Simpira v2: A Family of Efficient Permutations Using the AES Round Function

Shay Gueron^{1,2} and Nicky Mouha^{3,4,5}

¹Department of Mathematics, University of Haifa, Israel
 ²Intel Corporation, Israel Development Center, Haifa, Israel
 ³ESAT/COSIC, KU Leuven and iMinds, Belgium
 ⁴Project-team SECRET, Inria, France
 ⁵NIST, Gaithersburg, MD, USA

ASIACRYPT 2016 December 5, 2016

nicky@mouha.be

I'm Joint Author Of:

APE (PRIMATEs) (FSE 2014)

- Lightweight permutation-based authenticated encryption
- On-line misuse resistance, Releasing Unverified Plaintext (RUP) security
- PRIMATEs: Second-round CAESAR competition

Chaskey (SAC 2014)

- MAC algorithm for microcontrollers
- # 1 according to FELICS figure of merit
- ISO/IEC 29192-6 (draft)

Simpira (ASIACRYPT 2016)

- Family of permutations based on AES round function
- This presentation...

Background

AES Instructions

- Introduced by Intel (later AMD, recently ARM)
- On Intel Skylake: AESENC (1 round of AES)
 - Latency: 4 cycles
 - Throughput: 1 cycle

Background

AES Instructions

- Introduced by Intel (later AMD, recently ARM)
- On Intel Skylake: AESENC (1 round of AES)
 - Latency: 4 cycles
 - Throughput: 1 cycle

Focus: Throughput, Not Latency

- Requires parallelizable mode or independent data
- Problem inherent to AESENC!

Background

AES Instructions

- Introduced by Intel (later AMD, recently ARM)
- On Intel Skylake: AESENC (1 round of AES)
 - Latency: 4 cycles
 - Throughput: 1 cycle

Focus: Throughput, Not Latency

- Requires parallelizable mode or independent data
- Problem inherent to AESENC!

Example to Motivate AESENC: Google Chrome

- Recent 64-bit processors: AES-128-GCM
- If no AES instructions: ChaCha20-Poly1305

Limitations of AES

Key Schedule: Round Keys

- Calculate on-the-fly or store securely
- Tweak: not supported

Limitations of AES

Key Schedule: Round Keys

- Calculate on-the-fly or store securely
- Tweak: not supported

Block Size: Always 128 Bits

- ullet Most modes of operation: insecure after $\sim 2^{64}$ blocks
- No secure hashing

Limitations of AES

Key Schedule: Round Keys

- Calculate on-the-fly or store securely
- Tweak: not supported

Block Size: Always 128 Bits

- Most modes of operation: insecure after $\sim 2^{64}$ blocks
- No secure hashing

Alternatives?

- Rijndael with 256-bit block size? SHA-2? ...?
- Faster solution: Simpira

Family of Permutations

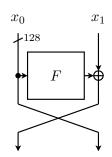
• $128 \times b$ bits, $b \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Family of Permutations

• $128 \times b$ bits, $b \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Building Block

• $b \geq 2$: (generalized) Feistel structure

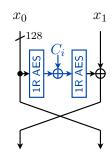


Family of Permutations

• $128 \times b$ bits, $b \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Building Block

- $b \ge 2$: (generalized) Feistel structure
- ullet Feistel F-function: two rounds of AES

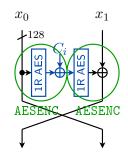


Family of Permutations

• $128 \times b$ bits, $b \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Building Block

- $b \ge 2$: (generalized) Feistel structure
- Feistel F-function: two rounds of AES
- AESENC: "free" XOR: add constant, combine branches



Family of Permutations

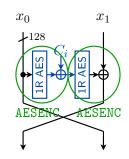
• $128 \times b$ bits, $b \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Building Block

- $b \ge 2$: (generalized) Feistel structure
- Feistel F-function: two rounds of AES
- AESENC: "free" XOR: add constant, combine branches

Design Goal

- Secure up to 2^{128} queries, very easy analysis
- Throughput: # cycles pprox # AESENC instructions



