

# Japanese industry efforts on QKD applications



**Quantum ICT Lab  
Masahide Sasaki**

# Fact (1)

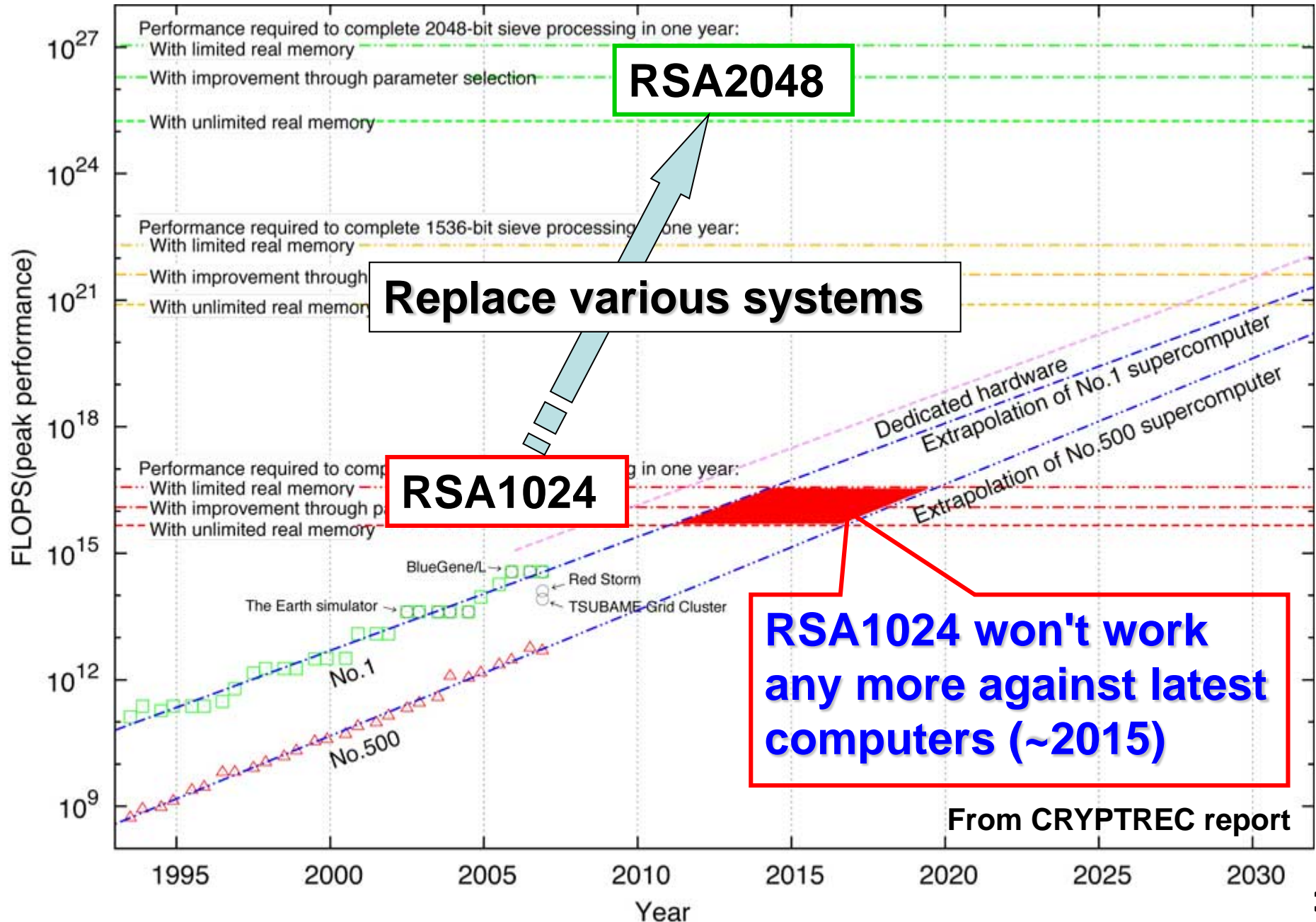
**High end users (MoD, ...) are seriously worried about security threats on the physical layer after the Snowden files, but have not decided yet to introduce QKD. They are still watching.**

**The strongest security is not necessarily a reason for the scheme to be adopted.**

**There are many strong crypto-schemes, but most of them have not been used in practice yet.**

**Ex. Most of users still use RSA1024 even after doubling the key length was strongly recommended.**

# Computational complexity vs advancement of computers



# Implication from Fact (1)

Stand alone QKD is hard to be accepted.  
Start with an **existing** security system,  
then integrate QKD into it, and realize **new values**.

Algorithmic cryptography	New values of QKD
<p>1. Not provable --&gt; Need to be updated</p> <p>2. Cannot detect hacking</p> <p>3. Specs of high-end solutions are usually not disclosed. --&gt;Hard to interconnect the systems of different divisions even in the same organization.</p>	<p>1. Updating the scheme itself is not necessary</p> <p>2. Can detect hacking</p> <p>3. Simplest encryption : one-time pad, <math>C=X + K</math> --&gt; <b>No processing latency</b> --&gt; <b>Seamless cryptic connectivity can be realized if key IDs are properly managed.</b></p>

## Fact (2)

**Responses to our press releases on QKD technology remarkably increased this year.**

**Ex. QKD-assisted secure smart phone (May 2014)**

**Potential customers who have asked us on it includes**

- Ministries (MIC, MHLW)**
- Prefectural office**
- General construction company**
- Banks**
- Car company**
- Print company**

