

# Quantum hacking

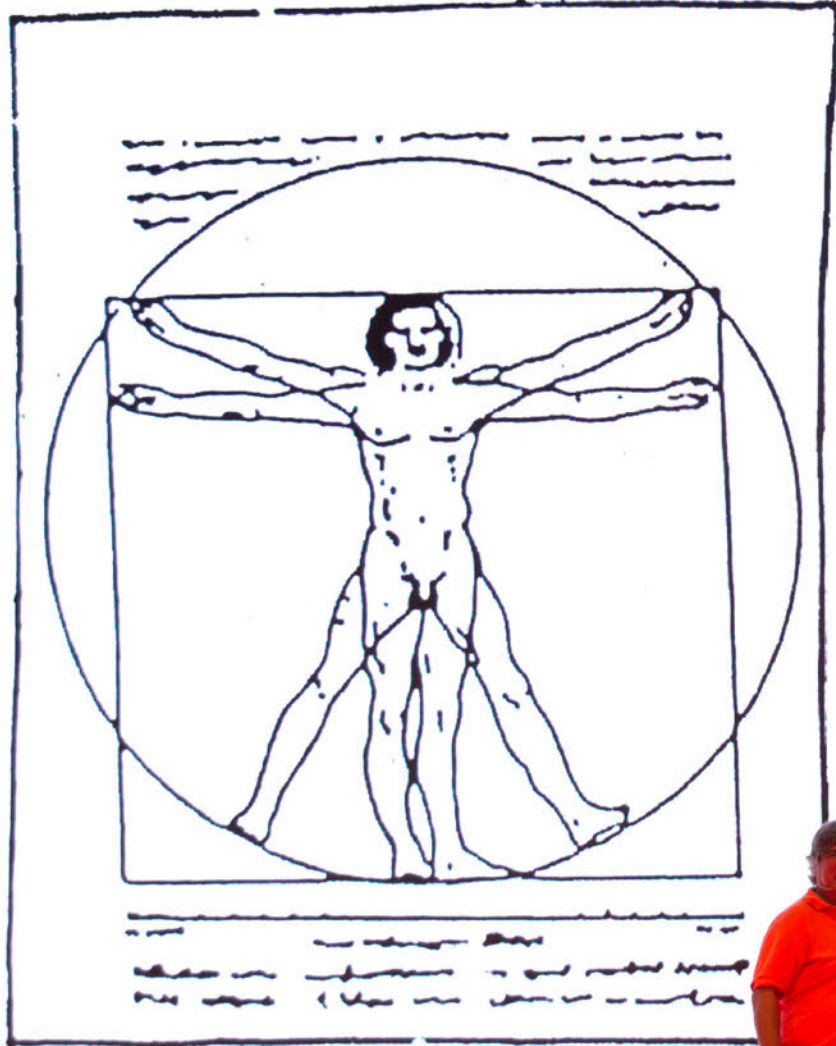
Vadim Makarov



[vad1.com/lab](http://vad1.com/lab)



# THEORY

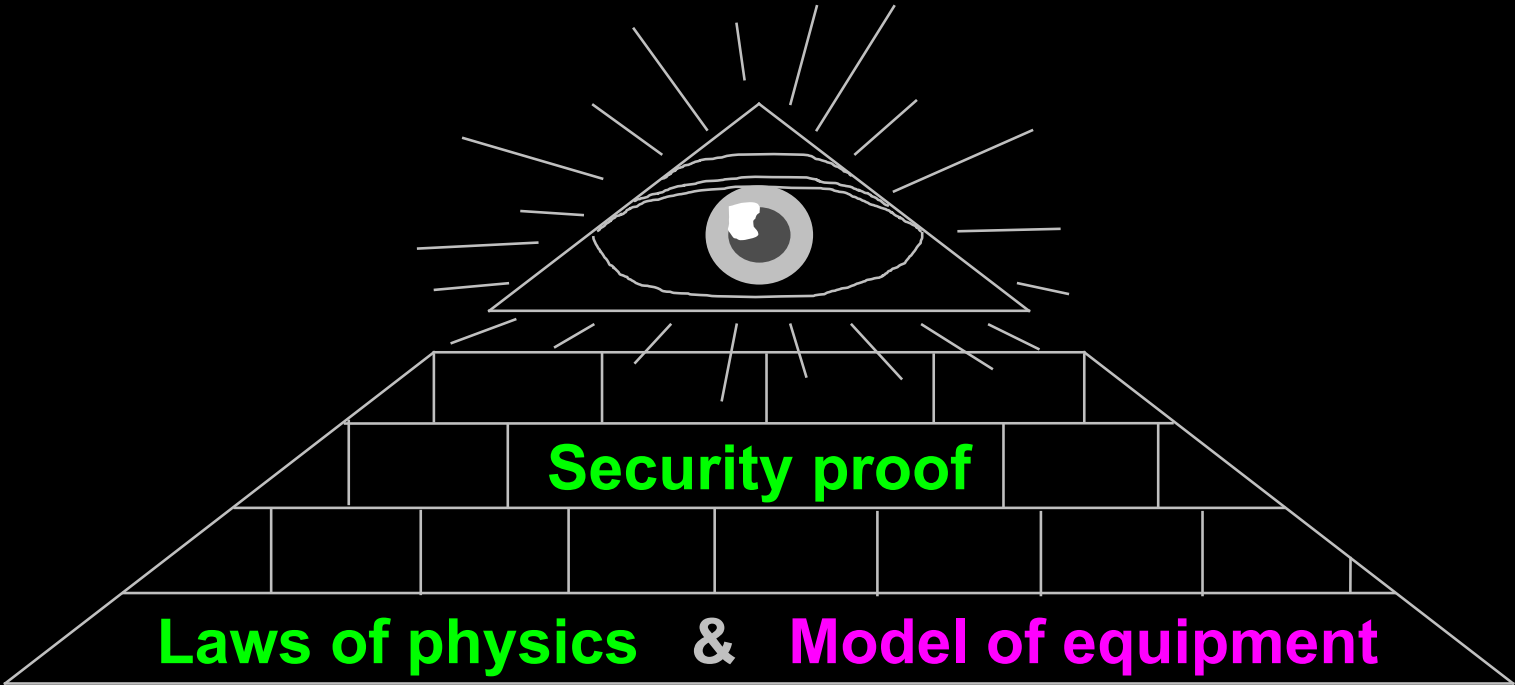


# EXPERIMENT



MSTEVENS

# Implementation security of quantum communications

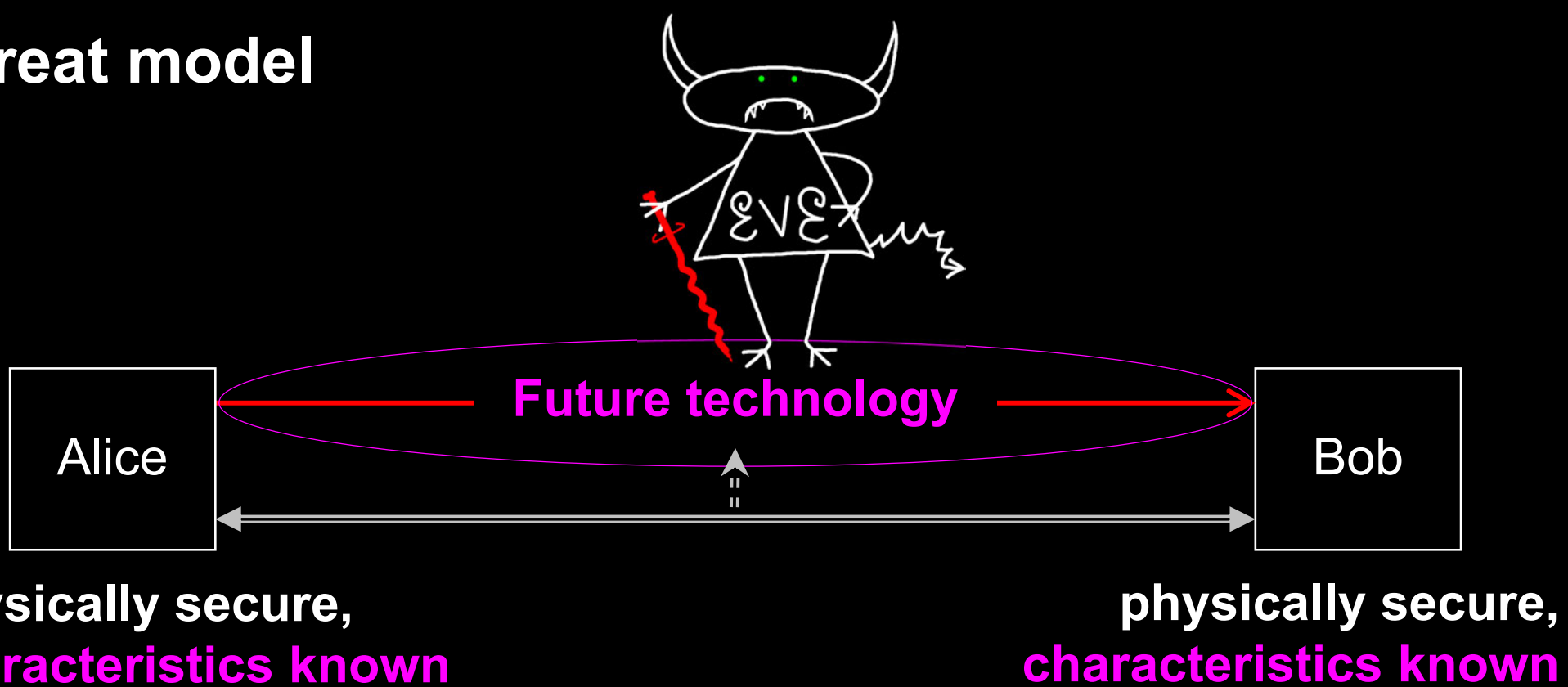


Hack

Integrate imperfection into security model

Formal certification: we need standards and labs ecosystem

# 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



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

# Example of vulnerability and countermeasures

## ✂ Photon-number-splitting attack

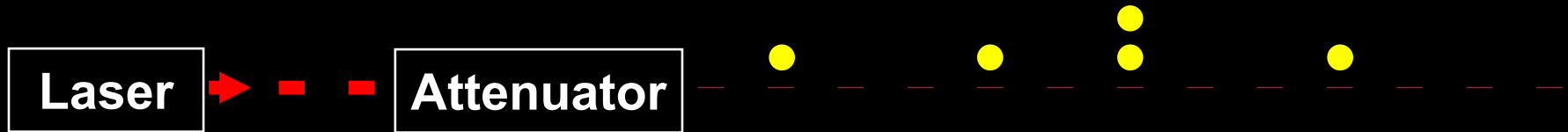
C. Bennett, F. Bessette, G. Brassard, L. Salvail, J. Smolin, J. Cryptology **5**, 3 (1992)

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)

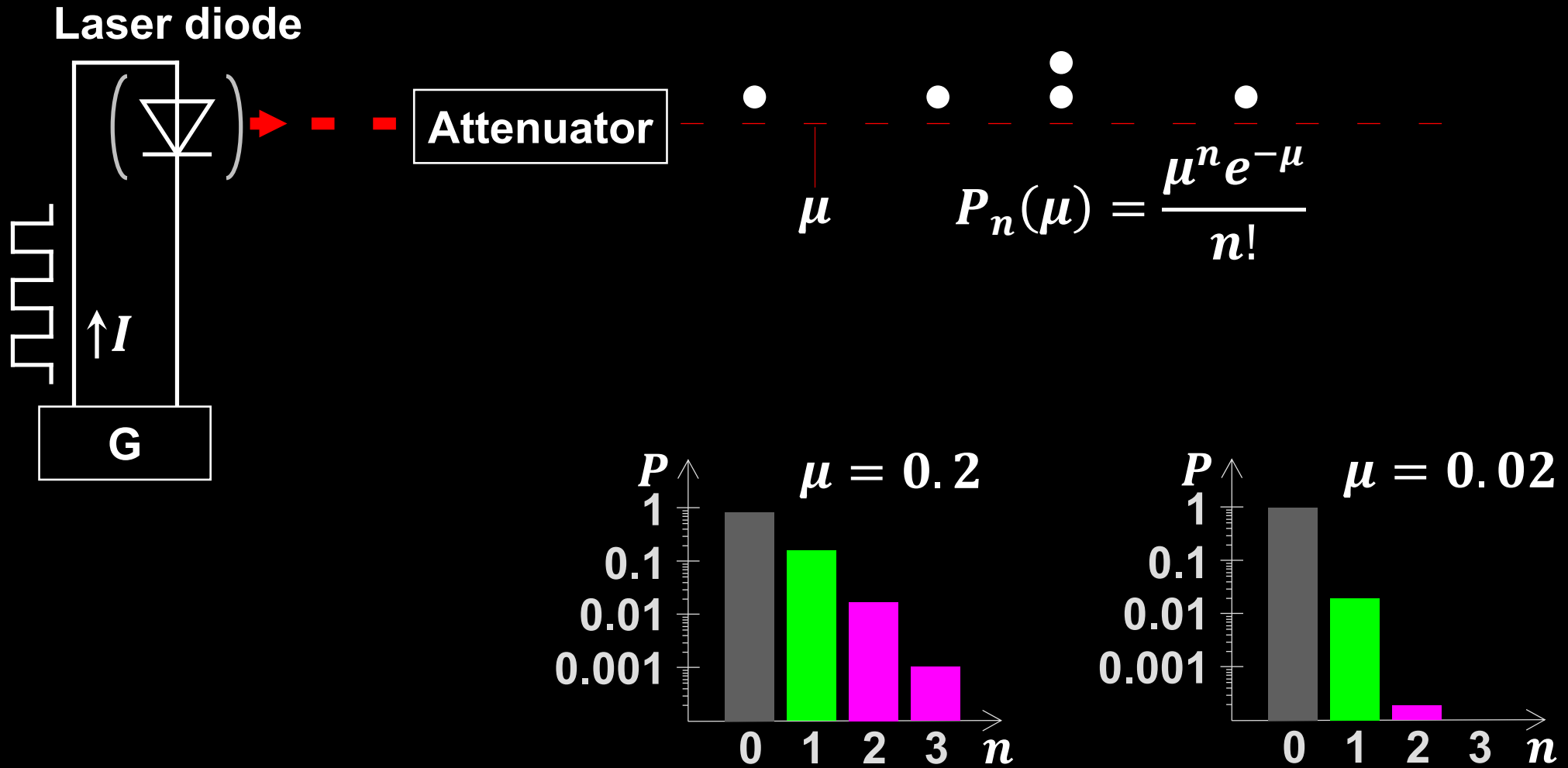
## ★ Distributed-phase-reference protocols

