

# Design and Analysis of Secure Cryptographic Implementations in the Random Probing Model

**Sonia Belaïd**

Journées Nationales 2026 du GDR SI  
June 10, 2026

# Introduction

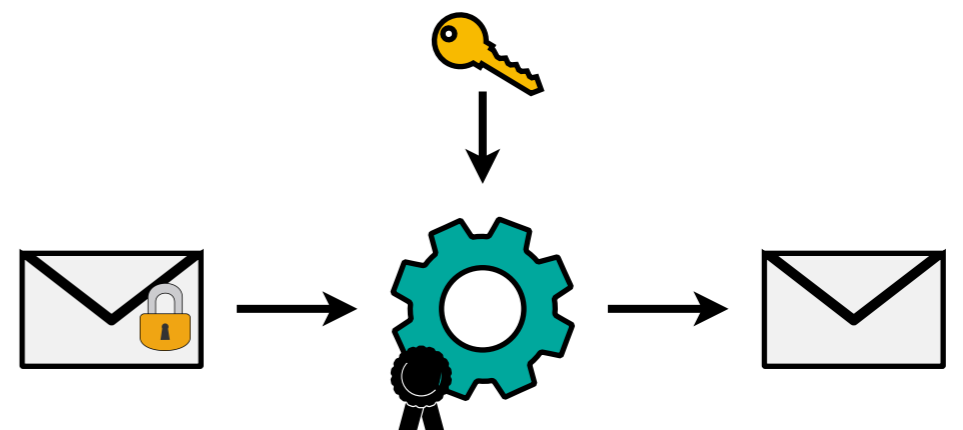
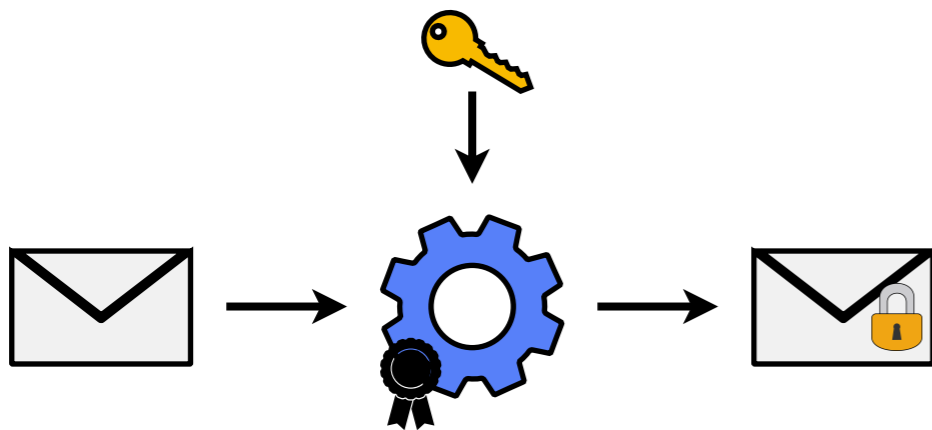
# Side-Channel Attacks



Elyes



Mathis



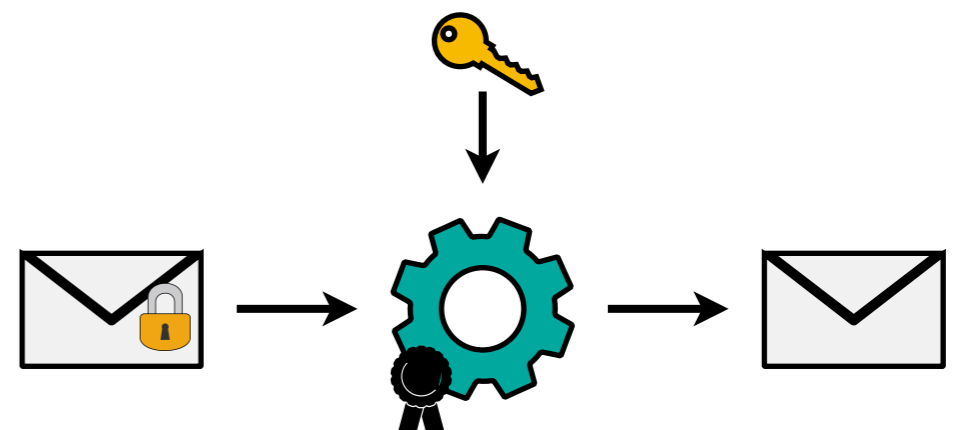
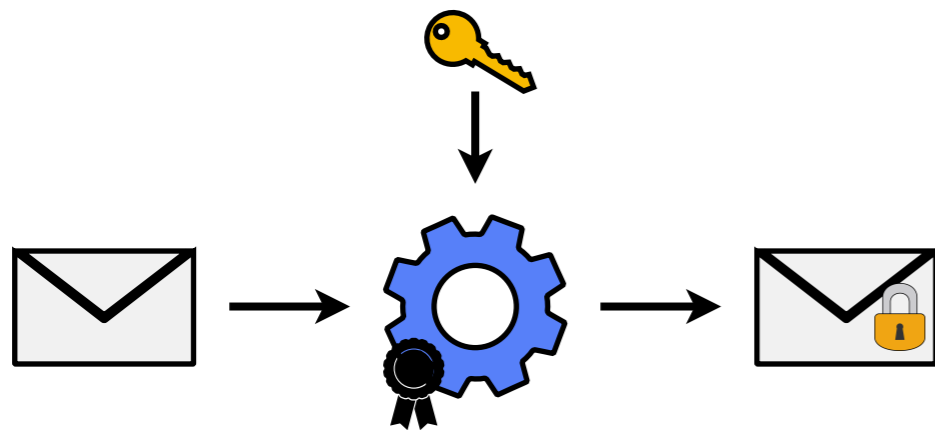
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Elyes



Mathis



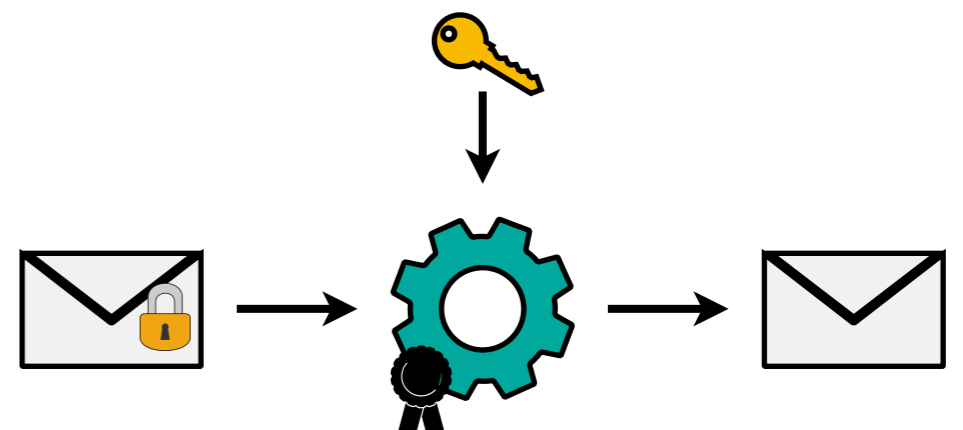
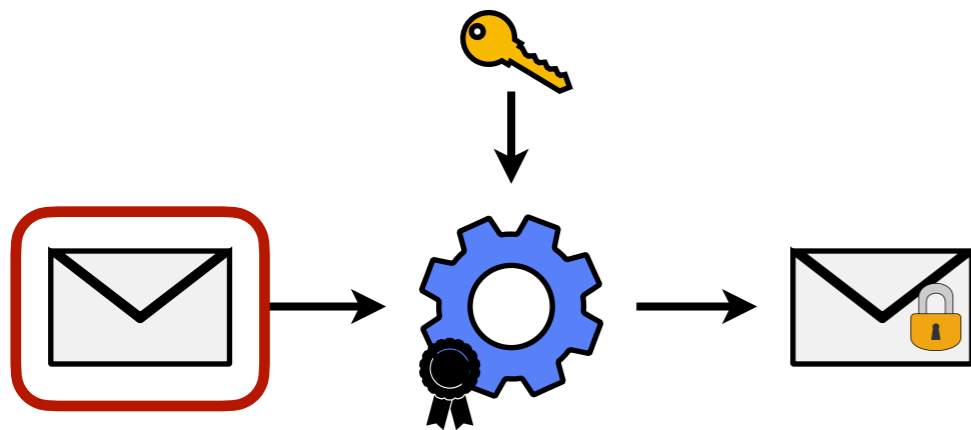
# Side-Channel Attacks



Elyes



Mathis



# Side-Channel Attacks

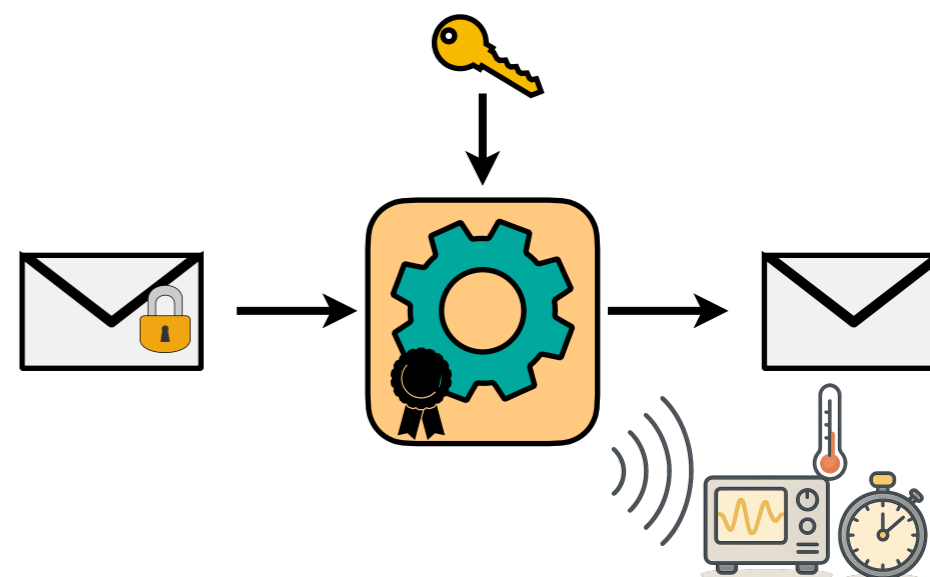
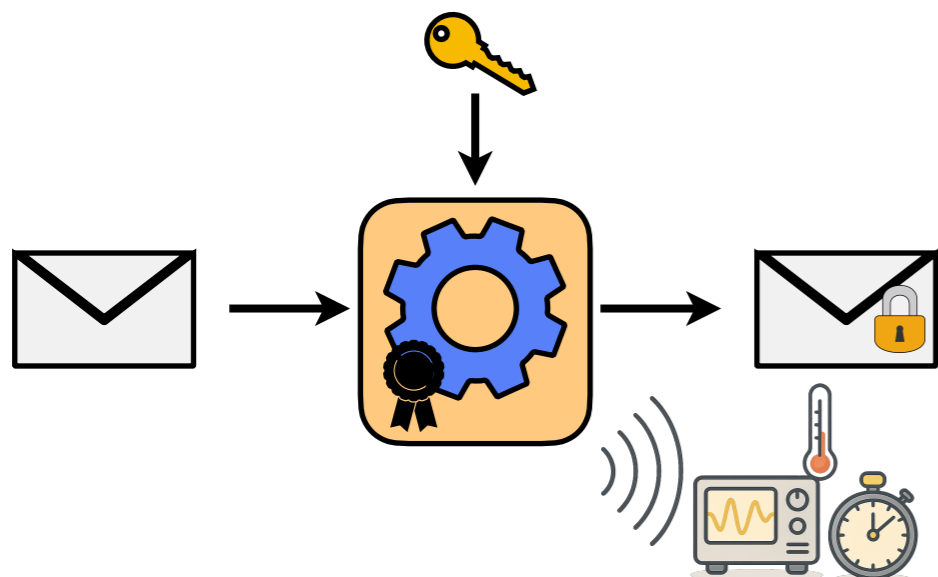
Kocher • Jaffe • Jun  
CRYPTO 1999



Elyes



Mathis



# Masking

**Chari • Jutla • Rao • Rohatgi**

CRYPTO 1999

**Goubin • Patarin**

CHES, 1999

# Masking

**Chari • Jutla • Rao • Rohatgi**

CRYPTO 1999

**Goubin • Patarin**

CHES, 1999

$x$



$x_1$

$x_2$

$\dots$

$x_n$

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...

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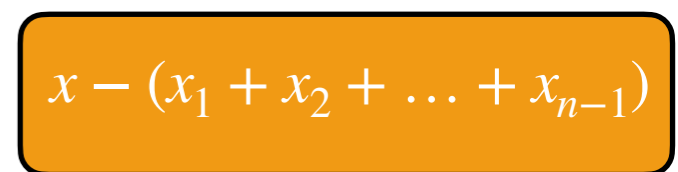
**Goubin • Patarin**

CHES, 1999

$x$



...



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**Chari • Jutla • Rao • Rohatgi**

CRYPTO 1999

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CHES, 1999

$x$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_n$

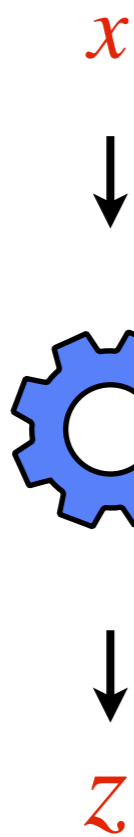
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$x_1$     $x_2$     $\dots$     $x_n$

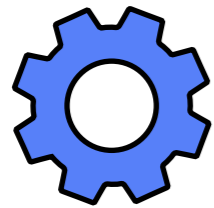
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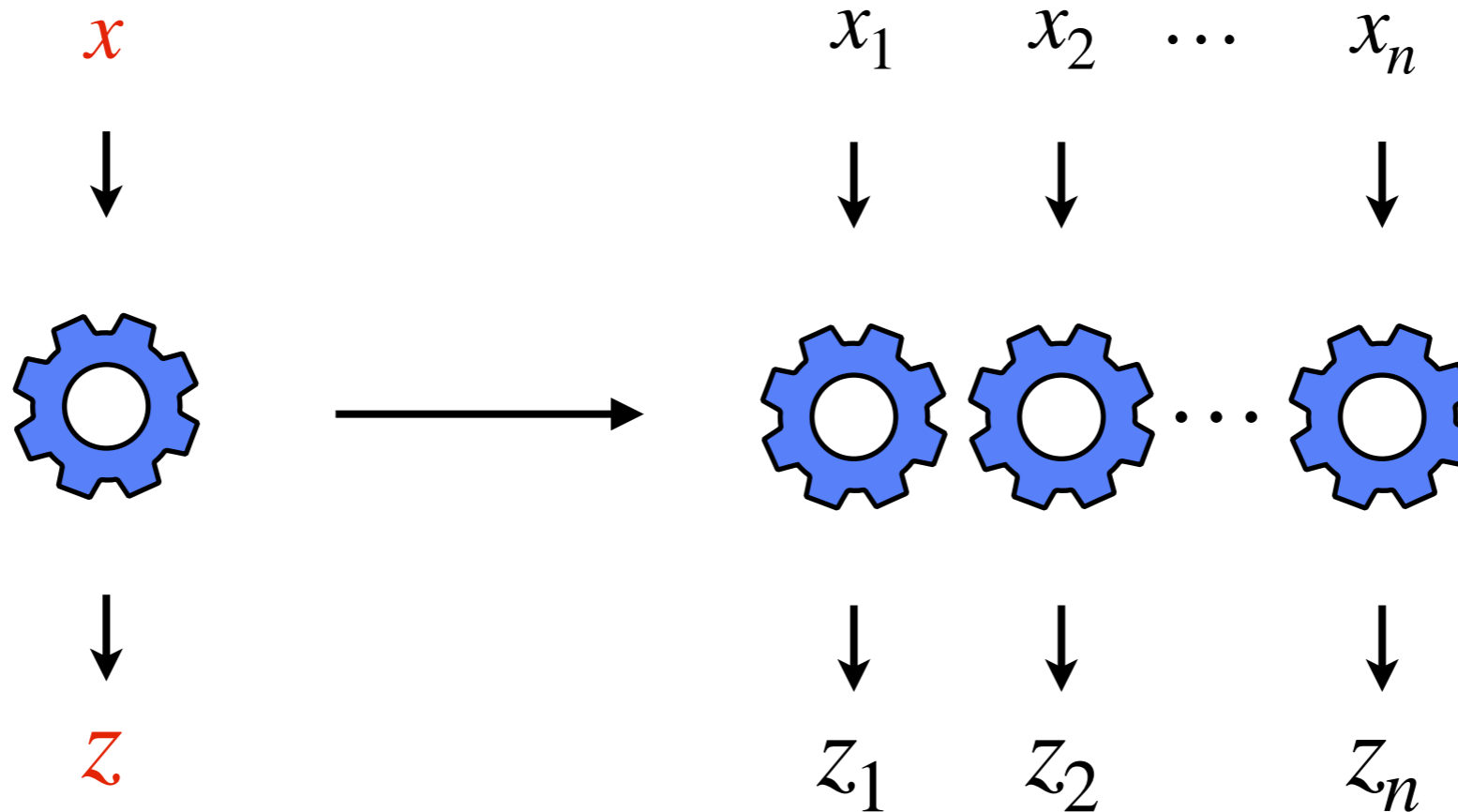
CRYPTO 1999

Goubin • Patarin

CHES, 1999



linear function



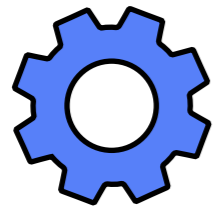
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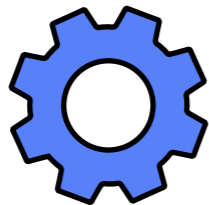
Goubin • Patarin

CHES, 1999



non-linear function

$x$



$z$

$x_1$

$x_2$

$\dots$

$x_n$

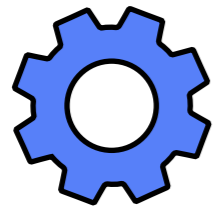
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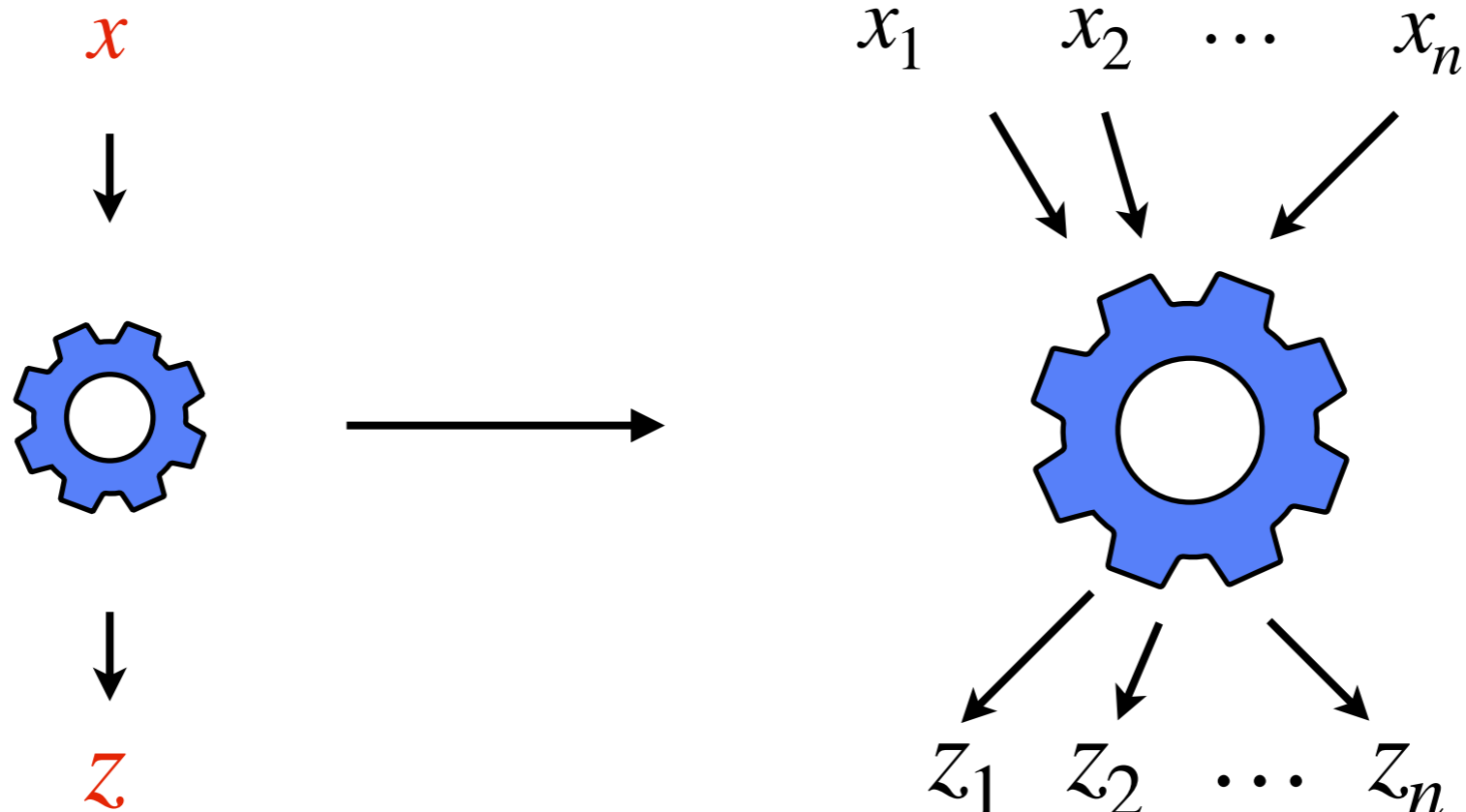
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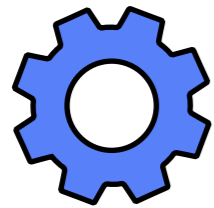
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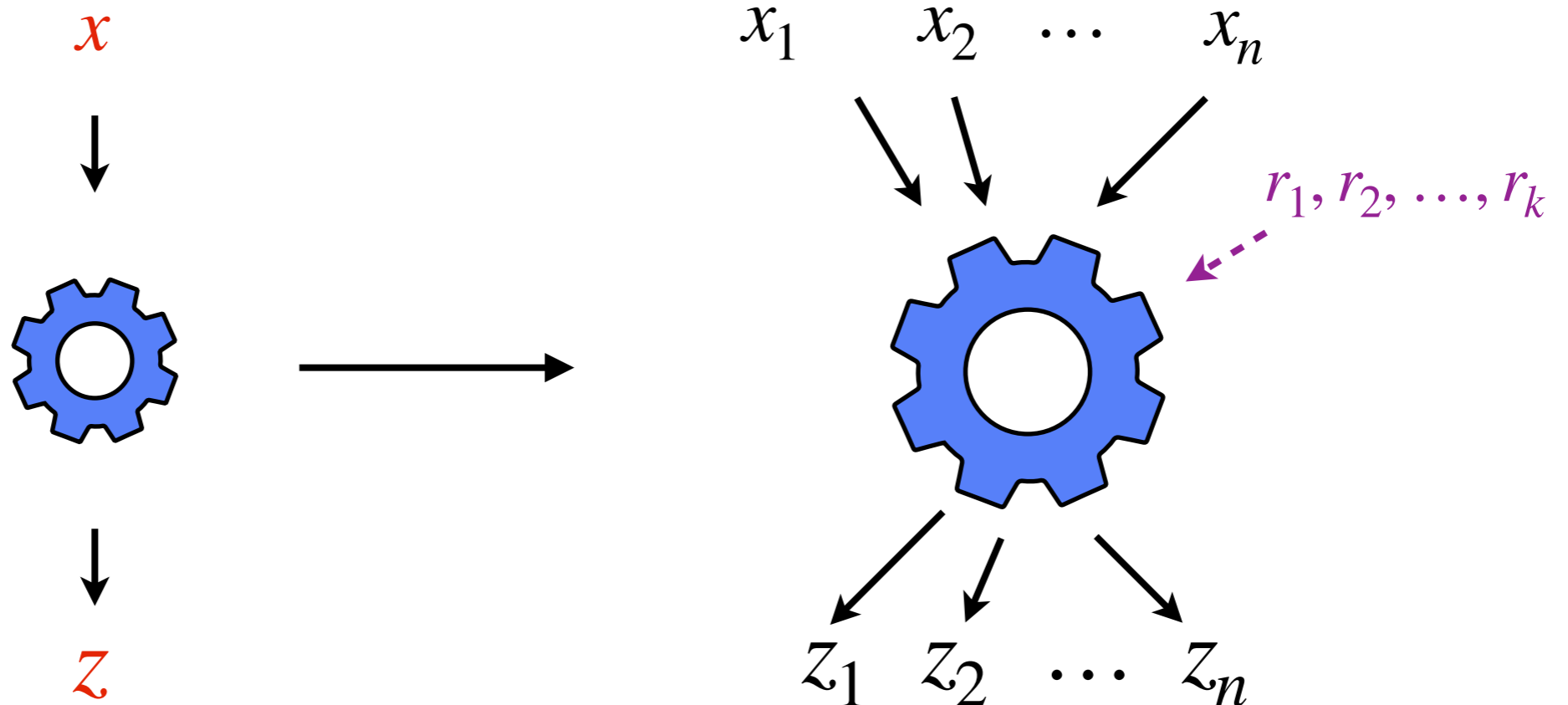
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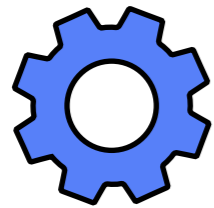
CHES, 1999



non-linear function



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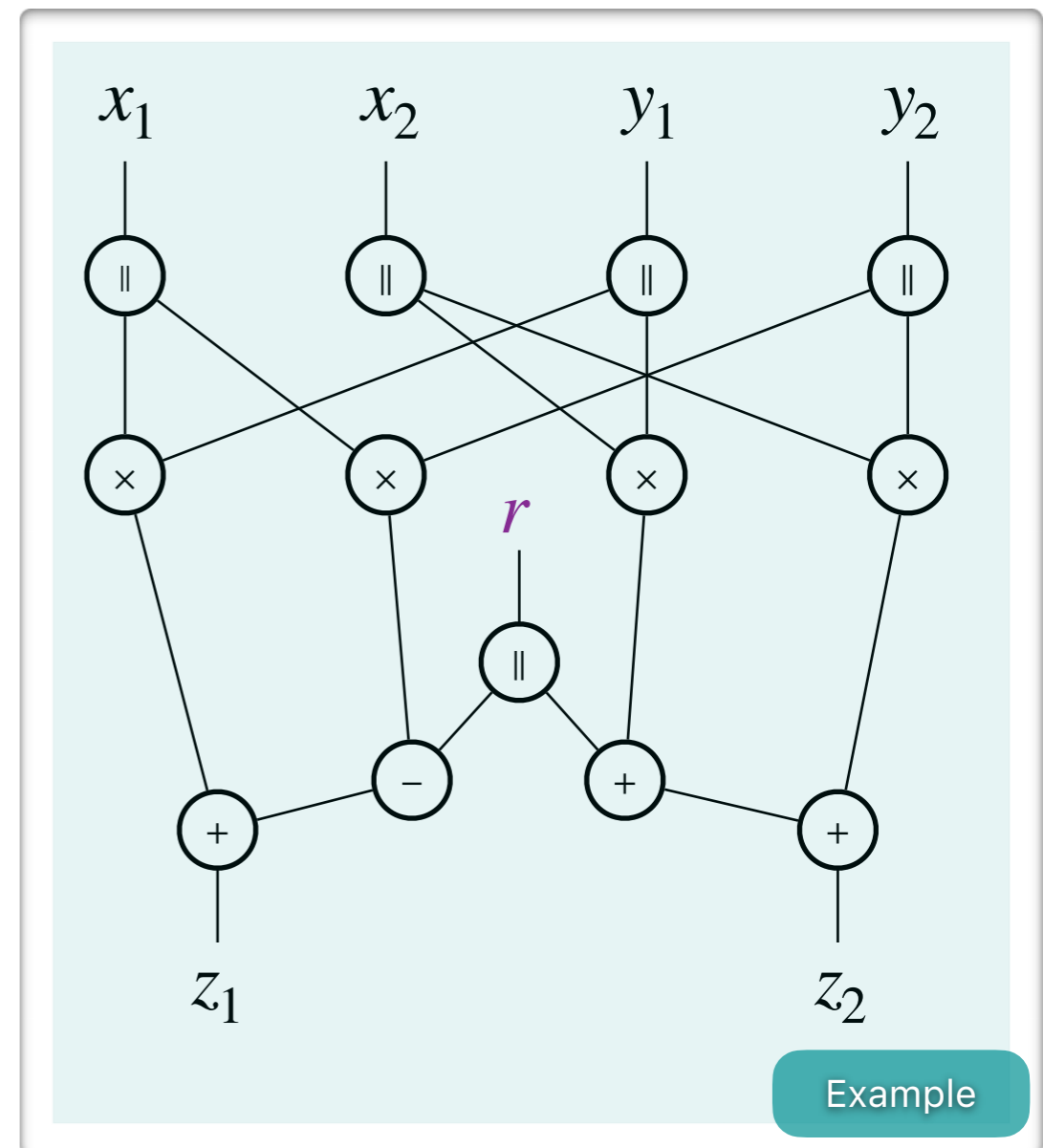
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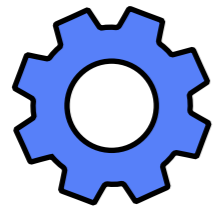
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non-linear function

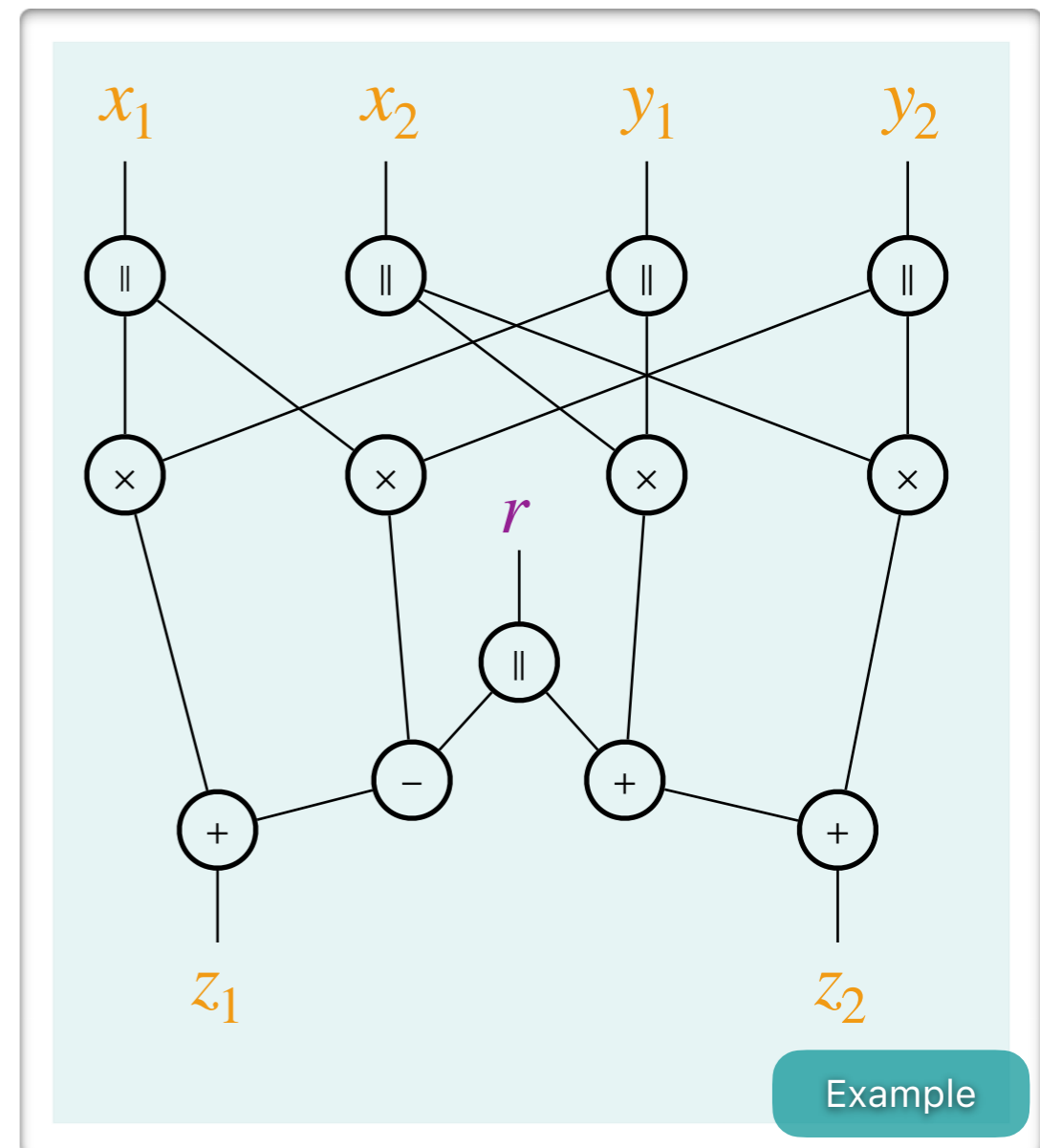
Inputs:

