

Signal & The Double Ratchet

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Signal - A History

- Signal – both an app and the underlying protocol
 - Focuses on secure conversations
- Originally RedPhone & TextSecure
 - Proprietary and released in 2010
 - The company Whisper Systems was acquired by Twitter in 2011
 - Then released both apps under GPLv3
- Open Whisper Systems was founded in 2012
 - The Signal Protocol was released in 2014 and the Signal app was released for iOS with only voice calling abilities
 - Moxie Marlinspike was the founder
 - Later would be merged with TextSecure features

Why is it Important

- WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, Google Allo
 - First two have a billion users each
- “Despite its importance and novelty, there has been little to no academic analysis of the Signal protocol.”
- Has been a driving force for encryption in “real world” use

Features of the Double Ratchet

- Forward secrecy
 - A future compromise doesn't invalidate current security
- Future secrecy
 - Compromise of ephemeral key will be “healed”
- Asynchronicity
 - Allows for receiving messages out of order
- Message Unlinkability

The Primitives

- The Diffie-Hellman Ratchet
 - Elliptic Curve Diffie Hellman
 - Using Curve 25519 (The default of OpenSSH and many others)
 - Fast and 128 bits of security
 - X3DH
- Symmetric Encryption
 - AES
 - Cipher Block Chaining mode
 - Counter mode
- Message Authentication Codes
 - HMAC using SHA-2 (256 bit)

X3DH

- Supports X25519 or X448
- Allows for key exchange where one party may be unavailable
 - The exchange happens through an available third party “server”
- Bob places his public identity key, and a signed prekey
 - Alice gets these and forms an initial message with it
 - Bob then processes the message
- The pre-key is replaced frequently
- The protocol has a fallback if no pre-key is published
 - However, replay is possible without a signed pre-key

