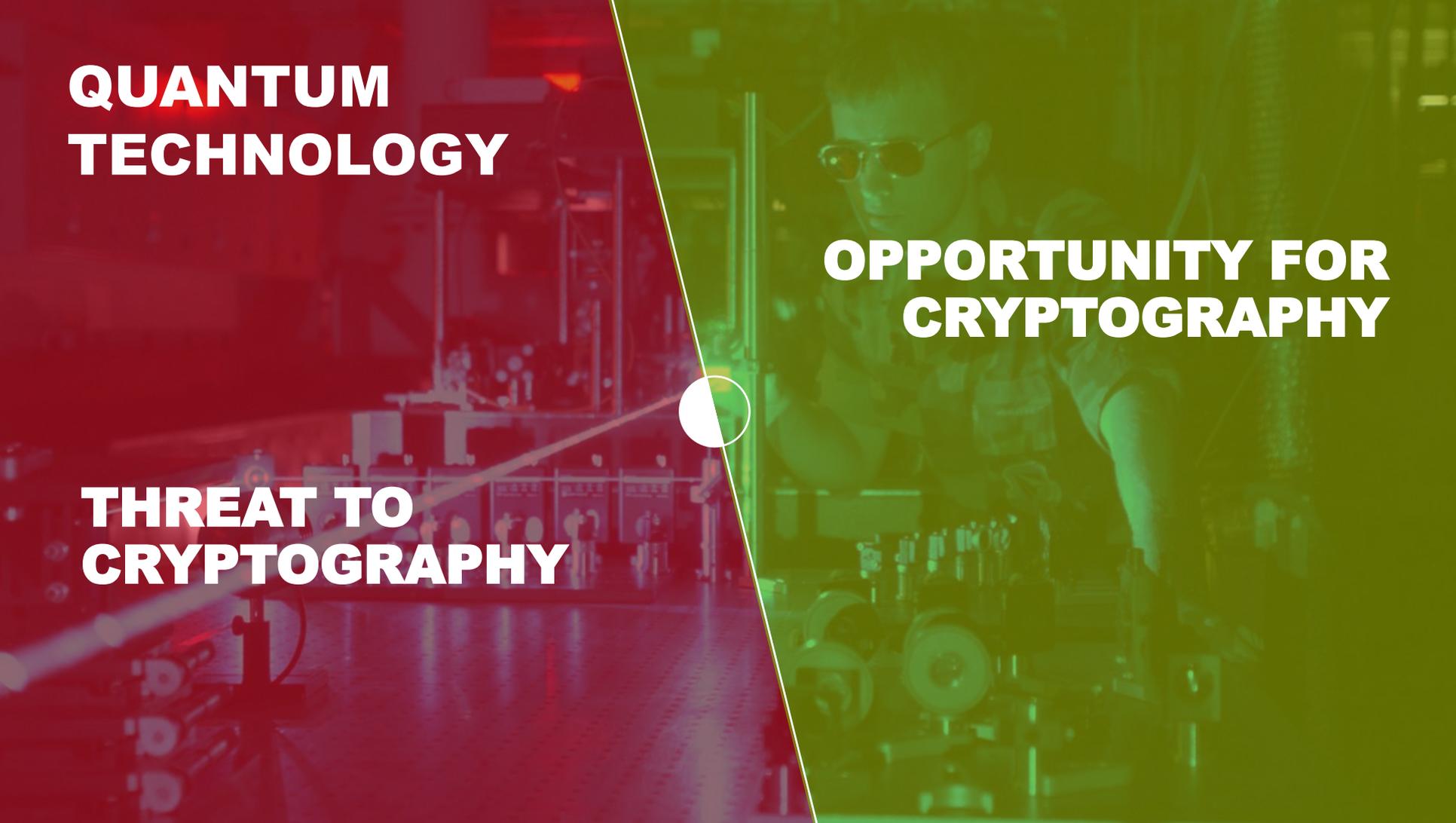


# CRYPTOGRAPHIC APPLICATIONS OF QUANTUM MECHANICS

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for life



**QUANTUM  
TECHNOLOGY**

**OPPORTUNITY FOR  
CRYPTOGRAPHY**

**THREAT TO  
CRYPTOGRAPHY**

# CONTENT

- › *Observer effect*
  - › Quantum key distribution
  - › Quantum authentication
  
