

Exploring Large Integer Multiplication for Cryptography Targeting In-Memory Computing

Florian Krieger, Florian Hirner, Sujoy Sinha Roy
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Outline

- 1 Motivation & Background
- 2 Algorithmic Exploration
- 3 Large Integer Multiplier Design for IMC
- 4 Results & Comparison

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1 Motivation & Background

2 Algorithmic Exploration

3 Large Integer Multiplier Design for IMC

4 Results & Comparison

FHE and ZKP: Promising but Challenging

- FHE and ZKP offer novel opportunities
- But there are limitations:
 - Huge computational overhead ($10^5 \times$ or more) [1]
 - Lots of data involved ($\sim 10\text{GB}$) [2]

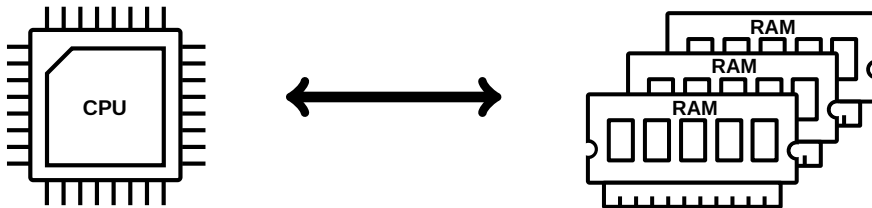
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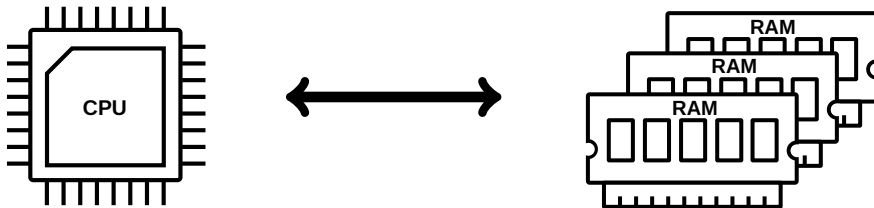
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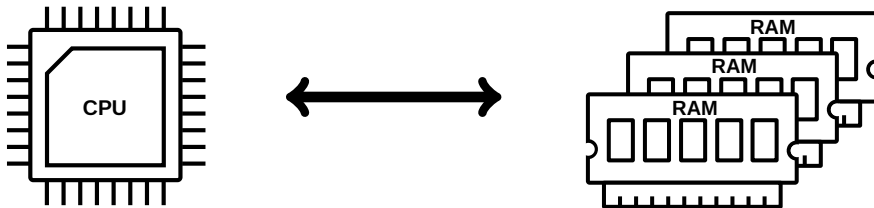
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- $100\times$ energy overhead [3]
- Latency bottleneck

