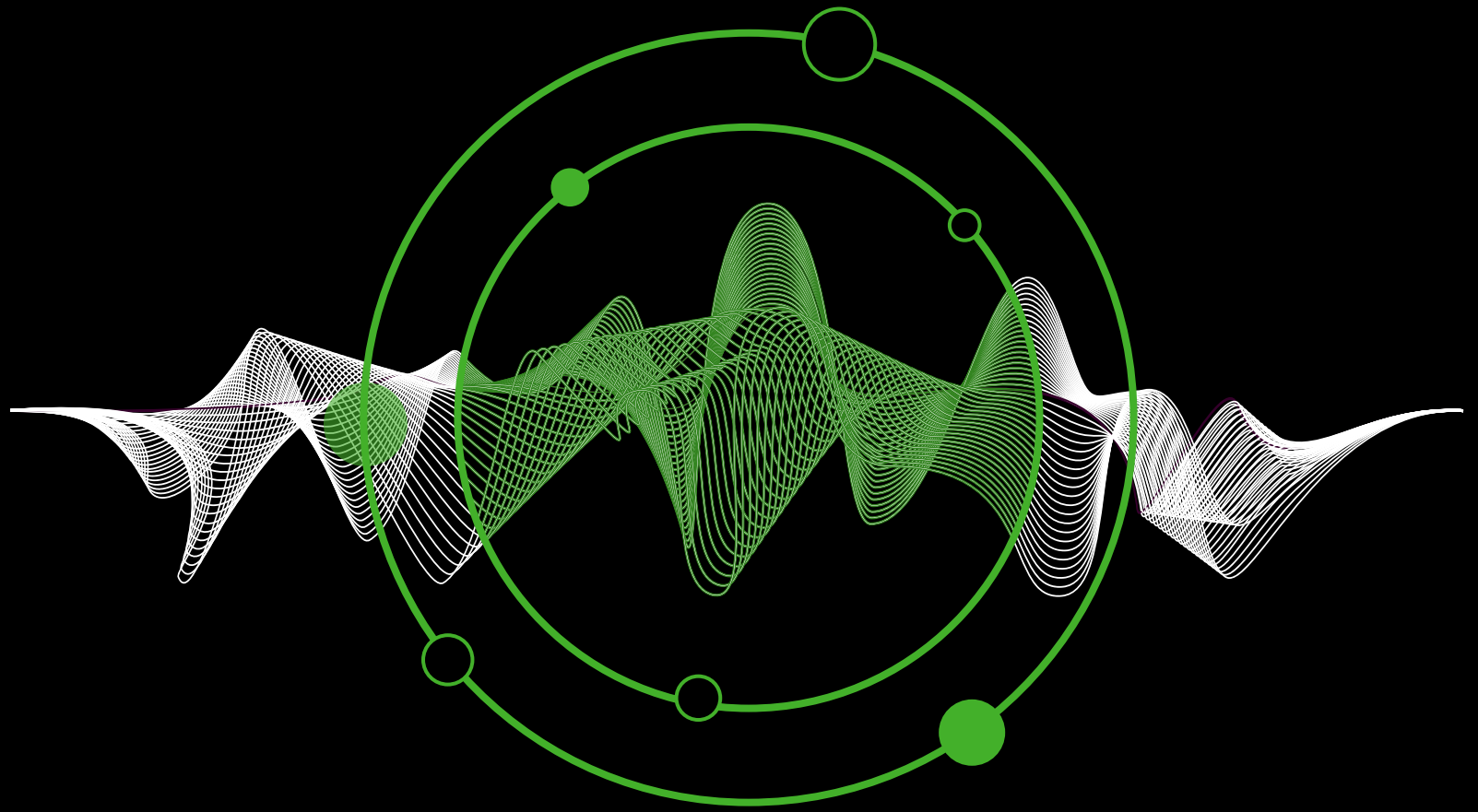
Post-Quantum

Cryptography Conference

What is it going to take to break cryptography with a quantum computer?

