

New Ascon Implementations

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Outline

ASCON Overview

Performance and Code Size

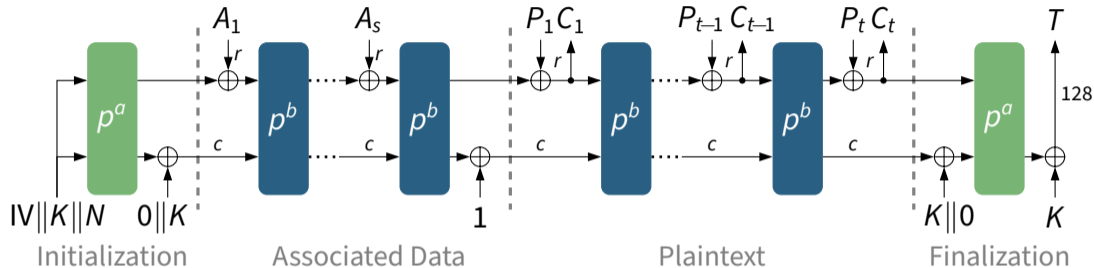
Implementation Techniques

Side-channel Protection

Evaluation and Verification

ASCON Overview

ASCON Mode for Authenticated Encryption



📝 Designed in 2014 [DEMS16], Journal of Cryptology in 2021 [DEMS21c]

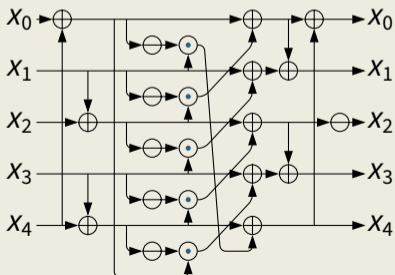
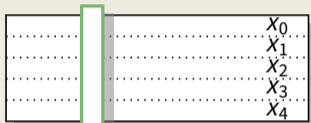
🏆 First choice for lightweight AEAD in CAESAR portfolio

🔍 Extensive published cryptanalysis confirming its security margin

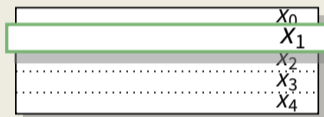
⚙️ Additional modes for Hash, XOF, MAC, PRF [DEMS21a; DEMS21b]

ASCON Permutation with {6, 8, 12} Rounds

S-box layer



Linear layer



$$X_0 := X_0 \oplus (X_0 \ggg 19) \oplus (X_0 \ggg 28)$$

$$X_1 := X_1 \oplus (X_1 \ggg 61) \oplus (X_1 \ggg 39)$$

$$X_2 := X_2 \oplus (X_2 \ggg 1) \oplus (X_2 \ggg 6)$$

$$X_3 := X_3 \oplus (X_3 \ggg 10) \oplus (X_3 \ggg 17)$$

$$X_4 := X_4 \oplus (X_4 \ggg 7) \oplus (X_4 \ggg 41)$$

ASCON-128 vs ASCON-128a

- ASCON-128a: 33% more performance, more rounds, larger rate
- Same security, different trade-off (rate vs. number of rounds)
- Both scrutinized for 8 years in cryptographic competitions
- Most security analysis can be applied to both algorithms
- Similar security margin, no clear preference

Ascon Implementations

<https://github.com/ascon/ascon-c> (Ascon team)

- AEAD, Hash, XOF, MAC, PRF
- C: ref, speed/area optimized, combined
- ASM: esp32, armv6, armv6m, armv7m, rv32
- Masked C+ASM: 2-4 shares, leveled

<https://github.com/rweather/ascon-suite> (Rhys Weatherley)

- AEAD, Hash, HKDF, ISAP, KMAC, PBKDF2, PRNG, SIV, XOF
- 8/32/64-bit C, AVR, ARM, RISC-V, m68k, Xtensa (ESP32)
- Framework to generate C/ASM/masked implementations

Performance and Code Size

New ASCON Implementations

(Improvements in the Final Round)

- Fewer instructions for S-box [CJL+20]: -10%
- Improved 8-bit AVR [[ascon-suite](#)] (time/size): -11%/-44%
- Combined ASCON AEAD+Hash [[ascon-c](#)] (size): -17%
- Improved low-size [[ascon-c](#)] (size 128/128a/Hash): -7%/-30%/-20%
- Bit-interleaved interface [[ascon-c](#)] (time 128/128a/Hash): -17%/-23%/-5%
- ESP32 implementations [[ascon-c](#)][Bac22] (time/size): -66%/-64%
- RV32 implementations [[ascon-c](#)][Bac22] (RV32,RV32I,RV32B): **New**
- Masked ARMv6/RV32 [[ascon-c](#)] (leveled, 2-4 shares): **New**
- ASCON-HASHA, ASCON-XOFA [DEMS21b] (time): -33%
- ASCON-MAC, ASCON-PRF compared to ASCON-KMAC [DEMS21a] (time): -66%

