

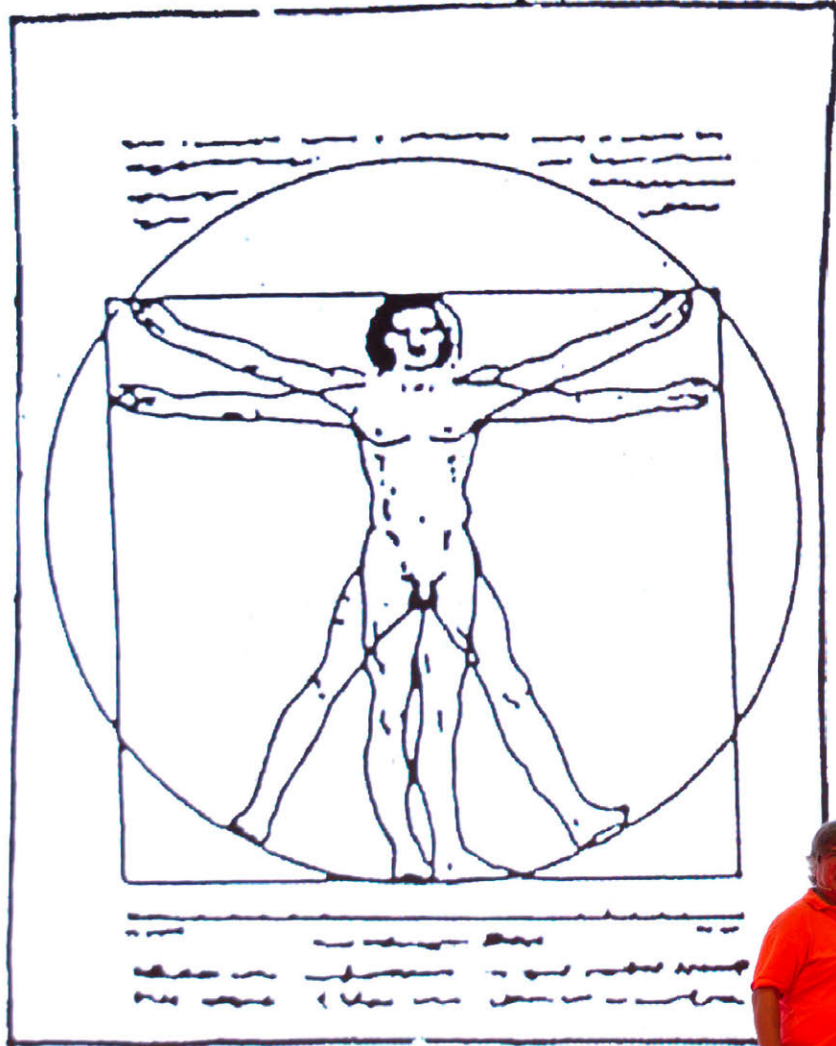
Quantum hacking

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)
...		
One-time pad	invented 1918 (G. Vernam)	impossible (C. Shannon 1949)
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 –	?
Quantum cryptography	invented 1984, in development	impossible*
Public-key crypto ('quantum-safe')	in development	?

THEORY

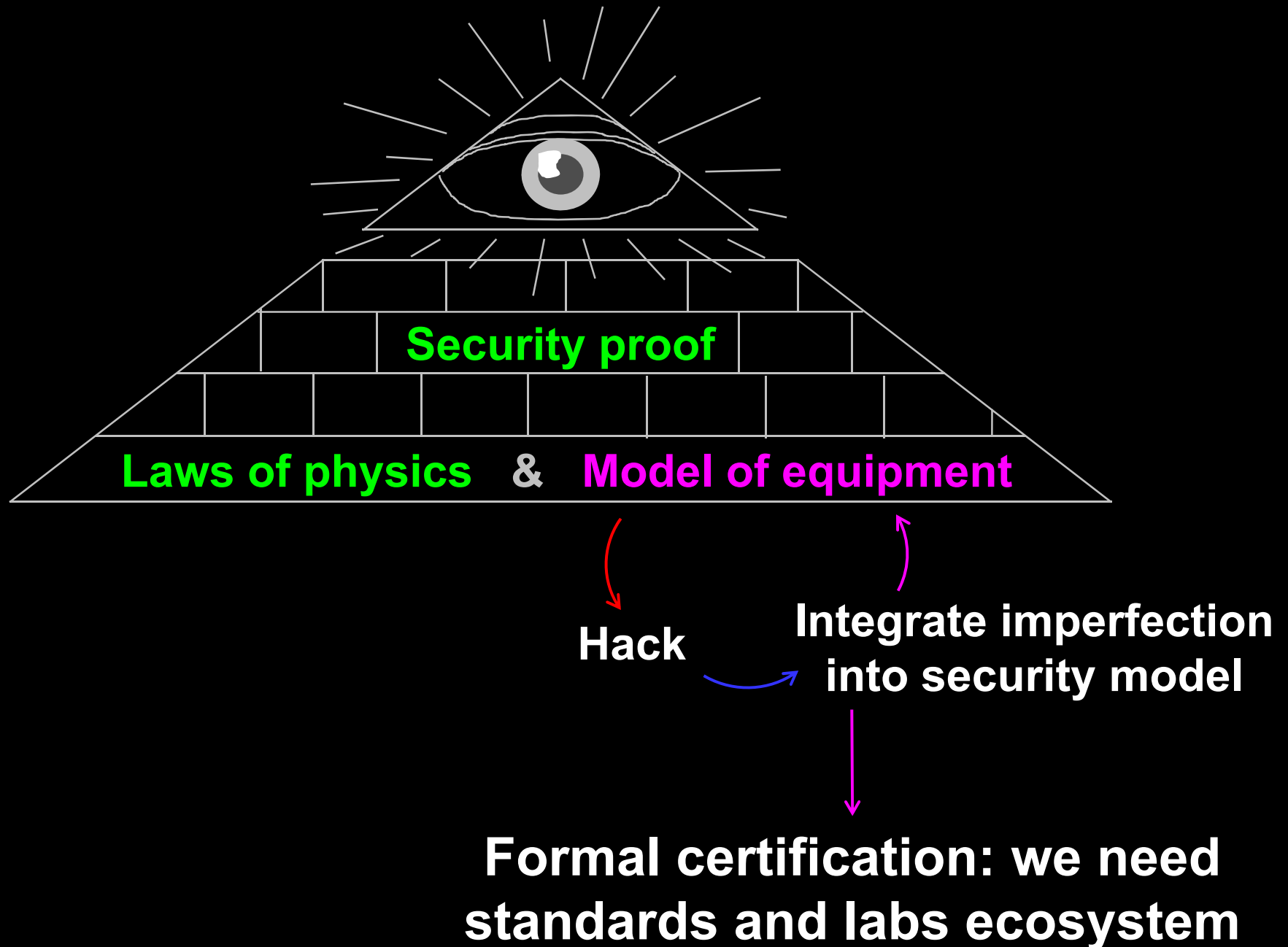


EXPERIMENT

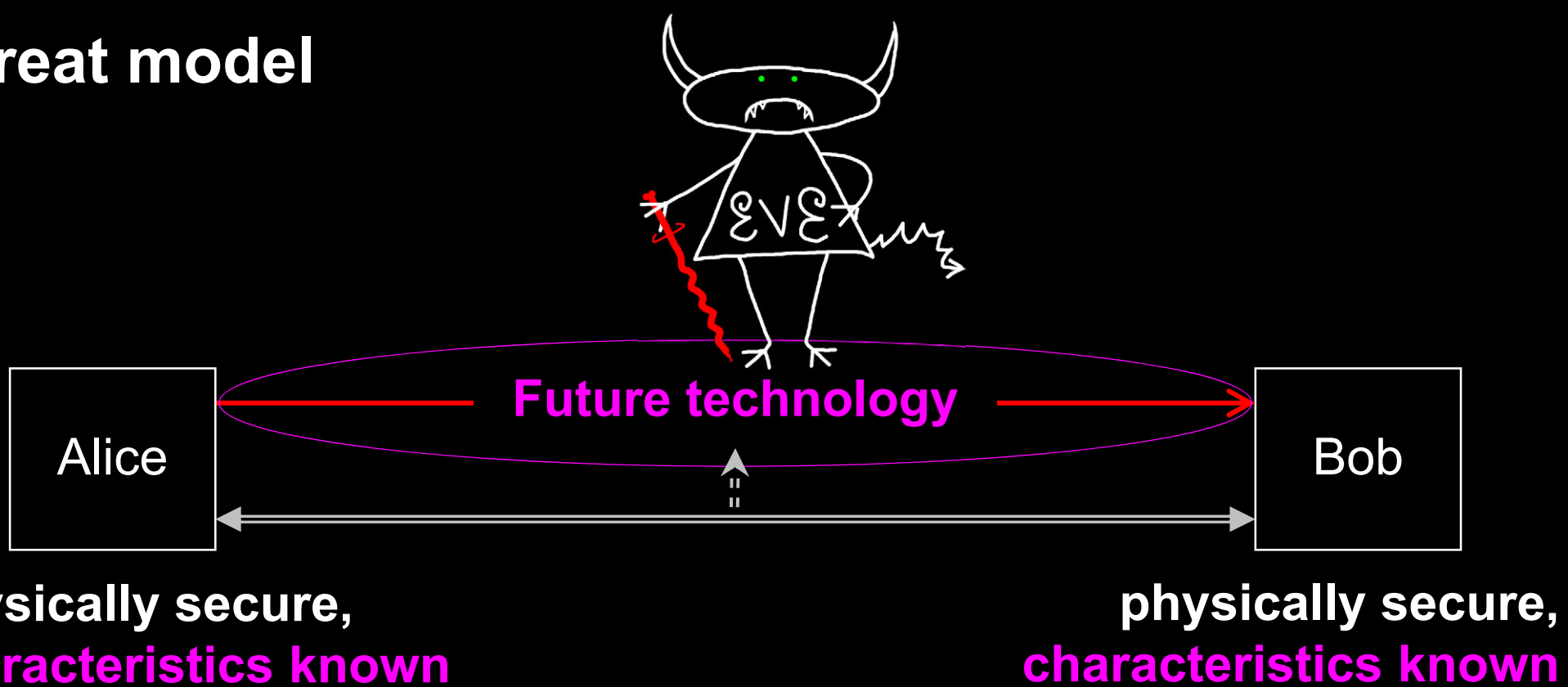


MSTEVENS

Implementation security of quantum communications



Threat model



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
Distinguishability of decoy states <i>A. Huang et al., Phys. Rev. A</i> 98 , 012330 (2018)	laser in Alice	3 research systems
Intersymbol interference <i>K. Yoshino et al., poster at QCrypt</i> (2016)	intensity modulator in Alice	research system
Laser damage <i>V. Makarov et al., Phys. Rev. A</i> 94 , 030302 (2016); <i>A. Huang et al., poster at QCrypt</i> (2018)	any	5 commercial & 1 research systems
Spatial efficiency mismatch <i>M. Rau et al., IEEE J. Sel. Top. Quantum Electron.</i> 21 , 6600905 (2015); <i>S. Sajeed et al., Phys. Rev. A</i> 91 , 062301 (2015)	receiver optics	2 research systems
Pulse energy calibration <i>S. Sajeed et al., Phys. Rev. A</i> 91 , 032326 (2015)	classical watchdog detector	ID Quantique
Trojan-horse <i>I. Khan et al., presentation at QCrypt</i> (2014)	phase modulator in Alice	SeQureNet
Trojan-horse <i>N. Jain et al., New J. Phys.</i> 16 , 123030 (2014); <i>S. Sajeed et al., Sci. Rep.</i> 7 , 8403 (2017)	phase modulator in Bob	ID Quantique
Detector saturation <i>H. Qin, R. Kumar, R. Alleaume, Proc. SPIE</i> 88990N (2013)	homodyne detector	SeQureNet
Shot-noise calibration <i>P. Jouguet, S. Kunz-Jacques, E. Diamanti, Phys. Rev. A</i> 87 , 062313 (2013)	classical sync detector	SeQureNet
Wavelength-selected PNS <i>M.-S. Jiang, S.-H. Sun, C.-Y. Li, L.-M. Liang, Phys. Rev. A</i> 86 , 032310 (2012)	intensity modulator	(theory)
Multi-wavelength <i>H.-W. Li et al., Phys. Rev. A</i> 84 , 062308 (2011)	beamsplitter	research system
Deadtime <i>H. Weier et al., New J. Phys.</i> 13 , 073024 (2011)	single-photon detector	research system
Channel calibration <i>N. Jain et al., Phys. Rev. Lett.</i> 107 , 110501 (2011)	single-photon detector	ID Quantique
Faraday-mirror <i>S.-H. Sun, M.-S. Jiang, L.-M. Liang, Phys. Rev. A</i> 83 , 062331 (2011)	Faraday mirror	(theory)
Detector control <i>I. Gerhardt et al., Nat. Commun.</i> 2 , 349 (2011); <i>L. Lydersen et al., Nat. Photonics</i> 4 , 686 (2010)	single-photon detector	ID Quantique, MagiQ, research systems

