

Isogeny-based cryptography III

Isogenies

Tanja Lange
(with lots of slides by Lorenz Panny)

Eindhoven University of Technology

SAC – Post-quantum cryptography

Isogenies

An **isogeny** of elliptic curves is a non-zero map $E \rightarrow E'$

- ▶ given by **rational functions**
- ▶ that is a **group homomorphism**.

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Example #1: For each $m \neq 0$, the **multiplication-by- m** map

$$[m]: E \rightarrow E$$

is an isogeny from E to itself.

If $m \neq 0$ in the base field, its kernel is

$$E[m] \cong \mathbb{Z}/m \times \mathbb{Z}/m.$$

Thus $[m]$ is a degree- m^2 isogeny.

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Example #2: For any a and b , the map $\iota: (x, y) \mapsto (-x, \sqrt{-1} \cdot y)$ defines a degree-1 isogeny of the elliptic curves

$$\{y^2 = x^3 + ax + b\} \longrightarrow \{y^2 = x^3 + ax - b\}.$$

It is an **isomorphism**; its kernel is $\{\infty\}$.

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Example #3:

$$(x, y) \mapsto \left(\frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 30x - 12}{(x-2)^2}, \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 - 14x + 35}{(x-2)^3} \cdot y \right)$$

defines a degree-3 isogeny of the elliptic curves

$$\{y^2 = x^3 + x\} \longrightarrow \{y^2 = x^3 - 3x + 3\}$$

over \mathbb{F}_{71} . Its kernel is $\{(2, 9), (2, -9), \infty\}$.

Topic of this lecture

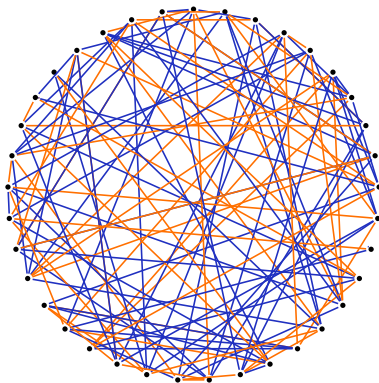
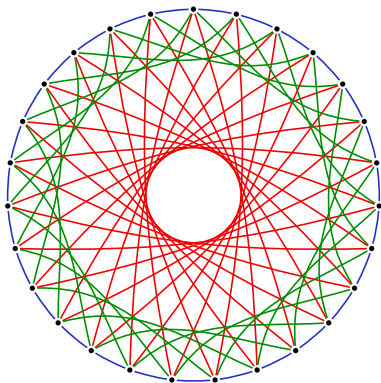
- ▶ Isogenies are well-behaved **maps** between **elliptic curves**.

Topic of this lecture

- ▶ Isogenies are well-behaved **maps** between **elliptic curves**.
- ↔ **Isogeny graph**: Nodes are curves, edges are isogenies.
(We usually care about **subgraphs** with certain properties.)
- ▶ Isogenies give rise to **post-quantum Diffie–Hellman**
(and more!)

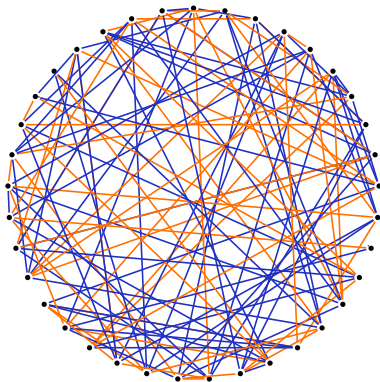
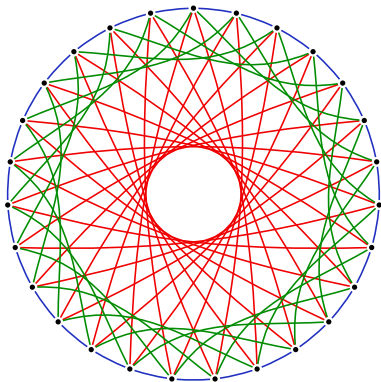
The beauty and the beast

Components of well-chosen isogeny graphs look like this:



The beauty and the beast

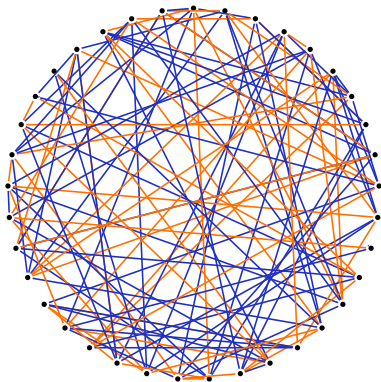
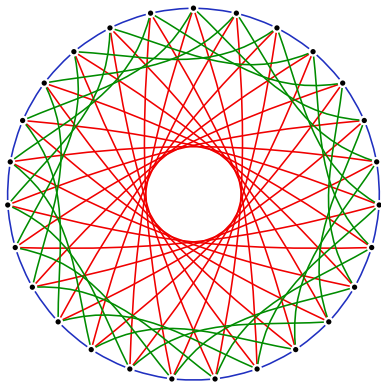
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Which of these is good for crypto?

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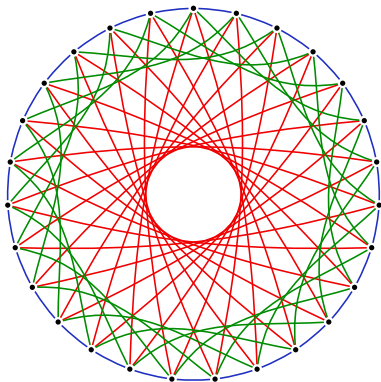
Components of well-chosen isogeny graphs look like this:



Which of these is good for crypto? Both.

The beauty and the beast

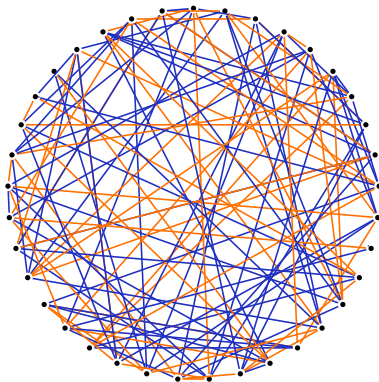
At this time, there are two distinct families of systems:



$$q = p$$

CSIDH ['siː,said]

<https://csidh.isogeny.org>



$$q = p^2$$

SIDH

<https://sike.org>

CSIDH ['si:ɪ,said]

(Castrыck, Lange, Martindale, Panny, Renes; 2018)

Why CSIDH?

- ▶ Closest thing we have in PQC to normal DH key exchange: Keys can be reused, blinded; no difference between initiator & responder.
- ▶ Public keys are represented by some $A \in \mathbb{F}_p$; p fixed prime.
- ▶ Alice computes and distributes her public key A .
Bob computes and distributes his public key B .
- ▶ Alice and Bob do computations on each other's public keys to obtain shared secret.
- ▶ Fancy math: computations start on some elliptic curve $E_A : y^2 = x^3 + Ax^2 + x$, use [isogenies](#) to move to a different curve.
- ▶ Computations need arithmetic (add, mult, div) modulo p and elliptic-curve computations.

CSIDH in one slide

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- ▶ Choose some **small odd primes** ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_n .
- ▶ Make sure $p = 4 \cdot \ell_1 \cdots \ell_n - 1$ is prime.

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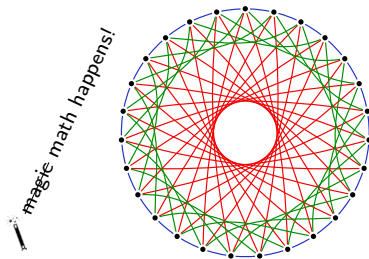
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- ▶ Look at the ℓ_i -isogenies defined over \mathbb{F}_p within X .

