



The bridge to possible

Post-Quantum Security in 5G

Ashish Kundu

Head of Cybersecurity Research

Cisco Research

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Space Communication Security (NASA)

If terrorists or hackers illegally listen to, or worse, modify communication content, disaster can occur.

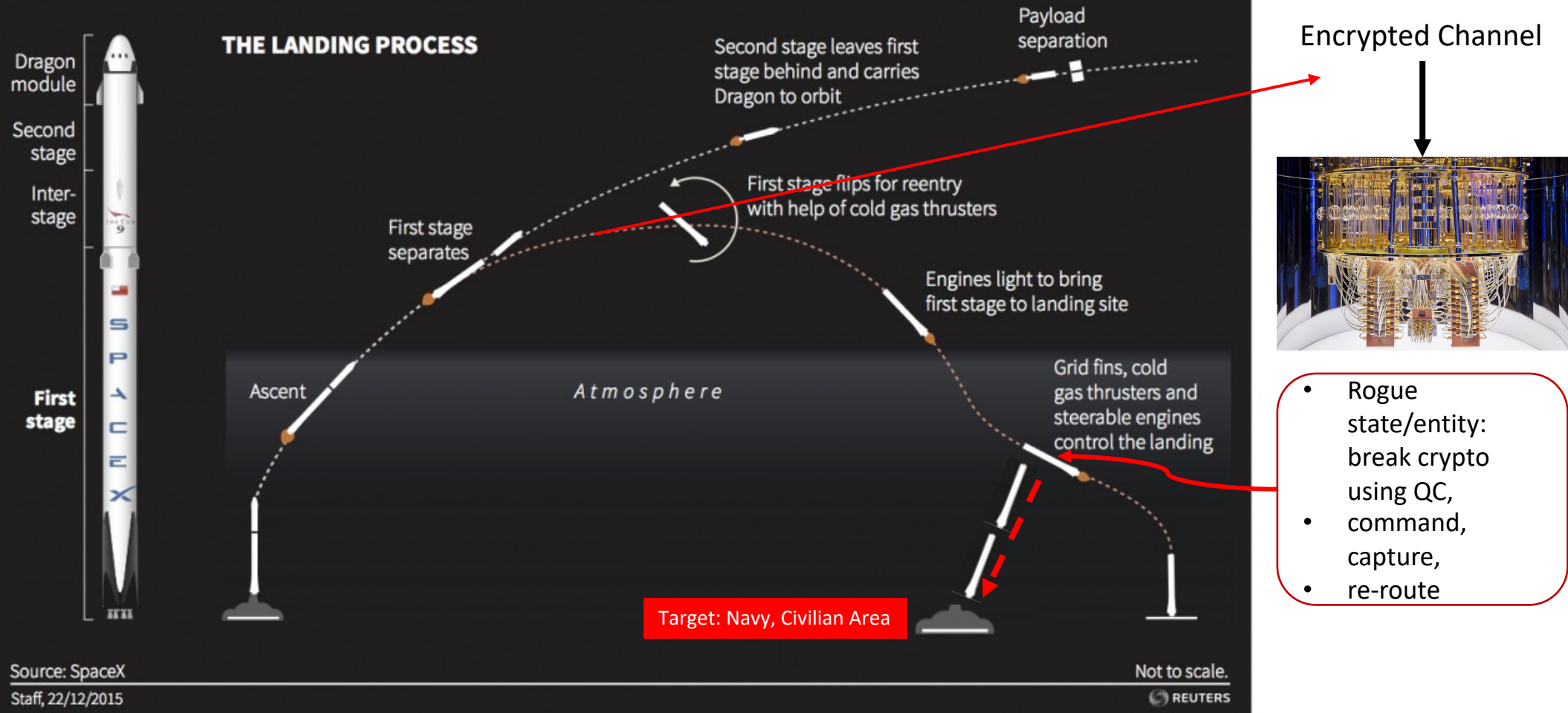
The consequences of a nuclear powered spacecraft under control of a hacker or terrorist could be devastating.

