

# Exploiting Decryption Failures in Mersenne Number Cryptosystems



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APKC

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*What?*

- $m \neq \text{decrypt}(\text{encrypt}(m))$
- Artificial errors in post-quantum crypto

*Why?*

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Saber:  $2^{-136}$

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*Disclaimer:*

- Ramstake

(Secure?) Round 1 candidate for NIST post-quantum project

# Mersenne Number Cryptosystem

- Mersenne number  $p = 2^n - 1$
- **Secrets**  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_p$  with *low* Hamming weight
- Integer  $G \in \mathbb{Z}_p$  with Hamming weight  $\approx \frac{n}{2}$

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Mersenne Low Hamming Combination Problem

For random  $n$ -bit string  $R$ , distinguishing the tuples

$$(G, aG + b \pmod p) \text{ or } (G, R)$$

is difficult.

# Mersenne Number Cryptosystem

Alice

Fix Mersenne number  $p$ ,  $G \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{Z}_p$

$a, b \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{SMALL}_{\text{HW}}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$

$$P_A \equiv aG + b \pmod{p}$$

Bob

$c, d \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{SMALL}_{\text{HW}}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$

$$P_B \equiv cG + d \pmod{p}$$

Secret

Public

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$\xrightarrow{P_A}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ctxt} &= m \oplus (cP_A \pmod{p})_{[0:|m|]} \\ &= m \oplus (acG + bc \pmod{p})_{[0:|m|]} \end{aligned}$$

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$\xleftarrow{(ctxt, P_B)}$

$$m' = ctxt \oplus (aP_B \pmod{p})_{[0:|m|]}$$

$$= ctxt \oplus (acG + ad \pmod{p})_{[0:|m|]}$$

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$$\blacksquare (acG + ad)_{[0:|m|]} \approx (acG + bc)_{[0:|m|]}$$

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- $Pr[m \neq m']$  too high  $\implies$  introduce ECC

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$$\begin{aligned} c_m &= \text{encode}(m) \\ \text{ctxt} &= c_m \oplus (cP_A \pmod{p})_{[0:|c_m|]} \\ &= c_m \oplus (acG + bc \pmod{p})_{[0:|c_m|]} \end{aligned}$$

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- $(acG + ad)_{[0:|c_m|]} \approx (acG + bc)_{[0:|c_m|]}$
- $\Pr[m \neq m']$  too high  $\implies$  introduce ECC
- $\text{encode}(\cdot), \text{decode}(\cdot)$ , correct up to  $t$  errors

Secret

Public

# Example Parameters

Ramstake-756839

---

Mersenne exponent  $n = 756839$

Hamming weight 128

#Corrected Errors  $t = 111$

$Pr[m' \neq m]$   $2^{-64}$

quantum security 128

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$|pk|$  93kB

$|ctxt|$  94kB

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Our Attack:  $\approx 2^{46}$  quantum steps +  $2^{72}$  decryption queries

# Attacking Ramstake: Slice-and-Dice

Introduced by Beunardeau et al. [[Beu+19](#)]

$a$

$G+$

$b$

$= P_A$

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- Apply *some* lattice reduction technique

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Decryption failures to make a good guess!

# Ramstake: Decryption Failures

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$$\begin{aligned}c'_m &= \text{ctxt} \oplus (aP_B \bmod p)_{[0:|c_m|]} \\ &= \text{ctxt} \oplus (acG + ad \bmod p)_{[0:|c_m|]} \\ m' &= \text{decode}(c'_m)\end{aligned}$$

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Decryption Failure

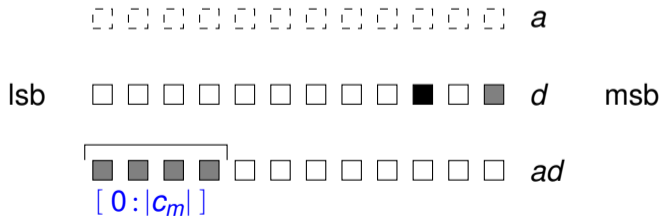
$$\begin{aligned}& \text{decode}(c'_m) \text{ fails} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \text{HW}_{[0:|c_m|]}((acG + ad \bmod p) \oplus (acG + bc \bmod p)) > t \\ \approx & (\text{HW}_{[0:|c_m|]}(ad) + \text{HW}_{[0:|c_m|]}(bc)) > t\end{aligned}$$

