

A Computational Security Analysis of Signal's PQXDH Handshake



Rune Fiedler¹



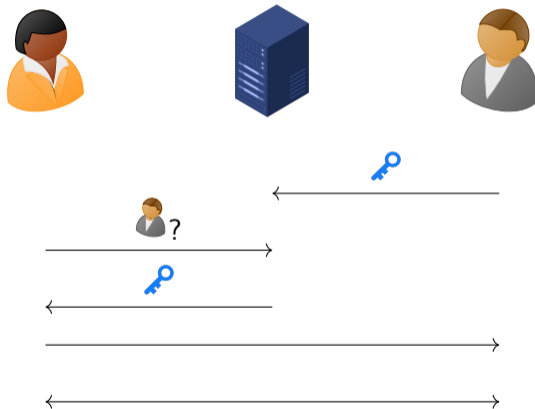
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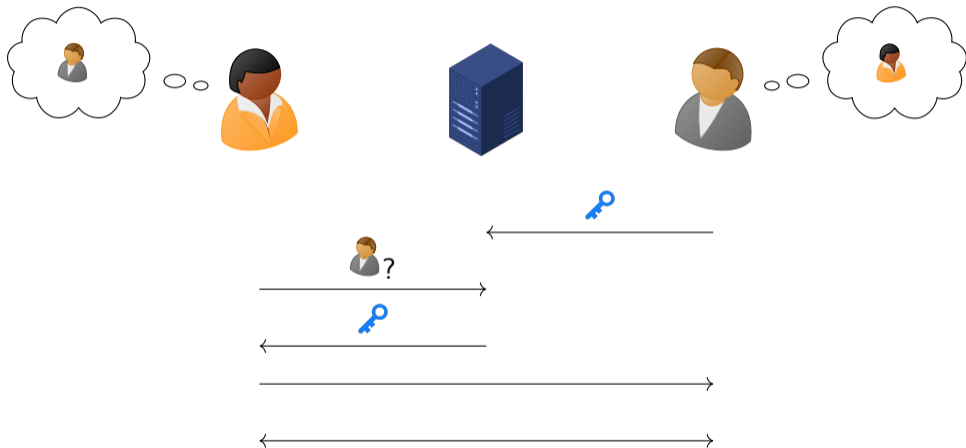
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CAW 2024

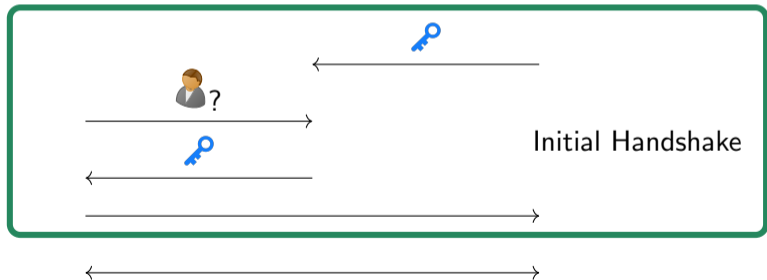
Asynchronous Authenticated Key Exchange



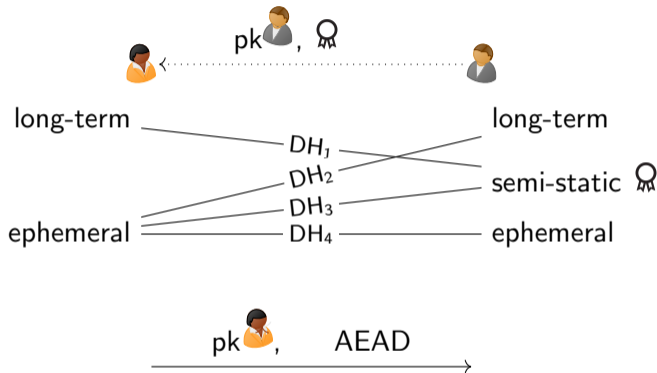
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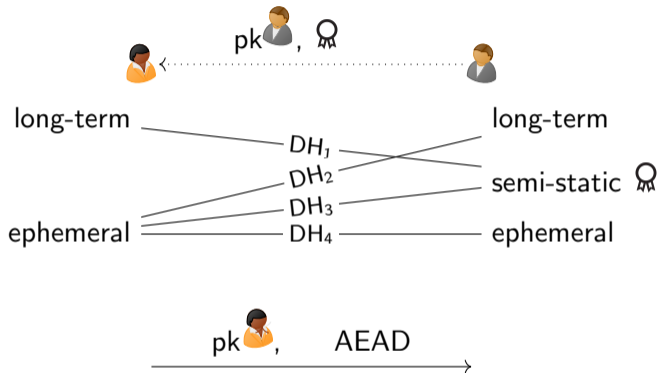
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Signal's Initial Handshake(s): X3DH and PQXDH

