

# A Methodology to Achieve Provable Side-Channel Security in Real-World Implementations

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<sup>4</sup>TU Graz

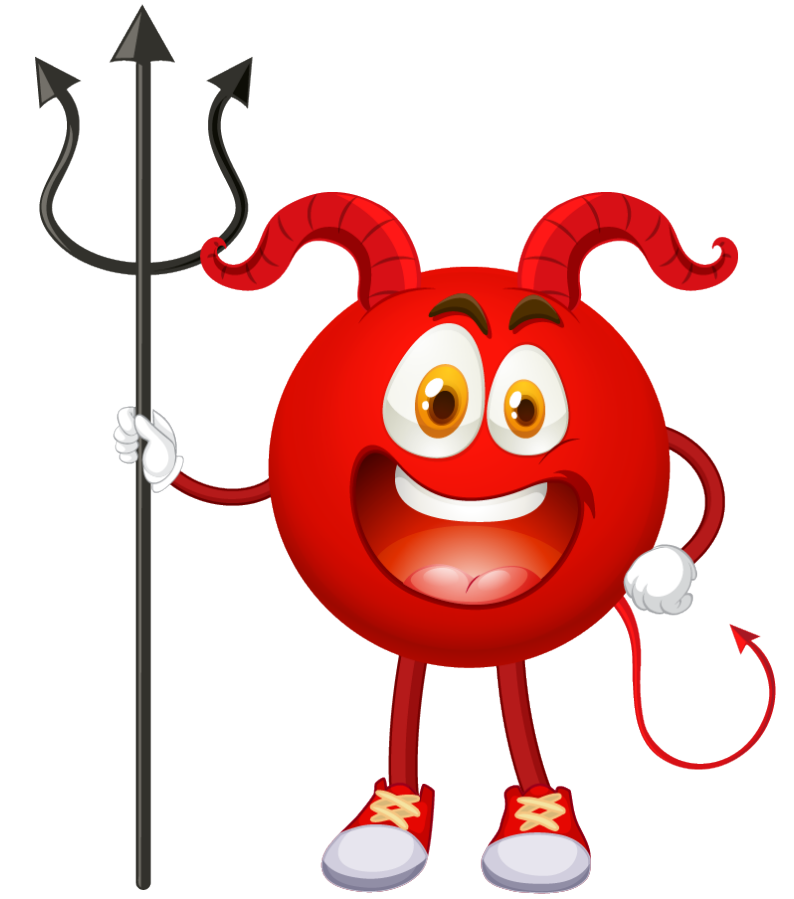
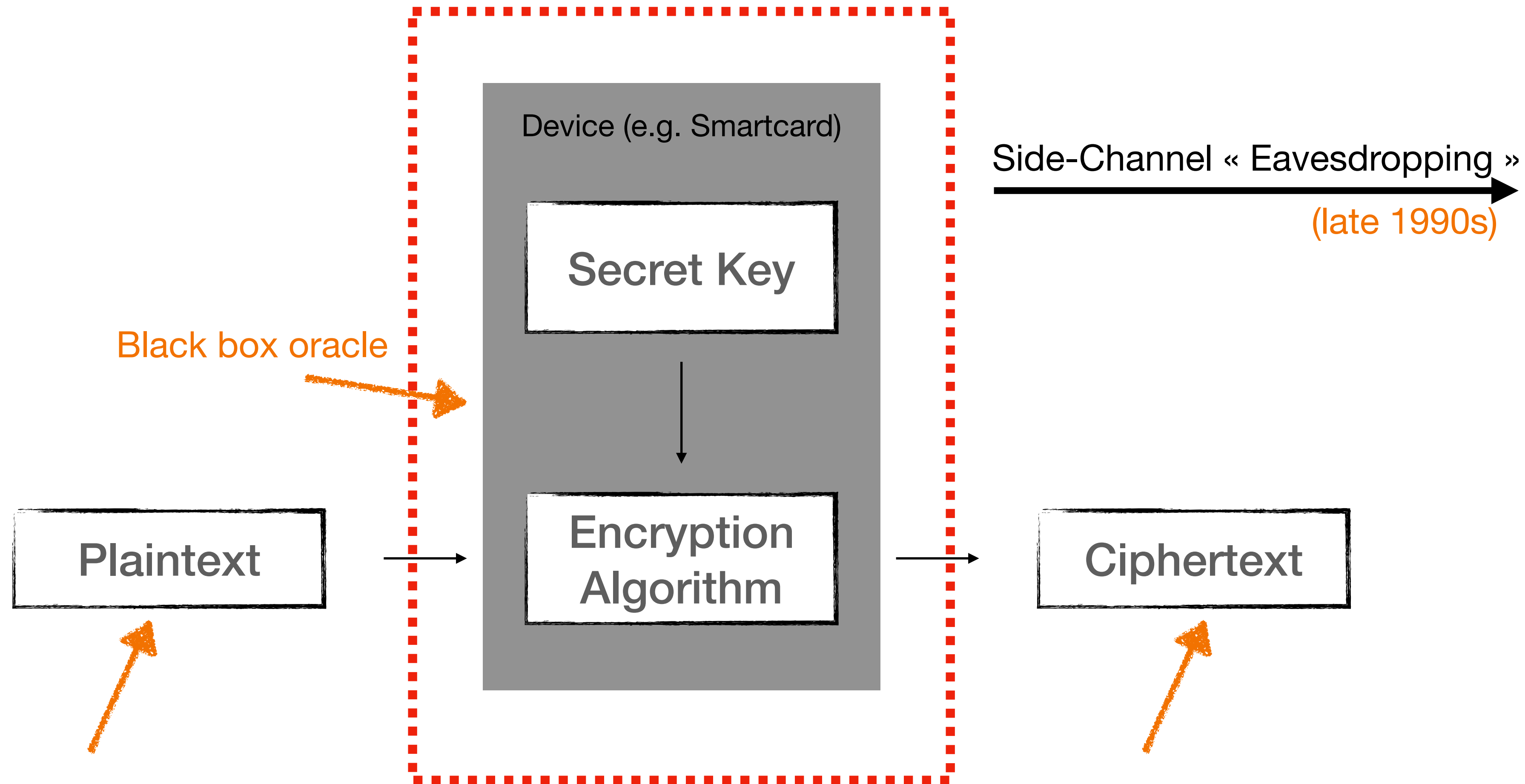
<sup>5</sup>LIRMM, Univ. Montpellier, CNRS, Montpellier, France

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Journées C2

19/10/2023

# Side-Channel Attacks



Execution Time  
Power Consumption  
Electromagnetic Radiation  
Memory Cache  
...

# Countermeasure

## Masking *Chari et al. [CRYPTO'99], Goubin and Patarin [CHES'99]*

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Operations over variables  $\mathbb{F}_2$

$$a, b \quad \bigoplus \quad a + b$$

$$a, b \quad \bigotimes \quad a \times b$$

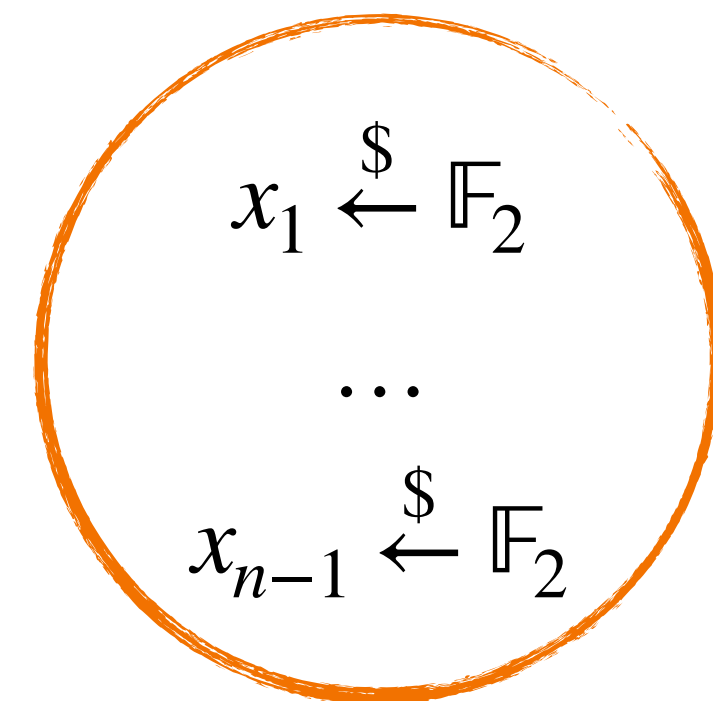
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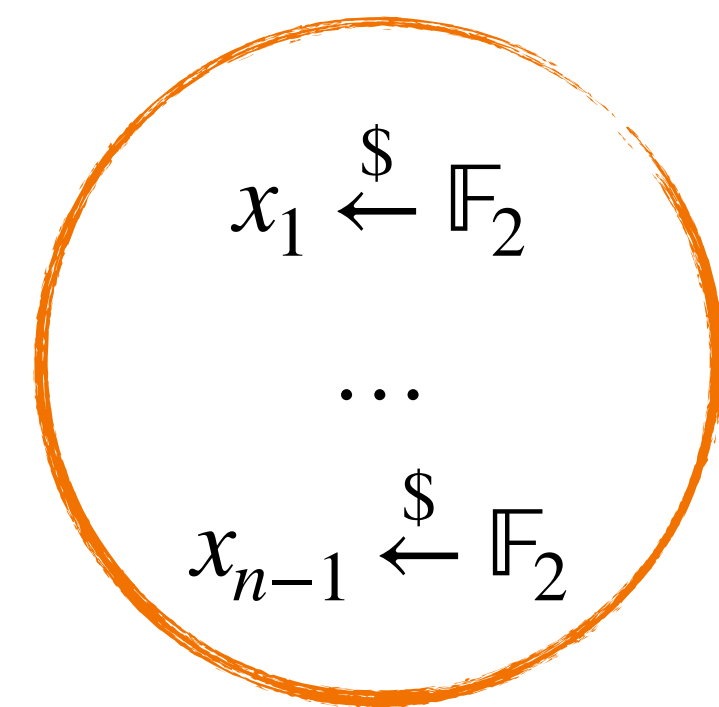
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$$(a_1, \dots, a_n), \boxed{G_+}, (c_1, \dots, c_n) \text{ s.t. } c_1 + \dots + c_n = a + b$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n), \boxed{G_\times}, (c_1, \dots, c_n) \text{ s.t. } c_1 + \dots + c_n = a \times b$$

# **Security of Masked Implementations**

## **Empirical Approach**

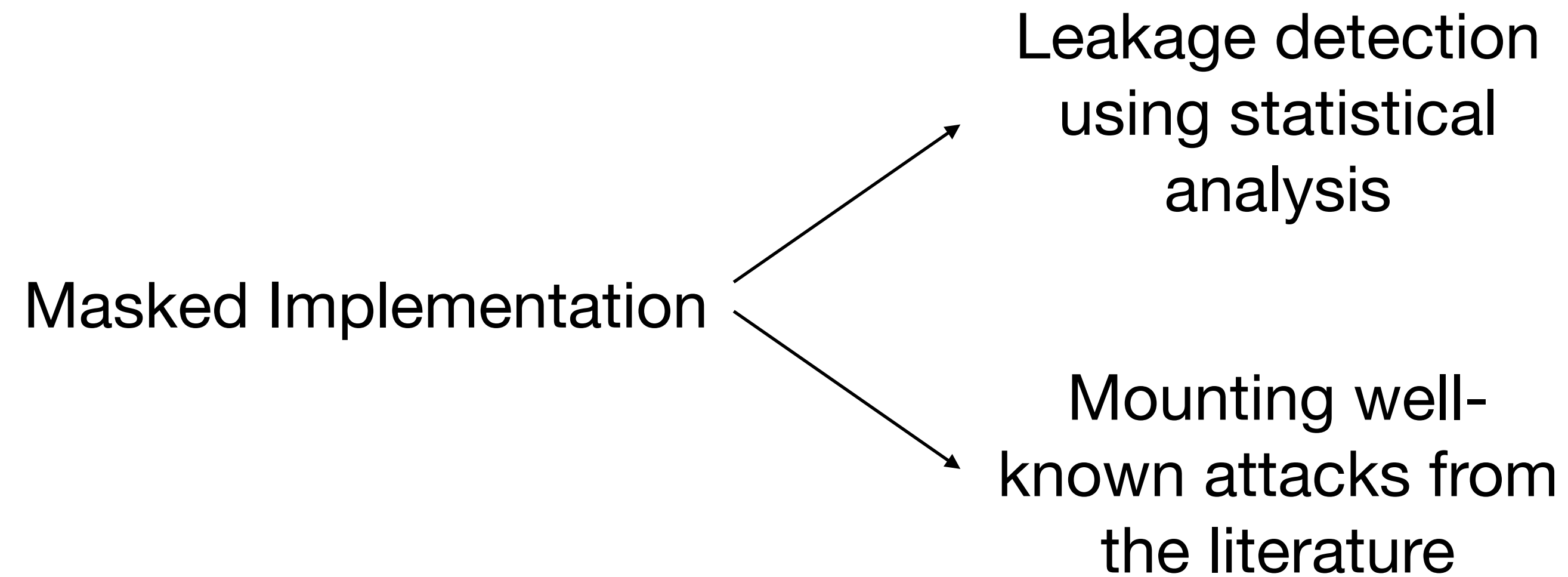
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## Empirical Approach

Masked Implementation

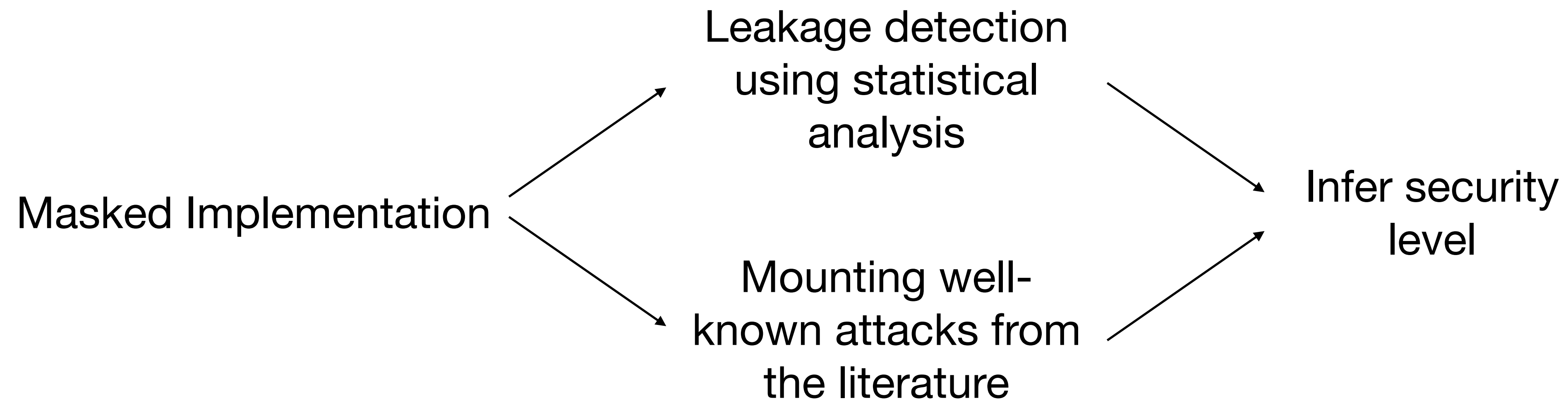
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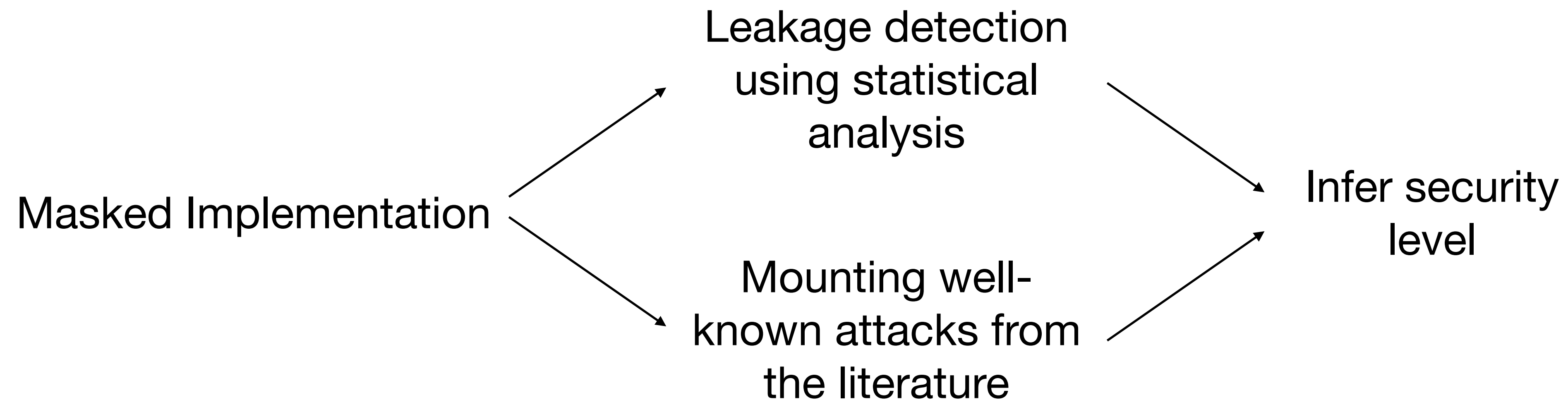
# Security of Masked Implementations

## Empirical Approach



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How to have formal security guarantees ?



