Quantum Computing @ ELTE IK Tamás Kozsik





Post-quantum cryptography

Quantum communication infrastructure

Hardware security module for quantum cloud computing

Quantum Circuit Repository Data-flow engine based acceleration

Piquasso: Photonic quantum computing

Quantum agnostic programming: Qubla

Hybrid Quantum Machine Learning



- Shor's algorithm: period-finding
 - Integer factoring
 - Discrete logarithm
- PKC needs PQC
- NIST calls
 - key exchange
 - digital signatures

New schemes are needed

- Finding short vectors in <u>lattices</u>
- Decoding linear <u>codes</u>
- Solving <u>multivariate</u> quadratic systems
- Security properties of <u>hash</u> functions
- Finding <u>isogenies</u> between supersingular elliptic curves

Post quantum cryptography



Our research focus is on:

- Isogeny-based constructions
- Cryptanalysis of isogeny-based and multivariate schemes
- HW implementations, side channel security
- Real-world applications, such as blockchains, positioning (Galileo), homom. enc., E2E messaging

Post quantum cryptography

Researchers

- Péter Kutas
- Péter Burcsi
- Péter Ligeti
- et al.

poqeth: Efficient, post-quantum signature verification on Ethereum (Proc. ACM ASIACCS, 2025)



- Quantum cryptography
- Symmetric / secret key cryptography
- Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)
- No-cloning theorem against eavesdropping
- BB84 etc.

Europe is building a...

