




# **QUANTUM COMPUTERS & CYBERSECURITY**



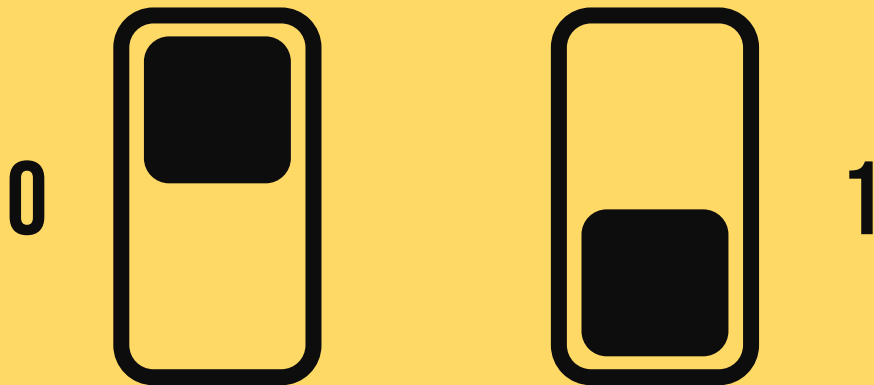
# QUANTUM COMPUTERS



VS



# CLASSICAL BITS



TWO DEFINITE STATES

# LIMITATIONS

1

## Space

*Physical limit on bit size*

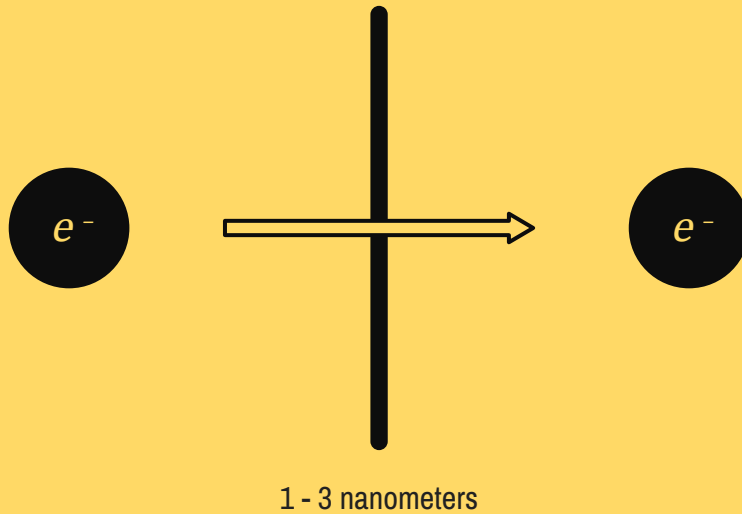
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2

## Time

*Large processing time for large datasets*

# QUANTUM TUNNELING



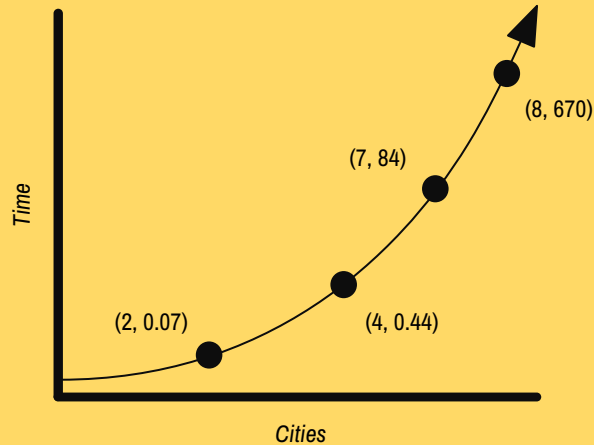
# QUANTUM TUNNELING



**EXAMPLE**

# TRAVELLING SALESMAN

*Exponential computation time*



**SCAN ME**

The image shows the interior of an IBM Quantum System One cryogenic chamber. A large, dark, cylindrical central column is visible, surrounded by a complex network of pipes and structural elements. The lighting is dim, with a green laser line visible on the upper left. The IBM logo is on the top left, and the text 'IBM Quantum System One' is at the bottom left. On the right, a panel lists various partners and institutions.

