



Aalto University
School of Science

FourQ on FPGA: New Hardware Speed Records for Elliptic Curve Cryptography over Large Prime Characteristic Fields

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Introduction

FourQ:

- ▶ FourQ is a high-performance elliptic curve with **very good SW performance** (2–3× faster than Curve25519)
- ▶ FourQ has been shown to offer the fastest scalar multiplications on a wide range of software platforms:
 - ▶ On several 32-bit ARM microarchitectures (SAC 2016)
 - ▶ On several 64-bit Intel/AMD processors, low and high-end (ASIACRYPT 2015)
- ▶ FourQ employs four-dimensional scalar decompositions, requires extensive precomputation, complex control, etc.
⇒ **Not clear how well it suits for HW implementation**

Introduction

Contributions:

- ▶ The **first FPGA-based implementations** of FourQ
- ▶ FourQ offers $2\text{--}2.5\times$ faster performance than Curve25519
- ▶ **Speed-area tradeoff** is the primary optimization goal
- ▶ Protected against timing and SPA attacks
- ▶ We present three implementations:
single-core, multi-core, and Montgomery ladder variant

$$\mathcal{E}/\mathbb{F}_{p^2} : -x^2 + y^2 = 1 + dx^2y^2$$

- ▶ Twisted Edwards curve with $\#\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{F}_{p^2}) = 392 \cdot \xi$ where ξ is a 246-bit prime
- ▶ Defined over \mathbb{F}_{p^2} with the Mersenne prime $p = 2^{127} - 1$
- ▶ Complete addition formulas over extended twisted Edwards coordinates (Hisil et al. ASIACRYPT'08)

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- ▶ Complete addition formulas over extended twisted Edwards coordinates (Hisil et al. ASIACRYPT'08)
- ▶ Two efficiently-computable endomorphisms ψ and ϕ
- ▶ Four-dimensional decomposition for the 256-bit scalar m with (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) such that $a_i \in [0, 2^{64})$:

$$[m]P = [a_1]P + [a_2]\psi(P) + [a_3]\phi(P) + [a_4]\psi(\phi(P))$$

Scalar Multiplication

Input: Point P ,
integer $m \in [0, 2^{256})$

Output: $[m]P$

- 1 Decompose and recode m
- 2 Precompute lookup table T
- 3 $Q \leftarrow T[v_{64}]$
- 4 **for** $i = 63$ **to** 0 **do**
- 5 $Q \leftarrow [2]Q$
- 6 $Q \leftarrow Q + m_i T[v_i]$

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Scalar decompose and recode

- ▶ Decompose to a multi-scalar (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)
- ▶ Sign-aligned so that $a_1[j] \in \{\pm 1\}$ and $a_i[j] \in \{0, a_1[j]\}$ for $2 \leq j \leq 4$
- ▶ Recode to signs $m_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ and values $v_i \in [0, 7]$ (point index)

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Precomputation

- ▶ Precompute 8 points: $T[u] = P + [u_0]\phi(P) + [u_1]\psi(P) + [u_2]\psi(\phi(P))$
for $u = (u_2, u_1, u_0) \in [0, 7]$
- ▶ Store them with 5 coordinates
 $(X + Y, Y - X, 2Z, 2dT, -2dT) \Rightarrow$
 $+T[u] : (X + Y, Y - X, 2Z, 2dT)$
 $-T[u] : (Y - X, X + Y, 2Z, -2dT)$
- ▶ 68M + 27S and several additions

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Main for-loop

- ▶ Fully regular and constant-time
- ▶ Only 64 double-and-adds
- ▶ Doubling:
 $(X, Y, Z, T_a, T_b) \leftarrow (X, Y, Z)$
- ▶ Addition:
 $(X, Y, Z, T_a, T_b) \leftarrow$
 $(X, Y, Z, T_a, T_b) \times$
 $(X + Y, Y - X, 2Z, 2dT)$

General Architecture

Scalar Decomposition and Recoding Unit

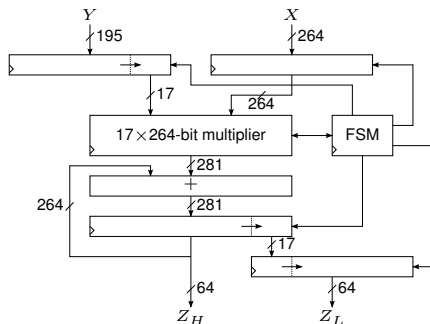
- ▶ Decomposes and recodes the scalar
- ▶ Mainly multiplications with constants

Field Arithmetic Unit (“the core”)

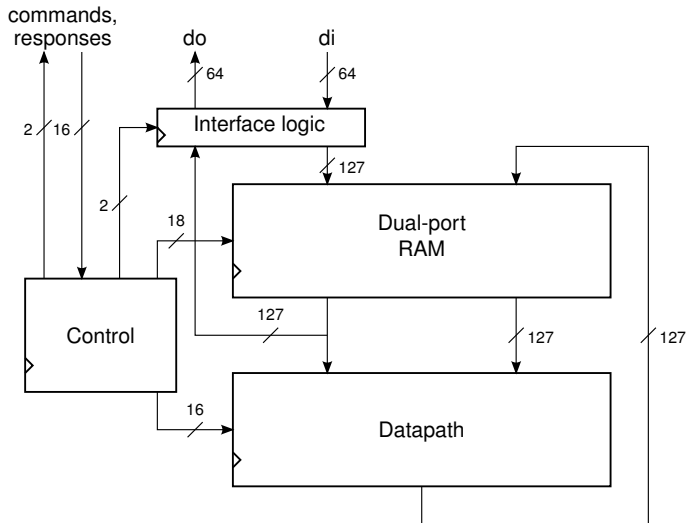
- ▶ Precomputation and the main for-loop
- ▶ Highly optimized for \mathbb{F}_p with the Mersenne prime