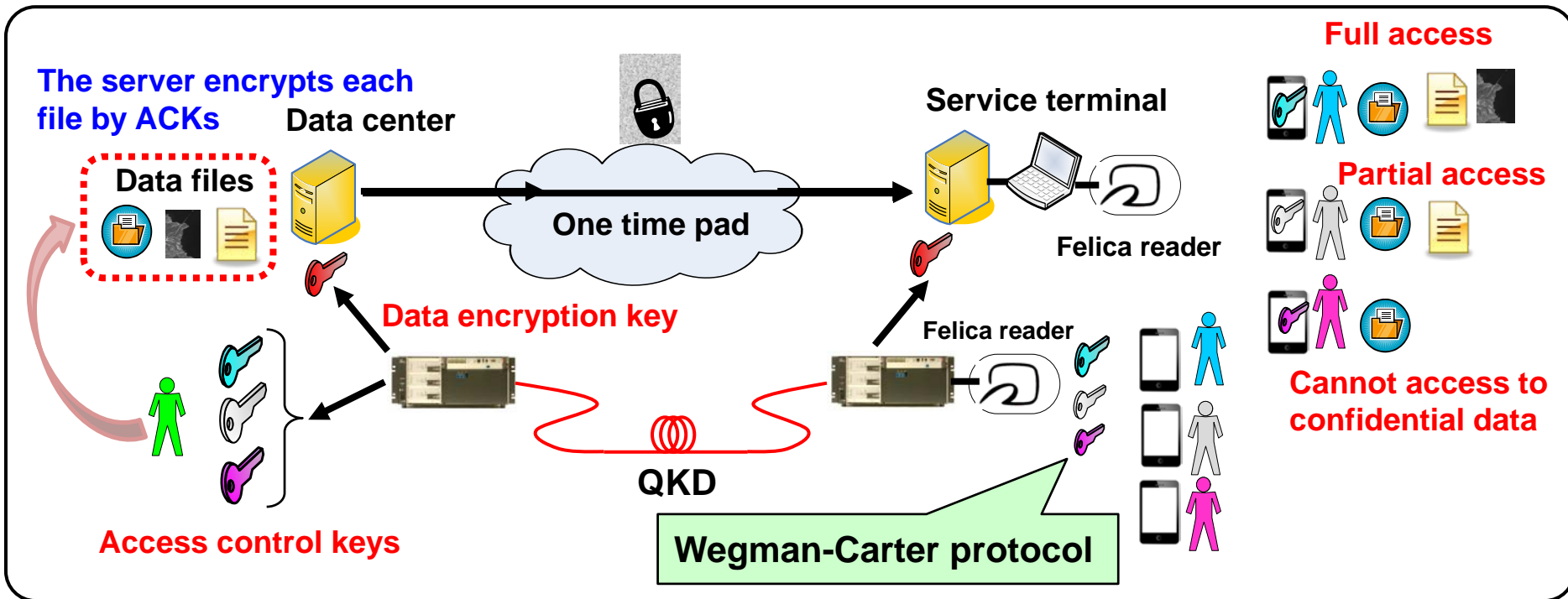
**They are looking at future society based on the Internet of Things, and want to know what kind of security technology they should introduce, and how to revise their security systems.**

**Conversation with them are very inspiring.**

**QKD-key + smart phone is something marvelous !**

# QKD-assisted secure smart phone

## Hierarchical access control to confidential data files



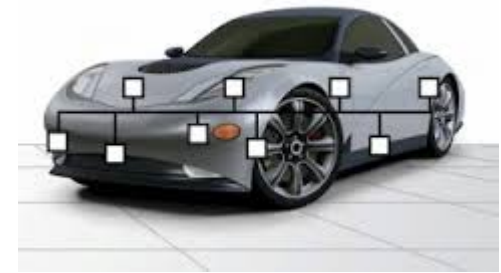
Useful to protect state secrets and medical chart

# Implication from Fact (2)

There are **new fields** where security is becoming a new concern. That is, **modern crypto and QKD are at the same start line.**

- **Medical network**
- **Controller Area Network (CAN)**
- **Robot network**

.....



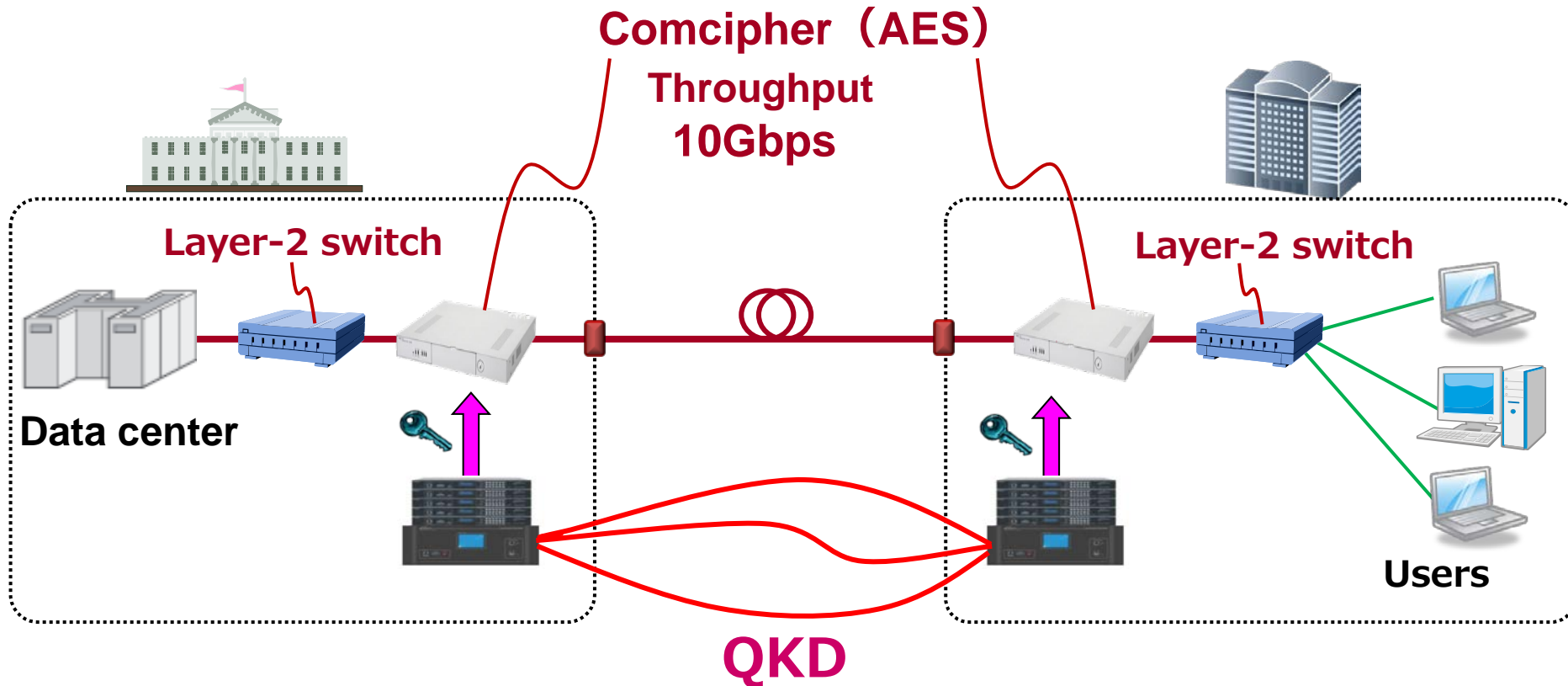
How to share symmetric keys between control units and how to manage them?

