

A Simpler, Parallelizable, Maskable Variant of Falcon

Thomas Espitau, Pierre-Alain Fouque,
Francois Gérard, Melissa Rossi, Akira
Takahashi, Mehdi Tibouchi, Alexandre Wallet,
Yang Yu

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Lattice signatures

Two finalists among the three:

FALCON

“Hash-and-sign” in lattices [GPV'08]
+ NTRU trapdoors [DLP'14]

✓ compact, fast

✗ restricted parameter set, quite hard to implement and protect against side-channels

CRYSTALS-DILITHIUM

Fiat-Shamir “with abort” [Lyu12]
+ module lattices

✗ larger bandwidth

✓ large range of parameter sets, easier to implement and protect against side-channels

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Introducing: [Mitaka]

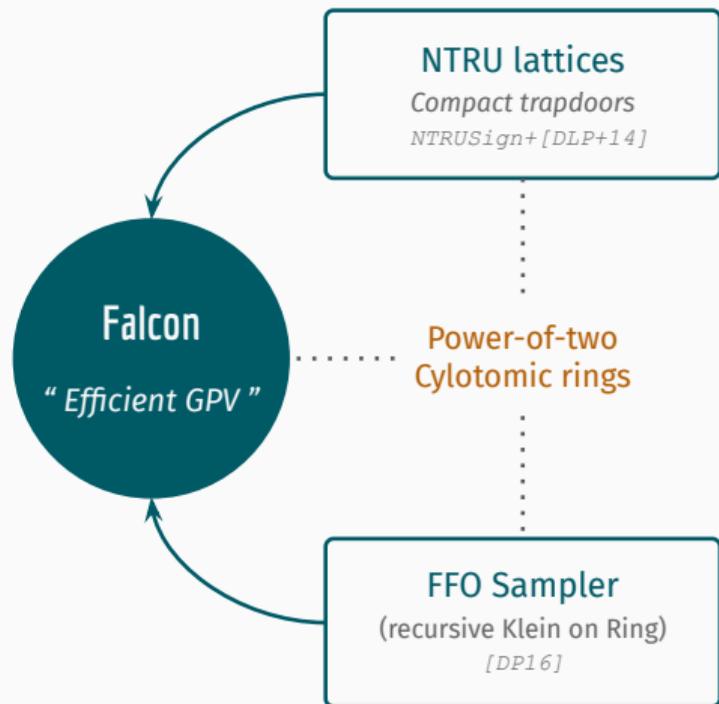
trying to reach best of both worlds

✓ compact, fast

✓ large range of parameters sets

✓ easier to implement and protect
against side-channels

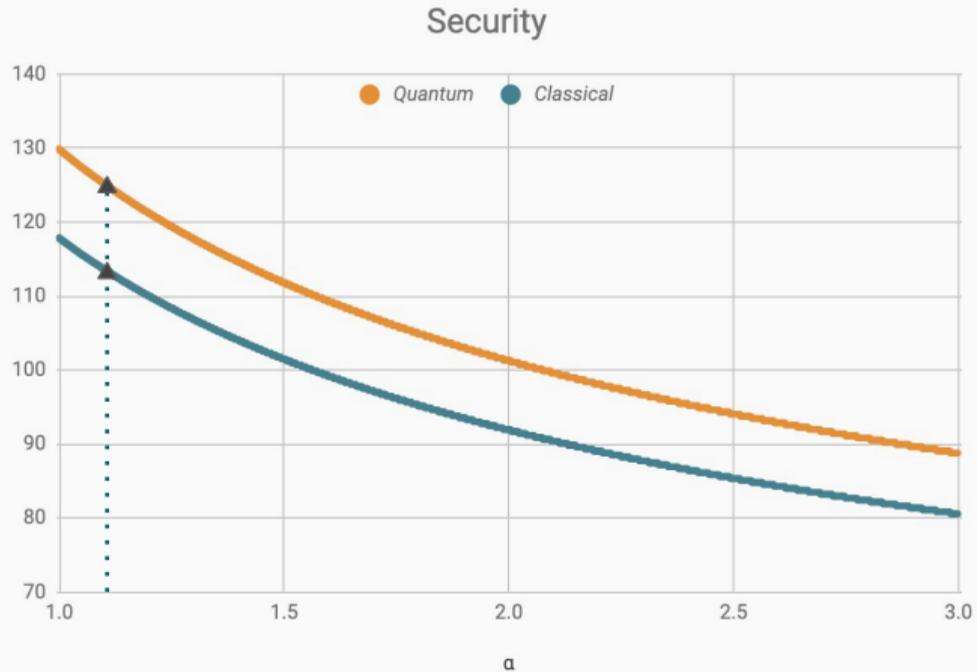
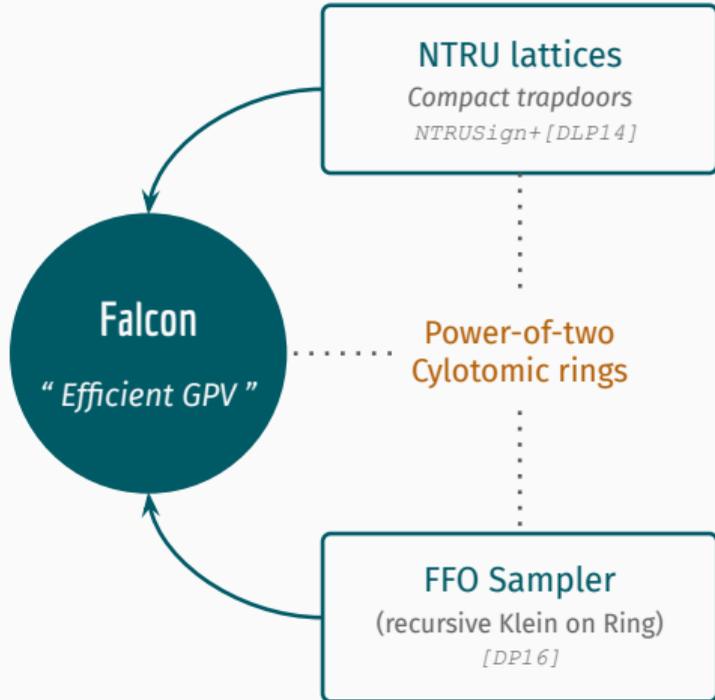
✓ implementable in fixed-point
arithmetic

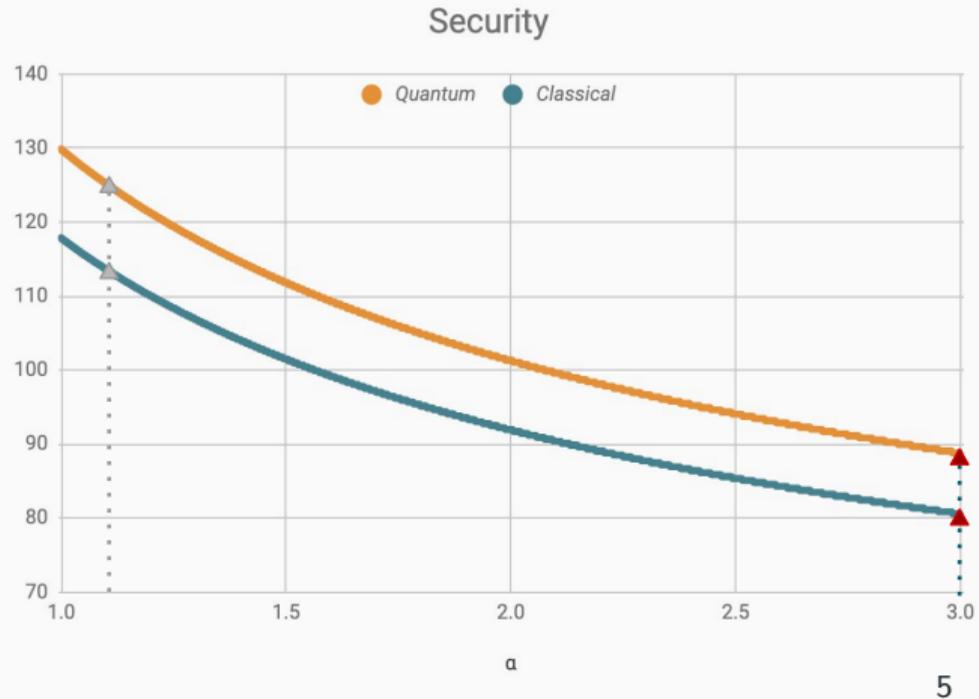
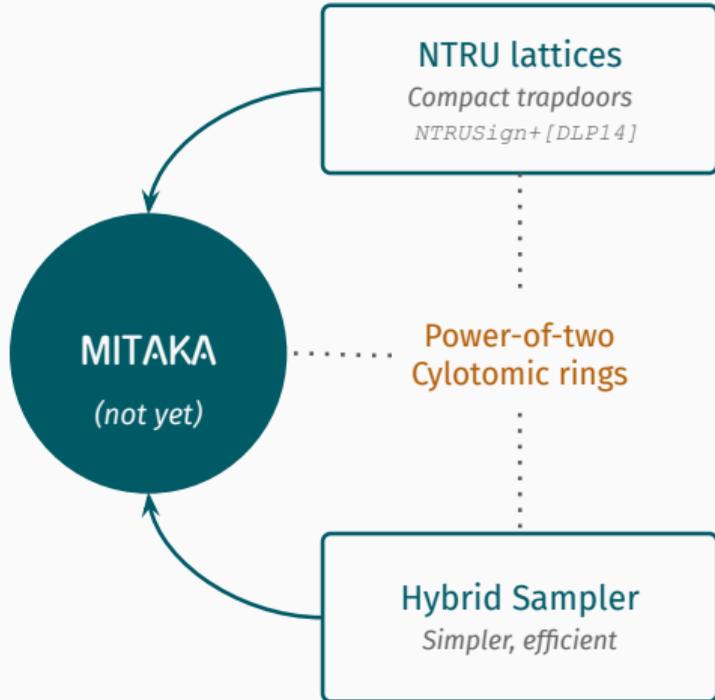


