

Loopholes in implementations

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Quantum
Computing



Security model of QKD

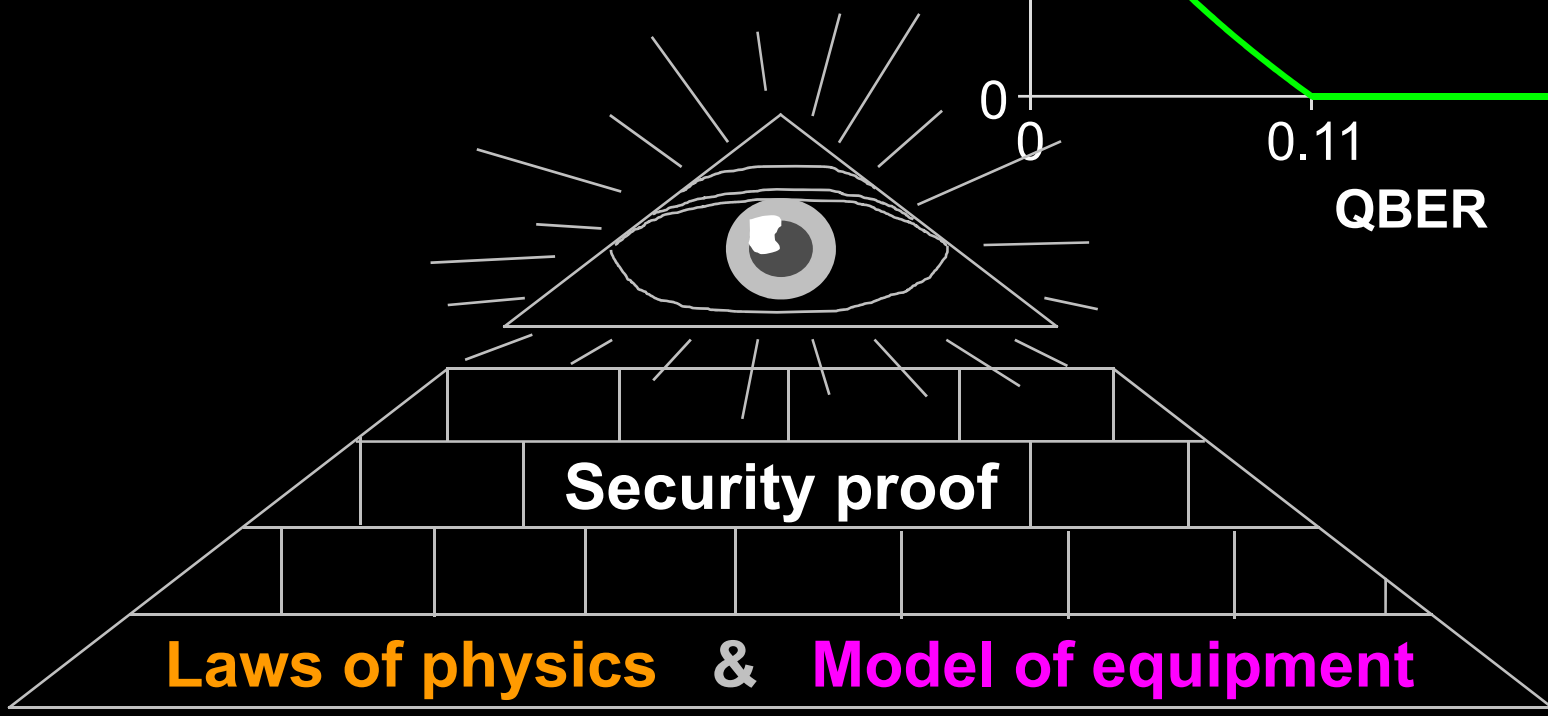
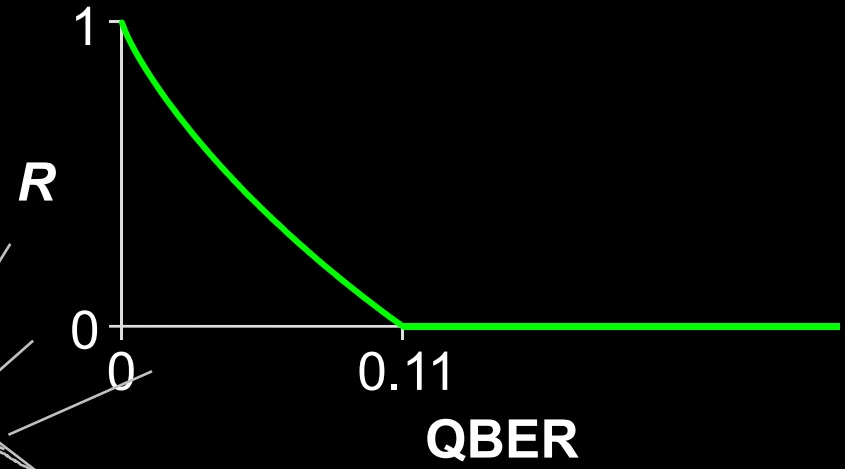


Alice



Bob

Secret key rate $R = f(\text{QBER})$



Stages of secure technology

1. Idea / theory / proof-of-the-principle

2. Initial implementations

3. Weeding out implementation loopholes
(spectacular failures  patching)

4. Good for wide use

**Quantum
cryptography**

1970–1993

1994–2005

◀ **Now!**



Quantum hacking

📌 **Discover vulnerabilities**

📌 **Demonstrate attacks**

★ **Develop countermeasures**

★ **Eliminate imperfections**



Commercial QKD

ID Quantique *Cerberis* system

Classical encryptors:

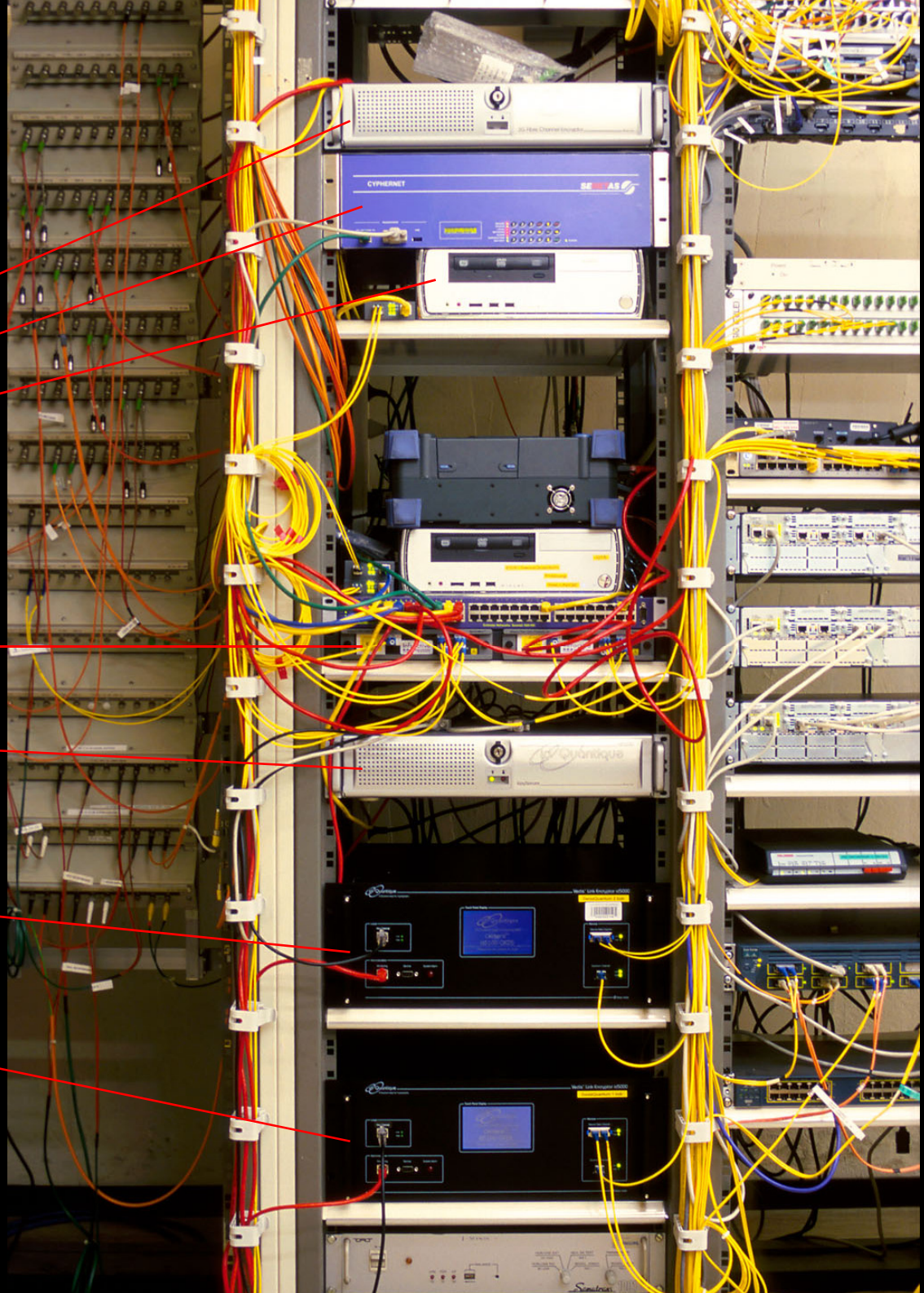
- L2, 2 Gbit/s
- L2, 10 Gbit/s
- L3 VPN, 100 Mbit/s

WDMs

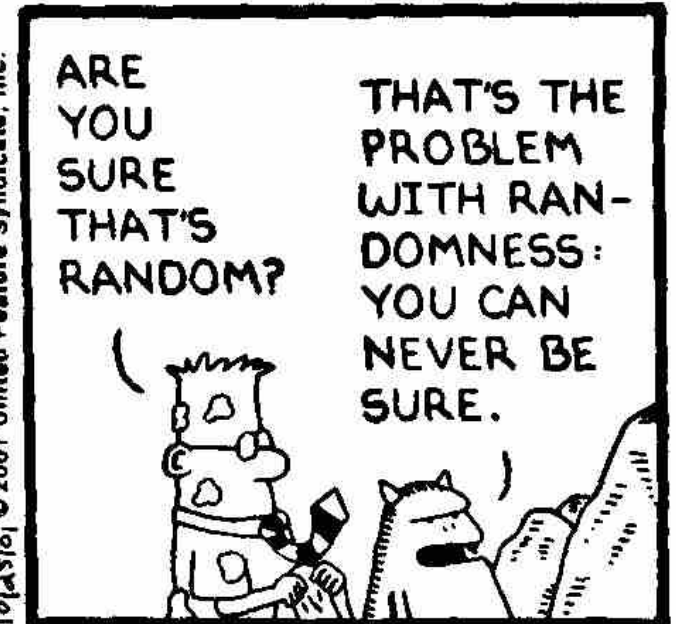
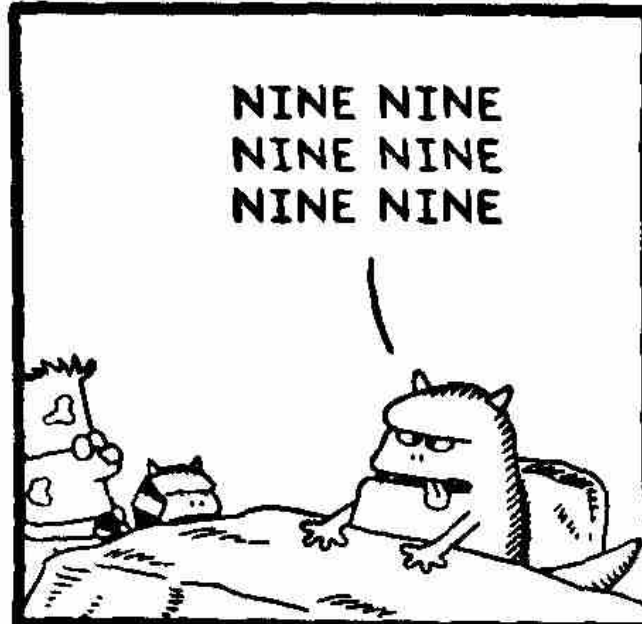
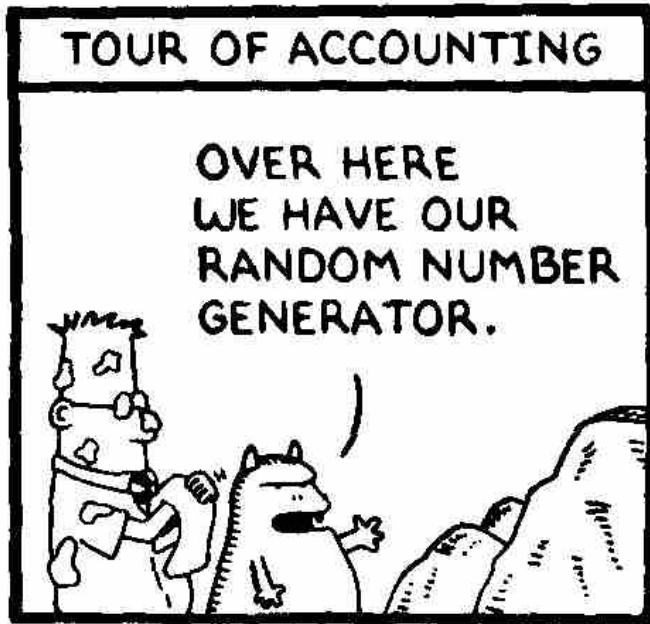
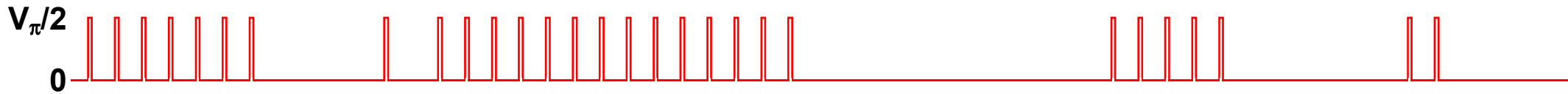
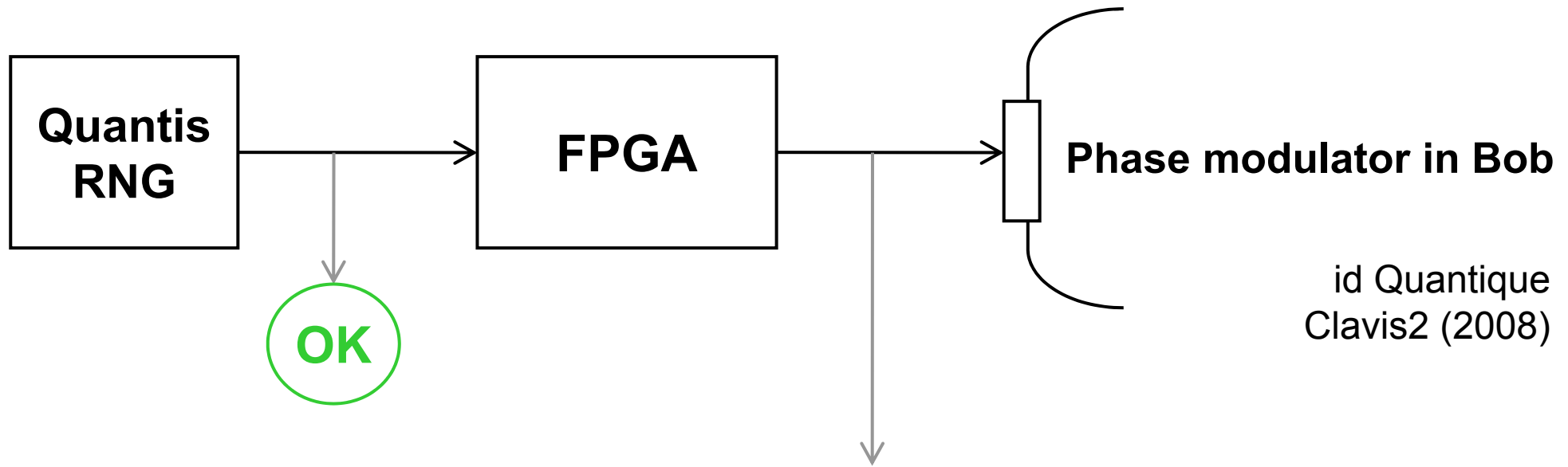
Key manager

QKD to another node (3 km)

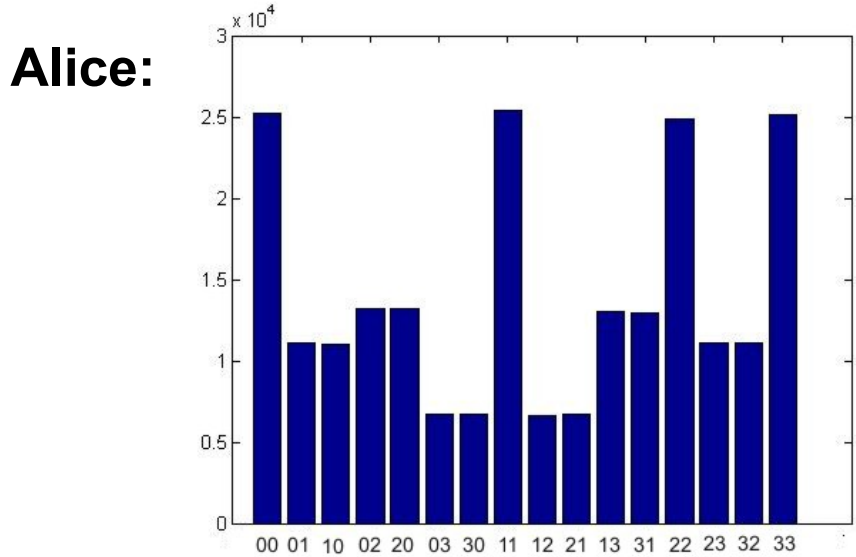
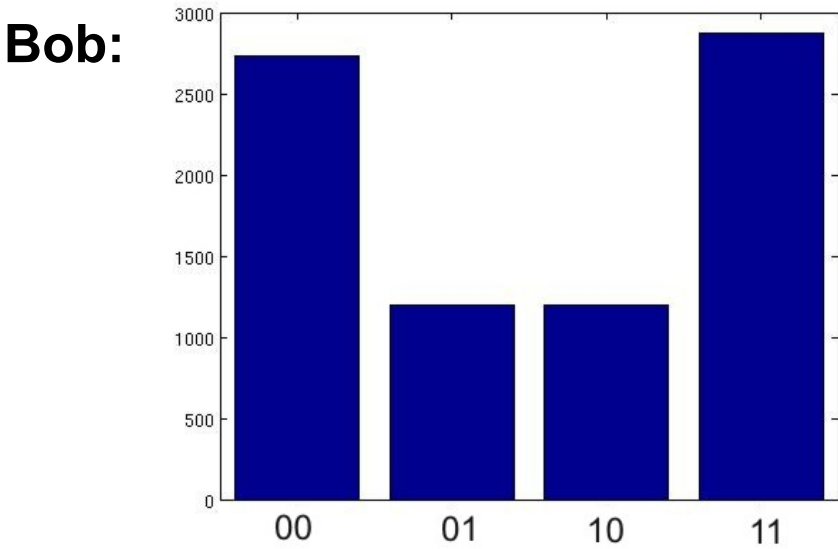
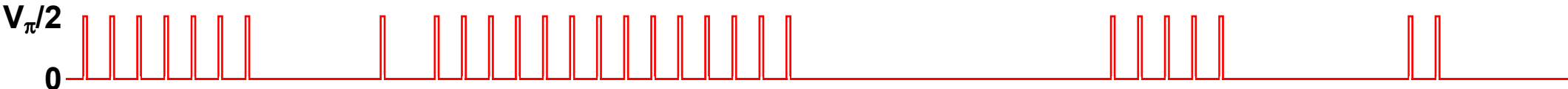
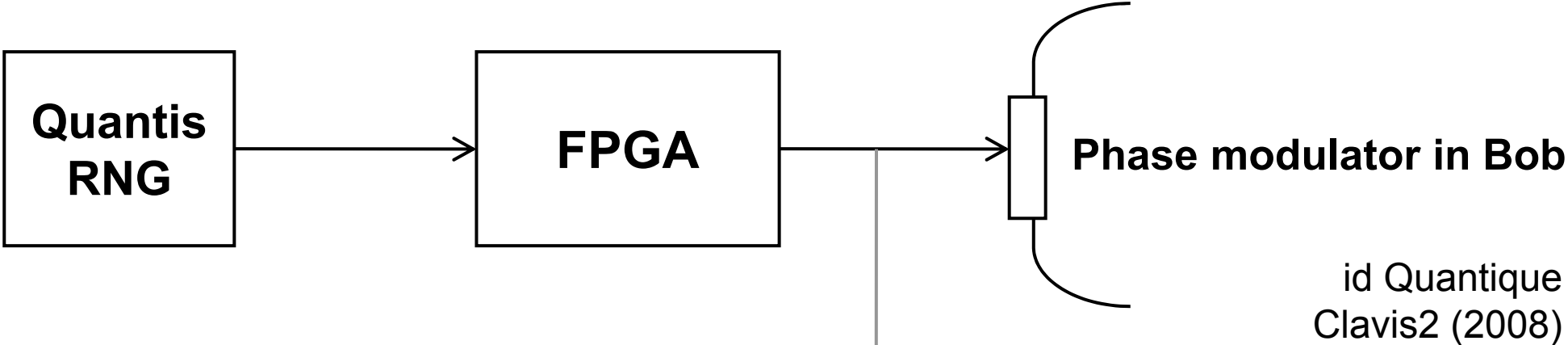
QKD to another node (17 km)



True randomness?