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)

# Attenuated laser source



# Commercial QKD

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

## Classical encryptors:

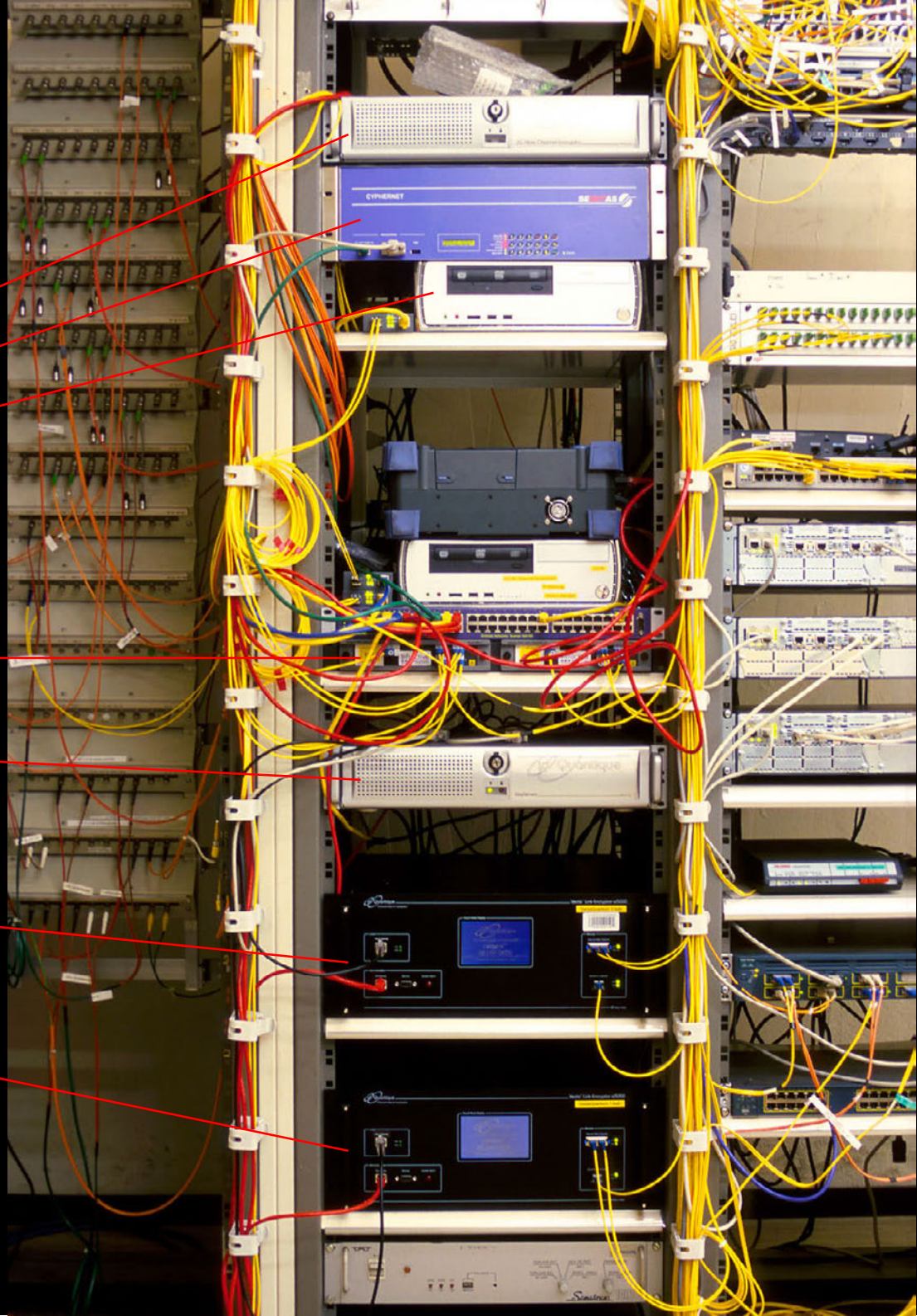
- L2, 2 Gbit/s
- L2, 10 Gbit/s
- L3 VPN, 100 Mbit/s

## WDMs

## Key manager

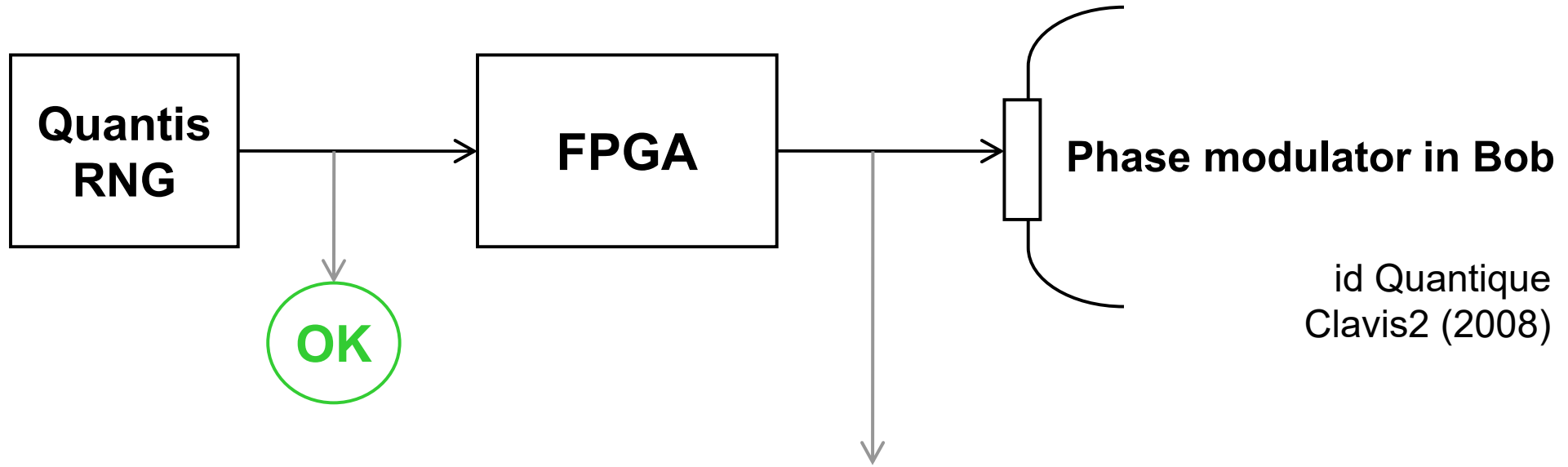
QKD to another node (4 km)

QKD to another node (14 km)

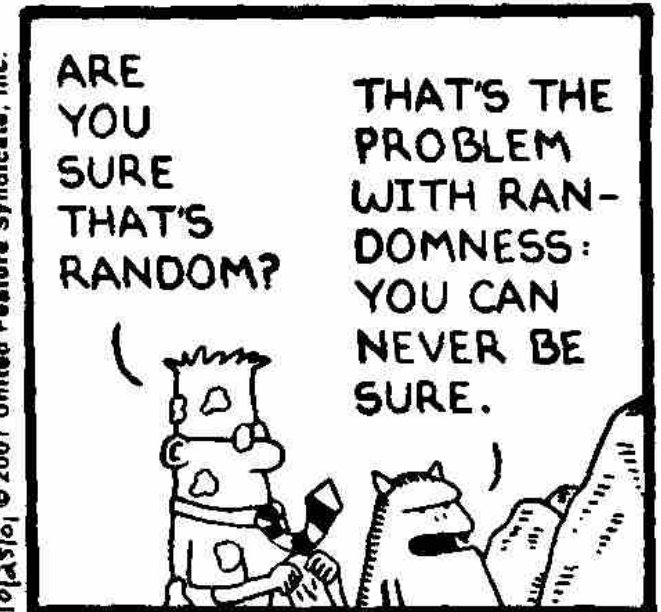
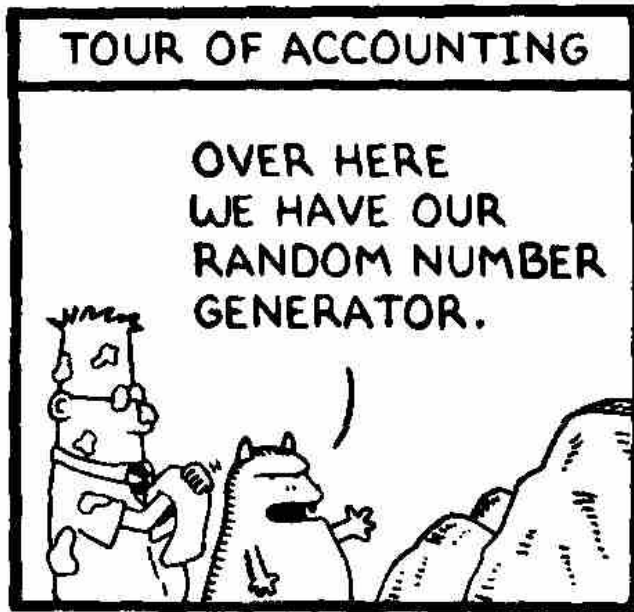
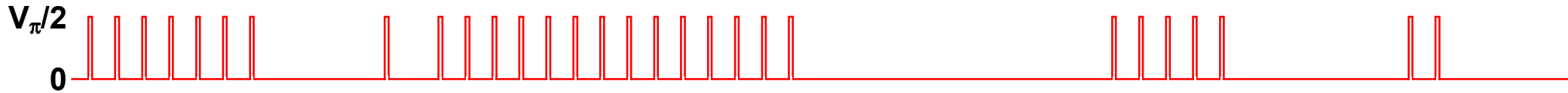




# True randomness?

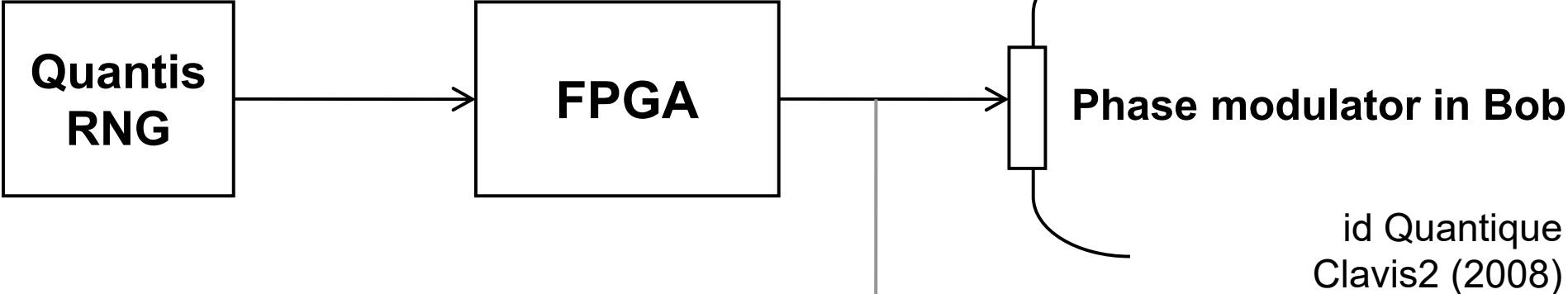


id Quantique  
Clavis2 (2008)

