

## Almost Public Quantum Coins

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Coins Bills	Symmetric subspace	<b>Rational Unforgeability</b>
All money state are indistinguisha ble copies, and hence can't be tracked.	<ul> <li>Symmetric subspace over n registers - space of all states, invariant under any permutation of the registers.</li> <li>Symmetric subspace measurement – Projective measurement into the symmetric subspace.</li> <li>For two registers, it is the same as the SWAP test.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rational unforgeaility - On expectation, one cannot pass more than n verifications starting with n coins.</li> <li>(No rational user would forge)</li> <li>Issues with the scheme</li> <li>1. Standard forging still possible and only rational unforgeability holds.</li> <li>2. Own money might get destroyed due to pubic verification.</li> <li>3. Need a way to recover own money after failed verification.</li> <li>4. Spending money received form others directly can lead to traceability attacks</li> </ul>
Motivation: Comparison based Verification	Main protocol $\kappa :=$ poly-logarithmic function of	
User Transaction Untrusted party	$\lambda$ . $ \mathfrak{m}\rangle := a$ private coin. $ \diamondsuit\rangle := a$ public coin. $Verif y_{ \diamondsuit} :=$ Public verification.	



- 1. Works for coins not for bills.
- 2. Specific security features of the money not required.

How to compare quantum states?



 $\rightarrow$ 

*Verif*  $y_{sk}$  := Private verification.

- $Keygen(1^{\lambda})$  Run private scheme's Keygen, to generate sk.
- *Mint(sk)* Use the private scheme's mint  $\kappa$  times to prepare  $| \langle \rangle = | m \rangle^{\otimes \kappa}$ .

•  $Verify_{|\langle \rangle}(|\phi \rangle)$ - Symmetric subspace measurement on  $2\kappa$ registers of | ( $\psi$ ) and | m), and accept on success.

lead to traceability attacks.

own

## **Restriction: User manual**



### **Security guarantees**

- The money scheme is (nonadaptive) rationally unforgeable.
- Under the restrictions in

the user manual, it is secure against sabotage attacks (rationally), and also traceability attacks.



# Read the Full Paper at: <a href="https://arxiv.org/pdf/2002.12438.pdf">https://arxiv.org/pdf/2002.12438.pdf</a>