

# Addressing the Challenges of Post-Quantum Crypto in Embedded Systems

European Cyber Week

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IDEMIA - Crypto & Security Labs

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# Outline

1 › Context

2 › Case Study: ML-KEM

3 › Quantum-Safe Proofs of Concept

4 › Conclusion

# Outline

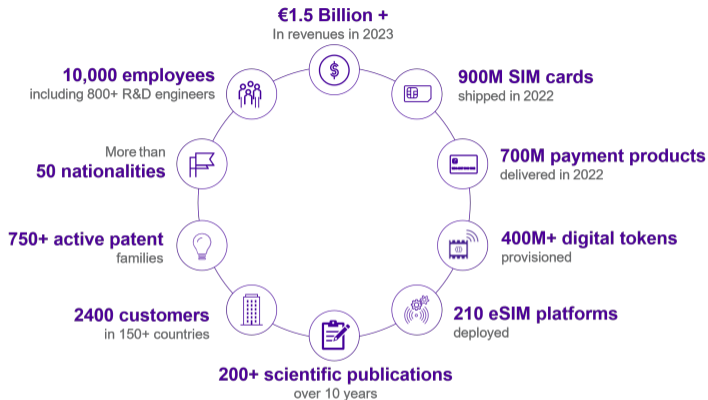
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# IDEMIA Secure Transactions



Advanced payment cards



Mobile payment



5G



Car connectivity



Cloud-based digital connectivity

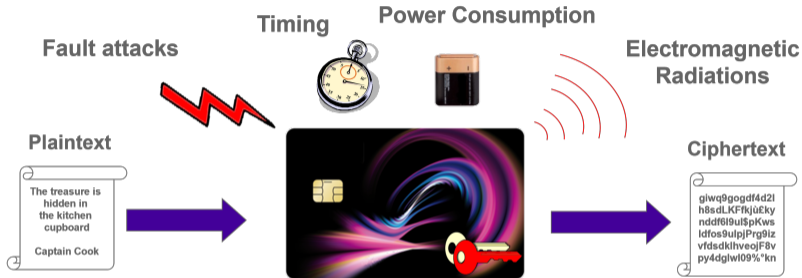
# Smartcard Constraints



- › Need to implement **optimized** code (assembly language) **to fit** algorithms on smartcards.
- › Standardized post-quantum algorithms are **not especially designed** for smartcards.
- › RAM and performance optimizations are **essential** for post-quantum crypto deployment.

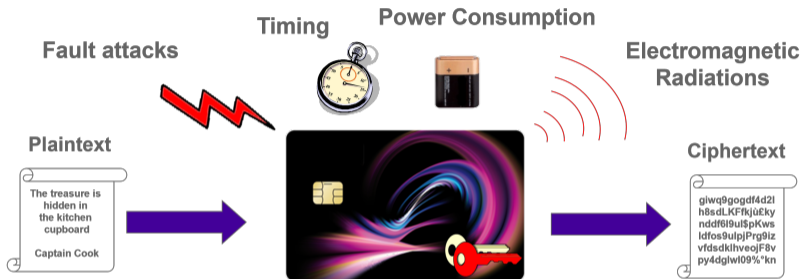
# Security Constraints

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## Security against all physical attacks is mandatory

› Simple/Differential Power/Electromagnetic Analysis, Timing/Template/Fault Attacks, etc.

› **Standardized PQC** algorithms are **only** resistant to **Timing** Attacks.

› **Countermeasures** imply **time and memory** overheads: Need to design **optimized** countermeasures.

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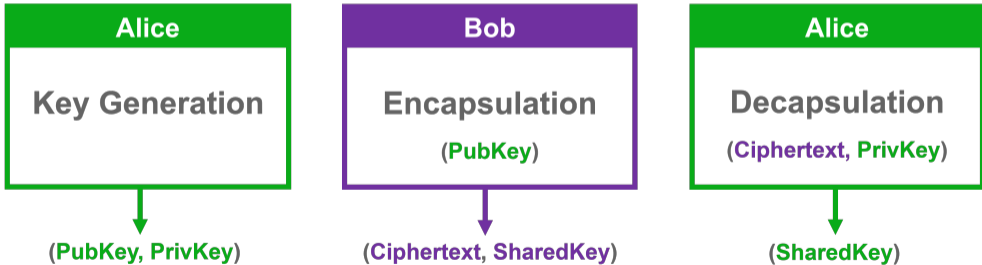
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# New Post-quantum Algorithm ML-KEM