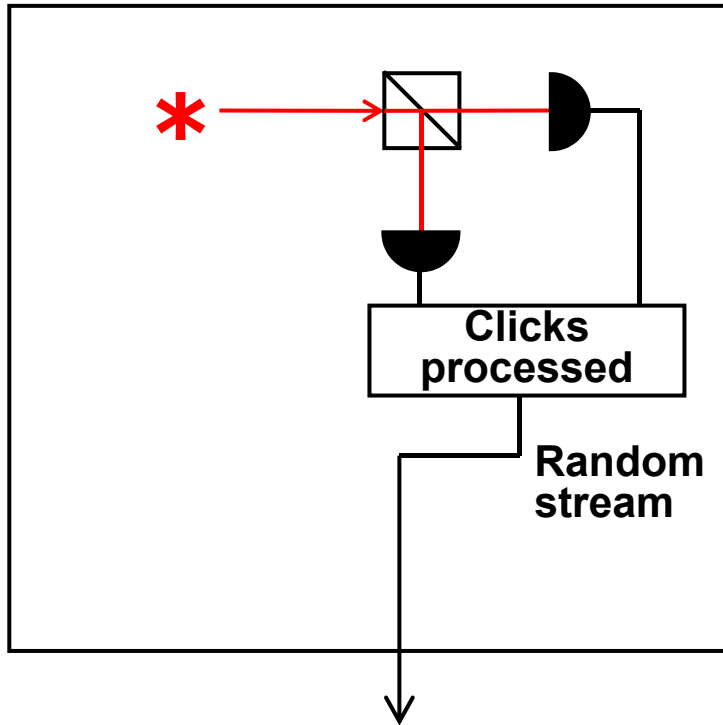
True randomness?



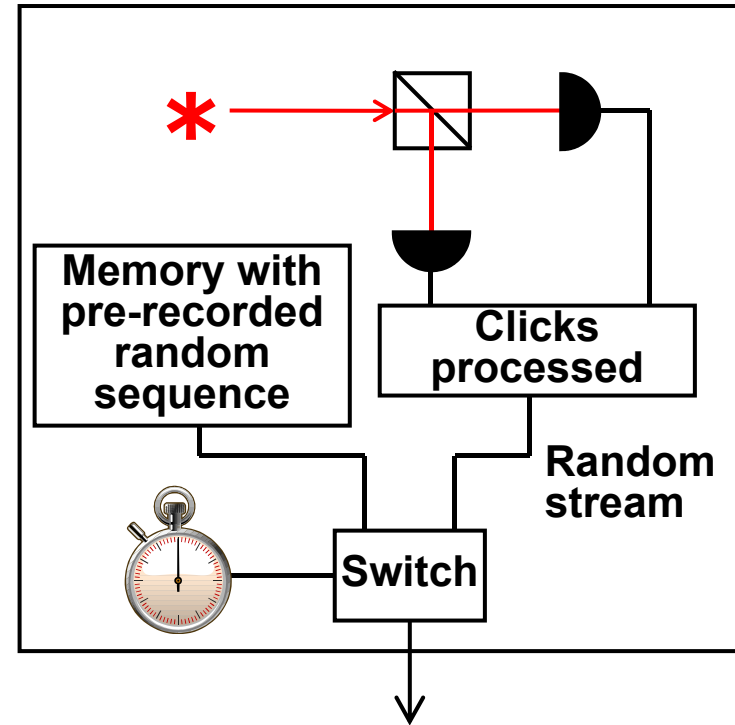
Issue reported patched, as of January 2010

Do we trust the manufacturer?

Quantis RNG



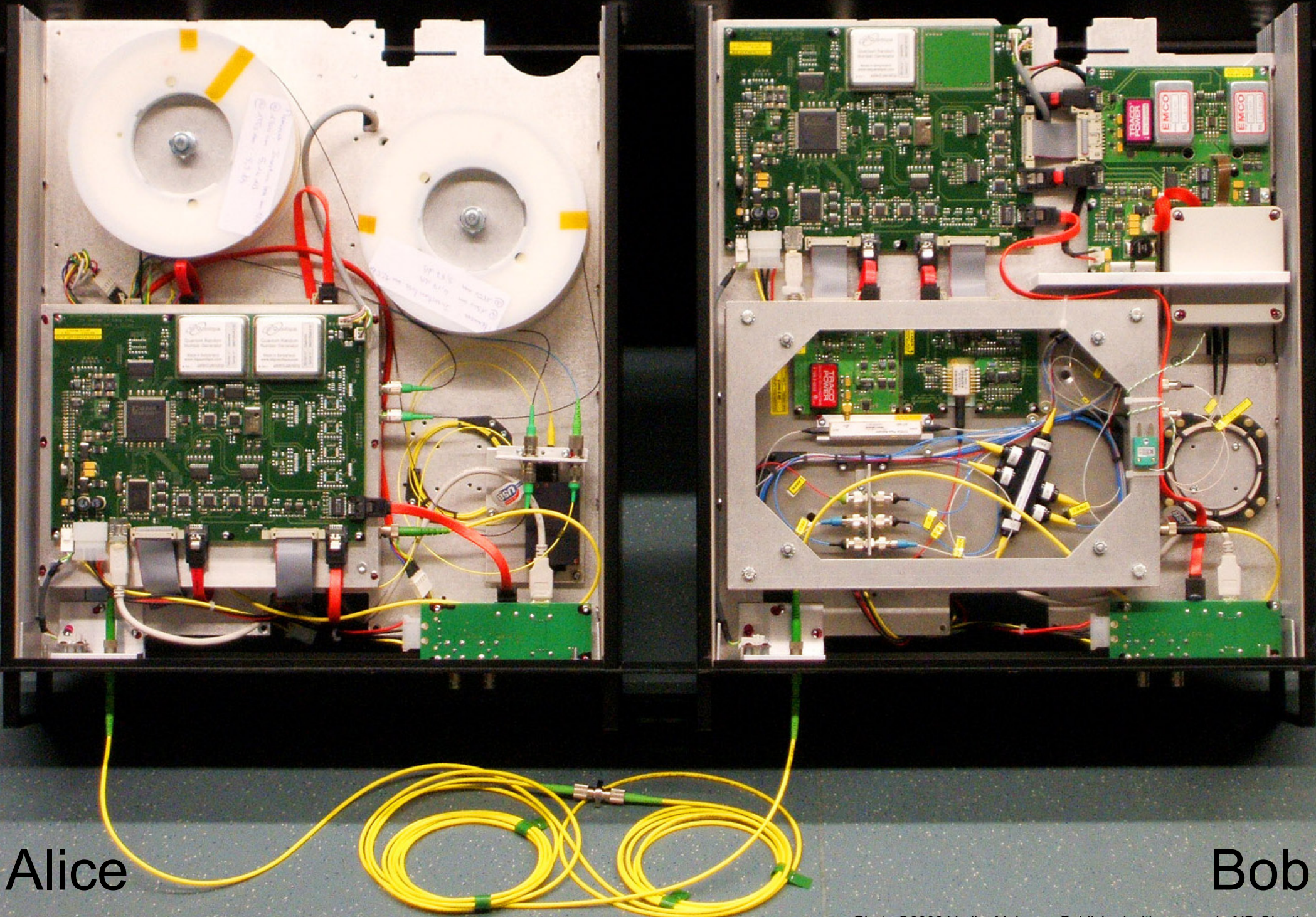
Quantis RNG, **Trojan-horsed** :)



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

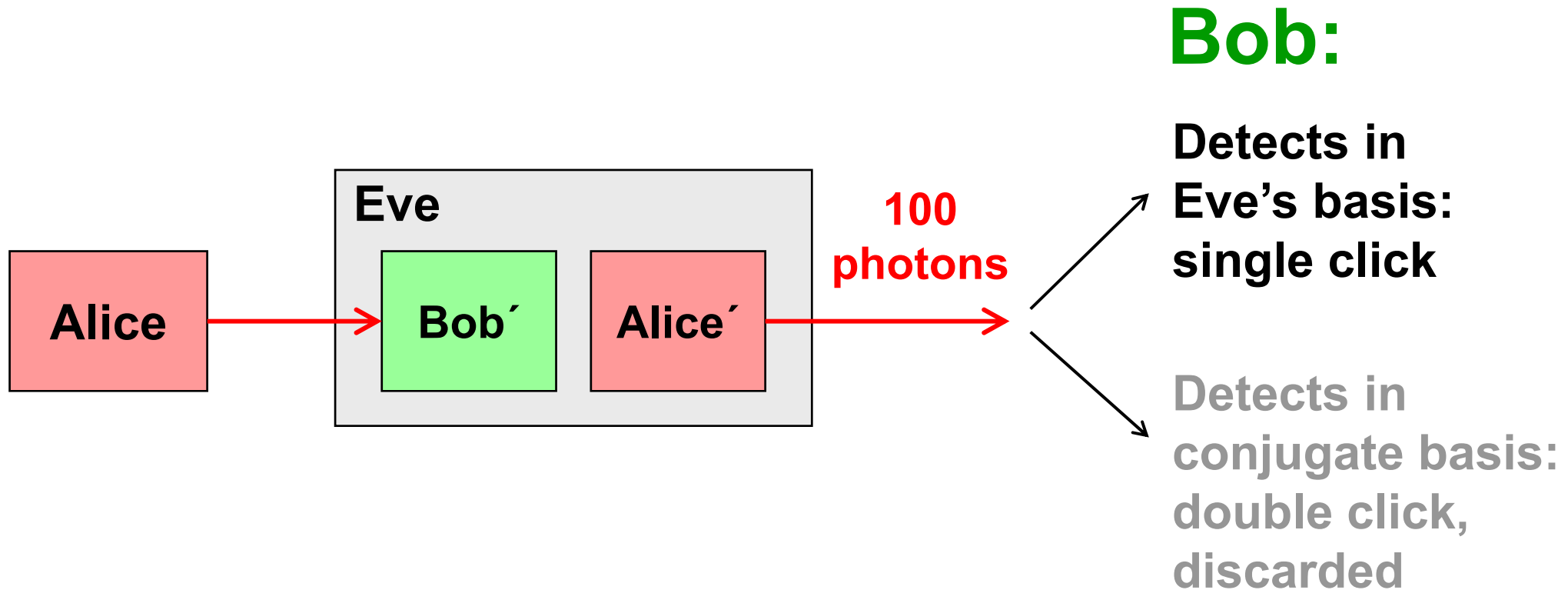
Bob

Double clicks

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

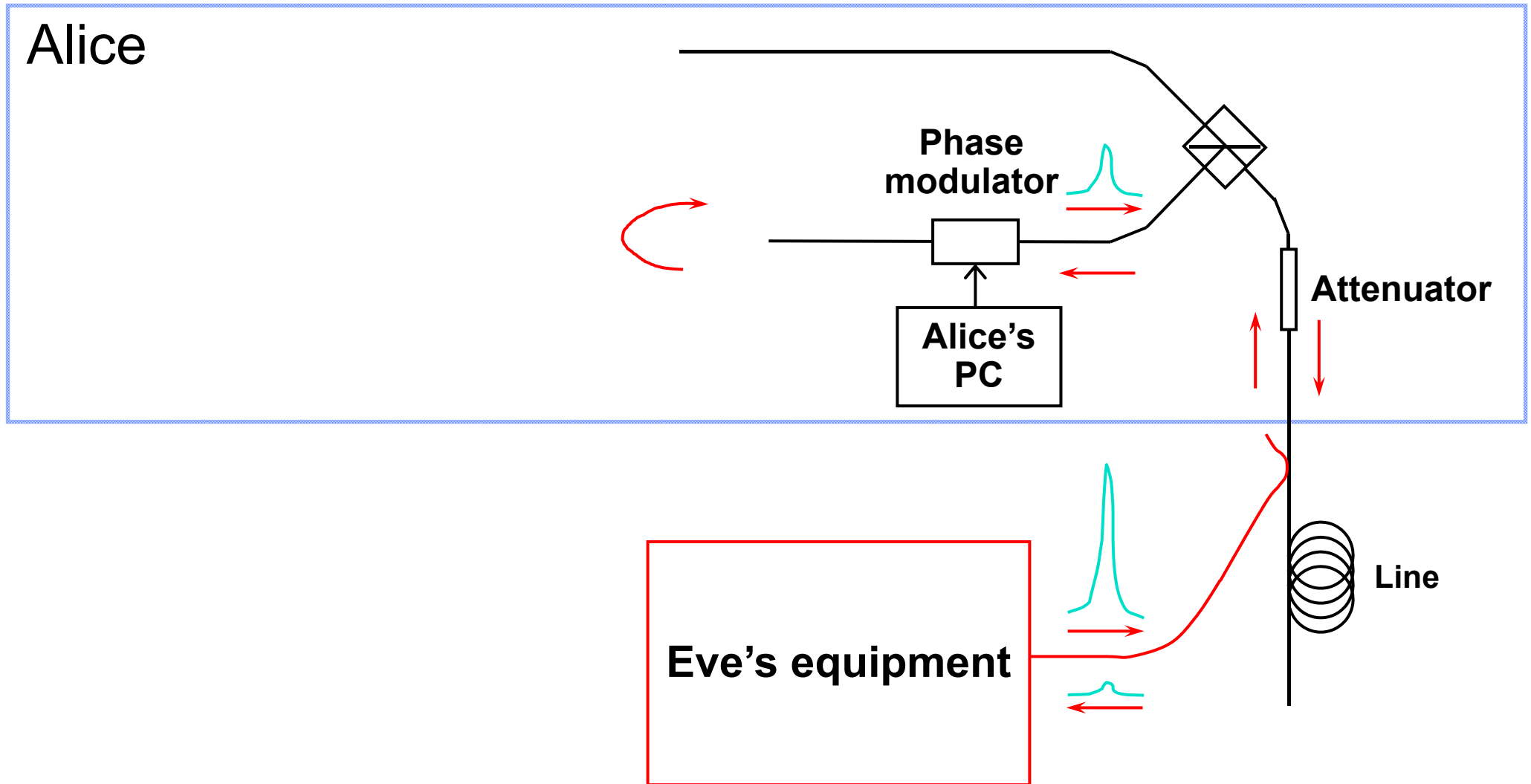
Discard them?

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



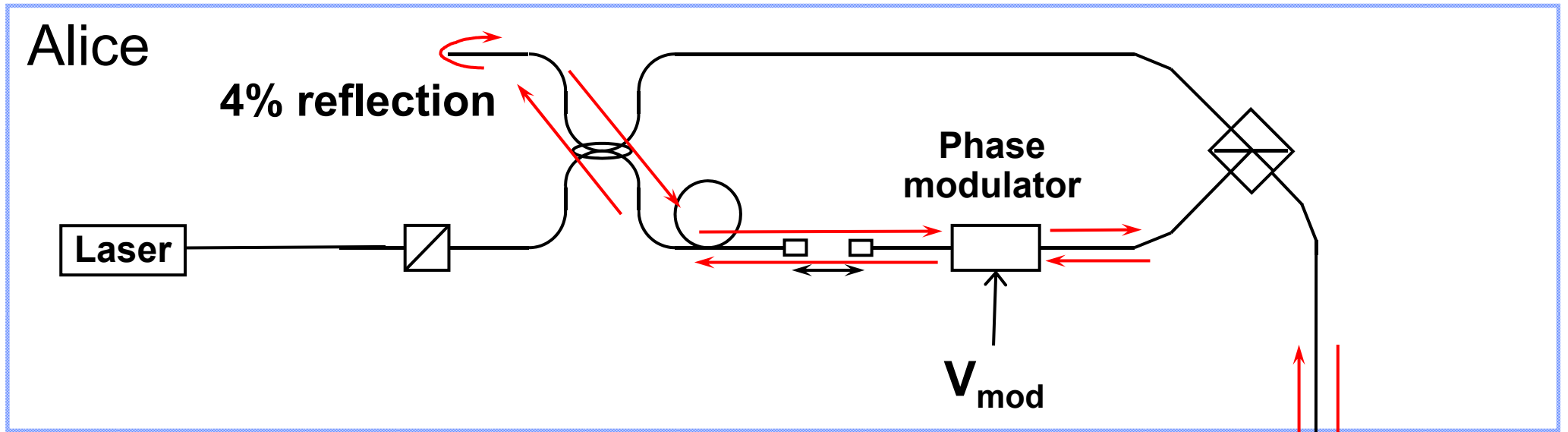
Proper treatment for double clicks: assign a random bit value.

