

Lab 6: Simon Cipher

Secure Communication

- Encryption is the process of encoding a message, P , with a key, K , to obtain an undecipherable output C .

$$E(P, K) \rightarrow C$$

- The reverse of the process is decryption

$$E^{-1}(C, K) \rightarrow P$$

Block Cipher

- Algorithm for encrypting blocks of data at a time

message: "a secret"

0x6120736563726574

key

0x1918111009080100

Block 0: 0x61207365

Block 1: 0x63726574

Block cipher

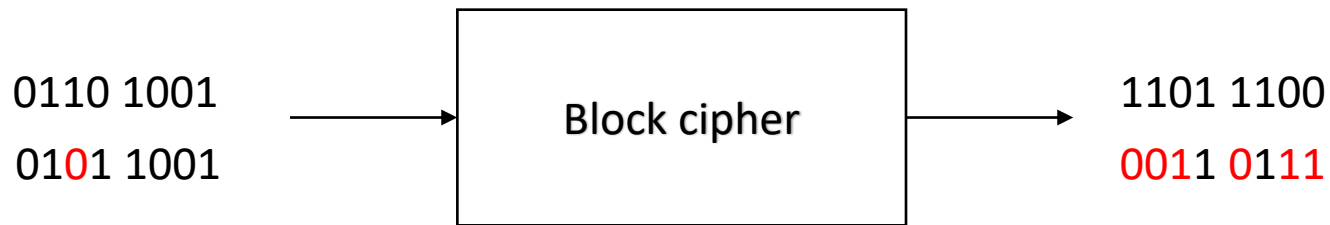
0x24FC2E53

0xB9B8B3A8

cipher: "\$ü.S',,""

More Terms

- confusion – relationship between plaintext and ciphertext is obscured [1].
- diffusion – influence of change in each bit of plaintext over the change of bits in the ciphertext [1].



- round – a series of specific operations applied on a block of data.
 - rounds can be chained to introduce more confusion and diffusion which makes the ciphertext harder to break.

Simon Cipher

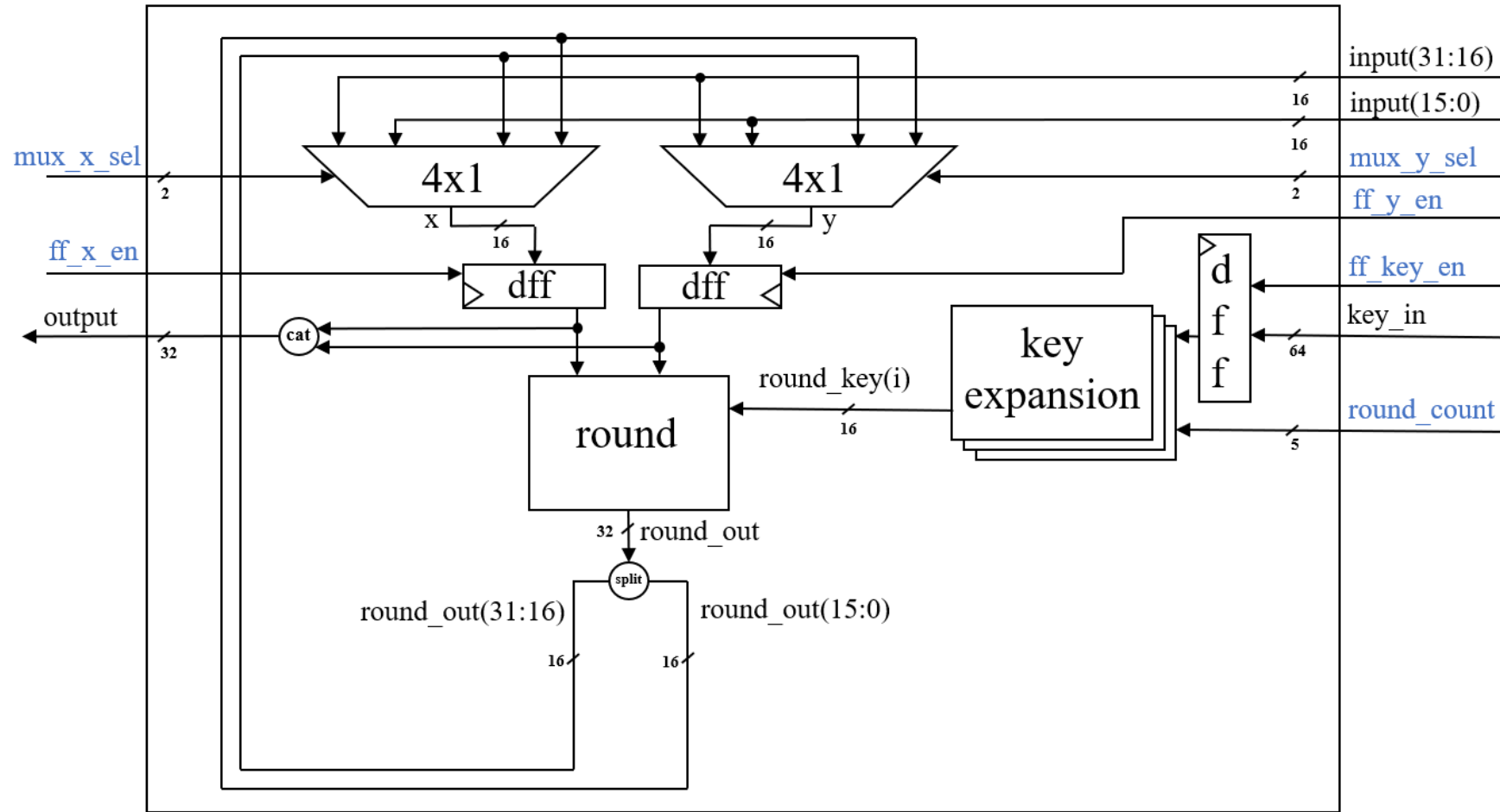
- Light weight block cipher developed by National Security Agency in 2013.
- Designed to be efficiently implemented in hardware.
- Several Configurations:

Block Size	Key Size
32	64
48	72, 96
64	96,128
96	96,144
128	128,192,256

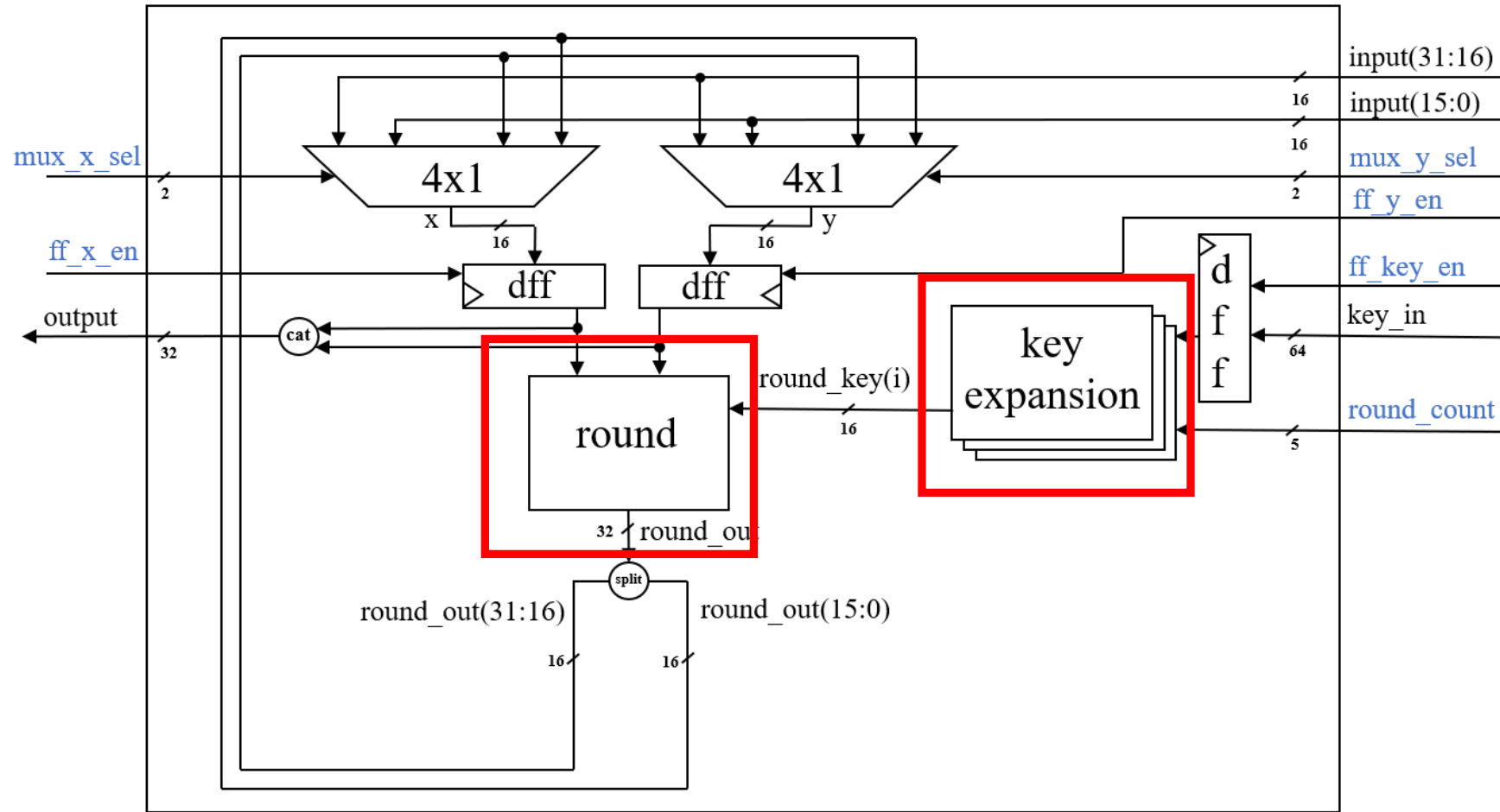
Lab 6 – Simon Cipher (lite)

