

# Generalized Indifferentiable Sponge and its Application to Polygon Miden VM

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Tomer Ashur

3MI Labs

Amit Singh Bhati

3MI Labs & COSIC, KU Leuven

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# Random Oracle



# What is a Random Oracle

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- Infinite domain but finite range
- Uniform and consistent
- Commonly modeled as a black-box lookup table

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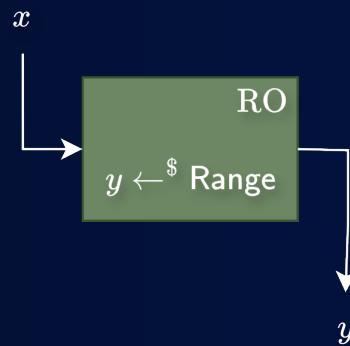


RO

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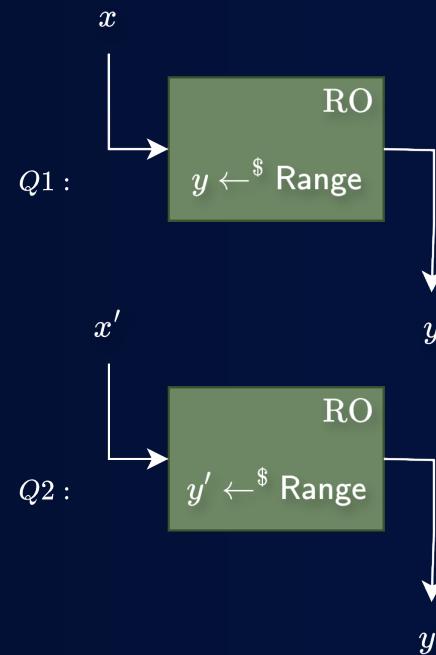
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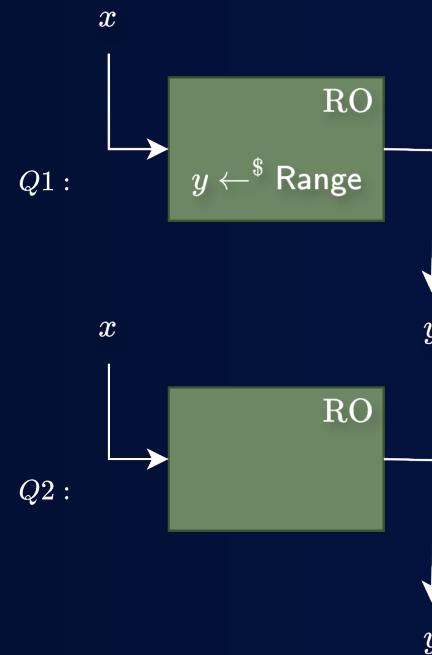
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# Applications of Random Oracle in PETs

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- Digital Signatures & Threshold Cryptography
  - (e.g., RSA-PSS, ECDSA, BLS, threshold BLS)
- Zero-Knowledge Proofs & Commitment Schemes
  - (e.g., Fiat-Shamir Transform, Schnorr Commitment)
- Secure Multi-Party Computation (MPC) & Oblivious Transfer (OT) Extensions
  - (e.g., SPDZ Protocol, IKNP and KOS OTs)
- Randomness Generation

# Random Oracle: Popular Domains

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RO : Domain → Range

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Binary setting:

when  $Q = 2^k$  for  $k \geq 1$

Non-binary setting:

when  $Q = p^k$  for  $p \neq 2, k \geq 1$

$$\text{RO}_1 : \mathbb{F}_{2^k}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{2^k}^h$$

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# Real-world Instantiations?

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- True random oracles do not exist in real world

$$\text{RO} \leftarrow^{\$} \text{Func}(\mathbb{F}_p^*, \mathbb{F}_p^r)$$

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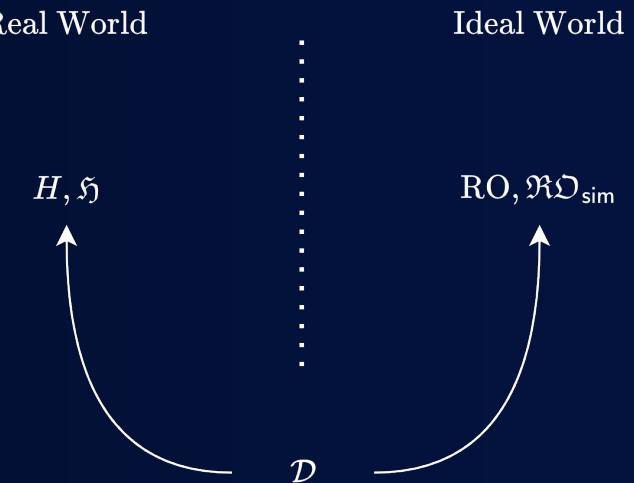
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Real World

Ideal World

$H, \mathfrak{H}$

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- Unless we make some assumptions for  $H$ 
  - E.g., monolithic/ideal primitive-based hashes

# RO Indifferentiability



# Random Oracle Indifferentiability [Maurer et al., TCC'04]

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- Let  $H^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathbb{F}_p^* \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^r$  be a hash based on an ideal permutation  $\mathcal{P} \xleftarrow{\$} \text{Perm}(\mathbb{F}_p^b, \mathbb{F}_p^b)$
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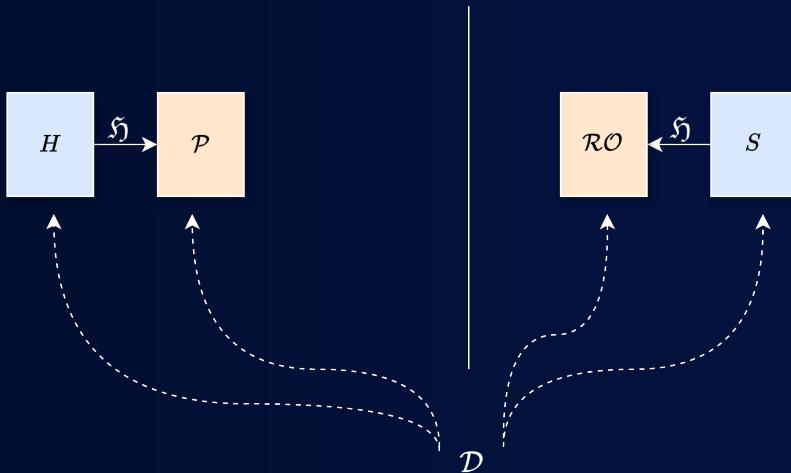
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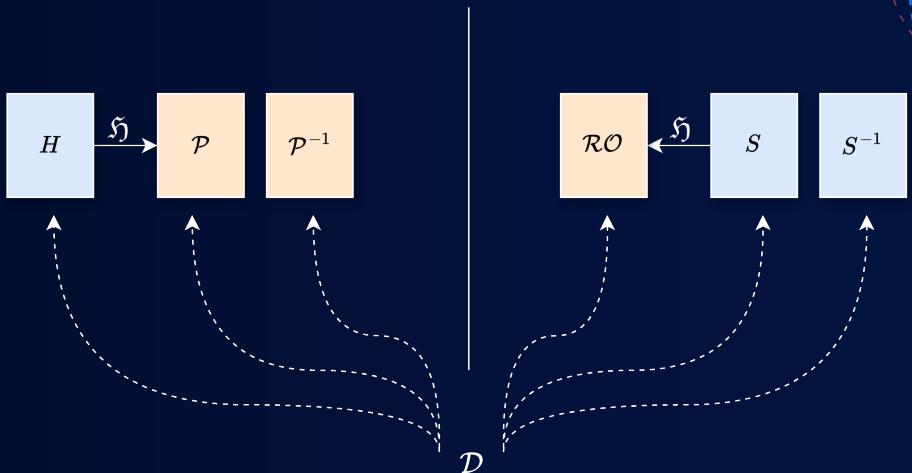
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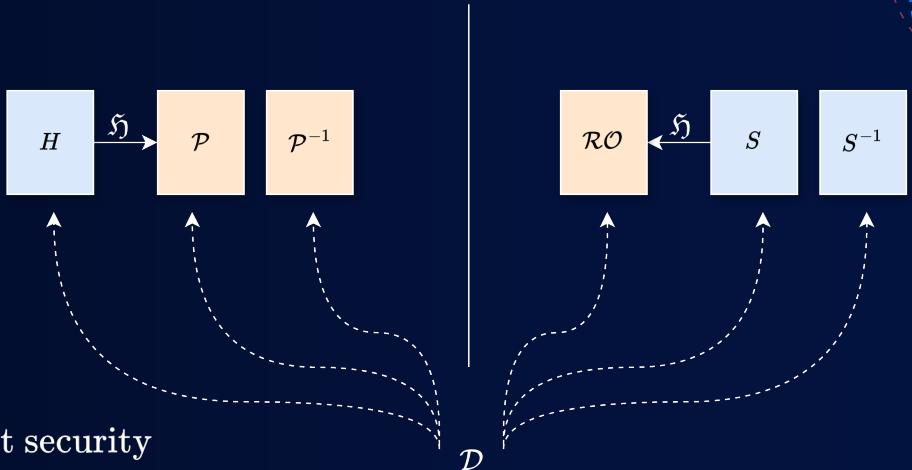
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# Implications

