AES

Dongjun Lee

AES structure

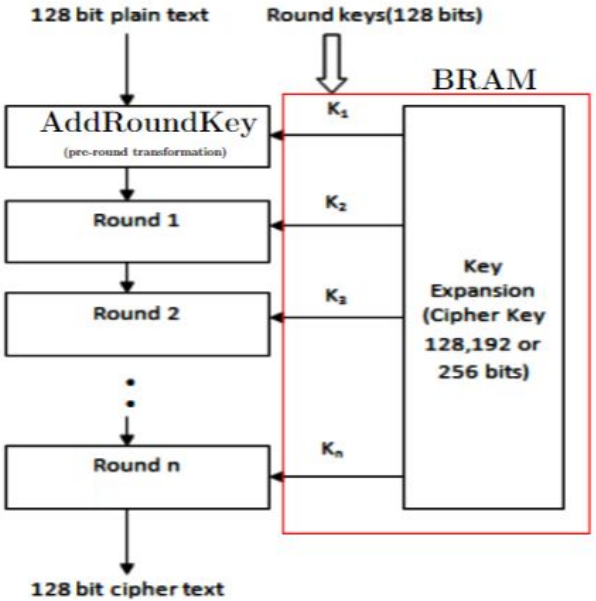


Figure 1: AES-128 (Very High Level Structure)

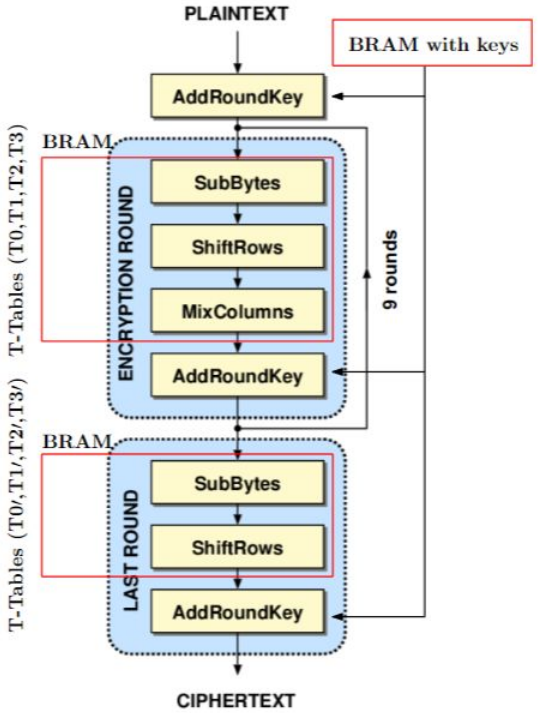


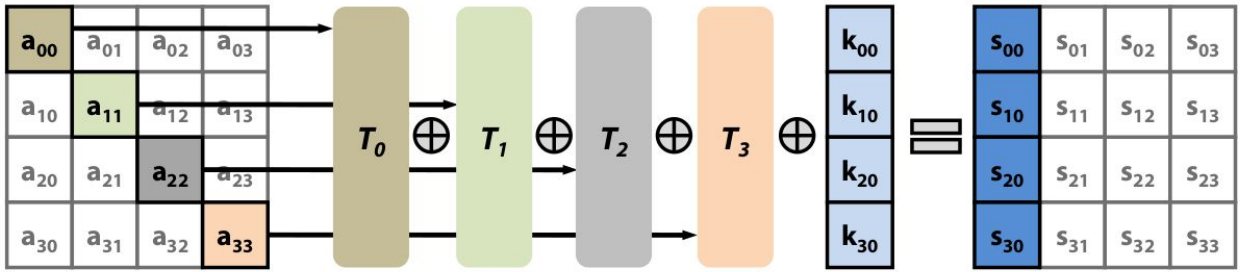
Figure 2: AES-128 (very high level structure with rounds)

Fastest AES (by T-Table)

- Combine `SubBytes`, `ShiftRows`, `MixColumns` using the standard "T-table" approach. Update each column ($0 \leq j \leq 3$):

$$[s_{j0}, s_{j1}, s_{j2}, s_{j3}]^{\mathrm{T}} = T_0[a_{c_0 0}] \oplus T_1[a_{c_1 1}] \oplus T_2[a_{c_2 2}] \oplus T_3[a_{c_3 3}] \oplus k_j,$$

  where each T_i is $1KB$ and k_j is the jth column of the round key.
- T_i's are rotations of one table.
- Example ($j = 0$):



Description

When describing the cipher's operations, A is denoted as the input block consisting of bytes $a_{i,j}$ in columns C_j and rows R_i, where j and i are the respective indices ranging between 0 and 3 .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{0,0} & a_{0,1} & a_{0,2} & a_{0,3} \\ a_{1,0} & a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,0} & a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,0} & a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

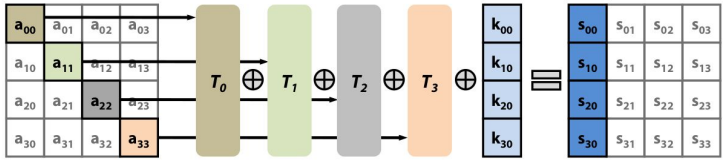
Input data to an AES encryption can be defined as four 32 bit column vectors $C_j = (a_{0,j}, a_{1,j}, a_{2,j}, a_{3,j})$ with the output similarly formatted in column vectors. According to Equation 1, these input column vectors need to be split into individual bytes since all bytes are required for the computation steps for different E'_j. For example, for column $C_0 = (a_{0,0}, a_{1,0}, a_{2,0}, a_{3,0})$ the first byte $a_{0,0}$ is part of the computation of E'_0, the second byte $a_{1,0}$ is used in E'_3, etc. Since fixed (and thus simple) data paths are prefer-

$$\begin{aligned} E'_0 &= K_{r[0]} \oplus T_0(a_{0,0}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,1}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,2}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,3}) \\ &= (a'_{0,0}, a'_{1,0}, a'_{2,0}, a'_{3,0}) \\ E'_1 &= K_{r[1]} \oplus T_3(a_{3,0}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,1}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,2}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,3}) \\ &= (a'_{0,1}, a'_{1,1}, a'_{2,1}, a'_{3,1}) \\ E'_2 &= K_{r[2]} \oplus T_2(a_{2,0}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,1}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,2}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,3}) \\ &= (a'_{0,2}, a'_{1,2}, a'_{2,2}, a'_{3,2}) \\ E'_3 &= K_{r[3]} \oplus T_1(a_{1,0}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,1}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,2}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,3}) \\ &= (a'_{0,3}, a'_{1,3}, a'_{2,3}, a'_{3,3}) \end{aligned}$$

where $a_{i,j}$ denotes an input byte, and $a'_{i,j}$ the corresponding output byte after the round transformation. However, the unified input datapath still requires a look-up to all of the four T-tables for the second operand of each XOR operation. For example, the XOR component at the first position of the sequential operations E'_0 to E'_3 and thus requires the lookups $T_0(a_{0,0}), T_3(a_{3,0}), T_2(a_{2,0})$ and $T_1(a_{1,0})$ (in this order) and the corresponding round key $K_{r[j]}$. Though