- Simon32/64
 - Encryption only
 - 10 rounds instead of 32
 - Block size – 32 bits
 - Key size – 64 bits
 - Word size – 16 bits

Datapath



Datapath



Round

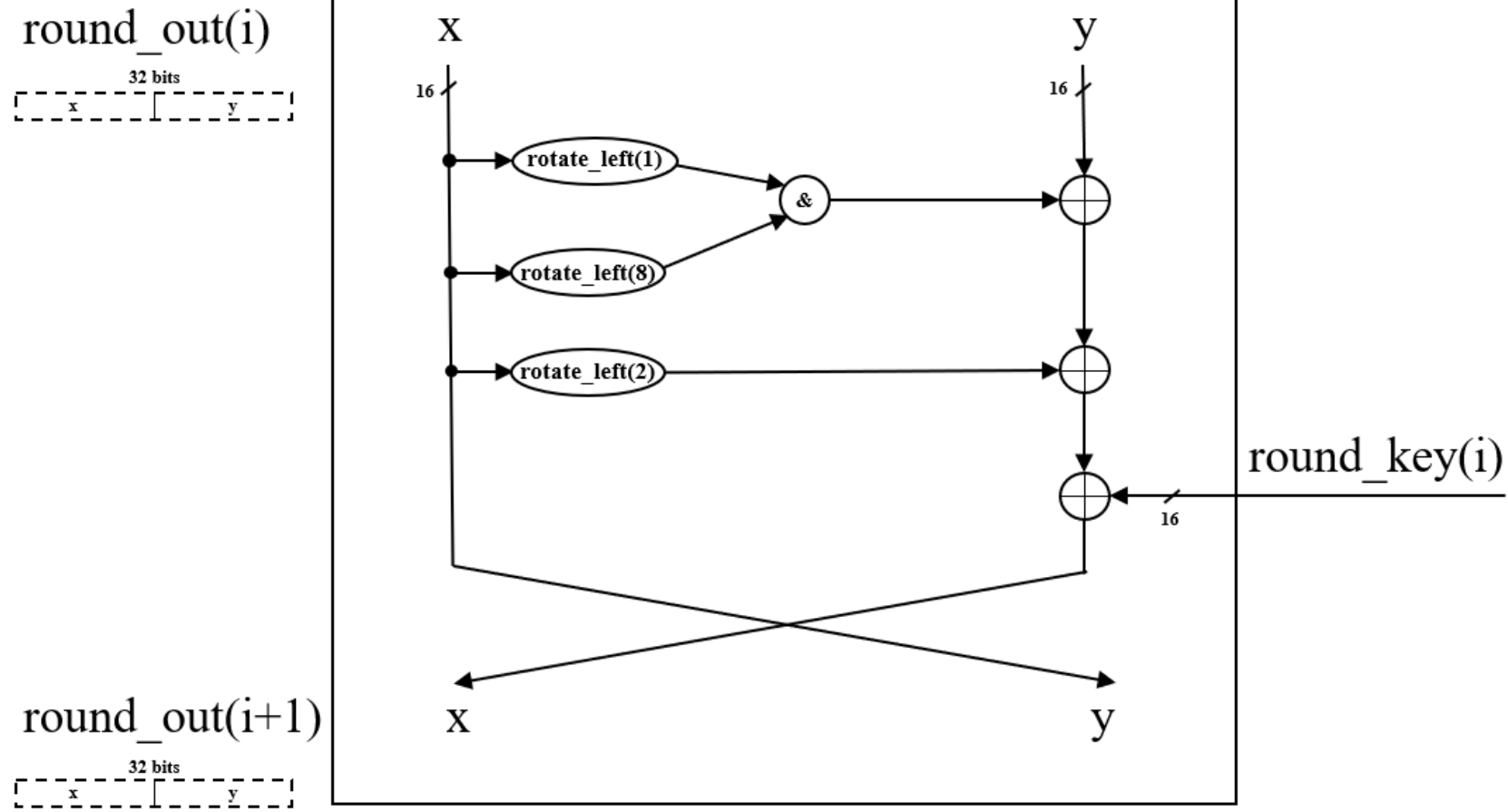
Input: x, y

tmp = x

```
x = y xor  
    (circular_shift_left(x, 1) and circular_shift_left(x, 8)) xor  
    circular_shift_left(x, 2) xor  
    round_key[i]
```

y = tmp

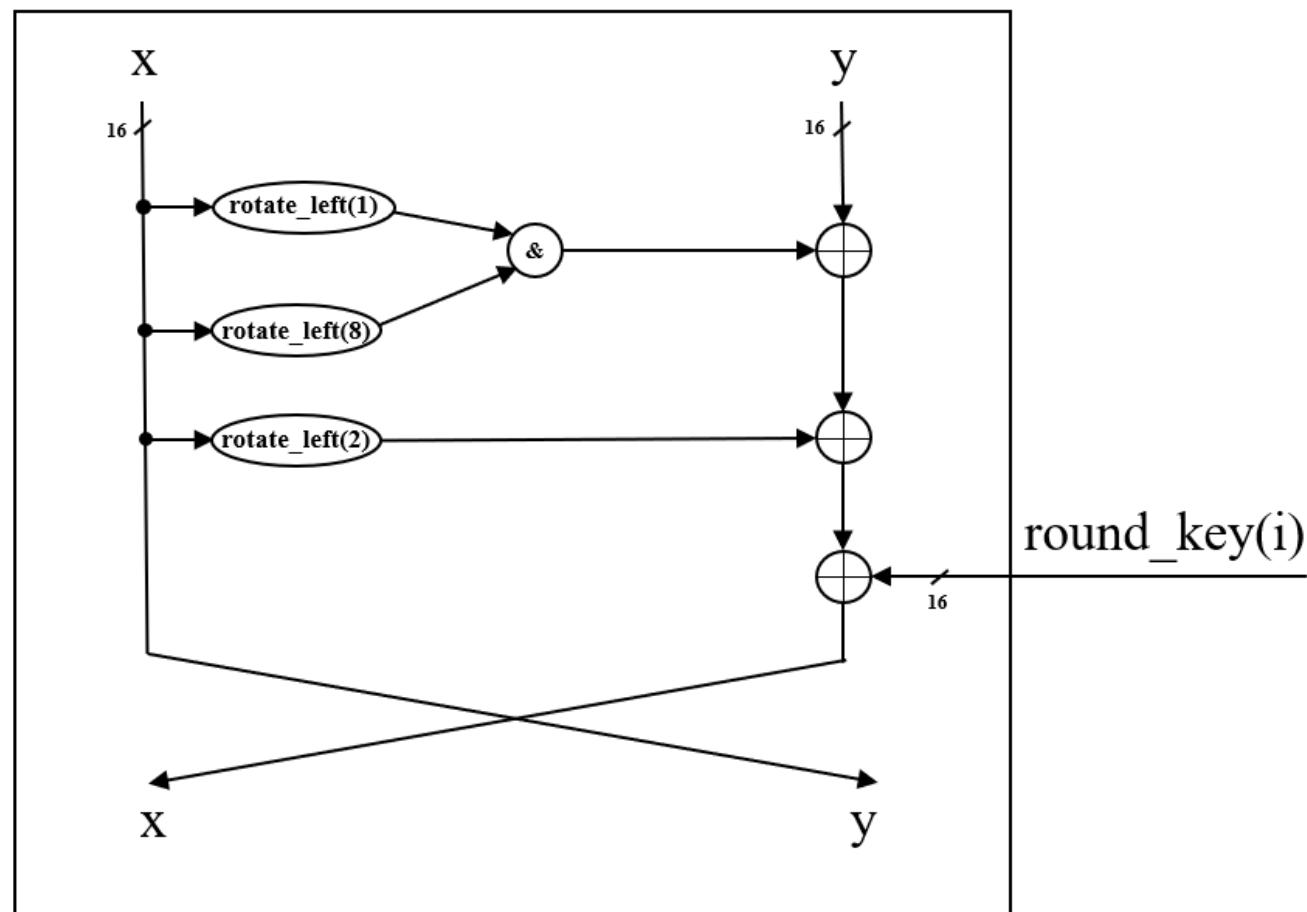
Round



Round (0)

"test"
0x74657374

key
0x1918111009080100



Round (0)

