

Lattice-based digital signature scheme qTESLA

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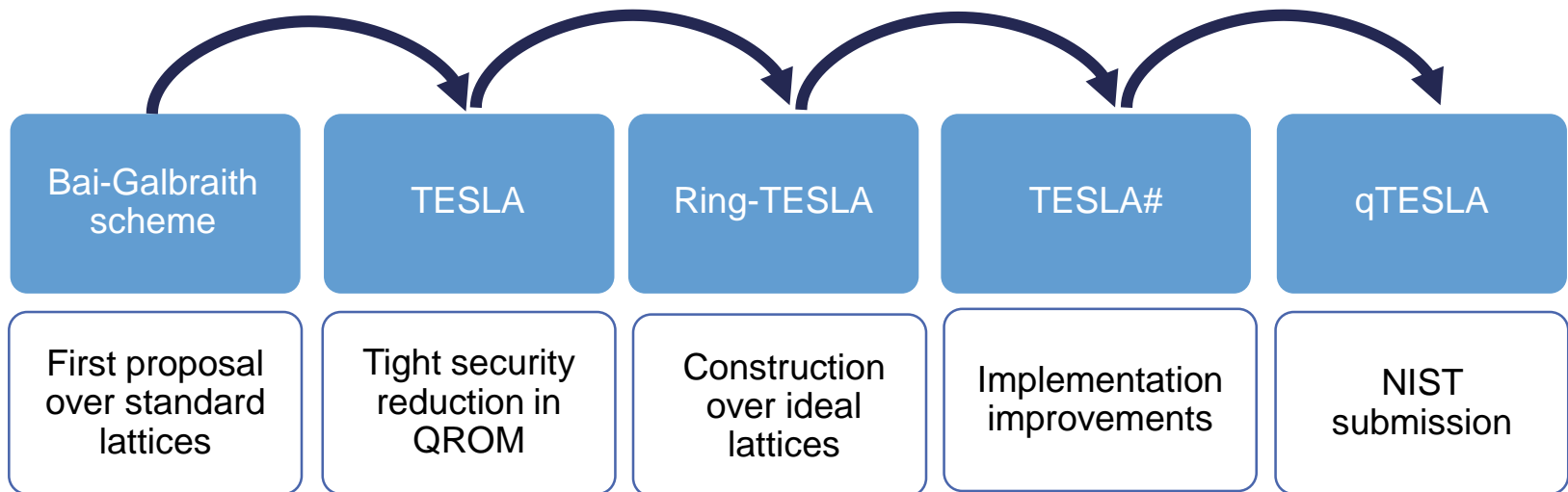


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- qTESLA is a family of post-quantum lattice-based signature schemes
- Based on the decisional R-LWE problem
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qTESLA – Key generation

□ Secret key:

- $s, e_1, \dots, e_k \xleftarrow{\sigma} \mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}[x]/\langle x^n + 1 \rangle$, “small enough”
- $seed_a, seed_y$

□ Public key:

- $t_1 \leftarrow a_1 s + e_1 \bmod q, \dots, t_k \leftarrow a_k s + e_k \bmod q$ with
 $a_1, \dots, a_k \leftarrow GenA(seed_a)$
- $seed_a$

qTESLA – Signing

Require: message m , and secret key $sk = (s, e_1, \dots, e_k, \text{seed}_a, \text{seed}_y)$

