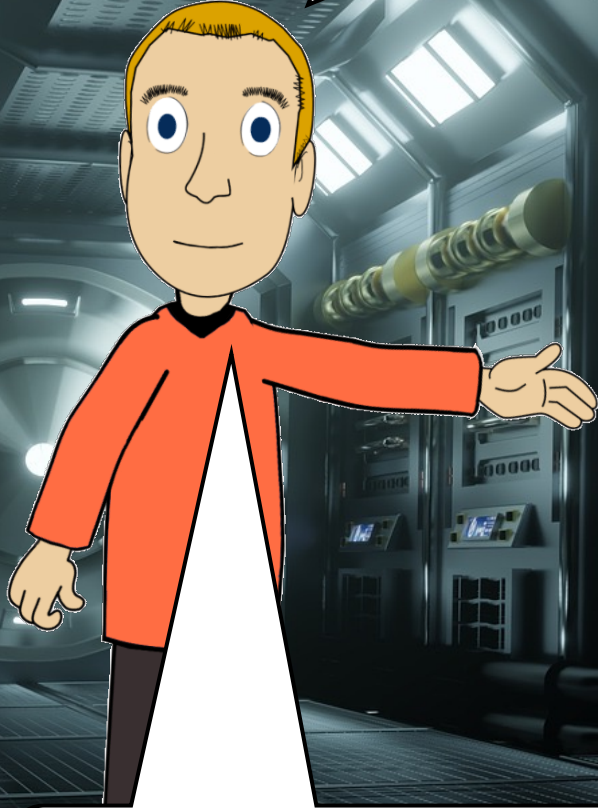




Implementing Post-Quantum Crypto Algorithms on Smart-Card Chips

Klaus Schmeh
Eviden Digital Identity

What do these systems have in common?



They use the RSA crypto system.

Smart-phone



eID card



ATM



Web browser

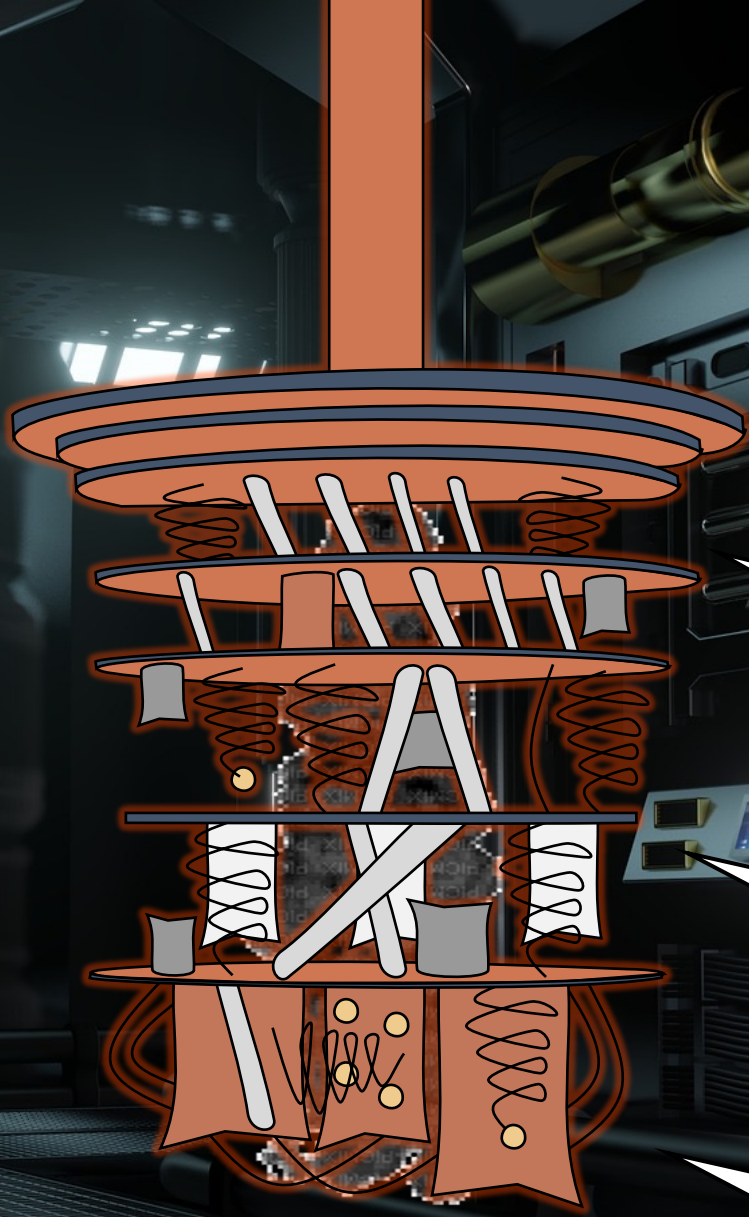
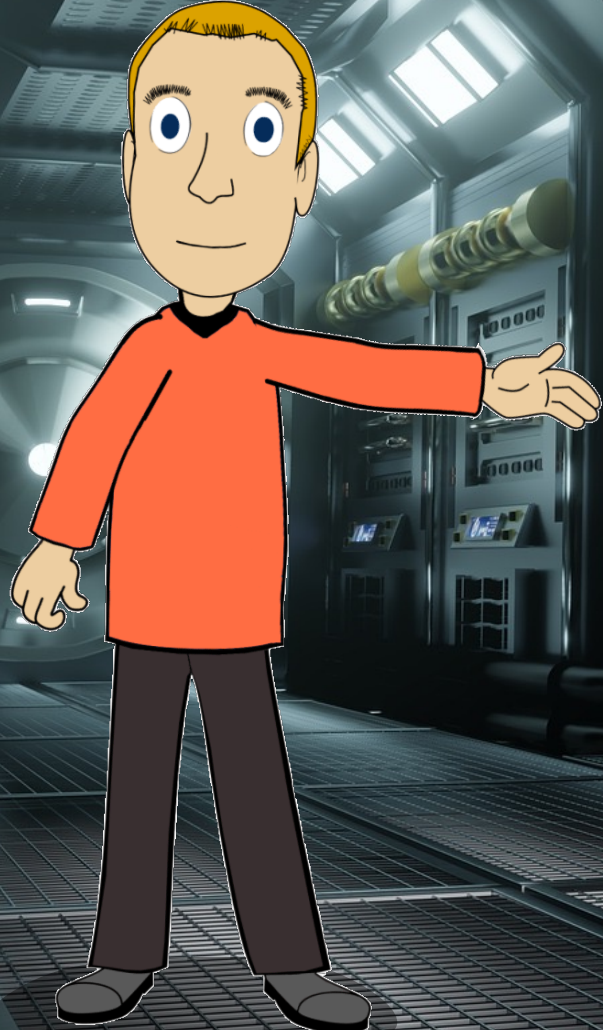


Operating system



Email client

This is a quantum computer.



I'm good at breaking RSA!

Up to a key length of 5 bit.

Future versions will be better.

A disaster threatens!

