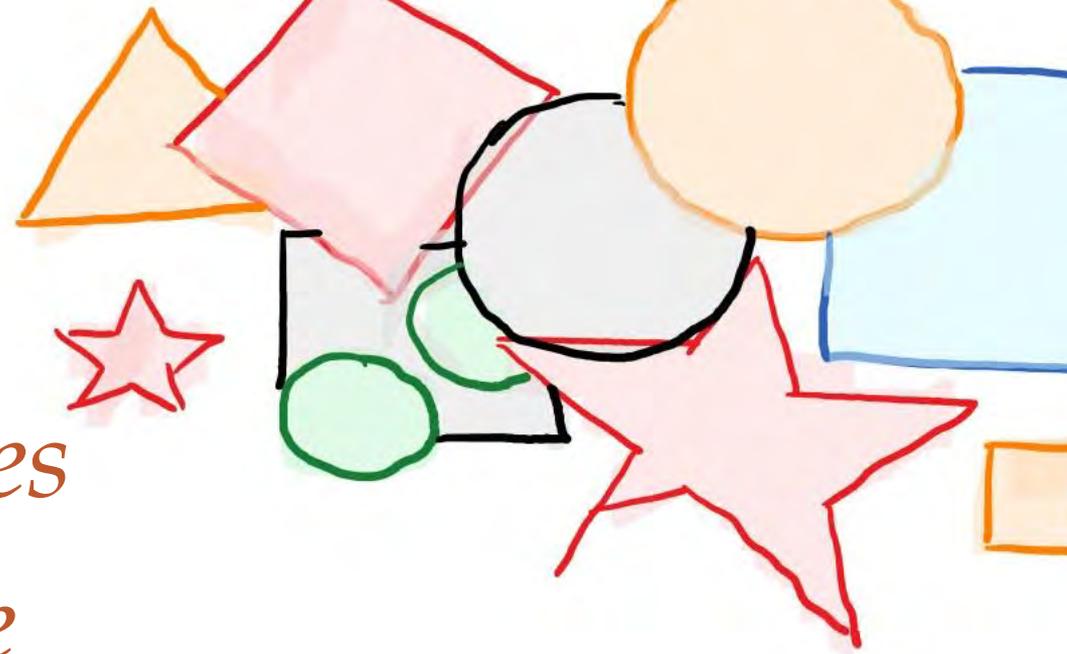


*Certifier la  
génération de  
nombres aléatoires  
avec le quantique*



Séminaire au Collège de France, 14 Avril 2021,

Dans le cadre du cours du professeur invité Frédéric Magniez

---

THOMAS VIDICK

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

*vidick@caltech.edu*

# Quantique et aléatoire

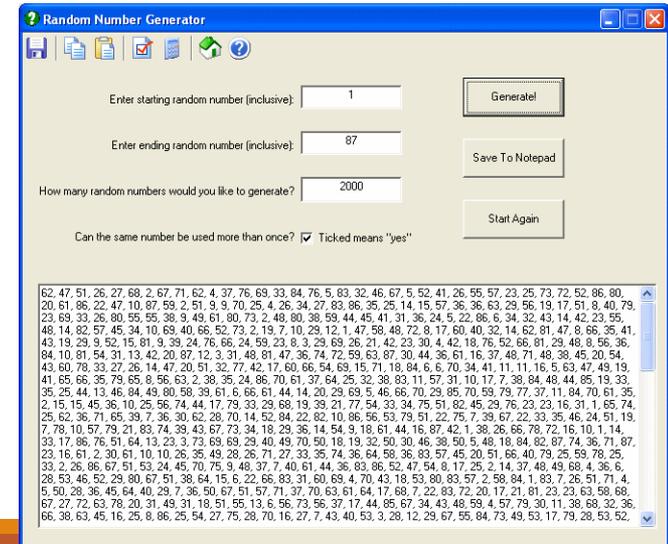
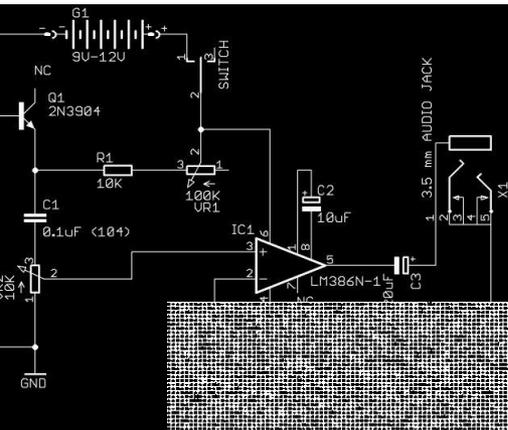


## Nombres aléatoires: une ressource fondamentale

- Cryptographie (sans aléas, pas de secrets)
- Algorithmes probabilistes
- Salles de jeux
- Décisions au quotidien

## Les ordinateurs classiques sont déterministes

- Génération “pseudo-aléatoire”



# Quantique et aléatoire



## Nombres aléatoires: une ressource fondamentale

- Cryptographie (sans aléas, pas de secrets)
- Algorithmes probabilistes
- Salles de jeux
- Décisions au quotidien

## Les ordinateurs classiques sont déterministes

- Génération “pseudo-aléatoire”

## La mécanique quantique est probabiliste

- Génération de nombres “100% aléatoire”?

**IDQ**

Quantis QRNG - delivering true randomness with quantum random number generation



USB



OEM



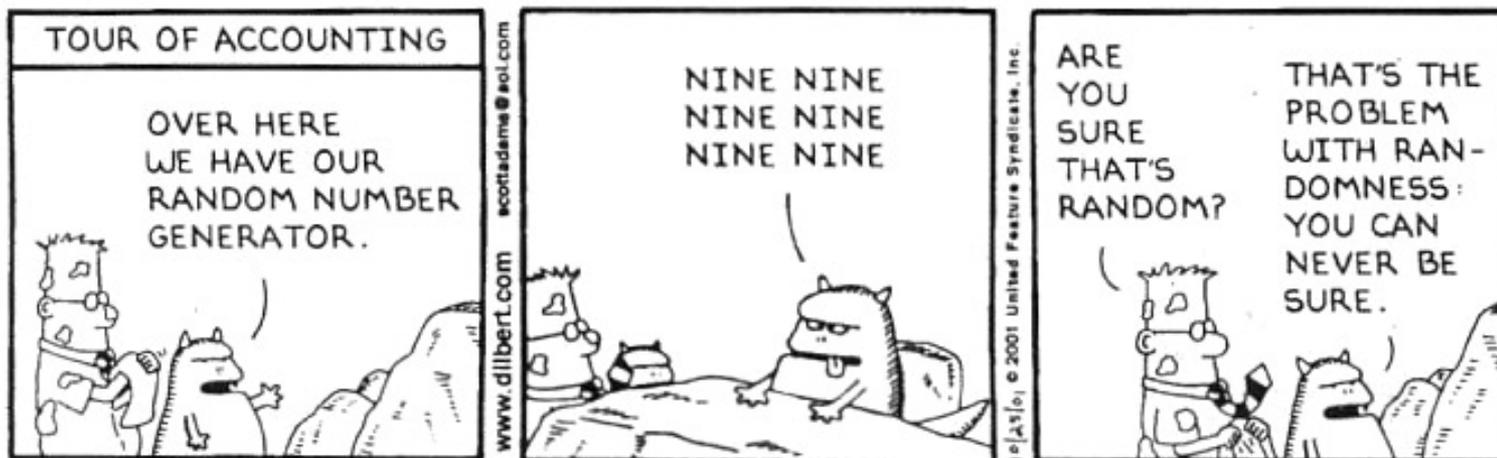
PCIe



Quantis Appliance

# Le problème de vérification

**DILBERT** By SCOTT ADAMS



*“There is no such thing as a random number  
— there are only methods to produce random numbers”*

John von Neumann

*Il n’y a rien de tel qu’un nombre aléatoire  
— Il n’y a que des processus de génération  
de nombres aléatoires*

Peut-on *tester* les processus quantiques?

