

Quantum Computing

What does really mean for Security people?

Who I am

- ▶ More than 25 years of experience in Cybersecurity
- ▶ “So called” Expert in IT and IoT security
- ▶ Former manager of the application security of a Fortune 50 company
- ▶ (Old?) Engineer in electronics and computing
- ▶ Speaker & trainer (BlackHat, HITB, Tedx...)
- ▶ Head of offensiv & defensic R&D inside S3
- ▶ Hardsploit project, Quantum computing, DIY Bio Hacking and more...



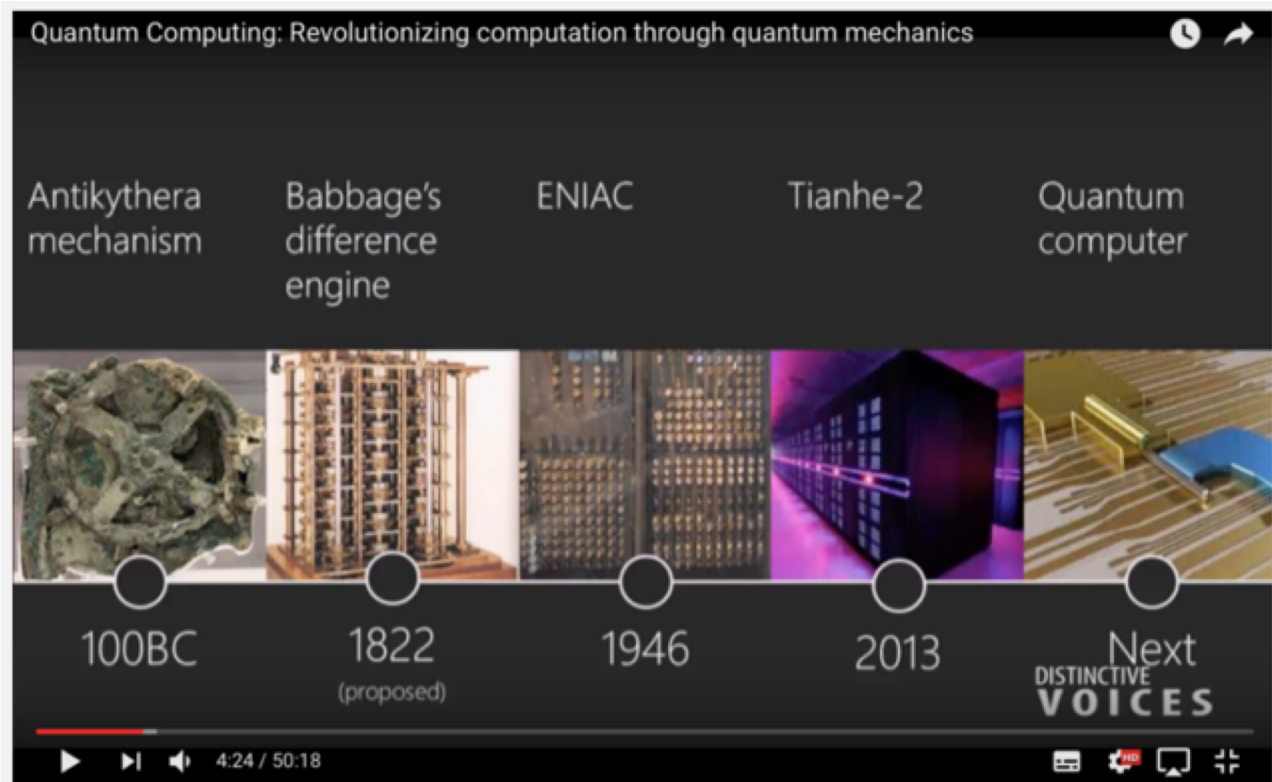
Back to our subject

- ▶ Quantum Computing ?
- ▶ My vision : How to hack the entire IT industry with one particles behavior
- ▶ Our agenda for this talk : The journey of a security guy in quantum computing world ... without any PhD