Example of vulnerability and countermeasures

✂ Photon-number-splitting attack

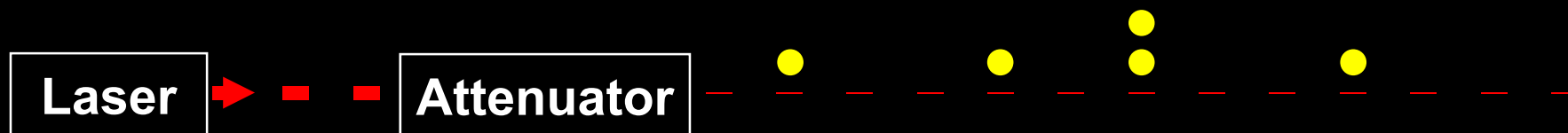
C. Bennett, F. Bessette, G. Brassard, L. Salvail, J. Smolin, J. Cryptology **5**, 3 (1992)

G. Brassard, N. Lütkenhaus, T. Mor, B. C. Sanders, Phys. Rev. Lett. **85**, 1330 (2000)

N. Lütkenhaus, Phys. Rev. A **61**, 052304 (2000)

S. Félix, N. Gisin, A. Stefanov, H. Zbinden, J. Mod. Opt. **48**, 2009 (2001)

N. Lütkenhaus, M. Jahma, New J. Phys. **4**, 44 (2002)



★ Decoy-state protocol

W.-Y. Hwang, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 057901 (2003)

★ SARG04 protocol

V. Scarani, A. Acín, G. Ribordy, N. Gisin, Phys. Rev. Lett. **92**, 057901 (2004)

★ Distributed-phase-reference protocols

K. Inoue, E. Waks, Y. Yamamoto, Phys. Rev. Lett. **89**, 037902 (2002)

K. Inoue, E. Waks, Y. Yamamoto, Phys. Rev. A. **68**, 022317 (2003)

N. Gisin, G. Ribordy, H. Zbinden, D. Stucki, N. Brunner, V. Scarani, arXiv:quant-ph/0411022v1 (2004)

Commercial QKD

1st generation (circa 2008)
ID Quantique *Cerberis* system

Classical encryptors:

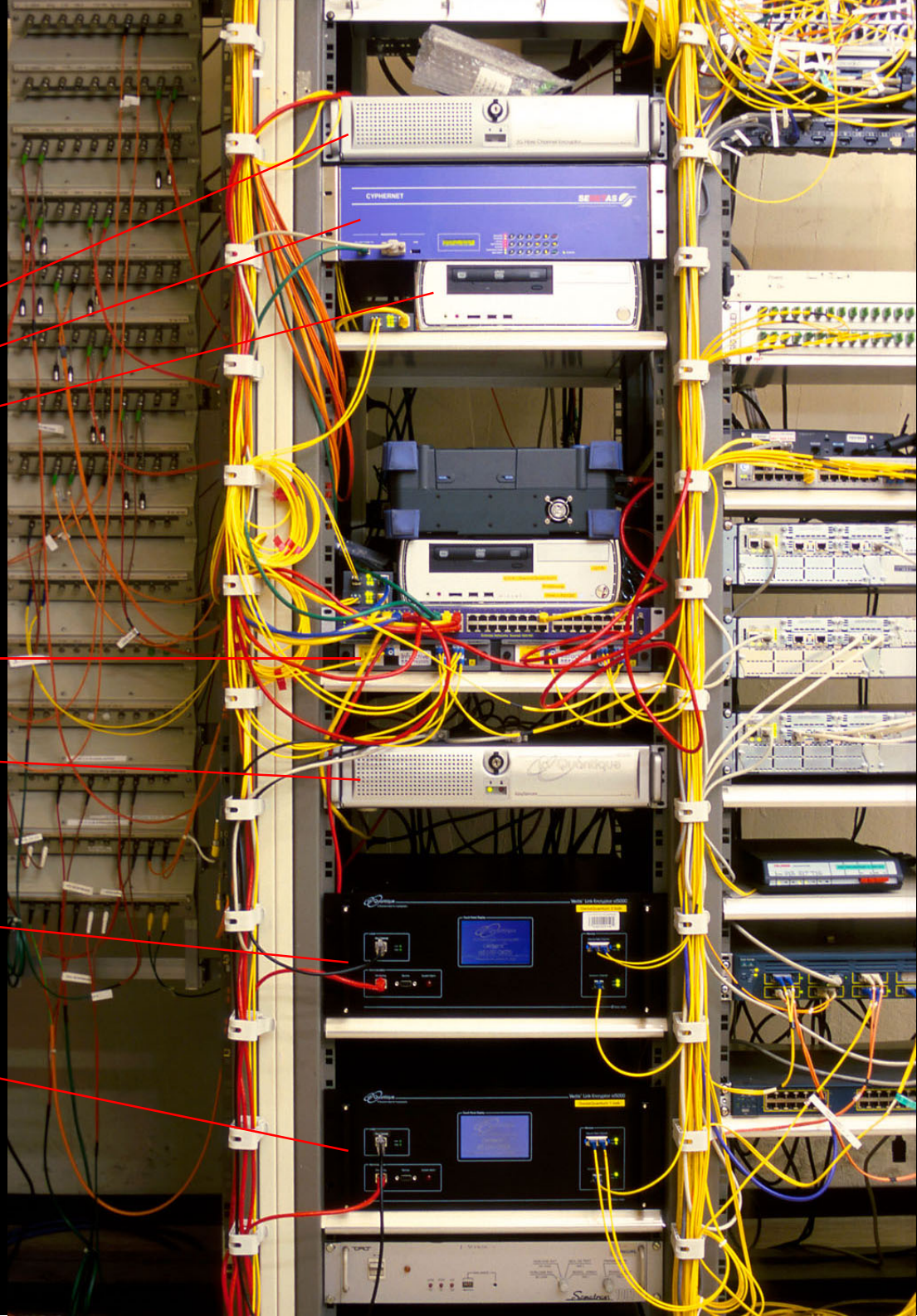
- L2, 2 Gbit/s
- L2, 10 Gbit/s
- L3 VPN, 100 Mbit/s

WDMs

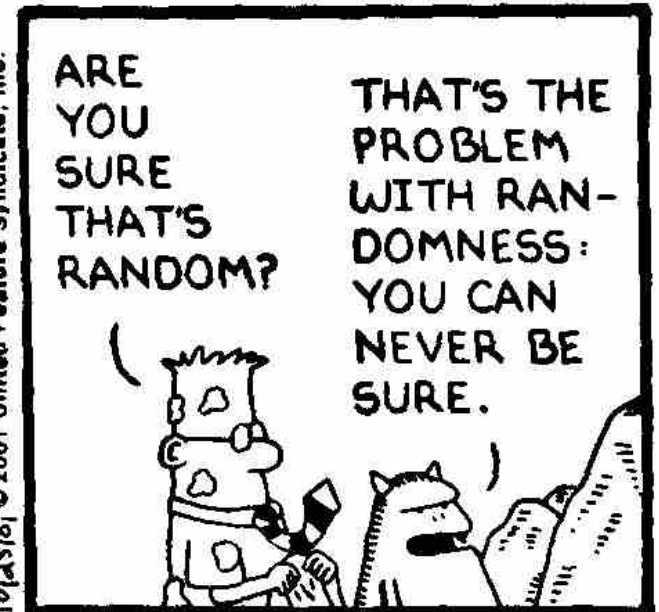
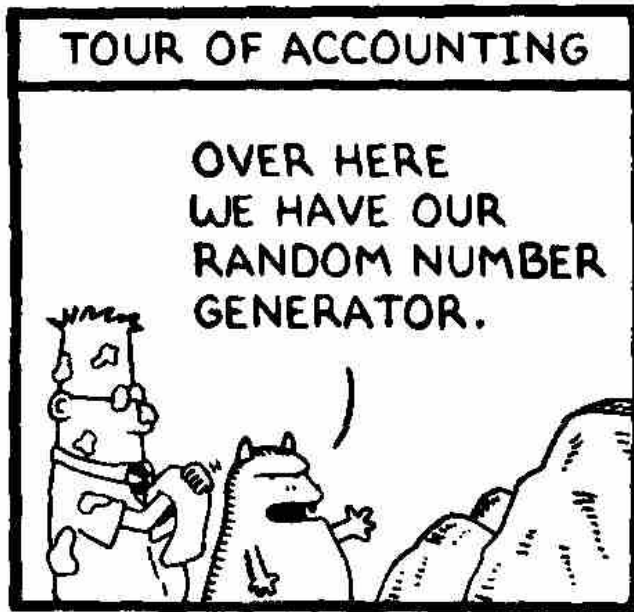
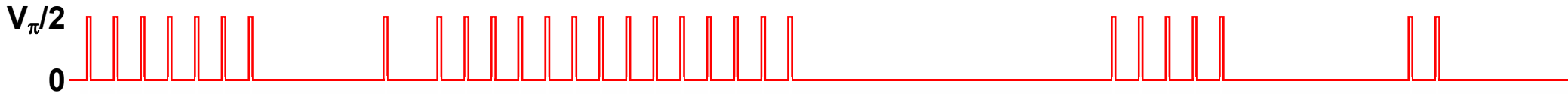
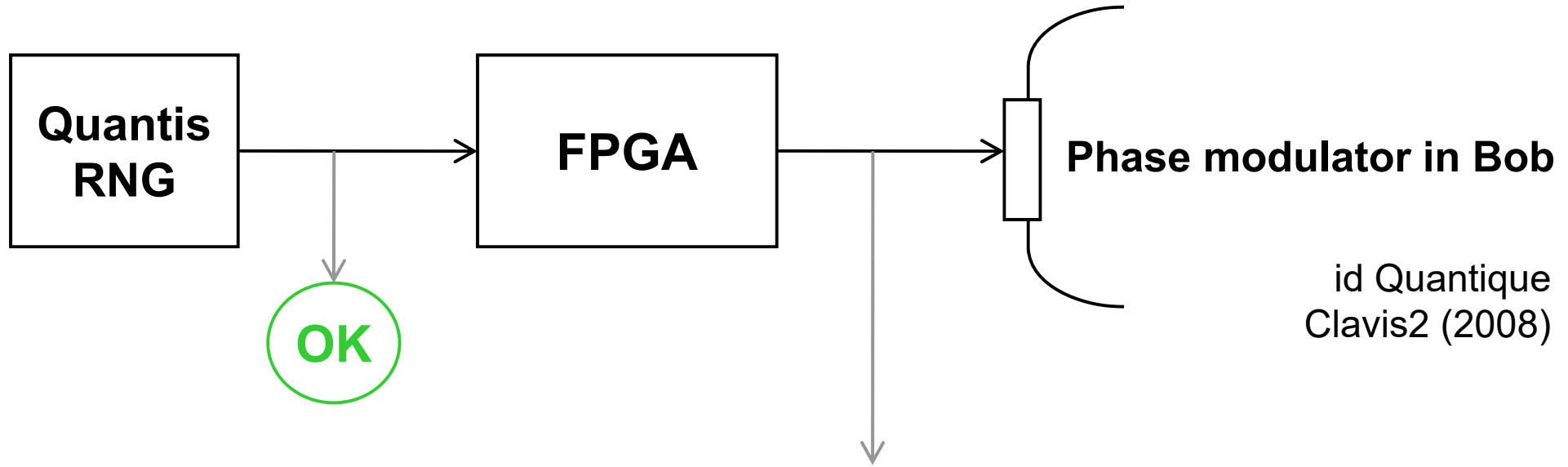
Key manager

QKD to another node (4 km)

QKD to another node (14 km)

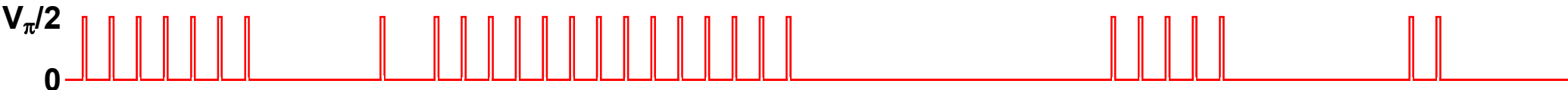
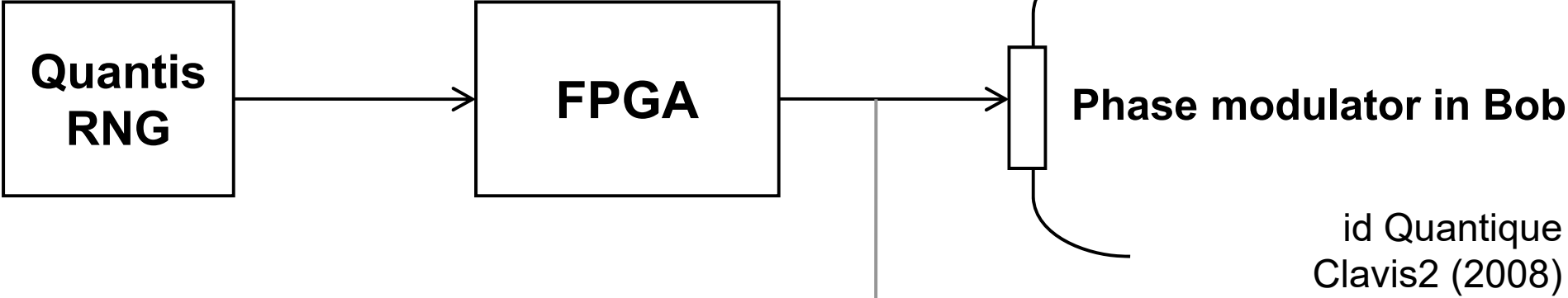


True randomness?

