

# CSIDH方案描述 (初步)

2024年10月13日 12:40

Parameters:  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$ ,  $\| p = 4l_1 l_2 \dots l_n - 1$ ,  $l_i$  为小奇素数.  $\| p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ ,  $-1 \in \text{QNR}(\mathbb{F}_p)$   
 $\mathcal{O} := \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \cong \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-p}]$ ,  $\| i = \sqrt{-1} \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}$ .  
 $G := \text{Cl}(\mathcal{O})$ ,  $X := \{ E/\mathbb{F}_p : E \text{ 超奇异}, \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(E) = \mathcal{O} \} / \cong \mathbb{F}_p$

Facts:  $E_0 \in X$ ,  $|X| = |G| \approx \sqrt{p}$ ,  $G$  交换.  $E_0: y^2 = x^3 + x$   
 (CM Torsor)  $G \curvearrowright X$  自由且可迁.  $\|$  类比复环面的复乘.

## CSIDH 协议

<p>Alice</p> <p>skgen: <math>a \xleftarrow{\\$} G</math>.</p> <p>pkgen: <math>E_A = a * E_0</math></p>	$\xrightarrow{E_A}$ $\xleftarrow{E_B}$	<p>Bob</p> <p><math>b \xleftarrow{\\$} G</math></p> <p><math>E_B = b * E_0</math></p>
<p>derive: <math>a * E_B = E_S</math></p>	<p><math>S \in \mathbb{F}_p</math> 作为共享密钥.</p>	<p><math>b * E_A = E_S</math></p>

正确性:  $a * (b * E_0) = ab * E_0$   $b * (a * E_0) = ba * E_0 \stackrel{G \text{ 交换}}{=} ab * E_0$

同源在哪?

1. 同源  $\leftrightarrow$  群作用

$g * E$  对 一些 同族  $\{\psi : E \rightarrow g * E\}$ . 算  $g * E$  就是算同族的值域.

$g * E$ : 实际上, 定义  $I * E := E / E[I] := E_I$

$$J \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}[G] = \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(E)$$

$$E[I] = \{P \in E : d(P) = \infty, \forall d \in I\} = \bigcap_{d \in I} \ker(d) \leq E$$

若  $I_1 \sim I_2$ , 则  $E_{I_1} \cong_{\mathbb{F}_p} E_{I_2}$ . 可以定义  $[I] * E = E_I$  所在  $\mathbb{F}_p$ -同构类.

具体来说, 选定  $E \in X$ ,  $[I] \in G \leftrightarrow \{E[I] \mid I \in [I]\} \leftrightarrow \{\psi_J : E \rightarrow E / E[I] := E_J\}$   
 定义在  $\mathbb{F}_p$  上.

$$\text{有 } \forall I_1, I_2 \in [I], E_{I_1} \cong_{\mathbb{F}_p} E_{I_2} \in g * E.$$

2.  $l_i$ -同源.

Q: 直接选一个  $J \in [I]$ , 计算  $\psi_J$

A: <sup>①</sup>  $\#E[I]$  通常很大.  $V$  的算法:  $O(\#E[I])$  or  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{\#E[I]})$

② 通常  $E[I] \not\subseteq E(\mathbb{F}_p)$ , 扩域上开个大.

③ 选哪个  $\psi_J$  来算?

(1) 先找好算的!

回顾  $p = 4l_1 l_2 \dots l_n - 1$ ,  $E$  超奇异  $\Rightarrow E(\mathbb{F}_p)$  是  $4l_1 \dots l_n$  阶循环群.

设  $P_i \in E(\mathbb{F}_p)$ ,  $\text{ord}(P_i) = l_i$ .

FACT:  $\exists g_i \in G$ .  $g_i * E = E / \langle P_i \rangle$

$\prod g_i^{e_i} * E$  好算! ( $l_i$  小).

// 一连串  $l_i$ -同源.

(2) 解能算.

启发式假设: 取  $K = \{(e_1, \dots, e_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n, |e_i| \leq m\}$ ,  $|K| < |G|$ , 则  $\#\{\prod g_i^{e_i} = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \in K\} \approx |K|$  (很少重复)

来自 Gauss 启发式 + Cohen-Lenstra 启发式.

