_

Challenges in evaluating costs of known lattice attacks

Daniel J. Bernstein Tanja Lange

Based on attack survey from 2019 Bernstein-Chuengsatiansup-Lange-van Vredendaal.

Why analysis is important:

- Guide attack optimization.
- Guide attack selection.
- Evaluate crypto parameters.
- Evaluate crypto designs.
- Advise users on security.

Three typical attack problems

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1)$; "small" = all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$; w = 286; q = 4591.

Attacker wants to find small weight-w secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with aG + e = 0. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 2: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ and aG + e. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$. Public $aG_1 + e_1, aG_2 + e_2$. Small secrets $e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$. n lattice attacks

. Bernstein

ange

n attack survey from rnstein—Chuengsatiansup— an Vredendaal.

alysis is important: attack optimization. attack selection.

te crypto parameters.

te crypto designs.

users on security.

Three typical attack problems

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1);$ "small" = all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\};$ w = 286; q = 4591.

Attacker wants to find small weight-w secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with aG + e = 0. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 2: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ and aG + e. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$. Public $aG_1 + e_1, aG_2 + e_2$. Small secrets $e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$. Example

Secret k

Public keeps and app

Public ker G = -e

urvey from nuengsatiansup daal.

portant:

timization.

ection.

parameters.

designs.

security.

Three typical attack problems

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1);$ "small" = all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\};$ w = 286; q = 4591.

Attacker wants to find small weight-w secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with aG + e = 0. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 2: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ and aG + e. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$. Public $aG_1 + e_1, aG_2 + e_2$. Small secrets $e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

Examples of targe

Secret key: small

Public key reveals and approximation

Public key for "NG = -e/a, and A

nsup-

Three typical attack problems

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1);$ "small" = all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$; w = 286; q = 4591.

Attacker wants to find small weight-w secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with aG + e = 0. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 2: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ and aG + e. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$. Public $aG_1 + e_1$, $aG_2 + e_2$. Small secrets e_1 , $e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

Examples of target cryptosy

Secret key: small a; small e

Public key reveals multiplier and approximation A = aG

Public key for "NTRU": G=-e/a, and A=0.

Three typical attack problems

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1);$ "small" = all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\};$ w = 286; q = 4591.

Attacker wants to find small weight-w secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with aG + e = 0. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 2: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ and aG + e. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$. Public $aG_1 + e_1, aG_2 + e_2$. Small secrets $e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU": G = -e/a, and A = 0.

Three typical attack problems

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1);$ "small" = all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\};$ w = 286; q = 4591.

Attacker wants to find small weight-w secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with aG + e = 0. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 2: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ and aG + e. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$. Public $aG_1 + e_1, aG_2 + e_2$. Small secrets $e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU": G = -e/a, and A = 0.

Public key for "Ring-LWE": random G, and A = aG + e.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1)$; "small" = all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$; w = 286; q = 4591.

Attacker wants to find small weight-w secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with aG + e = 0. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 2: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ and aG + e. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$. Public $aG_1 + e_1, aG_2 + e_2$. Small secrets $e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU": G = -e/a, and A = 0.

Public key for "Ring-LWE": random G, and A = aG + e.

Systematization of naming, recognizing similarity + credits: "NTRU" \Rightarrow Quotient NTRU. "Ring-LWE" \Rightarrow Product NTRU.

 $R = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1);$

= all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$;

6; q = 4591.

wants to find

eight-w secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with

= 0. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

2: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ and Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$.

 $G_1 + e_1$, $aG_2 + e_2$.

crets e_1 , $e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU":

G=-e/a, and A=0.

Public key for "Ring-LWE": random G, and A = aG + e.

Systematization of naming, recognizing similarity + credits: "NTRU" \Rightarrow Quotient NTRU. "Ring-LWE" \Rightarrow Product NTRU.

Encrypti
Input sm
Cipherte

ck problems

 $(x^{761} - x - 1);$ If s in $\{-1, 0, 1\};$

find $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

 $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with $G \in \mathcal{R}$.

 $G\in \mathcal{R}/q$ and ret $e\in \mathcal{R}.$

 $G_1,G_2\in\mathcal{R}/q.$ $G_2+e_2.$ $G_2\in\mathcal{R}.$

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU": G = -e/a, and A = 0.

Public key for "Ring-LWE": random G, and A = aG + e.

Systematization of naming, recognizing similarity + credits: "NTRU" \Rightarrow Quotient NTRU. "Ring-LWE" \Rightarrow Product NTRU.

Encryption for Qu Input small b, small Ciphertext: B = 3 <u>1S</u>

— 1);

0, 1};

)

y with

 $\in \mathcal{R}$.

g and

 \mathcal{R}/q .

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU":

G=-e/a, and A=0.

Public key for "Ring-LWE": random G, and A = aG + e.

Systematization of naming, recognizing similarity + credits: "NTRU" \Rightarrow Quotient NTRU. "Ring-LWE" \Rightarrow Product NTRU.

Encryption for Quotient NT Input small b, small d. Ciphertext: B = 3Gb + d.

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU":

G=-e/a, and A=0.

Public key for "Ring-LWE": random G, and A = aG + e.

Systematization of naming, recognizing similarity + credits: "NTRU" \Rightarrow Quotient NTRU. "Ring-LWE" \Rightarrow Product NTRU.

Encryption for Quotient NTRU: Input small b, small d. Ciphertext: B = 3Gb + d.

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU":

G=-e/a, and A=0.

Public key for "Ring-LWE": random G, and A = aG + e.

Systematization of naming, recognizing similarity + credits: "NTRU" \Rightarrow Quotient NTRU. "Ring-LWE" \Rightarrow Product NTRU.

Encryption for Quotient NTRU: Input small b, small d. Ciphertext: B = 3Gb + d.

Encryption for Product NTRU: Input encoded message M. Randomly generate small b, small d, small c. Ciphertext: B = Gb + dand C = Ab + M + c.

Examples of target cryptosystems

Secret key: small a; small e.

Public key reveals multiplier G and approximation A = aG + e.

Public key for "NTRU": G = -e/a, and A = 0.

Public key for "Ring-LWE": random G, and A = aG + e.

Systematization of naming, recognizing similarity + credits: "NTRU" \Rightarrow Quotient NTRU. "Ring-LWE" \Rightarrow Product NTRU.

Encryption for Quotient NTRU: Input small b, small d. Ciphertext: B = 3Gb + d.

Encryption for Product NTRU: Input encoded message M. Randomly generate small b, small d, small c. Ciphertext: B = Gb + dand C = Ab + M + c.

ey: small *a*; small *e*.

ey reveals multiplier G roximation A = aG + e.

ey for "NTRU":

/a, and A=0.

ey for "Ring-LWE":

G, and A = aG + e.

tization of naming, ing similarity + credits:

 $' \Rightarrow \mathsf{Quotient} \ \mathsf{NTRU}.$

 $NE'' \Rightarrow Product NTRU.$

Encryption for Quotient NTRU: Input small b, small d.

Ciphertext: B = 3Gb + d.

Encryption for Product NTRU:

Input encoded message M.

Randomly generate

small b, small d, small c.

Ciphertext: B = Gb + d

and C = Ab + M + c.

Next slides: survey of G, a, e, c, M details and variants in NISTPQC submissions. Source: Bernstein, "Comparing proofs of security for lattice-based encryption".

system parame frodo frodo frodo kyber kyber kyber lac lac lac newhope newhope hps20 ntru hps20 ntru ntru ntru ntrulpr ntrulpr ntrulpr round5n1 round5n1 round5n1 round5nd round5nd round5nd round5nd round5nd round5nd saber saber saber sntrup sntrup sntrup threebears threebears

threebears

multiplier G

$$A = aG + e$$
.

ΓRU":

$$= 0.$$

ng-LWE":

$$= aG + e$$
.

f naming,
rity + credits:
ient NTRU.
roduct NTRU.

Encryption for Quotient NTRU: Input small b, small d.

Ciphertext: B = 3Gb + d.

Encryption for Product NTRU: Input encoded message M. Randomly generate

small b, small d, small c.

Ciphertext: B = Gb + d

and C = Ab + M + c.

system p	parameter set	type
frodo	640	Product
frodo	976	Product
frodo	1344	Product
kyber	512	Product
kyber	768	Product
kyber	1024	Product
lac	128	Product
lac	192	Product
lac	256	Product
newhope	512	Product
newhope	1024	Product
ntru	hps2048509	Quotient
ntru	hps2048677	Quotient
ntru	hps4096821	Quotient
ntru	hrss701	Quotient
ntrulpr	653	Product
ntrulpr	761	Product
ntrulpr	857	Product
round5n1	1	Product
round5n1	3	Product
round5n1	5	Product
round5nd	1.0d	Product
round5nd	3.0d	Product
round5nd	5.0d	Product
round5nd	1.5d	Product
round5nd	3.5d	Product
round5nd	5.5d	Product
saber	light	Product
saber	main	Product
saber	fire	Product
sntrup	653	Quotient
sntrup	761	Quotient
sntrup	857	Quotient
threebea	rs baby	Product
threebea	rs mama	Product
threebea	rs papa	Product

<u>stems</u>

G ⊢ *e*.

lits:

J.

RU.

Encryption for Quotient NTRU: Input small b, small d. Ciphertext: B = 3Gb + d.

Encryption for Product NTRU: Input encoded message M. Randomly generate small b, small d, small c. Ciphertext: B = Gb + dand C = Ab + M + c.

system	parameter set	type	set of multipliers
frodo	640	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{640\times640}$
frodo	976	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{976\times976}$
frodo	1344	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{1344\times1344}$
kyber	512	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256})$
kyber	768	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256})$
kyber	1024	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256})$
lac	128	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{512} +$
lac	192	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024} -$
lac	256	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}$
newhope	512	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{512})$
newhope	1024	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{102})$
ntru	hps2048509	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{509}$
ntru	hps2048677	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{677}$
ntru	hps4096821	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{821}$
ntru	hrss701	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{701}$
ntrulpr	653	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}$
ntrulpr	761	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}$
ntrulpr	857	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-$
round5n1	. 1	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)^{636\times636}$
round5n1	. 3	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{876\times876}$
round5n1	. 5	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}'/32768)^{1217\times1217}$
round5nd	1.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{586})$
round5nd	3.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{852}$
round5nd	5.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{1170})$
round5nd	1.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/1024)[x]/(x^{509}$
round5nd	1 3.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{757}$
round5nd		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{947}$
saber	light	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256})$
saber	main	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256})$
saber	fire	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256})$
sntrup	653	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}$
sntrup	761	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}$
sntrup	857	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}$
threebea	3	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 2^{1560}))$
threebea		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 2^{1560}))$
threebea	rs papa	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-$

Encryption for Quotient NTRU: Input small b, small d.

Ciphertext: B = 3Gb + d.

Encryption for Product NTRU: Input encoded message M. Randomly generate small b, small d, small c. Ciphertext: B = Gb + d

and C = Ab + M + c.

system	parameter set	type	set of multipliers
frodo	640	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{640\times640}$
frodo	976	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{976\times976}$
frodo	1344	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{1344\times1344}$
kyber	512	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
kyber	768	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times 3}$
kyber	1024	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
lac	128	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
lac	192	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
lac	256	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
newhope	512	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
newhope	1024	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
ntru	hps2048509	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
ntru	hps2048677	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{677}-1)$
ntru	hps4096821	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{821}-1)$
ntru	hrss701	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{701}-1)$
ntrulpr	653	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	761	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	857	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
round5n1	. 1	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)^{636} \times 636$
round5n1	. 3	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{876\times876}$
round5n1	. 5	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{1217\times1217}$
round5nd	l 1.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{586}+\ldots+1)$
round5nd	3.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{852}+\ldots+1)$
round5nd	5.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1)$
round5nd	l 1.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/1024)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
round5nd	l 3.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{757}-1)$
round5nd	l 5.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{947}-1)$
saber	light	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
saber	main	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times3}$
saber	fire	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
sntrup	653	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
sntrup	761	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
sntrup	857	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
threebea	ers baby	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{2\times2}$
threebea	ars mama	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 1))^{3\times3}$
threebea	ırs papa	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{4\times4}$

on for Quotient NTRU:

nall b, small d.

ext: B = 3Gb + d.

on for Product NTRU:

coded message M.

ly generate

small d, small c.

ext: B = Gb + d

Ab+M+c.

des: survey of G, a, e, c, Mnd variants in NISTPQC ons. Source: Bernstein, ring proofs of security ce-based encryption".

system	parameter set	type	set of multipliers
frodo	640	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{640\times640}$
frodo	976	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{976\times976}$
frodo	1344	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{1344\times1344}$
kyber	512	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
kyber	768	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times3}$
kyber	1024	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
lac	128	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
lac	192	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
lac	256	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
newhope	512	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
newhope	1024	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
ntru	hps2048509	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
ntru	hps2048677	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{677}-1)$
ntru	hps4096821	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{821}-1)$
ntru	hrss701	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{701}-1)$
ntrulpr	653	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	761	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	857	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
round5n1	1	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)^{636\times636}$
round5n1	3	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{876\times876}$
round5n1	5	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{1217\times1217}$
round5nd	1.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{586} + \ldots + 1)$
round5nd	3.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{852}+\ldots+1)$
round5nd	5.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x_{500}^{1170}+\ldots+1)$
round5nd	1.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/1024)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
round5nd	3.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{757}-1)$
round5nd	5.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{947}-1)$
saber	light	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
saber	main	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times3}$
saber	fire	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
sntrup	653	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
sntrup	761	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
sntrup	857	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
threebea	rs baby	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 1))^{2 \times 2}$
threebea	rs mama	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{3\times3}$
threebea	rs papa	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{4\times4}$

short element $\overline{\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}; \{-12, ...}$ $\mathbf{Z}^{976 \times 8}$; $\tilde{\{}-10$, . $\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}$; $\{-6,...$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{2\bar{5}6}+1)$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1)^{-1}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x^{-1})$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x^{-1})$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x^{-1})$ $\mathbf{Z}^{\dot{6}3\dot{6}'\times\dot{8}}; \{-1,0,$ $\mathbf{Z}^{876\times8}$; $\{-1, 0, -1\}$ $\mathbf{Z}^{1217\times8}$; $\{-1, 0, 0\}$ $Z[x]/(x^{586} + \dots$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{852} + \dots$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1170} + \dots$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{757}-1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{947}-1)$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1)$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1)^{-1})$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1)^{-1}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x^{-1})$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x^{-1})$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x^{-1})$

 \mathbf{Z}^{2} ; $\sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2$

Z³; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{i}$ **Z**⁴; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{i}$

otient NTRU:

all d.

