

Workgroup: CFRG  
Internet-Draft:  
draft-irtf-cfrg-hash-to-curve-16  
Published: 15 June 2022  
Intended Status: Informational  
Expires: 17 December 2022  
Authors: A. Faz-Hernandez    S. Scott            N. Sullivan  
          Cloudflare, Inc.    Cornell Tech    Cloudflare, Inc.  
          R.S. Wahby            C.A. Wood  
          Stanford University    Cloudflare, Inc.

## Hashing to Elliptic Curves

### Abstract

This document specifies a number of algorithms for encoding or hashing an arbitrary string to a point on an elliptic curve. This document is a product of the Crypto Forum Research Group (CFRG) in the IRTF.

### Discussion Venues

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

Discussion of this document takes place on the Crypto Forum Research Group mailing list ([cfrg@ietf.org](mailto:cfrg@ietf.org)), which is archived at [https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/search/?email\\_list=cfrg](https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/search/?email_list=cfrg).

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at <https://github.com/cfrg/draft-irtf-cfrg-hash-to-curve>.

### Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on 17 December 2022.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2022 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Revised BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Revised BSD License.

## Table of Contents

- [1. Introduction](#)
  - [1.1. Requirements Notation](#)
- [2. Background](#)
  - [2.1. Elliptic curves](#)
  - [2.2. Terminology](#)
    - [2.2.1. Mappings](#)
    - [2.2.2. Encodings](#)
    - [2.2.3. Random oracle encodings](#)
    - [2.2.4. Serialization](#)
    - [2.2.5. Domain separation](#)
- [3. Encoding byte strings to elliptic curves](#)
  - [3.1. Domain separation requirements](#)
- [4. Utility functions](#)
  - [4.1. The `sgn0` function](#)
- [5. Hashing to a finite field](#)
  - [5.1. Efficiency considerations in extension fields](#)
  - [5.2. `hash\_to\_field` implementation](#)
  - [5.3. `expand\_message`](#)
    - [5.3.1. `expand\_message\_xmd`](#)
    - [5.3.2. `expand\_message\_xof`](#)
    - [5.3.3. Using DSTs longer than 255 bytes](#)
    - [5.3.4. Defining other `expand\_message` variants](#)
- [6. Deterministic mappings](#)
  - [6.1. Choosing a mapping function](#)
  - [6.2. Interface](#)
  - [6.3. Notation](#)
  - [6.4. Sign of the resulting point](#)
  - [6.5. Exceptional cases](#)
  - [6.6. Mappings for Weierstrass curves](#)
    - [6.6.1. Shallue-van de Woestijne method](#)
    - [6.6.2. Simplified Shallue-van de Woestijne-Ulas method](#)
    - [6.6.3. Simplified SWU for  \$AB \neq 0\$](#)

- 6.7. [Mappings for Montgomery curves](#)
  - 6.7.1. [Elligator 2 method](#)
- 6.8. [Mappings for twisted Edwards curves](#)
  - 6.8.1. [Rational maps from Montgomery to twisted Edwards curves](#)
  - 6.8.2. [Elligator 2 method](#)
- 7. [Clearing the cofactor](#)
- 8. [Suites for hashing](#)
  - 8.1. [Implementing a hash-to-curve suite](#)
  - 8.2. [Suites for NIST P-256](#)
  - 8.3. [Suites for NIST P-384](#)
  - 8.4. [Suites for NIST P-521](#)
  - 8.5. [Suites for curve25519 and edwards25519](#)
  - 8.6. [Suites for curve448 and edwards448](#)
  - 8.7. [Suites for secp256k1](#)
  - 8.8. [Suites for BLS12-381](#)
    - 8.8.1. [BLS12-381 G1](#)
    - 8.8.2. [BLS12-381 G2](#)
  - 8.9. [Defining a new hash-to-curve suite](#)
  - 8.10. [Suite ID naming conventions](#)
- 9. [IANA considerations](#)
- 10. [Security considerations](#)
  - 10.1. [Properties of encodings](#)
  - 10.2. [Hashing passwords](#)
  - 10.3. [Constant-time requirements](#)
  - 10.4. [encode\\_to\\_curve: output distribution and indifferenciability](#)
  - 10.5. [hash to field security](#)
  - 10.6. [expand\\_message\\_xmd security](#)
  - 10.7. [Domain separation for expand\\_message variants](#)
  - 10.8. [Target security levels](#)
- 11. [Acknowledgements](#)
- 12. [Contributors](#)
- 13. [References](#)
  - 13.1. [Normative References](#)
  - 13.2. [Informative References](#)
- Appendix A. [Related work](#)
- Appendix B. [Hashing to ristretto255](#)
- Appendix C. [Hashing to decaf448](#)
- Appendix D. [Rational maps](#)
  - D.1. [Generic Montgomery to twisted Edwards map](#)
  - D.2. [Weierstrass to Montgomery map](#)
- Appendix E. [Isogeny maps for suites](#)
  - E.1. [3-isogeny map for secp256k1](#)
  - E.2. [11-isogeny map for BLS12-381 G1](#)
  - E.3. [3-isogeny map for BLS12-381 G2](#)
- Appendix F. [Straight-line implementations of deterministic mappings](#)
  - F.1. [Shallue-van de Woestijne method](#)
  - F.2. [Simplified SWU method](#)
    - F.2.1. [sqrt\\_ratio subroutines](#)

- [F.3. Elligator 2 method](#)
- [Appendix G. Curve-specific optimized sample code](#)
  - [G.1. Interface and projective coordinate systems](#)
  - [G.2. Elligator 2](#)
    - [G.2.1. curve25519 \(q = 5 \(mod 8\), K = 1\)](#)
    - [G.2.2. edwards25519](#)
    - [G.2.3. curve448 \(q = 3 \(mod 4\), K = 1\)](#)
    - [G.2.4. edwards448](#)
    - [G.2.5. Montgomery curves with q = 3 \(mod 4\)](#)
    - [G.2.6. Montgomery curves with q = 5 \(mod 8\)](#)
  - [G.3. Cofactor clearing for BLS12-381 G2](#)
- [Appendix H. Scripts for parameter generation](#)
  - [H.1. Finding Z for the Shallue-van de Woestijne map](#)
  - [H.2. Finding Z for Simplified SWU](#)
  - [H.3. Finding Z for Elligator 2](#)
- [Appendix I. sqrt and is square functions](#)
  - [I.1. sqrt for q = 3 \(mod 4\)](#)
  - [I.2. sqrt for q = 5 \(mod 8\)](#)
  - [I.3. sqrt for q = 9 \(mod 16\)](#)
  - [I.4. Constant-time Tonelli-Shanks algorithm](#)
  - [I.5. is\\_square for F = GF\(p^2\)](#)
- [Appendix J. Suite test vectors](#)
  - [J.1. NIST P-256](#)
    - [J.1.1. P256\\_XMD:SHA-256\\_SSWU\\_RO](#)
    - [J.1.2. P256\\_XMD:SHA-256\\_SSWU\\_NU](#)
  - [J.2. NIST P-384](#)
    - [J.2.1. P384\\_XMD:SHA-384\\_SSWU\\_RO](#)
    - [J.2.2. P384\\_XMD:SHA-384\\_SSWU\\_NU](#)
  - [J.3. NIST P-521](#)
    - [J.3.1. P521\\_XMD:SHA-512\\_SSWU\\_RO](#)
    - [J.3.2. P521\\_XMD:SHA-512\\_SSWU\\_NU](#)
  - [J.4. curve25519](#)
    - [J.4.1. curve25519\\_XMD:SHA-512\\_ELL2\\_RO](#)
    - [J.4.2. curve25519\\_XMD:SHA-512\\_ELL2\\_NU](#)
  - [J.5. edwards25519](#)
    - [J.5.1. edwards25519\\_XMD:SHA-512\\_ELL2\\_RO](#)
    - [J.5.2. edwards25519\\_XMD:SHA-512\\_ELL2\\_NU](#)
  - [J.6. curve448](#)
    - [J.6.1. curve448\\_XOF:SHAKE256\\_ELL2\\_RO](#)
    - [J.6.2. curve448\\_XOF:SHAKE256\\_ELL2\\_NU](#)
  - [J.7. edwards448](#)
    - [J.7.1. edwards448\\_XOF:SHAKE256\\_ELL2\\_RO](#)
    - [J.7.2. edwards448\\_XOF:SHAKE256\\_ELL2\\_NU](#)
  - [J.8. secp256k1](#)
    - [J.8.1. secp256k1\\_XMD:SHA-256\\_SSWU\\_RO](#)
    - [J.8.2. secp256k1\\_XMD:SHA-256\\_SSWU\\_NU](#)
  - [J.9. BLS12-381 G1](#)
    - [J.9.1. BLS12381G1\\_XMD:SHA-256\\_SSWU\\_RO](#)
    - [J.9.2. BLS12381G1\\_XMD:SHA-256\\_SSWU\\_NU](#)

[J.10. BLS12-381 G2](#)

[J.10.1. BLS12381G2\\_XMD:SHA-256\\_SSWU\\_RO](#)

[J.10.2. BLS12381G2\\_XMD:SHA-256\\_SSWU\\_NU](#)

[Appendix K. Expand test vectors](#)

[K.1. expand\\_message\\_xmd\(SHA-256\)](#)

[K.2. expand\\_message\\_xmd\(SHA-256\) \(long DST\)](#)

[K.3. expand\\_message\\_xmd\(SHA-512\)](#)

[K.4. expand\\_message\\_xof\(SHAKE128\)](#)

[K.5. expand\\_message\\_xof\(SHAKE128\) \(long DST\)](#)

[K.6. expand\\_message\\_xof\(SHAKE256\)](#)

[Authors' Addresses](#)

## 1. Introduction

Many cryptographic protocols require a procedure that encodes an arbitrary input, e.g., a password, to a point on an elliptic curve. This procedure is known as hashing to an elliptic curve, where the hashing procedure provides collision resistance and does not reveal the discrete logarithm of the output point. Prominent examples of cryptosystems that hash to elliptic curves include password-authenticated key exchanges [[BM92](#)] [[J96](#)] [[BMP00](#)] [[p1363.2](#)], Identity-Based Encryption [[BF01](#)], Boneh-Lynn-Shacham signatures [[BLS01](#)] [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-bls-signature](#)], Verifiable Random Functions [[MRV99](#)] [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-vrf](#)], and Oblivious Pseudorandom Functions [[NR97](#)] [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-voprf](#)].

Unfortunately for implementors, the precise hash function that is suitable for a given protocol implemented using a given elliptic curve is often unclear from the protocol's description. Meanwhile, an incorrect choice of hash function can have disastrous consequences for security.

This document aims to bridge this gap by providing a comprehensive set of recommended algorithms for a range of curve types. Each algorithm conforms to a common interface: it takes as input an arbitrary-length byte string and produces as output a point on an elliptic curve. We provide implementation details for each algorithm, describe the security rationale behind each recommendation, and give guidance for elliptic curves that are not explicitly covered. We also present optimized implementations for internal functions used by these algorithms.

Readers wishing to quickly specify or implement a conforming hash function should consult [Section 8](#), which lists recommended hash-to-curve suites and describes both how to implement an existing suite and how to specify a new one.

This document does not cover rejection sampling methods, sometimes referred to as "try-and-increment" or "hunt-and-peck," because the

goal is to describe algorithms that can plausibly be computed in constant time. Use of these rejection methods is NOT RECOMMENDED, because they have been a perennial cause of side-channel vulnerabilities. See Dragonblood [VR20] as one example of this problem in practice, and see [Appendix A](#) for a further description of rejection sampling methods.

This document represents the consensus of the Crypto Forum Research Group (CFRG).

### 1.1. Requirements Notation

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

## 2. Background

### 2.1. Elliptic curves

The following is a brief definition of elliptic curves, with an emphasis on important parameters and their relation to hashing to curves. For further reference on elliptic curves, consult [[CFADLNV05](#)] or [[W08](#)].

Let  $F$  be the finite field  $GF(q)$  of prime characteristic  $p > 3$ . (This document does not consider elliptic curves over fields of characteristic 2 or 3.) In most cases  $F$  is a prime field, so  $q = p$ . Otherwise,  $F$  is an extension field, so  $q = p^m$  for an integer  $m > 1$ . This document writes elements of extension fields in a primitive element or polynomial basis, i.e., as a vector of  $m$  elements of  $GF(p)$  written in ascending order by degree. The entries of this vector are indexed in ascending order starting from 1, i.e.,  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ . For example, if  $q = p^2$  and the primitive element basis is  $(1, I)$ , then  $x = (a, b)$  corresponds to the element  $a + b * I$ , where  $x_1 = a$  and  $x_2 = b$ . (Note that all choices of basis are isomorphic, but certain choices may result in a more efficient implementation; this document does not make any particular assumptions about choice of basis.)

An elliptic curve  $E$  is specified by an equation in two variables and a finite field  $F$ . An elliptic curve equation takes one of several standard forms, including (but not limited to) Weierstrass, Montgomery, and Edwards.

The curve  $E$  induces an algebraic group of order  $n$ , meaning that the group has  $n$  distinct elements. (This document uses additive notation for the elliptic curve group operation.) Elements of an elliptic

curve group are points with affine coordinates  $(x, y)$  satisfying the curve equation, where  $x$  and  $y$  are elements of  $F$ . In addition, all elliptic curve groups have a distinguished element, the identity point, which acts as the identity element for the group operation. On certain curves (including Weierstrass and Montgomery curves), the identity point cannot be represented as an  $(x, y)$  coordinate pair.

For security reasons, cryptographic uses of elliptic curves generally require using a (sub)group of prime order. Let  $G$  be such a subgroup of the curve of prime order  $r$ , where  $n = h * r$ . In this equation,  $h$  is an integer called the cofactor. An algorithm that takes as input an arbitrary point on the curve  $E$  and produces as output a point in the subgroup  $G$  of  $E$  is said to "clear the cofactor." Such algorithms are discussed in [Section 7](#).

Certain hash-to-curve algorithms restrict the form of the curve equation, the characteristic of the field, or the parameters of the curve. For each algorithm presented, this document lists the relevant restrictions.

The table below summarizes quantities relevant to hashing to curves:

Symbol	Meaning	Relevance
$F, q, p$	A finite field $F$ of characteristic $p$ and $\#F = q = p^m$ .	For prime fields, $q = p$ ; otherwise, $q = p^m$ and $m > 1$ .
$E$	Elliptic curve.	$E$ is specified by an equation and a field $F$ .
$n$	Number of points on the elliptic curve $E$ .	$n = h * r$ , for $h$ and $r$ defined below.
$G$	A prime-order subgroup of the points on $E$ .	Destination group to which byte strings are encoded.
$r$	Order of $G$ .	$r$ is a prime factor of $n$ (usually, the largest such factor).
$h$	Cofactor, $h \geq 1$ .	An integer satisfying $n = h * r$ .

Table 1: Summary of symbols and their definitions.

## 2.2. Terminology

In this section, we define important terms used throughout the document.

### 2.2.1. Mappings

A mapping is a deterministic function from an element of the field  $F$  to a point on an elliptic curve  $E$  defined over  $F$ .

In general, the set of all points that a mapping can produce over all possible inputs may be only a subset of the points on an elliptic curve (i.e., the mapping may not be surjective). In addition, a mapping may output the same point for two or more distinct inputs (i.e., the mapping may not be injective). For example, consider a mapping from  $F$  to an elliptic curve having  $n$  points: if the number of elements of  $F$  is not equal to  $n$ , then this mapping cannot be bijective (i.e., both injective and surjective) since the mapping is defined to be deterministic.

Mappings may also be invertible, meaning that there is an efficient algorithm that, for any point  $P$  output by the mapping, outputs an  $x$  in  $F$  such that applying the mapping to  $x$  outputs  $P$ . Some of the mappings given in [Section 6](#) are invertible, but this document does not discuss inversion algorithms.

### 2.2.2. Encodings

Encodings are closely related to mappings. Like a mapping, an encoding is a function that outputs a point on an elliptic curve. In contrast to a mapping, however, the input to an encoding is an arbitrary-length byte string.

This document constructs deterministic encodings by composing a hash function  $H_f$  with a deterministic mapping. In particular,  $H_f$  takes as input an arbitrary string and outputs an element of  $F$ . The deterministic mapping takes that element as input and outputs a point on an elliptic curve  $E$  defined over  $F$ . Since  $H_f$  takes arbitrary-length byte strings as inputs, it cannot be injective: the set of inputs is larger than the set of outputs, so there must be distinct inputs that give the same output (i.e., there must be collisions). Thus, any encoding built from  $H_f$  is also not injective.

Like mappings, encodings may be invertible, meaning that there is an efficient algorithm that, for any point  $P$  output by the encoding, outputs a string  $s$  such that applying the encoding to  $s$  outputs  $P$ . The instantiation of  $H_f$  used by all encodings specified in this document ([Section 5](#)) is not invertible. Thus, the encodings are also not invertible.

In some applications of hashing to elliptic curves, it is important that encodings do not leak information through side channels. [\[VR20\]](#) is one example of this type of leakage leading to a security vulnerability. See [Section 10.3](#) for further discussion.

### 2.2.3. Random oracle encodings

A random-oracle encoding satisfies a strong property: it can be proved indiffereniable from a random oracle [\[MRH04\]](#) under a suitable assumption.



Both constructions described in [Section 3](#) are indistinguishable from random oracles [[MRH04](#)] when instantiated following the guidelines in this document. The constructions differ in their output distributions: one gives a uniformly random point on the curve, the other gives a point sampled from a nonuniform distribution.

A random-oracle encoding with a uniform output distribution is suitable for use in many cryptographic protocols proven secure in the random oracle model. See [Section 10.1](#) for further discussion.

#### 2.2.4. Serialization

A procedure related to encoding is the conversion of an elliptic curve point to a bit string. This is called serialization, and is typically used for compactly storing or transmitting points. The inverse operation, deserialization, converts a bit string to an elliptic curve point. For example, [[SEC1](#)] and [[p1363a](#)] give standard methods for serialization and deserialization.

Deserialization is different from encoding in that only certain strings (namely, those output by the serialization procedure) can be deserialized. In contrast, this document is concerned with encodings from arbitrary strings to elliptic curve points. This document does not cover serialization or deserialization.

#### 2.2.5. Domain separation

Cryptographic protocols proven secure in the random oracle model are often analyzed under the assumption that the random oracle only answers queries associated with that protocol (including queries made by adversaries) [[BR93](#)]. In practice, this assumption does not hold if two protocols use the same function to instantiate the random oracle. Concretely, consider protocols P1 and P2 that query a random oracle R0: if P1 and P2 both query R0 on the same value x, the security analysis of one or both protocols may be invalidated.

A common way of addressing this issue is called domain separation, which allows a single random oracle to simulate multiple, independent oracles. This is effected by ensuring that each simulated oracle sees queries that are distinct from those seen by all other simulated oracles. For example, to simulate two oracles R01 and R02 given a single oracle R0, one might define

```
R01(x) := R0("R01" || x)
R02(x) := R0("R02" || x)
```

where || is the concatenation operator. In this example, "R01" and "R02" are called domain separation tags; they ensure that queries to R01 and R02 cannot result in identical queries to R0, meaning that it is safe to treat R01 and R02 as independent oracles.

In general, domain separation requires defining a distinct injective encoding for each oracle being simulated. In the above example, "R01" and "R02" have the same length and thus satisfy this requirement when used as prefixes. The algorithms specified in this document take a different approach to ensuring injectivity; see [Section 5.3](#) and [Section 10.7](#) for more details.

### 3. Encoding byte strings to elliptic curves

This section presents a general framework and interface for encoding byte strings to points on an elliptic curve. The constructions in this section rely on three basic functions:

\*The function `hash_to_field` hashes arbitrary-length byte strings to a list of one or more elements of a finite field  $F$ ; its implementation is defined in [Section 5](#).

```
hash_to_field(msg, count)
```

Inputs:

- `msg`, a byte string containing the message to hash.
- `count`, the number of elements of  $F$  to output.

Outputs:

- $(u_0, \dots, u_{(count - 1)})$ , a list of field elements.

Steps: defined in Section 5.

\*The function `map_to_curve` calculates a point on the elliptic curve  $E$  from an element of the finite field  $F$  over which  $E$  is defined. [Section 6](#) describes mappings for a range of curve families.

```
map_to_curve(u)
```

Input: `u`, an element of field  $F$ .

Output: `Q`, a point on the elliptic curve  $E$ .

Steps: defined in Section 6.

\*The function `clear_cofactor` sends any point on the curve  $E$  to the subgroup  $G$  of  $E$ . [Section 7](#) describes methods to perform this operation.

`clear_cofactor(Q)`

Input:  $Q$ , a point on the elliptic curve  $E$ .

Output:  $P$ , a point in  $G$ .

Steps: defined in Section 7.

The two encodings ([Section 2.2.2](#)) defined in this section have the same interface and are both random-oracle encodings ([Section 2.2.3](#)). Both are implemented as a composition of the three basic functions above. The difference between the two is that their outputs are sampled from different distributions:

\*`encode_to_curve` is a nonuniform encoding from byte strings to points in  $G$ . That is, the distribution of its output is not uniformly random in  $G$ : the set of possible outputs of `encode_to_curve` is only a fraction of the points in  $G$ , and some points in this set are more likely to be output than others. [Section 10.4](#) gives a more precise definition of `encode_to_curve`'s output distribution.

`encode_to_curve(msg)`

Input: `msg`, an arbitrary-length byte string.

Output:  $P$ , a point in  $G$ .

Steps:

1.  $u = \text{hash\_to\_field}(\text{msg}, 1)$
2.  $Q = \text{map\_to\_curve}(u[0])$
3.  $P = \text{clear\_cofactor}(Q)$
4. return  $P$

\*`hash_to_curve` is a uniform encoding from byte strings to points in  $G$ . That is, the distribution of its output is statistically close to uniform in  $G$ .

This function is suitable for most applications requiring a random oracle returning points in  $G$ , when instantiated with any of the `map_to_curve` functions described in [Section 6](#). See [Section 10.1](#) for further discussion.

hash\_to\_curve(msg)

Input: msg, an arbitrary-length byte string.

Output: P, a point in G.

Steps:

1.  $u = \text{hash\_to\_field}(\text{msg}, 2)$
2.  $Q_0 = \text{map\_to\_curve}(u[0])$
3.  $Q_1 = \text{map\_to\_curve}(u[1])$
4.  $R = Q_0 + Q_1$  # Point addition
5.  $P = \text{clear\_cofactor}(R)$
6. return P

Each hash-to-curve suite in [Section 8](#) instantiates one of these encoding functions for a specific elliptic curve.

### 3.1. Domain separation requirements

All uses of the encoding functions defined in this document MUST include domain separation ([Section 2.2.5](#)) to avoid interfering with other uses of similar functionality.

Applications that instantiate multiple, independent instances of either hash\_to\_curve or encode\_to\_curve MUST enforce domain separation between those instances. This requirement applies both in the case of multiple instances targeting the same curve and in the case of multiple instances targeting different curves. (This is because the internal hash\_to\_field primitive ([Section 5](#)) requires domain separation to guarantee independent outputs.)

Domain separation is enforced with a domain separation tag (DST), which is a byte string constructed according to the following requirements:

1. Tags MUST be supplied as the DST parameter to hash\_to\_field, as described in [Section 5](#).
2. Tags MUST have nonzero length. A minimum length of 16 bytes is RECOMMENDED to reduce the chance of collisions with other applications.
3. Tags SHOULD begin with a fixed identification string that is unique to the application.
4. Tags SHOULD include a version number.

5. For applications that define multiple ciphersuites, each ciphersuite's tag MUST be different. For this purpose, it is RECOMMENDED to include a ciphersuite identifier in each tag.
6. For applications that use multiple encodings, either to the same curve or to different curves, each encoding MUST use a different tag. For this purpose, it is RECOMMENDED to include the encoding's Suite ID ([Section 8](#)) in the domain separation tag. For independent encodings based on the same suite, each tag SHOULD also include a distinct identifier, e.g., "ENC1" and "ENC2".

As an example, consider a fictional application named Quux that defines several different ciphersuites, each for a different curve. A reasonable choice of tag is "QUUX-V<xx>-CS<yy>-<suiteID>", where <xx> and <yy> are two-digit numbers indicating the version and ciphersuite, respectively, and <suiteID> is the Suite ID of the encoding used in ciphersuite <yy>.

As another example, consider a fictional application named Baz that requires two independent random oracles to the same curve. Reasonable choices of tags for these oracles are "BAZ-V<xx>-CS<yy>-<suiteID>-ENC1" and "BAZ-V<xx>-CS<yy>-<suiteID>-ENC2", respectively, where <xx>, <yy>, and <suiteID> are as described above.

The example tags given above are assumed to be ASCII-encoded byte strings without null termination, which is the RECOMMENDED format. Other encodings can be used, but in all cases the encoding as a sequence of bytes MUST be specified unambiguously.

#### 4. Utility functions

Algorithms in this document use the utility functions described below, plus standard arithmetic operations (addition, multiplication, modular reduction, etc.) and elliptic curve point operations (point addition and scalar multiplication).

For security, implementations of these functions SHOULD be constant time: in brief, this means that execution time and memory access patterns SHOULD NOT depend on the values of secret inputs, intermediate values, or outputs. For such constant-time implementations, all arithmetic, comparisons, and assignments MUST also be implemented in constant time. [Section 10.3](#) briefly discusses constant-time security issues.

Guidance on implementing low-level operations (in constant time or otherwise) is beyond the scope of this document; readers should consult standard reference material [[MOV96](#)] [[CFADLNV05](#)].

\*CMOV(a, b, c): If c is False, CMOV returns a, otherwise it returns b. For constant-time implementations, this operation must run in time independent of the value of c.

\*AND, OR, NOT, and XOR are standard bitwise logical operators. For constant-time implementations, short-circuit operators MUST be avoided.

\*is\_square(x): This function returns True whenever the value x is a square in the field F. By Euler's criterion, this function can be calculated in constant time as

$$\text{is\_square}(x) := \begin{cases} \text{True,} & \text{if } x^{((q-1)/2)} \text{ is } 0 \text{ or } 1 \text{ in } F; \\ \text{False,} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In certain extension fields, is\_square can be computed in constant time more quickly than by the above exponentiation. [[AR13](#)] and [[S85](#)] describe optimized methods for extension fields. [Appendix I.5](#) gives an optimized straight-line method for GF(p<sup>2</sup>).

\*sqrt(x): The sqrt operation is a multi-valued function, i.e., there exist two roots of x in the field F whenever x is square (except when x = 0). To maintain compatibility across implementations while allowing implementors leeway for optimizations, this document does not require sqrt() to return a particular value. Instead, as explained in [Section 6.4](#), any function that calls sqrt also specifies how to determine the correct root.

The preferred way of computing square roots is to fix a deterministic algorithm particular to F. We give several algorithms in [Appendix I](#).

\*sgn0(x): This function returns either 0 or 1 indicating the "sign" of x, where sgn0(x) == 1 just when x is "negative". (In other words, this function always considers 0 to be positive.) [Section 4.1](#) defines this function and discusses its implementation.

\*inv0(x): This function returns the multiplicative inverse of x in F, extended to all of F by fixing inv0(0) == 0. A straightforward way to implement inv0 in constant time is to compute

$$\text{inv0}(x) := x^{(q-2)}.$$

Notice that on input 0, the output is 0 as required. Certain fields may allow faster inversion methods; detailed discussion of such methods is beyond the scope of this document.

\*I2OSP and OS2IP: These functions are used to convert a byte string to and from a non-negative integer as described in [\[RFC8017\]](#). (Note that these functions operate on byte strings in big-endian byte order.)

\*a || b: denotes the concatenation of byte strings a and b. For example, "ABC" || "DEF" == "ABCDEF".

\*substr(str, sbegin, slen): for a byte string str, this function returns the slen-byte substring starting at position sbegin; positions are zero indexed. For example, substr("ABCDEFGH", 2, 3) == "CDE".

\*len(str): for a byte string str, this function returns the length of str in bytes. For example, len("ABC") == 3.

\*strxor(str1, str2): for byte strings str1 and str2, strxor(str1, str2) returns the bitwise XOR of the two strings. For example, strxor("abc", "XYZ") == "9;9" (the strings in this example are ASCII literals, but strxor is defined for arbitrary byte strings). In this document, strxor is only applied to inputs of equal length.

#### 4.1. The sgn0 function

This section defines a generic sgn0 implementation that applies to any field  $F = GF(p^m)$ . It also gives simplified implementations for the cases  $F = GF(p)$  and  $F = GF(p^2)$ .

The definition of the sgn0 function for extension fields relies on the polynomial basis or vector representation of field elements, and iterates over the entire vector representation of the input element. As a result, sgn0 depends on the primitive polynomial used to define the polynomial basis; see [Section 8](#) for more information about this basis, and see [Section 2.1](#) for a discussion of representing elements of extension fields as vectors.

sgn0(x)

Parameters:

- F, a finite field of characteristic p and order  $q = p^m$ .
- p, the characteristic of F (see immediately above).
- m, the extension degree of F,  $m \geq 1$  (see immediately above).

Input: x, an element of F.

Output: 0 or 1.

Steps:

1. sign = 0
2. zero = 1
3. for i in (1, 2, ..., m):
4.   sign\_i = x\_i mod 2
5.   zero\_i = x\_i == 0
6.   sign = sign OR (zero AND sign\_i) # Avoid short-circuit logic ops
7.   zero = zero AND zero\_i
8. return sign

When  $m == 1$ , sgn0 can be significantly simplified:

sgn0\_m\_eq\_1(x)

Input: x, an element of GF(p).

Output: 0 or 1.

Steps:

1. return x mod 2

The case  $m == 2$  is only slightly more complicated:

sgn0\_m\_eq\_2(x)

Input: x, an element of GF( $p^2$ ).

Output: 0 or 1.

Steps:

1. sign\_0 = x\_0 mod 2
2. zero\_0 = x\_0 == 0
3. sign\_1 = x\_1 mod 2
4. s = sign\_0 OR (zero\_0 AND sign\_1) # Avoid short-circuit logic ops
5. return s



## 5. Hashing to a finite field

The `hash_to_field` function hashes a byte string `msg` of arbitrary length into one or more elements of a field  $F$ . This function works in two steps: it first hashes the input byte string to produce a uniformly random byte string, and then interprets this byte string as one or more elements of  $F$ .

For the first step, `hash_to_field` calls an auxiliary function `expand_message`. This document defines two variants of `expand_message`: one appropriate for hash functions like SHA-2 [[FIPS180-4](#)] or SHA-3 [[FIPS202](#)], and another appropriate for extendable-output functions such as SHAKE128 [[FIPS202](#)]. Security considerations for each `expand_message` variant are discussed below ([Section 5.3.1](#), [Section 5.3.2](#)).

Implementors MUST NOT use rejection sampling to generate a uniformly random element of  $F$ , to ensure that the `hash_to_field` function is amenable to constant-time implementation. The reason is that rejection sampling procedures are difficult to implement in constant time, and later well-meaning "optimizations" may silently render an implementation non-constant-time. This means that any `hash_to_field` function based on rejection sampling would be incompatible with constant-time implementation.

The `hash_to_field` function is also suitable for securely hashing to scalars. For example, when hashing to the scalar field for an elliptic curve (sub)group with prime order  $r$ , it suffices to instantiate `hash_to_field` with target field  $\text{GF}(r)$ .

The `hash_to_field` function is designed to be indifferentiable from a random oracle [[MRH04](#)] when `expand_message` ([Section 5.3](#)) is modeled as a random oracle (see [Section 10.5](#) for details about its indifferentiability). Ensuring indifferentiability requires care; to see why, consider a prime  $p$  that is close to  $3/4 * 2^{256}$ . Reducing a random 256-bit integer modulo this  $p$  yields a value that is in the range  $[0, p / 3]$  with probability roughly  $1/2$ , meaning that this value is statistically far from uniform in  $[0, p - 1]$ .

To control bias, `hash_to_field` instead uses random integers whose length is at least  $\text{ceil}(\log_2(p)) + k$  bits, where  $k$  is the target security level for the suite in bits. Reducing such integers mod  $p$  gives bias at most  $2^{-k}$  for any  $p$ ; this bias is appropriate when targeting  $k$ -bit security. For each such integer, `hash_to_field` uses `expand_message` to obtain  $L$  uniform bytes, where

$$L = \text{ceil}((\text{ceil}(\log_2(p)) + k) / 8)$$

These uniform bytes are then interpreted as an integer via OS2IP. For example, for a 255-bit prime  $p$ , and  $k = 128$ -bit security,  $L = \text{ceil}((255 + 128) / 8) = 48$  bytes.

Note that  $k$  is an upper bound on the security level for the corresponding curve. See [Section 10.8](#) for more details, and [Section 8.9](#) for guidelines on choosing  $k$  for a given curve.

### 5.1. Efficiency considerations in extension fields

The `hash_to_field` function described in this section is inefficient for certain extension fields. Specifically, when hashing to an element of the extension field  $\text{GF}(p^m)$ , `hash_to_field` requires expanding `msg` into  $m * L$  bytes (for  $L$  as defined above). For extension fields where  $\log_2(p)$  is significantly smaller than the security level  $k$ , this approach is inefficient: it requires `expand_message` to output roughly  $m * \log_2(p) + m * k$  bits, whereas  $m * \log_2(p) + k$  bytes suffices to generate an element of  $\text{GF}(p^m)$  with bias at most  $2^{-k}$ . In such cases, applications MAY use an alternative `hash_to_field` function, provided it meets the following security requirements:

- \*The function MUST output field element(s) that are uniformly random except with bias at most  $2^{-k}$ .
- \*The function MUST NOT use rejection sampling.
- \*The function SHOULD be amenable to straight line implementations.

For example, Pornin [[P20](#)] describes a method for hashing to  $\text{GF}(9767^{19})$  that meets these requirements while using fewer output bits from `expand_message` than `hash_to_field` would for that field.

### 5.2. `hash_to_field` implementation

The following procedure implements `hash_to_field`.

The `expand_message` parameter to this function MUST conform to the requirements given in [Section 5.3](#). [Section 3.1](#) discusses the REQUIRED method for constructing DST, the domain separation tag. Note that `hash_to_field` may fail (abort) if `expand_message` fails.

hash\_to\_field(msg, count)

Parameters:

- DST, a domain separation tag (see Section 3.1).
- F, a finite field of characteristic p and order  $q = p^m$ .
- p, the characteristic of F (see immediately above).
- m, the extension degree of F,  $m \geq 1$  (see immediately above).
- $L = \text{ceil}((\text{ceil}(\log_2(p)) + k) / 8)$ , where k is the security parameter of the suite (e.g.,  $k = 128$ ).
- expand\_message, a function that expands a byte string and domain separation tag into a uniformly random byte string (see Section 5.3).

Inputs:

- msg, a byte string containing the message to hash.
- count, the number of elements of F to output.

Outputs:

- $(u_0, \dots, u_{(\text{count} - 1)})$ , a list of field elements.

Steps:

1.  $\text{len\_in\_bytes} = \text{count} * m * L$
2.  $\text{uniform\_bytes} = \text{expand\_message}(\text{msg}, \text{DST}, \text{len\_in\_bytes})$
3. for  $i$  in  $(0, \dots, \text{count} - 1)$ :
4.   for  $j$  in  $(0, \dots, m - 1)$ :
5.      $\text{elm\_offset} = L * (j + i * m)$
6.      $\text{tv} = \text{substr}(\text{uniform\_bytes}, \text{elm\_offset}, L)$
7.      $e_j = \text{OS2IP}(\text{tv}) \bmod p$
8.    $u_i = (e_0, \dots, e_{(m - 1)})$
9. return  $(u_0, \dots, u_{(\text{count} - 1)})$

### 5.3. expand\_message

expand\_message is a function that generates a uniformly random byte string. It takes three arguments:

1. msg, a byte string containing the message to hash,
2. DST, a byte string that acts as a domain separation tag, and
3. len\_in\_bytes, the number of bytes to be generated.

This document defines the following two variants of expand\_message:

\*expand\_message\_xmd ([Section 5.3.1](#)) is appropriate for use with a wide range of hash functions, including SHA-2 [[FIPS180-4](#)], SHA-3 [[FIPS202](#)], BLAKE2 [[RFC7693](#)], and others.

\*`expand_message_xof` ([Section 5.3.2](#)) is appropriate for use with extendable-output functions (XOFs) including functions in the SHAKE [[FIPS202](#)] or BLAKE2X [[BLAKE2X](#)] families.

These variants should suffice for the vast majority of use cases, but other variants are possible; [Section 5.3.4](#) discusses requirements.

### 5.3.1. `expand_message_xmd`

The `expand_message_xmd` function produces a uniformly random byte string using a cryptographic hash function  $H$  that outputs  $b$  bits. For security,  $H$  MUST meet the following requirements:

\*The number of bits output by  $H$  MUST be  $b \geq 2 * k$ , for  $k$  the target security level in bits, and  $b$  MUST be divisible by 8. The first requirement ensures  $k$ -bit collision resistance; the second ensures uniformity of `expand_message_xmd`'s output.