We need post-quantum cryptography

Smart-phone

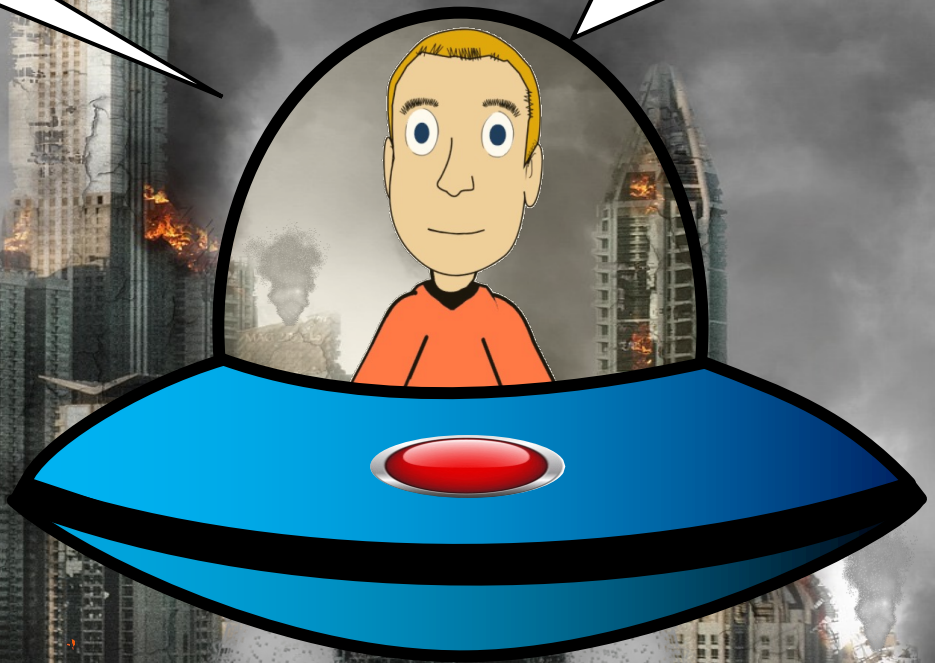
Web browser

eID card

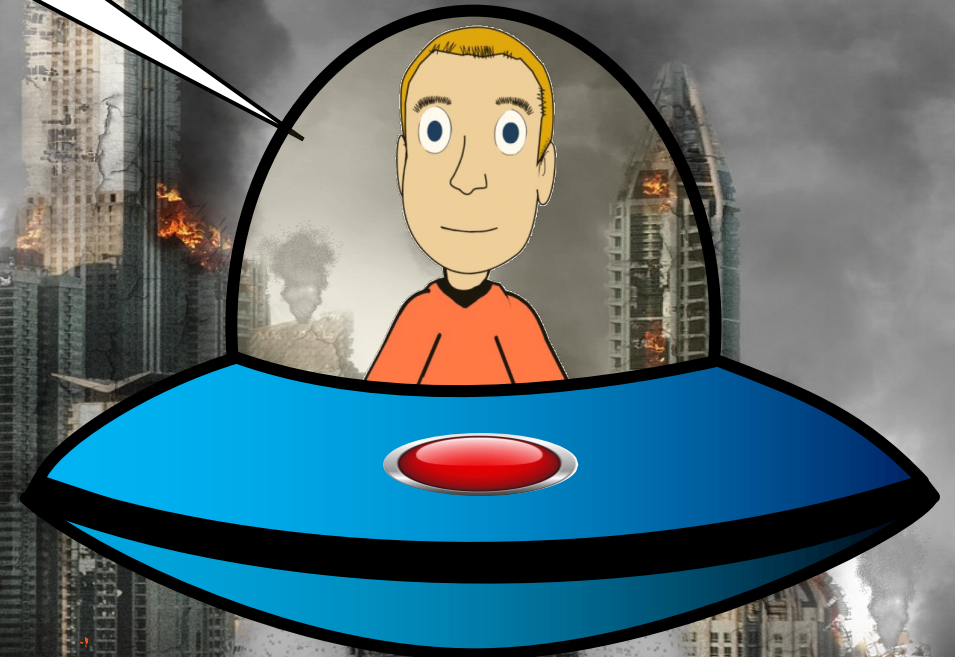
Operating system

ATM

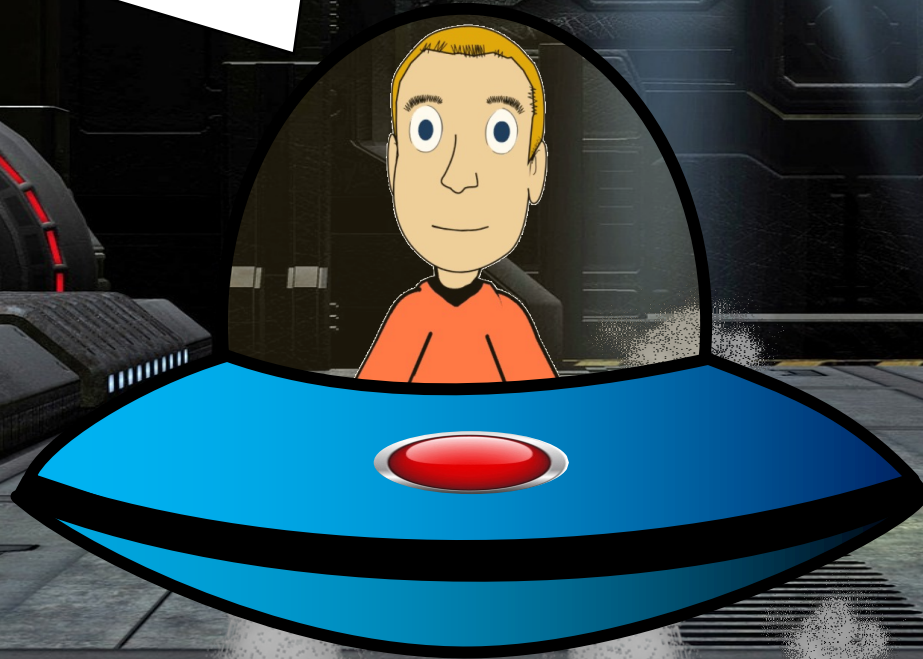
Email client



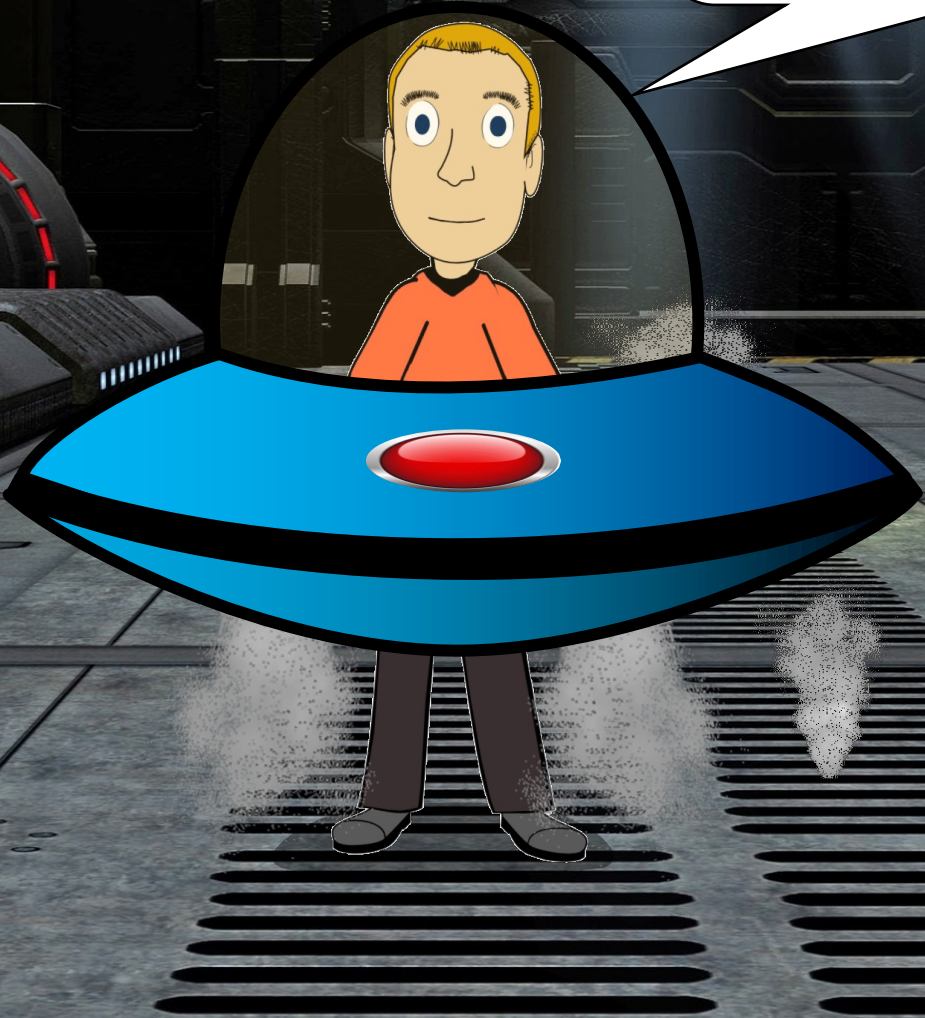
And we need
it on smart
cards.



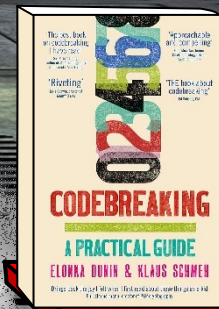
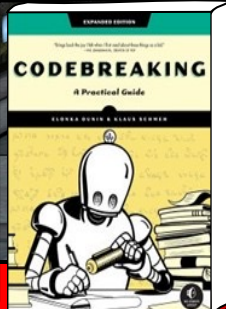
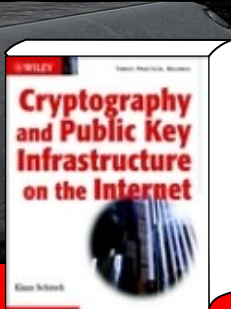
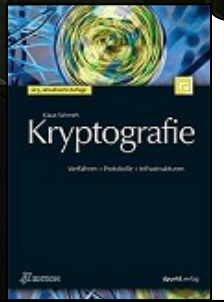
**Klaus Schmeh,
Marketing Editor at
Eviden Digital Identity.**



**Book author,
blogger in the field
of cryptography**



My books

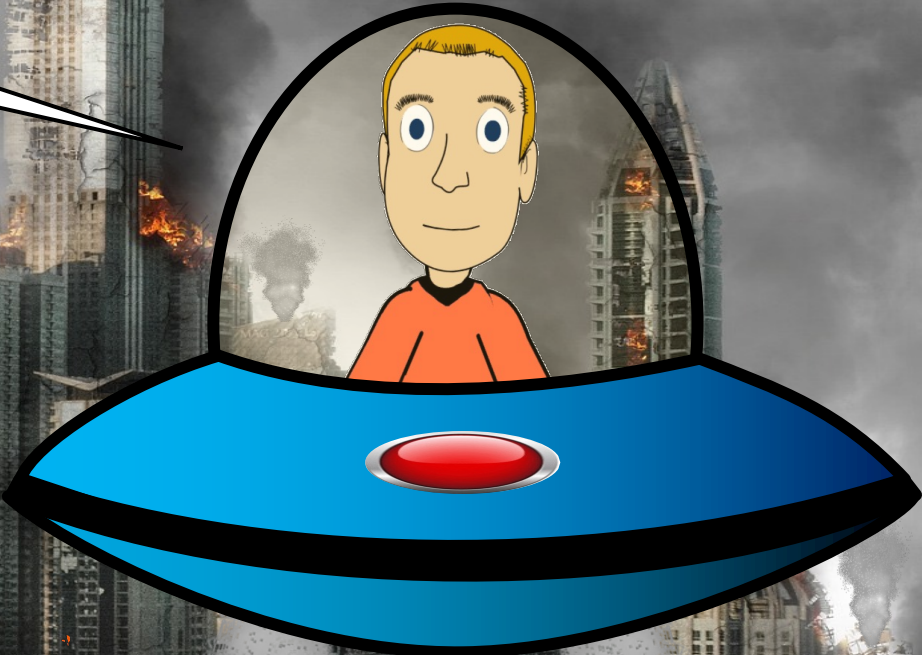


EVIDEN

**Eviden Digital
Identity: Home
of cryptovision
and IDnomic
solutions.**

**Secure
electronic
identities, user-
friendly
encryption.**

We need post-quantum cryptography



Post-Quantum algorithms

Current algorithms

CRYSTALS-Kyber

CRYSTALS-Dilithium

FALCON

SPHINCS+

FrodoKEM

XMSS

Leighton-Micali

Under evaluation

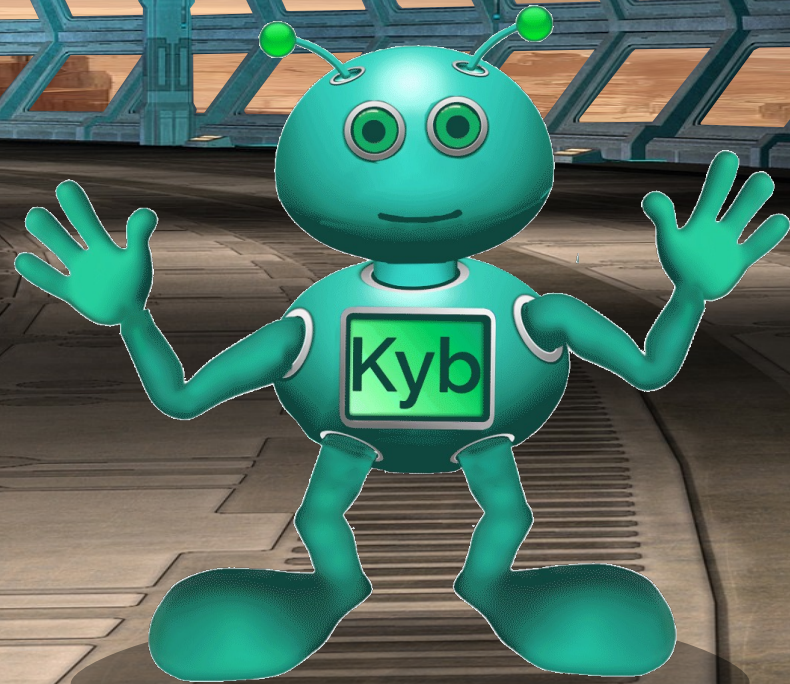
McEliece

BIKE

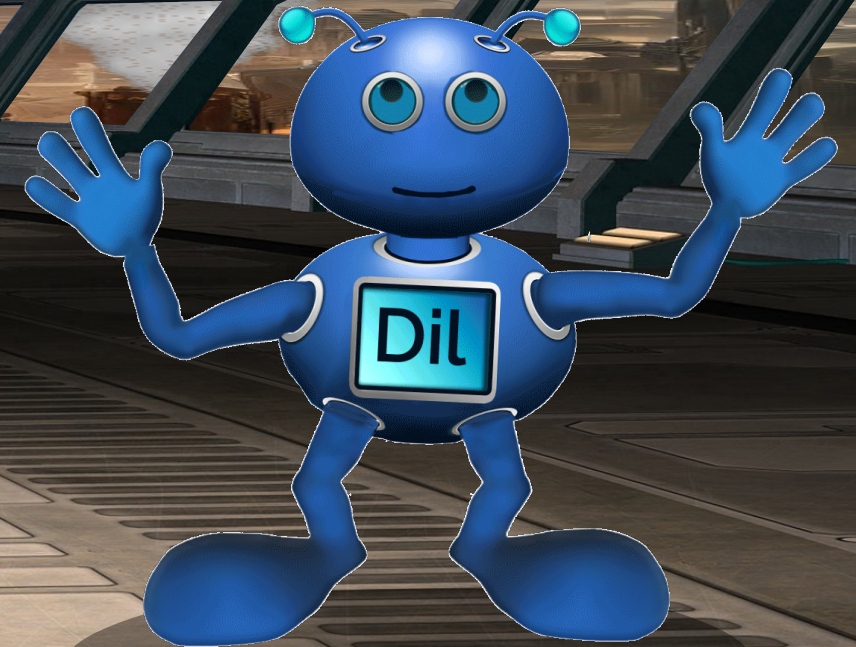
HQC

Asymmetric encryption
algorithm, replacement
for RSA encryption

CRYSTALS-Kyber



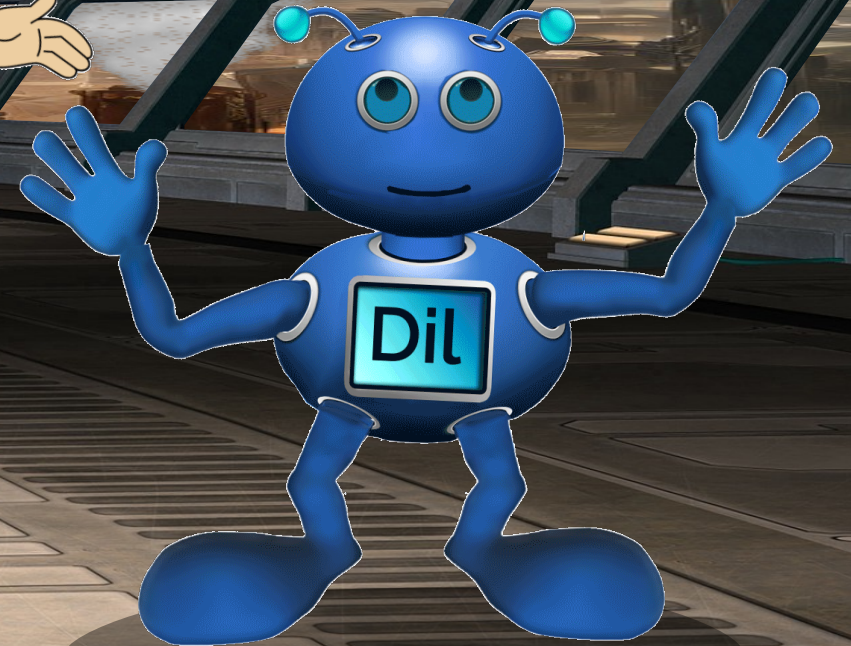
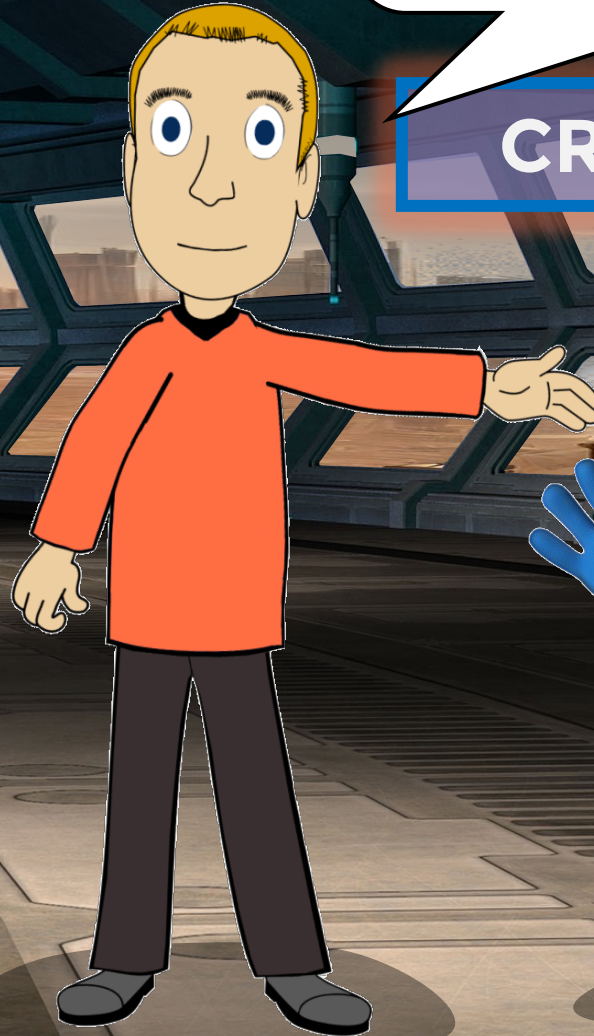
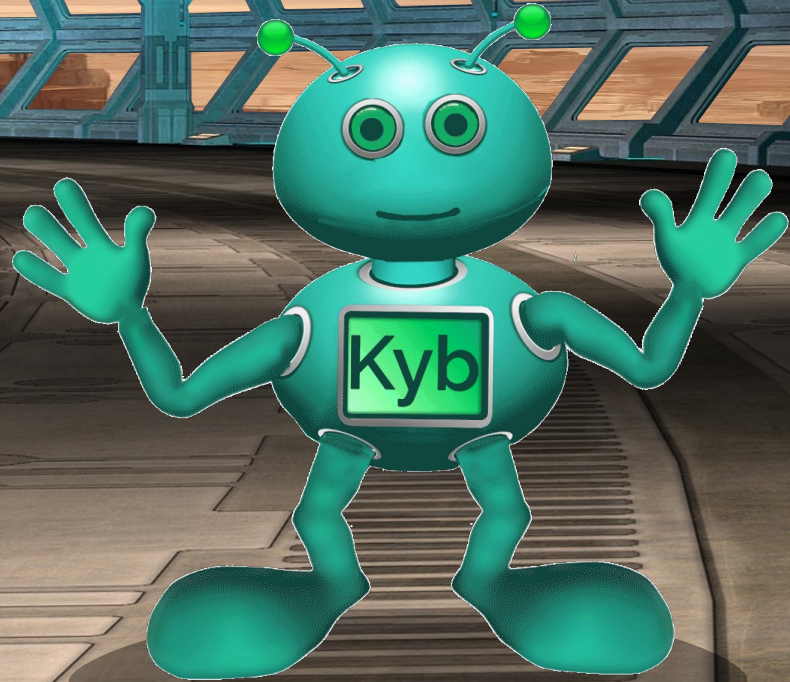
CRYSTALS-Dilithium