Cohen-Lenstra:  $G = \text{CL}(0)$  "几乎循环". i.e. 有大循环子群  $H$ ,

$g_1, \dots, g_n$  中有生成元, 不妨设为  $g_1$ . 且  $g_i = g_1^{a_i}$ . 给定  $h = g_1^b \in G$ , 则

$$g_1^{e_1} \dots g_n^{e_n} = h, e_i \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n = b, \text{ 有外解 } (e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$(e_1, \dots, e_n) \in \text{格 } L \text{ 的陪集, } L = \begin{bmatrix} |H| & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -a_2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -a_3 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{行向量张成})$

解数  $\approx \frac{\text{vol}([-m; m]^n)}{\det(L)} = \frac{|K|}{|H|} \approx \frac{|K|}{|G|} < 1$ .

$\Rightarrow \#\{\prod g_i e_i\} \approx |K|$ .

Q:  $K \subset \{(e_1, \dots, e_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n\}$

A:  $g_t^{-1} * E = E / \langle Q_t \rangle$ ,  $Q_t = (x, iy)$ ,  $\text{ord}(Q_t) = t$ , 能算.

允许  $e_i < 0$  ?

PMK. 私钥空间  $|K| = (2m+1)^n$ . CSIDH  $\approx 512$ .  $p \approx 512 \text{ bit}$ ,  $|G| \approx \sqrt{p} \approx 2^{256}$ . 选  $m$  s.t.  $(2m+1)^n \approx 2^{256}$ .

stgen: 即  $\vec{v} \leftarrow K$

$$\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(E) = \mathcal{O} = \mathbb{Z}[\pi] \cong \mathbb{Z}[\pi - 1].$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi : E &\rightarrow E \\ (x, y) &\mapsto (x^p, y^p) \\ \infty &\mapsto \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\pi$  the Frobenius endomorphism. Ideal in  $\mathcal{O}$  above  $\ell_i$ .  
$$l_i = (\ell_i, \pi - 1).$$

Why  $g_i = [L_i]$  ?

Moving  $+$  in  $X$  with  $\ell_i$  isogeny  $\iff$  action of  $l_i$  on  $X$ .

More precisely:

Subgroup corresponding to  $l_i$  is  $E[l_i] = E(\mathbb{F}_p)[\ell_i]$ .  
(Note that  $\ker(\pi - 1)$  is just the  $\mathbb{F}_p$ -rational points)

Subgroup corresponding to  $\bar{l}_i$  is

$$E[\bar{l}_i] = \{P \in E[l_i] \mid \pi(P) = -P\}.$$

For supersingular Montgomery curves over  $\mathbb{F}_p, p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$

$$E[\bar{l}_i] = \{(x, y) \in E[l_i] \mid x \in \mathbb{F}_p, y \notin \mathbb{F}_p\} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

$$g_i = [L_i], L_i = (\ell_i, \pi - 1) \iff$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[L_i] &= \{P \in E : d(P) = \infty, \forall d \in L_i\} \leq E \\ &\cap \ker(d) = \ker(\ell_i) \cap \ker(\pi - 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\ell_i : E \rightarrow E \quad \pi - 1 : P \mapsto \pi(P) - P$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ker(\pi - 1) &= \{P \in E \mid \pi(P) = P\} = \{(x, y) \in E \mid x^p = x, y^p = y\} \\ &= E(\mathbb{F}_p) \quad \ker(\ell_i) = E[l_i], \quad E(\mathbb{F}_p) \not\subseteq E[l_i] \text{ -- 非平凡解} \\ E[L_i] &= \langle P_i \rangle, \quad P_i \in E(\mathbb{F}_p), \quad \text{ord}(P_i) = \ell_i \end{aligned}$$

Ref: [Tanja Lange - Isogeny-based cryptography IV - Math details](#)

$$E[L_i] = E[l_i] \cap E[\pi - 1] = E[l_i] \cap E(\mathbb{F}_p)$$

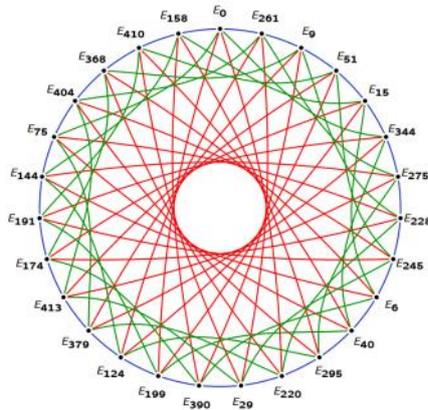
$$E[\bar{L}_i] = \dots \cap \pi + 1 = E[l_i] \cap \{(x, y) \in E \mid x, y \in \mathbb{F}_p\}$$

