

Post-Quantum

Cryptography Conference

Symmetric Key Exchange: Lightweight Alternatives for a Post-Quantum IoT

Bor de Kock

Assistant Professor of Cryptology at NTNU Trondheim

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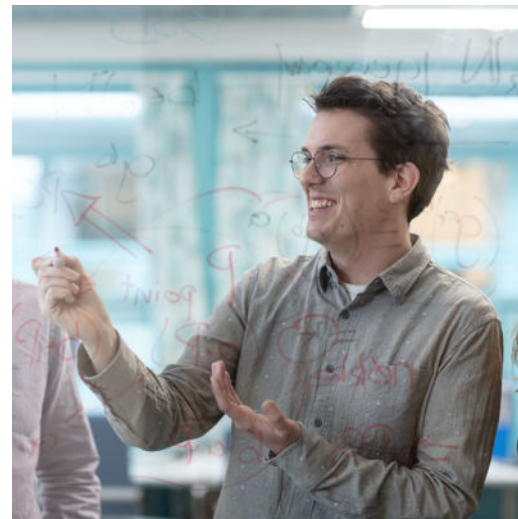
Post-Quantum Cryptography Conference

November 8, 2023

About me

Bor de Kock, assistant professor cryptology

- MSc from Eindhoven University of Technology
- PhD on Post-Quantum Key Exchange, from NTNU



My research interests:

Post-quantum cryptography, key exchange, password-based crypto, authentication, security models, ratcheting, etc.

in other words: practical crypto!



Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Trondheim, Gjøvik and Ålesund

Largest university in Norway

43.000 students

32 cryptographers



Let's talk key exchange...

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- Making key exchange post-quantum is an ongoing effort

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Let's talk key exchange...

- Making key exchange post-quantum is an ongoing effort
- Most serious candidates are inefficient, compared to SoA
- Symmetric algorithms such as AES are post-quantum
- Symmetric algorithms such as AES are very efficient
- Many security features we like are missing.

What do we want to achieve?

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- Authenticated key exchange for very constrained devices

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- Pre-shared symmetric keys

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- Forward security

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- Synchronization

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- Authenticated key exchange for very constrained devices
- Pre-shared symmetric keys
- Forward security
- Synchronization
- Concurrent Correctness

In this talk...

Symmetric Key Exchange with Full Forward Security and Robust Synchronization

Colin Boyd, Gareth T. Davies, Bor de Kock, Kai Gellert, Tibor Jager and Lise Millerjord

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- 3 very efficient AKE protocols with linear key evolution

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- 3 very efficient AKE protocols with linear key evolution
- 2 AKE protocols with non-linear key evolution
- Framework for protocol analysis
- Formalization of synchronization robustness as a security property

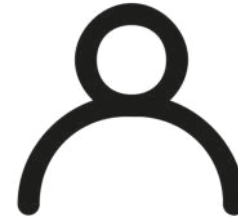
Authenticated Key Exchange - AKE

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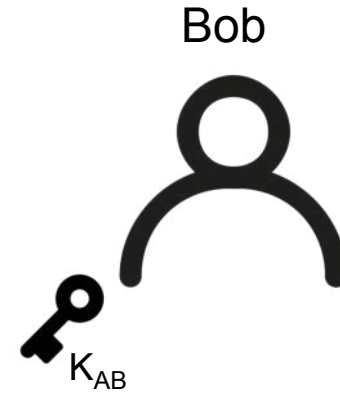
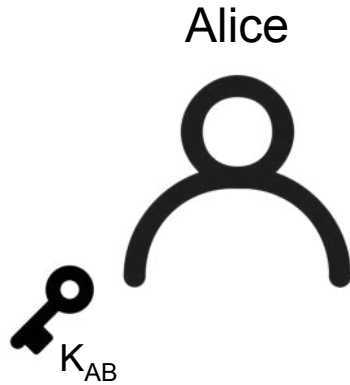
Alice



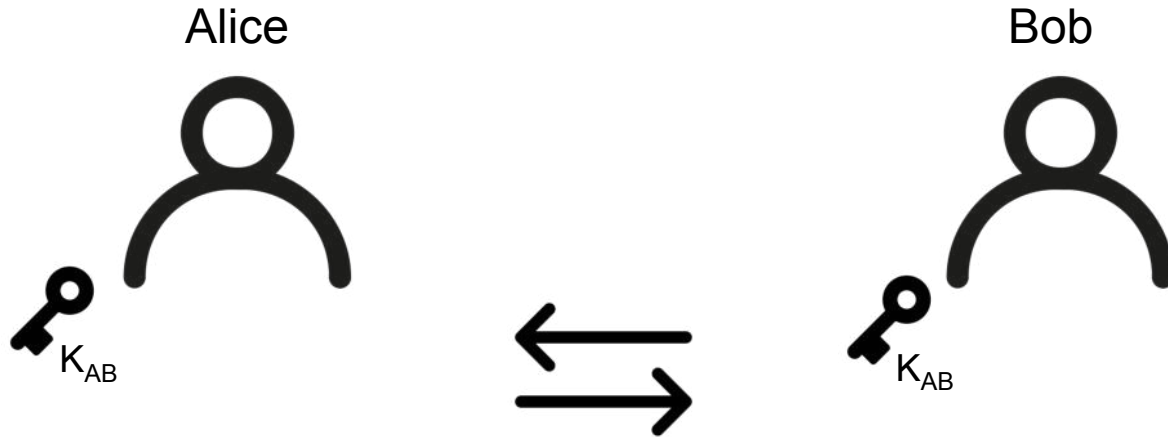
Bob



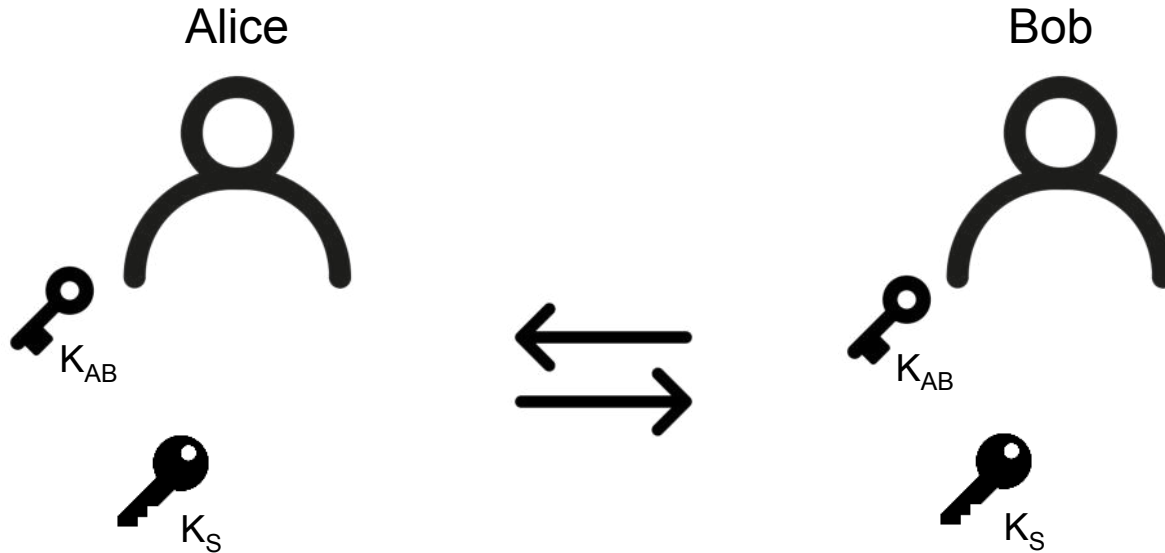
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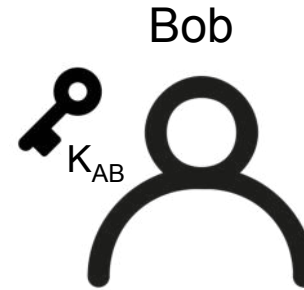
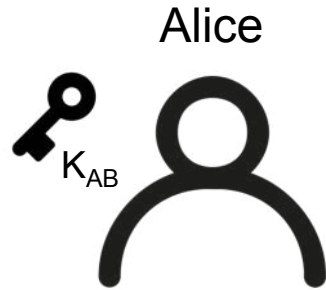