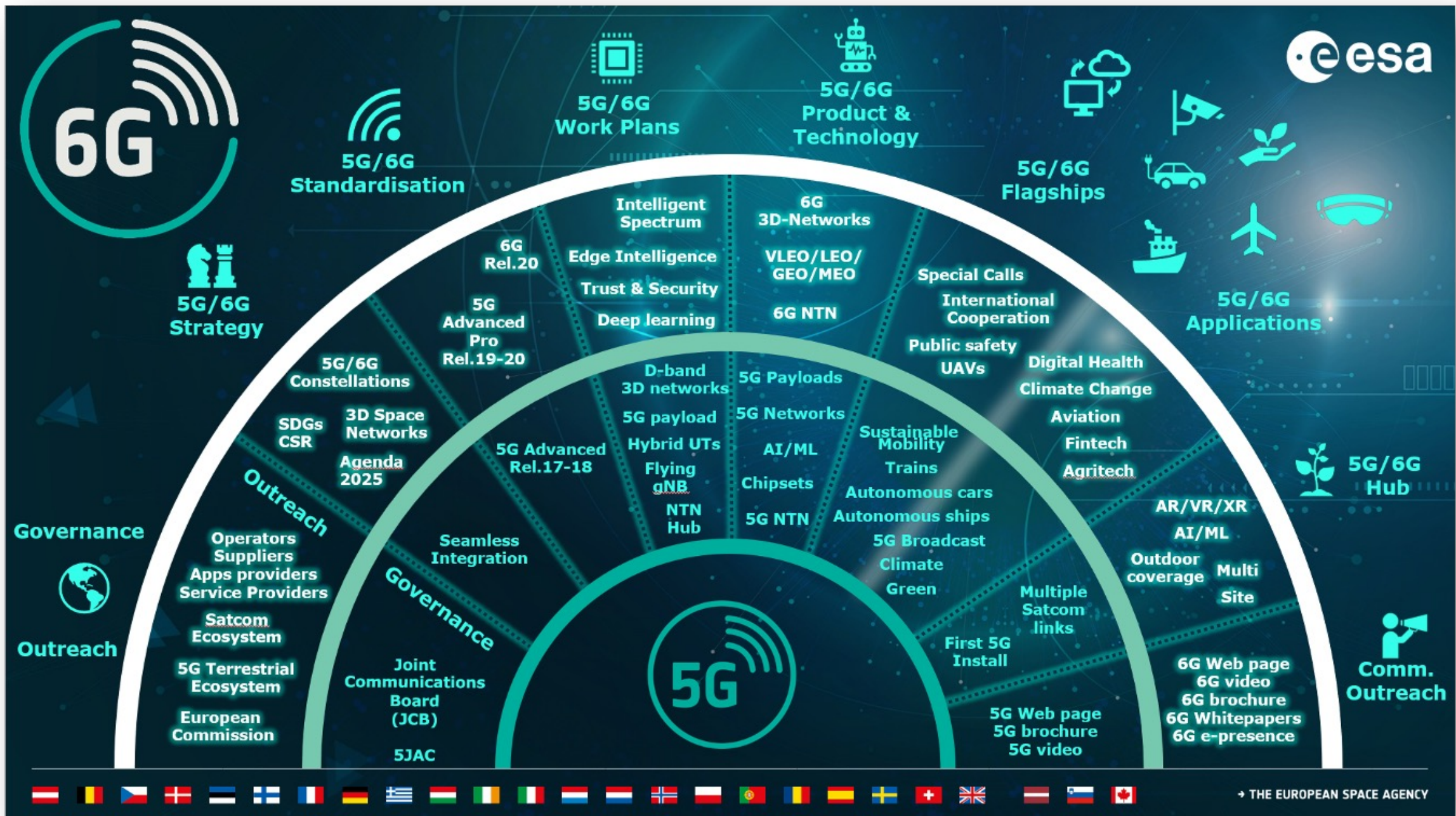
Therefore, all communications to and between spacecraft must be extremely secure and reliable.

Quantum threat to communication

Falcon 9 rocket landing

A SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket blasted off from Florida on Monday with a payload of communications satellites before the reusable main-stage booster turned around, soared back to Cape Canaveral and landed safely near its launch pad.





Space, Satellites & 5G

Lockheed Martin partners with satellite start-up Omnispace to build a space-based 5G network

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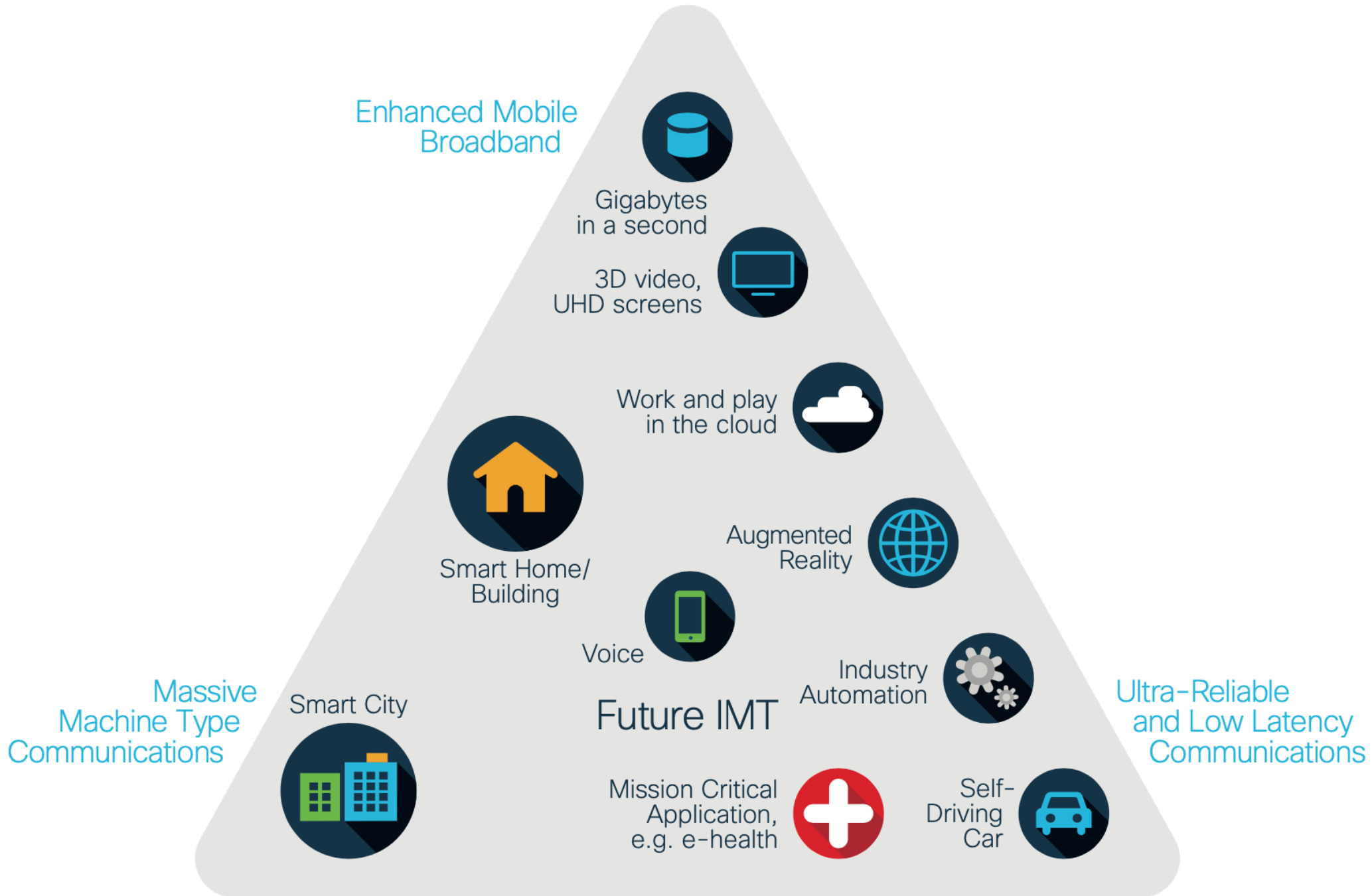
Space Companies Are Investing Big in 5G Technology

