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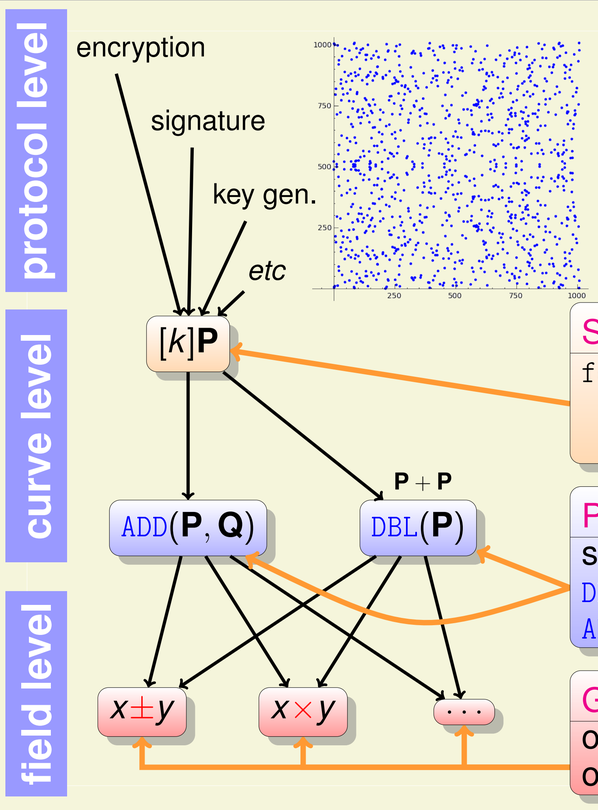
HAH Project, IRISA–IRMAR

Hardware and Arithmetic for Hyperelliptic Curves Cryptography

Gabriel Gallin, Arnaud Tisserand & Nicolas Veyrat-Charvillon

1. Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC)



$E : y^2 = x^3 + 4x + 20$ over GF(1009)

Points on E: $\mathbf{P}$, $\mathbf{Q}$= (x, y) or (x, y, z)

Coordinates: $x, y, z \in$ GF(·)

GF(p), GF(2^m), t : 160–600 bits

$k = (k_{t-1}k_{t-2}\ldots k_1k_0)_2 \in \mathbb{N}$

Scalar multiplication operation

```
for i from 0 to t − 1 do
    if k_i = 1 then Q = ADD(P, Q)
    P = DBL(P)
```

Point addition/doubling operations

sequence of finite field operations

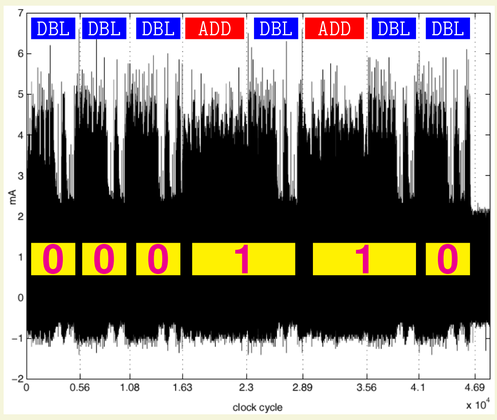
DBL: $v_1 = z_1^2, v_2 = x_1 - v_1, \ldots$

ADD: $w_1 = z_1^2, w_2 = z_1 \times w_1, \ldots$

GF(p) or GF(2^m) operations

operation modulo large prime (GF(p)) or irreducible polynomial (GF(2^m))

2. Side Channel Attacks (SCAs)



Side channels:

- Power consumption
- Electromagnetic radiation
- Computation timings

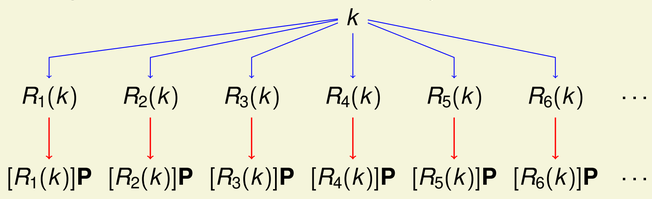
Attacks:

- Simple analysis
- Differential analysis (statistics)
- Templates and learning

3. Protections & Counter-Measures Against SCAs

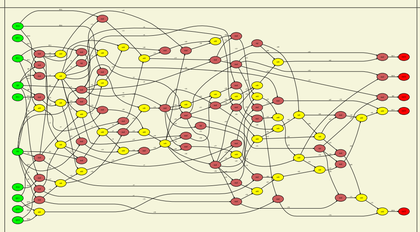
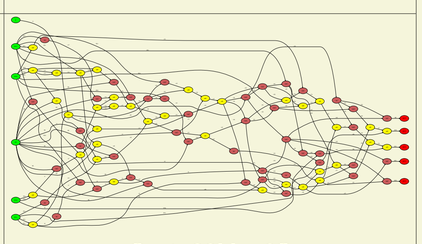
- Uniform comp. durations
- Uniform power/EM profile
- Random behavior
- Circuit reconfiguration
- detection/correction codes
- Add noise (!)

Example: use redundant number systems



Random recoding: $\forall i \quad [R_i(k)]\mathbf{P} = [k]\mathbf{P}$

4. From ECC to HECC

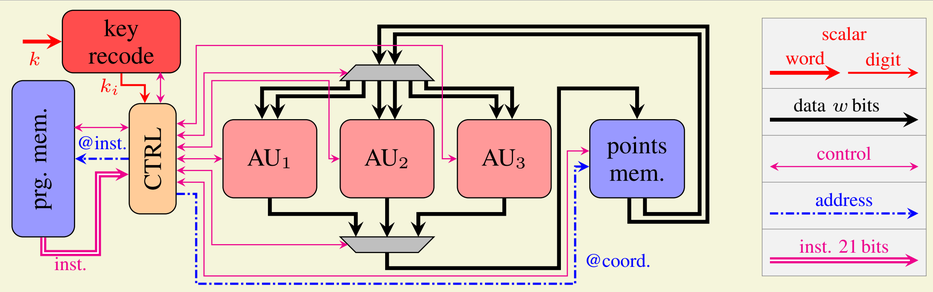
	field size	ADD	DBL
ECC	ℓ bits	Cost: 12M + 2S	Cost: 6M + 5S
HECC	$\frac{\ell}{2}$ bits	 Cost: 47M + 4S	 Cost: 38M + 6S

Examples of computation expressions for projective coordinates

5. HAH Project Objectives

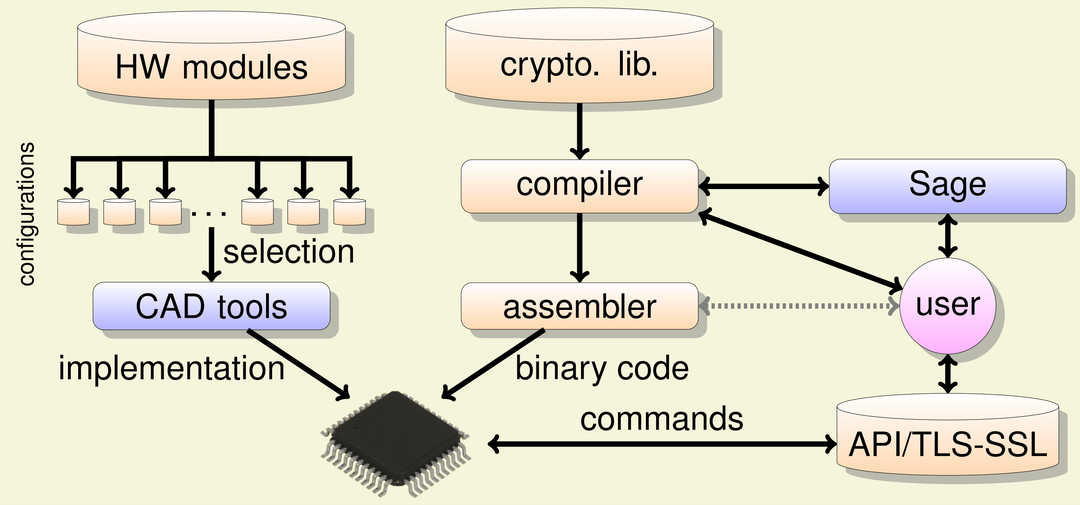
- Efficient algorithms and representations for HECC
- HECC protections against SCAs (passive and active)
- Fast, low-power and secure hardware implementations (open source hardware code and programming tools)
- Intensive security evaluation using our SCA setup

