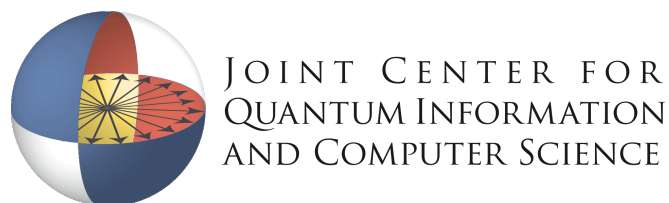


Efficient Simulation of Random States and Random Unitaries

Gorjan Alagic, **Christian Majenz** and Alexander Russell

Eurocrypt 2020, in Cyberspace



Results — overview

- ▶ We study the **simulation of random quantum objects**, i.e. random states and random unitary operations
- ▶ We develop a **theory of** their **stateful simulation**, a quantum analogue of Lazy sampling
- ▶ For random states, we develop an efficient protocol for stateful simulation
- ▶ For random unitaries, we devise a simulation method that runs in polynomial space
- ▶ As an **application**, we design a **quantum money** scheme that is unconditionally unforgeable and untraceable.

Introduction

Randomness...

...is extremely useful. Applications:

- ▶ All of cryptography
- ▶ Monte Carlo simulation
- ▶ Randomized algorithms
- ▶ ...



Easy example: random string

Random element $x \in_R \{0,1\}^n$

Easy example: random string

Random element $x \in_R \{0,1\}^n$

| | Randomness cost | Runtime limit distinguisher |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Exact | n | No |

Easy example: random string

Random element $x \in_R \{0,1\}^n$


| | Randomness cost | Runtime limit distinguisher |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Exact | n | No |
| Pseudorandom generator | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ |

Another example: random function

Function $f : \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ such that $f(x) \in_R \{0,1\}^n$ independently


Another example: random function

Function $f : \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ such that $f(x) \in_R \{0,1\}^n$ independently

| Oracle simulation for f | Randomness cost | Stateful simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Exact | $n \cdot 2^m$  | No | None | None |


Another example: random function

Function $f : \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ such that $f(x) \in_R \{0,1\}^n$ independently \leq runtime, memory

| Oracle simulation for f | Randomness cost | Stateful simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Exact | $n \cdot 2^m$  | No | None | None |


Another example: random function

Function $f : \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ such that $f(x) \in_R \{0,1\}^n$ independently

| Oracle simulation for f | Randomness cost | Stateful simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Exact | $n \cdot 2^m$  | No | None | None |
| t -wise independent function | $O(t \cdot n)$ | No | None | t |



Another example: random function

Function $f : \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ such that $f(x) \in_R \{0,1\}^n$ independently

| Oracle simulation for f | Randomness cost | Stateful simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Exact | $n \cdot 2^m$  | No | None | None |
| t -wise independent function | $O(t \cdot n)$ | No | None | t |
| Pseudorandom function | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | No | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | None |

Another example: random function

Function $f : \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ such that $f(x) \in_R \{0,1\}^n$ independently

| Oracle simulation for f | Randomness cost | Stateful simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Exact | $n \cdot 2^m$  | No | None | None |
| t -wise independent function | $O(t \cdot n)$ | No | None | t |
| Pseudorandom function | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | No | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | None |
| "Lazy sampling" | $q \cdot n$  | Yes | None | None |

of queries

Quantum states and operations

Quantum states and operations

Quantum state: unit vector

$$|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$



Sphere

Quantum states and operations

Quantum state: unit vector

$$|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$



~~Sphere~~

Strictly speaking:

$$|\phi\rangle \in P_{2^n-1}(\mathbb{C}),$$

projective space

Quantum states and operations

Quantum state: unit vector

$$|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$


~~Sphere~~

Strictly speaking:

$$|\phi\rangle \in P_{2^n-1}(\mathbb{C}),$$

projective space

Quantum operation: unitary

$$\text{matrix } U \in U(2^n) \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n \times 2^n}$$



(Compact Lie-)group
of unitary
 $2^n \times 2^n$ -matrices

Quantum states and operations

Quantum state: unit vector

$$|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$


~~Sphere~~


Strictly speaking:

$$|\phi\rangle \in P_{2^n-1}(\mathbb{C}),$$

projective space

Quantum operation: unitary

$$\text{matrix } U \in U(2^n) \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n \times 2^n}$$


(Compact Lie-)group
of unitary
 $2^n \times 2^n$ -matrices

Really nice mathematical objects with a
natural notion of a uniform distribution!

