



X_DES Cryptoprocessor

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Features

- Supports Spartan[™]-II, Virtex, and Virtex[™]-E devices
- Fully compliant 64-bit DES implementation
- Both encryption and decryption supported
- Encryption and decryption performed in 16 clock cycles
- No dead cycles for key loading or mode switching
- Suitable for triple DES implementations
- Suitable for ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB implementations
- Sustained bit rate is 4 x clock speed
- High clock speed and low gate count
- Fully synchronous design
- Also available as fully functional and synthesizable VHDL or Verilog soft-core at extra cost
- Test benches provided

Export and Usage Restrictions

Encryption commodities, software, and technology are subject to US Government Export restrictions. The user is advised to check current government policies on the export of these commodities, software, and technology **Product Specification**

| AllianceCORE™ Facts | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Core Specifics | | |
| See Table 1 | | |
| Provided with Core | | |
| Documentation | Core documentation | |
| Design File Formats | EDIF Netlist, | |
| | VHDL, Verilog | |
| | RTL Source Available Extra | |
| Constraints File | des.ucf | |
| Verification | VHDL/Verilog test benches, | |
| | test vectors | |
| Instantiation | | |
| Templates | VHDL, Verilog | |
| Reference Designs & | None | |
| Application Notes | | |
| Additional Items | None | |
| Simulator Tool Used | | |
| 1076 Compliant VHDL, Verilog Simulator | | |
| Support | | |
| Support provided by Xentec, Inc. | | |

Applications

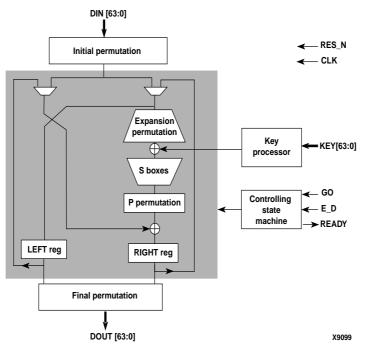
- Electronic financial transactions
- Secure communications
- Secure video surveillance systems
- Encrypted data storag

Table 1: Core Implementation Data

| Supported Family | Device Tested | CLB Slices | Clock IOBs ¹ | IOBs ¹ | Performance (MHz) | Xilinx Tools | Special Features |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Spartan-II | 2S100-6 | 235 | 1 | 188 | 94 | M2.1i | None |
| Virtex-E | V300E-8 | 235 | 1 | 188 | 120 | M2.1i | None |
| Virtex | V150-6 | 255 | 1 | 188 | 101 | M1.5i | None |

Notes:

1. Assuming all core I/Os are routed off-chip





General Description

The X_DES core is a fully compliant hardware implementation of the DES encryption algorithm, suitable for a variety of applications.

The DES algorithm is the result of a joint effort between IBM and the NSA and was adopted as a federal standard in November 1974

Functional Description

Encryption or decryption behavior is selected by the E_D input port. If this input is high, the core performs encryption, otherwise decryption is performed.

A transition to high on the GO port triggers the beginning of a cryptographic operation on DIN using KEY as key data. The operation can be aborted at any time by turning GO to low. Sixteen clock cycles are required to complete a cryptographic operation.

The X_DES core is partitioned into modules as shown in Figure 1 and as described below.

Initial Permutation

After an initial permutation, the input data is split into two 32-bit words, left and right. This initial permutation changes the order of the bits of the input data.

Expansion Permutation

The right word is processed with an expansion permutation and XORed with the processed key. This operation is known as expansion permutation, as it expands the number of bits from 32 to 48 by changing the order of some bits as well as by repeating the values of others.

S Boxes

The S boxes are look up tables with six input bits and four output bits. There are eight S boxes that transform the 48-bit input into a 32-bit output. The content of the S boxes was initially defined by IBM and later modified by the NSA.

P Permutation

The output of the S boxes is permuted in the P permutation block and then XORed with the left word. The P permutation is a straight permutation. None of the input bits are used twice or ignored.

Registers (LEFT reg and RIGHT reg)

The right word register is updated on the rising edge of CLK with the results of the P permutation block XORed with the left word. Also, the previous right word is stored in the left word register.

Final Permutation

At the end of the each encryption or decryption operation (16 clocks), the left and right words are reassembled together and passed through the final permutation. The final permutation is the inverse of the initial permutation.

Key Processor

The key processor reduces the 64-bit input key to 56 bits by ignoring every eighth bit. At each rising edge of CLK the 56bit key is divided into two 28-bit words. Depending on the current state of encryption, each word is circularly shifted by one or two bits. A 48-bit subkey is extracted at each clock and XORed with the result of the expansion permutation, as explained above.

Controlling State Machine

The controlling state machine controls all the operations and generates the READY signal.

Core Modifications

Please contact Xentec, Inc. directly for any required modifications.

Pinout

The pinout of the X_DES core has not been fixed to specific FPGA I/O, allowing flexibility with a user's application. Signal names are shown in the block diagram in Figure 1, and in Table 2.

Verification Methods

The X_DES core's functionality has been extensively tested with an HDL testbench and a large number of test patterns.

Recommended Design Experience

The user must be familiar with HDL design methodology as well as instantiation of Xilinx netlists in a hierarchical design environment.

Ordering Information

The X_DES core is available from and is licensed from Xentec, Inc. Please contact Xentec, Inc. directly for pricing and additional information.

Related Information

The core is approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and conforms to the Data Encryption Algorithm as specified in Federal Information Processing Standard Publication FIPS 46-3 and ANSI X9.52. See http://csrc.nist.gov/cryptval/des/desval.htm.

Xilinx Programmable Logic

For information on Xilinx programmable logic or development system software, contact your local Xilinx sales office, or:

Xilinx, Inc. 2100 Logic Drive San Jose, CA 95124 Phone: +1 408-559-7778 Fax: +1 408-559-7114 URL: www.xilinx.com

For general Xilinx literature, contact:

| Phone: | +1 800-231-3386 (inside the US) |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| | +1 408-879-5017 (outside the US) |
| E-mail: | literature@xilinx.com |

For AllianceCORE[™] specific information, contact:

| Phone: | +1 408-879-5381 |
|---------|--|
| E-mail: | alliancecore@xilinx.com |
| URL: | www.xilinx.com/products/logicore/alliance/ |
| | tblpart.htm |

Table 2: Core Signal Pinout

| Signal | Signal Direction | Description |
|------------|---------------------|--|
| DIN[63:0] | Input | Input data |
| DOUT[63:0] | Output | Output data |
| RES_N | Input | Reset, active low |
| CLK | Input | Clock signal |
| KEY[63:0] | Input | Input key |
| GO | Input | Activates encryption or decryption |
| E_D | Input | Selects encryption or decryption |
| READY | Output | Ready to operate and output data valid |

Availability

Encryption commodities, software, and technology are subject to US Government Export restrictions. The user is advised to check current government policies on the export of these commodities, software and technology.

The core is available from Australia for export to the following countries:

| Belgium-Luxembourg | Netherlands |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Brazil | Norway |
| Canada | South Korea |
| China | Singapore |
| Denmark | Spain |
| Germany | Sweden |
| Finland | Taiwan |
| France | United Kingdom |
| Italy | United States of America |
| Japan | |

It is the customer's responsibility to check with the relevant authorities regarding the re-export of components containing encryption technology.