By [Elizabeth Howell](#) published October 20, 2019

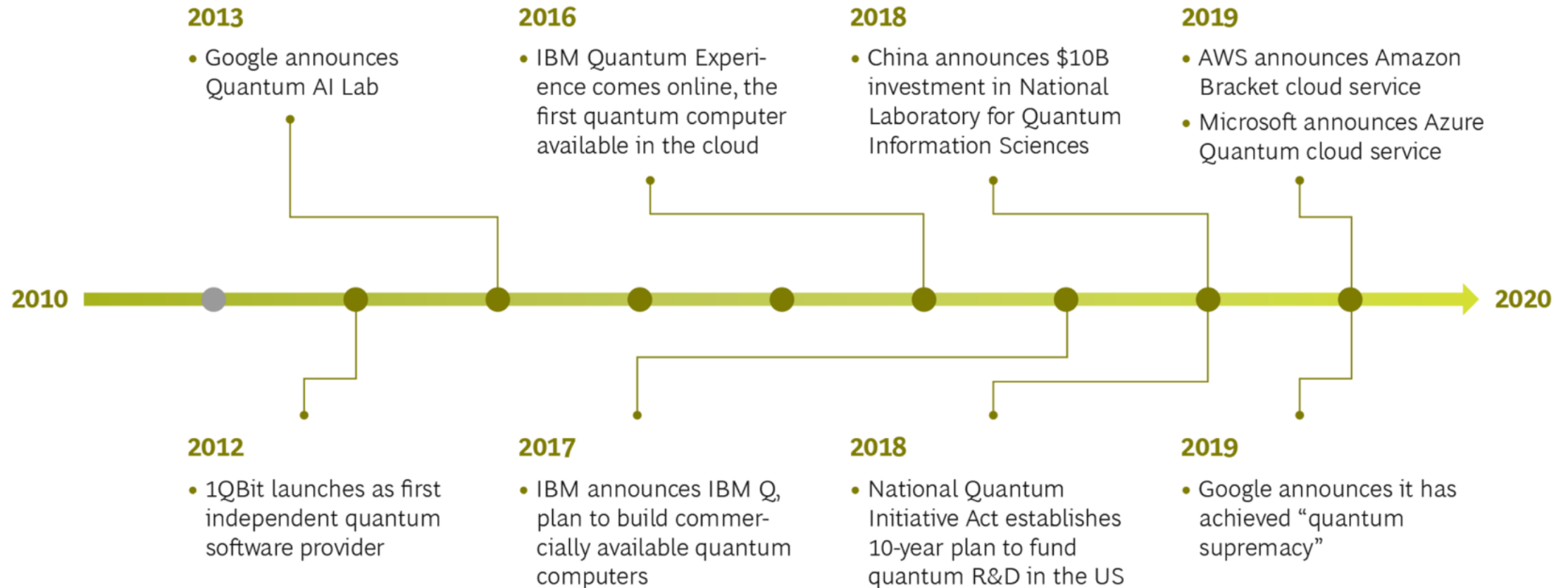
Satellite internet is going to be a big thing.

[Lockheed Martin And Omnispace Explore Space-Based 5G Global Network](#)

5G satellite hybrid connectivity would bolster terrestrial mobility



Progress of quantum computing



Sources: Industry interviews, desk research, Crunchbase, BCG analysis.

Scaling IBM Quantum technology



IBM Q System One (Released)

(In development)

