## Mathematical Problems in Quantum Information Technologies



Contribution ID: 34

Type: not specified

## **Dense Quantum Hashing**

Monday 27 May 2024 16:20 (20 minutes)

In [1] we have proposed a cryptographic quantum hash function and later in [2] provided its generalized version for arbitrary finite abelian groups based on the notion of -biased sets. However, the physical implementation of such functions nowadays poses a great challenge for the engineers since the proposed constructions of quantum hashing require completely entangled quantum states, which are hard to create and maintain. Therefore, in [3] we have proposed a simplified version of the quantum hash function that minimizes quantum state engineering and experimentally verified the collision resistance of such function. In this research we improve this approach by introducing a dense encoding of the classical information by the quantum states. Let  $S = s_1, ..., s_m Z_q$  be the set of numeric parameters. We propose a quantum hash function  $\psi(x, y)$  that encodes classical information by the following superposition:

$$|\psi_j(x,y)| = \cos \frac{\pi s_j x}{2q} |0| + e^{i2\pi s_j y/q} \sin \frac{\pi s_j x}{2q} |1|, |\psi(x,y)|| = |\psi_1(x,y)| |\psi_2(x,y)|| |\psi_m(x,y)||$$

That is, the quantum hash  $|\psi(x, y)\rangle$  of the classical input (x, y) is composed of m independent hashes  $|\psi_j(x, y)\rangle\rangle$  of smaller size. The only difference between them is the value of the numeric parameter  $s_j$ . The pair of arguments (x, y) can be interpreted as the split of a larger input, or as a pair of an input and a key. In any case this means that we can double the amount of information encoded in the same number of qubits as compared to [3]. The main idea behind quantum hashing is to provide the minimal fidelity of different quantum hash codes (collision resistance) with the minimal possible number of qubits (that affects the one-way property) [4]. The fidelity in our case can be expressed by the following formula:

$$\prod_{j=1}^{m} \cos^2 \frac{\pi s_j (x_2 - x_1)}{2q} - \sin \frac{\pi s_j x_1}{2q} \sin \frac{\pi s_j x_2}{2q} \sin^2 \frac{\pi s_j (y_2 - y_1)}{q} \,.$$

The formula above gives the probability of considering hashes  $|\psi(x_1, y_1)|$  and  $|\psi(x_2, y_2)|$  to be equal, and the set of parameters  $S = s_1, ..., s_m$  should be computed as the result of minimization of this formula over all pairs of unequal inputs.

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