

# Some attacks on algebraic lattice problems

Alice Pellet--Mary

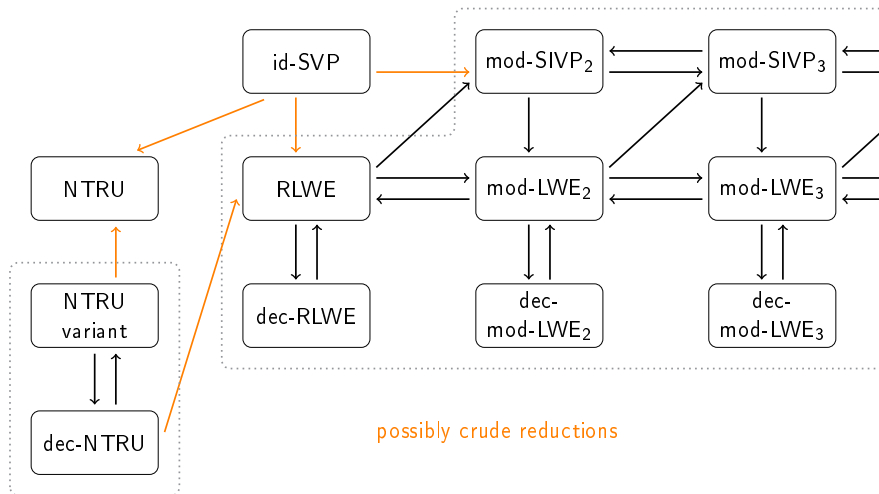
CNRS and university of Bordeaux, France

Fundations and applications of lattice-based cryptography workshop

25-28 July 2022, Edinburgh



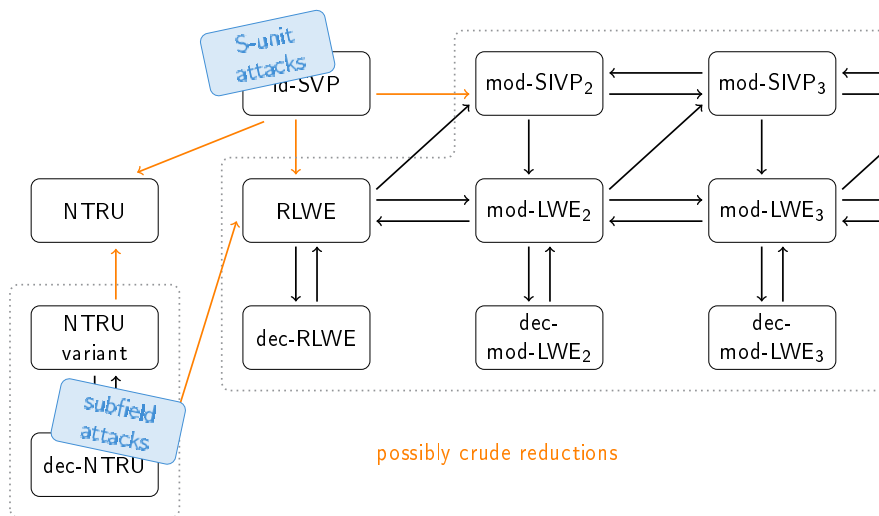
## Two algebraic attacks



possibly crude reductions

⚠ Arrows may not all compose (different parameters) ⚠

# Two algebraic attacks



⚠ Arrows may not all compose (different parameters) ⚠

# Outline of the talk

1 S-unit attacks on id-SVP

2 subfield attacks on dec-NTRU

# Attacks on id-SVP

## Brief history:

- ▶ using units [CGS14,CDPR16]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, only principal ideals

---

[CGS14] Campbell, Groves, and Shepherd. Soliloquy: A cautionary tale. ETSI 2nd Quantum-Safe Crypto Workshop

[CDPR16] Cramer, Ducas, Peikert, and Regev. Recovering Short Generators of Principal Ideals in Cyclotomic Rings. Eurocrypt.

# Attacks on id-SVP

## Brief history:

- ▶ using units [CGS14,CDPR16]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, only principal ideals
- ▶ using Stickelberger's relations [CDW17]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, all ideals

---

[CDW17] Cramer, Ducas, Wesolowski. Short stickelberger class relations and application to ideal-SVP. Eurocrypt.

# Attacks on id-SVP

## Brief history:

- ▶ using units [CGS14,CDPR16]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, only principal ideals
- ▶ using Stickelberger's relations [CDW17]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, all ideals
- ▶ using S-units [PHS19,BR20]  $\rightsquigarrow$  all ideals, different trade-offs

---

[PHS19] Pellet-Mary, Hanrot, Stehlé. Approx-SVP in ideal lattices with pre-processing. Eurocrypt.

[BR20] Bernard, Roux-Langlois. Twisted-PHS: using the product formula to solve approx-SVP in ideal lattices. AC.

# Attacks on id-SVP

## Brief history:

- ▶ using units [CGS14,CDPR16]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, only principal ideals
- ▶ using Stickelberger's relations [CDW17]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, all ideals
- ▶ using  $S$ -units [PHS19,BR20]  $\rightsquigarrow$  all ideals, different trade-offs

---

[PHS19] Pellet-Mary, Hanrot, Stehlé. Approx-SVP in ideal lattices with pre-processing. Eurocrypt.

[BR20] Bernard, Roux-Langlois. Twisted-PHS: using the product formula to solve approx-SVP in ideal lattices. AC.