Scalar Unit

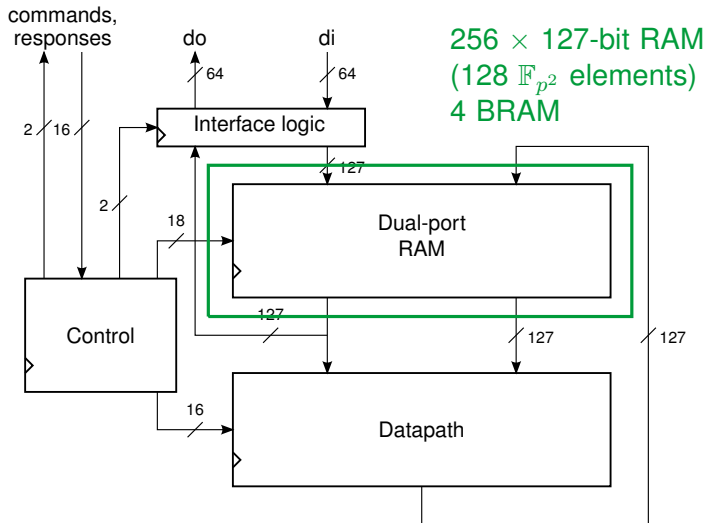
- ▶ **Decomposition** is computed with a **truncated multiplier** (mainly multiplications with constants)
- ▶ The main component is a 17×264 -bit **row multiplier** built by using 11 DSPs
- ▶ **Recoding** is bit manipulations and 64-bit additions
- ▶ Outputs (m_0, v_0) first, scalar multiplication begins with (m_{64}, v_{64})
⇒ Store in a LIFO buffer