# **Security of Masked Implementations**

## **Leakage Models**

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Formally define  
side-channel  
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$t$  intermediate variables  
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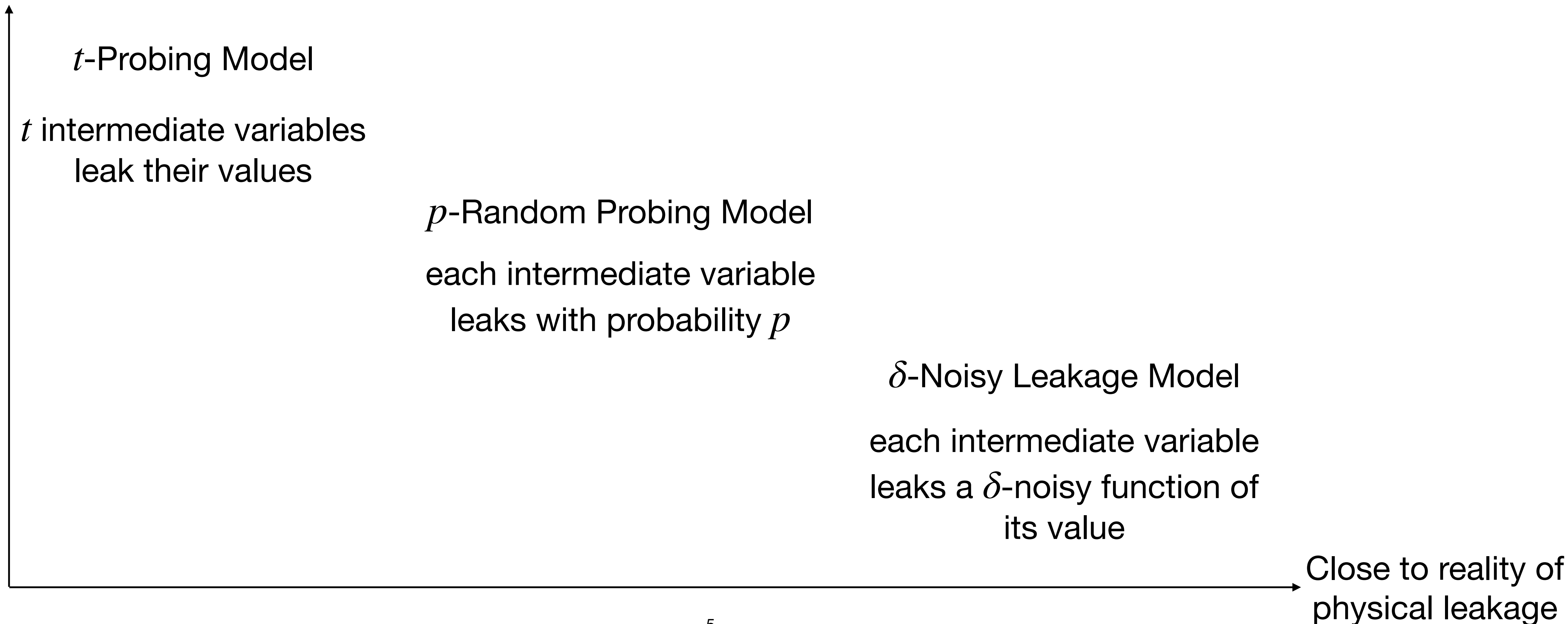
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Security Reduction  
*Duc et al. [EUROCRYPT14]*

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$\delta$ -Noisy Leakage Model

each intermediate variable  
leaks a  $\delta$ -noisy function of  
its value

Close to reality of  
physical leakage

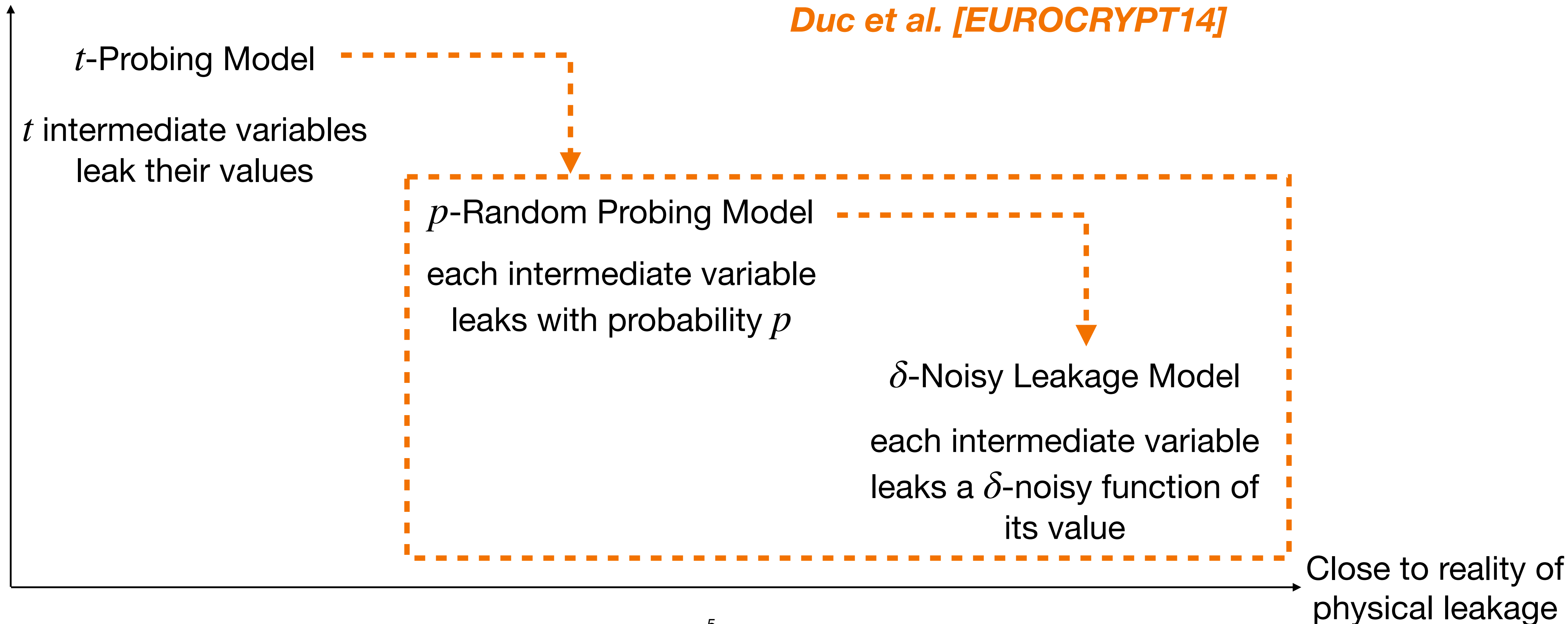
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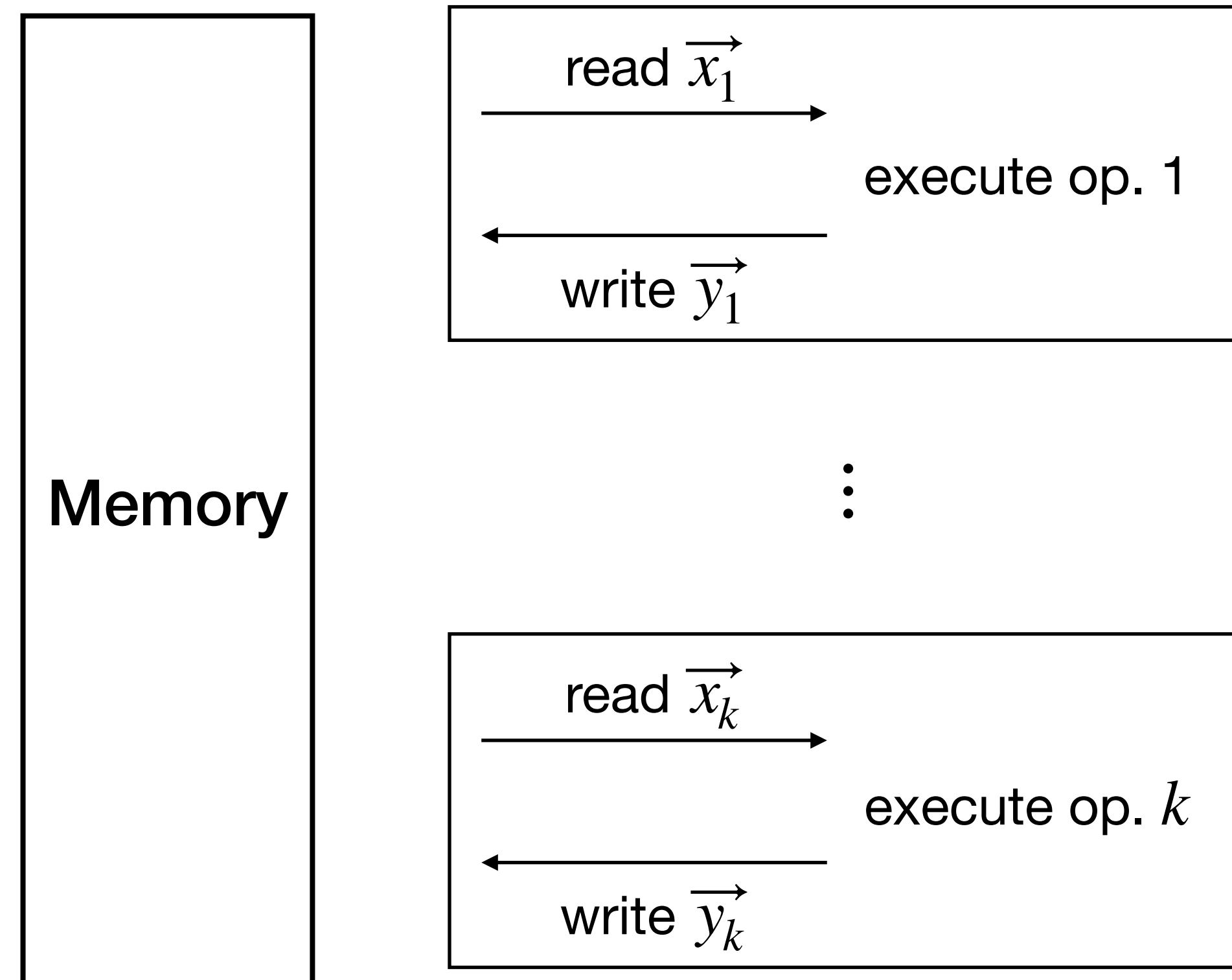
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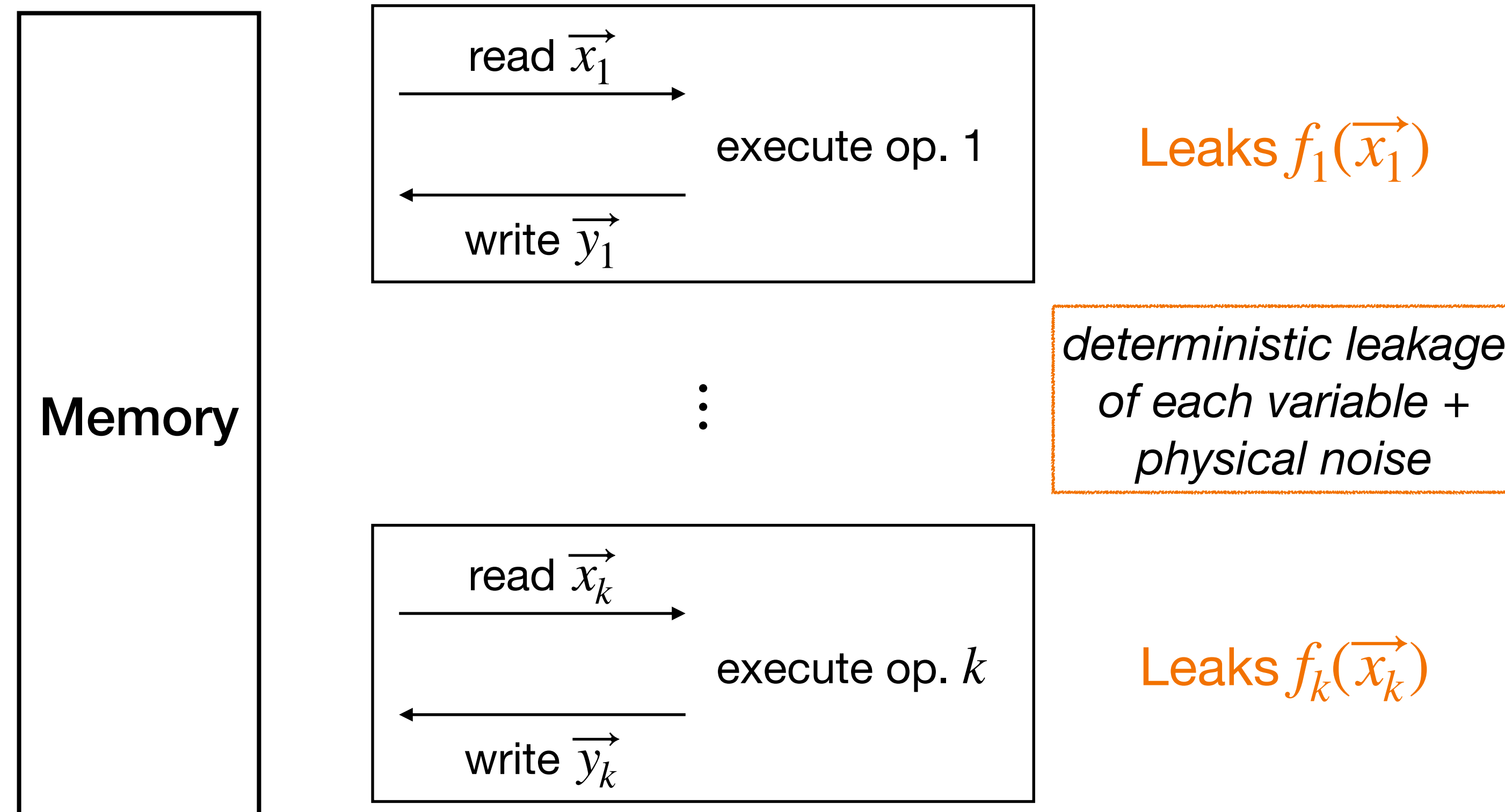