## ML-KEM: a Key Encapsulation Mechanism

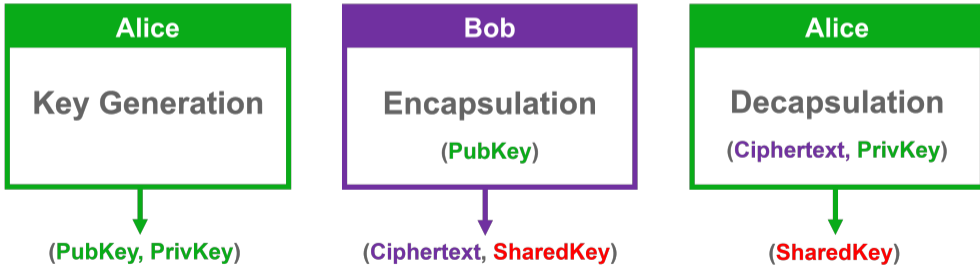
- › CRYSTALS-Kyber winner at NIST competition
- › NIST standardized ML-KEM as FIPS 203 in August 2024
- › ML-KEM replaces RSA, DH and ECDH for key exchange



# New Post-quantum Algorithm ML-KEM

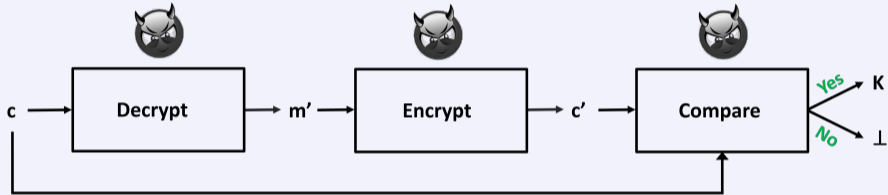
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# Side-channel Attacks on ML-KEM

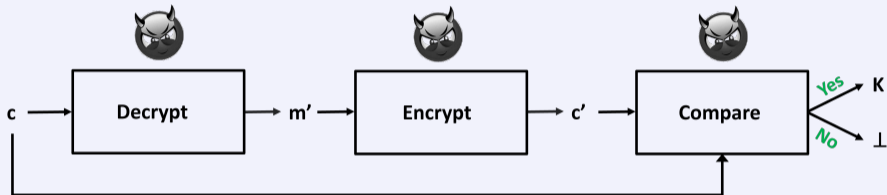
## Power/EM Attacks on Decapsulation based on FO Transform



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# Side-channel Attacks on ML-KEM

## Power/EM Attacks on Decapsulation based on FO Transform



› Whole Decapsulation needs to be protected

## Side-Channel Attacks on Key Generation

› Investigated in security certifications (Common Criteria and EMVco).

# Masking Countermeasure

## First-Order Masking Countermeasure

- › Each sensitive variable  $x$  is shared into 2 variables:  $x = x_1 \oplus x_2$
- › Manipulate  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  independently

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## Boolean: securely compute $x \oplus y$ ?

Given:

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- ›  $y = y_1 \oplus y_2$

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### Arithmetic: securely compute $x + y$ ?

Generate arithmetic sharing:

- ›  $x = x_1 + x_2 \pmod{2^k}$
- ›  $y = y_1 + y_2 \pmod{2^k}$

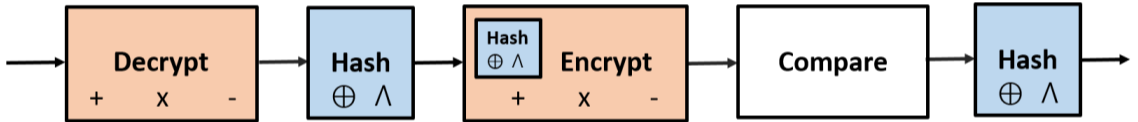
Compute:

- ›  $x_1 + y_1 \pmod{2^k}$
- ›  $x_2 + y_2 \pmod{2^k}$

# Arithmetic and Boolean Masking

## Masks Conversions

- › Need to convert between arithmetic and Boolean masking.
- › Efficient classical masks conversions exist.

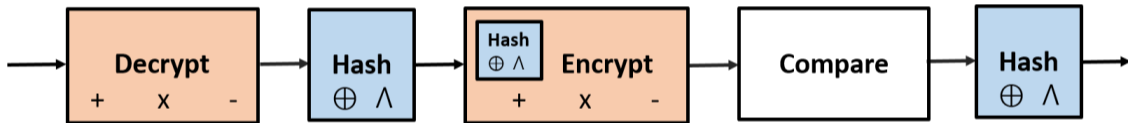




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## Difference with previous schemes

- › **Classical schemes:**  $k$ -bit Boolean  $\Leftrightarrow$  arithmetic modulo  $2^k$ ; usually  $k = 32$
- › **ML-KEM:**  $k$ -bit Boolean  $\Leftrightarrow$  arithmetic modulo  $q$ ; **arbitrary**  $k, q$

# Many new problematics to secure ML-KEM

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## Other problematics to secure ML-KEM (prime $q = 3329$ )

- › Encryption function:  $\lfloor q/2 \rfloor \cdot m$
- › Centered Binomial Distribution:  $HW(x) - HW(y)$
- › Decryption function:  $\lceil (2/q) \cdot x \rceil \bmod 2$
- › Compress $_{q,d}(x)$  function:  $\lceil (2^d/q) \cdot x \rceil \bmod 2^d$
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 **Need specific solution for each problem**

## ML-KEM Encryption (prime $q = 3329$ )

Encryption Problematic (First order): Securely compute  $\lfloor q/2 \rfloor \cdot m$

- › We have  $m = m_1 \oplus m_2$  where  $m_1, m_2$  are 1-bit long.
- › Compute  $y_1 + y_2 \bmod q = 1665 \cdot (m_1 \oplus m_2)$ .