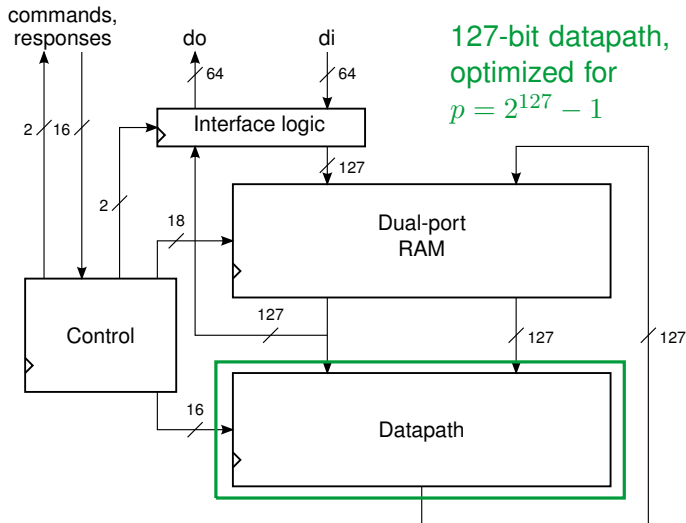
Field Arithmetic Unit



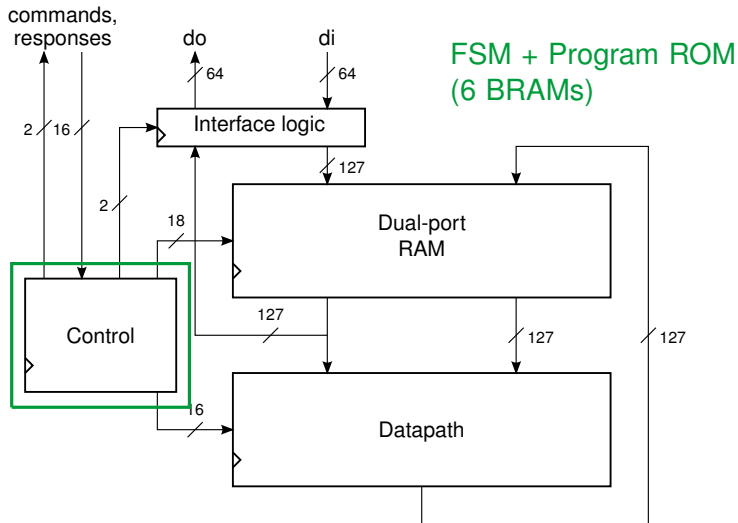
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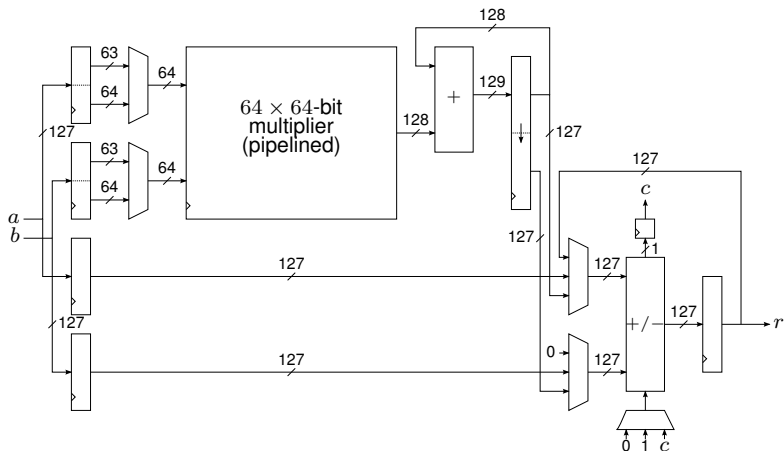
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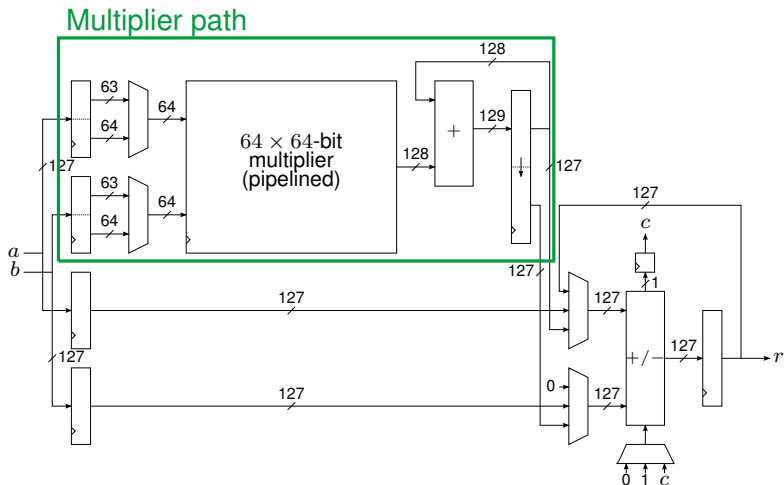
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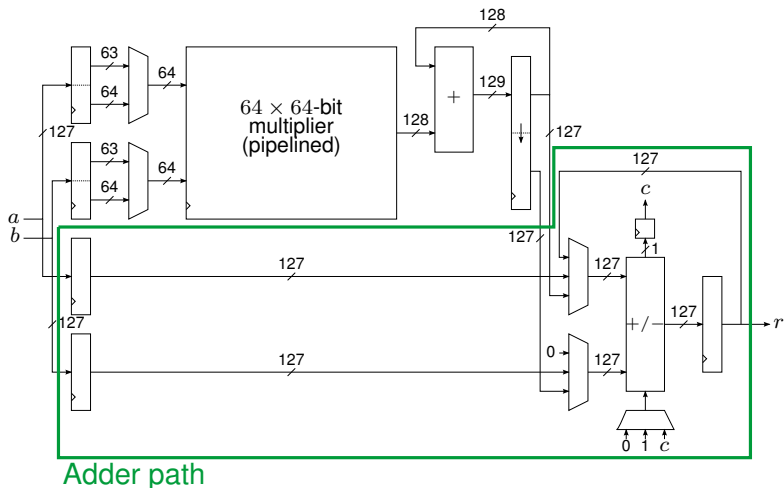
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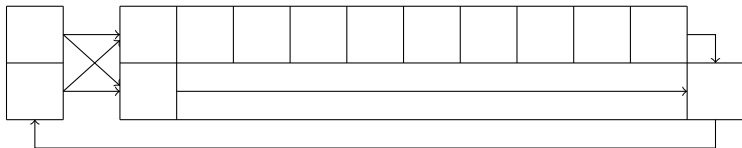
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Example: Multiplication in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}

3 multiplications, 2 additions and 3 subtractions in \mathbb{F}_p :

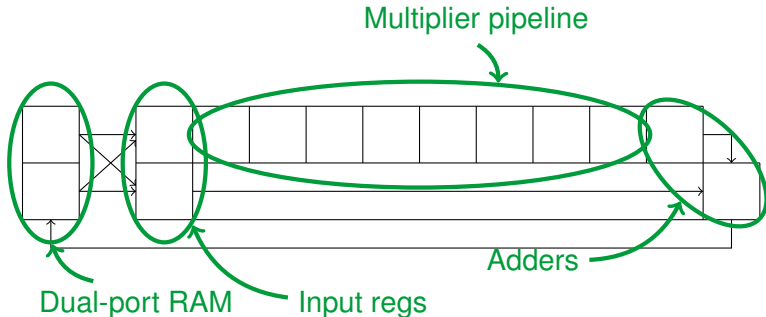
$$\begin{aligned} a \times b &= (a_0, a_1) \times (b_0, b_1) \\ &= (a_0 \cdot b_0 - a_1 \cdot b_1, (a_0 + a_1) \cdot (b_0 + b_1) - a_0 \cdot b_0 - a_1 \cdot b_1) \end{aligned}$$



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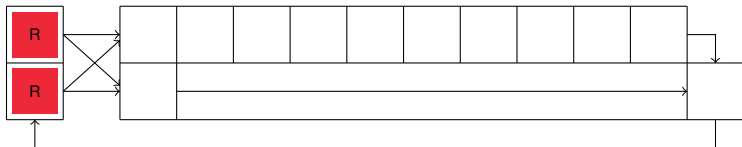
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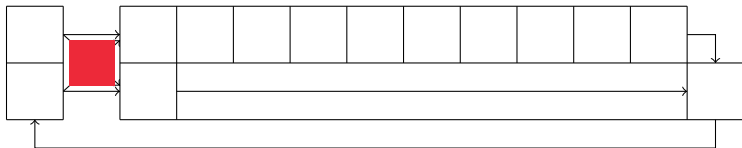


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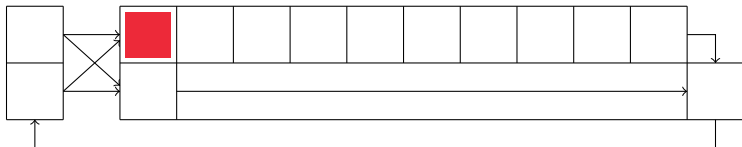