Signature algorithm,
replacement for RSA
signatures

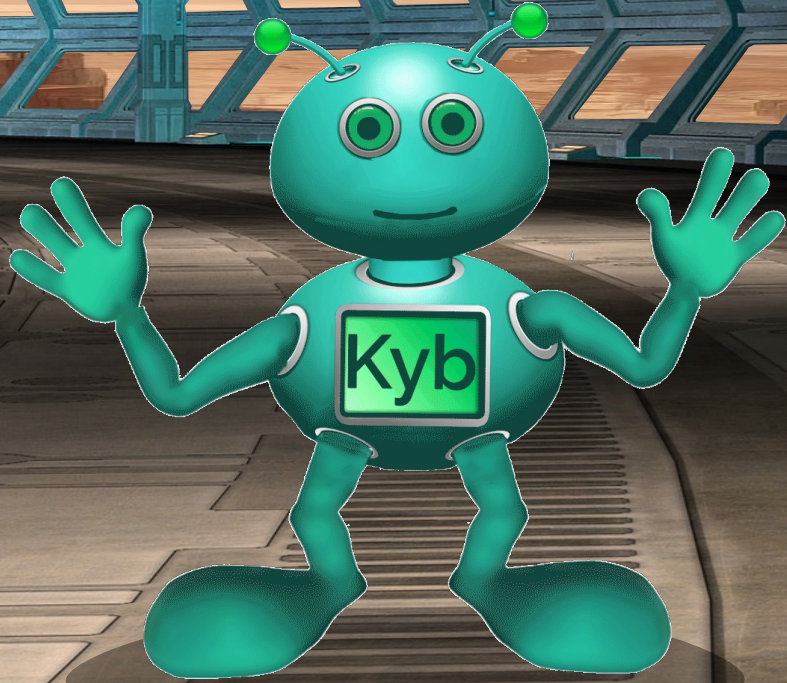
CRYSTALS-Kyber

CRYSTALS-Dilithium

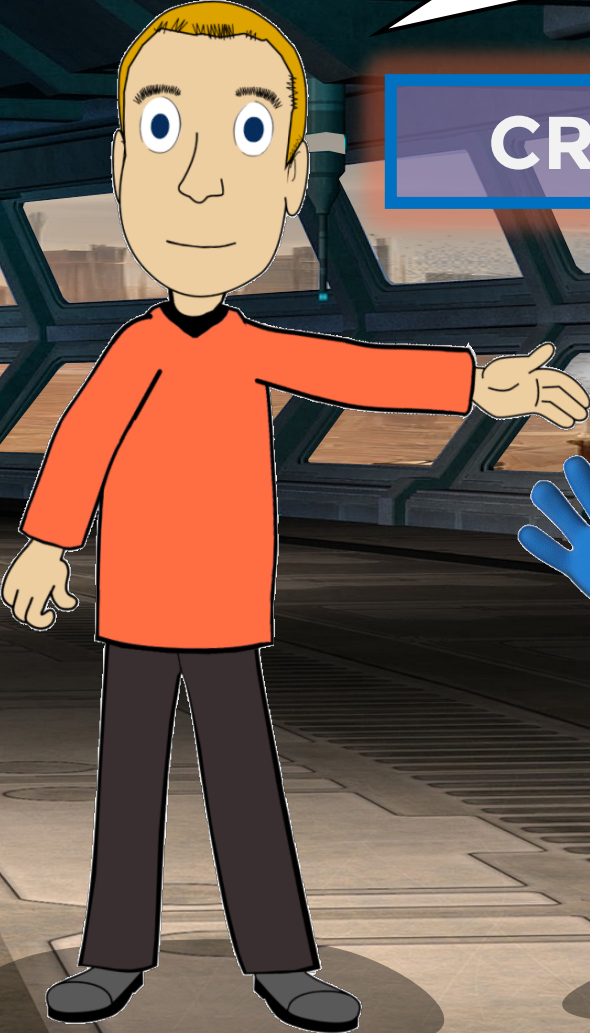
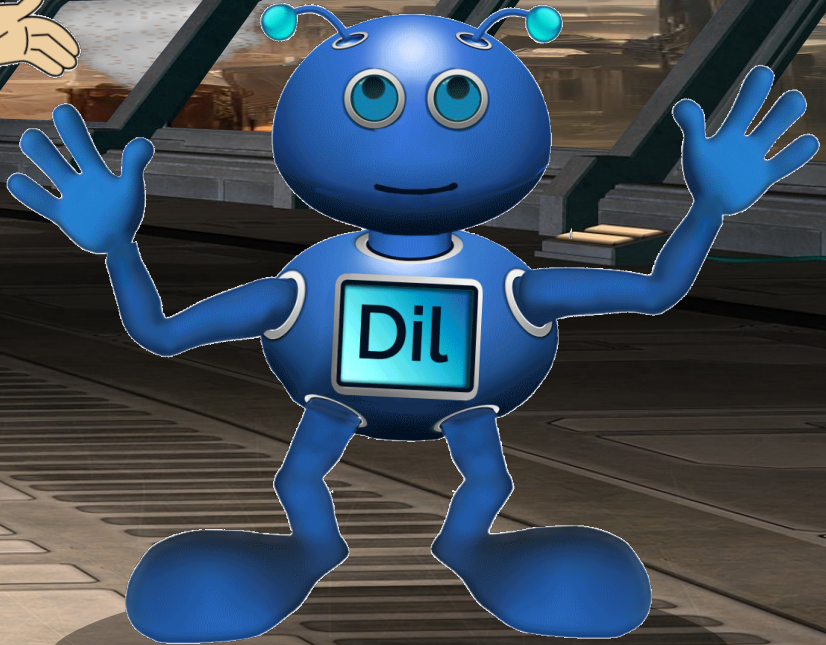


We need to put them into practice.

CRYSTALS-Kyber



CRYSTALS-Dilithium



EVIDEN

PQC Migration Guide

The essentials

<https://www.cryptovision.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/EVIDEN-PQC-Migration-Guide.pdf>

Let's look at
smart cards ...



Current typical cards have:
16 KB RAM
500 KB flash

Private-key lengths

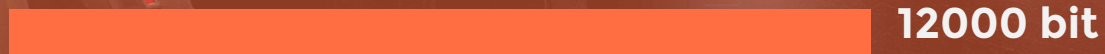


16 KB RAM
500 KB flash

RSA:



Kyber:



Dilithium:



McEliece:



Public-key lengths



16 KB RAM
500 KB flash

RSA: 2000 bit

Kyber: 6000 bit

Dilithium: 10000 bit

McEliece:





Signature/ciphertext lengths



16 KB RAM
500 KB flash

RSA:  2000 bit

Kyber:  6000 bit

Dilithium:  20000 bit

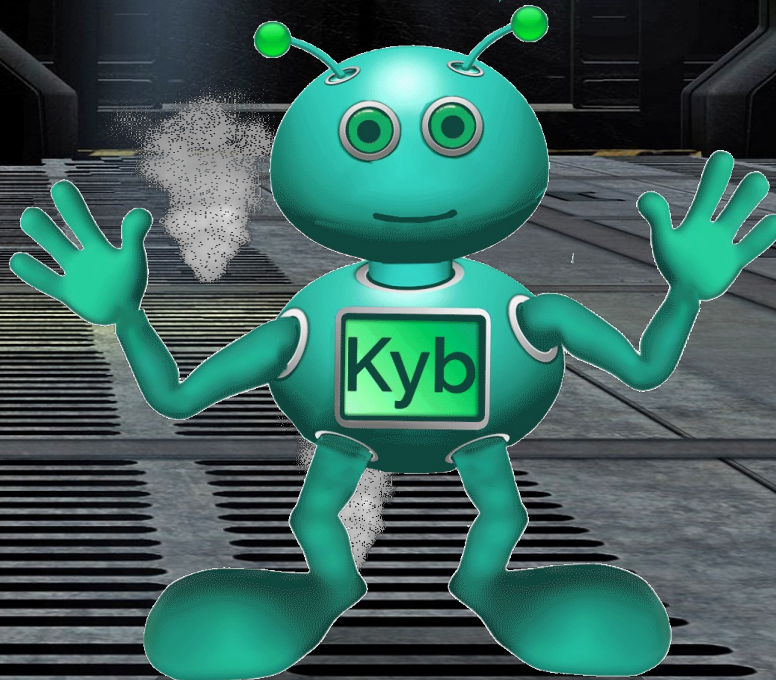
McEliece:  1700 bit

As a rule, post-quantum algorithms have longer keys.



They need more memory.

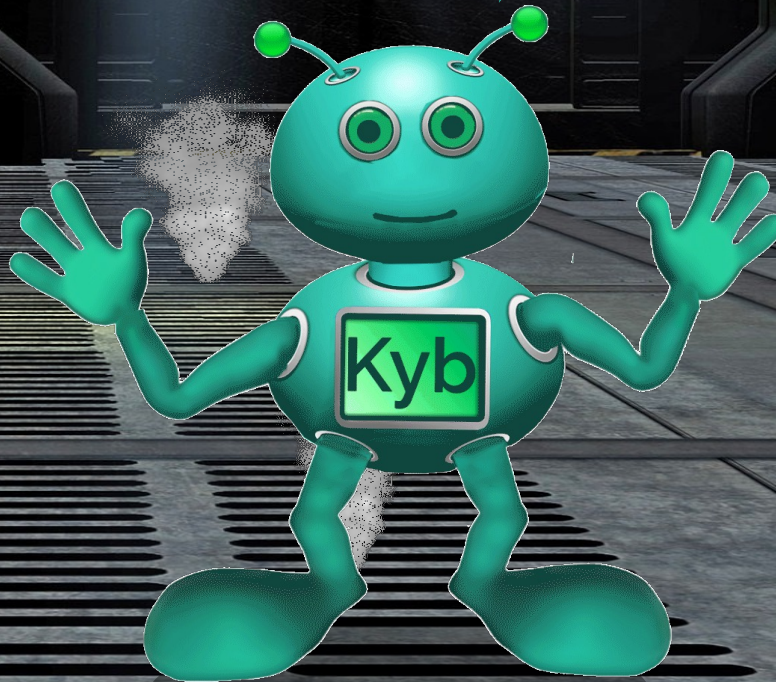
It gets even worse.



The signature and encryption procedures of Kyber and Dilithium are not identical (contrary to RSA).



Even more memory needed.



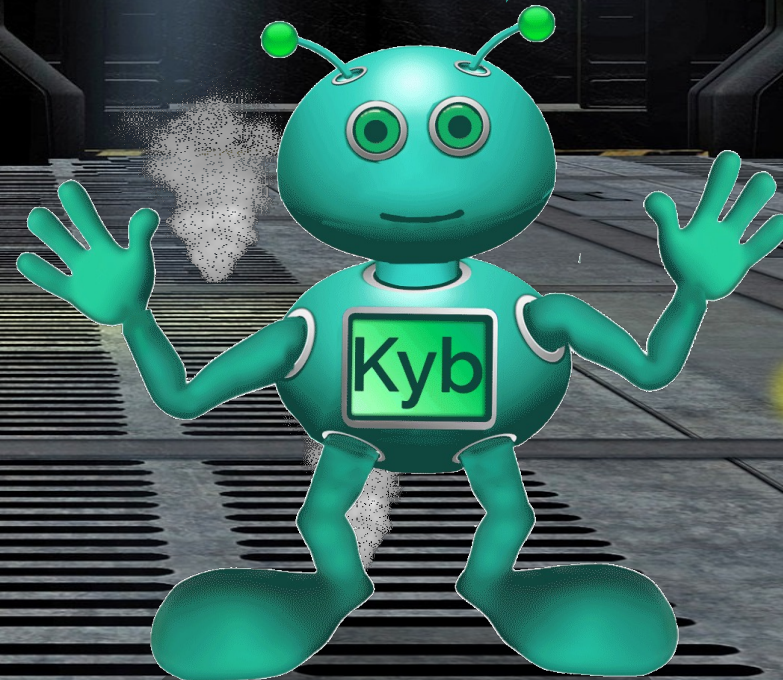
It gets even worse.

As a rule, post-quantum algorithms are less performant.