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- Indifferentiability reduces security of  $H$  as random oracle to  $P$  as ideal permutation
- Indifferentiability + large input-output spaces  $\rightarrow$  basic CHF's properties
  - e.g., collision resistance and (second)-pre-image resistance

# Sponge and its Generalization

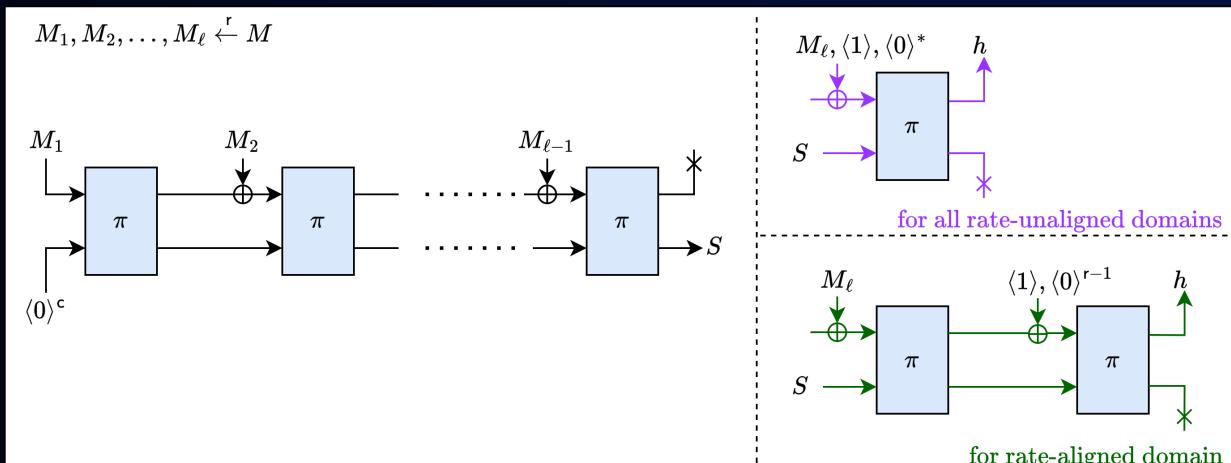
# Sponge Hash Function [Bertoni et al., Ecrypt'07]

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- $\text{Sponge}^\pi : \mathbb{F}_p^* \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^r$  is the mode behind SHA-3 family
- Operates on a public permutation  $\pi : \mathbb{F}_p^{r+c} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^{r+c}$
- Currently deployed in many privacy-preserving applications
- Proven RO-Indifferentiable for  $p = 2$  under ideal permutation model

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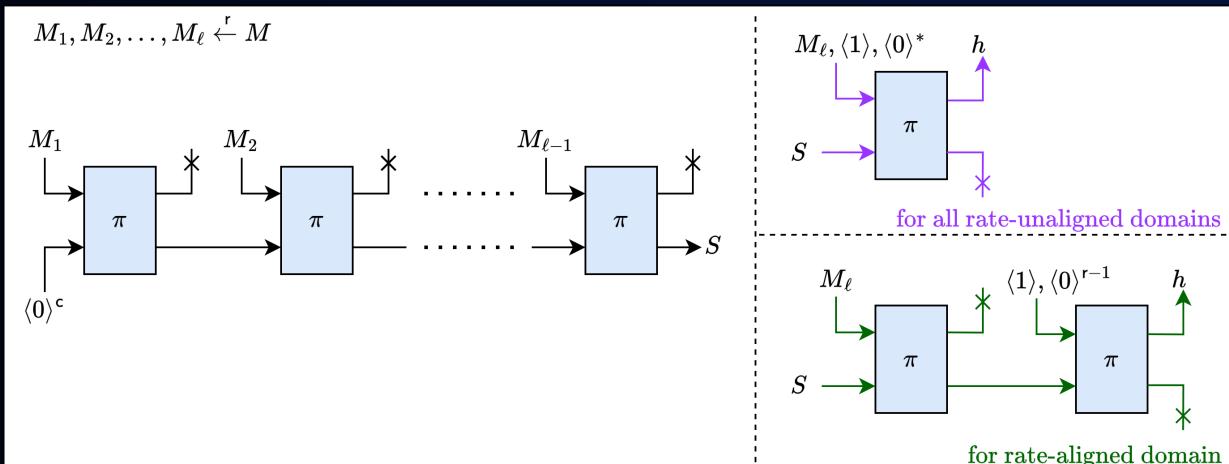
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(a) Sponge ( $p = 2$ )

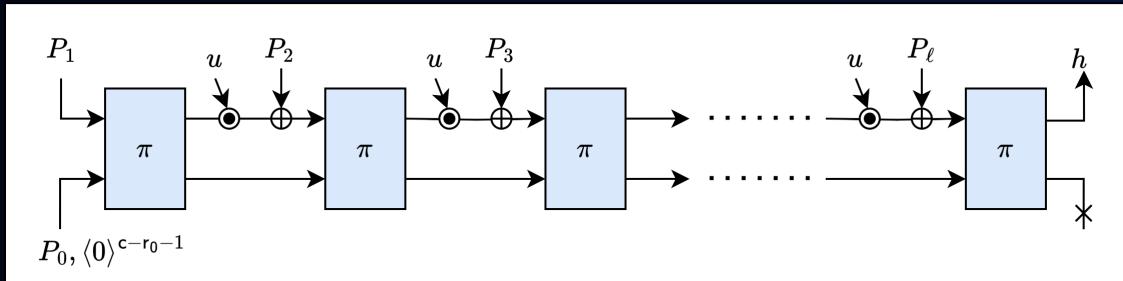
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(b) Overwrite Sponge ( $p = 2$ )