Quantum states and operations

Quantum state: unit vector

$$|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$


~~Sphere~~


Strictly speaking:

$$|\phi\rangle \in P_{2^n-1}(\mathbb{C}),$$

projective space

Quantum operation: unitary

$$\text{matrix } U \in U(2^n) \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n \times 2^n}$$


(Compact Lie-)group
of unitary
 $2^n \times 2^n$ -matrices

Really nice mathematical objects with a
natural notion of a uniform distribution!


Haar measure

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!



Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

Haar money (JLS '19):



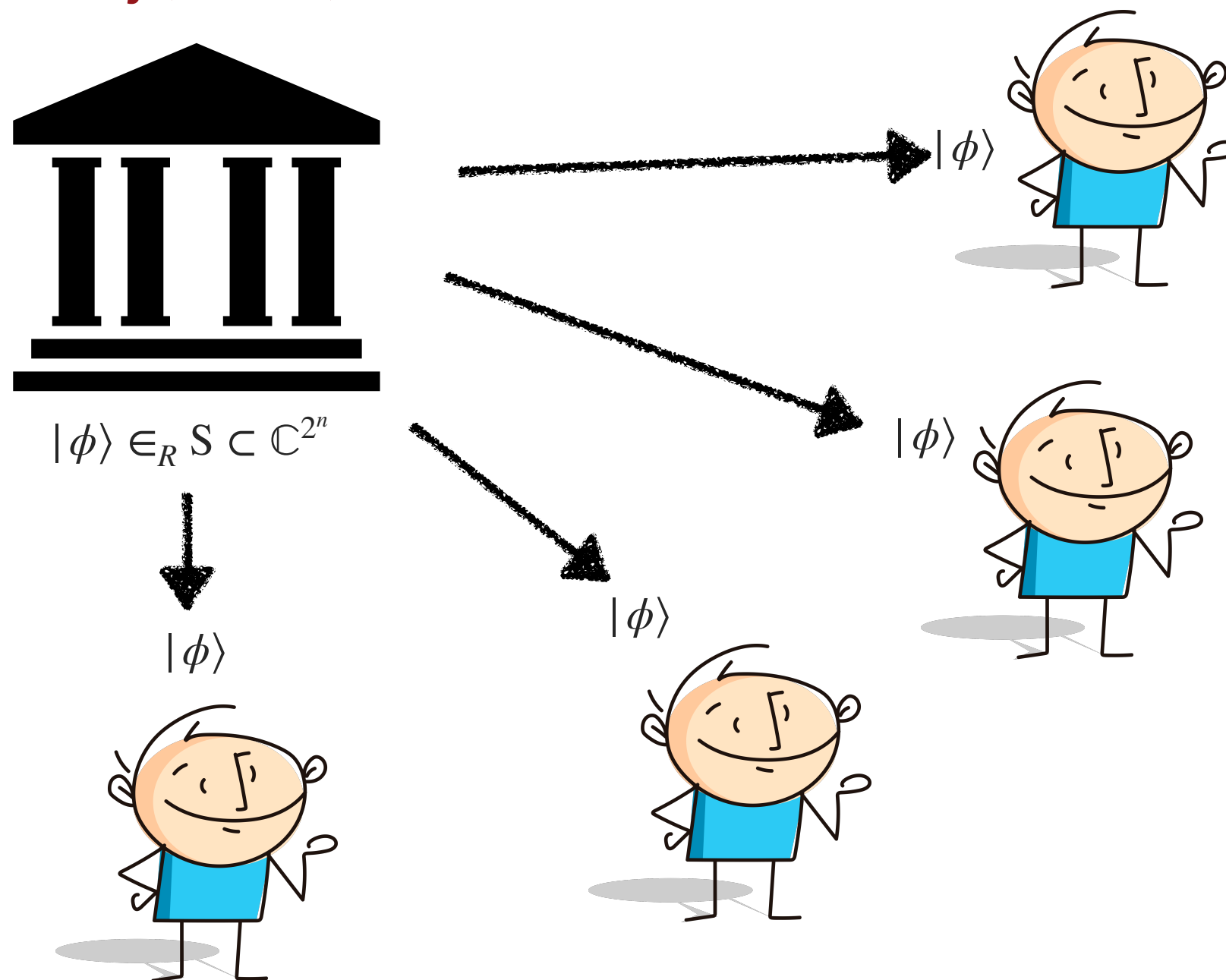
$$|\phi\rangle \in_R S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