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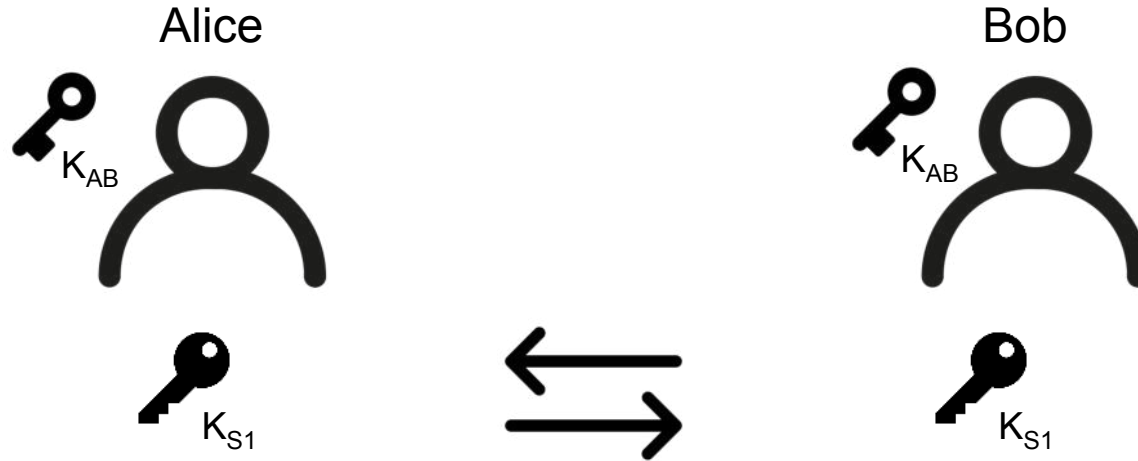


Forward Security

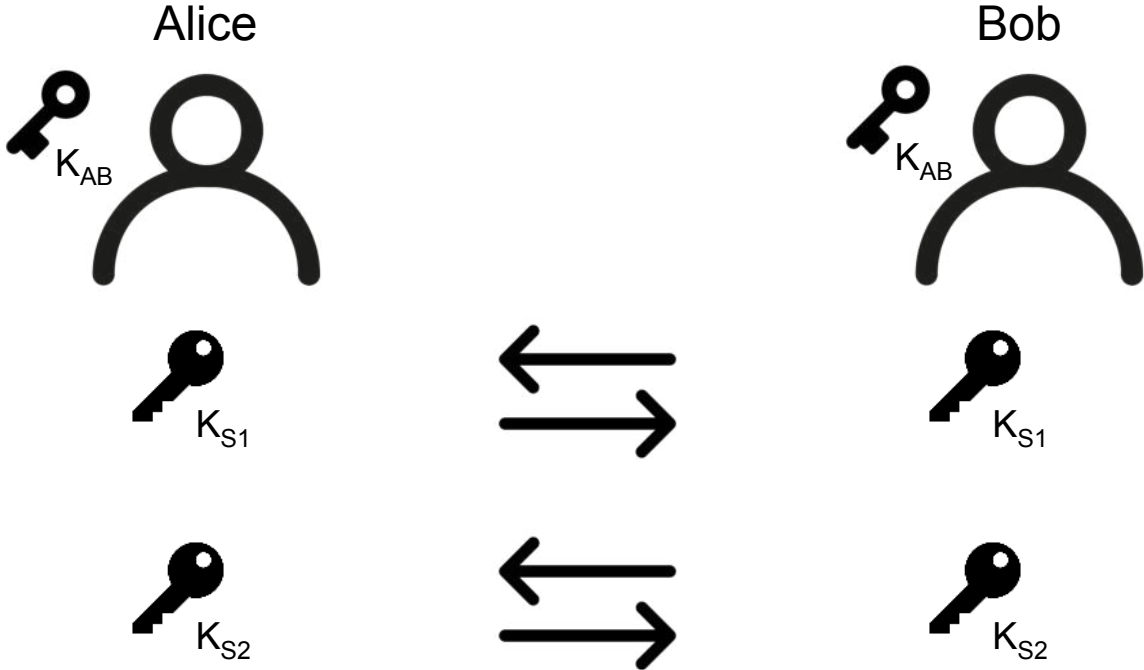
Forward Security



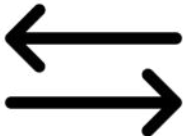
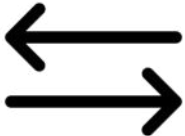
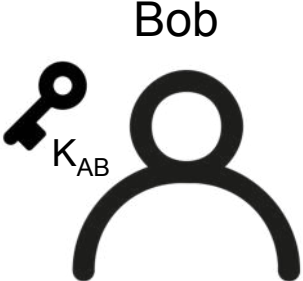
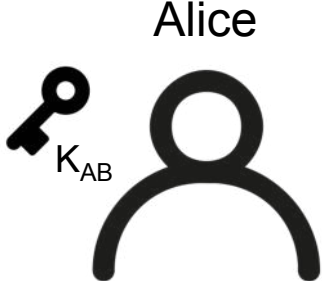
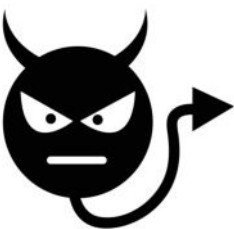
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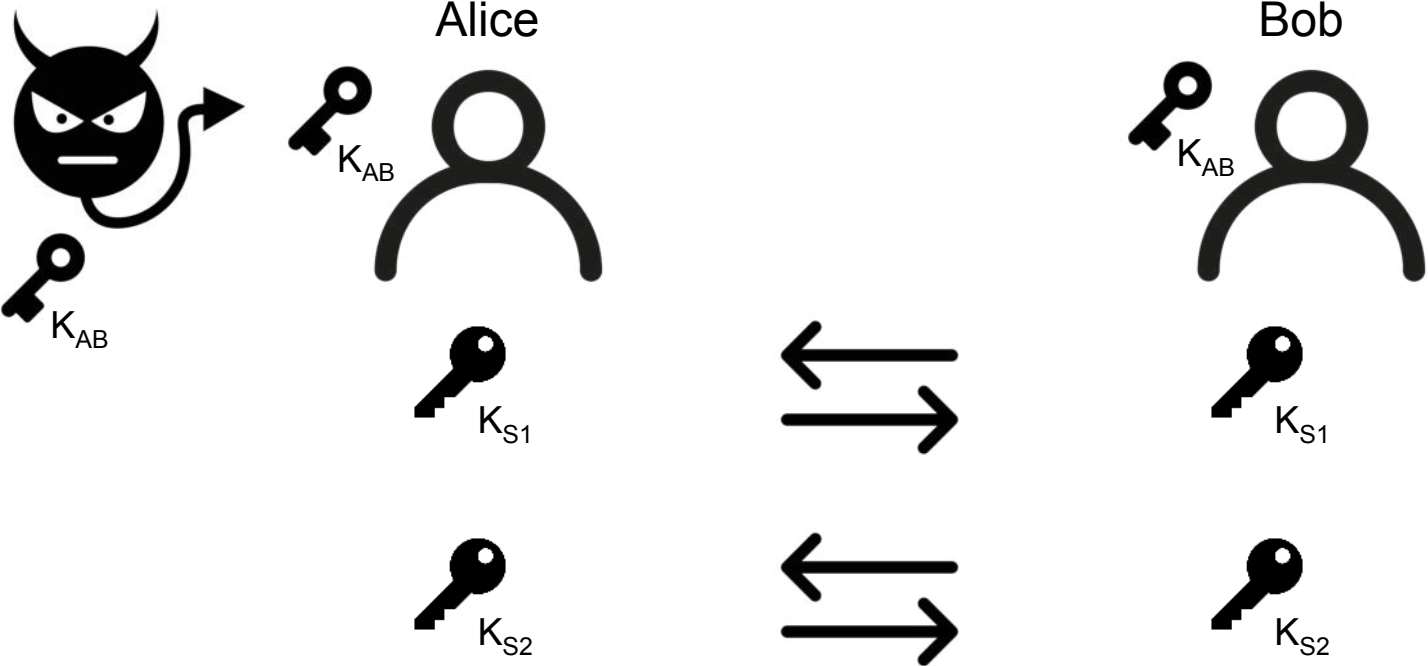
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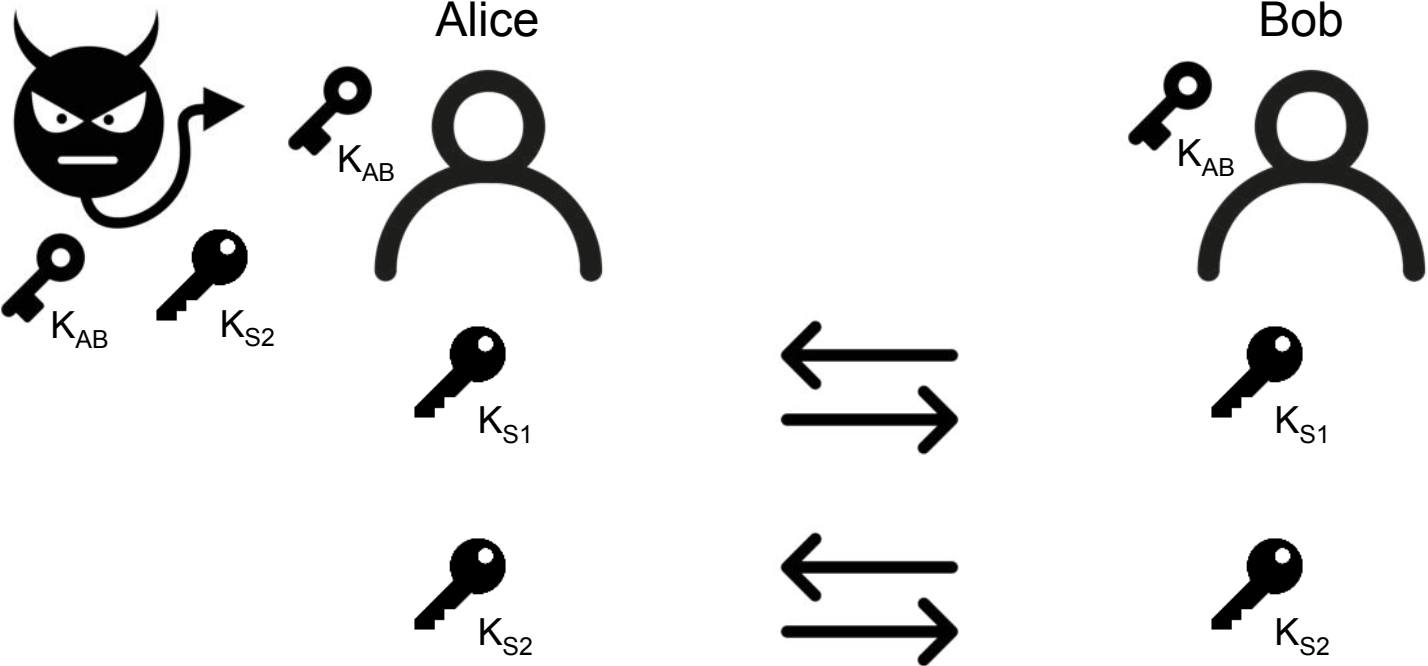
Forward Security