Gb+d.

duct NTRU:

ssage M.

small c.

b + d

+c.

y of G, a, e, c, Ms in NISTPQC ce: Bernstein,

s of security

ncryption".

system p	parameter set	type	set of multipliers
frodo	640	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{640\times640}$
frodo	976	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{976\times976}$
frodo	1344	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{1344\times1344}$
kyber	512	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
kyber	768	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times 3}$
kyber	1024	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
lac	128	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
lac	192	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
lac	256	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
newhope	512	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
newhope	1024	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
ntru	hps2048509	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
ntru	hps2048677	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{677}-1)$
ntru	hps4096821	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{821}-1)$
ntru	hrss701	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{701}-1)$
ntrulpr	653	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	761	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	857	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
round5n1	1	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)^{636\times636}$
round5n1	3	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{876\times876}$
round5n1	5	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{1217\times1217}$
round5nd	1.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{586}+\ldots+1)$
round5nd	3.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{852}+\ldots+1)$
round5nd	5.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1)$
round5nd	1.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/1024)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
round5nd	3.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{757}-1)$
round5nd	5.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{947}-1)$
saber	light	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
saber	main	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times 3}$
saber	fire	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
sntrup	653	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
sntrup	761	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
sntrup	857	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
threebear	rs baby	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 1))^{2 \times 2}$
threebear	rs mama	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 1))^{3\times3}$
threebear	rs papa	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{4\times4}$

```
short element
  \mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17,...
 \mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29,...
 \mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364,
  (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0 \le i \le 4} \{-0.5, 0\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0 < (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4\}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 2,
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,6
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; key con
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; wei
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); {-1, 0, 1}; wei
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); {-1, 0, 1}; wei
 \mathbf{Z}^{636\times8}; \{-1,0,1\}; weight 57,57
 \mathbf{Z}^{876\times8}; \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 223, 223
 \mathbf{Z}^{1217\times8}; \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 231, 231
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{586} + \ldots + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; w
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{852} + ... + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; w
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; v
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{757}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{947}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0 \le i < 10} \{-0.5, (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 8} \{-0.5, (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0\leq i\leq 6}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0\}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; wei
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); {-1, 0, 1}; wei
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; wei
 \mathbf{Z}^2; \sum_{0 \le i \le 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\};
Z<sup>3</sup>; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, Z<sup>4</sup>; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 2
```

RU:

4

RU:

e, *c*, *M* PQC

tein,

ty

system	parameter set	type	set of multipliers
frodo	640	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{640\times640}$
frodo	976	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{976\times976}$
frodo	1344	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{1344\times1344}$
kyber	512	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
kyber	768	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times 3}$
kyber	1024	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
lac	128	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
lac	192	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
lac	256	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
newhope	512	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
newhope	1024	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
ntru	hps2048509	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
ntru	hps2048677	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{677}-1)$
ntru	hps4096821	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{821}-1)$
ntru	hrss701	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{701}-1)$
ntrulpr	653	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	761	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	857	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
round5n1	1	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)^{636\times636}$
round5n1		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{876\times876}$
round5n1	L 5	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{1217\times1217}$
round5nd		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{586} + \ldots + 1)$
round5nd		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{852}+\ldots+1)$
round5nd		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1)$
round5nd		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/1024)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
round5nd		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{757}-1)$
round5nd		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{947}-1)$
saber	light	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
saber	main	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times3}$
saber	fire	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
sntrup	653	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
sntrup	761	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
sntrup	857	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
threebea	J	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{2\times2}$
threebea		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 1))^{3\times3}$
threebea	ars papa	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{4\times4}$

```
short element

\overline{\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; \text{ Pr } 1,4,17,\ldots \text{ (spec page } 23)}}

\mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 128, 128
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,6,1; \text{ weight } 128,128
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{-1} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ key correlation } \geq 0
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 252
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 250
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 281 \mathbf{Z}^{636\times8}; \{-1,0,1\}; weight 57,57
\mathbf{Z}^{876\times8}; \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 223, 223
\mathbf{Z}^{1217\times8}; \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 231, 231
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{586} + \dots + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 91, 91
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{852} + ... + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 106, 106
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 111, 111
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 68, 68; ending 0
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{757}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 121, 121; ending 0
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{947}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 194, 194; ending 0
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0 \le i < 10} \{-0.5, 0.5\}

(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 8} \{-0.5, 0.5\}

(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 6} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \overline{\{-1,0,1\}}; weight 288
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 286
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 322
\mathbf{Z}^{2}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * \mathbf{Z}^{3}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * \mathbf{Z}^{4}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

system	parameter set	type	set of multipliers
frodo	640	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{640\times640}$
frodo	976	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{976\times976}$
frodo	1344	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{1344\times1344}$
kyber	512	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
kyber	768	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{250}+1))^{3\times 3}$
kyber	1024	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
lac	128	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
lac	192	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
lac	256	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
newhope	512	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$
newhope	1024	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$
ntru	hps2048509	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
ntru	hps2048677	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{677}-1)$
ntru	hps4096821	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{821}-1)$
ntru	hrss701	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{701}-1)$
ntrulpr	653	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	761	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
ntrulpr	857	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
round5n1	. 1	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)^{636} \times 636$
round5n1	. 3	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{876\times876}$
round5n1	. 5	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{1217\times1217}$
round5nd	1.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{586} + \ldots + 1)$
round5nd	3.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{852}+\ldots+1)$
round5nd	5.0d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1)$
round5nd	l 1.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/1024)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$
round5nd	l 3.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{757}-1)$
round5nd	l 5.5d	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{947}-1)$
saber	light	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$
saber	main	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times 3}$
saber	fire	Product	$((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$
sntrup	653	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$
sntrup	761	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$
sntrup	857	Quotient	$(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$
threebea	•	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 1))^{2 \times 2}$
threebea		Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120} - 2^{1560} - 1))^{3\times3}$
threebea	ırs papa	Product	$(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{4\times4}$

```
short element
Z<sup>640×8</sup>; {-12,...,12}; Pr 1, 4, 17,... (spec page 23) \mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}; {-10,...,10}; Pr 1, 6, 29,... (spec page 23) \mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}; {-6,...,6}; Pr 2, 40, 364,... (spec page 23) (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0\leq i<4} {-0.5, 0.5} (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0\leq i<4} {-0.5, 0.5} (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0\leq i<4} {-0.5, 0.5}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,1; \text{ weight } 128,128
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,6,1; \text{ weight } 128,128
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{0\leq i\leq 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); \{-1,0,1\}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ key correlation } \geq 0
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 252
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 250
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 281 \mathbf{Z}^{636\times8}; \{-1,0,1\}; weight 57,57 \mathbf{Z}^{876\times8}; \{-1,0,1\}; weight 223,223 \mathbf{Z}^{1217\times8}; \{-1,0,1\}; weight 231,231
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{586} + ... + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 91, 91
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{852} + ... + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 106, 106
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 111, 111
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 68, 68; ending 0
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{757}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 121, 121; ending 0
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{947}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 194, 194; ending 0
 (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0 \le i < 10} \{-0.5, 0.5\}

(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 8} \{-0.5, 0.5\}

(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 6} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 288
 \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 286
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ weight } 322
\mathbf{Z}^2; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2,-1,0,1,2\}; \text{ Pr } 1,32,62,32,1; *
\mathbf{Z}^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 13,38,13; *
\mathbf{Z}^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 5,22,5; *
```

round **Z**/8192 to

round **Z**/8192 to

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x^{-1})$

 \mathbf{Z}^{2} ; $\sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2$

 \mathbf{Z}^{3} ; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{i}$ \mathbf{Z}^{4} ; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{i}$

eter set | type set of multipliers $(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{640\times640}$ Product 640 $(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{976\times976}$ Product 976 $(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{1344 \times 1344}$ Product 1344 $((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$ 512 Product $((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times3}$ 768 Product $((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$ Product 1024 $(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$ Product 128 $(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ 192 Product $(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ 256 Product $(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{512}+1)$ 512 Product $(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ Product 1024 $(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$ Quotient 48509 $(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{677}-1)$ Quotient)48677 $(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{821}-1)$ Quotient 96821 $(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{701}-1)$ rss701 Quotient $(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$ Product 653 $(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$ 761 Product $(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$ 857 Product $(\mathbf{Z}/4096)^{636\times636}$ Product 1 $(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{876\times876}$ Product $(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{1217\times1217}$ Product $(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{586} + \ldots + 1)$ Product 1.0d $(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{852} + \ldots + 1)$ Product 3.0d $(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1)$ Product 5.0d $(\mathbf{Z}/1024)[x]/(x^{509}-1)$ 1.5d Product $(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{757}-1)$ Product 3.5d $(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{947}-1)$ 5.5d Product $((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}$ Product light $((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times3}$ Product main $((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}$ Product fire $(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)$ 653 Quotient $(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$ Quotient 761 $(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$ Quotient 857 $(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{2\times 2}$ Product baby $(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{3\times3}$ Product mama $(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{4\times4}$ papa | Product

 $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 10} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 8} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 6} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight 288 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 286 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 322 \mathbf{Z}^{2} ; $\sum_{0 \le i \le 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * **Z**³; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 13, 38, 13; * **Z**⁴; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 5, 22, 5; *

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{757}-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 121, 121; ending 0

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{947}-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 194, 194; ending 0

 \mathbf{Z}^{2} ; $\sum_{0 \le i \le 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *

 $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 10} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 8} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4$; $\sum_{0\leq i\leq 6}^{0\leq i\leq 6} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight 288

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight 286

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; weight 322

Z³; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{312} 2_{10i}^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 13, 38, 13; *

Z⁴; $\sum_{0 \le i \le 312}^{0 \le i \le 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 5, 22, 5; *

 $\mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}$; $\{-10,\ldots,10\}$; Pr 1, 6, 29, . $\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}$; $\{-6,\ldots,6\}$; Pr 2, 40, 364, $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2$; $\sum_{0\leq i\leq 4} \{-0.5, 0\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0\}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 2,$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,6$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0\}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; key corr round $\{-2310, ..., 2310\}$ to 3**Z** round $\{-2295, ..., 2295\}$ to 3**Z** round $\{-2583, ..., 2583\}$ to 3**Z** round **Z**/4096 to 8**Z** round **Z**/32768 to 16**Z** round **Z**/32768 to 8**Z** round **Z**/8192 to 16**Z** round **Z**/4096 to 8**Z** round **Z**/8192 to 16**Z** reduce mod $x^{508} + \ldots + 1$; round **Z** reduce mod $x^{756} + \ldots + 1$; round **Z** reduce mod $x^{946} + \ldots + 1$; round **Z** round $\mathbf{Z}/8192$ to $8\mathbf{Z}$ round $\mathbf{Z}/8192$ to $8\mathbf{Z}$ round $\mathbf{Z}/8192$ to $8\mathbf{Z}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ inverse. $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; inverse. $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ inverse. \mathbf{Z}^2 ; $\sum_{0 \le i \le 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$; **Z**³; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 13, **Z**⁴; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 5, 2

key offset (numerator or noise or rou

 $\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}$; $\{-12,\ldots,12\}$; Pr 1, 4, 17, .

```
set of multipliers
(\mathbf{Z}/327\overline{68)^{640\times640}}
(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{976\times976}
(\mathbf{Z}/65536)^{1344\times1344}
((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}
((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times3}
((\mathbf{Z}/3329)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}
(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{512}+1)
(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)
(\mathbf{Z}/251)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)
(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{512}+1)
(\mathbf{Z}/12289)[x]/(x^{1024}+1)
(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{509}-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{677}-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{821}-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{701}-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/4096)^{636\times636}
(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{876\times876}
(\mathbf{Z}/32768)^{1217\times1217}
(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{586}+\ldots+1)
(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{852}+\ldots+1)
(\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1)
(\mathbf{Z}/1024)[x]/(x^{509}-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/4096)[x]/(x^{757}-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^{947}-1)
((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{2\times 2}
((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{3\times3}
((\mathbf{Z}/8192)[x]/(x^{256}+1))^{4\times4}
(\mathbf{Z}/4621)[x]/(x^{653}-x-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/4591)[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/5167)[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)
(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{2\times2}
(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{3\times3}
```

 $(\mathbf{Z}/(2^{3120}-2^{1560}-1))^{4\times4}$

 $(-1))^{3\times3}$

 $(-1))^{4\times4}$

key offset (numerator or noise or rounding method) $\overline{\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}}$; $\{-12,\ldots,12\}$; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23) $\mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}$; $\{-10,\ldots,10\}$; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23) $\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}$; $\{-6,\ldots,6\}$; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23) $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2$; $\sum_{0 \le i \le 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,1; \text{ weight } 128,128$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{-1} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight 127, 127 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 127, 127 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; weight 255, 255 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; key correlation ≥ 0 ; (x-1)round $\{-2310, ..., 2310\}$ to 3**Z** round $\{-2295, \dots, 2295\}$ to 3**Z** round $\{-2583, ..., 2583\}$ to 3**Z** round **Z**/4096 to 8**Z** round **Z**/32768 to 16**Z** round **Z**/32768 to 8**Z** round **Z**/8192 to 16**Z** round **Z**/4096 to 8**Z** round **Z**/8192 to 16**Z** reduce mod $x^{508} + ... + 1$; round **Z**/1024 to 8**Z** reduce mod $x^{756} + ... + 1$; round **Z**/4096 to 16**Z** reduce mod $x^{946} + ... + 1$; round **Z**/2048 to 8**Z** round **Z**/8192 to 8**Z** round $\mathbf{Z}/8192$ to $8\mathbf{Z}$ round $\mathbf{Z}/8192$ to $8\mathbf{Z}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ invertible mod 3 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ invertible mod 3 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ invertible mod 3 \mathbf{Z}^{2} ; $\sum_{0 \le i \le 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * **Z**³; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \ge i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 13, 38, 13; * **Z**⁴; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 5, 22, 5; *

6

6

