Implementation of VLSI Architecture for Montgomery Modular Multiplier

Shobana Priya M S, Priyanka R, Manikandan T, Joshua Kumaresan S, Satheesh Kumar S

Abstract: The paper proposes a Montgomery Modular Multiplier (MMM) using a simple and efficient Montgomery multiplication algorithm. Here a modification in the form of using hybrid full adders in the Carry Save adder is proposed. The hybrid full adder is designed using a conventional Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor and transmission gate logic. There is about 54% and 55% reduction of area (no. of components) in Radix 2 MMM and Semi-Carry-Save (SCS) based MMM with hybrid full adders. There is significant reduction in the power dissipation of 52% for Radix 2 MMM and 46% of SCS based MMM when hybrid adders are used instead of C-CMOS Full-Adders. The delay is also reduced by 47% in SCS based MMM as compared to that of Radix 2 MMM. The software used are Xilinx ISE 14.2 and Mentor Graphics Pyxis Schematic in 180-nm technology.

Keywords: MMM, C-CMOS, SCS, Hybrid full adder.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, cryptography is used for military and diplomatic services to provide secure communication, in which the parties involved in communication share a secret key in secured ways. All cryptographic operations are done in finite fields, which map to modular multiplication in the digital world. The Montgomery modular multiplication, more commonly referred to as Montgomery multiplication, will be made use to construct these cryptography applications. This multiplication paves way for performing fast modular multiplication.

This Montgomery Multiplication Algorithm has the advantage of replacing division operations by bit shift operations. If the least significant bits to be shifted out are not zero, Montgomery’s algorithm adds multiples of modulus to clear these bits before shifting them out. In conventional modular multiplication, the multiplicand are processed for all the bits and modulus is repeatedly subtracted from the result till the result obtained is less than the modulus. In Montgomery multiplication, bits are shifted out as each bit of the multiplicand is processed, leaving no need for the

subtractions. Thus, reducing the overall execution time when there are many multiplications to be done with the same modulus and with the same number of multipliers is achieved using Montgomery Modular Multiplier.

II. MONTGOMERY MODULAR MULTIPLIER

Modular multiplication with large integers is a time-consuming operation and considered difficult. Therefore, many algorithms were derived in-order to make this process easier. One of these techniques is Montgomery Modular Multiplication (MMM). The existing systems that are being considered for the implementation of this project is the radix 2 Montgomery Modular Multiplication and Semi-Montgomery modular multiplication based on Carry-Save. The architecture and algorithms are as follows.

A. CARRY SAVE ADDER

Carry Save Adder is one of the classification of digital adders which finds its importance in computer architecture to compute sum of three or more n-bits in binary. CSA is a digital adders that differs slightly from other adders. It outputs two numbers of the similar dimensions as the inputs bits. One output is a sequence of partial sum bits and another is a sequence of carry bits. This unique property of CSA makes it employable where there is an adequate need for fast multiplication. In this paper for each iteration the conditions are been checked and the addition is carried out only with the help of carry save adder. The proposed system will have its impact on the carry save adder by replacing the Conventional-Complementary Metal-Oxide semi-conductor Full-Adder by Hybrid Full-Adder circuit.

III. RADIX 2 BASED MONTGOMERY MODULAR MULTIPLIER

A, B, N are considered as inputs, S(k) is considered as output, k is the number of input bits which determines the number of iterations and i is the iteration value. Initially for 0th iteration k=0, S(k) is considered as 0. The input Ai and B gets multiplied. Once when this multiplication is over the initial carry and sum value are added with the multiplied value. Here q, is the last bit of sum obtained from carry save adder 1. The sum and carry obtained from carry and sum is denoted as SS(Sum) and SC(Carry). The value of qi when it is said to be 1, gets multiplied with N and added with the already multiplied value of Ai and B.
this process takes place until the number of iterations is k-1 and the result S[k] is obtained. The block diagram is shown in figure 1.

