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Norwegian University of
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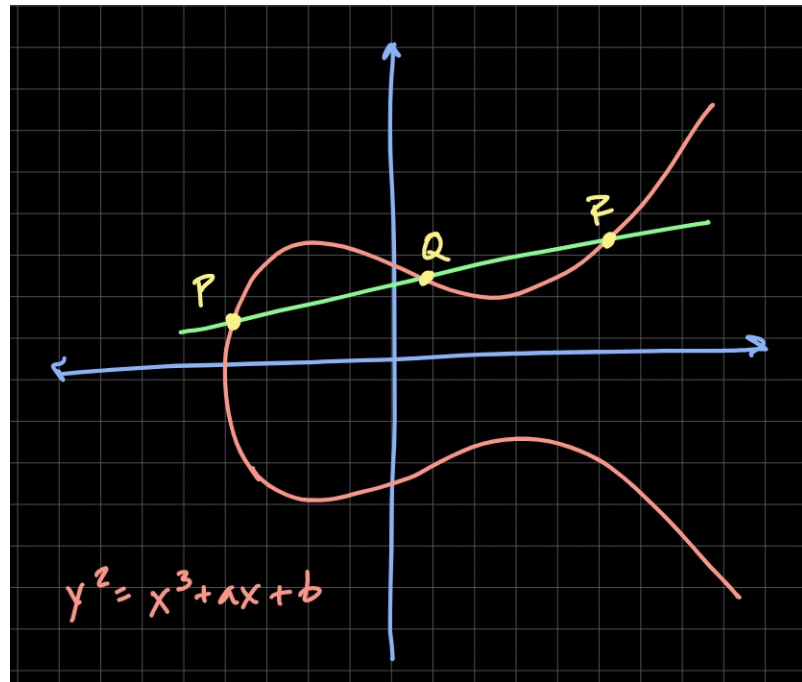
Kvantesikker Kryptografi 1: Slutten på Starten

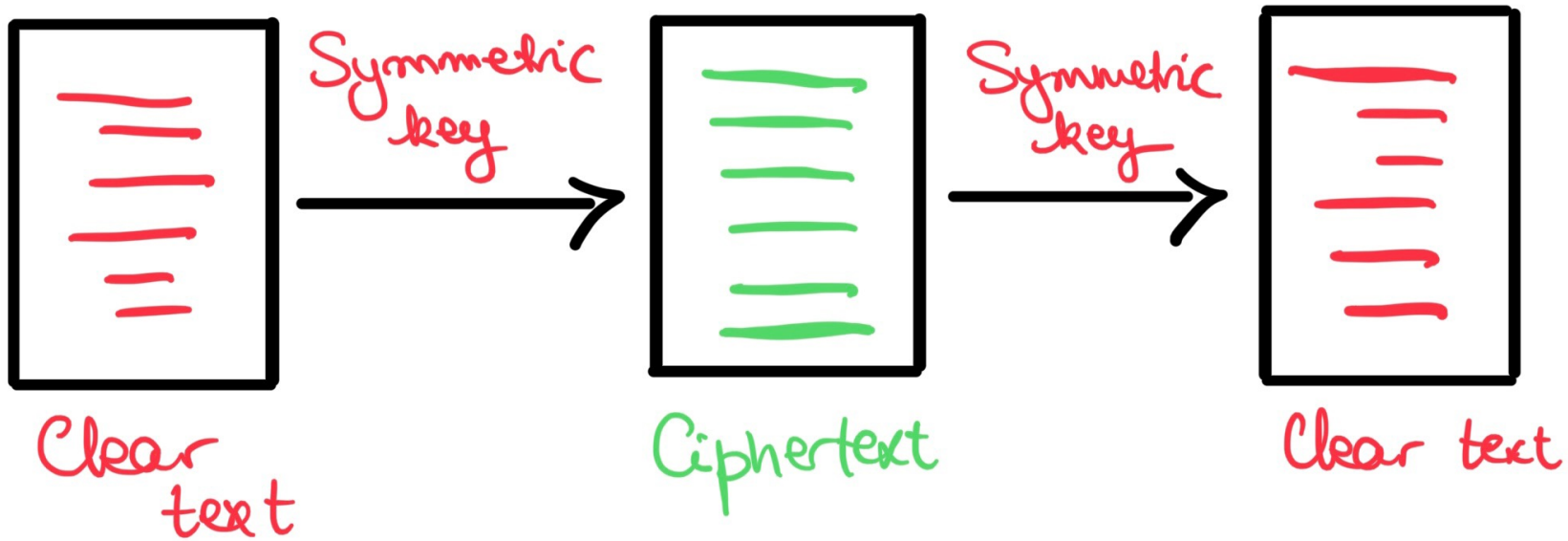
Tjerand Silde – Sikkerhetsfestivalen 2023