# Attacks on id-SVP

## Brief history:

- ▶ using units [CGS14,CDPR16]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, only principal ideals
- ▶ using Stickelberger's relations [CDW17]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, all ideals
- ▶ using  $S$ -units [PHS19,BR20]  $\rightsquigarrow$  all ideals, different trade-offs

## Motivations:

- ▶ that's the simplest case of mod-SVP $_k$
- ▶ for the moment that's all we manage to do

---

[PHS19] Pellet-Mary, Hanrot, Stehlé. Approx-SVP in ideal lattices with pre-processing. Eurocrypt.

[BR20] Bernard, Roux-Langlois. Twisted-PHS: using the product formula to solve approx-SVP in ideal lattices. AC.

# Attacks on id-SVP

## Brief history:

- ▶ using units [CGS14,CDPR16]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, only principal ideals
- ▶ using Stickelberger's relations [CDW17]  $\rightsquigarrow$  cyclotomics, all ideals
- ▶ using  $S$ -units [PHS19,BR20]  $\rightsquigarrow$  all ideals, different trade-offs

## Motivations:

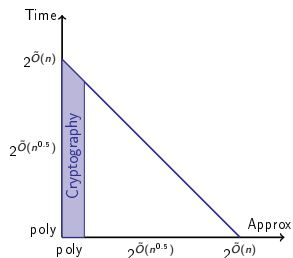
- ▶ that's the simplest case of mod-SVP $_k$
- ▶ for the moment that's all we manage to do
- ▶ can also break some exotic cryptographic primitives/assumptions

---

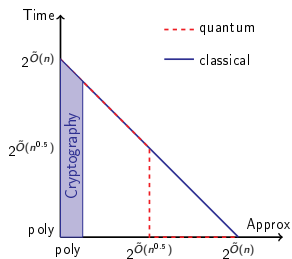
[PHS19] Pellet-Mary, Hanrot, Stehlé. Approx-SVP in ideal lattices with pre-processing. Eurocrypt.

[BR20] Bernard, Roux-Langlois. Twisted-PHS: using the product formula to solve approx-SVP in ideal lattices. AC.

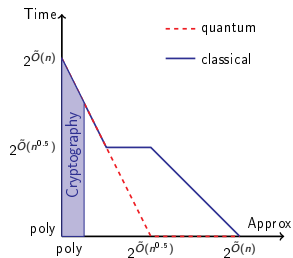
# id-SVP vs SVP



SVP and mod-SVP<sub>k</sub>  
( $k \geq 2$ )



id-SVP [CDW21]  
(in cyclotomic fields)  
units + Stickelberger



id-SVP [PHS19]  
(with  $2^{O(n)}$  pre-processing)  
S-units

[CDW21] Cramer, Ducas, Wesolowski. Mildly short vectors in cyclotomic ideal lattices in quantum polynomial time. Journal of the ACM.

[PHS19] Pellet-Mary, Hanrot, Stehlé. Approx-SVP in ideal lattices with pre-processing. Eurocrypt.

# Number theoretical reminders

From now on:

▶  $K = \mathbb{Q}[X]/(X^d + 1) \quad (d = 2^\ell)$

▶  $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}[X]/(X^d + 1)$

# Number theoretical reminders

From now on:

- ▶  $K = \mathbb{Q}[X]/(X^d + 1)$  ( $d = 2^\ell$ )
- ▶  $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}[X]/(X^d + 1)$

Units:  $\mathcal{O}_K^\times = \{a \in \mathcal{O}_K \mid \exists b \in \mathcal{O}_K, ab = 1\}$

Principal ideals:  $\langle g \rangle = \{gr \mid r \in \mathcal{O}_K\}$

- ▶  $g$  is a **generator** of  $\langle g \rangle$
- ▶  $\{\text{generators of } \langle g \rangle\} = \{gu \mid u \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times\}$

Dimension of ideal lattices:  $n = d$

# The Log function

$$\text{Log} : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$y \mapsto (\log |y(\alpha_1)|, \dots, \log |y(\alpha_d)|)$$

# The Log function

$$\text{Log} : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

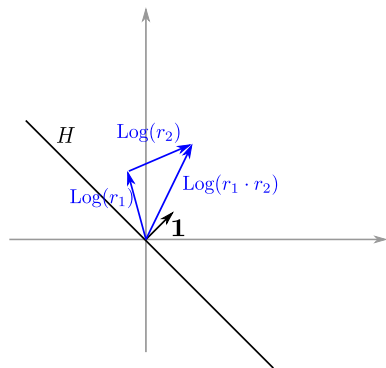
$$y \mapsto (\log |y(\alpha_1)|, \dots, \log |y(\alpha_d)|)$$

Let  $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)$  and  $H = \mathbf{1}^\perp$ .

Properties ( $r \in O_K$ )

$\text{Log } r = h + a \cdot \mathbf{1}$ , with  $h \in H$

►  $\text{Log}(r_1 \cdot r_2) = \text{Log}(r_1) + \text{Log}(r_2)$



# The Log function

$$\text{Log} : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

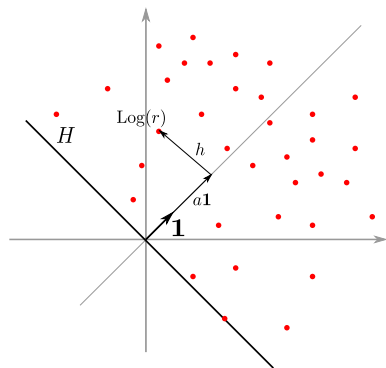
$$y \mapsto (\log |y(\alpha_1)|, \dots, \log |y(\alpha_d)|)$$

Let  $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)$  and  $H = \mathbf{1}^\perp$ .