- › *No-cloning theorem*
  - › Position verification
  
- › *Entanglement*
  - › Device independent cryptography

# OBSERVER EFFECT

# THE OBSERVER EFFECT

- › The observation of a physical state changes that state
  - › This effect can often be made negligible

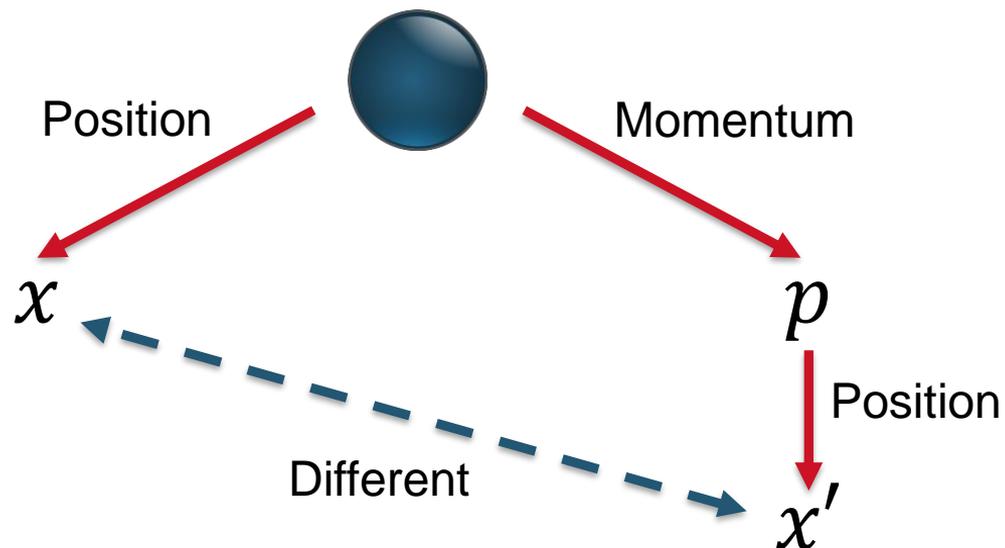


# HEISENBERG'S UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

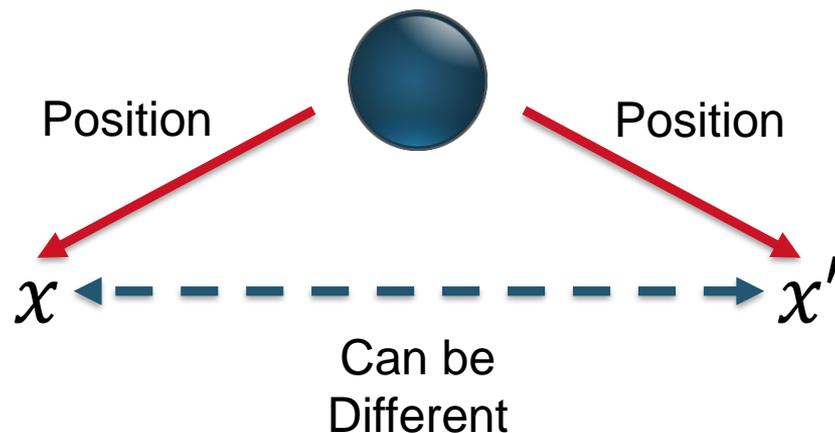
- › Heisenberg thought to have captured the observer effect in his uncertainty principle
- › **Position** versus **momentum** of particles
- › This uncertainty is **not** caused by the measurement
  - › Inherent property of quantum mechanics