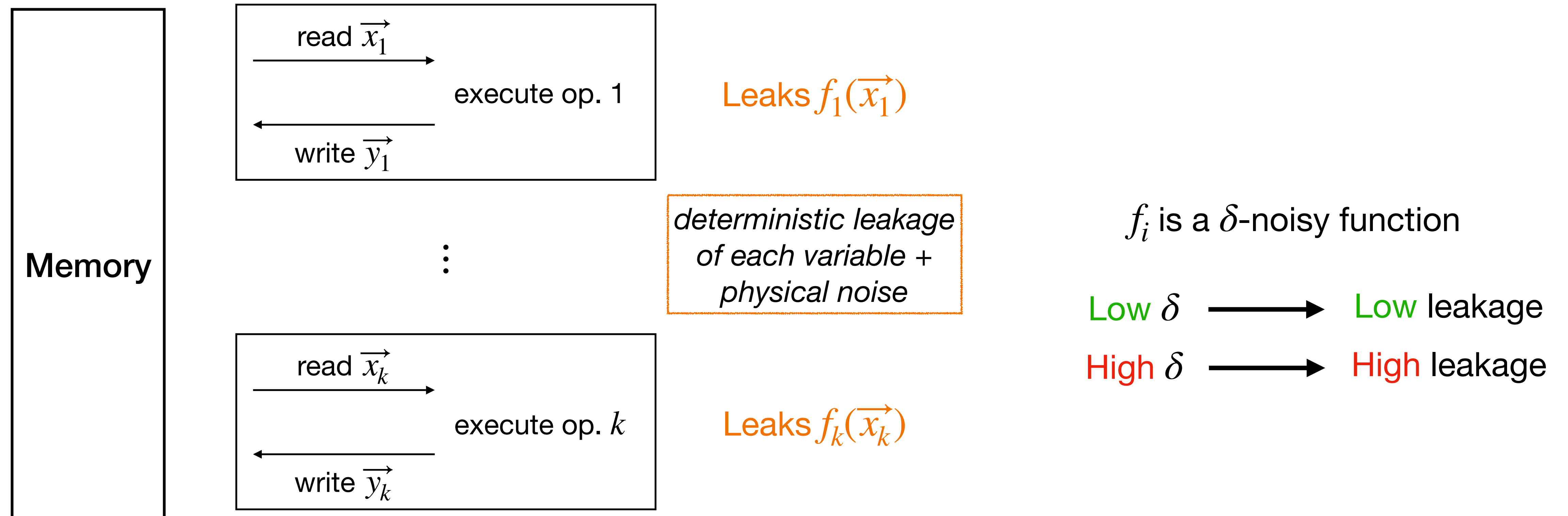
# Noisy Leakage Model



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# Leakage Models

## Physical Assumptions & Issues

Sequential execution  
of operations



$\vec{x}_1$



op. 1

$\vec{x}_2$



op. 2

$\vec{x}_3$



op. 3

$\vec{x}_4$



op. 4

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Each operation leaks  
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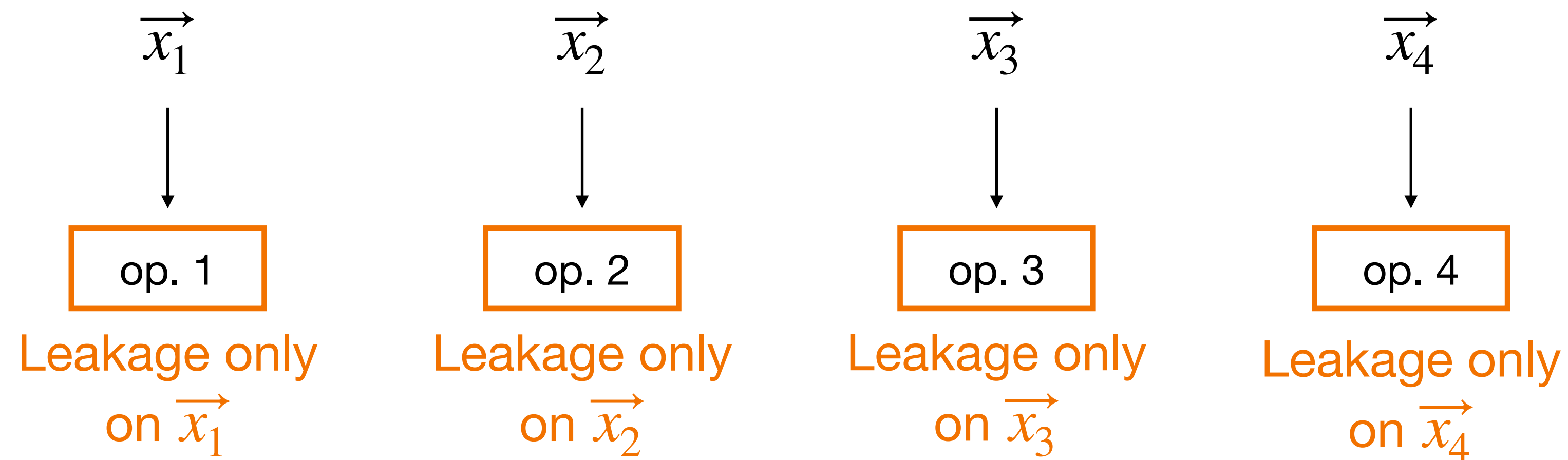
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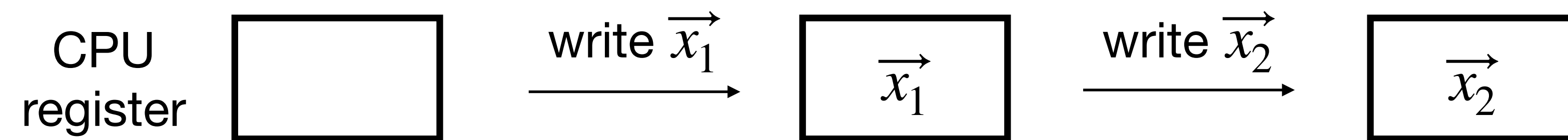
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**Data Isolation Assumption:** each operation leakage only depends on its inputs

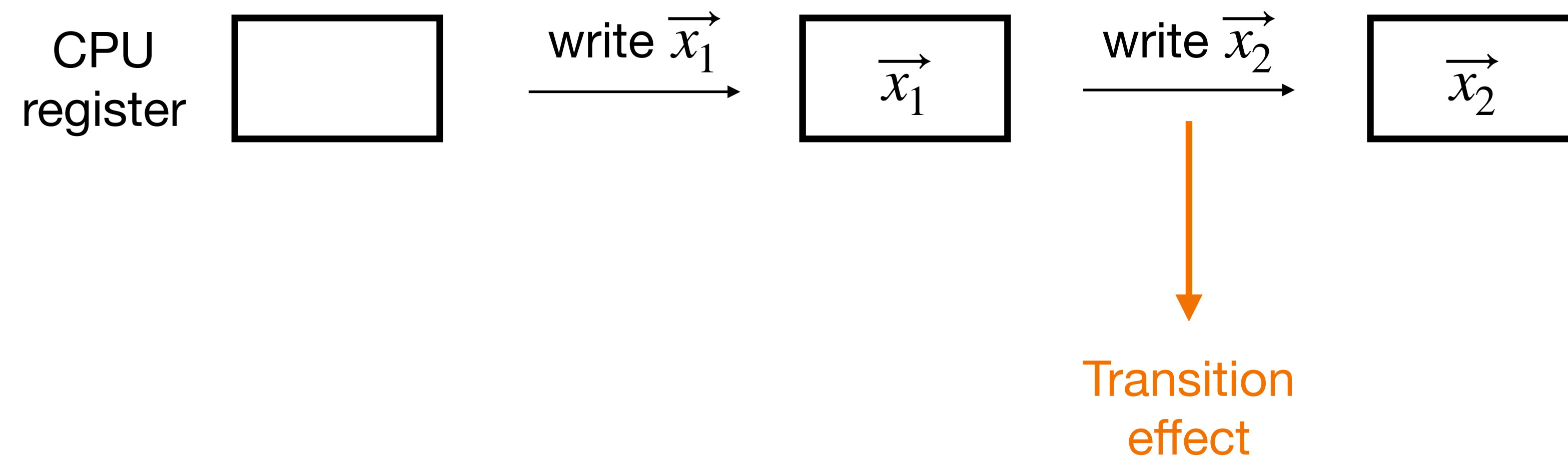
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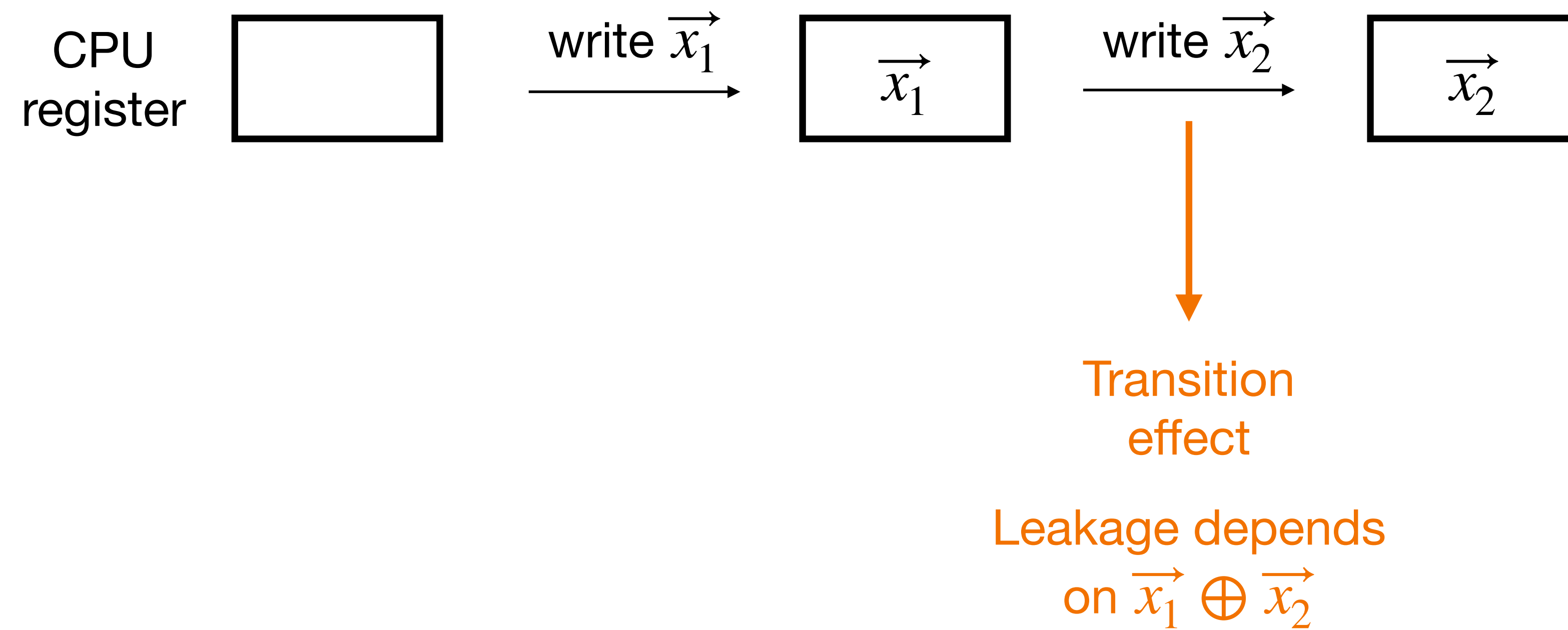
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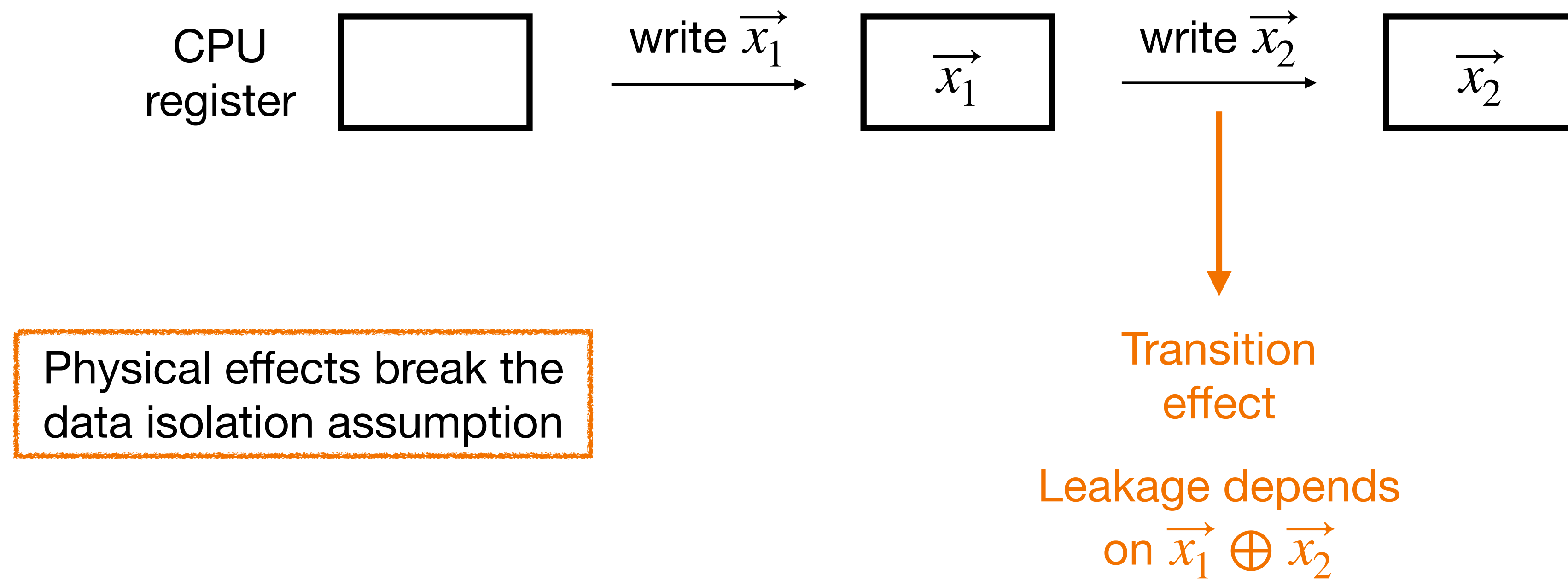
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$\overrightarrow{x_1}$



