
Post Quantum Crypto

6 May 2026
Lecture 6

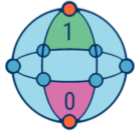







Some Slide Credits: Steve Zdancewic (UPenn)

Topics for Today

- Quantum and Post-Quantum Cryptography

- Sources:
 - HAC 8.2, 10.1-10.3
 - NIST SP 800-38D

Quantum Problems?

Quantum Computing	Vs.	Classical Computing
 <p>Calculates with qubits, which can represent 0 and 1 at the same time</p>		 <p>Calculates with transistors, which can represent either 0 or 1</p>
 <p>Power increases exponentially in proportion to the number of qubits</p>		 <p>Power increases in a 1:1 relationship with the number of transistors</p>
 <p>Quantum computers have high error rates and need to be kept ultracold</p>		 <p>Classical computers have low error rates and can operate at room temp</p>
 <p>Well suited for tasks like optimization problems, data analysis, and simulations</p>		 <p>Most everyday processing is best handled by classical computers</p>

<https://www.cbinsights.com/research/quantum-computing-classical-computing-comparison-infographic/>

 CBINSIGHTS

Quantum Algorithms

Shor's Algorithm

- Attacks RSA and Elliptical Curve
- Theory - Billions of operations on thousands of qubits
- Fault tolerant – trillions of operations on millions of qubits

RSA and Quantum Computers

RSA security is based on how long it takes to factor very large numbers

Shor's algorithm for quantum computers can factor numbers very fast

- 2021 paper showed how to factor 2048 RSA key in 8 hours
- Need ~20M qubits
- Max qubit size today is 6,100

How long until quantum computers reach millions of qubits?

- 5 years?
- 20 years?
- 25 years?

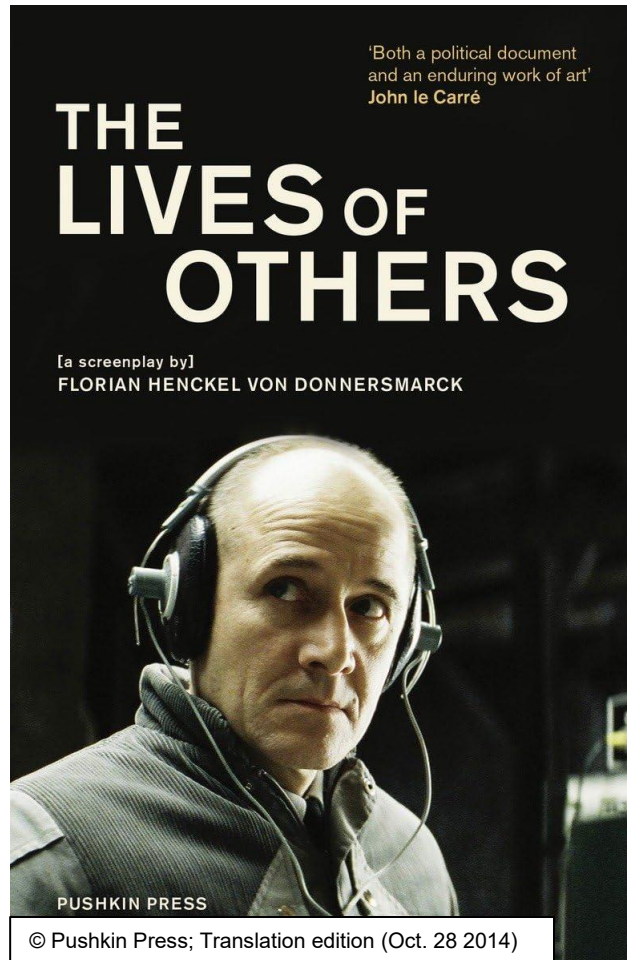
Research and governments working on post-quantum algorithms today