# HEISENBERG'S UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

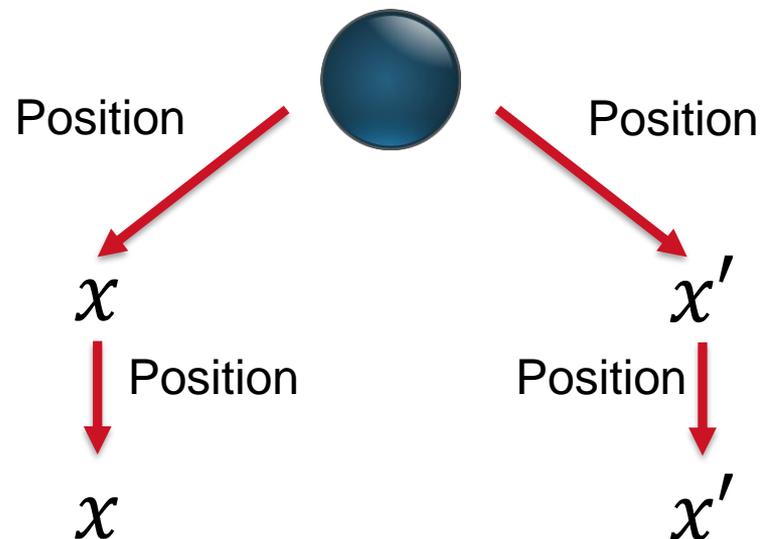


# THE SAME ACTION CAN HAVE DIFFERENT CONSEQUENCES



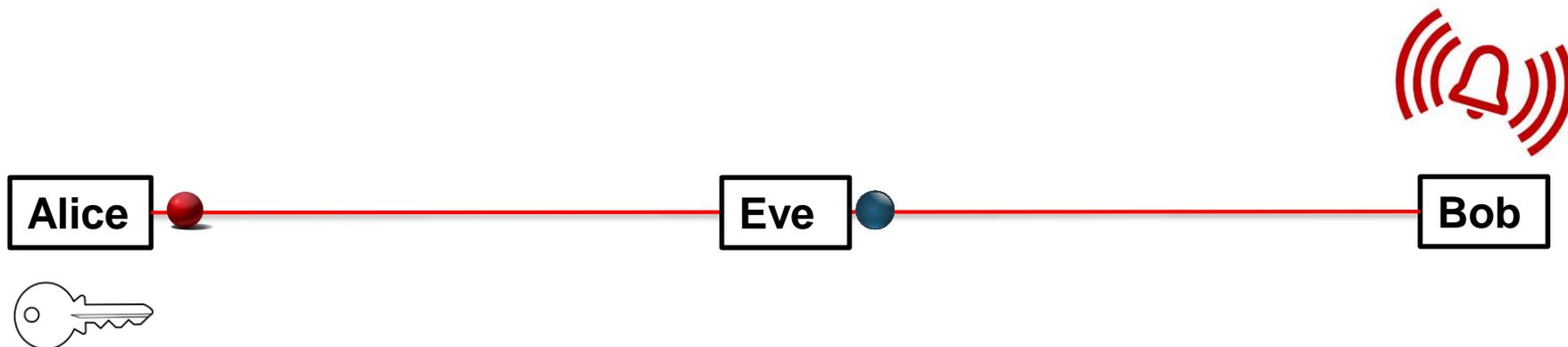
# OBSERVER EFFECT IN QUANTUM MECHANICS

- › Measurements cause states to **collapse**
- › Often the observer effect is used to describe this phenomenon
- › Application:
  - › Quantum key distribution



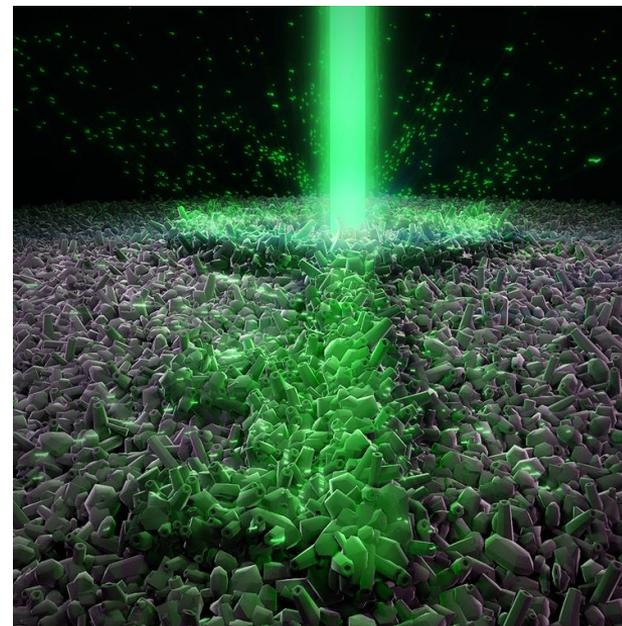
# QUANTUM KEY DISTRIBUTION

- › Intuitively - Security based on the observer effect



# QUANTUM AUTHENTICATION

- › Physical Unclonable Functions (PUFs)
  - › Digital fingerprint
- › Risk
  - › Digital emulation