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

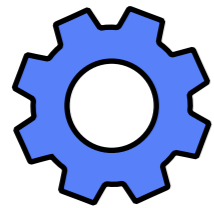
$$y = y_1 + y_2$$

Output:

$$z = z_1 + z_2 = x \cdot y$$



# Masking



non-linear function

Copies:

$$x_1 \rightarrow (x_1^1, x_1^2)$$

$$x_2 \rightarrow (x_2^1, x_2^2)$$

$$y_1 \rightarrow (y_1^1, y_1^2)$$

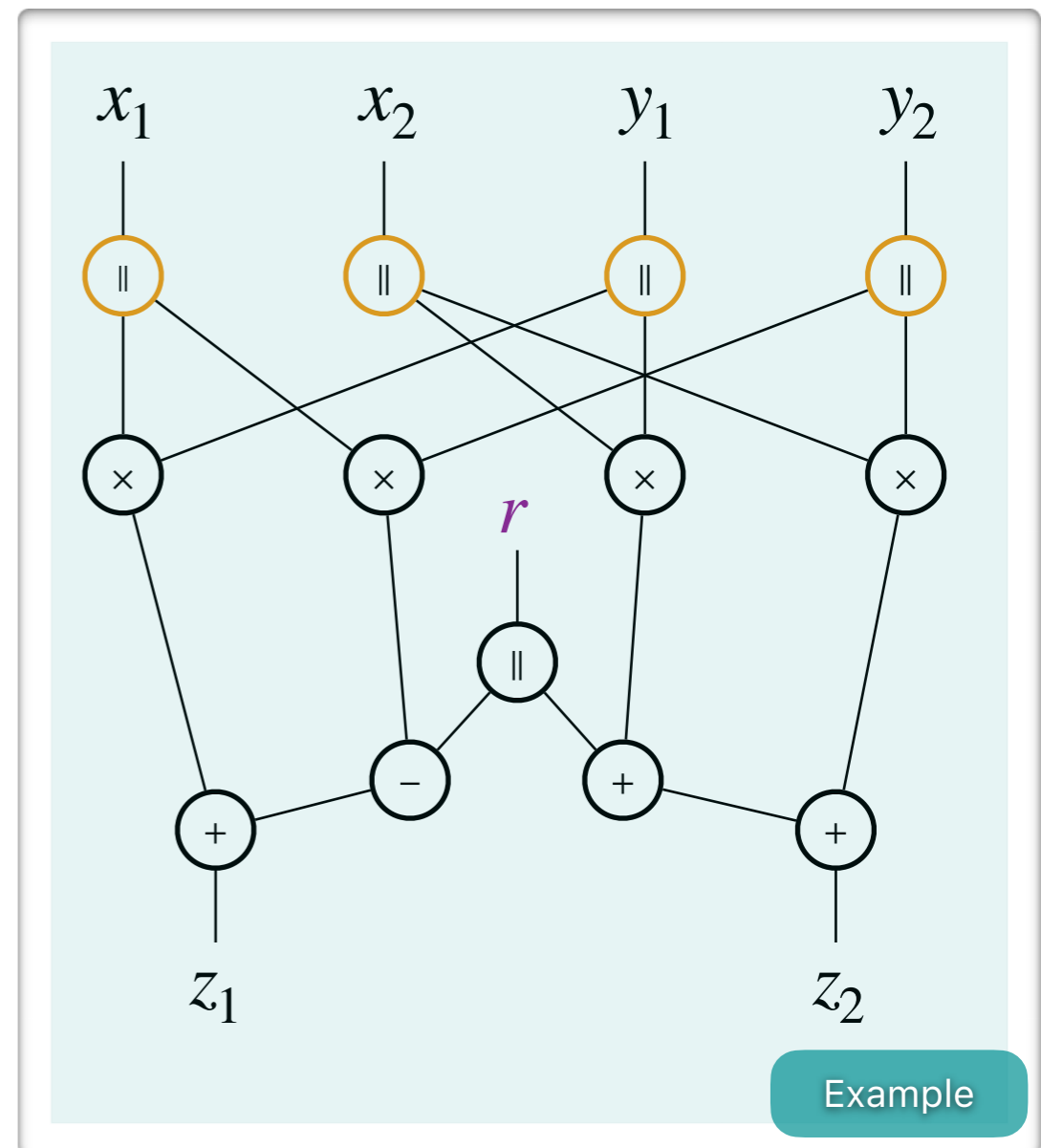
$$y_2 \rightarrow (y_2^1, y_2^2)$$

Chari • Jutla • Rao • Rohatgi

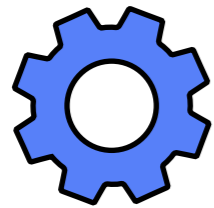
CRYPTO 1999

Goubin • Patarin

CHES, 1999



# Masking



non-linear function

Cross-products:

$$\begin{matrix} x_1^2 \cdot y_2^1 \\ x_2^2 \cdot y_2^2 \end{matrix}$$

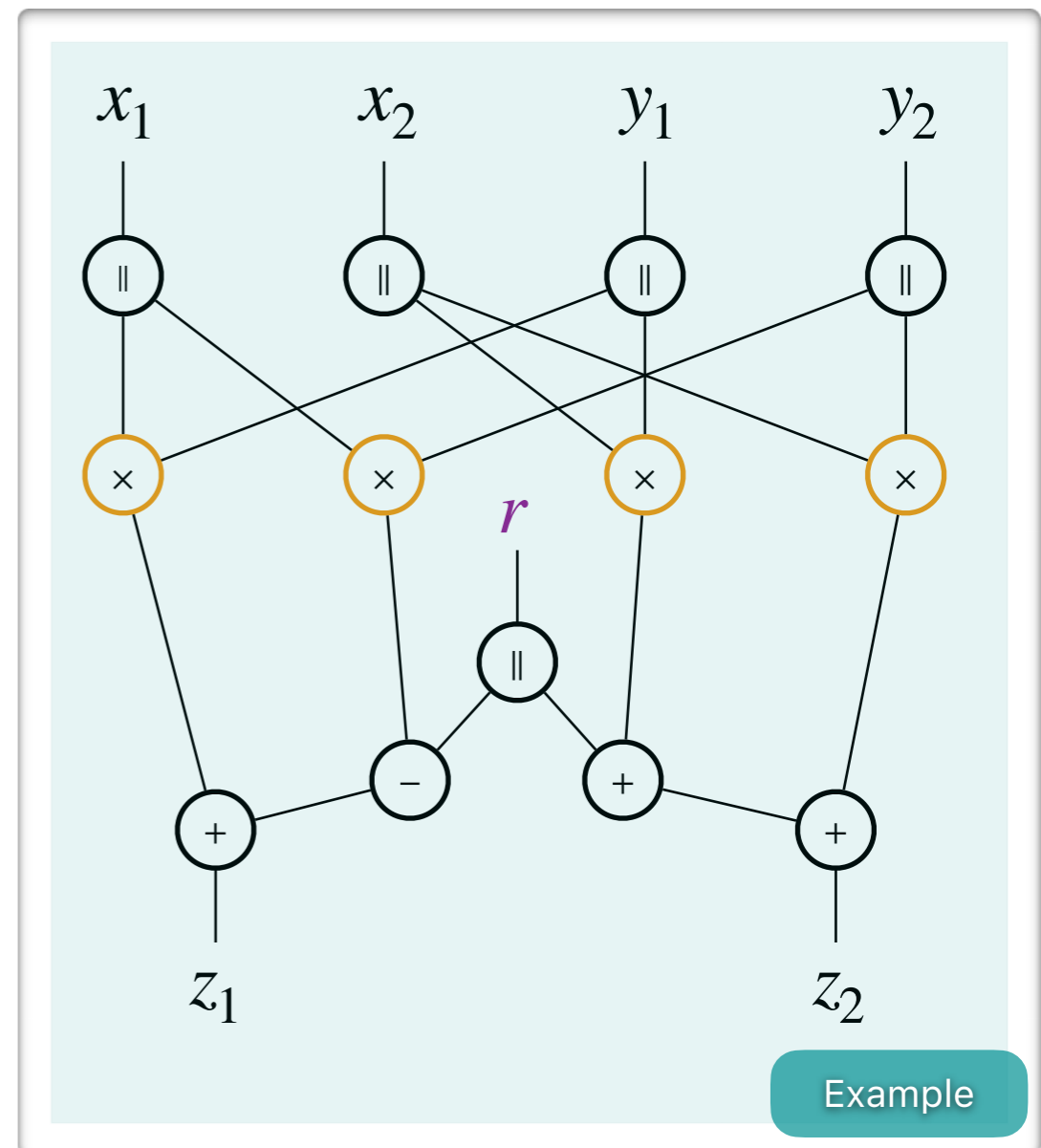
$$\begin{matrix} x_1^1 \cdot y_1^1 \\ x_2^1 \cdot y_1^2 \end{matrix}$$

Chari • Jutla • Rao • Rohatgi

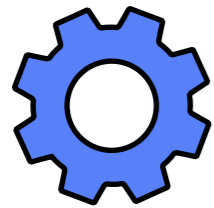
CRYPTO 1999

Goubin • Patarin

CHES, 1999



# Masking



non-linear function

Final sums:

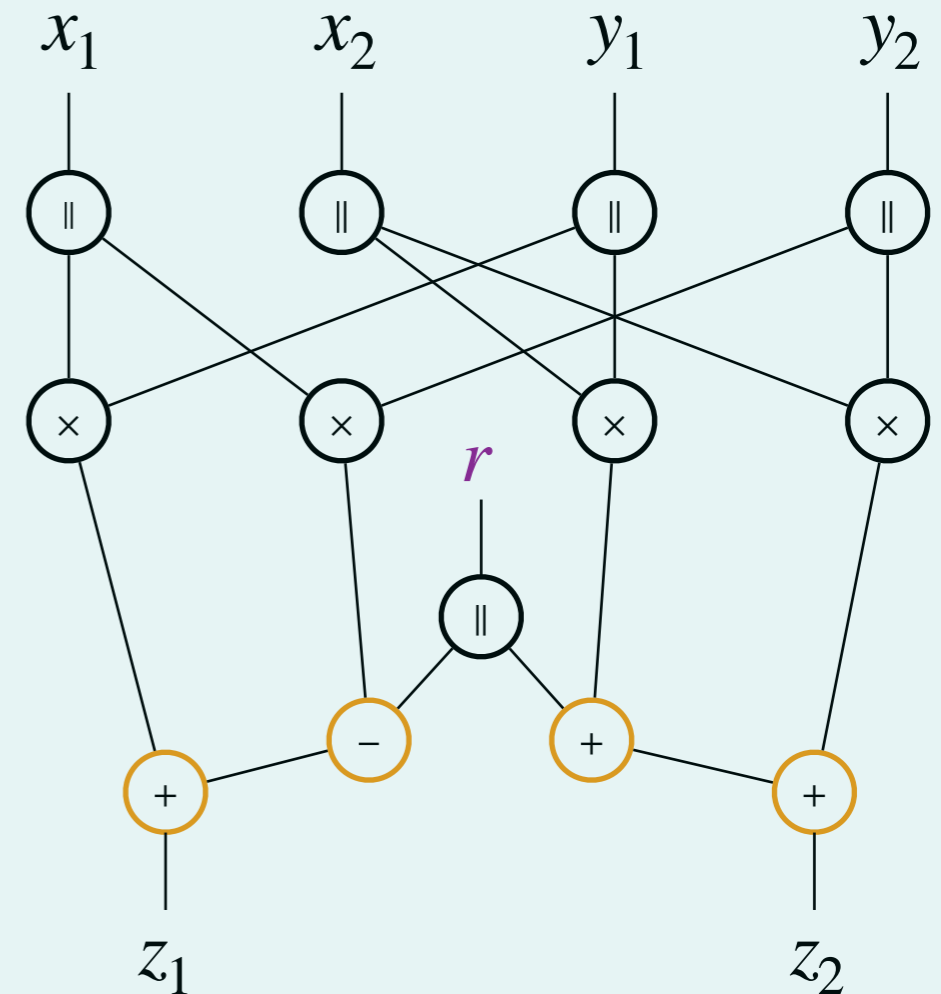
$$\begin{aligned} x_1^2 \cdot y_2^1 & -r + x_1^1 \cdot y_1^1 \\ x_2^2 \cdot y_2^2 & +r + x_2^1 \cdot y_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

Chari • Jutla • Rao • Rohatgi

CRYPTO 1999

Goubin • Patarin

CHES, 1999



Example

# Leakage Models

**Chari • Jutla • Rao • Rohatgi**

CRYPTO 1999

**Prouff • Rivain**

EUROCRYPT 2013

$\delta$ -noisy leakage model

Most realistic

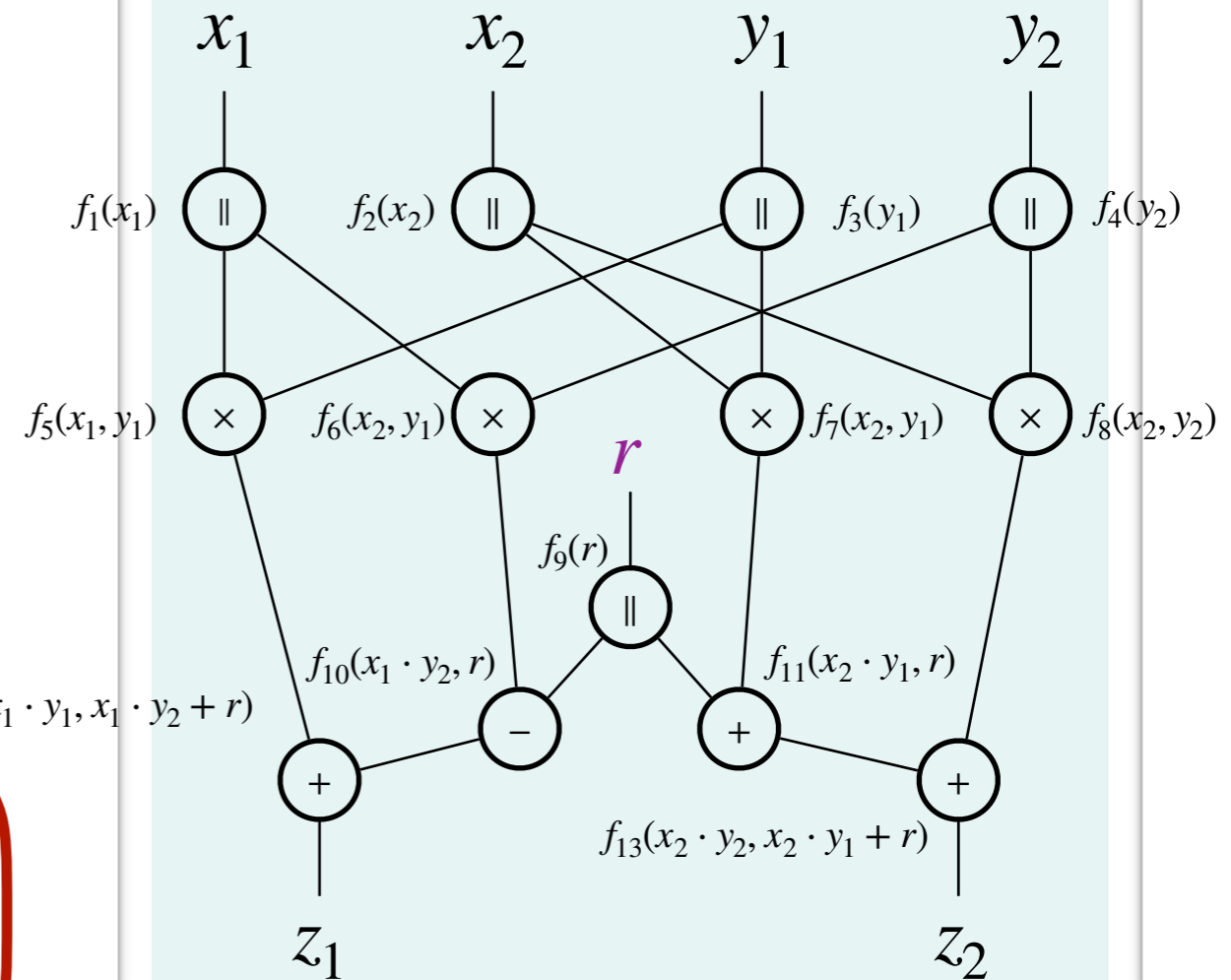
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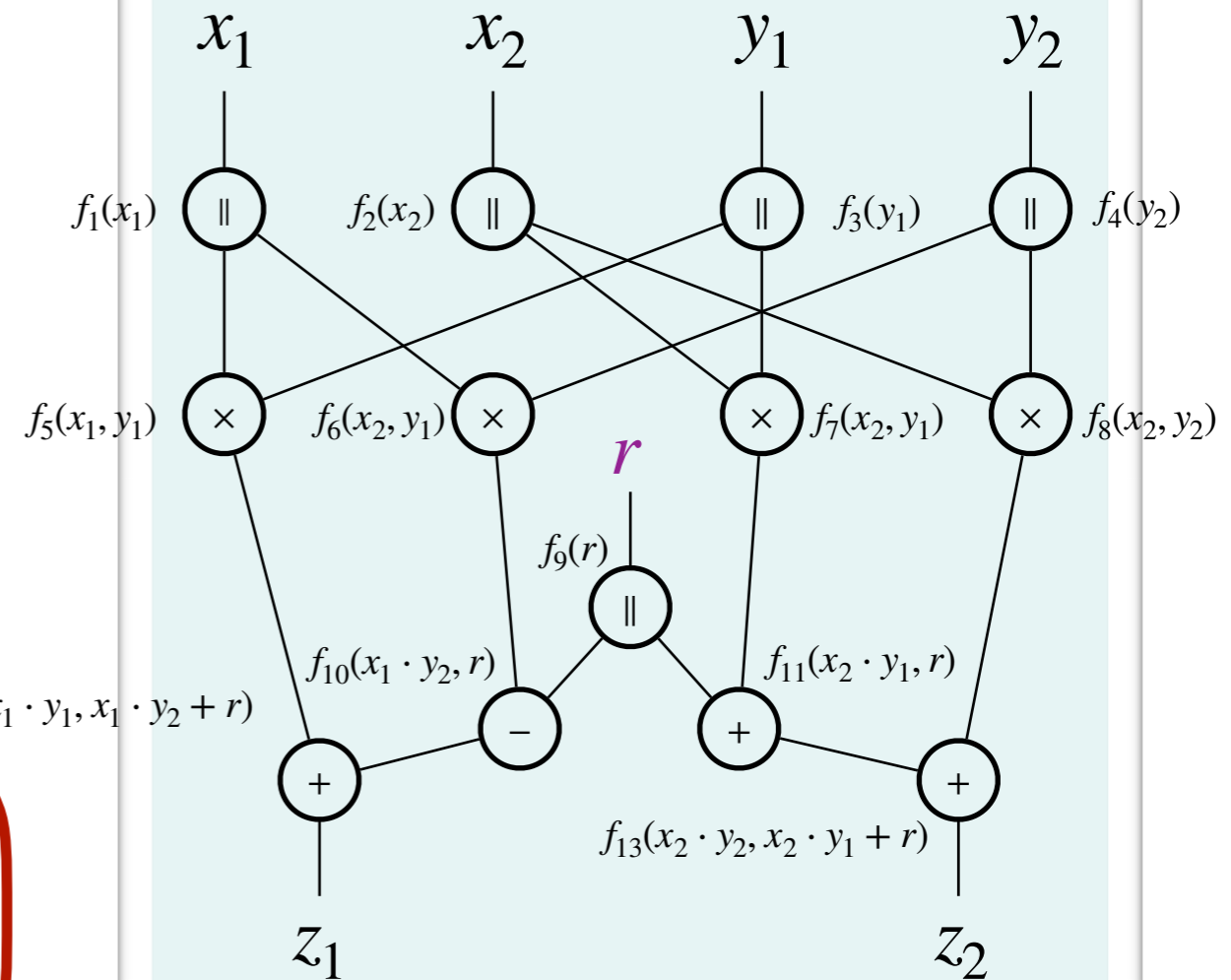
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Example

$$\beta_{\Delta}(X | f_i(X)) = \mathbb{E}_y [\Delta(X; X | f_i(X) = y)] \leq \delta$$

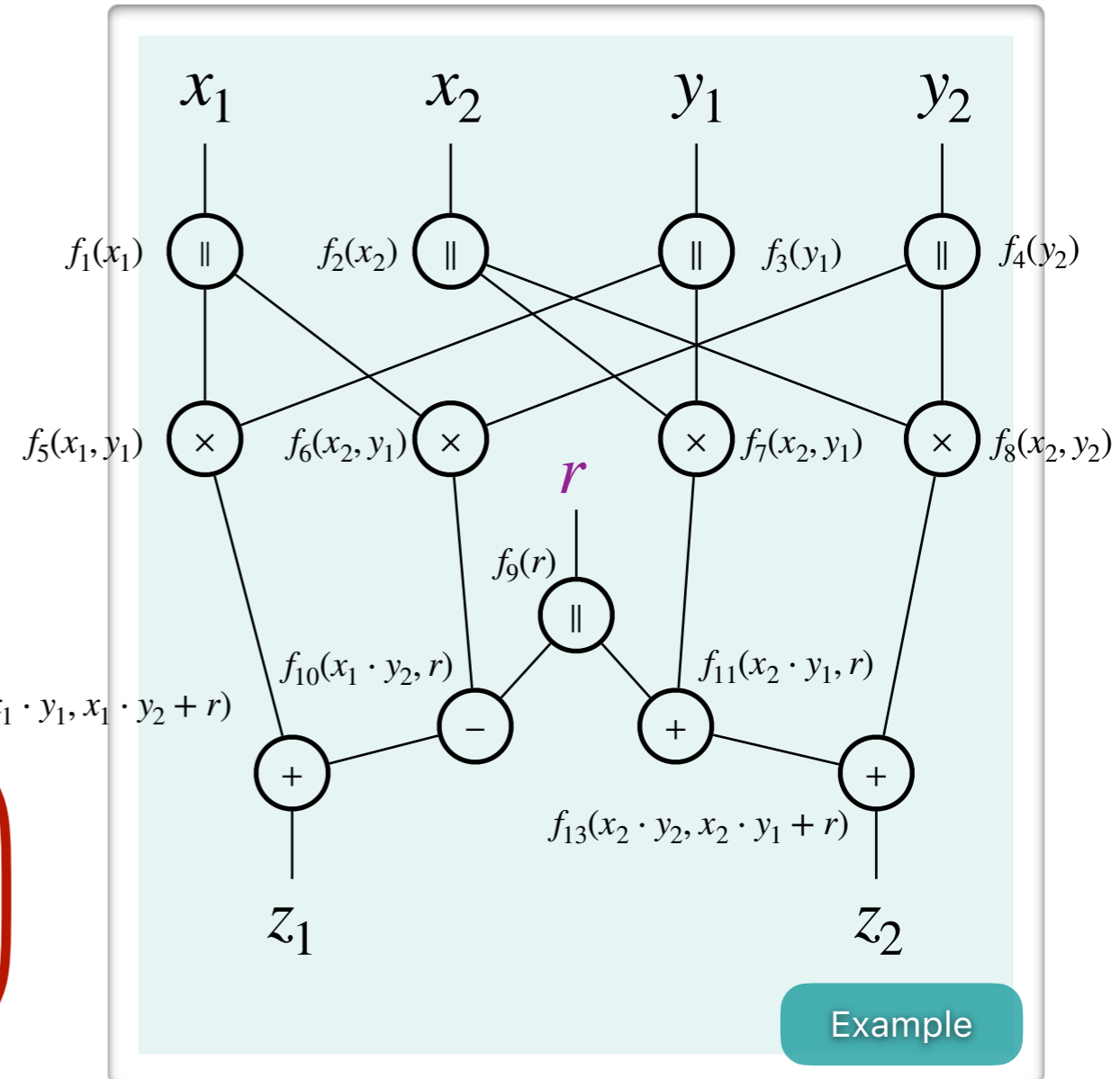
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$\delta$ -noisy leakage model

Most realistic

$$\beta_{\Delta}(X | f_1(X), f_2(X), \dots, f_{13}(X)) \leq \epsilon$$

# Leakage Models

Ishai • Sahai • Wagner

CRYPTO 2003

$t$ -probing model

Most convenient

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Most realistic

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Ishai • Sahai • Wagner

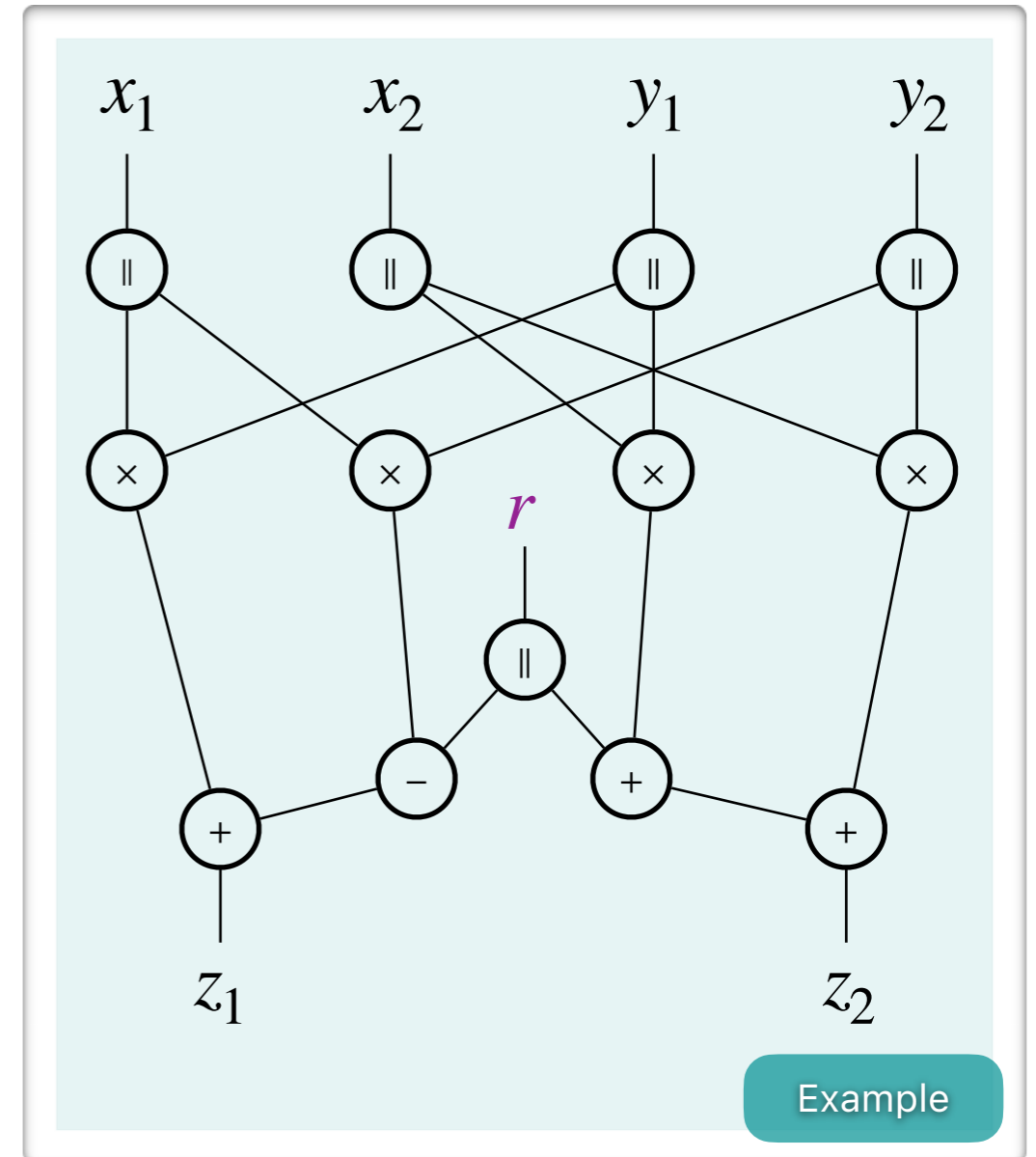
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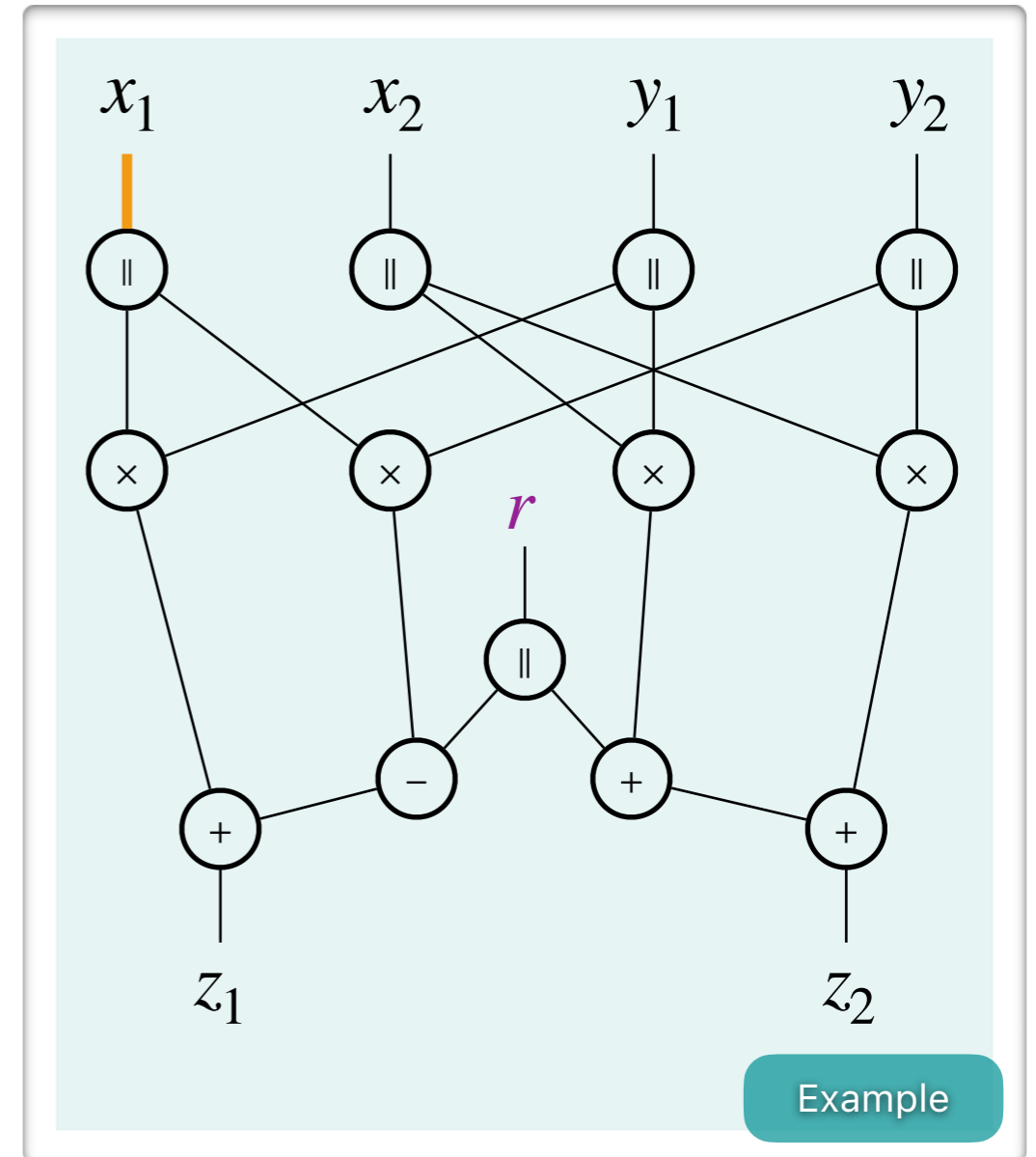
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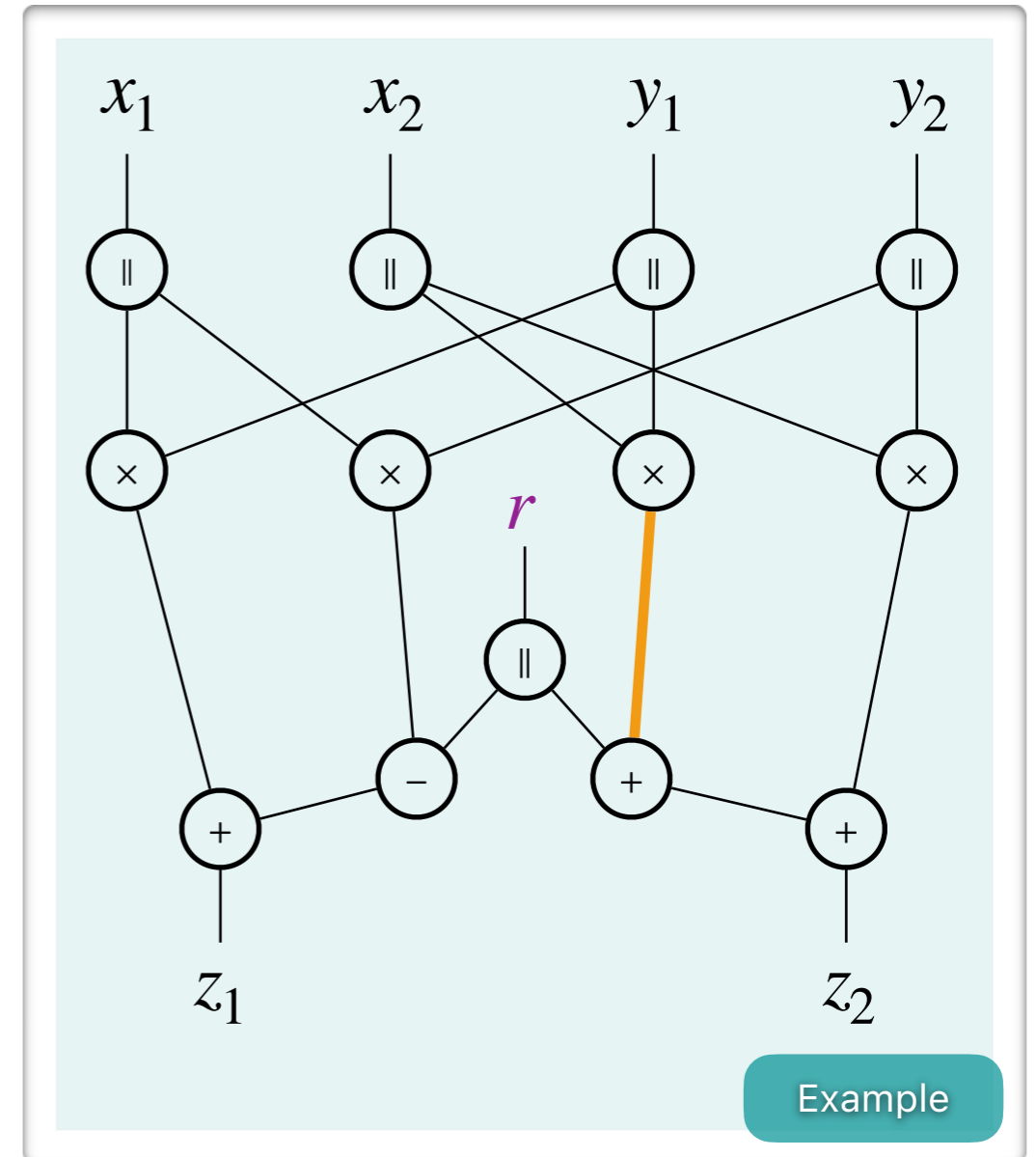
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# Leakage Models

Ishai • Sahai • Wagner

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Duc • Dziembowski • Faust

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$p$ -random probing model

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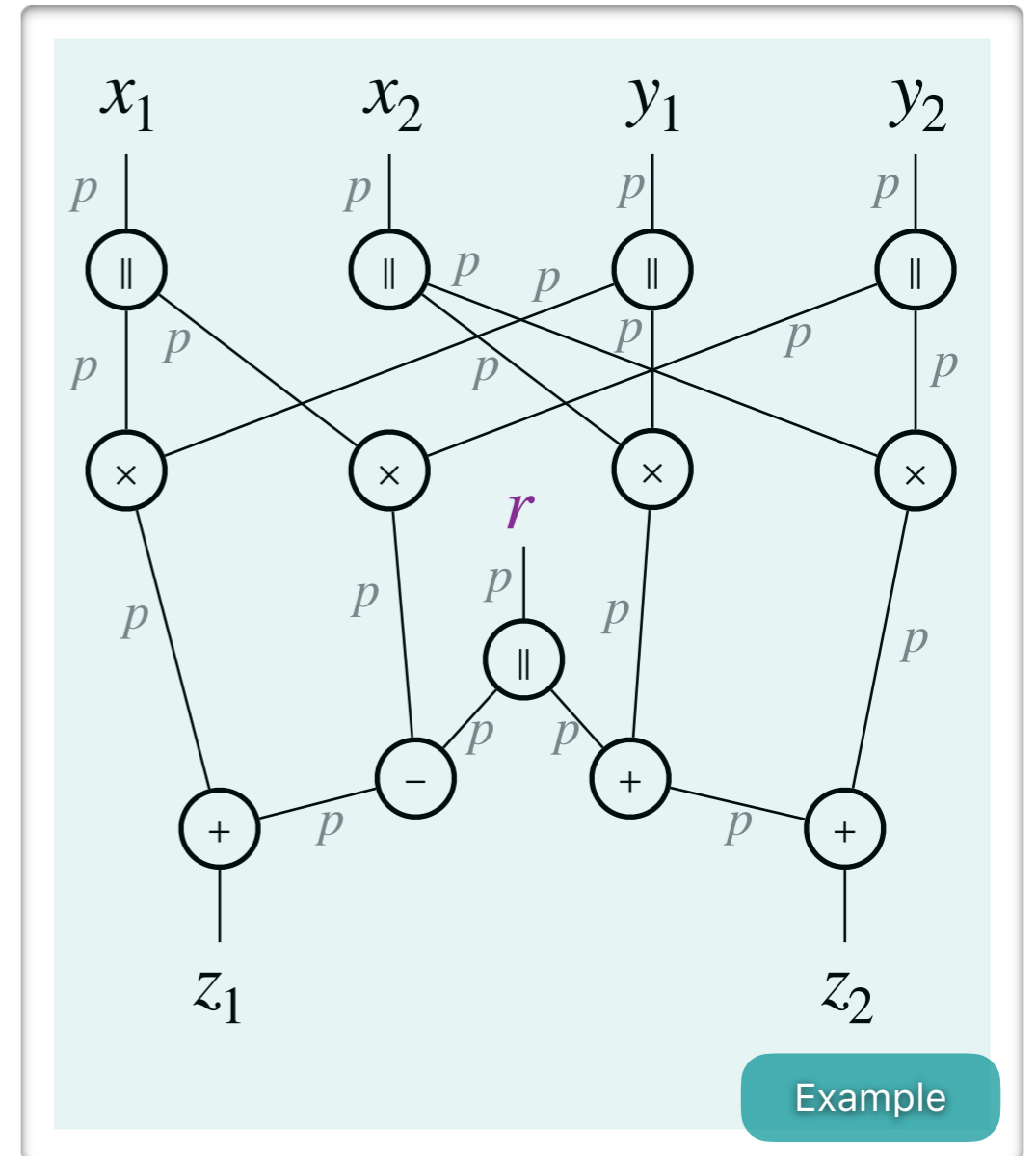
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$t$ -probing model