# GOING QUANTUM

Utilizing fundamental properties of  
subatomic particles for computation

IBM Quantum  
System One

Partners  
Kazuo  
Jap  
川島  
Fukui  
The University  
of Tokyo  
IBM Quantum



# QUBIT NATURE

Ideal qubits remain in a state of  
**superposition**

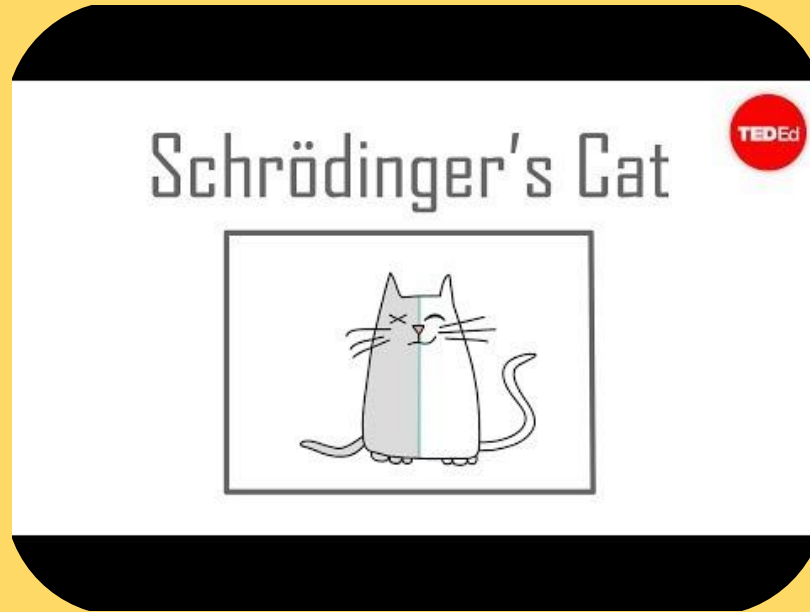
$X\%$   
Spin Up

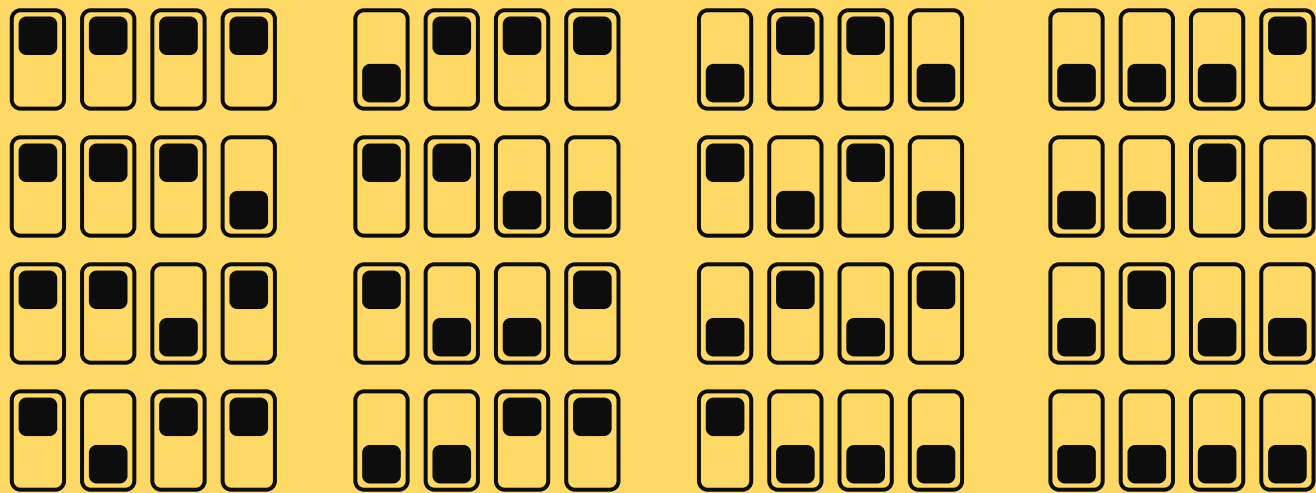


$(1-X)\%$   
Spin Down

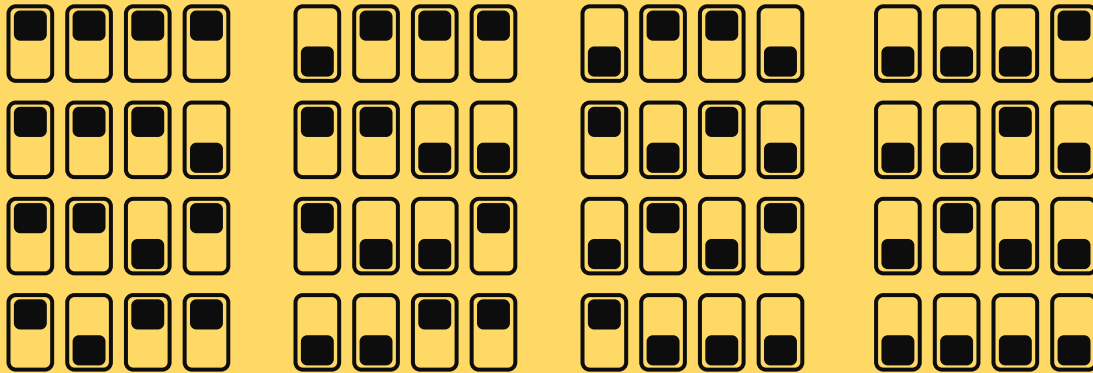