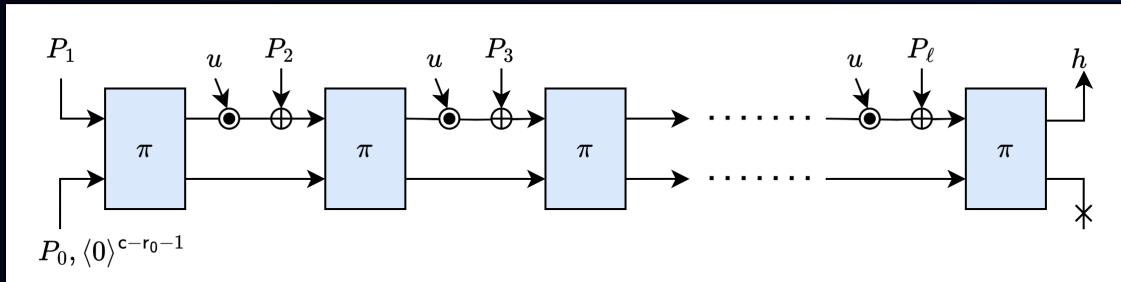
# Generalizing Sponge



(c) GSpSponge[ $u, r_0, p, \text{pad}$ ] Hashing Mode

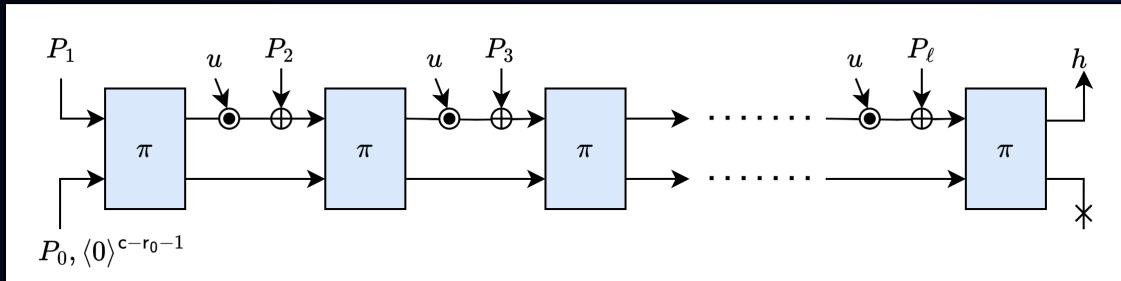
- For 1) input chaining style, 2) field setting, and 3) injective pre-/post- padding types
- $P = \text{pad}(M) = \langle x, M, y \rangle, \quad u \in \{0, 1\}$

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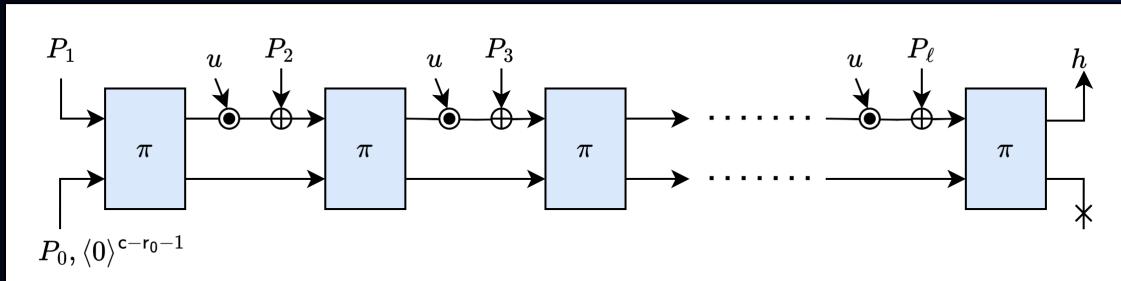
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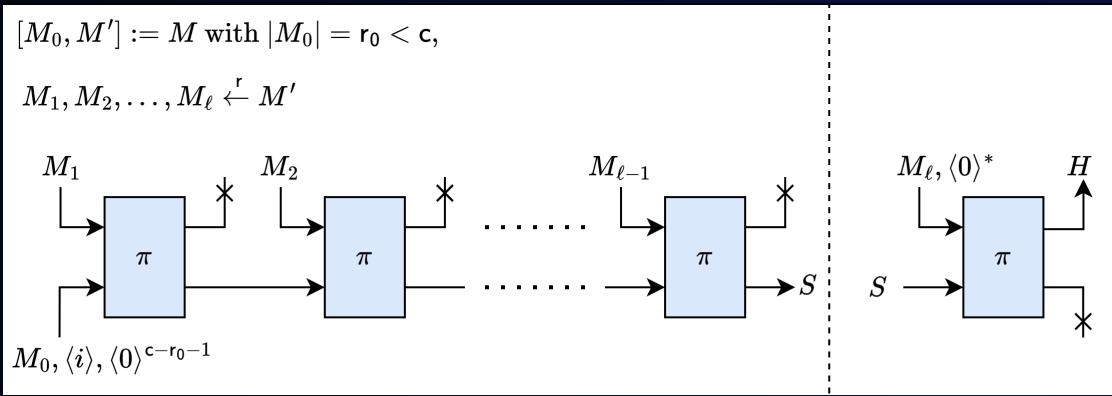
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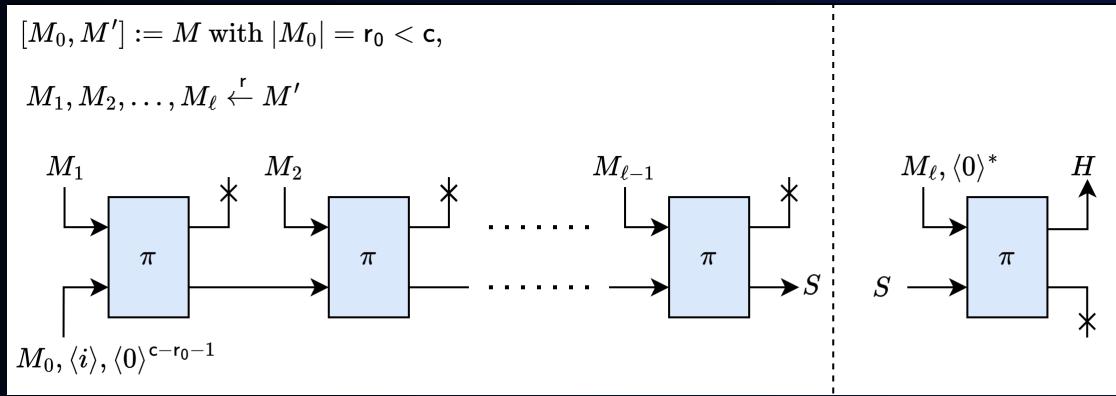
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- GSpounce[0,  $r_0, p, \langle i, M, 0^i \rangle$ ] = Sponge2