Trojan-horse attack

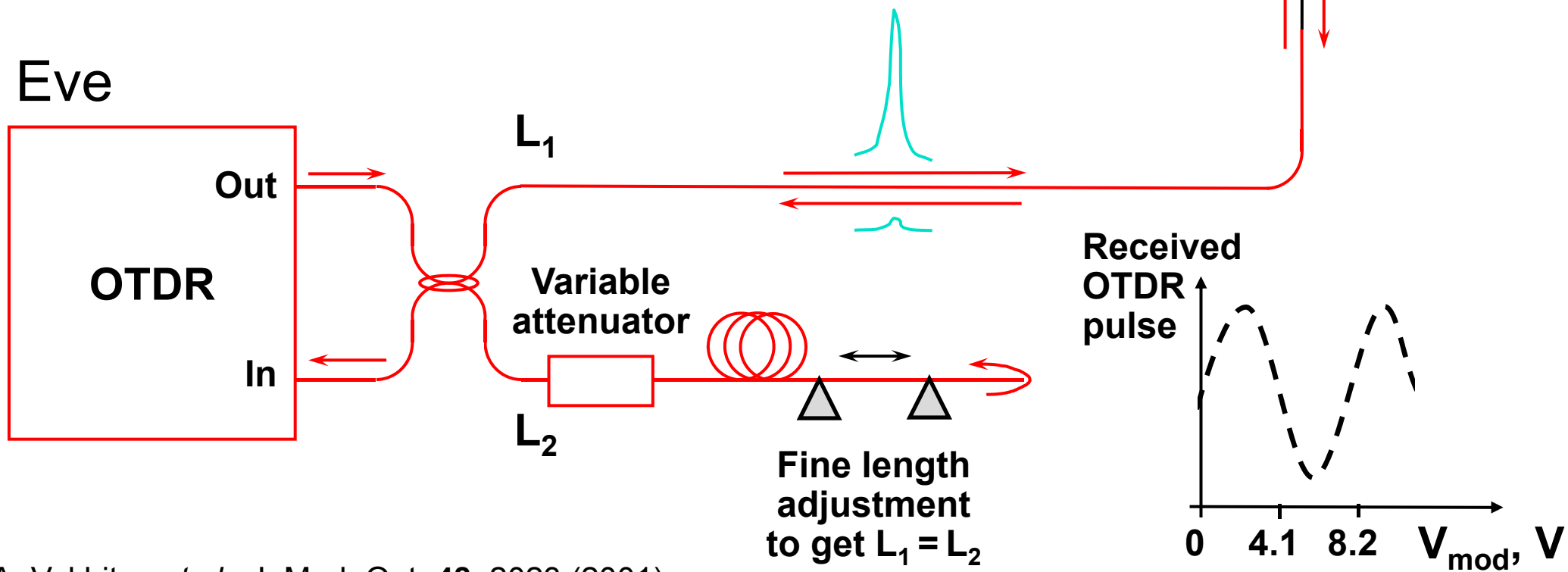


- interrogating Alice's phase modulator with powerful external pulses (can give Eve bit values directly)

Trojan-horse attack experiment



Eve



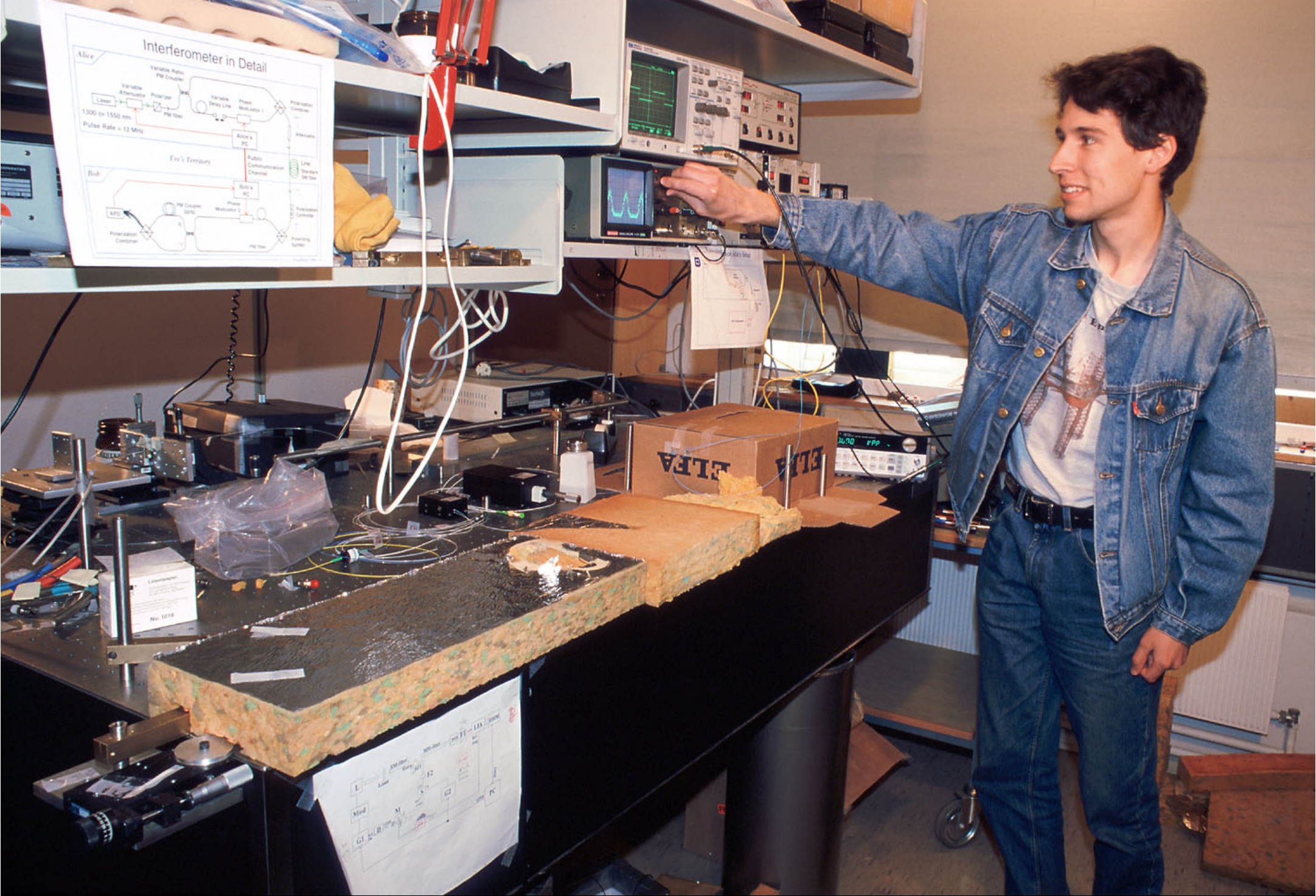
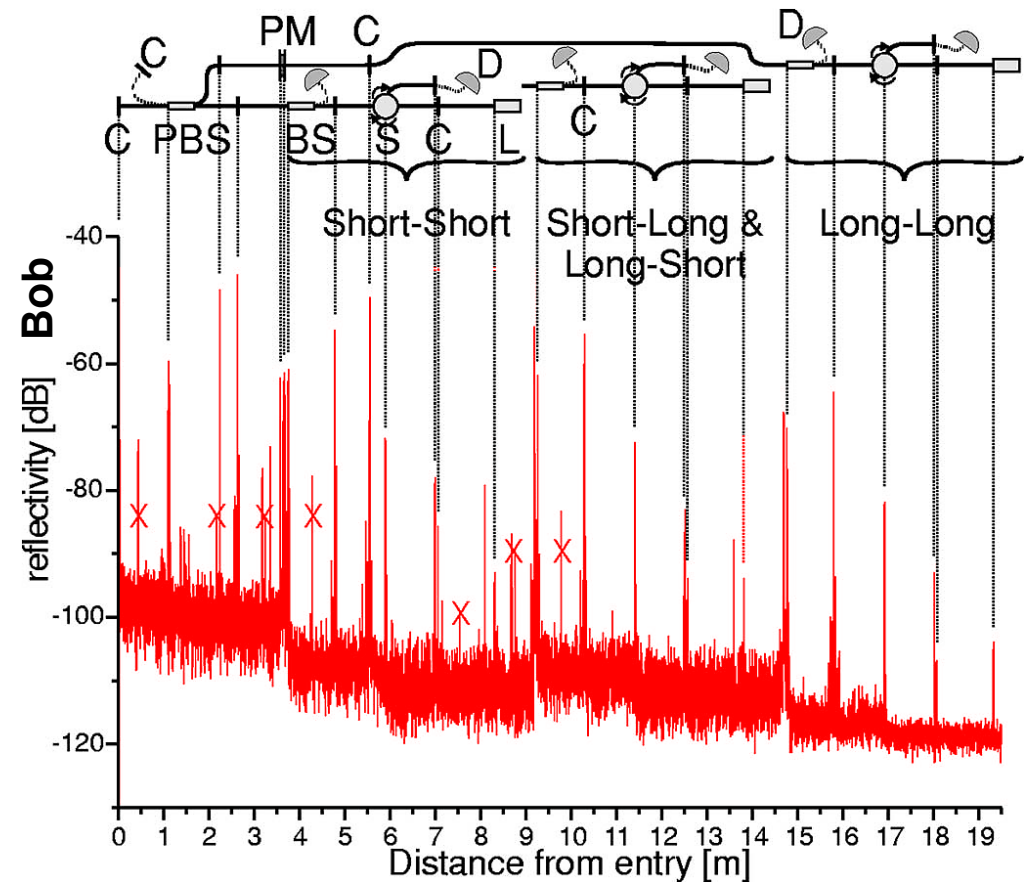
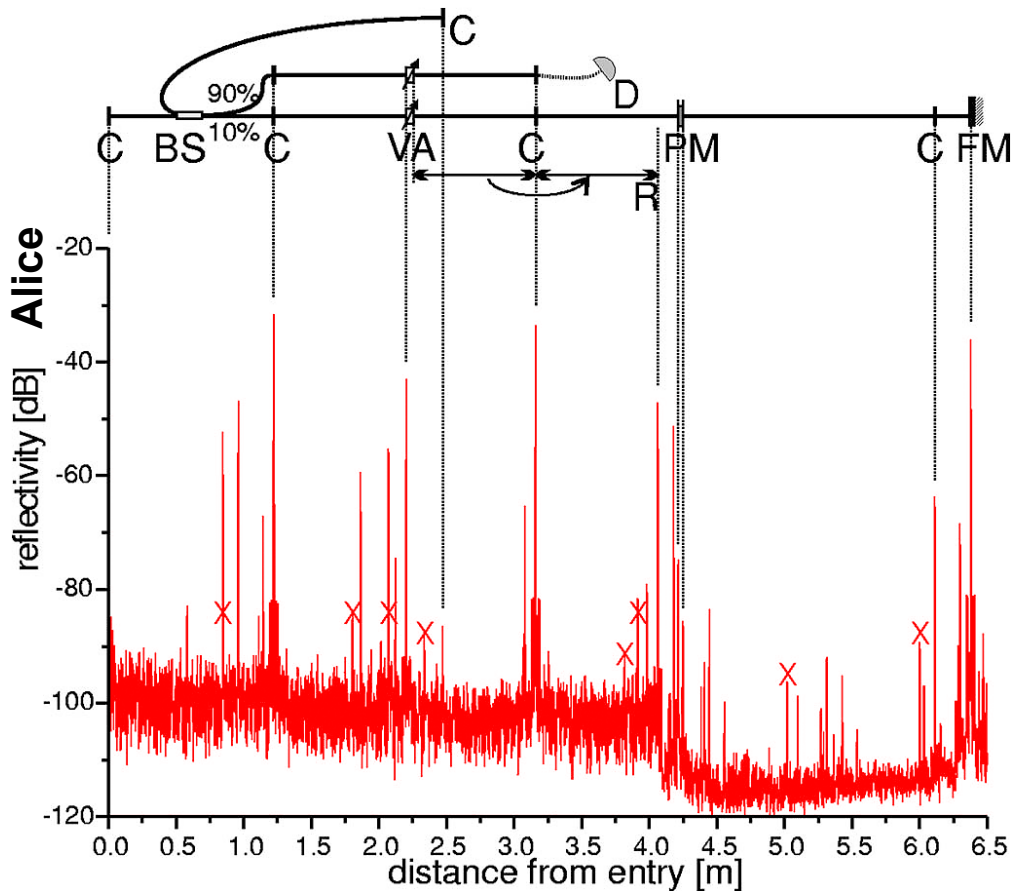


Photo ©2000 Vadim Makarov

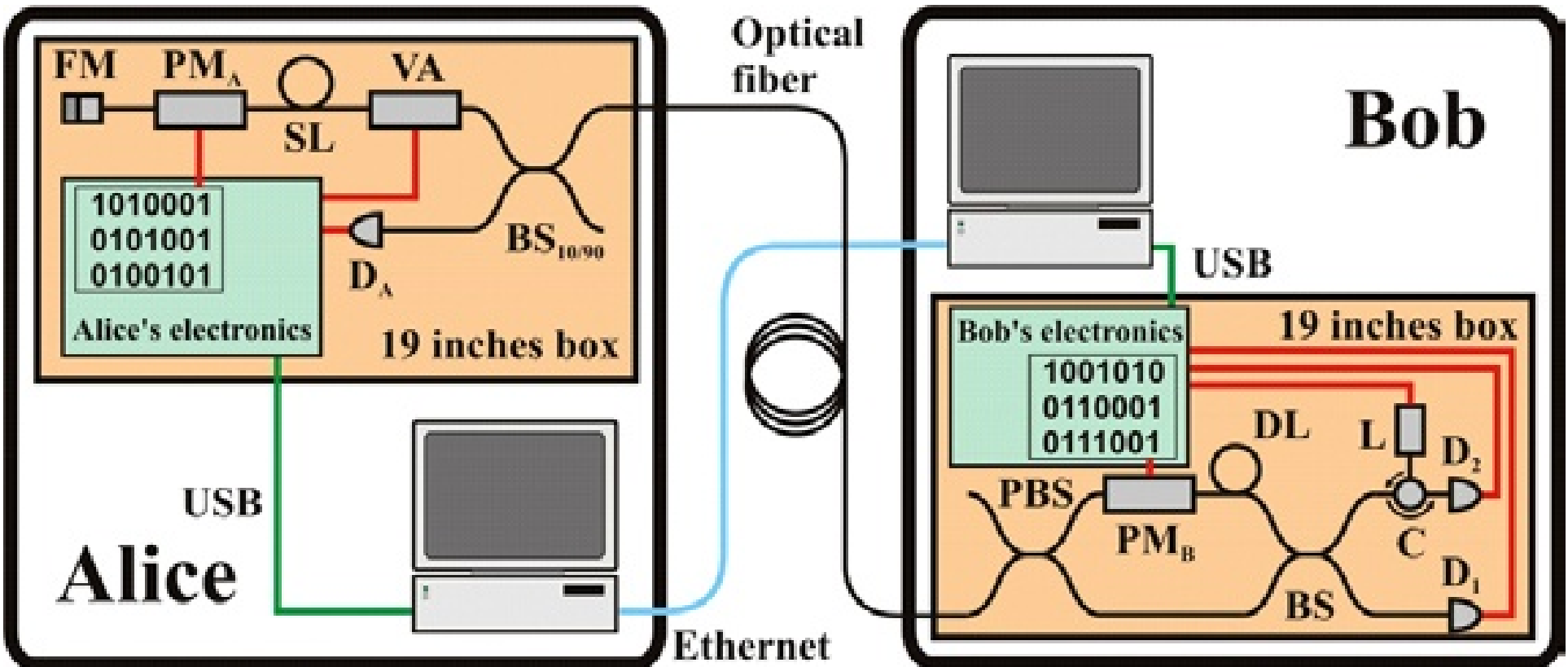
Artem Vakhitov tunes up Eve's setup

Trojan-horse attack for plug-and-play system



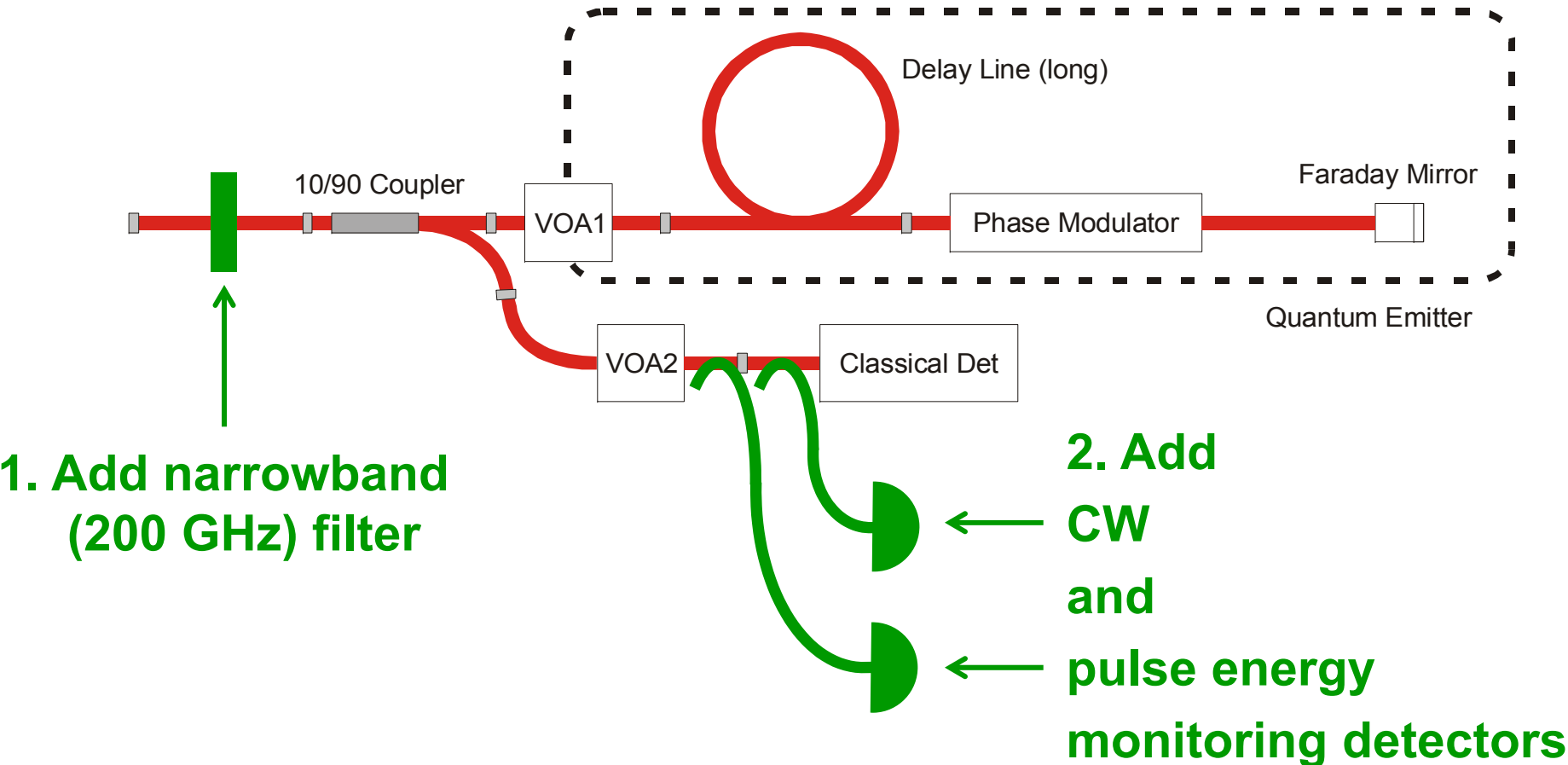
Eve gets back one photon → in principle, extracts 100% information

Countermeasures?



