Ordinary Pairing-Friendly Genus 2 Hyperelliptic Curves with Absolutely Simple Jacobians

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Abstract

We present a method for producing pairing-friendly, simple, ordinary Jacobian varieties of genus 2 hyperelliptic curves defined over a prime field $F_p$. The proposed method heavily relies on the construction of a suitable $p$-Weil number and a corresponding quartic CM-field. Our Jacobians are absolutely simple and for this special class of Jacobians we give the first examples in the literature with $\rho$-values below 4, while previous results had in general $\rho$-values between 6 and 8. These examples derive from “families” of pairing-friendly Jacobians, which are basically polynomial representations of the Jacobian parameters.

Keywords: Pairing, hyperelliptic curves, Jacobian, embedding degree.

1 Introduction

An asymmetric pairing is a bilinear, non-degenerate, efficiently computable map $\hat{\epsilon} : G_1 \times G_2 \rightarrow G_T$, where $G_1, G_2, G_T$ are cyclic groups of prime order $r$ with $G_1 \neq G_2$. A crucial cryptographic requirement is that the discrete logarithm problem (DLP) is computationally infeasible in all pairing groups $G_1, G_2, G_T$. We call $G_1, G_2$ the source groups and $G_T$ the target group. Initially the source groups were set as $r$-order subgroups of ordinary elliptic curves over a finite field, while the target group was an $r$-order subgroup of a finite field.

Since elliptic curves are genus 1 algebraic curves, an obvious question is whether pairings on higher genus curves can be also used in implementations. In this case $G_1$ and $G_2$ consist of elements in the Jacobian variety of a genus $g$ hyperelliptic curve defined over a finite field. By [Ber06, Lan06], this can be an advantageous choice especially when $g = 2$, since genus 2 curves and their Jacobians:

1. are competitive to elliptic curves in performance and security [Ber06, Lan06].
2. result in efficient Tate pairing calculations [FL06].
3. have efficient CM-constructions [LS13, Wen02] and point operations [Can87].
4. have points with smaller size.

This is our motivation for constructing “pairing-friendly”, ordinary Jacobians of genus 2 hyperelliptic curves over a prime field $F_p$, called the base field.

An affine genus 2 hyperelliptic curve $C$ over $F_p$ is defined by the equation $C/F_p : y^2 = F(x)$, where $F(x) \in F_p[x]$ is monic with $\deg F \in \{5, 6\}$. For any extension $k$ of $F_p$, we denote by $C(k)$ the set of all points with coordinates in $k$ satisfying the hyperelliptic curve equation. Unlike the genus 1 case this set is not a group and hence we cannot define DLP-based protocols on $C(k)$. However, to each such curve we associate a special object called the Jacobian [Kob89]
of $C/\mathbb{F}_p$, denoted by $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$. This is a 2-dimensional abelian variety, hence an algebraic group, with order $\#J(\mathbb{F}_p) \approx p^2$. The elements of $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ are equivalence classes of zero degree divisors, defined over $\mathbb{F}_p$, under the linear equivalence of divisors (see Section 2). This can be generalized to any extension $\mathbb{k}$ of $\mathbb{F}_p$. In our context we assume that $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ contains a cyclic subgroup of prime order $r$ and that it is ordinary, simple and absolutely simple [Mil08] (see also Section 2).

For asymmetric pairings on Jacobians, the source groups are distinct $r$-order subgroups of $J(\mathbb{F}_{p^k})$ and the target group is an $r$-order subgroup of the multiplicative group of the extension field $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}$. In other words a pairing maps two divisors of order $r$, defined over $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}$, to an $r$th root of unity. This positive integer $k$ is called the embedding degree of $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ with respect to $r$ and it is the smallest positive integer such that $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}$ contains all $r$th roots of unity. In pairing-based applications such Jacobians are chosen according to the following rules:

1. The order of the Jacobian has a large prime factor $r$, i.e. $\#J(\mathbb{F}_p) = hr$, for $h \geq 1$. This ensures that $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ (hence $J(\mathbb{F}_{p^k})$) contains points of order $r$.
2. The prime $r$ is large enough, so that the DLP in $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2$ is computationally hard. According to today’s requirements, $r$ should be at least 256 bit large, to avoid Pollard’s rho attack, with running time $O(\sqrt{r})$.
3. The embedding degree $k$ is large enough, so that the DLP in $\mathbb{G}_1 \subset \mathbb{F}_{p^k}^*$ is as hard as in $\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2$. In practice $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}$ must be resistant to the variants of the number field sieve (NFS) attack [EMJ17, KJ17, KB16].
4. $k$ is relatively small, for efficient operations in $\mathbb{G}_1$. This means that the extension field must be as large as to ensure security and no larger.
5. The $\rho$-value $\rho = 2 \log p / \log r$ of the Jacobian is close to 1. This saves bandwidth by keeping the representation of Jacobian elements small. Examples with $\rho \approx 1$ are still absent for ordinary, absolutely simple Jacobians.

Hyperelliptic curves and the corresponding Jacobians satisfying these properties are called pairing-friendly.

We describe a method for producing pairing-friendly ordinary Jacobians of genus 2 hyperelliptic curves defined over prime fields. We present new examples of absolutely simple Jacobians, with the best reported $\rho$-values so far in the literature, for various embedding degrees. Particularly, our examples reduce the $\rho$-value to be up to 4, while previous results for the same embedding degrees have in general $\rho$-values between 6 and 8 [Fre08], or around 8 [LS13].

