



Can quantum
physics break
cryptography's
curse?

Talk at SHA2017, 4-8 August 2017

A (very) brief history of cryptography

Broken?

Monoalphabetic cipher	invented ~50 BC (J. Caesar)	~850 (Al-Kindi)
Nomenclators (code books)	~1400 – ~1800	✓
Polyalphabetic (Vigenère)	1553 – ~1900	1863 (F. W. Kasiski)
...		
Polyalphabetic electromechanical (Enigma, Purple, etc.)	1920s – 1970s	✓
...		
DES	1977 – 2005	1998: 56 h (EFF)
Public-key crypto (RSA, elliptic-curve)	1977 –	will be once we have q. computer (P. Shor 1994)
AES	2001 –	?
Public-key crypto ('quantum-safe')	in development	?

Breaking cryptography retroactively



Mosca theorem

y (re-tool infrastructure)

x (encryption needs be secure)

z (time to build large quantum computer)

Time

If $x + y > z$, then worry.

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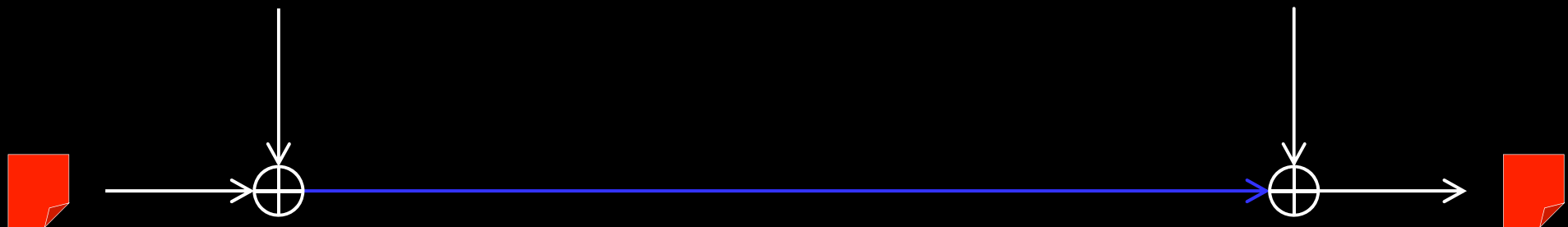
One-time pad

Alice

Bob

Random secret key of same length as message

Random secret key



Message

Message

α	β	$\alpha \oplus \beta$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

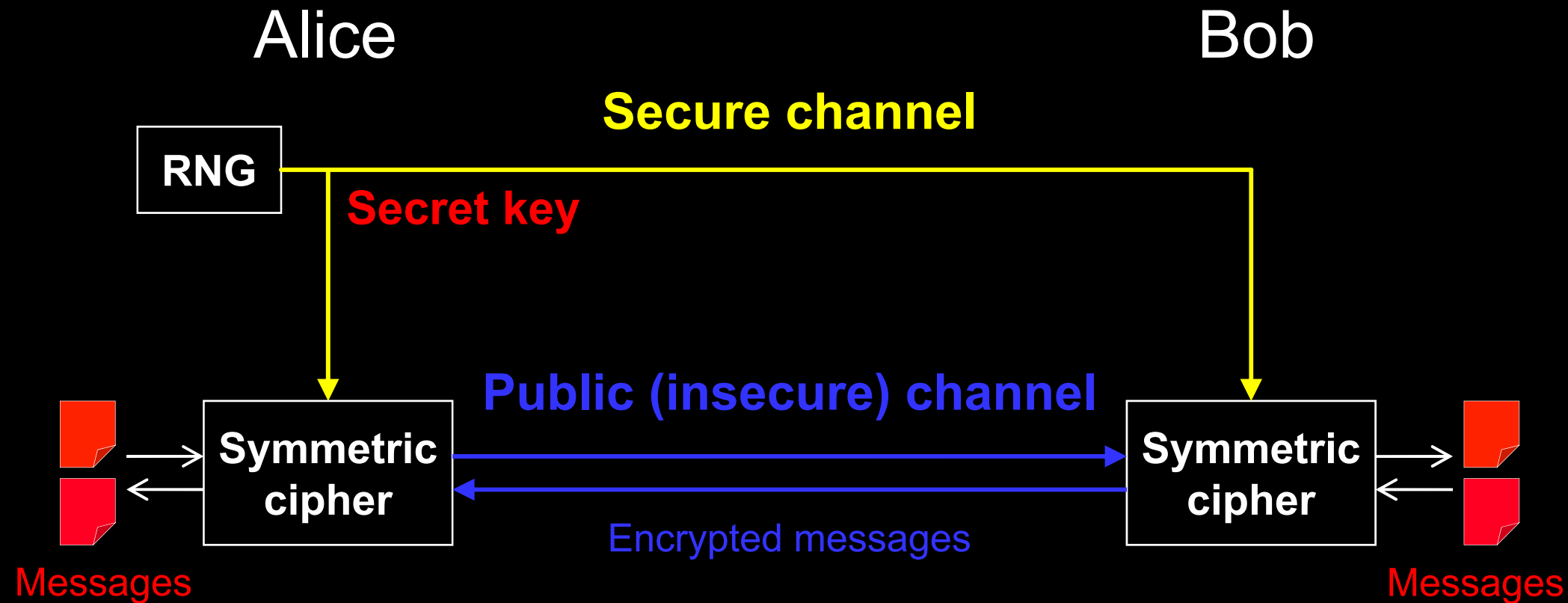
G. Vernam, U.S. patent 1310719 (filed in 1918, granted 1919)
C. E. Shannon, Bell Syst. Tech. J. **28**, 656 (1949)

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Encryption and key distribution



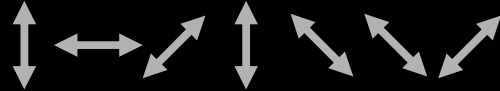
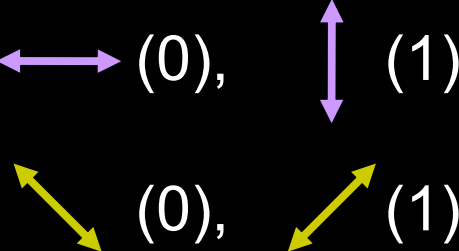
Quantum key distribution transmits secret key by sending quantum states over *open channel*.

Quantum key distribution (QKD)

Alice



Prepares photons

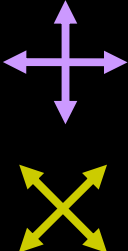


Eavesdropping introduces errors

Bob



Measures photons



Commercial QKD

Classical encryptors:

- L2, 2 Gbit/s
- L2, 10 Gbit/s
- L3 VPN, 100 Mbit/s

WDMs

Key manager

QKD to another node
(4 km)

QKD to another node
(14 km)

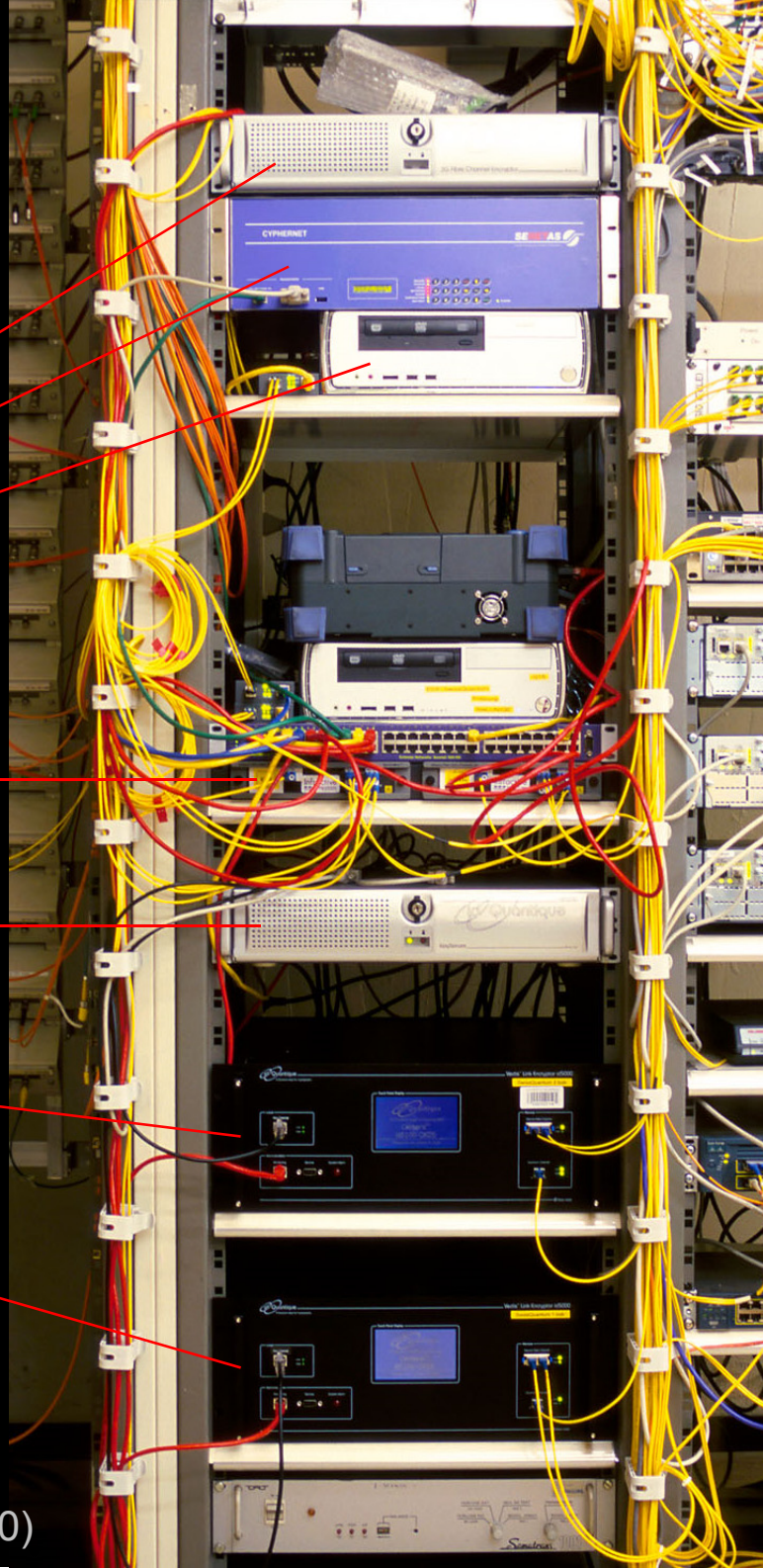
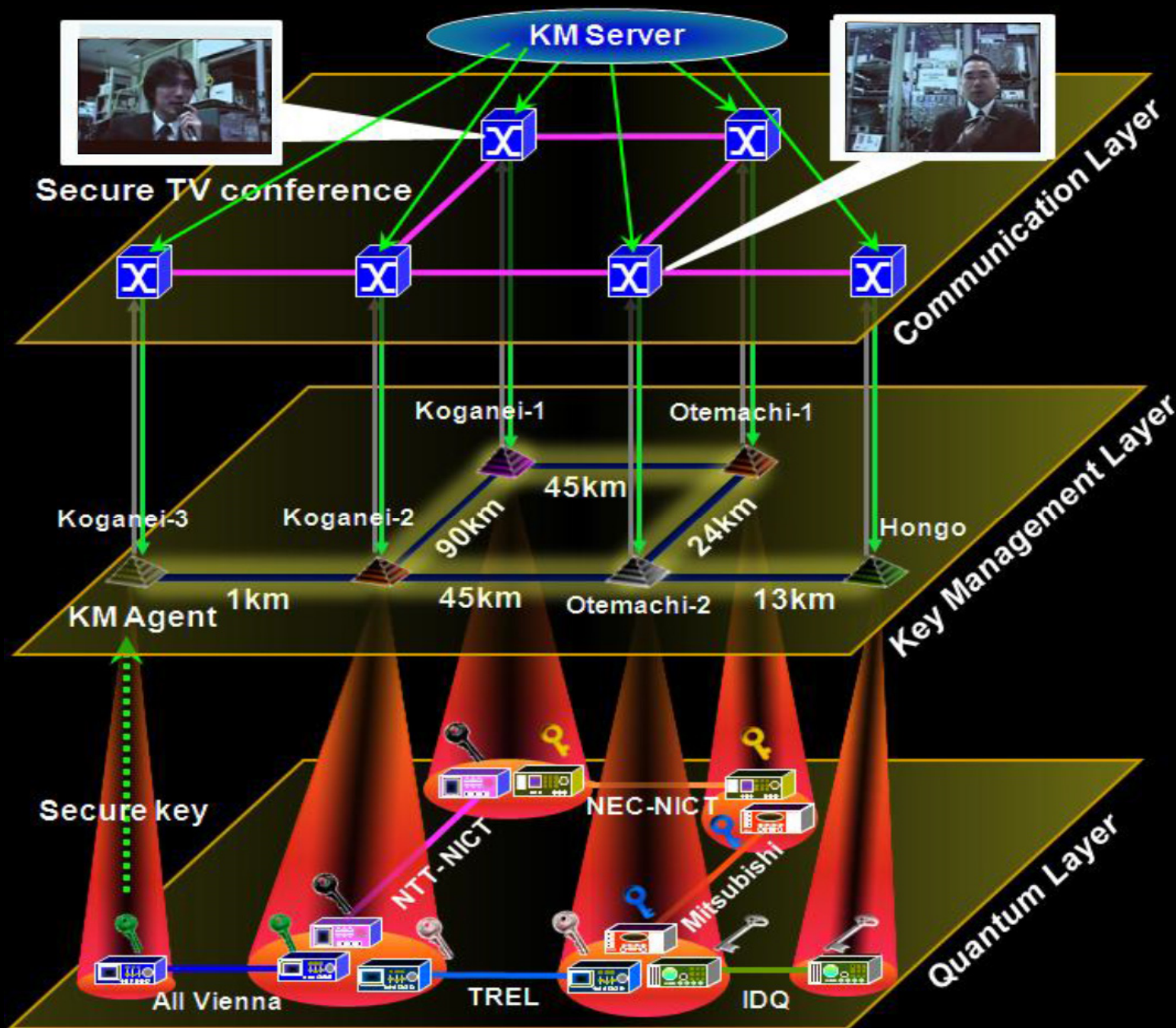


