

# THE LATTICE-BASED DIGITAL SIGNATURE SCHEME QTESLA



UNIVERSITY OF  
**WATERLOO**



Institute for  
**Quantum**  
Computing

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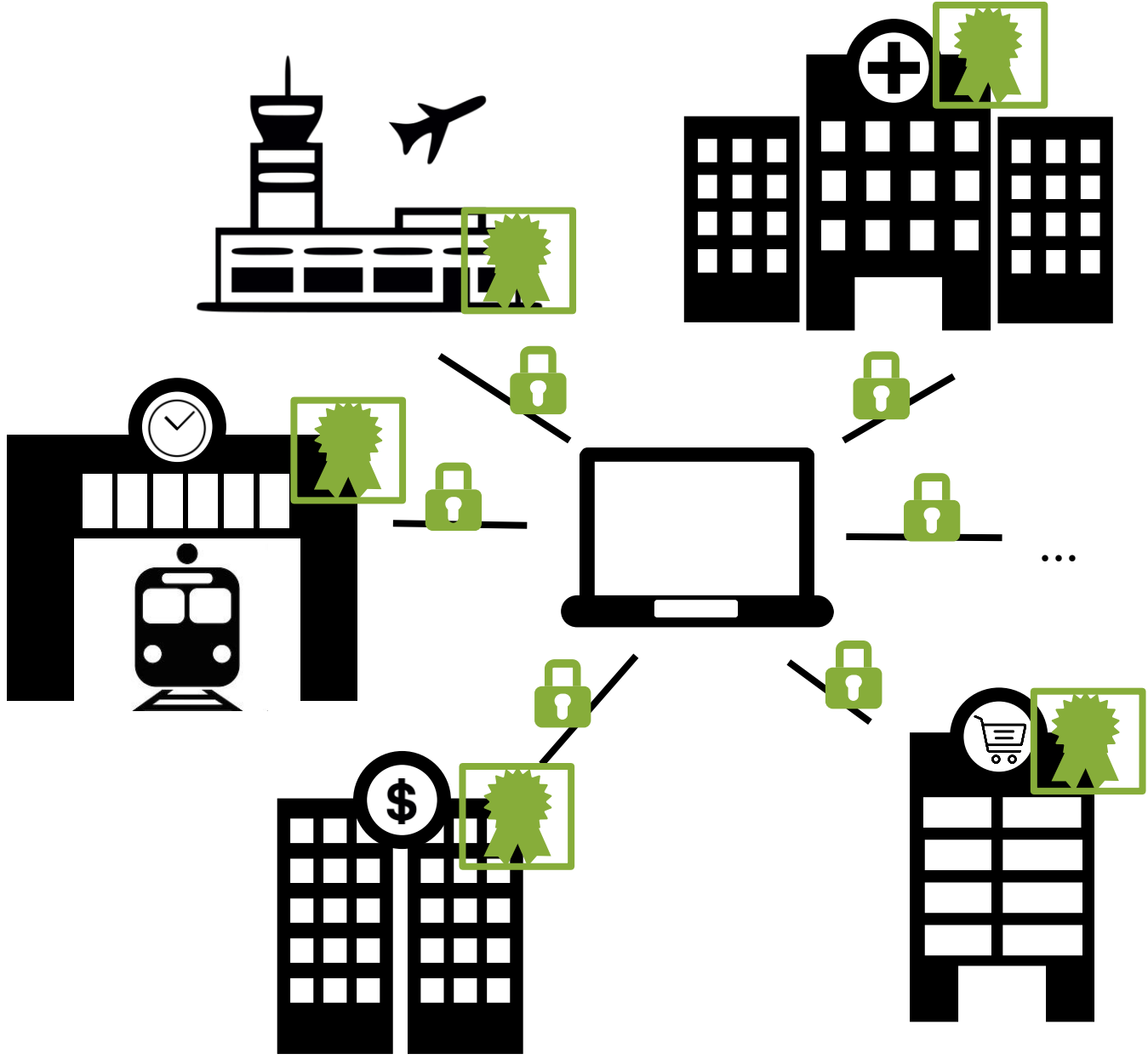
Paulo S. L. M. Barreto