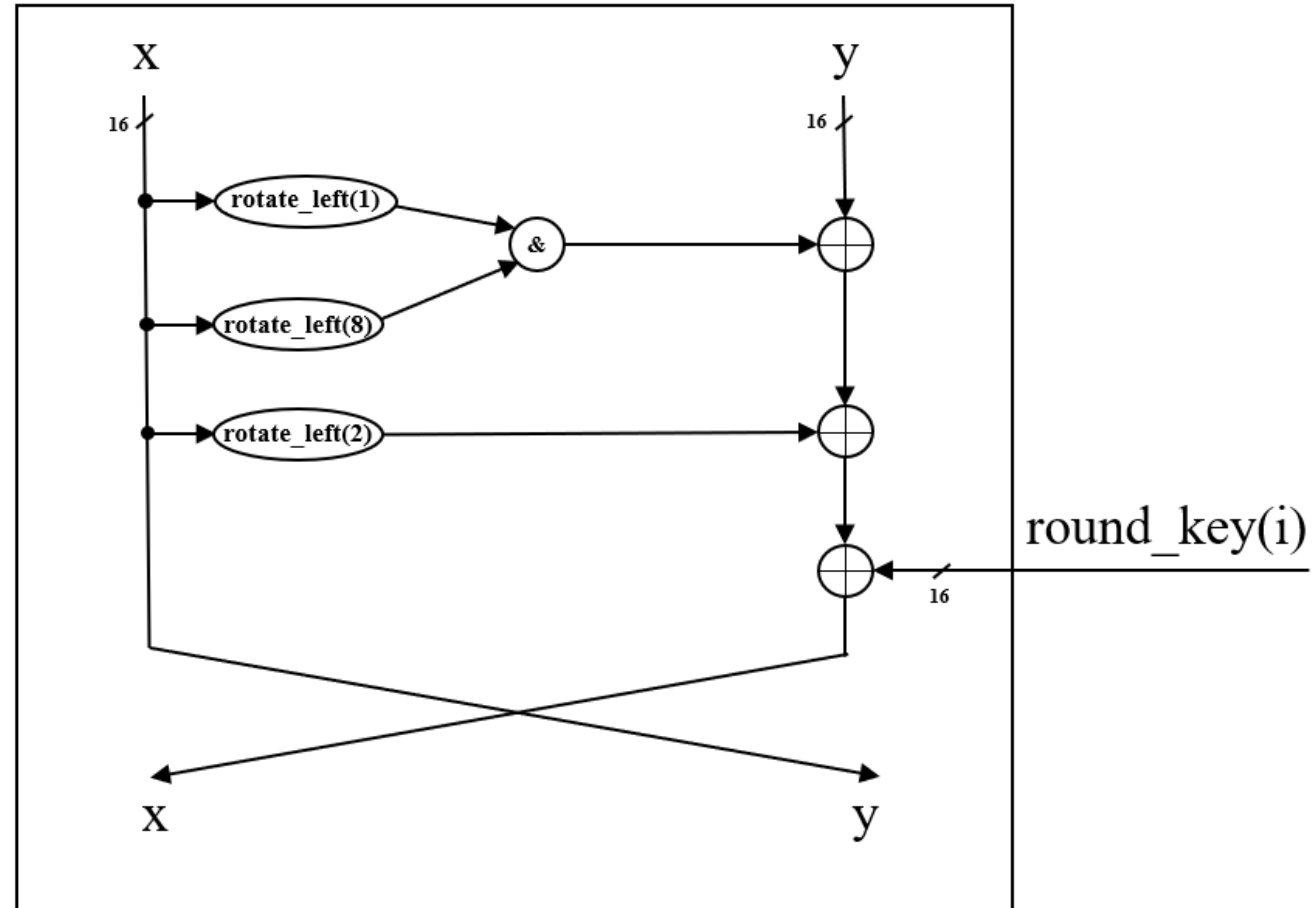
"test"

key

0x1918111009080100

0x7465

0x7374

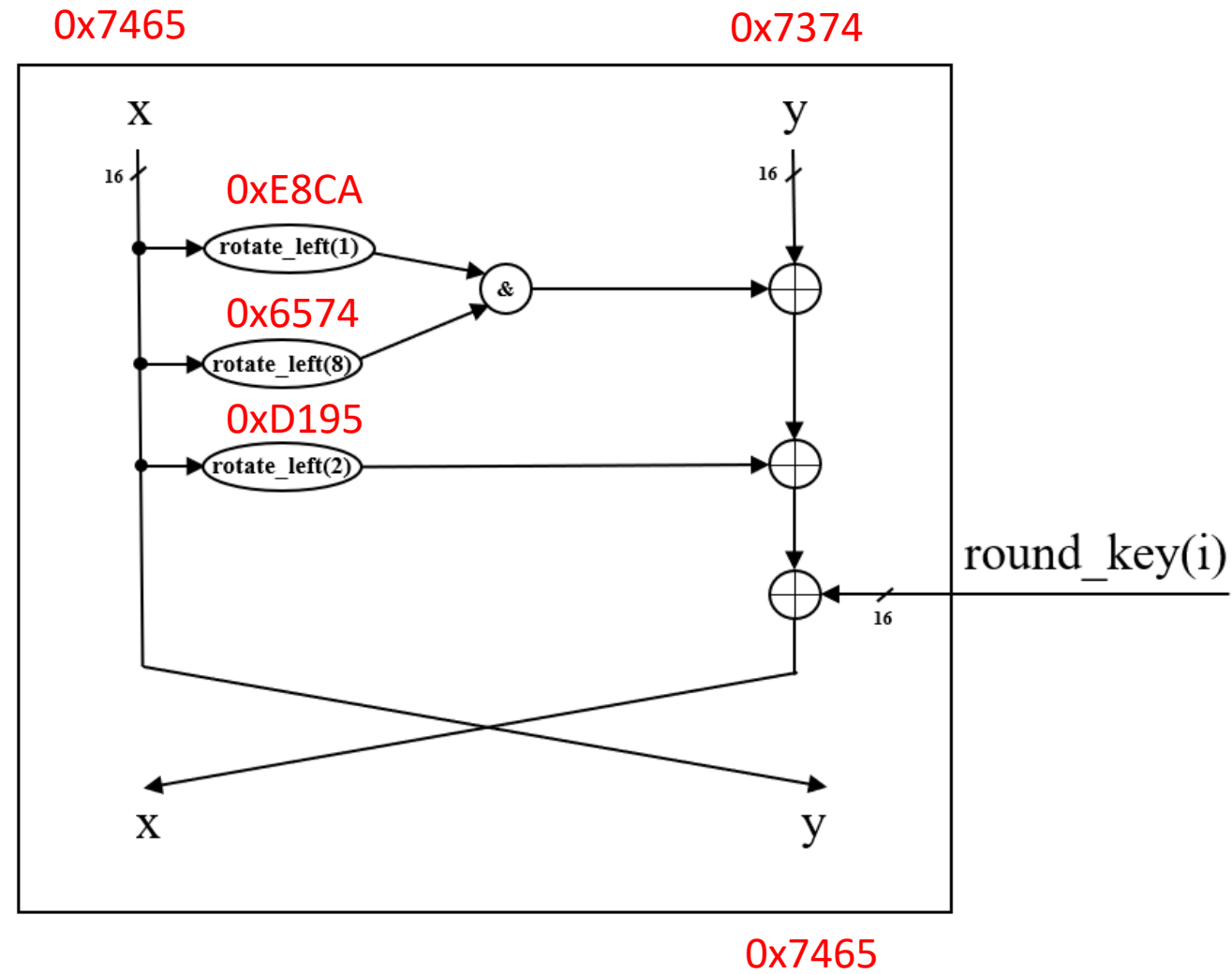


Round (0)

"test"

key

0x1918111009080100

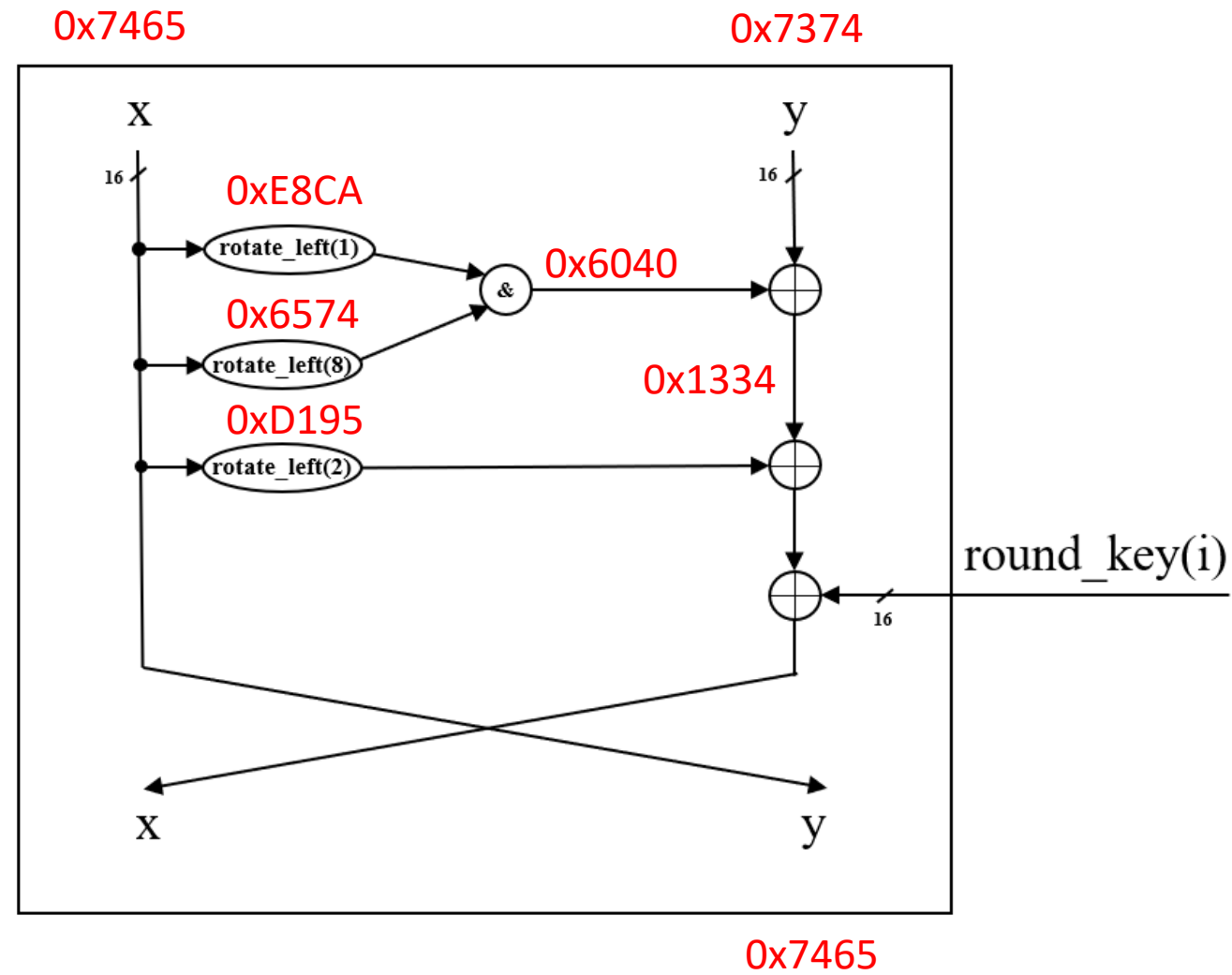


Round (0)

