## Comment on Post-Quantum Cryptography Requirements and Evaluation Criteria

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To:pqc-comments <pqc-comments@nist.gov>;

To whom it may concern:

I have read through the proposed document and supporting materials and have two comments:

1 ---

In section 2.C.1 (Implementations) Submitting an implementation solely on the Intel x64 processor ignores the vast and ever-growing population of smaller processors that make up the Internet of Things. Quantum-resistant solutions optimized for such a capable machine may not scale down to 8 or 16 bit microcontrollers. To that end we propose that you include such smaller devices (e.g. 16-bit MSP430, and 8-bit 8051 and/or AVR8) in your testing and evaluation.

2 --

The proposed testing API is extremely problematic. Specifically, it assumes that Keys and Signatures are a constant size. There are definitely real algorithms where this is not the case, and each keypair (and signature) generated requires dynamic memory. In order to apply these variable-length algorithms to the process would require a change to the testing API that allows for dynamic sizes.

We see two possibilities to handle this extremely important use case:

- 1. Set the sizes so high as to be sure to include even the largest possible keys/signatures. The problem is that this would necessarily increase the amount of memory/storage required, and it's still potentially possible to hit a sample that goes beyond the boundaries, in which case the system either has to try again or give up.
- 2. Fix the APIs themselves to handle dynamic-size responses. This would allow an algorithm to return data objects of varying lengths.

We would encourage taking approach #2.

To this end we would propose a change to the API that enables dynamic responses, perhaps something like the following (with similar changes for the KAT versions):

typedef struct {unsigned long long len; unsigned char\* buf;}buffer\_t;

typedef buffer\_t PublicKey;

typedef buffer\_t PrivateKey;

typedef buffer\_t Signature;

```
int crypto_sign_keypair_dyn(
```

PublicKey\* pk,

PrivateKey\* sk

);

```
int crypto_sign_dyn(
Signature *sig,
const unsigned char *m, unsigned long long mlen,
const PrivateKey sk
);
```

int crypto\_sign\_open\_dyn(

const unsigned char \*m, unsigned long long mlen,

const Signature sig,

const PublicKey pk

);

void free\_buffer(buffer\_t buf);

Thanks for your consideration,

-derek --Derek Atkins Chief Technology Officer SecureRF Corporation

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