Introduction to Quantum Computing
Lecture 25: Universal Blind Quantum Computing

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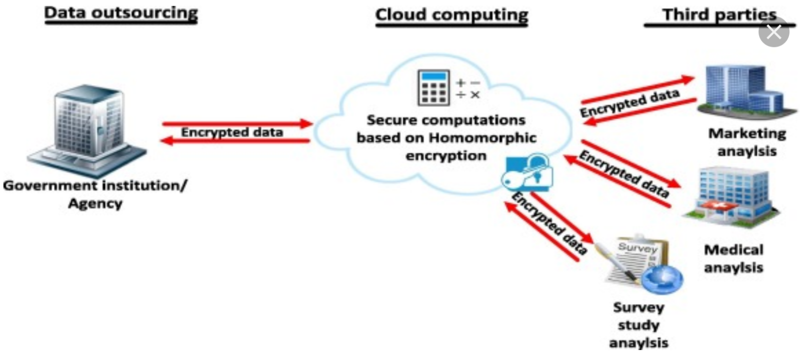
This Lecture

1. Blind Quantum Computing: What & Why
2. Tools for MBQC-based Universal Blind Quantum Computing
3. UBQC protocol and Verification

Blind Quantum Computing: What & Why

Modern Cyber Security goes beyond encryption
(e.g. Privacy-preserving Data Mining)

Delegated Private Computation (e.g. sensitive medical data)



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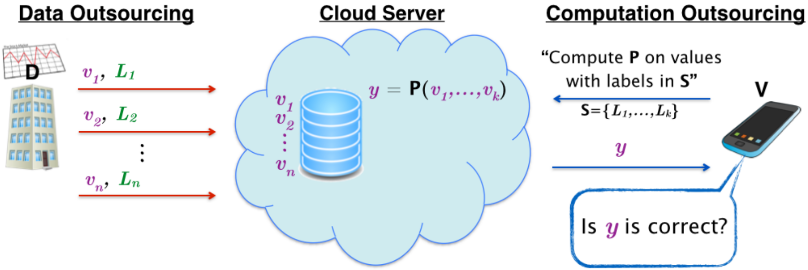
Verified Delegated Private Computation



Modern Cyber Security goes beyond encryption
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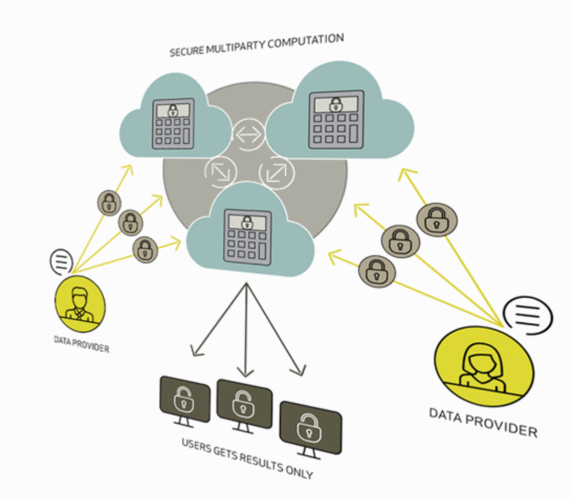
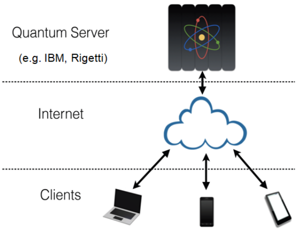
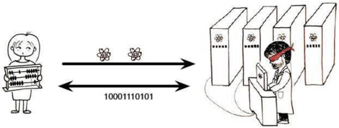
Secure Multiparty Computation (e.g. e-voting, auctions)



The Secure Quantum Cloud





- Clients wants to maintain **privacy**, **accuracy** and **reliability**
- Clients wants to use the **extra power of quantum computing**

- Universal Blind Quantum Computation (Broadbent, Fitzsimons, Kashefi 2009)
- Basis for numerous extra functionalities
- Client sends **random single qubits** to Server

