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# RFC 9380

## Hashing to Elliptic Curves

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### 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.

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## 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] [BLS-SIG], Verifiable Random Functions [MRV99] [VRF], and Oblivious Pseudorandom Functions [NR97] [OPRFs].

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 specify probabilistic rejection sampling methods, sometimes referred to as "try-and-increment" or "hunt-and-peck," because the goal is to specify algorithms that can plausibly be computed in constant time. Use of these probabilistic 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 an informal description of rejection sampling methods and the timing side-channels they introduce.

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 applications 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 $E$ .	$G$ is a 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, $h \geq 1$ .	$h$ is 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  $P$ . However, the instantiation of  $H_f$  used by all encodings specified in this document ([Section 5](#)) is not invertible; thus, those 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 indistinguishable 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 it 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  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  that query a random-oracle  $RO$ : if  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  both query  $RO$  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 RO1 and RO2 given a single oracle RO, one might define

```
RO1(x) := RO("RO1" || x)
RO2(x) := RO("RO2" || x)
```

where `||` is the concatenation operator. In this example, "RO1" and "RO2" are called domain separation tags (DSTs); they ensure that queries to RO1 and RO2 cannot result in identical queries to RO, meaning that it is safe to treat RO1 and RO2 as independent oracles.

In general, domain separation requires defining a distinct injective encoding for each oracle being simulated. In the above example, "RO1" and "RO2" 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 Sections 5.3 and 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)

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

Output:
-  $(u_0, \dots, u_{(count - 1)})$ , 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 in both the case of multiple instances targeting the same curve and 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, to either the same curve or 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 a time that is 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

```
is_square(x) := { True,  if x^((q - 1) / 2) is 0 or 1 in F;  
                 { False, otherwise.
```

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  $GF(p^2)$ .

- `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  $(1, 2, \dots, m)$ :
4.    $sign\_i = x\_i \bmod 2$
5.    $zero\_i = x\_i == 0$
6.    $sign = sign \text{ OR } (zero \text{ AND } sign\_i)$  # Avoid short-circuit logic ops
7.    $zero = zero \text{ AND } zero\_i$
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  $x \bmod 2$

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.  $sign\_0 = x\_0 \bmod 2$
2.  $zero\_0 = x\_0 == 0$
3.  $sign\_1 = x\_1 \bmod 2$
4.  $s = sign\_0 \text{ OR } (zero\_0 \text{ AND } sign\_1)$  # 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 (Sections 5.3.1 and 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  $GF(r)$ .

The `hash_to_field` function is designed to be indiffereniable 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 indiffereniability). Ensuring indiffereniability 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  $GF(p^m)$ , `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  $GF(p^m)$  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 one or more field elements 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  $GF(9767^{19})$  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).
- $L = \lceil (\lceil \log_2(p) \rceil + k) / 8 \rceil$ , 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](#)).

Input:

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

Output:

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

Steps:

1. `len_in_bytes = count * m * L`
2. `uniform_bytes = expand_message(msg, DST, len_in_bytes)`
3. `for i in (0, ..., count - 1):`
4.     `for j in (0, ..., m - 1):`
5.         `elm_offset = L * (j + i * m)`
6.         `tv = substr(uniform_bytes, elm_offset, L)`
7.         `e_j = OS2IP(tv) mod p`
8.     `u_i = (e_0, ..., e_{(m - 1)})`
9. `return (u_0, ..., u_{(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  $b \geq 2 * k$ , where k is 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 indistinguishable 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 are 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 indiffereniable from a random oracle under a reasonable cryptographic assumption.

The SHAKE XOF family [FIPS202] 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 indistinguishability 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 Shallue-van de Woestijne-Ulas (SWU) method (Section 6.6.2), that mapping is the recommended one. Otherwise, the Simplified SWU method for  $AB \neq 0$  (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  $AB \neq 0$  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) = 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 curves (Section 6.7) and twisted Edwards curves (Section 6.8) 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 script [SAGE] 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. tv1 = u^2 * g(Z)
2. tv2 = 1 + tv1
3. tv1 = 1 - tv1
4. tv3 = inv0(tv1 * tv2)
5. tv4 = sqrt(-g(Z) * (3 * Z^2 + 4 * A)) # can be precomputed
6. If sgn0(tv4) == 1, set tv4 = -tv4 # sgn0(tv4) MUST equal 0
7. tv5 = u * tv1 * tv3 * tv4
8. tv6 = -4 * g(Z) / (3 * Z^2 + 4 * A) # can be precomputed
9. x1 = -Z / 2 - tv5
10. x2 = -Z / 2 + tv5
11. x3 = Z + tv6 * (tv2^2 * tv3)^2
12. If is_square(g(x1)), set x = x1 and y = sqrt(g(x1))
13. Else If is_square(g(x2)), set x = x2 and y = sqrt(g(x2))
14. Else set x = x3 and y = sqrt(g(x3))
15. If sgn0(u) != 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  $A \neq 0$  and  $B \neq 0$ .

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 script [SAGE] that outputs the **RECOMMENDED**  $Z$ . The criteria are as follows:
  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 that depend on  $Z$ . Implementations must detect this case and set  $x_1 = B / (Z * A)$ , which guarantees that  $g(x_1)$  is square by the condition on  $Z$  given above.

Operations:

```

1. tv1 = 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 is_square(gx1), set x = x1 and y = sqrt(gx1)
8. Else set x = x2 and y = sqrt(gx2)
9. If sgn0(u) != 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 Section 4 of [\[WB19\]](#) 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 family [\[BLS03\]](#), Barreto-Naehrig family [\[BN05\]](#), 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  $A' != 0$  and  $B' != 0$ . (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 discussed in [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 `iso_map` from  $E'$  to  $E$ .

Helper functions:

- `map_to_curve_simple_swu` is the mapping of [Section 6.6.2](#) to  $E'$
- `iso_map` is the isogeny map from  $E'$  to  $E$

Sign of  $y$ : For this map, the sign is determined by `map_to_curve_simple_swu`. No further sign adjustments are necessary.

Exceptions: `map_to_curve_simple_swu` handles its exceptional cases. Exceptional cases of `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') = map_to_curve_simple_swu(u)    # (x', y') is on E'
2.  (x, y) = iso_map(x', y')              # (x, y) is on E
3. return (x, y)

```

See [\[hash2curve-repo\]](#) or Section 4.3 of [\[WB19\]](#) 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 script [\[SAGE\]](#) 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.  $x_1 = -(J / K) * \text{inv}\theta(1 + Z * u^2)$ 
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  $\text{sgn}\theta(y) == 1$ .
7. Else set  $x = x_2$ ,  $y = \text{sqrt}(gx_2)$  with  $\text{sgn}\theta(y) == 0$ .
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 [\[Err4730\]](#).)

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  $E$ . This rational map should be chosen 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) = map_to_curve_elligator2(u)      # (s, t) is on M
2. (v, w) = 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-Castañeda 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](#).
- $h_{\text{eff}}$ , 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 table below 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.

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

E	Suites	Section
BLS12-381 G1	BLS12381G1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_ BLS12381G1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_	8.8
BLS12-381 G2	BLS12381G2_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_RO_ BLS12381G2_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_	8.8

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_RO_` 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\_RO\_, 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 = 0xb3312fa7e23ee7e4988e056be3f82d19181d9c6efe8141120314088f5013875ac656398d8a2ed19d2a85c8edd3ec2aef
- 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\_RO\_ is defined as follows:

- encoding type: `hash_to_curve` ([Section 3](#))
- E:  $y^2 = x^3 + A * x + B$ , where
  - A = -3

- B = 0x51953eb9618e1c9a1f929a21a0b68540eea2da725b99b315f3b8b489918ef109e156193951ec7e937b1652c0bd3bb1bf073573df883d2c34f1ef451fd46b503f00

- 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\_RO\_, 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 [[ristretto255-decaf448](#)]. See [Appendix B](#) for information on how to hash to that group.

curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_RO\_ 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\_RO\_ is identical to curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_RO\_, 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 maps defined in [[RFC7748](#)], [Section 4.1](#)

curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_NU\_ is identical to curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_RO\_, 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\_RO\_, 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 [[ristretto255-decaf448](#)]. See [Appendix C](#) for information on how to hash to that group.

curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_RO\_ 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\_RO\_ is identical to curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_RO\_, 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\_RO\_, except that the encoding type is `encode_to_curve` ([Section 3](#)).

edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_NU\_ is identical to edwards448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_RO\_, 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\_RO\_ 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  $\text{secp256k1}$  is given in [Appendix F.2](#).

## 8.8. Suites for BLS12-381

This section defines ciphersuites for groups  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  of the BLS12-381 elliptic curve [\[BLS12-381\]](#).

### 8.8.1. BLS12-381 $G_1$

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

- encoding type: `hash_to_curve` ([Section 3](#))
- $E$ :  $y^2 = x^3 + 4$
- $p$ : `0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacad764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9fefffffffaaab`
- $m$ : 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
  - $A' = 0x144698a3b8e9433d693a02c96d4982b0ea985383ee66a8d8e8981aefd881ac98936f8da0e0f97f5cf428082d584c1d$
  - $B' = 0x12e2908d11688030018b12e8753eee3b2016c1f0f24f4070a0b9c14fce35ef55a23215a316ceaa5d1cc48e98e172be0$
- `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\_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 Scott ([\[WB19\]](#), Section 5).

An optimized example implementation of the Simplified SWU mapping to the curve  $E'$  isogenous to BLS12-381  $G_1$  is given in [Appendix F.2](#).

### 8.8.2. BLS12-381 $G_2$

BLS12381G2\_XMD:SHA-256\_SSWU\_RO\_ 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
  - $p: 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9fefffffffaaab$
  - $m: 2$
  - $(1, I)$  is the basis for  $F$ , where  $I^2 + 1 = 0$  in  $F$
- $k: 128$
- `expand_message`: `expand_message_xmd` ([Section 5.3.1](#))
- $H: \text{SHA-256}$
- $L: 64$
- $f$ : 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`: `0xabc69f08f2ee75b3584c6a0ea91b352888e2a8e9145ad7689986ff031508ffe1329c2f178731db956d82bf015d1212b02ec0ec69d7477c1ae954cbc06689f6a359894c0adebbbf6b4e8020005aaa95551`

`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 are 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 the following:

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 Shallue and van de Woestijne ([Section 6.6.1](#)).
  - "SSWU" for Simplified SWU (Sections [6.6.2](#) and [6.6.3](#)).
  - "ELL2" for Elligator 2 (Sections [6.7.1](#) and [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 "RO", 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, "RO:V02" is an appropriate **ENC\_VAR** value for the second version of a uniform encoding suite, while "RO:V02:FOO01: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 indistinguishable from a random oracle (Section 5), the resulting function is indistinguishable 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 indistinguishable 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 [RFC8018], scrypt [RFC7914], or Argon2 [RFC9106]) 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 Indistinguishability

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 (Sections 6.6.2 and 6.6.3).
- Bernstein et al. [BHKL13] derive bounds for the Elligator 2 mapping (Sections 6.7.1 and 6.8.2).