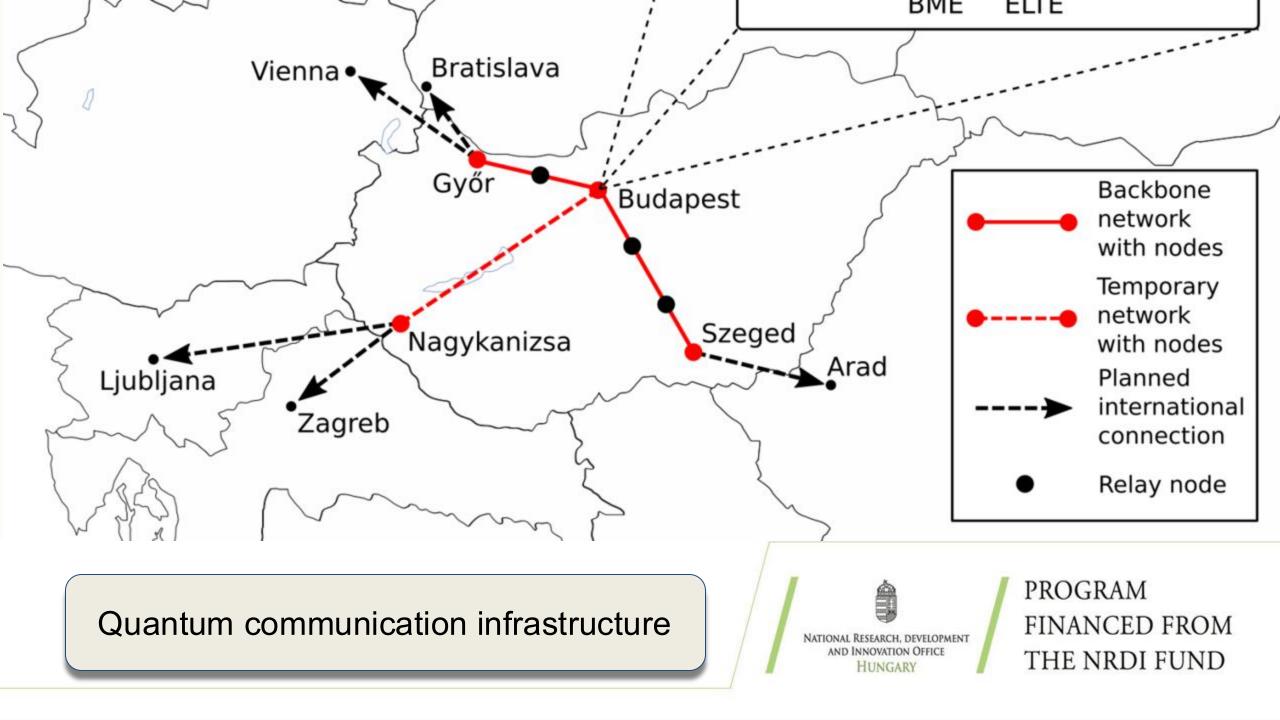
Quantum communication infrastructure

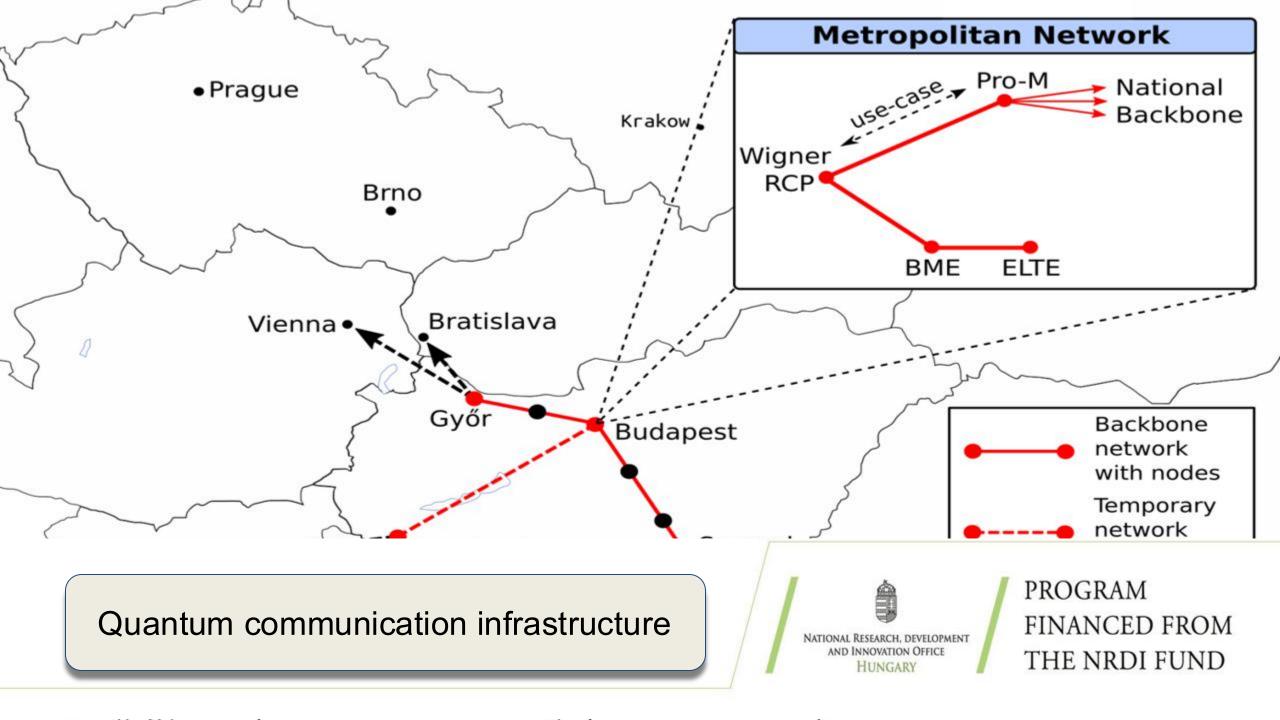
QCI Hungary

- ELTE IK
- Pro-M Zrt.
- HUN-REN Wigner
- BME VIK

... CEQCI ...

