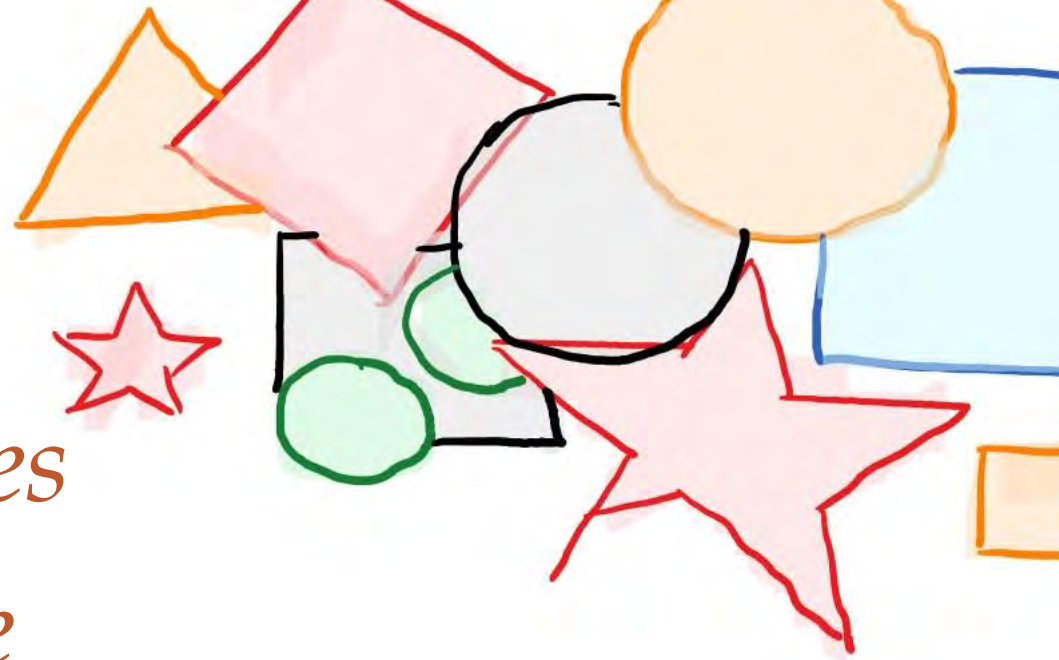


*Certifier la
génération de
nombres aléatoires
avec le quantique*



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

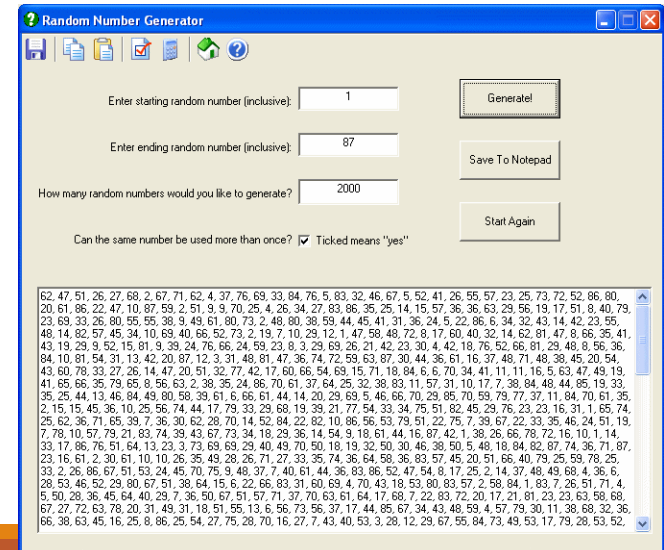
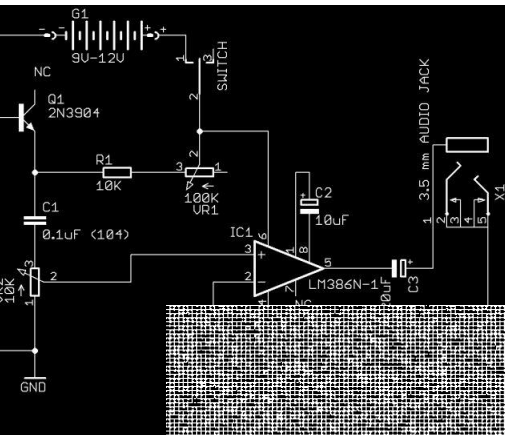


Nombres aléatoires: une ressource fondamentale

- 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

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Les ordinateurs classiques sont déterministes

- Génération “pseudo-aléatoire”

La mécanique quantique est probabiliste

- Génération de nombres “100% aléatoire”?

IDQ

Random Numbers

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

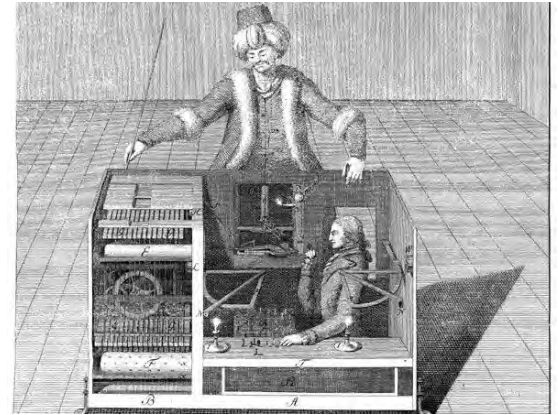
Calcul quantique 1.0

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

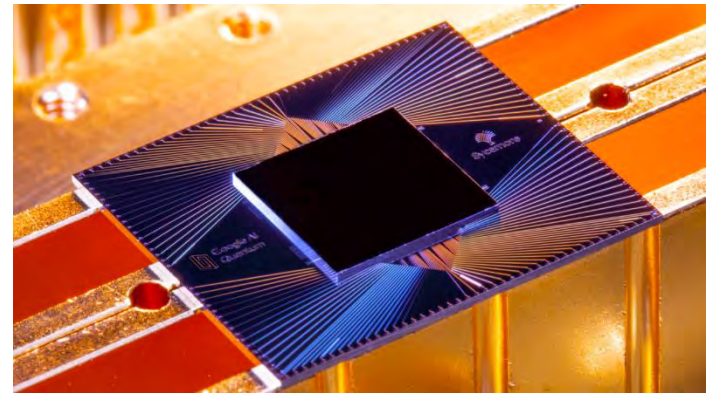
[... 20 ans plus tard ...]

