

NewHope for ARM

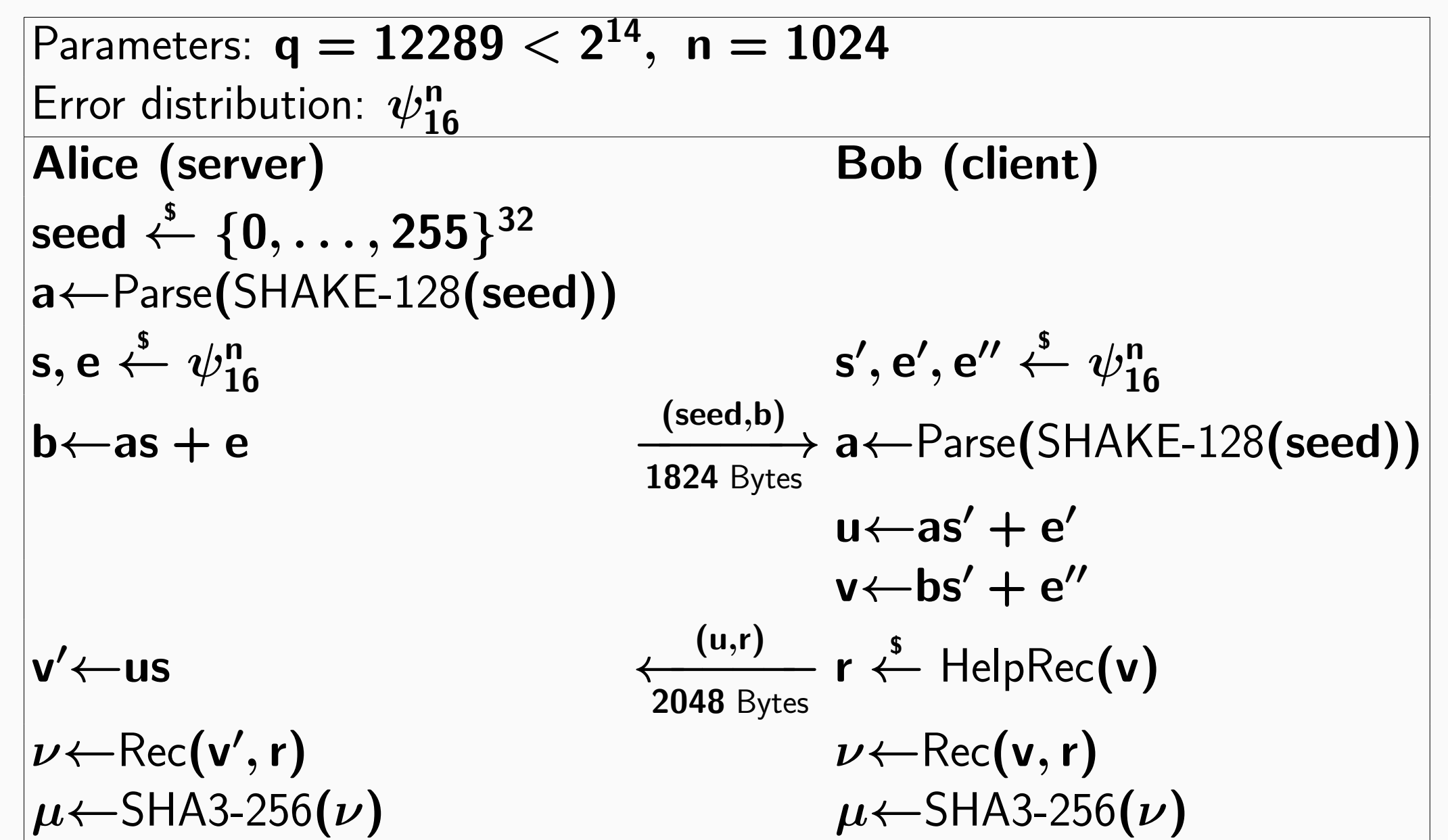
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Quantum Resistant Cryptography?