In Section 2 we present the necessary background for pairing-friendly 2-dimensional Jacobians and a summary of methods for their construction. We analyze our proposal and demonstrate our recommendations in Section 3. Numerical results of cryptographic value are provided in Section 4 and we conclude the paper in Section 5, summarizing our recommendations.
and it is absolutely simple, if it remains simple over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ [Mil08]. We denote by $\text{End}(J(\mathbb{F}_p))$ the \textit{endomorphism ring} containing all homomorphisms from $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ to itself. One of these elements is the \textit{Frobenius endomorphism}, denoted by $\pi$, which acts by raising a divisor in $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ to the $p$th power. When $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is simple, the Frobenius endomorphism satisfies a quartic, monic polynomial $P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ called the \textit{characteristic polynomial} of Frobenius:

$$P(x) = \Pi_{i=1}^{4} [x - \sigma_i(\pi)] = x^4 + Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D,$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.1)

where $\sigma_i$ are the embeddings of the number field $K = \mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ into $\mathbb{C}$. Thus, $\pi$ is an algebraic integer and also a $p$-\textit{Weil number}, meaning $p\pi = p$, where $\pi$ is the complex conjugate of $\pi$. In our case, $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ will be ordinary and $K$ a quartic CM-field, i.e. an imaginary quadratic extension of a totally real field [Mil08].

The order of the Jacobian and $P(x)$ are related by $\#J(\mathbb{F}_p) = P(1)$ [CFA+06]. Additionally, $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is ordinary if $\gcd(B, p) = 1$ [HZ02] and it is simple if $P(x)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ [OdJ08]. Finally, in order to check if $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is absolutely simple we use the next fact [HZ02].

\textbf{Proposition 2.1.} Let $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ be a 2-dimensional Jacobian, with characteristic polynomial of Equation (2.1). Then exactly one of the following holds: (1) $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is absolutely simple. (2) $A = 0$. (3) $A^2 = p + B$. (4) $A^2 = 2B$. (5) $A^2 = 3B - 3p$. In cases (2), (3), (4) and (5), the smallest extension of $\mathbb{F}_p$ over which $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ splits, is quadratic, cubic, quartic and sextic respectively.

\textit{Proof.} See Theorem 6, p. 145 in [HZ02].

\textbf{Pairing-Friendly Conditions.} Recall that for asymmetric pairings on Jacobians, $G_1, G_2$ are distinct subgroups of $J(\mathbb{F}_p^*)$, while $G_T$ is an $r$-order subgroup of the multiplicative group of $\mathbb{F}_p^*$, where $k$ is the embedding degree. This is the smallest positive integer such that $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ contains the group $\mu_r$ of $r$th roots of unity. Equivalently, it is the smallest positive integer, such that $r \mid (p^k - 1)$ [Fre08].

Freeman et al. [FSS08] described the conditions for $g$-dimensional Jacobians to have embedding degree $k$. Here we are restricted to $g = 2$.

\textbf{Proposition 2.2.} Let $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ be an ordinary 2-dimensional Jacobian with Frobenius endomorphism $\pi$ and characteristic polynomial of Frobenius $P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. Let $k$ be a positive integer and $\Phi_k(x)$ the $k$th cyclotomic polynomial and suppose that $\gcd(r, p) = 1$ and $K = \mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ is a quartic CM-field. If

$$\#J(\mathbb{F}_q) = P(1) \equiv 0 \bmod r \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi_k(p) \equiv 0 \bmod r,$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.2)

then $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ has embedding degree $k$ with respect to $r$.

\textit{Proof.} See Proposition 2.1 in [FSS08].

Thus, in order to construct ordinary and simple 2-dimensional Jacobians over $\mathbb{F}_p$ with embedding degree $k$ and an $r$-order subgroup, it suffices to search for a Frobenius endomorphism $\pi \in \text{End}(J(\mathbb{F}_p))$ and a quartic CM-field $K = \mathbb{Q}(\pi)$, such that System (2.2) is satisfied. Note that the second equation in System (2.2) implies that $p$ is a primitive $k$th root of unity in $(\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z})^*$. As stated in Section 1, $r$ must be a large prime so that the DLP in the $r$-order subgroups $G_1, G_2 \subseteq J(\mathbb{F}_p^*)$ is computationally hard and the embedding degree $k$ must be large enough so that the DLP in $G_T \subseteq \mathbb{F}_p^*$ is approximately of the same difficulty as in $G_1, G_2$. Note that $k$ should be the smallest such integer, since the extension field $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ must not be unnecessarily

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large. The ideal case appears when \( \#J(\mathbb{F}_p) \) and \( r \) have approximately the same size. Since \( \#J(\mathbb{F}_p) \approx p^2 \), this means that the \( \rho \)-value \( \rho = 2 \log p / \log r \) must be close to 1 [FSS08]. The recommended sizes of Jacobian parameters and the security levels that they provide are discussed in Section 4 (see also [BBC+09]). The simple and ordinary Jacobians having the properties we studied in this paragraph are called pairing-friendly [Fre08].