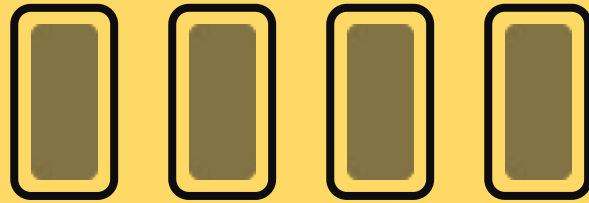
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\text{cat}\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\text{dog}\rangle$$

# SCHRODINGER'S CAT & SUPERPOSITION





64 bits, 16 combinations



4 qubits, 16 combinations

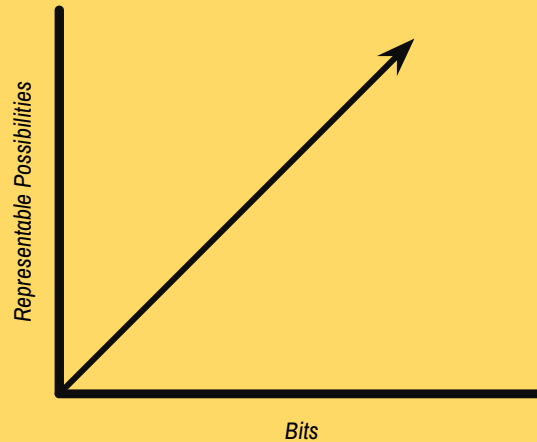


$2^n$  *possibilities*

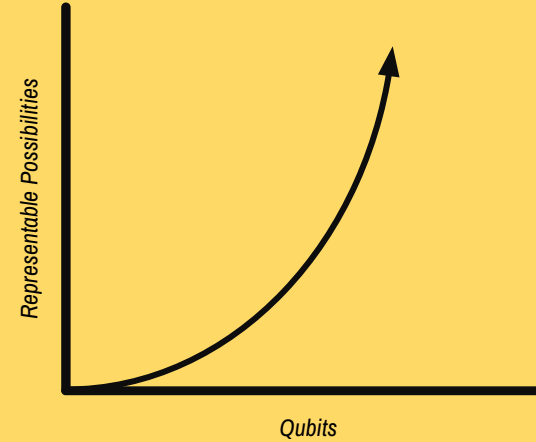
Where  $n$  represents the number of  
qubits