Next family of IBM Quantum systems

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

and beyond

27 qubits

65 qubits

127 qubits

433 qubits

1,121 qubits

Path to 1 million qubits

Falcon

Hummingbird

Eagle

Osprey

Condor

and beyond

Large scale systems



Key advancement

Key advancement

Key advancement

Key advancement

Key advancement

Key advancement

Optimized lattice

Scalable readout

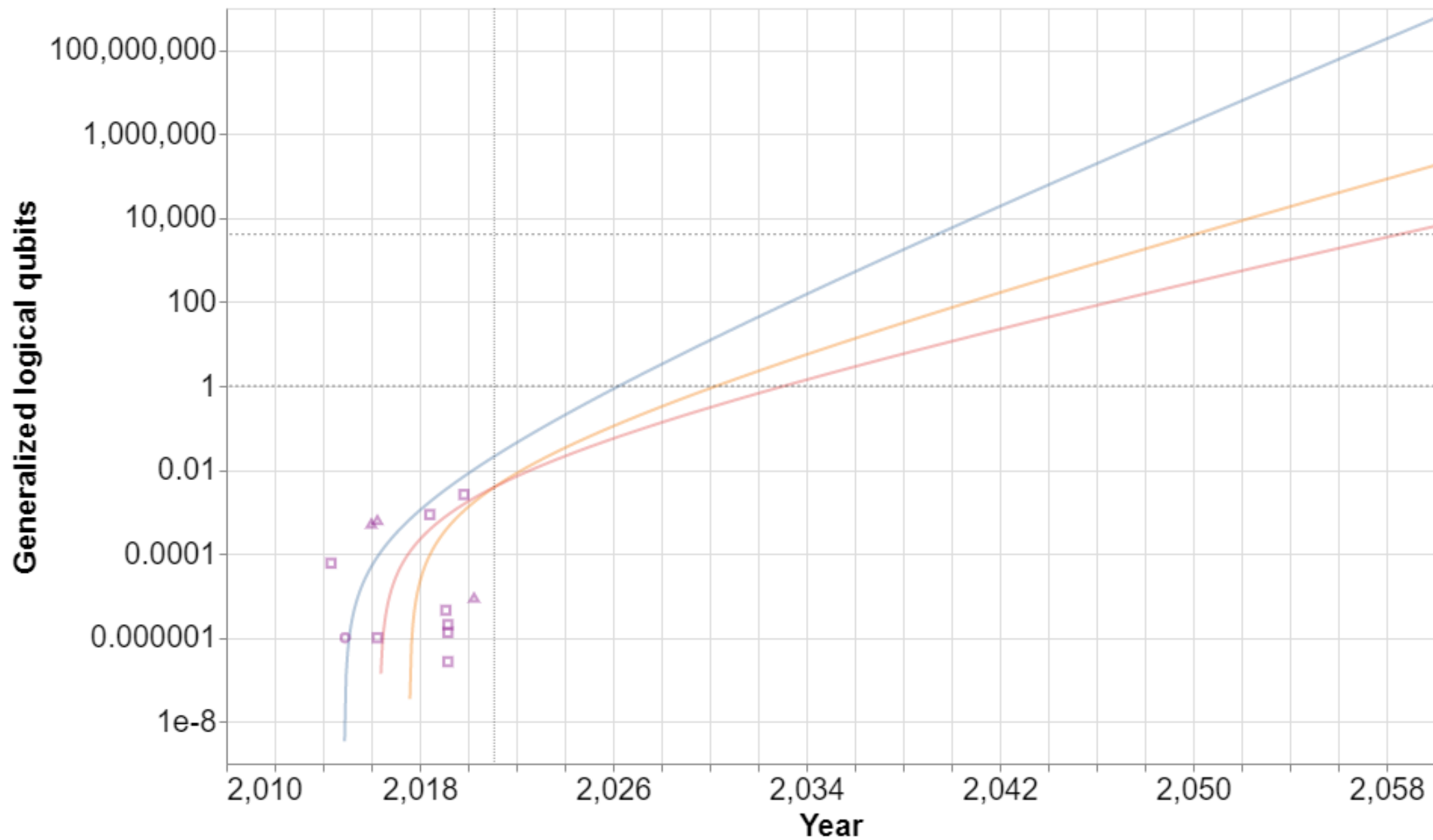
Novel packaging and controls

Miniaturization of components

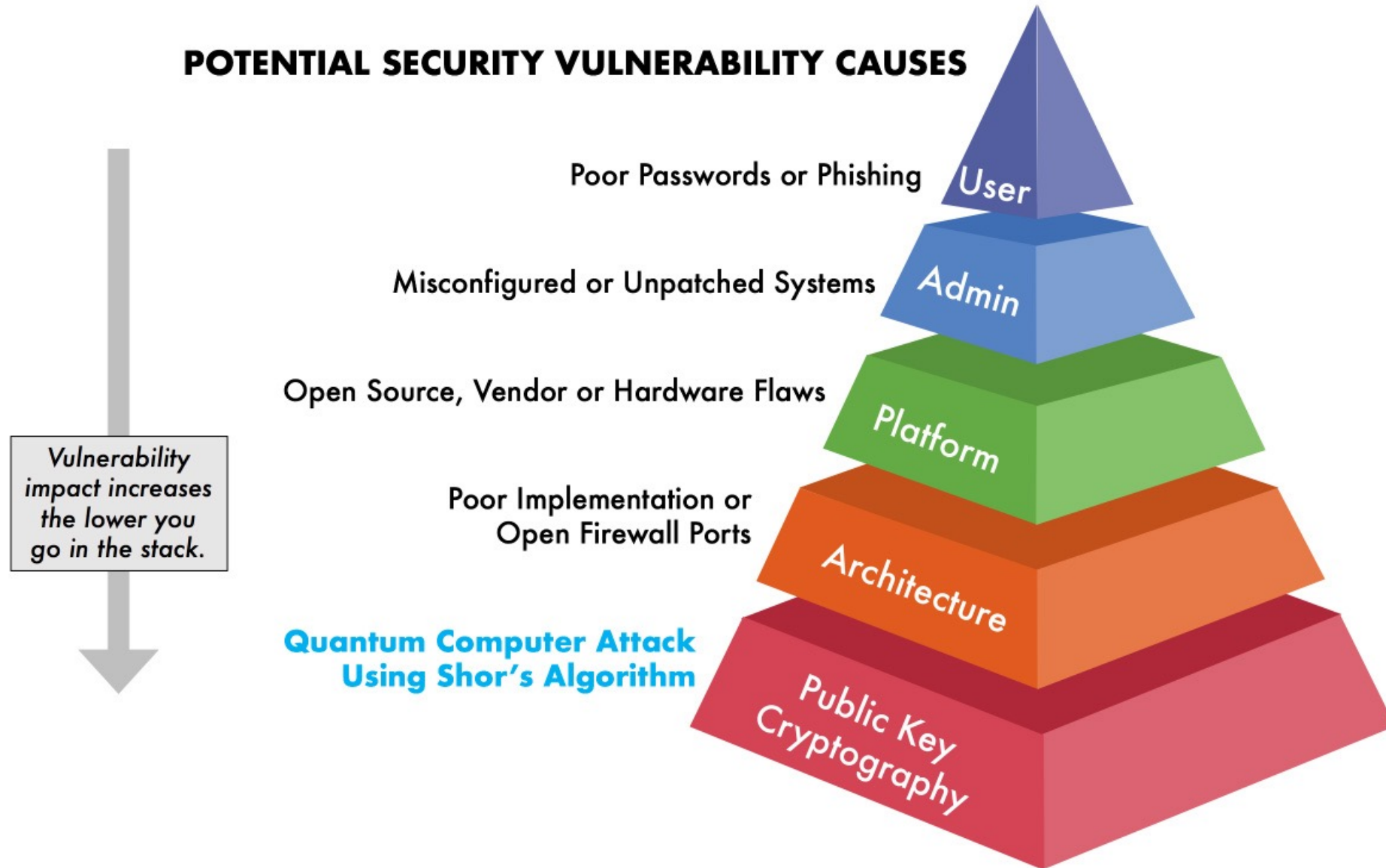
Integration

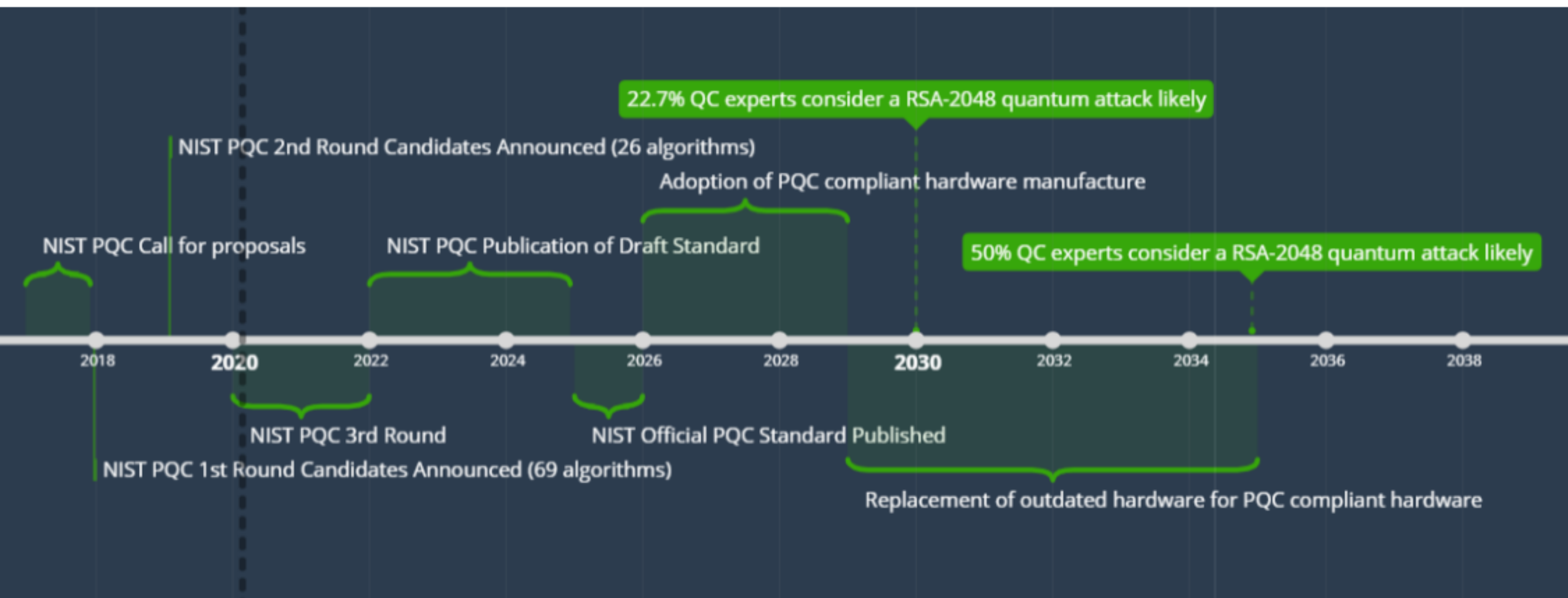
Build new infrastructure,
quantum error correction

IBM's planned 1,121-qubit "Condor" quantum processor, slated for 2023, could be the company's first truly useful quantum computer for businesses.