Properties ( $r \in O_K$ )

$\text{Log } r = h + a \cdot \mathbf{1}$ , with  $h \in H$

- ▶  $\text{Log}(r_1 \cdot r_2) = \text{Log}(r_1) + \text{Log}(r_2)$
- ▶  $a \geq 0$





# The Log function

$$\text{Log} : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

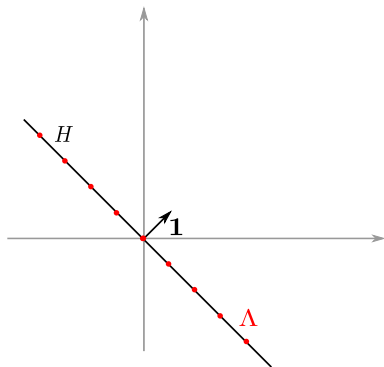
$$y \mapsto (\log |y(\alpha_1)|, \dots, \log |y(\alpha_d)|)$$

Let  $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)$  and  $H = \mathbf{1}^\perp$ .

Properties ( $r \in O_K$ )

$\text{Log } r = h + a \cdot \mathbf{1}$ , with  $h \in H$

- ▶  $\text{Log}(r_1 \cdot r_2) = \text{Log}(r_1) + \text{Log}(r_2)$
- ▶  $a \geq 0$
- ▶  $a = 0$  iff  $r$  is a unit



# The Log function

$$\text{Log} : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

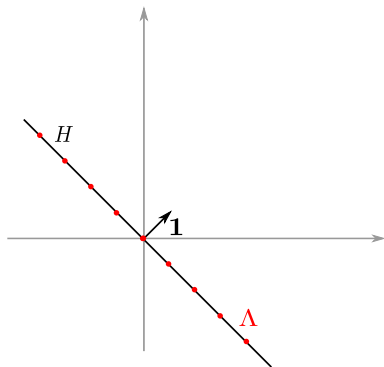
$$y \mapsto (\log |y(\alpha_1)|, \dots, \log |y(\alpha_d)|)$$

Let  $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)$  and  $H = \mathbf{1}^\perp$ .

## Properties ( $r \in O_K$ )

$\text{Log } r = h + a \cdot \mathbf{1}$ , with  $h \in H$

- ▶  $\text{Log}(r_1 \cdot r_2) = \text{Log}(r_1) + \text{Log}(r_2)$
- ▶  $a \geq 0$
- ▶  $a = 0$  iff  $r$  is a unit



The Log-unit lattice:  $\Lambda := \text{Log}(O_K^\times)$  is a lattice in  $H$ .

# The Log function

$$\text{Log} : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

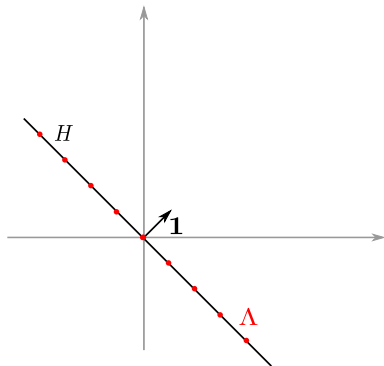
$$y \mapsto (\log |y(\alpha_1)|, \dots, \log |y(\alpha_d)|)$$

Let  $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)$  and  $H = \mathbf{1}^\perp$ .

## Properties ( $r \in O_K$ )

$\text{Log } r = h + a \cdot \mathbf{1}$ , with  $h \in H$

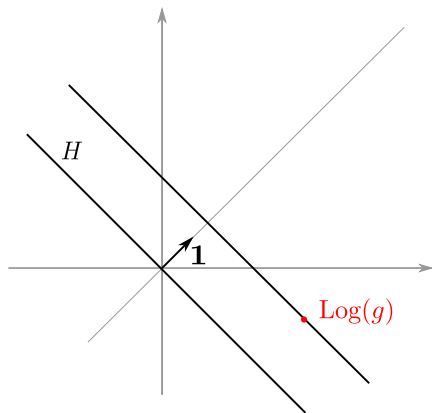
- ▶  $\text{Log}(r_1 \cdot r_2) = \text{Log}(r_1) + \text{Log}(r_2)$
- ▶  $a \geq 0$
- ▶  $a = 0$  iff  $r$  is a unit
- ▶  $\|r\| \simeq \exp(\|\text{Log } r\|_\infty)$



The Log-unit lattice:  $\Lambda := \text{Log}(O_K^\times)$  is a lattice in  $H$ .

## Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

What does  $\text{Log}\langle g \rangle$  look like?



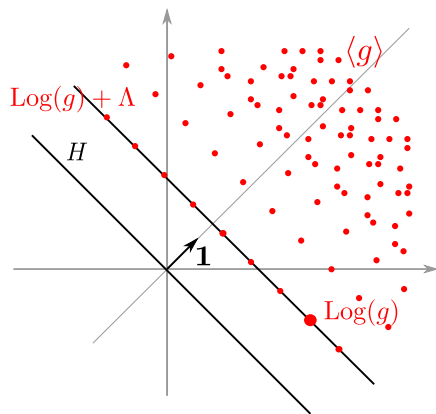
---

[CGS14]: Campbell, Groves, and Shepherd. Soliloquy: a cautionary tale.

[CDPR16] Cramer, Ducas, Peikert and Regev. Recovering short generators of principal ideals in cyclotomic rings. EC.

# Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

What does  $\text{Log}\langle g \rangle$  look like?