**Parametric Families.** The most common way to produce pairing-friendly Jacobians is to represent its parameters as polynomials, which when evaluated at certain integers will produce the actual Jacobian parameters. This idea was first introduced by Brezing and Weng [BW05] for elliptic curves and generalized by David Freeman [Fre08] for higher dimensional abelian varieties. In this case the Frobenius endomorphism is represented by a polynomial \( \pi(x) \in K[x] \) with characteristic polynomial of Frobenius \( r \) for elliptic curves and generalized by David Freeman [Fre08] for higher dimensional abelian varieties. In this case the Frobenius endomorphism is represented by a polynomial \( \pi(x) \in K[x] \) with characteristic polynomial of Frobenius \( r \). This idea was first introduced by Brezing and Weng [BW05] and some other authors [Dry12, Fre08, FS11, GV12, Kac10, KT08], with generic \( \rho \leq 4 \), where the best results appear in [Dry12], with \( 2 \leq \rho < 4 \). Unfortunately there are still no examples with \( \rho < 2 \) for simple, ordinary Jacobians. All methods in [Dry12, Fre08, FS11, GV12, Kac10, KT08] use polynomial families of pairing-friendly Jacobians. An alternative approach is presented by Lauter–Shang in [LS13]. Representing the Frobenius element \( \pi \in K \) in an appropriate form, they derive a system of three equations in four variables, whose solutions lead to few examples of absolutely simple Jacobians with \( \rho \approx 8 \).

**Definition 2.3.** Let \( K \) be a quartic CM-field, \( \pi(x) \in K[x] \) and \( r(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \). The pair \([\pi(x), r(x)]\) parametrizes a family of pairing-friendly Jacobians with embedding degree \( k \), if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. \( p(x) = \pi(x)\pi(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \) and \( p(x) \) represents primes.
2. \( r(x) \) is non-constant, irreducible, integer-valued, with \( \text{lc}(r) > 0 \).
3. \( P(1) \equiv 0 \mod r(x) \).
4. \( \Phi_k(p(x)) \equiv 0 \mod r(x) \), where \( \Phi_k(x) \) is the \( k \)-th cyclotomic polynomial.

By saying that \( p(x) \) represents primes we mean that it is non-constant, irreducible, with \( \text{lc}(p) > 0 \) and it returns primes for finitely (or infinitely) many \( x \in \mathbb{Z} [Fre08] \). Condition (3) ensures that the Jacobian order factorizes as \( \#J(\mathbb{F}_p) = h(x)r(x) \), for some \( h(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \), while condition (4) implies that \( p(x) \) is a primitive \( k \)-th root of unity in \( \mathbb{Q}[x]/r(x) \). Although \( r(x) \) can be chosen as any polynomial with rational coefficients satisfying condition (2) of Definition 2.3, it is usually considered as the \( k \)-th cyclotomic polynomial. Finally, the \( \rho \)-value of a polynomial family \([\pi(x), r(x)]\) is defined as the ratio:

\[
\rho(\pi, r) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \log p(x)}{\log r(x)} = \frac{2 \deg p}{\deg r}.
\]

**Previous Constructions.** Methods for constructing absolutely simple Jacobians are given in [Fre08, FSS08, LS13], with \( \rho \)-value in the range \( 6 \leq \rho \leq 8 \). However better \( \rho \)-values can be achieved by non-absolutely simple Jacobians. For example see [Dry12, FS11, GV12, Kac10, KT08], with generic \( \rho \leq 4 \), where the best results appear in [Dry12], with \( 2 \leq \rho < 4 \). Unfortunately there are still no examples with \( \rho < 2 \) for simple, ordinary Jacobians. All methods in [Dry12, Fre08, FS11, GV12, Kac10, KT08] use polynomial families of pairing-friendly Jacobians. An alternative approach is presented by Lauter–Shang in [LS13]. Representing the Frobenius element \( \pi \in K \) in an appropriate form, they derive a system of three equations in four variables, whose solutions lead to few examples of absolutely simple Jacobians with \( \rho \approx 8 \).
Contributions. In this paper we focus on pairing-friendly 2-dimensional, absolutely simple and ordinary Jacobians. Their construction depends mainly on the choice of the quartic CM-field $K$ and the representation of the Frobenius endomorphism $\pi$. We present a procedure for constructing polynomial families of pairing-friendly Jacobians based on Lauter-Shang’s [LS13], Drylo’s [Dry12] and new polynomial representations of the Frobenius endomorphism. In each case the problem of constructing the families is reduced to a system of three equations in four variables. By their solutions we produced polynomial families of 2-dimensional, absolutely simple Jacobians with the best $\rho$-values so far in the literature. In particular our families have in general $\rho(\pi, r) \leq 4$ for various embedding degrees, while previous results had $\rho(\pi, r)$ between 6 and 8. Using our families we produced various numerical examples of cryptographic value.

3 Constructing Pairing-Friendly Jacobians

Let $C/\mathbb{F}_p$ be a genus 2 hyperelliptic curve for some prime $p$, with a simple and ordinary Jacobian $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ and suppose that $\#J(\mathbb{F}_p) = hr$, for some prime $r$, with $\gcd(r, p) = 1$ and $h > 0$. Let also $k$ be a positive integer and $K$ a quartic CM-field. We can determine suitable parameters of a 2-dimensional Jacobian by searching for a Frobenius element $\pi \in K$, such that System (2.2) is satisfied:

$$P(1) \equiv 0 \mod r \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi_k(p) \equiv 0 \mod r \iff p = \pi \equiv \zeta_k \mod r,$$

where $P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is the characteristic polynomial of Frobenius given by Equation (2.1) and $\zeta_k$ a primitive $k$th root of unity.