# Sponge2: An Efficient GSponge Instantiation



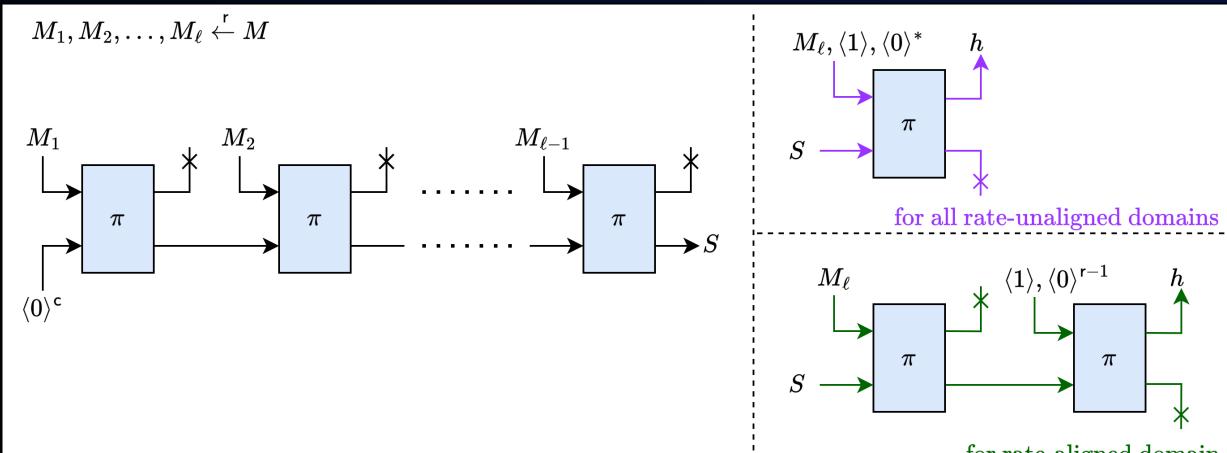
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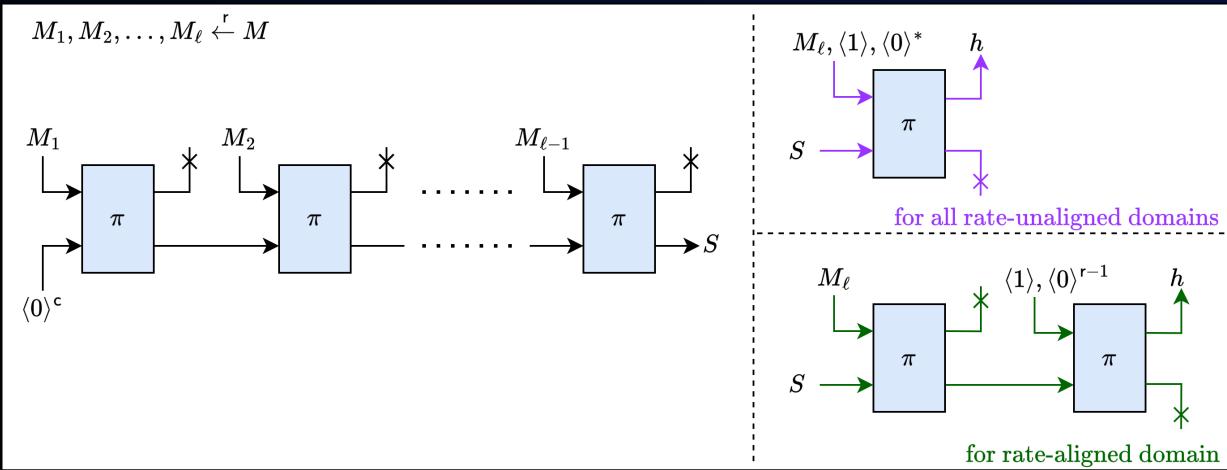
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# Applications of Sponge2 in Miden VM

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Miden VM used RPO (under Sponge with  $r = 8$ ) for hashing

Now shifted to RPO (under Sponge2 with  $r = 8, r_0 = 2$ ) to get

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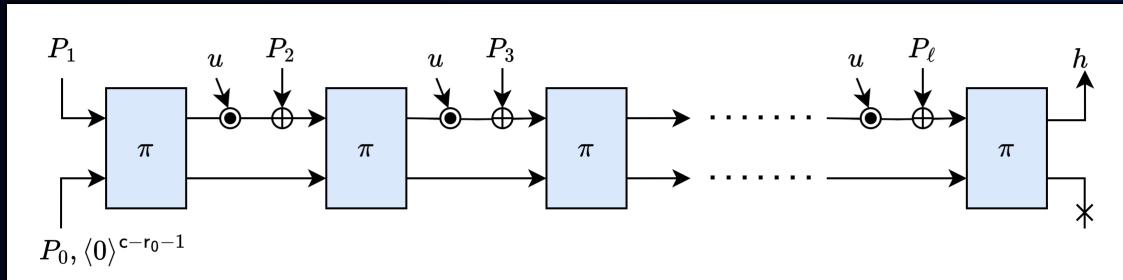
Miden VM used RPO (under Sponge with  $r = 8$ ) for hashing

Now shifted to RPO (under Sponge2 with  $r = 8$ ,  $r_0 = 2$ ) to get

- 50% improved rate over Sponge in *2-to-1 Hashing with Metadata*
- 12.5% improved rate over Sponge in *Hashing for Leaf Computation*
- Support of Multi-rate and Multi-protocol applications of Sponge2

# GSponge: Indifferentiability

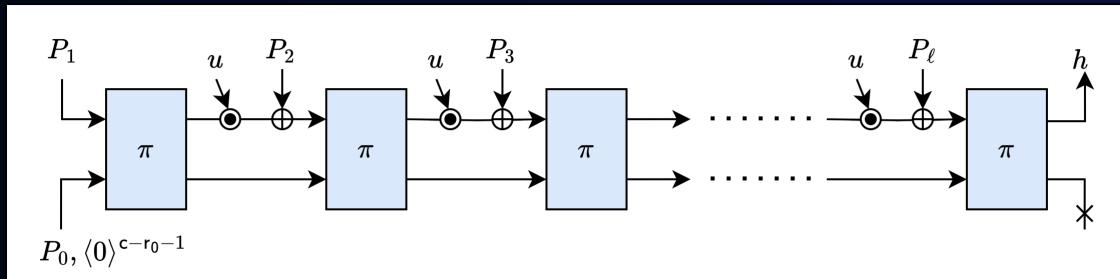
# RO-Indifferentiability of GSponge



GSponge[**0**,  $r_0$ ,  $p$ , pad]

→ GSponge[**1**,  $r_0$ ,  $p$ , pad]