- ▶ Shor's algorithm published in 1994 solves in polynomial time
 - ▷ Factorization problem (e.g. RSA)
 - ▷ Discrete logarithm problem (e.g. ECC)
- ▶ Quantum computers are expected within 15 years (IBM).
- ▶ Threat?
 - ▷ Recording encrypted messages today
 - ▷ Breaking encryption with quantum computers
- ▶ Alternatives?
 - ▷ e.g. Lattice based cryptography

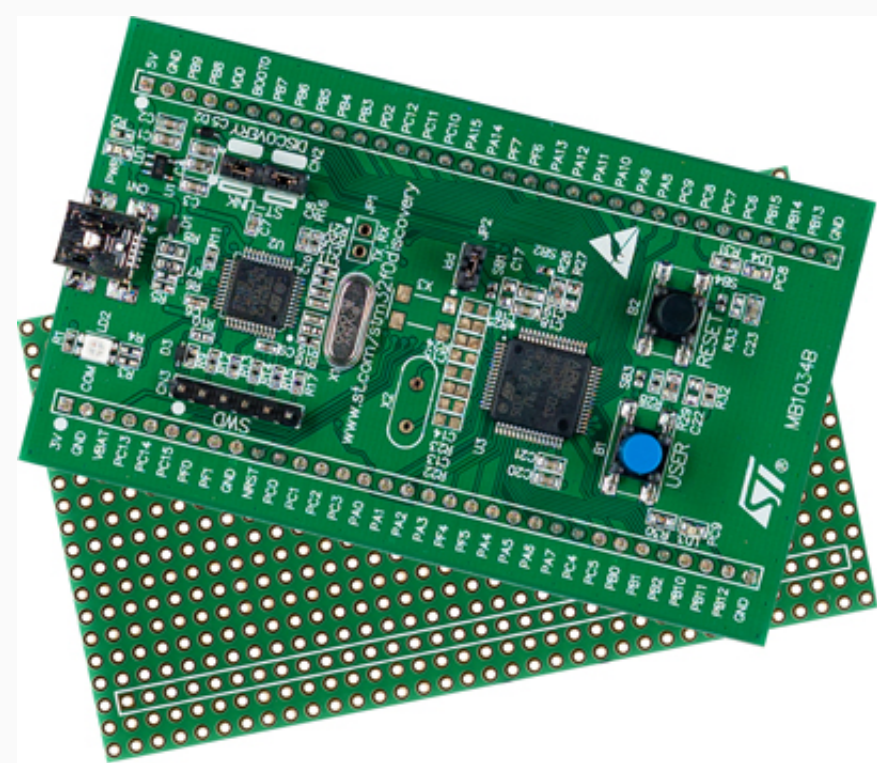
NewHope

Ring Learning With Errors based ephemeral key exchange

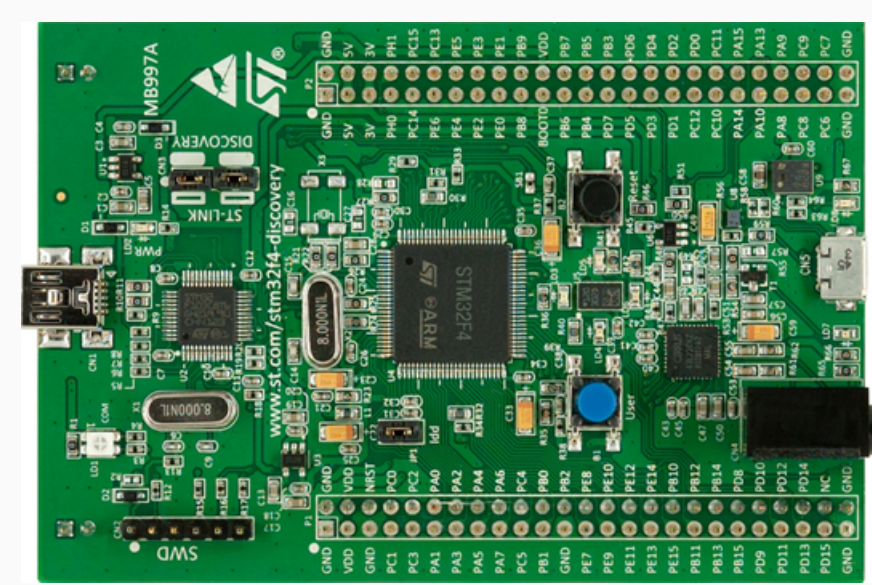


- ▶ Relevant Building Blocks
 - ▷ Error distribution
 - ▷ Number theoretic transform (NTT).