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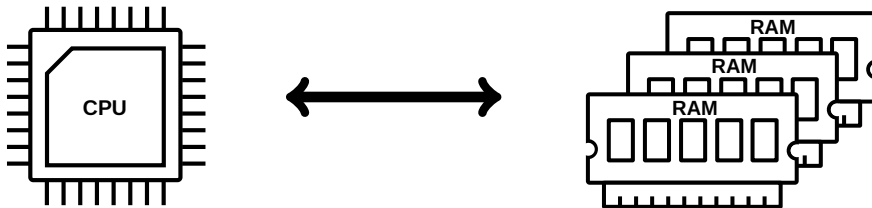
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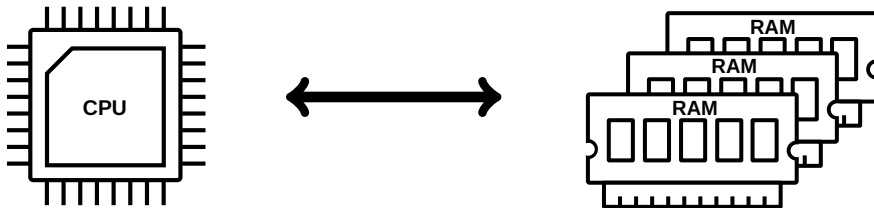
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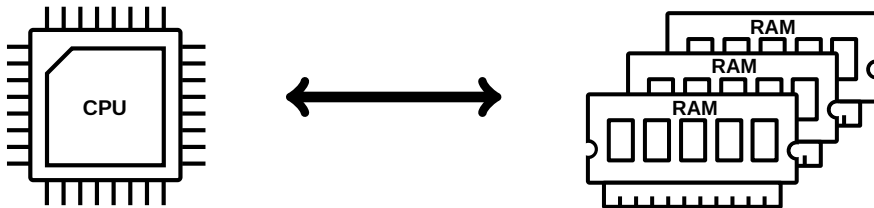
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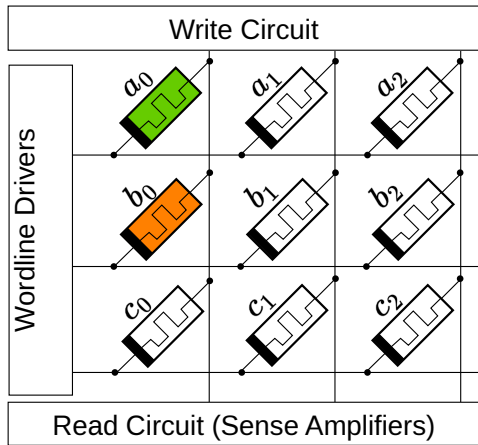
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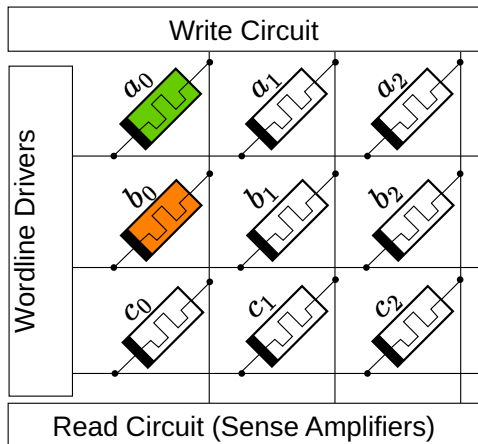
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In-Memory Computing!

Resistive Memory: Basic Functionality



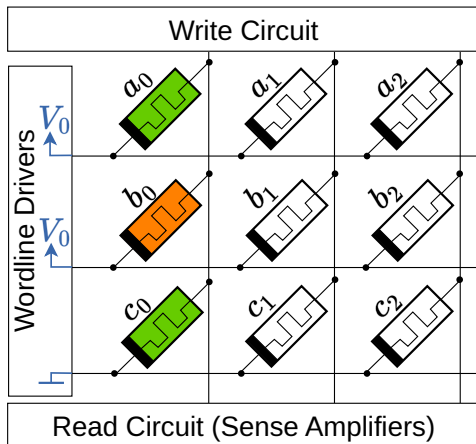
Logic 0 \Leftrightarrow HR
Logic 1 \Leftrightarrow LR

Resistive Memory: Basic Functionality [4]



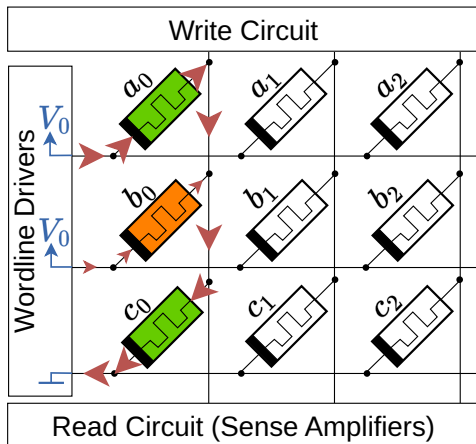
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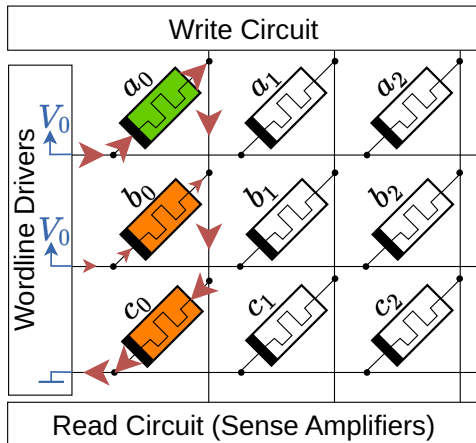


