

# 基于 D-Wave Advantage 量子退火算法的 90 比特 RSA 整数分解研究

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**摘要** 业内认为在当前量子计算攻击密码整体进展缓慢背景下,RSA 整数分解进展每提升 1 比特都面临挑战。根据《Nature》文章报道,2019~2023 年谷歌不断改进其量子芯片,但依旧不能用于密码破译。谷歌等公司近期的研究表明:尽管亚线性量子资源方法分解 RSA 整数可以降低量子资源的消耗,但是即使“完美的量子优化算法+Babai 算法”也不足以有效地分解 80 比特以上的 RSA 整数。量子退火算法凭借其独特的量子隧穿效应,可跳出传统智能优化算法极易陷入的局部极值,快速逼近全局最优解。鉴于 D-Wave Advantage 的量子资源已达到 5000+ 量子比特,本文通过使用更多的量子资源,提出一种量子退火算法结合经典密码算法分解 RSA 整数的混合架构。通过提高最近向量问题(Closest Vector Problem,CVP)的规模,从而提升搜索用于分解 80 比特以上 RSA 整数光滑对的能力;本文使用 Block Korkin-Zolotarev(BKZ)算法对 CVP 的格基进行约化,获得较 LLL 算法更优的归约基。利用更优的归约基,Babai 算法可以获得更优的 CVP 的解。在此基础上,本文利用量子退火算法的隧穿效应进一步优化 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解,获得较 Babai 算法更优的解,从而提高光滑对的搜索效率,加速 RSA 整数分解。最后,本文在 D-Wave Advantage 上首次完成量子计算分解 80 比特以上的 RSA 整数,最大分解 90 比特 RSA 整数:629367860625666765619139989=6398047085669 $\times$ 98368744743281,大幅度超出富士通、洛克希德马丁公司、普渡大学的实验指标。实验结果表明:研究量子智能算法和量子位数较多的量子计算机攻击密码是有意义的,未来需要重视量子隧穿推进 CVP 等 NP 难题求解的潜力,其全局寻优能力可能成为密码攻击的关键。

**关键词** RSA 整数; Block Korkin-Zolotarev 算法; Babai 算法; 最近向量问题; 量子退火; D-Wave Advantage

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## Research on 90-bit RSA Integer Factorization Based on D-Wave Advantage Quantum Annealing Algorithm

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**Abstract** RSA encryption algorithm, based on the NP-hard problem of large integer factorization, serves as the cornerstone of public-key encryption and is widely used in information security. Quantum computing is a novel computational paradigm that transcends classical computing, leveraging the laws of quantum mechanics to accelerate the solving of complex computational problems. Given the slow progress in quantum computing applications for cryptographic attacks, the scientific community agrees that achieving even a 1-bit improvement in RSA integer factorization is highly challenging. As reported in 《Nature》, Google has been continuously improving its quantum chips from 2019 to 2023, but it is still not suitable for cryptanalysis. Although the method utilizing sublinear quantum resources for the factorization of RSA integers reduces the consumption of quantum resources, even the integration of a perfectly quantum-optimized algorithm with the

Babai algorithm remains insufficient to effectively factorize RSA integers larger than 80-bit. Quantum Annealing, with its unique quantum tunneling effect, can escape from the local minima that traditional intelligent optimization algorithms are prone to easily, and quickly approach the global optimal. Considering that the quantum resources of the D-Wave Advantage have reached over 5000+ qubits, we propose a hybrid architecture that integrates a quantum annealing algorithm with classical cryptographic algorithms for the factorization of RSA integers by using more quantum resources. Expanding the scale of the Closest Vector Problem (CVP) can enhance the ability to search for smooth pairs that factorize RSA integers above 80-bit. We use the Block Korkin-Zolotarev (BKZ) algorithm to reduce the lattice basis of the CVP, obtaining a more accurate lattice reduction basis than that provided by the LLL algorithm. The application of an improved lattice reduction basis enables Babai’s algorithm to obtain more accurate solutions for the CVP. Building on this foundation, the tunneling effect of the quantum annealing algorithm is employed to further optimize the Babai algorithm for solving the CVP. This optimization yields solutions that surpass those of the original Babai algorithm, significantly enhancing the search efficiency for smooth pairs. As a result, the process of RSA integer factorization is accelerated, demonstrating the potential of quantum techniques to revolutionize classical cryptographic challenges. Finally, we use quantum computing to factorize RSA integers above 80-bit for the first time on the D-Wave Advantage, and the maximum factorization of 90-bit RSA integer:  $629367860625666765619139989 = 6398047085669 \times 98368744743281$ . The experimental indicators significantly exceed those of Fujitsu, Lockheed Martin, and Purdue University, demonstrating the superior performance and effectiveness of the proposed approach. The experimental results clearly show that the importance of studying quantum intelligent algorithms and quantum computers equipped with more qubits to effectively attack cryptographic algorithms cannot be overstated. In the future, it is absolutely essential to focus on the potential of quantum tunneling to facilitate the efficient resolution of NP-hard problems such as the CVP. Its capability for global optimization could prove crucial in significantly advancing cryptographic attacks, particularly in various challenging scenarios where classical methods face insurmountable computational bottlenecks. Additionally, exploring the integration of quantum tunneling with classical techniques may unlock new transformative avenues for solving complex optimization problems more effectively.

**Keywords** RSA integers; Block Korkin-Zolotarev algorithm; Babai algorithm; closest vector problem; quantum annealing; D-Wave Advantage

1 引 言

RSA 密码体制<sup>[1]</sup>是目前广泛应用的公钥密码体制,致力于维护网络通信的安全,其安全性依赖于大整数分解的困难性(分解整数  $N = P \times Q$ ,  $P$  和  $Q$  为两个大素数)。1994 年 Shor<sup>[2]</sup>提出一种理论上可以在多项式时间内对任意整数进行质因子分解的算法,对公钥密码 RSA 的安全性造成了潜在威胁。近年来,各大科研机构以及高校也在致力于 RSA 攻击的研究。2018 年普渡大学 Jiang 等人<sup>[3]</sup>使用一种改进乘法表的算法,在 D-Wave 量子计算机上分解最

大为 19 比特的 RSA 整数 376289;2021 年上海大学理学院 Hegade 等人<sup>[4]</sup>使用数字化绝热量子分解算法分解最大为 12 比特 RSA 整数 2479;2022 年 Yan 等人<sup>[5]</sup>在超导量子计算机上使用亚线性量子资源分解了最大为 48 比特的 RSA 整数 261980999226229。此外,各大公司也逐步开展对 RSA 攻击的研究。2019 年洛克希德马丁公司<sup>[6]</sup>通过量子退火算法分解最大为 13 比特 RSA 整数 7781;同年,谷歌<sup>[7]</sup>推出了量子霸权芯片 Sycamore,但是它无法用于密码破译;2023 年富士通公司使用量子模拟器分解 8 比特 RSA 整数 253<sup>[8]</sup>;同年,《Nature》文章报道谷歌进一步改进了量子霸权芯片 Sycamore,但仍无法用于密

码破译<sup>[9]</sup>。2023 年 6 月份谷歌<sup>[10]</sup>研究员表示使用文献[5]中的亚线性量子资源难以有效地分解 80 比特以上 RSA 整数。2023 年 7 月份 IonQ 公司<sup>[11]</sup>研究员表示在当前量子计算机硬件条件下“QAOA + Babai 算法”无法分解 80 比特以上的 RSA 整数。本源量子公司<sup>[12]</sup>曾指出：在当前量子计算攻击密码整体进展缓慢背景下，每提升 1 比特的 RSA 整数分解进展都极其困难。因此，需要探索一种适合当前量子计算机现实情况的密码攻击技术路线。