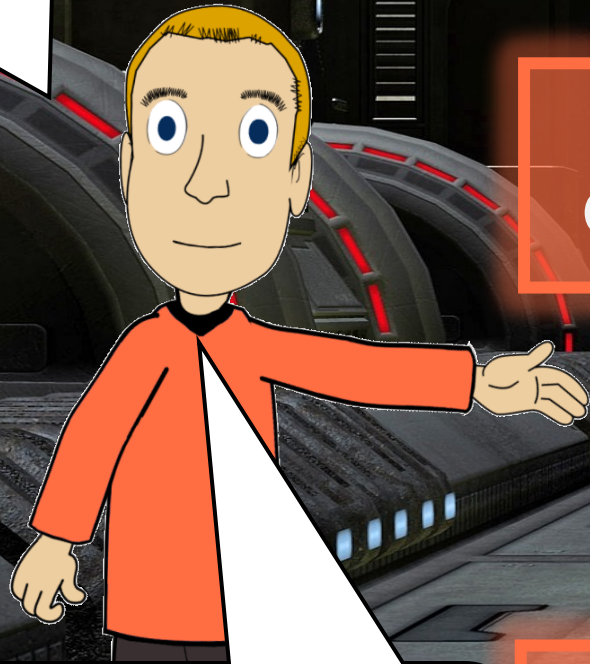


They need more computing power.

It gets even worse.



Some experts recommend hybrid algorithms.



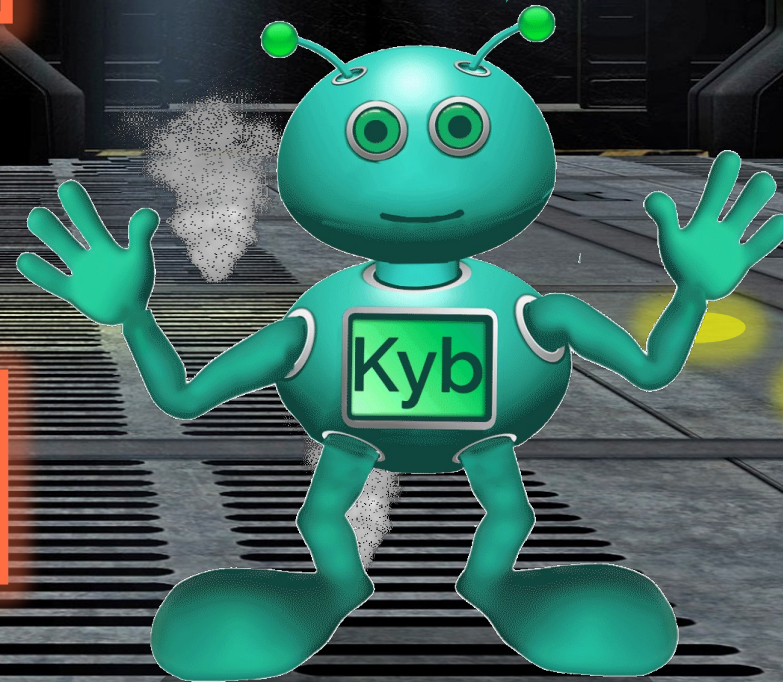
Post-Quantum



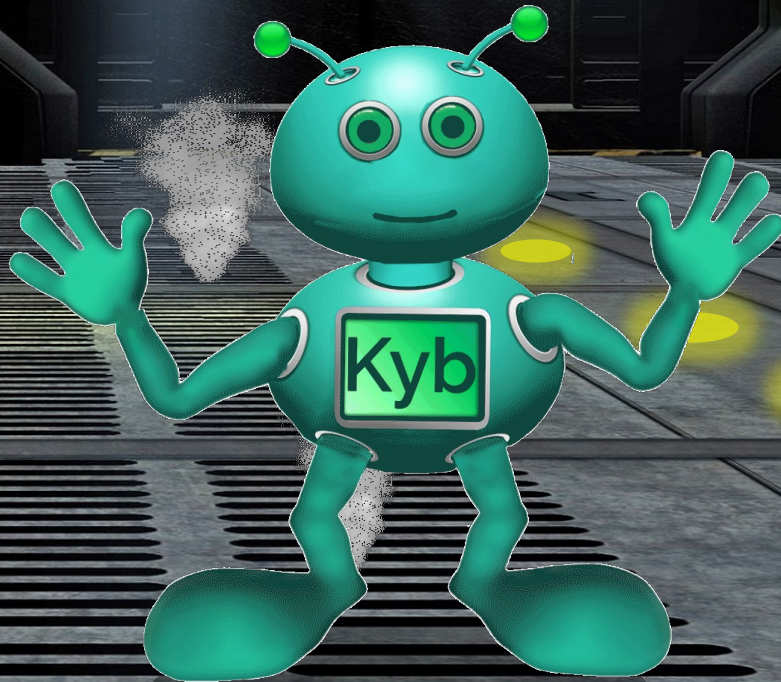
Conventional

Even more memory and power needed.

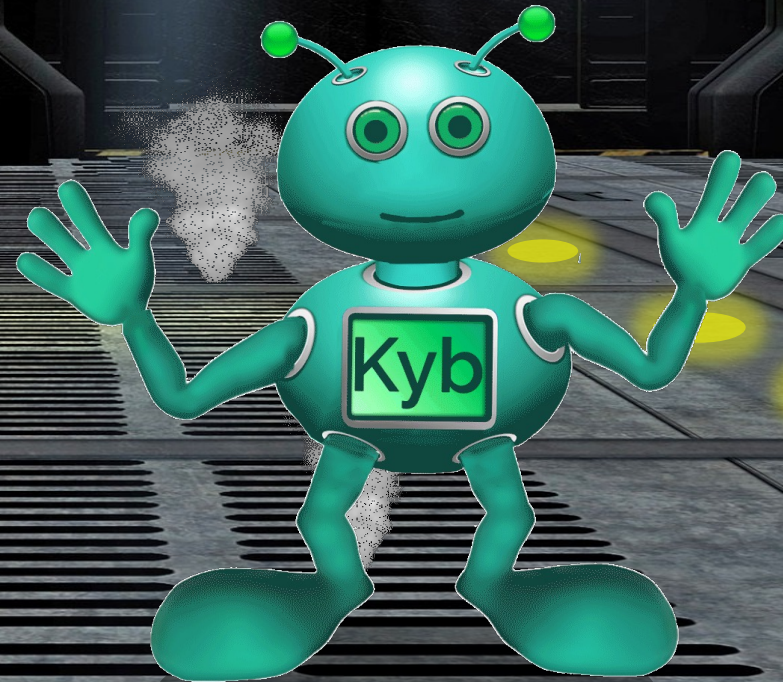
It gets even worse.



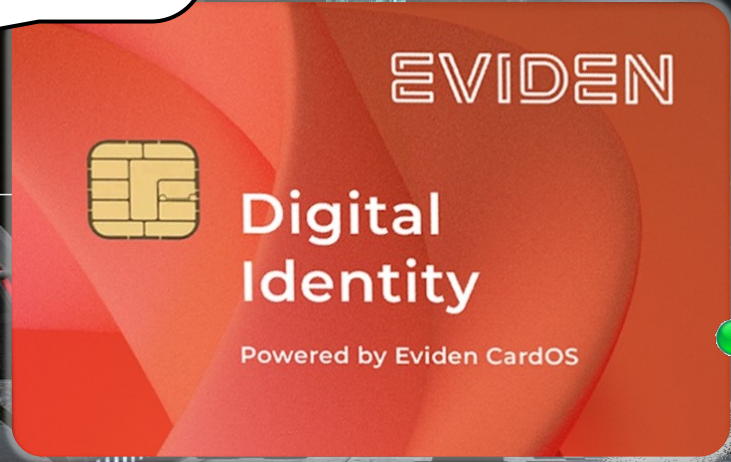
Many smart-card chips are equipped with an RSA co-processor, CRYSTALS co-processors are still as good as non-existent.



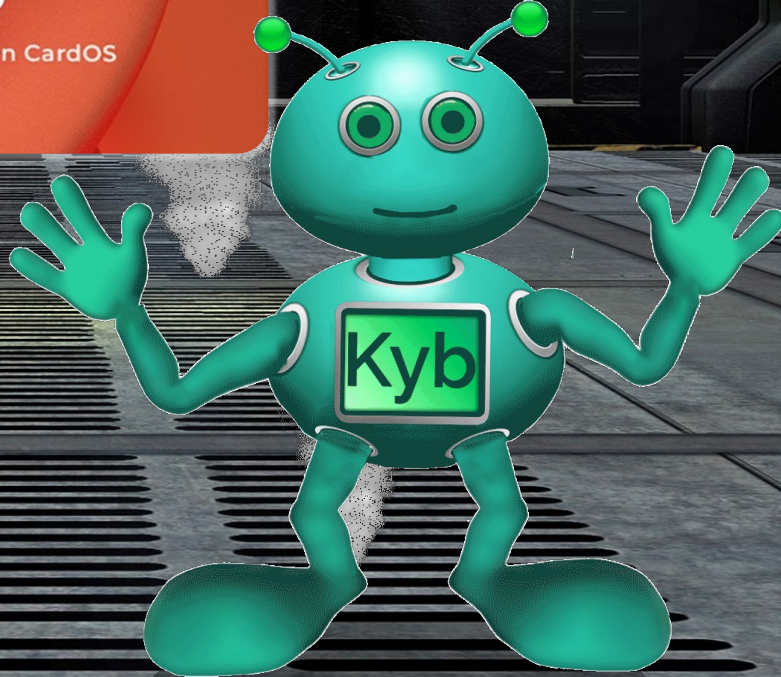
Post-quantum algorithms
need more memory and
computing power than RSA.



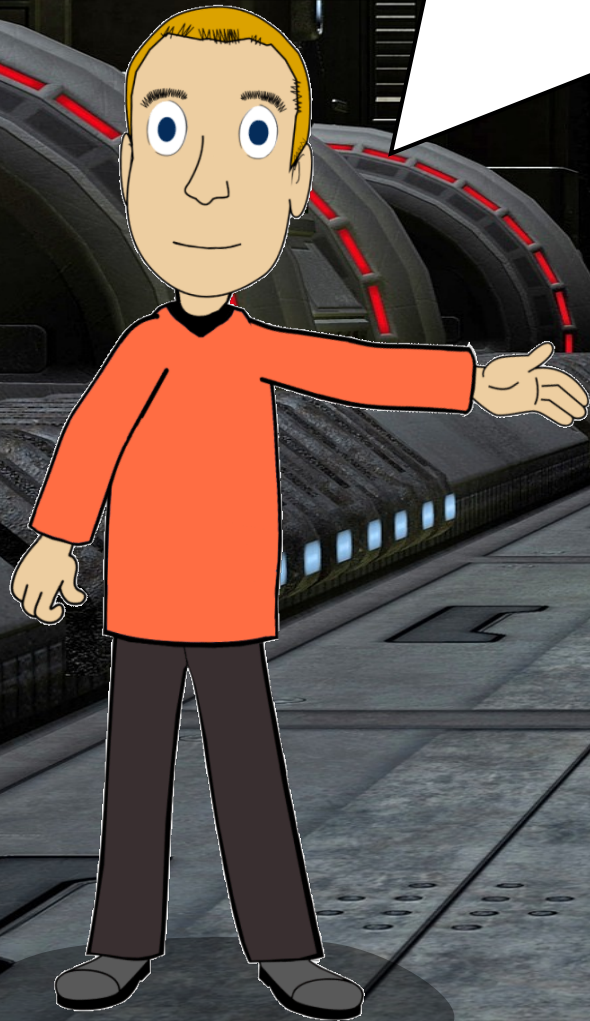
Implementing post-quantum algorithms on smart cards is a challenge!



We need research!



The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research is funding post-quantum projects.