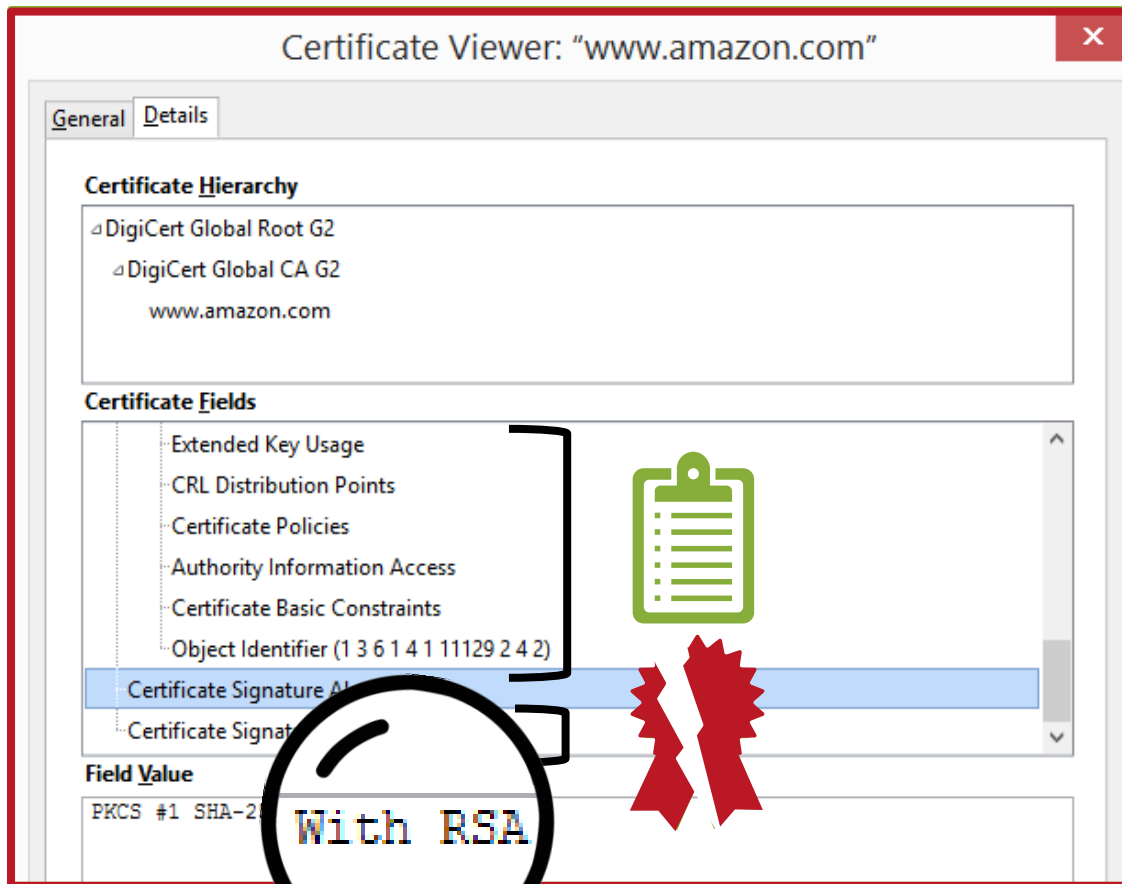
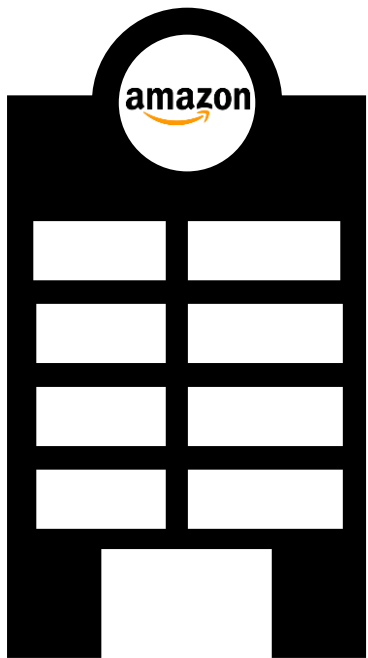
**Nina Bindel**

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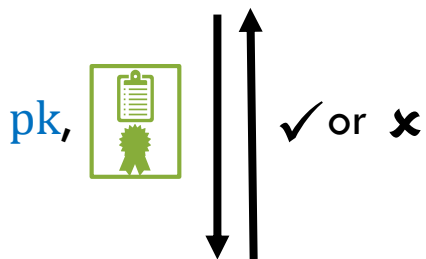
Patrick Longa