# PUF - CLASSICAL AUTHENTICATION



Alice'  
PUF

Challenge	Response
$c_1$	$r_1$
$c_2$	$r_2$
$c_3$	$r_3$
$c_4$	$r_4$



Server

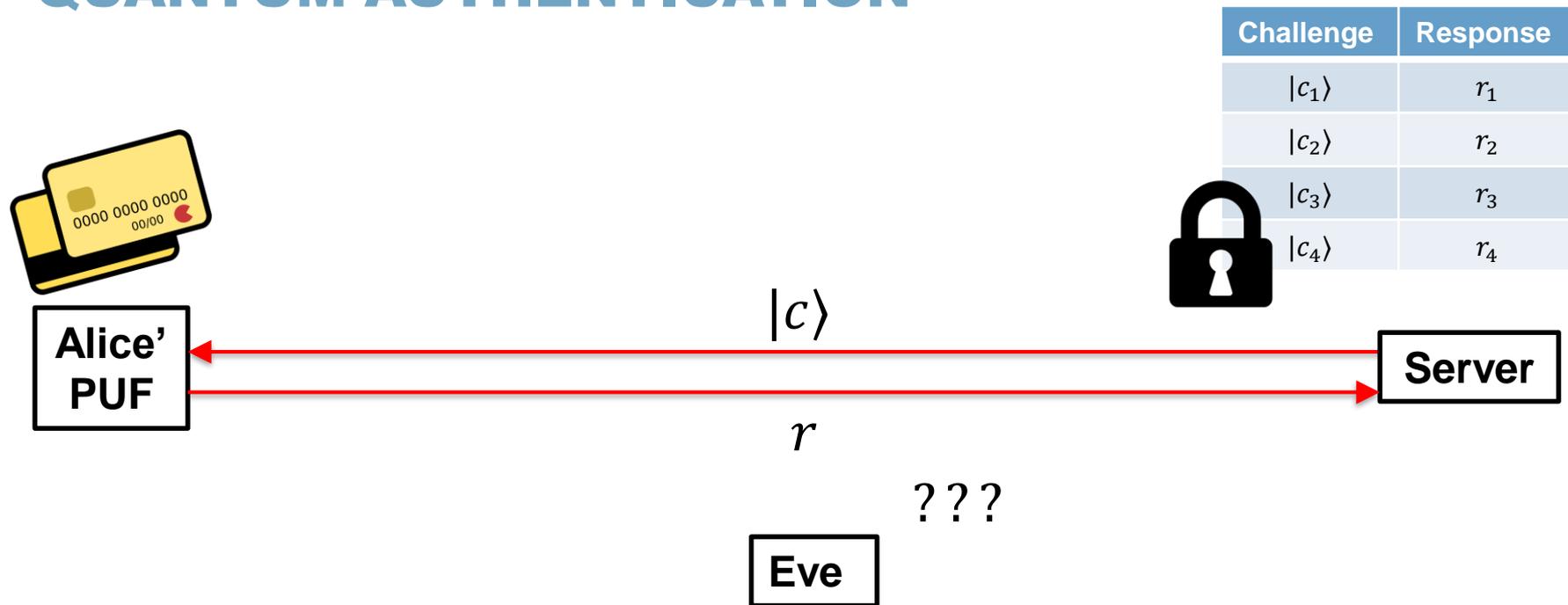
$c$

$r$

Eve

Challenge	Response
$c$	$r$

# QUANTUM AUTHENTICATION



# NO-CLONING THEOREM

# CLONING QUANTUM MECHANICAL STATES IS IMPOSSIBLE



- › By cloning one could measure quantum states without collapsing them
  - › QKD would not be secure