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$$I = V/R$$

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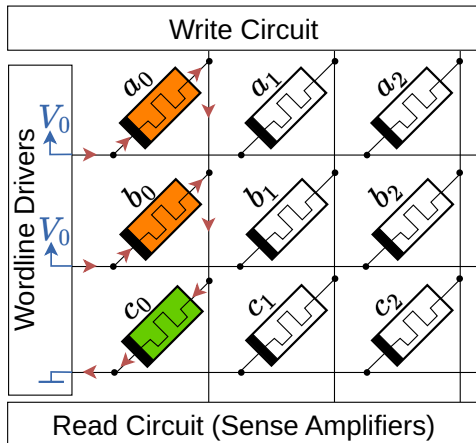


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In-Memory Computing for FHE and ZKP

Challenges:

- High-level arithmetic from low-level logic gates
 - ➔ Hundreds of bits per operand
- No FHE/ZKP friendly multiplier presented
 - ➔ Typically relying on schoolbook multiplication: $O(n^2)$
- Endurance of cells
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Goal: Close research gap for large integer multipliers

Contributions:

- Algorithmic exploration
- Large integer multiplier design for IMC
 - Algorithmic optimizations
 - Implementation-specific optimizations

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+ Simple to implement

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- Prohibitive for large n
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- Split operands into k chunks
- Evaluate \rightarrow Multiply \rightarrow Interpolate
- ⊕ Good asymptotic complexity
- ⊖ Concrete efficiency is difficult
 - Vandermonde matrix: $2k-1 \times 2k-1$
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 - Integer divisions

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e.g. $k = 3$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & -1 & 1/6 & -2 \\ -1 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1/2 & 1/6 & 1/2 & -1/6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Algorithmic Exploration: Karatsuba Multiplication

- Special case of Toom-Cook: $k = 2$
- Slightly slower than Toom-Cook
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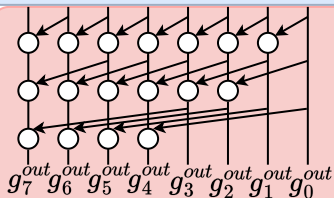
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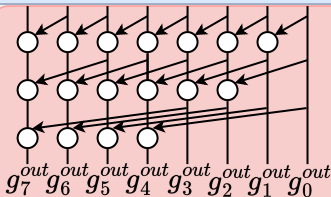
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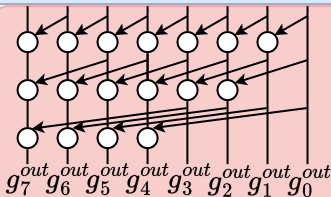


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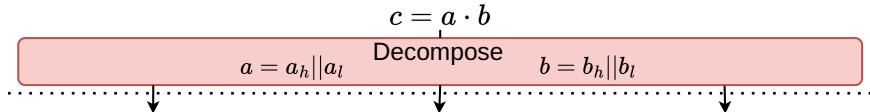
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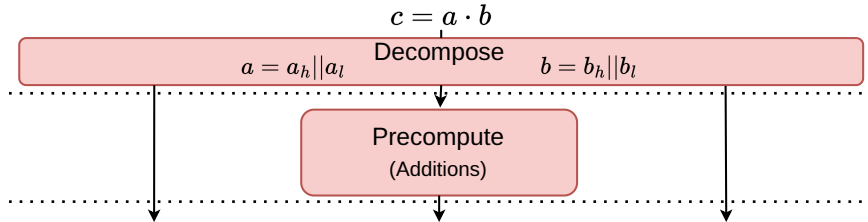
- Logarithmic depth
- Regular structure
- Good choice for IMC