Photo ©2010 Vadim Makarov

Trusted-node network



Quantum Backbone

- Total Length 2000 km
- 2013.6-2016.12
- 32 trustable relay nodes
- 31 fiber links
- Metropolitan networks
 - Existing: Hefei, Jinan
 - New: Beijing, Shanghai
- Customer: China Industrial & Commercial Bank; Xinhua News Agency; CBRC



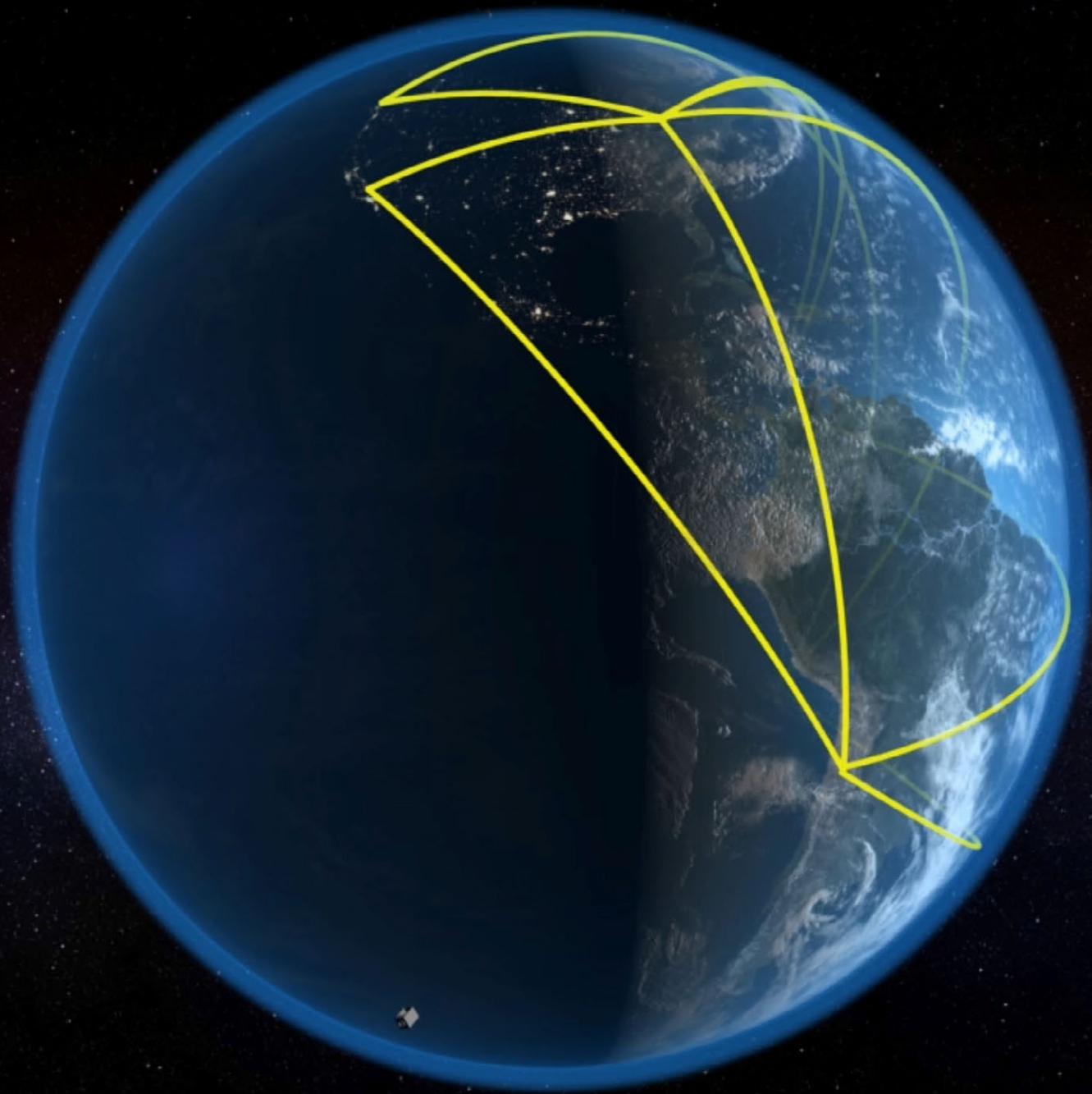


Shanghai control center of the Chinese quantum key distribution network and satellite

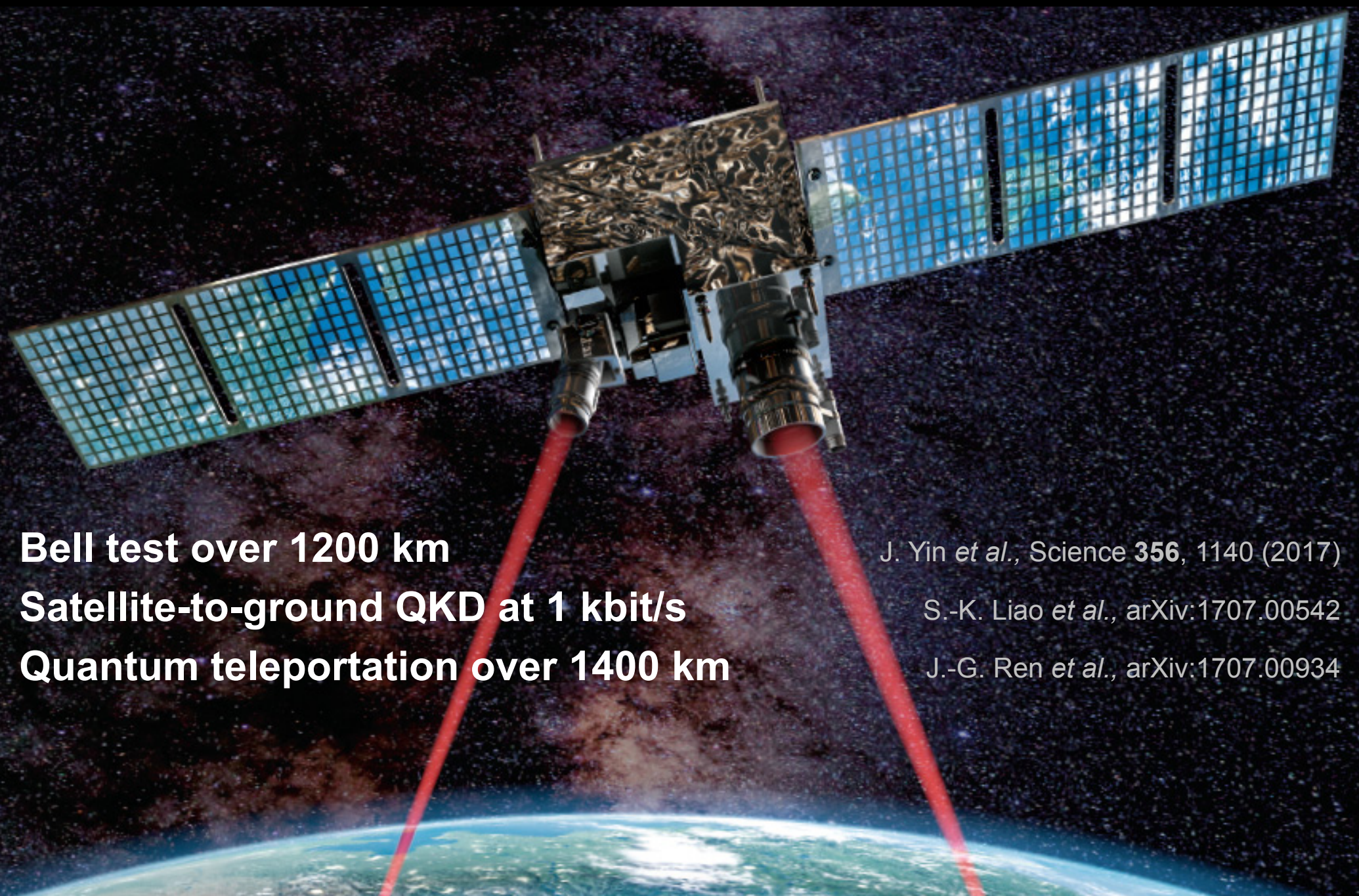
Photo ©2016 Vadim Makarov



Global quantum key distribution



Chinese quantum satellite (launched 2016)



Bell test over 1200 km

Satellite-to-ground QKD at 1 kbit/s

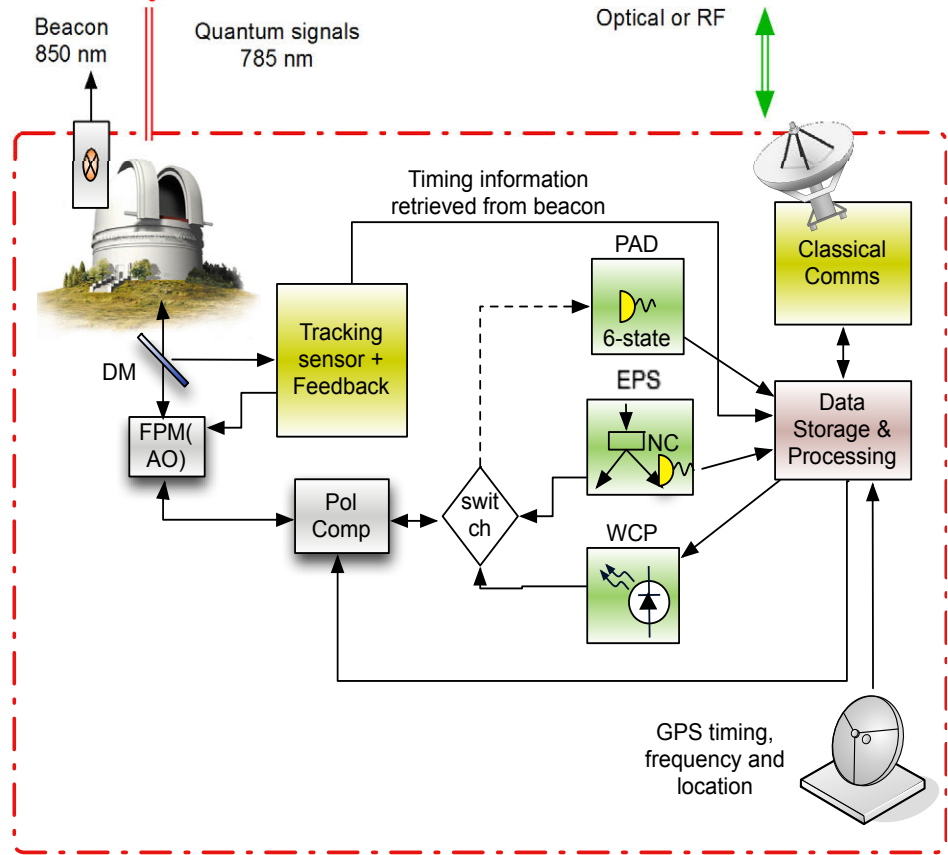
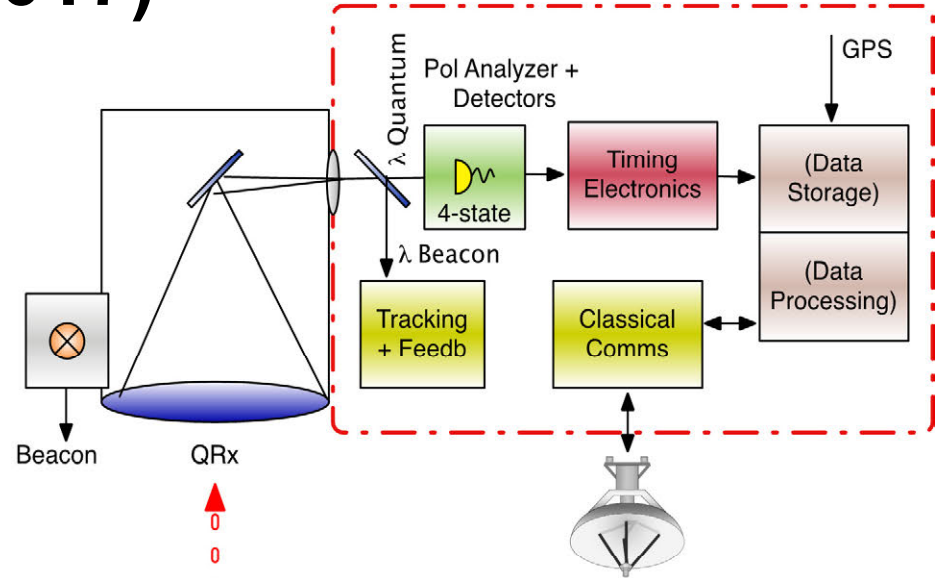
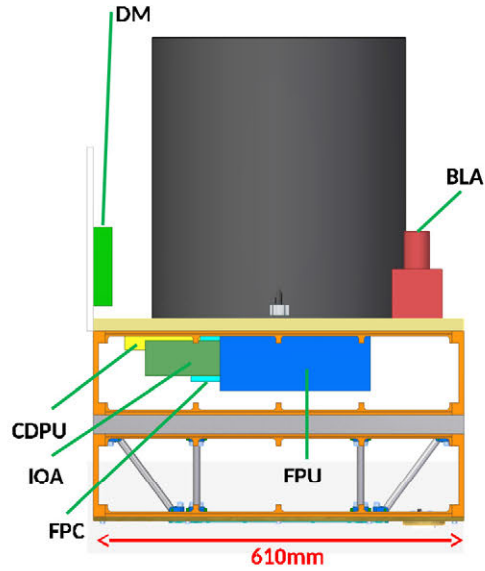
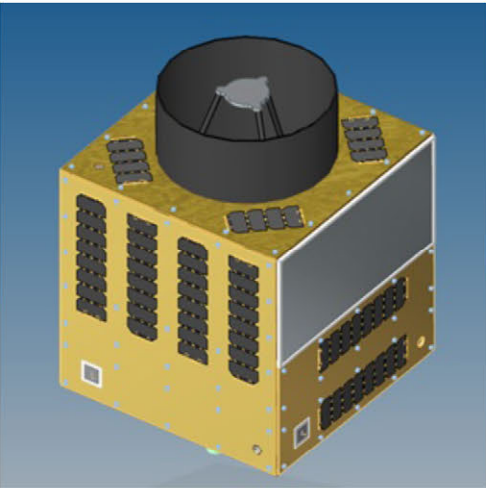
Quantum teleportation over 1400 km

