# Lightweight Encryption Algorithm - LEA -

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# **Chapter 1**

# **Block Cipher LEA-128**

#### 1.1 Specification

Table 1.1: Specification Comparison between AES and LEA Block Ciphers

Specification	AES	LEA	
Block Size (bits)	128	128	
<b>Key Size (bits)</b>	128/192/256	128/192/256	
Structure	Substitution-Permutation Network	Generalized Feistel Network	
Rounds	10/12/14 (depends on key size)	24/28/32 (depends on key size)	
Designed By	Joan Daemen, Vincent Rijmen	Deukjo Hong et al.	
Design Year	1998	2013	

Table 1.2: Parameters of the Block Cipher LEA (1-word = 32-bit)

	Block	Key	Number of	Round-Key	Number of	Total Size of
Algorithms	Size	Length	Rounds	Length	Round-Keys	Round-Keys
	$(N_b$ -byte)	$(N_k$ -byte)	$(N_r)$	(byte)	$(N_r + 1)$	$(N_b(N_r+1))$
LEA-128	16(4-word)	16(4-word)	24	24	11	44 (176-byte)
LEA-192	16(4-word)	24(6-word)	28	24	13	52 (208-byte)
LEA-256	16(4-word)	32(8-word)	32	24	15	60 (240-byte)

#### 1.2 Key Schedule

KeySchedule<sub>128</sub><sup>enc</sup>: 
$$\{\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}\}^{128=8\cdot16} \rightarrow \{\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}\}^{4608=192\cdot24}$$

$$KeySchedule_{192}^{enc}: \{\textbf{0},\textbf{1}\}^{192=8\cdot 24} \to \{\textbf{0},\textbf{1}\}^{5376=192\cdot 28}$$

$$KeySchedule_{256}^{enc}: \{\textbf{0},\textbf{1}\}^{256=8\cdot32} \to \{\textbf{0},\textbf{1}\}^{6144=192\cdot24}$$

#### 1.2.1 Round Constant

The constant  $\delta[i] \in \mathbb{F}_{2^{32}}$   $(i \in \{1, ..., 7\})$  is as follows:

i	$\delta[i]$	value
0	δ[0]	0xc3efe9db
1	δ[1]	0x44626b02
2	δ[2]	0x79e27c8a
3	δ[3]	0x78df30ec
4	$\delta[4]$	0x715ea49e
5	δ[5]	0xc785da0a
6	δ[6]	0xe04ef22a
7	δ[7]	0xe5c40957

#### 1.2.2 Rotation Function

```
Algorithm 1: Rotation to Left and Right

/* RotL: \{0,1\}^{32} \times \{0,1\}^{32} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{32}

*/

1 Function RotL(value, shift):

2 | return (value \ll shift) | (value \gg (32 – shift));

3 end

/* RotR: \{0,1\}^{32} \times \{0,1\}^{32} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{32}

*/

4 Function RotR(value, shift):

5 | return (value \gg shift) | (value \ll (32 – shift));

6 end
```

#### 1.2.3 Encryption Key Schedule of LEA-128

```
Algorithm 2: Encryption Key Schedule (LEA-128)
   Input: User-key UK = (UK_0, ..., UK_3) (UK_i \in \{0, 1\}^{32})
                                                                                                    // UK \in \{0, 1\}^{128} is 16-byte
   Output: Encryption Round-keys \{RK_i^{enc}\}_{i=0}^{23} (RK_i^{enc} \in \{0, 1\}^{192})
   /* \left\{ \mathsf{RK}_{i}^{\mathsf{enc}} \right\}_{i=0}^{23} \in \left\{ \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1} \right\}^{4608} is 576-byte
                                                                                                                       // T \in \{0, 1\}^{128=32*4}
_1 T \leftarrow \mathsf{UK}
2 for i = 0 to 23 do
                                                                                                                           //T[i] \in \{0, 1\}^{32}
         T[0] \leftarrow \text{RotL}(T[0] \boxplus \text{RotL}(\delta[i \mod 4], i + 0), 1)
         T[1] \leftarrow \text{RotL}(T[1] \boxplus \text{RotL}(\delta[i \mod 4], i + 1), 3)
4
         T[2] \leftarrow \text{RotL}(T[2] \boxplus \text{RotL}(\delta[i \mod 4], i + 2), 6)
         T[3] \leftarrow \text{RotL}(T[3] \boxplus \text{RotL}(\delta[i \mod 4], i + 3), 11)
         \mathsf{RK}_{i}^{\mathsf{enc}} \leftarrow T[1] \parallel T[3] \parallel T[1] \parallel T[2] \parallel T[1] \parallel T[0]
                                                                                                               // RK_i^{enc} \in \{0, 1\}^{196=32*6}
8 end
9 return \left\{\mathsf{RK}_i^{\mathsf{enc}}\right\}_{i=0}^{23}
```