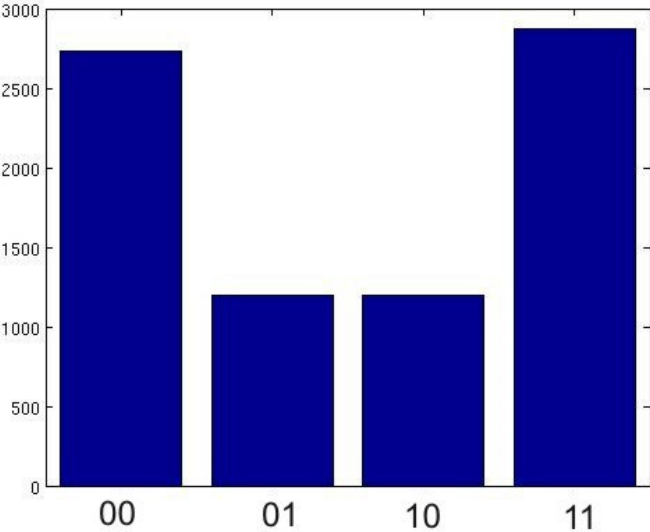


10/25/01 © 2001 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

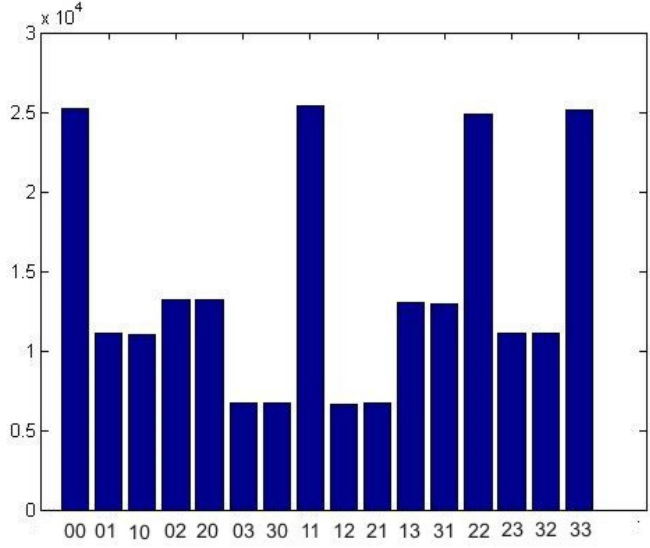
# True randomness?



**Bob:**



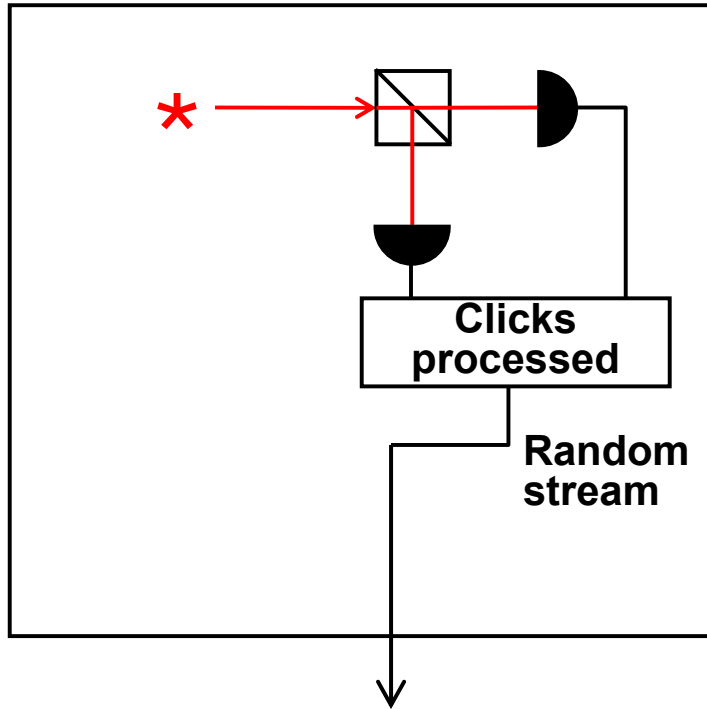
**Alice:**



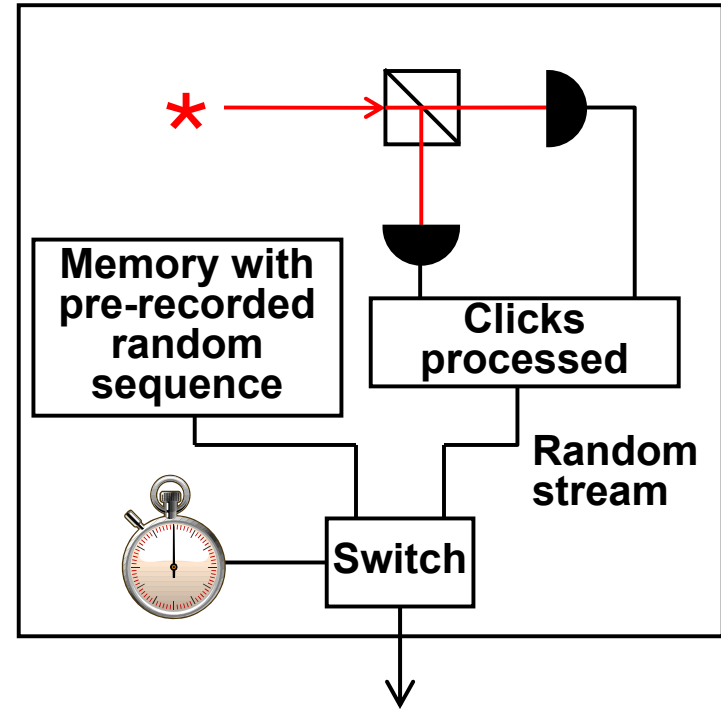
Issue reported patched in 2010

# Do we trust the manufacturer?

Quantis RNG



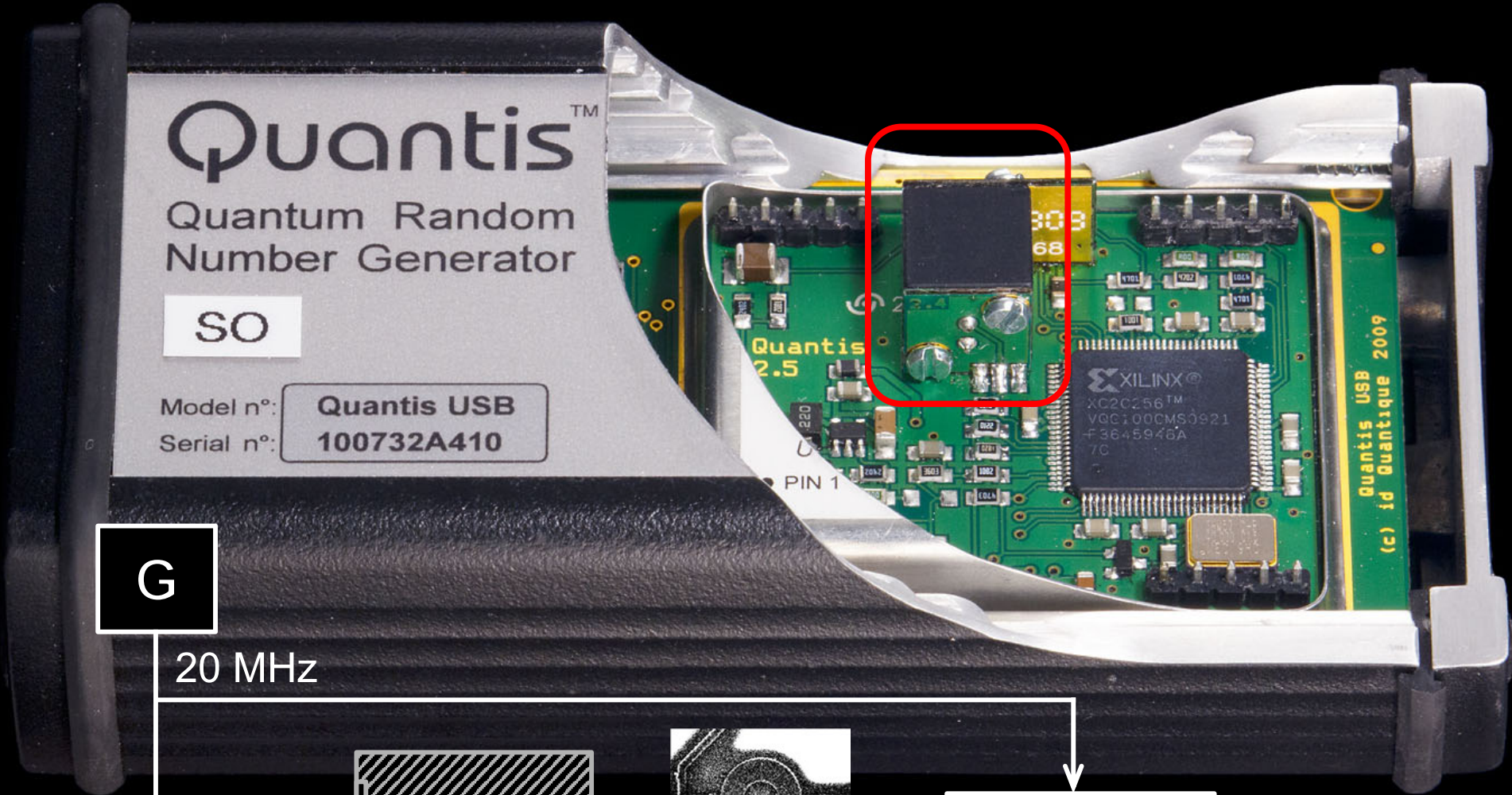
Quantis RNG, Trojan-horsed :)



**Many components in QKD system can be Trojan-horsed:**

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

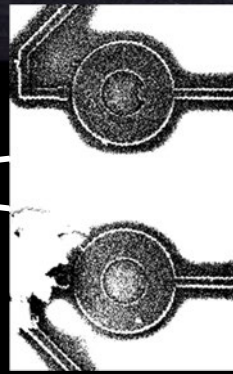
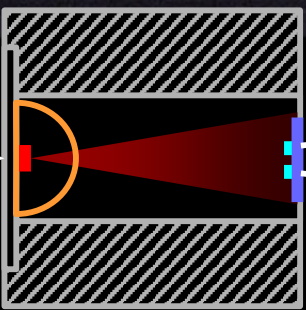
# Quantis RNG: what's inside?



**G**

20 MHz

**LED**  
820 nm  
(40 nm FWHM)



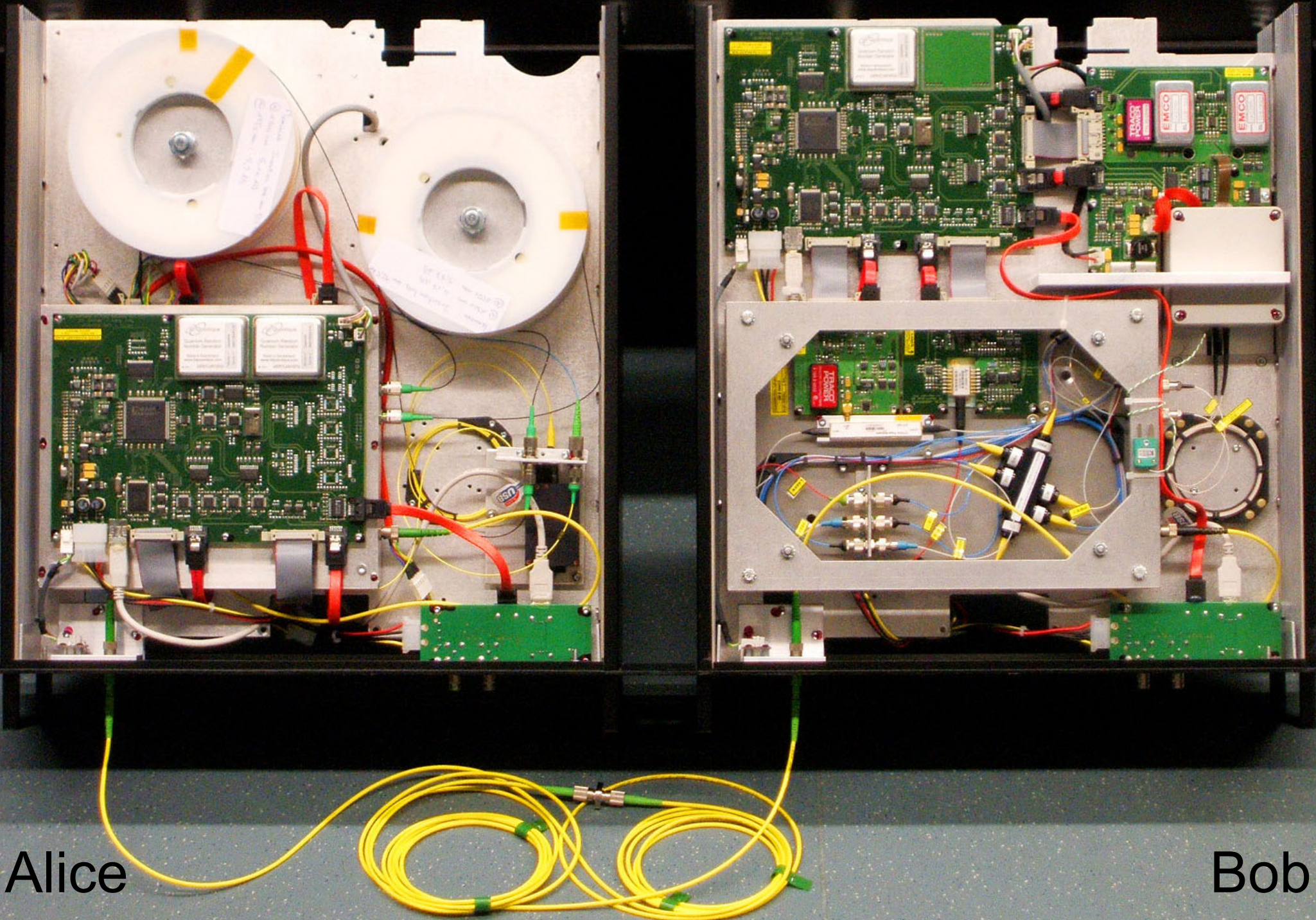
**Debiasing**

**Output**  
4 Mbit/s

G. Ribordy, O. Guinnard, US patent appl. US 2007/0127718 A1 (filed in 2006)  
M. Petrov, I. Radchenko *et al.*, EPJ Quantum Technol. **9**, 17 (2022)