NTRU lattices: free rank 2 modules over cyclotomic ring

Quasi-linear **thanks to the ring** but

- Few parameter sets
- Complicated implementation
- Complicated masking





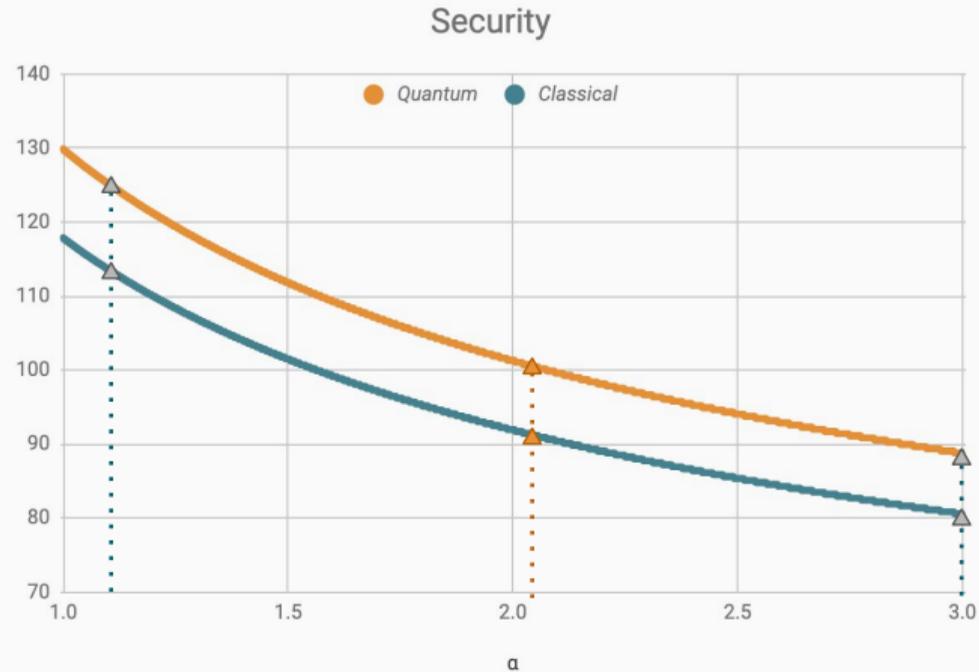
Improved Keygen
(better private basis)

NTRU lattices
Compact trapdoors
NTRUSign+[DLP14]

MITAKA

Power-of-two
Cyclotomic rings

Hybrid Sampler
Simpler, efficient



Improved Keygen
(better private basis)