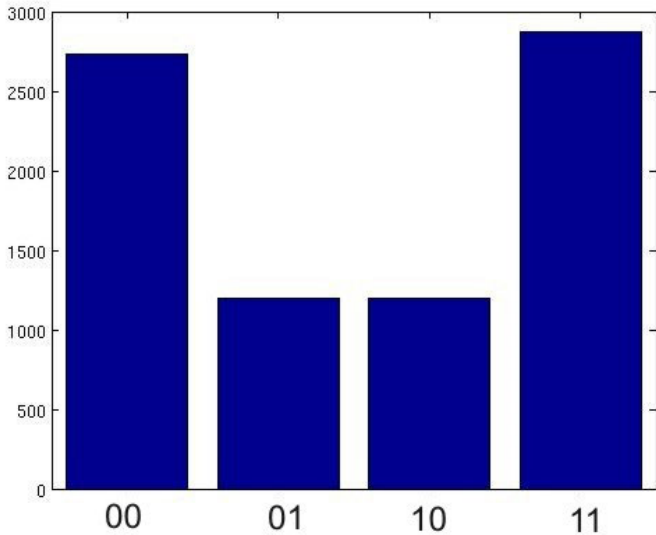


10/25/01 © 2001 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

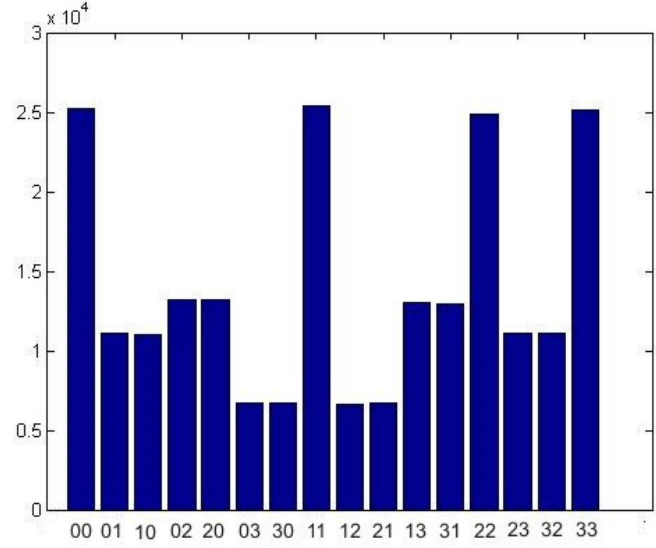
True randomness?



Bob:



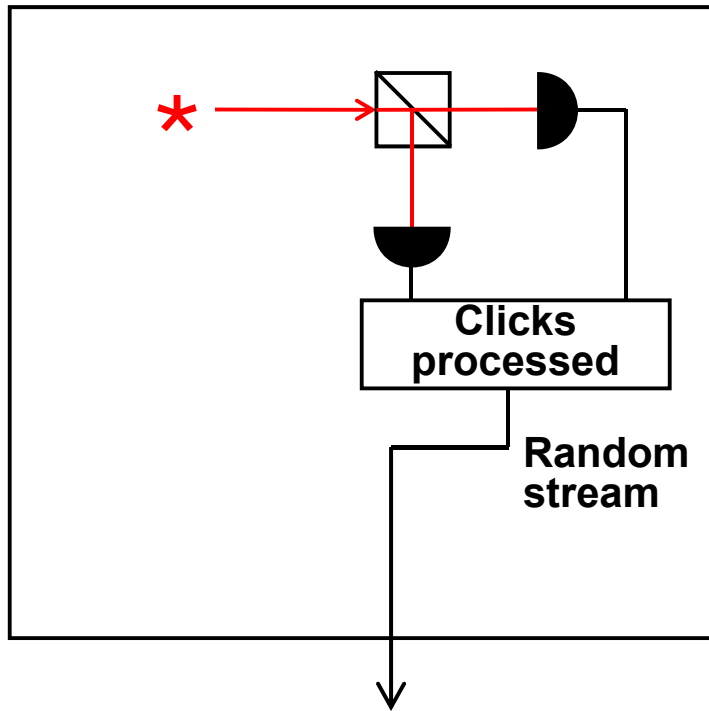
Alice:



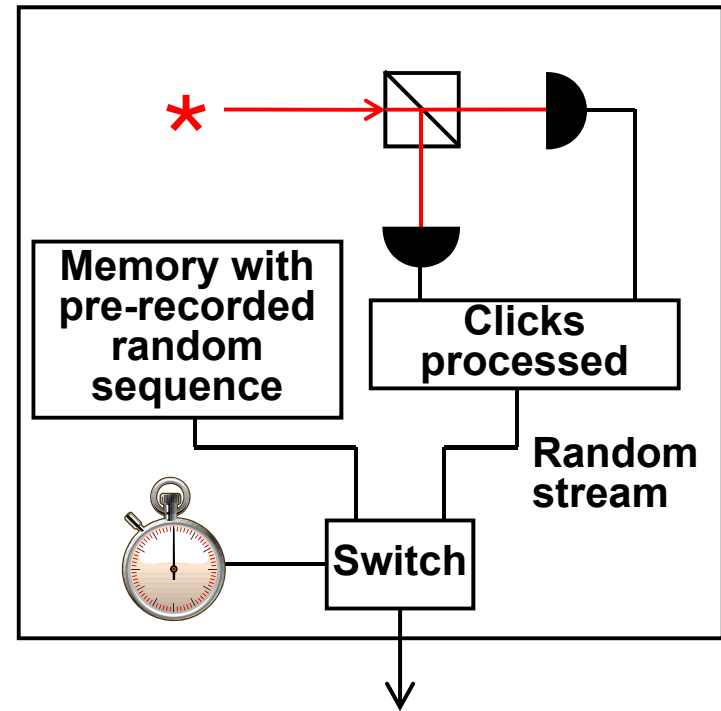
Issue reported patched in 2010

Do we trust the manufacturer?

Quantis RNG



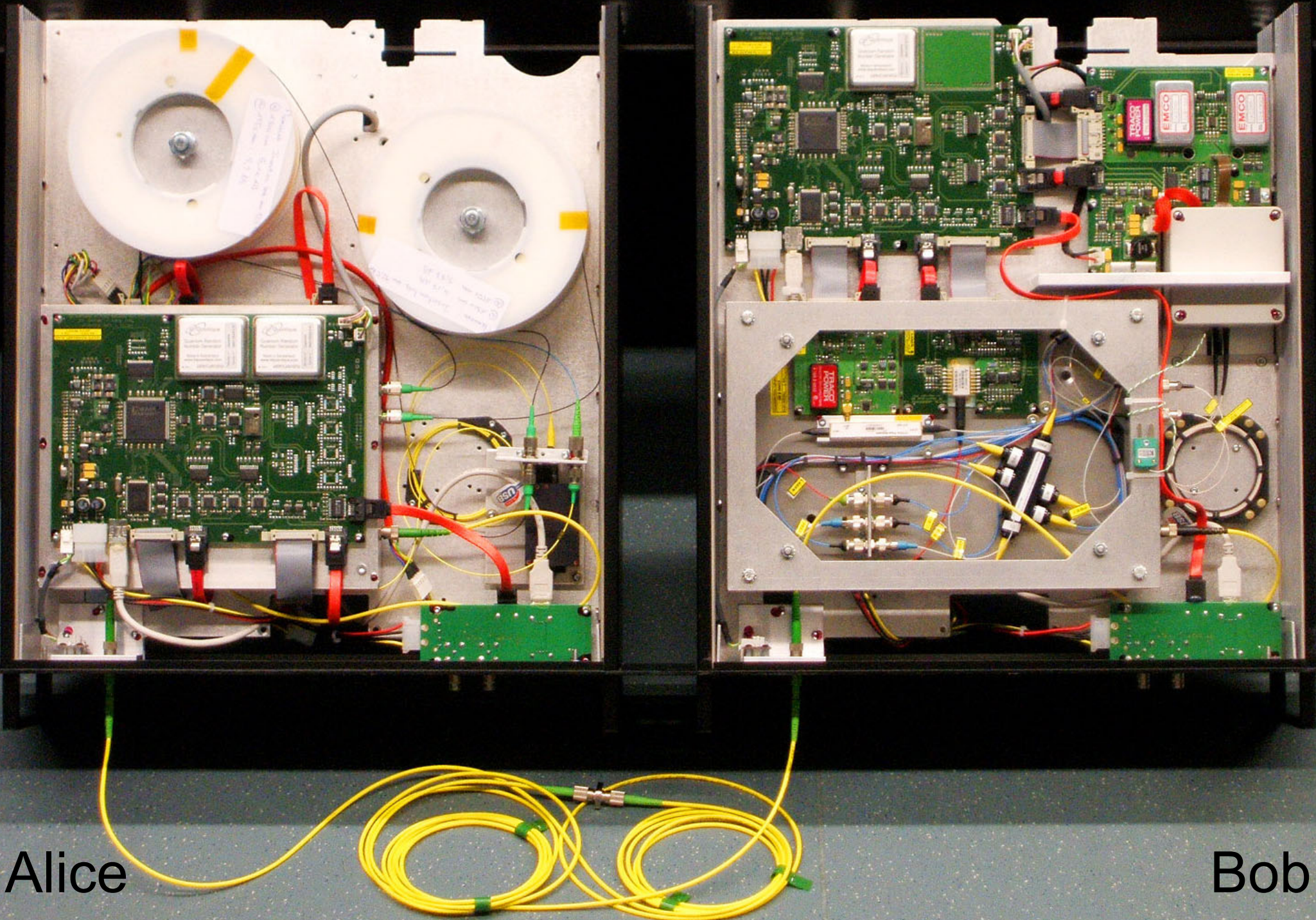
Quantis RNG, Trojan-horsed :)



Many components in QKD system can be Trojan-horsed:

- access to secret information
- electrical power
- way to communicate outside or compromise security