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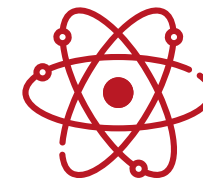




$$\text{Sign}(sk, (\text{Clipboard}))$$





$$\text{Verify}(pk, \text{Ribbon}, \text{Clipboard})$$



Shor's quantum algorithm [Shor97]:

⇒ Recover  $sk$

⇒ Generate RSA- for any 

⇒ Need for  - secure digital signature schemes

# CONTRIBUTION

- **Description of the lattice-based digital signature scheme qTESLA**
- **Sketch of a security reduction from the hardness of the decisional LWE problem**
- **Instantiation with provable secure parameters**
- Constant-time reference implementation
- AVX2-optimized implementation
- **Comparison**

# DESIGN OF QTESLA

# QTESLA'S SECURITY ASSUMPTION

## RLWE distribution:

Sample  $s, e_1, \dots, e_k \xleftarrow{\sigma} \mathbb{R}_n$   
 $a_1, \dots, a_k \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{R}_{n,q}$   
 Compute  $b_i = a_i s + e_i \pmod q, i = 1, \dots, k$   
 Return  $(a_i, b_i), i = 1, \dots, k$

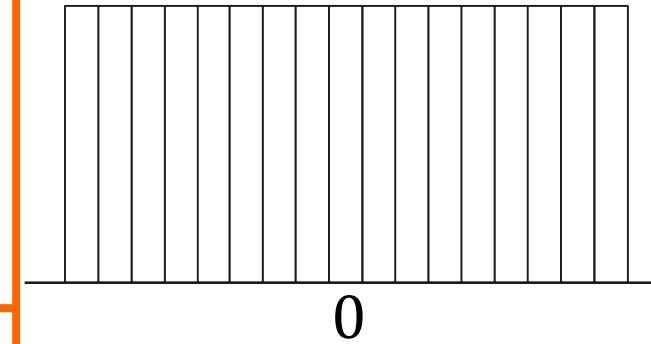
$qT$

$sk$

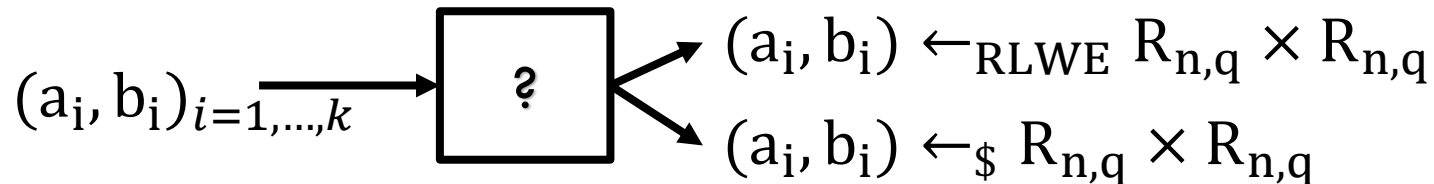
$pk$

Discrete Gaussian distribution

Uniform distribution

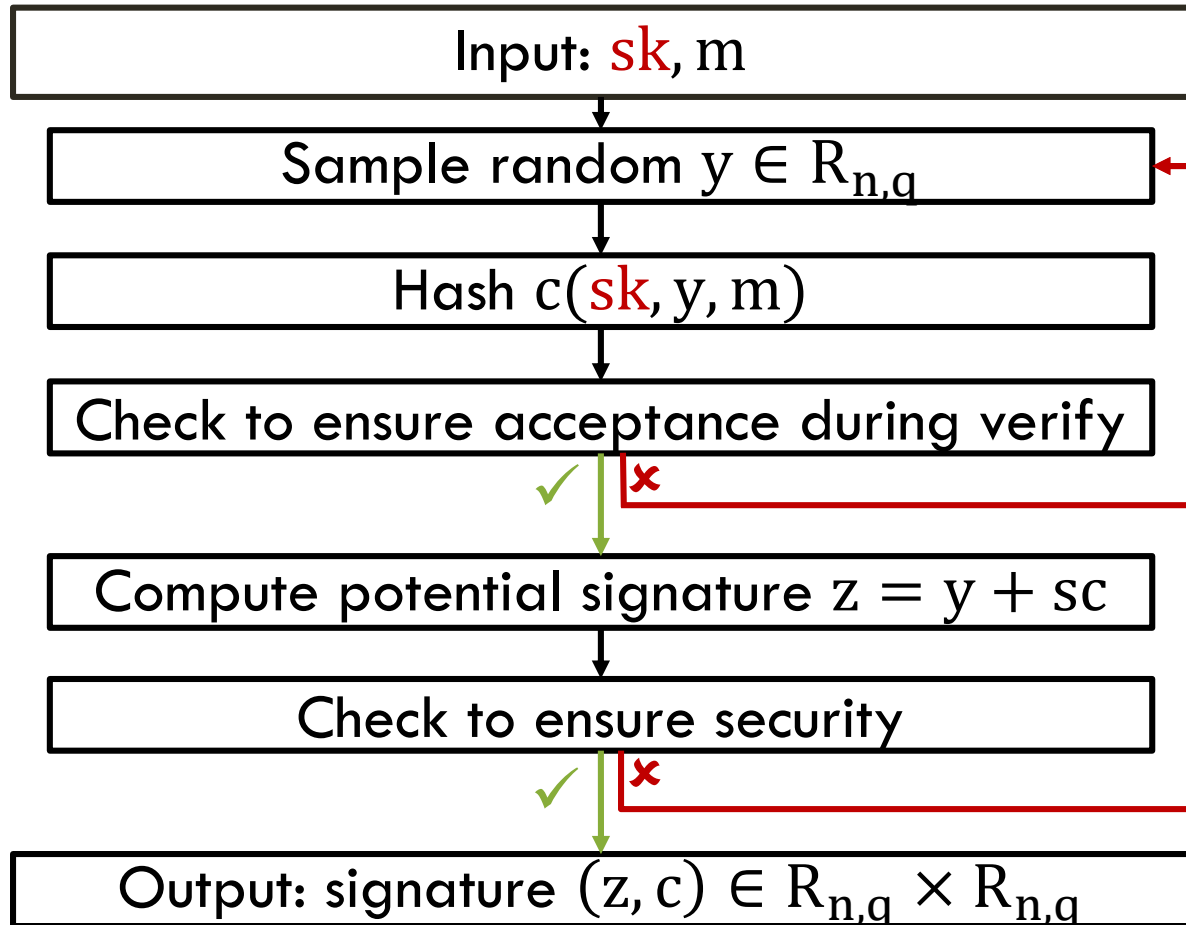


## D-RLWE problem [Regev05,LPR12]

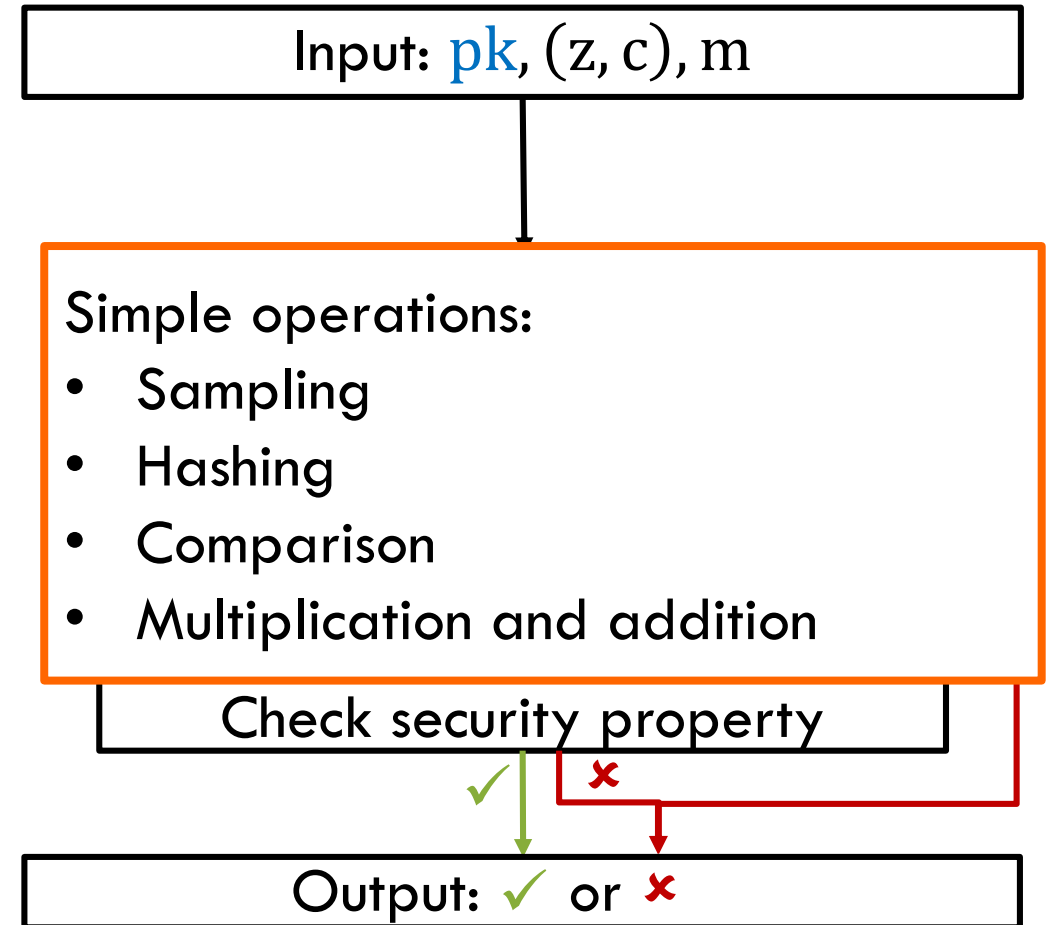


