

# Forgeable quantum messages in arbitrated quantum signature schemes

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Digital signature has been considered as one of the most important cryptographic tools for not only authentication of digital messages and data integrity but also non-repudiation of origin. Thus, since the advent of quantum cryptography which provides us with unconditional security in key distribution, many studies on quantum-mechanics-based signatures have been conducted.

In particular, it was pointed out that digitally signing quantum messages is not possible [1] although quantum mechanics can be helpful in digital signature [2]. Hence, quantumly signing quantum messages with the help of an arbitrator has been suggested [3–13], and the signature schemes are called the arbitrated quantum signature schemes.

Even though a method to perfectly sign quantum messages has not been known, the arbitrated quantum signature scheme has been considered as one of good candidates. However, its forgery problem has been an obstacle to the scheme being a successful method.

In this work, we consider one situation, which is slightly different from the forgery problem, that we check whether at least one quantum message with signature can be forged in a given scheme, although all the messages cannot be forged. If there exist only a finite number of forgeable quantum messages in the scheme then the scheme can be secure against the forgery attack by not sending the forgeable quantum messages, and so our situation does not directly imply that we check whether the scheme is secure against the attack. But, if users run a given scheme without any consideration of forgeable quantum messages then a sender might transmit such forgeable messages to a receiver, and an attacker can forge the messages if the attacker knows them in such a case. Thus it is important and necessary to look into forgeable quantum messages.

We here show that there always exists such a forgeable quantum message-signature pair for every known scheme with quantum encryption and rotation, and show that there exists an arbitrated quantum signature scheme without any forgeable quantum message-signature pairs.

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