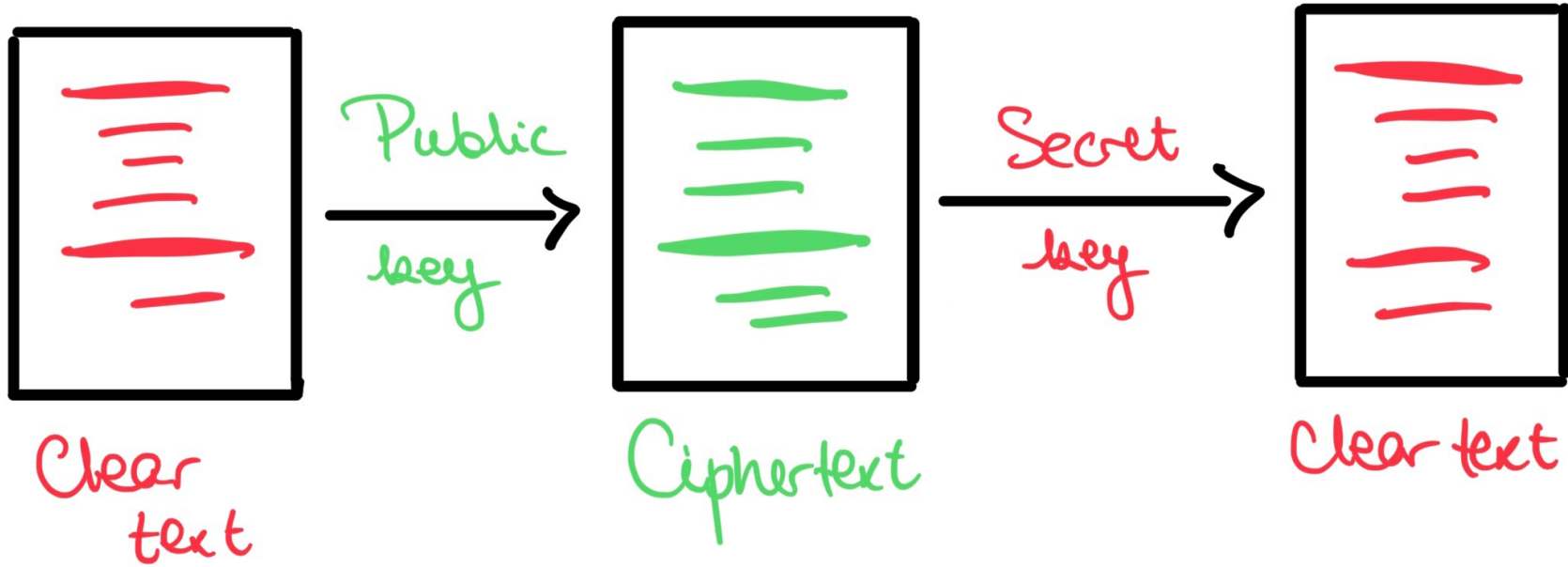
Dagens kryptografi

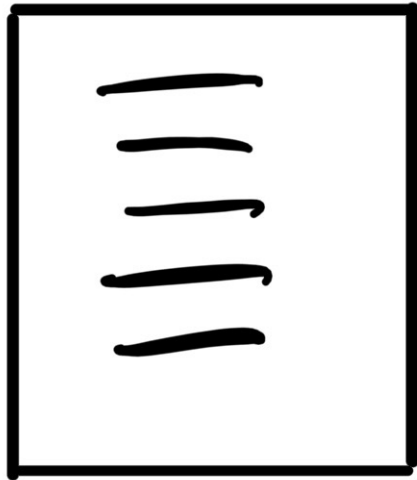
Symmetrisk-nøkkel krypto:
AES-128 og **SHA-256**