Indifferentiability of `encode_to_curve` follows from an argument similar to the one given by Brier et al. [BCIMRT10]; we briefly sketch this argument as follows. 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). Indifferentiability 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 indifferentiable from a random oracle [MRH04] when `expand_message` (Section 5.3) is modeled as a random oracle. Since indifferentiability proofs are composable, this also holds when `expand_message` is proved indifferentiable 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 indifferentiability 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 indifferentiable from a random oracle [MRH04] when one of the following holds:

1.  $H$  is indifferentiable 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 indifferentiability of `expand_message_xmd` follows directly from the indifferentiability of  $H$ .

For case (3), i.e., where  $H$  is a Merkle-Damgaard hash function, indistinguishability follows from [CDMP05], Theorem 5. In particular, `expand_message_xmd` computes  $b_0$  by prefixing the message with one block of zeros 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 discussed in [CDMP05] and `expand_message_xmd` is that the latter hashes a counter appended to `strxor(b_0, b_{(i-1)})` (`{#hashtofield-expand-xmd}`, 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 indistinguishable 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 they 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.,  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ ) 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  $H_{so}$ , 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 >= 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 (i.e., HKDF [RFC5869] instantiated with hash function H), 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 input keying material (IKM) supplied 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 a pseudorandom key 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.

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## 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 underlie 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 that 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  $p = 3 \pmod{4}$  having a number of points divisible by 4. Bernstein et al. [BHKL13] 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  $f(H_0(\text{msg})) + H_2(\text{msg}) * P$ , where  $P$  is a generator of the elliptic curve group,  $H_2$  is a hash from bit strings to integers modulo  $r$ , and  $r$  is 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. [BHKL13] study the problem of mapping from elliptic curve points to uniformly random bit strings, giving solutions for a class of curves that includes 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 [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 ([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` [[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 ([[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: "RO"

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

```
decaf448_XOF : SHAKE256_D448MAP_RO_
```

## 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 method ([Section 6.6.1](#)) or Simplified SWU method ([Section 6.6.2](#)), 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 mapping from Weierstrass to Montgomery with the mapping from Montgomery to twisted Edwards ([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 Mapping from Montgomery to Twisted Edwards

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. Mapping from Weierstrass to Montgomery

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 method ([Section 6.6.1](#)) or Simplified SWU method ([Section 6.6.2](#)) 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](#).

These maps are given in terms of affine coordinates. Wahby and Boneh ([\[WB19\]](#), Section 4.3) show how to evaluate these maps in a projective coordinate system ([Appendix G.1](#)), which avoids modular inversions.

Refer to [\[hash2curve-repo\]](#) for a Sage [\[SAGE\]](#) script that constructs these isogenies.

### E.1. 3-Isogeny Map for secp256k1

This section specifies the isogeny map for the secp256k1 suite listed in [Section 8.7](#).

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:

- $k\_(1,0) = 0x8e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38daaaaa8c7$
- $k\_(1,1) = 0x7d3d4c80bc321d5b9f315cea7fd44c5d595d2fc0bf63b92dff1044f17c6581$
- $k\_(1,2) = 0x534c328d23f234e6e2a413deca25caece4506144037c40314ecbd0b53d9dd262$
- $k\_(1,3) = 0x8e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38e38daaaaa88c$

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

- $k\_(2,0) = 0xd35771193d94918a9ca34ccb7b640dd86cd409542f8487d9fe6b745781eb49b$

- $k_{(2,1)} = 0xedadc6f64383dc1df7c4b2d51b54225406d36b641f5e41bbc52a56612a8c6d14$

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:

- $k_{(4,0)} = 0xffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff93b$
- $k_{(4,1)} = 0x7a06534bb8bdb49fd5e9e6632722c2989467c1bfc8e8d978dfb425d2685c2573$
- $k_{(4,2)} = 0x6484aa716545ca2cf3a70c3fa8fe337e0a3d21162f0d6299a7bf8192bfd2a76f$

## 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:

- $k_{(1,0)} = 0x11a05f2b1e833340b809101dd99815856b303e88a2d7005ff2627b56cdb4e2c85610c2d5f2e62d6eaeac1662734649b7$
- $k_{(1,1)} = 0x17294ed3e943ab2f0588bab22147a81c7c17e75b2f6a8417f565e33c70d1e86b4838f2a6f318c356e834eef1b3cb83bb$
- $k_{(1,2)} = 0xd54005db97678ec1d1048c5d10a9a1bce032473295983e56878e501ec68e25c958c3e3d2a09729fe0179f9dac9edcb0$
- $k_{(1,3)} = 0x1778e7166fcc6db74e0609d307e55412d7f5e4656a8dbf25f1b33289f1b330835336e25ce3107193c5b388641d9b6861$
- $k_{(1,4)} = 0xe99726a3199f4436642b4b3e4118e5499db995a1257fb3f086eeb65982fac18985a286f301e77c451154ce9ac8895d9$
- $k_{(1,5)} = 0x1630c3250d7313ff01d1201bf7a74ab5db3cb17dd952799b9ed3ab9097e68f90a0870d2dcae73d19cd13c1c66f652983$
- $k_{(1,6)} = 0xd6ed6553fe44d296a3726c38ae652bfb11586264f0f8ce19008e218f9c86b2a8da25128c1052ecadd7f225a139ed84$
- $k_{(1,7)} = 0x17b81e7701abdbe2e8743884d1117e53356de5ab275b4db1a682c62ef0f2753339b7c8f8c8f475af9ccb5618e3f0c88e$

- $k_{(1,8)} = 0x80d3cf1f9a78fc47b90b33563be990dc43b756ce79f5574a2c596c928c5d1de4fa295f296b74e956d71986a8497e317$
- $k_{(1,9)} = 0x169b1f8e1bcfa7c42e0c37515d138f22dd2ecb803a0c5c99676314baf4bb1b7fa3190b2edc0327797f241067be390c9e$
- $k_{(1,10)} = 0x10321da079ce07e272d8ec09d2565b0dfa7dcccde6787f96d50af36003b14866f69b771f8c285decca67df3f1605fb7b$
- $k_{(1,11)} = 0x6e08c248e260e70bd1e962381edee3d31d79d7e22c837bc23c0bf1bc24c6b68c24b1b80b64d391fa9c8ba2e8ba2d229$

The constants used to compute  $x_{den}$  are as follows:

- $k_{(2,0)} = 0x8ca8d548cff19ae18b2e62f4bd3fa6f01d5ef4ba35b48ba9c9588617fc8ac62b558d681be343df8993cf9fa40d21b1c$
- $k_{(2,1)} = 0x12561a5deb559c4348b4711298e536367041e8ca0cf0800c0126c2588c48bf5713daa8846cb026e9e5c8276ec82b3bff$
- $k_{(2,2)} = 0xb2962fe57a3225e8137e629bff2991f6f89416f5a718cd1fca64e00b11aceacd6a3d0967c94fedcfcc239ba5cb83e19$
- $k_{(2,3)} = 0x3425581a58ae2fec83aafef7c40eb545b08243f16b1655154cca8abc28d6fd04976d5243eef5c4130de8938dc62cd8$
- $k_{(2,4)} = 0x13a8e162022914a80a6f1d5f43e7a07dffdfc759a12062bb8d6b44e833b306da9bd29ba81f35781d539d395b3532a21e$
- $k_{(2,5)} = 0xe7355f8e4e667b955390f7f0506c6e9395735e9ce9cad4d0a43bcef24b8982f7400d24bc4228f11c02df9a29f6304a5$
- $k_{(2,6)} = 0x772caacf16936190f3e0c63e0596721570f5799af53a1894e2e073062aede9cea73b3538f0de06cec2574496ee84a3a$
- $k_{(2,7)} = 0x14a7ac2a9d64a8b230b3f5b074cf01996e7f63c21bca68a81996e1cdf9822c580fa5b9489d11e2d311f7d99bbdccc5a5e$
- $k_{(2,8)} = 0xa10ecf6ada54f825e920b3dafc7a3cce07f8d1d7161366b74100da67f39883503826692abba43704776ec3a79a1d641$
- $k_{(2,9)} = 0x95fc13ab9e92ad4476d6e3eb3a56680f682b4ee96f7d03776df533978f31c1593174e4b4b7865002d6384d168ecdd0a$

The constants used to compute  $y_{num}$  are as follows:

- $k_{(3,0)} = 0x90d97c81ba24ee0259d1f094980dcfa11ad138e48a869522b52af6c956543d3cd0c7aee9b3ba3c2be9845719707bb33$
- $k_{(3,1)} = 0x134996a104ee5811d51036d776fb46831223e96c254f383d0f906343eb67ad34d6c56711962fa8bfe097e75a2e41c696$
- $k_{(3,2)} = 0xcc786baa966e66f4a384c86a3b49942552e2d658a31ce2c344be4b91400da7d26d521628b00523b8dfe240c72de1f6$
- $k_{(3,3)} = 0x1f86376e8981c217898751ad8746757d42aa7b90eeb791c09e4a3ec03251cf9de405aba9ec61deca6355c77b0e5f4cb$
- $k_{(3,4)} = 0x8cc03fdefe0ff135caf4fe2a21529c4195536f3ce50b879833fd221351adc2ee7f8dc099040a841b6daecf2e8fedb$

- $k_{(3,5)} = 0x16603fca40634b6a2211e11db8f0a6a074a7d0d4afadb7bd76505c3d3ad5544e203f6326c95a807299b23ab13633a5f0$
- $k_{(3,6)} = 0x4ab0b9bcfac1bbcb2c977d027796b3ce75bb8ca2be184cb5231413c4d634f3747a87ac2460f415ec961f8855fe9d6f2$
- $k_{(3,7)} = 0x987c8d5333ab86fde9926bd2ca6c674170a05bfe3bdd81ffd038da6c26c842642f64550fedfe935a15e4ca31870fb29$
- $k_{(3,8)} = 0x9fc4018bd96684be88c9e221e4da1bb8f3abd16679dc26c1e8b6e6a1f20cabe69d65201c78607a360370e577bdba587$
- $k_{(3,9)} = 0xe1bba7a1186bdb5223abde7ada14a23c42a0ca7915af6fe06985e7ed1e4d43b9b3f7055dd4eba6f2bafaaebca731c30$
- $k_{(3,10)} = 0x19713e47937cd1be0dfd0b8f1d43fb93cd2fcbcb6caf493fd1183e416389e61031bf3a5cce3fbafce813711ad011c132$
- $k_{(3,11)} = 0x18b46a908f36f6deb918c143fed2edcc523559b8aaf0c2462e6bfe7f911f643249d9cdf41b44d606ce07c8a4d0074d8e$
- $k_{(3,12)} = 0xb182cac101b9399d155096004f53f447aa7b12a3426b08ec02710e807b4633f06c851c1919211f20d4c04f00b971ef8$
- $k_{(3,13)} = 0x245a394ad1eca9b72fc00ae7be315dc757b3b080d4c158013e6632d3c40659cc6cf90ad1c232a6442d9d3f5db980133$
- $k_{(3,14)} = 0x5c129645e44cf1102a159f748c4a3fc5e673d81d7e86568d9ab0f5d396a7ce46ba1049b6579afb7866b1e715475224b$
- $k_{(3,15)} = 0x15e6be4e990f03ce4ea50b3b42df2eb5cb181d8f84965a3957add4fa95af01b2b665027efec01c7704b456be69c8b604$

