

An All-But-One Entropic Uncertainty Relation and Application to Password-based Identification

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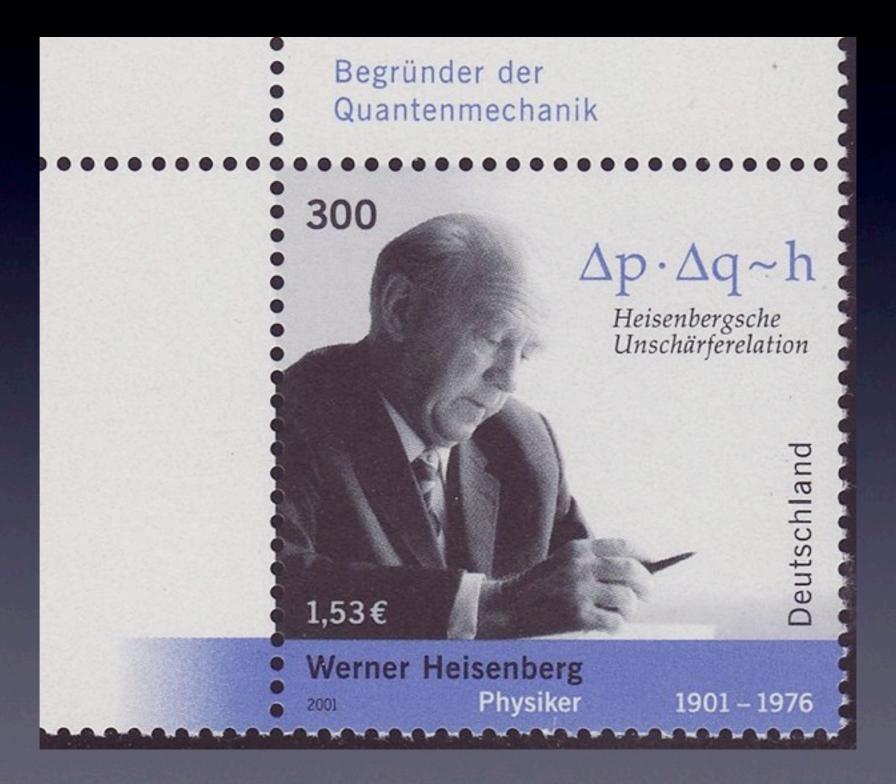


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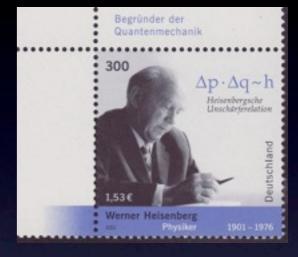


Uncertainty Relations



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First Entropic Uncertainty Relation: Isodore Hirschman (1957)



A more well-known entropic UR: Maassen-Uffink (1988)

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RemarkFor "good" families, $\lim_{n \to \infty} -\frac{1}{n} \log_2 c \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$

Theorem (Maassen-Uffink) For all *n*-qubit states ρ it holds that when measuring such a state either in basis \mathcal{B}_j or \mathcal{B}_k $H(X | J = j) + H(X | J = k) \ge -2 \log(c)$ $\forall j \ne k \in [m]$ where X is the outcome when measuring in \mathcal{B}_J

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- 2. Discuss main application: Password-based Identification

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where X is the outcome when measuring in \mathcal{B}_J .

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A new entropic uncertainty relation, with three key properties

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Comparison

All-but-One Shannon-Entr. UR (follows from Maassen Uffink)

New All-b.-One Min-Entropy UR

 $\begin{array}{c|c} H(X \mid J=j) \geq -\log(c) & H_{\min}(X \mid J=j, J'=j') \gtrsim -\log(c) \\ \forall j \neq j' & \forall j \neq j' \end{array}$

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Recall: For "good" families of bases on an *n*-qubit space, $-\log(c)$ is linear in n

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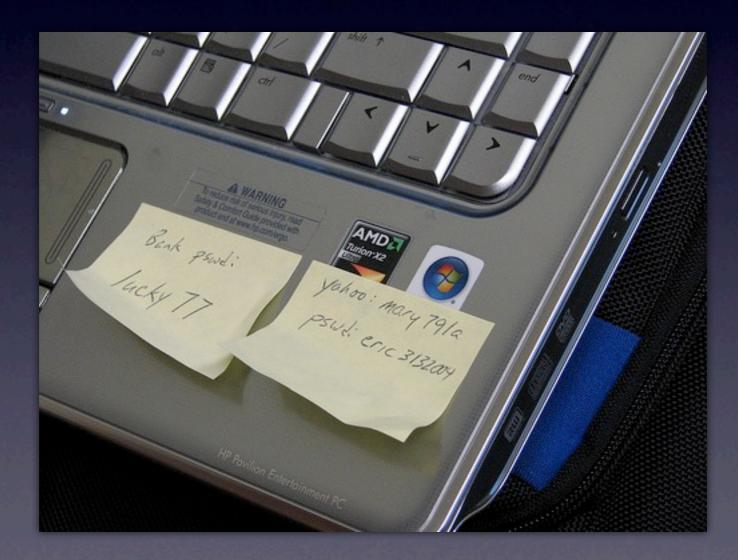
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The family of (meas.) bases is $\{\text{Comp, Hadamard}\},\$ on n qubits for which $c = 2^{-n/2}$



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 User proves knowledge of password w to Server, such that a dishonest party learns (almost) no information about w

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> User Server $W \cup \rightarrow \qquad \leftarrow Ws$ $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow EQUALITY(W \cup Ws)$ "accept" or "reject"

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New: "Single-Qubit Operations Model" (SQOM)

- Malicious party has unbounded quantum storage,
- but is restricted to single-qubit operations and measurements

Existing QID Scheme QID Scheme of Damgård et al. [DFSS07]

- Unconditionally secure against malicious user
- Secure against malicious server in the BQSM
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Remark Security proof of new QID scheme in BQSM is based on our uncertainty relation

Thank You