

# RSA<sup>®</sup>Conference2019

San Francisco | March 4–8 | Moscone Center



**BETTER.**

SESSION ID: CRYPT W12

## Post-Quantum Cryptography

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PhD Student  
Thales & ENS Paris

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PhD Student  
Stanford University

# Assessment of the Key-Reuse Resilience of NewHope

Aurélie Bauer - Henri Gilbert - Guénaël Renault - Mélissa Rossi

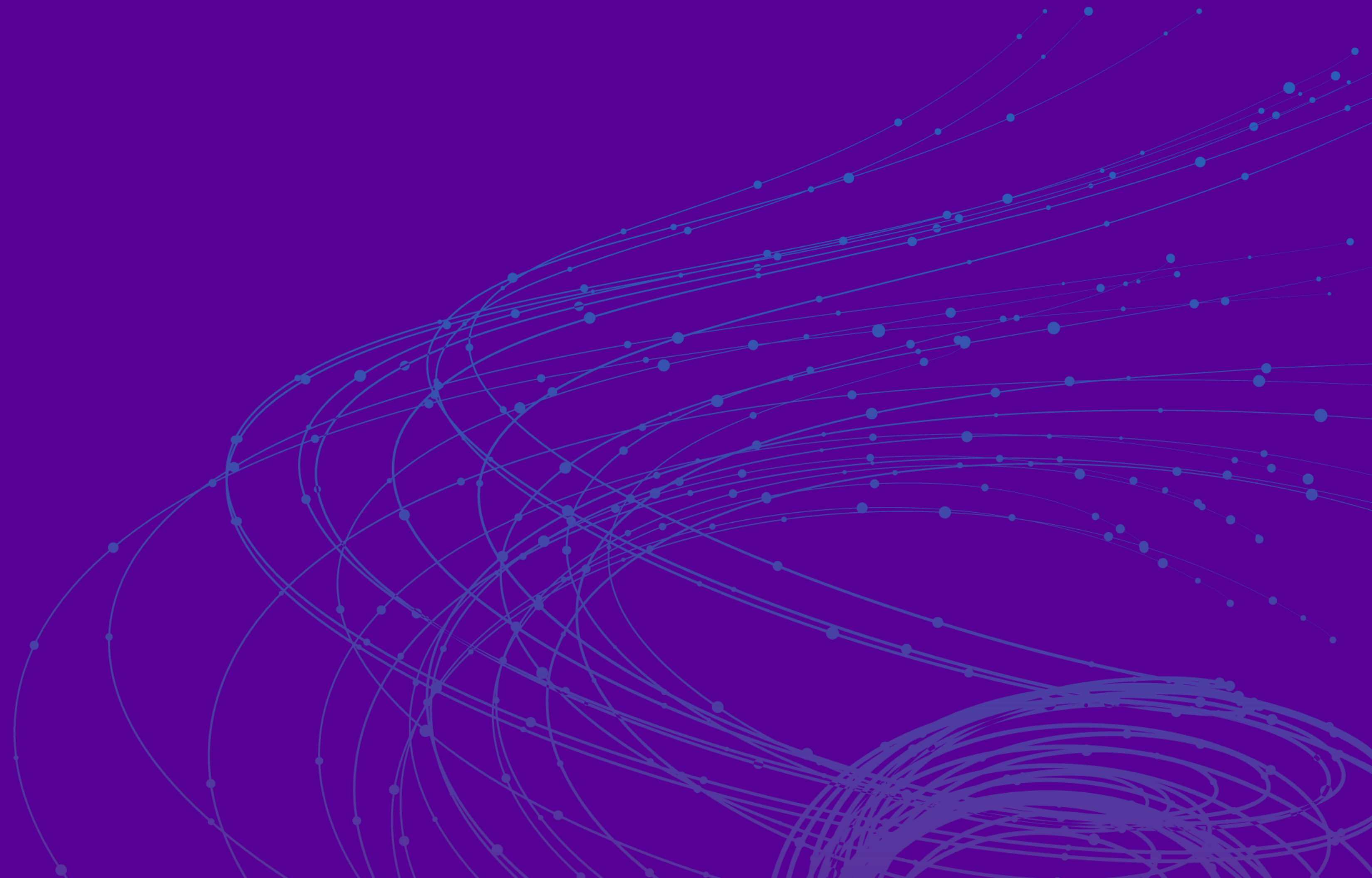


# Outline

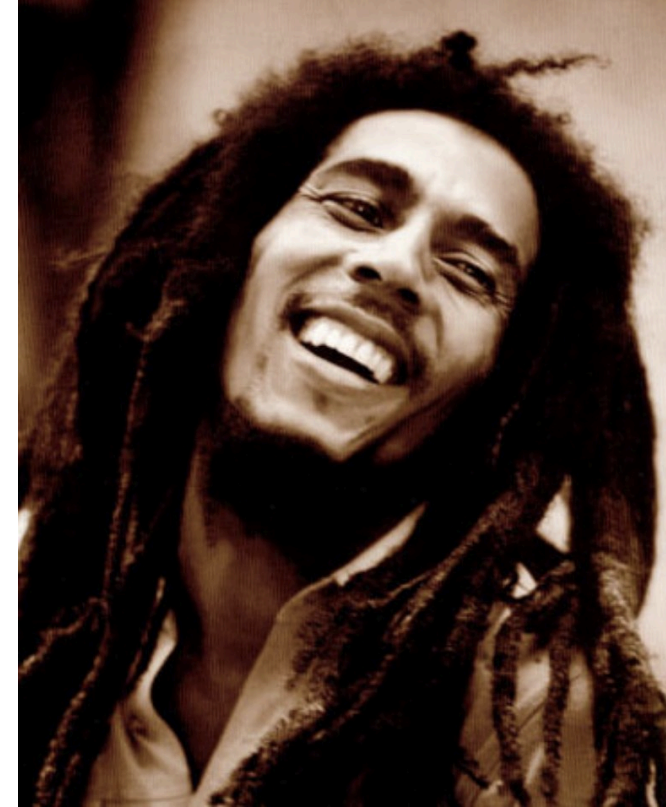
- NewHope
- Key caching and attack model
- An attack on the CPA version
- The attack can be extended to the CCA version with a stronger model

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**NewHope**



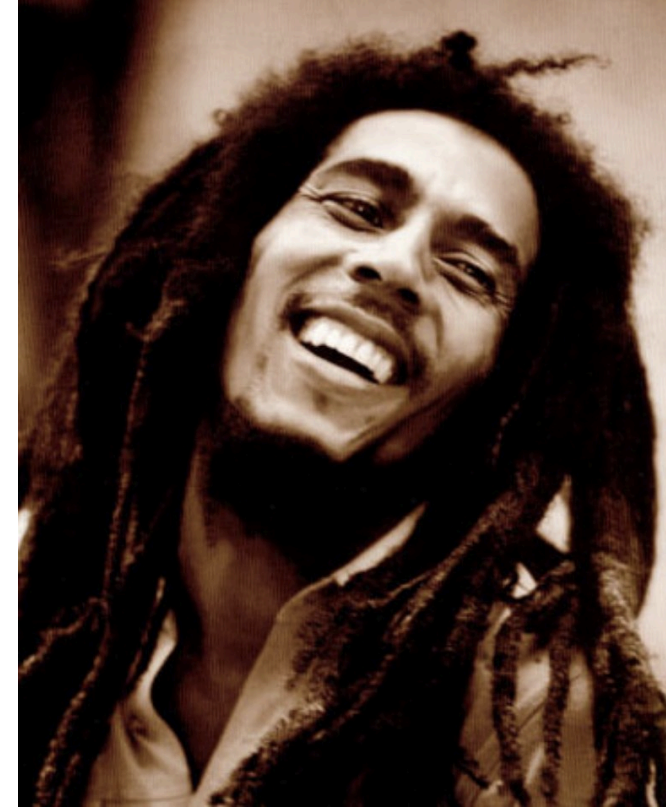
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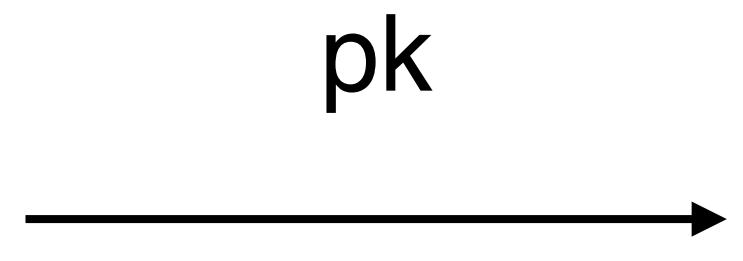
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## 2. Encapsulation

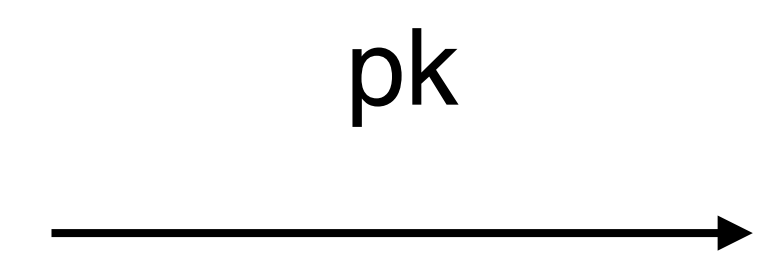
A random key is drawn and encapsulated with Alice's public key



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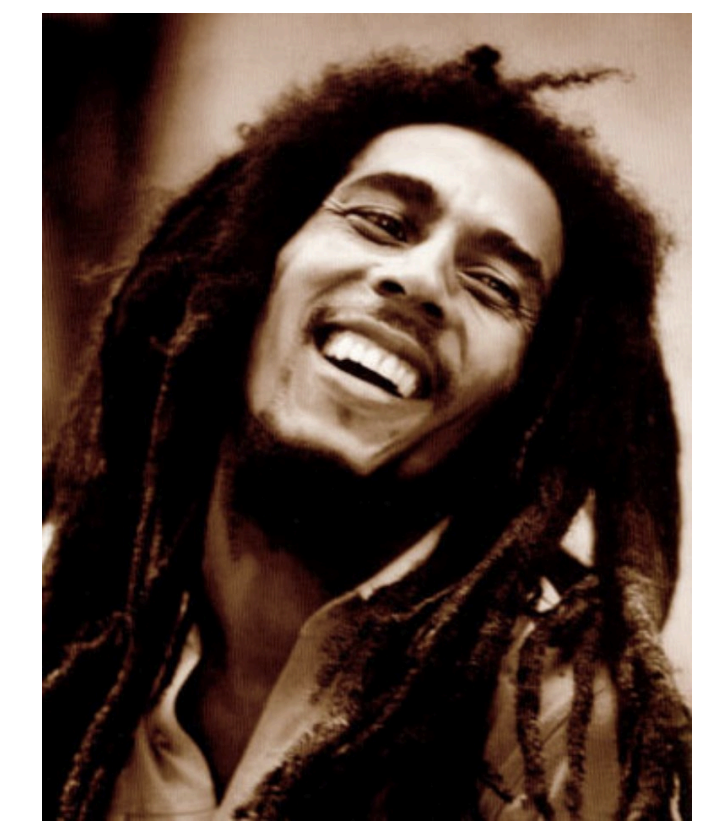
A random key is drawn and encapsulated with Alice's public key



Encapsulated key

## 2. Decapsulation

Alice recovers Bob's random key using her secret key





# NewHope is lattice based KEM

The elements are polynomials in  $\frac{\mathbb{Z}_q[x]}{x^N + 1}$

$$q = 12289 \quad N = 1024$$

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The elements are polynomials in  $\frac{\mathbb{Z}_q[x]}{x^N + 1}$

$$q = 12289 \quad N = 1024$$

Based on the hardness of **RLWE problem**

**A**  $\leftarrow$  uniformly random  
**S, E**  $\leftarrow$  small coefficients (binomial distribution)  
**B**  $\leftarrow$  **AS + E**

**Hard to distinguish from uniform**

# NewHope CPA

## 1. Key Generation

$\mathbf{A} \leftarrow \text{uniform}$

$\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{E} \leftarrow \text{small}$

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# NewHope CPA

## 1. Key Generation

$A \leftarrow$  uniform  
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 $B \leftarrow AS + E$



## 2. Encapsulation

$S', E', E'' \leftarrow$  small  
 $U \leftarrow AS' + E'$   
 $\nu_B \leftarrow$  256 random bits  
 $k \leftarrow \text{Encode}(\nu_B)$

# NewHope CPA

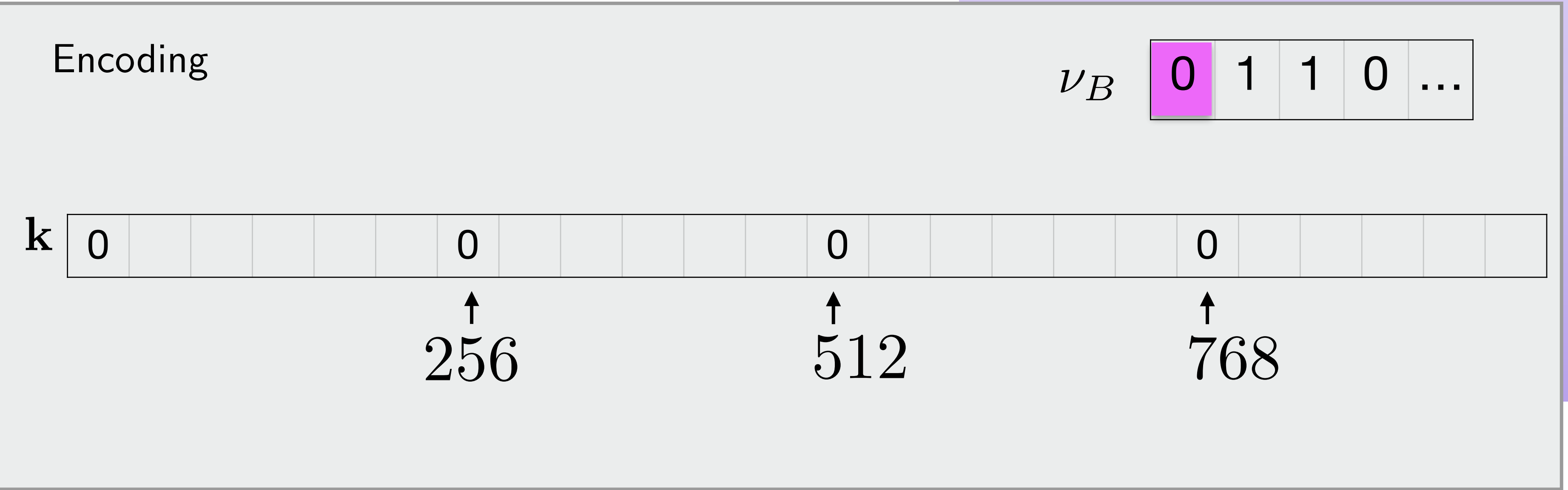
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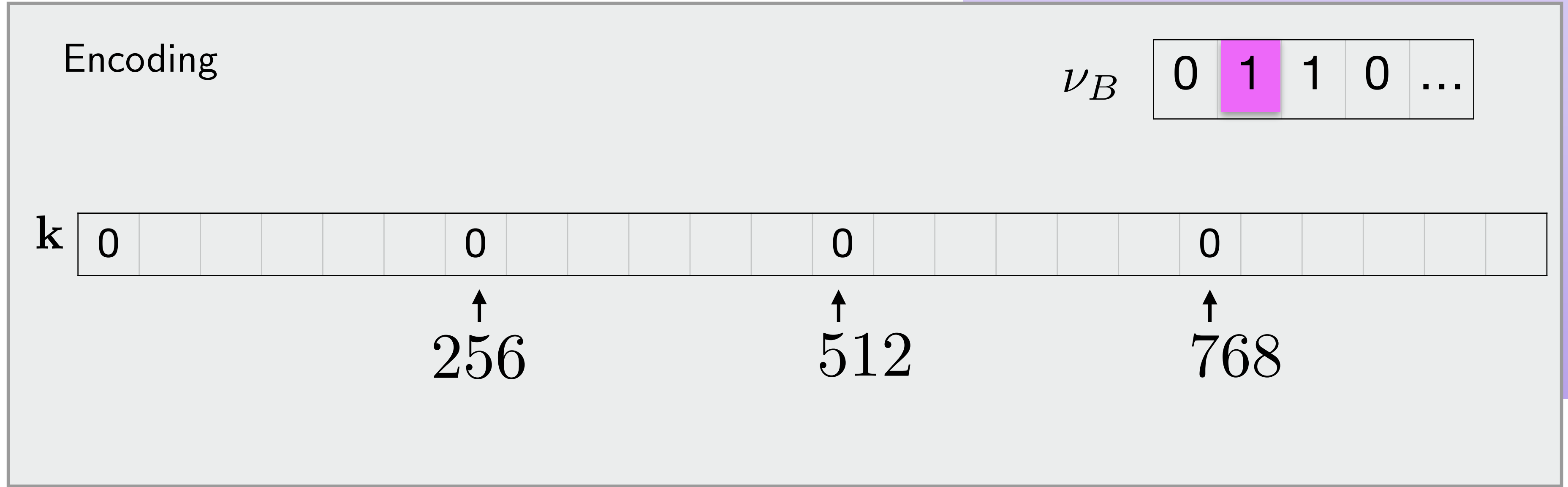
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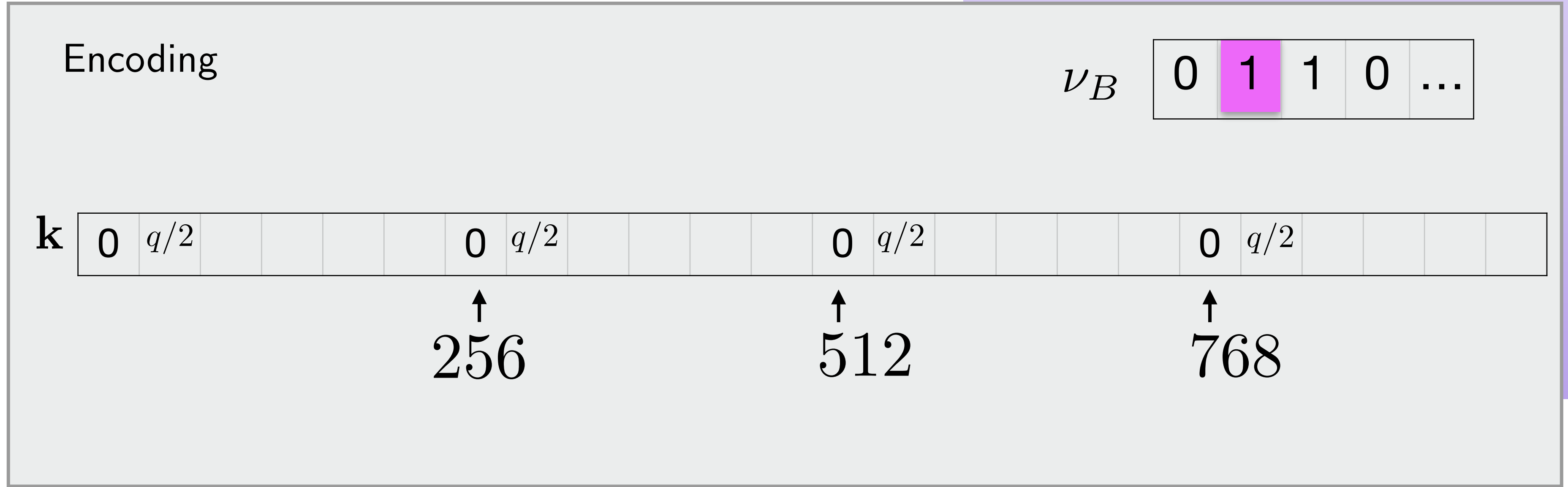
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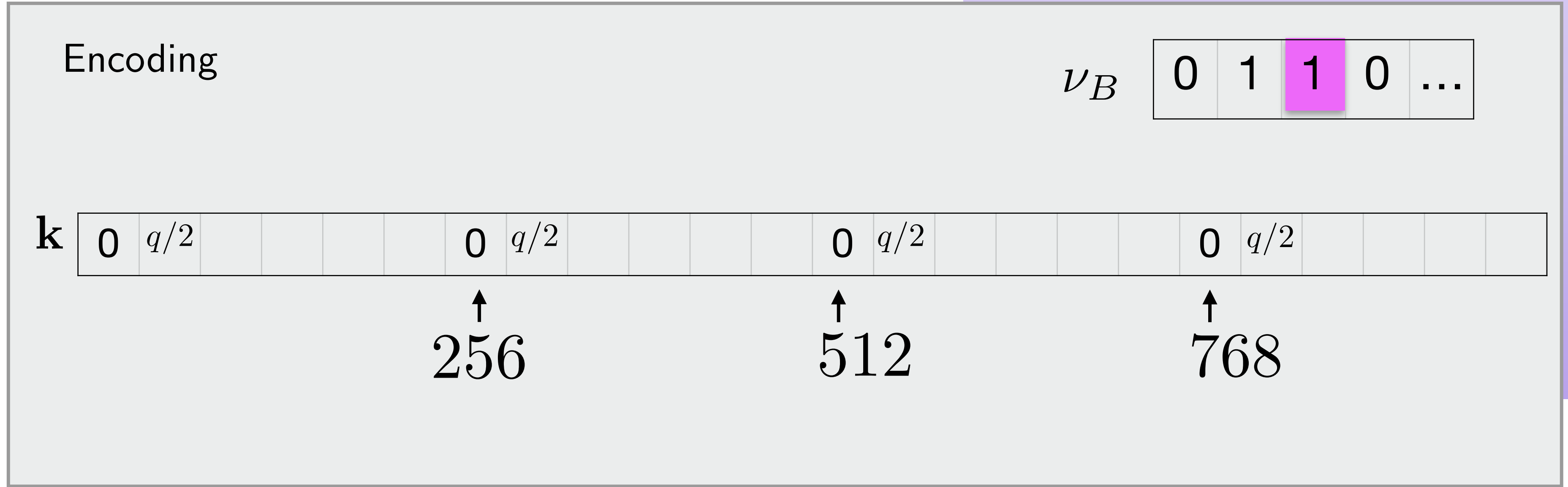
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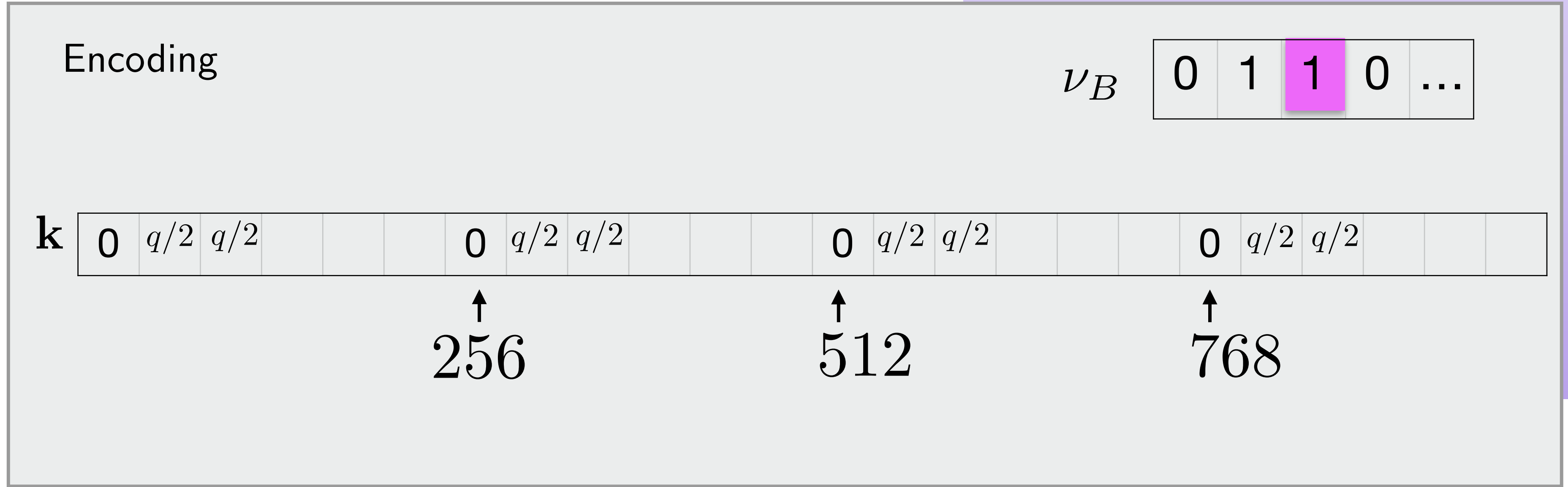
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$U \leftarrow AS' + E'$