J. Yin *et al.*, *Science* **356**, 1140 (2017)

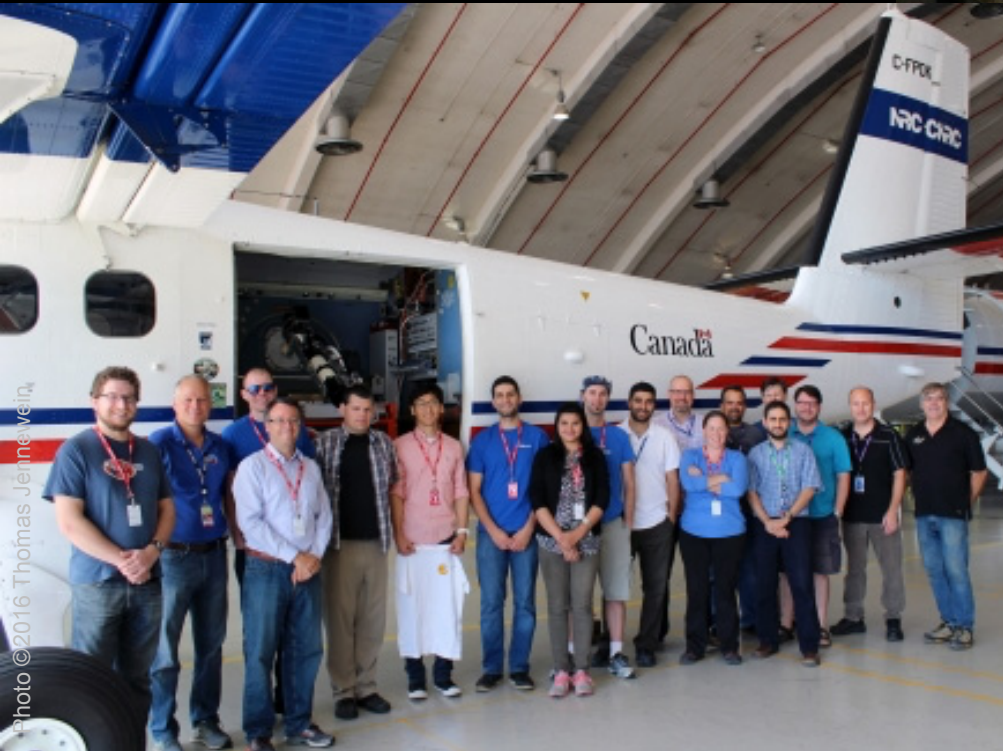
S.-K. Liao *et al.*, arXiv:1707.00542

J.-G. Ren *et al.*, arXiv:1707.00934

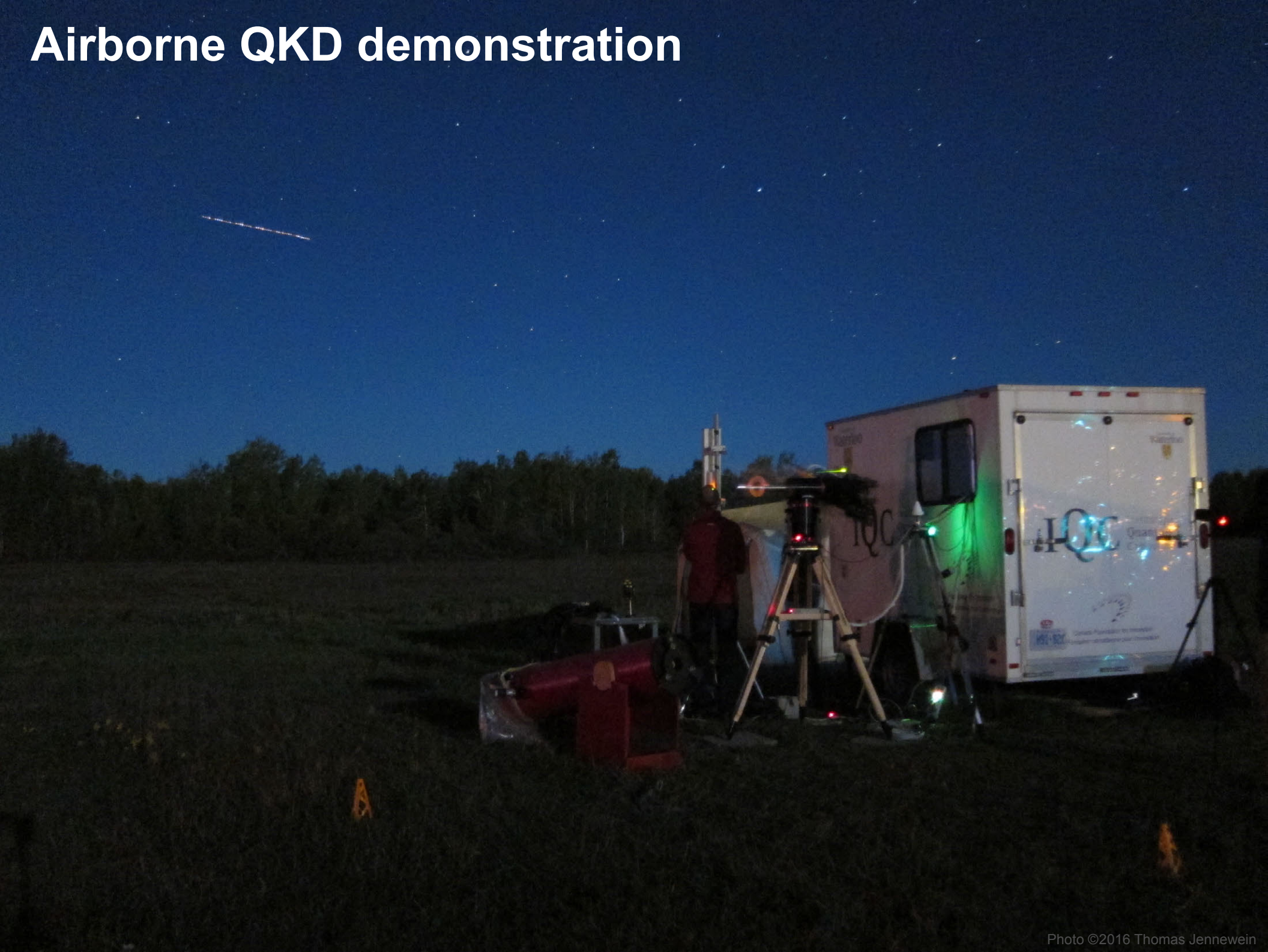
QEYSSat (funded in April 2017)