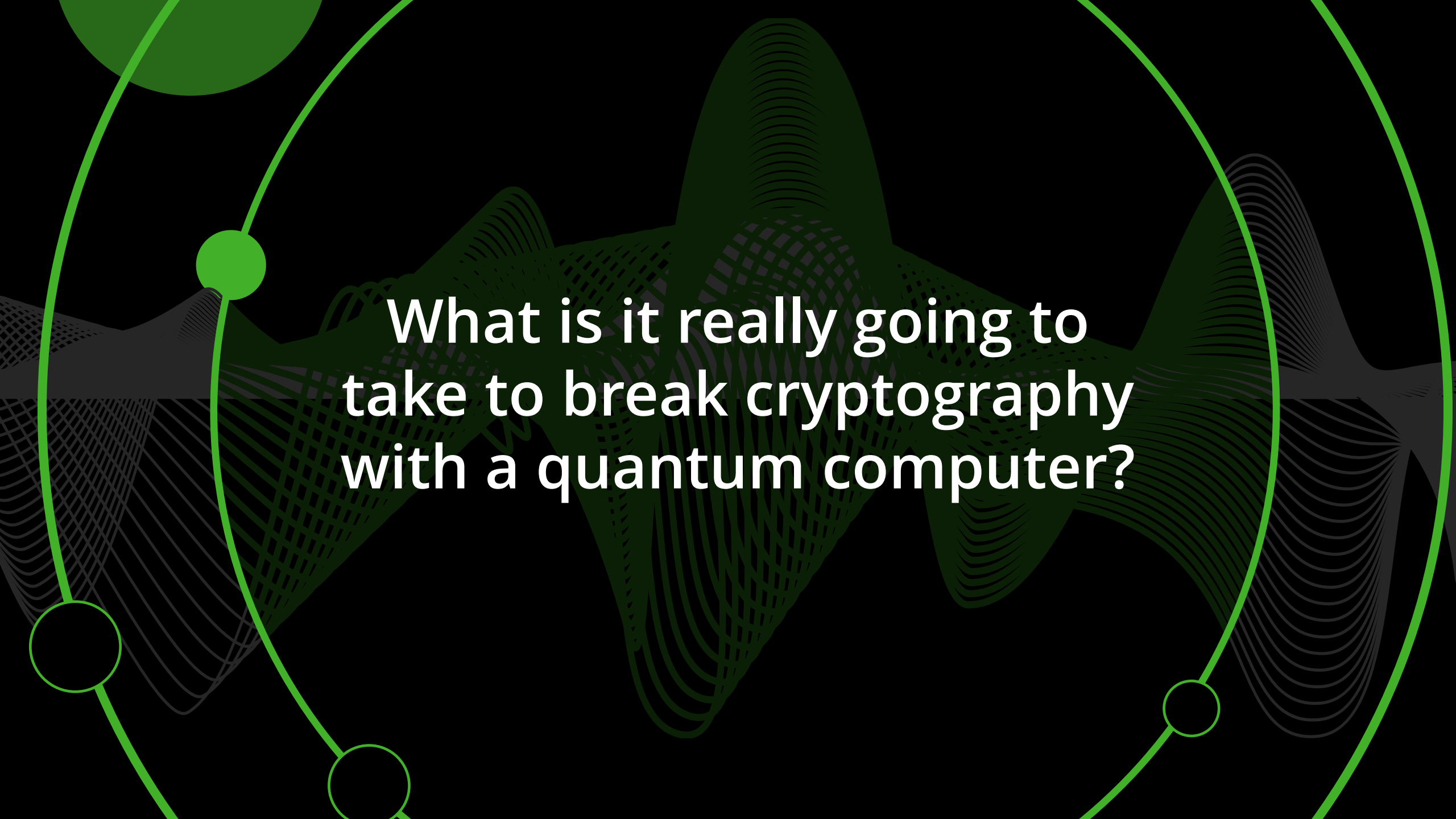
Itan Barmes
Team lead at Deloitte

Deloitte.



What is it really going to take to break cryptography with a quantum computer?

Itan Barmes, PKIC event, November 2023


What is it really going to take to break cryptography with a quantum computer?

Why is this topic so confusing?

AMIT KATWALA SCIENCE JAN 17, 2023 7:00 AM

Quantum Computing Has a Noise Problem

Today's devices can be thrown off by the slightest environmental interference. Algorithmiq is ways to counteract this and harness quantum's power.

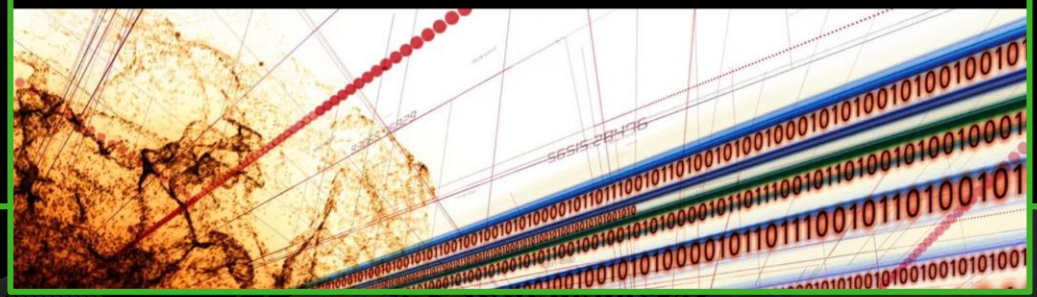
PHOTOGRAPH: BARTLOMIEJ WROBLEWSKI/GETTY IMAGES

China's new quantum code-breaking algorithm raises concerns in the US

The new algorithm could render mainstream encryption powerless within years.

Baba Tamim | Jan 12, 2023 06:56 AM EST

INNOVATION

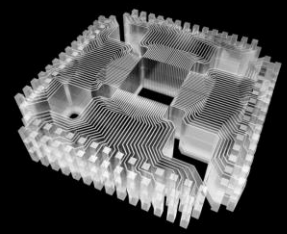


New Technology > Physics

Qubits Are at the Heart of Quantum Computing. They're Also Its Greatest Weakness

Quantum states are incredibly delicate, and easily destroyed. But the perfect solution could lie in imperfect crystals.