Quick Look at X3DH Keys

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$DH1 = DH(IK_A, SPK_B)$

$DH2 = DH(EK_A, IK_B)$

$DH3 = DH(EK_A, SPK_B)$

$SK = KDF(DH1 || DH2 || DH3)$

And if a pre-key is provided

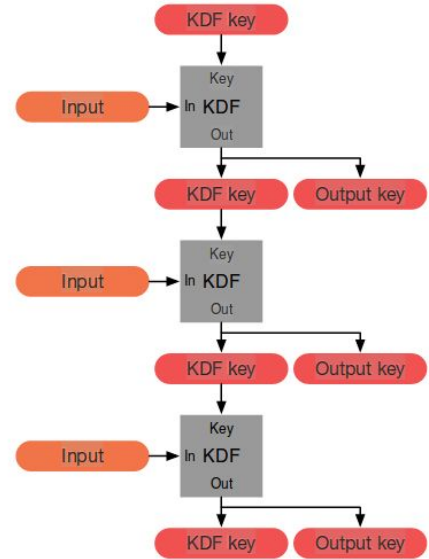
$DH4 = DH(EK_A, OPK_B)$

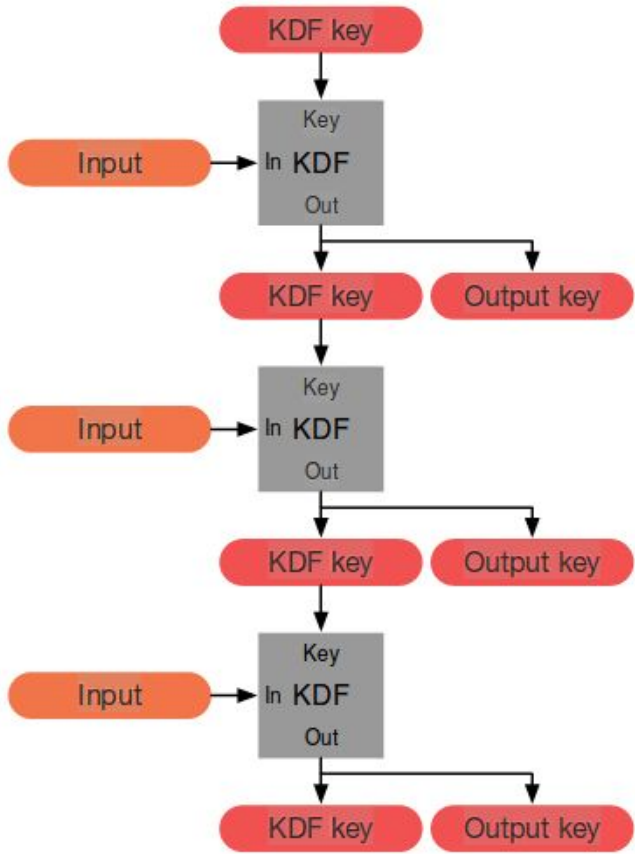
$SK = KDF(DH1 || DH2 || DH3 || DH4)$

- IK_B = Bob's identity key
- SPK_B = Bob's signed prekey
- $Sig(IK_B, Encode(SPK_B))$ = Bob's pre-key signature
- OPK_B = Bob's one-time prekey

KDF Chains

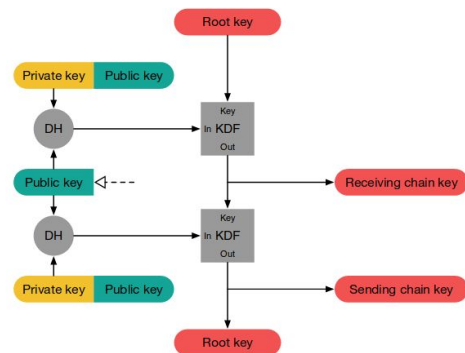
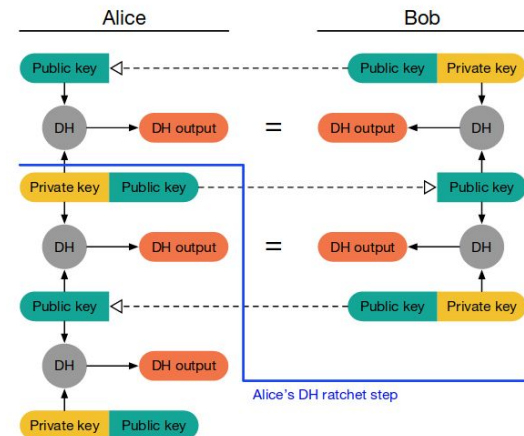
- KDF chains
 - “Key Derivation Function”
 - Takes secret, random KDF key and input data
 - Output split into new KDF key and an output key
- Three chains are used
 - Root
 - Input: Diffie-Hellman output secrets
 - Output: Used as KDF keys for other two chains
 - Sending & Receiving
 - Input: Root chain output
 - Output: Used to encrypt messages

