Yet Another Lightweight Block Cipher

Christof Beierle, Jérémy Jean, Gregor Leander, Amir Moradi, **Thomas Peyrin**, Yu Sasaki, Pascal Sasdrich, Siang Meng Sim

Simon and its (bigger) brothers

Many lightweight block-ciphers have been proposed recently (PRESENT, KATAN, LED, PICCOLO, TWINE, ...), all offering very similar performance with security guarantees

Simon came with **no security guarantee** (nor any cryptanalysis), but with an **impressive performance** for many platforms

Because of its performance, SIMON is a natural favorite for NIST and/or ISO standardization

We need an academic competitor to Simon !

What is **Skinny** ?

Skinny is a **tweakable block cipher** with following goals:

- SW/HW performances equivalent to Simon
- With security proofs regarding differential/linear attacks
- Flexible key/tweak/block sizes

Skinny design

AES-like design

But:

- Subtweakey added only to half of the state
- Constants reduced to very minimum (LFSR produced)
- Sbox is very light (almost PICCOLO Sbox)
- Mixcolumns extremely light (binary matrix with only three XORs)
- Tweakey schedule uses new LFSR based tweak separation
- Order of operations is SB AK ShR –MC, with no whitening key

Bounds on the number of active Sboxes

With so weak internal components, it is very unlikely that we obtain good security ... especially in related-key model

Cipher	Model	Rounds														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SKINNY	\mathbf{SK}	1	2	4	6	10	14	19	26	31	36	41	46	51	59	64
(36 rounds)	$\mathbf{TK2}$	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	7	9	12	16	21	25	27	31
LED	\mathbf{SK}	1	5	9	25	26	31	35	50	51	55	59	75	76	80	84
(48 rounds)	$\mathrm{TK2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	25	26	31	35
PICCOLO	\mathbf{SK}	0	5	9	14	18	27	32	36	41	45	50	54	59	63	68
(31 rounds)	$\mathrm{TK2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	14	18	18	23	27	27
MIDORI	\mathbf{SK}	1	3	7	16	23	30	35	38	41	50	57	62	67	72	75
(16 rounds)	$\mathrm{TK2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRESENT	\mathbf{SK}	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	30
(31 rounds)	$\mathrm{TK2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TWINE	\mathbf{SK}	1	3	6	11	18	24	30	35	39	44	-	-	-	-	-
(36 rounds)	$\mathrm{TK2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bounds on the number of active Sboxes

With so weak internal components, it is very unlikely that we obtain good security ... especially in related-key model

Model	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
\mathbf{SK}	69	74	78	83	86	90	94	99	106	111	116	121	≤ 126	≤ 131	≤ 137
$\mathbf{TK1}$	50	55	60	64	67	70	74	78	84	89	93	≤ 95	-	-	-
$\mathbf{TK2}$	35	41	45	49	54	58	62	65	69	73	78	82	86	90	94
TK3	26	31	36	40	43	47	50	54	58	60	62	66	70	76	80
SK Lin	70	74	78	84	91	94	98	105	112	115	-	-	_	_	_

Bounds on the number of active Sboxes

Because Simon is an &RX design:

- it is very hard to get bounds on the best differential paths
- impossible as of today for 128-bit block versions
- impossible as of today in the related-key model

Performances

Round-based ASIC implementations:

	Area	Throughput @100KHz
SKINNY-64-128	1691	177.78
SIMON-64-128	1751	145.45
SKINNY-128-128	2382	320.00
SIMON-128-128	2342	188.24
SKINNY-128-256	3302	266.67
SIMON-128-256	3419	177.78

Bitslice implementations:

	Westmere	Ivy Bridge	Has	well	\mathbf{Sky}	lake
Instruction Set	sse4	sse4	sse4	avx2	sse4	avx2
SKINNY-64-128	5.6	4.8	4.9	2.5	4.6	2.1
SIMON-64-128	6.9	5.9	5.8	3.0	5.4	2.7

Challenge: can you do better ?

Number of bitwise operations per plaintext bit

Cipher	nb. of op
SKINNY-64-128	139.5
SIMON-64-128	154
PRESENT-128	161.8
PICCOLO-128	162.75
KATAN-64-80	797.8
SKINNY-128-256	186
SIMON-128-256	252
AES-128	248.1
AES-256	411.2