Design Requirements

Number of Rounds

- \geq (# rounds: 25 active S-boxes) $\times 3$
- \geq (# rounds: full bit diffusion) $\times 3$
- Note: same security for π and π^{-1}

Design Requirements

Number of Rounds

- \geq (# rounds: 25 active S-boxes) $\times 3$
- \geq (# rounds: full bit diffusion) $\times 3$
- Note: same security for π and π^{-1}

Efficiency

• Smallest number of F-functions

Design Requirements

Number of Rounds

- \geq (# rounds: 25 active S-boxes) $\times 3$
- \geq (# rounds: full bit diffusion) $\times 3$
- Note: same security for π and π^{-1}

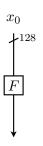
Efficiency

Smallest number of F-functions

Extra

Multiple options: choose simplest design!

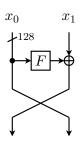
Simpira: b = 1



AES Permutation

• Rounds: 6

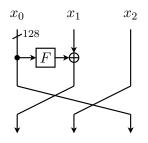
Simpira: b=2



Feistel

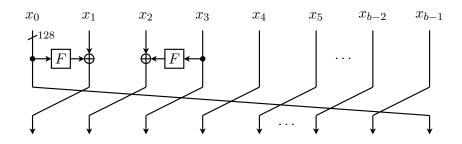
• Rounds: 15

Simpira: b = 3



Type-1 GFS (Zheng et al.)

• Rounds: 21

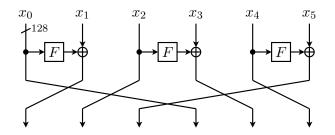


Yanagihara-Iwata: Type 1.x (b,2) GFS

• Feistel rounds: 6b - 9

• # AESENC: 24b - 36

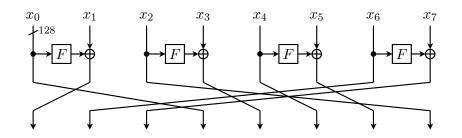
Simpira: b = 6



Suzaki-Minematsu Improved Type-2 GFS

• Feistel rounds: 15

Simpira: b = 8



Suzaki-Minematsu Improved GFS

Feistel rounds: 18

Attack on Simpira v1

Dobraunig et al. (SAC 2016)

- ullet Collision on Simpira-based hash function (b=4)
- Full-round attack, complexity 2^{83} ($<2^{128}$)

Attack on Simpira v1

Dobraunig et al. (SAC 2016)

- Collision on Simpira-based hash function (b=4)
- Full-round attack, complexity 2^{83} ($<2^{128}$)

Rønjom (ePrint 2016/248)

- Invariant subspace attack (b=4)
- Independent of # rounds, complexity: 2 queries (!)

Attack on Simpira v1

Dobraunig et al. (SAC 2016)

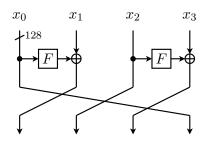
- Collision on Simpira-based hash function (b=4)
- Full-round attack, complexity 2^{83} ($<2^{128}$)

Rønjom (ePrint 2016/248)

- Invariant subspace attack (b=4)
- Independent of # rounds, complexity: 2 queries (!)

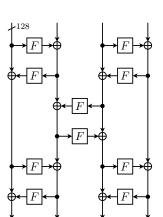
Underlying Problem: Yanagihara-Iwata Type 1.x GFS

- Careful with independences! Cryptographic permutation
 ≠ Markov cipher with independent subkeys
- Invariant subspace attacks: often overlooked
- Fix: strengthen round constants, replace Type 1.x GFS



Type-2 GFS (Zheng et al.)

