

Computer von morgen

Quanten-Informationsverarbeitung



Renato Renner (ETH Zurich)

Quanten-Technologie ...

- ... bedroht die Sicherheit unserer Daten
- ... erhöht die Sicherheit unserer Daten

Quanten-Technologie ...

... bedroht die Sicherheit unserer Daten

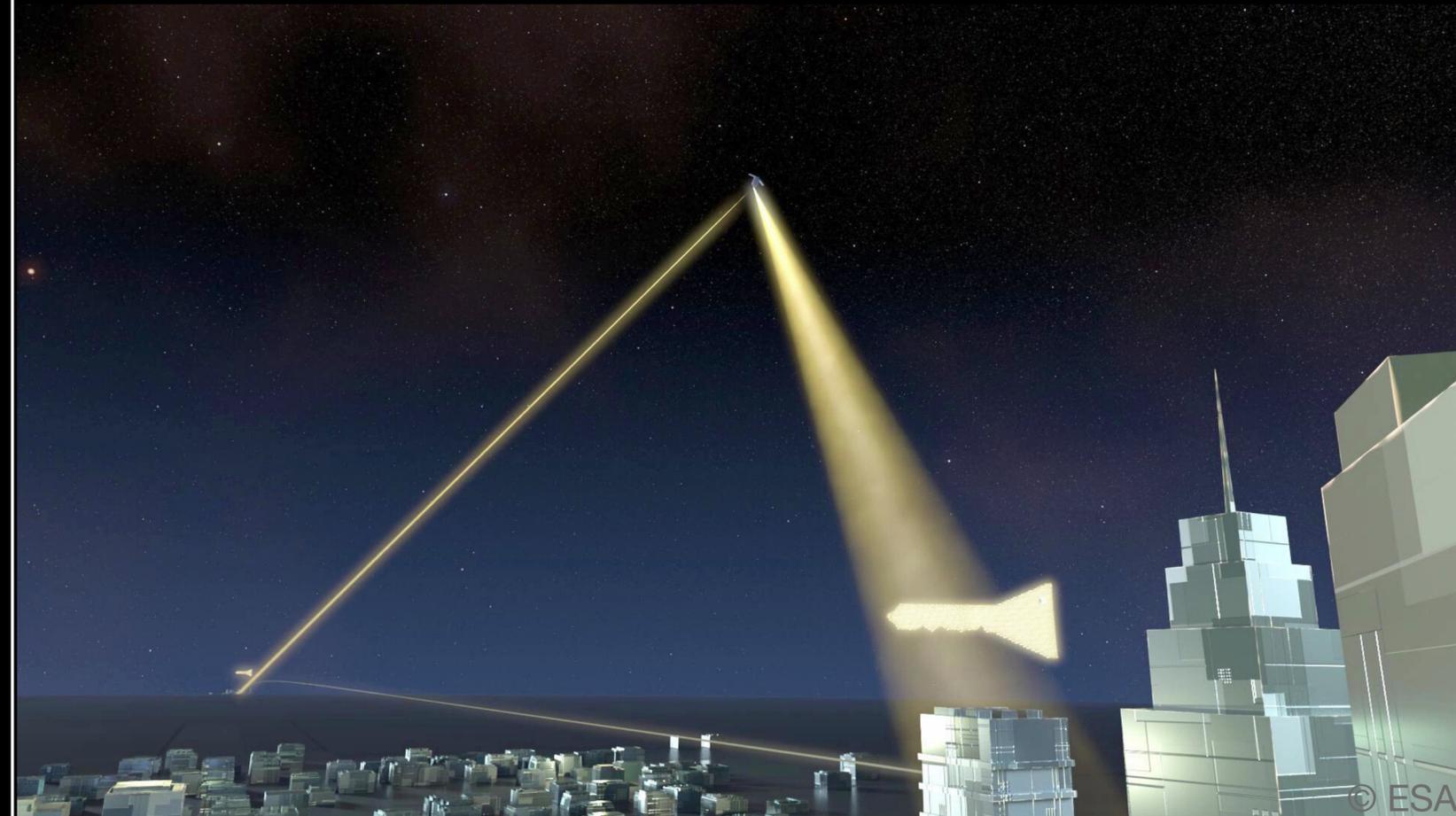
... erhöht die Sicherheit unserer Daten

Doppelte Relevanz für Informationssicherheit

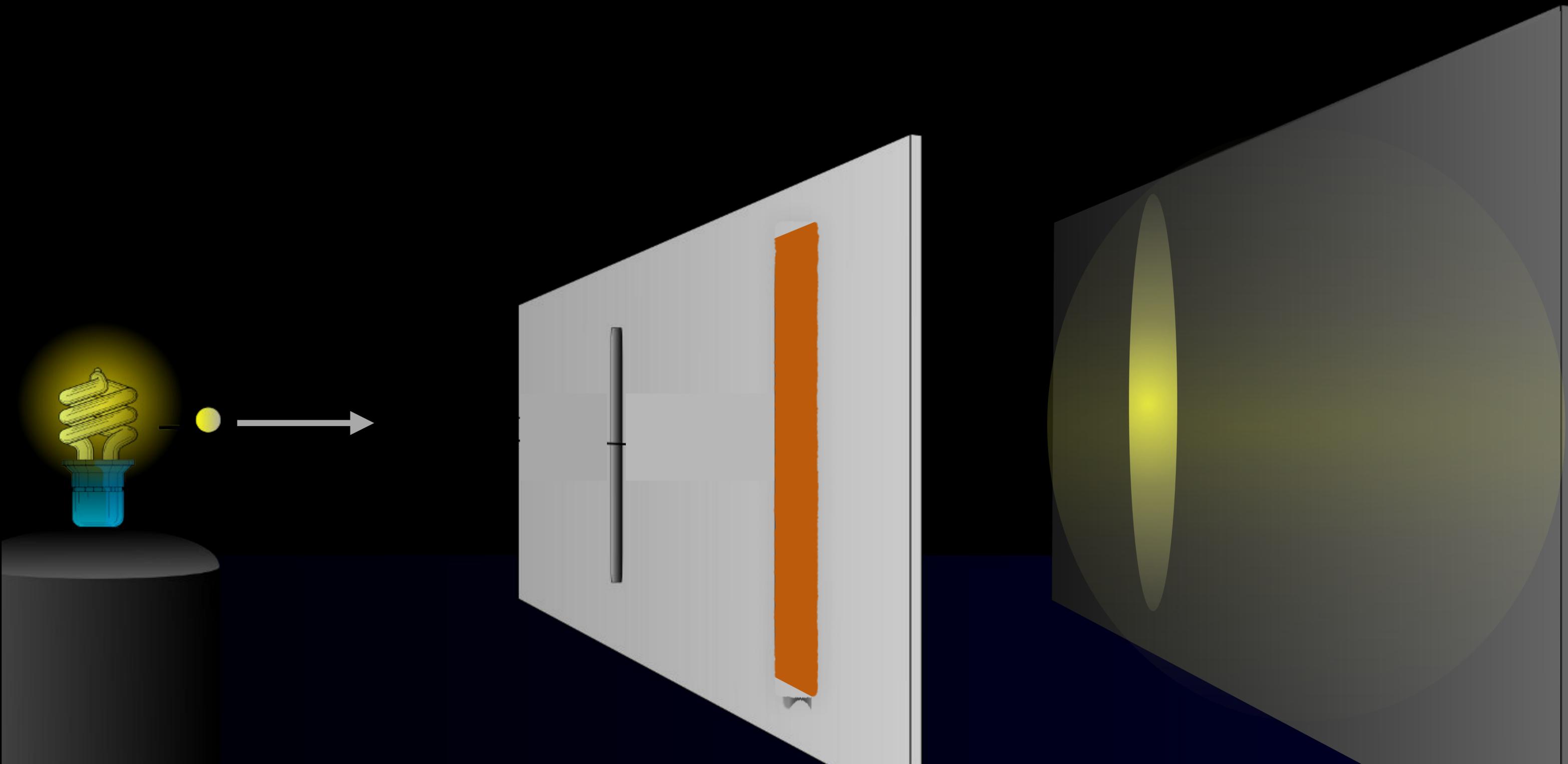
Quanten-Technologie
bricht herkömmliche Kryptographie



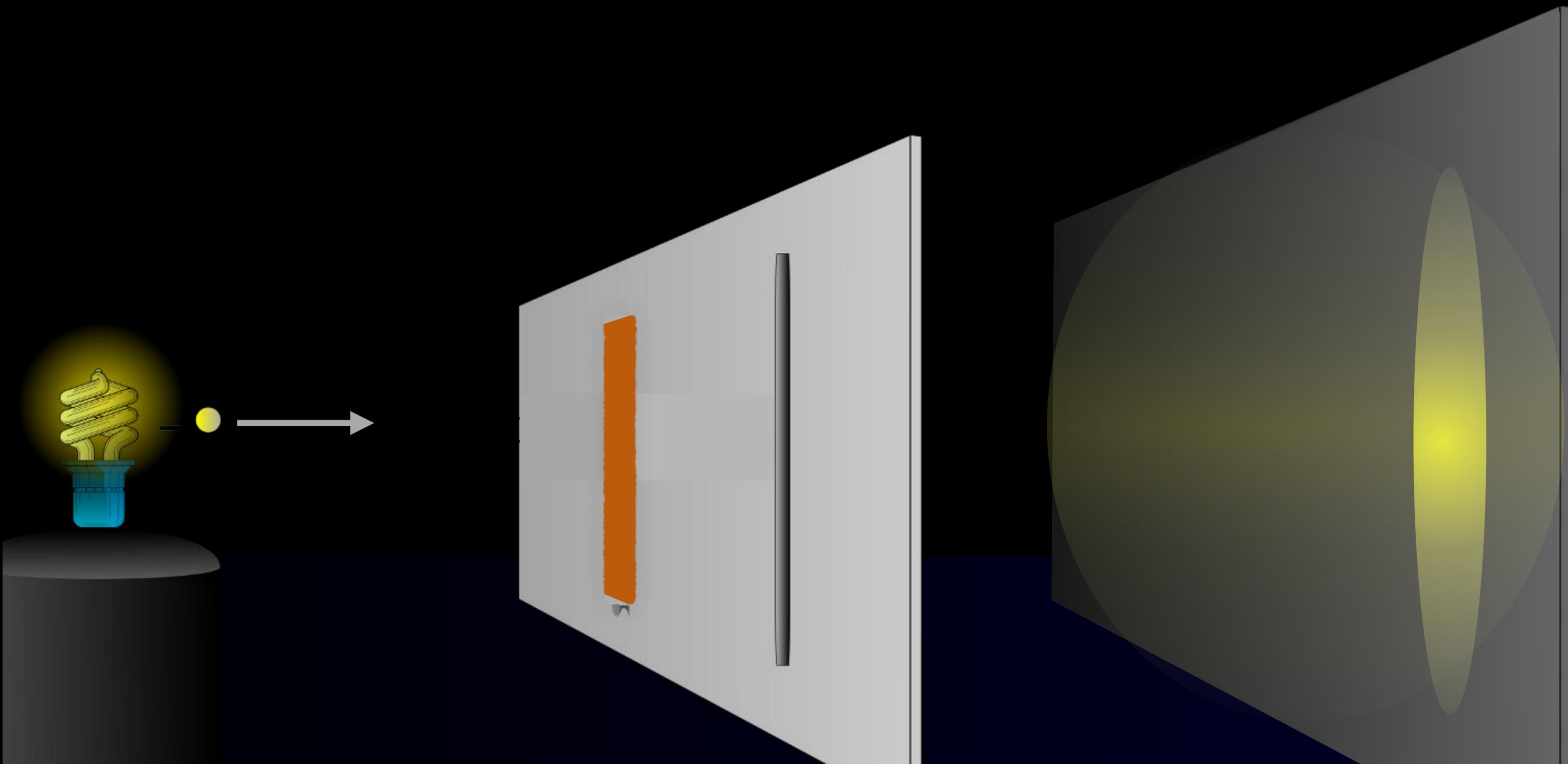
Quanten-Technologie ermöglicht
absolut sichere Kommunikation



