

Quantum attacks against isogenies

Daniel J. Bernstein

1994 Shor discrete-log algorithm:

Input prime p ; $g \in \mathbf{F}_p^*$; $h \in g^{\mathbf{Z}}$.

Define $\varphi : \mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_p^*$ by
 $\varphi(a, b) = g^a h^b$. Fast function.

If $h = g^s$ and g has order N
then $\text{Ker } \varphi = \mathbf{Z}(N, 0) + \mathbf{Z}(s, -1)$.

Shor computes φ on quantum
superposition of many (a, b) ;
deduces $\text{Ker } \varphi$; deduces s in \mathbf{Z}/N .

Shor also generalizes
from \mathbf{F}_p^* to other finite groups
with fast computations.

e.g. \mathbf{F}_q^* for prime power q ;

$E(\mathbf{F}_q)$ for elliptic curve E/\mathbf{F}_q .

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Find “hidden” lattice $L \subseteq \mathbf{Z}^n$,

given fast function $\varphi : \mathbf{Z}^n \rightarrow X$

that induces $\mathbf{Z}^n/L \hookrightarrow X$.

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Non-commutative generalizations:

e.g. find hidden subgroup $H \subseteq S_n$,

given fast function $\varphi : S_n \rightarrow X$

that induces $S_n/H \hookrightarrow X$?

Some progress, some obstacles.

The hidden-shift problem

Given $N \in \mathbf{Z}$, $N > 0$;

$f_0 : \mathbf{Z}/N \hookrightarrow X$; $f_1 : \mathbf{Z}/N \hookrightarrow X$;

$f_1(a) = f_0(a + s)$ for all $a \in \mathbf{Z}/N$.

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These are the only “Shor-hard”
hidden subgroups of D_N .

1998 Ettlinger–Høyer:

Solve hidden-shift problem using $O(\log N)$ quantum φ evaluations, huge φ -independent computation.

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2004 Regev, 2011 Kuperberg:

More tradeoffs, better tradeoffs.

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$f_1(a) = f_0(a + s)$ for all $a \in \mathbf{Z}/N$.

Find the hidden shift s in f_0, f_1 .

How many steps in an action?

Steps for CRS/CSIDH users:
fast algorithms for actions of
small $[P_1], [P_2], [P_3], \dots, [P_d]$.
e.g., $d = 74$ for CSIDH-512.

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Approach 1: Compute lattice $L = \text{Ker}(a_1, \dots, a_d \mapsto [P_1]^{a_1} \dots [P_d]^{a_d})$.

Given $a \in \mathbf{Z}^d$, find close $v \in L$:

distance $\exp((\log N)^{1/2+o(1)})$

using time $\exp((\log N)^{1/2+o(1)})$.

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D. Proof assuming only GRH, using provable-factoring ideas.

Approach 3 (mentioned in 2018 Bernstein–Lange–Martindale–Panny): Uniform (a_1, \dots, a_d) in $\{-c, \dots, c\}^d$. Choose c somewhat larger than users do.

Not much slowdown in action.

Surely $g = [P_1]^{a_1} \cdots [P_d]^{a_d}$ is nearly uniformly distributed in G .

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Need more analysis of impact of these redundant representations upon Kuperberg's algorithm.

How fast are the steps?

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Next big challenge: AT analysis.

How many actions + other costs?

2011 Kuperberg estimates “time”
 $\exp((0.98 \dots + o(1))(\log_2 N)^{1/2})$;
compares to 2003 Kuperberg:
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Open: Do better than $1/2$?

Do better than $0.98 \dots$?

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Exact number of actions? Some
work on analysis+optimization:
2003 Kuperberg; 2011 Kuperberg;
2018 Bonnetain–Naya-Plasencia;
2018 Bonnetain–Schrottenloher;
2019 Kuperberg; 2019 Peikert;
2019 Bonnetain–Schrottenloher.