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)

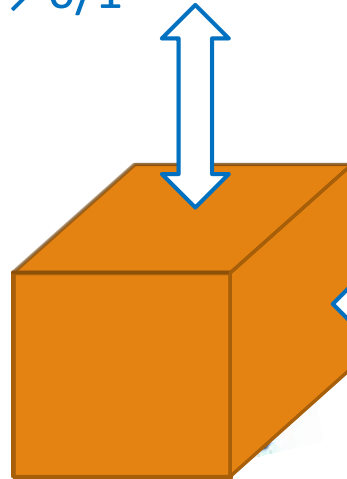
2. Mesure-perturbation

Mesure-perturbation

- Wiesner 1968
Conjugate coding
SIGACT News 1983

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

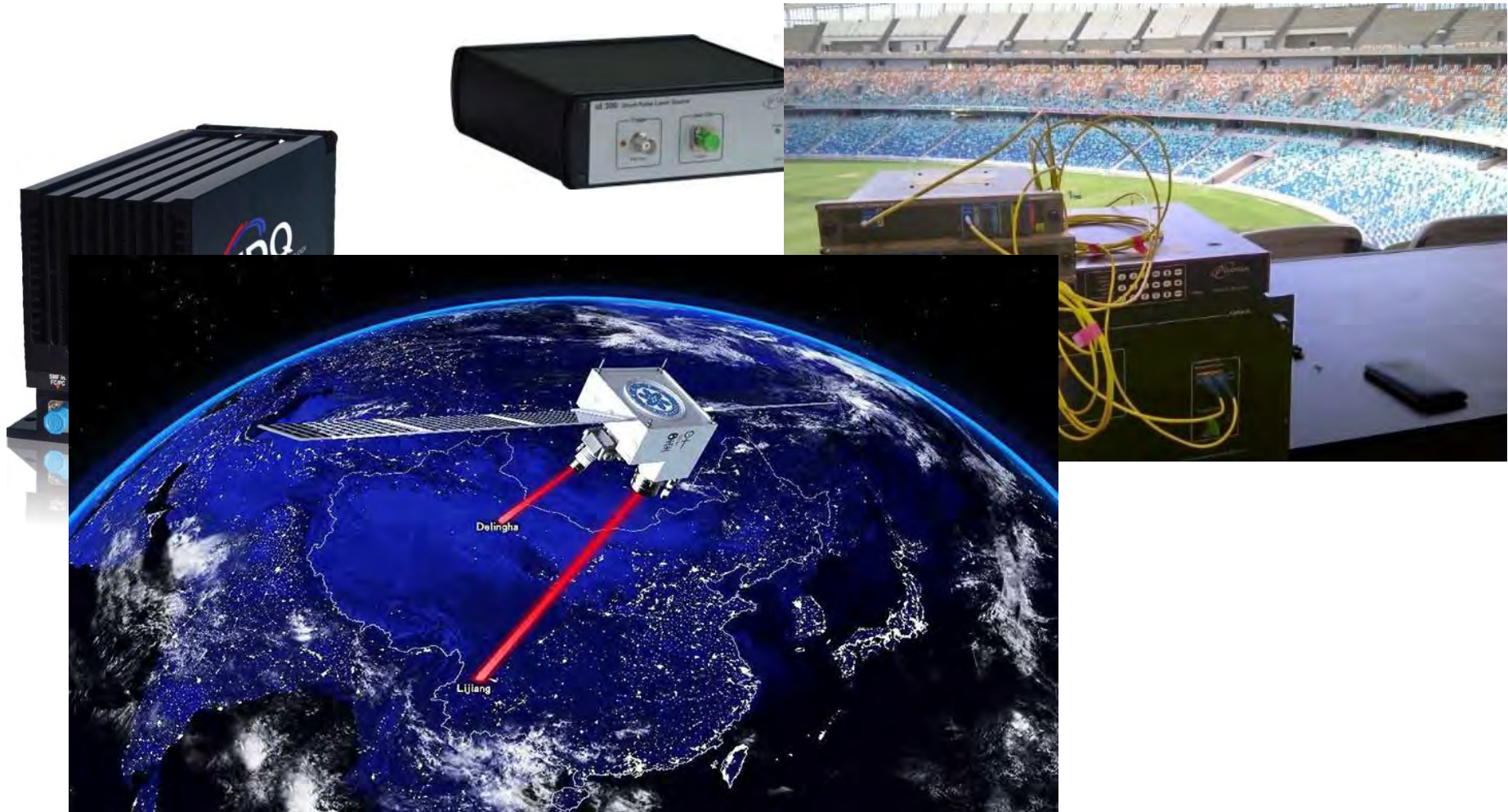
“base standard (Z)”
 $\rightarrow 0/1$



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

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

Distribution de clé quantique

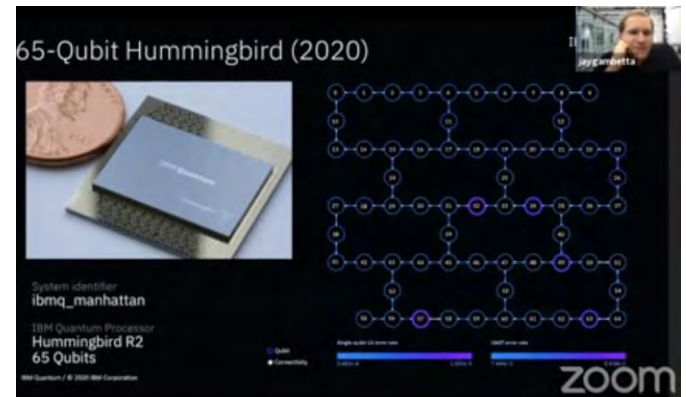


Le problème de vérification

Propriétés caractéristiques de l'ordinateur quantique:

