

Mixing Layers in Symmetric Crypto

Ko Stoffelen



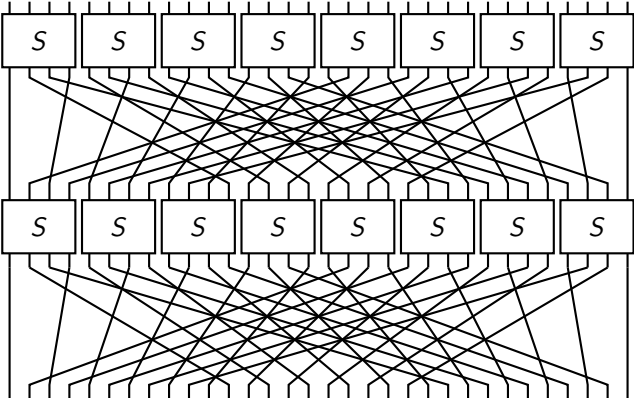
Joint work with. . .

Thorsten Kranz, Gregor Leander, Ko Stoffelen, Friedrich Wiemer. **Shorter Linear Straight-Line Programs for MDS Matrices.** *ToSC 2017 Issue 4.*

Ko Stoffelen, Joan Daemen. **Column Parity Mixers.** *ToSC 2018 Issue 1.*

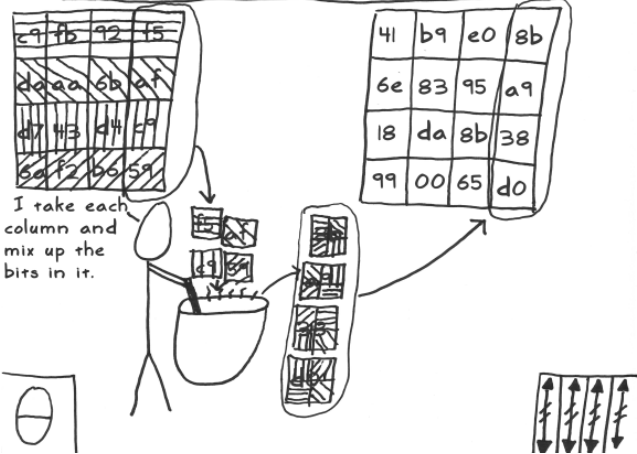


Diffusion



Diffusion in AES

Applying Diffusion, Part 2: Mix Columns



Diffusion in AES

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 02 & 03 & 01 & 01 \\ 01 & 02 & 03 & 01 \\ 01 & 01 & 02 & 03 \\ 03 & 01 & 01 & 02 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



MDS matrices

- Coding theory has *maximum distance separable* (MDS) codes



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- An $m \times n$ matrix A over \mathbb{F}_q is MDS when the set $\{(x_1, \dots, x_n, (Ax)_1, \dots, (Ax)_m) \mid x \in \mathbb{F}_q^n\}$ forms an MDS code



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- MixColumns matrix is MDS



Lightweight MDS matrices

Lightweight Multiplication in $GF(2^n)$ with Applications to MDS Matrices

Christof Beierle^(✉), Thorsten Kranz, and Gregor Leander

Horst Görtz Institute for IT Security, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany
{christof.beierle, thorsten.kranz, gregor.leander}@rub.de

Abstract. In this paper we consider the fundamental question of optimizing finite field multiplications with one fixed element. Surprisingly,



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Optimizing Implementations of Lightweight Building Blocks

Jérémy Jean¹, Thomas Peyrin², Siang Meng Sim² and Jade Tourteaux^{1,3}

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Thomas.Peyrin@ntu.edu.sg, ssim011@e.ntu.edu.sg

³ Paris Diderot University, Paris, France

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Abstract. We study the synthesis of small functions used as building blocks in
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Optimizing Implementations

Lightweight MDS Generalized Circulant Building Blocks Matrices

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Small functions used as building blocks in
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Lightweight Multiplier with Applications

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On the Construction of Lightweight Circulant Involutory MDS Matrices

Yongqiang Li^{1,2(✉)} and Mingsheng Wang¹

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Institute of Information Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences,
Beijing, China

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² Science and Technology on Communication Security Laboratory,
Chengdu, China

Abstract. In the present paper, we investigate the problem of constructing MDS matrices with as few bit XOR operations as possible.

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Lightweight MDS Involution Matrices

Siang Meng Sim^{1(✉)}, Khoongming Khoo², Frédérique Oggier¹,
and Thomas Peyrin¹

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Abstract. In this article, we provide new methods to look for light-
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On the Construction of Lightweight Circulant Involutory MDS Matrices

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Information Security,
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Lightweight Diffusion Layer: Importance of Toeplitz Matrices

Sumanta Sarkar¹ and Habeeb Syed²

¹ TCS Innovation Labs, Hyderabad, INDIA, Sumanta.Sarkar1@tcs.com

² TCS Innovation Labs, Hyderabad, INDIA, Habeeb.Syed@tcs.com

Abstract. MDS matrices are used as building blocks of diffusion layers in block ciphers, and XOR count is a metric that estimates the hardware implementation cost. In this paper we report the minimum value of XOR counts of 4×4 MDS matrices with various structures used as building blocks in many new properties and equivalence classes for various MDS matrices. This phase



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- Remove *common subexpressions*, allow *cancellation*



SLP example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 \oplus x_1 \\ x_0 \oplus x_1 \oplus x_2 \\ x_0 \oplus x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \\ x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \end{array} \right\}$$



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Alternative mixing layers

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- MDS requirement can be dropped when there are good bounds on trails (attacks)