# *Le problème de vérification*

---

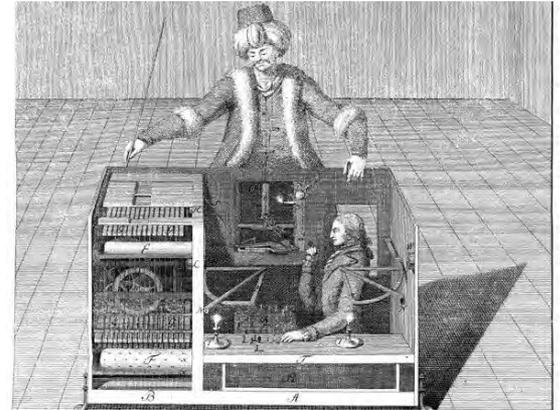
# Calcul quantique 1.0

- [Shor'94],[Aharonov-Ben-Or,Gottesman,Shor,Preskill '96-97]  
Les ordinateurs quantiques “existent”, peuvent être robustes aux erreurs, et factorisent en temps polynomial

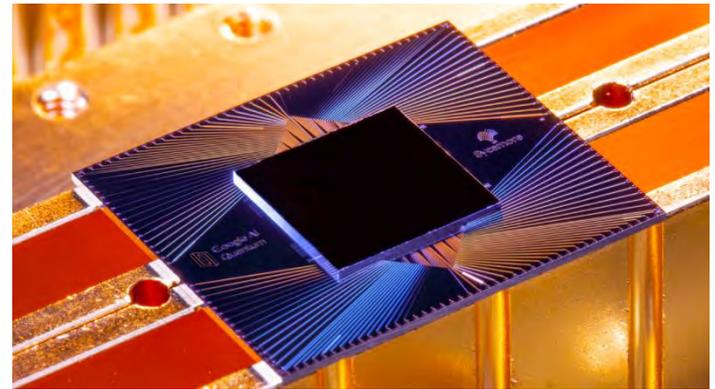
[ ... 20 ans plus tard ... ]

# Calcul quantique 2.0

- [Preskill'18] L'ère “NISQ”
- Toujours pas de tolérance d'erreurs...  
... mais on approche un test de la thèse Church-Turing algorithmique?
- Comment caractériser et vérifier les processus quantiques?



“Mechanical Turk”



Google “Sycamore,” 53 qubits

# Le problème de vérification

Propriétés caractéristiques de l'ordinateur quantique:

## 1. Complexité exponentielle

Les algorithmes quantiques exploitent un phénomène d'interférence entre un nombre exponentiel de trajectoires

- Superposition uniforme sur  $|x\rangle$ , évaluation de  $f$  et mesure d'une image  $y$ :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|x_0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|x_0 \oplus s\rangle$$

- Transformée de Fourier quantique:  $d$  tel que  $d \cdot s = 0$
- Répéter  $O(n)$  fois et déduire  $s$

# Le problème de vérification

Propriétés caractéristiques de l'ordinateur quantique:

## 1. Complexité exponentielle

→ simulation directe impossible



© Intel Tangier Lake (49Q)

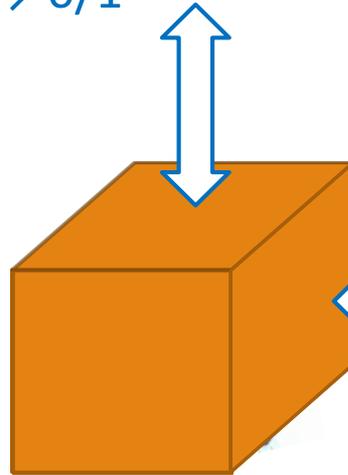
## 2. Mesure-perturbation

# Mesure-perturbation

- Wiesner 1968  
Conjugate coding  
*SIGACT News* 1983

principe d'incertitude  $\Rightarrow$  Possibilités nouvelles pour encoder l'information

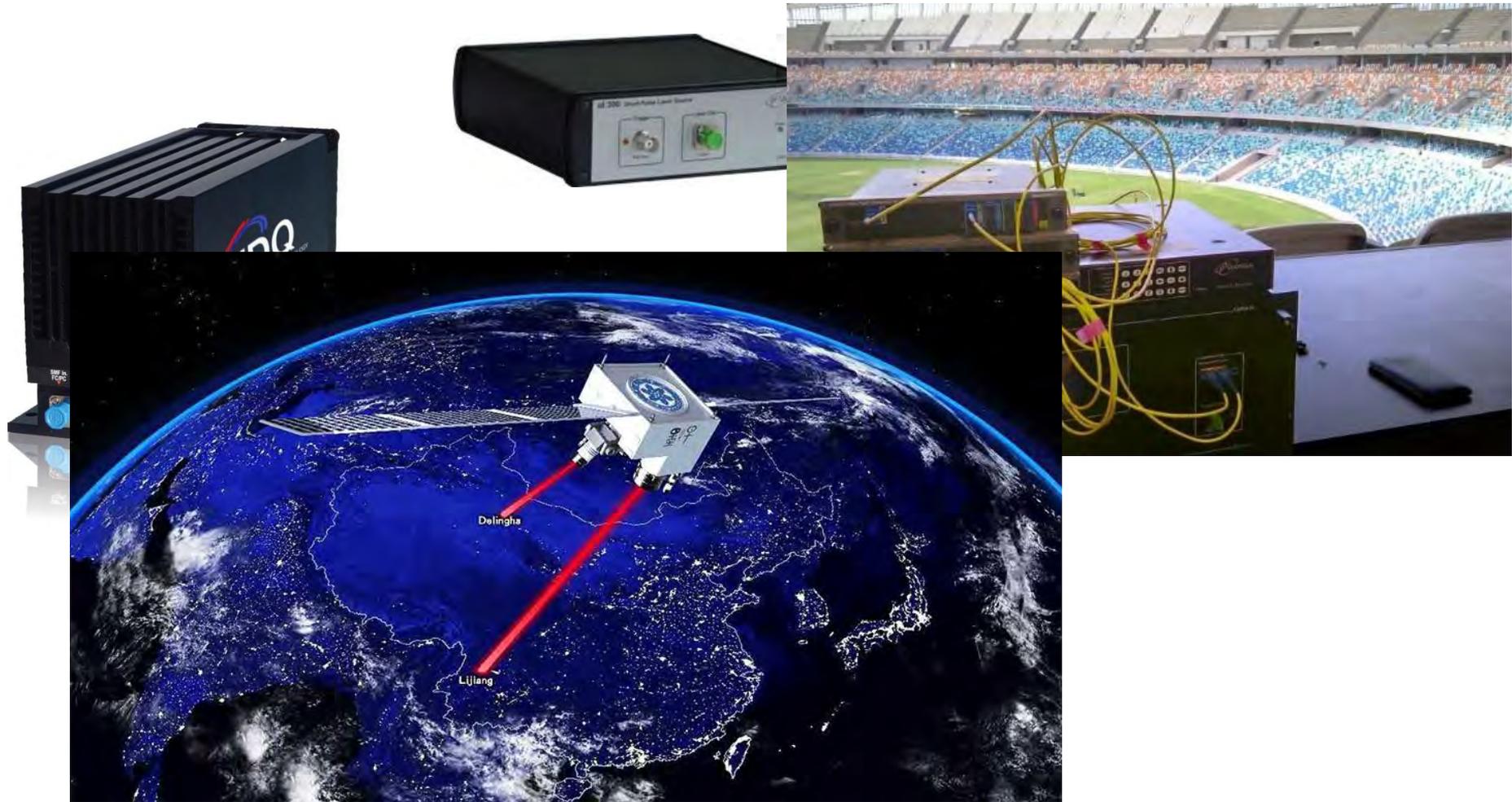
“base standard (Z)”  
 $\rightarrow 0/1$