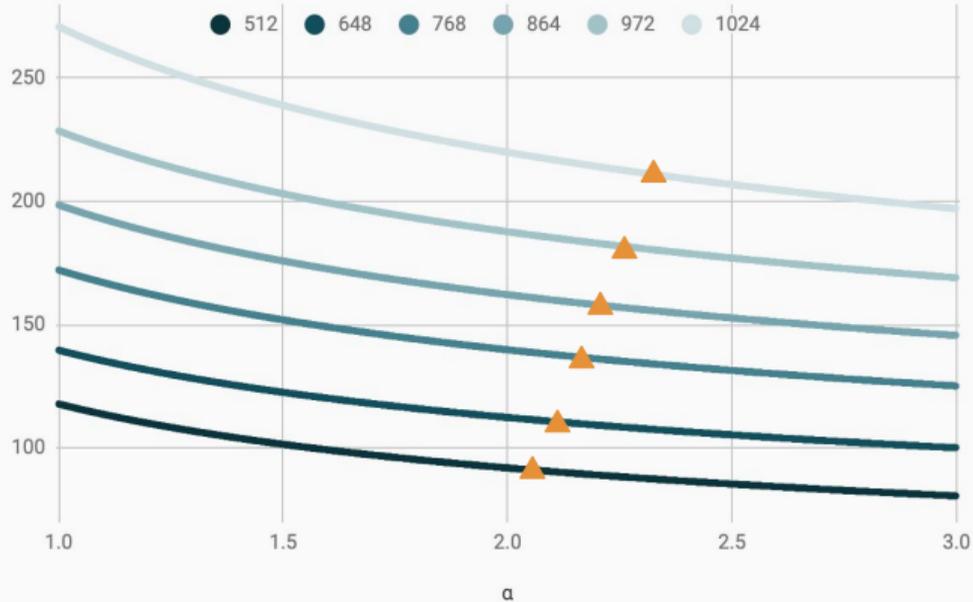
NTRU lattices
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MITAKA

Smooth
Cyclotomic rings

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Security



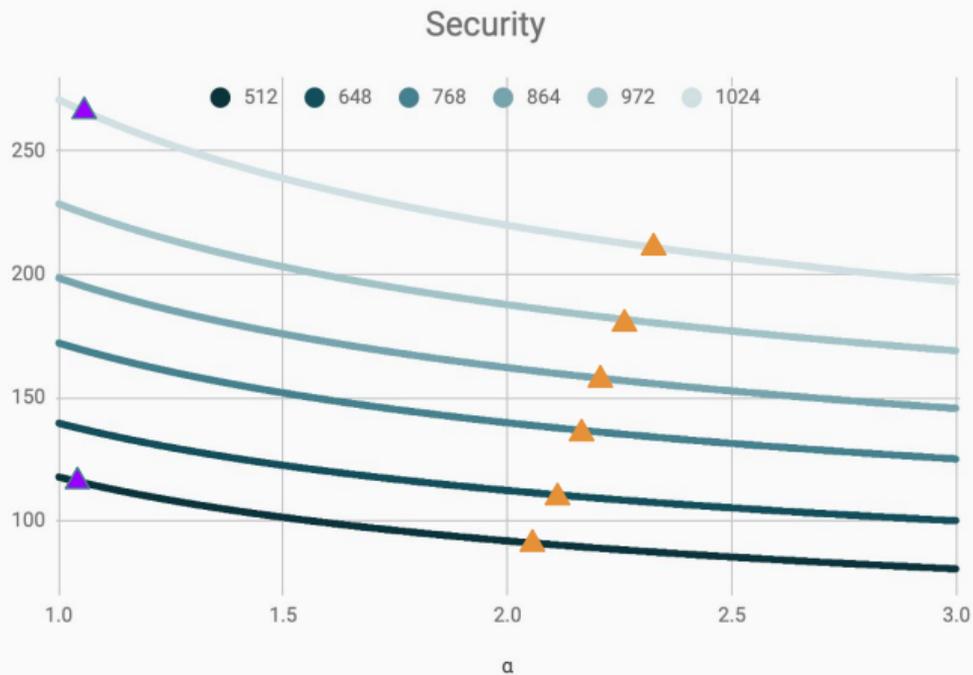
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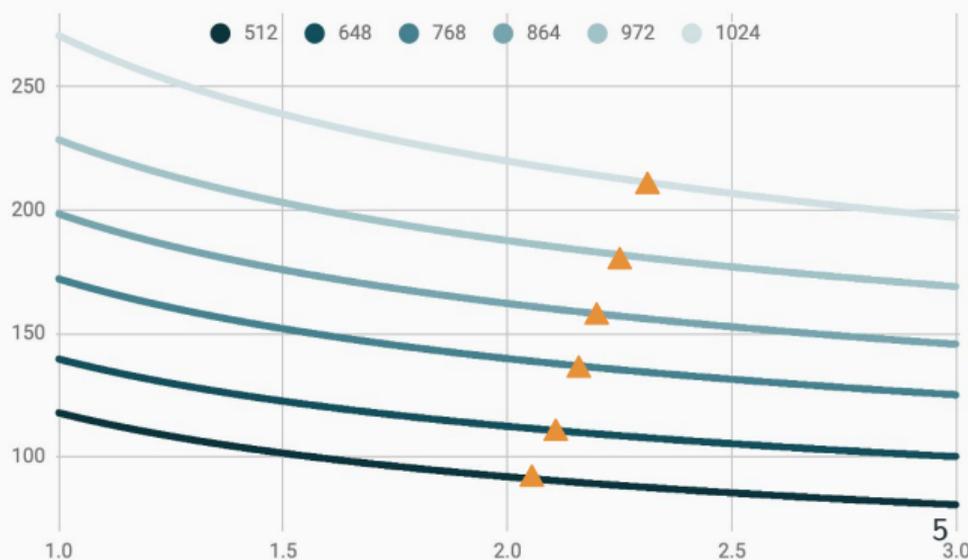
Hybrid Sampler
Simpler, efficient