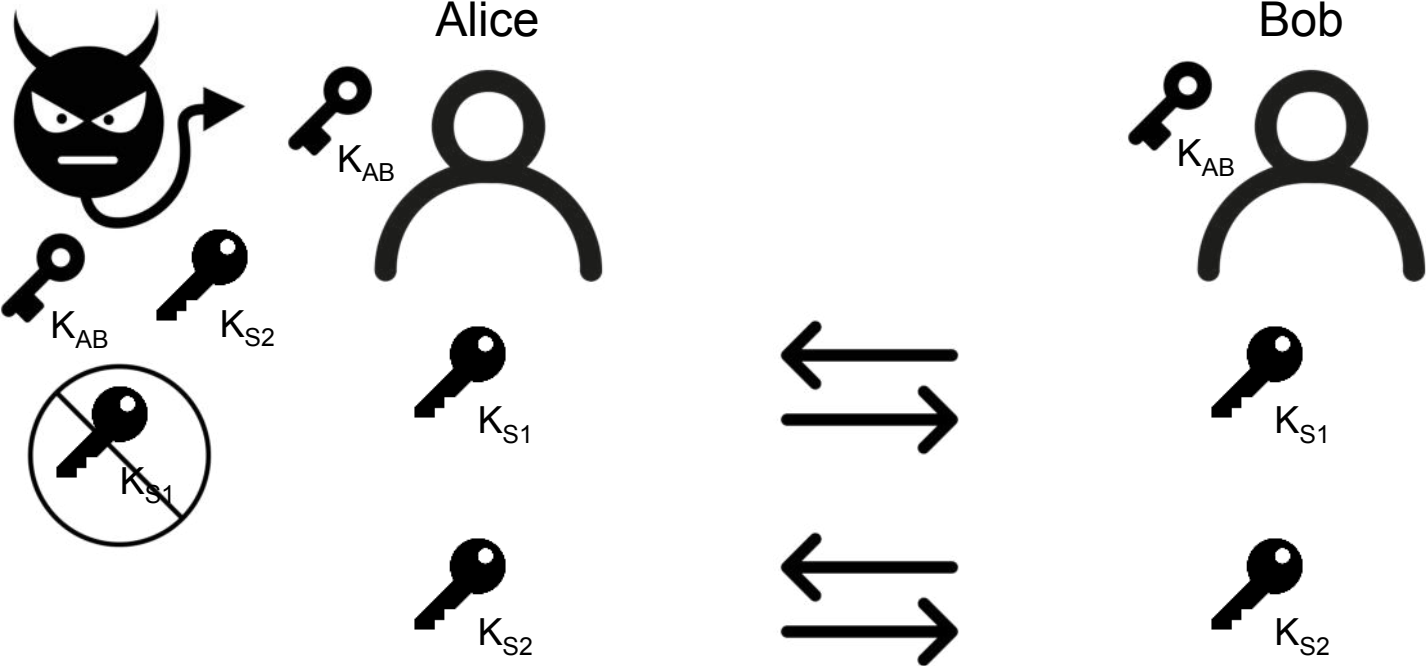
Forward Security



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Achieving Forward Security

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- Evolve keys to obtain forward security

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- Time-based evolution [Dousti and Jalili, 2015]

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- Evolve keys to obtain forward security
- Time-based evolution [Dousti and Jalili, 2015]
- Triggered evolution: evolve after session key derivation

Challenges

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- Concurrent correctness – parallel sessions cause problems when one session evolves shared key material before the other session is ready

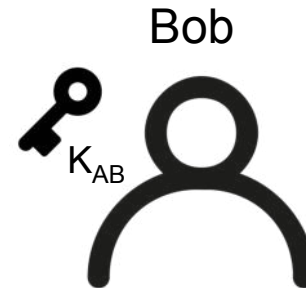
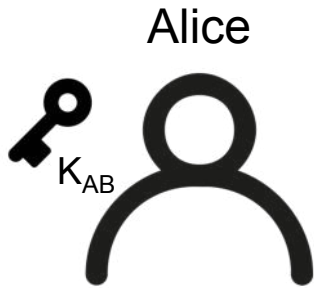
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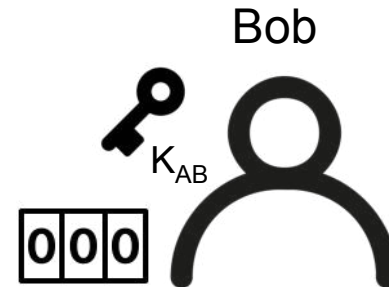
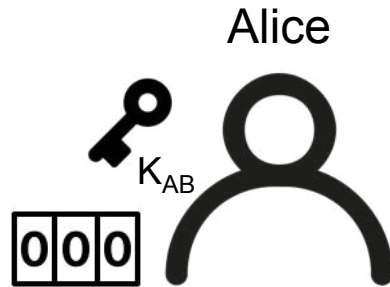
Protocol	Auth.	# of Messages	Sync. Weak	Rob. Full	Conc. Corr.	Forward Security
SAKE [ACF20]	Mutual	5	✗	✗	✗	✓
SAKE-AM [ACF20]	Mutual	4	✗	✗	✗	✓