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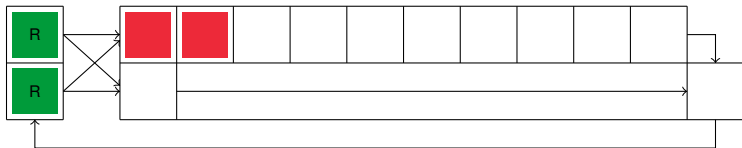


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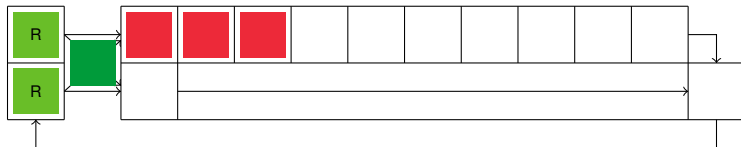


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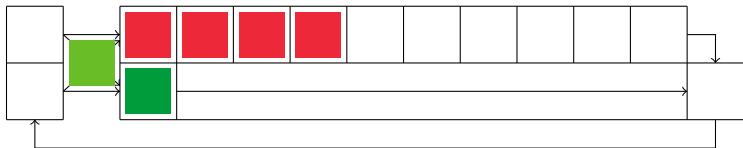


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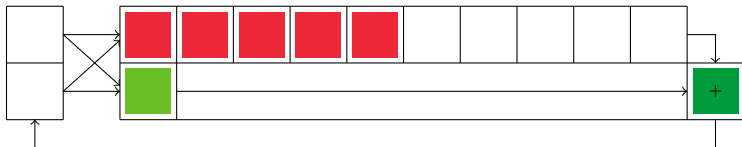


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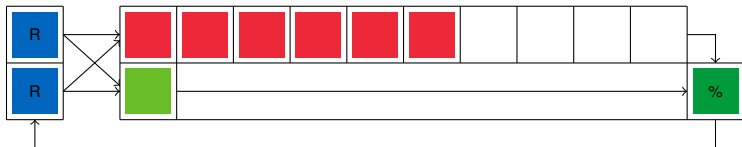


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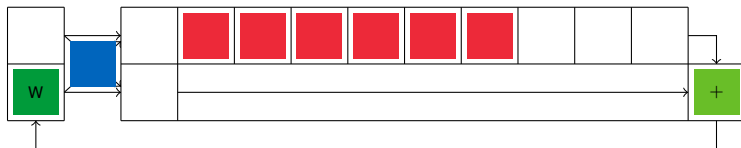


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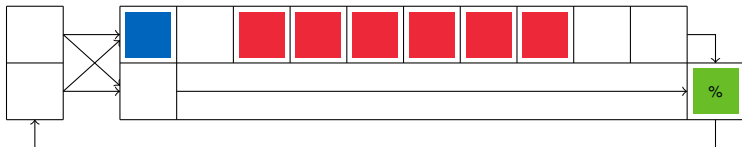


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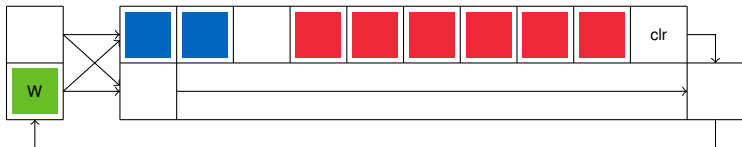


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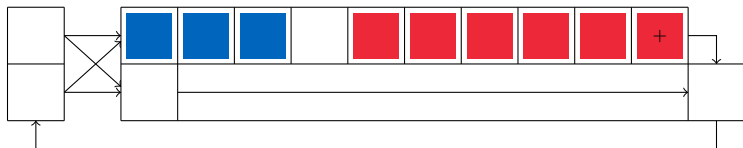


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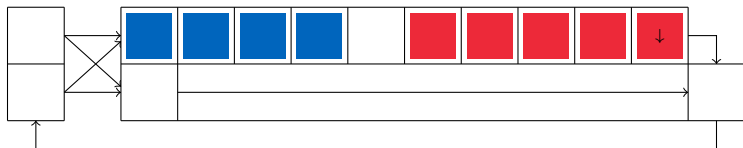


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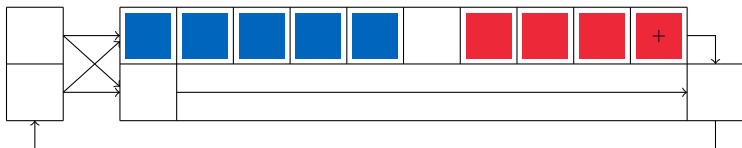


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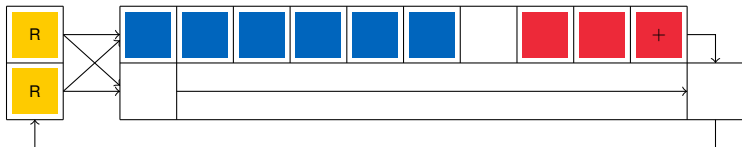


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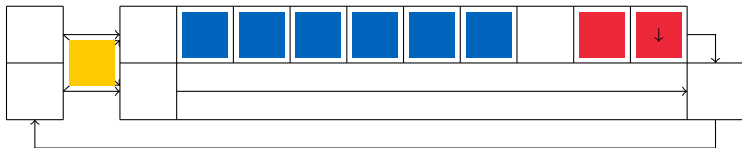