D-Wave 量子计算机的原理——量子退火算法<sup>[13]</sup>凭借其独特的量子隧穿效应，可跳出传统搜索算法易陷入的局部极值，可视为一类具有全局寻优能力的人工智能算法。受启发于 1999 年张焕国等人<sup>[14]</sup>提出的演化密码的思想，本团队深入探索一种不同于通用量子计算的量子隧穿驱动人工智能优化算法的量子退火算法进行密码分析和设计，并提出了如下两类技术路线。

(1) 第一类技术路线：2012 年本团队提出基于量子退火原理的 D-Wave 量子计算机对密码的设计与攻击可能会产生极大的影响<sup>[15]</sup>。2016 年本团队提出将密码设计或者攻击的问题转化为组合优化问题，并映射至 Ising 或 QUBO 模型。借助 D-Wave 量子退火算法的指数级解空间搜索的优势，实现密码的设计和攻击。通过该技术路线，本团队于 2019 年采用量子退火算法分解了最大为 20 比特<sup>[16]</sup>的 RSA 整数，实现了当年各类量子计算攻击 RSA 的最高实验指标。2020 年本团队优化 Ising 模型的参数，分解了一个更大的 20 比特 RSA 整数<sup>[17]</sup>。在此基础上，本团队进一步优化参数，2021 年分解了一个最大为 21 比特的 RSA 整数<sup>[18]</sup>。2022 年通过乘法表的高位优化模型，并利用量子退火分解了 22 比特 RSA 整数<sup>[19]</sup>。

(2) 第二类技术路线：由于量子计算的独特优势，2015 年本团队提出将量子计算与经典密码设计和分析方法结合的新型技术路线。基于独特的隧穿效应，优化密码函数设计和密码部件攻击中的数学难题求解。2017 年使用 Grover 算法结合侧信道攻击的方法攻击 ECC<sup>[20]</sup>；同年年底，通过量子退火算法结合经典密码分析方法在国际上首次完成基于 D-Wave 2000Q 的抗多种密码攻击的布尔函数设计实验<sup>[21]</sup>；2023 年 1 月通过该技术路线完成了 50 比特 RSA 的攻击<sup>[19]</sup>；同年，本团队使用量子退火算法对对称密码进行积分攻击，搜索到与经典算法攻击轮数持平的积分区分器<sup>[22]</sup>，初步验证了量子退火结合

经典算法架构的可行性。

相较于通用量子计算机以及 Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum (NISQ) 量子计算机有限的量子比特，D-Wave Advantage 具有高达 5760 个量子比特。基于 D-Wave Advantage 量子资源较多的优势，本文在 D-Wave 量子计算机上使用超出文献[5]的量子资源，开展量子退火算法结合经典算法架构分解 80 比特以上 RSA 整数的研究。首先，在 RSA 整数分解问题转化为最近向量问题 (Closest Vector Problem, CVP) 的过程中，本文通过提高文献[5, 19]中 CVP 规模，从而提高搜索光滑对的能力。高质量 CVP 问题的解，能提高搜索到光滑对的概率。因此，本文旨在获得 CVP 问题更优的解，而在 Babai 算法<sup>[23]</sup>求解 CVP 的过程中，格归约基的质量会影响 CVP 的解。鉴于 Block Korkin-Zolotarev (BKZ) 算法<sup>[24]</sup>非常适合处理高维度的格约化问题，本文使用 BKZ 算法对 CVP 的格基进行约化，获得较文献[5, 19]中使用 LLL 算法<sup>[25]</sup>更优的归约基。基于该归约基，Babai 算法求解 CVP 问题可以获得较 LLL 算法归约基更优的解，即可以优化文献[5, 19]中利用经典 Babai 算法对 CVP 问题的求解。在此基础上，本文利用量子退火算法的隧穿效应进一步优化 Babai 算法对 CVP 问题的求解，获得较 Babai 算法更优的解，提高光滑对的搜索效率，从而加速 RSA 整数的分解。最后，本团队在 D-Wave Advantage 上完成最大为 90 比特 RSA 整数 629367860625666765619139989 的分解。

## 2 预备知识

首先，将介绍本文需要使用的一些符号。 $\mathbb{R}$  和  $\mathbb{Z}$  分别表示实数集和整数集。 $\|\mathbf{a}\|$  表示在  $m$  维欧几里得空间中向量  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  的欧氏范数。接下来，将分别介绍与本文工作相关的格理论基础，经典格算法以及量子退火算法。

### 2.1 格理论基础

**定义 1.** 格 (Lattice). 假设  $\mathbf{B} = [\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  为  $m$  维欧几里得空间  $\mathbb{R}^m$  中  $n$  个线性无关列向量构成的矩阵，则格  $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$  表示为

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B}) = \{\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^n\} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{b}_i : x_i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

即格  $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$  是列向量  $\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n$  的所有整数系数线性组合构成的集合，其中  $m$  和  $n$  分别称为格  $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$  的维数和秩，矩阵  $\mathbf{B}$  称为格  $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$  的基。

**定义 2.** 最近向量问题(Closest Vector Problem, CVP). 给定格 $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B})$ 和目标向量 $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^m \setminus \mathcal{L}$ , 搜索一个距离目标向量 $\mathbf{t}$ 最近的非零格向量 $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{L}$ , 使得对任意非零格向量 $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{L}$ , 一定满足:  $\|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{t}\| \leq \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{t}\|$ .

## 2.2 经典格算法

**LLL 算法**<sup>[25]</sup>: 给定一组格基, 该算法可将该格基转化为一组正交性较好的近似正交基, 并使得该近似正交基中的各个向量尽可能最短, 具体步骤可参考算法 1。

### 算法 1. LLL 算法

输入: 一组格基  $\mathbf{B} = [\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , 参数  $\sigma = 0.75$

输出: 一组 LLL 算法归约基  $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{d}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

1. 对格基  $\mathbf{B} = [\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n]$  进行施密特正交化可以得到  $\hat{\mathbf{B}} = [\hat{\mathbf{b}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{b}}_2, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{b}}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
2. FOR  $i = 2$  TO  $n$  DO
3.   FOR  $j = i - 1$  TO  $1$  DO
4.      $\mathbf{b}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{b}_i - \mu_{i,j} \mathbf{b}_j$ , 其中  $\mu_{i,j} = \langle \mathbf{b}_i, \hat{\mathbf{b}}_j \rangle / \langle \hat{\mathbf{b}}_j, \hat{\mathbf{b}}_j \rangle$
5.   END
6. END
7. IF  $\exists \sigma \|\hat{\mathbf{b}}_i\|^2 > \|\mu_{i+1,i} \hat{\mathbf{b}}_i + \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{i+1}\|^2$  THEN
8.    $\mathbf{b}_i \leftrightarrow \mathbf{b}_{i+1}$ ,
9.   返回第一行,
10. END
10. 输出  $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{d}_n]$

**BKZ 算法**<sup>[24]</sup>: BKZ 算法是 LLL 算法的一种扩展, 该算法通过处理格基中固定大小的子块来提高格基的约化质量, 尝试找到更短且更接近正交的向量组成的格基。具体步骤可参考算法 2。

### 算法 2. BKZ 算法

输入: 一组格基  $\mathbf{B} = [\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , 分块大小  $\beta \in \{2, 3, \dots, n\}$ , 施密特正交矩阵  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  以及  $\|\mathbf{b}_1^*\|^2, \|\mathbf{b}_2^*\|^2, \dots, \|\mathbf{b}_n^*\|^2$

输出: BKZ 算法规约基  $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{d}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

