

# Cost estimates for quantum preimage attacks

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Given a bijection

$$H : \{0, 1\}^k \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^k,$$

Grover's algorithm finds the preimage of

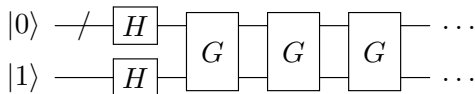
$$y \in \{0, 1\}^k$$

using  $\Theta(\sqrt{2^k})$  queries to an oracle that computes

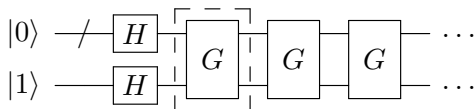
$$\begin{aligned} f : \{0, 1\}^k &\rightarrow \{0, 1\} \\ x &\mapsto \delta(H(x), y). \end{aligned}$$

# To estimate the cost of Grover's algorithm...

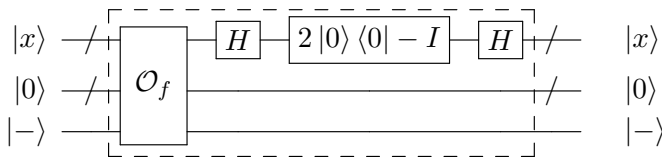
Write down a circuit.



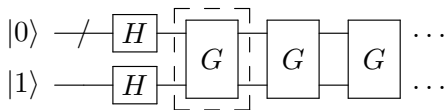
To estimate the cost of Grover's algorithm...



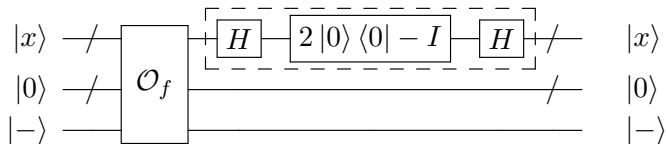
You'll need the cost of one Grover iteration



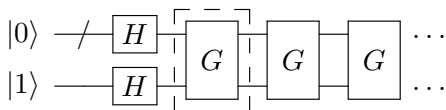
## To estimate the cost of Grover's algorithm...



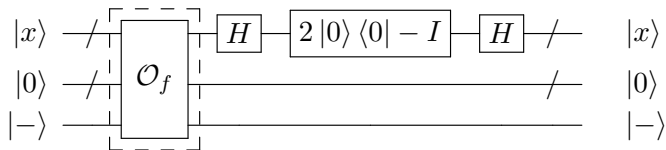
i.e. the diffusion operator



To estimate the cost of Grover's algorithm...

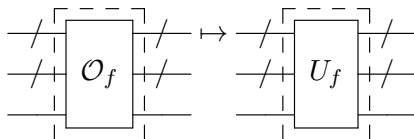


and the oracle.



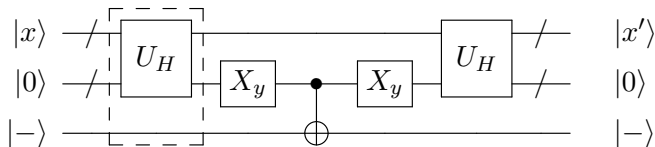
# To estimate the cost of Grover's algorithm...

The oracle needs to be instantiated

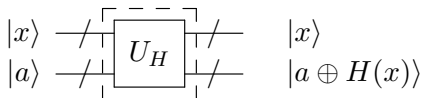


# To estimate the cost of Grover's algorithm...

The oracle needs to be instantiated



with a reversible implementation of H.





# The logical layer

1. Compile to a universal gate set (Clifford+T)
2. Optimize the circuit (minimize T-count)

Our contribution:

1. T-count optimized reversible implementations of SHA-2 and SHA-3 functions.

	#gates		depth		#qubits
	T	Clifford	T	overall	
SHA-256	228,992	4,281,968	70,400	830,720	2,337
SHAKE-256	499,200	34,030,165	576	9,112	3,200

# The fault-tolerant layer

*Without significant future effort, the classical processing will almost certainly limit the speed of any quantum computer, particularly one with intrinsically fast quantum gates.*

[1] Fowler, Whiteside, Hollenberg. “Towards practical classical processing for the surface code: timing analysis.” 2012

# The fault-tolerant layer

Our contribution:

2. Cost model for comparing Grover against classical brute force search.

# The fault-tolerant layer

1. Assume surface code quantum computing.
2. Estimate additional resources required by fault tolerance layer, e.g. magic state distillation factories.
3. Cost only the classical resources.
4. Assume 1 classical core per logical qubit.
5. Assume 1 surface code cycle  $\approx$  1 application of H.
6. Compute cost as surface code cycles  $\times$  logical qubits.

# The fault-tolerant layer

See our forthcoming paper for details.

Thanks!