Since we will be working with polynomial families we need to transfer the above situation in terms of polynomial representations. This means that the Frobenius endomorphism is a polynomial $\pi(x) \in K[x]$, with characteristic polynomial of Frobenius $P(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ given by Equation (2.3). The complete process for constructing polynomial families of pairing-friendly, 2-dimensional Jacobians is described in Algorithm 1. We first fix an integer $k > 0$, a quartic CM-field $K$ and set $L$ as the number field containing $\zeta_k$ and $K$. Usually $L$ is taken as the $l$th cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l)$ for some $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, such that $k \mid l$. In step 1, we construct the polynomial $r(x)$ such that it satisfies condition (2) of Definition 2.3. If $L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l)$, then $r(x) = \Phi_l(x)$. With this choice we know that the polynomial $u(x) = x$ is a primitive $l$th root of unity in $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$. Then the primitive $k$th roots of unity can be obtained by computing the powers $u(x)^i \mod r(x)$, for every $i = 1, \ldots, \varphi(l) - 1$, such that $l / \gcd(i, l) = k$. The fourth step is the most demanding since we are searching for the Frobenius polynomial $\pi(x) \in K[x]$, such that the family of Jacobians is pairing-friendly. To come to this conclusion we also need to verify

| Algorithm 1 Constructing families of pairing-friendly 2-dimensional Jacobians. |
|---|
| **Input:** An integer $k > 0$, a quartic CM-field $K$, a number field $L$ containing $\zeta_k$, $K$. |
| **Output:** A polynomial family $[\pi(x), r(x)]$ of pairing-friendly, 2-dimensional Jacobian variety, with embedding degree $k$. |
| 1: Find an $r(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ satisfying condition (2) of Definition 2.3, s.t. $L \cong \mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$. |
| 2: Let $u(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be a primitive $l$th root of unity in $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$. |
| 3: For every $i = 1, \ldots, \varphi(l) - 1$, such that $l / \gcd(i, l) = k$, do the following: |
| 4: Find a polynomial $\pi(x) \in K[x]$, satisfying the following System: |

$$\#J(\mathbb{F}_p) = P(1) \equiv 0 \mod r(x) \quad \text{and} \quad p(x) = \pi(x) \equiv u(x)^i \mod r(x) \quad (3.2)$$

5: If $p(x) = \pi(x) \equiv u(x)^i \mod r(x)$ represents primes return the family $[\pi(x), r(x)]$. |
that the polynomial \( p(x) = \pi(x)\overline{\pi}(x) \) represents primes (step 5). The output of Algorithm 1 is a polynomial family \([\pi(x), r(x)]\) of pairing-friendly 2-dimensional Jacobians with embedding degree \( k \) and \( \rho \)-value:

\[
\rho(\pi, r) = \frac{2 \deg p}{\deg r} = \frac{2(\deg \pi + \deg \overline{\pi})}{\deg r} \leq \frac{2(2 \deg r - 2)}{\deg r} = 4 - \frac{4}{\deg r} < 4.
\]

This is a significant improvement compared to [Fre08, FSS08, LS13], which for absolutely simple Jacobians have \( 6 \leq \rho(\pi, r) \leq 8 \).

### 3.1 Lauter-Shang’s Frobenius Elements

Lauter and Shang [LS13] considered quartic CM-fields \( K = \mathbb{Q}(\eta) \), with positive and square-free discriminant \( \Delta_K \) (primitive CM-fields), where \( \eta \) is:

\[
\eta = \begin{cases} 
  \frac{i\sqrt{a + b\sqrt{d}}}{2}, & \text{if } d \equiv 2, 3 \mod 4 \\
  \frac{i\sqrt{a + b - 1 + \sqrt{d}}}{2}, & \text{if } d \equiv 1 \mod 4
\end{cases}
\]  

(3.3)

for some \( a, b, d \in \mathbb{Z} \), where \( d \) is positive and square-free. The Frobenius endomorphism \( \pi \) is an element of \( K \) and hence it is of the form:

\[
\pi = X + Y\sqrt{d} + \eta \left( Z + W\sqrt{d} \right),
\]

(3.4)

for \( X, Y, Z, W \in \mathbb{Q} \) and since \( \pi \) is a \( p \)-Weil number, it must satisfy \( \pi\overline{\pi} = p \), or:

\[
(X^2 + dY^2 + \alpha(Z^2 + dW^2) + 2\beta dZW) + (2XY + 2\alpha ZW + \beta(Z^2 + dW^2))\sqrt{d} = p,
\]

where \((\alpha, \beta) = (a, b)\), when \( d \equiv 2, 3 \mod 4 \) and \((\alpha, \beta) = ((2a - b)/2, b/2)\), when \( d \equiv 1 \mod 4 \). With this setting, the characteristic polynomial of Frobenius is:

\[
P(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + (2p + 4X^2 - 4dY^2)x^2 - 4Xpx + p^2.
\]

By the first equation of System (3.2), the order of the Jacobian must be divisible by \( r \). Combining the facts that \( p \) must be a prime integer, with \( p \equiv \zeta_k \mod r \) and \#\( J(\mathbb{F}_r) = P(1) \), we are searching for solutions \((X, Y, Z, W)\) of the system:

\[
\begin{align*}
X^2 + dY^2 + \alpha(Z^2 + dW^2) + 2\beta dZW &\equiv \zeta_k \mod r \\
2XY + 2\alpha ZW + \beta(Z^2 + dW^2) &\equiv 0 \\
(\zeta_k + 1 - 2X)^2 - 4dY^2 &\equiv 0 \mod r
\end{align*}
\]

(3.5)

**Remark 3.1.** The first and third equation of System (3.5) are solved in \( \mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z} \) and the second in \( \mathbb{Q} \). Such solutions are presented in [LS13], giving examples with \( \rho \approx 8 \). Alternatively, we can solve all equations modulo \( r \) and then search for lifts of \( X, Y, Z, W \) in \( \mathbb{Q} \), such that the second equation is satisfied in \( \mathbb{Q} \).

