

Pairings III

Supersingular curves

Tanja Lange

Eindhoven University of Technology

2MMC10 – Cryptology

Definition

Let E be an elliptic curve defined over $\mathbf{F}_q$, $q = p^r$.

E is **supersingular** if $t \equiv 0 \pmod p$ for $\#E(\mathbf{F}_q) = q + 1 - t$.

Otherwise it is **ordinary**.

Examples:

$$y^2 = x(x^2 + a_4), \text{ for } p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$$

has $p + 1$ points, thus is supersingular.

Definition

Let E be an elliptic curve defined over $\mathbf{F}_q$, $q = p^r$.

E is **supersingular** if $t \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for $\#E(\mathbf{F}_q) = q + 1 - t$.

Otherwise it is **ordinary**.

Examples:

$$y^2 = x(x^2 + a_4), \text{ for } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

has $p + 1$ points, thus is supersingular.

Proof:

$x = 0$ and $x = \pm\sqrt{-a_4}$ (if defined) give one point $(x, 0)$ each.

For all other x , exactly one of x and $-x$ gives 2 points,
the other one none,

Definition

Let E be an elliptic curve defined over $\mathbf{F}_q$, $q = p^r$.

E is **supersingular** if $t \equiv 0 \pmod p$ for $\#E(\mathbf{F}_q) = q + 1 - t$.

Otherwise it is **ordinary**.

Examples:

$$y^2 = x(x^2 + a_4), \text{ for } p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$$

has $p + 1$ points, thus is supersingular.

Proof:

$x = 0$ and $x = \pm\sqrt{-a_4}$ (if defined) give one point $(x, 0)$ each.

For all other x , exactly one of x and $-x$ gives 2 points,

the other one none, because $p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$ implies $\sqrt{-1} \notin \mathbf{F}_p$.

Definition

Let E be an elliptic curve defined over $\mathbf{F}_q$, $q = p^r$.

E is **supersingular** if $t \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for $\#E(\mathbf{F}_q) = q + 1 - t$.

Otherwise it is **ordinary**.

Examples:

$$y^2 = x(x^2 + a_4), \text{ for } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

has $p + 1$ points, thus is supersingular.

Proof:

$x = 0$ and $x = \pm\sqrt{-a_4}$ (if defined) give one point $(x, 0)$ each.

For all other x , exactly one of x and $-x$ gives 2 points,

the other one none, because $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ implies $\sqrt{-1} \notin \mathbf{F}_p$.

Total of p points with $x \in \mathbf{F}_p$ and plus 1 point ∞ .

$$y^2 = x^3 + a_6, \text{ for } p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

has $p + 1$ points, thus is supersingular.

Definition

Let E be an elliptic curve defined over $\mathbf{F}_q$, $q = p^r$.

E is **supersingular** if $t \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for $\#E(\mathbf{F}_q) = q + 1 - t$.

Otherwise it is **ordinary**.

Examples:

$$y^2 = x(x^2 + a_4), \text{ for } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

has $p + 1$ points, thus is supersingular.

Proof:

$x = 0$ and $x = \pm\sqrt{-a_4}$ (if defined) give one point $(x, 0)$ each.

For all other x , exactly one of x and $-x$ gives 2 points,

the other one none, because $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ implies $\sqrt{-1} \notin \mathbf{F}_p$.

Total of p points with $x \in \mathbf{F}_p$ and plus 1 point ∞ .

$$y^2 = x^3 + a_6, \text{ for } p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

has $p + 1$ points, thus is supersingular.

Proof uses that $\mathbf{F}_p$ has unique cube roots as there are no cube roots of unity in $\mathbf{F}_p$.

Embedding degrees for supersingular curves

Let E be supersingular and $p \geq 5$, i.e. $p > 2\sqrt{p}$.

Hasse's Theorem states $|t| \leq 2\sqrt{q}$ and E supersingular implies $t \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, so $t = 0$ and

$$|E(\mathbf{F}_p)| = p + 1.$$

Obviously $(p + 1) \mid p^2 - 1 = (p + 1)(p - 1)$.

Embedding degrees for supersingular curves

Let E be supersingular and $p \geq 5$, i.e. $p > 2\sqrt{p}$.

Hasse's Theorem states $|t| \leq 2\sqrt{q}$ and E supersingular implies $t \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, so $t = 0$ and

$$|E(\mathbf{F}_p)| = p + 1.$$

Obviously $(p + 1) \mid p^2 - 1 = (p + 1)(p - 1)$.

So for any $\ell \mid (p + 1)$ we have $\ell \mid (p^2 - 1)$ and $G_2 \subset E(\mathbf{F}_{p^2})$.

Embedding degree (recall from Pairings I) $k \leq 2$ for supersingular curves over large prime fields.

Embedding degrees for supersingular curves

Let E be supersingular and $p \geq 5$, i.e. $p > 2\sqrt{p}$.

Hasse's Theorem states $|t| \leq 2\sqrt{q}$ and E supersingular implies $t \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, so $t = 0$ and

$$|E(\mathbf{F}_p)| = p + 1.$$

Obviously $(p + 1) \mid p^2 - 1 = (p + 1)(p - 1)$.

So for any $\ell \mid (p + 1)$ we have $\ell \mid (p^2 - 1)$ and $G_2 \subset E(\mathbf{F}_{p^2})$.

Embedding degree (recall from Pairings I) $k \leq 2$ for supersingular curves over large prime fields.

For these curves we have efficient distortion maps:

- $\phi(x, y) = (-x, iy)$ for $i^2 = -1$
on $y^2 = x^3 + a_4x$ for $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$
- $\phi(x, y) = (jx, y)$ for $j^3 = 1, j \neq 1$
on $y^2 = x^3 + a_6$ for $p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$.

Thus can use BLS short signatures, but need very large p .

Example

Curve from DLP lectures:

$p = 1000003 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $y^2 = x^3 - x$ over $\mathbf{F}_p$.

Has $1000004 = p + 1$ points.

$P = (101384, 614510)$ is a point of order 500002.

$aP = (670366, 740819)$.

Construct $\mathbf{F}_{p^2}$ as $\mathbf{F}_p(i)$.

$\phi(P) = (898619, 614510i)$.

Then

$e(P, \phi(P)) = 387265 + 276048i$;

$e(aP, \phi(P)) = 609466 + 807033i$.

Solve with index calculus to get $a = 78654$.

(Btw. G_T for this example is the clock).

Embedding degrees for other curves

Let $E/\mathbf{F}_q$ be supersingular.

Menezes, Okamoto, and Vanstone show:

- in characteristic 2 we have $k \leq 4$,
- in characteristic 3 we have $k \leq 6$,
- over prime fields $\mathbf{F}_p$ with $p \geq 5$ we have $k \leq 2$,

and these bounds are attained.

Also ordinary curves can have small embedding degrees.

Very unlikely for randomly chosen curves, but curves constructed for pairings have small k . These do not have distortion maps.

Example:

Barreto–Naehrig curves have $k = 12$.