

RSA-CRT on a RNS/PMNS Hybrid System

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November 5, 2025

RSA

Main Operations

Encryption $m^e \bmod N$

Decryption $c^d \bmod N$

Signature $m^d \bmod N$

Where $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}^2$ $N = pq$
 $\text{GCD}(e, \varphi(N)) = 1$
 $d = e^{-1} \bmod \varphi(n)$

$\underbrace{(e, N)}$
Public Key

$\underbrace{(d, p, q)}$
Private Key

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Core Operation

Modular Exponentiation

Channel (thread) 1

$$d_p = |d|_{p-1}$$

$$S_p = \left| m^{d_p} \right|_p$$

Channel (thread) 2

$$d_q = |d|_{q-1}$$

$$S_q = \left| m^{d_q} \right|_q$$

Garner's Reconstruction

$$S = S_q + q \left| (S_p - S_q) \left| q^{-1} \right|_p \right|_p = \left| m^d \right|_N$$

Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT)

$$M = \prod_{i=1}^k p_i$$

$$\forall i, j \in \llbracket 0, k \rrbracket, i \neq j, \text{GCD}(p_i, p_j) = 1$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} \simeq \mathbb{Z}/p_1\mathbb{Z} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}/p_k\mathbb{Z}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \equiv r_1 \pmod{p_1} \\ \dots \\ a \equiv r_k \pmod{p_k} \end{array} \right.$$

Polynomial Modular Number System

Polynomial Modular Number System (PMNS)

Definition

$$\mathcal{B} = (n, p, \gamma, \rho, E)$$

$$\deg(E) = n, e_n = 1$$

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{B}, \deg(A) < n, \|A\|_{\infty} < \rho$$

Adapted Modular Number System (AMNS): $E = X^n - \lambda$

Definition

$$a \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = (n, p, \gamma, \rho, E)$$

$$A(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i X^i \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$A \equiv_{\mathcal{B}} a \iff A(\gamma) \equiv a \pmod{p}$$

Main Operations in PMNS

- Conversions
- Multiplication
- Squaring
- Exponentiation

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Vectorised Operations

Our implementation makes intensive usage of AVX512 vectorised instructions set.

On PMNS Multiplication's stability

$$A \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\deg(A) \leq n - 1$$

$$B \in \mathcal{B}$$

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$$\tilde{C} = A \times B$$

On PMNS Multiplication's stability

$$A \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\deg(A) \leq n - 1$$

$$B \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\deg(B) \leq n - 1$$

$$\tilde{C} = A \times B$$

$$\deg(\tilde{C}) > n - 1$$

$$\|\tilde{C}\|_{\infty} > \rho$$

$$\tilde{C} \notin \mathcal{B}$$

Reduction Operations

External Reduction

$$C' = \text{ExtRed}(\tilde{C})$$

$$\deg(C') \leq n - 1$$

Internal Reduction

$$C = \text{IntRed}(C')$$

$$\|C\|_{\infty} < \rho$$

External Reduction

$$E = \sum_{i=0}^n e_i X^i, \quad e_n = 1$$

Definition

$$C' = \tilde{C} \mod E$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \begin{bmatrix} -e_0 & -e_1 & \dots & -e_{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow X^n \mod E \\ \leftarrow X^{n+1} \mod E \\ \leftarrow \dots \\ \leftarrow X^{2n-2} \mod E \end{array}$$

$$C' = (\tilde{c}_0, \dots, \tilde{c}_{n-1}) + (\tilde{c}_n, \dots, \tilde{c}_{2n-2})\mathcal{E}$$

External Reduction (AMNS)

$$E = X^n - \lambda \iff X^n \equiv \lambda \pmod{E}$$
$$C' = (\tilde{c}_0, \dots, c_{n-1}) + \lambda(\tilde{c}_n, \dots, c_{2n-2}, 0)$$

Multiplication

deg	0	1	2	...	$n - 3$	$n - 2$	$n - 1$
	$a_{n-1}b_1$	$a_{n-1}b_2$	$a_{n-1}b_3$	...	$a_{n-1}b_{n-2}$	$a_{n-1}b_{n-1}$	$a_{n-1}b_0$
+	$a_{n-2}b_2$	$a_{n-2}b_3$	$a_{n-2}b_4$	...	$a_{n-2}b_{n-1}$	$a_{n-2}b_0$	$a_{n-2}b_1$
+	$a_{n-3}b_3$	$a_{n-3}b_4$	$a_{n-3}b_5$	...	$a_{n-3}b_0$	$a_{n-3}b_1$	$a_{n-3}b_2$
+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
+	a_1b_{n-1}	a_1b_0	a_1b_1	...	a_1b_{n-4}	a_1b_{n-3}	a_1b_{n-2}
+	a_0b_0	a_0b_1	a_0b_2	...	a_0b_{n-3}	a_0b_{n-2}	a_0b_{n-1}