Haar money (JLS '19):

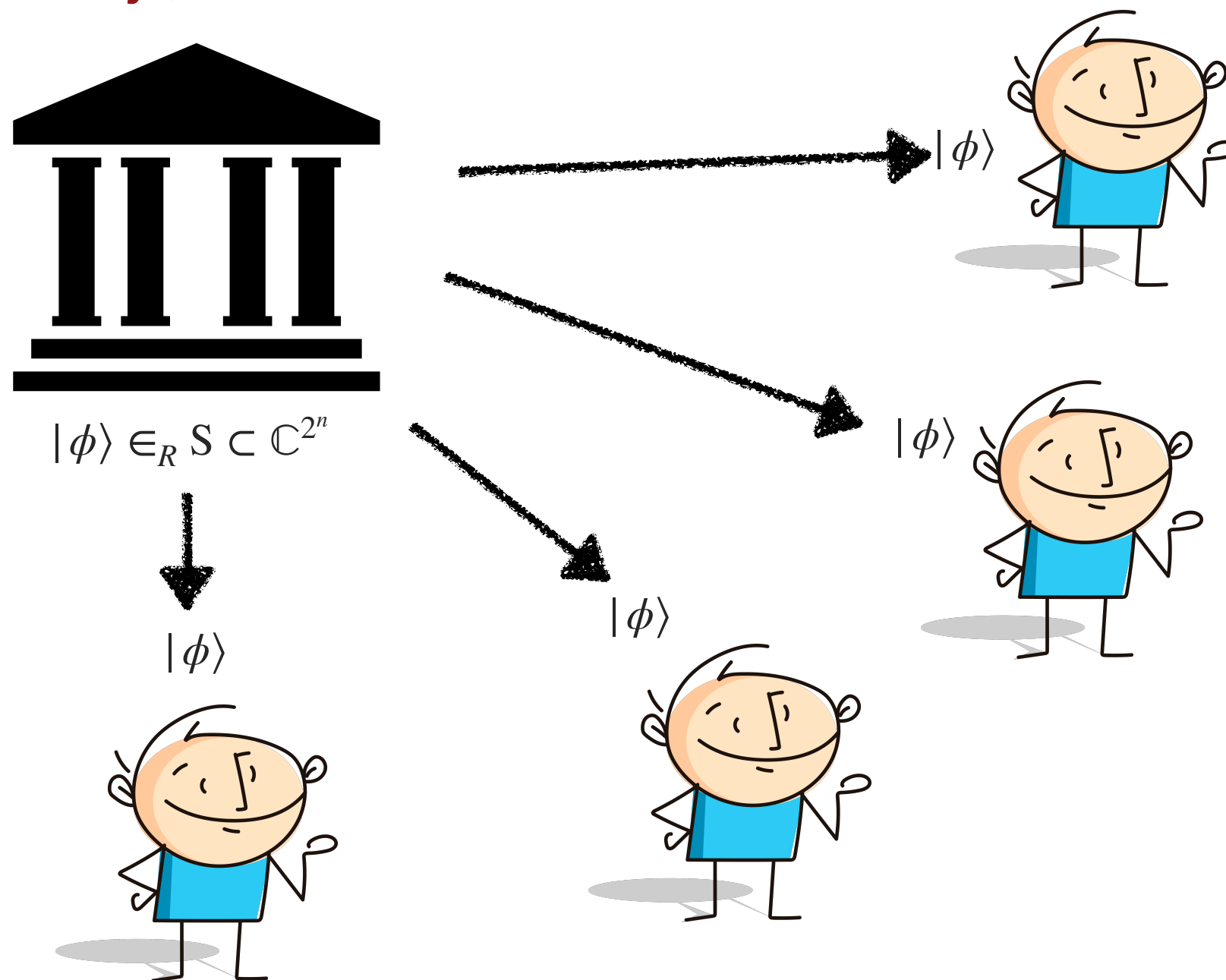


Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

Haar money (JLS '19):