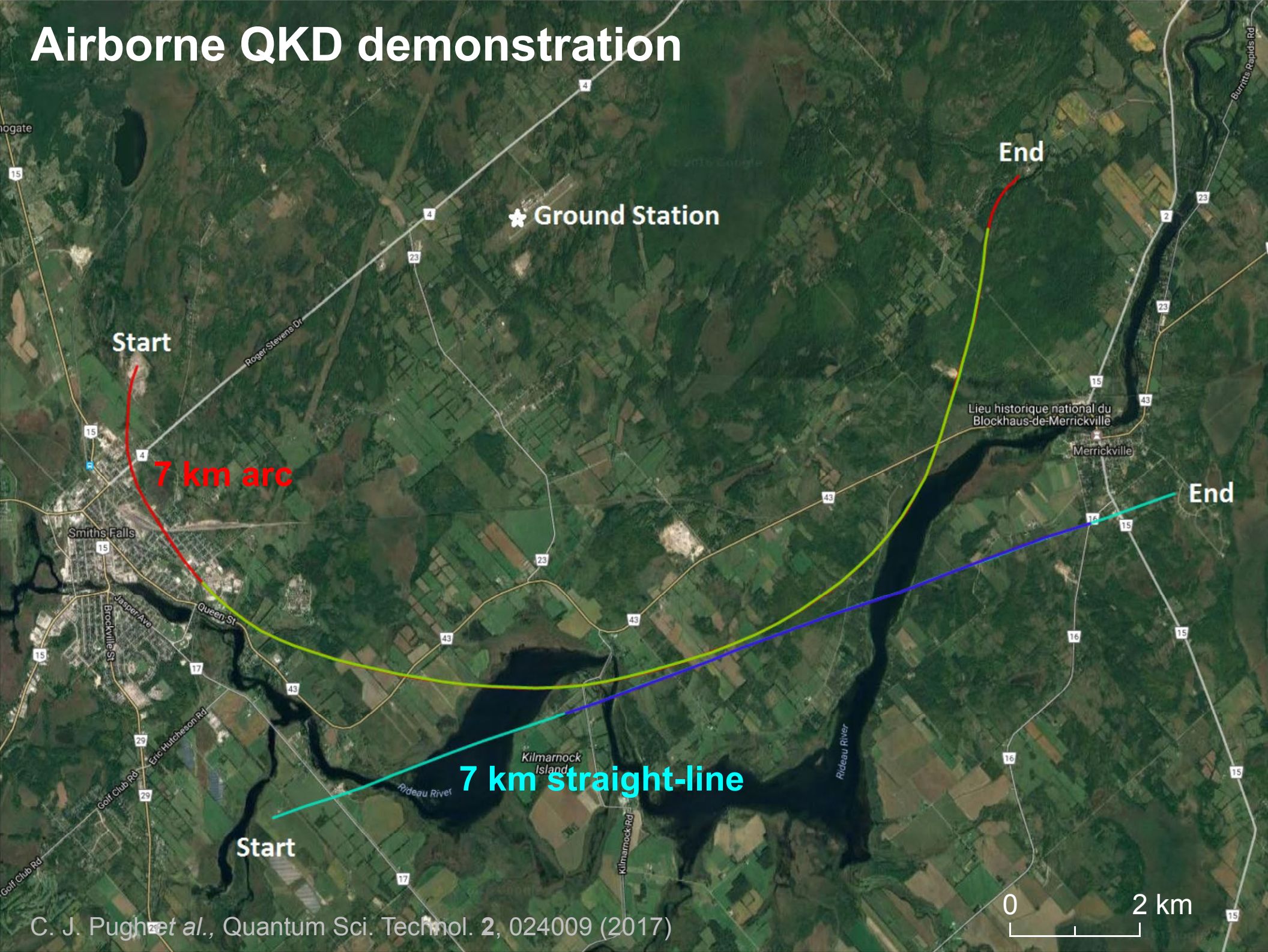
Airborne QKD demonstration



Airborne QKD demonstration

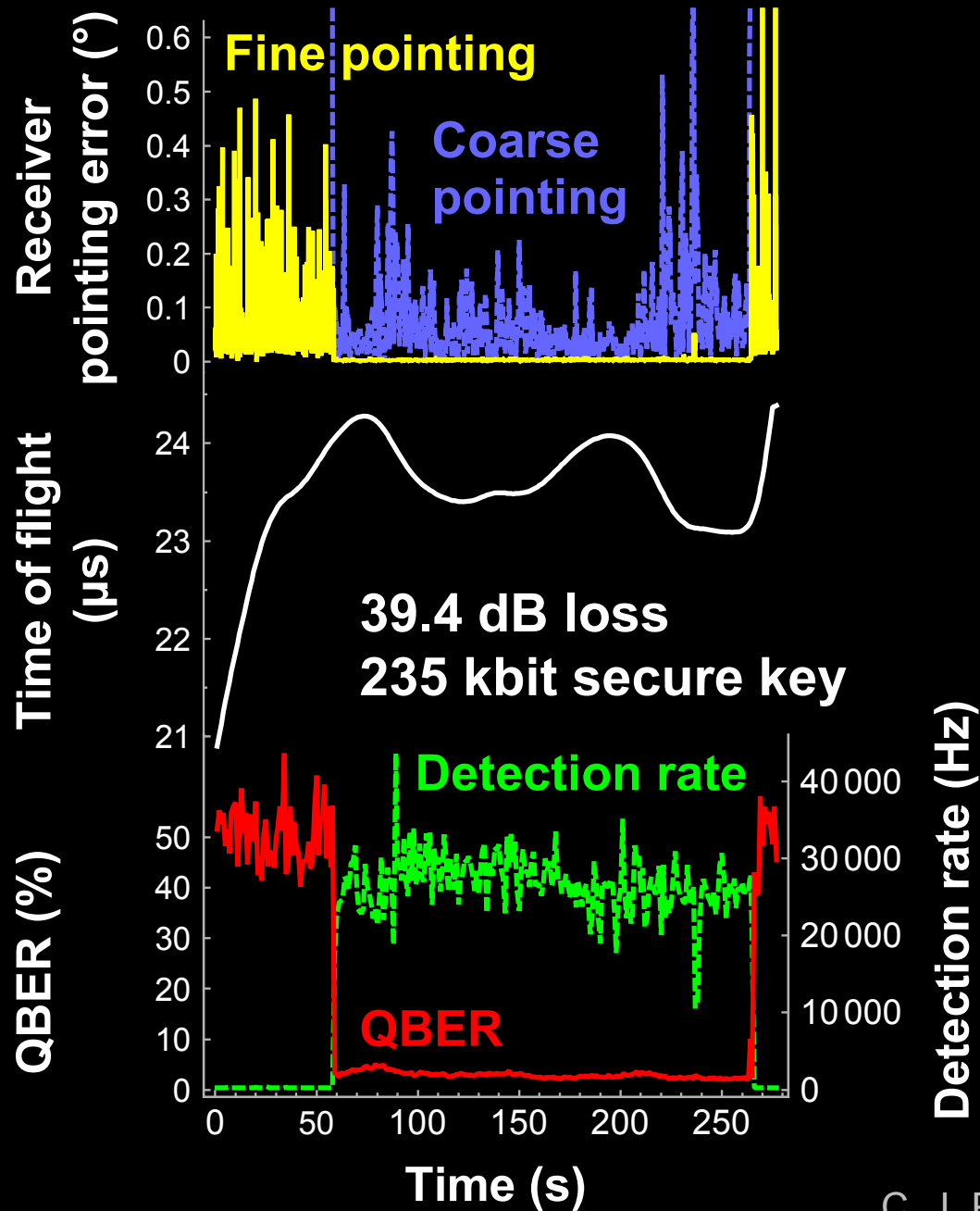


Airborne QKD demonstration

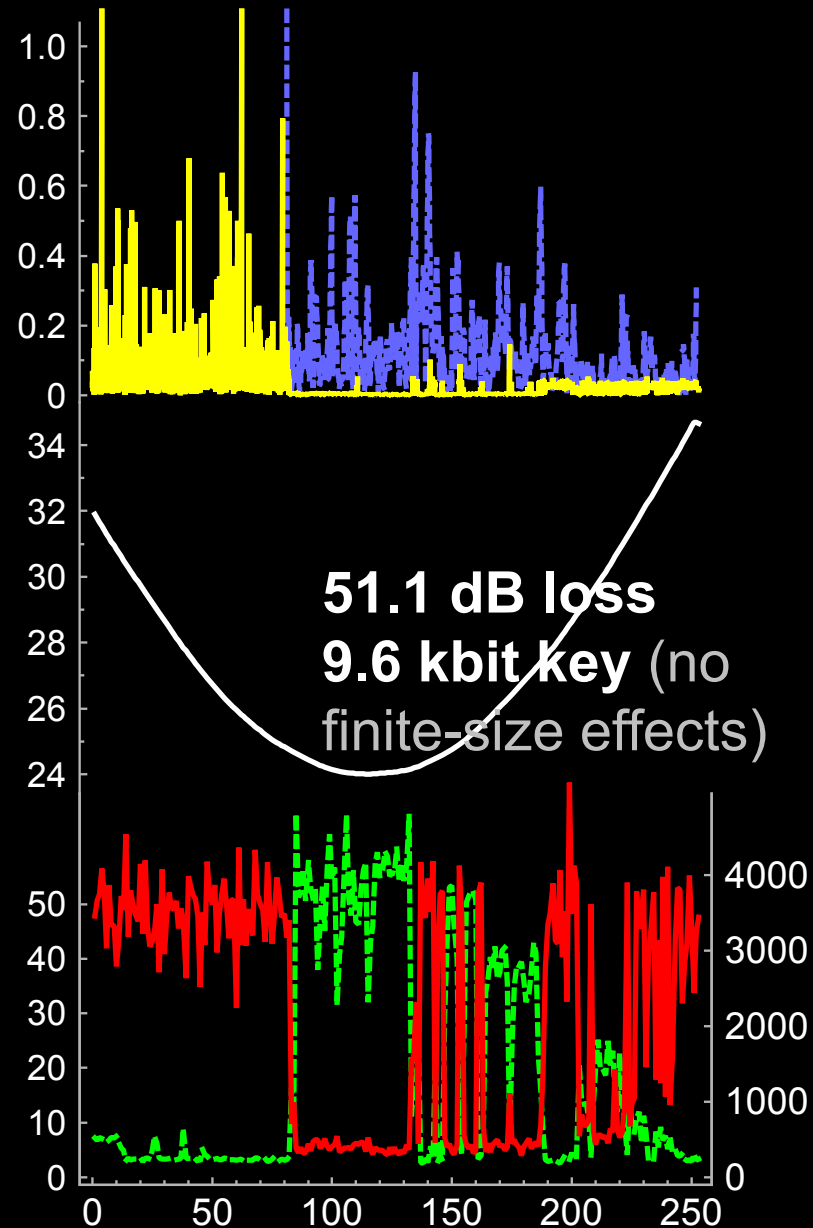


Airborne QKD demonstration

7 km arc



7 km straight-line



Prototype single-photon detector (4-channel)

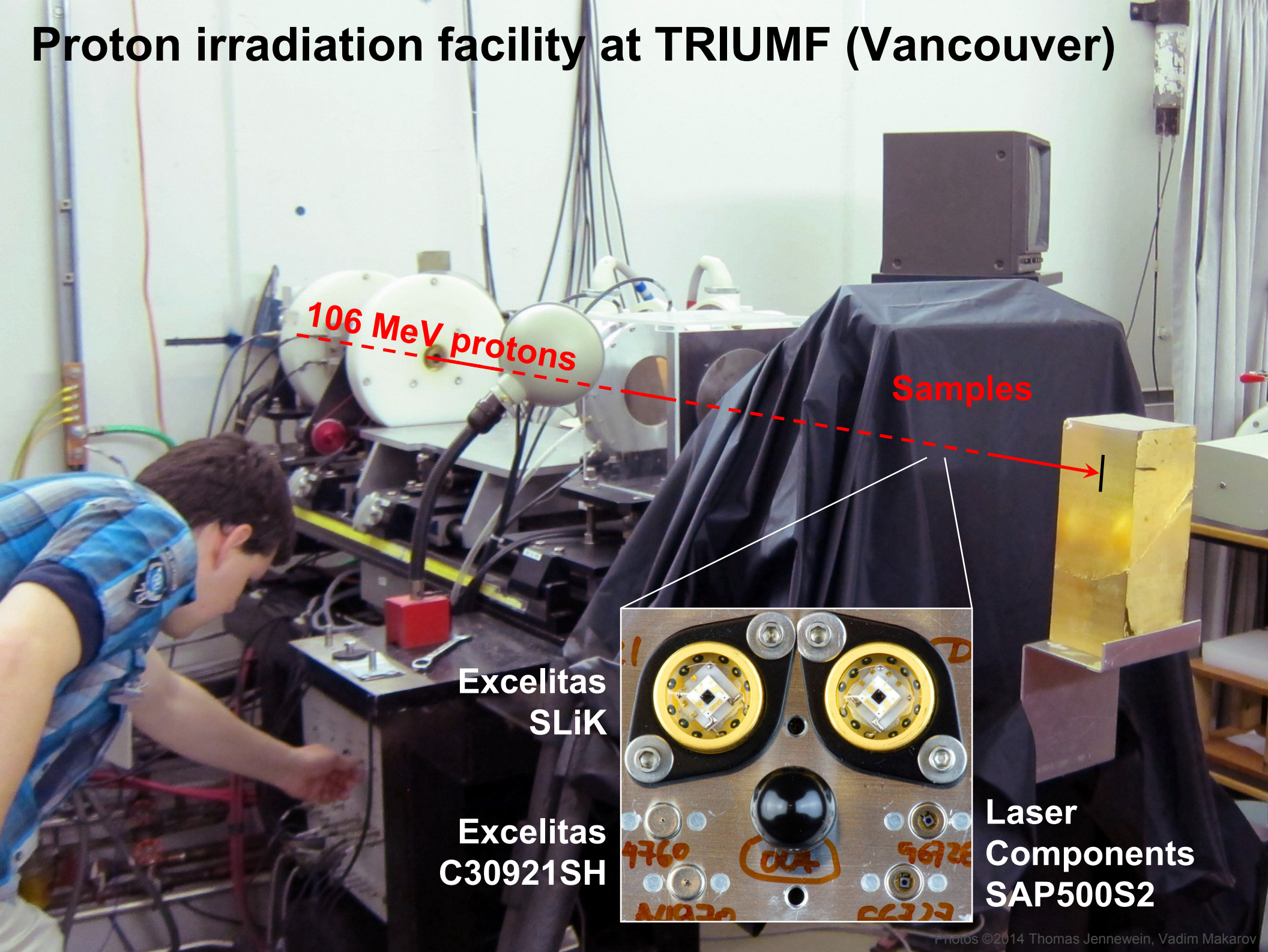


(top)



(bottom)

Proton irradiation facility at TRIUMF (Vancouver)

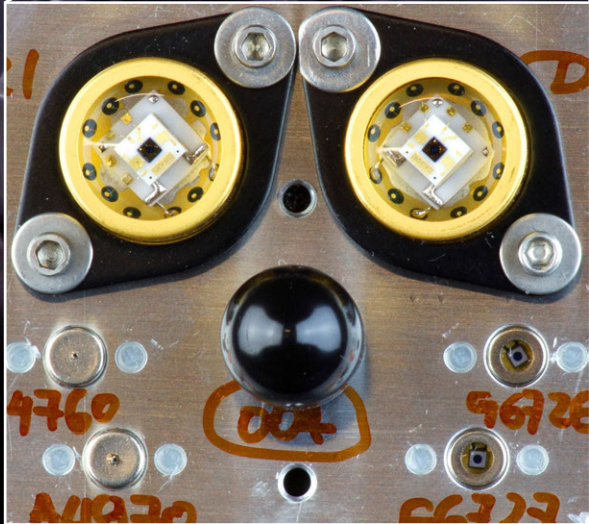


106 MeV protons

Samples

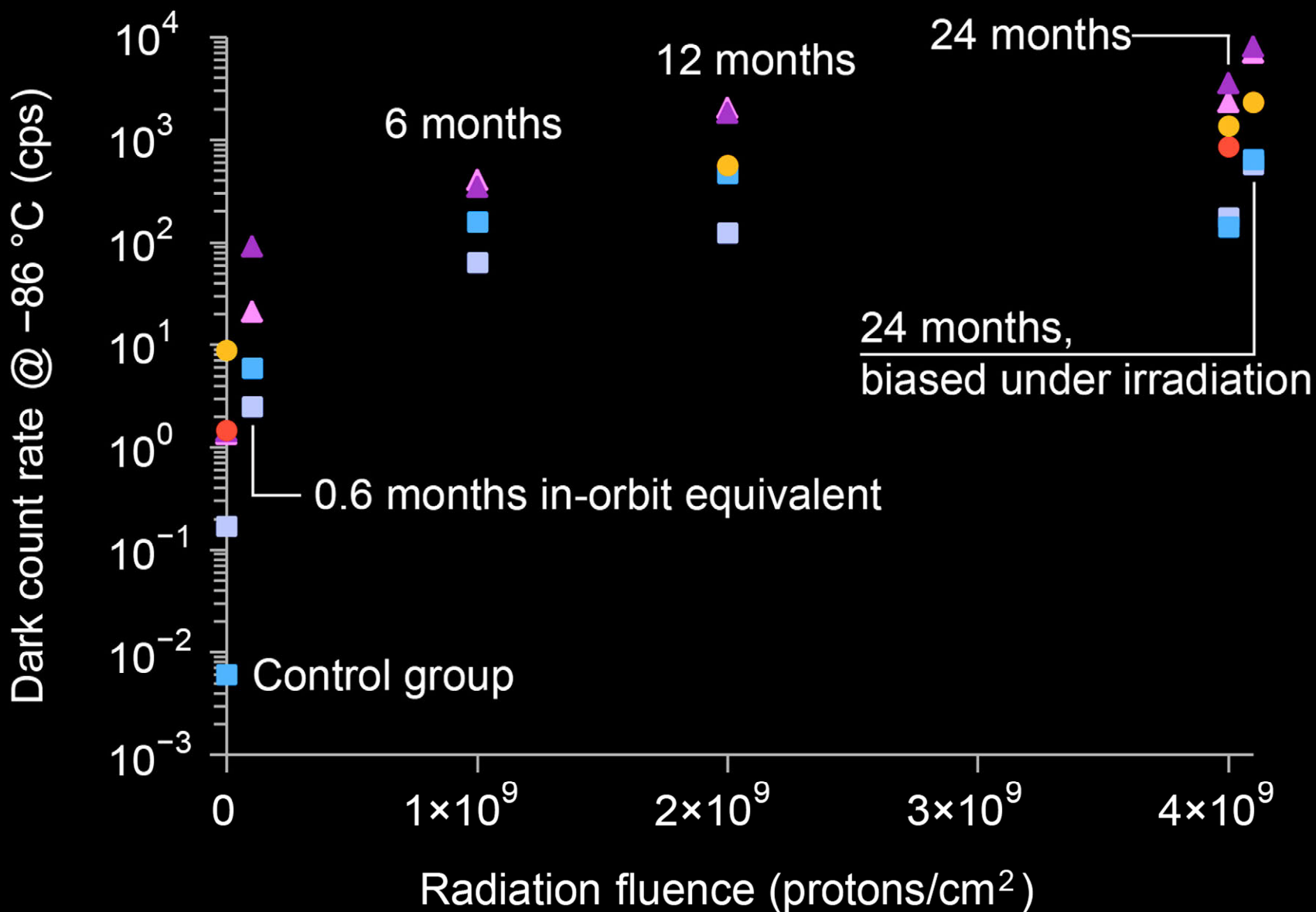
Excelitas
SLiK

Excelitas
C30921SH

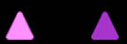


Laser
Components
SAP500S2

Radiation testing of Si avalanche photodiodes (APDs)