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

- $k_{(4,0)} = 0x16112c4c3a9c98b252181140fad0eae9601a6de578980be6eec3232b5be72e7a07f3688ef60c206d01479253b03663c1$
- $k_{(4,1)} = 0x1962d75c2381201e1a0cbd6c43c348b885c84ff731c4d59ca4a10356f453e01f78a4260763529e3532f6102c2e49a03d$
- $k_{(4,2)} = 0x58df3306640da276faaae7d6e8eb15778c4855551ae7f310c35a5dd279cd2eca6757cd636f96f891e2538b53dbf67f2$
- $k_{(4,3)} = 0x16b7d288798e5395f20d23bf89edb4d1d115c5dbddbcd30e123da489e726af41727364f2c28297ada8d26d98445f5416$
- $k_{(4,4)} = 0xbe0e079545f43e4b00cc912f8228ddcc6d19c9f0f69bbb0542eda0fc9dec916a20b15dc0fd2ededda39142311a5001d$
- $k_{(4,5)} = 0x8d9e5297186db2d9fb266eaac783182b70152c65550d881c5ecd87b6f0f5a6449f38db9dfa9cce202c6477faaf9b7ac$
- $k_{(4,6)} = 0x166007c08a99db2fc3ba8734ace9824b5eecdfa8d0cf8ef5dd365bc400a0051d5fa9c01a58b1fb93d1a1399126a775c$
- $k_{(4,7)} = 0x16a3ef08be3ea7ea03bcddfabb6ff6ee5a4375efa1f4fd7feb34fd206357132b920f5b00801dee460ee415a15812ed9$
- $k_{(4,8)} = 0x1866c8ed336c61231a1be54fd1d74cc4f9fb0ce4c6af5920abc5750c4bf39b4852cfe2f7bb9248836b233d9d55535d4a$

- $k_{(4,9)} = 0x167a55cda70a6e1cea820597d94a84903216f763e13d87bb5308592e7ea7d4fbc7385ea3d529b35e346ef48bb8913f55$
- $k_{(4,10)} = 0x4d2f259eea405bd48f010a01ad2911d9c6dd039bb61a6290e591b36e636a5c871a5c29f4f83060400f8b49cba8f6aa8$
- $k_{(4,11)} = 0xacccb67481d033ff5852c1e48c50c477f94ff8aefce42d28c0f9a88cea7913516f968986f7ebbea9684b529e2561092$
- $k_{(4,12)} = 0xad6b9514c767fe3c3613144b45f1496543346d98adf02267d5ceef9a00d9b8693000763e3b90ac11e99b138573345cc$
- $k_{(4,13)} = 0x2660400eb2e4f3b628bdd0d53cd76f2bf565b94e72927c1cb748df27942480e420517bd8714cc80d1fadc1326ed06f7$
- $k_{(4,14)} = 0xe0fa1d816ddc03e6b24255e0d7819c171c40f65e273b853324efcd6356caa205ca2f570f13497804415473a1d634b8f$

### 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:

- $k_{(1,0)} = 0x5c759507e8e333ebb5b7a9a47d7ed8532c52d39fd3a042a88b58423c50ae15d5c2638e343d9c71c6238aaaaaaaa97d6 + 0x5c759507e8e333ebb5b7a9a47d7ed8532c52d39fd3a042a88b58423c50ae15d5c2638e343d9c71c6238aaaaaaaa97d6 * I$
- $k_{(1,1)} = 0x11560bf17baa99bc32126fcd787c88f984f87adf7ae0c7f9a208c6b4f20a4181472aaa9cb8d555526a9ffffc71a * I$
- $k_{(1,2)} = 0x11560bf17baa99bc32126fcd787c88f984f87adf7ae0c7f9a208c6b4f20a4181472aaa9cb8d555526a9ffffc71e + 0x8ab05f8bdd54cde190937e76bc3e447cc27c3d6fbd7063fcd104635a790520c0a395554e5c6aaaa9354ffffc38d * I$
- $k_{(1,3)} = 0x171d6541fa38ccfaed6dea691f5fb614cb14b4e7f4e810aa22d6108f142b85757098e38d0f671c7188e2aaaaaaaa5ed1$

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

- $k_{(2,0)} = 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9fefffffaa63 * I$
- $k_{(2,1)} = 0xc + 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9fefffffaa9f * I$

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

- $k_{(3,0)} = 0x1530477c7ab4113b59a4c18b076d11930f7da5d4a07f649bf54439d87d27e500fc8c25ebf8c92f6812cfc71c71c6d706 + 0x1530477c7ab4113b59a4c18b076d11930f7da5d4a07f649bf54439d87d27e500fc8c25ebf8c92f6812cfc71c71c6d706 * I$
- $k_{(3,1)} = 0x5c759507e8e333ebb5b7a9a47d7ed8532c52d39fd3a042a88b58423c50ae15d5c2638e343d9c71c6238aaaaaaaa97be * I$
- $k_{(3,2)} = 0x11560bf17baa99bc32126fced787c88f984f87adf7ae0c7f9a208c6b4f20a4181472aaa9cb8d555526a9ffffffffc71c + 0x8ab05f8bdd54cde190937e76bc3e447cc27c3d6fbd7063fcd104635a790520c0a395554e5c6aaaa9354ffffffffffe38f * I$
- $k_{(3,3)} = 0x124c9ad43b6cf79bfbf7043de3811ad0761b0f37a1e26286b0e977c69aa274524e79097a56dc4bd9e1b371c71c718b10$

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

- $k_{(4,0)} = 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9feffffffa8fb + 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9feffffffa8fb * I$
- $k_{(4,1)} = 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9feffffffa9d3 * I$
- $k_{(4,2)} = 0x12 + 0x1a0111ea397fe69a4b1ba7b6434bacd764774b84f38512bf6730d2a0f6b0f6241eabfffeb153ffffb9feffffffa99 * I$

## 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-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.  $c3 = \sqrt{-g(Z) * (3 * Z^2 + 4 * A)}$  #  $\text{sgn}\theta(c3)$  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.  $tv3 = \text{inv}\theta(tv3)$
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.  $e3 = \text{sgn}\theta(u) == \text{sgn}\theta(y)$
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 = CMOV(Z, -tv2, tv2 != 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. (is_gx1_square, y1) = sqrt_ratio(tv2, tv6)
19. y = tv1 * u
20. y = y * y1
21. x = CMOV(x, tv3, is_gx1_square)
22. y = CMOV(y, y1, is_gx1_square)
23. e1 = sgn0(u) == sgn0(y)
24. y = CMOV(-y, y, e1)
25. x = x / tv4
26. return (x, y)
```

### F.2.1. `sqrt_ratio` Subroutine

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  $y = \text{sqrt}(u / v)$  if  $(u / v)$  is square in  $F$ , and
- $b = \text{False}$  and  $y = \text{sqrt}(Z * (u / v))$  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.  $tv_3 = tv_2^2$
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  $q = 3 \bmod 4$** 

```
sqrt_ratio_3mod4(u, v)
```

Parameters:

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

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

Output:  $(b, y)$ , where

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

Constants:

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

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

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

Constants:

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

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 code [[SAGE](#)] for each algorithm can also be found in [[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  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  to homogeneous projective coordinates, compute  $(X, Y, Z) = (x_n * y_d, y_n * x_d, x_d * y_d)$ .
- 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  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$  to Jacobian projective coordinates, compute  $(X', Y', Z') = (x_n * x_d * y_d^2, y_n * y_d^2 * x_d^3, x_d * y_d)$ .

## 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. c1 = (q + 3) / 8      # Integer arithmetic
2. c2 = 2^c1
3. c3 = sqrt(-1)
4. c4 = (q - 5) / 8     # Integer arithmetic
```

Steps:

```
1. tv1 = u^2
2. tv1 = 2 * tv1
3. xd = tv1 + 1        # Nonzero: -1 is square (mod p), tv1 is not
4. x1n = -J            # x1 = x1n / xd = -J / (1 + 2 * u^2)
5. tv2 = xd^2
6. gxd = tv2 * xd     # gxd = xd^3
7. gx1 = J * tv1      # x1n + J * xd
8. gx1 = gx1 * x1n    # x1n^2 + J * x1n * xd
9. gx1 = gx1 + tv2    # x1n^2 + J * x1n * xd + xd^2
10. gx1 = gx1 * x1n   # x1n^3 + J * x1n^2 * xd + x1n * xd^2
11. tv3 = gxd^2
```

```

12. tv2 = tv3^2           # gxd^4
13. tv3 = tv3 * gxd      # gxd^3
14. tv3 = tv3 * gx1      # gx1 * gxd^3
15. tv2 = tv2 * tv3      # gx1 * gxd^7
16. y11 = tv2^c4         # (gx1 * gxd^7)^((p - 5) / 8)
17. y11 = y11 * tv3      # gx1 * gxd^3 * (gx1 * gxd^7)^((p - 5) / 8)
18. y12 = y11 * c3
19. tv2 = y11^2
20. tv2 = tv2 * gxd
21. e1 = tv2 == gx1
22. y1 = CM0V(y12, y11, e1) # If g(x1) is square, this is its sqrt
23. x2n = x1n * tv1      # x2 = x2n / xd = 2 * u^2 * x1n / xd
24. y21 = y11 * u
25. y21 = y21 * c2
26. y22 = y21 * c3
27. gx2 = gx1 * tv1      # g(x2) = gx2 / gxd = 2 * u^2 * g(x1)
28. tv2 = y21^2
29. tv2 = tv2 * gxd
30. e2 = tv2 == gx2
31. y2 = CM0V(y22, y21, e2) # If g(x2) is square, this is its sqrt
32. tv2 = y1^2
33. tv2 = tv2 * gxd
34. e3 = tv2 == gx1
35. xn = CM0V(x2n, x1n, e3) # If e3, x = x1, else x = x2
36. y = CM0V(y2, y1, e3)  # If e3, y = y1, else y = y2
37. e4 = sgn0(y) == 1    # Fix sign of y
38. y = CM0V(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 [Err4730]).



