

# Revised CHAM

IT융합공학부 권혁동

# Contents

CHAM

Revised CHAM



CryptoCraft LAB

# CHAM

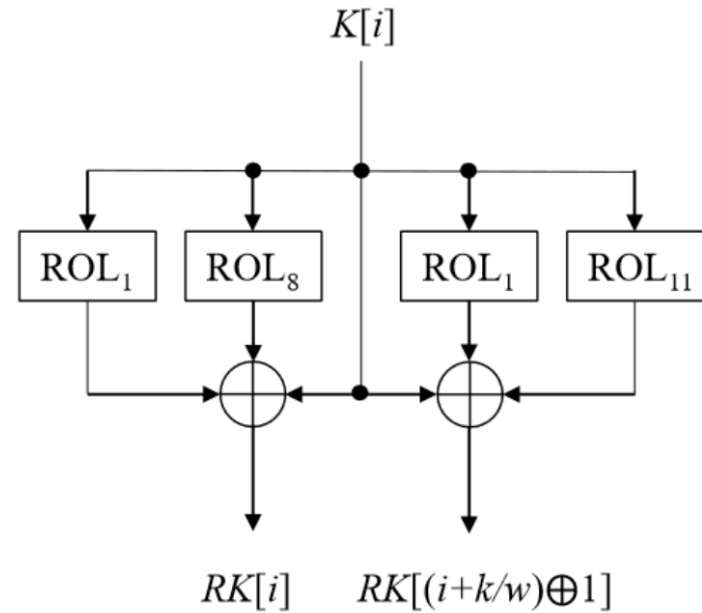
- CHAM은 ICISC'17에서 발표한 **국산 초경량 블록암호**
- ARX 연산
  - Addition
  - Rotation
  - XOR
- Feistel 구조
- 8비트 등의 초소형 **마이크로컨트롤러를 지원**하기 위해 개발

# CHAM

<b>cipher</b>	$n$	$k$	$r$	$w$	$k/w$
CHAM-64/128	64	128	80	16	8
CHAM-128/128	128	128	80	32	4
CHAM-128/256	128	256	96	32	8

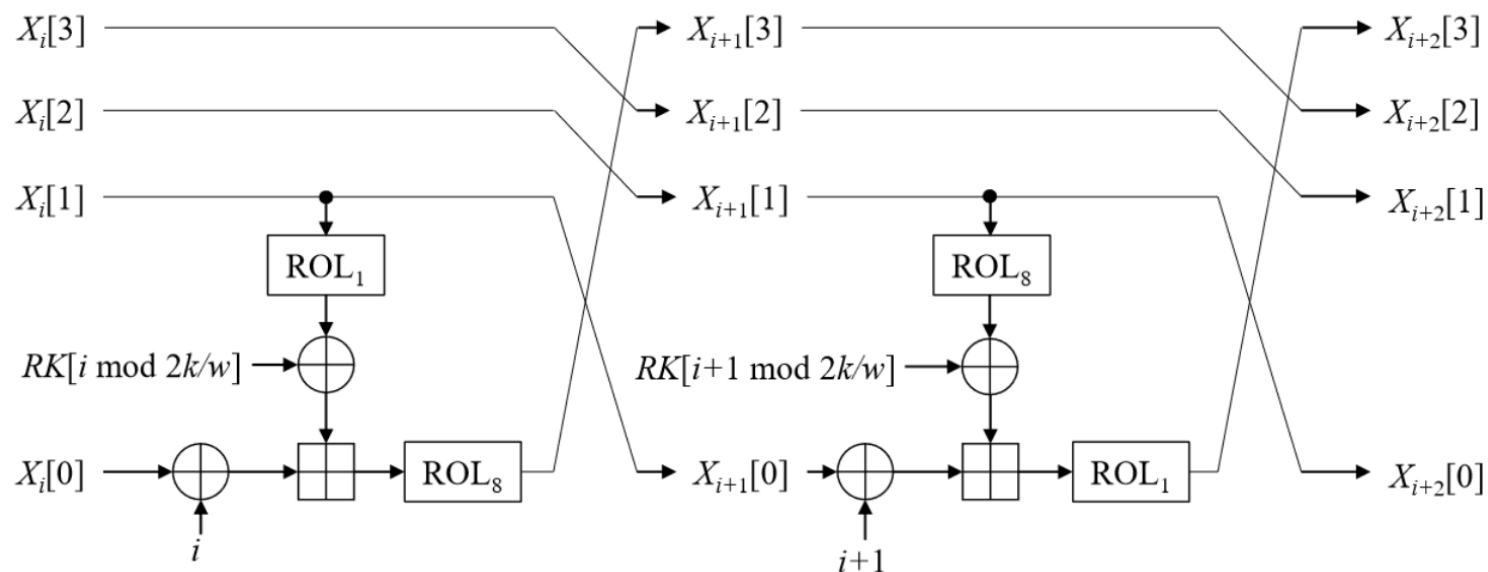
- CHAM은 세 가지 규격을 제공
- $n$ : 블록 크기
- $k$ : 키 크기
- $r$ : 라운드
- $w$ : 워드 크기