ARM Cortex M family, ARMv6M and ARMv7M architecture



- ▶ STM32F0 Discovery board
- ▶ 8KB RAM
- ▶ 32-bit word size
- ▶ Thumb + subset Thumb 2
- ▶ 8 (+5) General-purpose registers
- ▶ 3 Reserved registers (SP,LR,PC)



- ▶ STM32F4 Discovery board
- ▶ 1MB Flash
- ▶ 32-bit word size
- ▶ Full Thumb 2
- ▶ 13 General-purpose registers
- ▶ 3 Reserved registers (SP,LR,PC)

Optimizations

Algorithmic

- ▶ Using Montgomery arithmetic
- ▶ Using short Barrett reductions
- ▶ Performing lazy reduction
- ▶ Negative-wrapped convolution
- ▶ Precomputing constants

Architectural

- ▶ Unrolling the NTT
- ▶ Adapting to word size
- ▶ Merging 2 NTT levels for M0
- ▶ Merging 3 NTT levels for M4
- ▶ Minimizing register reordering

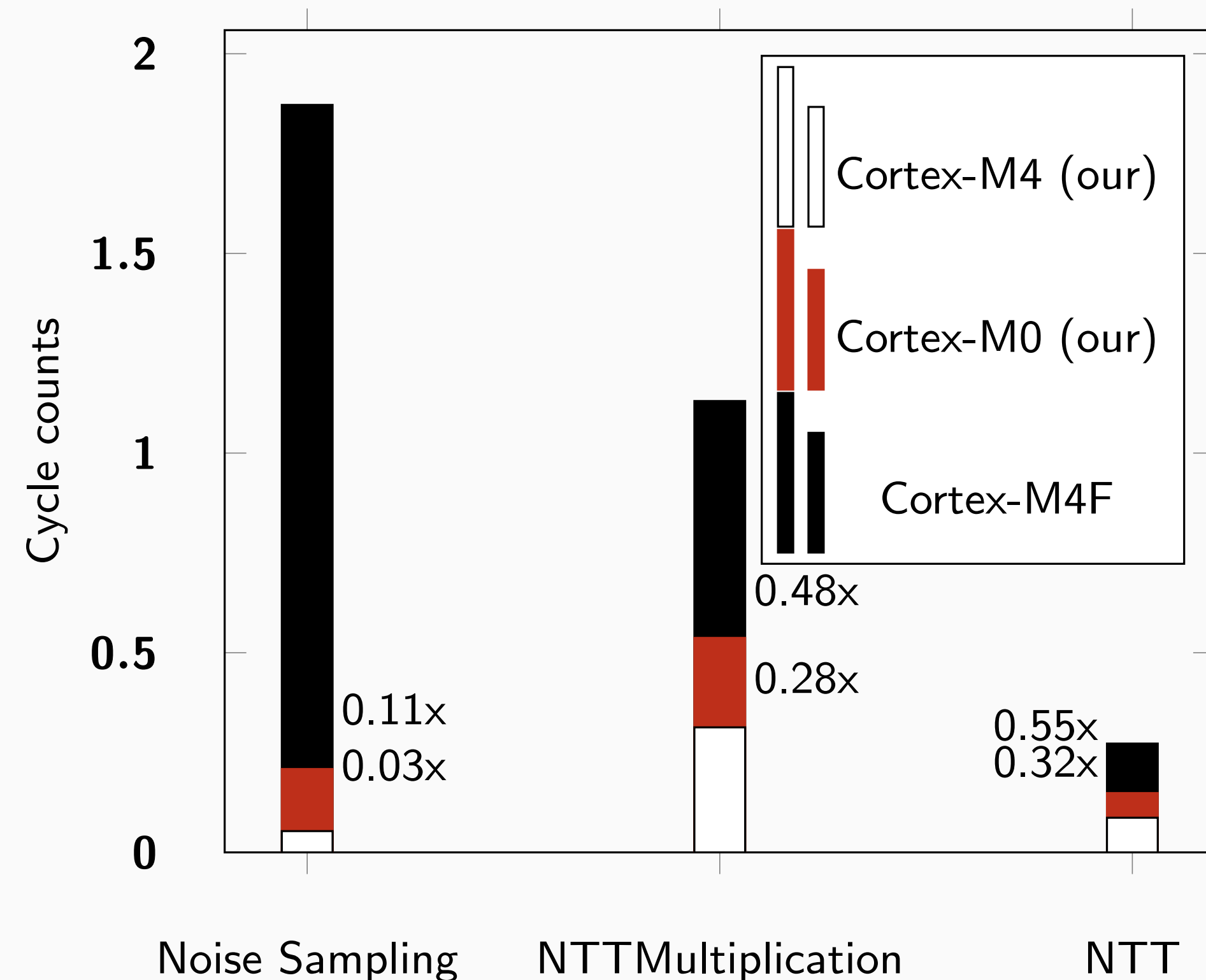
Speed results compared to ECC

Operation	Cycle Counts	48 MHz
NewHope on M0	3228606	67.26ms
Curve25519 on M0	3513628	73.02ms
NewHope on M4	1816908	37.85ms
Curve25519 on M4	1607860	≈33.50ms