```
\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17,... (spec page 23)
```

 $\mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}$; $\{-10,\ldots,10\}$; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)

 $\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}$; $\{-6,\ldots,6\}$; Pr 2, 40, 364,... (spec page 23)

 $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2$; $\sum_{0\leq i\leq 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 128, 128

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1); \{-1,0,1\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); \{-1,0,1\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; key correlation ≥ 0

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight 252

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 250

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 281

 $\mathbf{Z}^{636\times8}$; $\{-1, 0, 1\}$; weight 57, 57 $\mathbf{Z}^{876\times8}$; $\{-1, 0, 1\}$; weight 223, 223

 $\mathbf{Z}^{1217\times8}$; $\{-1, 0, 1\}$; weight 231, 231

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{586} + \ldots + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\};$ weight 91, 91

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{852} + \ldots + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\};$ weight 106, 106

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1170} + \ldots + 1); \{-1, 0, 1\};$ weight 111, 111

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight 68, 68; ending 0

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{757}-1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; weight 121, 121; ending 0

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{947}-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 194, 194; ending 0

 $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 10} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 8} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 6} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight 288

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; weight 286

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; weight 322

 \mathbf{Z}^{2} ; $\sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * \mathbf{Z}^{3} ; $\sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 13, 38, 13; *

 $\sum_{0 \le i \le 312}^{5} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; \text{ Pr 5, 22, 5; *}$

key offset (numerator or noise or rounding method)

 $\overline{\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; \text{ Pr } 1,4,17,\ldots \text{ (spec page 23)}$

 $\mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}$; $\{-10,\ldots,10\}$; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)

 $\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}$; $\{-6,\ldots,6\}$; Pr 2, 40, 364,... (spec page 23)

 $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$ $(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4$; $\sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-\overline{1}, \overline{0}, \overline{1}\}; \text{ Pr } 1, 2, 1; \text{ weight } 128, 128$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ weight 127, 127

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 127, 127

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; weight 255, 255

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1)$; $\{-1,0,1\}$; key correlation ≥ 0 ; $\cdot (x-1)$

round $\{-2310, ..., 2310\}$ to 3**Z**

round $\{-2295, \dots, 2295\}$ to 3**Z**

round $\{-2583, ..., 2583\}$ to 3**Z**

round **Z**/4096 to 8**Z**

round **Z**/32768 to 16**Z**

round **Z**/32768 to 8**Z**

round **Z**/8192 to 16**Z**

round **Z**/4096 to 8**Z**

round $\mathbf{Z}/8192$ to $16\mathbf{Z}$

reduce mod $x^{508} + \ldots + 1$; round **Z**/1024 to 8**Z**

reduce mod $x^{756} + ... + 1$; round **Z**/4096 to 16**Z**

reduce mod $x^{946} + ... + 1$; round **Z**/2048 to 8**Z**

round $\mathbf{Z}/8192$ to $8\mathbf{Z}$

round **Z**/8192 to 8**Z**

round $\mathbf{Z}/8192$ to $8\mathbf{Z}$

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ invertible mod 3

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\};$ invertible mod 3

 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1)$; {-1, 0, 1}; invertible mod 3

 \mathbf{Z}^{2} ; $\sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * \mathbf{Z}^{3} ; $\sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 13, 38, 13; * \mathbf{Z}^{4} ; $\sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}$; Pr 5, 22, 5; *

```
.., 12}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23)
.., 10}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
., 6}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
())^{2}; \sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{3} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{3} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 128, 128
); \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128
); \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256
\sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16}^{-} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\{-1, 0, 1\}
\{-1, 0, 1\}
\{-1, 0, 1\}
\{-1,0,1\}; key correlation \geq 0
-1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 252
-1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 250
- 1); {-1,0,1}; weight 281
1}; weight 57, 57
1}; weight 223, 223
1}; weight 231, 231
+1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 91, 91
+1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 106, 106
(+1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 111, 111
\{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 68, 68; ending 0
\{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 121, 121; ending 0
\{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 194, 194; ending 0
\sum_{0 \le i < 10} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 8} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 6} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
- 1); {-1,0,1}; weight 288
- 1); {-1,0,1}; weight 286
-1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 322
\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *
<sup>10</sup>i {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 13, 38, 13; *
<sup>l0i</sup>{-1, 0, 1}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

```
key offset (numerator or noise or rounding method)
\overline{\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\} 
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 128, 128
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 127, 127
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 127, 127
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 255, 255
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; key correlation \geq 0; \cdot (x-1)
round \{-2310, ..., 2310\} to 3Z
round \{-2295, \dots, 2295\} to 3Z
round \{-2583, ..., 2583\} to 3Z
round Z/4096 to 8Z
round Z/32768 to 16Z
round Z/32768 to 8Z
round Z/8192 to 16Z
round Z/4096 to 8Z
round Z/8192 to 16Z
reduce mod x^{508} + \ldots + 1; round Z/1024 to 8Z
reduce mod x^{756} + \ldots + 1; round Z/4096 to 16Z
reduce mod x^{946} + ... + 1; round Z/2048 to 8Z
round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 8\mathbf{Z}
round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 8\mathbf{Z}
round Z/8192 to 8Z
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}^{\bar{2}}; \sum_{0 \le i \le 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *
Z<sup>3</sup>; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * Z<sup>4</sup>; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

6

ciphertext offset $\mathbf{Z}^{8\times 8}$; $\{-12,...\}$ $\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}$; $\{-10,\ldots$ $\mathbf{Z}^{8\times 8}$; $\{-6, ..., 6\}$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1)$ $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1)$ not applicable not applicable not applicable not applicable bottom 256 coef bottom 256 coef bottom 256 coef round **Z**/4096 to round **Z**/32768 round **Z**/32768 bottom 128 coef bottom 192 coef bottom 256 coef bottom 318 coef bottom 410 coef bottom 490 coef round **Z**/8192 to round **Z**/8192 to round **Z**/8192 to not applicable not applicable not applicable **Z**; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10}$ **Z**; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10}$ **Z**; $\sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10}$

```
6
                                                        key offset (numerator or noise or rounding method)
                                                        \mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23)
.. (spec page 23)
                                                        \mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
.. (spec page 23)
                                                        \mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
... (spec page 23)
                                                         (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0 \le i \le 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
                                                        (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
0.5}
0.5}
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 128, 128
1; weight 128, 128
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128
, 1; weight 128, 128
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256
, 1; weight 256, 256
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{-1} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 127, 127
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 127, 127
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 255, 255
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; key correlation \geq 0; \cdot (x-1)
relation > 0
                                                        round \{-2310, ..., 2310\} to 3Z
ght 252
ght 250
                                                        round \{-2295, \dots, 2295\} to 3Z
ght 281
                                                        round \{-2583, \dots, 2583\} to 3Z
                                                        round Z/4096 to 8Z
                                                        round Z/32768 to 16Z
                                                        round Z/32768 to 8Z
                                                        round Z/8192 to 16Z
eight 91, 91
eight 106, 106
                                                        round Z/4096 to 8Z
veight 111, 111
                                                        round Z/8192 to 16Z
                                                        reduce mod x^{508} + ... + 1; round Z/1024 to 8Z
68, 68; ending 0
                                                        reduce mod x^{756} + ... + 1; round Z/4096 to 16Z
121, 121; ending 0
                                                        reduce mod x^{946} + ... + 1; round Z/2048 to 8Z
194, 194; ending 0
                                                        round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 8\mathbf{Z}
0.5}
                                                        round Z/8192 to 8Z
0.5}
                                                        round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 8\mathbf{Z}
0.5}
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
ght 288
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
ght 286
                                                        \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
ght 322
                                                        \mathbf{Z}^{2}; \sum_{0 \le i \le 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *
Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *
                                                        Z<sup>3</sup>; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * Z<sup>4</sup>; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
38, 13; *
22, 5; *
```

```
ciphertext offset (noise or rounding r
\overline{\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ...
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29,...
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364,...
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \ \overline{\sum_{0\leq i<4}}\{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4}^{-1} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,6
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0\}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(114(z+2))|
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(113(z+2))|
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(101(z+2))|
round Z/4096 to 64Z
round Z/32768 to 512Z
round Z/32768 to 64Z
bottom 128 coeffs; round Z/8192 to
bottom 192 coeffs; round Z/4096 to
bottom 256 coeffs; round Z/8192 to
bottom 318 coeffs; round \mathbf{Z}/1024 to
bottom 410 coeffs; round Z/4096 to
bottom 490 coeffs; round Z/2048 to
round Z/8192 to 1024Z
round Z/8192 to 512Z
round Z/8192 to 128Z
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; F
Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 3
Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22
```

```
6
```

```
key offset (numerator or noise or rounding method)

\overline{\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; \text{ Pr } 1,4,17,\ldots \text{ (spec page 23)}}

\mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,1; \text{ weight } 128,128
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 127, 127
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 127, 127
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 255, 255
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; key correlation \geq 0; \cdot (x-1)
round \{-2310, ..., 2310\} to 3Z
round \{-2295, \dots, 2295\} to 3Z
round \{-2583, \dots, 2583\} to 3Z
round Z/4096 to 8Z
round Z/32768 to 16Z
round Z/32768 to 8Z
round Z/8192 to 16Z
round Z/4096 to 8Z
round Z/8192 to 16Z
reduce mod x^{508}+\ldots+1; round \mathbf{Z}/1024 to 8\mathbf{Z}
reduce mod x^{756} + ... + 1; round Z/4096 to 16Z
reduce mod x^{946} + ... + 1; round Z/2048 to 8Z
round Z/8192 to 8Z
round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 8\mathbf{Z}
round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 8\mathbf{Z}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}^{2}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * \mathbf{Z}^{3}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * \mathbf{Z}^{4}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

```
ciphertext offset (noise or rounding method)
\overline{\mathbf{Z}^{8\times 8}}; \{-12, \dots, 12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{114(z + 2156) + 16384}{3276}
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{(113(z + 2175) + 16384)}{3276}
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{101(z + 2433) + 16384}{3276}
round Z/4096 to 64Z
round Z/32768 to 512Z
round Z/32768 to 64Z
bottom 128 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 512Z
bottom 192 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 128Z
bottom 256 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 256Z
bottom 318 coeffs; round Z/1024 to 64Z
bottom 410 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 512Z
bottom 490 coeffs; round Z/2048 to 64Z
round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 1024\mathbf{Z}
round Z/8192 to 512Z
round Z/8192 to 128Z
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

```
key offset (numerator or noise or rounding method)
\mathbf{Z}^{640\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{976\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{1344\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364,... (spec page 23)
 (\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^2; \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4}\{-0.5,0.5\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^3; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
(\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1))^4; \sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 128, 128
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{509}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; weight 127, 127
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{677}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 127, 127
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{821}-1); {-1, 0, 1}; weight 255, 255
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{701}-1); \{-1,0,1\}; key correlation \geq 0; \cdot (x-1)
round \{-2310, ..., 2310\} to 3Z
round \{-2295, \dots, 2295\} to 3Z
round \{-2583, \dots, 2583\} to 3Z
round Z/4096 to 8Z
round Z/32768 to 16Z
round Z/32768 to 8Z
round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 16\mathbf{Z}
round Z/4096 to 8Z
round Z/8192 to 16Z
reduce mod x^{508} + \ldots + 1; round Z/1024 to 8Z
reduce mod x^{756} + ... + 1; round Z/4096 to 16Z
reduce mod x^{946} + ... + 1; round Z/2048 to 8Z
round Z/8192 to 8Z
round Z/8192 to 8Z
round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 8\mathbf{Z}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{653}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{857}-x-1); \{-1,0,1\}; invertible mod 3
\mathbf{Z}^{2}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * \mathbf{Z}^{3}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * \mathbf{Z}^{4}; \sum_{0 \leq i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

```
ciphertext offset (noise or rounding method)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i<4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \overline{\{-1,0,1\}}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,6,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1,2,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{0\leq i\leq 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{(114(z + 2156) + 16384)}{32768}
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(113(z+2175)+16384)/32768|
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(101(z + 2433) + 16384)/32768|
round Z/4096 to 64Z
round Z/32768 to 512Z
round Z/32768 to 64Z
bottom 128 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 512Z
bottom 192 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 128Z
bottom 256 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 256Z
bottom 318 coeffs; round Z/1024 to 64Z
bottom 410 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 512Z
bottom 490 coeffs; round Z/2048 to 64Z
round Z/8192 to 1024Z
round Z/8192 to 512Z
round Z/8192 to 128Z
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

7

```
rator or noise or rounding method)
.., 12}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23)
.., 10}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
., 6}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
())^2; \sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0.5} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{0.5} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 128, 128
); \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 6, 1; weight 128, 128
); \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1; weight 256, 256
\sum_{0 \le i \le 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
); \sum_{0 \le i \le 16}^{-1} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 127, 127
\{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 127, 127
\{-1, 0, 1\}; weight 255, 255
\{-1, 0, 1\}; key correlation \geq 0; (x - 1)
.., 2310} to 3Z
..., 2295} to 3Z
.., 2583} to 3Z
8Z
to 16Z
to 8Z
16Z
8Z
16Z
(1 + ... + 1); round Z/1024 to 8Z
1 + \ldots + 1; round Z/4096 to 16Z
1 + ... + 1; round Z/2048 to 8Z
8Z
8Z
8Z8
-1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; invertible mod 3
-1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; invertible mod 3
-1); \{-1, 0, 1\}; invertible mod 3
\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *
<sup>10</sup>i {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 13, 38, 13; *
<sup>l0i</sup>{-1,0,1}; Pr 5,22,5; *
```

```
ciphertext offset (noise or rounding method)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0 < i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \ \overline{\sum}_{0\leq i\leq 4}^{5}\{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4}^{-1} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1,6,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; Pr 1,2,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{-1} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(114(z + 2156) + 16384)/32768|
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(113(z+2175)+16384)/32768|
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(101(z + 2433) + 16384)/32768|
round \mathbf{Z}/4096 to 64\mathbf{Z}
round Z/32768 to 512Z
round Z/32768 to 64Z
bottom 128 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 512Z
bottom 192 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 128Z
bottom 256 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 256Z
bottom 318 coeffs; round Z/1024 to 64Z
bottom 410 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 512Z
bottom 490 coeffs; round Z/2048 to 64Z
round Z/8192 to 1024Z
round Z/8192 to 512Z
round Z/8192 to 128Z
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

set of encoded n 8×8 matrix ove 8×8 matrix ove 8×8 matrix ove $\sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 166\}$ $\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 160\}$ $\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 16\}$ 256-dim subcode 256-dim subcode 256-dim subcode $\sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 61\}$ $\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 616\}$ not applicable not applicable not applicable not applicable $\sum_{0 < i < 256} \{0, 23\}$ $\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 229\}$ $\sum_{0 < i < 256} \{0, 256\}$ $8 \times \overline{8}$ matrix over 8×8 matrix ove 8 × 8 matrix ove $\sum_{0 < i < 128} \{0, 40\}$ $\sum_{0 \le i < 192} \{0, 20\}$ $\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 409\}$ 128-dim subcode 192-dim subcode 256-dim subcode $\sum_{0 < i < 256} \{0, 40\}$ $\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 409\}$ $\sum_{0 < i < 256} \{0, 409\}$ not applicable not applicable not applicable 256-dim subcode 256-dim subcode 256-dim subcode

8

nding method)