# CHAM



$$RK[i] \leftarrow K[i] \oplus \text{ROL}_1(K[i]) \oplus \text{ROL}_8(K[i]),$$
$$RK[(i + k/w) \oplus 1] \leftarrow K[i] \oplus \text{ROL}_1(K[i]) \oplus \text{ROL}_{11}(K[i]),$$

# CHAM



- 라운드 함수를 거치면서 암호화 진행
  - Feistel 구조를 사용하지만 **짝수, 홀수 라운드마다 다른 연산** 수행

$$X_{i+1}[3] \leftarrow \text{ROL}_8((X_i[0] \oplus i) \boxplus (\text{ROL}_1(X_i[1]) \oplus RK[i \bmod 2k/w])),$$

$$X_{i+1}[j] \leftarrow X_i[j + 1] \text{ for } 0 \leq j \leq 2,$$

$$X_{i+1}[3] \leftarrow \text{ROL}_1((X_i[0] \oplus i) \boxplus (\text{ROL}_8(X_i[1]) \oplus RK[i \bmod 2k/w])),$$

$$X_{i+1}[j] \leftarrow X_i[j + 1] \text{ for } 0 \leq j \leq 2,$$

# Revised CHAM

- ICISC'19에서 발표된 **CHAM**의 개량형
- **라운드 수를 바꾼 것**으로 보안성을 향상
  - 충족 가능성 문제
- 구현에 있어서 추가적인 자원 소모 없음