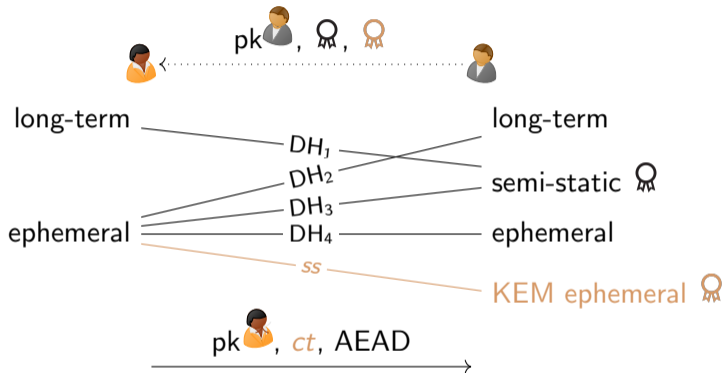


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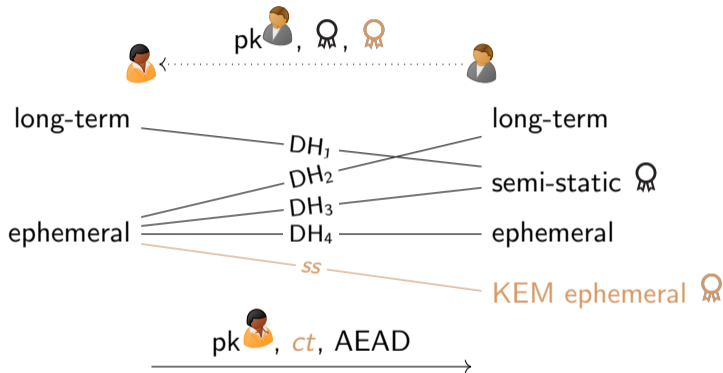
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Signal's Initial Handshake(s): X3DH and PQXDH



- ▶ session key: $KDF(DH_1 || \dots || DH_4 || ss)$
- ▶ reduced session: Bob without ephemeral keys, semi-static KEM

Analyzing Signal's Initial Handshake(s): X3DH and PQXDH

- ▶ reductionist analysis of X3DH [CCD⁺17] with a [BR94] style key exchange model
- ▶ tool-based analysis of PQXDH with ProVerif and CryptoVerif [BJK23, BJKS23]
 - ▶ (re-)discovered (potential) KEM re-encapsulation attack [CDM23]
 - ▶ corruption of long-term keys only

[BJK23, BJKS23] Barghavan, Jacomme, Kiefer, Schmidt, 2023
[BR94] Bellare, Rogaway, CRYPTO 1993
[BFG⁺22] Brendel, Fiedler, Günther, Janson, Stebila, PKC 2022
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[FG24] Fiedler, Günther, ePrint 2024

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- ▶ our work: [FG24]
 - ▶ follows [CCD⁺17, BFG⁺22] but explicitly models signatures (albeit with distinct signing keys)
 - ▶ identifies precise requirements of the KEM
 - ▶ models maximum-exposure w. clean predicates: $\text{clean}_{\text{LTSS}}, \text{clean}_{\text{ELT}}, \text{clean}_{\text{ESS}}, \text{clean}_{\text{EE}}, \text{clean}_{\text{sigE}}$



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Concrete Bound for PQXDH

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{PQXDH}}^{\text{KI}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \frac{(n_p + n_p \cdot n_{ss} + n_s)^2}{q} + \gamma_{\text{coll}}(n_p \cdot n_{ss} + n_s) + n_s \cdot \delta_{\text{corr}} + \epsilon_{\text{LEAK}} +$$
$$+ \left(\begin{array}{ll} (n_p \cdot (\epsilon_{\text{SIG}} + n_p \cdot n_{ss} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{GDH}})) & // \text{clean}_{\text{LTSS}} \\ + (n_s \cdot n_p \cdot \epsilon_{\text{GDH}}) & // \text{clean}_{\text{ELT}} \\ + (n_p \cdot (\epsilon_{\text{SIG}} + n_{ss} \cdot n_s \cdot \epsilon_{\text{GDH}})) & // \text{clean}_{\text{ESS}} \wedge \text{type} = \text{full} \\ + (n_p \cdot (\epsilon_{\text{SIG}} + n_{ss} \cdot n_s \cdot \min(\epsilon_{\text{GDH}}, \epsilon_{\text{CCA}}))) & // \text{clean}_{\text{ESS}} \wedge \text{type} = \text{reduced} \\ + (n_s^2 \cdot \min(\epsilon_{\text{GDH}}, \epsilon_{\text{CCA}})) & // \text{clean}_{\text{EE}} \wedge \text{clean}_{\text{peerE}} \\ + (n_p \cdot (\epsilon_{\text{SIG}} + n_s^2 \cdot q_{\text{RO}} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{CCA}})) & // \text{clean}_{\text{EE}} \wedge \text{clean}_{\text{sigE}} \end{array} \right)$$