1. Complexité exponentielle

→ simulation directe impossible



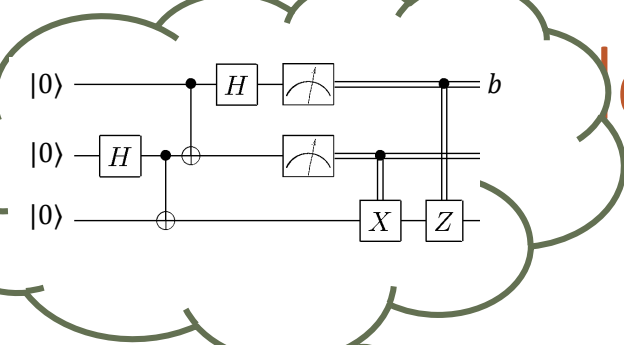
2. Mesure-perturbation

→ le principe d'incertitude préclut l'observation directe



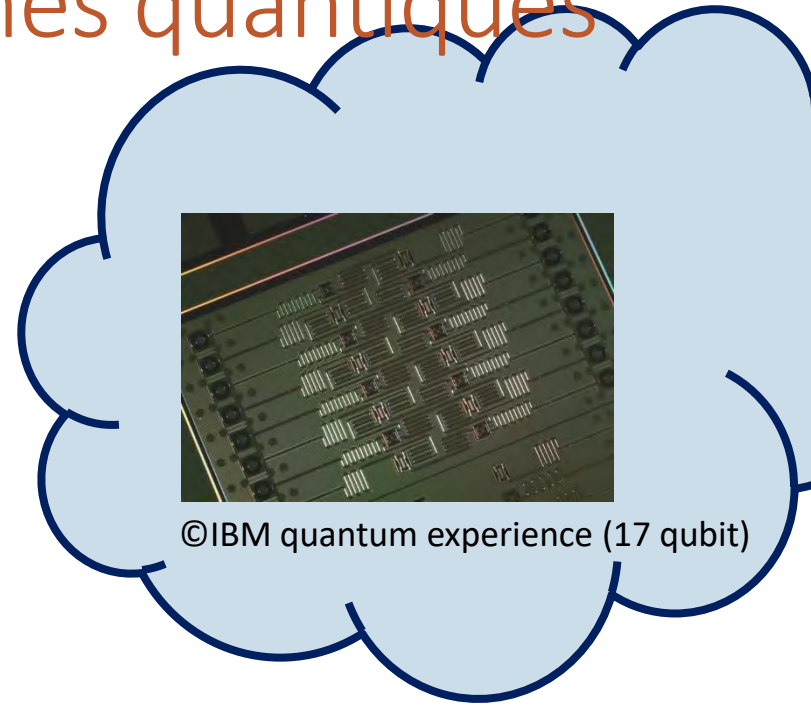
Vérification de processus calculatoires quantiques

Le programmes quantiques



vérifieur

→ $(flag, b)$

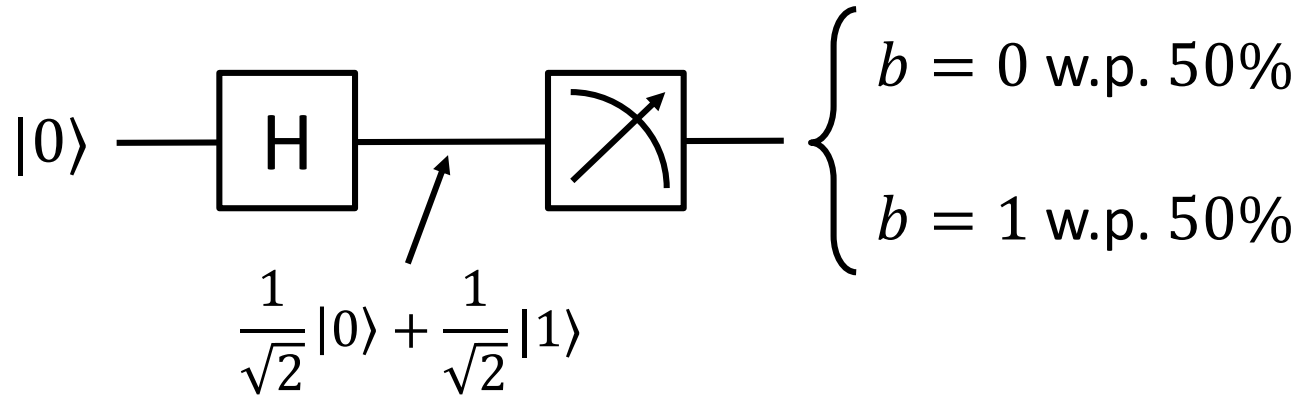


“boîte quantique”