#### 1.3 Encryption of LEA-128

#### **Algorithm 3:** Encryption of LEA-128

```
Input: block \operatorname{src} \in \{0, 1\}^{128 = 8*16}, encryption round-keys \{\operatorname{RK}_{i}^{\operatorname{enc}}\}_{i=0}^{N_{r}-1=23}

Output: block \operatorname{dst} \in \{0, 1\}^{128 = 8*16}

1 t_{0} \leftarrow \operatorname{src}

2 \operatorname{for} i = 0 \operatorname{to} N_{r} - 1 \operatorname{do}

3  | t_{i+1}[0] \leftarrow \operatorname{RotR}(t_{i}[0] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_{i}^{\operatorname{enc}}[0] \boxplus (t_{i}[1] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_{i}^{\operatorname{enc}}[1]), 9)

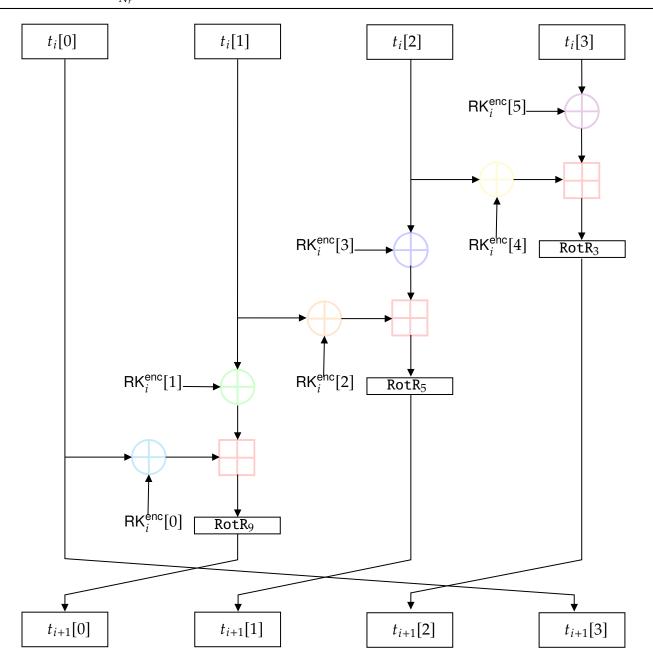
4  | t_{i+1}[1] \leftarrow \operatorname{RotR}(t_{i}[1] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_{i}^{\operatorname{enc}}[2] \boxplus (t_{i}[2] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_{i}^{\operatorname{enc}}[3]), 5)

5  | t_{i+1}[2] \leftarrow \operatorname{RotR}(t_{i}[2] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_{i}^{\operatorname{enc}}[4] \boxplus (t_{i}[3] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_{i}^{\operatorname{enc}}[5]), 3)

6  | t_{i+1}[3] \leftarrow t_{i}[0]

7 \operatorname{end}

8 \operatorname{return} \operatorname{dst} \leftarrow t_{N_{r}}
```



#### 1.4 Decryption Key Schedule of LEA-128

#### Algorithm 4: Decryption Key Schedule (LEA-128)

```
// UK \in \{0, 1\}^{128} is 16-byte
   Input: User-key UK = (UK_0, ..., UK_{15}) (UK_i \in \{0, 1\}^8)
   Output: Decryption Round-keys \{RK_i^{dec}\}_{i=0}^{23} (RK_i^{dec} \in \{0, 1\}^{192})
   /* \left\{ \mathsf{RK}_{i}^{\mathsf{enc}} \right\}_{i=0}^{23} \in \left\{ \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1} \right\}^{4608} is 576-byte
                                                                                                                                       // T \in \{ 0, 1 \}^{128}
_1 T \leftarrow \mathsf{UK}
2 \text{ for } i = 0 \text{ to } 23 \text{ do}
                                                                                                                                     // T[i] \in \{0, 1\}^{32}
          T[0] \leftarrow \text{RotL}(T[0] \boxplus \text{RotL}(\delta[i \mod 4], i + 0), 1)
          T[1] \leftarrow \text{RotL}(T[1] \boxplus \text{RotL}(\delta[i \mod 4], i + 1), 3)
          T[2] \leftarrow \text{RotL}(T[2] \boxplus \text{RotL}(\delta[i \mod 4], i + 2), 6)
5
         T[3] \leftarrow \text{RotL}(T[3] \boxplus \text{RotL}(\delta[i \mod 4], i + 3), 11)
6
                                                                                                                        // RK_i^{dec} \in \{\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}\}^{196 = 32*6}
         RK_{:}^{dec} \leftarrow T[1] \parallel T[3] \parallel T[1] \parallel T[2] \parallel T[1] \parallel T[0]
8 end
9 return \left\{ \mathsf{RK}_{i}^{\mathsf{dec}} \right\}_{i=0}^{23}
```

#### 1.5 Decryption of LEA-128

#### **Algorithm 5:** Decryption of LEA-128

```
Input: block \operatorname{src} \in \{0,1\}^{128=8*16}, decryption round-keys \{\operatorname{RK}_i^{\operatorname{dec}}\}_{i=0}^{N_r-1=23}

Output: block \operatorname{dst} \in \{0,1\}^{128=8*16}

1 t_0 \leftarrow \operatorname{src}

2 \operatorname{for} i = 0 \operatorname{to} N_r - 1 \operatorname{do}

3 |t_{i+1}[0] \leftarrow t_i[3]

4 |t_{i+1}[1] \leftarrow (\operatorname{RotR}(t_i[0],9) \boxminus (t_{i+1}[0] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_i^{\operatorname{dec}}[0])) \oplus \operatorname{RK}_i^{\operatorname{dec}}[1]

5 |t_{i+1}[2] \leftarrow (\operatorname{RotR}(t_i[1],9) \boxminus (t_{i+1}[1] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_i^{\operatorname{dec}}[2])) \oplus \operatorname{RK}_i^{\operatorname{dec}}[3]

6 |t_{i+1}[3] \leftarrow (\operatorname{RotR}(t_i[2],9) \boxminus (t_{i+1}[2] \oplus \operatorname{RK}_i^{\operatorname{dec}}[4])) \oplus \operatorname{RK}_i^{\operatorname{dec}}[5]

7 \operatorname{end}

8 \operatorname{return} \operatorname{dst} \leftarrow t_{N_r}
```

# Appendix A Additional Data A

#### A.1 Substitution-BOX