Since we are working with polynomial families, we transfer our analysis to \( \mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x)) \), for an \( r(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \) satisfying condition (2) of Definition 2.3 and follow Algorithm 1. We first fix a number field \( L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l) \equiv \mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x)) \) for \( l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \), such that \( k \mid l \) and set \( u(x), z(x), \eta(x) \) as the polynomials representing \( \zeta_l, \sqrt{d}, \eta \) in \( \mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x)) \) (see [MF05, SW06]). We set the Frobenius polynomial:

\[
\pi(x) = X(x) + Y(x) + \eta \left( Z(x) + W(x)\sqrt{d} \right),
\]

(3.6)
Proposition 2.1 is satisfied and the middle coefficient $B_Z$ has integer coefficients and it is irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}$. Our method can be also extended for arbitrary polynomials $f(x)$. Thus the pair $[\pi, r]$ lies of pairing-friendly Jacobians we work as follows. We first solve System (3.5) in $\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$ and obtain solutions $(X, Y, Z, W) \in \mathbb{Q}^4$. Then we represent these solutions as polynomials $[X'(x), Y'(x), Z'(x), W'(x)]$ in $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$ and finally we take lifts $f_X(x), f_Y(x), f_Z(x), f_W(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$, so that

$$2X(x)Y(x) + 2\alpha Z(x)W(x) + \beta [Z(x)^2 + dW(x)^2] = 0,$$

namely the second equation of System (3.5) is satisfied in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, where:

$$X(x) = f_X(x)r(x) + X'(x), \quad Y(x) = f_Y(x)r(x) + Y'(x)$$
$$Z(x) = f_Z(x)r(x) + Z'(x), \quad W(x) = f_W(x)r(x) + W'(x)$$

The field polynomial derives from $p(x) = \pi(x)\overline{\pi}(x)$ and it must represent primes, according to Definition 2.3. This is equivalent to finding $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that $p(mx + n) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ and contains no constant or polynomial factors.

**Examples of Absolutely Simple Jacobians.**

Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\eta)$ be a primitive quartic CM-field and $\zeta_k$ a primitive $k$th root of unity. A solution of System (3.5) in $\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$ is represented by the quadruple:

$$(X, Y, Z, W) = \left( \frac{(\sqrt[k]{\zeta_k} + 1)^2}{4}, \pm \frac{(\sqrt[k]{\zeta_k} - 1)^2}{4}, \pm \frac{\zeta_k - 1}{4\eta}, \pm \frac{\zeta_k - 1}{4\eta\sqrt{d}} \right). \quad (3.7)$$

Below we give an example derived from the above solution, which first appeared in [Fre08]. Our method can be also extended for arbitrary polynomials $r(x)$ satisfying condition (2) of Definition 2.3.

**Example 3.2.** Set $l = k = 5$ and $K = \mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}})$. Take $L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_5)$ and $r(x) = \Phi_5(x)$, so that $u(x) = x$ is a primitive 5th root of unity in $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$. The representation of $\sqrt{5}$ and $\eta$ in $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$ is:

$$z(x) = 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \eta(x) = -2x^3 + 2x^2.$$  

For $i = 4$ in Algorithm 1, and for lifts $f_X(x) = 1/4$, $f_Y(x) = 1/20$, $f_Z(x) = 1/8$ and $f_W(x) = -1/40$, we get the following solution $[X(x), Y(x), Z(x), W(x)]$:

$$X(x) = (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1)/4, \quad Y(x) = (x^4 + 6x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x + 1)/20$$
$$Z(x) = (x^4 + x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1)/8, \quad W(x) = -(x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 1)/40$$

By Equation (3.6) the Frobenius polynomial $\pi(x) \in \mathbb{K}[x]$ is:

$$\pi(x) = X(x) + Y(x)\sqrt{5} + i\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} \left( Z(x) + W(x)\sqrt{5} \right),$$

Setting the field polynomial as $p(x) = \pi(x)\overline{\pi}(x)$ we conclude to:

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{5}(x^8 + 2x^7 + 8x^6 + 9x^5 + 15x^4 + 9x^3 + 8x^2 + 2x + 1),$$

which is integer-valued for all $x \equiv 1 \mod 5$. The characteristic polynomial of Frobenius $P(t)$ has integer coefficients and it is irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}$. Additionally none of conditions (2)–(5) of Proposition 2.1 is satisfied and the middle coefficient $B(x)$ of $P(t)$ satisfies $\gcd[B(x), p(x)] = 1$. Thus the pair $[\pi(x), r(x)]$ represents a polynomial family of pairing-friendly, absolutely simple, ordinary, 2-dimensional Jacobian varieties with embedding degree $k = 5$ and $\rho(\pi, r) = 4$.  

3.2 Generalized Drylo’s Frobenius Elements

The following analysis is based on Drylo [Dry12]. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_s, \sqrt{-d})$, for a square-free $d > 0$ and some primitive $s$th root of unity $\zeta_s$. For quartic CM-fields $K$ there are two cases to consider:

1. If $\sqrt{-d} \notin \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_s)$, then $\varphi(s) = 2$ and so $s \in \{3, 4, 6\}$.
2. If $\sqrt{-d} \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_s)$, then $\varphi(s) = 4$ and so $s \in \{5, 8, 10, 12\}$.