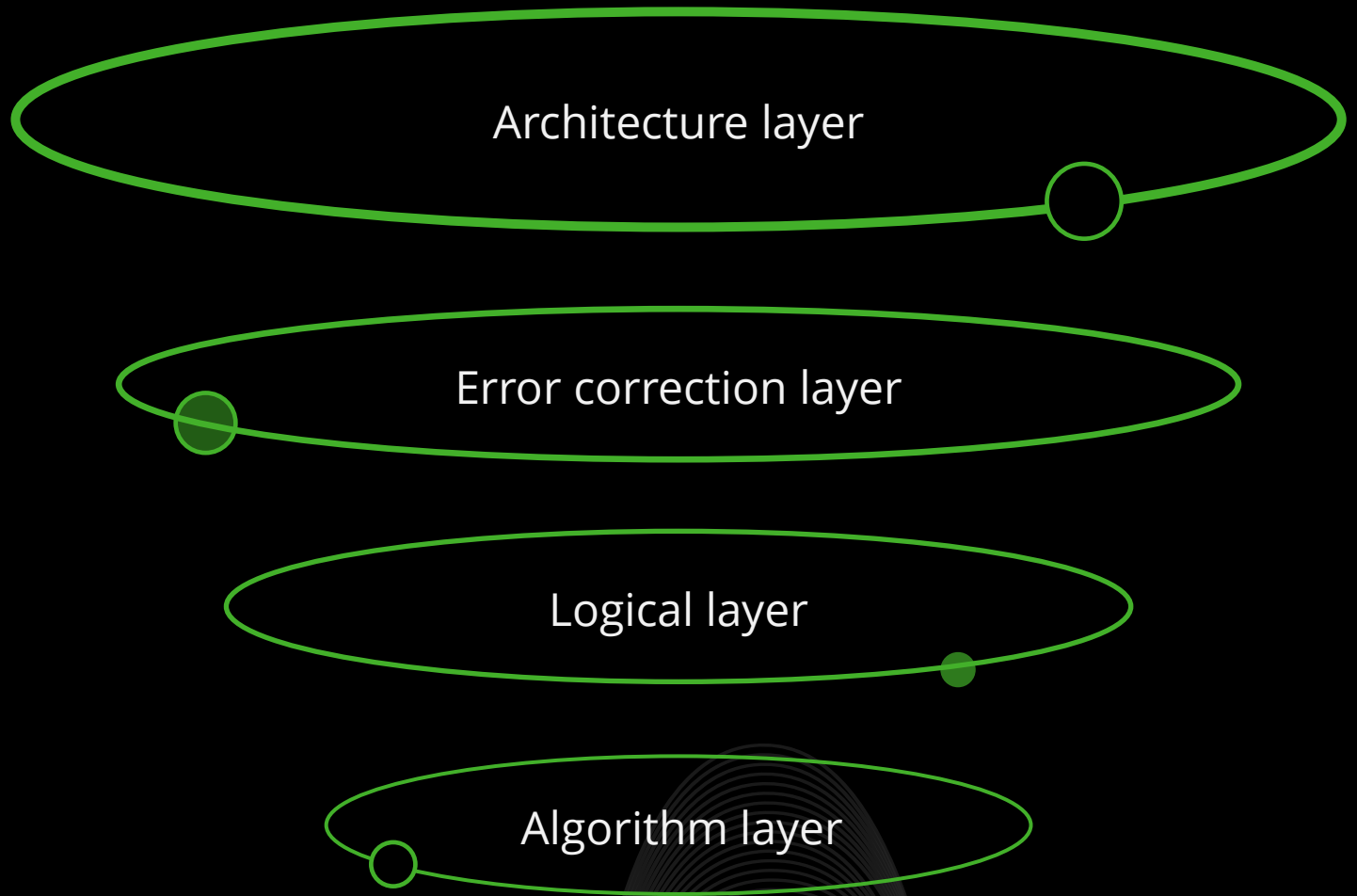
BY ROBERT LEA PUBLISHED: JAN 17, 2023



ALFRED PASIEKA/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY // Getty Images