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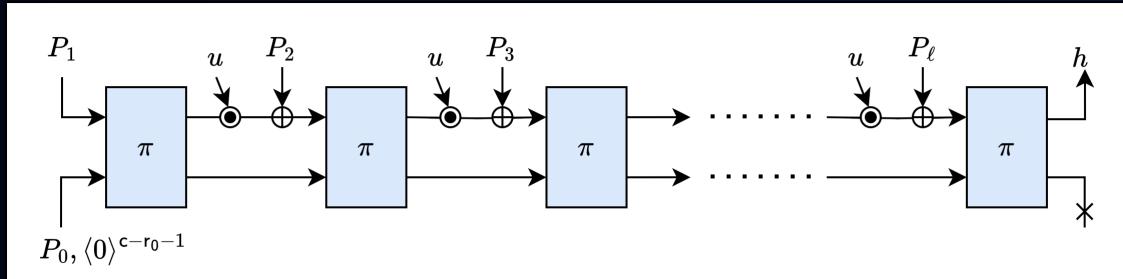


GSponge[0,  $r_0$ ,  $p$ , pad]

permuted but same  
output multiset

$\Rightarrow$  same output distribution

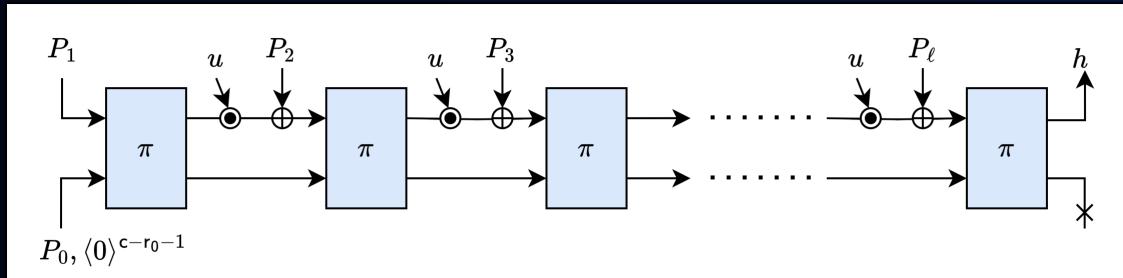
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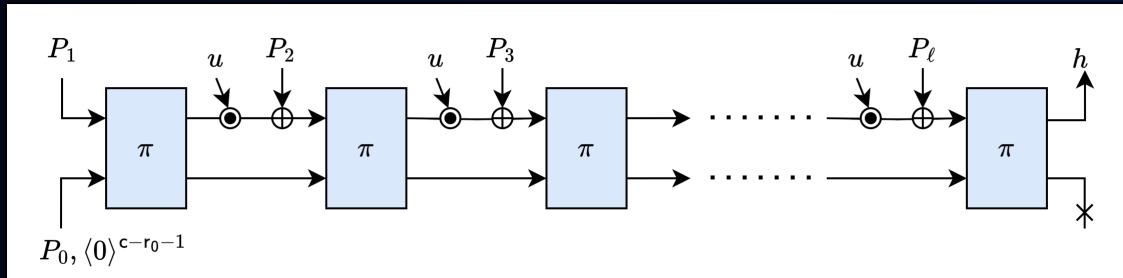


$\text{GSponge}[0, r_0, p, \text{pad}]$  is RO-Indiff

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→  $\text{GSponge}[1, r_0, p, \text{pad}']$  is RO-Indiff

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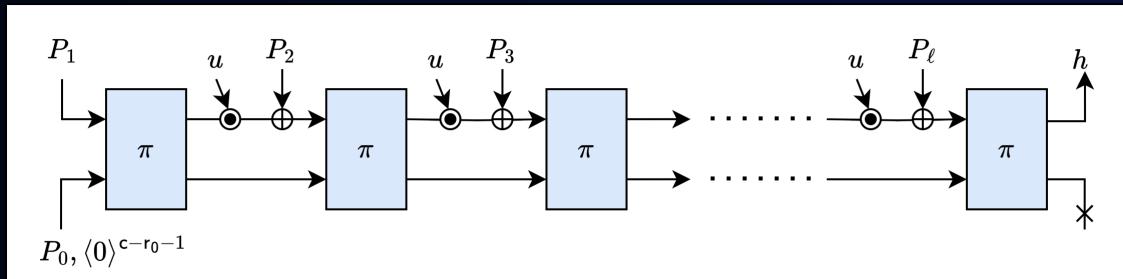


GSponge[**0**,  $r_0, p, \text{pad1}$ ] is RO-Indiff

(for some injective pad1)

→ GSponge[ $u, r_0, p, \text{pad}$ ] is RO-Indiff

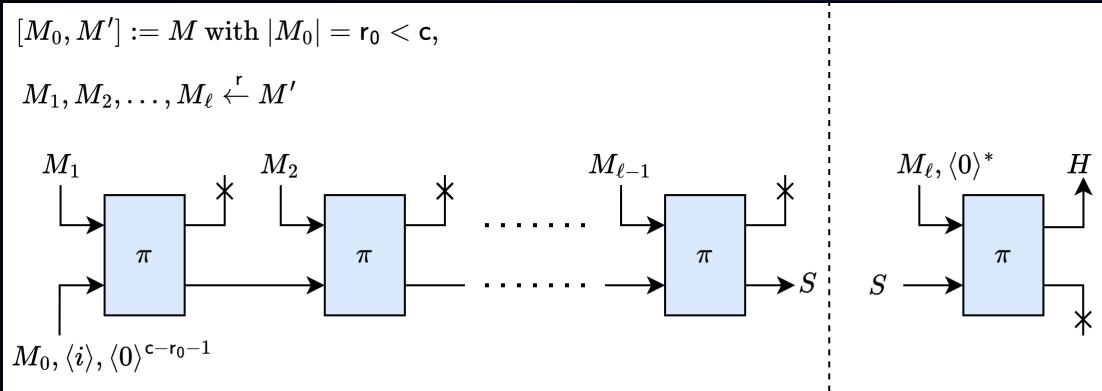
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Sponge2 is RO-Indiff

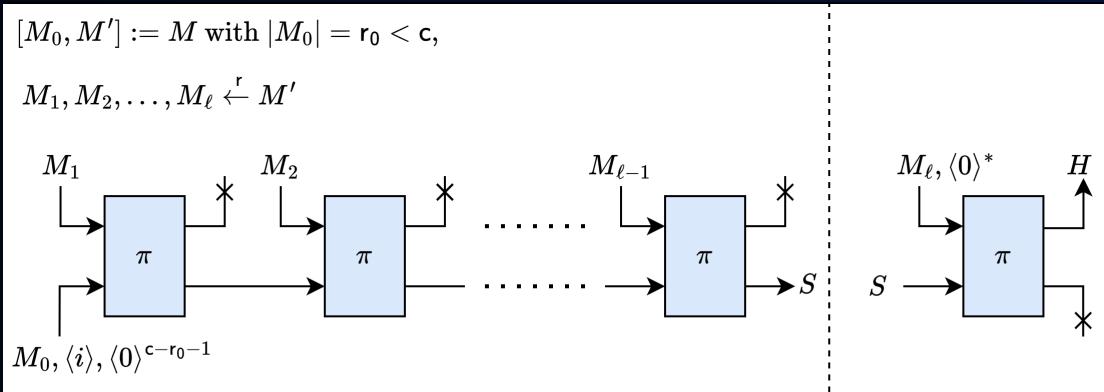
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(d) Sponge2 Hashing Mode