1.  $z \leftarrow 0; j \leftarrow 0; \text{LLL}(\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n, \boldsymbol{\mu});$
2. WHILE  $z < n - 1$  DO
3.    $j \leftarrow (j \bmod (n - 1)) + 1; k \leftarrow \min(j + \beta - 1, n);$
4.    $h \leftarrow \min(k + 1, n);$
5.    $\mathbf{v} \leftarrow \text{Enum}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{[j,k]}, \|\mathbf{b}_j^*\|^2, \|\mathbf{b}_{j+1}^*\|^2, \dots, \|\mathbf{b}_k^*\|^2);$
6.   IF  $\mathbf{v} \neq (1, 0, \dots, 0)$  THEN
7.      $z \leftarrow 0$ ; 阶段  $j$  对基向量进行 LLL 约化得到
8.      $\text{LLL}(\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \sum_{i=j}^k v_i \mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{b}_j, \dots, \mathbf{b}_h, \boldsymbol{\mu})$
9.   ELSE
10.    $z \leftarrow z + 1; h - 1$  阶段对基向量进行 LLL 约化得到  $\text{LLL}(\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_h, \boldsymbol{\mu})$
11. END IF
10. END WHILE
11. 输出  $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{d}_n]$

**Babai's 最近向量算法**<sup>[23]</sup>: 假设给定一个  $n$  维格  $\mathcal{L}$ , 一组近似正交基  $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{d}_n]$  以及一个目标向量  $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathcal{L}$ . 该算法可计算在近似正交基  $\mathbf{D}$  下最接近目标向量  $\mathbf{t}$  的整数系数的线性组合, 具体步骤可参考算法 3。

### 算法 3. Babai's 最近向量算法

输入: 一组近似正交基  $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{d}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , 目标向量  $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathcal{L}$

输出: 向量  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{L}, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{t}$

1. 对  $\mathbf{D} = [\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{d}_n]$  进行施密特正交化得到  $\hat{\mathbf{D}} = [\hat{\mathbf{d}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_2, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
2.  $\mathbf{v} \leftarrow \mathbf{t}$
3. FOR  $i = n$  TO  $1$  DO
4.    $\mathbf{v} \leftarrow \mathbf{v} - \lceil \mu_i \rceil \mathbf{d}_i$ , 其中  $\mu_i = \langle \mathbf{v}, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i \rangle / \langle \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i \rangle$
5. END
6. 输出  $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{t}$

## 2.3 量子退火算法

量子退火算法<sup>[13]</sup>是一种基于量子绝热演化原理的优化算法, 它利用量子比特的叠加态、纠缠态以及量子隧穿效应来寻找问题的全局最优解。通过量子波动产生的量子隧穿效应可以使得量子退火算法具有穿越高势垒的能力, 克服传统智能优化算法仅能翻越势垒, 从而陷入局部极值的问题。量子退火算法可以跳出传统智能优化算法(以模拟退火为例)易陷入的局部极值(如图 1), 逼近甚至达到全局最优解。

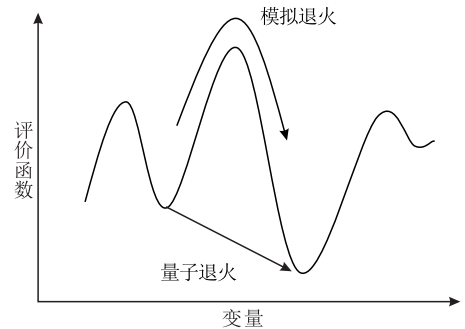


图 1 量子退火与模拟退火跳出局部极值的对比

量子退火的原理在于系统能够通过绝热演化保持在哈密顿量基态, 从而实现对复杂能量景观的有效探索。量子退火算法通过将初始穿透场能量保持一个较大值, 使得粒子具有足够大的波动, 从而能够探索整个系统的能量空间。随后, 缓慢地减小穿透场的能量, 直至其能量为零。在减小穿透场能量的过程中, 量子系统逐渐趋于稳定, 最终粒子停留在基态, 即能量最低态。因此, 量子退火算法常被用于寻

找经典物理系统中能量最低态(基态),该过程可以通过由哈密顿量初态和哈密顿量终态构建的哈密顿量系统描述:

$$H(t)=\left(1-L\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)\right)H_{\text{init}}+L\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)H_{\text{final}},$$

式中,  $H_{\text{init}}$  为哈密顿量初态,  $H_{\text{final}}$  为哈密顿量终态,  $T$  为演化过程的总时间,  $t \in [0, T]$ ,  $L$  函数为单调递增函数。

通过 D-Wave 量子退火机求解问题时,需要将该问题映射为 Ising 自旋模型。D-Wave 时变哈密顿量  $H(t)$  可以视为横向场 Ising 自旋模型,  $H(t)$  中哈密顿量终态由实际求解问题决定,可将其表述为以下形式:

$$H(t)=\sum_i h_i(t)\sigma_i^z+\sum_{i,j} J_{i,j}(t)\sigma_i^z\sigma_j^z+\sum_i \Delta_i(t)\sigma_i^x \quad (1)$$

其中  $\sigma_i^z = \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{I} \otimes \cdots \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}^z \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{I}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^z$  处于第  $i$  个位置( $\sigma_i^x$  可类似定义),  $\mathbf{I}$  为二维单位矩阵,  $h_i$  代表第  $i$  个量子比特的权重,  $J_{i,j}$  表示第  $i$  和第  $j$  个量子比特的耦合强度,“ $\otimes$ ”表示张量积,  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^z$  和  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^x$  为泡利矩阵,其形式如下:

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^z=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1\end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}^x=\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}.$$

表达式(1)中  $\sum_i \Delta_i(t)\sigma_i^x$  表示初始哈密顿量,  $\sum_i h_i(t)\sigma_i^z + \sum_{i,j} J_{i,j}(t)\sigma_i^z\sigma_j^z$  表示终态哈密顿量  $H_{\text{final}}$ 。通过对参数  $t$  的控制,可以使得整个系统的退火过程由初始哈密顿量向终态哈密顿量演化,若演化过程足够慢,则 Ising 自旋模型最终所处的状态为  $H_{\text{final}}$  基态。

3 量子退火结合经典算法分解整数

受启发于 Schnorr 算法<sup>[26]</sup>以及文献[5],本文通过量子退火算法结合经典密码算法的混合架构完成 80 比特以上的 RSA 整数分解。本章将分别介绍 CVP 规模对光滑对搜索的影响、CVP 解的质量对光滑对搜索的影响、量子退火算法优化 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解以及量子退火融合经典算法架构分解整数的流程。

3.1 CVP 规模对光滑对搜索的影响

2023 年谷歌研究员<sup>[10]</sup>表示使用文献[5]中的亚线性量子资源难以有效地分解 80 比特以上的 RSA 整数,即整数规模的增加与 CVP 规模呈文献[5]中的亚线性增加关系时,即使完美的量子优化器 +

Babai 算法也难以完成 80 比特以上 RSA 整数分解。

光滑对的搜索是分解 RSA 整数过程中最重要且最耗时的步骤,本节的重点是分析 CVP 规模对光滑对搜索的影响。接下来,将介绍光滑对的定义:

**光滑对:** 假设  $\{p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_m\}$  为  $m$  个最小的质数,如果满足  $u = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i^{e_i}$ , 其中  $e_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 那么  $u$  一定是  $p_m - \text{smooth}$ 。给定一个关系对  $(u, v)$ , 若  $u$  和  $v$  均是  $p_m - \text{smooth}$ , 那么可以称  $(u, v)$  为  $p_m - \text{smooth}$  关系对; 若  $u$  是  $p_m - \text{smooth}$ ,  $v$  是  $p_{m'} - \text{smooth}$ , 则称  $(u, v)$  为  $p_{m,m'} - \text{smooth}$  关系对。