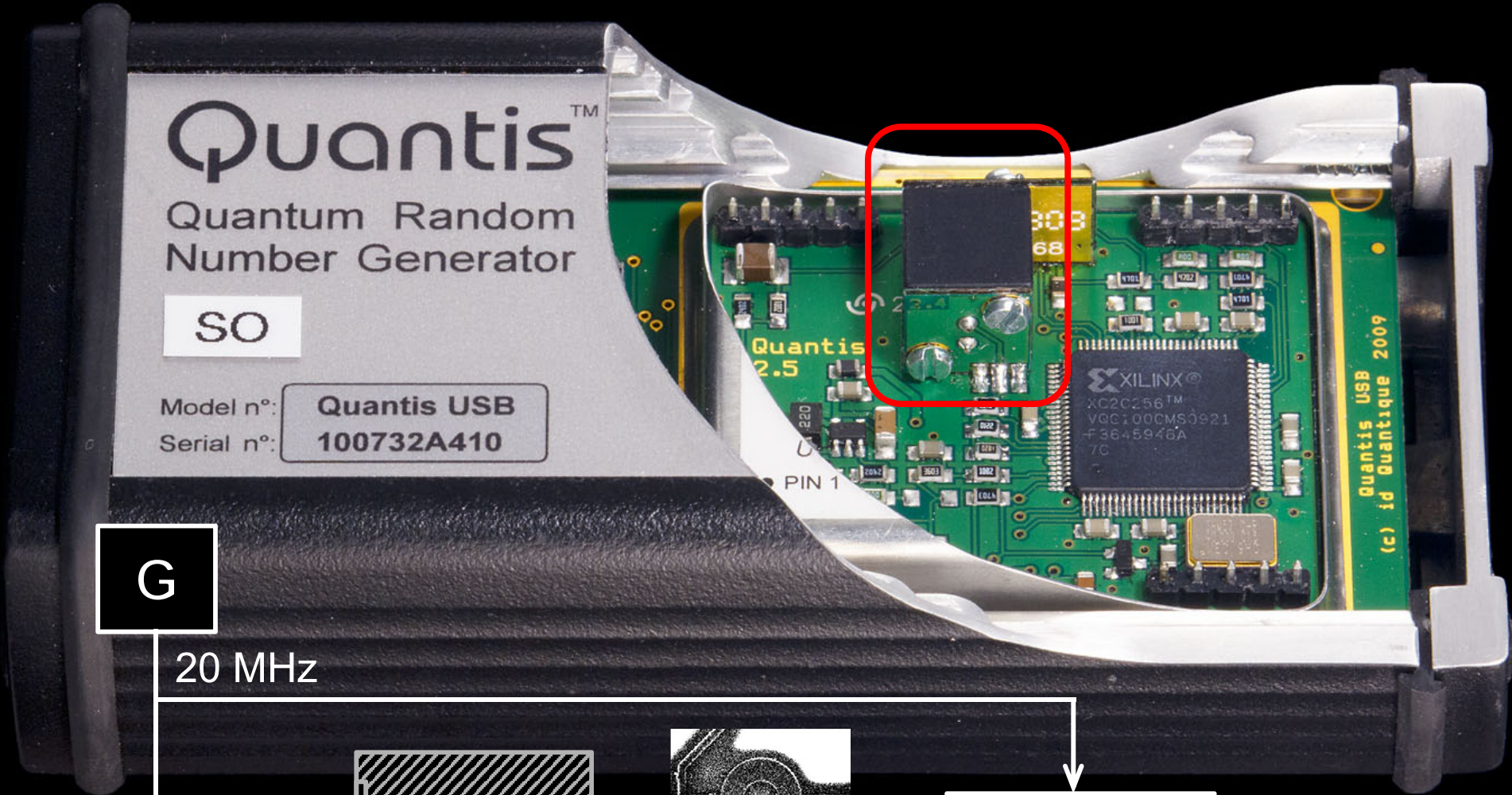
ID Quantique Clavis2 QKD system



Alice

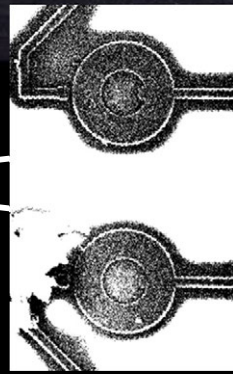
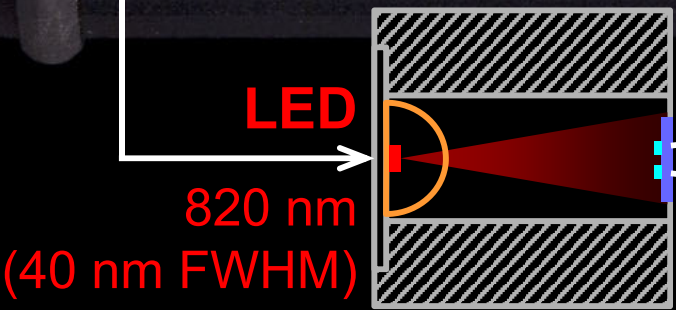
Bob

Quantis RNG: what's inside?



G

20 MHz



Debiasing

Output
4 Mbit/s

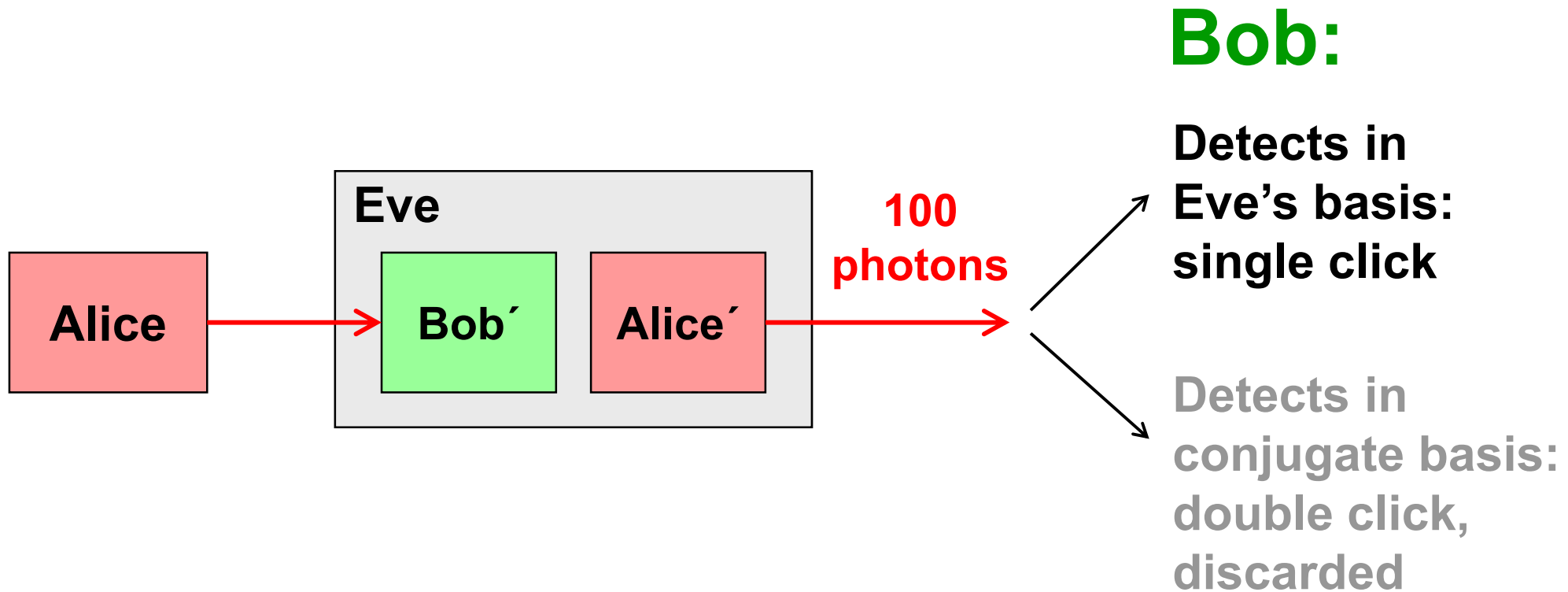
G. Ribordy, O. Guinnard, US patent appl. US 2007/0127718 A1 (filed in 2006)
M. Petrov, I. Radchenko *et al.*, unpublished

Double clicks

– occur naturally because of detector dark counts, multi-photon pulses...

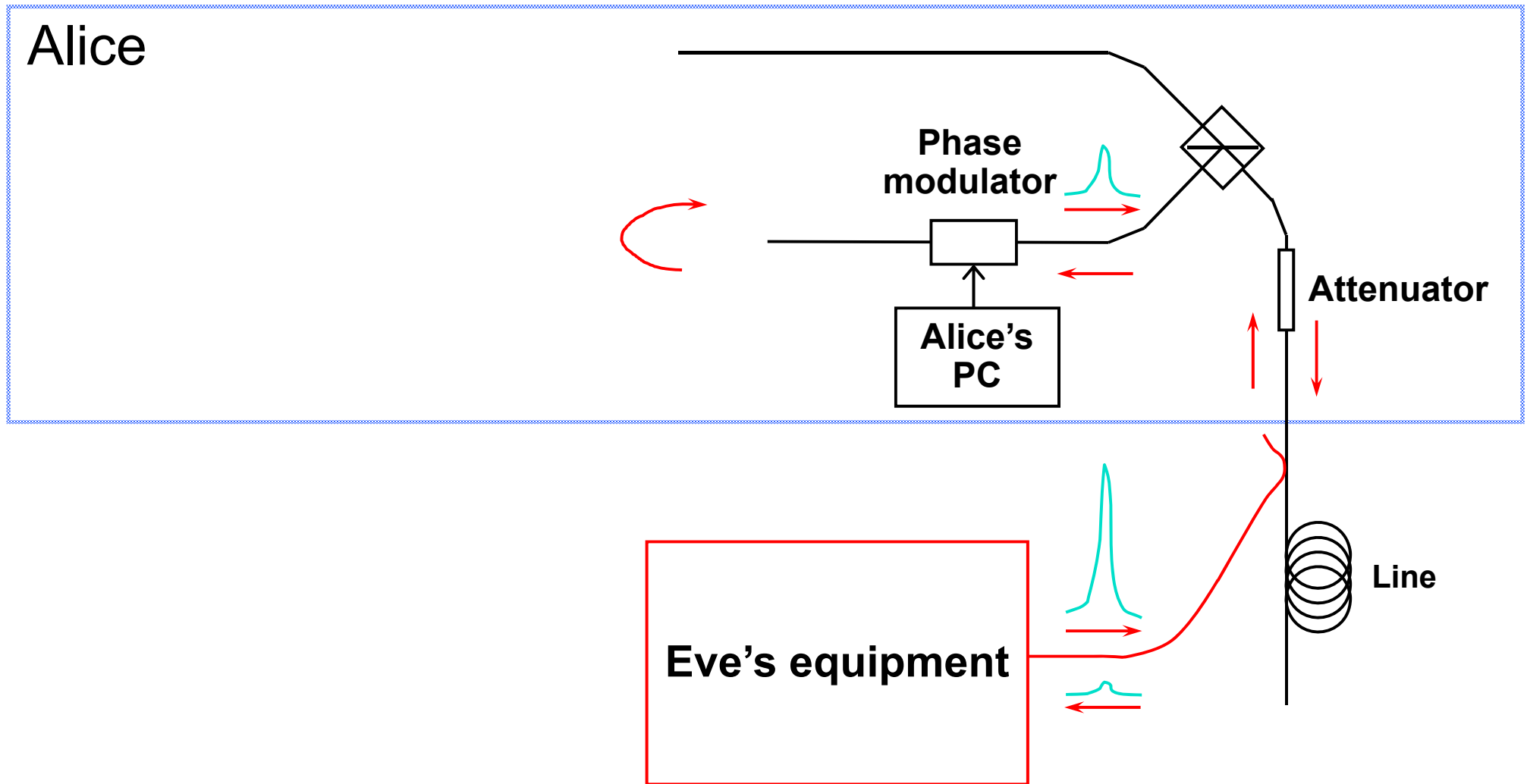
Discard them?

Intercept-resend attack... **with a twist:**



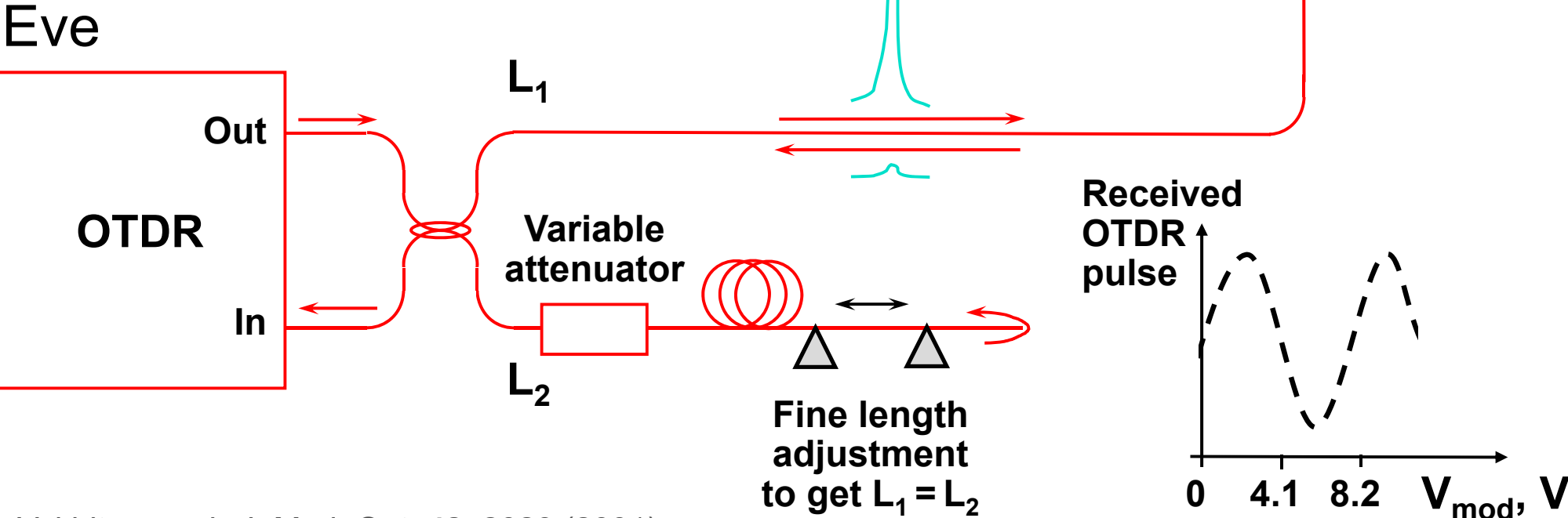
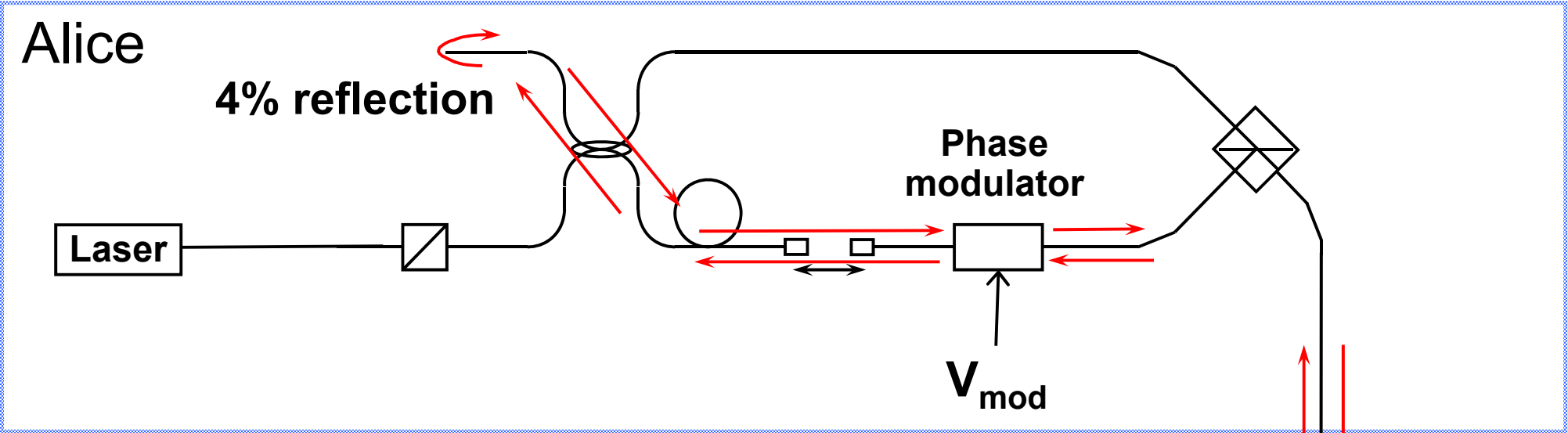
Proper treatment for double clicks: assign a random bit value.