# ID Quantique Clavis2 QKD system



Alice

Bob

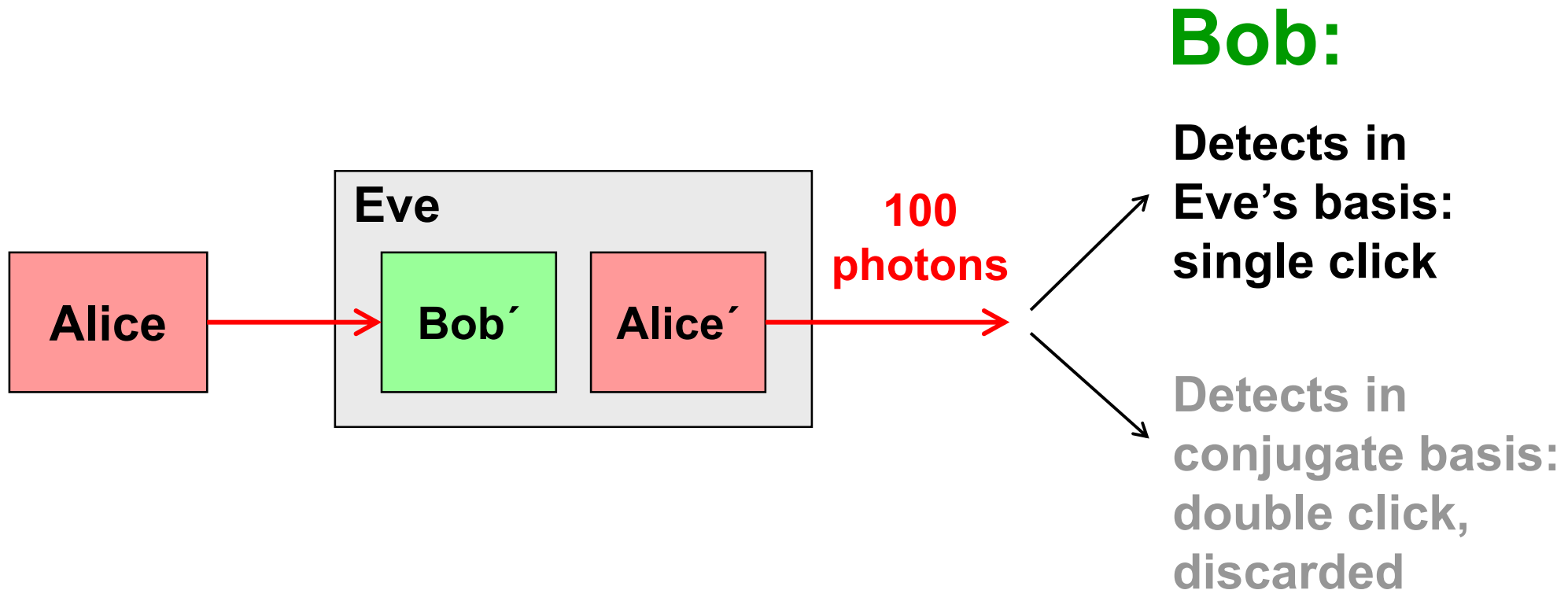


# Double clicks

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

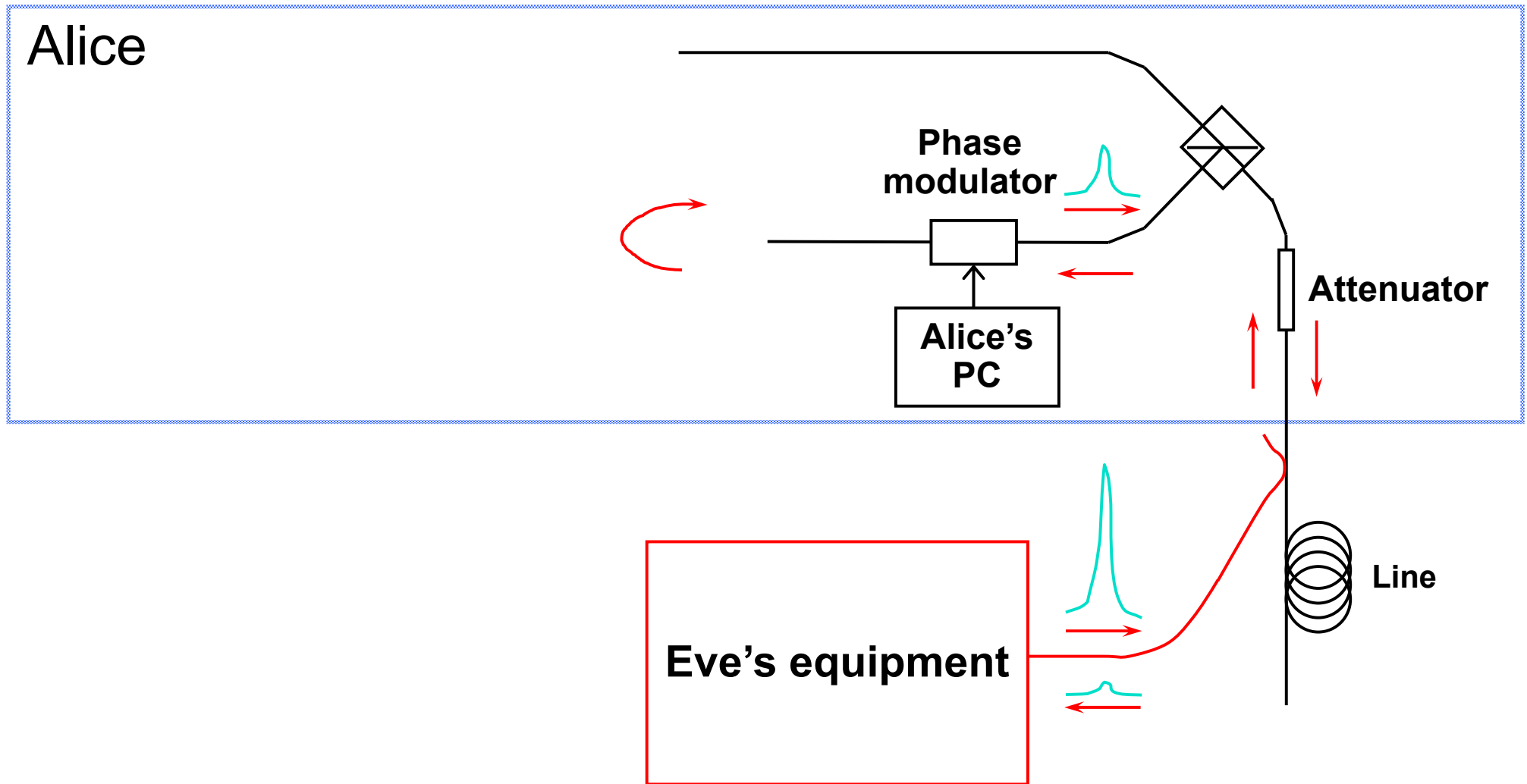
Discard them?

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



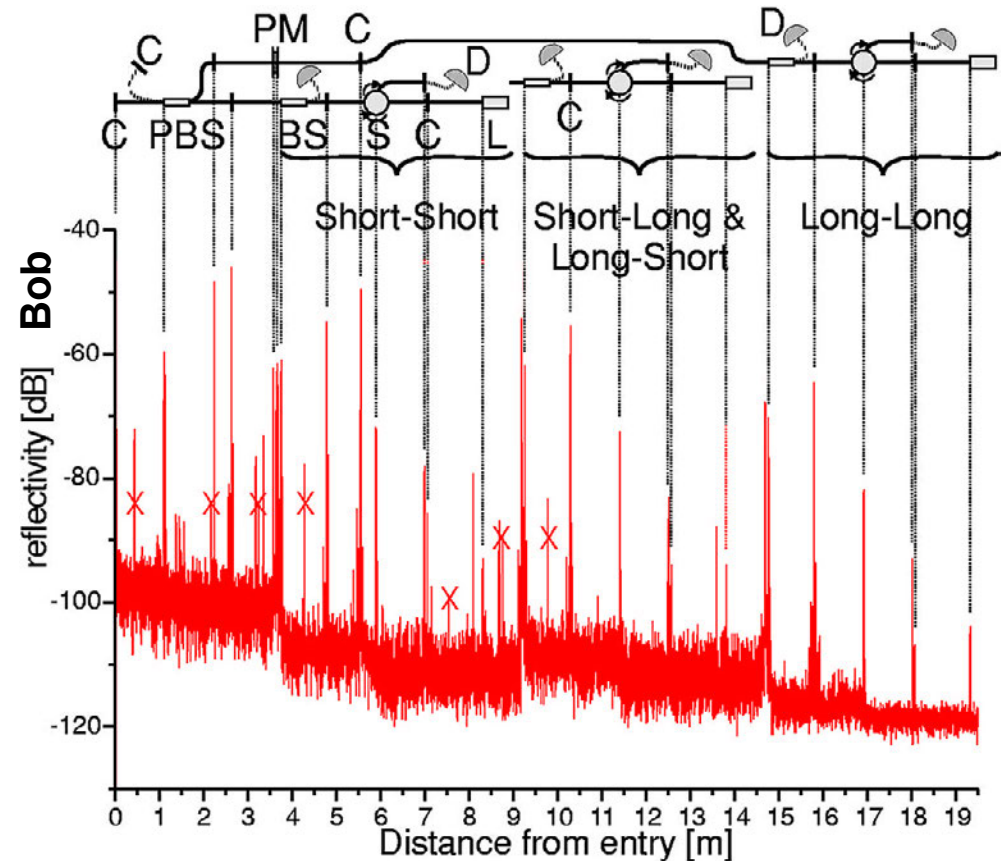
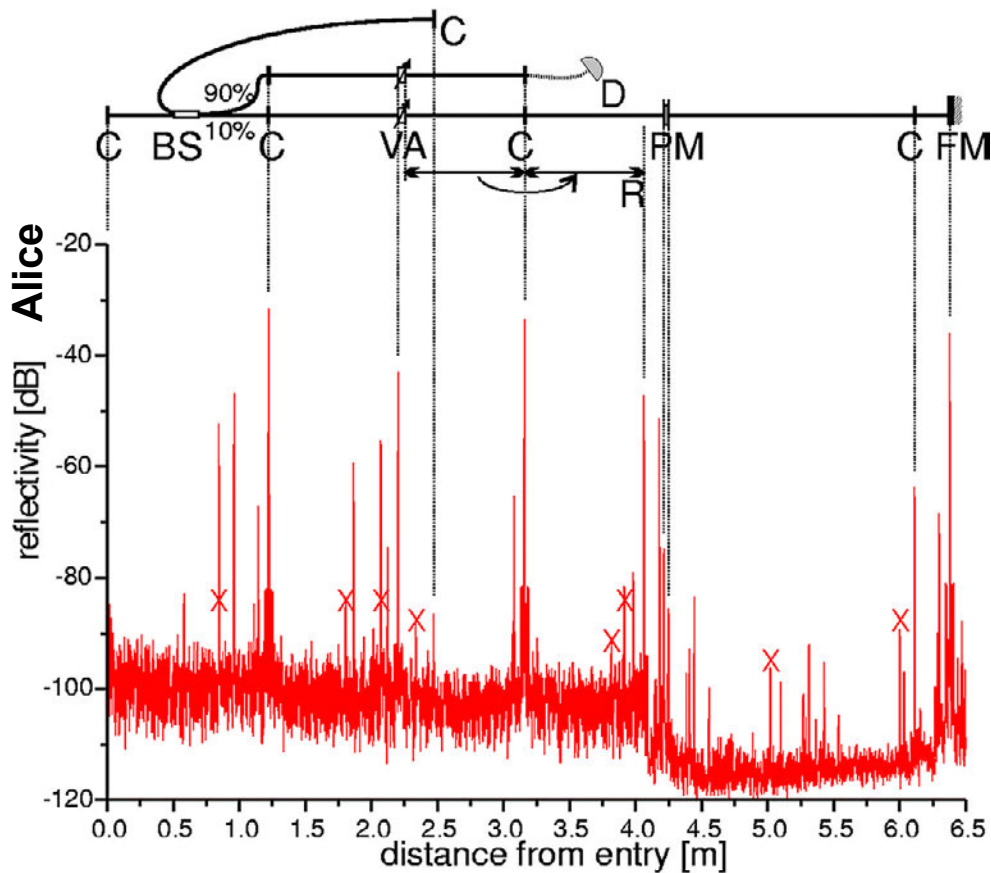
**Proper treatment for double clicks: assign a random bit value.**