Countermeasures for plug-and-play system

Alice:



Bob: none

(one consequence: SARG protocol may be insecure)

Attack	Target component	Tested system	Demonstrated eavesdr. (% key)?	Keeps full key rate?
Phase-remapping F. Xu, B. Qi, H.-K. Lo, <i>New J. Phys.</i> 12 , 113026 (2010)	phase modulator	ID Quantique	no (full inf.-th.)	yes (@ transm. $\ll 1$)
Faraday-mirror S.-H. Sun, M.-S. Jiang, L.-M. Liang, <i>Phys. Rev. A</i> 83 , 062331 (2011)	Faraday mirror	(theory)	(full inf.-th.)	yes (@ transm. $\ll 1$)
Channel calibration N. Jain <i>et al.</i> , <i>Phys. Rev. Lett.</i> 107 , 110501 (2011)	detector	ID Quantique	no (full inf.-th.)	yes
Detector control L. Lydersen <i>et al.</i> , <i>Nat. Photonics</i> 4 , 686 (2010)	detector	ID Quantique, MagiQ Tech.	no (100%)	yes
Detector control I. Gerhardt <i>et al.</i> , <i>Nat. Commun.</i> 2 , 349 (2011)	detector	research syst.	yes (100%)	yes
Deadtime H. Weier <i>et al.</i> , <i>New J. Phys.</i> 13 , 073024 (2011)	detector	research syst.	yes (98.8%)	no , 1/4
Multi-wavelength H.-W. Li <i>et al.</i> , <i>Phys. Rev. A</i> 84 , 062308 (2011)	beamsplitter	research syst.	yes ($< \sim 100\%$)	yes

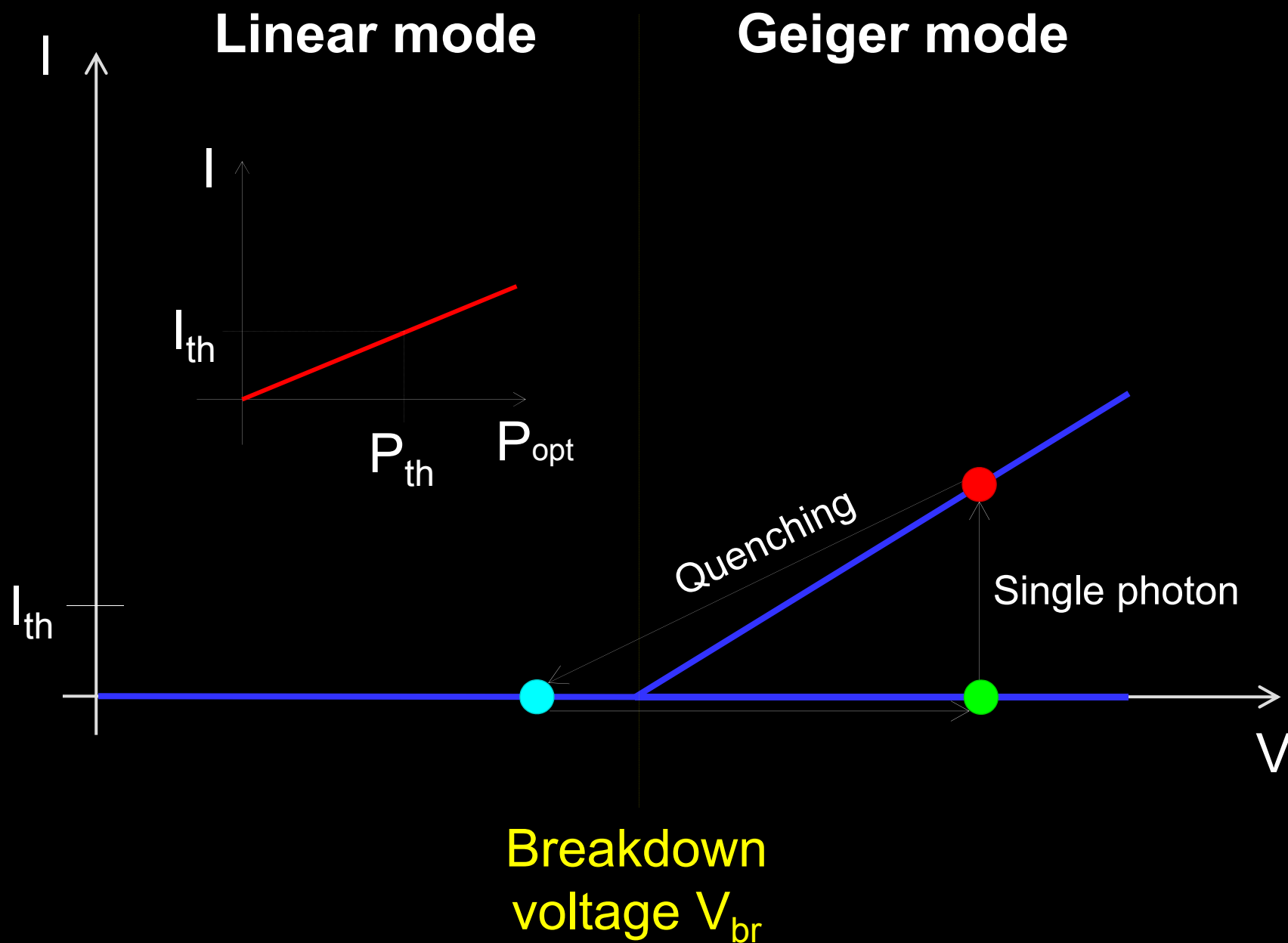
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Deadtime H. Weier <i>et al.</i> , New J. Phys. 13 , 073024 (2011)	detector	research syst.	yes (98.8%)	no (4)
Multi-wavelength H.-W. Li <i>et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. A 84 , 062308 (2011)	beamsplitter	research syst.	yes ($< \sim 100\%$)	yes

Every attack

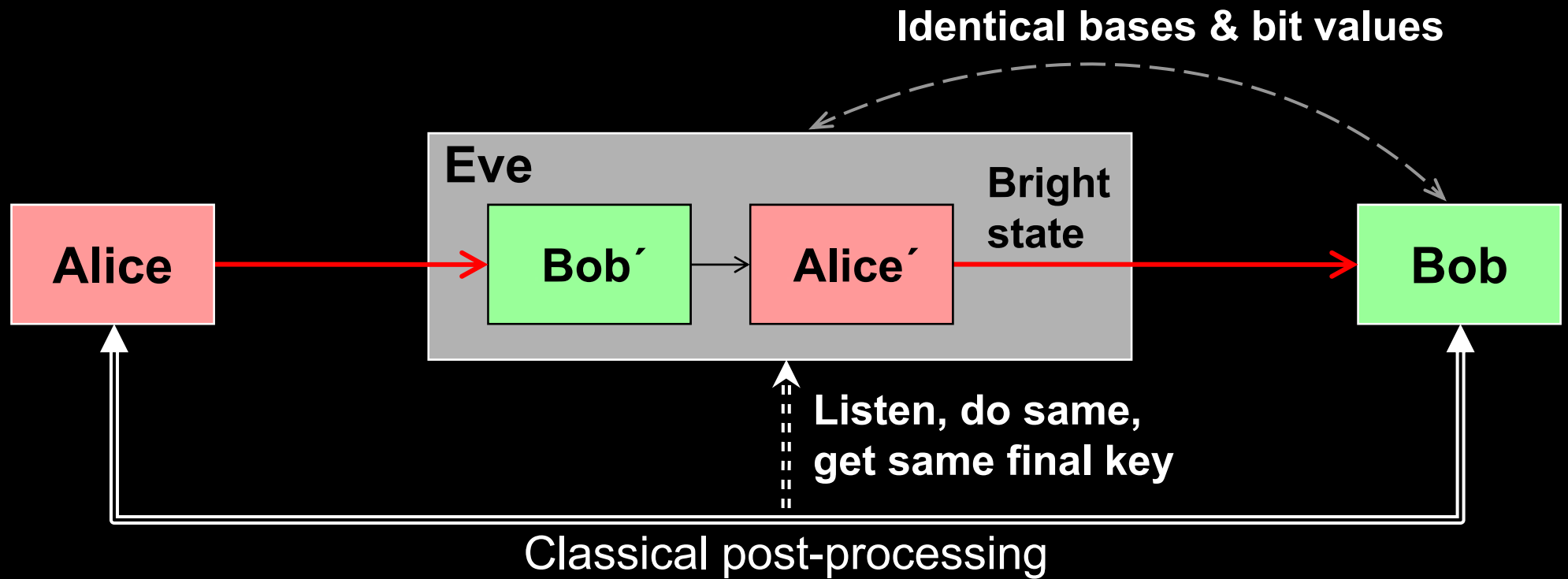
breaks QKD security!

Attack	Target component	Tested system	Demonstrated eavesdr. (% key)?	Keeps full key rate?
Phase-remapping F. Xu, B. Qi, H.-K. Lo, New J. Phys. 12 , 113026 (2010)	phase modulator	ID Quantique	no (full inf.-th.)	yes (@ transm. $\ll 1$)
Faraday-mirror S.-H. Sun, M.-S. Jiang, L.-M. Liang, Phys. Rev. A 83 , 062331 (2011)	Faraday mirror	(theory)	(full inf.-th.)	yes (@ transm. $\ll 1$)
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Detector control I. Gerhardt <i>et al.</i> , Nat. Commun. 2 , 349 (2011)	detector	research syst.	yes (100%)	yes
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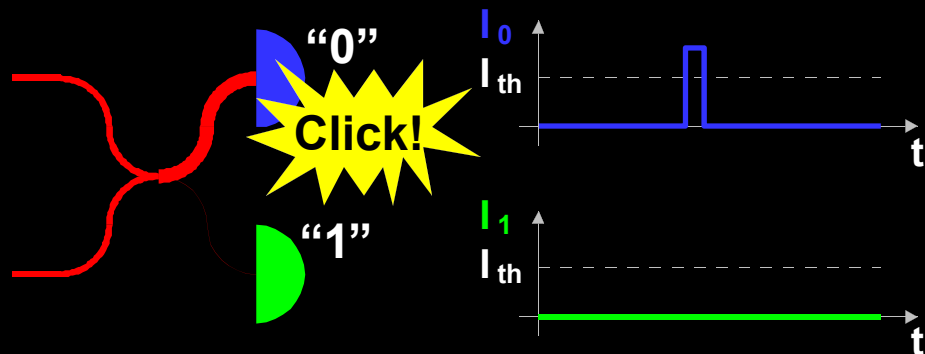
Attack example: avalanche photodetectors (APDs)



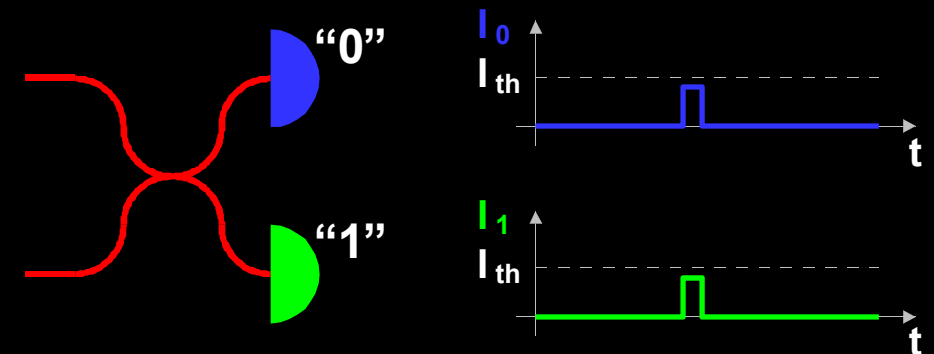
Faked-state attack in APD linear mode



Bob chooses same basis as Eve:



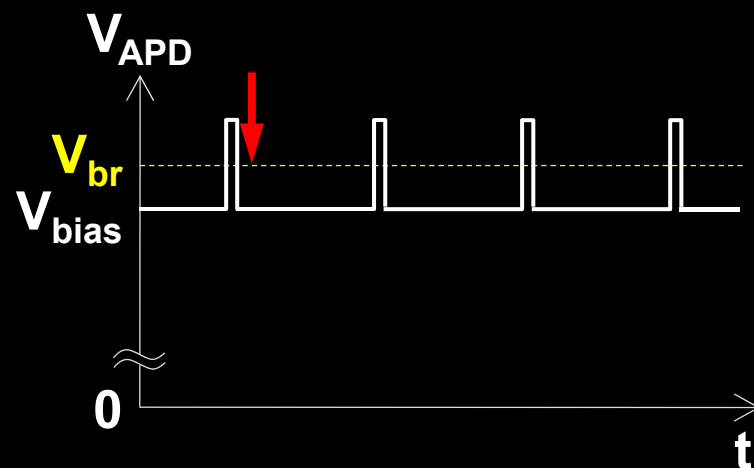
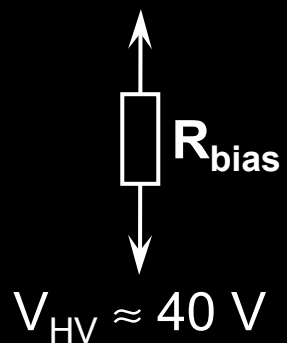
Bob chooses different basis:



Blinding APD with bright light

Bias to APD

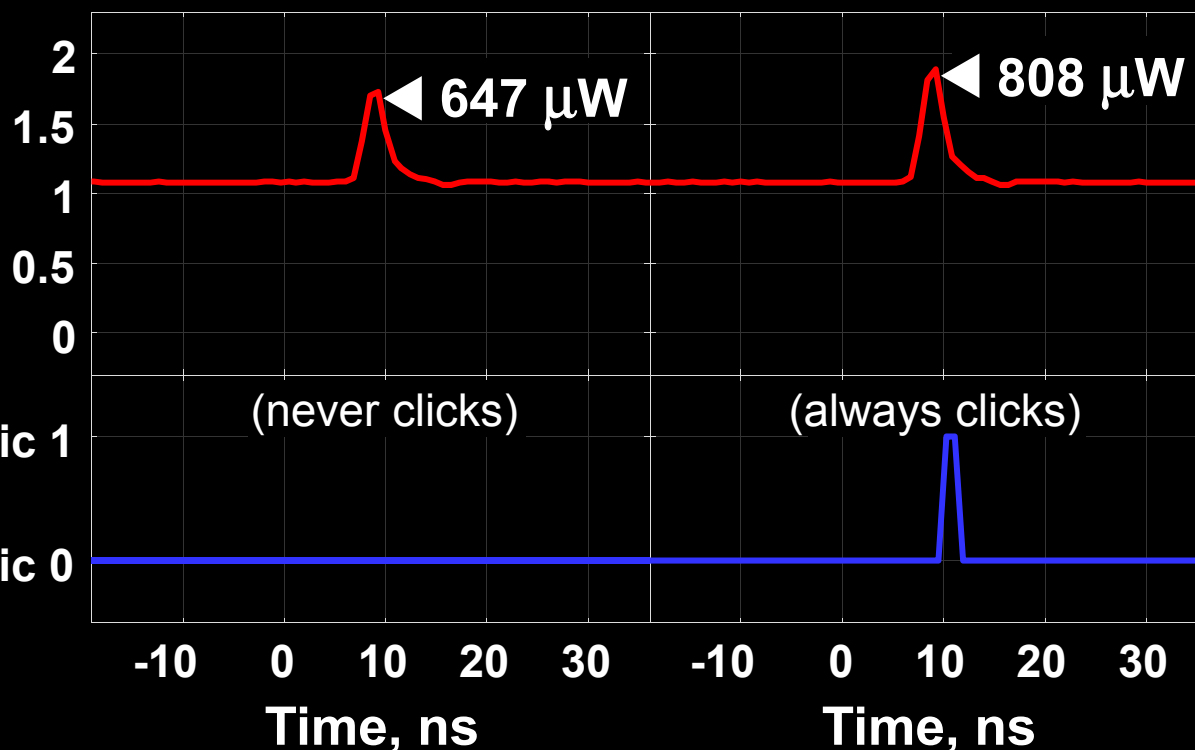
(V_{bias})



Eve applies CW light

Detector blind!
Zero dark count rate

Input illumination, mW



ID Quantique
Clavis2

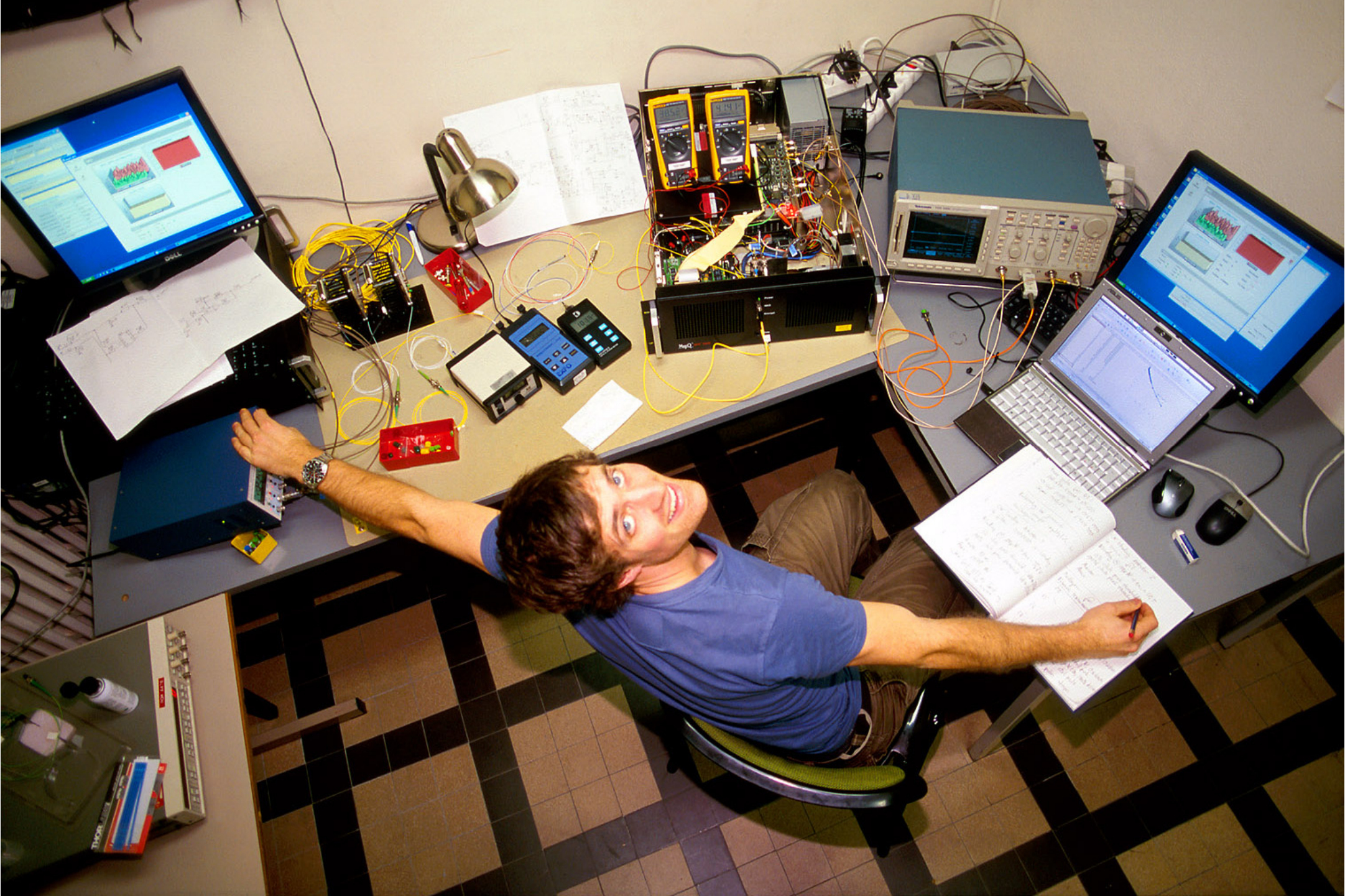
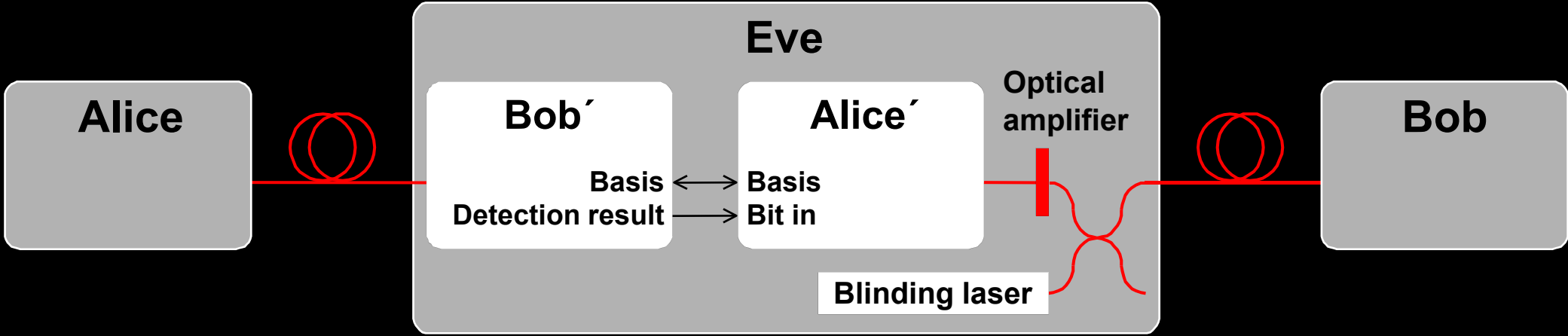