0.5}

0.5}

127, 127

127, 127

255, 255

/1024 to 8**Z**

/4096 to 16**Z**

/2048 to 8**Z**

ertible mod 3

ertible mod 3

ertible mod 3

38, 13; *

22, 5; *

Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *

.. (spec page 23)

.. (spec page 23)

... (spec page 23)

1; weight 128, 128

, 1; weight 128, 128

, 1; weight 256, 256

relation ≥ 0 ; (x-1)

```
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, 16384, 248\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, \dots, 5734\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 6144\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 1665\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 1665\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < 1}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < 1}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le 1} 0 \le 1
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 6145\} x^i (1 + x^{256})
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 6145\} x^{i} (1 + x^{256} + x^{5})
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 2310\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2295\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2583\} x^i
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 1024, 2048, 307\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 2867\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 2048, \dots, 3072\}
\sum_{0 \le i \le 128} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i \le 192}^{-} \{0, 2048\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x'
128-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < \infty}
192-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < \infty}^{\infty}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < \infty}^{\infty}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < \infty}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < \infty}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < \infty}
```

set of encoded messages

set of encoded messages

```
ciphertext offset (noise or rounding method)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-12,\ldots,12\}; Pr 1, 4, 17,... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; {-6,..., 6}; Pr 2, 40, 364,... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \overline{\{-1,0,1\}}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{114(z + 2156) + 16384}{32768}
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto |(113(z+2175)+16384)/32768|
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{101(z + 2433) + 16384}{32768}
round Z/4096 to 64Z
round Z/32768 to 512Z
round Z/32768 to 64Z
bottom 128 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 512Z
bottom 192 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 128Z
bottom 256 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 256Z
bottom 318 coeffs; round \mathbf{Z}/1024 to 64\mathbf{Z}
bottom 410 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 512Z
bottom 490 coeffs; round Z/2048 to 64Z
round Z/8192 to 1024Z
round Z/8192 to 512Z
round Z/8192 to 128Z
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312}^{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

```
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, 16384, 24576\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, \dots, 57344\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 61440\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 1665\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 512} \{0, 126\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024}^{-1} \{0, 126\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024}^{0 \le i < 1024} \{0, 126\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 6145\} x^i (1 + x^{256})
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 6145\} x^{i} (1 + x^{256} + x^{512} + x^{768})
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2310\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2295\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 2583\} x^i
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 1024, 2048, 3072\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 28672\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 2048, \dots, 30720\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 128} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 192} \{0, 2048\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x'
128-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 318} \{0, 512\} x^i
192-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 410} \{0, 2048\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < i < 490}^{3} \{0, 1024\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{\infty} \{0, 4096\} x^i
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 274} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274}^{0 \le i < 274} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i} 256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
```

```
ciphertext offset (noise or rounding method)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; {-12,...,12}; Pr 1, 4, 17,... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-10,\ldots,10\}; Pr 1, 6, 29, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}^{8\times8}; \{-6,\ldots,6\}; Pr 2, 40, 364, ... (spec page 23)
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \overline{\sum_{0\leq i<4}}\{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{256}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 4}^{-} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \{-1,0,1\}; \text{ Pr } 1,2,1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 6, 1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); {-1, 0, 1}; Pr 1, 2, 1
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{512}+1); \sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{1024}+1); \sum_{0\leq i\leq 16}^{\infty} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{114(z + 2156) + 16384}{32768}
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{113(z + 2175) + 16384}{32768}
bottom 256 coeffs; z \mapsto \frac{101(z + 2433) + 16384}{32768}
round Z/4096 to 64Z
round Z/32768 to 512Z
round Z/32768 to 64Z
bottom 128 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 512Z
bottom 192 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 128Z
bottom 256 coeffs; round Z/8192 to 256Z
bottom 318 coeffs; round \mathbf{Z}/1024 to 64\mathbf{Z}
bottom 410 coeffs; round Z/4096 to 512Z
bottom 490 coeffs; round Z/2048 to 64Z
round Z/8192 to 1024Z
round Z/8192 to 512Z
round Z/8192 to 128Z
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 13, 38, 13; * Z; \sum_{0 \le i < 312} 2^{10i} \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 5, 22, 5; *
```

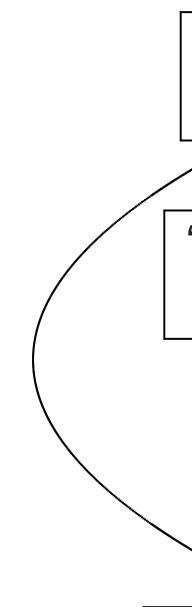
```
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, 16384, 24576\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, \dots, 57344\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 61440\}
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 1665\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < i < 512} \{0, 126\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 1024}^{-} \{0, 126\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024}^{0.57 \times 1024} \{0, 126\} x^i \sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{0.57 \times 1024} \{0, 126\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{10} \{0, 6145\} x^{i} (1 + x^{256} + x^{512} + x^{768})
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2310\} x^i
\sum_{0 < i < 256}^{-} \{0, 2295\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 2583\} x^i
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 1024, 2048, 3072\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 28672\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 2048, \dots, 30720\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 128} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 192} \{0, 2048\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^i
128-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < i < 318} \{0, 512\} x'
192-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < i < 410}^{-1} \{0, 2048\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 490}^{-} \{0, 1024\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 274} \{0, 512\} 2_{10}^{10i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 274}^{-} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 274}^{-} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
```

```
(noise or rounding method)
                                                                                       set of encoded messages
                                                                                       8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, 16384, 24576\}
, 12}; Pr 1, 4, 17, . . . (spec page 23)
, 10}; Pr 1, 6, 29, . . . (spec page 23)
                                                                                       8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, \dots, 57344\}
6}; Pr 2, 40, 364, . . . (spec page 23)
                                                                                       8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 61440\}
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 4} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 4}^{-} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i \le 4}^{-1} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1
                                                                                       256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < i < 512} \{0, 126\} x^i
); \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 6, 1
                                                                                       256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 1024}^{-} \{0, 126\} x^i
); \{-1, 0, 1\}; Pr 1, 2, 1
                                                                                       256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024}^{-1} \{0, 126\} x^i
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 6145\} x^i (1 + x^{256})
\sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 16} \{-0.5, 0.5\}
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{10} \{0, 6145\} x^{i} (1 + x^{256} + x^{512} + x^{768})
                                                                                       not applicable
                                                                                       not applicable
                                                                                       not applicable
                                                                                       not applicable
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 2310\} x^i
fs; z\mapsto \lfloor (114(z+2156)+16384)/32768 \rfloor
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2295\} x^i
fs; z \mapsto |(113(z + 2175) + 16384)/32768|
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 2583\} x^i
fs; z \mapsto |(101(z + 2433) + 16384)/32768|
                                                                                       8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 1024, 2048, 3072\}
64Z
to 512Z
                                                                                       8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 28672\}
to 64Z
                                                                                       8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 2048, \dots, 30720\}
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i \le 128} \{0, 4096\} x^i
fs; round Z/8192 to 512Z
fs; round \mathbf{Z}/4096 to 128\mathbf{Z}
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i \le 192}^{-} \{0, 2048\} x'
fs; round \mathbf{Z}/8192 to 256\mathbf{Z}
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^i
                                                                                       128-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < i < 318} \{0, 512\} x^i
fs; round \mathbf{Z}/1024 to 64\mathbf{Z}
fs; round Z/4096 to 512Z
                                                                                       192-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 410}^{-} \{0, 2048\} x^{i}
                                                                                       256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 490}^{-} \{0, 1024\} x^{i}
fs; round \mathbf{Z}/2048 to 64\mathbf{Z}
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i \le 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
1024Z
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
512Z
                                                                                       \sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
128Z
                                                                                       not applicable
                                                                                       not applicable
                                                                                       not applicable
                                                                                       256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274} \{0, 512\} 2_{10i}^{10i}
0<sup>i</sup>{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2}; Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *
                                                                                       256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274}^{-10i} \{0, 512\} 2_{10i}^{10i}
<sup>);</sup>{-1,0,1}; Pr 13,38,13; *
<sup>);</sup>{-1,0,1}; Pr 5,22,5; *
                                                                                       256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 274}^{-1} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
```

<u>Attackin</u>

9

Attack sof usuall strategy.
Normal



M

```
nethod)
(spec page 23)
(spec page 23)
(spec page 23)
156) + 16384)/32768
175) + 16384)/32768
433) + 16384)/32768
512Z
128Z
256Z
64Z
512Z
64Z
```

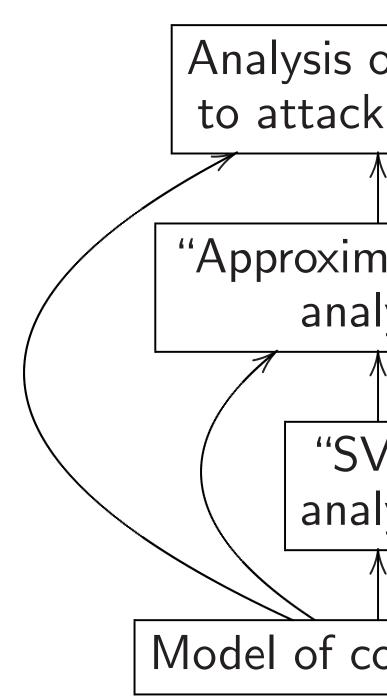
```
Pr 1, 32, 62, 32, 1; *
88, 13; *
2, 5; *
```

```
set of encoded messages
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, 16384, 24576\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, \dots, 57344\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 61440\}
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{\infty} \{0, 1665\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 1665\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 512} \{0, 126\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 1024}^{-1} \{0, 126\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024}^{0.5} \{0, 126\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 6145\} x^i (1 + x^{256})
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{3} \{0, 6145\} x^{i} (1 + x^{256} + x^{512} + x^{768})
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2310\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2295\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2583\} x^i
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 1024, 2048, 3072\}
8 \times 8 \text{ matrix over } \{0, 4096, \dots, 28672\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 2048, \dots, 30720\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 128} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 192} \{0, 2048\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
128-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 318} \{0, 512\} x^i
192-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 410}^{-} \{0, 2048\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 490}^{-} \{0, 1024\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274}^{-10i} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 274}^{-1} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
```

Attacking these pr

9

Attack strategy will of usually being be strategy. Focus of Normal layers in a



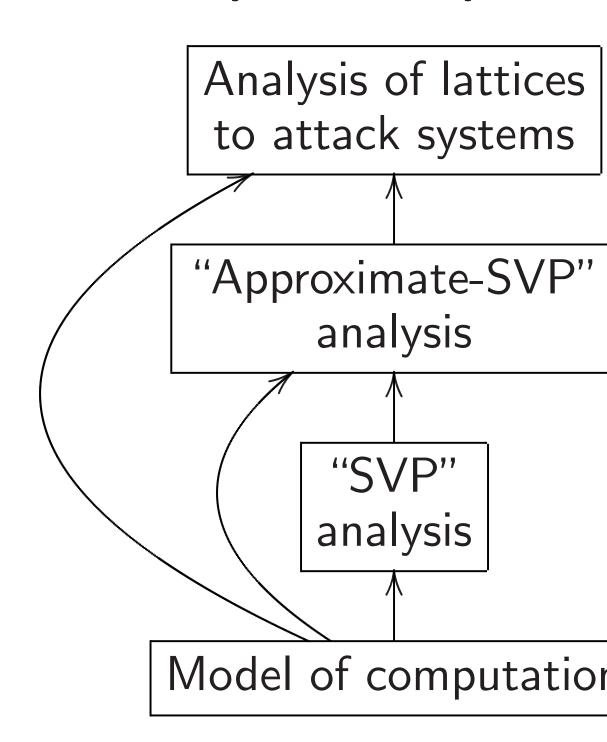
```
set of encoded messages
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, 16384, 24576\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, \dots, 57344\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 61440\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 1665\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 1665\} x^{i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 512} \{0, 126\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024}^{-} \{0, 126\} x_i'
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024}^{0 \le i < 1024} \{0, 126\} x^i

\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 6145\} x^i (1 + x^{256})

\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 6145\} x^i (1 + x^{256} + x^{512} + x^{768})
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2310\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2295\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2583\} x^i
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 1024, 2048, 3072\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 28672\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 2048, \dots, 30720\}
\sum_{0 \le i < 128} \{0, 4096\} x'
\sum_{0 \le i < 192}^{-} \{0, 2048\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
128-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 318} \{0, 512\} x^i
192-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 410}^{-} \{0, 2048\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 490}^{-} \{0, 1024\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^i
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274}^{-10i} \{0, 512\} 2_{10i}^{10i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 274}^{-1} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
```

Attacking these problems

Attack strategy with reputatof of usually being best: "prime strategy. Focus of this talk."
Normal layers in analysis:



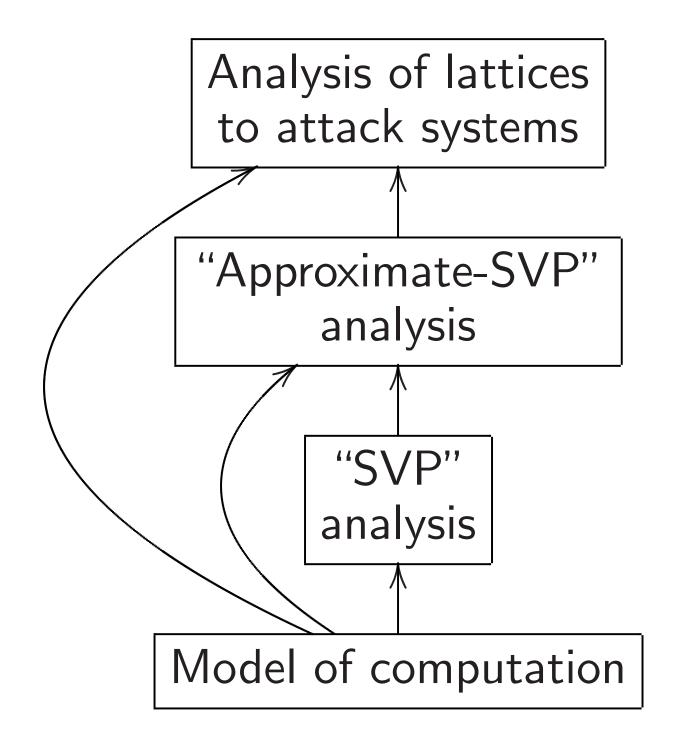
```
9
```