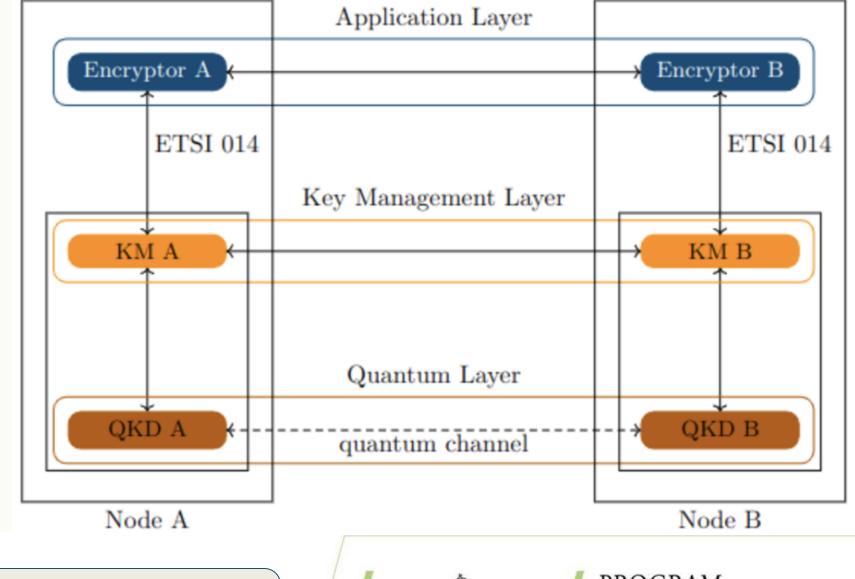






Our R+D+I focus

- Software stack for QCI
- Hybrid: QKD and PQC
- Compatibility
- Open source

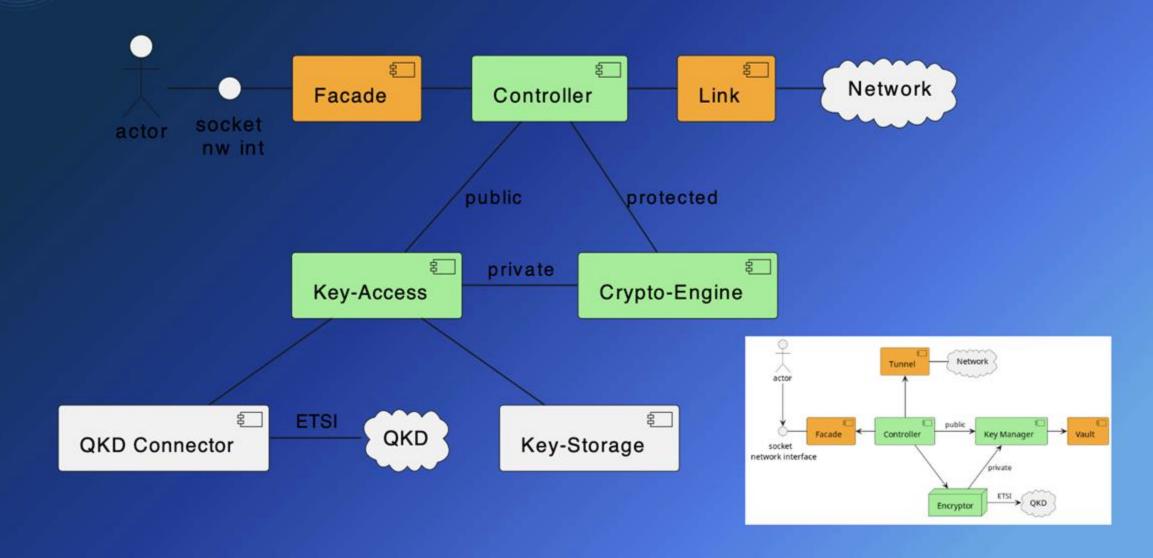


Quantum communication infrastructure



QCIHungary

System architecture



QCIHungary

Testing and software quality

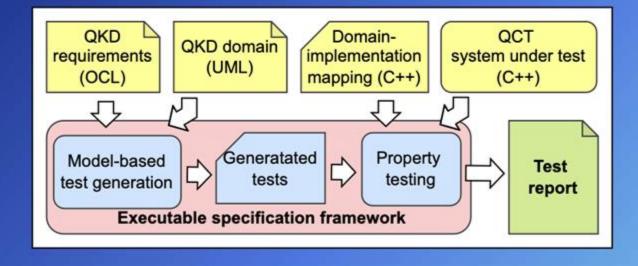
End-to-end testing: configuration generation

(Status: ready for integration)

Property testing based on JSON Schema.

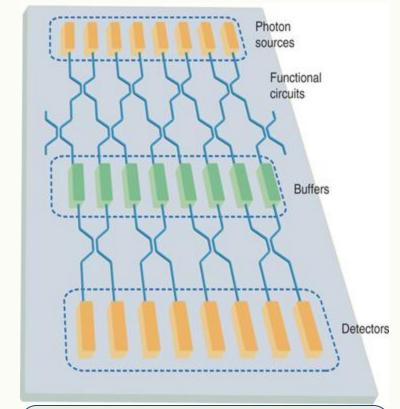
Test automation (Status: proof-of-concept)

- Goal: Executable formal specification
 - Based on ETSI 016, Common Criteria
 - UML, OCL
- Test generation
 - ModelTestRelax (ELTE IK)
 - RapidCheck, Z3



- photon based computational model
- qumodes instead of qubits
- beam splitter, phase shifter, squeezing, displacement
- non-linearity (cross-Kerr interaction)
- measurement-based quantum computing

- experimental demonstration of quantum advantage
- room temperature operation
- mature optical technologies