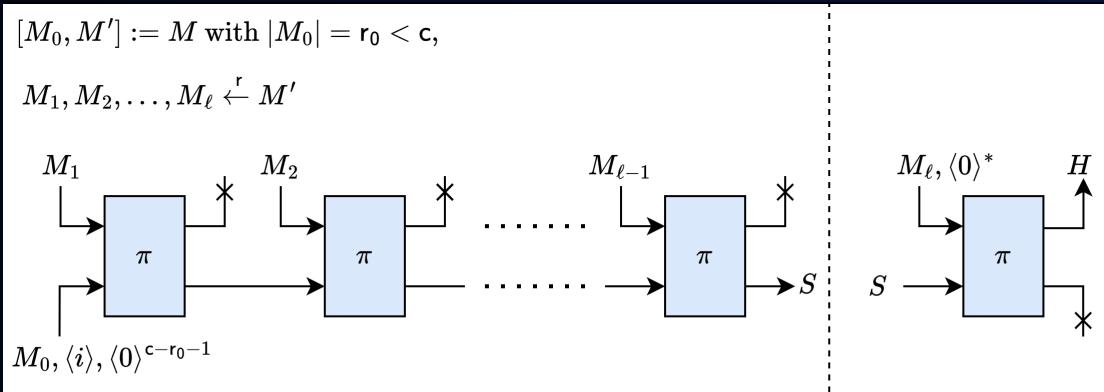
# RO-Indifferentiability of Sponge2



- For  $r_0 = c/2$  and  $p > 2$ ,  $\exists S$  such that for any  $\mathcal{D}$  making  $q$  many  $\pi$  calls :

$$\mathcal{D}_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \leq \frac{3q}{p^{c/2}}$$

# RO-Indifferentiability of Sponge2



(d) Sponge2 Hashing Mode

- In security margins, Sponge2 provides  $(c \cdot \log_2 p - 4)/2$  bits of indifferentiability
- i.e., 126 bits of security when  $p \approx 2^{64}$  and  $c = 4$

# Sponge2: Intuitive Indifferentiability Proof



# Capacity Collision Free Functions

---

- $f^{\text{ccf}} : \mathbb{F}_p^{r+c} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^{r+c}$  is a capacity-collision-free function (CCF) if

for  $i^{\text{th}}$  query  $x_i = r_i \| c_i$  with  $f^{\text{ccf}}(x_i) = R_i \| C_i$ ,

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- $(f_1^{\text{ccf}}, f_2^{\text{ccf}})$  is a CCF pair if for  $(x_i^1, x_i^2)$ ,

$$C_i^1 \notin \{c_1^1, \dots, c_i^1, c_1^2, \dots, c_i^2, C_1^1, \dots, C_{i-1}^1, C_1^2, \dots, C_{i-1}^2\}$$

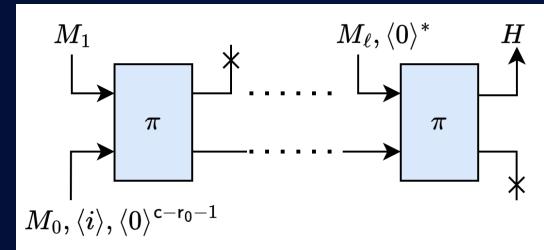
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# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

Step 1.

- Cross oracle and duplicate queries does not help  $\mathcal{D}$
- Let  $\mathcal{D}'$  be  $\mathcal{D}$  with no cross oracle and duplicate queries

$$\mathcal{D}_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$



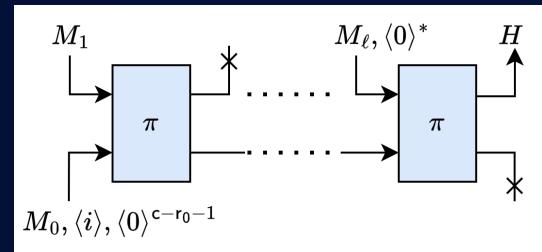
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$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$



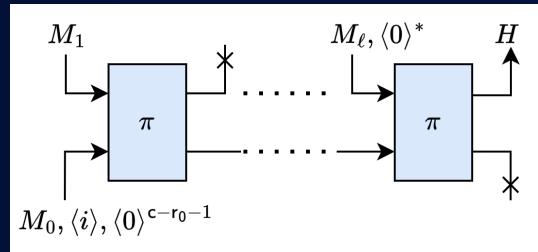
(d) Sponge2 Hashing Mode

# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

Step 2.

- Replace permutations with random functions

$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$



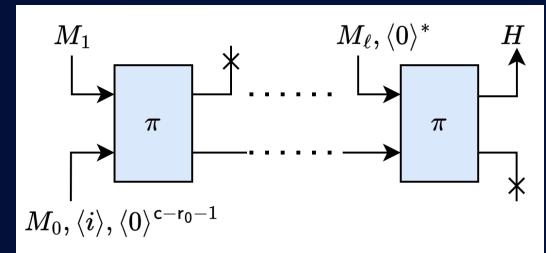
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Step 2.

- Replace permutations with random functions

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \\ & \quad \downarrow + \frac{q(q-1)}{2p^{r+c}} \\ & \mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, f_1, f_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \end{aligned}$$



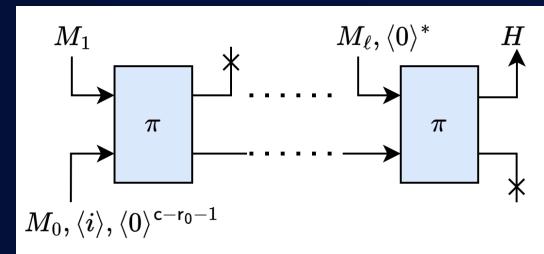
(d) Sponge2 Hashing Mode

# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

Step 3.

- Redefine random functions with restricted output set  $\mathcal{L}$
- Let  $g_1, g_2 : \mathbb{F}_p^{r+c} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^{r+c} \setminus \mathcal{L}$  be uniform random functions

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \\ \downarrow + \frac{q(q-1)}{2p^{r+c}} \\ \mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, f_1, f_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))\end{aligned}$$



(d) Sponge2 Hashing Mode

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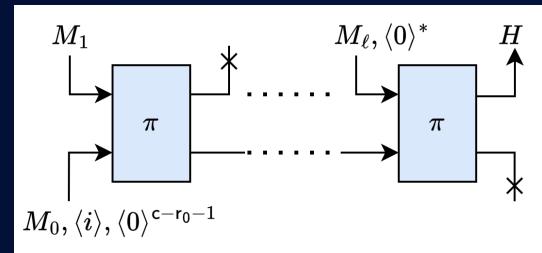
$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

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$$\downarrow + q \cdot \frac{|\mathcal{L}|}{p^{r+c}}$$

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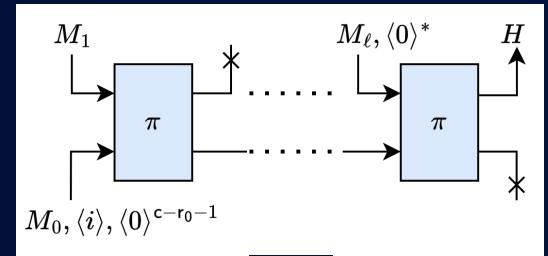
(d) Sponge2 Hashing Mode

# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

Step 4.