# QTESLA SIGN AND VERIFY

## Signature generation



## Signature verification

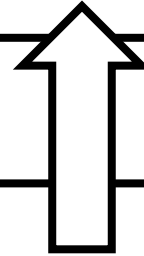


# SECURITY OF QTESLA



# SECURITY OF QTESLA

qTESLA is secure against quantum adversaries  
as long as D-RLWE is quantum hard.

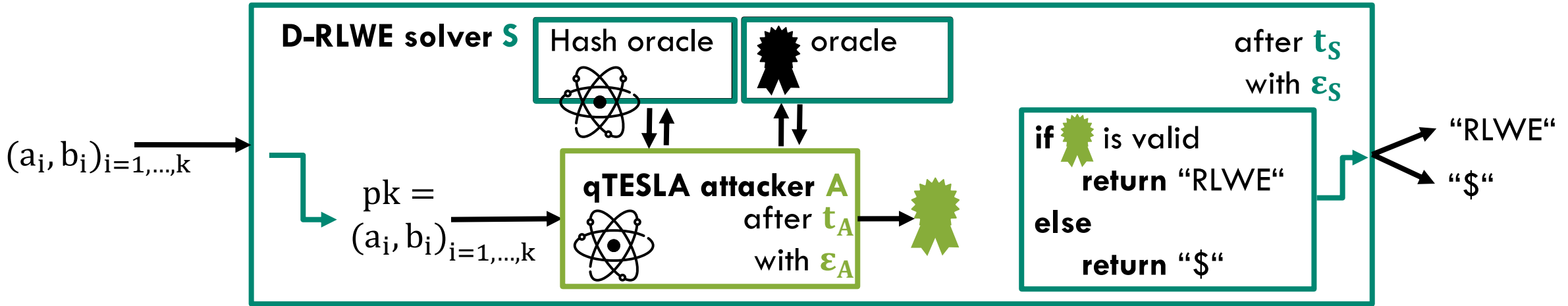


## **Security reduction:**

If there exists a polynomial-time quantum adversary  $A$  that breaks the security of qTESLA  
then there exists an algorithm  $S$  that solves D-RLWE in polynomial time.

# SECURITY REDUCTION

If there exists a quantum adversary A that breaks qTESLA  
 then there exists an algorithm S that solves D-RLWE.