**Security standards have not been decided yet.**



## Integrate QKD with a commercial product, *Comcipher*

Most of mission critical channels are made in the 2nd layer (data layer), not going up to the 3rd layer (IP network layer)

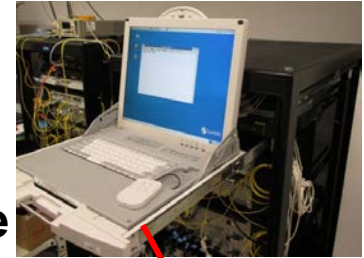


- Enhance the security of AES by key refresh
- One-time pad mode is optional for high-end use.



# NEC demonstration model (Decoyed BB84)

Key rate 100kbps  
Distance 60km  
(for fiber loss 0.2dB/km)  
Clock rate 1.24GHz



Console

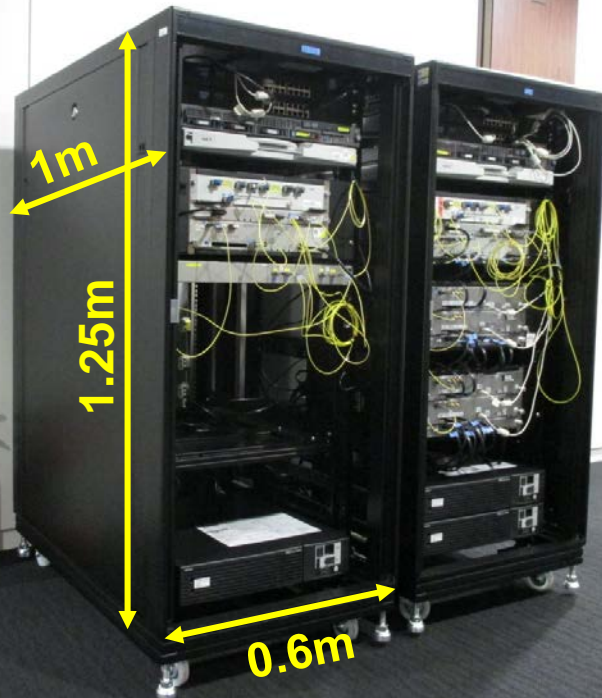
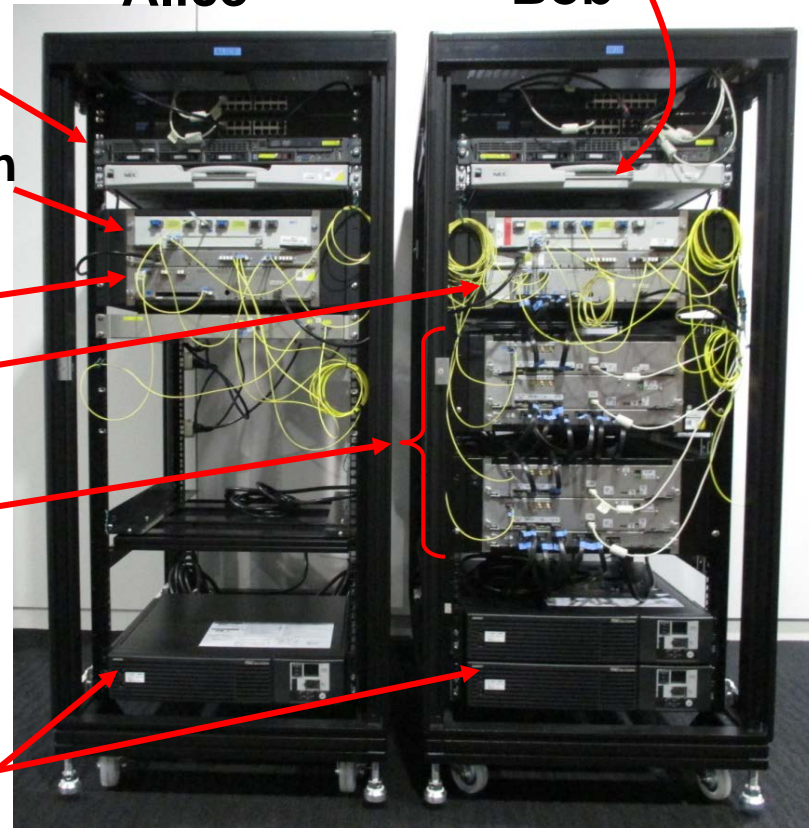
Alice

