

# Experimental Analysis of Finite Field Over Prime Field and Binary Field

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## Abstract

As new-fangled attacks come up, protocols desires to be verified all over again and also require cultivating some new arise protocols that can resist the different kind of attacks. A secure system is dependent on the use of cryptographic techniques. Potential use of finite field for the implementation of elliptic curve cryptography which is supporting to implement and design the different key establishment protocol such as key agreement, key exchange protocol that are vulnerable to various kind of attacks (active and passive attack). Finite field accomplishment improves the confidentiality and efficacy of communication network. Finite field arithmetic is used to provide efficient and secure elements for cryptography for key establishment and key exchange. The major emphasis of this paper is on appropriate implementation finite field operation over prime field(Fp) and binary field(F2m).

**Keywords;** *Elliptic curve cryptography, finite field, binary field prime field, scalar multiplication, point addition, point multiplication*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The geometric representation of elliptic curves over finite field is main sub-division of ECC arithmetic. Elliptic curves (EC) over finite field are simple geometric tasks, which can be illustrated as gradually encompassing outlines provided in the plane (x-coordinate, y-co-ordinate). Since 20th century mathematician concepts of elliptic curve theory studied and produced some significant results. Victor Miller and Neal Koblitz have, separately, projected using elliptic curve in cryptography in 1985 [13]. In the past years, using elliptic curves (EC) in cryptography has become more and more popular. They are mainly used in coding theory, pseudorandom bit generation and number theory [12]. An Elliptic Curve over finite field of order n represented by E(F) can be distinct by the long and generalized weierstrass formula equation[5][7]. ECC is based on Diophantine form equation of elliptic curve which is based on usage of number theory. Elliptic curves over finite field can also offer varieties of public-key systems that are

quicker and practices to makes use of smaller keys, while on the condition that only on the comparable level of security. The main benefit of diverse kind of calculated group for public-key based mathematics that altogether useful for real-time implementation based public-key systems use properties of arithmetic by means of vast finite groups.

An elliptic curve established on Galois Field is precisely determined by abbreviated formula that is represented by two form with 2 variables and 3 variables, and with their respective coefficients. In cryptography, the procedure for selecting proper variables and quantities are limited to features defined using Galois or finite field, which outcomes in determinant of abelian group laws which is a conventional series of elements through performing arithmetic processes on those elements. The concept of group in elliptic curve, such defined specific operations is performed geometrically. Familiarizing more with desirable attributes and features of a group, such as controlling the quantity of points generation on such a algebraic structure, which

further generates an essentials of finite field on elliptic curve group [1-11].

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The main concern in security is how to achieve the competent and deployable network for any trustworthy purpose for military and rescuer areas. In relation to security aspect, there are various mechanisms those are needed to be preserved such as data integrity, confidentiality, authentication and denial of service. Concealment continues that the only specific communication is to be acknowledged by the authorized and approved receiver party [7] [8]. Key Management in ECC for Protocol Model using Public Key Infrastructure which focuses on what way to resolve the security concerned issues of ECC and protocol for Key management amongst user and server authority and system for Key Management (KM). The adjustment and enhancement is a innovative methodology that regulates key based operation using ECC among server Authority and Key Management System [12][13]. Numerous improvement was suggested with Diffie-Hellman key exchange. The anticipated protocol consumes an implicit asking protocol which is efficient for RSA based secret calculation. The organization of the anticipated protocol system also impervious to all categories of active and passive attacks. Well known passive attack violates efficiency which is not suitable for recommended protocol, so that the effectiveness of the existing protocol is not surrendered. When the complexity is used as the parameter for determining the level of required security is determined then exhaustive search to be carried out up to 2112, the anticipated procedure can accomplish protocol of Diffie-Hellman key exchange using modular multiplications for 108 times [22] [23]. Various public-key cryptosystem based algorithm are available such as RSA, ECC and DSA. Nevertheless Elliptic curve cryptography is different as of RSA, Due its faster growing capacity and effectivity and another way for researchers to makes use of

cryptographic algorithm. As the security level achieved by RSA, that ECC can be delivered with lesser number of keys as illustration, the 1024 bit security strength provided by RSA that could be provided by ECC using 163 bit security strength. Further, ECC is principally well-matched for devices intended for wireless communications, such as mobile phones, smart cards and PDA's. Process of point multiplication operation using elliptic curve is initiated to be computationally effective than process of exponentiation in RSA [27][24]. The most important parameters are utilized to define efficacy that are cost in encryption is due to the computation, the amount of operations depends on the addition chain used [12][14][18].