he quantum computing revolution is almost upon us, with a

Four layers of a quantum algorithm



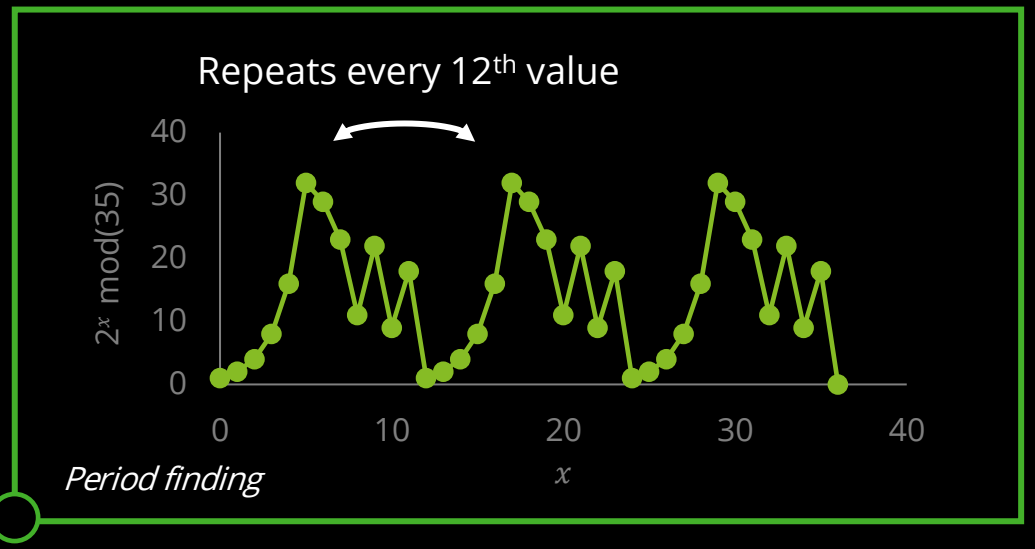
Architecture layer

Error correction layer

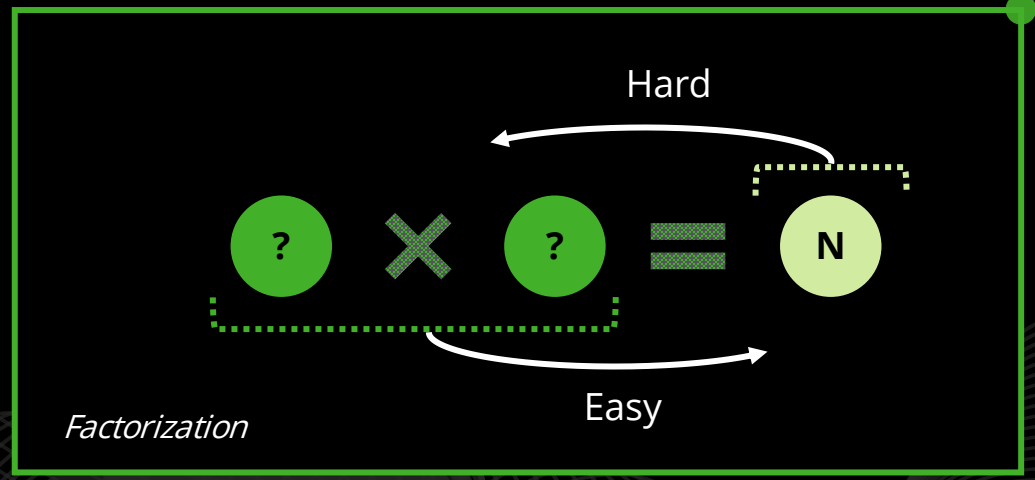
Logical layer

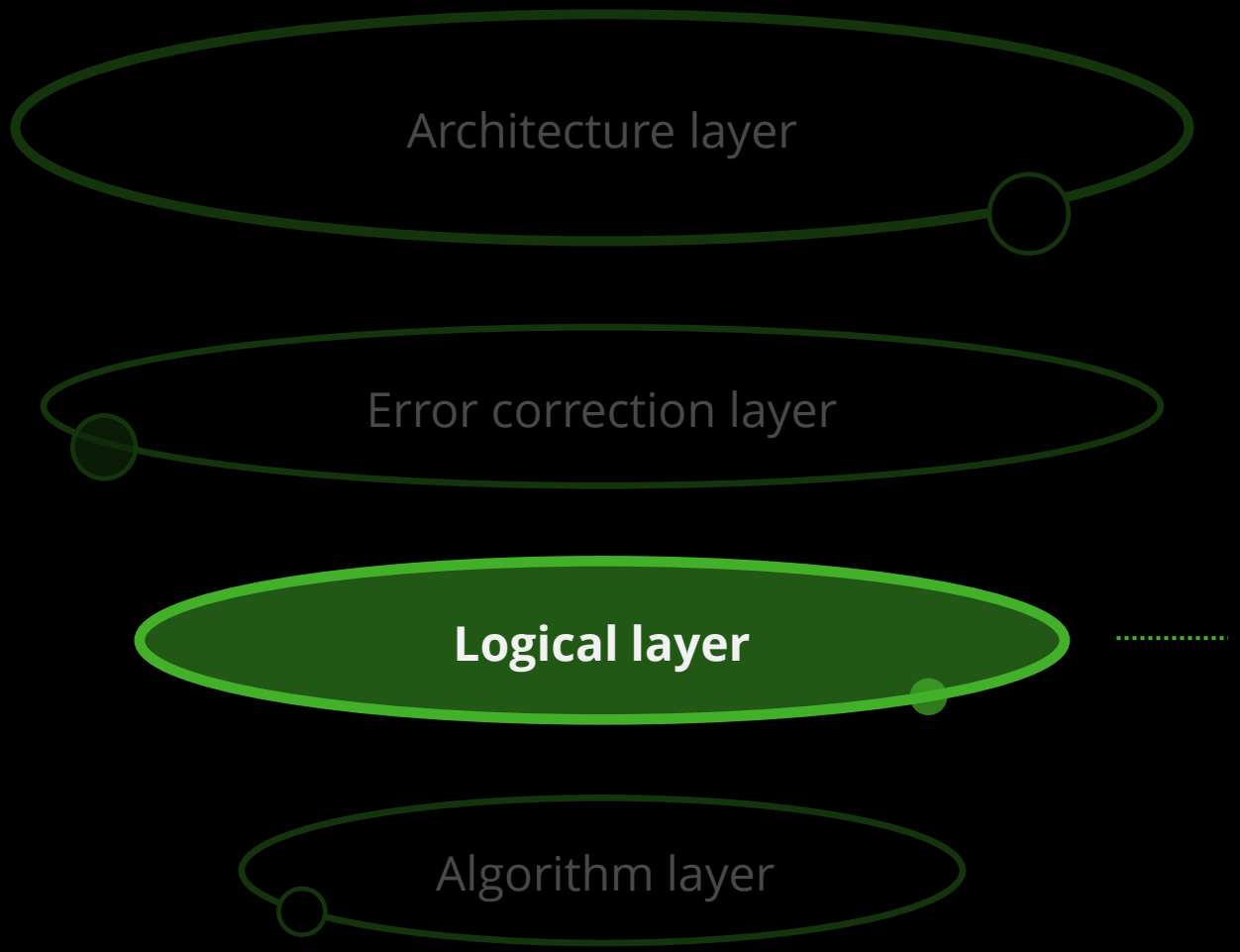
Algorithm layer

How Shor's algorithm deals with it



The problem we're trying to solve



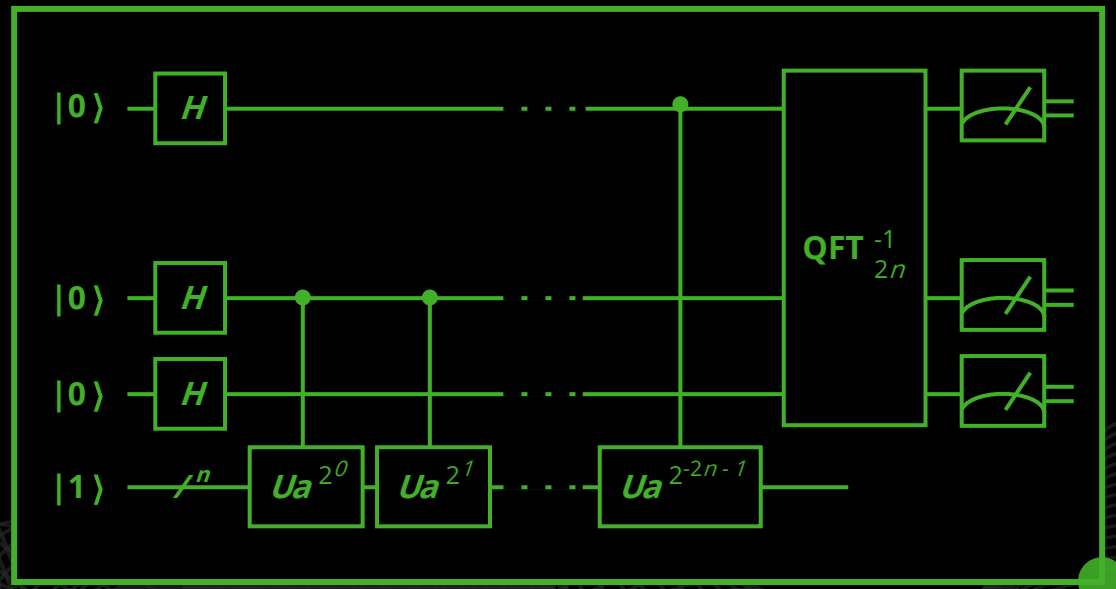


What is the best circuit?

- Minimal number of qubits?
- Low circuit depth (number of sequential operations)?
- Minimal number of specific gates (most expensive)?

Important: number of qubits is not the whole story!

We want to build a circuit we can run



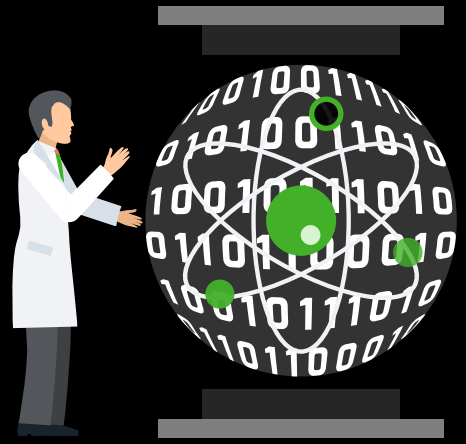
Architecture layer

Error correction layer

Logical layer

Algorithm layer

Qubits and quantum gates are difficult to realize in the lab!



We need error correction....