Hints

- The signals {$e0$, $e1$, $e2$, $e3$} are the 32 bit inputs for each round
- The signals {$a0$, $a1$, $a2$, $a3$} are the 32 bit outputs of the T-tables
- In other words: {$a0$, $a1$, $a2$, $a3$} with additional AddRoundKey will form the new round input
- Tutorial-week4.txt assumes a structure where we need 4xT0, 4xT1, 4xT2, 4xT3 as we want to perform the quarter-round function 4x in parallel
    a. BRAMT0_inst1 = [T00, T01] with just one .coe file, as T00 and T01 will be effectively the same memory content; they will be just used with a different address because (because we need this 4x in parallel)
    b. BRAMT0_inst2 = [T02, T03]
    c. Likewise, BRAMT1_inst1 = [T10,T11], BRAMT1_inst2 = [T12, T13], …
    d. Bram_addr[8:0] = {final_round, 8-bit-addr}
        i. When final_round = 0, default values. When final_round = 1, transposed values.
            1. rounds 1-9: final_round = 0 || 8-bit-addr
            2. rounds 10: final_round = 1 || 8-bit-addr
- BRAM output requires 2 cycles for the output to be valid.



(Fig. Scenario of ¼ round)

$$
\begin{aligned}
E_0' &= K_{r[0]} \oplus T_0(a_{0,0}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,1}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,2}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,3}) \\
&= (a_{0,0}, a_{1,0}', a_{2,0}', a_{3,0}') \\
E_1' &= K_{r[1]} \oplus T_3(a_{3,0}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,1}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,2}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,3}) \\
&= (a_{0,1}, a_{1,1}', a_{2,1}', a_{3,1}') \\
E_2' &= K_{r[2]} \oplus T_2(a_{2,0}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,1}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,2}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,3}) \\
&= (a_{0,2}, a_{1,2}', a_{2,2}', a_{3,2}') \\
E_3' &= K_{r[3]} \oplus T_1(a_{1,0}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,1}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,2}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,3}) \\
&= (a_{0,3}, a_{1,3}', a_{2,3}', a_{3,3}')
\end{aligned}
$$

Quarter round 1/4

E0[31:24]	E1[31:24]	E2[31:24]	E3[31:24]
E0[23:16]	**E1[23:16]**	E2[23:16]	E3[23:16]
E0[15:8]	E1[15:8]	**E2[15:8]**	E3[15:8]
E0[7:0]	E1[7:0]	E2[7:0]	**E3[7:0]**

T0_inst1:Addra = T00in
T1_inst1:Addra = T10in
T2_inst1:Addra = T20in
T3_inst1:Addra = T30in

A0 roundkey[127:96] E’0

A00	⊕	K00	=	E’0[31:24]
A10		K10		E’0[23:16]
A20		K20		E’0[15:8]
A30		K30		E’0[7:0]

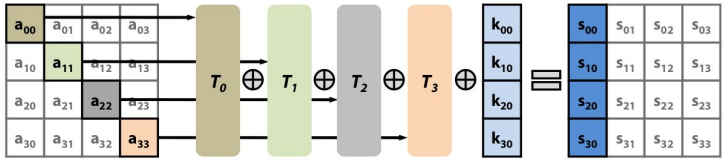
Quarter round 2/4

E0[31:24]	**E1[31:24]**	E2[31:24]	E3[31:24]
E0[23:16]	E1[23:16]	**E2[23:16]**	E3[23:16]
E0[15:8]	E1[15:8]	E2[15:8]	**E3[15:8]**
E0[7:0]	E1[7:0]	E2[7:0]	E3[7:0]

T0_inst1:Addrb = T01in
T1_inst1:Addrb = T11in
T2_inst1:Addrb = T21in
T3_inst1:Addrb = T31in

A1 roundkey[95:64] E’1

A01	⊕	K01	=	E’1[31:24]
A11		K11		E’1[23:16]
A21		K21		E’1[15:8]
A31		K31		E’1[7:0]



(Fig. Scenario of ¼ round)

$$
\begin{aligned}
E'_0 &= K_{r'[0]} \oplus T_0(a_{0,0}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,1}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,2}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,3}) \\
&= (a_{0,0}, a'_{1,0}, a'_{2,0}, a'_{3,0}) \\
E'_1 &= K_{r'[1]} \oplus T_3(a_{3,0}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,1}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,2}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,3}) \\
&= (a_{0,1}, a'_{1,1}, a'_{2,1}, a'_{3,1}) \\
E'_2 &= K_{r'[2]} \oplus T_2(a_{2,0}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,1}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,2}) \oplus T_1(a_{1,3}) \\
&= (a_{0,2}, a'_{1,2}, a'_{2,2}, a'_{3,2}) \\
E'_3 &= K_{r'[3]} \oplus T_1(a_{1,0}) \oplus T_2(a_{2,1}) \oplus T_3(a_{3,2}) \oplus T_0(a_{0,3}) \\
&= (a_{0,3}, a'_{1,3}, a'_{2,3}, a'_{3,3})
\end{aligned}
$$

Quarter round 3/4

E0[31:24]	E1[31:24]	**E2[31:24]**	E3[31:24]
E0[23:16]	E1[23:16]	E2[23:16]	**E3[23:16]**
E0[15:8]	E1[15:8]	E2[15:8]	E3[15:8]
E0[7:0]	**E1[7:0]**	E2[7:0]	E3[7:0]

- T0_inst2:Addra = T02in
- T1_inst2:Addra = T12in
- T2_inst2:Addra = T22in
- T3_inst2:Addra = T32in