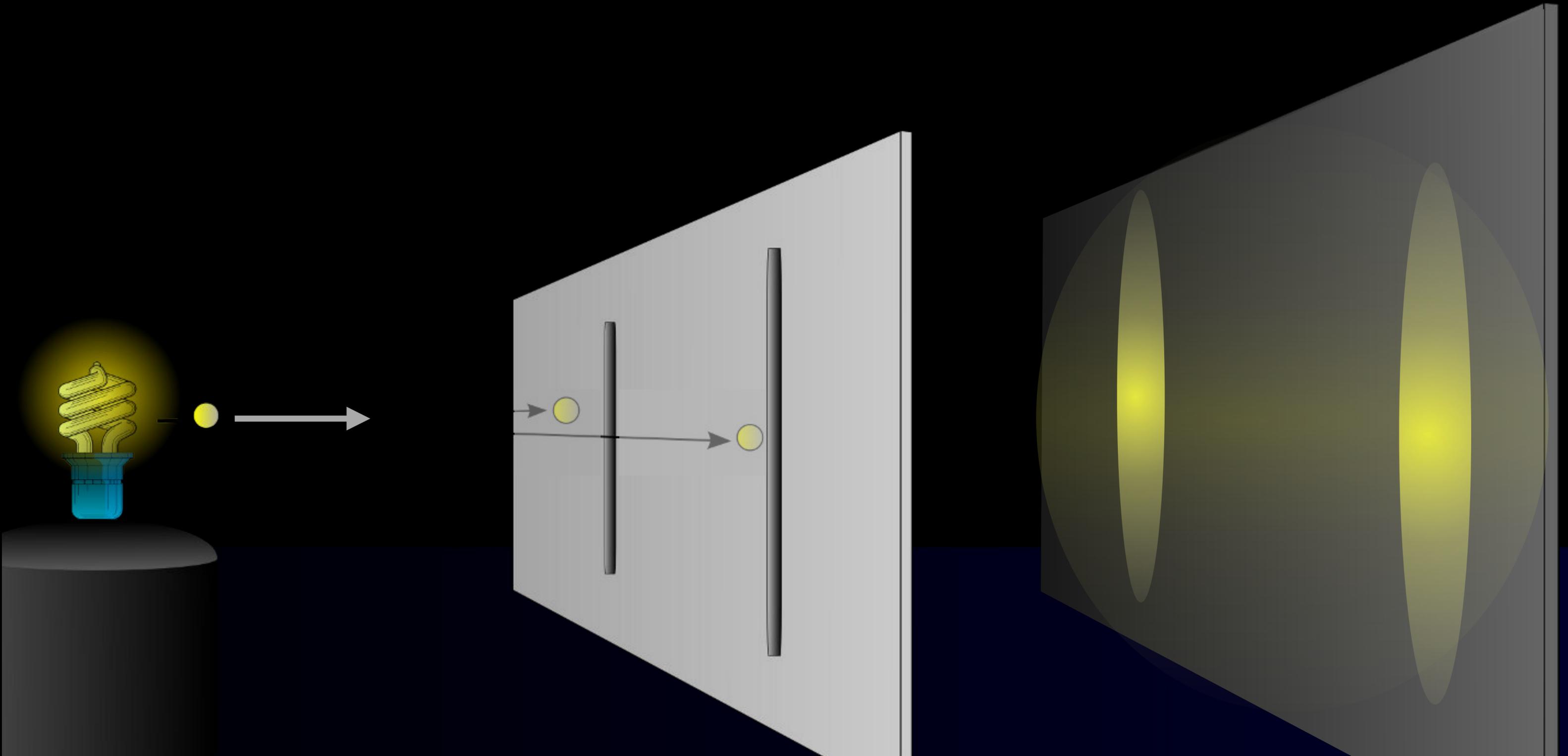
Klassische Physik



Klassische Physik

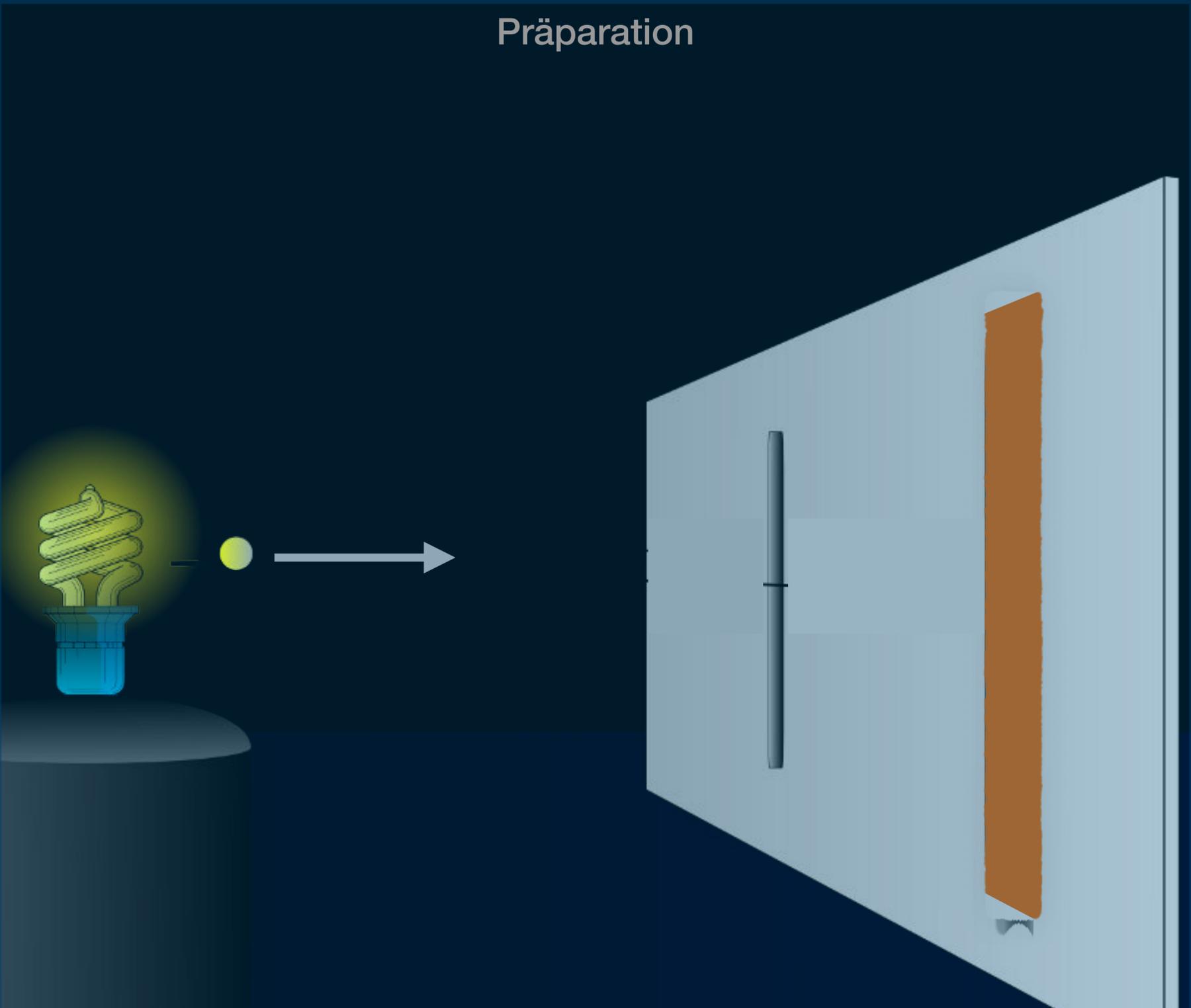


Klassische Physik

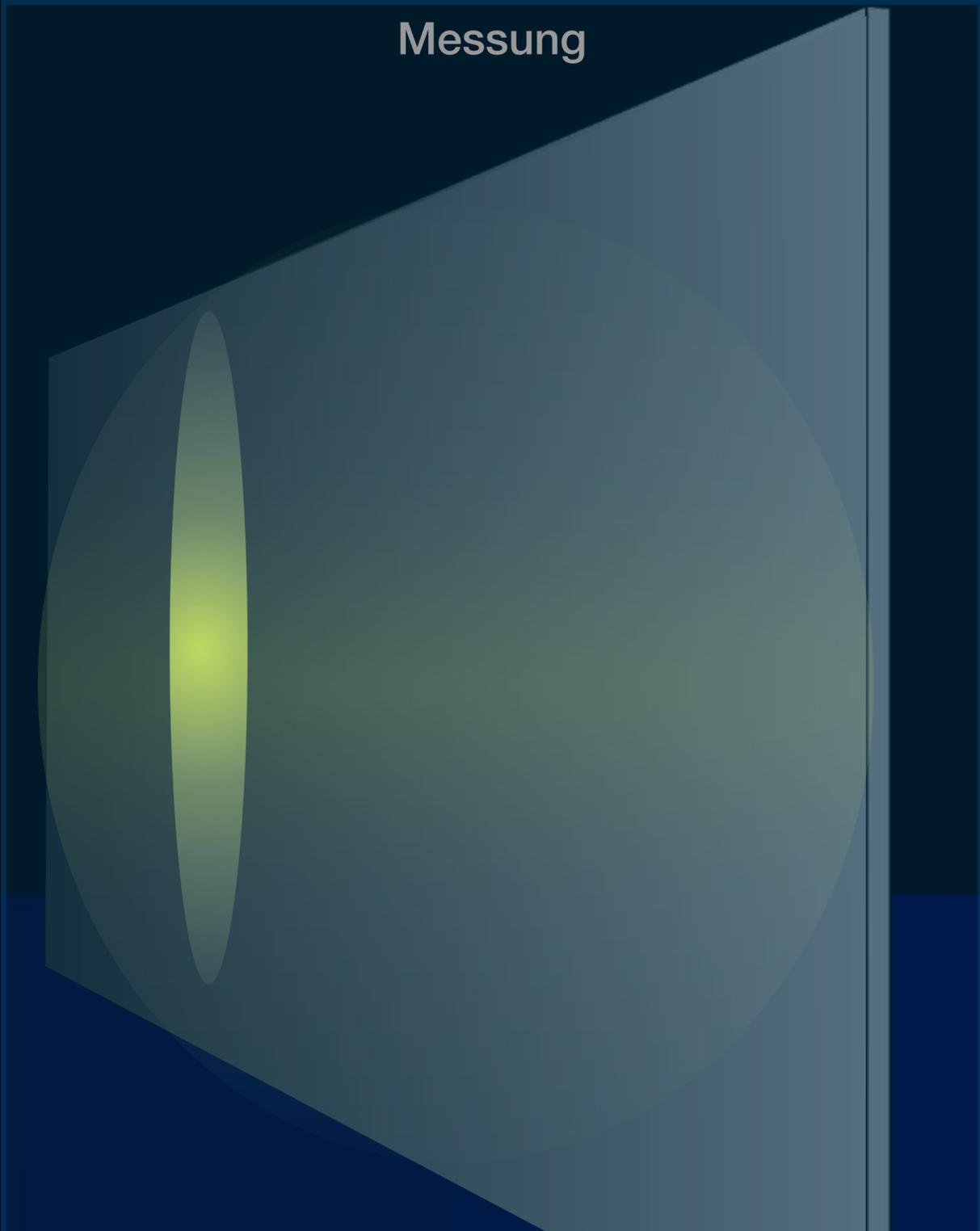


Klassische Information

Präparation

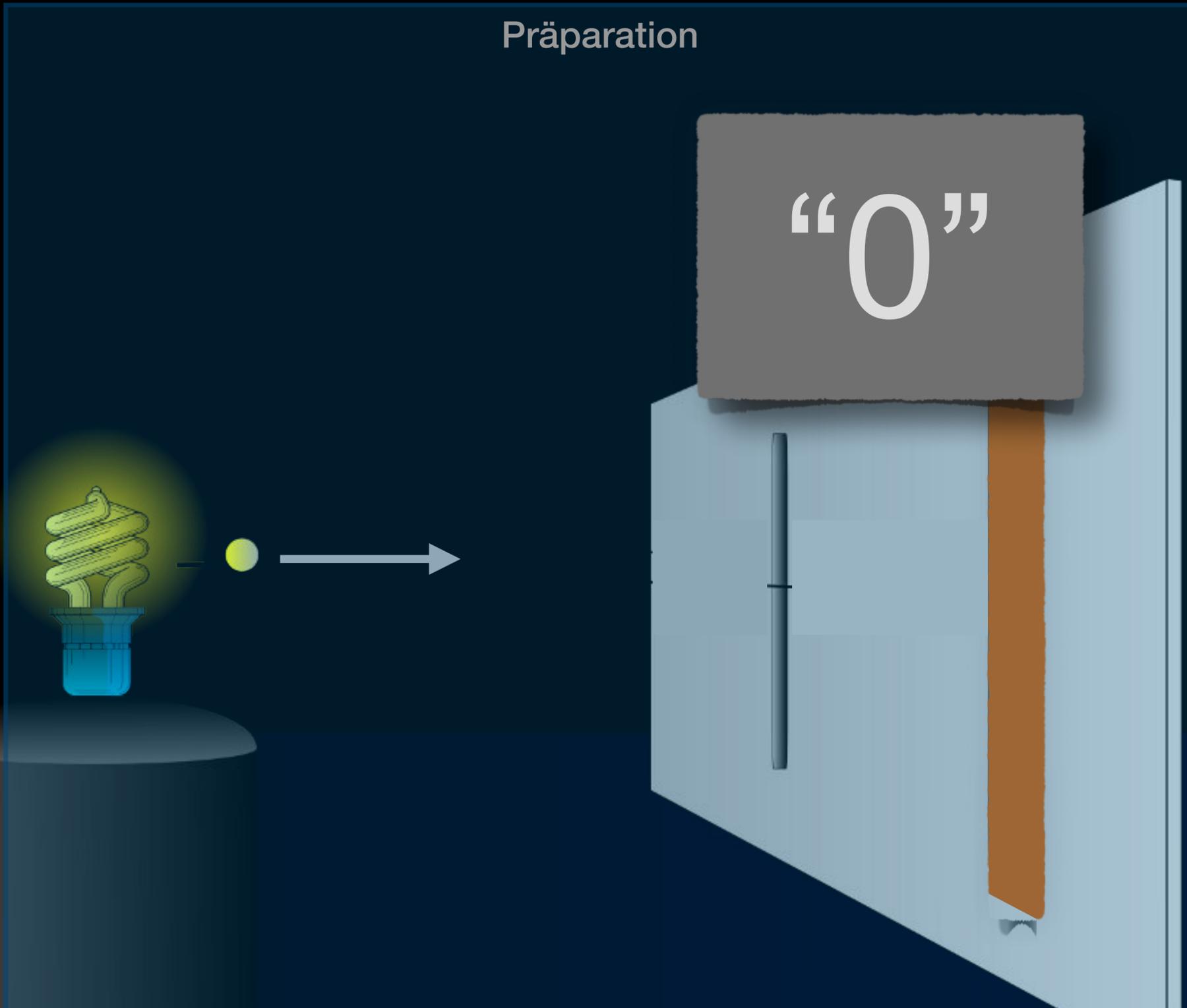


Messung

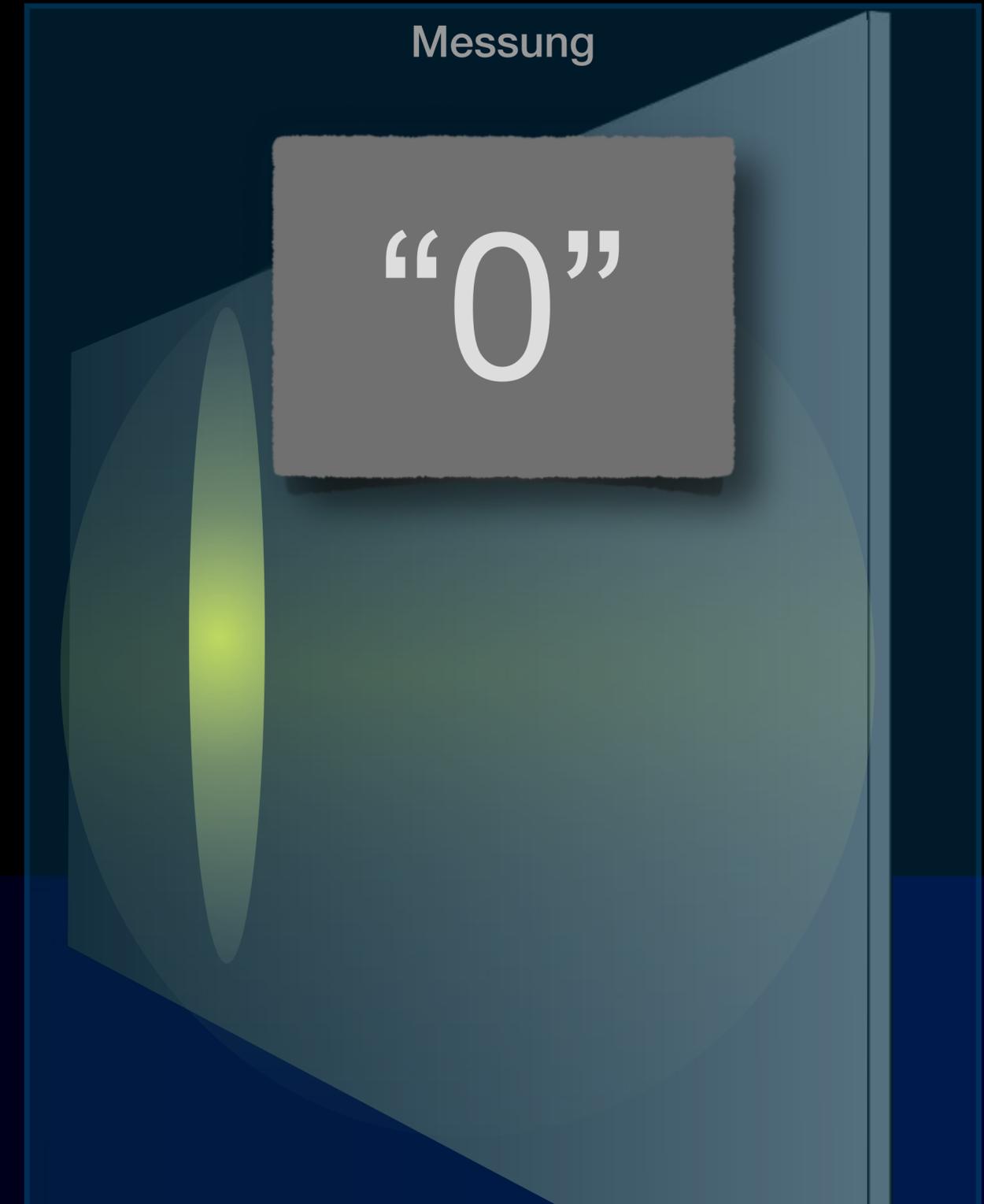


Klassisches Bit

Präparation

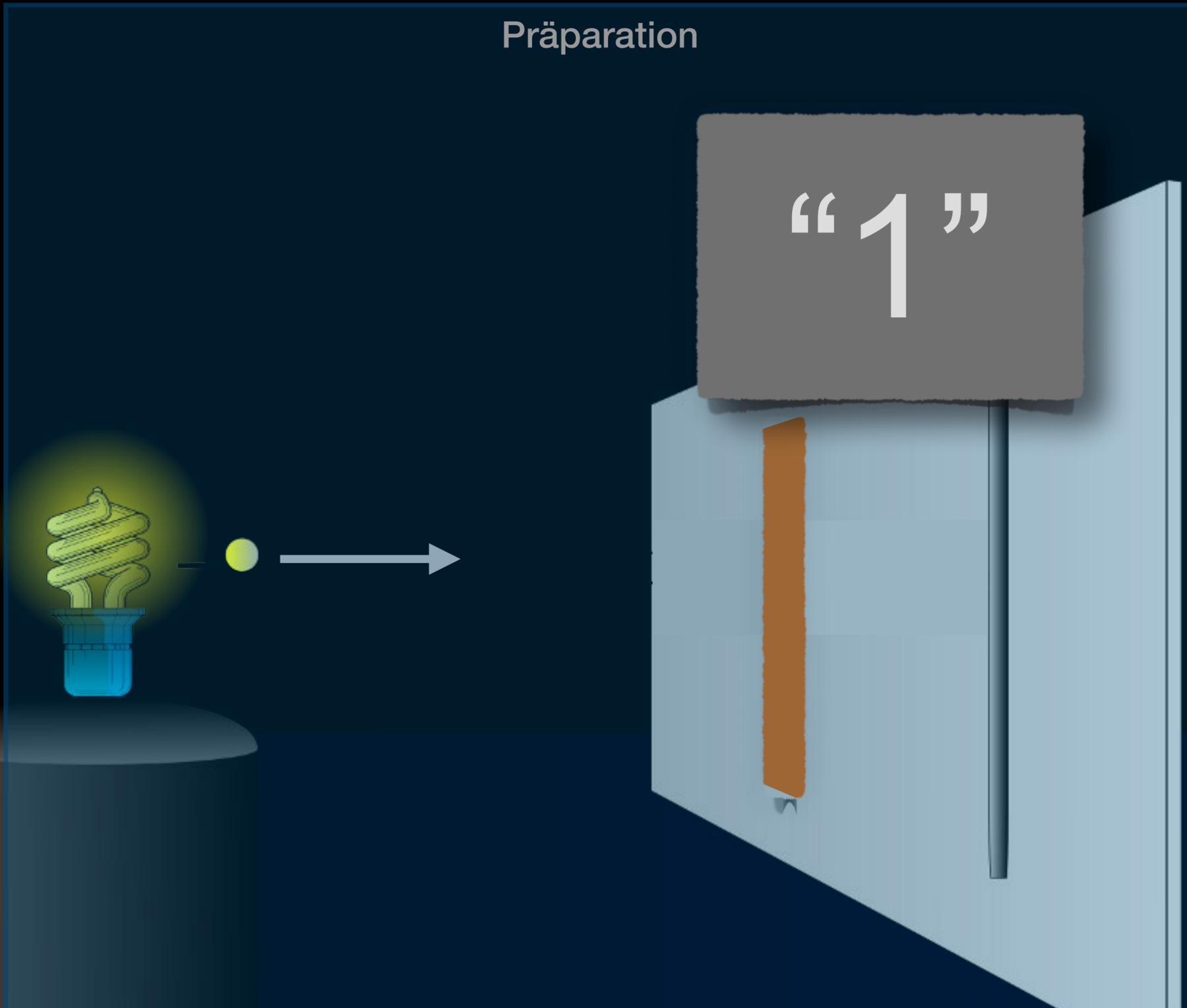


Messung

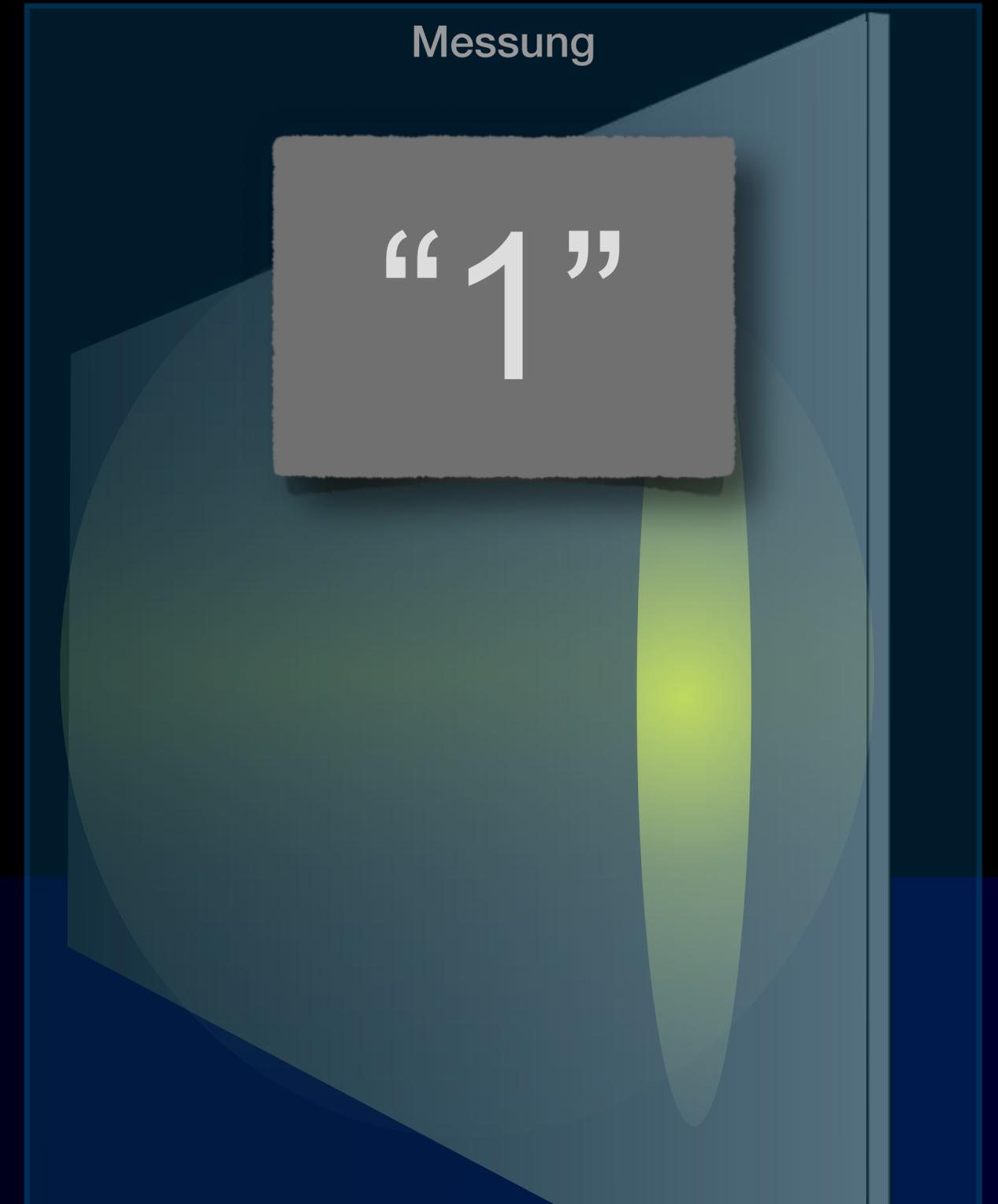


Klassisches Bit

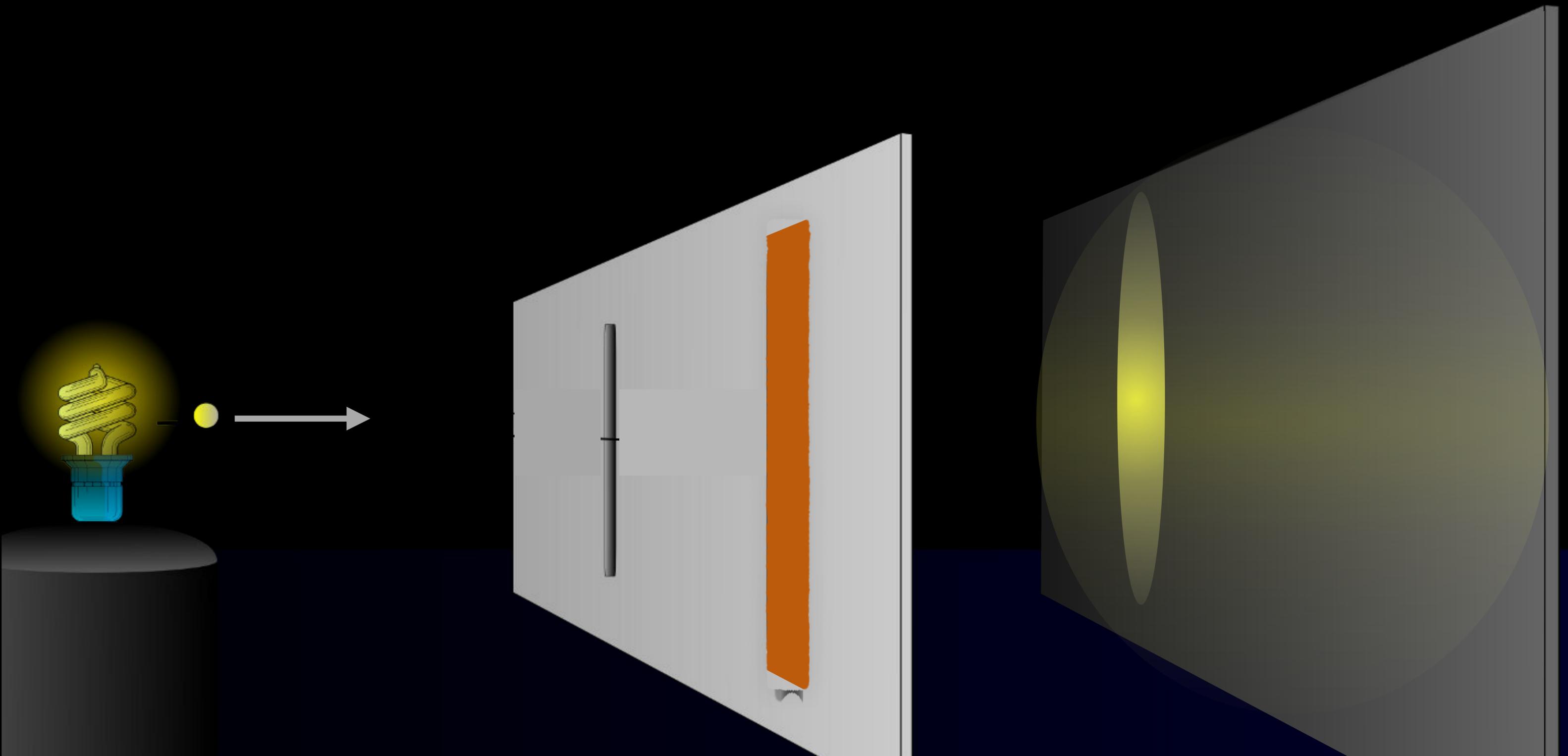
Präparation



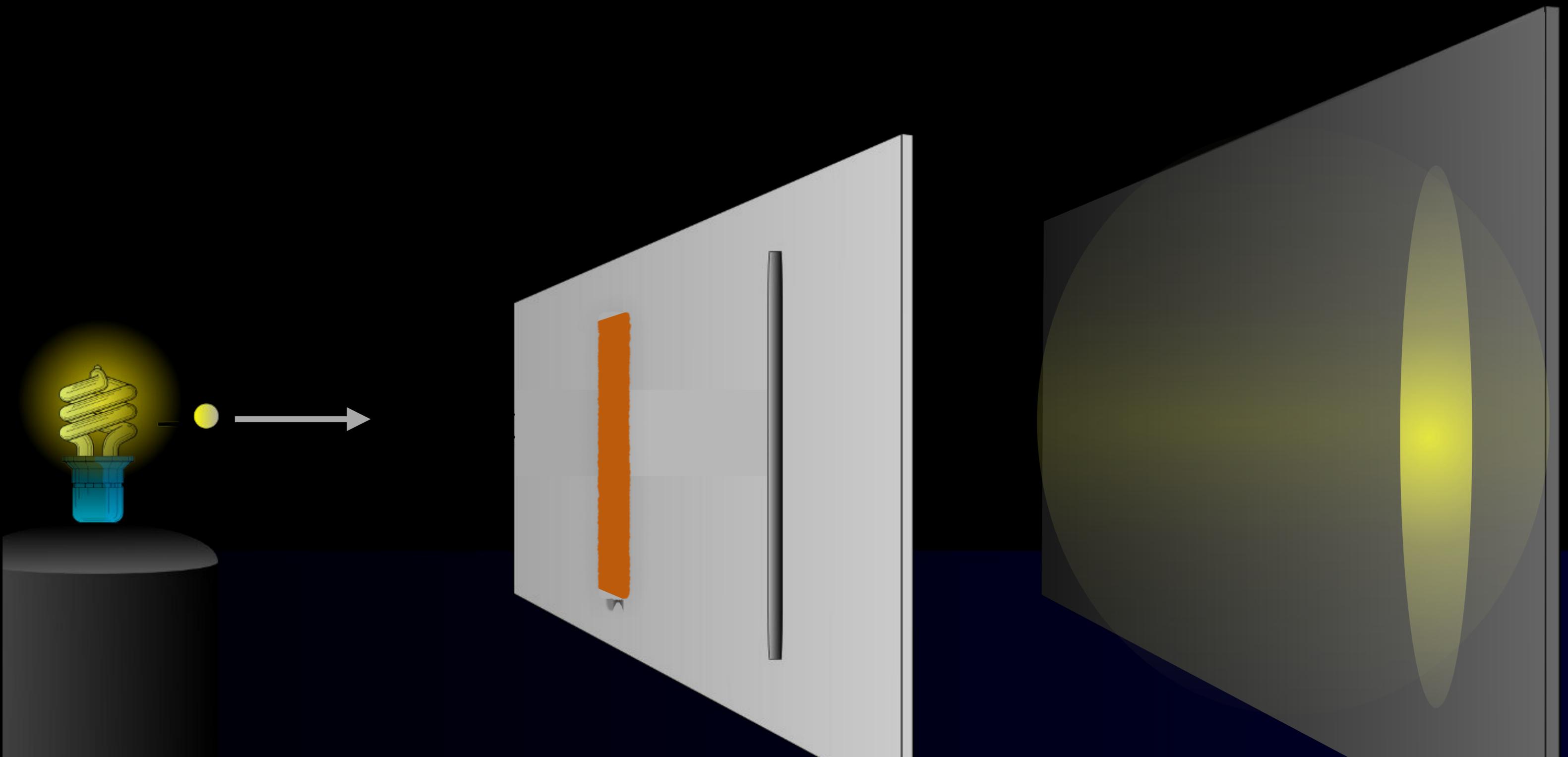
Messung



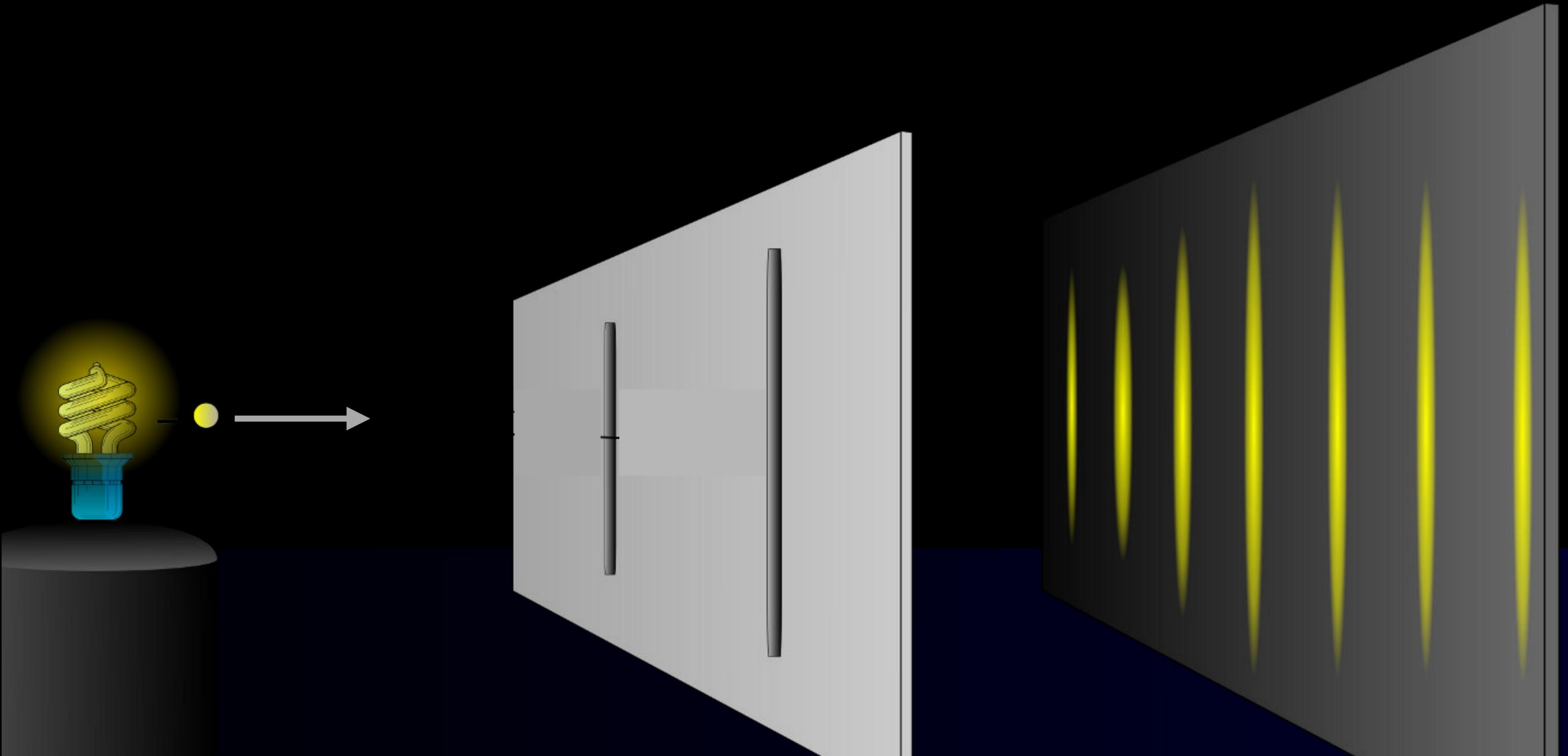
Quantenphysik