Bob

Server  
Key distillation board  
Encoder  
Decoder

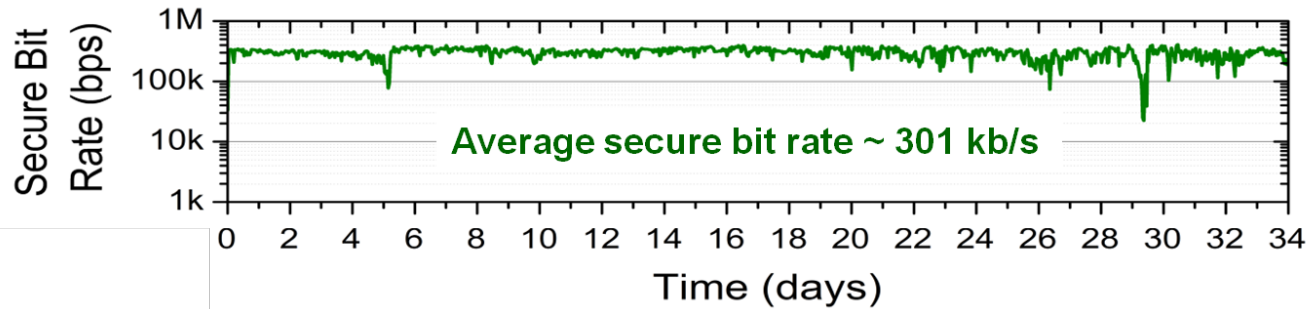
4 APDs

UPS

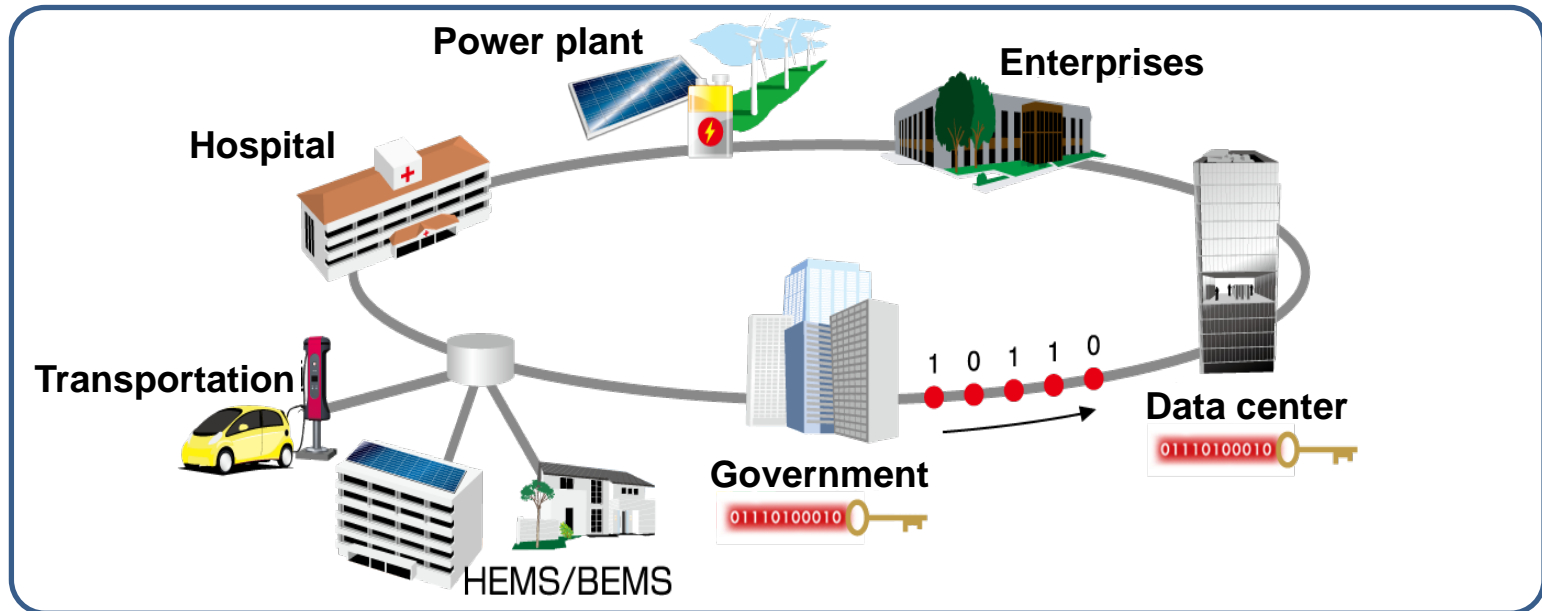


**Key rate 300kbps**  
**Distance 60km**  
(for fiber loss 0.2dB/km)  
**Clock rate 1GHz**

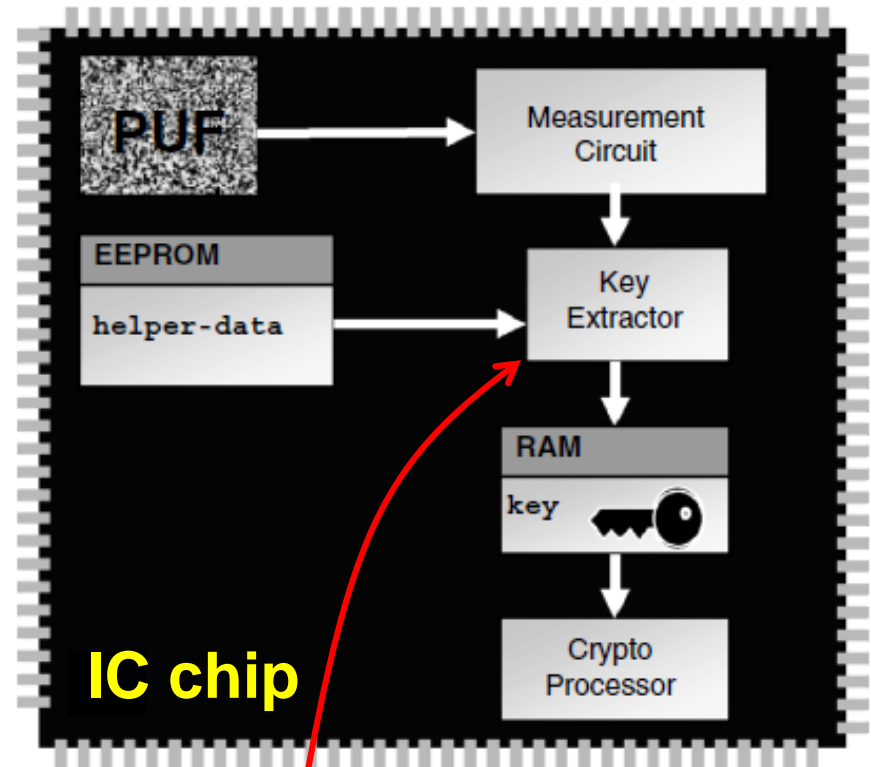
**Marked largest ever volume of secure key  
in field fibre on overhead poles (14.5dB)**