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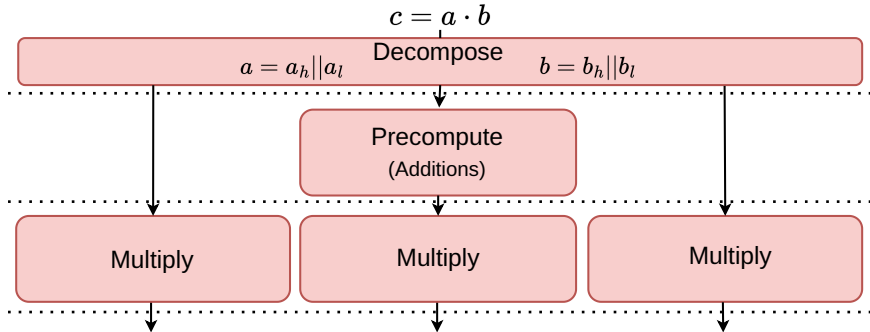
Karatsuba Multiplier Design for IMC



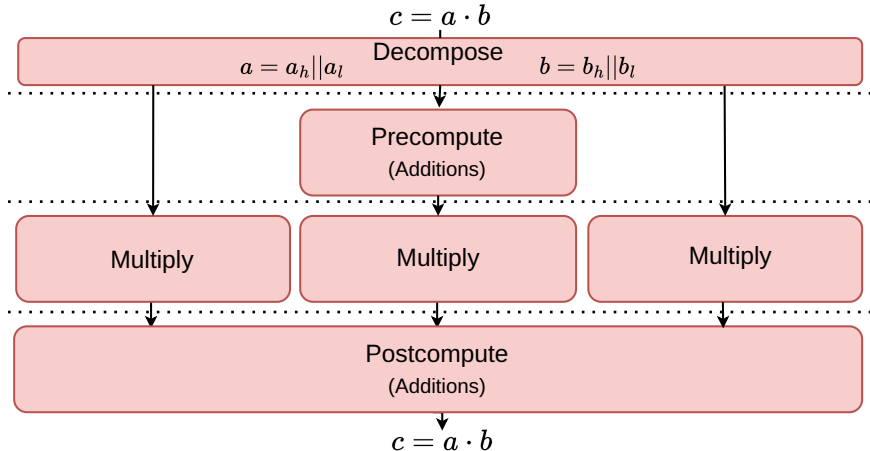
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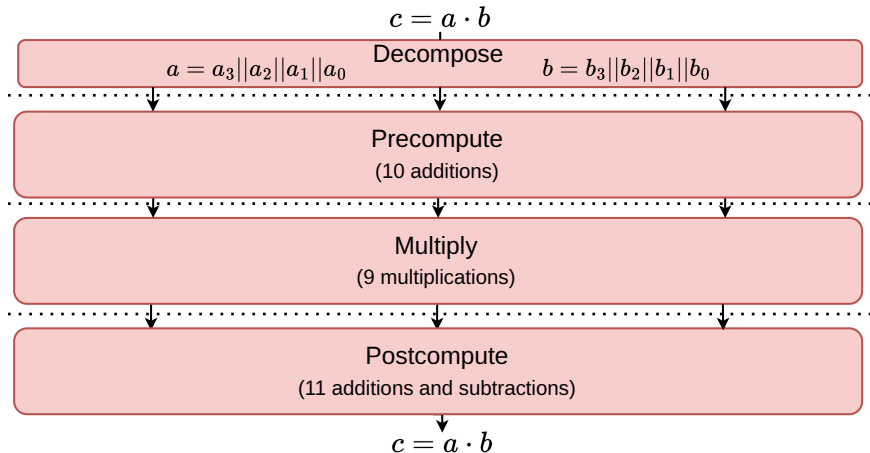
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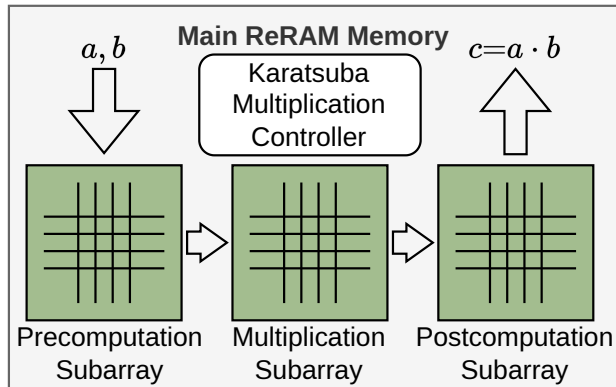
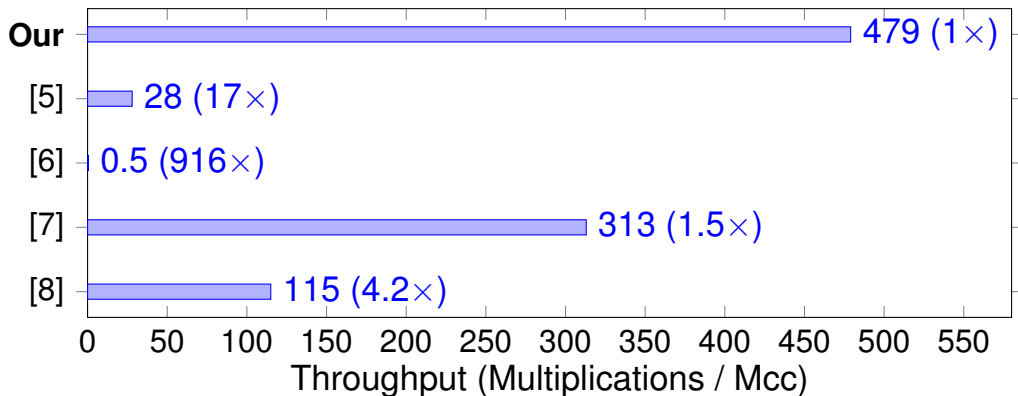


