Quantum to Classical Randomness Extractors

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- Conclusions / Open Problems

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- Lost randomness? Strong extractors: (M, D) are jointly uniform.
- Applications in information theory, cryptography and computational complexity theory [1,2].

[1] Nisan and Zuckerman, JCSS 52:43, 1996

[2] Vadhan, http://people.seas.harvard.edu/~salil/pseudorandomness/

Classical to Classical (CC)-Randomness Extractors (II)

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$$\rho_{NE} = \sum_n p_n |n\rangle\langle n|_N \otimes \rho_E^n .$$

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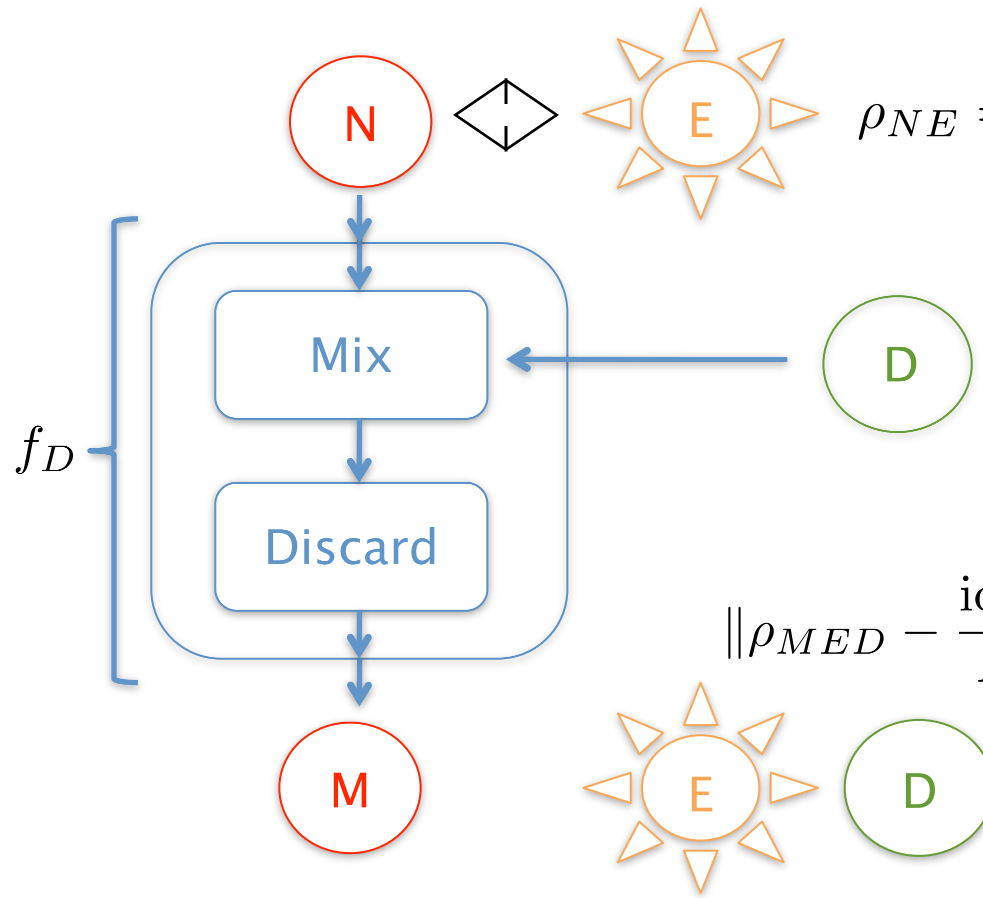

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$$\|\rho_{MED} - \frac{\mathrm{id}_M}{M} \otimes \rho_{ED}\|_1 \leq \varepsilon$$

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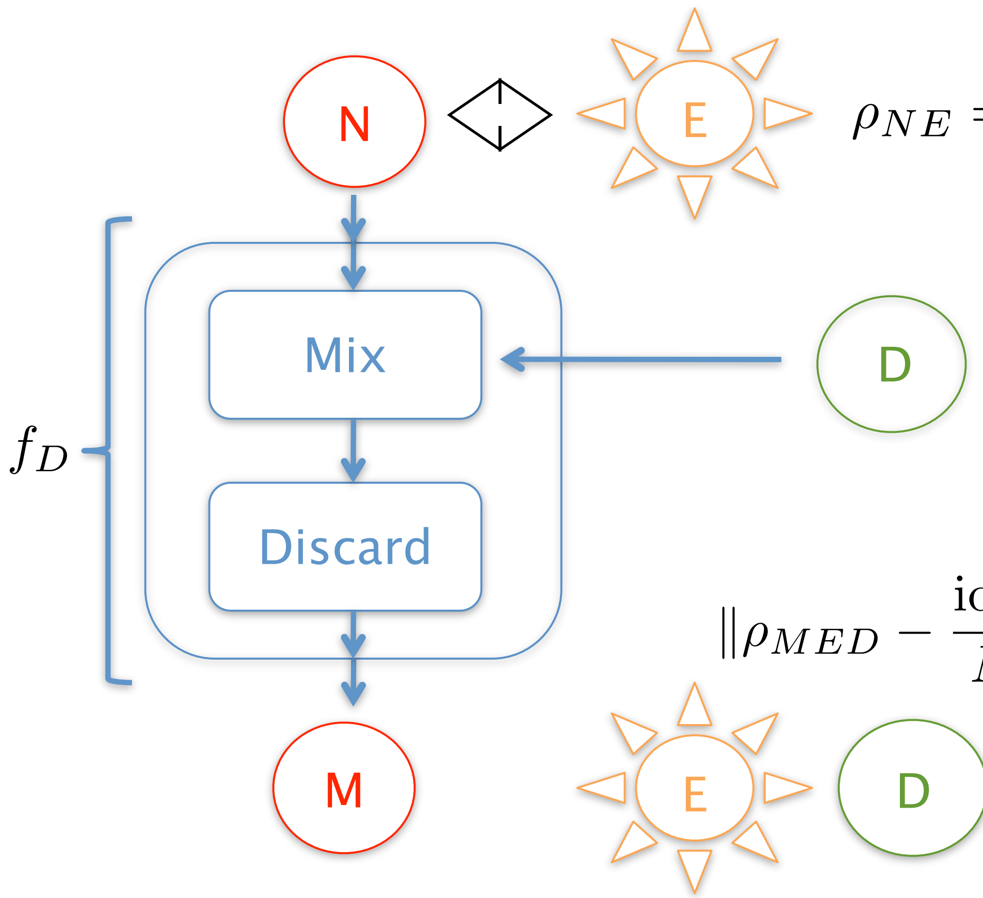

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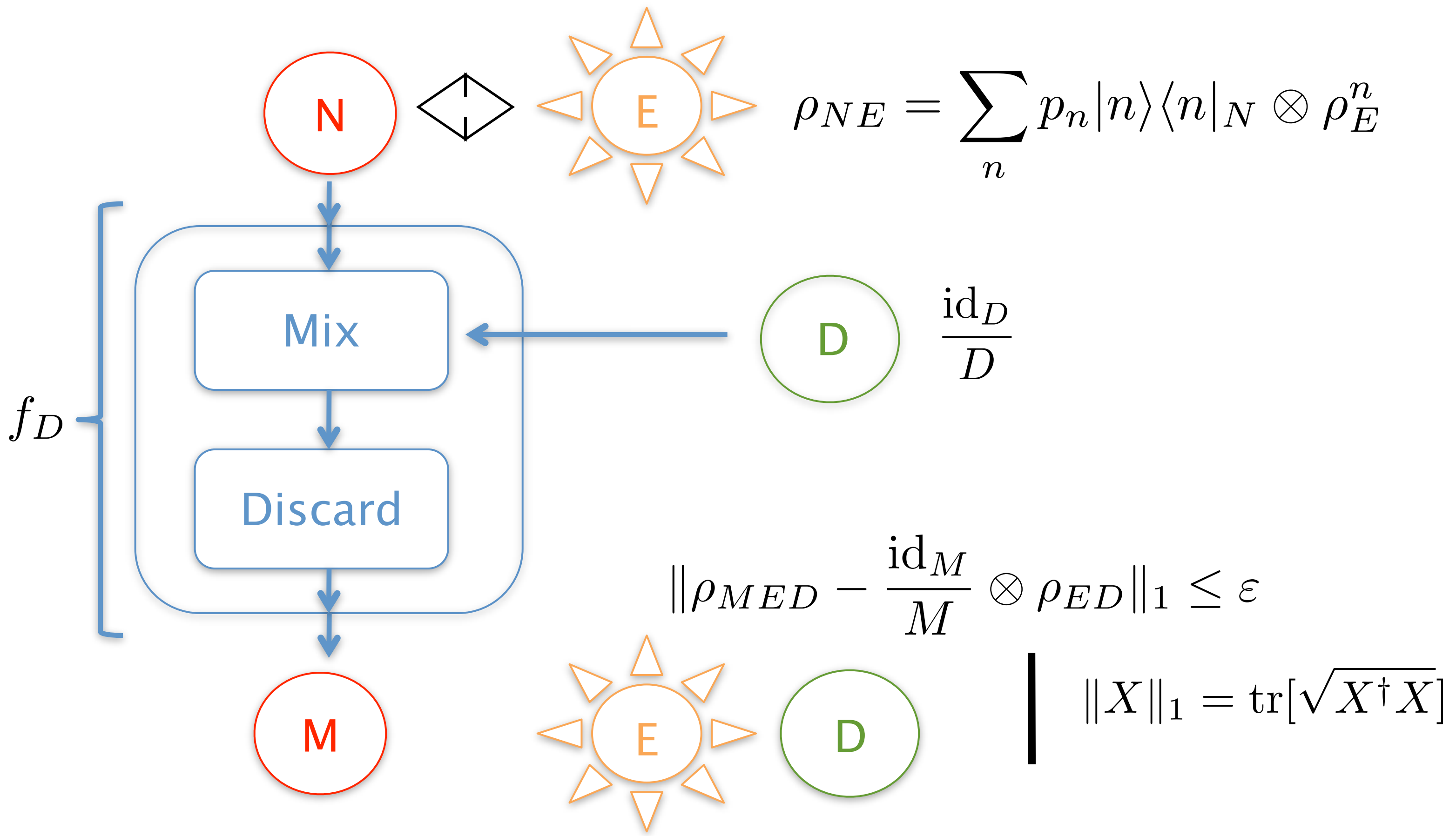

- Guarantee about conditional min-entropy of the source: $H_{\min}(N|E)_\rho = -\log p_{\text{guess}}(N|E)_\rho$.
- <u>Ex</u>: Two-universal hashing / privacy amplification [5]. For all cq-states ρ_{NE} with

  $H_{\min}(N|E)_\rho \geq k$, we have $\|\rho_{MED} - \frac{\mathrm{id}_M}{M} \otimes \rho_{ED}\|_1 \leq \varepsilon$ for $M = 2^k \cdot \varepsilon^2$.