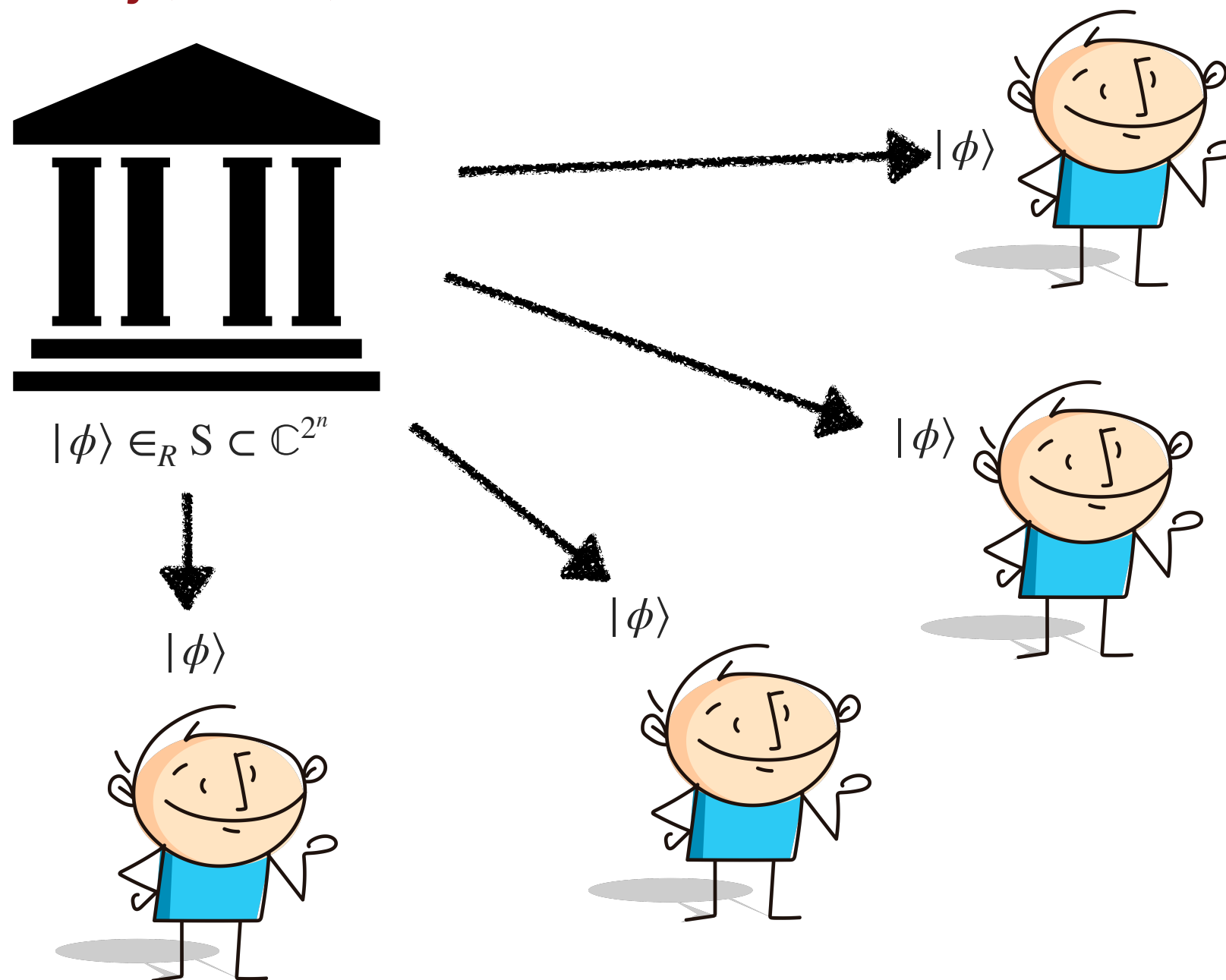
Unforgeable ✓

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

Haar money (JLS '19):



Unforgeable ✓

Untraceable ✓

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

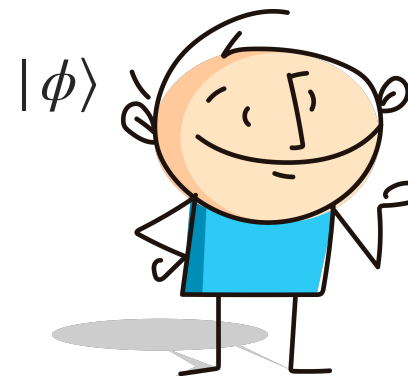
Haar money (JLS '19):



$$|\phi\rangle \in_R S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$



$$|\phi\rangle$$



Can the Bank
sample such a
random state?