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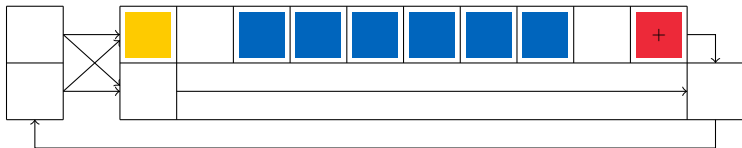


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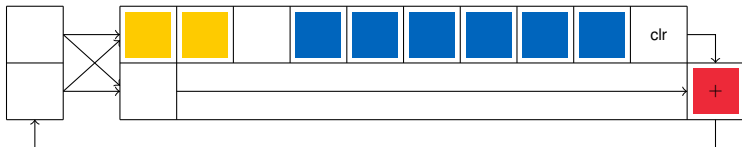


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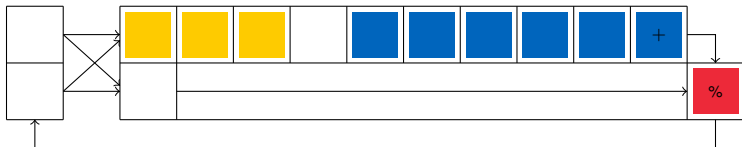


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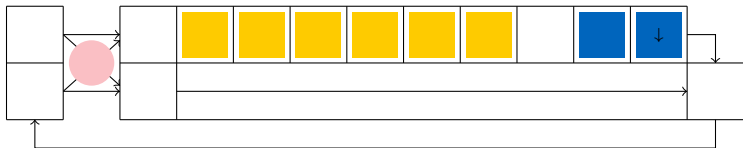
(1)

22

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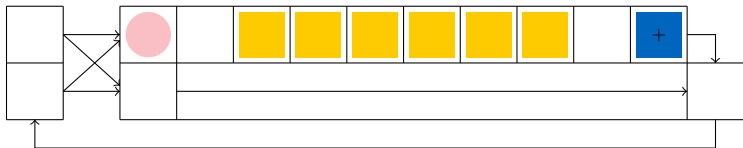
(2)

23

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(3)

24

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(4)

25

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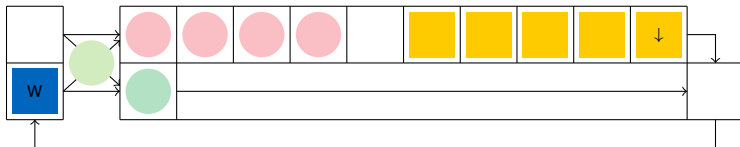
(5)

26

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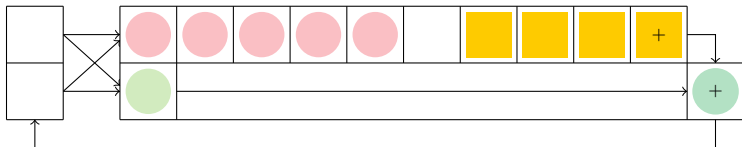
(6)

27

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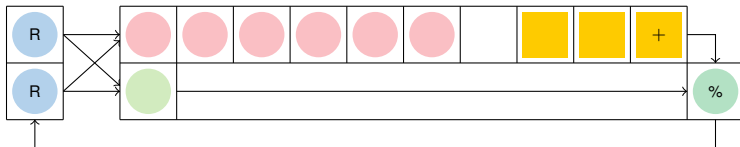
(7)

28

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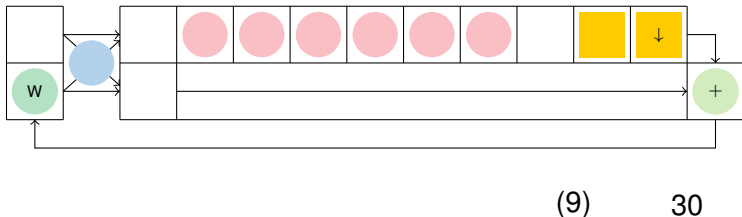
(8)

29

Example: Multiplication in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}

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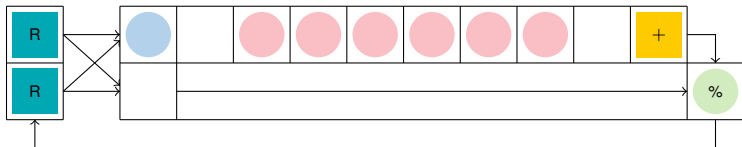
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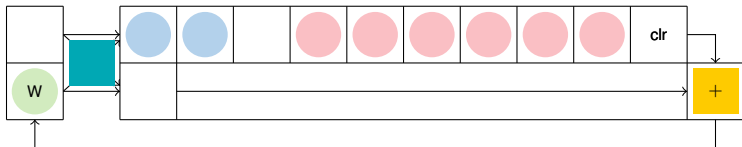
(10)

31

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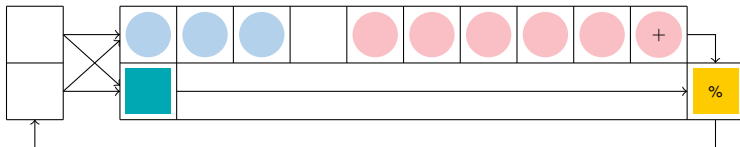
(11)

32

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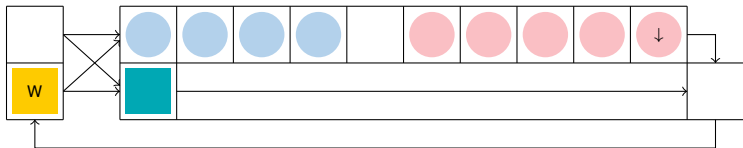
(12)