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- Active area to obtain efficient quantum analogues (e.g.):

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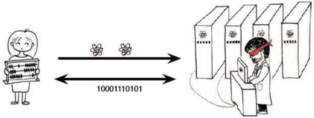

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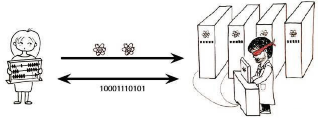

Verifiable Secure Quantum Cloud

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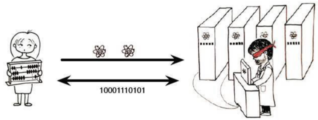
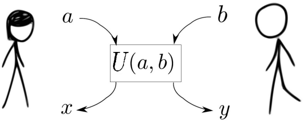


Verifiable Secure Quantum Cloud

Secure Two-Party Quantum Computation



Part II

Tools for MBQC-based Universal Blind Quantum Computing

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Blind Computation $\Rightarrow$ Bob cannot determine Alice's:

- Input
- Intended output
- Computation (not required for fully homomorphic encryption)

Alice must encrypt everything (input, computation, output)

General Idea

- **Use of MBQC** (possible otherwise)

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  2. **Cannot** measure, store, prepare entangled qubits, apply unitary gates

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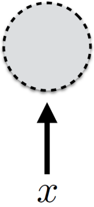
- Bob:

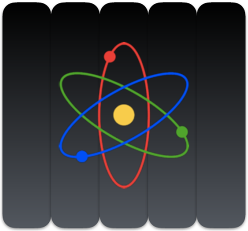
1. Does **not** know what states Alice sends him
2. Follows instructions; returns measurement outcomes to Alice

Blindness w.r.t. the "true" default angles $\{\phi_i\}_i$ and the shape of the "true" resource $|G\rangle$

Keep x and $f(x)$ hidden from server

Client



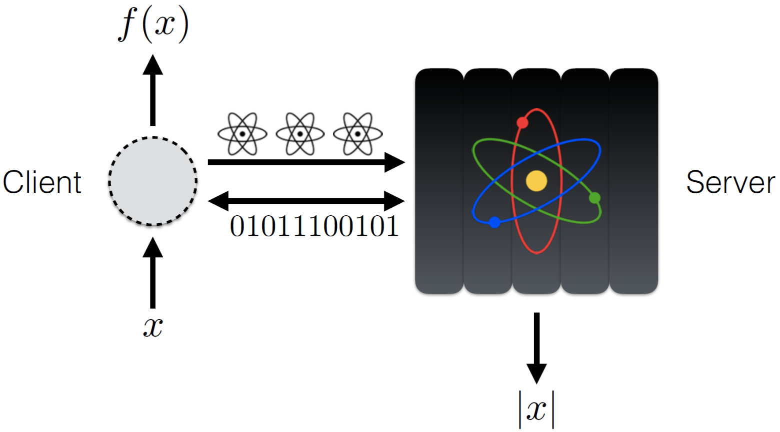


Server

Client $\in$ BPP

Server $\in$ BQP

Universal Blind Quantum Computation (UBQC)



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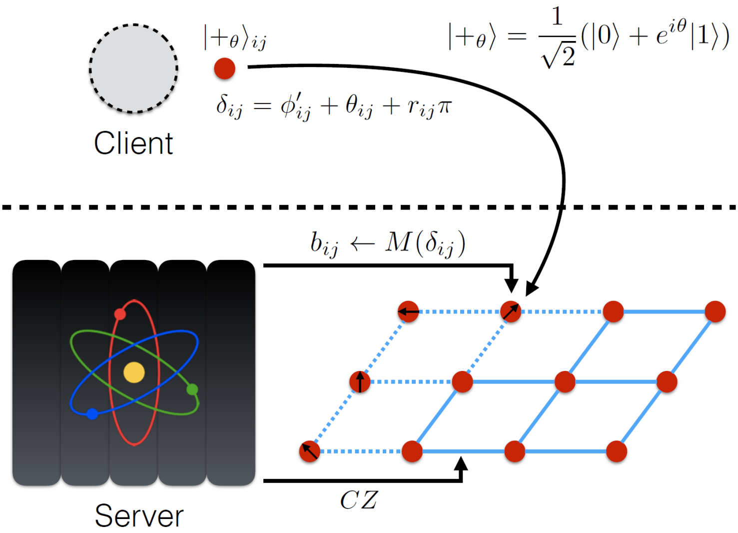

