

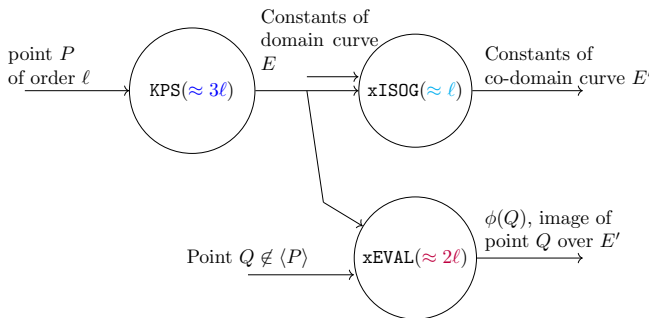
On the $\sqrt{\text{élu}}$'s formulae and its applications to CSIDH and B-SIDH constant-time implementations

Gora Adj, Jesús-Javier Chi-Domínguez and
Francisco Rodríguez-Henríquez



Ches Rump Session, September.15.2020

Computing degree- ℓ isogenies using Vélu's formulas



- For decades now, Vélu's formulae have been widely used to construct and evaluate degree- ℓ isogenies, using three main blocks,

- ▶ **KPS** [Sort of a pre-computation building block. Cost: $\approx (3\ell)\mathbf{M}$]
- ▶ **xISOG** [Finds the image curve. Cost: $\approx (\ell)\mathbf{M}$]
- ▶ **xEVAL** [Evaluate a point. Cost: $\approx (2\ell)\mathbf{M}$]

Computing degree- ℓ isogenies using Vélu's formulas

- Recently, Bernstein, de Feo, Leroux and Smith presented in ANTS'2020 a new approach for computing degree- ℓ isogenies at a reduced cost of just $\tilde{O}(\sqrt{\ell})$ field operations.
- This improvement was obtained by observing that the polynomial product embedded in the isogeny computations could be speedup via a baby-step giant-step method

Our implementation of $\sqrt{\text{élu}}$

- The most demanding operations of $\sqrt{\text{élu}}$ requires computing four different resultants of the form $\text{Res}_Z(f(Z), g(Z))$ of two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_q[Z]$.

Our implementation of $\sqrt{\text{élu}}$

- The most demanding operations of $\sqrt{\text{élu}}$ requires computing four different resultants of the form $\text{Res}_Z(f(Z), g(Z))$ of two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_q[Z]$.
- Those four resultants are computed using a **remainder tree approach** supported by carefully tailored Karatsuba polynomial multiplications

Our implementation of $\sqrt{\ell}$ u

- The most demanding operations of $\sqrt{\ell}$ u requires computing four different resultants of the form $\text{Res}_Z(f(Z), g(Z))$ of two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_q[Z]$.
- Those four resultants are computed using a **remainder tree approach** supported by carefully tailored Karatsuba polynomial multiplications
- In practice, the computational cost of computing degree- ℓ isogenies using $\sqrt{\ell}$ u, is close to $K(\sqrt{\ell})^{\log_2 3}$ field operations, with K a constant.

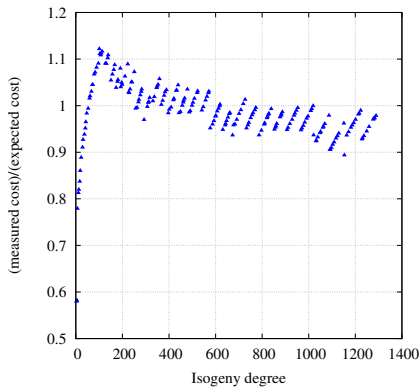
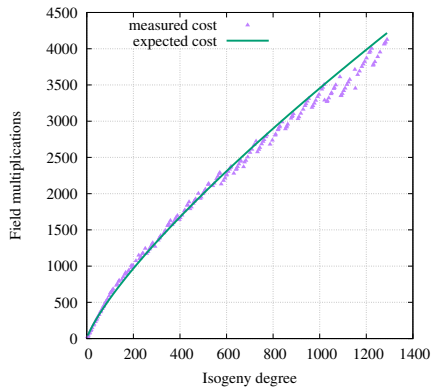
Our implementation of $\sqrt{\ell}u$

- The most demanding operations of $\sqrt{\ell}u$ requires computing four different resultants of the form $\text{Res}_Z(f(Z), g(Z))$ of two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_q[Z]$.
- Those four resultants are computed using a **remainder tree approach** supported by carefully tailored Karatsuba polynomial multiplications
- In practice, the computational cost of computing degree- ℓ isogenies using $\sqrt{\ell}u$, is close to $K(\sqrt{\ell})^{\log_2 3}$ field operations, with K a constant.
- $\sqrt{\ell}u$ is easily **parallelizable**. A two-core implementation can compute the four resultants in parallel, yielding an expected extra saving of around **35%**.

Our implementation of $\sqrt{\ell}$ u

- The most demanding operations of $\sqrt{\ell}$ u requires computing four different resultants of the form $\text{Res}_Z(f(Z), g(Z))$ of two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{F}_q[Z]$.
- Those four resultants are computed using a **remainder tree approach** supported by carefully tailored Karatsuba polynomial multiplications
- In practice, the computational cost of computing degree- ℓ isogenies using $\sqrt{\ell}$ u, is close to $K(\sqrt{\ell})^{\log_2 3}$ field operations, with K a constant.
- $\sqrt{\ell}$ u is easily **parallelizable**. A two-core implementation can compute the four resultants in parallel, yielding an expected extra saving of around **35%**.
- Full details are available at: <https://eprint.iacr.org/2020/1109>.

Cost model for computing degree- ℓ isogenies using $\sqrt{\ell}u$



Computing a degree- ℓ isogeny. Let $b = \frac{\sqrt{\ell-1}}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expected Cost}(b) &= 4 \left(9b^{\log_2(3)} \left(1 - 2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{\log_2(b)+1} \right) + 2b \log_2(b) \right) \\ &\quad + 3 \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{\log_2(b)+1}} \right) b^{\log_2(3)} \right) + 37b + 3 \log_2(b) + 16 \\ &\approx 39 \cdot b^{\log_2(3)} \end{aligned}$$

This approximation is a lower bound

Skylake Clock cycle timings for several key exchange isogeny-based protocols

Implementation	Protocol Instantiation	Mcycles
SIKE [NIST alternative candidate]	SIKEp434	22
Castryck <i>et al.</i> [Original CSIDH]	CSIDH-512 unprotected	4 × 155
Bernstein <i>et al.</i> [Original $\sqrt{\text{élu}}$]	CSIDH-512 unprotected	4 × 153
	CSIDH-1024 unprotected	4 × 760
Cervantes-Vázquez <i>et al.</i> [LC'19 CSIDH imp]	CSIDH-512	4 × 238
Chi-Domínguez <i>et al.</i> [CSIDH with strategies]	CSIDH-512	4 × 230
Hutchinson <i>et al.</i> [CSIDH with strategies]	CSIDH-512	4 × 229
<i>This work (estimated)</i>	CSIDH-512	4 × 223
	B-SIDH-p253	119

Table: Skylake Clock cycle timings for a key exchange protocol for different instantiations of the SIDH, CSIDH, and B-SIDH protocols.