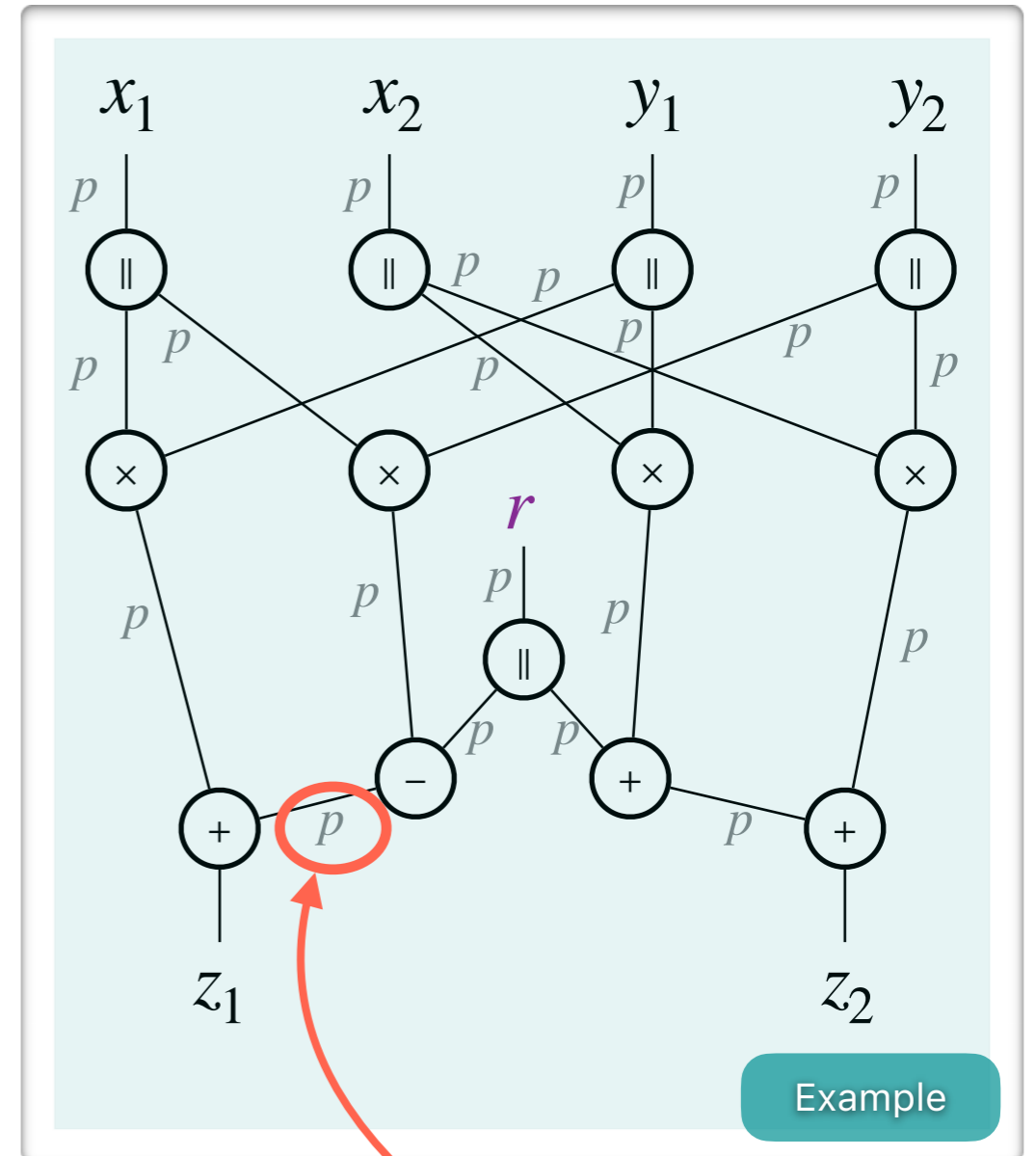
Most convenient

$p$ -random probing model

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leakage rate

# Leakage Models

Ishai • Sahai • Wagner

CRYPTO 2003

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EUROCRYPT 2014

$t$ -probing model

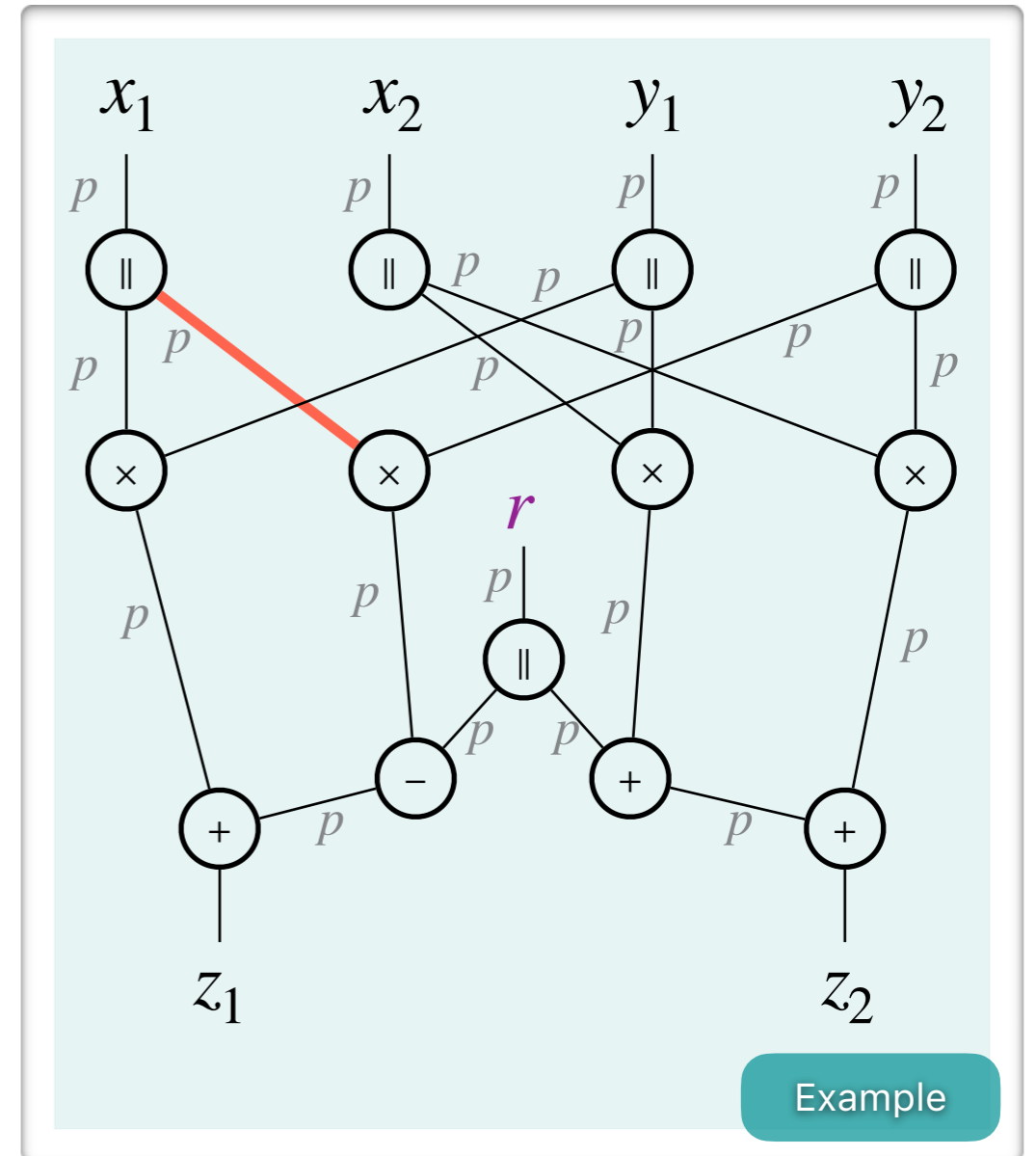
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# DDF Reduction

$t$ -probing security

Most convenient

$p$ -random probing security

Best trade-off



$\delta$ -noisy leakage security

Most realistic

Duc • Dziembowski • Faust

EUROCRYPT 2014

with  $\delta = \Theta(p)$

# DDF Reduction

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Most convenient

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$\delta$ -noisy leakage security

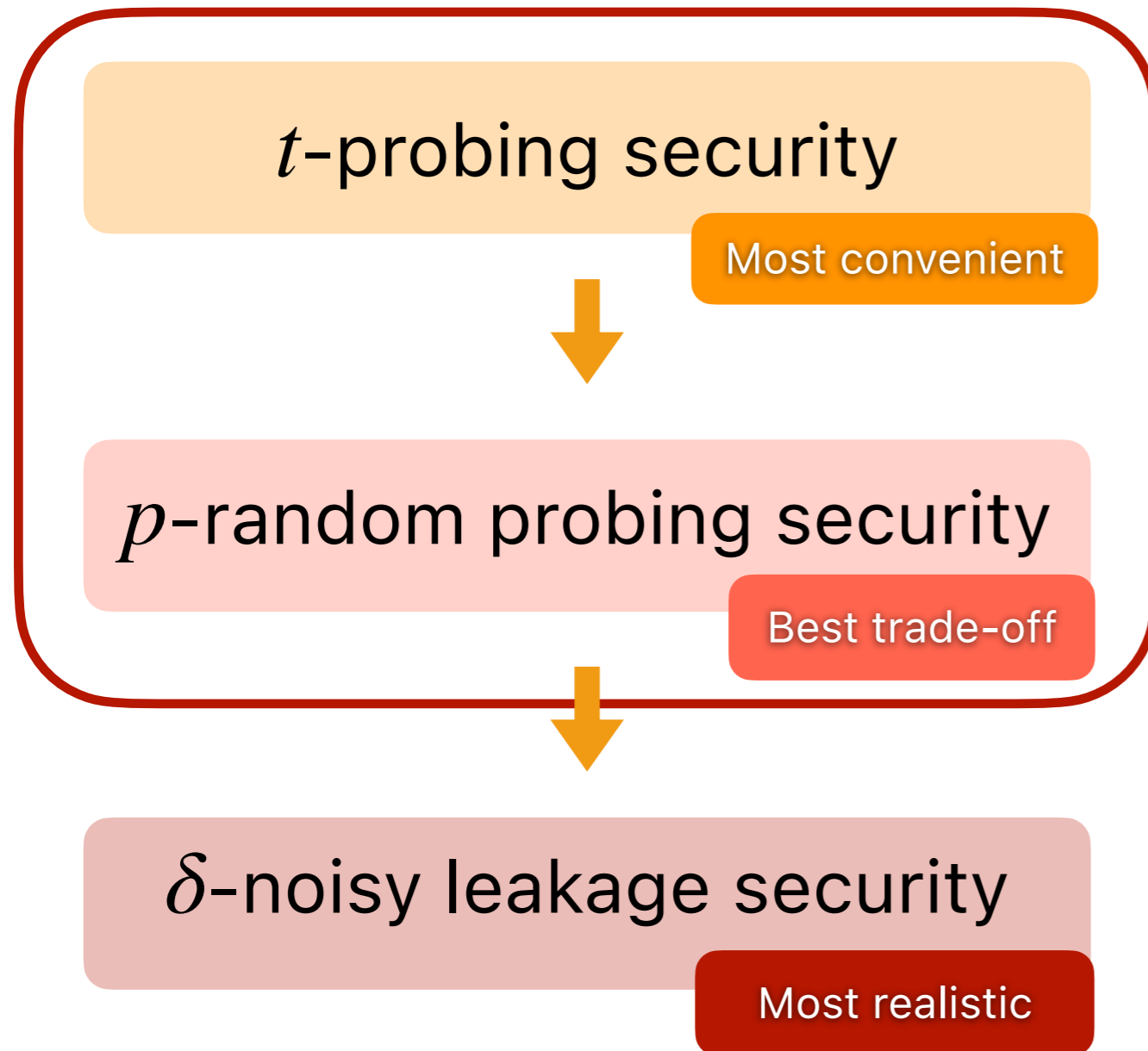
Most realistic

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Duc • Dziembowski • Faust

EUROCRYPT 2014

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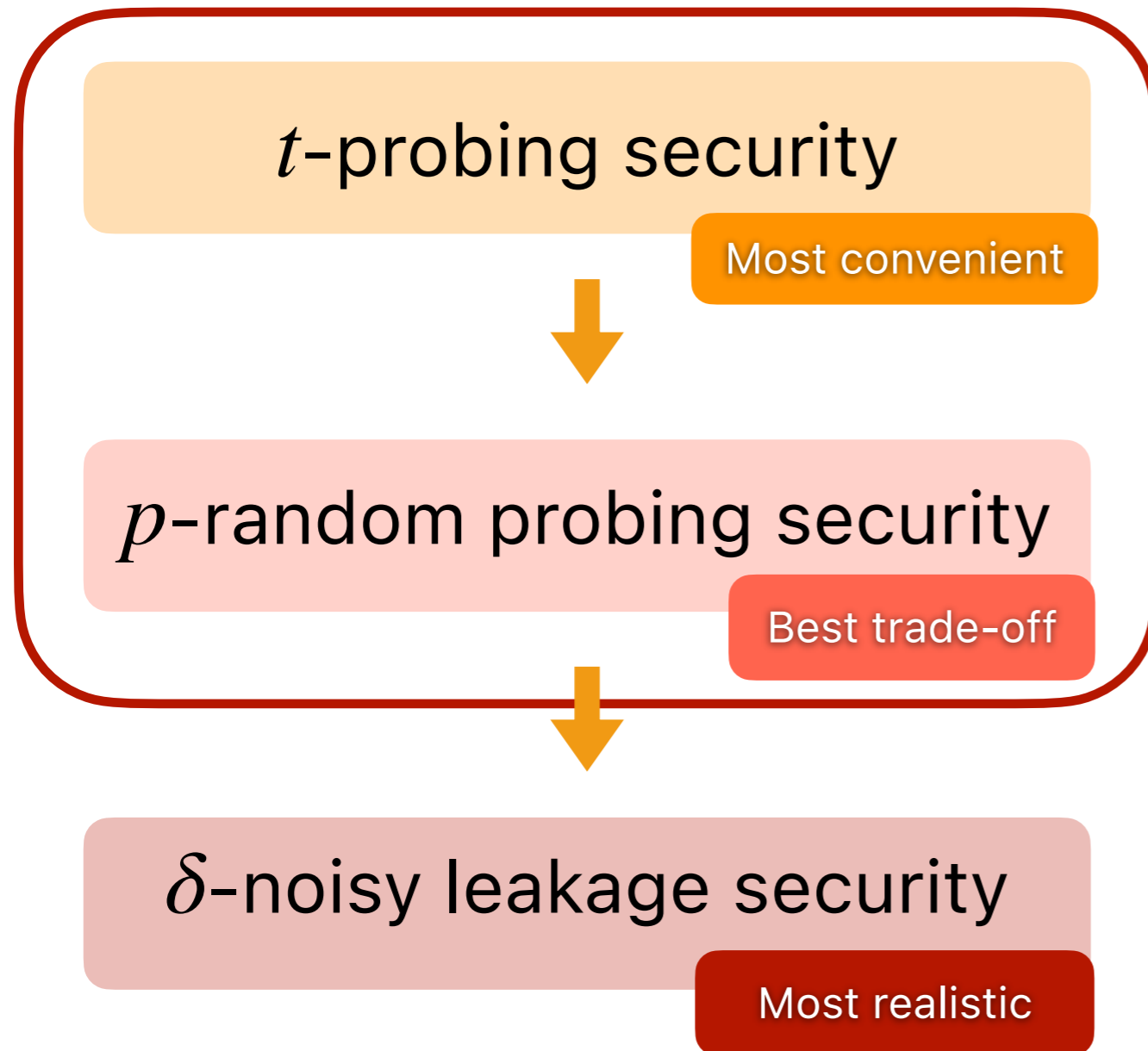


$$\text{with } p = \Theta\left(\frac{t}{|C|}\right)$$

**Duc • Dziembowski • Faust**  
EUROCRYPT 2014

$$\text{with } \delta = \Theta(p)$$

# DDF Reduction



with  $p = \Theta\left(\frac{t}{|C|}\right)$

**Duc • Dziembowski • Faust**  
EUROCRYPT 2014

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# DDF Reduction

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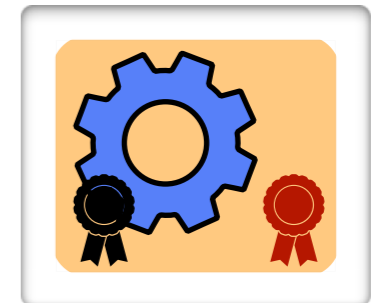
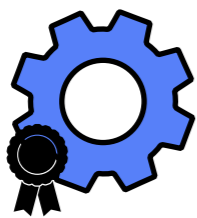
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# Design and Analysis of Random Probing Secure Implementations

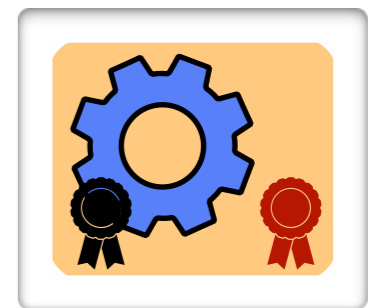
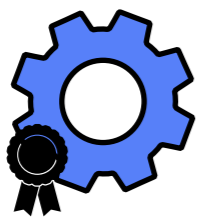
# Main Goal



Black-box secure

Black-box and  
**physically secure**

# Main Goal



Black-box secure

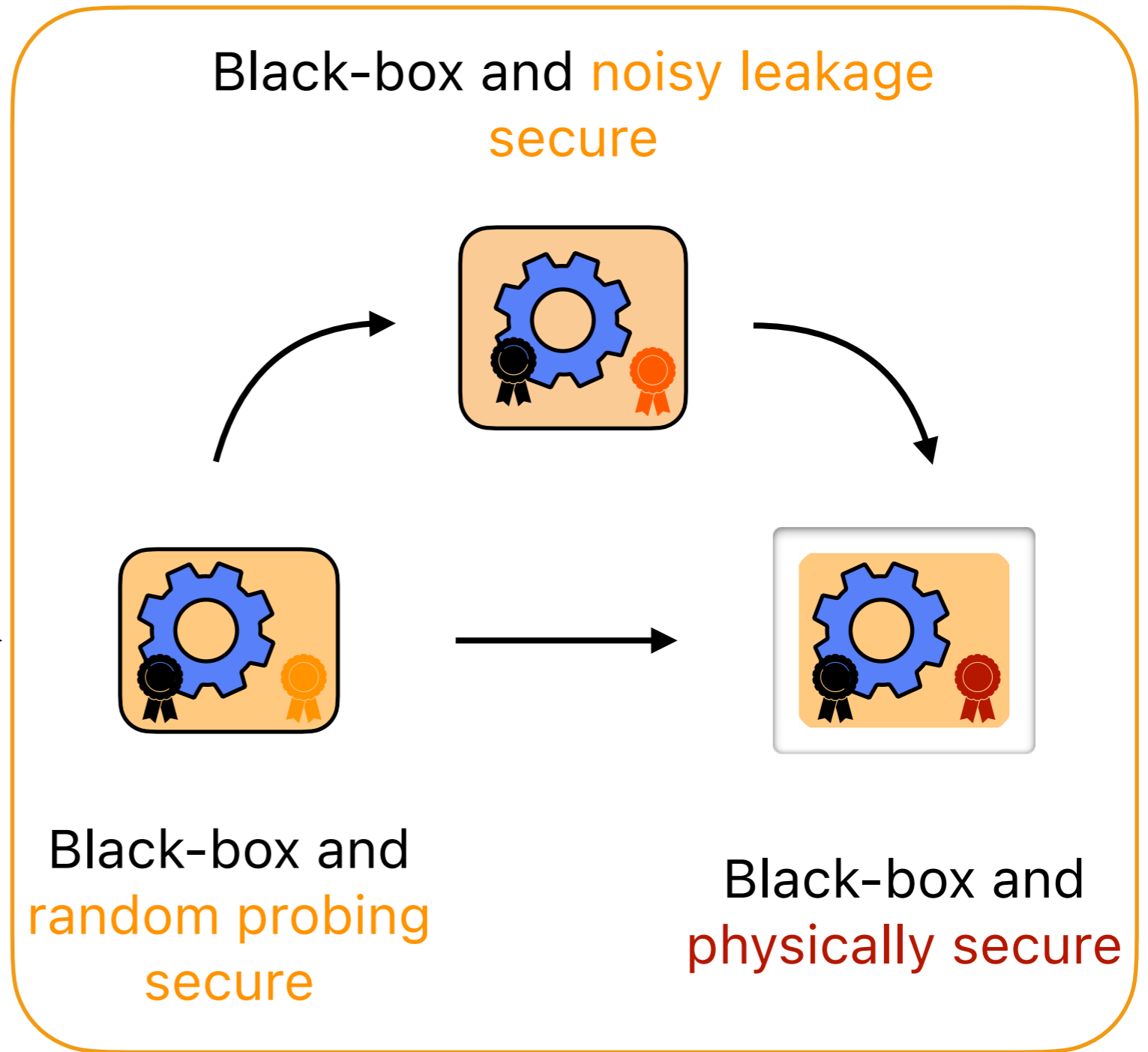
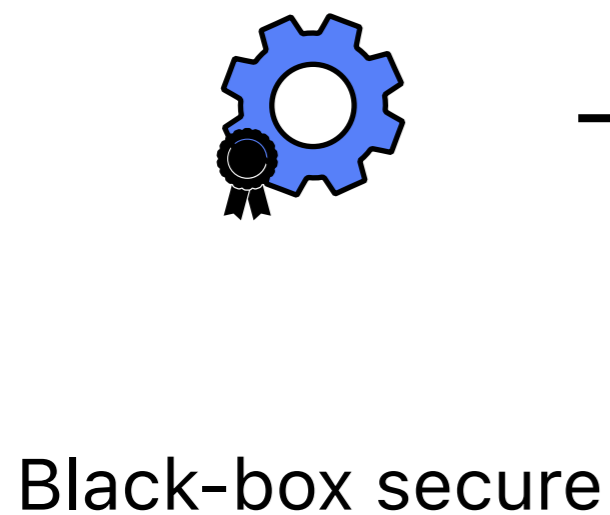
Black-box and  
random probing  
secure

Black-box and  
physically secure

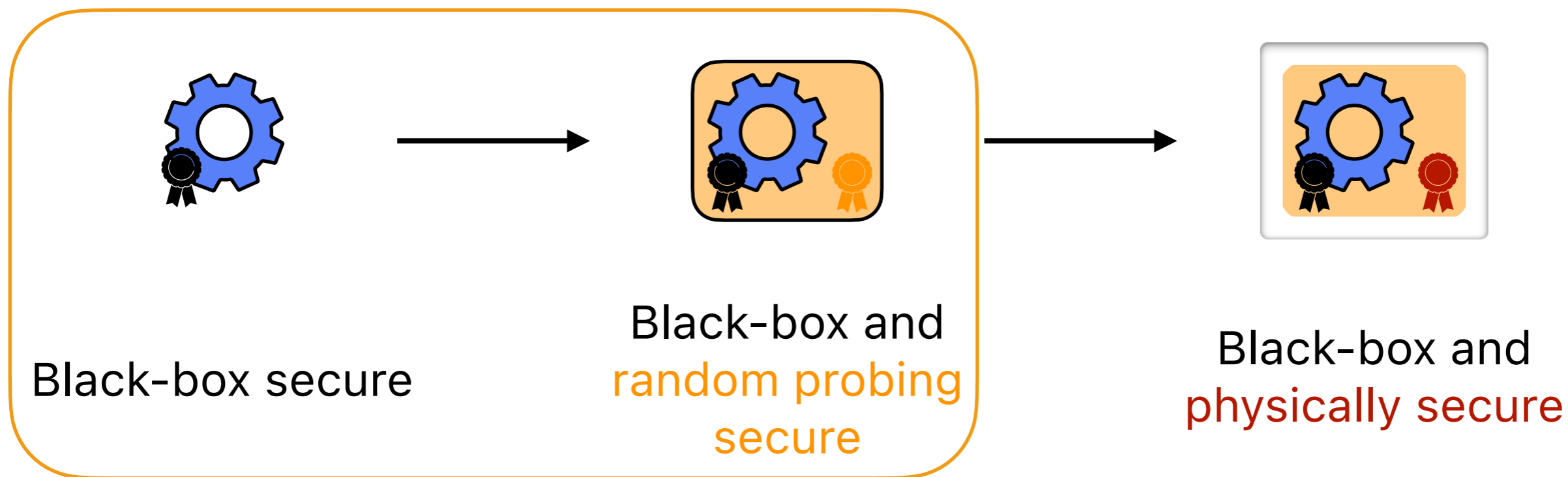
# Main Goal

Belaïd • Cassiers • Mutschler •  
Rivain • Roche • Standaert •  
Taleb

IACR COMMUNICATIONS IN  
CRYPTOLOGY 2025



# Main Goal



# Results



## Foundations

Random probing security & verification (small circuits)



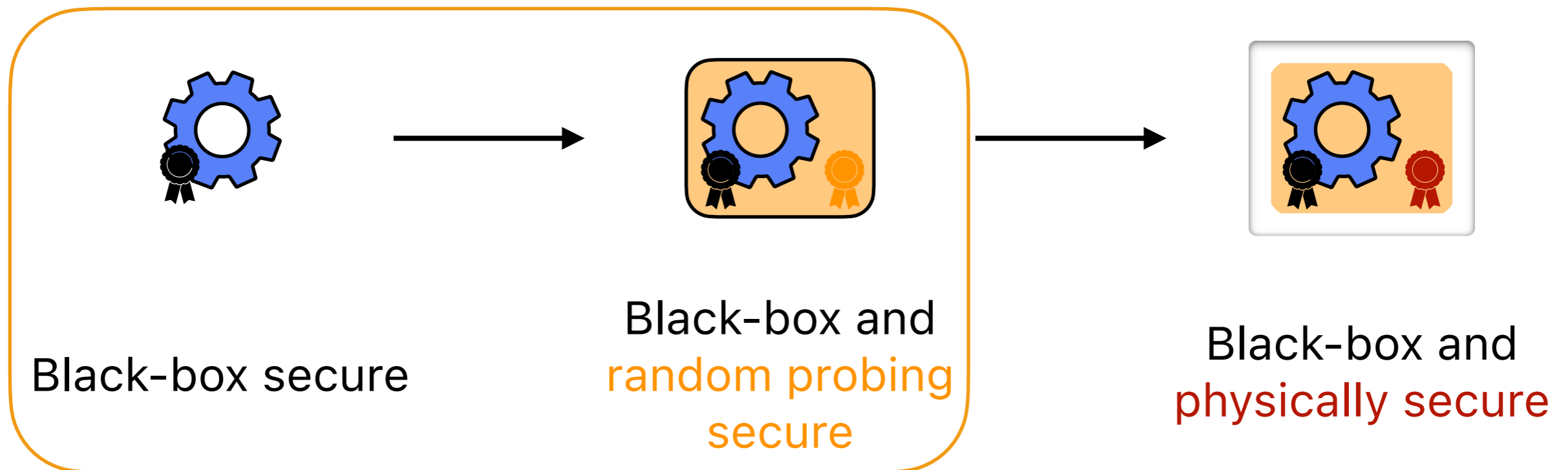
## Scaling up

Composition frameworks (larger circuits)



## Building blocks

Design of efficient gadgets



# Results



## Foundations

Random probing security & verification (small circuits)



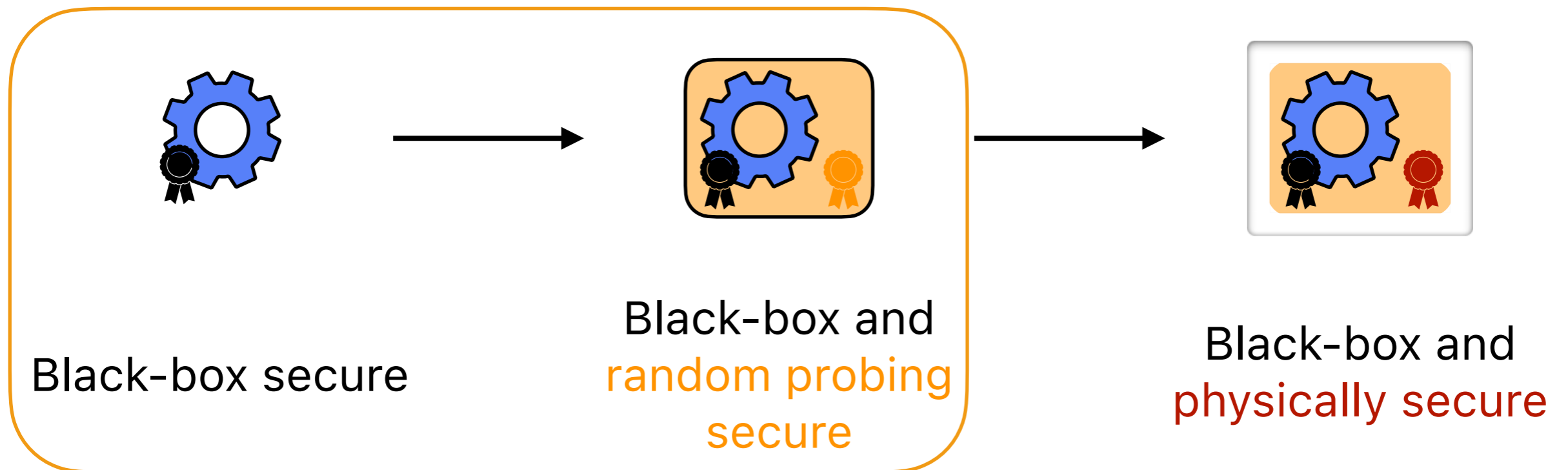
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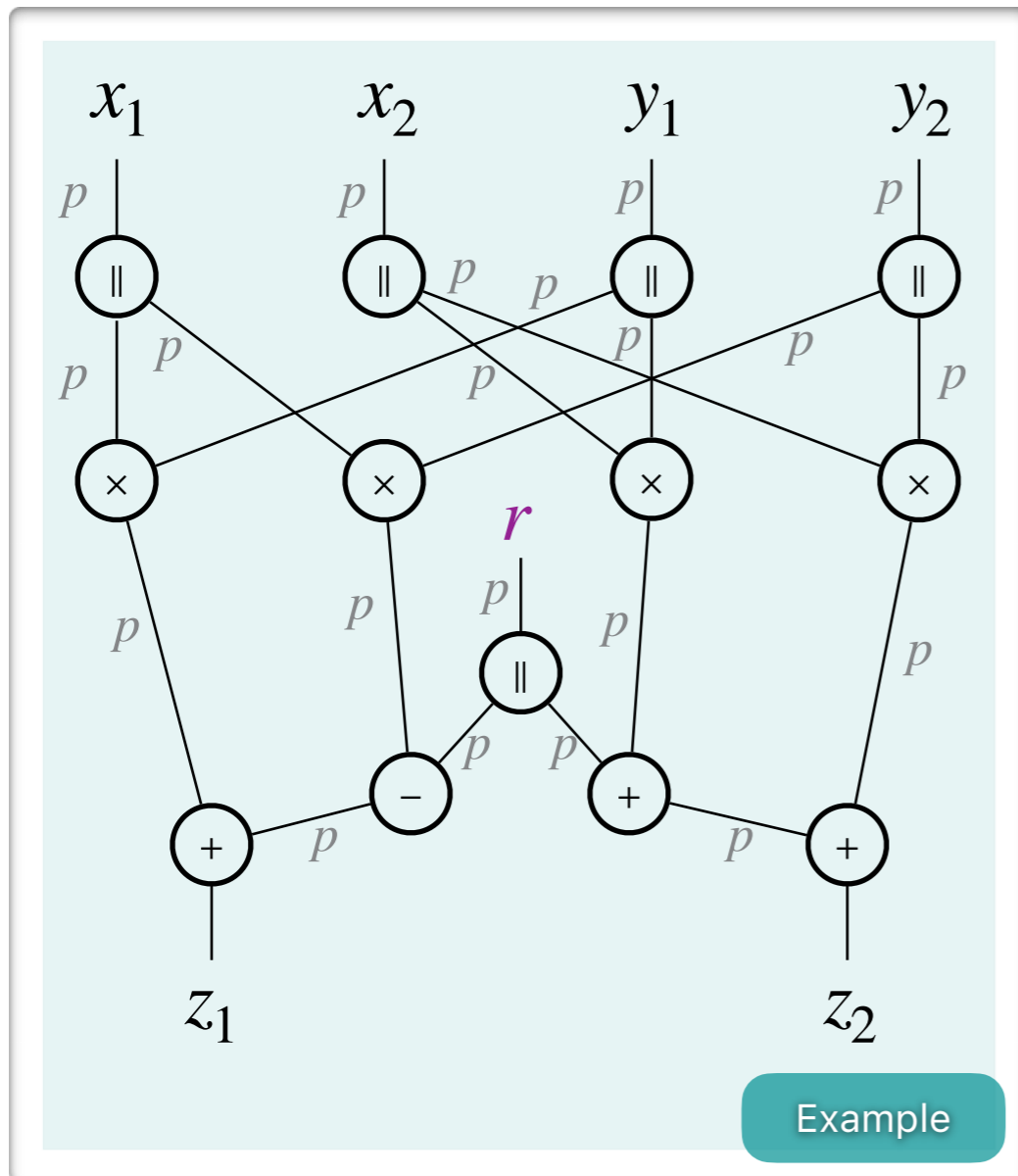