SLiK

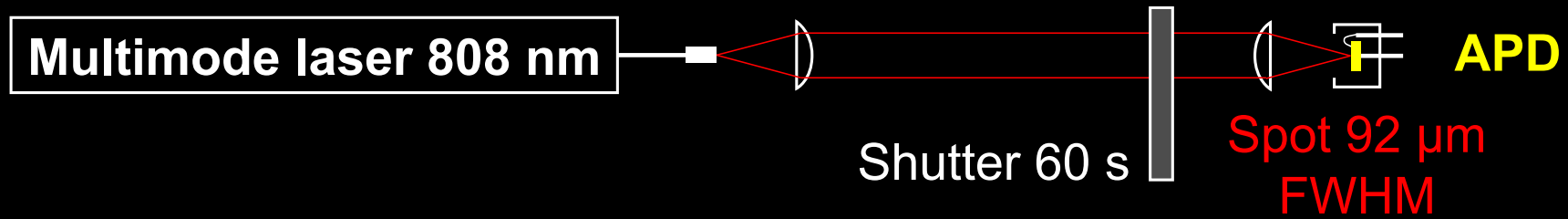


SAP500S2



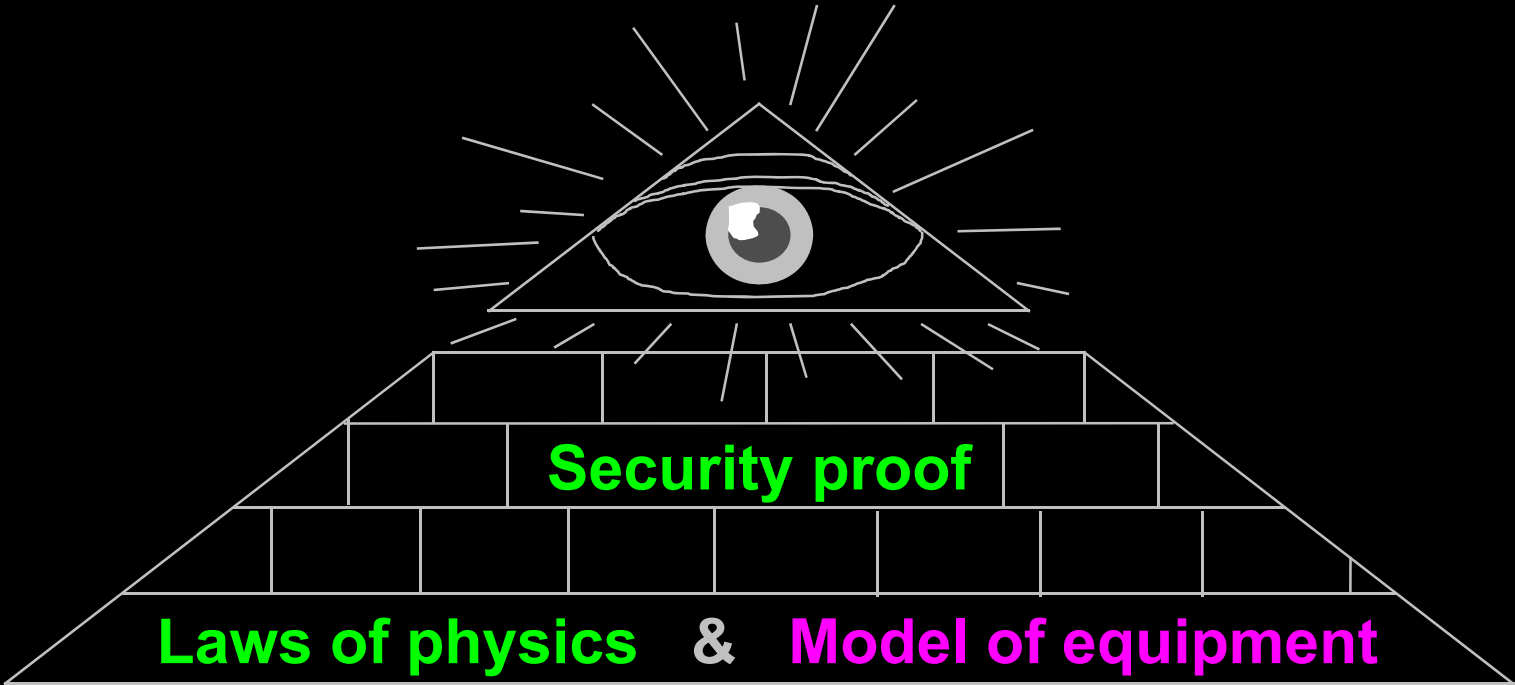
C30921SH

Mitigation: laser annealing

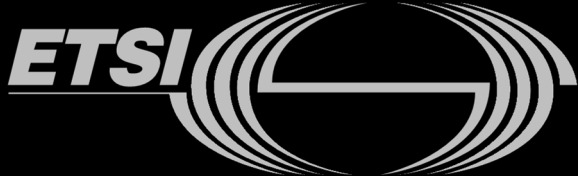


Sample ID	106 MeV proton fluence (cm^{-2})	Equivalent time in 600 km polar orbit (months)	Thermal annealing procedure	Dark count rate at -80°C			Annealing power (W)
				Before (Hz)	Lowest after (Hz)	Highest reduction factor	
C30902SH-1	10^9	6	None	347	2.3	150	0.8
C30902SH-2	10^9	6	None	363	2.64	137	1.5
SLiK-1	10^8	0.6	2 h @ $+100^\circ\text{C}$	6.71	0.16	41.7	1.4
SLiK-2	10^8	0.6	2 h @ $+100^\circ\text{C}$	2.19	0.42	5.3	0.8
SLiK-3	4×10^9	24	4 h @ $+80^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h @ $+100^\circ\text{C}$	43.1	2.09	21	1.4
SLiK-4	10^9	6	None	192	8.3	23	1.0
SLiK-5	4×10^9	24 (with bias voltage applied)	3 h @ $+80^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h @ $+100^\circ\text{C}$	447	58	7.7	1.0
SAP500S2-1	4×10^9	24	4 h @ $+80^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h @ $+100^\circ\text{C}$	1579	2.08	758	1.4
SAP500S2-2	10^8	0.6	2 h @ $+100^\circ\text{C}$	213	1.66	128	1.6

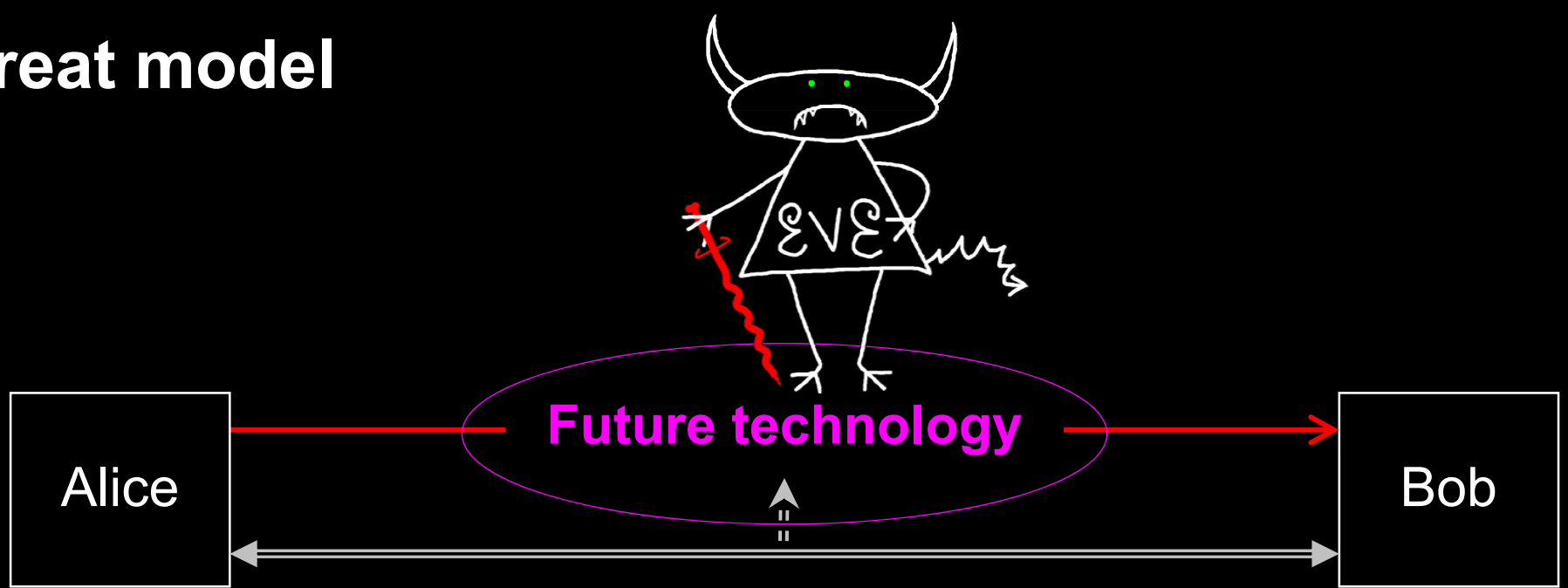
Implementation security of quantum communications



Formal certification: we need standards and labs ecosystem



Threat model



physically secure,
characteristics known

physically secure,
characteristics known

Kerckhoffs' principle:

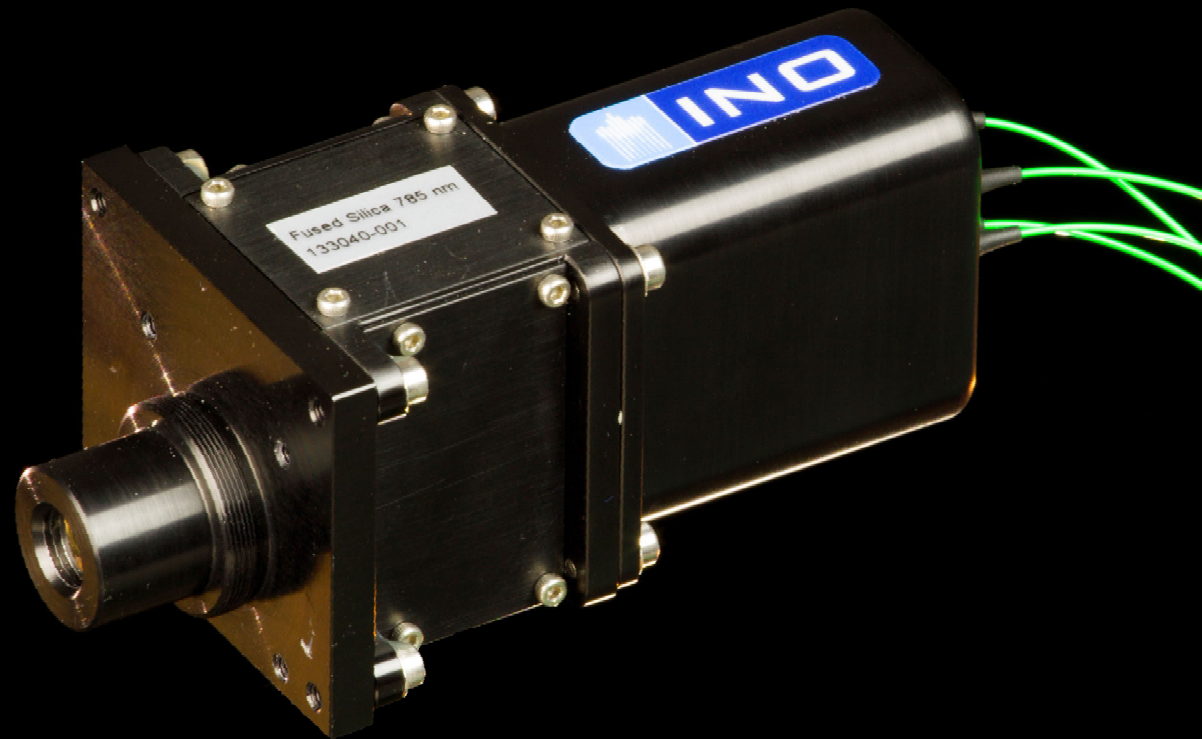
Il faut qu'il n'exige pas le secret, et qu'il puisse sans inconvénient tomber entre les mains de l'ennemi