Example protocol: LP2

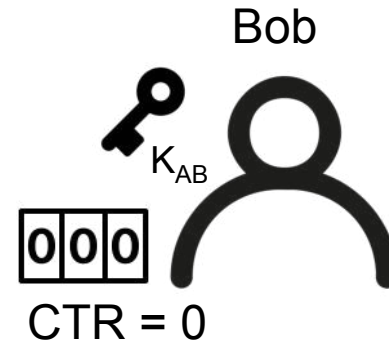
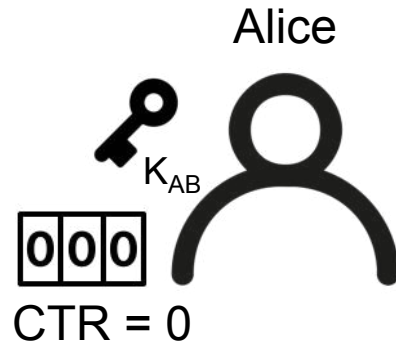
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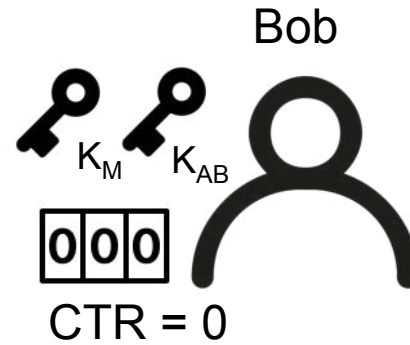
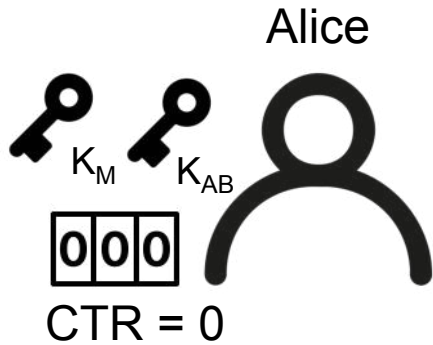
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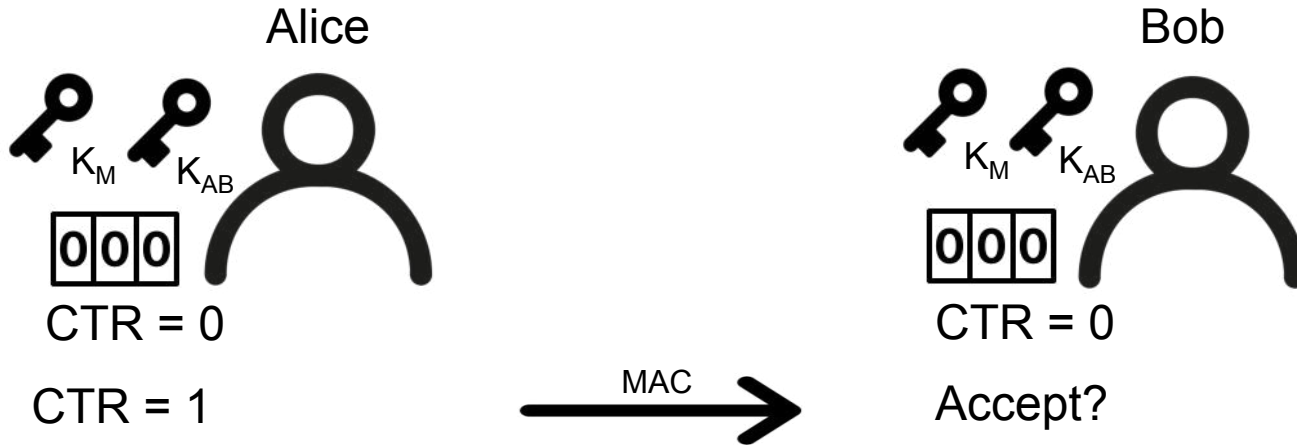
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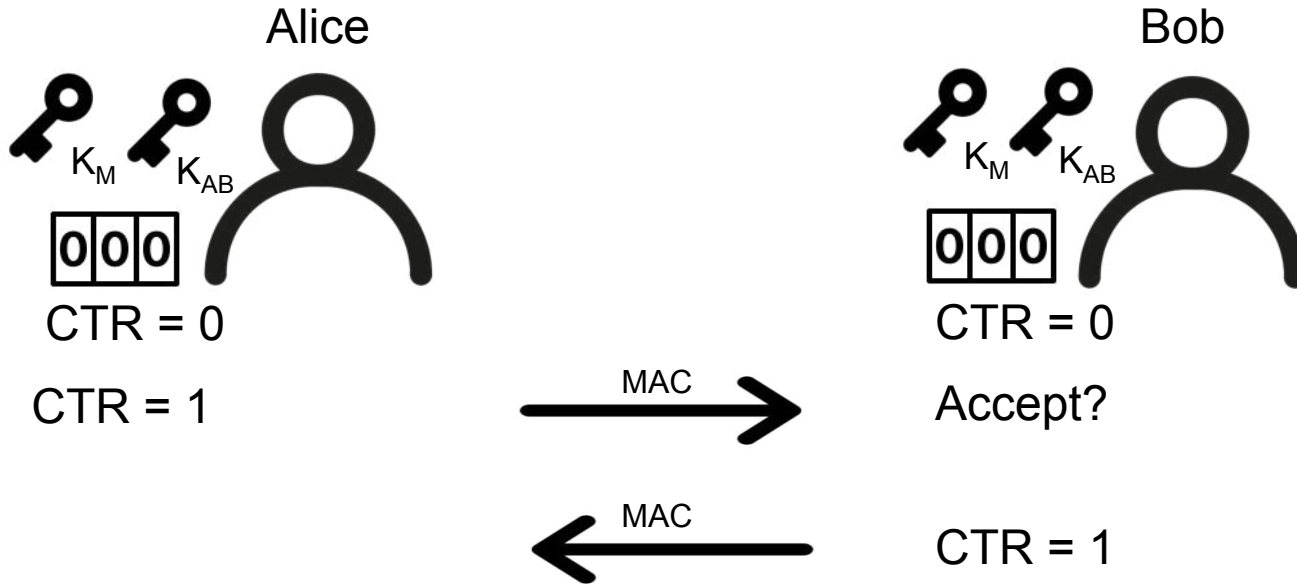
