

# Challenges and Opportunities from Quantum-Safe Cryptography

Tjerand Silde, PONE Biometrics



# Introduction



Security and Cryptography  
Expert at Pone Biometrics

Working on FIDO, secure  
authentication, biometrics

Associate Professor in  
Cryptology at NTNU

Working on quantum-safe  
cryptography and privacy

Teaching a course on “Secure  
Cryptographic Implementations”

Supervising master’s and PhD  
students in cryptography

# Outline

Cryptography today

Quantum computing

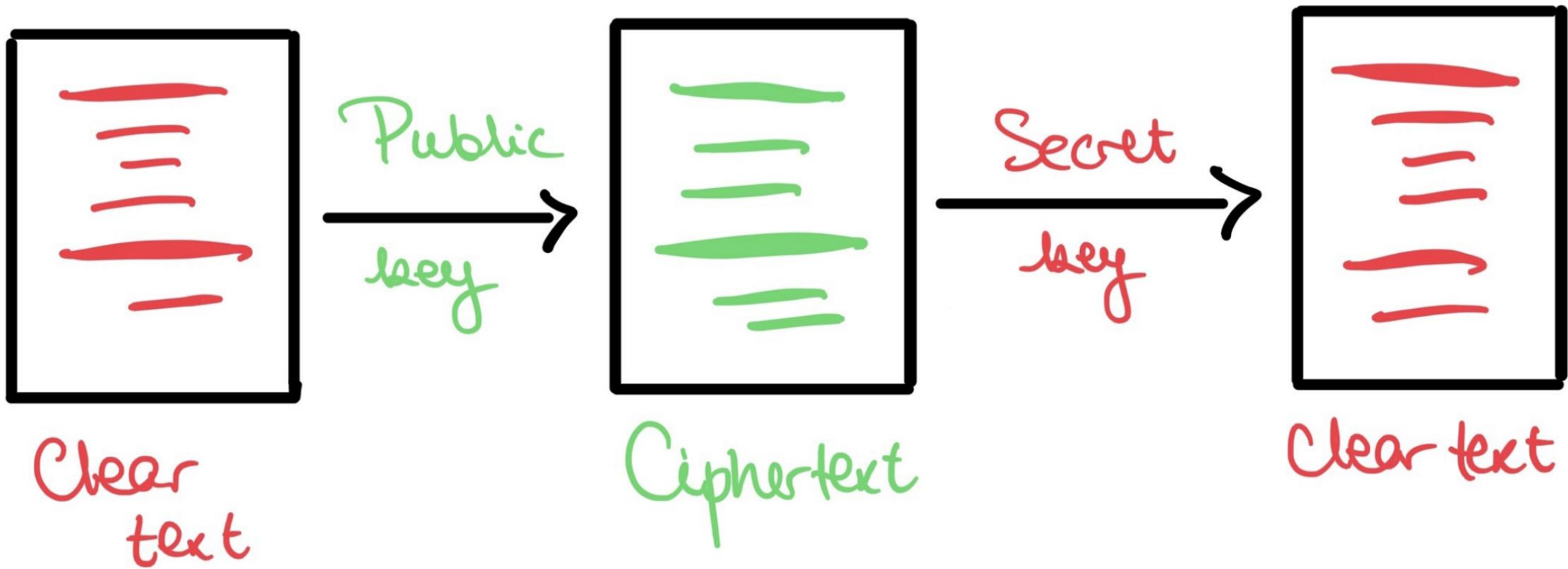
Quantum-safe cryptography

“Store now, decrypt later”