在  $\mathcal{O}(l_i)$  中, 单位元 = {主理想}.  $[l_i:0]$  = 单位元.

$$l_i \circ \bar{l}_i = L_i \bar{L}_i, \quad L_i = (\ell_i, \pi - 1), \quad \bar{L}_i = (\ell_i, \pi + 1)$$

$$\ker(\pi + 1) = \{(x, y) \in E \mid x, y \in \mathbb{F}_p\}..$$

### Graphs of elliptic curves



Nodes: Supersingular elliptic curves  $E_A: y^2 = x^3 + Ax^2 + x$  over  $\mathbb{F}_{419}$ .  
Each  $E_A$  on the left has  $E_{-A}$  on the right.  
Negative direction means: flip to twist, go positive direction, flip back.

例:  $p = 4 \cdot l_1 \cdot l_2 \cdot l_3 \cdots l_n - 1$ ,  $l_i = 3, 5, 7$ .  $p$  有 1024 bit.

任务: 算  $g_3 * g_2 * g_1 * E$ . 暂记  $g_i * \cdots * g_1 = E_i$ ,  $\varphi_i: E_{i-1} \rightarrow E_i$

### 1. 朴素法

1° 算  $\varphi_1: E \rightarrow E_1$

①  $R \leftarrow \mathbb{F}_p$

②  $P_1 = \left[ \frac{p+1}{l_1} \right] R$ . 假定  $P_1 \neq \infty$ .

③ Vélu 算法算  $E \rightarrow E_1 = E / \langle P_1 \rangle$  的值域曲线方程.

2° 算  $\varphi_2: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$

①  $R \leftarrow \mathbb{F}_p$

②  $P_2 = \left[ \frac{p+1}{l_2} \right] R$ .  $P_2 \neq \infty$  ③ Vélu 值域

3° ---

取点需算 Legendre 符号! 开销大. 1次  $\approx 1500M + 3000S$

能否少取点?

### 2. 改进: 一次取点, 做完全部.

1° 算  $\varphi_1: E \rightarrow E_1$

①  $R \leftarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ ,  $R \leftarrow [4]P_1$  // 可以算  $[4l_1 l_2 \cdots l_n]R$ .

②  $P_1 = \left[ \frac{p+1}{4l_1} \right] R$ . 假定  $P_1 \neq \infty$ .

③ Vélu 算法算  $E \rightarrow E_1 = E / \langle P_1 \rangle$  的值域曲线方程, 推点  $R' \leftarrow \varphi_1(R)$

2° 算  $\varphi_2: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ :

①  $P_2 \leftarrow \left[ \frac{p+1}{4l_1 l_2} \right] R'$ , //  $\text{ord}(R') = \frac{\text{ord}(R)}{l_1}$

② 算  $\varphi_2$  值域,  $R'' \leftarrow \varphi_2(R')$

3° 算  $\varphi_3: E_2 \rightarrow E_3$ :

①  $P_3 \leftarrow \left[ \frac{p+1}{4l_1 l_2 l_3} \right] R''$

② 算  $\varphi_3$  值域.

算法 CSIDH 中群  $g_1^{e_1} \dots g_n^{e_n} * E$ . 每轮算下所有没算完的.

Q1:  $P_i = \infty$  咋办

A1: 跳过  $g_i$ , 以后再算. 偶尔才会.

Q2: 真的呢?

A2: Edigator 算法, 一次取到  $(x, y) \in E_A(\mathbb{F}_p)$  和  $(x, iy) \in E_A^+(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong E_{-A}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ .

$$E_A: y^2 = x^3 + Ax^2 + x.$$

开核: 1 个 Legendre 符号.  $x \in \mathbb{F}_p$ .  $x^3 + Ax^2 + x \in (\mathbb{Q}R \cup p)$

3. 交换顺序.

$$g_1 * g_2 * g_3 * E = g_3 * g_2 * g_1 * E. \text{ Exercise: 开核?}$$

同伦确: 无区别, 取定: 无区别

假设  $p = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 - 1$ ,  $g_3 * g_2 * g_1 * E$ :  
 $1^\circ R \leftarrow E(\mathbb{F}_p)$   $2^\circ R \leftarrow [4]R$   $3^\circ P_1 = [5 \cdot 7]R$ ,  $R' = \varphi_1(R)$   
 $4^\circ P_2 \leftarrow [7]R'$   $R'' \leftarrow \varphi_2(R')$   $5^\circ P_3 = [1]R$   
 $\text{ord}(R) = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$   
 $\text{ord}(R') = 5 \cdot 7$   
 $\text{ord}(R'') = 7$