A. Kerckhoffs, J. des Sciences Militaires 9, 5 (1883)

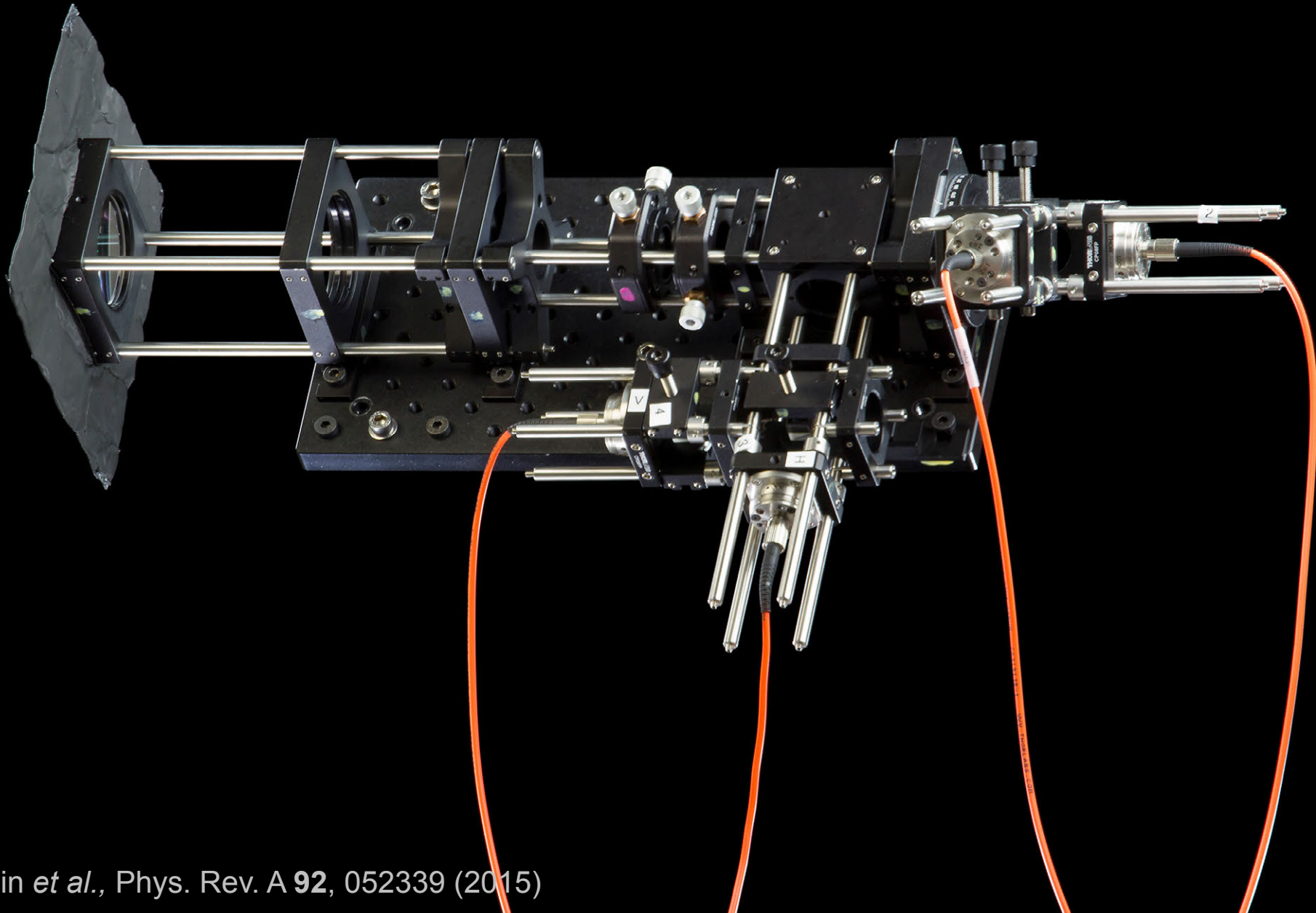
Everything about the system that is not explicitly secret is known to the enemy

Attack	Target component	Tested system
Intersymbol interference K. Yoshino <i>et al.</i> , poster at QCrypt (2016)	intensity modulator in Alice	research system
Laser damage V. Makarov <i>et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. A 94 , 030302 (2016)	any	ID Quantique, research system
Spatial efficiency mismatch M. Rau <i>et al.</i> , IEEE J. Quantum Electron. 21 , 6600905 (2015); S. Sajeed <i>et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. A 91 , 062301 (2015)	receiver optics	research system
Pulse energy calibration S. Sajeed <i>et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. A 91 , 032326 (2015)	classical watchdog detector	ID Quantique
Trojan-horse I. Khan <i>et al.</i> , presentation at QCrypt (2014)	phase modulator in Alice	SeQureNet
Trojan-horse N. Jain <i>et al.</i> , New J. Phys. 16 , 123030 (2014); S. Sajeed <i>et al.</i> , arXiv:1704.07749	phase modulator in Bob	ID Quantique
Detector saturation H. Qin, R. Kumar, R. Alleaume, Proc. SPIE 88990N (2013)	homodyne detector	SeQureNet
Shot-noise calibration P. Jouguet, S. Kunz-Jacques, E. Diamanti, Phys. Rev. A 87 , 062313 (2013)	classical sync detector	SeQureNet
Wavelength-selected PNS M.-S. Jiang, S.-H. Sun, C.-Y. Li, L.-M. Liang, Phys. Rev. A 86 , 032310 (2012)	intensity modulator	(theory)
Multi-wavelength H.-W. Li <i>et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. A 84 , 062308 (2011)	beamsplitter	research system
Deadtime H. Weier <i>et al.</i> , New J. Phys. 13 , 073024 (2011)	single-photon detector	research system
Channel calibration N. Jain <i>et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 , 110501 (2011)	single-photon detector	ID Quantique
Faraday-mirror S.-H. Sun, M.-S. Jiang, L.-M. Liang, Phys. Rev. A 83 , 062331 (2011)	Faraday mirror	(theory)
Detector control I. Gerhardt <i>et al.</i> , Nat. Commun. 2 , 349 (2011); L. Lydersen <i>et al.</i> , Nat. Photonics 4 , 686 (2010)	single-photon detector	ID Quantique, MagiQ, research system