# Random Probing Security

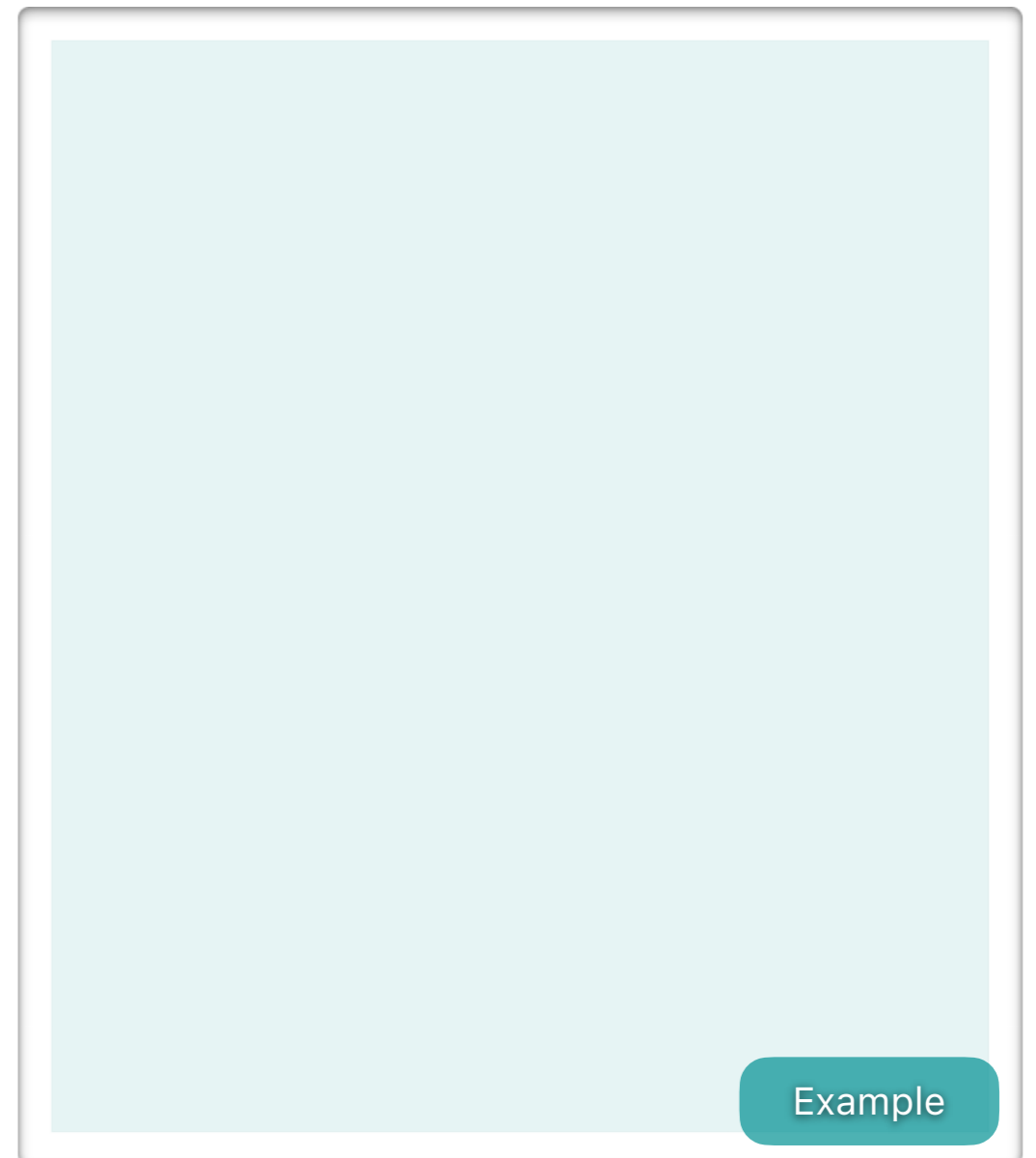
Ananth • Ishai • Sahai

CRYPTO 2018

## Adversary's view



## Simulator



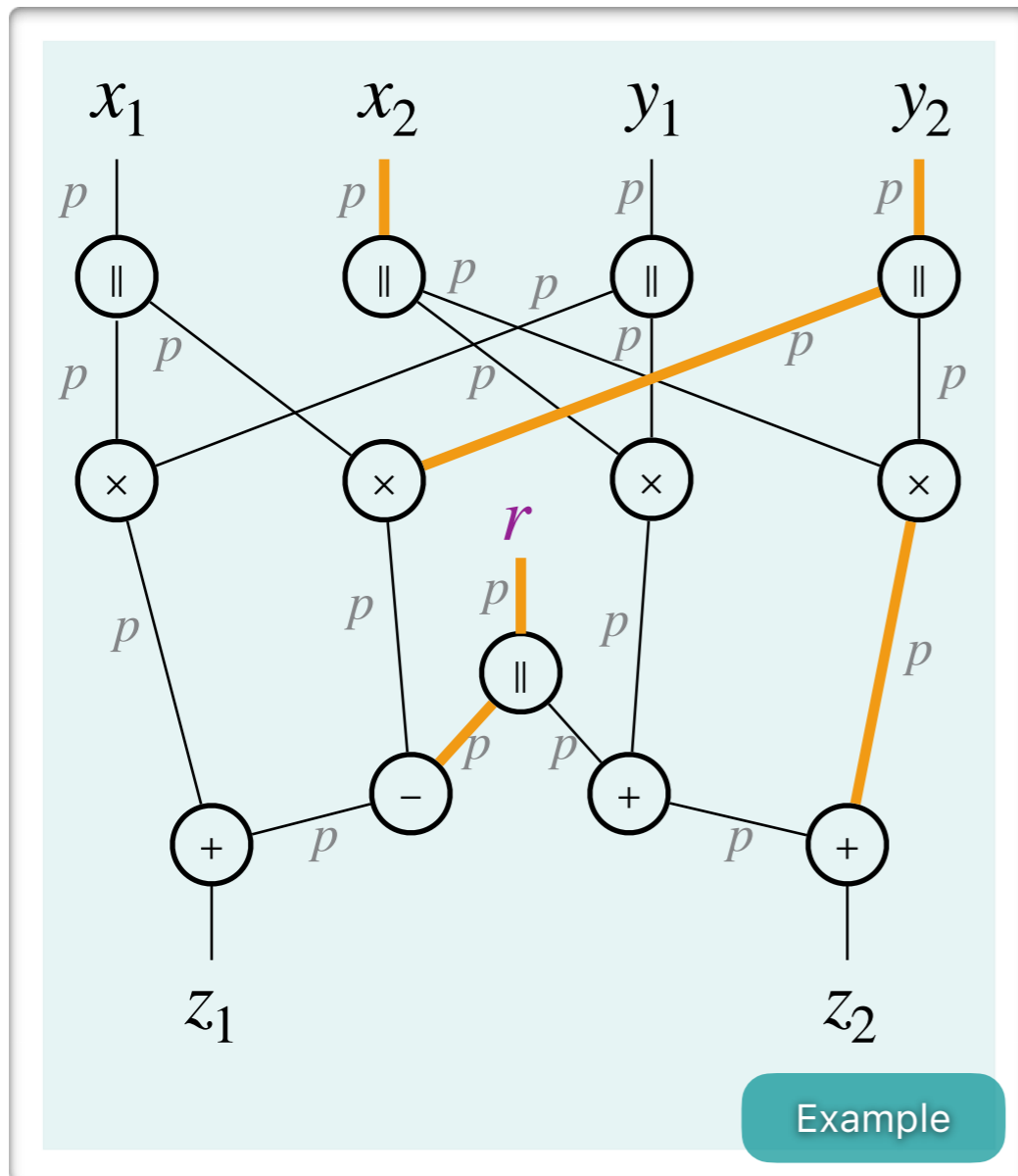
A circuit is  $(p, \epsilon)$ -random-probing secure if there exists a PPT simulator such that the distribution of the simulated leakage is  $\epsilon$ -close to the one of the real leakage

# Random Probing Security

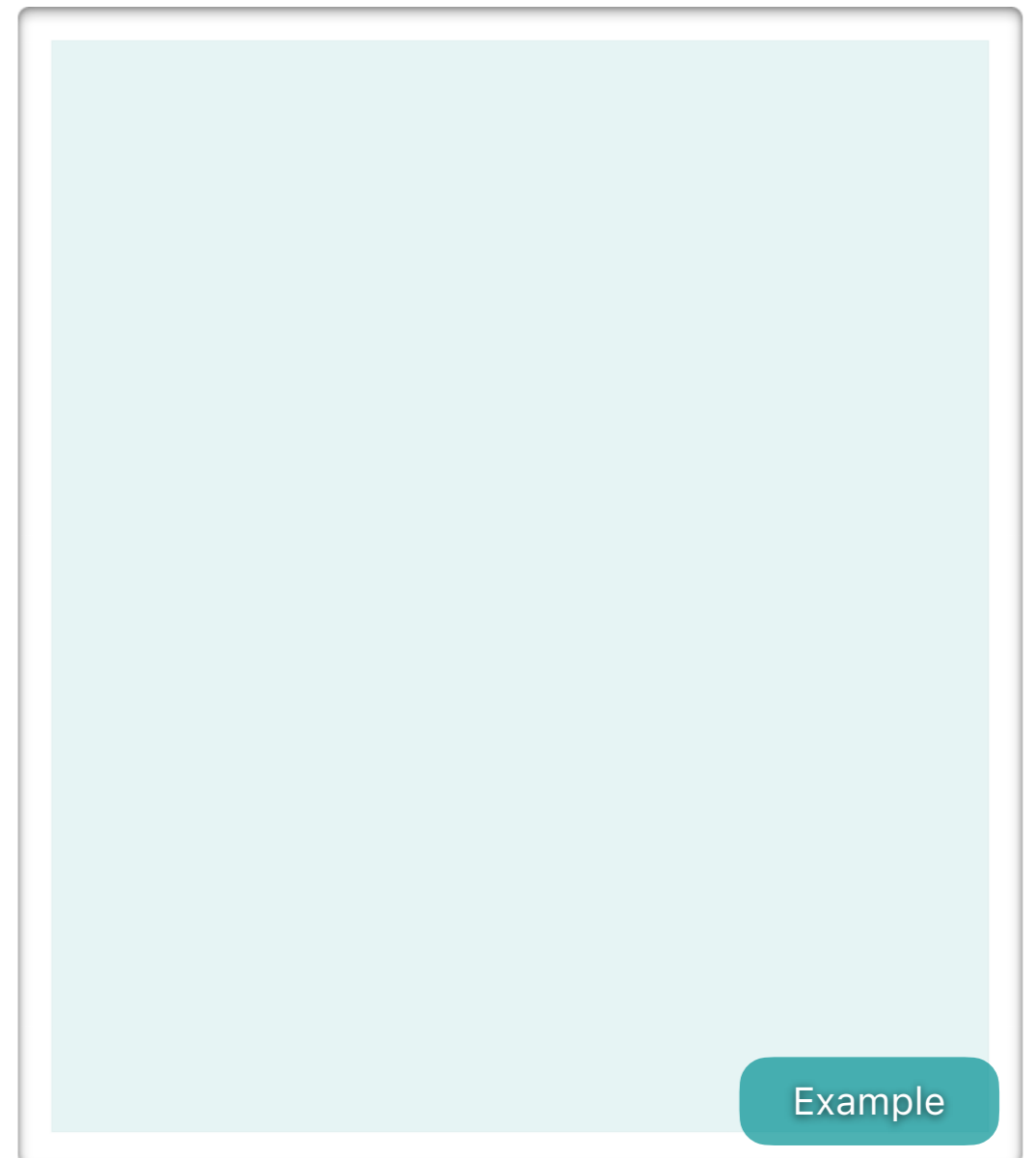
Ananth • Ishai • Sahai

CRYPTO 2018

## Adversary's view



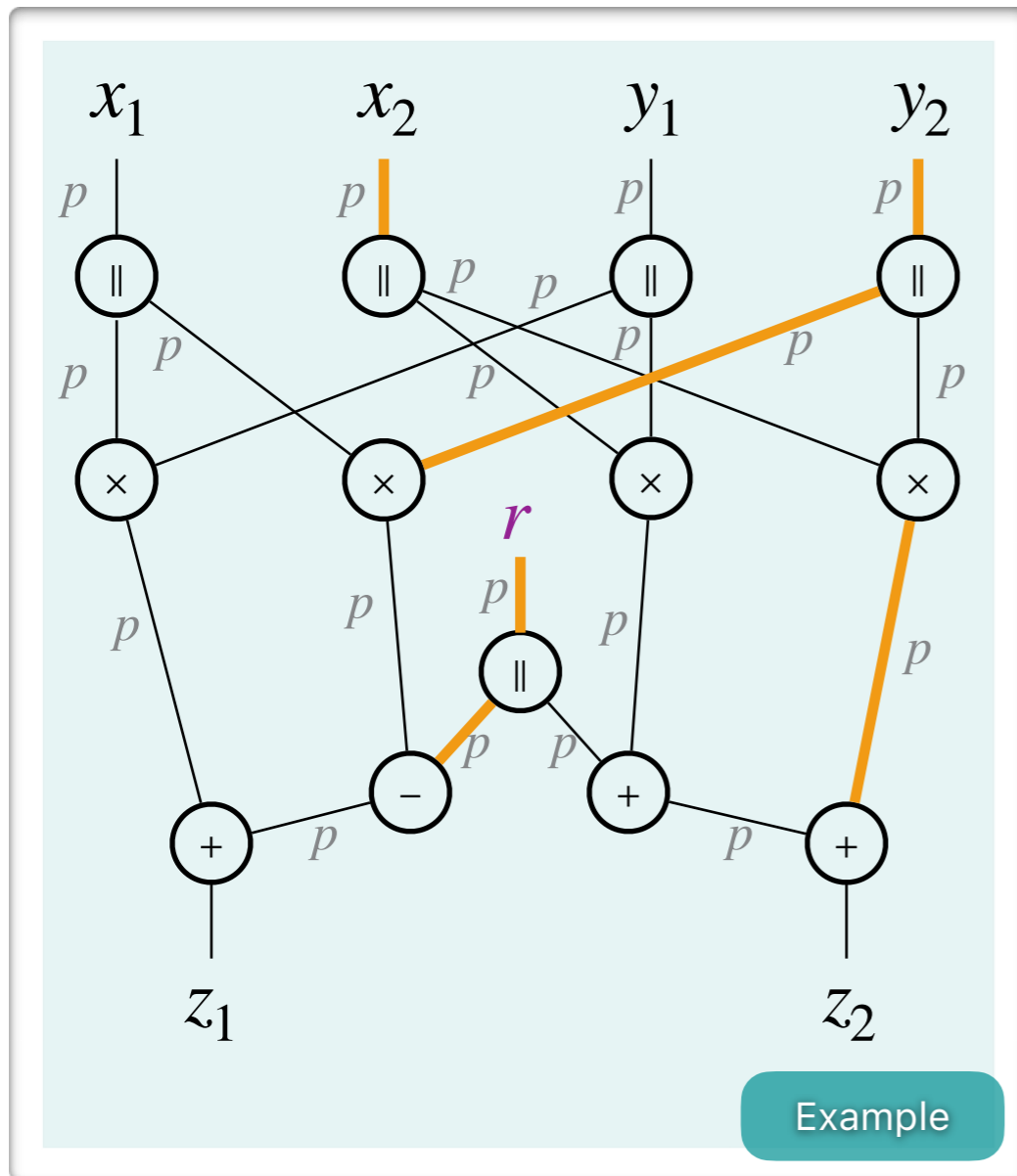
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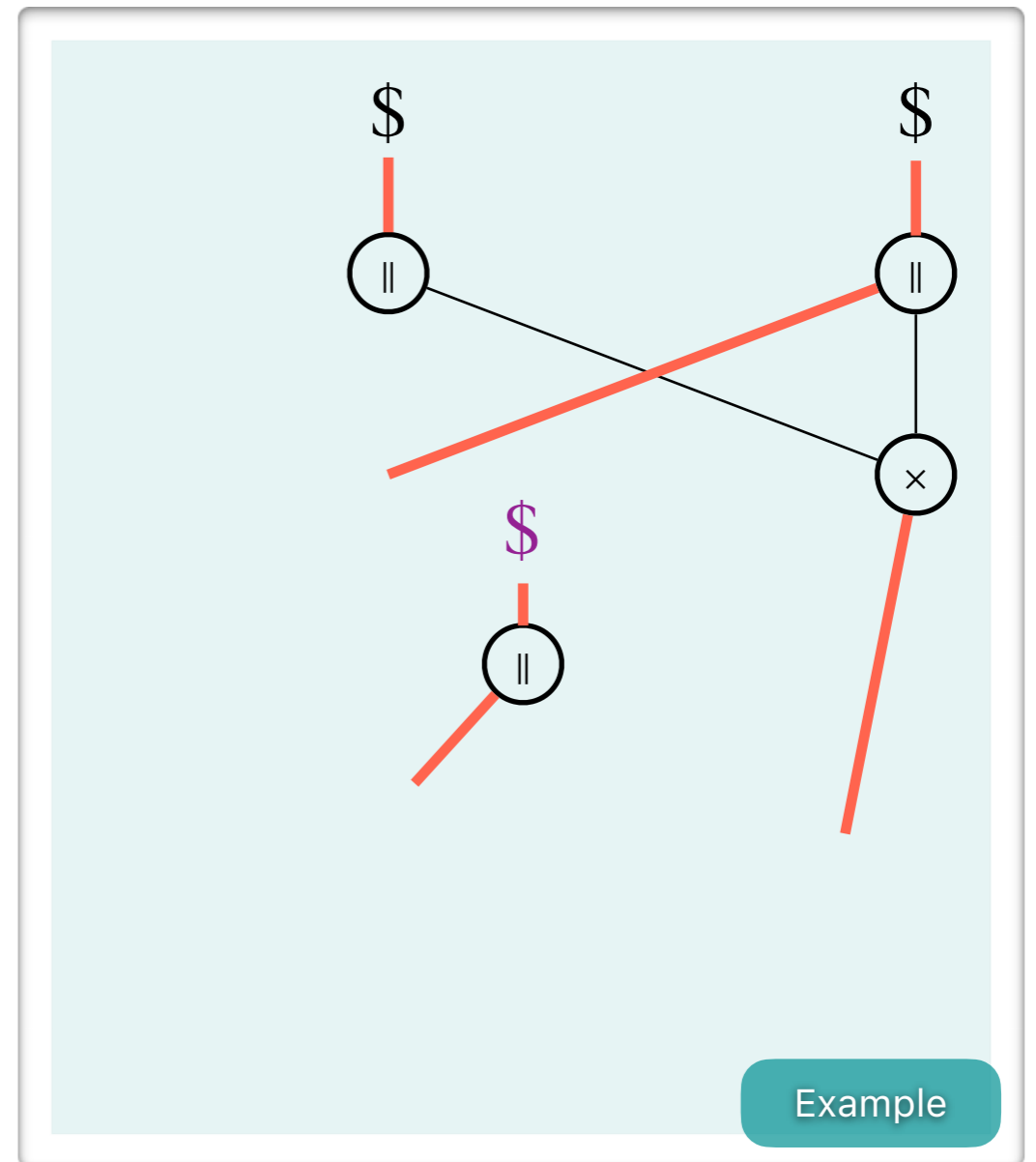
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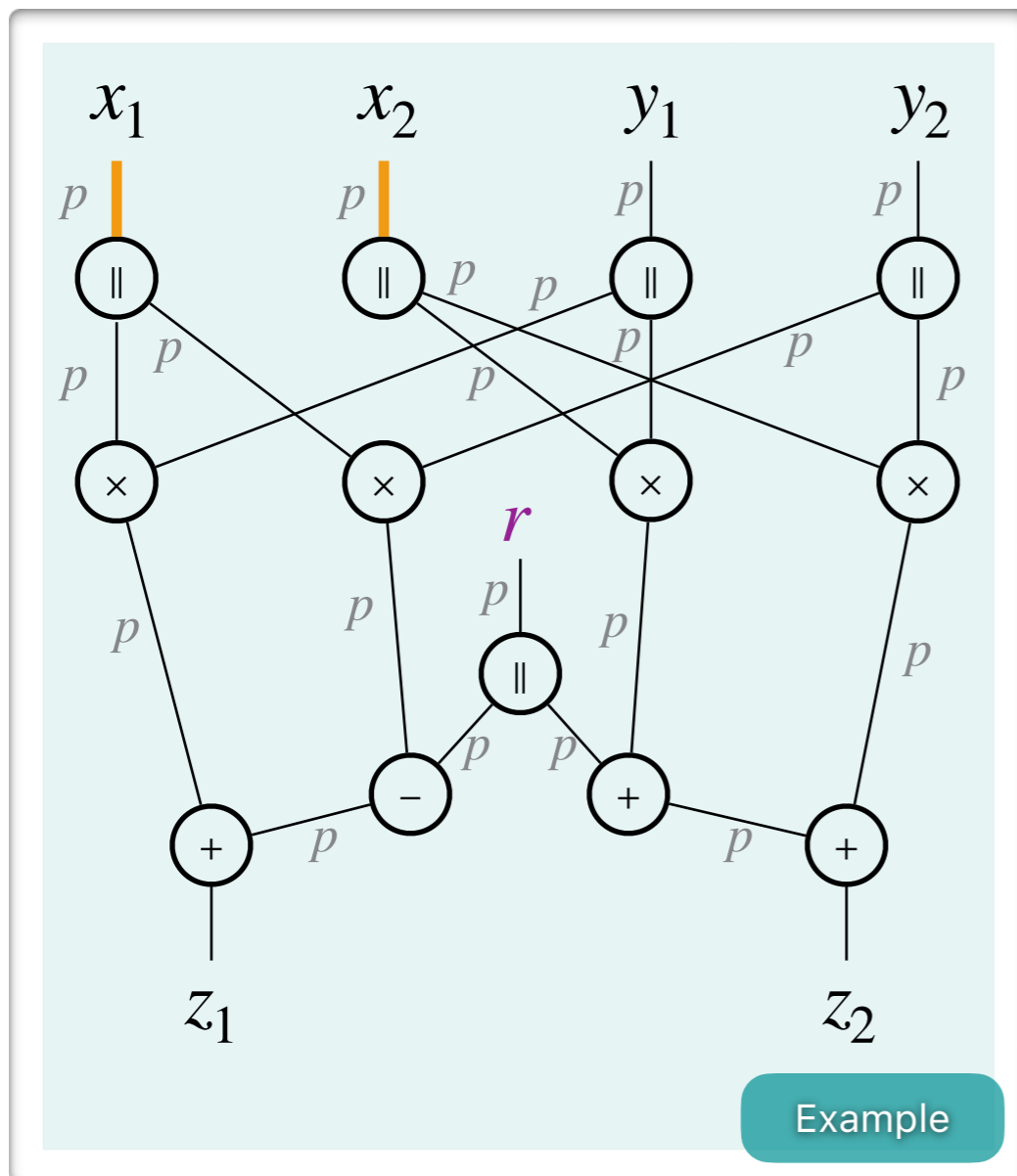
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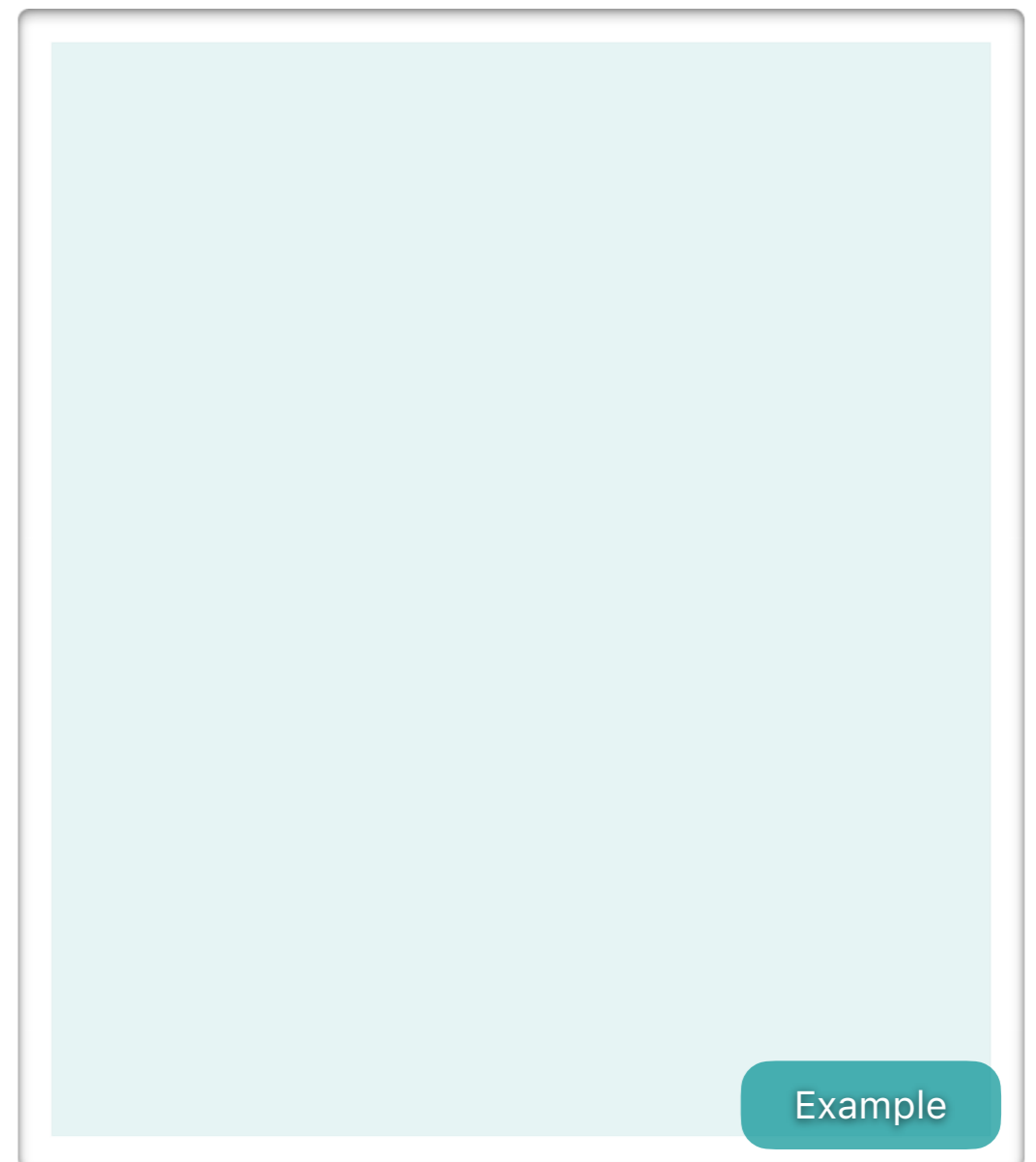
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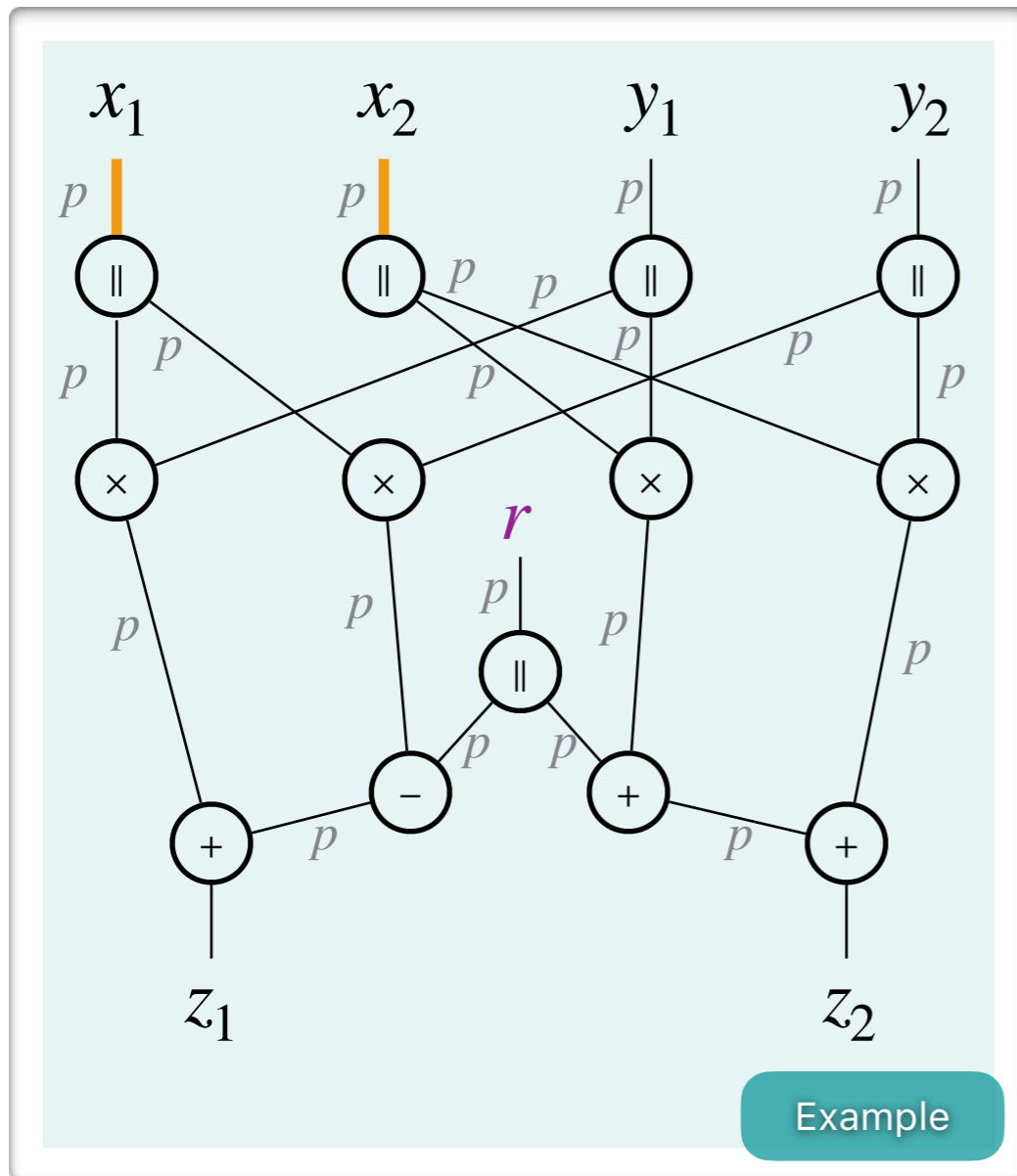
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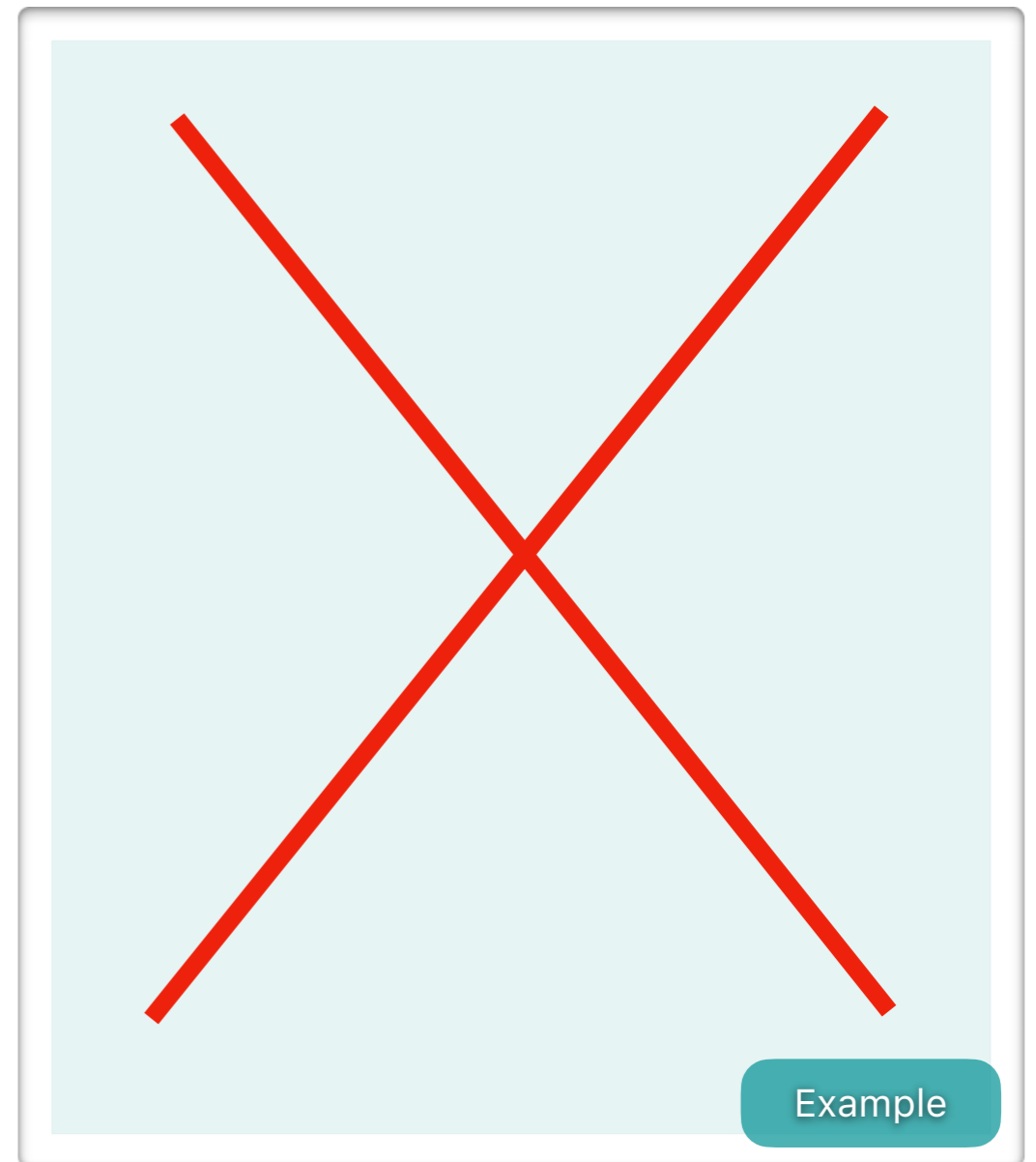
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## Adversary's view



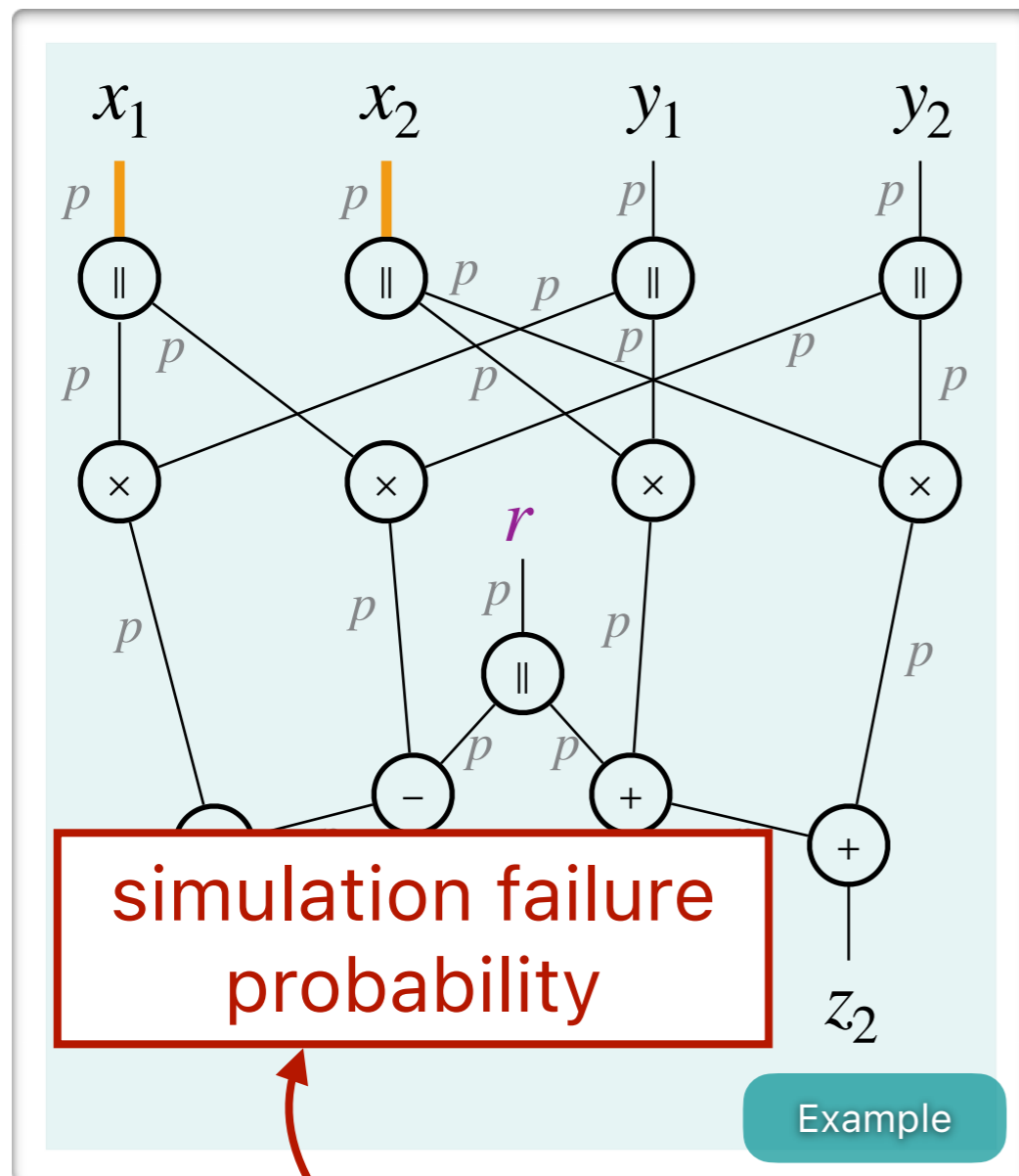
## Simulator



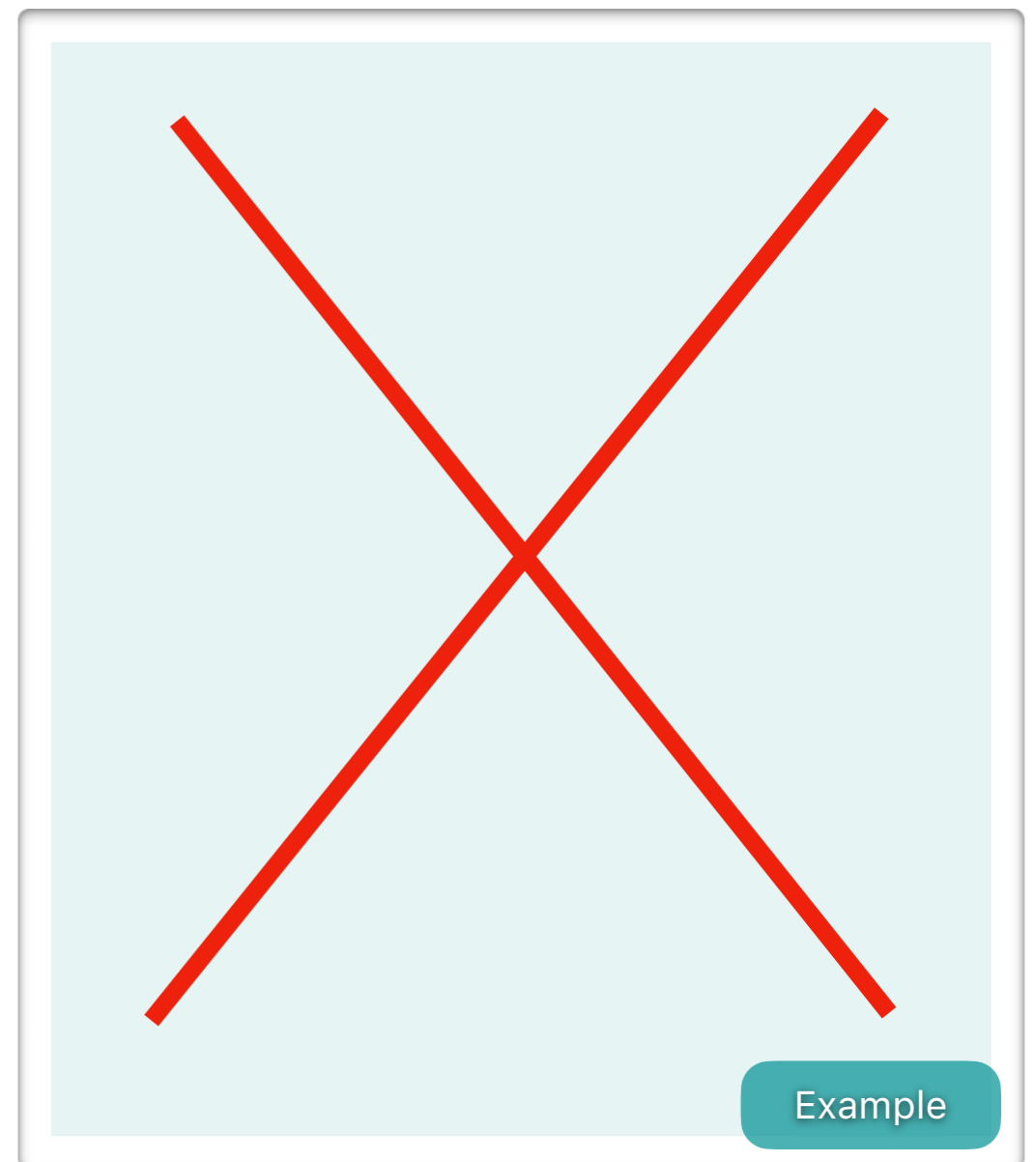
A circuit is  $(p, \epsilon)$ -random-probing secure if there exists a PPT simulator such that the distribution of the simulated leakage is  $\epsilon$ -close to the one of the real leakage