"test"

key

0x1918111009080100

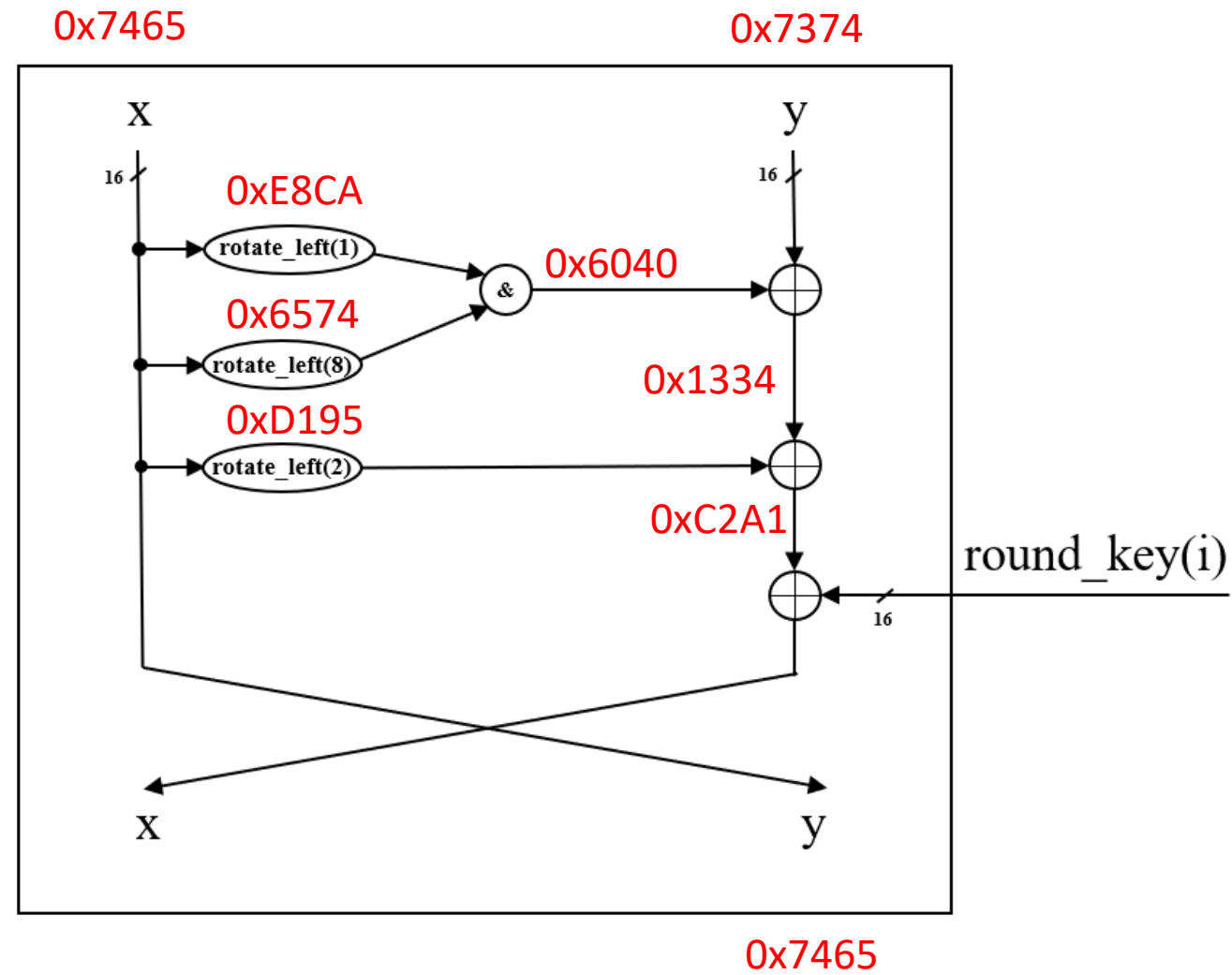


Round (0)

"test"

key

0x1918111009080100

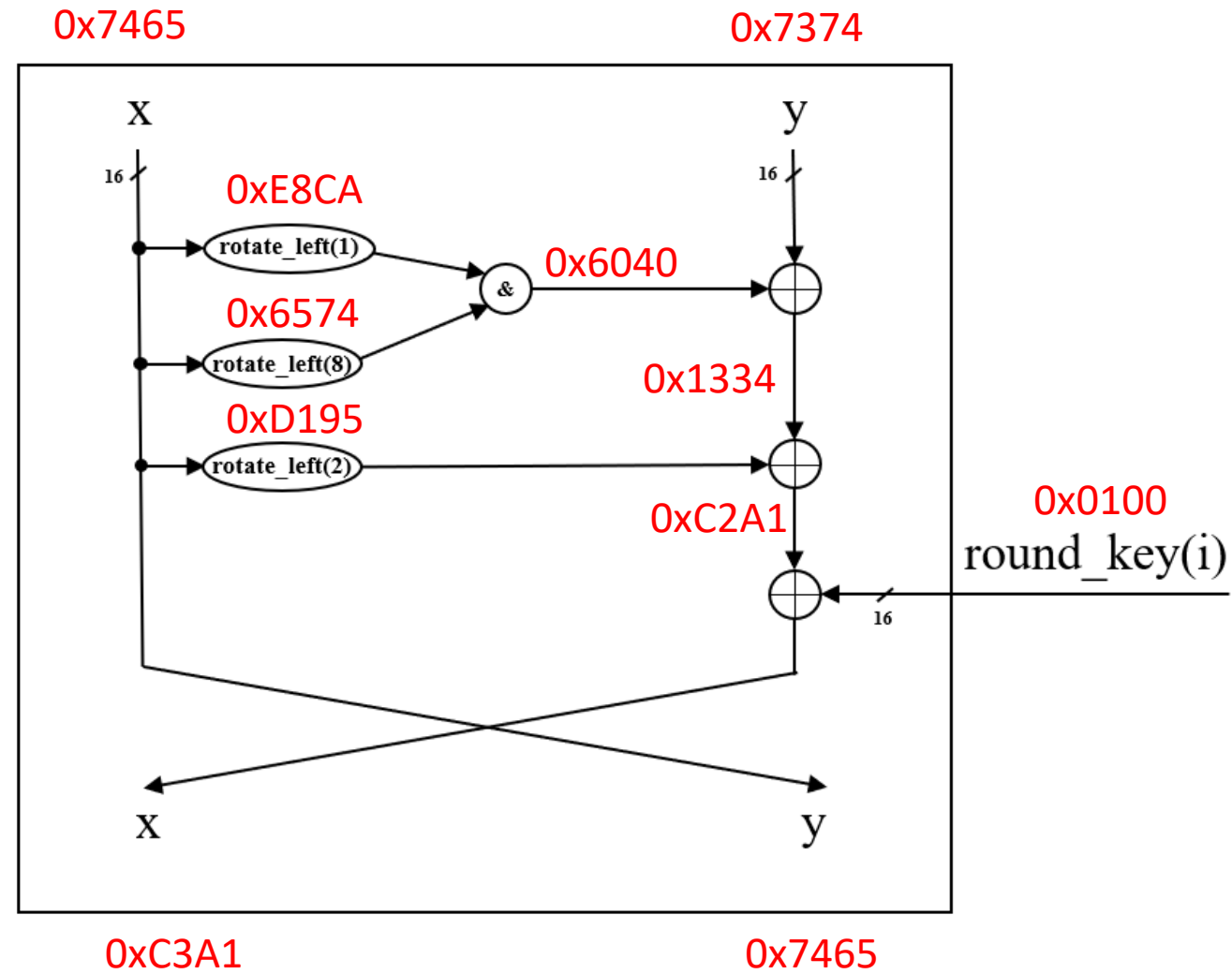


Round (0)

"test"

key

0x1918111009080100



Round_out(0)

Round (1)