Photo ©2010 Vadim Makarov

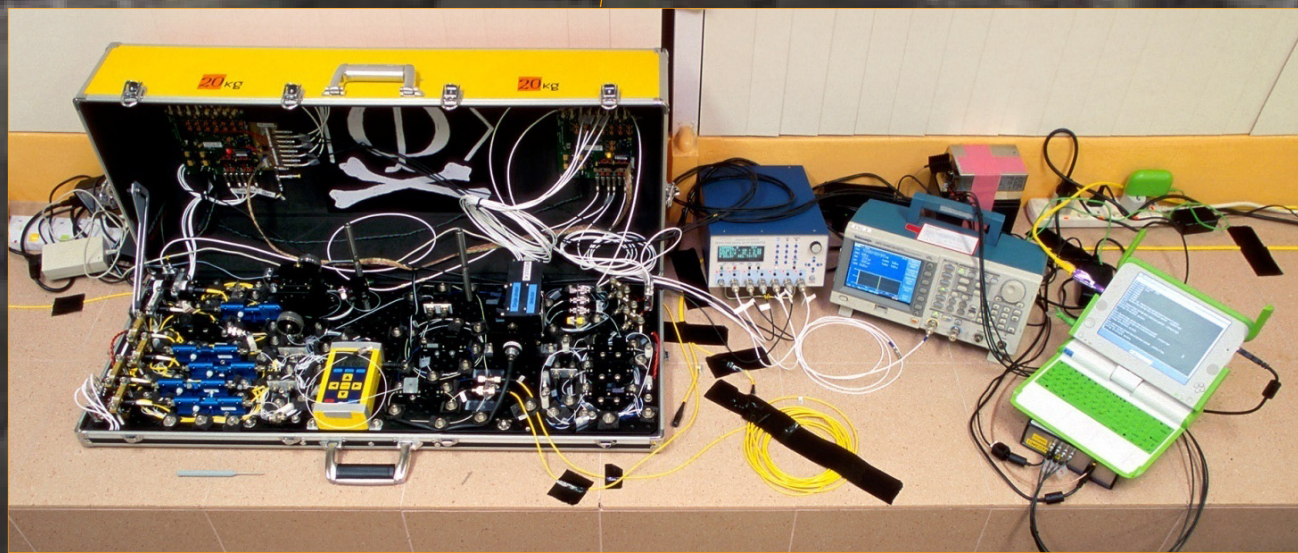
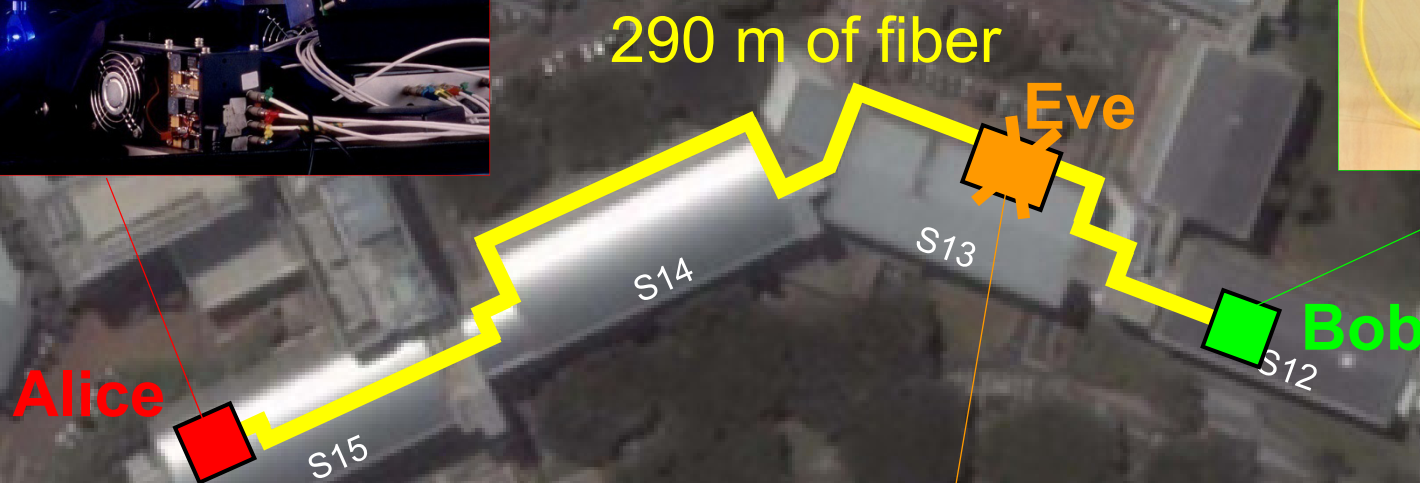
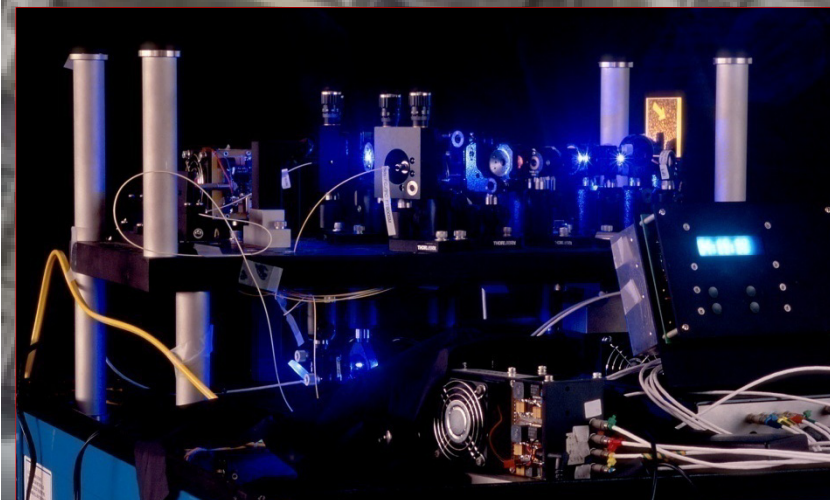
Lars Lydersen testing MagiQ Technologies QPN 5505

Proposed full eavesdropper



Eavesdropping 100% key on installed QKD line

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



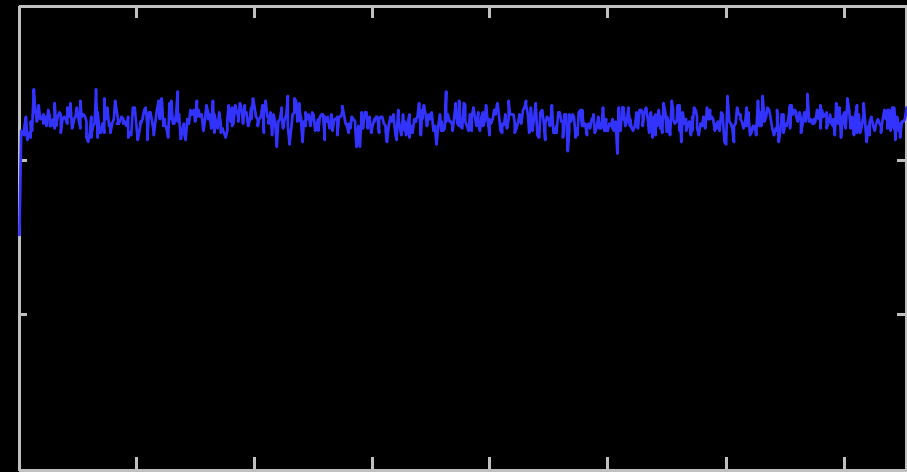
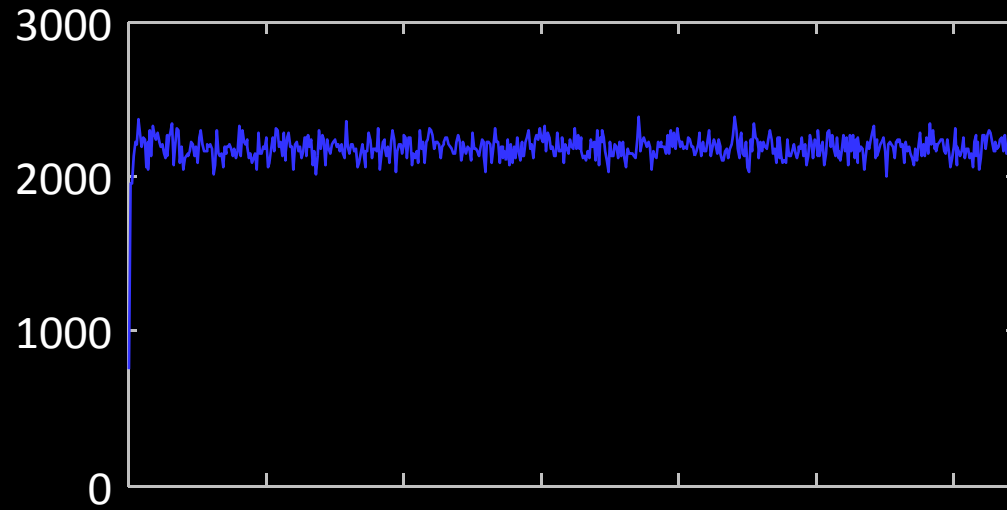
I. Gerhardt, Q. Liu *et al.*,
Nat. Commun. 2, 349 (2011)

Eve does not affect QKD performance

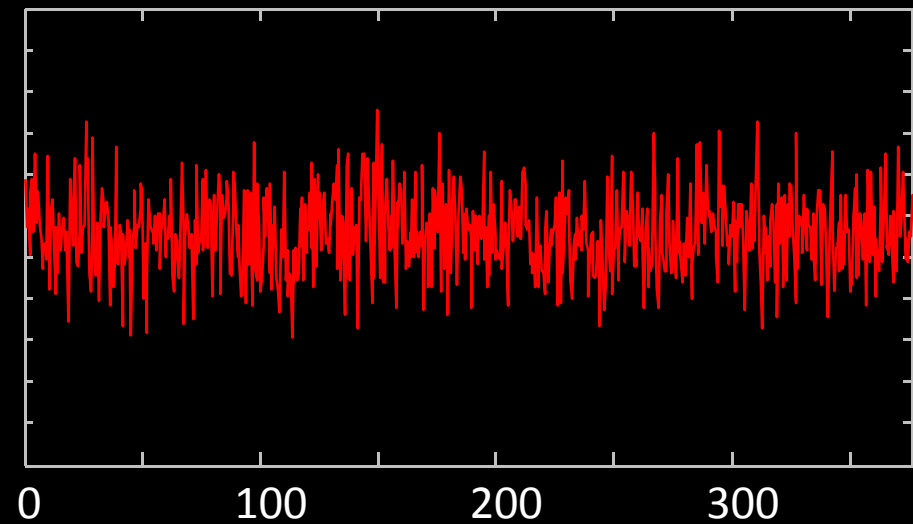
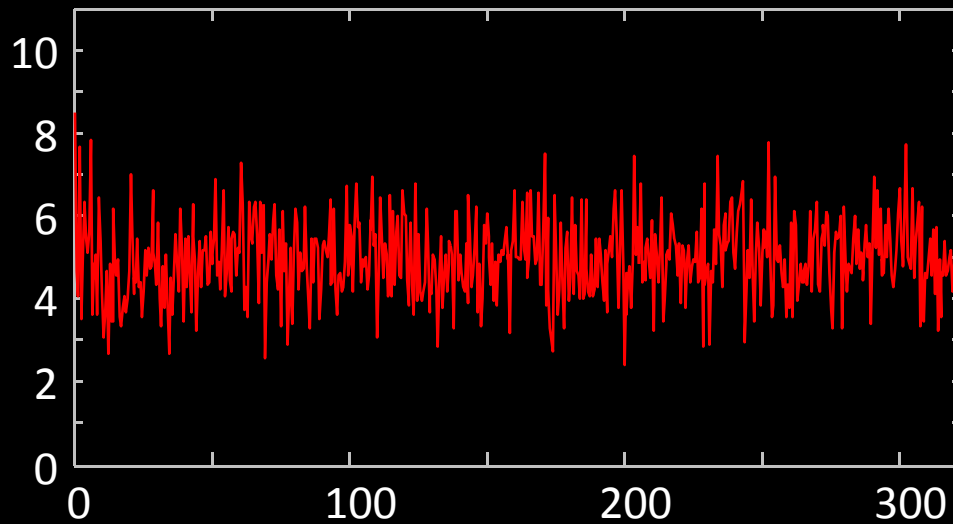
Without eavesdropping

During eavesdropping

Raw key bit rate, s^{-1}



QBER, %



Time, s

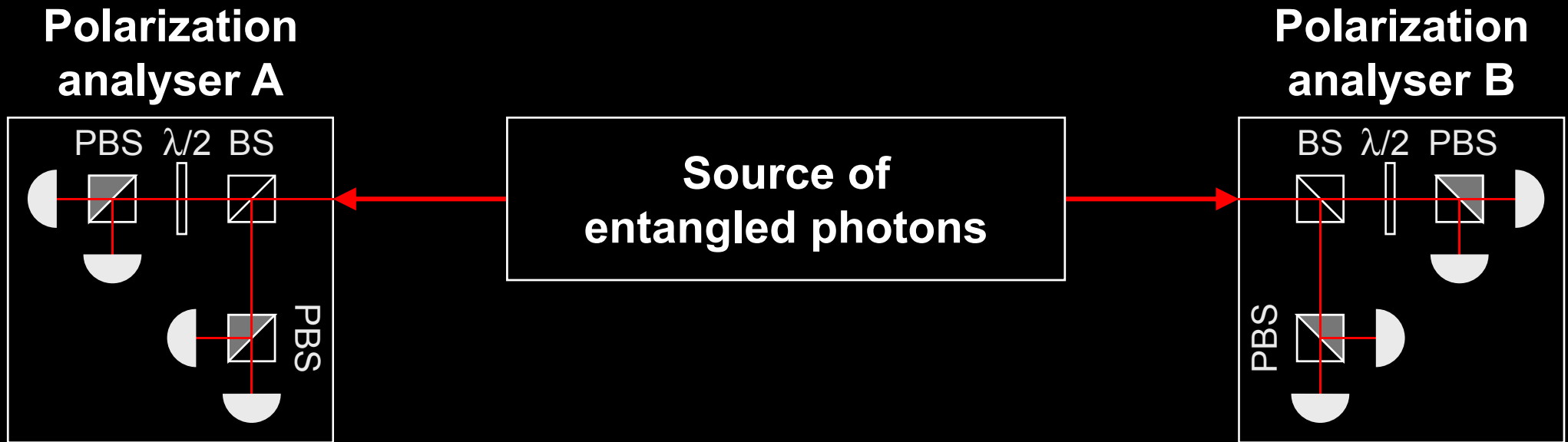
Time, s

Faking violation of Bell inequality

CHSH inequality: $|S = E_{AB} + E_{A'B} + E_{AB'} - E_{A'B'}| \leq 2$

$$E \in [-1, 1]$$

Entangled photons: $|S| \leq 2\sqrt{2}$

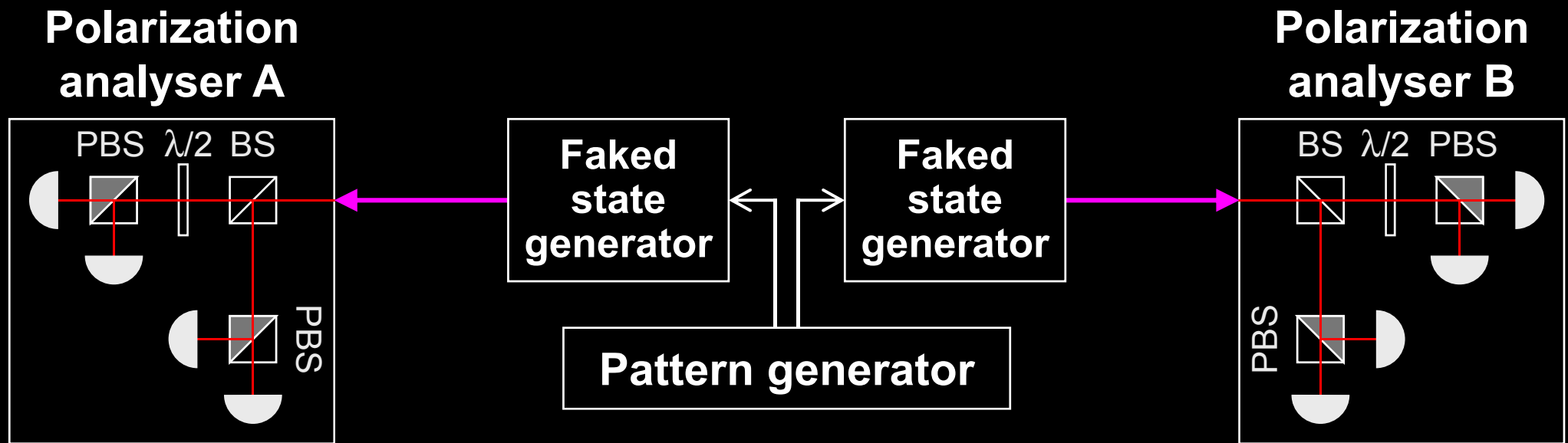


Faking violation of Bell inequality

CHSH inequality: $|S = E_{AB} + E_{A'B} + E_{AB'} - E_{A'B'}| \leq 2$

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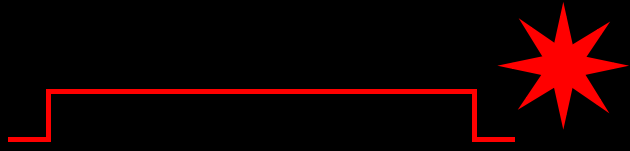


Passive basis choice: $|S| \leq 4$, click probability = 100%

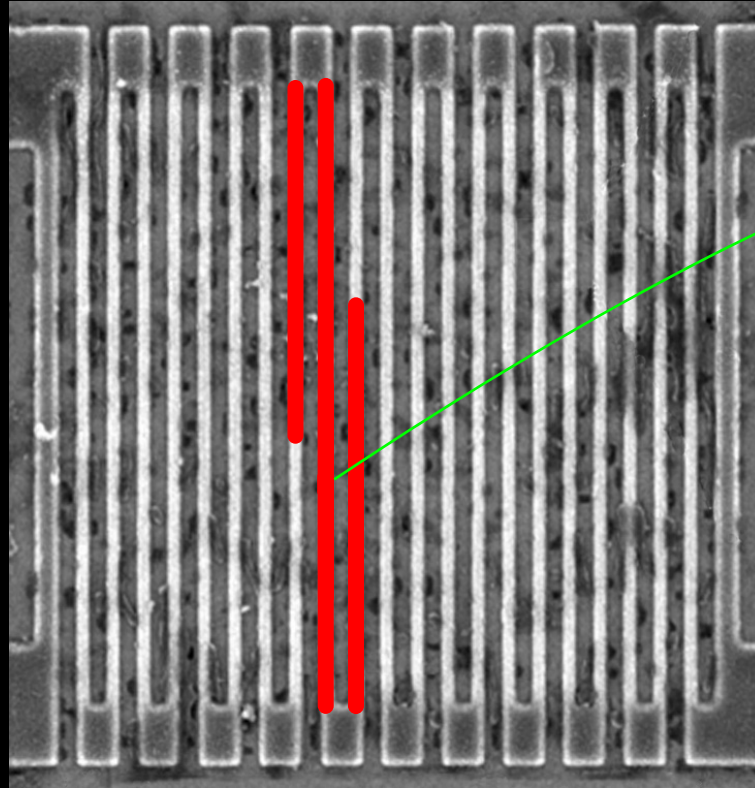
Active basis choice: $|S| \leq 4$, click probability = 50%

Controlling superconducting nanowire single-photon detectors

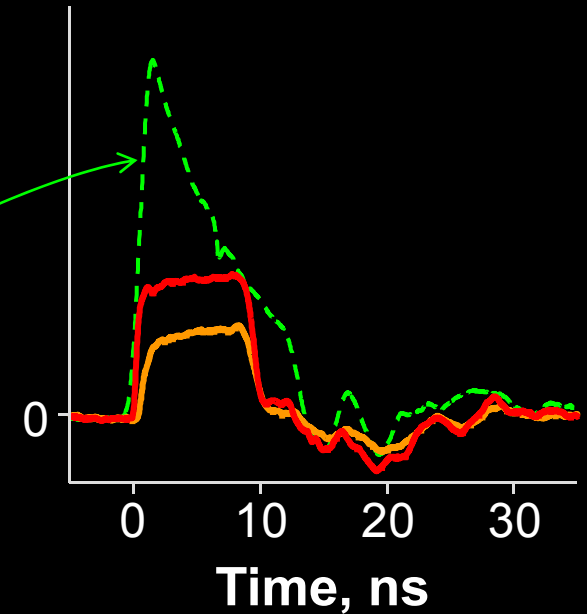
1. Blind (latch)



2. Control



Comparator input voltage, a.u.