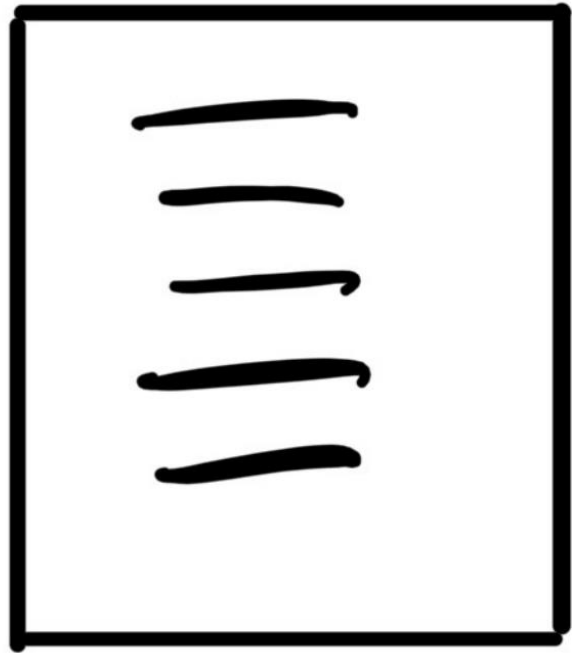
Challenges with PQC

Opportunities with PQC

# Cryptography Today – Public Key Enc



# Cryptography Today – Digital Signatures



Original  
message



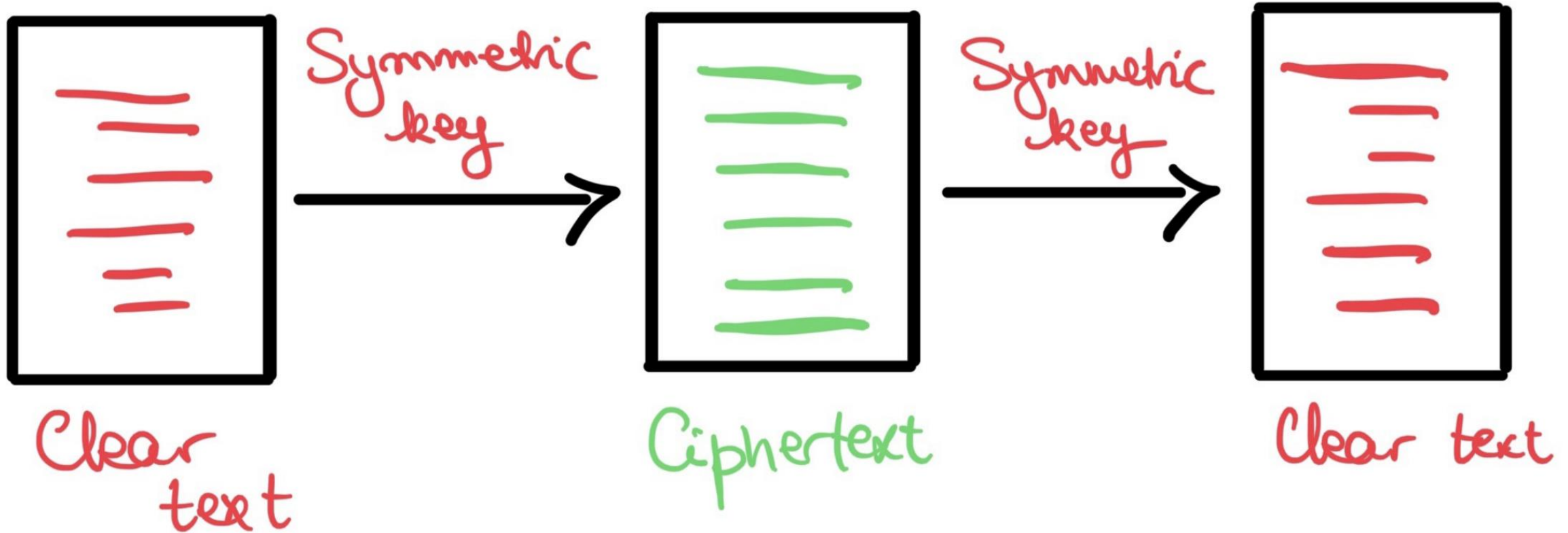
Private  
key



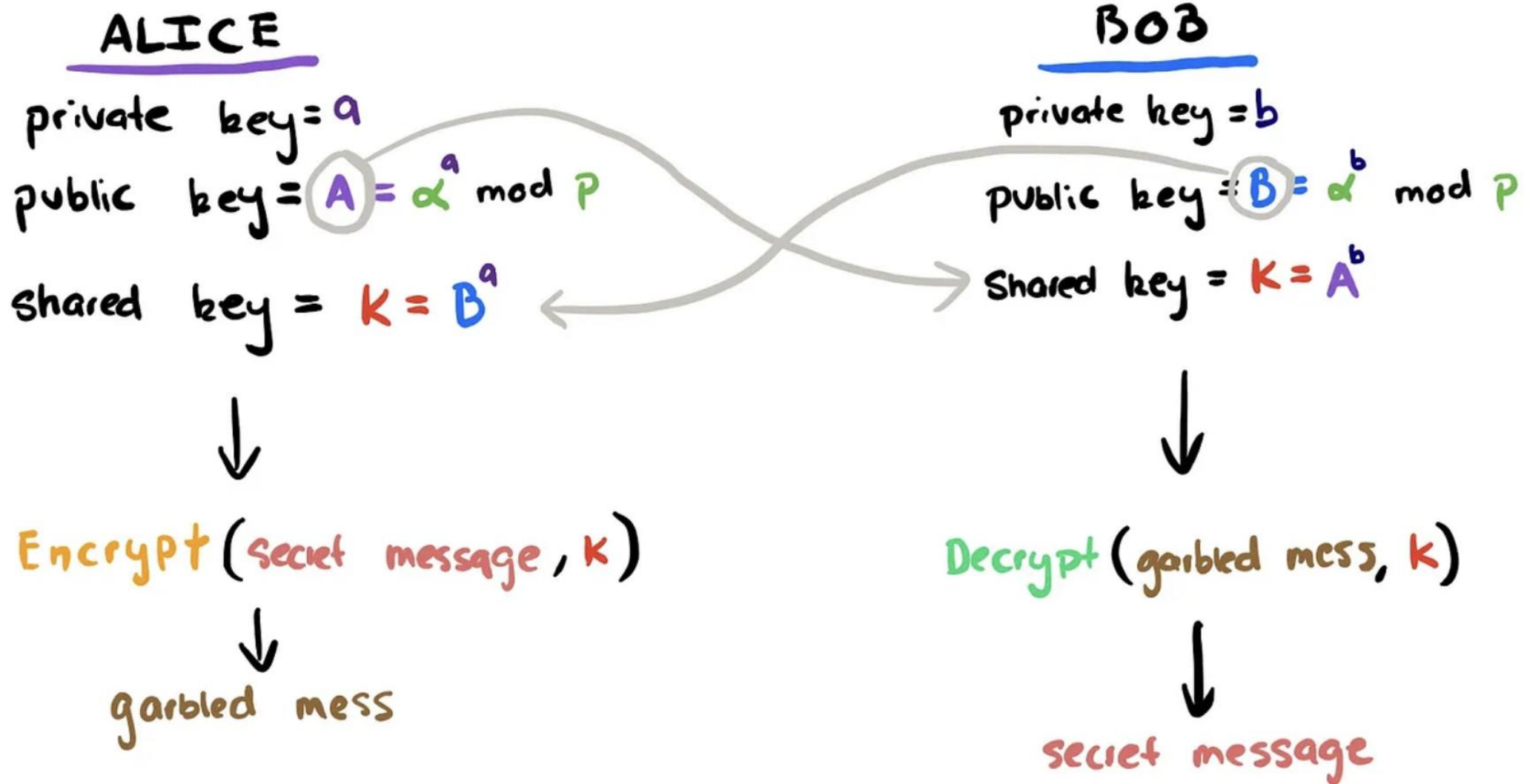
Public  
key



# Cryptography Today – Symmetric Key



# Cryptography Today – DH + AES



# Cryptography Today - Algorithms

RSA Encryption and Signatures,  
(EC) Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange,  
(EC) Digital Signature Algorithm,  
(EC) ElGamal Encryption, Pairings.

Symmetric encryption like AES,  
Hash functions like SHA2/3,  
MAC schemes like HMAC.

