POLKA: Towards Leakage-Resistant Post-Quantum CCA-Secure Public Key Encryption

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Monday 8th May, 2023

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Leakage-resistant PQC

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Post-quantum cryptography (PQC) and Side-Channel Attacks (SCA)

SIDE-CHANNEL ATTACKS:

- ► Generic against lattices: [RRCB19], [NWDP22], [KAPFA21],
- ► Against the Number Theoretic Transform (NTT): [PPM17], [PP19], [LZHLT22]
- ► Against the Fujisaki-Okamoto(FO) transform: [UXTITH22]

Countermeasures are expensive: [RPBC20], [PessI16], [NWDP22], [ABHKSS22]

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Trace : power, EM, acoustics, runtime, ...

Side channel attacks - Power Analysis



SPA:

- ► Require only a few traces
- ► Can target ephemeral secret
- ► Typical countermeasure: parallelism, shuffling

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DPA:

- ► Require a large amount of trace
- ► Can only target long-term secret
- ► Typical countermeasure: masking

Parallel with symmetric cryptography - Leveling



AES in CTR mode; uniformly protected against DPA

Parallel with symmetric cryptography - Leveling



Leakage-resistant mode Leveled implementation thanks to rekeying

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Leveling impact can be massive





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The example of FO





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The example of FO





Distinguishing attack:

- Simply distinguish between two values with leakage
- Even more expensive to prevent than DPA

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Our contributions

► CCA lattice-based encryption scheme relying on **RLWE**

- ► Relatively efficient
- ▶ Proven secured in ROM & QROM

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Our contributions

► CCA lattice-based encryption scheme relying on **RLWE**

- ► Relatively efficient
- ▶ Proven secured in ROM & QROM

► Much cheaper to protect against SCAs thanks to tweaks:

- ► CCA without FO transform
- Dummy ciphertexts
- ► Hard physical learning problems

High-level outline



Classic [LPR10]-like encryption scheme

$$c_1 = a \cdot r + e_1$$

 $c_2 = b \cdot r + e_2$, for small r, e_1, e_2

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High-level outline



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combined with Authentificated Encryption scheme (e.g. ASCON)

$$c_0 = \mathsf{E}_{\mathcal{K}}(m)$$
, where $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{H}(r, e_1, e_2)$

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Retrieve $e_2 \Rightarrow$ Retrieve e_1 and $r \Rightarrow$ Decrypt

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p: intermediate modulus

$$c_2 - p \cdot c_1 \cdot sk = p \cdot (\dots) + e_2$$

$$r = (c_2 - e_2) \cdot b^{-1}$$

$$e_1 = c_1 - a \cdot r$$



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Then check $||e_1||, ||e_2||, ||r|| < B$.

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We checked the ciphertext was valid **without** re-encryption.

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p: intermediate modulus

DPA attack path $c_2 - p \cdot c_1 \cdot sk = p \cdot (\dots) + e_2$ $\mathbf{r} = (c_2 - e_2) \cdot b^{-1}$ $e_1 = c_1 - a \cdot r$

Then check $||e_1||, ||e_2||, ||r|| < B$.

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We use **RLWE homomorphy** to randomize (potentially invalid) ciphertexts:

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- 3. Retrieve $\overline{r}, \overline{e_1}, \overline{e_2}$

We use **RLWE homomorphy** to randomize (potentially invalid) ciphertexts:

- 1. Generate $c_1' = a \cdot r' + e_1'$, $c_2' = a \cdot r' + e_2'$
- 2. Compute $\overline{c_1} = c_1 + c_1'$, $\overline{c_2} = c_2 + c_2'$.
- 3. Retrieve $\overline{r}, \overline{e_1}, \overline{e_2}$
- 4. Get $r = \overline{r} r', e_1 = \overline{e_1} e_1', e_2 = \overline{e_2} e_2'.$

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- 3. Retrieve $\overline{r}, \overline{e_1}, \overline{e_2}$
- 4. Get $r = \overline{r} r', e_1 = \overline{e_1} e_1', e_2 = \overline{e_2} e_2'.$

Check $||\overline{e_1}||, ||\overline{e_2}||, ||\overline{r}|| < 2B$.

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We use **RLWE homomorphy** to randomize (potentially invalid) ciphertexts:

- 1. Generate $c'_1 = a \cdot r' + e'_1$, $c'_2 = a \cdot r' + e'_2$
- 2. Compute $\overline{c_1} = c_1 + c'_1$, $\overline{c_2} = c_2 + c'_2$.
- 3. Retrieve $\overline{r}, \overline{e_1}, \overline{e_2}$
- 4. Get $r = \overline{r} r'$, $e_1 = \overline{e_1} e_1'$, $e_2 = \overline{e_2} e_2'$.

Check $||\overline{e_1}||, ||\overline{e_2}||, ||\overline{r}|| < 2B$.

