

舒卓 Nuclei Technology

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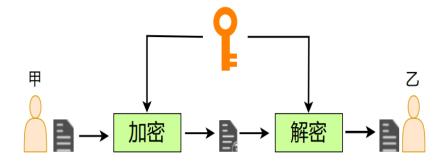


- > 安全加解密算法简介
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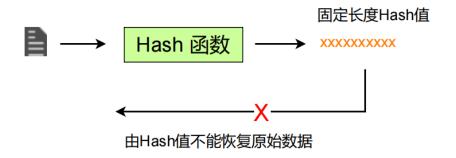
安全加解密算法 主要分为三大类:对称加解密、非对称加解密与哈希函数

➤ 对称加解密 (DES/3DES/AES/SM4等)

对称加密: 加解密使用相同的密钥



▶ 哈希函数 (MD5/SHA-1/SHA-2/SM3等)



➤ 非对称加解密 (RSA/ECC/SM2等)

RISC-V Crypto 扩展包括 Scalar K 与 Vector K 扩展,相比于纯软件实现,使用 K 扩展指令可以提升加解密算法的速度,并降低应用程序的Code size

- ➤ Scalar K 扩展,包含 zbk(位操作)、zkn(NIST)、zks(商密)等子扩展
- ✓ 优点:基于通用寄存器,实现开销较小,适用于小核
- ✓ 缺点:性能提升有限,比 Vector K 差
- ➤ Vector K 扩展,包含 zvkb(位操作)、zvkn(NIST)、zvks(商密)等子扩展
- ✓ 优点:基于 RVV 扩展实现,性能较高,适用于大核
- ✓ 缺点: Vector K 扩展依赖 RVV 扩展(即VPU), 面积开销较大

RISC-V Crypto 扩展-支持的加解密算法



RISC-V Crypto 扩展支持以下算法,以及不同的模式:

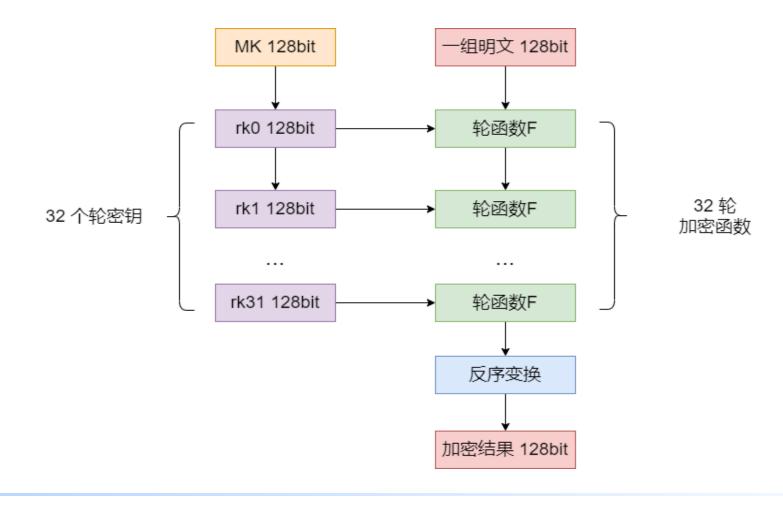
- > AES-128/192/256 GCM/CCM/ECB/OCB/OFB/CFB/CFB1/CFB8/CTR
- > AES-128/256-XTS
- > SHA-224/SHA-256
- > SHA-384/SHA-512
- > SM3
- SM4 CBC/ECB/CCM/CFB/CFB1/CFB8/CTR/GCM/OFB/XTS

RISC-V Crypto 不支持以下算法,原因是这些算法不再安全:

- > DES/3DES
- ➤ MD5
- ➤ SHA-1

以 SM4 算子为例来展示使用K扩展优化的流程

SM4 加解密算法原理如图:



使用 K 扩展加速安全加密算法-Scalar K

使用 Scalar K 扩展加速 SM4-密钥扩展部分:

```
#define ROL32(X,Y) ((X << Y) | (X >> (32-Y)))
#define TAU(A) (((uint32_t)SBOX[(A >> 24) & 0xFF] << 24) | \
                 ((uint32_t)SBOX[(A >> 16) \& 0xFF] << 16) | 
                 ((uint32_t)SBOX[(A >> 8) & 0xFF] << 8) | 
                  ((uint32_t)SBOX[(A >> 0) & 0xFF] << 0))
static inline uint32_t Tp(uint32_t X) {
    uint32_t x1 = TAU(X);
    uint32_t x2 = x1 \land ROL32(x1,13) \land ROL32(x1,23);
    return x2;
// 某一轮秘钥扩展ref 实现(代码有删减)
    t = K1 \wedge K2 \wedge K3 \wedge ckp[0];
    K0 = K0 \wedge Tp(t);
    t = K2 \wedge K3 \wedge K0 \wedge ckp[1];
    K1 = K1 \wedge Tp(t);
    t = K3 \wedge K0 \wedge K1 \wedge ckp[2];
    K2 = K2 \wedge Tp(t);
    t = K0 \wedge K1 \wedge K2 \wedge ckp[3]
    K3 = K3 \wedge Tp(t);
```

```
static inline unsigned long ssm4_ks4(unsigned long rs1, unsigned long rs2) {
    rs1 = \_sm4ks(rs1, rs2, 0);
    rs1 = \_sm4ks(rs1, rs2, 1);
                                     Zks 子扩展定义的 sm4ks 指令
    rs1 = \_sm4ks(rs1, rs2, 2);
    rs1 = \_sm4ks(rs1, rs2, 3);
    return rs1:
// 某一轮秘钥扩展(使用 scalar K优化)
    t = K1 \wedge K2 \wedge K3 \wedge ckp[0];
    K0 = ssm4_ks4(K0, t);
    t = K2 \wedge K3 \wedge K0 \wedge ckp[1];
    K1 = ssm4_ks4(K1, t);
    t = K3 \wedge K0 \wedge K1 \wedge ckp[2];
    K2 = ssm4_ks4(K2, t);
    t = K0 \wedge K1 \wedge K2 \wedge ckp[3];
    K3 = ssm4_ks4(K3, t):
```

使用 K 扩展加速安全加密算法-Scalar K

使用 Scalar K 扩展加速 SM4-轮函数迭代加密部分:

```
#define ROL32(X,Y) ((X<<Y) | (X >> (32-Y)))
#define TAU(A) (((uint32_t)SBOX[(A >> 24) & 0xFF] << 24) | \
                  ((uint32_t)SBOX[(A >> 16) \& 0xFF] << 16) | 
                  ((uint32_t)SBOX[(A >> 8) & 0xFF] << 8) | 
                  ((uint32_t)SBOX[(A >> 0) & 0xFF] << 0)) 
static inline uint32_t T(uint32_t X) {
    uint32_t x1 = TAU(X);
    uint32_t x2 = x1 \land ROL32(x1, 2) \land ROL32(x1, 10) \land
                          ROL32(x1,18) \land ROL32(x1,24);
    return x2;
// 某一轮加密 ref 实现 (代码有删减)
    t = X1 \wedge X2 \wedge X3 \wedge rkp[0];
    X0 = X0 \wedge T(t);
    t = X2 \wedge X3 \wedge X0 \wedge rkp[1];
    X1 = X1 \wedge T(t):
    t = X3 \wedge X0 \wedge X1 \wedge rkp[2];
    X2 = X2 \wedge T(t);
    t = X0 \wedge X1 \wedge X2 \wedge rkp[3];
    X3 = X3 \wedge T(t);
```

```
static inline unsigned long ssm4_ed4(unsigned long rs1, unsigned long rs2) {
    rs1 = \_sm4ed(rs1, rs2, 0);
    rs1 = \_sm4ed(rs1, rs2, 1);
                                      Zksed 子扩展定义的 sm4ed 指令
    rs1 = _sm4ed(rs1, rs2, 2);
    rs1 = \_sm4ed(rs1, rs2, 3);
    return rs1;
// 某一轮加密使用 scalar K优化 (代码有删减)
    t = X1 \wedge X2 \wedge X3 \wedge rkp[0];
    X0 = ssm4\_ed4(X0, t);
    t = X2 \wedge X3 \wedge X0 \wedge rkp[1];
    X1 = ssm4\_ed4(X1, t);
    t = X3 \wedge X0 \wedge X1 \wedge rkp[2];
    X2 = ssm4_ed4(X2, t);
    t = X0 \land X1 \land X2 \land rkp[3];
    X3 = ssm4\_ed4(X3, t);
```