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$\overrightarrow{x_4}$



op. 4

# Leakage Models

## Physical Assumptions & Issues

Physical noise occurs during side-channel acquisitions

Sequential execution  
of operations

$\vec{x}_1$   
↓  
op. 1

$\vec{x}_2$   
↓  
op. 2

$\vec{x}_3$   
↓  
op. 3

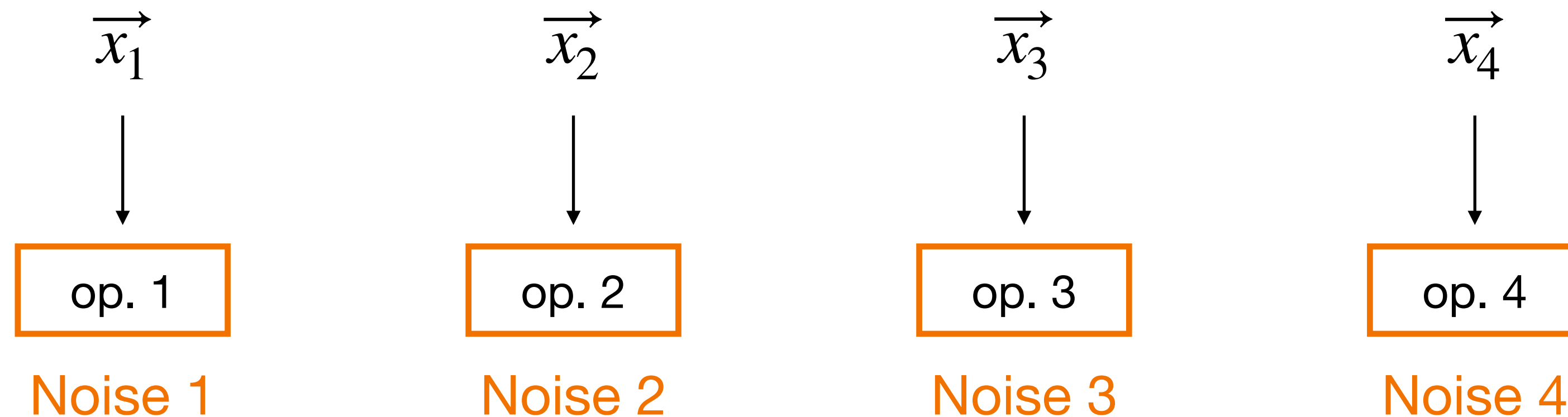
$\vec{x}_4$   
↓  
op. 4

# Leakage Models

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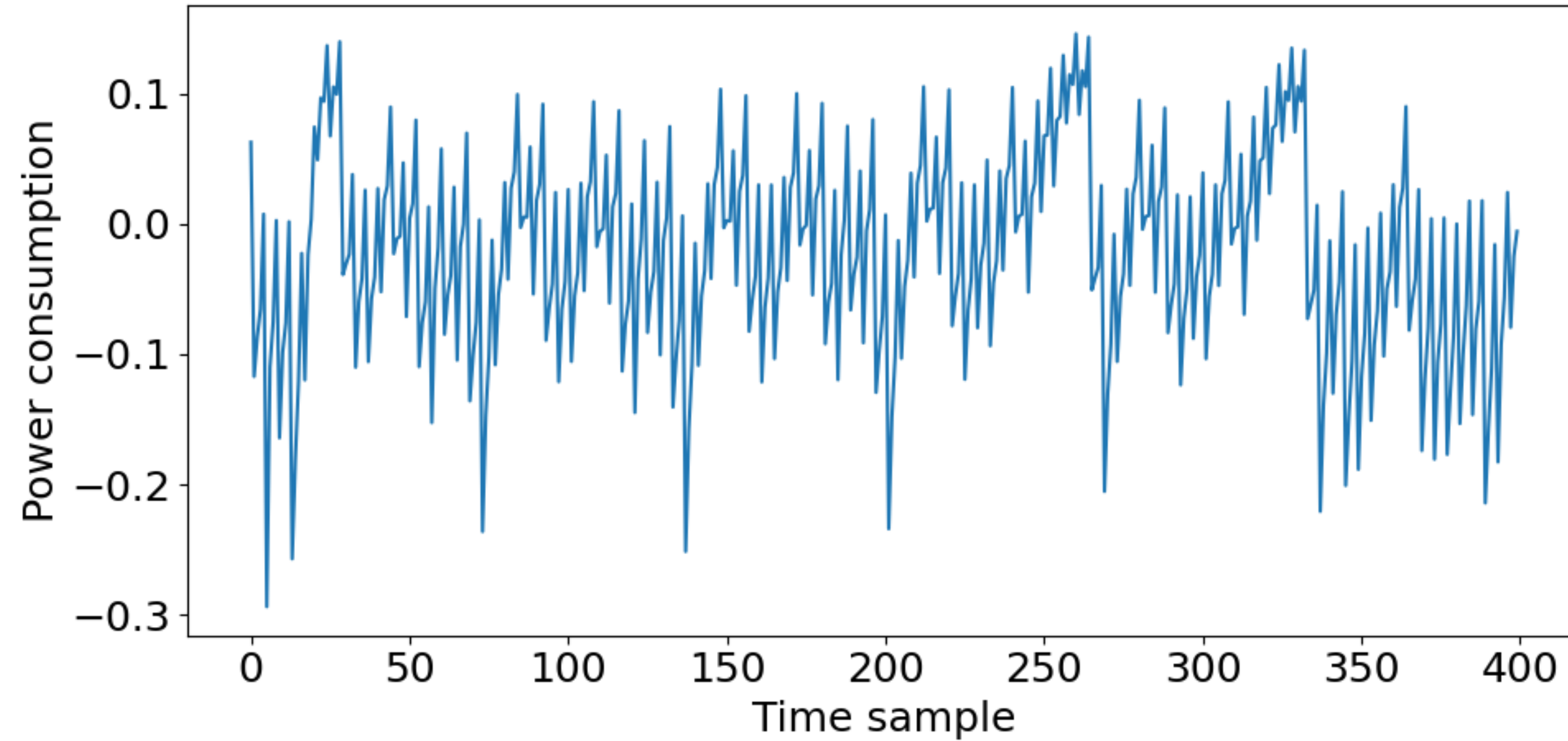
Sequential execution  
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**Noise Independence Assumption:** each noise is independent of the others

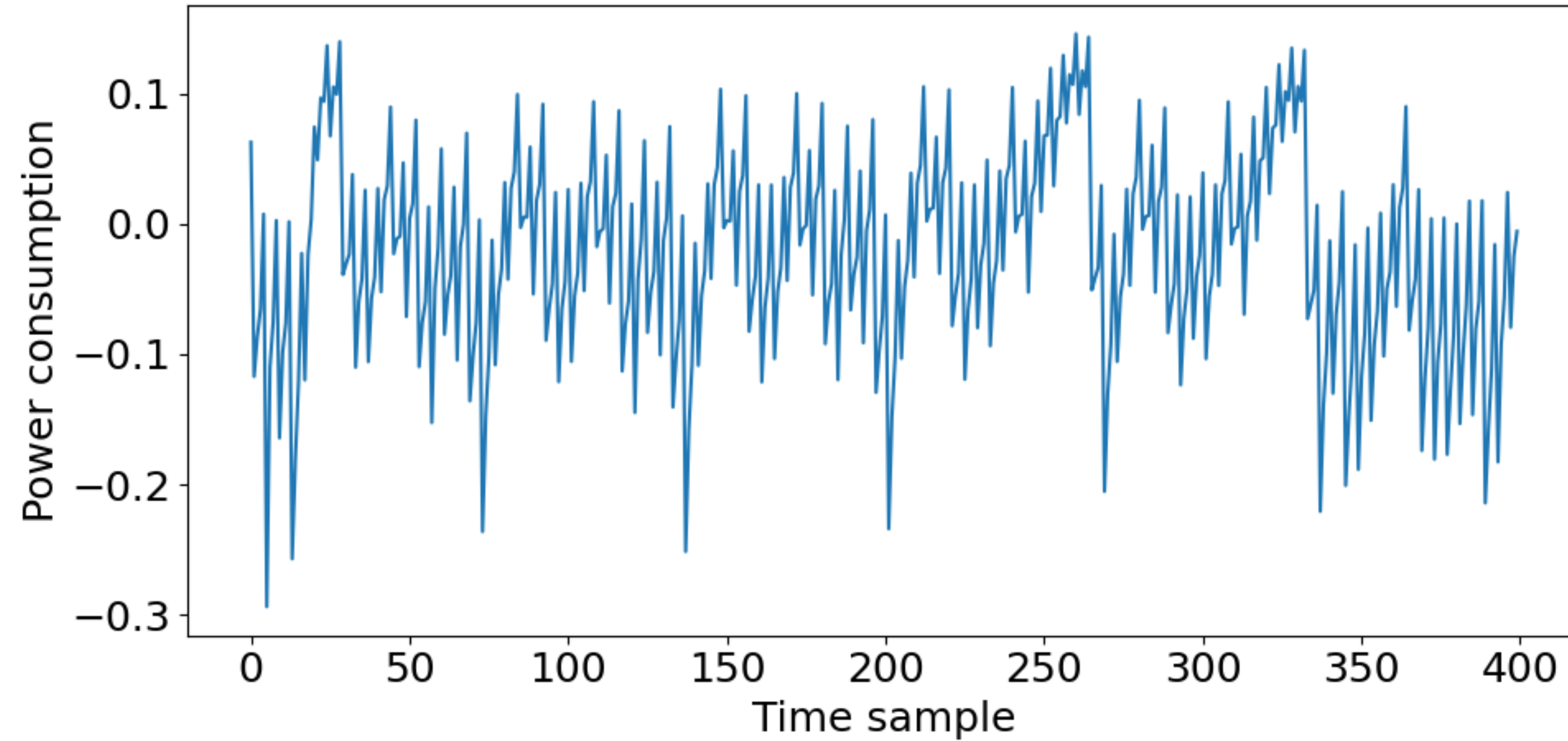
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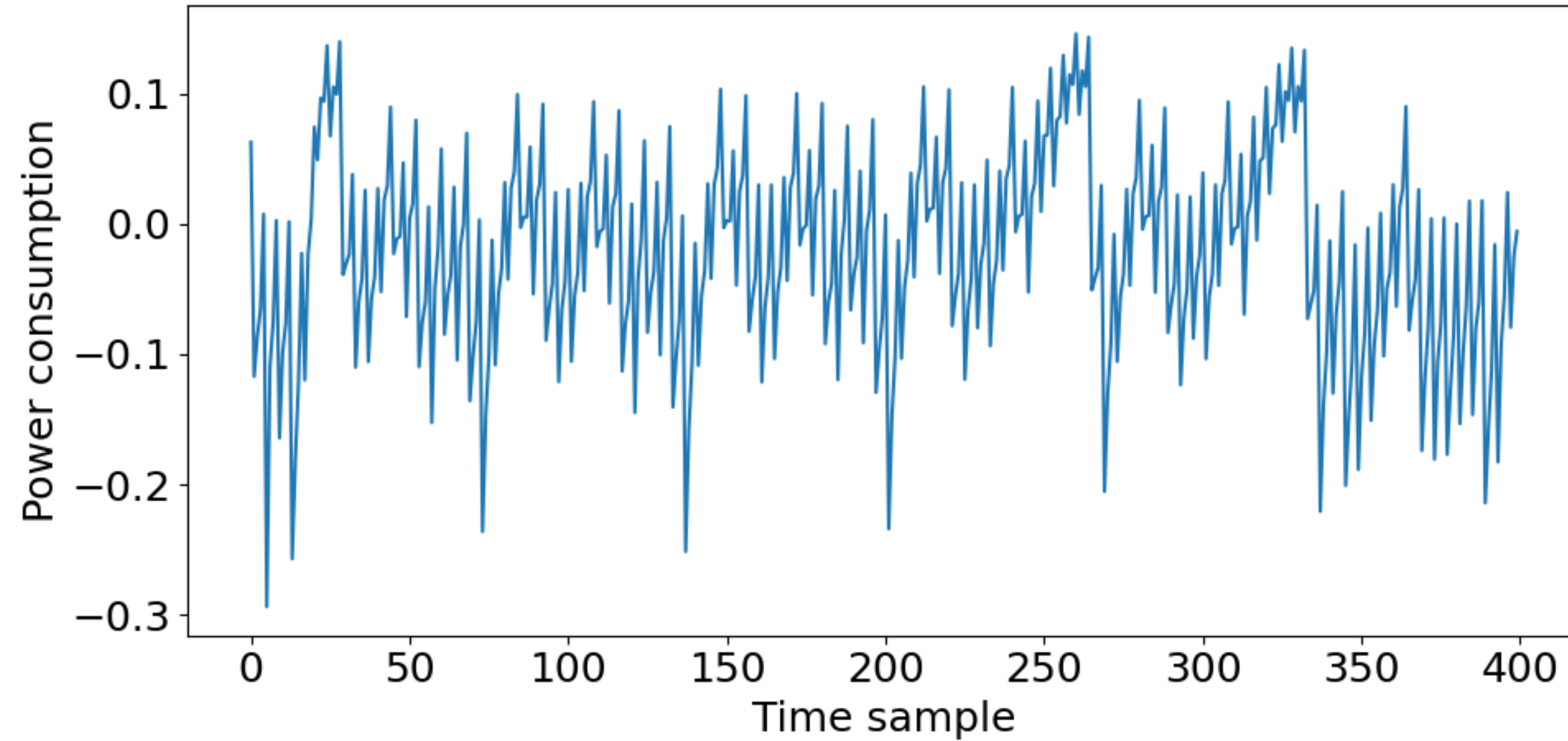
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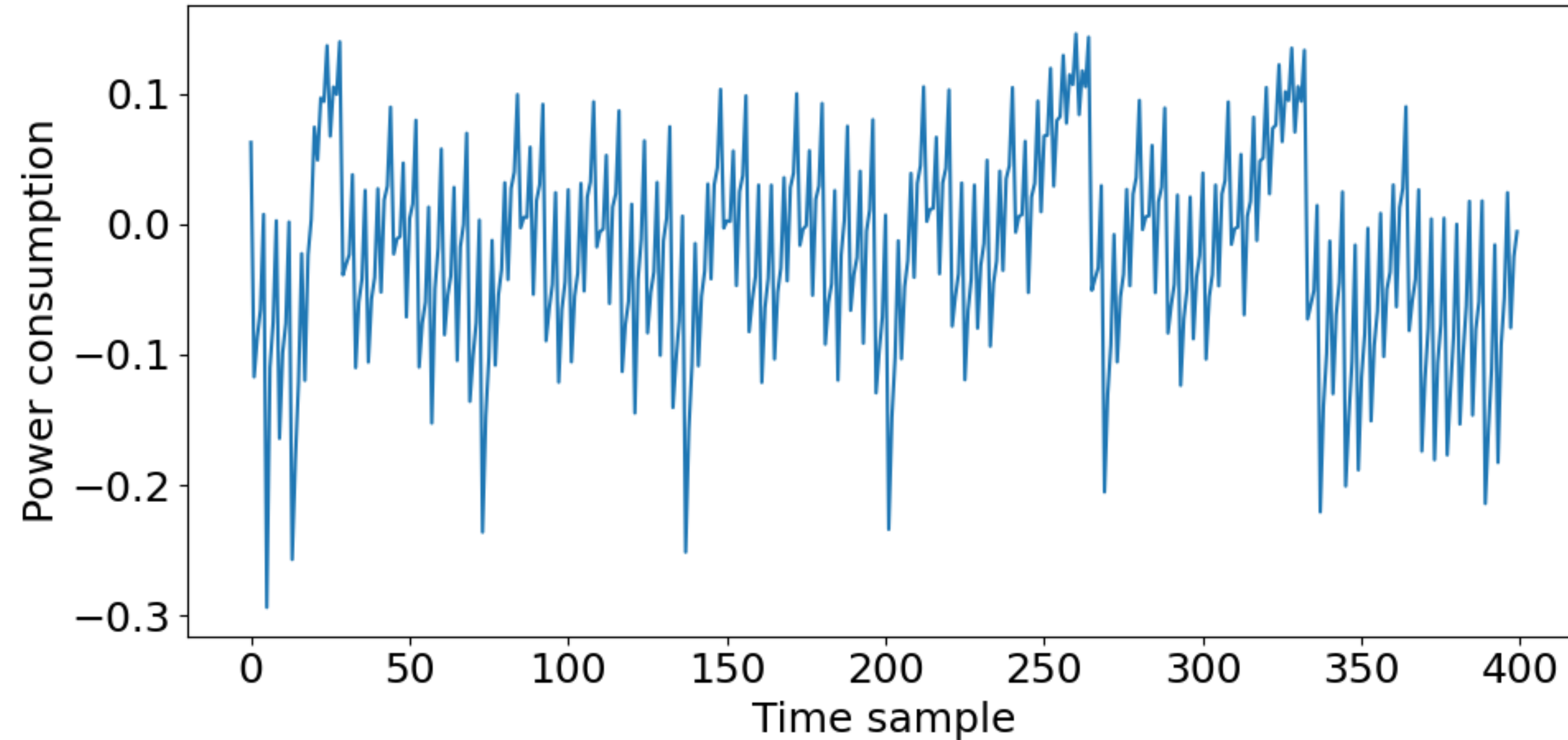


