

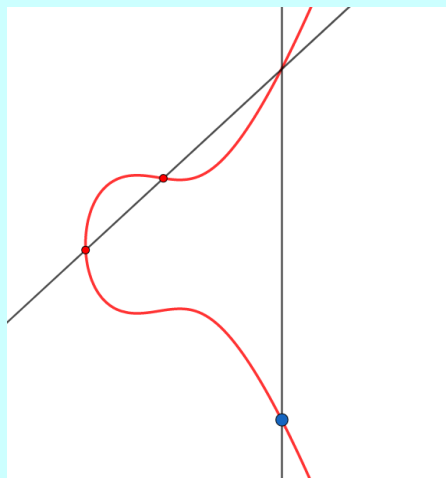
Too Much Information: How we cracked my favourite cryptosystem

PKI vs Quantum computers

The advent of **quantum computers** is marking a turning point in cryptography. Quantum computers will be able to **break most of the currently used public-key cryptosystems**.

Presently, one of the most utilised solutions in public-key cryptography is based on **elliptic curves**.

Unfortunately, this approach is **vulnerable to quantum computers**.



What is an Isogeny?

In the last 20 years, researchers have studied alternative methods to employ elliptic curves in a quantum scenario. Special maps, called **isogenies**, between elliptic curves, **substitute their arithmetic**.

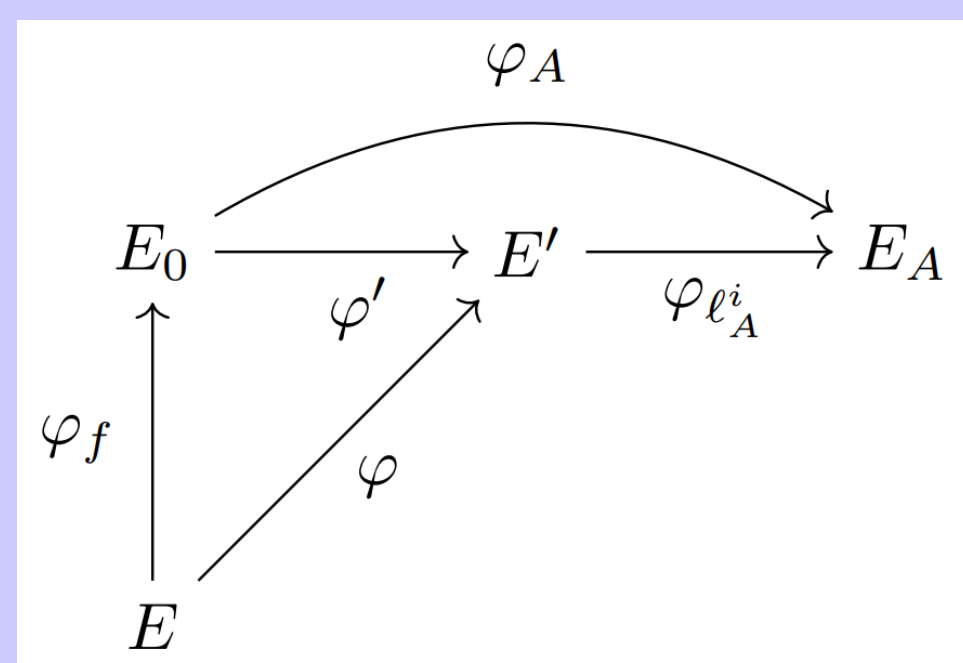
Arguably, the most influential primitive in the field of isogeny-based cryptography is SIKE [1].



The attack

The security of SIKE relies on the **supersingular isogeny with torsion (SSI-T)** problem. We use the knowledge of the image of some torsion points under the secret isogeny to compute an isogeny between **Abelian surfaces** that **reveals the secret key** [2].

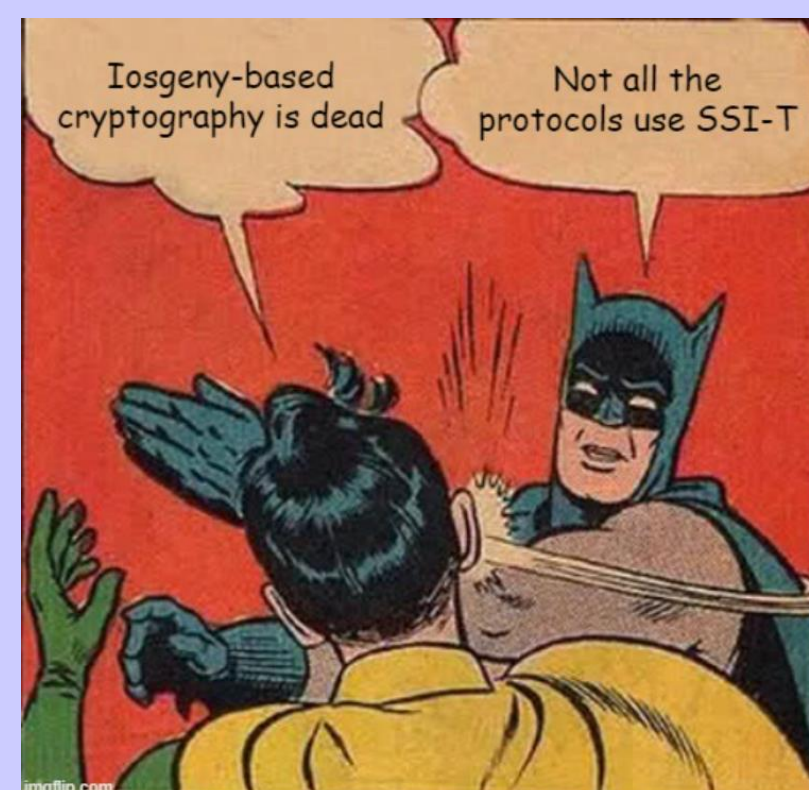
This attack does not even require quantum capabilities.



