Reducing Signature Size of Matrix-code-based Signature Schemes

https://ia.cr/2024/495

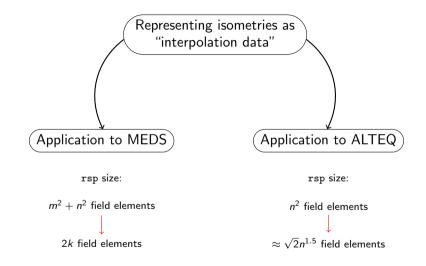
Tung Chou¹, Ruben Niederhagen¹, Lars Ran², Simona Samardjiska²

¹Academia Sinica

²Radboud University

June 14, 2024

What this paper is about



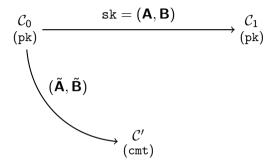
Matrix code equivalence (MCE)

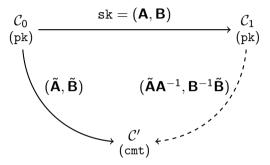
Definition

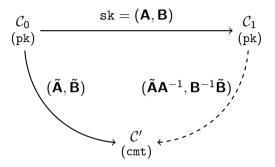
Given dimension-k linear codes C_0, C_1 , where code words are considered as matrices in $\mathbb{F}_q^{m \times n}$. MCE asks to find $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{F}_q^{m \times m}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{F}_q^{n \times n}$, such that $C_1 = \mathbf{A} \cdot C_0 \cdot \mathbf{B}$.

- The map induced by (A, B) is called an isometry between the codes.
- The first version of specification shows parameter sets with m = n = k.

 \mathcal{C}_0 (pk)

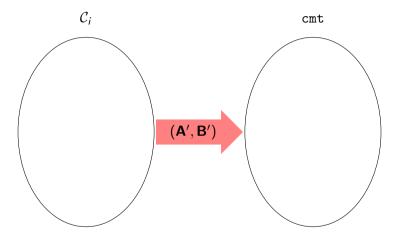




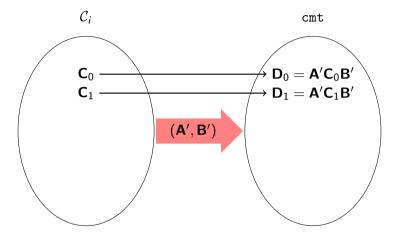


- Verification: apply rsp to C_{ch} , compare with cmt.
- FS transform is applied to obtain the MEDS signature scheme.
- rsp takes $m^2 + n^2$ field elements to represent.

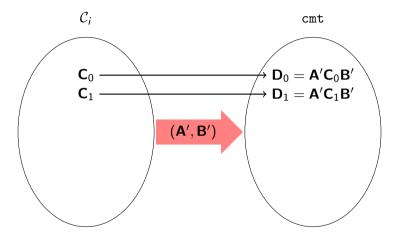
Main idea for MEDS



Main idea for MEDS

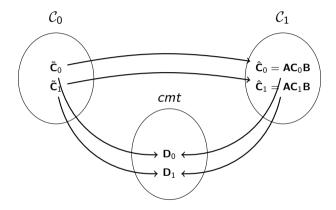


Main idea for MEDS

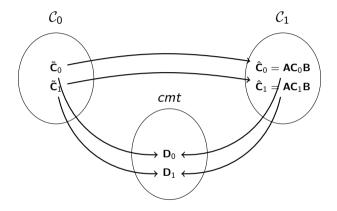


• What if we represent (**A**', **B**') as (**C**₀, **C**₁, **D**₀, **D**₁)?

New Σ -protocol for MEDS ($|m - n| \leq 1$)



New Σ -protocol for MEDS ($|m - n| \leq 1$)



- (**C**₀, **C**₁) takes 2k coordinates to represent.
- (**D**₀, **D**₁) can be considered as public data.

Solving for $\boldsymbol{\tilde{A}}, \boldsymbol{\tilde{B}}$

• Want to find **A**, **B** such that

$$\mathbf{D}_0 = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}_0 \cdot \mathbf{B}$$
$$\mathbf{D}_1 = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}_1 \cdot \mathbf{B}.$$

• We solve the linear system $(m^2 + n^2 \text{ variables}, 2mn \text{ equations.})$ resulted from

 $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_0 \cdot \mathbf{B}^{-1} = & \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}_0 \\ & \mathbf{D}_1 \cdot \mathbf{B}^{-1} = & \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}_1. \end{aligned}$

Solving for $\boldsymbol{\tilde{A}}, \boldsymbol{\tilde{B}}$

• Want to find **A**, **B** such that

$$\mathbf{D}_0 = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}_0 \cdot \mathbf{B}$$
$$\mathbf{D}_1 = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}_1 \cdot \mathbf{B}.$$

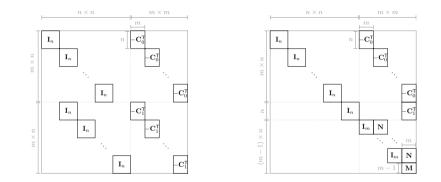
• We solve the linear system $(m^2 + n^2 \text{ variables}, 2mn \text{ equations.})$ resulted from

 $\mathbf{D}_0 \cdot \mathbf{B}^{-1} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}_0$ $\mathbf{D}_1 \cdot \mathbf{B}^{-1} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}_1.$

- When m = n, #eq = #var, leading to $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}^{-1} = 0$.
- When |m n| = 1, #var #eq = 1, leading to solutions $(\alpha \mathbf{A}, \alpha^{-1}\mathbf{B})$.
- Otherwise, #var #eq > 1, leading to too many degrees of freedom.

A specific choice for $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{D}}_0, \boldsymbol{\mathsf{D}}_1$

• Let's try n = m + 1 and $\mathbf{D}_0 = (\mathbf{I}_m \ 0) \in \mathbb{F}_q^{m imes n}$, $\mathbf{D}_1 = (0 \ \mathbf{I}_m) \in \mathbb{F}_q^{m imes n}$.



- Reducing the system boils down to reducing **M**, which takes $O(n^3)$ field operations.
- Reducing the generator matrix of cmt takes $O(n^4)$ field operations.

Old and new parameter sets for MEDS

category	q	п	т	k	5	t	w	pk	sig
								(bytes)	(bytes)
<	4093	14	14	14	4	1152	14	9923	9896
\geq I		26	25	25	2	144	48	21595	5200
< 111	4093	22	22	22	4	608	26	41711	41080
\geq III		35	34	34	2	208	75	55520	10906
< V	2039	30	30	30	5	192	52	134180	132528
\geq V	4093	45	44	44	2	272	103	122000	19068

• The attack from Eurocrypt 2024 is considered.

Application to ALTEQ

catogony	"	0	C	r	K	pk	sig
category	n	α	C			(bytes)	(bytes)
1	13		458	16	14	523968	9528
I	13	6	657	29	11	512476	3752
- 111	20		229	39	20	1044264	32504
111	20	7	297	69	17	1045464	10816
V	25		227	67	25	2088432	63908
V	25	8	276	88	23	2070032	20544

- For MEDS, isometries are represented as code words.
- For ALTEQ, isometries are represented as **partial** code words.

https://ia.cr/2024/495