Trojan-horse attack



- interrogating Alice's phase modulator with powerful external pulses (can give Eve bit values directly)

Trojan-horse attack experiment



A. Vakhitov *et al.*, J. Mod. Opt. 48, 2023 (2001)

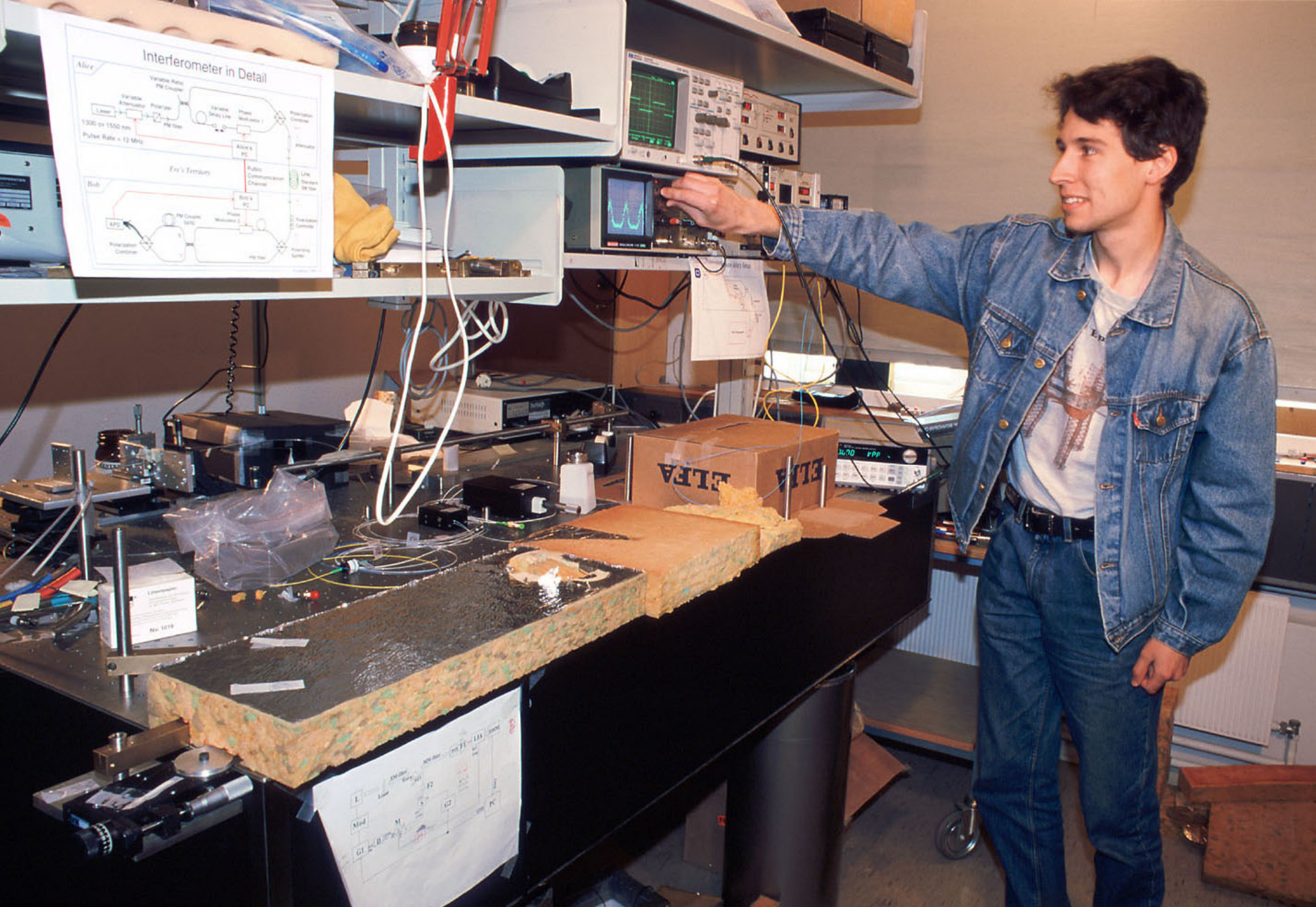
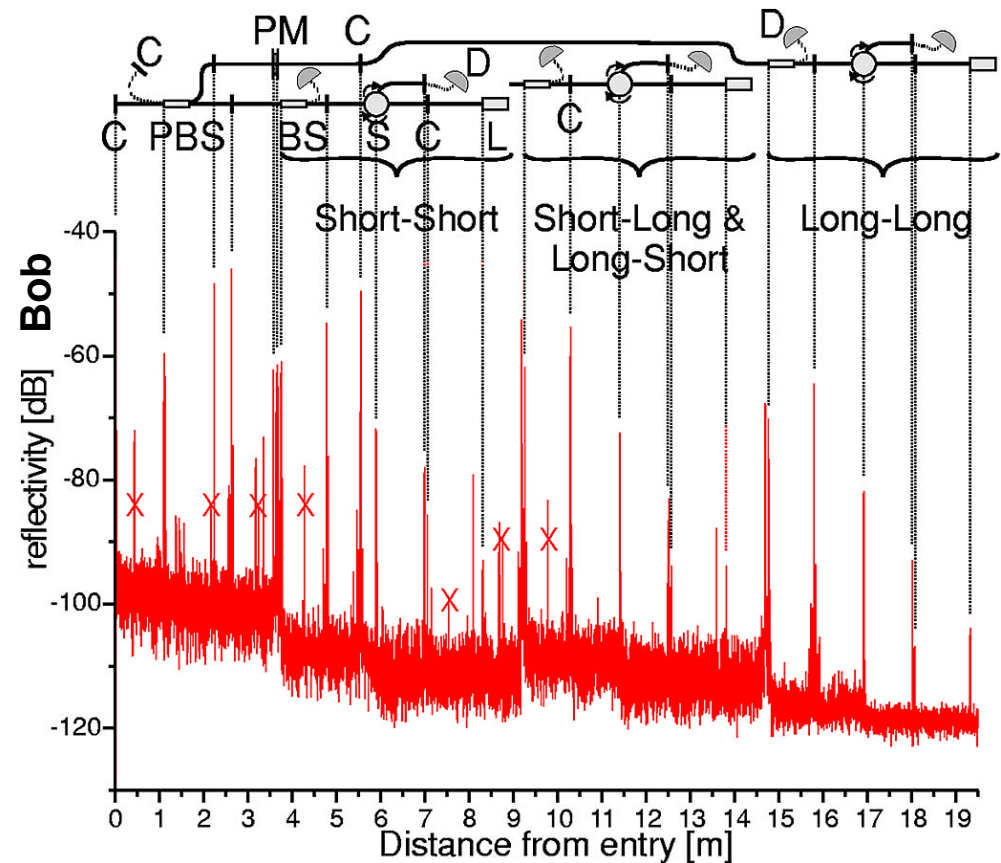
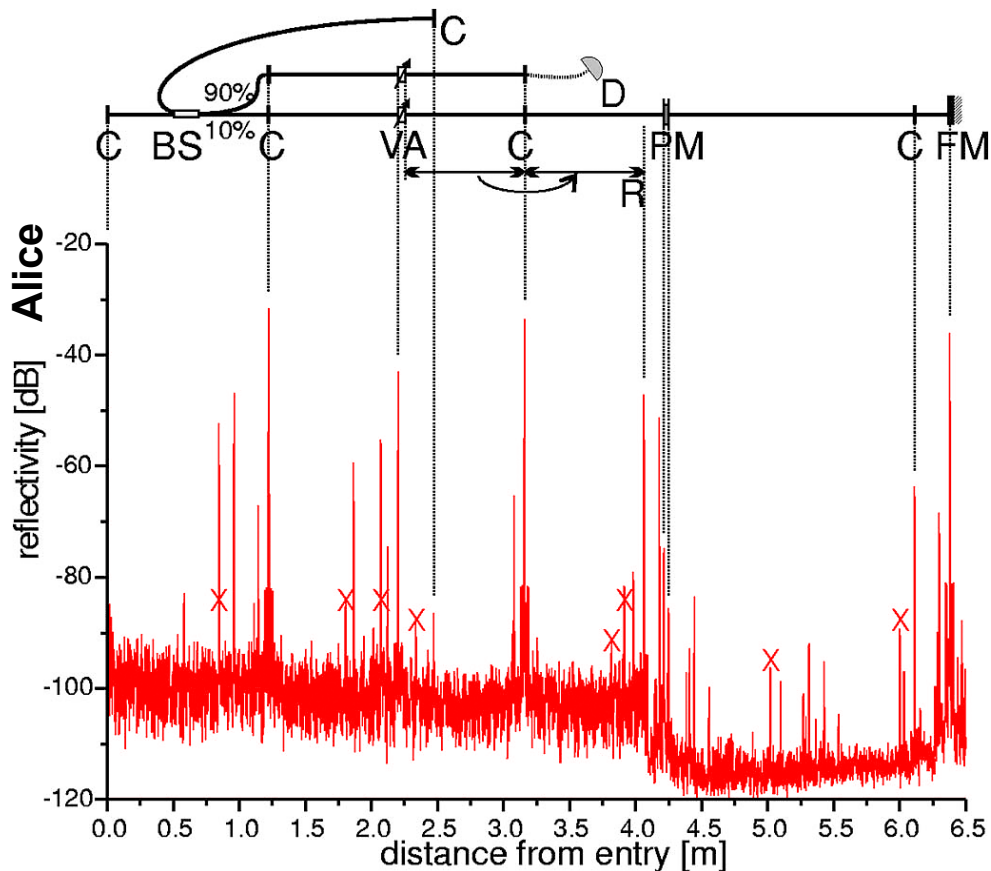