MITAKA



Simple | Efficient | Compact | Versatile | Maskable

Security



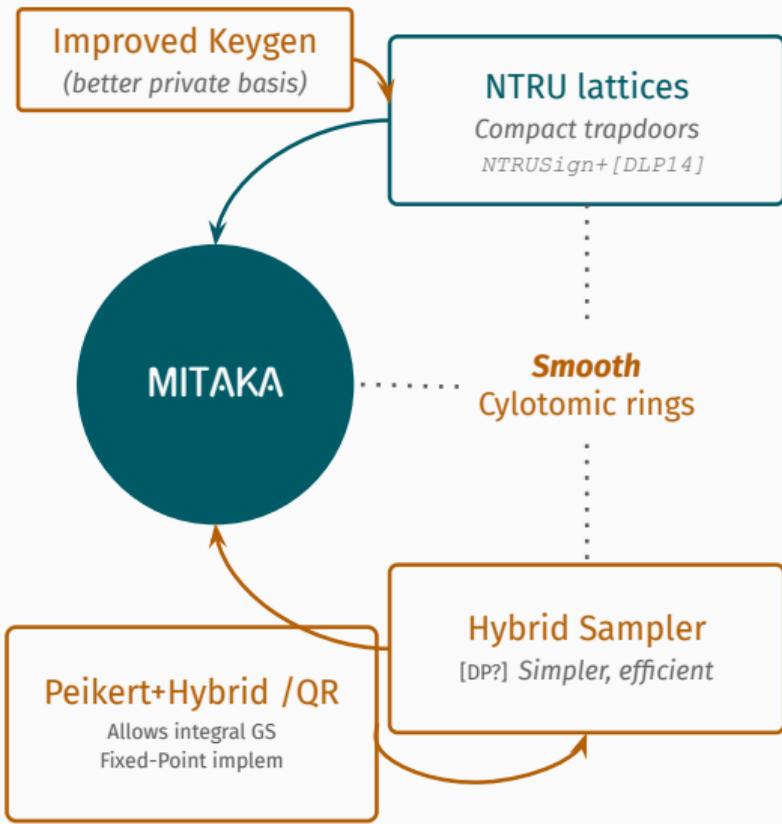
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NTRU lattices
Compact trapdoors
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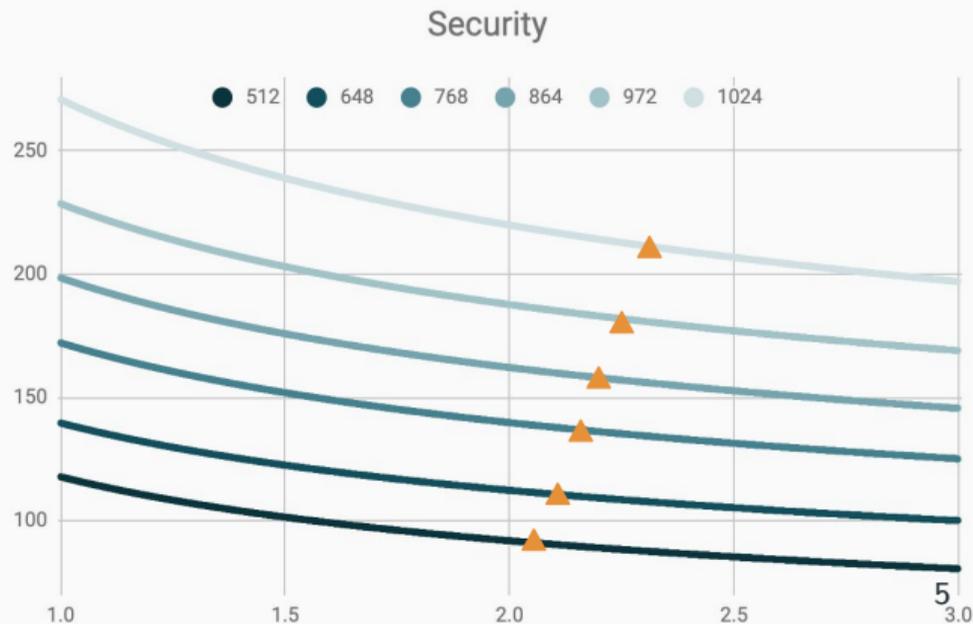
Smooth
Cyclotomic rings

