

SoK: Security of the Ascon Modes

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Introduction

Authenticated Encryption



- Using key K:
 - Ciphertext C encrypts plaintext P
 - Tag T authenticates (N, A, P)

Authenticated Encryption



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 - Ciphertext C encrypts plaintext P
 - Tag T authenticates (N, A, P)
- Unwrapping needs to satisfy that
 - Plaintext disclosed if tag is correct
 - Plaintext is not leaked if tag is incorrect

Cryptographic Competitions

CAESAR Competition

- 2014-2019
- Call for authenticated encryption scheme
- 57 submissions (of which \approx 10 sponge/duplex-based)
- Ascon selected as winner in category lightweight applications

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NIST Lightweight Cryptography Competition

- 2019–2023
- Call for authenticated encryption scheme and, optionally, hash function
- 57 submissions (of which \approx 22 sponge/duplex-based)
- Ascon selected as winner

Ascon [DEMS21]



Ascon [DEMS21]



Authenticated Encryption

• Duplex-based but with additional key blindings

Ascon [DEMS21]



Authenticated Encryption

• Duplex-based but with additional key blindings

Hashing

- Sponge-based hashing and XOFing
- Only included in NIST Lightweight Cryptography submission

Ascon-AE

The Sponge Construction [BDPV07]



- Extendable Output Function (variable-length digest)
- State of size b = r + c bits:
 - rate r (efficiency parameter)
 - capacity c (security parameter)
- $P_1 \| \cdots \| P_v$ is the message padded into *r*-bit blocks (e.g., 10^* padding)

The Duplex Construction [BDPV11]



- Stateful version of sponge
- Interleaved absorb and squeeze
- Main application: authenticated encryption

SpongeWrap [BDPV11]





MonkeySpongeWrap [Men23]



- State initialized using key and nonce
- Cleaned-up and synchronized domain separation
- Spill-over into inner part



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- Decryption similar to encryption



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Variant of (Monkey-)SpongeWrap [BDPV11, Men23]

- Outer permutation p and inner permutation q, both on b bits
 - *r* is the rate, *c* is the capacity (security parameter)



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- Outer permutation p and inner permutation q, both on b bits
 - r is the rate, c is the capacity (security parameter)
- Additional key blindings around "outer" permutations
- Domain separation simplified and spilled-over into inner part

2011 Bertoni et al. [BDPV11] Duplex and SpongeWrap

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2015

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none of these results deals with additional key blindings

2023

• Chakraborty et al. [CDN23]

Single-user security in nonce-respecting setting

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Extended [CDN23] to multi-user security and nonce-misuse setting

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Dedicated Ascon Analysis

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 - Nonce-respecting security [BN00]
 - Nonce-misuse resistance [RS06]
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- We categorize existing lower and upper bounds
- We derive new security bounds and matching attacks where needed

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- We categorize existing lower and upper bounds
- We derive new security bounds and matching attacks where needed
- All results assume that p = q is a random permutation

Conventional Security

- **1** Nonce-respecting security [BN00]
 - Confidentiality: distance $(Enc_K^p, p; \$, p)$
 - Authenticity: $\mathbf{Pr}\left(\mathcal{A}\left[\mathsf{Enc}_{K}^{p},\mathsf{Dec}_{K}^{p},p\right] \text{ forges}\right)$
 - ${\mathcal A}$ never repeats the same nonce for encryption queries

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 - ${\mathcal A}$ never repeats the same nonce for encryption queries
- **2** Nonce-misuse resistance [RS06]
 - $\bullet\,$ Same, but ${\cal A}$ may repeat the same nonce for encryption queries
 - Ascon does not achieve nonce-misuse confidentiality
 - In general, not achievable by one-pass AEs
 - Authenticity still achievable

Security Model (2/3)

2 Nonce-misuse resilience [ADL17]

- Idea: challenge oracles for non-reused nonces only (but A may still repeat nonces in leaky oracles)
- Confidentiality: distance $(Enc_K^p, LEnc_K^p, p; \$, LEnc_K^p, p)$
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Leaky Security

- **()** Security under release of unverified plaintext [ABL+14]
 - Confidentiality is covered by plaintext awareness
 - Ascon does not achieve plaintext awareness
 - In general, not achievable by nonce-based length-preserving AEs
 - Authenticity still achievable