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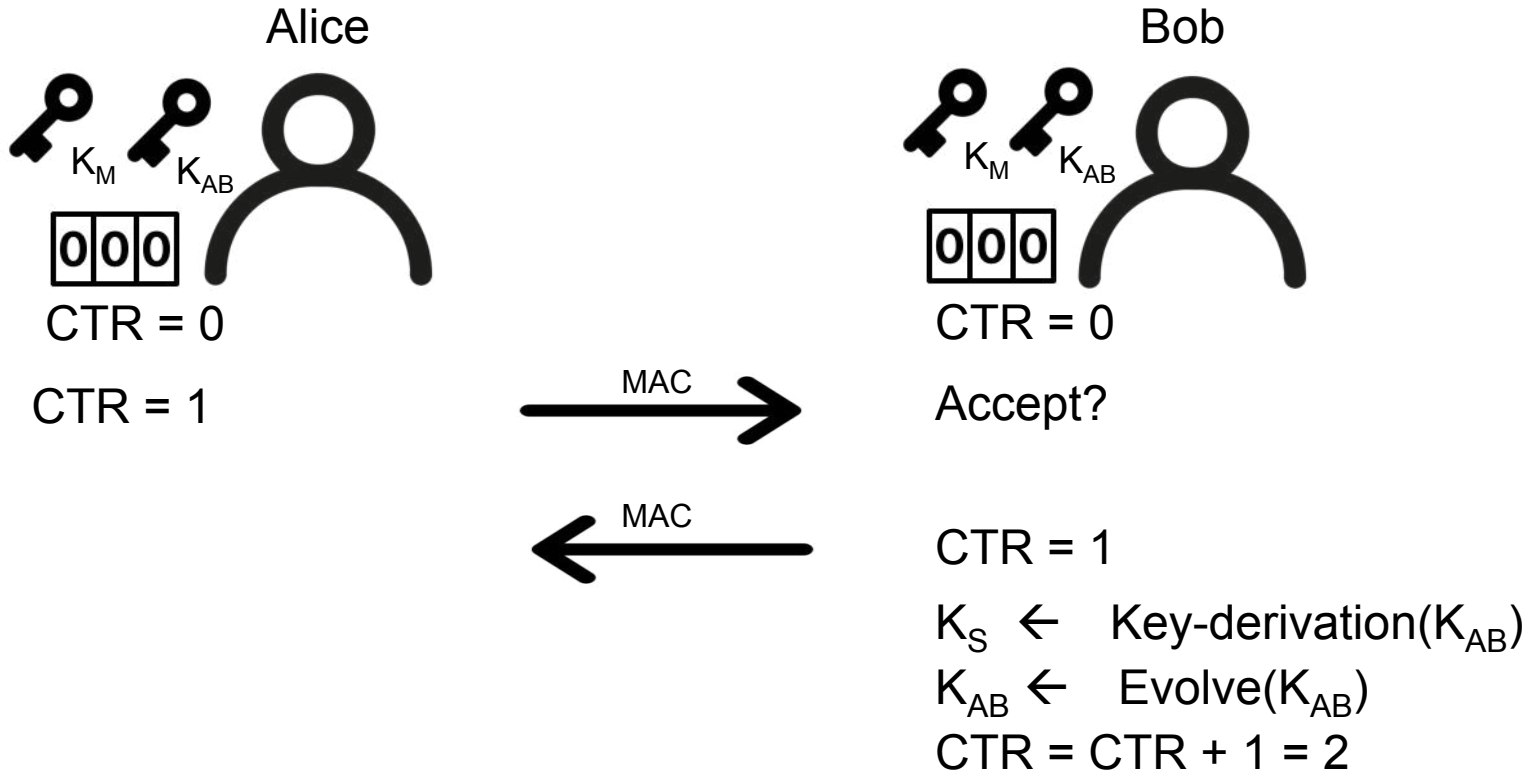
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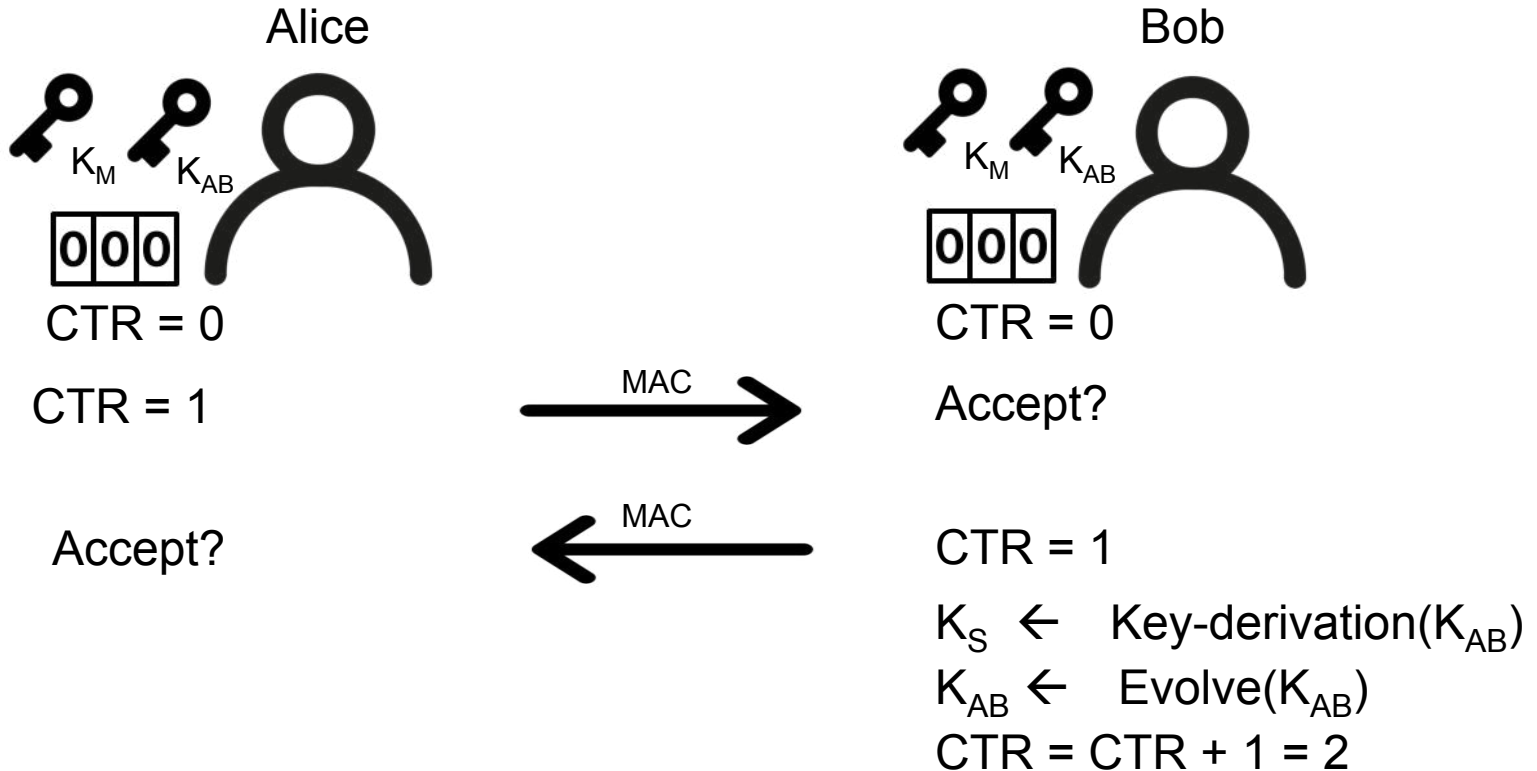
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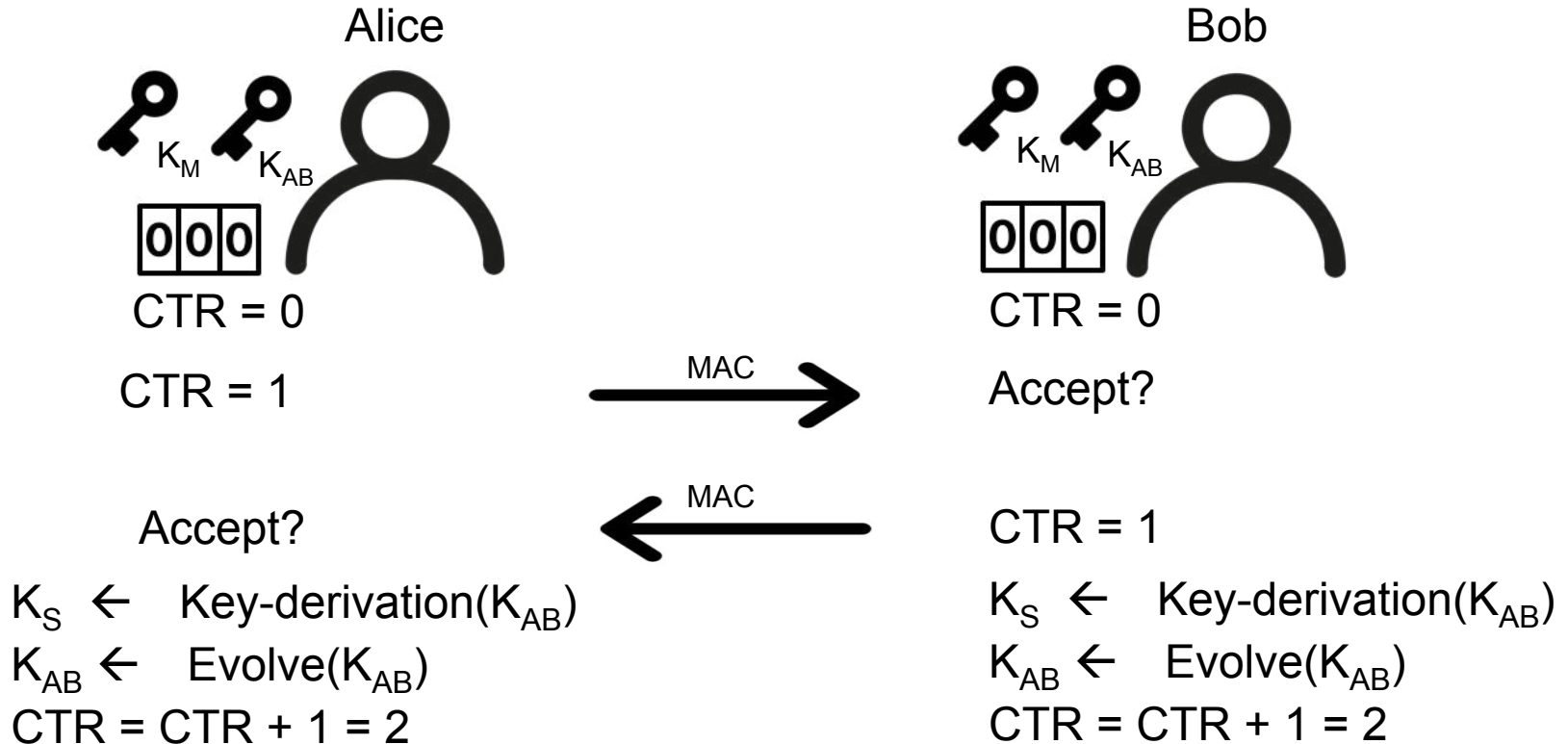
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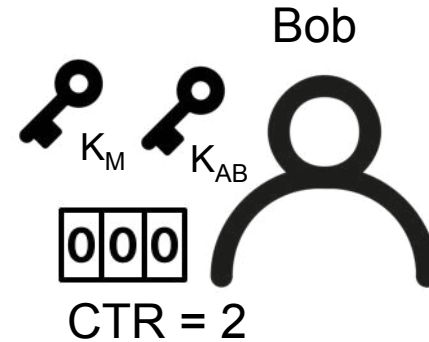
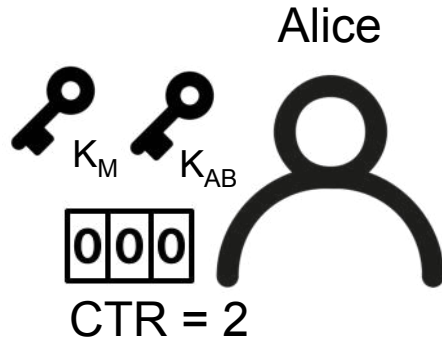
Example protocol: LP2



