Quantum circuits for the CSIDH: optimizing quantum evaluation of isogenies Daniel J. Bernstein Tanja Lange Chloe Martindale Lorenz Panny quantum.isogeny.org

Alice: secret *a*, public *aG*. Bob: secret *b*, public *bG*. Shared secret a(bG) = (ab)G = (ba)G = b(aG).

quantum.isogeny.org

Alice: secret *a*, public *aG*. Bob: secret *b*, public *bG*. Shared secret a(bG) = (ab)G = (ba)G = b(aG).

- DH: 1976 Diffie-Hellman.
- ECDH: 1985 Miller, 1987 Koblitz.
- Cost poly(λ) for pre-quantum security level 2^{λ}
- (assuming that the best attacks known are optimal).

Alice: secret *a*, public *aG*. Bob: secret *b*, public *bG*. Shared secret a(bG) = (ab)G = (ba)G = b(aG).

- DH: 1976 Diffie-Hellman.
- ECDH: 1985 Miller, 1987 Koblitz.
- Cost poly(λ) for pre-quantum security level 2^{λ} (*assuming* that the best attacks known are optimal). Fast addition of public keys \rightarrow post-quantum break.

Alice: secret *a*, public *aG*. Bob: secret *b*, public *bG*. Shared secret a(bG) = (ab)G = (ba)G = b(aG).

- DH: 1976 Diffie-Hellman.
- ECDH: 1985 Miller, 1987 Koblitz.
- Cost poly(λ) for pre-quantum security level 2^{λ} (*assuming* that the best attacks known are optimal). Fast addition of public keys \rightarrow post-quantum break.
- CRS: 2006 Rostovtsev–Stolbunov, 2006 Couveignes. CSIDH: 2018 Castryck-Lange-Martindale-Panny-Renes. Cost poly(λ) for pre-quantum security level 2^{λ}.

quantum.isogeny.org

Alice: secret *a*, public *aG*. Bob: secret *b*, public *bG*. Shared secret a(bG) = (ab)G = (ba)G = b(aG).

- DH: 1976 Diffie-Hellman.
- ECDH: 1985 Miller, 1987 Koblitz.
- Cost poly(λ) for pre-quantum security level 2^{λ} (*assuming* that the best attacks known are optimal). Fast addition of public keys \rightarrow post-quantum break.
- CRS: 2006 Rostovtsev–Stolbunov, 2006 Couveignes. CSIDH: 2018 Castryck-Lange-Martindale-Panny-Renes. Cost poly(λ) for pre-quantum security level 2^{λ} . Cost poly(λ) for post-quantum security level 2^{λ} .

quantum.isogeny.org

Encryption systems with small public keys

PKE doesn't require NIKE: e.g., 2011 SIDH/SIKE.

quantum.isogeny.org

Encryption systems with small public keys

PKE doesn't require NIKE: e.g., 2011 SIDH/SIKE. Key bits where all known attacks take 2^{λ} operations (naive serial attack metric, ignoring memory cost):

	pre-quantum	post-quantum
SIDH, SIKE	$(24+o(1))\lambda$	$(36 + o(1))\lambda$
compressed	$(14+o(1))\lambda$	$(21+o(1))\lambda$
CRS, CSIDH	$(4+o(1))\lambda$	superlinear
ECDH	$(2+o(1))\lambda$	exponential

quantum.isogeny.org

Encryption systems with small public keys

PKE doesn't require NIKE: e.g., 2011 SIDH/SIKE. Key bits where all known attacks take 2^{λ} operations (naive serial attack metric, ignoring memory cost):

	pre-quantum	post-quantum
SIDH, SIKE	$(24+o(1))\lambda$	$(36+o(1))\lambda$
compressed	$(14+o(1))\lambda$	$(21+o(1))\lambda$
CRS, CSIDH	$(4+o(1))\lambda$	superlinear
ECDH	$(2+o(1))\lambda$	exponential

Subexp 2010 Childs–Jao–Soukharev attack, using 2003 Kuperberg or 2004 Regev or 2011 Kuperberg.

quantum.isogeny.org

What CSIDH key sizes are needed for post-quantum security level 2⁶⁴? 2⁹⁶? 2¹²⁸?

quantum.isogeny.org

What CSIDH key sizes are needed for post-quantum security level 2⁶⁴? 2⁹⁶? 2¹²⁸?