# Random Probing Security

## Adversary's view



## Simulator



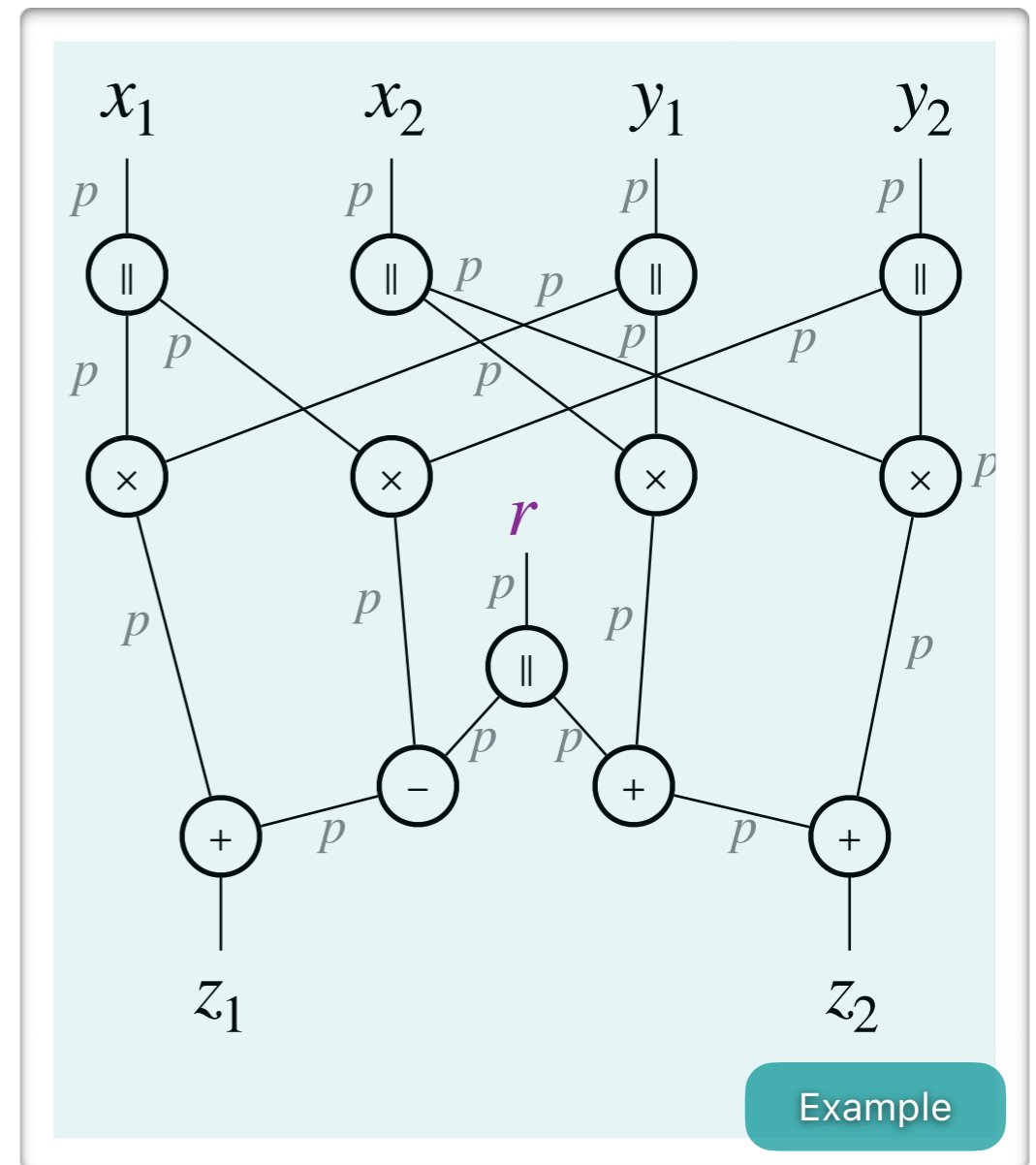
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# Random Probing Security

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

$$\varepsilon = \mathbb{P}(\text{failure})$$

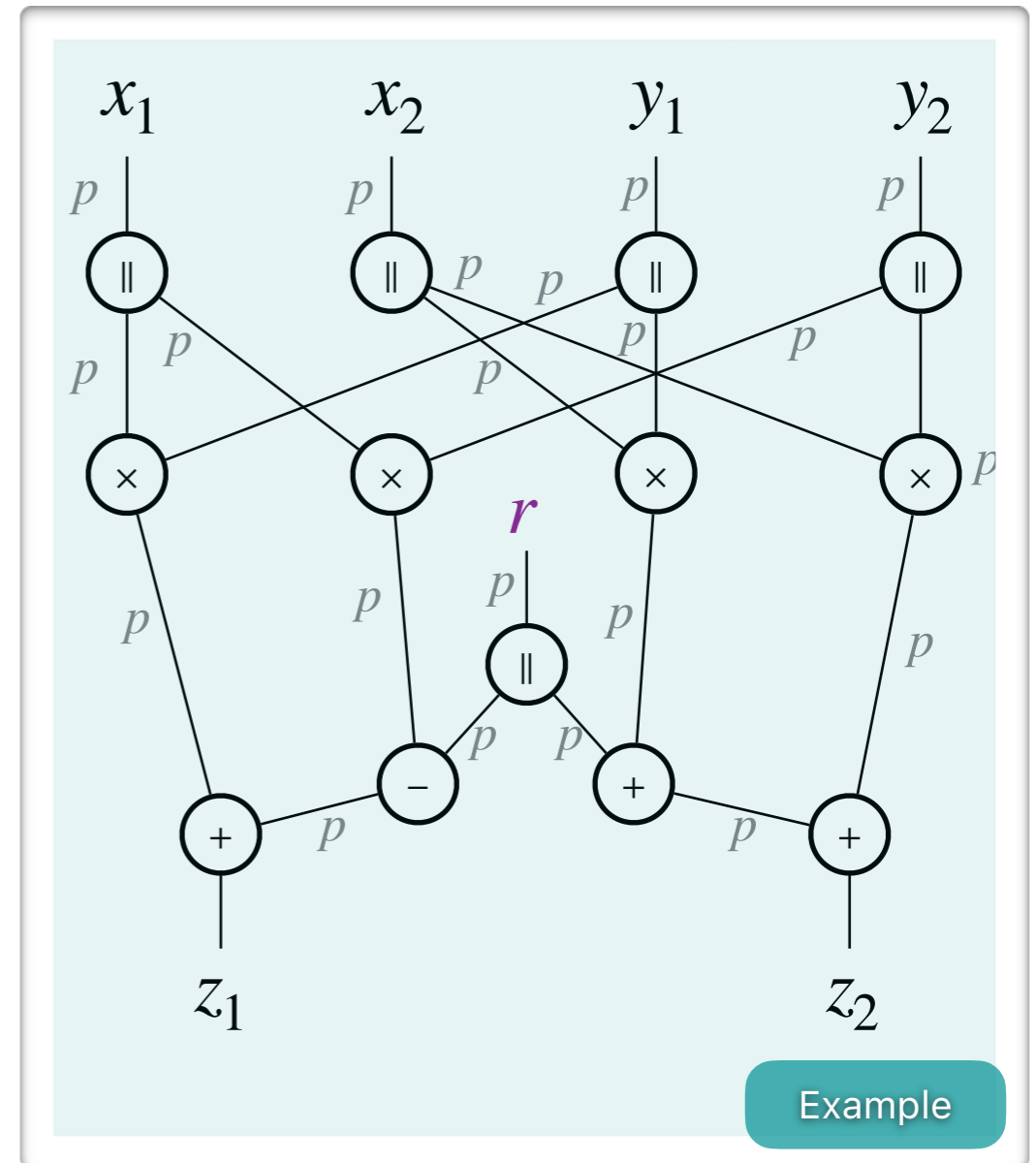


# Random Probing Security

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= \mathbb{P}(\text{failure}) \\ &= \sum_{\mathcal{W} \in [s]} \mathbb{P}(\text{failure} \mid \mathcal{W} \text{ leaks}) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{W} \text{ leaks}) \end{aligned}$$

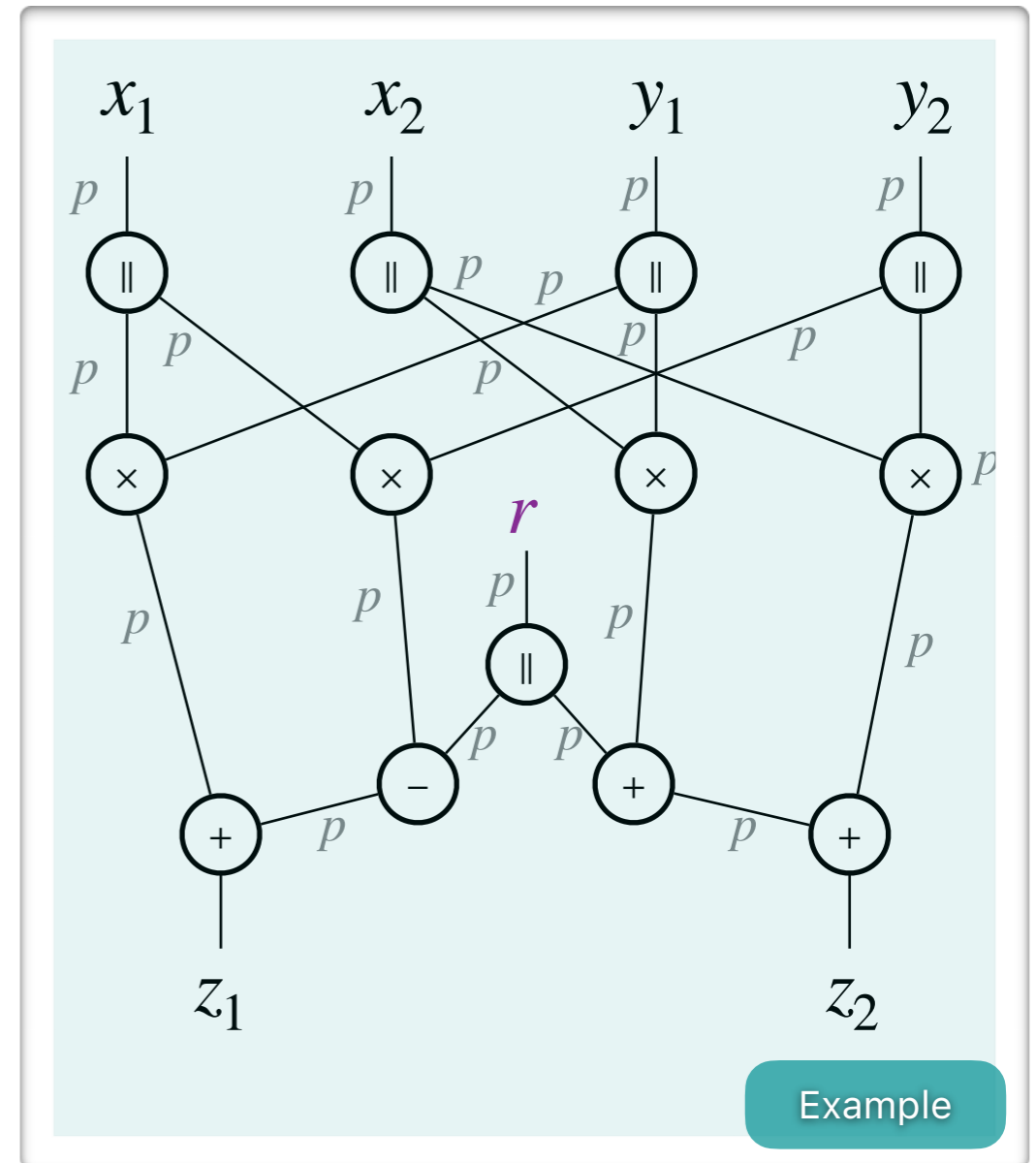


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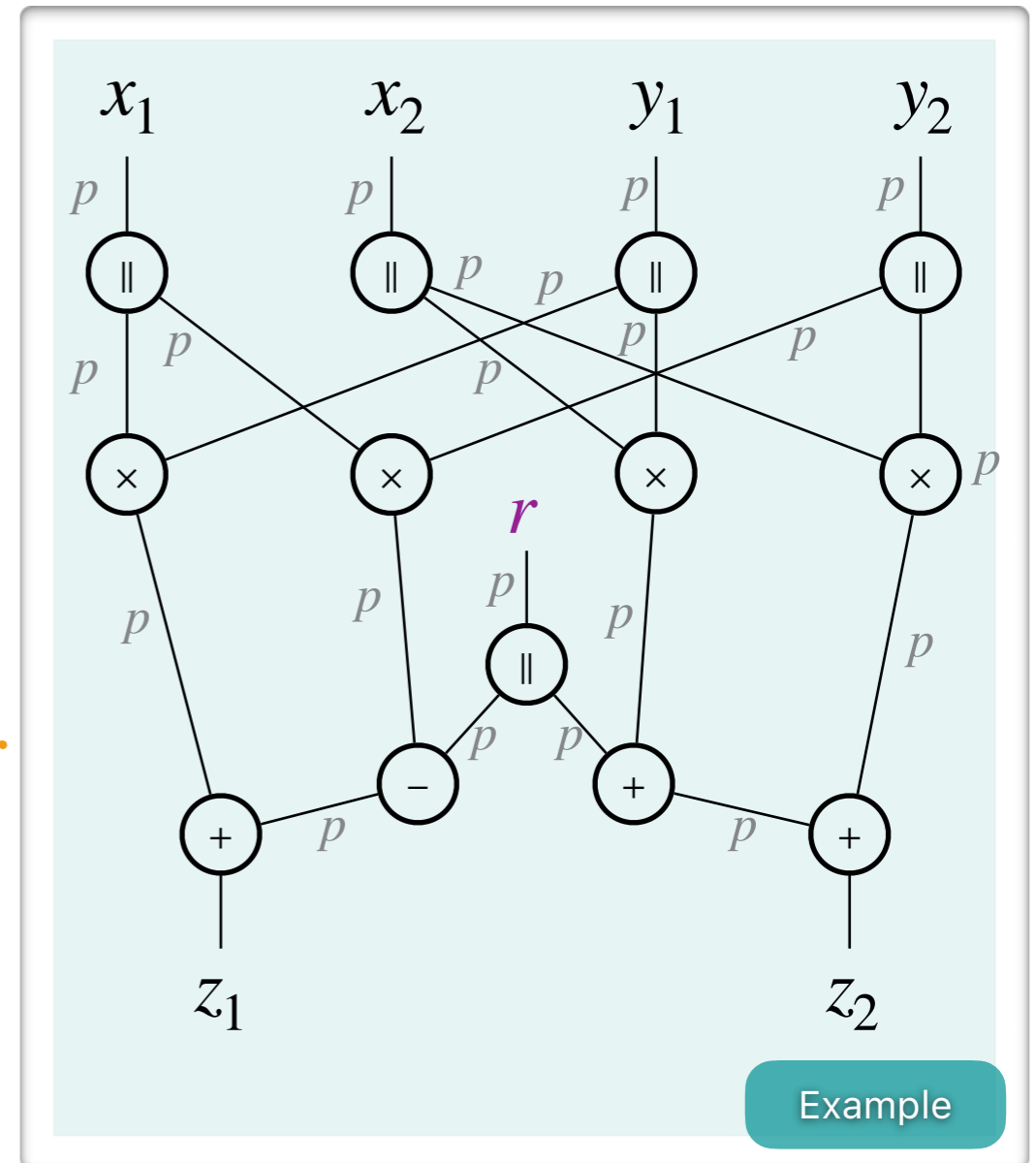
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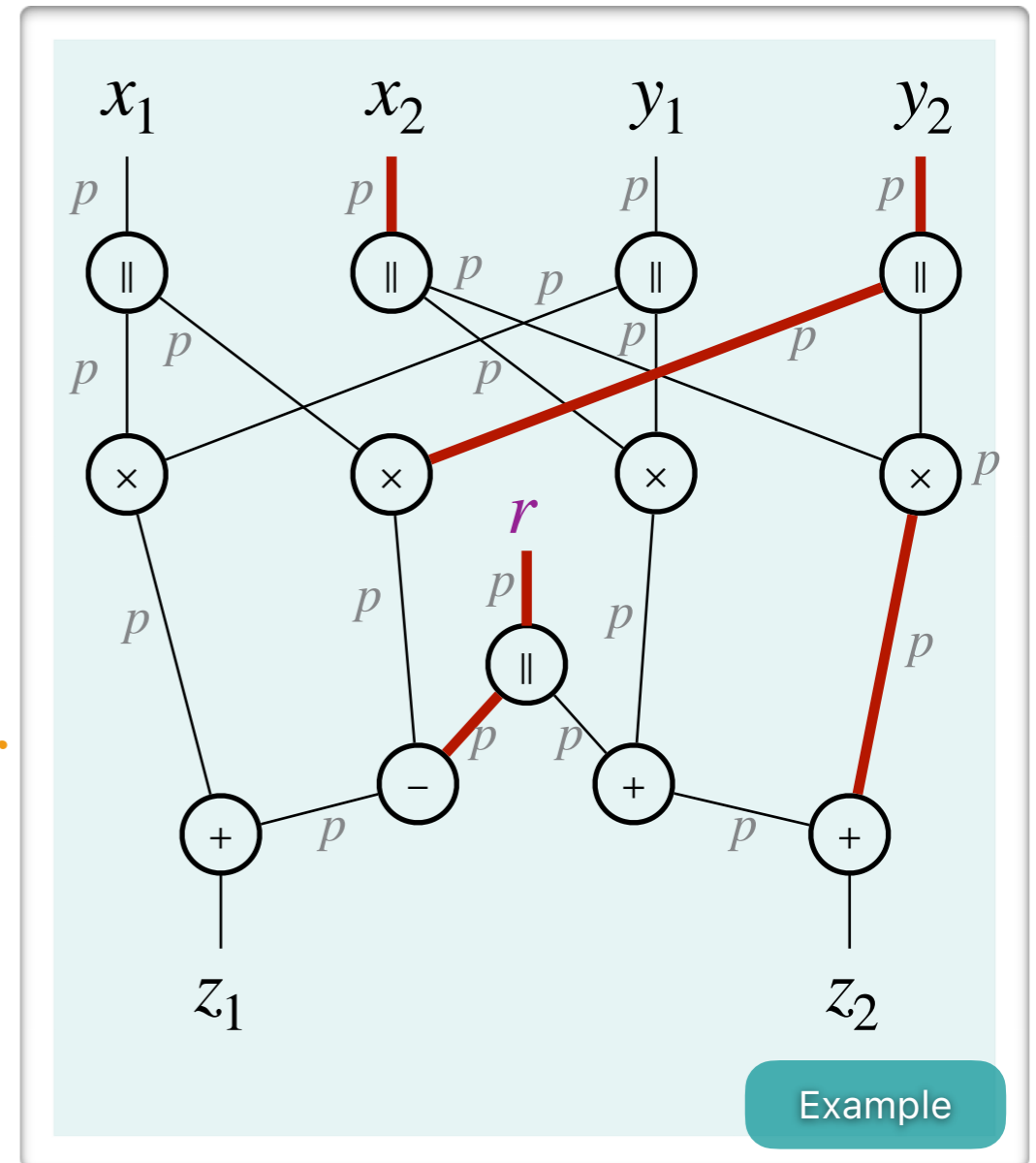
$$\delta_{\mathcal{W}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \exists \text{ Sim}(C, p) \text{ for } \mathcal{W} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



# Random Probing Security

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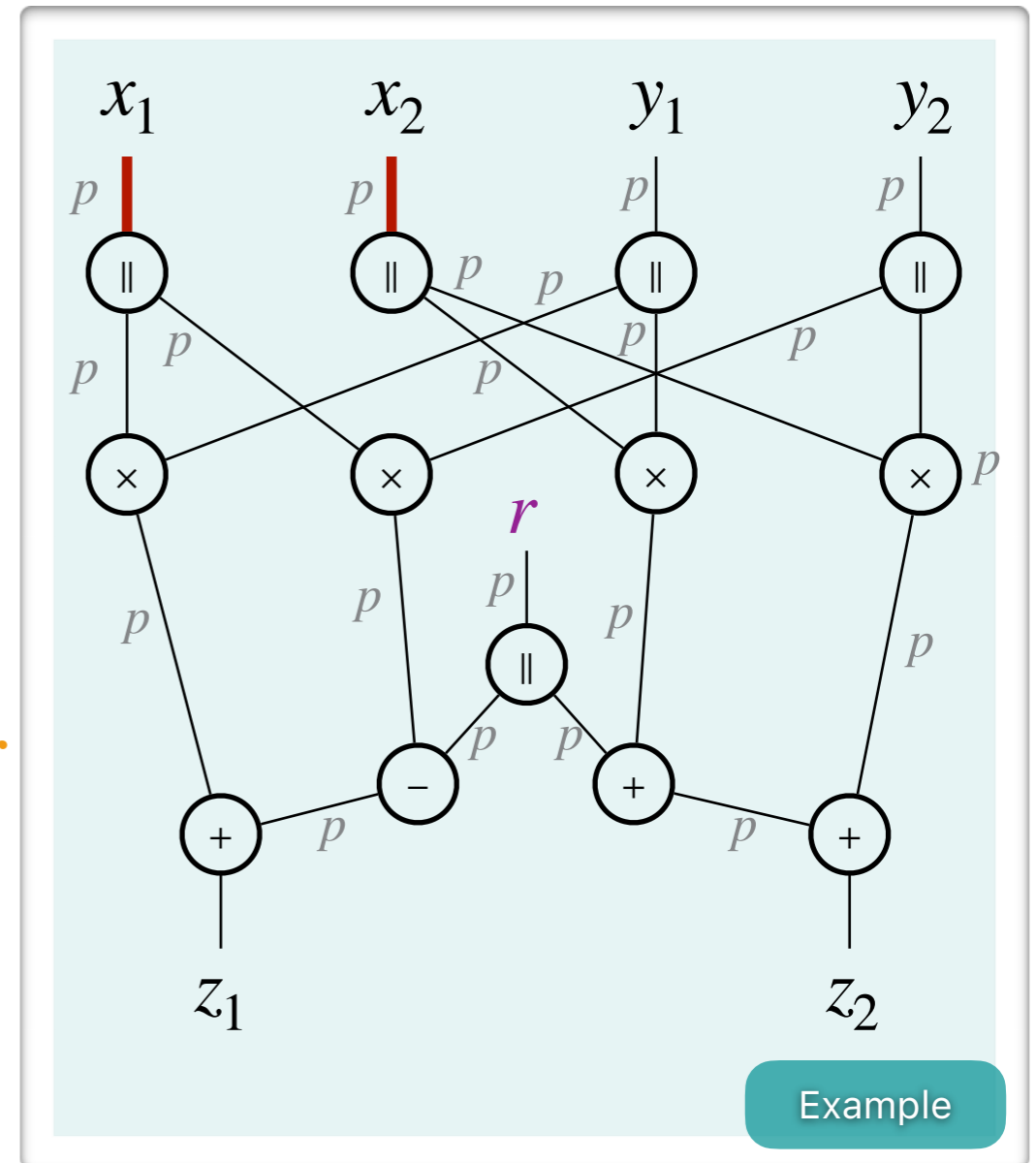
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Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

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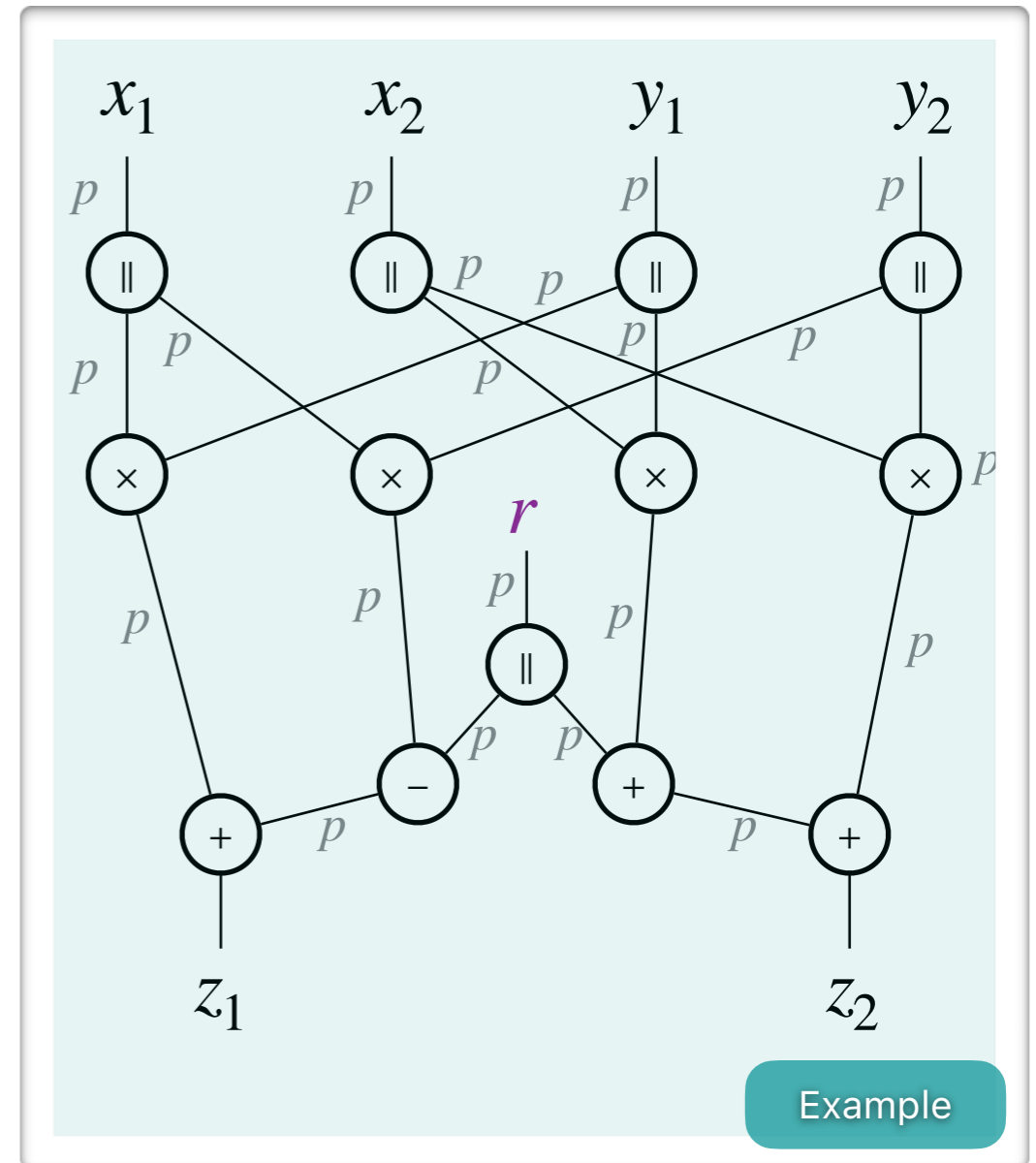


# Random Probing Security

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

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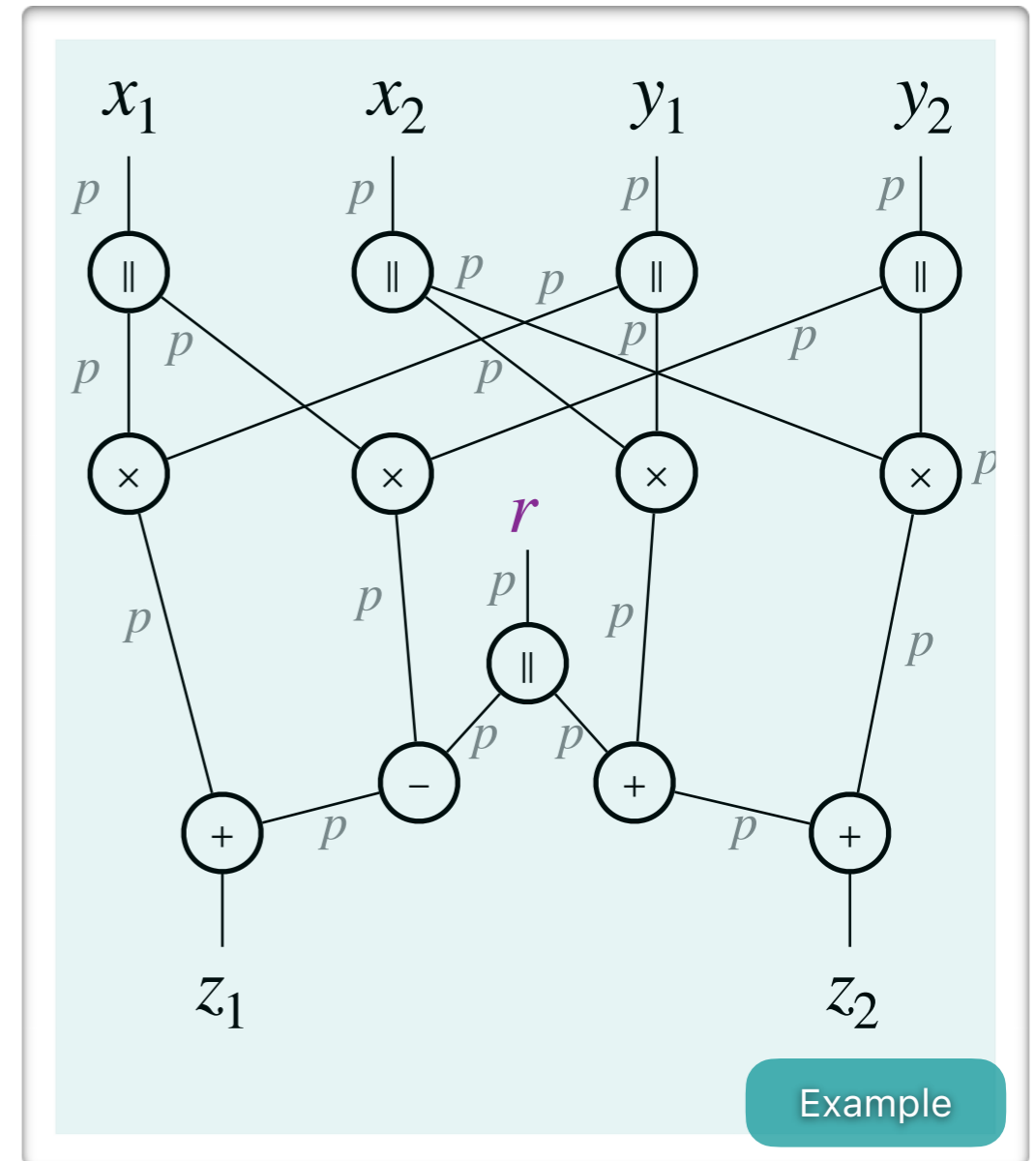
# Random Probing Security

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

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 \end{aligned}$$

where  $c_i = \sum_{\mathcal{W} \subseteq [s], |\mathcal{W}| = i} \delta_{\mathcal{W}}$



Example

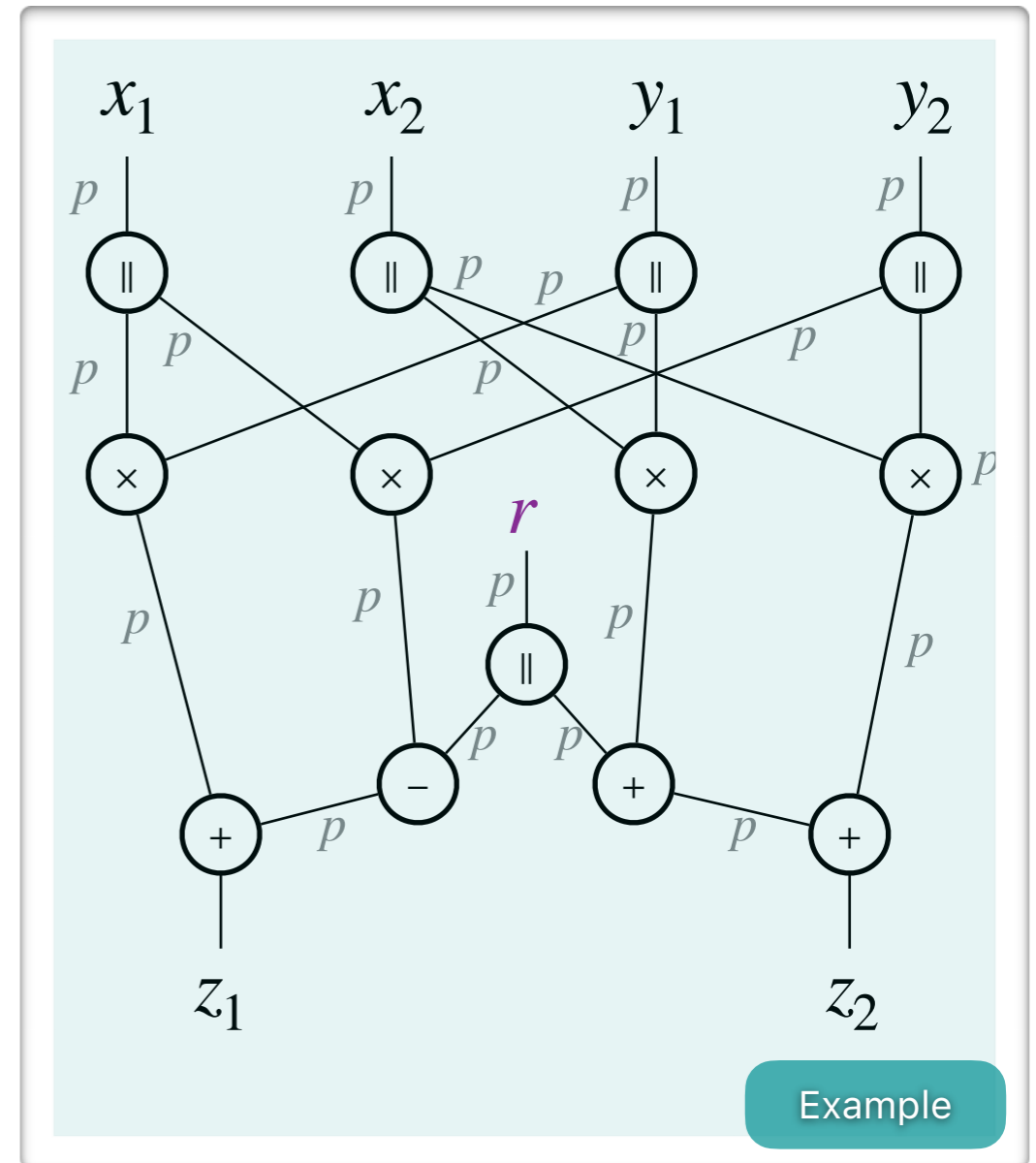
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Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