Implications

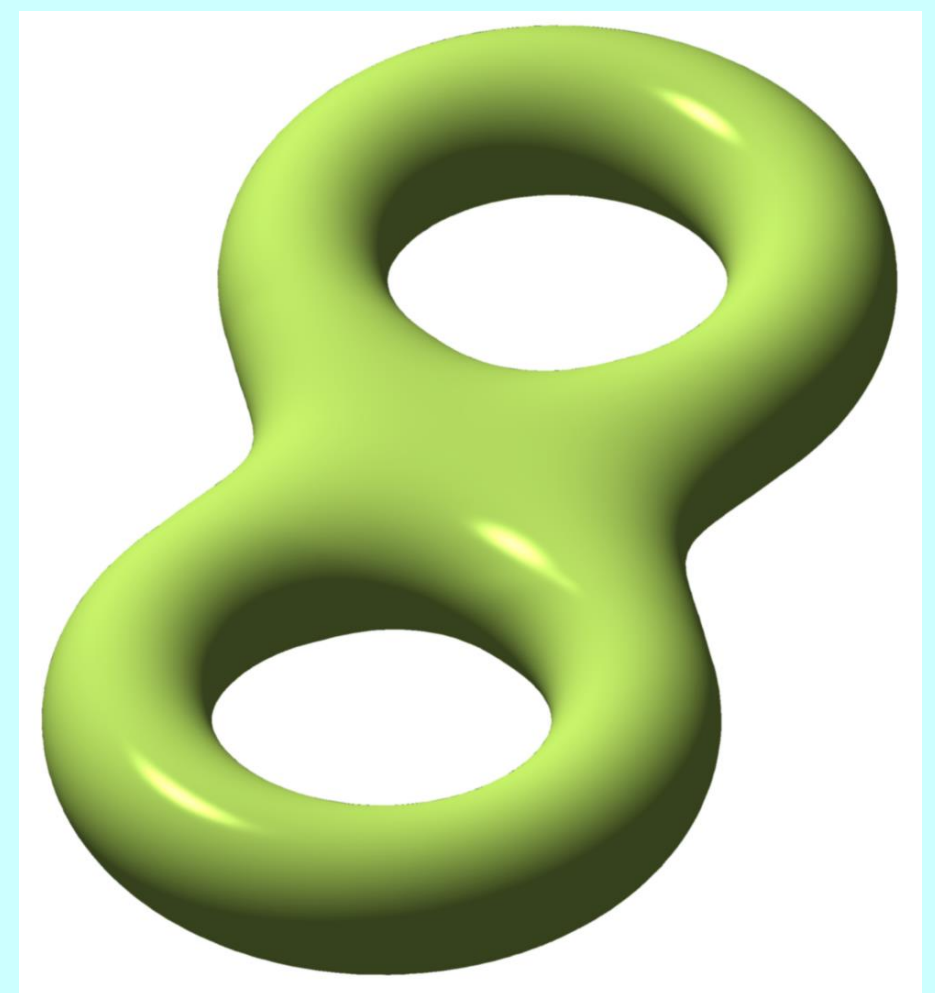
SIKE is the only isogeny-based cryptosystem in the fourth round of the **NIST PQC Standardization process**.

All the isogeny-based protocols that reveal the image of torsion points under the secret isogeny are vulnerable to this attack. However, the security of isogeny-based protocols that do not rely on the same exact **hardness assumption** remains unchanged.



Lessons learnt

Using some sort of exoteric and almost-forgotten mathematics turned out to be the key ingredient of the attack. **Generalising** the mathematical concepts underlying existing cryptographic protocols could lead to new interesting **cryptoanalysis**.



Moving on

The ideas employed in the attack could be used constructively. The more complicated **arithmetic** of Abelian surfaces could be utilised to design other cryptographic primitives. For instance, applications to **randomness beacons** in blockchains have already been considered.



Literature cited

[1] <https://sike.org/>

[2] LM, C. Martindale, "An attack on SIDH with arbitrary starting curve"



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