

Tighter QCCA-Secure Key Encapsulation Mechanism with Explicit Rejection in the Quantum Random Oracle Model

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Overview

1 Background & Motivation

2 Our results

3 Techniques

4 Summary

Background

NIST's post-quantum cryptography (PQC) standardization

- Public key encryption (PKE)
- Key encapsulation mechanism (KEM)
- Digital signatures (DS)

KEM constructions in the PQC standardization

KEM variants of Fujisaki-Okamoto (FO) transformation [HHK17]

- FO-like transformations: FO^{\neq} , FO^{\perp} , FO_m^{\neq} , FO_m^{\perp} , QFO_m^{\neq} and QFO_m^{\perp}
- Modular FO transformations: U^{\neq} , U^{\perp} , U_m^{\neq} , U_m^{\perp} , QU_m^{\neq} and QU_m^{\perp}

OW/IND-CPA-secure PKE \Rightarrow IND-CCA-secure KEM (ROM)

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- Modular FO transformations: $U^{\cancel{\perp}}$, U^{\perp} , $U_m^{\cancel{\perp}}$, U_m^{\perp} , $QU_m^{\cancel{\perp}}$ and QU_m^{\perp}

OW/IND-CPA-secure PKE \Rightarrow IND-CCA-secure KEM (ROM)

- \perp (explicit rejection type): Decapsulation algorithm outputs \perp for an invalid ciphertext
- $\cancel{\perp}$ (implicit rejection type): Decapsulation algorithm outputs a pseudorandom value for an invalid ciphertext

KEM constructions in the PQC standardization

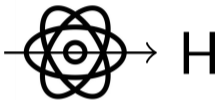
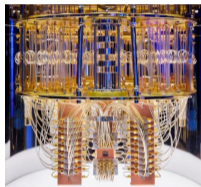
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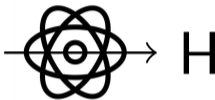
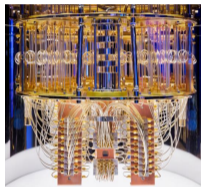
- \perp (explicit rejection type): Decapsulation algorithm outputs \perp for an invalid ciphertext
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- m : Encapsulation algorithm outputs $G(m^*)$ as the key
- Without m : Encapsulation algorithm outputs $G(m^*, c^*)$ as the key

Quantum random oracle model [BDF⁺11]



- ▶ Quantum computer can compute hash function H on an arbitrary superposition of inputs.

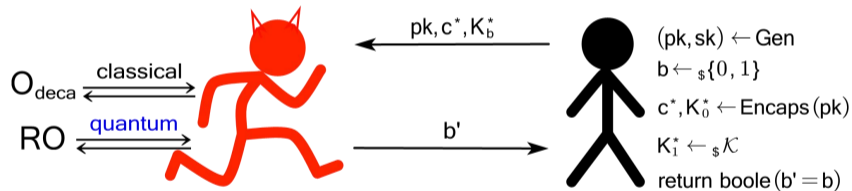
Quantum random oracle model [BDF⁺11]



- ▶ Quantum computer can compute hash function H on an arbitrary superposition of inputs.
- ▶ The ROM should be lifted to the quantum random oracle model (QROM)

IND-CCA and IND-qCCA security [BZ13]

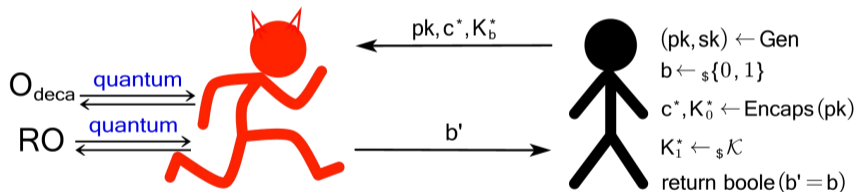
IND-CCA game of KEM (QROM)



IND-CCA and IND-qCCA security [BZ13]

Indistinguishability under quantum chosen-ciphertext attacks (IND-qCCA)

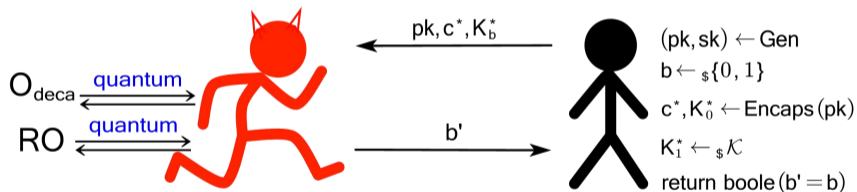
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IND-qCCA game of KEM (QROM)