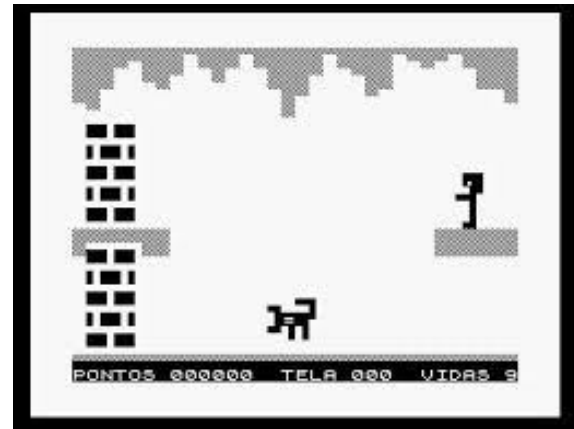
Computing history in 1 slide

- ▶ Trust me : Computing's Hardware have already change over the age !



Computer hardware already evolved in past!

- ▶ Some People would seem to not accept that there could be an evolution of hardware that supports our « computing » needs... They could be (really) wrong !
- ▶ Maybe it will be Quantum computing, maybe DNA based computing or something else.
- ▶ But Computing's hardware could change over the age.



What is Quantum Computing?

- ▶ A Quantum computer is a machine that performs calculations bases on the laws of Quantum Mechanics

Where did this idea come from?