- Normal single-photon click
- 14 mW pulse
- 7 mW pulse

Countermeasures to detector attacks?

Countermeasures to detector attacks

- ★ ID Quantique: software-only, randomly varying detector sensitivity

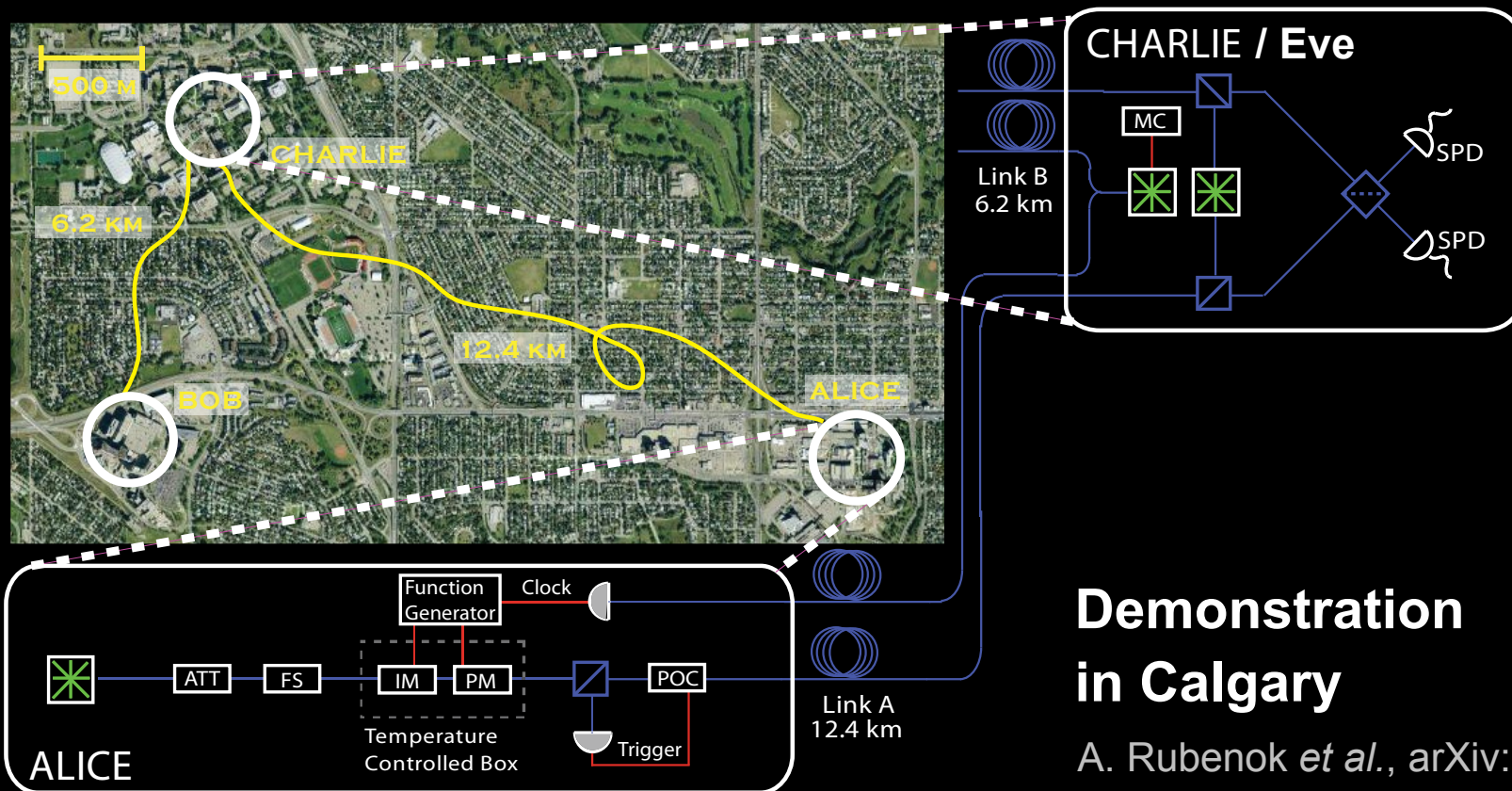
M. Legre, G. Robordy, intl. patent appl. WO 2012/046135 A2 (filed in 2010)

- ★ Toshiba Cambridge: monitoring extra electrical parameters in detector

Z. L. Yuan, J. F. Dynes, A. J. Shields, Appl. Phys. Lett. **98**, 231104 (2011)

- ★ U. of Toronto: entirely new scheme and protocol

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



2009

Responsible disclosure is important

Example: hacking commercial systems

● ID Quantique got a detailed vulnerability report

- reaction: requested time, developed a patch

2010

● MagiQ Technologies got a detailed vulnerability report

- reaction: informed us that QPN 5505 is discontinued

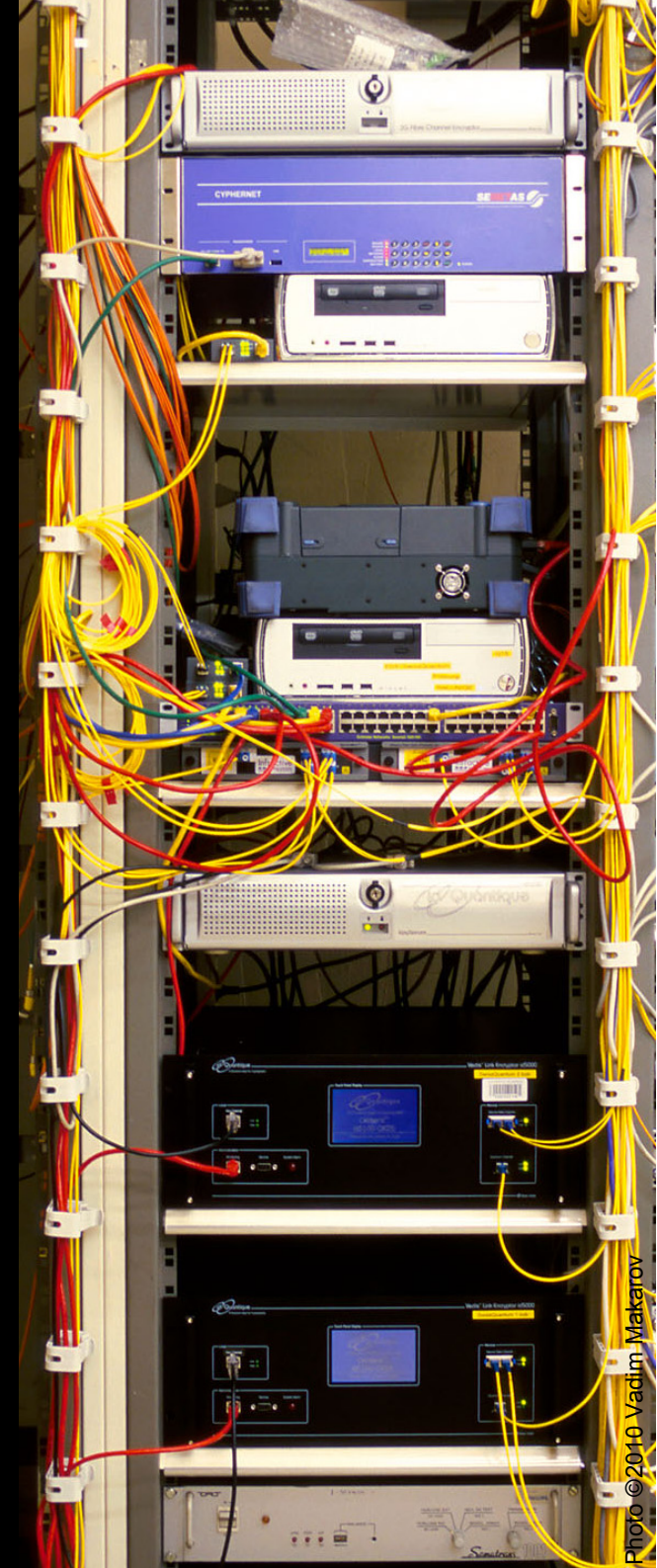
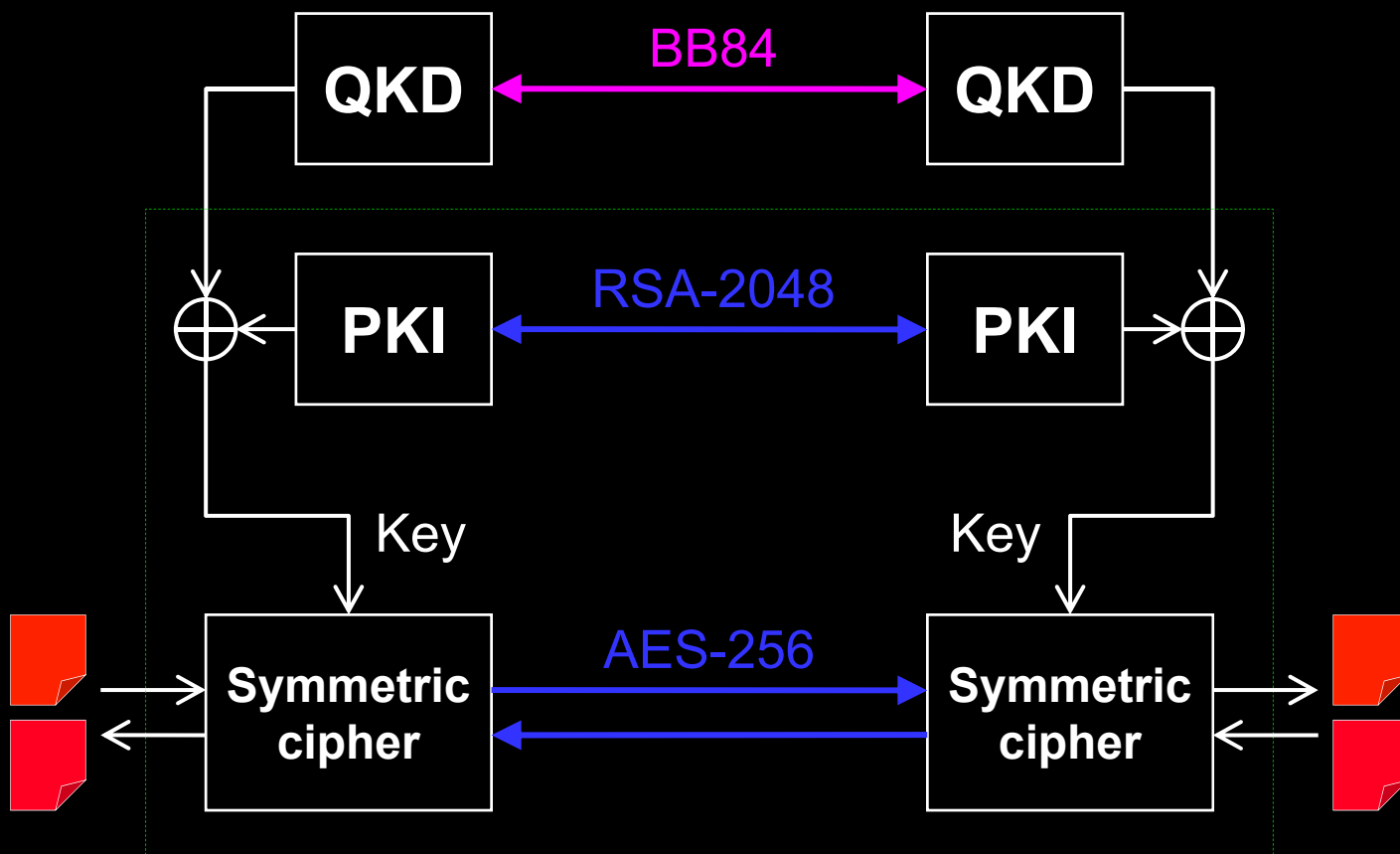
● Results presented orally at a scientific conference

● Public disclosure in a journal paper

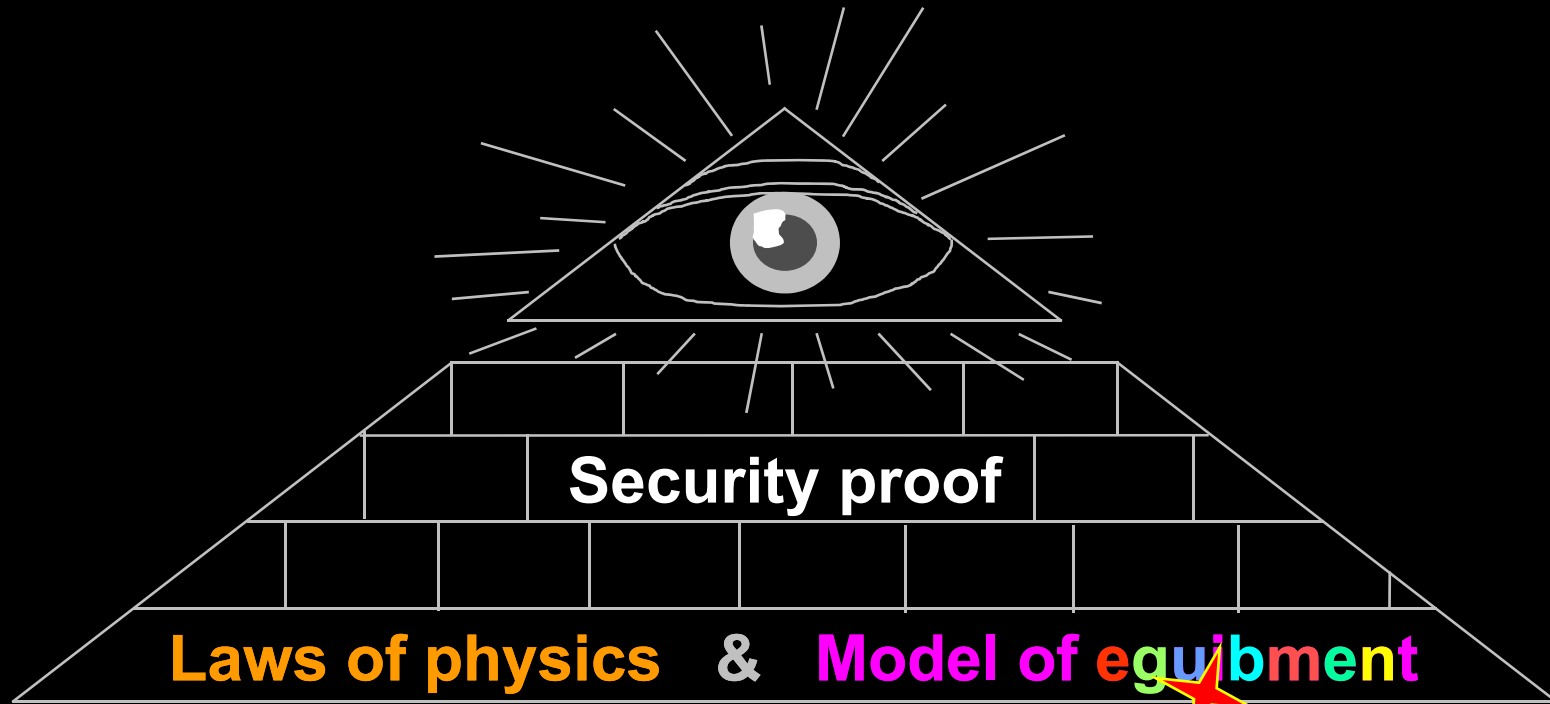
L. Lydersen *et al.*, Nat. Photonics 4, 686 (2010)

Can we eavesdrop on commercial systems?

ID Quantique's Cerberis:
Dual key agreement



IN QKD WE TRUST



Laws of physics & Model of equipment

Security proof

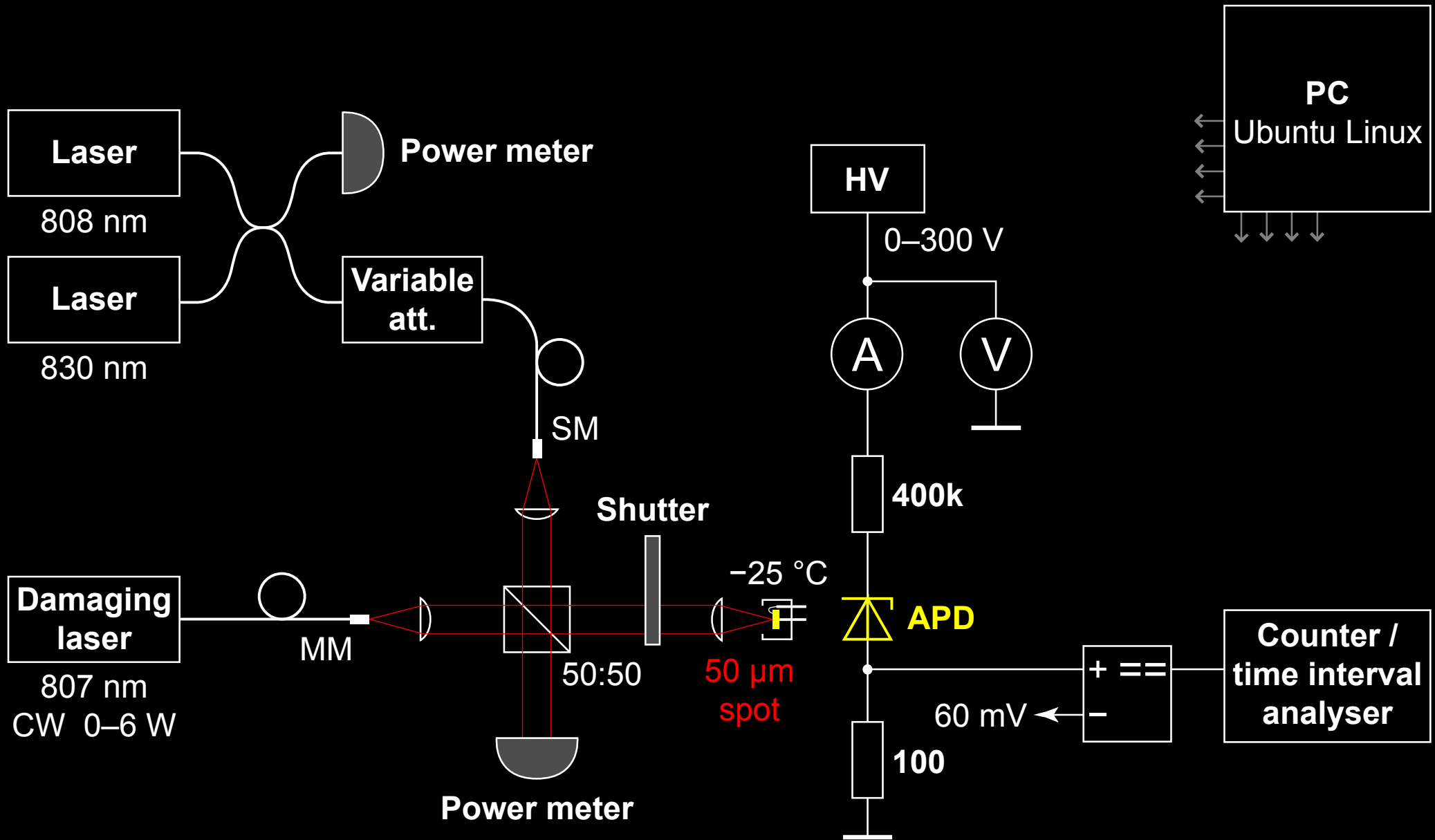


Laser damage!