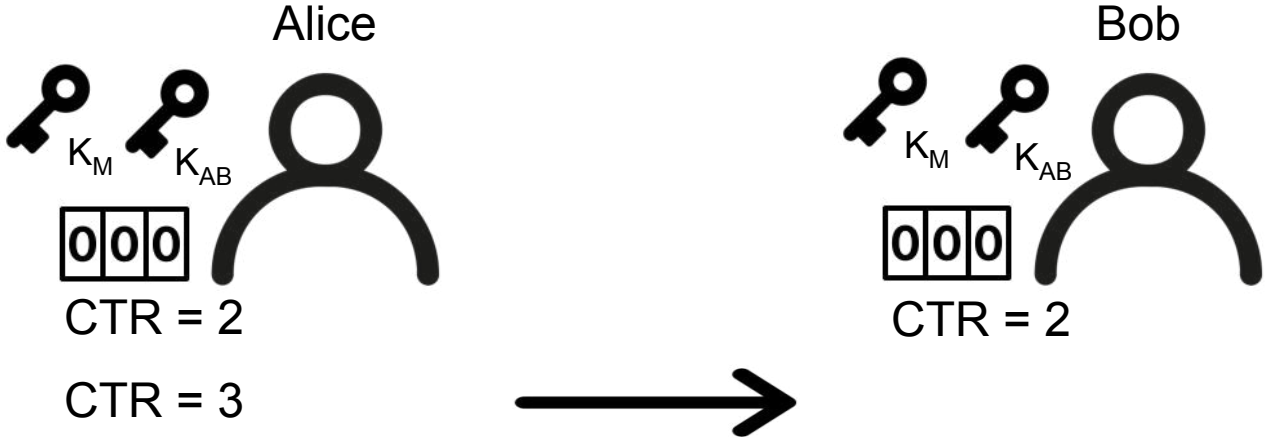
Example protocol: LP2



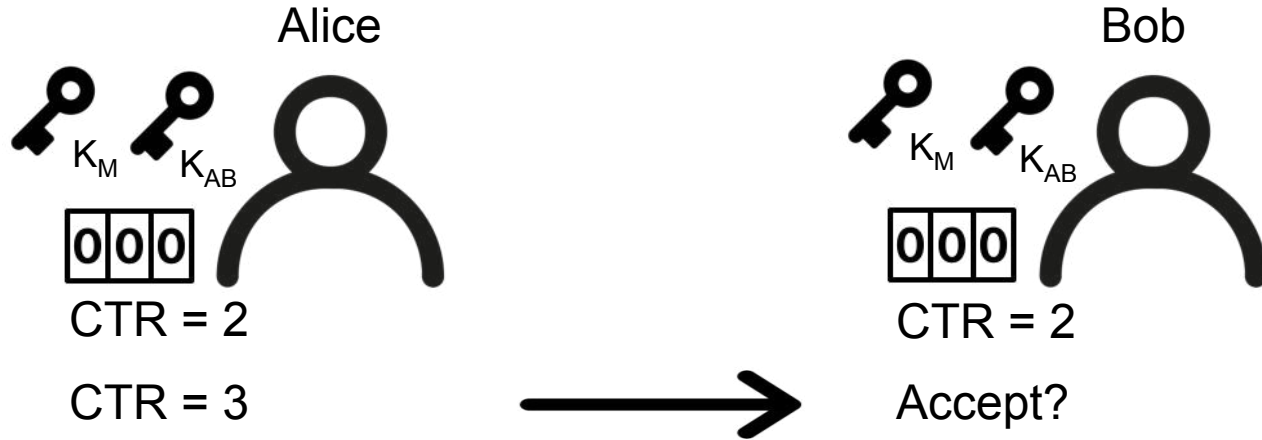
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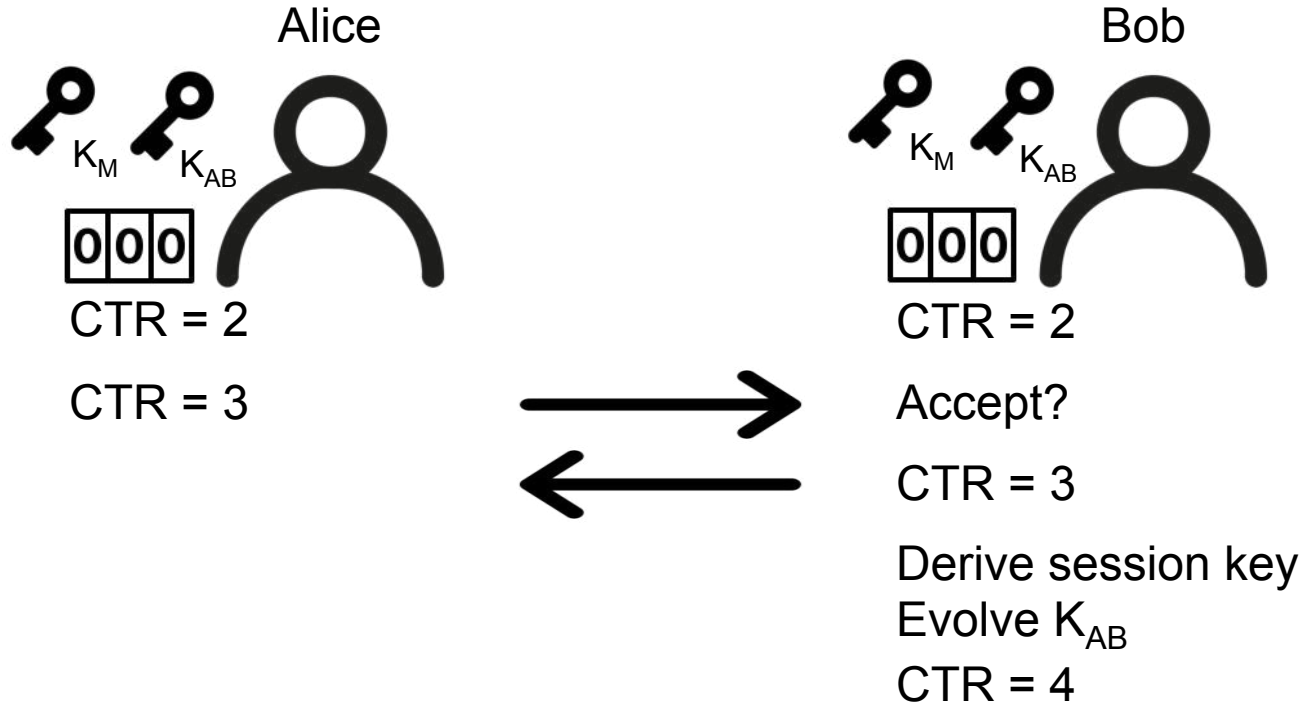
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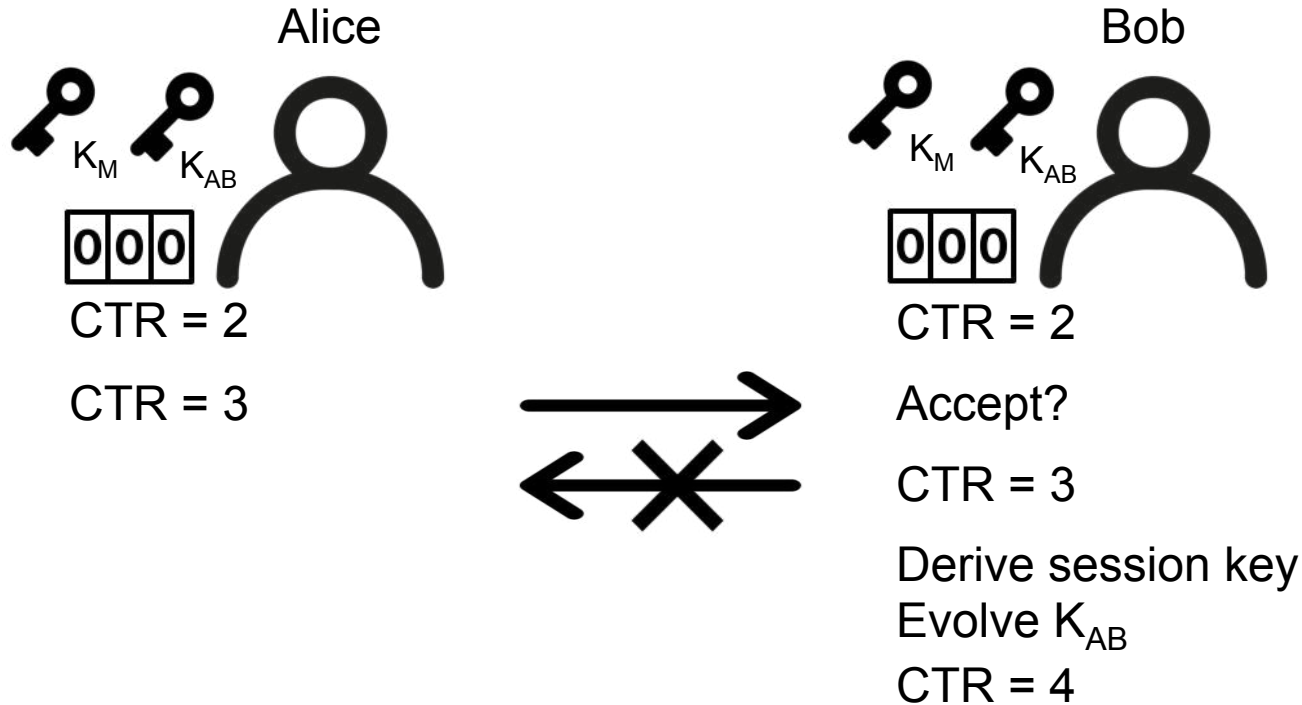
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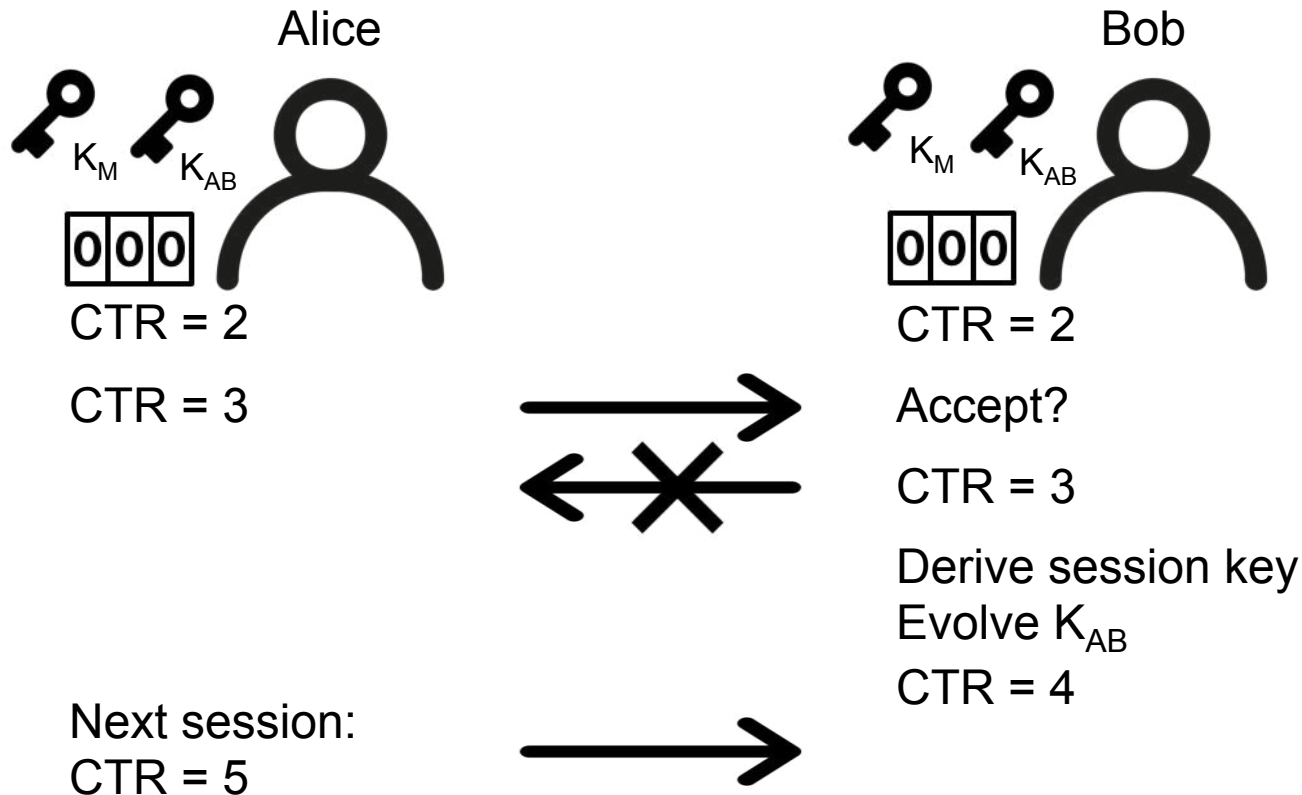
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Linear-evolving protocols