$\nu_B \leftarrow$  256 random bits

$k \leftarrow$  Encode( $\nu_B$ )

$C \leftarrow BS' + E'' + k$

$c \leftarrow$  compress( $C$ )

# NewHope CPA

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$$C - US = \underbrace{ES' + E'' - E'S}_{\text{small}} + k.$$

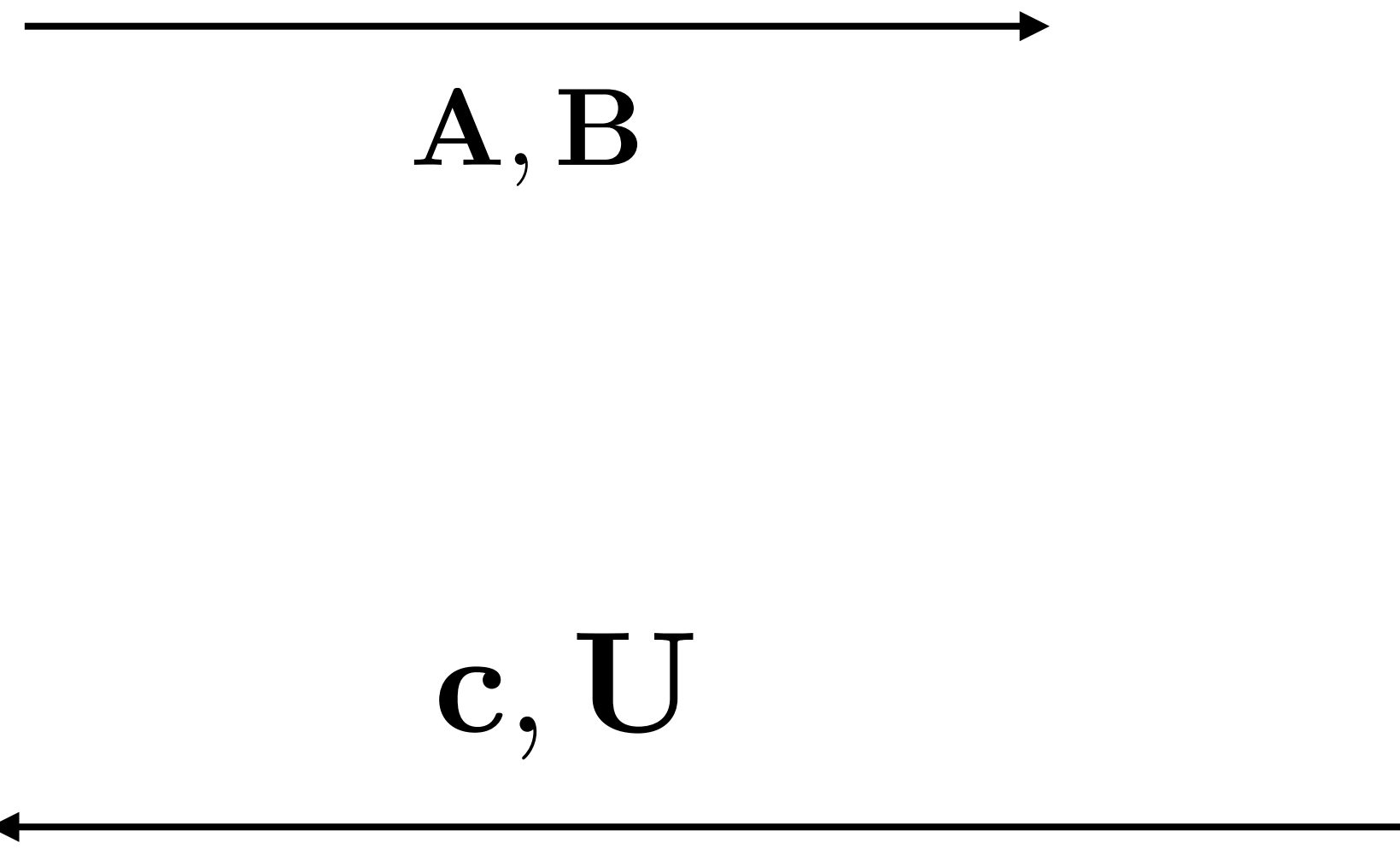
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## 3. Decapsulation

$C \leftarrow \text{decompress}(c)$   
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→  
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 $c \leftarrow \text{compress}(C)$

$c, U$   
←

## 3. Decapsulation

$C \leftarrow \text{decompress}(c)$   
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## Decoding



↑  
256

↑  
512

↑  
768

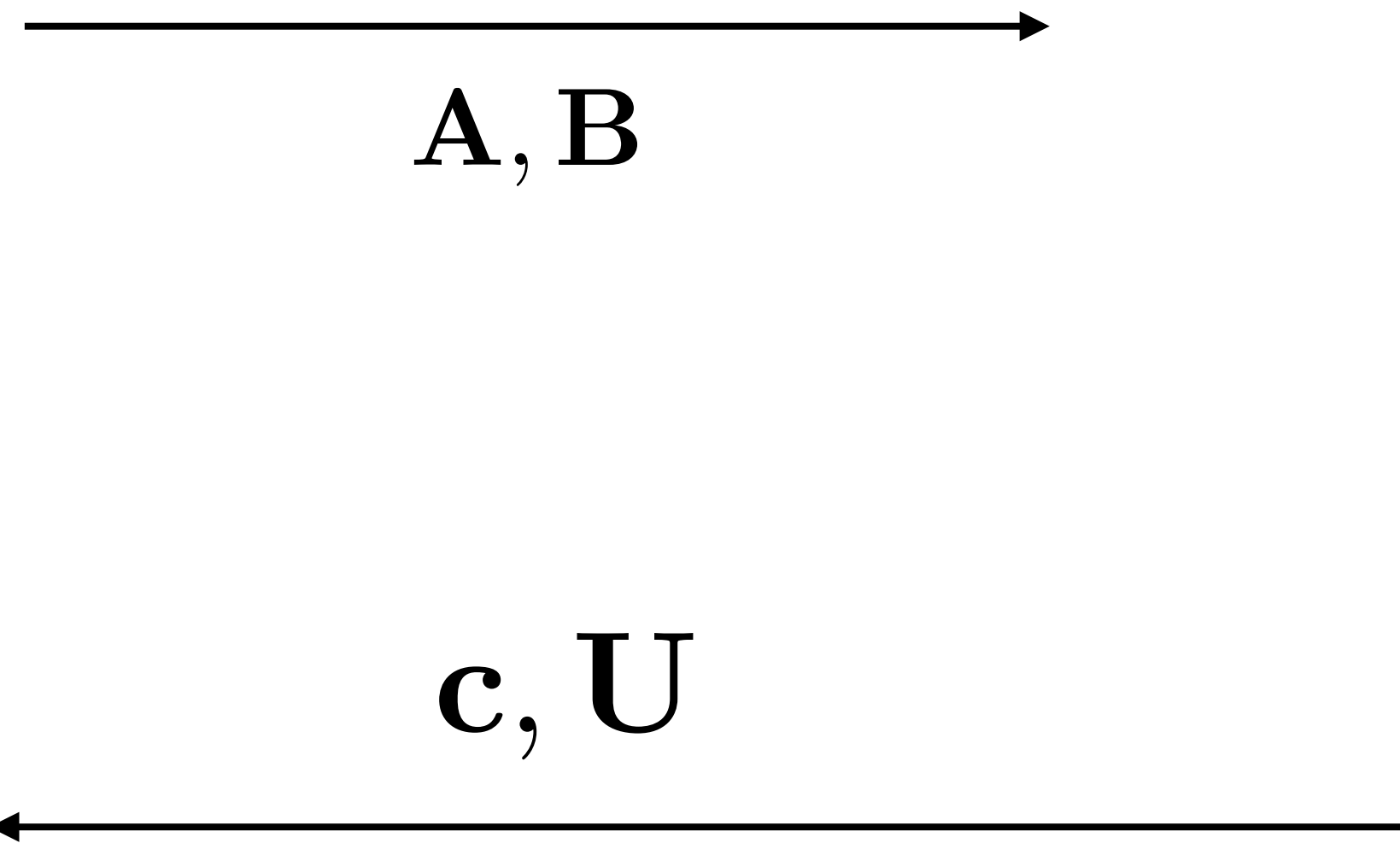
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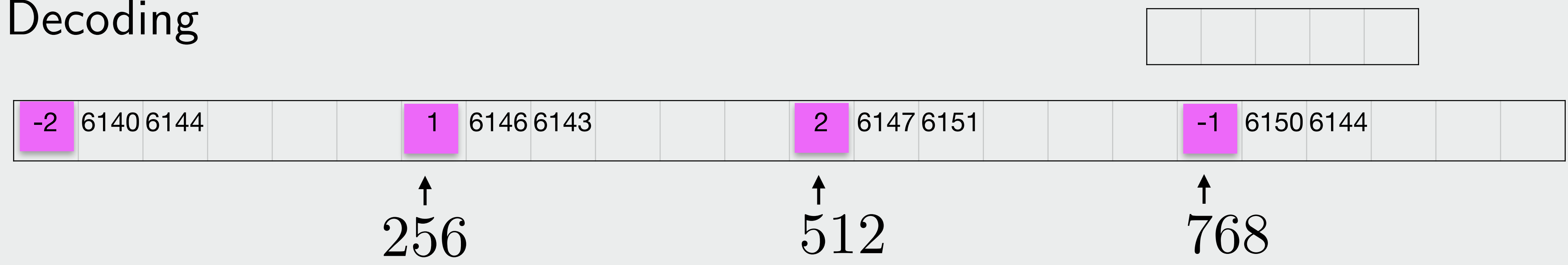
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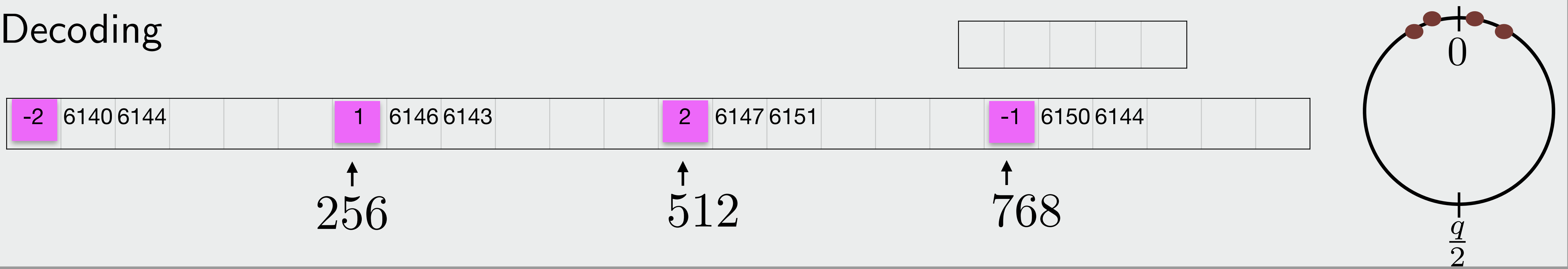
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### Decoding