- Replacing  $g_1, g_2$  with their Capacity-collision-free variants  $f_1^{\text{ccf}}, f_2^{\text{ccf}}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \\ & \quad \downarrow + \frac{q(q-1)}{2p^{r+c}} \\ & \mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, f_1, f_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \\ & \quad \downarrow + q \cdot \frac{|\mathcal{L}|}{p^{r+c}} \\ & \mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, g_1, g_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \end{aligned}$$



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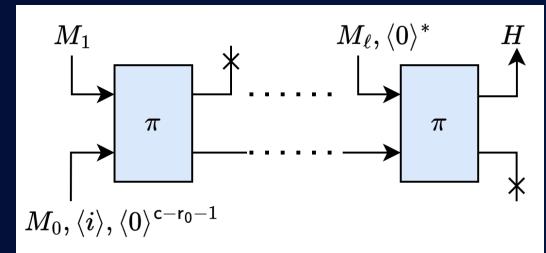
$$\downarrow + \frac{q(q-1)}{2p^{r+c}}$$

$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, f_1, f_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

$$\downarrow + q \cdot \frac{|\mathcal{L}|}{p^{r+c}}$$

$$+ \frac{q^2}{p^c - |\mathcal{L}| p^{-r}}$$

$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, g_1, g_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, f_1^{\text{ccf}}, f_2^{\text{ccf}}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$



(d) Sponge2 Hashing Mode

# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

Step 5.

- Define  $\text{Sponge2}'$  by pulling the post-padded 0s to the start of message

$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

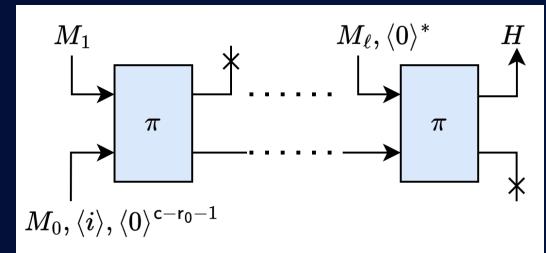
$$\downarrow + \frac{q(q-1)}{2p^{r+c}}$$

$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, f_1, f_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

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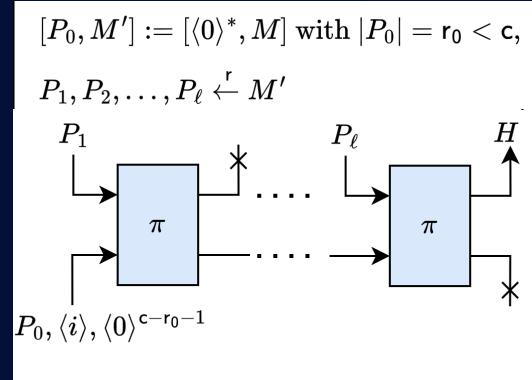
$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

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$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, g_1, g_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} \mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, f_1^{\text{ccf}}, f_2^{\text{ccf}}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$



(d)  $\text{Sponge2}'$  Hashing Mode

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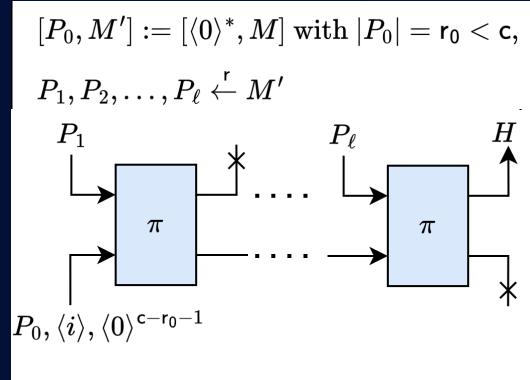
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# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

Step 6.

- Set  $\mathcal{L}$  as the set of all valid first primitive call's inputs and set  $S^{-1} = f_2^{\text{ccf}}$

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$$\downarrow + \frac{q(q-1)}{2p^{r+c}}$$

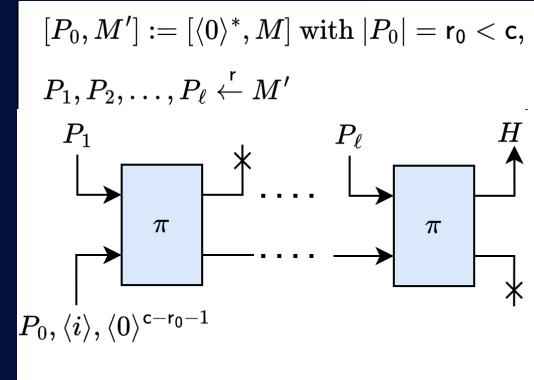
$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, f_1, f_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

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$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, g_1, g_2), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

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(d) **Sponge2'** Hashing Mode

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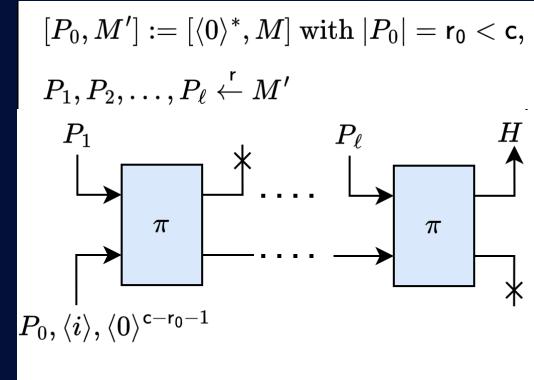
$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

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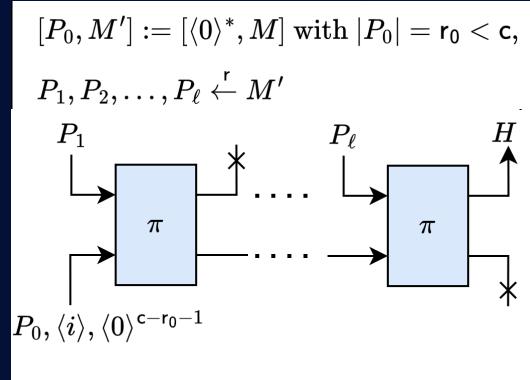
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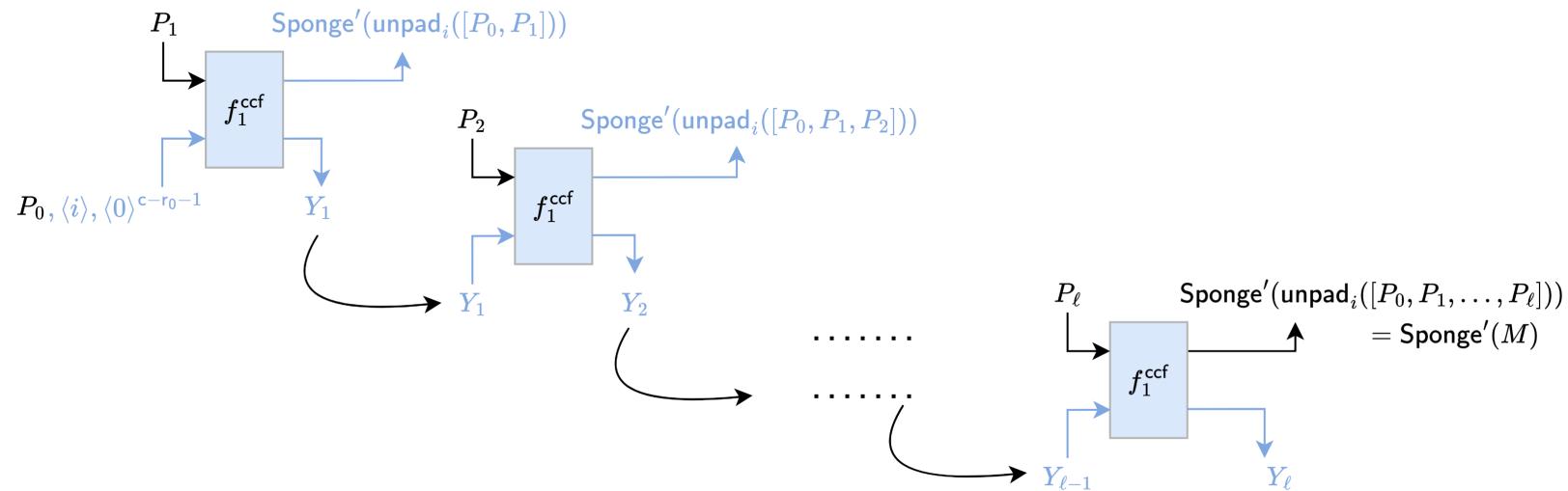