\* $H$  MAY be a Merkle-Damgaard hash function like SHA-2. In this case, security holds when the underlying compression function is modeled as a random oracle [[CDMP05](#)]. (See [Section 10.6](#) for discussion.)

\* $H$  MAY be a sponge-based hash function like SHA-3 or BLAKE2. In this case, security holds when the inner function is modeled as a random transformation or as a random permutation [[BDPV08](#)].

\*Otherwise,  $H$  MUST be a hash function that has been proved indifferentiable from a random oracle [[MRH04](#)] under a reasonable cryptographic assumption.

SHA-2 [[FIPS180-4](#)] and SHA-3 [[FIPS202](#)] are typical and RECOMMENDED choices. As an example, for the 128-bit security level,  $b \geq 256$  bits and either SHA-256 or SHA3-256 would be an appropriate choice.

The hash function  $H$  is assumed to work by repeatedly ingesting fixed-length blocks of data. The length in bits of these blocks is called the input block size ( $s$ ). As examples,  $s = 1024$  for SHA-512 [[FIPS180-4](#)] and  $s = 576$  for SHA3-512 [[FIPS202](#)]. For correctness,  $H$  requires  $b \leq s$ .

The following procedure implements `expand_message_xmd`.

`expand_message_xmd(msg, DST, len_in_bytes)`

Parameters:

- `H`, a hash function (see requirements above).
- `b_in_bytes`,  $b / 8$  for  $b$  the output size of `H` in bits.  
For example, for  $b = 256$ , `b_in_bytes = 32`.
- `s_in_bytes`, the input block size of `H`, measured in bytes (see discussion above). For example, for SHA-256, `s_in_bytes = 64`.

Input:

- `msg`, a byte string.
- `DST`, a byte string of at most 255 bytes.  
See below for information on using longer DSTs.
- `len_in_bytes`, the length of the requested output in bytes,  
not greater than the lesser of  $(255 * b\_in\_bytes)$  or  $2^{16}-1$ .

Output:

- `uniform_bytes`, a byte string.

Steps:

1. `ell = ceil(len_in_bytes / b_in_bytes)`
2. ABORT if `ell > 255` or `len_in_bytes > 65535` or `len(DST) > 255`
3. `DST_prime = DST || I2OSP(len(DST), 1)`
4. `Z_pad = I2OSP(0, s_in_bytes)`
5. `l_i_b_str = I2OSP(len_in_bytes, 2)`
6. `msg_prime = Z_pad || msg || l_i_b_str || I2OSP(0, 1) || DST_prime`
7. `b_0 = H(msg_prime)`
8. `b_1 = H(b_0 || I2OSP(1, 1) || DST_prime)`
9. for `i` in `(2, ..., ell)`:
10. `b_i = H(strxor(b_0, b_(i - 1)) || I2OSP(i, 1) || DST_prime)`
11. `uniform_bytes = b_1 || ... || b_ell`
12. return `substr(uniform_bytes, 0, len_in_bytes)`

Note that the string `Z_pad` (step 6) is prefixed to `msg` before computing `b_0` (step 7). This is necessary for security when `H` is a Merkle-Damgaard hash, e.g., SHA-2 (see [Section 10.6](#)). Hashing this additional data means that the cost of computing `b_0` is higher than the cost of simply computing `H(msg)`. In most settings this overhead is negligible, because the cost of evaluating `H` is much less than the other costs involved in hashing to a curve.

It is possible, however, to entirely avoid this overhead by taking advantage of the fact that `Z_pad` depends only on `H`, and not on the arguments to `expand_message_xmd`. To do so, first precompute and save the internal state of `H` after ingesting `Z_pad`. Then, when computing `b_0`, initialize `H` using the saved state. Further details are implementation dependent, and beyond the scope of this document.

### 5.3.2. `expand_message_xof`

The `expand_message_xof` function produces a uniformly random byte string using an extendable-output function (XOF)  $H$ . For security,  $H$  MUST meet the following criteria:

\*The collision resistance of  $H$  MUST be at least  $k$  bits.

\* $H$  MUST be an XOF that has been proved indifferentiable from a random oracle under a reasonable cryptographic assumption.

The SHAKE [[FIPS202](#)] XOF family is a typical and RECOMMENDED choice. As an example, for 128-bit security, SHAKE128 would be an appropriate choice.

The following procedure implements `expand_message_xof`.

```
expand_message_xof(msg, DST, len_in_bytes)
```

Parameters:

- $H(m, d)$ , an extendable-output function that processes input message  $m$  and returns  $d$  bytes.

Input:

- `msg`, a byte string.
- `DST`, a byte string of at most 255 bytes.  
See below for information on using longer DSTs.
- `len_in_bytes`, the length of the requested output in bytes.

Output:

- `uniform_bytes`, a byte string.

Steps:

1. ABORT if `len_in_bytes > 65535` or `len(DST) > 255`
2. `DST_prime = DST || I2OSP(len(DST), 1)`
3. `msg_prime = msg || I2OSP(len_in_bytes, 2) || DST_prime`
4. `uniform_bytes = H(msg_prime, len_in_bytes)`
5. return `uniform_bytes`

### 5.3.3. Using DSTs longer than 255 bytes

The `expand_message` variants defined in this section accept domain separation tags of at most 255 bytes. If applications require a domain separation tag longer than 255 bytes, e.g., because of requirements imposed by an invoking protocol, implementors MUST compute a short domain separation tag by hashing, as follows:

\*For `expand_message_xmd` using hash function  $H$ , `DST` is computed as

```
DST = H("H2C-OVERSIZE-DST-" || a_very_long_DST)
```

\*For `expand_message_xof` using extendable-output function `H`, `DST` is computed as

```
DST = H("H2C-OVERSIZE-DST-" || a_very_long_DST, ceil(2 * k / 8))
```

Here, `a_very_long_DST` is the `DST` whose length is greater than 255 bytes, `"H2C-OVERSIZE-DST-"` is a 17-byte ASCII string literal, and `k` is the target security level in bits.

#### 5.3.4. Defining other `expand_message` variants

When defining a new `expand_message` variant, the most important consideration is that `hash_to_field` models `expand_message` as a random oracle. Thus, implementors SHOULD prove indifferenciability from a random oracle under an appropriate assumption about the underlying cryptographic primitives; see [Section 10.5](#) for more information.

In addition, `expand_message` variants:

\*MUST give collision resistance commensurate with the security level of the target elliptic curve.

\*MUST be built on primitives designed for use in applications requiring cryptographic randomness. As examples, a secure stream cipher is an appropriate primitive, whereas a Mersenne twister pseudorandom number generator [[MT98](#)] is not.

\*MUST NOT use rejection sampling.

\*MUST give independent values for distinct `(msg, DST, length)` inputs. Meeting this requirement is subtle. As a simplified example, hashing `msg || DST` does not work, because in this case distinct `(msg, DST)` pairs whose concatenations are equal will return the same output (e.g., `("AB", "CDEF")` and `("ABC", "DEF")`). The variants defined in this document use a suffix-free encoding of `DST` to avoid this issue.

\*MUST use the domain separation tag `DST` to ensure that invocations of cryptographic primitives inside of `expand_message` are domain separated from invocations outside of `expand_message`. For example, if the `expand_message` variant uses a hash function `H`, an encoding of `DST` MUST be added either as a prefix or a suffix of

the input to each invocation of H. Adding DST as a suffix is the RECOMMENDED approach.

\*SHOULD read msg exactly once, for efficiency when msg is long.

In addition, each `expand_message` variant MUST specify a unique `EXP_TAG` that identifies that variant in a Suite ID. See [Section 8.10](#) for more information.

## 6. Deterministic mappings

The mappings in this section are suitable for implementing either nonuniform or uniform encodings using the constructions in [Section 3](#). Certain mappings restrict the form of the curve or its parameters. For each mapping presented, this document lists the relevant restrictions.

Note that mappings in this section are not interchangeable: different mappings will almost certainly output different points when evaluated on the same input.

### 6.1. Choosing a mapping function

This section gives brief guidelines on choosing a mapping function for a given elliptic curve. Note that the suites given in [Section 8](#) are recommended mappings for the respective curves.

If the target elliptic curve is a Montgomery curve ([Section 6.7](#)), the Elligator 2 method ([Section 6.7.1](#)) is recommended. Similarly, if the target elliptic curve is a twisted Edwards curve ([Section 6.8](#)), the twisted Edwards Elligator 2 method ([Section 6.8.2](#)) is recommended.

The remaining cases are Weierstrass curves. For curves supported by the Simplified SWU method ([Section 6.6.2](#)), that mapping is the recommended one. Otherwise, the Simplified SWU method for  $AB = 0$  ([Section 6.6.3](#)) is recommended if the goal is best performance, while the Shallue-van de Woestijne method ([Section 6.6.1](#)) is recommended if the goal is simplicity of implementation. (The reason for this distinction is that the Simplified SWU method for  $AB = 0$  requires implementing an isogeny map in addition to the mapping function, while the Shallue-van de Woestijne method does not.)

The Shallue-van de Woestijne method ([Section 6.6.1](#)) works with any curve, and may be used in cases where a generic mapping is required. Note, however, that this mapping is almost always more computationally expensive than the curve-specific recommendations above.



## 6.2. Interface

The generic interface shared by all mappings in this section is as follows:

$$(x, y) = \text{map\_to\_curve}(u)$$

The input  $u$  and outputs  $x$  and  $y$  are elements of the field  $F$ . The affine coordinates  $(x, y)$  specify a point on an elliptic curve defined over  $F$ . Note, however, that the point  $(x, y)$  is not a uniformly random point.

## 6.3. Notation

As a rough guide, the following conventions are used in pseudocode:

\*All arithmetic operations are performed over a field  $F$ , unless explicitly stated otherwise.

\* $u$ : the input to the mapping function. This is an element of  $F$  produced by the `hash_to_field` function.

\* $(x, y)$ ,  $(s, t)$ ,  $(v, w)$ : the affine coordinates of the point output by the mapping. Indexed variables (e.g.,  $x_1, y_2, \dots$ ) are used for candidate values.

\* $tv_1, tv_2, \dots$ : reusable temporary variables.

\* $c_1, c_2, \dots$ : constant values, which can be computed in advance.

## 6.4. Sign of the resulting point

In general, elliptic curves have equations of the form  $y^2 = g(x)$ . The mappings in this section first identify an  $x$  such that  $g(x)$  is square, then take a square root to find  $y$ . Since there are two square roots when  $g(x) \neq 0$ , this may result in an ambiguity regarding the sign of  $y$ .

When necessary, the mappings in this section resolve this ambiguity by specifying the sign of the  $y$ -coordinate in terms of the input to the mapping function. Two main reasons support this approach: first, this covers elliptic curves over any field in a uniform way, and second, it gives implementors leeway in optimizing square-root implementations.

## 6.5. Exceptional cases

Mappings may have exceptional cases, i.e., inputs  $u$  on which the mapping is undefined. These cases must be handled carefully, especially for constant-time implementations.

For each mapping in this section, we discuss the exceptional cases and show how to handle them in constant time. Note that all implementations SHOULD use `inv0` ([Section 4](#)) to compute multiplicative inverses, to avoid exceptional cases that result from attempting to compute the inverse of  $0$ .

## 6.6. Mappings for Weierstrass curves

The mappings in this section apply to a target curve  $E$  defined by the equation

$$y^2 = g(x) = x^3 + A * x + B$$

where  $4 * A^3 + 27 * B^2 \neq 0$ .

### 6.6.1. Shallue-van de Woestijne method

Shallue and van de Woestijne [[SW06](#)] describe a mapping that applies to essentially any elliptic curve. (Note, however, that this mapping is more expensive to evaluate than the other mappings in this document.)

The parameterization given below is for Weierstrass curves; its derivation is detailed in [[W19](#)]. This parameterization also works for Montgomery ([Section 6.7](#)) and twisted Edwards ([Section 6.8](#)) curves via the rational maps given in [Appendix D](#): first evaluate the Shallue-van de Woestijne mapping to an equivalent Weierstrass curve, then map that point to the target Montgomery or twisted Edwards curve using the corresponding rational map.

Preconditions: A Weierstrass curve  $y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$ .

Constants:

\*A and B, the parameter of the Weierstrass curve.

\*Z, a non-zero element of  $F$  meeting the below criteria. [Appendix H.1](#) gives a Sage [[SAGE](#)] script that outputs the RECOMMENDED  $Z$ .

1.  $g(Z) \neq 0$  in  $F$ .
2.  $-(3 * Z^2 + 4 * A) / (4 * g(Z)) \neq 0$  in  $F$ .

3.  $-(3 * Z^2 + 4 * A) / (4 * g(Z))$  is square in  $F$ .

4. At least one of  $g(Z)$  and  $g(-Z / 2)$  is square in  $F$ .

Sign of  $y$ : Inputs  $u$  and  $-u$  give the same  $x$ -coordinate for many values of  $u$ . Thus, we set  $\text{sgn0}(y) == \text{sgn0}(u)$ .

Exceptions: The exceptional cases for  $u$  occur when  $(1 + u^2 * g(Z)) * (1 - u^2 * g(Z)) == 0$ . The restrictions on  $Z$  given above ensure that implementations that use  $\text{inv0}$  to invert this product are exception free.

Operations:

1.  $\text{tv1} = u^2 * g(Z)$
2.  $\text{tv2} = 1 + \text{tv1}$
3.  $\text{tv1} = 1 - \text{tv1}$
4.  $\text{tv3} = \text{inv0}(\text{tv1} * \text{tv2})$
5.  $\text{tv4} = \text{sqrt}(-g(Z) * (3 * Z^2 + 4 * A))$  # can be precomputed
6. If  $\text{sgn0}(\text{tv4}) == 1$ , set  $\text{tv4} = -\text{tv4}$  #  $\text{sgn0}(\text{tv4})$  MUST equal 0
7.  $\text{tv5} = u * \text{tv1} * \text{tv3} * \text{tv4}$
8.  $\text{tv6} = -4 * g(Z) / (3 * Z^2 + 4 * A)$  # can be precomputed
9.  $x1 = -Z / 2 - \text{tv5}$
10.  $x2 = -Z / 2 + \text{tv5}$
11.  $x3 = Z + \text{tv6} * (\text{tv2}^2 * \text{tv3})^2$
12. If  $\text{is\_square}(g(x1))$ , set  $x = x1$  and  $y = \text{sqrt}(g(x1))$
13. Else If  $\text{is\_square}(g(x2))$ , set  $x = x2$  and  $y = \text{sqrt}(g(x2))$
14. Else set  $x = x3$  and  $y = \text{sqrt}(g(x3))$
15. If  $\text{sgn0}(u) != \text{sgn0}(y)$ , set  $y = -y$
16. return  $(x, y)$

[Appendix F.1](#) gives an example straight-line implementation of this mapping.

### 6.6.2. Simplified Shallue-van de Woestijne-Ulas method

The function `map_to_curve_simple_swu(u)` implements a simplification of the Shallue-van de Woestijne-Ulas mapping [[U07](#)] described by Brier et al. [[BCIMRT10](#)], which they call the "simplified SWU" map. Wahby and Boneh [[WB19](#)] generalize and optimize this mapping.

Preconditions: A Weierstrass curve  $y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$  where  $A != 0$  and  $B != 0$ .

Constants:

\*A and B, the parameters of the Weierstrass curve.

\*Z, an element of F meeting the below criteria. [Appendix H.2](#) gives a Sage [[SAGE](#)] script that outputs the RECOMMENDED Z. The criteria are:

1. Z is non-square in F,
2.  $Z \neq -1$  in F,
3. the polynomial  $g(x) - Z$  is irreducible over F, and
4.  $g(B / (Z * A))$  is square in F.

Sign of y: Inputs u and -u give the same x-coordinate. Thus, we set  $\text{sgn0}(y) == \text{sgn0}(u)$ .

Exceptions: The exceptional cases are values of u such that  $Z^2 * u^4 + Z * u^2 == 0$ . This includes  $u == 0$ , and may include other values depending on Z. Implementations must detect this case and set  $x1 = B / (Z * A)$ , which guarantees that  $g(x1)$  is square by the condition on Z given above.

Operations:

1.  $tv1 = \text{inv0}(Z^2 * u^4 + Z * u^2)$
2.  $x1 = (-B / A) * (1 + tv1)$
3. If  $tv1 == 0$ , set  $x1 = B / (Z * A)$
4.  $gx1 = x1^3 + A * x1 + B$
5.  $x2 = Z * u^2 * x1$
6.  $gx2 = x2^3 + A * x2 + B$
7. If  $\text{is\_square}(gx1)$ , set  $x = x1$  and  $y = \text{sqrt}(gx1)$
8. Else set  $x = x2$  and  $y = \text{sqrt}(gx2)$
9. If  $\text{sgn0}(u) \neq \text{sgn0}(y)$ , set  $y = -y$
10. return (x, y)

[Appendix F.2](#) gives a general and optimized straight-line implementation of this mapping. For more information on optimizing this mapping, see [[WB19](#)] Section 4 or the example code found at [[hash2curve-repo](#)].

### 6.6.3. Simplified SWU for $AB == 0$

Wahby and Boneh [[WB19](#)] show how to adapt the simplified SWU mapping to Weierstrass curves having  $A == 0$  or  $B == 0$ , which the mapping of [Section 6.6.2](#) does not support. (The case  $A == B == 0$  is excluded because  $y^2 = x^3$  is not an elliptic curve.)

This method applies to curves like secp256k1 [[SEC2](#)] and to pairing-friendly curves in the Barreto-Lynn-Scott [[BLS03](#)], Barreto-Naehrig [[BN05](#)], and other families.

This method requires finding another elliptic curve  $E'$  given by the equation

$$y'^2 = g'(x') = x'^3 + A' * x' + B'$$

that is isogenous to  $E$  and has  $A' \neq 0$  and  $B' \neq 0$ . (See [[WB19](#)], Appendix A, for one way of finding  $E'$  using [[SAGE](#)].) This isogeny defines a map  $\text{iso\_map}(x', y')$  given by a pair of rational functions.  $\text{iso\_map}$  takes as input a point on  $E'$  and produces as output a point on  $E$ .

Once  $E'$  and  $\text{iso\_map}$  are identified, this mapping works as follows: on input  $u$ , first apply the simplified SWU mapping to get a point on  $E'$ , then apply the isogeny map to that point to get a point on  $E$ .

Note that  $\text{iso\_map}$  is a group homomorphism, meaning that point addition commutes with  $\text{iso\_map}$ . Thus, when using this mapping in the  $\text{hash\_to\_curve}$  construction of [Section 3](#), one can effect a small optimization by first mapping  $u_0$  and  $u_1$  to  $E'$ , adding the resulting points on  $E'$ , and then applying  $\text{iso\_map}$  to the sum. This gives the same result while requiring only one evaluation of  $\text{iso\_map}$ .

Preconditions: An elliptic curve  $E'$  with  $A' \neq 0$  and  $B' \neq 0$  that is isogenous to the target curve  $E$  with isogeny map  $\text{iso\_map}$  from  $E'$  to  $E$ .

Helper functions:

\* $\text{map\_to\_curve\_simple\_swu}$  is the mapping of [Section 6.6.2](#) to  $E'$

\* $\text{iso\_map}$  is the isogeny map from  $E'$  to  $E$

Sign of  $y$ : for this map, the sign is determined by  $\text{map\_to\_curve\_simple\_swu}$ . No further sign adjustments are necessary.

Exceptions:  $\text{map\_to\_curve\_simple\_swu}$  handles its exceptional cases. Exceptional cases of  $\text{iso\_map}$  are inputs that cause the denominator of either rational function to evaluate to zero; such cases MUST return the identity point on  $E$ .

Operations:

1.  $(x', y') = \text{map\_to\_curve\_simple\_swu}(u)$     #  $(x', y')$  is on  $E'$
2.     $(x, y) = \text{iso\_map}(x', y')$                 #  $(x, y)$  is on  $E$
3. return  $(x, y)$

See [[hash2curve-repo](#)] or [[WB19](#)] Section 4.3 for details on implementing the isogeny map.

## 6.7. Mappings for Montgomery curves

The mapping defined in this section applies to a target curve  $M$  defined by the equation

$$K * t^2 = s^3 + J * s^2 + s$$

### 6.7.1. Elligator 2 method

Bernstein, Hamburg, Krasnova, and Lange give a mapping that applies to any curve with a point of order 2 [[BHKL13](#)], which they call Elligator 2.

Preconditions: A Montgomery curve  $K * t^2 = s^3 + J * s^2 + s$  where  $J \neq 0$ ,  $K \neq 0$ , and  $(J^2 - 4) / K^2$  is non-zero and non-square in  $F$ .

Constants:

\* $J$  and  $K$ , the parameters of the elliptic curve.

\* $Z$ , a non-square element of  $F$ . [Appendix H.3](#) gives a Sage [[SAGE](#)] script that outputs the RECOMMENDED  $Z$ .

Sign of  $t$ : this mapping fixes the sign of  $t$  as specified in [[BHKL13](#)]. No additional adjustment is required.

Exceptions: The exceptional case is  $Z * u^2 == -1$ , i.e.,  $1 + Z * u^2 == 0$ . Implementations must detect this case and set  $x_1 = -(J / K)$ . Note that this can only happen when  $q = 3 \pmod{4}$ .

Operations:

1.  $x_1 = -(J / K) * \text{inv0}(1 + Z * u^2)$
2. If  $x_1 == 0$ , set  $x_1 = -(J / K)$
3.  $gx_1 = x_1^3 + (J / K) * x_1^2 + x_1 / K^2$
4.  $x_2 = -x_1 - (J / K)$
5.  $gx_2 = x_2^3 + (J / K) * x_2^2 + x_2 / K^2$
6. If  $\text{is\_square}(gx_1)$ , set  $x = x_1$ ,  $y = \text{sqrt}(gx_1)$  with  $\text{sgn0}(y) == 1$ .
7. Else set  $x = x_2$ ,  $y = \text{sqrt}(gx_2)$  with  $\text{sgn0}(y) == 0$ .
8.  $s = x * K$
9.  $t = y * K$
10. return (s, t)

[Appendix F.3](#) gives an example straight-line implementation of this mapping. [Appendix G.2](#) gives optimized straight-line procedures that apply to specific classes of curves and base fields.

## 6.8. Mappings for twisted Edwards curves

Twisted Edwards curves (a class of curves that includes Edwards curves) are given by the equation

$$a * v^2 + w^2 = 1 + d * v^2 * w^2$$

with  $a \neq 0$ ,  $d \neq 0$ , and  $a \neq d$  [[BBJLP08](#)].

These curves are closely related to Montgomery curves ([Section 6.7](#)): every twisted Edwards curve is birationally equivalent to a Montgomery curve ([[BBJLP08](#)], Theorem 3.2). This equivalence yields an efficient way of hashing to a twisted Edwards curve: first, hash to an equivalent Montgomery curve, then transform the result into a point on the twisted Edwards curve via a rational map. This method of hashing to a twisted Edwards curve thus requires identifying a corresponding Montgomery curve and rational map. We describe how to identify such a curve and map immediately below.

### 6.8.1. Rational maps from Montgomery to twisted Edwards curves

There are two ways to select a Montgomery curve and rational map for use when hashing to a given twisted Edwards curve. The selected Montgomery curve and rational map MUST be specified as part of the hash-to-curve suite for a given twisted Edwards curve; see [Section 8](#).

1. When hashing to a standardized twisted Edwards curve for which a corresponding Montgomery form and rational map are also standardized, the standard Montgomery form and rational map SHOULD be used to ensure compatibility with existing software.

In certain cases, e.g., `edwards25519` [[RFC7748](#)], the sign of the rational map from the twisted Edwards curve to its corresponding Montgomery curve is not given explicitly. In this case, the sign MUST be fixed such that applying the rational map to the twisted Edwards curve's base point yields the Montgomery curve's base point with correct sign. (For `edwards25519`, see [[RFC7748](#)] and [[EID4730](#)].)

When defining new twisted Edwards curves, a Montgomery equivalent and rational map SHOULD also be specified, and the sign of the rational map SHOULD be stated explicitly.

2. When hashing to a twisted Edwards curve that does not have a standardized Montgomery form or rational map, the map given in [Appendix D](#) SHOULD be used.

### 6.8.2. Elligator 2 method

Preconditions: A twisted Edwards curve  $E$  and an equivalent Montgomery curve  $M$  meeting the requirements in [Section 6.8.1](#).

Helper functions:

\*`map_to_curve_elligator2` is the mapping of [Section 6.7.1](#) to the curve  $M$ .

\*`rational_map` is a function that takes a point  $(s, t)$  on  $M$  and returns a point  $(v, w)$  on  $E$ , as defined in [Section 6.8.1](#).

Sign of  $t$  (and  $v$ ): for this map, the sign is determined by `map_to_curve_elligator2`. No further sign adjustments are required.

Exceptions: The exceptions for the Elligator 2 mapping are as given in [Section 6.7.1](#). The exceptions for the rational map are as given in [Section 6.8.1](#). No other exceptions are possible.

The following procedure implements the Elligator 2 mapping for a twisted Edwards curve. (Note that the output point is denoted  $(v, w)$  because it is a point on the target twisted Edwards curve.)

`map_to_curve_elligator2_edwards(u)`

Input:  $u$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $(v, w)$ , a point on  $E$ .

1.  $(s, t) = \text{map\_to\_curve\_elligator2}(u)$       #  $(s, t)$  is on  $M$
2.  $(v, w) = \text{rational\_map}(s, t)$       #  $(v, w)$  is on  $E$
3. return  $(v, w)$



## 7. Clearing the cofactor

The mappings of [Section 6](#) always output a point on the elliptic curve, i.e., a point in a group of order  $h * r$  ([Section 2.1](#)). Obtaining a point in  $G$  may require a final operation commonly called "clearing the cofactor," which takes as input any point on the curve and produces as output a point in the prime-order (sub)group  $G$  ([Section 2.1](#)).

The cofactor can always be cleared via scalar multiplication by  $h$ . For elliptic curves where  $h = 1$ , i.e., the curves with a prime number of points, no operation is required. This applies, for example, to the NIST curves P-256, P-384, and P-521 [[FIPS186-4](#)].

In some cases, it is possible to clear the cofactor via a faster method than scalar multiplication by  $h$ . These methods are equivalent to (but usually faster than) multiplication by some scalar  $h_{\text{eff}}$  whose value is determined by the method and the curve. Examples of fast cofactor clearing methods include the following:

- \*For certain pairing-friendly curves having subgroup  $G_2$  over an extension field, Scott et al. [[SBCDK09](#)] describe a method for fast cofactor clearing that exploits an efficiently-computable endomorphism. Fuentes-Castaneda et al. [[FKR11](#)] propose an alternative method that is sometimes more efficient. Budroni and Pintore [[BP17](#)] give concrete instantiations of these methods for Barreto-Lynn-Scott pairing-friendly curves [[BLS03](#)]. This method is described for the specific case of BLS12-381 in [Appendix G.3](#).

- \*Wahby and Boneh ([[WB19](#)], Section 5) describe a trick due to Scott for fast cofactor clearing on any elliptic curve for which the prime factorization of  $h$  and the structure of the elliptic curve group meet certain conditions.

The `clear_cofactor` function is parameterized by a scalar  $h_{\text{eff}}$ . Specifically,

```
clear_cofactor(P) := h_eff * P
```

where  $*$  represents scalar multiplication. When a curve does not support a fast cofactor clearing method,  $h_{\text{eff}} = h$  and the cofactor MUST be cleared via scalar multiplication.

When a curve admits a fast cofactor clearing method, `clear_cofactor` MAY be evaluated either via that method or via scalar multiplication by the equivalent  $h_{\text{eff}}$ ; these two methods give the same result. Note that in this case scalar multiplication by the cofactor  $h$  does

not generally give the same result as the fast method, and MUST NOT be used.

## 8. Suites for hashing

This section lists recommended suites for hashing to standard elliptic curves.

A hash-to-curve suite fully specifies the procedure for hashing byte strings to points on a specific elliptic curve group. [Section 8.1](#) describes how to implement a suite. Applications that require hashing to an elliptic curve should use either an existing suite or a new suite specified as described in [Section 8.9](#).

All applications using a hash-to-curve suite MUST choose a domain separation tag (DST) in accordance with the guidelines in [Section 3.1](#). In addition, applications whose security requires a random oracle that returns uniformly random points on the target curve MUST use a suite whose encoding type is `hash_to_curve`; see [Section 3](#) and immediately below for more information.

A hash-to-curve suite comprises the following parameters:

- \*Suite ID, a short name used to refer to a given suite. [Section 8.10](#) discusses the naming conventions for suite IDs.
- \*encoding type, either uniform (`hash_to_curve`) or nonuniform (`encode_to_curve`). See [Section 3](#) for definitions of these encoding types.
- \*E, the target elliptic curve over a field F.
- \*p, the characteristic of the field F.
- \*m, the extension degree of the field F. If  $m > 1$ , the suite MUST also specify the polynomial basis used to represent extension field elements.
- \*k, the target security level of the suite in bits. (See [Section 10.8](#) for discussion.)
- \*L, the length parameter for `hash_to_field` ([Section 5](#)).
- \*`expand_message`, one of the variants specified in [Section 5.3](#) plus any parameters required for the specified variant (for example, H, the underlying hash function).
- \*f, a mapping function from [Section 6](#).
- \*`h_eff`, the scalar parameter for `clear_cofactor` ([Section 7](#)).

In addition to the above parameters, the mapping  $f$  may require additional parameters  $Z$ ,  $M$ , `rational_map`,  $E'$ , or `iso_map`. When applicable, these MUST be specified.

The below table lists suites RECOMMENDED for some elliptic curves. The corresponding parameters are given in the following subsections. Applications instantiating cryptographic protocols whose security analysis relies on a random oracle that outputs points with a uniform distribution MUST NOT use a nonuniform encoding. Moreover, applications that use a nonuniform encoding SHOULD carefully analyze the security implications of nonuniformity. When the required encoding is not clear, applications SHOULD use a uniform encoding for security.

<b>E</b>	<b>Suites</b>	<b>Section</b>
NIST P-256	P256_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_ P256_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.2</a>
NIST P-384	P384_XMD:SHA-384_SSWU_RO_ P384_XMD:SHA-384_SSWU_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.3</a>
NIST P-521	P521_XMD:SHA-512_SSWU_RO_ P521_XMD:SHA-512_SSWU_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.4</a>
curve25519	curve25519_XMD:SHA-512_ELL2_RO_ curve25519_XMD:SHA-512_ELL2_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.5</a>
edwards25519	edwards25519_XMD:SHA-512_ELL2_RO_ edwards25519_XMD:SHA-512_ELL2_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.5</a>
curve448	curve448_XOF:SHAKE256_ELL2_RO_ curve448_XOF:SHAKE256_ELL2_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.6</a>
edwards448	edwards448_XOF:SHAKE256_ELL2_RO_ edwards448_XOF:SHAKE256_ELL2_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.6</a>
secp256k1	secp256k1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_ secp256k1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.7</a>
BLS12-381 G1	BLS12381G1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_ BLS12381G1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.8</a>
BLS12-381 G2	BLS12381G2_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_ BLS12381G2_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_	<a href="#">Section 8.8</a>

Table 2: Suites for hashing to elliptic curves.

### 8.1. Implementing a hash-to-curve suite

A hash-to-curve suite requires the following functions. Note that some of these require utility functions from [Section 4](#).

1. Base field arithmetic operations for the target elliptic curve, e.g., addition, multiplication, and square root.
2. Elliptic curve point operations for the target curve, e.g., point addition and scalar multiplication.

3. The `hash_to_field` function; see [Section 5](#). This includes the `expand_message` variant ([Section 5.3](#)) and any constituent hash function or XOF.
4. The suite-specified mapping function; see the corresponding subsection of [Section 6](#).
5. A cofactor clearing function; see [Section 7](#). This may be implemented as scalar multiplication by `h_eff` or as a faster equivalent method.
6. The desired encoding function; see [Section 3](#). This is either `hash_to_curve` or `encode_to_curve`.

## 8.2. Suites for NIST P-256

This section defines ciphersuites for the NIST P-256 elliptic curve [[FIPS186-4](#)].

P256\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_R0\_ is defined as follows:

```

*encoding type: hash_to_curve (Section 3)

*E:  $y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$ , where

    -A = -3

    -B =
      0x5ac635d8aa3a93e7b3ebbd55769886bc651d06b0cc53b0f63bce3c3e27d2604b

*p:  $2^{256} - 2^{224} + 2^{192} + 2^{96} - 1$ 

*m: 1

*k: 128

*expand_message: expand_message_xmd (Section 5.3.1)

*H: SHA-256

*L: 48

*f: Simplified SWU method (Section 6.6.2)

*Z: -10

*h_eff: 1

```

P256\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_ is identical to P256\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_R0\_, except that the encoding type is `encode_to_curve` ([Section 3](#)).

An optimized example implementation of the Simplified SWU mapping to P-256 is given in [Appendix F.2](#).

### 8.3. Suites for NIST P-384

This section defines ciphersuites for the NIST P-384 elliptic curve [[FIPS186-4](#)].

P384\_XMD:SHA-384\_SSWU\_RO\_ is defined as follows:

\*encoding type: hash\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#))

\*E:  $y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$ , where

-A = -3

-B =

0xb3312fa7e23ee7e4988e056be3f82d19181d9c6efe8141120314088f5013875ac656398d8a2ed19d2

\*p:  $2^{384} - 2^{128} - 2^{96} + 2^{32} - 1$

\*m: 1

\*k: 192

\*expand\_message: expand\_message\_xmd ([Section 5.3.1](#))

\*H: SHA-384

\*L: 72

\*f: Simplified SWU method ([Section 6.6.2](#))

\*Z: -12

\*h\_eff: 1

P384\_XMD:SHA-384\_SSWU\_NU\_ is identical to P384\_XMD:SHA-384\_SSWU\_RO\_, except that the encoding type is encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

An optimized example implementation of the Simplified SWU mapping to P-384 is given in [Appendix F.2](#).

### 8.4. Suites for NIST P-521

This section defines ciphersuites for the NIST P-521 elliptic curve [[FIPS186-4](#)].

P521\_XMD:SHA-512\_SSWU\_R0\_ is defined as follows:

\*encoding type: hash\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#))

\*E:  $y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$ , where

-A = -3

-B =

0x51953eb9618e1c9a1f929a21a0b68540eea2da725b99b315f3b8b489918ef109e156193951ec7e937f

\*p:  $2^{521} - 1$

\*m: 1

\*k: 256

\*expand\_message: expand\_message\_xmd ([Section 5.3.1](#))

\*H: SHA-512

\*L: 98

\*f: Simplified SWU method ([Section 6.6.2](#))

\*Z: -4

\*h\_eff: 1

P521\_XMD:SHA-512\_SSWU\_NU\_ is identical to P521\_XMD:SHA-512\_SSWU\_R0\_, except that the encoding type is encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

An optimized example implementation of the Simplified SWU mapping to P-521 is given in [Appendix F.2](#).

## 8.5. Suites for curve25519 and edwards25519

This section defines ciphersuites for curve25519 and edwards25519 [[RFC7748](#)]. Note that these ciphersuites MUST NOT be used when hashing to ristretto255 [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448](#)]. See [Appendix B](#) for information on how to hash to that group.

curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_R0\_ is defined as follows:

\*encoding type: hash\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#))

\*E:  $K * t^2 = s^3 + J * s^2 + s$ , where

-J = 486662

-K = 1

\*p:  $2^{255} - 19$

\*m: 1

\*k: 128

\*expand\_message: expand\_message\_xmd ([Section 5.3.1](#))

\*H: SHA-512

\*L: 48

\*f: Elligator 2 method ([Section 6.7.1](#))

\*Z: 2

\*h\_eff: 8

edwards25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_R0\_ is identical to curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_R0\_, except for the following parameters:

\*E:  $a * v^2 + w^2 = 1 + d * v^2 * w^2$ , where

-a = -1

-d =

0x52036cee2b6ffe738cc740797779e89800700a4d4141d8ab75eb4dca135978a3

\*f: Twisted Edwards Elligator 2 method ([Section 6.8.2](#))

\*M: curve25519 defined in [[RFC7748](#)], Section 4.1

\*rational\_map: the birational map defined in [[RFC7748](#)], Section 4.1

curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_NU\_ is identical to curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_R0\_, except that the encoding type is encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

edwards25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_NU\_ is identical to edwards25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_R0\_, except that the encoding type is encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

Optimized example implementations of the above mappings are given in [Appendix G.2.1](#) and [Appendix G.2.2](#).

## 8.6. Suites for curve448 and edwards448

This section defines ciphersuites for curve448 and edwards448 [RFC7748]. Note that these ciphersuites MUST NOT be used when hashing to decaf448 [I-D.irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448]. See [Appendix C](#) for information on how to hash to that group.

curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_R0\_ is defined as follows:

\*encoding type: hash\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#))

\*E:  $K * t^2 = s^3 + J * s^2 + s$ , where

- J = 156326
- K = 1

\*p:  $2^{448} - 2^{224} - 1$

\*m: 1

\*k: 224

\*expand\_message: expand\_message\_xof ([Section 5.3.2](#))

\*H: SHAKE256

\*L: 84

\*f: Elligator 2 method ([Section 6.7.1](#))

\*Z: -1

\*h\_eff: 4

edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_R0\_ is identical to curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_R0\_, except for the following parameters:

\*E:  $a * v^2 + w^2 = 1 + d * v^2 * w^2$ , where

- a = 1
- d = -39081

\*f: Twisted Edwards Elligator 2 method ([Section 6.8.2](#))

\*M: curve448, defined in [RFC7748], Section 4.2

\*rational\_map: the 4-isogeny map defined in [RFC7748], Section 4.2



curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU\_ is identical to curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_R0\_, except that the encoding type is encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU\_ is identical to edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_R0\_, except that the encoding type is encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

Optimized example implementations of the above mappings are given in [Appendix G.2.3](#) and [Appendix G.2.4](#).