# REPRESENTABLE POSSIBILITIES

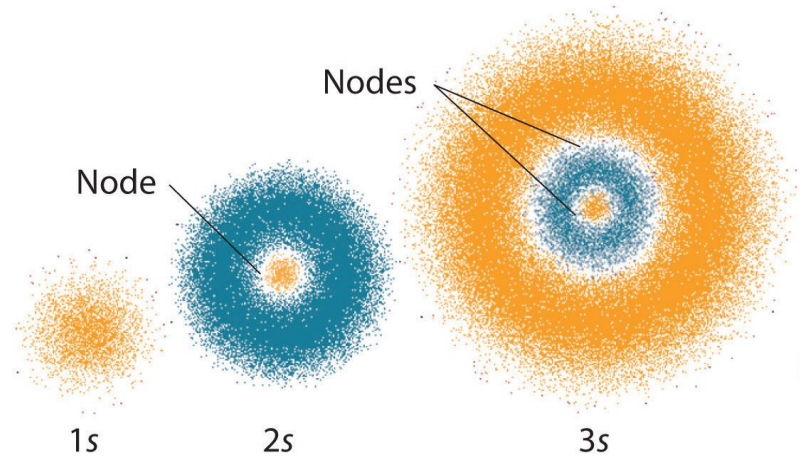


LINEAR GROWTH

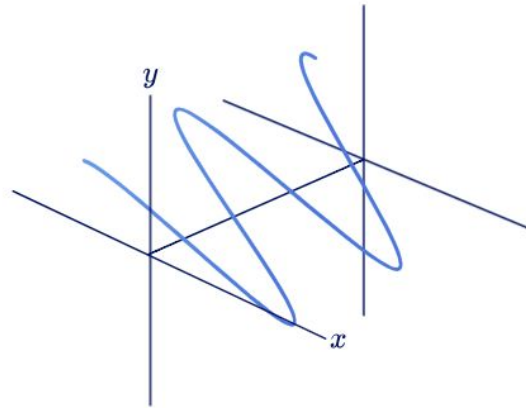
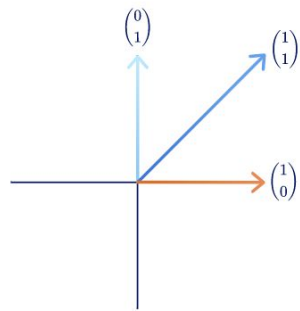


EXPONENTIAL GROWTH

# POSITIONAL PROBABILITY

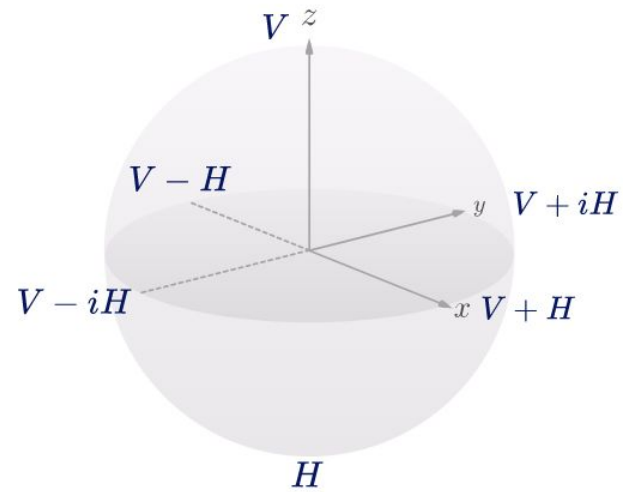


# AMPLITUDES

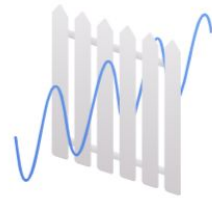




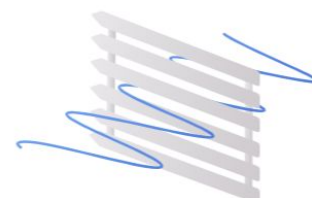
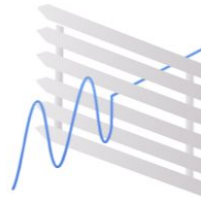
# BLOCH SPHERE



# GATES



*Transmitted wave (left), blocked wave (right)*



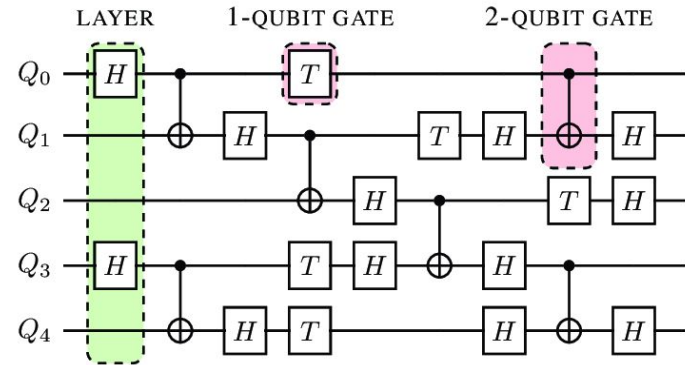
*Blocked wave (left), transmitted wave (right)*

[illegible]

# QUANTUM CIRCUITS



SCAN ME





# SO WHAT?

How are quantum circuits *useful*?