# Trojan-horse attack



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

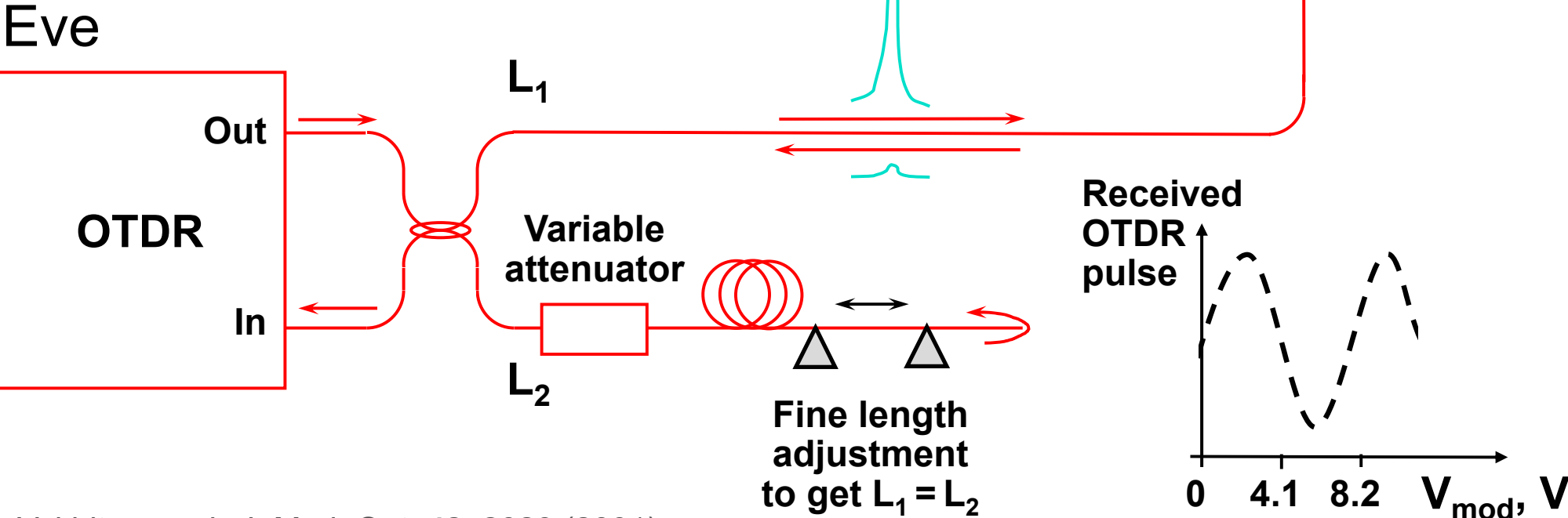
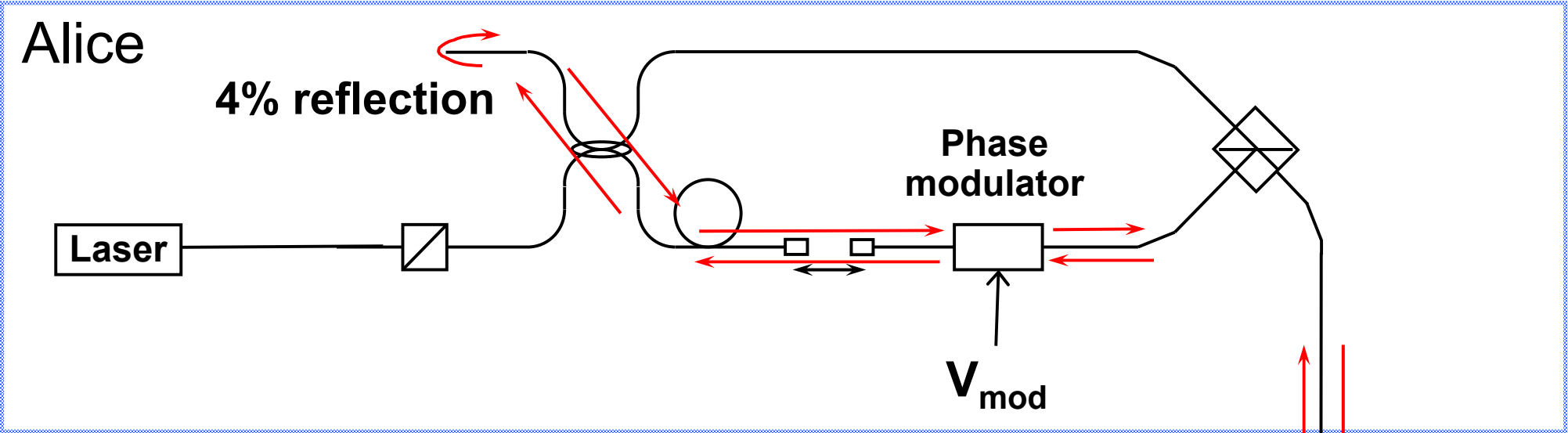
# Trojan-horse attack for plug-and-play system



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

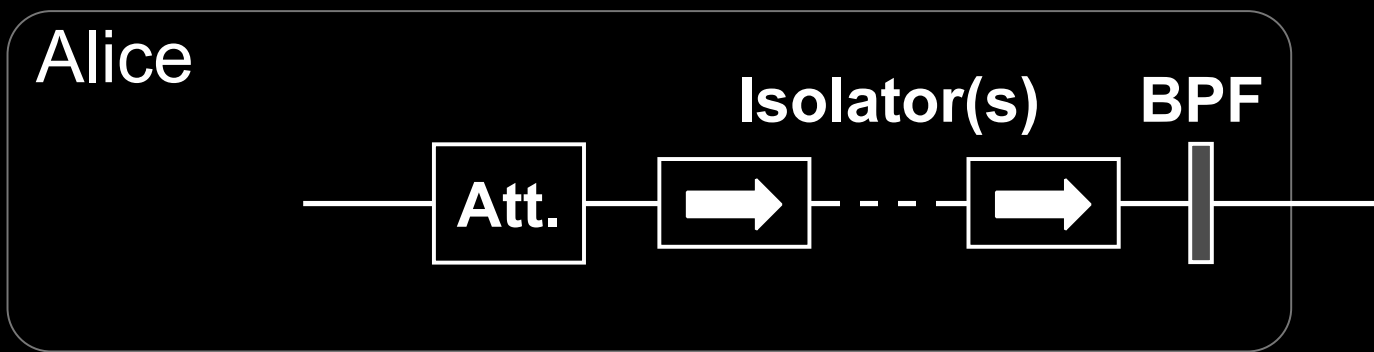


# Trojan-horse attack experiment

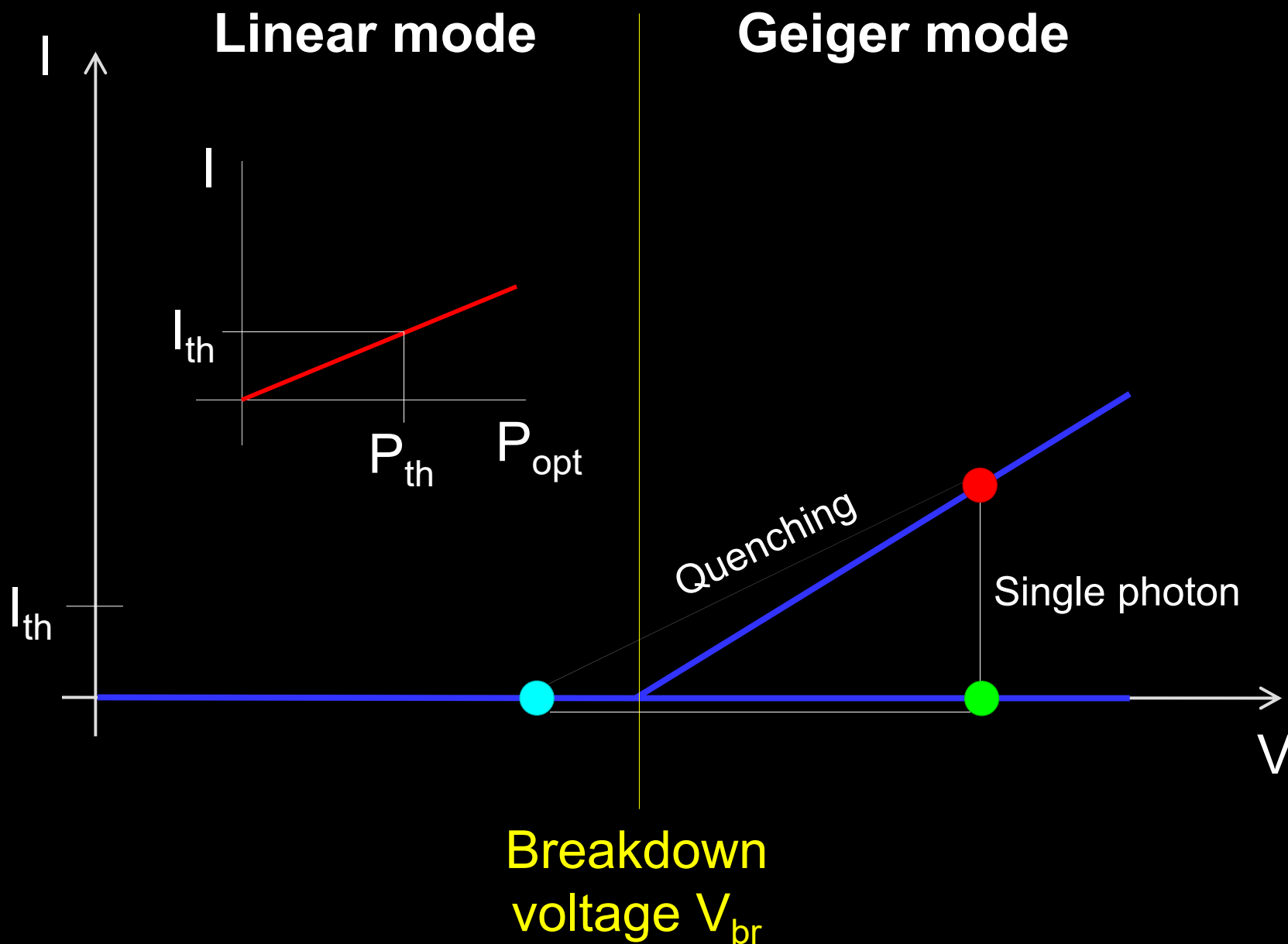


A. Vakhitov *et al.*, J. Mod. Opt. 48, 2023 (2001)

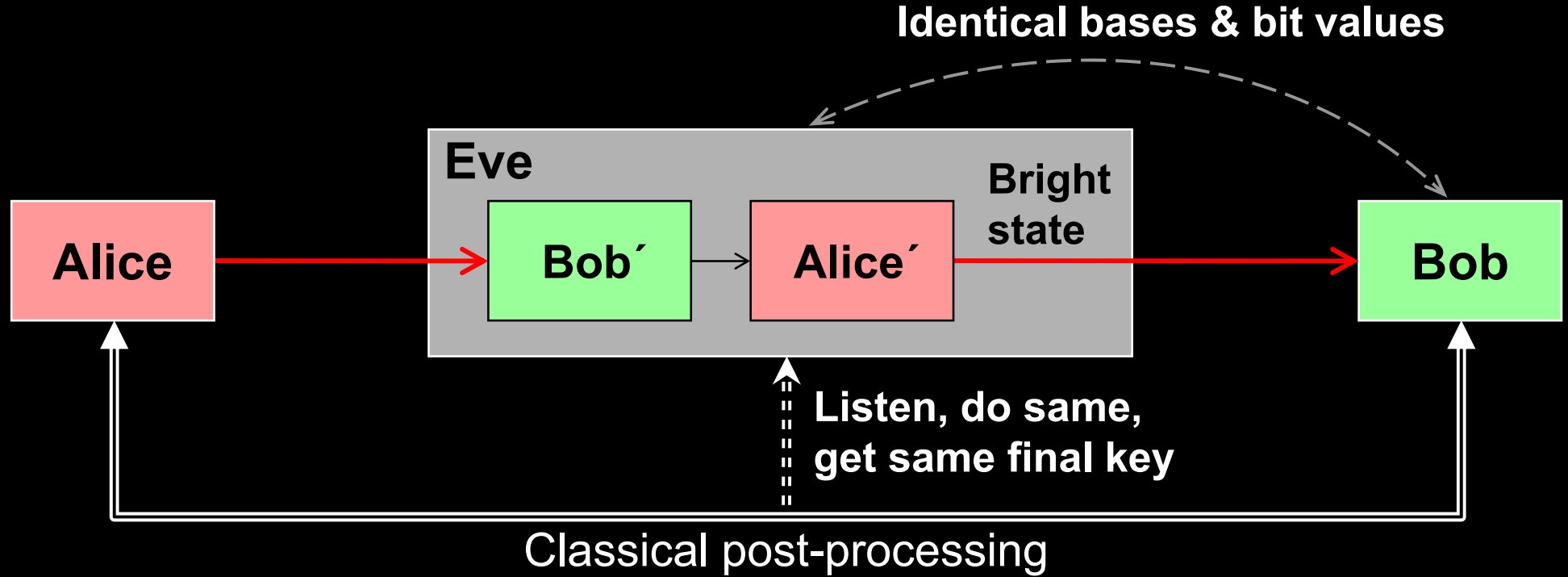
# Draft security standard @ ETSI: Trojan-horse in one-way system



