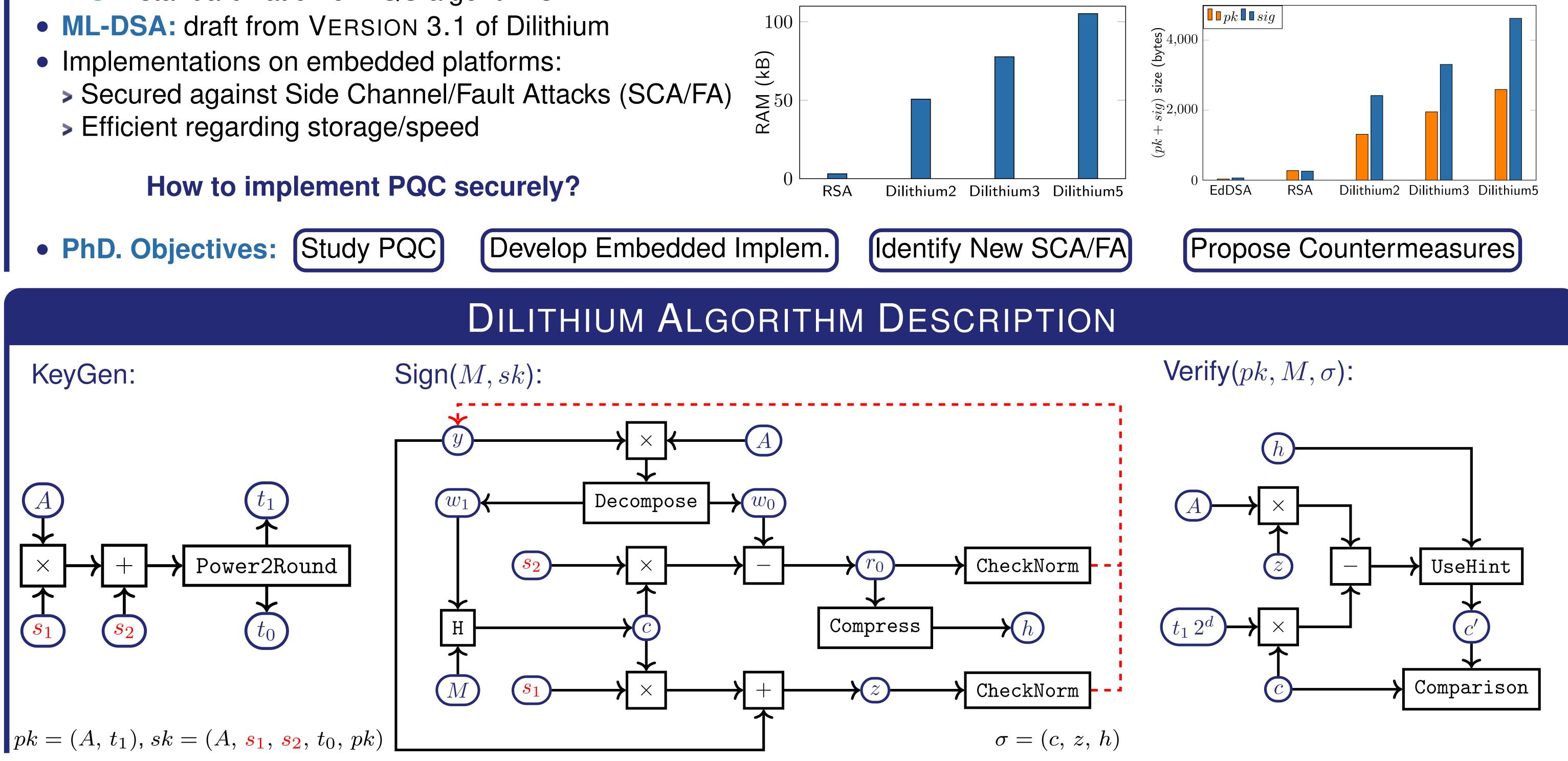


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CONTEXT OF POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY (PQC)

- Quantum computers threaten current cryptographic protocols \implies PQC aims at ensuring long-term security
- **NIST:** standardization of PQC algorithms
- - Secured against Side Channel/Fault Attacks (SCA/FA)
 - > Efficient regarding storage/speed