  Strong (k, ε) extractor (against quantum side information), $D = O(N)$.

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Quantum to Classical (QC)-Randomness Extractors - Definition (I)

- Motivation: How to get weak randomness at first? How much randomness can be gained from a quantum source? Are all measurements equally “good” at obtaining randomness from a quantum system?

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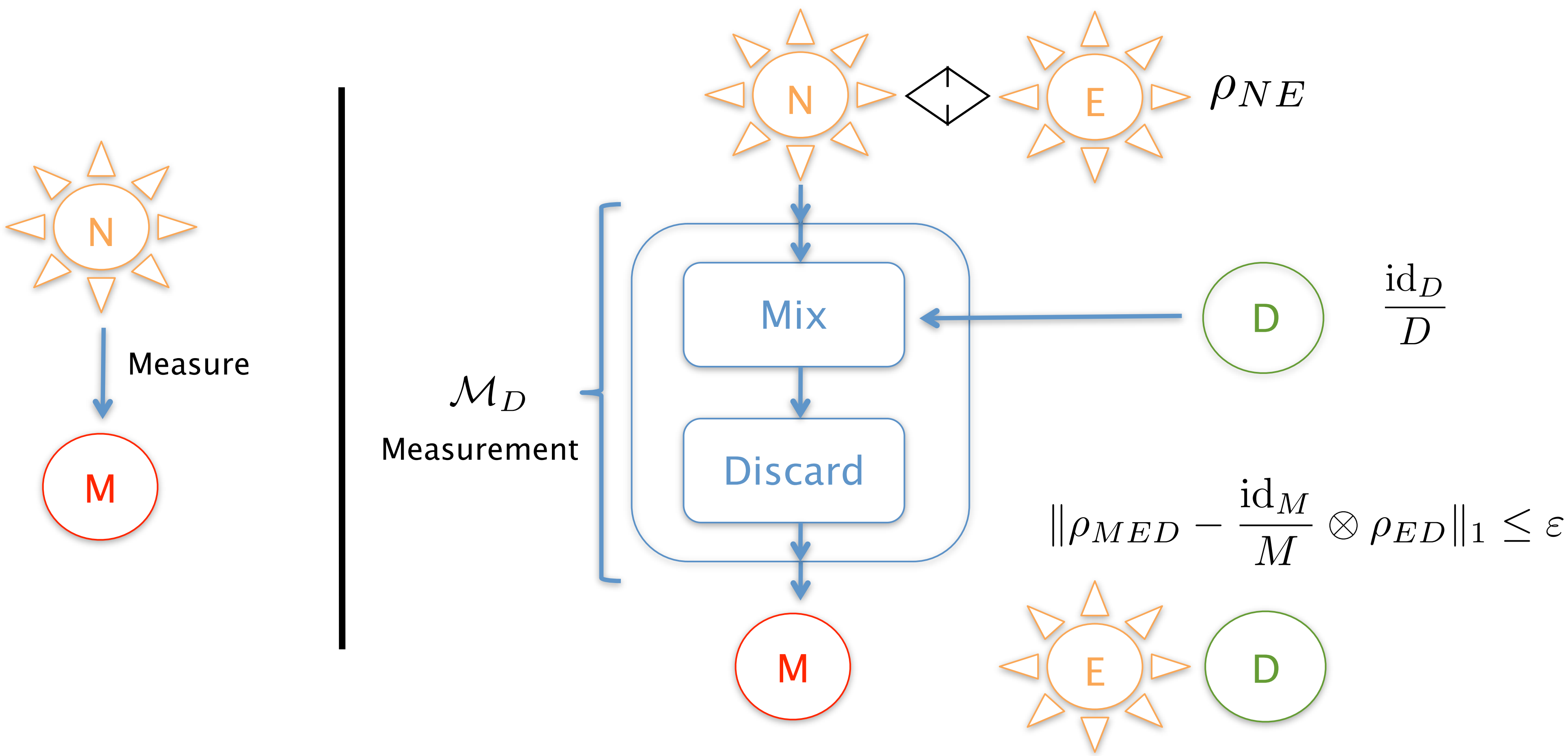

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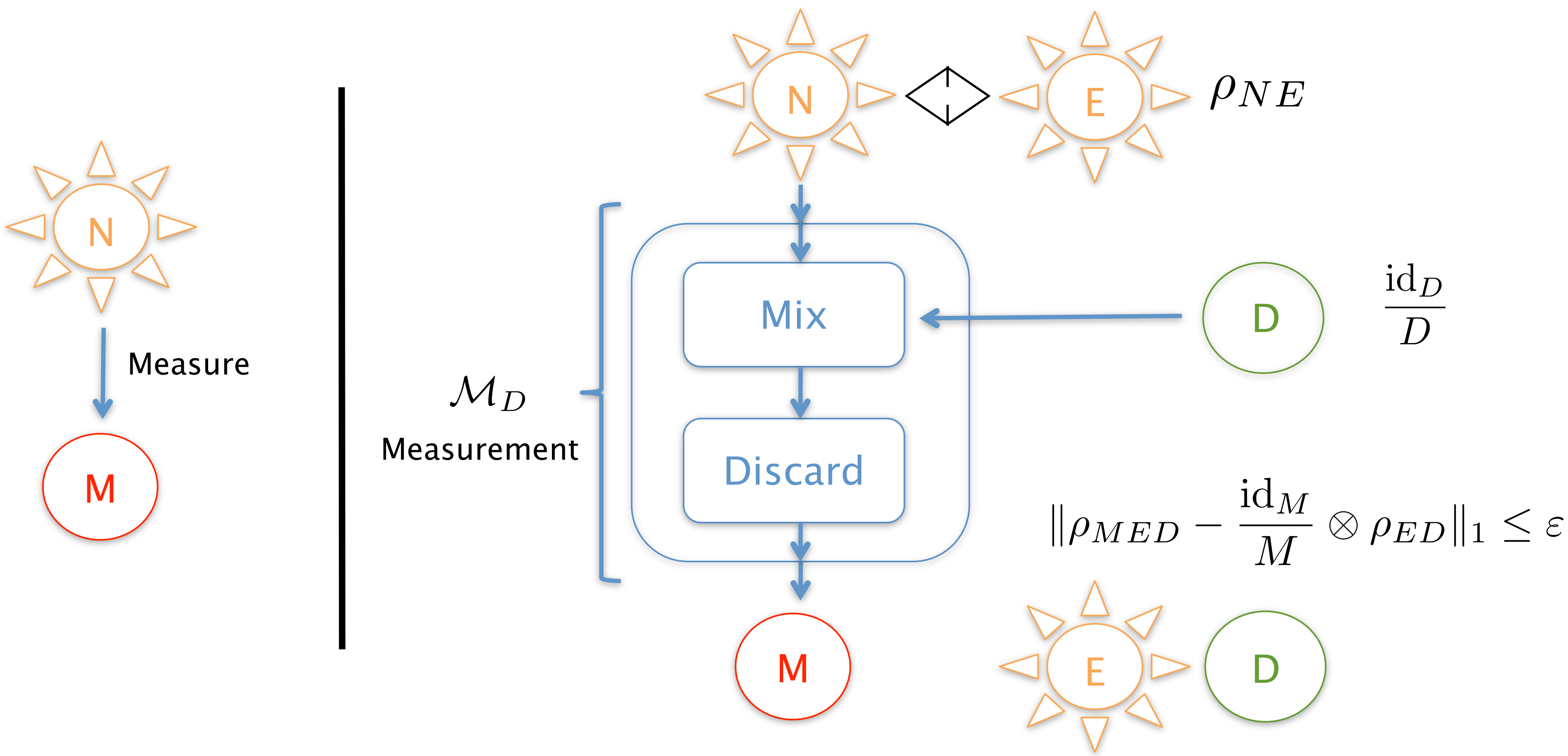

- <u>Idea</u>: Same setup as in the classical case (no control of the source)! Only guarantee about the conditional min-entropy [6]:

$$H_{\min}(N|E)_\rho = -\log N \max_{\Lambda_{E\to N'}} F(\Phi_{NN'}, (\mathrm{id}_N \otimes \Lambda_{E\to N'})(\rho_{NE}))$$

$$|\Phi\rangle_{NN'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=1}^{N} |n\rangle_N \otimes |n\rangle_{N'}$$

$$F(\rho,\sigma) = \|\sqrt{\rho}\sqrt{\sigma}\|_1^2$$

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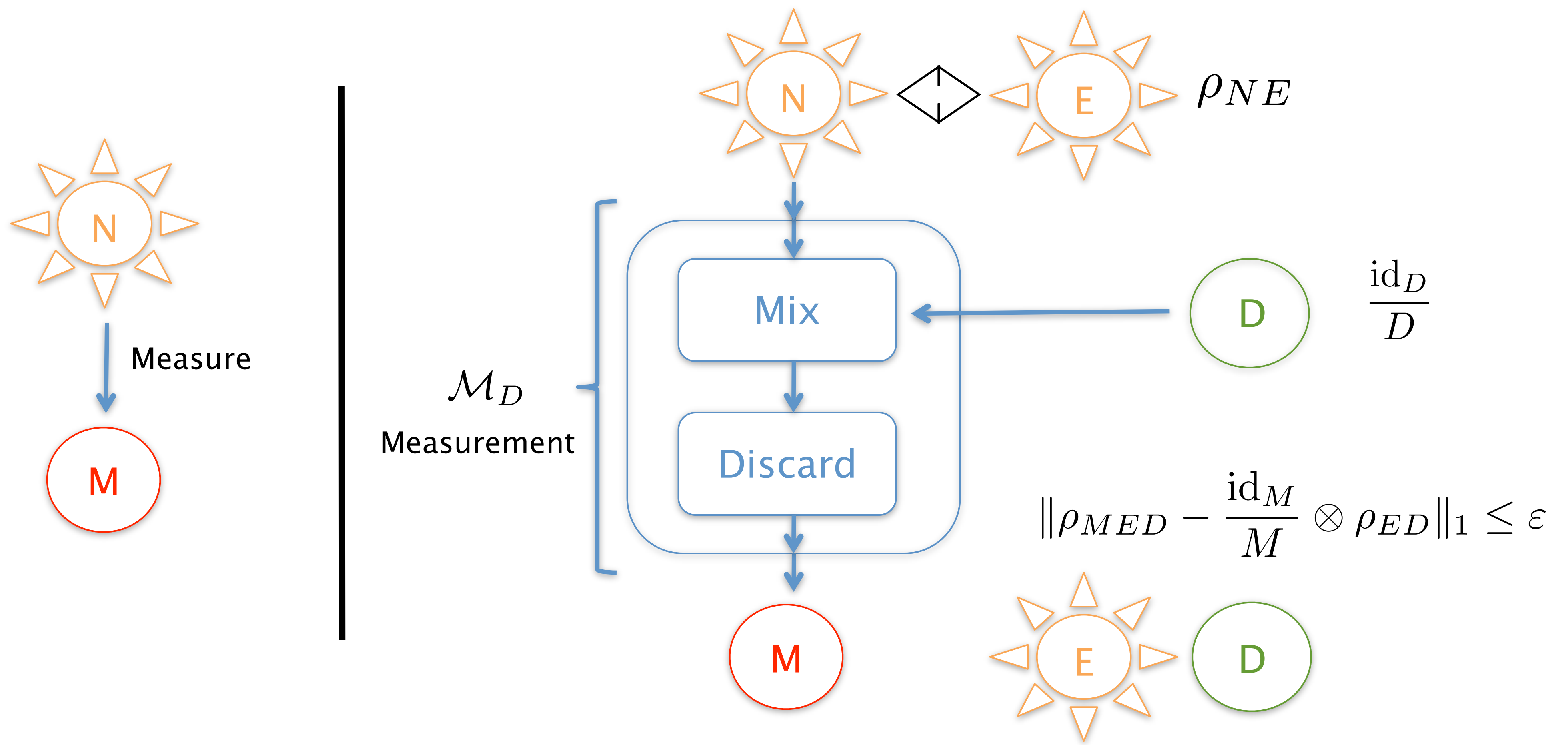

