SM4 Block Cipher Algorithm

Content

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1   Scope

This document specifies the SM4 block cipher algorithm, including its structure and description. And this document gives computation examples for SM4 block cipher algorithm.

This document applies to cipher application using block cipher algorithm.

2   Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions are applied to this document.

2.1 block length

bit size of one block plaintext

2.2 key length

bit size of the cipher key

2.3 key expansion algorithm

an algorithm that transforms the cipher key into round keys

2.4 rounds

the number of round function iterations

2.5 word

a bit string of length 32 bits

2.6 S-box

a permutation with 8-bit input and 8-bit output, represented as $Sbox(\cdot)$

3   Symbols and Acronyms

The following symbols and acronyms are applied to this document.

$\oplus$ logical exclusive-or of 32-bit words

$<<< i$ left circular rotation by i bits

4   Algorithm Structure

SM4 is a block cipher algorithm. Its block length and cipher key length are both of 128 bits. SM4 adopts an unbalanced Feistel structure and iterates its round functions for 32 times in both encryption and key expansion algorithm. The structure of decryption is the

same as the encryption. But the decryption round keys are in the reverse order of the encryption round keys.

5 Key and Key Parameters

The 128-bit cipher key is represented as $MK = (MK_0, MK_1, MK_2, MK_3)$, where $MK_i = (i = 0,1,2,3)$ are 32-bit words.

The round keys are represented as $(rk_0, rk_1, \dots, rk_{31})$, where $rk_i (i = 0, \dots, 31)$ are 32-bit words. The round keys are generated from the cipher key via key expansion algorithm.

The system parameter is $FK = (FK_0, FK_1, FK_2, FK_3)$, and the fixed parameter is $CK = (CK_0, CK_1, \dots, CK_{31})$, where the $FK_i (i = 0,1,2,3)$ and $CK_i (i = 0, \dots, 31)$ are 32-bit words used in the key expansion algorithm.

6 Round Function F

6.1 Round Function Structure

Suppose the input to round function is $(X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3) \in (Z_2^{32})^4$ and the round key is $rk \in Z_2^{32}$, then F can be represented as:
$$F(X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3, rk) = X_0 \oplus T(X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3 \oplus rk).$$

6.2 Permutation T

$T: Z_2^{32} \to Z_2^{32}$ is an invertible transformation, composed of a nonlinear transformation τ and a linear transformation L. That is, $T(\cdot) = L(\tau(\cdot))$.

(1) Nonlinear transformation τ

τ is composed of 4 S-boxes in parallel. Suppose $A = (a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) \in (Z_2^8)^4$ is input to τ, and $B = (b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3) \in (Z_2^8)^4$ is the corresponding output, then
$$(b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3) = \tau(A) = (Sbox(a_0), Sbox(a_1), Sbox(a_2), Sbox(a_3)).$$
The S-box is as follows:

		y														
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
x	0	D6	90	E9	FE	CC	E1	3D	B7	16	B6	14	C2	28	FB	2C	05
	1	2B	67	9A	76	2A	BE	04	C3	AA	44	13	26	49	86	06	99
	2	9C	42	50	F4	91	EF	98	7A	33	54	0B	43	ED	CF	AC	62
	3	E4	B3	1C	A9	C9	08	E8	95	80	DF	94	FA	75	8F	3F	A6
	4	47	07	A7	FC	F3	73	17	BA	83	59	3C	19	E6	85	4F	A8
	5	68	6B	81	B2	71	64	DA	8B	F8	EB	0F	4B	70	56	9D	35
	6	1E	24	0E	5E	63	58	D1	A2	25	22	7C	3B	01	21	78	87
	7	D4	00	46	57	9F	D3	27	52	4C	36	02	E7	A0	C4	C8	9E

8	EA	BF	8A	D2	40	C7	38	B5	A3	F7	F2	CE	F9	61	15	A1
9	E0	AE	5D	A4	9B	34	1A	55	AD	93	32	30	F5	8C	B1	E3
A	1D	F6	E2	2E	82	66	CA	60	C0	29	23	AB	0D	53	4E	6F
B	D5	DB	37	45	DE	FD	8E	2F	03	FF	6A	72	6D	6C	5B	51
C	8D	1B	AF	92	BB	DD	BC	7F	11	D9	5C	41	1F	10	5A	D8
D	0A	C1	31	88	A5	CD	7B	BD	2D	74	D0	12	B8	E5	B4	B0
E	89	69	97	4A	0C	96	77	7E	65	B9	F1	09	C5	6E	C6	84
F	18	F0	7D	EC	3A	DC	4D	20	79	EE	5F	3E	D7	CB	39	48

Note: substitution values for the byte xy (in hexadecimal format), e.g. when the input is 'EF', then the output is the value in row E and column F, i.e. $Sbox(EF) = 84$.

(2) Linear transformation L

The output from the nonlinear transformation τ is the input to the linear transformation L. Suppose the input to L is $B \in Z_2^{32}$, and the corresponding output is $C \in Z_2^{32}$, then

$$C = L(B) = B \oplus (B <<< 2) \oplus (B <<< 10) \oplus (B <<< 18) \oplus (B <<< 24).$$

7   Algorithm Description

7.1   Encryption

The encryption algorithm first iterates the round function F for 32 times, and then applies the reverse transformation R in the end.

Suppose its input plaintext is $(X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3) \in (Z_2^{32})^4$, the corresponding output ciphertext is $(Y_0, Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) \in (Z_2^{32})^4$, and the round keys are $rk_i \in Z_2^{32}, i = 0,1,\dots,31$, then the process of the encryption algorithm is as follows:

(1)   32-round iterated operation: $X_{i+4} = F(X_i, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}, X_{i+3}, rk_i), i = 0,1,\dots 31$.