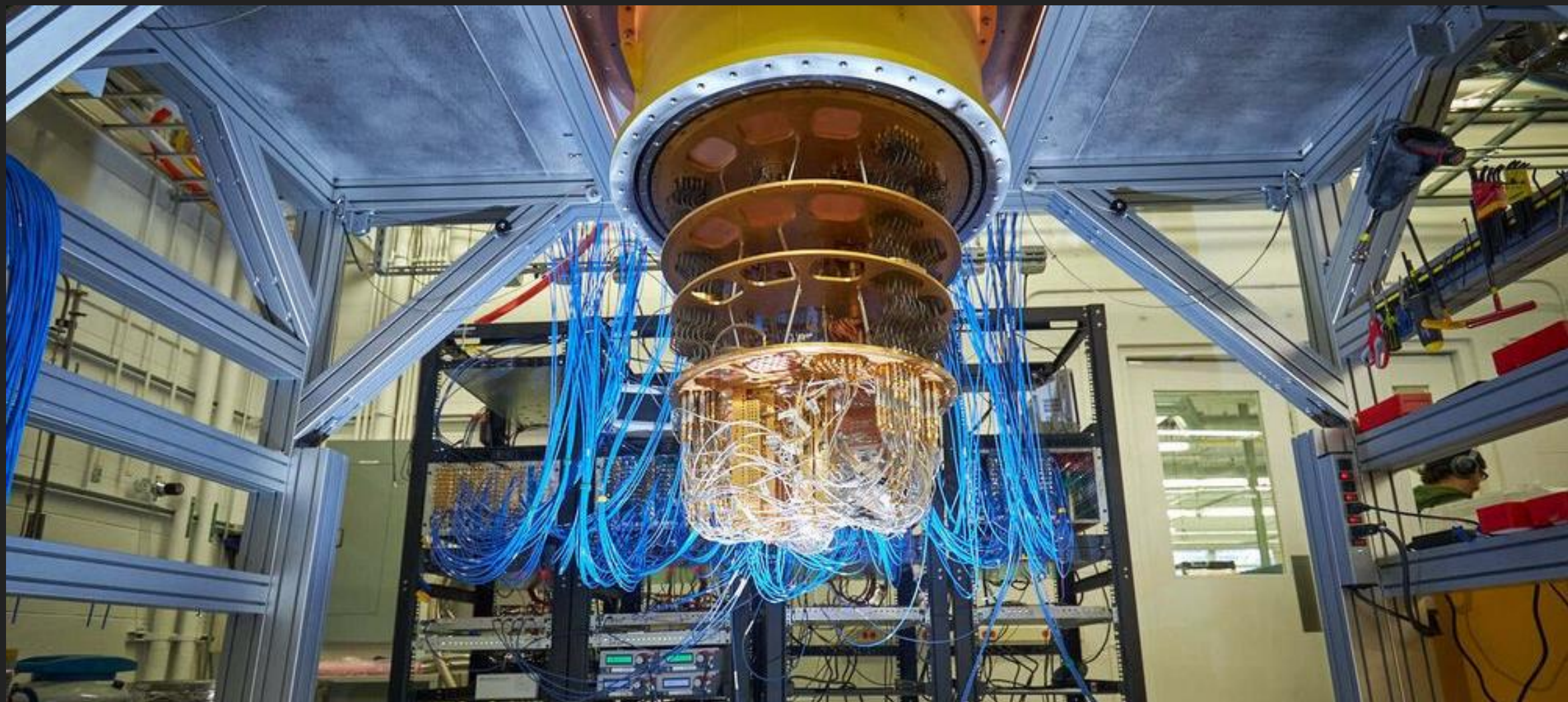


# Cryptography Today - Use Cases

Secure messaging:	Signal, WhatsApp, iMessage
Secure connections:	TLS, SSH, IPsec
Digital authentication:	FIDO, Bank ID, Buypass ID
Payments:	Venmo, VISA / Mastercard, Apple / Google Pay, Vipps

Will these protocols be secure in the future?

# Tomorrow: Quantum Computers



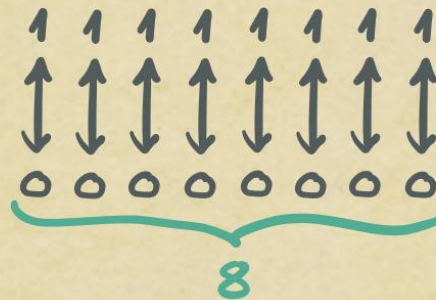
# Quantum Computing

## THE QUANTUM COMPUTER

BIT :



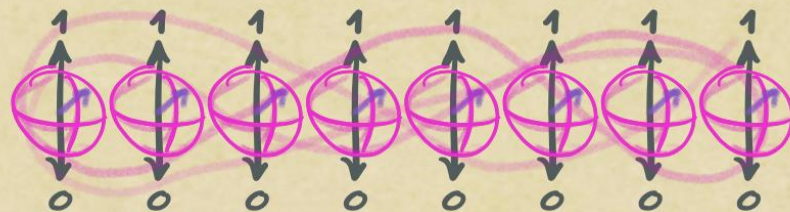
BYTE :



QUBIT :



QUBYTE ?



# Quantum Algorithms

Shor's Algorithm can be used to **efficiently** find the periodicity of a function and can be applied to factoring and computing discrete logarithms.

Grover's Algorithm can be used to **speed up** unstructured search and can be applied to finding symmetric keys and hash collisions.

# Cryptography Today - Algorithms

RSA Encryption and Signatures,  
(EC) Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange,  
(EC) Digital Signature Algorithm,  
(EC) ElGamal Encryption, Pairings.

Symmetric encryption like AES,  
Hash functions like SHA2/3,  
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# Quantum-Safe Cryptography

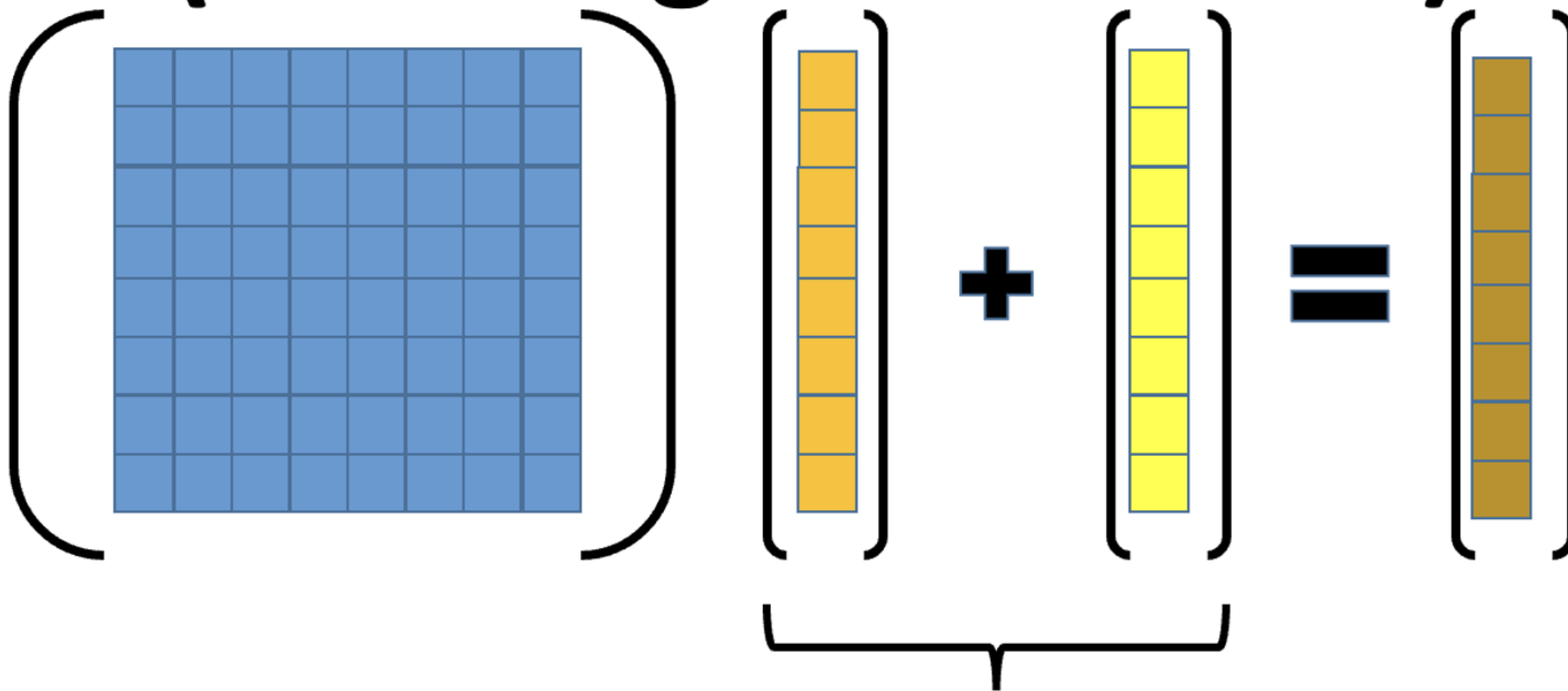
Cryptographic algorithms that we run on classical computers