```
set of encoded messages
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, 16384, 24576\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 8192, \dots, 57344\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 61440\}
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 1665\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 1665\} x^{i}
 \sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-1} \{0, 1665\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < i < 512} \{0, 126\} x'
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024}^{0 \le i < 512} \{0, 126\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 1024} \{0, 126\} x^i
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 6145\} x^i (1 + x^{256})
\sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 6145\} x^i (1 + x^{256} + x^{512} + x^{768})
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 2310\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 2295\} x^{i}
 \sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 2583\} x^{i}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 1024, 2048, 3072\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 4096, \dots, 28672\}
8 \times 8 matrix over \{0, 2048, \dots, 30720\}
 \sum_{0 < i < 128} \{0, 4096\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i < 192}^{-} \{0, 2048\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
128-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 < i < 318} \{0, 512\} x'
192-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i < 410}^{-1} \{0, 2048\} x^i
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 490}^{-1} \{0, 1024\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256} \{0, 4096\} x^i
 \sum_{0 \le i < 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^{i}
\sum_{0 \le i \le 256}^{-} \{0, 4096\} x^i
not applicable
not applicable
not applicable
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 274} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
256-dim subcode (see spec) of \sum_{0 \le i \le 274}^{-} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}
```

256-dim subcode (see spec) of $\sum_{0 \le i \le 274}^{-1} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}$

Attacking these problems

Attack strategy with reputation of usually being best: "primal" strategy. Focus of this talk. Normal layers in analysis:



```
ressages

or \{0, 8192, 16384, 24576\}

or \{0, 8192, \dots, 57344\}

or \{0, 4096, \dots, 61440\}

of \{55\}x^i

of \{65\}x^i

of \{65\}x^i
```

```
10}x^{i}
95}x^{i}
83}x^{i}
97 {0, 1024, 2048, 3072}
98 x^{i}
99 x^{i}
90 x^{i}
91 x^{i}
92 x^{i}
93 x^{i}
94 x^{i}
95 x^{i}
96 x^{i}
97 x^{i}
98 x^{i}
99 x^{i}
99 x^{i}
90 x^{i}
90 x^{i}
91 x^{i}
92 x^{i}
93 x^{i}
94 x^{i}
95 x^{i}
96 x^{i}
```

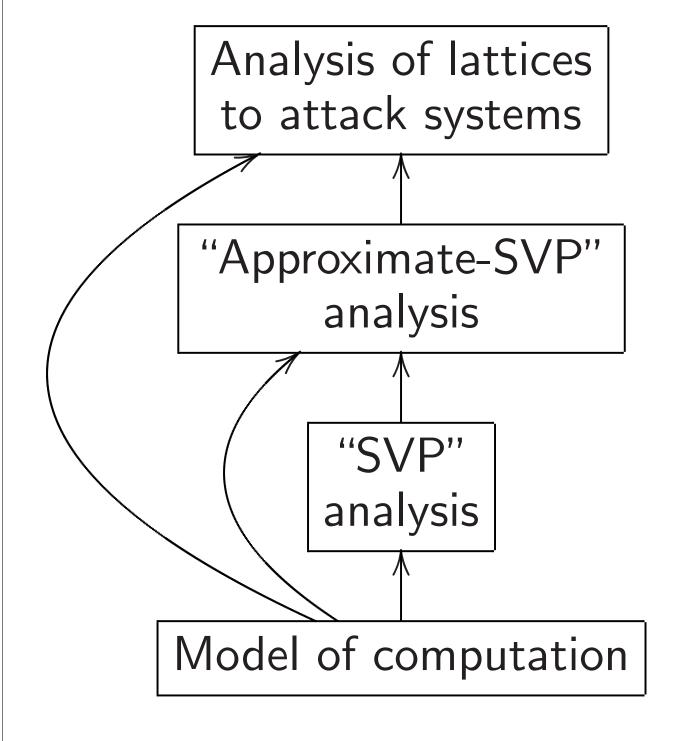
e (see spec) of $\sum_{0 \le i < 274} \{0, 512\} 2_{10}^{10i}$

e (see spec) of $\sum_{0 \le i < 274}^{0 \le i < 274} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}$ e (see spec) of $\sum_{0 \le i < 274}^{0 \le i < 274} \{0, 512\} 2^{10i}$

Attacking these problems

Attack strategy with reputation of usually being best: "primal" strategy. Focus of this talk.

Normal layers in analysis:



Models

Multitap sort N in time N^1

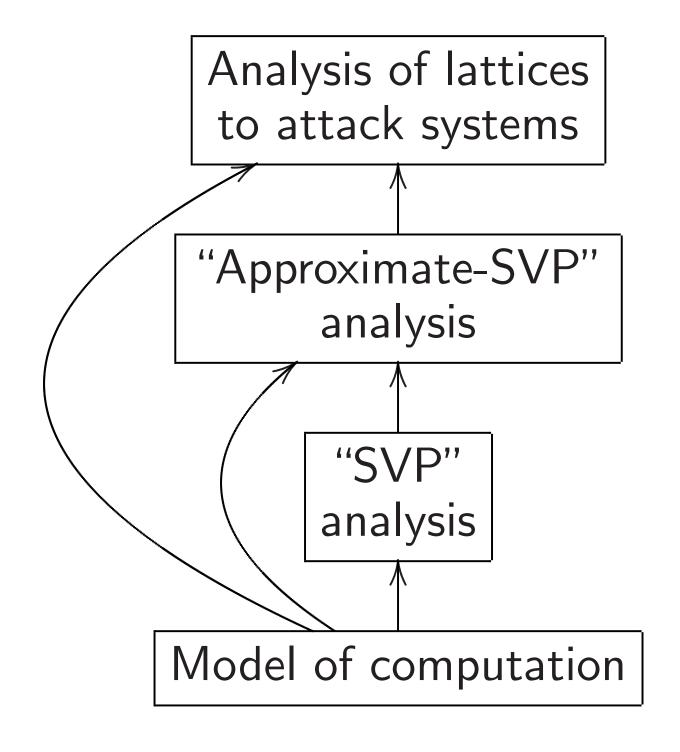
```
1576}
```

$$x_{i < 512} \{0, 126\} x^i$$

 $x_{i < 1024} \{0, 126\} x^i$
 $x_{i < 1024} \{0, 126\} x^i$
 $x_{i < 1024} \{0, 126\} x^i$