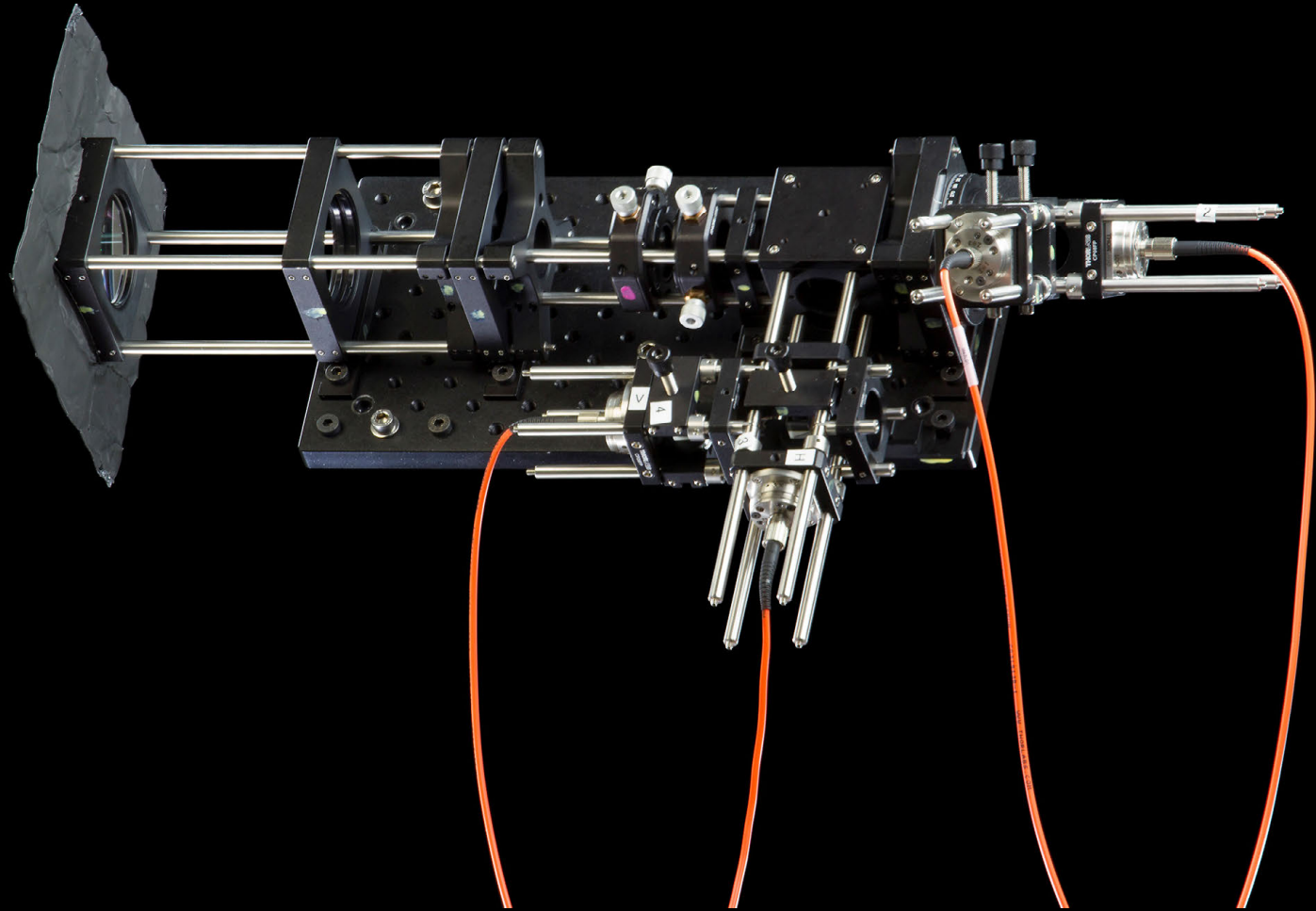
Polarization receiver for satellite



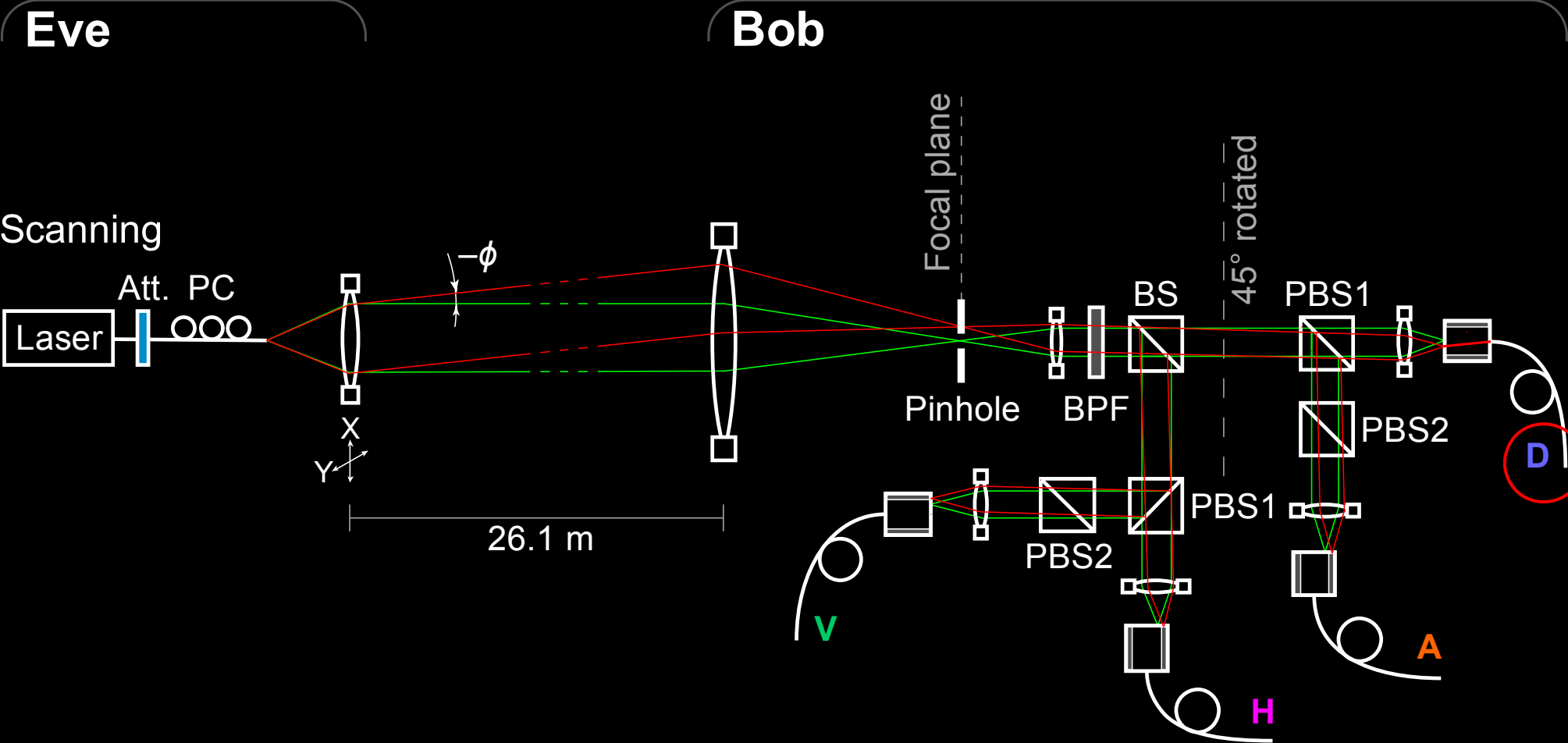
Polarization analyzer



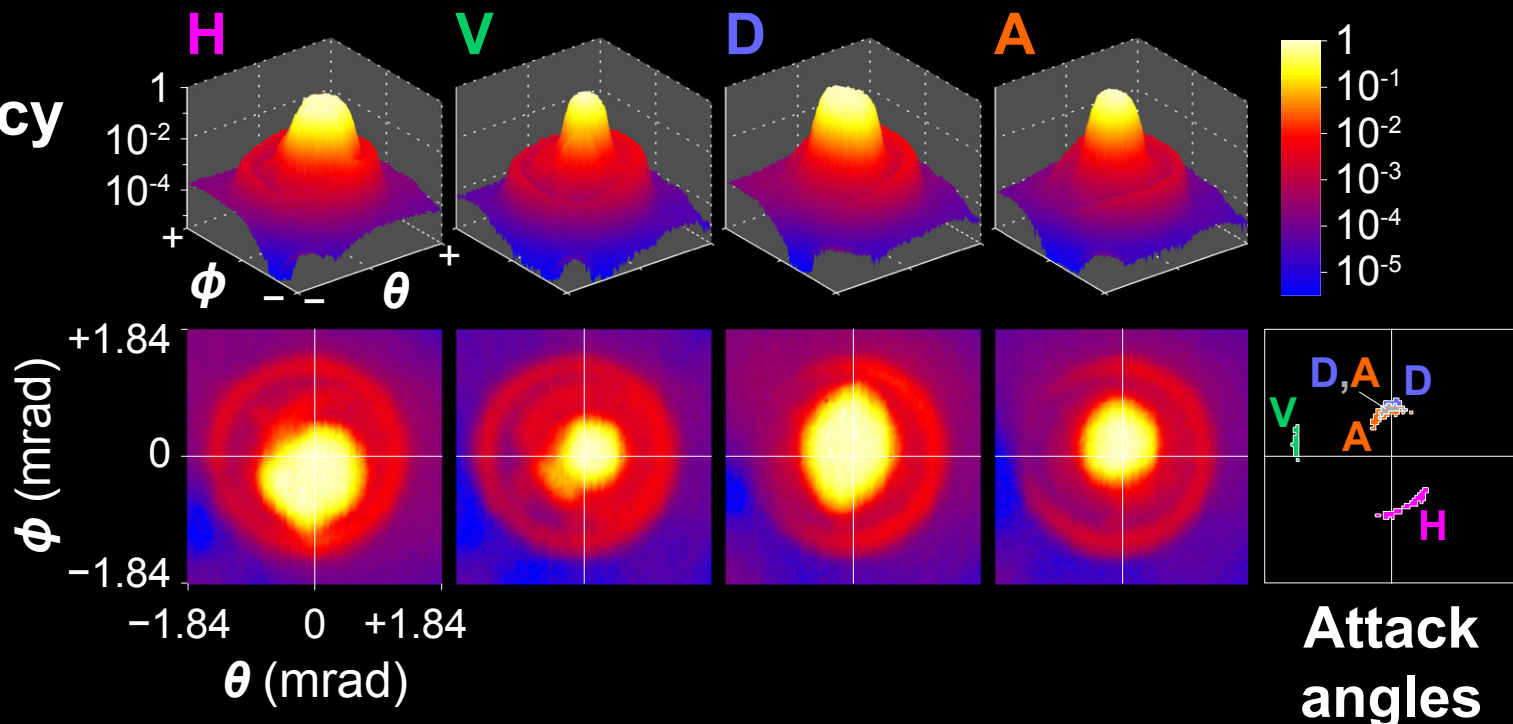
Polarization analyzer



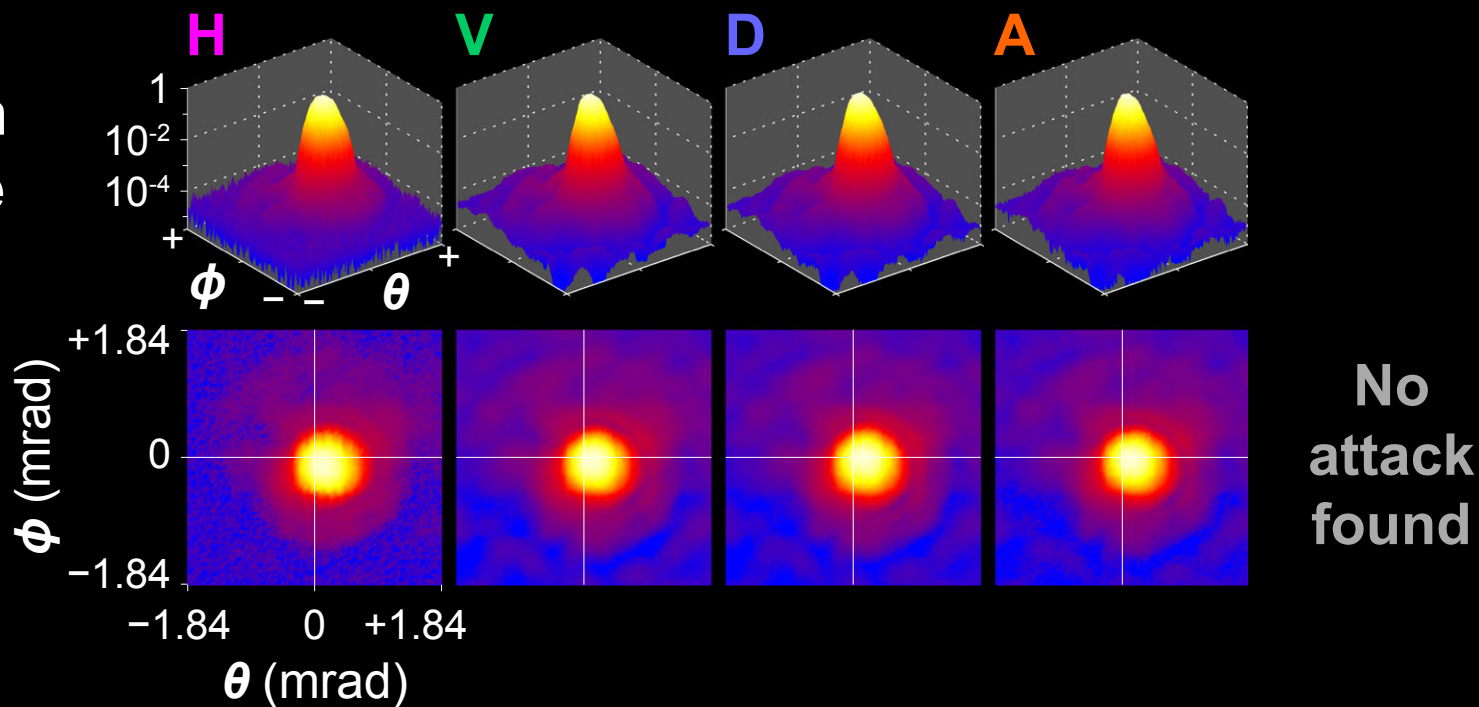
Efficiency mismatch in polarization analyzer