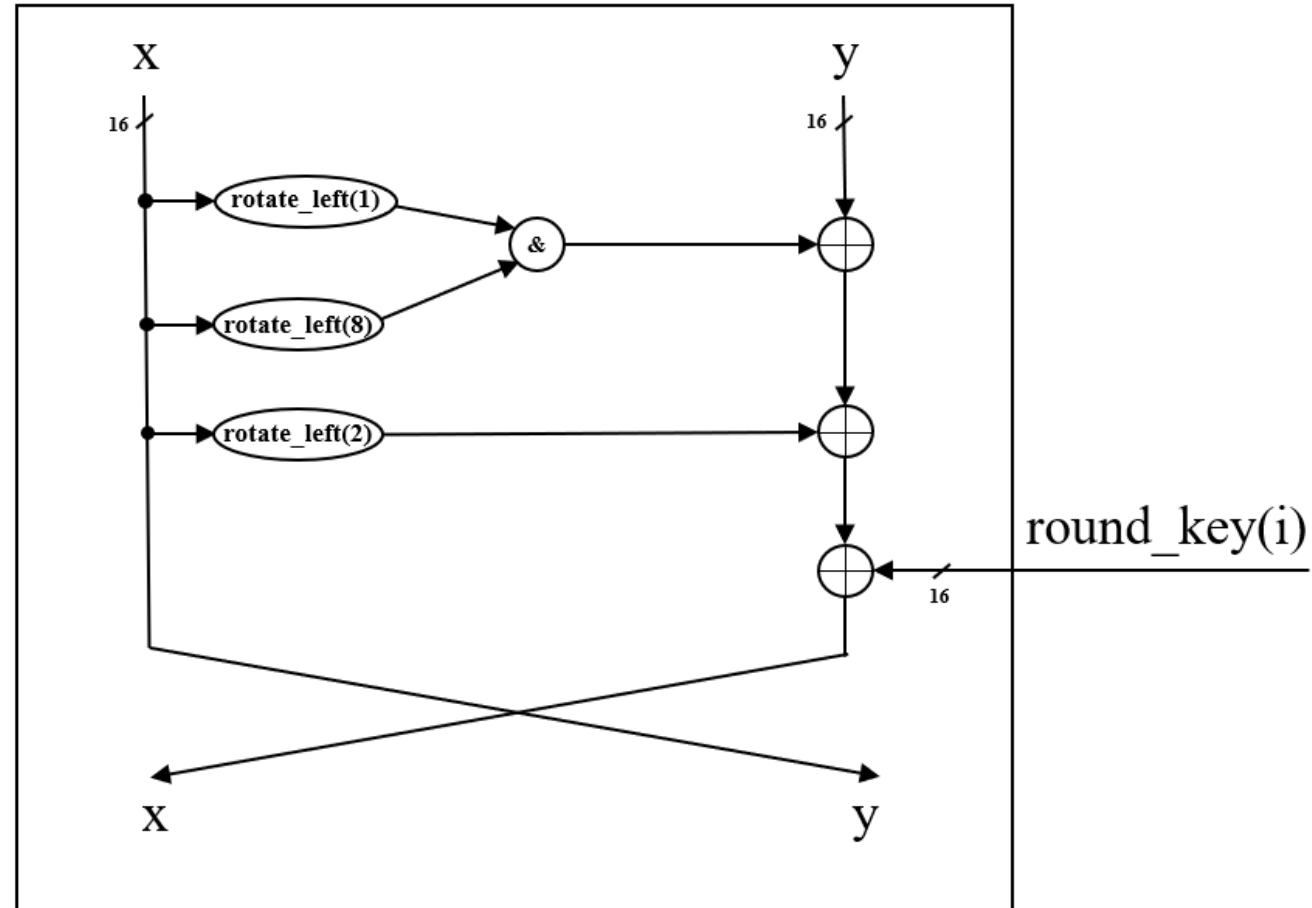
"test"

key

0x1918111009080100

0xC3A1

0x7465



Key expansion

- Each round needs a unique key.

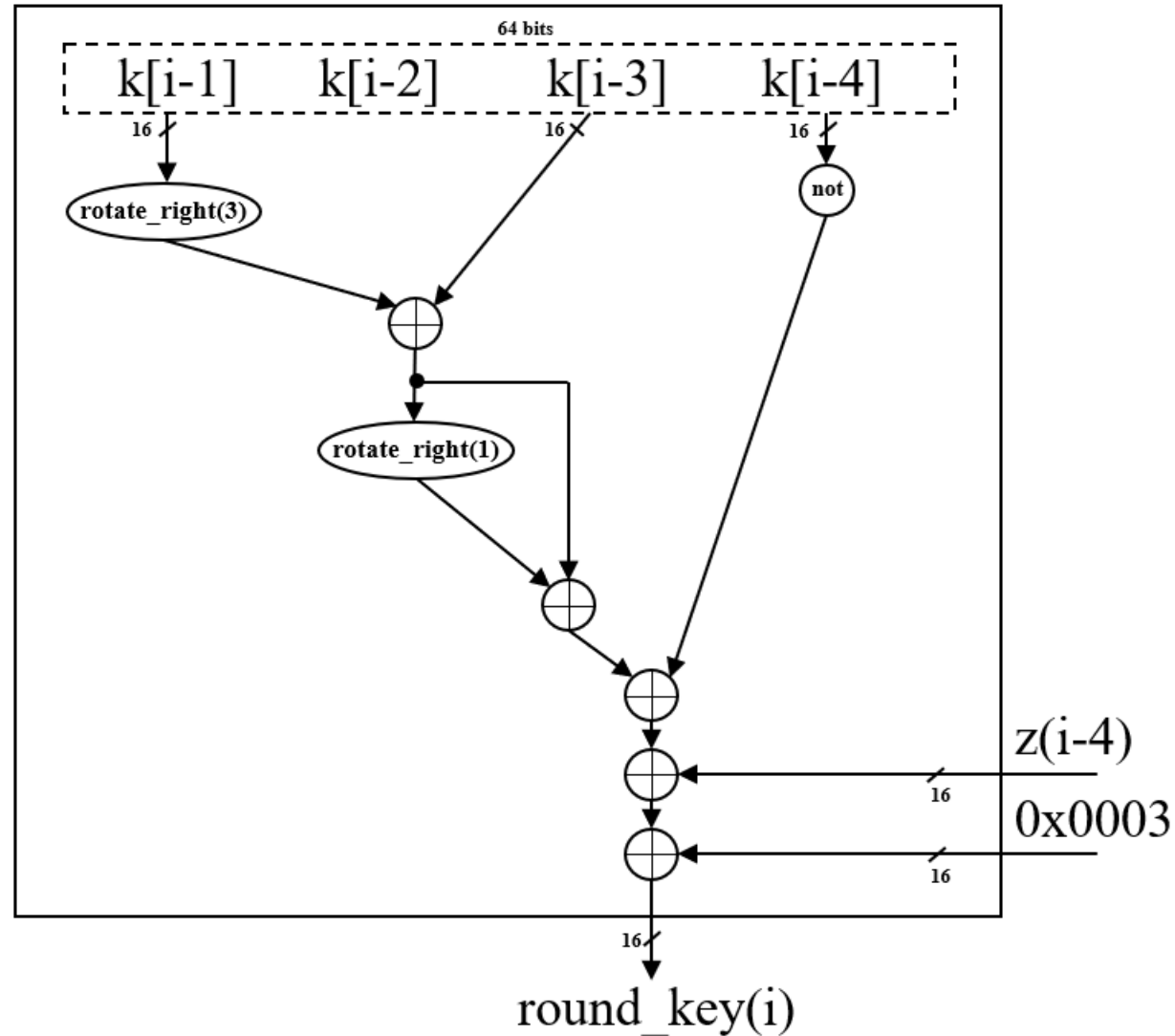
0x1918111009080100

- Round key is word size in width (16 bits)
- Round 0 – 0x0100
- Round 1 – 0x0908
- Round 2 – 0x1110
- Round 3 – 0x1918
- Round 4? Round N+4?

Key expansion

```
round_key[9]
for i = 4...9 {
    tmp = circular_shift_right(round_key[i-1], 3)
    tmp = tmp xor round_key[i-3]
    tmp = tmp xor circular_shift_right(tmp, 1)
    round_key[i] = ~(round_key[i-4]) xor tmp xor
                    z[i-4 mod 62] xor 3
}
```

Key expansion

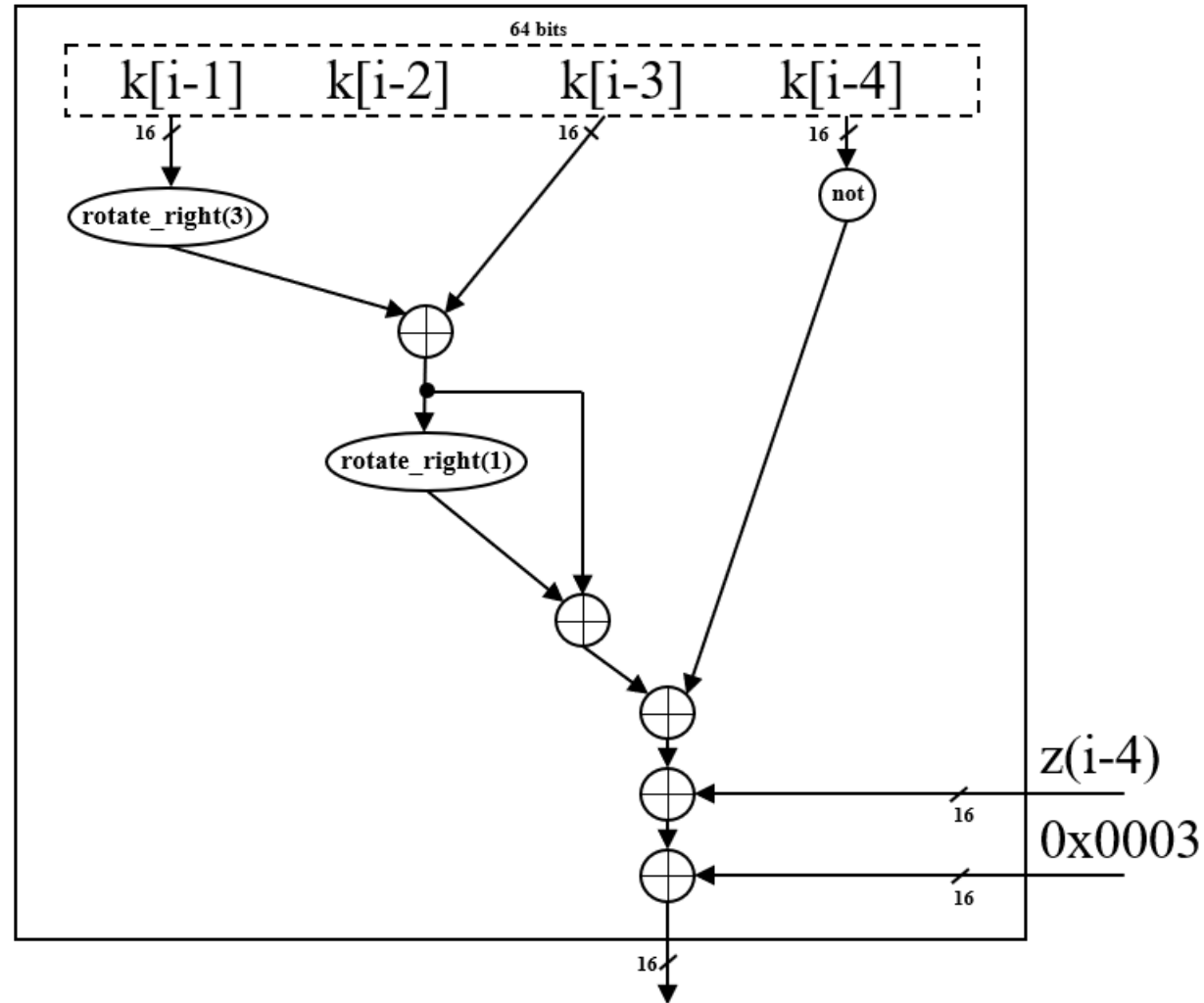


Round key (4)