• Ascon was designed to provide some security even if the internal permutation evaluations leak (e.g., via side channels)



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- **2** Leakage resilience: inner evaluations leak information via a leakage function
 - Outer evaluations do not leak (leveled implementation setup [DP08, PSV15])
 - Adverary's oracle access is similar to nonce-misuse resilience, where LEnc/LDec additionally leak leakage function's output



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2 Leakage resilience: inner evaluations leak information via a leakage function

- Outer evaluations do not leak (leveled implementation setup [DP08, PSV15])
- Adverary's oracle access is similar to nonce-misuse resilience, where LEnc/LDec additionally leak leakage function's output
- **State recovery**: the entire inner *b*-bit states leaks, adversary may reuse nonces

nonce-respecting security

confidentiality

authenticity

nonce-respecting security		
confidentiality	$\frac{\mu \mathcal{N}}{2^k} + \frac{\mathcal{M} \mathcal{N}}{2^b} + \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2^c}$	
authenticity	$\frac{Q_D}{2^t} + \frac{\mu \mathcal{N}}{2^k} + \frac{\mathcal{M} \mathcal{N}}{2^b} + \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2^c}$	

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mu & \text{number of users} \\ Q_E/\mathcal{M}_E & \text{encryption queries/complexity} \\ Q_D/\mathcal{M}_D & \text{decryption queries/complexity} \\ Q/\mathcal{M} & \text{construction queries/complexity} \\ \mathcal{N} & \text{permutation queries} \end{array}$





 Q/\mathcal{M} construction queries/complexity

 \mathcal{N} permutation queries





 μ number of users Q_E/\mathcal{M}_E encryption gueries/complexity

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 Q/\mathcal{M} construction queries/complexity

 \mathcal{N} permutation queries



nonce-misuse resistance	
confidentiality	1
authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$



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nonce-misuse resilience		
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nonce-misuse resistance	
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	core term
μ	number of users
Q_E / M_E	encryption queries/complexity
Q_D/M_D	decryption queries/complexity
Q/M	construction queries/complexity
\mathcal{N}	permutation queries

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analysis of [GPPS19] incomplete
new: security bounds
and matching attacks

	nonce-misuse	resilience	
c	confidentiality	$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$	¢
a	authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$	

nonce-misuse resistance	
confidentiality	1
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 Q/\mathcal{M} construction queries/complexity

N permutation queries

nonce-misuse re	esilience	
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leakage	resilience,	no	leakage
confidentiality			
authenticity			

	leakage	resilience,	limited
confident	iality		
authentic	ity		

leakage resilience, unlimited
confidentiality
authenticity





leakage
$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$
$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{MN}}{2^c}$



le le	eakage	resilience,	limited
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leakage resilience, unlimited
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\mathbf{V}	
leakage resilience,	no leakage
confidentiality	$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$
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1-		
/ analy	sis of [GPPS19] incompl	ete 🔪
í	and in different model	N.
new:	security bounds	
1	and matching attacks	1
- Th.		

leakage resilience,	limited
confidentiality	
authenticity	

leakag	e resilience, unlimited
confidentiality	$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c} + \min\left\{\frac{\mathcal{N}^2}{2^c}, \frac{Q\mathcal{N}}{2^k}\right\}$
authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c} + \min\left\{\frac{\mathcal{N}^2}{2^c}, \frac{Q\mathcal{N}}{2^k}\right\}$

	nonce-misuse resistance		
;	confidentiality	1	
	authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$	



- Q/Mconstruction gueries/complexity N
 - permutation gueries



\downarrow		
no leakage		
$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$		
$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c}$		



leakage resilience, limited		
confidentiality	$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c} + \min\left\{\frac{\mathcal{N}^2}{2^c}, \frac{Q\mathcal{N}}{2^k} ight\}$	
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	↑ ∥o	

