Slide Attack on CLX-128

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Alexandre MÈGE, 2019-11-04 Third Lightweight Cryptography Workshop at NIST



- 1. CLX algorithm description
- 2. Slide property of CLX permutation
- 3. Use of slide property to generate more online states
- 4. Extension of attack to other CLX family members
- 5. Slide property of Tiny JAMBU permutation



Author and interest in LWC process

Interest in LWC for use in radiation hardened FPGA for space.

- Very small area : low datarate for Control/command, ~100 kbit/s
- Area and power efficient : ultra high rate for telecommunication, 10 Gbit/s to 100 Gbit/s

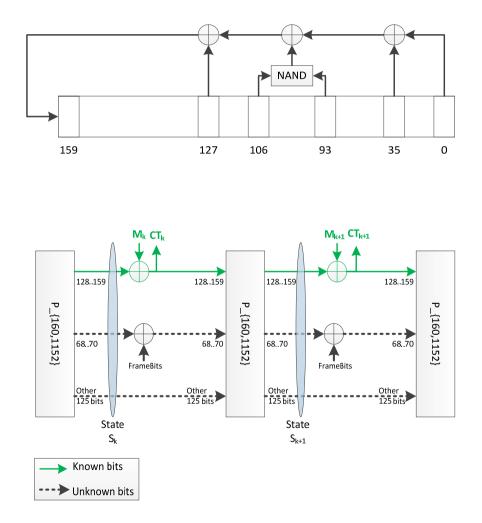
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CLX algorithm

- CLX-128 uses a 160 bits Nonlinear Feedback shift register as the permutation.
- This permutation is used to create an AEAD algorithm using a Sponge-like architecture
- FrameBits are added at the beginning of each full round to provide slide protection and domain separation



CLX security goal and slide property impact

CLX Security analysis

 2^{50} online Byte limit => 2^{48} online states The 160 bit internal state guarantees that 2^{112} offline states must be processed before a collision is found with the 2^{48} online states.

Slide attack impact

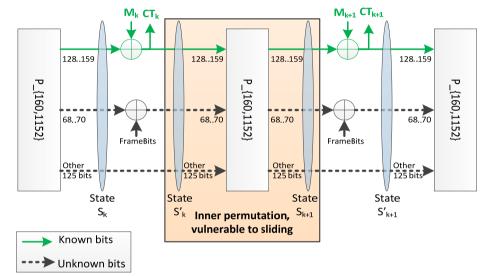
The slide attack is able to generate more online states (equivalent to 2^{51.7} states) from 2⁵⁰ bytes of data. This reduces the number of online states to compute to 2^{108.3} to find a collision.

The total complexity of the attack is 2^{108.5}, taking into account additional verification steps.



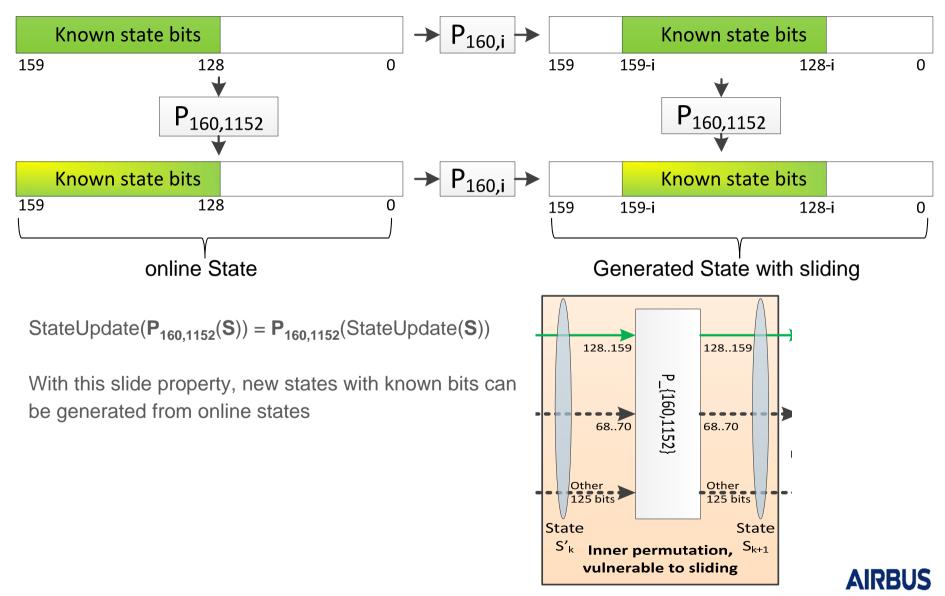
CLX permutation analysis and slide property