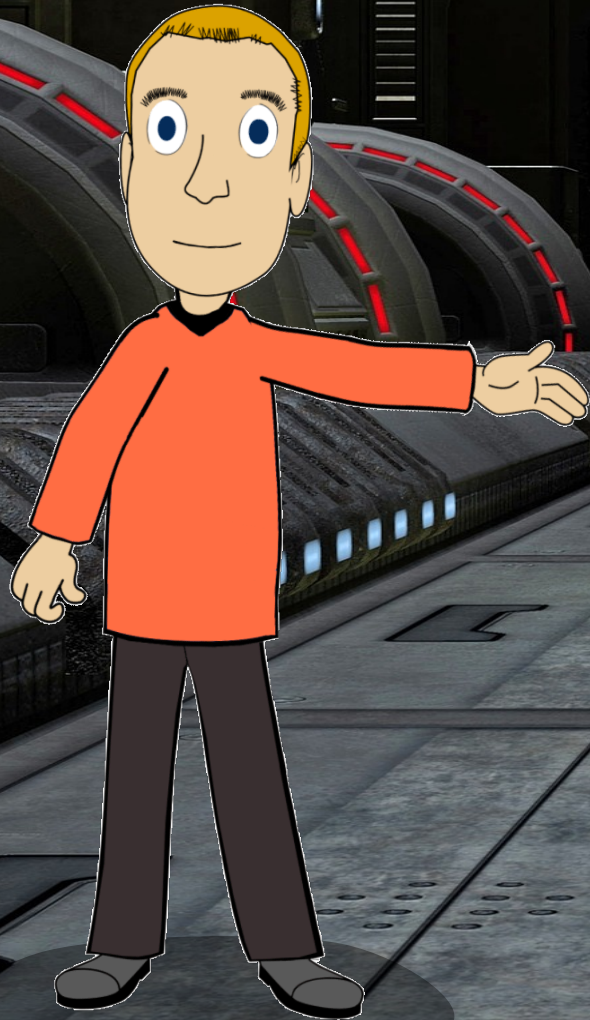


Directive for funding projects dedicated to "Bringing post-quantum cryptography to applications" 2022



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

Here are a few
examples



KRITIS3M

Aquorypt

QuantumRISC

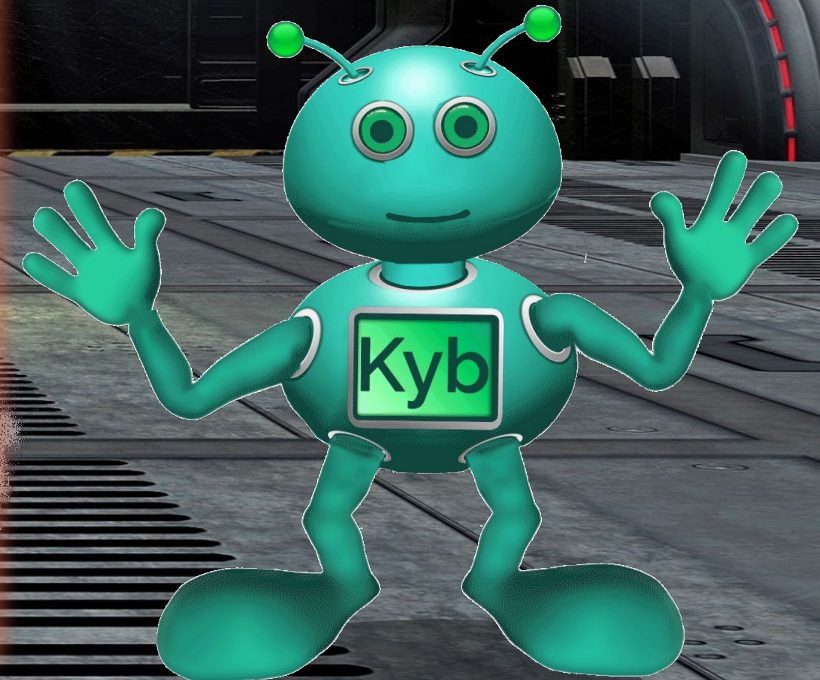
FLOQI

SIKRIN-KRYPTOV

PQC4MED

KBLS

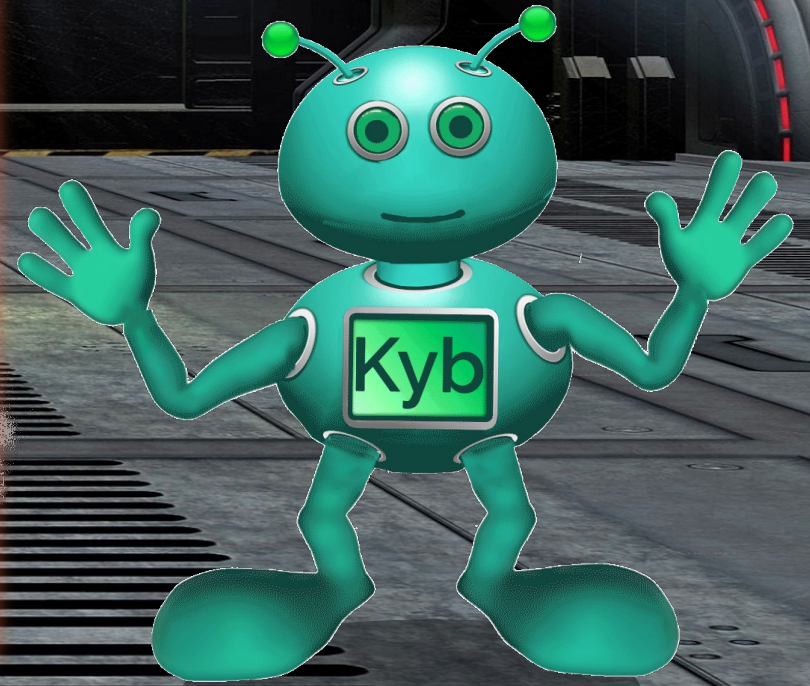
QuantumQAP



Some of these focus on smart cards and embedded systems.

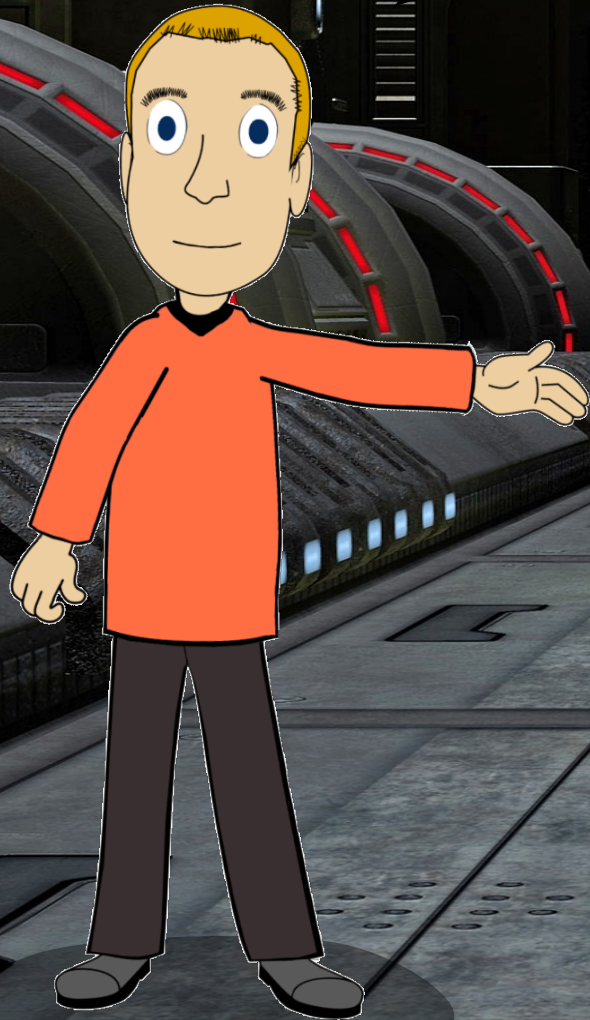


- KRITIS3M
- Aquorypt
- QuantumRISC
- FLOQI
- SIKRIN-KRYPTOV
- PQC4MED
- KBLS
- QuantumQAP

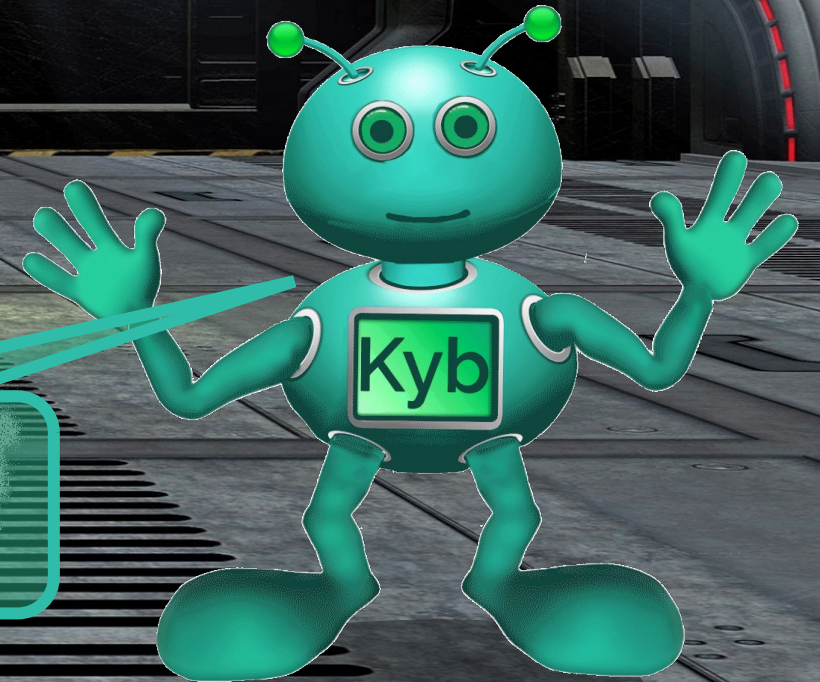


More good news...

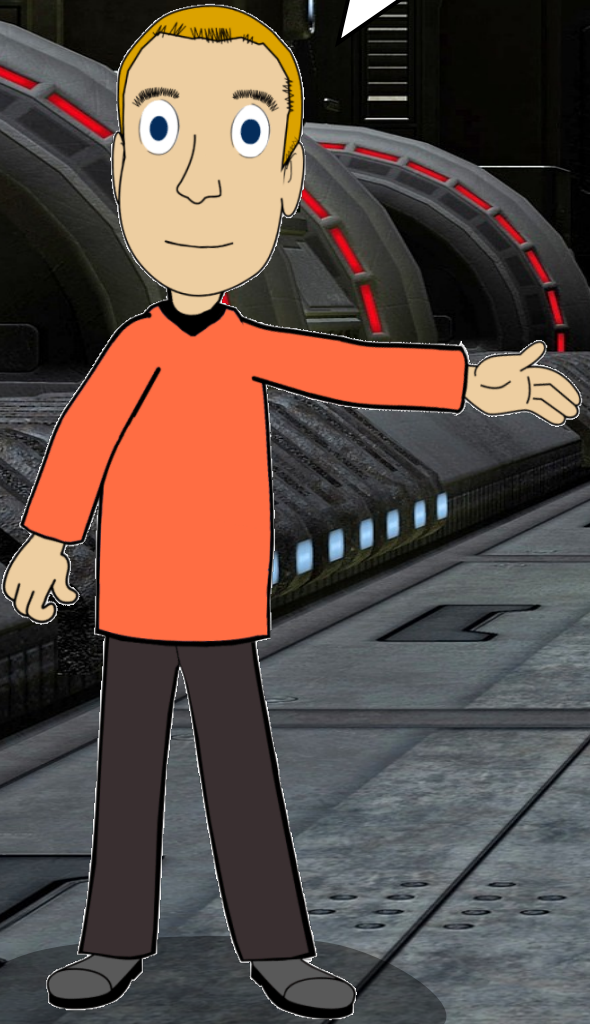
RSA co-processors can also be used for CRYSTALS-Kyber and Dilithium



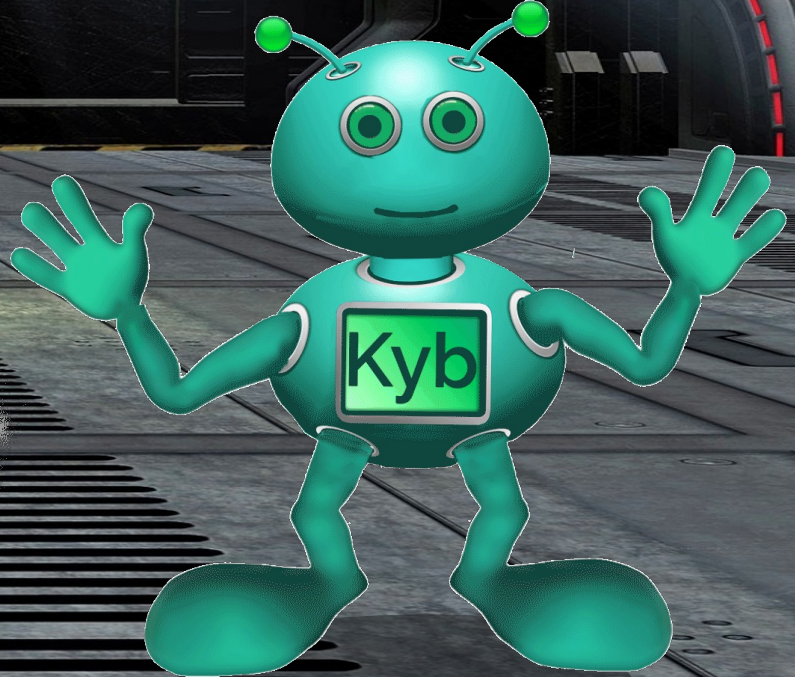
Less efficient than for RSA



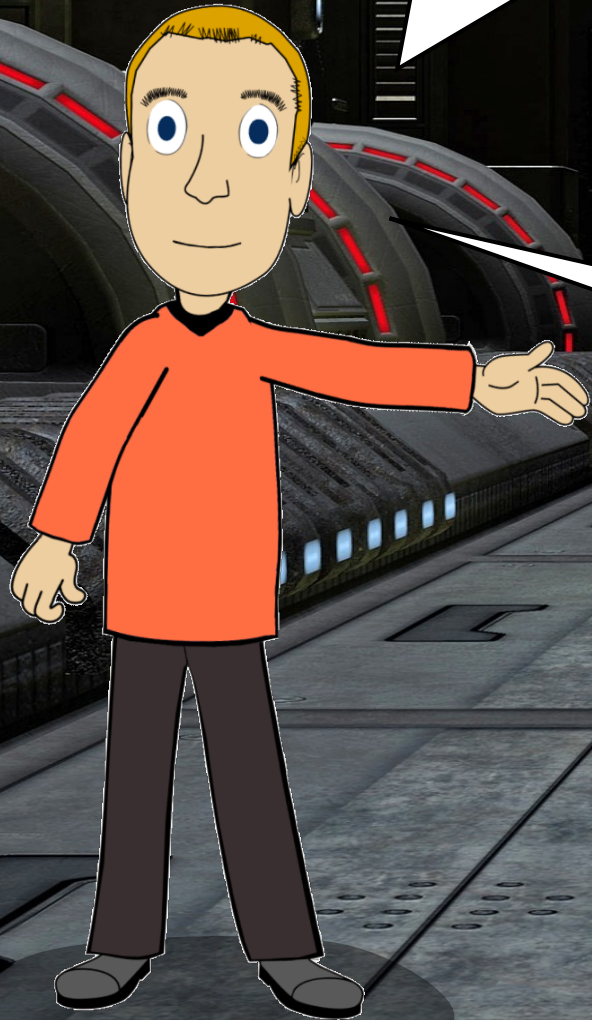
Even more good news ...