# Ramstake Information Leak

- Consider only error  $ad$
  - Assume decryption returns  $fail$
- ⇒  $\text{HW}_{[0:|c_m|]}(ad)$  large
- ⇒ only possible for *some* values of  $a$

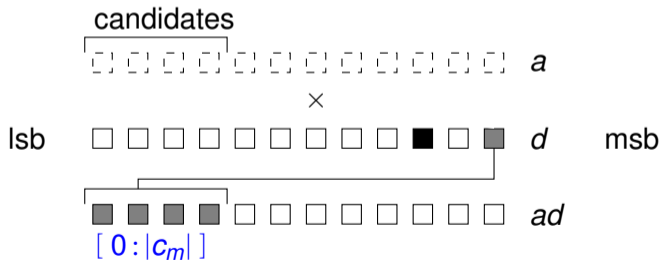
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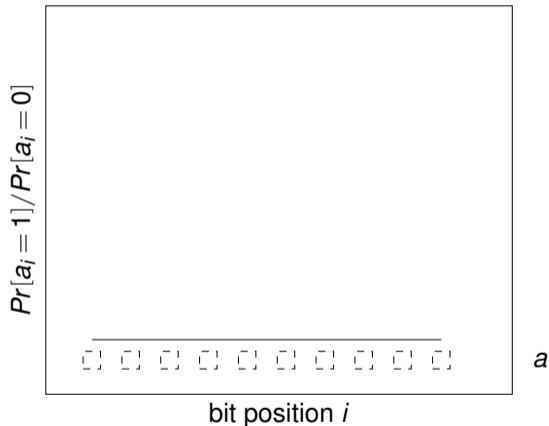
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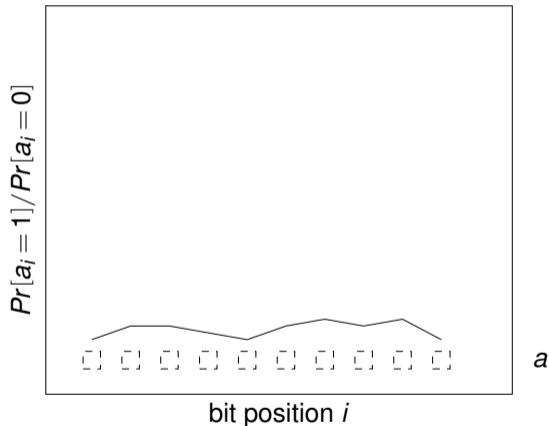
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- Query decryption oracle with  $(c_{txt}, P_B)$
- Estimate candidate bits of  $a$
- Repeat *sufficiently often*.