We take the Frobenius element $\pi \in K$ as a linear combination of $\zeta_s$ and $\sqrt{-d}$:

$$\pi = X + Y \sqrt{-d} + \zeta_s \left( Z + W \sqrt{-d}\right),$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.8)

for some $X, Y, Z, W \in \mathbb{Q}$. Setting $X = Y = 0$ we recover Drylo’s Frobenius elements [Dry12] leading to non-absolutely simple Jacobian varieties. We study the case $\sqrt{-d} \notin \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_s)$ and construct the equations derived from System (3.1).

Let $\zeta_s$ be a primitive $s$th root of unity where $s \in \{3, 4, 6\}$ and so $\varphi(s) = 2$. Condition $\pi \pi = p$ of System (3.1) is equivalent to:

$$\begin{align*}
[X^2 + Z^2 + d(Y^2 + W^2) + (\zeta_s + \overline{\zeta}_s)(XZ + dYW)] + [\zeta_s - \overline{\zeta}_s)(XW - YZ)] \sqrt{-d} &= p
\end{align*}$$

The coefficients $A, B$ of the characteristic polynomial of Frobenius are:

$$A = -\left[4X + 2(\zeta_s + \overline{\zeta}_s)Z\right], \quad B = 2p + (A/2)^2 + d(\zeta_s - \overline{\zeta}_s)^2W^2$$

and so the second condition, namely $\#J(\mathbb{F}_p) \equiv 0 \pmod{r}$ implies:

$$[p + 1 + A/2]^2 + d(\zeta_s - \overline{\zeta}_s)^2W^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{r}$$

According to the above analysis, System (3.2) is transformed to:

$$\begin{align*}
[X^2 + Z^2 + d(Y^2 + W^2) + (\zeta_s + \overline{\zeta}_s)(XZ + dYW)] &\equiv \zeta_k \pmod{r} \\
XW - YZ &= 0 \\
[p + 1 + A/2]^2 + d(\zeta_s - \overline{\zeta}_s)^2W^2 &\equiv 0 \pmod{r}
\end{align*}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.9)

We are working with polynomial families and so we fix the number field $L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l) \cong \mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$, where $r(x) = \Phi_l(x)$, for some $l > 0$, such that $\sqrt{-d}, \zeta_s, \zeta_k \in L$. In particular this is done by setting $l = \text{lcm}(s, m, k)$, where $m$ is the smallest positive integer such that $\sqrt{-d} \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)$. Then the generalized Drylo Frobenius polynomial $\pi(x) \in K[x]$ becomes:

$$\pi(x) = X(x) + Y(x)\sqrt{-d} + \zeta_s \left( Z(x) + W(x)\sqrt{-d}\right),$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.10)

for some $X(x), Y(x), Z(x), W(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$ and its characteristic polynomial is $P(t) \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$ as in Equation (2.3), with coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

Examples of Absolutely Simple Jacobians with $s = 3$.

We give a few examples of polynomial families obtained by the solutions of System (3.9) for $s = 3$. Such a solution is the following:

$$\begin{align*}
X &= Y' = [(\sqrt{3d} + 1)(\zeta_k - 1) + (\sqrt{-d} + \sqrt{-3})(\zeta_k + 1)]/[2\sqrt{-3}(d + 1)] \\
Z &= W = [(\zeta_k - 1) + (\zeta_k + 1)\sqrt{-d}]/[\sqrt{-3}(d + 1)]
\end{align*}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.11)

For the second equation of System (3.9) there is no need to take any lifts, since Solution (3.11) satisfies this equation in $\mathbb{Q}$. We then expect that the constructed Jacobian varieties will have $\rho(\pi, r) < 4$. 

8
Remark 3.3. In the following examples the characteristic polynomial of Frobenius $P(t)$ satisfies $P(1) \equiv 0 \bmod r(x)$, but has rational coefficients. It can be transformed to a polynomial with integer coefficients by applying a linear transformation $t \rightarrow (MT + N)$, so that for every $t \equiv N \bmod M$, we have $P(t) \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Example 3.4. Let $l = 24$, so that $L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{24})$. Set $r(x) = \Phi_{24}(x)$ and $u(x) = x$. For $s = 3$ and $d = 6$, the representation of $\sqrt{-6}$ and $\sqrt{-3}$ in $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(r(x))$ is:

$$z(x) = -2x^7 - x^5 + x^3 - x, \quad w(x) = 2x^4 - 1,$$

respectively. For $i = 3$ in Algorithm 1 we have $k = 8$ and by Solution (3.11):

$$X(x) = Y(x) = \frac{(2x^7 - 3x^6 + 3x^5 - 2x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + 1)/21}{21}$$

$$Z(x) = W(x) = \frac{(-2x^7 - 3x^6 + 3x^5 + 2x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x - 4)/21}{21}$$

The Frobenius polynomial is represented by Equation (3.10), while the field polynomial is calculated by $p(x) = \pi(x)\pi(x)$. We find that this is integer-valued for every $x \equiv \{7, 19\} \bmod 21$. It is easy to verify that none of the conditions (2)–(5) of Proposition 2.1 is satisfied and also $\gcd(B(x), p(x)) = 1$. Thus the pair $[\pi(x), r(x)]$ represents a family of absolutely simple, ordinary, pairing-friendly, 2-dimensional Jacobians with embedding degree $k = 8$ and $\rho(\pi, r) = 3.5$.