## II. DOMAIN PARAMETER GENERATION

Parameters of elliptic curve is defined on the finite field such as  $F(p)$  or  $F(2^m)$  can be termed by the set of tuple. At a distance from parameters defined by curve by means of elements  $a$  and  $b$ , and there are other parameters that must be established by intended parties which are involved in protected and confidential communication using Elliptic Curve structure.

### A. Domain Parameters for Elliptic Curve over Prime Field

The realm parameters used in support of Elliptic curve (EC) defined over prime field or  $F(p)$  are  $p$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $G_x$ ,  $G_y$ , and  $n$ , anywhere  $p$  is the prime number defined for finite field  $F(p)$  and  $a$ ,  $b$  are the essential parameters are significant on the defined curve  $y^2 \text{ mod } p = x^3 + ax + b \text{ mod } p$ . Also generator  $G$  is the random generator point  $(x_G, y_G)$ , is a random point on the elliptic curve preferred for cryptographic operation, where  $n$  is the order of the elliptic curve. The scalar for point reproduction is chosen as a number series between 0 and  $n - 1$ . Cofactor ( $h$ ) is universally  $h = \text{number of points } E(F_p)/n$  on an elliptic curve [13][15][17].

## B. Domain Parameters for Elliptic Curve over Binary Field

Implementation consideration of NIST and SECG suggested and recommended for binary field and generic curves completed on key sizes ranging from  $GF(2^{163}, 2^{233}, 2^{283}, 2^{409}, 2^{571})$  [7][11] are considered. In comparison, if the curve is defined over a binary field, the set of parameters is  $P = (m, f(x), a, b, G, n, h)$ , where  $m$  is the positive digit of bits that specifies the field  $GF(2^m)$ .

- Polynomial  $f(x)$  is of degree  $m$ . where  $F(x)$  is irreducible polynomial.
- Parameters  $a$  and  $b$  are describe on the defined curve  $E$  for  $F(2^m)$ .

For implementations of a miniature number of fields  $GF(2^m)$  with provided irreducible polynomial in-terms of  $\{M1, M2, \dots, Mr\}$ . It is a realistic explanation to add committed reduction logic for each  $F(x)$  i.e. Irreducible polynomial. The discrete logarithm problem on elliptic curve groups is believed to be more difficult than the conforming problem in (the multiplicative group of nonzero elements of) the underlying finite field based on characteristics of 2 or 3 are characteristics equation in binary field are follows [6] [17][28][49].

### III. CATEGORIES OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF FINITE FIELD

ECC calculation in Galois (finite) Fields is crucial element of numerous asymmetric key encryption based procedures, comprising entities constructed on the obstruction of DLP (problem of discrete logarithm) in presentation of finite fields and mathematical schemes used for elliptic curve operation. The accomplishment of such arithmetic schemes determined on the basis of execution of the arithmetic in the primary use of finite field. The figure 1 demonstrates the Different classes of finite fields that are offered in asymmetric key encryption scheme; these types of finite field were concisely designated in figure 1.

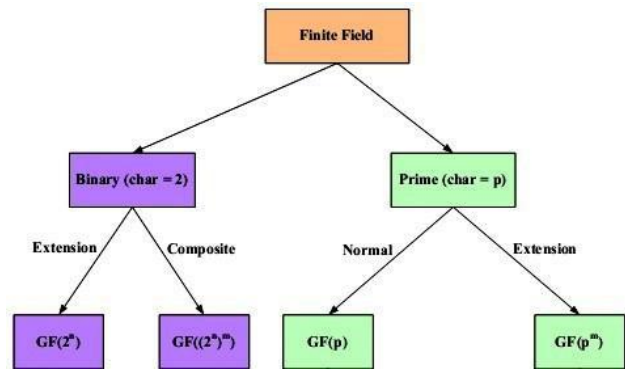


Figure 1. Categories of Finite Field GF

#### A. Performance Requirement of Prime Field

The operation on the prime field  $GF(p)$  for big prime number  $p$  along with field order is challenging for usual computers and having calculation difficulties. Numerous machine words are necessary to characterize features of this field; meanwhile usual machine word sizes are basically not sufficient. The main issue with demonstration is that throughout the process of computation, it carries between words must be broadcasted, and also performed operation of reduction modulo of  $p$  on numerous machine words.

