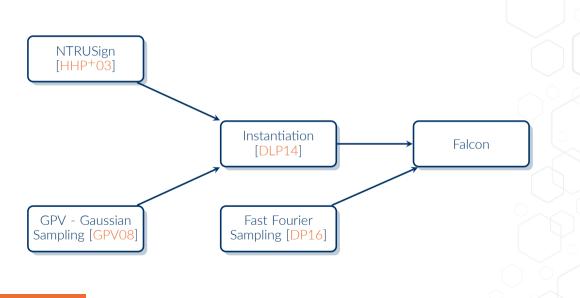
Falcon

Pierre-Alain Fouque¹ Jeffrey Hoffstein² Paul Kirchner¹ Vadim Lyubashevsky³ Thomas Pornin⁴ <u>Thomas Prest⁵</u> Thomas Ricosset⁶ Gregor Seiler³ William Whyte⁷ Zhenfei Zhang⁸









$\textbf{Keygen}(1^{\lambda})$

Gen. matrices A, B s.t.:
B · A = 0
B has small coefficients

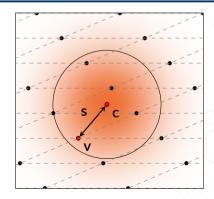
❷ pk := A, sk := B

Sign(M, sk = B)

Compute c such that c ⋅ A = H(M)
 v ← vector in L(B), close to c
 sig := s = (c - v)

Verify(M, pk = A, sig = s)

Check (**s** short) & ($\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{A} = H(\mathbf{M})$)



Advantages:

- → The most bandwidth-efficient finalist
- ightarrow Verification (in particular) is fast and RAM efficient
- → Extensive research on the security of lattices (and NTRU)
- → Side-channel resistance is now better understood [Por19, HPRR20, FKT+20]

What can be improved:

- \rightarrow Key generation and signing remain complex
- → Key generation and signing rely on floating-point arithmetic
- ➔ More work on side-channel resistance is always welcome

Falcon is the Most Compact Finalist



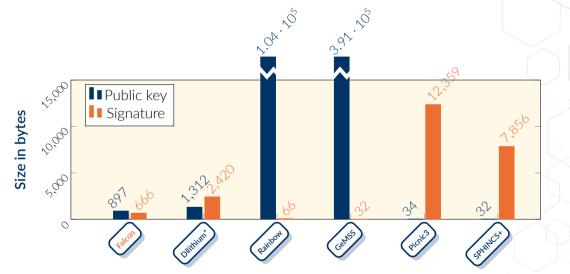


Figure 1: Bandwidth cost at NIST Level ≥ 1



Changes in Round 3:

- → Gaussian sampler over the integers:
 - > Now formally specified, complete with test vectors
 - Secure and isochronous, see [HPRR20]
- \rightarrow We propose a unique encoding of signatures that avoids benign malleability¹
- ightarrow The security analysis is now more detailed and reproducible (Python script)

What's next:

- ➔ Adding beyond unforgeability features (BUFF) [CDF+20]
- → More simplification where possible (see also later slide)

¹We are thankful to Quan Nguyen to pointing this out.

^{₽¶}SHIELD

Raptor: A Practical Lattice-Based (Linkable) Ring Signature [LAZ19]

ightarrow A linear-size ring signature, very efficient for small rings

Quantum-safe HIBE: does it cost a **Latte**? [ZMS⁺21]

 \rightarrow A HIBE, under consideration for standardisation by NCSC and ETSI

ModFalcon: Compact signatures based on module-NTRU lattices [CPS+20]

→ Provides more modularity in parameter selection

Mitaka: A Simpler, Parallelizable, Maskable Variant of Falcon [TETW21]
→ A simpler, masking-friendly variant of Falcon

Zalcon: an alternative FPA-free NTRU sampler for Falcon [FGRY21]

→ A simpler, FPA-free variant of Falcon

"SHIELD

Suitability of 3rd Round Signature Candidates for Vehicle-to-Vehicle Communication [BMTR21]

" For example it might turn out that only Falcon can be used in high density situations, such as congested intersections, if our implementations follows the V2V standard specifications. "

Post-Quantum Authentication in TLS 1.3: A Performance Study [SKD20]

" Our results show that the PQ algorithms with the best performance for time-sensitive applications are Dilithium and Falcon. "



Verifying Post-Quantum Signatures in 8 kB of RAM [LGH⁺21]

" On the Cortex-M3, the implementation submitted to NIST uses around 500 bytes of stack space, public keys of circa 900 bytes, signatures of around 800 bytes, and a 4 kB scratch buffer. The overall memory footprint is about 6.5 kB. Hence, streaming in the data in small packets is not necessary."

Using streaming, we can probably get the RAM usage to < 2 kB.

Falcon is:



Based on a strong theory and well-studied assumptions

Compact and fast

- Naturally connected to more sophisticated primitives
- X Amenable to several usecases

Falcon is:



Based on a strong theory and well-studied assumptions Compact and fast

- Naturally connected to more sophisticated primitives
- 🔀 Amenable to several usecases

Thank you

Derek Atkins.

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