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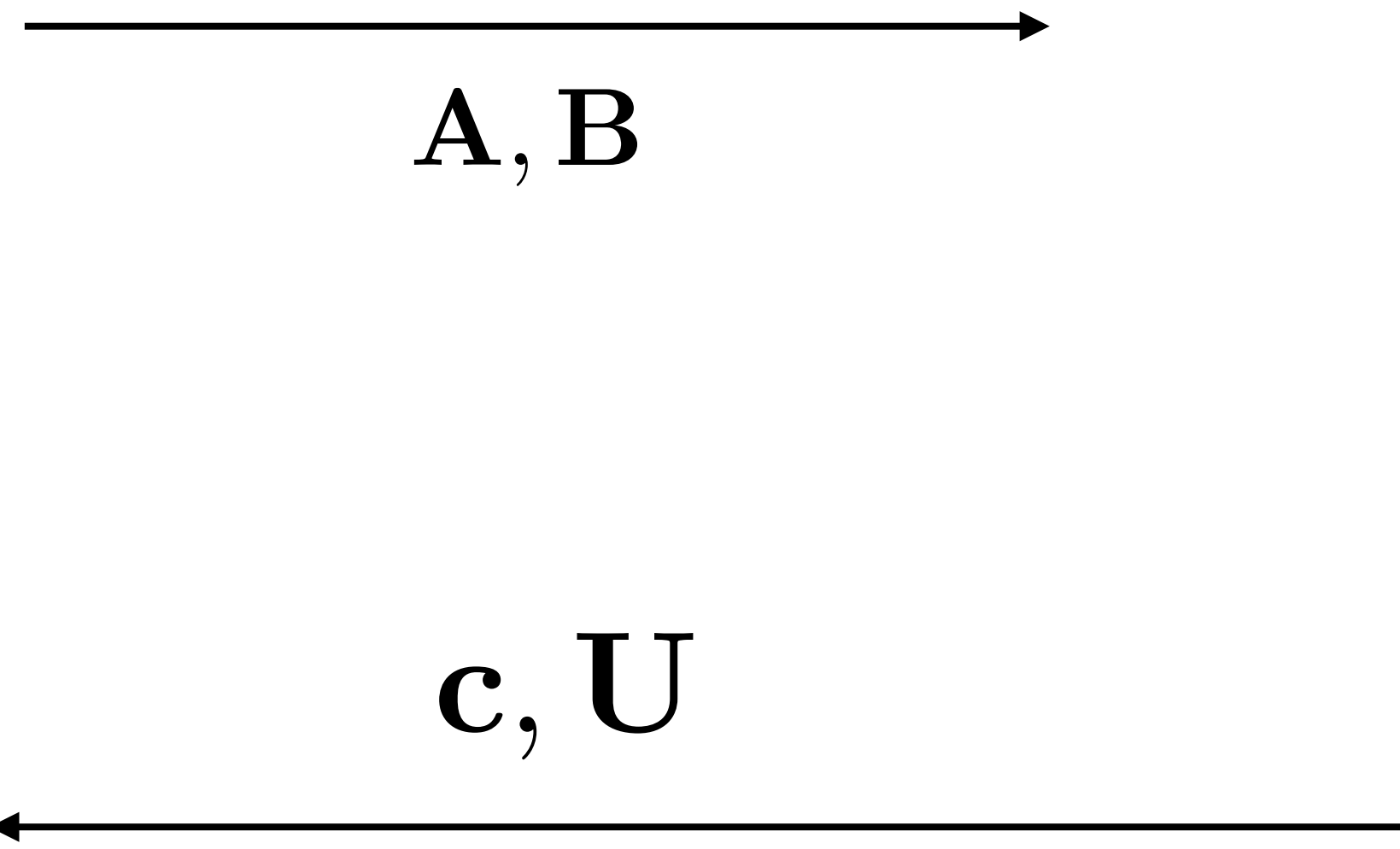
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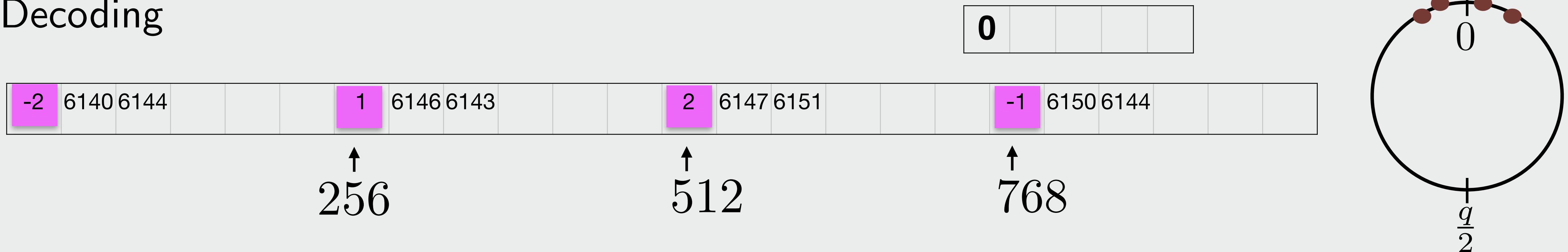
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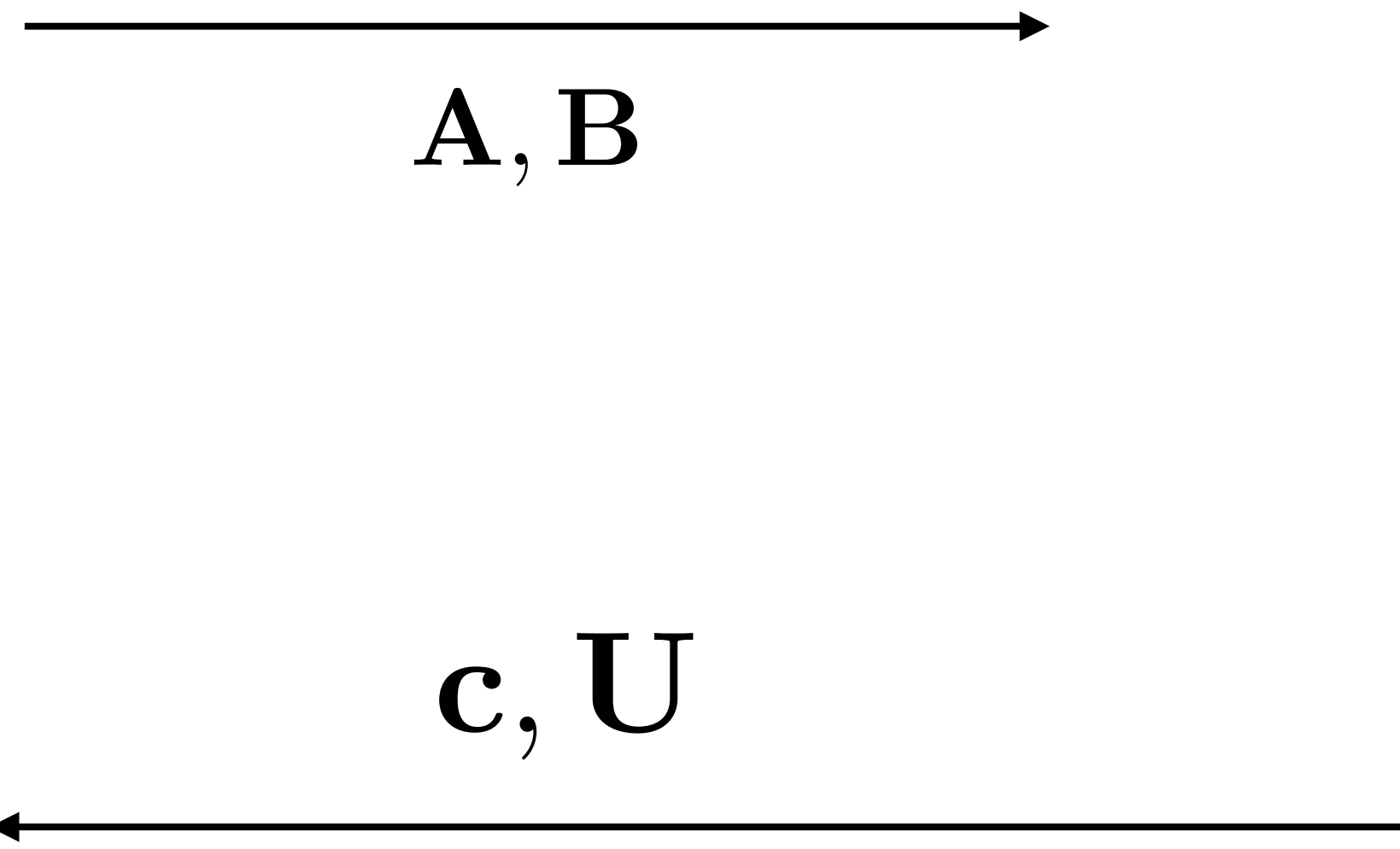
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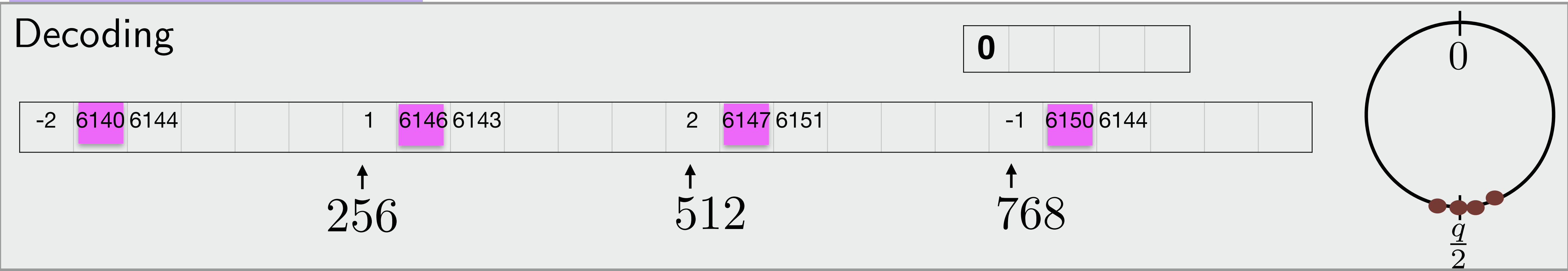
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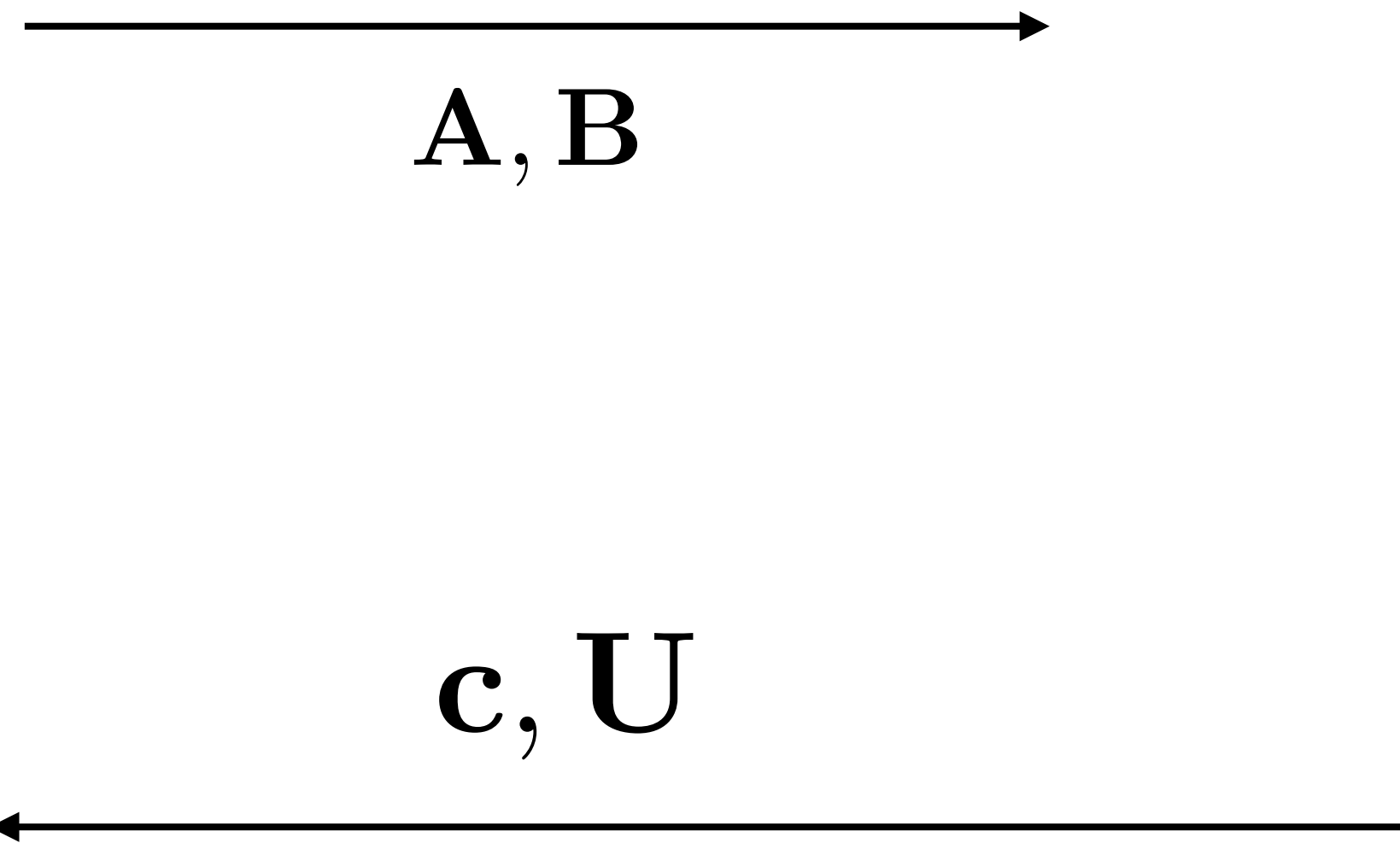
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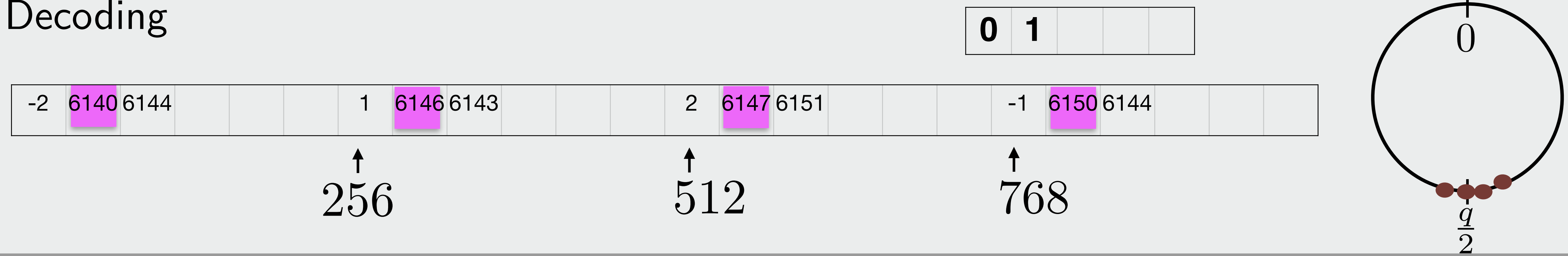
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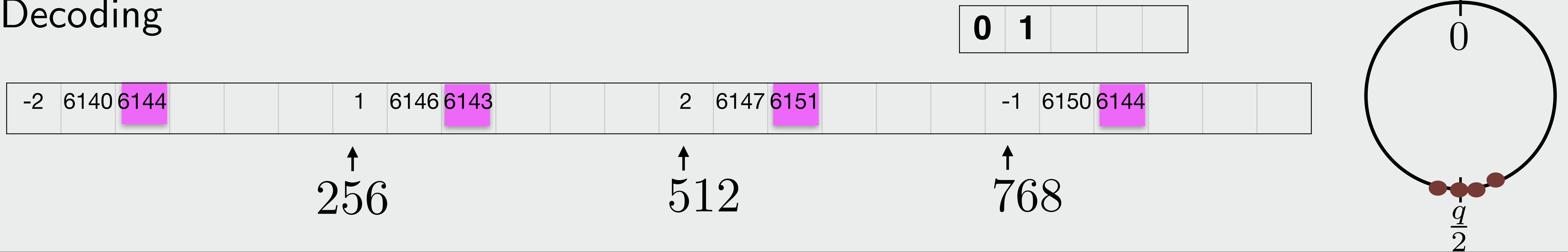
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→  
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←  
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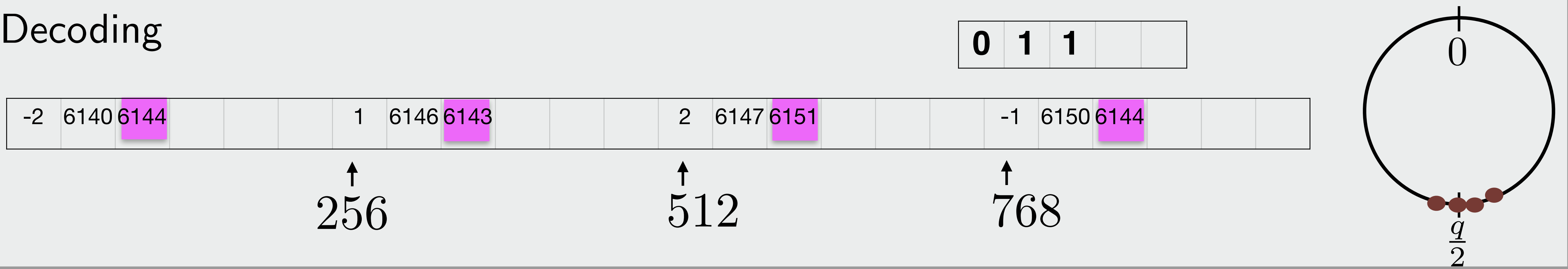
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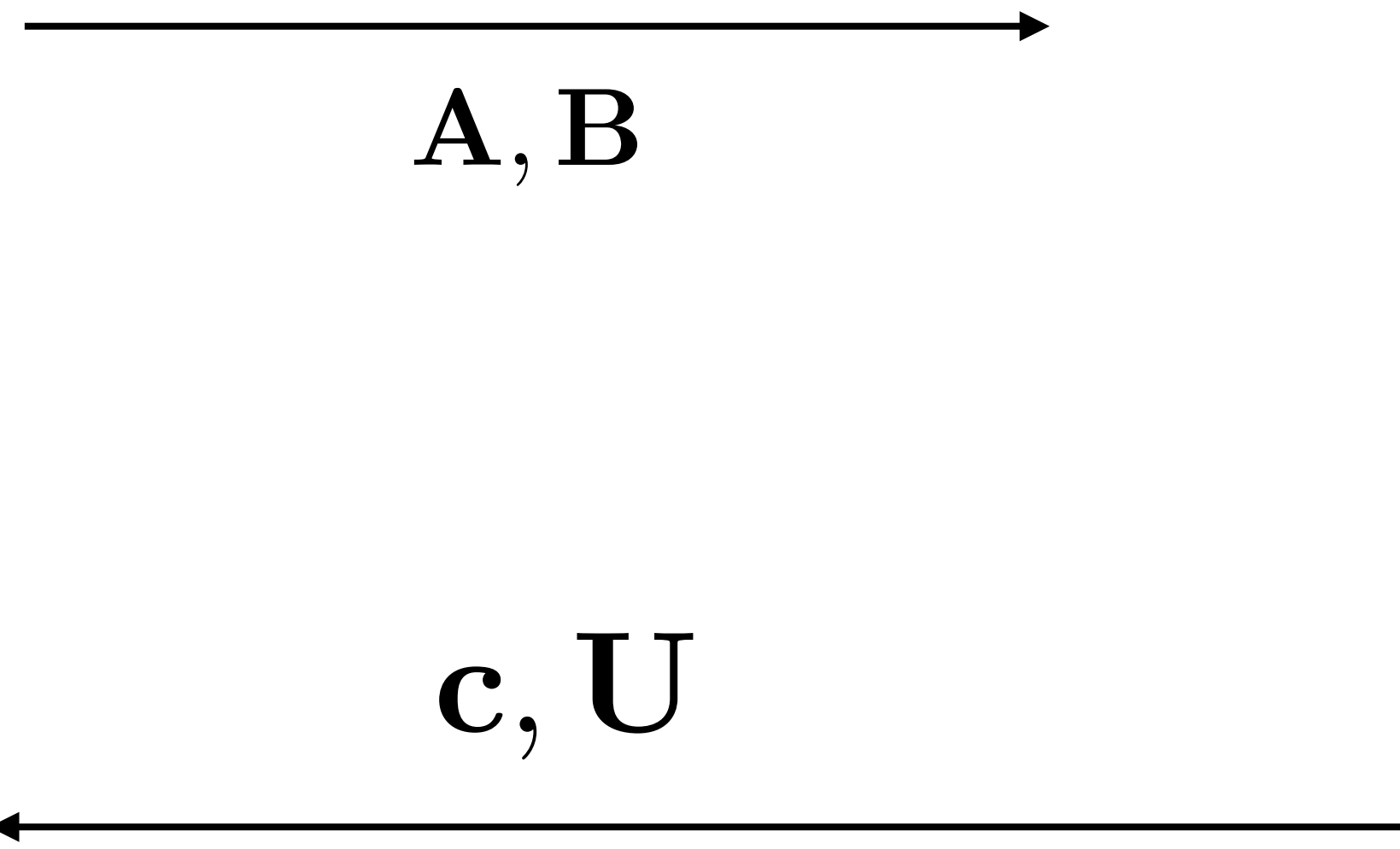
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## Symmetric key encryption



$S_{\text{dec}}_{\nu_A}(m)$

$m = \text{Senc}_{\nu_B}(\text{"HelloAlice"})$



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# Key Caching and attack model

The background features a complex, abstract pattern of overlapping circles and lines in a light blue color, set against a dark blue gradient. The lines and circles are thin and create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a network or a data visualization.

# NewHope CPA

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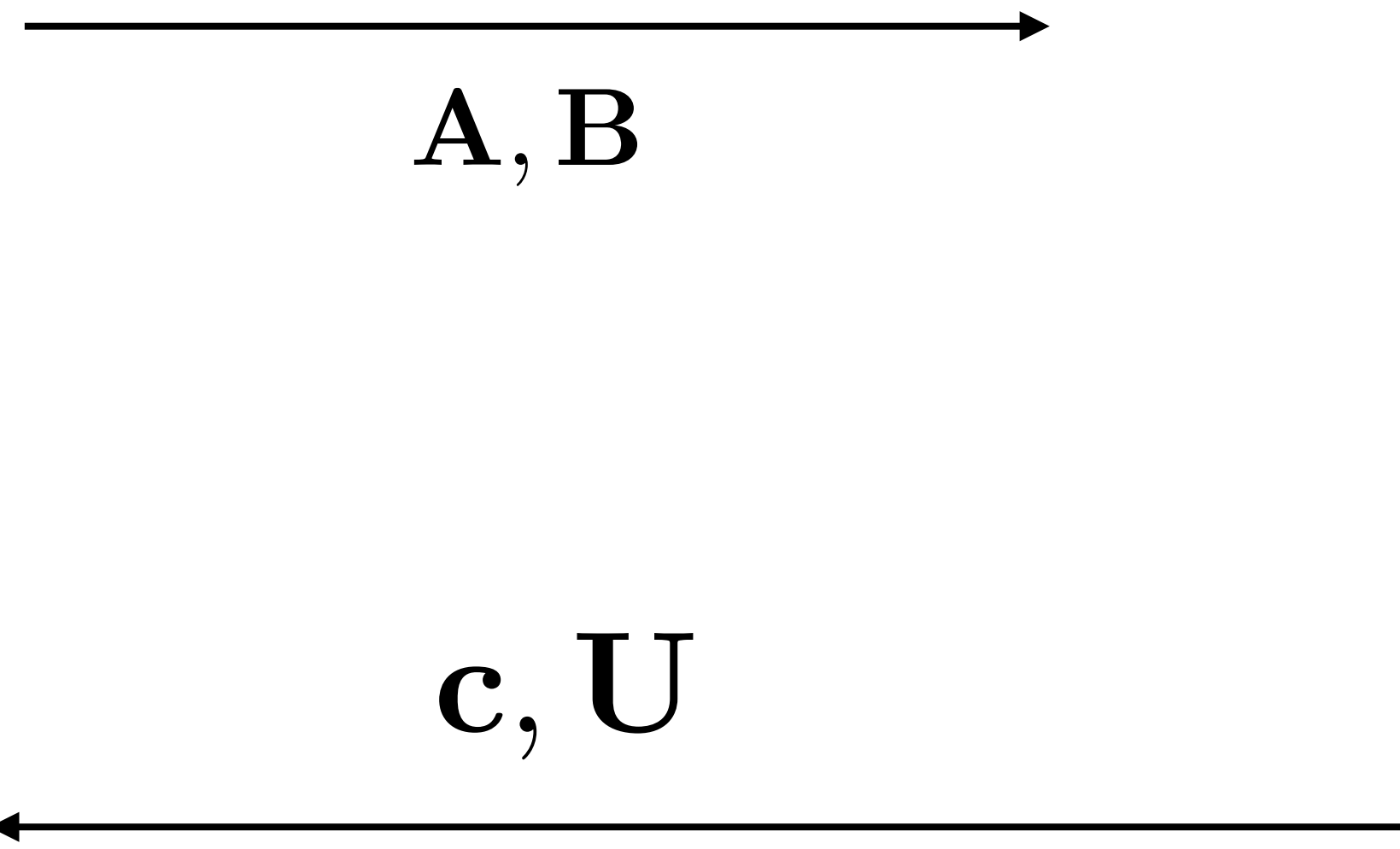
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2. Encapsulation  
 $\nu_B, c, U \leftarrow$  

→  
 $A, B$

$c, U$   
←

**Symmetric key encryption**

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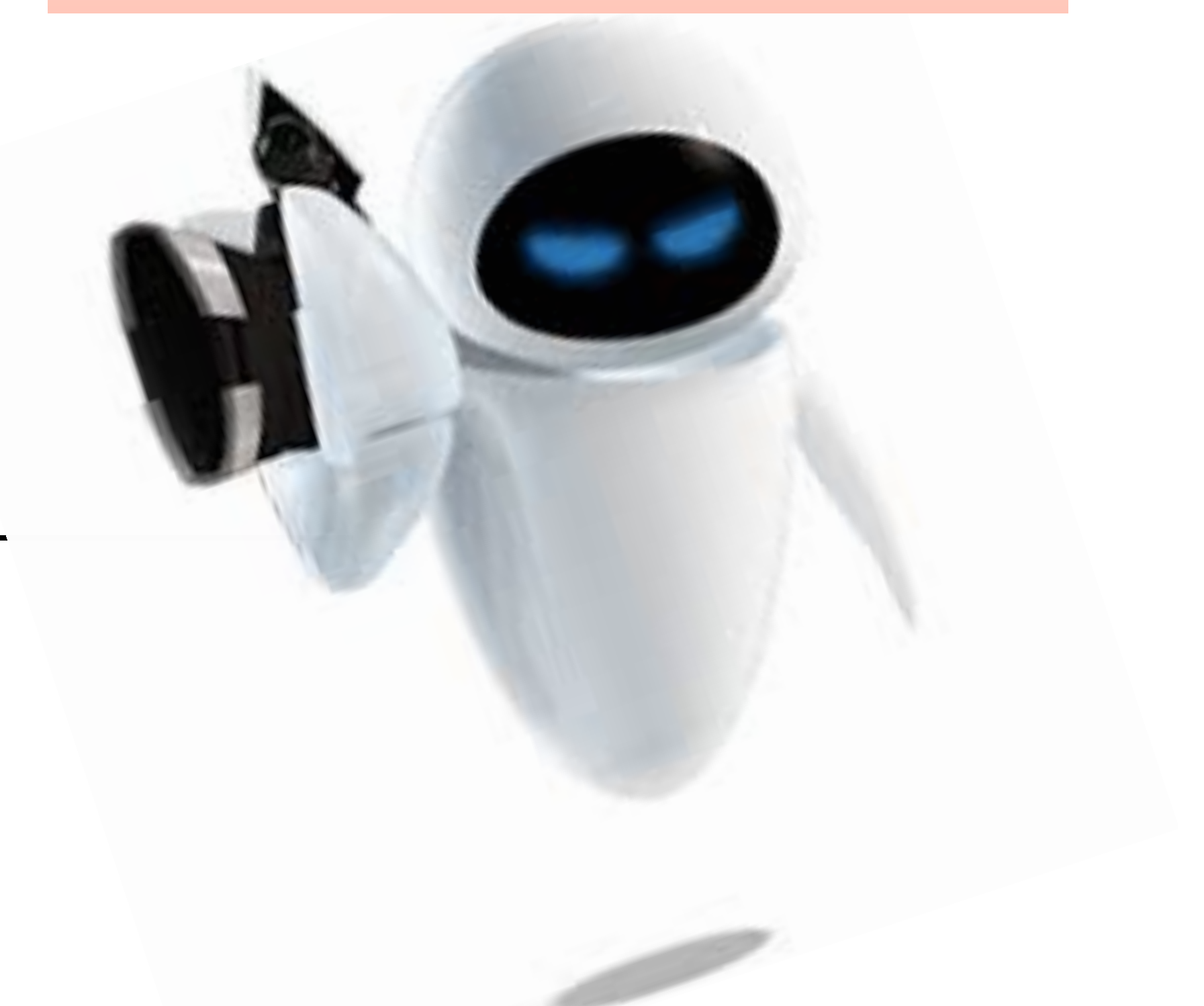
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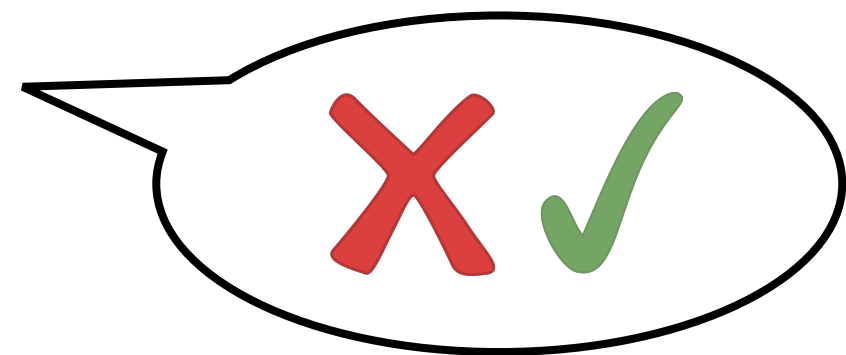
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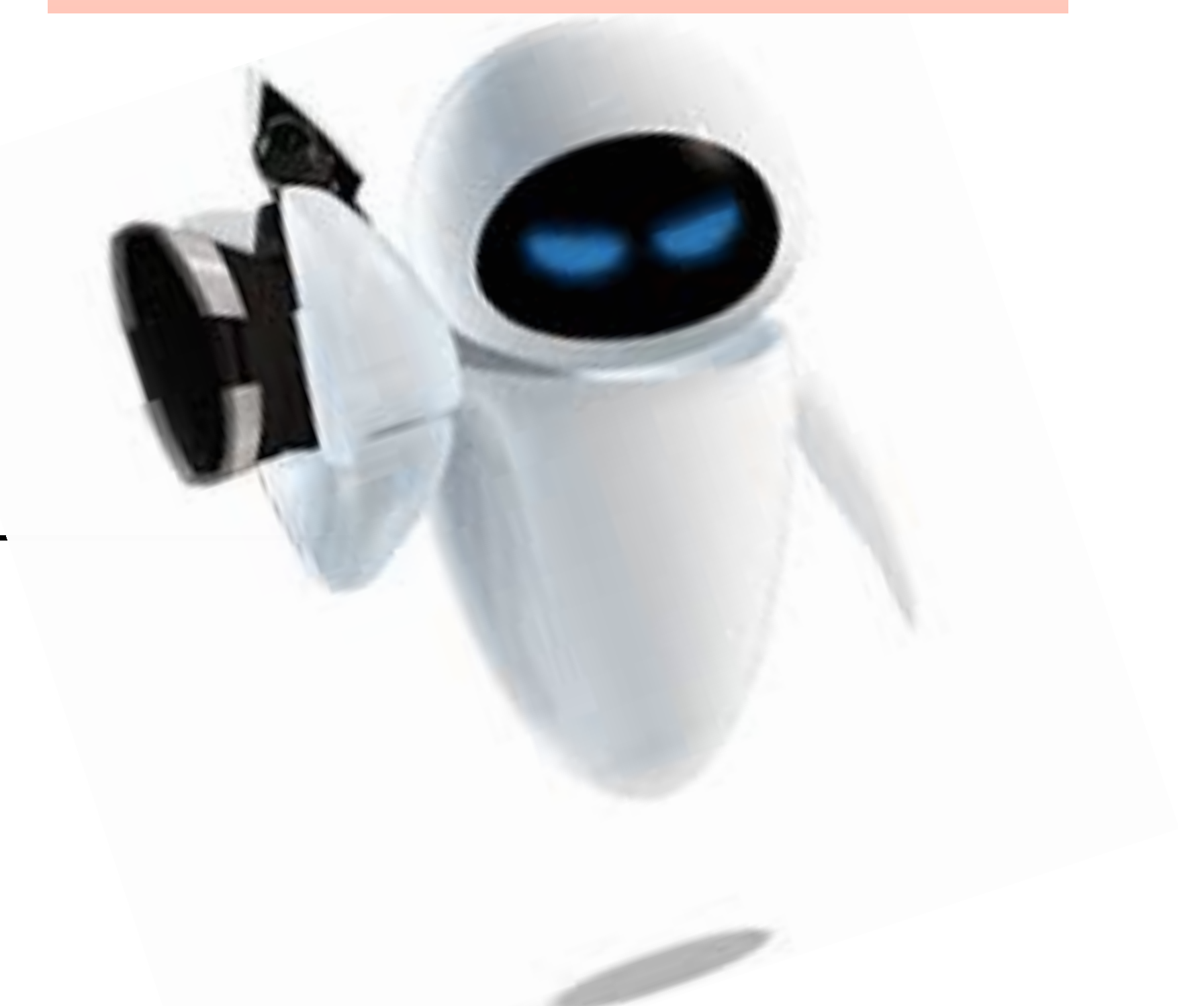
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$S\text{dec}_{\nu_A}(m)$