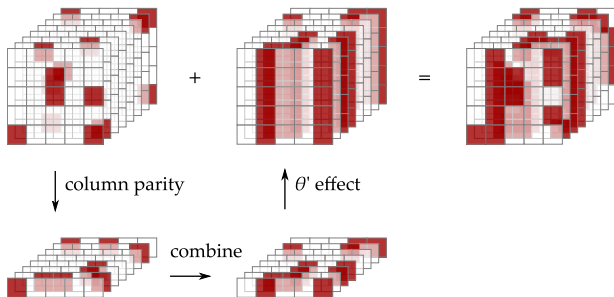
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- PRIDE uses a *near-MDS* matrix, with a few more zeroes
- KECCAK- f uses a *column parity mixer* (CPM)



Column parity mixers

For an $m \times n$ matrix A :

$$\theta(A) = A + f(A)$$



Column parity mixers

For an $m \times n$ matrix A :

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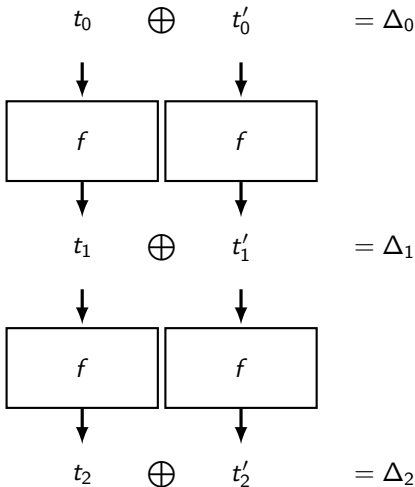
Some algebraic properties:

- If m even, CPMs are involutions (as $(\mathbf{1}_m^m)^2 = \mathbf{0}$), commutative, $\cong (\mathbb{Z}_2^{n^2}, +)$
- If m odd, CPMs invertible iff $Z + \mathbf{I}$ is invertible, non-commutative, $\cong GL(n, 2)$ if $Z + \mathbf{I}$ non-singular



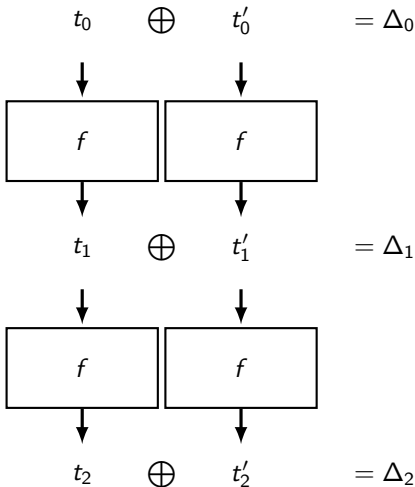
Differential cryptanalysis in a nutshell

- If $\Pr[\Delta_0, \dots, \Delta_r]$ is high, cipher is not random



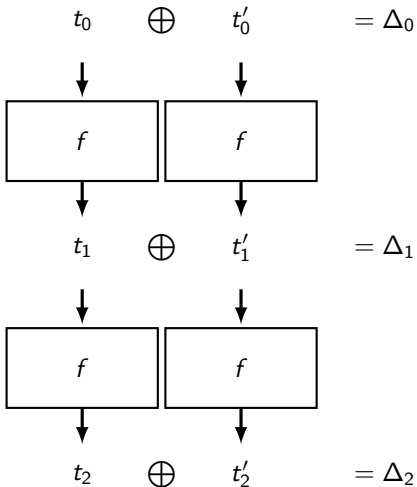
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Differential cryptanalysis in a nutshell

- If $\Pr[\Delta_0, \dots, \Delta_r]$ is high, cipher is not random
- Leads to key recovery!
- Many variants exist



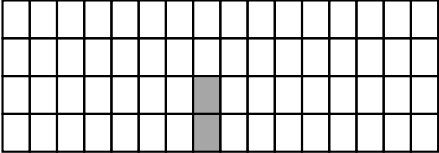
Diffusion with a CPM

- Goal: no low-weight differential trail



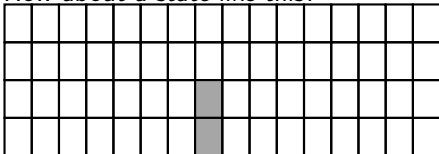
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Diffusion with a CPM

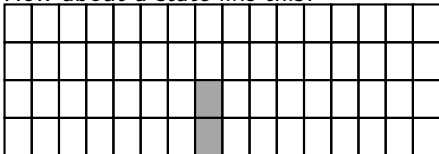
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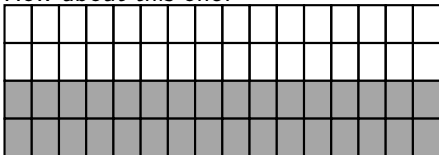
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- CPM-kernel issues can be avoided by some transposition (ShiftRows-like)
- How about this one?



How to build a permutation with a CPM

1. Determine design goals



How to build a permutation with a CPM

1. Determine design goals
2. Pick m , n , and cell width



How to build a permutation with a CPM

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10. Determine the number of rounds
11. Implement it
12. Give it a name



Mixifer

- 16 rounds $(\iota \circ \rho \circ \pi \circ \theta \circ \gamma)$, $4 \times 16 \times 4 = 256$ bits permutation



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- γ : rotational symmetric, $b_0 = a_1 + a_2 + a_0 a_2 + a_1 a_2 + a_1 a_2 a_3$



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- γ : rotational symmetric, $b_0 = a_1 + a_2 + a_0 a_2 + a_1 a_2 + a_1 a_2 a_3$
- θ : Z is circulant, first row $[0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0]$



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- γ : rotational symmetric, $b_0 = a_1 + a_2 + a_0 a_2 + a_1 a_2 + a_1 a_2 a_3$
- θ : Z is circulant, first row $[0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0]$
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Thanks...

... for your attention