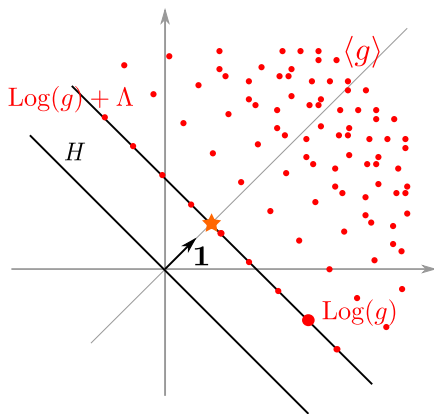


[CGS14]: Campbell, Groves, and Shepherd. Soliloquy: a cautionary tale.

[CDPR16] Cramer, Ducas, Peikert and Regev. Recovering short generators of principal ideals in cyclotomic rings. EC.

# Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

What does  $\text{Log}\langle g \rangle$  look like?

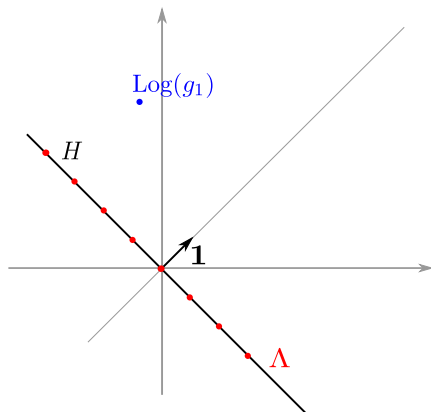


[CGS14]: Campbell, Groves, and Shepherd. Soliloquy: a cautionary tale.

[CDPR16] Cramer, Ducas, Peikert and Regev. Recovering short generators of principal ideals in cyclotomic rings. EC.

## Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

- ▶ Find a generator  $g_1$  of  $\langle g \rangle$ .
  - ▶ [BS16]: quantum poly time

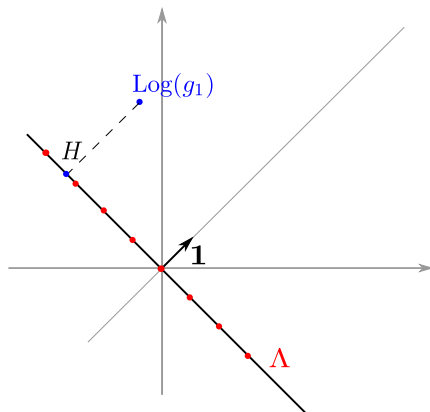


---

[BS16]: Biasse, Song. Efficient quantum algorithms for computing class groups and solving the principal ideal problem in arbitrary degree number fields. SODA.

## Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

- ▶ Find a generator  $g_1$  of  $\langle g \rangle$ .
  - ▶ [BS16]: quantum poly time



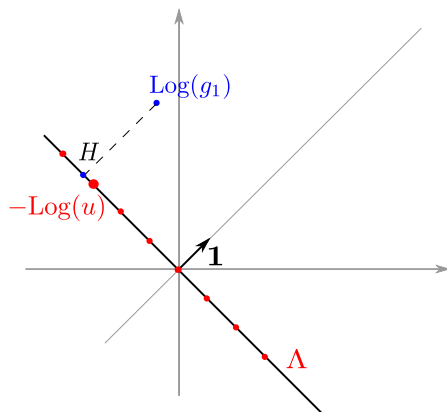
---

[BS16]: Biasse, Song. Efficient quantum algorithms for computing class groups and solving the principal ideal problem in arbitrary degree number fields. SODA.



## Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

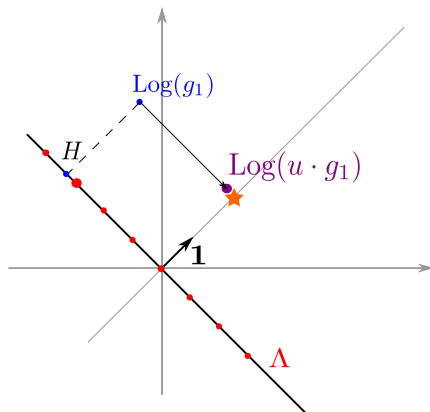
- ▶ Find a generator  $g_1$  of  $\langle g \rangle$ .
  - ▶ [BS16]: quantum poly time
- ▶ Solve CVP in  $\Lambda$



[BS16]: Biasse, Song. Efficient quantum algorithms for computing class groups and solving the principal ideal problem in arbitrary degree number fields. SODA.

## Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

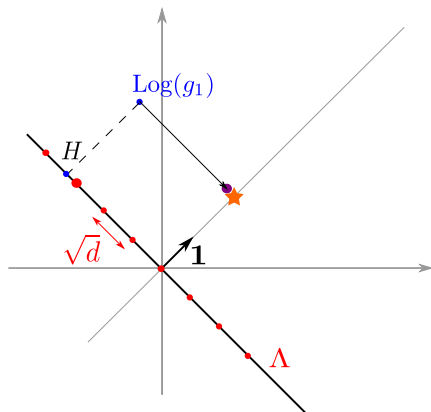
- ▶ Find a generator  $g_1$  of  $\langle g \rangle$ .
  - ▶ [BS16]: quantum poly time
- ▶ Solve CVP in  $\Lambda$



[BS16]: Biasse, Song. Efficient quantum algorithms for computing class groups and solving the principal ideal problem in arbitrary degree number fields. SODA.

## Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

- ▶ Find a generator  $g_1$  of  $\langle g \rangle$ .
  - ▶ [BS16]: quantum poly time
- ▶ Solve CVP in  $\Lambda$ 
  - ▶ Good basis of  $\Lambda$   
(cyclotomic field)
    - $\Rightarrow$  CVP in poly time
    - $\Rightarrow \|h\| \leq \tilde{O}(\sqrt{d})$

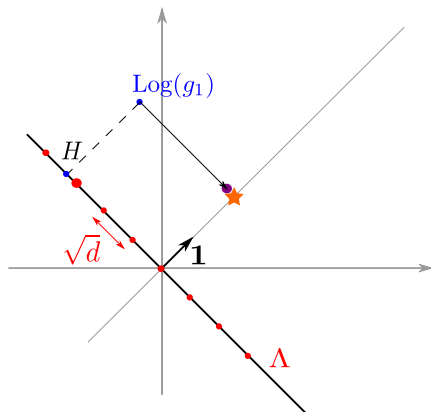


[BS16]: Biasse, Song. Efficient quantum algorithms for computing class groups and solving the principal ideal problem in arbitrary degree number fields. SODA.

## Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

- ▶ Find a generator  $g_1$  of  $\langle g \rangle$ .
  - ▶ [BS16]: quantum poly time
- ▶ Solve CVP in  $\Lambda$ 
  - ▶ Good basis of  $\Lambda$  (cyclotomic field)
    - $\Rightarrow$  CVP in poly time
    - $\Rightarrow \|h\| \leq \tilde{O}(\sqrt{d})$

$$\|ug_1\| \leq 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{d})} \cdot \lambda_1$$

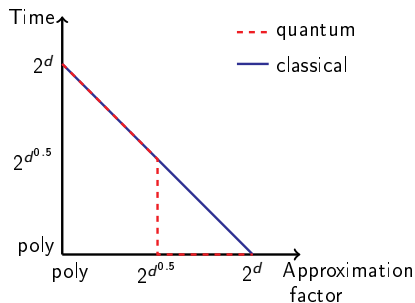


[BS16]: Biase, Song. Efficient quantum algorithms for computing class groups and solving the principal ideal problem in arbitrary degree number fields. SODA.

## Solving id-SVP using units [CGS14,CDPR16]

- ▶ Find a generator  $g_1$  of  $\langle g \rangle$ .
  - ▶ [BS16]: quantum poly time
- ▶ Solve CVP in  $\Lambda$ 
  - ▶ Good basis of  $\Lambda$  (cyclotomic field)
    - $\Rightarrow$  CVP in poly time
    - $\Rightarrow \|h\| \leq \tilde{O}(\sqrt{d})$

$$\|ug_1\| \leq 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{d})} \cdot \lambda_1$$



- Heuristic
- Cyclotomic fields

[BS16]: Biase, Song. Efficient quantum algorithms for computing class groups and solving the principal ideal problem in arbitrary degree number fields. SODA.

# Limitations

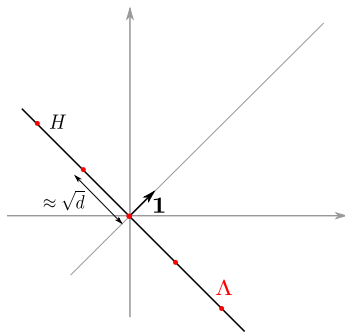
- ▶ only **principal** ideals  $\rightsquigarrow$  solved using Stickelberger's relations

# Limitations

- ▶ only **principal** ideals  $\rightsquigarrow$  solved using Stickelberger's relations
- ▶ approximation factor  $\exp(\sqrt{d})$ 
  - ▶ cannot do better if we only use units

# Limitations

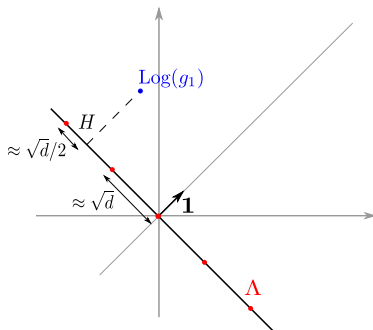
- ▶ only **principal** ideals  $\rightsquigarrow$  solved using Stickelberger's relations
- ▶ approximation factor  $\exp(\sqrt{d})$ 
  - ▶ cannot do better if we only use units





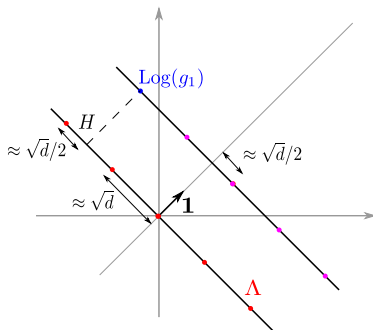
# Limitations

- ▶ only **principal** ideals  $\rightsquigarrow$  solved using Stickelberger's relations
- ▶ approximation factor  $\exp(\sqrt{d})$ 
  - ▶ cannot do better if we only use units



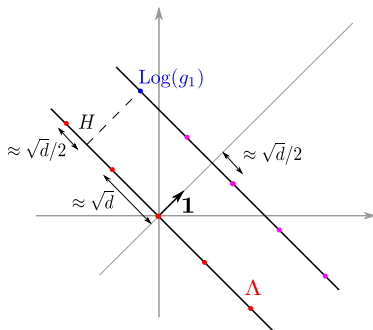
# Limitations

- ▶ only **principal** ideals  $\rightsquigarrow$  solved using Stickelberger's relations
- ▶ approximation factor  $\exp(\sqrt{d})$ 
  - ▶ cannot do better if we only use units



# Limitations

- ▶ only **principal** ideals  $\rightsquigarrow$  solved using Stickelberger's relations
- ▶ approximation factor  $\exp(\sqrt{d})$ 
  - ▶ cannot do better if we only use units



The covering radius of  $\Lambda$  is  $\approx \sqrt{d}$

# Generalize the algorithm: using S-units

Idea: replace units by S-units

## Generalize the algorithm: using S-units

Idea: replace units by S-units

- + covering radius of Log-S-unit lattice =  $O(1)$  (instead of  $O(\sqrt{d})$ )
  - ▶ can reach approximation factor  $\text{poly}(d)$  (instead of  $2^{O(\sqrt{d})}$ )