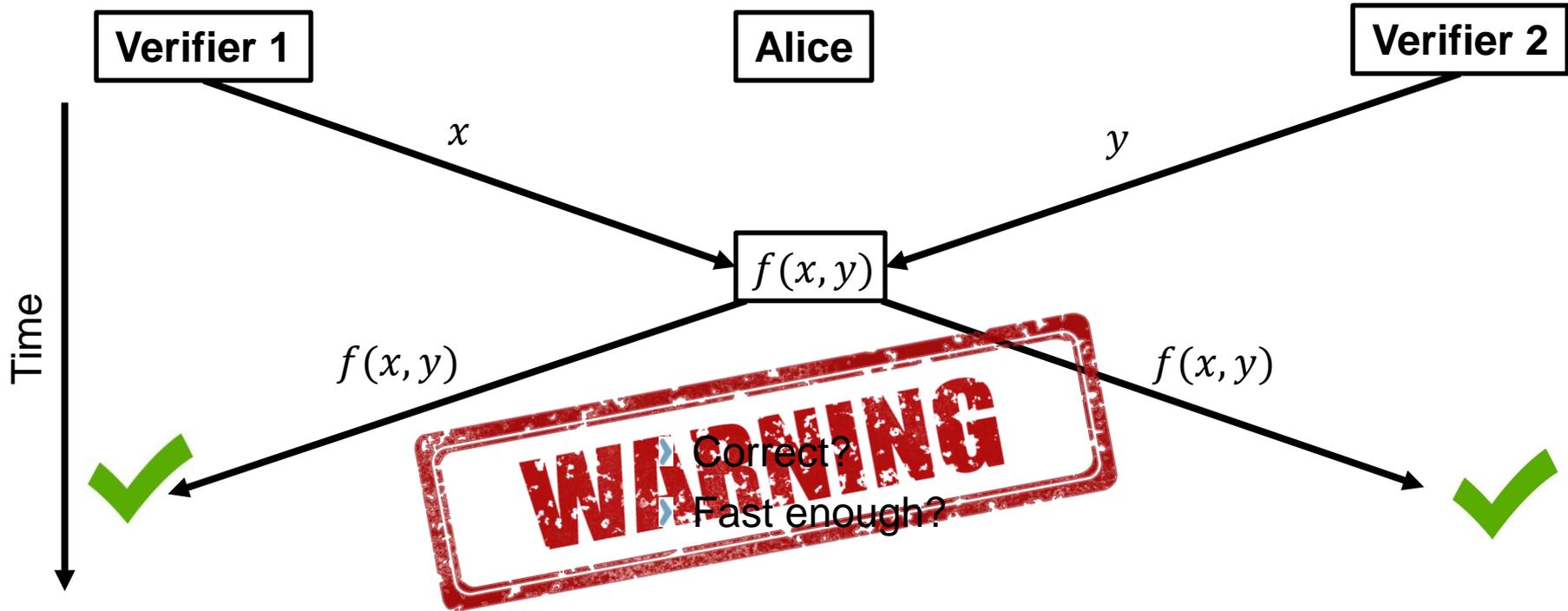
# POSITION BASED CRYPTOGRAPHY

- › Authenticate solely based on geographical location
- › Security assumption
  - › Communication faster than the speed of light is impossible

