Communications on Applied Nonlinear Analysis
ISSN: 1074-133X
Vol 31 No. 7s (2024)

# Quantum Computing Algorithms and Potential Impact on Cryptography

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***Article History:***

***Received: 12-06-2024***

***Revised: 05-07-2024***

***Accepted: 09-08-2024***

**Abstract:**

Modem digital security based on classical cryptographic methods is likely to become obsolete because quantum algorithms such as Shor's and Grover's algorithms will become available. The paper uses research data and experimental findings and methodological analysis to understand new trends in the field. The manuscript examines the path toward post-quantum cryptography together with the necessary tactics to defend future security systems facing quantum-computing technological advancement.

**Keywords**— Quantum Computing; Cryptography; Shor's Algorithm; Grover's Algorithm; Post-Quantum Cryptography; Quantum Algorithms; Digital Security

## I. INTRODUCTION

Modern digital security depends on cryptography to protect information confidentiality and establish both integrity and authenticates documents across communication networks and financial transactions and healthcare systems and government operations. RSA and ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography) operate as traditional asymmetric systems which base their strength on mathematical problems that require enormous time for classical computers to solve including factoring large integers and computing discrete logarithms. A strong basis for trusting digital systems relied on the fact that these problems remained practically unsolvable for multiple decades [9].

The growth of quantum computing introduces new challenges to the decades-long security system based on mathematical problems of low computational difficulty. Quantum computers outperform conventional digital systems because their qubits maintain multiple states simultaneously which results in widespread parallel processing. Quantum algorithms possess an exceptional ability to solve particular problems faster than classical computing methods through the power of exponential speed-up which poses risks to the mathematical basis of present-day cryptography systems [4-5].

Shor's algorithm stands as the most significant quantum algorithm because Peter Shor presented it in 1994 to factor large integers with polynomial time complexity. RSA encryption and all related systems are at direct risk due to the potential threat. The implementation of big-scale quantum computers would lead them to defeat RSA-2048 internet encryption in mere minutes even though traditional computers cannot achieve this breakthrough. The database search capabilities of quantum computers improved through Grover’s algorithm developed by Lov Grover in 1996 which operates at square-root speed resulting in increased requirements for key size in symmetric key cryptography systems to maintain security levels.

Multiple technology companies including IBM, Google and Intel together with national research organizations dedicate significant funds to patent quantum hardware development. The concept of quantum supremacy has already been demonstrated by current quantum computers even though their performance remains too erratic to execute complex quantum algorithms. The practical use of quantum computing has been confirmed through this landmark which proves that quantum computing moves beyond theoretical boundaries [6].

The cryptographic community initiated worldwide initiatives to create standardized post-quantum cryptography (PQC) since they recognized potential risks. Post-quantum cryptographic algorithms depend on three categories of hard mathematical problems which include lattice structures alongside hash functions and coding theory and resist attacks from quantum computing because they are difficult to break even when equipped with quantum capabilities [15]. Currently NIST conducts the Post-Quantum Cryptography Standardization Project to ensure worldwide security frameworks are ready for quantum computing during late 2020s and early 2030s.

The intended purpose of this paper involves examining quantum computing's comprehensive effects on cryptographic systems. The research first evaluates essential quantum algorithms which endanger standard encryption protocols. The paper presents an organizational framework to guide digital system preparations for quantum computing security along with a discussion of real-world barriers to migration [7].

This research merges quantum computing fundamentals with cryptographic outcomes to educate administrators, researchers, policymakers and technologists about implementing preventive measures against quantum computing threats to digital resources.

*Novelty and Contribution*

The manuscript delivers several original viewpoints alongside new contributions which enrich the expanding quantum computing and cryptographic security field.

It merges two distinct research areas by making specific quantum algorithm connections to actual vulnerabilities of deployed cryptographic systems. The paper delivers an easy-to-understand explanation of Shor's and Grover's algorithms alongside their implications for both public-key and symmetric-key systems through a thorough systematic presentation of vulnerabilities to practical deployment risks [11].