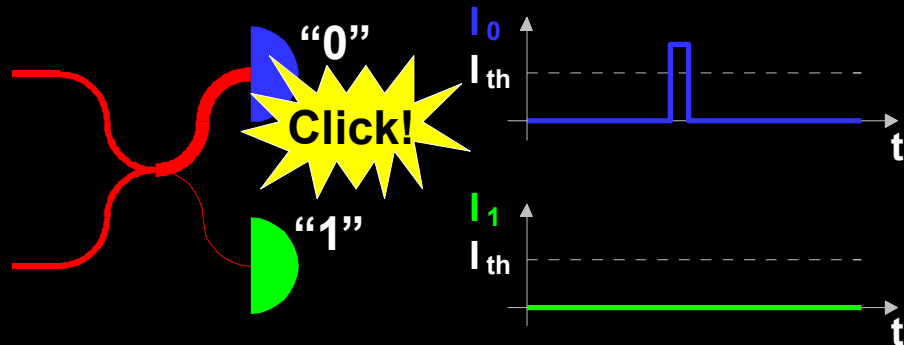
# Attack example: avalanche photodetectors (APDs)



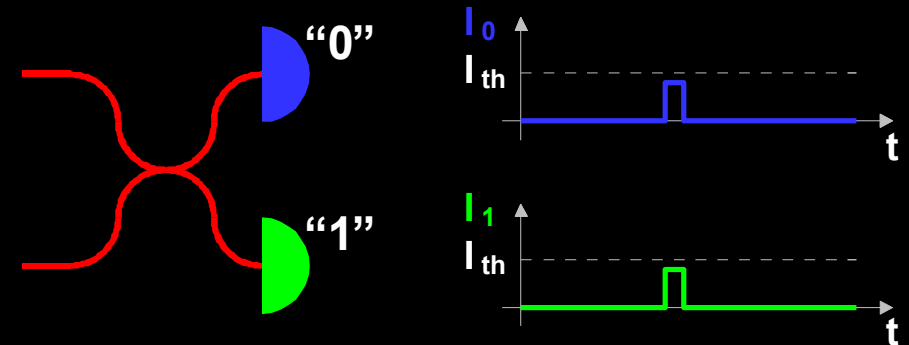
# Faked-state attack in APD linear mode



Bob chooses same basis as Eve:

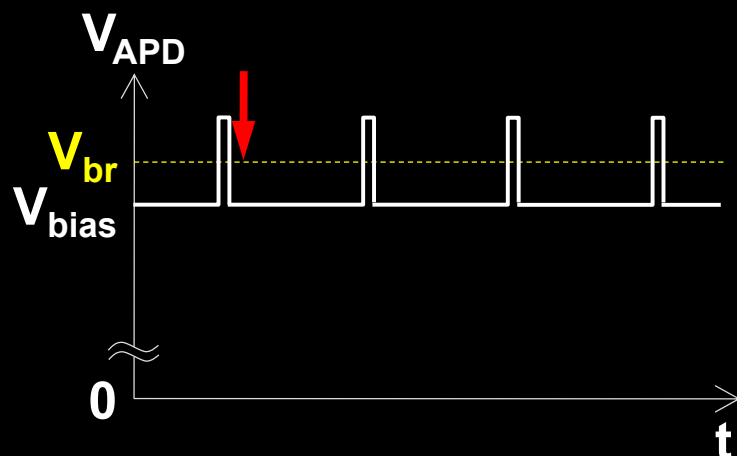
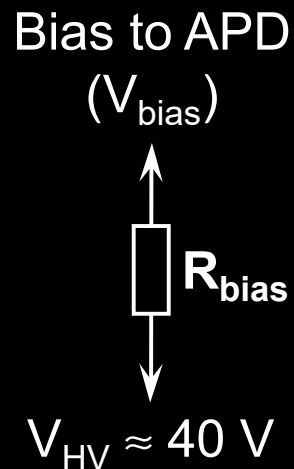


Bob chooses different basis:





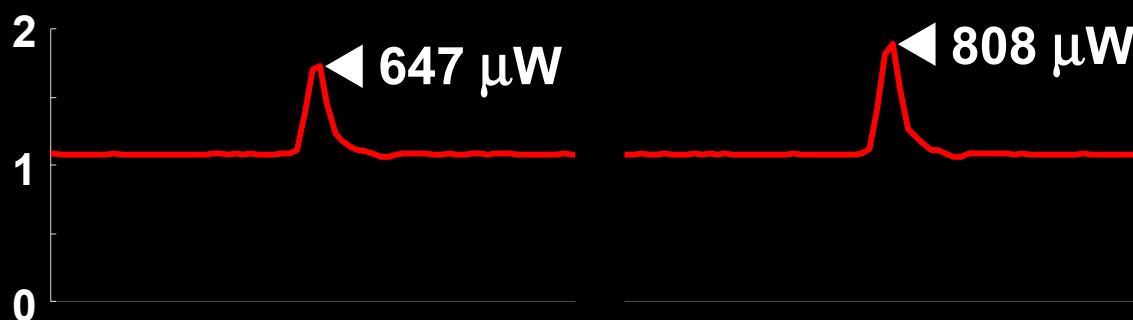
# Blinding APD with bright light



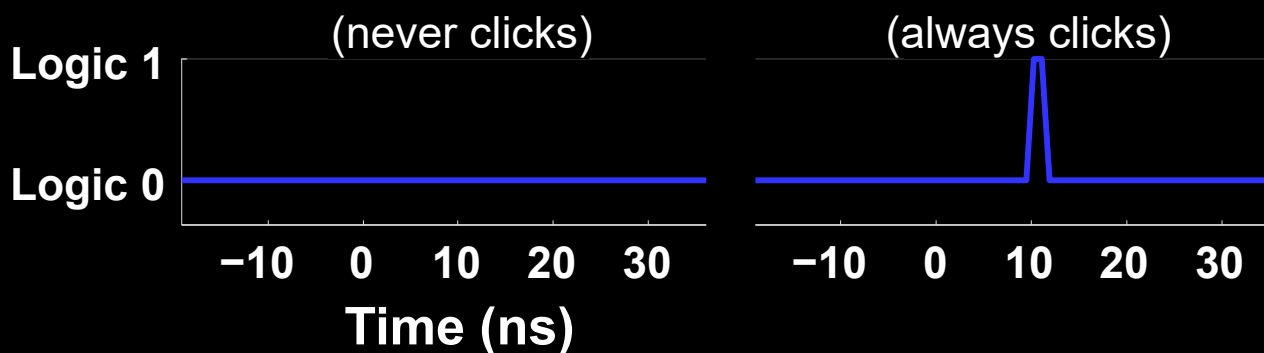
Eve applies CW light

Detector blind!  
Zero dark count rate

Input illumination (mW)

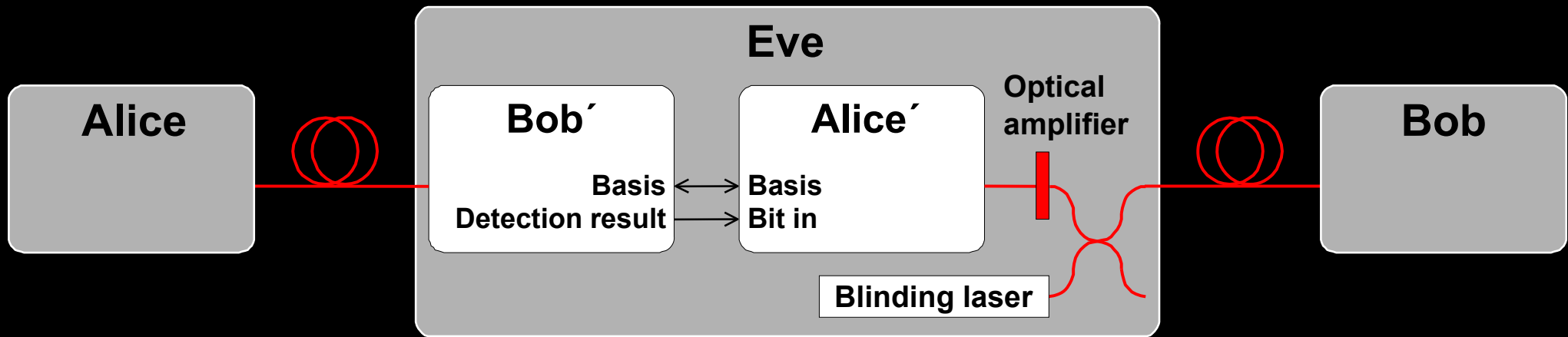


Detector output



ID Quantique  
Clavis2

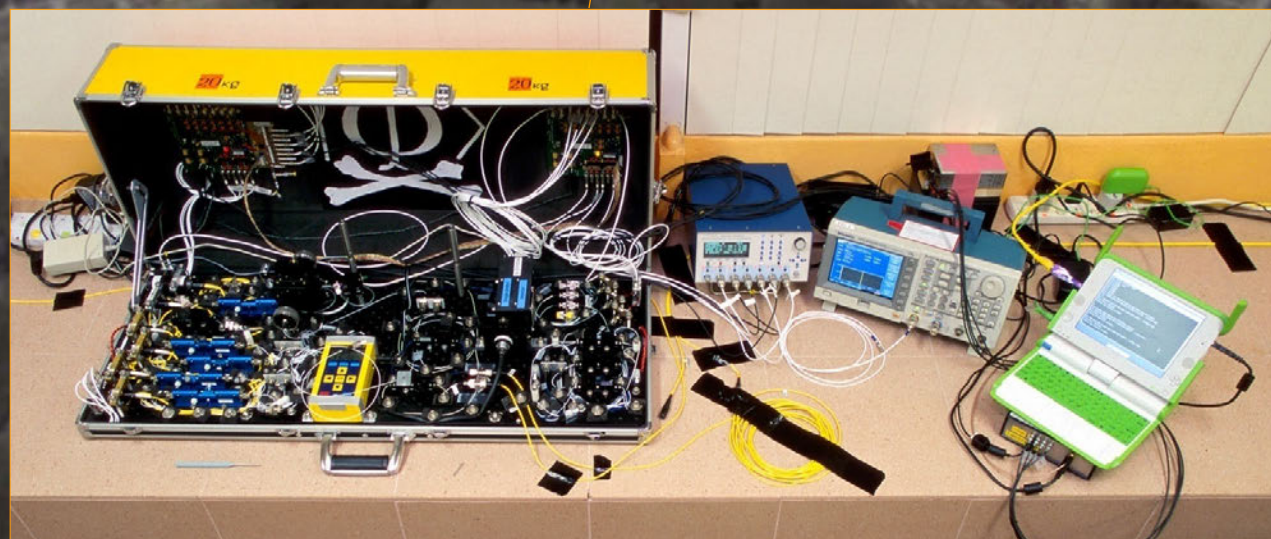
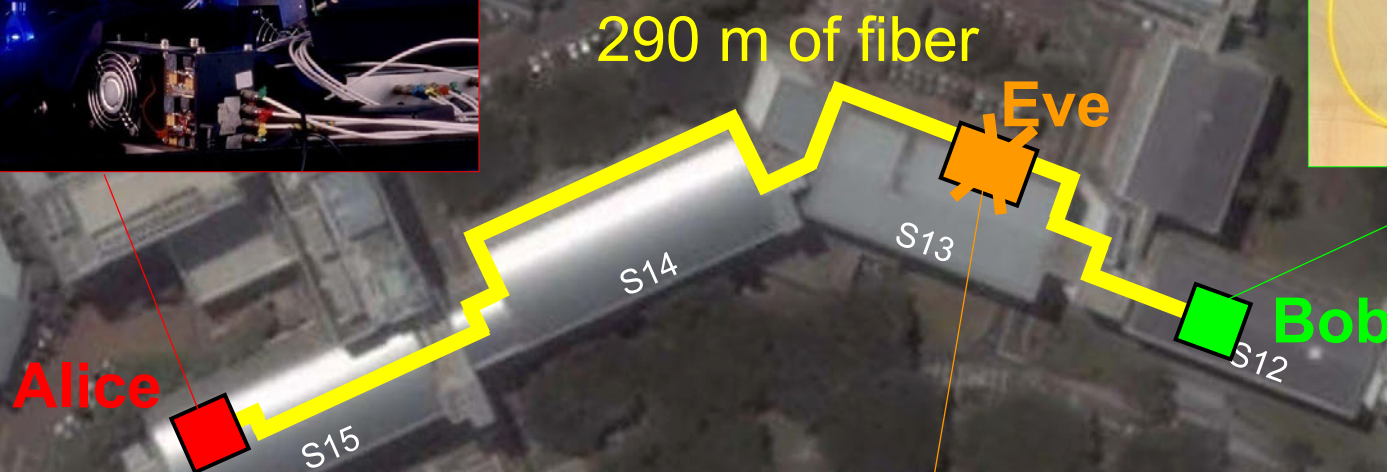
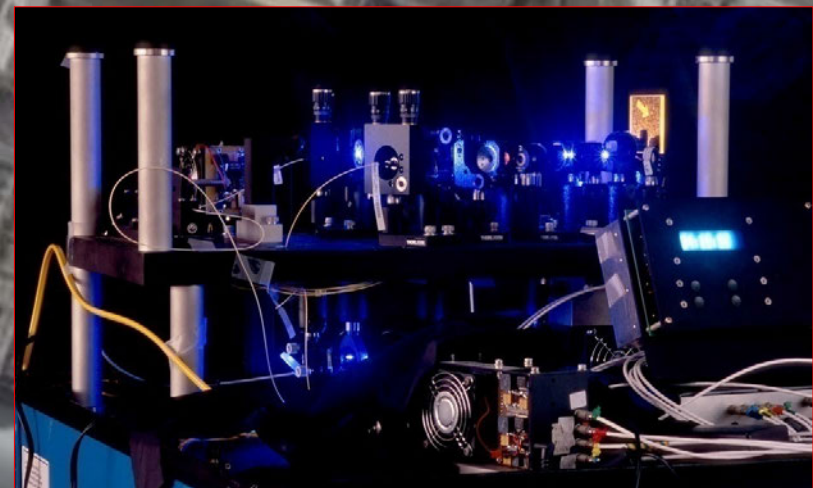
# Proposed full eavesdropper



