

Advances in Cryptography

Jan Hajný

Cryptology Research Group

Department of Telecommunications, FEEC, BUT

<http://crypto.utko.feec.vutbr.cz>

Introduction of CRG

Cryptology Research Group:

- small group of around 10 people,
- Professors, Ph.D.s and postdocs,
- part of Department of Telecommunications, BUT,
- forms the SIX Security Laboratory,
- focused on basic and applied research in crypto,
- provides security-related services in ICT.



Activity Overview

R&D in Cryptographic Protection:

- cryptographic design of new protocols and schemes,
- access control systems,
- secure authentication systems,
- privacy-enhancing schemes,
- encryption systems for data transfer and storage.



Security System Implementation:

- application development for smart-cards,
- application development for smart-phones (Android, iOS),
- protection of low-performance systems (sensors, controllers...).

Services: High-Load Testing and Benchmarking

Extreme-load testing of devices using specialized HW:

- tests with more than 1 mil. HTTP GET requests per second,
- 300 000 HTTPS requests per second, throughput 20 Gb/s,
- up to 30 millions sustained connections,
- real user behavior simulation, web clients simulation,
- more information by Lukáš Malina: “Stress testing and distributed denial of service testing of network infrastructures” at 13:20.



Current Areas of Research

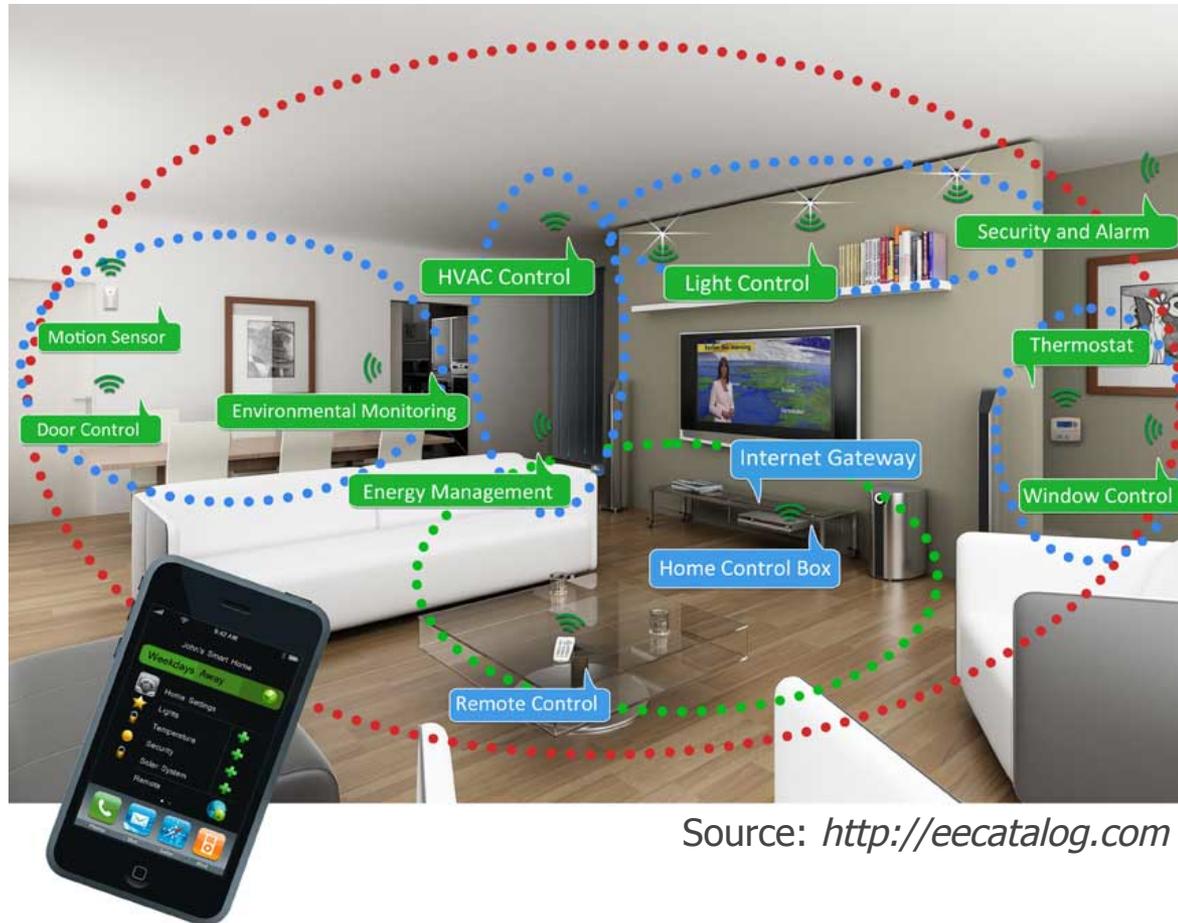
Research into lightweight cryptography:

- done in cooperation with Honeywell, s.r.o.,
- focused on adding security features to “slow devices”,
- includes final implementations on microcontrollers.