There has been a huge volume of investigation deals with approaches for undertaking elongated-number and multi-precision mathematics proficiently; the main accepted method in this perspective which is based on the reduction of Montgomery. On the other side, using the processor's multi-precision arithmetic demands cost to time efficacy, particularly with the operation of reduction modulo of  $p$ [1][3].

#### B. Performance Requirement of Binary Field

The binary field  $GF(2^m)$  is a widely used for hardware circuit design using finite field multipliers, which characterize the features of the field  $GF(2)$  using rational values between "0's" and "1's". Operation of binary field involves  $m$  number bit-wise actions which make use of irreducible polynomial; this also leads to marks field operation simple and added proficient. Nevertheless, such type of field doesn't compromise the similar computational benefits in a software execution,

subsequently its amore advantageous in hardware by using simple XOR gates in contemporary microprocessors that are designed to be proficient for actions that transaction more with huge bits; in this cases, it creates the procedures which are slow for large values of m bits [12][15][17] .

#### IV. TECHNIQUES OF SCALAR MULTIPLICATION

The most time consuming accomplishment using ECC is scalar (point) multiplication or scalar multiplication. For speeding up this process, numerous approaches, methods, and algorithms exist, like choice of an basis for finite field which is suitable for secure implementation in hardware and in software based on selection of a representation of the underlying finite field. The purpose is to select such representation, which provides the fastest arithmetic in the field. This is possible due to the existence of some representations of finite fields that have computational advantages over the other representations, selection of an elliptic curve[14][15][16].The point scalar multiplication is attained by repetitive processes of point addition (PA) and point doubling (PD) actions. The most important cryptographic setup of ECC is attainment of scalar point multiplication which can be calculated using computation  $Q = k * P$ , where point P is multiplied via an integer k resulting in a more resultant point Q on the defined curve.

Intended for the accomplishment of point scalar multiplication subsequent methods are used [2][3][24][27]:

- L-T-R (Left-to-right binary) Scheme
- R-T-L (Right-to-left binary) Scheme
- NAF (Non-Adjacent ) Form
- W-NAF (Width w Non-adjacent) Method
- Method of Joint Sparse
- Method of Double and Add

- Method of Addition Chains
- Method of Fibonacci and Add
- Montgomery Method

Algorithm for scalar multiplication	Time complexity
Right to left binary method	Approximate average running time complexity is: $-(d-1/2)A+(d-1)D$
Left to right binary method	Approximate average running time complexity is $(d-1/2)A+(d-1)D$
Width- Non-adjacent form	Approximate average running time complexity is $-(D + (2^{w-2} - 1)A) + ((d/w + 1-1)A + (d - 1)D)$
Joint Sparse Form	$[k]P + [l]Q$
Addition Chains	$aA+(s-a)D$
Fibonacci and Add	$O(n \log n)$
Montgomery method (Ladder)	$x^{-1}2^n \text{ mod } N$

**Table I. Time complexity of scalar multiplication schemes**

In table I shows the analysis of time complexity of various algorithms used for scalar multiplication.

#### V. ECC IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND CONSIDERATION

Cryptosystem implementation enforces several Challenges, which may require a swapping in accurate presentation, security and flexibility. Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) can be executed in software implementation and hardware implementation. Software implementation in Elliptic Curve Cryptography offers reasonable speed and higher power consumption compared to conventional hardware. Additionally, software implementations have exceptionally restricted to physical security, specifically with values of key storage.

The environment used to run the tests and also present the consequences of implementation and execution in java, processor Pentium IV Dual-Core CPU T6670, 2.20 GHz , Linux operating system[11][12][13].

To make use of ECC primitives, all intended parties must be in agreement on every essential element on the domain parameters for elliptic curve implementation. The accomplishment of finite field

GF(p) for huge prime number (p) on usual machine is also have calculation and communication complications. Several computer needs number of bits (words) which are necessary to characterize basics of finite field, subsequently distinctive word sizes are not large enough. The main difficulty through demonstration is that throughout calculation and execution, which carries number of bits must be broadcasted, and the operation of reduction modulo p must be designed over a number of Bits [8][12][14].