```
x_{i < 318} \{0, 512\} x^i
x_{i < 410} \{0, 2048\} x^i
_{i<490}\{0,1024\}x^{i}
```

Attack strategy with reputation of usually being best: "primal" strategy. Focus of this talk. Normal layers in analysis:



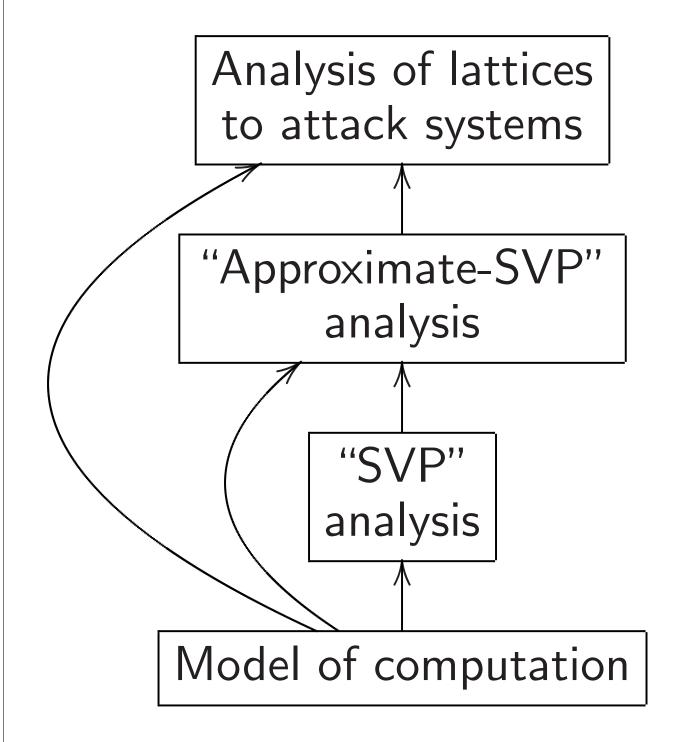
Models of comput

Multitape Turing sort N ints, each I time $N^{1+o(1)}$, spa

 $_{i<274}\{0,512\}2^{10i}$ $_{i<274}\{0,512\}2^{10i}$ $_{i<274}\{0,512\}2^{10i}$

Attack strategy with reputation of usually being best: "primal" strategy. Focus of this talk.

Normal layers in analysis:

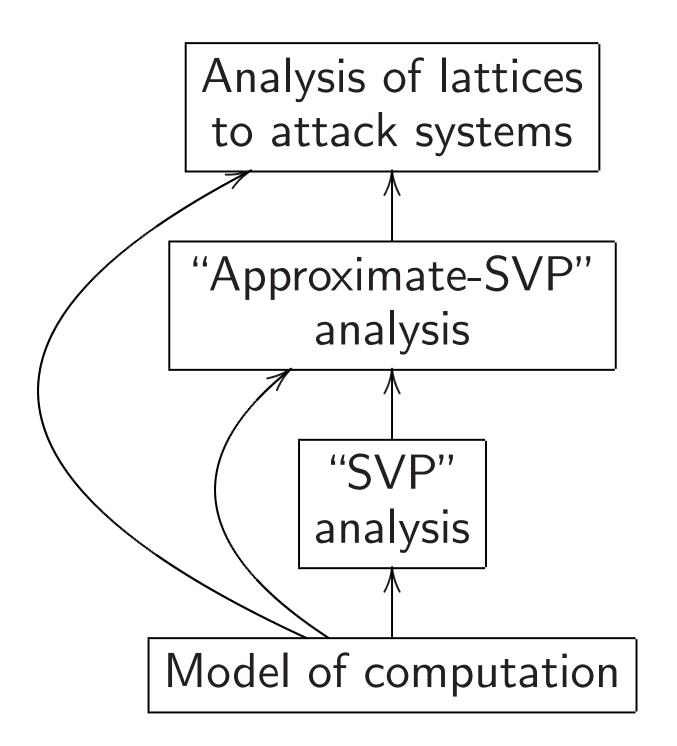


Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$

Attack strategy with reputation of usually being best: "primal" strategy. Focus of this talk.

Normal layers in analysis:

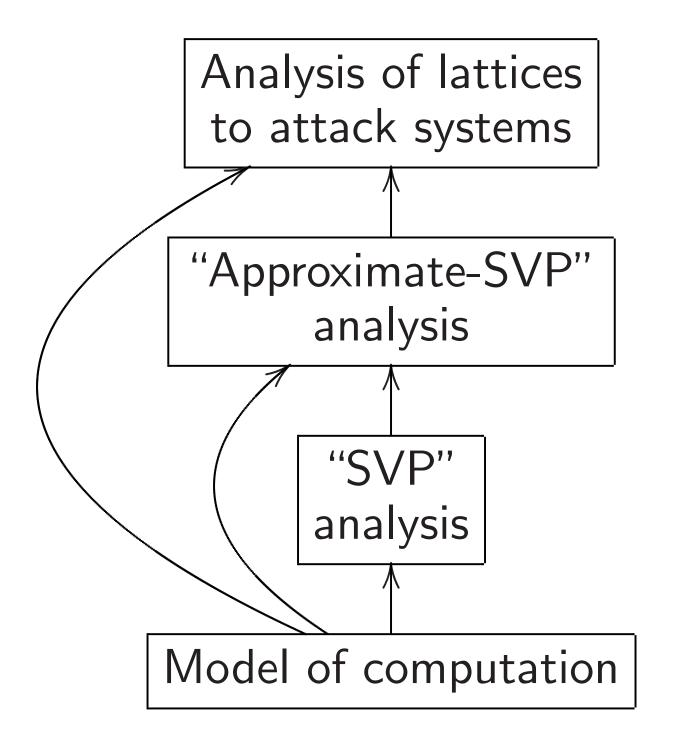


Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Attack strategy with reputation of usually being best: "primal" strategy. Focus of this talk.

Normal layers in analysis:



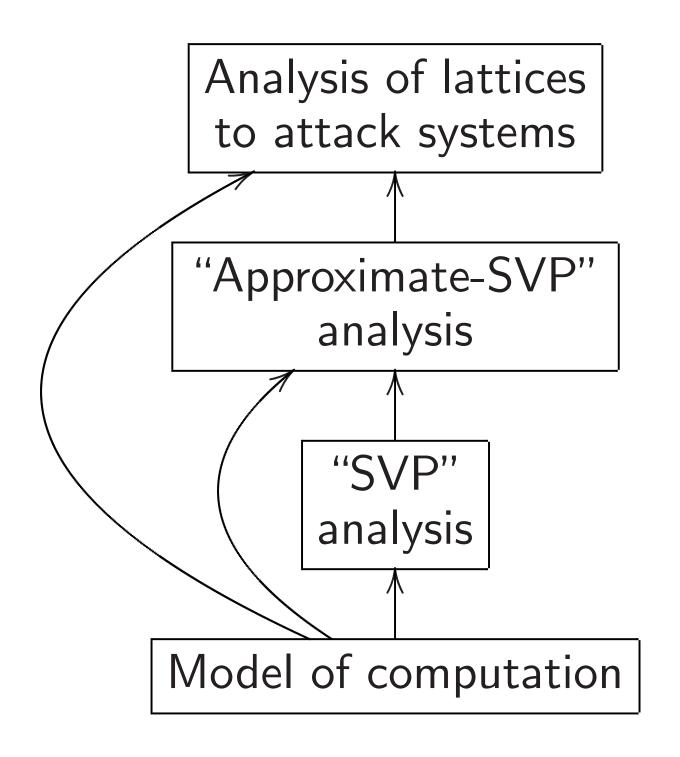
Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent-Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Attack strategy with reputation of usually being best: "primal" strategy. Focus of this talk.

Normal layers in analysis:



Models of computation

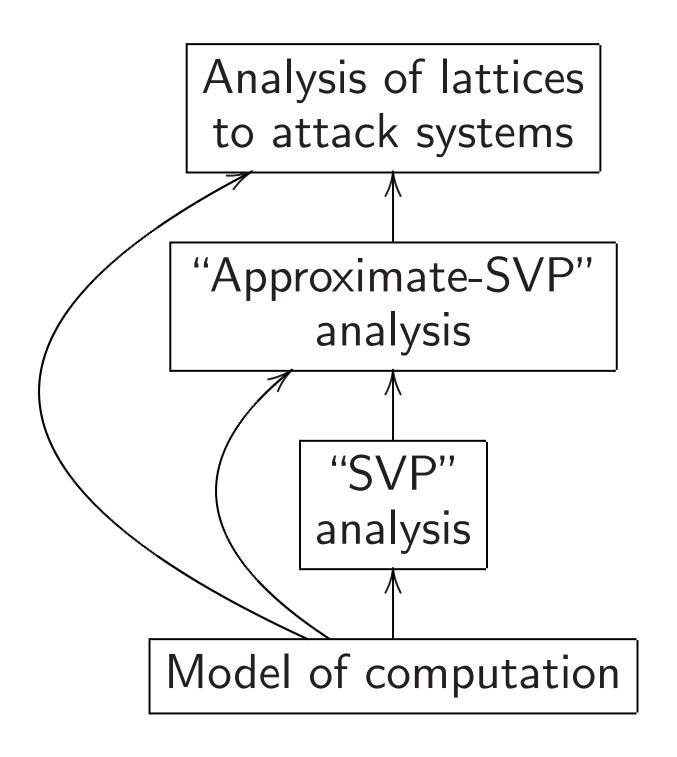
Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent-Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

PRAM: multiple inequivalent definitions, untethered to physical explanations. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

Attack strategy with reputation of usually being best: "primal" strategy. Focus of this talk.

Normal layers in analysis:



Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent-Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

PRAM: multiple inequivalent definitions, untethered to physical explanations. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

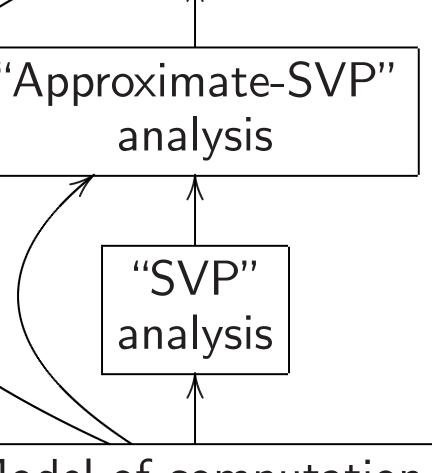
Quantum computing: similar divergence of models.

g these problems

trategy with reputation y being best: "primal"

Focus of this talk. layers in analysis:

Analysis of lattices to attack systems



lodel of computation

Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent–Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

PRAM: multiple inequivalent definitions, untethered to physical explanations. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

Quantum computing: similar divergence of models.

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite short no of homo

Problem with *aG*

<u>roblems</u>

ith reputation est: "primal" this talk.

of lattices systems

ate-SVP" ysis

'P'' ysis

mputation

Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent-Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

PRAM: multiple inequivalent definitions, untethered to physical explanations. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

Quantum computing: similar divergence of models.

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each prob
short nonzero solu
of homogeneous 7

Problem 1: Find (with aG + e = 0,

tion

aľ"

Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent-Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

PRAM: multiple inequivalent definitions, untethered to physical explanations. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

Quantum computing: similar divergence of models.

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as fine **short** nonzero solution to sy of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equat

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathcal{R}^G$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathcal{R}^G$

Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent-Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

PRAM: multiple inequivalent definitions, untethered to physical explanations. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

Quantum computing: similar divergence of models.

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent-Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

PRAM: multiple inequivalent definitions, untethered to physical explanations. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

Quantum computing: similar divergence of models.

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with aG + e = At, given $G, A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Models of computation

Multitape Turing machine: e.g., sort N ints, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in time $N^{1+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

Brent-Kung 2D circuit model allows parallelism—e.g., sort in time $N^{0.5+o(1)}$, space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

PRAM: multiple inequivalent definitions, untethered to physical explanations. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

Quantum computing: similar divergence of models.

Lattices

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with aG + e = At, given $G, A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 3: Find $(a, t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2) \in \mathcal{R}^5$ with $aG_1 + e_1 = A_1t_1, \ aG_2 + e_2 = A_2t_2,$ given $G_1, A_1, G_2, A_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$.

of computation

he Turing machine: e.g., hts, each $N^{o(1)}$ bits, in +o(1), space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

arallelism—e.g., sort in .5+o(1), space $N^{1+o(1)}$.

multiple inequivalent ns, untethered to physical ions. Sort in time $N^{o(1)}$.

n computing: livergence of models.

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with aG + e = At, given $G, A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 3: Find $(a, t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2) \in \mathcal{R}^5$ with $aG_1 + e_1 = A_1t_1, \ aG_2 + e_2 = A_2t_2,$ given $G_1, A_1, G_2, A_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$.

Recognizas a full-

Problem the map from \mathbb{R}^2

<u>ation</u>

machine: e.g., $V^{o(1)}$ bits, in ce $N^{1+o(1)}$.

rcuit model—e.g., sort in ace $N^{1+o(1)}$.

nequivalent ered to physical in time $N^{o(1)}$.

ng: of models.

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with aG + e = At, given $G, A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 3: Find $(a, t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2) \in \mathcal{R}^5$ with $aG_1 + e_1 = A_1t_1, \ aG_2 + e_2 = A_2t_2,$ given $G_1, A_1, G_2, A_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$.

Recognize each so as a full-rank lattice

Problem 1: Lattic the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto$ from \mathcal{R}^2 to \mathcal{R}^2 .

e.g.,

in

in

(1)

ysical

jo(1)

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with aG + e = At, given $G, A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 3: Find $(a, t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2) \in \mathbb{R}^5$ with $aG_1 + e_1 = A_1t_1, aG_2 + e_2 = A_2t_2,$ given $G_1, A_1, G_2, A_2 \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Recognize each solution spa as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a})$ from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2 .

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with aG + e = At, given $G, A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 3: Find $(a, t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2) \in \mathbb{R}^5$ with $aG_1 + e_1 = A_1t_1$, $aG_2 + e_2 = A_2t_2$, given $G_1, A_1, G_2, A_2 \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2 .

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with aG + e = At, given $G, A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 3: Find $(a, t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2) \in \mathbb{R}^5$ with $aG_1 + e_1 = A_1t_1, \ aG_2 + e_2 = A_2t_2,$ given $G_1, A_1, G_2, A_2 \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2 .

Problem 2: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t}, A\overline{t} + q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$.

<u>Lattices</u>

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with aG + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with aG + e = At, given $G, A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Problem 3: Find $(a, t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2) \in \mathbb{R}^5$ with $aG_1 + e_1 = A_1t_1, \ aG_2 + e_2 = A_2t_2,$ given $G_1, A_1, G_2, A_2 \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2 .

Problem 2: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t}, A\overline{t} + q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$.

Problem 3: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, \overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, A_1 \overline{t_1} + q \overline{r_1} - \overline{a} G_1, A_2 \overline{t_2} + q \overline{r_2} - \overline{a} G_2).$

each problem as finding onzero solution to system geneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ + e = 0, given $G \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ + e = At, $A \in \mathbb{R}/q$.

3: Find $(a_1, e_1, e_2) \in \mathcal{R}^5$ with $(a_1, e_2) \in \mathcal{R}^5 = A_1 t_1$, $(a_1, a_2) \in \mathcal{R}^5 = A_2 t_2$, $(a_1, a_2) \in \mathcal{R}/q$.

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathcal{R}^2 to \mathcal{R}^2 .

Problem 2: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t}, A\overline{t} + q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$.

Problem 3: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, \overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, A_1 \overline{t_1} + q \overline{r_1} - \overline{a} G_1, A_2 \overline{t_2} + q \overline{r_2} - \overline{a} G_2).$

Module

Each of module, many in

lem as finding ution to system 2/q equations.

$$(a,e)\in \mathcal{R}^2$$
given $G\in \mathcal{R}/q$.

$$(a, t, e) \in \mathcal{R}^3$$

 \mathcal{R}^5 with $aG_2+e_2=A_2t_2$, $A_2\in\mathcal{R}/q$.

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathcal{R}^2 to \mathcal{R}^2 .

Problem 2: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t}, A\overline{t} + q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$.

Problem 3: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, \overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, A_1 \overline{t_1} + q \overline{r_1} - \overline{a} G_1, A_2 \overline{t_2} + q \overline{r_2} - \overline{a} G_2).$

Module structure

Each of these lattimodule, and thus many independent

ding stem ions.

 \mathcal{R}/q .

 \mathcal{R}^3

 $=A_2t_2$,

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2 .

Problem 2: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t}, A\overline{t} + q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$.

Problem 3: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, \overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, A_1 \overline{t_1} + q \overline{r_1} - \overline{a} G_1, A_2 \overline{t_2} + q \overline{r_2} - \overline{a} G_2).$

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an 'module, and thus has, generally independent short vec

13

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2 .

Problem 2: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t}, A\overline{t} + q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$.

Problem 3: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, \overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, A_1 \overline{t_1} + q \overline{r_1} - \overline{a} G_1, A_2 \overline{t_2} + q \overline{r_2} - \overline{a} G_2).$

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} module, and thus has, generically,
many independent short vectors.

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathcal{R}^2 to \mathcal{R}^2 .

Problem 2: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t}, A\overline{t} + q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$.

Problem 3: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, \overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto$ $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, A_1\overline{t_1} + q\overline{r_1} - \overline{a}G_1, A_2\overline{t_2} + q\overline{r_2} - \overline{a}G_2).$

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} module, and thus has, generically,
many independent short vectors.

e.g. in Problem 2: Lattice has short (a, t, e). Lattice has short (xa, xt, xe). Lattice has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) . etc. 13

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$ from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2 .

Problem 2: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t}, A\overline{t} + q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$.

Problem 3: Lattice is image of the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, \overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, A_1 \overline{t_1} + q \overline{r_1} - \overline{a} G_1, A_2 \overline{t_2} + q \overline{r_2} - \overline{a} G_2).$

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} module, and thus has, generically,
many independent short vectors.

e.g. in Problem 2: Lattice has short (a, t, e). Lattice has short (xa, xt, xe). Lattice has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) . etc.

Many more lattice vectors are fairly short combinations of independent vectors: e.g., ((x+1)a, (x+1)t, (x+1)e).

ze each solution space -rank lattice:

- 1: Lattice is image of $(\overline{a}, \overline{r}) \mapsto (\overline{a}, q\overline{r} \overline{a}G)$? to \mathcal{R}^2 .
- 2: Lattice is f the map $(\overline{a}, \overline{t}, \overline{r}) \mapsto + q\overline{r} \overline{a}G$.
- 3: Lattice is image of $(\overline{a}, \overline{t_1}, \overline{t_2}, \overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto$, $A_1\overline{t_1} + q\overline{r_1} \overline{a}G_1$, $q\overline{r_2} \overline{a}G_2$).

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} module, and thus has, generically,
many independent short vectors.

e.g. in Problem 2: Lattice has short (a, t, e). Lattice has short (xa, xt, xe). Lattice has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) . etc.

Many more lattice vectors are fairly short combinations of independent vectors: e.g., ((x+1)a, (x+1)t, (x+1)e).

2001 Ma 1: Force a to be rank, spe despite l lution space ce:

e is image of $(\overline{a}, q\overline{r} - \overline{a}G)$

e is $(\overline{a},\overline{t},\overline{r})\mapsto$ \widehat{s}).

e is image of $\overline{r_1}, \overline{r_2}) \mapsto \overline{r_1} - \overline{a}G_1,$

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} -module, and thus has, generically, many independent short vectors.

e.g. in Problem 2: Lattice has short (a, t, e). Lattice has short (xa, xt, xe). Lattice has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) . etc.

Many more lattice vectors are fairly short combinations of independent vectors: e.g., ((x+1)a, (x+1)t, (x+1)e).

2001 May–Silverm
1: Force a few coe
a to be 0. This re
rank, speeding up
despite lower succ

etc.

ce

of

?

of

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} module, and thus has, generically,
many independent short vectors.

e.g. in Problem 2: Lattice has short (a, t, e). Lattice has short (xa, xt, xe). Lattice has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) .

Many more lattice vectors are fairly short combinations of independent vectors: e.g., ((x+1)a, (x+1)t, (x+1)e).

2001 May–Silverman, for Pr 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces latt rank, speeding up various at despite lower success chance

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} -module, and thus has, generically, many independent short vectors.

e.g. in Problem 2: Lattice has short (a, t, e). Lattice has short (xa, xt, xe). Lattice has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) . etc.

Many more lattice vectors are fairly short combinations of independent vectors: e.g., ((x+1)a, (x+1)t, (x+1)e).

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} -module, and thus has, generically, many independent short vectors.

e.g. in Problem 2: Lattice has short (a, t, e). Lattice has short (xa, xt, xe). Lattice has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) . etc.

Many more lattice vectors are fairly short combinations of independent vectors: e.g., ((x+1)a, (x+1)t, (x+1)e).

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

(Always a speedup? Seems to be a slowdown if q is very large.)

Module structure

Each of these lattices is an \mathcal{R} -module, and thus has, generically, many independent short vectors.

e.g. in Problem 2: Lattice has short (a, t, e). Lattice has short (xa, xt, xe). Lattice has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) . etc.

Many more lattice vectors are fairly short combinations of independent vectors: e.g., ((x+1)a, (x+1)t, (x+1)e).

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

(Always a speedup? Seems to be a slowdown if q is very large.)

Other problems: same speedup. e.g. Problem 2: Force many coefficients of (a, t) to be 0. Bai–Galbraith special case: Force t = 1, and force a few coefficients of a to be 0.

(Also slowdown if q is very large?)

these lattices is an \mathcal{R} and thus has, generically,
dependent short vectors.

roblem 2:

has short (a, t, e).

has short (xa, xt, xe).

has short (x^2a, x^2t, x^2e) .

ore lattice vectors

short combinations

endent vectors:

$$+1)a, (x+1)t, (x+1)e).$$

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

(Always a speedup? Seems to be a slowdown if q is very large.)

Other problems: same speedup. e.g. Problem 2: Force many

coefficients of (a, t) to be 0.

Bai-Galbraith special case:

Force t = 1, and force a few coefficients of a to be 0.

(Also slowdown if q is very large?)

Standard

Lattice l

Uniform secret *a*

ces is an \mathcal{R} -has, generically, short vectors.

(xa, t, e).(xa, xt, xe). $(x^2a, x^2t, x^2e).$

vectors

mbinations

ctors: +1)t, (x+1)e).

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

(Always a speedup? Seems to be a slowdown if q is very large.)

Other problems: same speedup. e.g. Problem 2: Force many coefficients of (a, t) to be 0. Bai-Galbraith special case: Force t = 1, and force a few coefficients of a to be 0.

