

Superglue: Fast formulae for $(2, 2)$ -gluing isogenies

Max DUPARC



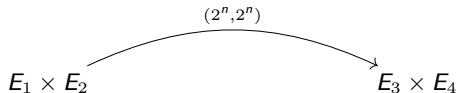
Asiacrypt 2025: Melbourne

This talk is about 

HD isogenies are everywhere in isogeny based crypto

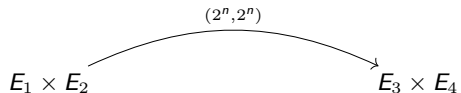
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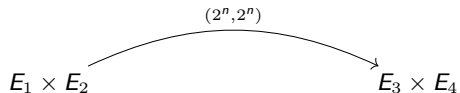
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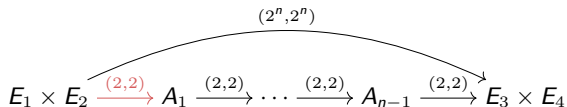
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- The **first step** is the slowest.
- ▶ Be at airport 3h before take off.

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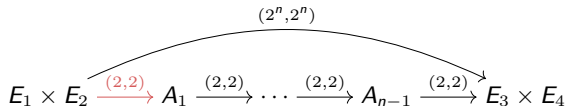
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This work

Construct a “fast line” for isogenies.

What happens at the airport ?



φ

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We fly using *aiplanes* !

φ

We “fly” using *theta structures* !

$$\theta^A : A_{/\pm 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$$

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We fly using *aiplanes* !

1. Pass TSA.

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We “fly” using *theta structures* !


$$\theta^A : A_{/\pm 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$$

1. Sanity check your input.

What happens at the airport ?



We fly using *airplanes* !

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2. Get into the right .

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3. Compute your codomain.

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4. Evaluate $\Phi : E_1 \times E_2 \longrightarrow A_1$.

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This work

Improved 2. to 4.

The speed-up

Algo	Previous gluing	This work
ComputeTheta	$100\mathbf{M} + 8\mathbf{S} + 4\mathbf{I} + 49\mathbf{a}$	$38\mathbf{M} + 7\mathbf{S} + 34\mathbf{a}$
GluingsCodomain	$179\mathbf{M} + 24\mathbf{S} + 5\mathbf{I} + 113\mathbf{a}$	$94\mathbf{M} + 23\mathbf{S} + 82\mathbf{a}$
GluingsEval	$45\mathbf{M} + 8\mathbf{S} + 1\mathbf{I} + 48\mathbf{a}$	$26\mathbf{M} + 2\mathbf{S} + 26\mathbf{a}$
GluingsEvalSpecial	$22\mathbf{M} + 4\mathbf{S} + 28\mathbf{a}$	$19\mathbf{M} + 4\mathbf{S} + 18\mathbf{a}$

Table: Cost comparison between old gluing and this work

The speed-up

Algo	Previous gluing	This work
ComputeTheta	100M + 8S + 4I + 49a	38M + 7S + 34a
GluingCodomain	179M + 24S + 5I + 113a	94M + 23S + 82a
GluingEval	45M + 8S + 1I + 48a	26M + 2S + 26a
GluingEvalSpecial	22M + 4S + 28a	19M + 4S + 18a

Table: Cost comparison between old gluing and this work

$\log(p) = 256$	Previously	This work
Gluing	51 μ s	20 μ s
$(2^{126}, 2^{126})$	861 μ s	832 μ s

Table: Speed-up on Rust implementation

Theta structures

Theta structures are linear algebra !!

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$$\theta^{E_1 \times E_2} : E_1 \times E_2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \in \mathrm{PGL}_4(\mathbb{F}_q)$$

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Symplectic basis

$$A[2] = \langle S_1, S_2; T_1, T_2 \rangle \text{ with } e_2(S_1, S_2) = e_N(T_1, T_2) = 1, \quad e_2(S_i, T_j) = (-1)^{\delta_{ij}}$$

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- Theta structure are linear combinations of *translation maps* \mathfrak{g}_X for $X \in A[2]$.

$$\text{Row-wise: } \begin{cases} \Theta_i \cdot \mathfrak{g}_{T_1} &= (-1)^{01 \cdot i} \Theta_i \\ \Theta_i \cdot \mathfrak{g}_{T_2} &= (-1)^{10 \cdot i} \Theta_i \\ \Theta_i \cdot \mathfrak{g}_{S_1} &= \Theta_{i+01} \\ \Theta_i \cdot \mathfrak{g}_{S_2} &= \Theta_{i+10} \end{cases}$$

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- Compatibility problem between \mathfrak{g}_X and addition.