33

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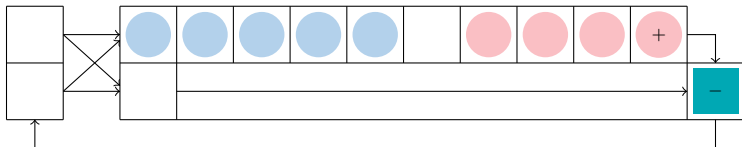
(13)

34

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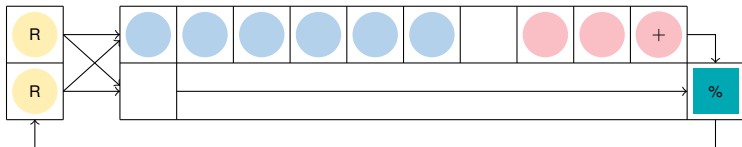
(14)

35

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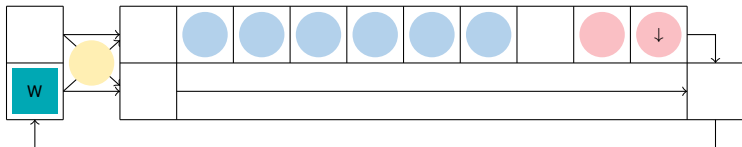
(15)

36

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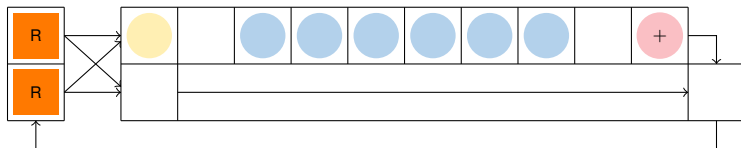
(16)

37

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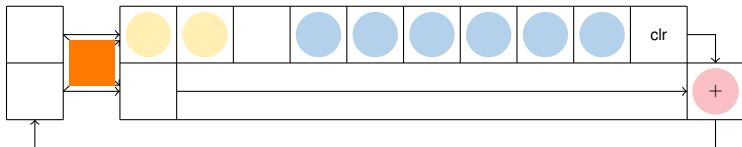
(17)

38

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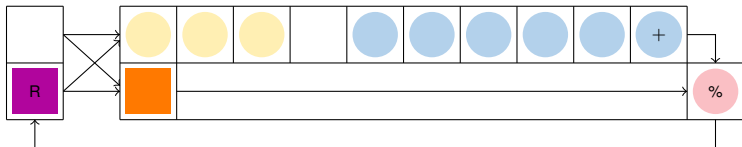
(18)

39

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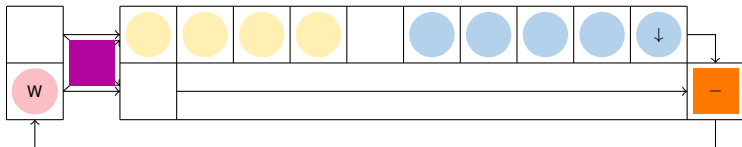
(19)

40

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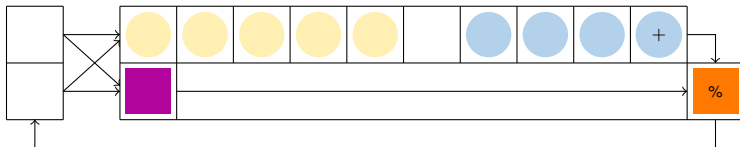
(20)

41

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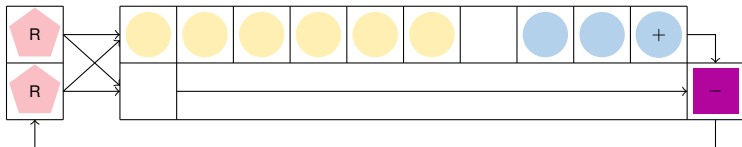
(21)

42

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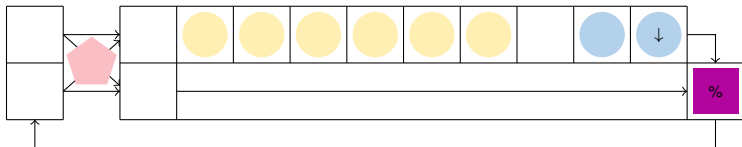


(1,22) 43

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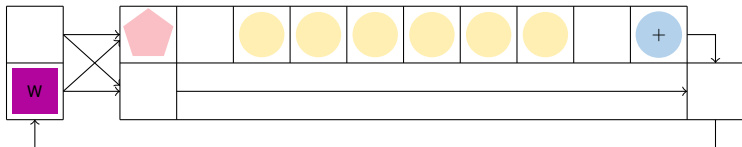


(2,23) 44

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(3,24) 45

Latencies

Field operations

	in \mathbb{F}_p	in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}
Addition	6 (2) clocks	8 (4) clocks
Multiplication	20 (7) clocks	38/45 (31/21) clocks
Squaring	20 (7) clocks	28 (16) clocks
Inversion	2760 clocks	2817 clocks

In practice, almost all additions in parallel with multiplications

Latencies

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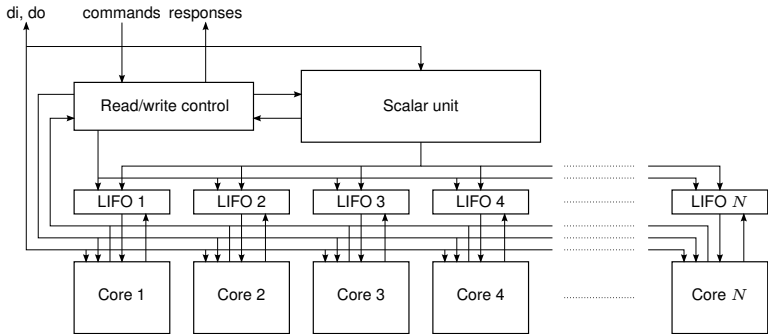
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Operations for scalar multiplication