6. Developed Crypto-Processor(s) from PAVOIS ANR Project



- Arithmetic Units (AUs): $\pm$, $\times$, $\div$ over GF(p)/GF(2^m) various configurations (area vs speed, internal protection)
- Various key recoding methods (and dedicated units)
- Configuration: field size, internal word size, #AUs, type(AUs)
- Circuit/architecture level protections

7. Programming Tools for Our Crypto-Processor(s)



8. Implementation Results on FPGA

XC6SLX75 FPGA, GF(p), 256-bit ECC or 128-bit HECC, internal word size $w = 32$ bits

Recoding units:

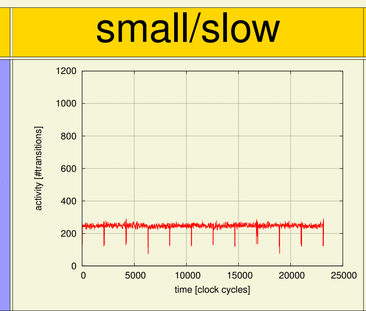
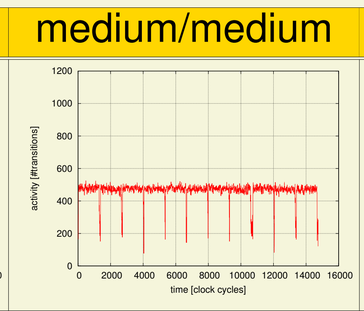
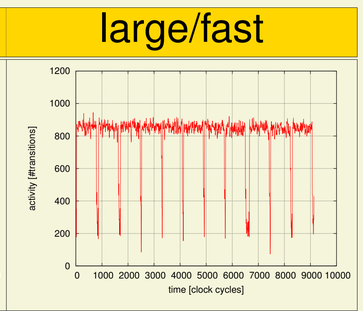
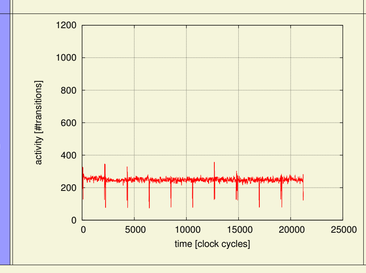
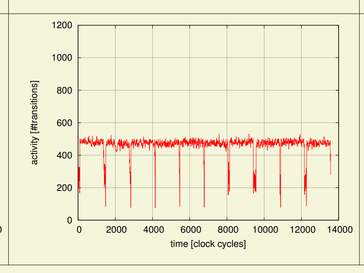
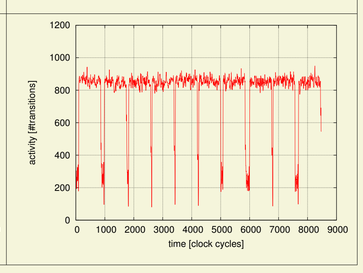
Recoding	BIN	NAF-2	NAF-3	NAF-4
area slices (FF/LUT)	**565** (1321/1461)	**570** (1340/1479)	**571** (1344/1495)	**503** (1348/1489)
freq. (MHz)	225	228	237	217

Area/speed trade-offs for ECC and HECC configurations:

	#mult.	BRAM	mult. 1 col.		mult. 2 col.		mult. 4 col.	
ECC	1	2	**503** (1348/1489)	**217**	**626** (1450/1643)	**230**	**694** (1649/1891)	**211**
	2	2	**689** (1744/1894)	**219**	**754** (1948/2208)	**234**	**931** (2345/2712)	**220**
	3	2	**809** (2146/2245)	**205**	**942** (2449/2704)	**222**	**1105** (3046/3436)	**222**
HECC	1	2	**522** (1344/1405)	**228**	**520** (1434/1535)	**217**	area slices (FF/LUT)	freq. MHz
	2	2	**634** (1746/1786)	**226**	**689** (1926/2055)	**220**		
	4	2	**852** (2552/2531)	**201**	**917** (2912/3045)	**195**		
	8	2	**1347** (4145/3882)	**204**	**1601** (4865/4928)	**209**		

9. Algorithms and Architecture Impacts on SCAs

Activity traces from CABA[1] simulations (after filtering) for several configurations of the field multiplier (area/speed)

	small/slow	medium/medium	large/fast
ADD			
DBL			

[1] Cycle Accurate Bit Accurate (*i.e.* simulations close to real power measurements)

http://h-a-h.inria.fr/