## Secure smart community



## QKD smart phone



Apply **Privacy Amp** of QKD to modern crypto-tech

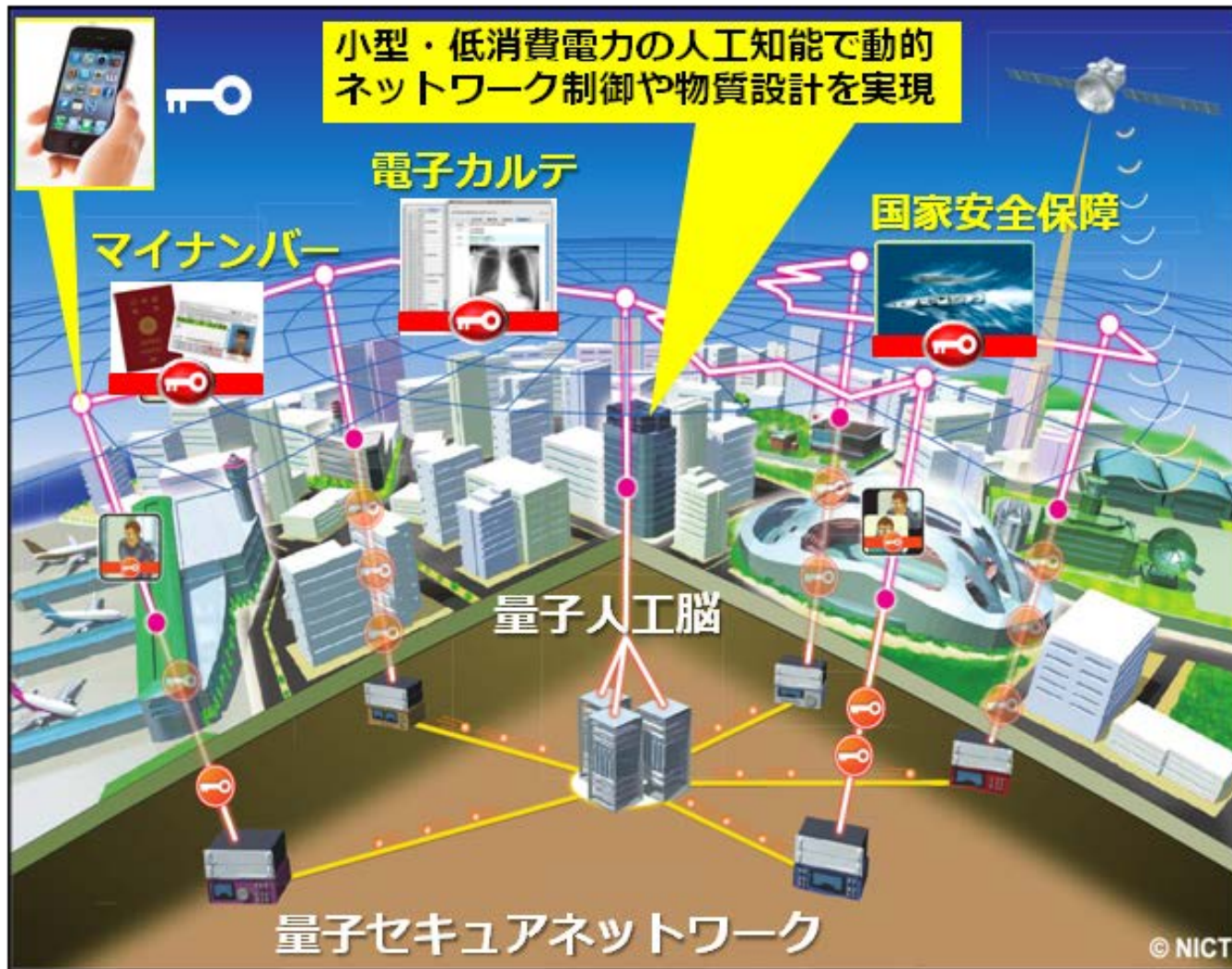
Ex. Key extractor for

- Physical Unclonable Function (PuF)
- Biometrics

# Make a QKD show case for Tokyo Olympic 2020

## *Safest Tokyo Network*

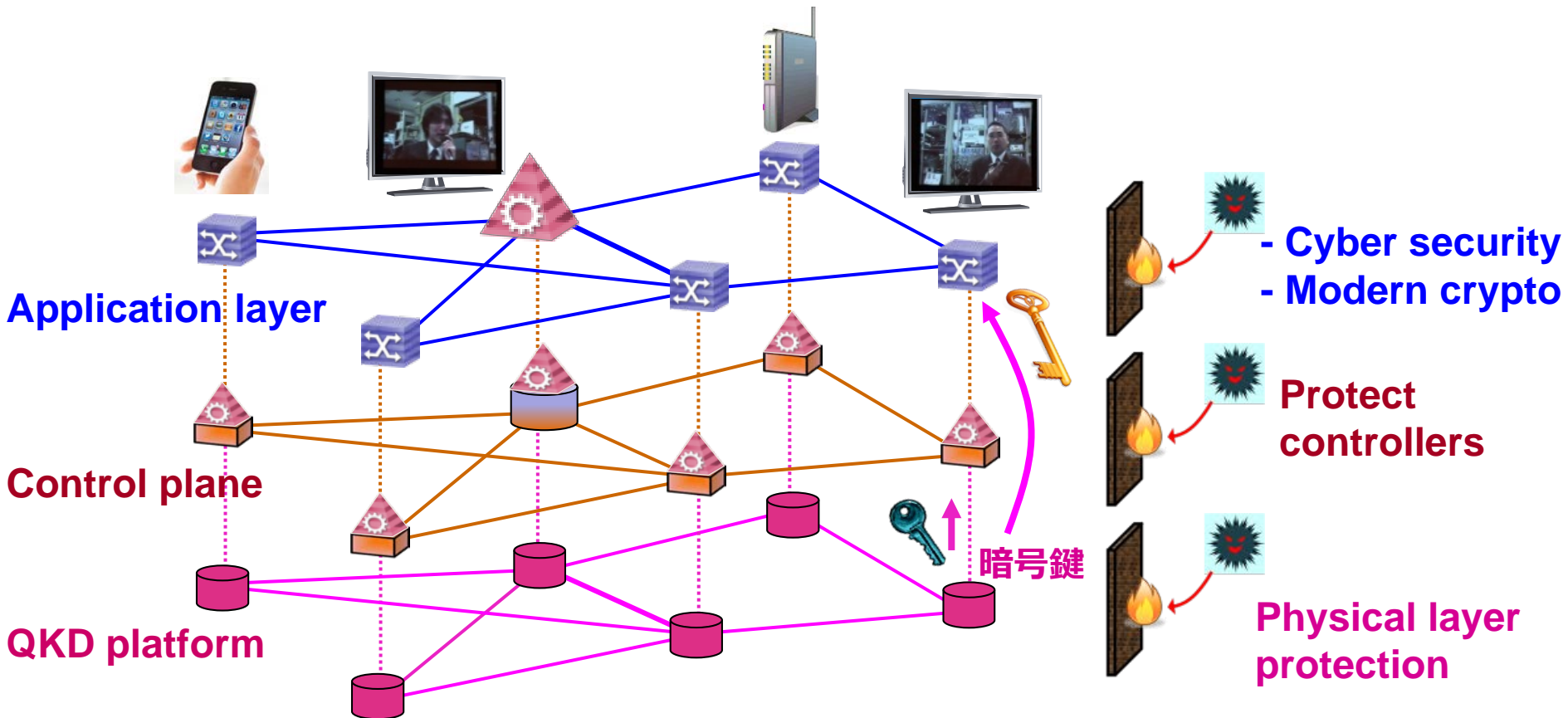
**ImPACT** Program (Oct 2014-Mar 2019) by the Cabinet office  
**Imp**ulsing **PA**radigm **C**hange through disruptive **T**echnologies