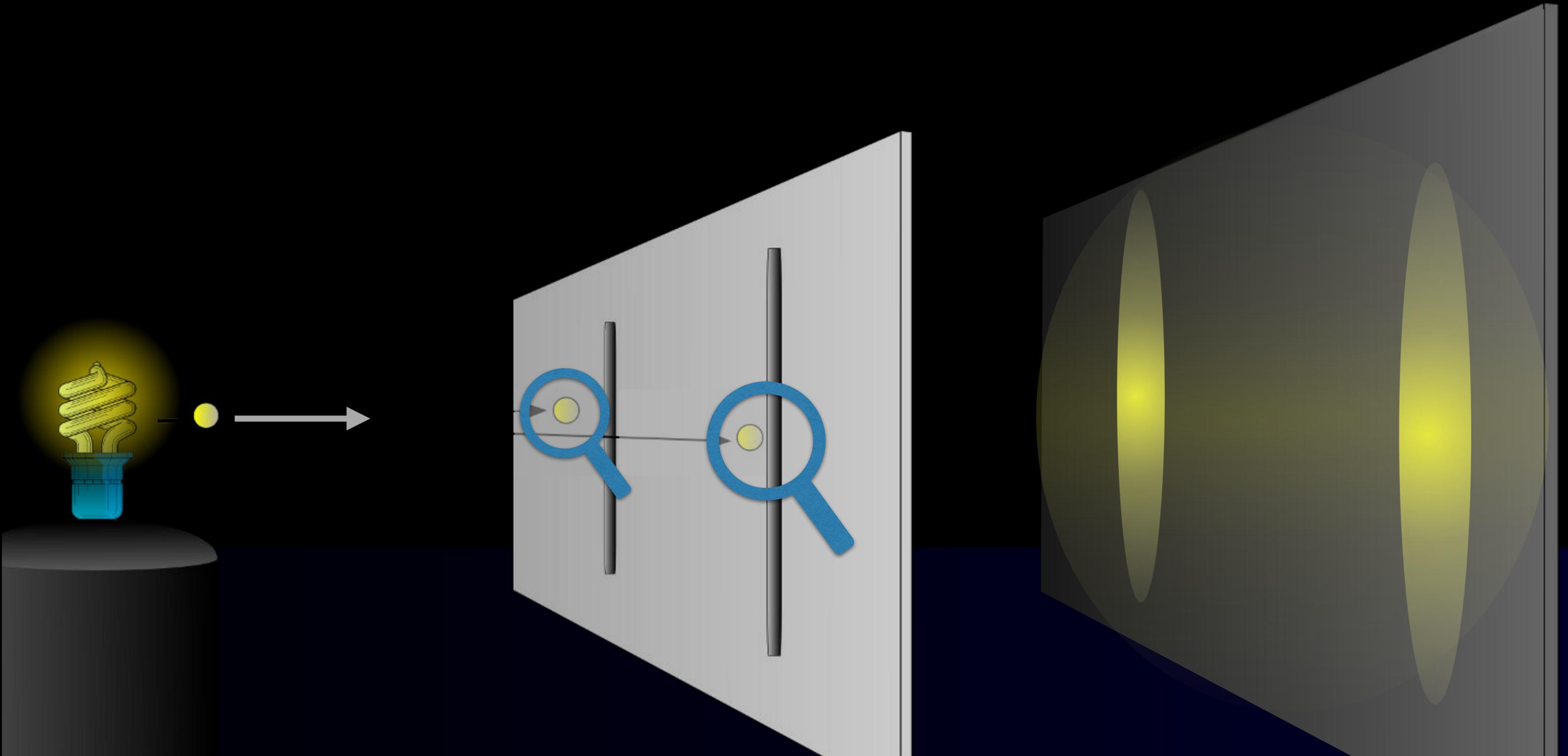
Quantenphysik



Quantenphysik

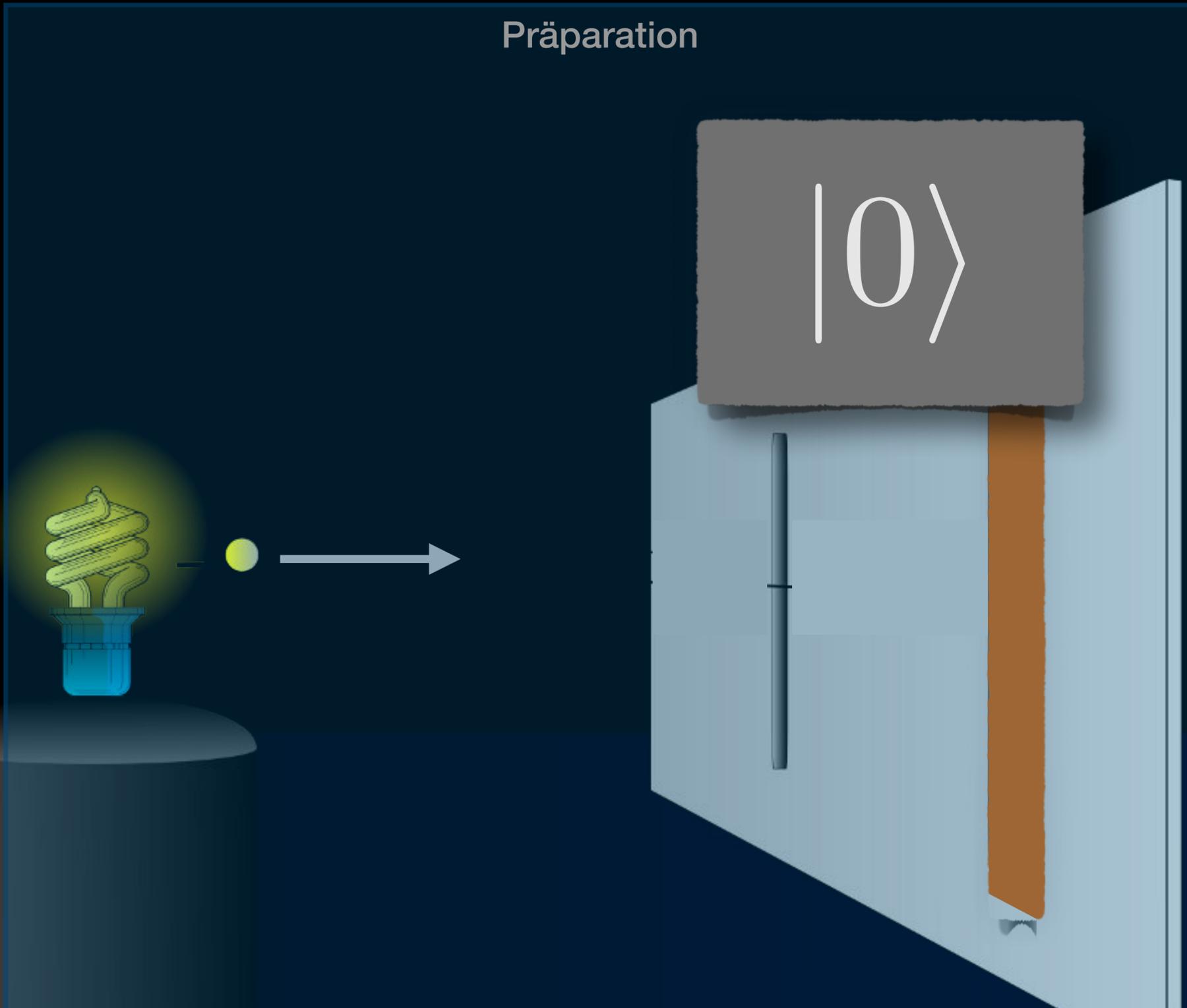


Quantenphysik

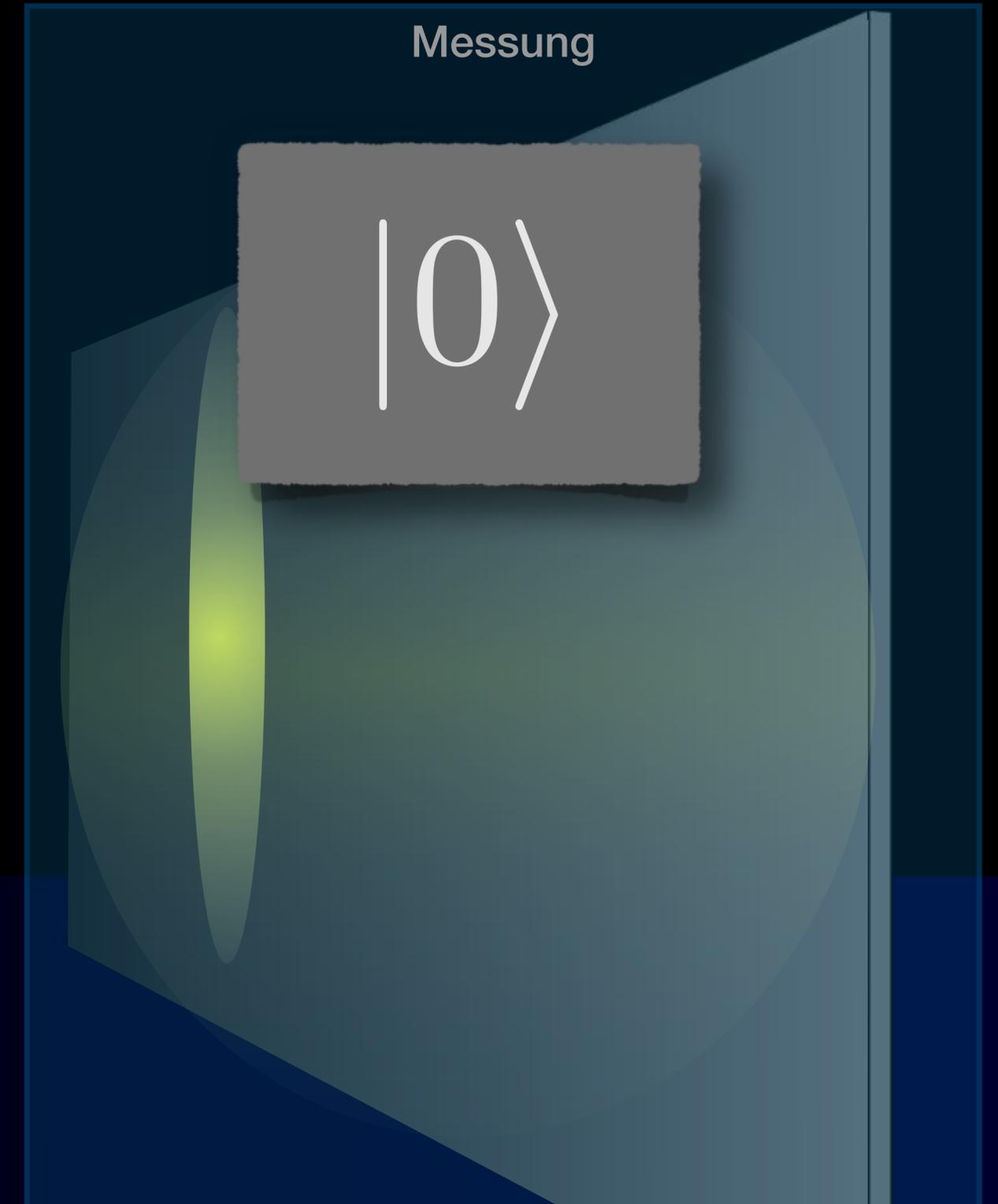


Qubit

Präparation



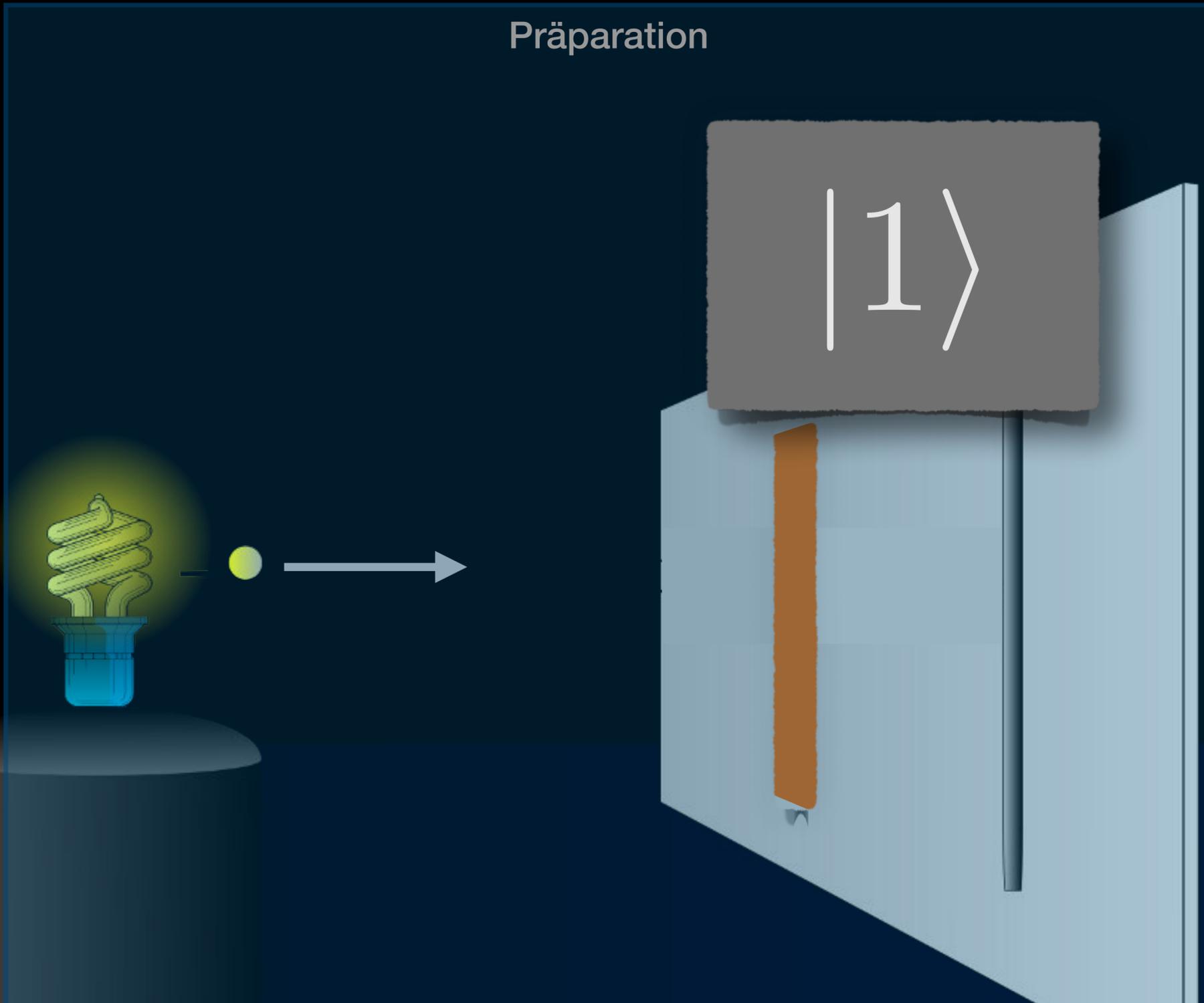
Messung



Qubit

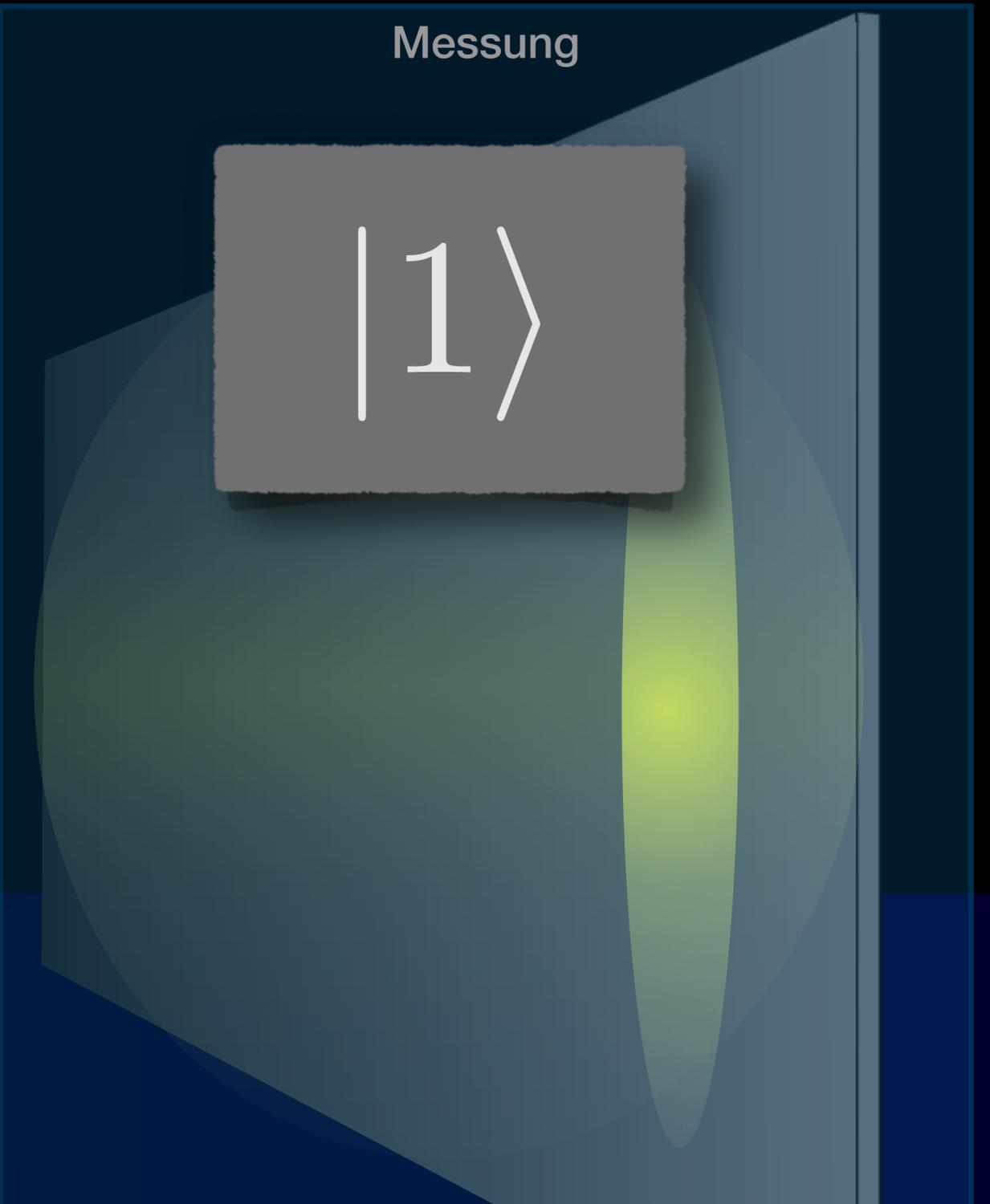
Präparation

$|1\rangle$

A diagram illustrating the preparation of a qubit. On the left, a glowing yellow lightbulb is shown with a small yellow dot and an arrow pointing to the right, representing the source of a photon. This photon enters a light blue rectangular block. Inside the block, there is a vertical orange strip and