Risk along the Computing Stack





The Quantum Threat – Qubits vs Bits

TABLE 4.1 Literature-Reported Estimates of Quantum Resilience for Current Cryptosystems, under Various Assumptions of Error Rates and Error-Correcting Codes

Cryptosystem Category	Key Size	Security Parameter	Quantum Algorithm Expected to Defeat Cryptosystem	# Logical Qubits Required	# Physical Qubits Required ^a	Time Required to Break System ^b	Quantum-Resilient Replacement Strategies
AES-GCM ^c	Symmetric encryption	128	Grover's algorithm	2,953	4.61×10^6	2.61×10^{12} years	Move to NIST-selected PQC algorithm when available
		192		4,449	1.68×10^7	1.97×10^{22} years	
		256		6,681	3.36×10^7	2.29×10^{32} years	
RSA ^d	Asymmetric encryption	1024	Shor's algorithm	2,050	8.05×10^6	3.58 hours	
		2048		4,098	8.56×10^6	28.63 hours	
		4096		8,194	1.12×10^7	229 hours	
ECC Discrete-log problem ^{e-g}	Asymmetric encryption	256	Shor's algorithm	2,330	8.56×10^6	10.5 hours	Move to NIST-selected PQC algorithm when available
		384		3,484	9.05×10^6	37.67 hours	
		521		4,719	1.13×10^6	55 hours	
SHA256 ^h	Bitcoin mining	N/A	Grover's Algorithm	2,403	2.23×10^6	1.8×10^4 years	Move away from password-based authentication
PBKDF2 with 10,000 iterations ⁱ	Password hashing	N/A	Grover's algorithm	2,403	2.23×10^6	2.3×10^7 years	

Source: Quantum Computing: Progress and Prospects, Grumbling & Horowitz, National Academic Press, 2019
Cisco Research