Subexp attack: many quantum CSIDH queries.

• How many queries do these attacks perform? 2011 Kuperberg supersedes previous papers.

What CSIDH key sizes are needed for post-quantum security level 2⁶⁴? 2⁹⁶? 2¹²⁸?

Subexp attack: many quantum CSIDH queries.

- How many queries do these attacks perform? 2011 Kuperberg supersedes previous papers.
- How is attack affected by occasional errors and non-uniform distributions over the group?

What CSIDH key sizes are needed for post-quantum security level 2⁶⁴? 2⁹⁶? 2¹²⁸?

Subexp attack: many quantum CSIDH queries.

- How many queries do these attacks perform? 2011 Kuperberg supersedes previous papers.
- How is attack affected by occasional errors and non-uniform distributions over the group?
- How expensive is each CSIDH query?
 See our paper—full 56-page version online, with detailed analysis and many optimizations.

quantum.isogeny.org

What CSIDH key sizes are needed for post-quantum security level 2⁶⁴? 2⁹⁶? 2¹²⁸?

Subexp attack: many quantum CSIDH queries.

- How many queries do these attacks perform? 2011 Kuperberg supersedes previous papers.
- How is attack affected by occasional errors and non-uniform distributions over the group?
- How expensive is each CSIDH query?
 See our paper—full 56-page version online, with detailed analysis and many optimizations.
- What about memory, using parallel AT metric?

quantum.isogeny.org

We provide software to compute CSIDH group action using bit operations. Automatic tallies of nonlinear ops (AND, OR), linear ops (XOR, NOT).

We provide software to compute CSIDH group action using bit operations. Automatic tallies of nonlinear ops (AND, OR), linear ops (XOR, NOT).

- Generic conversions:
- sequence of bit ops with $\leq B$ nonlinear ops
- \Rightarrow sequence of *reversible* ops with $\leq 2B$ Toffoli ops

We provide software to compute CSIDH group action using bit operations. Automatic tallies of nonlinear ops (AND, OR), linear ops (XOR, NOT).

- Generic conversions:
- sequence of bit ops with $\leq B$ nonlinear ops
- \Rightarrow sequence of *reversible* ops with $\leq 2B$ Toffoli ops
- \Rightarrow sequence of *quantum* gates with $\leq 14B$ *T*-gates.

We provide software to compute CSIDH group action using bit operations. Automatic tallies of nonlinear ops (AND, OR), linear ops (XOR, NOT).

- Generic conversions:
- sequence of bit ops with $\leq B$ nonlinear ops
- \Rightarrow sequence of *reversible* ops with $\leq 2B$ Toffoli ops
- \Rightarrow sequence of *quantum* gates with $\leq 14B$ *T*-gates.
- Building confidence in correctness of output:
- 1. Compare output to Sage script for CSIDH.
- 2. Generating-function analysis of *exact* error rates. Compare to experiments with noticeable error rates.

CSIDH-512 query, uniform over $\{-5, \ldots, 5\}^{74}$, error rate $<2^{-32}$ (maybe ok), nonlinear bit ops: $\approx 2^{51}$ by 2018 Jao–LeGrow–Leonardi–Ruiz-Lopez.

CSIDH-512 query, uniform over $\{-5, \ldots, 5\}^{74}$, error rate $<2^{-32}$ (maybe ok), nonlinear bit ops: $\approx 2^{51}$ by 2018 Jao-LeGrow-Leonardi-Ruiz-Lopez. 1118827416420 $\approx 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 7.1.

quantum.isogeny.org

CSIDH-512 query, uniform over $\{-5, \ldots, 5\}^{74}$, error rate $<2^{-32}$ (maybe ok), nonlinear bit ops: $\approx 2^{51}$ by 2018 Jao–LeGrow–Leonardi–Ruiz-Lopez. 1118827416420 $\approx 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 7.1. 765325228976 $\approx 0.7 \cdot 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 8.1.