IND-qCCA security *implies* IND-CCA security (QROM)

Motivation - 1

Appendix A of [HHM22] (eprint 2022/365):

- Security of FO_m^\perp implies security of all the remaining FO-like transformations FO^\neq , FO^\perp , FO_m^\neq , FO_m^\perp , QFO_m^\neq and QFO_m^\perp

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Transformation	Underlying security	Achieved security	Requirement	Security bound(\approx)
FO_m^\perp [DFMS22]	OW-CPA	IND-CCA	γ -spread	$q \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon} + q^{1.5} q_D \cdot \sqrt[4]{2^{-\gamma}} + q^2 \sqrt{\delta}$
FO_m^\perp [HHM22]	OW-CPA	IND-CCA	γ -spread	$q \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon} + qq_D \cdot \sqrt{2^{-\gamma}} + \dots$
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FO^\neq [KSS ⁺ 20]	IND-CPA	IND-CCA	η -injective	$q^2 \cdot \epsilon + q \cdot \sqrt{\eta} + \dots$

Motivation - 1

Appendix A of [HHM22] (eprint 2022/365):

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Can we give a security reduction of FO_m^\perp that avoids the quadratic security loss and has a tighter security bound (QROM)?

Motivation - 2

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Does security of FO_m^\neq imply security of FO_m^\perp ?

Our results - 1

Can we give a security reduction of FO_m^\perp that avoids the quadratic security loss and has a tighter security bound (QROM)?

Theorem 1 (IND-CPA PKE $\stackrel{\text{QROM}}{\Rightarrow}$ IND-qCCA KEM, informal)

If P is δ -correct and γ -spread, for any IND-qCCA adversary \mathcal{A} against $FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]$, issuing at most q_D queries to the decapsulation oracle $Decap$, q queries to the random oracles, there exists an IND-CPA adversary \mathcal{B} against P such that

$$\text{Adv}_{FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-qCCA}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq q^2 \cdot \text{Adv}_P^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{B}) + q \cdot \sqrt{\delta} + q_D \cdot 2^{-\gamma/2}$$

Our results - 2

Does security of FO_m^\perp imply security of FO_m^\perp ?

- If the underlying PKE scheme is γ -spread, then the IND-qCCA security of FO_m^\perp implies the IND-qCCA security of FO_m^\perp (QROM)

Core theorem

Theorem 2 (IND-CPA KEM $\stackrel{\text{QROM}}{\Rightarrow}$ IND-qCCA KEM, informal)

If P is δ -correct and γ -spread, for any IND-qCCA adversary \mathcal{A} against $FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]$, issuing at most q_D queries to the decapsulation oracle Decap , q queries to the random oracles, there exists an IND-CPA adversary \mathcal{B} against $FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]$ such that

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Question 1

Can we give a security reduction of FO_m^\perp that avoids the quadratic security loss and has a tighter security bound (QROM)?

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If P is δ -correct and γ -spread, for any IND-qCCA adversary \mathcal{A} against $\text{FO}_m^\perp[P, H, G]$, issuing at most q_D queries to the decapsulation oracle Deca , q queries to the random oracles, there exists an IND-CPA adversary \mathcal{B} against P such that

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- ▶ Semi-classical O2H [AHU19], Measure-Rewind-Measure O2H [KSS⁺20]

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{FO}_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{A}_1) \leq q^2 \cdot \text{Adv}_P^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{B})$$

Question 2

Does security of FO_m^\neq imply security of FO_m^\perp ?

Theorem 3 (IND-qCCA $FO_m^\neq \Rightarrow$ IND-qCCA FO_m^\perp , informal)

If P is δ -correct and γ -spread, for any IND-qCCA adversary \mathcal{A} against $FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]$, issuing at most q_D queries to the decapsulation oracle $Deca$, q queries to the random oracles, there exists an IND-qCCA adversary \mathcal{B} against $FO_m^\neq[P, H, G]$ such that

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► $\text{Adv}_{FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-qCCA}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}_{FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{A}_1) + q \cdot \sqrt{\delta} + q_D \cdot 2^{-\gamma/2}$ Our Theorem 2

► $\text{Adv}_{FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{A}_1) = \text{Adv}_{FO_m^\neq[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{A}_2)$

