

Quantum-resistant digital signatures schemes for low-power IoT

1st Hannes Hattenbach

Computational Science

Freie Universität

Berlin, DE

hannes.hattenbach@fu-berlin.de

Abstract—

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I. INTRODUCTION

The quantum revolution is coming. With quantum computers¹ on the way to get more and more functional, people are fearing a loss of their security and privacy. That is because there are algorithms based on Shors algorithm that can forge signatures and decrypt encrypted messages whos security is based on discrete logarithms, including elliptic curves or prime factorization, like our most common schemes ECDSA and RSA respectively are. The quantum computer only needs access to the public keys of these asymmetric schemes. The expenditure to forge a signature² with classic³ computers rises exponentially with increased key length, therefore being essentially unbreakable by classic computers. A sufficient quantum computer on the other hand can derive a private key from a public key in polynomial time, therefore rendering these schemes broken.

That is why there are currently schemes under standardization [1] that are based on other hard problems (not number theory) like so called lattice problems that cannot be that easily forged by quantum computers to save our privacy and security.

One of the use cases not directly coming to mind for the end user, but being as important none the less is signing sensitive sensor data in the Internet of Things (IoT). Another problem coming up in the IoT compared to end-user-devices like Laptops and Smartphones though is the severe resource constraintness. The IoT consist of low power devices with very few storage and computing power.

In this paper i am going to evaluate existing signature schemes and their usage possibilities for the IoT regarding their performance metrics.

Therefore i am going to give a small introduction and background to quantum computing, being a little more detailed about their ability to break current encryption and signature standards. In the next section i will give an overview over current candidates for Quantum Resistant (QR) Algorithms and giving performance metrics for those. The following

chapter will then focus on signature schemes in the IoT, starting with additional performance metrics relevant in the IoT. With a little more details about two failed signature schemes to highlight potential pitfalls. And finally focussing on the best signature contender for the IoT so far: FALCON.

II. INTERNET OF THINGS

The IoT consists of devices of all sorts, having in common, that they communicate with each other and the environment rather than directly with humans. Those devices range from automatic lights and smart home devices to tiny interconnected sensors in automatic fabrication. A common characteristic though is, that most of these devices have limited processing power, flash storage and random access memory (RAM). A popular example for hobbyist IoT devices is the ESP32 from Espressif Microsystems. They offer multiple Modules with up to 240Mhz Clock on the 32 IC, up to 16MiB Flash Storage and 320KiB RAM. Which is more than other comparable devices but way less than a lower spec modern smartphone, with 10 times the frequency, 4GB of RAM and 64GB of storage.

Since the IoT consists of very different types of constrained nodes the IETF introduced different classes on which to classify IoT nodes:

Class	RAM	Flash
C0	<< 10 KiB	<< 100 KiB
C1	10 KiB	100 KiB
C2	50 KiB	250 KiB

III. QUANTUM RESISTANT SECURITY

A. Quantum Computing

In contrast to classical computers, where information is processed in discrete states, a quantum computer leverages quantum mechanics to operate on so-called qubits - quantum objects that can be in superposition or entangled with each other. Opening a new kind of computing. One of the implications of that is, that it is now possible to factor large numbers in polynomial time [2]⁴. Prior to quantum computers this was considered a hard problem that could only be computed in exponential time and was therefore considered practically

¹compare section III-A

²that is considered secure under normal circumstances

³we refer to classic if something is not directly leveraging entanglement or superposition

⁴Shors algorithm uses a so-called Quantum-Fourier-Transform (QFT) to (probabilistically) get the frequencies of which a given function output occurs. That can be used together with Euclid's algorithm of finding the greatest common divisor to derive the prime factors

impossible and was used as the basis-problem for RSA encryption. Similar to that other common schemes like ECDSA can also be broken by slightly modified versions of Shors Algorithm.

B. QR Algorithms

The two main algorithms with practical use cases that have a great speed-up compared to classical solutions, are the already introduced algorithm by Shor and an algorithm by Grover that can essentially reverse one-way functions. While Shors algorithm provides exponential speed-up Grovers algorithm only provides quadratic speed up. It was also shown, that something similar to Grovers algorithm but with exponential speedup is impossible [3]. Which implies that Hashing as well as symmetric cryptography stays relatively secure. The quadratic speedup provided by quantum computers can easily be mitigated by doubling the key length. On the other hand though, classical asymmetric cryptography is endangered by Shors algorithm and quantum computers.

But not all asymmetric cryptography schemes are equally affected. There are different proposals, both for QR encryption and for QR signature schemes. They all do have in common though, that their security is not absolutely mathematically proven, but based upon assumptions. We therefore need to consider a few measures that make schemes more or less secure.

1) *Performance Metrics*: Some performance metrics exist in QR schemes as well as in classic schemes. Key length and key exchange message length [4] are the more obvious ones. The computing time also comes to mind as a performance metric. Here you need to differentiate between key generation, which is less important, since it should only occur rarely, and signing as well as signature verification⁵.

Primarily in signatures another metric arises: how often can a private key be used before it needs to be switched out for another one, because the signature leaked information of the key. This is not particularly relevant in most cases, as methods can be used to create long term procedures from short term procedures (those where a key can rarely, if ever, be recycled). But it is relevant in the case of the IoT, since those methods require extra memory which is sparse in IoT-devices. Additionally they tend to make the signatures themselves longer, which also is not preferable in the IoT. [4]

2) *Encryption*:

3) *Signatures*:

IV. QR SIGNATURES IN IOT

1) *Performance Metrics in IoT*:

A. *qTESLA*

B. *FALCON*

V. CONCLUSION

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[1] <https://github.com/PQClean/PQClean>.

⁵as well as its counterparts de- and encryption

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