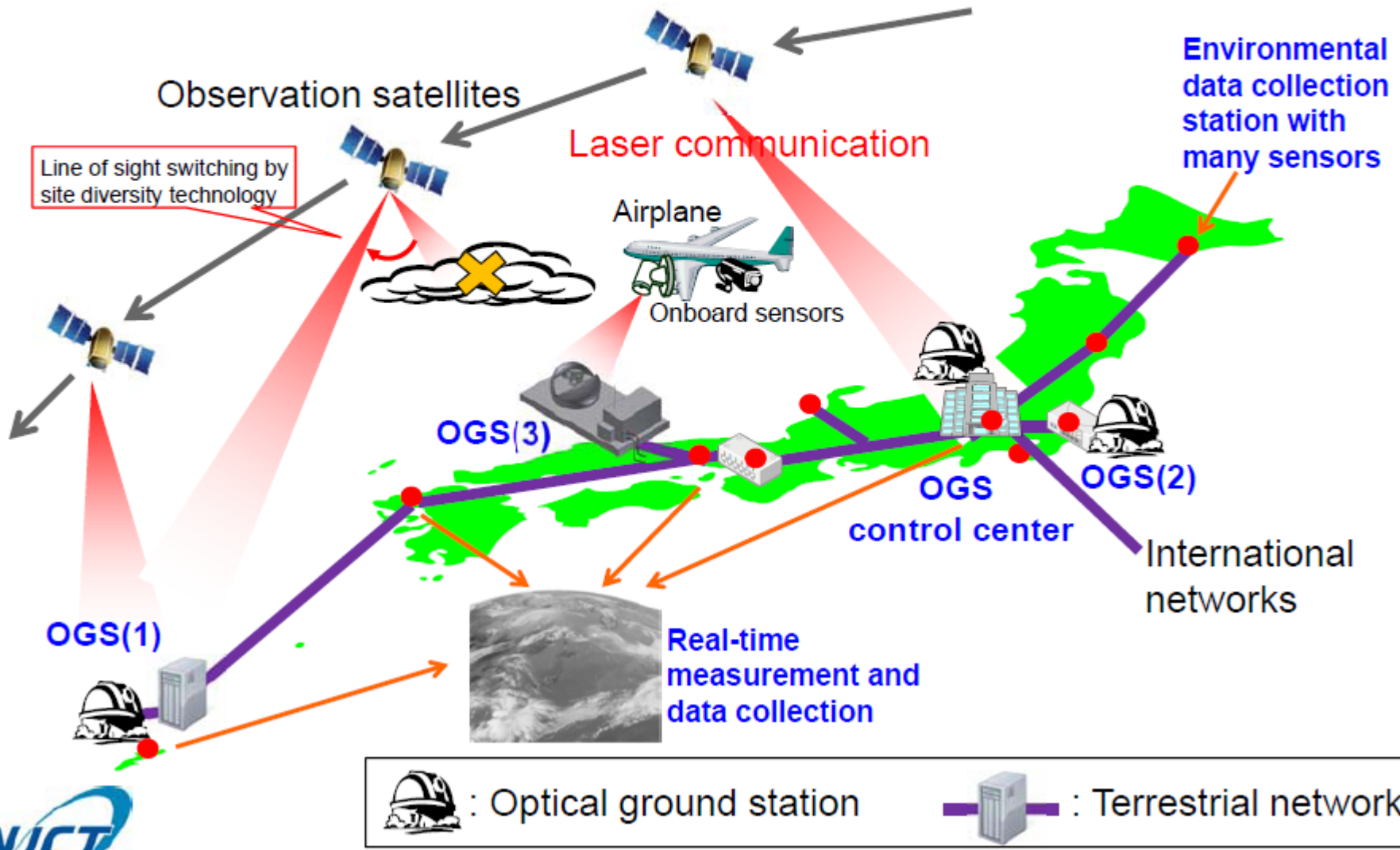
# Security defense in depth

## Multi-layered monitoring and protection system

Collaboration with modern cryptographers and cyber security engineers

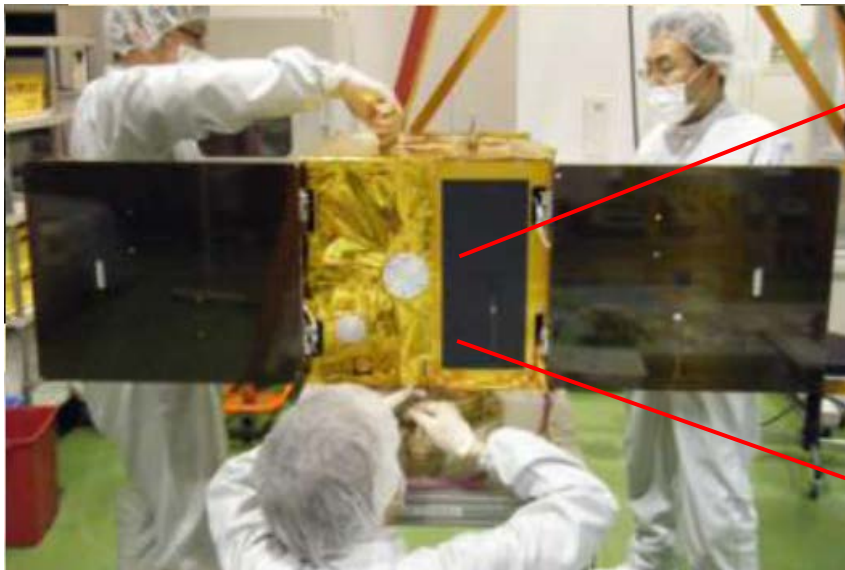


# Satellite airborne network business



# Small satellite SOCRATES (NICT, AES, NEC, JAXA)

- Launched on 24 May 2014
- Successfully put on the orbit(628km)
- Now under preparation for operation