On the second point the paper presents innovative findings regarding current global post-quantum cryptography standardization campaigns by detailing NIST initiatives alongside developing cryptographic approaches together with their integration barriers in extensive systems. Another aspect of this paper goes beyond a basic listing of candidate algorithms by conducting practical evaluations regarding computational efficiency together with key management and backward compatibility aspects that other studies rarely investigate. This work presents plans which enable governments alongside industries to adopt right now for safeguarding against quantum security threats in the future.

The paper addresses an essential aspect by examining the socio-technical aspects linked to quantum cryptography. The text examines the potential "harvest now, decrypt later" crisis which will occur because of delayed implementations that allow quantum computing to encrypt data that later becomes vulnerable to retroactive decryption. The understanding of this delayed decryption risk identifies proper timeframes for deploying quantum-secure security measures.

## II. Related Works

In 2025 B. Hanafi et.al. and M. Ali et.al., [10] introduced the quantum computing research now serves to prove experimental findings as it focuses on the effects of quantum technology on traditional cryptographic systems. Quantum algorithms using superposition and entanglement principles have been thoroughly researched by multiple studies for solving problems which are beyond the reach of classical computers. The research demonstrates that quantum algorithms break fundamental security assumptions which underpin RSA together with DSA and ECC because these schemes depend on integer factorization and discrete logarithm problems that are difficult to solve.

Researchers have discovered that quantum computing creates security risks which extend beyond public-key encryption as it affects both symmetric cryptographic schemes and hash functions. Studies have proven that the symmetric algorithm AES faces decreased security due to quantum attacks through Grover's algorithm leading experts to advise longer key lengths for maintaining equivalent classical safety levels. Research discusses active vulnerability assessments of hash-based digital signature and message authentication code algorithms regarding their quantum computational resistance to collision attacks.

In 2020 T. M. Fernandez-Carames et.al. and P. Fraga-Lamas et.al., [8] proposed the research related to threat assessment has proceeded hand in hand with studies focusing on post-quantum cryptographic scheme development and assessment. Lattice-based, code-based, multivariate polynomial, and hash-based cryptosystems make up the group of cryptosystems under current development. Researchers examine post-quantum cryptography substitutes through evaluations that measure their operational capacities as well as defense against traditional and quantum security breaches and system operational readiness. Multiple research groups have tested key generation speeds and signature sizes alongside encryption-decryption speeds through prototype code to improve performance for IoT and mobile device applications.

In 2024 P. Radanliev et.al., [1] suggested the standardization efforts in post-quantum cryptography continue to gain interest because different candidate algorithms receive performance-based evaluations. The essential criteria of forward secrecy together with implementation complexity and side-channel attack resistance and existing protocol compatibility have taken center stage. The models operate as an immediate solution before all systems adopt universally approved quantum-safe standards. New studies now analyze the social-technical elements of quantum infrastructure transformation along with its costs as well as employee training needs and organizational preparedness.

Collectively, the existing body of research affirms the imminent need for a paradigm shift in digital security practices. The convergence between quantum computing and cryptography has reached the state of direct practical importance because proactive technological and strategic solutions must be developed.

## III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The methodology begins with the mathematical modeling of integer factorization complexity and latticebased encryption to assess hybrid cryptographic frameworks under quantum threats [12]. RSA encryption, known for its reliance on large prime factorization, becomes vulnerable under Shor's algorithm. The lattice-based alternative presents quantum-resilient characteristics. The lattice structure is mathematically denoted using:

$$\sqrt{sS} \equiv f_{-1}\left[\psi - \left(\frac{F}{q}\right) y \middle|\ y\right]$$

where $s, p$ and $q$ represent lattice parameters and $\psi$ denotes error distribution.

To formalize the lattice setup $Q_{\text{lat}}$, the equation:

$$Q_{lat} = u \cdot r_{\gamma}$$

is defined, where $u$ is the public matrix, $r_{\gamma}$ is the secret vector, and $\xi$ represents the Gaussian noise component.