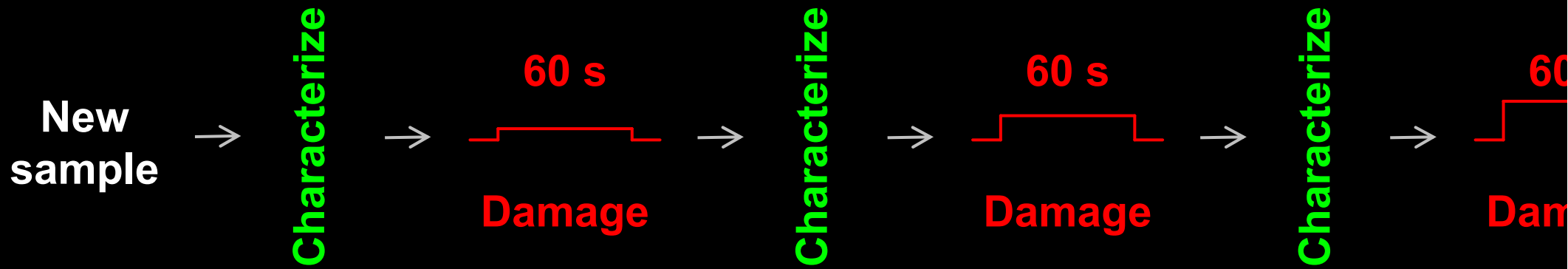
Si APD PerkinElmer C30902SH

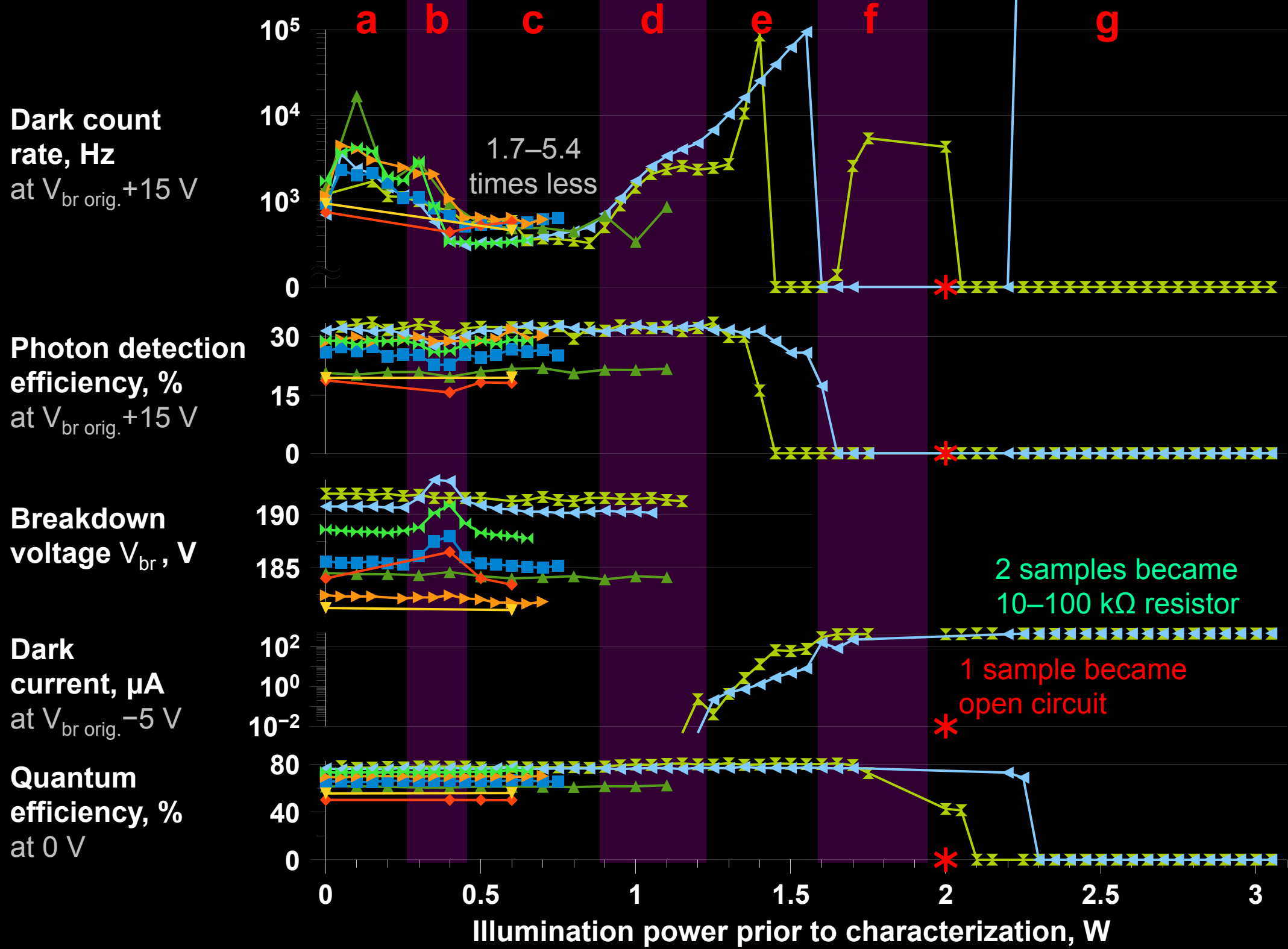


Damage and characterization setup

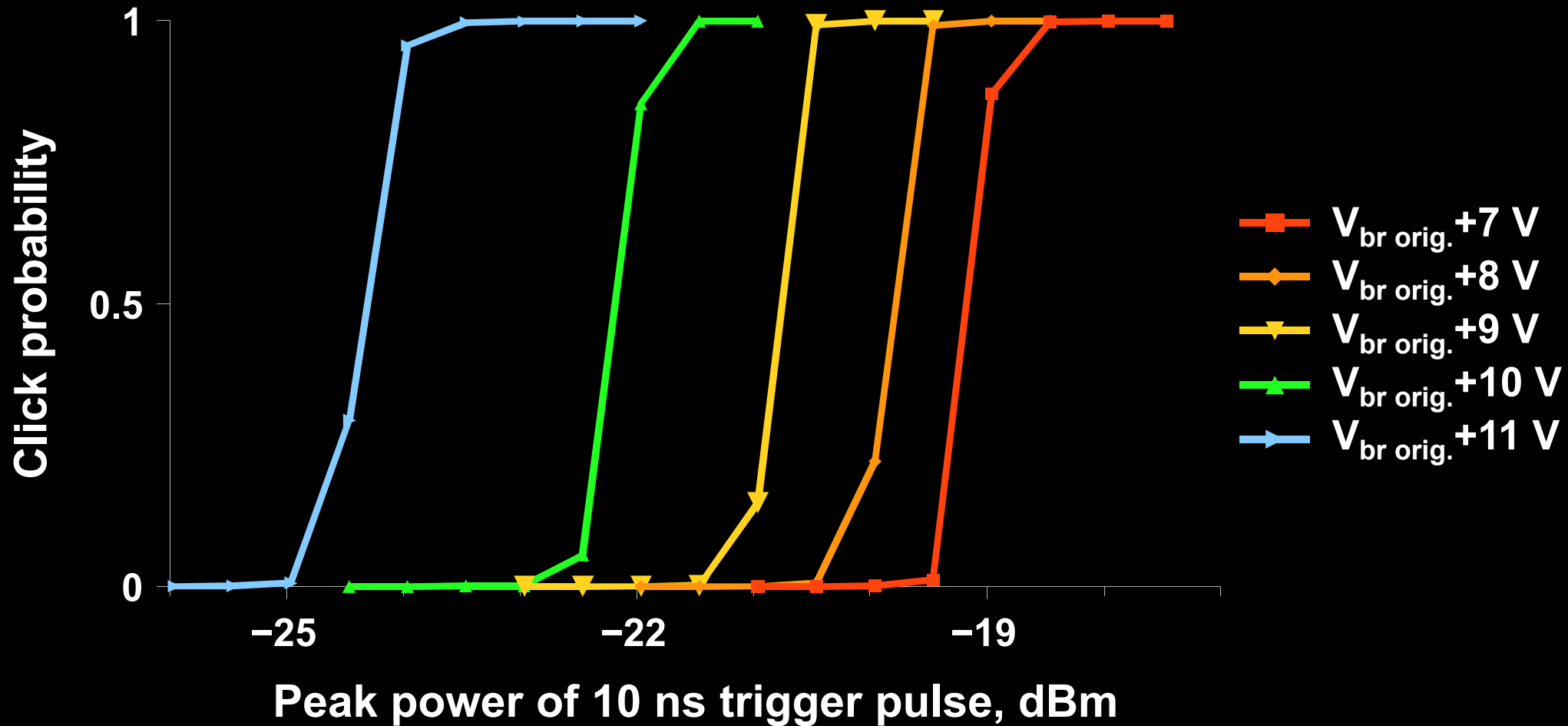


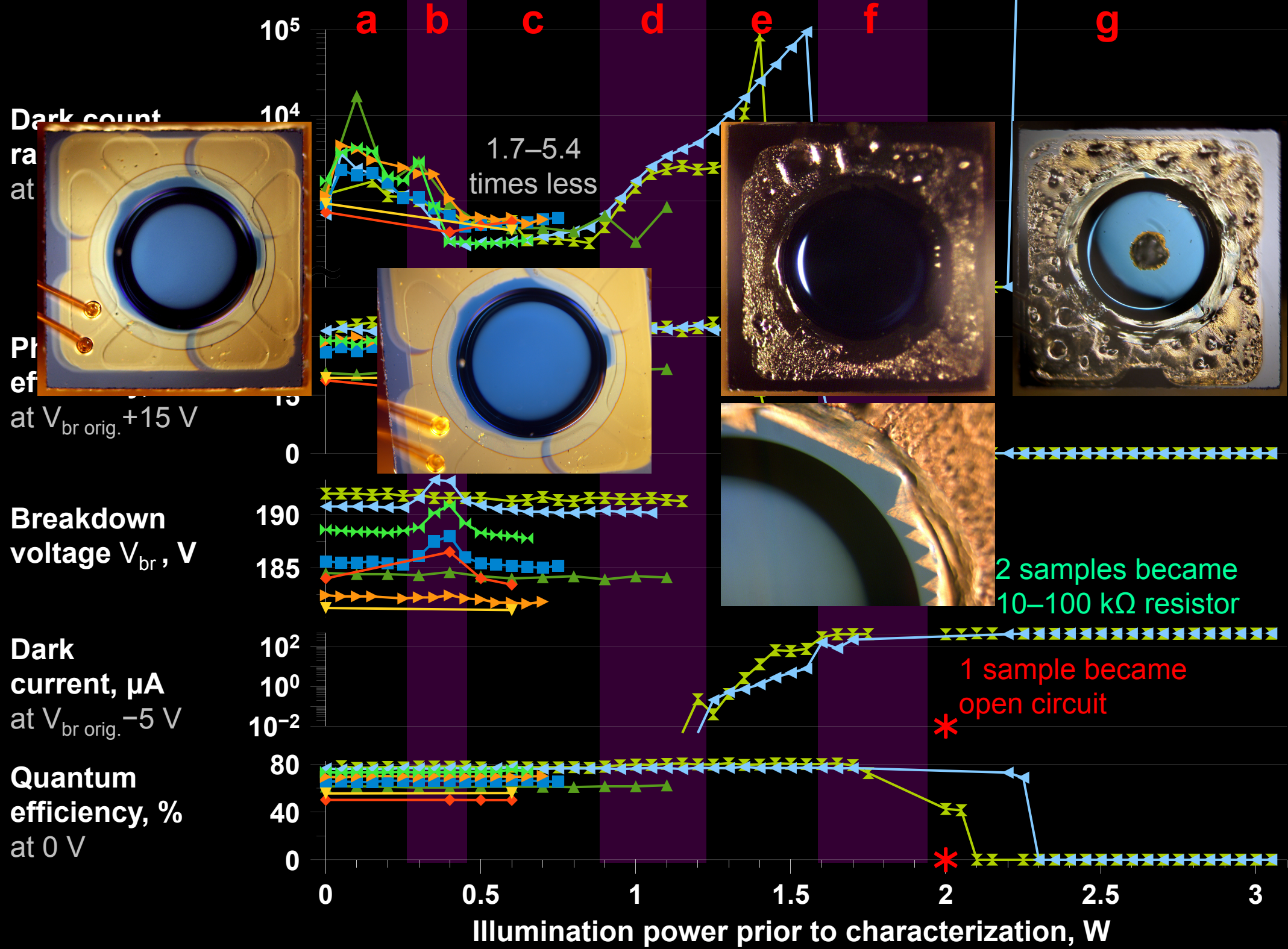
Test sequence

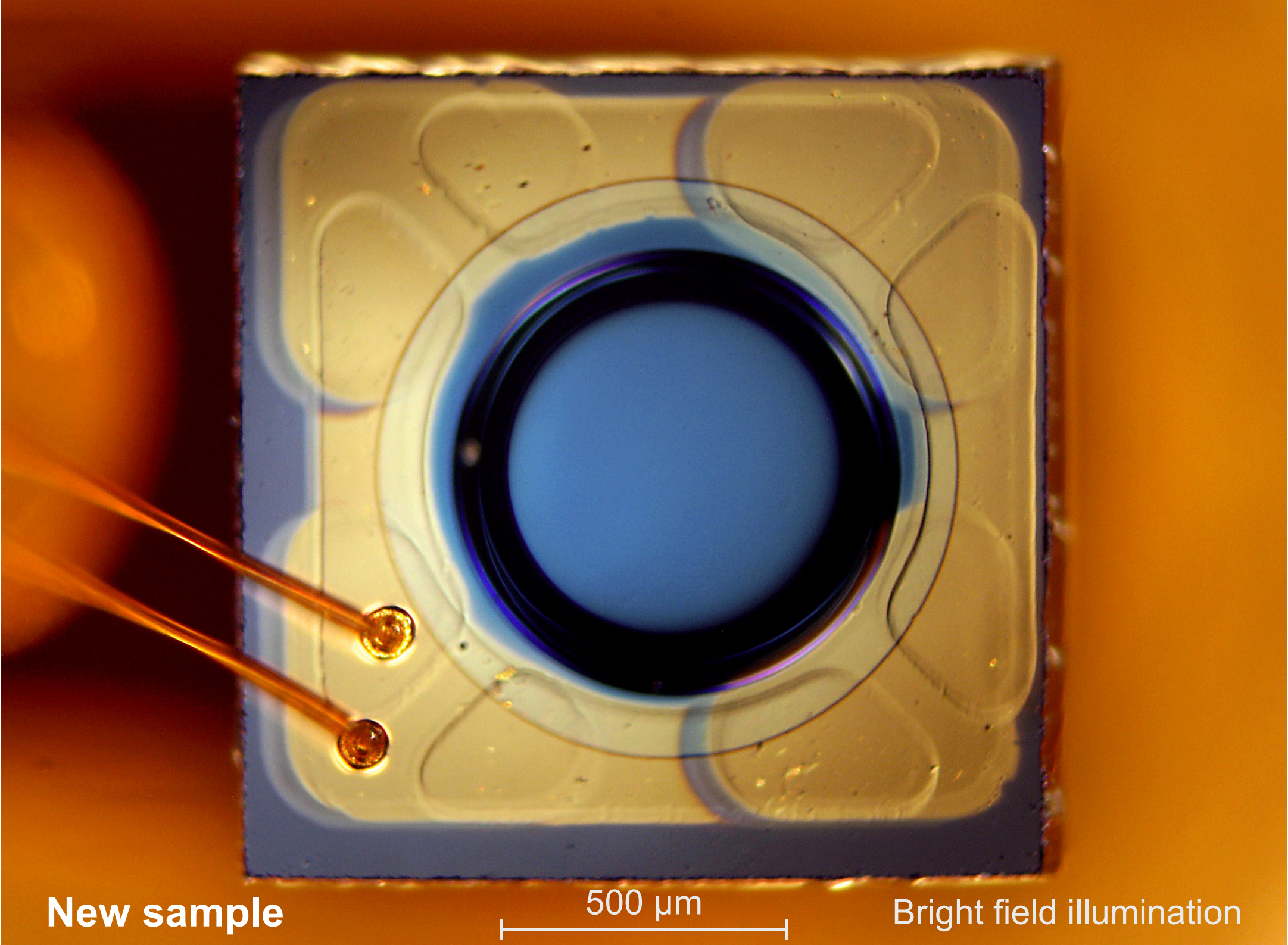




Region **f**: control a zombie



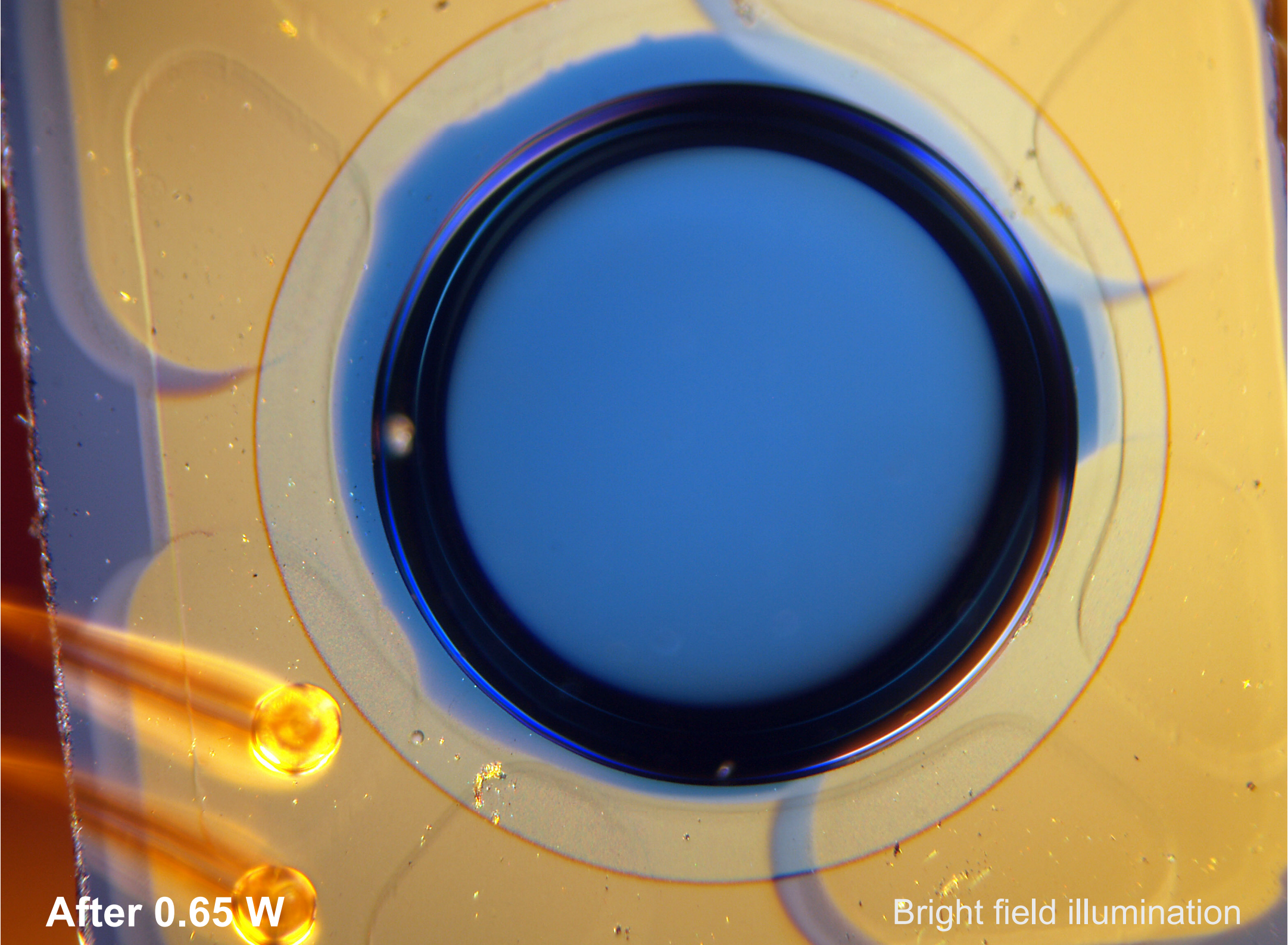




New sample

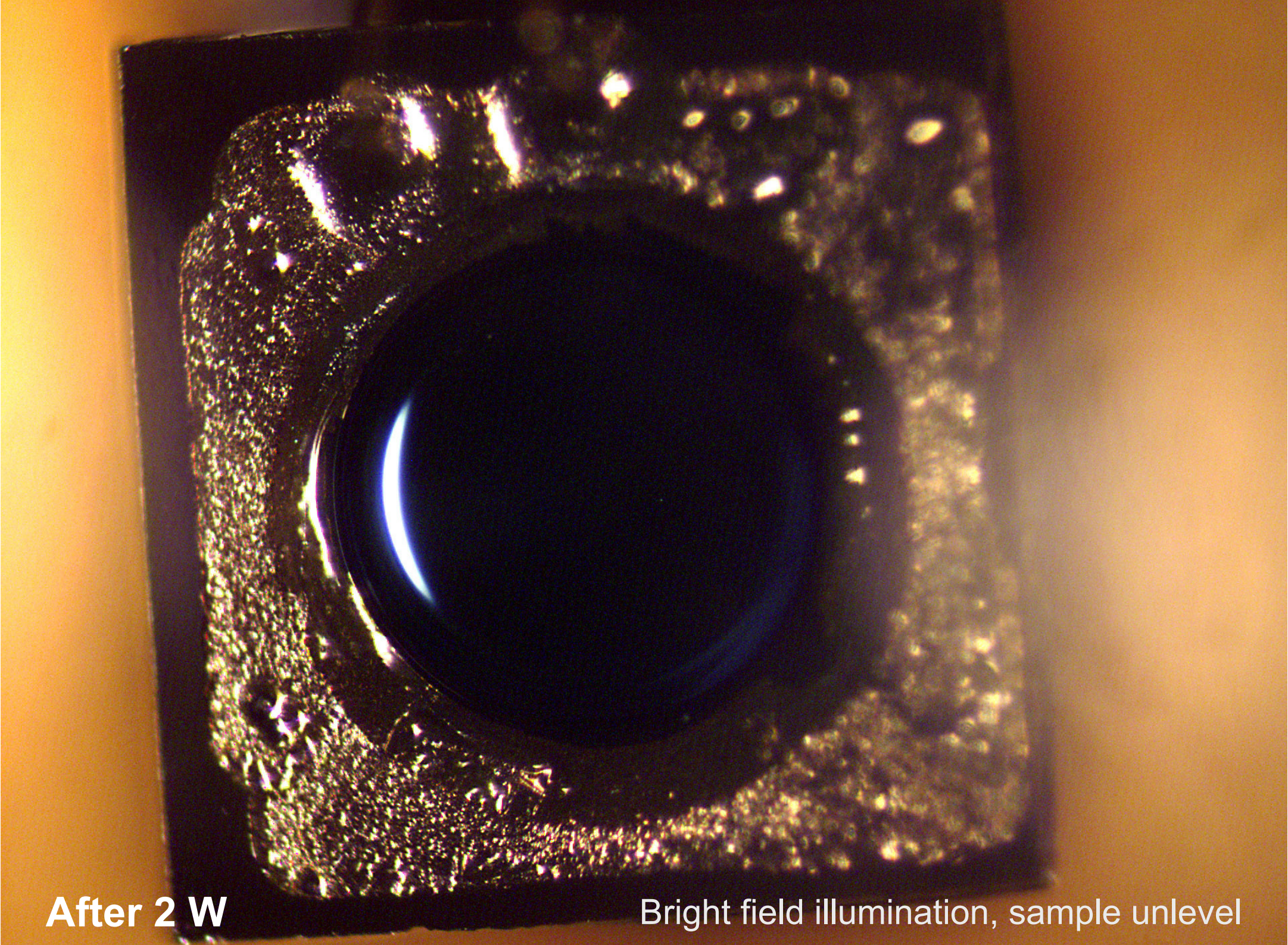
500 μm

Bright field illumination



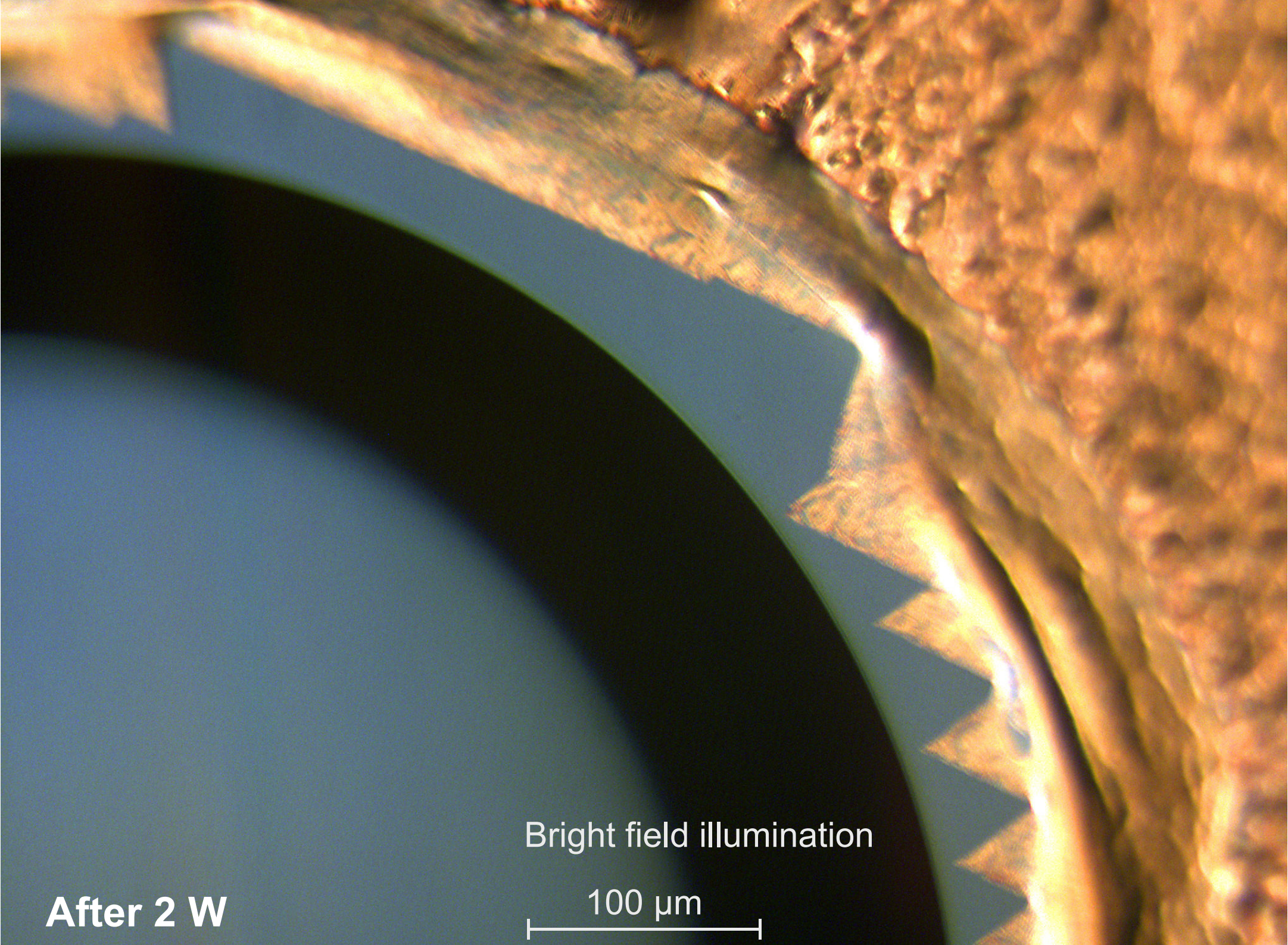
After 0.65 W

Bright field illumination



After 2 W

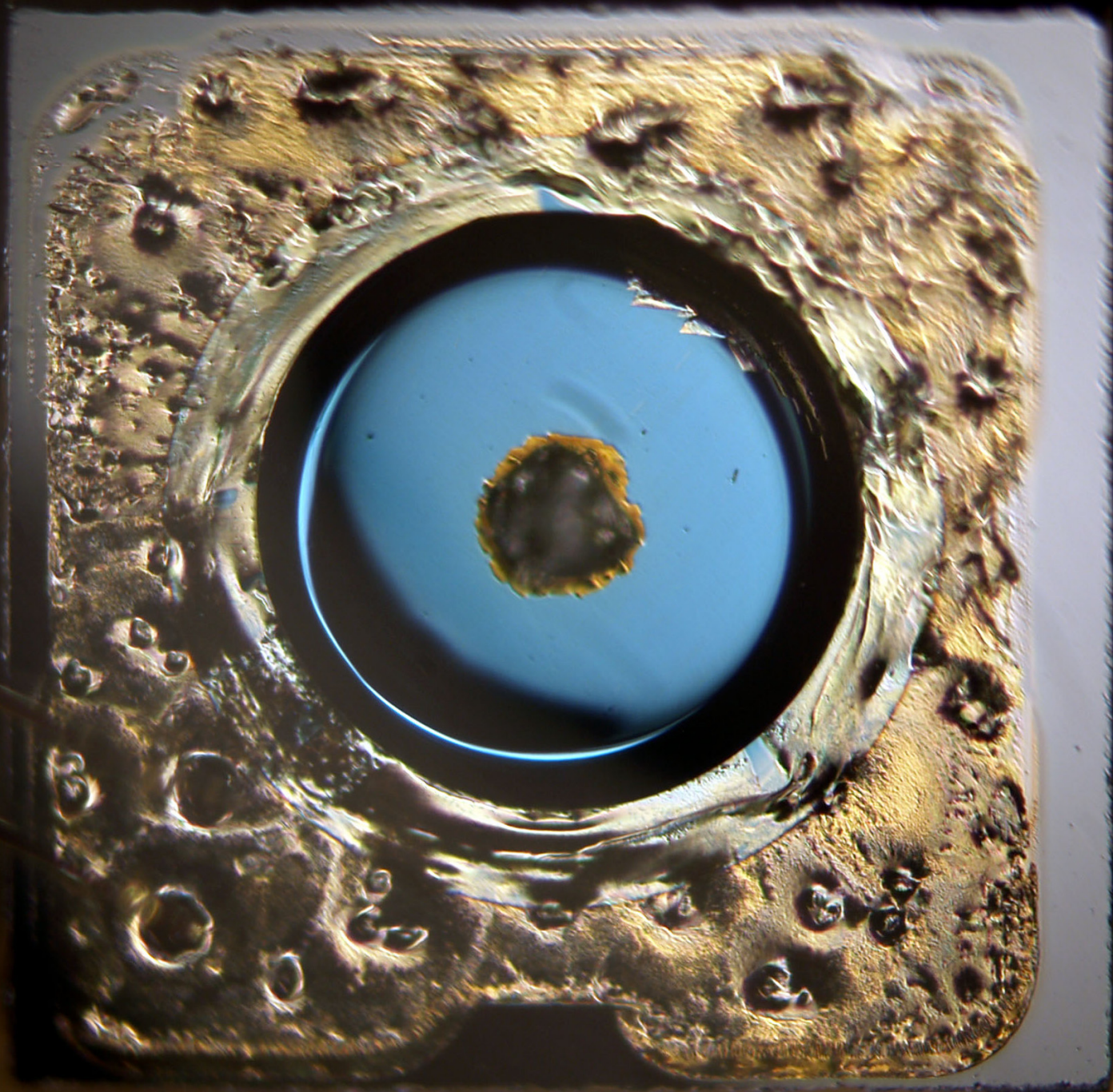
Bright field illumination, sample unlevel



After 2 W

Bright field illumination

100 μm



After 3 W

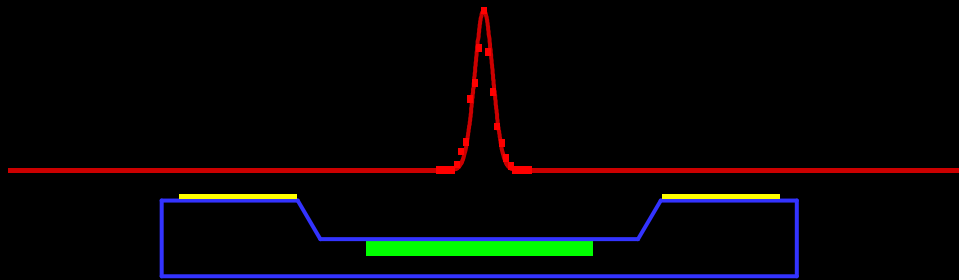
500 μm

Dark field illumination