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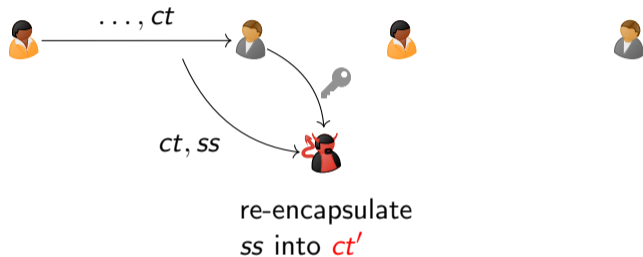
KEM Re-Encapsulation Attack [CDM23, BJK23, BJKS23]

- ▶ two sessions with same DH public keys, distinct KEM keys, both reduced



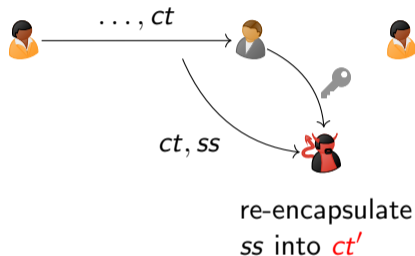
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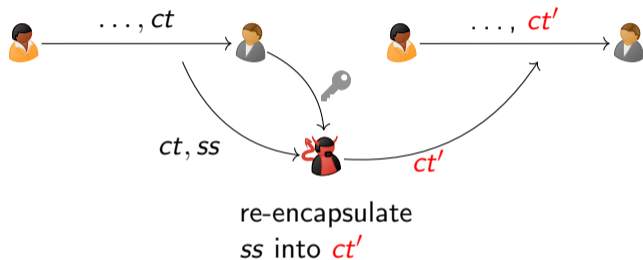
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$KEM.encaps(pk)$:
 $ss \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{256}$
 $ct \leftarrow PKE.encrypt(pk, ss)$
return (ct, ss)

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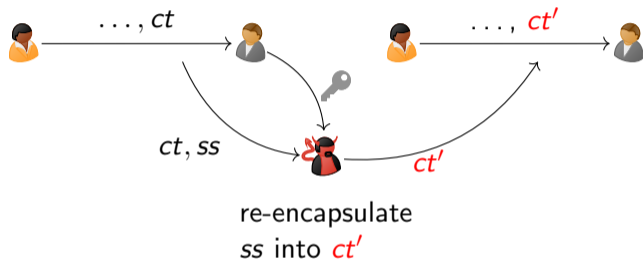
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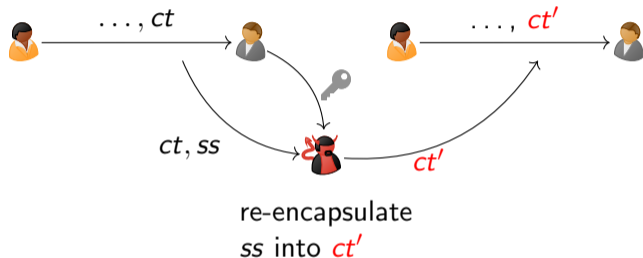
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- ▶ \Rightarrow two sessions with same session key: adversary can reveal one and test the other
- ▶ [BJK23, BJKS23] models the KEM public key into the Associated Data of the AEAD
- ▶ which KEM property needed?
- ▶ proposed protocol fix: session context (KEM public key, ciphertext) in key derivation

KEM Binding Notion $LEAK^+$ -BIND-SS- $\{CT, PK\}$ (extending [CDM23])

$((pk, sk, r)_1, \dots, (pk, sk, r)_n)$



$(pk_i, ct_i) \neq (pk_j, ct_j)$

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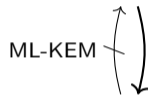
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MAL -BIND-SS- $\{CT, PK\}$