key
0x1918111009080100

Z

011001110000110101
001000101111101100
111000011010100100
01011111



Round key (4)

key

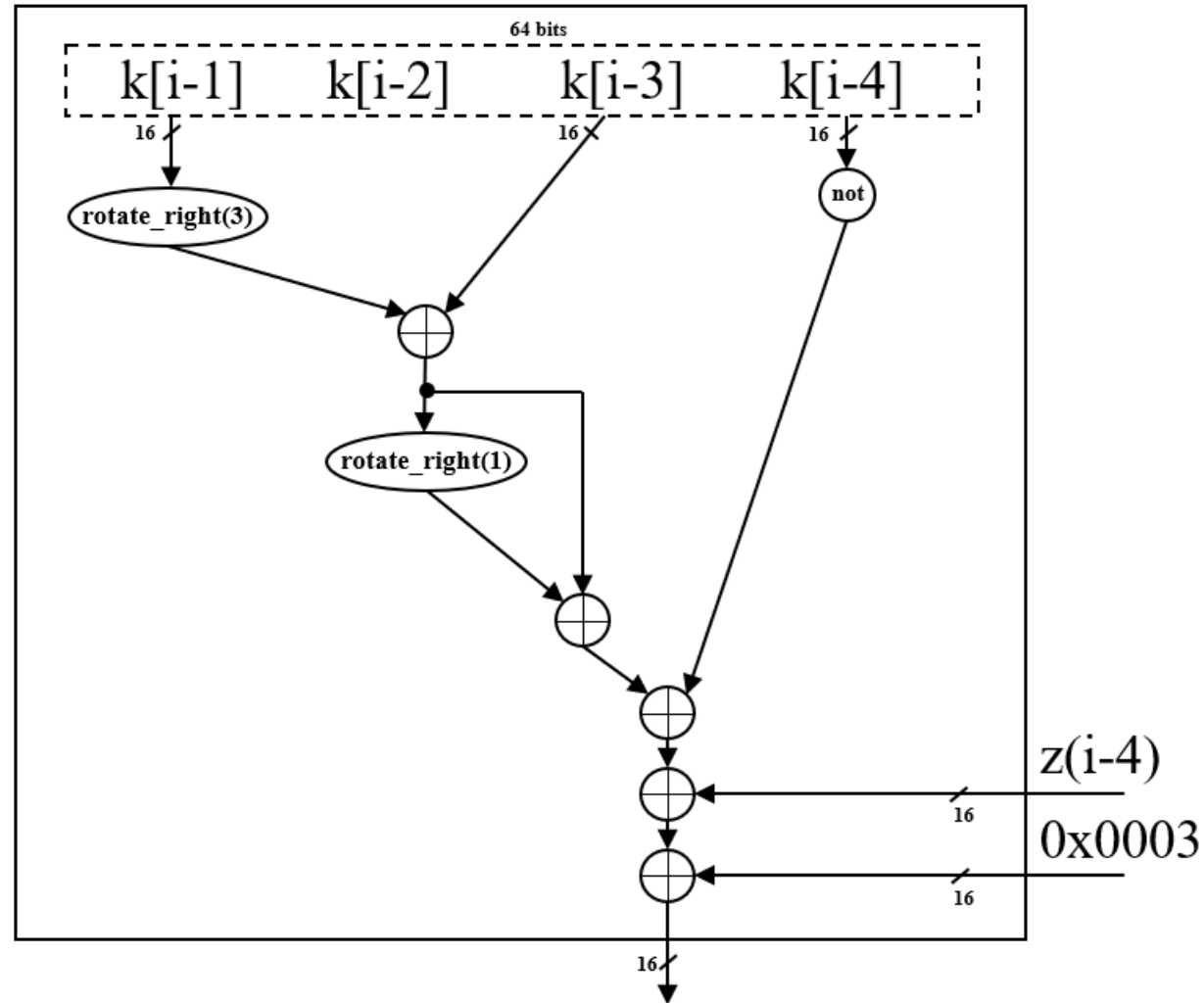
0x1918111009080100

0x1918

0x1110

0x0908

0x0100



Z

011001110000110101

00100010111101100

111000011010100100

01011111

Round key (4)

key

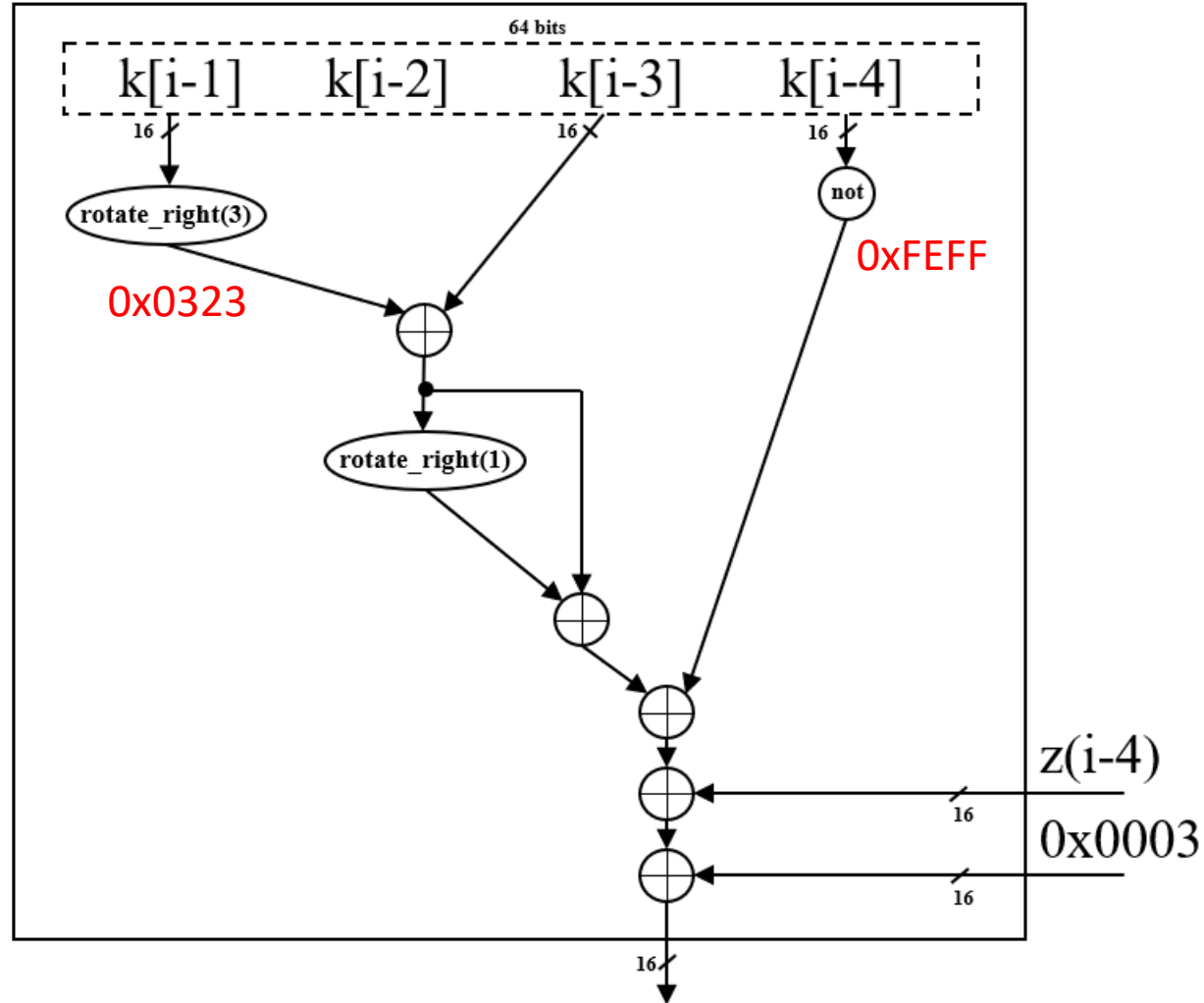
0x1918111009080100

0x1918

0x1110

0x0908

0x0100



Z

011001110000110101

00100010111101100

111000011010100100

01011111

Round key (4)