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- Can get negative for entangled input states, in fact for MES: $H_{\min}(N|E)_\Phi = -\log N$.

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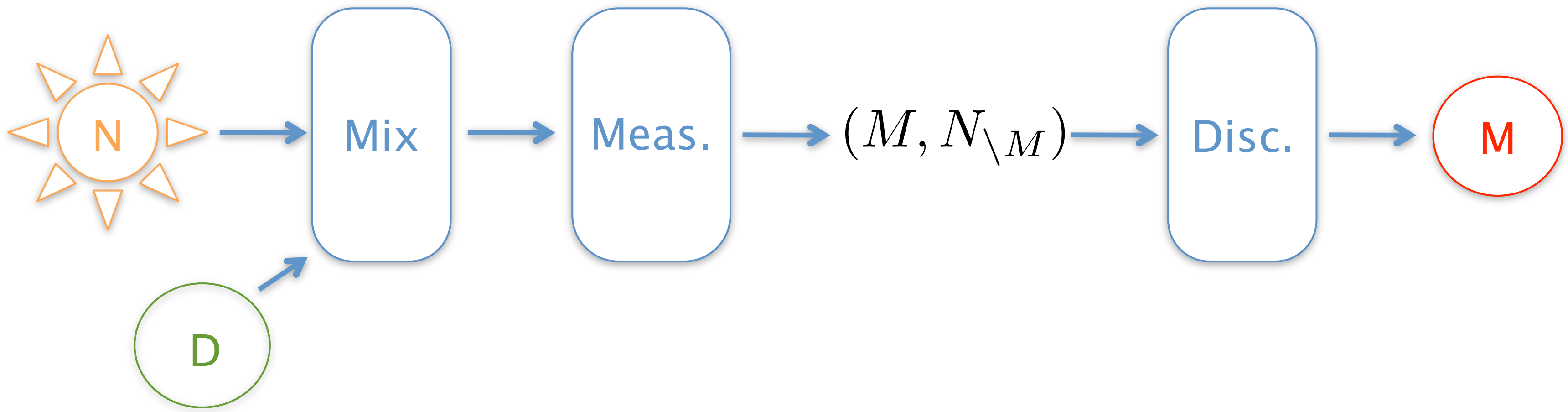

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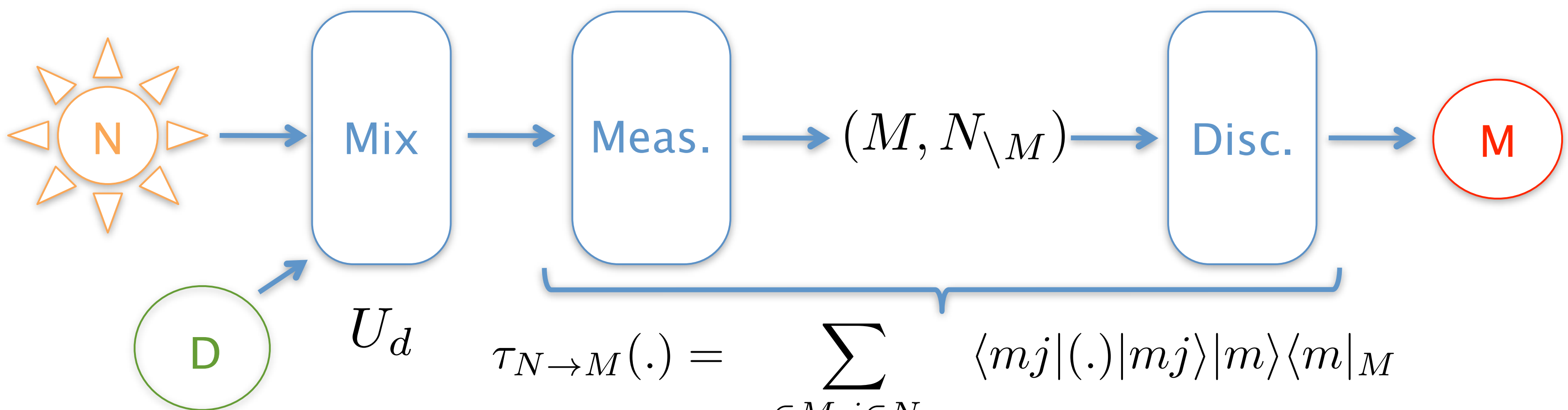

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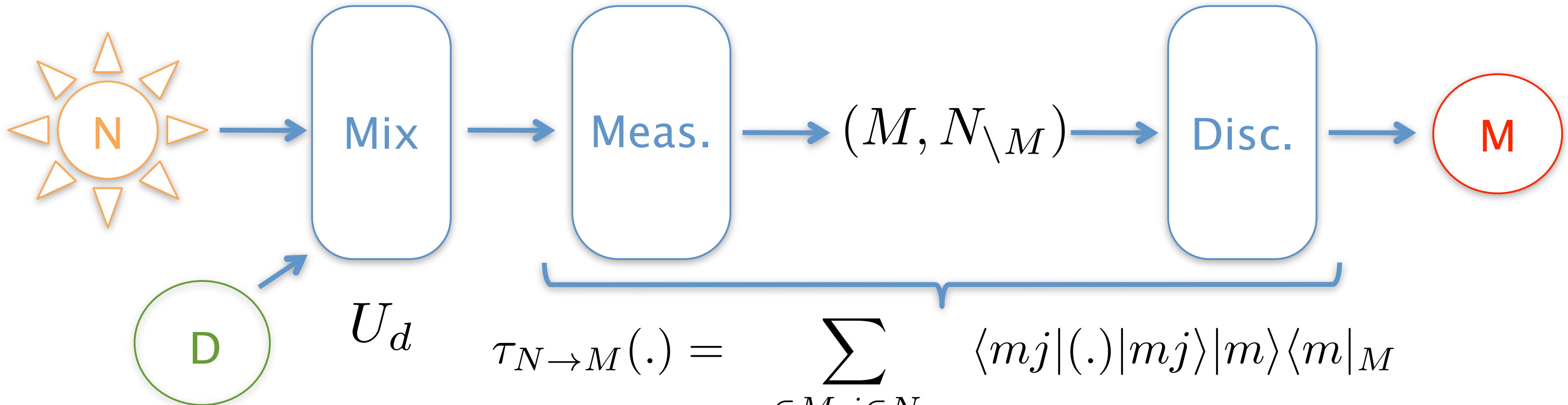

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- **Definition:** A set of unitaries $\{U_1, \ldots, U_D\}$ defines a strong (k, ε) qc-extractor (against quantum side information) if for any state ρ_{NE} with $H_{\min}(N|E)_\rho \geq k$,

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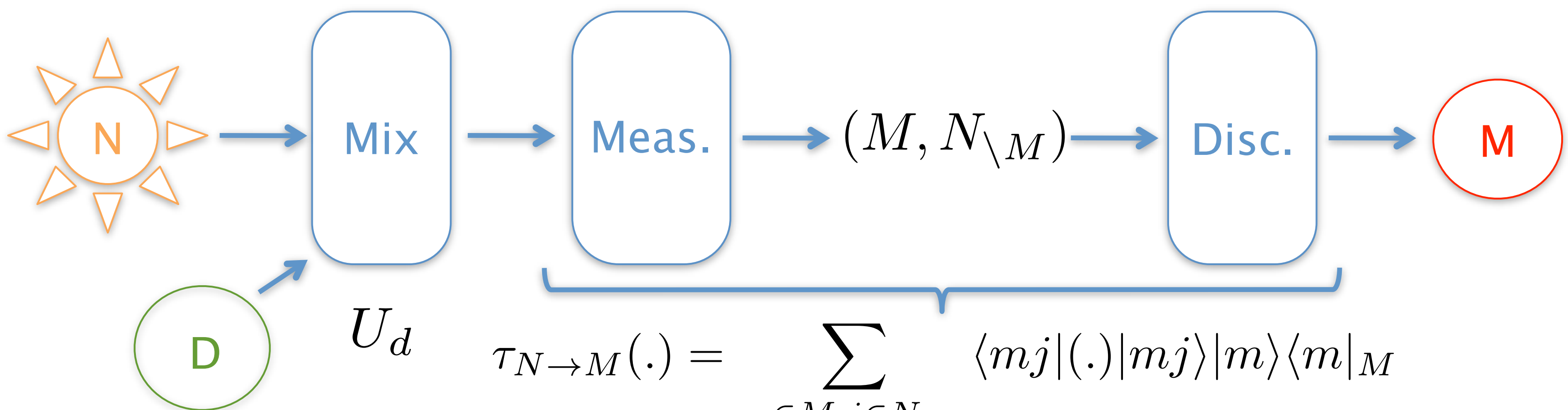

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- Without side information, this corresponds to ε-metric uncertainty relations [7].