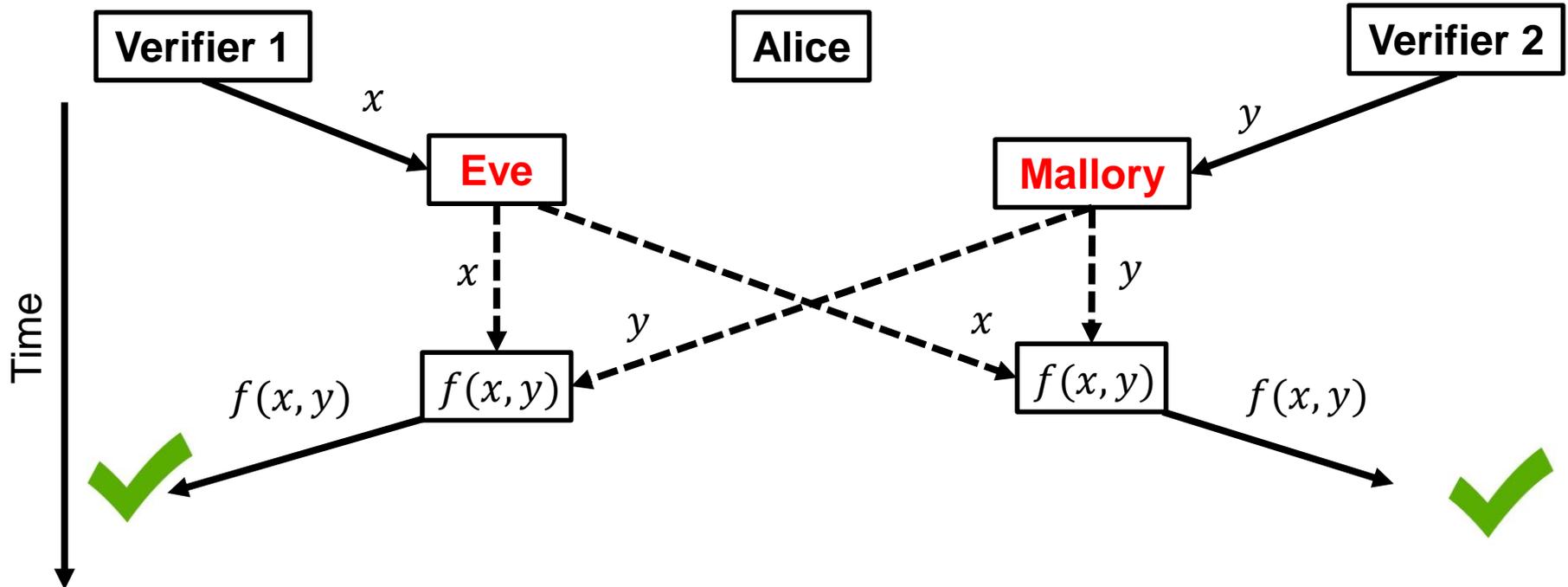


**Alice**

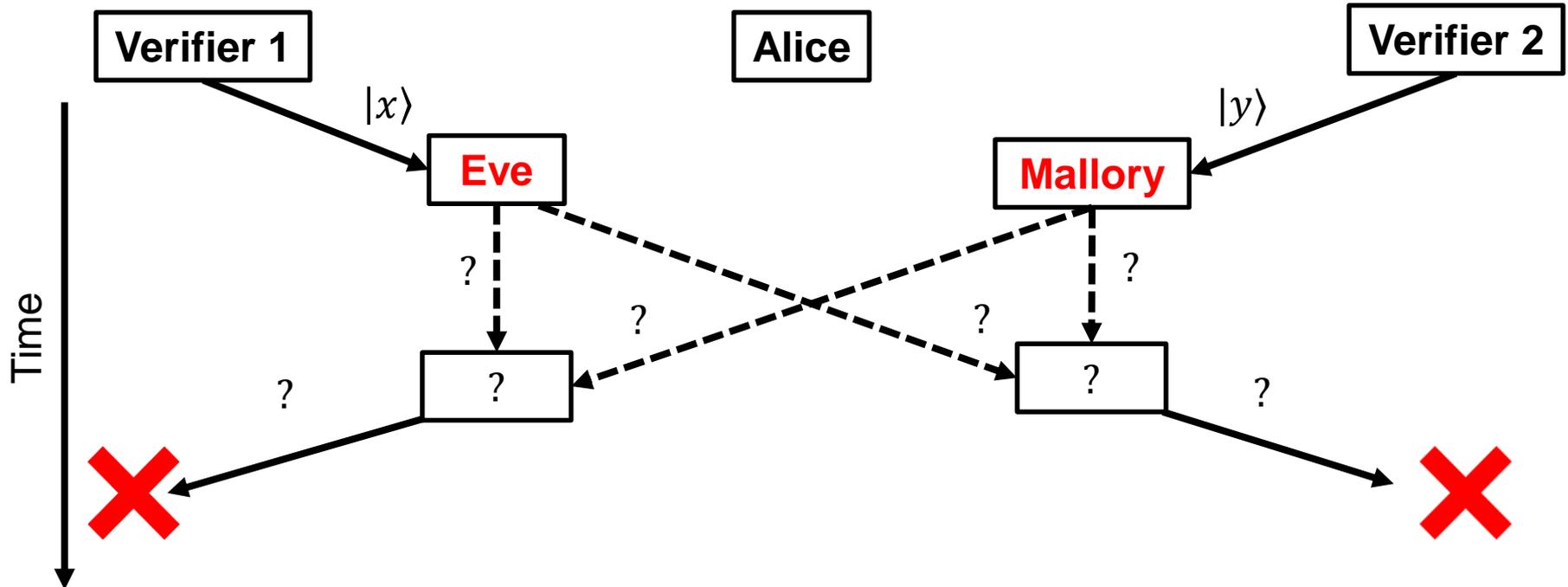
# POSITION VERIFICATION – NAÏVE PROTOCOL



# POSITION VERIFICATION – NAÏVE PROTOCOL



# QUANTUM POSITION VERIFICATION



# DISCLAIMER - QUANTUM POSITION VERIFICATION

- › Quantum mechanics only gives a partial solution
- › More advanced quantum attacks exist to break the above scheme
  - › New assumptions on the adversary are required