(Also slowdown if q is very large?)

Standard analysis

Uniform random s secret *a* has length

Lattice has rank 2

Rrically, tors.

). x²e).

+1)e).

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

(Always a speedup? Seems to be a slowdown if q is very large.)

Other problems: same speedup. e.g. Problem 2: Force many coefficients of (a, t) to be 0. Bai-Galbraith special case: Force t = 1, and force a few coefficients of a to be 0. (Also slowdown if q is very large?)

Standard analysis for Proble

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1$

Uniform random small weight secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 1$

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

(Always a speedup? Seems to be a slowdown if q is very large.)

Other problems: same speedup. e.g. Problem 2: Force many coefficients of (a, t) to be 0. Bai–Galbraith special case: Force t = 1, and force a few coefficients of a to be 0.

(Also slowdown if q is very large?)

Standard analysis for Problem 1

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

(Always a speedup? Seems to be a slowdown if q is very large.)

Other problems: same speedup. e.g. Problem 2: Force many coefficients of (a, t) to be 0. Bai-Galbraith special case: Force t = 1, and force a few coefficients of a to be 0.

(Also slowdown if q is very large?)

Standard analysis for Problem 1

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3}\approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

2001 May–Silverman, for Problem 1: Force a few coefficients of a to be 0. This reduces lattice rank, speeding up various attacks, despite lower success chance.

(Always a speedup? Seems to be a slowdown if q is very large.)

Other problems: same speedup. e.g. Problem 2: Force many coefficients of (a, t) to be 0. Bai-Galbraith special case: Force t = 1, and force a few coefficients of a to be 0.

(Also slowdown if q is very large?)

Standard analysis for Problem 1

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3}\approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

Attack parameter: k = 13. Force k positions in a to be 0: restrict to sublattice of rank 1509.

 $Pr[a \text{ is in sublattice}] \approx 0.2\%$.

ey-Silverman, for Problem as a few coefficients of 0. This reduces lattice eeding up various attacks, ower success chance.

a speedup? Seems to be own if q is very large.)

roblems: same speedup.

blem 2: Force many

nts of (a, t) to be 0.

oraith special case:

= 1, and force

efficients of a to be 0.

owdown if q is very large?)

Standard analysis for Problem 1

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3}\approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

Attack parameter: k = 13. Force k positions in a to be 0: restrict to sublattice of rank 1509.

 $Pr[a \text{ is in sublattice}] \approx 0.2\%$.

Attacker another

efficients of duces lattice various attacks, ess chance.

? Seems to be very large.)

ame speedup.

orce many

t) to be 0.

cial case:

orce

of a to be 0.

q is very large?)

Standard analysis for Problem 1

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3}\approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

Attack parameter: k = 13. Force k positions in a to be 0: restrict to sublattice of rank 1509.

 $Pr[a \text{ is in sublattice}] \approx 0.2\%$.

Attacker is just as another solution s

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3}\approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

Attack parameter: k = 13. Force k positions in a to be 0: restrict to sublattice of rank 1509.

 $Pr[a \text{ is in sublattice}] \approx 0.2\%.$

Attacker is just as happy to another solution such as (xa)

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3}\approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

Attack parameter: k = 13. Force k positions in a to be 0: restrict to sublattice of rank 1509.

 $Pr[a \text{ is in sublattice}] \approx 0.2\%.$

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3}\approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

Attack parameter: k = 13. Force k positions in a to be 0: restrict to sublattice of rank 1509.

 $Pr[a \text{ is in sublattice}] \approx 0.2\%.$

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3}\approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

Attack parameter: k = 13. Force k positions in a to be 0: restrict to sublattice of rank 1509.

 $Pr[a \text{ is in sublattice}] \approx 0.2\%.$

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Ignore bigger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. (How hard are these to find?)

Lattice has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

Uniform random small weight-w secret a has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

Uniform random small secret e has length usually close to $\sqrt{1522/3} \approx 23$. (What if it's smaller? What if it's larger? Does fixed weight change security?)

Attack parameter: k = 13. Force k positions in a to be 0: restrict to sublattice of rank 1509.

 $Pr[a \text{ is in sublattice}] \approx 0.2\%$.

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Ignore bigger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. (How hard are these to find?)

Pretend this analysis applies to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$. (It doesn't.)

has rank $2 \cdot 761 = 1522$.

random small weight-w has length $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

random small secret agth usually close to $3 \approx 23$. (What if it's What if it's larger? Does ight change security?)

parameter: k = 13.

positions in a to be 0:

to sublattice of rank 1509.

n sublattice] \approx 0.2%.

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Ignore bigger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. (How hard are these to find?)

Pretend this analysis applies to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$. (It doesn't.)

Write ed as 761 e for Problem 1

 \cdot 761 = 1522.

mall weight-w or $\sqrt{w} \approx 17$.

mall secret
ly close to
What if it's
t's larger? Does
ge security?)

$$k = 13.$$

in *a* to be 0: ce of rank 1509.

 $\text{cel} \approx 0.2\%$.

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Ignore bigger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. (How hard are these to find?)

Pretend this analysis applies to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$. (It doesn't.)

Write equation *e* = as 761 equations of

m 1
522.

nt-*w* 7

t 's Does

0: 1509.

.

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Ignore bigger solutions (αa , αe). (How hard are these to find?)

Pretend this analysis applies to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$. (It doesn't.)

Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficient

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Ignore bigger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. (How hard are these to find?)

Pretend this analysis applies to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$. (It doesn't.)

Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

17

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Ignore bigger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. (How hard are these to find?)

Pretend this analysis applies to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$. (It doesn't.)

Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

Attack parameter: m = 600.

Ignore 761 - m = 161 equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions.

Projected sublattice rank d = 1509 - 161 = 1348; det q^{600} .

17

Attacker is just as happy to find another solution such as (xa, xe).

Standard analysis for, e.g., $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-1)$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ has chance $\approx 0.2\%$ of being in sublattice. These 761 chances are independent. (No, they aren't; also, total Pr depends on attacker's choice of positions.)

Ignore bigger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. (How hard are these to find?)

Pretend this analysis applies to $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761}-x-1)$. (It doesn't.)

Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

Attack parameter: m = 600.

Ignore 761 - m = 161 equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions.

Projected sublattice rank d = 1509 - 161 = 1348; det q^{600} .

Attack parameter: $\lambda = 1.331876$.

Rescaling: Assign weight λ to positions in a. Increases length of a to $\lambda \sqrt{w} \approx 23$; increases det to $\lambda^{748} q^{600}$. (Is this λ optimal? Interaction with e size variation?)

is just as happy to find solution such as (xa, xe).

In analysis for, e.g., $7^{61} - 1$: Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ ince $\approx 0.2\%$ of being ince. These 761 chances pendent. (No, they lso, total Pr depends on is choice of positions.)

igger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. Indeed are these to find?

this analysis applies to $7^{61} - x - 1$). (It doesn't.)

Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

Attack parameter: m = 600.

Ignore 761 - m = 161 equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions.

Projected sublattice rank d = 1509 - 161 = 1348; det q^{600} .

Attack parameter: $\lambda = 1.331876$.

Rescaling: Assign weight λ to positions in a. Increases length of a to $\lambda \sqrt{w} \approx 23$; increases det to $\lambda^{748} q^{600}$. (Is this λ optimal? Interaction with e size variation?)

Lattice-k
Attack p

Use BK

lattice b alternati happy to find uch as (xa, xe).

for, e.g.,
Each $(x^j a, x^j e)$ of being in
761 chances
(No, they
Pr depends on
of positions.)

tions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$. see to find?)

sis applies to 1). (It doesn't.) Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

Attack parameter: m = 600.

Ignore 761 - m = 161 equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions.

Projected sublattice rank d = 1509 - 161 = 1348; det q^{600} .

Attack parameter: $\lambda = 1.331876$.

Rescaling: Assign weight λ to positions in a. Increases length of a to $\lambda\sqrt{w}\approx 23$; increases det to $\lambda^{748}q^{600}$. (Is this λ optimal? Interaction with e size variation?)

Lattice-basis reduc

Attack parameter:

Use BKZ- β algorithms lattice basis. (Whalternatives to BK

find a, *xe*).

(x^je) in

s on s.)

αe). ?)

to esn't.) Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

Attack parameter: m = 600.

Ignore 761 - m = 161 equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions.

Projected sublattice rank d = 1509 - 161 = 1348; det q^{600} .

Attack parameter: $\lambda = 1.331876$.

Rescaling: Assign weight λ to positions in a. Increases length of a to $\lambda\sqrt{w}\approx 23$; increases det to $\lambda^{748}q^{600}$. (Is this λ optimal? Interaction with e size variation?)

Lattice-basis reduction

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reclastice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

Attack parameter: m = 600.

Ignore 761 - m = 161 equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions.

Projected sublattice rank d = 1509 - 161 = 1348; det q^{600} .

Attack parameter: $\lambda = 1.331876$.

Rescaling: Assign weight λ to positions in a. Increases length of a to $\lambda \sqrt{w} \approx 23$; increases det to $\lambda^{748} q^{600}$. (Is this λ optimal? Interaction with e size variation?)

Lattice-basis reduction

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

Attack parameter: m = 600.

Ignore 761 - m = 161 equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions.

Projected sublattice rank d = 1509 - 161 = 1348; det q^{600} .

Attack parameter: $\lambda = 1.331876$.

Rescaling: Assign weight λ to positions in a. Increases length of a to $\lambda \sqrt{w} \approx 23$; increases det to $\lambda^{748} q^{600}$. (Is this λ optimal? Interaction with e size variation?)

Lattice-basis reduction

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Standard analysis of BKZ- β :

"Normally" finds nonzero vector of length $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $\delta = (\beta(\pi\beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

Write equation e = qr - aG as 761 equations on coefficients.

Attack parameter: m = 600.

Ignore 761 - m = 161 equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions.

Projected sublattice rank d = 1509 - 161 = 1348; det q^{600} .

Attack parameter: $\lambda = 1.331876$.

Rescaling: Assign weight λ to positions in a. Increases length of a to $\lambda \sqrt{w} \approx 23$; increases det to $\lambda^{748} q^{600}$. (Is this λ optimal? Interaction with e size variation?)

Lattice-basis reduction

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Standard analysis of BKZ- β :

"Normally" finds nonzero vector of length $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $\delta = (\beta(\pi\beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

(This δ formula is an asymptotic claim without claimed error bounds. Does not match experiments for specific d.)

parameter: m = 600.

61 - m = 161 equations: ect e onto 600 positions.

d sublattice rank 9-161=1348; det q^{600} .

parameter: $\lambda = 1.331876$.

g: Assign weight λ to s in a. Increases length $\lambda \sqrt{w} \approx 23$; increases det a^{600} . (Is this λ optimal? on with e size variation?)

Lattice-basis reduction

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Standard analysis of BKZ- β :

"Normally" finds nonzero vector of length $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $\delta = (\beta(\pi\beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

(This δ formula is an asymptotic claim without claimed error bounds. Does not match experiments for specific d.)

"Geome holds. (" = qr - aGon coefficients.

$$m = 600.$$

161 equations: 600 positions.

ce rank = 1348; det *q*⁶⁰⁰.

$$\lambda = 1.331876.$$

weight λ to reases length 3; increases det his λ optimal? size variation?)

Lattice-basis reduction

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Standard analysis of BKZ- β :

"Normally" finds nonzero vector of length $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $\delta = (\beta(\pi\beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

(This δ formula is an asymptotic claim without claimed error bounds. Does not match experiments for specific d.)

Standard analysis, "Geometric-series holds. (What abo identified in 2018 ents.

tions: tions.

 $t q^{600}$.

1876.

to gth s det nal? tion?)

Lattice-basis reduction

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Standard analysis of BKZ- β :

"Normally" finds nonzero vector of length $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $\delta = (\beta(\pi\beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

(This δ formula is an asymptotic claim without claimed error bounds. Does not match experiments for specific d.)

Standard analysis, continued "Geometric-series assumption holds. (What about deviation identified in 2018 experiments)

Lattice-basis reduction

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Standard analysis of BKZ- β :

"Normally" finds nonzero vector of length $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $\delta = (\beta(\pi\beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

(This δ formula is an asymptotic claim without claimed error bounds. Does not match experiments for specific d.)

Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?) Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Standard analysis of BKZ- β :

"Normally" finds nonzero vector of length $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $\delta = (\beta(\pi\beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

(This δ formula is an asymptotic claim without claimed error bounds. Does not match experiments for specific d.)

Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?)

BKZ- β finds unique (mod \pm) shortest nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow length $\leq \delta^{2\beta-d} (\det L)^{1/d} \sqrt{d/\beta}$. (What about deviations identified in 2017 experiments?)

Attack parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Use BKZ- β algorithm to reduce lattice basis. (What about alternatives to BKZ?)

Standard analysis of BKZ- β :

"Normally" finds nonzero vector of length $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $\delta = (\beta(\pi\beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

(This δ formula is an asymptotic claim without claimed error bounds. Does not match experiments for specific d.)

Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?)

BKZ- β finds unique (mod \pm) shortest nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow length $\leq \delta^{2\beta-d} (\det L)^{1/d} \sqrt{d/\beta}$. (What about deviations identified in 2017 experiments?)

Hence the attack finds (a, e), assuming forcing worked. If it didn't, retry. (Are these tries independent? Should they use new parameters? Grover?)

pasis reduction

parameter: $\beta = 525$.

Z- β algorithm to reduce asis. (What about ves to BKZ?)

d analysis of BKZ- β :

lly" finds nonzero vector $\delta^d(\det L)^{1/d}$ where $(\pi \beta)^{1/\beta}/(2\pi e))^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

formula is an asymptotic thout claimed error

Does not match ents for specific d.)

Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?)

BKZ- β finds unique (mod \pm) shortest nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow length $\leq \delta^{2\beta-d} (\det L)^{1/d} \sqrt{d/\beta}$. (What about deviations identified in 2017 experiments?)

Hence the attack finds (a, e), assuming forcing worked. If it didn't, retry. (Are these tries independent? Should they use new parameters? Grover?)

How Ion

Standard

2^{153.3} or

ction

 $\beta = 525$.

thm to reduce at about Z?)

of BKZ- β :

nonzero vector $1^{1/d}$ where $\pi e)^{1/(2(\beta-1))}$.

an asymptotic med error match ecific d.) Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?)

BKZ- β finds unique (mod \pm) shortest nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow length $\leq \delta^{2\beta-d} (\det L)^{1/d} \sqrt{d/\beta}$. (What about deviations identified in 2017 experiments?)