- 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,

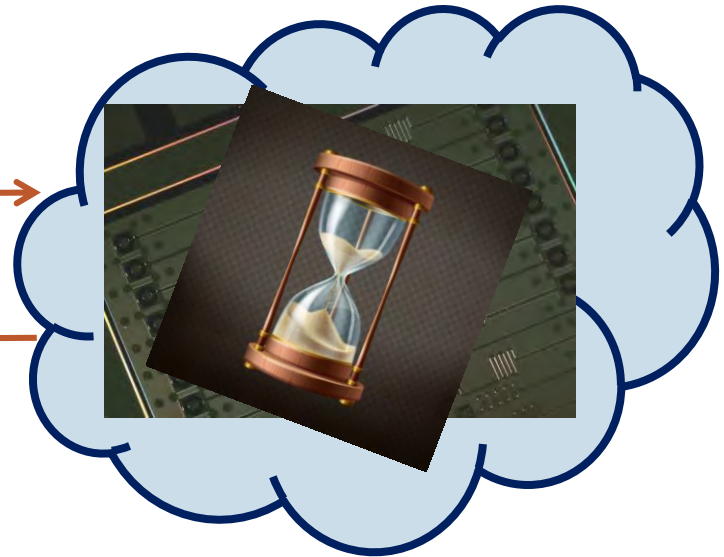
$$\Pr(b = 1 | flag = ACC) \approx \Pr(C \text{ retourne } 1 \text{ sur l'entrée } |0^n\rangle)$$

L'exemple le plus simple



“description du circuit C ”

“ $b = 0$ ”



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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

AN 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...

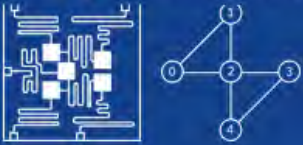
9
views

XA 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 (μ s)	49.10	47.10	41.70	55.10	46.30
T2 (μ 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		

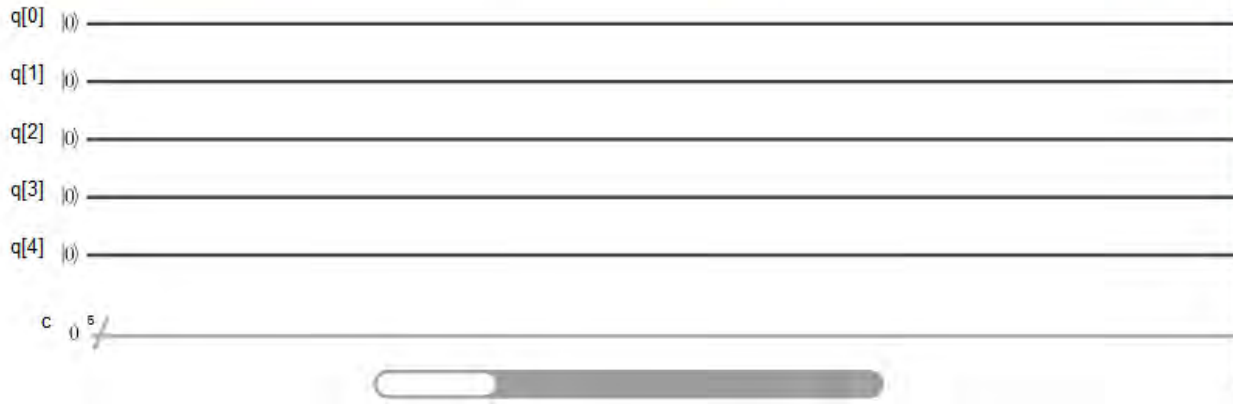
New experiment

New Save Save as

Switch to Qasm Editor

Backend: ibmqx4 My Units: 15 Experiment Units: 3

Run Simulate



GATES Advanced

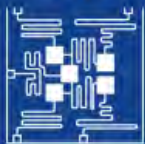
id X Y Z H S S† + T T†

BARRIER OPERATIONS

light

IBM Q 5 Tenerife [ibmqx4]

ACTIVE: USERS



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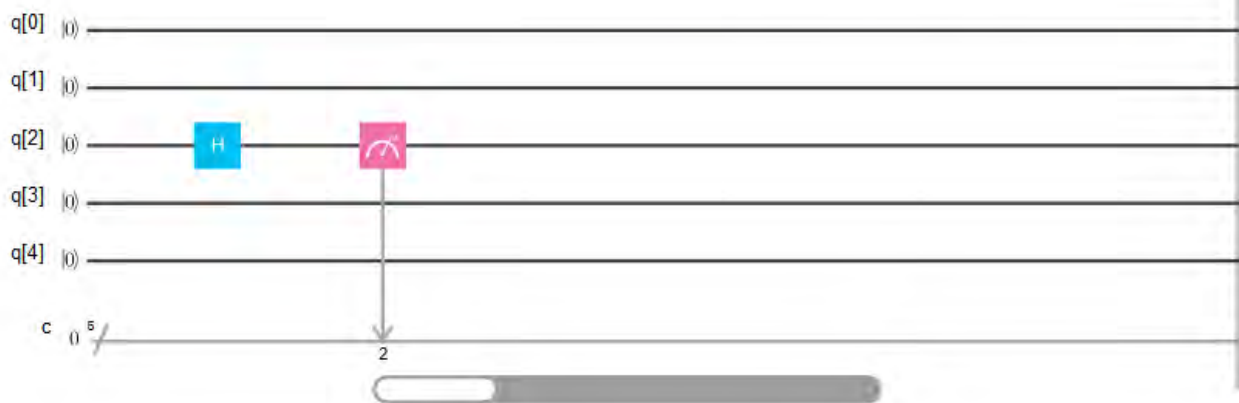
New experiment

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](#)