A Recent History



1982
Richard Feynman envisions quantum computing

1994

Peter Shor develops algorithm that could be used for quantum code-breaking

2000

Eddie Farhi at MIT develops idea for a adiabatic quantum computing

2013

D-Wave Two, 512 qubits



1985
David Deutsch describes universal quantum computer



1999

D-Wave Systems founded by Geordie Rose

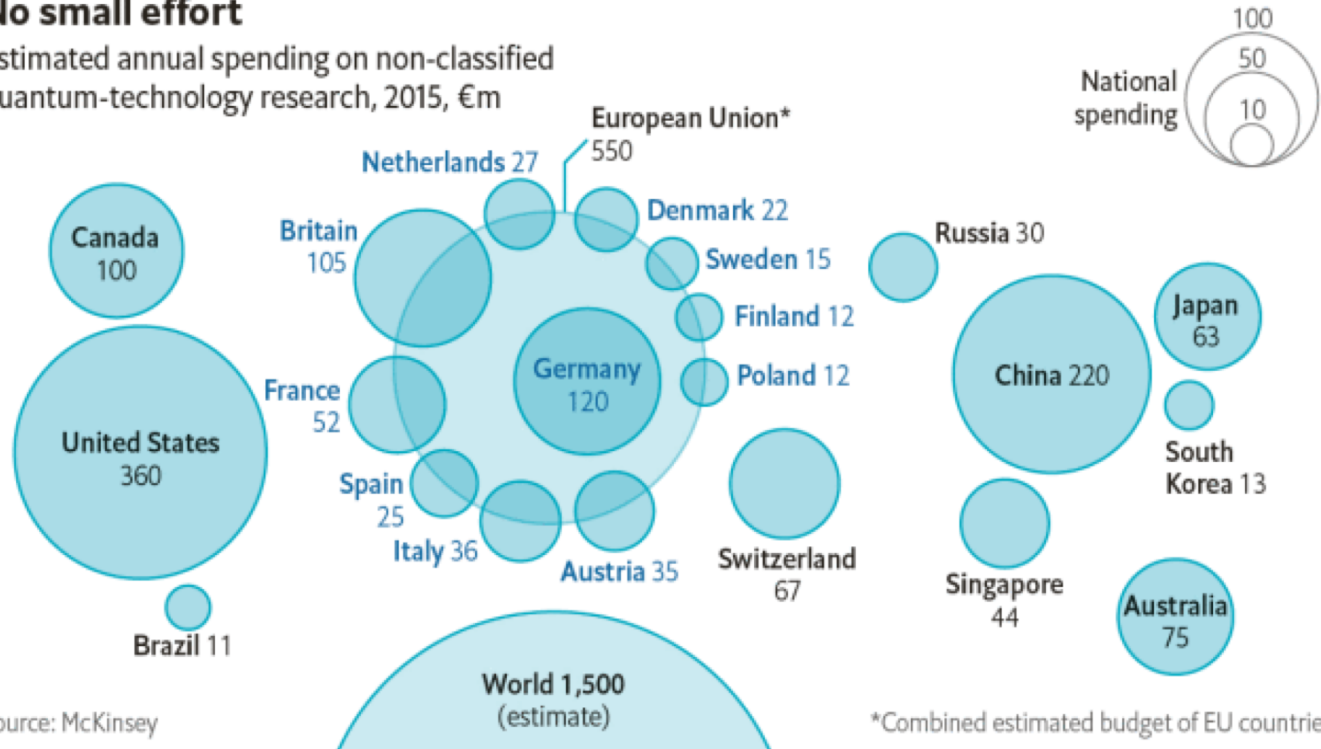
2010

D-Wave One: first commercial quantum computer, 128 qubits

Investments in the domain are huge

No small effort

Estimated annual spending on non-classified quantum-technology research, 2015, €m

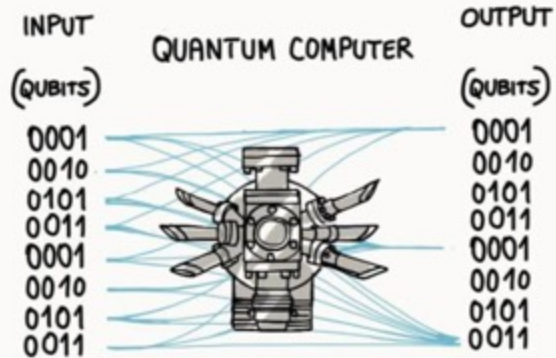


Source: McKinsey

*Combined estimated budget of EU countries



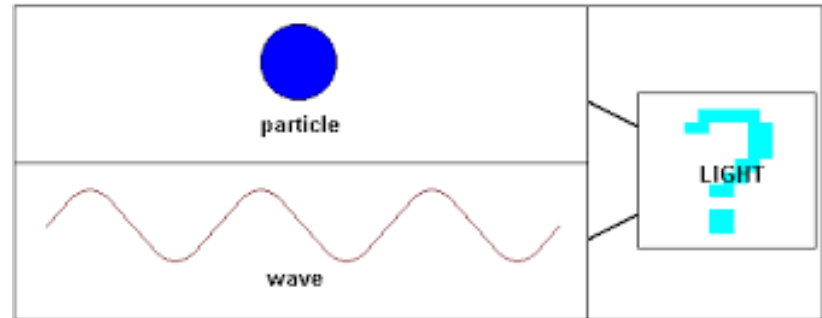
Quantum Computing?



- A QUANTUM SYSTEM REPLACES CLASSICAL BITS WITH QUANTUM QUBITS
- QUBITS FOLLOW THE SUPERPOSITION PRINCIPLE AND CAN EXIST AS "0" AND "1" AT THE SAME TIME
- USING QUBITS INSTEAD OF BITS, WITH A SINGLE INPUT ONE COULD PROCESS ALL THE POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF "0" AND "1"'S IN A STRING AT THE SAME TIME
- QUANTUM ALGORITHMS USING THIS ABILITY COULD SOLVE CERTAIN TYPES OF PROBLEMS MUCH, MUCH FASTER THAN ANY CLASSICAL COMPUTER

WTF : 1 and 0 @ the same time !?