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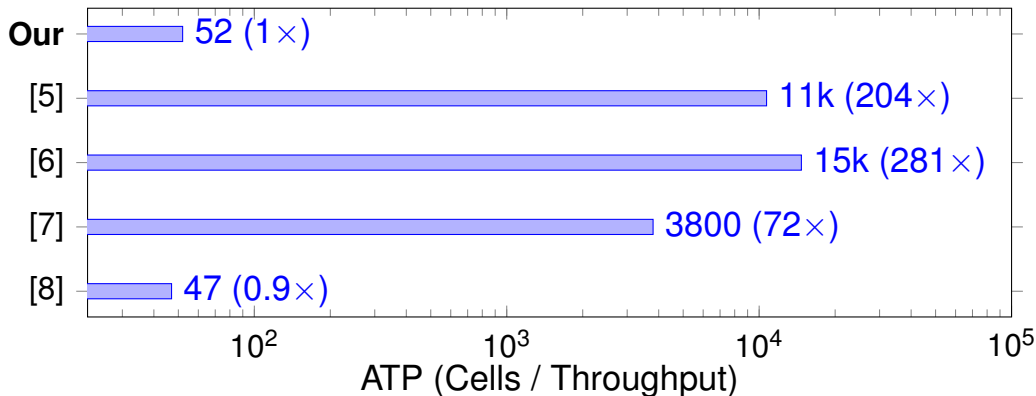
Comparison with Related Work

Throughput, 384-bit Multiplication



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ATP, 384-bit Multiplication



Conclusion

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- Building block for modular arithmetic
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References

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