key

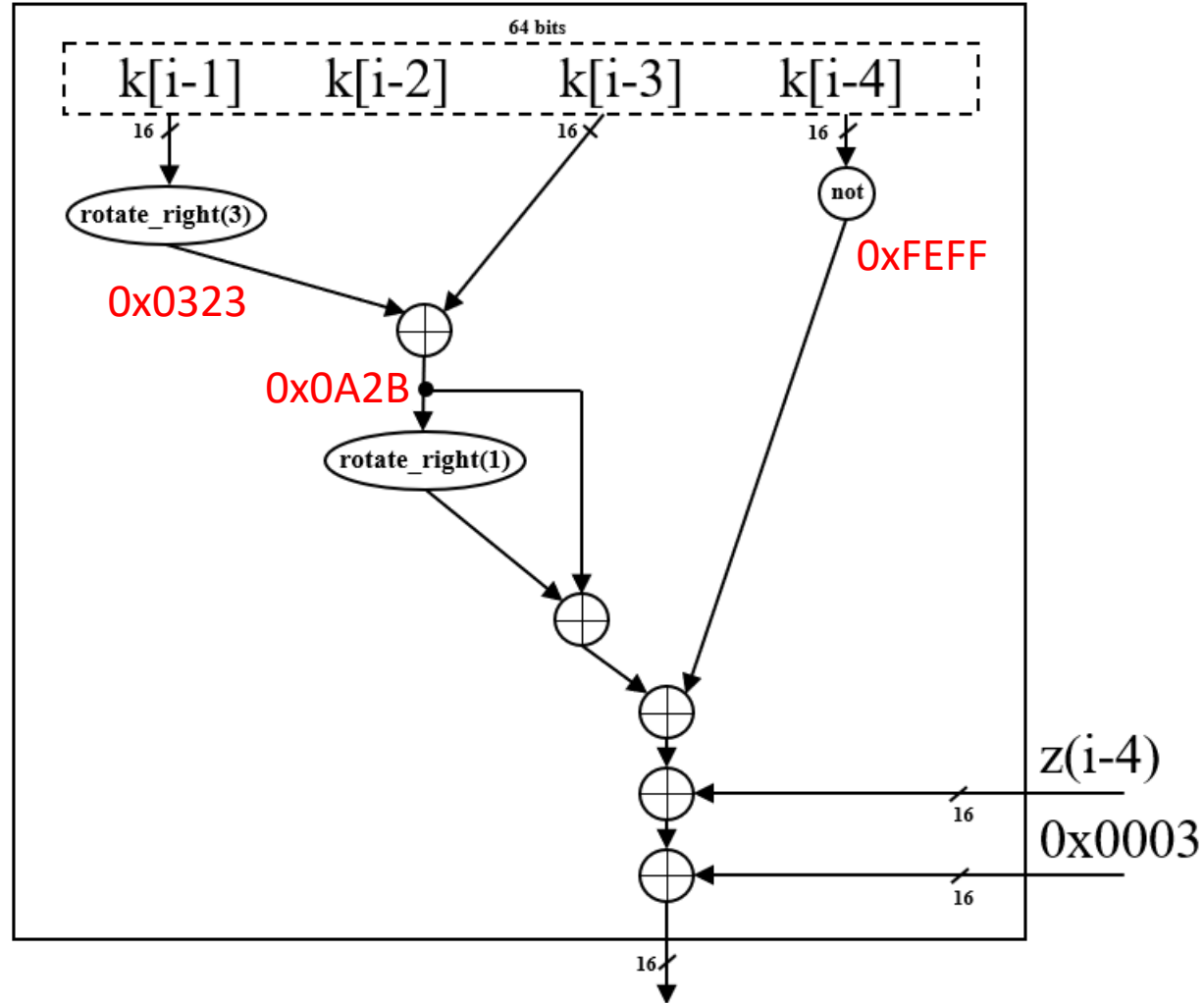
0x1918111009080100

0x1918

0x1110

0x0908

0x0100



Z

011001110000110101

00100010111101100

111000011010100100

01011111

$$z(i-4)$$

0x0003

Round key (4)

key

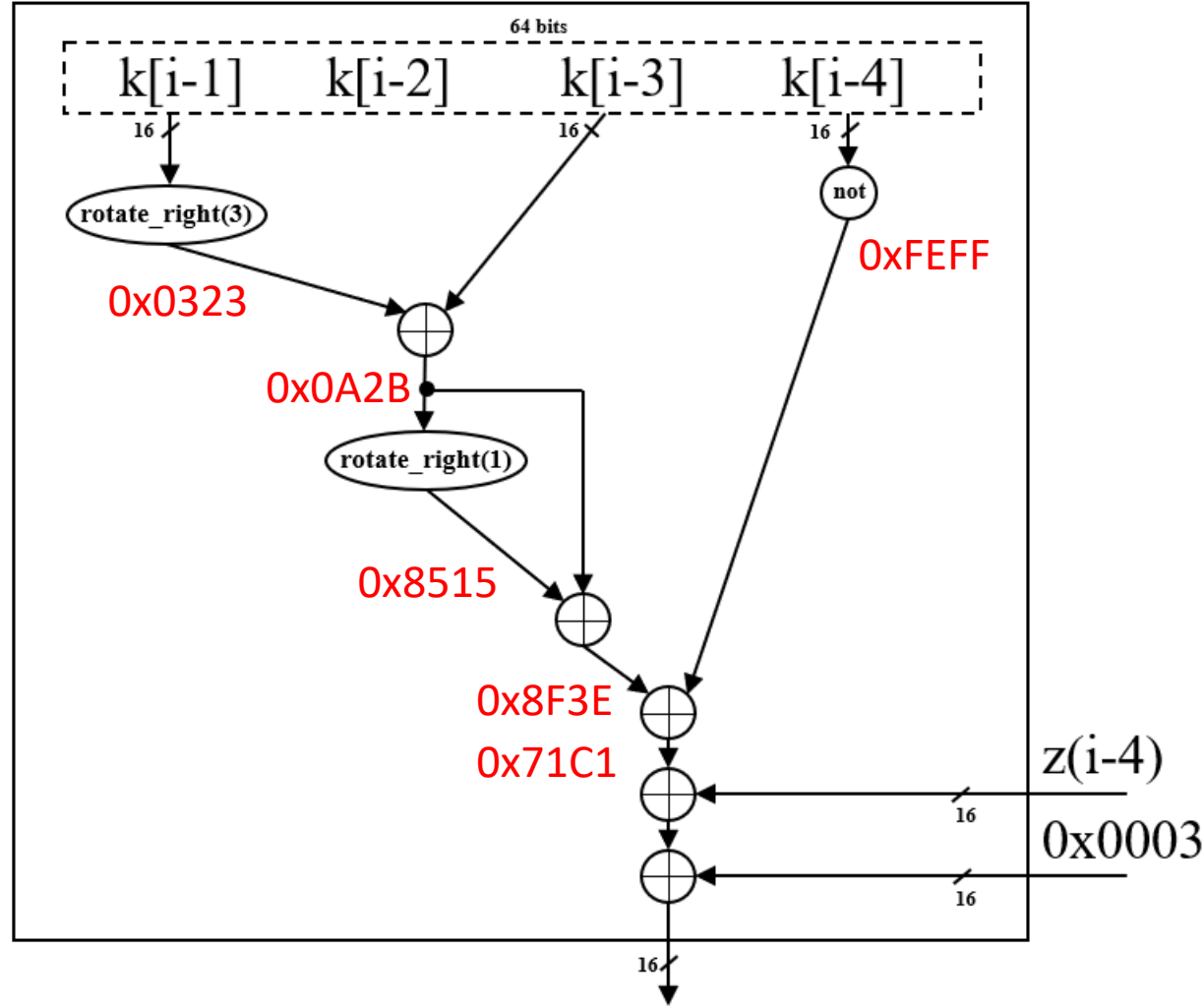
0x1918111009080100

0x1918

0x1110

0x0908

0x0100



Z

011001110000110101

00100010111101100

111000011010100100

01011111

Round key (4)

