

Implementation of elliptic curve cryptography in constrained environments

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Outline

1 Introduction

2 Elliptic Curve Pairings

3 Implementation

4 Conclusion

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Implement a compact hardware implementation of elliptic curve pairings.



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- Program in GEZEL
- Optimize in VHDL
- Synthesize to FPGA/ASIC

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Overview

1 What?

2 Why?

3 How?

What?

- Public key cryptography

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- Identity-based cryptography

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- Public key cryptography
- Identity-based cryptography
- Calculations over elliptic curves

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eg. $P = \text{Nin} + \text{"20091223"}$

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 - Non-interactive key establishment
 - Single round tripartite key establishment
 - Ideal for eg. sensor networks

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- Key strength comparison [bits]:

RSA	3072
ECC	256

How?

Elliptic curve pairing e :

$$e : G_1 \times G_1 \rightarrow G_2$$

Mapping needs to be:

- Bilinear: $e(P_1 + P_2, P_3) = e(P_1, P_3) \cdot e(P_2, P_3)$
- Non-degenerate: $e(P, P) \neq 1$
- Efficiently computable

Several available pairings:

Weil, Tate, ate, eta, ...

Outline

1 Introduction

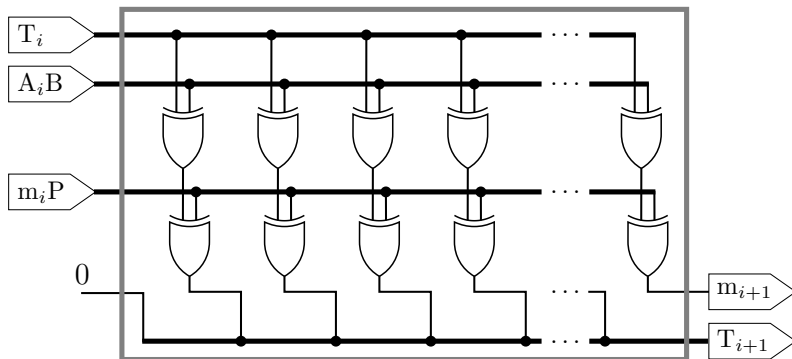
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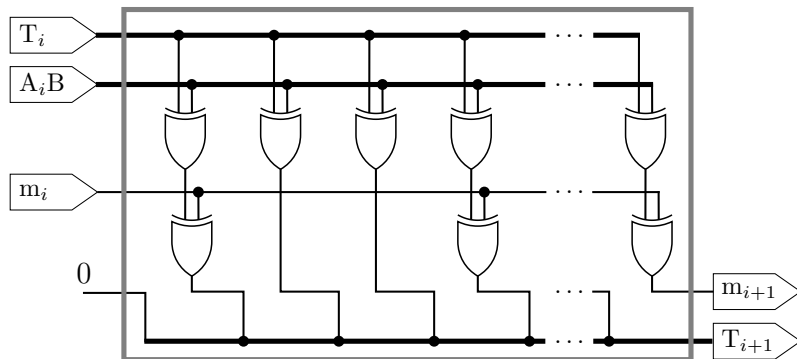
MALU

Modulo Arithmetic Logical Unit [general]:



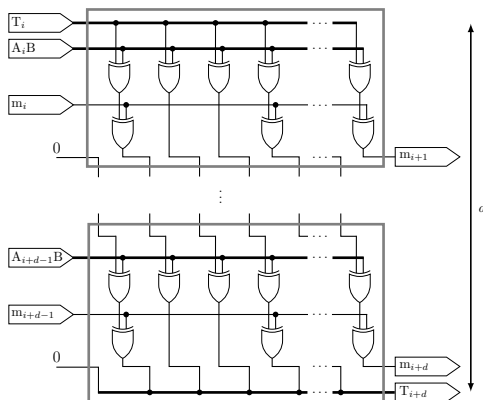
MALU

Modulo Arithmetic Logical Unit [optimized]:



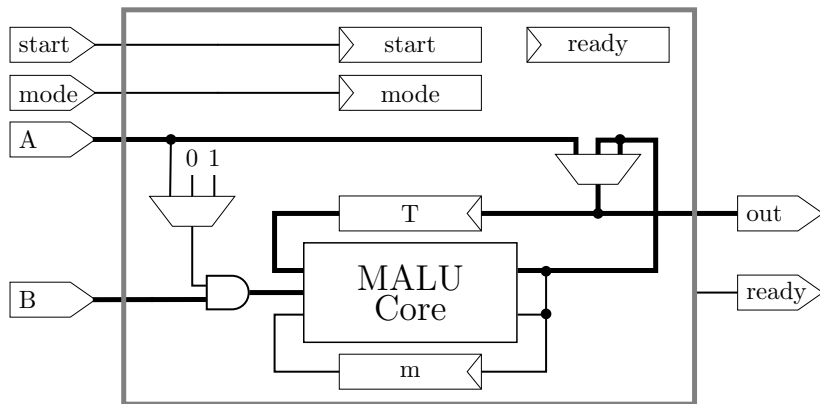
MALU

Modulo Arithmetic Logical Unit [optimized; d-bits wide]:



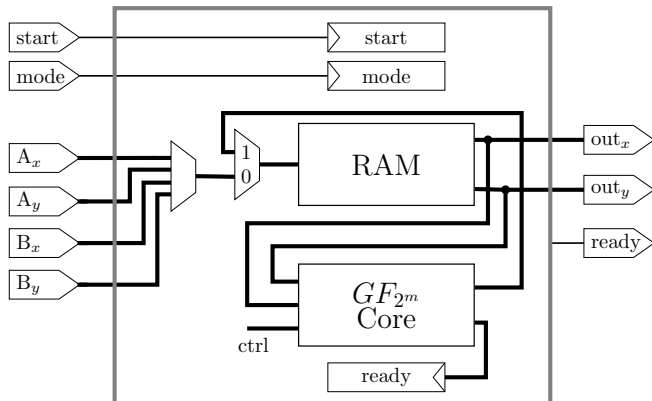
Wrappers - GF_{2^m}

GF_{2^m} Multiplication/Addition:



Wrappers - ECC

ECC Point Addition/Doubling:



State of the art

Some currently available implementations:

Name	Platform	Field	Speed
TinyTate	ATMega128L [7.4Mhz]	$\mathbb{F}_{2^{256}}$	30.2s
TinyPBC	ATMega128L [7.4Mhz]	$\mathbb{F}_{2^{256}}$	5.45s
Hankerson	P4 [2.8Ghz]	$\mathbb{F}_{2^{1223}}$	0.07s
Hankerson	P4 [2.8Ghz] (SSE)	$\mathbb{F}_{2^{1223}}$	0.03s

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Progress so far

- MALU
- GF_{2^m} functions
- ECC functions
- Pairing functions (partial)

To do

- Complete pairing functions
- Bugfixing
- Optimization (VHDL)
- Write thesis text

The end

Questions?