deterministic leakage  
 $\vec{d}(\vec{x}) = (d_1, \dots, d_{400})$



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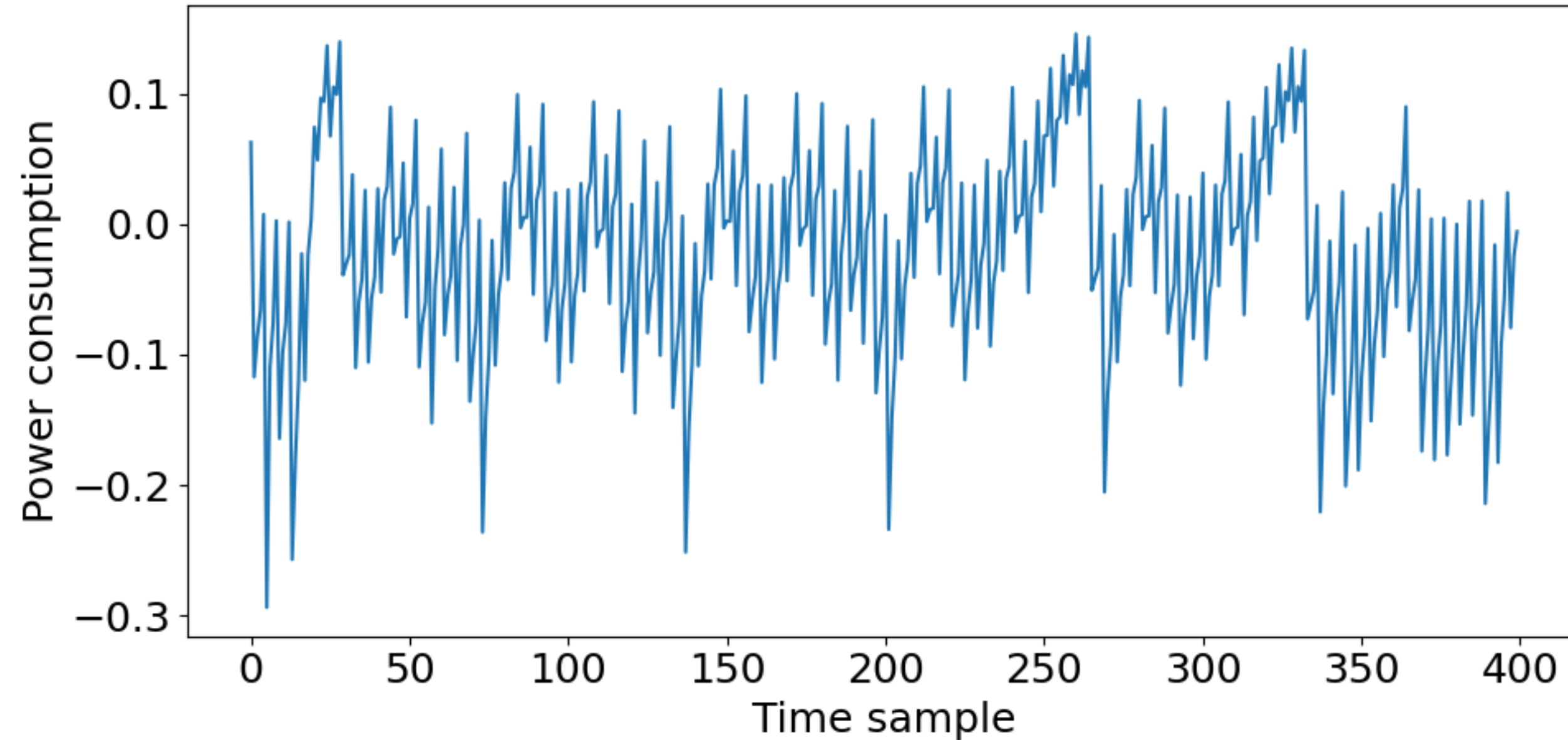
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+

Noise drawn from multivariate Gaussian  
distribution  $\mathcal{N}(\vec{0}, \Sigma)$   
 $\vec{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_{400})$

# Leakage Models

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Multivariate noise breaks  
the noise independence  
assumption

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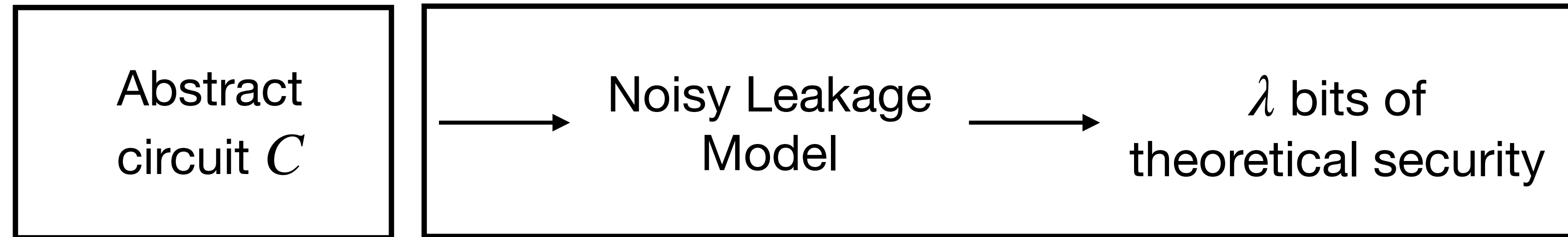
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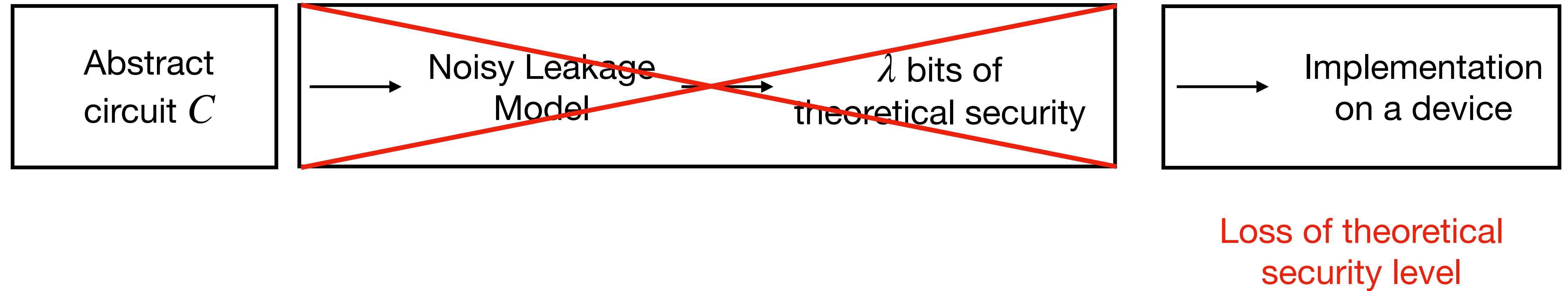
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Abstract  
circuit  $C$

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Noisy Leakage  
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$\lambda$  bits of  
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Implementation  
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Methodology to preserve the  
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Compile the  
implementation

# Methodology

## Step 1: Implement abstract gates

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respect the format from the leakage models