Photonic quantum processor, concept From: N. Matsuda and H. Takesue DOI:10.1515/nanoph-2015-0148

Piquasso: Photonic quantum computing

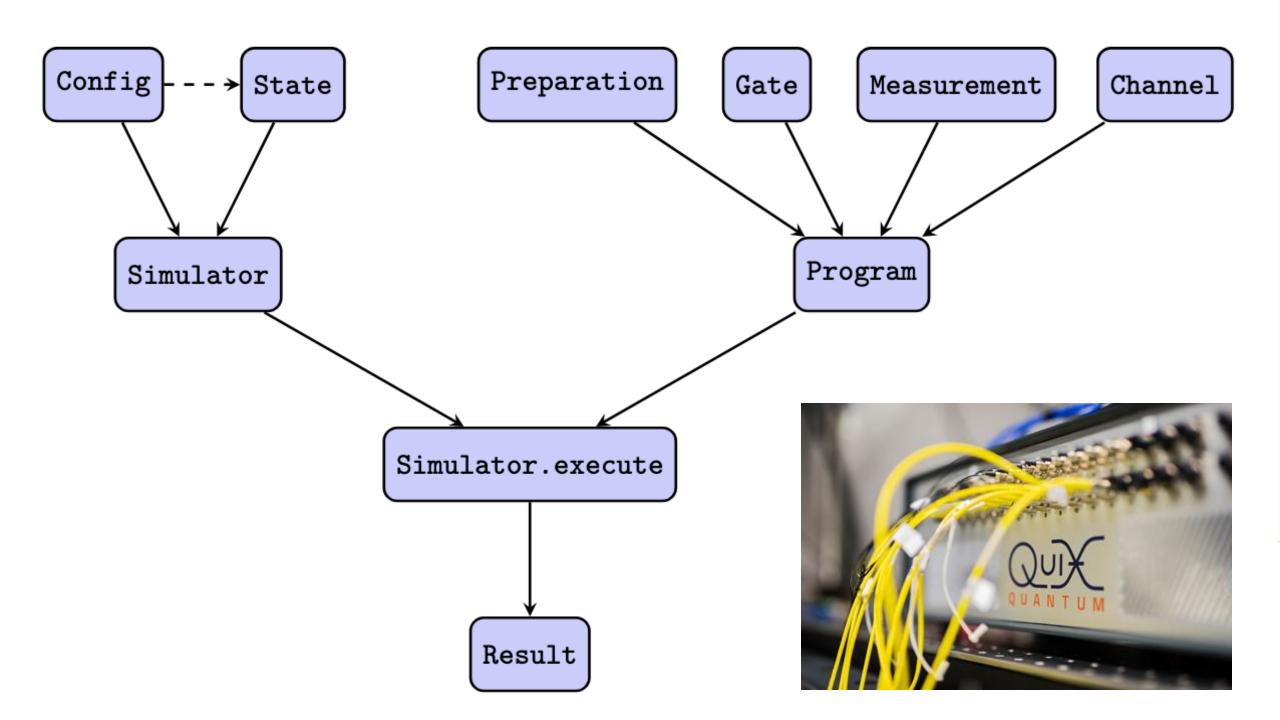


Photonic Quantum Computer Simulation Platform

- Discrete and continuous-variable
- Simulation, analysis, differentiation
- Programming in Python (embedded DSL)
- Python and C++ backends
- Support for (Gaussian) Boson Sampling
- Support for photonic quantum machine learning
- Open source







```
1 import numpy as np
2 import piquasso as pq
    Beginning of program definition
5 with pq.Program() as program:
      # Initializing vacuum state
      pq.Q(all) | pq.Vacuum()
      # Quantum Gates
      pq.Q(0) | pq.Displacement(r=1.0)
10
      pq.Q(1) | pq.Displacement(r=1.0)
11
      pq.Q(0) | pq.Squeezing(r=0.1, phi=np.pi / 3)
12
      pq.Q(0, 1) | pq.Beamsplitter(theta=np.pi / 3, phi = np.pi / 4)
13
14
      # Measurement
15
      pq.Q(0, 1) | pq.ParticleNumberMeasurement()
16
17
    Choosing a simulator
 simulator = pq.GaussianSimulator(d=2)
20
21 # Execution
22 result = simulator.execute(program, shots=1000)
```