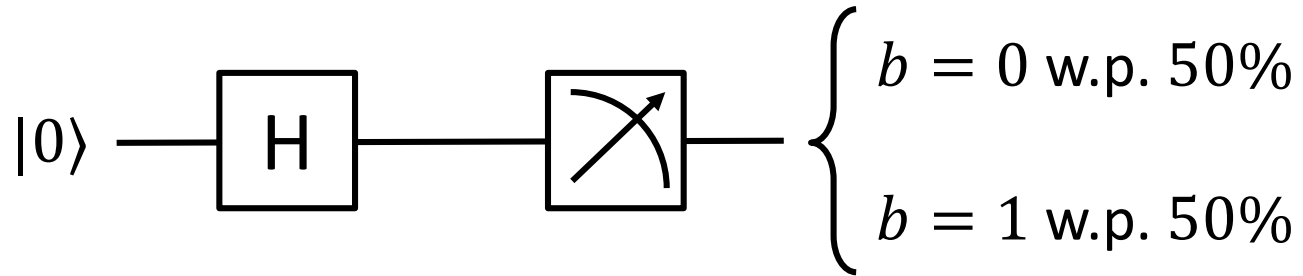
Quantum Circuit

```
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](#)

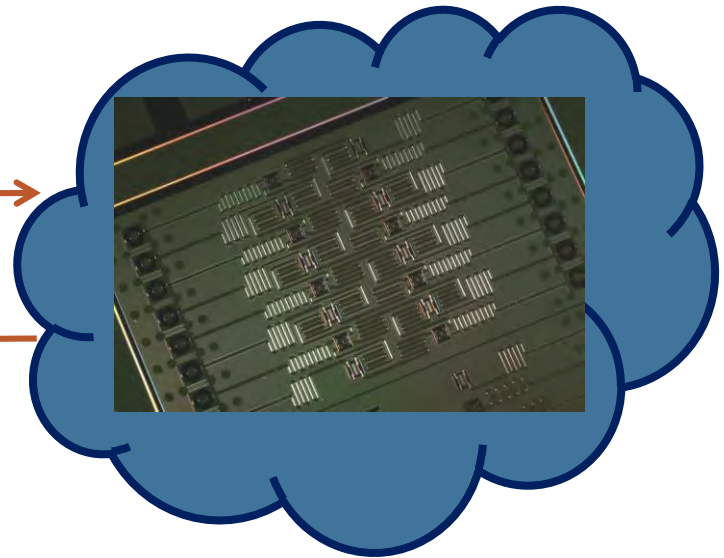
L'exemple le plus simple



“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

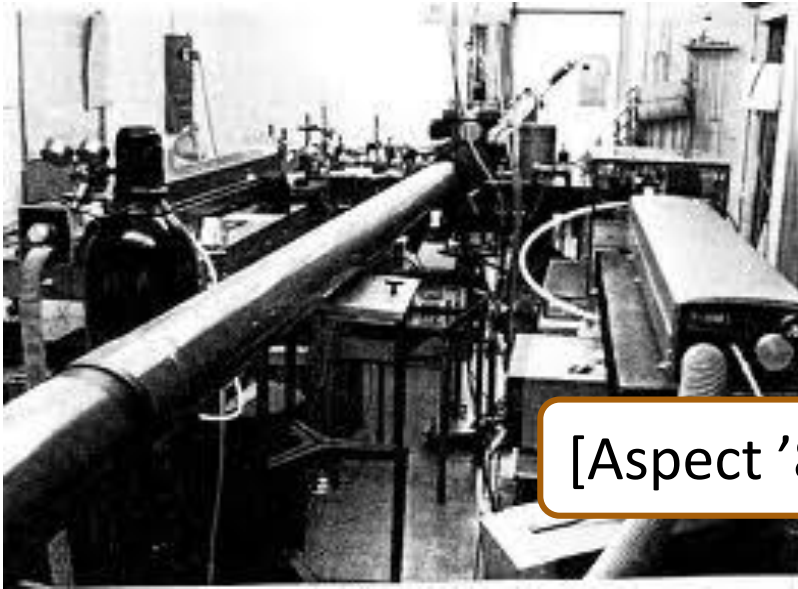
(Received 4 August 1969)

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 still could be able to restore to the theory certain mathematical and shown to be inconsistent with the requirement of locality, or more precisely, with the requirement that operations performed on a distant system without affecting it. There have been attempts [3] to