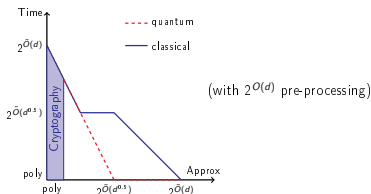
# Generalize the algorithm: using S-units

Idea: replace units by S-units

- + covering radius of Log-S-unit lattice =  $O(1)$  (instead of  $O(\sqrt{d})$ )
  - ▶ can reach approximation factor  $\text{poly}(d)$  (instead of  $2^{O(\sqrt{d})}$ )
- we don't know a good basis of the Log-S-unit lattice
  - ▶ need to pre-compute it (time  $2^{O(d)}$ )
  - ▶ even with the best basis possible, we can only solve CVP with approx  $O(\sqrt{d})$  in poly time  
⇒ still  $2^{O(\sqrt{d})}$  approx-SVP in poly time

# Generalize the algorithm: using S-units

Idea: replace units by S-units



- + covering radius of Log-S-unit lattice =  $O(1)$  (instead of  $O(\sqrt{d})$ )
  - ▶ can reach approximation factor  $\text{poly}(d)$  (instead of  $2^{O(\sqrt{d})}$ )
- we don't know a good basis of the Log-S-unit lattice
  - ▶ need to pre-compute it (time  $2^{O(d)}$ )
  - ▶ even with the best basis possible, we can only solve CVP with approx  $O(\sqrt{d})$  in poly time  
 $\Rightarrow$  still  $2^{O(\sqrt{d})}$  approx-SVP in poly time

## Estimating the actual performance

How will these algorithms perform in practice for crypto relevant fields?



# Estimating the actual performance

How will these algorithms perform in practice for crypto relevant fields?

[DPW19]: Answers the question for [CDW21] algorithm (units+Stickelberger)

- ▶ [CDW21] beats BKZ-80 for fields of degree  $\gtrsim 2,000$
- ▶ [CDW21] beats BKZ-300 for fields of degree  $\gtrsim 16,000$

---

[DPW19] Ducas, Plançon, Wesolowski. On the shortness of vectors to be found by the ideal-SVP quantum algorithm. Crypto.

## Estimating the actual performance

How will these algorithms perform in practice for crypto relevant fields?

[DPW19]: Answers the question for [CDW21] algorithm (units+Stickelberger)

- ▶ [CDW21] beats BKZ-80 for fields of degree  $\gtrsim 2,000$
- ▶ [CDW21] beats BKZ-300 for fields of degree  $\gtrsim 16,000$

[BR19,BLNR21]: first experimental results for S-units

---

[BLNR21] Bernard, Lesavourey, Nguyen, Roux-Langlois. Log-S-unit lattices using Explicit Stickelberger Generators to solve Approx Ideal-SVP. EPrint.

# Estimating the actual performance

How will these algorithms perform in practice for crypto relevant fields?

[DPW19]: Answers the question for [CDW21] algorithm (units+Stickelberger)

- ▶ [CDW21] beats BKZ-80 for fields of degree  $\gtrsim 2,000$
- ▶ [CDW21] beats BKZ-300 for fields of degree  $\gtrsim 16,000$

[BR19,BLNR21]: first experimental results for S-units

- ▶ main limitation so far: computation of the S-units
  - ▶ [BR19] computes S-units up to degree 70
  - ▶ [BLNR21] computes a sublattice of the S-units up to degree 210

---

[BLNR21] Bernard, Lesavourey, Nguyen, Roux-Langlois. Log-S-unit lattices using Explicit Stickelberger Generators to solve Approx Ideal-SVP. EPrint.

## Estimating the actual performance

How will these algorithms perform in practice for crypto relevant fields?

[DPW19]: Answers the question for [CDW21] algorithm (units+Stickelberger)

- ▶ [CDW21] beats BKZ-80 for fields of degree  $\gtrsim 2,000$
- ▶ [CDW21] beats BKZ-300 for fields of degree  $\gtrsim 16,000$

[BR19,BLNR21]: first experimental results for S-units

- ▶ main limitation so far: computation of the S-units
  - ▶ [BR19] computes S-units up to degree 70
  - ▶ [BLNR21] computes a sublattice of the S-units up to degree 210
- ▶ no CVP with pre-processing so far (BKZ then Babai nearest plane)

---

[BLNR21] Bernard, Lesavourey, Nguyen, Roux-Langlois. Log-S-unit lattices using Explicit Stickelberger Generators to solve Approx Ideal-SVP. EPrint.

# Outline of the talk

1 S-unit attacks on id-SVP

2 subfield attacks on dec-NTRU

## Reminder: NTRU [HPS98]

### dec-NTRU

**Parameters:**  $q \geq B > 1$  and  $\psi$  distribution over  $\mathcal{O}_K$  outputting elements  $\leq B$

**Objective:** distinguish between  $h$  as above and  $u$ , where

- ▶  $u$  is uniform in  $\mathcal{O}_K/(q\mathcal{O}_K)$
- ▶  $f, g \leftarrow \psi$  conditioned on  $g$  invertible modulo  $q$
- ▶  $h = f \cdot g^{-1} \bmod q$

# Attacks on dec-NTRU

## Brief history:

- ▶ subfield attacks [ABD16,CJL16]
  - ▶ solves dec-NTRU in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$  e.g., for  $B = O(1)$ , poly time attack when  $q \gtrsim 2^{\sqrt{d}}$

---

[ABD16] Albrecht, Bai, and Ducas. A subfield lattice attack on overstretched NTRU assumptions. *Crypto*.