“base Hadamard/Fourier (X)”  
 $\rightarrow 0/1$

Principe d'incertitude:  $\Delta Z \Delta X \geq h$

# Distribution de clé quantique

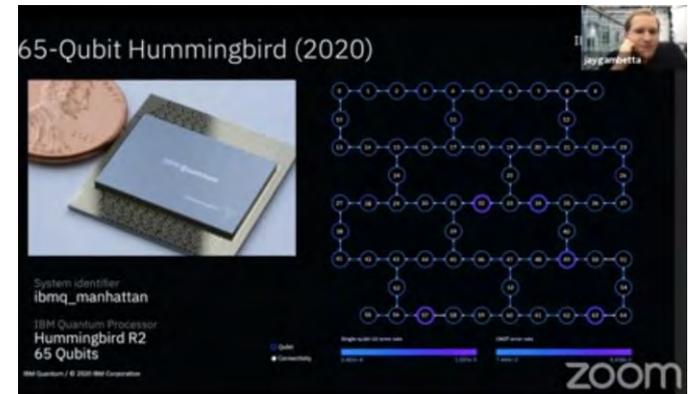


# Le problème de vérification

Propriétés caractéristiques de l'ordinateur quantique:

## 1. Complexité exponentielle

→ simulation directe impossible



## 2. Mesure-perturbation

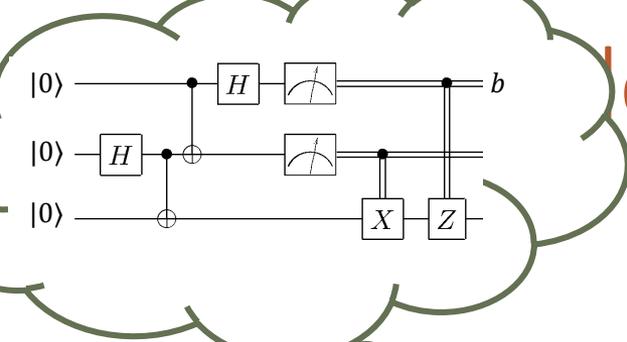
→ le principe d'incertitude  
préclut l'observation directe



# *Vérification de processus calculatoires quantiques*

---

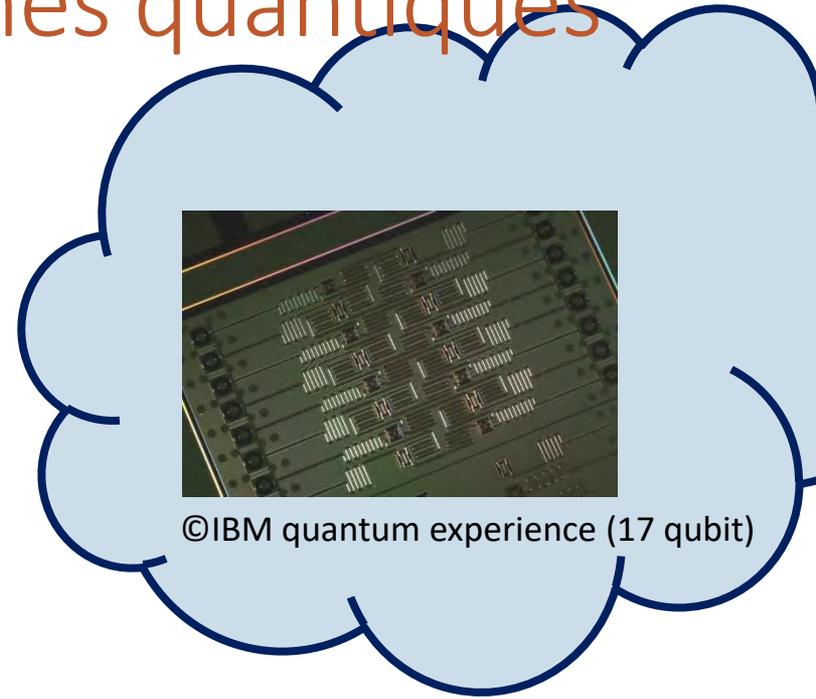
# Les programmes quantiques



*vérifieur*

→  $(flag, b)$

communication  
classique

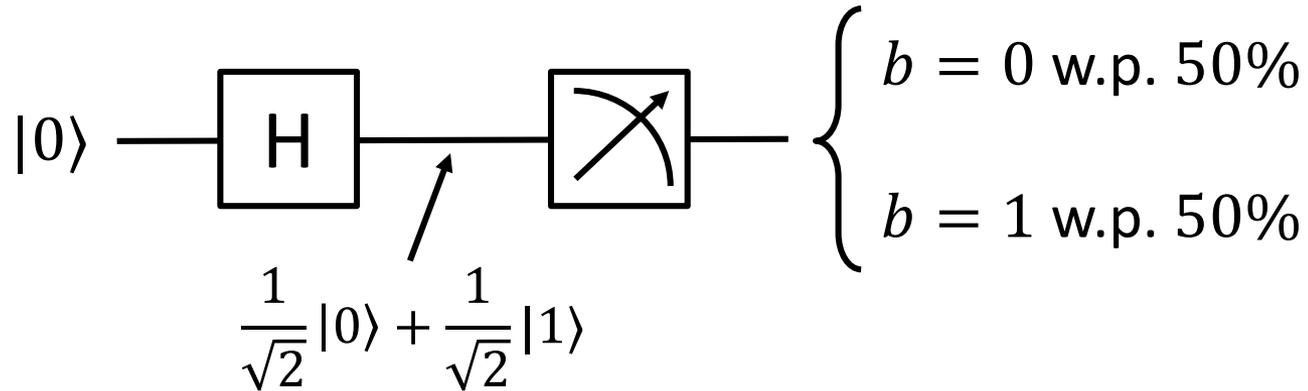


“boîte quantique”