demonstrate no "hidden variable" interpretation of quantum mechanics examined elsewhere [4] and found that quantum theory [5] has been explicitly consistent with local structure. This is characteristic of quantum mechanics reproduces exactly the quantum mechanical predictions.



Non-localité quantique



[Aspect '82]

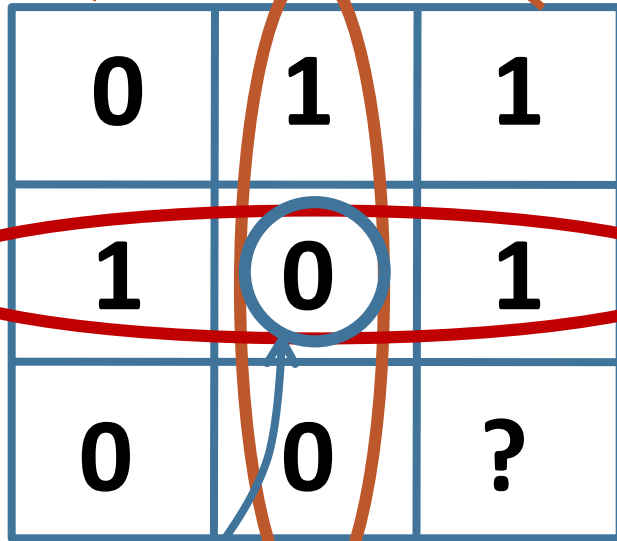


[Hansen'16]

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)=?. A blue circle highlights the center cell (1,1) containing '0'. 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). Arrows point from the text 'somme impaire' to the top row and middle column. Arrows