接下来,以 48 比特 RSA 整数 220190119273699、64 比特 RSA 整数 11769431398084725929 以及 80 比特 RSA 整数 1034879359475633166138643 为例,讨论 CVP 问题规模与光滑对之间的关系。根据算法 3, 我们可以发现 Babai 算法得到的距离目标向量最近的向量  $\mathbf{v}$  如下:

$$\mathbf{v}=\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \mathbf{d}_i, \quad k_i=\lceil \mu_i \rceil=\lceil \langle \mathbf{d}, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i \rangle / \langle \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i \rangle \rceil.$$

根据上式可以观察到  $k_i$  的值是将  $\mu_i$  的值四舍五入,因此 Babai 算法求得的解向量可能存在不够精确的问题。如果同时考虑将  $\mu_i$  的值向上且向下取整,则可能获得比 Babai 算法距离目标向量更近的向量。接下来,我们通过穷举的方式同时考虑将  $\mu_i$  的值向上且向下取整,从而搜索每组 CVP 存在的所有光滑对数量,其中 CVP 规模设置过高会急剧增加 CVP 的搜索空间。当 CVP 规模为  $Dim=10, 15, 20$  时,分别随机生成各维度下的 30 组不同 CVP,其中光滑界为  $p_{Dim, 2 \times Dim^2}$ 。表 1 将展示各维度下单个 CVP 平均能搜索到 48 比特、64 比特以及 80 比特 RSA 整数的光滑对数量。

表 1 单个 CVP 的平均光滑对数量

| CVP 维度 | 48 比特  | 64 比特 | 80 比特 |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 10     | 0.66   | 0     | 0     |
| 15     | 41.9   | 1.2   | 0     |
| 20     | 145.6  | 25.5  | 0     |
| 30     | 36 355 | 3570  | 26    |

注: 维度为 30 的 CVP 的解空间高达  $2^{30}$ , 遍历搜索其光滑对极其耗时。因此, 仅随机搜索 1 个 CVP 的光滑对, 并记录其数量。

根据表 1, 可以发现: 相同规模下的 RSA 整数, 随着 CVP 规模的增加, 可搜索到的光滑对数量也在增加, 然而当 CVP 规模过小时, 会导致难以搜索到光滑对。因此, 可以得出结论: 当 CVP 规模降低到一定程度, 在整个解空间中也无法搜索到光滑对。

尽管规模增大之后,解空间会指数级增大,但可以搜索到光滑对。

### 3.2 CVP 解的质量对光滑对搜索的影响

给定一个待分解的整数  $N$ , 可以将其转化为 CVP 问题, 假设通过计算可以得到满足如下条件的整数  $e_i$ :

$$\varphi := \left| \sum_{i=1}^m e_i \ln p_i - \ln N \right| \approx 0.$$

为了便于计算, 可以通过以下表达式定义  $u, v$ :

$$u = \prod_{e_i \geq 0} p_i^{e_i}, \quad v = \prod_{e_i < 0} p_i^{-e_i}.$$

经过推导可以得到:

$$\left| \ln \left( \frac{u}{vN} \right) \right| = \varphi,$$

由泰勒定理可以得出  $u - vN = vN(e^\varphi - 1) \approx \varphi vN$ . 当  $\varphi$  越小,  $u - vN$  越小, 那么  $(u, |u - vN|)$  越有可能是光滑对。因此, CVP 解的质量将影响光滑对的搜索, 即距离目标向量越近的解, 越有可能是光滑对。

接下来, 通过一个实例更加清晰地展示 CVP 解质量与光滑对之间的关系。随机选取一个 26 比特 RSA 整数 42904391, 初始格基的维数设置为 7, 并通过修改参数选择 10 组不同的初始格基。对于不同的初始格基对应的 CVP, 通过穷举的方法同时考虑将 Babai 算法求解过程中系数的值向上且向下取整, 即遍历所有的  $2^7 = 128$  种不同情况的解搜索光滑对。对于上述 10 组不同的初始格基, 可以得到 RSA 整数 42904391 的 10 组实验对应的光滑对分布情况如图 2 所示。

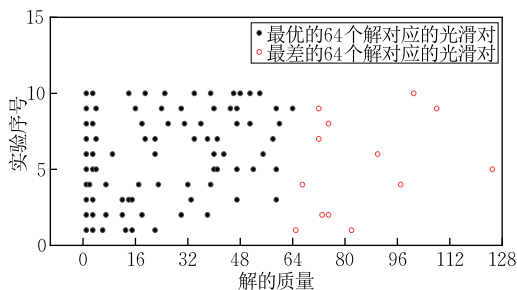


图 2 光滑对与解质量的关系

图 2 中横坐标表示每个 CVP 的 128 种不同解的质量排序, 其中横坐标“0”表示距离目标向量最优的解, 横坐标“64”表示距离目标向量最优的第 65 个解, 以此类推。纵坐标表示 10 组实验的序号。根据上图可以发现 10 组不同的初始格基, 搜索到的光滑对数量会有所不同。然而, 对于每一组初始格基对应的最优的前 8 个解中均包含了至少 2 个光滑对。通过观察图 2, 可以发现这 10 组不同初始格基对应的光滑对更加稠密的分布在前 64 个最优的解中, 而

最差的 64 个解中分布的光滑对则更加稀疏。因此, 通过该例子可以清晰地观察到距离目标向量越近的解, 越有可能是光滑对。

### 3.3 量子退火优化 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解

本文通过量子退火(QA)算法优化 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解, 从而提高搜索到光滑对的概率。接下来, 将分别介绍 QA+Babai 算法对 CVP 求解的影响, 并对比 QA+LLL+Babai 算法和 QA+BKZ+Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解。

#### (1) QA+Babai 算法对 CVP 求解的影响

本文采用 Babai 算法求解 CVP, 并利用量子退火算法优化该解。首先, 需要使用格约化算法对 CVP 的格基进行约化, 获得一组近似正交且较短的格归约基, 然后再使用 Babai 算法获得近似最近向量。根据算法 3, 可以观察到 Babai 算法通过如下公式求解近似最近向量:

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i d_i, \quad k_i = \lceil \mu_i \rceil = \lceil \langle d, \hat{d}_i \rangle / \langle \hat{d}_i, \hat{d}_i \rangle \rceil.$$

由于解分布的随机性, 若通过遍历的方法同时考虑将  $\mu_i$  的值向上且向下取整, 从而寻找相较于 Babai 算法更优的解, 将会指数级的增加经典计算的复杂度。量子退火算法凭借其独特的隧穿优势, 可以快速地逼近指数级解空间中的最优解, 即快速的得到相较于 Babai 算法更优的解。

本文随机产生 50 组维度为 8, 初始格基不同的 CVP 样本, 并分别采用 Babai 算法以及 Babai+QA 算法对上述 CVP 求解。Babai 算法与目标向量的欧式距离平方以及 Babai+QA 与目标向量的欧式距离平方的对比如图 3 所示。

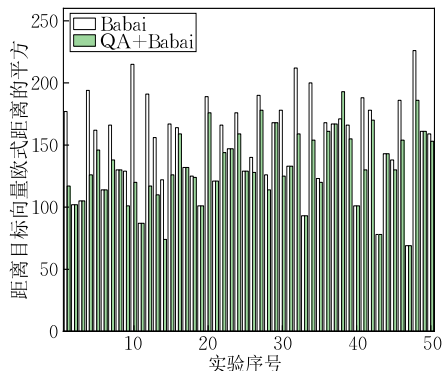


图 3 对比 QA+Babai 与 Babai 算法求解 CVP

图 3 中横坐标表示 50 组随机样本的序号, 纵坐标表示对 CVP 求解后与目标向量的欧式距离平方, 其中橙色部分表示 Babai 算法的结果, 青色部分表示用量子退火算法优化后的结果。根据图 3 可以观