- Le vérifieur a en tête un circuit quantique  $C$
- Il interagit avec la “boîte quantique” à travers un canal *classique*
- Il retourne  $(flag, b)$  tel que si  $\Pr(flag = ACC)$  n'est pas trop petit,

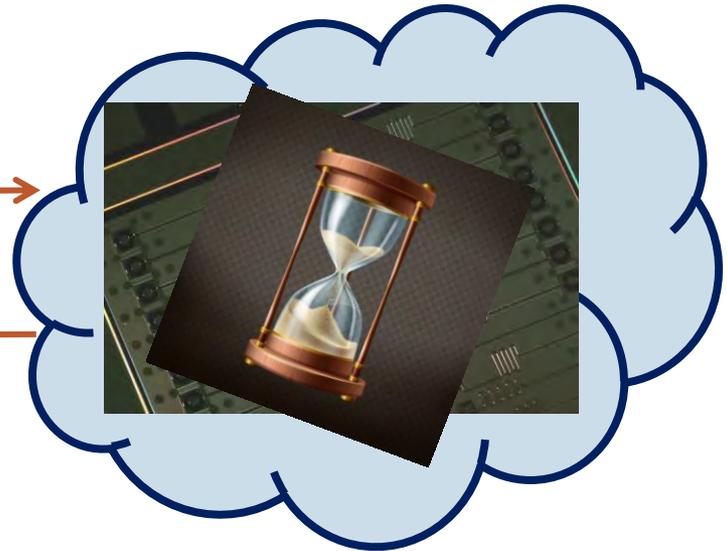
$$\Pr(b = 1 | flag = ACC) \approx \Pr(C \text{ retourne } 1 \text{ sur l'entrée } |0^n\rangle)$$

# L'exemple le plus simple



“description du circuit  $C$ ”

“ $b = 0$ ”



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## Courses



21  
comments

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Software

Submit a contribution to the IBM Q Awards !The IBM Q Awards are a series of prizes for professors, lecturers and students who use the IBM Q Experience and QISKI...

4.9k  
views



andreasf

IBM Staff

Posted 10 months ago

Last comment by yy387 10 days ago

15  
likes

[IBM Q Awards](#) [IBM QE](#) [QISKit](#) [quantum software](#) [compiling](#)

1  
comments

## Results in hex format?

Software

Does anyone else find the sudden change of presenting results in hex and not binary counterintuitive? I'm sure everyone in the field of QI is more familiar with...

9  
views



xavierlin

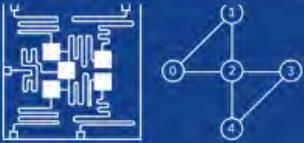
Posted a day ago

Last comment by constantine 3 hours ago

1

IBM Q 5 Tenerife [ibmqx4]

ACTIVE: 10 USERS



Last Calibration: 2018-12-20 03:03:29

	Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Frequency (GHz)	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.43	5.18
T1 ( $\mu$ s)	49.10	47.10	41.70	55.10	46.30
T2 ( $\mu$ s)	30.70	16.40	27.40	13.70	12.00
Gate error ( $10^{-3}$ )	0.69	1.37	1.37	1.97	1.89
Readout error ( $10^{-3}$ )	6.70	14.00	4.30	4.10	6.30
MultiQubit gate error ( $10^{-3}$ )	CX1_0	CX2_0	CX3_2	CX4_2	
	2.68	2.64	7.32	5.82	
		CX2_1	CX3_4		
		3.99	4.35		

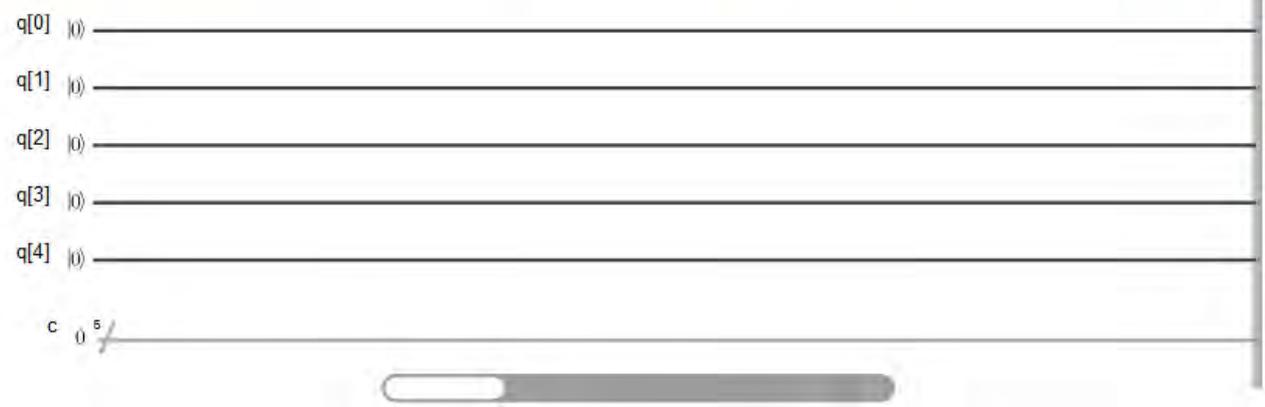
New experiment

New Save Save as

Switch to Qasm Editor

Backend: ibmqx4 My Units: 15 Experiment Units: 3

Run Simulate



GATES  Advanced

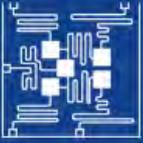
id X Y Z H S S† + T T†

BARRIER OPERATIONS

light

IBM Q 5 Tenerife [ibmqx4]