Unforgeable ✓

Untraceable ✓

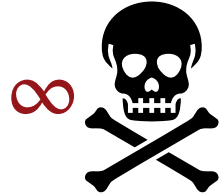
Simulation of random quantum objects

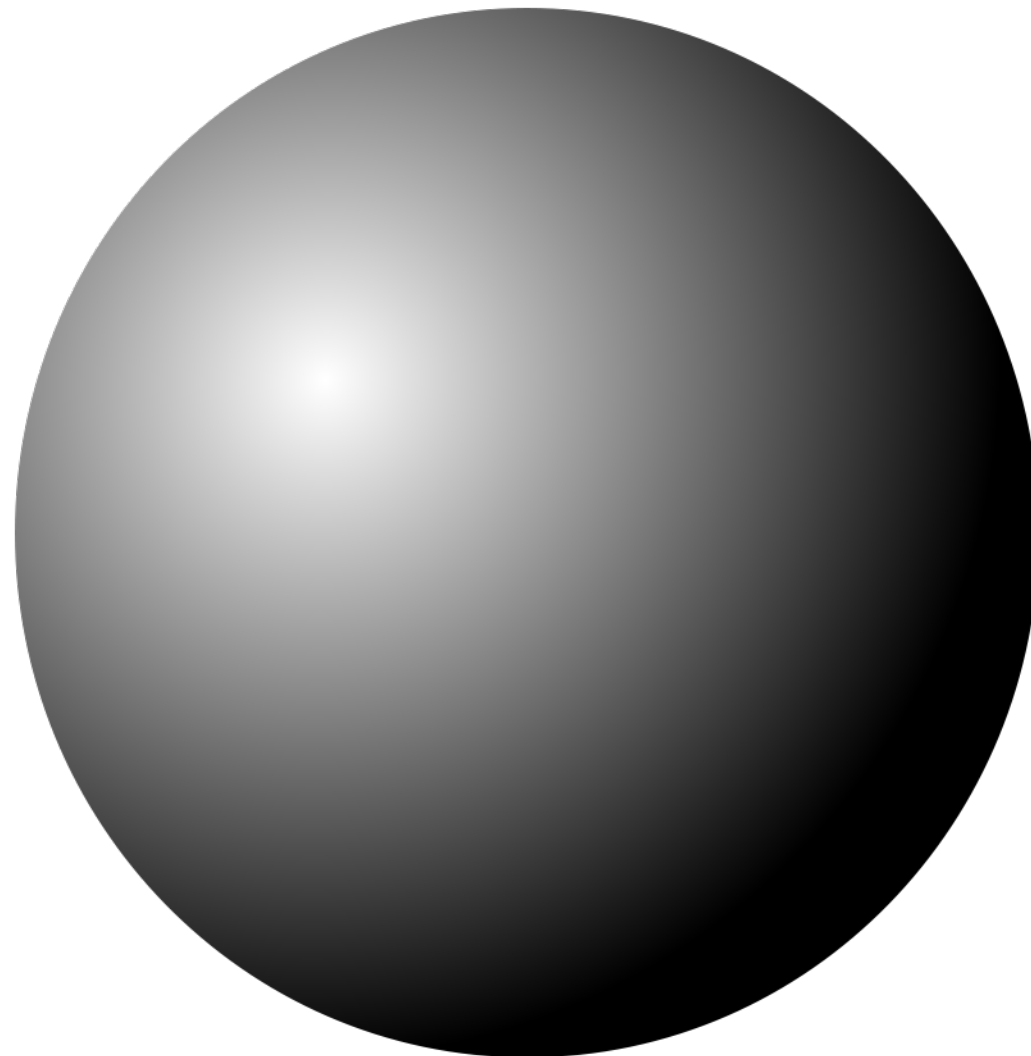
Can we sample a random quantum state?

Haar-random state $|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$.

Can we sample a random quantum state?



Haar-random state $|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$.

