

Single-qubit loss-tolerant quantum position verification protocol secure against entangled attackers

Llorenç Escolà Farràs, and Florian Speelman

l.escolafarras@uva.nl





UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

What is Position Verification?























position

































But...

Universal attack






































No-cloning theorem



No-cloning theorem



Position Verification (PV)





















A concrete QPV protocol

 $\mathrm{QPV}_{\mathrm{BB84}}$



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Attacks

















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Goal: easy protocol which is very difficult to attack.













slow quantum info: ~2/3c





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 V_1 B $x \in \{0,1\}$

time





time





time


































Step 1. Let's analyze the loss





















Given an error p_{err} , the prover is going to be correct w.p.



Security: unentangled attackers



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Goal: to upper bound attackers' probof answering correctly $\, q_{
m C} \,$



 $\mathrm{QPV}_{\mathrm{BB84}}^{\eta}$ Goal: to upper bound attackers' probof answering correctly $\, q_{
m C} \,$ Security: unentangled attackers V_0 V_1 $|\phi
angle$ $x \in \{0,1\}$ В time

















In experimental parameters, the result translates to



p_{err}

But still insecure if the attackers pre-share one EPR pair

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Step 2. Using Step 1 to fix it
















Extension proven secure [BCS22]

 by attackers that pre-share entanglement, and



Extension proven secure [BCS22]

- 1. by attackers that pre-share entanglement, and
- 2. arbitrary slow quantum information









Previous result with loss



















time



















If

• number of pre-shared qubits \leq n/2-5 (ENTANGLED attackers),

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If



the protocol is still SECURE



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- photon loss

If

the protocol is still SECURE







Protocol







Protocol

(With loss)





Protocol (With loss)



Classical info





Protocol (With loss)



2n







Qubits

This means	Protocol (With loss)	E Attack
Classical info	2n	2n
Qubits	1 qubit	



This means			
	Protocol (With loss)	Attack	
Classical info	2n	2n	
Qubits	1 qubit	n/2-5 entangled qubits (at least)	
e.g. n=1kB			

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Qubits

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The results can be extended to **multiple bases** and we show that is **more loss-tolerant** The results can be extended to **multiple bases** and we show that is **more loss-tolerant**



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Thanks for you attention!

Llorenç Escolà Farràs, PhD candidate

l.escolafarras@uva.nl

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Universiteit van Amsterdam