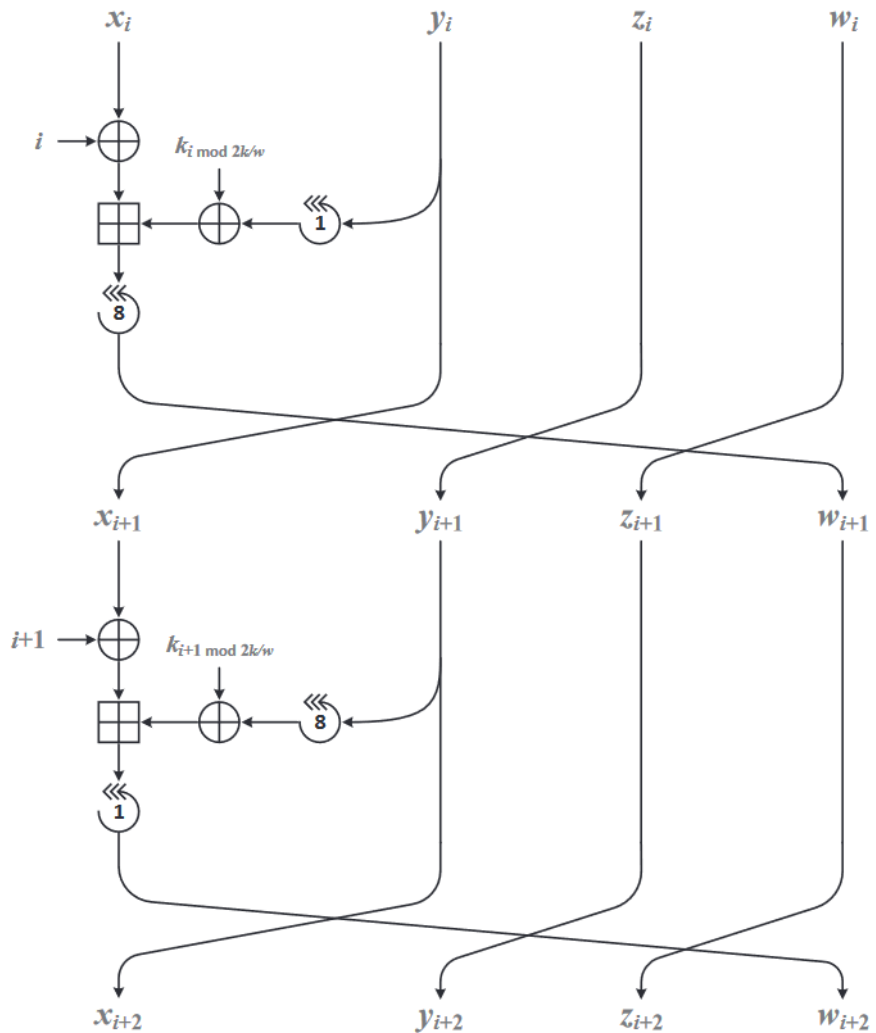
# Revised CHAM

Cipher	$n$	$k$	$w$	$r_{\text{old}}$	$r$
CHAM-64/128	64	128	16	80	88
CHAM-128/128	128	128	32	80	112
CHAM-128/256	128	256	32	96	120

- 기존 CHAM에서 라운드 수를 약간 증가
  - 64/128: 80라운드 -> 88라운드
  - 128/128: 80라운드 -> 112라운드
  - 128/265: 96라운드 -> 120라운드



# Revised CHAM



$$(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}, z_{i+1}, w_{i+1})$$

$$\leftarrow (y_i, z_i, w_i, ((x_i \oplus i) \boxplus ((y_i \ll \alpha_i) \oplus rk_i \ll \beta_i)) \ll \beta_i)$$

where  $\alpha_i = 1$  and  $\beta_i = 8$  when  $i$  is even and  $\alpha_i = 8$  and  $\beta_i = 1$

- 표현 형식은 다르지만 기존 CHAM과 동일

# Revised CHAM

```
for(int i = 0 ; i < 80 ; i++)
{
    if(i % 2)
    {
        a = 8;
        b = 1;
    }
    else
    {
        a = 1;
        b = 8;
    }

    temp0 = ROL(X1, a);
    temp1 = temp0 ^ RK[i % 16];
    temp2 = X0 ^ i;
    temp3 = temp1 + temp2;
    temp4 = ROL(temp3, b);

    X0 = X1;
    X1 = X2;
    X2 = X3;
    X3 = temp4;
}
```

Original CHAM

```
for(int i = 0 ; i < 88 ; i++)
{
    if(i % 2)
    {
        a = 8;
        b = 1;
    }
    else
    {
        a = 1;
        b = 8;
    }

    temp0 = ROL(X1, a);
    temp1 = temp0 ^ RK[i % 16];
    temp2 = X0 ^ i;
    temp3 = temp1 + temp2;
    temp4 = ROL(temp3, b);

    X0 = X1;
    X1 = X2;
    X2 = X3;
    X3 = temp4;
}
```

Revised CHAM

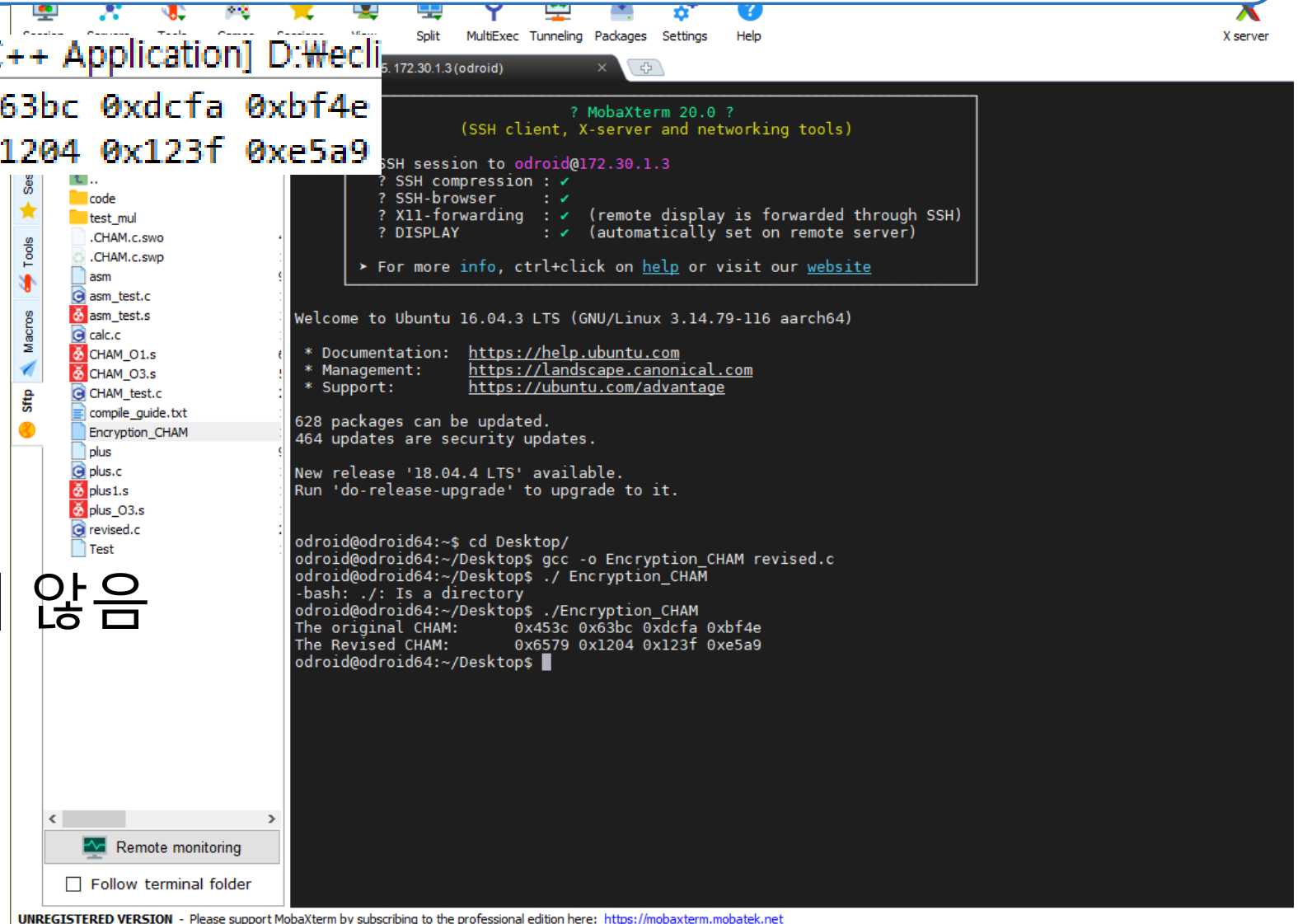
- 기존 CHAM과 동일하게 구현
  - 64/128 규격
- 기존 64/128: 80라운드
- **개량 64/128: 88라운드**