a vertical grey rod. A grey rectangular card with the text $|1\rangle$ is positioned above the rod. The entire setup is shown in a perspective view.

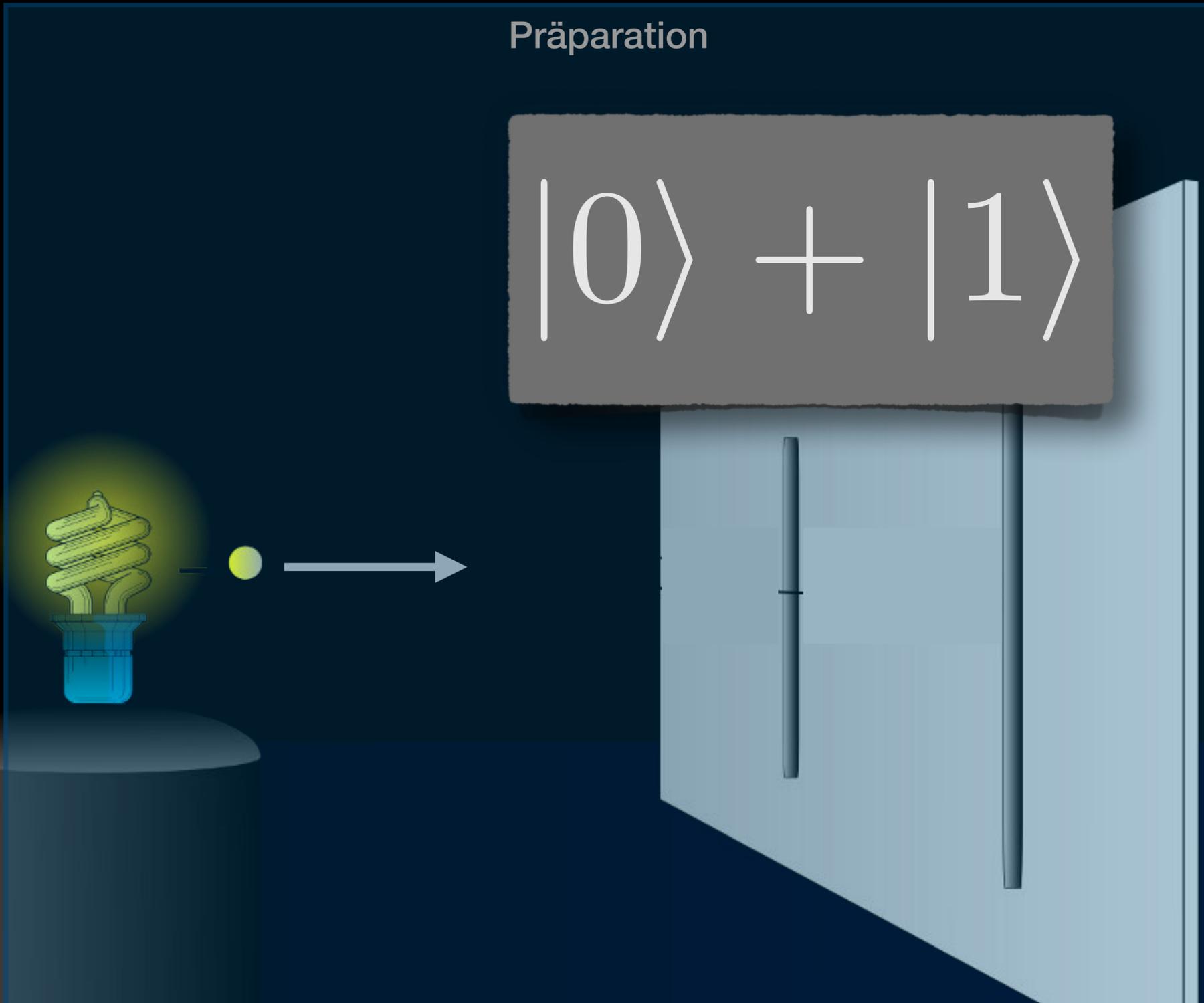
Messung

$|1\rangle$

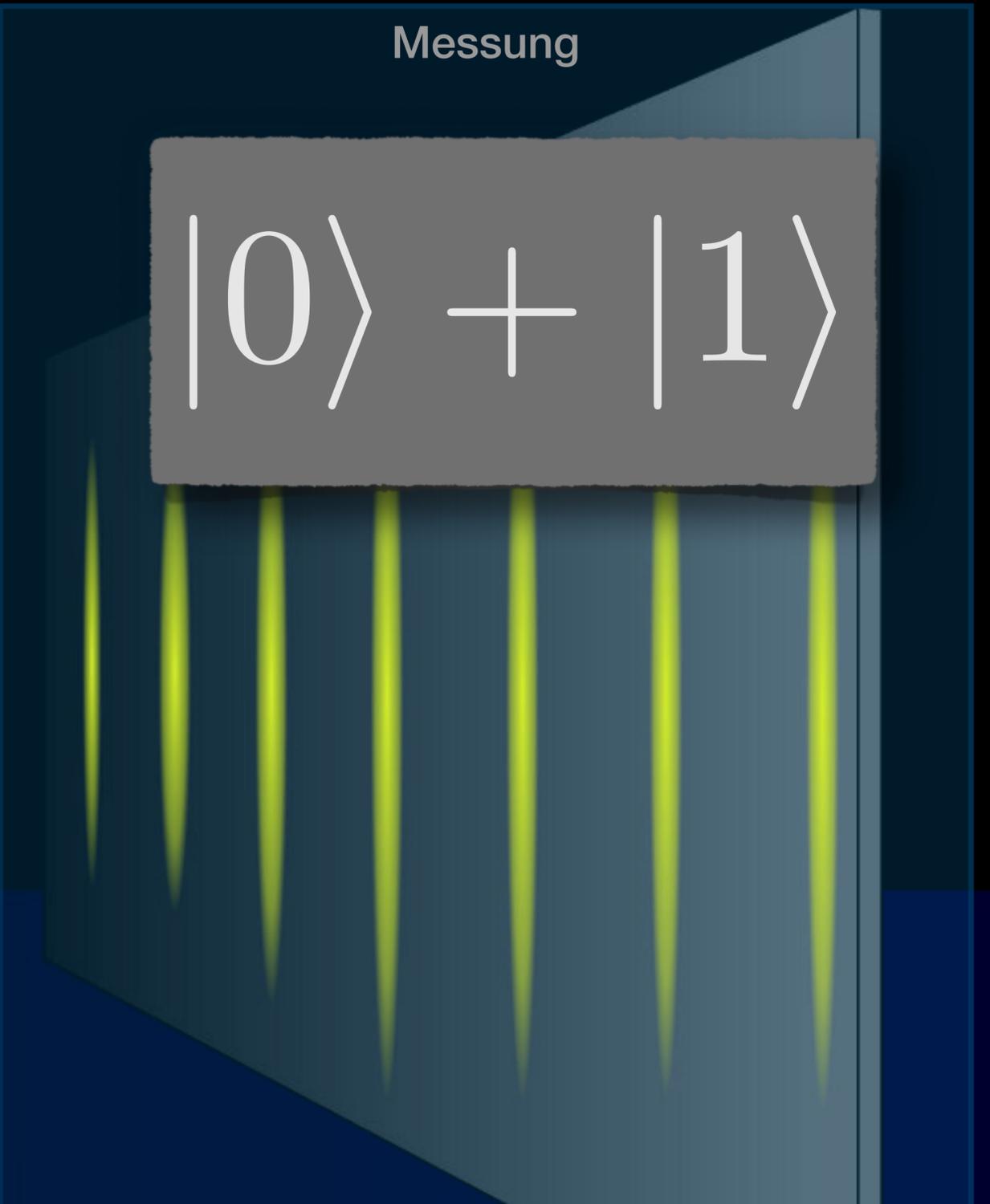
A diagram illustrating the measurement of a qubit. A grey rectangular card with the text $|1\rangle$ is positioned above a vertical grey rod. The rod is part of a light blue rectangular block. A bright yellow-green beam of light is shown passing through the rod and hitting a vertical surface on the right. The background is dark blue with some faint circular patterns.