Table: Partial products scheme

Multiplication

deg	0	1	2	...	n - 3	n - 2	n - 1
	$a_{n-1}b_1$	$a_{n-1}b_2$	$a_{n-1}b_3$	...	$a_{n-1}b_{n-2}$	$a_{n-1}b_{n-1}$	$a_{n-1}b_0$
+	$a_{n-2}b_2$	$a_{n-2}b_3$	$a_{n-2}b_4$	...	$a_{n-2}b_{n-1}$	$a_{n-2}b_0$	$a_{n-2}b_1$
+	$a_{n-3}b_3$	$a_{n-3}b_4$	$a_{n-3}b_5$	...	$a_{n-3}b_0$	$a_{n-3}b_1$	$a_{n-3}b_2$
+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
+	a_1b_{n-1}	a_1b_0	a_1b_1	...	a_1b_{n-4}	a_1b_{n-3}	a_1b_{n-2}
+	a_0b_0	a_0b_1	a_0b_2	...	a_0b_{n-3}	a_0b_{n-2}	a_0b_{n-1}

Table: Partial products scheme

External and Internal Reductions

$$E = X^n - \lambda \iff X^n \equiv \lambda \pmod{E}$$

External Reduction

$$\text{acc512} \leftarrow \text{acc512} + (\lambda - 1) \times \text{cx512}$$

Internal Reduction

$$\text{acc512} \leftarrow \text{IntRed}(\text{acc512})$$

Modular Exponentiation

Objective

$$A \equiv a \pmod{B}$$

$$A^e \equiv a^e \pmod{B}$$

Fixed Window Exponentiation

Fixed Window Exponentiation

Moving window

$$e = \overbrace{0 \dots 0 e_k e_{k-1}}^{w \text{ bits}} \dots \boxed{e_{11} e_{10} e_9 e_8} \boxed{e_7 e_6 e_5 e_4} \boxed{e_3 e_2 e_1 e_0}$$

$\rightarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \rightarrow$

Multipliers computation

$$s = 2^w$$

$$\text{Multipliers} = (1_B, A, A^2, \dots, A^{s-1})$$

Algorithm: Exp

Require: $A \equiv_{\mathcal{B}} a, e \in \mathbb{N}, w \in \mathbb{N}, s = 2^w$

Ensure: $R \equiv_{\mathcal{B}} a^e$

```
1:  $R \leftarrow 1_{\mathcal{B}}$ 
2: for  $t$  the next  $w$  bits of  $e$  do
3:   for  $i = 1, \dots, s$  do
4:      $R \leftarrow R^2$ 
5:   end for
6:    $M \leftarrow \text{SELECT}(\text{Multipliers}, s, t)$ 
7:    $R \leftarrow R \times M$ 
8: end for
9: return  $R$ 
```

▷ $M[t]$ Constant time

Timing attack

Naturally accessing an element in an array is not a constant time operation

Algorithm: Select

Require: Multipliers: A s -length polynomials array in $\mathcal{B}$, $s = 2^w$,
 $t \in \llbracket 0, s - 1 \rrbracket$

Ensure: $M = \text{Multipliers}[t]$

```
1:  $M \leftarrow \mathbf{0}_{\mathcal{B}}$ 
2: for  $i = 0, \dots, s - 1$  do
3:    $\text{Mask}[i] \leftarrow i = t$  ▷ 1 if  $i = t$ , 0 else
4: end for
5: for  $k = 0, \dots, s - 1$  do
6:    $M \leftarrow M \text{ or } \text{Multipliers}[k] \times \text{Mask}[k]$  ▷ Bitwise OR
7: end for
8: return  $M$ 
```

Contributions

Objectif

$$A \equiv_{\mathcal{B}} a$$

$$A^2 \equiv_{\mathcal{B}} a^2$$

Squaring

deg	0	1	2	3	...	$n-2$	$n-1$						n	$n+1$	...	$2n-3$	$2n-2$
	a_0^2	$a_0 a_1$	$a_0 a_2$	$a_0 a_3$	...	$a_0 a_{n-2}$	$a_0 a_{n-1}$										
+		$a_1 a_0$	a_1^2	$a_1 a_2$	...	$a_1 a_{n-3}$	$a_1 a_{n-2}$	$a_1 a_{n-1}$	$a_1 a_{n-1}$								
+			$a_2 a_0$	$a_2 a_1$	...	$a_2 a_{n-4}$	$a_2 a_{n-3}$	$a_2 a_{n-2}$	$a_2 a_{n-1}$	$a_2 a_{n-2}$	$a_2 a_{n-1}$						
+					...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
+						$a_{n-2} a_0$	$a_{n-2} a_1$	$a_{n-2} a_2$	$a_{n-2} a_3$	...	$a_{n-2} a_{n-1}$						
+							$a_{n-1} a_0$	$a_{n-1} a_1$	$a_{n-1} a_2$	...	$a_{n-1} a_{n-2}$	a_{n-1}^2					