使用 Vector K 扩展加速 SM4算法:

```
// void sm4_expandkey_zksed_zvkb(const u8 user_key[16], u32 rkey_enc[32],
                 u32 rkey_dec[32]);
SYM_FUNC_START(sm4_expandkey_zvksed_zvkb)
    vsetivli zero, 4, e32, m1, ta, ma
    // Load the user key.
    vle32.v
             v1, (a0)
    vrev8.v
             v1, v1
    // XOR the user key with the family key.
            t0. FAMILY_KEY
                v2, (t0)
    vle32.v
                v1, v1, v2
    vxor.vv
    // Compute the round keys. Store them in forwards order in rkey_enc
    // and in reverse order in rkey_dec.
    addi
                a2, a2, 31*4
    li.
            t0, -4
                i, 0
    .set
.rept 8
    vsm4k.vi
                v1, v1, i
    vse32.v
                v1, (a1)
                         // Store to rkey_enc.
                v1, (a2), t0 // Store to rkey_dec.
.ifi < 7
    addi
                a1. a1. 16
                a2, a2, -16
    addi
 .endif
                i. i + 1
.endr
    ret
SYM_FUNC_END(sm4_expandkey_zvksed_zvkb)
```

```
// void sm4_crypt_zvksed_zvkb(const u32 rkey[32], const u8 in[16], u8 out[16]);
SYM_FUNC_START(sm4_crypt_zvksed_zvkb)
    vsetivli zero, 4, e32, m1, ta, ma
   // Load the input data.
    vle32.v
               v1, (a1)
    vrev8.v
               v1, v1
   // Do the 32 rounds of SM4, 4 at a time.
               i, 0
.rept 8
    vle32.v
                v2, (a0)
    vsm4r.vs
                v1, v2
.ifi < 7
    addi
                a0, a0, 16
.endif
               i, i + 1
    .set
.endr
    // Store the output data (in reverse element order).
    vrev8.v
             v1, v1
    li.
            t0. -4
    addi
                a2, a2, 12
    vsse32.v v1, (a2), t0
    ret
SYM_FUNC_END(sm4_crypt_zvksed_zvkb)
```

使用 K 扩展加速安全加密算法-3种使用方式



Nuclei 目前提供 3种 方式来使用 K 扩展:

MbedTLS

Nuclei 基于 mbedtls 适配,裸机,适用于小型MCU

链接地址: https://github.com/Nuclei-Software/mbedtls/tree/nuclei/v3.3.0/accelerator

➤ Linux Crypto框架

Linux 6.9 主线已经支持 Vector K(目前不支持scalar K) , 运行在 kernel space

链接地址: https://github.com/torvalds/linux/tree/v6.9-rc1/arch/riscv/crypto

OpenSSL

OpenSSL 主线已经支持 Vector K(目前不支持scalar K), 运行在 user space

链接地址: <u>https://github.com/openssl/openssl</u>

在Nuclei Evalsoc上实测的提升效果(MbedTLS)



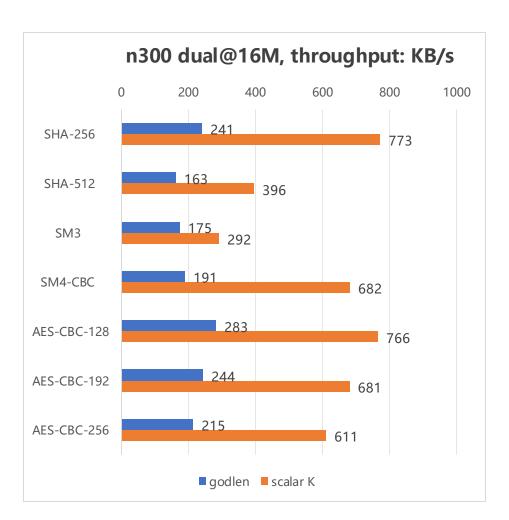
基于MbedTLS 测试的数据,单位是处理1字节所用的 cycle 数:

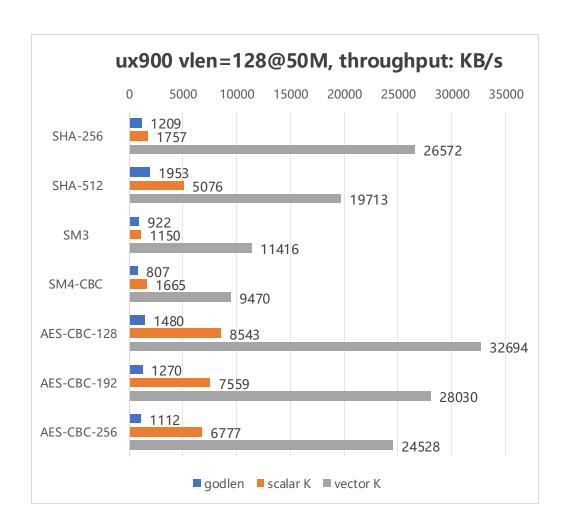
算子	scalar K (n300 dual)	scalar K (ux900)	vector K (ux900)
SHA-256	20 cycles/byte	27 cycles/byte	1 cycles/byte
SHA-512	39 cycles/byte	9 cycles/byte	2 cycles/byte
SM3	53 cycles/byte	42 cycles/byte	4 cycles/byte
AES-128-CBC	20 cycles/byte	5 cycles/byte	1 cycles/byte
AES-256-CBC	25 cycles/byte	7 cycles/byte	2 cycles/byte
SM4-CBC	22 cycles/byte	29 cycles/byte	5 cycles/byte

在Nuclei Evalsoc上实测的提升效果(MbedTLS)



基于MbedTLS 测试的吞吐率:

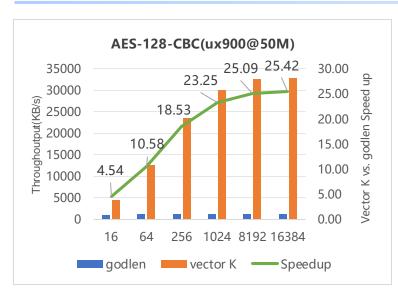


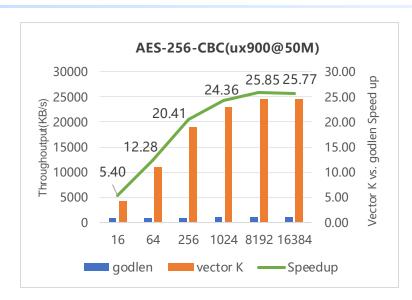


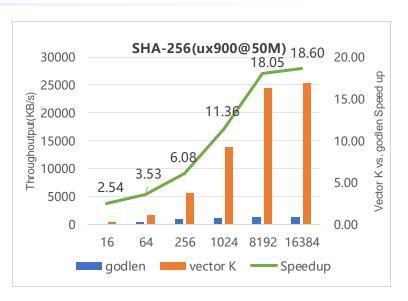
Note: ux900 vlen=128 dlen=128 @50M

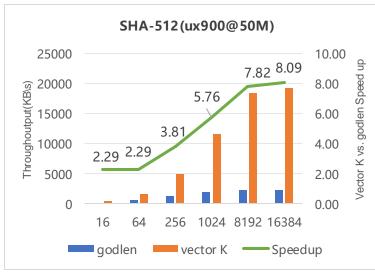
在Nuclei Evalsoc上实测的提升效果(OpenSSL)

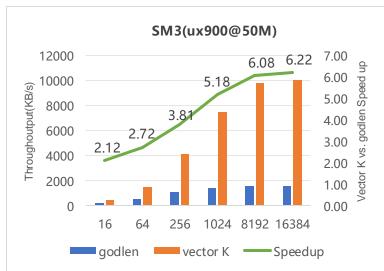
芯来科技 NUCLEI

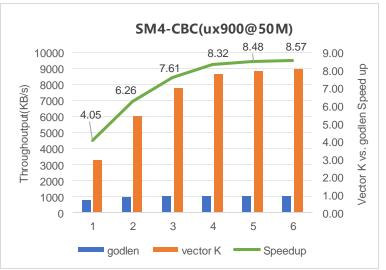












Note: ux900 vlen=128 dlen=128 @50M





THANK YOU