Algorithm MM:
Radix-2 based Montgomery Modular Multiplier
Inputs: A,B,N (modulus)
output: S[k]
1. S[0] = 0;
2. for i = 0 to k – 1 {
3. qi = ( S[i] + Ai * B) mod 2;
4. S[i+1] = (S[i]+ * B + qi * N)/2;
5. }
6. if (S[k] > N) S[k] = S[k] – N;
7. return S[k];

Fig. 1.Radix-2 based Montgomery Modular Multiplier.

IV. SCS BASED MONTGOMERY MODULAR MULTIPLIER

The SCS based MMM gives results in Semi Carry Save format. SS and SC are the corresponding outputs that have been obtained. The main advantage of SCS based MMM over radix 2 MMM is that the usage of subtractor is avoided. Instead of subtractor the number of iterations are increased by 2 i.e k to k+2 so that the final comparing and subtraction can be fully avoided. Due to this the area optimization, can be done and the power dissipation is also reduced with reduction in the overall delay. The algorithm of SCS based MMM is given as follows and the block diagram is given in figure 1.

Algorithm MM:
SCS based Montgomery Modular Multiplier
Inputs: A,B,N (modulus)
output: S[k+2]
1. SS [0] = 0; SC [0] = 0;
2. for i = 0 to k + 1 {
3. qi = (SS[i] + SC[i] + Ai * B) mod 2;
4. (SS[i+1], SC[i+1]) = (SS[i] + SC[i] + Ai * B + qi * N)/2;
5. }
7. return S[k+2];

Fig. 2.SCS based Montgomery Modular Multiplier.

V. HYBRID FULL-ADDER

The hybrid logic has different modules such as Modified XNOR module and Carry generation module. SUM generation is carried out by the XNOR module and the Carry generation is done by CARRY generation module. Here in hybrid logic C-CMOS and transmission gates are coupled together to achieve low power and high speed operation when compared to other conventional Full-Adder design logic styles. The XNOR module is designed using Conventional CMOS and the carry generation module is designed using transmission gates.

Fig. 3.Hybrid Full-Adder.

The transistor level diagram of carry/sum generation module, XNOR module in Hybrid full-adder is given as follows.

Fig. 4.Hybrid Full-Adder (transistor level)

In the place of normal Full-Adders, these Hybrid Full-Adders are being used and the major optimization is been achieved.
VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Area and Power calculations are done in Mentor graphics Pyxis Schematic Tool and Delay Calculation is done with the help of Xilinx ISE 14.2.

The output waveform in Xilinx ISE 14.2 and schematic in Pyxis Schematic is given as follows.

![Fig. 5. Radix-2 MMM output Waveform.](image)

![Fig. 6. Radix-2 MMM Schematic.](image)

The factors for the Radix 2 MMM and SCS based MMM are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Radix 2 MMM</th>
<th>SCS based MMM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-CMOS FA</td>
<td>Hybrid FA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (4-bit)</td>
<td>2682</td>
<td>1458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay (8-bit)</td>
<td>2.477 n sec</td>
<td>1.169 n sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Dissipated (4-bit)</td>
<td>66.461 n watts</td>
<td>35.166 n watts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII. GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

![Fig. 7. Area comparison](image)

Fig. 8. Delay comparison (n sec)

![Fig. 9. Power Comparison (n watts).](image)

VIII. CONCLUSION

Thus, a Montgomery Modular Multiplier architecture is designed with Hybrid Full-Adders. This reduces the overall delay, power dissipation and area. The efficiency of the multiplier is improved by replacing normal C-CMOS adder with Hybrid Full-Adder. This architecture is implemented in both Xilinx ISE 14.2 and Mentor Graphics Pyxis schematic tool. The comparison of area, delay and power dissipation is given for both Radix 2 MMM and SCS based MMM. The significance of using Hybrid Full-Adder in place of C-CMOS Full-Adder is the reduction of overall area of about 54% and 55% for Radix 2 MMM and SCS based MMM respectively. The improvement in delay is studied using Xilinx ISE 14.2 tool from Radix 2 MMM and SCS based MMM is of 47%. The optimization obtained in Power dissipation is 52% and 46% for Radix 2 MMM and SCS based MMM when Hybrid Full-Adder is used in place of C-CMOS Full-Adders.

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REFERENCES

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