









Revisiting Compressed Oracle-based Quantum Indistinguishability Proofs

Ritam Bhaumik Benoît Cogliati **Jordan Ethan** Ashwin Jha Asiacrypt2024 | December, 2024



Introduction



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 - · Quantum attacks on symmetric schemes [BSS22, KM10, KM12].



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- · Classical proofs \Rightarrow Quantum proofs?





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- · Quantum Security:
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 - qCPA proof for LR4 [HI19] we revisit this proof and identify some challenges.





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- 1. primitives f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4 are random;
- 2. **Q2 Model:** allow quantum (superposition) queries.

Quantum CPA Proof of LR4 [HI19]

Quantum Implementation of LR4 [HI19]



Figure 2: Round *i* of LR4 - O_{fi}



Figure 3: LR4

- Action = a call to the unitary O_{f_i} .
- Each O_{fi} maintains a state **Database**.







 $V_{D} \oplus X_{I}$

- XI

- X_P

 $-y_L \oplus F_i(x_L, x_R)$

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- LR4' = LR4 with O_{F_i} instead of O_{f_i} for $i = 3, 4 \Rightarrow$ LR4' IND from Π
- Hybrid Distance: enough to bound distance from LR4 to LR4'.

Two-Domain Distance (TDD) Technique [BCEJ23]

• Single Compressed Oracle: Record all intermediate functions with random $\Gamma: \{0,1\}^{4+2nq} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ where for $i \le 4, j = 3, 4$

 $f_i(x) = \Gamma([8+i]_2||x||0...0),$ $F_j(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \Gamma([10+j]_2||x_1||x_2||x_3||0...0).$

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- **Bad Databases:** defined as $d^{\mathbf{R}}$ (resp. $d^{\mathbf{I}}$) with a collision on inputs to f_3 (resp. F_3) or f_4 (resp. F_4).
- 1-to-1 mapping: for any good database $d^{\mathbf{R}}$, $d^{\mathbf{R}} \mapsto [d^{\mathbf{R}}]_{\mathbf{I}}$.



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- **Example:** bound "*bad*" norm of $O_{f_1} | \left(\psi_g^{\leq (j-1)} \right) \rangle$ (ideal world).
- **Simplification:** let $BAD = \{\beta : d^{I} \cup (x_{1}, \beta)_{1} \text{ is bad} \}$ then

$$||\mathsf{BN}||^2 \le \frac{|\mathsf{BAD}|}{2^n}.$$



• Authors claim:

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- **Bad equation:** $u_1 \oplus v_2 = u'_1 \oplus v'_2 = u_3 \rightarrow \text{ independent of } v_1 = \beta$
- Correct claim: $||BN||^2 = O(1)$.



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- **Underlying Issue:** lack of oracle's knowledge of adversarial query pattern.



• Setting: adversary makes a single query $x^q = (x_1, \ldots, x_q)$ & oracle outputs \hat{y}^q .



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- **Dummy Call Idea:** sandwich $x^q = (x_1, ..., x_q)$ between two compressed oracles (record & erase) \Rightarrow oracle knows all query-response pairs for action analysis.
- **Non-Adaptive Setting:** includes Simon's non-adaptive version [BHNP⁺19].

Non-Adaptive Proof for LR4





• **Dummy call:** oracle knows $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) \&$ $(x'_1, x'_2) \mapsto (v'_1, v'_2, v'_3)$





Dummy call: oracle knows

 (x₁, x₂) → (v₁, v₂, v₃) &
 (x'₁, x'₂) → (v'₁, v'₂, v'₃)

 Bad Events: ∃ collision on

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$$(u_4 = u'_4)$$





- **Dummy call:** oracle knows $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto (v_1, v_2, v_3) \&$ $(x'_1, x'_2) \mapsto (v'_1, v'_2, v'_3)$
- Bad Events: ∃ collision on input to f₃ (u₃ = u'₃) or f₄ (u₄ = u'₄).
- Show a 1-to-1 mapping between good databases in both worlds.



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- **Transition Capacity:** A measure of the probability of a database going bad after a single query.
- Analyze the action of f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4 and show an upper bound on transition capacities $\leq O\left(\sqrt{\frac{q^6}{2^n}}\right)$.
- From the TDD Framework:

$$\operatorname{\mathsf{Adv}}_{LR4}^{qNCPA}(A) \leq O\left(\sqrt{rac{q^6}{2^n}}
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The Problem with the Adaptive Setting

• Characterization of Bad Databases: \exists "colliding path" to input of f_3 or $f_4 \Rightarrow$ later queries (x_1, x_2) can make database go "bad" independently from v_1, v_2 or v_3 .

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- **Broken proofs:** LRWQ [HI21], a refined proof of TNT [MZH⁺23] and LRQ [BCEJ23].

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- **Broken proofs:** LRWQ [HI21], a refined proof of TNT [MZH⁺23] and LRQ [BCEJ23].
- TNT and LRWQ [BCEJ23] \rightarrow bounds deteriorate to $O(2^{n/5})$.

The Misty Constructions

🂭 Misty-L vs Misty-R



Figure 6: Misty-L (left) & Misty-R (right)

• Misty-L: $v_1 \oplus R = T$, Misty-R:

$$v_1 \oplus R = S$$

🦳 Misty-L vs Misty-R



Figure 6: Misty-L (left) & Misty-R (right)

- Misty-L: $v_1 \oplus R = T$, Misty-R: $v_1 \oplus R = S$
- Efficient quantum attacks for 3 rounds Misty-R (resp. 4 rounds Misty-L).

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- Misty-L: $v_1 \oplus R = T$, Misty-R: $v_1 \oplus R = S$
- Efficient quantum attacks for 3 rounds Misty-R (resp. 4 rounds Misty-L).
- In this work: we show qCPA (adaptive) proofs in the TDD framework.



 X'_2

V'

 V'_{z}



• Bad Events: \exists collision on input to f_3 or f_4 .



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 V'_{z}



- **Bad Events:** \exists collision on input to f_3 or f_4 .
- **Difference from LR4:** "bad" events are dependent on

 $V_1, V_2, V_3.$

Conclusions

TDD Framework Quantum (N)CPA Proofs

Scheme	Calls	Model	Bound
Luby-Rackoff	4	qNCPA	O(2 ^{n/6}) (Section 5)
Misty-R	4	qCPA	O(2 ^{n/5})
Misty-L	5	qCPA	O(2 ^{n/7})
LRWQ [HI21]	3	qCPA	<i>O</i> (2 ^{<i>n</i>/5}) [BCEJ23]
TNT [BGGS]	3	qCPA	<i>O</i> (2 ^{<i>n</i>/5}) [BCEJ23]

Quantum BB - $O(2^{n/3})$ queries [Zha13].



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- 2. We provide qCPA proofs for the Misty constructions using TDD framework:
 - 4 rounds Misty-R up to $O(2^{n/5})$ quantum queries,
 - 5 rounds Misty-L up to $O(2^{n/7})$ quantum queries.



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- **Proofs in TDD framework [BCEJ23]:** define a property which makes schemes provable in the framework?
- **Tightening proofs:** new proof techniques? better bounds? seems hard!

Thank you!



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