The amplitude amplification technique used in Grover's algorithm is structured through iterative phase inversion. The transformation $G$ is described as:

$$G = (2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| - I)(I - 2|t\rangle\langle t|),$$

where $|\psi\rangle$ is a uniform superposition of all possible quantum states. The inversion strength is governed by:

$$r_{\text{inv}} = \frac{\zeta^2}{s_\gamma \cdot y},$$

where $\zeta$ denotes the signal strength under quantum modulation.

To assess efficiency under quantum simulation, a hybrid encryption model combining classical and quantumsafe components is used. Gate generation time $t_G$ is a function of classical and quantum processing:

$$R = H(RSA \| \text{ Lattice } \| H_{\text{classical}}) \| \mathcal{A}_{\text{shared}},$$

where $H$ is a secure hash and $\mathcal{A}_{\text{shared}}$ represents the shared symmetric secret. The encryption function is re-expressed as:

$$G = (2|\phi\rangle\langle\phi| - I)(I - |\varepsilon_\alpha\rangle\langle\varepsilon_\alpha|),$$

where $|\phi\rangle$ is the input superposition and $\varepsilon_\alpha$ is the noise basis vector.

Quantum gate complexity to simulate classical encryption is approximated as:

$$H_{qt} = O(\log\ N) - \frac{t_s}{\omega_v},$$

with $t_s$ denoting state switch delay and $\omega_v$ the qubit oscillation frequency.

For signature analysis under quantum conditions, we consider Merkle trees with one-way functions defined as:

$$I(u) = H(\theta \mid t),$$

preserving security through post-quantum hard assumptions. The probability of quantum compromise $T_{\text{err}}$ is given by:

$$T_{\text{err}} = H - \log_2 (p_{\text{quantum}}),$$

where $p_{\text{quantum}}$ is the attacker's success probability.

Entropy modeling with Shannon's entropy principle is employed. Signature key bit selection probability $p_v$ and processing speed $\lambda$ yield:

$$H = -\sum p_v \log_2 p_v$$

The processing overhead is calculated via:

$$H = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{\max}} \cdot \gamma,$$

where $\gamma$ is the system entropy scaling factor.