Qubit

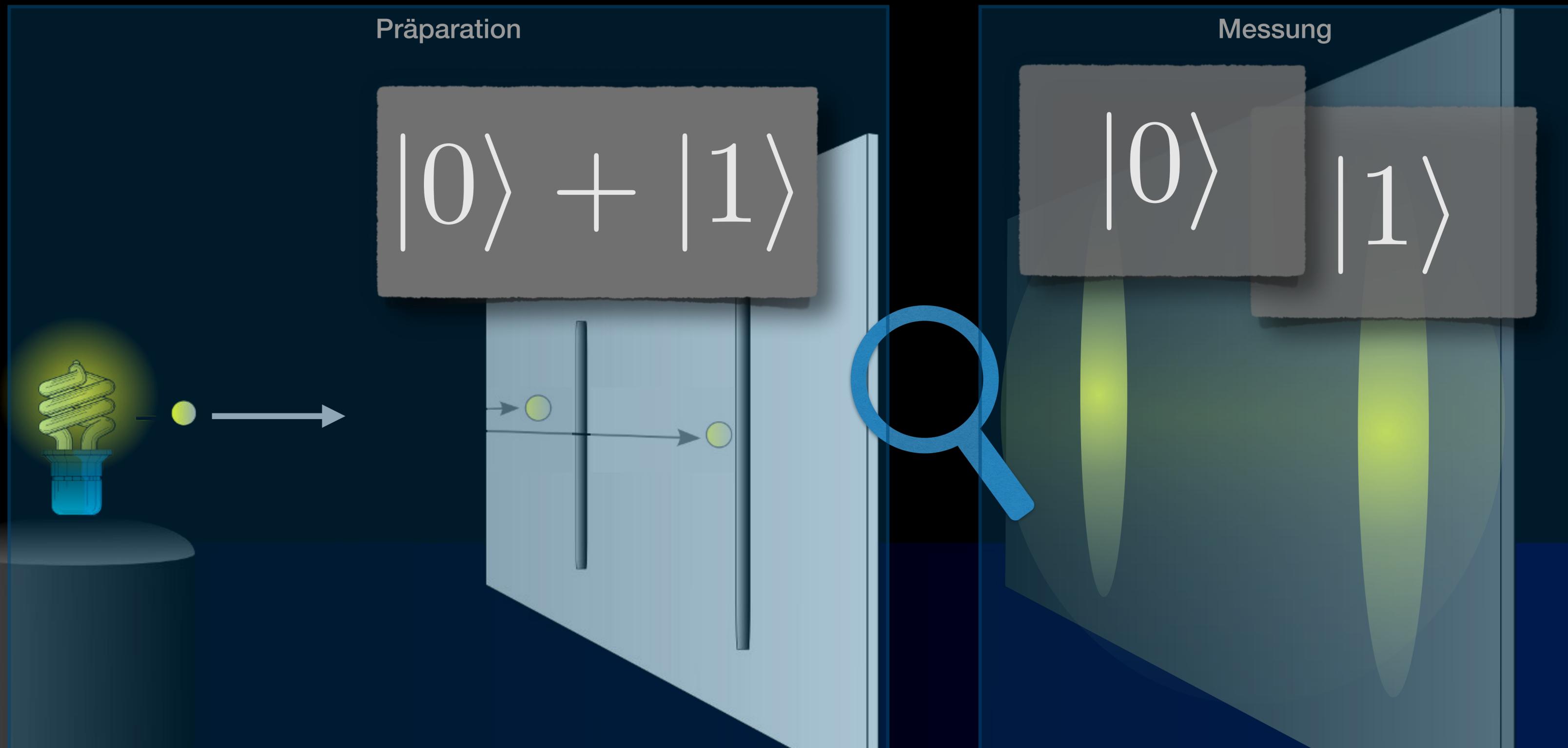
Präparation

$$|0\rangle + |1\rangle$$
A diagram illustrating the preparation of a qubit. On the left, a glowing yellow lightbulb is shown with a small yellow dot and an arrow pointing to the right, representing the emission of a photon. This photon enters a blue rectangular box representing a quantum circuit. Inside the box, a vertical grey bar is positioned. Above this bar, a grey rectangular sign displays the mathematical expression $|0\rangle + |1\rangle$. The box is open on the right side, leading to the measurement stage.

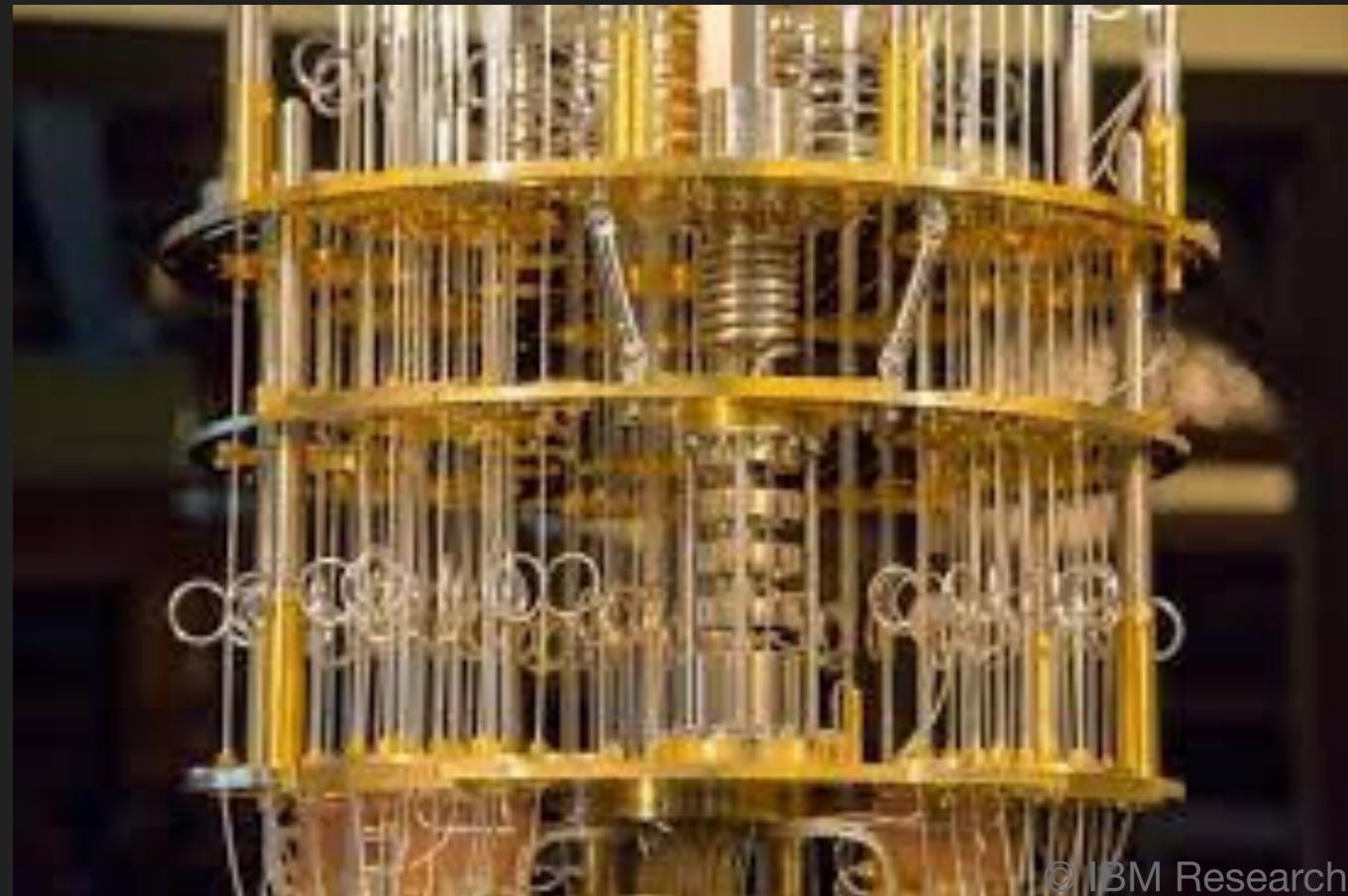
Messung

$$|0\rangle + |1\rangle$$
A diagram illustrating the measurement of a qubit. The qubit, represented by the mathematical expression $|0\rangle + |1\rangle$ on a grey sign, enters a blue rectangular box from the left. Inside the box, six vertical yellow lines are shown, representing the possible outcomes of a measurement. The box is open on the right side, indicating the final state after measurement.

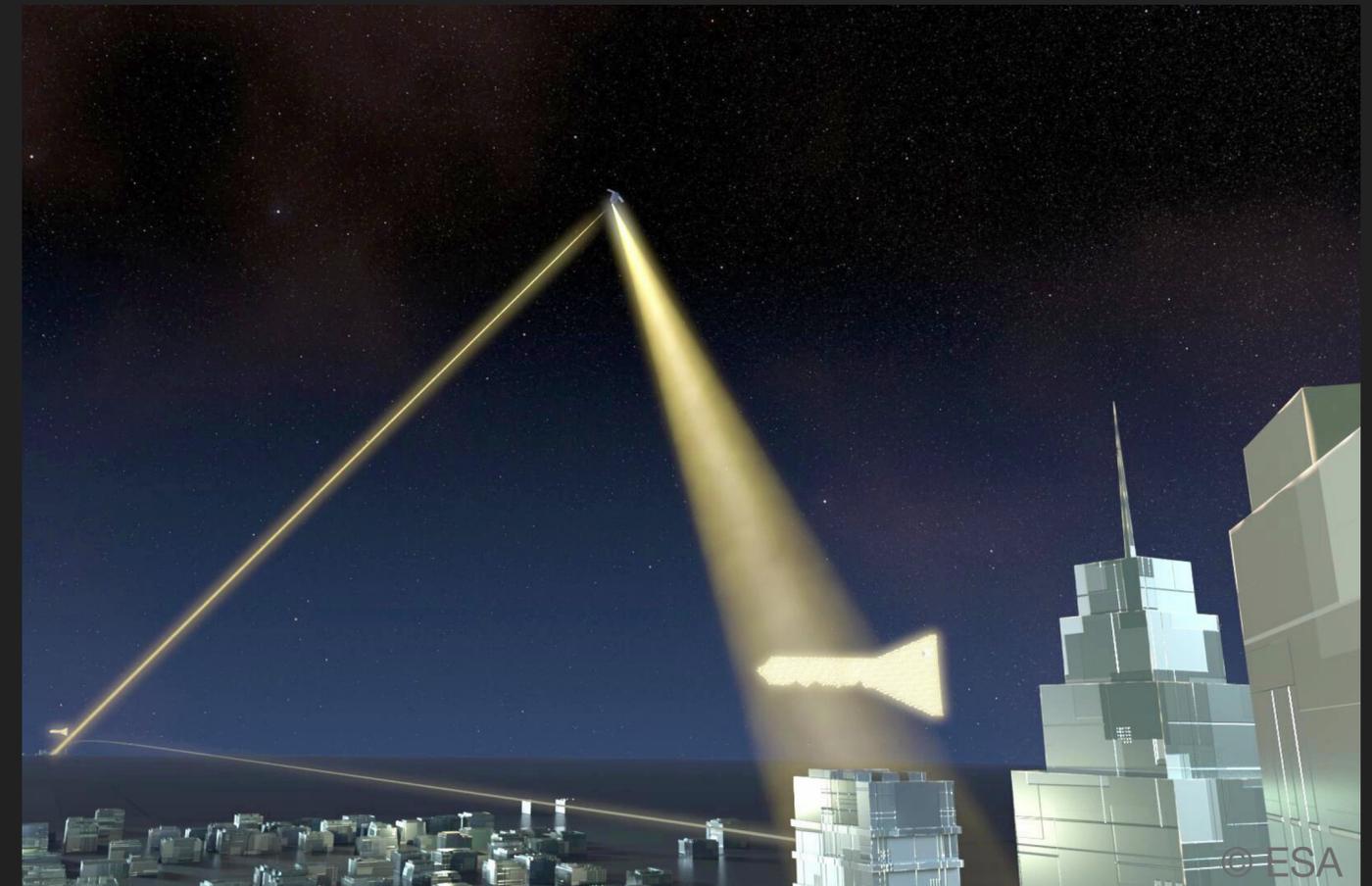
Qubits sind fragil



Implementierung von Qubits

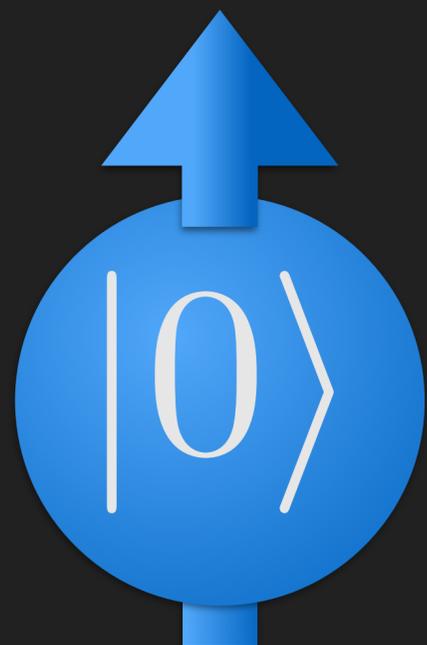
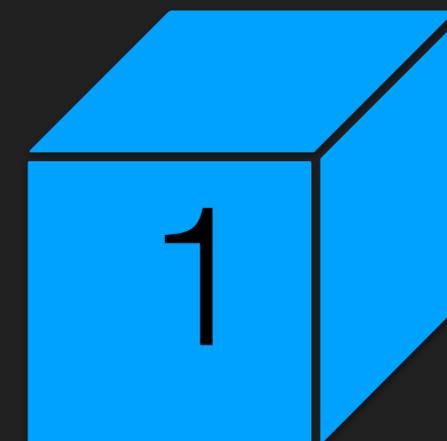
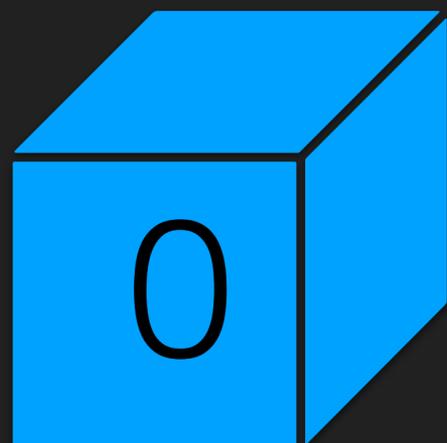


*Supraleitende Schaltkreise
oder
Ionen-Fallen*

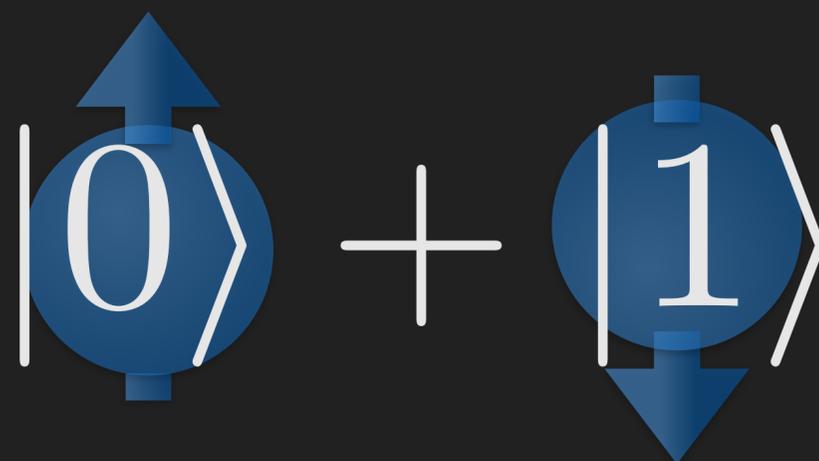
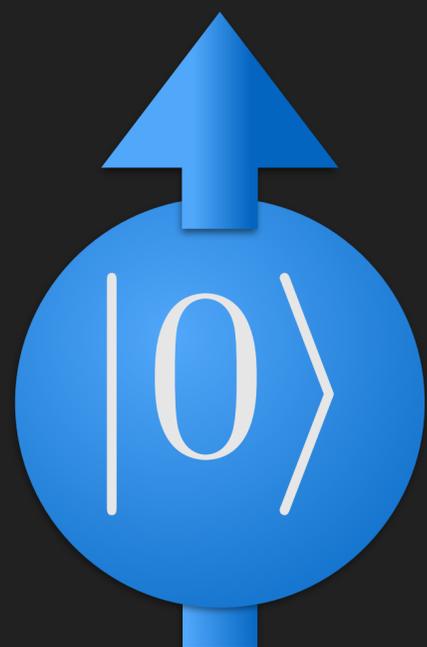
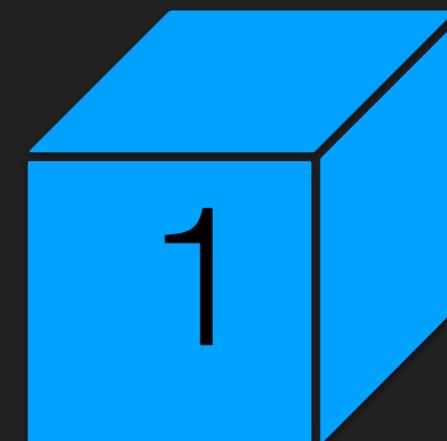
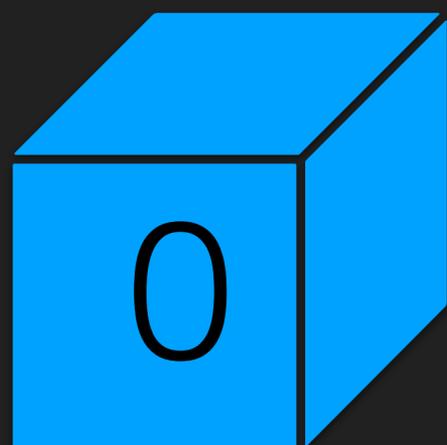