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```
operation_xor:
    ldr r0, [r0]
    ldr r1, [r1]
    eor r0, r1 r0 // For other operations, change ALU instruction.
    str r0, [r2]
```



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## Step 2: Enforce / Relax data isolation

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whitening()

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Leakage of an operation must only depend on its inputs  $\longrightarrow$  use data whitening

operation<sub>1</sub>( $a_1, b_1$ )

whitening()

operation<sub>2</sub>( $a_2, b_2$ )

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clean data path  
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How to check if it works ?  $\longrightarrow$  we propose a novel statistical test to (in)validate the assumption on a device

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## Step 3: Characterize the Leakage Distribution

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Extensively studied in the literature

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$$\text{Operation with input } \vec{x} \longrightarrow \vec{y} = \overset{\text{Leakage}}{\vec{d}(\vec{x})} + \mathcal{N}(\vec{0}, \Sigma)$$

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Extensively studied in the literature

Operation with input  $\vec{x}$   $\longrightarrow$   $\vec{y} = \overset{\text{Leakage}}{\vec{d}}(\vec{x}) + \mathcal{N}(\vec{0}, \Sigma)$

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Infer  $d_i(\cdot)$  for each time sample  $i$

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Linear Regression  
Machine Learning

...



# Methodology

## Step 4: Enforce / Relax Noise Independence

# Methodology

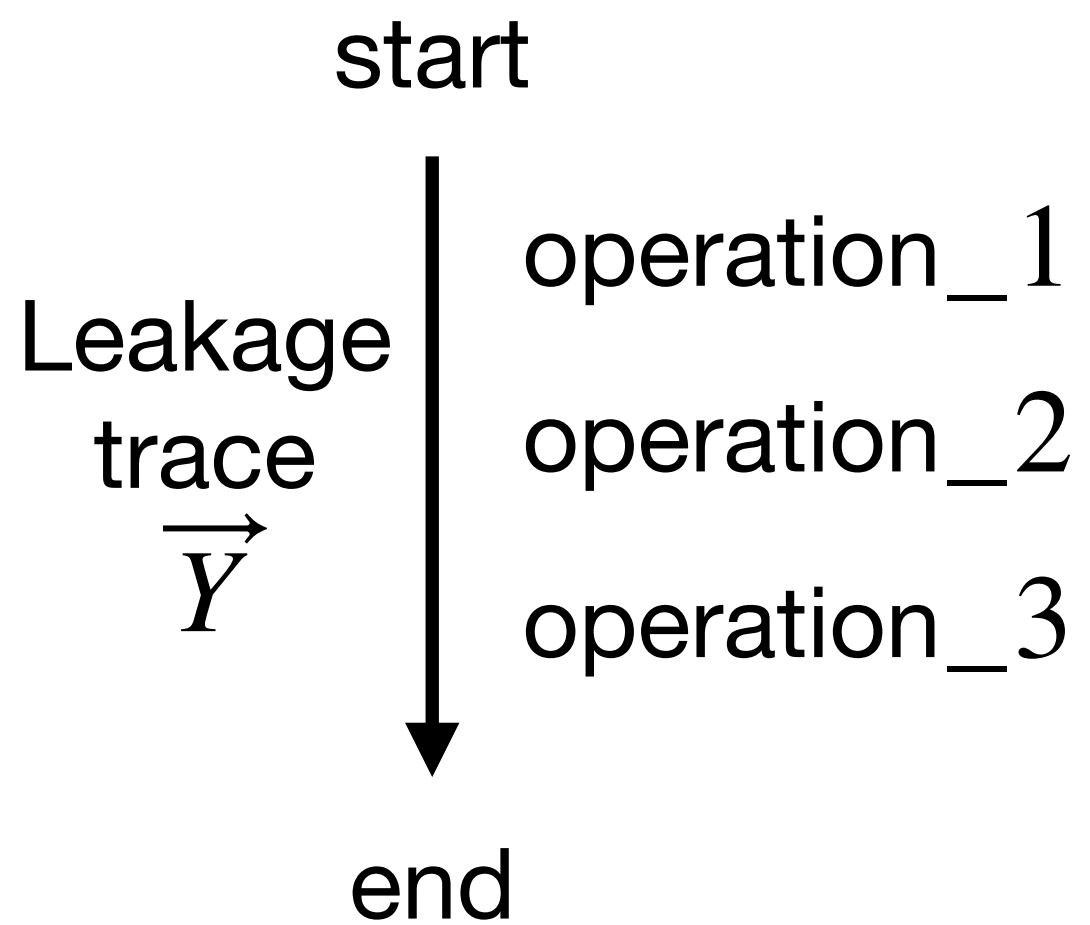
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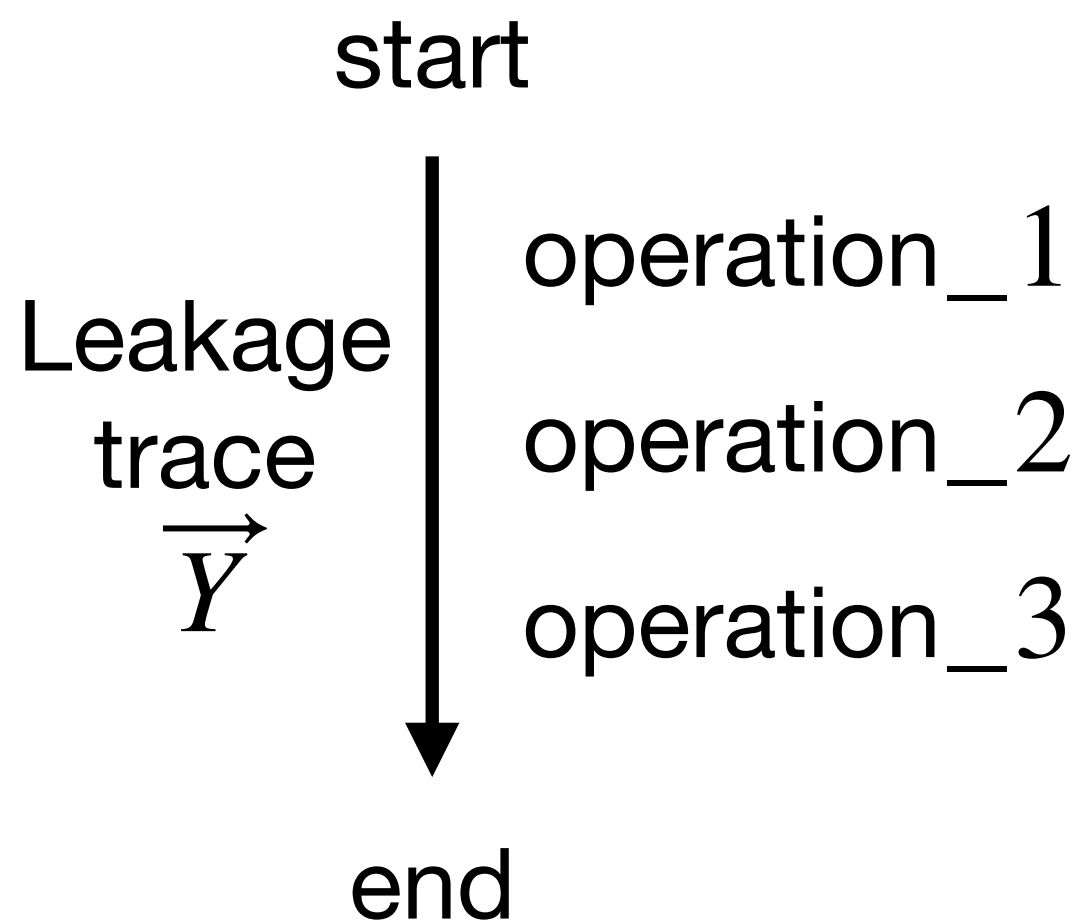