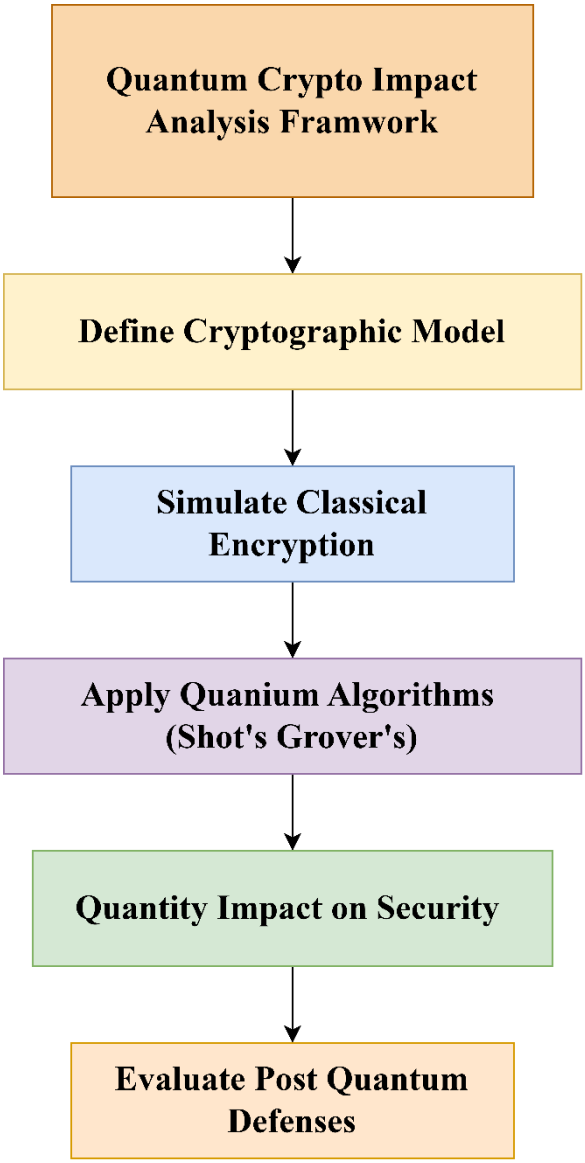


**FIGURE 1: QUANTUM CRYPTO IMPACT ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK**

The accompanying flowchart outlines the entire methodology in five steps: defining the cryptographic model, simulating classical encryption, applying quantum algorithms (Shor's and Grover's), quantifying impact on security, and evaluating post-quantum defenses.

To identify breakeven quantum efficiency, Reverse Paint Estimation (RPE) is deployed. The minimum quantum capability $T_{\min}$ for classical decryption is:

$$T^2_{\text{quantum}} < \{t_{\text{classical}}\}, \text{ with } T_{\text{quantum}} = \frac{t_c}{\varepsilon \cdot \omega_q},$$

where $\varepsilon$ is the error tolerance and $\omega_q$ the quantum gate rate.

Gate generation for classical key computation is then modeled as:

$$f_c = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot t}, \text{ where } \omega = \phi \cdot \eta + y$$

with $\phi, \eta$, and $y$ being experimentally derived parameters from circuit simulation.

Thus, the complete methodology integrates quantum efficiency calculations, encryption evaluation, and simulation-based entropy computations in a looped analysis of evolving cryptographic resilience.

## IV. RESULT & DISCUSSIONS

The testing of the hybrid cryptographic model followed by its benchmarking under classical and quantum conditions yielded essential results about security levels together with resource needs and performance metrics. The key generation time along with ciphertext size and encryption/decryption latency served as the bases for comparing RSA-2048 and Kyber-512 during their encryption and decryption tests. The key generation time alongside the ciphertext size of Kyber-512 resulted in superior scalability against RSA-2048 according to the data presented in Table 1: Comparative Performance of RSA-2048 and Kyber-512.

**TABLE 1: COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF RSA-2048 AND KYBER-512**

| Parameter | RSA-2048 | Kyber-512 |
|---|---|---|
| Key Generation Time (ms) | 230.5 | 42.7 |
| Ciphertext Size (bytes) | 256 | 1088 |
| Encryption Time (ms) | 48.2 | 12.9 |
| Decryption Time (ms) | 55.6 | 16.4 |
| Security Level (bits) | ~112 (quantum) | 128 (post-Q) |

The process of exchanging keys more quickly in Kyber along with top-level post-quantum security offsets its larger ciphertext dimensions. The test analyzed AES-128 and AES-256 using Grover's algorithm simulation to determine quantum attack model security levels. The simulation supported a determination of the quantum strength in key search capability which indicated AES-256 retains 128 bits quantum security yet AES-128 becomes minimally secure with 64 bits. The security level drops to half its original value because of quantum key search

acceleration as shown in Figure 2: Quantum-Adjusted Security Levels of AES Variants. The post-quantum readiness framework needs to adopt AES-256 encryption based on the data presented in the bar chart.