 $\Rightarrow \approx 2^{43.3}$ *T*-gates using $\approx 2^{40}$ qubits.

CSIDH-512 query, uniform over $\{-5, \ldots, 5\}^{74}$, error rate $<2^{-32}$ (maybe ok), nonlinear bit ops: $\approx 2^{51}$ by 2018 Jao-LeGrow-Leonardi-Ruiz-Lopez. 1118827416420 $\approx 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 7.1. 765325228976 $\approx 0.7 \cdot 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 8.1. $\Rightarrow \approx 2^{43.3}$ *T*-gates using $\approx 2^{40}$ qubits. Can do $\approx 2^{45.3}$ *T*-gates using $\approx 2^{20}$ gubits.

Call $do \sim 2$ *T*-gates using ~ 2 V

quantum.isogeny.org

CSIDH-512 query, uniform over $\{-5, \ldots, 5\}^{74}$, error rate $<2^{-32}$ (maybe ok), nonlinear bit ops: by 2018 Jao-LeGrow-Leonardi-Ruiz-Lopez. $\approx 2^{51}$ $1118827416420 \approx 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 7.1. $765325228976 \approx 0.7 \cdot 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 8.1. $\Rightarrow \approx 2^{43.3}$ T-gates using $\approx 2^{40}$ qubits. Can do $\approx 2^{45.3}$ *T*-gates using $\approx 2^{20}$ qubits. Total gates (*T*+Clifford): $\approx 2^{46.9}$.

quantum.isogeny.org

CSIDH-512 query, uniform over $\{-5, \ldots, 5\}^{74}$, error rate $<2^{-32}$ (maybe ok), nonlinear bit ops: $\approx 2^{51}$ by 2018 Jao-LeGrow-Leonardi-Ruiz-Lopez. $1118827416420 \approx 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 7.1. $765325228976 \approx 0.7 \cdot 2^{40}$ by our Algorithm 8.1. $\Rightarrow \approx 2^{43.3}$ T-gates using $\approx 2^{40}$ qubits. Can do $\approx 2^{45.3}$ *T*-gates using $\approx 2^{20}$ qubits. Total gates (*T*+Clifford): $\approx 2^{46.9}$. Variations in 512, $\{-5, \ldots, 5\}$, 2^{-32} : see paper.

quantum.isogeny.org

Case study: full CSIDH-512 attack

Important issues from other layers of attack:

- CSIDH-512 user has inputs {-5,...,5}⁷⁴ but attack seems to need wider range of inputs. BS18 claim₁: ≈2² overhead to handle this issue.
- Attack has big outer loop, many queries. BS18 claim₂: $\approx 2^{32.5}$ queries using $\approx 2^{31}$ qubits.

BS18 = 2018 Bonnetain–Schrottenloher.

quantum.isogeny.org

Case study: full CSIDH-512 attack

Important issues from other layers of attack:

- CSIDH-512 user has inputs {-5,...,5}⁷⁴ but attack seems to need wider range of inputs. BS18 claim₁: ≈2² overhead to handle this issue.
- Attack has big outer loop, many queries. BS18 claim₂: $\approx 2^{32.5}$ queries using $\approx 2^{31}$ qubits.

BS18 = 2018 Bonnetain–Schrottenloher.

If claim₁ and claim₂ are correct: $\approx 2^{81.4}$ total gates. (Presumably larger cost in *AT* metric. Big circuit!)

quantum.isogeny.org

Case study: full CSIDH-512 attack

Important issues from other layers of attack:

- CSIDH-512 user has inputs {-5,...,5}⁷⁴ but attack seems to need wider range of inputs. BS18 claim₁: ≈2² overhead to handle this issue.
- Attack has big outer loop, many queries. BS18 claim₂: $\approx 2^{32.5}$ queries using $\approx 2^{31}$ qubits.

BS18 = 2018 Bonnetain–Schrottenloher.

If claim₁ and claim₂ are correct: $\approx 2^{81.4}$ total gates. (Presumably larger cost in *AT* metric. Big circuit!) BS18 claim₃: 2⁷¹ total gates. Our paper explains gap.

quantum.isogeny.org