A2 roundkey[63:32] E'2

A02	⊕ K02	=	E'2[31:24]
A12	K12		E'2[23:16]
A22	K22		E'2[15:8]
A32	K32		E'2[7:0]

Quarter round 4/4

E0[31:24]	E1[31:24]	E2[31:24]	**E3[31:24]**
E0[23:16]	E1[23:16]	E2[23:16]	E3[23:16]
E0[15:8]	**E1[15:8]**	E2[15:8]	E3[15:8]
E0[7:0]	E1[7:0]	**E2[7:0]**	E3[7:0]

- T0_inst2:Addrb = T03in
- T1_inst2:Addrb = T13in
- T2_inst2:Addrb = T23in
- T3_inst2:Addrb = T33in

A3 roundkey[31:0] E'3

A03	⊕ K03	=	E'3[31:24]
A13	K13		E'3[23:16]
A23	K23		E'3[15:8]
A33	K33		E'3[7:0]

Scenario

Round 1:

PlainTXT [127:96]	PlainTXT [95:64]	PlainTXT [63:32]	PlainTXT [31:0]
E0[31:24]	E1[31:24]	E2[31:24]	E3[31:24]
E0[23:16]	E1[23:16]	E2[23:16]	E3[23:16]
E0[15:8]	E1[15:8]	E2[15:8]	E3[15:8]
E0[7:0]	E1[7:0]	E2[7:0]	E3[7:0]

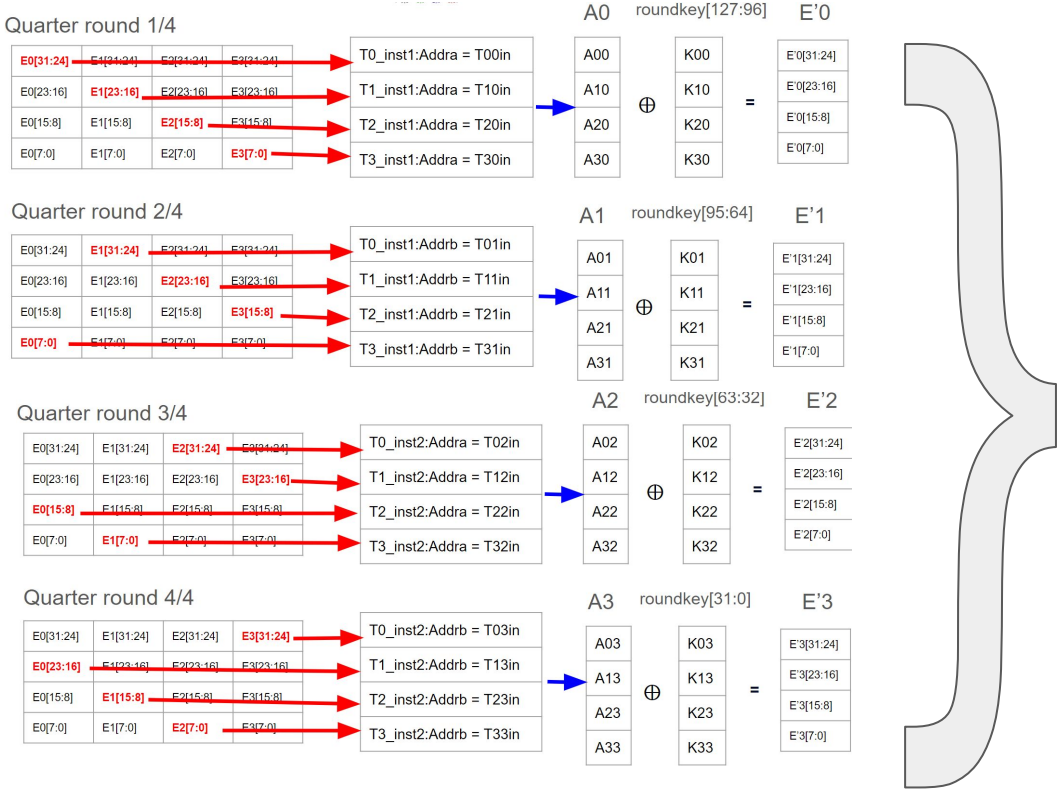
⊕

Roundkey [127:96]	Roundkey [95:64]	Roundkey [63:32]	Roundkey [31:0]
K00	K01	K02	K03
K10	K11	K12	K13
K20	K21	K22	K23
K30	K31	K32	K33

E'0[31:24]	E'1[31:24]	E'2[31:24]	E'3[31:24]
E'0[23:16]	E'1[23:16]	E'2[23:16]	E'3[23:16]
E'0[15:8]	E'1[15:8]	E'2[15:8]	E'3[15:8]
E'0[7:0]	E'1[7:0]	E'2[7:0]	E'3[7:0]