(d)  $\text{Sponge2}'$  Hashing Mode

# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

$[P_0, M'] := [\langle 0 \rangle^*, M]$  with  $|M_0| = r_0 < c$ ,

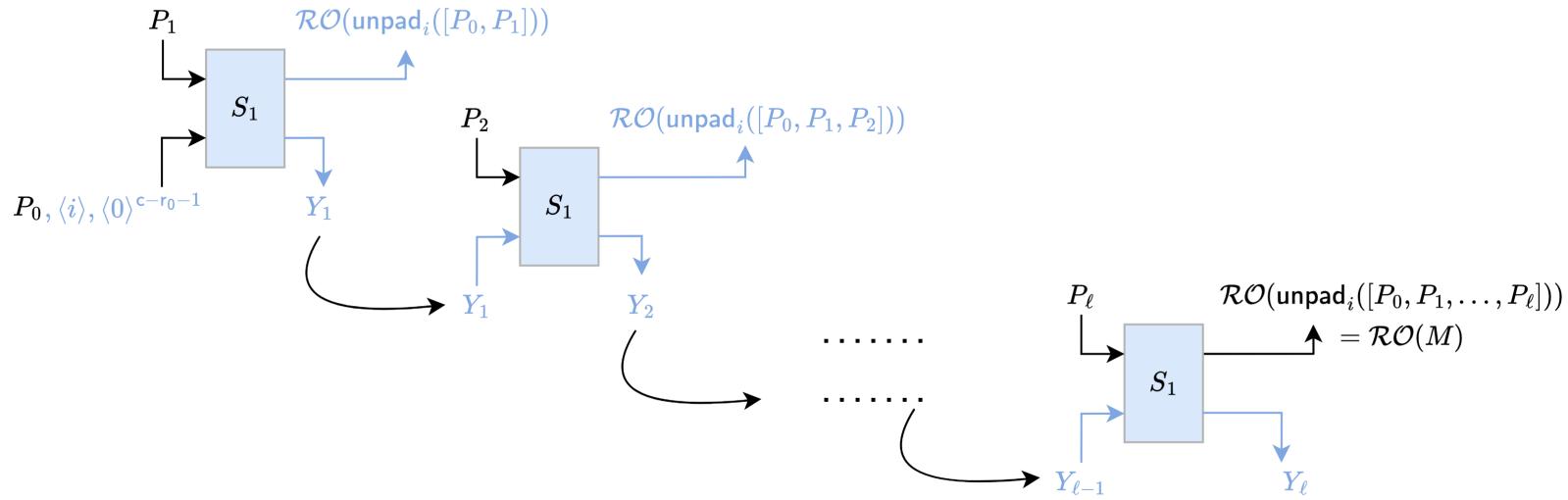
$P_1, P_2, \dots, P_\ell \xleftarrow{r} M'$



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$$P_1, P_2, \dots, P_\ell \xleftarrow{\text{r}} M'$$



# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

---

Since  $f_1^{\text{ccf}}$  is a random CCF :

- Sponge2' outputs are uniformly distributed
- $S$  is a random CCF
- $S$  is consistent with  $\mathcal{RO}$

# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

Step 6.

- Set  $\mathcal{L}$  as the set of all valid first primitive call's inputs and set  $S^{-1} = f_2^{\text{ccf}}$

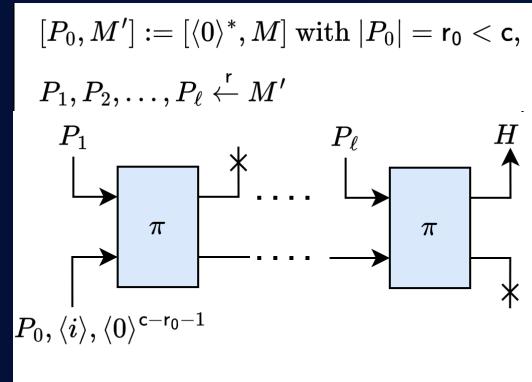
$$\mathcal{D}'_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1}))$$

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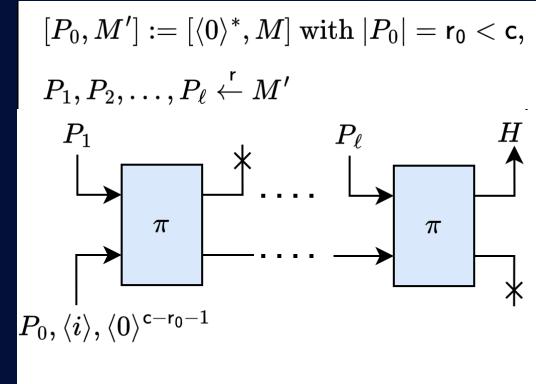
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# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

---

- Combine all steps

$$\mathcal{D}_q((\text{Sponge2}, \pi, \pi^{-1}), (\mathcal{RO}, S, S^{-1})) \leq \frac{q(q-1)}{2p^{r+c}} + q \cdot \frac{|\mathcal{L}|}{p^{r+c}} + \frac{q^2}{p^c - |\mathcal{L}|p^{-r}}$$

# Sponge2: Indifferentiability Proof

---

- Combine all steps with  $|\mathcal{L}| < 3p^{r+r_0}/2$ ,  $r_0 = c/2$  and  $p > 2$ .

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- Capacity-collision-free functions* (CCFs) → simpler Indifferentiability proofs  
with no security degradation!!

# Open Questions

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Design Problems:

- Q.1 Are there better CCF designs than public permutations and functions?

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- Q.3 What can be other applications of CCFs than Sponges?

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Design Problems:

- Q.1 Are there better CCF designs than public permutations and functions?

more efficient and secure

Provable Security and Applications:

- Q.2 Can CCFs simplify quantum security analysis for Sponges?
- Q.3 What can be other applications of CCFs than Sponges?

# Thank You!



(ia.cr/2024/911)

Contact: Amitsingh.bhati@3milabs.tech

