

Recall: QKE - BB84

Alice $\{x\}$ $\nearrow \rightarrow \nwarrow \dots \rightarrow \nearrow$ $\{x\}$ $\nearrow \rightarrow \nwarrow \dots$

QKE - B92

Alice $\{<\}$ $\nearrow \rightarrow \nearrow \dots \nearrow \nearrow$ $\{x\}$ $\times \nearrow \times \nwarrow \nwarrow \dots$

1] EPR QKE (§9.4)

- by Ekert in 1991
- EPR: Einstein - Podolsky - Rosen
- Based on entanglement
- Use entangled qubits: $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle$

2] EPR Setup:

- ① Generate a sequence of entangled qubit pairs $\left(\frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
- ② Alice and Bob are assigned one of qubit of each pair from the sequence in ①
- ③ When they are ready to communicate, they follow the protocol using these entangled qubits to exchange the key.
- ④ To detect eavesdropping, Alice and Bob can measure the qubits in two different basis: $+$, \times

3] The EPR protocol:

- ① Alice and Bob measure each qubit in random bases
 - flip a coin to determine the basis $\{+, \times\}$, and measure
 - measuring can be done in any order.
- ② Alice and Bob publicly compare the bases. If they match, the measured bit stored as a shared bit.
- ③ Verification: Alice and Bob can verify the secrecy of the bits by randomly sacrificing half of the shared bits and publicly compare them.