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- 3 protocols – 1, 2 and 3 messages

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Protocol	Auth.	# of Messages	Sync. Weak	Rob. Full	Conc. Corr.	Forward Security
LP1	R only	1	✓	✗	✗	✓
LP2	Mutual	2	✓	✗	✗	✓
LP3	Mutual	3	✓	✗	✗	✓

Security model

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- AKE model from [Bellare Rogaway 94, Li et al 2014]

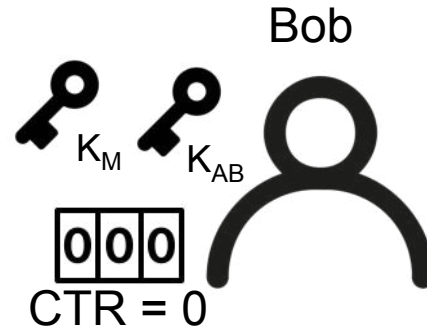
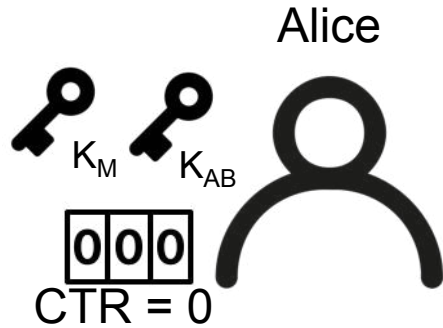
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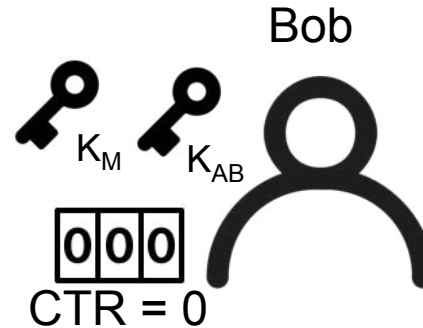
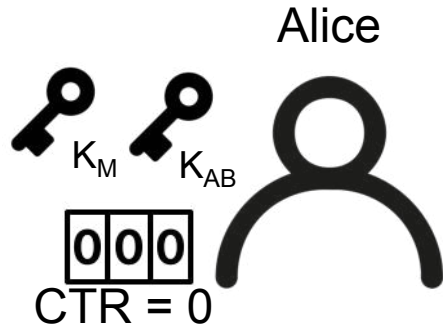
Security model

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- Formalization of synchronization robustness – the ability to compute keys in future sessions if something goes wrong

Concurrent Correctness



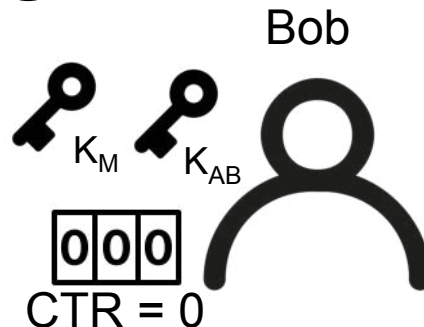
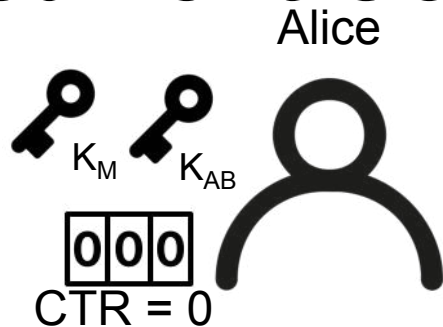
Concurrent Correctness



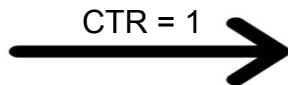
Initiate session 1: CTR = 1



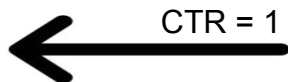
Concurrent Correctness



Initiate session 1: CTR = 1

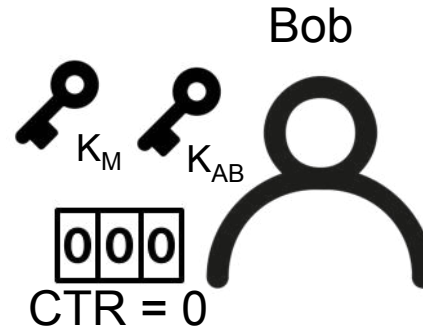
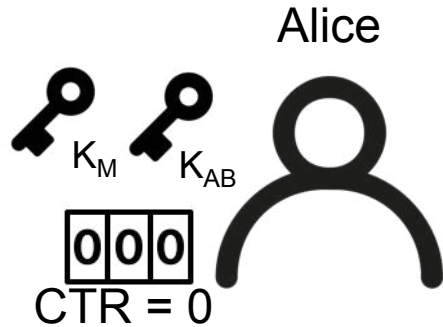


Accept?