But Quantum error correction is really hard

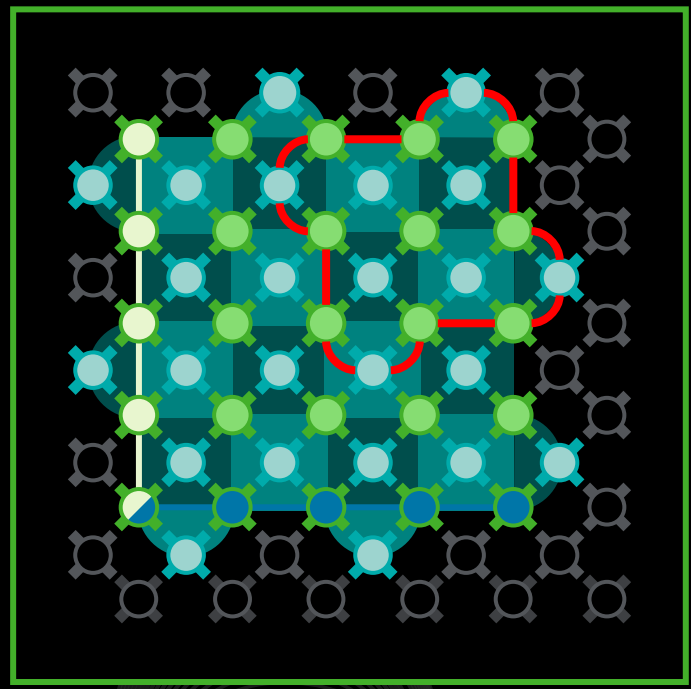
Architecture layer

Error correction layer

Logical layer

Algorithm layer

- Error correction incurs a large overhead (number of qubits and processing time)
- Estimates of # of physical qubits for each logical qubit vary strongly



Google Sycamore – 72 qubits

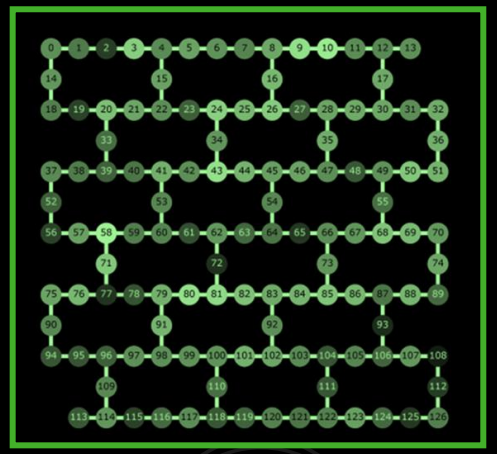
Architecture layer

Error correction layer

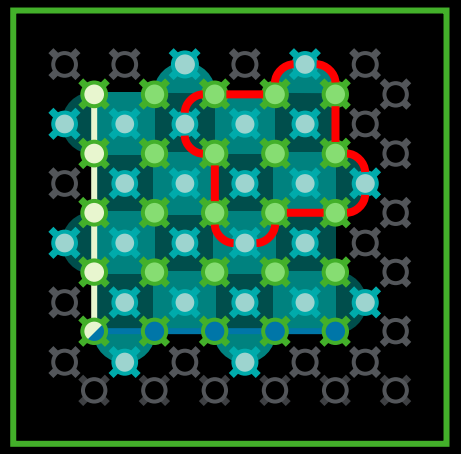
Logical layer

Algorithm layer

- Different qubit types have different tradeoffs
- Some architectures might have a large impact on lowering the resource required, for example novel error correction codes