Based on mathematical problems (other than factoring and DLOG) that are hard to break even for quantum computers

For example: lattices, codes, isogenies, symmetric schemes

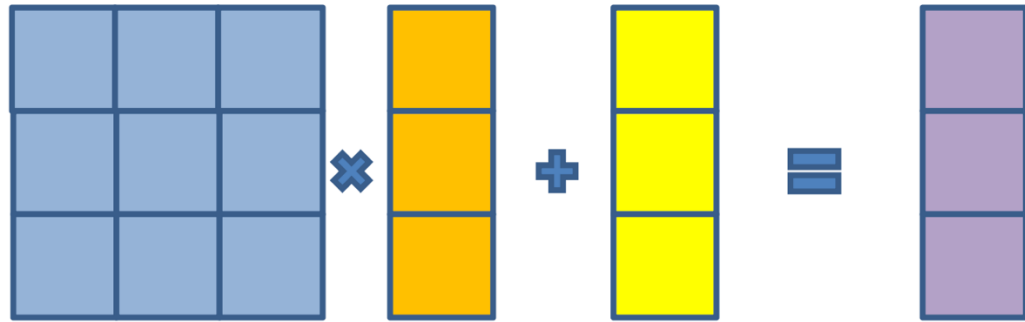
# Lattice-Based Cryptography

(Learning **W**ith **E**rrors)



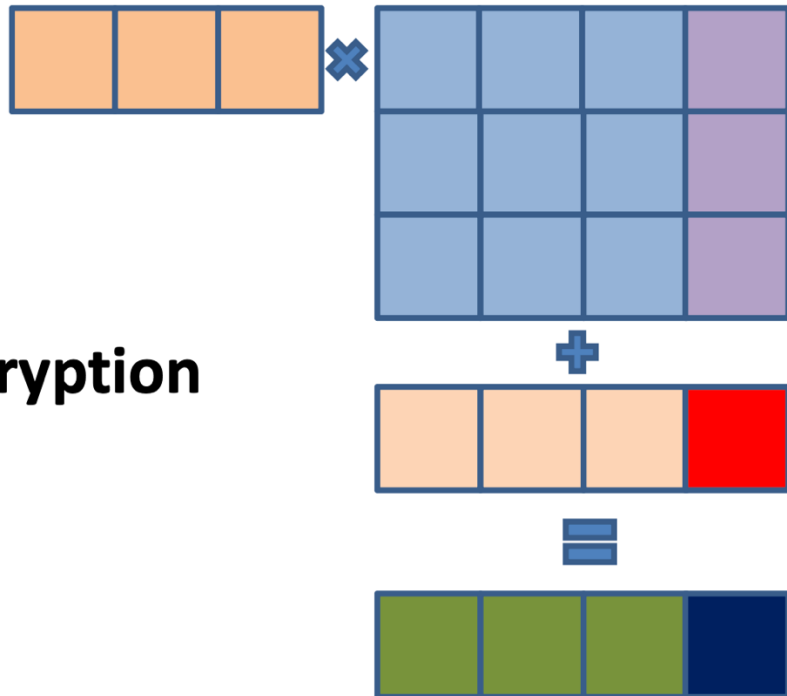
Small coefficients to enforce uniqueness