Microcontroller Benchmarking

$\frac{\text{ascon-nocrypt}}{\text{best-nocrypt}}$ for primary submission @las3

Performance (time)

- Uno: 1.34x
- F1: 1.06x
- ESP: 1.92x
- F7: 1.02x
- R5: 0.61x

Code size (ROM)

- Uno: 3.22x
- F1: 1.62x
- ESP: 1.31x
- F7: 1.10x
- R5: 1.07x

<https://lwc.las3.de/> [2020/10/14]

Microcontroller Benchmarking

ASCON-128: best primary finalist in most categories

Performance (time)

- Uno: 1.24x
- F1: 1.28x
- ESP: 0.58x
- F7: 0.89x
- R5: 0.55x

Code size (ROM)

- Uno: 1.59x
- F1: 0.80x
- ESP: 0.55x
- F7: 0.87x
- R5: 0.90x

Microcontroller Benchmarking

ASCON-128: best primary finalist in most categories

Performance (time)

- Uno: 1.24x
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<https://lwc.las3.de/> [2022/05/05]

0-25%
slower

High-end Benchmarking

(Imagine ASCON hardware instructions)

AMD Ryzen 9:

- ASCON-128a: 5.1 c/b
- ASCON-128: 7.8 c/b
- ASCON-HASHA: 10.6 c/b*
- ASCON-HASH: 15.9 c/b

ARM Cortex-A72:

- ASCON-128a: 6.9 c/b
- ASCON-128: 10.4 c/b
- ASCON-HASHA: 13.5 c/b*
- ASCON-HASH: 20.2 c/b

<https://bench.cr.yp.to/> [2022/05/03]

* estimated, not yet benchmarked

Implementation Techniques

Flexibility of ASCON Components

- Parallelism: S-box and linear layer support up to 5 ALUs
- Small state: 10 32-bit registers, 2 temporary, 1 for loop
- S-box: new description with fewer instructions
- Linear: 64-bit rotate or bit interleaving or funnel shift
- Modes: combine absorb, squeeze, insert (xor, read, write)
- Rate: loop for combined implementations (rate 64, 128)
- Short messages: only init and final needed

Ascon Hardware Extensions

- Fast, lightweight Ascon round instruction for 32-bit ARM/RV32 [SP20]
 - RI5CY Ascon-*p* with 4.7kGE: speedup factor 50x
 - Reuse 10 registers of CPU register file
- ARM Custom Datapath Extension, RISC-V Bitmanip Extension, ...
 - 32-bit funnel shift instructions (RV32B: FSRI, ESP32: SRC)
 - 32-bit interleaving instructions (RV32B: ZIP/UNZIP, ARM CDE: CX3)
 - Fused AND/XOR, BIC/XOR instructions (ARM A64: BCAX, ARM CDE: CX3A)
 - SHA-2 like Sigma instructions (ARM CDE: CX3DA)

Bit-interleaved Interface

(ascon128bi32, ascon128abi32, asconhashbi32, asconhashabi32)

- Convention: data is stored/transmitted in bit interleaved format
- Communication parties need to agree, similar to endianness
- Improved performance on 32-bit ARM platforms:
 - ASCON-128/ASCON-128a: -17%/-23%
- Also demonstrates improvement of ASCON with
 - Bit-interleaving instructions (obvious)
 - Funnel shift instructions (same effect!)

Side-channel Protection

Designed with SCA in Mind

- Algebraic degree 2 of S-box
- Limited damage if state is recovered
- Leveled implementations [BBC+20]
 - Higher protection order for Init/Final (key)
 - Lower protection order for AD/PT/CT processing (data)
- Masking using Toffoli gate [DDE+20]

Masking using Toffoli Gate

- More efficient than masked AND gate
 - Fewer instructions, registers, randomness
- No fresh randomness needed during round computation
 - Randomness is not lost (invertible shared Toffoli gate)
 - Randomness of previous round can be reused
- Benefits of invertible shared function:
 - Uniform by design
 - SIFA: Reduced attack surface if used with redundancy [DDE+20]

1st-order Masked Keccak S-box

State: [a0,a1,b0,b1,c0,c1,d0,d1,e0,e1,r0]

```
(r1,r0) ← clone(r0)
toffoli_shared(r0,r1,e0,e1,a0,a1)
toffoli_shared(a0,a1,b0,b1,c0,c1)
toffoli_shared(c0,c1,d0,d1,e0,e1)
toffoli_shared(e0,e1,a0,a1,b0,b1)
toffoli_shared(b0,b1,c0,c1,d0,d1)
d0 ← xor(d0,r0)
d1 ← xor(d1,r1)
```

- Similar constructions for higher degree S-boxes may be less efficient [DDE+20]