- CLX uses the addition of Framebits to provide domain isolation and slide protection
- Framebits are only added once before the permutation
- No round constants are used during the 1152 iterations of the permutation
- => The inner permutation is vulnerable to sliding





Slide property of CLX



Getting more pairs of consecutive states with known bits with the slide property

An online cipher calls gives 1 State with :

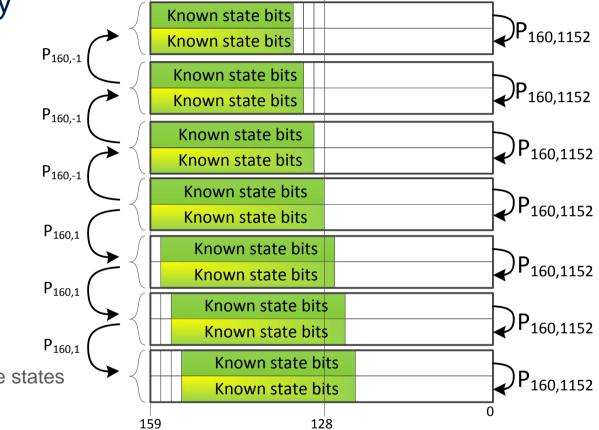
- 32 known bits at step K
- 32 known bits at step K+1.

Using a slide window of -6 to +6 gives 13 States with at least :

- 26 known bits at step K
- 26 known bits at step K+1.

This increases the number of online states with known bits from 2^{48} to $2^{51.7}$

This reduces the number of offline states to compute to find a collision from 2^{112} to $2^{108,3}$





Extension of attack to other CLX family members

- All CLX family members posses the sliding property, and are thus vulnerable to the sliding attack
- This attack is faster than key brute force for CLX-128 variant. For other variant, brute force attacks on the key are faster.

Variant	Interna I state size	Key Brute Force (log2)	Security Goal (log2)	This work (log2)
CLX-128	160	128	112	108.5
CLX-128Q	192	128	112	140.5
CLX-128H	192	128	112	140.5
CLX-192Q	256	192	168	204.5
CLX-192H	256	192	168	204.5
CLX-256Q	320	256	224	268,5
CLX-256H	320	256	224	268,5

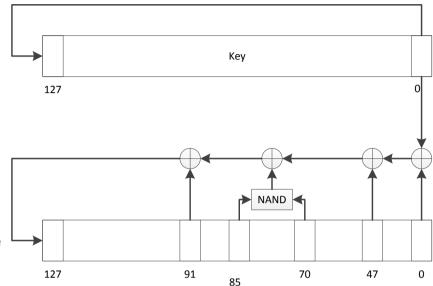
Tab 1. : Attack complexity for this work and brute force

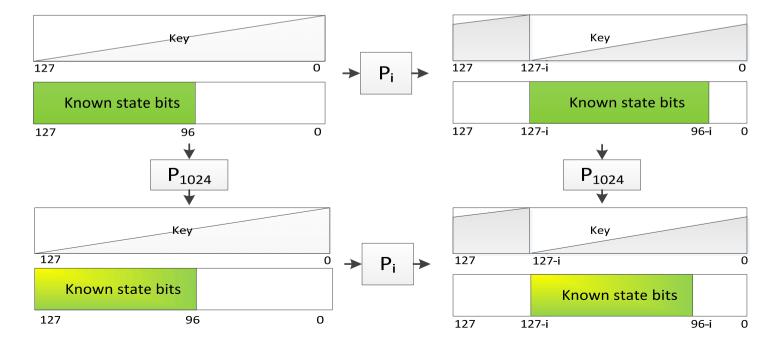


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Sliding property in Tiny-JAMBU

- Tiny-JAMBU algorithm uses a NLFSR as permutation, with the Key XORed in at each iteration.
- The inner permutation of Tiny-JAMBU has similar slide property as CLX, if we consider a slide of the complete internal state (NLFSR + Key)
- This slide property seems to have no impact on the security of Tiny-JAMBU in the single key model.







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