(2)   The reverse transformation:

$$(Y_0, Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = R(X_{32}, X_{33}, X_{34}, X_{35}) = (X_{35}, X_{34}, X_{33}, X_{32}).$$

7.2   Decryption

The structure of the decryption transformation is the same as the encryption transformation. The only difference is the order of the round keys. In decryption, the round keys are used in the order of $(rk_{31}, rk_{30}, \dots, rk_0)$.

7.3   Key Expansion

The round keys in this algorithm are generated from the cipher key via the key expansion algorithm.

Suppose the cipher key is $MK = (MK_0, MK_1, MK_2, MK_3) \in (Z_2^{32})^4$, then the round keys are generated as follows:

$$(K_0, K_1, K_2, K_3) = (MK_0 \oplus FK_0, MK_1 \oplus FK_1, MK_2 \oplus FK_2, MK_3 \oplus FK_3),$$
$$rk_i = K_{i+4} = K_i \oplus T'(K_{i+1} \oplus K_{i+2} \oplus K_{i+3} \oplus CK_i), i = 0,1,\dots,31 \ ,$$

where

(1) T' replaces the linear transformation L in permutation T by L': $L'(B) = B \oplus (B <<< 13) \oplus (B <<< 23)$.

(2) The system parameter FK is:
$$FK_0 = (A3B1BAC6), \ FK_1 = (56AA3350),$$
$$FK_2 = (677D9197), \ FK_3 = (B27022DC).$$

(3) The fixed parameter CK is used in the key expansion algorithm. Suppose $ck_{i,j}$ is the j-th byte of $CK_i (i = 0,1,\dots,31, \ j = 0,1,2,3)$, i.e. $CK_i = (ck_{i,0}, ck_{i,1}, ck_{i,2}, ck_{i,3})) \in (Z_2^8)^4$, then $ck_{i,j} = (4i + j) \times 7 \ (mod \ 256)$. To be specific, the values of the fixed parameters $CK_i (i = 0,1,\dots,31)$ are:

00070E15,	1C232A31,	383F464D,	545B6269,
70777E85,	8C939AA1,	A8AFB6BD,	C4CBD2D9,
E0E7EEF5,	FC030A11,	181F262D,	343B4249,
50575E65,	6C737A81,	888F969D,	A4ABB2B9,
C0C7CED5,	DCE3EAF1,	F8FF060D,	141B2229,
30373E45,	4C535A61,	686F767D,	848B9299,
A0A7AEB5,	BCC3CAD1,	D8DFE6ED,	F4FB0209,
10171E25,	2C333A41,	484F565D,	646B7279.

Annex A

(informative)

Examples

A.1 Example 1

This part is an example of encrypting a plaintext using the SM4 block cipher algorithm.

Input plaintext: 01 23 45 67 89 AB CD EF FE DC BA 98 76 54 32 10.

Cipher key: 01 23 45 67 89 AB CD EF FE DC BA 98 76 54 32 10.

The round keys and the states of the output of each round are as follows:

rk[0]=F12186F9	X[4]=27FAD345
rk[1]=41662B61	X[5]=A18B4CB2
rk[2]=5A6AB19A	X[6]=11C1E22A
rk[3]=7BA92077	X[7]=CC13E2EE
rk[4]=367360F4	X[8]=F87C5BD5
rk[5]=776A0C61	X[9]=33220757
rk[6]=B6BB89B3	X[10]=77F4C297
rk[7]=24763151	X[11]=7A96F2EB
rk[8]=A520307C	X[12]=27DAC07F
rk[9]=B7584DBD	X[13]=42DD0F19
rk[10]=C30753ED	X[14]=B8A5DA02
rk[11]=7EE55B57	X[15]=907127FA
rk[12]=6988608C	X[16]=8B952B83
rk[13]=30D895B7	X[17]=D42B7C59
rk[14]=44BA14AF	X[18]=2FFC5831
rk[15]=104495A1	X[19]=F69E6888
rk[16]=D120B428	X[20]=AF2432C4
rk[17]=73B55FA3	X[21]=ED1EC85E
rk[18]=CC874966	X[22]=55A3BA22
rk[19]=92244439	X[23]=124B18AA
rk[20]=E89E641F	X[24]=6AE7725F
rk[21]=98CA015A	X[25]=F4CBA1F9
rk[22]=C7159060	X[26]=1DCDFA10

rk[23]=99E1FD2E   X[27]=2FF60603

rk[24]=B79BD80C   X[28]=EFF24FDC

rk[25]=1D2115B0   X[29]=6FE46B75

rk[26]=0E228AEB   X[30]=893450AD

rk[27]=F1780C81   X[31]=7B938F4C

rk[28]=428D3654   X[32]=536E4246

rk[29]=62293496   X[33]=86B3E94F

rk[30]=01CF72E5   X[34]=D206965E

rk[31]=9124A012   X[35]=681EDF34

The output ciphertext: 68 1E DF 34 D2 06 96 5E 86 B3 E9 4F 53 6E 42 46.

A.2 Example 2

This part is an example of encrypting a plaintext for 1000000 times under the SM4 block cipher algorithm with a fixed cipher key.

The input plaintext: 01 23 45 67 89 AB CD EF FE DC BA 98 76 54 32 10.

The cipher key: 01 23 45 67 89 AB CD EF FE DC BA 98 76 54 32 10.

The output ciphertext: 59 52 98 C7 C6 FD 27 1F 04 02 F8 04 C3 3D 3F 66.