IBM Eagle – 127 qubits



Google Sycamore – 72 qubits

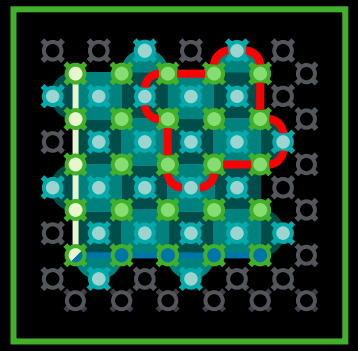
Architecture layer

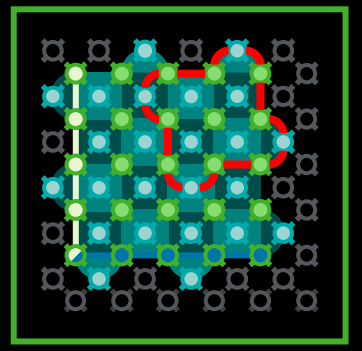
Error correction layer

Logical layer

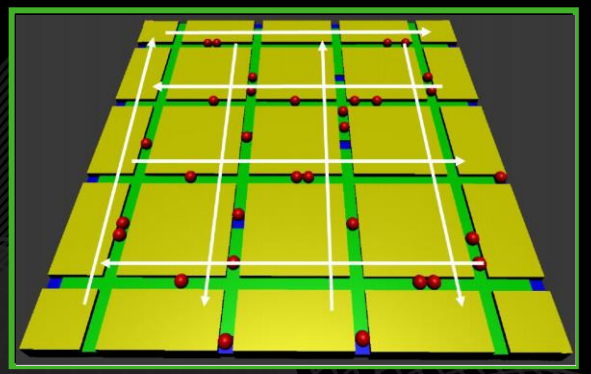
Algorithm layer

- Interconnect





- Shuttling



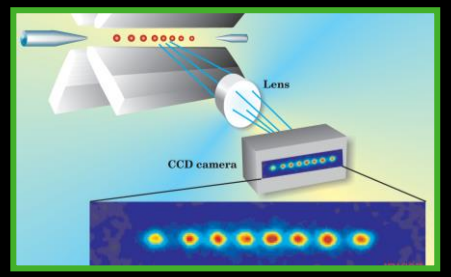
Architecture layer

Error correction layer

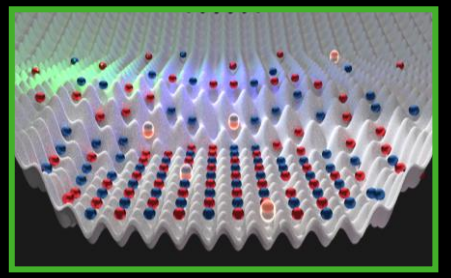
Logical layer

Algorithm layer

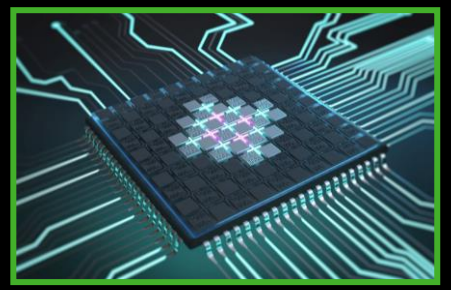
There are huge differences between types of qubits



Ion trap

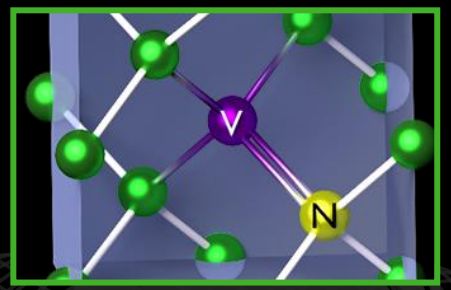


Neutral atoms

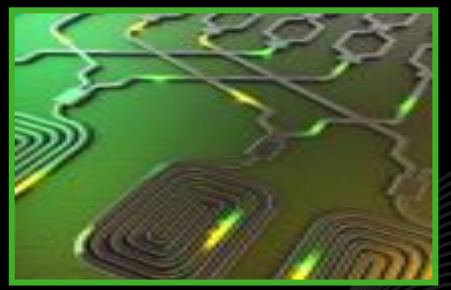


Superconducting

Quantum dot



NV center



Photonic qubits

What can we expect at each layer?

Which qubit type is going to be the “quantum Silicon”?

Architecture layer

Error correction is in the PoC phase, large uncertainty (but large potential)

Error correction layer

Continuous improvement in optimizing circuits, large impact on improving resource estimation