Memory can be saved by not storing the certificate on the chip.



**Even more
good news ...**



**My employer is
doing research, too!**

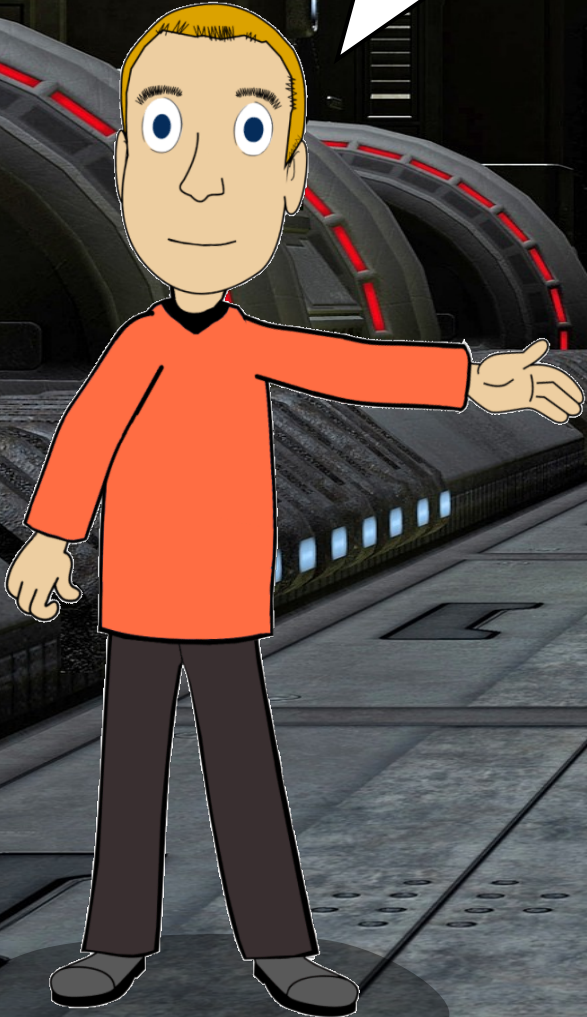
EVIDEN

Eviden is testing post-quantum algorithms on a Raspberry-Pi Pico Microcontroller.

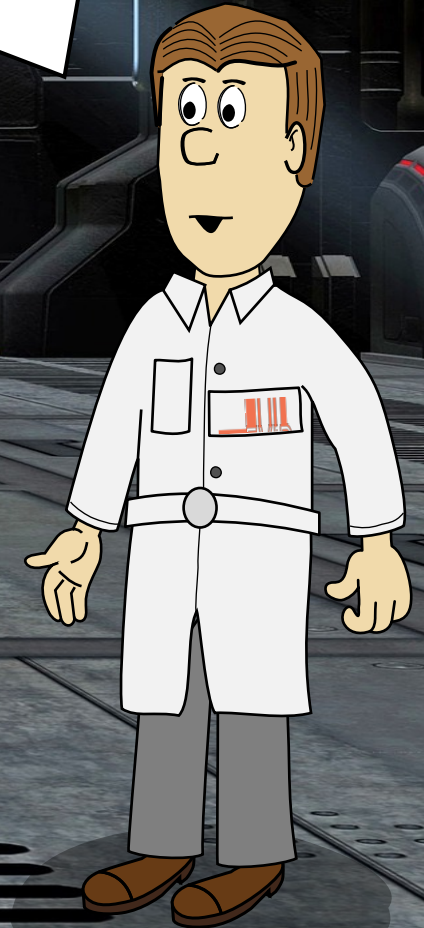
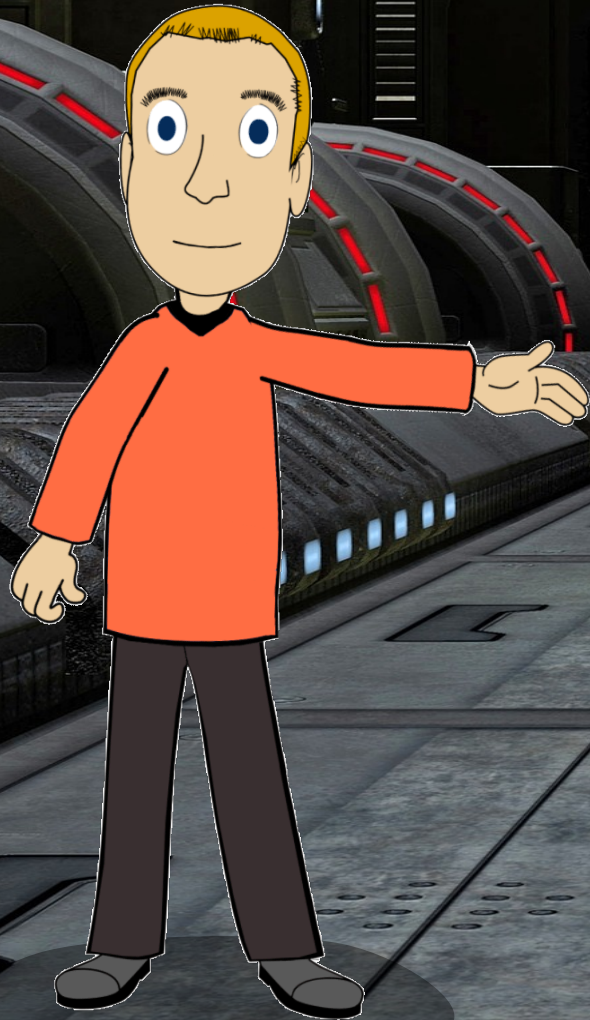


Several smart card architectures are simulated.

What did you find out?

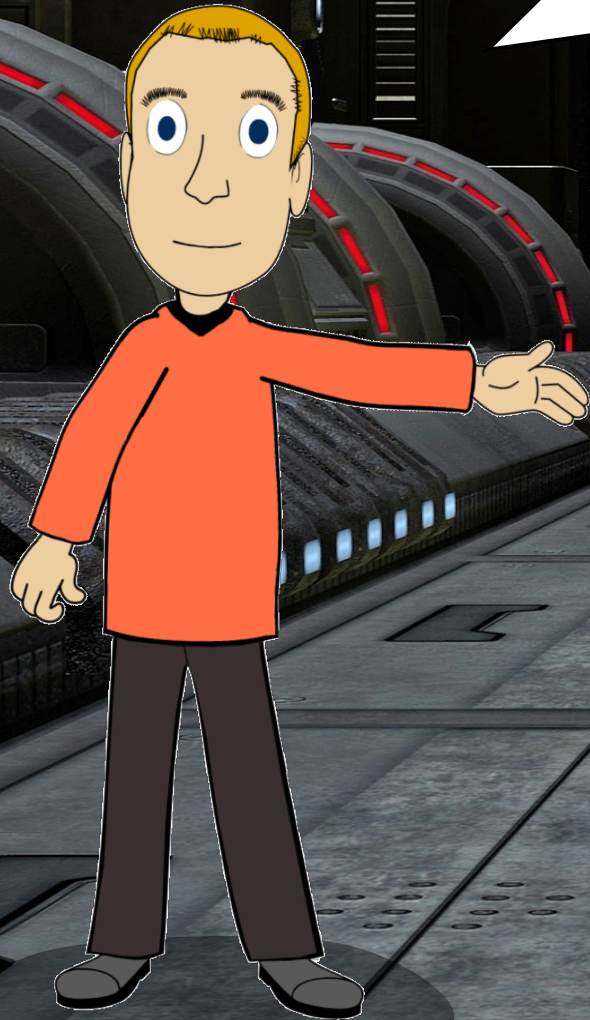


For CRYSTALS-Kyber and CRYSTALS-Dilithium, there's a trade-off between memory and performance.

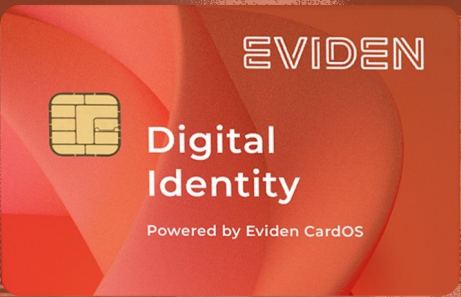


Is it possible to implement CRYSTALS-Kyber and CRYSTALS-Dilithium on such a card efficiently.

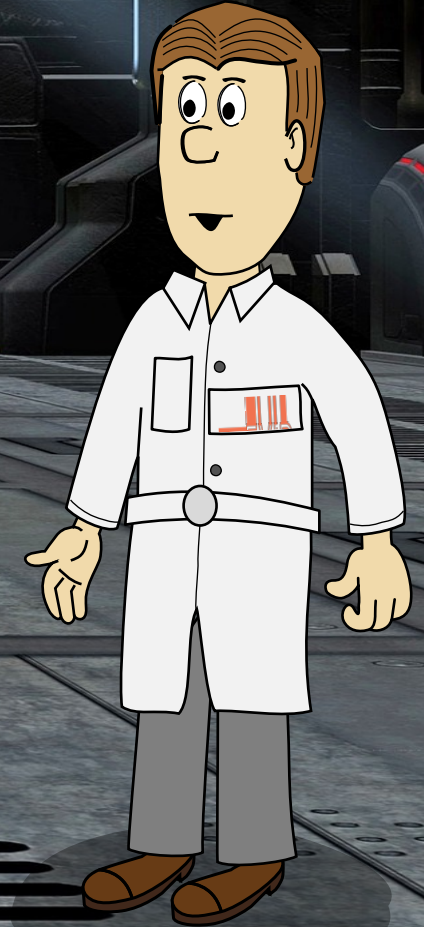
No.



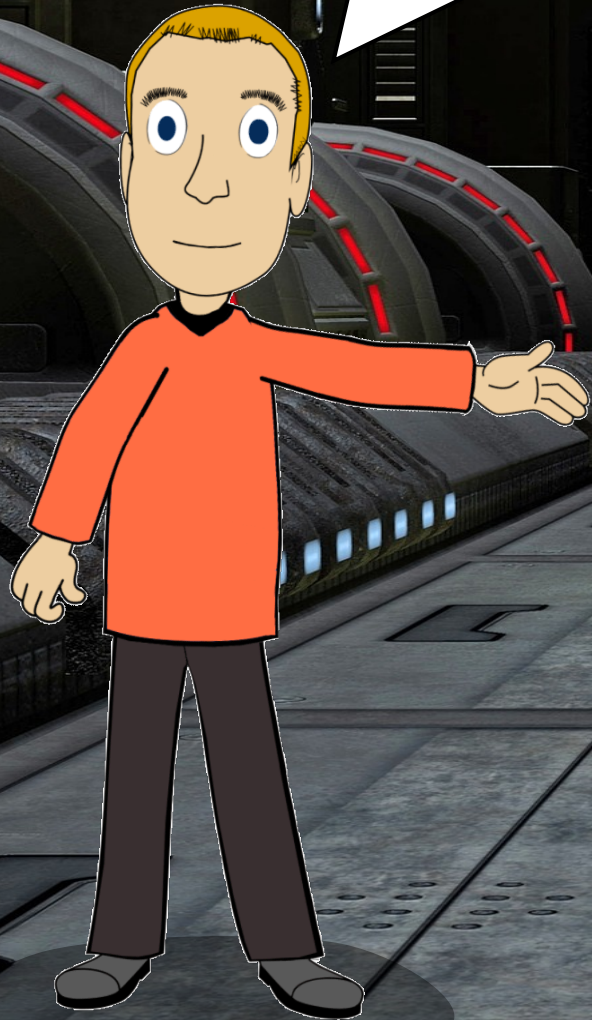
Current mainstream smart-card architectures



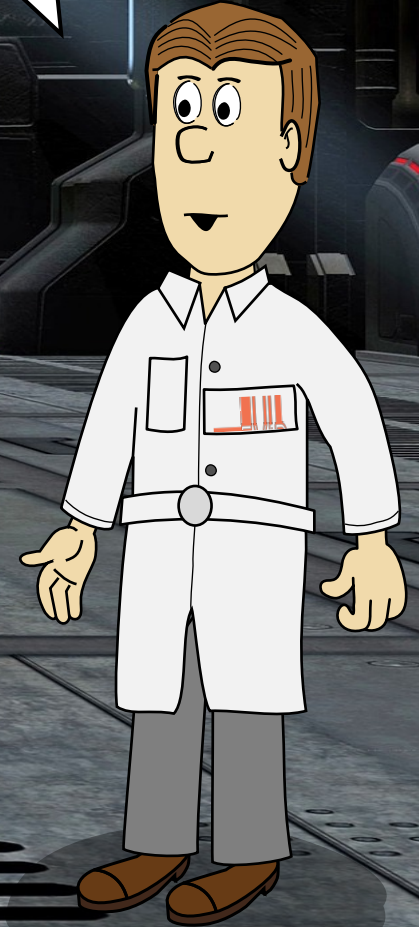
16 KB RAM, 500 KB flash

The central text box is orange and contains the text 'Current mainstream smart-card architectures' at the top. In the middle is a red smart card with the EVIDEN logo, a chip icon, and the text 'Digital Identity' and 'Powered by Eviden CardOS'. At the bottom of the box is the text '16 KB RAM, 500 KB flash'.

What about the next generation?



Looks much better.