Hybrid Sampler
[DP?] Simpler, efficient

MITAKA



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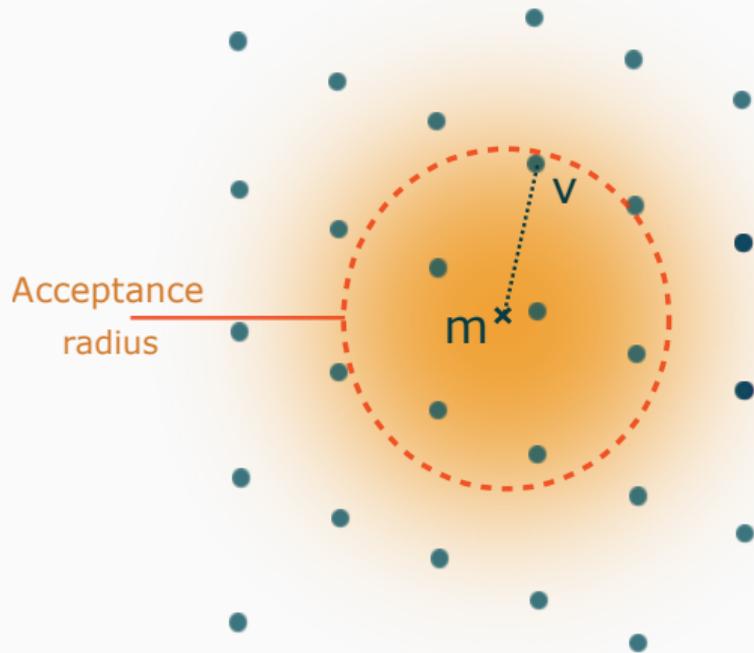
Hash-and-sign over lattices

Simplified $\text{Sign}_{\text{sk}, \sigma}(\text{msg}) :$

1. $\mathbf{m} = \mathcal{H}(\text{msg})$
2. $\mathbf{v} \leftarrow \text{GaussianSampler}(\text{sk}, \mathbf{m}, \sigma)$
3. Signature: $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{m} - \mathbf{v}$.

Simplified $\text{Verif}_{\mathcal{L}=\text{pk}}(\text{msg}, \mathbf{s}) :$

1. If $\|\mathbf{s}\|$ too big, reject.
2. If $\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{s} \notin \mathcal{L}$, reject.
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Requirements

CVP_{γ} hard $\Rightarrow \sigma$ small $\Rightarrow \mathbf{sk}$ has short vectors

Hard to compute
 \mathbf{sk} just from \mathbf{pk}

Easy to generate
 \mathbf{pk} just from \mathbf{sk}

\mathbf{sk} is called “*a trapdoor*”

Generating trapdoors is an interesting challenge
[HPSS'00, AP'09, MP'12, DLP'14, CGM'19, GL'20,
CPSWX'20...]