Reduction of dark count rate vs. illumination profile

Spatial

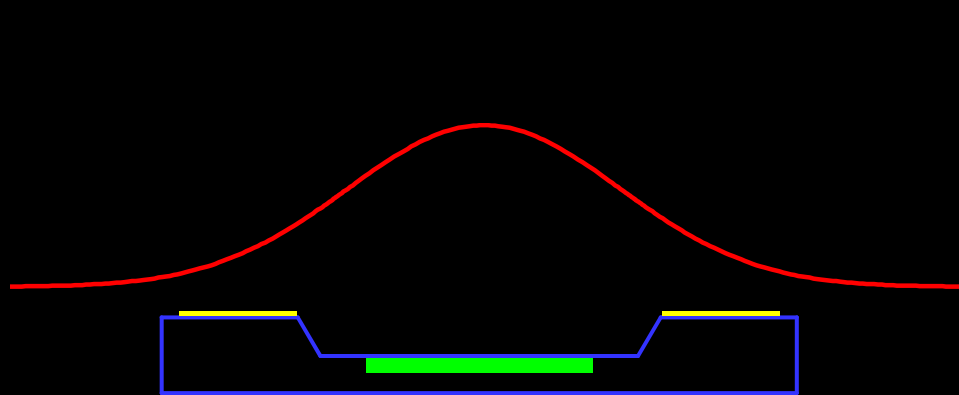
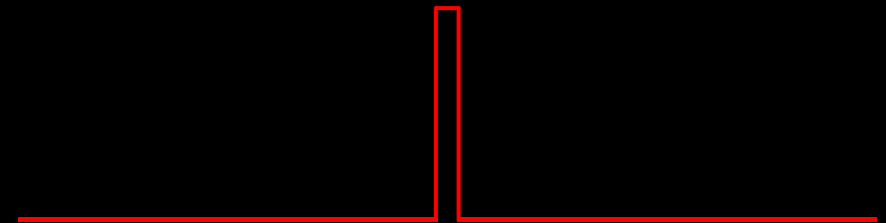
50 μm FWHM



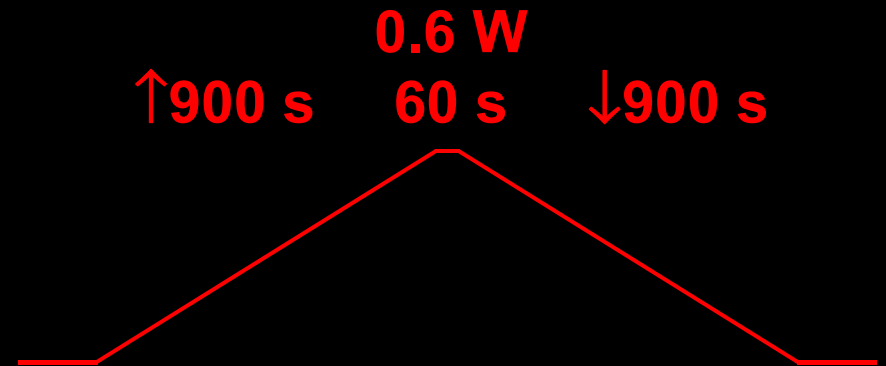
7 samples: DC / 1.7–5.4

Temporal

60 s



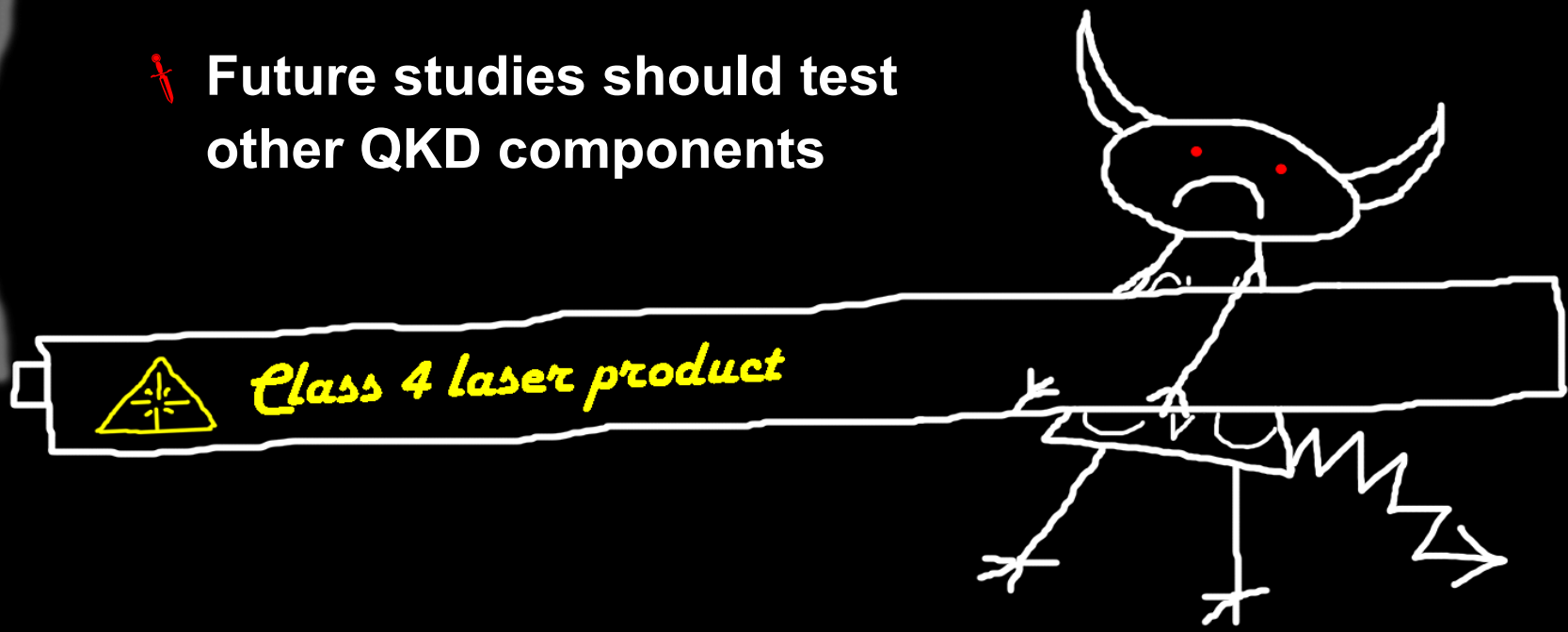
1 sample: DC / 4.2



1 sample: DC / 2.5

Laser damage summary

- † Demonstrated controlled laser damage to a component of QKD scheme. New mode of attack!
- † PerkinElmer C30902SH Si APD:
 - † Changed V_{br} and photon detection efficiency
 - † Reduced dark count rate by a factor of 1.7–5.4, in all 9 samples (patent pending)
 - † Permanently blind, bright-pulse control
 - † Permanently blind to all light
- † Future studies should test other QKD components



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