In Table 1 we give more families derived by Solution (3.11). The integer $l > 0$ defined the number field $L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l)$ and the 2nd column is the embedding degree, obtained by taking the $i$th power (4th column) of $\zeta_l$. The 3rd column is the square-free integer $d > 0$ defining the CM-field $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l, \sqrt{-d})$. The column $x$ refers to the congruence that the inputs of $p(x)$ must satisfy, in order to obtain integer values. Finally the last column is the $\rho$-value of the family. In all cases of Table 1, the characteristic polynomial of Frobenius $P(t)$ has content equal to $1/7$, which disappears by setting $t \equiv N \bmod 7$, for some $N \in \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$.

### 3.3 Alternative Representation

An alternative representation of a quartic CM-field is $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{-d_2})$, for some $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, with $d_1 \neq d_2$, such that $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$. Additionally, $K_2$ is an imaginary quadratic extension of the totally real field $K_1$. Then $\pi \in K$ is:

$$\pi = X + Y \sqrt{d_1} + \sqrt{-d_2} \left( Z + W \sqrt{d_1} \right), \quad (3.12)$$

for some $X, Y, Z, W \in \mathbb{Q}$. By the property of $\pi$ being a Weil $p$-number, we get:

$$(X^2 + d_1Y^2 + d_2Z^2 + d_1d_2W^2) + (XY + d_2ZW)\sqrt{d_1} = p$$

and the characteristic polynomial of Frobenius is

$$P(x) = x^2 - 4Xx^3 + 4 \left( X^2 - d_1Y^2 \right) x^2 - 4Xpx + p^2. \quad (3.13)$$
Additionally, the condition \( \#J(\mathcal{F}_q) = P(1) \equiv 0 \mod r \) is equivalent to
\[
(p + 1 + 2X)^2 - 4d_1Y^2 \equiv 0 \mod r. 
\] (3.14)

Using the fact that \( p \equiv \zeta_k \mod r \), we conclude to the following system:
\[
\begin{align*}
X^2 + d_1Y^2 &+ d_2Z^2 + d_1d_2W^2 \equiv \zeta_k \mod r \\
XY + d_2ZW &\equiv 0 \\
(\zeta_k + 1 + 2X)^2 - 4d_1Y^2 \equiv 0 \mod r
\end{align*}
\] (3.15)

For polynomial families we set \( L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l) \cong \mathbb{Q}[x]/\langle r(x) \rangle \), where \( l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \) is an integer, such that \( \sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{-d_2}, \zeta_l \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l) \). This is done by choosing \( l = \text{lcm}(m_1, m_2, k) \), where \( m_1, m_2 \) are the smallest positive integers for which \( \sqrt{d_1} \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{m_1}) \) and \( \sqrt{-d_2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{m_2}) \). Then the Frobenius polynomial \( \pi(x) \in K[x] \) is:
\[
\pi(x) = X(x) + Y(x)\sqrt{d_1} + \sqrt{-d_2} \left( Z(x) + W(x)\sqrt{d_1} \right) 
\] (3.16)

for \( X(x), Y(x), Z(x), W(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]/\langle r(x) \rangle \). Note that we need to find the polynomial representation \( z_1(x) \) and \( z_2(x) \) of \( \sqrt{d_1} \) and \( \sqrt{-d_2} \) respectively in \( \mathbb{Q}[x]/\langle r(x) \rangle \).

Absolutely Simple Jacobians.

We give a few examples of polynomial families obtained by solving System (3.15). Such a solution is:
\[
\begin{align*}
X &= -d_2Z, & Z &= ((\zeta_k - 1) - (\zeta_k + 1)\sqrt{-d_2}) / (2(d_2 + 1)\sqrt{-d_2}) \\
Y &= W, & W &= -((\zeta_k + 1) + (\zeta_k - 1)\sqrt{-d_2}) / (2(d_2 + 1)\sqrt{d_1})
\end{align*}
\] (3.17)

For the second equation of System (3.15) we do not need to take any lifts, since Solution (3.17) satisfies this equation in \( \mathbb{Q} \). Again we expect that the Jacobian families will have \( \rho \)-values less than 4. Such examples are presented in Table 2.

Remark 3.5. Like Remark 3.3, in the examples of Table 2 \( P(t) \) has rational coefficients. It can be transformed into a polynomial with integer coefficients by applying a linear transformation \( t \to (MT + N) \), so that for every \( t \equiv N \mod M \), we have \( P(t) \in \mathbb{Z} \). An analogous transformation is also required for \( p(x) \). \( \square \)

### Table 2: Absolutely simple Jacobians from Solution (3.17).

| \( l \) | \( k \) | \( d_1 \) | \( d_2 \) | \( i \) | \( x \) | \( \rho(\pi, r) \) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 8 | \{34, 58, 70\} \mod 84 | 3.6667 |
| 28 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 8 | \{5, 47, 70\} \mod 84 | 3.6667 |
| 40 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 5 | \{5, 9, 21\} \mod 30 | 3.7500 |
| 20 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 18 | \{19, 25\} \mod 30 | 3.7500 |

The 5th column refers to the powers \( i \), so that \( l / \gcd(l, i) = k \), while the 6th column refers to the congruence that the inputs \( x \) of the field polynomial must satisfy, in order for \( p(x) \) to be an integer.
4 Implementation and Numerical Examples

The process of generating suitable Jacobian parameters, given a polynomial family \([\pi(x), r(x)]\) is summarized in Algorithm 2. This involves a simple search for some \(x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}\), such that \(r(x_0)\) is a large prime of a desired size. Additionally we require \(p(x_0)\) to be a large prime. In all inputs \([\pi(x), r(x)]\) of Algorithm 2 we need to ensure that \(p(x)\) is integer-valued. This means that there must be integers \(a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\), such that \(p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}\), for all \(x \equiv b \mod a\). Algorithm 2 outputs the parameters \((\pi, p, r)\). Using these triples we can generate a 2-dimensional Jacobian \(J(F_p)\), with \(r \mid \#J(F_p)\) and Frobenius endomorphism \(\pi\).