They're getting bigger

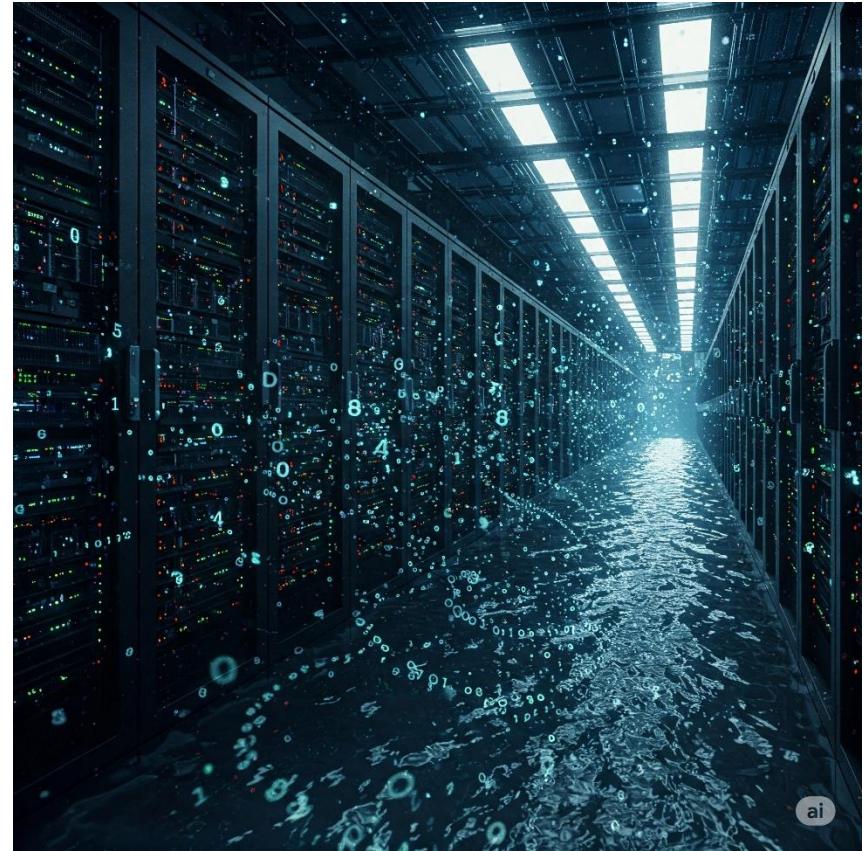
Year	Qubits	Organization	Country	Reference
2011	128 annealer	D-Wave Systems	Canada	Nature news (2011)
2013	512 annealer	D-Wave Systems	Canada	D-Wave Two — Wikipedia
2015	1,000+ annealer	D-Wave Systems	Canada	D-Wave Systems — Wikipedia
2017	2,000 annealer	D-Wave Systems	Canada	D-Wave Systems — Wikipedia
2018	72 gate-based	Google	USA	Google AI Blog — Bristlecone
2020	5,000+ annealer	D-Wave Systems	Canada	D-Wave Systems — Wikipedia
2021	127 gate-based	IBM	USA	IBM Research — Eagle (127 qubits)
2022	433 gate-based	IBM	USA	IEEE Spectrum — IBM roadmap
2023	1,121 gate-based	IBM	USA	IEEE Spectrum — IBM Condor
2025	6,100 gate-based*	Caltech (Endres Lab)	USA	Caltech news + Nature (Sept 2025)

Record Now Decrypt Later

Today



When a Quantum Computer Arrives



Post Quantum Crypto

Code based encryption

- Error correcting algorithms
- Intentionally introduce errors
- Keys are big – 1MB

Lattices

- Encryption - 8KB public keys
- Signatures too

Standardizing Post-Quantum

2016

- NIST issues call for proposals for Quantum Safe Crypto
- 8 Classes of Algorithms
- 82 Algorithms submitted

2019 Round 2

- 6 Classes
- 26 Algorithms

2020-1 Round 3

- 3 Classes
- 7 finalists
- 8 Alternatives

PQC 3rd/4th Round Standards

2022 Round 3

Public/Private Keys

- Lattice Based and Learning with Errors:
 - CRYSTALS-Kyber

Digital Signatures

- Lattice Based
 - CRYSTALS-Dilithium
 - FALCON
- Hash based:
 - SPHINCS+

2025 Round 4 Selected

Public/Private Keys

- Code Based:
 - HQC

In the Pipeline

Backup Public/Private

- Code-based HQC
- In case CRYSTALS-Kyber has problems

Additional Digital Signature

Type	Signature
Lattice	HAWK
Code-Based	CROSS LESS
MPC in the Head	Mirath MQOM PERK RYDE SDitH
Multivariate	MAYO QR-UOV SNOVA UOV
Supersingular Elliptic Curve Isogeny	SQIsign
Symmetric based	FAEST

Conclusion

- Quantum and Post-Quantum Cryptography