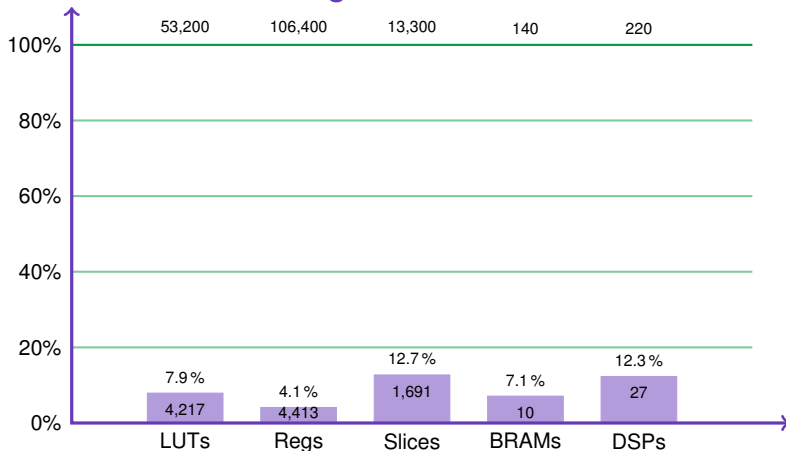
Precomputation	4185 clocks
Scalar decomposition and recoding	1984 (0) clocks
Double-and-add (64 times)	354 clocks
Affine conversion	2869 clocks
Scalar multiplication	29739 clocks

Multi-Core Architecture



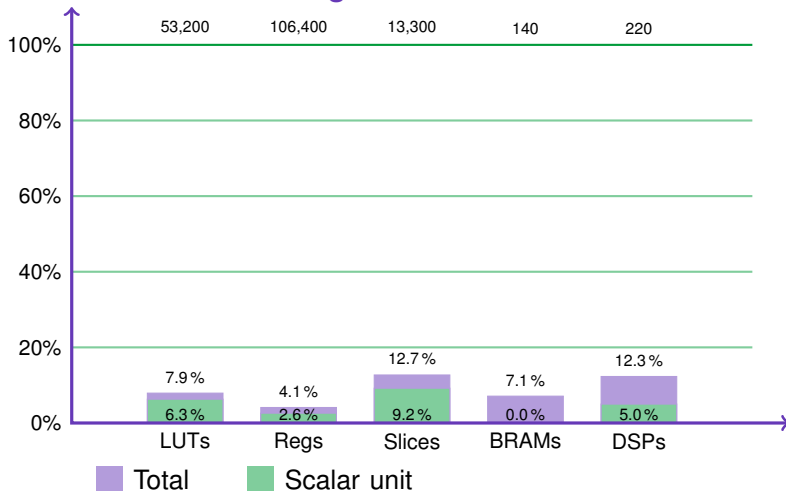
Area Results on Zynq-7020

Single-Core Architecture



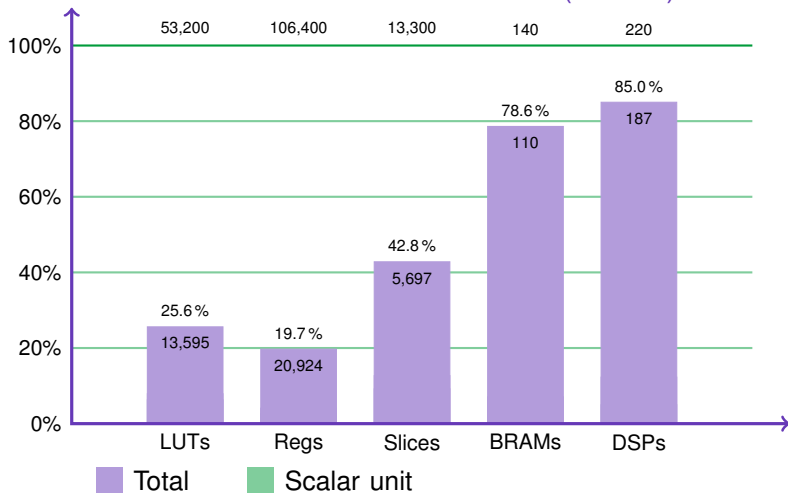
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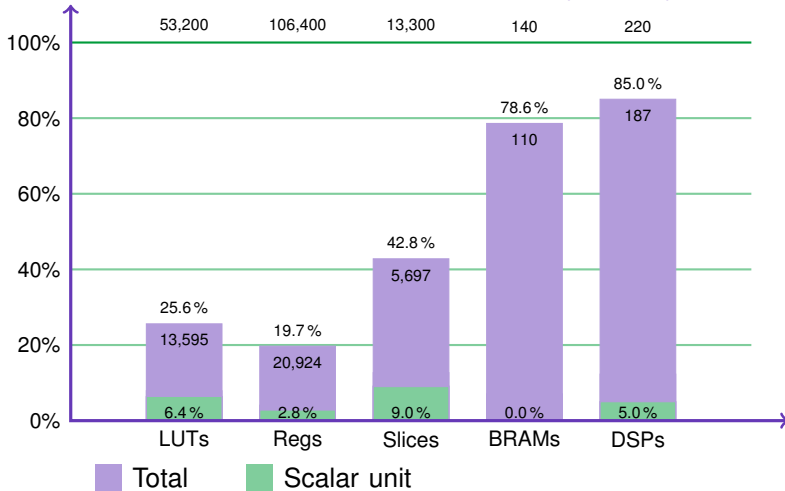
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Performance Results on Zynq-7020