Broadbent, Fitzsimons, Kashefi - FOCS 2009

Trick 1: Hiding the measurement angle

- **Properties:**

(a) $R(\theta_1)R(\theta_2) = R(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = R(\theta_2)R(\theta_1)$.

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(c) $M^\alpha = M^Z HR(-\alpha)$.

Measuring at an angle is equivalent with applying the inverse circuit that prepares $|\pm_\alpha\rangle$ and then measure in comp. basis.

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Consider Two Scenarios:

- **Scenario 1** (normal MBQC)

$$M_1^{\phi} \wedge Z_{12} |+\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 \rightarrow |s_1\rangle_1 X^{s_1} J(-\phi) |+\rangle_2 = |s_1\rangle_1 X^{s_1} HR(-\phi) |+\rangle_2$$

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$$M_1^{(\phi+\theta)} \wedge Z_{12} \left|+_\theta\right\rangle_1 \left|+\right\rangle_2 \to \left|s_1\right\rangle_1 X^{s_1} J(-\phi-\theta) \left|+_\theta\right\rangle_2$$

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- Two scenarios have **same** effect
- If θ is unknown to Bob, when he measures $(\phi+\theta)$ he is ignorant of the "true" angle of the J-gate he implements.

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  $M_1^{\phi+r\pi} \wedge Z_{12} \ket{+}_1 \ket{+}_2 \rightarrow \ket{b_1}_1 X^{b_1} J(-\phi - r\pi) \ket{+}_2$

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- Two scenarios have **same** effect on qubit 2
- If Bob doesn't know r, when he measures $\phi + r\pi$ he is ignorant of the "true" measurement outcome s_1 and how to correct in the future angles.

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- Measuring ϕ'_i angle on state $|+\rangle$ is the same as measuring $\phi'_i + \theta_i$ angle on state $|+_{\theta_i}\rangle$
- Adding $r_i\pi$ does **not** change the measurement, only flips the outcome ($s_i = 0$ goes to $s_i = 1$ and visa-versa)

Summary of Instructions

- Alice sends $|+_{\theta_i}\rangle$ and instructs Bob to measure in δ_i
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Note: Interaction is required so that Alice can compute the corrected measurement angle ϕ'_i which depends on the (corrected) measurement outcomes (and thus cannot be computed by Bob).

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Solution:

- A general graph (e.g. 2-dim lattice) where the actual graph used can be embedded
- A trick to “break” the graph at a vertex (remove vertex and break connectivity of the graph)
- Alternatively, could consider certain graph states that are universal with only $|\pm_\phi\rangle$ measurements (e.g. “brickwork state)

Trick 3: Hiding the shape of the graph state

- $\wedge Z_{12} |0\rangle_1 |\psi\rangle_2 = |0\rangle_1 |\psi\rangle_2$; $\wedge Z_{12} |1\rangle_1 |\psi\rangle_2 = |1\rangle_1 (Z |\psi\rangle_2)$

  Computational basis qubits do **not** get entangled with $\wedge Z$

  $\wedge Z_{12} |d\rangle_1 |\psi\rangle_2 = |d\rangle_1 \left(Z^d |\psi\rangle_2\right)$

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- **Scenario 1:** Alice sends randomly $\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$ state, with equal probability

  Bob's view: $\rho = \frac{1}{2}(|+\rangle\langle+| + |-\rangle\langle-|) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}$

- **Scenario 2:** Alice sends randomly $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ state, with equal probability

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- The dummy qubits produce a Z^d **correction** to all neighbouring qubits.