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## Step 4: Enforce / Relax Noise Independence

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$$\vec{Y} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2 + \vec{S}_3 + \vec{N}$$

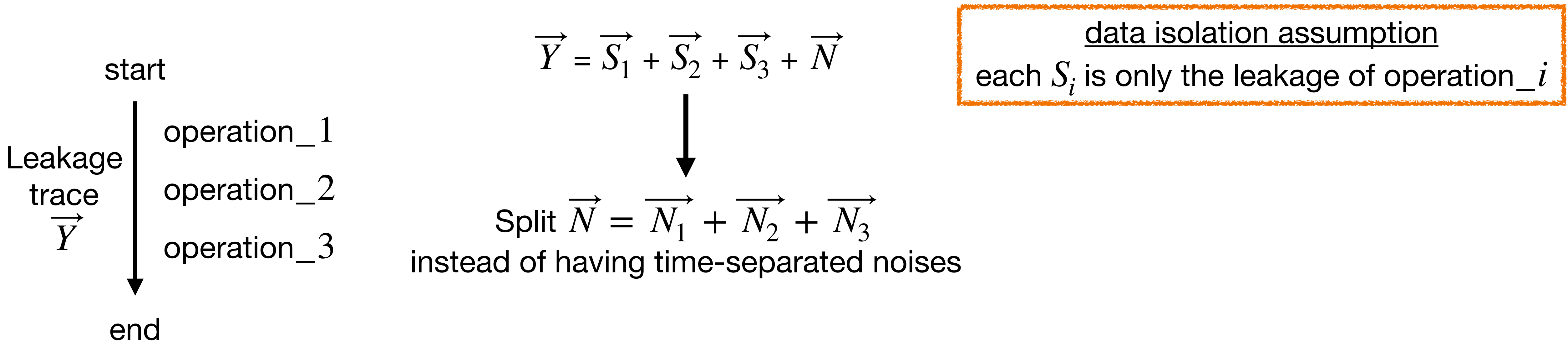
data isolation assumption  
each  $S_i$  is only the leakage of operation\_ $i$



# Methodology

## Step 4: Enforce / Relax Noise Independence

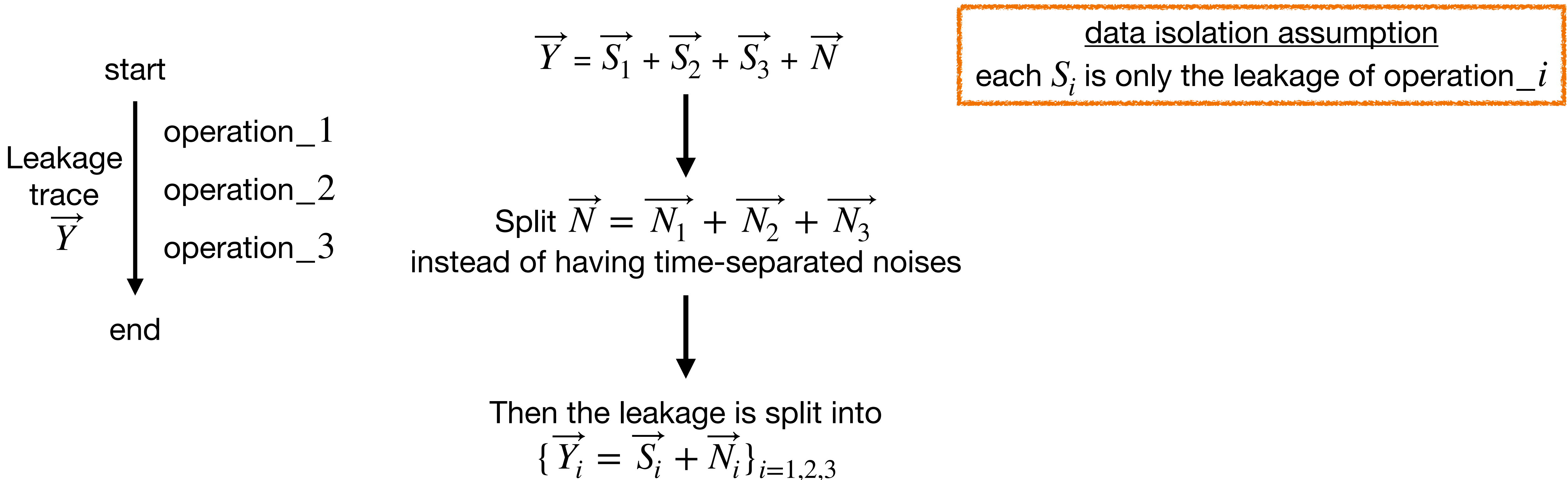
Difficult to ensure in practice  $\longrightarrow$  We propose to relax it



# Methodology

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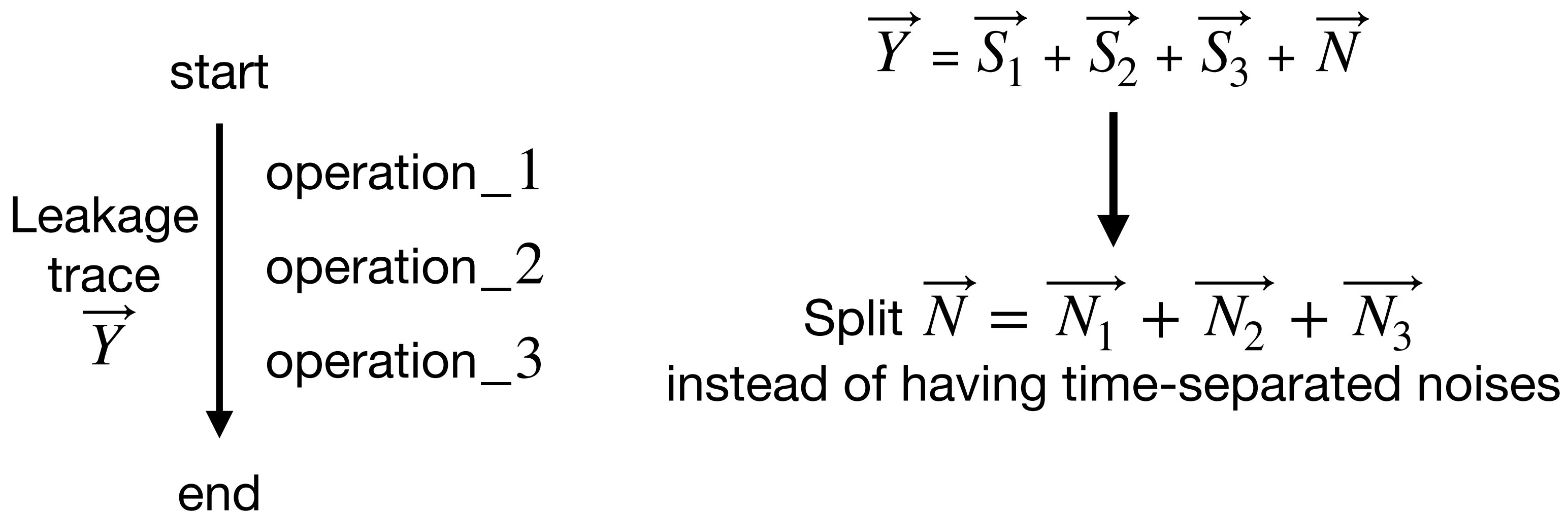
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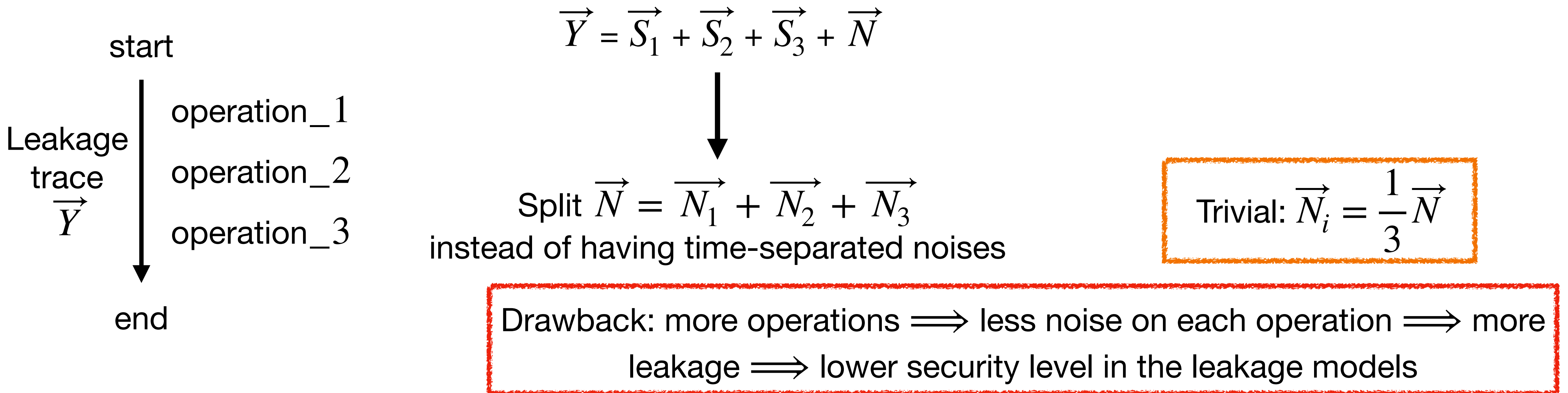


$$\text{Trivial: } \vec{N}_i = \frac{1}{3} \vec{N}$$

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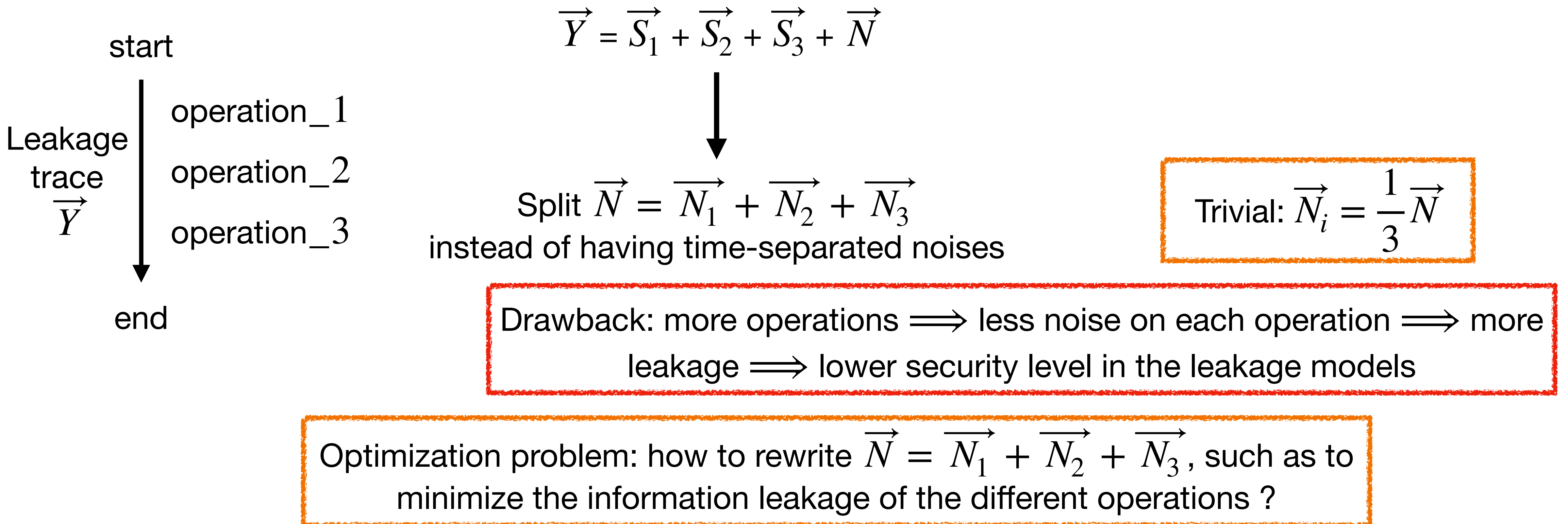




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# Methodology

**Step 5: Estimate the noisy leakage parameter  $\delta$**

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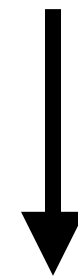
Infer tolerated leakage probability  $p$  by the device

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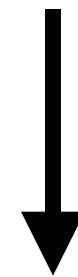
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Which random probing secure gadgets from the literature can be used on the device

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$(p, \varepsilon)$ —random probing security  $\implies$   $\delta$ —noisy leakage security

Efficient way to compute  $\delta$  on a device



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Best gadgets from the literature tolerate  $p \approx 2^{-7}$

# Methodology

## Wrap-up



# Methodology

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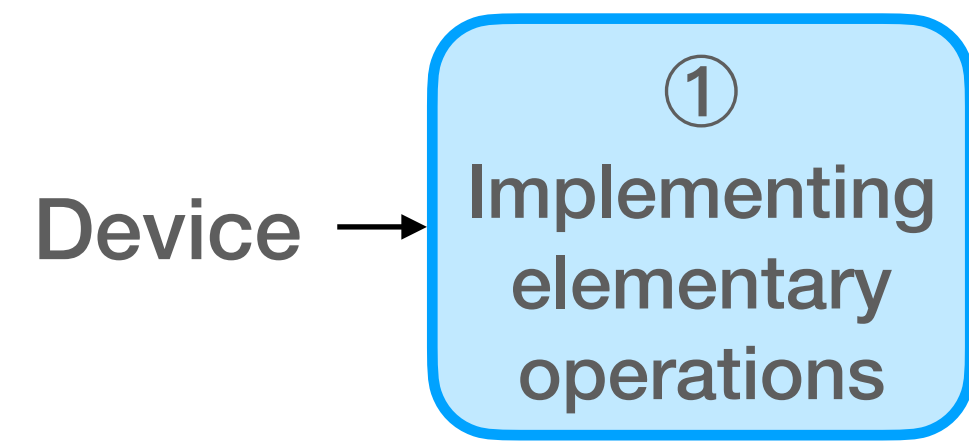