Building consistently ?

θ^A

- Combination of g_X .



- Combination of engines, wings, wires ...

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- **Solution:** Vertical integration.

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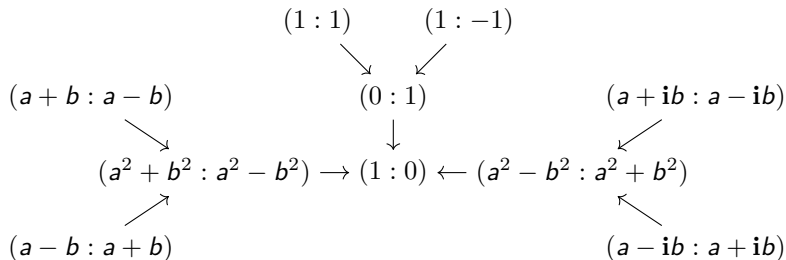


Figure: Structure of $E[4]_{/\pm 1}$ on Montgomery curves

Gluing evaluation

- We have our plane $\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2}$. How do we fly ?

$$E_1 \times E_2 \xrightarrow{\Phi_1} A_1$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ z_i \end{pmatrix} \sim P_i \in E_{i/\pm 1}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\odot, \otimes Hadamard/Kronecker product

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- We use the *duplication formula* !

$$\mathcal{H}\left(\theta^{A_1}(\Phi_1(P_1, P_2))\right) \odot \mathcal{H}(\theta^{A_1}(0)) = \mathcal{H}\left((\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P_1 \otimes P_2)) \odot (\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P_1 \otimes P_2))\right)$$

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- For gluing, $\mathcal{H}(\theta^{A_1}(0))$ has zeros coefficients.

$$E_{1/\pm 1} \times E_{2/\pm 1} \xrightarrow{\Phi_1} A_{1/\pm 1}$$

Gluing evaluation

θ^A

- **Problem:** Undesired zeros.



- **Problem:** Need long runway to takeoff.

⁰With $P = (P_1, P_2)$, $Q = (Q_1, Q_2)$

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$$\mathcal{H}\left(\theta^{A_1}(\Phi_1(P))\right) \odot \mathcal{H}\left(\theta^{A_1}(\Phi_1(Q))\right) = \mathcal{H}\left((\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P + Q)) \odot (\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P - Q))\right)$$

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- Works because:
 - ▶ Good Q are free.
 - ▶ Deceptively cheap to compute.

⁰With $P = (P_1, P_2)$, $Q = (Q_1, Q_2)$

Barycentric coordinates

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$P, Q \in E$, let $(u : v : w) \in \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $(P \pm Q)_{/\pm 1} = (u \pm v : w)$

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- Easy to compute thanks to *differential algebra* on E .

Gluing formula

$$(\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P + Q)) \odot (\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P - Q)) =$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} \Theta_{0,0} & \Theta_{0,1} & \Theta_{0,2} & \Theta_{0,3} \\ \Theta_{1,0} & \Theta_{1,1} & \Theta_{1,2} & \Theta_{1,3} \\ \Theta_{2,0} & \Theta_{2,1} & \Theta_{2,2} & \Theta_{2,3} \\ \Theta_{3,0} & \Theta_{3,1} & \Theta_{3,2} & \Theta_{3,3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_1 u_2 + v_1 v_2 \\ u_1 w_2 \\ w_1 u_2 \\ w_1 w_2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{\odot 2} - \left(\begin{pmatrix} \Theta_{0,0} & \Theta_{0,1} & \Theta_{0,2} & \Theta_{0,3} \\ \Theta_{1,0} & \Theta_{1,1} & \Theta_{1,2} & \Theta_{1,3} \\ \Theta_{2,0} & \Theta_{2,1} & \Theta_{2,2} & \Theta_{2,3} \\ \Theta_{3,0} & \Theta_{3,1} & \Theta_{3,2} & \Theta_{3,3} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 u_2 + u_1 v_2 \\ v_1 w_2 \\ w_1 v_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{\odot 2}$$

Superglue formulae

- Can go *faster*!
 - ▶ Further exploit theta structures symmetries.



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A superglue formula

$$\left(\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P + Q) \right) \odot \left(\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P - Q) \right) =$$
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Superglue formulae

- Can go *faster*!
 - Further exploit theta structures symmetries.