```
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.  $c_1 = \text{sqrt}(-486664)$  #  $\text{sgn}_0(c_1)$  MUST equal 0

Steps:

1.  $(x_{Mn}, x_{Md}, y_{Mn}, y_{Md}) = \text{map\_to\_curve\_elligator2\_curve25519}(u)$

2.  $x_n = x_{Mn} * y_{Md}$

3.  $x_d = x_n * c_1$

4.  $x_d = x_{Md} * y_{Mn}$  #  $x_n / x_d = c_1 * x_M / y_M$

5.  $y_n = x_{Mn} - x_{Md}$

6.  $y_d = x_{Mn} + x_{Md}$  #  $(n / d - 1) / (n / d + 1) = (n - d) / (n + d)$

7.  $tv_1 = x_d * y_d$

8.  $e = tv_1 == 0$

9.  $x_n = \text{CMOV}(x_n, 0, e)$

10.  $x_d = \text{CMOV}(x_d, 1, e)$

11.  $y_n = \text{CMOV}(y_n, 1, e)$

12.  $y_d = \text{CMOV}(y_d, 1, e)$

13. return  $(x_n, x_d, y_n, y_d)$

### 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. c1 = (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 # x2 = x2n / xd = -1 * u^2 * x1n / xd
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 e2, x = x1, else x = x2
24. y = CMOV(y2, y1, e2) # If e2, y = y1, else y = y2
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.  $xEn = x_n2 - x_d2$ 
8.  $tv2 = xEn - x_d2$ 
9.  $xEn = xEn * x_d2$ 
10.  $xEn = xEn * y_d$ 
11.  $xEn = xEn * y_n$ 
12.  $xEn = xEn * 4$ 
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.  $xEd = tv1 + tv2$ 
19.  $tv2 = tv2 * x_n$ 
20.  $tv4 = x_n * x_d4$ 
21.  $yEn = tv3 - y_d2$ 
22.  $yEn = yEn * tv4$ 
23.  $yEn = yEn - tv2$ 
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.  $yEd = tv2 + tv1$ 
30.  $tv4 = tv4 * y_d2$ 
31.  $yEd = yEd + tv4$ 
32.  $tv1 = xEd * yEd$ 
33.  $e = tv1 == 0$ 
34.  $xEn = \text{CMOV}(xEn, 0, e)$ 
35.  $xEd = \text{CMOV}(xEd, 1, e)$ 
36.  $yEn = \text{CMOV}(yEn, 1, e)$ 
37.  $yEd = \text{CMOV}(yEd, 1, e)$ 
38. return  $(xEn, xEd, yEn, yEd)$ 

```

### 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  $GF(q)$  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  $GF(q)$  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.  $tv_2 = y_1^2$
37.  $tv_2 = tv_2 * g_{xd}$
38.  $e_3 = tv_2 == g_{x1}$
39.  $x_n = \text{CMOV}(x_{2n}, x_{1n}, e_3)$  # If  $e_3$ ,  $x = x_1$ , else  $x = x_2$
40.  $x_n = x_n * K$
41.  $y = \text{CMOV}(y_2, y_1, e_3)$  # If  $e_3$ ,  $y = y_1$ , else  $y = y_2$
42.  $e_4 = \text{sgn}_0(y) == 1$  # Fix sign of  $y$
43.  $y = \text{CMOV}(y, -y, e_3 \text{ XOR } e_4)$
44.  $y = y * K$
45. return  $(x_n, x_d, y, 1)$

### 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  $(x_n / x_d, y_n / y_d)$  on the curve  $E$  (see above).

Output:  $Q$ , a point on the same curve.

Constants:

1.  $c_1 = 1 / (1 + I)^{((p - 1) / 3)}$  # in  $GF(p^2)$
2.  $c_2 = 1 / (1 + I)^{((p - 1) / 2)}$  # in  $GF(p^2)$

Steps:

1.  $q_{xn} = c_1 * \text{frobenius}(x_n)$
2.  $q_{xd} = \text{frobenius}(x_d)$
3.  $q_{yn} = c_2 * \text{frobenius}(y_n)$
4.  $q_{yd} = \text{frobenius}(y_d)$
5. return  $(q_{xn}, q_{xd}, q_{yn}, q_{yd})$

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^2)
```

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 scripts [[SAGE](#)] 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-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. c1, the largest integer such that 2^c1 divides q - 1.
2. c2 = (q - 1) / (2^c1)      # Integer arithmetic
3. c3 = (c2 - 1) / 2        # Integer arithmetic
4. c4, a non-square value in F
5. c5 = c4^c2 in F

Procedure:
1. z = x^c3
2. t = z * z
3. t = t * x
4. z = z * x
5. b = t
6. c = c5
7. for i in (c1, c1 - 1, ..., 2):
8.   for j in (1, 2, ..., i - 2):
9.     b = b * b
10.  e = b == 1
11.  zt = z * c
12.  z = CMOV(zt, z, e)
13.  c = c * c
14.  tt = t * c
15.  t = 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, for example, [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 != -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. 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     = ab640a12220d3ff283510ff3f4b1953d09fad35795140b1c5d64f3
          13967934d5
Q0.y     = dccb558863804a881d4fff3455716c836cef230e5209594ddd33d8
          5c565b19b1
Q1.x     = 51cce63c50d972a6e51c61334f0f4875c9ac1cd2d3238412f84e31
          da7d980ef5
Q1.y     = b45d1a36d00ad90e5ec7840a60a4de411917fbe7c82c3949a6e699

```

```
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
a45e79e4a2
Q0.y = 4f1bc80c70d411a3cc1d67aeae6e726f0f311639fee560c7f5a664
554e3c9c2e
Q1.x = 7da48bb67225c1a17d452c983798113f47e438e4202219dd0715f8
419b274d66
Q1.y = b765696b2913e36db3016c47edb99e24b1da30e761a8a3215dc0ec
4d8f96e6f9

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 4be61ee205094282ba8a2042bcb48d88dfbb609301c49aa8b07853
3dc65a0b5d
P.y = 98f8df449a072c4721d241a3b1236d3caccba603f916ca680f4539
d2bfb3c29e
u[0] = 3bbc30446f39a7befad080f4d5f32ed116b9534626993d2cc5033f
6f8d805919
u[1] = 76bb02db019ca9d3c1e02f0c17f8baf617bbdae5c393a81d9ce11e
3be1bf1d33
Q0.x = c76aaa823aeadeb3f356909cb08f97eee46ecb157c1f56699b5efe
bddf0e6398
Q0.y = 776a6f45f528a0e8d289a4be12c4fab80762386ec644abf2bffb9b
627e4352b1
Q1.x = 418ac3d85a5ccc4ea8dec14f750a3a9ec8b85176c95a7022f39182
6794eb5a75
Q1.y = fd6604f69e9d9d2b74b072d14ea13050db72c932815523305cb9e8
07cc900aff
```





```

P.y = 0c21708cff382b7f4643c07b105c2eaec2cead93a917d825601e63
    c8f21f6abd9abc22c93c2bed6f235954b25048bb1a
u[0] = 25c8d7dc1acd4ee617766693f7f8829396065d1b447eedb155871f
    effd9c6653279ac7e5c46edb7010a0e4ff64c9f3b4
u[1] = 59428be4ed69131df59a0c6a8e188d2d4ece3f1b2a3a02602962b4
    7efa4d7905945b1e2cc80b36aa35c99451073521ac
Q0.x = e4717e29eef38d862bee4902a7d21b44efb58c464e3e1f0d03894d
    94de310f8fffc6de86786dd3e15a1541b18d4eb2846
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
    fad774cd3b3f9a8bcd7f6229dd8dd5a075cb149a0
u[1] = c0473083898f63e03f26f14877a2407bd60c75ad491e7d26cbc6cc
    5ce815654075ec6b6898c7a41d74ceaf720a10c02e
Q0.x = fc853b69437aee9a19d5acf96a4ee4c5e04cf7b53406dfaa2afb5d
    7ad2351b7f554e4bbcb6f5db4177d4d44f933a8f6ee
Q0.y = 7e042547e01834c9043b10f3a8221c4a879cb156f04f72bfccab0c
    047a304e30f2aa8b2e260d34c4592c0c33dd0c6482
Q1.x = 57912293709b3556b43a2dfb137a315d256d573b82ded120ef8c78
    2d607c05d930d958e50cb6dc1cc480b9afc38c45f1
Q1.y = de9387dab0eef0bda219c6f168a92645a84665c4f2137c14270fb4
    24b7532ff84843c3da383ceea24c47fa343c227bb8

msg = abcdef0123456789
P.x = bdecc1c1d870624965f19505be50459d363c71a699a496ab672f9a
    5d6b78676400926fbceee6fcd1780fe86e62b2aa89
P.y = 57cf1f99b5ee00f3c201139b3bfe4dd30a653193778d89a0acc5e
    0f47e46e4e4b85a0595da29c9494c1814acafe183c
u[0] = aab7fb87238cf6b2ab56cdca7e028959bb2ea599d34f68484139d
    de85ec6548a6e48771d17956421bdb7790598ea52e
u[1] = 26e8d833552d7844d167833ca5a87c35bcfaa5a0d86023479fb28e
    5cd6075c18b168bf1f5d2a0ea146d057971336d8d1
Q0.x = 0ceece45b73f89844671df962ad2932122e878ad2259e650626924
    e4e7f132589341dec1480ebcbbbe3509d11fb570b7
Q0.y = fafd71a3115298f6be4ae5c6dfc96c400cfb55760f185b7b03f3fa
    45f3f91eb65d27628b3c705cafd0466fafa54883ce
Q1.x = dea1be8d3f9be4cbf4fab9d71d549dde76875b5d9b876832313a08
    3ec81e528cbc2a0a1d0596b3bcb0ba77866b129776
Q1.y = eb15fe71662214fb03b65541f40d3eb0f4cf5c3b559f647da138c9
    f9b7484c48a08760e02c16f1992762cb7298fa52cf

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
    qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
    qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
    qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 03c3a9f401b78c6c36a52f07eeee0ec1289f178adf78448f43a385
    0e0456f5dd7f7633dd31676d990eda32882ab486c0
P.y = cc183d0d7bdfd0a3af05f50e16a3f2de4abbc523215bf57c848d5e
    a662482b8c1f43dc453a93b94a8026db58f3f5d878

```







### 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
      680727f64f4d66b161fafeb2654bea0d35086bec0a10b30b14adf
      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  = 01143d0e9cddcdac6a9aafe1bcf8d218c0afc45d4451239e821f5
      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

```

```
2829d6bb8581e745f8d0cc9dc6279d0450e779ac2275c4c3608064a
d6779108a7828ebd9954caeb

msg = abcdef0123456789
P . x = 006e200e276a4a81760099677814d7f8794a4a5f3658442de63c18
d2244dcc957c645e94cb0754f95fcf103b2aeaf94411847c24187b
89fb7462ad3679066337cbc4
P . y = 001dd8dfa9775b60b1614f6f169089d8140d4b3e4012949b52f98d
b2deff3e1d97bf73a1fa4d437d1dcdf39b6360cc518d8ebcc0f899
018206fded7617b654f6b168
u[0] = 00183ee1a9bbdc37181b09ec336bcaa34095f91ef14b66b1485c16
6720523dfb81d5c470d44afcb52a87b704dbc5c9bc9d0ef524dec2
9884a4795f55c1359945baf3
u[1] = 00504064fd137f06c81a7cf0f84aa7e92b6b3d56c2368f0a08f447
76aa8930480da1582d01d7f52df31dca35ee0a7876500ece3d8fe0
293cd285f790c9881c998d5e
Q0 . x = 0021482e8622aac14da60e656043f79a6a110cbae5012268a62dd6
a152c41594549f373910ebed170ade892dd5a19f5d687fae7095a4
61d583f8c4295f7aaf8cd7da
Q0 . y = 0177e2d8c6356b7de06e0b5712d8387d529b848748e54a8bc0ef5f
1475aa569f8f492fa85c3ad1c5edc51faf7911f11359bfa2a12d2e
f0bd73df9cb5abd1b101c8b1
Q1 . x = 00abeafb16fdbb5eb95095678d5a65c1f293291dfd20a3751dbe05
d0a9bfe2d2eef19449fe59ec32cdd4a4adc3411177c0f2dfdf0159
438706159a1bbd0567d9b3d0
Q1 . y = 007cc657f847db9db651d91c801741060d63dab4056d0a1d3524e2
eb0e819954d8f677aa353bd056244a88f00017e00c3ce8beedb43
82d83d74418bd48930c6c182

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P . x = 01b264a630bd6555be537b000b99a06761a9325c53322b65bdc41b
f196711f9708d58d34b3b90faf12640c27b91c70a507998e559406
48caa8e71098bf2bc8d24664
P . y = 01ea9f445bee198b3ee4c812dcf7b0f91e0881f0251aab272a1220
1fd89b1a95733fd2a699c162b639e9acdcc54fdc2f6536129b6beb
0432be01aa8da02df5e59aaa
u[0] = 0159871e222689aad7694dc4c3480a49807b1eedd9c8cb4ae1b219
d5ba51655ea5b38e2e4f56b36bf3e3da44a7b139849d28f598c816
fe1bc7ed15893b22f63363c3
u[1] = 004ef0cffd475152f3858c0a8ccbf7902d8261da92744e98df9b7
fad0a5502f29c5086e76e2cf498f47321434a40b1504911552ce4
4ad7356a04e08729ad9411f5
Q0 . x = 0005eac7b0b81e38727efcab1e375f6779aea949c3e409b53a1d37
aa2acb87a7e6ad24aafb3c52f82f7f0e21b872e88c55e17b7fa
21ce08a94ea2121c42c2eb73
Q0 . y = 00a173b6a53a7420dbd61d4a21a7c0a52de7a5c6ce05f31403bef7
47d16cc8604a039a73bdd6e114340e55dacd6bea8e217ffbadfb8c
292afa3e1b2afc839a6ce7bb
Q1 . x = 01881e3c193a69e4d88d8180a6879b74782a0bc7e529233e9f84bf
7f17d2f319c36920fba26f9e57a1e045cc7822c834c239593b6e1
42a694aa00c757b0db79e5e8
Q1 . y = 01558b16d396d866e476e001f2dd0758927655450b84e12f154032
c7c2a6db837942cd9f44b814f79b4d729996ced61eec61d85c6751
39cbffe3fbf071d2c21cfeeb

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```