  These corrections are:

  (i) known to Alice only, (ii) know from the start

  Alice takes them into account when computing the angle that she asks Bob to measure

  (Adds $d\pi$ to the angle of qubits neighbouring with $|d\rangle$ qubit)

UBQC protocol and Verification of Quantum Computing

A first UBQC protocol

We assume only M^α measurements (breaking to the desired resource state happens as described)

We assume classical input/output (can generalise)

Input:

- Graph G of m qubits sufficient for given computation
- m "default" measurement angles ϕ_i performing desired computation
- m random variables $\theta_i \leftarrow \{0, \pi/4, \cdots, 7\pi/4\}$, m random variables $r_i \leftarrow \{0, 1\}$ chosen secretly by Alice

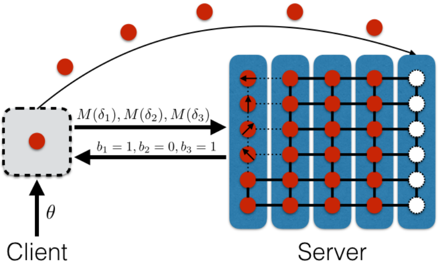
Initial Step:

- Alice sends to Bob m qubits of the form $|+_{\theta_i}\rangle$
- Bob applies $\wedge Z_{ij}$ according to the graph and generates the "secretly rotated" resource state

A first UBQC protocol

Step i: $1 \leq i \leq m$

- Alice computes the angle $\delta_i = \phi'_i + \theta_i + r_i\pi$ and instruct Bob to measure qubit i at this angle
- Bob measures qubit i and returns outcome b_i to Alice
- Alice sets the value $s_i = b_i \oplus r_i$
- Alice moves to step $i+1$ until $i = m$ where the protocol terminates
- The outcome is obtained from the last "layer" of measurements



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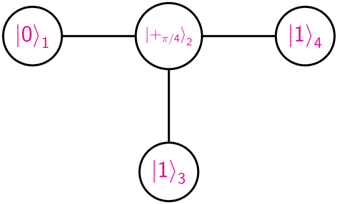
- Alice knows this result in advance, but Bod doesn't

  (Bob neither knows the d's nor the position that a trap exists)

An example: with $d_1 = 0, \theta_2 = \pi/4, d_3 = 1, d_4 = 1$



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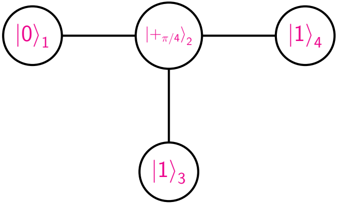
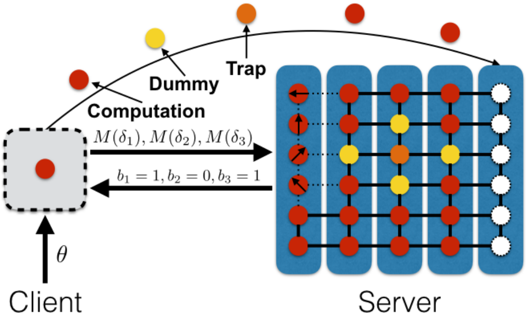


Example trap at qubit 2

- The trap qubit (after $\wedge Z$-gates) is at state:

  $Z^{d_1+d_3+d_4}\left|+_{\pi/4}\right\rangle = Z^2\left|+_{\pi/4}\right\rangle = \left|+_{\pi/4}\right\rangle$
- If measured in the $\{\left|+_{\pi/4}\right\rangle, \left|-_{\pi/4}\right\rangle\}$-basis we get (always) $b_2 = 0$

- **Position** of traps and dummies is **unknown** to Bob
- **Result of measurement of trap**, if measured in M_t^θ-basis is deterministic and **known** in advance **to Alice**
- **If Bob deviates** at the protocol, he may deviate on the trap qubit and this will be **detected by Alice**!



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- Verify correctness against malicious prover $\Rightarrow$ correctness against errors due to noise/malfunctions (even correlated)

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Method to verify/test any quantum computation device

References

Blind Quantum Computation

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