Scenario

Round 2-9: Bram_addr[8:0] = {final_round = 0, 8-bit-addr}

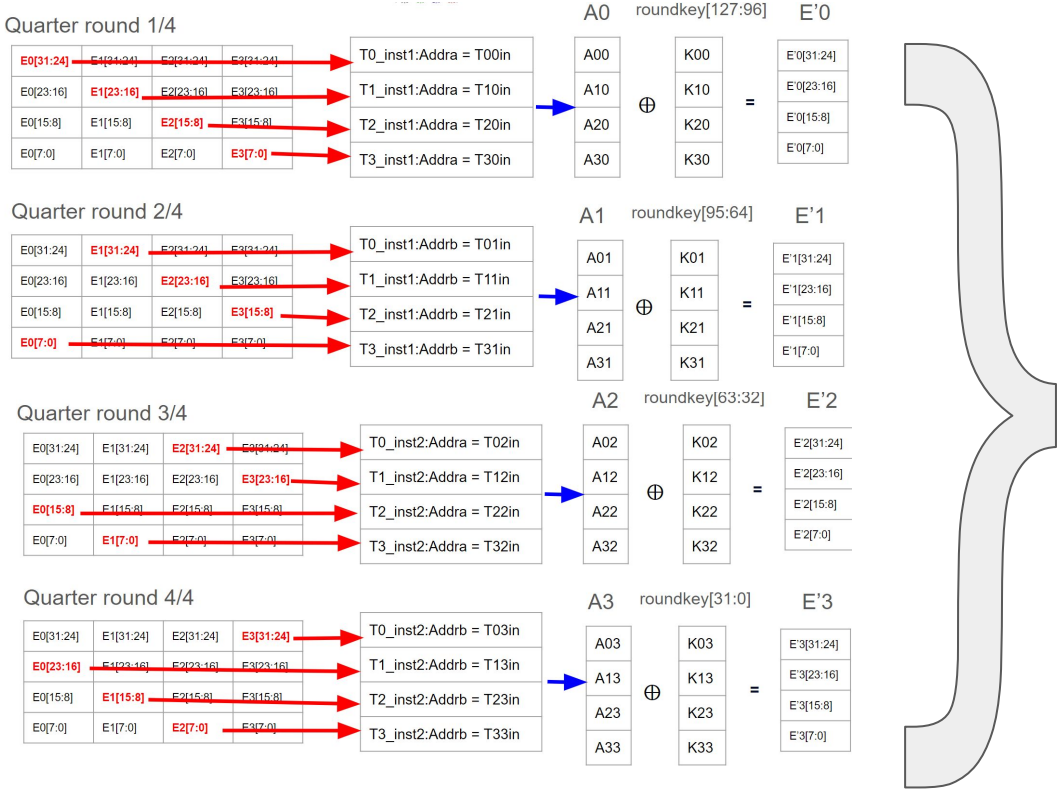


E'0[31:24]	E'1[31:24]	E'2[31:24]	E'3[31:24]
E'0[23:16]	E'1[23:16]	E'2[23:16]	E'3[23:16]
E'0[15:8]	E'1[15:8]	E'2[15:8]	E'3[15:8]
E'0[7:0]	E'1[7:0]	E'2[7:0]	E'3[7:0]

Scenario

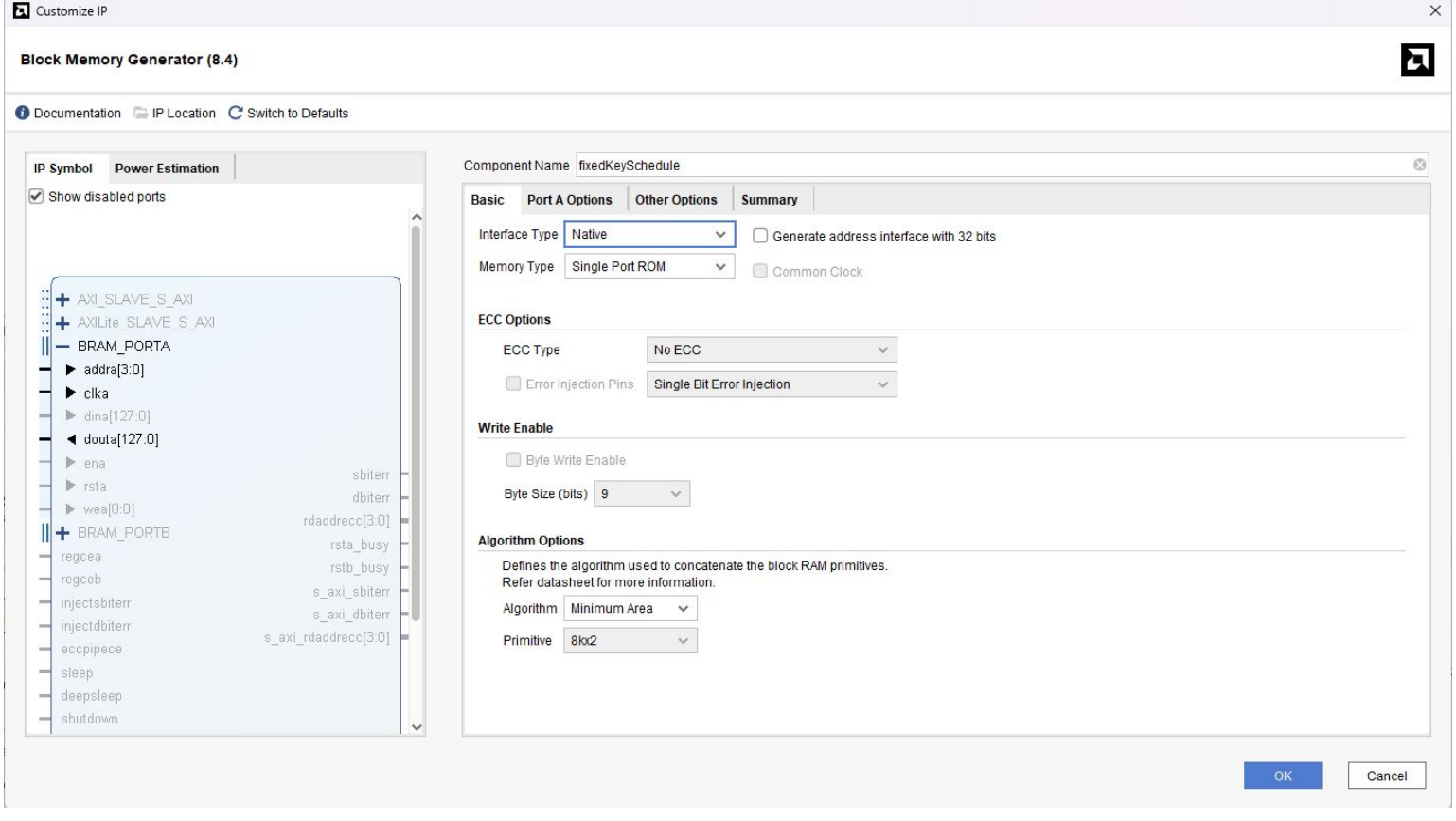
Round 10:

Bram_addr[8:0] = {final_round = 1, 8-bit-addr}

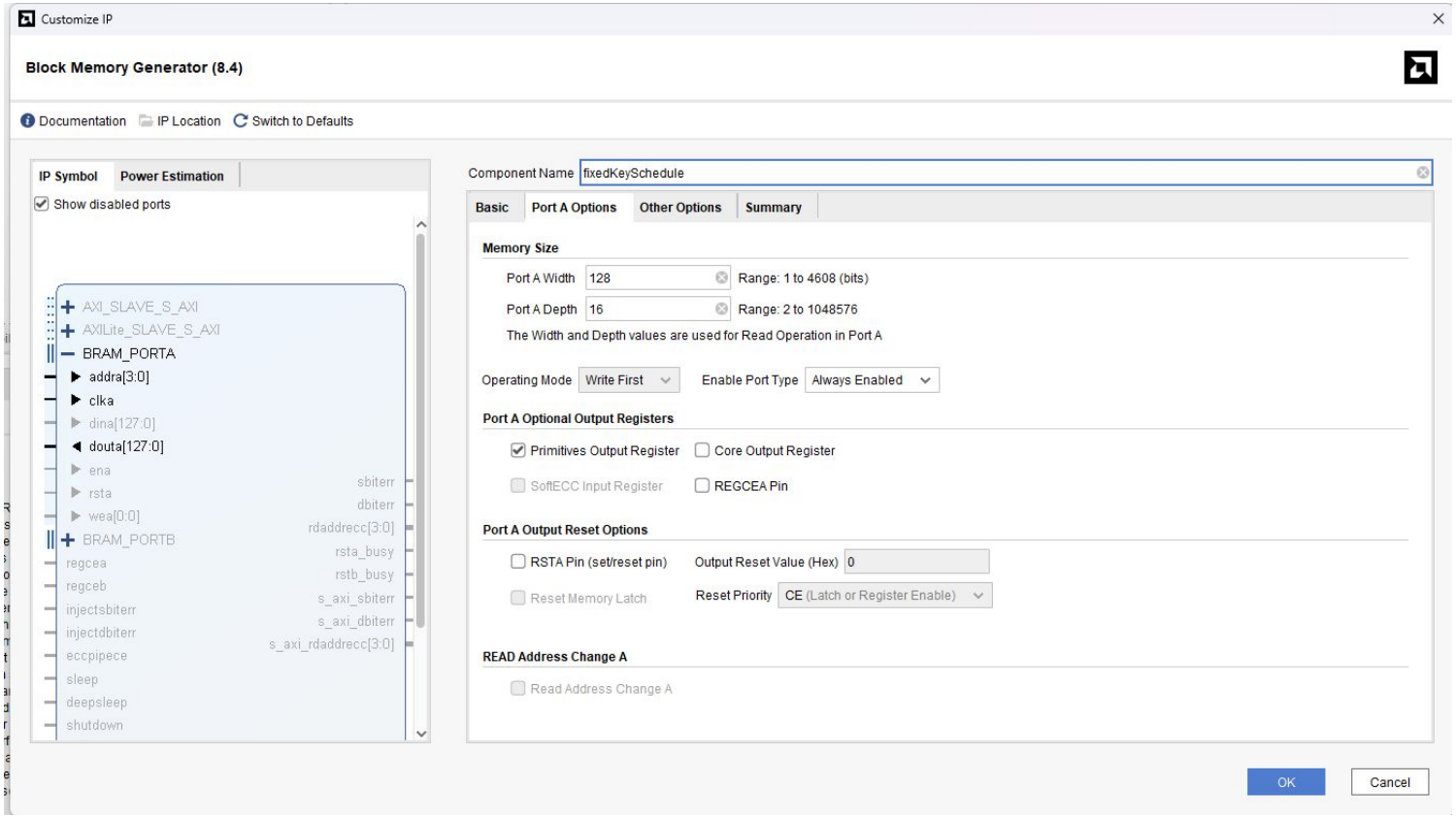


E'0[31:24]	E'1[31:24]	E'2[31:24]	E'3[31:24]
E'0[23:16]	E'1[23:16]	E'2[23:16]	E'3[23:16]
E'0[15:8]	E'1[15:8]	E'2[15:8]	E'3[15:8]
E'0[7:0]	E'1[7:0]	E'2[7:0]	E'3[7:0]