Photonen

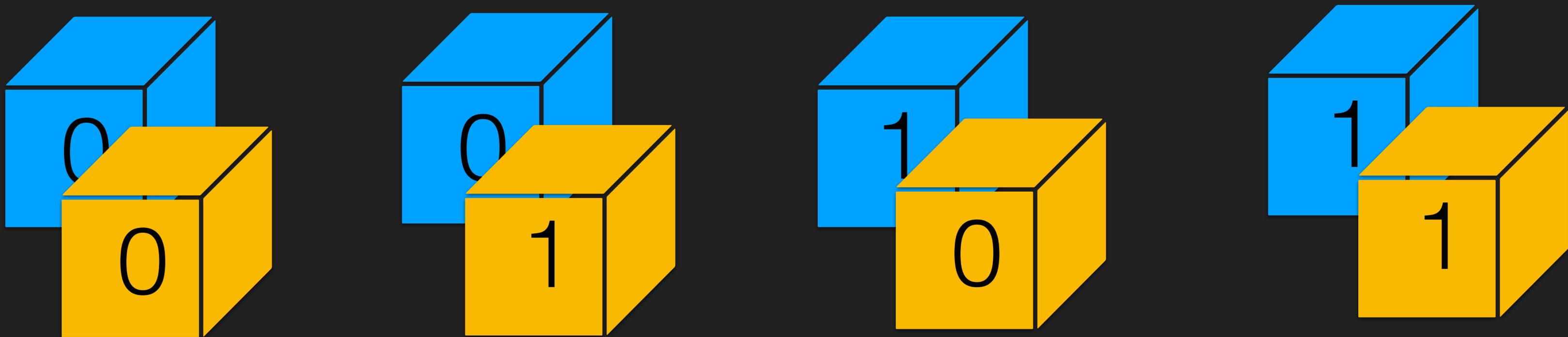
1 Bit versus 1 Qubit



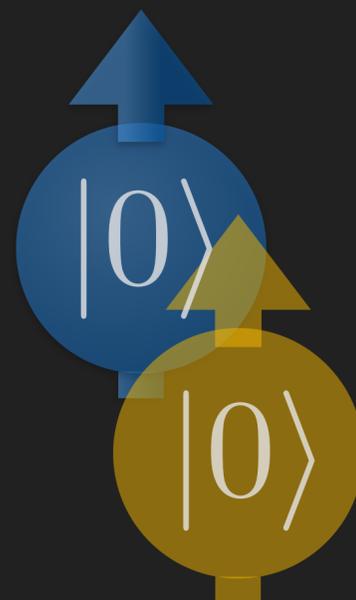
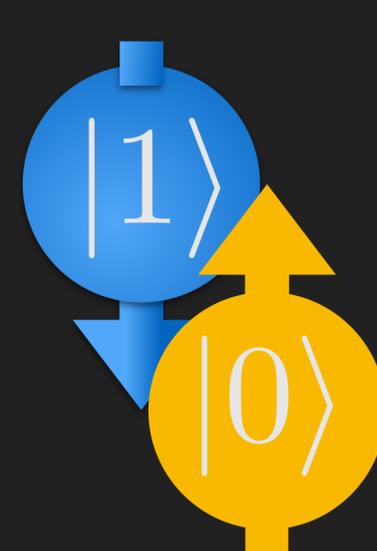
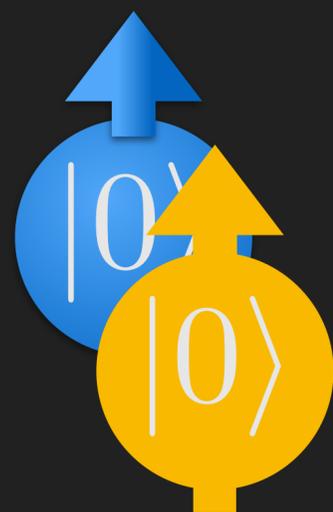
1 Bit versus 1 Qubit



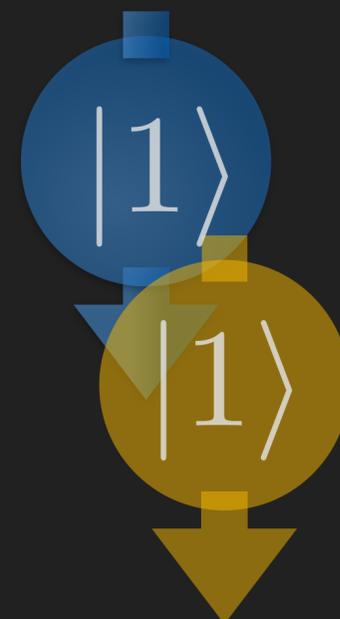
2 Bits versus 2 Qubits



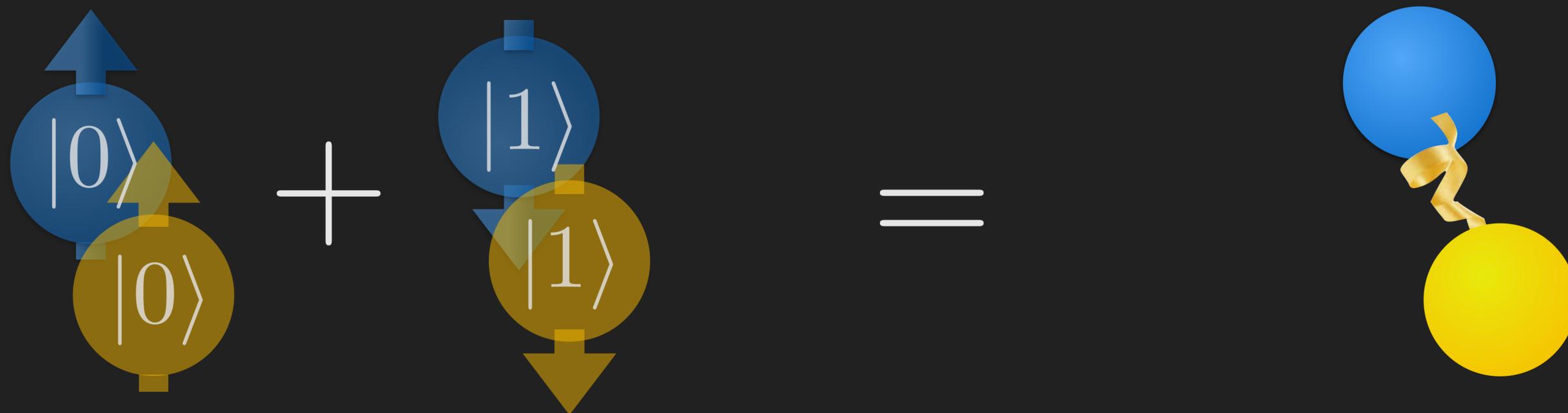
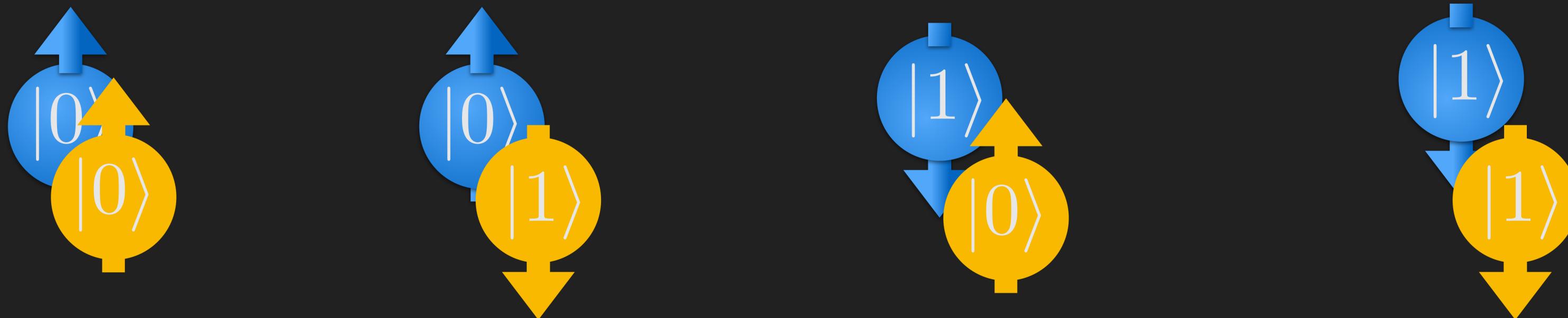
“Verschränkung”



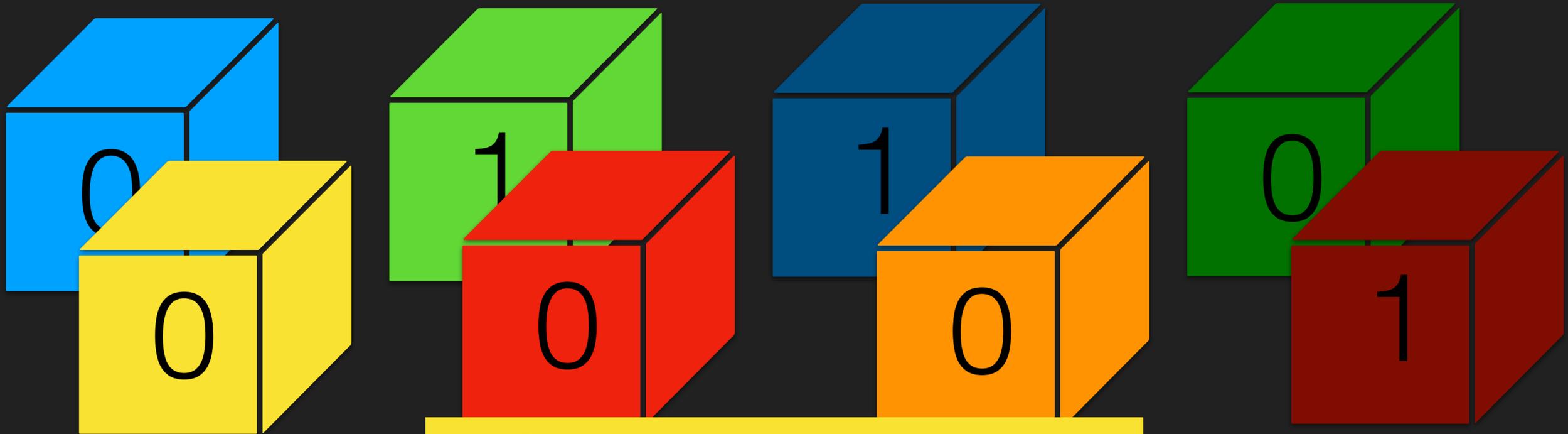
+



“Verschränkung”

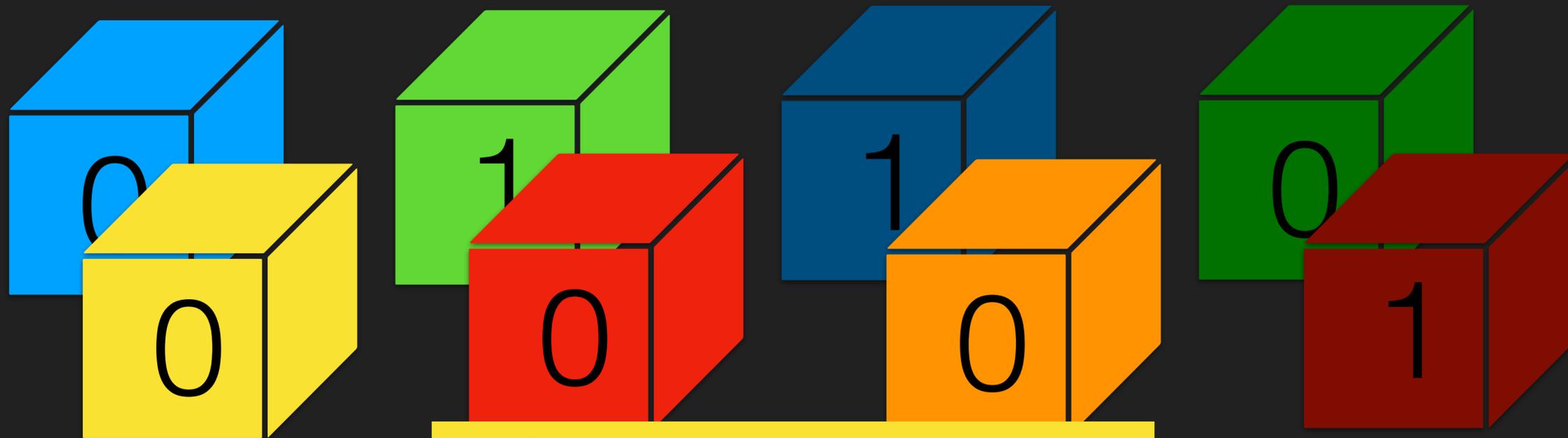


1 Byte versus 1 QByte

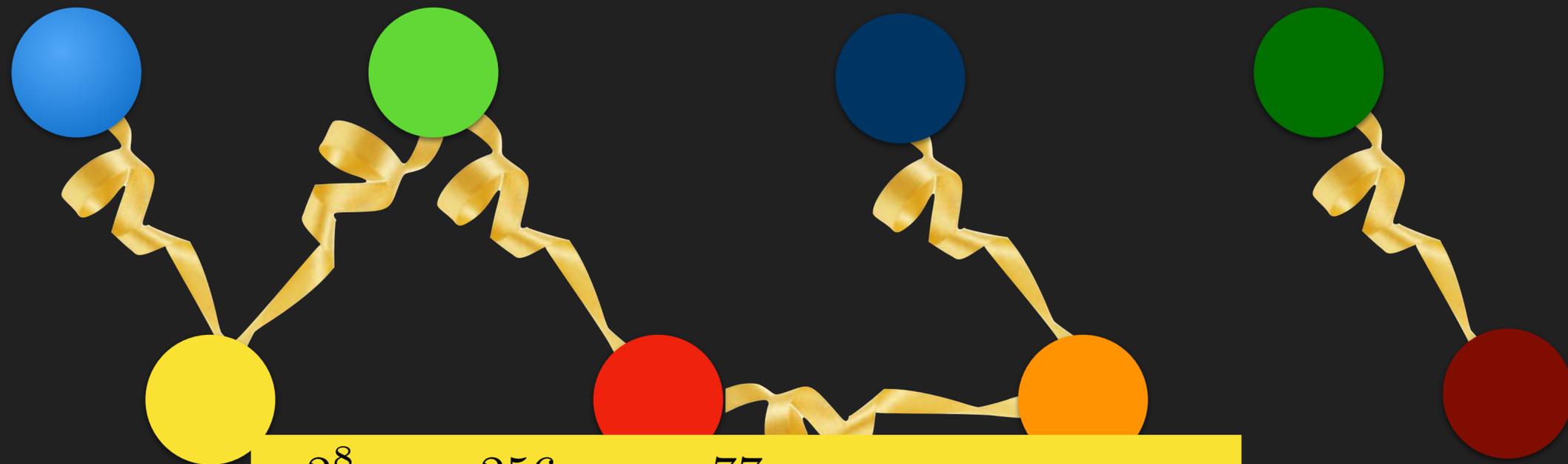


$2^8 = 256$ Kombinationen

1 Byte versus 1 QByte



$2^8 = 256$ Kombinationen

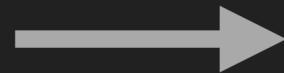


$2^{2^8} = 2^{256} \approx 10^{77}$ Kombinationen

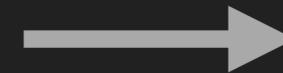
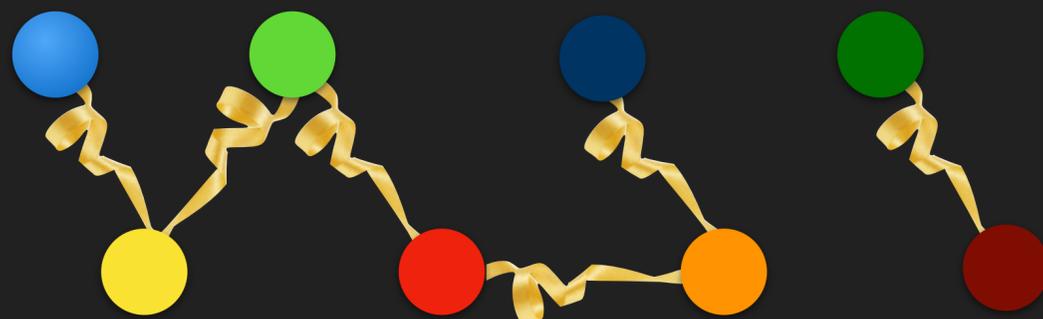
Quanten-Computing

Input
(Bits)