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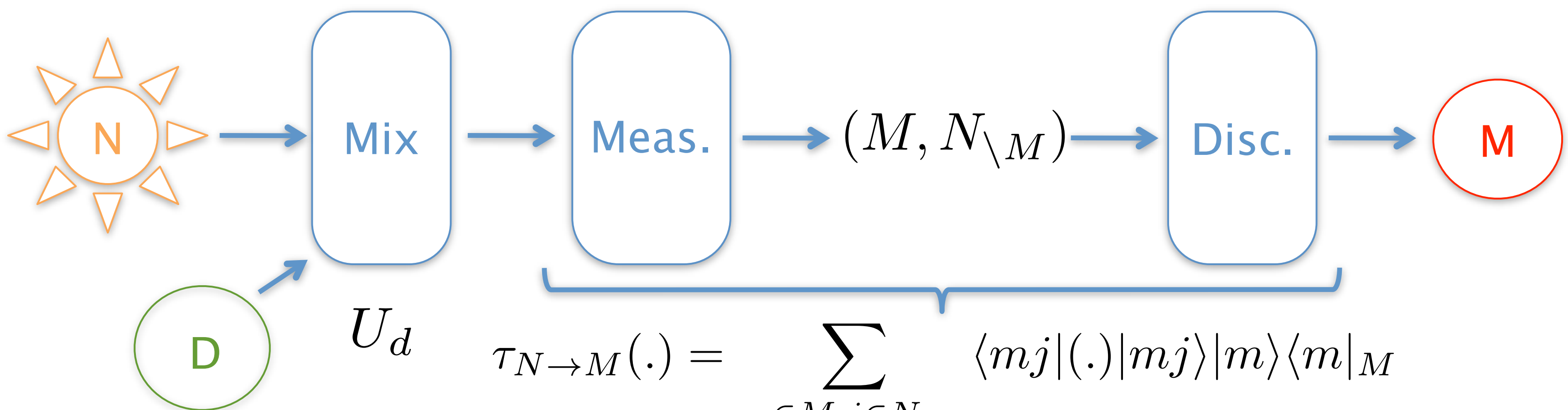

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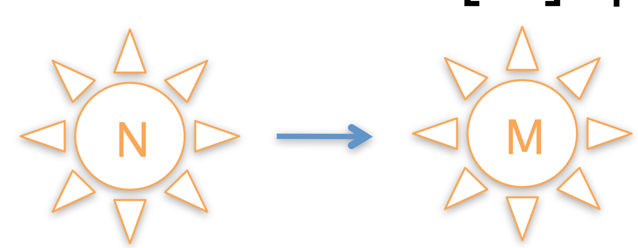
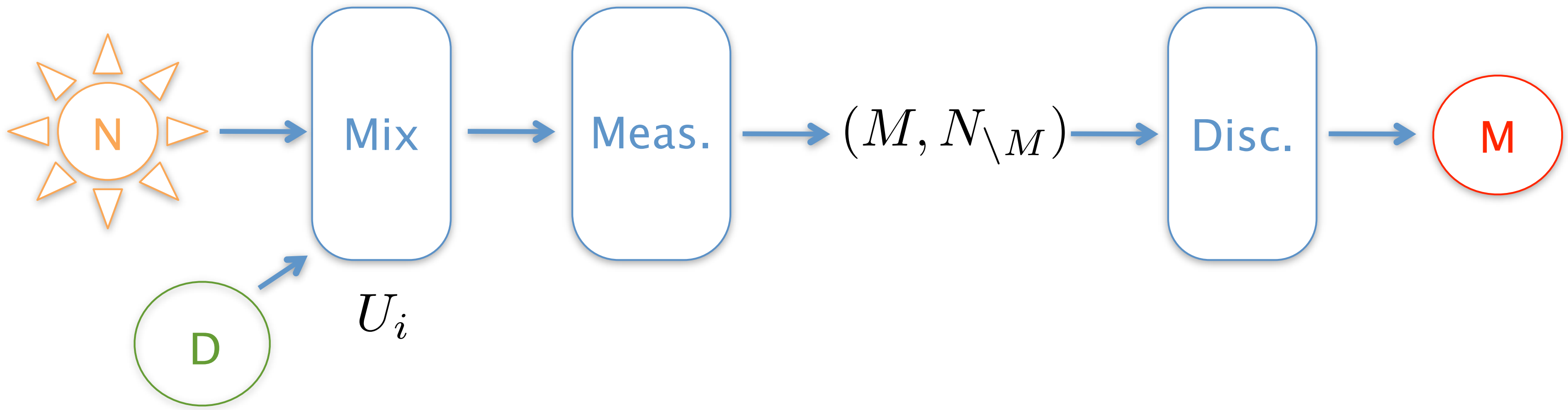
- Fully quantum versions of this: decoupling theorems (quantum coding theory) [8], quantum state randomization [9], quantum extractors [10]: <u>quantum to quantum (qq)-randomness extractors</u>!



[7] Fawzi et al., STOC, 2011
[8] Dupuis, PhD Thesis, McGill, 2009
[9] Hayden et al., CMP 250:371, 2004
[10] Ben-Aroya et al., TOC 6:47, 2010

Quantum to Classical (QC)-Randomness Extractors - Parameters



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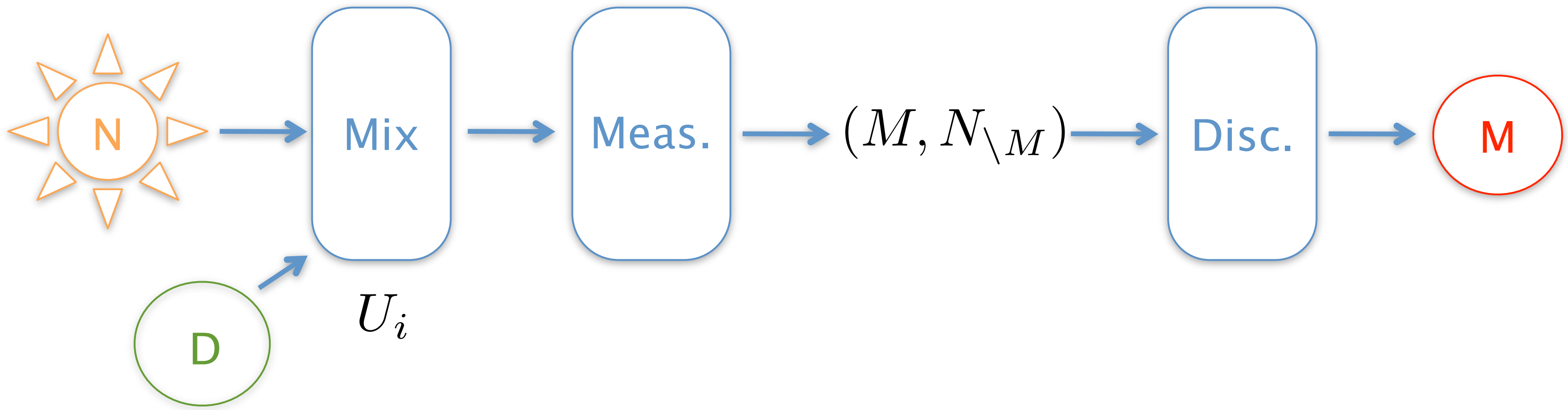

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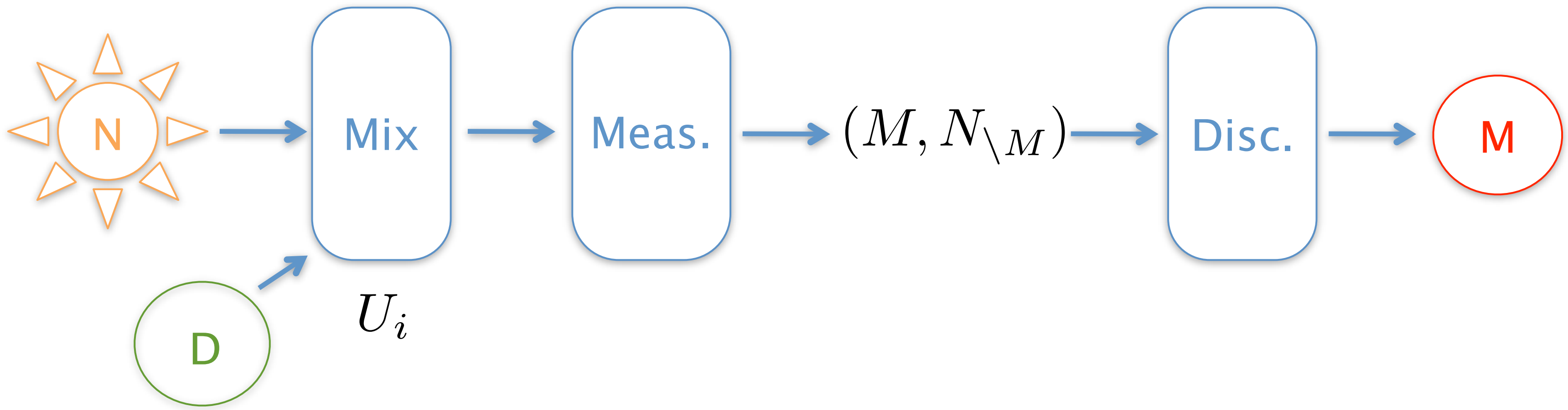

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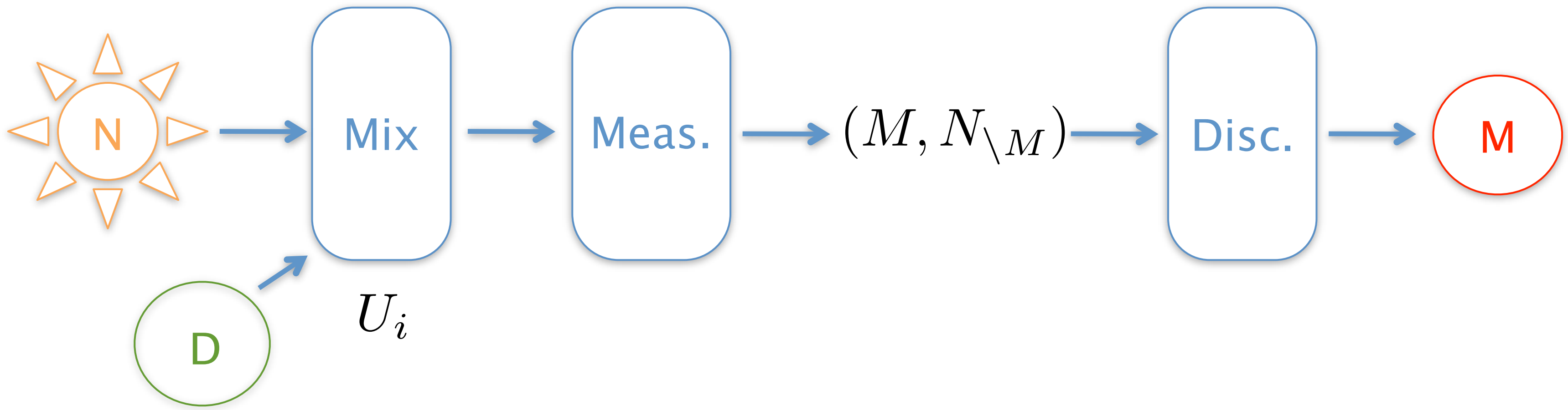