Comparison to literature

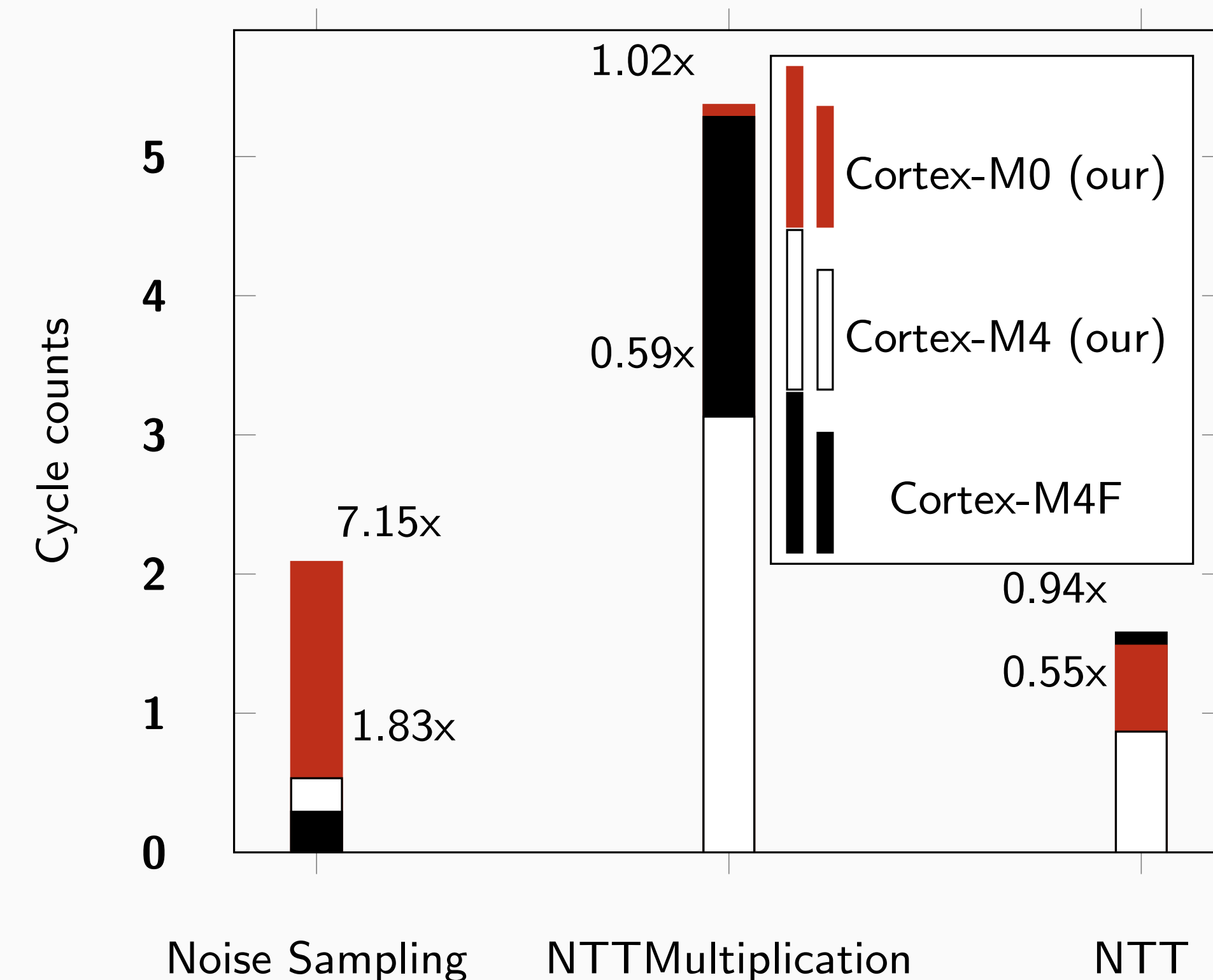
"Lattice-based digital signatures on constrained devices."

(Oder, Pöppelmann, and Güneysu)
·10⁶



"Efficient software implementation of ring-LWE encryption."

(de Clercq, Roy, Vercauteren, and Verbauwheide)
·10⁵



Paper and Code (Published at SPACE 2016)



<https://eprint.iacr.org/2016/758.pdf>



<https://github.com/newhopearm>