Ensure: signature (z, c')

```
1: counter  $\leftarrow 1$ 
2: rand  $\leftarrow \text{PRF}_2(\text{seed}_y, m)$ 
3:  $y \leftarrow \text{ySampler}(\text{rand}, \text{counter})$ 
4:  $a_1, \dots, a_k \leftarrow \text{GenA}(\text{seed}_a)$ 
5: for  $i = 1, \dots, k$  do
6:    $v_i = a_i y \bmod^{\pm} q$ 
7: end for
8:  $c' \leftarrow \text{H}(v_1, \dots, v_k, \text{G}(m))$ 
9:  $c \triangleq \{\text{pos\_list}, \text{sign\_list}\} \leftarrow \text{Enc}(c')$ 
10:  $z \leftarrow y + sc$ 
11: if  $z \notin \mathcal{R}_{q, [B-S]}$  then
12:   counter  $\leftarrow$  counter + 1
13:   Restart at step 3
14: end if
15: for  $i = 1, \dots, k$  do
16:    $w_i \leftarrow v_i - e_i c \bmod^{\pm} q$ 
17:   if  $\|[w_i]_L\|_{\infty} \geq 2^{d-1} - E \vee \|w_i\|_{\infty} \geq [q/2] - E$  then
18:     counter  $\leftarrow$  counter + 1
19:     Restart at step 3
20:   end if
21: end for
22: return  $(z, c')$ 
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3: y  $\leftarrow$  ySampler(rand, counter)
4: a1, ..., ak  $\leftarrow$  GenA(seeda)
5: for i = 1, ..., k do
6:   vi = aiy mod±q
7: end for
8: c'  $\leftarrow$  H(v1, ..., vk, G(m))
9: c  $\triangleq$  {pos_list, sign_list}  $\leftarrow$  Enc(c')
10: z  $\leftarrow$  y + sc
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Pseudo-randomness
expansion

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| 5: for $i = 1, \dots, k$ do 6: $v_i = a_i y \bmod^{\pm} q$ 7: end for 8: $c' \leftarrow \text{H}(v_1, \dots, v_k, \text{G}(m))$ 9: $c \triangleq \{\text{pos_list}, \text{sign_list}\} \leftarrow \text{Enc}(c')$ 10: $z \leftarrow y + sc$ | Computing sparse polynomial c and candidate signature z |
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| Simplified Bernoulli sampler: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portability issues• Hard to make fully constant-time. | Replaced by simpler, faster, portable, constant-time CDT-based Gaussian sampler. |

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```
2:  $r \leftarrow_{\$} \{0, 1\}^{\kappa}$ 
3: rand  $\leftarrow$  PRF2(seedy,  $r, G(m)$ )
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| Security reduction in the QROM using conjecture. | Refined conjecture and backed it up experimentally. |

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 - Main change involves increasing number of R-LWE samples from 1 to 2
 - However, we decided to **drop the heuristic parameters**

Parameter sets

| Parameter set | Heuristic | | | Provable | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | qTESLA-I | qTESLA-II | qTESLA-III | qTESLA-p-I | qTESLA-p-III |
| NIST category | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| R-LWE hardness | 111 | 138 | 188 | 140 | 279 |
| SIS hardness | 50 | 71 | 95 | - | - |
| Targeted hardness | 95 | 128 | 160 | 95 | 160 |
| pk size [bytes] | 1,504 | 2,336 | 3,104 | 14,880 | 38,432 |
| sig size [bytes] | 1,376 | 2,144 | 2,848 | 2,592 | 5,664 |

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Fixed parameter sets

| Parameter set | Heuristic | | | Provable | |
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| | qTESLA-I | qTESLA-II | qTESLA-III | qTESLA-p-I | qTESLA-p-III |
| NIST category | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| R-LWE hardness | 97 | 130 | 178 | 140 | 279 |
| SIS hardness | 100 | 143 | 197 | - | - |
| Targeted hardness | 95 | 128 | 160 | 95 | 160 |
| pk size [bytes] | 2,976 | 4,832 | 6,432 | 14,880 | 38,432 |
| sig size [bytes] | 1,400 | 2,336 | 3,104 | 2,592 | 5,664 |

Updated parameter sets (round 2+)

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Performance (round 2+)

Performance (in kilocycles) of the constant-time **reference implementation** on a 3.40GHz Intel Core i7-6700 (Skylake) processor

| Parameter set | Provable | |
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| | qTESLA-p-I | qTESLA-p-III |
| keygen | 2,316 | 13,727 |
| sign | 2,325 | 6,285 |
| verify | 671 | 1,830 |
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- E.g., qTESLA-p-I produces signatures in **0.68 msec.** or **1,470 signs/sec.**

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- Simple and easy to implement
 - Facilitates efficient and secure portable implementations
 - Reduces {theoretical, practical} attack surface
- **By default** built-in protection against some side-channel and fault attacks
- Very conservative security
 - qTESLA instantiations are **provably-secure** in the QROM

Potential avenues of improvement

- Further optimization of implementation (e.g., using assembly).
- Use of Dilithium's pk compression technique.

Thanks!



qTESLA website: <https://qtesla.org/>

Updated specs: https://qtesla.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/qTESLA_round2_08.19.2019.pdf

Updated package: https://qtesla.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/qTESLA_NIST_update_08.19.2019.zip

Code: <https://github.com/qtesla/qTesla>