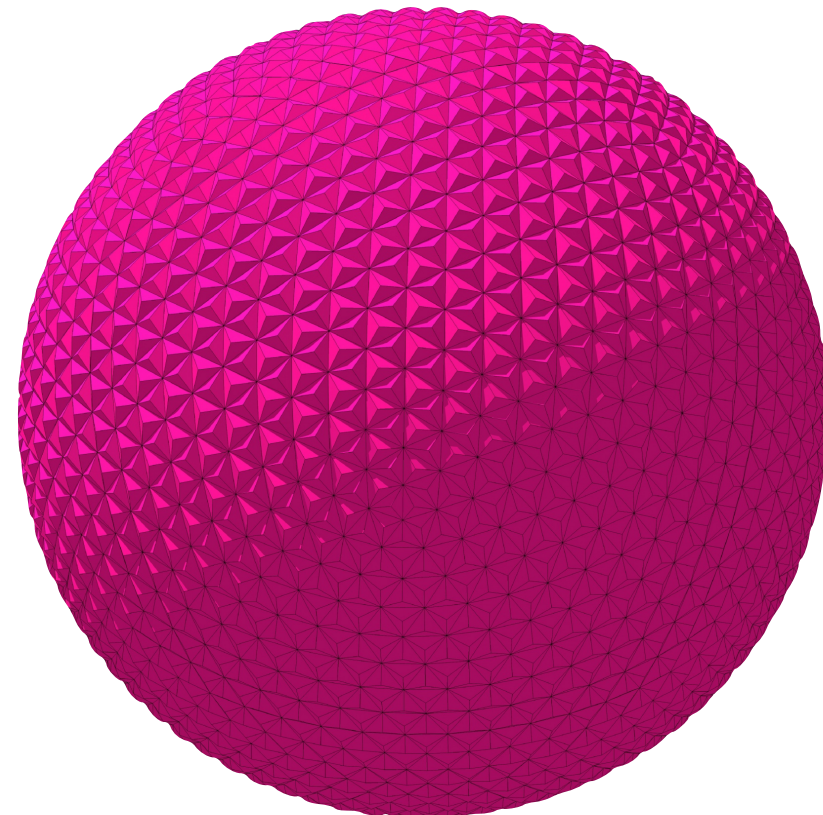
| Oracle simulation for $1 \mapsto \phi\rangle$ | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact |  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |



Can we sample a random quantum state?



Haar-random state $|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$.

| Oracle simulation for $1 \mapsto \phi\rangle$ | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact | ∞  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |
| ϵ -Net | $O(\log(1/\epsilon) \cdot 2^n)$  | inefficient, stateless | None | $O(1/\epsilon)$ |





Can we sample a random quantum state?

Haar-random state $|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$.

| Oracle simulation for $1 \mapsto \phi\rangle$ | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact | ∞  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |
| \mathcal{E} -Net | $O(\log(1/\epsilon) \cdot 2^n)$  | inefficient, stateless | None | $O(1/\epsilon)$ |
| State t -design | $\text{poly}(n, t)$ | efficient, stateless | None | t |



Can we sample a random quantum state?

Haar-random state $|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$.

| Oracle simulation for $1 \mapsto \phi\rangle$ | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact | ∞  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |
| \mathcal{E} -Net | $O(\log(1/\epsilon) \cdot 2^n)$  | inefficient, stateless | None | $O(1/\epsilon)$ |
| State t -design | $\text{poly}(n, t)$ | efficient, stateless | None | t |
| Pseudorandom quantum state (JLS '19, BS '20) | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | efficient, stateless | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | None |

Can we sample a random quantum state?

Haar-random state $|\phi\rangle \in S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$.

| Oracle simulation for $1 \mapsto \phi\rangle$ | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact | ∞  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |
| \mathcal{E} -Net | $O(\log(1/\epsilon) \cdot 2^n)$  | inefficient, stateless | None | $O(1/\epsilon)$ |
| State t -design | $\text{poly}(n, t)$ | efficient, stateless | None | t |
| Pseudorandom quantum state (JLS '19, BS '20) | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | efficient, stateless | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | None |
| This work: quantum "lazy sampling" | $\text{poly}(q, n)$ | efficient, stateful | None | None |



of queries

Can we simulate a random unitary?

Haar-random unitary $U \in \mathbf{U}(2^n)$



Can we simulate a random unitary?

Haar-random unitary $U \in \mathbf{U}(2^n)$

| Oracle simulation for U | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact | ∞  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |
| ϵ -Net | $O(\log(1/\epsilon) \cdot 2^{2n})$  | inefficient, stateless | None | $O(1/\epsilon)$ |



Can we simulate a random unitary?

Haar-random unitary $U \in \mathbf{U}(2^n)$

| Oracle simulation for U | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact | ∞  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |
| ϵ -Net | $O(\log(1/\epsilon) \cdot 2^{2n})$  | inefficient, stateless | None | $O(1/\epsilon)$ |
| Unitary t -design | $\text{poly}(n, t)$ | efficient, stateless | None | t |



Can we simulate a random unitary?

