

# Theoretical concept : BB84

## 1) State Preparation via Control Hamiltonian

Each qubit (photon polarization) is prepared as a rotation on the Bloch sphere driven by a control Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{ctrl}} = \hbar/2 (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}),$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\sigma} = (\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z)$  and  $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$  determines rotation axis and rate.

The corresponding unitary is

$$U(\theta, \hat{n}) = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{\text{ctrl}} t\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{i\theta}{2} \hat{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}\right), \quad \theta = |\boldsymbol{\Omega}|t.$$

Choosing  $\hat{n} = \hat{z}$  yields the Z-basis  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle$ .

Choosing  $\hat{n} = \hat{x}$  gives the X-basis  $|\pm\rangle = (|0\rangle \pm |1\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ .

These are mutually unbiased bases-measurement in one reveals no information about the other.

## 2 Environment / Eavesdropper Coupling and QBER

When the channel couples to an environment or an eavesdropper, we model the total Hamiltonian as

$$H = H_{\text{sys}} + H_{\text{env}} + H_{\text{int}}, \quad H_{\text{int}} = g \sigma_{\hat{n}} \otimes B,$$

where  $g$  is coupling strength and  $B$  an environmental operator.

Tracing out the bath gives dephasing of the qubit density matrix:

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$$\rho(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{00}(0) & \rho_{01}(0) \chi(t) \\ \rho_{10}(0) \chi^*(t) & \rho_{11}(0) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \chi(t) = e^{-\Gamma t + i\phi(t)}.$$

The coherence factor  $\chi(t)$  controls measurement errors.

The quantum bit error rate (QBER) for measurements in the conjugate basis is

$$\text{QBER} = (1 - \text{Re} \chi(t)) / 2$$

In the depolarizing-channel picture

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = (1 - p)\rho + pI/2,$$

the QBER reduces to

$$\text{QBER} = p/2 \quad p \approx 1 - e^{-\gamma t}$$

Thus, decoherence (or Eve's interaction) directly raises QBER—physically equivalent to adding “energy” or entropy to the system

### 3 Intercept–Resend Attack → 25 % QBER

Eve randomly chooses a measurement basis.

Event	Probability
Eve guesses wrong basis	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bob (after sifting) uses Alice's correct basis	$\frac{1}{2}$

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Bob's bit wrong when Eve guessed wrong  $\frac{1}{2}$

Hence the conditional QBER on the sifted key is:

$$\text{QBER (intercept-resend)} = \frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$$

This fixed value is the unmistakable “fingerprint” of an intercept–resend eavesdropper.

### 4 Security Threshold

a secure key can be distilled if

$$\text{QBER} < 11\%$$

Concept	Physical Interpretation	Observable Signature
Mutually unbiased bases	Orthogonal control Hamiltonians $x$ cap, $z$ cap )	Random outcomes if measured in wrong basis
No-cloning theorem	Measurement–induced collapse	Irrecoverable disturbance
Decoherence	Energy/entropy inflow from ( <i>Hint</i> )	QBER $\uparrow$ with ( $\backslash$ Gamma)
Intercept–resend	Effective projective coupling to Eve's basis	QBER $\approx 25\%$
Security bound	Shor–Preskill limit	Abort if QBER $> 11\%$