Possible key mismatch



# Key caching and attack model

Key caching : the secret key is **fixed** for several queries



$c, U$      $m = \text{Senc}_{\nu_B}(\text{"HelloAlice"})$

X ✓

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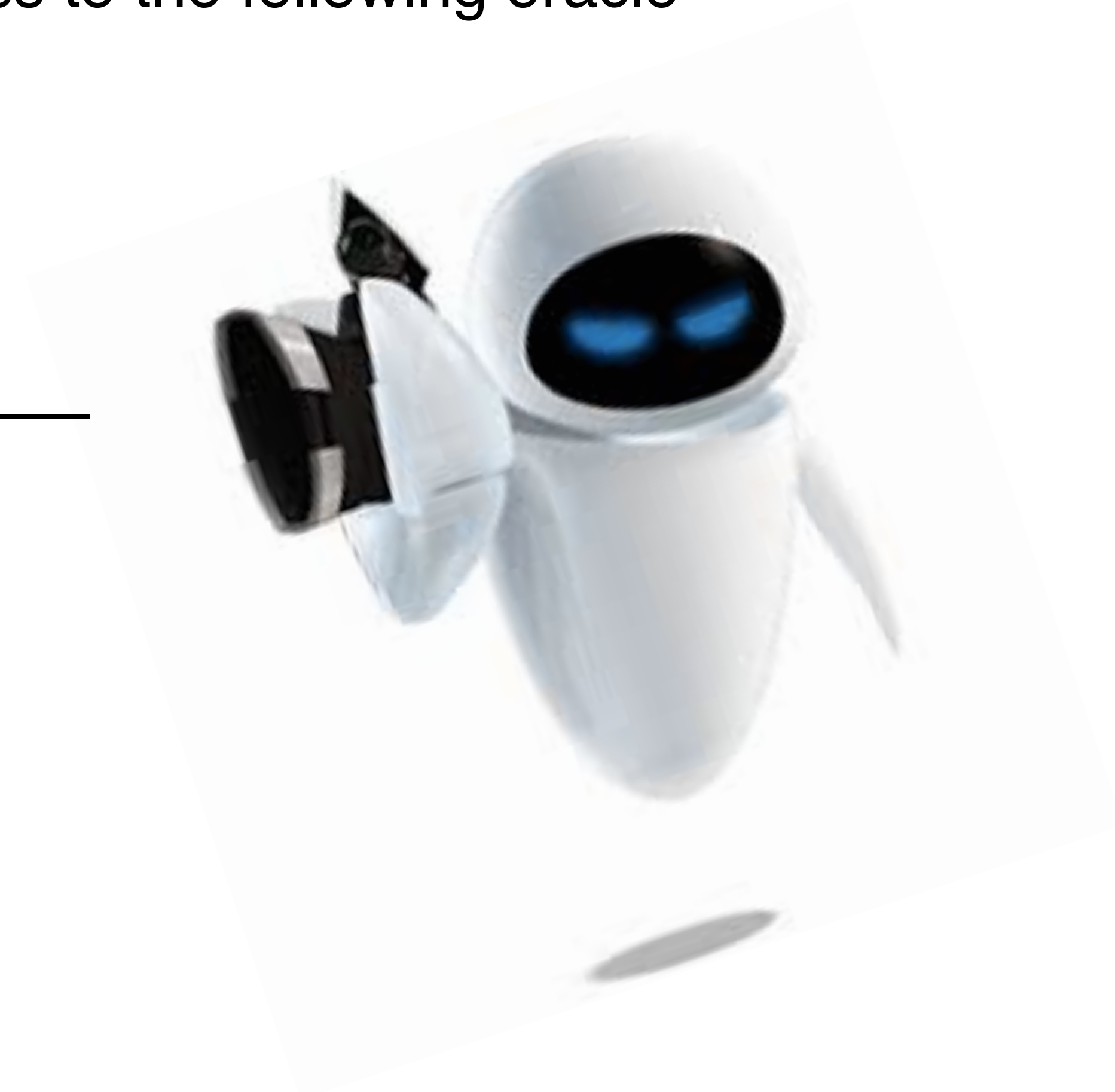
# Key mismatch oracle

Key caching hypothesis → The attack has access to the following oracle



$C \leftarrow \text{decompress}(c)$   
 $k' \leftarrow C - US$   
 $\nu_A \leftarrow \text{Decode}(k')$   
Return 1 if  $\nu_A = \nu_B$   
Return 0 otherwise

$c, U, \nu_B$



# Key mismatch oracle

2016 : Concrete attack introduced by Fluhrer on the LWE scheme

2017: Improvements by Ding et al.

2017 : Similar approach on HILA5 by Bernstein et al.



$$\mathbf{k}' \leftarrow \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{US}$$

$$\nu_A \leftarrow \text{HelpRec}(\mathbf{k}')$$

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## New difficulties for NewHope

The decompress function keeps only the 3 most significant bits

The decode function takes the coefficients four by four



# How realistic is the key caching hypothesis ?

#RSAC



Key caching is a misuse case :  
Designers strongly recommends to **draw  
fresh keys** at each exchange

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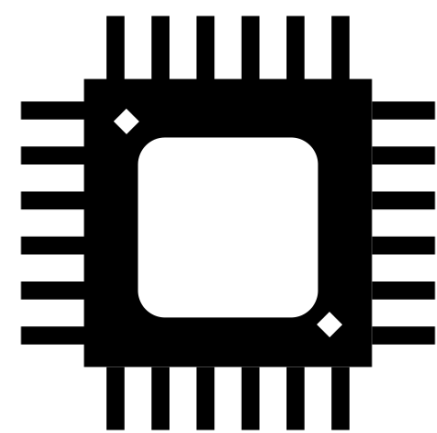


Key caching is a misuse case :  
Designers strongly recommends to **draw fresh keys** at each exchange

Is it possible for a practical implementation ?

It depends on the **constraints**

Expensive randomness



Many queries per second



# Our purpose

#RSAC

This vulnerability is intrinsic to the scheme

Assessing the power of the attacker is necessary

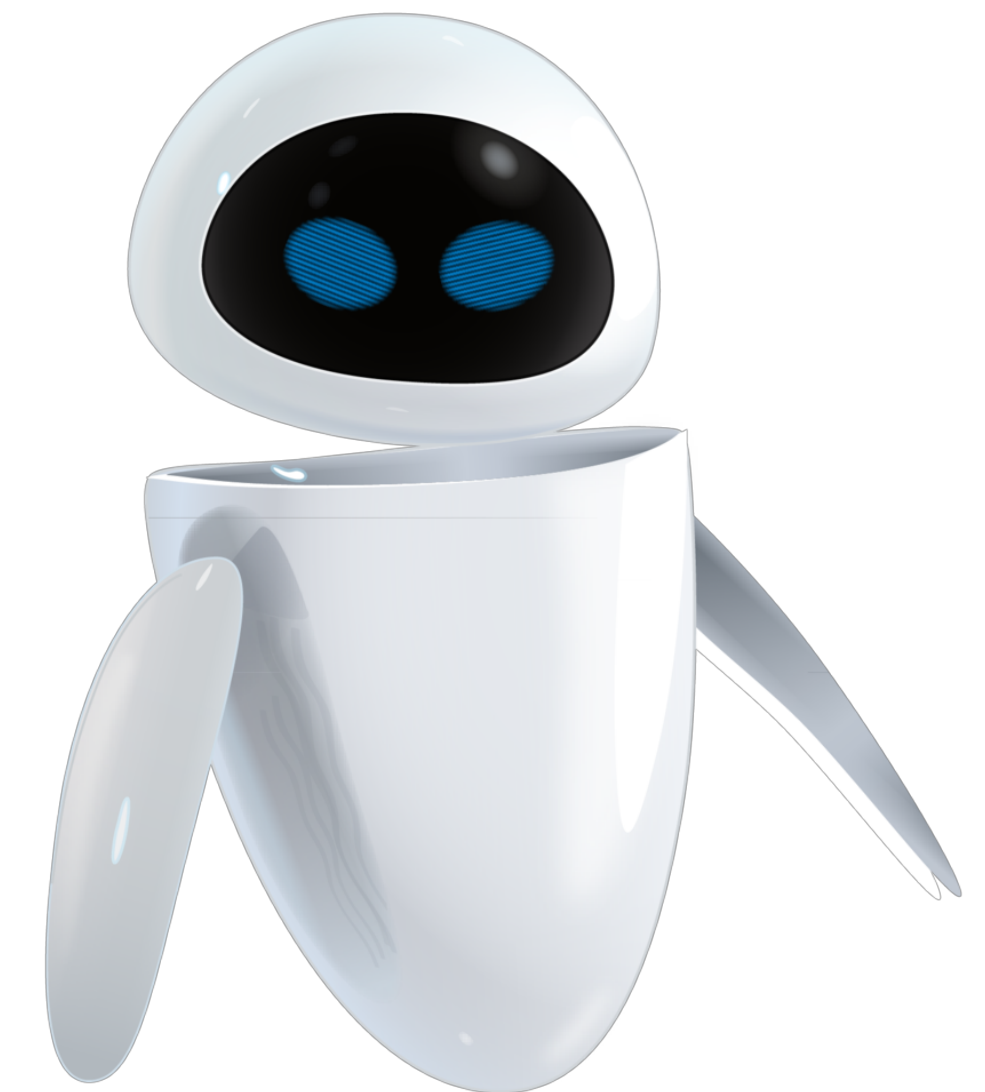
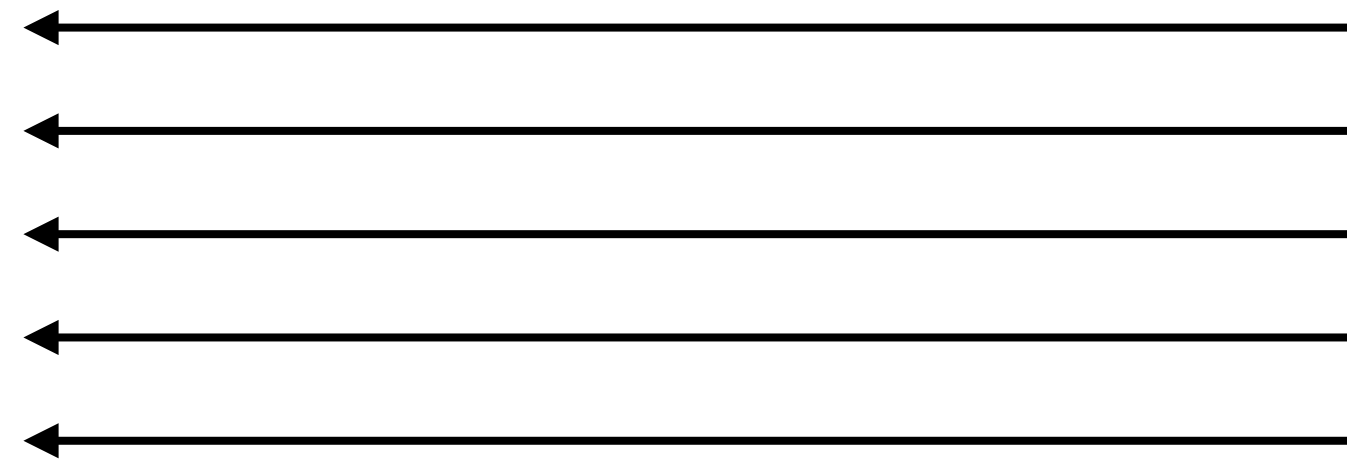
# Our purpose

This vulnerability is intrinsic to the scheme

Assessing the power of the attacker is necessary

How many queries are necessary to recover the secret key  $S$  ?

$C \leftarrow \text{decompress}(c)$   
 $k' \leftarrow C - US$   
 $\nu_A \leftarrow \text{Decode}(k')$   
**Return 1 if  $\nu_A = \nu_B$**   
**Return 0 otherwise**



**RSA**®Conference2019

# **An attack on the CPA version**

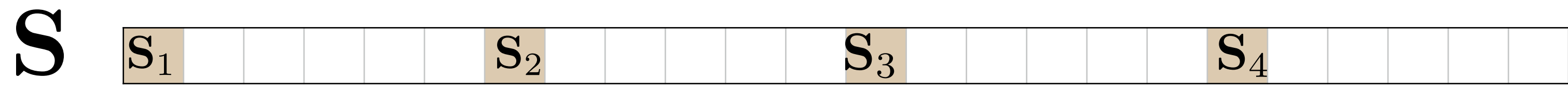
# The idea



$C \leftarrow \text{decompress}(c)$   
 $k' \leftarrow C - US$   
 $\nu_A \leftarrow \text{Decode}(k')$   
**Return 1 if  $\nu_A = \nu_B$**   
**Return 0 otherwise**

$\leftarrow c, U, \nu_B$

Find **specific queries** that induce an information in the output



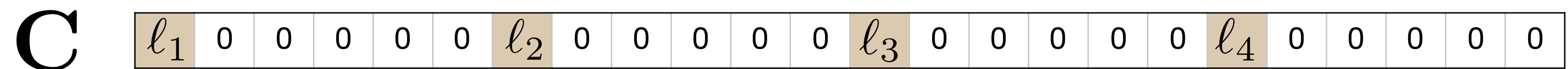
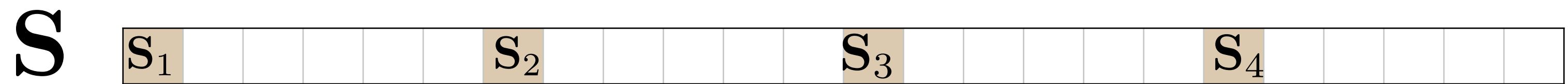
# The idea



$C \leftarrow \text{decompress}(c)$   
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 $\nu_A \leftarrow \text{Decode}(k')$   
Return 1 if  $\nu_A = \nu_B$   
Return 0 otherwise

$\leftarrow c, U, \nu_B$

Find **specific queries** that induce an information in the output



**U**  $\gg$

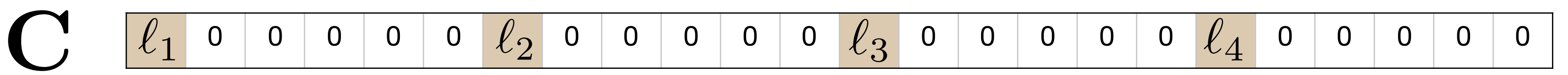
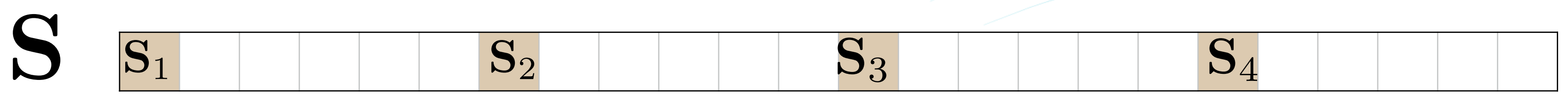








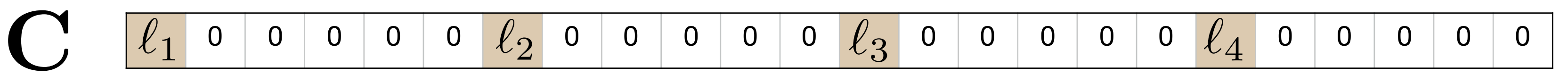
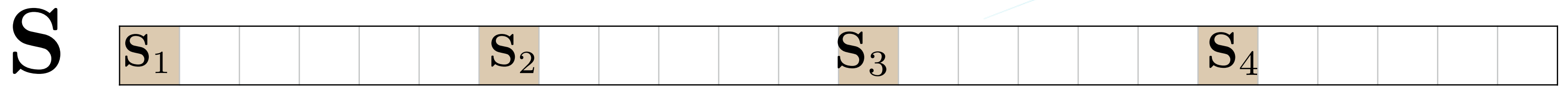
# Sketch of the attack



**U**  $\gg$

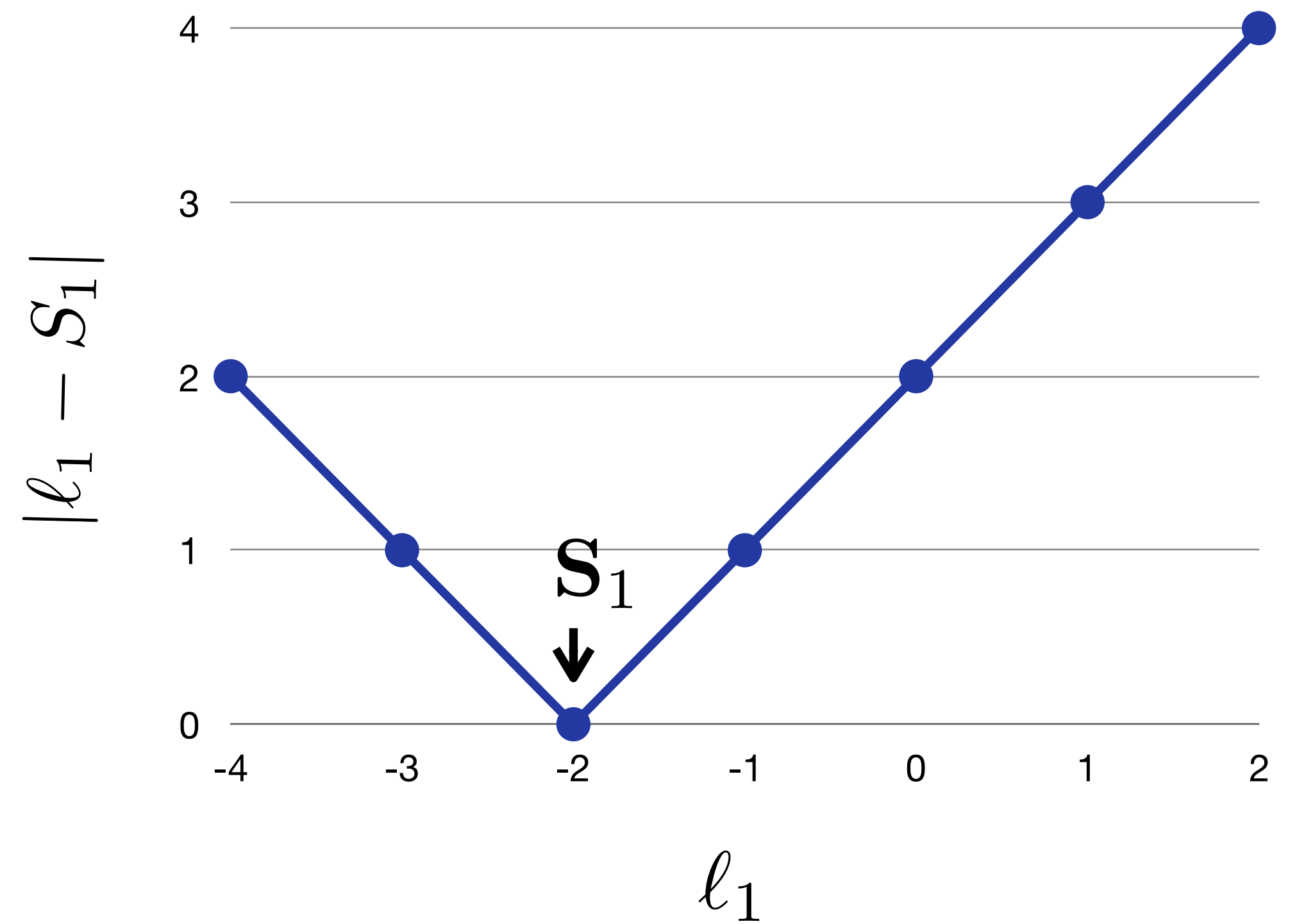
$$Sign \left( \sum_{j=1}^{j=4} \left| l_j - \mathbf{S}_j \right| - 8 \right) = Sign \left( \left| l_1 - \mathbf{S}_1 \right| + \sum_{j=2}^{j=4} \left| l_j - \mathbf{S}_j \right| - 8 \right)$$

# Sketch of the attack

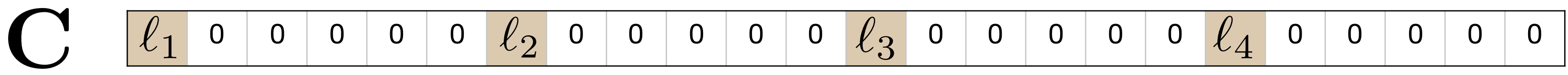


**U** ≫

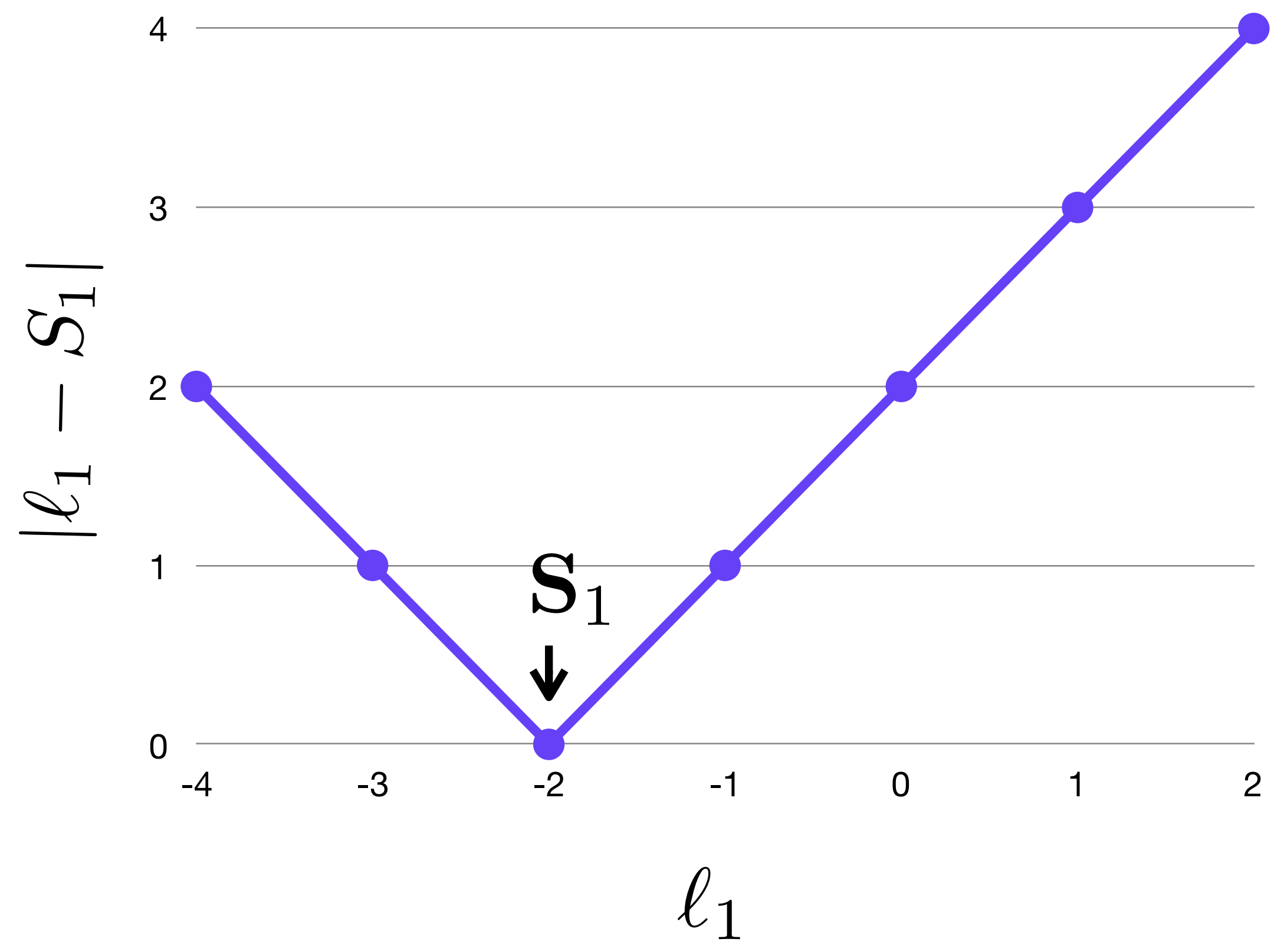
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# Sketch of the attack