ACTIVE: USERS



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		CX2_1	CX3_4		
		3.99	4.35		

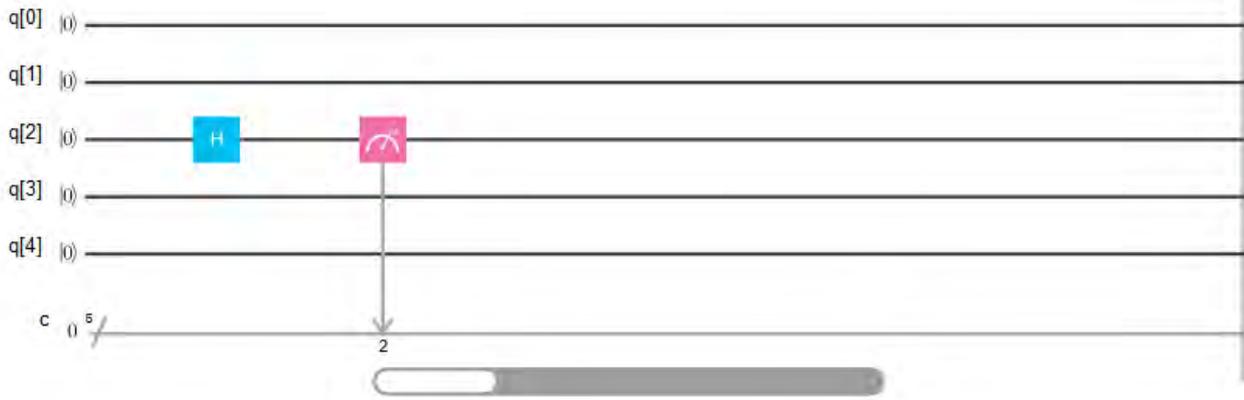
New experiment

New
Save
Save as

Switch to Qasm Editor

Backend: ibmqx4 My Units: 15 Experiment Units: 3

Run
Simulate



GATES  Advanced

id X Y Z  
H S S† +  
T T†

BARRIER OPERATIONS

Barrier icon Operations icon

light

# Quantum Results

## Experiment #20181220105605

Device: ibmqx4

### Quantum State: Computation Basis

Download CSV



### Quantum Circuit



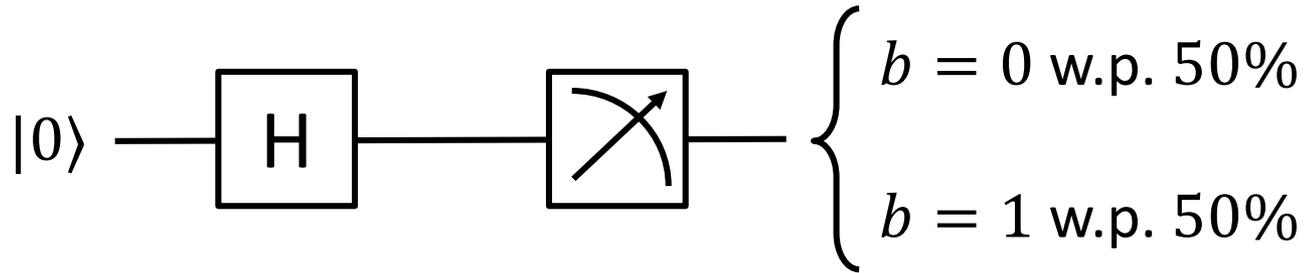
#### OPENQASM 2.0

```
1 include "qelib1.inc";
2
3 qreg q[5];
4 creg c[5];
5
6 h q[2];
7 measure q[2] -> c[2];
8
```

Open in Composer

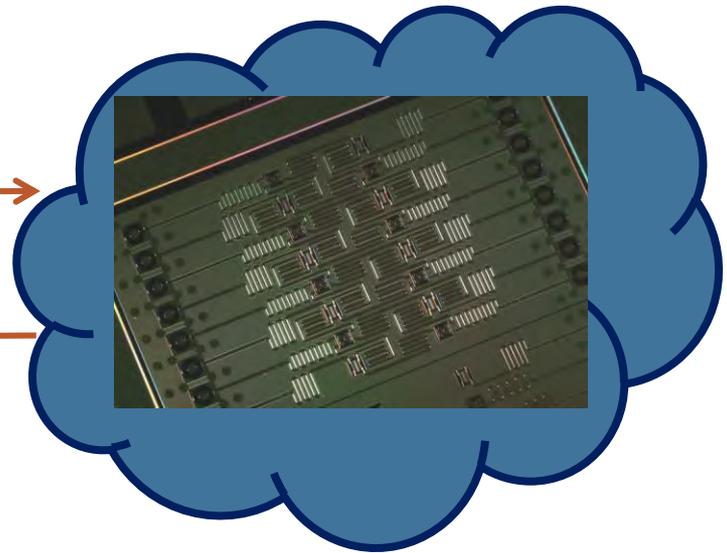
Edit in QASM Editor

# L'exemple le plus simple



“description du circuit  $C$ ”

“ $b = 0$ ”



Vraiment??

Répéter et faire une analyse statistique?

*Certification d'aléas sous  
hypothèse d'isolation spatiale*

---

# Non-localité quantique

MAY 15, 1935

PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 47

## Can Quantum-Mechanical Description of Physical Reality Be Considered Complete?

A. EINSTEIN, B. PODOLSKY AND N. ROSEN, *Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey*

### III.5 ON THE EINSTEIN PODOLSKY ROSEN PARADOX\*

JOHN S. BELL†

#### PROPOSED EXPERIMENT TO TEST LOCAL HIDDEN-VARIABLE THEORIES\*

John F. Clauser†

Department of Physics, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027

and

Michael A. Horne

Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215

and

Abner Shimony

Departments of Philosophy and Physics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215

and

Richard A. Holt

Department of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

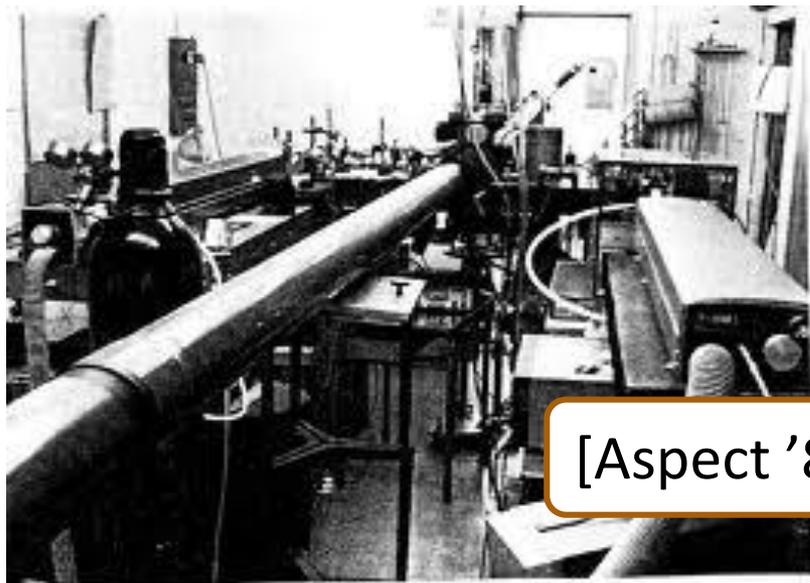
(Received 4 August 1969)

A theorem of Bell, proving that certain predictions of quantum mechanics are inconsistent with the entire family of local hidden-variable theories, is generalized so as to apply to realizable experiments. A proposed extension of the experiment of Kocher and Commins, on the polarization correlation of a pair of optical photons, will provide a decisive test between quantum mechanics and local hidden-variable theories.

THE paradox of Einstein, Podolsky and Rosen could not be a complete theory but should be able to restore to the theory certain mathematical and shown to be inconsistent with the requirement of locality, or more precisely, by operations on a distant system without disturbance of the system in question. There have been attempts [3] to demonstrate no "hidden variable" interpretation of quantum mechanics examined elsewhere [4] and found wanting. Quantum theory [5] has been explicitly shown to lack local structure. This is characteristic of quantum mechanics and reproduces exactly the quantum mechanical predictions.