Haar-random unitary $U \in \mathbf{U}(2^n)$

| Oracle simulation for U | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|---|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact | ∞  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |
| ϵ -Net | $O(\log(1/\epsilon) \cdot 2^{2n})$  | inefficient, stateless | None | $O(1/\epsilon)$ |
| Unitary t -design | $\text{poly}(n, t)$ | efficient, stateless | None | t |
| Pseudorandom unitary??? (JLS '19) | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | efficient, stateless | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | None |

Can we simulate a random unitary?

Haar-random unitary $U \in \mathbf{U}(2^n)$

| Oracle simulation for U | Randomness/ Memory cost | Simulation | Runtime limit distinguisher | Query limit distinguisher |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Exact | ∞  | inefficient, stateless | None | None |
| ϵ -Net | $O(\log(1/\epsilon) \cdot 2^{2n})$  | inefficient, stateless | None | $O(1/\epsilon)$ |
| Unitary t -design | $\text{poly}(n, t)$ | efficient, stateless | None | t |
| Pseudorandom unitary??? (JLS '19) | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | efficient, stateless | $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ | None |
| This work | $\text{poly}(q, n)$ | space -efficient, stateful | None | None |

 # of queries

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

Haar money (JLS '19):



$$|\phi\rangle \in_R S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$

Unforgeable ✓

Untraceable ✓

Can the Bank
sample such a
random state?

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

Haar money (JLS '19):



$$|\phi\rangle \in_R S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$

Unforgeable ✓

Untraceable ✓

Can the Bank
sample such a
random state?

No, but they can *simulate* it!

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

Haar money (JLS '19):



$$|\phi\rangle \in_R S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$

Unforgeable ✓

Untraceable ✓

Can the Bank
sample such a
random state?

No, but they can *simulate* it!

Two options:

- Use pseudorandom quantum state, computationally secure untraceable quantum money (JLS '19)

Example application: Haar money

No-cloning principle: quantum information cannot be copied.

Oldest idea in quantum crypto: Let's make money out of it!

Haar money (JLS '19):



$$|\phi\rangle \in_R S \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$

Unforgeable ✓

Untraceable ✓

Can the Bank
sample such a
random state?

No, but they can *simulate* it!

Two options:

- ▶ Use pseudorandom quantum state, computationally secure untraceable quantum money (JLS '19)
- ▶ **Use stateful simulation, unconditionally secure untraceable quantum money (AMR)**

Limitations of stateless simulation

Stateless simulation scheme $\Leftrightarrow \{ |\phi_k\rangle \}_{k \in K}$, pick $k \in_R K$, output copies of $|\phi_k\rangle$

Limitations of stateless simulation

Stateless simulation scheme $\Leftrightarrow \{ |\phi_k\rangle \}_{k \in K}$, pick $k \in_R K$, output copies of $|\phi_k\rangle$

Problem:

$|\phi\rangle \neq |\psi\rangle$ quantum states $\Rightarrow |\phi\rangle^{\otimes n}, |\psi\rangle^{\otimes n}$ can be distinguished with probability $p(n) \rightarrow 1$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

Limitations of stateless simulation

Stateless simulation scheme $\Leftrightarrow \{ |\phi_k\rangle \}_{k \in K}$, pick $k \in_R K$, output copies of $|\phi_k\rangle$

Problem:

$|\phi\rangle \neq |\psi\rangle$ quantum states $\Rightarrow |\phi\rangle^{\otimes n}, |\psi\rangle^{\otimes n}$ can be distinguished with probability $p(n) \rightarrow 1$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

Also works for random states sampled according to different measures.

Limitations of stateless simulation

Stateless simulation scheme $\Leftrightarrow \{|\phi_k\rangle\}_{k \in K}$, pick $k \in_R K$, output copies of $|\phi_k\rangle$

Problem:

$|\phi\rangle \neq |\psi\rangle$ quantum states $\Rightarrow |\phi\rangle^{\otimes n}, |\psi\rangle^{\otimes n}$ can be distinguished with probability $p(n) \rightarrow 1$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

Also works for random states sampled according to different measures.

Statelessness implies query limit!