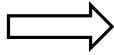


... #ops to solve/break instance

$$\epsilon_A \leq \epsilon_S + \epsilon(q_s, q_h, \lambda, m, d)$$

$$t_A \geq t_S - t(q_h, q_s, d, B, q, h, L_S, L_E)$$

Tight reduction

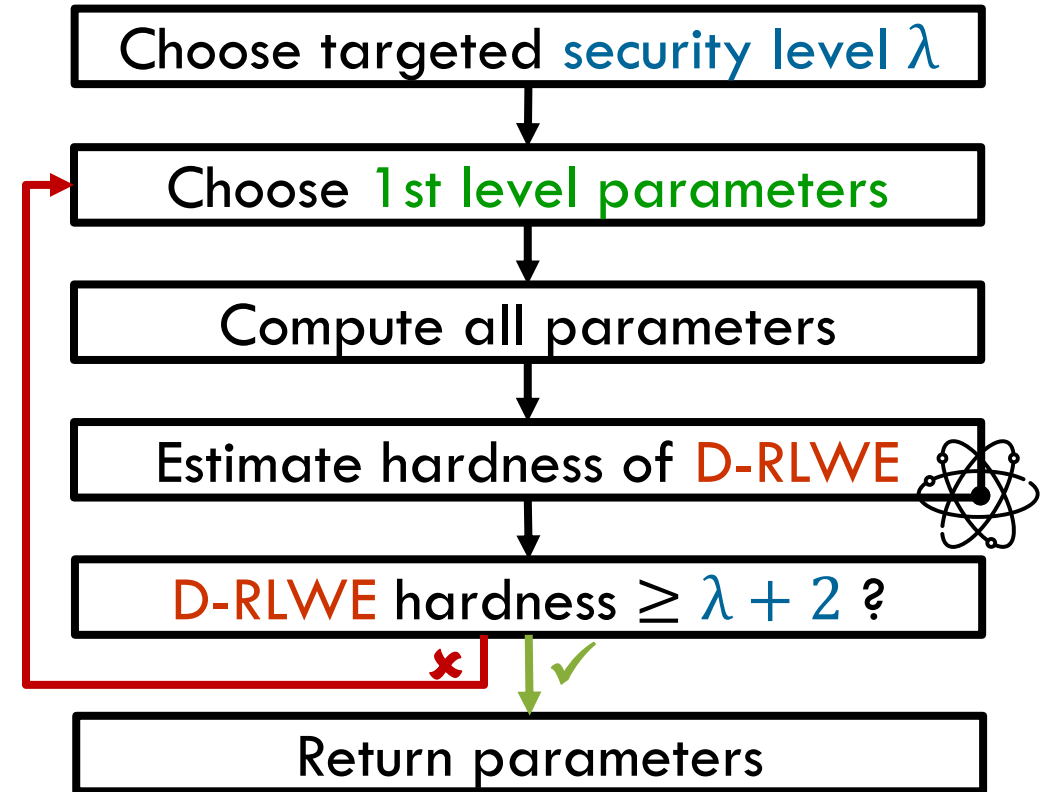
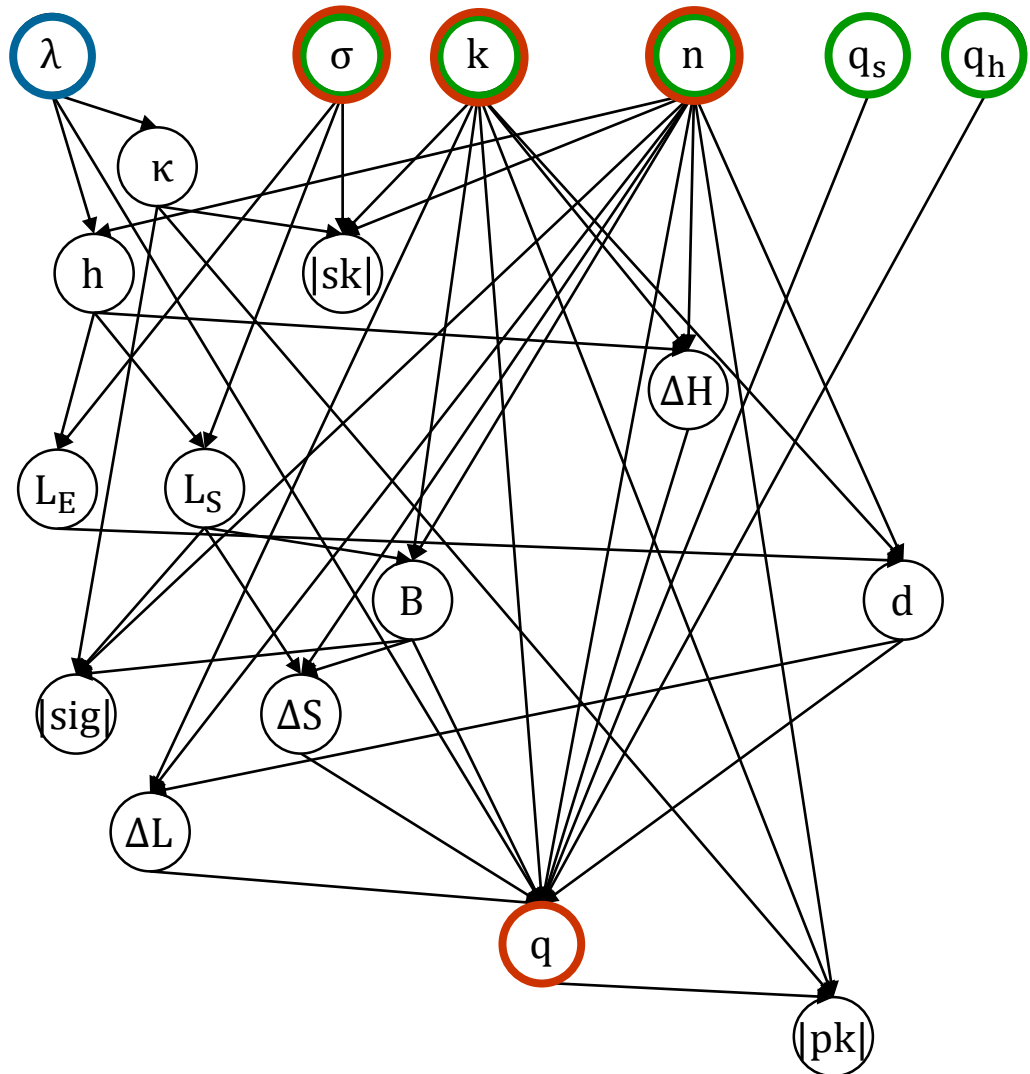