## 8.7. Suites for secp256k1

This section defines ciphersuites for the secp256k1 elliptic curve [[SEC2](#)].

secp256k1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_R0\_ is defined as follows:

```
*encoding type: hash_to_curve (Section 3)

*E:  $y^2 = x^3 + 7$ 

*p:  $2^{256} - 2^{32} - 2^9 - 2^8 - 2^7 - 2^6 - 2^4 - 1$ 

*m: 1

*k: 128

*expand_message: expand_message_xmd (Section 5.3.1)

*H: SHA-256

*L: 48

*f: Simplified SWU for  $AB == 0$  (Section 6.6.3)

*Z: -11

*E':  $y'^2 = x'^3 + A' * x' + B'$ , where

  -A':
    0x3f8731abdd661adca08a5558f0f5d272e953d363cb6f0e5d405447c01a444533

  -B': 1771

*iso_map: the 3-isogeny map from E' to E given in Appendix E.1

*h_eff: 1
```

secp256k1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_ is identical to  
secp256k1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_, except that the encoding type is  
encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

An optimized example implementation of the Simplified SWU mapping to  
the curve E' isogenous to secp256k1 is given in [Appendix F.2](#).

## 8.8. Suites for BLS12-381

This section defines ciphersuites for groups G1 and G2 of the  
BLS12-381 elliptic curve [[BLS12-381](#)]. The curve parameters in this  
section match the ones listed in [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-pairing-friendly-  
curves](#)], Appendix C.

### 8.8.1. BLS12-381 G1

BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_ is defined as follows:

\*encoding type: hash\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#))

\*E:  $y^2 = x^3 + 4$

\*p:

0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9fe

\*m: 1

\*k: 128

\*expand\_message: expand\_message\_xmd ([Section 5.3.1](#))

\*H: SHA-256

\*L: 64

\*f: Simplified SWU for  $AB = 0$  ([Section 6.6.3](#))

\*Z: 11

\*E':  $y'^2 = x'^3 + A' * x' + B'$ , where

-A' =

0x144698a3b8e9433d693a02c96d4982b0ea985383ee66a8d8e8981aefd881ac98936f8da0e0f97f5cf4

-B' =

0x12e2908d11688030018b12e8753eee3b2016c1f0f24f4070a0b9c14fcef35ef55a23215a316ceaa5d

\*iso\_map: the 11-isogeny map from E' to E given in [Appendix E.2](#)

\*h\_eff: 0xd201000000010001

BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_ is identical to  
BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_R0\_, except that the encoding type is  
encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

Note that the h\_eff values for these suites are chosen for  
compatibility with the fast cofactor clearing method described by  
Scott ([\[WB19\]](#) Section 5).

An optimized example implementation of the Simplified SWU mapping to  
the curve E' isogenous to BLS12-381 G1 is given in [Appendix F.2](#).

### 8.8.2. BLS12-381 G2

BLS12381G2\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_R0\_ is defined as follows:

\*encoding type: hash\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#))

\*E:  $y^2 = x^3 + 4 * (1 + I)$

\*base field F is  $GF(p^m)$ , where

-p:

0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb

-m: 2

-(1, I) is the basis for F, where  $I^2 + 1 == 0$  in F

\*k: 128

\*expand\_message: expand\_message\_xmd ([Section 5.3.1](#))

\*H: SHA-256

\*L: 64

\*f: Simplified SWU for  $AB == 0$  ([Section 6.6.3](#))

\*Z:  $-(2 + I)$

\*E':  $y'^2 = x'^3 + A' * x' + B'$ , where

-A' =  $240 * I$

-B' =  $1012 * (1 + I)$

\*iso\_map: the isogeny map from  $E'$  to  $E$  given in [Appendix E.3](#)

\*h\_eff:

0xbc69f08f2ee75b3584c6a0ea91b352888e2a8e9145ad7689986ff031508ffe1329c2f178731db956d82b

BLS12381G2\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_ is identical to BLS12381G2\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_, except that the encoding type is encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).

Note that the h\_eff values for these suites are chosen for compatibility with the fast cofactor clearing method described by Budroni and Pintore ([[BP17](#)], Section 4.1), and summarized in [Appendix G.3](#).

An optimized example implementation of the Simplified SWU mapping to the curve  $E'$  isogenous to BLS12-381 G2 is given in [Appendix F.2](#).

### 8.9. Defining a new hash-to-curve suite

For elliptic curves not listed elsewhere in [Section 8](#), a new hash-to-curve suite can be defined by:

1.  $E$ ,  $F$ ,  $p$ , and  $m$  are determined by the elliptic curve and its base field.
2.  $k$  is an upper bound on the target security level of the suite ([Section 10.8](#)). A reasonable choice of  $k$  is  $\text{ceil}(\log_2(r) / 2)$ , where  $r$  is the order of the subgroup  $G$  of the curve  $E$  ([Section 2.1](#)).
3. Choose encoding type, either hash\_to\_curve or encode\_to\_curve ([Section 3](#)).
4. Compute  $L$  as described in [Section 5](#).
5. Choose an expand\_message variant from [Section 5.3](#) plus any underlying cryptographic primitives (e.g., a hash function  $H$ ).
6. Choose a mapping following the guidelines in [Section 6.1](#), and select any required parameters for that mapping.
7. Choose h\_eff to be either the cofactor of  $E$  or, if a fast cofactor clearing method is to be used, a value appropriate to that method as discussed in [Section 7](#).
8. Construct a Suite ID following the guidelines in [Section 8.10](#).

## 8.10. Suite ID naming conventions

Suite IDs MUST be constructed as follows:

```
CURVE_ID || "_" || HASH_ID || "_" || MAP_ID || "_" || ENC_VAR || "_"
```

The fields CURVE\_ID, HASH\_ID, MAP\_ID, and ENC\_VAR are ASCII-encoded strings of at most 64 characters each. Fields MUST contain only ASCII characters between 0x21 and 0x7E (inclusive) except that underscore (i.e., 0x5f) is not allowed.

As indicated above, each field (including the last) is followed by an underscore ("\_", ASCII 0x5f). This helps to ensure that Suite IDs are prefix free. Suite IDs MUST include the final underscore and MUST NOT include any characters after the final underscore.

Suite ID fields MUST be chosen as follows:

\*CURVE\_ID: a human-readable representation of the target elliptic curve.

\*HASH\_ID: a human-readable representation of the expand\_message function and any underlying hash primitives used in hash\_to\_field ([Section 5](#)). This field MUST be constructed as follows:

```
EXP_TAG || ":" || HASH_NAME
```

EXP\_TAG indicates the expand\_message variant:

- "XMD" for expand\_message\_xmd ([Section 5.3.1](#)).

- "XOF" for expand\_message\_xof ([Section 5.3.2](#)).

HASH\_NAME is a human-readable name for the underlying hash primitive. As examples:

1. For expand\_message\_xof ([Section 5.3.2](#)) with SHAKE128, HASH\_ID is "XOF:SHAKE128".
2. For expand\_message\_xmd ([Section 5.3.1](#)) with SHA3-256, HASH\_ID is "XMD:SHA3-256".

Suites that use an alternative hash\_to\_field function that meets the requirements in [Section 5.1](#) MUST indicate this by appending a tag identifying that function to the HASH\_ID field, separated by a colon (":", ASCII 0x3A).

\*MAP\_ID: a human-readable representation of the map\_to\_curve function as defined in [Section 6](#). These are defined as follows:

- "SVDW" for or Shallue and van de Woestijne ([Section 6.6.1](#)).
- "SSWU" for Simplified SWU ([Section 6.6.2](#), [Section 6.6.3](#)).
- "ELL2" for Elligator 2 ([Section 6.7.1](#), [Section 6.8.2](#)).

\*ENC\_VAR: a string indicating the encoding type and other information. The first two characters of this string indicate whether the suite represents a hash\_to\_curve or an encode\_to\_curve operation ([Section 3](#)), as follows:

- If ENC\_VAR begins with "R0", the suite uses hash\_to\_curve.
- If ENC\_VAR begins with "NU", the suite uses encode\_to\_curve.
- ENC\_VAR MUST NOT begin with any other string.

ENC\_VAR MAY also be used to encode other information used to identify variants, for example, a version number. The RECOMMENDED way to do so is to add one or more subfields separated by colons. For example, "R0:V02" is an appropriate ENC\_VAR value for the second version of a uniform encoding suite, while "R0:V02:F0001:BAR17" might be used to indicate a variant of that suite.

## 9. IANA considerations

This document has no IANA actions.

## 10. Security considerations

This section contains additional security considerations about the hash-to-curve mechanisms described in this document.

### 10.1. Properties of encodings

Each encoding type ([Section 3](#)) accepts an arbitrary byte string and maps it to a point on the curve sampled from a distribution that depends on the encoding type. It is important to note that using a nonuniform encoding or directly evaluating one of the mappings of [Section 6](#) produces an output that is easily distinguished from a uniformly random point. Applications that use a nonuniform encoding SHOULD carefully analyze the security implications of nonuniformity. When the required encoding is not clear, applications SHOULD use a uniform encoding.

Both encodings given in [Section 3](#) can output the identity element of the group  $G$ . The probability that either encoding function outputs the identity element is roughly  $1/r$  for a random input, which is negligible for cryptographically useful elliptic curves. Further, it is computationally infeasible to find an input to either encoding function whose corresponding output is the identity element. (Both of these properties hold when the encoding functions are instantiated with a `hash_to_field` function that follows all guidelines in [Section 5](#).) Protocols that use these encoding functions SHOULD NOT add a special case to detect and "fix" the identity element.

When the `hash_to_curve` function ([Section 3](#)) is instantiated with a `hash_to_field` function that is indifferentiable from a random oracle ([Section 5](#)), the resulting function is indifferentiable from a random oracle ([[MRH04](#)], [[BCIMRT10](#)], [[FFSTV13](#)], [[LBB19](#)], [[H20](#)]). In many cases such a function can be safely used in cryptographic protocols whose security analysis assumes a random oracle that outputs uniformly random points on an elliptic curve. As Ristenpart et al. discuss in [[RSS11](#)], however, not all security proofs that rely on random oracles continue to hold when those oracles are replaced by indifferentiable functionalities. This limitation should be considered when analyzing the security of protocols relying on the `hash_to_curve` function.

## 10.2. Hashing passwords

When hashing passwords using any function described in this document, an adversary who learns the output of the hash function (or potentially any intermediate value, e.g., the output of `hash_to_field`) may be able to carry out a dictionary attack. To mitigate such attacks, it is recommended to first execute a more costly key derivation function (e.g., PBKDF2 [[RFC2898](#)], scrypt [[RFC7914](#)], or Argon2 [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-argon2](#)]) on the password, then hash the output of that function to the target elliptic curve. For collision resistance, the hash underlying the key derivation function should be chosen according to the guidelines listed in [Section 5.3.1](#).

## 10.3. Constant-time requirements

Constant-time implementations of all functions in this document are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED for all uses, to avoid leaking information via side channels. It is especially important to use a constant-time implementation when inputs to an encoding are secret values; in such cases, constant-time implementations are REQUIRED for security against timing attacks (e.g., [[VR20](#)]). When constant-time implementations are required, all basic operations and utility functions must be implemented in constant time, as discussed in

[Section 4](#). In some applications (e.g., embedded systems), leakage through other side channels (e.g., power or electromagnetic side channels) may be pertinent. Defending against such leakage is outside the scope of this document, because the nature of the leakage and the appropriate defense depend on the application.

#### 10.4. `encode_to_curve`: output distribution and indifferenciability

The `encode_to_curve` function ([Section 3](#)) returns points sampled from a distribution that is statistically far from uniform. This distribution is bounded roughly as follows: first, it includes at least one eighth of the points in  $G$ , and second, the probability of points in the distribution varies by at most a factor of four. These bounds hold when `encode_to_curve` is instantiated with any of the `map_to_curve` functions in [Section 6](#).

The bounds above are derived from several works in the literature. Specifically:

- \*Shallue and van de Woestijne [[SW06](#)] and Fouque and Tibouchi [[FT12](#)] derive bounds on the Shallue-van de Woestijne mapping ([Section 6.6.1](#)).

- \*Fouque and Tibouchi [[FT10](#)] and Tibouchi [[T14](#)] derive bounds for the Simplified SWU mapping ([Section 6.6.2](#), [Section 6.6.3](#)).

- \*Bernstein et al. [[BHKL13](#)] derive bounds for the Elligator 2 mapping ([Section 6.7.1](#), [Section 6.8.2](#)).

Indifferenciability of `encode_to_curve` follows from an argument similar to the one given by Brier et al. [[BCIMRT10](#)]; we briefly sketch. Consider an ideal random oracle  $H_c()$  that samples from the distribution induced by the `map_to_curve` function called by `encode_to_curve`, and assume for simplicity that the target elliptic curve has cofactor 1 (a similar argument applies for non-unity cofactors). Indifferenciability holds just if it is possible to efficiently simulate the "inner" random oracle in `encode_to_curve`, namely, `hash_to_field`. The simulator works as follows: on a fresh query `msg`, the simulator queries  $H_c(msg)$  and receives a point  $P$  in the image of `map_to_curve` (if `msg` is the same as a prior query, the simulator just returns the value it gave in response to that query). The simulator then computes the possible preimages of  $P$  under `map_to_curve`, i.e., elements  $u$  of  $F$  such that `map_to_curve(u) == P` (Tibouchi [[T14](#)] shows that this can be done efficiently for the Shallue-van de Woestijne and Simplified SWU maps, and Bernstein et al. show the same for Elligator 2). The simulator selects one such preimage at random and returns this value as the simulated output of the "inner" random oracle. By hypothesis,  $H_c()$  samples from the distribution induced by `map_to_curve` on a uniformly random input



element of  $F$ , so this value is uniformly random and induces the correct point  $P$  when passed through `map_to_curve`.

### 10.5. `hash_to_field` security

The `hash_to_field` function defined in [Section 5](#) is indiffereniable from a random oracle [[MRH04](#)] when `expand_message` ([Section 5.3](#)) is modeled as a random oracle. By composability of indiffereniable proofs, this also holds when `expand_message` is proved indiffereniable from a random oracle relative to an underlying primitive that is modeled as a random oracle. When following the guidelines in [Section 5.3](#), both variants of `expand_message` defined in that section meet this requirement (see also [Section 10.6](#)).

We very briefly sketch the indiffereniable argument for `hash_to_field`. Notice that each integer mod  $p$  that `hash_to_field` returns (i.e., each element of the vector representation of  $F$ ) is a member of an equivalence class of roughly  $2^k$  integers of length  $\log_2(p) + k$  bits, all of which are equal modulo  $p$ . For each integer mod  $p$  that `hash_to_field` returns, the simulator samples one member of this equivalence class at random and outputs the byte string returned by `I2OSP`. (Notice that this is essentially the inverse of the `hash_to_field` procedure.)

### 10.6. `expand_message_xmd` security

The `expand_message_xmd` function defined in [Section 5.3.1](#) is indiffereniable from a random oracle [[MRH04](#)] when one of the following holds:

1.  $H$  is indiffereniable from a random oracle,
2.  $H$  is a sponge-based hash function whose inner function is modeled as a random transformation or random permutation [[BDPV08](#)], or
3.  $H$  is a Merkle-Damgaard hash function whose compression function is modeled as a random oracle [[CDMP05](#)].

For cases (1) and (2), the indiffereniable of `expand_message_xmd` follows directly from the indiffereniable of  $H$ .

For case (3), i.e., for  $H$  a Merkle-Damgaard hash function, indiffereniable follows from [[CDMP05](#)], Theorem 3.5. In particular, `expand_message_xmd` computes  $b_0$  by prefixing the message with one block of  $\theta$ -bytes plus auxiliary information (length, counter, and DST). Then, each of the output blocks  $b_i$ ,  $i \geq 1$  in `expand_message_xmd` is the result of invoking  $H$  on a unique, prefix-free encoding of  $b_0$ . This is true, first, because the length of the input to all such invocations is equal and fixed by the choice of  $H$

and DST, and second, because each such input has a unique suffix (because of the inclusion of the counter byte  $I2OSP(i, 1)$ ).

The essential difference between the construction of [\[CDMP05\]](#) and `expand_message_xmd` is that the latter hashes a counter appended to `strxor(b_0, b_(i - 1))` (step 10) rather than to `b_0`. This approach increases the Hamming distance between inputs to different invocations of `H`, which reduces the likelihood that nonidealities in `H` affect the distribution of the `b_i` values.

We note that `expand_message_xmd` can be used to instantiate a general-purpose indiffereniable functionality with variable-length output based on any hash function meeting one of the above criteria. Applications that use `expand_message_xmd` outside of `hash_to_field` should ensure domain separation by picking a distinct value for `DST`.

### 10.7. Domain separation for `expand_message` variants

As discussed in [Section 2.2.5](#), the purpose of domain separation is to ensure that security analyses of cryptographic protocols that query multiple independent random oracles remain valid even if all of these random oracles are instantiated based on one underlying function `H`.

The `expand_message` variants in this document ([Section 5.3](#)) ensure domain separation by appending a suffix-free-encoded domain separation tag `DST_prime` to all strings hashed by `H`, an underlying hash or extendable-output function. (Other `expand_message` variants that follow the guidelines in [Section 5.3.4](#) are expected to behave similarly, but these should be analyzed on a case-by-case basis.) For security, applications that use the same function `H` outside of `expand_message` should enforce domain separation between those uses of `H` and `expand_message`, and should separate all of these from uses of `H` in other applications.

This section suggests four methods for enforcing domain separation from `expand_message` variants, explains how each method achieves domain separation, and lists the situations in which each is appropriate. These methods share a high-level structure: the application designer fixes a tag `DST_ext` distinct from `DST_prime` and augments calls to `H` with `DST_ext`. Each method augments calls to `H` differently, and each may impose additional requirements on `DST_ext`.

These methods can be used to instantiate multiple domain separated functions (e.g., `H1` and `H2`) by selecting distinct `DST_ext` values for each (e.g., `DST_ext1`, `DST_ext2`).

1. (Suffix-only domain separation.) This method is useful when domain separating invocations of `H` from `expand_message_xmd` or `expand_message_xof`. It is not appropriate for domain separating

expand\_message from HMAC-H [[RFC2104](#)]; for that purpose, see method 4.

To instantiate a suffix-only domain separated function Hso, compute

$$\text{Hso}(\text{msg}) = \text{H}(\text{msg} \parallel \text{DST\_ext})$$

DST\_ext should be suffix-free encoded (e.g., by appending one byte encoding the length of DST\_ext) to make it infeasible to find distinct (msg, DST\_ext) pairs that hash to the same value.

This method ensures domain separation because all distinct invocations of H have distinct suffixes, since DST\_ext is distinct from DST\_prime.

2. (Prefix-suffix domain separation.) This method can be used in the same cases as the suffix-only method.

To instantiate a prefix-suffix domain separated function Hps, compute

$$\text{Hps}(\text{msg}) = \text{H}(\text{DST\_ext} \parallel \text{msg} \parallel \text{I2OSP}(0, 1))$$

DST\_ext should be prefix-free encoded (e.g., by adding a one-byte prefix that encodes the length of DST\_ext) to make it infeasible to find distinct (msg, DST\_ext) pairs that hash to the same value.

This method ensures domain separation because appending the byte I2OSP(0, 1) ensures that inputs to H inside Hps are distinct from those inside expand\_message. Specifically, the final byte of DST\_prime encodes the length of DST, which is required to be nonzero ([Section 3.1](#), requirement 2), and DST\_prime is always appended to invocations of H inside expand\_message.

3. (Prefix-only domain separation.) This method is only useful for domain separating invocations of H from expand\_message\_xmd. It does not give domain separation for expand\_message\_xof or HMAC-H.

To instantiate a prefix-only domain separated function Hpo, compute

$$\text{Hpo}(\text{msg}) = \text{H}(\text{DST\_ext} \parallel \text{msg})$$

In order for this method to give domain separation, DST\_ext should be at least b bits long, where b is the number of bits output by the hash function H. In addition, at least one of the

first  $b$  bits must be nonzero. Finally,  $DST\_ext$  should be prefix-free encoded (e.g., by adding a one-byte prefix that encodes the length of  $DST\_ext$ ) to make it infeasible to find distinct  $(msg, DST\_ext)$  pairs that hash to the same value.

This method ensures domain separation as follows. First, since  $DST\_ext$  contains at least one nonzero bit among its first  $b$  bits, it is guaranteed to be distinct from the value  $Z\_pad$  ([Section 5.3.1](#), step 4), which ensures that all inputs to  $H$  are distinct from the input used to generate  $b_0$  in `expand_message_xmd`. Second, since  $DST\_ext$  is at least  $b$  bits long, it is almost certainly distinct from the values  $b_0$  and `strxor(b_0, b_(i - 1))`, and therefore all inputs to  $H$  are distinct from the inputs used to generate  $b_i$ ,  $i \geq 1$ , with high probability.

4. (XMD-HMAC domain separation.) This method is useful for domain separating invocations of  $H$  inside HMAC-H (i.e., HMAC [[RFC2104](#)] instantiated with hash function  $H$ ) from `expand_message_xmd`. It also applies to HKDF-H [[RFC5869](#)], as discussed below.

Specifically, this method applies when HMAC-H is used with a non-secret key to instantiate a random oracle based on a hash function  $H$  (note that `expand_message_xmd` can also be used for this purpose; see [Section 10.6](#)). When using HMAC-H with a high-entropy secret key, domain separation is not necessary; see discussion below.

To choose a non-secret HMAC key  $DST\_key$  that ensures domain separation from `expand_message_xmd`, compute

```
DST_key_preimage = "DERIVE-HMAC-KEY-" || DST_ext || I2OSP(0, 1)
DST_key = H(DST_key_preimage)
```

Then, to instantiate the random oracle  $Hro$  using HMAC-H, compute

```
Hro(msg) = HMAC-H(DST_key, msg)
```

The trailing zero byte in  $DST\_key\_preimage$  ensures that this value is distinct from inputs to  $H$  inside `expand_message_xmd` (because all such inputs have suffix  $DST\_prime$ , which cannot end with a zero byte as discussed above). This ensures domain separation because, with overwhelming probability, all inputs to  $H$  inside of HMAC-H using key  $DST\_key$  have prefixes that are distinct from the values  $Z\_pad$ ,  $b_0$ , and `strxor(b_0, b_(i - 1))` inside of `expand_message_xmd`.

For uses of HMAC-H that instantiate a private random oracle by fixing a high-entropy secret key, domain separation from

expand\_message\_xmd is not necessary. This is because, similarly to the case above, all inputs to H inside HMAC-H using this secret key almost certainly have distinct prefixes from all inputs to H inside expand\_message\_xmd.

Finally, this method can be used with HKDF-H [[RFC5869](#)] by fixing the salt input to HKDF-Extract to DST\_key, computed as above. This ensures domain separation for HKDF-Extract by the same argument as for HMAC-H using DST\_key. Moreover, assuming that the IKM input to HKDF-Extract has sufficiently high entropy (say, commensurate with the security parameter), the HKDF-Expand step is domain separated by the same argument as for HMAC-H with a high-entropy secret key (since PRK is exactly that).

## 10.8. Target security levels

Each ciphersuite specifies a target security level (in bits) for the underlying curve. This parameter ensures the corresponding hash\_to\_field instantiation is conservative and correct. We stress that this parameter is only an upper bound on the security level of the curve, and is neither a guarantee nor endorsement of its suitability for a given application. Mathematical and cryptographic advancements may reduce the effective security level for any curve.

## 11. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Adam Langley for his detailed writeup of Elligator 2 with Curve25519 [[L13](#)]; Dan Boneh, Christopher Patton, Benjamin Lipp, and Leonid Reyzin for educational discussions; and David Benjamin, Daniel Bourdrez, Frank Denis, Sean Devlin, Justin Drake, Bjoern Haase, Mike Hamburg, Dan Harkins, Daira Hopwood, Thomas Icart, Andy Polyakov, Thomas Pornin, Mamy Ratsimbazafy, Michael Scott, Filippo Valsorda, and Mathy Vanhoef for helpful reviews and feedback.

## 12. Contributors

\*Sharon Goldberg, Boston University (goldbe@cs.bu.edu)

\*Ela Lee, Royal Holloway, University of London (Ela.Lee.2010@live.rhul.ac.uk)

\*Michele Orru (michele.orrु@ens.fr)

## 13. References

### 13.1. Normative References

[[EID4730](#)]

Langley, A., "RFC 7748, Errata ID 4730", July 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/errata/eid4730>>.

**[I-D.irtf-cfrg-pairing-friendly-curves]** Sakemi, Y., Kobayashi, T., Saito, T., and R. S. Wahby, "Pairing-Friendly Curves", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-irtf-cfrg-pairing-friendly-curves-10, 30 July 2021, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-irtf-cfrg-pairing-friendly-curves-10>>.

**[RFC2119]** Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC2119>>.

**[RFC7748]** Langley, A., Hamburg, M., and S. Turner, "Elliptic Curves for Security", RFC 7748, DOI 10.17487/RFC7748, January 2016, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC7748>>.

**[RFC8017]** Moriarty, K., Ed., Kaliski, B., Jonsson, J., and A. Rusch, "PKCS #1: RSA Cryptography Specifications Version 2.2", RFC 8017, DOI 10.17487/RFC8017, November 2016, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC8017>>.

**[RFC8174]** Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC8174>>.

### 13.2. Informative References

**[AFQTZ14]** Aranha, D.F., Fouque, P.A., Qian, C., Tibouchi, M., and J.C. Zapalowicz, "Binary Elligator squared", DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-13051-4\_2, pages 20-37, In Selected Areas in Cryptography - SAC 2014, 2014, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-13051-4\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-13051-4_2)>.

**[AR13]** Adj, G. and F. Rodriguez-Henriquez, "Square Root Computation over Even Extension Fields", DOI 10.1109/TC.2013.145, pages 2829-2841, In IEEE Transactions on Computers. vol 63 issue 11, November 2014, <<https://doi.org/10.1109/TC.2013.145>>.

**[BBJLP08]** Bernstein, D.J., Birkner, P., Joye, M., Lange, T., and C. Peters, "Twisted Edwards curves", DOI 10.1007/978-3-540-68164-9\_26, pages 389-405, In AFRICACRYPT 2008, 2008, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-68164-9\\_26](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-68164-9_26)>.

**[BCIMRT10]** Brier, E., Coron, J-S., Icart, T., Madore, D., Randriam, H., and M. Tibouchi, "Efficient Indifferentiable Hashing into Ordinary Elliptic Curves", DOI

10.1007/978-3-642-14623-7\_13, pages 237-254, In Advances in Cryptology - CRYPTO 2010, 2010, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-14623-7\\_13](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-14623-7_13)>.

[BDPV08] Bertoni, G., Daemen, J., Peeters, M., and G. Van Assche, "On the Indifferentiability of the Sponge Construction", DOI 10.1007/978-3-540-78967-3\_11, pages 181-197, In Advances in Cryptology - EUROCRYPT 2008, 2008, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-78967-3\\_11](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-78967-3_11)>.

[BF01] Boneh, D. and M. Franklin, "Identity-based encryption from the Weil pairing", DOI 10.1007/3-540-44647-8\_13, pages 213-229, In Advances in Cryptology - CRYPTO 2001, August 2001, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-44647-8\\_13](https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-44647-8_13)>.

[BHKL13] Bernstein, D.J., Hamburg, M., Krasnova, A., and T. Lange, "Elligator: elliptic-curve points indistinguishable from uniform random strings", DOI 10.1145/2508859.2516734, pages 967-980, In Proceedings of the 2013 ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security, November 2013, <<https://doi.org/10.1145/2508859.2516734>>.

[BLAKE2X] Aumasson, J-P., Neves, S., Wilcox-O'Hearn, Z., and C. Winnerlein, "BLAKE2X", December 2016, <<https://blake2.net/blake2x.pdf>>.

[BLMP19] Bernstein, D.J., Lange, T., Martindale, C., and L. Panny, "Quantum circuits for the CSIDH: optimizing quantum evaluation of isogenies", DOI 10.1007/978-3-030-17656-3, In Advances in Cryptology - EUROCRYPT 2019, 2019, <<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-17656-3>>.

[BLS01] Boneh, D., Lynn, B., and H. Shacham, "Short signatures from the Weil pairing", DOI 10.1007/s00145-004-0314-9, pages 297-319, In Journal of Cryptology, vol 17, July 2004, <<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00145-004-0314-9>>.

[BLS03] Barreto, P., Lynn, B., and M. Scott, "Constructing Elliptic Curves with Prescribed Embedding Degrees", DOI 10.1007/3-540-36413-7\_19, pages 257-267, In Security in Communication Networks, 2003, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-36413-7\\_19](https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-36413-7_19)>.

[BLS12-381] Bowe, S., "BLS12-381: New zk-SNARK Elliptic Curve Construction", March 2017, <<https://electriccoin.co/blog/new-snark-curve/>>.

[BM92] Bellare, S.M. and M. Merritt, "Encrypted key exchange: Password-based protocols secure against dictionary attacks", DOI 10.1109/RISP.1992.213269, pages 72-84, In

IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy - Oakland 1992, 1992, <<https://doi.org/10.1109/RISP.1992.213269>>.

- [BMP00] Boyko, V., MacKenzie, P.D., and S. Patel, "Provably secure password-authenticated key exchange using Diffie-Hellman", DOI 10.1007/3-540-45539-6\_12, pages 156-171, In Advances in Cryptology - EUROCRYPT 2000, May 2000, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-45539-6\\_12](https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-45539-6_12)>.
- [BN05] Barreto, P. and M. Naehrig, "Pairing-Friendly Elliptic Curves of Prime Order", DOI 10.1007/11693383\_22, pages 319-331, In Selected Areas in Cryptography 2005, 2006, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/11693383\\_22](https://doi.org/10.1007/11693383_22)>.
- [BP17] Budroni, A. and F. Pintore, "Efficient hash maps to G2 on BLS curves", ePrint 2017/419, May 2017, <<https://eprint.iacr.org/2017/419>>.
- [BR93] Bellare, M. and P. Rogaway, "Random oracles are practical: a paradigm for designing efficient protocols", DOI 10.1145/168588.168596, pages 62-73, In Proceedings of the 1993 ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security, December 1993, <<https://doi.org/10.1145/168588.168596>>.
- [C93] Cohen, H., "A Course in Computational Algebraic Number Theory", ISBN 9783642081422, publisher Springer-Verlag, 1993, <<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-02945-9>>.
- [CDMP05] Coron, J-S., Dodis, Y., Malinaud, C., and P. Puniya, "Merkle-Damgaard Revisited: How to Construct a Hash Function", DOI 10.1007/11535218\_26, pages 430-448, In Advances in Cryptology - CRYPTO 2005, 2005, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/11535218\\_26](https://doi.org/10.1007/11535218_26)>.
- [CFADLNV05] Cohen, H., Frey, G., Avanzi, R., Doche, C., Lange, T., Nguyen, K., and F. Vercauteren, "Handbook of Elliptic and Hyperelliptic Curve Cryptography", ISBN 9781584885184, publisher Chapman and Hall / CRC, 2005, <<https://www.crcpress.com/9781584885184>>.
- [CK11] Couveignes, J. and J. Kammerer, "The geometry of flex tangents to a cubic curve and its parameterizations", DOI 10.1016/j.jsc.2011.11.003, pages 266-281, In Journal of Symbolic Computation, vol 47 issue 3, 2012, <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsc.2011.11.003>>.
- [F11] Farashahi, R.R., "Hashing into Hessian curves", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-21969-6\_17, pages 278-289, In



AFRICACRYPT 2011, 2011, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-21969-6\\_17](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-21969-6_17)>.

- [FFSTV13] Farashahi, R.R., Fouque, P.A., Shparlinski, I.E., Tibouchi, M., and J.F. Voloch, "Indifferentiable deterministic hashing to elliptic and hyperelliptic curves", DOI 10.1090/S0025-5718-2012-02606-8, pages 491-512, In Math. Comp. vol 82, 2013, <<https://doi.org/10.1090/S0025-5718-2012-02606-8>>.
- [FIPS180-4] National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), "Secure Hash Standard (SHS)", August 2015, <<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.180-4.pdf>>.
- [FIPS186-4] National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), "FIPS Publication 186-4: Digital Signature Standard", July 2013, <<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.186-4.pdf>>.
- [FIPS202] National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), "SHA-3 Standard: Permutation-Based Hash and Extendable-Output Functions", August 2015, <<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.202.pdf>>.
- [FJT13] Fouque, P-A., Joux, A., and M. Tibouchi, "Injective encodings to elliptic curves", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-39059-3\_14, pages 203-218, In ACISP 2013, 2013, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-39059-3\\_14](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-39059-3_14)>.
- [FKR11] Fuentes-Castaneda, L., Knapp, E., and F. Rodriguez-Henriquez, "Fast Hashing to G2 on Pairing-Friendly Curves", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-28496-0\_25, pages 412-430, In Selected Areas in Cryptography, 2011, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-28496-0\\_25](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-28496-0_25)>.
- [FSV09] Farashahi, R.R., Shparlinski, I.E., and J.F. Voloch, "On hashing into elliptic curves", DOI 10.1515/JMC.2009.022, pages 353-360, In Journal of Mathematical Cryptology, vol 3 no 4, 2009, <<https://doi.org/10.1515/JMC.2009.022>>.
- [FT10] Fouque, P-A. and M. Tibouchi, "Estimating the size of the image of deterministic hash functions to elliptic curves.", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-14712-8\_5, pages 81-91, In Progress in Cryptology - LATINCRYPT 2010, 2010, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-14712-8\\_5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-14712-8_5)>.
- [FT12] Fouque, P-A. and M. Tibouchi, "Indifferentiable Hashing to Barreto-Naehrig Curves", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-33481-8\_1, pages 1-7, In Progress in

Cryptology - LATINCRYPT 2012, 2012, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-33481-8\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-33481-8_1)>.

[H20] Hamburg, M., "Indifferentiable hashing from Elligator 2", 2020, <<https://eprint.iacr.org/2020/1513>>.

[hash2curve-repo] "Hashing to Elliptic Curves - GitHub repository", 2019, <<https://github.com/cfrg/draft-irtf-cfrg-hash-to-curve>>.

[I-D.irtf-cfrg-argon2] Biryukov, A., Dinu, D., Khovratovich, D., and S. Josefsson, "Argon2 Memory-Hard Function for Password Hashing and Proof-of-Work Applications", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-irtf-cfrg-argon2-13, 11 March 2021, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-irtf-cfrg-argon2-13>>.

[I-D.irtf-cfrg-bls-signature] Boneh, D., Gorbunov, S., Wahby, R. S., Wee, H., and Z. Zhang, "BLS Signatures", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-irtf-cfrg-bls-signature-04, 10 September 2020, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-irtf-cfrg-bls-signature-04>>.

[I-D.irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448] Valence, H. D., Grigg, J., Hamburg, M., Lovecruft, I., Tankersley, G., and F. Valsorda, "The ristretto255 and decaf448 Groups", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448-03, 25 February 2022, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448-03>>.

[I-D.irtf-cfrg-voprf] Davidson, A., Faz-Hernandez, A., Sullivan, N., and C. A. Wood, "Oblivious Pseudorandom Functions (OPRFs) using Prime-Order Groups", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-irtf-cfrg-voprf-09, 8 February 2022, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-irtf-cfrg-voprf-09>>.

[I-D.irtf-cfrg-vrf] Goldberg, S., Reyzin, L., Papadopoulos, D., and J. Vcelak, "Verifiable Random Functions (VRFs)", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-irtf-cfrg-vrf-12, 26 May 2022, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-irtf-cfrg-vrf-12>>.

[Icart09] Icart, T., "How to Hash into Elliptic Curves", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-03356-8\_18, pages 303-316, In Advances in Cryptology - CRYPTO 2009, 2009, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-03356-8\\_18](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-03356-8_18)>.