Further SCA Optimizations

- Preliminary Goal: Achieve 1st-order protection with 2/3 shares in C¹
 - Rotation offset between shares
 - Minimum number of ASM instructions (Toffoli gate)
 - Some register clears/NOPS needed
 - Extension to 3-shares with trick from [SM21]
- Performance in cycles/byte (green: evaluated)

impl/shares	armv6	C	C	2-1-2	2-1-2	2	2	3	3
flags		-O2	-Os	-O2	-Os	-O2	-Os	-O2	-Os
ARM1176JZF	58	70	85	88	100	260	343	524	703
STM32F415	59	84	90	90	98	320	378	650	669

¹Our implementations should be considered as a starting point to generate device specific C/ASM implementations

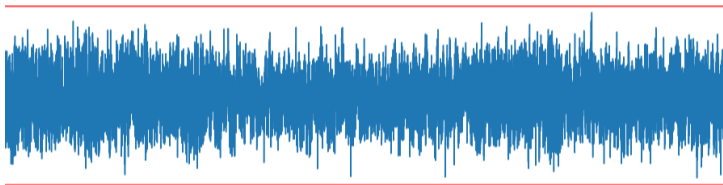
Evaluation and Verification

Testvector Leakage Assessment

- Goal: 1st-order protection with 2/3 shares
- Evaluation setup:
 - [ChipWhisperer-Lite](#)
 - [UFO Board](#)
 - STM32F303, STM32F415
 - We set $p^a, p^b = 2$ due to limited sample buffer
- We present decryption results of [protected_bi32_armv6](#)
- More implementations/results available at:
<https://github.com/ascon/simpleserial-ascon>

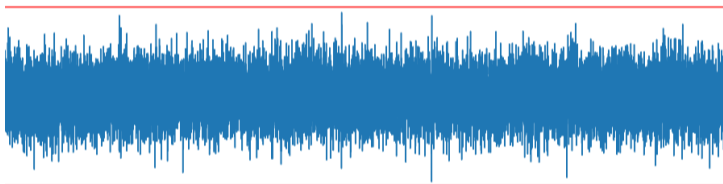
TVLA Results

- STM32F303
- 3 (rotated) shares
- No device-specific fixes
- 8m traces



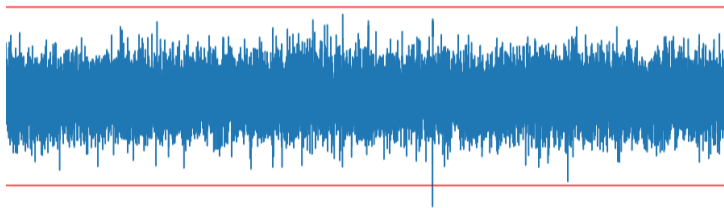
TVLA Results

- STM32F415
- 2 (rotated) shares
- Device-specific fixes
- 4m traces



TVLA Results

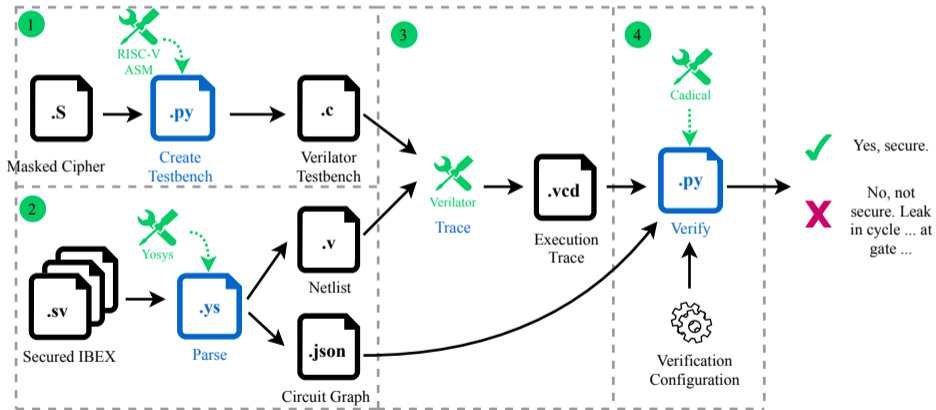
- STM32F415
- 2 (rotated) shares
- Device-specific fixes
- 5m traces



Formal Masking Verification

- Formal verification of masking in SW/HW using Coco [GHP+21]
 - Based on ideas of REBECCA [BGI+18]
- Verifies masked software in “hardware probing model” on CPU netlists
 - Considers stable signals, transitions, glitches
 - RISC-V IBEX core (comparable to ARM Cortex-M0)
- Also suitable for masked hardware circuits with/without state machines

Coco Verification Flow



Coco Verification Results

- Hardened RISC-V IBEX core from [GHP+21] as reference
- We mapped one round of 2-share ASCON- p round from to RISC-V ASM
- We verified 1st-order probing security (incl. transitions/glitches)
 - No online randomness
 - Performance of 260 c/b
 - Multi-round correctness due to uniformity of masking

Questions



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