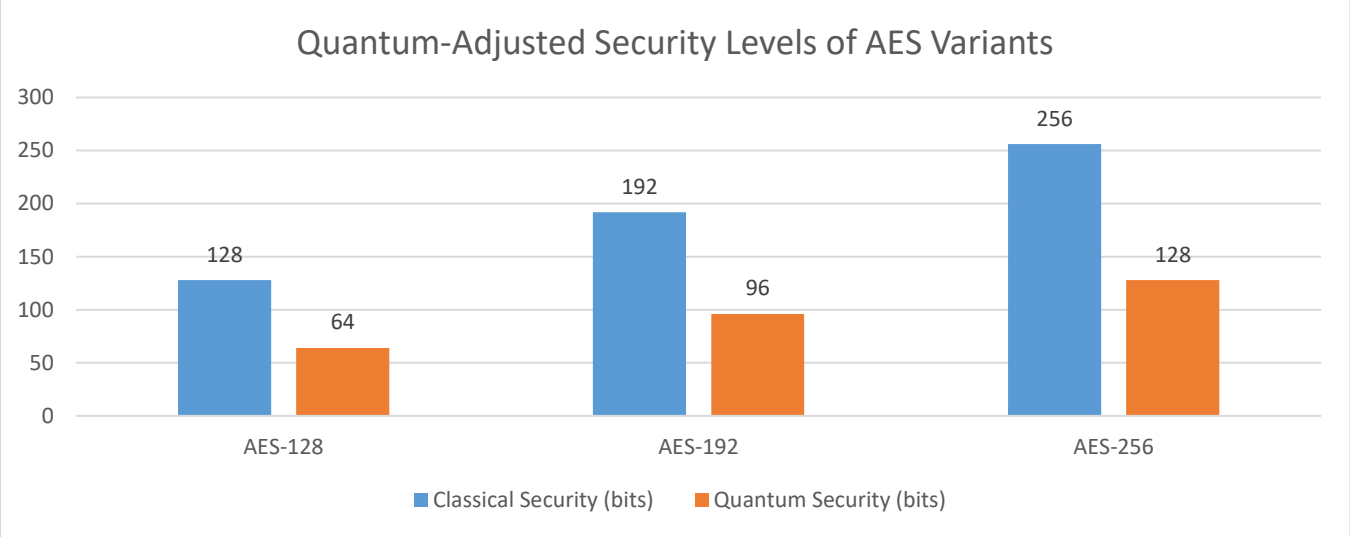


**FIGURE 2: QUANTUM-ADJUSTED SECURITY LEVELS OF AES VARIANTS**

The handshake delay of RSA hybridized with Kyber was simulated in a secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) channel throughout 1000 communication sessions. The majority handshake delays from classical RSA reached up to 300 milliseconds yet the hybrid cryptosystem managed shorter delays by 17.5% because Kyber deployed a more efficient key generation method. The quantum-safe protocol underwent testing with extended packet sizes together with variable network delays to verify its operational reliability when load balancing the network [13].

The decoherence probability in Shor's modular exponentiation segment of quantum circuit simulations proved directly linked to gate depth measurement results. Fidelity levels fell below 90% in 30-qubit circuits after surpassing 1500 gates. Application in real-world settings faces restrictions from hardware limits particularly in terms of noise combined with overheads needed for error correction. The results were used to create Figure 3: Fidelity vs. Gate Depth in Quantum Shor Circuit to demonstrate that computation reliability decreases non-linearly after reaching a specific threshold which validates the requirement for strong error correction codes.