### VI. FINITE FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

There are numerous choices that need to be prepared before implementing an elliptic curve (EC) based system. Among them is the elliptic curve underlying field and field representation is used to implement ECC based cryptosystem. In this segment characterize the purpose finite fields and show that the points on elliptic curves satisfy the properties of finite fields. A finite field includes a finite set of elements collectively with four binary operations called addition, subtraction, multiplication & division which convince certain arithmetic properties. The security of ECC lies on the difficulty of elliptic curve discrete logarithm problem. The main operations involved in ECC are point addition, point doubling, point multiplication.

#### A. Prime field Implementation

The Elliptic curve domain parameters defined over prime field  $F(p)$  are p, a, b,  $g_x$ ,  $g_y$ , n and h, where p is the prime number defined for finite field  $F(p)$  and a, b are the basic parameters significant on the curve. Weierstrass Equations Depending on the characteristic of the field K, the equation can be significantly simplified Characteristic p: with p (2,3), fields  $F_p[3]$ .

	A	B	P	Order	Gene rator X	Gene rator Y	Priva te key	Public Key
16B its	44514	129 6	52999	79847	7984 7	4078 8	1816 6	X=452 25 Y=825 9
32 Bits	504179 098	221 354 884	40590 07387	62046 21847	3378 5869 77	3797 1265 63	1543 6040 1	X=117 249822 9

	A	B	P	Order	Gene rator X	Gene rator Y	Priva te key	Public Key
								Y=181 260231 2
64 Bits	586414 303673 278351 3	828 084 871 710 356 822 5	17604 93499 33666 34743	28586 19686 81557 34791	2183 1504 6759 4410 852	1161 9693 7127 8573 250	1679 4647 6285 1561 2364	X=158 371428 340285 51599 Y=498 968254 887621 4112
128 Bits	419670 510468 362670 873802 918593 396945 67	382 682 810 579 578 014 079 971 151 944 805 980 25	24182 35922 79649 85128 57526 38348 44208 5407	51900 84731 95980 19288 83244 57010 93141 2439	1839 1794 2963 7919 1397 0272 3558 5880 2850 594	7598 1104 7117 9209 3352 0831 5111 6225 5860 9	7598 1104 7117 9209 3352 0831 5111 6225 5860 9	X=136 055464 568248 114888 296010 778308 180057 Y=144 6225 019322 880467 894977 233127 903680 515341
160 Bits	297190 522446 607939 568481 567949 428902 921613 329152	173 245 649 450 172 891 208 247 283 053 495 198 538 671 808 088	13322 97598 44004 48748 27085 55880 24917 43757 19379 8159	13322 97598 44004 48748 27085 03883 01813 64212 94256 8457	1089 4735 5763 1435 2845 7796 2539 7385 3251 5920 5660 8249 9	1279 1248 1829 9690 3320 6777 0852 4971 8746 7213 6541 8785	3951 3602 1986 5834 8229 2509 0640 7603 9706 8633 0453 0823	X=105 993695 264261 110692 711665 421286 525874 412071 Y=366 010833 437214 675828 209994 085179 043066 446894 728
192 Bits	261300 937768 301774 786939 190842 154334 830918 174150 278421 9375	173 116 059 113 511 200 421 020 349 953 776 462 377 165 761 997 746 832 327 3	47816 68983 90616 62429 55001 89434 49237 73259 11965 52530 13193 367	47816 68983 90616 62429 55001 89426 90383 08119 86365 91198 34868 929	4723 1888 5651 4392 9353 9936 7699 1535 2217 3525 1686 2108 1341 6816 22	5078 8478 3101 3877 4174 9746 9502 0906 1101 5797 5525 5809 6521 3684 7	6186 7928 4218 6517 4368 6625 2919 8075 1101 0252 2084 0261 4463 6816 2469 23	X=134 184905 229621 434983 654121 948624 274844 513874 170868 679079 7 Y=182 630634 978456 390792 125132 746787 425317 990853 480881 449791 5
224 Bits	110207 252726 257423 619464 808330 143440 153434 569186 684560 615890 015107	394 960 662 605 337 403 078 792 645 769 513 976 611 844 294 605 231	22721 62293 24543 52787 55253 79959 10928 07334 07321 45944 99230 44354 72941 311	22721 62293 24543 52787 55253 79959 10923 61256 75463 42330 75719 13965 60966 559	1428 3649 2724 4201 7264 3149 8207 4754 8649 6993 0672 6731 8520 8441 3744 8783 997	9337 5553 6044 8823 2278 1241 0753 1774 6863 1215 5587 7902 0518 0847 5261 8816 205	2110 7637 6090 4943 9590 9754 0621 7105 2284 4554 5296 6756 5128 4564 1636 4698 212	X=101 776996 438975 013554 751281 516911 945878 725833 620259 901443 324963 11814 Y=209 972654 161943 629362 216593