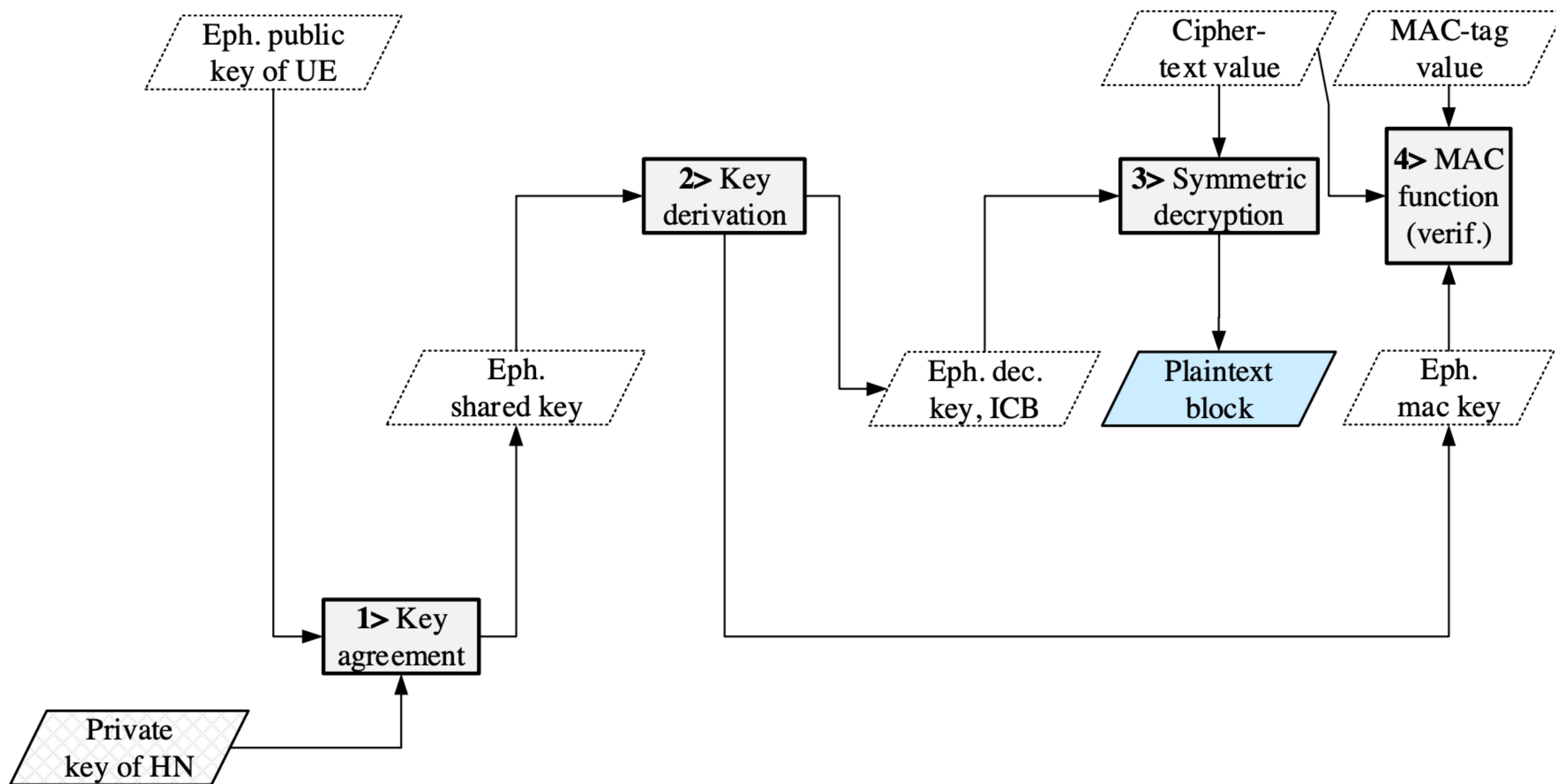
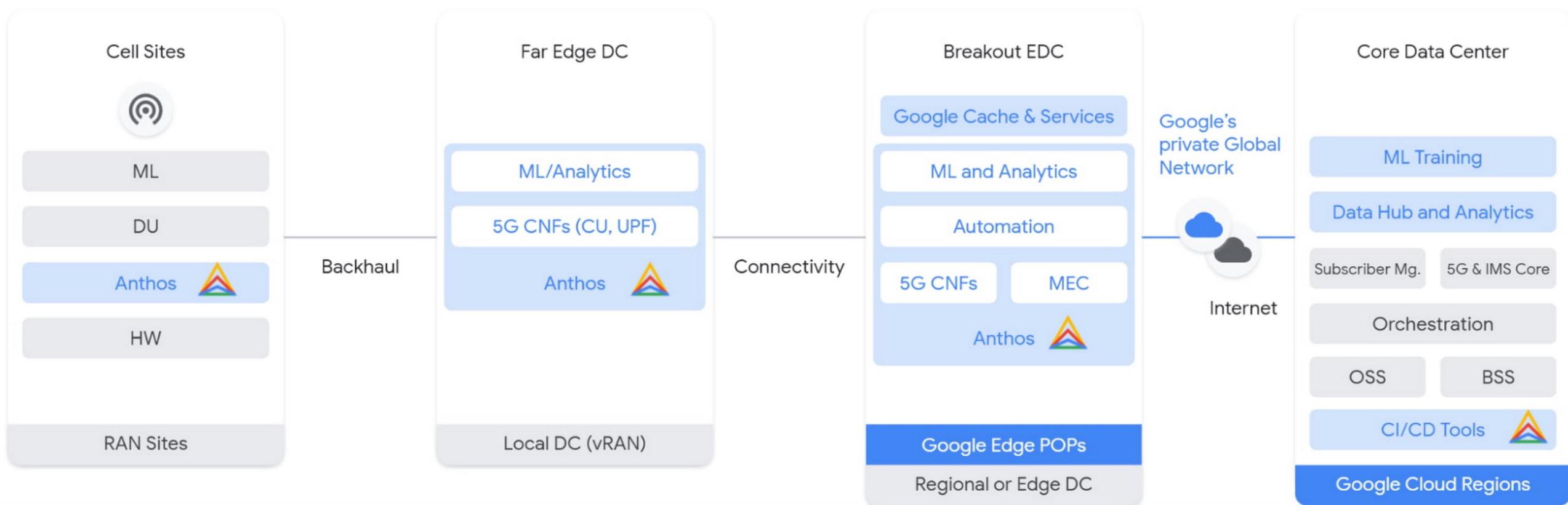
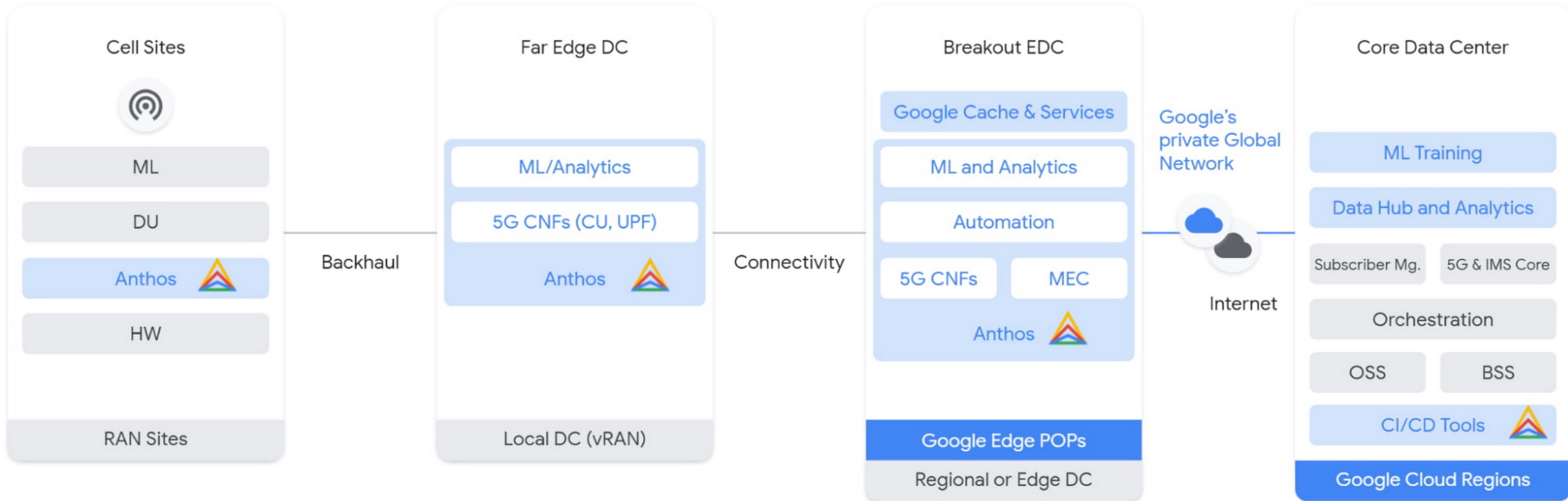