Question 2

Theorem 3 (IND-qCCA $FO_m^\perp \Rightarrow$ IND-qCCA FO_m^\perp , informal)

If P is δ -correct and γ -spread, for any IND-qCCA adversary \mathcal{A} against $FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]$, issuing at most q_D queries to the decapsulation oracle $Deca$, q queries to the random oracles, there exists an IND-qCCA adversary \mathcal{B} against $FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]$ such that

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► $\text{Adv}_{FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{A}_1) = \text{Adv}_{FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{A}_2) = \text{Adv}_{FO_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-qCCA}}(\mathcal{B})$

Proof outline of Theorem 2

Theorem 2 (IND-CPA KEM $\stackrel{\text{QROM}}{\Rightarrow}$ IND-qCCA KEM, informal)

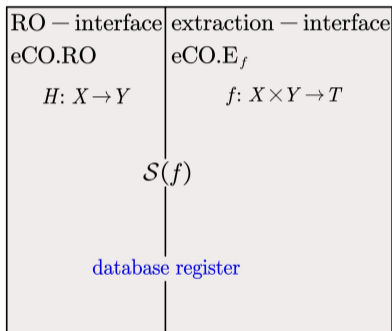
If P is δ -correct and γ -spread, for any IND-qCCA adversary \mathcal{A} against $\text{FO}_m^\perp[P, H, G]$, issuing at most q_D queries to the decapsulation oracle Deca , q queries to the random oracles, there exists an IND-CPA adversary \mathcal{B} against $\text{FO}_m^\perp[P, H, G]$ such that

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{FO}_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-qCCA}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{FO}_m^\perp[P, H, G]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{B}) + q \cdot \sqrt{\delta} + q_D \cdot 2^{-\gamma/2}$$

- Simulate the decapsulation oracle Deca by using the extractable RO simulator [DFMS22]
- Change the simulation of Deca by a sequences of games: Game 1-Game 4
- Game 4 can be rewritten to an IND-CPA game of FO_m^\perp .

The extractable RO-simulator [DFMS22]

$S(f) = \{\text{eCO.RO}, \text{eCO.E}_f\}$: A general version of the compressed standard oracle [Zha19]



eCO.RO: compressed standard oracle

eCO.E_f: $|t, D, z\rangle \mapsto |t, D, z \oplus x\rangle$

x is the smallest value that
satisfies $f(x, D(x)) = t$

Game 1

$$\mathcal{S}(f_1) = \{\text{eCO.RO}, \text{eCO.E}_{f_1}\}$$

$(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{Gen}$
 $b \leftarrow_{\$} \{0, 1\}$
 $m^* \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{M}$
 $c^* = \text{Enc}_{pk}(m^*, H(m^*))$
 $K_0^* = G(m^*), K_1^* \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{K}$

$b' \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{H}, \text{G}, \text{Deca}}(pk, c^*, K_b^*)$

return boole($b' = b$)

H: eCO.RO

Deca: Query eCO.E $_{f_1}$

Query G

Query eCO.E $_{f_1}$ again

$$\left| \text{Adv}_{\text{FO}_m^{\perp}[\text{P}, \text{H}, \text{G}]}^{\text{IND-qCCA}}(\mathcal{A}) - \Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 1}] \right| \leq q_D \cdot 2^{-\gamma/2}$$

Game 2

$$\mathcal{S}(f_2) = \{\text{eCO.RO}, \text{eCO.E}_{f_2}\}$$

$(\text{pk}, \text{sk}) \leftarrow \text{Gen}$
 $b \leftarrow_{\S} \{0, 1\}$
 $m^* \leftarrow_{\S} \mathcal{M}$
 $c^* = \text{Enc}_{\text{pk}}(m^*, H(m^*))$
 $K_0^* = G(m^*), K_1^* \leftarrow_{\S} \mathcal{K}$

$b' \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{H}, \text{G}, \text{Deca}}(\text{pk}, c^*, K_b^*)$

return boole($b' = b$)

H: eCO.RO

Deca: Query eCO.E_{f₂}

Query G

Query eCO.E_{f₂} again

Compressed oracle O2H lemma [CMSZ19, eprint 2023/792]

$$|\Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 1}] - \Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 2}]| \leq q \cdot \sqrt{\delta}$$

Game 3

$$|\Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 2}] - \Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 3}]| \leq q_D \cdot 2^{-\gamma/2}$$