7663



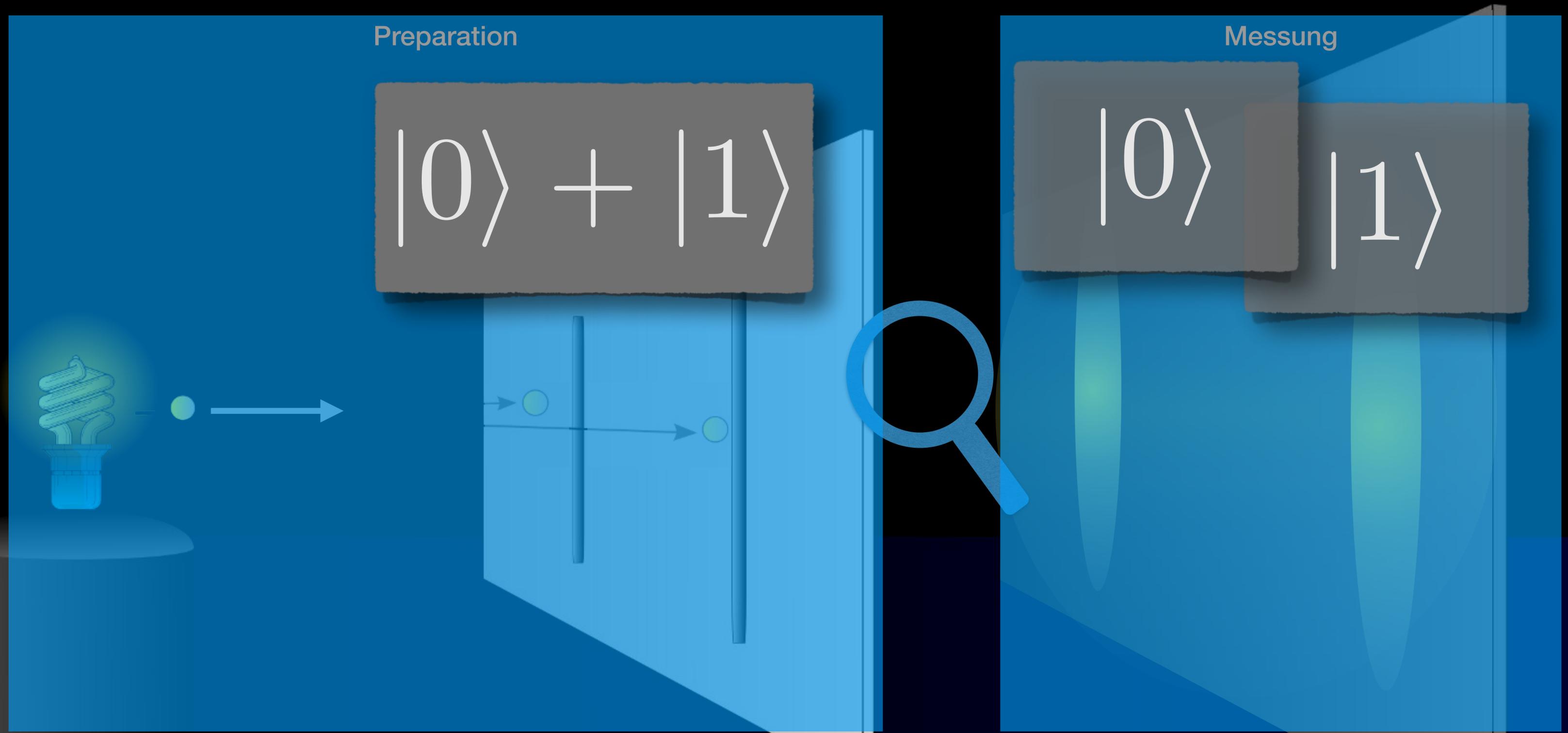
Verarbeitung
(Qubits)



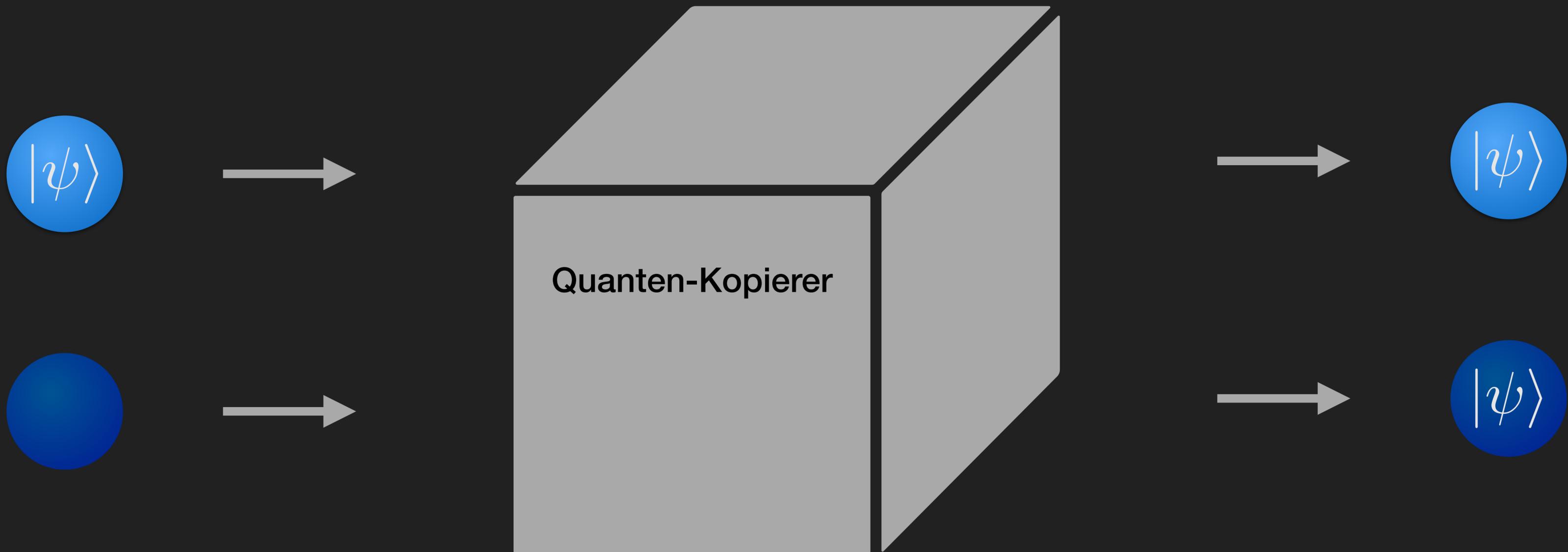
Output
(Bits)

79×97

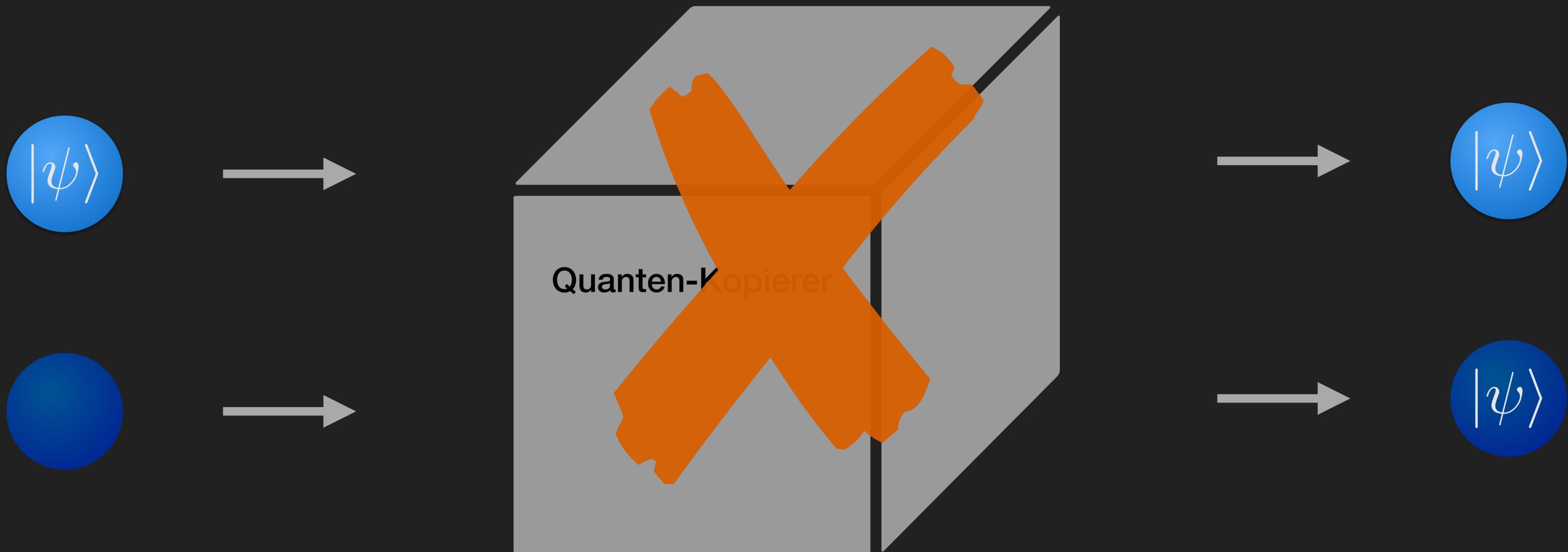
Qubits lassen sich nicht beobachten



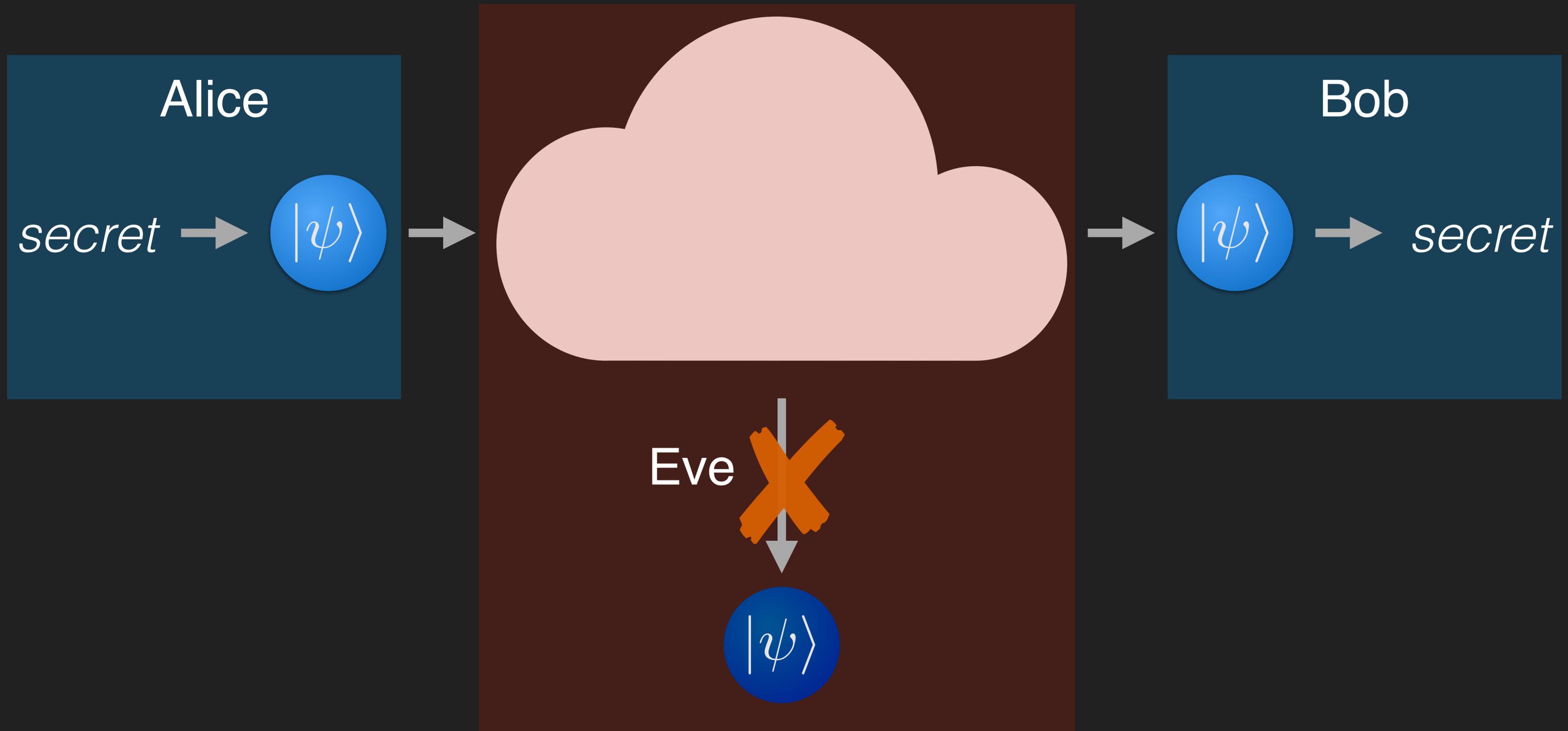
“No-Cloning”



“No-Cloning”

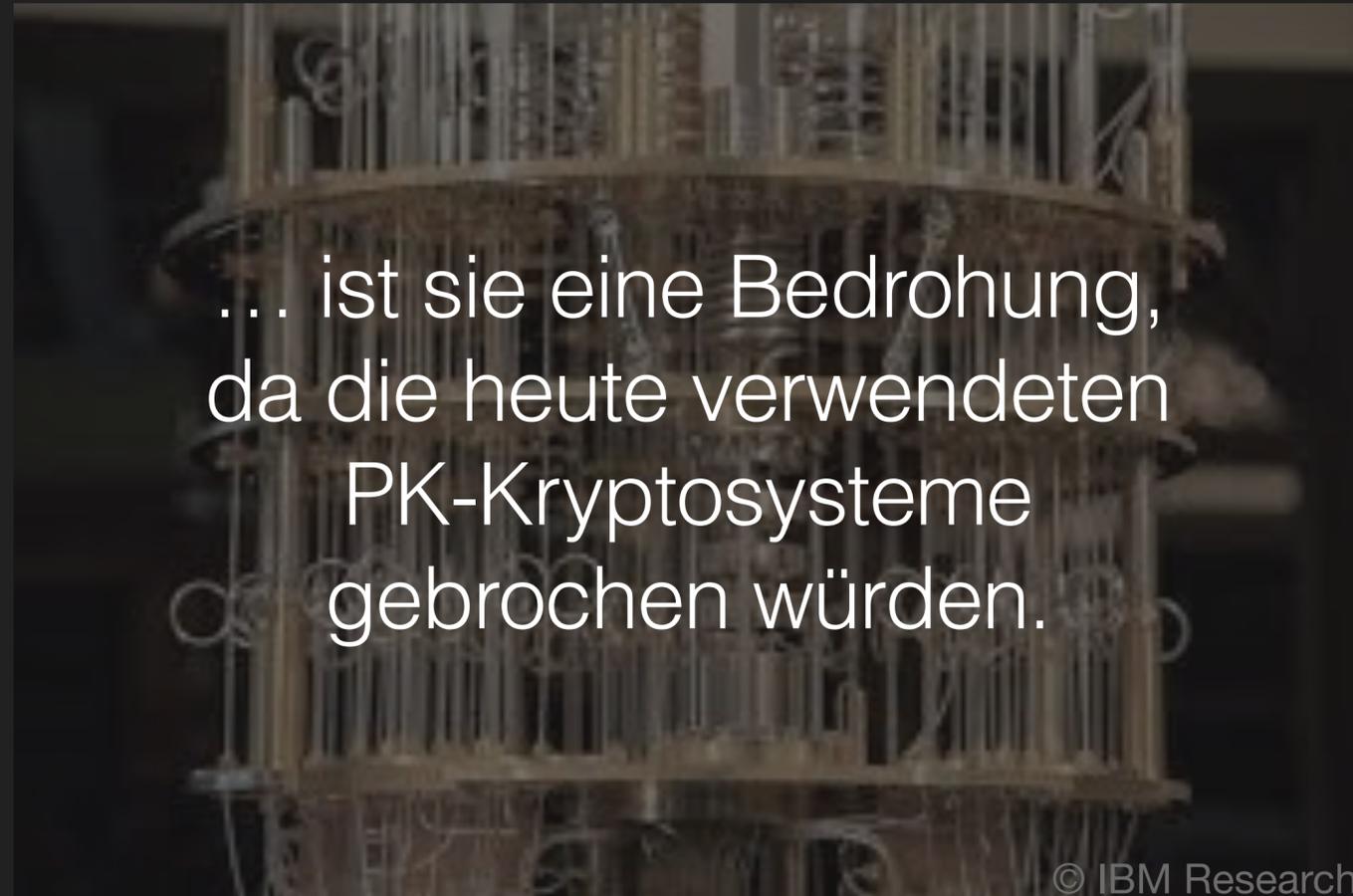


Quanten-Kryptographie



Die zwei Seiten der Quantentechnologie

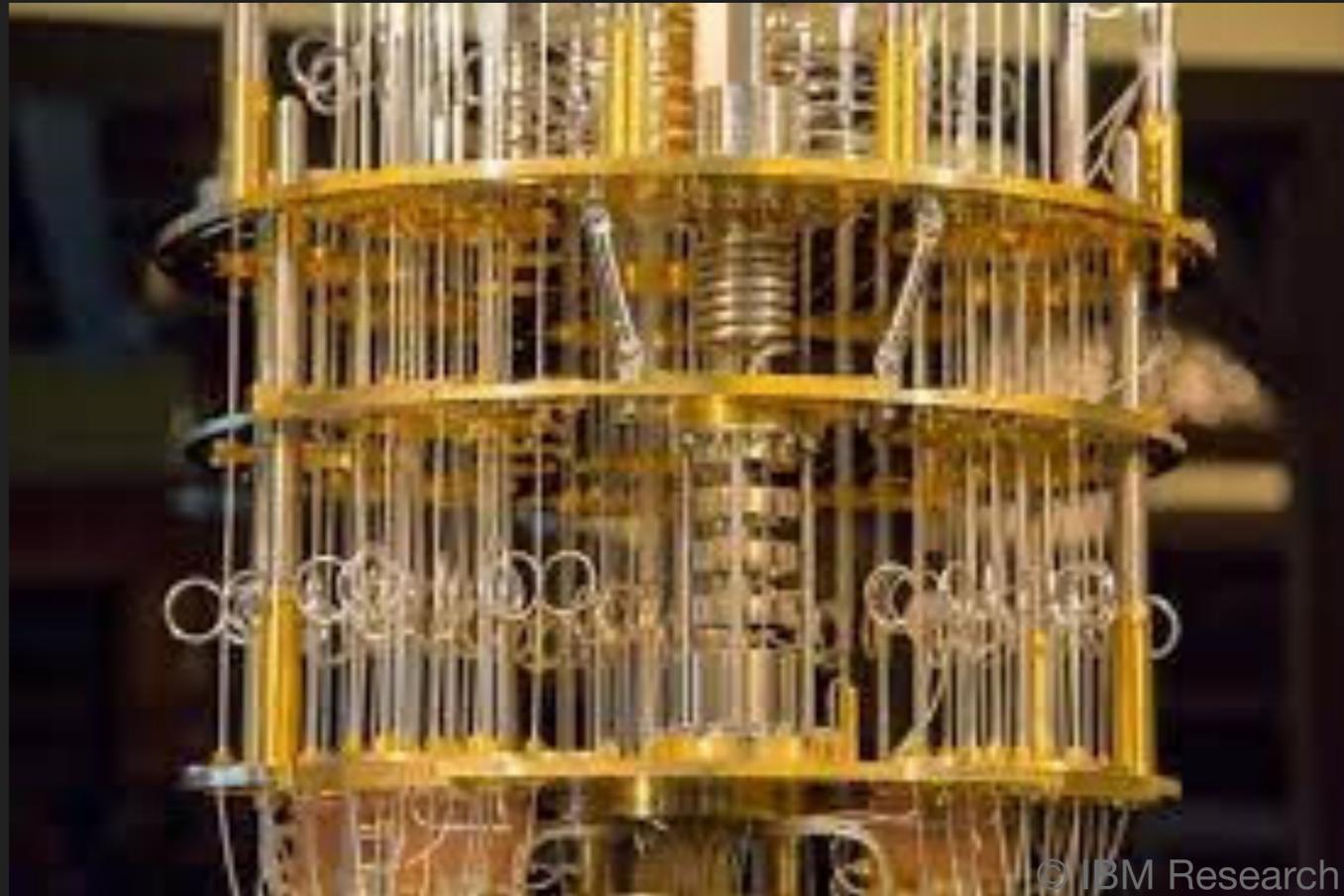
In den Händen derjenigen, die unsere Geheimnisse lesen wollen ...