```

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
P.x   = 00c12bc3e28db07b6b4d2a2b1167ab9e26fc2fa85c7b0498a17b03
47edf52392856d7e28b8fa7a2dd004611159505835b687ecf1a764
857e27e9745848c436ef3925
P.y   = 01cd287df9a50c22a9231beb452346720bb163344a41c5f5a24e83
35b6ccc595fd436aea89737b1281aecb411eb835f0b939073fdd1d
d4d5a2492e91ef4a3c55bcbd
u[0]  = 0033d06d17bc3b9a3efc081a05d65805a14a3050a0dd4dfb488461
8eb5c73980a59c5a246b18f58ad022dd3630faa22889fbb8ba1593
466515e6ab4aeb7381c26334
u[1]  = 0092290ab99c3fea1a5b8fb2ca49f859994a04faee3301cefab312
d34227f6a2d0c3322cf76861c6a3683bdaa2dd2a6daa5d6906c663
e065338b2344d20e313f1114
Q0.x  = 00041f6eb92af8777260718e4c22328a7d74203350c6c8f5794d99
d5789766698f459b83d5068276716f01429934e40af3d1111a2278
0b1e07e72238d2207e5386be
Q0.y  = 001c712f0182813942b87cab8e72337db017126f52ed797dd23458
4ac9ae7e80dfe7abea11db02cf1855312eae1447dbaecc9d7e8c88
0a5e76a39f6258074e1bc2e0
Q1.x  = 0125c0b69bcf55eab49280b14f707883405028e05c927cd7625d4e
04115bd0e0e6323b12f5d43d0d6d2eff16dbc f244542f84ec05891
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
7651891321be732ddf653fa8fefa34d86fb728db569d36b5b6ed39
83945854b2fc2dc6a75aa25b
Q.x = 00c720ab56aa5a7a4c07a7732a0a4e1b909e32d063ae1b58db5f0e
b5e09f08a9884bff55a2bef4668f715788e692c18c1915cd034a6b
998311fcf46924ce66a2be9a
Q.y = 003570e87f91a4f3c7a56be2cb2a078ffc153862a53d5e03e5dad5
bccc6c529b8bab0b7dbb157499e1949e4edab21cf5d10b782bc1e9
45e13d7421ad8121dbc72b1d

msg = abcdef0123456789
P.x = 00bcaf32a968ff7971b3bbd9ce8edfbee1309e2019d7ff373c3838
7a782b005dce6ceffccfed5c6511c8f7f312f343f3a891029c585
8f45ee0bf370aba25fc990cc
P.y = 00923517e767532d82cb8a0b59705eec2b7779ce05f9181c7d5d5e
25694ef8ebd4696343f0bc27006834d2517215ecf79482a84111f5
0c1bae25044fe1dd77744bbd
u[0] = 01dba0d7fa26a562ee8a9014ebc2cca4d66fd9de036176aca8fc11
ef254cd1bc208847ab7701dbca7af328b3f601b11a1737a899575a
5c14f4dca5aaca45e9935e07
Q.x = 00bcaf32a968ff7971b3bbd9ce8edfbee1309e2019d7ff373c3838
7a782b005dce6ceffccfed5c6511c8f7f312f343f3a891029c585
8f45ee0bf370aba25fc990cc
Q.y = 00923517e767532d82cb8a0b59705eec2b7779ce05f9181c7d5d5e
25694ef8ebd4696343f0bc27006834d2517215ecf79482a84111f5
0c1bae25044fe1dd77744bbd

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 001ac69014869b6c4ad7aa8c443c255439d36b0e48a0f57b03d6fe
9c40a66b4e2eaed2a93390679a5cc44b3a91862b34b673f0e92c83
187da02bf3db967d867ce748
P.y = 00d5603d530e4d62b30fccfa1d90c2206654d74291c1db1c25b86a
051ee3fffc294e5d56f2e776853406bd09206c63d40f37ad882952
4cf89ad70b5d6e0b4a3b7341
u[0] = 00844da980675e1244cb209dcf3ea0aabec23bd54b2cda69fff86e
b3acc318bf3d01bae96e9cd6f4c5ceb5539df9a7ad7fcc5e9d5469
6081ba9782f3a0f6d14987e3
Q.x = 001ac69014869b6c4ad7aa8c443c255439d36b0e48a0f57b03d6fe
9c40a66b4e2eaed2a93390679a5cc44b3a91862b34b673f0e92c83
187da02bf3db967d867ce748
Q.y = 00d5603d530e4d62b30fccfa1d90c2206654d74291c1db1c25b86a
051ee3fffc294e5d56f2e776853406bd09206c63d40f37ad882952
4cf89ad70b5d6e0b4a3b7341

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```

```

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
P.x   = 01801de044c517a80443d2bd4f503a9e6866750d2f94a22970f62d
      721f96e4310e4a828206d9cdeaa8f2d476705cc3bbc490a6165c68
      7668f15ec178a17e3d27349b
P.y   = 0068889ea2e1442245fe42bfda9e58266828c0263119f35a61631a
      3358330f3bb84443fcb54fcd53a1d097fccbe310489b74ee143fc2
      938959a83a1f7dd4a6fd395b
u[0]  = 01aab1fb7e5cd44ba4d9f32353a383cb1bb9eb763ed40b32bdd5f6
      66988970205998c0e44af6e2b5f6f8e48e969b3f649cae3c6ab463
      e1b274d968d91c02f0cce91
Q.x   = 01801de044c517a80443d2bd4f503a9e6866750d2f94a22970f62d
      721f96e4310e4a828206d9cdeaa8f2d476705cc3bbc490a6165c68
      7668f15ec178a17e3d27349b
Q.y   = 0068889ea2e1442245fe42bfda9e58266828c0263119f35a61631a
      3358330f3bb84443fcb54fcd53a1d097fccbe310489b74ee143fc2
      938959a83a1f7dd4a6fd395b

```

## J.4. curve25519

### J.4.1. curve25519\_XMD:SHA-512\_ELL2\_RO\_

```

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]   = 005fe8a7b8fef0a16c105e6cadf5a6740b3365e18692a9c05fbfb4
      d97f645a6a
u[1]   = 1347edbec6a2b5d8c02e058819819bee177077c9d10a4ce165aab0
      fd0252261a
Q0.x   = 36b4df0c864c64707cbf6cf36e9ee2c09a6cb93b28313c169be295
      61bb904f98
Q0.y   = 6cd59d664fb58c66c892883cd0eb792e52055284dac3907dd756b4
      5d15c3983d
Q1.x   = 3fa114783a505c0b2b2fbee0102853c0b494e7757f2a089d0daae
      7ed9a0db2b
Q1.y   = 76c0fe7fec932aaafb8ee0fb42d9cbb32eb931158f469ff3050af15
      cfdbbeff94

msg    = abc
P.x    = 2b4419f1f2d48f5872de692b0aca72cc7b0a60915dd70bde432e82
      6b6abc526d
P.y    = 1b8235f255a268f0a6fa8763e97eb3d22d149343d495da1160eff9
      703f2d07dd
u[0]   = 49bed021c7a3748f09fa8cdfcac044089f7829d3531066ac9e74e0
      994e05bc7d
u[1]   = 5c36525b663e63389d886105cee7ed712325d5a97e60e140aba7e2
      ce5ae851b6
Q0.x   = 16b3d86e056b7970fa00165f6f48d90b619ad618791661b7b5e1ec
      78be10eac1

```

```
Q0.y = 4ab256422d84c5120b278cbdfc4e1facc5baadffeccecf8ee9bf39
46106d50ca
Q1.x = 7ec29ddbfb34539c40adfa98fcb39ec36368f47f30e8f888cc7e86f
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_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 096e9c8bae6c06b554c1ee69383bb0e82267e064236b3a30608d4e
d20b73ac5a
P.y = 1eb5a62612cafb32b16c3329794645b5b948d9f8ffe501d4e26b07
3fef6de355
u[0] = 5e123990f11bbb5586613ffabdb58d47f64bb5f2fa115f8ea8df01
88e0c9e1b5
u[1] = 5e8553eb00438a0bb1e7faa59dec6d8087f9c8011e5fb8ed9df31c
b6c0d4ac19
Q0.x = 7a94d45a198fb5daa381f45f2619ab279744efdd8bd8ed587fc5b6
5d6cea1df0
Q0.y = 67d44f85d376e64bb7d713585230cdbfafc8e2676f7568e0b6ee59
361116a6e1
Q1.x = 30506fb7a32136694abd61b6113770270debe593027a968a01f271
e146e60c18
Q1.y = 7eeee0e706b40c6b5174e551426a67f975ad5a977ee2f01e8e20a6
d612458c3b

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
P.x = 1bc61845a138e912f047b5e70ba9606ba2a447a4dade024c8ef3dd
42b7bbc5fe
P.y = 623d05e47b70e25f7f1d51dda6d7c23c9a18ce015fe3548df596ea
```











```

P.x = 1dd2fefce934ecfd7aae6ec998de088d7dd03316aa1847198aecf6
99ba6613f1
P.y = 2f8a6c24dd1adde73909cada6a4a137577b0f179d336685c4a955a
0a8e1a86fb
u[0] = 475ccff99225ef90d78cc9338e9f6a6bb7b17607c0c4428937de75
d33edba941
Q.x = 55186c242c78e7d0ec5b6c9553f04c6aeef64e69ec2e824472394d
a32647cfc6
Q.y = 5b9ea3c265ee42256a8f724f616307ef38496ef7eba391c08f99f3
bea6fa88f0

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 35fbdc5143e8a97afd3096f2b843e07df72e15bfca2eaf6879bf97
c5d3362f73
P.y = 2af6ff6ef5ebba128b0774f4296cb4c2279a074658b083b8dcca91
f57a603450
u[0] = 049a1c8bd51bcb2aec339f387d1ff51428b88d0763a91bcdf69298
14ac95d03d
Q.x = 024b6e1621606dca8071aa97b43dce4040ca78284f2a527dcf5d0f
bfac2b07e7
Q.y = 5102353883d739bdc9f8a3af650342b171217167dce34f8db5720
8ec1dfdbf2

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
P.x = 6e5e1f37e99345887fc12111575fc1c3e36df4b289b8759d23af14
d774b66bfff
P.y = 2c90c3d39eb18ff291d33441b35f3262cdd307162cc97c31bfcc7a
4245891a37
u[0] = 3cb0178a8137cefa5b79a3a57c858d7eeea787b2781be4a362a2f
0750d24fa0
Q.x = 3e6368cff6e88a58e250c54bd27d2c989ae9b3acb6067f2651ad28
2ab8c21cd9
Q.y = 38fb39f1566ca118ae6c7af42810c0bb9767ae5960abb5a8ca7925
30bfb9447d