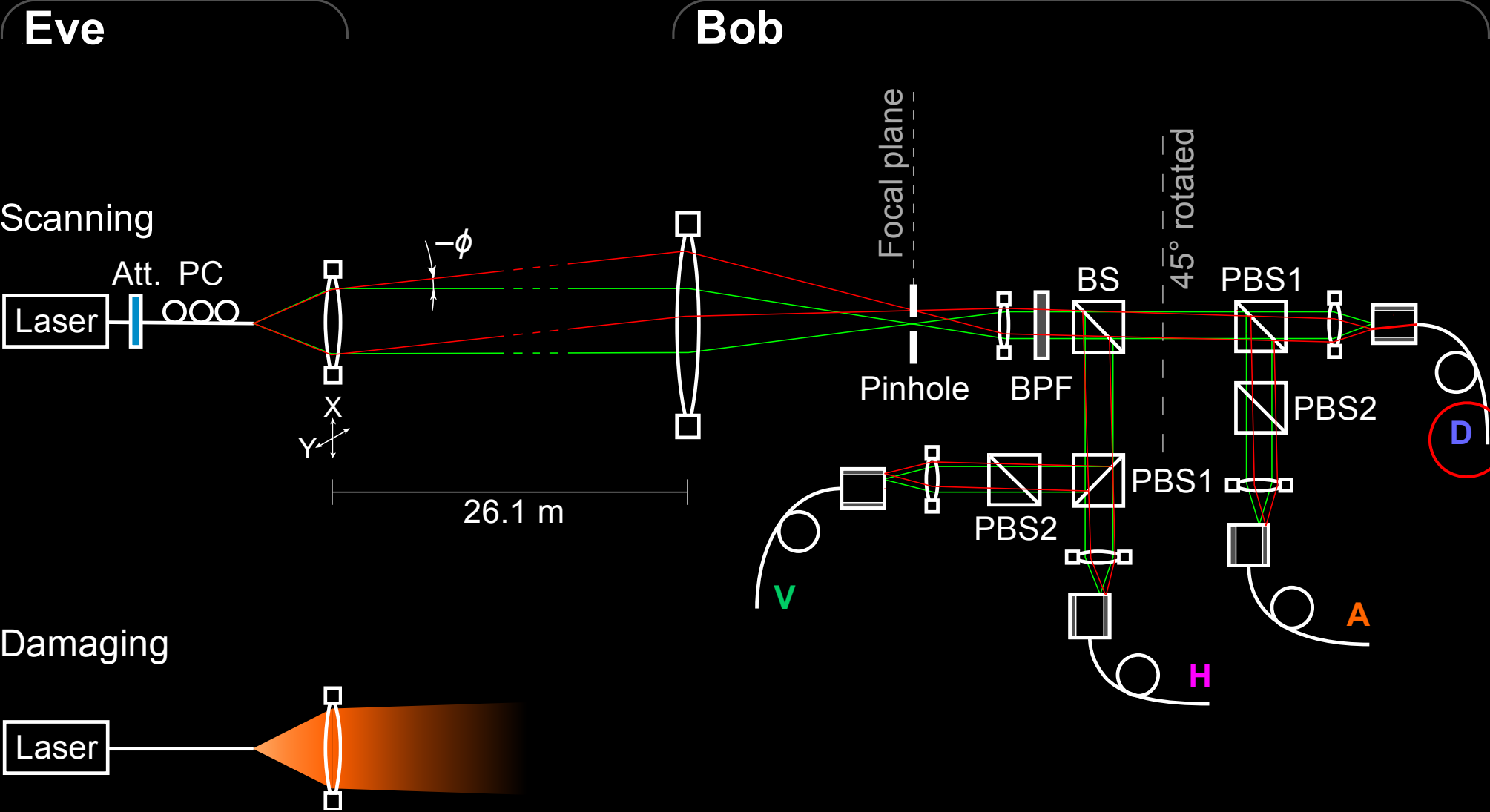
Detector efficiency without pinhole



...and with 25 μm diameter pinhole



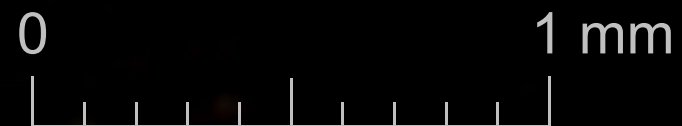
Counter-attack



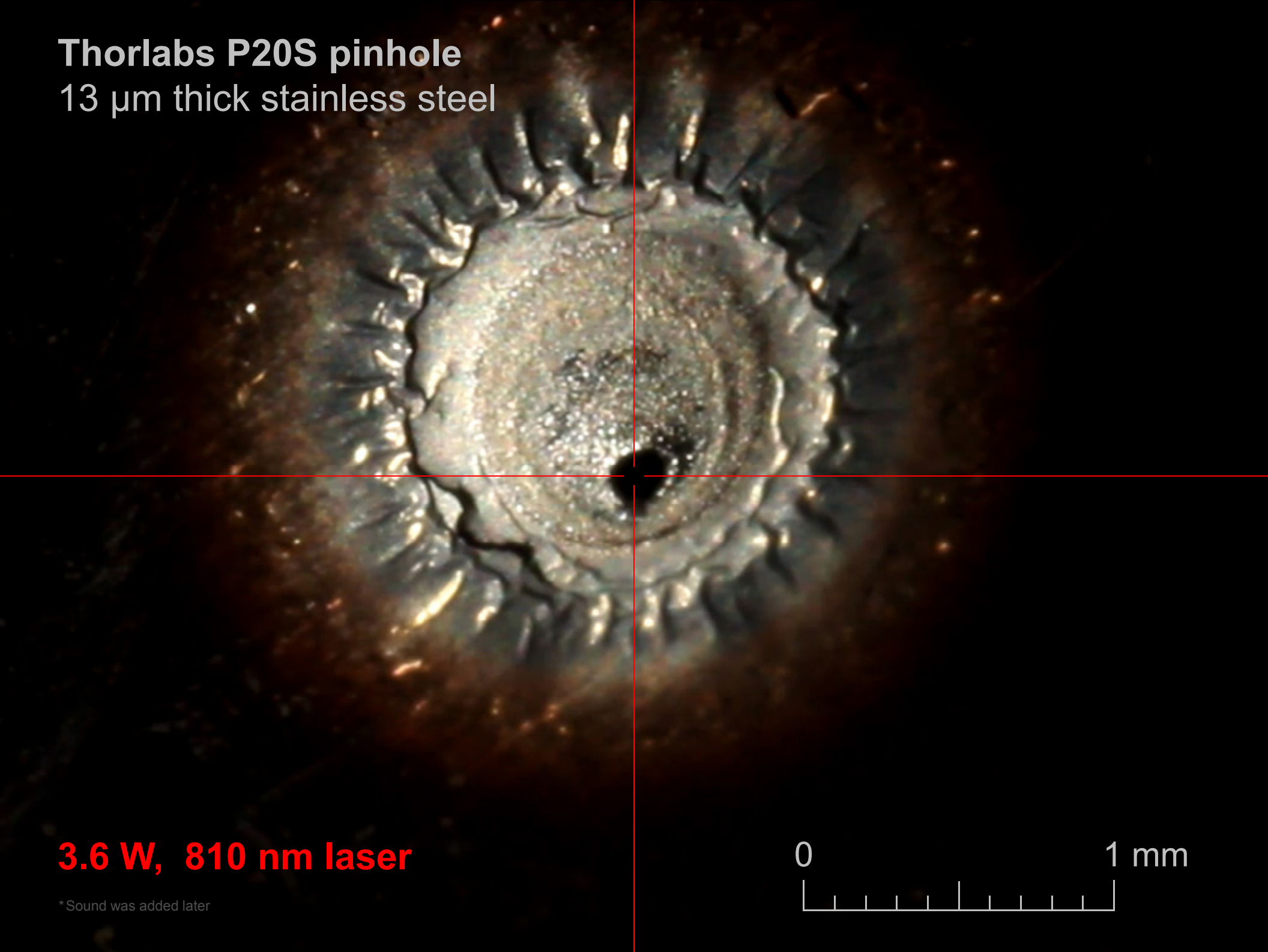
Thorlabs P20S pinhole
13 μm thick stainless steel

3.6 W, 810 nm laser

* Sound was added later

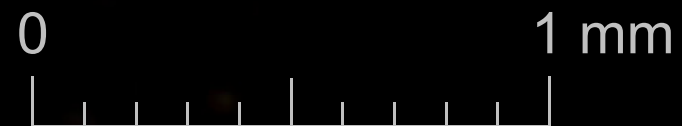


Thorlabs P20S pinhole
13 μm thick stainless steel



3.6 W, 810 nm laser

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Security audit (informal) of industrial systems

NDA, full access to
engineering documentation

Team of experts :) ▶

Stage I: Initial analysis of
documentation

Stage II: Lab testing /
follow-up

Goal: Identify all known
potential vulnerabilities
in optics and electronics



Example of initial analysis report (stage I)

TABLE I: Summary of potential security issues in [redacted] system.

Potential security issue	C	Q	Target component	Brief description	Requirements for complete analysis	Lab testing needed?	Risk evaluation
[redacted]	CX	Q1–5,7	[redacted]	[redacted]	Complete circuit diagram of [redacted]	Yes	High
[redacted]	CX	Q1–3	[redacted]	See Ref. [3].	Complete circuit diagram of [redacted]	Yes	High
[redacted]	CX	Q1,2	[redacted]	See Ref. [4].	Complete circuit diagram of [redacted]	Yes	High
[redacted]	C0	Q2,3	[redacted]	Manufacturer needs to implement [redacted]	Known issue. The manufacturer should patch it.	No	High
[redacted]	CX	Q3–5,7	[redacted]	[redacted]	Known issue. The manufacturer should [redacted]	No	Medium
[redacted]	CX	Q1	[redacted]	[redacted]	Model numbers of all optical components; complete receiver for testing.	Yes	High
[redacted]	CX	Q1–5	[redacted]	[redacted]	Complete circuit diagram of [redacted] settings of [redacted]	Yes	Insufficient information
[redacted]	CX	Q1–3	[redacted]	[redacted]	Algorithm of [redacted]	Yes	Low
[redacted]	CX	Q1,2	[redacted]	See Ref. [13].	Model numbers of [redacted]	Yes	Medium
[redacted]	CX	Q4,5	[redacted]	[redacted]	Full system algorithms; complete system if decided to test.	Maybe	Low
[redacted]	CX	Q1,3–5	[redacted]	Eve can [redacted]	Algorithm for [redacted]	Maybe	Low

Security audit

System

Stage I

Stage II



2016

ongoing



国盾量子
QuantumCTek

(undisclosed)

2016

ongoing

Univ. Calgary /
W. Tittel

MDI-QKD prototype

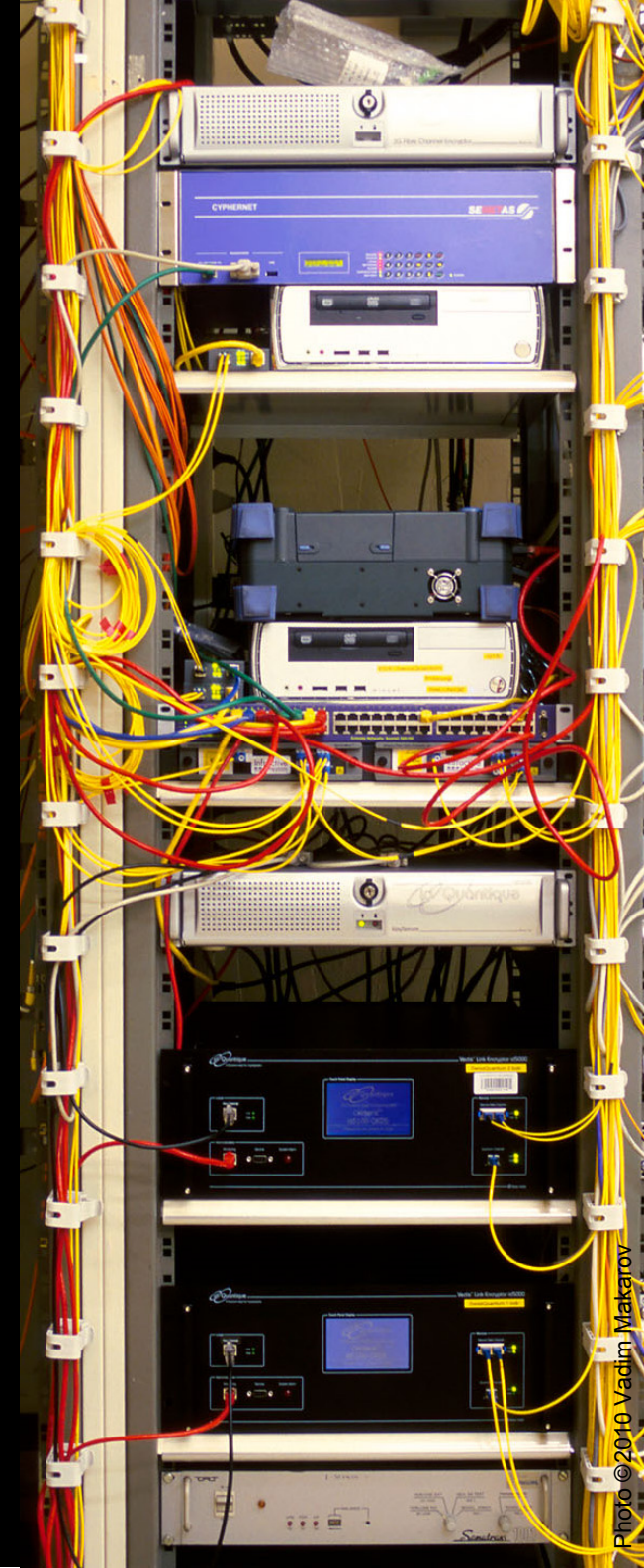
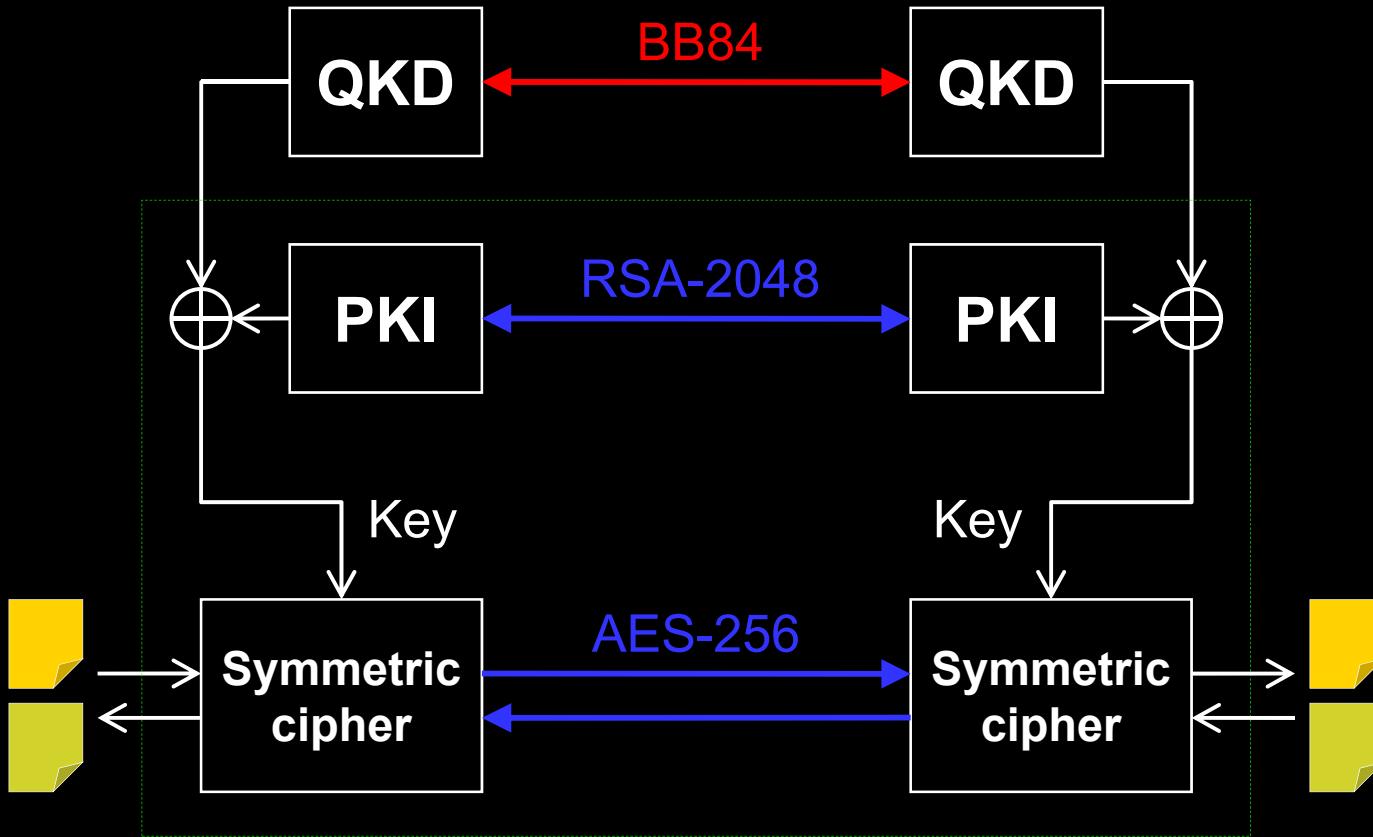
2017

Stepping stone to international security standards



Industry standards
group in QKD.
Open for anyone!

Dual key agreement



Credits



Labs of

**Thomas Jennewein,
Norbert Lütkenhaus,
Vadim Makarov**





Photo ©2017 Vadim Makarov, Scott McManus / IQC

Winter school on quantum cybersecurity

Next: 20–26 January 2018
Les Diablerets, Switzerland

2 days (executive track) +
4 days (technical track, with 3 labs)

Overview talks + quantum technologies,
including QKD.

Lecturers change, in 2017 were: M. Afzelius,
J. P. Aumasson, A. Ekert, M. Legré, V. Makarov,
C. Marquardt, M. Mosca, S. Popescu,
R. Renner, G. Ribordy, C. William, H. Zbinden.

20 students

€3200 full board (€1800 executive track only)
nice, includes a brief skiing lesson, etc.

Organised by



QKD summer school

Next: August 2018 (TBC)
Europe or Canada (TBC)

5 days of lectures

Mix of classical and
quantum crypto.

Lecturers: D. Jao,
T. Jennewein, N. Lütkenhaus,
V. Makarov, M. Mosca,
R. Renner, D. Stinson.

60 students

\$600 including housing
no frills!

Org. by



Institute for
Quantum
Computing