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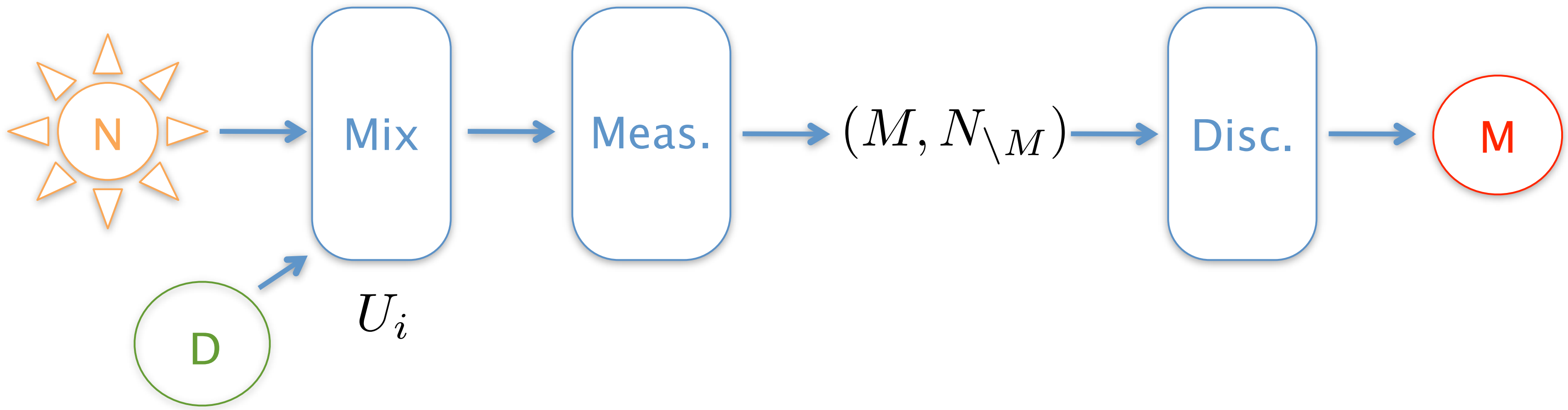

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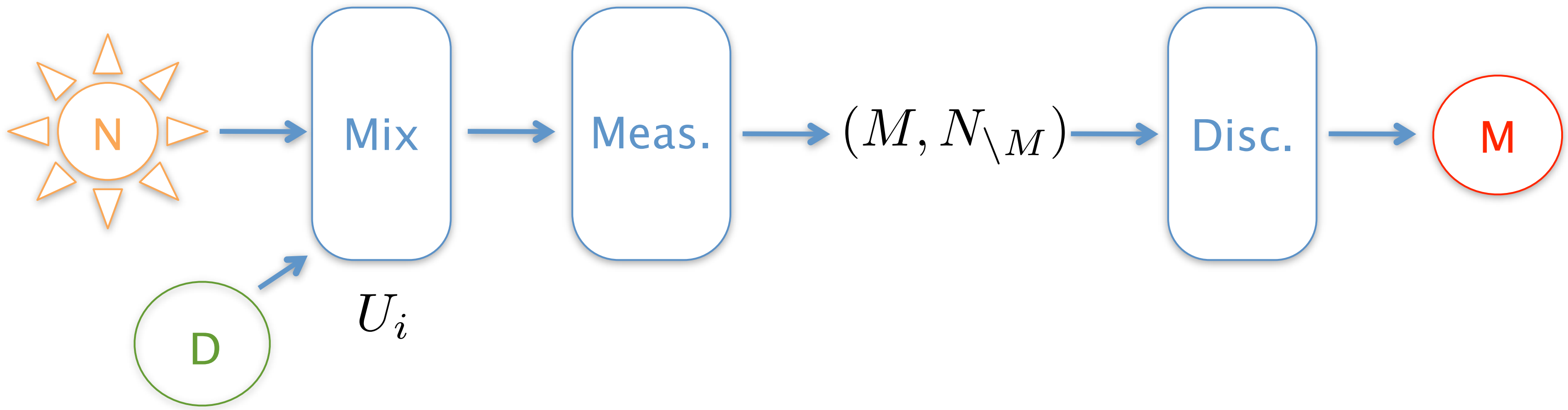

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- Find explicit constructions!

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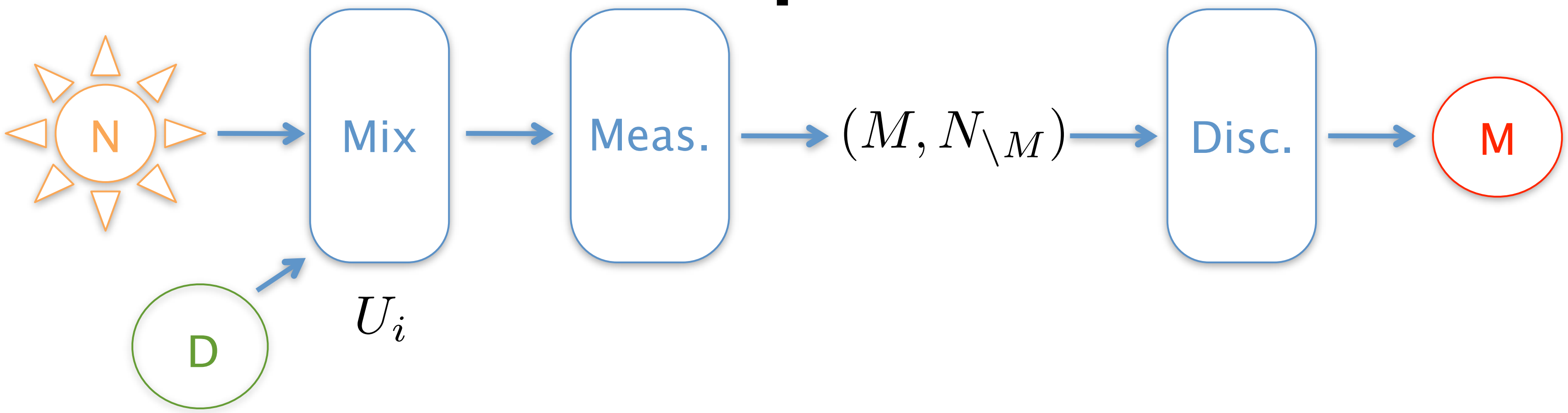

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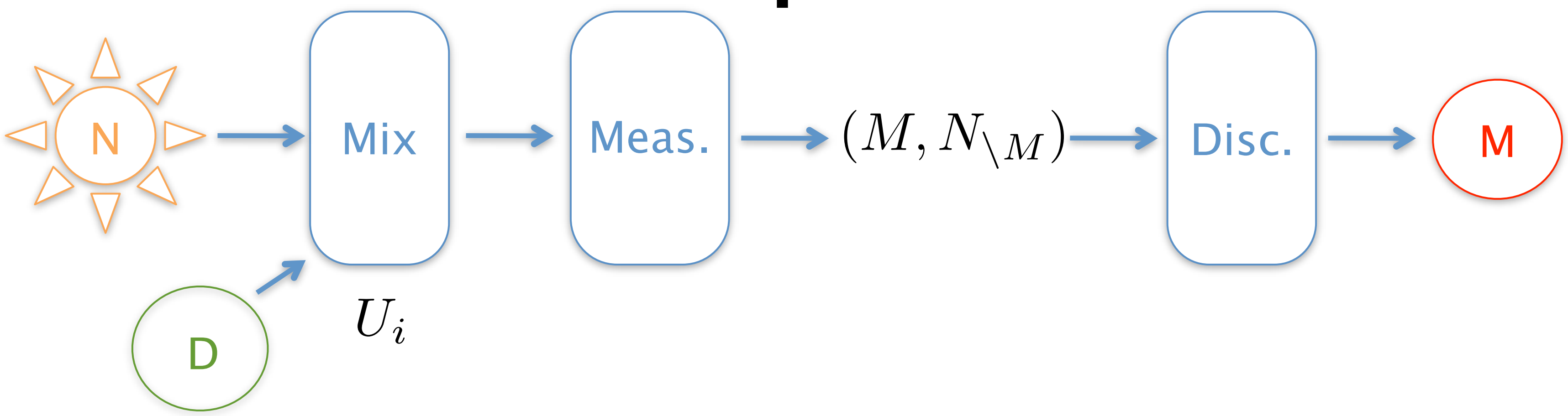

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[13] Szehr et al., arXiv:1109.4348v1

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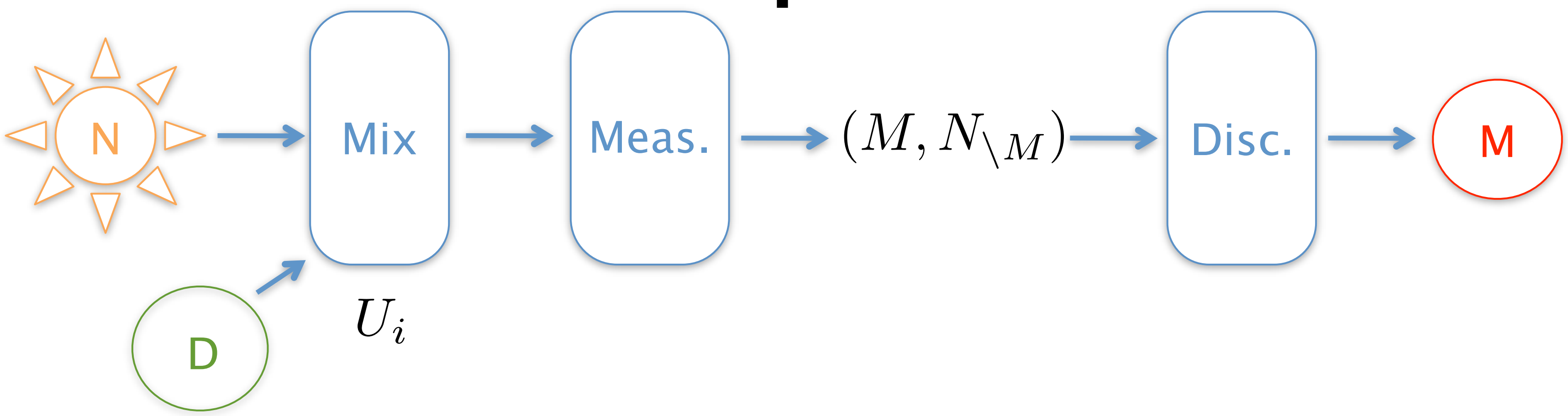