Figure C.3.3-1: Decryption based on ECIES at home network



Quantum Threats

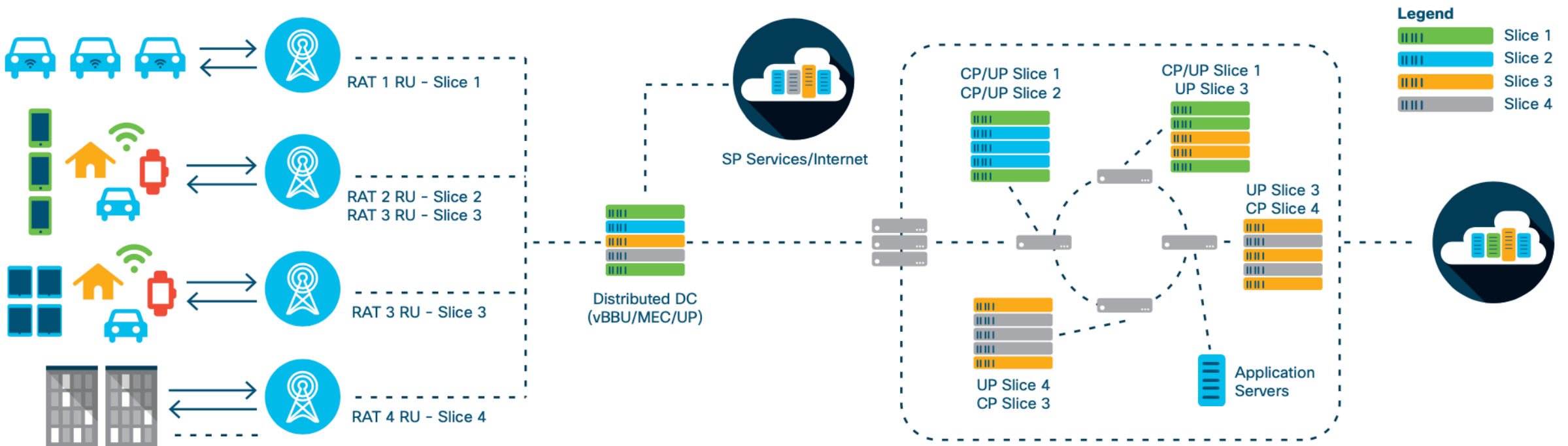


Device Trust,
Endpoint

RAN unsafe crypto

Quantum unsafe cryptography implementation, usage

5G Threat Surface

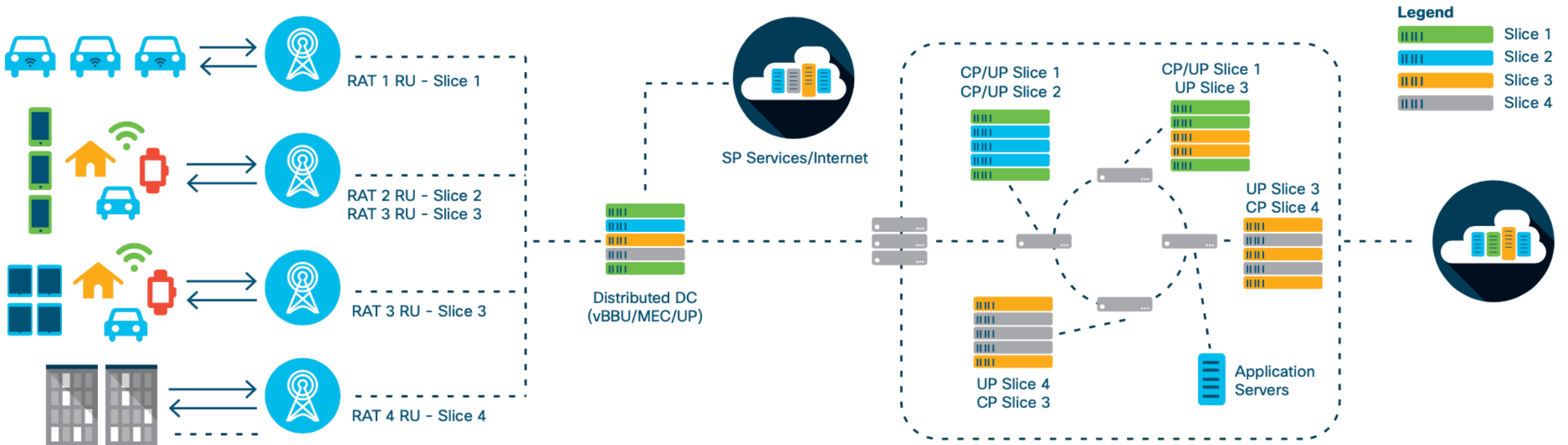


Device Threats	Air Interface Threats	RAN Threats	Backhaul Threats	5G Packet Core & OAM Threats	SGI/N6 & External Roaming Threats
- Malware - Sensor Susceptibility - TFTP MitM attacks - Bots DDoS - Firmware Hacks - Device Tampering	- MitM attack - Jamming	- MEC Server Vulnerability - Rogue Nodes	- DDoS attacks - CP/UP Sniffing - MEC Backhaul sniff	- Virtualization - Network Slice security - API vulnerabilities - IoT Core integration - Roaming Partner vulnerabilities - DDoS & DoS attacks - Improper Access Control	- IoT Core integration - VAS integration - App server vulnerabilities - Application vulnerabilities - API vulnerabilities

[1] 5G Security innovation with Cisco, White paper, 2018

5G Threat Surface

Quntum Threats



Device Threats

Malware
Sensor Susceptibility
TFTP MitM attacks
Bots DDoS
Firmware Hacks
Device Tampering

Air Interface Threats

MitM attack
Jamming

RAN Threats

MEC Server Vulnerability
Rogue Nodes

Backhaul Threats

DDoS attacks
CP/UP Sniffing
MEC Backhaul sniff

5G Packet Core & OAM Threats

Virtualization
Network Slice security
API vulnerabilities
IoT Core integration
Roaming Partner vulnerabilities
DDoS & DoS attacks
Improper Access Control

SGI/N6 & External Roaming Threats

IoT Core integration
VAS integration
App server vulnerabilities
Application vulnerabilities
API vulnerabilities

Device Trust,
Endpoint

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Quantum unsafe cryptography implementation, usage