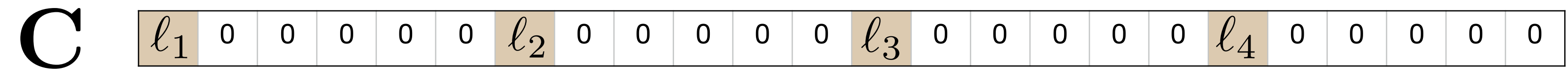


$$\text{Sign} \left( \sum_{j=1}^4 |l_j - \mathbf{S}_j| - 8 \right) = \text{Sign} \left( |l_1 - \mathbf{S}_1| + \text{Const} - 8 \right)$$

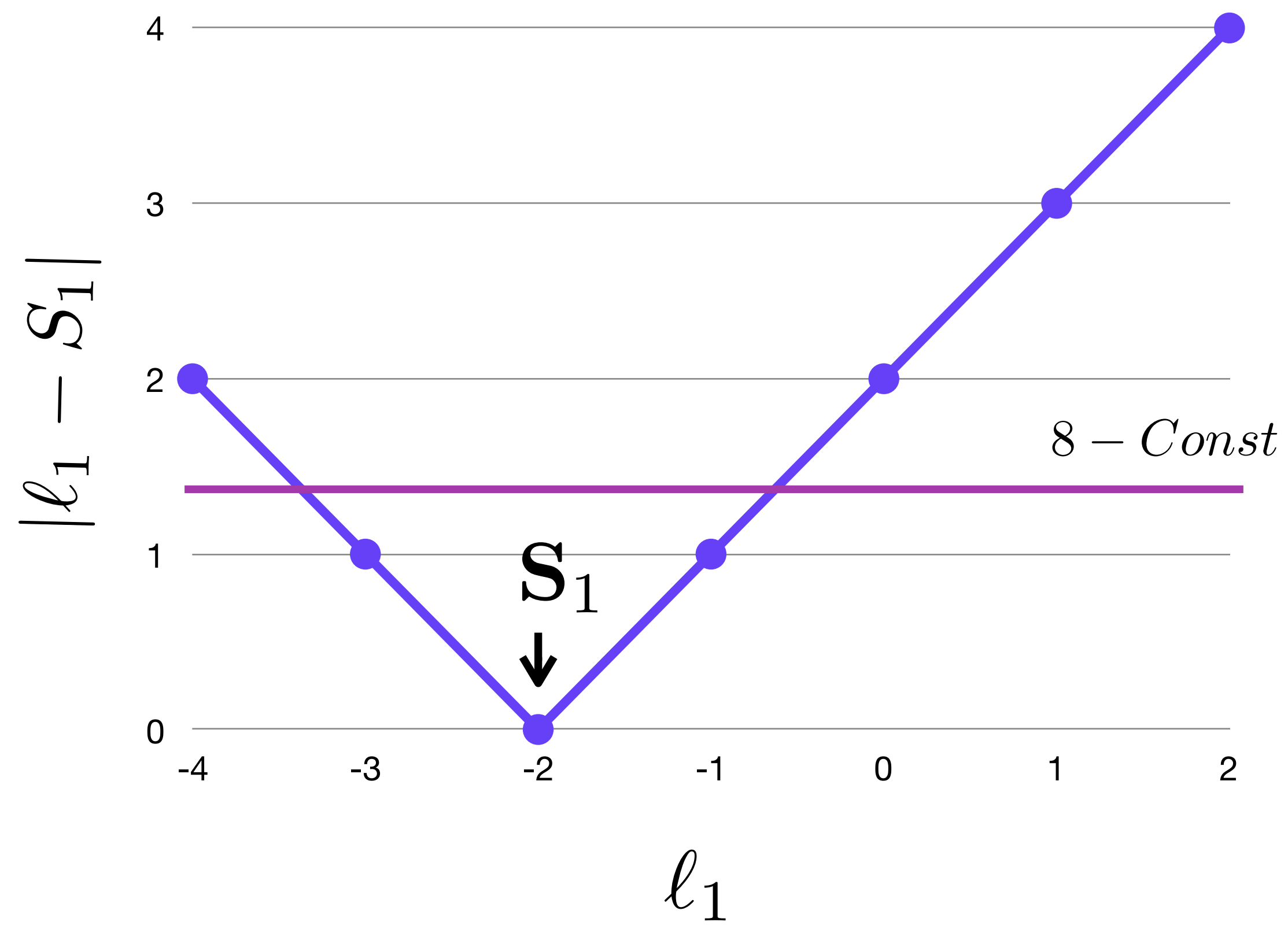


1. Draw  $l_2, l_3$  and  $l_4$  at random
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 Else go back to step 1

# Sketch of the attack

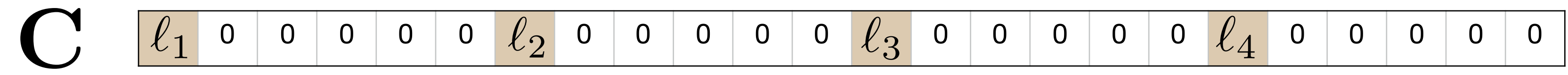


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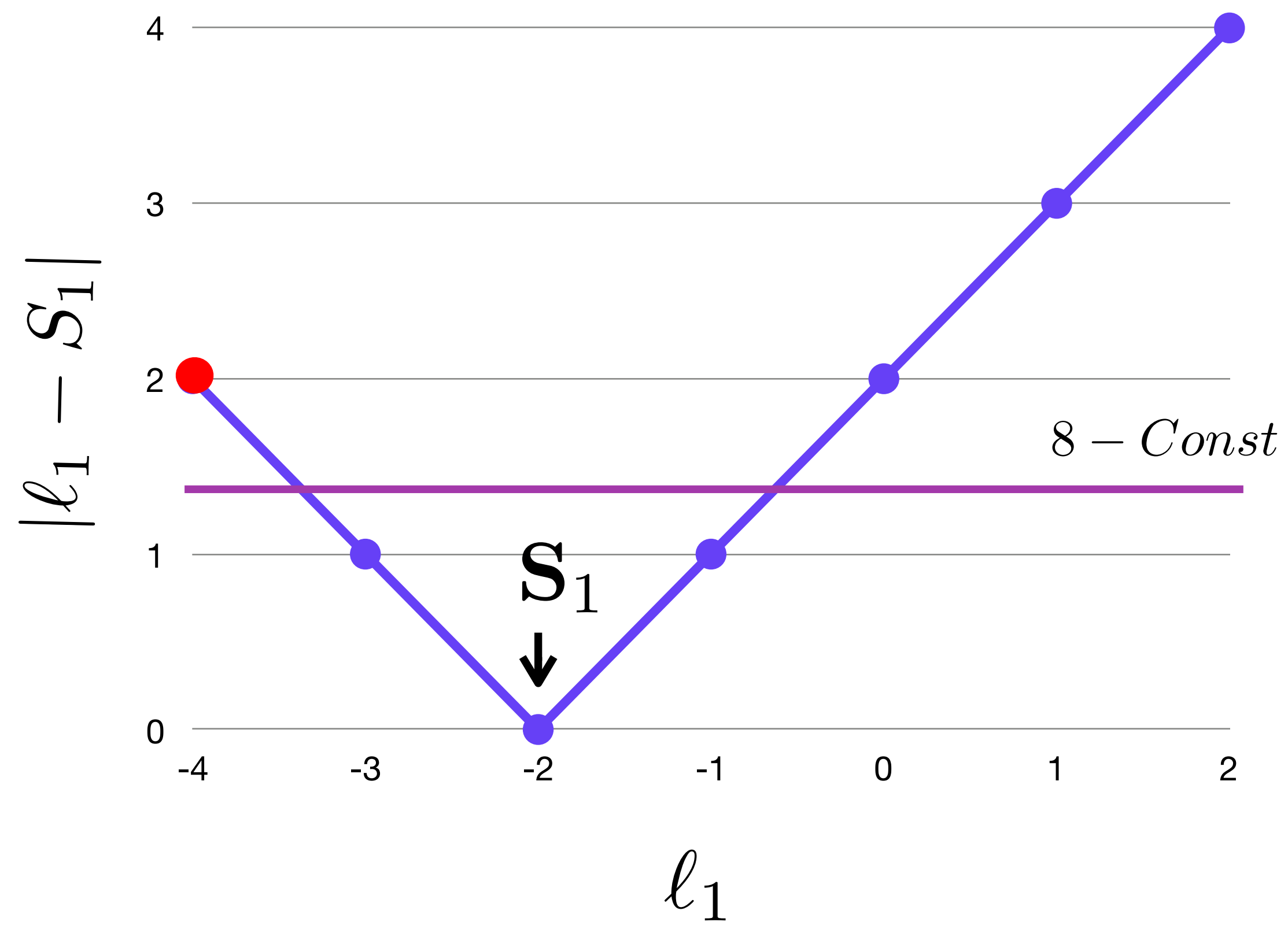


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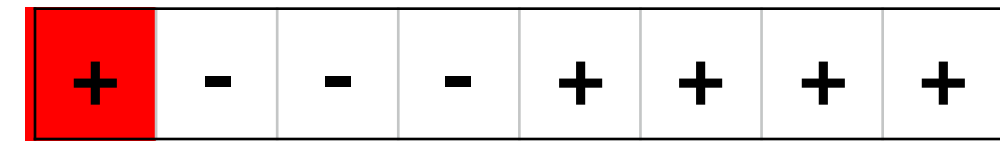
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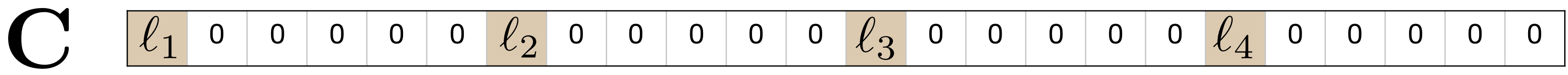
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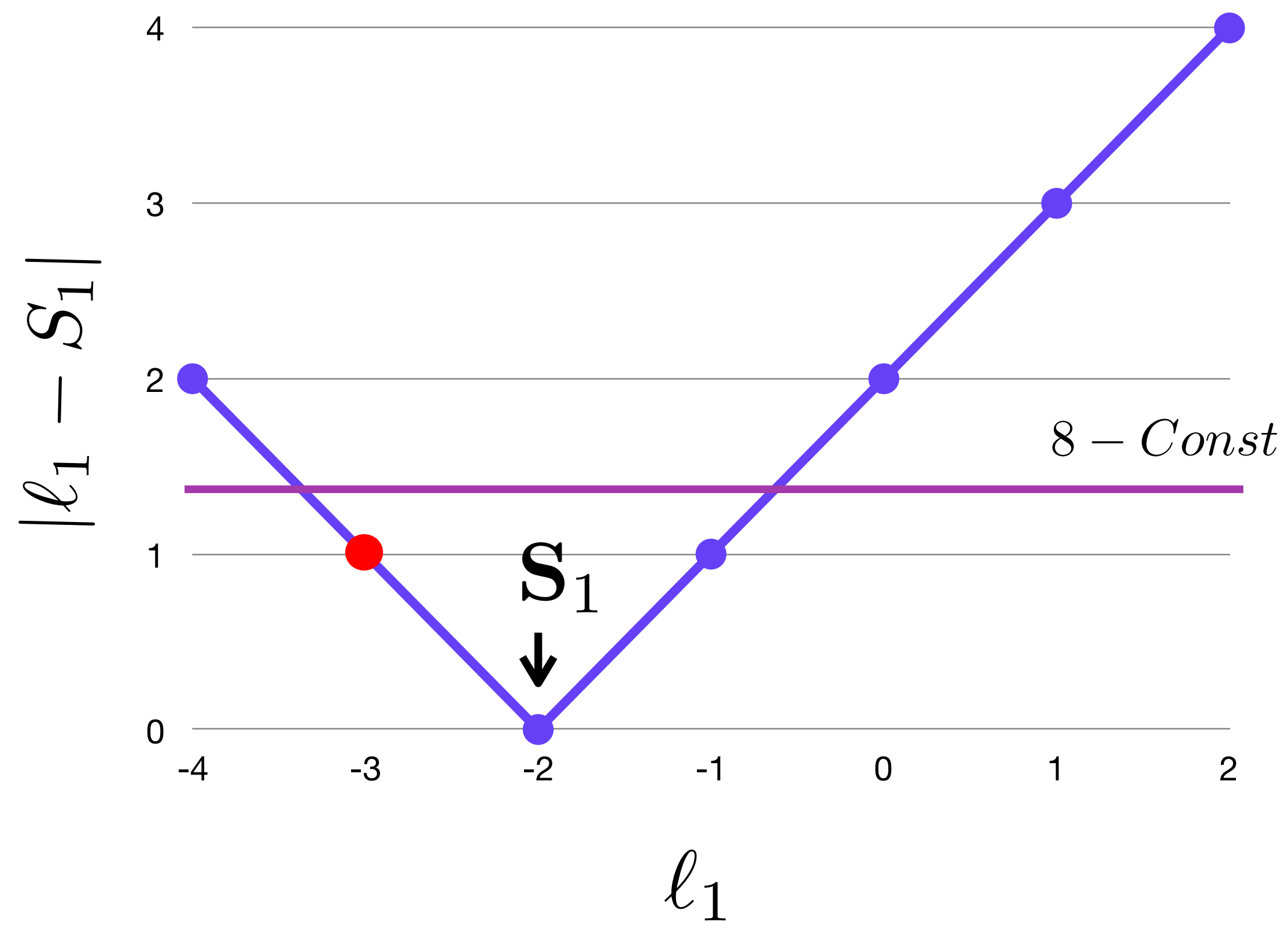
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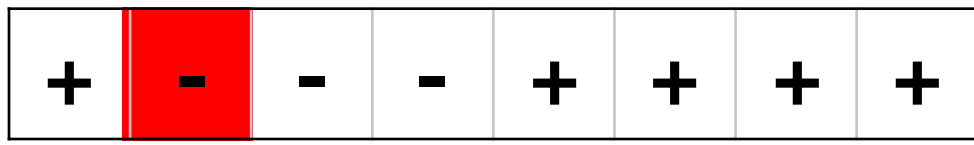
# Sketch of the attack



$$\text{Sign} \left( \sum_{j=1}^4 | \ell_j - \mathbf{S}_j | - 8 \right) = \text{Sign} \left( | \ell_1 - \mathbf{S}_1 | + \text{Const} - 8 \right)$$

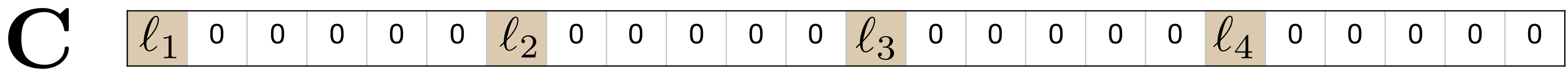


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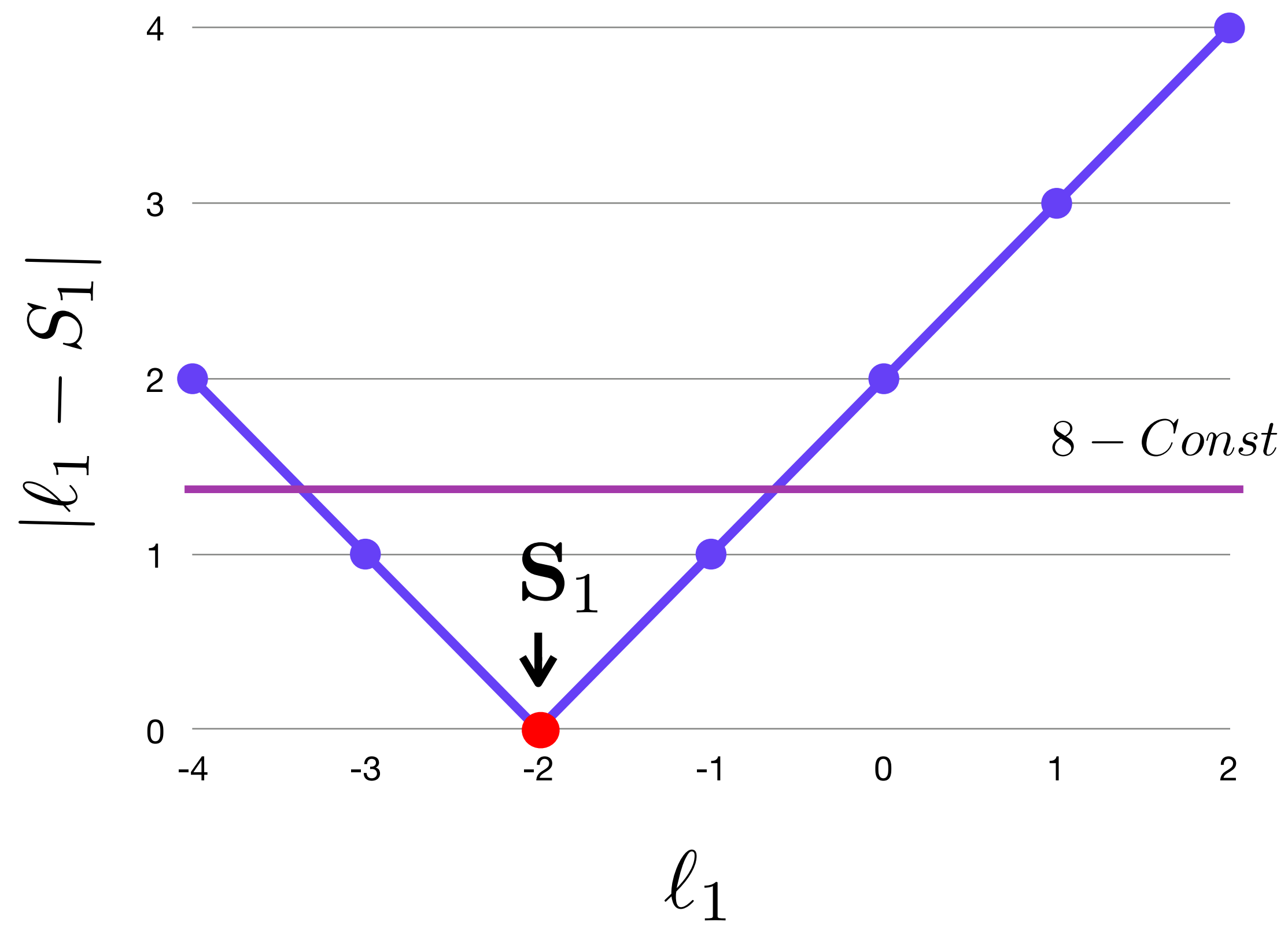