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- Set of unitaries defined by a full set of mutually unbiased bases together with two-wise independent permutations:

$$M = \min\{N, N \cdot 2^k \cdot \epsilon^2\} \qquad D = N \cdot (N+1)^2$$

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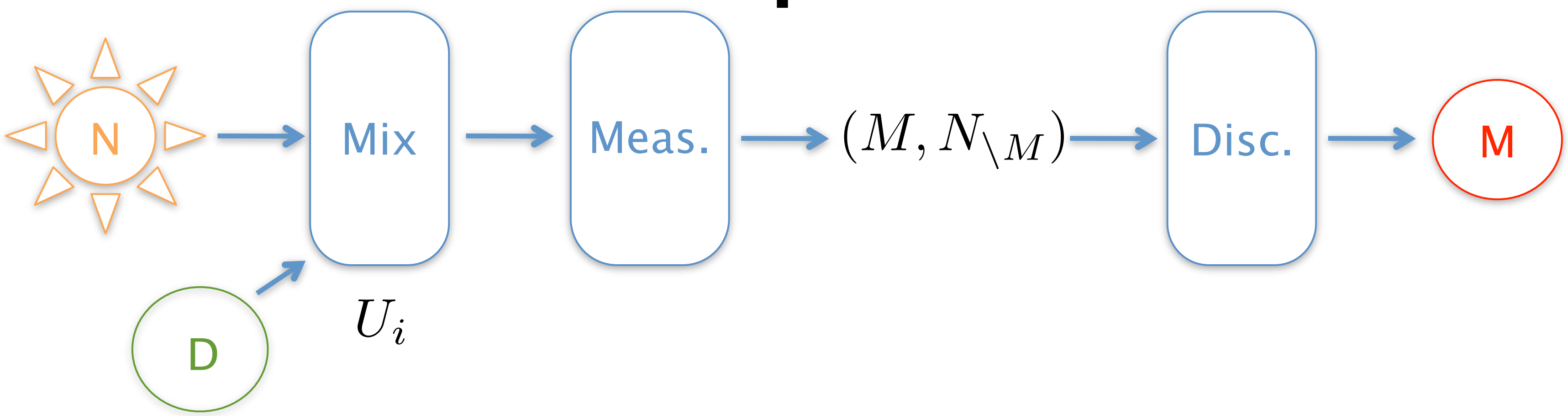
Quantum to Classical (QC)-Randomness Extractors - Explicit Constructions



- (Almost) unitary two-designs reproduce second moment of random unitaries [8,13]: $M = \min\{N, N \cdot 2^k \cdot \epsilon^2\}$ $D = O(N^4)$
- Set of unitaries defined by a full set of mutually unbiased bases together with two-wise independent permutations:

$$M = \min\{N, N \cdot 2^k \cdot \epsilon^2\} \qquad D = N \cdot (N+1)^2$$

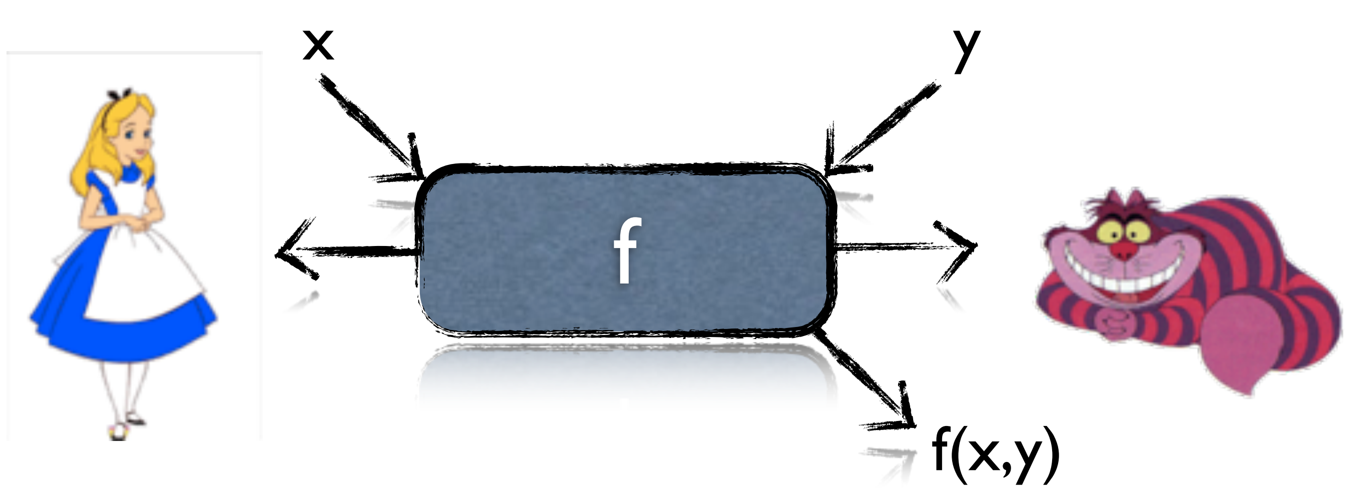
- Bitwise qc-extractors! Let $N = 2^n$, $M = 2^m$. Set of unitaries defined by a full set of mutually unbiased bases for each qubit, $\{\sigma_X, \sigma_Y, \sigma_Z\}^{\otimes n}$, together with two-wise independent permutations:

$$M = O(N^{\log 3 - 1} \cdot \varepsilon^4) \cdot \min\{1, 2^k\} \qquad D = N \cdot (N-1) \cdot 3^{\log N}$$

[8] Dupuis, PhD Thesis, McGill, 2009
[13] Szehr et al., arXiv:1109.4348v1

Application: Two-Party Cryptography

- Example: secure function evaluation.



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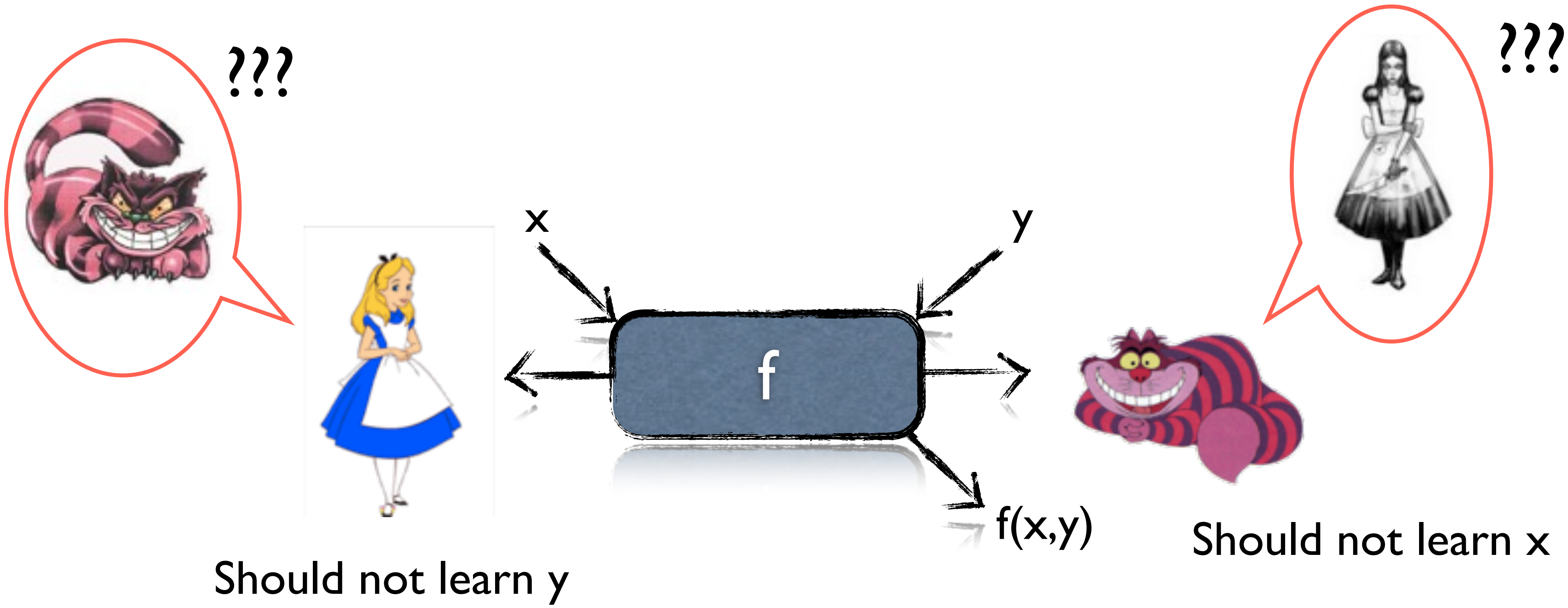

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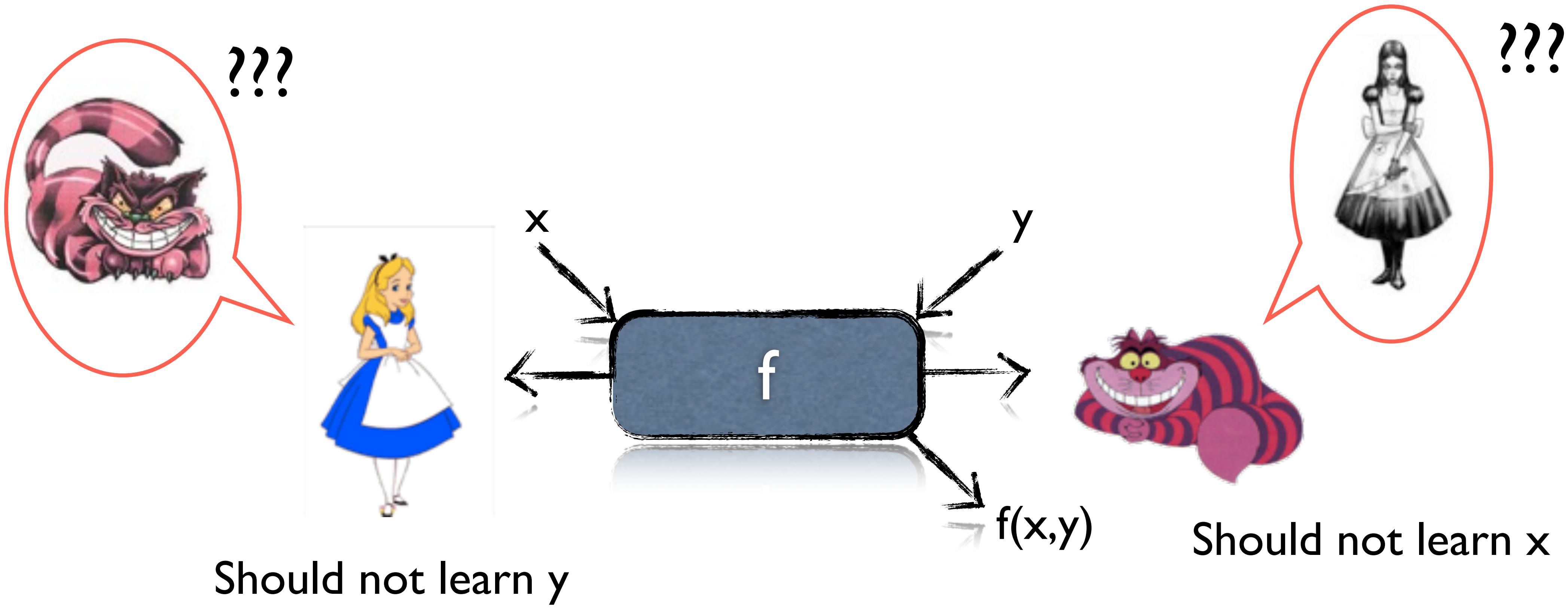