察到:QA+Babai 的解与目标向量的欧式距离在大部分情况下均小于 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解。因此,可以得出结论:量子退火算法优化 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解在大部分情况下均优于 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解。

(2) 对比QA+LLL+Babai算法和QA+BKZ+Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解

通过 Babai 算法对 CVP 求解时,需要先使用格约化算法对其格基进行约化,获得正交性较好的格归约基,其中格归约基的质量会影响 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解。基于 Babai 算法的解,量子退火算法可以进一步优化 Babai 算法对 CVP 的求解。

以随机选取的格基维度为 40、45 和 50 的 CVP 为例,分别选取 LLL 算法和 BKZ 算法对格基进行约化,对比基于 LLL 算法和 BKZ 算法的 Babai 算法求解 CVP 的解质量以及通过 QA 算法对其优化的解如表 2 所示。

| 表 2 不同方法求解 CVP 与目标向量的欧式距离 |           |           |              |              |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 维度                        | LLL+Babai | BKZ+Babai | QA+LLL+Babai | QA+BKZ+Babai |
| 40                        | 2038      | 1710      | 1275         | 1063         |
| 45                        | 3611      | 2012      | 2145         | 1937         |
| 50                        | 4631      | 2973      | 3608         | 1794         |

根据表 2 可以发现:BKZ+Babai 算法求解 CVP 得到的解优于 LLL+Babai 算法的解。在此基础上,QA 算法优化基于 BKZ+Babai 算法求解 CVP 得到的解也优于 QA 算法优化基于 LLL+Babai 算法的解。

3.4 量子退火结合经典算法分解整数概述

本节将分别介绍量子退火算法优化求解 CVP,光滑对搜索和使用光滑对进行整数分解的过程。

(1) 阶段 1:基于量子退火算法优化求解 CVP

给定一个待分解的整数  $N$ ,可以将其转化为寻找目标向量  $\mathbf{N} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  的 CVP,其中初始格基表示为  $\mathbf{B}_{n,c} = [\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1,n}, c > 0$  是一个可调参数。

$$\mathbf{B}_{n,c} = \begin{bmatrix} f(1) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & f(2) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & f(n) \\ \lceil 5^c \ln p_1 \rceil & \lceil 5^c \ln p_2 \rceil & \cdots & \lceil 5^c \ln p_n \rceil \end{bmatrix},$$
$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \lceil 5^c \ln N \rceil \end{bmatrix},$$

其中,  $f(i)$  表示  $f: [1, 2, \dots, n] \rightarrow [1, 2, \dots, n]$  的随机置换,每种不同的置换对应不同的一组初始格基,即通过更换可调参数  $c$  或者  $f(i)$  的随机置换可以获得不同的初始格基  $\mathbf{B}_{n,c}$  以及对应的目标向量  $\mathbf{N}$ 。

在求解初始格基  $\mathbf{B}_{n,c} = [\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n]$  距离目标向量  $\mathbf{N}$  最近的格向量  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B}_{n,c})$  时,首先需要使用 BKZ 算法得到一个近似正交的归约基  $\mathbf{D}_{n,c} = [\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{d}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1,n}$ , 它的施密特正交化向量为  $\hat{\mathbf{D}}_{n,c} = [\hat{\mathbf{d}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_2, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1,n}$ 。接下来,通过 Babai 算法可以获得距离目标向量  $\mathbf{N}$  近似最近的格向量  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B}_{n,c})$ , 该向量表示如下:

$$\mathbf{b} = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \mathbf{d}_i, k_i = \lceil u_i \rceil = \lceil \langle \mathbf{d}, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i \rangle, \langle \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_i \rangle \rceil,$$

根据上式,可以观察到  $k_i$  的值只是将  $u_i$  的值进行四舍五入操作,可能出现格向量  $\mathbf{b}$  距离目标向量  $\mathbf{N}$  较大的情况。因此,本文利用量子比特的叠加效应,对 Babai 算法中  $u_i$  的值同时进行上下取整,并同时进行编码,从而构造距离目标向量  $\mathbf{N}$  更近的格向量  $\mathbf{b}_{\text{new}}$  如下:

$$\mathbf{b}_{\text{new}} = \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i + y_i) \mathbf{d}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \mathbf{d}_i + \mathbf{b}, y_i \in \{0, \pm 1\},$$

那么,格向量  $\mathbf{b}_{\text{new}}$  距离目标向量  $\mathbf{N}$  欧式距离的平方可以用函数  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  表示如下:

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \|\mathbf{N} - \mathbf{b}_{\text{new}}\|^2 = \left\| \mathbf{N} - \mathbf{b} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \mathbf{d}_i \right\|^2,$$

因此,  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  的值越小,那么格向量  $\mathbf{b}_{\text{new}}$  距离目标向量  $\mathbf{N}$  越近。通过将变量  $y_i$  映射为泡利矩阵,则可以构建  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  函数的哈密顿量如下:

$$H_b = \left\| \mathbf{N} - \mathbf{b} - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i \mathbf{d}_i \right\|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \left| N_j - b_j - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i \mathbf{d}_{i,j} \right|^2,$$

其中  $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_i \in \{0, 1, -1\}$  是根据单量子比特编码规则映射到泡利矩阵的一个量子操作符,映射规则由 Babai 算法中正交系数  $u_i$  与  $k_i$  之间的大小决定,即

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_i = \begin{cases} (I - \delta_z^i) / 2, & k_i \leq \mu_i \\ (\delta_z^i - I) / 2, & k_i > \mu_i \end{cases}.$$

基于量子退火算法的隧穿效应,可以快速的逼近哈密顿量  $H_b$  的最小值,从而获得距离目标向量  $\mathbf{N}$  最近的一组格向量  $\mathbf{b}_{\text{new}}$ 。

(2) 阶段 2:光滑对的搜索

光滑对的搜索是整数分解的关键步骤,基于格

向量  $\mathbf{b}_{\text{new}} = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i \mathbf{b}_i \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{B}_{n,c})$  可以得到整数系数  $e_i$ , 并通过以下表达式可以得到  $u, v$ :

$$u = \prod_{e_i \geq 0} p_i^{e_i}, v = \prod_{e_i < 0} p_i^{-e_i},$$



根据  $u, v$  的取值可以计算出  $|u - vN|$  的值。为了权衡搜索光滑对以及方程组求解的效率,本文选取的光滑对均需要满足  $p_{n,2n^2} - smooth$ 。因此,若  $u$  和  $|u - vN|$  的因子均不大于第  $n$  个质数和第  $2n^2$  个质数,那么将关系对  $(u, |u - vN|)$  保存并作为用于分解整数的光滑对。通过更换初始格基  $B_{n,c}$  以及对应的目标向量  $N$  可以得到不同的向量  $b_{new}$ ,迭代上述操作可以得到多个不同的光滑对。

(3) 阶段三:利用光滑对分解整数

基于足够的光滑对,可以对任意一个 RSA 整数进行分解。假设关系对  $(u, |u - vN|)$  的光滑界为  $p_{n,2n^2}$ ,那么通过收集  $2n^2 + 2$  个光滑对可以完成整数分解。

对于一个光滑界为  $p_{n,2n^2}$  的光滑对  $(u, |u - vN|)$ , 它的布尔函数指数表可以表示为一个  $1 \times (2n^2 + 1)$  的向量。第 1 列表示  $u - vN$  的值是否为正,若为正则它的值为 0,否则为 1。第 2 到  $2n^2 + 1$  列则表示  $u$  和  $|u - vN|$  对应的质因子指数是否为偶数,即将  $u$  和  $|u - vN|$  分别分解为  $u = \prod_{i < n+1} p_i^{e_i}$  和  $|u - vN| =$