Logical layer

Other algorithms besides Shor: Speculative

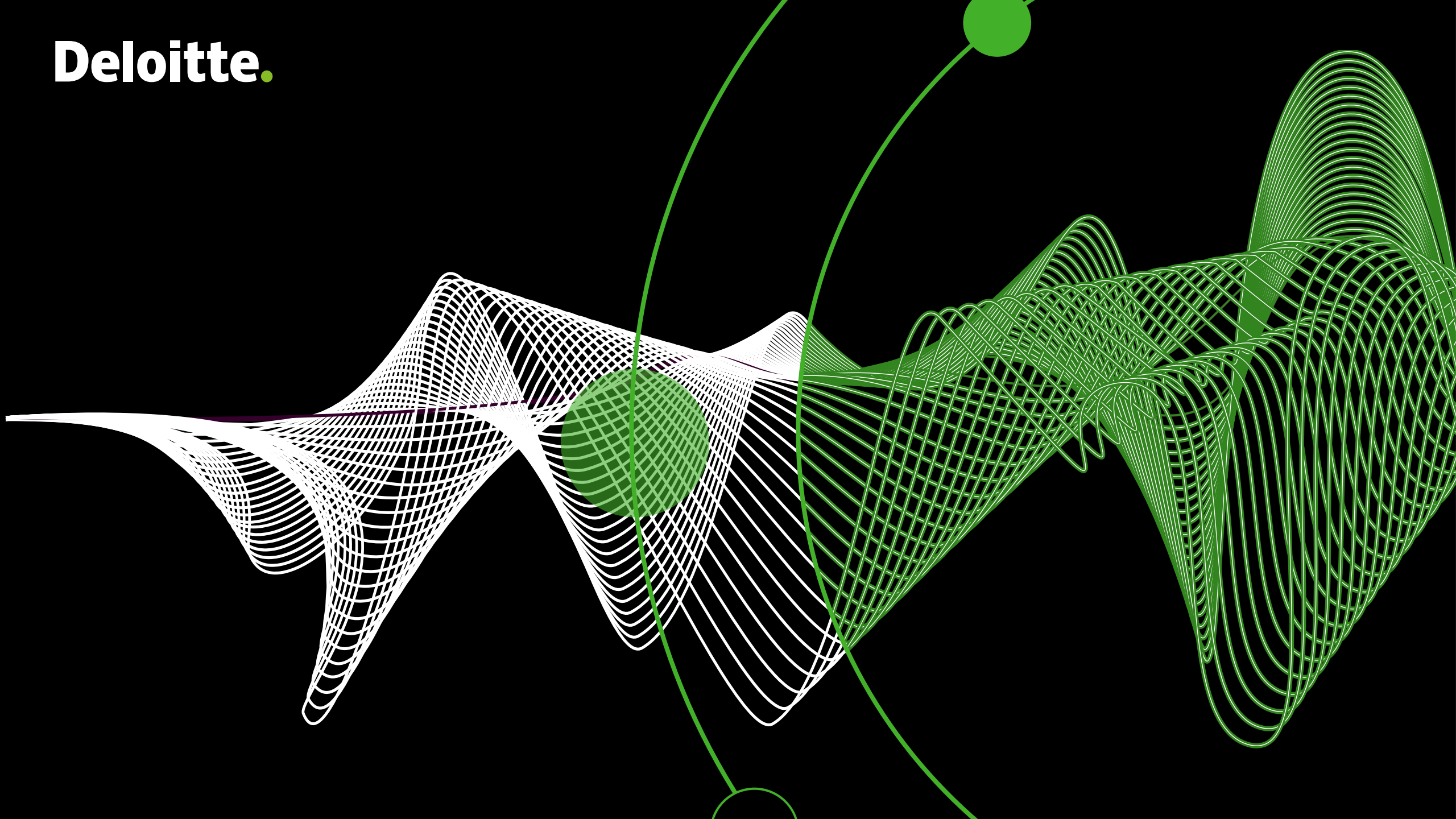
Algorithm layer

The bottom line is

We should not fixate on the number of qubits as a measure of progress

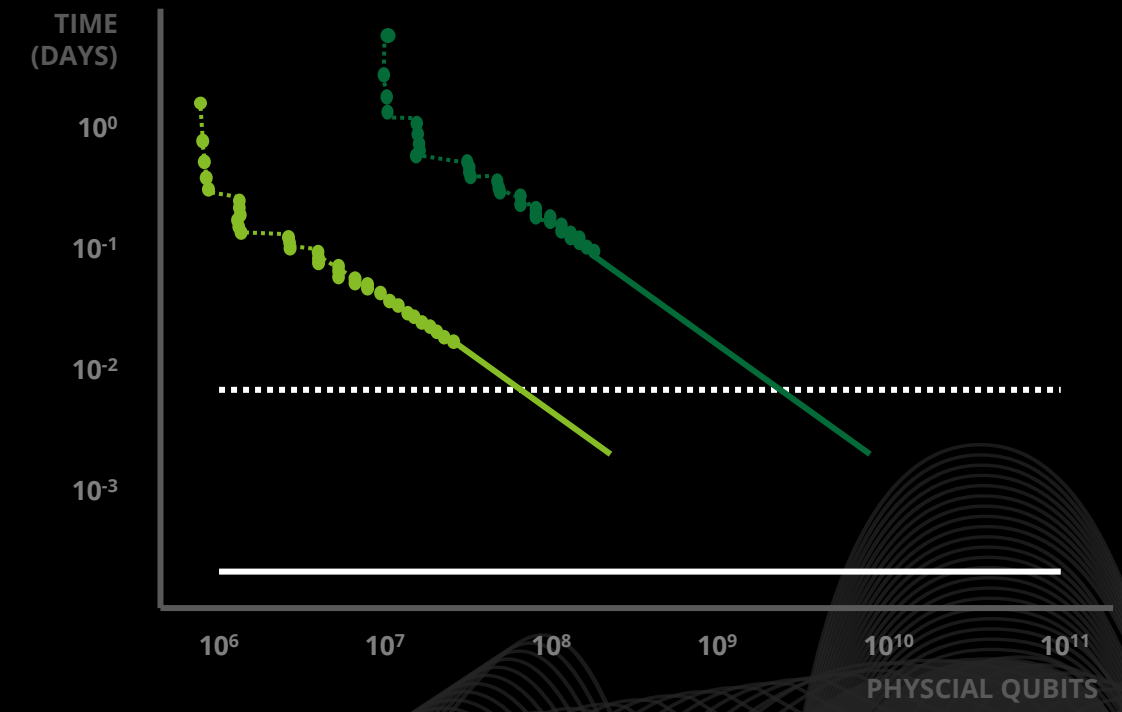
We are just too early for having enough confidence in extrapolating the progress

Deloitte.



Additional slides

Bringing it all together



Post-Quantum Cryptography Conference

PKI Consortium

ENTRUST

HID

PQ SHIELD

Fortanix

KEYFACTOR

NOREG

QRL

THALES

d-trust.

amsterdam convention bureau

ascertia

亞洲誠信 TRUSTAsia