Limitations of stateless simulation

Stateless simulation scheme $\Leftrightarrow \{ |\phi_k\rangle \}_{k \in K}$, pick $k \in_R K$, output copies of $|\phi_k\rangle$

Problem:

$|\phi\rangle \neq |\psi\rangle$ quantum states $\Rightarrow |\phi\rangle^{\otimes n}, |\psi\rangle^{\otimes n}$ can be distinguished with probability $p(n) \rightarrow 1$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

Also works for random states sampled according to different measures.

Statelessness implies query limit!

Similar argument for unitaries.

Techniques

Diving deep into quantum theory...

1. Quantum theory is *inherently probabilistic*.

Diving deep into quantum theory...

1. Quantum theory is *inherently probabilistic*.

⇒ no need for an external source of randomness

Diving deep into quantum theory...

1. Quantum theory is *inherently probabilistic*.

⇒ no need for an external source of randomness

2. A random state and *part of an entangled state* look the same.

Diving deep into quantum theory...

1. Quantum theory is *inherently probabilistic*.

⇒ no need for an external source of randomness

2. A random state and *part of an entangled state* look the same.



Diving deep into quantum theory...

1. Quantum theory is *inherently probabilistic*.

⇒ no need for an external source of randomness

2. A random state and *part of an entangled state* look the same.

Random!



Diving deep into quantum theory...

1. Quantum theory is *inherently probabilistic*.

⇒ no need for an external source of randomness

2. A random state and *part of an entangled state* look the same.

Random!



⇒ stateful oracle simulation without any randomness, just by maintaining entanglement with the distinguisher!

Diving deep into quantum theory...

1. Quantum theory is *inherently probabilistic*.

⇒ no need for an external source of randomness

2. A random state and *part of an entangled state* look the same.

Random!



⇒ stateful oracle simulation without any randomness, just by maintaining entanglement with the distinguisher!

Fact: n copies of a Haar random state look like a single Haar random state on the symmetric subspace $\text{Sym}_{d,n}$ of $\mathbb{C}^d \otimes \mathbb{C}^d \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{C}^d$ looks like half a maximally entangled state on $\text{Sym}_{d,n} \otimes \text{Sym}_{d,n}$

Technical contributions

Technical contributions

- ▶ Several new algorithmic tools for garbageless quantum state preparation

Technical contributions

- ▶ Several new algorithmic tools for garbageless quantum state preparation
- ▶ Concrete algorithms: approximate algorithms for the extension of maximally entangled states on symmetric subspaces by an additional copy

Technical contributions

- ▶ Several new algorithmic tools for garbageless quantum state preparation
- ▶ Concrete algorithms: approximate algorithms for the extension of maximally entangled states on symmetric subspaces by an additional copy
- ▶ Stateful simulation of random unitaries: combining several nice ingredients.

Technical contributions

- ▶ Several new algorithmic tools for garbageless quantum state preparation
- ▶ Concrete algorithms: approximate algorithms for the extension of maximally entangled states on symmetric subspaces by an additional copy
- ▶ Stateful simulation of random unitaries: combining several nice ingredients.
 - first (we think) quantum application of exact unitary designs (Kane '15)

Technical contributions

- ▶ Several new algorithmic tools for garbageless quantum state preparation
- ▶ Concrete algorithms: approximate algorithms for the extension of maximally entangled states on symmetric subspaces by an additional copy
- ▶ Stateful simulation of random unitaries: combining several nice ingredients.
 - first (we think) quantum application of exact unitary designs (Kane '15)
 - Exact adaptive-to-nonadaptive reduction using "postselection"

Technical contributions

- ▶ Several new algorithmic tools for garbageless quantum state preparation
- ▶ Concrete algorithms: approximate algorithms for the extension of maximally entangled states on symmetric subspaces by an additional copy
- ▶ Stateful simulation of random unitaries: combining several nice ingredients.
 - first (we think) quantum application of exact unitary designs (Kane '15)
 - Exact adaptive-to-nonadaptive reduction using "postselection"
 - Uniqueness property of the Stinespring dilation

Summary, open questions

Summary:

- ▶ We develop a theory of stateful simulation of random quantum primitives.
- ▶ Random quantum states can be approximately simulated efficiently using a stateful algorithm
- ▶ Random unitaries can be simulated exactly in a space-efficient using a stateful algorithm.
- ▶ The random state simulator can be used to construct unconditionally secure untraceable quantum money.

Open questions:

- ▶ Can we simulate random unitaries efficiently?
- ▶ (From JLS '19) Construct pseudorandom unitaries!