# Non-localité quantique



[Aspect '82]

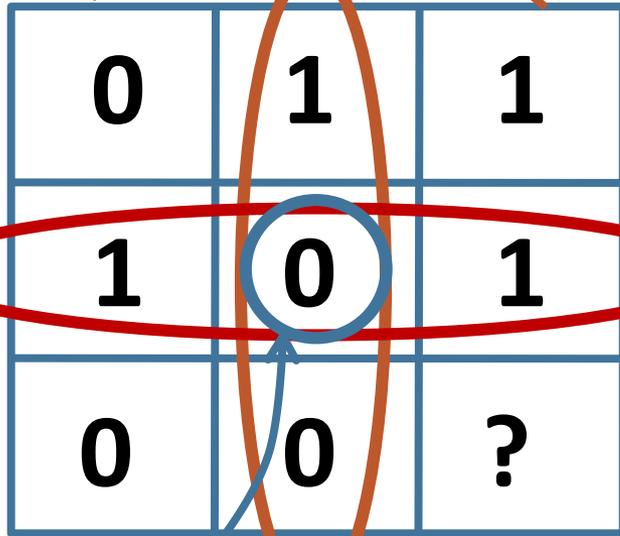


[Hansen'16]

# Le Carré Magique de Mermin-Peres

somme impaire

Corrélations classiques:  $p_s = 8/9$   
(pas de carré magique parfait!)



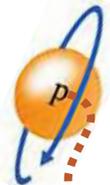
0	1	1
1	0	1
0	0	?

The diagram shows a 3x3 grid with the following values: (0,0)=0, (0,1)=1, (0,2)=1, (1,0)=1, (1,1)=0, (1,2)=1, (2,0)=0, (2,1)=0, (2,2)=?. The center cell (1,1) containing '0' is circled in blue. A red oval highlights the middle row (1,0), (1,1), (1,2). A blue oval highlights the middle column (0,1), (1,1), (2,1). The word 'égalité' is written below the middle column. Three orange arrows point upwards from the top row, and three red arrows point to the right from the middle row.