point from 'somme paire' to the middle row and bottom row. An arrow points from 'égalité' to the center cell.

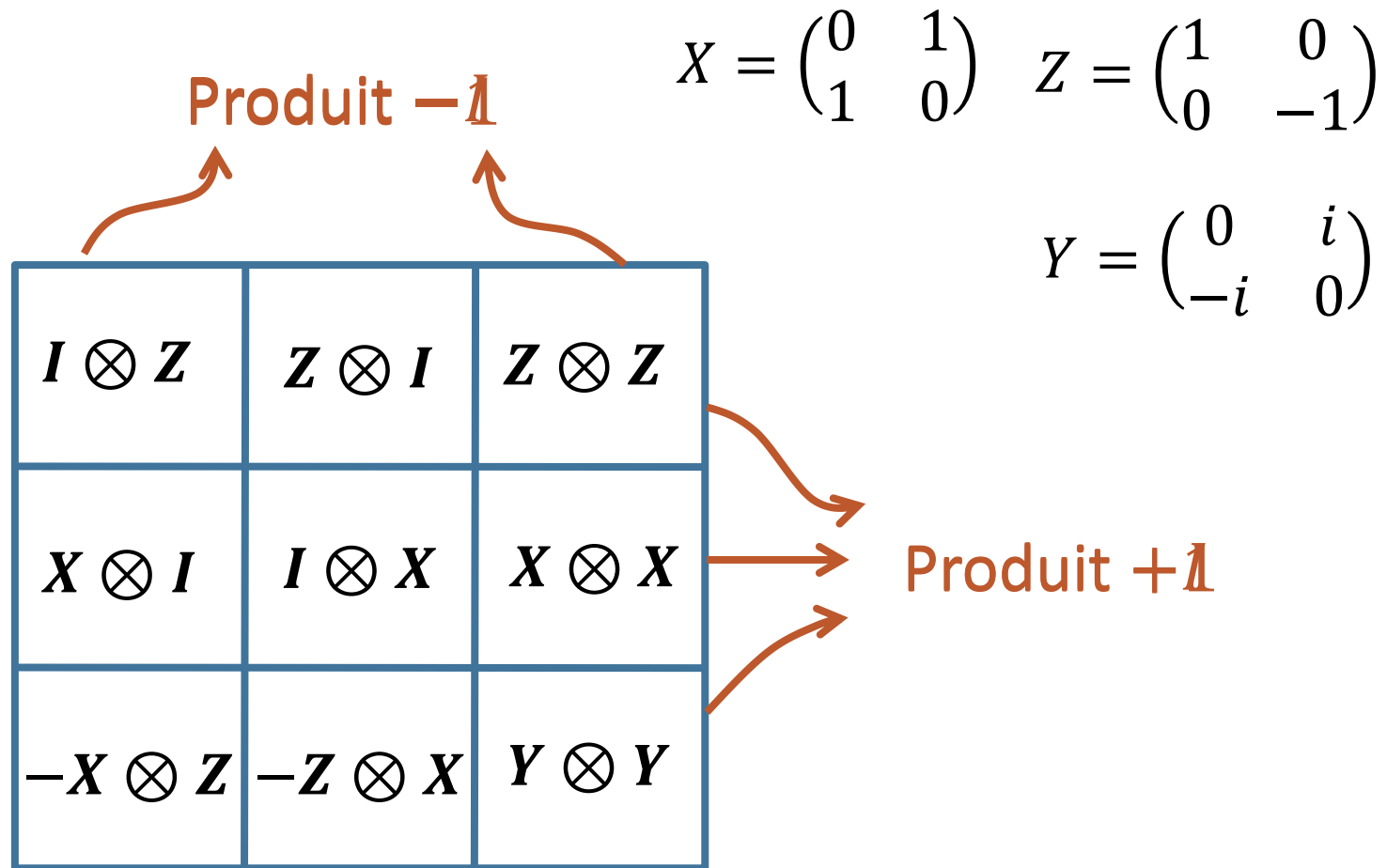
somme
paire

égalité

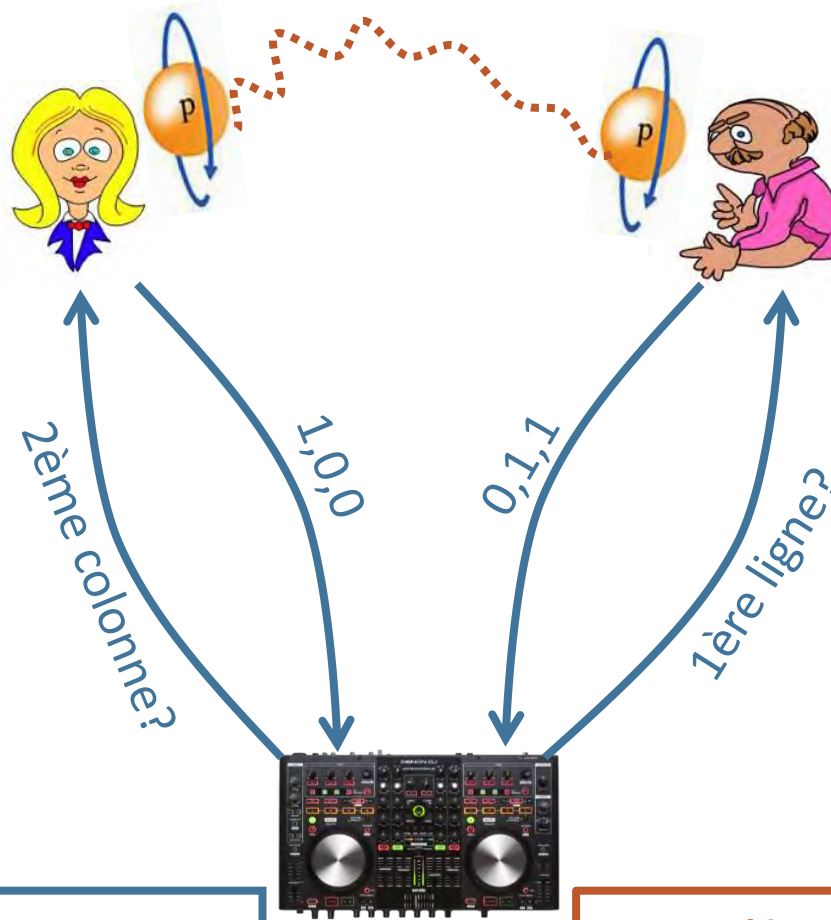
Corrélations quantiques: $p_s^* = 1!$
(« pseudo-télépathie » quantique)



Le Carré Magique de Mermin-Peres



Le Carré Magique de Mermin-Peres



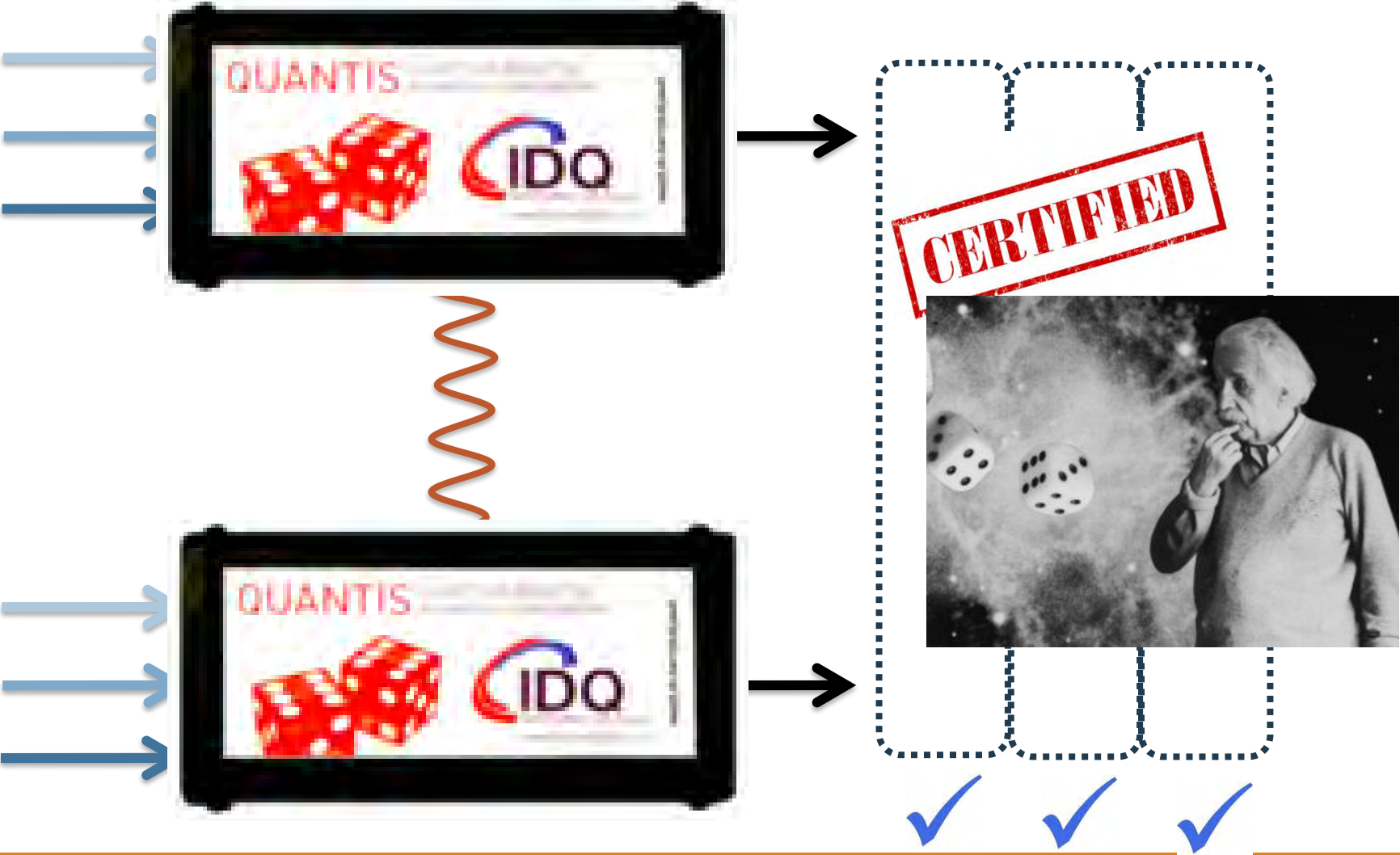
Corrélations classiques:

$$p_s = 8/9$$

Corrélations quantiques:

$$p_s^* = 1!$$

Génération d'aléas certifié

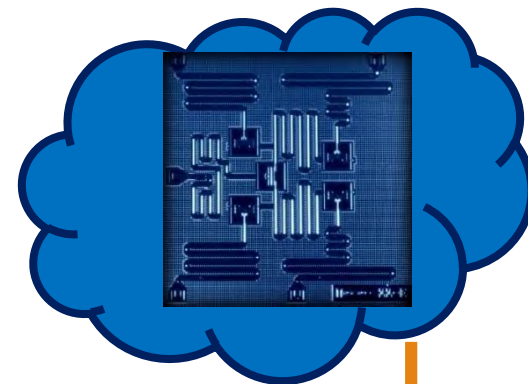


*Certification d'aléas sous
hypothèse calculatoire*