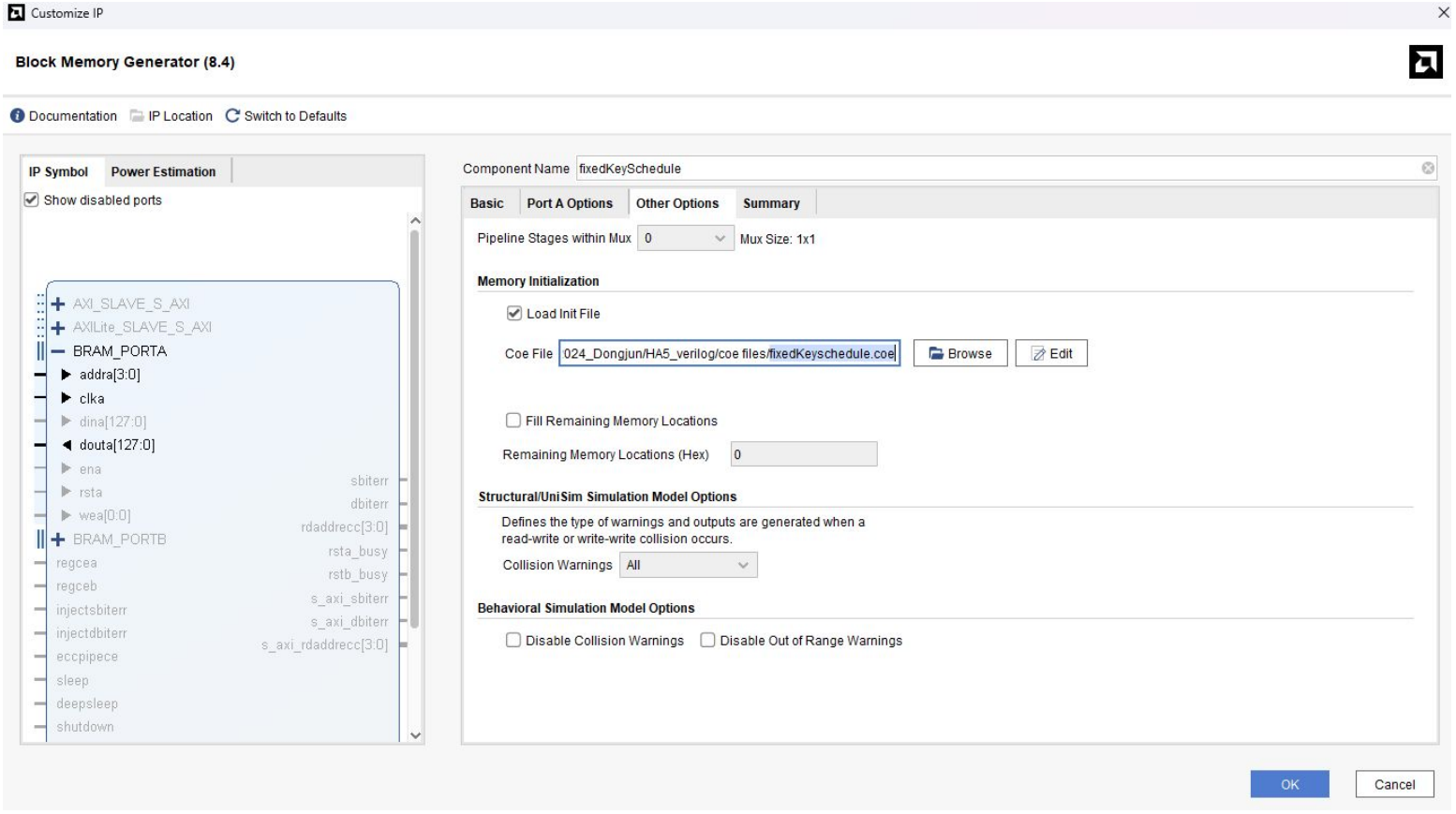
BRAM for fixedkeyschedule



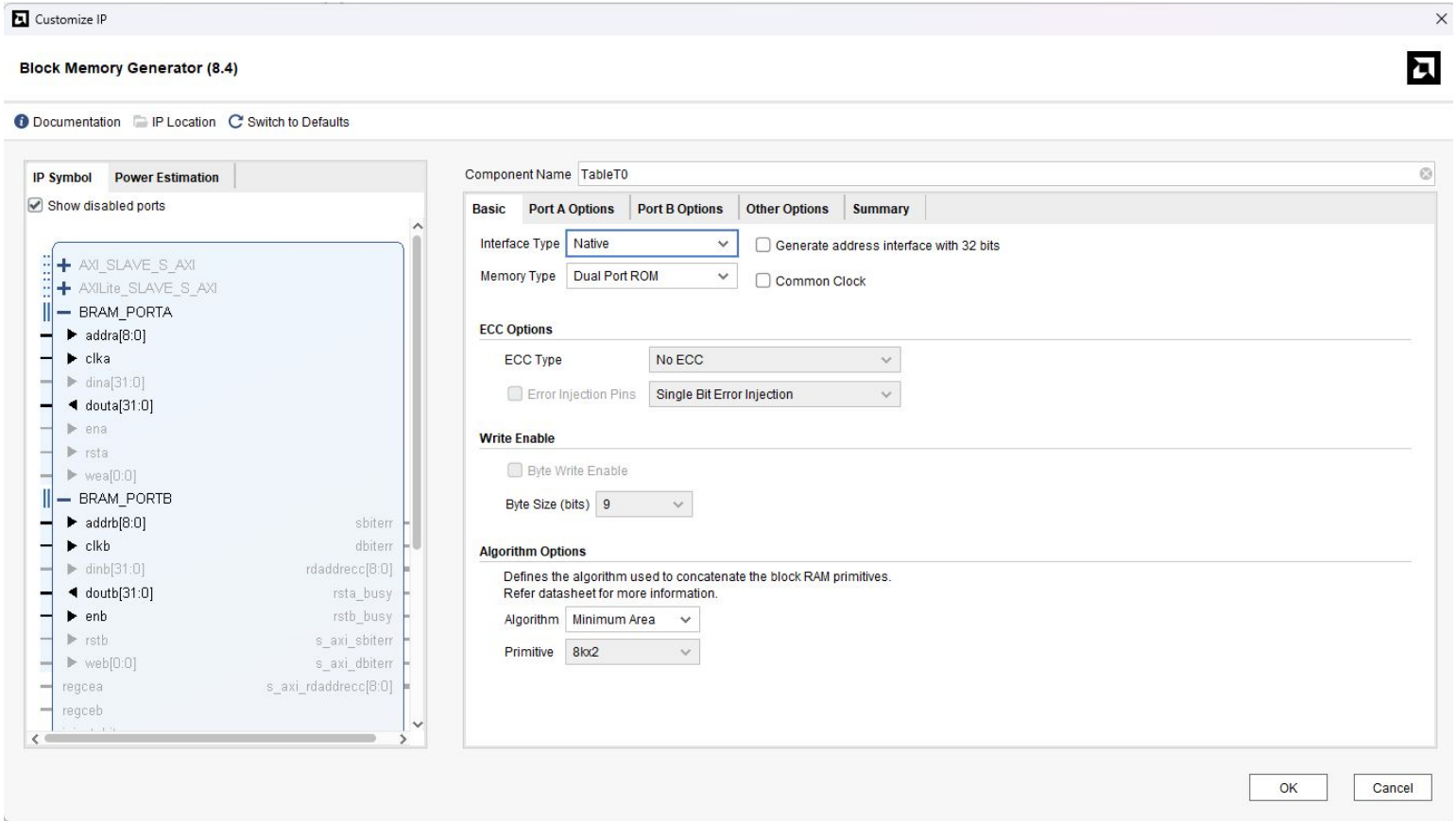
BRAM for fixedkeyschedule



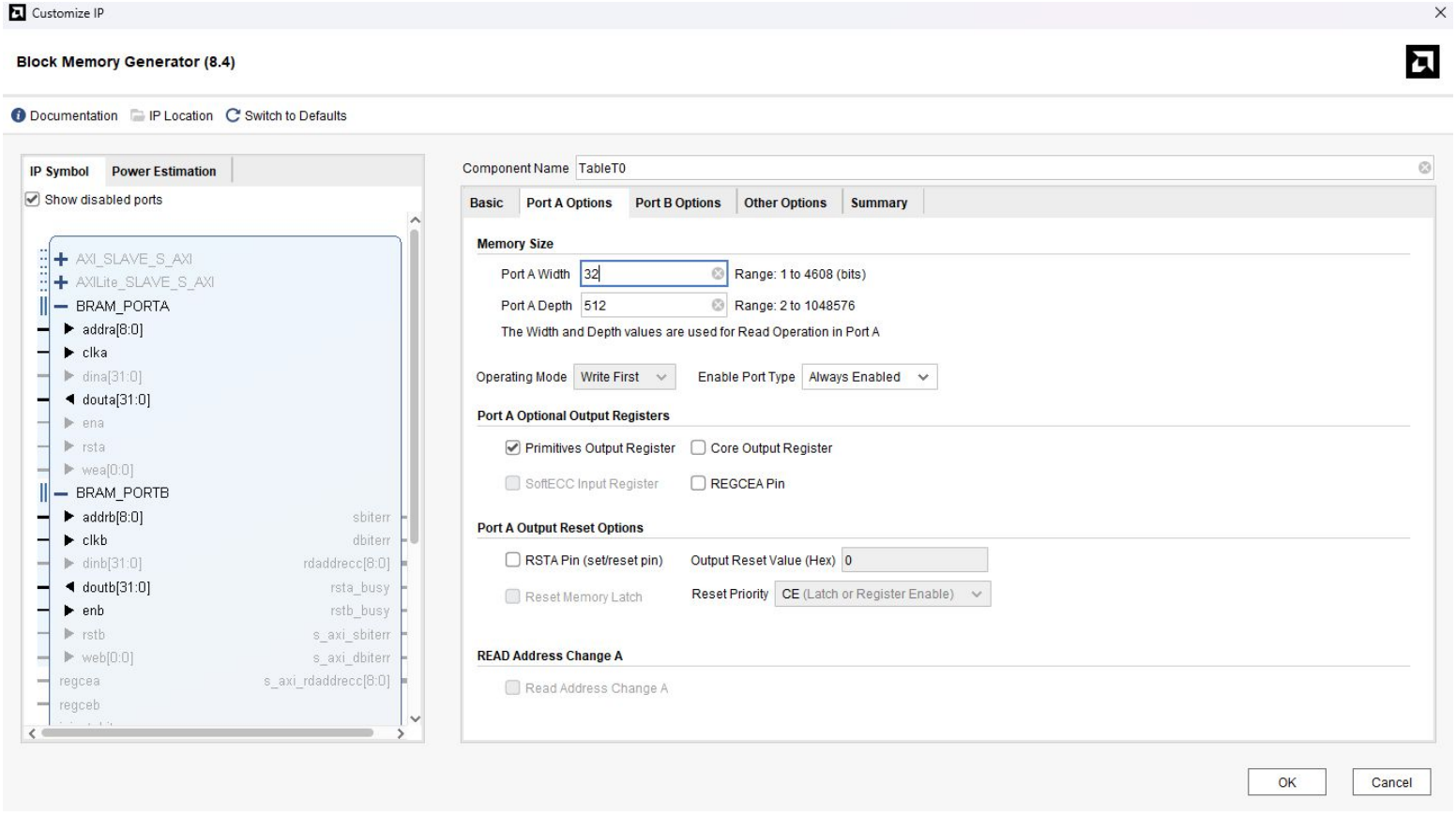
BRAM for fixedkeyschedule