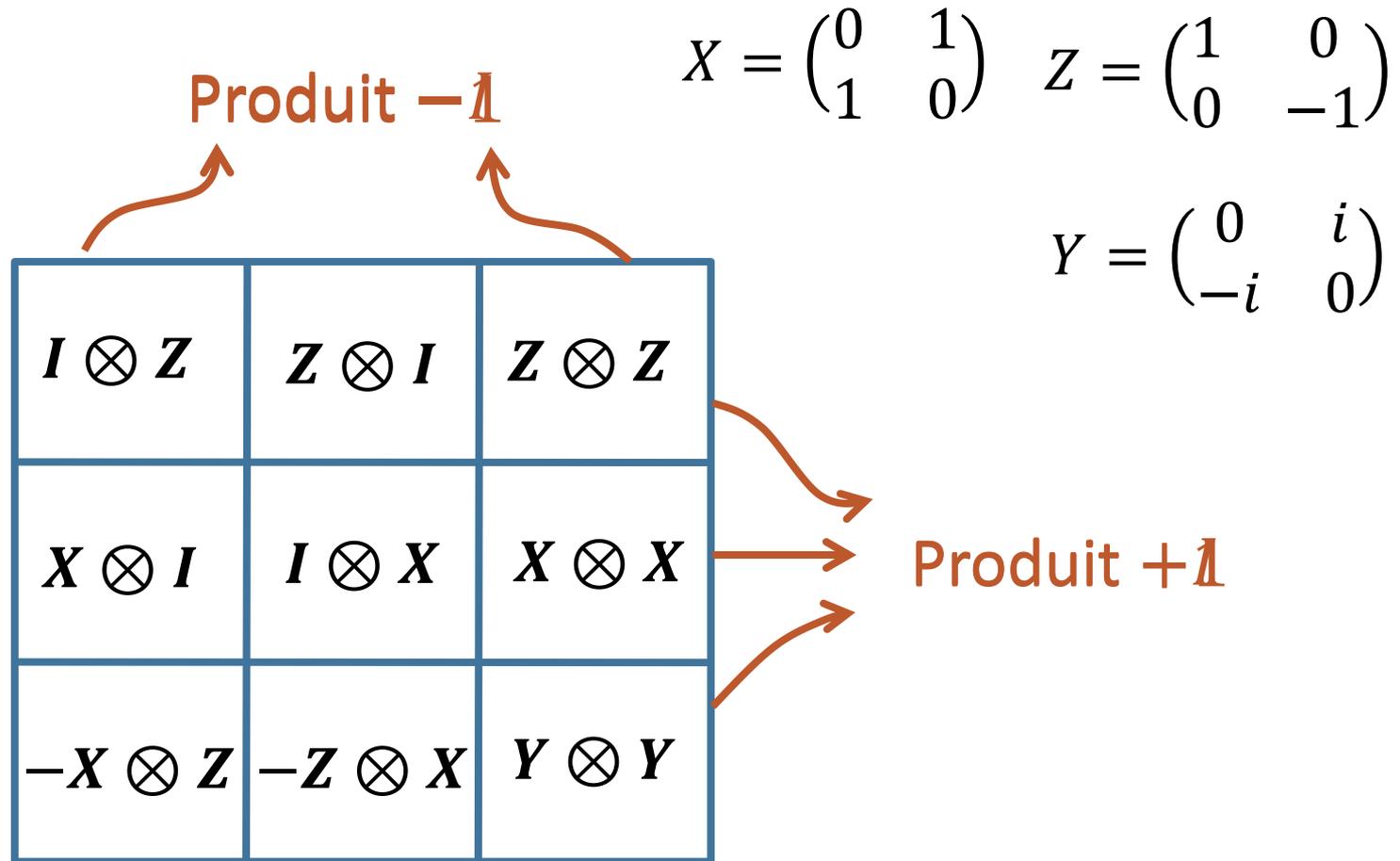
somme  
paire

égalité

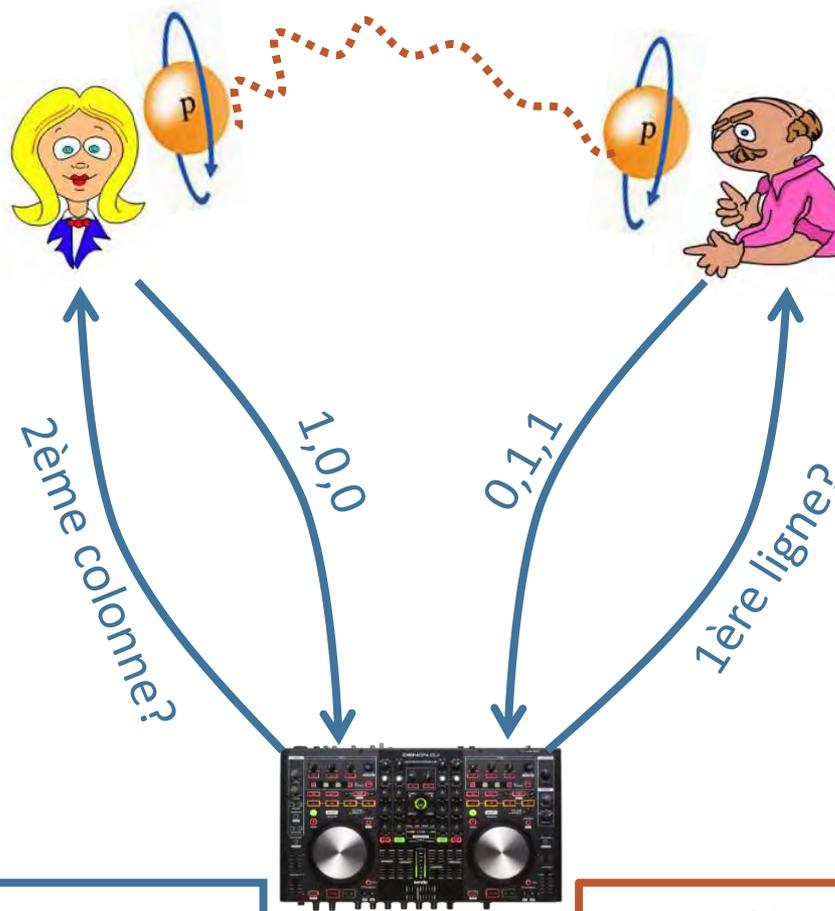
Corrélations quantiques:  $p_s^* = 1!$   
(« pseudo-télépathie » quantique)



# Le Carré Magique de Mermin-Peres



# Le Carré Magique de Mermin-Peres



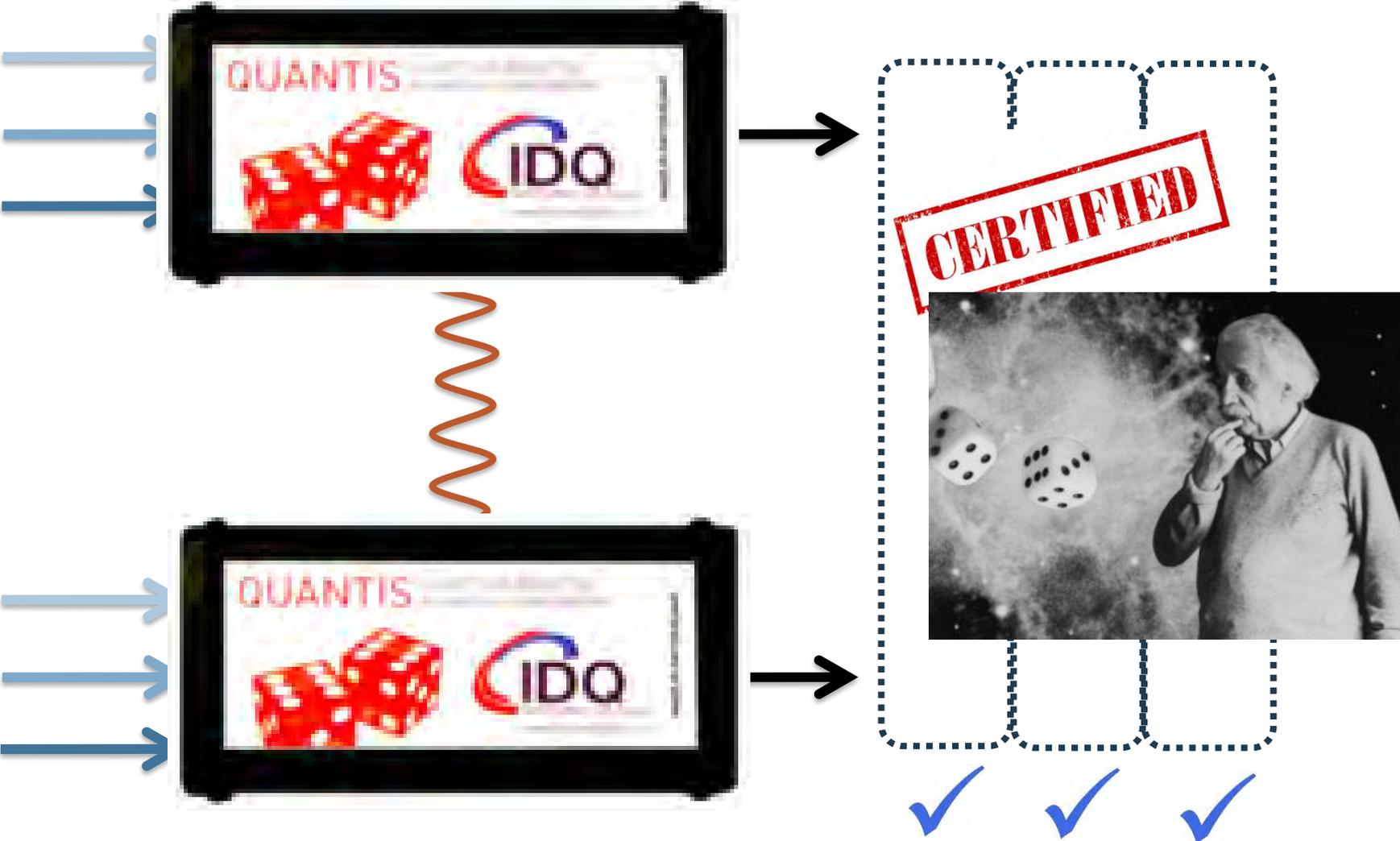
Corrélations classiques:

$$p_s = 8/9$$

Corrélations quantiques:

$$p_s^* = 1!$$

# Génération d'aléas certifié



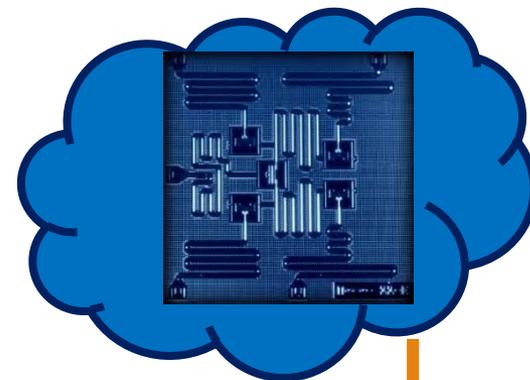
# *Certification d'aléas sous hypothèse calculatoire*

---

# Tests sous hypothèses calculatoires

- Le vérifieur est classique, temps polynomial
- Le serveur est quantique(?), temps polynomial
- Hypothèse: il existe un problème calculatoire difficile pour tous: classique, quantique, vérifieur, serveur

LWE: Étant donnée  $A \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{m \times n}$  et  $u = As + e$   
où  $u \leftarrow_R \mathbb{Z}_q^n$  et  $e \leftarrow_{\chi} \mathbb{Z}_q^m$  est "petit", trouver  $s$



Processus  
quantique(?)