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nonce-misuse resistance		
:	confidentiality	1
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	v	
leakage	resilience, no leakage	
confidentiality	(*)	$+ \frac{MN}{2^c}$
authenticity	(*)	$+\frac{MN}{2^c}$



leakage resilience, limited		
confidentiality	$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c} + \min\left\{\frac{\mathcal{N}^2}{2^c}, \frac{Q\mathcal{N}}{2^k}\right\}$	
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	nonce-misuse r	esistance
;	confidentiality	1
	authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$

state-recovery securit	у
confidentiality	1
authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{N^2}{2^c}$





v		
leakage resilience,	no leakage	
confidentiality	$(\star) + \frac{MN}{2^c}$	
authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c}$	



leakage resilience, limited			
confidentiality	$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c} + \min\left\{\frac{\mathcal{N}^2}{2^c}, \frac{Q\mathcal{N}}{2^k}\right\}$		
authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c} + \min\left\{\frac{\mathcal{N}^2}{2^c}, \frac{\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{N}}{2^k}\right\}$		
	↑ ↓o		
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	nonce-misuse resistance	
	confidentiality	1
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RUP security	
confidentiality	1
authenticity	$(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c}$



setting	confidentiality as long as	authenticity as long as
nonce-respecting		
nonce-misuse resilience		
nonce-misuse resistance		
state-recovery security		

Simplified Numerical Interpretation

setting	confidentiality as long as	authenticity as long as
nonce-respecting nonce-misuse resilience nonce-misuse resistance	$ \begin{split} \mathcal{N} &\ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^b/\mathcal{M}, 2^c\} \\ \mathcal{N} &\ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^c/\mathcal{M}\} \\ - \end{split} $	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^b/\mathcal{M}, 2^c\}, Q_D \ll 2^t$ $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^c/\mathcal{M}\}, Q_D \ll 2^t$ $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^c/\mathcal{M}\}, Q_D \ll 2^t$
state-recovery security	_	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^{c/2}\}, \qquad Q_D \ll 2^t$

setting	confidentiality as long as	authenticity as long as
nonce-respecting	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^b/\mathcal{M}, 2^c\}$ $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^c/\mathcal{M}\}$	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^b/\mathcal{M}, 2^c\}, Q_D \ll 2^t$ $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^c/\mathcal{M}\} \qquad Q_D \ll 2^t$
nonce-misuse resistance	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2 / \mu, 2 / \mathcal{N}\}$	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^{\prime}/\mu, 2^{\prime}/\mathcal{M}\}, Q_D \ll 2^{t}$ $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^{k}/\mu, 2^{c}/\mathcal{M}\}, Q_D \ll 2^{t}$
state-recovery security	—	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^{c/2}\}, \qquad Q_D \ll 2^t$

Application to Ascon-AEAD Parameters

•
$$(k, b, c, r, t) = \begin{cases} (128, 320, 256, 64, 128) \text{ for Ascon-128} \\ (128, 320, 192, 128, 128) \text{ for Ascon-128a} \\ (160, 320, 256, 64, 128) \text{ for Ascon-80pq} \end{cases}$$

- Assume online complexity of $Q, \mathcal{M} \ll 2^{64} \cdot \mu$

setting	confidentiality as long as	authenticity as long as
nonce-respecting	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^b/\mathcal{M}, 2^c\}$ $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^c/\mathcal{M}\}$	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^b/\mathcal{M}, 2^c\}, Q_D \ll 2^t$ $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^k/\mu, 2^c/\mathcal{M}\} \qquad Q_D \ll 2^t$
nonce-misuse resistance	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2 / \mu, 2 / \mathcal{N}\}$	$\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^{\prime}/\mu, 2^{\prime}/\mathcal{M}\}, Q_D \ll 2^{t}$ $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^{k}/\mu, 2^{c}/\mathcal{M}\}, Q_D \ll 2^{t}$
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• $(k, b, c, r, t) = \begin{cases} (128, 320, 256, 64, 128) \text{ for Ascon-128} \\ (128, 320, 192, 128, 128) \text{ for Ascon-128a} \\ (160, 320, 256, 64, 128) \text{ for Ascon-80pq} \end{cases}$

- Assume online complexity of $Q, \mathcal{M} \ll 2^{64} \cdot \mu$
- Generic security as long as $\mathcal{N} \ll 2^{128}/\mu$ (exceptions: $\mathcal{N} \ll 2^{160}/\mu$ for Ascon-80pg; $\mathcal{N} \ll 2^{96}$ for Ascon-128a under state-recovery)