Hence the attack finds (a, e), assuming forcing worked. If it didn't, retry. (Are these tries independent? Should they use new parameters? Grover?)

How long does Bk Standard answer: 2^{153.3} operations k Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?)

BKZ- β finds unique (mod \pm) shortest nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow length $\leq \delta^{2\beta-d} (\det L)^{1/d} \sqrt{d/\beta}$. (What about deviations identified in 2017 experiments?)

Hence the attack finds (a, e), assuming forcing worked. If it didn't, retry. (Are these tries independent? Should they use new parameters? Grover?)

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving

ector

luce

(3-1).

totic

Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?)

BKZ- β finds unique (mod \pm) shortest nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow length $\leq \delta^{2\beta-d} (\det L)^{1/d} \sqrt{d/\beta}$. (What about deviations identified in 2017 experiments?)

Hence the attack finds (a, e), assuming forcing worked. If it didn't, retry. (Are these tries independent? Should they use new parameters? Grover?)

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

20

Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?)

BKZ- β finds unique (mod \pm) shortest nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow length $\leq \delta^{2\beta-d} (\det L)^{1/d} \sqrt{d/\beta}$. (What about deviations identified in 2017 experiments?)

Hence the attack finds (a, e), assuming forcing worked. If it didn't, retry. (Are these tries independent? Should they use new parameters? Grover?)

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

20

Standard analysis, continued:

"Geometric-series assumption" holds. (What about deviations identified in 2018 experiments?)

BKZ- β finds unique (mod \pm) shortest nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow length $\leq \delta^{2\beta-d} (\det L)^{1/d} \sqrt{d/\beta}$. (What about deviations identified in 2017 experiments?)

Hence the attack finds (a, e), assuming forcing worked. If it didn't, retry. (Are these tries independent? Should they use new parameters? Grover?)

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

 0.292β (fake) cost for "sieving" is advertised as being below $0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1$ (questionable extrapolation of experiments) for "enumeration".

tric-series assumption"
What about deviations
d in 2018 experiments?)

Finds unique (mod \pm)
nonzero vector \Leftrightarrow $\delta^{2\beta-d}(\det L)^{1/d}\sqrt{d/\beta}$.
bout deviations identified experiments?)

ne attack finds (a, e), g forcing worked. If it etry. (Are these tries dent? Should they use ameters? Grover?)

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

 0.292β (fake) cost for "sieving" is advertised as being below $0.187\beta\log_2\beta-1.019\beta+16.1$ (questionable extrapolation of experiments) for "enumeration".

Note fra

$$S \leq 43$$

$$S = 0.39$$

$$0.187 \beta$$
 le

continued:

assumption"
ut deviations
experiments?)

ue (mod \pm) rector \Leftrightarrow

et $L)^{1/d}\sqrt{d/\beta}$.

ations identified ts?)

finds (a, e), vorked. If it these tries uld they use Grover?) How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

 0.292β (fake) cost for "sieving" is advertised as being below $0.187\beta\log_2\beta-1.019\beta+16.1$ (questionable extrapolation of experiments) for "enumeration".

Note fragility of co

$$S \le 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$

 $S = 0.396\beta$, $E = 0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1$.

l:

n" ons ts?)

 d/β .

), it

s

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

 0.292β (fake) cost for "sieving" is advertised as being below $0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1$ (questionable extrapolation of experiments) for "enumeration".

Note fragility of comparison

$$S \le 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for $S = 0.396\beta$, $E = 0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16$

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

 0.292β (fake) cost for "sieving" is advertised as being below $0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1$ (questionable extrapolation of experiments) for "enumeration".

Note fragility of comparison.

$$S \le 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for $S = 0.396\beta$, $E = 0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1$.

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

 0.292β (fake) cost for "sieving" is advertised as being below $0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1$ (questionable extrapolation of experiments) for "enumeration".

Note fragility of comparison.

$$S \le 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for $S = 0.396\beta$, $E =$

$$0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1.$$

$$S \le 225 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for $S = 0.369 \beta$, $E = (0.187 \beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019 \beta + 16.1)/2$.

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

 0.292β (fake) cost for "sieving" is advertised as being below $0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1$ (questionable extrapolation of experiments) for "enumeration".

Note fragility of comparison.

$$S \leq 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.396\beta$$
, $E =$

$$0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1.$$

$$S \leq 225 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.369\beta$$
, $E =$

$$(0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1)/2.$$

$$S < 86 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.265\beta$$
, $E =$

$$(0.125\beta \log_2 \beta - 0.545\beta + 10)/2.$$

21

How long does BKZ- β take?

Standard answer: $2^{0.292\beta} = 2^{153.3}$ operations by "sieving".

(Plugging o(1) = 0 into the $2^{(0.292+o(1))\beta}$ asymptotic does not match experiments. What's the actual performance? And what exactly is an "operation"?)

 0.292β (fake) cost for "sieving" is advertised as being below $0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1$ (questionable extrapolation of experiments) for "enumeration".

Note fragility of comparison.

$$S \le 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for $S = 0.396\beta$, $E =$

$$0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1.$$

$$S \le 225 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for $S = 0.369 \beta$, $E = (0.187 \beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019 \beta + 16.1)/2$.

$$S \le 86 \Rightarrow E < S \text{ for}$$

 $S = 0.265\beta, E = (0.125\beta \log_2 \beta - 0.545\beta + 10)/2.$

Need to get analyses right! First step: include models that account for memory cost. g does $BKZ-\beta$ take?

d answer: $2^{0.292\beta} =$

perations by "sieving".

ho(1)=0 into the $ho^{(1))eta}$ asymptotic does

ch experiments. What's

al performance? And

actly is an "operation"?)

(fake) cost for "sieving"

ised as being below

 $\log_2\beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1$

nable extrapolation of

ents) for "enumeration".

Note fragility of comparison.

 $S \leq 43 \Rightarrow E < S$ for

 $S = 0.396\beta$, E =

 $0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1.$

 $S \leq 225 \Rightarrow E < S$ for

 $S = 0.369\beta$, E =

 $(0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1)/2.$

 $S < 86 \Rightarrow E < S$ for

 $S = 0.265\beta$, E =

 $(0.125\beta \log_2 \beta - 0.545\beta + 10)/2.$

Need to get analyses right!

First step: include models

that account for memory cost.

sntrup7

Ignoring

 368
 185

 368
 185

 153
 139

208 | 208

Including

| 230 | 169 | 277 | 169 | 153 | 139

208 180

Security

... pre

. . .

 $2^{0.292\beta} =$

by "sieving".

0 into the *nptotic* does nents. What's ance? And "operation"?)

for "sieving" ing below $019\beta + 16.1$ apolation of

enumeration".

Note fragility of comparison.

$$S \leq 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.396\beta$$
, $E =$

$$0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1.$$

$$S \leq 225 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.369\beta$$
, $E =$

$$(0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1)/2.$$

$$S \leq 86 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.265\beta$$
, $E =$

$$(0.125\beta \log_2 \beta - 0.545\beta + 10)/2.$$

Need to get analyses right!

First step: include models

that account for memory cost.

sntrup761 evalua "NTRU Prime: ro

Ignoring hybrid att

		enum, fr
368	185	enum, re
153	139	sieving,
208	208	sieving,

Including hybrid a

230	169	enum, fr
277	169	enum, re
153	139	sieving,
		sieving,

Security levels:

es

d

at's

n"?)

ng"

5.1

of

on".

Note fragility of comparison.

$$S \leq 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.396\beta$$
, $E =$

$$0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1.$$

$$S \leq 225 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.369 \beta$$
, $E =$

$$(0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1)/2.$$

$$S \leq 86 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.265\beta$$
, $E =$

$$(0.125\beta \log_2 \beta - 0.545\beta + 10)/2.$$

Need to get analyses right!

First step: include models

that account for memory cost.

sntrup761 evaluations from "NTRU Prime: round 2" Ta

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

368	185	enum, free memor
368	185	enum, real memor
153	139	sieving, free memo
208	208	sieving, real memo

Including hybrid attacks:

230	169	enum, free memor
277	169	enum, real memor
153	139	sieving, free memo
208	180	sieving, real memo

Security levels:

Note fragility of comparison.

$$S < 43 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.396\beta$$
, $E =$

$$0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1.$$

$$S \le 225 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.369\beta$$
, $E =$

$$(0.187\beta \log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1)/2.$$

$$S < 86 \Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$S = 0.265\beta$$
, $E =$

$$(0.125\beta \log_2 \beta - 0.545\beta + 10)/2.$$

Need to get analyses right!

First step: include models

that account for memory cost.

sntrup761 evaluations from
"NTRU Prime: round 2" Table 2:

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

368	185	enum, free memory cost
368	185	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	208	sieving, real memory cost

Including hybrid attacks:

230	169	enum, free memory cost
277	169	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	180	sieving, real memory cost

Security levels:

gility of comparison.

$$\Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$96\beta$$
, $E =$

$$\log_2 \beta - 1.019 \beta + 16.1.$$

$$\Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$69\beta$$
, $E =$

$$\log_2 \beta - 1.019\beta + 16.1)/2.$$

$$\Rightarrow E < S$$
 for

$$65\beta$$
, $E =$

$$\log_2 \beta - 0.545\beta + 10)/2.$$

get analyses right!

p: include models

ount for memory cost.

sntrup761 evaluations from
"NTRU Prime: round 2" Table 2:

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

		enum, free memory cost
368	185	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	208	sieving, real memory cost

Including hybrid attacks:

230	169	enum, free memory cost
277	169	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	180	sieving, real memory cost

Security levels:

Hybrid a

Extreme Search a omparison.

for

 $019\beta + 16.1.$

for

 $.019\beta + 16.1)/2.$

for

 $0.545\beta + 10)/2.$

ses right!

models

nemory cost.

sntrup761 evaluations from
"NTRU Prime: round 2" Table 2:

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

		enum, free memory cost
368	185	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	208	sieving, real memory cost

Including hybrid attacks:

230	169	enum, free memory cost
277	169	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	180	sieving, real memory cost

Security levels:

Hybrid attacks

Extreme special careful Search all small we

5.1.

5.1)/2.

0)/2.

sntrup761 evaluations from
"NTRU Prime: round 2" Table 2:

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

368	185	enum, free memory cost
		enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	208	sieving, real memory cost

Including hybrid attacks:

230	169	enum, free memory cost
277	169	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	180	sieving, real memory cost

Security levels:

pre-quantumpost-quantum

Hybrid attacks

Extreme special case:
Search all small weight-w a.

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

		enum, free memory cost
368	185	enum, real memory cost
		sieving, free memory cost
208	208	sieving, real memory cost

Including hybrid attacks:

230	169	enum, free memory cost
277	169	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	180	sieving, real memory cost

Security levels:

pre-quantum
... post-quantum

Hybrid attacks

Extreme special case:
Search all small weight-w a.

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

368	185	enum, free memory cost
368	185	enum, real memory cost
		sieving, free memory cost
208	208	sieving, real memory cost

Including hybrid attacks:

230	169	enum, free memory cost
277	169	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	180	sieving, real memory cost

Security levels:

| ... | pre-quantum | ... | post-quantum

Hybrid attacks

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

		enum, free memory cost
368	185	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	208	sieving, real memory cost

Including hybrid attacks:

		enum, free memory cost
277	169	enum, real memory cost
153	139	sieving, free memory cost
208	180	sieving, real memory cost

Security levels:

Hybrid attacks

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

Ignoring hybrid attacks:

368	185	enum, free memory cost
		enum, real memory cost
		sieving, free memory cost
208	208	sieving, real memory cost

Including hybrid attacks:

			enum, free memory cost
2	277	169	enum, real memory cost
1	.53	139	sieving, free memory cost
2	808	180	sieving, real memory cost

Security levels:

Hybrid attacks

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

761 evaluations from Prime: round 2" Table 2:

hybrid attacks:

enum, free memory cost enum, real memory cost sieving, free memory cost sieving, real memory cost

g hybrid attacks:

enum, free memory cost enum, real memory cost sieving, free memory cost sieving, real memory cost

levels:

-quantum |post-quantum Hybrid attacks

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems w for typic tions from und 2" Table 2:

tacks:

ree memory cost eal memory cost free memory cost real memory cost

ttacks:

ree memory cost eal memory cost free memory cost real memory cost

ntum

Hybrid attacks

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than for typical $\{a\}$.

ble 2:

y cost y cost ory cost ory cost

y cost y cost ory cost ory cost

Hybrid attacks

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than basis redufor typical $\{a\}$.

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$.

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Extreme special case:

Search all small weight-w a.

Grover reduces cost to $\sqrt{}$.

Can also get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory without quantum computation.

Represent a as $a_1 + a_2$. (What is the optimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?) Look for approximate collision between $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

e.g. Problem 1: aG small so $a_1G \approx -a_2G$. (How fast are near-neighbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ special case:

II small weight-w a.

educes cost to $\sqrt{}$.

get " $\sqrt{}$ " using memory quantum computation.

otimal a_1 , a_2 overlap?)

approximate collision $H_1(a_1)$ and $H_2(a_2)$.

blem 1: aG small $\approx -a_2G$. (How fast are ghbor algorithms?)

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ Search t most like ase: eight-*w a*.

st to
$$\sqrt{}$$
.

using memory computation.

 $+ a_2$. (What a_2 overlap?) ate collision hd $H_2(a_2)$.

G small
(How fast are orithms?)

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ Search through manner most likely choices

emory on.

hat ?)

on

are

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ Search through many of the most likely choices of v.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ Search through many of the most likely choices of *v*.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ Search through many of the most likely choices of *v*.

For each v: Quickly find z with $zB \approx -v(0, K)$. Check whether (v, v(0, K) + zB) is short enough.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ Search through many of the most likely choices of *v*.

For each v: Quickly find z with $zB \approx -v(0, K)$. Check whether (v, v(0, K) + zB) is short enough.

Can again do quantum search, or approximate collision search.

25

Seems worse than basis reduction for typical $\{a\}$. But hybrid attack uses basis reduction and search; can beat basis reduction alone.

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ Search through many of the most likely choices of *v*.

For each v: Quickly find z with $zB \approx -v(0, K)$. Check whether (v, v(0, K) + zB) is short enough.

Can again do quantum search, or approximate collision search.

Can afford exponentially many z, maybe compensating for lower β .

Unified lattice description: $\{(u, uM + qr)\}$ given matrix M.

Relabel: $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}$. Attacker chooses subset of u indices to relabel as v.

Use BKZ- β to find short B with $\{(w, wL + qr)\} = \{zB\}$.

Now $\{(v, w, vK + wL + qr)\}\$ = $\{(v, v(0, K) + zB)\}.$ Search through many of the most likely choices of *v*.

For each v: Quickly find z with $zB \approx -v(0, K)$. Check whether (v, v(0, K) + zB) is short enough.

Can again do quantum search, or approximate collision search.

Can afford exponentially many z, maybe compensating for lower β .

Common claim: This saves time only for sufficiently narrow $\{a\}$. (Is this true, or a calculation error in existing algorithm analyses?)