- [J96] Jablon, D.P., "Strong password-only authenticated key exchange", DOI 10.1145/242896.242897, pages 5-26, In SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, vol 26 issue 5, 1996, <<https://doi.org/10.1145/242896.242897>>.
- [jubjub-fq] "zkcrypto/jubjub - fq.rs", 2019, <<https://github.com/zkcrypto/jubjub/blob/master/src/fq.rs>>.
- [KLR10] Kammerer, J., Lercier, R., and G. Renault, "Encoding points on hyperelliptic curves over finite fields in deterministic polynomial time", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-17455-1\_18, pages 278-297, In PAIRING 2010, 2010, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-17455-1\\_18](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-17455-1_18)>.
- [L13] Langley, A., "Implementing Elligator for Curve25519", 2013, <<https://www.imperialviolet.org/2013/12/25/elligator.html>>.
- [LBB19] Lipp, B., Blanchet, B., and K. Bhargavan, "A Mechanised Proof of the WireGuard Virtual Private Network Protocol", In INRIA Research Report No. 9269, April 2019, <<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-02100345/>>.
- [MOV96] Menezes, A.J., van Oorschot, P.C., and S.A. Vanstone, "Handbook of Applied Cryptography", ISBN 9780849385230, publisher CRC Press, 1996, <<http://cacr.uwaterloo.ca/hac/>>.
- [MRH04] Maurer, U., Renner, R., and C. Holenstein, "Indifferentiability, impossibility results on reductions, and applications to the random oracle methodology", DOI 10.1007/978-3-540-24638-1\_2, pages 21-39, In TCC 2004: Theory of Cryptography, February 2004, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-24638-1\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-24638-1_2)>.
- [MRV99] Micali, S., Rabin, M., and S. Vadhan, "Verifiable Random Functions", DOI 10.1109/SFFCS.1999.814584, In Symposium on the Foundations of Computer Science, October 1999, <<https://doi.org/10.1109/SFFCS.1999.814584>>.
- [MT98] Matsumoto, M. and T. Nishimura, "Mersenne twister: A 623-dimensionally equidistributed uniform pseudo-random number generator", DOI 10.1145/272991.272995, pages 3-30, In ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation

(TOMACS), Volume 8, Issue 1, January 1998, <<https://doi.org/10.1145/272991.272995>>.

- [NR97]** Naor, M. and O. Reingold, "Number-theoretic constructions of efficient pseudo-random functions", DOI 10.1109/SFCS.1997.646134, In Symposium on the Foundations of Computer Science, October 1997, <<https://doi.org/10.1109/SFCS.1997.646134>>.
- [p1363.2]** IEEE Computer Society, "IEEE Standard Specification for Password-Based Public-Key Cryptography Techniques", September 2008, <[https://standards.ieee.org/standard/1363\\_2-2008.html](https://standards.ieee.org/standard/1363_2-2008.html)>.
- [p1363a]** IEEE Computer Society, "IEEE Standard Specifications for Public-Key Cryptography---Amendment 1: Additional Techniques", March 2004, <<https://standards.ieee.org/standard/1363a-2004.html>>.
- [P20]** Pornin, T., "Efficient Elliptic Curve Operations On Microcontrollers With Finite Field Extensions", 2020, <<https://eprint.iacr.org/2020/009>>.
- [RCB16]** Renes, J., Costello, C., and L. Batina, "Complete addition formulas for prime order elliptic curves", DOI 10.1007/978-3-662-49890-3\_16, pages 403-428, In Advances in Cryptology - EUROCRYPT 2016, May 2016, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-49890-3\\_16](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-49890-3_16)>.
- [RFC2104]** Krawczyk, H., Bellare, M., and R. Canetti, "HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication", RFC 2104, DOI 10.17487/RFC2104, February 1997, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC2104>>.
- [RFC2898]** Kaliski, B., "PKCS #5: Password-Based Cryptography Specification Version 2.0", RFC 2898, DOI 10.17487/RFC2898, September 2000, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC2898>>.
- [RFC5869]** Krawczyk, H. and P. Eronen, "HMAC-based Extract-and-Expand Key Derivation Function (HKDF)", RFC 5869, DOI 10.17487/RFC5869, May 2010, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC5869>>.
- [RFC7693]** Saarinen, M.-J., Ed. and J.-P. Aumasson, "The BLAKE2 Cryptographic Hash and Message Authentication Code

(MAC)", RFC 7693, DOI 10.17487/RFC7693, November 2015, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC7693>>.

[RFC7914] Percival, C. and S. Josefsson, "The scrypt Password-Based Key Derivation Function", RFC 7914, DOI 10.17487/RFC7914, August 2016, <<https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC7914>>.

[RSS11] Ristenpart, T., Shacham, H., and T. Shrimpton, "Careful with Composition: Limitations of the Indifferentiability Framework", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-20465-4\_27, pages 487-506, In Advances in Cryptology - EUROCRYPT 2011, May 2011, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-20465-4\\_27](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-20465-4_27)>.

[S05] Skalba, M., "Points on elliptic curves over finite fields", DOI 10.4064/aa117-3-7, pages 293-301, In Acta Arithmetica, vol 117 no 3, 2005, <<https://doi.org/10.4064/aa117-3-7>>.

[S85] Schoof, R., "Elliptic Curves Over Finite Fields and the Computation of Square Roots mod  $p$ ", DOI 10.1090/S0025-5718-1985-0777280-6, pages 483-494, In Mathematics of Computation vol 44 issue 170, April 1985, <<https://doi.org/10.1090/S0025-5718-1985-0777280-6>>.

[SAGE] The Sage Developers, "SageMath, the Sage Mathematics Software System", 2019, <<https://www.sagemath.org>>.

[SBCDK09] Scott, M., Benger, N., Charlemagne, M., Dominguez Perez, L.J., and E.J. Kachisa, "Fast Hashing to G2 on Pairing-Friendly Curves", DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-03298-1\_8, pages 102-113, In Pairing-Based Cryptography - Pairing 2009, 2009, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-03298-1\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-03298-1_8)>.

[SEC1] Standards for Efficient Cryptography Group (SECG), "SEC 1: Elliptic Curve Cryptography", May 2009, <<http://www.secg.org/sec1-v2.pdf>>.

[SEC2] Standards for Efficient Cryptography Group (SECG), "SEC 2: Recommended Elliptic Curve Domain Parameters", January 2010, <<http://www.secg.org/sec2-v2.pdf>>.

[SS04] Schinzel, A. and M. Skalba, "On equations  $y^2 = x^n + k$  in a finite field.", DOI 10.4064/ba52-3-1, pages 223-226, In Bulletin Polish Acad. Sci. Math. vol 52, no 3, 2004, <<https://doi.org/10.4064/ba52-3-1>>.

[SW06] Shallue, A. and C. van de Woestijne, "Construction of rational points on elliptic curves over finite fields", DOI 10.1007/11792086\_36, pages 510-524, In Algorithmic

Number Theory. ANTS 2006., 2006, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/11792086\\_36](https://doi.org/10.1007/11792086_36)>.

- [T14] Tibouchi, M., "Elligator squared: Uniform points on elliptic curves of prime order as uniform random strings", DOI 10.1007/978-3-662-45472-5\_10, pages 139-156, In Financial Cryptography and Data Security - FC 2014, 2014, <[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-45472-5\\_10](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-45472-5_10)>.
- [TK17] Tibouchi, M. and T. Kim, "Improved elliptic curve hashing and point representation", DOI 10.1007/s10623-016-0288-2, pages 161-177, In Designs, Codes, and Cryptography, vol 82, 2017, <<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10623-016-0288-2>>.
- [U07] Ulas, M., "Rational points on certain hyperelliptic curves over finite fields", DOI 10.4064/ba55-2-1, pages 97-104, In Bulletin Polish Acad. Sci. Math. vol 55, no 2, 2007, <<https://doi.org/10.4064/ba55-2-1>>.
- [VR20] Vanhoef, M. and E. Ronen, "Dragonblood: Analyzing the Dragonfly Handshake of WPA3 and EAP-pwd", In IEEE Symposium on Security & Privacy (SP), 2020, <<https://eprint.iacr.org/2019/383>>.
- [W08] Washington, L.C., "Elliptic curves: Number theory and cryptography", ISBN 9781420071467, publisher Chapman and Hall / CRC, edition 2nd, 2008, <<https://www.crcpress.com/9781420071467>>.
- [W19] Wahby, R.S., "An explicit, generic parameterization for the Shallue--van de Woestijne map", 2019, <[https://github.com/cfrg/draft-irtf-cfrg-hash-to-curve/raw/master/doc/svdw\\_params.pdf](https://github.com/cfrg/draft-irtf-cfrg-hash-to-curve/raw/master/doc/svdw_params.pdf)>.
- [WB19] Wahby, R.S. and D. Boneh, "Fast and simple constant-time hashing to the BLS12-381 elliptic curve", DOI 10.13154/tches.v2019.i4.154-179, ePrint 2019/403, issue 4, volume 2019, In IACR Trans. CHES, August 2019, <<https://eprint.iacr.org/2019/403>>.

## Appendix A. Related work

The problem of mapping arbitrary bit strings to elliptic curve points has been the subject of both practical and theoretical research. This section briefly describes the background and research results that underly the recommendations in this document. This section is provided for informational purposes only.

A naive but generally insecure method of mapping a string  $msg$  to a point on an elliptic curve  $E$  having  $n$  points is to first fix a point  $P$  that generates the elliptic curve group, and a hash function  $H_n$  from bit strings to integers less than  $n$ ; then compute  $H_n(msg) * P$ , where the  $*$  operator represents scalar multiplication. The reason this approach is insecure is that the resulting point has a known discrete log relationship to  $P$ . Thus, except in cases where this method is specified by the protocol, it must not be used; doing so risks catastrophic security failures.

Boneh et al. [[BLS01](#)] describe an encoding method they call `MapToGroup`, which works roughly as follows: first, use the input string to initialize a pseudorandom number generator, then use the generator to produce a value  $x$  in  $F$ . If  $x$  is the  $x$ -coordinate of a point on the elliptic curve, output that point. Otherwise, generate a new value  $x$  in  $F$  and try again. Since a random value  $x$  in  $F$  has probability about  $1/2$  of corresponding to a point on the curve, the expected number of tries is just two. However, the running time of this method, which is generally referred to as a probabilistic try-and-increment algorithm, depends on the input string. As such, it is not safe to use in protocols sensitive to timing side channels, as was exemplified by the Dragonblood attack [[VR20](#)].

Schinzel and Skalba [[SS04](#)] introduce a method of constructing elliptic curve points deterministically, for a restricted class of curves and a very small number of points. Skalba [[S05](#)] generalizes this construction to more curves and more points on those curves. Shallue and van de Woestijne [[SW06](#)] further generalize and simplify Skalba's construction, yielding concretely efficient maps to a constant fraction of the points on almost any curve. Fouque and Tibouchi [[FT12](#)] give a parameterization of this mapping for Barreto-Naehrig pairing-friendly curves [[BN05](#)].

Ulas [[U07](#)] describes a simpler version of the Shallue-van de Woestijne map, and Brier et al. [[BCIMRT10](#)] give a further simplification, which the authors call the "simplified SWU" map. That simplified map applies only to fields of characteristic  $p = 3 \pmod{4}$ ; Wahby and Boneh [[WB19](#)] generalize to fields of any characteristic, and give further optimizations.

Boneh and Franklin give a deterministic algorithm mapping to certain supersingular curves over fields of characteristic  $p = 2 \pmod{3}$  [[BF01](#)]. Icart gives another deterministic algorithm which maps to any curve over a field of characteristic  $p = 2 \pmod{3}$  [[Icart09](#)]. Several extensions and generalizations follow this work, including [[FSV09](#)], [[FT10](#)], [[KLR10](#)], [[F11](#)], and [[CK11](#)].

Following the work of Farashahi [[F11](#)], Fouque et al. [[FJT13](#)] describe a mapping to curves over fields of characteristic  $p = 3$

(mod 4) having a number of points divisible by 4. Bernstein et al. [BHL13] optimize this mapping and describe a related mapping that they call "Elligator 2," which applies to any curve over a field of odd characteristic having a point of order 2. This includes Curve25519 and Curve448, both of which are CFRG-recommended curves [RFC7748]. Bernstein et al. [BLMP19] extend the Elligator 2 map to a class of supersingular curves over fields of characteristic  $p = 3 \pmod{4}$ .

An important caveat regarding all of the above deterministic mapping functions is that none of them map to the entire curve, but rather to some fraction of the points. This means that they cannot be used directly to construct a random oracle that outputs points on the curve.

Brier et al. [BCIMRT10] give two solutions to this problem. The first, which Brier et al. prove applies to Icart's method, computes  $f(H_0(\text{msg})) + f(H_1(\text{msg}))$  for two distinct hash functions  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  from bit strings to  $F$  and a mapping  $f$  from  $F$  to the elliptic curve  $E$ . The second, which applies to essentially all deterministic mappings but is more costly, computes  $f(H_0(\text{msg})) + H_2(\text{msg}) * P$ , for  $P$  a generator of the elliptic curve group and  $H_2$  a hash from bit strings to integers modulo  $r$ , the order of the elliptic curve group. Farashahi et al. [FFSTV13] improve the analysis of the first method, showing that it applies to essentially all deterministic mappings. Tibouchi and Kim [TK17] further refine the analysis and describe additional optimizations.

Complementary to the problem of mapping from bit strings to elliptic curve points, Bernstein et al. [BHL13] study the problem of mapping from elliptic curve points to uniformly random bit strings, giving solutions for a class of curves including Montgomery and twisted Edwards curves. Tibouchi [T14] and Aranha et al. [AFQTZ14] generalize these results. This document does not deal with this complementary problem.

## Appendix B. Hashing to ristretto255

ristretto255 [I-D.irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448] provides a prime-order group based on Curve25519 [RFC7748]. This section describes `hash_to_ristretto255`, which implements a random-oracle encoding to this group that has a uniform output distribution (Section 2.2.3) and the same security properties and interface as the `hash_to_curve` function (Section 3).

The ristretto255 API defines a one-way map ([I-D.irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448], Section 4.3.4); this section refers to that map as `ristretto255_map`.



The `hash_to_ristretto255` function MUST be instantiated with an `expand_message` function that conforms to the requirements given in [Section 5.3](#). In addition, it MUST use a domain separation tag constructed as described in [Section 3.1](#), and all domain separation recommendations given in [Section 10.7](#) apply when implementing protocols that use `hash_to_ristretto255`.

`hash_to_ristretto255(msg)`

Parameters:

- `DST`, a domain separation tag (see discussion above).
- `expand_message`, a function that expands a byte string and domain separation tag into a uniformly random byte string (see discussion above).
- `ristretto255_map`, the one-way map from the `ristretto255` API.

Input: `msg`, an arbitrary-length byte string.

Output: `P`, an element of the `ristretto255` group.

Steps:

1. `uniform_bytes = expand_message(msg, DST, 64)`
2. `P = ristretto255_map(uniform_bytes)`
3. return `P`

Since `hash_to_ristretto255` is not a hash-to-curve suite, it does not have a Suite ID. If a similar identifier is needed, it MUST be constructed following the guidelines in [Section 8.10](#), with the following parameters:

\*`CURVE_ID`: "ristretto255"

\*`HASH_ID`: as described in [Section 8.10](#)

\*`MAP_ID`: "R255MAP"

\*`ENC_VAR`: "RO"

For example, if `expand_message` is `expand_message_xmd` using SHA-512, the REQUIRED identifier is:

`ristretto255_XMD:SHA-512_R255MAP_RO_`

## Appendix C. Hashing to decaf448

Similar to `ristretto255`, `decaf448` [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448](#)] provides a prime-order group based on Curve448 [[RFC7748](#)]. This section describes `hash_to_decaf448`, which implements a random-oracle encoding to this group that has a uniform output distribution

([Section 2.2.3](#)) and the same security properties and interface as the `hash_to_curve` function ([Section 3](#)).

The `decaf448` API defines a one-way map ([\[I-D.irtf-cfrg-ristretto255-decaf448\]](#), Section 5.3.4); this section refers to that map as `decaf448_map`.

The `hash_to_decaf448` function MUST be instantiated with an `expand_message` function that conforms to the requirements given in [Section 5.3](#). In addition, it MUST use a domain separation tag constructed as described in [Section 3.1](#), and all domain separation recommendations given in [Section 10.7](#) apply when implementing protocols that use `hash_to_decaf448`.

`hash_to_decaf448(msg)`

Parameters:

- `DST`, a domain separation tag (see discussion above).
- `expand_message`, a function that expands a byte string and domain separation tag into a uniformly random byte string (see discussion above).
- `decaf448_map`, the one-way map from the `decaf448` API.

Input: `msg`, an arbitrary-length byte string.

Output: `P`, an element of the `decaf448` group.

Steps:

1. `uniform_bytes = expand_message(msg, DST, 112)`
2. `P = decaf448_map(uniform_bytes)`
3. return `P`

Since `hash_to_decaf448` is not a hash-to-curve suite, it does not have a Suite ID. If a similar identifier is needed, it MUST be constructed following the guidelines in [Section 8.10](#), with the following parameters:

\*`CURVE_ID`: "decaf448"

\*`HASH_ID`: as described in [Section 8.10](#)

\*`MAP_ID`: "D448MAP"

\*`ENC_VAR`: "R0"

For example, if `expand_message` is `expand_message_xof` using SHAKE256, the REQUIRED identifier is:

`decaf448_XOF:SHAKE256_D448MAP_R0_`

## Appendix D. Rational maps

This section gives rational maps that can be used when hashing to twisted Edwards or Montgomery curves.

Given a twisted Edwards curve, [Appendix D.1](#) shows how to derive a corresponding Montgomery curve and how to map from that curve to the twisted Edwards curve. This mapping may be used when hashing to twisted Edwards curves as described in [Section 6.8](#).

Given a Montgomery curve, [Appendix D.2](#) shows how to derive a corresponding Weierstrass curve and how to map from that curve to the Montgomery curve. This mapping can be used to hash to Montgomery or twisted Edwards curves via the Shallue-van de Woestijne ([Section 6.6.1](#)) or Simplified SWU ([Section 6.6.2](#)) method, as follows:

\*For Montgomery curves, first map to the Weierstrass curve, then convert to Montgomery coordinates via the mapping.

\*For twisted Edwards curves, compose the Weierstrass to Montgomery mapping with the Montgomery to twisted Edwards mapping ([Appendix D.1](#)) to obtain a Weierstrass curve and a mapping to the target twisted Edwards curve. Map to this Weierstrass curve, then convert to Edwards coordinates via the mapping.

### D.1. Generic Montgomery to twisted Edwards map

This section gives a generic birational map between twisted Edwards and Montgomery curves.

The map in this section is a simplified version of the map given in [\[BBJLP08\]](#), Theorem 3.2. Specifically, this section's map handles exceptional cases in a simplified way that is geared towards hashing to a twisted Edwards curve's prime-order subgroup.

The twisted Edwards curve

$$a * v^2 + w^2 = 1 + d * v^2 * w^2$$

is birationally equivalent to the Montgomery curve

$$K * t^2 = s^3 + J * s^2 + s$$

which has the form required by the Elligator 2 mapping of [Section 6.7.1](#). The coefficients of the Montgomery curve are

$$*J = 2 * (a + d) / (a - d)$$

$$*K = 4 / (a - d)$$

The rational map from the point  $(s, t)$  on the above Montgomery curve to the point  $(v, w)$  on the twisted Edwards curve is given by

$$*v = s / t$$

$$*w = (s - 1) / (s + 1)$$

This mapping is undefined when  $t == 0$  or  $s == -1$ , i.e., when the denominator of either of the above rational functions is zero. Implementations MUST detect exceptional cases and return the value  $(v, w) = (0, 1)$ , which is the identity point on all twisted Edwards curves.

The following straight-line implementation of the above rational map handles the exceptional cases.

```
monty_to_edw_generic(s, t)
```

Input:  $(s, t)$ , a point on the curve  $K * t^2 = s^3 + J * s^2 + s$ .

Output:  $(v, w)$ , a point on an equivalent twisted Edwards curve.

```
1. tv1 = s + 1
2. tv2 = tv1 * t      # (s + 1) * t
3. tv2 = inv0(tv2)    # 1 / ((s + 1) * t)
4.  v = tv2 * tv1     # 1 / t
5.  v = v * s        # s / t
6.  w = tv2 * t      # 1 / (s + 1)
7. tv1 = s - 1
8.  w = w * tv1      # (s - 1) / (s + 1)
9.  e = tv2 == 0
10. w = CMOV(w, 1, e) # handle exceptional case
11. return (v, w)
```

For completeness, we also give the inverse relations. (Note that this map is not required when hashing to twisted Edwards curves.) The coefficients of the twisted Edwards curve corresponding to the above Montgomery curve are

$$*a = (J + 2) / K$$

$$*d = (J - 2) / K$$

The rational map from the point  $(v, w)$  on the twisted Edwards curve to the point  $(s, t)$  on the Montgomery curve is given by

$$*s = (1 + w) / (1 - w)$$

$$*t = (1 + w) / (v * (1 - w))$$

The mapping is undefined when  $v == 0$  or  $w == 1$ . When the goal is to map into the prime-order subgroup of the Montgomery curve, it suffices to return the identity point on the Montgomery curve in the exceptional cases.

## D.2. Weierstrass to Montgomery map

The rational map from the point  $(s, t)$  on the Montgomery curve

$$K * t^2 = s^3 + J * s^2 + s$$

to the point  $(x, y)$  on the equivalent Weierstrass curve

$$y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$$

is given by:

$$*A = (3 - J^2) / (3 * K^2)$$

$$*B = (2 * J^3 - 9 * J) / (27 * K^3)$$

$$*x = (3 * s + J) / (3 * K)$$

$$*y = t / K$$

The inverse map, from the point  $(x, y)$  to the point  $(s, t)$ , is given by

$$*s = (3 * K * x - J) / 3$$

$$*t = y * K$$

This mapping can be used to apply the Shallue-van de Woestijne ([Section 6.6.1](#)) or Simplified SWU ([Section 6.6.2](#)) method to Montgomery curves.

## Appendix E. Isogeny maps for suites

This section specifies the isogeny maps for the secp256k1 and BLS12-381 suites listed in [Section 8](#).



The constants used to compute x\_den are as follows:

\*k\_(2,0) =  
0xd35771193d94918a9ca34ccbb7b640dd86cd409542f8487d9fe6b745781eb49b

\*k\_(2,1) =  
0xedadc6f64383dc1df7c4b2d51b54225406d36b641f5e41bbc52a56612a8c6d14

The constants used to compute y\_num are as follows:

\*k\_(3,0) =  
0x4bda12f684bda12f684bda12f684bda12f684bda12f684bda12f684b8e38e23c

\*k\_(3,1) =  
0xc75e0c32d5cb7c0fa9d0a54b12a0a6d5647ab046d686da6fdffc90fc201d71a3

\*k\_(3,2) =  
0x29a6194691f91a73715209ef6512e576722830a201be2018a765e85a9ecee931

\*k\_(3,3) =  
0x2f684bda12f684bda12f684bda12f684bda12f684bda12f684bda12f38e38d84

The constants used to compute y\_den are as follows:

\*k\_(4,0) =  
0xffe93b

\*k\_(4,1) =  
0x7a06534bb8bdb49fd5e9e6632722c2989467c1bfc8e8d978dfb425d2685c2573

\*k\_(4,2) =  
0x6484aa716545ca2cf3a70c3fa8fe337e0a3d21162f0d6299a7bf8192bfd2a76f

## E.2. 11-isogeny map for BLS12-381 G1

The 11-isogeny map from  $(x', y')$  on  $E'$  to  $(x, y)$  on  $E$  is given by the following rational functions:

$x = x\_num / x\_den$ , where

$$-x\_num = k\_(1,11) * x'^{11} + k\_(1,10) * x'^{10} + k\_(1,9) * x'^9 + \dots + k\_(1,0)$$

$$-x\_den = x'^{10} + k\_(2,9) * x'^9 + k\_(2,8) * x'^8 + \dots + k\_(2,0)$$

$y = y' * y\_num / y\_den$ , where

$$-y\_num = k\_(3,15) * x'^{15} + k\_(3,14) * x'^{14} + k\_(3,13) * x'^{13} + \dots + k\_(3,0)$$

$$-y\_den = x'^{15} + k\_(4,14) * x'^{14} + k\_(4,13) * x'^{13} + \dots + k\_(4,0)$$

The constants used to compute  $x\_num$  are as follows:

\* $k\_(1,0) =$

0x11a05f2b1e833340b809101dd99815856b303e88a2d7005ff2627b56cdb4e2c85610c2d5f2e62d6eaeac3

\* $k\_(1,1) =$

0x17294ed3e943ab2f0588bab22147a81c7c17e75b2f6a8417f565e33c70d1e86b4838f2a6f318c356e834

\* $k\_(1,2) =$

0xd54005db97678ec1d1048c5d10a9a1bce032473295983e56878e501ec68e25c958c3e3d2a09729fe0179

\* $k\_(1,3) =$

0x1778e7166fcc6db74e0609d307e55412d7f5e4656a8dbf25f1b33289f1b330835336e25ce3107193c5b3

\* $k\_(1,4) =$

0xe99726a3199f4436642b4b3e4118e5499db995a1257fb3f086eeb65982fac18985a286f301e77c451154

\* $k\_(1,5) =$

0x1630c3250d7313ff01d1201bf7a74ab5db3cb17dd952799b9ed3ab9097e68f90a0870d2dcae73d19cd13

\* $k\_(1,6) =$

0xd6ed6553fe44d296a3726c38ae652bfb11586264f0f8ce19008e218f9c86b2a8da25128c1052ecadd7f



\*k\_(1,7) =  
0x17b81e7701abdbe2e8743884d1117e53356de5ab275b4db1a682c62ef0f2753339b7c8f8c8f475af9ccb5

\*k\_(1,8) =  
0x80d3cf1f9a78fc47b90b33563be990dc43b756ce79f5574a2c596c928c5d1de4fa295f296b74e956d719

\*k\_(1,9) =  
0x169b1f8e1bcfa7c42e0c37515d138f22dd2ecb803a0c5c99676314baf4bb1b7fa3190b2edc0327797f24

\*k\_(1,10) =  
0x10321da079ce07e272d8ec09d2565b0dfa7dccdde6787f96d50af36003b14866f69b771f8c285decca67

\*k\_(1,11) =  
0x6e08c248e260e70bd1e962381edee3d31d79d7e22c837bc23c0bf1bc24c6b68c24b1b80b64d391fa9c8b

The constants used to compute x\_den are as follows:

\*k\_(2,0) =  
0x8ca8d548cff19ae18b2e62f4bd3fa6f01d5ef4ba35b48ba9c9588617fc8ac62b558d681be343df8993cf9

\*k\_(2,1) =  
0x12561a5deb559c4348b4711298e536367041e8ca0cf0800c0126c2588c48bf5713daa8846cb026e9e5c8

\*k\_(2,2) =  
0xb2962fe57a3225e8137e629bff2991f6f89416f5a718cd1fca64e00b11aceacd6a3d0967c94fedcfc23

\*k\_(2,3) =  
0x3425581a58ae2fec83aafe7c40eb545b08243f16b1655154cca8abc28d6fd04976d5243eecf5c4130de

\*k\_(2,4) =  
0x13a8e162022914a80a6f1d5f43e7a07dffdfc759a12062bb8d6b44e833b306da9bd29ba81f35781d539d

\*k\_(2,5) =  
0xe7355f8e4e667b955390f7f0506c6e9395735e9ce9cad4d0a43bcef24b8982f7400d24bc4228f11c02df

\*k\_(2,6) =  
0x772caacf16936190f3e0c63e0596721570f5799af53a1894e2e073062aede9cea73b3538f0de06cec257

\*k\_(2,7) =  
0x14a7ac2a9d64a8b230b3f5b074cf01996e7f63c21bca68a81996e1cdf9822c580fa5b9489d11e2d311f70

\*k\_(2,8) =  
0xa10ecf6ada54f825e920b3dafc7a3cce07f8d1d7161366b74100da67f39883503826692abba43704776e

\*k\_(2,9) =  
0x95fc13ab9e92ad4476d6e3eb3a56680f682b4ee96f7d03776df533978f31c1593174e4b4b7865002d638

The constants used to compute y\_num are as follows:

\*k\_(3,0) =  
0x90d97c81ba24ee0259d1f094980dcfa11ad138e48a869522b52af6c956543d3cd0c7aee9b3ba3c2be984

\*k\_(3,1) =  
0x134996a104ee5811d51036d776fb46831223e96c254f383d0f906343eb67ad34d6c56711962fa8bfe097e

\*k\_(3,2) =  
0xcc786baa966e66f4a384c86a3b49942552e2d658a31ce2c344be4b91400da7d26d521628b00523b8dfe2

\*k\_(3,3) =  
0x1f86376e8981c217898751ad8746757d42aa7b90eeb791c09e4a3ec03251cf9de405aba9ec61deca6355

\*k\_(3,4) =  
0x8cc03fdefe0ff135caf4fe2a21529c4195536f3ce50b879833fd221351adc2ee7f8dc099040a841b6d

\*k\_(3,5) =  
0x16603fca40634b6a2211e11db8f0a6a074a7d0d4afadb7bd76505c3d3ad5544e203f6326c95a807299b2

\*k\_(3,6) =  
0x4ab0b9bcfac1bbcb2c977d027796b3ce75bb8ca2be184cb5231413c4d634f3747a87ac2460f415ec961f8

\*k\_(3,7) =  
0x987c8d5333ab86fde9926bd2ca6c674170a05bfe3bdd81ffd038da6c26c842642f64550fedfe935a15e4

\*k\_(3,8) =  
0x9fc4018bd96684be88c9e221e4da1bb8f3abd16679dc26c1e8b6e6a1f20cabe69d65201c78607a360370

\*k\_(3,9) =  
0xe1bba7a1186bdb5223abde7ada14a23c42a0ca7915af6fe06985e7ed1e4d43b9b3f7055dd4eba6f2bafaa

\*k\_(3,10) =  
0x19713e47937cd1be0dfd0b8f1d43fb93cd2fcbcb6caf493fd1183e416389e61031bf3a5cce3fbafce813

\*k\_(3,11) =  
0x18b46a908f36f6deb918c143fed2edcc523559b8aaf0c2462e6bfe7f911f643249d9cdf41b44d606ce07

\*k\_(3,12) =  
0xb182cac101b9399d155096004f53f447aa7b12a3426b08ec02710e807b4633f06c851c1919211f20d4c0

\*k\_(3,13) =  
0x245a394ad1eca9b72fc00ae7be315dc757b3b080d4c158013e6632d3c40659cc6cf90ad1c232a6442d9d

\*k\_(3,14) =  
0x5c129645e44cf1102a159f748c4a3fc5e673d81d7e86568d9ab0f5d396a7ce46ba1049b6579afb7866b1

\*k\_(3,15) =  
0x15e6be4e990f03ce4ea50b3b42df2eb5cb181d8f84965a3957add4fa95af01b2b665027efec01c7704b4

The constants used to compute y\_den are as follows:

\*k\_(4,0) =  
0x16112c4c3a9c98b252181140fad0eae9601a6de578980be6eec3232b5be72e7a07f3688ef60c206d01479

\*k\_(4,1) =  
0x1962d75c2381201e1a0cbd6c43c348b885c84ff731c4d59ca4a10356f453e01f78a4260763529e3532f6

\*k\_(4,2) =  
0x58df3306640da276faaae7d6e8eb15778c4855551ae7f310c35a5dd279cd2eca6757cd636f96f891e253

\*k\_(4,3) =  
0x16b7d288798e5395f20d23bf89edb4d1d115c5dbdbcd30e123da489e726af41727364f2c28297ada8d2

\*k\_(4,4) =  
0xbe0e079545f43e4b00cc912f8228ddcc6d19c9f0f69bbb0542eda0fc9dec916a20b15dc0fd2ededda391

\*k\_(4,5) =  
0x8d9e5297186db2d9fb266eaac783182b70152c65550d881c5ecd87b6f0f5a6449f38db9dfa9cce202c64

\*k\_(4,6) =  
0x166007c08a99db2fc3ba8734ace9824b5eecfdfa8d0cf8ef5dd365bc400a0051d5fa9c01a58b1fb93d1a

\*k\_(4,7) =  
0x16a3ef08be3ea7ea03bcddfabbaf6ff6ee5a4375efa1f4fd7feb34fd206357132b920f5b00801dee460ee

\*k\_(4,8) =  
0x1866c8ed336c61231a1be54fd1d74cc4f9fb0ce4c6af5920abc5750c4bf39b4852cfe2f7bb9248836b23

\*k\_(4,9) =  
0x167a55cda70a6e1cea820597d94a84903216f763e13d87bb5308592e7ea7d4fbc7385ea3d529b35e346e

\*k\_(4,10) =  
0x4d2f259eea405bd48f010a01ad2911d9c6dd039bb61a6290e591b36e636a5c871a5c29f4f83060400f8b

\*k\_(4,11) =  
0xacccb67481d033ff5852c1e48c50c477f94ff8aefce42d28c0f9a88cea7913516f968986f7ebbea9684b

\*k\_(4,12) =  
0xad6b9514c767fe3c3613144b45f1496543346d98adf02267d5ceef9a00d9b8693000763e3b90ac11e99b

\*k\_(4,13) =  
0x2660400eb2e4f3b628bdd0d53cd76f2bf565b94e72927c1cb748df27942480e420517bd8714cc80d1fad

\*k\_(4,14) =  
0xe0fa1d816ddc03e6b24255e0d7819c171c40f65e273b853324efcd6356caa205ca2f570f134978044154

### E.3. 3-isogeny map for BLS12-381 G2

The 3-isogeny map from  $(x', y')$  on  $E'$  to  $(x, y)$  on  $E$  is given by the following rational functions:

\*x = x\_num / x\_den, where

$$-x\_num = k\_(1,3) * x'^3 + k\_(1,2) * x'^2 + k\_(1,1) * x' + k\_(1,0)$$

$$-x\_den = x'^2 + k_{(2,1)} * x' + k_{(2,0)}$$

\*y = y' \* y\_num / y\_den, where

$$-y\_num = k_{(3,3)} * x'^3 + k_{(3,2)} * x'^2 + k_{(3,1)} * x' + k_{(3,0)}$$

$$-y\_den = x'^3 + k_{(4,2)} * x'^2 + k_{(4,1)} * x' + k_{(4,0)}$$

The constants used to compute x\_num are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} *k_{(1,0)} = & \\ & 0x5c759507e8e333ebb5b7a9a47d7ed8532c52d39fd3a042a88b58423c50ae15d5c2638e343d9c71c6238a \\ & + \\ & 0x5c759507e8e333ebb5b7a9a47d7ed8532c52d39fd3a042a88b58423c50ae15d5c2638e343d9c71c6238a \\ & * I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} *k_{(1,1)} = & \\ & 0x11560bf17baa99bc32126fced787c88f984f87adf7ae0c7f9a208c6b4f20a4181472aaa9cb8d555526a9 \\ & * I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} *k_{(1,2)} = & \\ & 0x11560bf17baa99bc32126fced787c88f984f87adf7ae0c7f9a208c6b4f20a4181472aaa9cb8d555526a9 \\ & + \\ & 0x8ab05f8bdd54cde190937e76bc3e447cc27c3d6fbd7063fcd104635a790520c0a395554e5c6aaaa9354f \\ & * I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} *k_{(1,3)} = & \\ & 0x171d6541fa38ccfaed6dea691f5fb614cb14b4e7f4e810aa22d6108f142b85757098e38d0f671c7188e2 \end{aligned}$$

The constants used to compute x\_den are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} *k_{(2,0)} = & \\ & 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9fe \\ & * I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} *k_{(2,1)} = & 0xc + \\ & 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9fe \\ & * I \end{aligned}$$

The constants used to compute y\_num are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} *k_{(3,0)} = & \\ & 0x1530477c7ab4113b59a4c18b076d11930f7da5d4a07f649bf54439d87d27e500fc8c25ebf8c92f6812cf \\ & + \\ & 0x1530477c7ab4113b59a4c18b076d11930f7da5d4a07f649bf54439d87d27e500fc8c25ebf8c92f6812cf \\ & * I \end{aligned}$$

```

*k_(3,1) =
0x5c759507e8e333ebb5b7a9a47d7ed8532c52d39fd3a042a88b58423c50ae15d5c2638e343d9c71c6238a
* I

*k_(3,2) =
0x11560bf17baa99bc32126fced787c88f984f87adf7ae0c7f9a208c6b4f20a4181472aaa9cb8d555526a9
+
0x8ab05f8bdd54cde190937e76bc3e447cc27c3d6fbd7063fcd104635a790520c0a395554e5c6aaaa9354f
* I

*k_(3,3) =
0x124c9ad43b6cf79bfbf7043de3811ad0761b0f37a1e26286b0e977c69aa274524e79097a56dc4bd9e1b3

```

The constants used to compute  $y_{\text{den}}$  are as follows:

```

*k_(4,0) =
0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabffffeb153ffffb9fe
+
0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabffffeb153ffffb9fe
* I

*k_(4,1) =
0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabffffeb153ffffb9fe
* I

*k_(4,2) = 0x12 +
0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabffffeb153ffffb9fe
* I

```

## Appendix F. Straight-line implementations of deterministic mappings

This section gives straight-line implementations of the mappings of [Section 6](#). These implementations are generic, i.e., they are defined for any curve and field. [Appendix G](#) gives further implementations that are optimized for specific classes of curves and fields.

### F.1. Shallue-van de Woestijne method

This section gives a straight-line implementation of the Shallue and van de Woestijne method for any Weierstrass curve of the form given in [Section 6.6](#). See [Section 6.6.1](#) for information on the constants used in this mapping.