# Lattice-Based Encryption

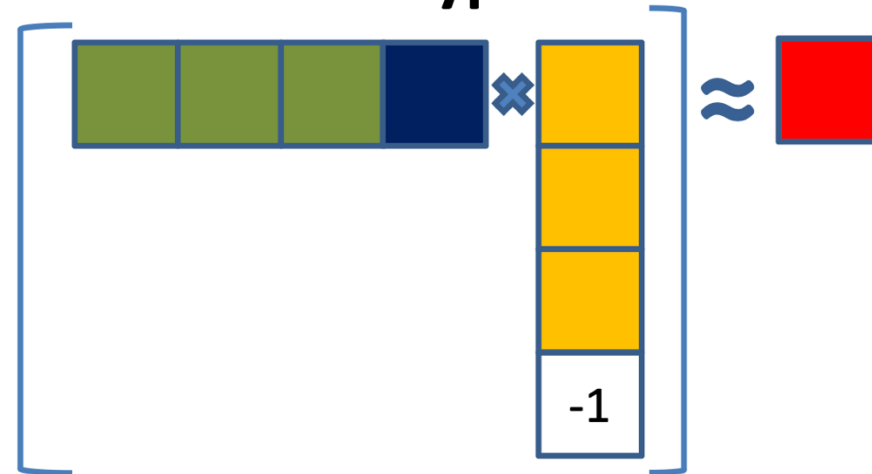


**Public Key / Secret Key  
Generation**

**Encryption**

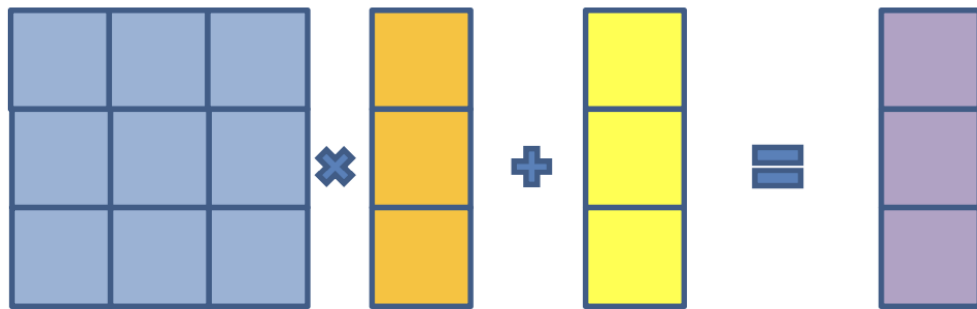


**Decryption**

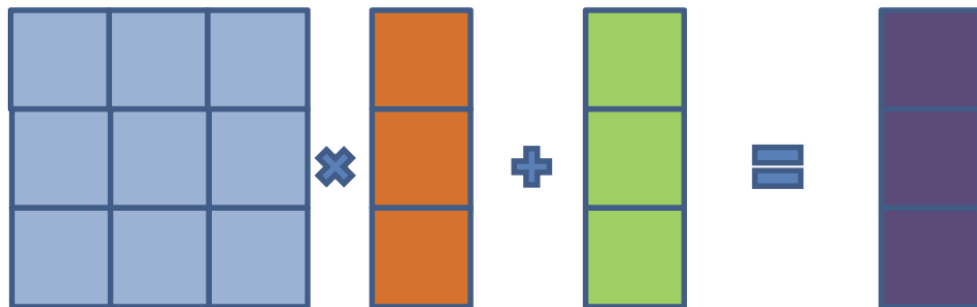




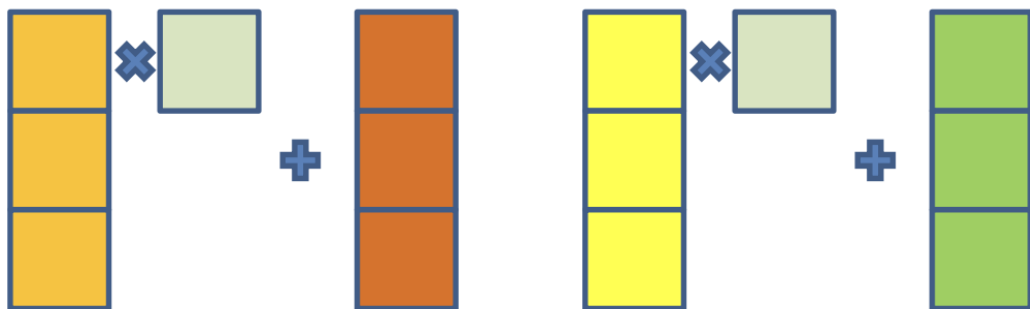
# Lattice-Based Signatures



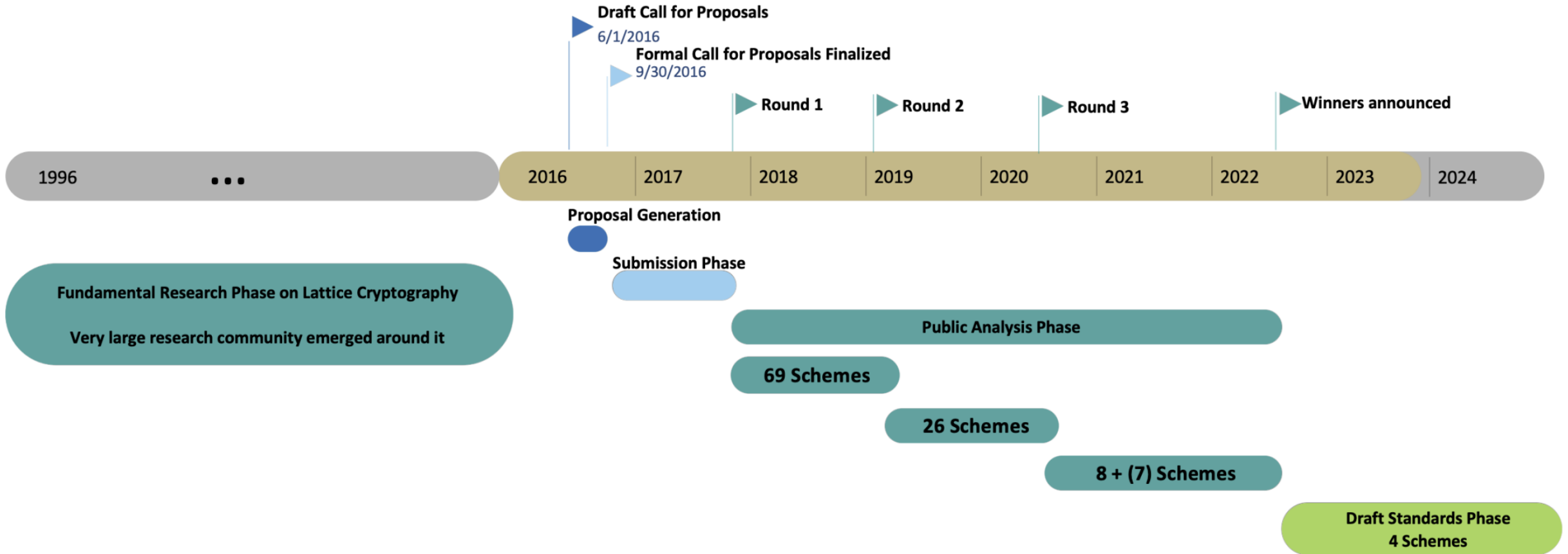
**Public Key / Secret Key  
Generation**



$$\square = H(\text{column of 3 dark purple squares}, \mu)$$



# Quantum-Safe Cryptography Timeline



# New Cryptographic Standards

## **FIPS 203**

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**Federal Information Processing Standards Publication**

# **Module-Lattice-Based Key-Encapsulation Mechanism Standard**

**Category: Computer Security**

**Subcategory: Cryptography**

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Information Technology Laboratory  
National Institute of Standards and Technology  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8900

# New Cryptographic Standards

	encapsulation key	decapsulation key	ciphertext	shared secret key
ML-KEM-512	800	1632	768	32
ML-KEM-768	1184	2400	1088	32
ML-KEM-1024	1568	3168	1568	32

**Table 3. Sizes (in bytes) of keys and ciphertexts of ML-KEM**

[nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.203.ipd.pdf](https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.203.ipd.pdf)

# New Cryptographic Standards

## **FIPS 204**

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**Federal Information Processing Standards Publication**

# **Module-Lattice-Based Digital Signature Standard**

**Category: Computer Security**

**Subcategory: Cryptography**

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Information Technology Laboratory  
National Institute of Standards and Technology  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8900

# New Cryptographic Standards

	Private Key	Public Key	Signature Size
ML-DSA-44	2528	1312	2420
ML-DSA-65	4000	1952	3293
ML-DSA-87	4864	2592	4595

**Table 2. Sizes (in bytes) of keys and signatures of ML-DSA.**

[nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.204.ipd.pdf](https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.204.ipd.pdf)

# Transition to PQC

**NIST Internal Report  
NIST IR 8547 ipd**

## **Transition to Post-Quantum Cryptography Standards**

# Why This Matters Today

## Urgency: Mosca's Inequality

Time to Transition to Quantum Encryption

Time Wished for Data to be Secure

Time for Processors to Breach Classical Encryption

DANGER

Time

**Don't wait - upgrade your encryption now!**



# Why This Matters Today



**Scott Hanselman** 

@shanselman




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HTTPS & SSL doesn't mean "trust this." It means "this is private." You may be having a private conversation with Satan.