$(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{Gen}$

$b \leftarrow_{\$} \{0, 1\}$

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$b' \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{H}, G, \text{Deca}}(pk, c^*, K_b^*)$

return boole($b' = b$)

$\text{H}: |x, y\rangle |D\rangle \mapsto \begin{cases} \text{eCO.RO}|x, y\rangle |D\rangle & \text{if } x \neq m^* \\ |x, y \oplus O(m^*)\rangle |D\rangle & \text{if } x = m^* \end{cases}$

Deca: Query eCO.E_{f_2}

Query G

Query eCO.E_{f_2} again

Game 3

$$|\Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 2}] - \Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 3}]| \leq q_D \cdot 2^{-\gamma/2}$$

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Deca: Query eCO.E_{f_2}

Query G

Query eCO.E_{f_2} again

$$x = m^* \iff \text{Enc}_{pk}(x, O(x)) = c^*$$

Game 4

$$|\Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 3}] - \Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 4}]| \leq 2\delta$$

$(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{Gen}$
 $b \leftarrow_{\$} \{0, 1\}$
 $m^* \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{M}$
 $c^* = \text{Enc}_{pk}(m^*, O(m^*))$
 $K_0^* = G(m^*), K_1^* \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{K}$

$b' \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{H}, G, \text{Deca}}(pk, c^*, K_b^*)$

return boole($b' = b$)

$\text{H}: |x, y\rangle |D\rangle \mapsto \begin{cases} \text{eCO.RO}|x, y\rangle |D\rangle & \text{if } \text{Enc}_{pk}(x, O(x)) \neq c^* \\ |x, y \oplus O(x)\rangle |D\rangle & \text{if } \text{Enc}_{pk}(x, O(x)) = c^* \end{cases}$

Deca: Query eCO.E $_{f_2}$

Query G

Query eCO.E $_{f_2}$ again

Rewrite Game 4 to a CPA game

$(pk, sk) \leftarrow \text{Gen}$
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 $m^* \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{M}$
 $c^* = \text{Enc}_{pk}(m^*, O(m^*))$
 $K_0^* = G(m^*), K_1^* \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{K}$

$b' \leftarrow \mathcal{B}^{\text{O}, G}(pk, c^*, K_b^*)$

return boole($b' = b$)



$S(f_2) = \{\text{eCO.RO}, \text{eCO.E}_{f_2}\}$
 $b' \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{H}, G, \text{Deca}}(pk, c^*, K_b^*)$
 $\text{H}: |x, y\rangle |D\rangle \mapsto \begin{cases} \text{eCO.RO}|x, y\rangle |D\rangle & \text{if } \text{Enc}_{pk}(x, O(x)) \neq c^* \\ |x, y \oplus O(x)\rangle |D\rangle & \text{if } \text{Enc}_{pk}(x, O(x)) = c^* \end{cases}$
 Deca: Query eCO.E $_{f_2}$
 Query G
 Query eCO.E $_{f_2}$ again

$$\Pr[1 \leftarrow \text{Game 4}] = \text{Adv}_{\text{FO}_m^\perp[\text{P}, \text{O}, \text{G}]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{B}) = \text{Adv}_{\text{FO}_m^\perp[\text{P}, \text{H}, \text{G}]}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{B})$$

Summary

- We give an IND-qCCA security reduction of FO_m^\perp in the QROM that avoids the quadratic security loss and has a tighter security bound

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{FO}_m^\perp[\text{P,H,G}]}^{\text{IND-qCCA}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq q^2 \cdot \text{Adv}_{\text{P}}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{B}) + q \cdot \sqrt{\delta} + q_D \cdot 2^{-\gamma/2}$$

- In the QROM, if the underlying PKE scheme is γ -spread,

IND-qCCA security of FO_m^\perp *implies* IND-qCCA security of FO_m^\perp

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$$\text{Adv}_{\text{FO}_m^\perp[\text{P,H,G}]}^{\text{IND-qCCA}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq q^2 \cdot \text{Adv}_{\text{P}}^{\text{IND-CPA}}(\mathcal{B}) + q \cdot \sqrt{\delta} + q_D \cdot 2^{-\gamma/2}$$

- In the QROM, if the underlying PKE scheme is γ -spread,

IND-qCCA security of FO_m^\perp *implies* IND-qCCA security of FO_m^\perp

Thank you for your attention! Full version: eprint 2023/862

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