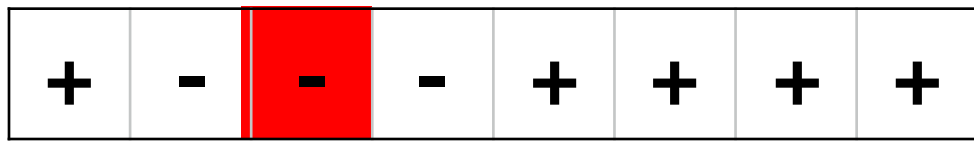
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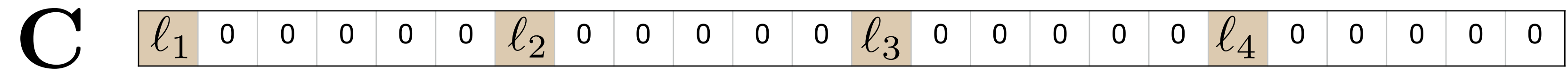
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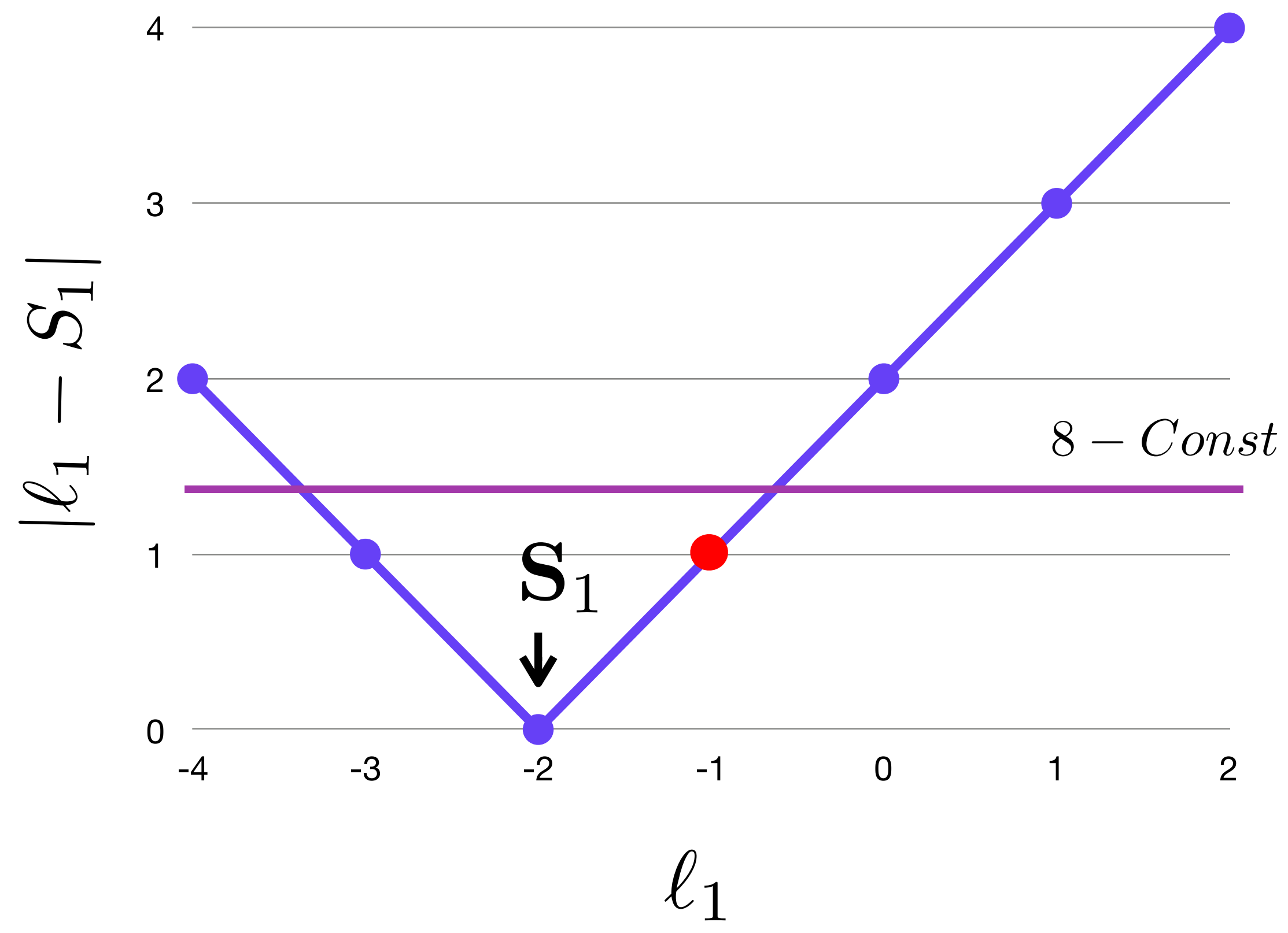
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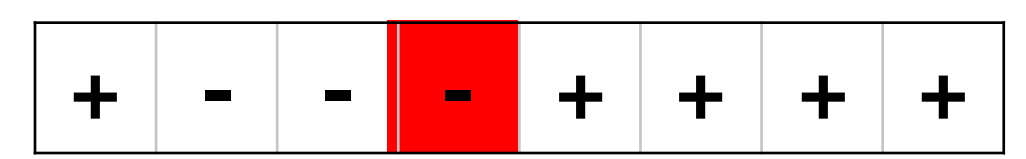
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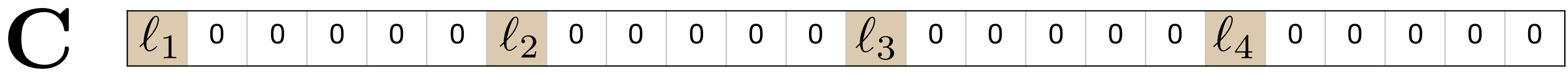
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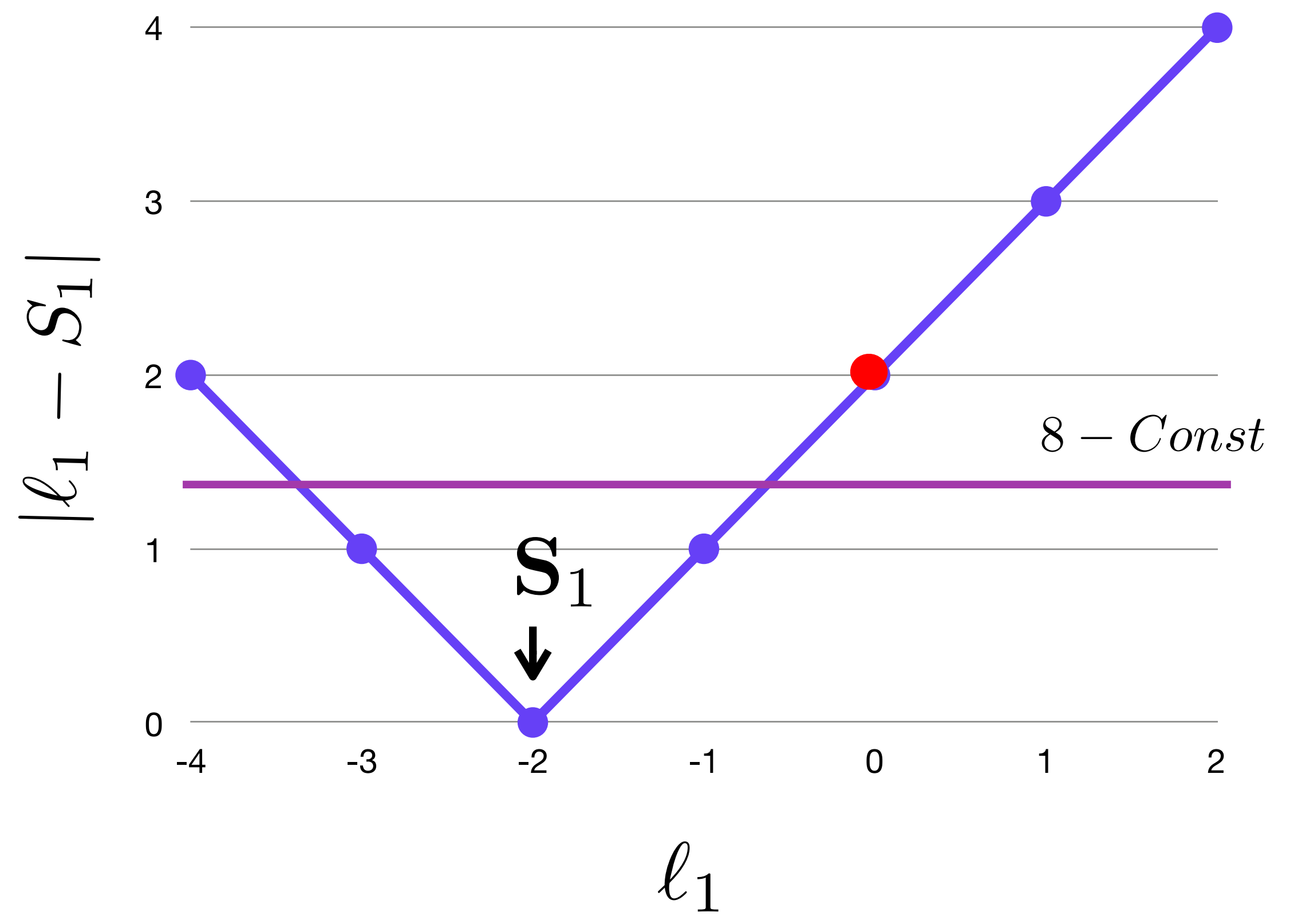
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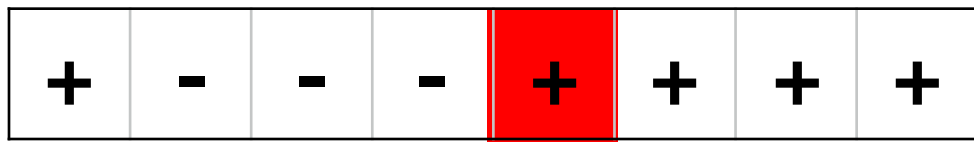
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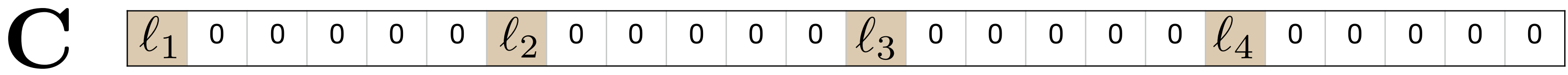
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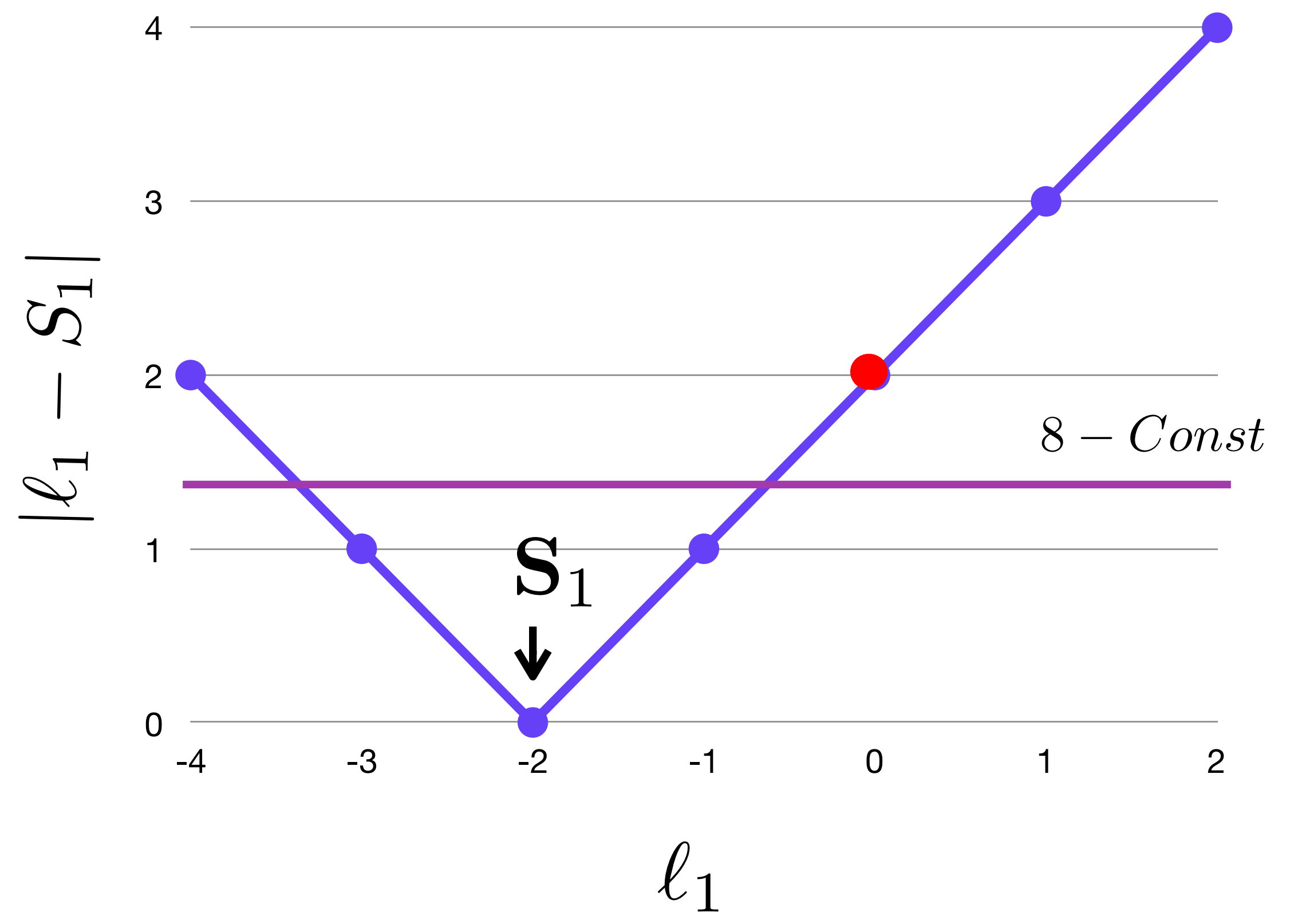
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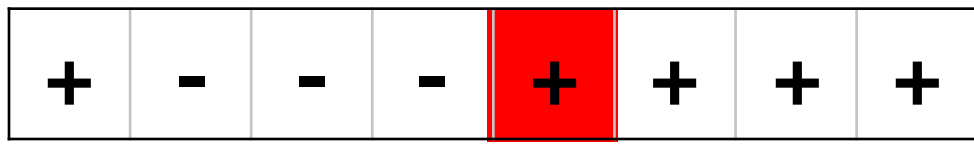
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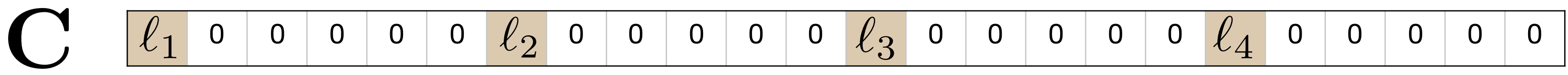
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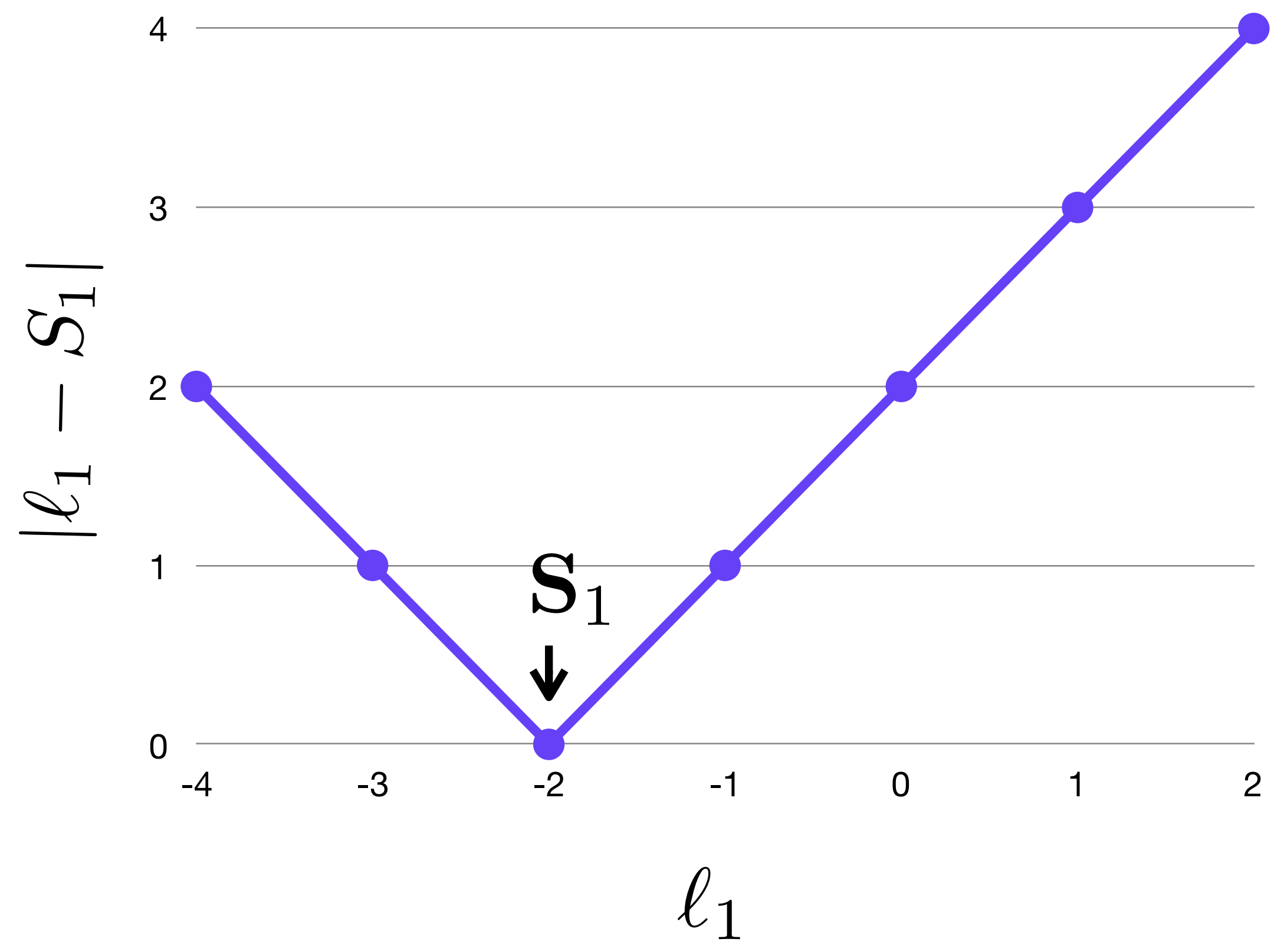
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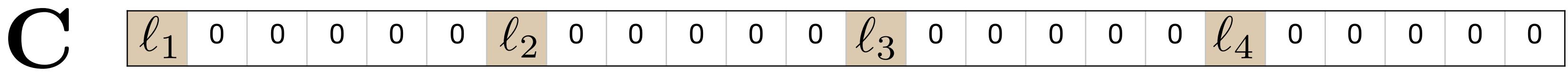


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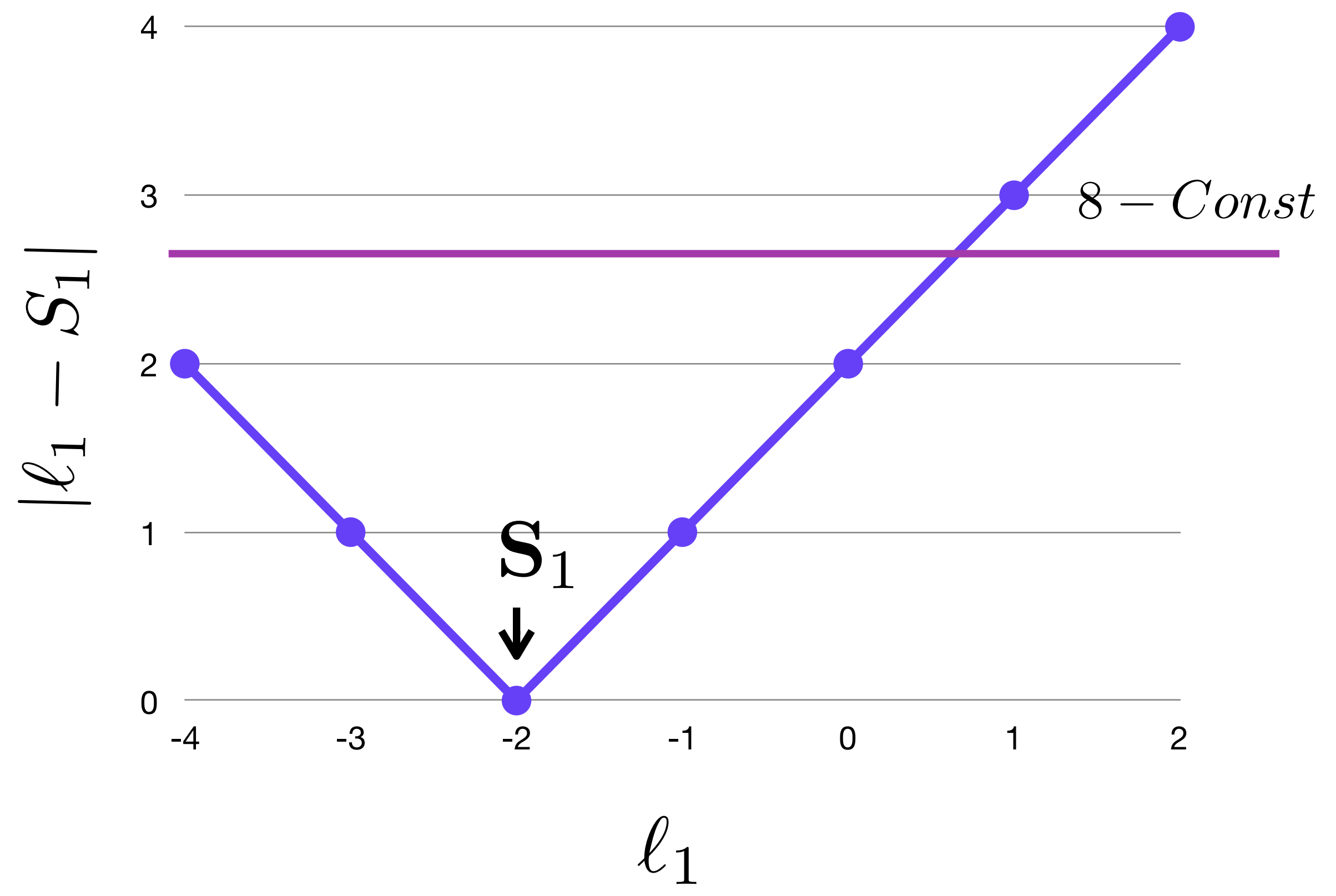


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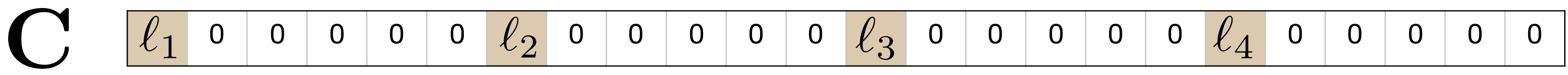


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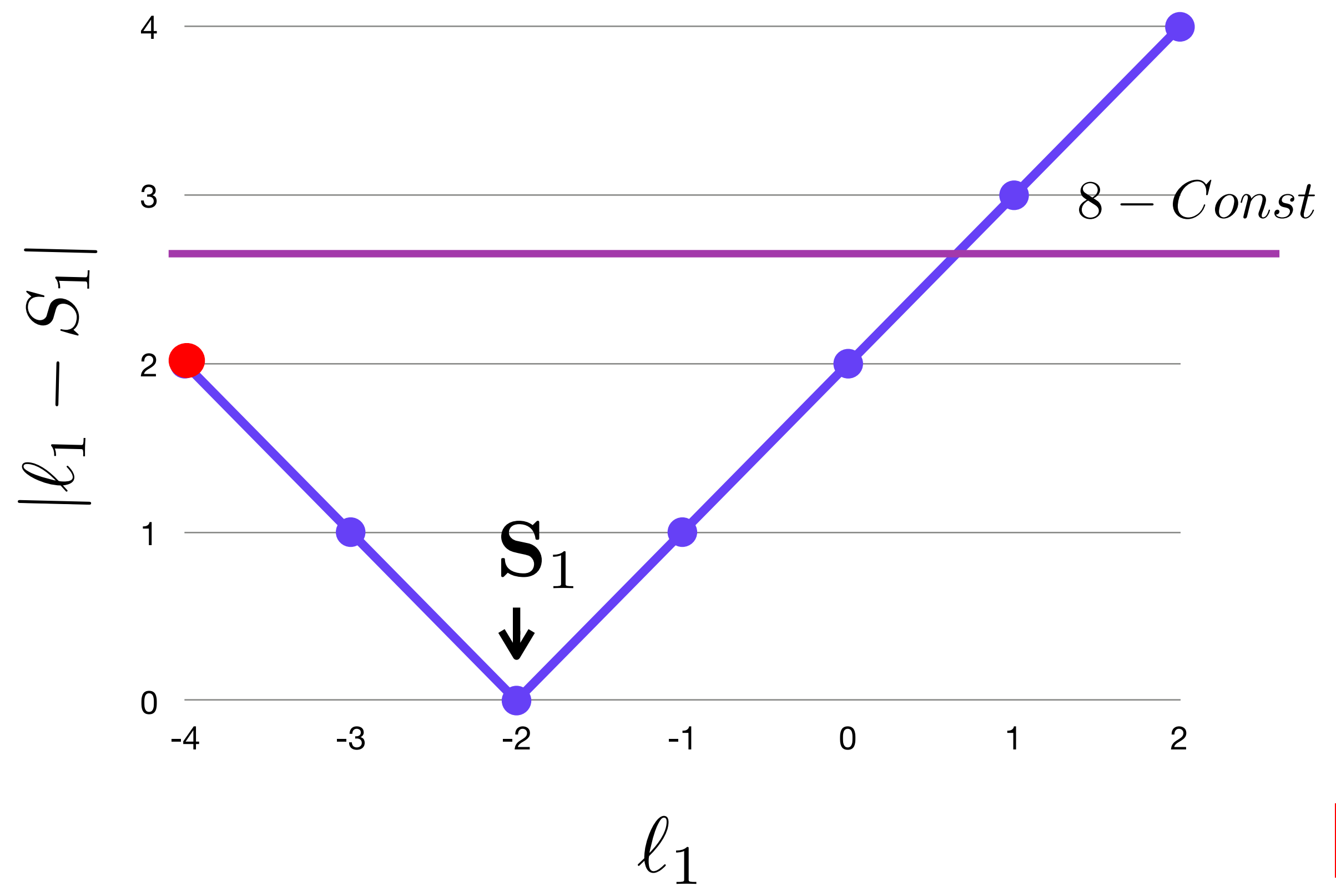