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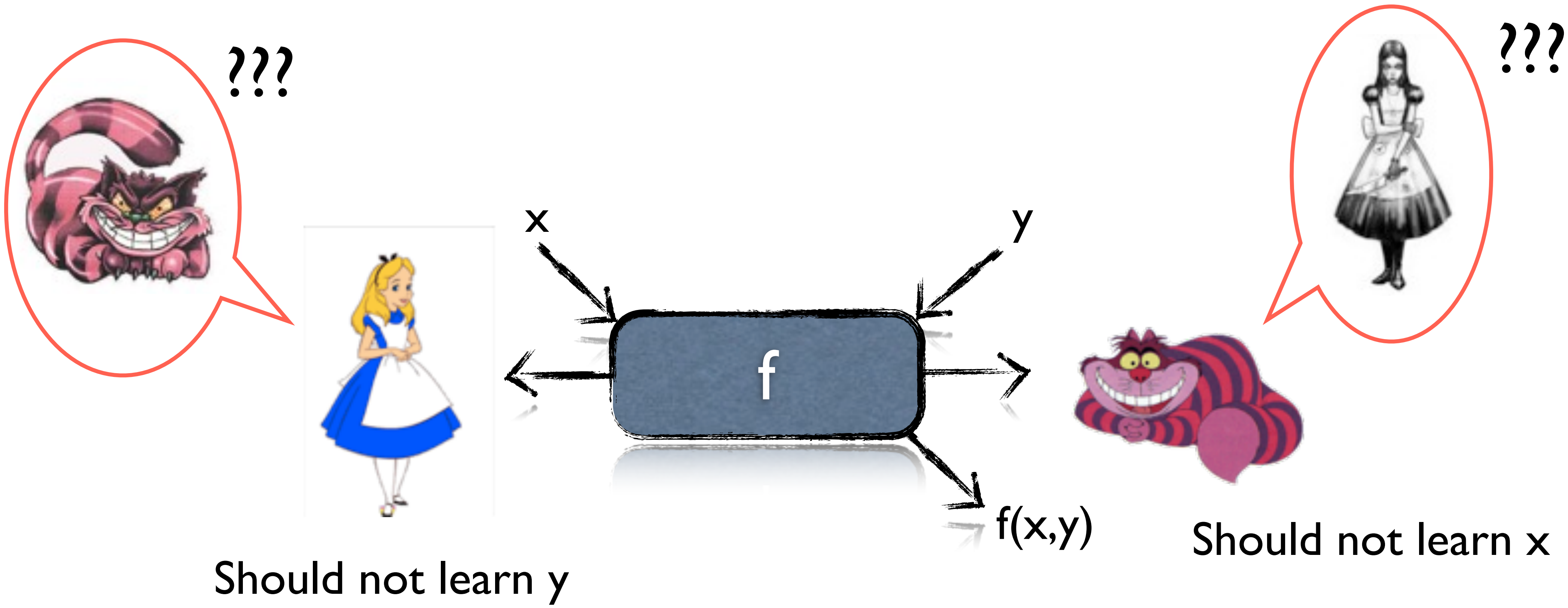

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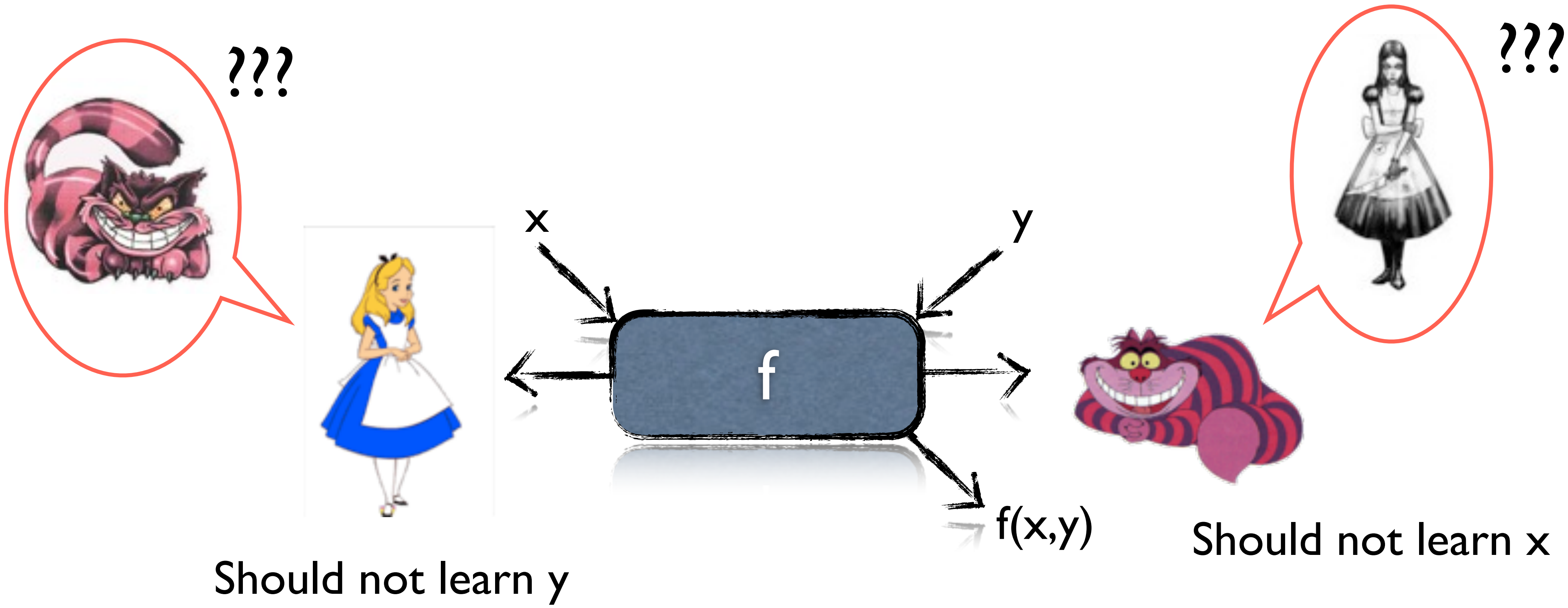

  - Not possible to solve without assumptions [17].
  - Classical assumptions are typically computational assumptions (e.g. factoring is hard).
  - Physical assumption: bounded quantum storage [18], secure function evaluation becomes possible [19].

[17] Lo, PRA 56:1154, 1997
[18] Damgård et al., CRYPTO, 2007
[19] König et al., IEEE TIT 58:1962, 2012

Application: Security in the Noisy-Storage Model [20]

- What the adversary can do: computationally all powerful, unlimited classical storage, actions are instantaneous, **BUT** noisy (bounded) quantum storage.

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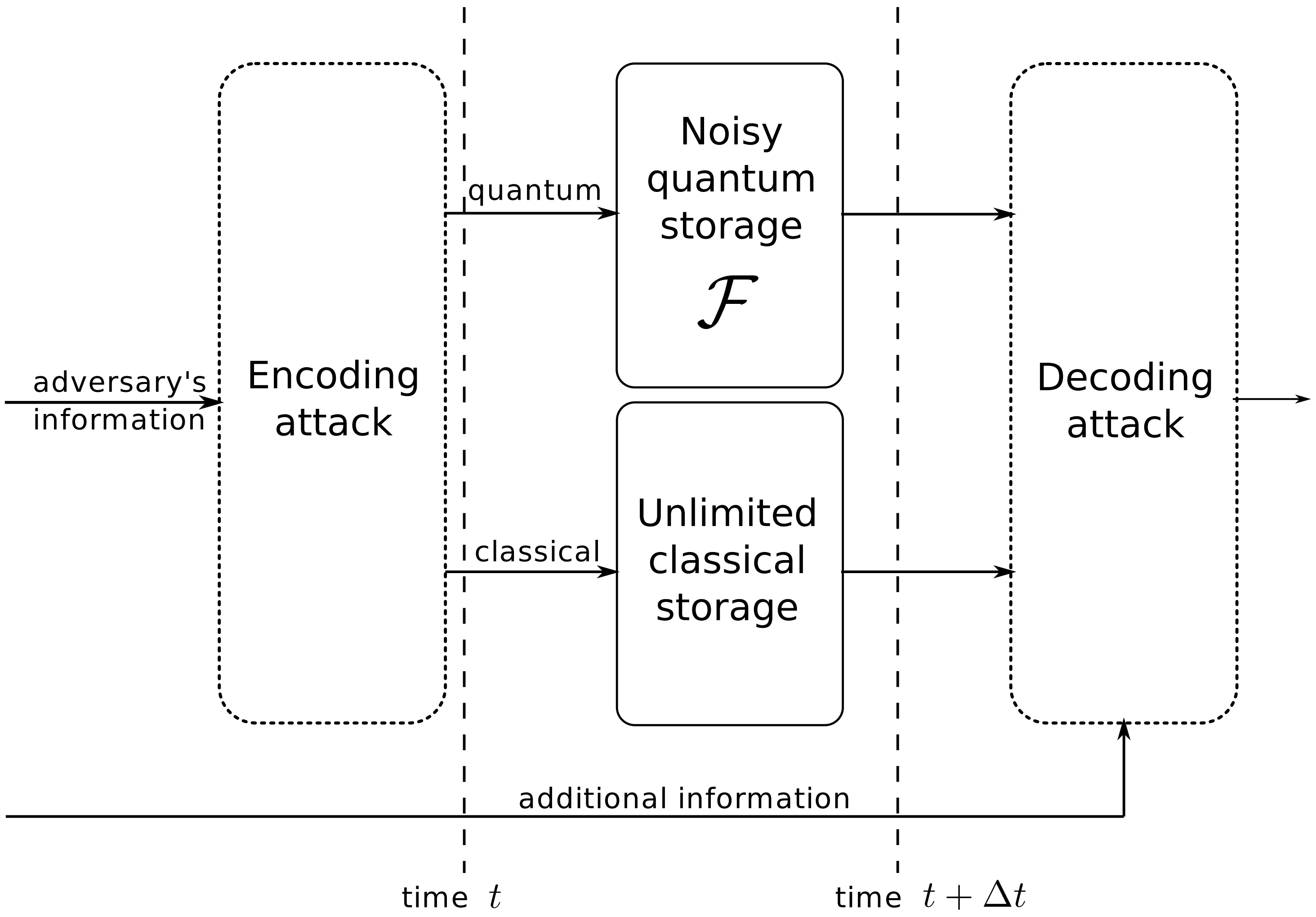

