

A short introduction to quantum physics

Bluff your way in quantum physics

- Quantum state is unit-length vector in Hilbert space
 - contains all physical information
 - denoted as $|\text{parameters}\rangle$
- Observable: Hermitian operator
 - eigenvalues λ_i = possible measurement outcomes
 - basis of orthonormal eigenvectors $|\lambda_i\rangle$
- "Superpositions", e.g. $|\psi\rangle = (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) / \sqrt{2}$
- Measurement of A projects state onto eigenstate of A
 - non-deterministic: $\text{Prob}[\text{outcome } \lambda] = |\langle \lambda | \psi \rangle|^2$.
 - destruction of state information!
- Evolution is unitary operator

With his rectilinear logic, Dirac named each part of the bracket after its first and last three letters, *bra* and *ket*, new words that took several years to reach the dictionaries, leaving thousands of non-English speaking physicists wondering why a mathematical symbol in quantum mechanics had been named after an item of lingerie. They were not the only ones to be flummoxed. A decade later, after an evening meal in St John's, Dirac was listening to dons reflecting on the pleasures of coining a new word, and, during a lull in the conversation, piped up with four words: *I invented the bra*.



Paul
Dirac

-- From *The strangest man* by G. Farmelo

The no-cloning theorem

Wootters+Zurek 1982, Dieks 1982

- Time evolution = unitary operator acting on state.
- There is no generic evolution operator U that achieves

$$U |\psi\rangle \otimes |e\rangle = |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle \quad \text{for all } |\psi\rangle$$

Executive summary for cryptographers:

- **measuring kills info**
- **no cloning of unknown state**



Quantum Key Distribution

Key distribution for the truly paranoid

Quantum Key Distribution

What is achieved:

- Alice and Bob generate a random shared key from scratch
- Eavesdropping gets detected
- *Unconditional* secrecy of key
- Requirement: authenticated classical channel

How is this possible?

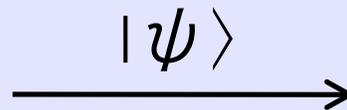
- Ingenious use of quantum physics
 - ▶ unpredictable outcome of measurements
 - ▶ inbuilt tamper evidence
- ... and some classical crypto tricks

The BB84 protocol (Bennett + Brassard 1984)

basis	b	ψ
x	0	\swarrow
x	1	\searrow
+	0	\leftrightarrow
+	1	\updownarrow



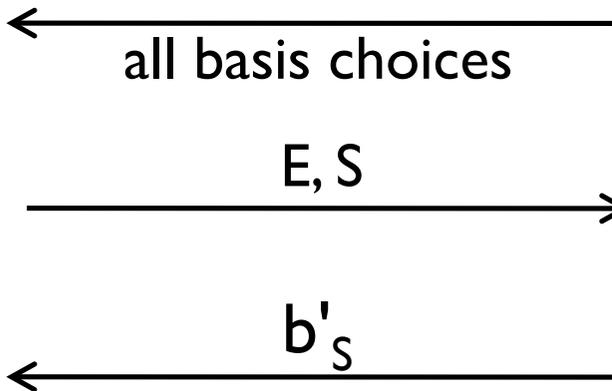
Random basis.
Random bit b.



Random basis.
Measure b'.

repeat
n times

Keep events with equal basis:
subset E.
Small random set S ⊆ E.



Check if $b_S \approx b'_S$.

Shared secret $b_{E \setminus S} \approx b'_{E \setminus S}$.

- Error correction
- Privacy amplification

BB84: what it achieves

Initial situation

- short initial key for MAC

After running the protocol

- arbitrarily long key
- unconditional security
- tampering gets detected

Intercept-resend attacks

Alice's state	\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	\updownarrow	\updownarrow	\swarrow	\swarrow	\nearrow	\nearrow
Eve's basis	+	×	+	×	+	×	+	×
Eve's outcome	\leftrightarrow	\swarrow or \nearrow	\updownarrow	\swarrow or \nearrow	\leftrightarrow or \updownarrow	\swarrow	\leftrightarrow or \updownarrow	\nearrow
Bob's basis	+	+	+	+	×	×	×	×
Bob's outcome	0	0 or 1	1	0 or 1	0 or 1	0	0 or 1	1

Possible events occurring when Alice and Bob choose the same basis and Eve does an intercept-resend attack.

- Where there are two possibilities listed (red columns), the probabilities are 1/2.
- Whenever Eve guesses the correct basis, she does not disturb the photon and learns its state.
- Whenever she guesses wrong, Bob has a 50% probability of getting the wrong outcome.

Overall prob. of disturbing a bit: 25%

State of the art

- QKD demonstrated over more than 140 km
 - through fibre optic cable
 - through air (Canary islands)
 - Earth to orbit should be possible!
- Commercially available
 - ID Quantique (Geneva)
 - Quintessence (Australia)
 - SmartQuantum (France)
 - MagiQ (USA)