Next generation



96 KB RAM, 1000 KB flash

Eviden smartcard comparison tests

ALGORITHM	Security	SIGN ENCAPSULATE	VERIFY DECAPSULATE	KEY GENERATION
RSA 512		0,234 s	0,103 s	1,564 s
RSA 1024		0,717 s	0,119 s	13,306 s
RSA 2048	112	3,493 s	0,196 s	-
RSA 4096	140	21,067 s	0,477 s	-
ECC-192		0,771 s	1,466 s	0,758 s
ECC-224		1,057 s	2,028 s	1,036 s
ECC-256	128	1,189 s	2,298 s	1,170 s
ECC-384		3,120 s	6,150 s	3,091 s
ECC-521	256	6,686 s	13,313 s	6,646 s
Kyber	192	0,146 s	0,352 s	0,166 s
Dilithium	128	0,247 s	1,1176 s	0,150 s

Eviden HSM comparison tests

Nb of operations persecond – the bigger, the better

Algorithm	Security	Signatures	Verification	Encapsulation	Decapsulation
RSA-2048	112	1000 op/s	2100 op/s	-	-
RSA-4096	140	190 op/s	1200 op/s	-	-
ECC-256	128	2300 op/s	1100 op/s	-	-
ECC-521	256	880 op/s	430 op/s	-	-
Dilithium 44	128	820 op/s	1800 op/s	-	-
Dilithium 65	192	590 op/s	1300 op/s	-	-
Dilithium 87	256	420 op/s	670 op/s	-	-
Kyber 512	128	-	-	1100 op/s	1100 op/s
Kyber 768	192	-	-	1050 op/s	1000 op/s
Kyber 1024	256	-	-	1000 op/s	790 op/s

CRYSTALS-Kyber and Dilithium are not always slower than RSA.

CRYSTALS-Kyber encrypts faster than RSA

CRYSTALS-Kyber decrypts slower than RSA

CRYSTALS-Dilithium signs faster than RSA

CRYSTALS-DILITHIUM verifies slower than RSA

These operations are
executed on the chip.

**CRYSTALS-Kyber encrypts
faster than RSA**

**CRYSTALS-Kyber decrypts
slower than RSA**

**CRYSTALS-DILITHIUM
signs faster than RSA**

**CRYSTALS-Dilithium
verifies slower than RSA**

Dilithium appears to be a good choice for smart-card signatures.

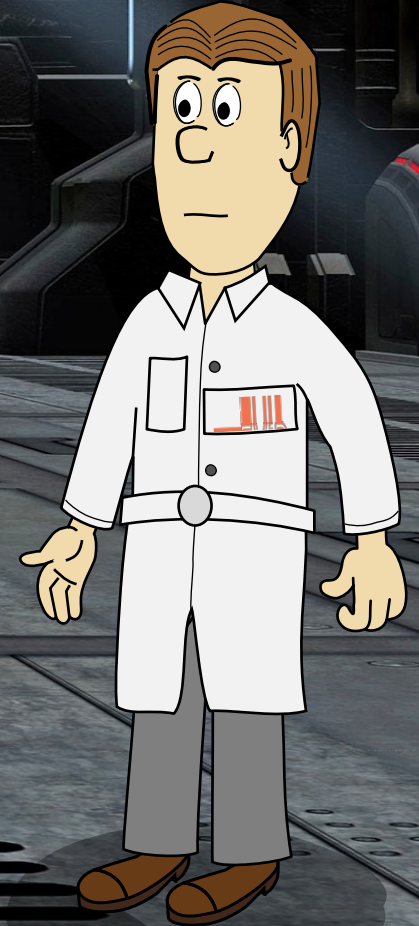


CRYSTALS-Kyber encrypts faster than RSA

CRYSTALS-Kyber decrypts slower than RSA

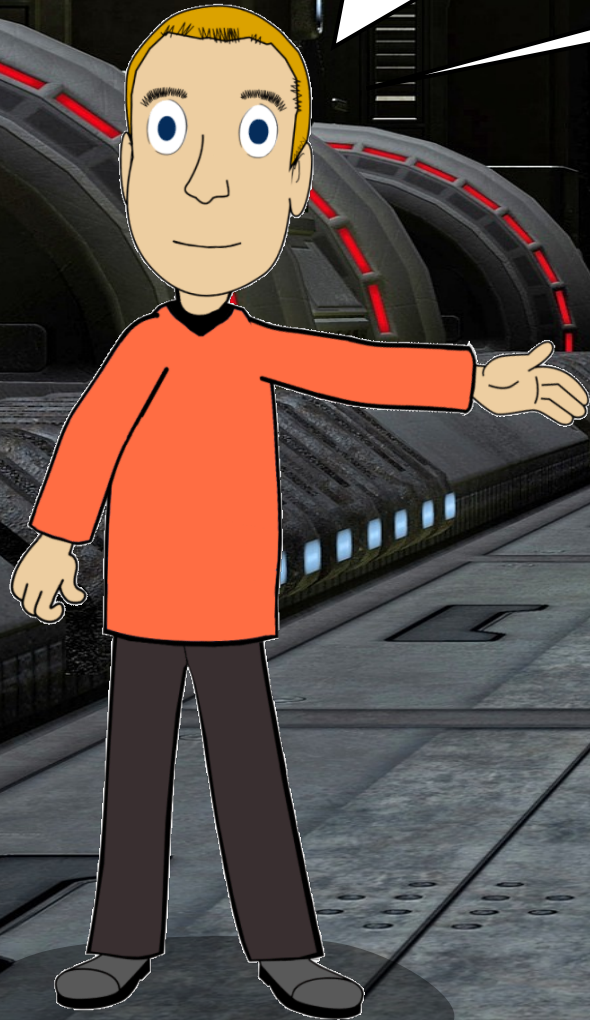
CRYSTALS-Dilithium signs faster than RSA

CRYSTALS-Dilithium verifies slower than RSA



**Card-verifiable
certifiante**

**Optimized for
limited resources**



CA name

Subject name

Access rights

Public key

Validity period

Signature

Much longer key

CA name

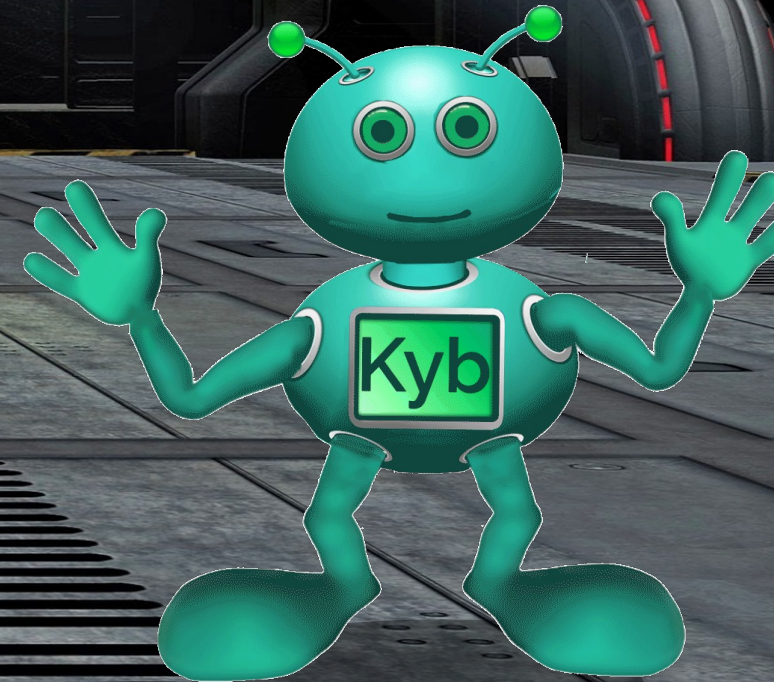
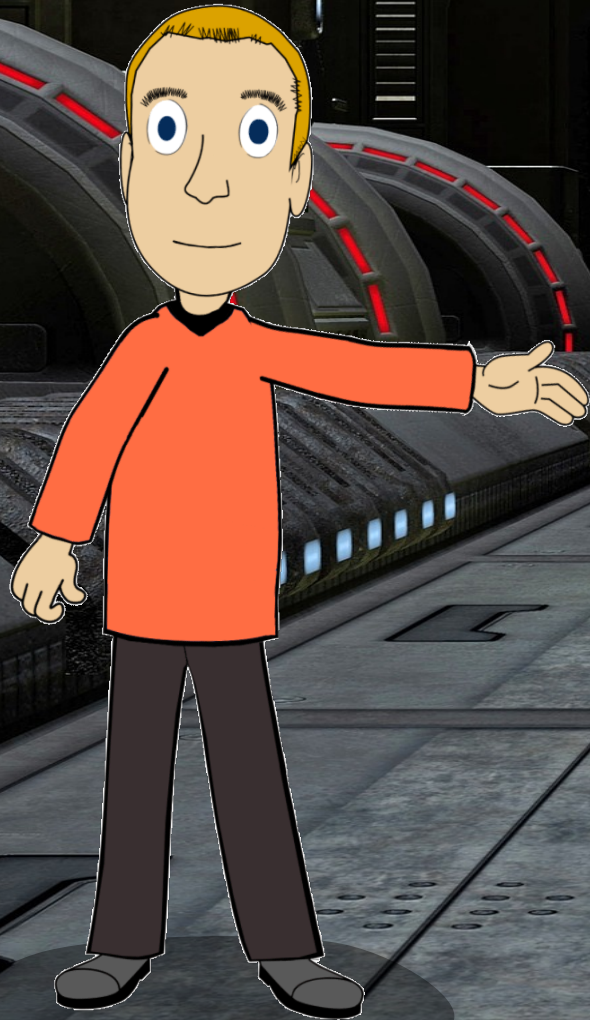
Subject name

Access rights

Public key

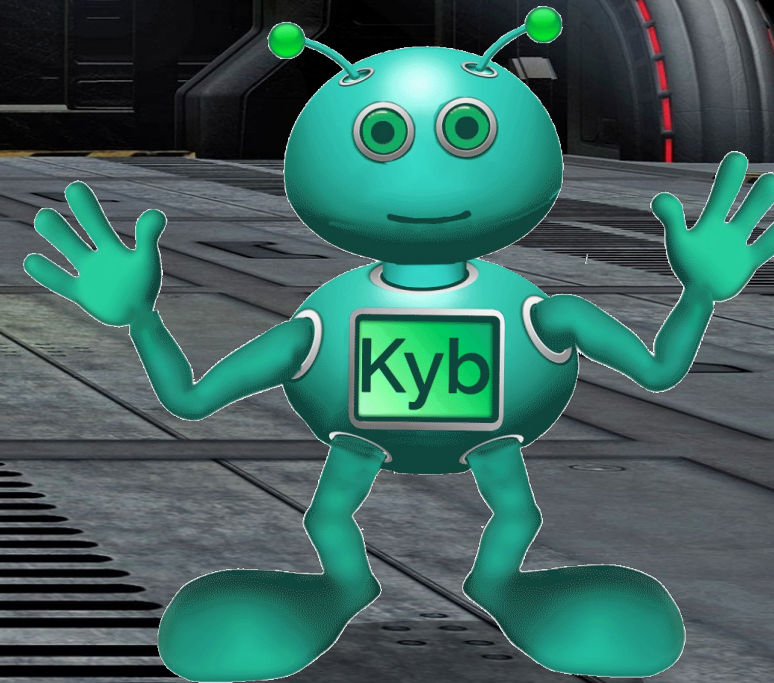
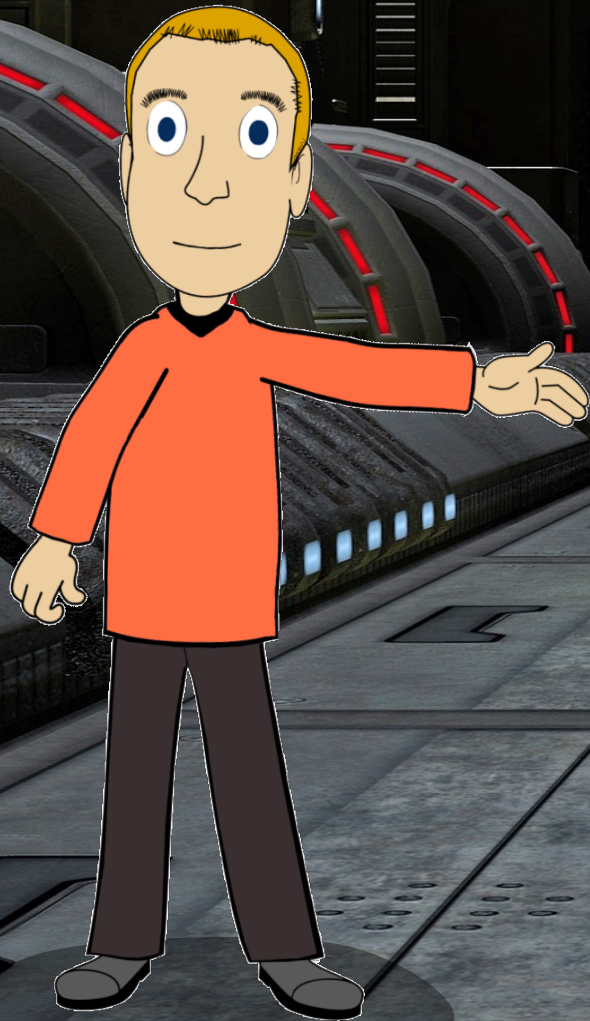
Validity period