DPA attack paths \Rightarrow SPA attack paths



Leveling Polka.Dec

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	SPA	avg-SPA	UP-DPA	DPA	
step 1	$\begin{array}{c} r', e_1', e_2' \leftarrow \mathcal{D} \\ c_1' = a \cdot r' + e_1' \\ c_2' = a \cdot r' + e_2' \\ \hline c_1 = c_1 + c_1' \\ \hline c_2 = c_2 + c_2' \end{array}$				
step 2			$t = (p \cdot \overline{c_1}) \cdot s$		_
step 3	$ \begin{array}{c} \overline{\mu}=\overline{c_2}-t\\ \overline{c_2}=\overline{\mu} \bmod p\\ \text{if } \overline{c_2} > 2B, \text{flag}=1\\ \overline{r}=(\overline{c_2}-\overline{c_2})\cdot b^{-1}\\ \text{if } \overline{r} > 2B, \text{flag}=1\\ \overline{c_1}=\overline{c_1}-a\cdot\overline{r}\\ \text{if } \overline{c_1} > 2B, \text{flag}=1 \end{array} $				leakade-resilience
step 4		$\begin{split} r &= \overline{r} - r' \\ \text{if } r > B, \text{ flag} = 1 \\ e_1 &= \overline{e_1} - e_1' \\ \text{if } e_1 > B, \text{ flag} = 1 \\ e_2 &= \overline{e_2} - e_2' \\ \text{if } e_2 > B, \text{ flag} = 1 \end{split}$			

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Leveling Polka.Dec





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- ▶ ROM: rigidity property ([BP18])
- ▶ QROM: reduction to implicit reduction

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- ▶ ROM: rigidity property ([BP18])
- ▶ QROM: reduction to implicit reduction

Design tweaks are part of the black-box analysis

Hard physical learning problem (or free rekeying)



Rekeying with Learning With Physical Rounding (LWPR, [DMMS21])

- ► Attack path 1 targets the ephemeral values output by the rekeying
- Attack path 2 targets the rekeying operations



- ► Concrete implementation and comparison (e.g. with Kyber)
- ► Adapt the scheme to protect the message as well
- Proof of LWPR-like problems (reduction to LWR/LWE ?), formal analysis of security with leakage under weak physical assumptions

Conclusion





Expected time complexity of KYBER and POLKA according to orders of masking

Supplementary material - references



[RRCB19] - Generic Side-channel attacks on CCA-secure lattice-based PKE and KEMs; Prasanna Ravi, Sujoy Sinha Roy, Anupam Chattopadhyay & Shivam Bhasin

[KAPFA21] - 2Deep: Enhancing Side-Channel Attacks on Lattice-Based Key-Exchange via 2-D Deep Learning; Priyank Kashyap, Furkan Aydin, Seetal Potluri, Paul D. Franzon & Aydin Aysu

[PPM17] - Single-Trace Side-Channel Attacks on Masked Lattice-Based Encryption; Robert Primas, Peter Pessl & Stefan Mangard

[PP19] - More Practical Single-Trace Attacks on the Number Theoretic Transform; Robert Primas & Peter Pessl

[LZHLT22] - Single-Trace Side-Channel Attacks on the Toom-Cook: The Case Study of Saber; Yanbin Li, Jiajie Zhu, Yuxin Huang, Zhe Liu & Ming Tang

[RPBC20] - On Configurable SCA Countermeasures Against Single Trace Attacks for the NTT; Prasanna Ravi, Romain Poussier, Shivam Bhasin, and Anupam Chattopadhyay

Supplementary material - references



[UXTITH22] - Curse of Re-encryption: A Generic Power/EM Analysis on Post-Quantum KEMs; Rei Ueno, Keita Xagawa, Yutaro Tanaka, Akira Ito, Junko Takahashi & Naofumi Homma

[PessI16] - Analyzing the Shuffling Side-Channel Countermeasure for Lattice-Based Signatures; Peter PessI

[NWDP22] - Side-Channel Attacks on Lattice-Based KEMs Are Not Prevented by Higher-Order Masking; Kalle Ngo, Ruize Wang, Elena Dubrova & Nils Paulsrud

[ABHKSS22] - Systematic study of decryption and re-encryption leakage: the case of kyber; Melissa Azouaoui, Olivier Bronchain, Clément Hoffmann, Yulia Kuzovkova, Tobias Schneider & François-Xavier Standaert

[BP18] - Towards KEM Unification; Daniel J. Bernstein & Edoardo Persichetti

[DMMS21] Exploring Crypto-Physical Dark Matter and Learning with Physical Rounding; Sébastien Duval, Pierrick Méaux, Charles Momin & François-Xavier Standaert

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Thanks to L. Masure, FX. Standaert, O. Bronchain and C. Momin for letting me use their figures.

Supplementary material - FO transform



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