Research into privacy-enhancing cryptography:

- both basic and applied research into modern cryptographic protocols,
- done in cooperation with many partners from U.S., EU, Czech Republic,
- includes final implementations on smart-cards, mobile phones.

Research into Lightweight Cryptography - Introduction



Source: <http://eecatalog.com>

Research into Lightweight Cryptography I

What is “lightweight cryptography”?

- provides secure encryption on computationally (and memory) restricted devices,
- algorithms designed to be efficient in using CPU, RAM and codesize,
- tradeoff between CPU and memory usage,
- many algorithms available, each suits different scenario.

What are our goals regarding lightweight cryptography?

- we analyze, implement and benchmark lightweight algorithms on concrete devices to provide data necessary for a suitable algorithm selection,
- we choose algorithms for a real-world implementation for our industry partners,
- we design protocols for cryptographically secured home installations.

Research into Lightweight Cryptography II

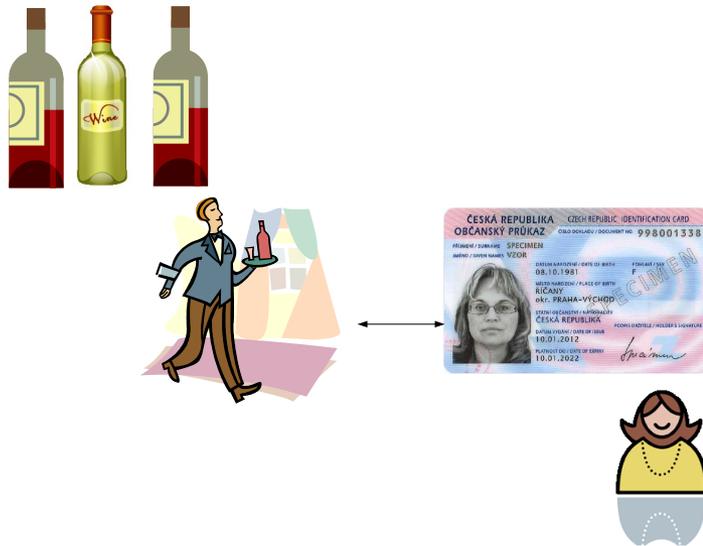
What are our preliminary results?

- during 2013, we analyzed existing block ciphers, implemented them on targeted hardware (MSP430F2274) and ran benchmarks,
- XTEA, IDEA, BlowFish, AES, Clefia, Present, Noekeon, RC5, RC6 and BeepBeep ciphers were benchmarked,
- codesize, memory size and speed were evaluated,
- the design of a cryptographically protected communication protocol has been started.

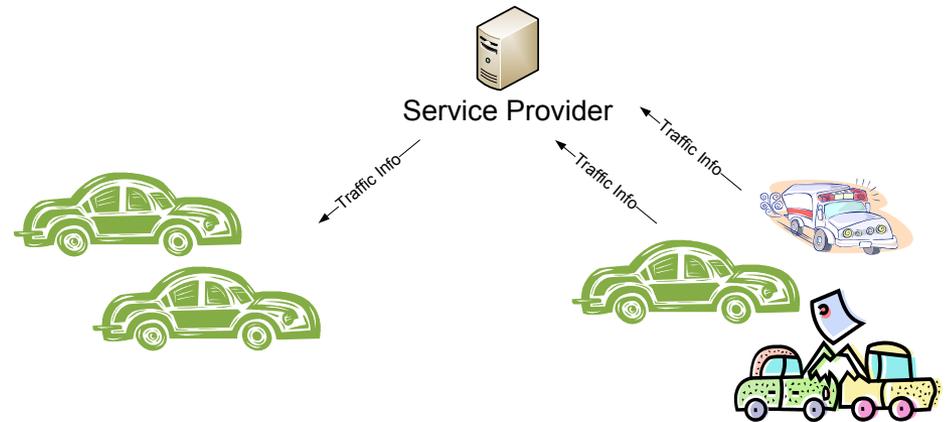


Research into Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography - Intro

Bar scenario:
anonymous age proofs.



Car2Car scenario:
anonymous membership proofs.



Research into Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography I

What is “privacy-enhancing cryptography”?

- Special algorithms and cryptographic schemes which protect personal data and digital identity.
- Cryptographic tools which protect us against digital tracing, profiling, identity thefts, personal information leaks etc.
- Applications: electronic ID (eID) cards, passports, eVoting, transportation cards, access control systems, Internet authentication, etc.
- Required by U.S. and EU institutions (NSTIC, ENISA).