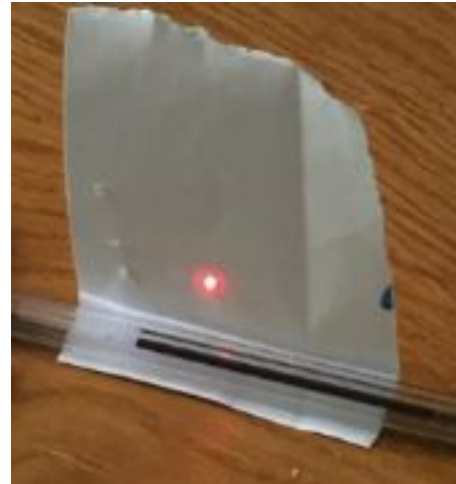
- ▶ How it's possible?
- ▶ Duality of wave and particule behavior
- ▶ **Everythings, @ atomic level** could behave as a Wave and a particle?



How to imagine the wave-particle duality.

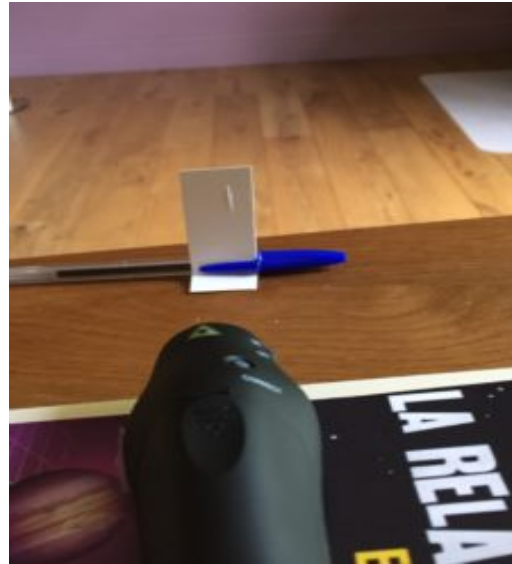
Wave & Particles behavior experiments (1/3)

- ▶ As a ~~IT security consultant~~/ hacker, how to check That ?
- ▶ Make , @ home, a double slit experimentBut with hacker style 😊
- ▶ Step 1 : use a laser point against a wall
 - ⋮ You see a spot !
 - ⋮ (photon = particule behaviour)



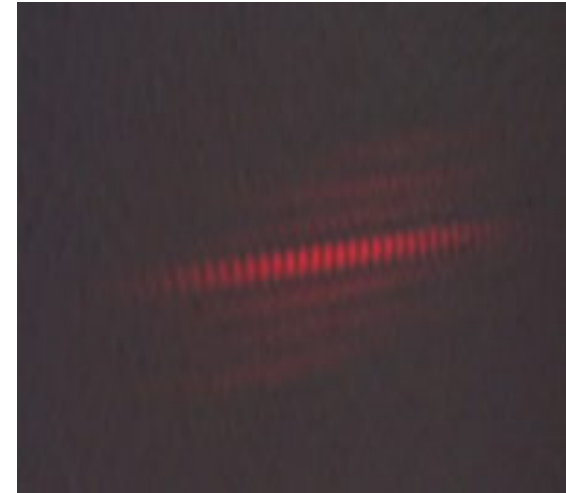
Wave & Particles behavior experiments (2/3)

- ▶ Step 2 : send the (same!) laser beam through a double slit



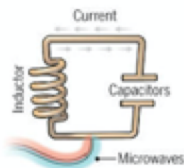
Wave & Particles behavior experiments (3/3)

- ▶ Step 2 : You will see an interference pattern (which is a wave existence proof)
- ▶ Photons behave at the same time as a particles (step 1) and as a wave (Step2) ...
- ▶ and this help some guys to design hardware qubit to make a quantum computer : a powerfull new tool for computing !



Many ways to create the Hardware of Qubits

Superconducting loops



A resistance-free current oscillates back and forth around a circuit loop. An injected microwave signal excites the current into super-position states.