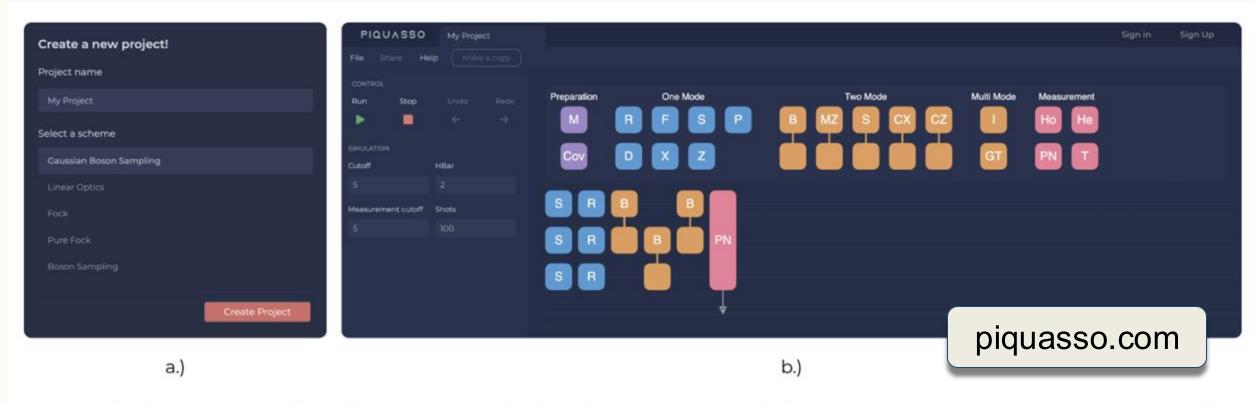
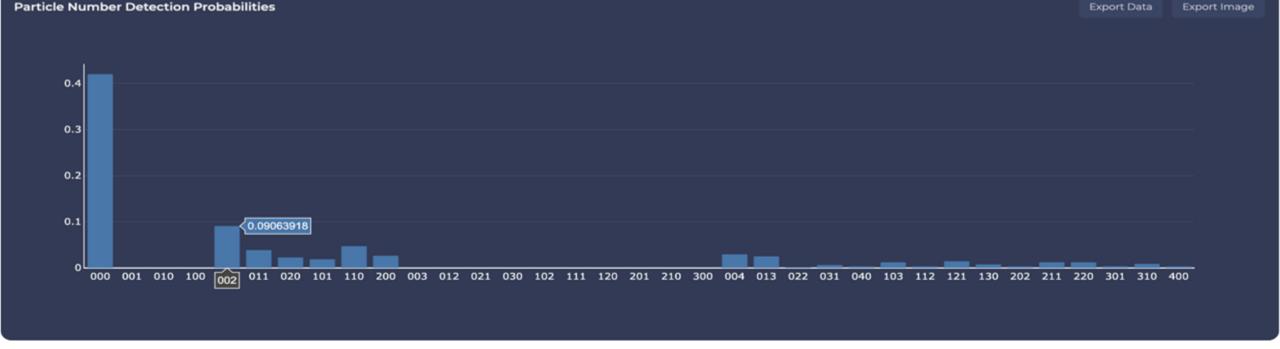
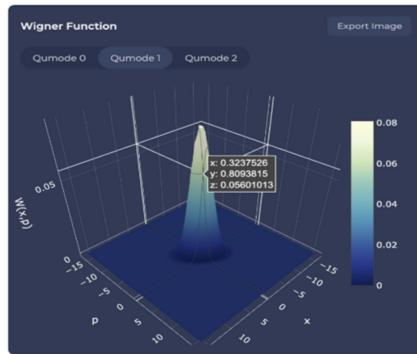


Figure 14: An overview of the Piquasso web interface. The user should (a) choose a supported backend scheme before creating a circuit, and then (b) use the interactive drag-and-drop composer to create the circuit from the relevant components of the chosen scheme. The depicted example is a Gaussian Boson Sampling circuit, the simulation results are visualized in Fig. 15.