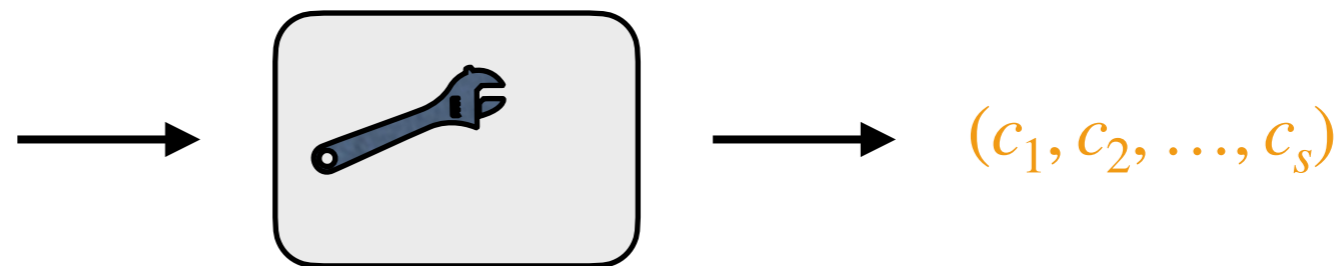
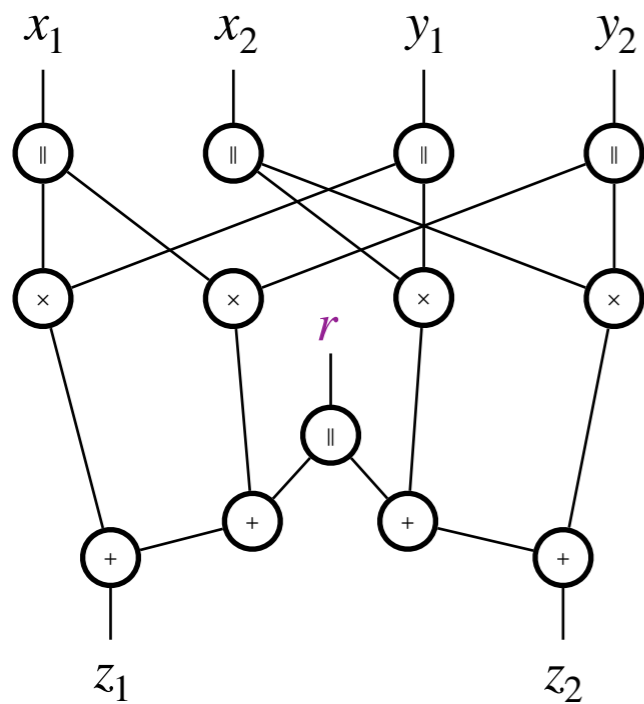
CRYPTO 2020

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# Verification Tools



$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1 - p)^{s-i}$$

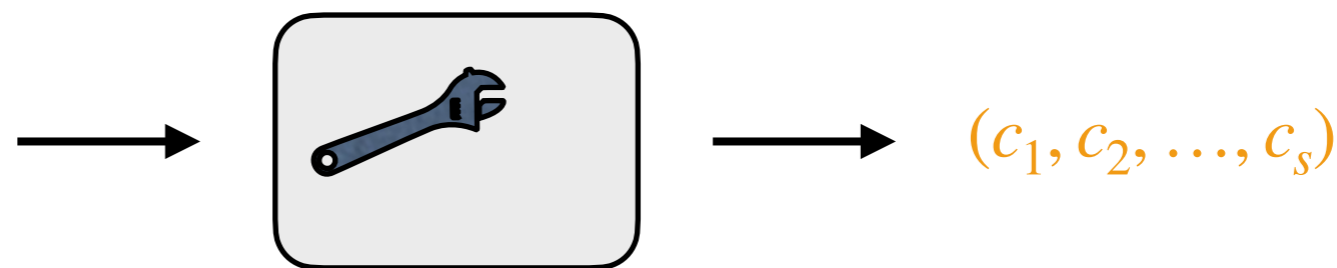
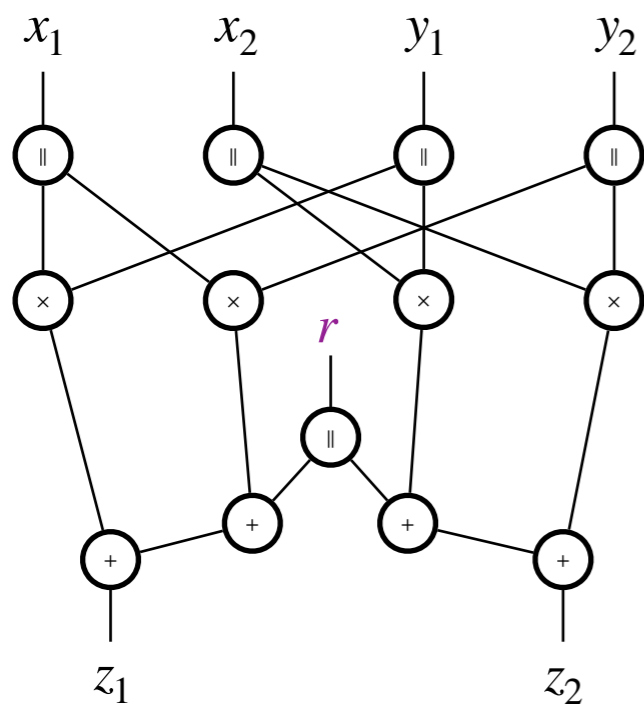
2020



Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020 - VRAPS

# Verification Tools



$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1 - p)^{s-i}$$

2020

2021

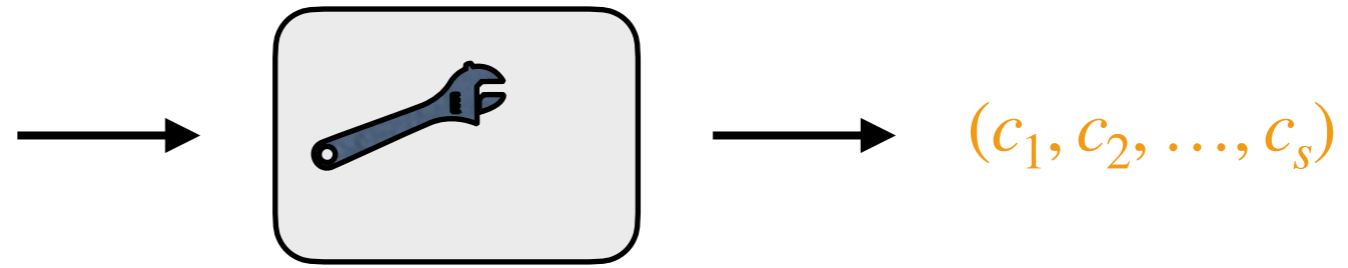
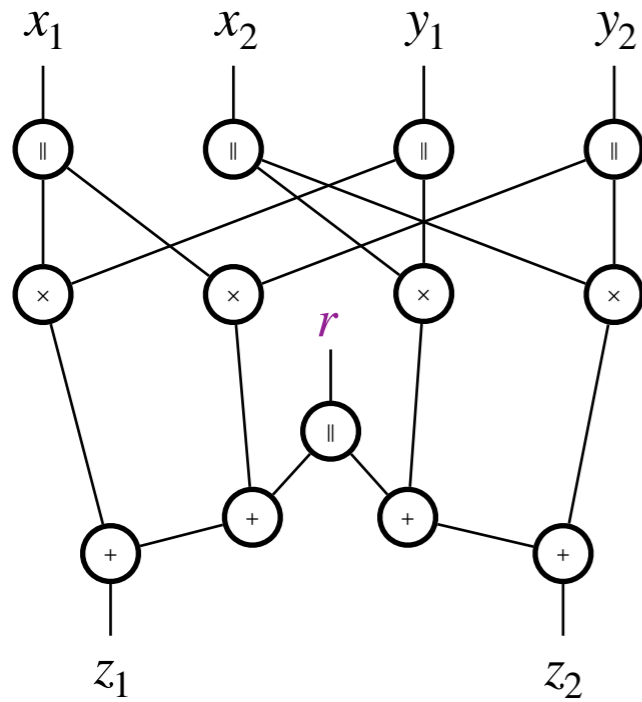
Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020 - VRAPS

Cassiers • Faust • Orlt • Standaert

CRYPTO 2021 - STRAPS

# Verification Tools



$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1 - p)^{s-i}$$

2020

2021

2022

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020 - VRAPS

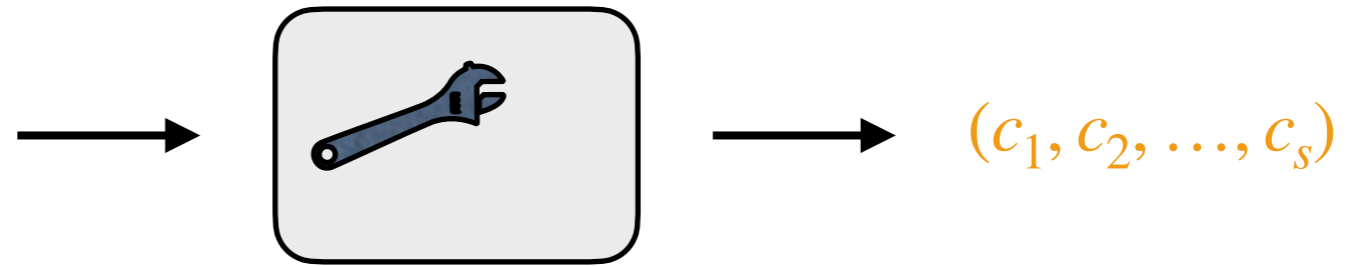
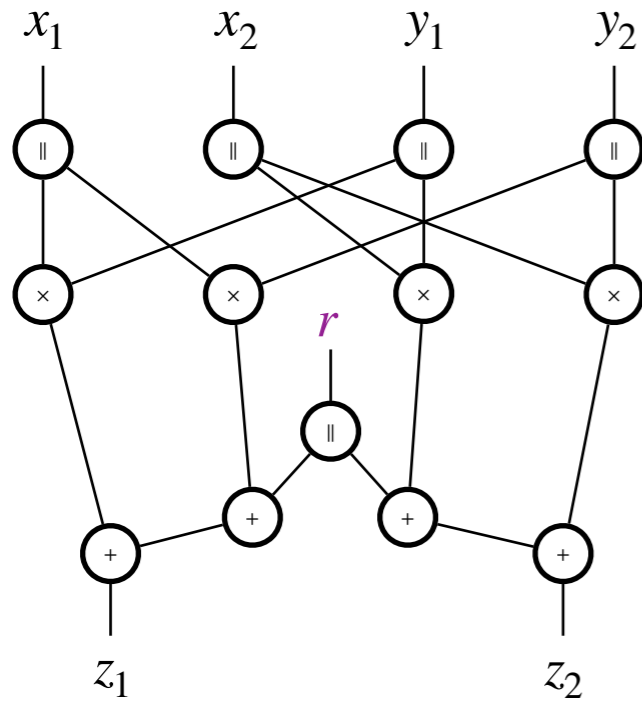
Belaïd • Mercadier • Rivain • Taleb

S&P 2022 - IronMask

Cassiers • Faust • Orlt • Standaert

CRYPTO 2021 - STRAPS

# Verification Tools



$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1 - p)^{s-i}$$

2020

2021

2022

2024

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020 - **VRAPS**

Belaïd • Mercadier • Rivain • Taleb

S&P 2022 - **IronMask**

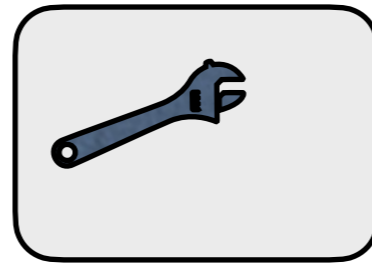
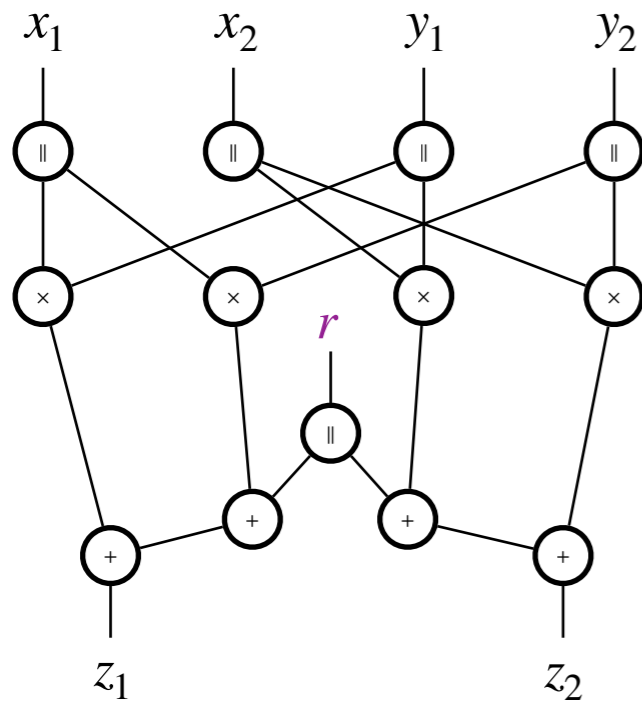
Cassiers • Faust • Orlt • Standaert

CRYPTO 2021 - **STRAPS**

Belaïd • Feldtkeller • Güneysu • Guinet • Richter-Brockmann • Rivain • Sasdrich • Taleb

ASIACRYPT 2024 - **IronMask+**

# Verification Tools



$(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_s)$

$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1 - p)^{s-i}$$

2020

2021

2022

2024

2025

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020 - VRAPS

Belaïd • Mercadier • Rivain • Taleb

S&P 2022 - IronMask

Cassiers • Faust • Orlt • Standaert

CRYPTO 2021 - STRAPS

Belaïd • Feldtkeller • Güneysu • Guinet • Richter-Brockmann • Rivain • Sasdrich • Taleb

ASIACRYPT 2024 - IronMask+

Beierle • Feldtkeller • Guinet • Güneysu • Leander • Richter-Brockmann • Sasdrich

EUROCRYPT 2025 - INDIANA

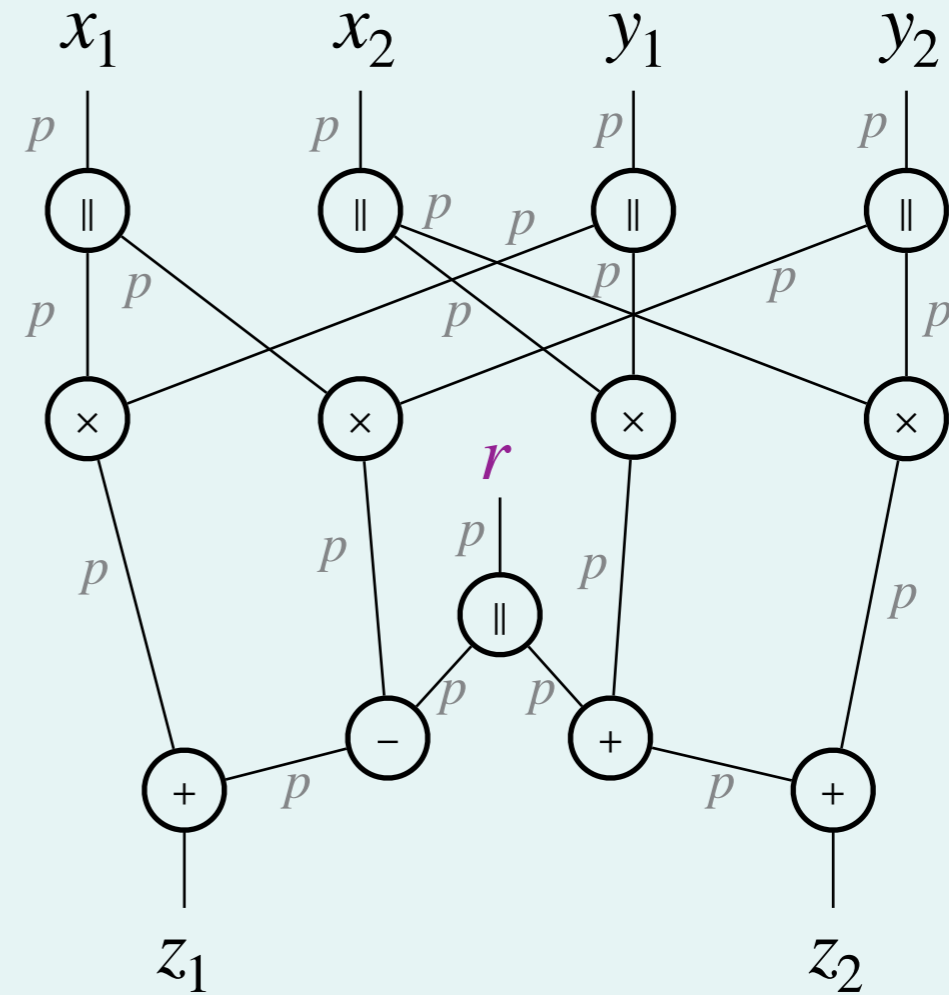
# Verification of Small Circuits

$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1-p)^{s-i}$$

with  $s = 21$

$2^{21}$  tuples to consider

$$\text{⌚} \leq 3 \text{ ms}$$



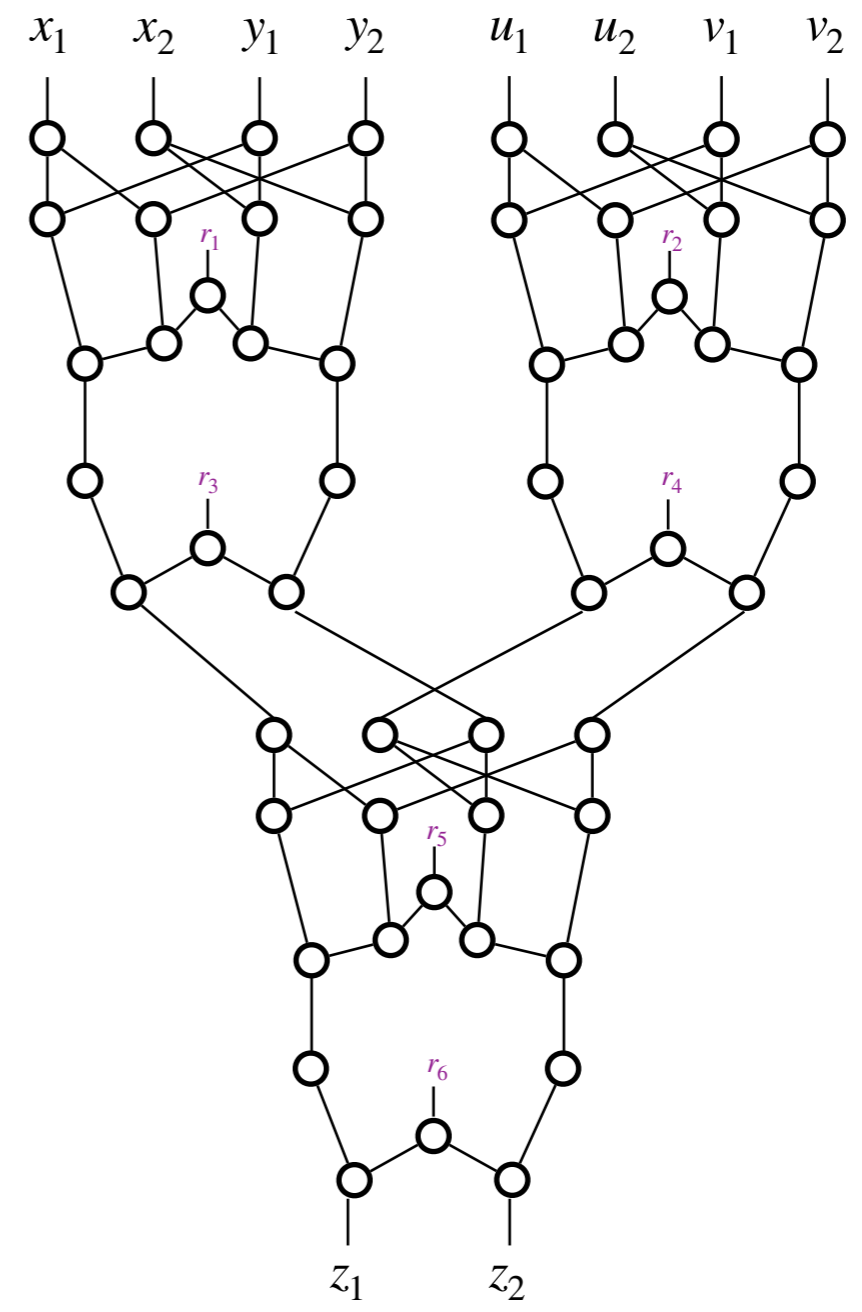
$(c_1, \dots, c_{21}) =$   
 (0,49,737,4763,18735,52798,  
 115338,203064,293800,352692,  
 352714,293930,203490,116280,  
 54264,20349,5985,1330,210,21,1)

Example

# Verification of Larger Circuits

$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1 - p)^{s-i}$$

 impractical



# Results



## Foundations

Random probing security & verification (small circuits)



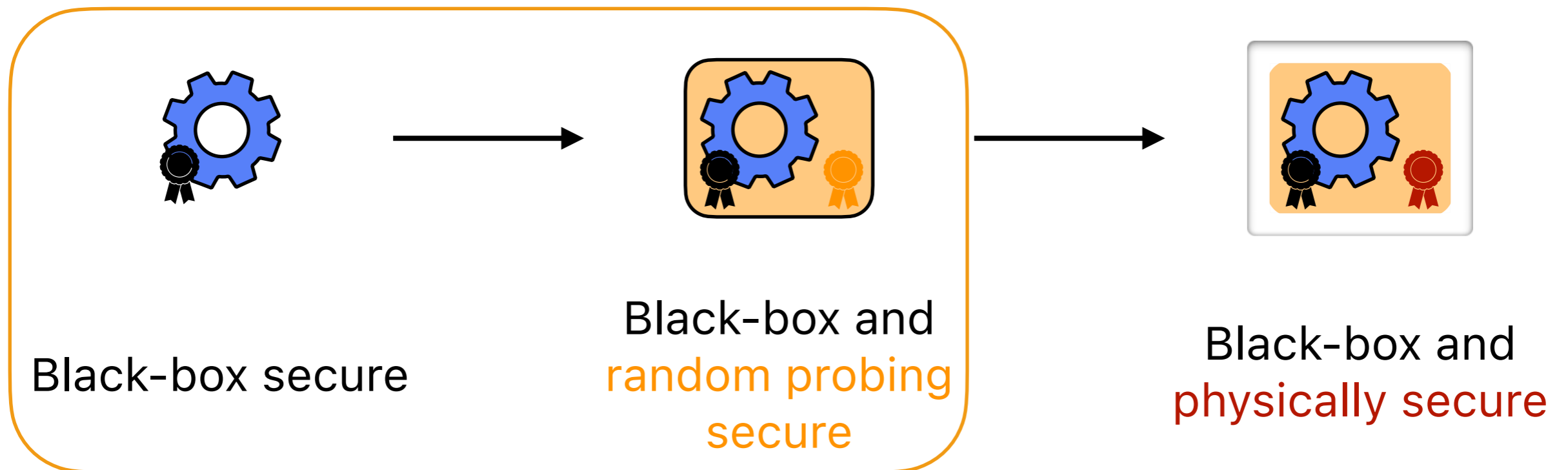
## Scaling up

Composition frameworks (larger circuits)



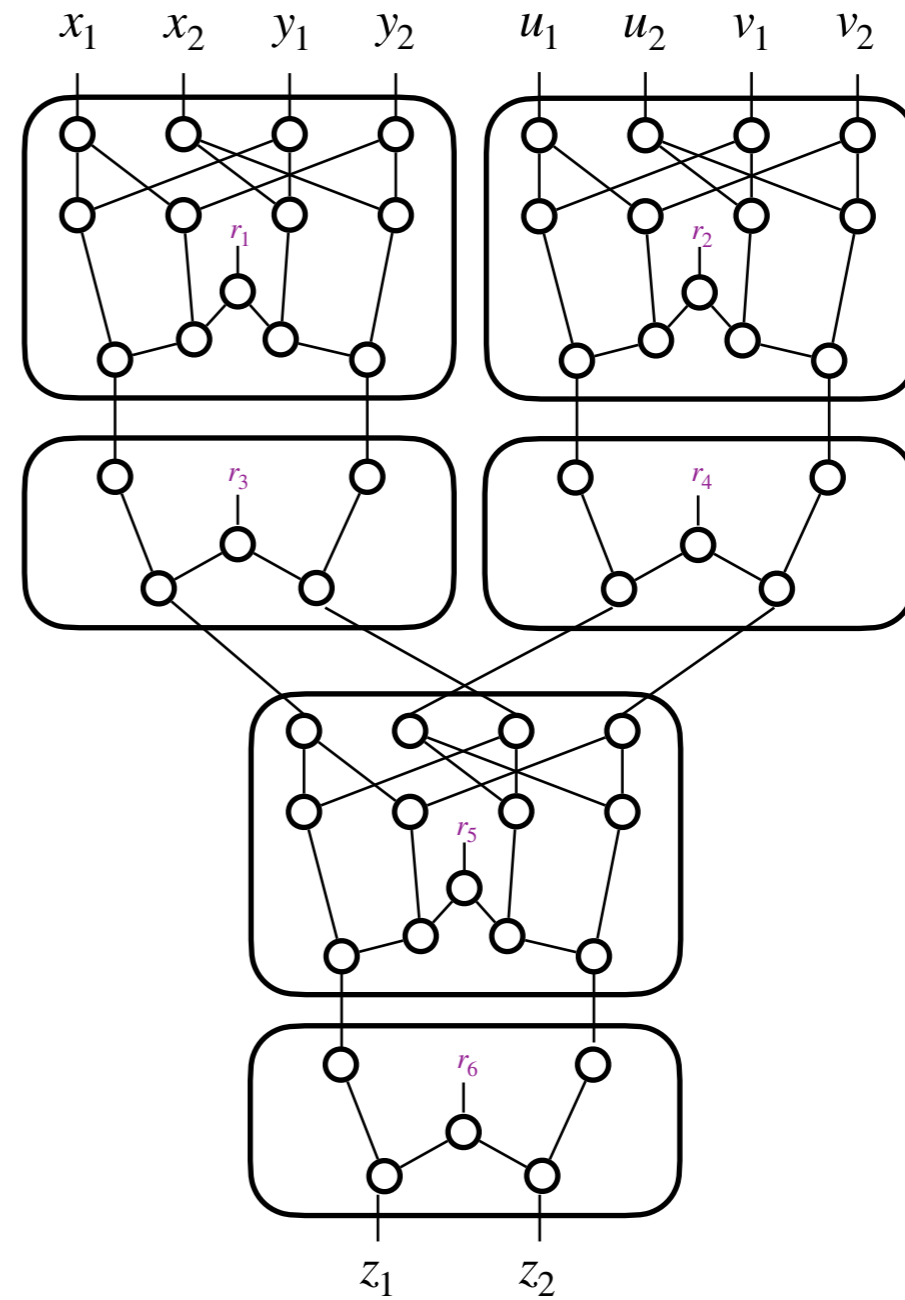
## Building blocks

Design of efficient gadgets



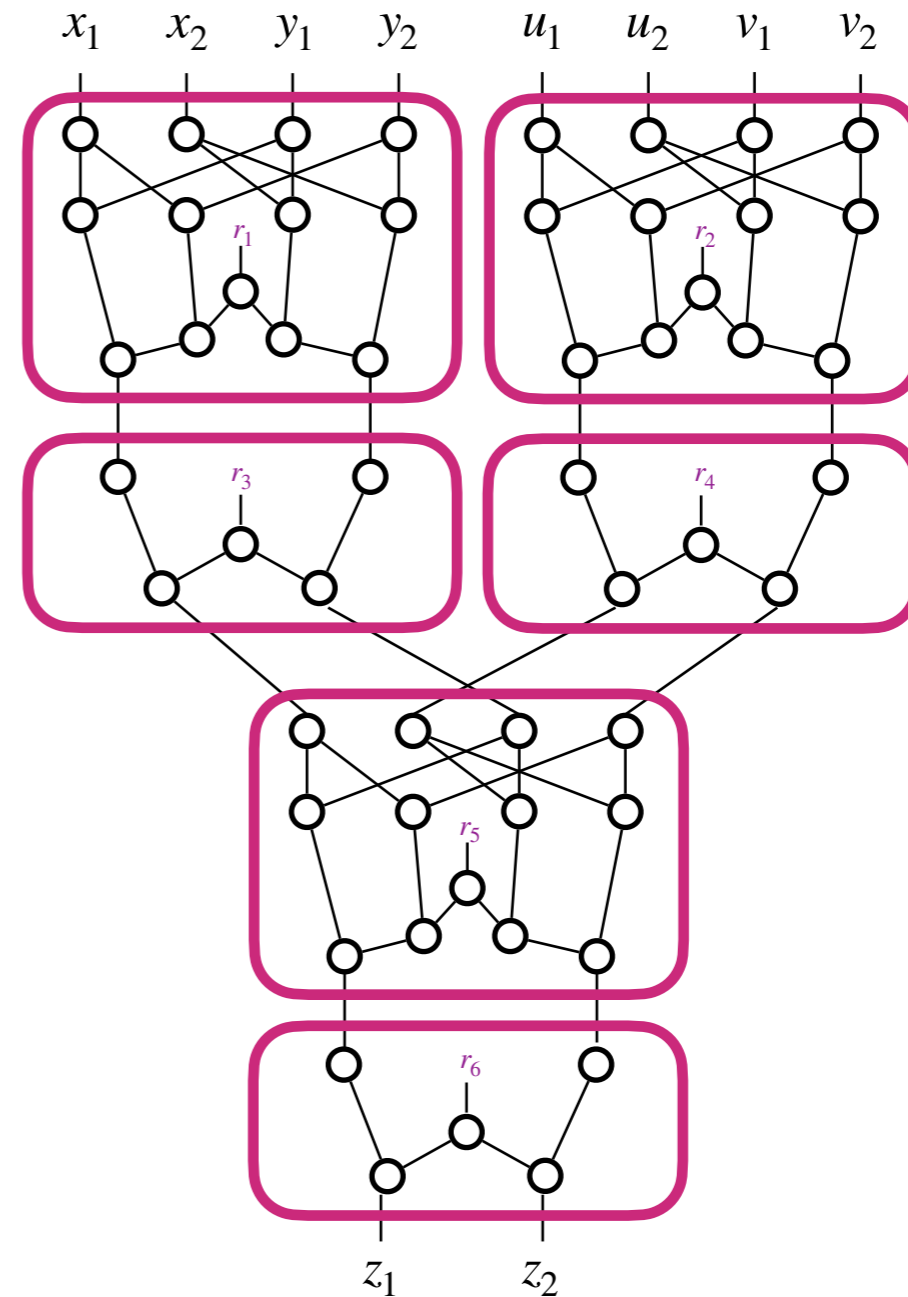
# Composition

$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1 - p)^{s-i}$$



# Composition

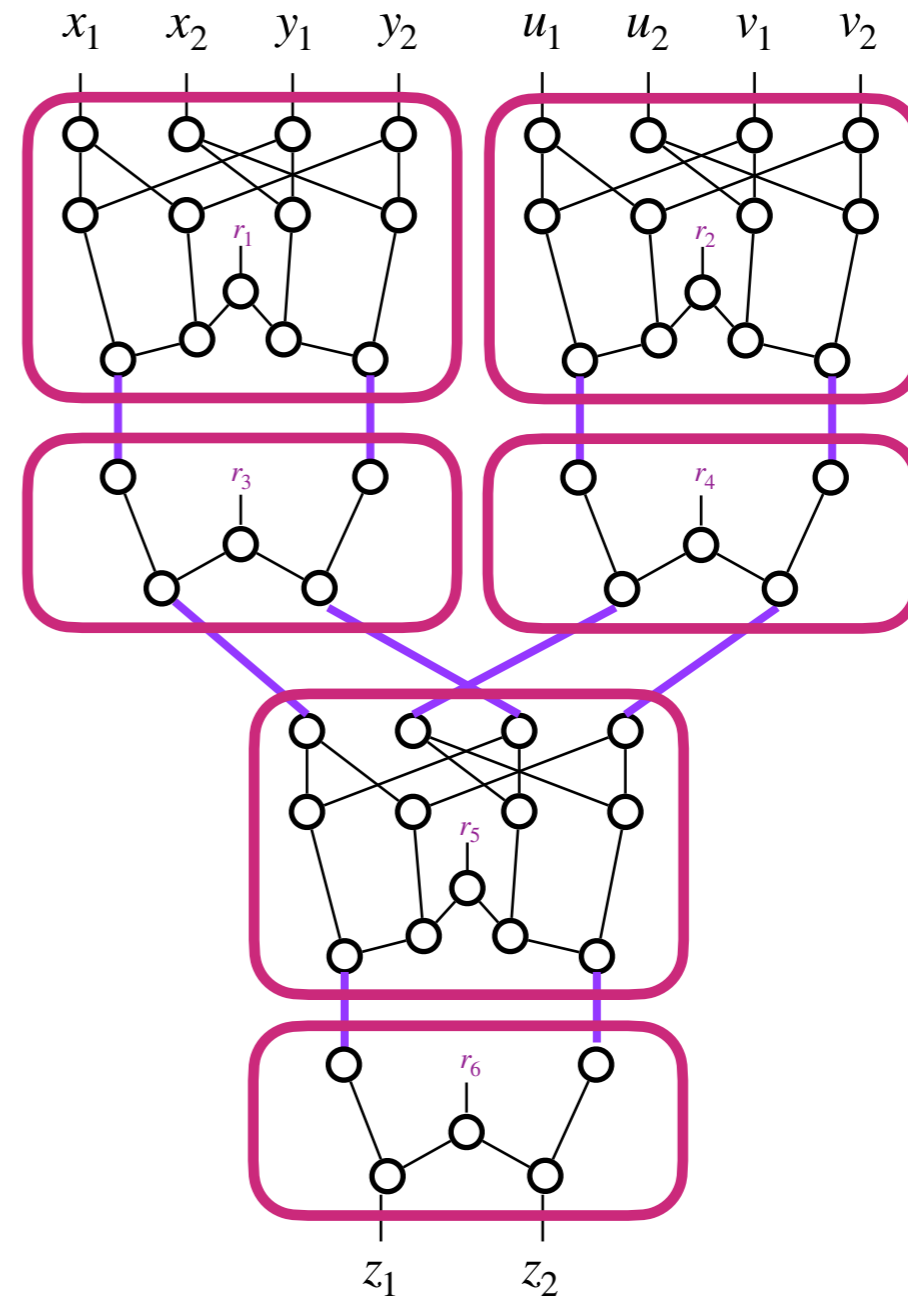
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Local property