$\prod_{k < 2n^2+1} p_k^{e_k}$ 。若  $e_i$  或  $e_k$  的值为偶数,则第  $i$  列或者第  $k$  列

的值为 0,否则为 1。因此,根据  $2n^2 + 2$  个光滑对可以构建一个  $(2n^2 + 2) \times (2n^2 + 1)$  的布尔函数指数表,它可以看作为一个二元  $(2n^2 + 2) \times (2n^2 + 1)$  的向量组,并且它一定存在线性相关的向量。通过高斯消元的方法可以计算出线性相关的  $n$  个行向量,利用上述  $n$  个线性相关向量对应的光滑对  $(u_j, |u_j - v_jN|)$ ,

可以得到  $X^2 = \prod_{j=1}^n u_j, Y^2 = \prod_{j=1}^n |u_j - v_jN|$ 。最后,利用辗转相除法可以得出整数  $N$  的两个质数因子  $P = \gcd(X + Y, N), Q = \gcd(X - Y, N)$ 。

4 实验结果与分析

4.1 实验结果

基于 D-Wave Advantage 量子计算机,本文完成了随机生成的 85 比特 RSA 整数 29617538717470095144079807 以及 90 比特 RSA 整数 629367860625666765619139989 的分解。D-Wave Advantage 拥有 5760 个物理量子比特,采用 Pegasus 拓扑结构,运行时必须保持在接近绝对零度的低温,并与周围环境隔离。在实验中,退火时间为 D-Wave Advantage 的默认退火时间  $20 \mu s$ ,退火的迭代次数为 2000 次。此外,使用 D-Wave Advantage 的默认退火 Schedule

参数  $[[0, 0], [20, 1]]$ ,表示退火过程从时间  $0 \mu s$  开始,退火参数(磁场  $s$ )从 0 开始增加,然后线性增长至 1,直到时间达到  $20 \mu s$ 。在整个过程中,退火的速率保持线性变化。

对于 85 比特以及 90 比特 RSA 整数,本次实验分别使用了 40 和 50 个逻辑量子比特(分别使用了大约 1200 和 1600 个物理量子比特),光滑界分别设定为 3200 和 5000。通过量子退火的隧穿优势,可以搜索到每个 CVP 的多个近似最优解。基于多个 CVP 以及对应的多个近似最优解,可以搜索到足够多的光滑对,并构建对应的线性方程组。通过对线性方程组的求解,可以计算出  $X$  和  $Y$  的值,具体结果可见附录。最后,我们通过辗转相除法  $P = \gcd(X + Y, N)$  和  $Q = \gcd(X - Y, N)$  分解整数  $N_1 = 2961753871747009514407980743$  以及  $N_2 = 629367860625666765619139989$  如下:

$$N_1 = 1899511627931 \times 15592186055597, \\ N_2 = 6398047085669 \times 98368744743281.$$

4.2 实验结果分析

经过大量实验,我们发现对于整数分解问题转化的 CVP 问题,D-Wave Advantage 量子计算机的求解规模大约为 170 维。因此,理论上量子退火与经典算法结合的混合架构可以应用在更大规模的整数分解问题。然而,量子计算机的实际执行能力、量子态维持时间、求解的成功率等因素仍需要进一步研究。

随着量子领域的快速发展,可以考虑通过以下策略突破当前的主要技术瓶颈,提升量子计算在实际应用中的可行性。

(1) 增加量子比特数量和质量:研发更高质量的量子比特,优化制造工艺,以提高比特的稳定性和抗干扰能力,减少退相干效应。

(2) 减少环境噪声和提高计算精度:采用更先进的冷却与屏蔽技术,降低热噪声和外部电磁干扰,从而提高系统的整体稳定性。此外,可探索适用于量子退火的误差校正方法,以减少计算过程中的累积误差,提升计算精度。

(3) 退火 Schedule 的优化:研究自适应退火 Schedule 优化方法,根据计算任务特性动态调整退火时间和路径,以提高解的质量。结合机器学习算法优化参数的选择,提升计算效率和求解能力。

5 总结与展望

在当前量子计算攻击密码整体进展缓慢背景



下,RSA 整数分解进展每提升 1 比特都具有挑战性。本文提出一种量子退火算法结合经典算法的架构分解最高为 90 比特的 RSA 整数。鉴于 D-Wave Advantage 量子计算机的 5000+量子比特的优势,本文通过消耗更多的量子资源,即提升 CVP 问题的规模,从而提升光滑对的搜索能力。随后,针对较大规模的 CVP,通过 BKZ 算法对格基进行约化,获得较 LLL 算法更高质量的归约基,从而使得 Babai 算法可以获得 CVP 更优的解。在此基础上,本文通过量子退火的隧穿效应进一步优化 Babai 算法对 CVP 问题的求解,获得较 Babai 算法更优的解,提高光滑对的搜索效率,从而加速 RSA 整数的分解。最后,基于 D-Wave Advantage 量子计算机,成功分解了随机生成的最高为 90 比特的 RSA 整数。

D-Wave 量子计算机发展迅猛且稳定,《Nature》的文章<sup>[27-28]</sup>表明 D-Wave 相干性等关键技术不断优化,对大规模问题求解具有优势。2024 年推出的 D-Wave Advantage2 预计将扩展至 7000+个量子比特。D-Wave 公司最近的性能基准测试表明:4400+量子位的 Advantage2 处理器在计算上比目前的 Advantage 系统更强大。因此,充分利用量子智能算法和量子位数较多的量子计算机攻击密码,探索通用量子计算机和 NISQ 量子计算机之外的技术路线是有意义的。未来需要重视量子隧穿推进 CVP 等 NP 难题求解的潜力,其全局寻优能力不仅可能成为密码攻击的关键,也会对信息科学领域产生影响。

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附 录.

基于 D-Wave Advantage 量子计算机,本文完成了随机生成的 85 比特 RSA 整数 29617538717470095144079807 以及 90 比特 RSA 整数 629367860625666765619139989 的分解. 接下来,将展示本文用于 85 比特和 90 比特 RSA 整数分解的值  $X$  和  $Y$ . 最后,我们通过辗转相除法  $P=\gcd(X+Y,N)$  和  $Q=\gcd(X-Y,N)$  可以分解出对应的两个质因子。

(1)85 比特 RSA 整数分解对应的  $X$  和  $Y$  的值  
 $N=29617538717470095144079807$ ,  
 $X=183150588547162283729247964437424939902529707829$   
 $7428186774550485542101304404509178614131571484170531$   
 $5018210029186944594925492855960339315560928676305014$   
 $4518973311067185358414759328606333503203749240234002$   
 $8215698760607223219213548455760620375318461041231379$   
 $2673585001705448596757830512063143778927677793677433$   
 $0064861108296811610548706712570977101872292223379009$   
 $1155154781751513208873530273697100929838151562073356$   
 $9330234868823682386593052866104434997811399677508826$   
 $6533462473367514249455605994425726427596710012431716$   
 $5325959622954205347171942981214536776464234560006013$   
 $6303094541991409925060495193065939530063301813406423$   
 $2767660647811193710029043820578894465316294343620258$   
 $8878784692844256706441145713665576657992237574338609$   
 $7375726852849608204300269965727201829545042495009092$   
 $4728864403941507784025229055125644639383024848211484$   
 $1177100106700306333352299050426516491334674204392375$   
 $2590203495185581418751117465690840579885001694317165$   
 $9515157351359727103530355363190959603672513439455841$   
 $2610654491410646035580613658499360519335372345555180$   
 $9088490522199169870402801563279188932426974968806194$