**Note: Intercept-resend always breaks QKD security**

# Eavesdropping 100% key on installed QKD line

on campus of the National University of Singapore, July 4–5, 2009



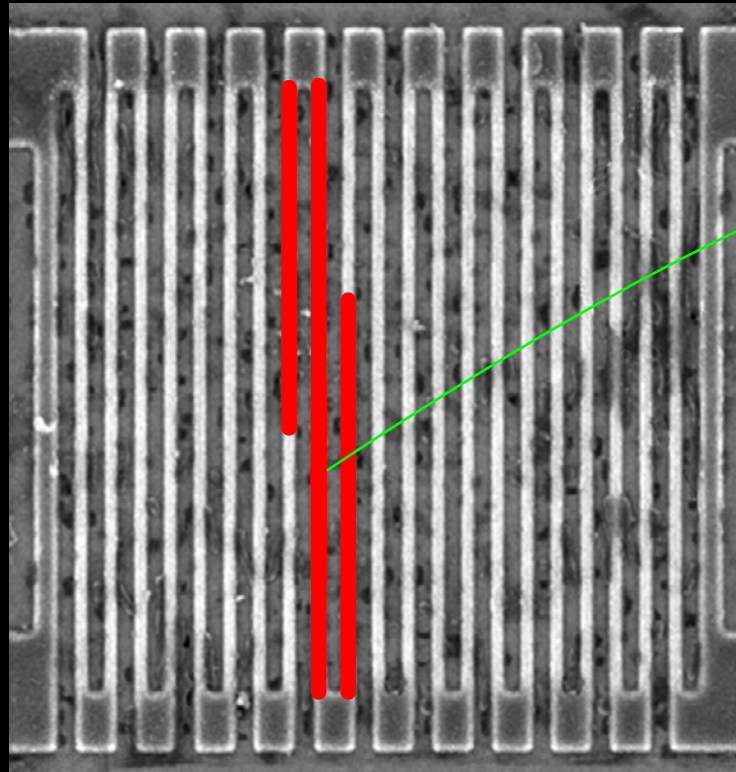
I. Gerhardt, Q. Liu *et al.*,  
Nat. Commun. 2, 349 (2011)

# Controlling superconducting nanowire single-photon detectors

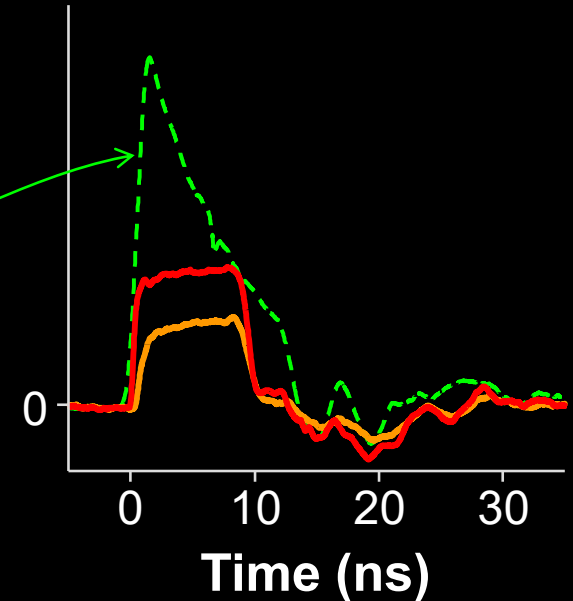
## 1. Blind (latch)



## 2. Control



Comparator input  
voltage (arb. units)



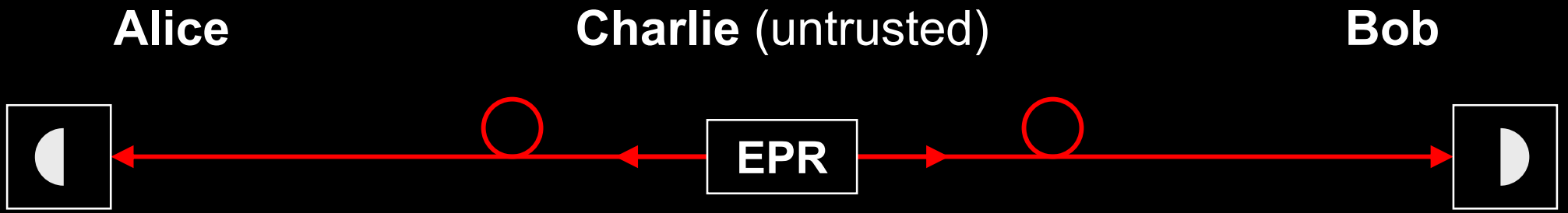
Normal single-photon click

14 mW pulse

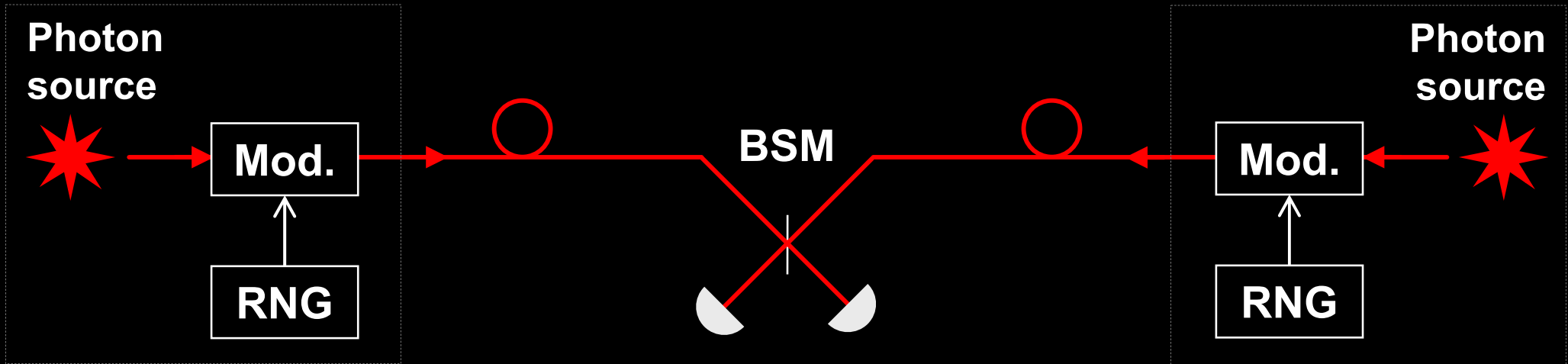
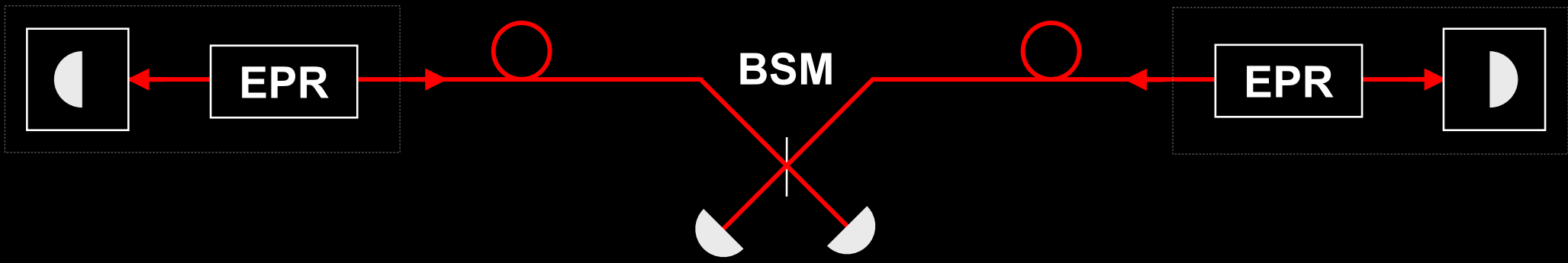
7 mW pulse

# Countermeasures to detector attacks?





A. Ekert, Phys. Rev. Lett. **67**, 661 (1991); C. H. Bennett *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **68**, 557 (1992)



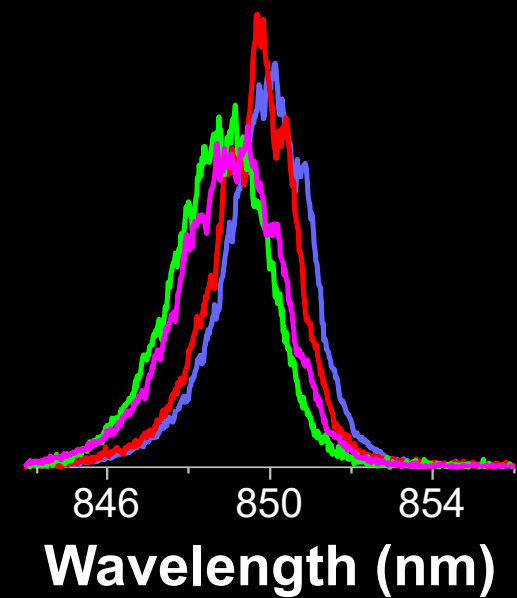
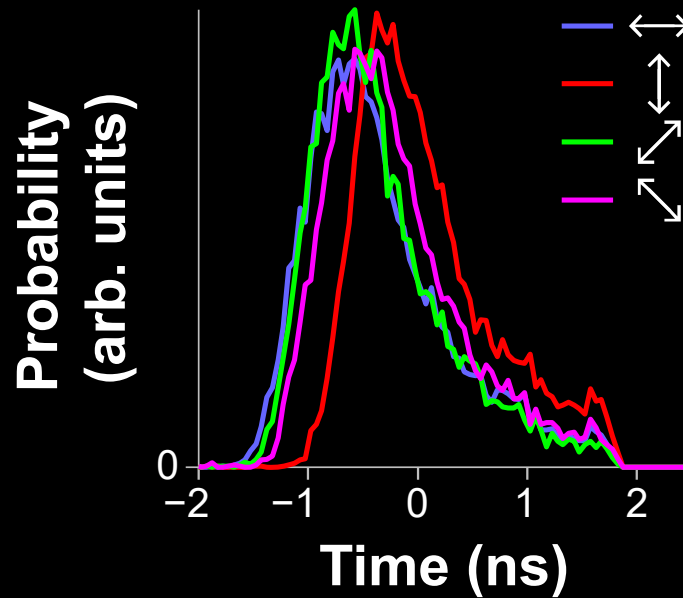
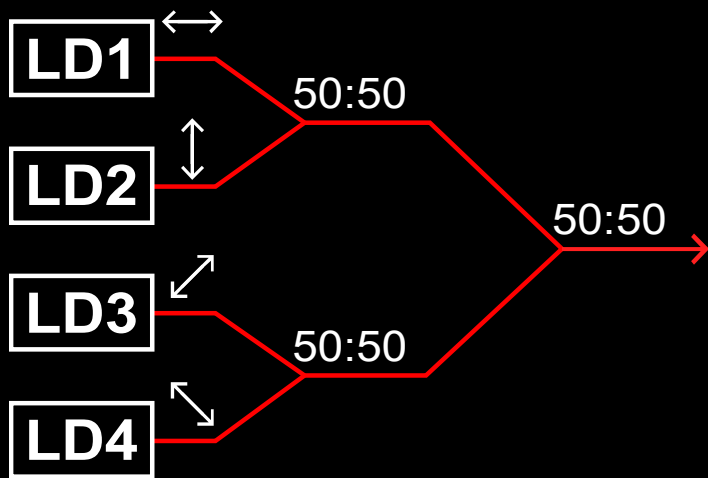
## Measurement-device-independent QKD