# Composition

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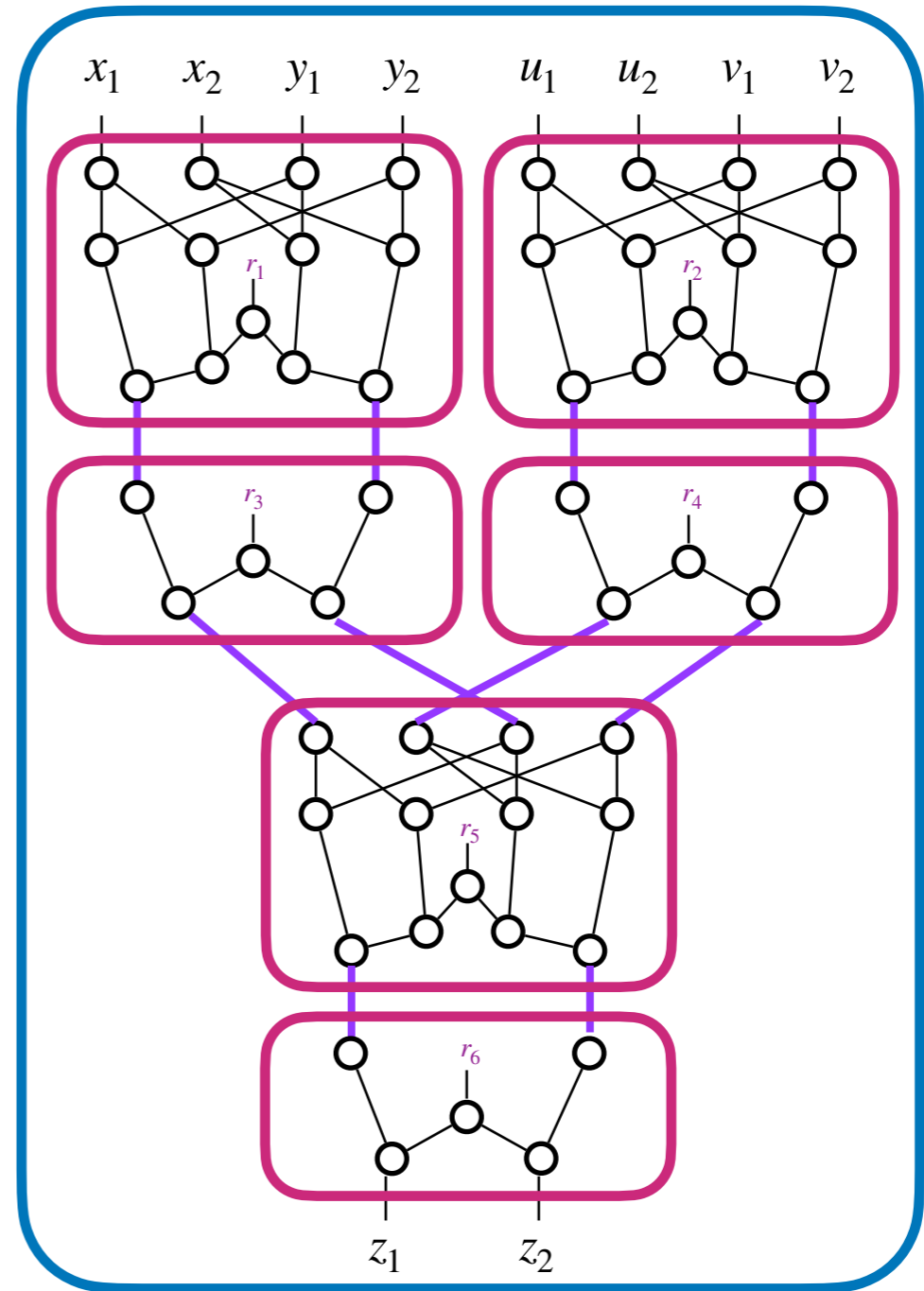


Local property

# Composition

$$\varepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \cdot p^i \cdot (1 - p)^{s-i}$$

## Global property



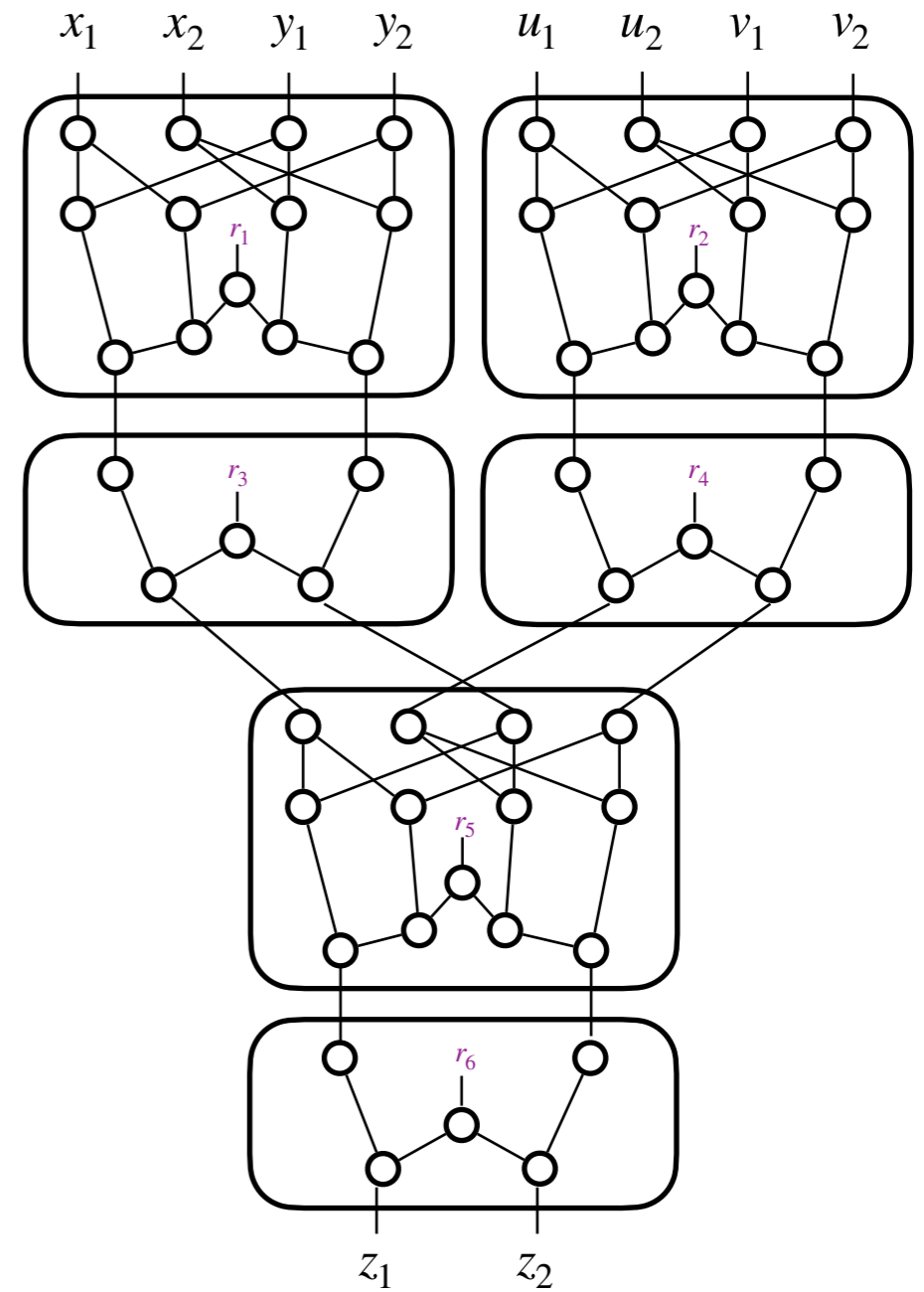
## Local property

# Composition

Ananth • Ishai • Sahai

CRYPTO 2018

MPC-based construction with **explicit and constant leakage rate**



# Composition

**Ananth • Ishai • Sahai**

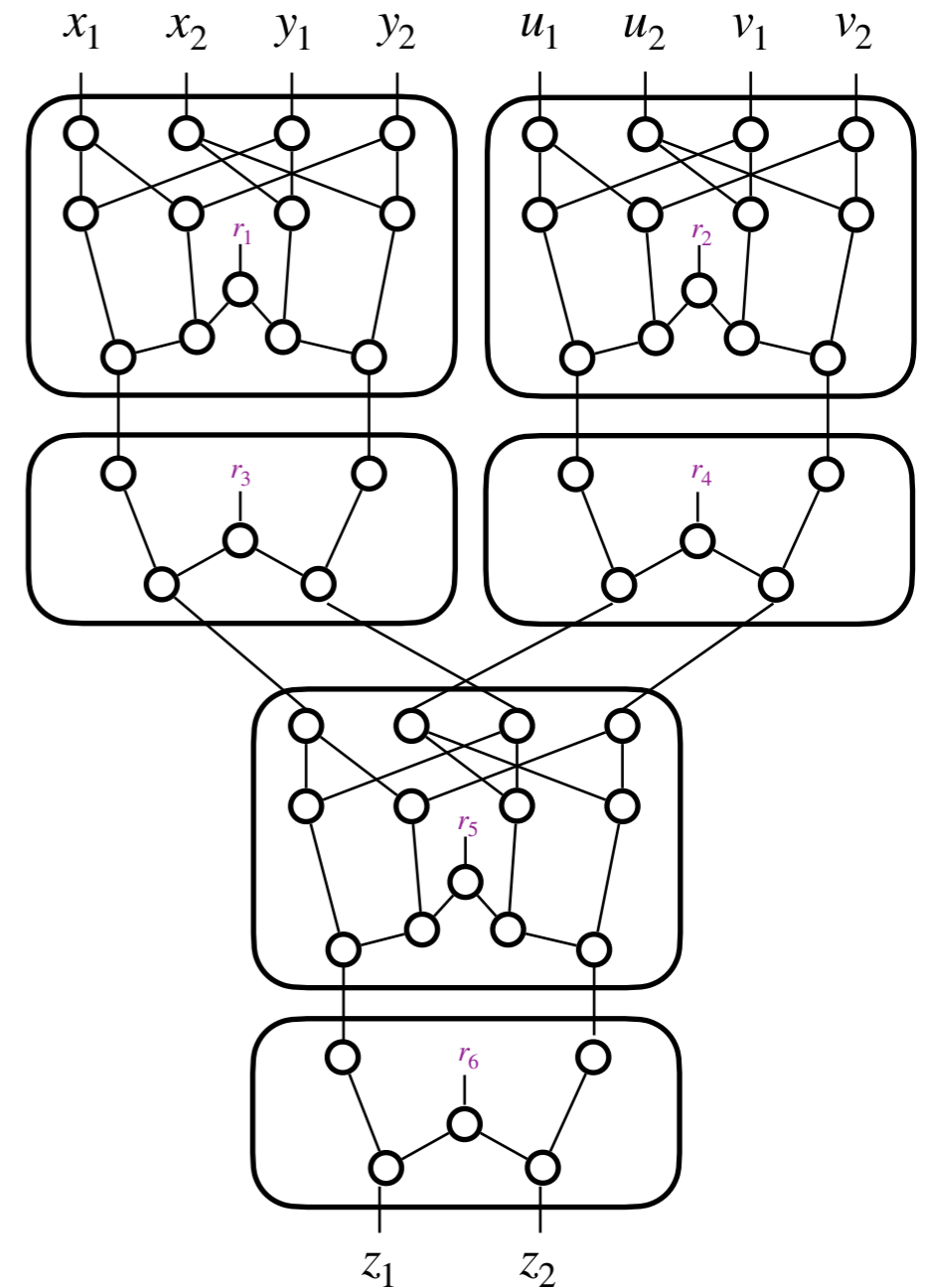
CRYPTO 2018

MPC-based construction with **explicit and constant leakage rate**

**Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb**

CRYPTO 2020

Threshold RPC



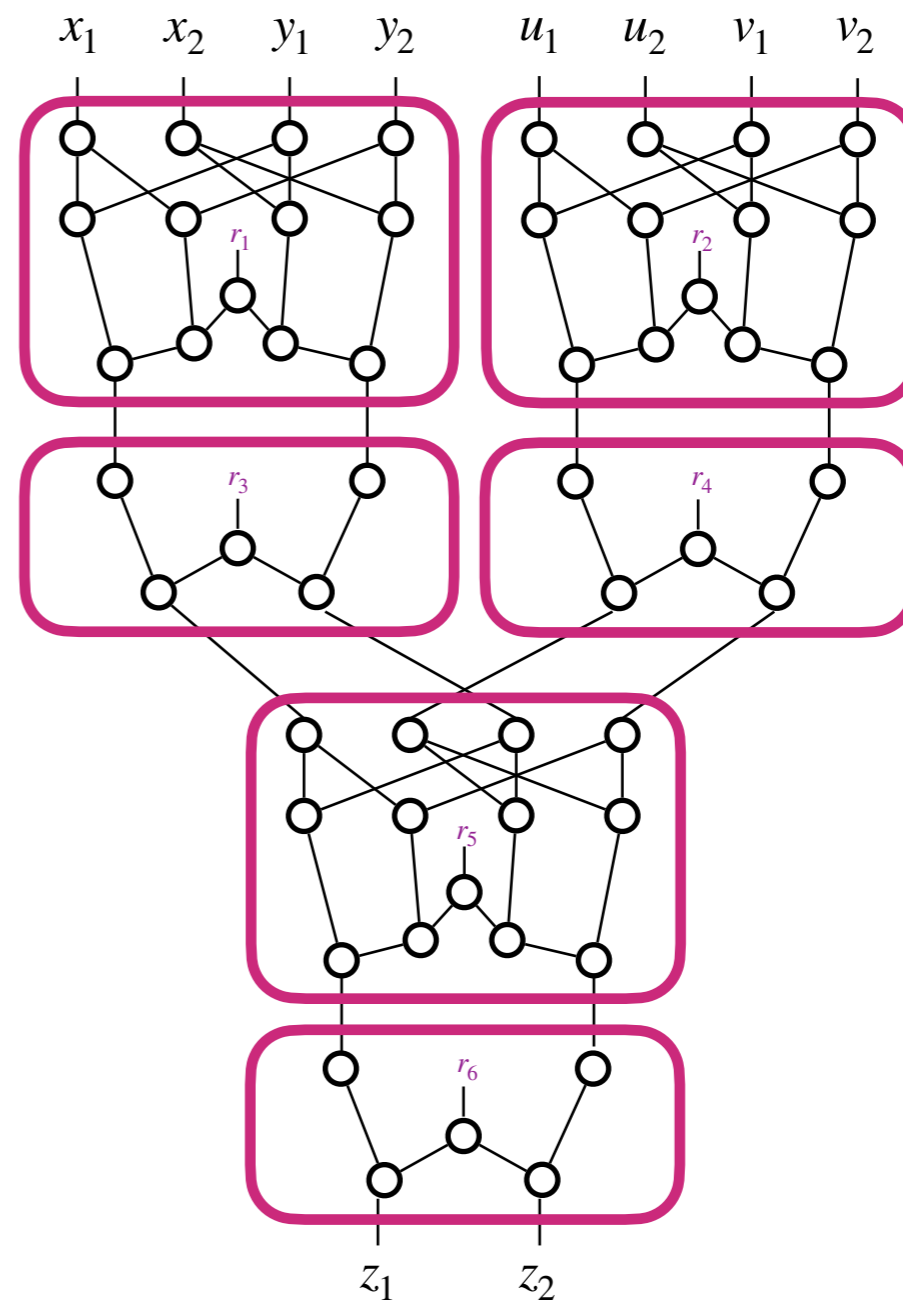
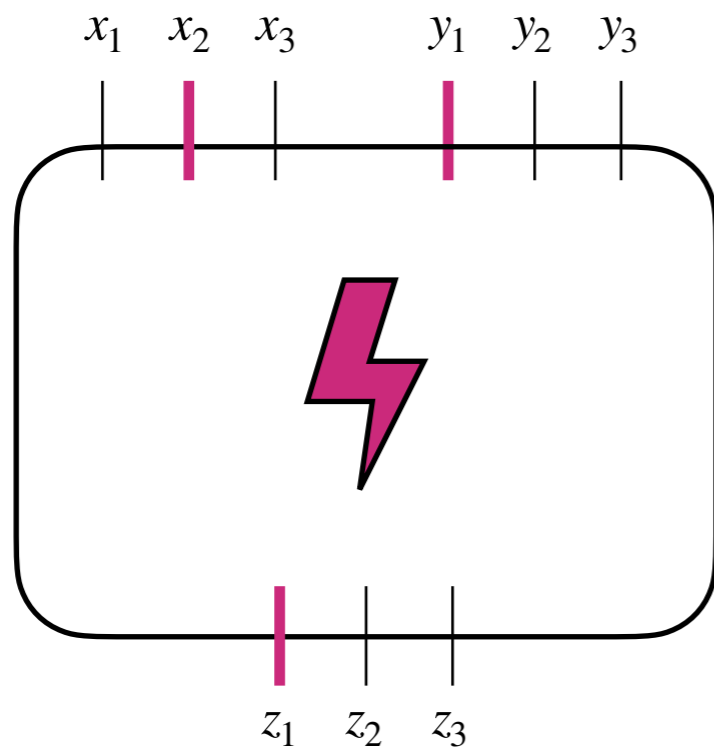
# Threshold RPC

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

$(p, t, \varepsilon)$ -threshold RPC:

Leakage and any  $t$  output shares can be perfectly simulated with at most  $t$  shares of each input, except with probability  $\varepsilon$



# Threshold RPC

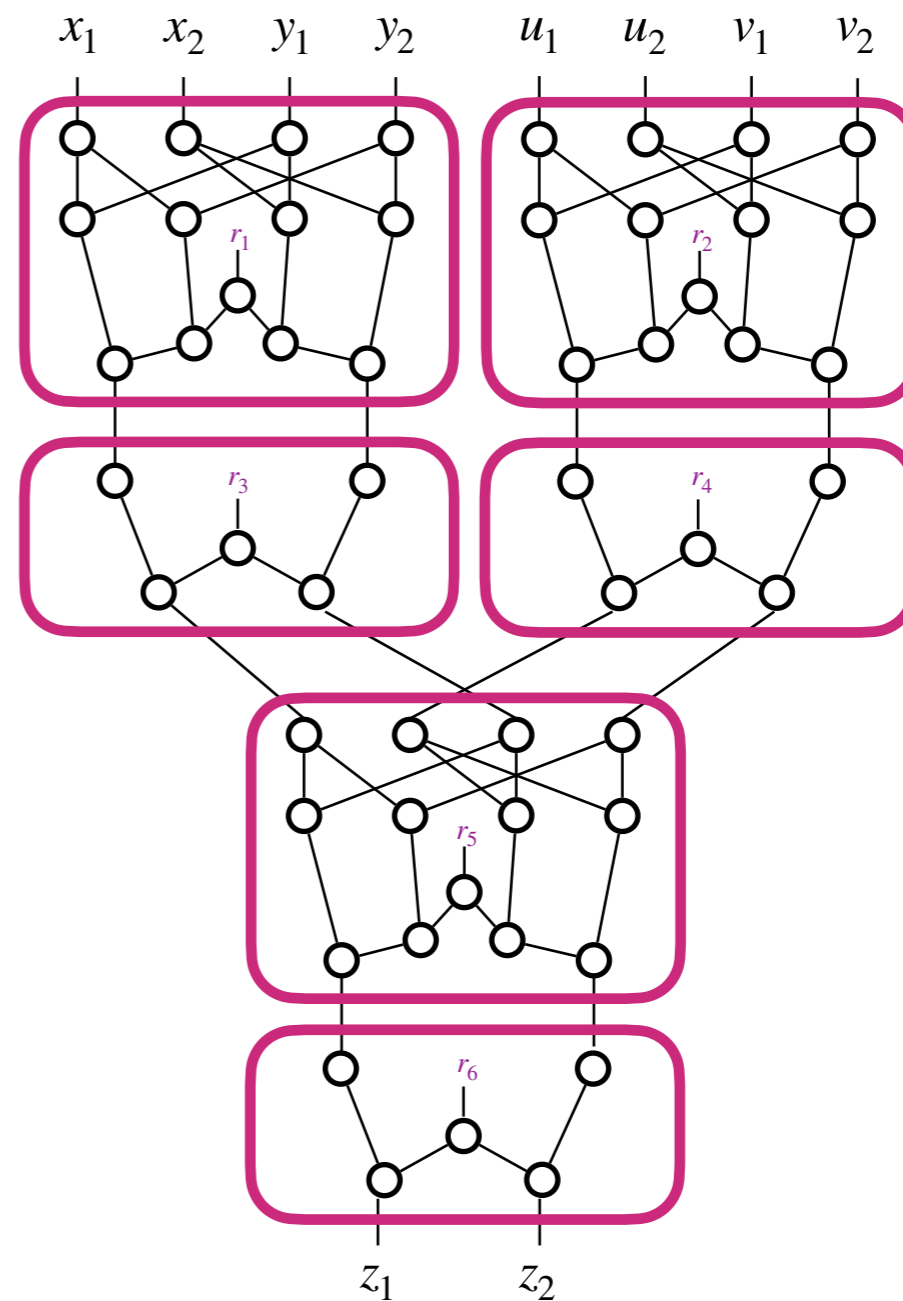
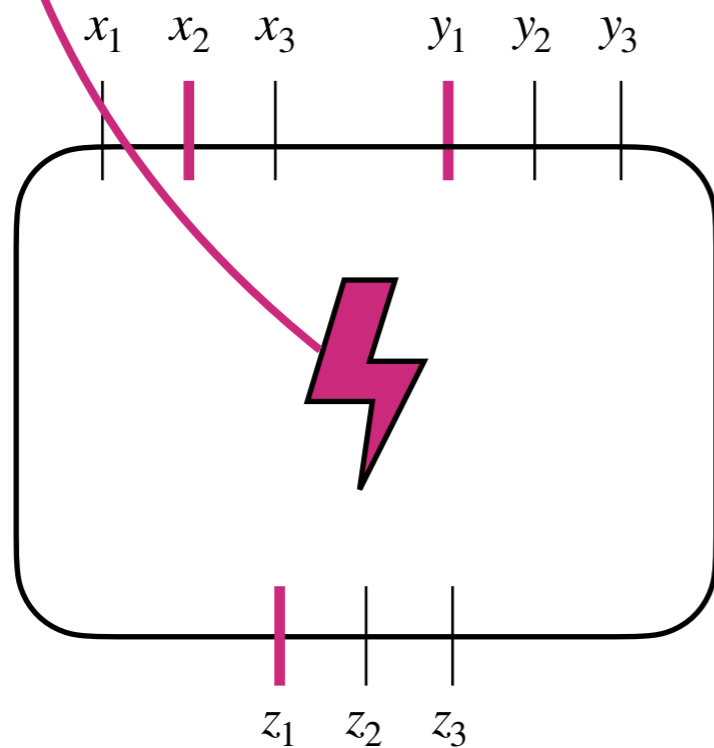
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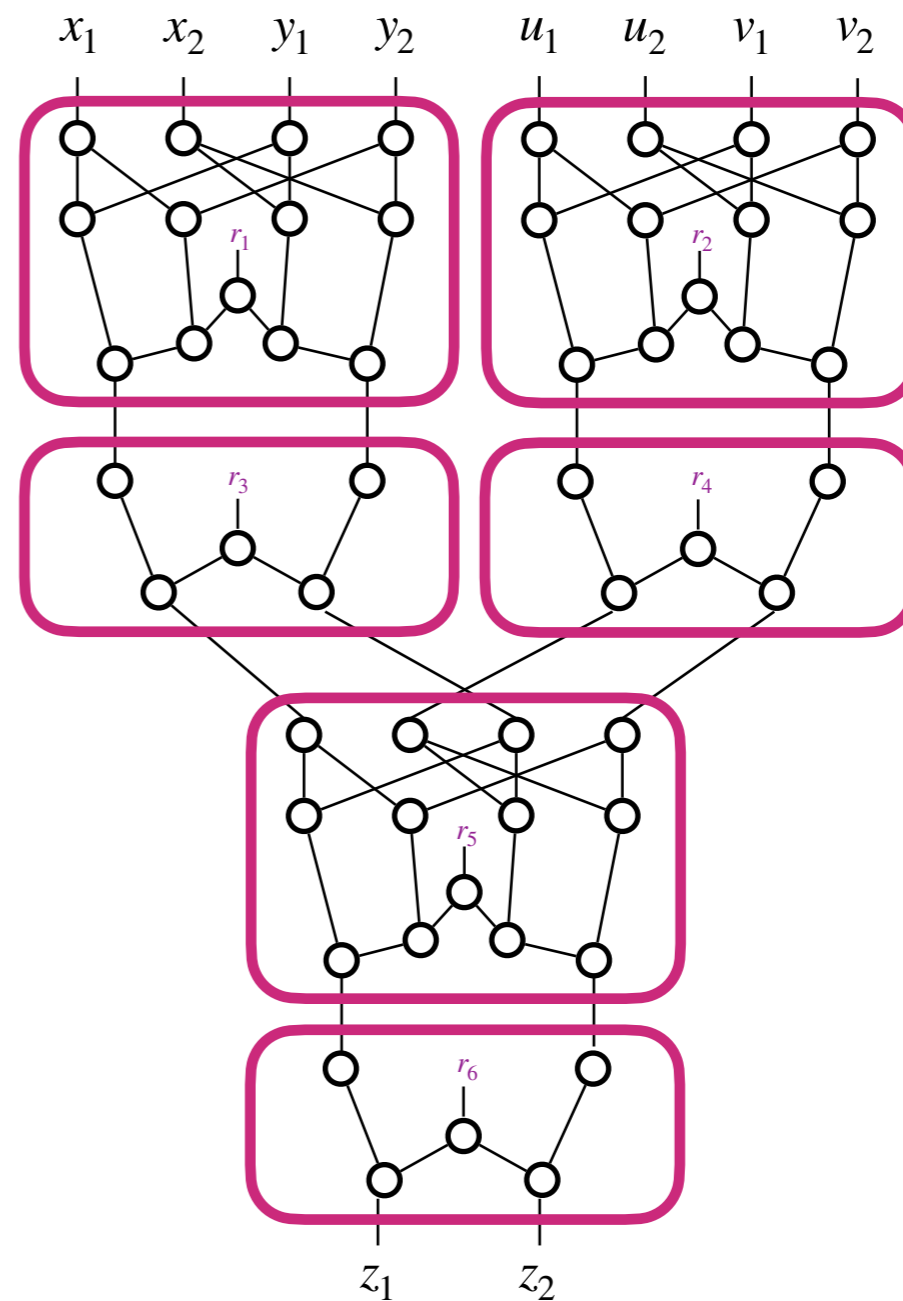
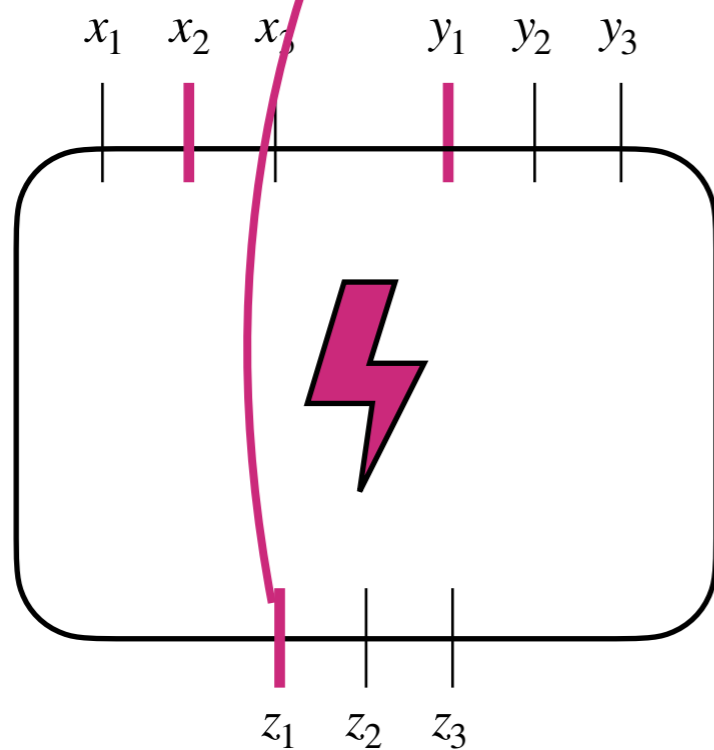
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## Threshold RPC

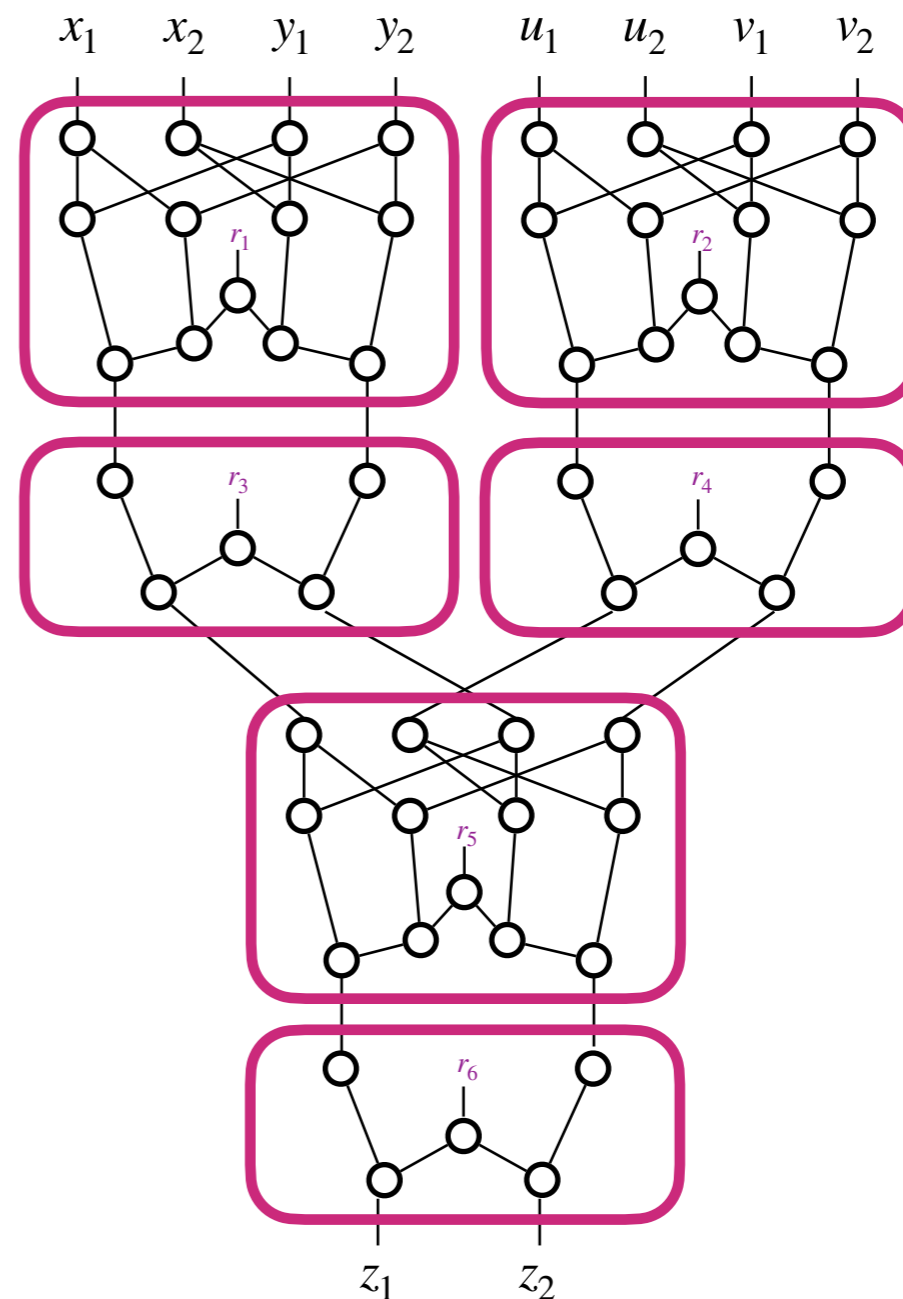
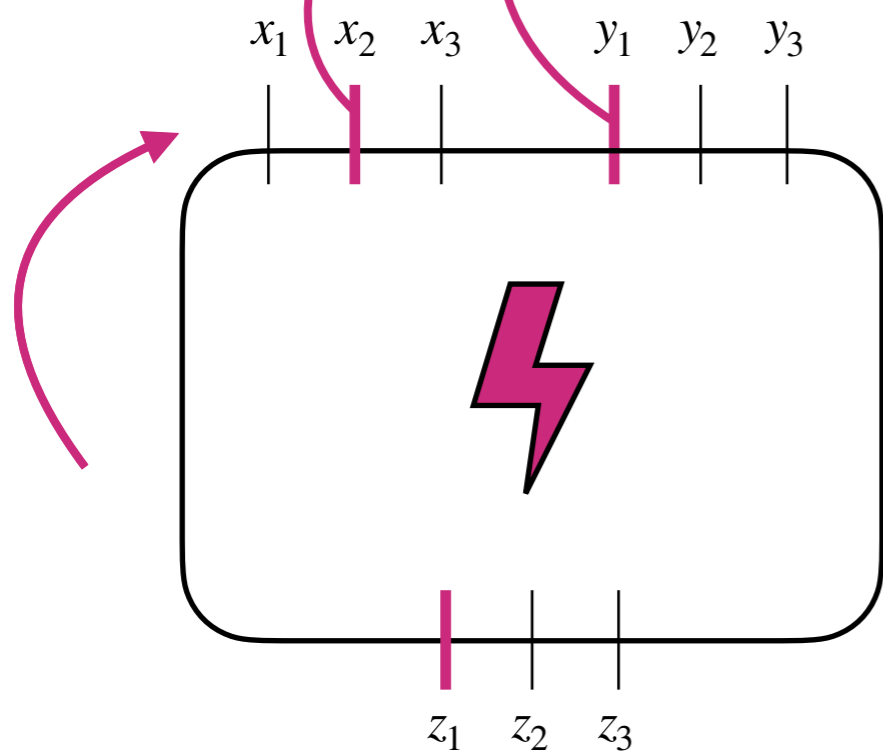
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Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