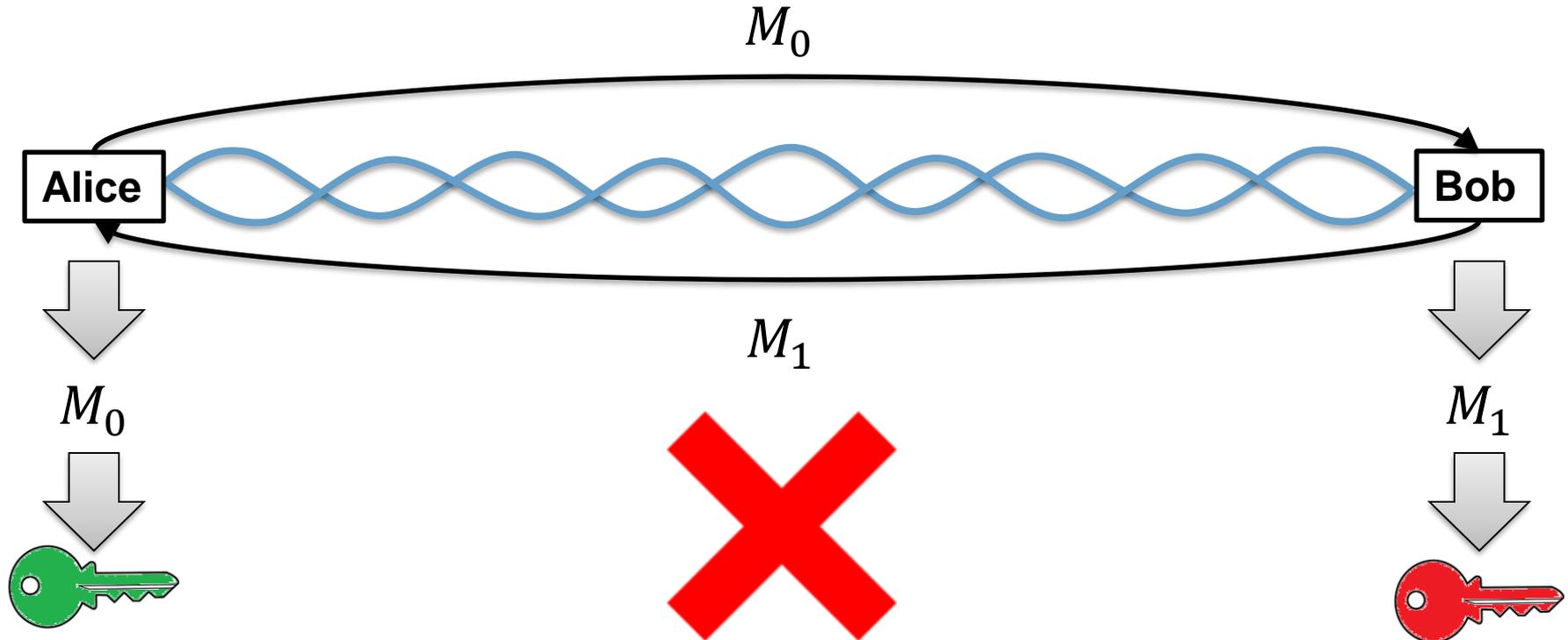
# ENTANGLEMENT

# ENTANGLEMENT

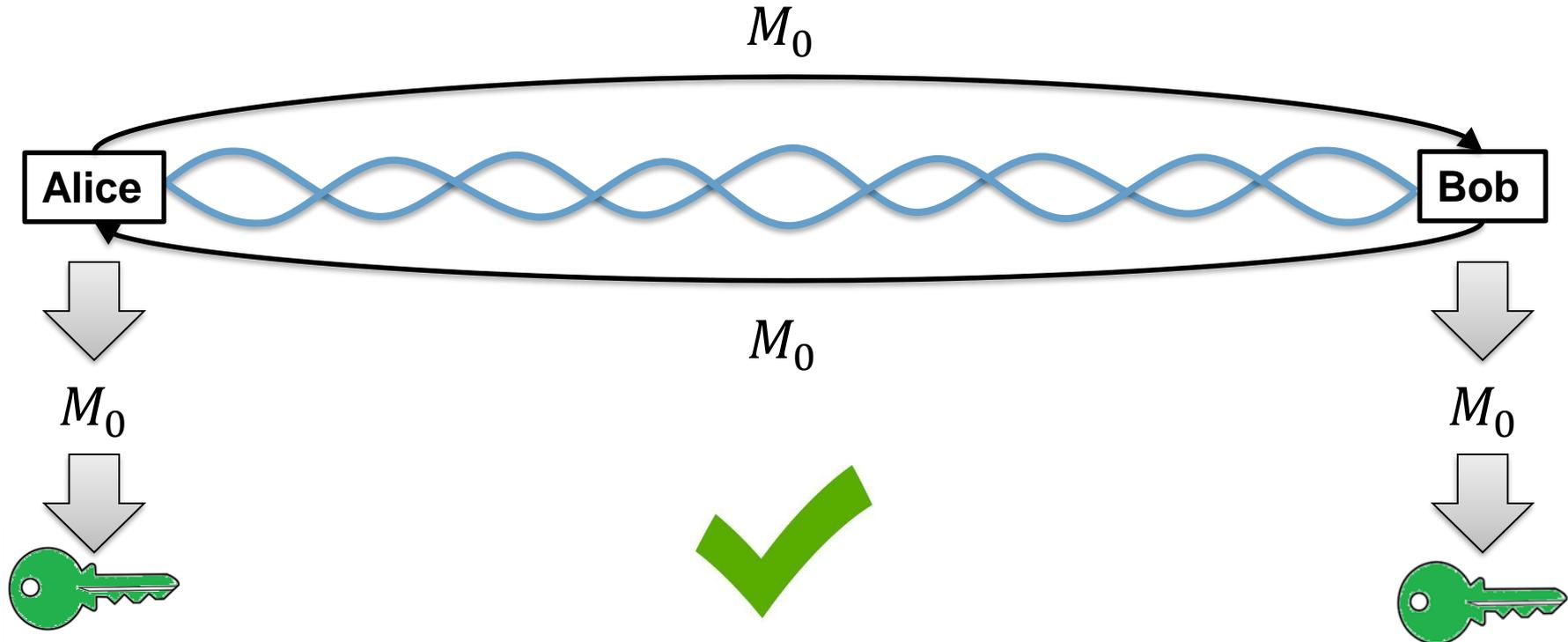
- › Entangled states can not be described without referring to each other
  - › Even if they are separated
- › This results in correlations that can not exist classically
- › Quantum mechanics is a ***non-local*** theory
  - › Does not violate relativity



# ENTANGLEMENT BASED KEY DISTRIBUTION

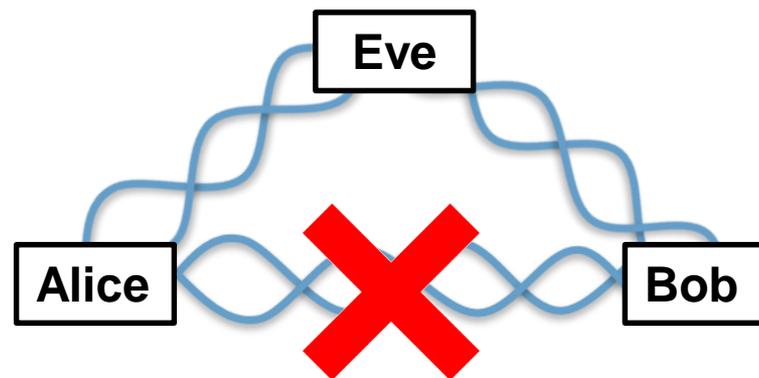


# ENTANGLEMENT BASED KEY DISTRIBUTION



# ENTANGLEMENT BASED KEY DISTRIBUTION

- › Security follows from monogamy of entanglement
  - › *Two maximally entanglement particles can not be entangled to a third particle*
- › Device independent key distribution
  - › QKD where we do not have to trust the devices or manufacturer



## SUMMARY

- › Quantum mechanics allows for cryptographic functionalities that are *impossible* classically
- › But implementing these functionalities is challenging

A nighttime photograph of a city street. In the foreground, a modern, curved pedestrian bridge with a metal mesh railing is illuminated from below. The background shows a city street with buildings, some of which have lit-up windows. There are prominent green and white light trails from moving vehicles or lights, creating a sense of motion. The overall scene is a mix of traditional brick buildings and modern architecture.

› **THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

Take a look:  
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