```

### J.6. curve448

#### J.6.1. curve448\_XOF:SHAKE256\_ELL2\_RO\_

```

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
6edd2703646b25f341e73deedfeb022d1d3cecd02b93b4d585ead
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
0d5fbb65139a2f828617835f527cb2ca24a8f5fc8e84378343c43d
096d
Q1.y = 54f4c499bf3d5b154511913f9615bd914969b65c7b74508d7ae5a1
69e9595b7cbcab9a1485e07b2ce426e4fbed052f03842c4313b7db
e39a

msg = abcdef0123456789
P.x = f54ecd14b85a50e000000618452df3a75be7bfba11da5118774ae4e
a55ac204e153f77285d780c4acee6c96abe3577a0c0b00be6e790c
f194
P.y = 935247a64bf78c107069943c7e3ecc52acb27ce4a3230407c83573
41685ea2152e8c3da93f8cd77da1bddb5bb759c6e7ae7d516dced4
2850
u[0] = 6aab71a38391639f27e49eae8b1cb6b7172a1f478190ece293957e
7cdb2391e7cc1c4261970d9c1bbf9c3915438f74fbd7eb5cd4d4d1

```



```

P.y = fee0192d49bcc0c28d954763c2cbe739b9265c4bebe3883803c649
    71220cfd60b9ac99ad986cd908c0534b260b5cfca46f6c2b0f3f2
    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 = 51aceca4fa95854bbaba58d8a5e17a86c07acadef32e1188cafda2
    6232131800002cc2f27c7aec454e5e0c615bddfffb7df6a5f7f0f14
    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
375769289c44d3dc87474b23df7f45f9a4030892cda689e343aeae
a6ad
Q.x = dc29532761f03c24d57f530da4c24acc4c676d185becaa89fcc083
266541fb7f10ecec91dac64a34cd988274633ae25c4d784aee52de
47a8
Q.y = a5f6da11259c69f2e07fce6a7b6afec4c25bd2df83426765f9c070
4111da24c6a0550d5c7aac7d648d55f7640d50be99c926195e852a
daac

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 9b8d008863beb4a02fb9e4efefd2eba867307fb1c7ce01746115d3
2e1db551bb254e8e3e4532d5c74a83949a69a60519ecc9178083cb
e943
P.y = 346a1fca454d1e67c628437c270ec0f0c4256bb774fe6c0e49de70
04ff6d9199e2cd99d8f7575a96aafc4dc8db1811ba0a44317581f4
1371
u[0] = fe952ac0149f92436bba12ea2e542aa226f4fc074d79ff462c41b3
27968a649a495a8a93b6c3044af2273456abb5e166ce4fb8c9b10c
8c2e
Q.x = 512803d89f59c57376e6570cd54c4e901643e089cd9456f549daa4
372b8b52679860b68aa8bedfaa88970f15ab6098d5f252083ac98a
58c9
Q.y = 3d9b6593c7941a20d76161c9a171f1e507495a08f03dfcae33a2ac
3602698e46a74d1039b583c984036f590eaa43d20ba5aada3fffb55
2f77

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
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\_RO\_

```

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
    34f1aafdc26b554344742e6ba0420b71b298671bbeb2b773661863
    4610
u[0]  = 0847c5ebf957d3370b1f98fde499fb3e659996d9fc9b5707176ade
    785ba72cd84b8a5597c12b1024be5f510fa5ba99642c4cec7f3f69
    d3e7
u[1]  = f8cbd8a7ae8c8deed071f3ac4b93e7cfcb8f1eac1645d699fd6d38
    81cb295a5d3006d9449ed7cad412a77a1fe61e84a9e41d59ef384d
    6f9a
Q0.x  = c08177330869db17fb81a5e6e53b36d29086d806269760f2e4caba
    a4015f5dbadb7ca2ba594d96a89d0ca4f0944489e1ef393d53db85
    096f
Q0.y  = 02e894598c050eeb7195f5791f1a5f65da3776b7534be37640bcfb
    95d4b915bd22333c50387583507169708fbd7bea0d7aa385dcc614
    be9c
Q1.x  = 770877fd3b6c5503398157b68a9d3609f585f40e1ebebdd69bb0e4
    d3d9aa811995ce75333fdadfa50db886a35959cc59cffd5c9710da
    ca25
Q1.y  = b27fef77aa6231fbbc27538fa90eaca8abd03eb1e62fdae4ec5e82
    8117c3b8b3ff8c34d0a6e6d79ffff16d339b94ae8ede33331d5b464
    c792

msg   = abc
P.x   = 4e0158acacffa545adb818a6ed8e0b870e6abc24dfc1dc45cf9a05
    2e98469275d9ff0c168d6a5ac7ec05b742412ee090581f12aa398f
    9f8c
P.y   = 894d3fa437b2d2e28cdc3bfaade035430f350ec5239b6b406b5501
    da6f6d6210ff26719cad83b63e97ab26a12df6dec851d6bf38e294
    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
318d590381ca25f3cc628a36a924a9ddf3cbedf94edf3b338ea7
7403

msg = abcdef0123456789
P.x = 2c25b4503fadc94b27391933b557abdecc601c13ed51c5de683894
84f93dbd6c22e5f962d9babf7a39f39f994312f8ca23344847e1fb
f176
P.y = d5e6f5350f430e53a110f5ac7fcc82a96cb865aeca982029522d32
601e41c042a9dfbdfbefa2b0bdcdc3bc58cca8a7cd546803083d3a
8548
u[0] = 10659ce25588db4e4be6f7c791a79eb21a7f24aaaca76a6ca3b83b
80aaf95aa328fe7d569a1ac99f9cd216edf3915d72632f1a8b990e
250c
u[1] = 9243e5b6c480683fd533e81f4a778349a309ce00bd163a29eb9fa8
dbc8f549242bef33e030db21cfffacd408d2c4264b93e476c6a8590
e7aa
Q0.x = 1457b60c12e00e47ceb3ce64b57e7c3c61636475443d704a8e2b2a
b0a5ac7e4b3909435416784e16e19929c653b1bdcd9478a8e5331c
a9ae
Q0.y = 935d9f75f7a0babbc39c0a1c3b412518ed8a24bc2c4886722fb4b7
d4a747af98e4e2528c75221e2df3424abb436e10539a74caafa
3ea3
Q1.x = b44d9e34211b4028f24117e856585ed81448f3c8b934987a1c5939
c86048737a08d85934fec6b3c2ef9f09cbd365cf22744f2e4ce697
62a4
Q1.y = dc996c1736f4319868f897d9a27c45b02dd3bc6b7ca356a039606e
5406e131a0bbe8238208b327b00853e8af84b58b13443e70542556
3323

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = a1861a9464ae31249a0e60bf38791f3663049a3f5378998499a832
92e159a2fecff838eb9bc6939e5c6ae76eb074ad4aae39b55b72ca
0b9a
P.y = 580a2798c5b904f8adfec5bd29fb49b4633cd9f8c2935eb4a0f12e
5dfa0285680880296bb729c6405337525fb5ed3dff930c137314f6
0401
u[0] = c80390020e578f009ead417029eff6cd0926110922db63ab98395e
3bdfdd5d8a65b1a2b8d495dc8c5e59b7f3518731f7dfc0f93ace5d
ee4b
u[1] = 1c4dc6653a445bbe2add81d8e90a6c8591a788deb91d0d3f1519a
2e4a460313041b77c1b0817f2e80b388e5c3e49f37d787dc1f85e4
324a
Q0.x = 9d355251e245e4b13ed4ea3e5a3c55bf9b7211f1704771f2e1d8f1
a65610c468b1cf70c6c2ce30dcaad54ad9e5439471ec554b862ec8
875a
Q0.y = 6689ba36a242af69ac2aad955d15e982d9b04f5d77f7609ebf742
9587feb7e5ce27490b9c72114509f89565122074e46a614d7fd7c8
00bd

```







```

P.y = 7f95890f33efebd1044d382a01b1bee0900fb6116f94688d487c6c
7b9c8371f6
u[0] = 128aab5d3679a1f7601e3bdf94ced1f43e491f544767e18a4873f3
97b08a2b61
u[1] = 5897b65da3b595a813d0fdcc75c895dc531be76a03518b044daaa0
f2e4689e00
Q0.x = 07dd9432d426845fb19857d1b3a91722436604ccbbbadaad8523b8f
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_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
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_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

```

```

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
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\_

```

suite = secp256k1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_
dst   = QUUX-V01-CS02-with-secp256k1_XMD:SHA-256_SSWU_NU_

msg   =
P.x   = a4792346075feae77ac3b30026f99c1441b4ecf666ded19b7522cf
      65c4c55c5b
P.y   = 62c59e2a6aeed1b23be5883e833912b08ba06be7f57c0e9cdc663f
      31639ff3a7
u[0]  = 0137fcd23bc3da962e8808f97474d097a6c8aa2881fceed4514173
      635872cf3b
Q.x   = a4792346075feae77ac3b30026f99c1441b4ecf666ded19b7522cf
      65c4c55c5b
Q.y   = 62c59e2a6aeed1b23be5883e833912b08ba06be7f57c0e9cdc663f
      31639ff3a7

msg   = abc
P.x   = 3f3b5842033fff837d504bb4ce2a372bfeadbdbd84a1d2b678b6e1
      d7ee426b9d
P.y   = 902910d1fef15d8ae2006fc84f2a5a7bda0e0407dc913062c3a493
      c4f5d876a5
u[0]  = e03f894b4d7caf1a50d6aa45cac27412c8867a25489e32c5ddeb50
      3229f63a2e
Q.x   = 3f3b5842033fff837d504bb4ce2a372bfeadbdbd84a1d2b678b6e1
      d7ee426b9d
Q.y   = 902910d1fef15d8ae2006fc84f2a5a7bda0e0407dc913062c3a493
      c4f5d876a5

msg   = abcdef0123456789
P.x   = 07644fa6281c694709f53bdd21bed94dab995671e4a8cd1904ec4a
      a50c59bdfd
P.y   = c79f8d1dad79b6540426922f7fbc9579c3018dafefcd4552b1626
      b506c21e7b
u[0]  = e7a6525ae7069ff43498f7f508b41c57f80563c1fe4283510b3224