Note that the constant  $c_3$  below MUST be chosen such that  $\text{sgn}_0(c_3) = 0$ . In other words, if the square-root computation returns a value  $cx$  such that  $\text{sgn}_0(cx) = 1$ , set  $c_3 = -cx$ ; otherwise, set  $c_3 = cx$ .

map\_to\_curve\_svdw(u)

Input: u, an element of F.

Output: (x, y), a point on E.

Constants:

1.  $c1 = g(Z)$
2.  $c2 = -Z / 2$
3.  $c3 = \sqrt{-g(Z) * (3 * Z^2 + 4 * A)}$  #  $\text{sgn0}(c3)$  MUST equal 0
4.  $c4 = -4 * g(Z) / (3 * Z^2 + 4 * A)$

Steps:

1.  $tv1 = u^2$
2.  $tv1 = tv1 * c1$
3.  $tv2 = 1 + tv1$
4.  $tv1 = 1 - tv1$
5.  $tv3 = tv1 * tv2$
6.  $tv3 = \text{inv0}(tv3)$
7.  $tv4 = u * tv1$
8.  $tv4 = tv4 * tv3$
9.  $tv4 = tv4 * c3$
10.  $x1 = c2 - tv4$
11.  $gx1 = x1^2$
12.  $gx1 = gx1 + A$
13.  $gx1 = gx1 * x1$
14.  $gx1 = gx1 + B$
15.  $e1 = \text{is\_square}(gx1)$
16.  $x2 = c2 + tv4$
17.  $gx2 = x2^2$
18.  $gx2 = gx2 + A$
19.  $gx2 = gx2 * x2$
20.  $gx2 = gx2 + B$
21.  $e2 = \text{is\_square}(gx2) \text{ AND NOT } e1$  # Avoid short-circuit logic ops
22.  $x3 = tv2^2$
23.  $x3 = x3 * tv3$
24.  $x3 = x3^2$
25.  $x3 = x3 * c4$
26.  $x3 = x3 + Z$
27.  $x = \text{CMOV}(x3, x1, e1)$  #  $x = x1$  if  $gx1$  is square, else  $x = x3$
28.  $x = \text{CMOV}(x, x2, e2)$  #  $x = x2$  if  $gx2$  is square and  $gx1$  is not
29.  $gx = x^2$
30.  $gx = gx + A$
31.  $gx = gx * x$
32.  $gx = gx + B$
33.  $y = \sqrt{gx}$
34.  $e3 = \text{sgn0}(u) == \text{sgn0}(y)$
35.  $y = \text{CMOV}(-y, y, e3)$  # Select correct sign of y
36. return (x, y)

## F.2. Simplified SWU method

This section gives a straight-line implementation of the simplified SWU method for any Weierstrass curve of the form given in [Section 6.6](#). See [Section 6.6.2](#) for information on the constants used in this mapping.

This optimized, straight-line procedure applies to any base field. The `sqrt_ratio` subroutine is defined in [Appendix F.2.1](#).

`map_to_curve_simple_swu(u)`

Input:  $u$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $(x, y)$ , a point on  $E$ .

Steps:

1.  $tv1 = u^2$
2.  $tv1 = Z * tv1$
3.  $tv2 = tv1^2$
4.  $tv2 = tv2 + tv1$
5.  $tv3 = tv2 + 1$
6.  $tv3 = B * tv3$
7.  $tv4 = \text{CMOV}(Z, -tv2, tv2 \neq 0)$
8.  $tv4 = A * tv4$
9.  $tv2 = tv3^2$
10.  $tv6 = tv4^2$
11.  $tv5 = A * tv6$
12.  $tv2 = tv2 + tv5$
13.  $tv2 = tv2 * tv3$
14.  $tv6 = tv6 * tv4$
15.  $tv5 = B * tv6$
16.  $tv2 = tv2 + tv5$
17.  $x = tv1 * tv3$
18.  $(\text{is\_gx1\_square}, y1) = \text{sqrt\_ratio}(tv2, tv6)$
19.  $y = tv1 * u$
20.  $y = y * y1$
21.  $x = \text{CMOV}(x, tv3, \text{is\_gx1\_square})$
22.  $y = \text{CMOV}(y, y1, \text{is\_gx1\_square})$
23.  $e1 = \text{sgn0}(u) == \text{sgn0}(y)$
24.  $y = \text{CMOV}(-y, y, e1)$
25.  $x = x / tv4$
26. return  $(x, y)$



### **F.2.1. sqrt\_ratio subroutines**

This section defines three variants of the sqrt\_ratio subroutine used by the above procedure. The first variant can be used with any field; the others are optimized versions for specific fields.

The routines given in this section depend on the constant Z from the simplified SWU map. For correctness, sqrt\_ratio and map\_to\_curve\_simple\_swu MUST use the same value for Z.

F.2.1.1. `sqrt_ratio` for any field

`sqrt_ratio(u, v)`

Parameters:

- $F$ , a finite field of characteristic  $p$  and order  $q = p^m$ .
- $Z$ , the constant from the simplified SWU map.

Input:  $u$  and  $v$ , elements of  $F$ , where  $v \neq 0$ .

Output:  $(b, y)$ , where

- $b = \text{True}$  and  $y = \sqrt{u / v}$  if  $(u / v)$  is square in  $F$ , and
- $b = \text{False}$  and  $y = \sqrt{Z * (u / v)}$  otherwise.

Constants:

1.  $c_1$ , the largest integer such that  $2^{c_1}$  divides  $q - 1$ .
2.  $c_2 = (q - 1) / (2^{c_1})$  # Integer arithmetic
3.  $c_3 = (c_2 - 1) / 2$  # Integer arithmetic
4.  $c_4 = 2^{c_1} - 1$  # Integer arithmetic
5.  $c_5 = 2^{(c_1 - 1)}$  # Integer arithmetic
6.  $c_6 = Z^{c_2}$
7.  $c_7 = Z^{((c_2 + 1) / 2)}$

Procedure:

1.  $tv_1 = c_6$
2.  $tv_2 = v^{c_4}$
3.  $tv_3 = tv_2^{c_2}$
4.  $tv_3 = tv_3 * v$
5.  $tv_5 = u * tv_3$
6.  $tv_5 = tv_5^{c_3}$
7.  $tv_5 = tv_5 * tv_2$
8.  $tv_2 = tv_5 * v$
9.  $tv_3 = tv_5 * u$
10.  $tv_4 = tv_3 * tv_2$
11.  $tv_5 = tv_4^{c_5}$
12.  $isQR = tv_5 == 1$
13.  $tv_2 = tv_3 * c_7$
14.  $tv_5 = tv_4 * tv_1$
15.  $tv_3 = \text{CMOV}(tv_2, tv_3, isQR)$
16.  $tv_4 = \text{CMOV}(tv_5, tv_4, isQR)$
17. for  $i$  in  $(c_1, c_1 - 1, \dots, 2)$ :
  18.  $tv_5 = i - 2$
  19.  $tv_5 = 2^{tv_5}$
  20.  $tv_5 = tv_4^{tv_5}$
  21.  $e_1 = tv_5 == 1$
  22.  $tv_2 = tv_3 * tv_1$
  23.  $tv_1 = tv_1 * tv_1$
  24.  $tv_5 = tv_4 * tv_1$
  25.  $tv_3 = \text{CMOV}(tv_2, tv_3, e_1)$
  26.  $tv_4 = \text{CMOV}(tv_5, tv_4, e_1)$
27. return  $(isQR, tv_3)$

### F.2.1.2. optimized sqrt\_ratio for $q = 3 \pmod 4$

sqrt\_ratio\_3mod4(u, v)

Parameters:

- F, a finite field of characteristic p and order  $q = p^m$ , where  $q = 3 \pmod 4$ .
- Z, the constant from the simplified SWU map.

Input: u and v, elements of F, where  $v \neq 0$ .

Output: (b, y), where

- b = True and  $y = \sqrt{u / v}$  if  $(u / v)$  is square in F, and
- b = False and  $y = \sqrt{Z * (u / v)}$  otherwise.

Constants:

1.  $c1 = (q - 3) / 4$  # Integer arithmetic
2.  $c2 = \sqrt{-Z}$

Procedure:

1.  $tv1 = v^2$
2.  $tv2 = u * v$
3.  $tv1 = tv1 * tv2$
4.  $y1 = tv1^{c1}$
5.  $y1 = y1 * tv2$
6.  $y2 = y1 * c2$
7.  $tv3 = y1^2$
8.  $tv3 = tv3 * v$
9.  $isQR = tv3 == u$
10.  $y = \text{CMOV}(y2, y1, isQR)$
11. return (isQR, y)

### F.2.1.3. optimized sqrt\_ratio for $q = 5 \bmod 8$

sqrt\_ratio\_5mod8(u, v)

Parameters:

- F, a finite field of characteristic p and order  $q = p^m$ , where  $q = 5 \bmod 8$ .
- Z, the constant from the simplified SWU map.

Input: u and v, elements of F, where  $v \neq 0$ .

Output: (b, y), where

- b = True and  $y = \sqrt{u / v}$  if  $(u / v)$  is square in F, and
- b = False and  $y = \sqrt{Z * (u / v)}$  otherwise.

Constants:

1.  $c1 = (q - 5) / 8$
2.  $c2 = \sqrt{-1}$
3.  $c3 = \sqrt{Z / c2}$

Steps:

1.  $tv1 = v^2$
2.  $tv2 = tv1 * v$
3.  $tv1 = tv1^2$
4.  $tv2 = tv2 * u$
5.  $tv1 = tv1 * tv2$
6.  $y1 = tv1^{c1}$
7.  $y1 = y1 * tv2$
8.  $tv1 = y1 * c2$
9.  $tv2 = tv1^2$
10.  $tv2 = tv2 * v$
11.  $e1 = tv2 == u$
12.  $y1 = \text{CMOV}(y1, tv1, e1)$
13.  $tv2 = y1^2$
14.  $tv2 = tv2 * v$
15.  $isQR = tv2 == u$
16.  $y2 = y1 * c3$
17.  $tv1 = y2 * c2$
18.  $tv2 = tv1^2$
19.  $tv2 = tv2 * v$
20.  $tv3 = Z * u$
21.  $e2 = tv2 == tv3$
22.  $y2 = \text{CMOV}(y2, tv1, e2)$
23.  $y = \text{CMOV}(y2, y1, isQR)$
24. return (isQR, y)

### F.3. Elligator 2 method

This section gives a straight-line implementation of the Elligator 2 method for any Montgomery curve of the form given in [Section 6.7](#). See [Section 6.7.1](#) for information on the constants used in this mapping.

[Appendix G.2](#) gives optimized straight-line procedures that apply to specific classes of curves and base fields, including curve25519 and curve448 [[RFC7748](#)].

map\_to\_curve\_elligator2(u)

Input: u, an element of F.

Output: (s, t), a point on M.

Constants:

1.  $c1 = J / K$
2.  $c2 = 1 / K^2$

Steps:

1.  $tv1 = u^2$
2.  $tv1 = Z * tv1$  #  $Z * u^2$
3.  $e1 = tv1 == -1$  # exceptional case:  $Z * u^2 == -1$
4.  $tv1 = CMOV(tv1, 0, e1)$  # if  $tv1 == -1$ , set  $tv1 = 0$
5.  $x1 = tv1 + 1$
6.  $x1 = inv0(x1)$
7.  $x1 = -c1 * x1$  #  $x1 = -(J / K) / (1 + Z * u^2)$
8.  $gx1 = x1 + c1$
9.  $gx1 = gx1 * x1$
10.  $gx1 = gx1 + c2$
11.  $gx1 = gx1 * x1$  #  $gx1 = x1^3 + (J / K) * x1^2 + x1 / K^2$
12.  $x2 = -x1 - c1$
13.  $gx2 = tv1 * gx1$
14.  $e2 = is\_square(gx1)$  # If  $is\_square(gx1)$
15.  $x = CMOV(x2, x1, e2)$  # then  $x = x1$ , else  $x = x2$
16.  $y2 = CMOV(gx2, gx1, e2)$  # then  $y2 = gx1$ , else  $y2 = gx2$
17.  $y = sqrt(y2)$
18.  $e3 = sgn0(y) == 1$
19.  $y = CMOV(y, -y, e2 XOR e3)$  # fix sign of y
20.  $s = x * K$
21.  $t = y * K$
22. return (s, t)

### Appendix G. Curve-specific optimized sample code

This section gives sample implementations optimized for some of the elliptic curves listed in [Section 8](#). Sample Sage [[SAGE](#)] code for

each algorithm can also be found in the draft repository [[hash2curve-repo](#)].

### G.1. Interface and projective coordinate systems

The sample code in this section uses a different interface than the mappings of [Section 6](#). Specifically, each mapping function in this section has the following signature:

```
(xn, xd, yn, yd) = map_to_curve(u)
```

The resulting affine point  $(x, y)$  is given by  $(xn / xd, yn / yd)$ .

The reason for this modified interface is that it enables further optimizations when working with points in a projective coordinate system. This is desirable, for example, when the resulting point will be immediately multiplied by a scalar, since most scalar multiplication algorithms operate on projective points.

Projective coordinates are also useful when implementing random oracle encodings ([Section 3](#)). One reason is that, in general, point addition is faster using projective coordinates. Another reason is that, for Weierstrass curves, projective coordinates allow using complete addition formulas [[RCB16](#)]. This is especially convenient when implementing a constant-time encoding, because it eliminates the need for a special case when  $Q_0 = Q_1$ , which incomplete addition formulas usually do not handle.

The following are two commonly used projective coordinate systems and the corresponding conversions:

\*A point  $(X, Y, Z)$  in homogeneous projective coordinates corresponds to the affine point  $(x, y) = (X / Z, Y / Z)$ ; the inverse conversion is given by  $(X, Y, Z) = (x, y, 1)$ . To convert  $(xn, xd, yn, yd)$  to homogeneous projective coordinates, compute  $(X, Y, Z) = (xn * yd, yn * xd, xd * yd)$ .

\*A point  $(X', Y', Z')$  in Jacobian projective coordinates corresponds to the affine point  $(x, y) = (X' / Z'^2, Y' / Z'^3)$ ; the inverse conversion is given by  $(X', Y', Z') = (x, y, 1)$ . To convert  $(xn, xd, yn, yd)$  to Jacobian projective coordinates, compute  $(X', Y', Z') = (xn * xd * yd^2, yn * yd^2 * xd^3, xd * yd)$ .

## G.2. Elligator 2

### G.2.1. curve25519 ( $q = 5 \pmod{8}$ , $K = 1$ )

The following is a straight-line implementation of Elligator 2 for curve25519 [[RFC7748](#)] as specified in [Section 8.5](#).

This implementation can also be used for any Montgomery curve with  $K = 1$  over  $\text{GF}(q)$  where  $q = 5 \pmod{8}$ .



map\_to\_curve\_elligator2\_curve25519(u)

Input:  $u$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  such that  $(x_n / x_d, y_n / y_d)$  is a point on curve25519.

Constants:

1.  $c_1 = (q + 3) / 8$  # Integer arithmetic
2.  $c_2 = 2^{c_1}$
3.  $c_3 = \text{sqrt}(-1)$
4.  $c_4 = (q - 5) / 8$  # Integer arithmetic

Steps:

1.  $tv_1 = u^2$
2.  $tv_1 = 2 * tv_1$
3.  $xd = tv_1 + 1$  # Nonzero: -1 is square (mod p),  $tv_1$  is not
4.  $x_{1n} = -J$  #  $x_1 = x_{1n} / xd = -J / (1 + 2 * u^2)$
5.  $tv_2 = xd^2$
6.  $gxd = tv_2 * xd$  #  $gxd = xd^3$
7.  $gx_1 = J * tv_1$  #  $x_{1n} + J * xd$
8.  $gx_1 = gx_1 * x_{1n}$  #  $x_{1n}^2 + J * x_{1n} * xd$
9.  $gx_1 = gx_1 + tv_2$  #  $x_{1n}^2 + J * x_{1n} * xd + xd^2$
10.  $gx_1 = gx_1 * x_{1n}$  #  $x_{1n}^3 + J * x_{1n}^2 * xd + x_{1n} * xd^2$
11.  $tv_3 = gxd^2$
12.  $tv_2 = tv_3^2$  #  $gxd^4$
13.  $tv_3 = tv_3 * gxd$  #  $gxd^3$
14.  $tv_3 = tv_3 * gx_1$  #  $gx_1 * gxd^3$
15.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * tv_3$  #  $gx_1 * gxd^7$
16.  $y_{11} = tv_2^{c_4}$  #  $(gx_1 * gxd^7)^{(p-5)/8}$
17.  $y_{11} = y_{11} * tv_3$  #  $gx_1 * gxd^3 * (gx_1 * gxd^7)^{(p-5)/8}$
18.  $y_{12} = y_{11} * c_3$
19.  $tv_2 = y_{11}^2$
20.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * gxd$
21.  $e_1 = tv_2 == gx_1$
22.  $y_1 = \text{CMOV}(y_{12}, y_{11}, e_1)$  # If  $g(x_1)$  is square, this is its sqrt
23.  $x_{2n} = x_{1n} * tv_1$  #  $x_2 = x_{2n} / xd = 2 * u^2 * x_{1n} / xd$
24.  $y_{21} = y_{11} * u$
25.  $y_{21} = y_{21} * c_2$
26.  $y_{22} = y_{21} * c_3$
27.  $gx_2 = gx_1 * tv_1$  #  $g(x_2) = gx_2 / gxd = 2 * u^2 * g(x_1)$
28.  $tv_2 = y_{21}^2$
29.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * gxd$
30.  $e_2 = tv_2 == gx_2$
31.  $y_2 = \text{CMOV}(y_{22}, y_{21}, e_2)$  # If  $g(x_2)$  is square, this is its sqrt
32.  $tv_2 = y_1^2$
33.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * gxd$
34.  $e_3 = tv_2 == gx_1$
35.  $x_n = \text{CMOV}(x_{2n}, x_{1n}, e_3)$  # If  $e_3$ ,  $x = x_1$ , else  $x = x_2$
36.  $y = \text{CMOV}(y_2, y_1, e_3)$  # If  $e_3$ ,  $y = y_1$ , else  $y = y_2$

```

37. e4 = sgn0(y) == 1      # Fix sign of y
38.  y = CMOV(y, -y, e3 XOR e4)
39. return (xn, xd, y, 1)

```

### G.2.2. edwards25519

The following is a straight-line implementation of Elligator 2 for edwards25519 [[RFC7748](#)] as specified in [Section 8.5](#). The subroutine `map_to_curve_elligator2_curve25519` is defined in [Appendix G.2.1](#).

Note that the sign of the constant `c1` below is chosen as specified in [Section 6.8.1](#), i.e., applying the rational map to the edwards25519 base point yields the curve25519 base point (see erratum [[EID4730](#)]).

`map_to_curve_elligator2_edwards25519(u)`

Input: `u`, an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  such that  $(x_n / x_d, y_n / y_d)$  is a point on edwards25519.

Constants:

1. `c1 = sqrt(-486664)` # `sgn0(c1)` MUST equal 0

Steps:

```

1. (xMn, xMd, yMn, yMd) = map_to_curve_elligator2_curve25519(u)
2. xn = xMn * yMd
3. xn = xn * c1
4. xd = xMd * yMn      # xn / xd = c1 * xM / yM
5. yn = xMn - xMd
6. yd = xMn + xMd      # (n / d - 1) / (n / d + 1) = (n - d) / (n + d)
7. tv1 = xd * yd
8.  e = tv1 == 0
9.  xn = CMOV(xn, 0, e)
10. xd = CMOV(xd, 1, e)
11. yn = CMOV(yn, 1, e)
12. yd = CMOV(yd, 1, e)
13. return (xn, xd, yn, yd)

```

### G.2.3. curve448 ( $q = 3 \pmod{4}$ , $K = 1$ )

The following is a straight-line implementation of Elligator 2 for curve448 [[RFC7748](#)] as specified in [Section 8.6](#).

This implementation can also be used for any Montgomery curve with  $K = 1$  over  $\text{GF}(q)$  where  $q = 3 \pmod{4}$ .

map\_to\_curve\_elligator2\_curve448(u)

Input:  $u$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  such that  $(x_n / x_d, y_n / y_d)$  is a point on curve448.

Constants:

1.  $c_1 = (q - 3) / 4$  # Integer arithmetic

Steps:

```
1. tv1 = u^2
2. e1 = tv1 == 1
3. tv1 = CMOV(tv1, 0, e1) # If  $Z * u^2 == -1$ , set  $tv1 = 0$ 
4. xd = 1 - tv1
5. x1n = -J
6. tv2 = xd^2
7. gxd = tv2 * xd #  $gxd = xd^3$ 
8. gx1 = -J * tv1 #  $x1n + J * xd$ 
9. gx1 = gx1 * x1n #  $x1n^2 + J * x1n * xd$ 
10. gx1 = gx1 + tv2 #  $x1n^2 + J * x1n * xd + xd^2$ 
11. gx1 = gx1 * x1n #  $x1n^3 + J * x1n^2 * xd + x1n * xd^2$ 
12. tv3 = gxd^2
13. tv2 = gx1 * gxd #  $gx1 * gxd$ 
14. tv3 = tv3 * tv2 #  $gx1 * gxd^3$ 
15. y1 = tv3^c1 #  $(gx1 * gxd^3)^{(p-3)/4}$ 
16. y1 = y1 * tv2 #  $gx1 * gxd * (gx1 * gxd^3)^{(p-3)/4}$ 
17. x2n = -tv1 * x1n #  $x_2 = x_{2n} / x_d = -1 * u^2 * x_{1n} / x_d$ 
18. y2 = y1 * u
19. y2 = CMOV(y2, 0, e1)
20. tv2 = y1^2
21. tv2 = tv2 * gxd
22. e2 = tv2 == gx1
23. xn = CMOV(x2n, x1n, e2) # If  $e_2$ ,  $x = x_1$ , else  $x = x_2$ 
24. y = CMOV(y2, y1, e2) # If  $e_2$ ,  $y = y_1$ , else  $y = y_2$ 
25. e3 = sgn0(y) == 1 # Fix sign of  $y$ 
26. y = CMOV(y, -y, e2 XOR e3)
27. return (xn, xd, y, 1)
```

#### G.2.4. edwards448

The following is a straight-line implementation of Elligator 2 for edwards448 [RFC7748] as specified in Section 8.6. The subroutine map\_to\_curve\_elligator2\_curve448 is defined in Appendix G.2.3.

map\_to\_curve\_elligator2\_edwards448(u)

Input:  $u$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  such that  $(x_n / x_d, y_n / y_d)$  is a point on edwards448.

Steps:

1.  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d) = \text{map\_to\_curve\_elligator2\_curve448}(u)$
2.  $x_n2 = x_n^2$
3.  $x_d2 = x_d^2$
4.  $x_d4 = x_d2^2$
5.  $y_n2 = y_n^2$
6.  $y_d2 = y_d^2$
7.  $x_{En} = x_n2 - x_d2$
8.  $tv2 = x_{En} - x_d2$
9.  $x_{En} = x_{En} * x_d2$
10.  $x_{En} = x_{En} * y_d$
11.  $x_{En} = x_{En} * y_n$
12.  $x_{En} = x_{En} * 4$
13.  $tv2 = tv2 * x_n2$
14.  $tv2 = tv2 * y_d2$
15.  $tv3 = 4 * y_n2$
16.  $tv1 = tv3 + y_d2$
17.  $tv1 = tv1 * x_d4$
18.  $x_{Ed} = tv1 + tv2$
19.  $tv2 = tv2 * x_n$
20.  $tv4 = x_n * x_d4$
21.  $y_{En} = tv3 - y_d2$
22.  $y_{En} = y_{En} * tv4$
23.  $y_{En} = y_{En} - tv2$
24.  $tv1 = x_n2 + x_d2$
25.  $tv1 = tv1 * x_d2$
26.  $tv1 = tv1 * x_d$
27.  $tv1 = tv1 * y_n2$
28.  $tv1 = -2 * tv1$
29.  $y_{Ed} = tv2 + tv1$
30.  $tv4 = tv4 * y_d2$
31.  $y_{Ed} = y_{Ed} + tv4$
32.  $tv1 = x_{Ed} * y_{Ed}$
33.  $e = tv1 == 0$
34.  $x_{En} = \text{CMOV}(x_{En}, 0, e)$
35.  $x_{Ed} = \text{CMOV}(x_{Ed}, 1, e)$
36.  $y_{En} = \text{CMOV}(y_{En}, 1, e)$
37.  $y_{Ed} = \text{CMOV}(y_{Ed}, 1, e)$
38. return  $(x_{En}, x_{Ed}, y_{En}, y_{Ed})$

#### **G.2.5. Montgomery curves with $q = 3 \pmod{4}$**

The following is a straight-line implementation of Elligator 2 that applies to any Montgomery curve defined over  $\text{GF}(q)$  where  $q = 3 \pmod{4}$ .

For curves where  $K = 1$ , the implementation given in [Appendix G.2.3](#) gives identical results with slightly reduced cost.

map\_to\_curve\_elligator2\_3mod4(u)

Input:  $u$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  such that  $(x_n / x_d, y_n / y_d)$  is a point on the target curve.

Constants:

1.  $c_1 = (q - 3) / 4$  # Integer arithmetic
2.  $c_2 = K^2$

Steps:

1.  $tv_1 = u^2$
2.  $e_1 = tv_1 == 1$
3.  $tv_1 = CMOV(tv_1, 0, e_1)$  # If  $Z * u^2 == -1$ , set  $tv_1 = 0$
4.  $x_d = 1 - tv_1$
5.  $x_d = x_d * K$
6.  $x_{1n} = -J$  #  $x_1 = x_{1n} / x_d = -J / (K * (1 + 2 * u^2))$
7.  $tv_2 = x_d^2$
8.  $g_{xd} = tv_2 * x_d$
9.  $g_{xd} = g_{xd} * c_2$  #  $g_{xd} = x_d^3 * K^2$
10.  $g_{x1} = x_{1n} * K$
11.  $tv_3 = x_d * J$
12.  $tv_3 = g_{x1} + tv_3$  #  $x_{1n} * K + x_d * J$
13.  $g_{x1} = g_{x1} * tv_3$  #  $K^2 * x_{1n}^2 + J * K * x_{1n} * x_d$
14.  $g_{x1} = g_{x1} + tv_2$  #  $K^2 * x_{1n}^2 + J * K * x_{1n} * x_d + x_d^2$
15.  $g_{x1} = g_{x1} * x_{1n}$  #  $K^2 * x_{1n}^3 + J * K * x_{1n}^2 * x_d + x_{1n} * x_d^2$
16.  $tv_3 = g_{xd}^2$
17.  $tv_2 = g_{x1} * g_{xd}$  #  $g_{x1} * g_{xd}$
18.  $tv_3 = tv_3 * tv_2$  #  $g_{x1} * g_{xd}^3$
19.  $y_1 = tv_3^{c_1}$  #  $(g_{x1} * g_{xd}^3)^{(q-3)/4}$
20.  $y_1 = y_1 * tv_2$  #  $g_{x1} * g_{xd} * (g_{x1} * g_{xd}^3)^{(q-3)/4}$
21.  $x_{2n} = -tv_1 * x_{1n}$  #  $x_2 = x_{2n} / x_d = -1 * u^2 * x_{1n} / x_d$
22.  $y_2 = y_1 * u$
23.  $y_2 = CMOV(y_2, 0, e_1)$
24.  $tv_2 = y_1^2$
25.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * g_{xd}$
26.  $e_2 = tv_2 == g_{x1}$
27.  $x_n = CMOV(x_{2n}, x_{1n}, e_2)$  # If  $e_2$ ,  $x = x_1$ , else  $x = x_2$
28.  $x_n = x_n * K$
29.  $y = CMOV(y_2, y_1, e_2)$  # If  $e_2$ ,  $y = y_1$ , else  $y = y_2$
30.  $e_3 = \text{sgn}_0(y) == 1$  # Fix sign of  $y$
31.  $y = CMOV(y, -y, e_2 \text{ XOR } e_3)$
32.  $y = y * K$
33. return  $(x_n, x_d, y, 1)$

#### **G.2.6. Montgomery curves with $q = 5 \pmod{8}$**

The following is a straight-line implementation of Elligator 2 that applies to any Montgomery curve defined over  $\text{GF}(q)$  where  $q = 5 \pmod{8}$ .

For curves where  $K = 1$ , the implementation given in [Appendix G.2.1](#) gives identical results with slightly reduced cost.

map\_to\_curve\_elligator2\_5mod8(u)

Input:  $u$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  such that  $(x_n / x_d, y_n / y_d)$  is a point on the target curve.

Constants:

1.  $c_1 = (q + 3) / 8$  # Integer arithmetic
2.  $c_2 = 2^{c_1}$
3.  $c_3 = \text{sqrt}(-1)$
4.  $c_4 = (q - 5) / 8$  # Integer arithmetic
5.  $c_5 = K^2$

Steps:

1.  $tv_1 = u^2$
2.  $tv_1 = 2 * tv_1$
3.  $x_d = tv_1 + 1$  # Nonzero:  $-1$  is square (mod  $p$ ),  $tv_1$  is not
4.  $x_d = x_d * K$
5.  $x_{1n} = -J$  #  $x_1 = x_{1n} / x_d = -J / (K * (1 + 2 * u^2))$
6.  $tv_2 = x_d^2$
7.  $g_{xd} = tv_2 * x_d$
8.  $g_{xd} = g_{xd} * c_5$  #  $g_{xd} = x_d^3 * K^2$
9.  $g_{x1} = x_{1n} * K$
10.  $tv_3 = x_d * J$
11.  $tv_3 = g_{x1} + tv_3$  #  $x_{1n} * K + x_d * J$
12.  $g_{x1} = g_{x1} * tv_3$  #  $K^2 * x_{1n}^2 + J * K * x_{1n} * x_d$
13.  $g_{x1} = g_{x1} + tv_2$  #  $K^2 * x_{1n}^2 + J * K * x_{1n} * x_d + x_d^2$
14.  $g_{x1} = g_{x1} * x_{1n}$  #  $K^2 * x_{1n}^3 + J * K * x_{1n}^2 * x_d + x_{1n} * x_d^2$
15.  $tv_3 = g_{xd}^2$
16.  $tv_2 = tv_3^2$  #  $g_{xd}^4$
17.  $tv_3 = tv_3 * g_{xd}$  #  $g_{xd}^3$
18.  $tv_3 = tv_3 * g_{x1}$  #  $g_{x1} * g_{xd}^3$
19.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * tv_3$  #  $g_{x1} * g_{xd}^7$
20.  $y_{11} = tv_2^{c_4}$  #  $(g_{x1} * g_{xd}^7)^{(q - 5) / 8}$
21.  $y_{11} = y_{11} * tv_3$  #  $g_{x1} * g_{xd}^3 * (g_{x1} * g_{xd}^7)^{(q - 5) / 8}$
22.  $y_{12} = y_{11} * c_3$
23.  $tv_2 = y_{11}^2$
24.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * g_{xd}$
25.  $e_1 = tv_2 == g_{x1}$
26.  $y_1 = \text{CMOV}(y_{12}, y_{11}, e_1)$  # If  $g(x_1)$  is square, this is its sqrt
27.  $x_{2n} = x_{1n} * tv_1$  #  $x_2 = x_{2n} / x_d = 2 * u^2 * x_{1n} / x_d$
28.  $y_{21} = y_{11} * u$
29.  $y_{21} = y_{21} * c_2$
30.  $y_{22} = y_{21} * c_3$
31.  $g_{x2} = g_{x1} * tv_1$  #  $g(x_2) = g_{x2} / g_{xd} = 2 * u^2 * g(x_1)$
32.  $tv_2 = y_{21}^2$
33.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * g_{xd}$
34.  $e_2 = tv_2 == g_{x2}$
35.  $y_2 = \text{CMOV}(y_{22}, y_{21}, e_2)$  # If  $g(x_2)$  is square, this is its sqrt



```

36. tv2 = y1^2
37. tv2 = tv2 * gxd
38. e3 = tv2 == gx1
39. xn = CMOV(x2n, x1n, e3) # If e3, x = x1, else x = x2
40. xn = xn * K
41. y = CMOV(y2, y1, e3) # If e3, y = y1, else y = y2
42. e4 = sgn0(y) == 1 # Fix sign of y
43. y = CMOV(y, -y, e3 XOR e4)
44. y = y * K
45. return (xn, xd, y, 1)

```

### G.3. Cofactor clearing for BLS12-381 G2

The curve BLS12-381, whose parameters are defined in [Section 8.8.2](#), admits an efficiently-computable endomorphism  $\psi$  that can be used to speed up cofactor clearing for G2 [[SBCDK09](#)] [[FKR11](#)] [[BP17](#)] (see also [Section 7](#)). This section implements the endomorphism  $\psi$  and a fast cofactor clearing method described by Budroni and Pintore [[BP17](#)].

The functions in this section operate on points whose coordinates are represented as ratios, i.e.,  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  corresponds to the point  $(x_n / x_d, y_n / y_d)$ ; see [Appendix G.1](#) for further discussion of projective coordinates. When points are represented in affine coordinates, one can simply ignore the denominators ( $x_d == 1$  and  $y_d == 1$ ).

The following function computes the Frobenius endomorphism for an element of  $F = GF(p^2)$  with basis  $(1, I)$ , where  $I^2 + 1 == 0$  in  $F$ . (This is the base field of the elliptic curve  $E$  defined in [Section 8.8.2](#).)

frobenius(x)

Input: x, an element of  $GF(p^2)$ .

Output: a, an element of  $GF(p^2)$ .

Notation:  $x = x_0 + I * x_1$ , where  $x_0$  and  $x_1$  are elements of  $GF(p)$ .

Steps:

1.  $a = x_0 - I * x_1$
2. return a

The following function computes the endomorphism  $\psi$  for points on the elliptic curve  $E$  defined in [Section 8.8.2](#).

psi(xn, xd, yn, yd)

Input: P, a point (xn / xd, yn / yd) on the curve E (see above).

Output: Q, a point on the same curve.

Constants:

1.  $c1 = 1 / (1 + I)^{((p - 1) / 3)}$  # in GF(p<sup>2</sup>)
2.  $c2 = 1 / (1 + I)^{((p - 1) / 2)}$  # in GF(p<sup>2</sup>)

Steps:

1.  $qxn = c1 * \text{frobenius}(xn)$
2.  $qxd = \text{frobenius}(xd)$
3.  $qyn = c2 * \text{frobenius}(yn)$
4.  $qyd = \text{frobenius}(yd)$
5. return (qxn, qxd, qyn, qyd)

The following function efficiently computes psi(psi(P)).

psi2(xn, xd, yn, yd)

Input: P, a point (xn / xd, yn / yd) on the curve E (see above).

Output: Q, a point on the same curve.

Constants:

1.  $c1 = 1 / 2^{((p - 1) / 3)}$  # in GF(p<sup>2</sup>)

Steps:

1.  $qxn = c1 * xn$
2.  $qyn = -yn$
3. return (qxn, xd, qyn, yd)

The following function maps any point on the elliptic curve E ([Section 8.8.2](#)) into the prime-order subgroup G2. This function returns a point equal to  $h_{\text{eff}} * P$ , where  $h_{\text{eff}}$  is the parameter given in [Section 8.8.2](#).

clear\_cofactor\_bls12381\_g2(P)

Input: P, a point (xn / xd, yn / yd) on the curve E (see above).

Output: Q, a point in the subgroup G2 of BLS12-381.

Constants:

1. c1 = -15132376222941642752 # the BLS parameter for BLS12-381  
# i.e., -0xd201000000010000

Notation: in this procedure, + and - represent elliptic curve point addition and subtraction, respectively, and \* represents scalar multiplication.

Steps:

1. t1 = c1 \* P
2. t2 = psi(P)
3. t3 = 2 \* P
4. t3 = psi2(t3)
5. t3 = t3 - t2
6. t2 = t1 + t2
7. t2 = c1 \* t2
8. t3 = t3 + t2
9. t3 = t3 - t1
10. Q = t3 - P
11. return Q

## Appendix H. Scripts for parameter generation

This section gives Sage [[SAGE](#)] scripts used to generate parameters for the mappings of [Section 6](#).

