

PQSRC highlights

Daniel J. Bernstein

PQSRC, FVPQS, and Crypto Frontiers

Post-Quantum Software Research Center (PQSRC) is hosted at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

One of the Intel Crypto Frontiers Research Center projects: Fast Verified Post-Quantum Software (FVPQS), a joint project between

- Daniel J. Bernstein at PQSRC and
- Tung Chou, Bow-Yaw Wang, and Bo-Yin Yang at Academia Sinica in Taiwan.

This talk: Highlights of PQSRC's work on FVPQS.
For more on FVPQS, see Bow-Yaw Wang's talk later today.

Examples of the motivation for FVPQS

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Another 2020 [announcement re FrodoKEM](#): “the FrodoKEM team also fixed the timing oracle [GJN20] badly and caused a more serious security problem while trying to do that.”

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2024.06 [announcement re Kyber](#): under some compilers, reference implementation leaks secrets through conditional-branch timing.

The pursuit of speed

Official Keccak (SHA-3) code package:

- `KeccakP-1600-reference.c`,
- `KeccakP-1600-x86-64-shld-gas.s`,
- `KeccakP-1600-AVX2.s`,
- `KeccakP-1600-AVX512.s`,
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Post-quantum crypto is **more complicated** than Keccak, and post-quantum software includes large volumes of hand-optimized software.

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optimized code matches reference code for *all* inputs:
prove yes, or find an input where the outputs are different.
Also scans code for timing variations, including `mul` and `div`.

Example: automatically catches the bug in FrodoKEM's
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Automatically analyzes binaries: e.g., can find compiler
differences, or differences between C and assembly language.

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Library provides functions for constant-time comparisons, bit extractions, etc. on $\{\text{int}, \text{uint}\}\{8, 16, 32, 64\}$. Advantages over previous work: more functions; the implementation is designed to protect against compilers introducing timing variations; all functions are verified using `saferewrite`.

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For x86-64 and aarch64, library uses inline assembly, including a new `readasm` tool to improve auditability and to avoid common classes of inline-assembly bugs.
For portable code, library uses `optblocker`, a volatile zero.

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Output: (1) portable C; (2) C with AVX2 intrinsics.

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Closest previous work: [SPIRAL](#) DSL for floating-point FFTs. But NTTs raise new codegen+verification questions.

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These are proofs that $1 + \lfloor 9437b/4096 \rfloor$ iterations of the 2019 Bernstein–Yang “divstep” iteration, starting with $\delta = 1/2$ and $0 \leq g \leq f \leq 2^b$, compute gcd, modular inverse, etc. This iteration is convenient for fast constant-time code.

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Planning paper on proof technique and software integration; joint work with Harrison, Maxwell, Wang, Wuille, Yang.

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Context: Classic McEliece uses a [much more powerful decoder](#) than typical lattice systems, giving it much higher security at each ciphertext size, making it the [most efficient choice](#) for applications using static post-quantum keys.

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These proofs guarantee correctness for a specific decoder, the decoder used in the Classic McEliece software.

Unexpected spinoff: can skip reencryption after this decoder (although reencryption might still rescue security after [faults](#)).

Big step towards complete verification of the software.