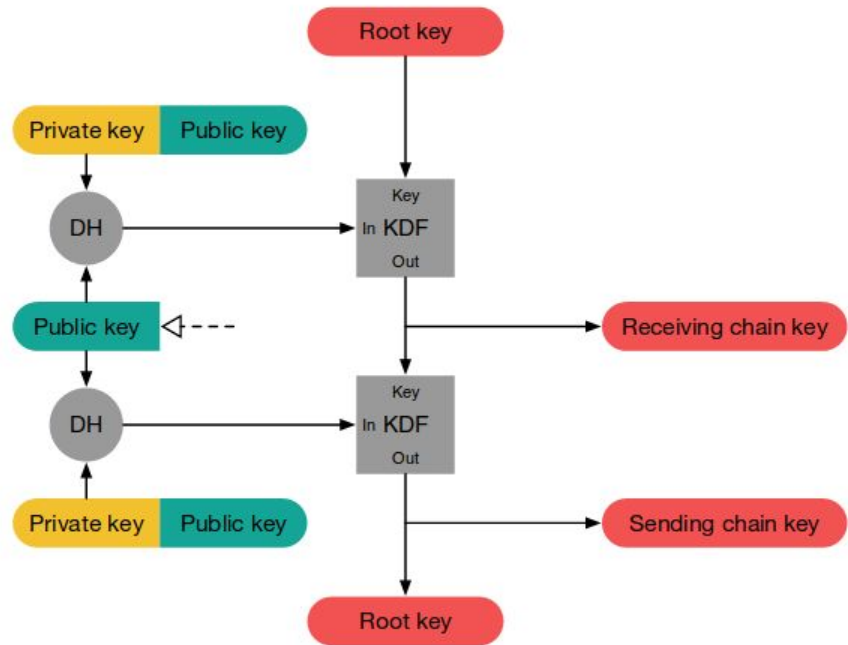
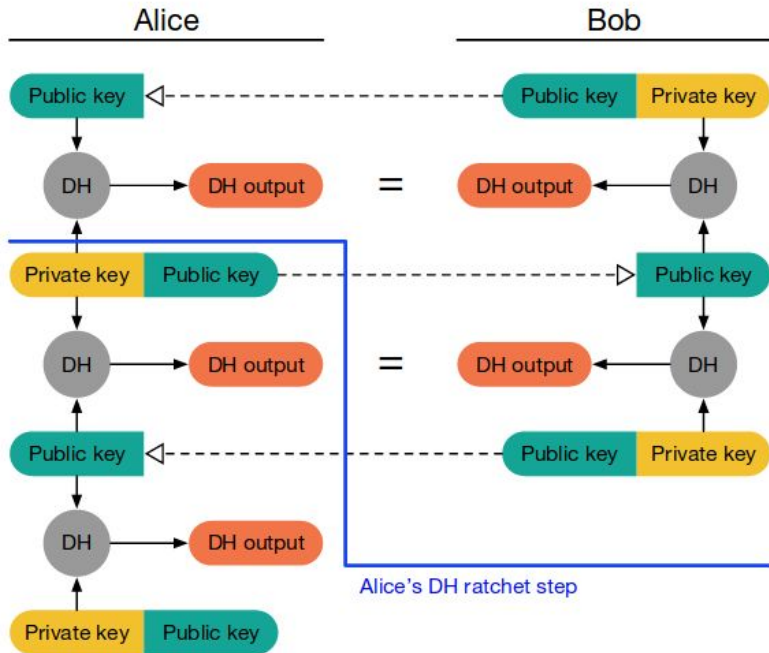