key

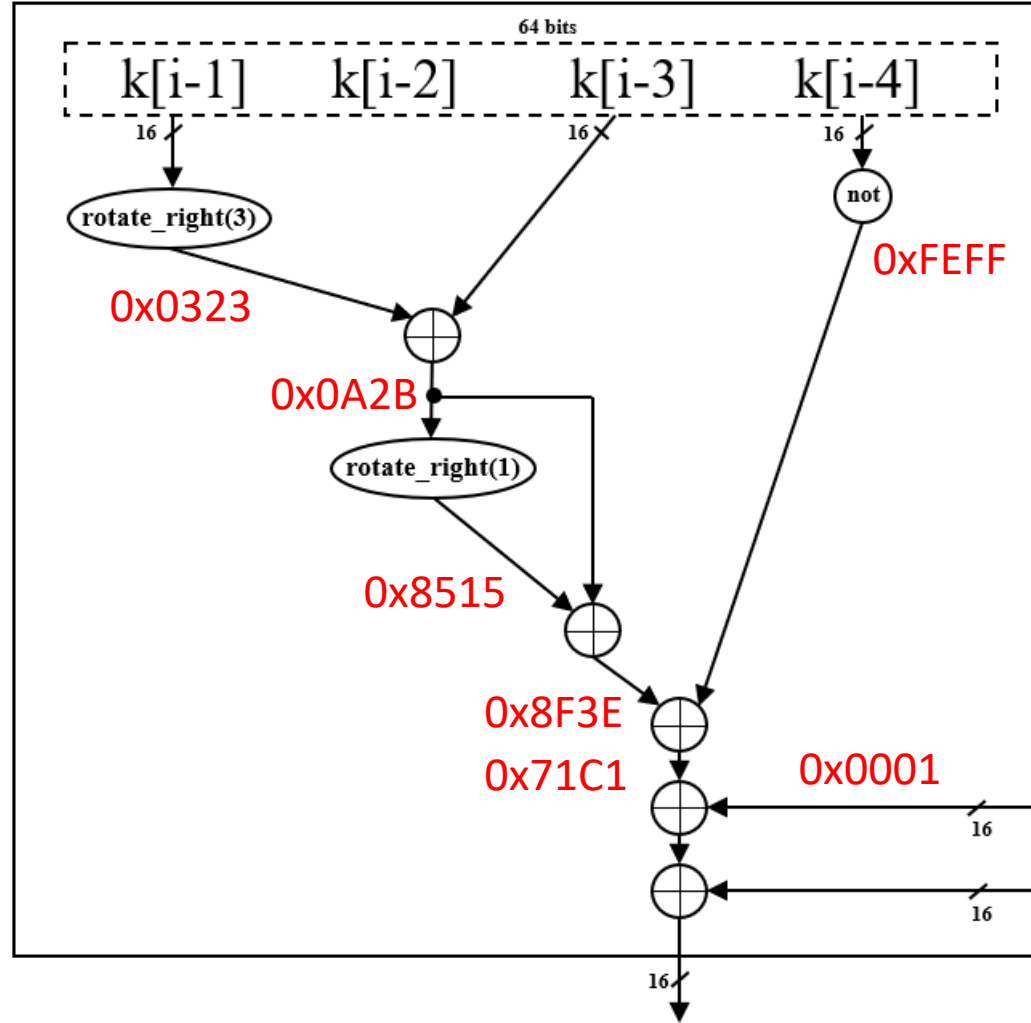
0x1918111009080100

0x1918

0x1110

0x0908

0x0100



Z

011001110000110101

00100010111101100

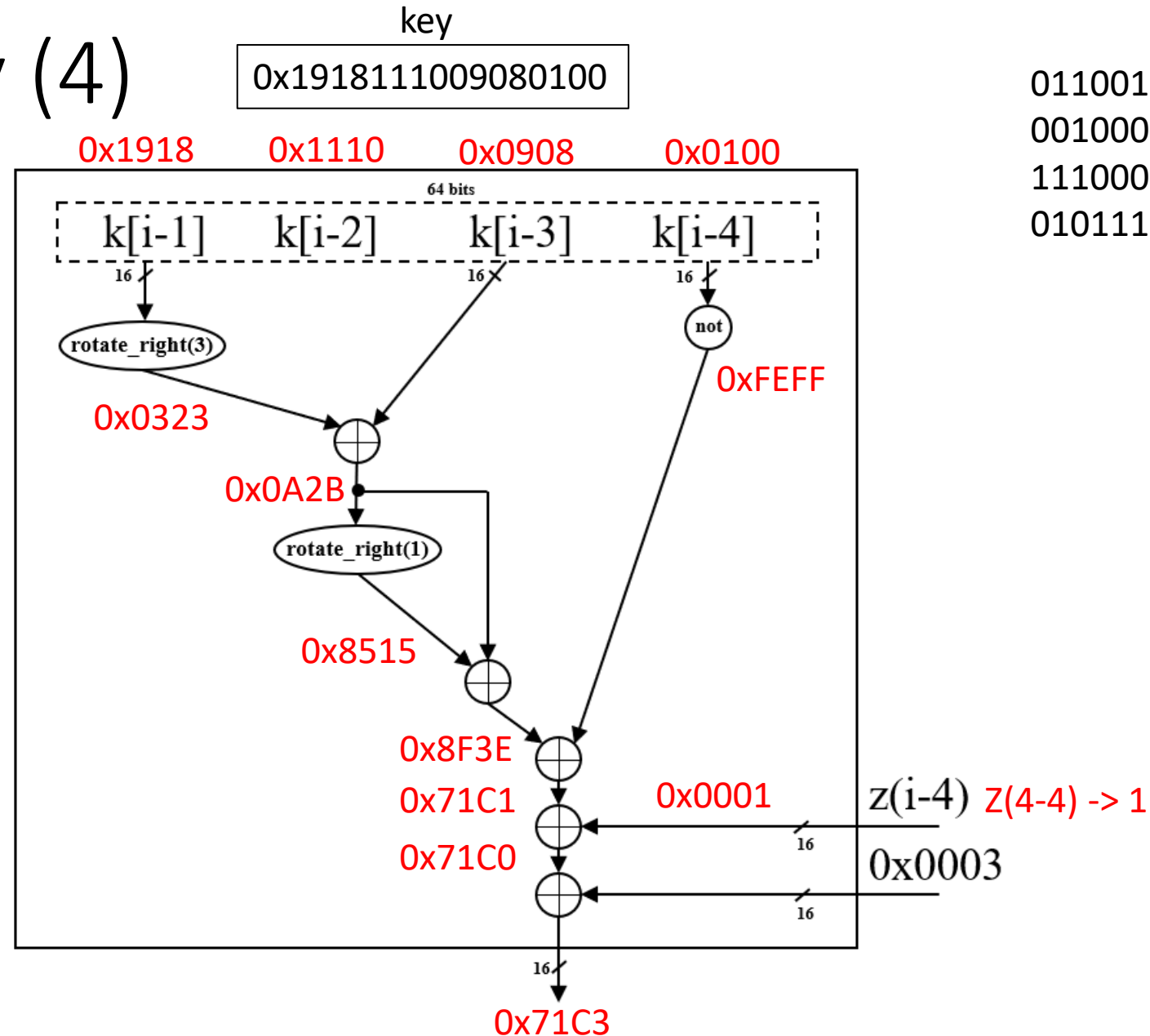
111000011010100100

0101111**1**

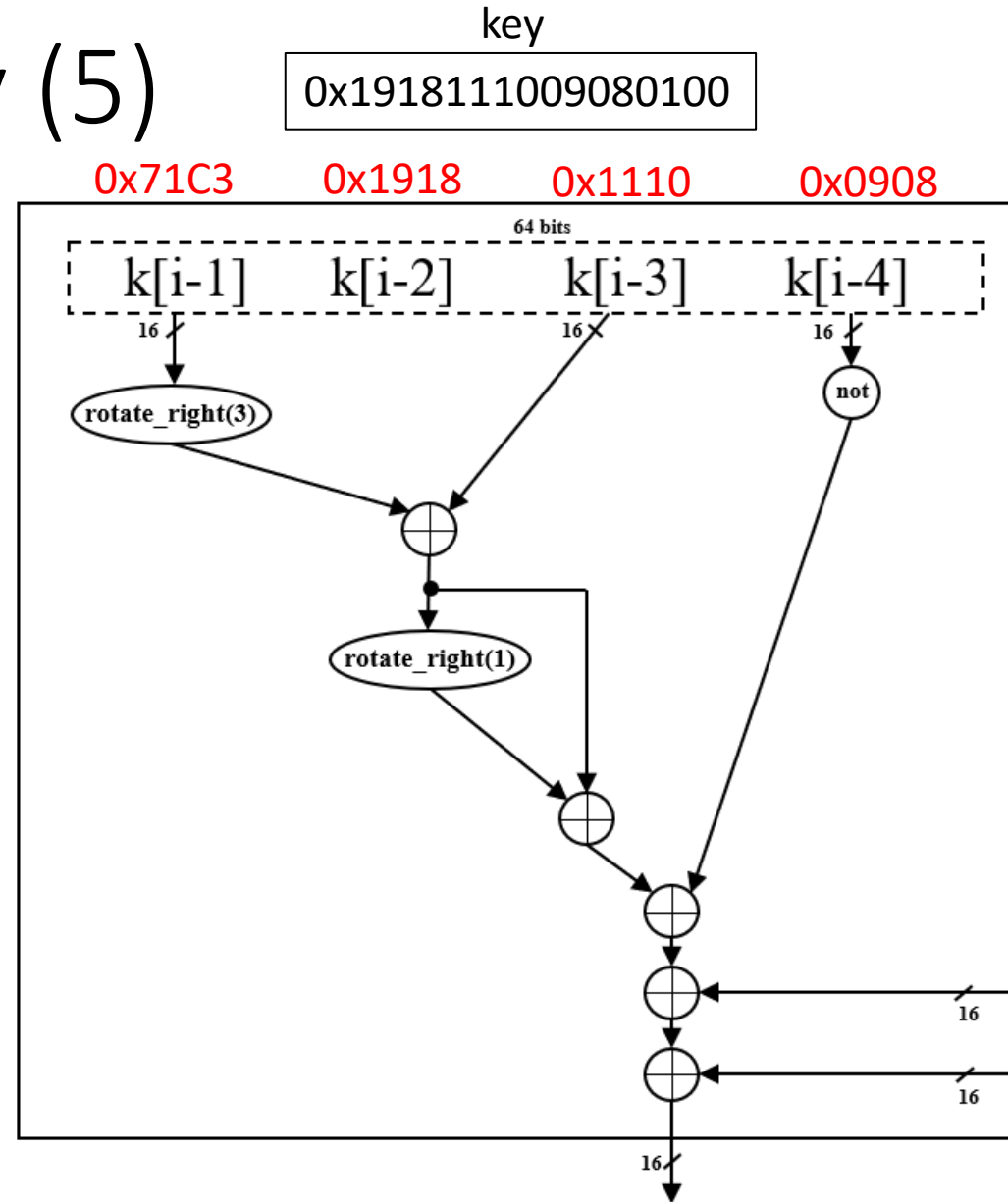
$$z(i-4) \quad z(4-4) \rightarrow 1$$

0x0003

Round key (4)



Round key (5)



Z

011001110000110101
001000101111101100
111000011010100100
01011111

z(i-4) Z(5-4) -> 1

0x0003

Simon Top Level