	A	B	P	Order	Generator X	Generator Y	Private key	Public Key
		141 151 352 895 898 7						837266 662828 532726 862275 321183 536093 56919

BITS	Sender's		Receiver's		Shared key
	Secret key	Public key	Secret key	Public key	
384	35587258	X=1699929	11239044167	X=1664809	X=5156182
	11477393	300487446	41773043827	068613197	681087815
	81656164	599939259	05936562087	273166823	466283903
	31836728	583910503	16112573412	356371477	856640215
	26314610	351165094	89658443115	478906481	307158369
	62150563	577864109	96249374222	621734590	248952558
	73483333	319200326	48683343469	163123806	895280197
	66290198	443942933	16668087228	969399940	487645529
	33850072	159735148	88384199499	283946784	078484814
	81479653	976402350	05895208966	571523385	746525201
	73149465	963713685	122215	151267555	058161126
	21189651	910174015		081246600	955652017
	28061584	437715599		753809147	237839396
	19062495	8		Y=9211468	Y=3028644
	1826	Y=6507061		410362294	943366288
		106226728		331149363	547362463
		398471822		579228797	157846220
		442692579		036406164	710838951
		304146897		441256200	671442988
		357653749		495713404	815125615
	739939364		351643547	131916767	
	118751315		493558850	096751272	
	172208884		843441666	211910748	
	300320058		920096549	787744478	
	032087560		114373276	900118620	
	163956746		811380588	646819424	
	977166641				
521	37861439	X=4661938	39999834074	X=3040404	X=1523274
	53370954	405445796	63788395102	438412352	212763292
	21524323	840279751	84510386253	811487374	675145990
	90957903	578419427	58508819128	966342253	013069136
	91048563	684349263	69862481718	140303522	786572975
	64146355	584143953	86850419578	076376443	636935217
	46400669	780188898	09295191507	297242047	366094540
	38381889	397702313	13331401933	668659735	175998315
	39404214	183511679	38847634641	923947852	565487436
	64156022	475528047	49545270863	075818715	917406384
	31018017	752459623	13122192922	309391658	086062660
	50659679	753928678	40886632532	413715457	126011972
	61778630	282881218	91323696018	961396076	213756164
	72849991	571949476	13967953709	727714745	254727196
	62465884	188008420	176	744979867	736390650
	46079017	680688441		867257711	589221166
	90853400	945772960		049081361	184701445
	64393723	888217		583757	93458
	06616457	Y=5095365		Y=5437021	Y=2524479
	08233	926300800		852357624	739738488
	131621701		555217991	098234882	
	489515217		907068834	589519479	
	591676079		647892014	026699632	
	590920016		901279666	531448413	
	091768441		049529407	125840144	
	854080621		671479914	455490210	
	953856837		644510598	141643189	
	485554169		445406575	358714242	
	606890709		639691145	585979470	
	677206693		817736608	922026346	
	167538918		130360738	244831934	
	162019526		623571433	006491658	
	278545487		656528967	498094752	
	379070272		730541378	868225122	
	276235889		960788902	470448252	
	495025		285465	564939	

Table III. Generation of shared key for Prime Field GF(p)

B. Binary Field Implementation

In Binary field , implementation consideration of NIST and SECG suggested and recommended for binary field and generic curves over GF(2<sup>163</sup>), GF(2<sup>233</sup>), GF(2<sup>283</sup>), GF(2<sup>409</sup>), GF(2<sup>571</sup>) [7][11] are

Table II. Domain parameters generation and key generation based domain parameters in F(p).