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

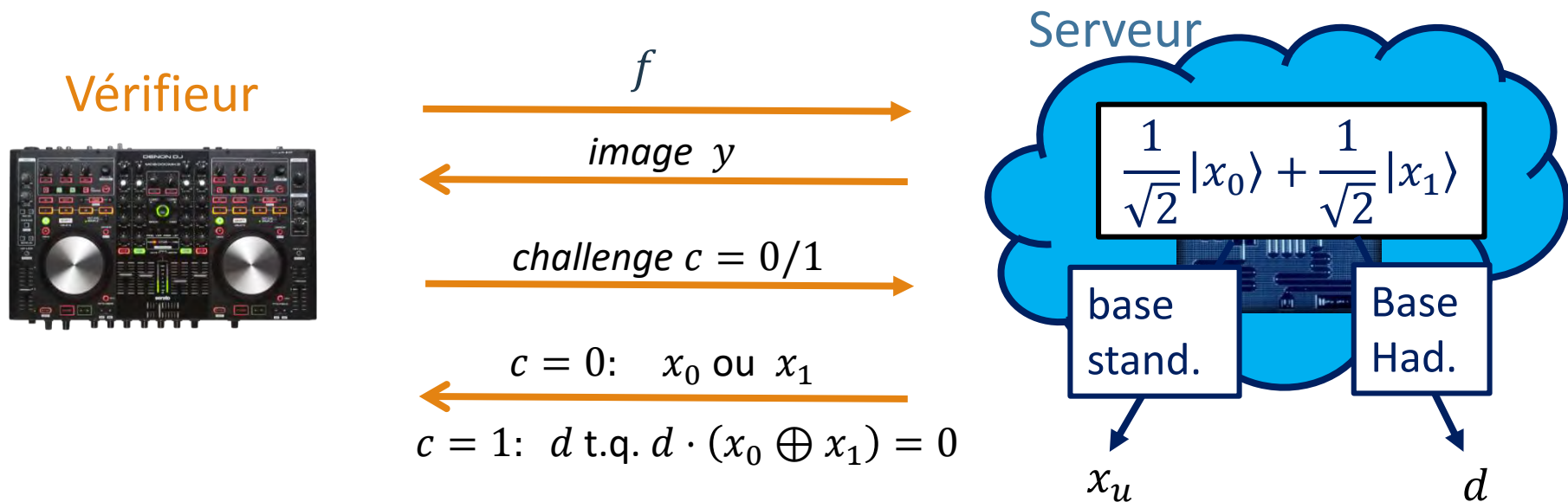
Trouver un avantage pour le quantique

- 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

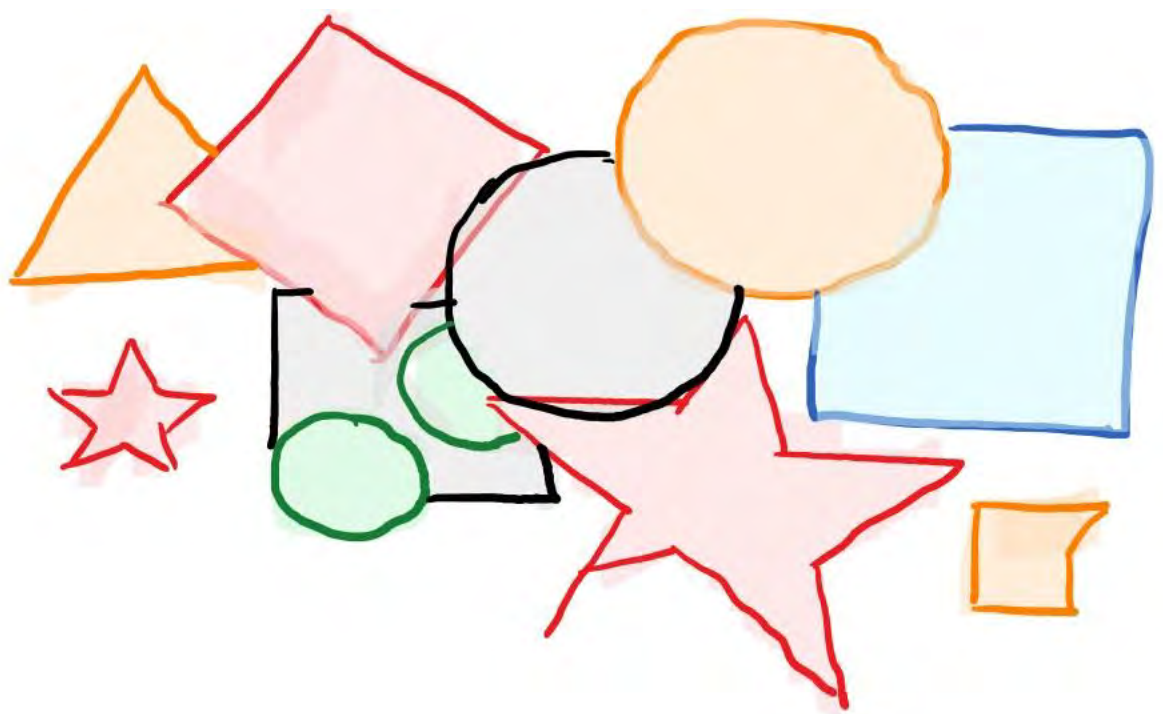
- Succès pour $\kappa \equiv 1 \rightarrow$ état déterminé pour $c \equiv 1$
Soit $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ telle que f est 2-à-1 et:
 - \rightarrow generation d'aléas pour $c = 0$
- Il est difficile de trouver un trio $(x_0, x_1, y): f(x_0) = f(x_1) = y$
- Principe d'incertitude calculatoire!
- 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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