Offentlig-nøkkel krypto:
RSA, **Diffie-Hellman (DH)**,
Elliptiske kurver (ECDH,
ECDSA,...)

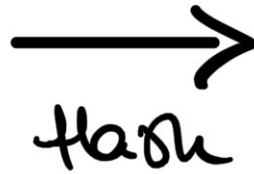








Original
message



Private
key



Public
key



Kvantedatamaskiner

Svekker **AES-128** og **SHA-256**, men har **AES-256** og **SHA-512** (👤 👤)

Kan faktorisere (**RSA** 💀)
og beregne (EC) diskrete
logaritmer (**DH, ECDH,**
ECDSA 💀 💀 💀)



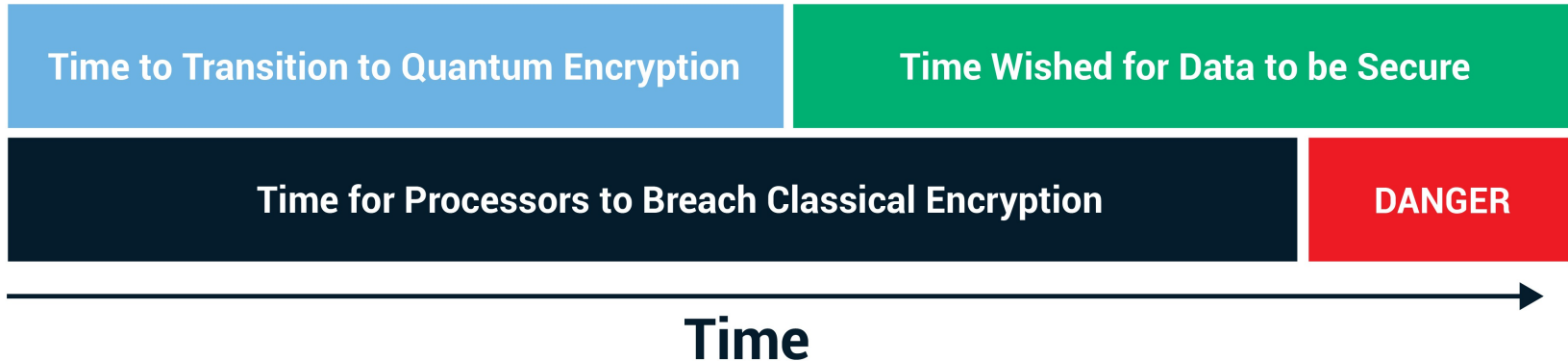
Kvantesikker kryptografi

Dagens kryptografi er bygget på vanskelige matematiske problemer vi ikke kan knekke i dag.

Dersom kvantedatamaskiner kan knekke disse problemene så må vi finne nye vanskelige matematiske problemer å bygge kryptografi på.

Hvorfor bryr vi oss i dag?