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$$p = 419$$

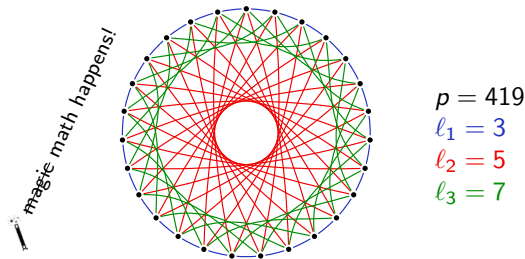
$$\ell_1 = 3$$

$$\ell_2 = 5$$

$$\ell_3 = 7$$

CSIDH in one slide

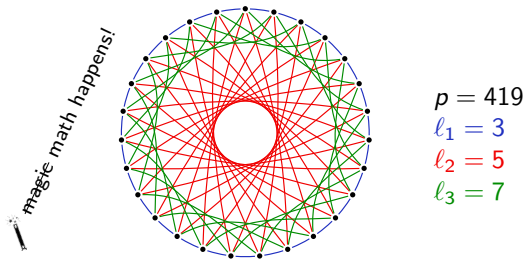
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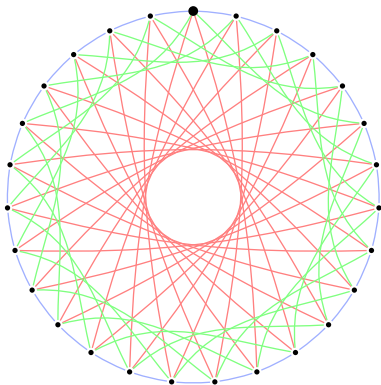


- ▶ Walking “left” and “right” on any ℓ_i -subgraph is **efficient**.
- ▶ We can represent $E \in X$ as a **single coefficient** $A \in \mathbb{F}_p$.

CSIDH key exchange

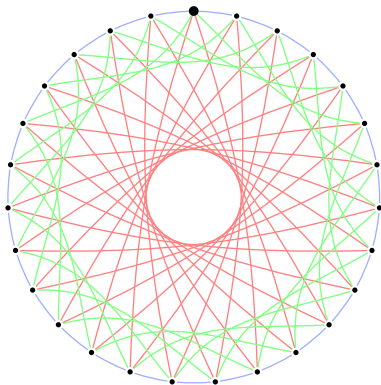
Alice

[+, +, -, -]



Bob

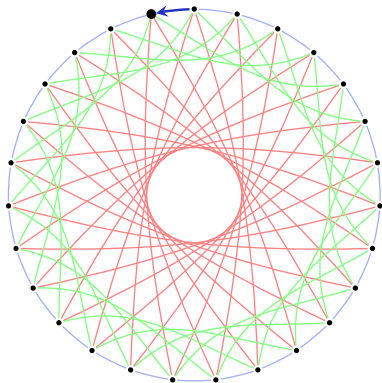
[-, +, -, -]



CSIDH key exchange

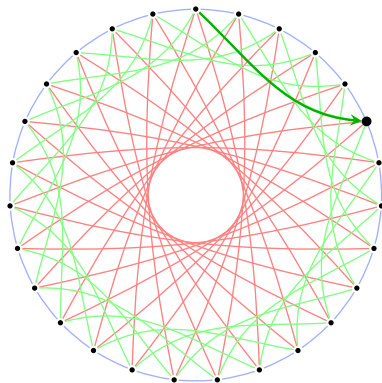
Alice

[\uparrow , +, +, -, -]



Bob

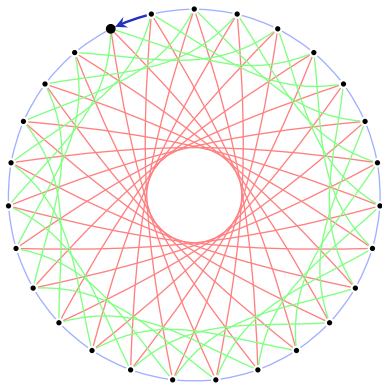
[\uparrow , -, +, -, -]



CSIDH key exchange

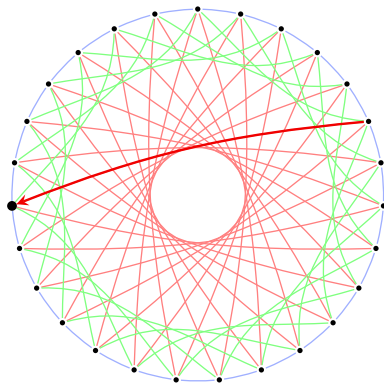
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[+, +, -, -]
↑