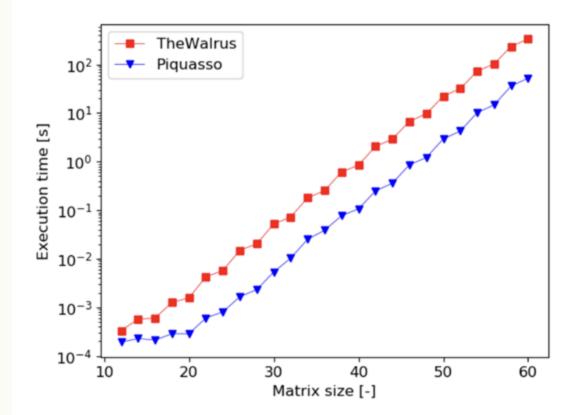








```
Python Code
                                               Copy to clipboard
import numpy as np
import piquasso as pq
with pq.Program() as program:
    pq.Q(0) | pq.Squeezing(r=0, phi=0)
    pq.Q(1) | pq.Squeezing(r=1, phi=0)
    pq.Q(2) | pq.Squeezing(r=1, phi=0)
    pq.Q(0) | pq.Phaseshifter(phi=1.0472)
    pq.Q(1) | pq.Phaseshifter(phi=1.0472)
    pq.Q(2) | pq.Phaseshifter(phi=1.0472)
    pq.Q(0, 1) | pq.Beamsplitter(theta=0.3927, phi=0.7854)
    pq.Q(1, 2) | pq.Beamsplitter(theta=0.3927, phi=0.7854)
    pq.Q(0, 1) | pq.Beamsplitter(theta=0.3927, phi=0.7854)
    pq.Q(0, 1, 2) | pq.ParticleNumberMeasurement()
simulator = pq.GaussianSimulator(
    d=3, config=pq.Config(cutoff=5)
 result = simulator.execute(program, shots=100)
```

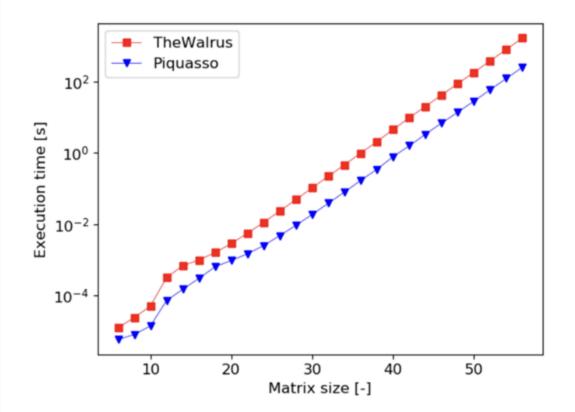


TheWalrus Piguasso 10² Execution time [s] 10⁰ 10^{-2} 10^{-4} 20 50 30 10 40 Matrix size [-]

Figure 5: Comparing the average repeated loop hafnian execution times of Piquasso (version 5.0.0) and TheWalrus (version 0.21.0) with increasing input matrix sizes.

Figure 7: Comparing the average torontonian execution times of Piquasso (version 5.0.0) and TheWalrus (version 0.21.0) with increasing input matrix sizes. When