### H.1. Finding Z for the Shallue-van de Woestijne map

The below function outputs an appropriate Z for the Shallue and van de Woestijne map ([Section 6.6.1](#)).

```

# Arguments:
# - F, a field object, e.g., F = GF(2^521 - 1)
# - A and B, the coefficients of the curve  $y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$ 
def find_z_svdw(F, A, B, init_ctr=1):
    g = lambda x: F(x)^3 + F(A) * F(x) + F(B)
    h = lambda Z: -(F(3) * Z^2 + F(4) * A) / (F(4) * g(Z))
    # NOTE: if init_ctr=1 fails to find Z, try setting it to F.gen()
    ctr = init_ctr
    while True:
        for Z_cand in (F(ctr), F(-ctr)):
            # Criterion 1:
            # g(Z) != 0 in F.
            if g(Z_cand) == F(0):
                continue
            # Criterion 2:
            #  $-(3 * Z^2 + 4 * A) / (4 * g(Z)) != 0$  in F.
            if h(Z_cand) == F(0):
                continue
            # Criterion 3:
            #  $-(3 * Z^2 + 4 * A) / (4 * g(Z))$  is square in F.
            if not is_square(h(Z_cand)):
                continue
            # Criterion 4:
            # At least one of g(Z) and g(-Z / 2) is square in F.
            if is_square(g(Z_cand)) or is_square(g(-Z_cand / F(2))):
                return Z_cand
        ctr += 1

```

## H.2. Finding Z for Simplified SWU

The below function outputs an appropriate Z for the Simplified SWU map ([Section 6.6.2](#)).

```

# Arguments:
# - F, a field object, e.g., F = GF(2^521 - 1)
# - A and B, the coefficients of the curve  $y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$ 
def find_z_sswu(F, A, B):
    R.<xx> = F[] # Polynomial ring over F
    g = xx^3 + F(A) * xx + F(B) #  $y^2 = g(x) = x^3 + A * x + B$ 
    ctr = F.gen()
    while True:
        for Z_cand in (F(ctr), F(-ctr)):
            # Criterion 1: Z is non-square in F.
            if is_square(Z_cand):
                continue
            # Criterion 2: Z != -1 in F.
            if Z_cand == F(-1):
                continue
            # Criterion 3:  $g(x) - Z$  is irreducible over F.
            if not (g - Z_cand).is_irreducible():
                continue
            # Criterion 4:  $g(B / (Z * A))$  is square in F.
            if is_square(g(B / (Z_cand * A))):
                return Z_cand
        ctr += 1

```

### H.3. Finding Z for Elligator 2

The below function outputs an appropriate Z for the Elligator 2 map ([Section 6.7.1](#)).

```

# Argument:
# - F, a field object, e.g., F = GF(2^255 - 19)
def find_z_ell2(F):
    ctr = F.gen()
    while True:
        for Z_cand in (F(ctr), F(-ctr)):
            # Z must be a non-square in F.
            if is_square(Z_cand):
                continue
            return Z_cand
        ctr += 1

```

### Appendix I. sqrt and is\_square functions

This section defines special-purpose sqrt functions for the three most common cases,  $q = 3 \pmod{4}$ ,  $q = 5 \pmod{8}$ , and  $q = 9 \pmod{16}$ ,

plus a generic constant-time algorithm that works for any prime modulus.

In addition, it gives an optimized `is_square` method for  $GF(p^2)$ .

### **I.1. sqrt for $q = 3 \pmod{4}$**

`sqrt_3mod4(x)`

Parameters:

-  $F$ , a finite field of characteristic  $p$  and order  $q = p^m$ .

Input:  $x$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $z$ , an element of  $F$  such that  $(z^2) == x$ , if  $x$  is square in  $F$ .

Constants:

1.  $c1 = (q + 1) / 4$  # Integer arithmetic

Procedure:

1. return  $x^{c1}$

### **I.2. sqrt for $q = 5 \pmod{8}$**

`sqrt_5mod8(x)`

Parameters:

-  $F$ , a finite field of characteristic  $p$  and order  $q = p^m$ .

Input:  $x$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $z$ , an element of  $F$  such that  $(z^2) == x$ , if  $x$  is square in  $F$ .

Constants:

1.  $c1 = \text{sqrt}(-1)$  in  $F$ , i.e.,  $(c1^2) == -1$  in  $F$

2.  $c2 = (q + 3) / 8$  # Integer arithmetic

Procedure:

1.  $tv1 = x^{c2}$

2.  $tv2 = tv1 * c1$

3.  $e = (tv1^2) == x$

4.  $z = \text{CMOV}(tv2, tv1, e)$

5. return  $z$

### I.3. sqrt for $q = 9 \pmod{16}$

sqrt\_9mod16(x)

Parameters:

-  $F$ , a finite field of characteristic  $p$  and order  $q = p^m$ .

Input:  $x$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $z$ , an element of  $F$  such that  $(z^2) == x$ , if  $x$  is square in  $F$ .

Constants:

1.  $c1 = \text{sqrt}(-1)$  in  $F$ , i.e.,  $(c1^2) == -1$  in  $F$
2.  $c2 = \text{sqrt}(c1)$  in  $F$ , i.e.,  $(c2^2) == c1$  in  $F$
3.  $c3 = \text{sqrt}(-c1)$  in  $F$ , i.e.,  $(c3^2) == -c1$  in  $F$
4.  $c4 = (q + 7) / 16$  # Integer arithmetic

Procedure:

1.  $tv1 = x^{c4}$
2.  $tv2 = c1 * tv1$
3.  $tv3 = c2 * tv1$
4.  $tv4 = c3 * tv1$
5.  $e1 = (tv2^2) == x$
6.  $e2 = (tv3^2) == x$
7.  $tv1 = \text{CMOV}(tv1, tv2, e1)$  # Select  $tv2$  if  $(tv2^2) == x$
8.  $tv2 = \text{CMOV}(tv4, tv3, e2)$  # Select  $tv3$  if  $(tv3^2) == x$
9.  $e3 = (tv2^2) == x$
10.  $z = \text{CMOV}(tv1, tv2, e3)$  # Select the sqrt from  $tv1$  and  $tv2$
11. return  $z$

### I.4. Constant-time Tonelli-Shanks algorithm

This algorithm is a constant-time version of the classic Tonelli-Shanks algorithm ([\[C93\]](#), Algorithm 1.5.1) due to Sean Bowe, Jack Grigg, and Eirik Ogilvie-Wigley [[jubjub-fq](#)], adapted and optimized by Michael Scott.

This algorithm applies to  $\text{GF}(p)$  for any  $p$ . Note, however, that the special-purpose algorithms given in the prior sections are faster, when they apply.

`sqrt_ts_ct(x)`

Parameters:

-  $F$ , a finite field of characteristic  $p$  and order  $q = p^m$ .

Input  $x$ , an element of  $F$ .

Output:  $z$ , an element of  $F$  such that  $z^2 == x$ , if  $x$  is square in  $F$ .

Constants:

1.  $c_1$ , the largest integer such that  $2^{c_1}$  divides  $q - 1$ .
2.  $c_2 = (q - 1) / (2^{c_1})$  # Integer arithmetic
3.  $c_3 = (c_2 - 1) / 2$  # Integer arithmetic
4.  $c_4$ , a non-square value in  $F$
5.  $c_5 = c_4^{c_2}$  in  $F$

Procedure:

1.  $z = x^{c_3}$
2.  $t = z * z$
3.  $t = t * x$
4.  $z = z * x$
5.  $b = t$
6.  $c = c_5$
7. for  $i$  in  $(c_1, c_1 - 1, \dots, 2)$ :
8. for  $j$  in  $(1, 2, \dots, i - 2)$ :
9.  $b = b * b$
10.  $e = b == 1$
11.  $zt = z * c$
12.  $z = \text{CMOV}(zt, z, e)$
13.  $c = c * c$
14.  $tt = t * c$
15.  $t = \text{CMOV}(tt, t, e)$
16.  $b = t$
17. return  $z$

### I.5. `is_square` for $F = \text{GF}(p^2)$

The following `is_square` method applies to any field  $F = \text{GF}(p^2)$  with basis  $(1, I)$  represented as described in [Section 2.1](#), i.e., an element  $x = (x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2 * I$ .

Other optimizations of this type are possible in other extension fields; see, e.g., [\[AR13\]](#) for more information.



is\_square(x)

Parameters:

- F, an extension field of characteristic p and order  $q = p^2$  with basis (1, I).

Input: x, an element of F.

Output: True if x is square in F, and False otherwise.

Constants:

1.  $c1 = (p - 1) / 2$  # Integer arithmetic

Procedure:

1.  $tv1 = x_1^2$
2.  $tv2 = I * x_2$
3.  $tv2 = tv2^2$
4.  $tv1 = tv1 - tv2$
5.  $tv1 = tv1^{c1}$
6.  $e1 = tv1 \neq -1$  # Note: -1 in F
7. return e1

## Appendix J. Suite test vectors

This section gives test vectors for each suite defined in [Section 8](#). The test vectors in this section were generated using code that is available from [\[hash2curve-repo\]](#).

Each test vector in this section lists values computed by the appropriate encoding function, with variable names defined as in [Section 3](#). For example, for a suite whose encoding type is random oracle, the test vector gives the value for msg, u, Q0, Q1, and the output point P.

**J.1. NIST P-256**

J.1.1.1. P256\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_

```
suite = P256_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_  
dst   = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-P256_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_  
  
msg   =  
P.x   = 2c15230b26dbc6fc9a37051158c95b79656e17a1a920b11394ca91  
      c44247d3e4  
P.y   = 8a7a74985cc5c776cdf4b1f19884970453912e9d31528c060be9a  
      b5c43e8415  
u[0]  = ad5342c66a6dd0ff080df1da0ea1c04b96e0330dd89406465eeba1  
      1582515009  
u[1]  = 8c0f1d43204bd6f6ea70ae8013070a1518b43873bcd850aafa0a9e  
      220e2eea5a  
Q0.x  = ab640a12220d3fff283510ff3f4b1953d09fad35795140b1c5d64f3  
      13967934d5  
Q0.y  = dccb558863804a881d4fff3455716c836cef230e5209594ddd33d8  
      5c565b19b1  
Q1.x  = 51cce63c50d972a6e51c61334f0f4875c9ac1cd2d3238412f84e31  
      da7d980ef5  
Q1.y  = b45d1a36d00ad90e5ec7840a60a4de411917f7c82c3949a6e699  
      e5a1b66aac  
  
msg   = abc  
P.x   = 0bb8b87485551aa43ed54f009230450b492fead5f1cc91658775da  
      c4a3388a0f  
P.y   = 5c41b3d0731a27a7b14bc0bf0ccded2d8751f83493404c84a88e71  
      ffd424212e  
u[0]  = afe47f2ea2b10465cc26ac403194dfb68b7f5ee865cda61e9f3e07  
      a537220af1  
u[1]  = 379a27833b0bfe6f7bdca08e1e83c760bf9a338ab335542704edcd  
      69ce9e46e0  
Q0.x  = 5219ad0ddef3cc49b714145e91b2f7de6ce0a7a7dc7406c7726c7e  
      373c58cb48  
Q0.y  = 7950144e52d30acbec7b624c203b1996c99617d0b61c2442354301  
      b191d93ecf  
Q1.x  = 019b7cb4efcfeaf39f738fe638e31d375ad6837f58a852d032ff60  
      c69ee3875f  
Q1.y  = 589a62d2b22357fed5449bc38065b760095ebe6aeac84b01156ee4  
      252715446e  
  
msg   = abcdef0123456789  
P.x   = 65038ac8f2b1def042a5df0b33b1f4eca6bfff7cb0f9c6c15268118  
      64e544ed80  
P.y   = cad44d40a656e7aff4002a8de287abc8ae0482b5ae825822bb870d  
      6df9b56ca3  
u[0]  = 0fad9d125a9477d55cf9357105b0eb3a5c4259809bf87180aa01d6  
      51f53d312c  
u[1]  = b68597377392cd3419d8fcc7d7660948c8403b19ea78bbca4b133c  
      9d2196c0fb  
Q0.x  = a17bdf2965eb88074bc01157e644ed409dac97cfcf0c61c998ed0f
```



1ba32f4f40  
Q1.x = a281e34e628f3a4d2a53fa87ff973537d68ad4fbc28d3be5e8d9f6  
a2571c5a4b  
Q1.y = f6ed88a7aab56a488100e6f1174fa9810b47db13e86be999644922  
961206e184

J.1.2. P256\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_

suite = P256\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-P256\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = f871caad25ea3b59c16cf87c1894902f7e7b2c822c3d3f73596c5a  
ce8ddd14d1  
P.y = 87b9ae23335bee057b99bac1e68588b18b5691af476234b8971bc4  
f011ddc99b  
u[0] = b22d487045f80e9edcb0ecc8d4bf77833e2bf1f3a54004d7df1d57  
f4802d311f  
Q.x = f871caad25ea3b59c16cf87c1894902f7e7b2c822c3d3f73596c5a  
ce8ddd14d1  
Q.y = 87b9ae23335bee057b99bac1e68588b18b5691af476234b8971bc4  
f011ddc99b  
  
msg = abc  
P.x = fc3f5d734e8dce41ddac49f47dd2b8a57257522a865c124ed02b92  
b5237befa4  
P.y = fe4d197ecf5a62645b9690599e1d80e82c500b22ac705a0b421fac  
7b47157866  
u[0] = c7f96eadac763e176629b09ed0c11992225b3a5ae99479760601cb  
d69c221e58  
Q.x = fc3f5d734e8dce41ddac49f47dd2b8a57257522a865c124ed02b92  
b5237befa4  
Q.y = fe4d197ecf5a62645b9690599e1d80e82c500b22ac705a0b421fac  
7b47157866  
  
msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = f164c6674a02207e414c257ce759d35eddc7f55be6d7f415e2cc17  
7e5d8faa84  
P.y = 3aa274881d30db70485368c0467e97da0e73c18c1d00f34775d012  
b6fcee7f97  
u[0] = 314e8585fa92068b3ea2c3bab452d4257b38be1c097d58a2189045  
6c2929614d  
Q.x = f164c6674a02207e414c257ce759d35eddc7f55be6d7f415e2cc17  
7e5d8faa84  
Q.y = 3aa274881d30db70485368c0467e97da0e73c18c1d00f34775d012  
b6fcee7f97  
  
msg = q128\_qqq  
qq  
qq  
qq  
P.x = 324532006312be4f162614076460315f7a54a6f85544da773dc659  
aca0311853  
P.y = 8d8197374bcd52de2acfeffc8a54fe2c8d8bebd2a39f16be9b710e4  
b1af6ef883  
u[0] = 752d8eaa38cd785a799a31d63d99c2ae4261823b4a367b133b2c66  
27f48858ab  
Q.x = 324532006312be4f162614076460315f7a54a6f85544da773dc659



aca0311853  
Q.y = 8d8197374bcd52de2acfeffc8a54fe2c8d8bebd2a39f16be9b710e4  
b1af6ef883  
  
msg = a512\_aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
  
P.x = 5c4bad52f81f39c8e8de1260e9a06d72b8b00a0829a8ea004a610b  
0691bea5d9  
P.y = c801e7c0782af1f74f24fc385a8555da0582032a3ce038de637ccd  
cb16f7ef7b  
u[0] = 0e1527840b9df2dfbef966678ff167140f2b27c4dccd884c25014d  
ce0e41dfa3  
Q.x = 5c4bad52f81f39c8e8de1260e9a06d72b8b00a0829a8ea004a610b  
0691bea5d9  
Q.y = c801e7c0782af1f74f24fc385a8555da0582032a3ce038de637ccd  
cb16f7ef7b

**J.2. NIST P-384**

J.2.1. P384\_XMD:SHA-384\_SSWU\_R0\_

suite = P384\_XMD:SHA-384\_SSWU\_RO\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-P384\_XMD:SHA-384\_SSWU\_RO\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = eb9fe1b4f4e14e7140803c1d99d0a93cd823d2b024040f9c067a8e  
ca1f5a2eeac9ad604973527a356f3fa3aeff0e4d83  
P.y = 0c2170cfff382b7f4643c07b105c2eaec2cead93a917d825601e63  
c8f21f6abd9abc22c93c2bed6f235954b25048bb1a  
u[0] = 25c8d7dc1acd4ee617766693f7f8829396065d1b447eedb155871f  
effd9c6653279ac7e5c46edb7010a0e4ff64c9f3b4  
u[1] = 59428be4ed69131df59a0c6a8e188d2d4ece3f1b2a3a02602962b4  
7efa4d7905945b1e2cc80b36aa35c99451073521ac  
Q0.x = e4717e29eef38d862bee4902a7d21b44efb58c464e3e1f0d03894d  
94de310f8ffc6de86786dd3e15a1541b18d4eb2846  
Q0.y = 6b95a6e639822312298a47526bb77d9cd7bcf76244c991c8cd7007  
5e2ee6e8b9a135c4a37e3c0768c7ca871c0ceb53d4  
Q1.x = 509527cfc0750eedc53147e6d5f78596c8a3b7360e0608e2fab056  
3a1670d58d8ae107c9f04bcf90e89489ace5650efd  
Q1.y = 33337b13cb35e173fdea4cb9e8cce915d836ff57803dbbeb7998aa  
49d17df2ff09b67031773039d09fbd9305a1566bc4

msg = abc  
P.x = e02fc1a5f44a7519419dd314e29863f30df55a514da2d655775a81  
d413003c4d4e7fd59af0826dfaad4200ac6f60abe1  
P.y = 01f638d04d98677d65bef99aef1a12a70a4cbb9270ec55248c0453  
0d8bc1f8f90f8a6a859a7c1f1ddccedf8f96d675f6  
u[0] = 53350214cb6bef0b51abb791b1c4209a2b4c16a0c67e1ab1401017  
fad774cd3b3f9a8bcdf7f6229dd8dd5a075cb149a0  
u[1] = c0473083898f63e03f26f14877a2407bd60c75ad491e7d26cbc6cc  
5ce815654075ec6b6898c7a41d74ceaf720a10c02e  
Q0.x = fc853b69437aee9a19d5acf96a4ee4c5e04cf7b53406dfaa2afbdd  
7ad2351b7f554e4bbc6f5db4177d4d44f933a8f6ee  
Q0.y = 7e042547e01834c9043b10f3a8221c4a879cb156f04f72bfccab0c  
047a304e30f2aa8b2e260d34c4592c0c33dd0c6482  
Q1.x = 57912293709b3556b43a2dfb137a315d256d573b82ded120ef8c78  
2d607c05d930d958e50cb6dc1cc480b9afc38c45f1  
Q1.y = de9387dab0eef0bda219c6f168a92645a84665c4f2137c14270fb4  
24b7532ff84843c3da383ceea24c47fa343c227bb8

msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = bdecc1c1d870624965f19505be50459d363c71a699a496ab672f9a  
5d6b78676400926fbceee6fcd1780fe86e62b2aa89  
P.y = 57cf1f99b5ee00f3c201139b3bfe4dd30a653193778d89a0accc5e  
0f47e46e4e4b85a0595da29c9494c1814acafe183c  
u[0] = aab7fb87238cf6b2ab56cdcca7e028959bb2ea599d34f68484139d  
de85ec6548a6e48771d17956421bdb7790598ea52e  
u[1] = 26e8d833552d7844d167833ca5a87c35bcfaa5a0d86023479fb28e  
5cd6075c18b168bf1f5d2a0ea146d057971336d8d1  
Q0.x = 0ceece45b73f89844671df962ad2932122e878ad2259e650626924



a1e5618e34b22f79142df708d2432f75c7366c8512  
Q1.x = 4ff01ceeba60484fa1bc0d825fe1e5e383d8f79f1e5bb78e5fb26b  
7a7ef758153e31e78b9d60ce75c5e32e43869d4e12  
Q1.y = 0f84b978fac8ceda7304b47e229d6037d32062e597dc7a9b95bcd9  
af441f3c56c619a901d21635f9ec6ab4710b9fcd0e

J.2.2. P384\_XMD:SHA-384\_SSWU\_NU\_

```
suite = P384_XMD:SHA-384_SSWU_NU_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-P384_XMD:SHA-384_SSWU_NU_  
  
msg =  
P.x = de5a893c83061b2d7ce6a0d8b049f0326f2ada4b966dc7e7292725  
6b033ef61058029a3bfb13c1c7eeced6641881ae20  
P.y = 63f46da6139785674da315c1947e06e9a0867f5608cf24724eb379  
3a1f5b3809ee28eb21a0c64be3be169afc6cdb38ca  
u[0] = bc7dc1b2cdc5d588a66de3276b0f24310d4aca4977efda7d6272e1  
be25187b001493d267dc53b56183c9e28282368e60  
Q.x = de5a893c83061b2d7ce6a0d8b049f0326f2ada4b966dc7e7292725  
6b033ef61058029a3bfb13c1c7eeced6641881ae20  
Q.y = 63f46da6139785674da315c1947e06e9a0867f5608cf24724eb379  
3a1f5b3809ee28eb21a0c64be3be169afc6cdb38ca  
  
msg = abc  
P.x = 1f08108b87e703c86c872ab3eb198a19f2b708237ac4be53d7929f  
b4bd5194583f40d052f32df66afe5249c9915d139b  
P.y = 1369dc8d5bf038032336b989994874a2270adadb67a7fcc32f0f88  
24bc5118613f0ac8de04a1041d90ff8a5ad555f96c  
u[0] = 9de6cf41e6e41c03e4a7784ac5c885b4d1e49d6de390b3cdd5a1ac  
5dd8c40afb3dfd7bb2686923bab644134483fc1926  
Q.x = 1f08108b87e703c86c872ab3eb198a19f2b708237ac4be53d7929f  
b4bd5194583f40d052f32df66afe5249c9915d139b  
Q.y = 1369dc8d5bf038032336b989994874a2270adadb67a7fcc32f0f88  
24bc5118613f0ac8de04a1041d90ff8a5ad555f96c  
  
msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = 4dac31ec8a82ee3c02ba2d7c9fa431f1e59ffe65bf977b948c59e1  
d813c2d7963c7be81aa6db39e78ff315a10115c0d0  
P.y = 845333cdb5702ad5c525e603f302904d6fc84879f0ef2ee2014a6b  
13edd39131bfd66f7bd7cdc2d9ccf778f0c8892c3f  
u[0] = 84e2d430a5e2543573e58e368af41821ca3ccc97baba7e9aab51a8  
4543d5a0298638a22ceee6090d9d642921112af5b7  
Q.x = 4dac31ec8a82ee3c02ba2d7c9fa431f1e59ffe65bf977b948c59e1  
d813c2d7963c7be81aa6db39e78ff315a10115c0d0  
Q.y = 845333cdb5702ad5c525e603f302904d6fc84879f0ef2ee2014a6b  
13edd39131bfd66f7bd7cdc2d9ccf778f0c8892c3f  
  
msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq  
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq  
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq  
P.x = 13c1f8c52a492183f7c28e379b0475486718a7e3ac1dfef39283b9  
ce5fb02b73f70c6c1f3dfe0c286b03e2af1af12d1d  
P.y = 57e101887e73e40eab8963324ed16c177d55eb89f804ec9df06801  
579820420b5546b579008df2145fd770f584a1a54c  
u[0] = 504e4d5a529333b9205acaa283107bd1bffd753898f7744161f7d  
d19ba57fbb6a64214a2e00ddd2613d76cd508ddb30  
Q.x = 13c1f8c52a492183f7c28e379b0475486718a7e3ac1dfef39283b9
```



Q.y = ce5fb02b73f70c6c1f3dfe0c286b03e2af1af12d1d  
= 57e101887e73e40eab8963324ed16c177d55eb89f804ec9df06801  
579820420b5546b579008df2145fd770f584a1a54c

msg = a512\_aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa

P.x = af129727a4207a8cb9e9dce656d88f79fce25edbcea350499d65e9  
bf1204537bdde73c7cefb752a6ed5ebcd44e183302

P.y = ce68a3d5e161b2e6a968e4ddaa9e51504ad1516ec170c7eef3ca6b  
5327943eca95d90b23b009ba45f58b72906f2a99e2

u[0] = 7b01ce9b8c5a60d9fbc202d6dde92822e46915d8c17e03fcb92ece  
1ed6074d01e149fc9236def40d673de903c1d4c166

Q.x = af129727a4207a8cb9e9dce656d88f79fce25edbcea350499d65e9  
bf1204537bdde73c7cefb752a6ed5ebcd44e183302

Q.y = ce68a3d5e161b2e6a968e4ddaa9e51504ad1516ec170c7eef3ca6b  
5327943eca95d90b23b009ba45f58b72906f2a99e2

### J.3. NIST P-521

J.3.1. P521\_XMD:SHA-512\_SSWU\_RO\_

suite = P521\_XMD:SHA-512\_SSWU\_RO\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-P521\_XMD:SHA-512\_SSWU\_RO\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = 00fd767cebb2452030358d0e9cf907f525f50920c8f607889a6a35  
680727f64f4d66b161fafeb2654bea0d35086bec0a10b30b14adef  
3556ed9f7f1bc23cecc9c088  
P.y = 0169ba78d8d851e930680322596e39c78f4fe31b97e57629ef6460  
ddd68f8763fd7bd767a4e94a80d3d21a3c2ee98347e024fc73ee1c  
27166dc3fe5eeef782be411d  
u[0] = 01e5f09974e5724f25286763f00ce76238c7a6e03dc396600350ee  
2c4135fb17dc555be99a4a4bae0fd303d4f66d984ed7b6a3ba3860  
93752a855d26d559d69e7e9e  
u[1] = 00ae593b42ca2ef93ac488e9e09a5fe5a2f6fb330d18913734ff60  
2f2a761fcaaf5f596e790bcc572c9140ec03f6cccc38f767f1c197  
5a0b4d70b392d95a0c7278aa  
Q0.x = 00b70ae99b6339fffac19cb9bfde2098b84f75e50ac1e80d6acb95  
4e4534af5f0e9c4a5b8a9c10317b8e6421574bae2b133b4f2b8c6c  
e4b3063da1d91d34fa2b3a3c  
Q0.y = 007f368d98a4ddb381fb354de40e44b19e43bb11a1278759f4ea7  
b485e1b6db33e750507c071250e3e443c1aaed61f2c28541bb54b1  
b456843eda1eb15ec2a9b36e  
Q1.x = 01143d0e9cddcdacd6a9aafe1bcf8d218c0afc45d4451239e821f5  
d2a56df92be942660b532b2aa59a9c635ae6b30e803c45a6ac8714  
32452e685d661cd41cf67214  
Q1.y = 00ff75515df265e996d702a5380defffab1a6d2bc232234c7bcffa  
433cd8aa791fbc8dcf667f08818bffa739ae25773b32073213cae9  
a0f2a917a0b1301a242dda0c  
  
msg = abc  
P.x = 002f89a1677b28054b50d15e1f81ed6669b5a2158211118ebdef8a  
6efc77f8ccaa528f698214e4340155abc1fa08f8f613ef14a04371  
7503d57e267d57155cf784a4  
P.y = 010e0be5dc8e753da8ce51091908b72396d3deed14ae166f66d8eb  
f0a4e7059ead169ea4bead0232e9b700dd380b316e9361cfdba55a  
08c73545563a80966ecbb86d  
u[0] = 003d00c37e95f19f358adeeaa47288ec39998039c3256e13c2a4c0  
0a7cb61a34c8969472960150a27276f2390eb5e53e47ab193351c2  
d2d9f164a85c6a5696d94fe8  
u[1] = 01f3cbd3df3893a45a2f1fecdac4d525eb16f345b03e2820d69bc5  
80f5cbe9cb89196fdf720ef933c4c0361fcfe29940fd0db0a5da6b  
afb0bee8876b589c41365f15  
Q0.x = 01b254e1c99c835836f0aceebba7d77750c48366ecb07fb658e4f5  
b76e229ae6ca5d271bb0006ffcc42324e15a6d3daae587f9049de2  
dbb0494378ffb60279406f56  
Q0.y = 01845f4af72fc2b1a5a2fe966f6a97298614288b456cfc385a425b  
686048b25c952fbb5674057e1eb055d04568c0679a8e2dda3158dc  
16ac598dbb1d006f5ad915b0  
Q1.x = 007f08e813c620e527c961b717ffc74aac7afccb9158cebc347d57

15d5c2214f952c97e194f11d114d80d3481ed766ac0a3dba3eb73f  
6ff9ccb9304ad10bbd7b4a36

Q1.y = 0022468f92041f9970a7cc025d71d5b647f822784d29ca7b3bc3b0  
829d6bb8581e745f8d0cc9dc6279d0450e779ac2275c4c3608064a  
d6779108a7828ebd9954caeb

msg = abcdef0123456789

P.x = 006e200e276a4a81760099677814d7f8794a4a5f3658442de63c18  
d2244dcc957c645e94cb0754f95fcf103b2aeaf94411847c24187b  
89fb7462ad3679066337cbc4

P.y = 001dd8dfa9775b60b1614f6f169089d8140d4b3e4012949b52f98d  
b2def3e1d97bf73a1fa4d437d1dcdcf39b6360cc518d8ebcc0f899  
018206fded7617b654f6b168

u[0] = 00183ee1a9bbdc37181b09ec336bcaa34095f91ef14b66b1485c16  
6720523dfb81d5c470d44afcb52a87b704dbc5c9bc9d0ef524dec2  
9884a4795f55c1359945baf3

u[1] = 00504064fd137f06c81a7cf0f84aa7e92b6b3d56c2368f0a08f447  
76aa8930480da1582d01d7f52df31dca35ee0a7876500ece3d8fe0  
293cd285f790c9881c998d5e

Q0.x = 0021482e8622aac14da60e656043f79a6a110cbae5012268a62dd6  
a152c41594549f373910ebed170ade892dd5a19f5d687fae7095a4  
61d583f8c4295f7aaf8cd7da

Q0.y = 0177e2d8c6356b7de06e0b5712d8387d529b848748e54a8bc0ef5f  
1475aa569f8f492fa85c3ad1c5edc51faf7911f11359bfa2a12d2e  
f0bd73df9cb5abd1b101c8b1

Q1.x = 00abeafb16fdbb5eb95095678d5a65c1f293291dfd20a3751dbe05  
d0a9bfe2d2eef19449fe59ec32cdd4a4adc3411177c0f2dff0159  
438706159a1bbd0567d9b3d0

Q1.y = 007cc657f847db9db651d91c801741060d63dab4056d0a1d3524e2  
eb0e819954d8f677aa353bd056244a88f00017e00c3ce8beedb43  
82d83d74418bd48930c6c182

msg = q128\_qqq  
qq  
qq

P.x = 01b264a630bd6555be537b000b99a06761a9325c53322b65bdc41b  
f196711f9708d58d34b3b90faf12640c27b91c70a507998e559406  
48caa8e71098bf2bc8d24664

P.y = 01ea9f445bee198b3ee4c812dcf7b0f91e0881f0251aab272a1220  
1fd89b1a95733fd2a699c162b639e9acdcc54fdc2f6536129b6beb  
0432be01aa8da02df5e59aaa

u[0] = 0159871e222689aad7694dc4c3480a49807b1eedd9c8cb4ae1b219  
d5ba51655ea5b38e2e4f56b36bf3e3da44a7b139849d28f598c816  
fe1bc7ed15893b22f63363c3

u[1] = 004ef0cffd475152f3858c0a8ccbdf7902d8261da92744e98df9b7  
fad0a5502f29c5086e76e2cf498f47321434a40b1504911552ce4  
4ad7356a04e08729ad9411f5

Q0.x = 0005eac7b0b81e38727efcab1e375f6779aea949c3e409b53a1d37  
aa2acb8c87a7e6ad24aafbf3c52f82f7f0e21b872e88c55e17b7fa

```
21ce08a94ea2121c42c2eb73
Q0.y = 00a173b6a53a7420dbd61d4a21a7c0a52de7a5c6ce05f31403bef7
47d16cc8604a039a73bdd6e114340e55dacd6bea8e217ffbadfb8c
292afa3e1b2afc839a6ce7bb
Q1.x = 01881e3c193a69e4d88d8180a6879b74782a0bc7e529233e9f84bf
7f17d2f319c36920ffba26f9e57a1e045cc7822c834c239593b6e1
42a694aa00c757b0db79e5e8
Q1.y = 01558b16d396d866e476e001f2dd0758927655450b84e12f154032
c7c2a6db837942cd9f44b814f79b4d729996ced61eec61d85c6751
39cbffe3fbf071d2c21cfeeb

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

P.x = 00c12bc3e28db07b6b4d2a2b1167ab9e26fc2fa85c7b0498a17b03
47edf52392856d7e28b8fa7a2dd004611159505835b687ecf1a764
857e27e9745848c436ef3925
P.y = 01cd287df9a50c22a9231beb452346720bb163344a41c5f5a24e83
35b6ccc595fd436aea89737b1281aecb411eb835f0b939073fdd1d
d4d5a2492e91ef4a3c55bcbcd

u[0] = 0033d06d17bc3b9a3efc081a05d65805a14a3050a0dd4dfb488461
8eb5c73980a59c5a246b18f58ad022dd3630faa22889fbb8ba1593
466515e6ab4aeb7381c26334
u[1] = 0092290ab99c3fea1a5b8fb2ca49f859994a04faee3301cefab312
d34227f6a2d0c3322cf76861c6a3683bdaa2dd2a6daa5d6906c663
e065338b2344d20e313f1114

Q0.x = 00041f6eb92af8777260718e4c22328a7d74203350c6c8f5794d99
d5789766698f459b83d5068276716f01429934e40af3d1111a2278
0b1e07e72238d2207e5386be
Q0.y = 001c712f0182813942b87cab8e72337db017126f52ed797dd23458
4ac9ae7e80dfe7abea11db02cf1855312eae1447dbaecc9d7e8c88
0a5e76a39f6258074e1bc2e0
Q1.x = 0125c0b69bcf55eab49280b14f707883405028e05c927cd7625d4e
04115bd0e0e6323b12f5d43d0d6d2eff16dbcf244542f84ec05891
1260dc3bb6512ab5db285fbd
Q1.y = 008bddfb803b3f4c761458eb5f8a0aee3e1f7f68e9d7424405fa69
172919899317fb6ac1d6903a432d967d14e0f80af63e7035aaae0c
123e56862ce969456f99f102
```

J.3.2. P521\_XMD:SHA-512\_SSWU\_NU\_

```
suite = P521_XMD:SHA-512_SSWU_NU_
dst   = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-P521_XMD:SHA-512_SSWU_NU_

msg   =
P.x   = 01ec604b4e1e3e4c7449b7a41e366e876655538acf51fd40d08b97
      be066f7d020634e906b1b6942f9174b417027c953d75fb6ec64b8c
      ee2a3672d4f1987d13974705
P.y   = 00944fc439b4aad2463e5c9cfa0b0707af3c9a42e37c5a57bb4ecd
      12fef9fb21508568aedcdd8d2490472df4bbafd79081c81e99f4da
      3286eddf19be47e9c4cf0e91
u[0]  = 01e4947fe62a4e47792cee2798912f672fff820b2556282d9843b4
      b465940d7683a986f93ccb0e9a191fbc09a6e770a564490d2a4ae5
      1b287ca39f69c3d910ba6a4f
Q.x   = 01ec604b4e1e3e4c7449b7a41e366e876655538acf51fd40d08b97
      be066f7d020634e906b1b6942f9174b417027c953d75fb6ec64b8c
      ee2a3672d4f1987d13974705
Q.y   = 00944fc439b4aad2463e5c9cfa0b0707af3c9a42e37c5a57bb4ecd
      12fef9fb21508568aedcdd8d2490472df4bbafd79081c81e99f4da
      3286eddf19be47e9c4cf0e91

msg   = abc
P.x   = 00c720ab56aa5a7a4c07a7732a0a4e1b909e32d063ae1b58db5f0e
      b5e09f08a9884bff55a2bef4668f715788e692c18c1915cd034a6b
      998311fcf46924ce66a2be9a
P.y   = 003570e87f91a4f3c7a56be2cb2a078ffc153862a53d5e03e5dad5
      bccc6c529b8bab0b7dbb157499e1949e4edab21cf5d10b782bc1e9
      45e13d7421ad8121dbc72b1d
u[0]  = 0019b85ef78596efc84783d42799e80d787591fe7432dee1d9fa2b
      7651891321be732ddf653fa8fefaf34d86fb728db569d36b5b6ed39
      83945854b2fc2dc6a75aa25b
Q.x   = 00c720ab56aa5a7a4c07a7732a0a4e1b909e32d063ae1b58db5f0e
      b5e09f08a9884bff55a2bef4668f715788e692c18c1915cd034a6b
      998311fcf46924ce66a2be9a
Q.y   = 003570e87f91a4f3c7a56be2cb2a078ffc153862a53d5e03e5dad5
      bccc6c529b8bab0b7dbb157499e1949e4edab21cf5d10b782bc1e9
      45e13d7421ad8121dbc72b1d

msg   = abcdef0123456789
P.x   = 00bc3af32a968ff7971b3bbd9ce8edfbee1309e2019d7ff373c3838
      7a782b005dce6ceffccfed5c6511c8f7f312f343f3a891029c585
      8f45ee0bf370aba25fc990cc
P.y   = 00923517e767532d82cb8a0b59705eec2b7779ce05f9181c7d5d5e
      25694ef8ebd4696343f0bc27006834d2517215ecf79482a84111f5
      0c1bae25044fe1dd77744bbd
u[0]  = 01dba0d7fa26a562ee8a9014ebc2cca4d66fd9de036176aca8fc11
      ef254cd1bc208847ab7701dbca7af328b3f601b11a1737a899575a
      5c14f4dca5aaca45e9935e07
Q.x   = 00bc3af32a968ff7971b3bbd9ce8edfbee1309e2019d7ff373c3838
      7a782b005dce6ceffccfed5c6511c8f7f312f343f3a891029c585
```