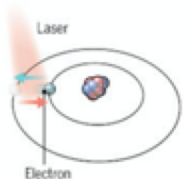
Longevity (seconds) 0.00005
Logic success rate 99.4%
Number entangled 9

Company support

Google, IBM, Quantum Circuits

- Pros**
Fast working. Build on existing semiconductor industry.
- Cons**
Collapse easily and must be kept cold.

Trapped ions



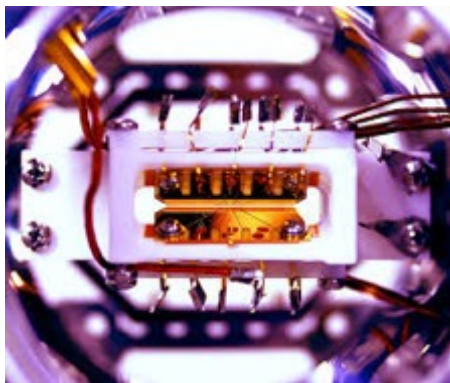
Electrically charged atoms, or ions, have quantum energies that depend on the location of electrons. Tuned lasers cool and trap the ions, and put them in super-position states.

Longevity (seconds) >1000
Logic success rate 99.9%
Number entangled 14

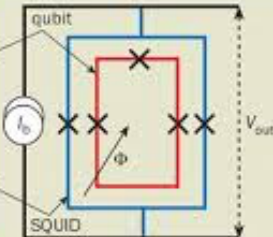
Company support

IonQ

- Pros**
Very stable. Highest achieved gate fidelities.
- Cons**
Slow operation. Many lasers are needed.



3 Making measurements on a flux qubit



A scanning electron micrograph (left) and circuit diagram of a flux qubit at Delft. The current circulating in the qubit (shown in red) is measured using a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID). This device, which is shown in blue, is a loop that contains two more Josephson junctions.

Silicon quantum dots



These "artificial atoms" are made by adding an electron to a small piece of pure silicon. Microwaves control the electron's quantum state.

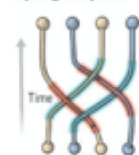
Longevity (seconds) 0.03
Logic success rate ~99%
Number entangled 2

Company support

Intel

- Pros**
Stable. Build on existing semiconductor industry.
- Cons**
Only a few entangled. Must be kept cold.

Topological qubits



Quasiparticles can be seen in the behavior of electrons channeled through semiconductor structures. Their braided paths can encode quantum information.

Longevity (seconds) N/A
Logic success rate N/A
Number entangled N/A

Company support

Microsoft, Bell Labs

- Pros**
Greatly reduce errors.
- Cons**
Existence not yet confirmed.




More Qubit = More Exponential computing power



50 qubits

Processing power a quantum computer would need to be able to outperform today's fastest supercomputers



INNOVATION
THROUGH **QUANTUM**
SUPREMACY



Quantum Computers: They are coming...

QUANTUM SUPREMACY The IBM Q Lab. Image: IBM Research/Pfister

IBM Just Made a 17 Qubit Quantum Processor, Its Most Powerful One Yet

Meredith Hulland Bauer
May 17, 2017, 4:11pm

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Intelligent Machines

IBM Raises the Bar with a 50-Qubit Quantum Computer



...e built the most sophisticated quantum naling progress toward a powerful new g information.

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DAILY NEWS 6 March 2018

Google's 72-qubit chip is the largest yet



Application?