BITS	Sender's		Receiver's		Shared key
	Secret key	Public key	Secret key	Public key	
128	73363395	X=9098739	19203264214	X=1735050	X=1911768
	70165574	629762462	71406323065	030772203	493972230
	58896653	979620178	39121383225	565704631	008362599
	93371994	551415649	428488	187174305	423051011
	027151	38		50342	63621
		Y=1897786		Y=5874667	Y=6342679
		330180311		491325188	341019325
		219054861		822929126	947082205
		853981792		738404252	139795729
		58643		7079	0298
192	55151236	X=1849817	56700087082	X=8290940	X=3461026
	51627866	095424006	66090058146	362872923	454823160
	62942433	622062537	35716272557	528239462	752469370
	13457624	259616773	82579728990	601169012	632993657
	91747485	026426032	90813777407	147767287	067338555
	46523516	457284058	754	484923502	909433950
	35089982	339611		90841	347717
	82	Y=2273469		Y=1897647	Y=3933225
		817102800		691615379	691615379
		936893796		964543740	461556938
224	77843028	X=2112686	24713121752	X=1538151	X=2218338
	15737314	422244608	41026516734	557007198	144585565
	05719987	955112519	90053758213	132701516	832012839
	75448066	696303800	12783754016	275607808	181716077
	16649749	896092749	09312222045	917952427	745326055
	77739671	630956397	91359318362	453804122	984587033
	15384610	250370439	89	198498543	033069676
	72462541	0450594		2666087	126284
	0	Y=1211543		Y=1283324	Y=1684316
		800341309		399492742	103594919
256	62913212	X=6121765	16399813345	X=6428002	X=1438374
	23908355	381435409	94089154363	251813015	407057386
	44380146	268733779	92050771973	396159257	705727855
	00093834	701271423	07626848593	710778642	498915891
	61331456	413064545	48511900921	350489850	736003730
	55290825	606750166	39365422960	389796789	341670052
	64043030	025157343	84180961071	847449639	086944572
	19580282	824009318		189032515	591281246
	55876997	2275336		8358635	2108061
	42248	Y=7569468		Y=1590600	Y=7280764
	188724496		638779422	448887888	
	432984503		630082957	337250438	
	231074636		267400174	447222748	
	786793098		351434423	218810836	
	539056791		658166459	167412965	
	628194119		598958592	801093057	
	447303170		284613642	752356029	
	5236117		063450	5630669	

considered .In comparison, if the curve is defined over a binary field, the set of parameters is  $P=(m, f(x), a, b, G, n, h)$ , where  $m$  is the positive integer that specifies the field  $F_{2^m}$ .

No. of Bits	B	Fx	Generator X	Generator Y	Private key	Public Key
163	29822362 34343851 33626744 66566277 85008148 01587558 1	1169201 3098647 2233456 2947866 1730264 1572474 6034400 9	57599 17430 71675 39422 28907 52155 68343 09477 85672 2486	12167227 71297916 78623892 86186593 24865903 14808241 7	3251671 6356598 4526425 7862485 6792275 6825025 9883957	X=84878100 14833815018 29712851735 58674896549 38143091 Y=86943908 86467270715 60968549336 11804333442 27208548
223	27604979 80029204 18707884 55023778 98520307 70725625 90039643 98570147 123373	1380349 2693581 1275748 6951172 4554050 9049022 1794435 9662576 2565270 2845337 7	67612 46501 58340 90839 97096 88215 98240 46681 24646 58124 68867 44464 34420 21771	69129130 04411390 93209488 94119045 87007871 50872395 12935645 67204383 952978	9825522 4162027 8046207 8593589 3343225 1003212 1825380 1638398 9653047 8255945	X=58136900 54161596357 46228164191 93999370527 55983019369 13941247623 3602325 Y=10395008 34880069774 63736007522 33842616406 10379584802 93260105385 49283412
283	48218135 76056072 37400699 77803990 81180312 27003030 06012701 20450341 20591464 43786169 63829	1554135 1137805 8325673 5569525 4588151 2531392 5471241 7116170 0144992 7791123 4281641 6679896 65Gener atorX=1 1604587 4874070 0369988 2500449 1775374 6571978 4002620 0282129 8087129 1231978 6030478 7296264 3	11604 58748 74070 03699 88250 04491 77537 46571 97840 02620 02821 29808 71291 23197 86030 47872 96264 3	66127200 53854191 97841260 93575635 45875491 15318850 19063529 80899759 34527517 04526244 46196	2153828 5877685 7089371 5697407 1755306 6324803 3469323 3600927 4386872 2958719 0533046 6205655 2 86157381650 95671936465 90401348941 51468926157 70174966069 1	Key X= 44023767062 31220794612 18790319339 10843753775 65927651474 68793973784 75875964077 41292629 Y=10454641 26285437419 22048253239 86157381650 95671936465 90401348941 51468926157 70174966069 1