```





```

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] = 003574a00b109ada2f26a37a91f9d1e740dff8d69ec0c35e1e9f4
      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 = 03a87ae2caf14e8ee52e51fa2ed8eeffe80f02457004ba4d486d6aa
      1f517c0889501dc7413753f9599b099ebcbbd2d709
u[0] = 062d1865eb80ebfa73dcfc45db1ad4266b9f3a93219976a3790ab8
      d52d3e5f1e62f3b01795e36834b17b70e7b76246d4
u[1] = 0cdc3e2f271f29c4ff75020857ce6c5d36008c9b48385ea2f2bf6f
      96f428a3deb798aa033cd482d1cdc8b30178b08e3a
Q0.x = 08834484878c217682f6d09a4b51444802fdb3d7f2df9903a0dda
      db92130ebbf807fffa0eabf257d7b48272410afff
Q0.y = 0b318f7ecf77f45a0f038e62d7098221d2dbbca2a394164e2e3fe9
      53dc714ac2cde412d8f2d7f0c03b259e6795a2508e
Q1.x = 158418ed6b27e2549f05531a8281b5822b31c3bf3144277fbb977f
      8d6e2694fedceb7011b3c2b192f23e2a44b2bd106e
Q1.y = 1879074f344471fac5f839e2b4920789643c075792bec5af4282c7
      3f7941cda5aa77b00085eb10e206171b9787c4169f

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
      qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
      qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 15f68eaa693b95ccb85215dc65fa81038d69629f70aeed0d0f677c
      f22285e7bf58d7cb86eeffe8f2e9bc3f8cb84fac488
P.y = 1807a1d50c29f430b8cafc4f8638dfeeadf51211e1602a5f184443
      076715f91bb90a48ba1e370edce6ae1062f5e6dd38
u[0] = 010476f6a060453c0b1ad0b628f3e57c23039ee16eea5e71bb87c3
      b5419b1255dc0e5883322e563b84a29543823c0e86
u[1] = 0b1a912064fb0554b180e07af7e787f1f883a0470759c03c1b6509
      eb8ce980d1670305ae7b928226bb58fdc0a419f46e
Q0.x = 0cbd7f84ad2c99643fea7a7ac8f52d63d66cefa06d9a56148e58b9

```





## 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
      66f30d9b8d4ac44c1038e9dcdd5393faf5c41fb78a
+ I * 05cb8437535e20ecffae7752baddf98034139c38452458baeefab
      379ba13dff5bf5dd71b72418717047f5b0f37da03d
P.y   = 0503921d7f6a12805e72940b963c0cf3471c7b2a524950ca195d11
      062ee75ec076daf2d4bc358c4b190c0c98064fdd92
+ I * 12424ac32561493f3fe3c260708a12b7c620e7be00099a974e259d
      dc7d1f6395c3c811cdd19f1e8dbf3e9ecfdbcab8d6
u[0]  = 03dbc2cce174e91ba93cbb08f26b917f98194a2ea08d1cce75b2b9
      cc9f21689d80bd79b594a613d0a68eb807dfdc1cf8
+ I * 05a2acec64114845711a54199ea339abd125ba38253b70a92c876d
      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
      60db7b38417915b413ca65f875c130bebfaa59790c

msg   = abc
P.x   = 02c2d18e033b960562aae3cab37a27ce00d80ccd5ba4b7fe0e7a21
      0245129dbec7780ccc7954725f4168aff2787776e6
+ I * 139cddbccdc5e91b9623efd38c49f81a6f83f175e80b06fc374de9
      eb4b41dfe4ca3a230ed250fbc3a2acf73a41177fd8
P.y   = 1787327b68159716a37440985269cf584bcb1e621d3a7202be6ea0
      5c4cfe244aeb197642555a0645fb87bf7466b2ba48
+ I * 00aa65dae3c8d732d10ecd2c50f8a1baf3001578f71c694e03866e
      9f3d49ac1e1ce70dd94a733534f106d4cecd0eddd16
u[0]  = 15f7c0aa8f6b296ab5ff9c2c7581ade64f4ee6f1bf18f55179ff44
      a2cf355fa53dd2a2158c5ecb17d7c52f63e7195771
+ I * 01c8067bf4c0ba709aa8b9abc3d1cef589a4758e09ef53732d670f
      d8739a7274e111ba2fcaa71b3d33df2a3a0c8529dd
u[1]  = 187111d5e088b6b9acfdfad078c4dacf72dcd17ca17c82be35e79f
      8c372a693f60a033b461d81b025864a0ad051a06e4

```

```
+ I * 08b852331c96ed983e497ebc6dee9b75e373d923b729194af8e72a
051ea586f3538a6ebb1e80881a082fa2b24df9f566
Q0.x = 12b2e525281b5f4d2276954e84ac4f42cf4e13b6ac4228624e1776
0faf94ce5706d53f0ca1952f1c5ef75239aeed55ad
+ I * 05d8a724db78e570e34100c0bc4a5fa84ad5839359b40398151f37
cfff5a51de945c563463c9efbdda569850ee5a53e77
Q0.y = 02eacdc556d0bdb5d18d22f23dcb086dd106cad713777c7e640794
3edbe0b3d1efe391eedf11e977fac55f9b94f2489c
+ I * 04bbe48bfd5814648d0b9e30f0717b34015d45a861425fab1ee06
fdfce36384ae2c808185e693ae97dcde118f34de41
Q1.x = 19f18cc5ec0c2f055e47c802acc3b0e40c337256a208001dde14b2
5afced146f37ea3d3ce16834c78175b3ed61f3c537
+ I * 15b0dadcd256a258b4c68ea43605dfffa6d312eef215c19e6474b3e1
01d33b661dfee43b51abbf96fee68fc6043ac56a58
Q1.y = 05e47c1781286e61c7ade887512bd9c2cb9f640d3be9cf87ea0bad
24bd0ebfe946497b48a581ab6c7d4ca74b5147287f
+ I * 19f98db2f4a1fcdf56a9ced7b320ea9deecf57c8e59236b0dc21f6
ee7229aa9705ce9ac7fe7a31c72edca0d92370c096

msg = abcdef0123456789
P.x = 121982811d2491fde9ba7ed31ef9ca474f0e1501297f68c298e9f4
c0028add35aea8bb83d53c08cfc007c1e005723cd0
+ I * 190d119345b94fbd15497bcba94ecf7db2cbfd1e1fe7da034d26cb
ba169fb3968288b3fafb265f9ebd380512a71c3f2c
P.y = 05571a0f8d3c08d094576981f4a3b8eda0a8e771fcdcc8ecceaf13
56a6acf17574518acb506e435b639353c2e14827c8
+ I * 0bb5e7572275c567462d91807de765611490205a941a5a6af3b169
1bfe596c31225d3aabd15faff860cb4ef17c7c3be
u[0] = 0313d9325081b415bfd4e5364efaef392ecf69b087496973b22930
3e1816d2080971470f7da112c4eb43053130b785e1
+ I * 062f84cb21ed89406890c051a0e8b9cf6c575c6e8e18ecf63ba86
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
+ I * 1674338ea298281b636b2eb0fe593008d03171195fd6dcd4531e8a
1ed1f02a72da238a17a635de307d7d24aa2d969a47
Q1.y = 0dc7fa13fff6b12558419e0a1e94bfc3cfaf67238009991c5f24ee
94b632c3d09e27eca329989aee348a67b50d5e236c
+ I * 169585e164c131103d85324f2d7747b23b91d66ae5d947c449c819
4a347969fc6bbd967729768da485ba71868df8aed2

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 19a84dd7248a1066f737cc34502ee555bd3c19f2ecdb3c7d9e24d
c65d4e25e50d83f0f77105e955d78f4762d33c17da
```

```
+ I * 0934aba516a52d8ae479939a91998299c76d39cc0c035cd18813be
c433f587e2d7a4fef038260eef0cef4d02aae3eb91
P.y = 14f81cd421617428bc3b9fe25afbb751d934a00493524bc4e06563
5b0555084dd54679df1536101b2c979c0152d09192
+ I * 09bcccfaf036b4847c9950780733633f13619994394c23ff0b32fa6
b795844f4a0673e20282d07bc69641cee04f5e5662
u[0] = 025820cefc7d06fd38de7d8e370e0da8a52498be9b53cba9927b2e
f5c6de1e12e12f188bbc7bc923864883c57e49e253
+ I * 034147b77ce337a52e5948f66db0bab47a8d038e712123bb381899
b6ab5ad20f02805601e6104c29df18c254b8618c7b
u[1] = 0930315cae1f9a6017c3f0c8f2314baa130e1cf13f6532bff0a8a1
790cd70af918088c3db94bda214e896e1543629795
+ I * 10c4df2cacf67ea3cb3108b00d4cbd0b3968031ebc8eac4b1ebcef
e84d6b715fde66bef0219951ece29d1facc8a520ef
Q0.x = 09eccbc53df677f0e5814e3f86e41e146422834854a224bf5a83a5
0e4cc0a77bfc56718e8166ad180f53526ea9194b57
+ I * 0c3633943f91daee715277bd644fba585168a72f96ded64fc5a384
cce4ec884a4c3c30f08e09cd2129335dc8f67840ec
Q0.y = 0eb6186a0457d5b12d132902d4468bfeb7315d83320b6c32f1c875
f344efc9a979952b4aa418589cb01af712f98cc555
+ I * 119e3cf167e69eb16c1c7830e8df88856d48be12e3ff0a40791a5c
df7221311d4bf13b1847f371f467357b3f3c0b4c7
Q1.x = 0eb3aabc1ddfce17ff18455fcc7167d15ce6b60ddc9eb9b59f8d40
ab49420d35558686293d046fc1e42f864b7f60e381
+ I * 198bdfb19d7441ebcca61e8ff774b29d17da16547d2c10c273227a
635cacea3f16826322ae85717630f0867539b5ed8b
Q1.y = 0aaf1dee3adf3ed4c80e481c09b57ea4c705e1b8d25b897f0ceec
3990748716575f92abff22a1c8f4582aff7b872d52
+ I * 0d058d9061ed27d4259848a06c96c5ca68921a5d269b078650c882
cb3c2bd424a8702b7a6ee4e0ead9982baf6843e924

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
P.x = 01a6ba2f9a11fa5598b2d8ace0fbe0a0eacb65deceb476fbbcb64f
d24557c2f4b18ecfc5663e54ae16a84f5ab7f62534
+ I * 11fca2ff525572795a801eed17eb12785887c7b63fb77a42be46ce
4a34131d71f7a73e95fee3f812aea3de78b4d01569
P.y = 0b6798718c8aed24bc19cb27f866f1c9effcddf92397ad6448b5c9
db90d2b9da6cbabf48adc1adf59a1a28344e79d57e
+ I * 03a47f8e6d1763ba0cad63d6114c0accbef65707825a511b251a66
0a9b3994249ae4e63fac38b23da0c398689ee2ab52
u[0] = 190b513da3e66fc9a3587b78c76d1d132b1152174d0b83e3c11140
66392579a45824c5fa17649ab89299ddd4bda54935
+ I * 12ab625b0fe0ebd1367fe9fac57bb1168891846039b4216b9d9400
7b674de2d79126870e88aeef54b2ec717a887dcf39
u[1] = 0e6a42010cf435fb5bacc156a585e1ea3294cc81d0ceb81924d950
40298380b164f702275892cedd81b62de3aba3f6b5
+ I * 117d9a0defc57a33ed208428cb84e54c85a6840e7648480ae42883
8989d25d97a0af8e3255be62b25c2a85630d2ddd8
Q0.x = 17cadf8d04a1a170f8347d42856526a24cc466cb2ddf506cff011
```