50kg-satellite bus



Small optical transponder

6.2kg

# Satellite-ground laser link



At 1550nm, 800nm, 967nm  
Rate 1Mbps or 10Mbps

Evaluate polarization encoding

Evaluate footprint jitter and wiretap risk



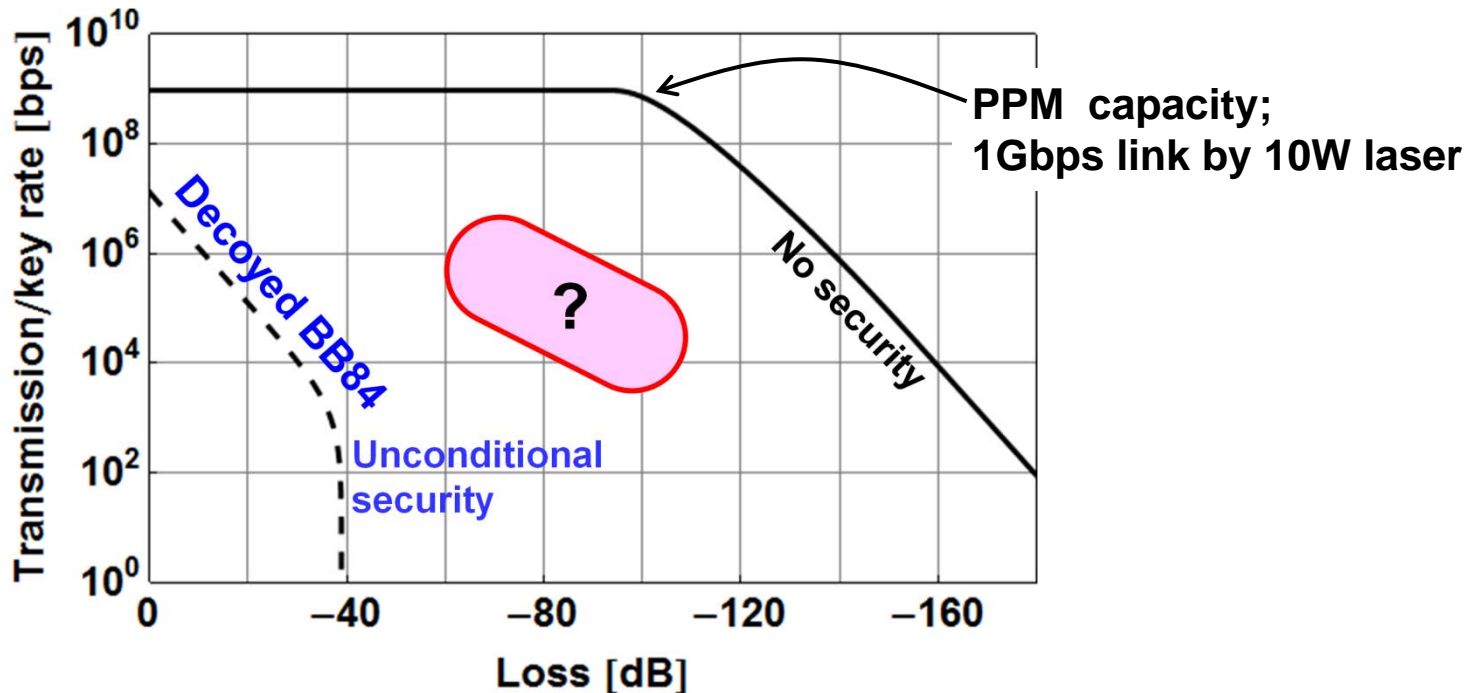


QKD is very hard  
at LEO altitude.

LEO satellite  
700~800km  
in altitude

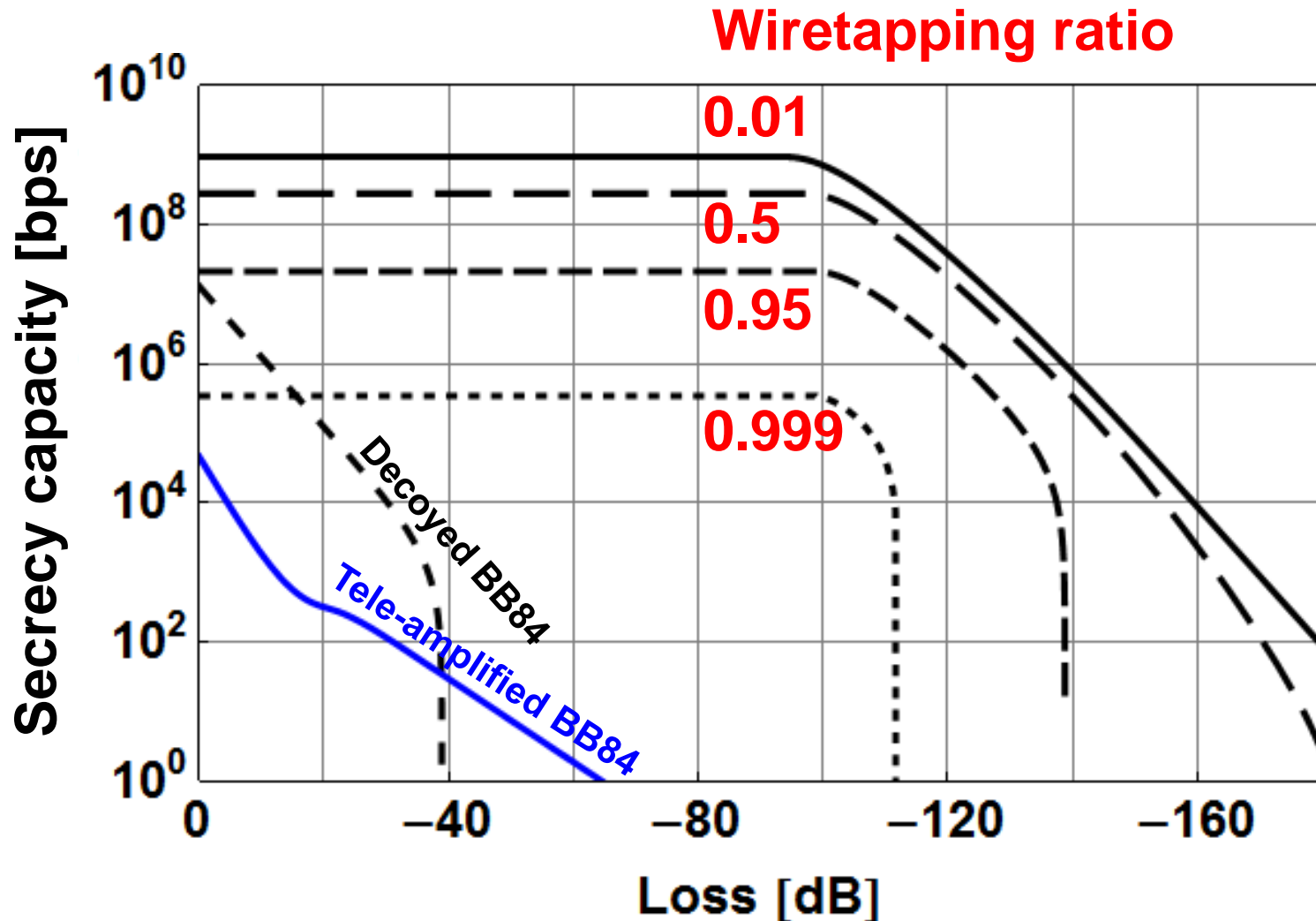
Total loss -50dB

Algorithmic crypto is  
hard to be updated in  
satellites.  
Latency is also a matter.