Photo ©2000 Vadim Makarov

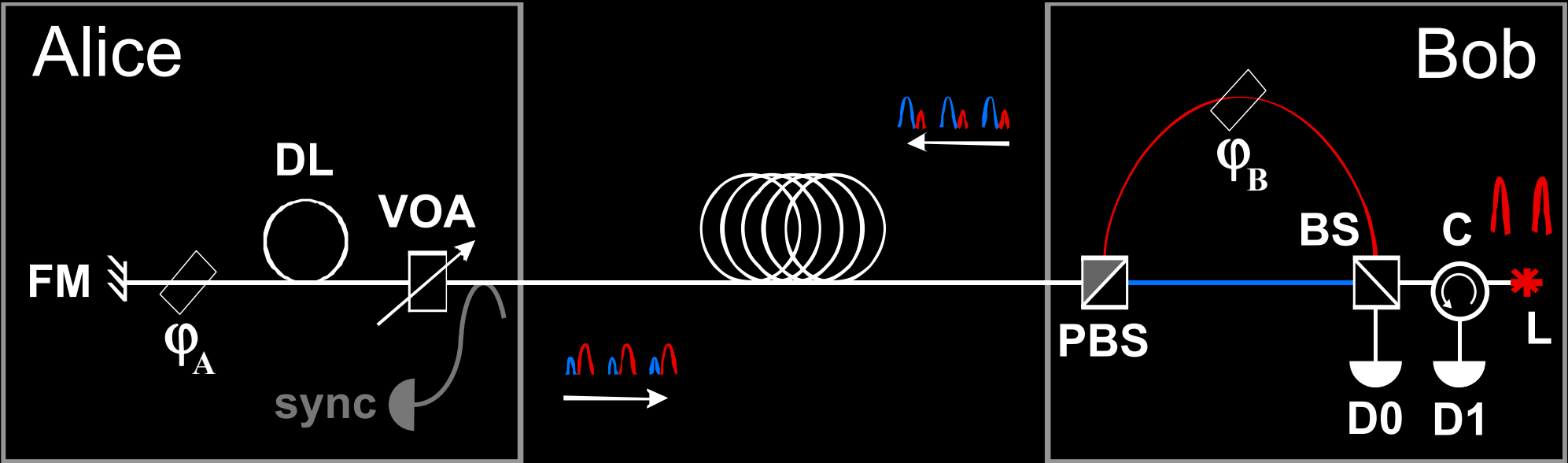
Artem Vakhitov tunes up Eve's setup

Trojan-horse attack for plug-and-play system

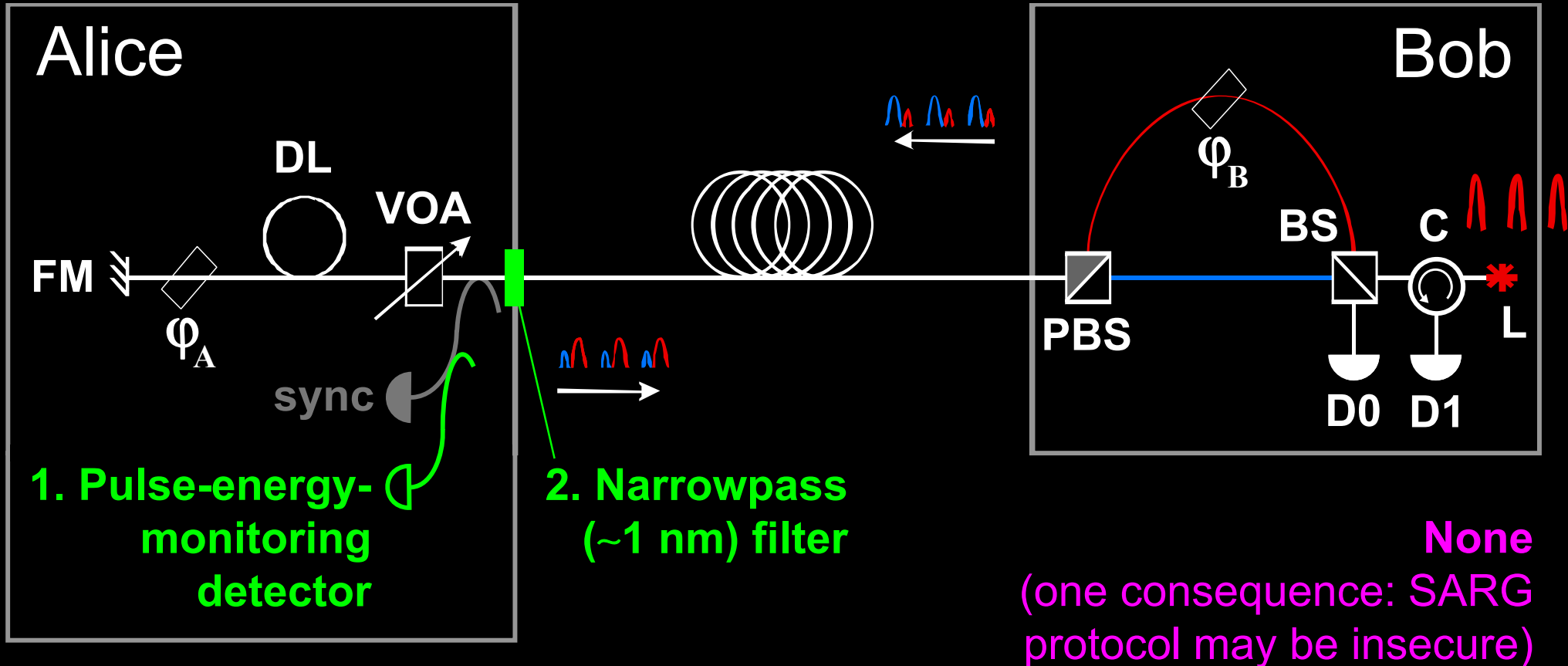


Eve gets back one photon → in principle, extracts 100% information

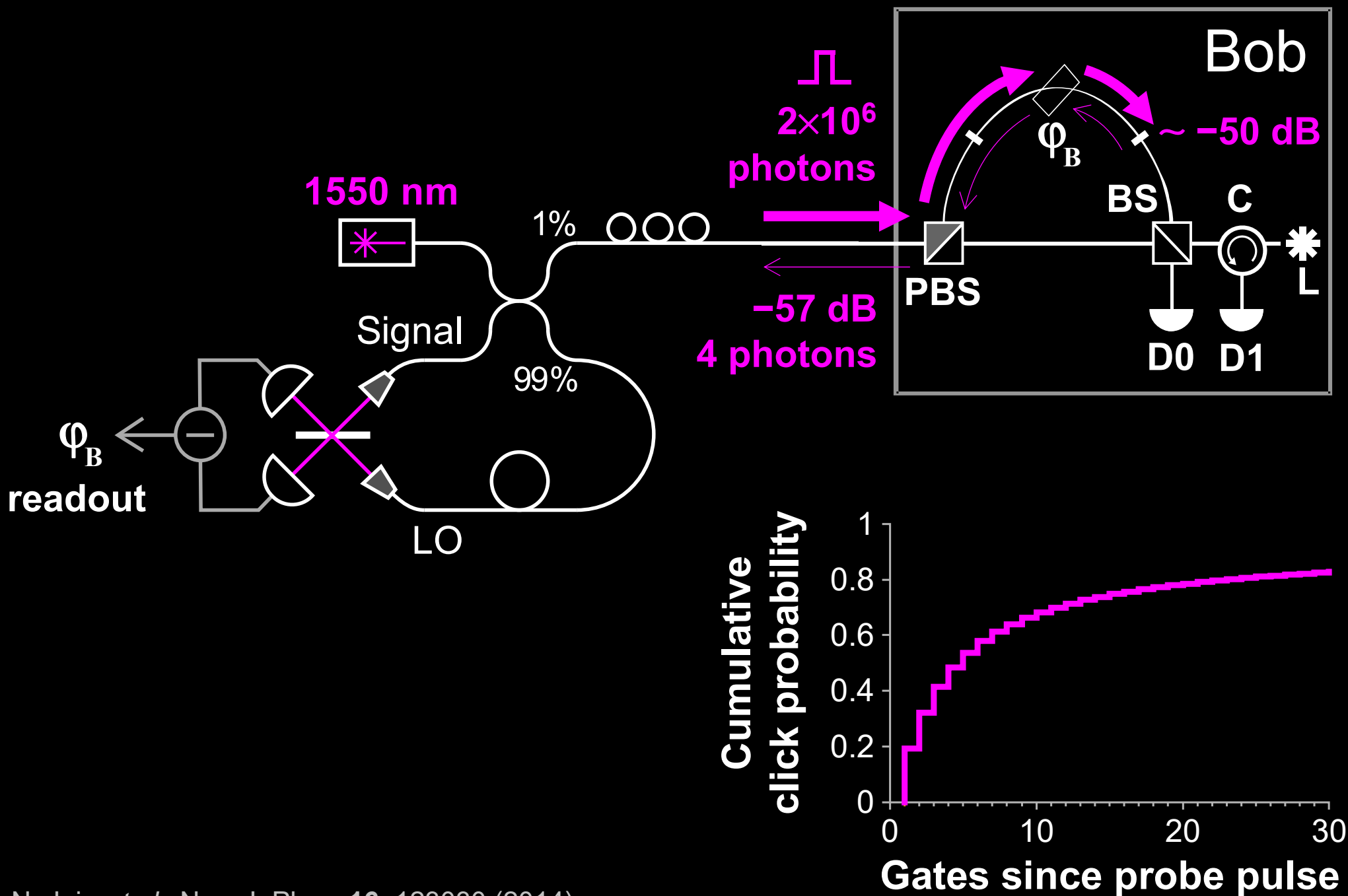
Countermeasures?



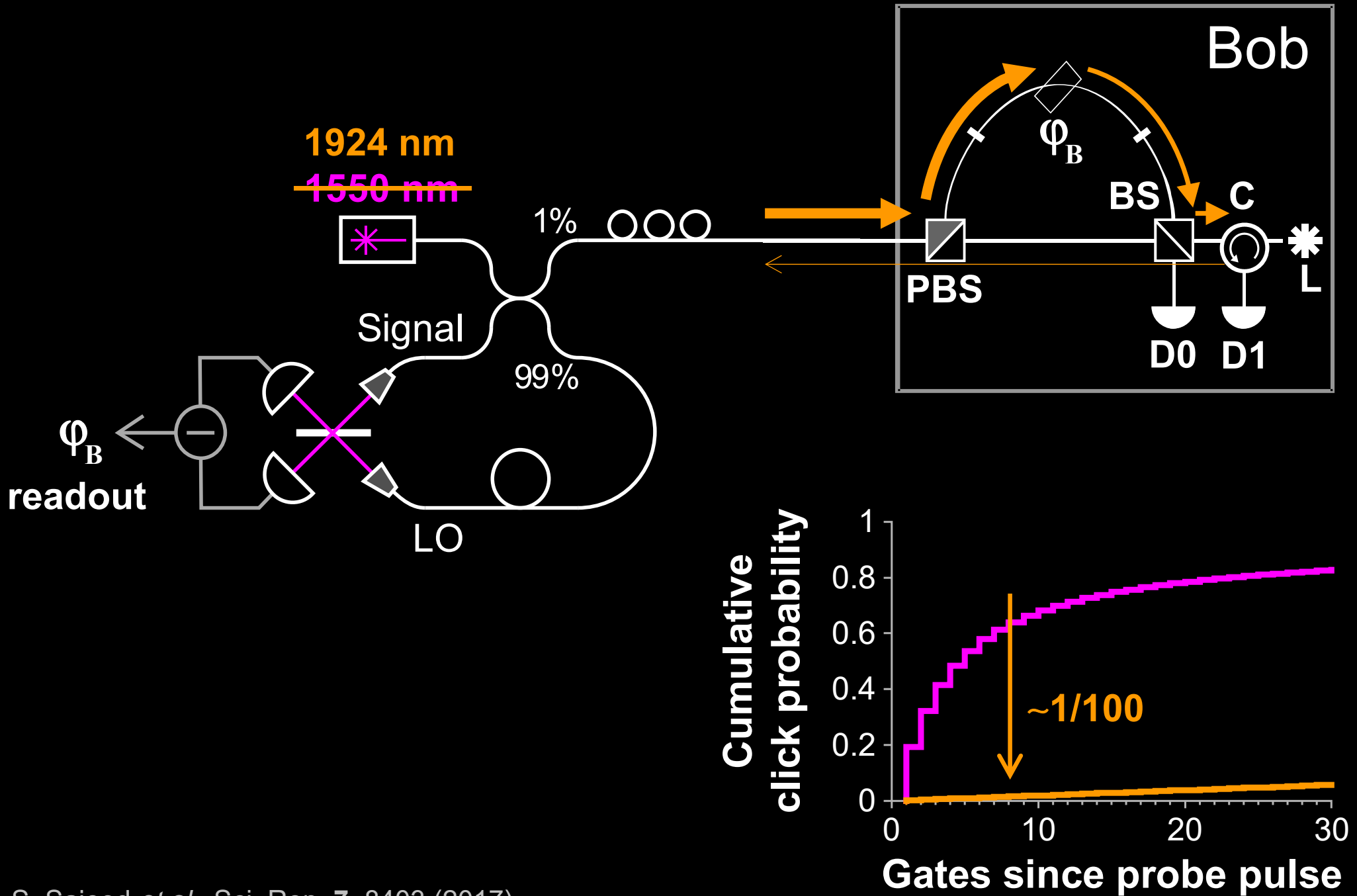
Countermeasures for plug-and-play system