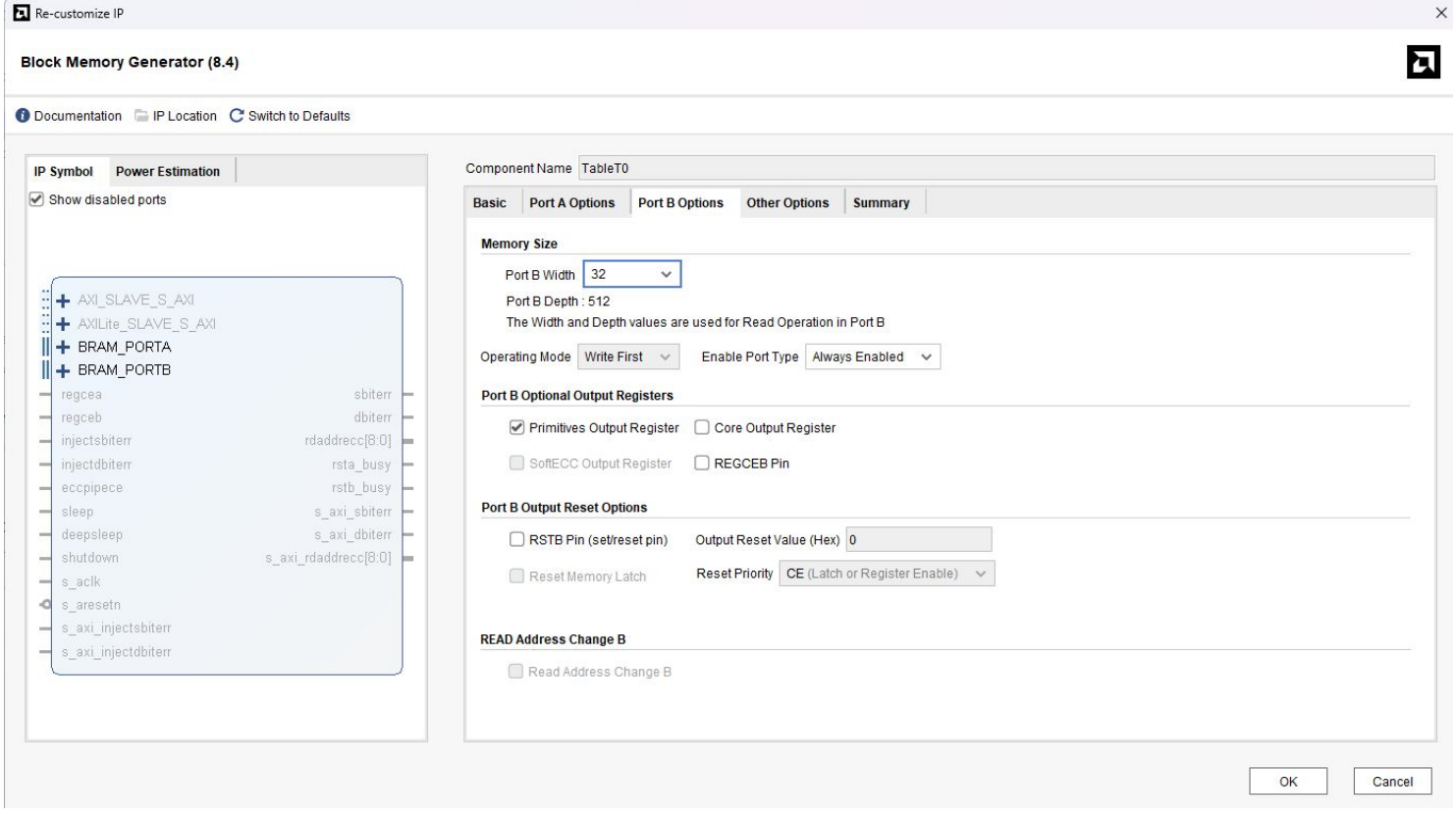
BRAM for LUT: T0, T1, T2, and T3



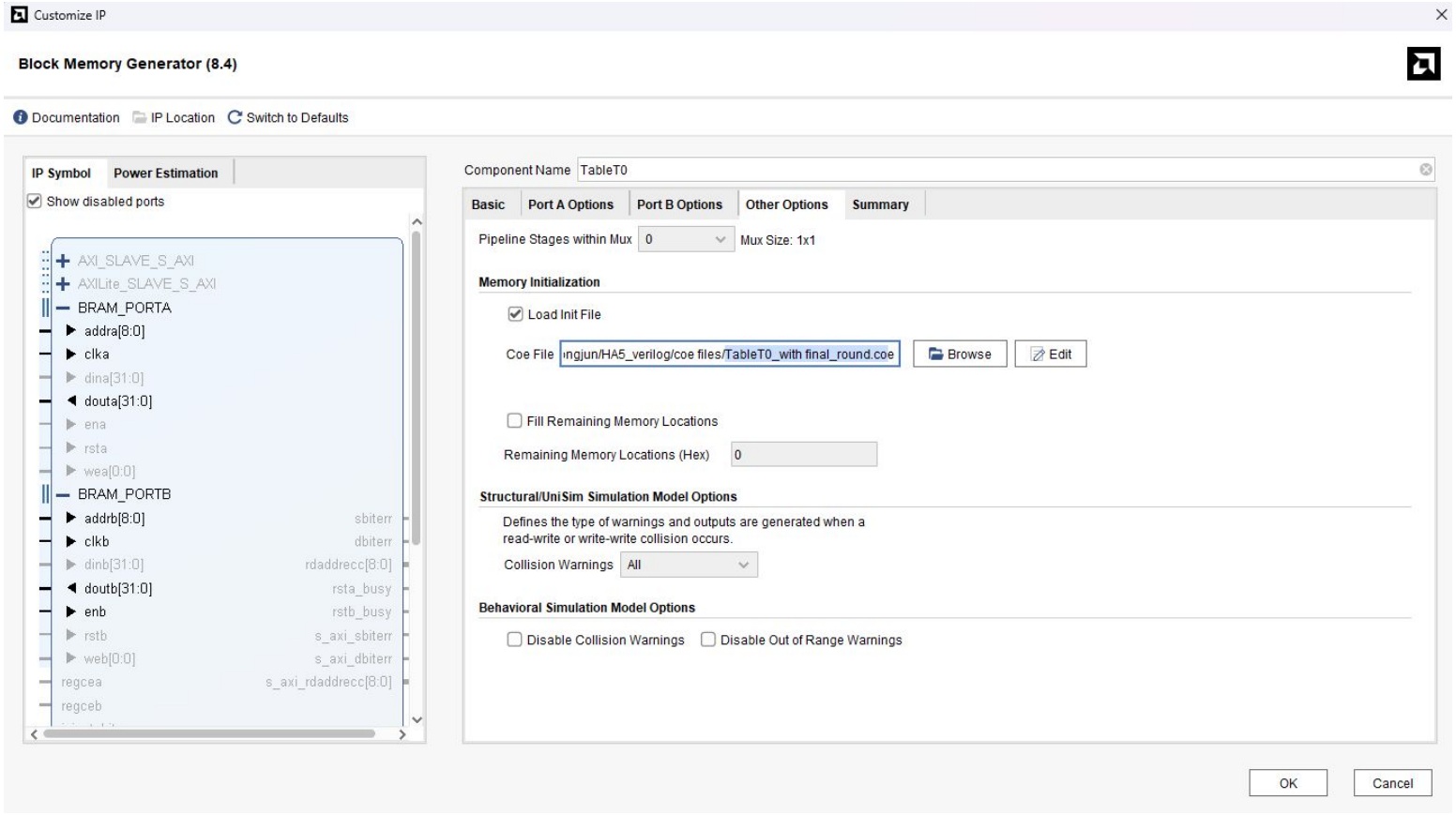
BRAM for LUT: T0, T1, T2, and T3



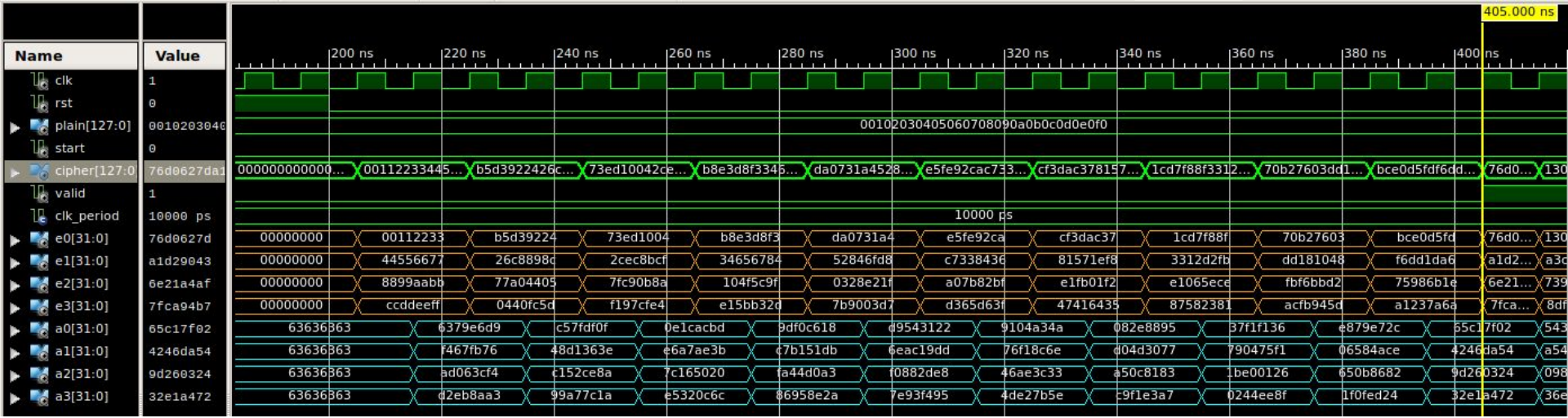
BRAM for LUT: T0, T1, T2, and T3



BRAM for LUT: T0 (T1, T2, and T3)



Output



AES-128 plaintext input:

`00102030405060708090a0b0c0d0e0f0`

The final output is:

`76d0627da1d290436e21a4af7fca94b7`