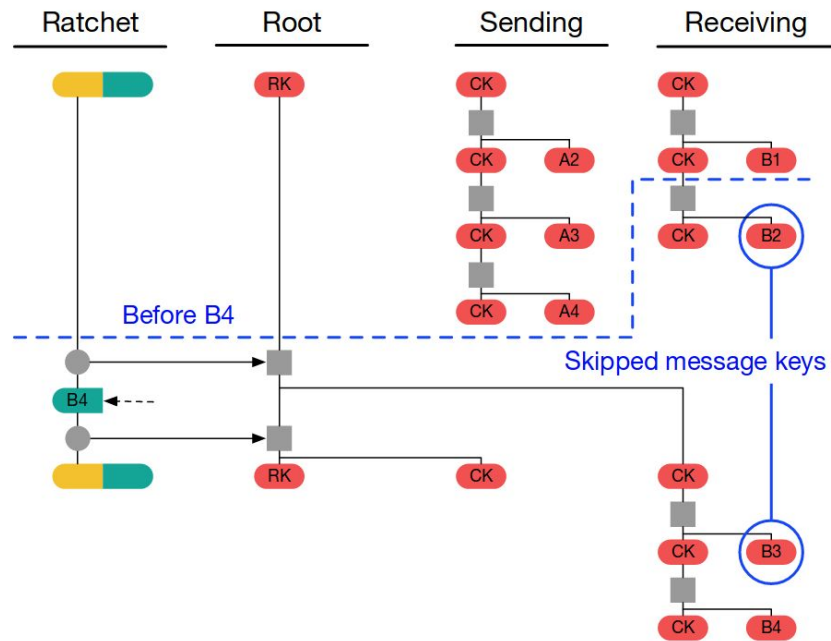
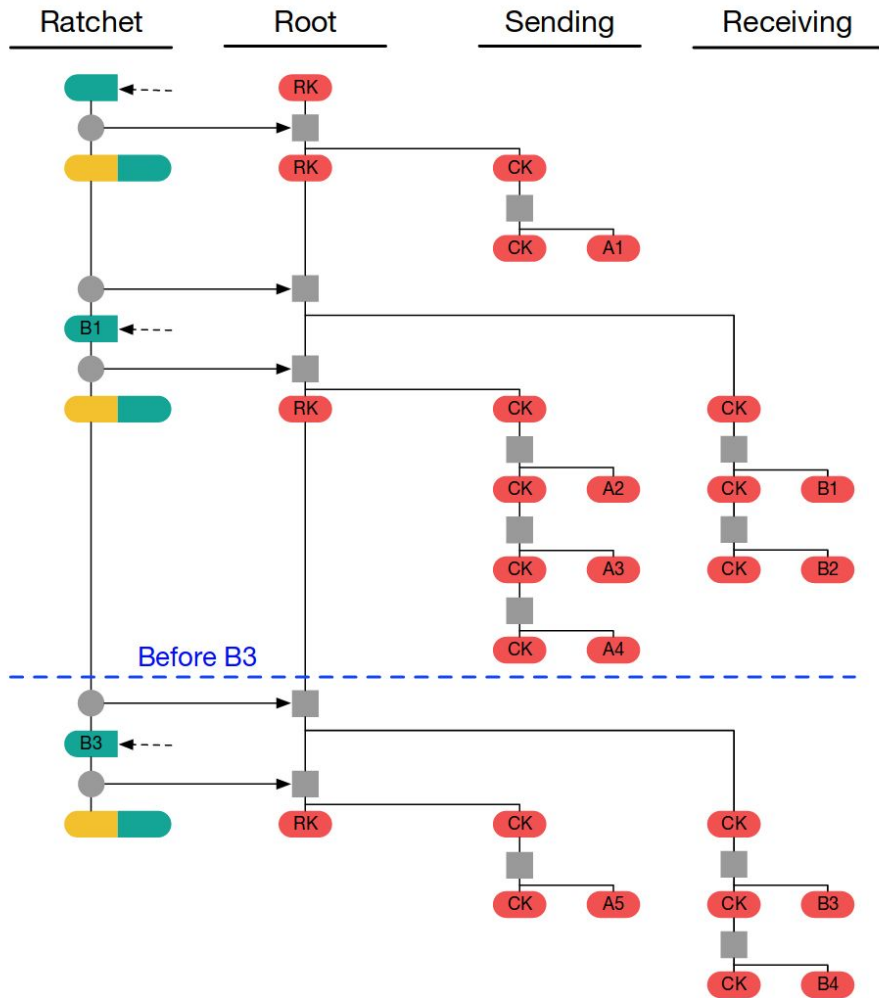


A Double Ratchet

- The Diffie-Hellman Ratchet
 - The Root chain is fed with the DH secret output
 - Add resilience to break in
 - The DH keys are changed frequently
 - Deriving the new key forms the first ratchet
 - The Root chain is updated twice each DH ratchet
- The Symmetric Ratchet
 - These chains are ratcheted for each message
 - Ensure each message has a unique key
 - Keys can be deleted after use
 - Keys for missed messages are stored







Sources

- <https://whispersystems.org/docs/specifications/doubleratchet/doubleratchet.pdf>
- <https://whispersystems.org/docs/specifications/x3dh/>
- <https://whispersystems.org/blog/advanced-ratcheting/>
- <https://eprint.iacr.org/2016/1013.pdf>
- <https://www.cs.bris.ac.uk/Research/CryptographySecurity/RWC/2017/luke.garratt.pdf>