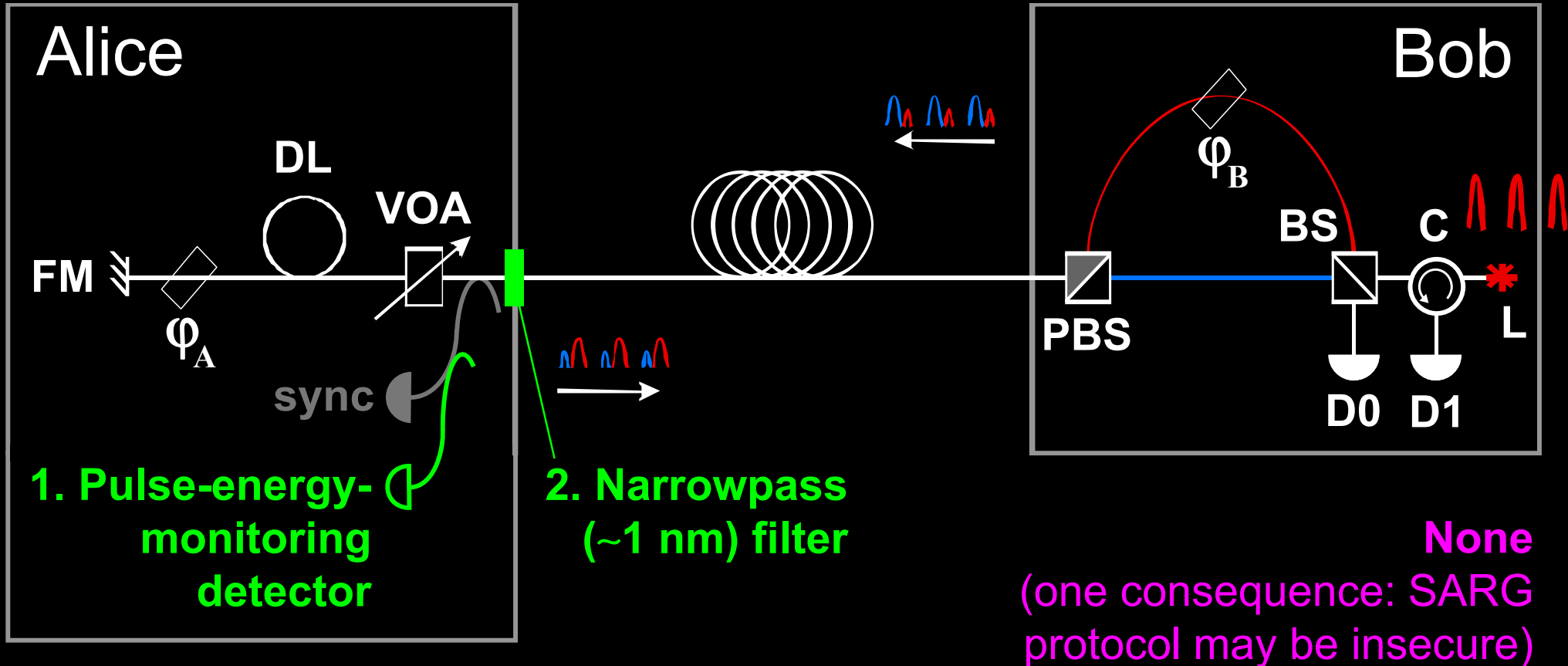
Trojan-horse attack on Bob



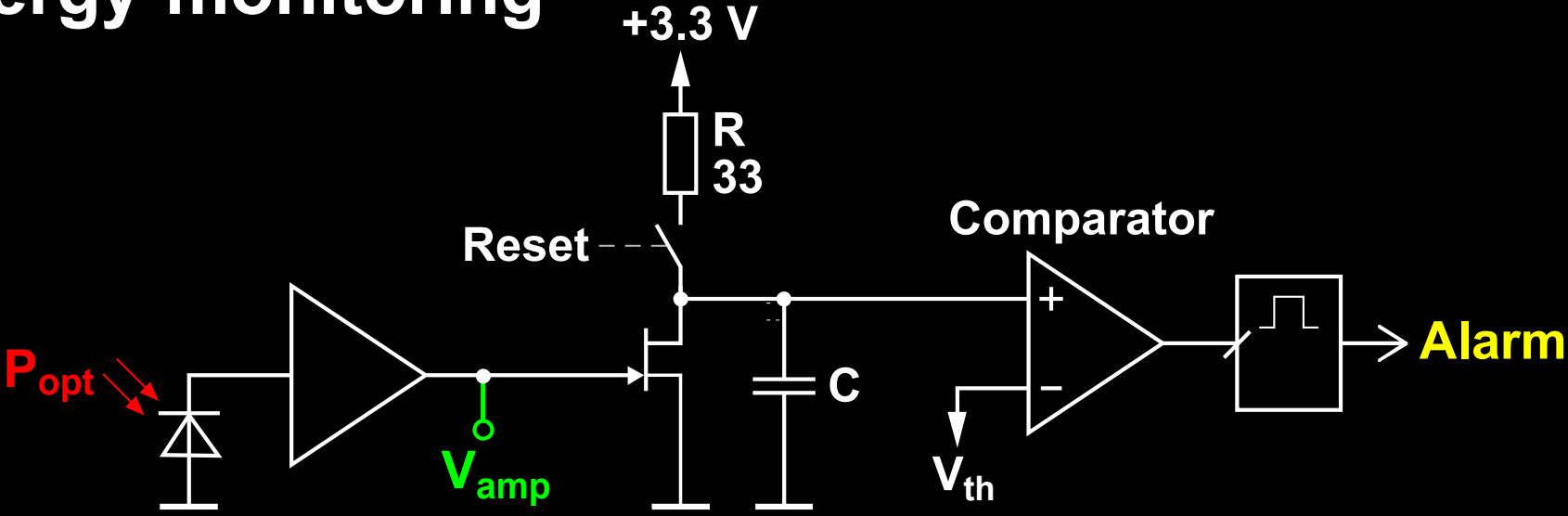
Trojan-horse attack on Bob



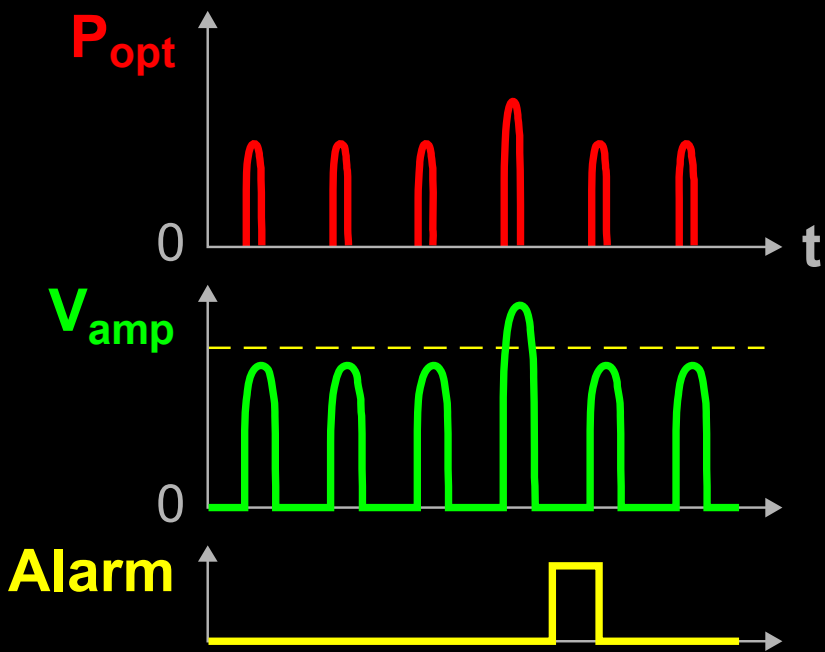
Countermeasures for plug-and-play system



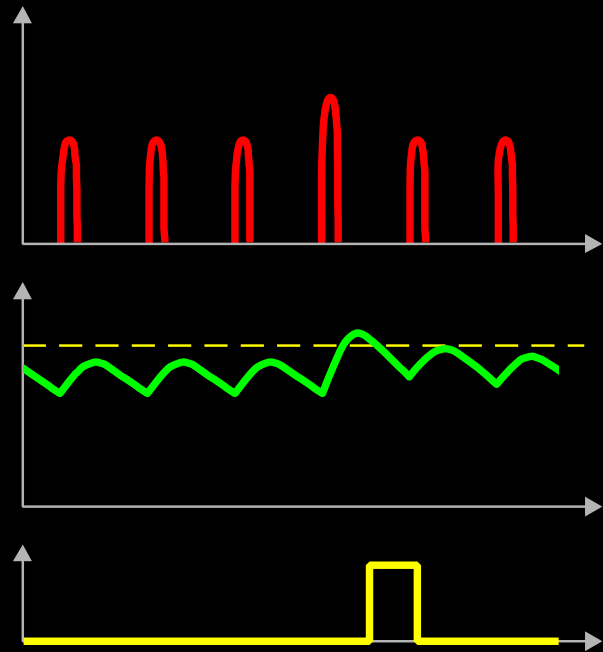
Pulse-energy-monitoring detector



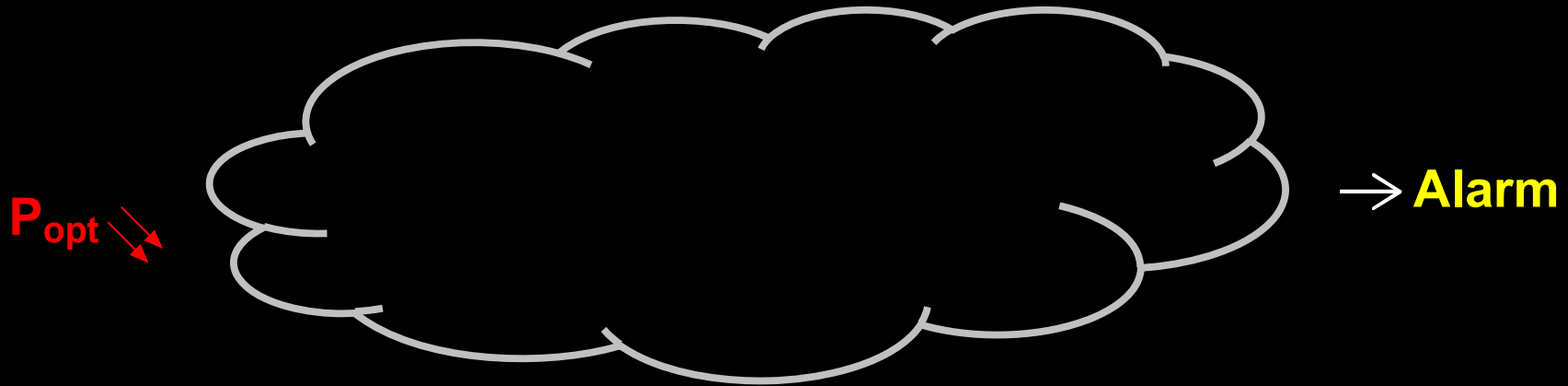
Theory:



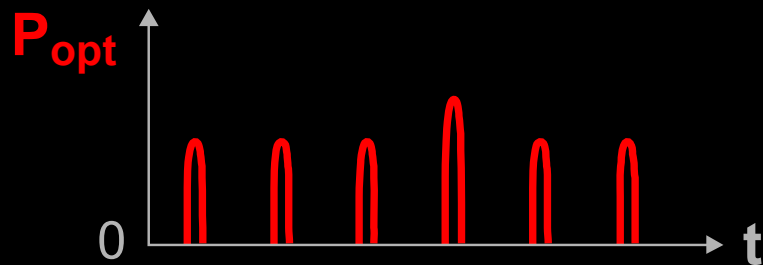
Implementation:



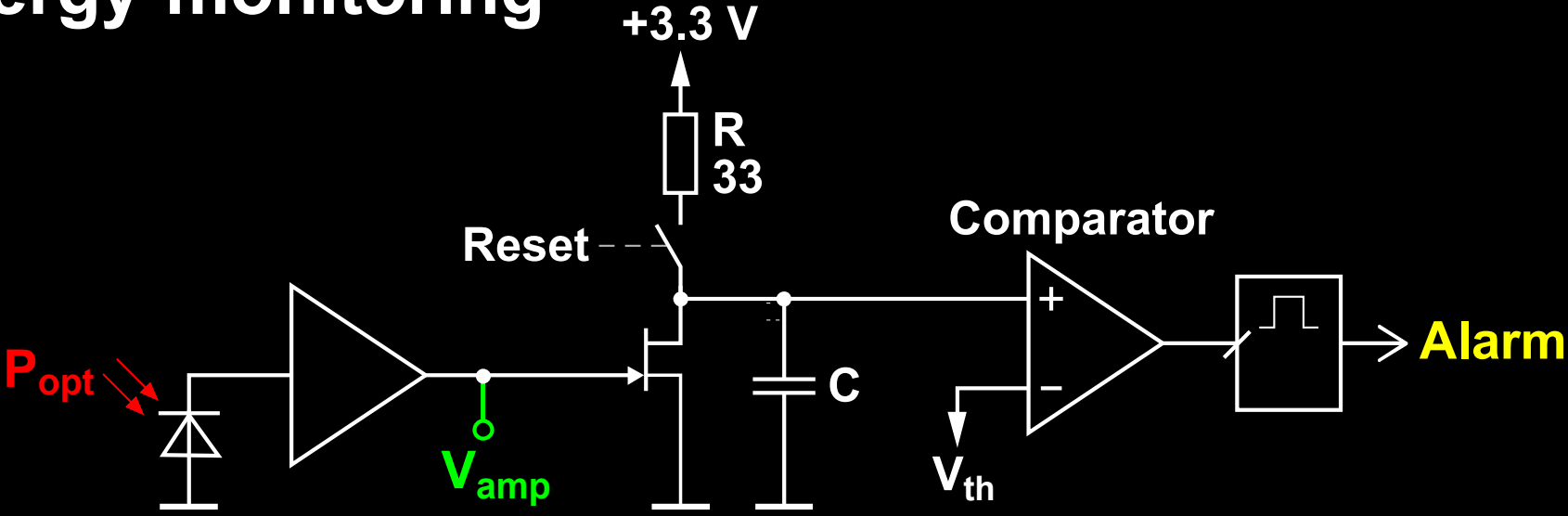
Pulse-energy-monitoring detector



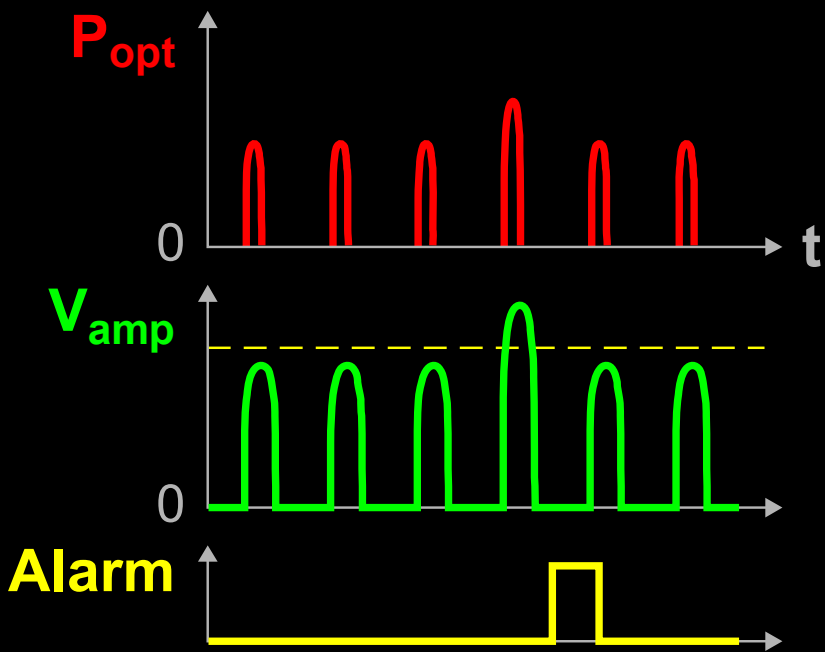
“Certification standard” (internal by ID Quantique):



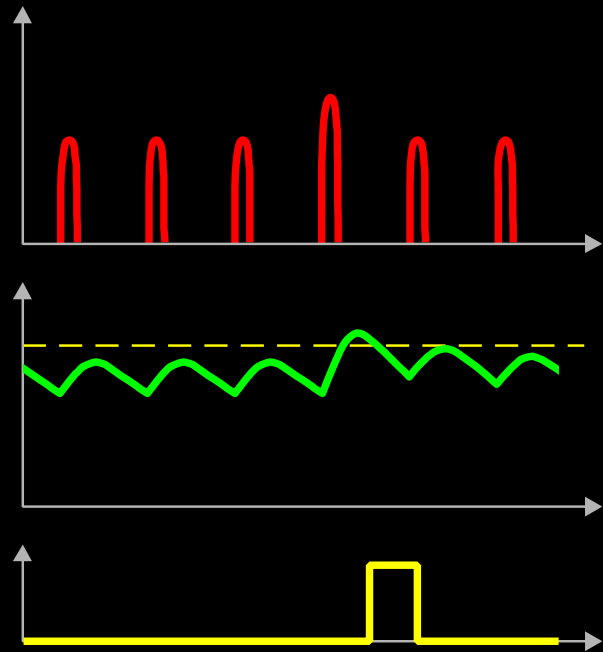
Pulse-energy-monitoring detector



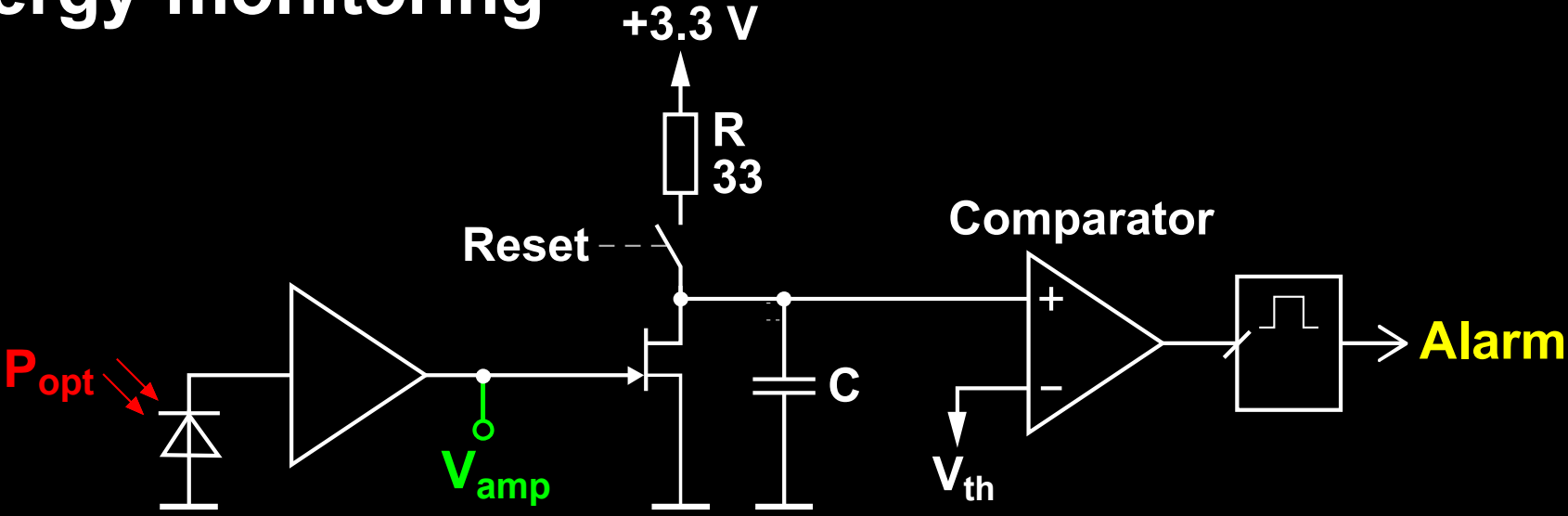
Theory:



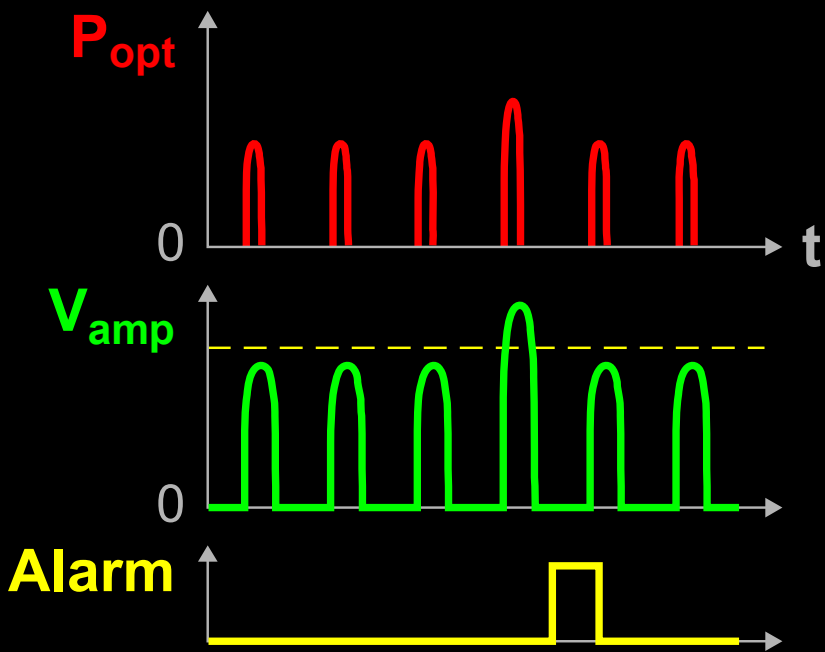
Implementation:



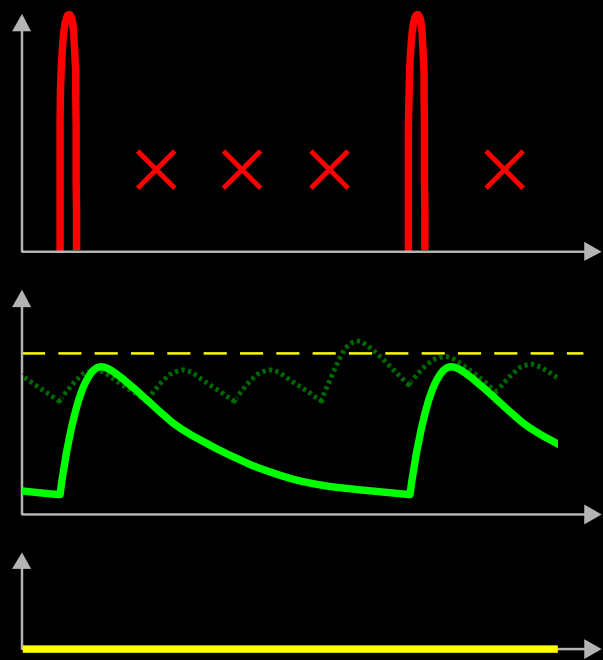
Pulse-energy-monitoring detector



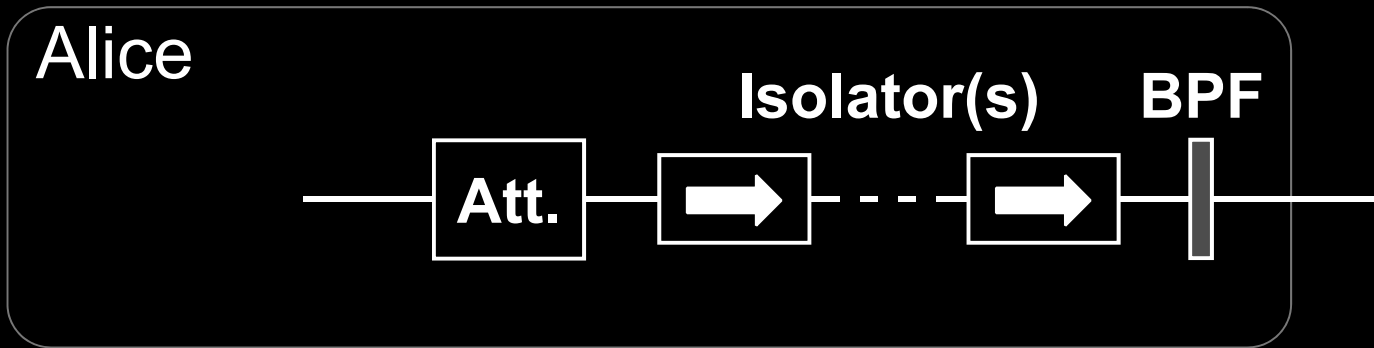
Theory:



Attack:



Draft security standard @ ETSI: Trojan-horse in one-way system



Winter school on quantum cybersecurity

Annual. Next: 25–31 January 2020
Les Diablerets, Switzerland

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

Overview talks + quantum technologies, including QKD

Lecturers in 2019: J. Baloo, C. Bennett, G. Brassard, E. Diamanti, R. Floeter, N. Gisin, J. Hart, B. Huttner, E. Hodges, V. Makarov, M. Mosca, S. Popescu, R. Renner, F. Ruesch, G. Ribordy, V. Scarani, D. Stucki, C. Williams

30 students, first-come, sells out
€3200 / €1600 executive track only

Winter sports in breaks

Organised by



www.idquantique.com/winter-school-switzerland-25-31-january-2020

International school on quantum technology

Annual. Next: 1–7 March 2020
Roza Khutor, Russia

4 days of lectures and skiing,
poster session

Tutorials on quantum sensing, computing, metrology, QKD

Lecturers in 2019: A. Akimov, V. Balykin, M. Chekhova, V. Eliseev, A. Fedyanin, A. Korolkov, L. Krivitsky, V. Makarov, A. Odinkov, O. Snigirev, S. Straupe, A. Urivsky, S. Vyatchanin, F. Zhelezko

100 students, competitive admission
€200

4 h of pro skiing instruction

Organised by



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Квантовых
Технологий

qutes.org

2016

2018

2019