```

          91666b7f944e31244d662c904de5440516a2b09004
+ I * 0d13ba91f2a8b0051cf3279ea0ee63a9f19bc9cb8bffc7d78b3cbd
Q0.y = 8cc4fc43ba726774b28038213acf2b0095391c523e
      = 17ef19497d6d9246fa94d35575c0f8d06ee02f21a284dbeaa78768
      + I * 12c3c913ba4ed03c24f0721a81a6be7430f2971ffca8fd1729aafe
      496bb725807531b44b34b59b3ae5495e5a2dcbd5c8
Q1.x = 16ec57b7fe04c71dfe34fb5ad84dbce5a2dbbd6ee085f1d8cd17f4
      = 5e8868976fc3c51ad9eeda682c7869024d24579bfd
      + I * 13103f7aace1ae1420d208a537f7d3a9679c287208026e4e3439ab
      8cd534c12856284d95e27f5e1f33eec2ce656533b0
Q1.y = 0958b2c4c2c10fce5a6c59b9e92c4a67b0fae3e2e0f1b6b5edad9
      = 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   = 0caead0dfd7b6176c01436833c79d305c78be307da5f6af6c133c47
      = 311def6ff1e0babf57a0fb5539fce7ee12407b0a42
      + I * 1498aadcf7ae2b345243e281ae076df6de84455d766ab6fcdaad71
      fab60abb2e8b980a440043cd305db09d283c895e3d
u[0]  = 07355d25caf6e7f2f0cb2812ca0e513bd026ed09dda65b177500fa
      = 31714e09ea0ded3a078b526bed3307f804d4b93b04
      + I * 02829ce3c021339ccb5caf3e187f6370e1e2a311dec9b753631170
      63ab2015603ff52c3d3b98f19c2f65575e99e8b78c
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
      = 63b79e321ff50fe3053330911c56b6ceea08fee656
      + I * 153606c417e59fb331b7ae6bce4fbf7c5190c33ce9402b5ebe2b70
      e44fca614f3f1382a3625ed5493843d0b0a652fc3f
u[0]  = 138879a9559e24cecee8697b8b4ad32cced053138ab913b9987277
      = 2dc753a2967ed50aabc907937aefb2439ba06cc50c
      + I * 0a1ae7999ea9bab1dcc9ef8887a6cb6e8f1e22566015428d220b7e
      ec90ffa70ad1f624018a9ad11e78d588bd3617f9f2
Q.x   = 0f40e1d5025ecefd0d850aa0bb7bbeceab21a3d4e85e6bee857805b

```



```
09693051f5b25428c6be343edba5f14317fcc30143
+ I * 02e0d261f2b9fee88b82804ec83db330caa75fbb12719cfa71ccce
Q.y = 1c532dc4e1e79b0a6a281ed8d3817524286c8bc04c
    = 0cf4a4adc5c66da0bca4caddc6a57ecd97c8252d7526a8ff478e0d
    fed816c4d321b5c3039c6683ae9b1e6a3a38c9c0ae
+ I * 11cad1646bb3768c04be2ab2bbe1f80263b7ff6f8f9488f5bc3b68
    50e5a3e97e20acc583613c69cf3d2bfe8489744ebb

msg = abcdef0123456789
P.x = 038af300ef34c7759a6caaa4e69363cafeed218a1f207e93b2c70d
    91a1263d375d6730bd6b6509dcac3ba5b567e85bf3
+ I * 0da75be60fb6aa0e9e3143e40c42796edf15685cafe0279afd2a67
    3cdff1c82341f17effd402e4f1af240ea90f4b659b
P.y = 19b148cbdf163cf0894f29660d2e7bfb2b68e37d54cc83fd4e6e62
    c020eaa48709302ef8e746736c0e19342cc1ce3df4
+ I * 0492f4fed741b073e5a82580f7c663f9b79e036b70ab3e51162359
    cec4e77c78086fe879b65ca7a47d34374c8315ac5e
u[0] = 18c16fe362b7dbdfa102e42bdfd3e2f4e6191d479437a59db4eb71
    6986bf08ee1f42634db66bde97d6c16bbfd342b3b8
+ I * 0e37812ce1b146d998d5f92bdd5ada2a31bfd63dfe18311aa91637
    b5f279dd045763166aa1615e46a50d8d8f475f184e
Q.x = 13a9d4a738a85c9f917c7be36b240915434b58679980010499b9ae
    8d7a1bf7f7be617a15b3cd6060093f40d18e0f19456
+ I * 16fa88754e7670366a859d6f6899ad765bf5a177abedb2740aac9
    252c43f90cd0421373fbd5b2b76bb8f5c4886b5d37
Q.y = 0a7fa7d82c46797039398253e8765a4194100b330dfed6d7fbb46d
    6fbf01e222088779ac336e3675c7a7a0ee05bbb6e3
+ I * 0c6ee170ab766d11fa9457cef53253f2628010b2cffc102b3b2835
    1eb9df6c281d3cfc78e9934769d661b72a5265338d

msg = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
    qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
    qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
P.x = 0c5ae723be00e6c3f0efe184fdc0702b64588fe77dda152ab13099
    a3bacd3876767fa7bbad6fd90b3642e902b208f9
+ I * 12c8c05c1d5fc7bfa847f4d7d81e294e66b9a78bc9953990c35894
    5e1f042eedafce608b67fdd3ab0cb2e6e263b9b1ad
P.y = 04e77ddb3ede41b5ec4396b7421dd916efc68a358a0d7425bddd25
    3547f2fb4830522358491827265dfc5bcc1928a569
+ I * 11c624c56dbe154d759d021eec60fab3d8b852395a89de497e4850
    4366feedd4662d023af447d66926a28076813dd646
u[0] = 08d4a0997b9d52fecf99427abb721f0fa779479963315fe21c6445
    250de7183e3f63bdf86570da8929489e421d4ee95
+ I * 16cb4ccad91ec95aab070f22043916cd6a59c4ca94097f7f510043
    d48515526dc8eaaea27e586f09151ae613688d5a89
Q.x = 0a08b2f639855dfdeaaed972702b109e2241a54de198b2b4cd12ad
    9f88fa419a6086a58d91fc805de812ea29bee427c2
+ I * 04a7442e4cb8b42ef0f41dac9ee74e65ecad3ce0851f0746dc4756
    8b0e7a8134121ed09ba054509232c49148aef62cda
Q.y = 05d60b1f04212b2c87607458f71d770f43973511c260f0540eef3a
    565f42c7ce59aa1cea684bb2a7bcab84acd2f36c8c
+ I * 1017aa5747ba15505ece266a86b0ca9c712f41a254b76ca04094ca
    442ce45ecd224bd5544cd16685d0d1b9d156dd0531

msg = a512_aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
    aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```

```

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
P.x      = 0ea4e7c33d43e17cc516a72f76437c4bf81d8f4eac69ac355d3bf9
+ I *    b71b8138d55dc10fd458be115afa798b55dac34be1
        + I * 1565c2f625032d232f13121d3cfb476f45275c303a037faa255f9d
        a62000c2c864ea881e2bcddd111edc4a3c0da3e88d
P.y      = 043b6f5fe4e52c839148dc66f2b3751e69a0f6ebb3d056d6465d50
+ I *    d4108543ecd956e10fa1640dfd9bc0030cc2558d28
        + I * 0f8991d2a1ad662e7b6f58ab787947f1fa607fce12dde171bc1790
        3b012091b657e15333e11701edcf5b63ba2a561247
u[0]    = 03f80ce4ff0ca2f576d797a3660e3f65b274285c054feccc3215c8
+ I *    79e2c0589d376e83ede13f93c32f05da0f68fd6a10
        + I * 006488a837c5413746d868d1efb7232724da10eca410b07d8b505b
        9363bdccf0a1fc0029bad07d65b15ccfe6dd25e20d
Q.x      = 19592c812d5a50c5601062faba14c7d670711745311c879de1235a
+ I *    0a11c75aab61327bf2d1725db07ec4d6996a682886
        + I * 0eef4fa41ddc17ed47baf447a2c498548f3c72a02381313d13bef9
        16e240b61ce125539090d62d9fbb14a900bf1b8e90
Q.y      = 1260d6e0987eae96af9ebe551e08de22b37791d53f4db9e0d59da7
+ I *    36e66699735793e853e26362531fe4adf99c1883e3
        + I * 0dbace5df0a4ac4ac2f45d8fd8aee45484576fdd6efc4f98ab9b9
        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
          0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
          0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
          2d776974682d657870616e6465722d5348413235362d31323826
uniform_bytes = 68a985b87eb6b46952128911f2a4412bbc302a9d759667f8

```











































```
61616161610020515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d65
7870616e6465722d5348414b4532353624
uniform_bytes = 9181ead5220b1963f1b5951f35547a5ea86a820562287d6c
a4723633d17ccbcb

msg      =
len_in_bytes = 0x80
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
722d5348414b4532353624
msg_prime = 0080515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e
6465722d5348414b4532353624
uniform_bytes = 7a1361d2d7d82d79e035b8880c5a3c86c5afa719478c007d
96e6c88737a3f631dd74a2c88df79a4cb5e5d9f7504957c70d669e
c6bfedc31e01e2bacc4ff3fdf9b6a00b17cc18d9d72ace7d6b81c2
e481b4f73f34f9a7505dccbe8f5485f3d20c5409b0310093d5d649
2dea4e18aa6979c23c8ea5de01582e9689612afbb353df

msg      = abc
len_in_bytes = 0x80
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
722d5348414b4532353624
msg_prime = 6162630080515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d6578
70616e6465722d5348414b4532353624
uniform_bytes = a54303e6b172909783353ab05ef08dd435a558c3197db0c1
32134649708e0b9b4e34fb99b92a9e9e28fc1f1d8860d85897a8e0
21e6382f3eea10577f968ff6df6c45fe624ce65ca25932f679a42a
404bc3681efe03fcd45ef73bb3a8f79ba784f80f55ea8a3c367408
f30381299617f50c8cf8fbb21d0f1e1d70b0131a7b6fbe

msg      = abcdef0123456789
len_in_bytes = 0x80
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
722d5348414b4532353624
msg_prime = 616263646566303132333435363738390080515555582d563031
2d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465722d5348414b453235
3624
uniform_bytes = e42e4d9538a189316e3154b821c1bafb390f78b2f010ea40
4e6ac063deb8c0852fcd412e098e231e43427bd2be1330bb47b403
9ad57b30ae1fc94e34993b162ff4d695e42d59d9777ea18d3848d9
d336c25d2acb93adcad009bcfb9cde12286df267ada283063de0bb
1505565b2eb6c90e31c48798ecdc71a71756a9110ff373

msg      = q128_qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
qqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq
len_in_bytes = 0x80
DST_prime = 515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
722d5348414b4532353624
msg_prime = 713132385f7171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171
71717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171
71717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171
71717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171
71717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171
71717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171717171
80515555582d5630312d435330322d776974682d657870616e6465
722d5348414b4532353624
uniform_bytes = 4ac054dda0a38a65d0ecf7afd3c2812300027c8789655e47
aecf1ecc1a2426b17444c7482c99e5907afd9c25b991990490bb9c
686f43e79b4471a23a703d4b02f23c669737a886a7ec28bddb92c3
```



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