#### J.4. curve25519

J.4.1. curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_R0

suite = curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_RO\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_RO\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = 2de3780abb67e861289f5749d16d3e217ffa722192d16bbd9d1bfb  
9d112b98c0  
P.y = 3b5dc2a498941a1033d176567d457845637554a2fe7a3507d21abd  
1c1bd6e878  
u[0] = 005fe8a7b8fef0a16c105e6cadf5a6740b3365e18692a9c05bfb4  
d97f645a6a  
u[1] = 1347edbec6a2b5d8c02e058819819bee177077c9d10a4ce165aab0  
fd0252261a  
Q0.x = 36b4df0c864c64707cbf6cf36e9ee2c09a6cb93b28313c169be295  
61bb904f98  
Q0.y = 6cd59d664fb58c66c892883cd0eb792e52055284dac3907dd756b4  
5d15c3983d  
Q1.x = 3fa114783a505c0b2b2fbee0102853c0b494e7757f2a089d0daae  
7ed9a0db2b  
Q1.y = 76c0fe7fec932aaafb8ee42d9cbb32eb931158f469ff3050af15  
cfdbbfeff94

msg = abc  
P.x = 2b4419f1f2d48f5872de692b0aca72cc7b0a60915dd70bde432e82  
6b6abc526d  
P.y = 1b8235f255a268f0a6fa8763e97eb3d22d149343d495da1160eff9  
703f2d07dd  
u[0] = 49bed021c7a3748f09fa8cdfcac044089f7829d3531066ac9e74e0  
994e05bc7d  
u[1] = 5c36525b663e63389d886105cee7ed712325d5a97e60e140aba7e2  
ce5ae851b6  
Q0.x = 16b3d86e056b7970fa00165f6f48d90b619ad618791661b7b5e1ec  
78be10eac1  
Q0.y = 4ab256422d84c5120b278cbdfc4e1facc5baadfeccec8ee9bf39  
46106d50ca  
Q1.x = 7ec29ddbf34539c40adfa98fcb39ec36368f47f30e8f888cc7e86f  
4d46e0c264  
Q1.y = 10d1abc1cae2d34c06e247f2141ba897657fb39f1080d54f09ce0a  
f128067c74

msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = 68ca1ea5a6acf4e9956daa101709b1eee6c1bb0df1de3b90d46023  
82a104c036  
P.y = 2a375b656207123d10766e68b938b1812a4a6625ff83cb8d5e86f5  
8a4be08353  
u[0] = 6412b7485ba26d3d1b6c290a8e1435b2959f03721874939b21782d  
f17323d160  
u[1] = 24c7b46c1c6d9a21d32f5707be1380ab82db1054fde82865d5c9e3  
d968f287b2  
Q0.x = 71de3dadfe268872326c35ac512164850860567aea0e7325e6b91a

```

98f86533ad
Q0.y = 26a08b6e9a18084c56f2147bf515414b9b63f1522e1b6c5649f7d4
b0324296ec
Q1.x = 5704069021f61e41779e2ba6b932268316d6d2a6f064f997a22fef
16d1eaeaca
Q1.y = 50483c7540f64fb4497619c050f2c7fe55454ec0f0e79870bb4430
2e34232210

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 096e9c8bae6c06b554c1ee69383bb0e82267e064236b3a30608d4e
d20b73ac5a
P.y = 1eb5a62612cafb32b16c3329794645b5b948d9f8ffe501d4e26b07
3fef6de355
u[0] = 5e123990f11bbb5586613ffabdb58d47f64bb5f2fa115f8ea8df01
88e0c9e1b5
u[1] = 5e8553eb00438a0bb1e7faa59dec6d8087f9c8011e5fb8ed9df31c
b6c0d4ac19
Q0.x = 7a94d45a198fb5daa381f45f2619ab279744efd8bd8ed587fc5b6
5d6cea1df0
Q0.y = 67d44f85d376e64bb7d713585230cdbfafc8e2676f7568e0b6ee59
361116a6e1
Q1.x = 30506fb7a32136694abd61b6113770270debe593027a968a01f271
e146e60c18
Q1.y = 7eeee0e706b40c6b5174e551426a67f975ad5a977ee2f01e8e20a6
d612458c3b

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
P.x = 1bc61845a138e912f047b5e70ba9606ba2a447a4dade024c8ef3dd
42b7bbc5fe
P.y = 623d05e47b70e25f7f1d51dda6d7c23c9a18ce015fe3548df596ea
9e38c69bf1
u[0] = 20f481e85da7a3bf60ac0fb11ed1d0558fc6f941b3ac5469aa8b56
ec883d6d7d
u[1] = 017d57fd257e9a78913999a23b52ca988157a81b09c5442501d07f
ed20869465
Q0.x = 02d606e2699b918ee36f2818f2bc5013e437e673c9f9b9cdc15fd0
c5ee913970
Q0.y = 29e9dc92297231ef211245db9e31767996c5625dfbf92e1c8107ef

```

887365de1e  
Q1.x = 38920e9b988d1ab7449c0fa9a6058192c0c797bb3d42ac34572434  
1a1aa98745  
Q1.y = 24dcc1be7c4d591d307e89049fd2ed30aae8911245a9d8554bf603  
2e5aa40d3d

J.4.2. curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_NU





f84ff19683  
Q.y = 5f86ff3851d262727326a32c1bf7655a03665830fa7f1b8b1e5a09  
d85bc66e4a  
  
msg = a512\_aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
  
P.x = 5fd892c0958d1a75f54c3182a18d286efab784e774d1e017ba2fb2  
52998b5dc1  
P.y = 750af3c66101737423a4519ac792fb93337bd74ee751f19da4cf1e  
94f4d6d0b8  
u[0] = 1a68a1af9f663592291af987203393f707305c7bac9c8d63d6a729  
bdc553dc19  
Q.x = 3bcd651ee54d5f7b6013898aab251ee8ecc0688166fce6e9548d38  
472f6bd196  
Q.y = 1bb36ad9197299f111b4ef21271c41f4b7ecf5543db8bb5931307e  
bdb2eaa465

J.5. edwards25519

J.5.1. edwards25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_R0\_

```
suite = edwards25519_XMD:SHA-512_ELL2_RO_
dst   = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-edwards25519_XMD:SHA-512_ELL2_RO_

msg   =
P.x   = 3c3da6925a3c3c268448dcabb47ccde5439559d9599646a8260e47
      b1e4822fc6
P.y   = 09a6c8561a0b22bef63124c588ce4c62ea83a3c899763af26d7953
      02e115dc21
u[0]  = 03fef4813c8cb5f98c6eef88fae174e6e7d5380de2b007799ac7ee
      712d203f3a
u[1]  = 780bddd137290c8f589dc687795aafae35f6b674668d92bf92ae7
      93e6a60c75
Q0.x  = 6549118f65bb617b9e8b438decedc73c496eaed496806d3b2eb9ee
      60b88e09a7
Q0.y  = 7315bcc8cf47ed68048d22bad602c6680b3382a08c7c5d3f439a97
      3fb4cf9feb
Q1.x  = 31dcfc5c58aa1bee6e760bf78cbe71c2bead8cebb2e397ece0f37a
      3da19c9ed2
Q1.y  = 7876d81474828d8a5928b50c82420b2bd0898d819e9550c5c82c39
      fc9bafa196

msg   = abc
P.x   = 608040b42285cc0d72cbb3985c6b04c935370c7361f4b7fbd1ae7
      f8c1a8ecad
P.y   = 1a8395b88338f22e435bbd301183e7f20a5f9de643f11882fb237f
      88268a5531
u[0]  = 5081955c4141e4e7d02ec0e36becffaa1934df4d7a270f70679c78
      f9bd57c227
u[1]  = 005bdc17a9b378b6272573a31b04361f21c371b256252ae5463119
      aa0b925b76
Q0.x  = 5c1525bd5d4b4e034512949d187c39d48e8cd84242aa4758956e4a
      dc7d445573
Q0.y  = 2bf426cf7122d1a90abc7f2d108befc2ef415ce8c2d09695a74072
      40faa01f29
Q1.x  = 37b03bba828860c6b459ddad476c83e0f9285787a269df2156219b
      7e5c86210c
Q1.y  = 285ebf5412f84d0ad7bb4e136729a9ffd2195d5b8e73c0dc85110c
      e06958f432

msg   = abcdef0123456789
P.x   = 6d7fabf47a2dc03fe7d47f7dddd21082c5fb8f86743cd020f3fb14
      7d57161472
P.y   = 53060a3d140e7fbcda641ed3cf42c88a75411e648a1add71217f70
      ea8ec561a6
u[0]  = 285ebaa3be701b79871bcb6e225ecc9b0b32dff2d60424b4c50642
      636a78d5b3
u[1]  = 2e253e6a0ef658fedb8e4bd6a62d1544fd6547922acb3598ec6b36
      9760b81b31
Q0.x  = 3ac463dd7fddb773b069c5b2b01c0f6b340638f54ee3bd92d452fc
```



2896ab5026  
Q1.x = 4c07ec48c373e39a23bd7954f9e9b66eeab9e5ee1279b867b3d531  
5aa815454f  
Q1.y = 67ccac7c3cb8d1381242d8d6585c57eabaddbb5dca5243a68a8aeb  
5477d94b3a

J.5.2. edwards25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_NU\_

```

suite = edwards25519_XMD:SHA-512_ELL2_NU_
dst   = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-edwards25519_XMD:SHA-512_ELL2_NU_

msg   =
P.x   = 1ff2b70ecf862799e11b7ae744e3489aa058ce805dd323a936375a
      84695e76da
P.y   = 222e314d04a4d5725e9f2aff9fb2a6b69ef375a1214eb19021ceab
      2d687f0f9b
u[0]  = 7f3e7fb9428103ad7f52db32f9df32505d7b427d894c5093f7a0f0
      374a30641d
Q.x   = 42836f691d05211ebc65ef8fcf01e0fb6328ec9c4737c26050471e
      50803022eb
Q.y   = 22cb4aaa555e23bd460262d2130d6a3c9207aa8bbb85060928beb2
      63d6d42a95

msg   = abc
P.x   = 5f13cc69c891d86927eb37bd4afc6672360007c63f68a33ab423a3
      aa040fd2a8
P.y   = 67732d50f9a26f73111dd1ed5dba225614e538599db58ba30aeea1
      f5c827fa42
u[0]  = 09cfa30ad79bd59456594a0f5d3a76f6b71c6787b04de98be5cd20
      1a556e253b
Q.x   = 333e41b61c6dd43af220c1ac34a3663e1cf537f996bab50ab66e33
      c4bd8e4e19
Q.y   = 51b6f178eb08c4a782c820e306b82c6e273ab22e258d972cd0c511
      787b2a3443

msg   = abcdef0123456789
P.x   = 1dd2fefce934ecfd7aae6ec998de088d7dd03316aa1847198aecf6
      99ba6613f1
P.y   = 2f8a6c24dd1adde73909cada6a4a137577b0f179d336685c4a955a
      0a8e1a86fb
u[0]  = 475ccff99225ef90d78cc9338e9f6a6bb7b17607c0c4428937de75
      d33edba941
Q.x   = 55186c242c78e7d0ec5b6c9553f04c6aeeef64e69ec2e824472394d
      a32647cfc6
Q.y   = 5b9ea3c265ee42256a8f724f616307ef38496ef7eba391c08f99f3
      bea6fa88f0

msg   = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
      qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
      qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x   = 35fdbc5143e8a97afd3096f2b843e07df72e15bfca2eaf6879bf97
      c5d3362f73
P.y   = 2af6ff6ef5ebba128b0774f4296cb4c2279a074658b083b8dcca91
      f57a603450
u[0]  = 049a1c8bd51bcb2aec339f387d1ff51428b88d0763a91bcdf69298
      14ac95d03d
Q.x   = 024b6e1621606dca8071aa97b43dce4040ca78284f2a527dcf5d0f

```





J.6. curve448

J.6.1. curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_R0

suite = curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_RO\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_RO\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = 5ea5ff623d27c75e73717514134e73e419f831a875ca9e82915fdf  
c7069d0a9f8b532cfb32b1d8dd04ddeedbe3fa1d0d681c01e825d6  
a9ea  
P.y = afadd8de789f8f8e3516efbbe313a7eba364c939ecba00dabf4ced  
5c563b18e70a284c17d8f46b564c4e6ce11784a3825d9411166221  
28c1  
u[0] = c704c7b3d3b36614cf3eedd0324fe6fe7d1402c50efd16cff89ff6  
3f50938506280d3843478c08e24f7842f4e3ef45f6e3c4897f9d97  
6148  
u[1] = c25427dc97fff7a5ad0a78654e2c6c27b1c1127b5b53c7950cd1fd  
6edd2703646b25f341e73deedfebf022d1d3cecd02b93b4d585ead  
3ed7  
Q0.x = 3ba318806f89c19cc019f51e33eb6b8c038dab892e858ce7c7f2c2  
ac58618d06146a5fef31e49af49588d4d3db1bcf02bd4e4a733e37  
065d  
Q0.y = b30b4cfc2fd14d9d4b70456c0f5c6f6070be551788893d570e7955  
675a20f6c286d01d6e90d2fb500d2efb8f4e18db7f8268bb9b7fbc  
5975  
Q1.x = f03a48cf003f63be61ca055fec87c750434da07a15f8aa6210389f  
f85943b5166484339c8bea1af9fc571313d35ed2fbb779408b760c  
4cbd  
Q1.y = 23943a33b2954dc54b76a8222faf5b7e18405a41f5ecc61bf1b8df  
1f9cbfad057307ed0c7b721f19c0390b8ee3a2dec223671f9ff905  
fda7  
  
msg = abc  
P.x = 9b2f7ce34878d7cebf34c582db14958308ea09366d1ec71f646411  
d3de0ae564d082b06f40cd30dfc08d9fb7cb21df390cf207806ad9  
d0e4  
P.y = 138a0eef0a4993ea696152ed7db61f7ddb4e8100573591e7466d61  
c0c568ecaec939e36a84d276f34c402526d8989a96e99760c4869e  
d633  
u[0] = 2dd95593dfee26fe0d218d3d9a0a23d9e1a262fd1d0b602483d084  
15213e75e2db3c69b0a5bc89e71bcefc8c723d2b6a0cf263f02ad2  
aa70  
u[1] = 272e4c79a1290cc6d2bc4f4f9d31bf7f7be956ca303c04518f117d7  
7c0e9d850796fc3e1e2bcb9c75e8eaaded5e150333cae993186804  
7c9d  
Q0.x = 26714783887ec444fbade9ae350dc13e8d5a64150679232560726a  
73d36e28bd56766d7d0b0899d79c8d1c889ae333f601c57532ff3c  
4f09  
Q0.y = 080e486f8f5740dbbe82305160cab9fac247b0b22a54d961de6750  
37c3036fa68464c8756478c322ae0aeb9ba386fe626cebb0bcc46  
840c  
Q1.x = 0d9741d10421691a8ebc7778b5f623260fdf8b28ae28d776efcb8e



358b

Q0.y = 93d2e092762b135509840e609d413200df800d99da91d8b8284066  
6cac30e7a3520adbaa4b089bfdc86132e42729f651d022f4782502  
f12c

Q1.x = 3c0880ece7244036e9a45944a85599f9809d772f770cc237ac41b2  
1aa71615e4f3bb08f64fca618896e4f6cf5bd92e16b89d2cf6e195  
6bfb

Q1.y = 45cce4beb96505cac5976b3d2673641e9bcd18d3462bbb453d293e  
5282740a6389cfeae610adc7bd425c728541ceec83fcc999164af4  
3fb5

msg = a512\_aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa

P.x = ea441c10b3636ecedd5c0dfcae96384cc40de8390a0ab648765b45  
08da12c586d55dc981275776507ebca0e4d1bcaa302bb69dcfa31b  
3451

P.y = fee0192d49bcc0c28d954763c2cbe739b9265c4bebe3883803c649  
71220cfda60b9ac99ad986cd908c0534b260b5cfca46f6c2b0f3f2  
1bda

u[0] = 8cba93a007bb2c801b1769e026b1fa1640b14a34cf3029db3c7fd6  
392745d6fec0f7870b5071d6da4402cedbbde28ae4e50ab30e1049  
a238

u[1] = 4223746145069e4b8a981acc3404259d1a2c3ecfed5d864798a89d  
45f81a2c59e2d40eb1d5f0fe11478cbb2bb30246dd388cb932ad7b  
b330

Q0.x = 4321ab02a9849128691e9b80a5c5576793a218de14885fddccb91f  
17ceb1646ea00a28b69ad211e1f14f17739612dbde3782319bdf00  
9689

Q0.y = 1b8a7b539519eec0ea9f7a46a43822e16cba39a439733d6847ac44  
a806b8adb3e1a75ea48a1228b8937ba85c6cb6ee01046e10cad895  
3b1e

Q1.x = 126d744da6a14fddec0f78a9cee4571c1320ac7645b600187812e4  
d7021f98fc4703732c54daec787206e1f34d9dbbf4b292c68160b8  
bfbf

Q1.y = 136eebe6020f2389d448923899a1a38a4c8ad74254e0686e91c4f9  
3c1f8f8e1bd619ffb7c1281467882a9c957d22d50f65c5b72b2aee  
11af

J.6.2. curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU

suite = curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = b65e8dbb279fd656f926f68d463b13ca7a982b32f5da9c7cc58afc  
f6199e4729863fb75ca9ae3c95c6887d95a5102637a1c5c40ff0aa  
fadc  
P.y = ea1ea211cf29eca11c057fe8248181591a19f6ac51d45843a65d4b  
b8b71bc83a64c771ed7686218a278ef1c5d620f3d26b5316218864  
5453  
u[0] = 242c70f74eac8184116c71630d284cf8a742fc463e710545847ff6  
4d8e9161cb9f599728a18a32dbd8b67c3bec5d64c9b1d2f2cde7b5  
888d  
Q.x = e6304424de5af3f556d3e645600530c53ad949891c3e60ba041dd5  
f68a93901befff8440164477d348c13d28e27bfcd360c44c80b4c7d  
4cea  
Q.y = 4160a8f2043a347185406a6a7e50973b98b82edbdfa3209b0e1c90  
118e10eeb45045b0990d4b2b0708a30eca17df40ad53c9100f20c1  
0b44  
  
msg = abc  
P.x = 51aceca4fa95854bbaba58d8a5e17a86c07acadef32e1188cafd a2  
6232131800002cc2f27c7aec454e5e0c615bddffb7df6a5f7f0f14  
793f  
P.y = c590c9246eb28b08dee816d608ef233ea5d76e305dc458774a1e1b  
d880387e6734219e2018e4aa50a49486dce0ba8740065da37e6cf5  
212c  
u[0] = ef6dcb75b696d325fb36d66b104700df1480c4c17ea9190d447eee  
1e7e4c9b7f36bbfb8ba7ba7c4cb6b07fed16531c1ac7a26a3618b4  
0b34  
Q.x = de0dc93df9ce7953452f20e270699c1e7dacd5d571c226d77f53b7  
e3053d16f8a81b1601efb362054e973c8e733b663af93f00cb81ba  
f130  
Q.y = 8c5bdec6fa6690905f6eff966b0f98f5a8161493bd04976684d4ec  
1f4512fa8743d86860b2ff2c5d67e9c145fd906f2cb89ff812c6b9  
883f  
  
msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = c6d65987f146b8d0cb5d2c44e1872ac3af1f458f6a8bd8c232ffe8  
b9d09496229a5a27f350eb7d97305bcc4e0f38328718352e8e3129  
ed71  
P.y = 4d2f901bf333fdc4135b954f20d59207e9f6a4ecf88ce5af11c892  
b44f79766ec4ecc9f60d669b95ca8940f39b1b7044140ac2040c1b  
f659  
u[0] = 3012ba5d9b3bb648e4613833a26ecaeadb3e8c8bba07fc90ac3da0  
375769289c44d3dc87474b23df7f45f9a4030892cda689e343ae  
a6ad  
Q.x = dc29532761f03c24d57f530da4c24acc4c676d185becaa89fcc083  
266541fb7f10ecec91dac64a34cd988274633ae25c4d784aee52de



47a8  
Q.y = a5f6da11259c69f2e07fce6a7b6afec4c25bd2df83426765f9c070  
4111da24c6a0550d5c7aac7d648d55f7640d50be99c926195e852a  
daac  
msg = q128\_qqq  
qq  
qq  
P.x = 9b8d008863beb4a02fb9e4efefd2eba867307fb1c7ce01746115d3  
2e1db551bb254e8e3e4532d5c74a83949a69a60519ecc9178083cb  
e943  
P.y = 346a1fca454d1e67c628437c270ec0f0c4256bb774fe6c0e49de70  
04ff6d9199e2cd99d8f7575a96aaafc4dc8db1811ba0a44317581f4  
1371  
u[0] = fe952ac0149f92436bba12ea2e542aa226f4fc074d79ff462c41b3  
27968a649a495a8a93b6c3044af2273456abb5e166ce4fb8c9b10c  
8c2e  
Q.x = 512803d89f59c57376e6570cd54c4e901643e089cd9456f549daa4  
372b8b52679860b68aa8bedfaa88970f15ab6098d5f252083ac98a  
58c9  
Q.y = 3d9b6593c7941a20d76161c9a171f1e507495a08f03dfcae33a2ac  
3602698e46a74d1039b583c984036f590eaa43d20ba5aada3ffb55  
2f77  
msg = a512\_aaa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
P.x = 8746dc34799112d1f20acda9d7f722c9abb29b1fb6b7e9e5669838  
43c20bd7c9bfad21b45c5166b808d2f5d44e188f1fdaf29cdee8a7  
2e4c  
P.y = 7c1293484c9287c298a1a0600c64347eee8530acf563cd8705e057  
28274d8cd8101835f8003b6f3b78b5beb28f5be188a3d7bce1ec5a  
36b1  
u[0] = afd3d7ad9d819be7561706e050d4f30b634b203387ab682739365f  
62cd7393ca2cf18cd07a3d3af8dd163f043ac7457c2eb145b4a561  
70a9  
Q.x = 08aed6480793218034fd3b3b0867943d7e0bd1b6f76b4929e0885b  
d082b84d4449341da6038bb08229ad9eb7d518dff2c7ea50148e70  
a4db  
Q.y = e00d32244561ebd4b5f4ef70fcac75a06416be0a1c1b304e7bd361  
a6a6586915bb902a323eaf73cf7738e70d34282f61485395ab2833  
d2c1

J.7. edwards448

J.7.1. edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_R0\_

suite = edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_RO\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_RO\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = 73036d4a88949c032f01507005c133884e2f0d81f9a950826245dd  
a9e844fc78186c39daaa7147ead3e462cff60e9c6340b58134480b  
4d17  
P.y = 94c1d61b43728e5d784ef4fcb1f38e1075f3aef5e99866911de5a2  
34f1aafdc26b554344742e6ba0420b71b298671bb2b773661863  
4610  
u[0] = 0847c5ebf957d3370b1f98fde499fb3e659996d9fc9b5707176ade  
785ba72cd84b8a5597c12b1024be5f510fa5ba99642c4cec7f3f69  
d3e7  
u[1] = f8cbd8a7ae8c8deed071f3ac4b93e7cfc8f1eac1645d699fd6d38  
81cb295a5d3006d9449ed7cad412a77a1fe61e84a9e41d59ef384d  
6f9a  
Q0.x = c08177330869db17fb81a5e6e53b36d29086d806269760f2e4caba  
a4015f5dbadb7ca2ba594d96a89d0ca4f0944489e1ef393d53db85  
096f  
Q0.y = 02e894598c050eeb7195f5791f1a5f65da3776b7534be37640bcbf  
95d4b915bd22333c50387583507169708fbd7bea0d7aa385dcc614  
be9c  
Q1.x = 770877fd3b6c5503398157b68a9d3609f585f40e1ebebdd69bb0e4  
d3d9aa811995ce75333fdadfa50db886a35959cc59cffd5c9710da  
ca25  
Q1.y = b27fef77aa6231fbbc27538fa90eaca8abd03eb1e62fdae4ec5e82  
8117c3b8b3ff8c34d0a6e6d79ffff16d339b94ae8ede33331d5b464  
c792  
  
msg = abc  
P.x = 4e0158acacffa545adb818a6ed8e0b870e6abc24dfc1dc45cf9a05  
2e98469275d9ff0c168d6a5ac7ec05b742412ee090581f12aa398f  
9f8c  
P.y = 894d3fa437b2d2e28cdc3bfaade035430f350ec5239b6b406b5501  
da6f6d6210fff26719cad83b63e97ab26a12df6dec851d6bf38e294  
af9a  
u[0] = 04d975cd938ab49be3e81703d6a57cca84ed80d2ff6d4756d3f229  
47fb5b70ab0231f0087cbfb4b7cae73b41b0c9396b356a4831d9a1  
4322  
u[1] = 2547ca887ac3db7b5fad3a098aa476e90078afe1358af6c63d677d  
6edfd2100bc004e0f5db94dd2560fc5b308e223241d00488c9ca6b  
0ef2  
Q0.x = 7544612a97f4419c94ab0f621a1ee8ccf46c6657b8e0778ec9718b  
f4b41bc774487ad87d9b1e617aa49d3a4dd35a3cf57cd390ebf042  
9952  
Q0.y = d3ab703e60267d796b485bb58a28f934bd0133a6d1bbdfeda5277f  
a293310be262d7f653a5adffa608c37ed45c0e6008e54a16e1a342  
e4df  
Q1.x = 6262f18d064bc131ade1b8bbcf1cbdf984f4f88153fcc9f94c888a

f35d5e41aae84c12f169a55d8abf06e6de6c5b23079e587a58cf73  
303e  
Q1.y = 6d57589e901abe7d947c93ab02c307ad9093ed9a83eb0b6e829fb7  
318d590381ca25f3cc628a36a924a9ddfcf3cbedf94edf3b338ea7  
7403  
  
msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = 2c25b4503fadc94b27391933b557abdecc601c13ed51c5de683894  
84f93dbd6c22e5f962d9babf7a39f39f994312f8ca23344847e1fb  
f176  
P.y = d5e6f5350f430e53a110f5ac7fcc82a96cb865aeca982029522d32  
601e41c042a9dfbdfbefa2b0bdc3bc58cca8a7cd546803083d3a  
8548  
u[0] = 10659ce25588db4e4be6f7c791a79eb21a7f24aaaca76a6ca3b83b  
80aaf95aa328fe7d569a1ac99f9cd216edf3915d72632f1a8b990e  
250c  
u[1] = 9243e5b6c480683fd533e81f4a778349a309ce00bd163a29eb9fa8  
dbc8f549242bef33e030db21cffacd408d2c4264b93e476c6a8590  
e7aa  
Q0.x = 1457b60c12e00e47ceb3ce64b57e7c3c61636475443d704a8e2b2a  
b0a5ac7e4b3909435416784e16e19929c653b1bdcd9478a8e5331c  
a9ae  
Q0.y = 935d9f75f7a0babbc39c0a1c3b412518ed8a24bc2c4886722fb4b7  
d4a747af98e4e2528c75221e2dfffd3424abb436e10539a74caafa  
3ea3  
Q1.x = b44d9e34211b4028f24117e856585ed81448f3c8b934987a1c5939  
c86048737a08d85934fec6b3c2ef9f09cbd365cf22744f2e4ce697  
62a4  
Q1.y = dc996c1736f4319868f897d9a27c45b02dd3bc6b7ca356a039606e  
5406e131a0bbe8238208b327b00853e8af84b58b13443e70542556  
3323  
  
msg = q128\_qqq  
qq  
qq  
P.x = a1861a9464ae31249a0e60bf38791f3663049a3f5378998499a832  
92e159a2fecff838eb9bc6939e5c6ae76eb074ad4aae39b55b72ca  
0b9a  
P.y = 580a2798c5b904f8adfec5bd29fb49b4633cd9f8c2935eb4a0f12e  
5dfa0285680880296bb729c6405337525fb5ed3dff930c137314f6  
0401  
u[0] = c80390020e578f009ead417029eff6cd0926110922db63ab98395e  
3bdfdd5d8a65b1a2b8d495dc8c5e59b7f3518731f7dfc0f93ace5d  
ee4b  
u[1] = 1c4dc6653a445bbef2add81d8e90a6c8591a788deb91d0d3f1519a  
2e4a460313041b77c1b0817f2e80b388e5c3e49f37d787dc1f85e4  
324a  
Q0.x = 9d355251e245e4b13ed4ea3e5a3c55bf9b7211f1704771f2e1d8f1  
a65610c468b1cf70c6c2ce30dcaad54ad9e5439471ec554b862ec8

```
875a
Q0.y = 6689ba36a242af69ac2aadb955d15e982d9b04f5d77f7609ebf742
      9587feb7e5ce27490b9c72114509f89565122074e46a614d7fd7c8
      00bd
Q1.x = c4b3d3ad4d2d62739a62989532992c1081e9474a201085b4616da5
      706cab824693b9fb428a201bcd1639a4588cc43b9eb841dbca7421
      9b1f
Q1.y = 265286f5dee8f3d894b5649da8565b58e96b4cfd44b462a2883ea6
      4dbcda21a00706ea3fea53fc2d769084b0b74589e91d0384d71189
      09fb

msg  = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
      aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

P.x   = 987c5ac19dd4b47835466a50b2d9feba7c8491b8885a04edf577e1
      5a9f2c98b203ec2cd3e5390b3d20bba0fa6fc3eecefb5029a31723
      4401
P.y   = 5e273fcfff6b007bb6771e90509275a71ff1480c459ded26fc7b10
      664db0a68aaa98bc7ecb07e49cf05b80ae5ac653fbd14276bbd35
      ccbc
u[0]  = 163c79ab0210a4b5e4f44fb19437ea965bf5431ab233ef16606f0b
      03c5f16a3feb7d46a5a675ce8f606e9c2bf74ee5336c54a1e54919
      f13f
u[1]  = f99666bde4995c4088333d6c2734687e815f80a99c6da02c47df4b
      51f6c9d9ed466b4fecf7d9884990a8e0d0be6907fa437e0b1a27f4
      9265
Q0.x  = d1a5eba4a332514b69760948af09ceaeddbbb9fd4cb1f19b78349c
      2ee4cf9ee86dbc9064659a4a0566fe9c34d90aec86f0801edc131
      ad9b
Q0.y  = 5d0a75a3014c3269c33b1b5da80706a4f097893461df286353484d
      8031cd607c98edc2a846c77a841f057c7251eb45077853c7b20595
      7e52
Q1.x  = 69583b00dc6b2aced6ffa44630cc8c8cd0dd0649f57588dd0fb1da
      ad2ce132e281d01e3f25ccd3f405be759975c6484268bfe8f5e5f2
      3c30
Q1.y  = 8418484035f60bdccf48cb488634c2dfb40272123435f7e654fb6f
      254c6c42e7e38f1fa79a637a168a28de6c275232b704f9ded0ff76
      dd94
```

J.7.2. edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU

suite = edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = eb5a1fc376fd73230af2de0f3374087cc7f279f0460114cf0a6c12  
d6d044c16de34ec2350c34b26bf110377655ab77936869d085406a  
f71e  
P.y = df5dcea6d42e8f494b279a500d09e895d26ac703d75ca6d118e8ca  
58bf6f608a2a383f292fce1563fff995dce75aede1fdc8e7c0c737a  
e9ad  
u[0] = 1368aefc0416867ea2cfc515416bcbeecc9ec81c4ecbd52ccdb91e  
06996b3f359bc930eef6743c7a2dd7adb785bc7093ed044efed950  
86d7  
Q.x = 4b2abf8c0fca49d027c2a81bf73bb5990e05f3e76c7ba137cc0b89  
415ccd55ce7f191cc0c11b0560c1cdc2a8085dd56996079e05a3cd  
8dde  
Q.y = 82532f5b0cb3bfb8542d3228d055bfe61129dbeae8bace80cf61f1  
7725e8ec8226a24f0e687f78f01da88e3b2715194a03dca7c0a96b  
bf04  
  
msg = abc  
P.x = 4623a64bceaba3202df76cd8b6e3daf70164f3fcbda6d6e340f7fa  
b5cdf89140d955f722524f5fe4d968fef6ba2853ff4ea086c2f67d  
8110  
P.y = abaac321a169761a8802ab5b5d10061fec1a83c670ac6bc9595470  
0317ee5f82870120e0e2c5a21b12a0c7ad17ebd343363604c4bcec  
afd1  
u[0] = cda3b0ecfe054c4077007d7300969ec24f4c741300b630ec9188eb  
ab31a5ae0065612ee22d9f793733179ffc2e10c53ca5b539057aaf  
dc2f  
Q.x = b1ca5bef2f157673a210f56c9b0039db8399e4749585abac64f831  
f74ed1ec5f591928976c687c06d57686bacb98440e77af878349cd  
f2d2  
Q.y = 5bbfd6a3730d517b03c3cd9e2eed94af12891334ec090e0495c2ed  
c588e9e10b6f63b03a62076808cbcd6da95adfb5af76c136b2d42e  
0dac  
  
msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = e9eb562e76db093baa43a31b7edd04ec4aadcef3389a7b9c58a19c  
f87f8ae3d154e134b6b3ed45847a741e33df51903da681629a4b8b  
cc2e  
P.y = 0cf6606927ad7eb15dbc193993bc7e4dda744b311a8ec4274c8f73  
8f74f605934582474c79260f60280fe35bd37d4347e59184cbfa12  
cbc4  
u[0] = d36bae98351512c382c7a3e1eba22497574f11fef9867901b1a270  
0b39fa2cd0d38ed4380387a99162b7ba0240c743f0532ef60d577c  
413d  
Q.x = 958a51e2f02e0dfd3930709010d5d16f869adb9d8a8f7c01139911  
d206c20cdb7bfb40ee33ba30536a99f49362fa7633d0f417fc3914





**J.8. secp256k1**

J.8.1. secp256k1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_

```
suite = secp256k1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_
dst   = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-secp256k1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_

msg   =
P.x   = c1cae290e291aee617ebaef1be6d73861479c48b841eaba9b7b585
      2ddfeb1346
P.y   = 64fa678e07ae116126f08b022a94af6de15985c996c3a91b64c406
      a960e51067
u[0]  = 6b0f9910dd2ba71c78f2ee9f04d73b5f4c5f7fc773a701abea1e57
      3cab002fb3
u[1]  = 1ae6c212e08fe1a5937f6202f929a2cc8ef4ee5b9782db68b0d579
      9fd8f09e16
Q0.x  = 74519ef88b32b425a095e4ebcc84d81b64e9e2c2675340a720bb1a
      1857b99f1e
Q0.y  = c174fa322ab7c192e11748beed45b508e9fdb1ce046dee9c2cd3a2
      a86b410936
Q1.x  = 44548adb1b399263ded3510554d28b4bead34b8cf9a37b4bd0bd2b
      a4db87ae63
Q1.y  = 96eb8e2faf05e368efe5957c6167001760233e6dd2487516b46ae7
      25c4cce0c6

msg   = abc
P.x   = 3377e01eab42db296b512293120c6cee72b6ecf9f9205760bd9ff1
      1fb3cb2c4b
P.y   = 7f95890f33efebd1044d382a01b1bee0900fb6116f94688d487c6c
      7b9c8371f6
u[0]  = 128aab5d3679a1f7601e3bdf94ced1f43e491f544767e18a4873f3
      97b08a2b61
u[1]  = 5897b65da3b595a813d0fdcc75c895dc531be76a03518b044daaa0
      f2e4689e00
Q0.x  = 07dd9432d426845fb19857d1b3a91722436604ccbbbabadad8523b8f
      c38a5322d7
Q0.y  = 604588ef5138cffe3277bbd590b8550bcbe0e523bbaf1bed4014a4
      67122eb33f
Q1.x  = e9ef9794d15d4e77dde751e06c182782046b8dac05f8491eb88764
      fc65321f78
Q1.y  = cb07ce53670d5314bf236ee2c871455c562dd76314aa41f012919f
      e8e7f717b3

msg   = abcdef0123456789
P.x   = bac54083f293f1fe08e4a70137260aa90783a5cb84d3f35848b324
      d0674b0e3a
P.y   = 4436476085d4c3c4508b60fcf4389c40176adce756b398bdee27bc
      a19758d828
u[0]  = ea67a7c02f2cd5d8b87715c169d055a22520f74daeb080e6180958
      380e2f98b9
u[1]  = 7434d0d1a500d38380d1f9615c021857ac8d546925f5f2355319d8
      23a478da18
Q0.x  = 576d43ab0260275adf11af990d130a5752704f7947862876172080
```

