# Time-Memory Analysis of Parallel Collision Search Algorithms 

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## Time complexity analysis

Theorem. In the parallel collision search algorithm, the expected running time to find $m$ collisions with a memory constraint of $w$ words is:

$$
\frac{1}{L}\left(\frac{w}{\theta}+\left(m-\frac{w^{2}}{2 \theta^{2} N}\right) \frac{\theta N}{w}+\frac{2 m}{\theta}\right)
$$

expected number of iterations needed to find and store w points

## number of collisions

 found after storing w points
## expected number

 of iterations needed to find one collision when $w$ points are stored
## Data structure <br> Requirements <br> $\rightarrow$ Space efficient <br> $\rightarrow$ Thread-safe <br> $\rightarrow$ Fast look-up and insertion

Commonly used structure:
Hash table.
Alternative:
Packed Radix-Tree-List (PRTL).
Figure: Example of a radix tree holding the set 12345 , 12544, 12567, 65476.

## Packed Radix-Tree-List

$\rightarrow$ Construct a radix tree up to certain level.
$\rightarrow$ Add the points to linked lists, each list starting from a leaf on the tree.


Figure: Example of a PRTL holding the set 0011, 0031, 0121, 0122, 0212, etc.

## PRTL implementation


$\rightarrow$ Saving space on common prefixes.
$\rightarrow$ The stored data is packed in a single vector.
$\rightarrow$ We can estimate the optimal branching level.

## Collision search applications

## One collision application

- (Elliptic Curve) Discrete Logarithm Problem.


## Multi-collision applications

- Attack on the 3-DES with three independent keys.
- (EC)DLP in the multi-user setting.
- Supersingular Fixed-Degree Isogeny Path Problem.