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# SENDING & RECEIVING DATA



## Encryption

Data is encrypted with a  
*public key*



## Sending

Packets are *routed* through  
the internet



## Decryption

Received packets are  
decrypted with a *private key*



# RSA ENCRYPTION

*RIVEST-SHAMIR-ADLEMAN*

Easy to encode, hard to decode, and popular

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**Encryption key (public) =  $(i, M)$**

→ **Ciphertext** =  $S[(B(\text{string})^i) \% M]$

**Decryption key (private) =  $(n, M)$**

→ **Original Text** =  $S[(B(\text{ciphertext})^n) \% M]$

## ENCRYPTION & DECRYPTION

---

**Secret primes =  $(x, y)$**

→ **Product** =  $xy$

→ **Number of Coprimes** =  $(x - 1)(y - 1) = C$

$i$  (encryption)  $\Rightarrow \{ 1 < i < C, \text{ coprime with } C \text{ and } xy \}$

→ **Encryption Key** =  $(i, M)$

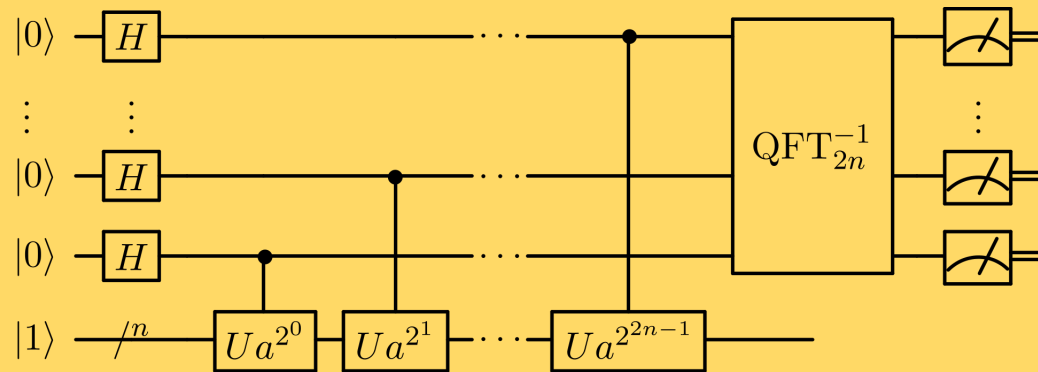
$n$  (decryption)  $\Rightarrow ni \% C = 1$

→ **Decryption Key** =  $(n, M)$

## DECRYPTION KEY GENERATION

$$G' = G^{P/2} \pm 1$$

*Shor's Algorithm*





**BUT...**

***SHOULD WE?***



# IMPACTS

*How does QC + CS affect the world?*

Public Scare

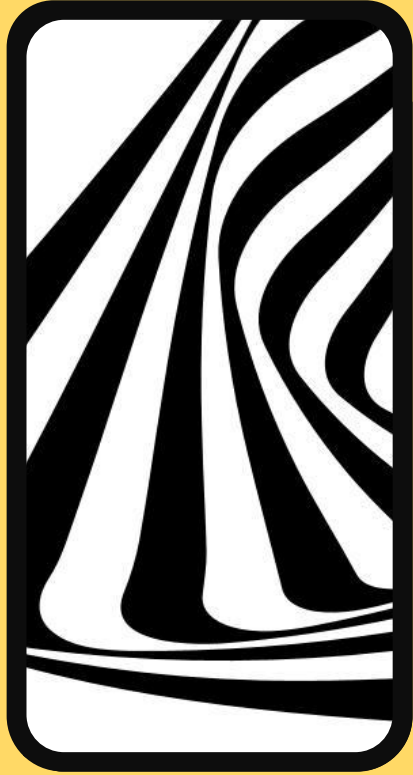


Hacking



World Power





USELESS FOR THE  
*AVERAGE CONSUMER*





OPERATING TEMP:

**15 MILLIKELVIN**

OVER  
90%

RSA



# QUANTUM RESISTANT ALGORITHMS

1

## CRYSTALS-Kyber

For general encryption,  
fast and simple

2

## CRYSTALS-Dilithium

For digital signatures,  
based on structured  
lattices

3

## FALCON

For digital signatures,  
based on structured  
lattices

4

## SPHINCS+

For digital signatures,  
based on hash  
functions





FINAL THOUGHTS:

**WHAT SHOULD  
WE DO?**