What are our goals regarding privacy-enhancing cryptography?

- Design novel, original cryptographic protocols with better privacy protection.
- Provide new features missing in existing schemes (such as revocation).
- Implement protocols in an efficient, *practical* way.

Research into Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography II

Privacy-enhancing cryptography at BUT

- **Basic research stage:**
 - design of a novel cryptographic scheme,
 - based on advanced cryptography (provable cryptography, zero-knowledge non-interactive proofs)
 - in cooperation and with consultations with University of Minnesota, USA, NIST and IBM Zurich
- **Applied research stage, implementation:**
 - implementation of protocols on smart-cards,
 - significant protocol modifications for optimization,
 - done with industry partner OKsystem.



Research into Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography III

Privacy-enhancing cryptography at BUT – results:

User

$$\begin{aligned}
 &K_S \in_R \{0, 1\}^l \\
 &A = A_{seed}^{K_S} \bmod n \\
 &C_1 = g_3^{K_S w_{RR}} \bmod n \\
 &C_2 = g_3^{K_S} \bmod n \\
 &r_1, r_2 \in_R \{0, 1\}^{m+k+3l} \\
 &r_3 \in_R \{0, 1\}^{m+k+4.5l} \\
 &r_S \in_R \{0, 1\}^{m+k+l} \\
 &A_{seed} = g_1^{r_1} g_2^{r_2} g_3^{r_3} \bmod n \\
 &\bar{A} = A_{seed}^{r_S} \bmod n \\
 &\bar{C}_1 = g_3^{r_3} \bmod n \\
 &\bar{C}_2 = g_3^{r_S} \bmod n \\
 \\
 &z_1 = r_1 - eK_S w_1 \\
 &z_2 = r_2 - eK_S w_2 \\
 &z_3 = r_3 - eK_S w_{RR} \\
 &z_S = r_S - eK_S
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{seed} = g_1^{w_1} g_2^{w_2} g_3^{w_{RR}} \bmod n$$

Verifier

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \xrightarrow{A, \bar{A}, A_{seed}^-, C_1, C_2, \bar{C}_1, \bar{C}_2} \\
 \xleftarrow{e \in_R \{0, 1\}^k} \\
 \xrightarrow{z_1, z_2, z_3, z_S}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &C_1 \stackrel{?}{\neq} C_2^{rev} \bmod n \\
 &A_{seed}^- \stackrel{?}{\equiv} A^e g_1^{z_1} g_2^{z_2} g_3^{z_3} \bmod n \\
 &\bar{A} \stackrel{?}{\equiv} A^e A_{seed}^{z_S} \bmod n \\
 &\bar{C}_1 \stackrel{?}{\equiv} C_1^e g_3^{z_3} \bmod n \\
 &\bar{C}_2 \stackrel{?}{\equiv} C_2^e g_3^{z_S} \bmod n
 \end{aligned}$$



Hardware Specification	
Chip	SLE78CLXxxxPM
CPU	16 bit
Int./Ext. clock	33 MHz/7.5 MHz
RAM Memory	1088+960 B
ROM/EEPROM	280 kB/60 kB
Modular API	Yes

Research into Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography III

Privacy-enhancing cryptography at BUT – results:

- original cryptographic scheme has been designed and published,
- complex cryptographic protocols are running on off-the-shelf smart-cards,
- system is fully functional, providing users with the ability to anonymously, untraceably prove their attributes (such as age, citizenship, driving license ownership) to electronic verifiers,
- system is ready to be deployed in privacy-preserving access control systems,
- currently, only two comparable systems exist: U-Prove from Microsoft and Idemix from IBM.

Research Results and Partners

Research Projects in 2014:

- „Cryptographic primitives for secure authentication and digital identity protection“,
- „Integration Server with Cryptographic Protection“,
- „System for Cryptographic Protection of Electronic Identity“,
- „Application of Modern Cryptographical Methods to Telematics Systems“.

Selected Recent Papers:

- Optimization of Power Analysis Using Neural Network, CARDIS 2013, Berlin, Germany, Springer LNCS.
- Unlinkable Attribute-Based Credentials with Practical Revocation on Smart-Cards, CARDIS 2012, Graz, Austria, Springer LNCS.
- Short-Term Linkable Group Signatures with Categorized Batch Verification, FPS 2012, Montreal, Canada, Springer LNCS.



Thank you for attention!

WWW: <http://crypto.utko.feec.vutbr.cz>

Email: crypto@feec.vutbr.cz

Contact Person:

Ing. Jan Hajný, Ph.D.

hajny@feec.vutbr.cz

+420 54114 6961