Bob

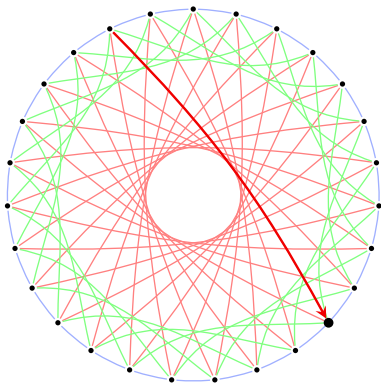
[-, +, -, -]
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CSIDH key exchange

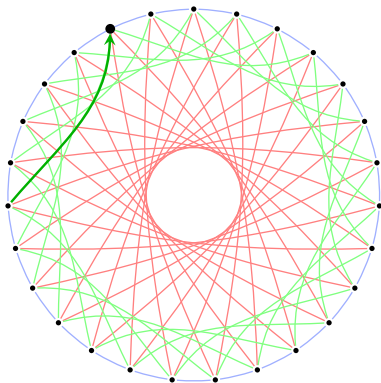
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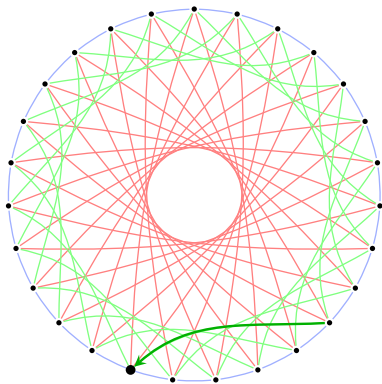
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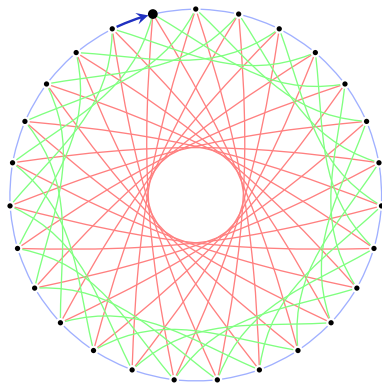
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[+, +, -, \uparrow]



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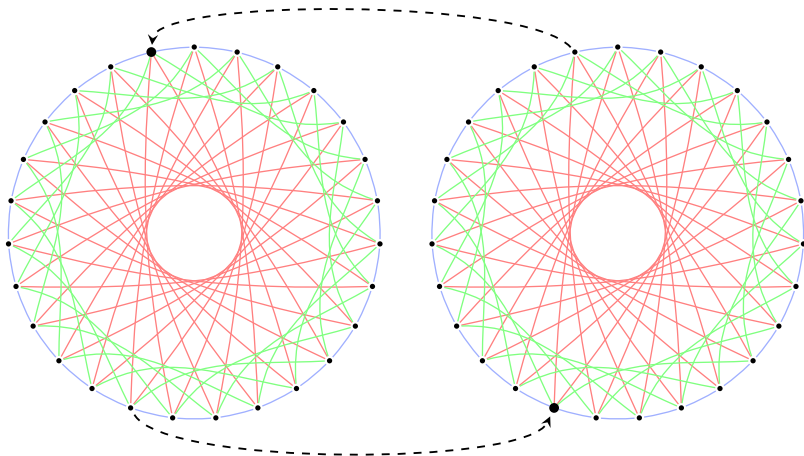
CSIDH key exchange

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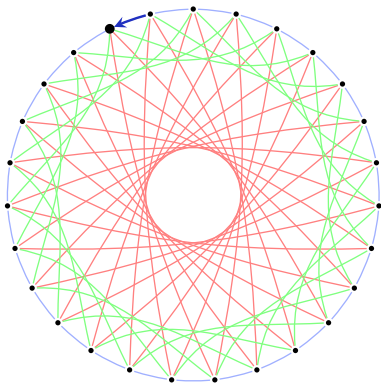
[-, +, -, -]