Quantum supremacy: a snapshot of applications

ESTABLISHED

Chemistry

Materials science

Precision measurement

Cryptography

EMERGING

Optimization

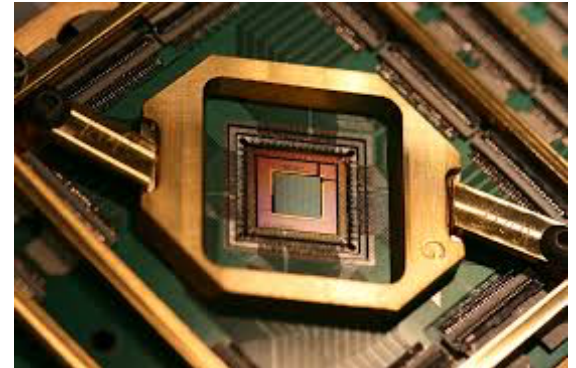
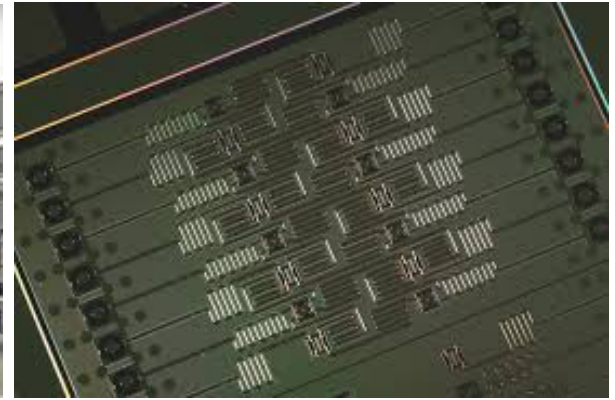
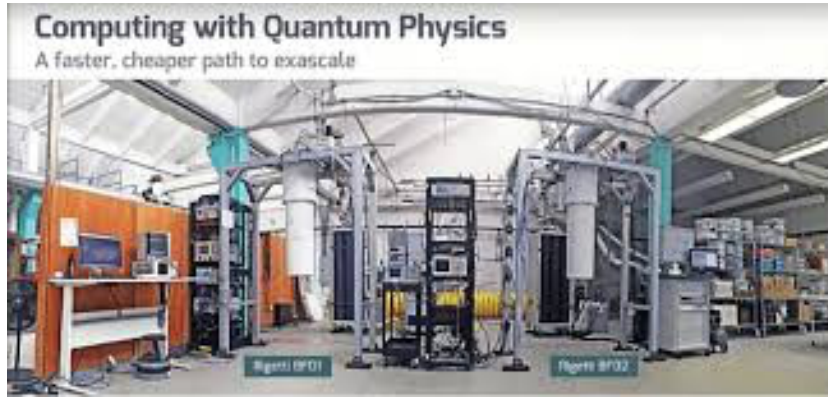
Big data

Machine learning

Climate modelling



Quantum Computers & Processors: actual Form factor?



Quantum Computers : New way of programming

What does the code of a quantum computer program look like?

- ▶ New type of programming (weird one)
- ▶ and completely new way of designing any algorithm
(Disconnecting your « classical brain » for a « quantum brain » is hard ...trust me !)
- ▶ Juste one example: In Quantum bit world, cloning (=make a simple copy of the value) of a Qbit is not possible (decoherence of quantum state !)



New programming IDE, new logical gate to understand...

The screenshot displays a quantum programming IDE interface. The main workspace shows a quantum circuit with five qubits, labeled q[0] through q[4], each starting in the $|0\rangle$ state. The circuit consists of the following gates:

- q[0]: X gate (green), followed by S gate (blue)
- q[1]: T gate (red), followed by X gate (green)
- q[2]: H gate (blue)
- q[3]: id gate (orange)
- q[4]: No gates

Below the circuit, there is a control panel with a slider and a label c_0^s .

The right-hand side of the interface features a menu with options: run, Simulate, New, Results, Save, and Save as (with a Close button). Below this is a 'Gates' section with tabs for Properties and QASM. The 'GATES' section includes a search icon, an 'Advanced' checkbox, and a grid of gate icons: id (orange), X (green), Y (green), Z (green), H (blue), S (blue), S† (blue), a plus sign (+) in a blue circle, T (red), and T† (red). Below the gates is a 'BARRIER' section with a vertical dashed line icon, and an 'OPERATIONS' section with a pink icon of a circle with an arrow.



Programming a QC in real life !