Teaser: How to Forge (1/6)



General Goal: Forgery

- Observe multiple evaluations $Enc_K(N, A, P) = (C, T)$
- Output a new tuple (N, A, C, T) for which Dec_K does not return \perp

Teaser: How to Forge (2/6)



General Setup

• Adversary ignores associated data

Teaser: How to Forge (2/6)



General Setup

- Adversary ignores associated data
- Adversary can make $\mathcal N$ queries to p,

 \mathcal{M} construction queries, Q_D forgery attempts

Teaser: How to Forge (3/6)



Nonce-Respecting Adversary



Teaser: How to Forge (3/6)



Nonce-Respecting Adversary



- First term corresponds to random tag guessing:
 - Any guess succeeds with probability $1/2^t$

Teaser: How to Forge (3/6)



Nonce-Respecting Adversary



- First term corresponds to random tag guessing:
 - Any guess succeeds with probability $1/2^t$
- Second term corresponds to random key guessing:
 - Any guess succeeds with probability $\mu/2^k$ (as there are μ keys)


Nonce-Respecting Adversary



• Last two terms correspond to following attack:





- Last two terms correspond to following attack:
 - Make \mathcal{M} queries for plaintext 0^{rv-1} , get ciphertexts $C_1^i \| \cdots \| C_v^i$
 - Looking ahead, v is a logarithmic factor





- Last two terms correspond to following attack:
 - Let $B \in \{0,1\}^r$ be the most frequent ciphertext block C_1^i
 - Query $p^f(B||X_j)$, for $f = 1, \dots, v-1$ and \mathcal{N} random $X_j \in \{0, 1\}^c$
 - Total cost: $\mathcal{N} \times (v-1)$ permutation queries (can be simplified)





- Last two terms correspond to following attack:
 - With probability $\approx \frac{MN}{2^b} + \frac{N}{2^c}$, adversary guesses internal state





- Last two terms correspond to following attack:
 - With probability $\approx \frac{\mathcal{MN}}{2^b} + \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2^c}$, adversary guesses internal state
 - If v is large enough (e.g., $\approx \lceil b/r\rceil$), false positives can be discarded with high probability





- Last two terms correspond to following attack:
 - Final step: connect initial and final states with a different plaintext





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 - Boils down to finding inner collisions, success probability $\approx \frac{\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{N}-1)}{2c+1}$





- Last two terms correspond to following attack:
 - Final step: connect initial and final states with a different plaintext
 - Boils down to finding inner collisions, success probability $\approx \frac{\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{N}-1)}{2c+1}$
 - The input $(N^i, (C_1 || C_{12} || C_2), T^i)$ is a valid forgery



Nonce-Misuse Resistance Adversary



• This time the adversary can re-use nonces



Nonce-Misuse Resistance Adversary



- This time the adversary can re-use nonces
- Allows overwriting the outer parts to a value of its choice



Nonce-Misuse Resistance Adversary



- This time the adversary can re-use nonces
- Allows overwriting the outer parts to a value of its choice
- Same strategy as before can be applied, but state guessing step sped up
 - Success probability of $\approx \frac{\mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}}{2^c}$



State-Recovery Adversary

• The internal states leak





State-Recovery Adversary

- The internal states leak
- It just remains to apply the last step of previous attacks
 - Success probability $\approx \frac{\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{N}-1)}{2^{c+1}}$

 $(\star) + \frac{\mathcal{N}^2}{2^c}$

Ascon-Hash/Ascon-(C)XOF

arbitrarily length message,
requested output size
$$\nu$$

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- Function XOF from $\{0,1\}^*$ to $\{0,1\}^\infty$
 - Variable-length input
 - Variable-length output
 - User specifies output length u when calling the function

Ascon-Hash/Ascon-(C)XOF



Ascon-Hash/Ascon-(C)XOF



Sponge [BDPV07]

- Permutation p on b bits
 - r is the rate
 - c is the capacity (security parameter)
- Output of ν bits (256 for Ascon-Hash, unlimited for the XOFs)

