

## **Quantum-Safe Blockchain**

Evaluating the Feasibility of Introducing Quantum-Safe Digital Signatures For Blockchain Using the Example of a Minimal Python-based Blockchain

Kimika Uehara - 0000000000

Silas Pohl - 1900124387

- 01 Introduction
  Motivation and Research Question
- 02 **Method**Approach to Answer Our Research Question
- O3 Implementation
  Practical Showcase of the Project
- 04 **Results**Measurements, Metrics and Graphs
- Conclusion

  Discussion, Limitations and Further Research

# "It's time to prepare for quantum threats."

- Dr. Lily Chen (mathematician and NIST fellow)

# How feasible is the integration of quantum-safe signature algorithms into blockchains?

#### Select quantum-safe algorithms to evaluate

Implement Python blockchain (classic and quantum-safe)

Conduct comparison by measuring perf. / attributes

Hash-based Cryptography
rely on secure cryptographic
hash functions, which exhibit
properties like being difficult to
reverse, resistant to finding
original inputs,
and robust against collision
attacks

sets of points arranged periodically in multi-dimensional spaces. Lattice-based systems are founded on the shortest vector problem (finding the smallest non-zero point within a lattice), which is NP-hard

Multivariante Cryptography
rely on the complexity of
multivariate system of equations,
which have been demonstrated
to be NP-complete or NP-hard

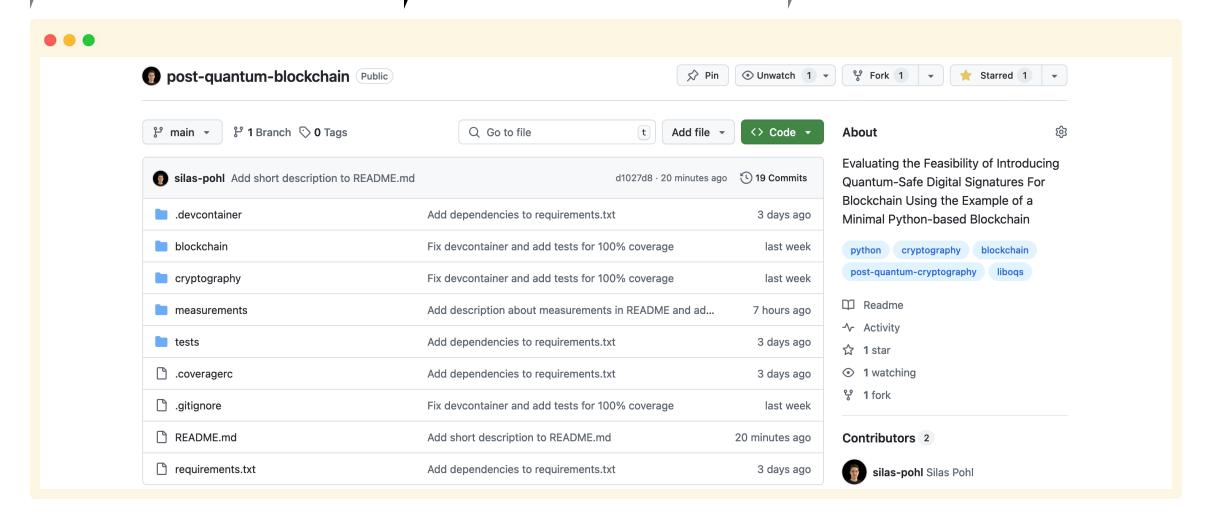
First group of winners from NIST's six-year competition

# CYSTALS-Dilithium, FALCON, SPHINCS+

#### Select quantum-safe algorithms to evaluate

### Implement Python blockchain (classic and quantum-safe)

#### Conduct comparison by measuring perf. / attributes



Select quantum-safe algorithms to evaluate

Implement Python blockchain (classic and quantum-safe)

Conduct comparison by measuring perf. / attributes

**Public & Secret Key Sizes** 

**Signature Size** 

**Blockchain Storage** 

**Transaction Time** 

**Verification Time** 

**Mining Time** 

# **SHOWCASE**