• Feistel rounds: 15

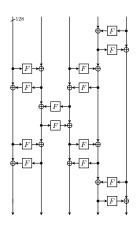


Dedicated Construction

- Iterate this three times
- # AESENC: 24b 36

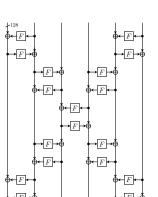
v2





Dedicated Construction

- Iterate this three times
- # AESENC: 24b 36

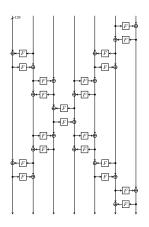


Dedicated Construction

- Iterate this three times
- # AESENC: 24b 36

v2

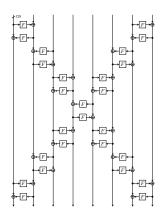




Dedicated Construction

- Iterate this three times
- # AESENC: 24b 36





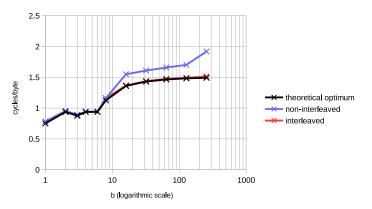
Dedicated Construction

- Iterate this three times
- # AESENC: 24b 36

Benchmarks $(\pi \text{ and } \pi^{-1})$

Speed

- Theory: up to 512 bits: < 1 c/B, large b: 1.5 c/B
- Non-interleaved inputs: up to 1024 bits: overhead < 3%
- Interleaved inputs: overhead < 3%, even for 4 kB inputs



Some Applications

Permutation-based Hashing

• Efficient processing of long and short messages

Some Applications

Permutation-based Hashing

Efficient processing of long and short messages

(Tweakable) Even-Mansour Block Cipher

- $E_K = \mathsf{Simpira}_b(P \oplus K \cdot T) \oplus K \cdot T$
- Tweak: $T \ge 1$, no tweak: T = 1
- Permutation size larger than $K \cdot T$: zero padding

Some Applications

Permutation-based Hashing

Efficient processing of long and short messages

(Tweakable) Even-Mansour Block Cipher

- $E_K = \mathsf{Simpira}_b(P \oplus K \cdot T) \oplus K \cdot T$
- Tweak: $T \ge 1$, no tweak: T = 1
- Permutation size larger than $K \cdot T$: zero padding

Robust Authenticated Encryption

- Encode-then-encipher with Even-Mansour
- Encoding: multiple of 128 bits

Conclusion

Simpira

- Family of permutations
- $128 \times b$ bits, $b \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Conclusion

Simpira

- Family of permutations
- $128 \times b$ bits, $b \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Design

- Building block: two rounds of AES
- Security up to 2^{128} queries
- Simple design: easy security analysis

Conclusion

Simpira

- Family of permutations
- $128 \times b$ bits, $b \in \mathbb{N}^+$

Design

- Building block: two rounds of AES
- Security up to 2^{128} queries
- Simple design: easy security analysis

Speed

- Theoretical optimum: one AESENC every clock cycle
- Short inputs: 1 cycle/byte, large inputs: 1.5 cycles/byte
- Benchmarks: negligible overhead (<3%)



Questions?

Supporting Slides

Algorithm 1 AESENC

- 1: procedure AESENC(state, key)
- 2: $tmp \leftarrow state$
- 3: tmp ← ShiftRows(tmp)
- 4: $tmp \leftarrow SubBytes(tmp)$
- 5: tmp ← MixColumns(tmp)
- 6: state \leftarrow tmp \oplus key
- 7: return state
- 8: end procedure

Algorithm 2 $F_{c,b}(x)$

- 1: procedure $F_{c,b}(x)$
- $C \leftarrow \texttt{SETR_EPI32}(c, b, 0, 0)$
- 3: return AESENC(AESENC(x, C), 0)
- 4: end procedure

Algorithm 3 Simpira (b=1)

- 1: **procedure** Simpira (x_0)
- 2: $R \leftarrow 6$
- 3: **for** c = 1, ..., R **do**
- 4: $x_0 \leftarrow F_{b,c}(x_0)$
- 5: end for
- 6: InvMixColumns (x_0)
- 7: return x_0
- 8: end procedure

Algorithm 4 Simpira⁻¹ (b=1)

- 1: **procedure** Simpira (x_0)
- 2: $R \leftarrow 6$
- 3: $MixColumns(x_0)$
- 4: for $c = R, \ldots, 1$ do
- 5: $x_0 \leftarrow F_{b,c}^{-1}(x_0)$
- 6: end for
 - 7: return x_0
- 8: end procedure