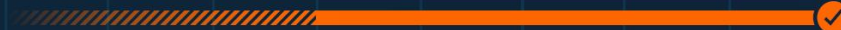
# Quantum-Safe Cryptography Timeline

## CNSA 2.0 Timeline

-  CNSA 2.0 added as an option and tested
-  CNSA 2.0 as the default and preferred
-  Exclusively use CNSA 2.0 by this year

2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033

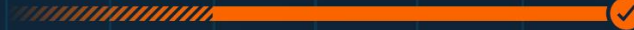
Software/firmware signing



Web browsers/servers and cloud services



Traditional networking equipment



Operating systems



Niche equipment



Custom application and legacy equipment



# Hybrid PQC

Are PQC algorithms mature enough to replace all classical algorithms today? Can we implement them securely?

Possible solution: hybrid classical-PQ cryptography.

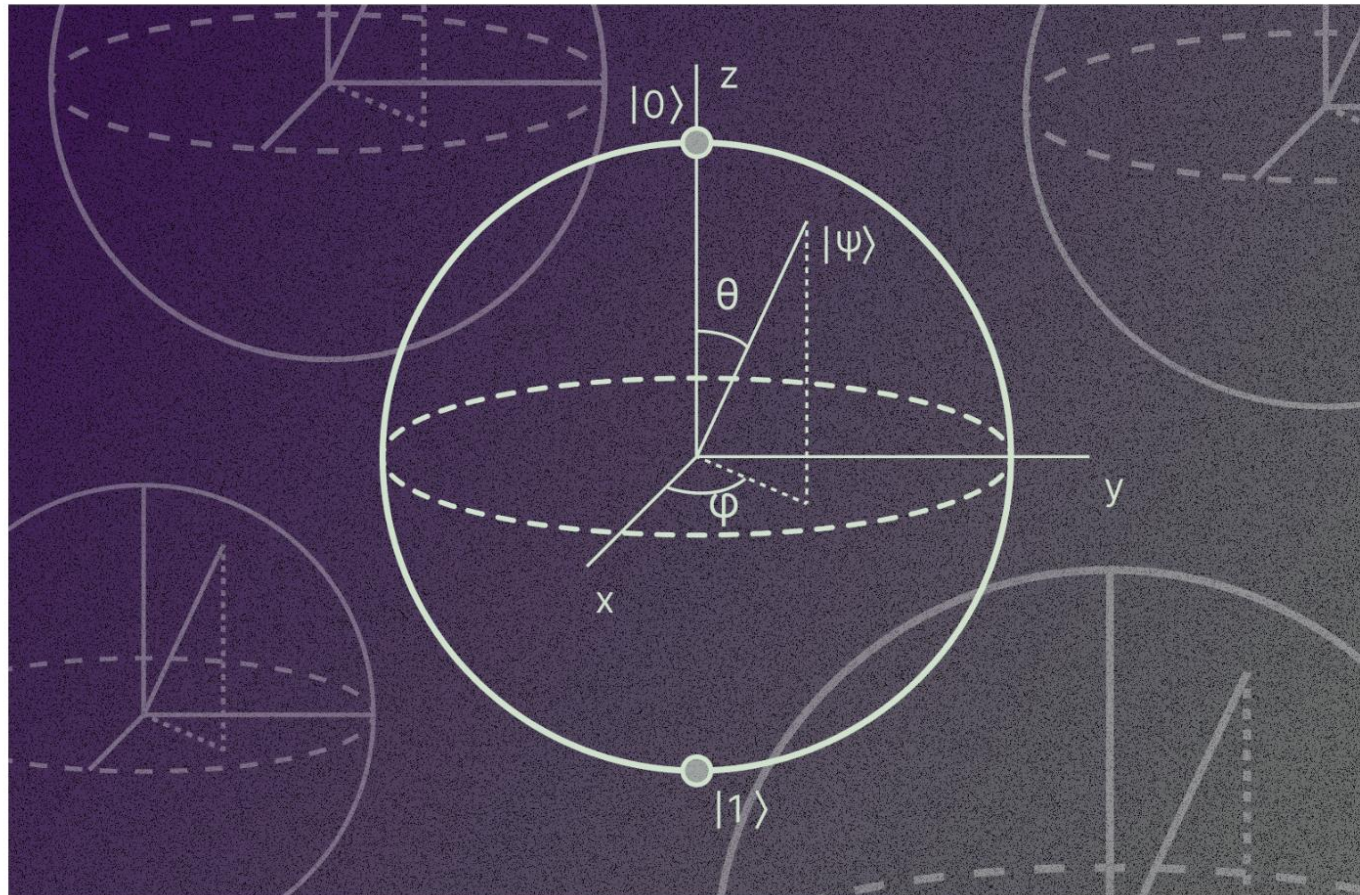
Enc: Use two schemes for KEX / KEM, encrypt with AES.

Sign: Use two schemes, and both signatures must verify.

# Hybrid PQC in Practice

## Quantum Resistance and the Signal Protocol

ehrenkret on 19 Sep 2023



# Hybrid PQC in Practice

February 21, 2024

## iMessage with PQ3: The new state of the art in quantum-secure messaging at scale

Posted by Apple Security Engineering and Architecture (SEAR)