# Physical layer cryptography

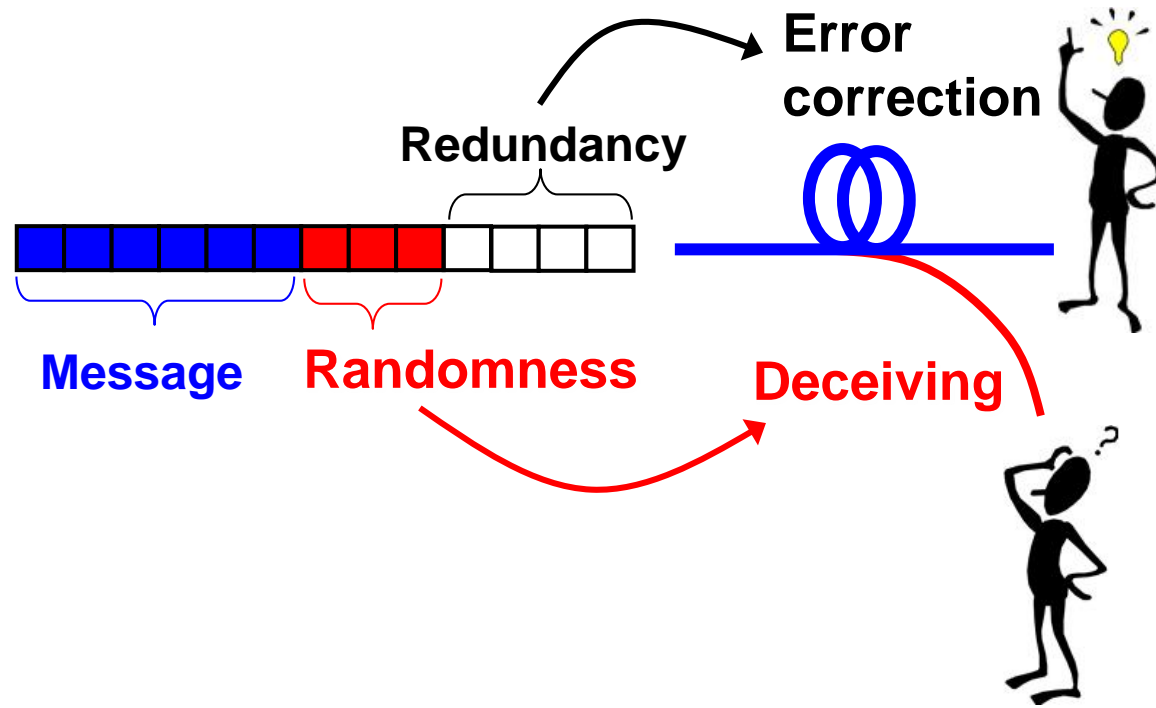
Secrecy capacity  $C_S = \max_{P_x} [I(X; Y) - I(X; Z)]$



# Physical layer cryptography

Opportunistic link when  
Eve's channel is physically bounded.

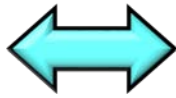
"Information theoretic security" at higher rate



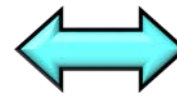
Han, Endo, & Sasaki, arXiv:1307.0608 [cs.IT]

# New generation secure network

QKD



Phys Layer Crypto

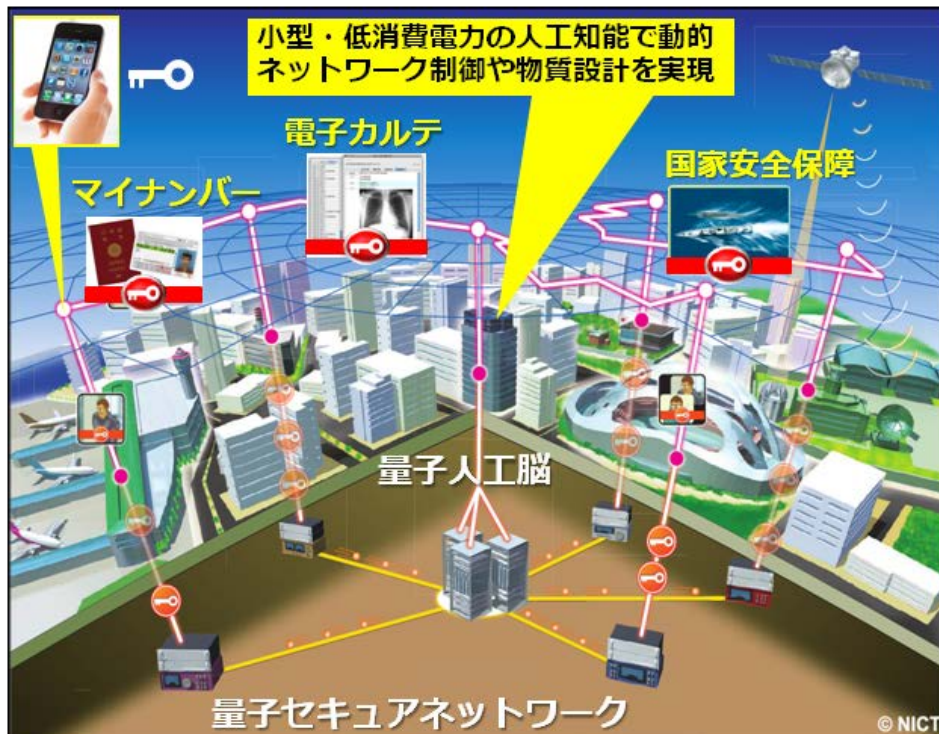


Algorithmic Crypto

Combine Physics laws, Coding, PA, & Algorithms

Quantum noise  
(Optical domain)

Thermal noise  
(RF domain)



Trinity College DublinのHPより転載