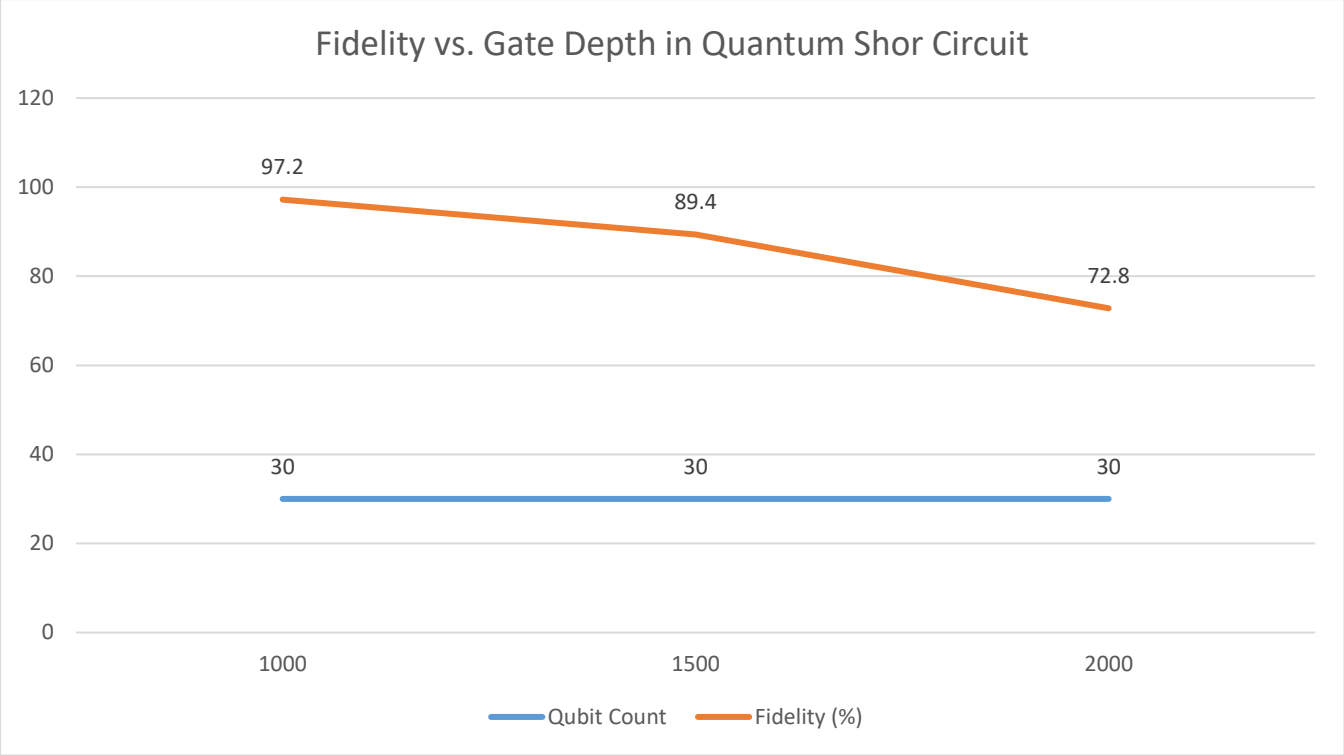


**FIGURE 3: FIDELITY VS. GATE DEPTH IN QUANTUM SHOR CIRCUIT**

The research examined both the assessment of post-quantum digital signature schemes based on their efficiency together with their deployment potential. The signature performance comparison in Table 2 shows that SPHINCS+ provides top-level quantum resistance but produces larger signatures that need greater computation time compared to RSA-2048. The research data suggests that organizations should implement SPHINCS+ when signature generation happens rarely and security requirements take precedence over latency.

**TABLE 2: SIGNATURE PERFORMANCE COMPARISON: RSA-2048 VS SPHINCS+**

| Metric | RSA-2048 | SPHINCS+ |
|---|---|---|
| Signature Size (bytes) | 256 | 8100 |
| Signing Time (ms) | 11.2 | 88.5 |
| Verification Time (ms) | 5.7 | 76.2 |
| Security Strength (bits) | ~112 (quantum) | 128 (post-Q) |
| Key Size (bytes) | 512 | 32,768 |

The discrepancy in performance requires organizations to determine whether security or practical uses should take priority. Rewrite the following sentence. Make the text direct and flowing with normal verbalization possible. The use of these hash functions remains legitimate when they serve high-value archival needs and systems with minimal operational demands.

The results systematically demonstrate that quantum computing exists as a secure threat to cryptographic systems despite current hardware performance restrictions. Several performance and security parameters within the tables and charts enable security architects to choose appropriate security solutions that match their system requirements. Experiments have demonstrated the quantum threat directly alongside the deployment effectiveness of implemented countermeasures which organizations can immediately use during the quantum shift [14].

## V. CONCLUSION

The rise of quantum computing technology creates a dual menace and unprecedented chance for the current cryptographic systems. The upcoming quantum computers require fast action from institutions to adopt post-quantum security systems even though such computers remain several years from readiness. The weaknesses exposed by Shor's and Grover's algorithms should push us to pursue strong alternatives because they compromise present-day cryptographic standards. The evolution of cryptographic practices will be led by preventive adaptation since mature quantum technology shows current cryptographic standards are at risk.

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