A superglue formula

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{H}\left(\left(\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P + Q)\right) \odot \left(\Theta^{E_1 \times E_2} \cdot (P - Q)\right)\right) = \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_{1,0}^2 + \Theta_{2,0}^2 \\ \Theta_{0,0}^2 - \Theta_{1,0}^2 \\ \Theta_{0,0}^2 - \Theta_{2,0}^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} (u_1^2 - v_1^2 + w_1^2)(u_2^2 - v_2^2 + w_2^2) \\ (u_1^2 - v_1^2 + w_1^2)(u_2^2 - v_2^2 - w_2^2) \\ (u_1^2 - v_1^2 - w_1^2)(u_2^2 - v_2^2 + w_2^2) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2u_2w_2 \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_{0,0}\Theta_{0,1} + \Theta_{0,2}\Theta_{0,3} \\ 0 \\ \Theta_{0,0}\Theta_{0,1} - \Theta_{0,2}\Theta_{0,3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} u_1^2 - v_1^2 + w_1^2 \\ 0 \\ u_1^2 - v_1^2 - w_1^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & + 2u_1w_1 \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_{0,0}\Theta_{0,2} + \Theta_{0,1}\Theta_{0,3} \\ \Theta_{0,0}\Theta_{0,2} - \Theta_{0,1}\Theta_{0,3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} u_2^2 - v_2^2 + w_2^2 \\ u_2^2 - v_2^2 - w_2^2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 4w_1w_2 \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_{0,0}\Theta_{0,3} + \Theta_{0,1}\Theta_{0,3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \Theta_{0,0}\Theta_{0,3} - \Theta_{0,1}\Theta_{0,3} \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} u_1u_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ v_1v_2 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Before coffee break

Additionally, I skated over:

- Evaluation of $(2^n, 2^n)$ isogenies on quadratic twists.
- Getting rid of modular inversions.
- Getting rid of the y -coordinate.
- All formulae are constant-time, (not branchless).

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eprint



Thanks for listening !

Have a safe HD isogeny back home !

Abelian varieties

- Elliptic curves: $E[N] \cong \mathbb{Z}_N^2$

$$e_N : E[N] \times E[N] \rightarrow \mu_N$$

- Abelian variety of dim g : $A[N] \cong \mathbb{Z}_N^{2g}$

$$e_N : A[N] \times A[N] \rightarrow \mu_N$$

Symplectic representation

$$\pi : A[N] \cong \mathbb{Z}_N^g \times \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_N^g}$$

$$\pi(P) = (x_P, \widehat{x_P})$$

- Compatible with e_N :

$$e_N(P, Q) = \omega^{\widehat{x_Q} \cdot x_P - \widehat{x_P} \cdot x_Q}$$

- Equivalent to *symplectic basis* $\{S_1, \dots, S_g, T_1, \dots, T_g\}$:

$$e_N(S_i, S_j) = e_N(T_i, T_j) = 1, \quad e_N(S_i, T_j) = \omega^{\delta_{ij}}$$

Theta structures

Theta structure

A (level 2 symmetric) *theta structure* is a morphism into the *Kummer variety* \mathcal{K}_A :

$$\theta^A : A_{/\pm 1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}_A \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{2^g-1}$$

that is compatible with a symplectic basis on $A[2]$: For all $X \in A[2]$ with $\pi(X) = (x, \hat{x})$:

$$\theta_i^A(P + X) = (-1)^{\hat{x} \cdot i} \theta_{i+x}^A(P)$$

- $\theta^A(0)$ the *theta null point* characterises A up to isomorphism.

columns	theta points		columns	dual theta points
$\Theta_0\Theta_0$	$\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(0, 0)\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(0, 0)$	\Longleftrightarrow	$\widetilde{\Theta_0\Theta_0}$	$\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(0, 0))\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(0, 0))$
$\Theta_1\Theta_1$	$\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(0, C)\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(0, C)$	\Longleftrightarrow	$\widetilde{\Theta_1\Theta_1}$	$\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(0, 0))\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(0, C))$
$\Theta_2\Theta_2$	$\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(C, 0)\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(C, 0)$	\Longleftrightarrow	$\widetilde{\Theta_2\Theta_2}$	$\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(0, 0))\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(C, 0))$
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$\Theta_0\Theta_3$	$\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(0, 0)\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(C, C)$	\Longleftrightarrow	$\widetilde{\Theta_0\Theta_3}$	$\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(C', C'))\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(C', C'))$
$\Theta_1\Theta_2$	$\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(0, C)\theta^{E_1 \times E_2}(C, 0)$	\Longleftrightarrow	$\widetilde{\Theta_1\Theta_2}$	$\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(C', C'))\tilde{\theta}^{A_1}(\Phi(C', -C'))$

Table: Correspondence between product of columns and theta points with $C = (0 : 1)$ and $C' = (1 : \pm 1)$.