[CJL16] Cheon, Jeong, and Lee. An algorithm for NTRU problems. *LMS J Comput Math*.

# Attacks on dec-NTRU

## Brief history:

- ▶ subfield attacks [ABD16,CJL16]
  - ▶ solves dec-NTRU in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$  e.g., for  $B = O(1)$ , poly time attack when  $q \gtrsim 2^{\sqrt{d}}$
  - ▶ requires (many) subfields

---

[ABD16] Albrecht, Bai, and Ducas. A subfield lattice attack on overstretched NTRU assumptions. *Crypto*.

[CJL16] Cheon, Jeong, and Lee. An algorithm for NTRU problems. *LMS J Comput Math*.



# Attacks on dec-NTRU

## Brief history:

- ▶ subfield attacks [ABD16,CJL16]
  - ▶ solves dec-NTRU in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$  e.g., for  $B = O(1)$ , poly time attack when  $q \gtrsim 2^{\sqrt{d}}$
  - ▶ requires (many) subfields
- ▶ Kirchner-Fouque attack [KF17]
  - ▶ solves dec-NTRU in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$
  - ▶ works in **any** number field  
(only plain lattice reduction, no algebraic tools)

---

[KF17] Kirchner and Fouque. Revisiting lattice attacks on overstretched NTRU parameters. Eurocrypt

# Attacks on dec-NTRU

## Brief history:

- ▶ **subfield attacks** [ABD16,CJL16]
  - ▶ solves dec-NTRU in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$  e.g., for  $B = O(1)$ , poly time attack when  $q \gtrsim 2^{\sqrt{d}}$
  - ▶ requires (many) subfields
- ▶ Kirchner-Fouque attack [KF17]
  - ▶ solves dec-NTRU in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$
  - ▶ works in **any** number field  
(only plain lattice reduction, no algebraic tools)

---

[KF17] Kirchner and Fouque. Revisiting lattice attacks on overstretched NTRU parameters. Eurocrypt

# Attacks on dec-NTRU

## Brief history:

- ▶ subfield attacks [ABD16,CJL16]
  - ▶ solves dec-NTRU in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$  e.g., for  $B = O(1)$ , poly time attack when  $q \gtrsim 2^{\sqrt{d}}$
  - ▶ requires (many) subfields
- ▶ Kirchner-Fouque attack [KF17]
  - ▶ solves dec-NTRU in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$
  - ▶ works in **any** number field  
(only plain lattice reduction, no algebraic tools)

**Impact:** few schemes use such large  $q$ 's, but some of them did (e.g., some FHE schemes or multilinear maps)

---

[KF17] Kirchner and Fouque. Revisiting lattice attacks on overstretched NTRU parameters. Eurocrypt

# Subfields

$$\begin{array}{c} K \\ | \quad n_1 \\ L \\ | \quad n_2 \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

Meaning:

- ▶  $K$  contains  $L$ , which contains  $\mathbb{Q}$

# Subfields

$$\begin{array}{c} K \\ | \quad n_1 \\ L \\ | \quad n_2 \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

Meaning:

- ▶  $K$  contains  $L$ , which contains  $\mathbb{Q}$
- ▶  $K$  is a  $L$ -vector space of degree  $[K : L] = n_1$
- ▶  $L$  is a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector space of degree  $[L : \mathbb{Q}] = n_2$

# Subfields

$$\begin{array}{c} K \\ | \quad n_1 \\ L \\ | \quad n_2 \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

Meaning:

- ▶  $K$  contains  $L$ , which contains  $\mathbb{Q}$
- ▶  $K$  is a  $L$ -vector space of degree  $[K : L] = n_1$
- ▶  $L$  is a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector space of degree  $[L : \mathbb{Q}] = n_2$   
 $\Rightarrow K$  is a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector space of degree  $n_1 \cdot n_2$

# Subfields

$$\begin{array}{c} K \\ | \quad n_1 \\ L \\ | \quad n_2 \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

Meaning:

- ▶  $K$  contains  $L$ , which contains  $\mathbb{Q}$
- ▶  $K$  is a  $L$ -vector space of degree  $[K : L] = n_1$
- ▶  $L$  is a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector space of degree  $[L : \mathbb{Q}] = n_2$   
 $\Rightarrow K$  is a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector space of degree  $n_1 \cdot n_2$

Example:

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ | \quad 2 \\ \mathbb{Q}[X]/(X^4 + 1) \\ | \quad 2 \\ \mathbb{Q}[X]/(X^2 + 1) \\ | \quad 2 \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

# Automorphisms and subfields

In this slide  $K = \mathbb{Q}[X]/(X^d + 1)$   
(or any Galois field)

**Automorphisms:**  $\exists \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_d$  automorphisms of  $K$



# Automorphisms and subfields

In this slide  $K = \mathbb{Q}[X]/(X^d + 1)$   
(or any Galois field)

**Automorphisms:**  $\exists \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_d$  automorphisms of  $K$

**Properties:**

- ▶ if  $f \in \mathcal{O}_K$  then  $\sigma_i(f) \in \mathcal{O}_K$
- ▶  $\|\sigma(f)\| = \|\sigma(\sigma_i(f))\|$ , for all  $f \in K$

# Automorphisms and subfields

In this slide  $K = \mathbb{Q}[X]/(X^d + 1)$   
(or any Galois field)