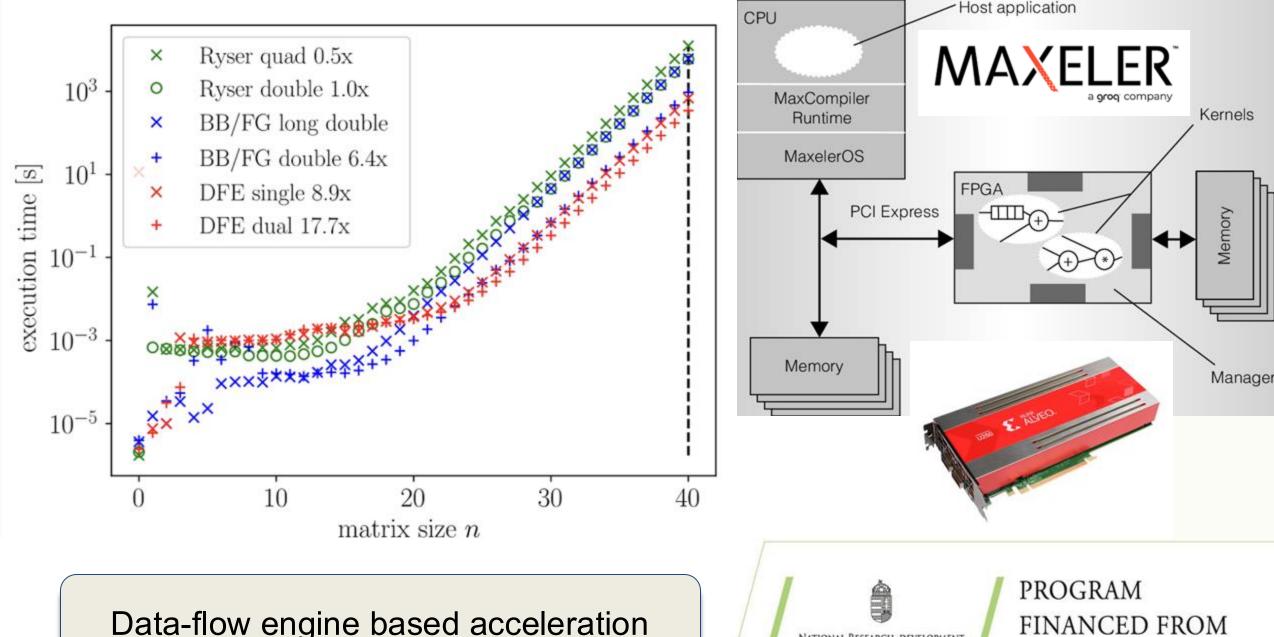


10¹ **Piquasso PiquassoBoost** 10⁰ Execution time [s] 10^{-1} 10^{-2} 10^{-3} 10^{-4} 15 35 25 30 10 20 40 Matrix size [-]

Figure 8: Comparing the average loop torontonian execution times of Piquasso (version 5.0.0) and TheWalrus (version 0.21.0) with increasing input matrix sizes.

Figure 9: The average repeated permanent execution times of Piquasso (version 5.0.0) and PiquassoBoost with increasing input matrix sizes. The repetitions were





Data-flow engine based acceleration





Motivation: delegated quantum computing

- Client: quantum device with limited power, no large quantum processor
- Server: powerful quantum computer, but not trusted

Security goals

- Privacy (blindness): server learns nothing about input, algorithm, output
- Integrity (verifiability): client can be confident the answer is correct

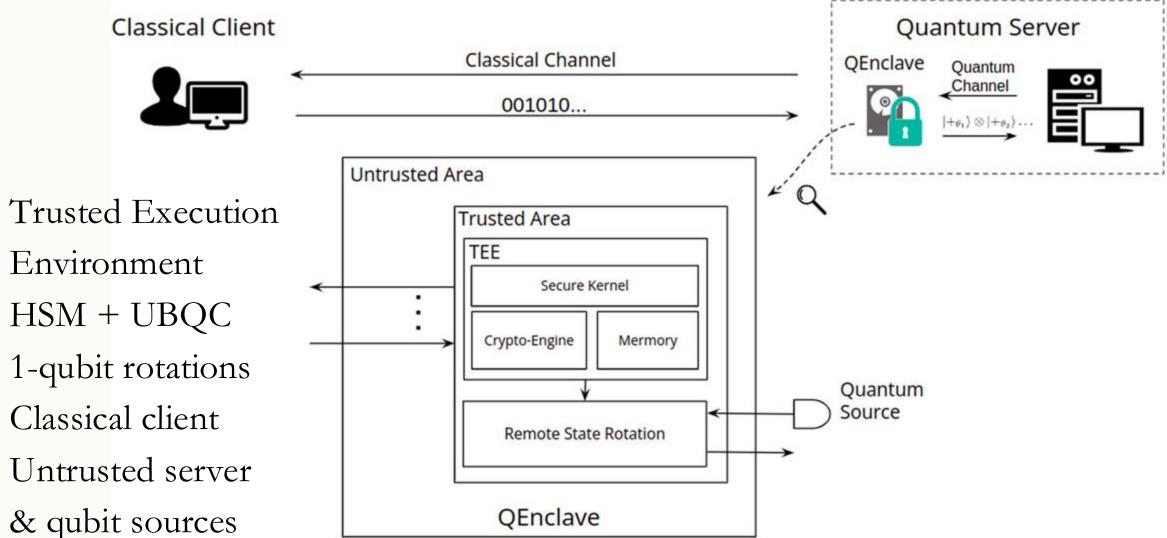


• Universal Blind Quantum Computation enables secure quantum computation by hiding client's classical input from the server that is encoding quantum computation

Broadbent, A., Fitzsimons, J., & Kashefi, E. (2009) In: 50th Annual IEEE Symp. Foundations of Computer Science

- Server performs computation but learns nothing useful about the input, algorithm, or output
- Originally designed for the qubit model, based on measurement-based quantum computation (MBQC) framework







HSM-QCC: project by Quantera to produce a hardware security module for to the advancement of secure quantum cloud computing

- Quantum HSM Design and Security Requirements
- Randomisation Experiment
- Software Integration with Simulated HSM
- Proof of Concept with Quantum Cloud Computer

Website: https://hsm-qcc.eu/





Coordination, experimental developments



Theoretical research, communication



Quantum cryptography analysis



Quantum software dev. and simulation



HSM development



Development of software components



Provide photonic quantum processor and cloud services

Hardware security module for quantum cloud computing





Photonic qubits: dual-rail encoding

UBQC is often abstractly described with qubit operations, but it can be transferred also to photonic hardware:

Dual-rail encoding to create photonic qubits (as in the KLM scheme)

Knill, E., Laflamme, R., & Milburn, G. J. (2001).