Sampling over (structured) lattices

Lattice Gaussian samplers = decoding + randomization

CVP solvers

Babai's Round-off:

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{B} \lceil \mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{t} \rceil$$

Babai's Nearest Plane:

“adaptive” choice of hyperplanes

Gaussian samplers

Peikert sampler:

Randomize the whole integer rounding

Klein sampler:

Randomize each hyperplane choice

Ducas-Prest hybrid sampler: in between for modules over rings, where rounding is replaced by rounded-sampling over the ring.

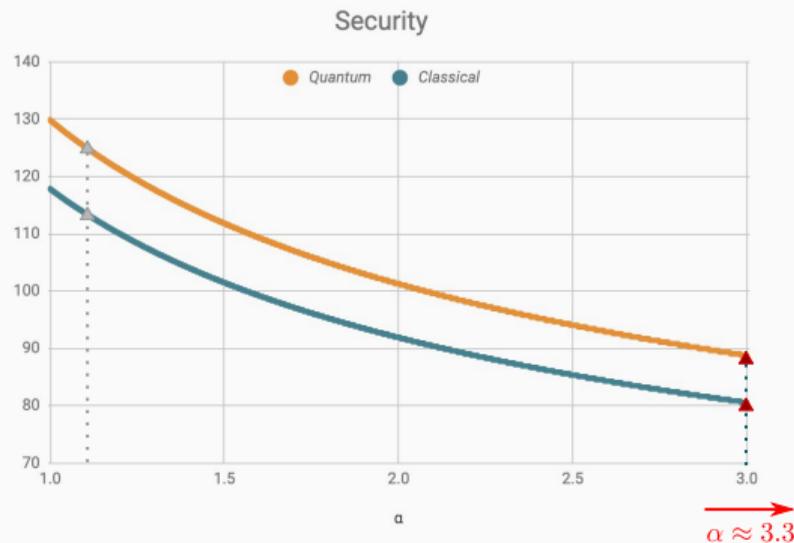
	Quality	Pros	Cons
Peikert	$s_1(\mathbf{B})$ (largest sing. value)	fast simple	worst quality (<i>lower security</i>)
Klein	$\max_i \ \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i\ $ (Gram-Schmidt)	best quality (<i>higher security</i>)	slower more involved
Hybrid	$s_1(\tilde{\mathbf{B}})$	Good tradeoffs when \mathcal{R} has a <i>good basis</i>	

When $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^d + 1)$, $d = 2^n$, and for NTRU q -ary lattices, qualities are $\alpha\sqrt{q}$

Asymptotic quality

Sampler	$\alpha\sqrt{q}$	Best achievable α
Peikert	$s_1(\mathbf{B})$	$O(d^{1/4}\sqrt{\log d})$
Hybrid	$s_1(\tilde{\mathbf{B}})$	$O(d^{1/8}\log^{1/4} d)$
Falcon	$\max_i \ \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_i\ $	$O(1)$

Concrete bitsecurity as a function of α , $d = 512$



Improving the Keygen

NTRU lattice $\mathcal{L}_{\text{NTRU}}(\alpha)$

$$f, g \in \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \alpha := f^{-1}g \ [q].$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u & v \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \ [q]$$

Trapdoor

Short basis \mathbf{B} of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{NTRU}}(\alpha)$
with **good quality** wrt. α
sampler.

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} f & g \\ ? & ? \end{bmatrix}}_{=\mathbf{B}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \ [q]$$

Computing \mathbf{B}

- Sample f, g Gaussians so that

$$\|(f, g)\| \approx \sqrt{q}$$

- Complete the basis: *unimodularity problem*: Euclid+geometry

Achieve good quality

Sample (f, g) 's until:

- Falcon: $\max(\|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_1\|, \|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{d+1}\|) \approx 1.17\sqrt{q}$
- Hybrid: $s_1(\tilde{\mathbf{B}})$ as close as possible to \sqrt{q}

Both metrics can be computed **just with** f, g

(naive) **KeyGen**:

1) **Do**

$$f, g \leftarrow D_{\mathbb{Z}^d, \sqrt{\frac{q}{2d}}}$$

Until f inv. mod q **And** $\|f, g\| \leq 1.17\sqrt{q}$;

2) *(F) quality check*: $\|\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_{d+1}\| \leq 1.17\sqrt{q}$?

else restart;

4) $\mathbf{b}_{d+1} \leftarrow \text{NTRUSolve}(f, g, q)$;

Compute all needed data;

Output (pk, sk) .