Urgency: Mosca's Inequality



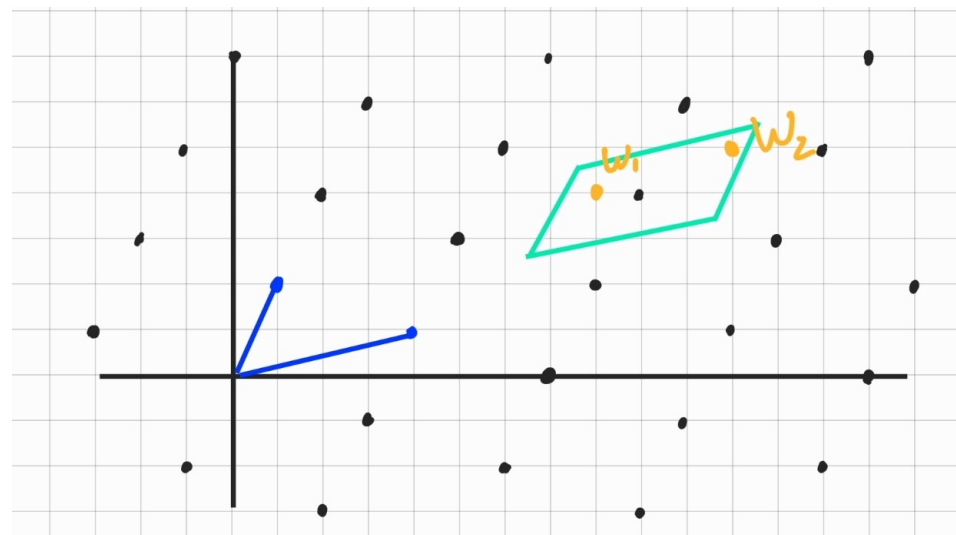
Don't wait - upgrade your encryption now!

Gitter-basert kryptografi

Nye (2005) vanskelige matematiske problemer

Gir oss sikre og effektive protokoller

Basis: lineær algebra



$$\underbrace{(A)}_{\text{public}} \underbrace{(s + e)}_{\substack{\text{secret} \\ \text{"small"}}} = \underbrace{(b)}_{\text{public}}$$

The diagram illustrates the RSA encryption process. It shows the equation $(A)(s + e) = (b)$. The letter A is green and labeled "public" with a green bracket underneath. The letters s and e are red and grouped by a red bracket labeled "secret". A blue bracket underneath $s + e$ is labeled "small". The letter b is green and labeled "public" with a green bracket underneath. The plus sign and equals sign are black.

Størrelser

	encapsulation key	decapsulation key	ciphertext	shared secret key
ML-KEM-512	800	1632	768	32
ML-KEM-768	1184	2400	1088	32
ML-KEM-1024	1568	3168	1568	32

Table 3. Sizes (in bytes) of keys and ciphertexts of ML-KEM

nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.203.ipd.pdf

Størrelser

	Private Key	Public Key	Signature Size
ML-DSA-44	2528	1312	2420
ML-DSA-65	4000	1952	3293
ML-DSA-87	4864	2592	4595

Table 2. Sizes (in bytes) of keys and signatures of ML-DSA.

nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.204.ipd.pdf

Størrelser

		Size keyshares(in bytes)		Ops/sec (higher is better)	
Algorithm	PQ	Client	Server	Client	Server
Kyber512	✓	800	768	50,000	100,000
Kyber768	✓	1,184	1,088	31,000	70,000
X25519	✗	32	32	17,000	17,000

blog.cloudflare.com/post-quantum-for-all

Størrelser

	PQ	Size (bytes)		CPU time (lower is better)	
		Public key	Signature	Signing	Verification
Ed25519	✗	32	64	1 (baseline)	1 (baseline)
RSA-2048	✗	256	256	70	0.3
Dilithium2	✓	1,312	2,420	4.8	0.5
Falcon512	✓	897	666	8*	0.5
SPHINCS+128s	✓	32	7,856	8,000	2.8
SPHINCS+128f	✓	32	17,088	550	7

blog.cloudflare.com/nist-post-quantum-surprise

Hybride protokoller

En måte å migrere til kvantesikker kryptografi er å kombinere dagens klassiske algoritmer med morgendagens kvantesikre algoritmer.

Dette anbefales blant annet fra franske og tyske myndigheter. USA erstatter algoritmene direkte.

Veien videre

Nå har vi standardisert de nye kvantesikre algoritmene. Men dette er bare første steg....

Neste foredrag handler om hva vi gjør videre :)

Takk! Spørsmål?

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