

A Practical Cryptanalysis of the Algebraic Eraser™

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- This work: an attack that recovers the key in just 8 hours on a single core in Magma, for 128-bit parameters.

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Diffie-Hellman-style protocol:

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- **②** Alice computes public key $(M_A, \sigma_A) \in \Omega$ and sends to Bob.

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- § Parties compute shared value $(M, \sigma) \in \Omega$ from private info and public keys.

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- M is the shared key.

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• To multiply:

$$(M,\sigma)(M',\sigma')=(M(M')^{\sigma},\sigma\sigma').$$

• Define a map φ from (a subgroup of) $GL_n(\mathbb{F}_q(t_1,\ldots,t_n))$ to $GL_n(q)$: replace each t_i by some non-zero element $\tau_i \in \mathbb{F}_q$.

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- For $(S,\pi) \in \Omega$ and $(M,\sigma) \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_q(t_1,\ldots,t_n)) \rtimes \operatorname{Sym}(n)$, define E-multiplication by

$$(S,\pi)*(M,\sigma)=(S\varphi(M^{\pi}),\pi\sigma)\in\Omega.$$

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- Bob picks $d \in D$, $b \in B$ and sends d(I, e) * b to Alice.
- Common key is

$$d(c(I, e) * a) * b = c(d(I, e) * b) * a.$$

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- Phase 1: Generate lots of elements from A. Find linear information about d and the matrix part of b. Find d up to a scalar.

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- Independent security analysis is vital.

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- Techniques from BR and this paper will apply.

Thanks!