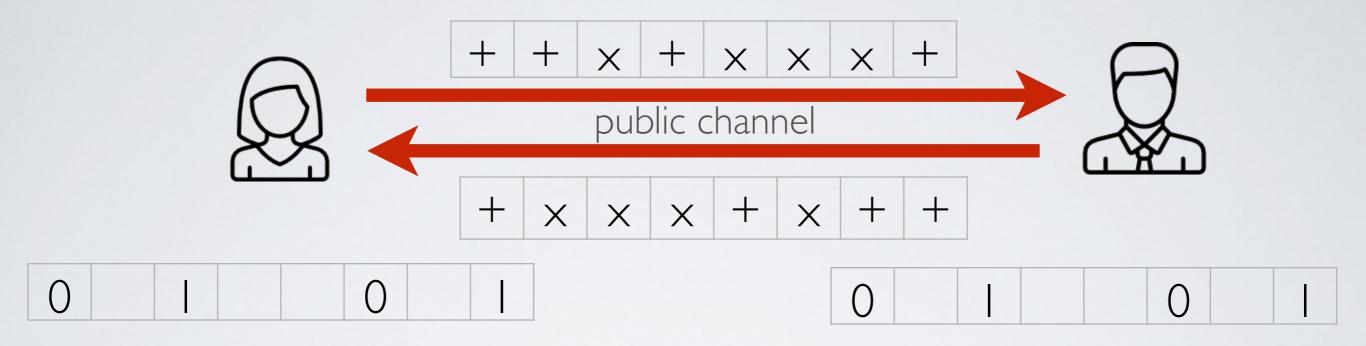
# Quantum Key Distribution - step I



### 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



### 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.