Vérifieur

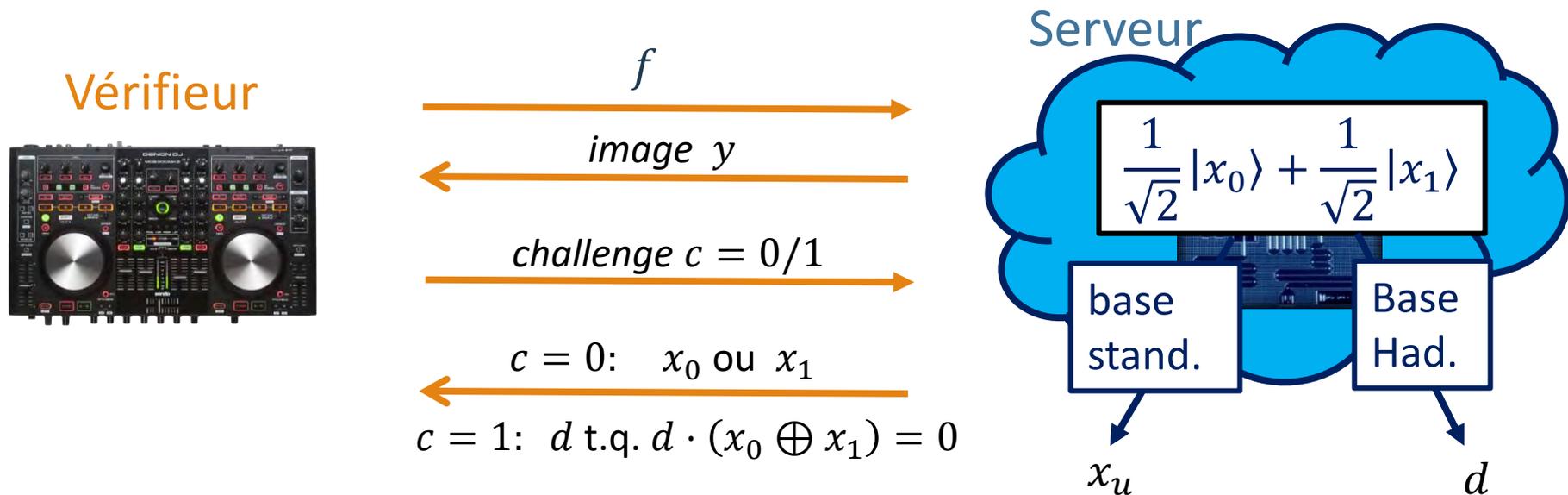
# Trouver un avantage pour le quantique

- Algorithme de Simon:  $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  telle que  $f$  est 2-à-1
  - Superposition uniforme sur  $|x\rangle$ , évaluation de  $f$  et mesure d'une image  $y$ :
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|x_0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|x_1\rangle$$
  - Transformée de Fourier quantique:  $d$  tel que  $d \cdot (x_0 \oplus x_1) = 0$
- Aucune  $f$  concrete connue ne donne un avantage exponentiel

Soit  $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  telle que  $f$  est 2-à-1 et:

- Il est difficile de trouver un triple  $(x_0, x_1, y)$  t.q.  $f(x_0) = f(x_1) = y$
- Il est difficile de trouver  $(x_0 \text{ ou } x_1)$  et  $(d \neq 0 \text{ s.t. } d \cdot (x_0 \oplus x_1) = 0)$

# Certification d'aléas sous hypothèse calculatoire

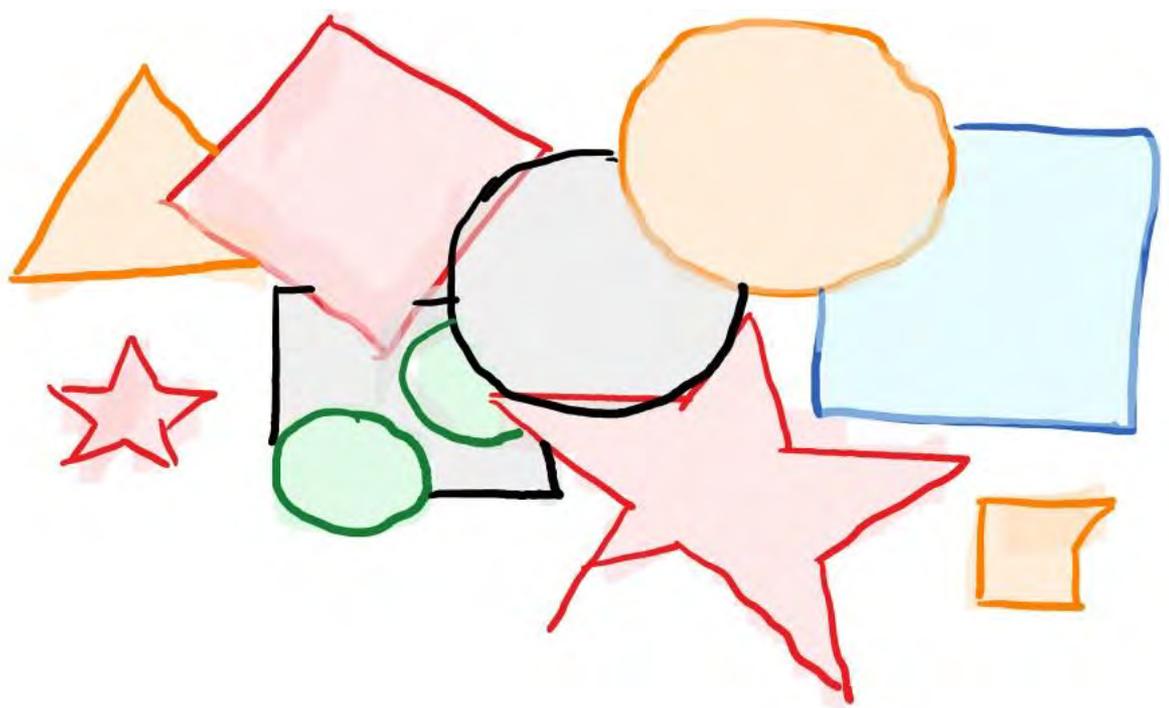


- Hypothèse calculatoire: aucun processus en temps polynomial ne peut *simultanément* obtenir une réponse correcte aux deux challenges

- Succès pour  $\kappa \equiv 1 \rightarrow$  état déterminé pour  $c \equiv 1$   
Soit  $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  telle que  $f$  est 2-à-1 et:  
  - $\rightarrow$  generation d'aléas pour  $c = 0$
- Il est difficile de trouver un trio  $(x_0, x_1, y): f(x_0) = f(x_1) = y$
- Principe d'incertitude calculatoire!
- Il est difficile de trouver  $(x_0$  ou  $x_1)$  et  $(d \neq 0$  s.t.  $d \cdot (x_0 \oplus x_1) = 0)$

# Conclusions

- Deux hypothèses possibles: isolation spatiale / limitation calculatoire
- Non-localité / “Non-rembobinage” → test du quantique + aléas certifié
  
- Pour aller plus loin:
  - Cryptographie: distribution de clé, calcul distribué
  - Délégation/Vérification de calculs quantiques: “quantum cloud”
  
- Et en pratique?
  - Génération non-locale de nombres aléatoires
  - Tests de circuits quantiques à petite échelle



*Merci pour votre attention*

---

*vidick@caltech.edu*

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