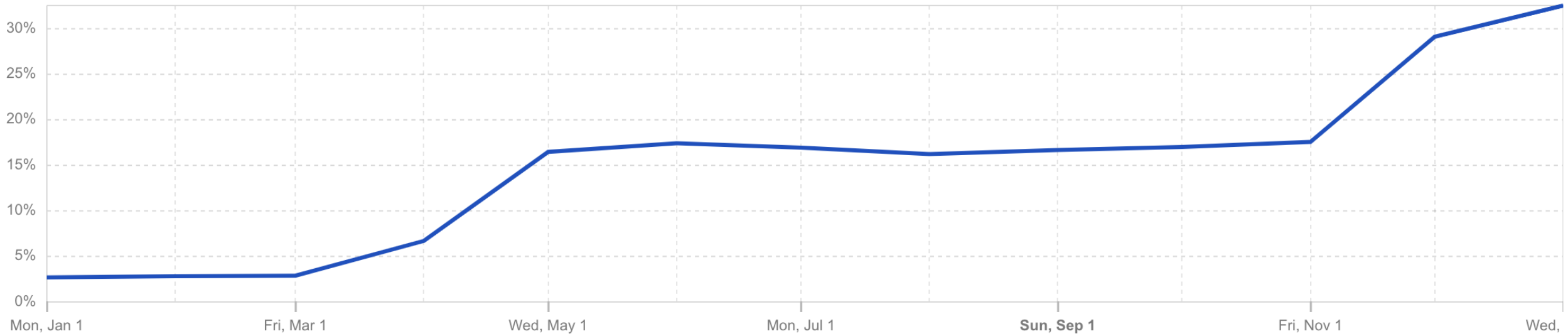
# Hybrid PQC in Practice

## Post-Quantum Encryption Adoption

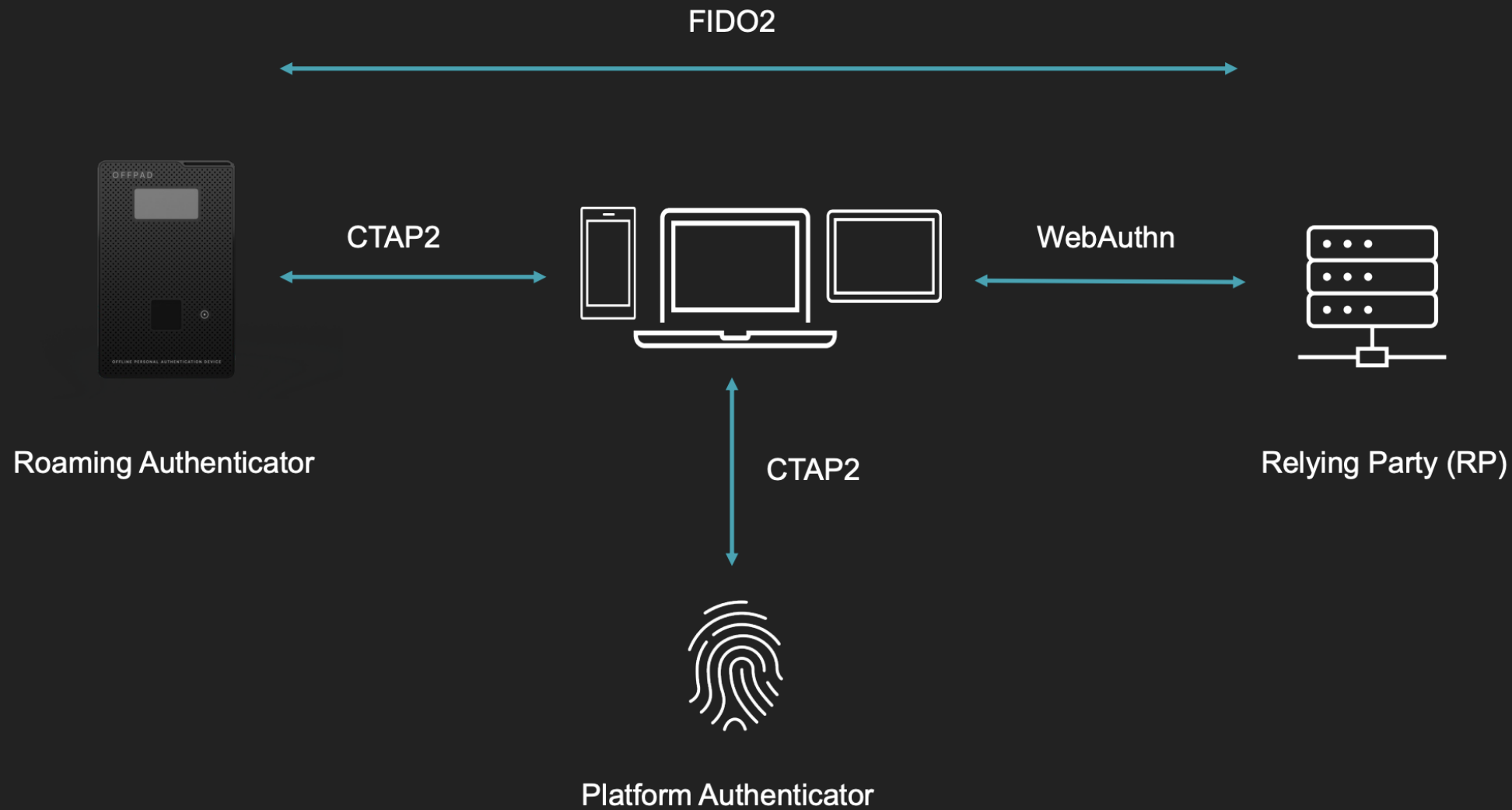
Post-Quantum encrypted share of HTTPS request traffic [?](#) [🕒](#) [🔗](#)