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## Encryption Solution

Convert 1-bit **Boolean** sharing  $m_1, m_2$  into **arithmetic** modulo  $q$

- › Use generic solution
- › Use [1] with better efficiency (CHES 2022)

[1] *High-order Table-based Conversion Algorithms and Masking Lattice-based Encryption*. Coron, Gérard, Montoya, Zeitoun, CHES'22.

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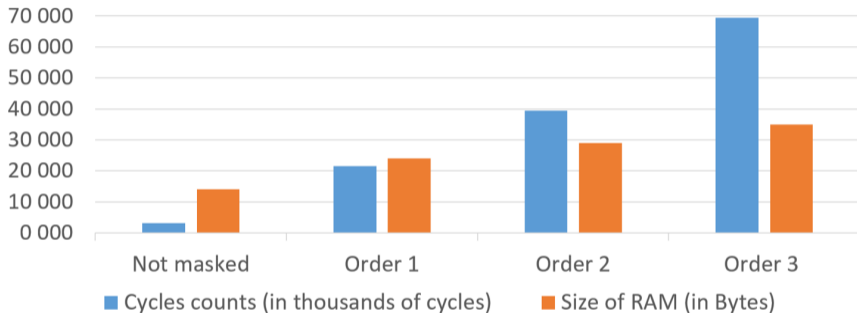
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**Other problematics and solutions in [1] and [2]** (references on next slide)



# Fully masked implementation of ML-KEM [1], [2]

ML-KEM-768 Decapsulation on ARM Cortex-M3 for given security order:



› For security order  $t > 3$ , required RAM too large for ARM Cortex-M3 target device.

› In practice: acceptable on smartcards (security order 1 and 2).

[1] *High-order Table-based Conversion Algorithms and Masking Lattice-based Encryption*. Coron, Gérard, Montoya, Zeitoun, CHES'22.

[2] *High-order Polynomial Comparison and Masking Lattice-based Encryption*. Coron, Gérard, Montoya, Zeitoun, CHES'23.

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# Quantum-Safe Proofs of Concept

## Payment Transaction

- Quantum-safe EMV transaction
- Quantum-safe offline CBDC solution
- P2P payment migration (national scheme)



P2P



CBDC



Offline

## 5G

- Quantum-safe IMSI encryption
- Quantum-safe Profile Download for eUICC
- Quantum-safe crypto-agility for eUICC



## Identity

- Quantum-safe Passport Reading
- Quantum-safe version of Personal Identity Verification (PIV) card
- Quantum-safe FIDO WG



## Critical Devices

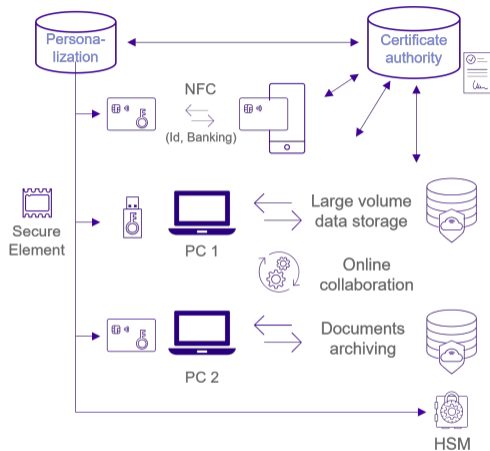
- Quantum-safe TLS secured by SIM for critical devices
- Crypto-agility for critical devices

## Data Protection

- HYPERFORM: research program for end-to-end data encryption
  - workstation / data at rest / data in transfer / collaborative space quantum-safe encryption

# Project HYPERFORM: data protection

- › Major R&D program in Europe on Quantum-safe data protection
- › Funded by France 2030 Research Program
- › 3 years research program (2023 - 2026)
- › 8 French partners
- › A reference platform implemented in practice
- › Including Secure Element, Cloud and PC
- › Implement hybrid crypto and crypto-agility



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# Conclusion

## Smartcards:

- › Embedded systems: optimizations are essential for PQC deployment.
- › Many practical physical attacks published on ML-KEM.
- › Real need to secure implementations against all SCA and FA.

## Countermeasures:

- › New challenges to secure ML-KEM against SCA.
- › Solutions are not trivial and can imply non-negligible overhead.

## In practice:

- › IDEMIA has implemented several quantum-safe Proofs of Concepts.

## Going Forward:

- › Research and implementations on going (e.g. with project HYPERFORM).
- › Upcoming large-scale deployment of quantum-safe products.

# Thank you for your attention!

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