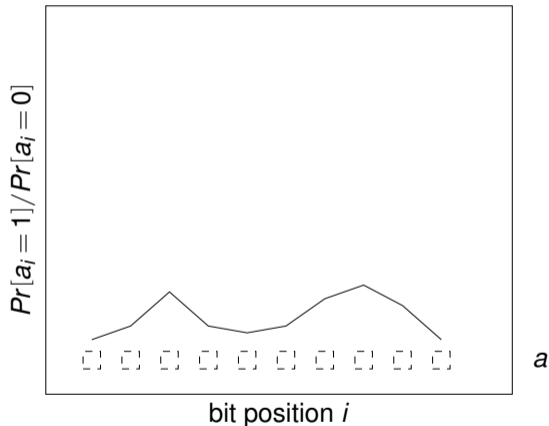
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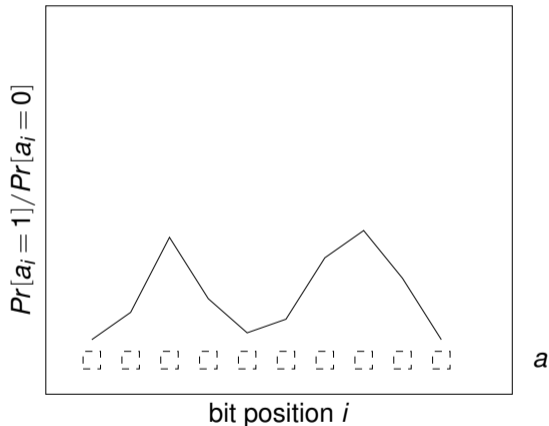
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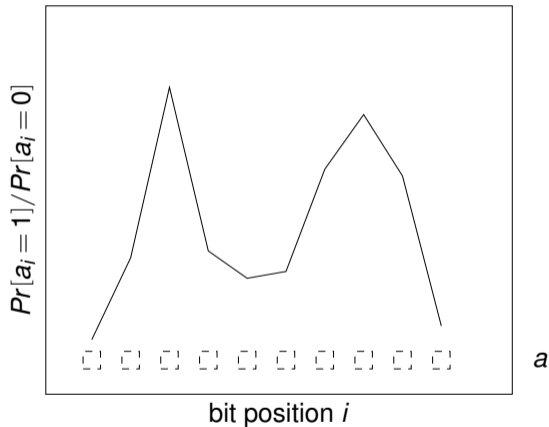
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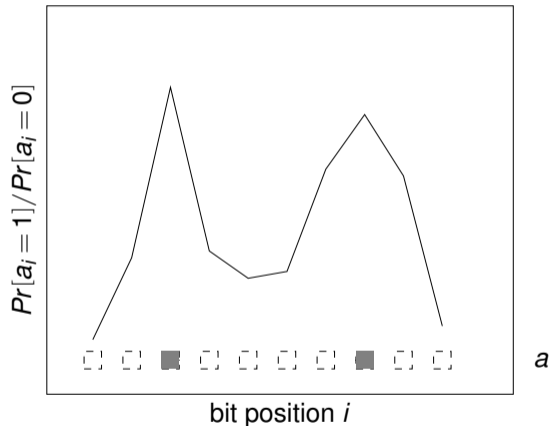
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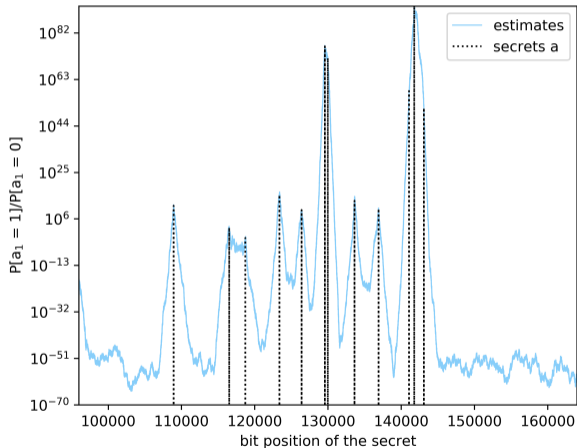


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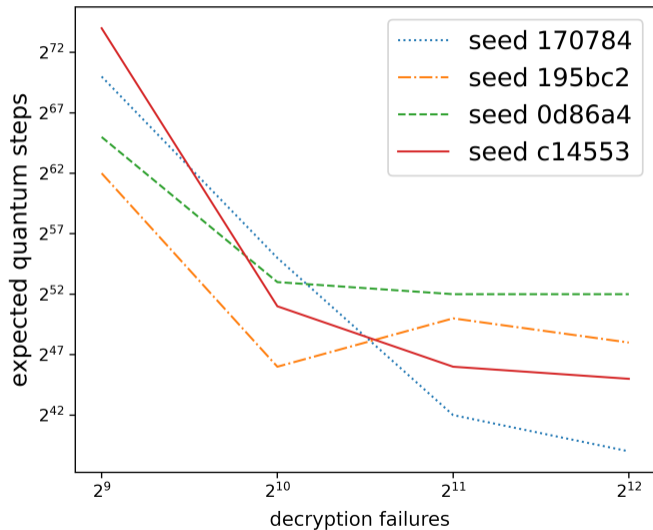
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# “Nothing-up-our-sleeves” Result

<https://github.com/Fleep/ramstake-failure-attack>



# “Nothing-up-our-sleeves” Result



Ramstake-756839  
(Security level: 128)

---

#decryption failures	approx. # quantum steps
$2^9$	$2^{68}$
$2^{10}$	$2^{52}$
$2^{11}$	$2^{48}$
$2^{12}$	$2^{46}$

---



# Conclusion

Mersenne number cryptosystems  
leak information



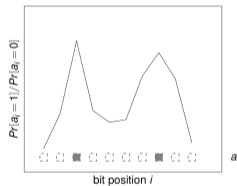
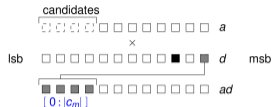
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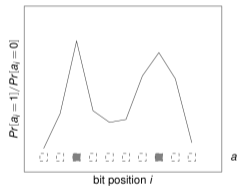
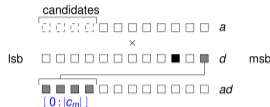


Information to estimate secrets.

*For Ramstake-756839:  $2^{12}$  decryption failures*



Probability of failure should to be **very low**.



Thanks.

*Happy to answer any questions!*

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