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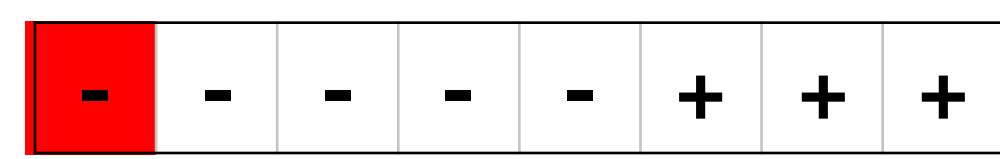
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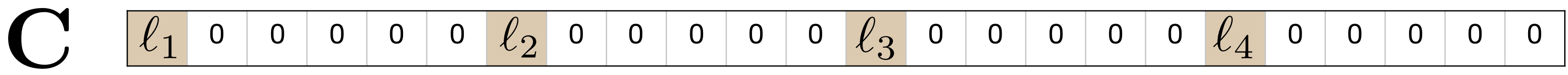
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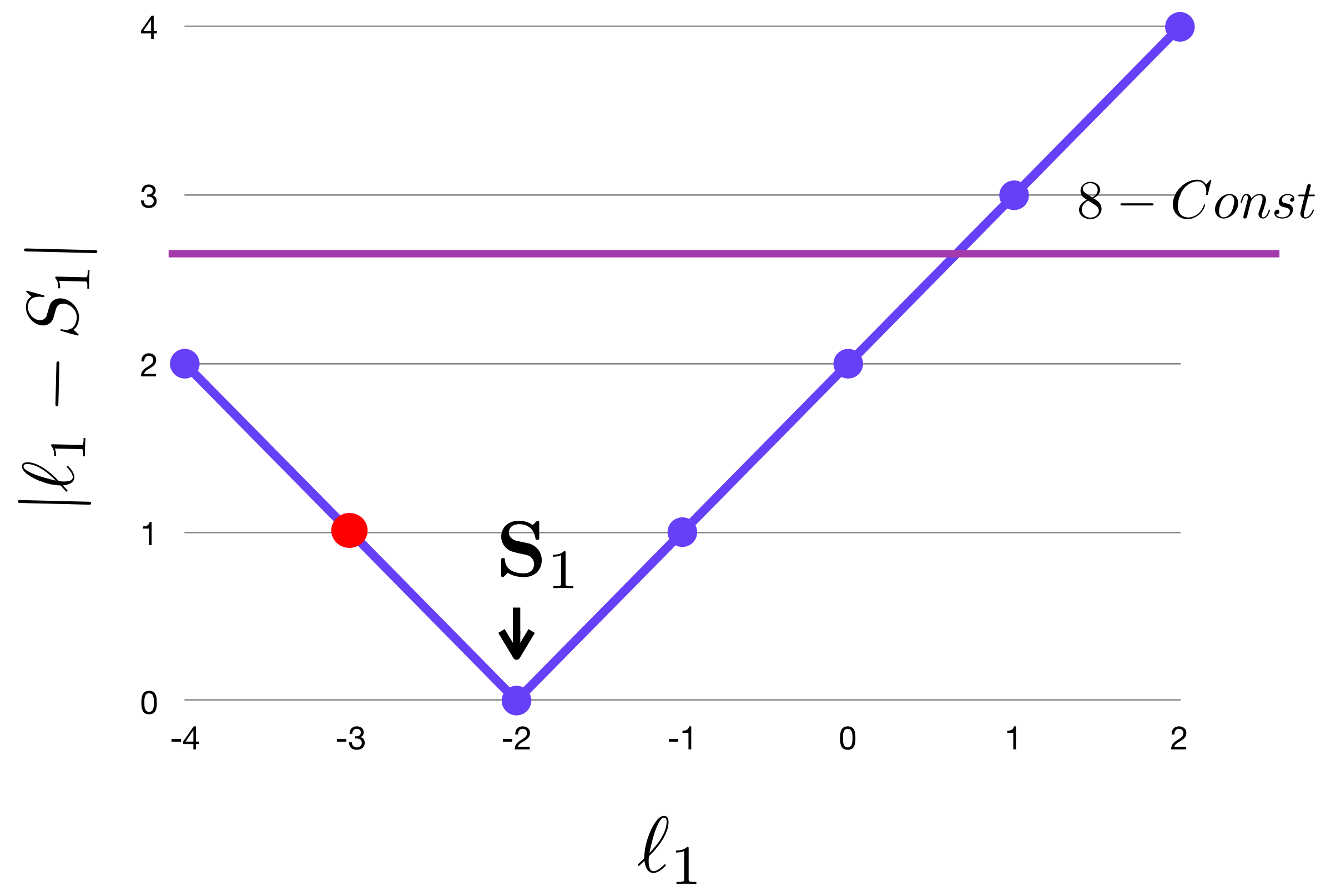
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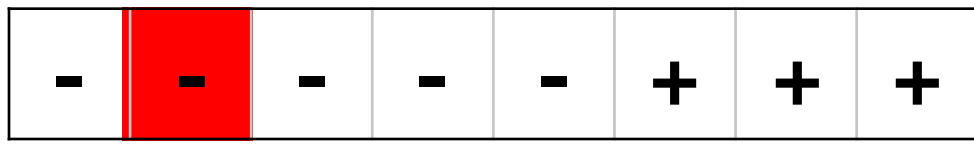
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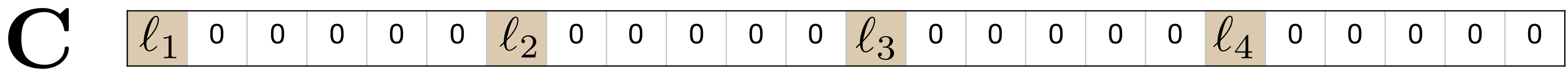


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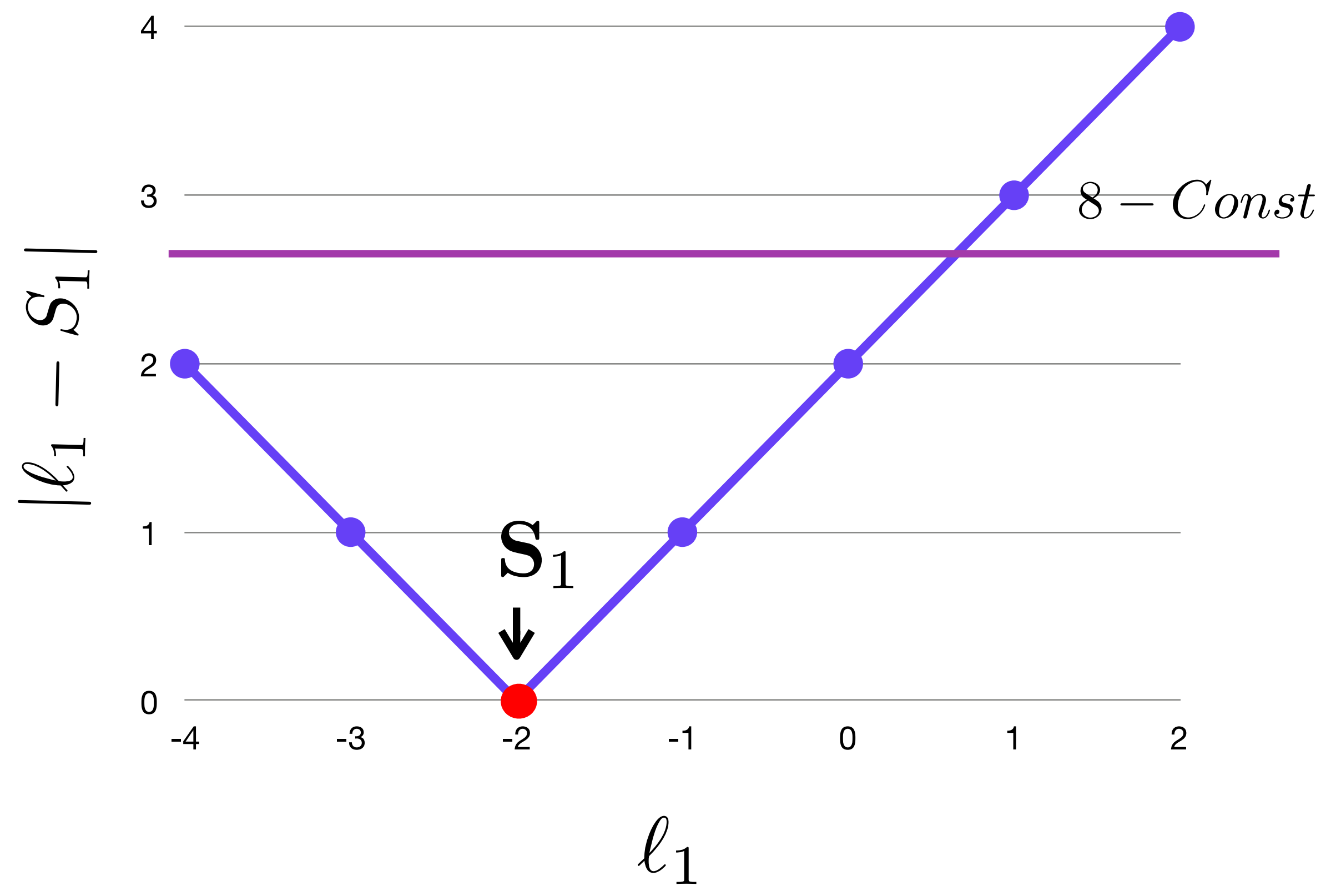




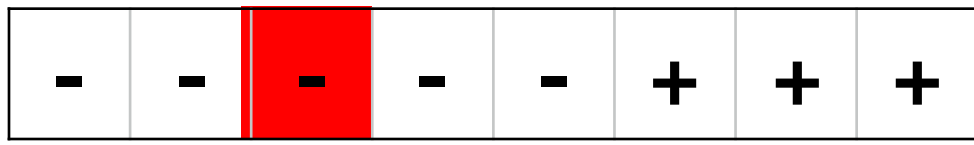
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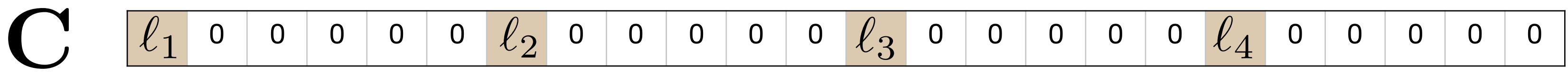
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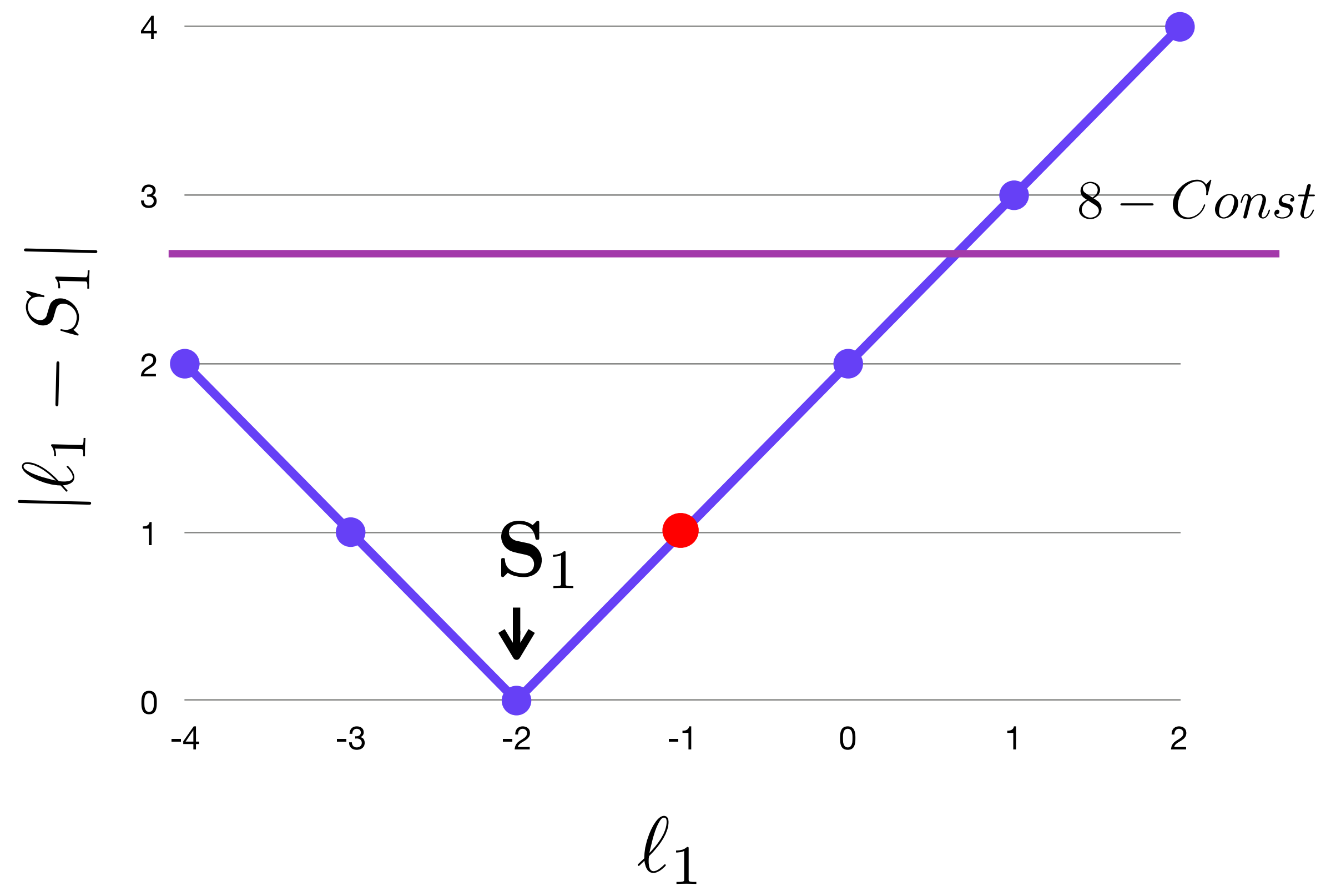
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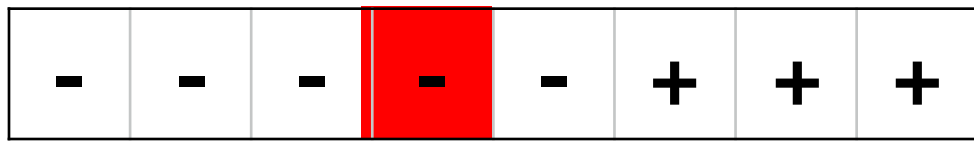
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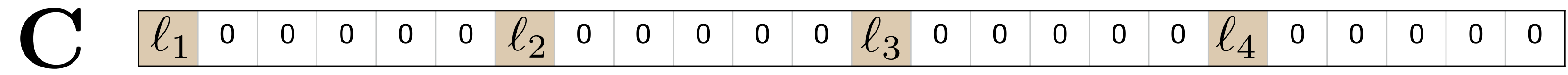
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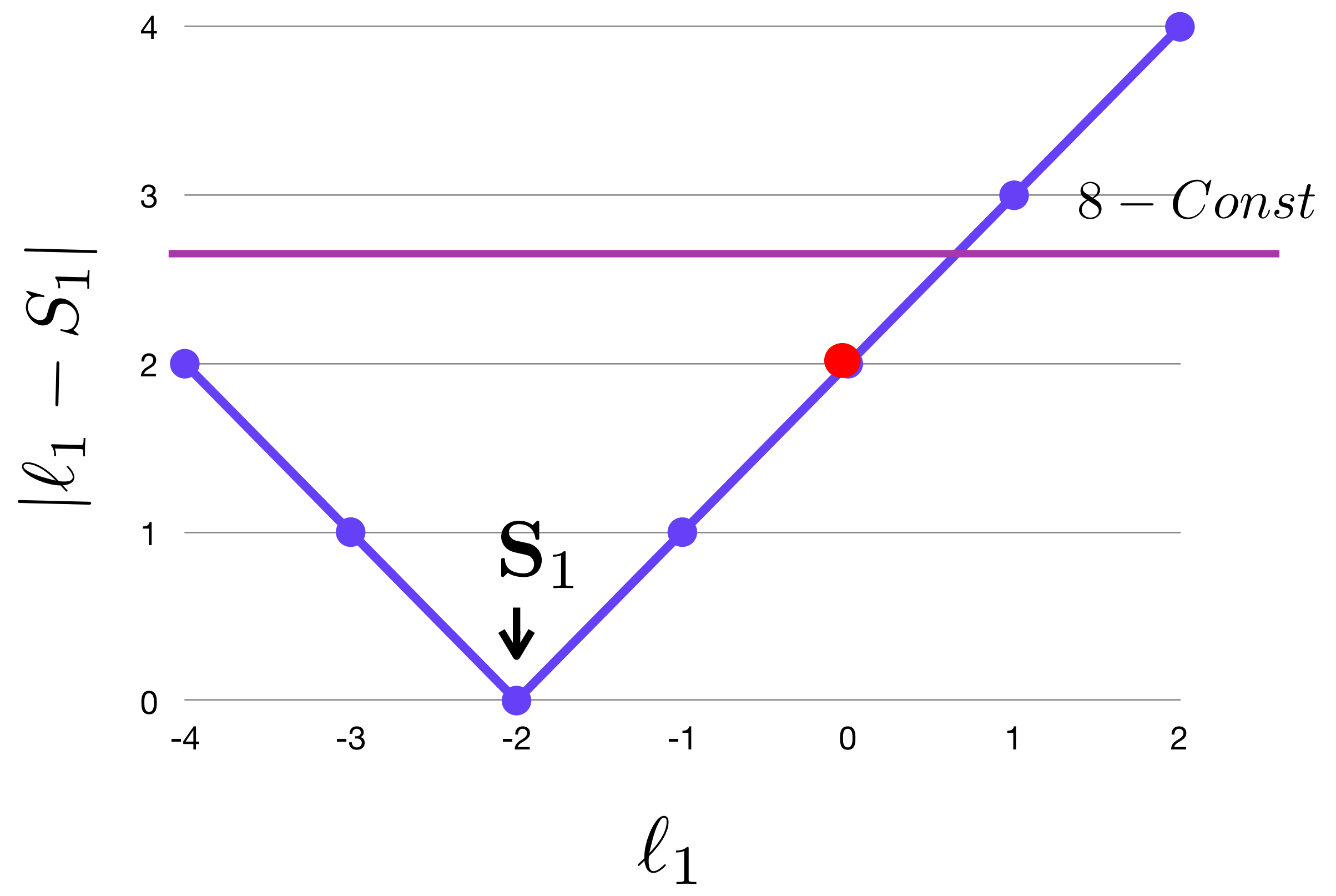
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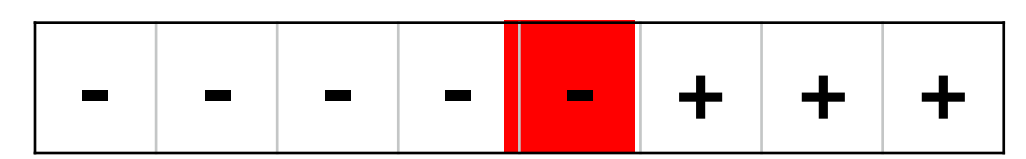
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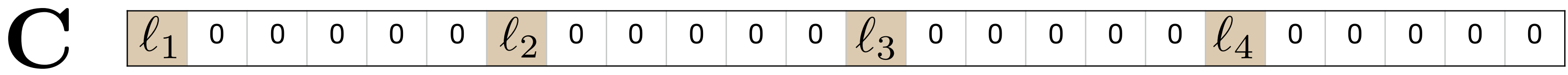
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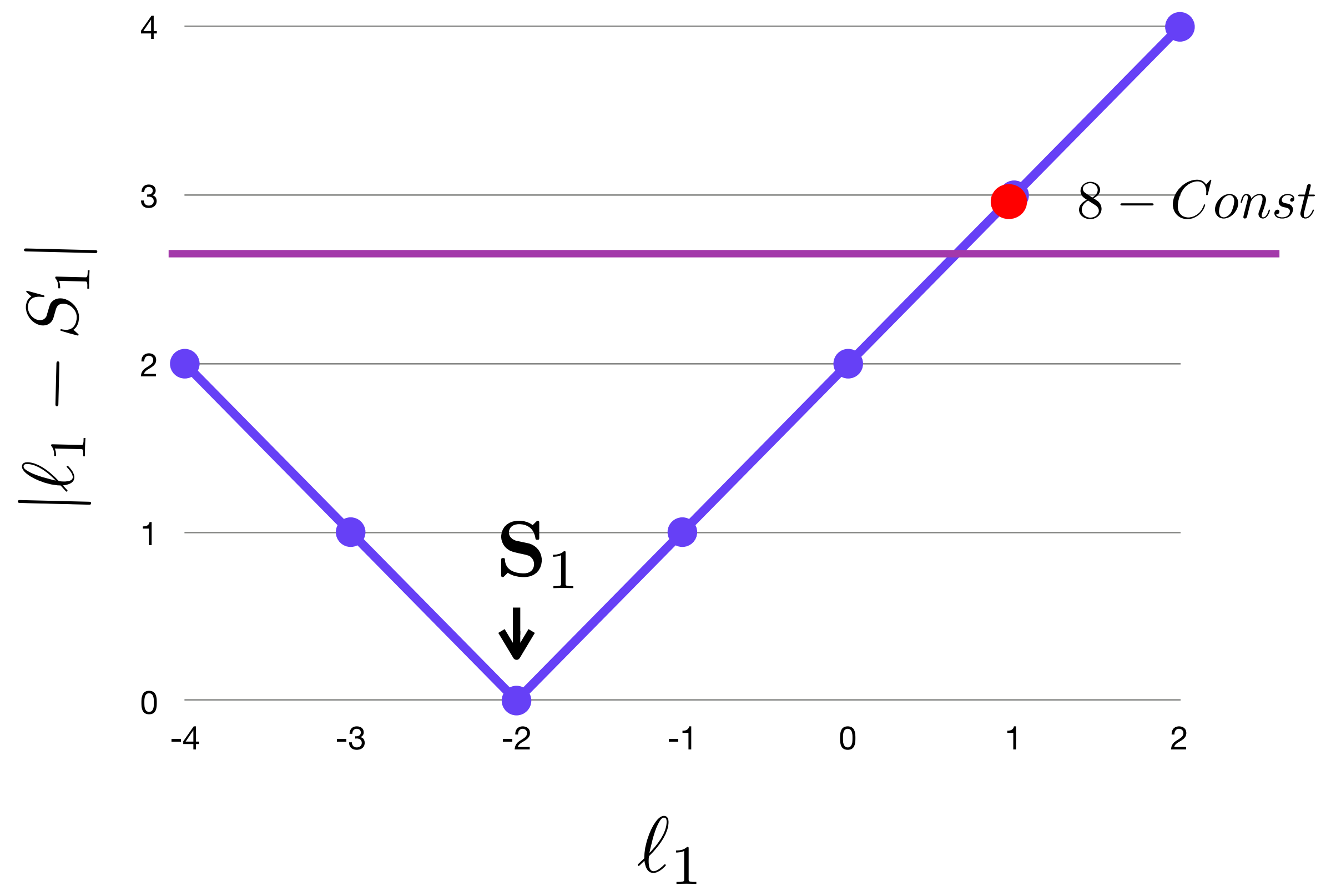
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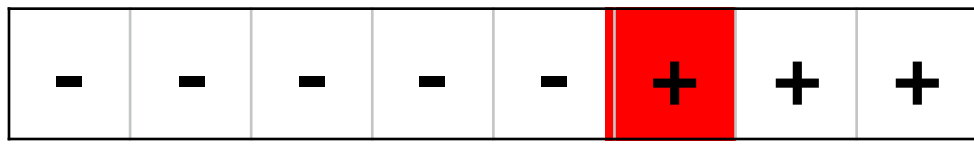
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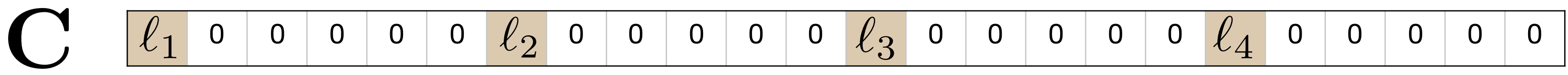
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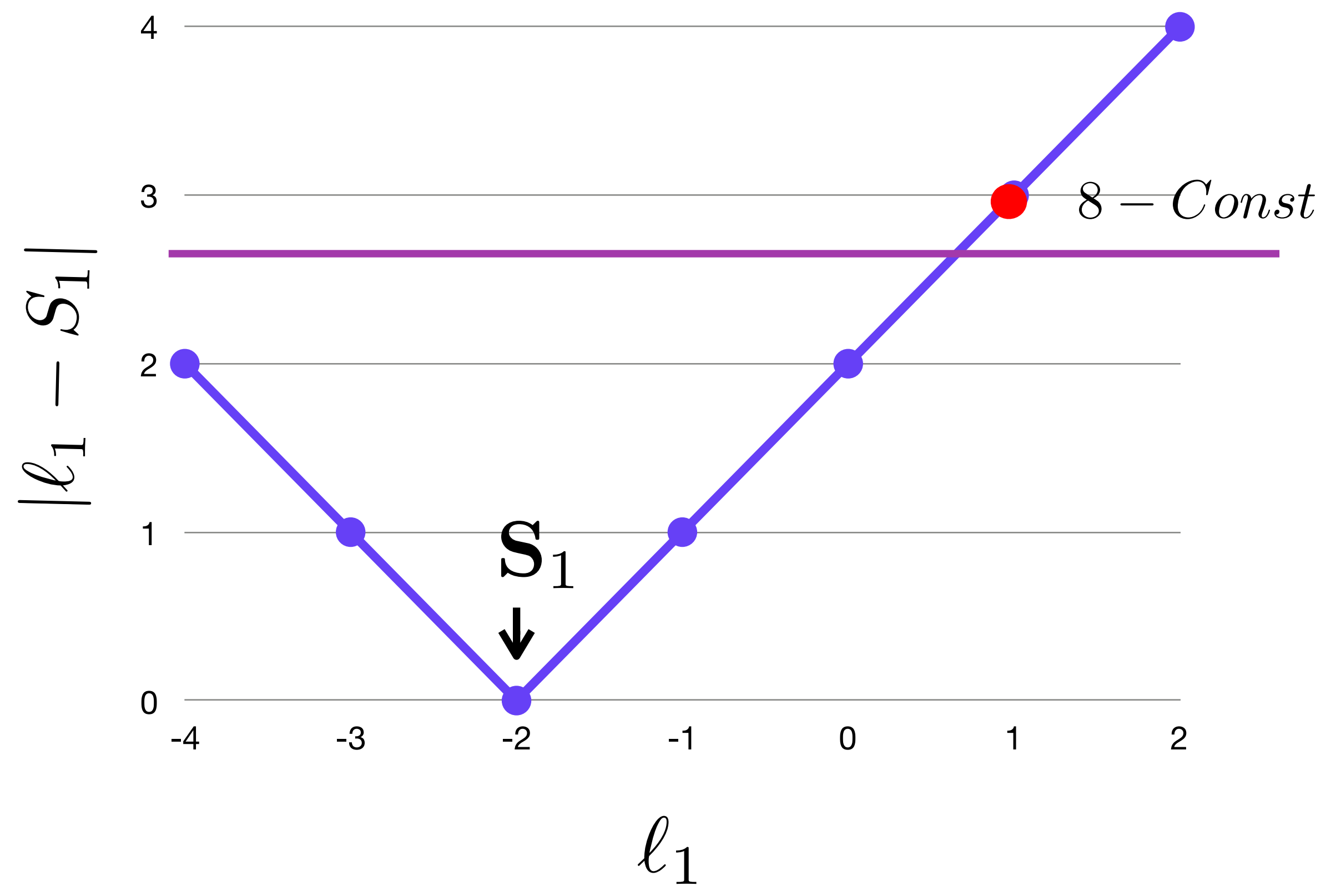
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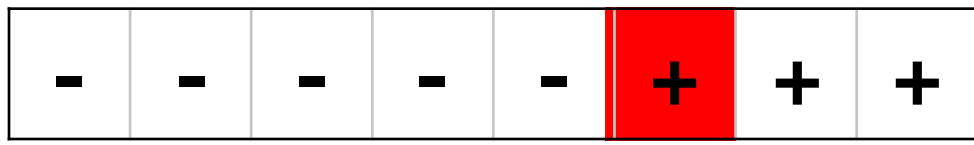
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Magma V2.23-1 (STUDENT) Tue Sep 4 2018 17:25:28