A scheme for efficient quantum computation with linear optics. Nature, 409(6816)

- Using phaseshifters and beamsplitters to implement single-qubit gates and a probabilistic CZ gate (involving postselection)
- Measuring in the relevant basis using particle number measurements



Improvements to Piquasso for UBQC simulations



- Mid-circuit Measurements: Piquasso program can contain multiple measurements even in the middle of the circuit
- Conditional operations: condition instructions in a Piquasso program on boolean expressions that contain measurement outcomes
- Dual-rail encoding: users can now convert UBQC-like Qiskit QuantumCircuit objects to Piquasso (uses dual-rail encoding during conversion)



```
with pq.Program() as program1:
    pq.Q() | pq.Program(instructions=prepare_plus_states())
    pq.Q(0) | pq.Program(instructions=hiding_with_theta(theta1))
    pq.Q(2) | pq.Program(instructions=hiding_with_theta(theta2))
    pq.Q(2) | pq.Program(instructions=cz_on_two_bosonic_qubits())
    pq.Q() | post_select_for_cz(4, 5)

with pq.Program() as program2:
    pq.Program(instructions=rotate_into_ubgc_basis(theta1, theta2))
    pq.Q() | pq.ParticleNumberMeasurement()
```

```
with pq.Program() as program:
    pq.Q() | pq.Program(instructions=prepare_plus_states())
    pq.Q(0) | pq.Program(instructions=hiding_with_theta(theta1))
    pq.Q(2) | pq.Program(instructions=hiding_with_theta(theta2))
    pq.Q(0) | post_select_for_cz(4, 5)
    pq.Q(0) | post_select_for_cz(4, 5)
    pq.Q(0, 1, 2, 3) | pq.rrogram(instructions=cz_on_two_bosonic_qubits())
    pq.Q(0, 1, 2, 3) | pq.rrogram(
        instructions=rotate_into_ubqc_basis(theta1, theta2)
    pq.Q() | pq.ParticleNumberMeasurement()
```

Hardware security module for quantum cloud computing

Mid-circuit measurements

Before: programs need to be split into two: post-selection and PNM in one circuit

Now: one program can contain multiple measurements even in the middle of the circuit



Conditional operations

```
pq.Program(
   instructions=[
       pq.StateVector([0, 2]) * np.sqrt(1 / 2),
       pq.StateVector([2, 0]) * np.sqrt(1 / 2),
       pq.ParticleNumberMeasurement().on_modes(1),
       pq.Squeezing(r=r).on_modes(0).when(lambda x: x[-1] == 2),
]
```

Condition instructions in a Piquasso program on boolean expressions containing measurement outcomes

Hardware security module for quantum cloud computing



```
qc = qiskit.QuantumCircuit(2, 2)
qc.h(0)
qc.h(1)
qc.cz(0, 1)
qc.measure([0, 1], [0, 1])
prog = pq.dual_rail_encode_from_qiskit(qc)
```

Dual-rail encoding: Qiskit converter

We can now convert UBQC-like Qiskit QuantumCircuit objects to Piquasso (dual-rail encoding during conversion)

Hardware security module for quantum cloud computing



Dedicated quantum circuit repository addressing three problems

No Standard for Sharing

When publishing complex circuits, there's no standardized way to embed implementations in papers or supplements. Readers are left with incomplete descriptions.

Incomplete Descriptions

Papers show high-level concepts but omit gate parameters, dependencies, and implementation details necessary for reproduction.

Dead Links

References break. Repositories disappear. Two years later, the code is gone and reproducibility becomes impossible.

Gate Model Qubit Continuous variable Photonic Annealing Quantum inspired Libraries a qiskit Piquasso ⊗ StrawberryFields # Q# G pyQuil Q Cirq Pennylane * Silq Perceval Tags QFT CV fourier transform grover directed-graph undirected variational topology graph similarity subgraph

https://qcrepository.org/





Quantum Circuit Repository

An open-access platform for sharing, discovering, and reproducing quantum circuits

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www.inf.elte.hu