8014279530535892846286854416435359652809520303940834  
0044806787627979765049316273008649402052211890635315  
9847920883574342861986165708220104828098651204270033  
0340068899805400014451538314539392776017291064690079  
1299609902543217902818559519161716264841981311664437  
2199435139065567449480056553540294850053398133486130  
3898490479607041098678483678681682192439368790383335  
9878497329378316921526082327916382344146611189290869  
2288047319841968688827224596554388341672333794457340  
8725909677848305250616431143195495500910751262841585  
2114712373705640615577859134206967501036442763103239  
8181668687369365691637571782560757897985216513561166  
5115438163812624409653549243382587283384438256054765  
2603213209629354034436997512698862064993633231320698  
6908732218435905347103536932632149818875300983274559  
6141367574201728469463454021275844478127095091281668  
5598233354919418586661444668551810057139985342458770  
1171753015576334741325194813096832841215369734590940  
4809167963805602419771630917267018986860094769661784  
5105187604576210055398613899555983941142203567023031  
1762570433101562922339744507399050054030277662058096  
9198367934506316606674272511616649555813440832689172  
9878627873301224754751552123447183304166484043785269  
5172798628784537933353931227645224815274556321465874  
2443355452653367578657208738725812762498572798955628  
4561450133265266725632609567285380386376440463363296  
7247339375785260477453455278951717594690570281710175  
3791749668814973360019846183021045221059505221304214  
2330039002596299675267108684671222405677664710276012

|                                                      |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 9272006547637676917007042520697014480954622932849930 | 4850262313757161877952024789700627049852846615254543 |
| 1004950032100975268442928247482013967032834737794971 | 2927975005720933244913266510753894352341479905021972 |
| 8878081997380884123678017570945804354740651326838391 | 6225538194201693012649640388100884020626493536790612 |
| 1116357466709486119049688727141481427946120852833497 | 7363174856808886627870621213452048712878902140776963 |
| 4416003061358264057505158507070002863732287617515729 | 7749958610589849315917126421028101354543085963035960 |
| 1325219473220766572219514074532417768545967125836900 | 3060961018014056779817431090074455200113530198491455 |
| 3096562550914980333094377842634457853416587427108949 | 0695984430691356066009052638251386189543259354299986 |
| 8097539588255157990621715978636409352715839843218588 | 8891448298111221131382929610883786269839392717891607 |
| 9473780317115031545185298099248524185025769262205940 | 0638032373644216845139802850919450121489120842155071 |
| 6215923721892797805744212645399468330371576056984879 | 2011010622066553024279188367779435829281418288125980 |
| 1900107574604994236446369837096080904871302209907808 | 1849359392476895800399090438961724867766884231344029 |
| 2505502054789433273652317581677985407908637085280811 | 0313539256832678154950132287661058247211132635698210 |
| 9417678702406572992795204992121480054476410575801532 | 6374153293357338007923943178444743373159647397674110 |
| 3299305909054590199351961626144868030092186734113467 | 2342811892656356562243009661398218709693583524458796 |
| 2846098952442116577301046630650394179940989151652456 | 1132739178910043192852965871965355870751590049732790 |
| 9757617533988255710677801781994517135693309030043518 | 5339072091790312297914983727753139542589197505553426 |
| 0778749002184539965432487443812454660331992754970956 | 0625056064406936115865458060793155865220680811287262 |
| 5764050668937964594677607747111385645710372980039696 | 7469283707480668359579575144930514060935159552570335 |
| 5429411851205205347635941094403352455315198382318792 | 9503383486847791865200806653094729977039406802672681 |
| 3781778623103553858230313985082743370173840743719761 | 4022740947431227410461136785559130885149315962718547 |
| 2315130569211784198021850795329863459320082979428771 | 1496936275707712910631358776944850866957422361378062 |
| 4820491045890654396123821526761694201837879287071293 | 9408816595147631428561690122837593682296637720471717 |
| 9818437577165365311259887638980003698886681945486844 | 2803856278601634426384718991930609191106753804146915 |
| 7872367409251989698106026111658523814752698051516001 | 7845044338596946474571112461163682854638657222511666 |
| 8220709761382492586423518662699245315991788517093472 | 9119010744690621864885973010819369304161286586833392 |
| 1448408566451091987294137484005171590186174493293818 | 2957355117505127773613723912926764746943013648290593 |
| 0688931259963919217492929413192652171283935881723090 | 8796533705932849992373570438200313337057118426994466 |
| 8922894404349089306452577068330652633603629785433230 | 5847975979855397935060253170654006431848542620210347 |
| 0069443029001643211010151221434034425699623169680016 | 0082498310444870643067711832195136335056625067721633 |
| 7343190509947334869349595000480486518225156137150675 | 4734720520740348036329394062927374505452524569349979 |
| 4444418244323642677408816909016571272042128573807319 | 3498160674950113491939267324097494146975153093032727 |
| 4042842230715417388333219158082002289659529611122421 | 8733147639367900056307062497225500378171657643039594 |
| 0625316251421575420959213407661446447346437065704716 | 6662570812230842869356560451567996548178695651236336 |
| 3178741581121766057037349191861520753266595419738859 | 7754730911473470743140659062321599346369811621402209 |
| 0735794961853949073548197962449843266710643861609648 | 6220535100396130811156893138578882682390173608467140 |
| 5182091378645027938186949816306967066616805578038658 | 2213940693127841228364507491426660659486222383965896 |
| 4408288002921371572870797026160377859587236619174436 | 0891352955039676139217010235650087121360416701139384 |
| 1880246277516767714815490389939577420212641241902327 | 6403532428614968228683869382824759880496211820077766 |
| 9163130398543020613459844351348349315219961280916516 | 8106994549258841947893786055507646094515891110031131 |
| 5883538526588640842638068747827001076609689331561764 | 2225574766898716916330158710479736328125；            |
| 8162731701988814915918709487791067173406461982941123 | Y = 166784220314456916613488887034717777088847133290 |
| 7161254287529230007384703971969330132995229050757666 | 1231490397758485427743837902013459120125221357182430 |
| 0198156201194943431305393392078738186517640741237017 | 9888922111011653709854912879102320346293092951749985 |
| 4854324575339922554530220180619066997021709174313697 | 1126034579674904543021160523791228927854691828340887 |
| 2353796060272861054466552096247274027141458587536535 | 1481883776815413964583103034402656105330692023886853 |
| 5525222243598644119653195054524586409158744568638482 | 5292033161379332399384833421814231866062762432772841 |
| 7945912793132718281519142759785978226969090561359838 | 6840296889129808940155556426434356804707263588579162 |
| 4686450936388740314880665357476821883248706295736033 | 4564268669640975304856360084009161846687578475024834 |