409	86886261 63409070 76278177 70640384 42526450 58294790 43641824 43865861 41118704 71004564 98863441 08090582 07142318 57121214 79358925 75	1322111 9375804 9719790 3830616 0655420 7965680 9365928 5624385 6929759 0548811 5824726 2269165 0378420 8794307 2443768 7334722 5810789 99041	90193 52799 19555 46051 99380 20229 62770 44091 49556 25144 19635 87868 71544 05187 97594 85130 02772 60702 07382 87319 83206 45356 77571 35484 583	25227180 44786639 65520986 39889290 82234860 48997352 74372668 70837698 58460083 13423032 41905078 14191768 37270836 69152319 238	9607883 7176030 7824997 1300728 8584412 0281781 9958461 4629983 6385465 4170964 5611336 7043359 4442303 1062432 2072416 3614679 6057700 9601	X= 12692332411 57732104327 04479891709 92009189568 88287607746 73261048355 94182837028 05292731426 32067993036 05356465462 16926752619 247 Y=73425719 52448352496 53676788548 91067025554 73461764023 62856236453 18545250508 18060530022 86379991064 73422493544 56961148310 77089
571	28533292 45261343 53556008 69641815 51296889 29877610 68329808 91560850 94418001 17011233 07905326 01964265 26535330 03482753 02366901 68428841 08172514 87094414 06111136 79225347 41972021 7210	7729075 0460345 1668939 0703781 8639746 8859785 4659412 8699973 1447050 2903038 2845791 2084907 2387533 1638451 5592492 7232063 69486 91035 5473015 7322085 9753114 8581734 6934161 4973939 6162964 7909	29097 26711 39336 02389 97027 32507 99810 94903 29308 34162 77207 16319 15331 86952 17984 69486 91035 43565 12732 52692 73106 04572 49729 60551 31292 33502 61550 70992 13961 91312 12148 31097 56525 47904 25	33661747 31810125 75308781 32097086 76894833 15035859 57787521 45226712 85810278 36122776 07950241 45209019 25250058 83890170 63917460 51503941 68627448 70712681 18484551 02037101 82566571 2475	5358728 1374825 4091014 6655344 4318758 7650782 9710386 5330445 2190075 2096498 9619594 8277318 2825779 7520688 4912323 3728184 9437830 1300003 9361704 6385699 5550062 9462547 8730320 9648704 7659	X=45226333 25866583900 53551322460 06813551966 54302226507 18723782585 34934931044 39209669680 88839473028 26126716385 24982357026 99789945903 52309829114 15436793477 97908233135 6148229974 Y=42794994 66704363082 73552726063 44311467307 22093688559 22329963218 59495669279 76067469614 68772041472 09316105887 41400739442 96090214094 74228430120 87765159972 90004630580 4277181196

**Table IV. Domain parameters generation and key generation based domain parameters ( $F_{2^m}$ )**



Number of bits	Time Required in (ms)
163	187
233	281
283	435
409	937
571	1859

**Table VII. Time required for domain parameters generation in F(2m)**

Table VI and table VII shows time required for domain parameter generation and private key, public key and shared secret key generation in both implementation including prime field and binary field, by referring for field operation comparatively required less amount of time (approximate 40%) to execute the processes of key generation and domain parameter generation.

### CONCLUSION

ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography) based agreements provide the maximum and significant strength as compared to any asymmetric (Public) key cryptosystem of public key generation techniques like DSA, RSA, and Diffie-Hellman key exchange. ECC is offered similar level of security with lesser key sizes, computational power as well. Combined route space is a constraint for devices like smart card & wireless devices. The constant expansion of standards agencies is a significant situation for the practice of a crypto-system. Various standard organizations provide assistance to confirm aspects of security and inter-operability of diverse executions of public key based system. There are numerous standard agencies that progress criterions like NIST, SECG and ANSI. ECC (elliptic curve cryptography) underlying the use of finite field types such as GF(p) or GF(2m), so its operational overhead is very low. This procedure work well under constrained environment and provide comprehensive security solution. Thus implementation of identity (ID) based mutual authentication process with key agreement protocol accomplishment using ECC which can be provides

enhanced security. This system has the foremost benefit with smaller amount computational & communication cost. It delivers protected procedure of user's anonymity. Due to use of identity based key agreement protocol, it doesn't require verification table at any end. It also offers mutually agreed process of authentication with phase of key agreement. As a result, this system is competent to offer better security & also possible for practical implementation in wireless systems for the phase of communication.

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