8862544b5d

Q0.y = 643c4a7fb68ae6cff55edd66b809087434bbaff0c07f3f9ec4d49b  
b3c16623c3

Q1.x = f89d6d261a5e00fe5cf45e827b507643e67c2a947a20fd9ad71039  
f8b0e29ff8

Q1.y = b33855e0cc34a9176ead91c6c3acb1aacb1ce936d563bc1cee1dcf  
fc806caf57

msg = q128\_qqq  
qq  
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq

P.x = e2167bc785333a37aa562f021f1e881defb853839babf52a7f72b1  
02e41890e9

P.y = f2401dd95cc35867ffed4f367cd564763719fbc6a53e969fb8496a  
1e6685d873

u[0] = eda89a5024fac0a8207a87e8cc4e85aa3bce10745d501a30deb873  
41b05bcd5

u[1] = dfe78cd116818fc2c16f3837fedbe2639fab012c407eac9dfe9245  
bf650ac51d

Q0.x = 9c91513ccfe9520c9c645588dff5f9b4e92eaf6ad4ab6f1cd720d1  
92eb58247a

Q0.y = c7371dcd0134412f221e386f8d68f49e7fa36f9037676e163d4a06  
3fbf8a1fb8

Q1.x = 10fee3284d7be6bd5912503b972fc52bf4761f47141a0015f1c6ae  
36848d869b

Q1.y = 0b163d9b4bf21887364332be3eff3c870fa053cf508732900fc69a  
6eb0e1b672

msg = a512\_aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa

P.x = e3c8d35aaaf0b9b647e88a0a0a7ee5d5bed5ad38238152e4e6fd8c  
1f8cb7c998

P.y = 8446eeb6181bf12f56a9d24e262221cc2f0c4725c7e3803024b588  
8ee5823aa6

u[0] = 8d862e7e7e23d7843fe16d811d46d7e6480127a6b78838c277bca1  
7df6900e9f

u[1] = 68071d2530f040f081ba818d3c7188a94c900586761e9115efa47a  
e9bd847938

Q0.x = b32b0ab55977b936f1e93fdc68cec775e13245e161dbfe556bbb1f  
72799b4181

Q0.y = 2f5317098360b722f132d7156a94822641b615c91f8663be691698

70a12af9e8  
Q1.x = 148f98780f19388b9fa93e7dc567b5a673e5fca7079cd9cdafd719  
82ec4c5e12  
Q1.y = 3989645d83a433bc0c001f3dac29af861f33a6fd1e04f4b36873f5  
bff497298a

J.8.2. secp256k1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_





83aa9acc33  
Q.y = 03fc8a4a5a78632e2eb4d8460d69ff33c1d72574b79a35e402e801  
f2d0b1d6ee  
  
msg = a512\_aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
P.x = 17d22b867658977b5002dbe8d0ee70a8cfddec3eec50fb93f36136  
070fd9fa6c  
P.y = e9178ff02f4dab73480f8dd590328aea99856a7b6cc8e5a6cdf289  
ecc2a51718  
u[0] = a9ffbbee1d6e41ac33c248fb3364612ff591b502386c1bf6ac4aaf  
1ea51f8c3b  
Q.x = 17d22b867658977b5002dbe8d0ee70a8cfddec3eec50fb93f36136  
070fd9fa6c  
Q.y = e9178ff02f4dab73480f8dd590328aea99856a7b6cc8e5a6cdf289  
ecc2a51718

**J.9. BLS12-381 G1**

J.9.1. BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_

suite = BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = 052926add2207b76ca4fa57a8734416c8dc95e24501772c8142787  
00eed6d1e4e8cf62d9c09db0fac349612b759e79a1  
P.y = 08ba738453bfed09cb546dbb0783dbb3a5f1f566ed67bb6be0e8c6  
7e2e81a4cc68ee29813bb7994998f3eae0c9c6a265  
u[0] = 0ba14bd907ad64a016293ee7c2d276b8eae71f25a4b941eece7b0d  
89f17f75cb3ae5438a614fb61d6835ad59f29c564f  
u[1] = 019b9bd7979f12657976de2884c7cce192b82c177c80e0ec604436  
a7f538d231552f0d96d9f7babe5fa3b19b3ff25ac9  
Q0.x = 11a3cce7e1d90975990066b2f2643b9540fa40d6137780df4e753a  
8054d07580db3b7f1f03396333d4a359d1fe3766fe  
Q0.y = 0eeaf6d794e479e270da10fdaf768db4c96b650a74518fc67b04b0  
3927754bac66f3ac720404f339ecdcc028afa091b7  
Q1.x = 160003aaf1632b13396dbad518effa00fff532f604de1a7fc2082f  
f4cb0afa2d63b2c32da1bef2bf6c5ca62dc6b72f9c  
Q1.y = 0d8bb2d14e20cf9f6036152ed386d79189415b6d015a20133acb4e  
019139b94e9c146aaad5817f866c95d609a361735e

msg = abc  
P.x = 03567bc5ef9c690c2ab2ecdf6a96ef1c139cc0b2f284dca0a9a794  
3388a49a3aee664ba5379a7655d3c68900be2f6903  
P.y = 0b9c15f3fe6e5cf4211f346271d7b01c8f3b28be689c8429c85b67  
af215533311f0b8dfaaa154fa6b88176c229f2885d  
u[0] = 0d921c33f2bad966478a03ca35d05719bdf92d347557ea166e5bba  
579eea9b83e9afa5c088573c2281410369fbd32951  
u[1] = 003574a00b109ada2f26a37a91f9d1e740dff4d8d69ec0c35e1e9f4  
652c7dba61123e9dd2e76c655d956e2b3462611139  
Q0.x = 125435adce8e1cbd1c803e7123f45392dc6e326d292499c2c45c58  
65985fd74fe8f042ecdeec5ecac80680d04317d80  
Q0.y = 0e8828948c989126595ee30e4f7c931cbd6f4570735624fd25aef2  
fa41d3f79cfb4b4ee7b7e55a8ce013af2a5ba20bf2  
Q1.x = 11def93719829ecda3b46aa8c31fc3ac9c34b428982b898369608e  
4f042babee6c77ab9218aad5c87ba785481eff8ae4  
Q1.y = 0007c9cef122ccf2efd233d6eb9bfc680aa276652b0661f4f820a6  
53cec1db7ff69899f8e52b8e92b025a12c822a6ce6

msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = 11e0b079dea29a68f0383ee94fed1b940995272407e3bb916bbf26  
8c263ddd57a6a27200a784cbc248e84f357ce82d98  
P.y = 03a87ae2caf14e8ee52e51fa2ed8eeef80f02457004ba4d486d6aa  
1f517c0889501dc7413753f9599b099ebcbbd2d709  
u[0] = 062d1865eb80ebfa73dcfc45db1ad4266b9f3a93219976a3790ab8  
d52d3e5f1e62f3b01795e36834b17b70e7b76246d4  
u[1] = 0cdc3e2f271f29c4ff75020857ce6c5d36008c9b48385ea2f2bf6f  
96f428a3deb798aa033cd482d1cdc8b30178b08e3a  
Q0.x = 08834484878c217682f6d09a4b51444802fdb3d7f2df9903a0dda

```

db92130ebbfa807fffa0eabf257d7b48272410afff
Q0.y = 0b318f7ecf77f45a0f038e62d7098221d2dbbca2a394164e2e3fe9
53dc714ac2cde412d8f2d7f0c03b259e6795a2508e
Q1.x = 158418ed6b27e2549f05531a8281b5822b31c3bf3144277fbb977f
8d6e2694fedceb7011b3c2b192f23e2a44b2bd106e
Q1.y = 1879074f344471fac5f839e2b4920789643c075792bec5af4282c7
3f7941cda5aa77b00085eb10e206171b9787c4169f

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 15f68eaa693b95ccb85215dc65fa81038d69629f70aeeee0d0f677c
f22285e7bf58d7cb86eefe8f2e9bc3f8cb84fac488
P.y = 1807a1d50c29f430b8cafc4f8638dfeadf51211e1602a5f184443
076715f91bb90a48ba1e370edce6ae1062f5e6dd38
u[0] = 010476f6a060453c0b1ad0b628f3e57c23039ee16eea5e71bb87c3
b5419b1255dc0e5883322e563b84a29543823c0e86
u[1] = 0b1a912064fb0554b180e07af7e787f1f883a0470759c03c1b6509
eb8ce980d1670305ae7b928226bb58fdc0a419f46e
Q0.x = 0cbd7f84ad2c99643fea7a7ac8f52d63d66cefa06d9a56148e58b9
84b3dd25e1f41ff47154543343949c64f88d48a710
Q0.y = 052c00e4ed52d000d94881a5638ae9274d3efc8bc77bc0e5c650de
04a000b2c334a9e80b85282a00f3148dfdface0865
Q1.x = 06493fb68f0d513af08be0372f849436a787e7b701ae31cb964d96
8021d6ba6bd7d26a38aaa5a68e8c21a6b17dc8b579
Q1.y = 02e98f2ccf5802b05ffaac7c20018bc0c0b2fd580216c4aa2275d2
909dc0c92d0d0bdc979226adeb57a29933536b6bb4

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
P.x = 082aabae8b7dedb0e78aeb619ad3bfd9277a2f77ba7fad20ef6aab
dc6c31d19ba5a6d12283553294c1825c4b3ca2dcfe
P.y = 05b84ae5a942248eea39e1d91030458c40153f3b654ab7872d779a
d1e942856a20c438e8d99bc8abfbf74729ce1f7ac8
u[0] = 0a8ffa7447f6be1c5a2ea4b959c9454b431e29ccc0802bc052413a
9c5b4f9aac67a93431bd480d15be1e057c8a08e8c6
u[1] = 05d487032f602c90fa7625dbafe0f4a49ef4a6b0b33d7bb349ff4c
f5410d297fd6241876e3e77b651cfc8191e40a68b7
Q0.x = 0cf97e6dbd0947857f3e578231d07b309c622ade08f2c08b32ff37
2bd90db19467b2563cc997d4407968d4ac80e154f8
Q0.y = 127f0cddf2613058101a5701f4cb9d0861fd6c2a1b8e0afe194fcc

```

f586a3201a53874a2761a9ab6d7220c68661a35ab3  
Q1.x = 092f1acfa62b05f95884c6791fba989bbe58044ee6355d100973bf  
9553ade52b47929264e6ae770fb264582d8dce512a  
Q1.y = 028e6d0169a72cfedb737be45db6c401d3adfb12c58c619c82b93a  
5dfcccef12290de530b0480575ddc8397cda0bbebf

J.9.2. BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_

suite = BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-BLS12381G1\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_  
  
msg =  
P.x = 184bb665c37ff561a89ec2122dd343f20e0f4cbcaec84e3c3052ea  
81d1834e192c426074b02ed3dca4e7676ce4ce48ba  
P.y = 04407b8d35af4dacc809927071fc0405218f1401a6d15af775810e  
4e460064bcc9468beeba82fdc751be70476c888bf3  
u[0] = 156c8a6a2c184569d69a76be144b5cdc5141d2d2ca4fe341f011e2  
5e3969c55ad9e9b9ce2eb833c81a908e5fa4ac5f03  
Q.x = 11398d3b324810a1b093f8e35aa8571cced95858207e7f49c4fd74  
656096d61d8a2f9a23cdb18a4dd11cd1d66f41f709  
Q.y = 19316b6fb2ba7717355d5d66a361899057e1e84a6823039efc7bec  
cefe09d023fb2713b1c415fcf278eb0c39a89b4f72

msg = abc  
P.x = 009769f3ab59bfd551d53a5f846b9984c59b97d6842b20a2c565ba  
a167945e3d026a3755b6345df8ec7e6acb6868ae6d  
P.y = 1532c00cf61aa3d0ce3e5aa20c3b531a2abd2c770a790a26138183  
03c6b830ffc0ecf6c357af3317b9575c567f11cd2c  
u[0] = 147e1ed29f06e4c5079b9d14fc89d2820d32419b990c1c7bb7dbea  
2a36a045124b31fffbde7c99329c05c559af1c6cc82  
Q.x = 1998321bc27ff6d71df3051b5aec12ff47363d81a5e9d2dff55f44  
4f6ca7e7d6af45c56fd029c58237c266ef5cda5254  
Q.y = 034d274476c6307ae584f951c82e7ea85b84f72d28f4d647173235  
6121af8d62a49bc263e8eb913a6cf6f125995514ee

msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = 1974dbb8e6b5d20b84df7e625e2fbfecb2cdb5f77d5eae5fb2955e  
5ce7313cae8364bc2fff520a6c25619739c6bdcb6a  
P.y = 15f9897e11c6441eaa676de141c8d83c37aab8667173cbe1dfd6de  
74d11861b961dcceebcd9d289ac633455dfcc7013a3  
u[0] = 04090815ad598a06897dd89bcda860f25837d54e897298ce31e694  
7378134d3761dc59a572154963e8c954919ecfa82d  
Q.x = 17d502fa43bd6a4cad2859049a0c3ecef60240d129be65da271a4  
c03a9c38fa78163b9d2a919d2beb57df7d609b4919  
Q.y = 109019902ae93a8732abecf2ff7fec2e4e305eb91f41c9c3267f1  
6b6c19de138c7272947f25512745da6c466cdfd1ac

msg = q128\_qqq  
qq  
qq  
P.x = 0a7a047c4a8397b3446450642c2ac64d7239b61872c9ae7a59707a  
8f4f950f101e766afe58223b3bfff3a19a7f754027c  
P.y = 1383aebba1e4327ccff7cf9912bda0dbc77de048b71ef8c8a81111  
d71dc33c5e3aa6edee9cf6f5fe525d50cc50b77cc9  
u[0] = 08dccd088ca55b8bfb96fb50bb25c592faa867a8bb78d4e94a8cc  
2c92306190244532e91feba2b7fed977e3c3bb5a1f  
Q.x = 112eb92dd2b3aa9cd38b08de4bef603f2f9fb0ca226030626a9a2e



47ad1e9847fe0a5ed13766c339e38f514bba143b21  
Q.y = 17542ce2f8d0a54f2c5ba8c4b14e10b22d5bcd7bae2af3c965c8c8  
72b571058c720eac448276c99967ded2bf124490e1

msg = a512\_aaa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa

P.x = 0e7a16a975904f131682eddb03d9560d3e48214c9986bd50417a77  
108d13dc957500edf96462a3d01e62dc6cd468ef11

P.y = 0ae89e677711d05c30a48d6d75e76ca9fb70fe06c6dd6ff988683d  
89ccde29ac7d46c53bb97a59b1901abf1db66052db

u[0] = 0dd824886d2123a96447f6c56e3a3fa992fbfefdba17b6673f9f63  
0ff19e4d326529db37e1c1be43f905bf9202e0278d

Q.x = 1775d400a1bacc1c39c355da7e96d2d1c97baa9430c4a3476881f8  
521c09a01f921f592607961efc99c4cd46bd78ca19

Q.y = 1109b5d59f65964315de65a7a143e86eabc053104ed289cf480949  
317a5685fad7254ff8e7fe6d24d3104e5d55ad6370

J.10. BLS12-381 G2

J.10.1. BLS12381G2\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_

```
suite = BLS12381G2_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_  
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-BLS12381G2_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_  
  
msg =  
P.x = 0141ebfbdc40eb85b87142e130ab689c673cf60f1a3e98d693352  
66f30d9b8d4ac44c1038e9dcd5393faf5c41fb78a  
+ I * 05cb8437535e20ecffaef7752baddf98034139c38452458baeefab  
379ba13dff5bf5dd71b72418717047f5b0f37da03d  
P.y = 0503921d7f6a12805e72940b963c0cf3471c7b2a524950ca195d11  
062ee75ec076daf2d4bc358c4b190c0c98064fdd92  
+ I * 12424ac32561493f3fe3c260708a12b7c620e7be00099a974e259d  
dc7d1f6395c3c811cdd19f1e8dbf3e9ecfdcbab8d6  
u[0] = 03dbc2cce174e91ba93cbb08f26b917f98194a2ea08d1cce75b2b9  
cc9f21689d80bd79b594a613d0a68eb807dfdc1cf8  
+ I * 05a2accec64114845711a54199ea339abd125ba38253b70a92c876d  
f10598bd1986b739cad67961eb94f7076511b3b39a  
u[1] = 02f99798e8a5acdeed60d7e18e9120521ba1f47ec090984662846b  
c825de191b5b7641148c0dbc237726a334473eee94  
+ I * 145a81e418d4010cc027a68f14391b30074e89e60ee7a22f87217b  
2f6eb0c4b94c9115b436e6fa4607e95a98de30a435  
Q0.x = 019ad3fc9c72425a998d7ab1ea0e646a1f6093444fc6965f1cad5a  
3195a7b1e099c050d57f45e3fa191cc6d75ed7458c  
+ I * 171c88b0b0efb5eb2b88913a9e74fe111a4f68867b59db252ce586  
8af4d1254bfab77ebde5d61cd1a86fb2fe4a5a1c1d  
Q0.y = 0ba10604e62bdd9eeeb4156652066167b72c8d743b050fb4c1016c  
31b505129374f76e03fa127d6a156213576910fef3  
+ I * 0eb22c7a543d3d376e9716a49b72e79a89c9bfe9feee8533ed931c  
bb5373dde1fbcd7411d8052e02693654f71e15410a  
Q1.x = 113d2b9cd4bd98aee53470b27abc658d91b47a78a51584f3d4b950  
677cfb8a3e99c24222c406128c91296ef6b45608be  
+ I * 13855912321c5cb793e9d1e88f6f8d342d49c0b0dbac613ee9e17e  
3c0b3c97dfbb5a49cc3fb45102fdbaf65e0efe2632  
Q1.y = 0fd3def0b7574a1d801be44fde617162aa2e89da47f464317d9bb5  
abc3a7071763ce74180883ad7ad9a723a9afafcdca  
+ I * 056f617902b3c0d0f78a9a8cbda43a26b65f602f8786540b9469b0  
60db7b38417915b413ca65f875c130bebf5a59790c  
  
msg = abc  
P.x = 02c2d18e033b960562aae3cab37a27ce00d80ccd5ba4b7fe0e7a21  
0245129dbec7780ccc7954725f4168aff2787776e6  
+ I * 139cddbccdc5e91b9623efd38c49f81a6f83f175e80b06fc374de9  
eb4b41dfe4ca3a230ed250f3e3a2acf73a41177fd8  
P.y = 1787327b68159716a37440985269cf584bcb1e621d3a7202be6ea0  
5c4cfe244aeb197642555a0645fb87bf7466b2ba48  
+ I * 00aa65dae3c8d732d10ecd2c50f8a1baf3001578f71c694e03866e  
9f3d49ac1e1ce70dd94a733534f106d4cec0eddd16  
u[0] = 15f7c0aa8f6b296ab5fff9c2c7581ade64f4ee6f1bf18f55179ff44  
a2cf355fa53dd2a2158c5ecb17d7c52f63e7195771  
+ I * 01c8067bf4c0ba709aa8b9abc3d1cef589a4758e09ef53732d670f
```

d8739a7274e111ba2fcaa71b3d33df2a3a0c8529dd  
u[1] = 187111d5e088b6b9acfdfad078c4dacf72dcd17ca17c82be35e79f  
8c372a693f60a033b461d81b025864a0ad051a06e4  
+ I \* 08b852331c96ed983e497ebc6dee9b75e373d923b729194af8e72a  
051ea586f3538a6ebb1e80881a082fa2b24df9f566  
Q0.x = 12b2e525281b5f4d2276954e84ac4f42cf4e13b6ac4228624e1776  
0faf94ce5706d53f0ca1952f1c5ef75239aeed55ad  
+ I \* 05d8a724db78e570e34100c0bc4a5fa84ad5839359b40398151f37  
cff5a51de945c563463c9efbdda569850ee5a53e77  
Q0.y = 02eacdc556d0bdb5d18d22f23dcb086dd106cad713777c7e640794  
3edbe0b3d1efef391eedf11e977fac55f9b94f2489c  
+ I \* 04bbe48bfd5814648d0b9e30f0717b34015d45a861425fab1ee06  
fdfce36384ae2c808185e693ae97dcde118f34de41  
Q1.x = 19f18cc5ec0c2f055e47c802acc3b0e40c337256a208001dde14b2  
5afced146f37ea3d3ce16834c78175b3ed61f3c537  
+ I \* 15b0dad256a258b4c68ea43605dfffa6d312eef215c19e6474b3e1  
01d33b661dfef43b51abfb96fee68fc6043ac56a58  
Q1.y = 05e47c1781286e61c7ade887512bd9c2cb9f640d3be9cf87ea0bad  
24bd0ebfe946497b48a581ab6c7d4ca74b5147287f  
+ I \* 19f98db2f4a1fcd56a9ced7b320ea9deecf57c8e59236b0dc21f6  
ee7229aa9705ce9ac7fe7a31c72edca0d92370c096  
  
msg = abcdef0123456789  
P.x = 121982811d2491fde9ba7ed31ef9ca474f0e1501297f68c298e9f4  
c0028add35aea8bb83d53c08cfc007c1e005723cd0  
+ I \* 190d119345b94fbd15497bcba94ecf7db2cbfd1e1fe7da034d26cb  
ba169fb3968288b3fafb265f9ebd380512a71c3f2c  
P.y = 05571a0f8d3c08d094576981f4a3b8eda0a8e771fcdcc8ecceaf13  
56a6acf17574518acb506e435b639353c2e14827c8  
+ I \* 0bb5e7572275c567462d91807de765611490205a941a5a6af3b169  
1bfe596c31225d3aabdf15faff860cb4ef17c7c3be  
u[0] = 0313d9325081b415bfd4e5364efafef392ecf69b087496973b22930  
3e1816d2080971470f7da112c4eb43053130b785e1  
+ I \* 062f84cb21ed89406890c051a0e8b9cf6c575cf6e8e18ecf63ba86  
826b0ae02548d83b483b79e48512b82a6c0686df8f  
u[1] = 1739123845406baa7be5c5dc74492051b6d42504de008c635f3535  
bb831d478a341420e67dcc7b46b2e8cba5379cca97  
+ I \* 01897665d9cb5db16a27657760bbea7951f67ad68f8d55f7113f24  
ba6ddd82caef240a9bfa627972279974894701d975  
Q0.x = 0f48f1ea1318ddb713697708f7327781fb39718971d72a9245b973  
1faaca4dbaa7cca433d6c434a820c28b18e20ea208  
+ I \* 06051467c8f85da5ba2540974758f7a1e0239a5981de441fdd8768  
0a995649c211054869c50edbac1f3a86c561ba3162  
Q0.y = 168b3d6df80069dbbedb714d41b32961ad064c227355e1ce5fac8e  
105de5e49d77f0c64867f3834848f152497eb76333  
+ I \* 134e0e8331cee8cb12f9c2d0742714ed9eee78a84d634c9a95f6a7  
391b37125ed48bfc6e90bf3546e99930ff67cc97bc  
Q1.x = 004fd03968cd1c99a0dd84551f44c206c84dcbdb78076c5bfee24e  
89a92c8508b52b88b68a92258403cbe1ea2da3495f



aa  
aa  
aa  
aa

P.x = 01a6ba2f9a11fa5598b2d8ace0fbe0a0each65deceb476fbbcb64f  
d24557c2f4b18ecfc5663e54ae16a84f5ab7f62534  
+ I \* 11fca2ff525572795a801eed17eb12785887c7b63fb77a42be46ce  
4a34131d71f7a73e95fee3f812aea3de78b4d01569  
P.y = 0b6798718c8aed24bc19cb27f866f1c9effcdbf92397ad6448b5c9  
db90d2b9da6cbabf48adc1adf59a1a28344e79d57e  
+ I \* 03a47f8e6d1763ba0cad63d6114c0accbef65707825a511b251a66  
0a9b3994249ae4e63fac38b23da0c398689ee2ab52  
u[0] = 190b513da3e66fc9a3587b78c76d1d132b1152174d0b83e3c11140  
66392579a45824c5fa17649ab89299ddd4bda54935  
+ I \* 12ab625b0fe0ebd1367fe9fac57bb1168891846039b4216b9d9400  
7b674de2d79126870e88aeef54b2ec717a887dcf39  
u[1] = 0e6a42010cf435fb5bacc156a585e1ea3294cc81d0ceb81924d950  
40298380b164f702275892cedd81b62de3aba3f6b5  
+ I \* 117d9a0defc57a33ed208428cb84e54c85a6840e7648480ae42883  
8989d25d97a0af8e3255be62b25c2a85630d2dddd8  
Q0.x = 17cadfd8d04a1a170f8347d42856526a24cc466cb2ddf506cff011  
91666b7f944e31244d662c904de5440516a2b09004  
+ I \* 0d13ba91f2a8b0051cf3279ea0ee63a9f19bc9cb8bfcc7d78b3cbd  
8cc4fc43ba726774b28038213acf2b0095391c523e  
Q0.y = 17ef19497d6d9246fa94d35575c0f8d06ee02f21a284dbeaa78768  
cb1e25abd564e3381de87bda26acd04f41181610c5  
+ I \* 12c3c913ba4ed03c24f0721a81a6be7430f2971ffca8fd1729aafe  
496bb725807531b44b34b59b3ae5495e5a2dcbd5c8  
Q1.x = 16ec57b7fe04c71dfe34fb5ad84dbce5a2dbbd6ee085f1d8cd17f4  
5e8868976fc3c51ad9eeda682c7869024d24579bfd  
+ I \* 13103f7aace1ae1420d208a537f7d3a9679c287208026e4e3439ab  
8cd534c12856284d95e27f5e1f33eec2ce656533b0  
Q1.y = 0958b2c4c2c10fcef5a6c59b9e92c4a67b0fae3e2e0f1b6b5edad9  
c940b8f3524ba9ebbc3f2ceb3cfe377655b3163bd7  
+ I \* 0ccb594ed8bd14ca64ed9cb4e0aba221be540f25dd0d6ba15a4a4b  
e5d67bcf35df7853b2d8dad3ba245f1ea3697f66aa

J.10.2. BLS12381G2\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_NU\_



```
suite = BLS12381G2_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_
dst = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-BLS12381G2_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_

msg =
P.x = 00e7f4568a82b4b7dc1f14c6aaa055edf51502319c723c4dc2688c
    7fe5944c213f510328082396515734b6612c4e7bb7
+ I * 126b855e9e69b1f691f816e48ac6977664d24d99f8724868a18418
    6469ddfd4617367e94527d4b74fc86413483afb35b
P.y = 0caead0fd7b6176c01436833c79d305c78be307da5f6af6c133c47
    311def6ff1e0babf57a0fb5539fce7ee12407b0a42
+ I * 1498aadcf7ae2b345243e281ae076df6de84455d766ab6fcdaad71
    fab60abb2e8b980a440043cd305db09d283c895e3d
u[0] = 07355d25caf6e7f2f0cb2812ca0e513bd026ed09dda65b177500fa
    31714e09ea0ded3a078b526bed3307f804d4b93b04
+ I * 02829ce3c021339ccb5caf3e187f6370e1e2a311dec9b753631170
    63ab2015603fff52c3d3b98f19c2f65575e99e8b78c
Q.x = 18ed3794ad43c781816c523776188deafba67ab773189b8f18c49b
    c7aa841cd81525171f7a5203b2a340579192403bef
+ I * 0727d90785d179e7b5732c8a34b660335fed03b913710b60903cf4
    954b651ed3466dc3728e21855ae822d4a0f1d06587
Q.y = 00764a5cf6c5f61c52c838523460eb2168b5a5b43705e19cb612e0
    06f29b717897facfd15dd1c8874c915f6d53d0342d
+ I * 19290bb9797c12c1d275817aa2605ebe42275b66860f0e4d04487e
    bc2e47c50b36edd86c685a60c20a2bd584a82b011a

msg = abc
P.x = 108ed59fd9fae381abfd1d6bce2fd2fa220990f0f837fa30e0f279
    14ed6e1454db0d1ee957b219f61da6ff8be0d6441f
+ I * 0296238ea82c6d4adb3c838ee3cb2346049c90b96d602d7bb1b469
    b905c9228be25c627bffee872def773d5b2a2eb57d
P.y = 033f90f6057aadacae7963b0a0b379dd46750c1c94a6357c99b65f
    63b79e321fff50fe3053330911c56b6ceea08fee656
+ I * 153606c417e59fb331b7ae6bce4fbf7c5190c33ce9402b5ebe2b70
    e44fca614f3f1382a3625ed5493843d0b0a652fc3f
u[0] = 138879a9559e24cecee8697b8b4ad32cced053138ab913b9987277
    2dc753a2967ed50aabc907937aefb2439ba06cc50c
+ I * 0a1ae7999ea9bab1dcc9ef8887a6cb6e8f1e22566015428d220b7e
    ec90ffa70ad1f624018a9ad11e78d588bd3617f9f2
Q.x = 0f40e1d5025ecef0d850aa0bb7bbeceab21a3d4e85e6bee857805b
    09693051f5b25428c6be343edba5f14317fcc30143
+ I * 02e0d261f2b9fee88b82804ec83db330caa75fbb12719cfa71ccce
    1c532dc4e1e79b0a6a281ed8d3817524286c8bc04c
Q.y = 0cf4a4adc5c66da0bca4caddc6a57ecd97c8252d7526a8ff478e0d
    fed816c4d321b5c3039c6683ae9b1e6a3a38c9c0ae
+ I * 11cad1646bb3768c04be2ab2bbe1f80263b7ff6f8f9488f5bc3b68
    50e5a3e97e20acc583613c69cf3d2bfe8489744ebb

msg = abcdef0123456789
P.x = 038af300ef34c7759a6caaa4e69363cafeed218a1f207e93b2c70d
```



aa  
aa  
aa  
aa  
aa

P.x = 0ea4e7c33d43e17cc516a72f76437c4bf81d8f4eac69ac355d3bf9  
b71b8138d55dc10fd458be115afa798b55dac34be1  
+ I \* 1565c2f625032d232f13121d3cfb476f45275c303a037faa255f9d  
a62000c2c864ea881e2bcddd111edc4a3c0da3e88d  
P.y = 043b6f5fe4e52c839148dc66f2b3751e69a0f6ebb3d056d6465d50  
d4108543ecd956e10fa1640dfd9bc0030cc2558d28  
+ I \* 0f8991d2a1ad662e7b6f58ab787947f1fa607fce12dde171bc1790  
3b012091b657e15333e11701edcf5b63ba2a561247  
u[0] = 03f80ce4ff0ca2f576d797a3660e3f65b274285c054feccc3215c8  
79e2c0589d376e83ede13f93c32f05da0f68fd6a10  
+ I \* 006488a837c5413746d868d1efb7232724da10eca410b07d8b505b  
9363bdccf0a1fc0029bad07d65b15ccfe6dd25e20d  
Q.x = 19592c812d5a50c5601062faba14c7d670711745311c879de1235a  
0a11c75aab61327bf2d1725db07ec4d6996a682886  
+ I \* 0eef4fa41ddc17ed47baf447a2c498548f3c72a02381313d13bef9  
16e240b61ce125539090d62d9fbb14a900bf1b8e90  
Q.y = 1260d6e0987eae96af9ebe551e08de22b37791d53f4db9e0d59da7  
36e66699735793e853e26362531fe4adf99c1883e3  
+ I \* 0dbace5df0a4ac4ac2f45d8fdf8aee45484576fdd6efc4f98ab9b9  
f4112309e628255e183022d98ea5ed6e47ca00306c

## Appendix K. Expand test vectors

This section gives test vectors for `expand_message` variants specified in [Section 5.3](#). The test vectors in this section were generated using code that is available from [\[hash2curve-repo\]](#).

Each test vector in this section lists the `expand_message` name, hash function, and DST, along with a series of tuples of the function inputs (`msg` and `len_in_bytes`), output (`uniform_bytes`), and intermediate values (`dst_prime` and `msg_prime`). DST and `msg` are represented as ASCII strings. Intermediate and output values are represented as byte strings in hexadecimal.

**K.1. expand\_message\_xmd(SHA-256)**

```
name      = expand_message_xmd
DST       = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-expander-SHA256-128
hash      = SHA256
k         = 128
```

```
msg       =
len_in_bytes = 0x20
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
           722d5348413235362d31323826
msg_prime = 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
           0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
           0000000000000000000000002000515555582d5630312d43533032
           2d776974682d657870616e6465722d5348413235362d31323826
uniform_bytes = 68a985b87eb6b46952128911f2a4412bbc302a9d759667f8
              7f7a21d803f07235
```

```
msg       = abc
len_in_bytes = 0x20
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
           722d5348413235362d31323826
msg_prime = 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
           0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
           0000000000000000000000000616263002000515555582d5630312d43
           5330322d776974682d657870616e6465722d5348413235362d3132
           3826
uniform_bytes = d8ccab23b5985ccea865c6c97b6e5b8350e794e603b4b979
              02f53a8a0d605615
```

```
msg       = abcdef0123456789
len_in_bytes = 0x20
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
           722d5348413235362d31323826
msg_prime = 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
           0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
           000000000000000000000000061626364656630313233343536373839
           002000515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e
           6465722d5348413235362d31323826
uniform_bytes = eff31487c770a893cfb36f912fbfcbff40d5661771ca4b2c
              b4eafe524333f5c1
```

```
msg       = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
           qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
           qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
len_in_bytes = 0x20
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
           722d5348413235362d31323826
msg_prime = 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
           0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
           00000000000000000000000000713132385f71717171717171717171717171717171
```



```
msg      =
len_in_bytes = 0x80
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
722d5348413235362d31323826
msg_prime = 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
2d776974682d657870616e6465722d5348413235362d31323826
uniform_bytes = af84c27ccfd45d41914fdff5df25293e221afc53d8ad2ac0
6d5e3e29485dadbee0d121587713a3e0dd4d5e69e93eb7cd4f5df4
cd103e188cf60cb02edc3edf18eda8576c412b18fffb658e3dd6ec8
49469b979d444cf7b26911a08e63cf31f9dcc541708d3491184472
c2c29bb749d4286b004ceb5ee6b9a7fa5b646c993f0ced
```

```
msg      = abc
len_in_bytes = 0x80
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
722d5348413235362d31323826
msg_prime = 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
5330322d776974682d657870616e6465722d5348413235362d3132
3826
uniform_bytes = abba86a6129e366fc877aab32fc4ffc70120d8996c88aee2
fe4b32d6c7b6437a647e6c3163d40b76a73cf6a5674ef1d890f95b
664ee0afa5359a5c4e07985635bbebcac65d747d3d2da7ec2b8221
b17b0ca9dc8a1ac1c07ea6a1e60583e2cb00058e77b7b72a298425
cd1b941ad4ec65e8afc50303a22c0f99b0509b4c895f40
```

```
msg      = abcdef0123456789
len_in_bytes = 0x80
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
722d5348413235362d31323826
msg_prime = 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
008000515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e
6465722d5348413235362d31323826
uniform_bytes = ef904a29bffc4cf9ee82832451c946ac3c8f8058ae97d8d6
29831a74c6572bd9ebd0df635cd1f208e2038e760c4994984ce73f
0d55ea9f22af83ba4734569d4bc95e18350f740c07eef653cbb9f8
7910d833751825f0ebefa1abe5420bb52be14cf489b37fe1a72f7d
e2d10be453b2c9d9eb20c7e3f6edc5a60629178d9478df
```

```
msg      = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
len_in_bytes = 0x80
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
```







**K.2. expand\_message\_xmd(SHA-256) (long DST)**













### K.3. `expand_message_xmd(SHA-512)`











#### K.4. `expand_message_xof(SHAKE128)`

name = expand\_message\_xof  
DST = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-expander-SHAKE128  
hash = SHAKE128  
k = 128

msg =  
len\_in\_bytes = 0x20  
DST\_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465  
722d5348414b4531323824  
msg\_prime = 0020515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e  
6465722d5348414b4531323824  
uniform\_bytes = 86518c9cd86581486e9485aa74ab35ba150d1c75c88e26b7  
043e44e2acd735a2

msg = abc  
len\_in\_bytes = 0x20  
DST\_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465  
722d5348414b4531323824  
msg\_prime = 6162630020515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d6578  
70616e6465722d5348414b4531323824  
uniform\_bytes = 8696af52a4d862417c0763556073f47bc9b9ba43c99b5053  
05cb1ec04a9ab468

msg = abcdef0123456789  
len\_in\_bytes = 0x20  
DST\_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465  
722d5348414b4531323824  
msg\_prime = 616263646566303132333435363738390020515555582d563031  
2d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465722d5348414b453132  
3824  
uniform\_bytes = 912c58deac4821c3509dbefa094df54b34b8f5d01a191d1d  
3108a2c89077acca

msg = q128\_qqq  
qq  
qq  
len\_in\_bytes = 0x20  
DST\_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465  
722d5348414b4531323824  
msg\_prime = 713132385f71  
71  
71  
71  
71  
71  
7100  
20515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465  
722d5348414b4531323824  
uniform\_bytes = 1adbcc448aef2a0cebc71dac9f756b22e51839d348e031e6  
3b33ebb50faeaf3f









**K.5. expand\_message\_xof(SHAKE128) (long DST)**











**K.6. expand\_message\_xof(SHAKE256)**









## Authors' Addresses

Armando Faz-Hernandez  
Cloudflare, Inc.  
101 Townsend St  
San Francisco,  
United States of America

Email: [armfazh@cloudflare.com](mailto:armfazh@cloudflare.com)

Sam Scott  
Cornell Tech  
2 West Loop Rd  
New York, New York 10044,  
United States of America

Email: [sam.scott@cornell.edu](mailto:sam.scott@cornell.edu)

Nick Sullivan  
Cloudflare, Inc.  
101 Townsend St  
San Francisco,  
United States of America

Email: [nick@cloudflare.com](mailto:nick@cloudflare.com)

Riad S. Wahby  
Stanford University

Email: [rsw@cs.stanford.edu](mailto:rsw@cs.stanford.edu)

Christopher A. Wood  
Cloudflare, Inc.  
101 Townsend St  
San Francisco,  
United States of America

Email: [caw@heapingbits.net](mailto:caw@heapingbits.net)