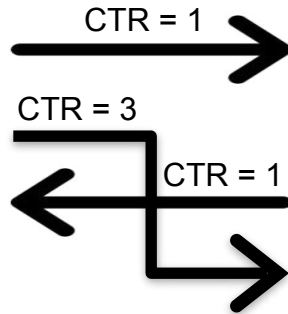
CTR = 1, session completes,
Bob accepts with CTR = 2

Concurrent Correctness



Initiate session 1: CTR = 1

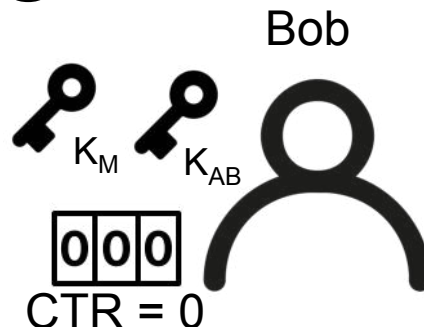
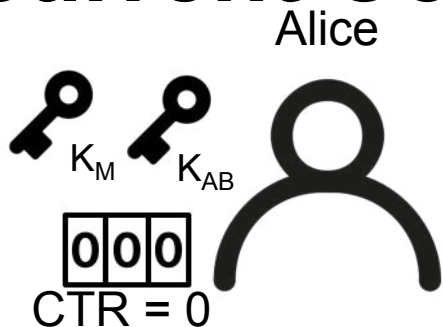
Initiate session 2: CTR = 3



Accept?

CTR = 1, session completes,
Bob accepts with CTR = 2

Concurrent Correctness



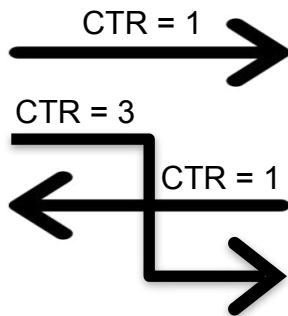
Initiate session 1: CTR = 1

Initiate session 2: CTR = 3

Accept?

Alice is at CTR = 3,

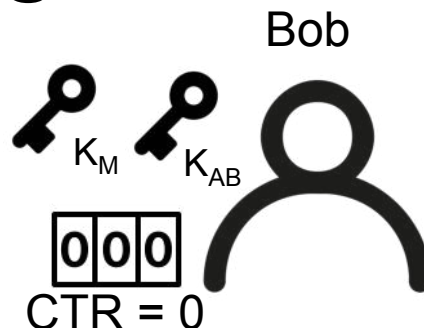
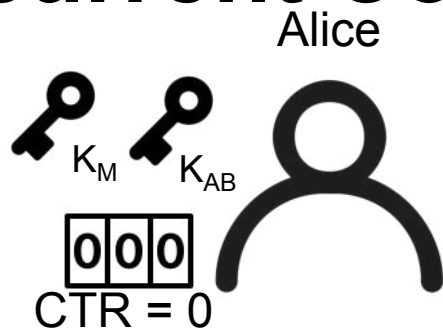
Aborts session 1



Accept?

CTR = 1, session completes,
Bob accepts with CTR = 2

Concurrent Correctness



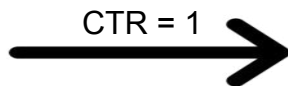
Initiate session 1: CTR = 1

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Accept?

Alice is at CTR = 3,

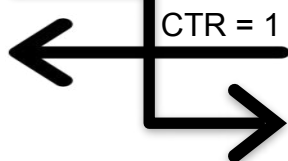
Aborts session 1



Accept?

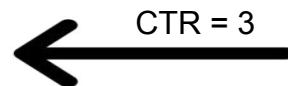


CTR = 1, session completes,
Bob accepts with CTR = 2

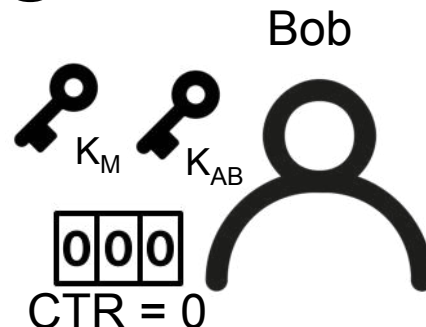
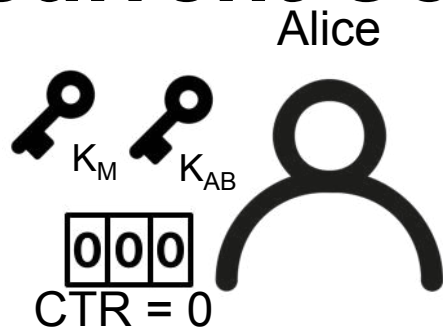


Accept?

CTR = 3, session completes,
Bob accepts with CTR = 4



Concurrent Correctness



Initiate session 1: CTR = 1

Initiate session 2: CTR = 3

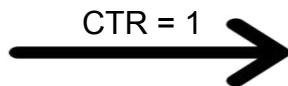
Accept?

Alice is at CTR = 3,

Aborts session 1

Accept?

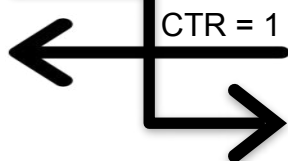
Alice accepts with CTR = 4



Accept?

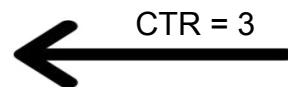


CTR = 1, session completes,
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Synchronization Robustness

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Synchronization Robustness

- Captures the ability of two parties succeeding in exchanging a session key in the future, no matter what has happened previously.
- If the parties get out of sync, we need to be able to resynchronize.
- This definition formalizes this requirement and comes in a weak and a strong flavour.

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Weak Synchronization Robustness

- Definition: Any honestly executed, uninterrupted session will succeed no matter what has happened before.
 - Concurrent sessions were initiated
 - Messages in previous sessions were dropped, reordered or altered (so that they were not accepted)
 - Parties are arbitrarily many steps out of sync
 - Either way: the next session Alice and Bob are allowed to execute without any interruption will succeed

Weak Synchronization Robustness

- Definition: Any honestly executed, uninterrupted session will succeed no matter what has happened before.
 - Concurrent sessions were initiated
 - Messages in previous sessions were dropped, reordered or altered (so that they were not accepted)
 - Parties are arbitrarily many steps out of sync
 - Either way: the next session Alice and Bob are allowed to execute without any interruption will succeed
- LP2: Allowing role reversal will make the protocol fail to meet this requirement

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- Linearly evolving protocols fail this requirement

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- All concurrent sessions can succeed: puncturing only affects key material of that particular session

The non-linearly evolving protocols

Protocol	Auth.	# of Messages	Sync. Rob.		Conc. Corr.	Forward Security
			Weak	Full		
PP1	R only	1	✓	✓	✓	✓
PP2	Mutual	2	✓	✓	✓	✓

All our protocols

Protocol	Auth.	# of Messages	Sync. Weak	Rob. Full	Conc. Corr.	Forward Security
SAKE [ACF20]	Mutual	5	✗	✗	✗	✓
SAKE-AM [ACF20]	Mutual	4	✗	✗	✗	✓
LP1	R only	1	✓	✗	✗	✓
LP2	Mutual	2	✓	✗	✗	✓
LP3	Mutual	3	✓	✗	✗	✓
PP1	R only	1	✓	✓	✓	✓
PP2	Mutual	2	✓	✓	✓	✓

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With regard to our work...

- Implementation efforts are underway
- No real world test data yet, but theoretical analysis promising
- Let me know if you want to get involved!

More info?



Symmetric Key Exchange with Full Forward Security and Robust Synchronization

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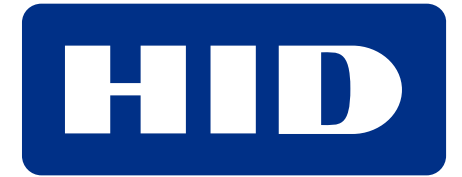
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Post-Quantum

Cryptography Conference



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