| 1744                                                 | 计 算 机 学 报                                            | 2025 年 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 4927600835309804649381203020635485568075661877845442 | 0058262290703602507382037236989908838231880797836993 |        |
| 4592737911113696832537396569258150762906317167536148 | 6866869478999877378922951343993498035807438690678959 |        |
| 5974343999140702779537771534587716051552558663768012 | 6586751203886179358303119336104298364438821245530940 |        |
| 9387515680559261721673270254320365025005331447971038 | 4667146336268757819755016624935866050246917136990677 |        |
| 9431777428203011018685711341548774816924065805295873 | 6079622087254052861180106394769599638803143788024814 |        |
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| 4555131133522908130361107429181836366523825573190870 | 6279714284775109939648332661752578486882232702926233 |        |
| 4823343092577074556218226481633509614690092352878859 | 2915229529131177785681741416892026806252946940452346 |        |
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| 1484658814804619067881293096170813759720503544502922 | 0133510505668566434257577929762510996495402785779342 |        |
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| 0098672155246269854765684083739215120691986544111047 | 1116020648365262019981287809097038852321312644697076 |        |
| 5669126707859831311736978603940221143898559775535124 | 3985629947048648474915444192549998824076609391749056 |        |
| 6689427912599509857682702239339280220664677882725252 | 3566112271351722331540366945629798500507932694776774 |        |
| 5861936149886727512908718790194763033999077842394196 | 8056954485769451891358048644079799296197231505542552 |        |
| 8966068069815598716830820784767384786809091343491639 | 3794312895786491247106710302883979490270403406389175 |        |
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| 1357910016627700382443648761190080762429664392669625 | 9655405651984771312006621814346165368511908051350463 |        |
| 3999130240872217729256060847485164681003470677846255 | 3115822049415511313703826421769370709491951723829046 |        |
| 1036175780654498562971101006589839916947608150923073 | 7707562092120976078780021169481288744042770480974752 |        |
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| 8764580360539970959514477625034305246031081945624536 | 5478220823290317736540138316224336267462276068208763 |        |
| 5542468740162723867516275576414709506117255813519990 | 6877170209694392753029532603020366848127502228562041 |        |
| 8581038029491197949664890426057875976489798486496664 | 9857397200620558754325972682707299819114220243538659 |        |
| 4849640497384825940002775468341905520073623869916632 | 4812352992331834328915216560512974364515992502102180 |        |
| 3902111785805759189398343020481129578489915019784244 | 3555867107931612906201525612895685435439412966816454 |        |
| 2149056550143551109412566192223139254329542920140592 | 4816348035419399522985054853625700580402787885551900 |        |
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| 3751461548473883557012916010506749445269989792569421 | 8478788737970575962515420028100052295930585213651104 |        |
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| 4405702652218354887739282332148951744764134775132153 | 6776540192970183245200267705212692086774631596652867 |        |
| 2411623011407253780773894969408469741171537211110189 | 9797217419303169689773647474940456169176305748551383 |        |
| 3408738771105266831491988806805186931201488892230715 | 8193343913391638844448042442747158147110718820306522 |        |
| 3493141852747382783342768705448098673207331258308315 | 2618488807930616259711242600367633949018988474165990 |        |
| 9904512760367098005050146002990424075899743950457646 | 3271998211760488748425412712851733256669427768019611 |        |
| 3210881889417889381326486283705146791554635675502411 | 877516694576670052701212452475212136448。             |        |
| 6914029480678488799376385618617773166331851238424991 | 通过上述 $X$ 和 $Y$ 的值,可以计算出:                             |        |
| 7720213480427635769870315160749429453704531173601330 | $P=\gcd(X+Y,N)=1899511627931,$                       |        |
|                                                      | $Q=\gcd(X-Y,N)=15592186055597。$                      |        |

|                                                      |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| (2) 90 比特 RSA 整数分解对应的 X 和 Y 的值                       | 8840587138760063634191379160116600453139574955430319 |
| N=629367860625666765619139989,                       | 6289381745348520379794565527754855437682239984883745 |
| X=123962475945760283722866800059676074479420375335   | 9088340924037631098882990692739829981147777412001671 |
| 8081007569068899434271711475317853212232802548986694 | 2336417077197391872219189451892982440999283369481699 |
| 3994163119499998296529765115066870366082842252561102 | 5835711134999994607805119722804952725404894179043578 |
| 3827063383622260122334270292320607216456612621798876 | 3693559803892062944614390951101355736435728719835253 |
| 5799488130229057573796082282698538160187551754465572 | 7620846244273662151876533029214114950030379796866606 |
| 7111643559086901034144359384207909268757901654713945 | 7916841959179930247916945574864352065402991717292205 |
| 1559011187354239585670824959068487148888443974788667 | 1841978607978647386076327778662098335142777131228956 |
| 7061728261560179675576255345358653371633658267665531 | 0741603934928501321312730160964822358525065290071401 |
| 7453415237943909223123254557306144800490674439456776 | 5208221679888278542538665828481876717931685318044261 |
| 1149002614045245690321510657266297738497365999073784 | 2118743020819824098051643999081711001497750609833680 |
| 9382075119341884351371097757663787692409936371417398 | 0129478341105133728642416518552665413324022619436444 |
| 8903694155400932503978338823421229637472069837443847 | 8089828234801819585776963397315259231945445467812332 |
| 9150027377001285380213543274117563802771026434460140 | 0126233088189568749207504639521706781103467619065843 |
| 4334497874415281685080348674609123228828429119377732 | 1626365023138330133900746629405819670931119493133921 |
| 2139533015301604413720135028462351571587816283998970 | 2099857018775617885219947234918043910868663518525155 |
| 4077940982986097792099606580713486212083074000411650 | 4987004671399157467059744727927102548714516233210307 |
| 5985268274732849955424619868790724913722178901657184 | 0157185093910789016897727055861130436722623767836002 |
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| 7750700521284934546015436532156350622289073970336793 | 3279040788037323761741885915873383331683470420649052 |
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| 5645105610913832632702005073435581118543436773521405 | 9973785762964774567681106596360849821999056953994051 |
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| 1746                                                 | 计 算 机 学 报                                            | 2025 年 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 7554796822329372746231400014267889487171731267051601 | 4710481904347971128099725925220321852614135060095618 |        |
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|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
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| 1995546085275864857585716889809468565410031322956735 | 0886037230185599385405817717049781512433245439479167 |
| 5270740889313420441497989960329911128657528930283214 | 5692879407402548811751701960103578023883084775004409 |
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| 1880745383277565972699798054641792453772081242549234 | 6159927756370242341067310766028561035731830607840665 |
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4456192。



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Background

This study belongs to the intersection of cryptography and quantum computing, with a focus on the attack of RSA public key cryptography by quantum computing. RSA is widely used to protect the security of internet data transmission, especially in important fields such as government communication et al. In addition, RSA is also used to implement digital signatures to ensure the integrity and authentication of data transmission. Theoretically, quantum computing can break RSA in polynomial time, but due to the limitations of current quantum computer hardware and error correction technology, the progress of quantum computing in actual attacks on RSA is still slow. Origin Quantum company has pointed out that in the context of the overall slow development of quantum attack cryptography technology, even 1-bit improvement in RSA integer factorization capability is also highly challenging.

In July 2023, Google researchers stated that it is difficult to factorize RSA integers greater than 80 bits using sublinear quantum resources, even with a perfect quantum optimizer applied to Babai’s algorithm. In August 2023, IonQ researchers stated that completing the factorization of RSA integers greater than 80 bits using the QAOA+Babai algorithm on current quantum computer hardware is challenging. Currently, the progress of attacking RSA based on real quantum computers, both domestically and internationally, has not yet achieved an

通过上述  $X$  和  $Y$  的值,可以计算出:  
$$P=\gcd(X+Y,N)=6398047085669,$$
$$Q=\gcd(X-Y,N)=98368744743281。$$
  
  
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attack of more than 80 bits.  
Quantum annealing, with its unique quantum tunneling effect, can escape from the local minima that traditional intelligent optimization algorithms are prone to easily, and quickly approach the global optimal. Considering that the quantum resources of D-Wave Advantage have reached more than 5000 qubits, this study uses more than sublinear quantum resources, and employs a hybrid architecture that integrates quantum tunneling driven artificial intelligence optimization algorithm with traditional cryptographic algorithms. Efficiently factoring RSA integers up to 90-bit by beyond the scale of sublinear quantum resources on a D-Wave Advantage:  
$$629367860625666765619139989=6398047085669\times 98368744743281.$$
  
The experimental indicators significantly exceed those of Fujitsu, Lockheed Martin, and Purdue University, which factorize 8-bit, 13-bit, and 19-bit RSA integers.  
The experimental results show that it is meaningful to study the quantum intelligent algorithms and quantum computers equipped with more qubits to attack cryptographic algorithms. In the future, it is essential to focus on the potential of quantum tunneling to facilitate the resolution of NP-hard problems such as the Closest Vector Problem (CVP). Its capability for global optimization could prove crucial in advancing cryptographic attacks.