• Sponge indifferentiable from random up to bound $\mathcal{N}^2/2^c$ [BDPV08]

- Sponge indifferentiable from random up to bound $\mathcal{N}^2/2^c$ [BDPV08]
- Security of sponge truncated to ν bits against classical attacks [AMP10]:

Collision resistance: Second preimage resistance: Preimage resistance: $\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{N}^2/2^c + \mathcal{N}^2/2^{\nu+1} \\ &\mathcal{N}^2/2^c + \mathcal{N}/2^{\nu} \\ &\mathcal{N}^2/2^c + \mathcal{N}/2^{\nu} \end{aligned}$

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- Security of sponge truncated to ν bits against classical attacks [AMP10]:



- Attacks already described in [BDPV07]
- Tightened preimage resistance bound by Lefevre and Mennink [LM22]:

Preimage resistance: $\min \left\{ \mathcal{N}/2^{\nu-r}, \mathcal{N}/2^{c/2} \right\} + \mathcal{N}/2^{\nu} \leftarrow \text{attack in } \min \{2^{\nu-r}+2^{c/2}, 2^{\nu}\}$

•
$$(b, c, r, \nu) = \begin{cases} (320, 256, 64, 256) \text{ for Ascon-Hash} \\ (320, 256, 64, \infty) \text{ for Ascon-XOF} \\ (320, 256, 64, \infty) \text{ for Ascon-CXOF} \end{cases}$$

•
$$(b, c, r, \nu) = \begin{cases} (320, 256, 64, 256) \text{ for Ascon-Hash} \\ (320, 256, 64, \infty) \text{ for Ascon-XOF} \\ (320, 256, 64, \infty) \text{ for Ascon-CXOF} \end{cases}$$

• Generic collision resistance as long as

 $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^{128}, 2^{\nu/2}\}$

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$$(b, c, r, \nu) = \begin{cases} (320, 256, 64, 256) \text{ for Ascon-Hash} \\ (320, 256, 64, \infty) \text{ for Ascon-XOF} \\ (320, 256, 64, \infty) \text{ for Ascon-CXOF} \end{cases}$$

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- Generic second preimage resistance as long as $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^{128}, 2^{\nu}\}$
- Generic preimage resistance as long as $\mathcal{N} \ll \min\{2^{192}, 2^{\nu}\}$

Bonus: Ascon-PRF

Bonus: Ascon-PRF [DEMS24]



Variant of Full-State Keyed Sponge [BDPV12, MRV15]

- Permutation p on b bits
 - r is the rate, c is the capacity (security parameter)

Bonus: Ascon-PRF [DEMS24]



Variant of Full-State Keyed Sponge [BDPV12, MRV15]

- Permutation p on b bits
 - r is the rate, c is the capacity (security parameter)
- Domain separation to avoid squeezed tags being misused in absorption

2015

Mennink et al. [MRV15] Security of FSKS but with proof-inherent "multiplicity term"

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2023	Mennink [Men23]
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2023	ł	Mennink [Men23]
		Duplex guide and improved analysis of Ascon-PRF
2025	ł	Lefevre and Mennink (this work)
		Adapt bound of [Men23] with improved multicollision strategy
Generic Security of Ascon-PRF (2/2)



Generic Security Bound

• Ascon-PRF is multi-user secure up to bound $\frac{\mu N}{2^k} + \frac{N}{2^{c'}} + \frac{MN}{2^b}$

Generic Security of Ascon-PRF (2/2)



Generic Security Bound

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Application to Ascon-PRF Parameters

- $(k, b, c, r, c', r', t) = (128, 320, 64, 256, 192, 128, \infty)$
- Assume online complexity of $\mathcal{M} \ll 2^{64} \cdot \mu$ (could be taken higher)

Generic Security of Ascon-PRF (2/2)



Generic Security Bound

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More in Paper: https://eprint.iacr.org/2024/1969

- Exact security models, settings, and discussions
- Discussion on multicollision bounding, assumption on p, q, \ldots
- All proofs and generic attacks

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What We Did Not Cover

- Related-key security and security for arbitrary key distributions
- Security under fault attacks
- Variant with nonce masking [DM24]
- Committing security

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What We Did Not Cover

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Thank you for your attention!

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