Algorithm 2 Generating suitable parameters for 2-dimensional Jacobians.

**Input:** A polynomial family \([\pi(x), r(x)]\) and a desired bit size \(S_r\).

**Output:** A Frobenius element \(\pi\), a prime \(p\) and a (nearly) prime \(r\).

1. Find \(a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\), such that \(p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}\), for every \(x \equiv a \mod b\).
2. Search for \(x_0 \equiv b \mod a\), such that \(r(x_0) = nr\), for some prime \(r\) and \(n \geq 1\).
3. Set \(\pi = \pi(x_0), p = \pi(x_0)p(x_0)\) and \(r = r(x_0)/n\).
4. If \(\log r \approx S_r\) and \(p\) is prime, return \((\pi, p, r)\).

In all examples we considered pairing-friendly parameters of Jacobians providing a security level of at least 128 bits. These parameters are chosen according to Table 3, originally presented [BBC+09]. In this table we describe the sizes of the prime \(r\), the extension field \(F_{p^k}\) and the \(\rho\)-values, for which we achieve a specific security level. Note that we consider only \(\rho\)-values in the range \([2, 4]\), since examples of ordinary Jacobians with \(\rho < 2\) are unknown. Below we give a few numerical results.

**Example 4.1.** By Example 3.4 for \(K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3, \sqrt{-6})\), with \(l = 24\) and \(k = 8\):

\[
x_0 = 4360331437 \mod 21, \quad n = 1, \quad \rho = 3.4766, \quad \log r = 256, \quad \log p = 445
\]

\[
r = 1306640295402393601488818460918373590934642949404255307385117
\]

\[
p = 17104631628304699763101982147226433010436996605236129699564844320506
\]

\[
585573386825002404876197021150163965058825820189964208554980493611
\]

The Frobenius element is given by Equation (3.8), where:

\[
X = 19977689332165391591174792446457449401947760321021273055515383733481/7
\]

\[
Y
\]

\[
Z = -19977689345910463237518246909307679021587331482569818571002780858907/7
\]

\[
W
\]
Example 4.2. By Table 2 for $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[7]{7}, \sqrt{2})$, with $l = 56$ and $k = 7$:

$$x_0 = 2598994 \equiv 34 \mod 84, \quad n = 1, \quad \rho = 3.6438, \quad \log r = 511, \quad \log p = 931$$

$$r = 9022494054524406421561049829718588152075304690567472323268739414 \quad 736603929221929162701726638118449868190013063677415239869037176815 \quad 281494909898361$$

$$p = 2123994668904338177097315533869062330038580235229401328562007042 \quad 61835179582741593234260532283276861550703401273437279190497560011579 \quad 277032696989325917341777462816165850178078695988445770188791263194455 \quad 227564021970575663076556694883934740892390073691036908533045150375676815 \quad 369784389$$

The Frobenius element is given by Equation (3.16), where:

$$X = -2569690501166663070583334168731393084443471808938067896845845180995099 \quad 296367523888068136787166925109022918932740112208519677615493671272/3$$

$$Y = 95408680352830419349196275581747456931506685432234298288318648109643 \quad 04269787178041064158774558393289517649330206883526097646313691739567 \quad 6795/3 = W$$

$$Z = 128484525058323159216670843656965422173590446903394842290909497549 \quad 64818176194403406839358346255411459466370056104259883807748835636/3$$

Example 4.3. By Table 1 for $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3, \sqrt{-6})$, with $l = 24$ and $k = 12$:

$$x_0 = 345544178999371 \equiv 16 \mod 1247, \quad n = 1, \quad \rho = 3.4870, \quad \log r = 386, \quad \log p = 673$$

$$r = 20324910894606887240399630165028515843171161301024701356843996833 \quad 931990219024841588300221285385151824067493675281$$

$$p = 494256168316997378410237042203755744151231925088456164360663047426428 \quad 14180391704748985101035354501301268136788199848895195356498480763671 \quad 03921678377271938018112430407319725747017111205346152400140614733741$$

The Frobenius element is given by Equation (3.11), where:

$$X = 5882006615257915885458328331939128449890943678150596597746340772376 \quad 2779944351429654041129602047528721/7 = Y$$

$$Z = 5882006615257859144034037770266747591416930807413746131814411489394 \quad 1258301910395154905139480417211818/7 = W$$

5 Conclusion

We presented a method for producing polynomial families of pairing-friendly Jacobians of dimension 2. We used different representations of the Frobenius element in a quartic CM-field from where we derived a system of three equations in four variables. Using the solutions of this system we constructed families of 2-dimensional, simple and ordinary Jacobians. Particularly, in this paper we focused on simple Jacobians, for which only few examples are known. The families we presented have the the best $\rho$-values so far in the literature. We argue though that the strategy we followed in this work can be used to produce families of non-absolutely simple Jacobians as well. Finally, we provided numerical examples of suitable parameters for a security level of at least 128 bits in $r$-order subgroups of a Jacobian $J(\mathbb{F}_{p^k})$ and in the extension field $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}$. More examples can be derived from our proposed families by using Algorithm 2.
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