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2-bis) *(M) quality check*: $s_1(\tilde{\mathbf{B}}) \leq 2.05\sqrt{q}$?

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- This already happens often in Falcon
- Need ***a lot*** of tries to reach 2.05
- **And randomness is expensive.**

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Our solution

+ Reuse randomness

+ Galois automorphisms

= “Free” blow-up of search-space

😊 better trapdoors in reasonable time

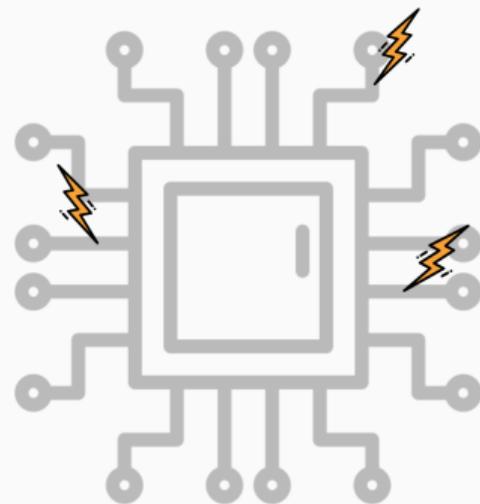
Masking Mitaka

t-probing attacker model [ISW03]

- Adversary obtains t intermediate values of the computation
- Successfully models practical **noisy side-channel leakage** [DDF14]

Provable security: t-probing security

- Any set of at most t intermediate variables is independent of the secret.



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Mitaka is maskable !

- Protect the whole scheme using *arithmetic masking*
- Standard multiplier + FFT \rightarrow *pointwise multiplication*.
- **Gaussian generation:**
 - Generate arithmetic shares of gaussians [Offline]
 - Sum of them is a Gaussian ! [Online]

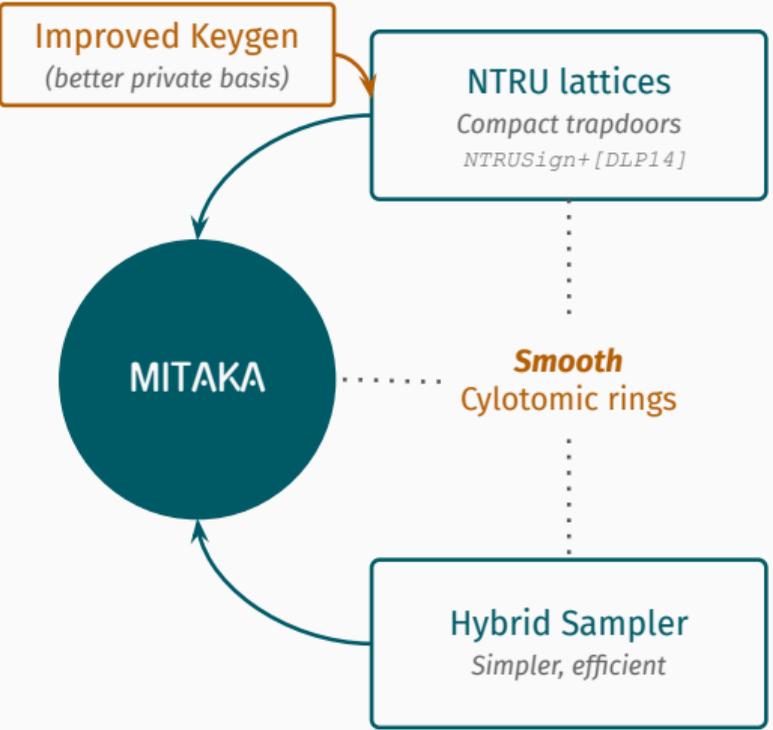
Implementation results

	Falcon	Mitaka	Ratio
d = 512	2800	6300	2.25
d = 1024	1400	3100	2.21

*experiments done with a **non-masked & non constant-time** implementation^(*)
and reusing Falcon's C reference code (as submitted to NIST round 3)*

(*): both schemes can be made constant-time with [BBEF+19], [ZSS'20], [HPRR'20]

Wrapping-up



Simple | Efficient | Compact | Versatile | Maskable