# Revised CHAM

<terminated> (exit value: 0) cham.exe [C/C++ Application] D:\Wecli

The original CHAM:           0x453c 0x63bc 0xdcfa 0xbf4e  
The Revised CHAM:           0x6579 0x1204 0x123f 0xe5a9

- 동일한 결과가 반환되지 않음



# Revised CHAM

$n/k$	Cipher	Bit-serial		Round-based		Tech.	Ref.
		Area <sup>1</sup>	Tput. <sup>2</sup>	Area <sup>1</sup>	Tput. <sup>2</sup>		
64/128	Revised CHAM	665	4.5	852	72.7	IBM130	This paper
	Original CHAM	665	5.0	852	80.0	IBM130	[22]
	Revised CHAM	728	4.5	985	72.7	UMC90	This paper
	Revised CHAM	859	4.5	1,110	72.7	UMC180	This paper
	SIMON	944	4.2	1,403	133.3	IBM130 <sup>3</sup>	[34]
	SIMON	958	4.2	1,417	133.3	IBM130	[4]
	SPECK	996	3.4	1,658	206.5	IBM130	[4]
128/128	Revised CHAM	1,057	3.6	1,499	114.3	IBM130	This paper
	Original CHAM	1,057	5.0	1,499	160.0	IBM130	[22]
	Revised CHAM	1,086	3.6	1,691	114.3	UMC90	This paper
	SIMON	1,234	2.9	2,090	182.9	IBM130	[4]
	SPECK	1,280	3.0	2,727	376.5	IBM130	[4]
	Revised CHAM	1,295	3.6	1,899	114.3	UMC180	This paper
	LEA	2,302	4.2	3,826	76.2	UMC130	[20]
128/256	AES	-	-	2,400	57.0	UMC180	[26]
	Revised CHAM	1,179	3.3	1,622	106.7	IBM130	This paper
	Original CHAM	1,180	4.2	1,622	133.3	IBM130	[22]
	Revised CHAM	1,260	3.3	1,864	106.7	UMC90	This paper
	Revised CHAM	1,481	3.3	2,086	106.7	UMC180	This paper
	SIMON	1,782	2.6	2,776	168.4	IBM130	[4]
	SPECK	1,840	2.8	3,284	336.8	IBM130	[4]

- 기존과 GE가 같음
- 라운드 빼고 모두 같음을 명시
- 구현의 잘못된 부분??

We compare the software performance of the revised CHAM and other ciphers via the same method used in the aforementioned study [22]. The implementation method is also identical to that in the earlier work [22] except for the numbers of rounds.