**Automorphisms:**  $\exists \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_d$  automorphisms of  $K$

**Properties:**

- ▶ if  $f \in \mathcal{O}_K$  then  $\sigma_i(f) \in \mathcal{O}_K$
- ▶  $\|\sigma(f)\| = \|\sigma(\sigma_i(f))\|$ , for all  $f \in K$

**Subfields:** If  $L$  subfield of  $K$ , there exist  $S_L \subseteq \{1, \dots, d\}$  s.t.

- ▶  $|S_L| = [K : L] - 1$
- ▶ for all  $f \in K$ ,

$$\mathcal{N}_{K/L}(f) := f \cdot \prod_{i \in S_L} \sigma_i(f) \in L$$

# A subfield attack on dec-NTRU [ABD16]

**Objective:** distinguish between

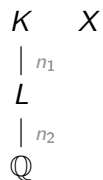
- ▶  $h = f/g \bmod q$  with  $\|f\|, \|g\| \leq B$
- ▶  $h$  uniform mod  $q$

**Attack:** runs in time  $\approx \exp\left(\frac{d \cdot \log B}{(\log q)^2}\right)$

On the board

# Other algorithms using subfields

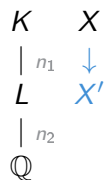
Main idea:



# Other algorithms using subfields

Main idea:

- ▶ transform instance  $X$  in  $K$  into instance  $X'$  in  $L$



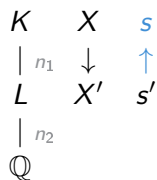
# Other algorithms using subfields

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & X & \\ | \scriptstyle n_1 & \downarrow & \\ L & X' & s' \\ | \scriptstyle n_2 & & \\ \mathbb{Q} & & \end{array}$$

Main idea:

- ▶ transform instance  $X$  in  $K$  into instance  $X'$  in  $L$
- ▶ solve  $X'$  in  $L$  (smaller lattice problems)

## Other algorithms using subfields



Main idea:

- ▶ transform instance  $X$  in  $K$  into instance  $X'$  in  $L$
- ▶ solve  $X'$  in  $L$  (smaller lattice problems)
- ▶ move the solution back to  $X$  in  $K$

## Other algorithms using subfields

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K & X & s \\ | \scriptstyle n_1 & \downarrow & \uparrow \\ L & X' & s' \\ | \scriptstyle n_2 \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

Main idea:

- ▶ transform instance  $X$  in  $K$  into instance  $X'$  in  $L$
- ▶ solve  $X'$  in  $L$  (smaller lattice problems)
- ▶ move the solution back to  $X$  in  $K$

Can be used for:

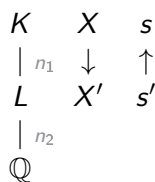
- ▶ computing  $S$ -units [BFHP22]

---

[BFHP22] Biase, Fieker, Hofmann, and Page. Norm relations and computational problems in number fields. Journal of the London Mathematical Society.



# Other algorithms using subfields



Main idea:

- ▶ transform instance  $X$  in  $K$  into instance  $X'$  in  $L$
- ▶ solve  $X'$  in  $L$  (smaller lattice problems)
- ▶ move the solution back to  $X$  in  $K$

Can be used for:

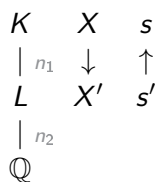
- ▶ computing  $S$ -units [BFHP22]
- ▶ solving id-SVP in some **very specific** ideals [PXWC21,BGP22]

---

[PXWC21] Pan, Xu, Wadleigh, and Cheng. On the ideal shortest vector problem over random rational primes. Eurocrypt.

[BGP22] Boudgoust, Gachon, and Pellet-Mary. Some Easy Instances of Ideal-SVP and Implications on the Partial Vandermonde Knapsack Problem. Crypto.

# Other algorithms using subfields



Main idea:

- ▶ transform instance  $X$  in  $K$  into instance  $X'$  in  $L$
- ▶ solve  $X'$  in  $L$  (smaller lattice problems)
- ▶ move the solution back to  $X$  in  $K$

Can be used for:

- ▶ computing  $S$ -units [BFHP22]
- ▶ solving id-SVP in some **very specific** ideals [PXWC21,BGP22]
- ▶ ...?

---

[PXWC21] Pan, Xu, Wadleigh, and Cheng. On the ideal shortest vector problem over random rational primes. Eurocrypt.

[BGP22] Boudgoust, Gachon, and Pellet-Mary. Some Easy Instances of Ideal-SVP and Implications on the Partial Vandermonde Knapsack Problem. Crypto.

# Conclusion

## Two algebraic attacks:

- ▶ on id-SVP when  $\gamma \geq 2^{\sqrt{d}}$   
(or smaller  $\gamma$ 's with pre-processing)
- ▶ on NTRU when  $q$  is large

# Conclusion

## Two algebraic attacks:

- ▶ on id-SVP when  $\gamma \geq 2^{\sqrt{d}}$   
(or smaller  $\gamma$ 's with pre-processing)
- ▶ on NTRU when  $q$  is large

## One of my favorite open problems:

Can we transfer a problem instance to another number field?

(e.g., id-SVP over  $K \rightarrow$  id-SVP over  $K'$ )

$\rightsquigarrow$  would allow to move from a field without subfields to a field with many subfields

# Conclusion

## Two algebraic attacks:

- ▶ on id-SVP when  $\gamma \geq 2^{\sqrt{d}}$   
(or smaller  $\gamma$ 's with pre-processing)
- ▶ on NTRU when  $q$  is large

## One of my favorite open problems:

Can we transfer a problem instance to another number field?

(e.g., id-SVP over  $K \rightarrow$  id-SVP over  $K'$ )

$\rightsquigarrow$  would allow to move from a field without subfields to a field with many subfields

Thank you