Figure: Partial products scheme

Squaring

deg	0	1	2	3	...	n - 2	n - 1	n	n + 1	...	2n - 3	2n - 2
	a_0^2	$a_0 a_1$	$a_0 a_2$	$a_0 a_3$	...	$a_0 a_{n-2}$	$a_0 a_{n-1}$					
+		$a_1 a_0$	a_1^2	$a_1 a_2$	...	$a_1 a_{n-3}$	$a_1 a_{n-2}$	$a_1 a_{n-1}$				
+			$a_2 a_0$	$a_2 a_1$	...	$a_2 a_{n-4}$	$a_2 a_{n-3}$	$a_2 a_{n-2}$	$a_2 a_{n-1}$			
+					...	...	...	...	...	...		
+						$a_{n-2} a_0$	$a_{n-2} a_1$	$a_{n-2} a_2$	$a_{n-2} a_3$	...	$a_{n-2} a_{n-1}$	
+							$a_{n-1} a_0$	$a_{n-1} a_1$	$a_{n-1} a_2$	...	$a_{n-1} a_{n-2}$	a_{n-1}^2

Figure: Partial products scheme

Doubled coefficients

Low part

$$\begin{aligned}\text{acc512} &\leftarrow a_0 \times (0, a_1, a_2, a_3 \dots, a_{n-2}, a_{n-1}) \\ &+ a_1 \times (0, 0, 0, a_2 \dots, a_{n-3}, a_{n-2}) \\ &+ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ &+ a_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2}-1 \rfloor} \times \dots\end{aligned}$$

High part

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cx512} &\leftarrow a_{n-1} \times (a_1, a_2 \dots, a_{n-3}, a_{n-2}, a_{n-1}, 0) \\ &+ a_{n-2} \times (a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{n-2}, 0, 0, 0) \\ &+ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ &+ a_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \times \dots\end{aligned}$$

Squared coefficients

High part

$$\text{acc512} \leftarrow 2 \times \text{acc512} + \left(a_0^2, 0, a_1^2, \dots, a_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2}-1 \rfloor}^2 \right)$$

Low part

$$\text{cx512} \leftarrow 2 \times \text{cx512} + \left(a_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}^2, 0, \dots, a_{n-1}^2 \right)$$

External and Internal Reductions

$$E = X^n - \lambda \iff X^n \equiv \lambda \pmod{E}$$

External Reduction

$$\text{acc512} \leftarrow \text{acc512} + \lambda \times \text{cx512}$$

Internal Reduction

$$\text{acc512} \leftarrow \text{IntRed}(\text{acc512})$$

$$N = \prod_{j=0}^k p_j$$

Objective

- Increasing the number of channels
- Decreasing the size of each prime p_i

$$N_i = \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^k p_j$$

$$N'_i = N_i^{-1} \mod p_i$$

Computation in each channel (thread)

$$d_i = |d|_{p_i-1}$$

$$S_i = |m^{d_i}|_{p_i}$$

Reconstruction (CRT)

$$S = \left| \sum_{i=1}^k S_i N_i N'_i \right|_N$$

Performances

Number of channels $\times$ size of p_i	Implementation	Single	2 Threads	4 Threads	8 Threads
2×2048	PMNS (This work)	10220712	5121905		
	GMP	16546242	8635423		
	OpenSSL	13208496	6642533		
	OpenSSL ($\times 2$)	4997144			
4×1024	PMNS (This work)	2600118	1351519	708477	
	GMP	4509863	2862107	1983391	
	OpenSSL	3708709	1905005	1003183	
	OpenSSL ($\times 2$)	1826561	966330		
8×512	PMNS (This work)	1125524	585619	315885	188722
	GMP	1363780	924330	655177	653013
	OpenSSL	1177215	665751	410403	278538
	OpenSSL ($\times 2$)	1176203	665318	403742	

Table: Number of cycles during a RSA 4096 signature

State of vectorized PMNS

This work	2022	Classic Montgomery
State of the Art	2025	Multiprecision coefficients, Montgomery CLOS

Future work

- Common operand multiplication
- Truncated Montgomery

Objectives

Compete with batch computations

Thank you