— PQ Encrypted

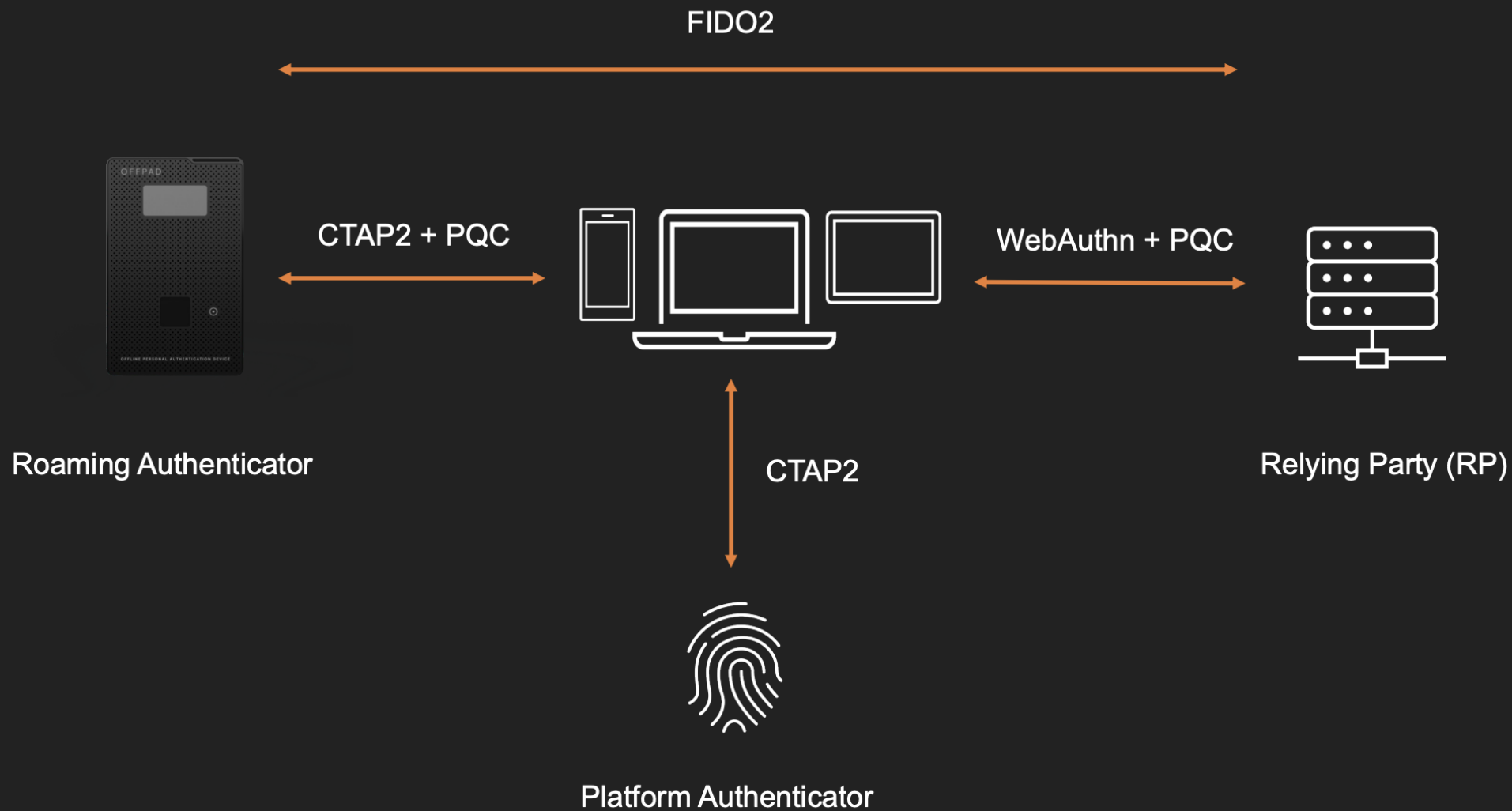
**16.4%**



# Hybrid PQC in Practice



# Hybrid PQC in Practice





# Challenges with PQC

Performance: larger ciphertexts and signatures, larger memory requirements, sometimes slower

Foundations: new assumptions, models, and analysis

Variations: different use cases, combinations, national and international standards, recommendations

# Opportunities with PQC

Be at the front: PQC skills and knowledge will make you a leading actor in the cybersecurity space

Clean up: opportunity to get an overview of cryptographic algorithms and remove old stuff (SHA-1, 3DES, RSA-1024)

# Opportunities with PQC

Implementation: 25+ years side-channel experience, avoid large-integer arithmetic, linear algebra > elliptic curves

New applications: lattice-based cryptography allows for computation on encrypted data for privacy applications

# The state of the post-quantum Internet



**CLOUDFLARE**

## The state of the post-quantum Internet

2024-03-05



Bas Westerbaan

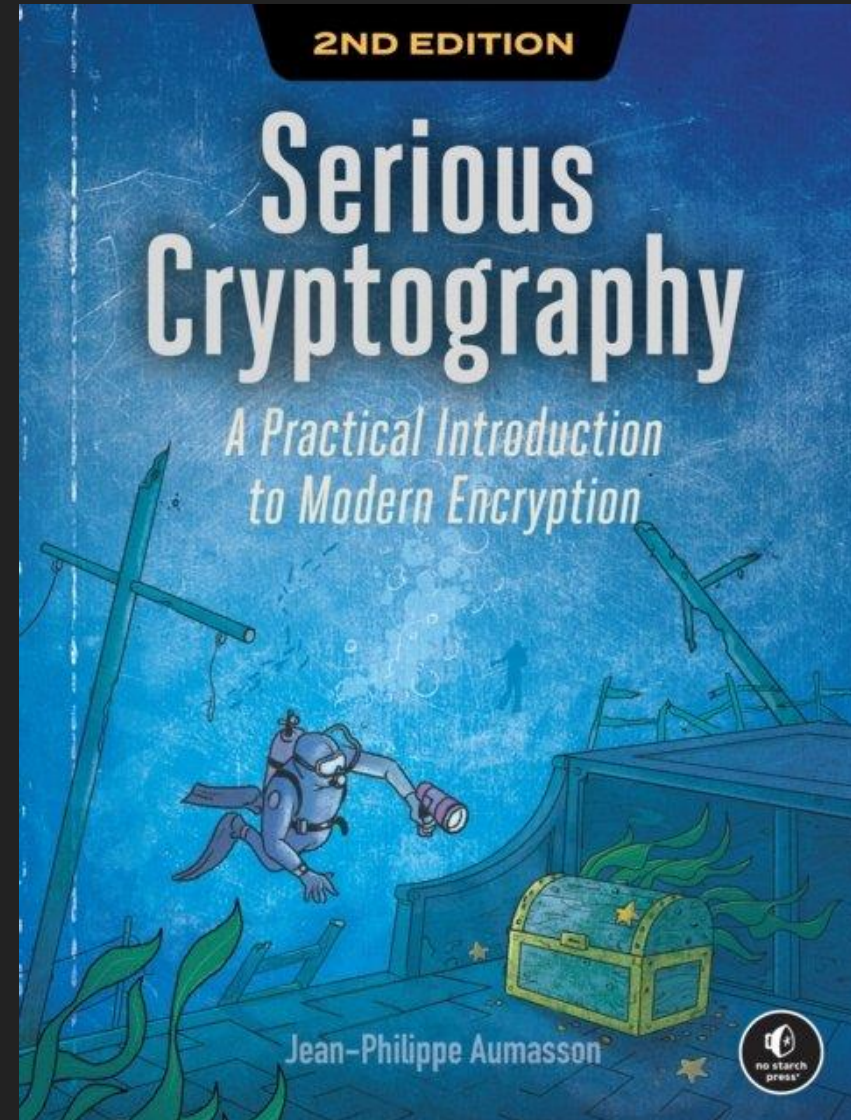
33 min read

# Modern Cryptography

## Real-World Cryptography

David Wong

 MANNING



# PONE Biometrics PQC White Paper



[ponebiometrics.com/post-quantum-cryptography](https://ponebiometrics.com/post-quantum-cryptography)

Thank you!  
Questions?



**Tjerand Silde, PONE Biometrics**