$LEAK^+$ -BIND-SS- $\{CT, PK\}$

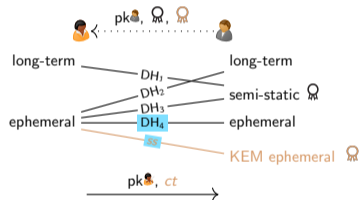


$LEAK$ -BIND-SS- $\{CT, PK\}$

Concrete Hybrid Bound for PQXDH

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{PQXDH}}^{\text{KI}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \frac{(n_p + n_p \cdot n_{ss} + n_s)^2}{q} + \gamma_{\text{coll}}(n_p \cdot n_{ss} + n_s) + n_s \cdot \delta_{\text{corr}} + \epsilon_{\text{LEAK}} +$$

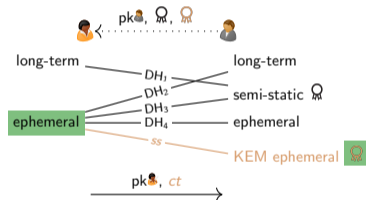
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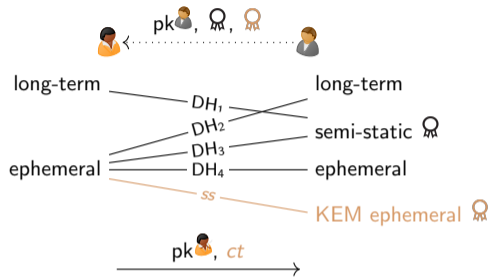
Concrete Bound for PQXDH Against Active-Later-Quantum Adversaries

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{PQXDH}}^{\text{KI}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \frac{(n_p + n_p \cdot n_{ss} + n_s)^2}{q} + \gamma_{\text{coll}}(n_p \cdot n_{ss} + n_s) + n_s \cdot \delta_{\text{corr}} + \epsilon_{\text{LEAK}}$$

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PQXDH Provides Hybrid Security



$MAL-BIND-SS-\{CT, PK\}$

ML-KEM

$LEAK^+-BIND-SS-\{CT, PK\}$

↕

$LEAK-BIND-SS-\{CT, PK\}$

or include the session context in key derivation

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{PQXDH}}^{\text{KI}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \frac{(n_p + n_p \cdot n_{ss} + n_s)^2}{q} + \gamma_{\text{coll}}(n_p \cdot n_{ss} + n_s) + n_s \cdot \delta_{\text{corr}} + \epsilon_{\text{LEAK}^+}$$

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combine tool-based and reductionist analyses
 \Rightarrow detect attacks and identify requirements

<https://eprint.iacr.org/2024/702>

rune.fiedler@cryptoplexity.de

References I

- [BFG⁺22] Jacqueline Brendel, Rune Fiedler, Felix Günther, Christian Janson, and Douglas Stebila. Post-quantum asynchronous deniable key exchange and the Signal handshake. In Goichiro Hanaoka, Junji Shikata, and Yohei Watanabe, editors, *PKC 2022: 25th International Conference on Theory and Practice of Public Key Cryptography, Part II*, volume 13178 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 3–34, Virtual Event, March 8–11, 2022. Springer, Heidelberg, Germany.
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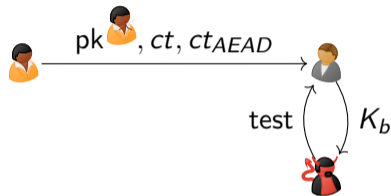
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- [CDM23] Cas Cremers, Alexander Dax, and Niklas Medinger. Keeping up with the KEMs: Stronger security notions for KEMs. Cryptology ePrint Archive, Paper 2023/1933, 2023. Version 1.0.6 (April 3, 2024), <https://eprint.iacr.org/2023/1933>.
- [FG24] Rune Fiedler and Felix Günther. Security analysis of Signal's PQXDH handshake. Cryptology ePrint Archive, Paper 2024/702, 2024. <https://eprint.iacr.org/2024/702>.

Picture References

- ▶ server icon by Alexiuz AS
- ▶ public key icon by Yannick Lung
- ▶ secret key icon by Yannick Lung
- ▶ signature icon by PINPOINT.WORLD

What if we model the AEAD ciphertext?



if $AEAD.Dec(K_b, ct_{AEAD}) \neq \perp$: **return** 0
else return 1

- ▶ \Rightarrow adversary trivially wins (except with negligible probability)