CSIDH key exchange

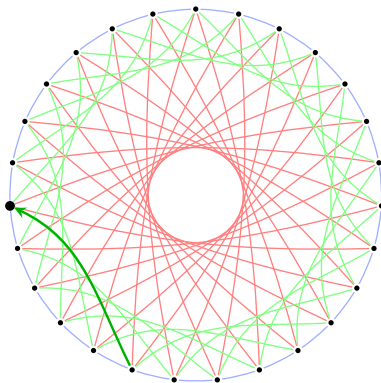
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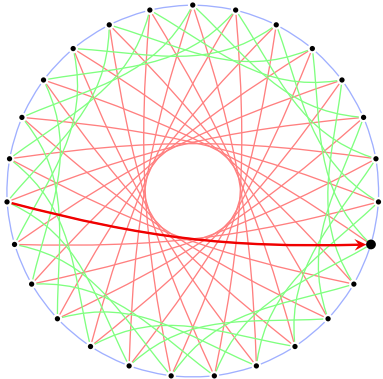
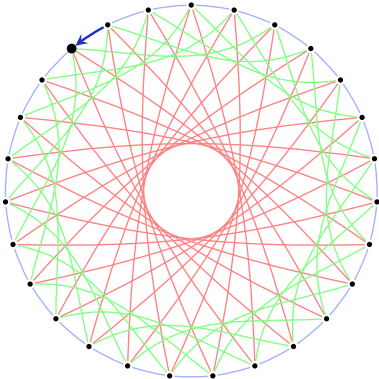
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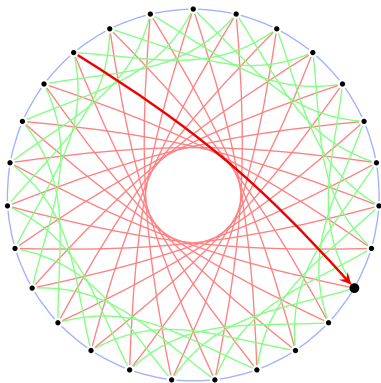
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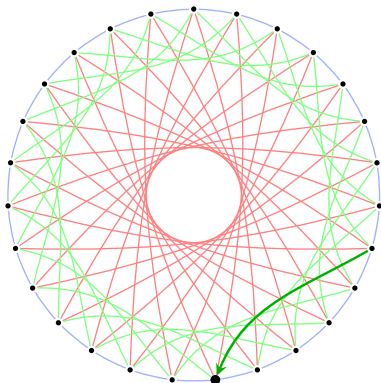
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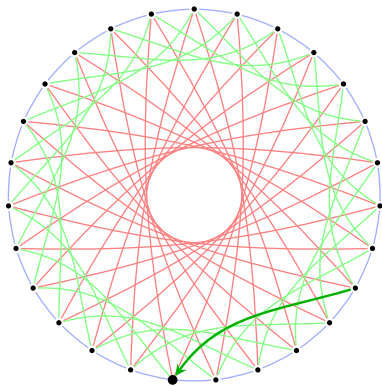
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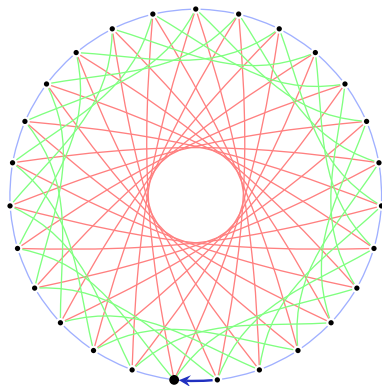
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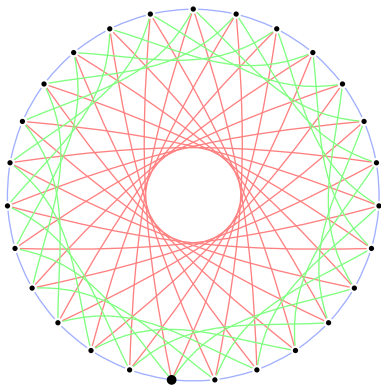
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