[Seed = 1072351204]

Type ? for help. Type <Ctrl>-D to quit.

Loading file "NewHopeAttack.mag"

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Magma V2.23-1 (STUDENT) Tue Sep 4 2018 17:25:28

[Seed = 1072351204]

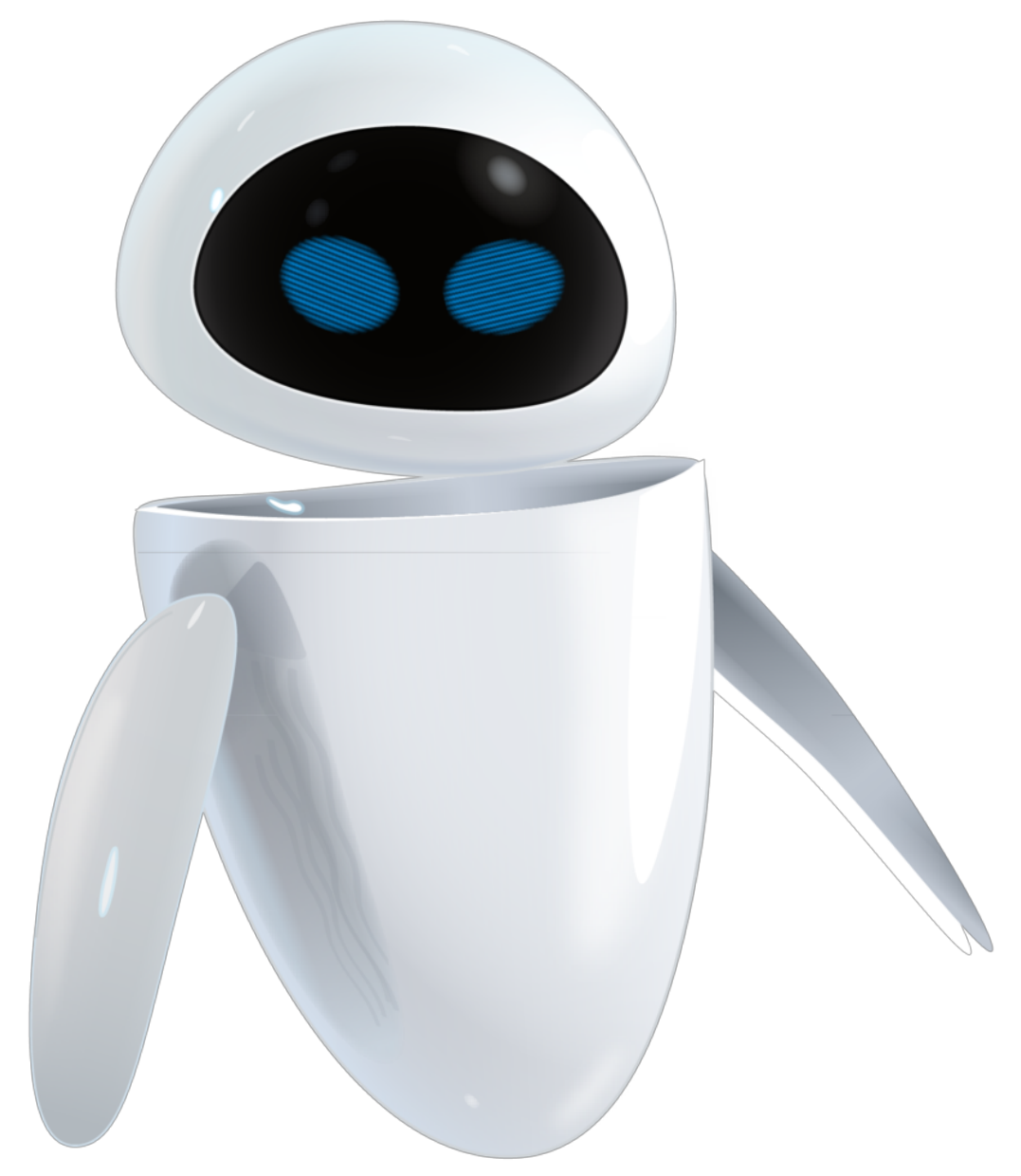
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Loading file "NewHopeAttack.mag"

|

# Results

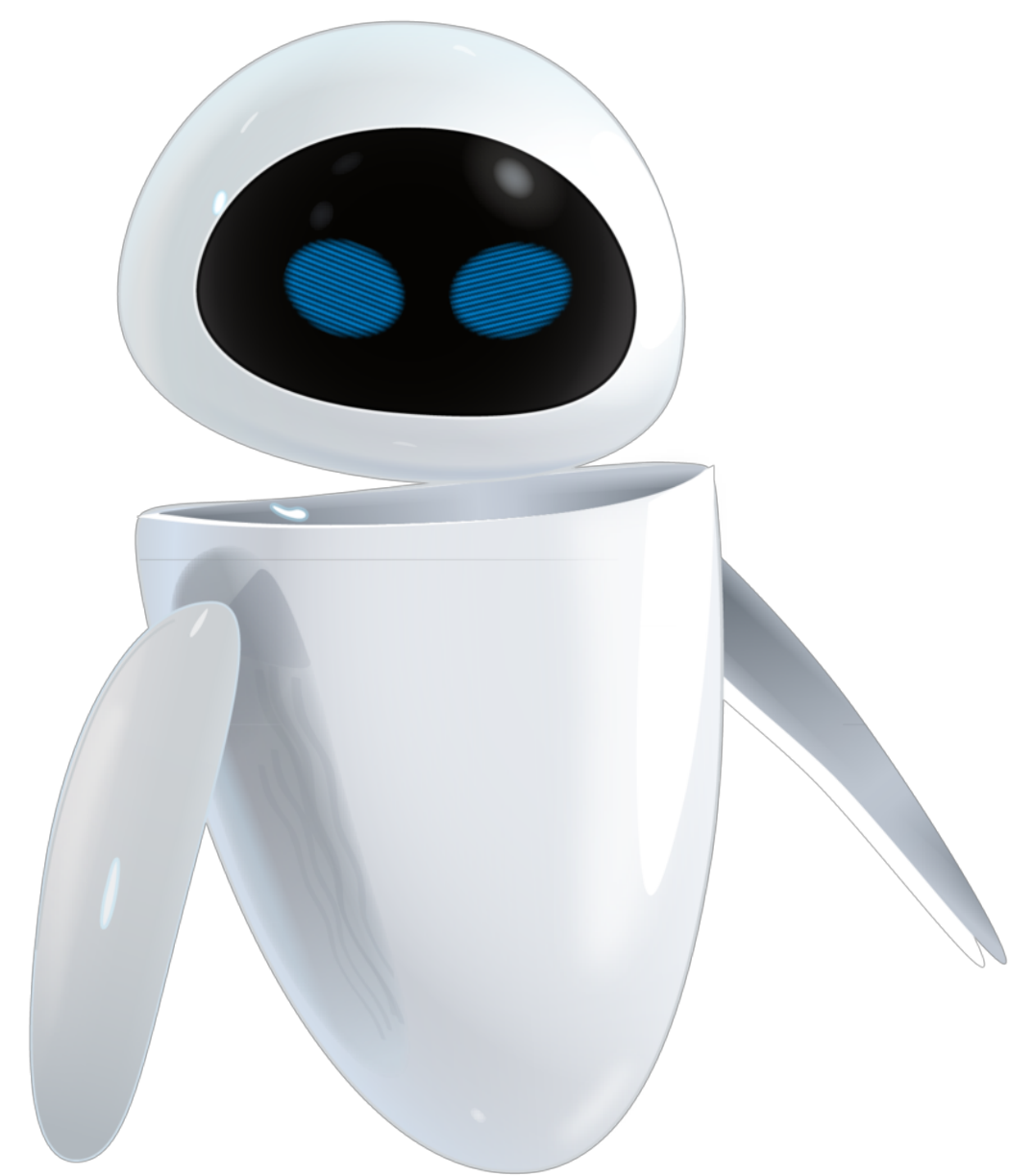
Average queries	Success probability
16 700	95 %



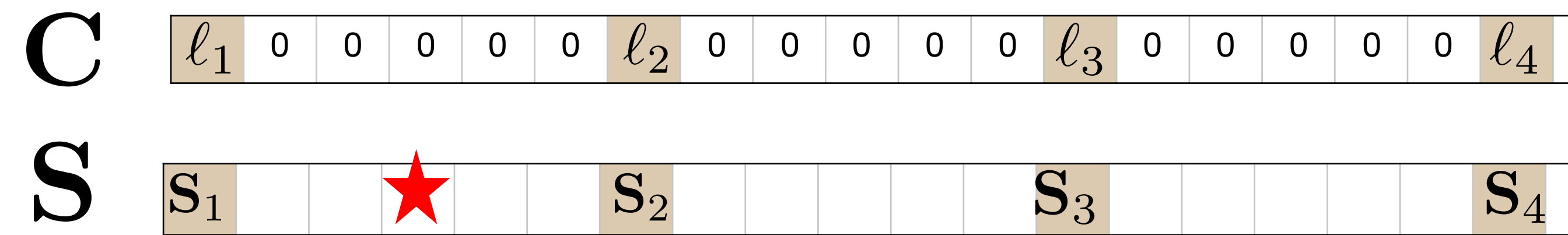


# Results

Average queries	Success probability
16 700	95 %



↑  
Sometimes the secret has large coefficients the induce errors outside of the target



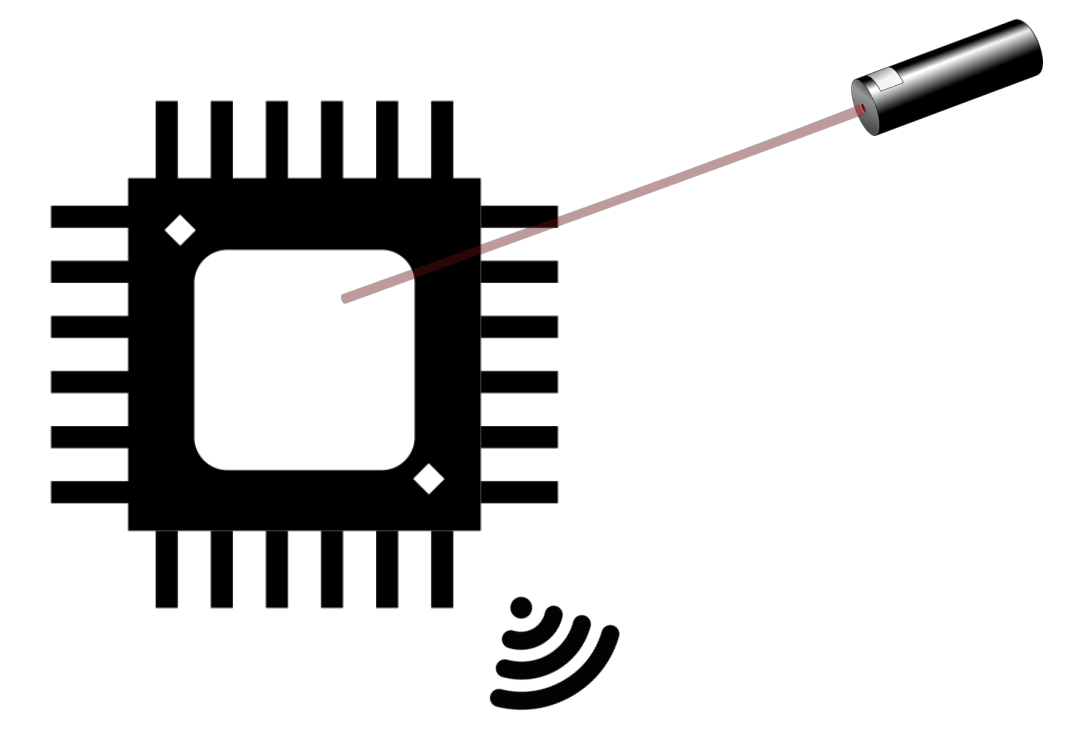
- **The attack can be extended to the CCA version with a stronger model**

# NewHope CCA version

**Fujisaki-Okamoto** transform (variant): Alice checks Eve's computation with her seed

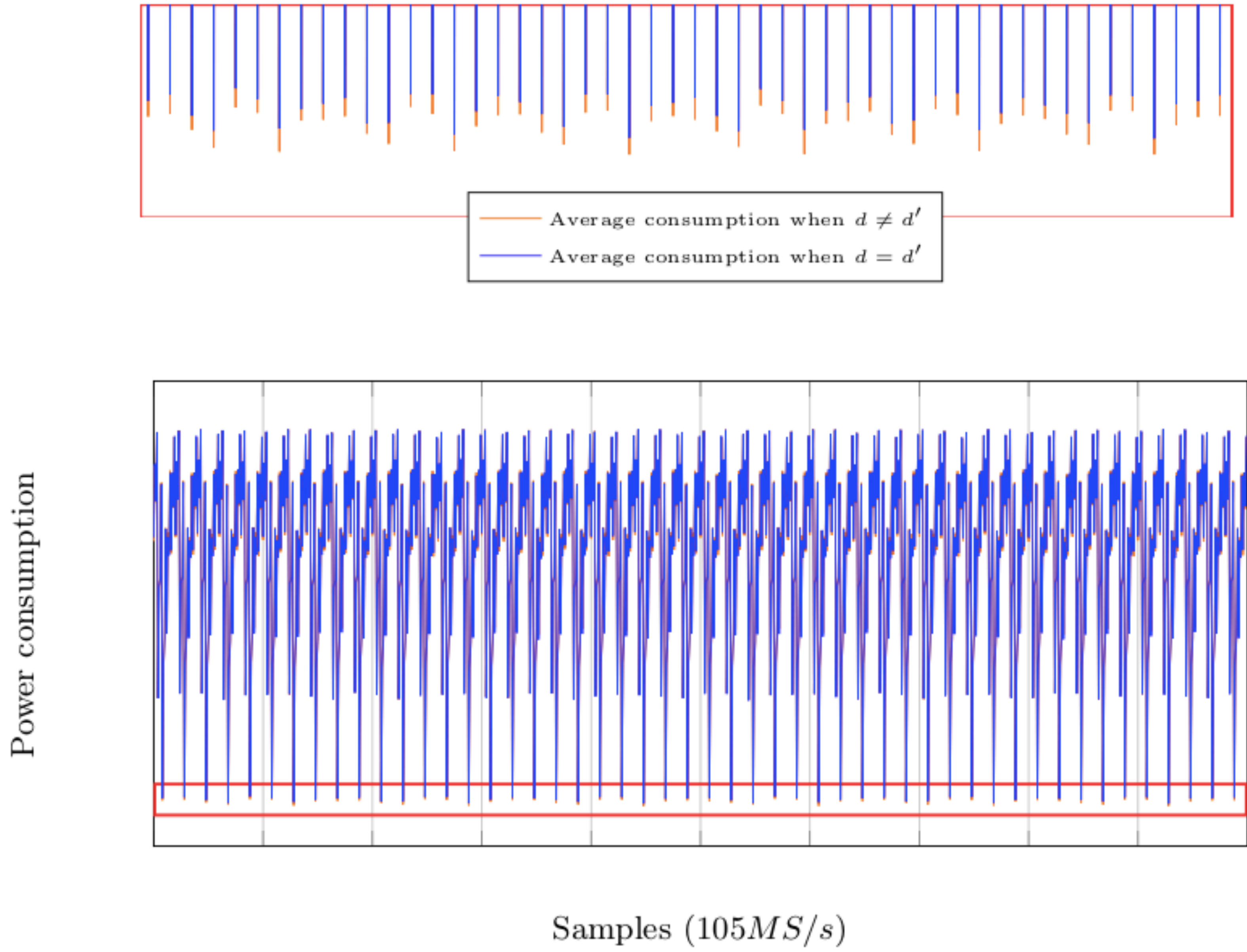
# NewHope CCA version

**Fujisaki-Okamoto** transform (variant): Alice checks Eve's computation with her seed



Key caching is still insecure with side channels

Single fault attack  
Differential power analysis



# Take away message



Be careful with key caching when implementing lattice based schemes

Refresh the  $sk/pk$  pair as often as possible

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**Thank you for you attention**

**Full version of the paper**

**<https://eprint.iacr.org/2019/075>**