H.-K. Lo, M. Curty, B. Qi, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 130503 (2012)

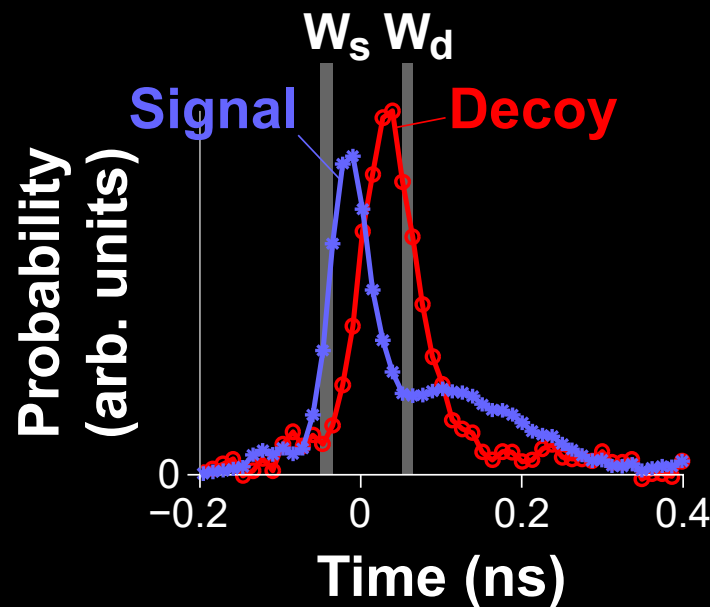
## 3 ways to deal with an imperfection

- ★ Technical countermeasure that attempts to stop the attack
- ★ Make a scheme intrinsically insensitive to imperfection
- ★ Characterise imperfection, upper-bound *partial* information leakage, eliminate it by privacy amplification

# Distinguishability of source states

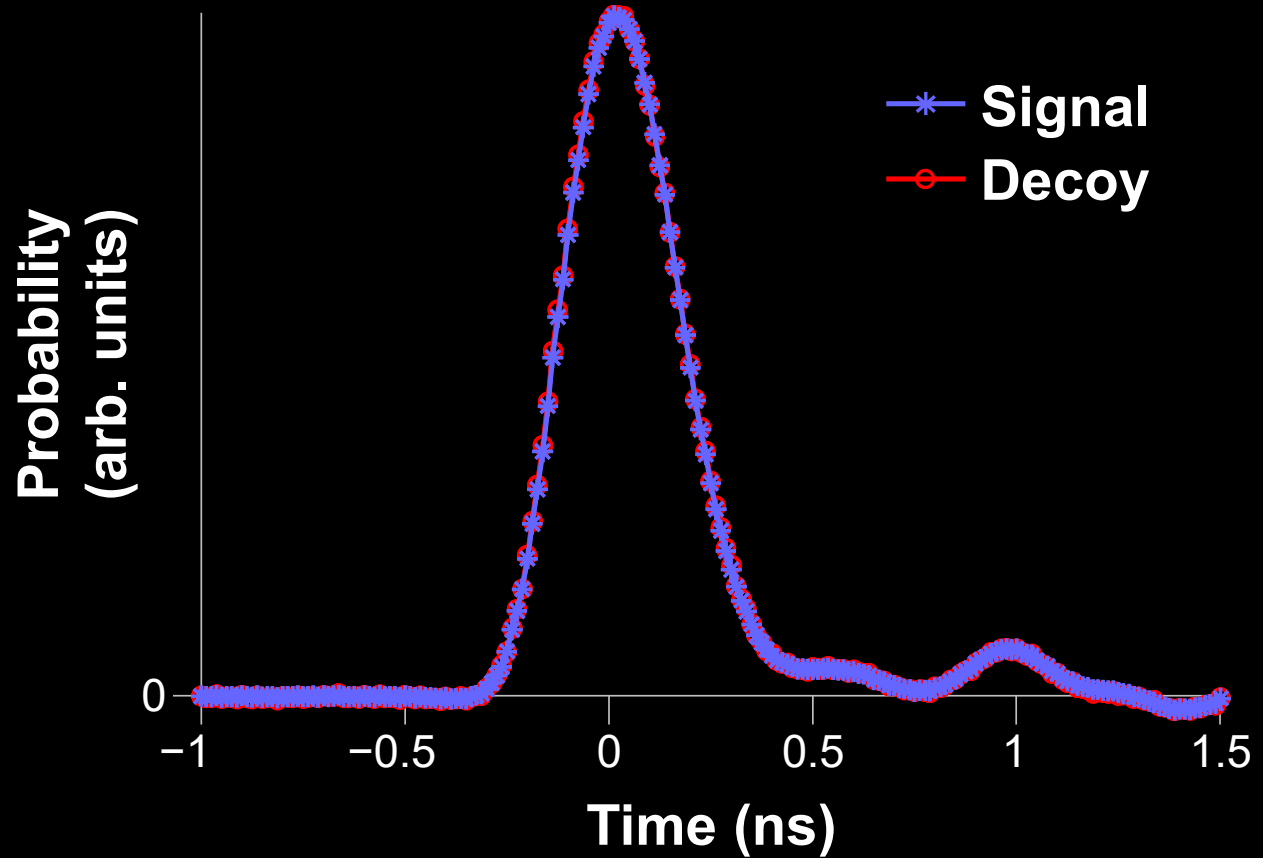
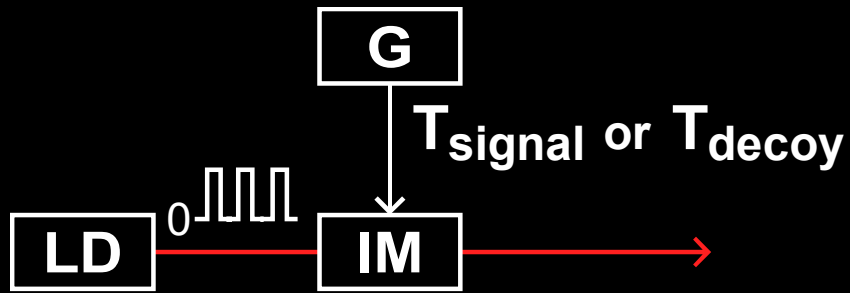


S. Nauerth *et al.*, New J. Phys. **11**, 065001 (2009)



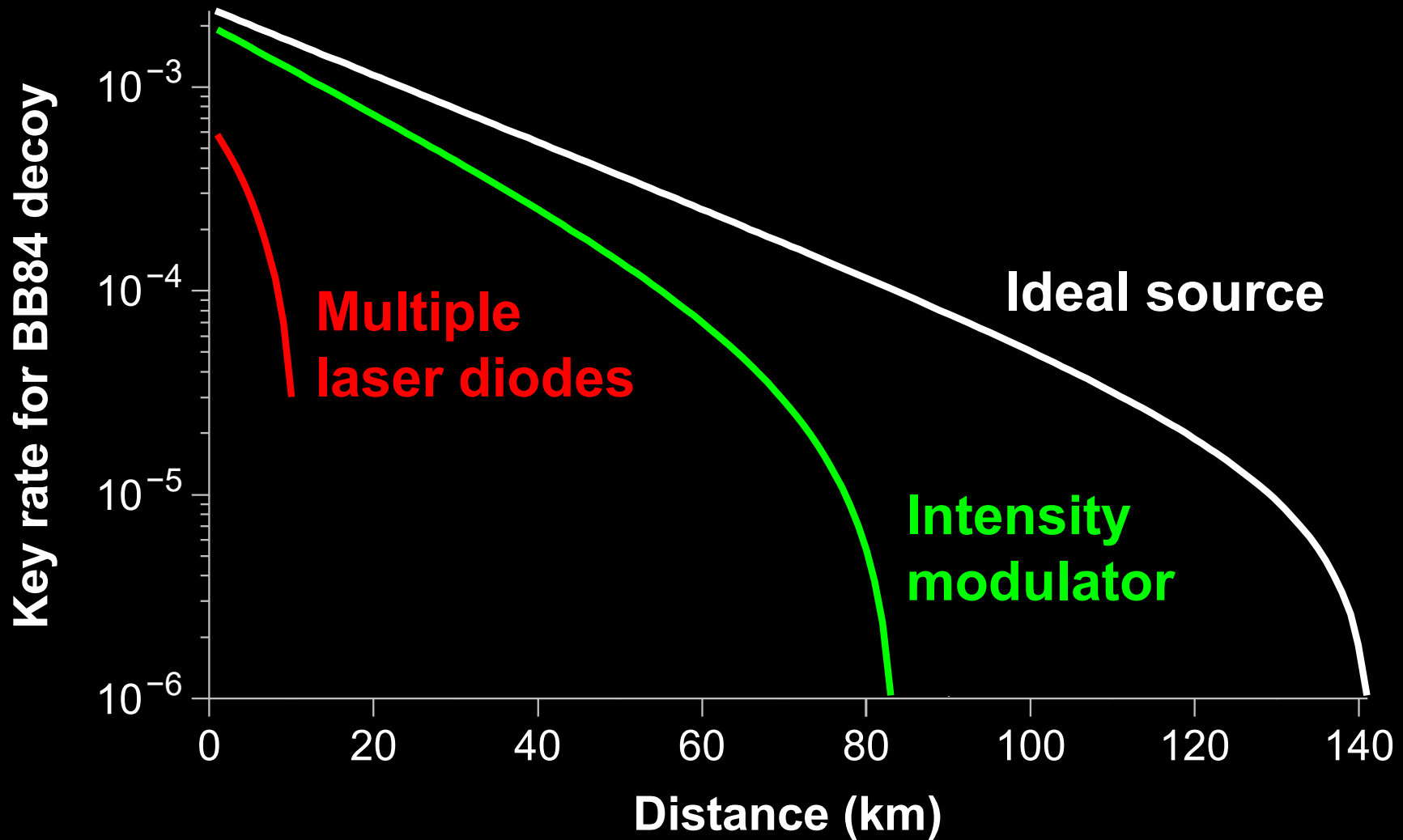
A. Huang, S.-H. Sun, Z. Liu, V. Makarov, Phys. Rev. A **98**, 012330 (2018)

# Distinguishability of source states





# Distinguishability of source states



**Pump-current modulation: zero key rate**

# Certification of cryptographic tools



**Government**



**National security agency**

Legal requirements



Approval

**Accredited lab**

System



Engineering documentation



Certificate



**Manufacturer**

Sale

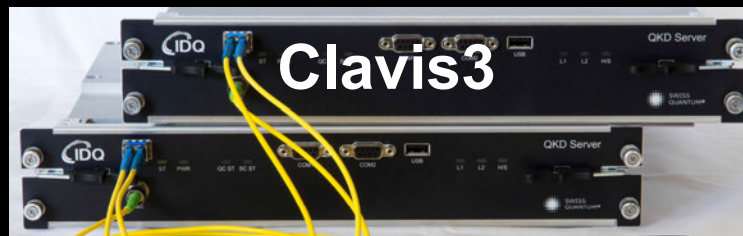
**Customer**

# Security audit

# System

# Report

# Tests

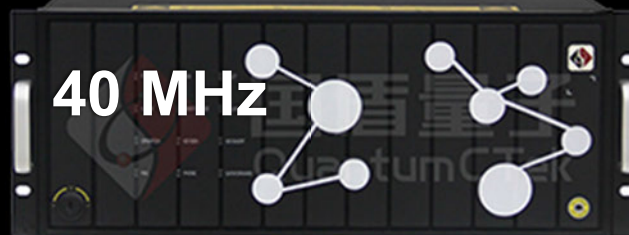


2016

-2018  
interrupted



国盾量子  
QuantumCTek



40 MHz

2016,  
2018-19

ongoing



ITMO UNIVERSITY

(ООО Квантовые коммуникации)

Subcarrier scheme

2018

-2021

S. Sajeed *et al.*, Sci. Rep. 11, 5110 (2021)



312.5 MHz

2022

ongoing

Certification standards are being drafted since 2019 in



Industry standards  
group in QKD



# Example of initial analysis report

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 [redacted]	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 [redacted]	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 for [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