Bit hardness  $\eta$   
of D-RLWE



Bit security  $\lambda(\eta)$   
of qTESLA

# QUANTUM SECURE PARAMETERS



# QTESLA'S PARAMETERS

	$\lambda$	$\kappa$	$n$	$k$	$q$	$\sigma$	$h$	$E = S$	$B$	$d$	$b_{\text{GenA}}$
qTESLA-p-I	95	256	1024	4	343,576,577	8.5	25	554	$2^{19} - 1$	22	108
qTESLA-p-III	160	256	2048	5	856,145,921	8.5	40	901	$2^{21} - 1$	24	180

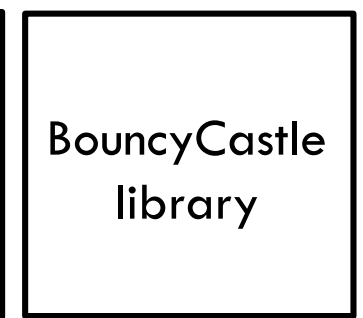
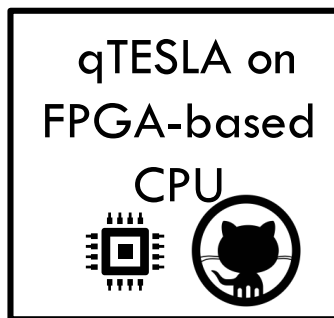
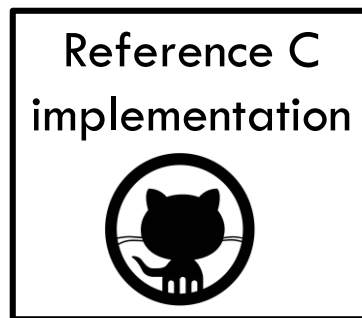
# EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF QTESLA

# COMPARISON (REFERENCE IMPLEMENTATION)

	Scheme	Security const.		Sizes [B]	Cycle counts [k-cycles]		
		[bit]	time		Reference	AVX2	
<b>Lattice</b>	qTESLA-p-I <sup>a</sup> (this paper)	95 <sup>b</sup>	✓	pk: 14,880 sig: 2,592	sign: 3,089.9 verify: 814.3	1,759.0 678.5	Speed-up 1.5x (mainly due to polynomial multiplication)
	qTESLA-p-III <sup>a</sup> (this paper)	160 <sup>b</sup>	✓	pk: 38,432 sig: 5,664	sign: 7,122.6 verify: 2,102.3	4,029.5 1,746.4	
<b>Symmetric</b>							
<b>Multivariate</b>							

# SUMMARY

- ★ Simple arithmetic operations
- ★ Tight quantum reduction from D-RLWE
- ★ Provably-secure parameters
- ★ Implementation security



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qtesla.org  
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