Signature

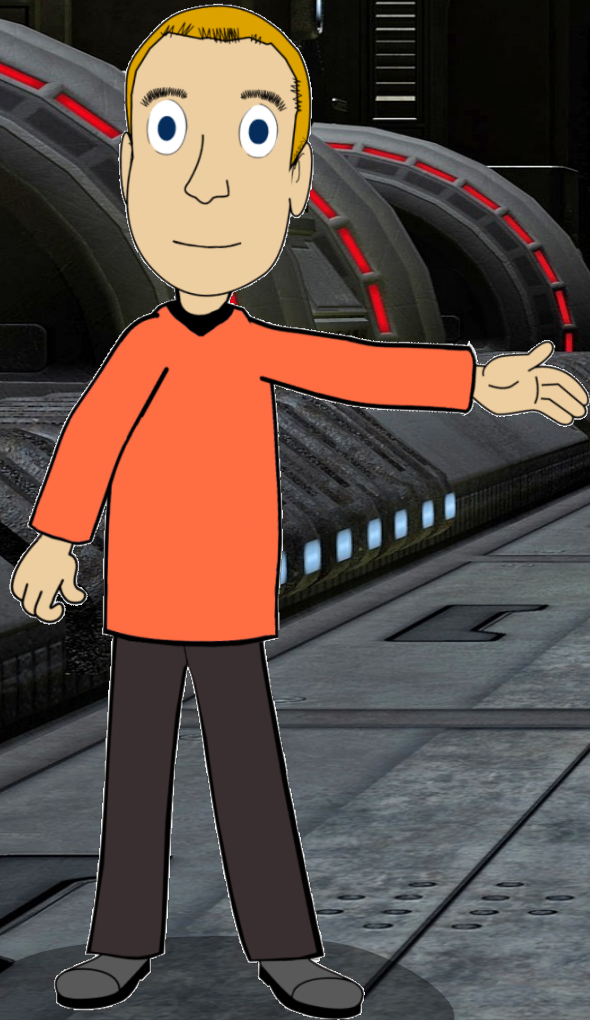


Much longer
signature

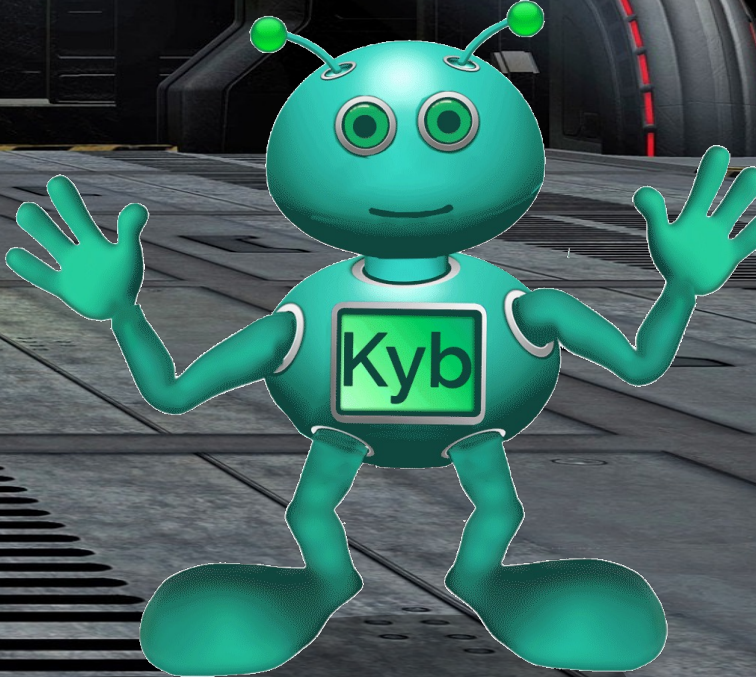
CA name
Subject name
Access rights
Public key
Validity period
Signature



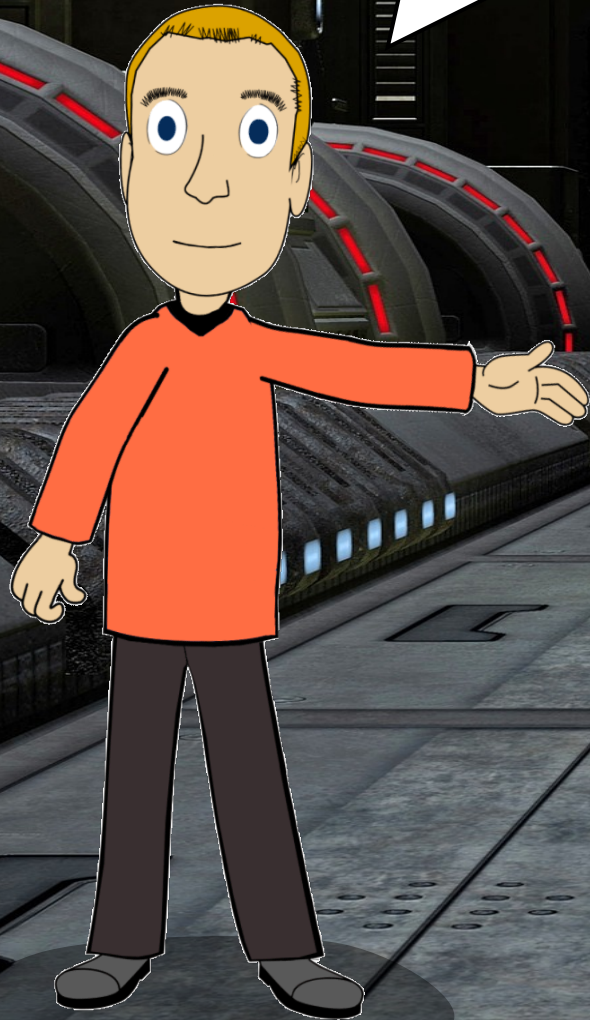
Two different algorithms



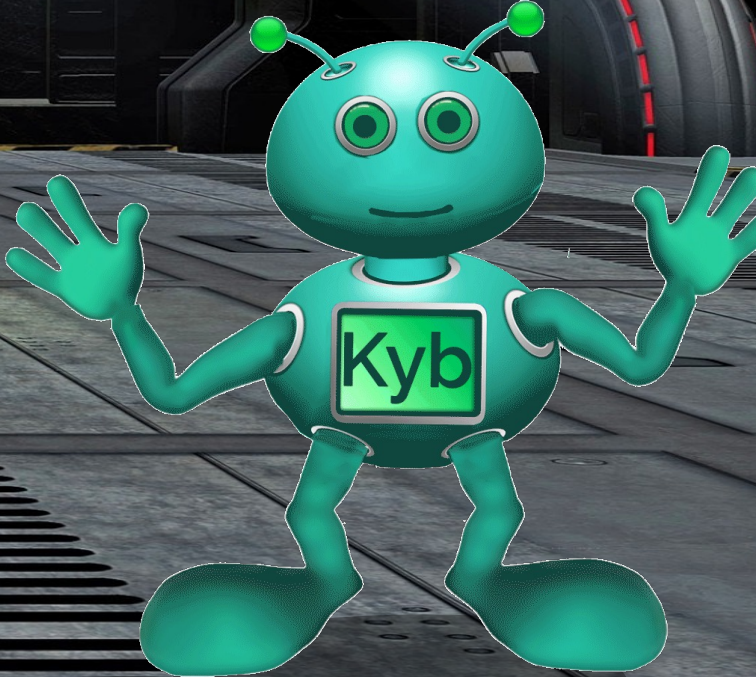
- CA name
- Subject name
- Access rights
- Public key
- Validity period
- Signature



This is going to be a challenge!

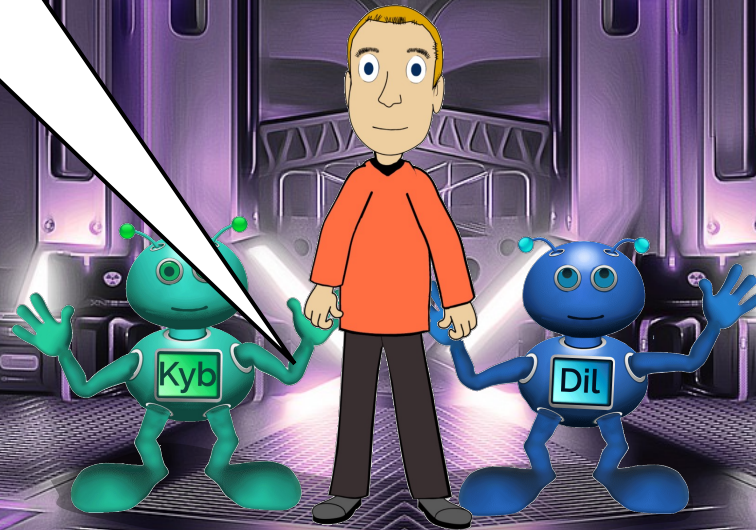


- CA name
- Subject name
- Access rights
- Public key
- Validity period
- Signature



Conclusion

Quantum computers are getting stronger.



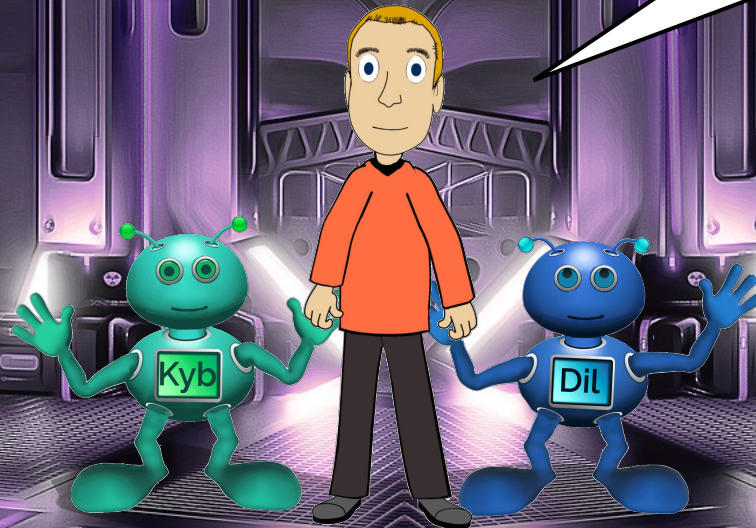
Conclusion



**Digital
Identity**

Powered by Eviden CardOS

**Smart cards need to
support post-
quantum crypto.**

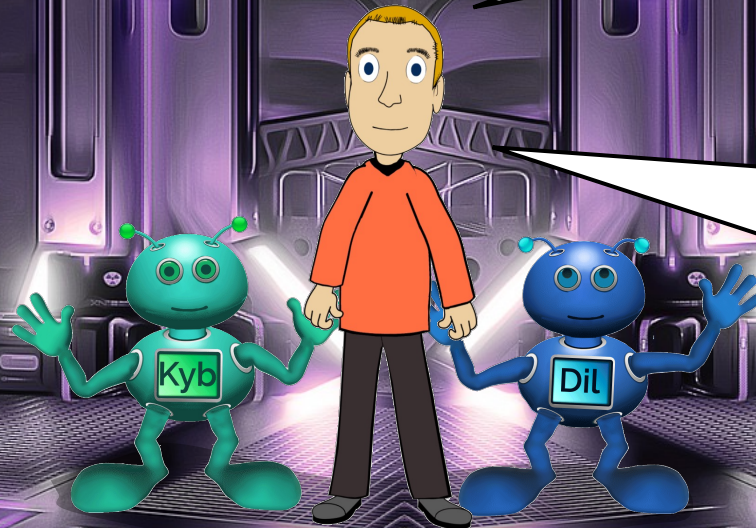


Conclusion



Implementing post-quantum crypto on smart cards is challenging.

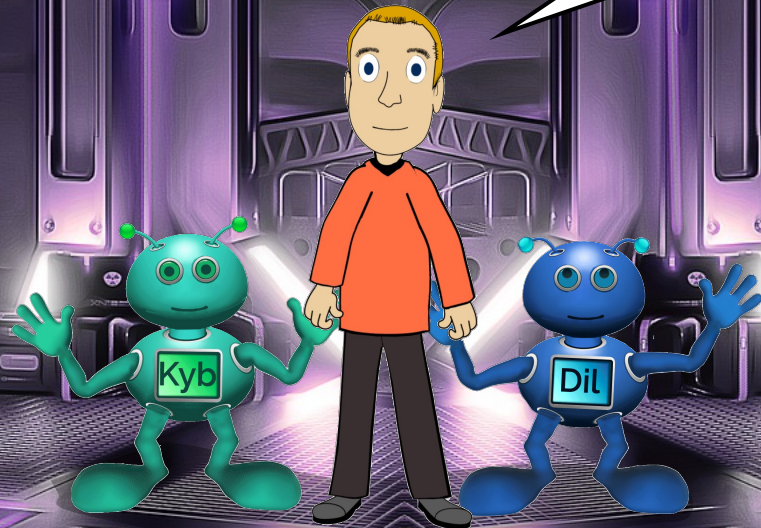
Because of memory consumption and performance.



Conclusion



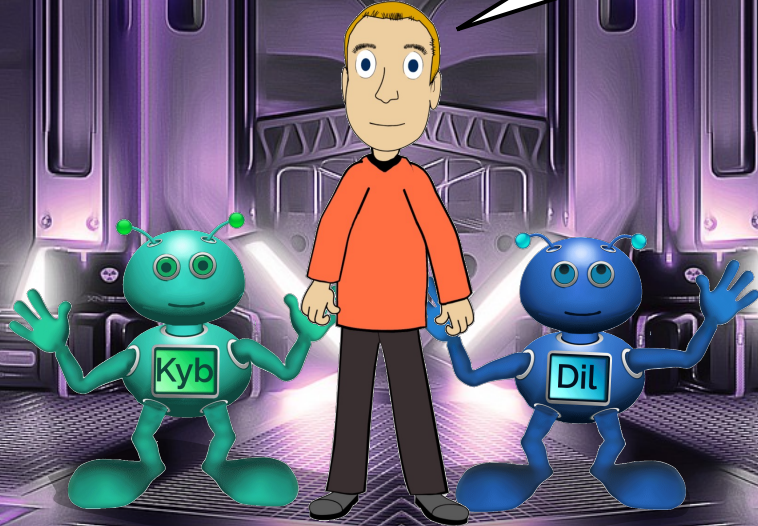
**Stronger hardware
is necessary.**



Conclusion



We need additional research.



EVIDEN

END