-> Demo 101



<https://quantumexperience.ng.bluemix.net/qx>

Quantum Computers: a threat for security ?

Juste 1 threat example

- ▶ Among other things... Classical Crypto defense issue on the rise !

How Secure Will Our Current Cryptography Be When Full Scale Quantum Computing Arrives?

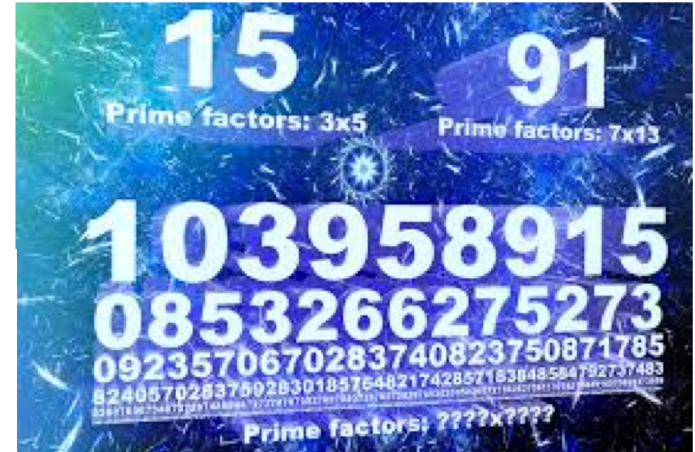
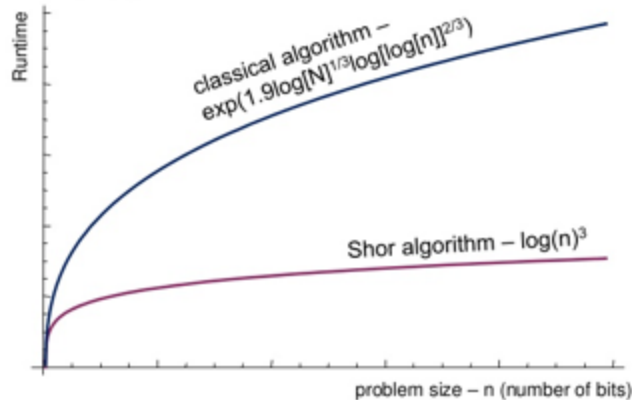
Algorithm	Key Length	Security level (Conventional Computer)	Security level (Quantum Computer)
RSA-1024	1024 bits	80 bits	-0 bits
RSA-2048	2048 bits	112 bits	-0 bits
ECC-256	256 bits	128 bits	-0 bits
ECC-384	384 bits	192 bits	-0 bits
AES-128	128 bits	128 bits	64 bits
AES-256	256 bits	256 bits	128 bits

Why ? -> Shor's algorithm

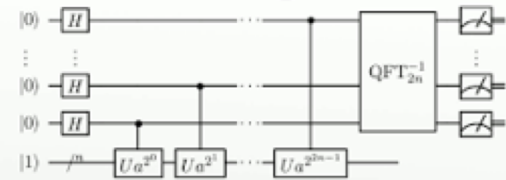


Number Factorization: Shor Alg.

$r = q \cdot s$; q, s prime numbers



Shor's algorithm

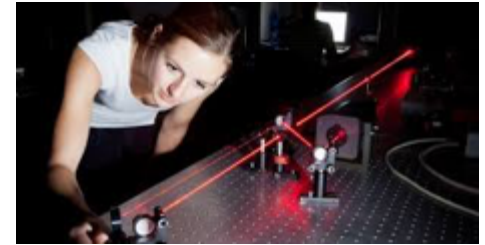


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shor's_algorithm.svg



Quantum mechanics could improve our defenses...