效率:  $\wedge$

$g_1 * g_2 * g_3 * E$ :  $1^\circ \dots 2^\circ \dots 3^\circ P_3 = [3 \cdot 5]R$ ,  $R' = \varphi_1(R)$   $4^\circ P_2 = [7]R'$ ,  $\dots$   
 $5^\circ [1]$   
 $\text{ord}(R') = 3 \cdot 5$

4. 再调整

依次取最大同余, 放在最后一个.

5. 长串作用计算

$$g_1 * \dots * g_n * E \quad n = 100 \sim 200$$

先作  $g_1 * \dots * g_k$ , 再作  $g_k * \dots * g_n$ , 减少树搜索开销. 增加 1 次取点 (Legendre 符号).

调优: 最优分批.

b. CSIDH. 计算层次



- 密钥生成.
- 群作用计算.
- $\ell$ -同源计算, 超奇异性证明. Vélu,  $\sqrt{\ell}$ u,
- 椭圆曲线点 (加法, 倍点, 取随机点) XMUL-Ladder
- 有限域

$$A_1 A_2^{-1} \quad A_1, A_2$$

经典安全性: { 中间相遇 复杂度  $\sqrt{|K|} \approx \sqrt{|G|} \approx p^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
小步大步

NIST-I 经典安全性 128 bit  
CSIDH-512

量子安全性: Hidden Shift Problem over Abelian group  $\Rightarrow$  MSP. 陪集子群是一个二面体群 (非交换)  
有亚指数攻击  
Kuperberg sieve.  
subgroup  
 $\bar{E}A = \underline{SK} * \bar{E}Q$

最初评估 CSIDH-512  $\approx$  AES-128 (Grover)  $\approx 2^{84}$  量子一次 oracle:  $O(2^{80+})$   
攻击后 CSIDH-512  $2^{57}$   $\approx 2^{60}$  一次 oracle:  $O(2^{19 \sim 20})$

现状 CSIDH-2048 适配 NIST-I.

开销: CSIDH-512: 一次量子作用: 50ms, 甚至 40ms.  
CSIDH-2048: 一次量子作用: 1.2G CPU周期 (2.4Ghz) = 80ms.

假如 512 字节, 并行+优化 个人估计  $\approx 10ms$ . (偏理论)  $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$  4位  $3x \sim 4x$  加速  
2048 估计  $\approx 100ms$ .

Q: 选定  $E \in X$ ,  $\{g \in G\} \leftrightarrow \{E[g] \leq E\} \leftrightarrow \{\psi_g: E \rightarrow E/E[g]\}$  一一对应?  
 并非  $E$  的任意子群 定义在  $\mathbb{F}_p$  上.

A: 错. 真实情况:  $[I] \leftrightarrow \{E[I] \leq E\} \leftrightarrow \{\psi_I: E \rightarrow E/E[I] =: E_I\}$ .  
 但是当  $I \sim J$  时, 有  $E_I \cong_{\mathbb{F}_p} E_J$ .

The ideal class group  $\mathcal{Cl}(\mathcal{O})$  acts freely and transitively on  $\mathcal{E}ll_p(\mathcal{O}, \pi)$  [13, Theorem 7] as follows: given  $[\mathfrak{a}] \in \mathcal{Cl}(\mathcal{O})$ , we define  $[\mathfrak{a}] \star [E]$  — or  $E/\mathfrak{a}$  or  $\mathfrak{a} \star E$  for simplicity — to be the codomain of the unique (up to  $\mathbb{F}_p$ -isomorphism) isogeny  $\varphi_{\mathfrak{a}}: E \rightarrow E/\mathfrak{a}$  with kernel  $\cap_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{a}} \text{Ker}(\alpha)$ . One can check that this definition does not depend on the representative chosen for  $[\mathfrak{a}]$ . **On the other hand, we remark that  $\varphi_{\mathfrak{a}}$  does depend on such choice, and its degree equals the norm of  $\mathfrak{a}$ .**

Ref: [A review of mathematical and computational aspects of CSIDH algorithms](#)