In den Händen derjenigen, die unsere Geheimnisse schützen wollen ...

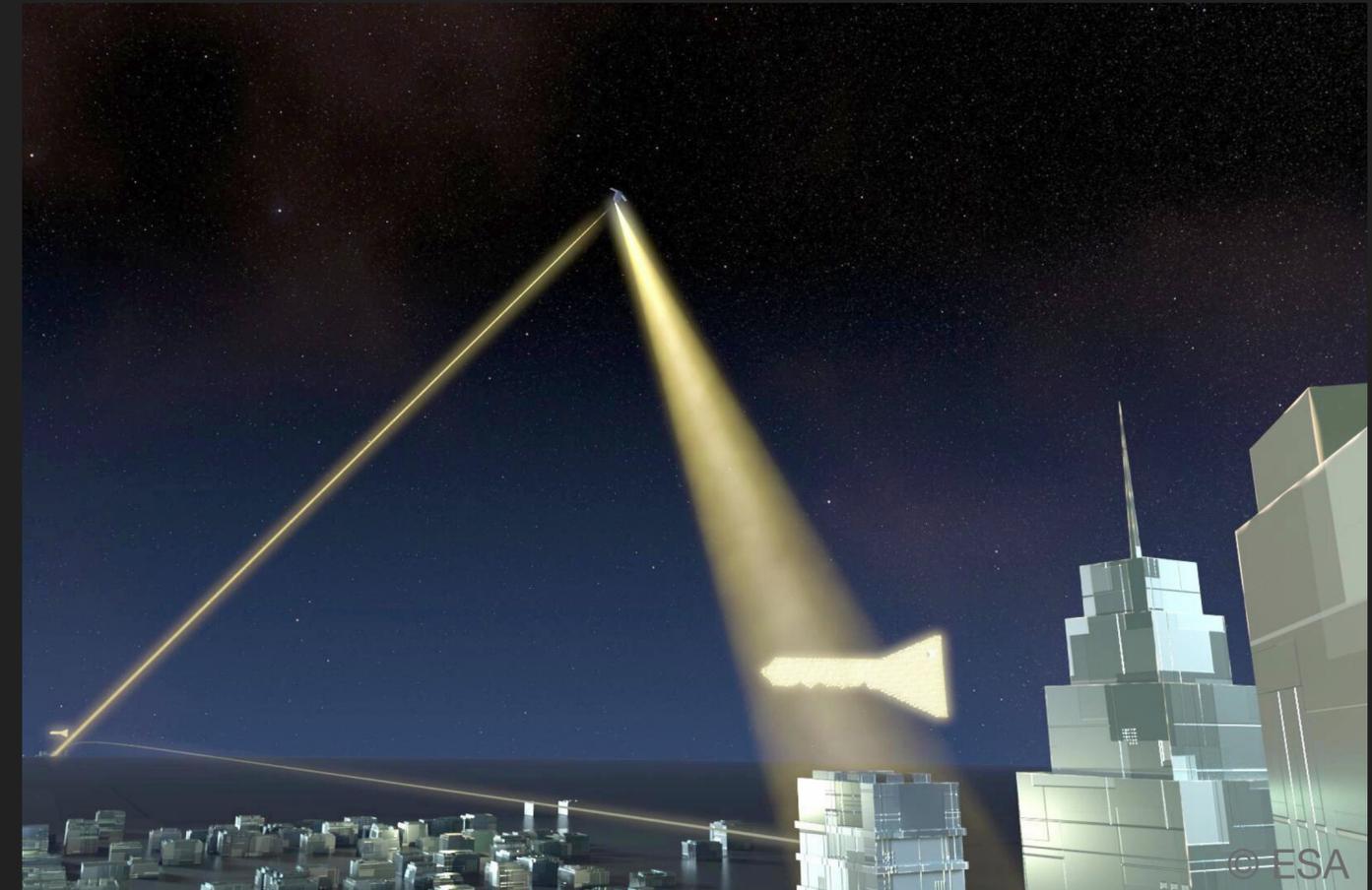


Technologische Herausforderungen



Speicherung von Qubits

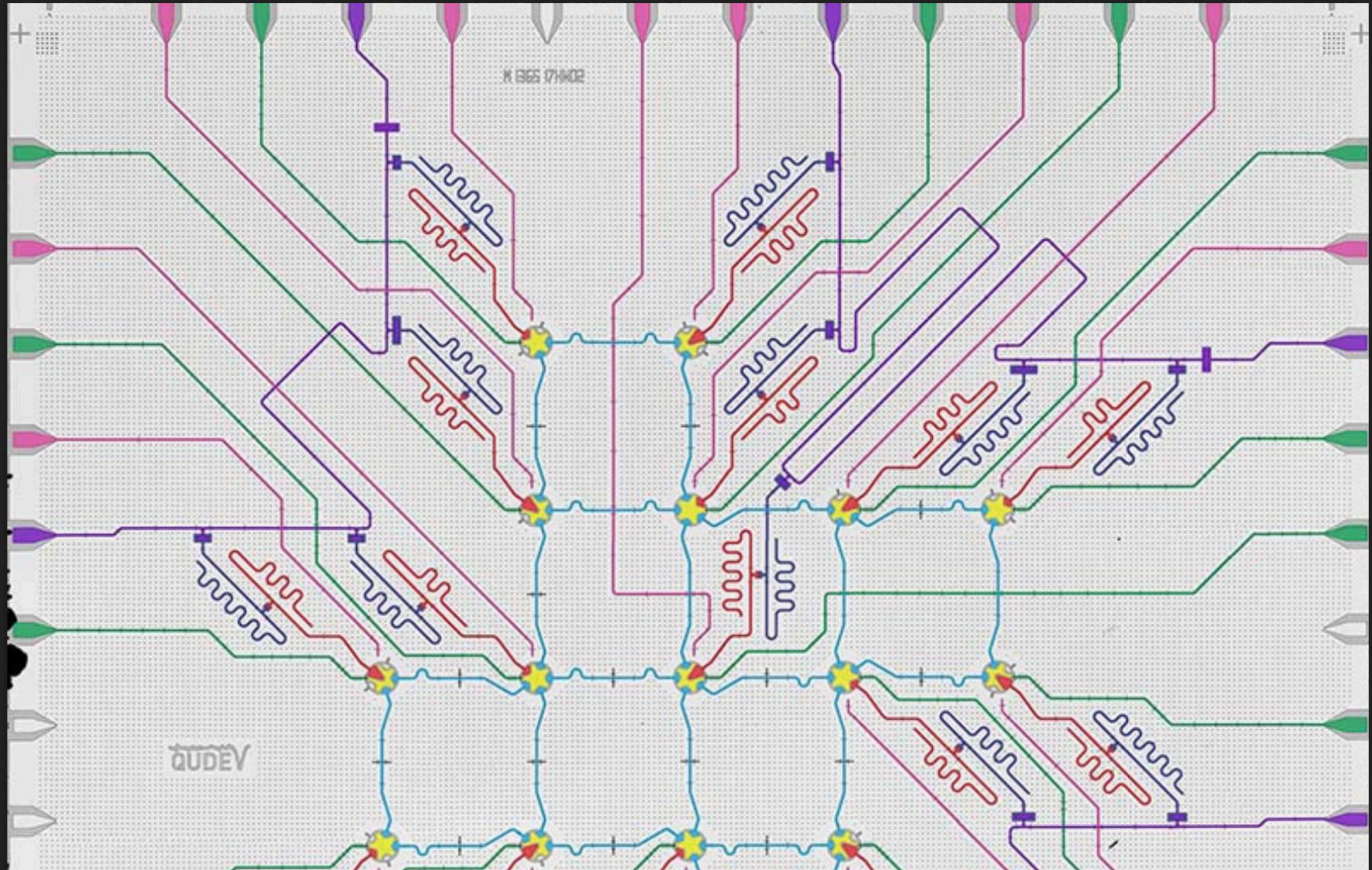
schwierig über mehr als
ein paar 100 Taktzyklen



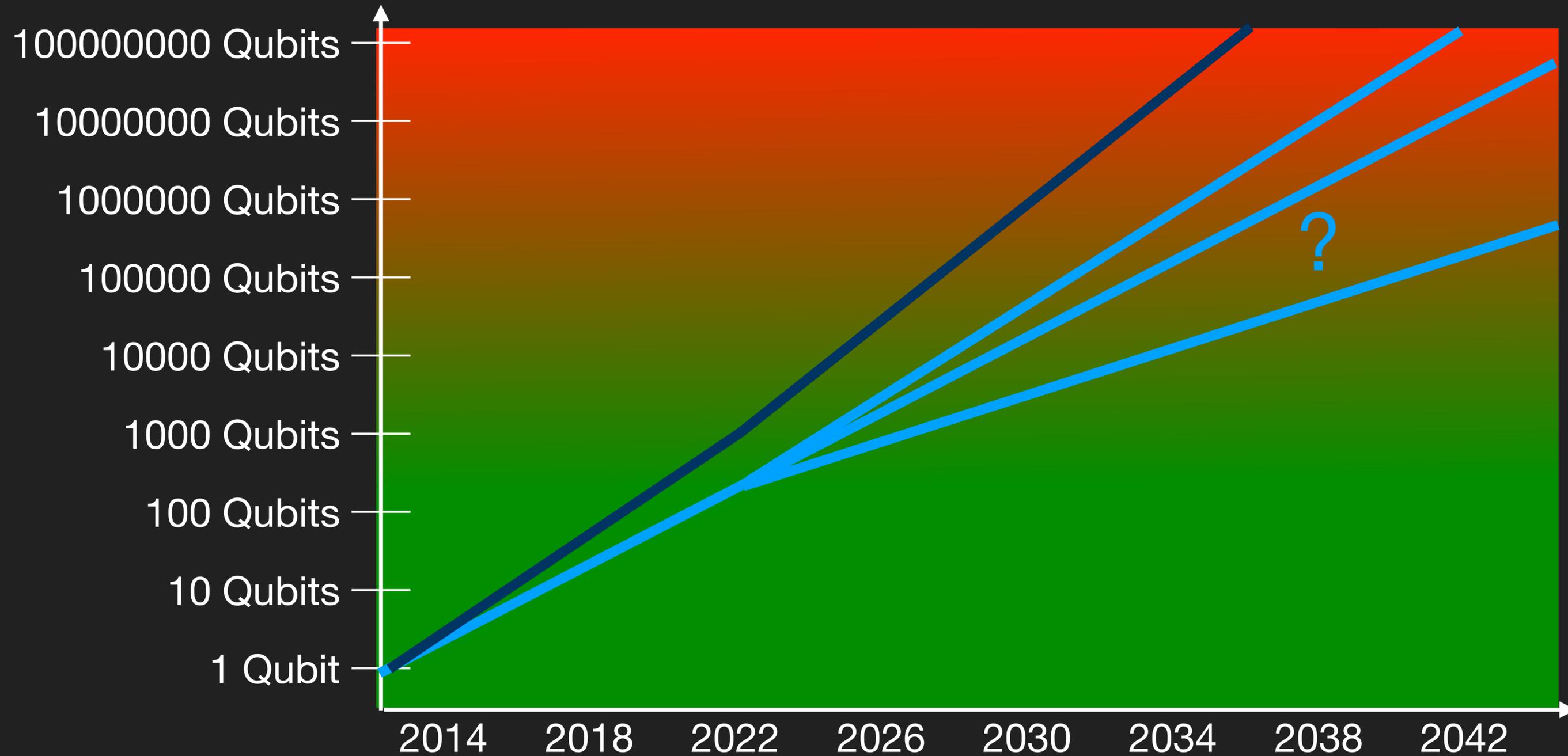
Übertragung von Qubits

einfach über Distanzen bis 100 km
schwierig über längere Distanzen

Fehler-Toleranz



Stand der Technologie im Quanten-Computing



NSA White Paper

An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#) ▾

 NSA/CSS 

[About](#) [Press Room](#) [Careers](#) [History](#)

Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) and Quantum Cryptography (QC)

[HOME](#) > [CYBERSECURITY](#) > [QUANTUM KEY DISTRIBUTION \(QKD\) AND QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY QC](#)

Synopsis

NSA continues to evaluate the usage of cryptography solutions to secure the transmission of data in National Security Systems. NSA does not recommend the usage of quantum key distribution and quantum cryptography for securing the transmission of data in National Security Systems (NSS) unless the limitations below are overcome.

What are Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) and Quantum Cryptography (QC)?

<https://www.nsa.gov/Cybersecurity/Quantum-Key-Distribution-QKD-and-Quantum-Cryptography-QC/>

NSA White Paper

An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#) ▾

 NSA/CSS 

About Press Room Careers History

Quantum Key Distribution

HOME > CYBERSECURITY > QUANTUM

Synopsis
NSA continues to evaluate Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) Security Systems. NSA does not recommend QKD for securing the transmission of information over fiber optic cables. However, NSA will continue to evaluate QKD to overcome the challenges of quantum key distribution.

What are Quantum Key Distribution Systems?

The debate over QKD: A rebuttal to the NSA's objections

Renato Renner^{1,2} and Ramona Wolf^{1,2}

¹Institute for Theoretical Physics, ETH Zurich, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland

²Quantum Center, ETH Zurich, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland

A recent publication by the NSA assessing the usability of quantum cryptography has generated significant attention, concluding that this technology is not recommended for use. Here, we reply to this criticism and argue that some of the points raised are unjustified, whereas others are problematic now but can be expected to be resolved in the foreseeable future.

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2307.15116>

Forschungsgruppe



Quanten-Technologie ...

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- ... erhöht die Sicherheit unserer Daten



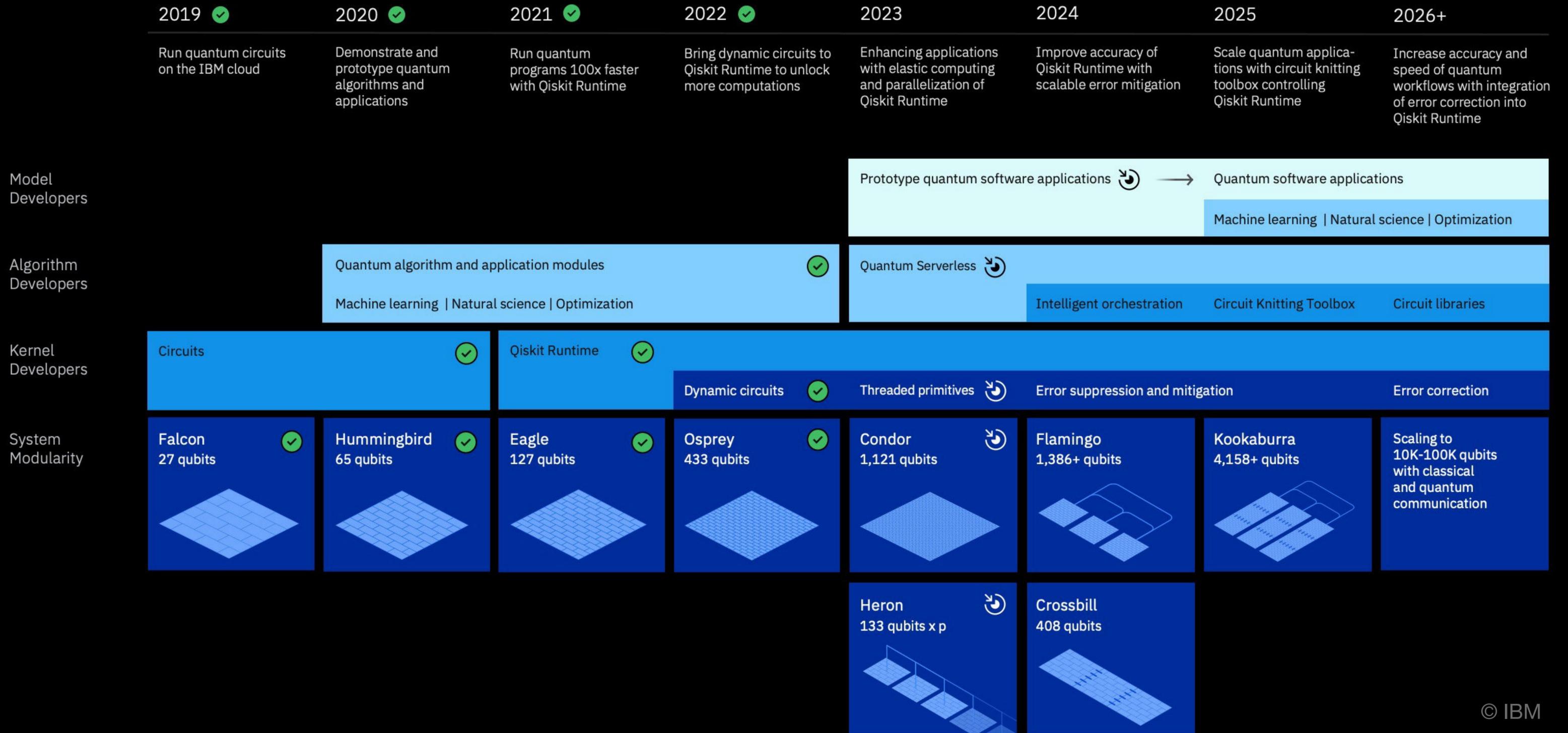
Quanten-Technologie ...

- ... bedroht die Sicherheit unserer Daten
- ... erhöht die Sicherheit unserer Daten

Fragen?

Extra-Slides

Example: IBM's roadmap



China's Quantum Network