Characterization

Device

# Methodology

## Wrap-up

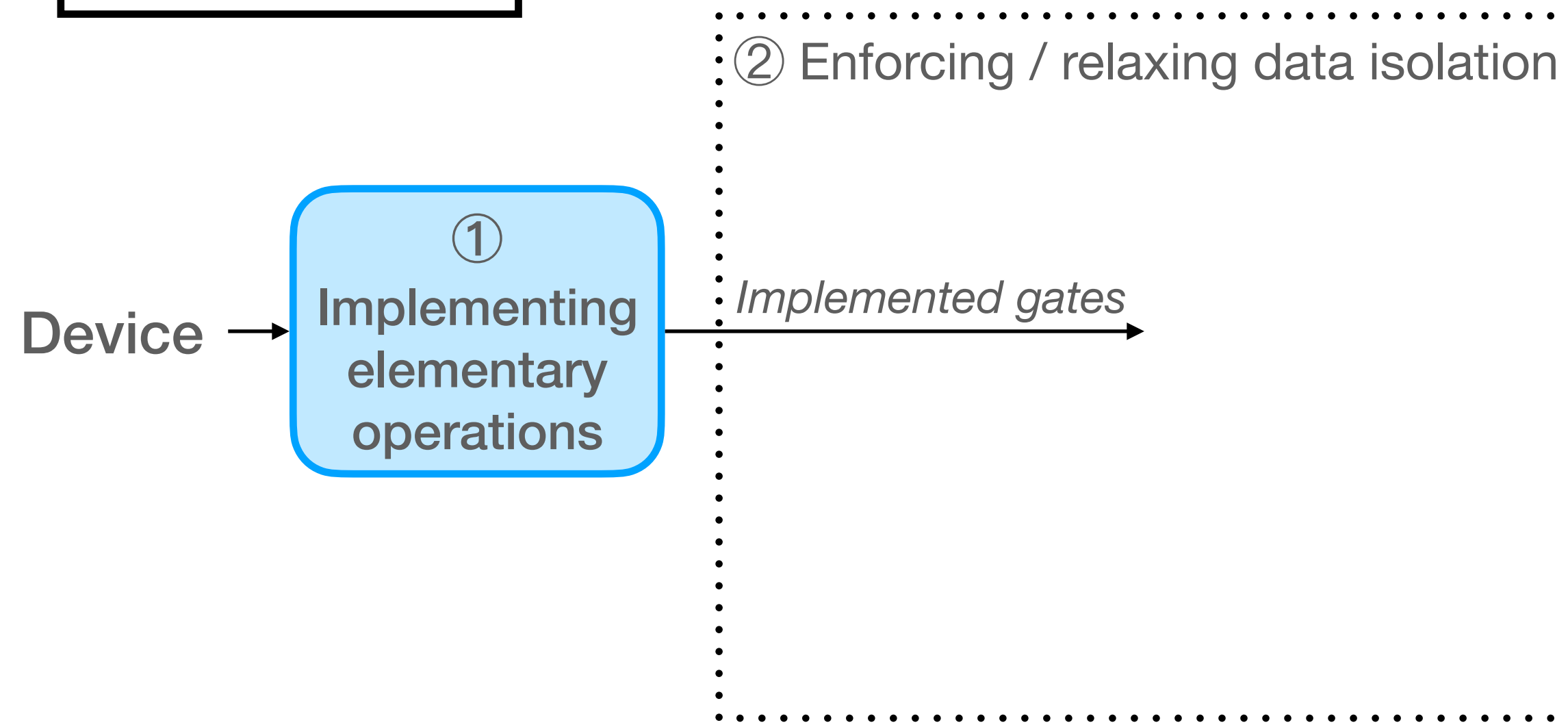
Characterization



# Methodology

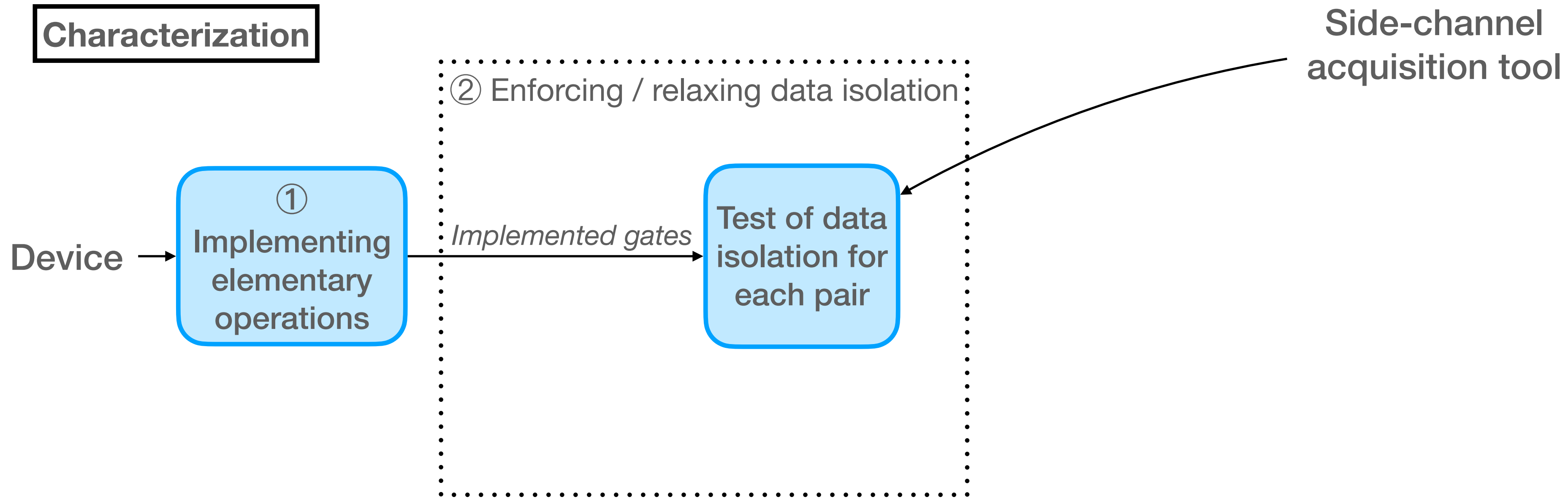
## Wrap-up

### Characterization



# Methodology

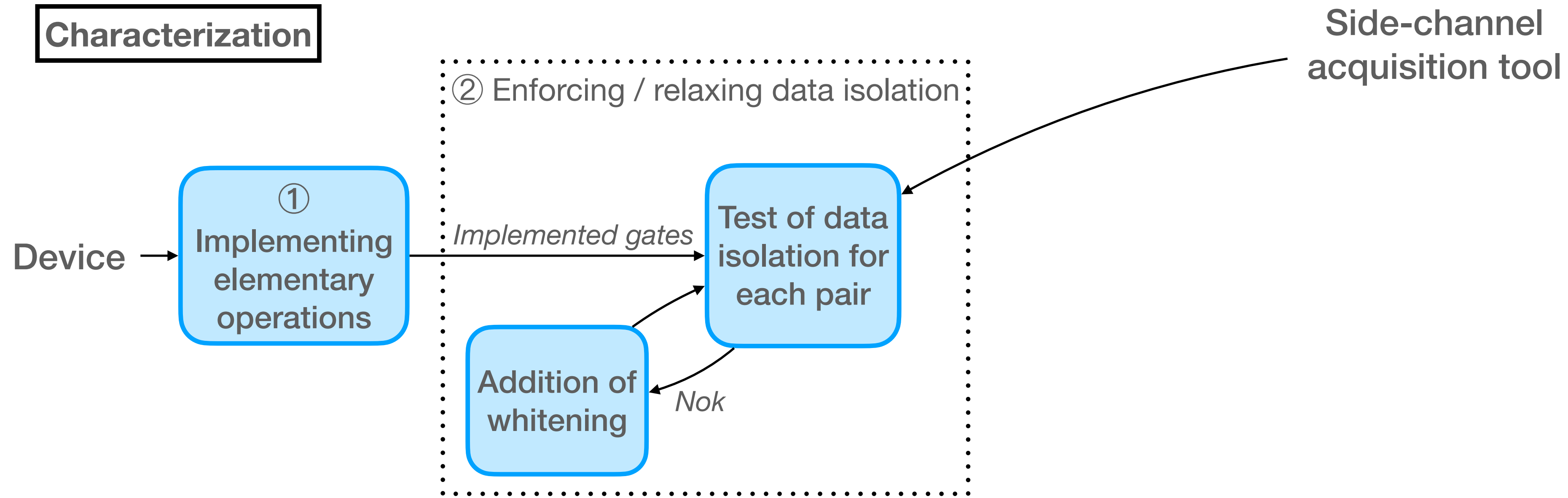
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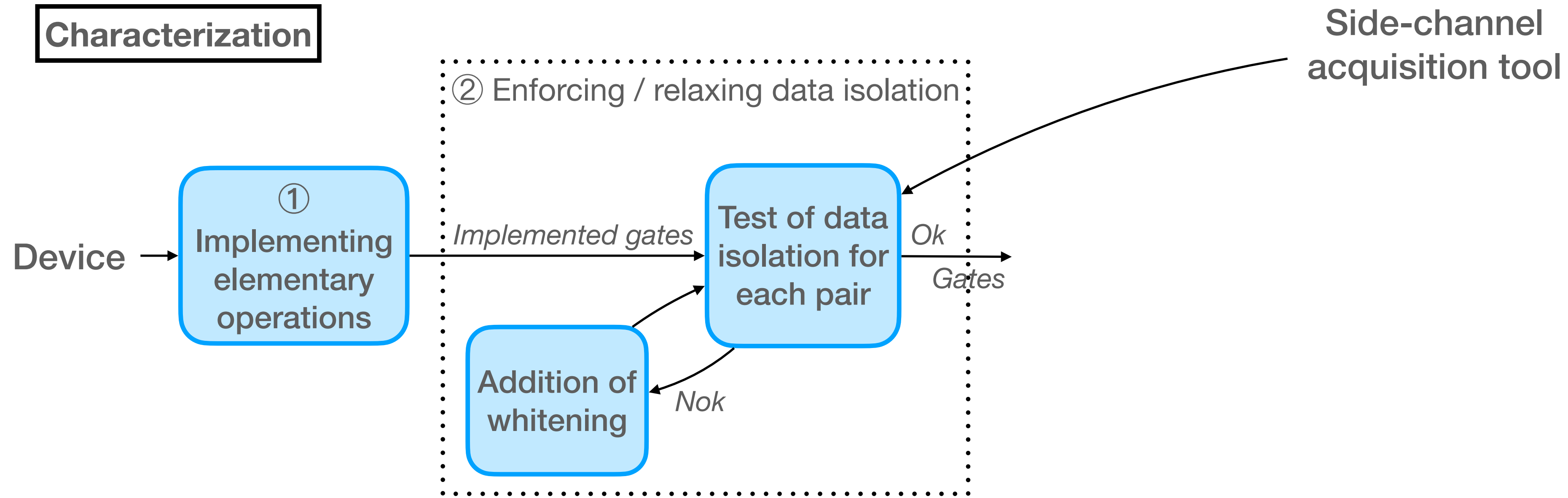
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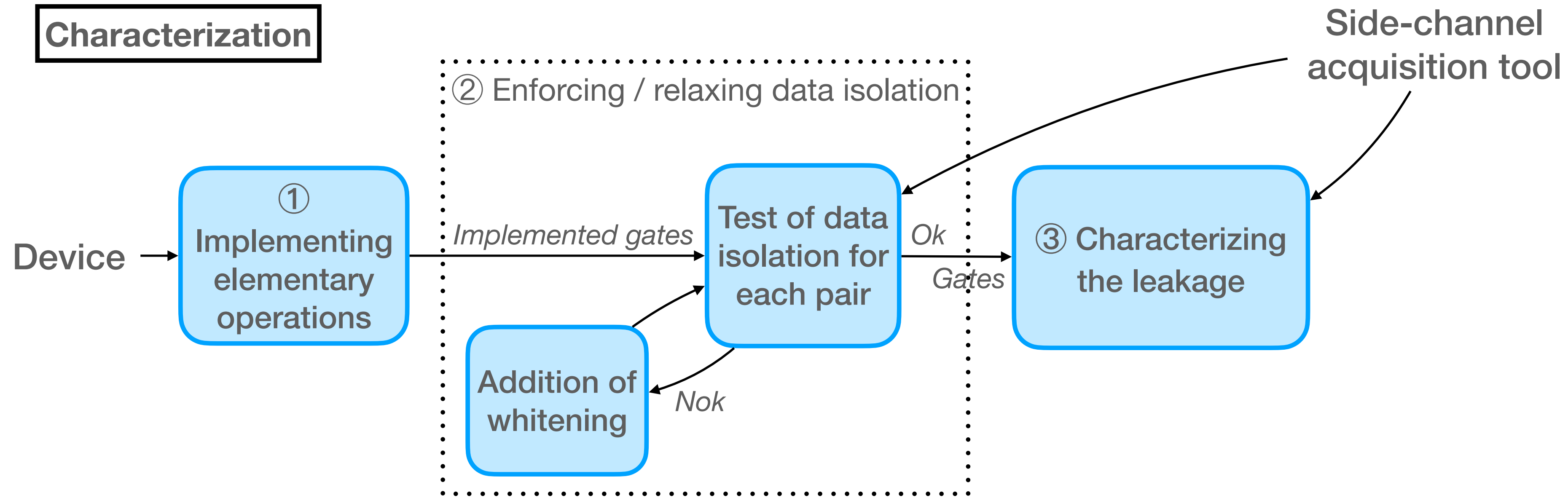
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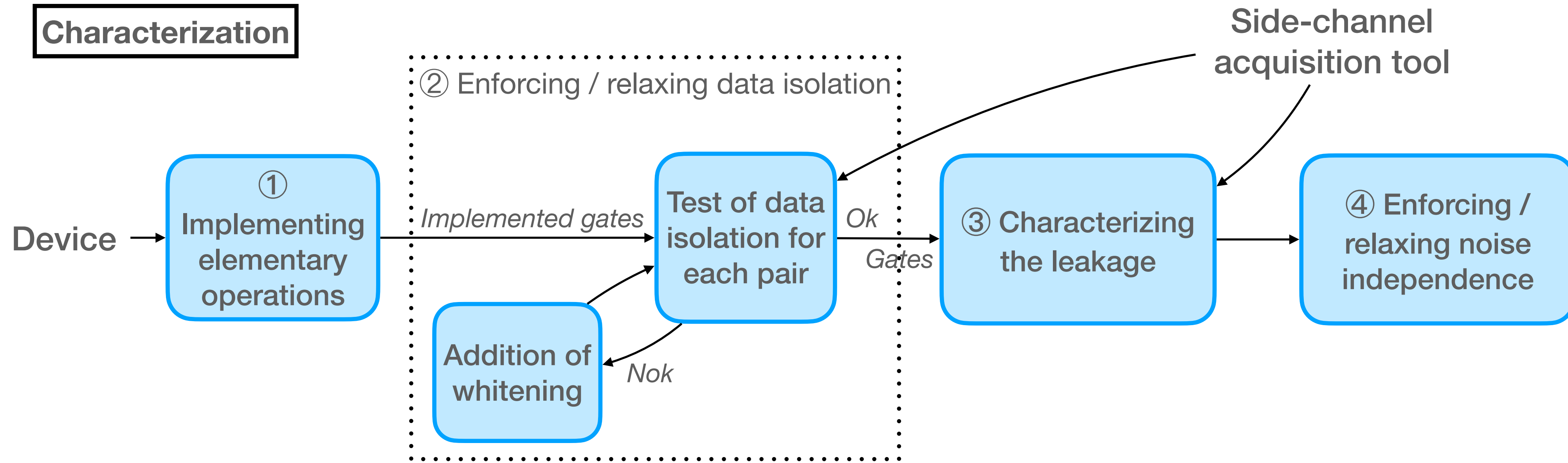
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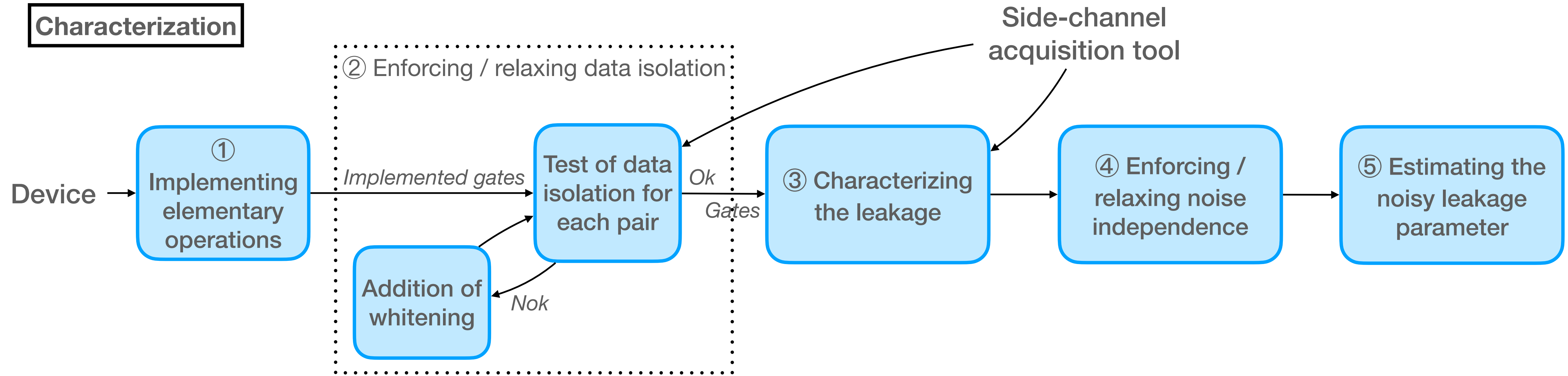




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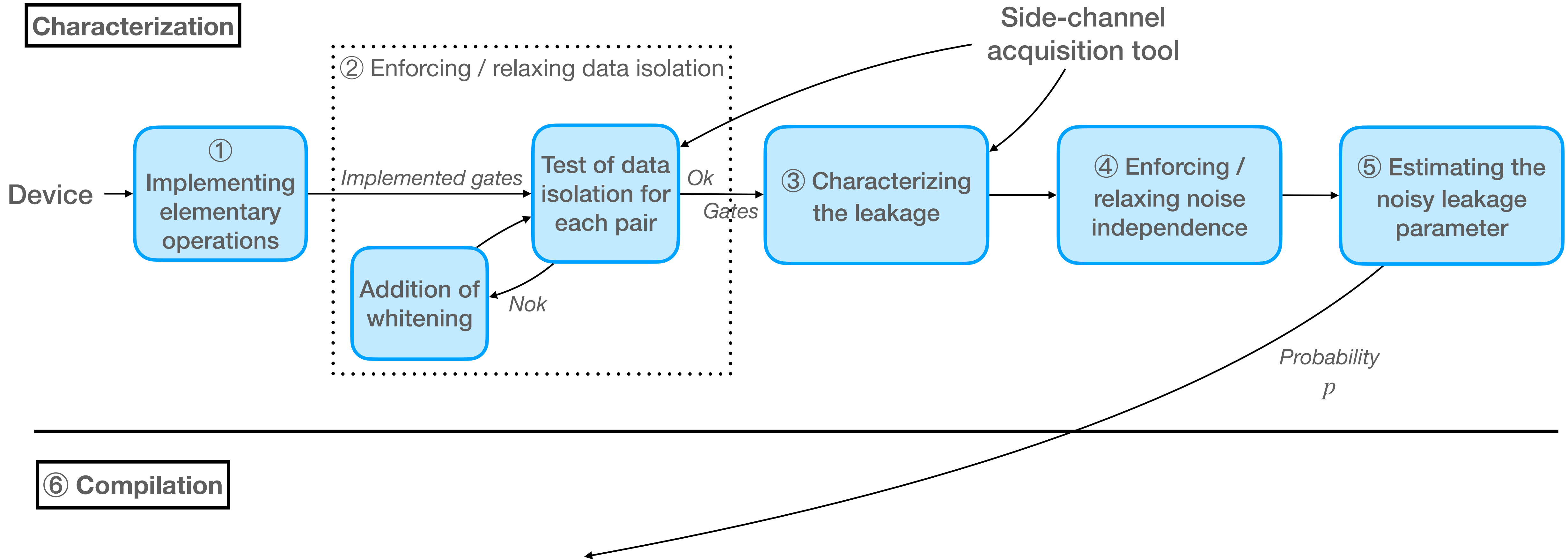
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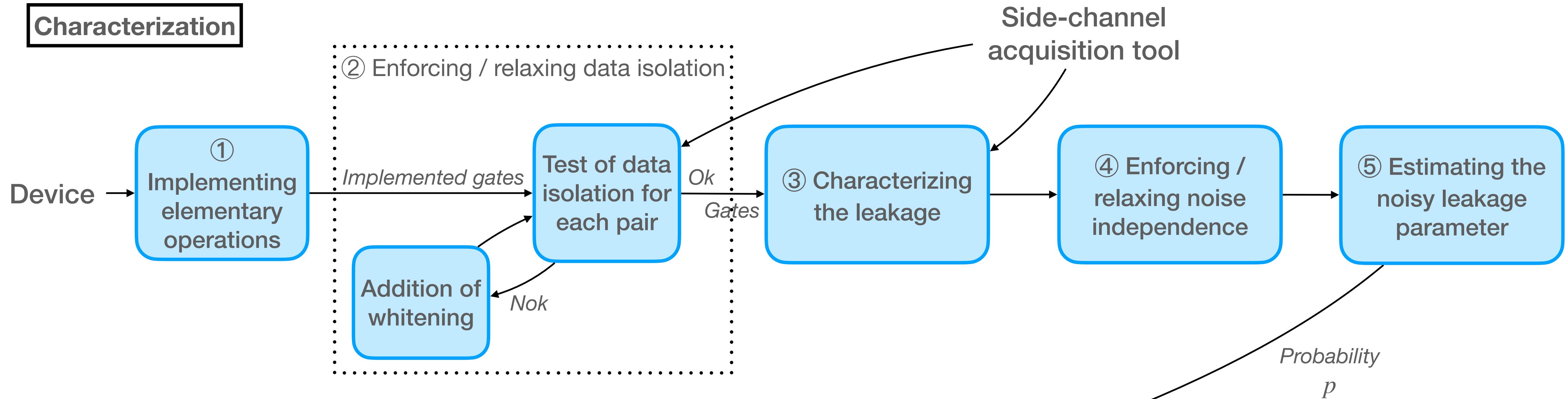
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# Methodology

## Wrap-up

### Characterization



### ⑥ Compilation

**Circuit  $C$**  →

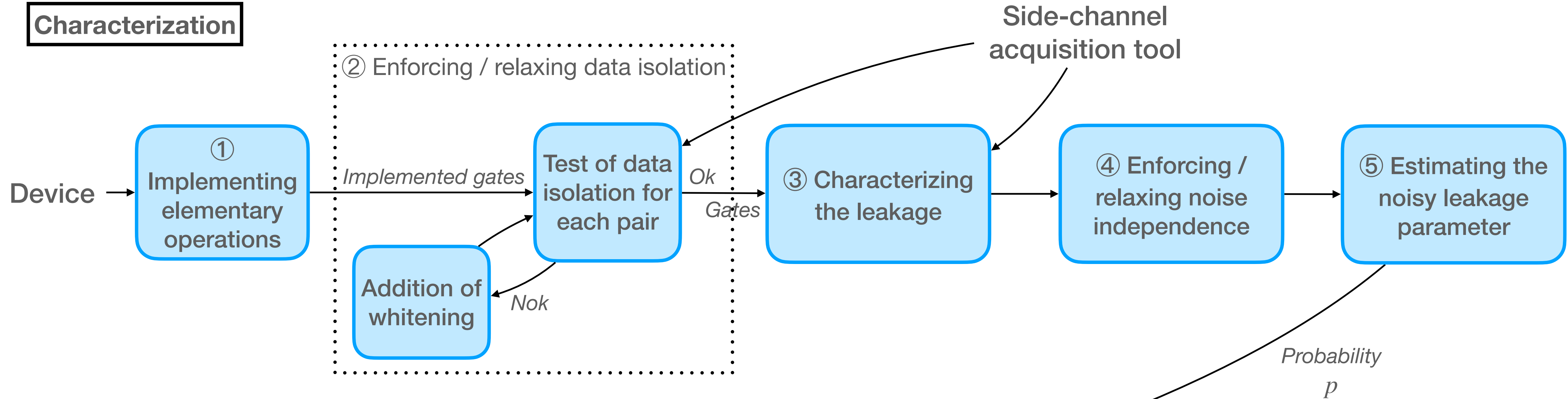
**Security level  $\lambda$**  →

# Methodology

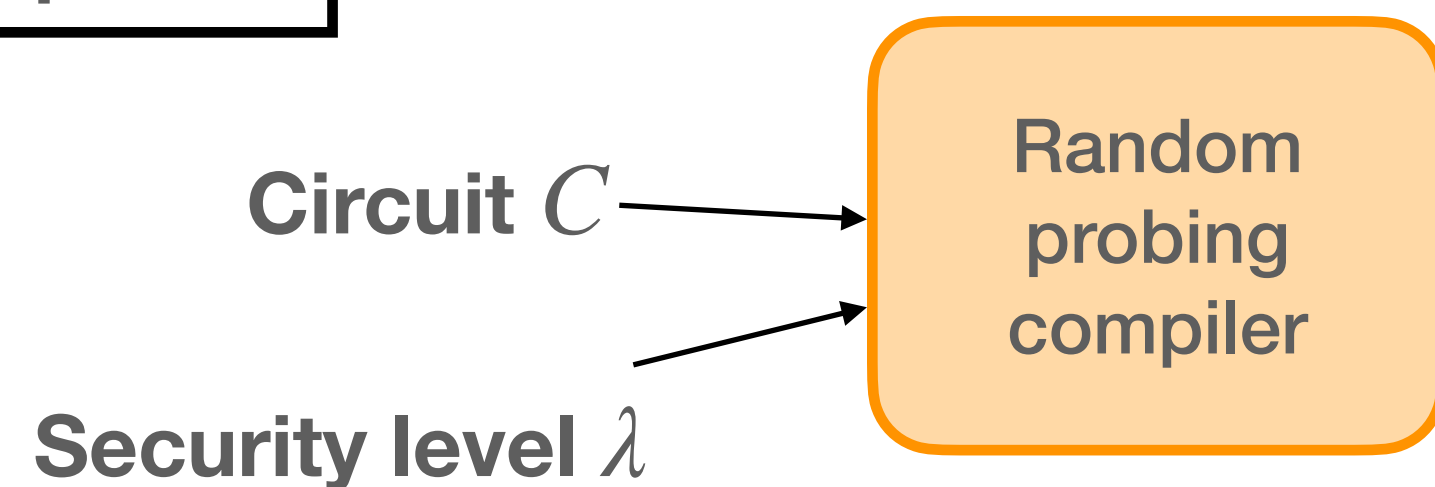
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Random probing compiler: replaces each gate by a  $n$ -share  $(p, \varepsilon)$ –random probing secure gadget

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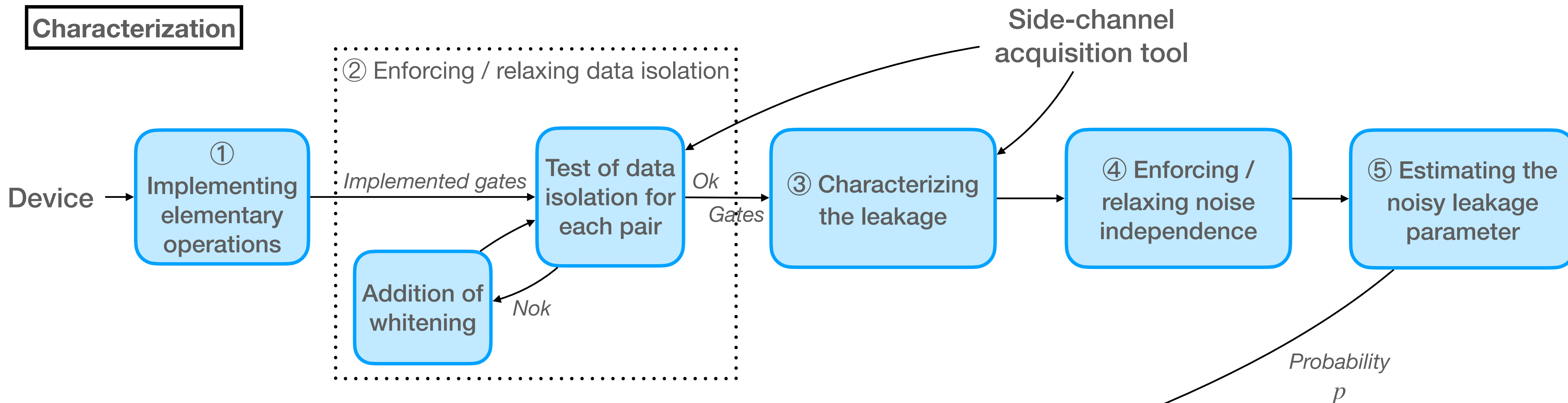


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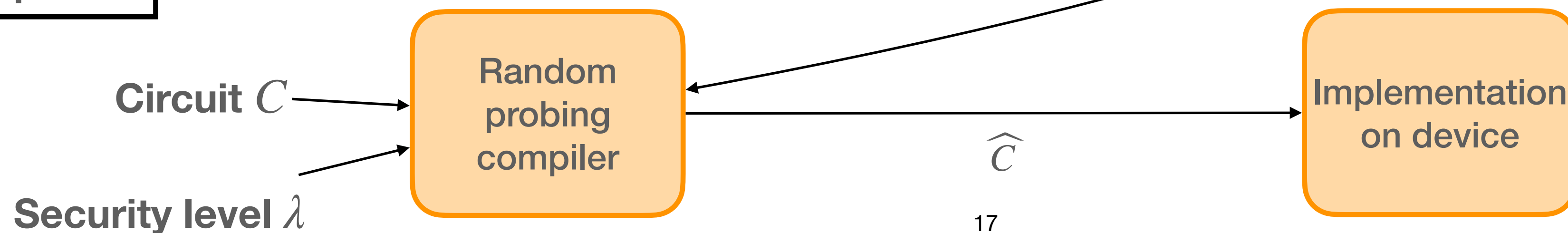
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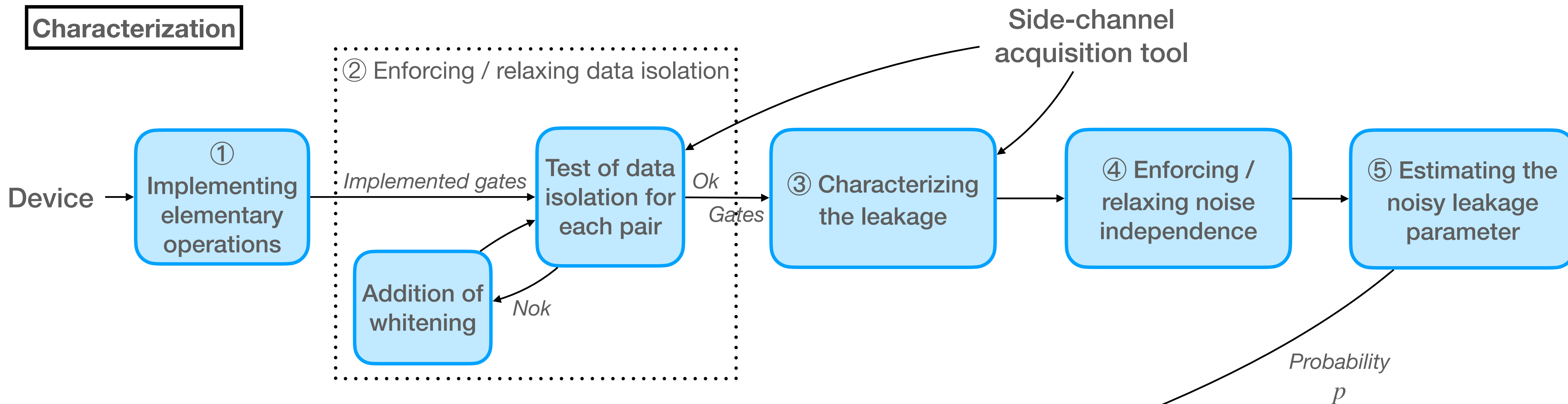


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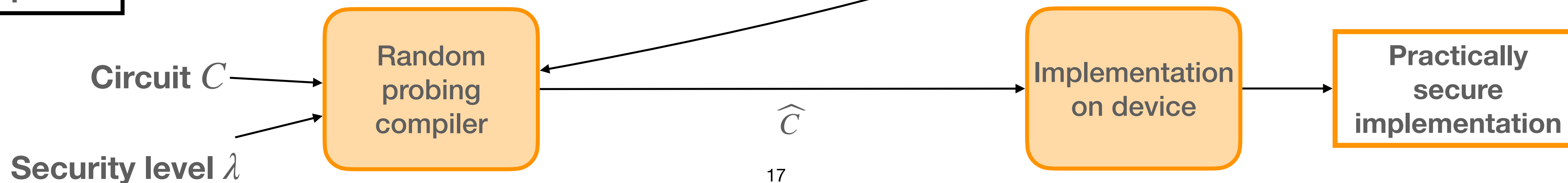
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- ...

Thank you !  
Any questions ?

<https://eprint.iacr.org/2023/1198>

