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UNLEASHTHE POWER OF IMITLESS CONNECTIVITY







Security & Privacy

Hitchhiker's Guide to QKD

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QUANTUM WHO?











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WHAT IS QUANTUM?

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Is it a 0, is it a 1, it is Superposition!

In classical computing we operate over bits, which are either 0 or 1. Quantum technologies operates over **qubits**, which are in a superposition of 0 and 1, i.e. they are simultaneously 0, 1, and anything in between. This is known as **superposition** and remains true so long as the qubits are not observed (or measured). Once a qubit is measured it collapses to a classical state of either 0 or 1.





Entanglement

In addition to superposition, quantum particles have a second property called entanglement that leads to 'spooky' action at a distance. Essentially, when two entangled particles are separated by arbitrary large distance they stay in the same state. So if they are in the state of super-position they remain so. If one of them is observed and thus collapses to either 0 or 1, the other is similarly impacted.





WHAT IS QKD?

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A Basic System

QKD is a system that uses quantum superposition and entanglement as a way to distribute keys over an arbitrary distance. Because entangled particles collapse under observation to a classical state, it is impossible to eavesdrop on the quantum channel without being detected. QKD is expensive; costs are driven by light detectors. Fiber implementations are limited to hundreds of kilometers, while air implementations are limited by line of sight. Over air implementations may be hampered by environmental conditions such as rain.



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Alice Transmission	0	1	1	0	1	1
Alice Basis	R	D	R	D	R	D
Bob Basis	R	R	D	D	D	D
Bob Detection	0	0	1	0	1	1
Final key	0	-	-	0	-	1

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Common Post-Processing

Sifting: Keeps the data that contribute to the key or for statistic gathering. When enough information is gathered to compromise a block, parameter estimation is run to obtain an upper bound.

Error Correction: A portion of each block is sacrificed to get an estimate on the amount of noise and used to correct the errors in the rest of the block so that they each have an identical key block.

Privacy Amplification: Shrinks the corrected key block to a smaller size, in accordance with the quantum left-over hash lemma to obtain a key.





CHALLENGES SOLVED











ONGOING INNOVATIONS





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BUT DISTANCE!







Thank You!

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