VHDL for Xilinx Zynq-7020 with Vivado 2015.4

- ▶ One scalar multiplication takes 29,739 clock cycles
- ▶ **Single-core:** 190 MHz \Rightarrow 157 μ s or 6,389 ops
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- ▶ Point validation (124 clocks), cofactor killing (1760 clocks)

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Variant using Montgomery ladder

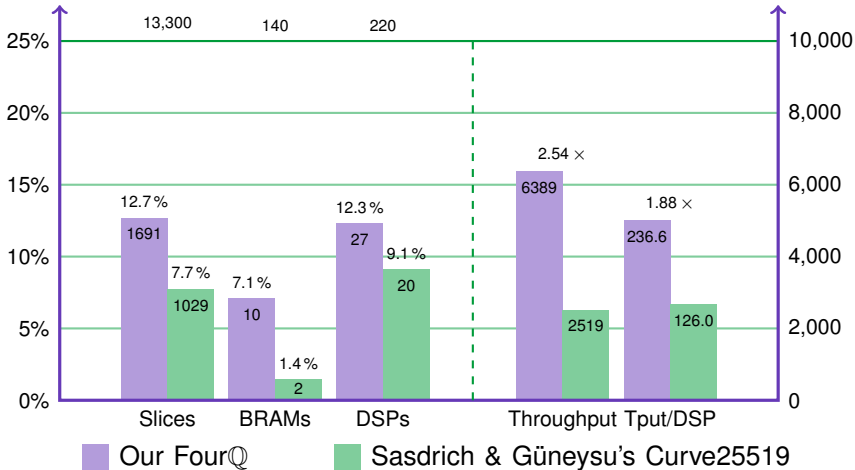
- ▶ No scalar unit (saves 11 DSPs), no precomputations, simpler control, etc.
- ▶ 522 slices, 7 BRAMs, 16 DSP
- ▶ 58967 clocks at 190 MHz \Rightarrow 310 μ s or **3,222 ops**

Comparison

- ▶ Many implementations for ECC over prime fields
- ▶ Comparison is **extremely difficult** because of different FPGAs, different optimization goals, etc.
- ▶ Best match with **Sasdrich & Güneysu's Curve25519 design**, both on Xilinx Zynq-7020
- ▶ See the paper for further comparisons

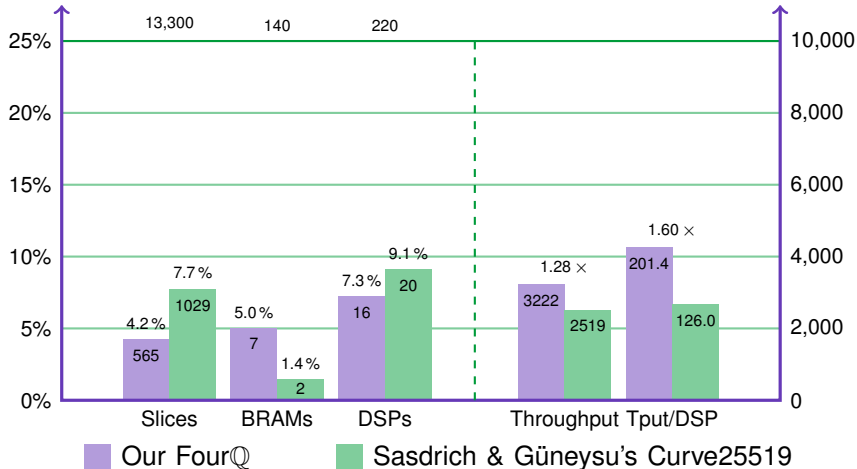
FourQ vs. Curve25519

Single-Core Architectures



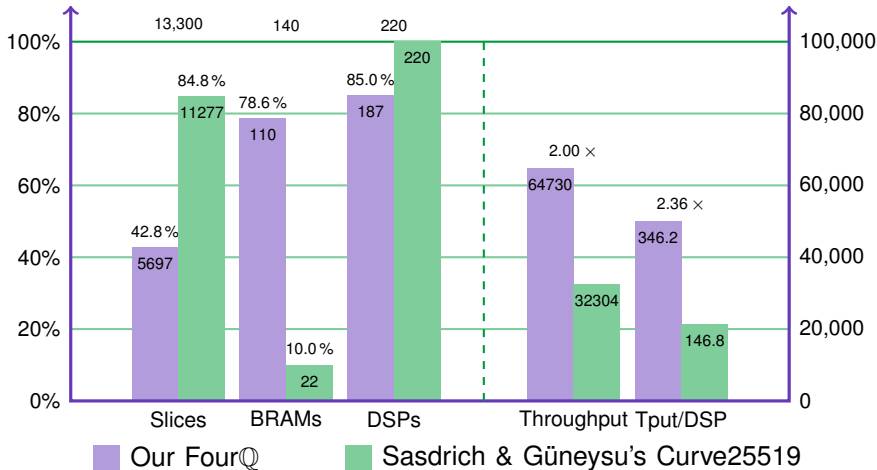
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Montgomery Ladder



FourQ vs. Curve25519

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Conclusions

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- ▶ Better side-channel protection:
e.g., against DPA and advanced horizontal attacks

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Thank you! Questions?