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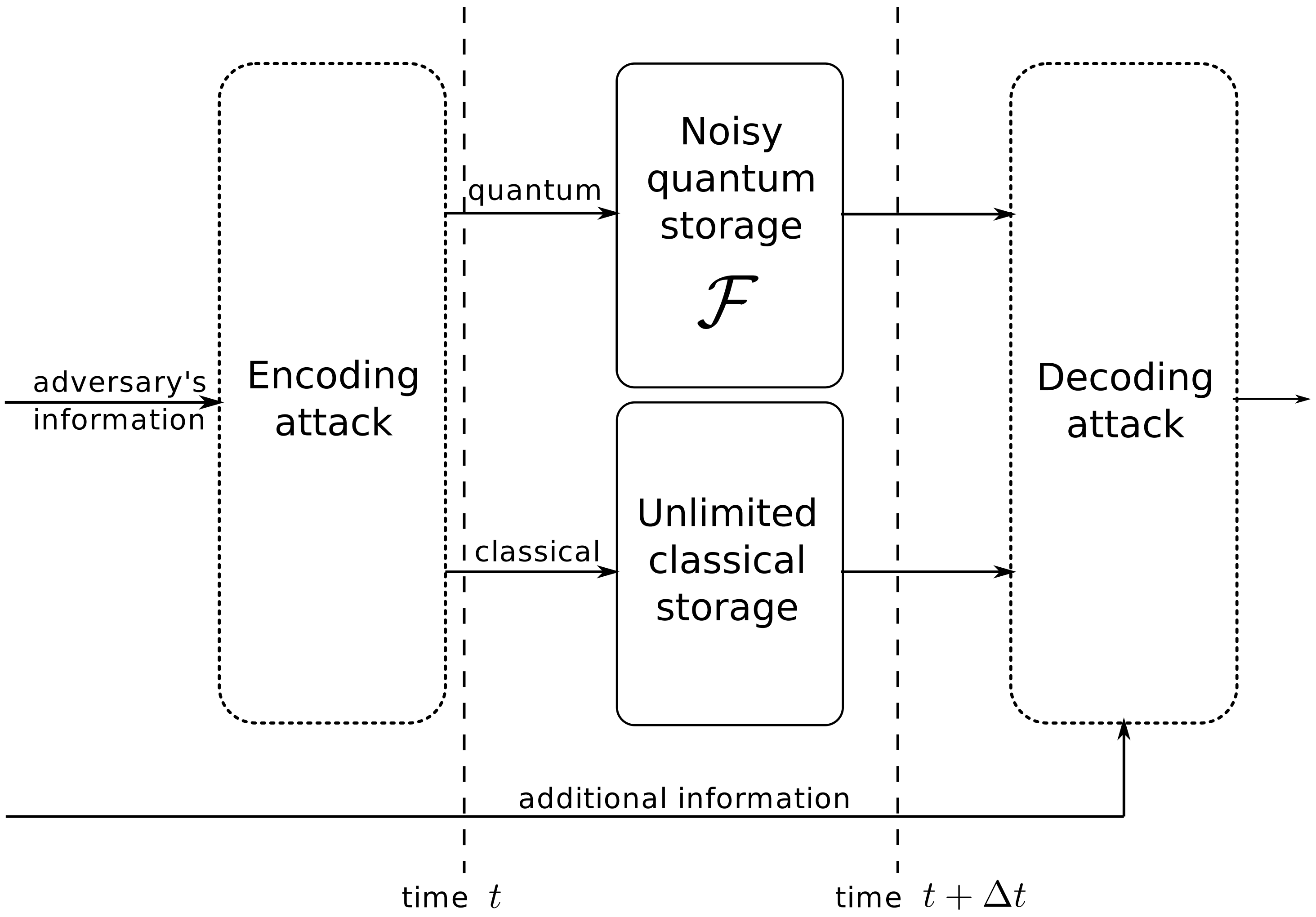

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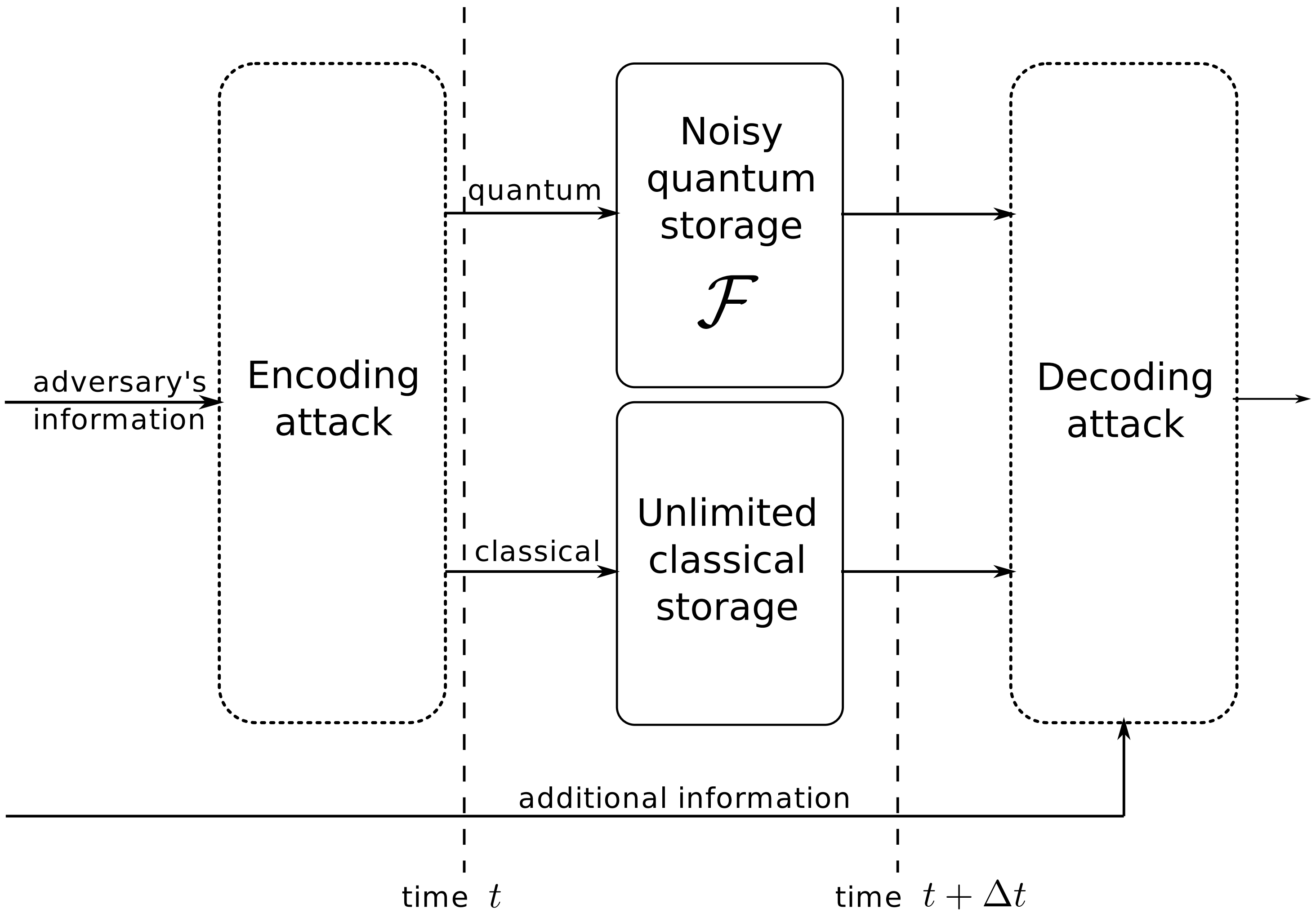

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- Implement task 'weak string erasure' (sufficient [21]). Using bitwise qc-randomness extractors, we can link security to the entanglement fidelity (quantum capacity) of the noisy quantum storage (improves [19,22])!

[20] Wehner et al., PRL 100:220502, 2008
[21] Kilian, STOC, 1998
[19] König et al., IEEE TIT 58:1962, 2012
[22] B. et al., IEEE ISIT, 2012

Entropic Uncertainty Relations with Quantum Side Information

- Review article [14]. Given a quantum state ρ and a set of measurements$\{K_1, \ldots, K_D\}$ these relations usually take the form (where $H(.)$ denotes e.g. the Shannon entropy):

$$H(K|D) = \frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^{D} H(K_i|D = i) \geq \mathrm{const}(K)\,.$$

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- Idea of [15]: add quantum side information! Start with a bipartite quantum state ρ_{AE} and a set of measurements $\{K_1, \ldots, K_D\}$ on A:

$$\boxed{H(K|ED) = \frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^{D} H(K_i|ED=i) \geq \mathrm{const}(K) + H(A|E)\,,}$$

here $H(A)_\rho = -\mathrm{tr}[\rho_A \log \rho_A]$, the von Neumann entropy, and its conditional version $H(A|B)_\rho = H(AB)_\rho - H(B)_\rho$ (which can get negative for entangled input states!).

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- QC-extractors (against quantum side information) give entropic uncertainty relations with quantum side information!
- Entropic uncertainty relations with quantum side information together with cc-extractors give qc-extractors (against quantum side information) [16]!

[14] Wehner and Winter., NJP 12:025009, 2010 [16] B./Wehner/Coles, unpublished
[15] B. et al., NP 6:659, 2010

Conclusions / Open Problems

- Definition of quantum to classical (qc)-randomness extractors.
- Probabilistic and explicit constructions as well as converse bounds.
- Security in the noisy-storage model linked to the quantum capacity.
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[23] Ve et al., arXiv:0912.5514v3
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- Bitwise qc-randomness extractor for $\{\sigma_X, \sigma_Z\}^{\otimes n}$ (BB84) encoding? Improve bound for $\{\sigma_X, \sigma_Y, \sigma_Z\}^{\otimes n}$ (six-state) encoding for large n?

[23] Ve et al., arXiv:0912.5514v3
[12] Fawzi, PhD Thesis, McGill, 2012