- ▶ But Quantum mechanics could also help improving
- ▶ the security defense
- ▶ Quantum Cryptography or QKD
- ▶ Quantum Key Distribution



Cryptography comparison

Quantum Safe Cryptography Comparison



'Post-quantum' cryptography

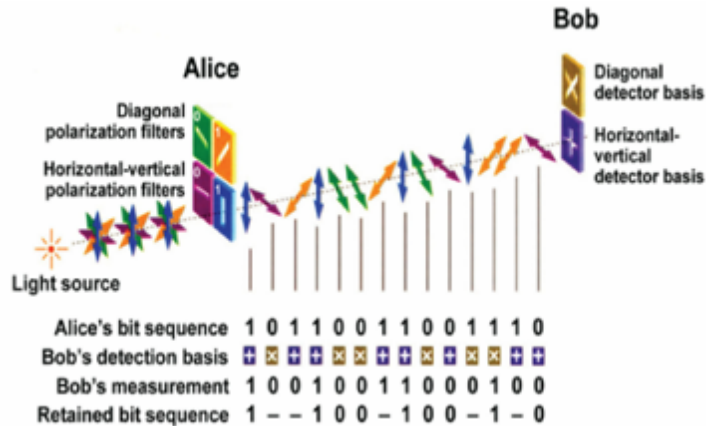
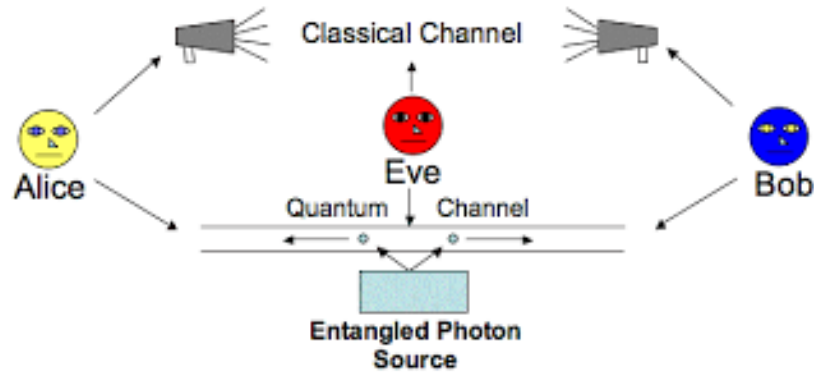
- Security relies on the hardness of certain computational problems
- Vulnerable to advances in cryptanalysis and computing power
- No security proof

Quantum cryptography

- ✓ Security is based on some quantum property
- ✓ Typically no computational assumptions and therefore secure against quantum attacks
- ✓ Conceptual security guaranteed by quantum physics

What option delivers better security in practice?

BB84 protocol will save the world... Or not

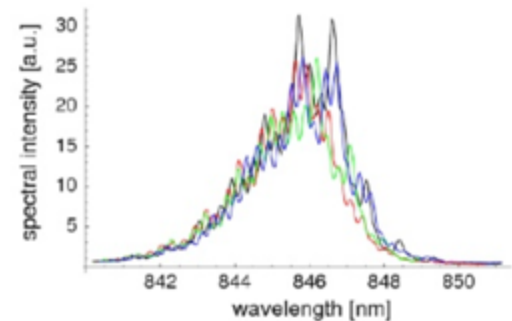


How to attack this?

► Spectral attack

- ⋮ Each polarization state can be created using its own laser photo diode
- ⋮ For Eve, instead of measuring the polarization (**thus altering the photon state**), she can just use spectral analysis to recover the information:

*C.K., P. Zarda,
M. Halder, H.
Weinfurter*



Conclusion

- ▶ Quantum Computing is a bit a « disruptive » subject for Security world
- ▶ Impacts of this new technology reminds me the result of CyberGrand Challenge where IA code surpass main reverse engineering specialist or pentesters to find and correct vulnerability
- ▶ But as usual, This techno will be use for good and evil (be prepared)



QA ?

- ▶ Questions?
- ▶ We are hiring ... a lot ! ;-)
- ▶ Good hacking for all CTF teams
- ▶ Contact : @meallainyann / y.allain AT serma.com