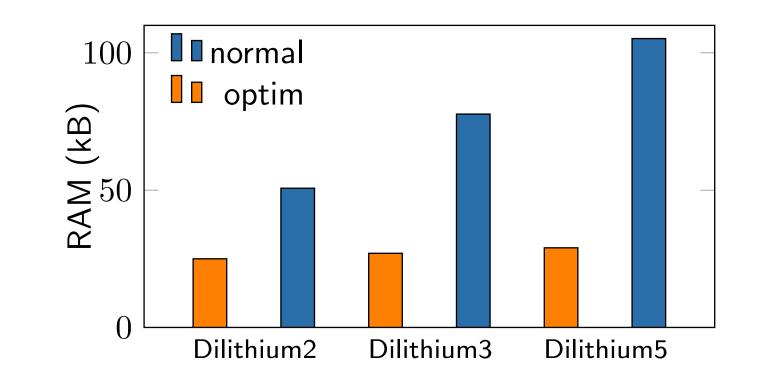
EXPLOITING INTERMEDIATE VALUE LEAKAGE

OPTIMIZATIONS

• Too much RAM for embedded systems

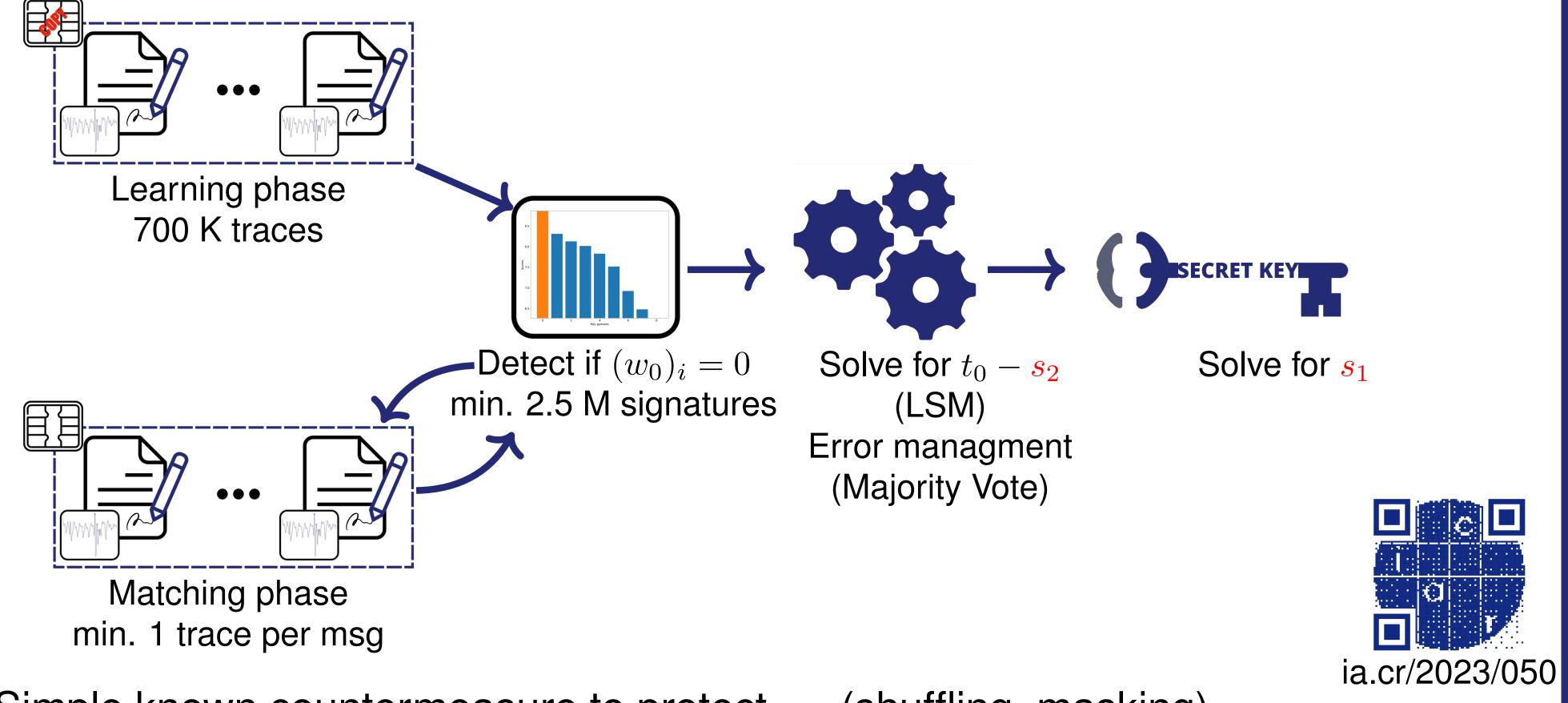
How to reduce RAM usage without impacting performances? (fit all versions under 30 kB)

- Proprietary implementation
- Conform to standard Dilithium



• No change in modulus, no change in multiplication method, no code added • Performances equivalent to standard

- First exploitation of a 0 value leakage on w_0 • Recover (partial) secret key and then forge signatures
- Confirms the need to protect w_0
- Practical demonstration through Template Attack



• Technique can be applied to Verify

• Simple known countermeasure to protect w_0 (shuffling, masking)

FAULT ATTACKS SENSITIVITY OF DILITHIUM VERIFY

• Sensitivity analysis of OpenSource Dilithium Verify implementation (PQClean)

Are public parameters vulnerable to FA?

• 4 Fault Models considered: Skipping, Test-inversion, Zeroizing, Randomization

Scenario 1: Sampling of c $Az \ominus Ct_1 2^{(d)}$ Scenario 2: Shift by d

Scenario 3: Subtraction 2 other scenarios in the paper

• Main Observation: ct_12^d shouldn't be allowed to be small in practice • Set of Countermeasures introduced with potentially small overhead sbd-research.nl/cardis-2023

FUTURE WORK

Countermeasures

• Evaluate possible countermeasures for Dilithium/Kyber

Attacks

 Potential SCA/FA on Lattice-Based Crypto and NIST round 4 candidates

Optimizations

• Novel approaches in arithmetic to implement Dilithium and Kyber