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## Threshold RPC

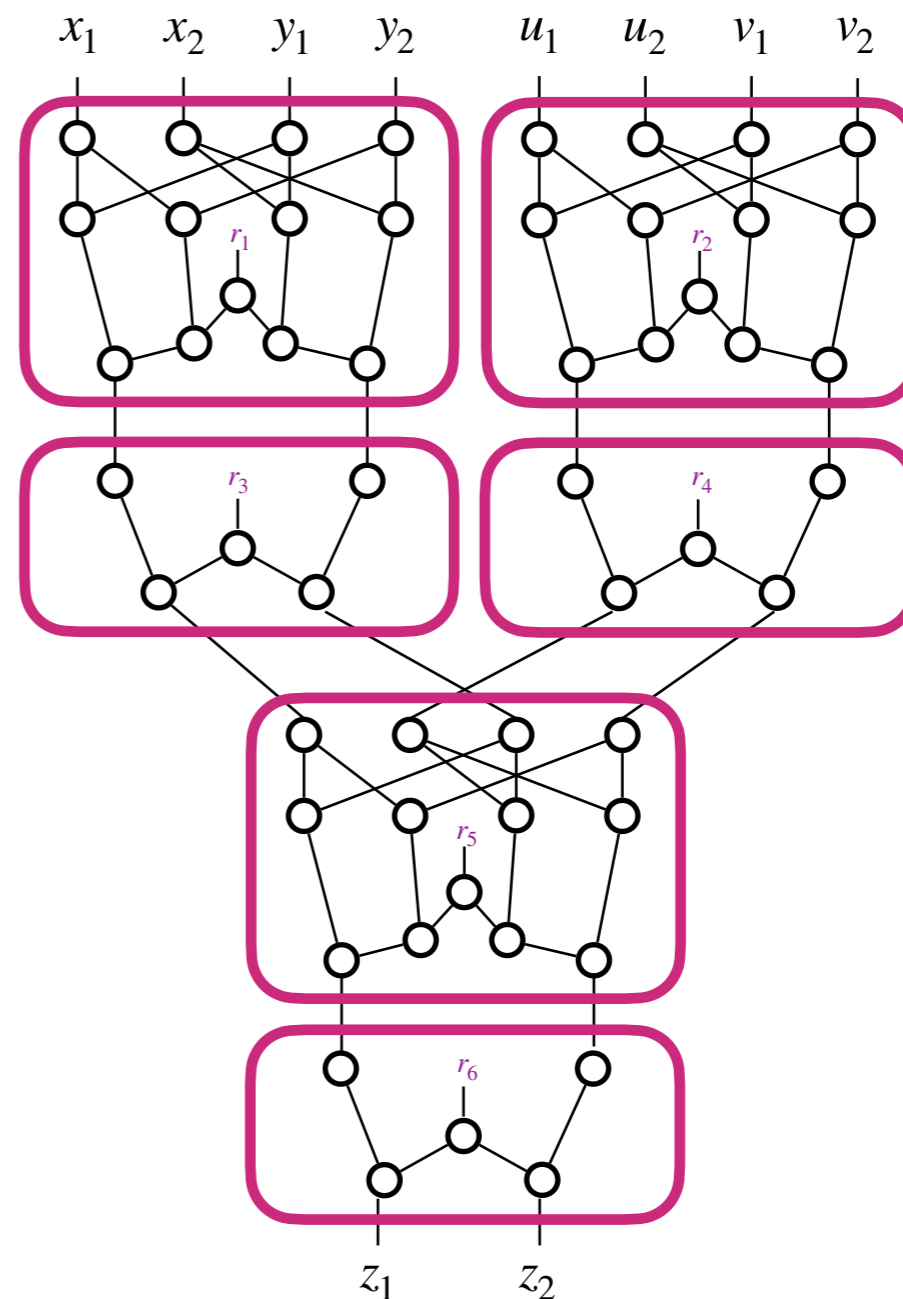
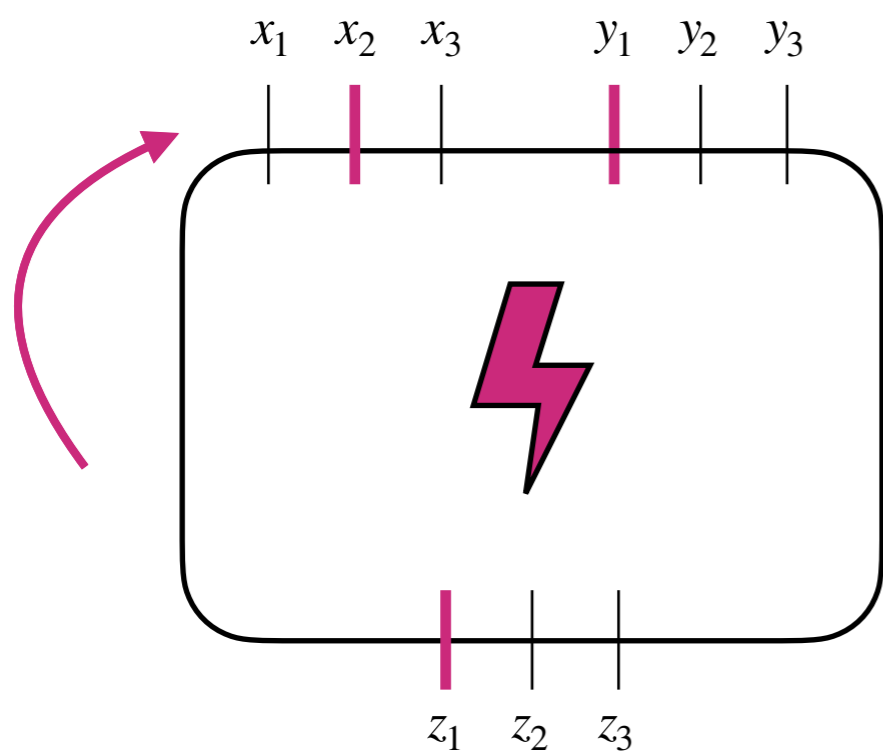
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Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

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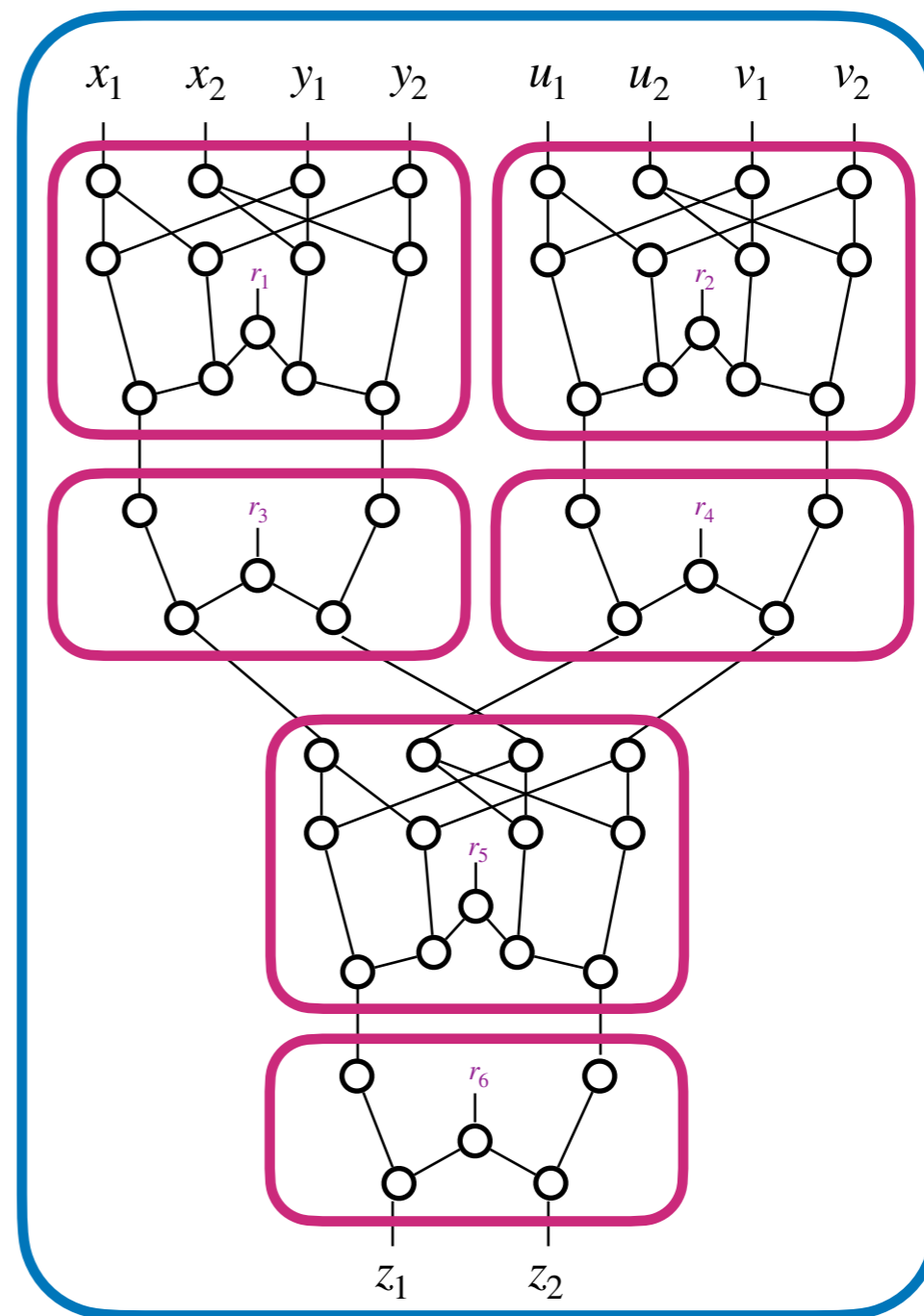
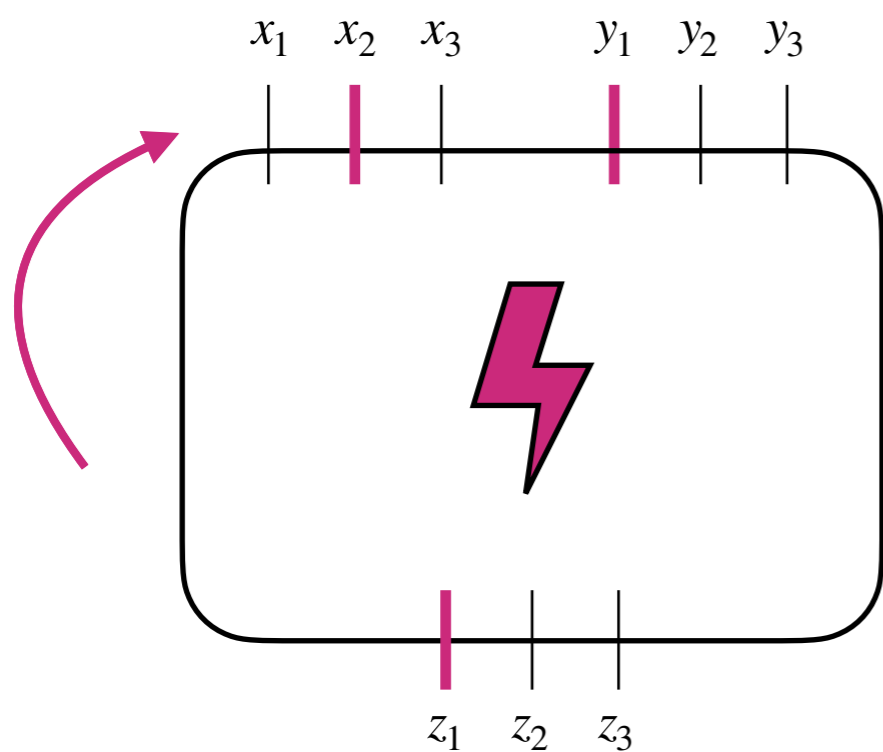
## Threshold RPC

# Threshold RPC

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

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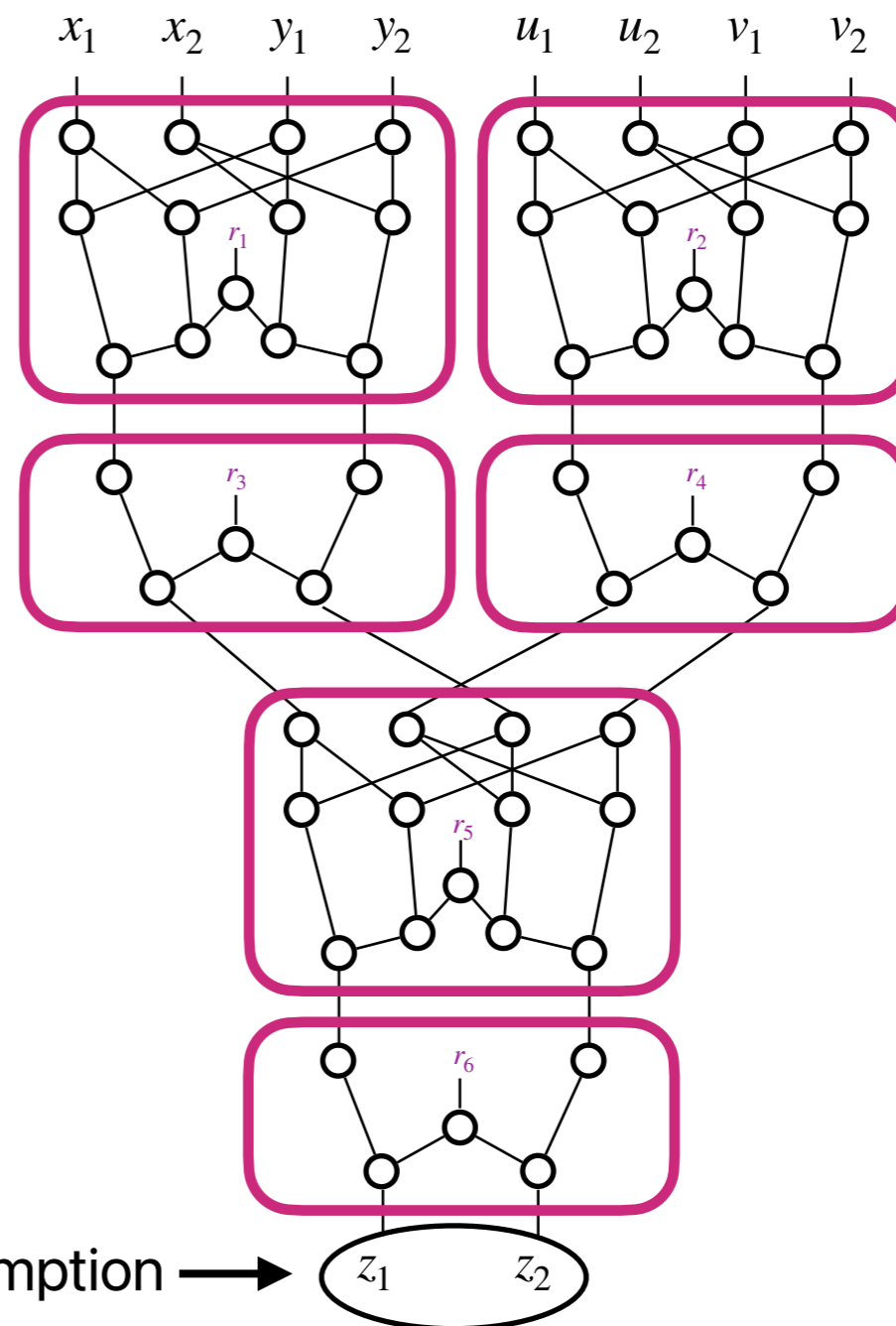


## Threshold RPC

# Threshold RPC

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff •  
Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

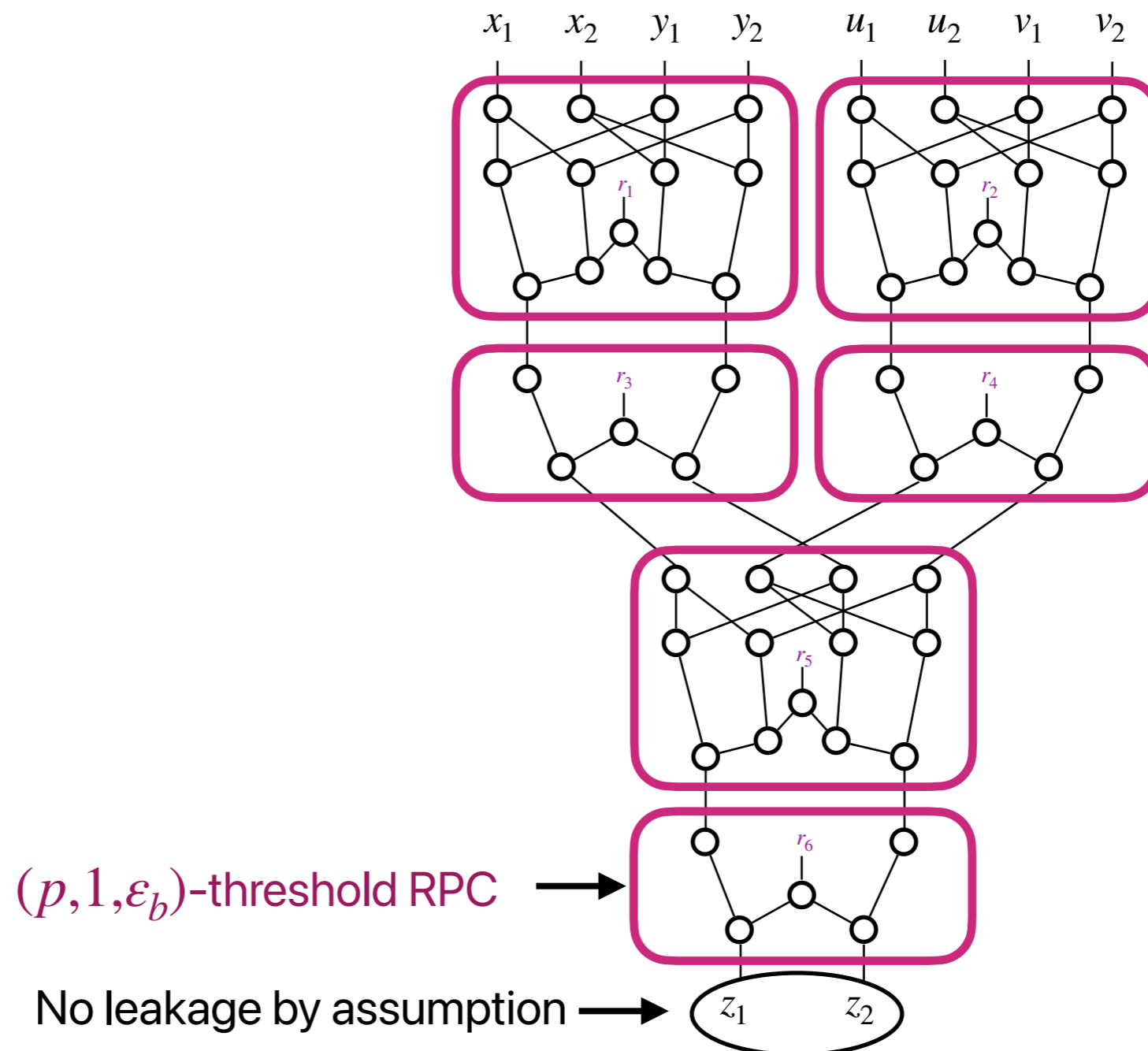


No leakage by assumption →

# Threshold RPC

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

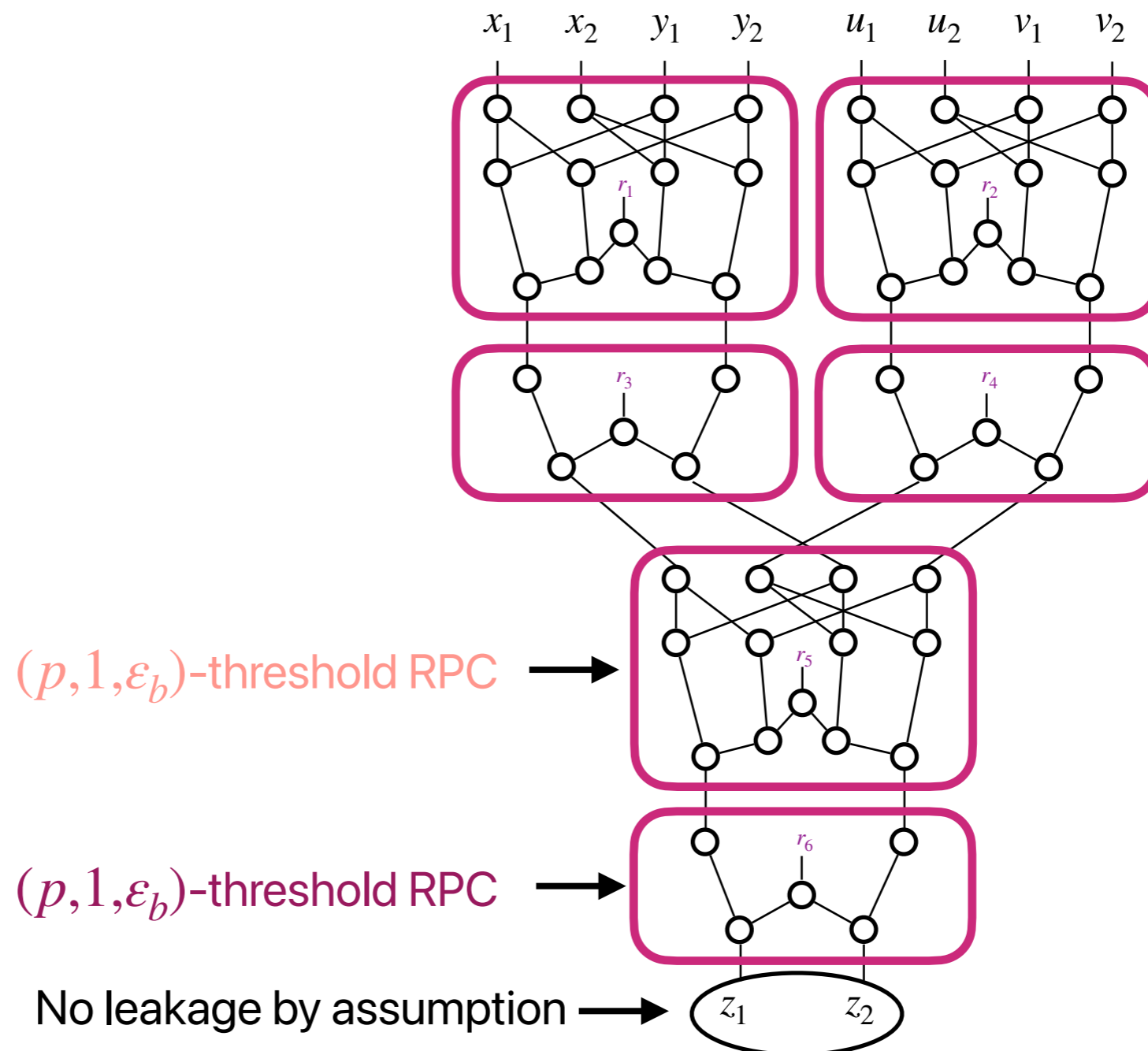


Simulation except with probability:  $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_b$

# Threshold RPC

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

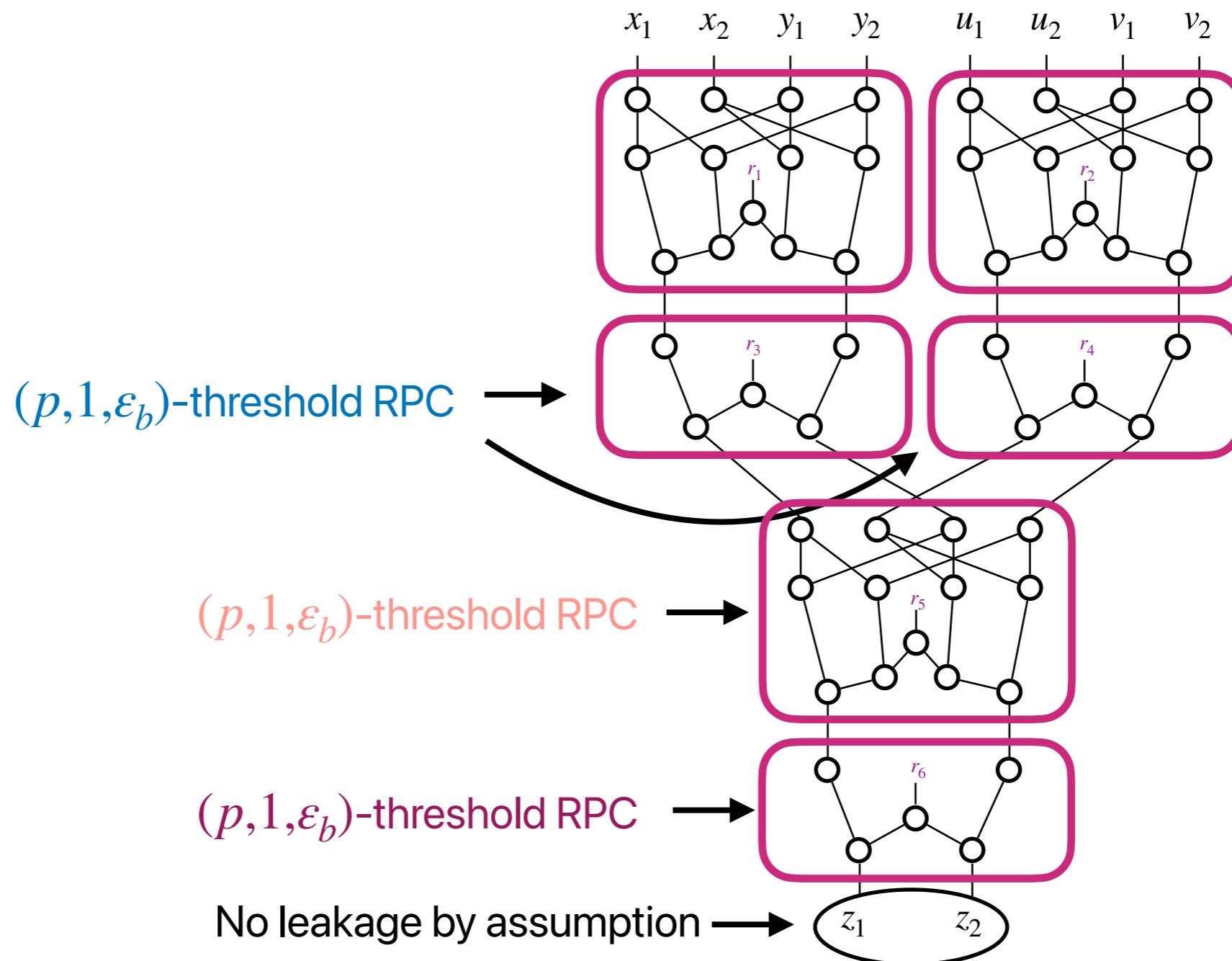


Simulation except with probability:  $\varepsilon \leq 1 - (1 - \varepsilon_b)^2$

# Threshold RPC

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020



Simulation except with probability:  $\varepsilon \leq 1 - (1 - \varepsilon_b)^4$

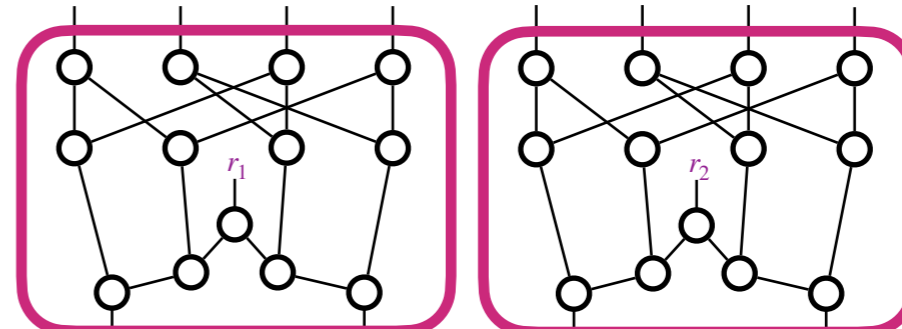
# Threshold RPC

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

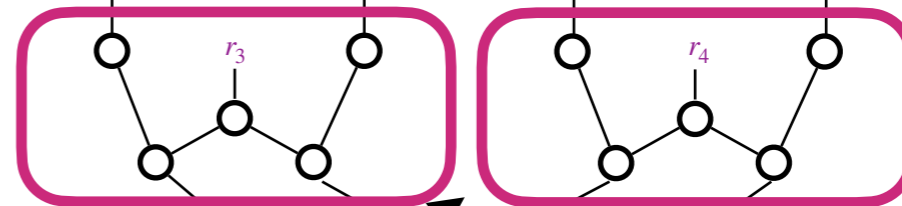
CRYPTO 2020

$(p, 1, \epsilon_b)$ -threshold RPC

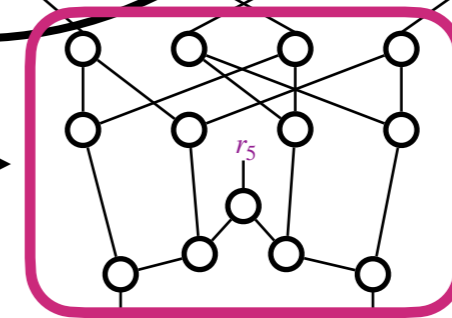
$x_1$   $x_2$   $y_1$   $y_2$   $u_1$   $u_2$   $v_1$   $v_2$



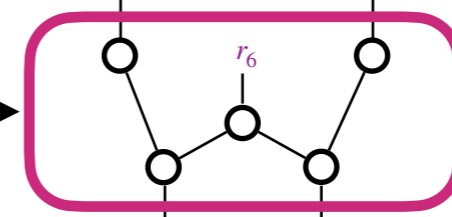
$(p, 1, \epsilon_b)$ -threshold RPC



$(p, 1, \epsilon_b)$ -threshold RPC



$(p, 1, \epsilon_b)$ -threshold RPC



No leakage by assumption



Simulation except with probability:  $\epsilon \leq 1 - (1 - \epsilon_b)^6$

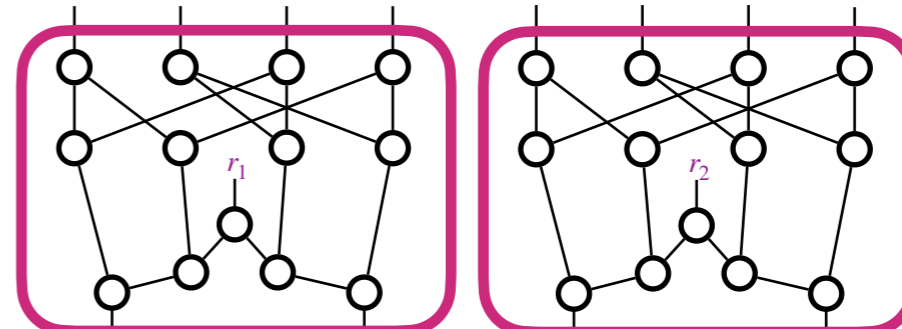
# Threshold RPC

Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

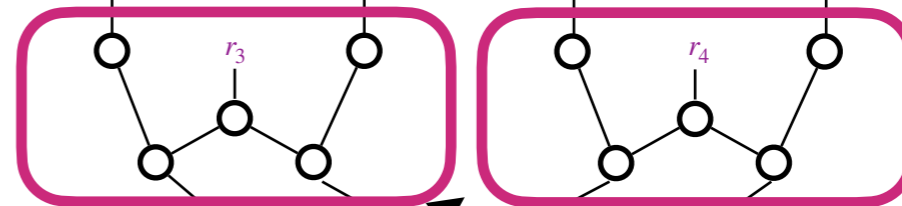
CRYPTO 2020

$(p, 1, \epsilon_b)$ -threshold RPC

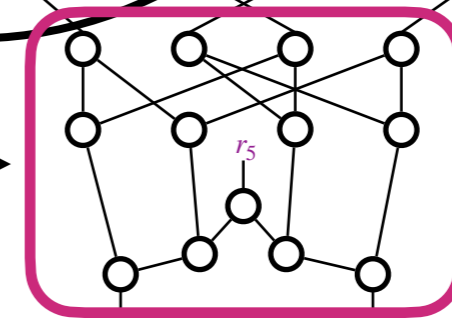
$x_1$   $x_2$   $y_1$   $y_2$   $u_1$   $u_2$   $v_1$   $v_2$



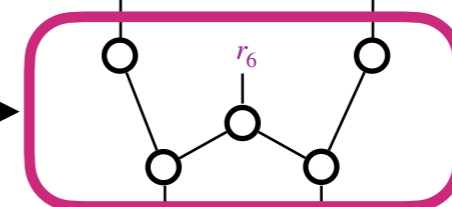
$(p, 1, \epsilon_b)$ -threshold RPC



$(p, 1, \epsilon_b)$ -threshold RPC



$(p, 1, \epsilon_b)$ -threshold RPC



No leakage by assumption



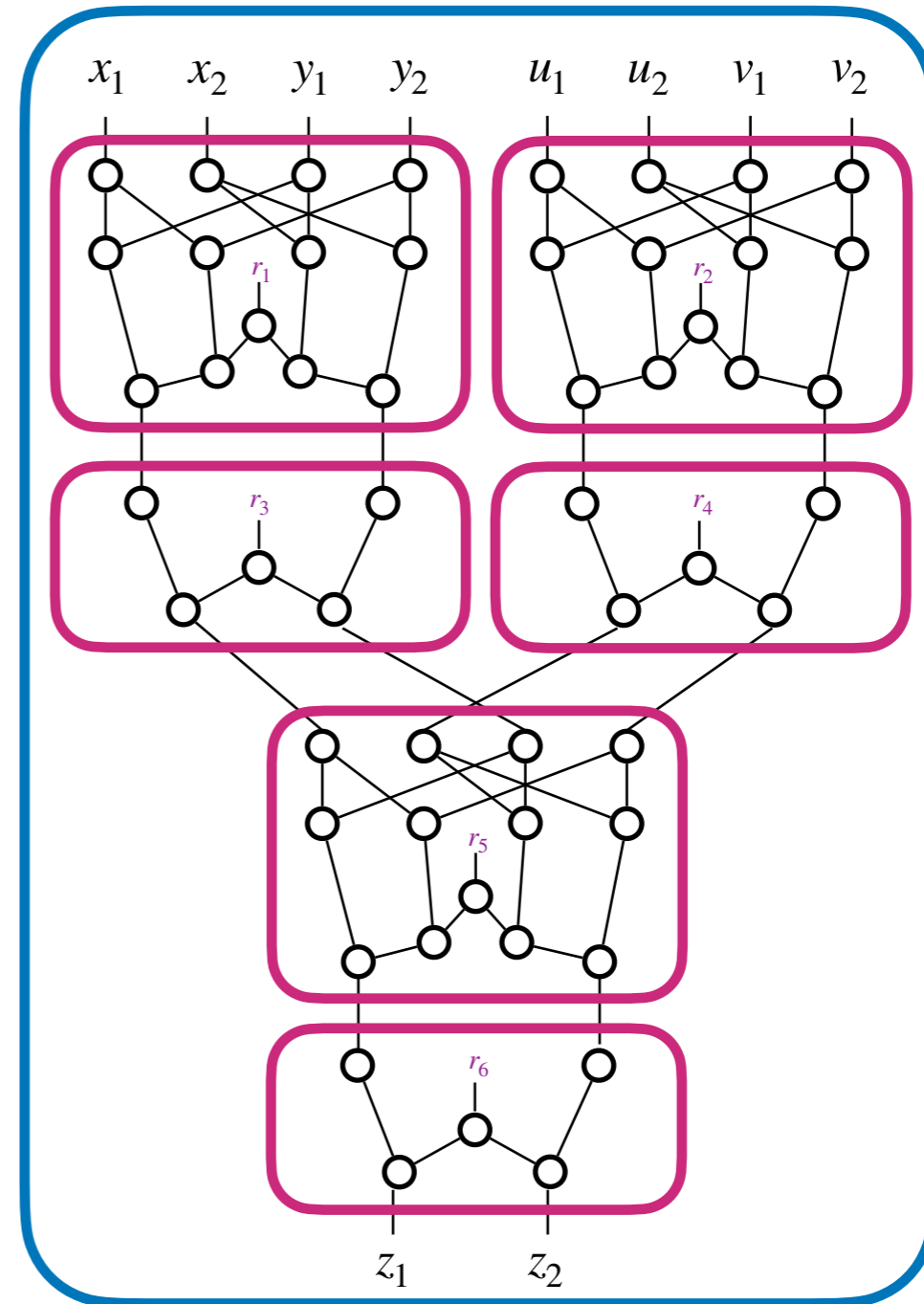
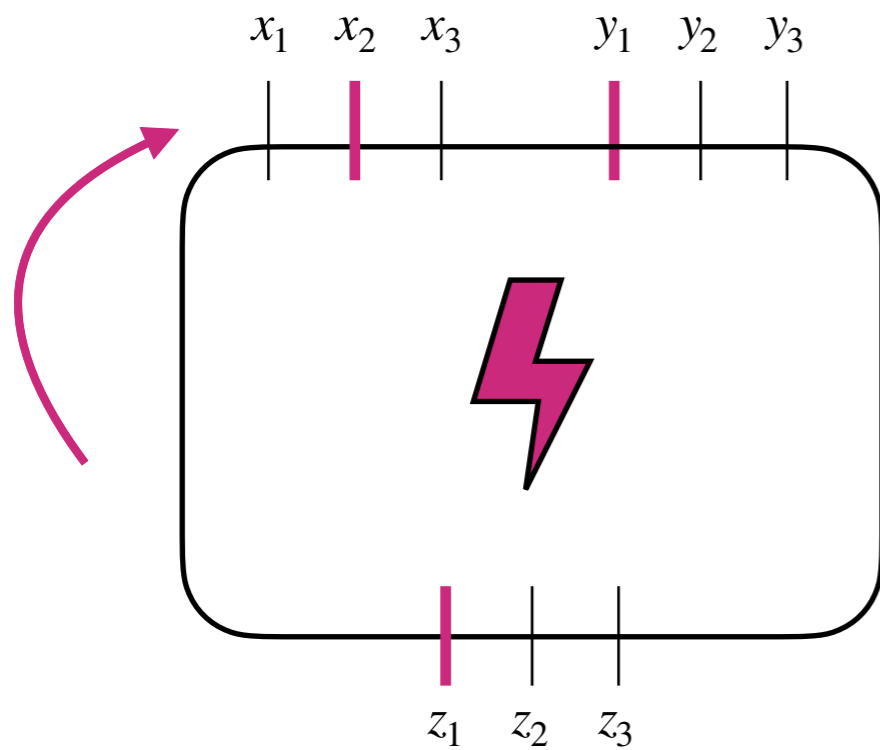
Simulation except with probability:  $\epsilon \leq 1 - (1 - \epsilon_b)^6 \leq 6 \cdot \epsilon_b$

# Threshold RPC

Belaid • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

## Threshold RPC



## Threshold RPC

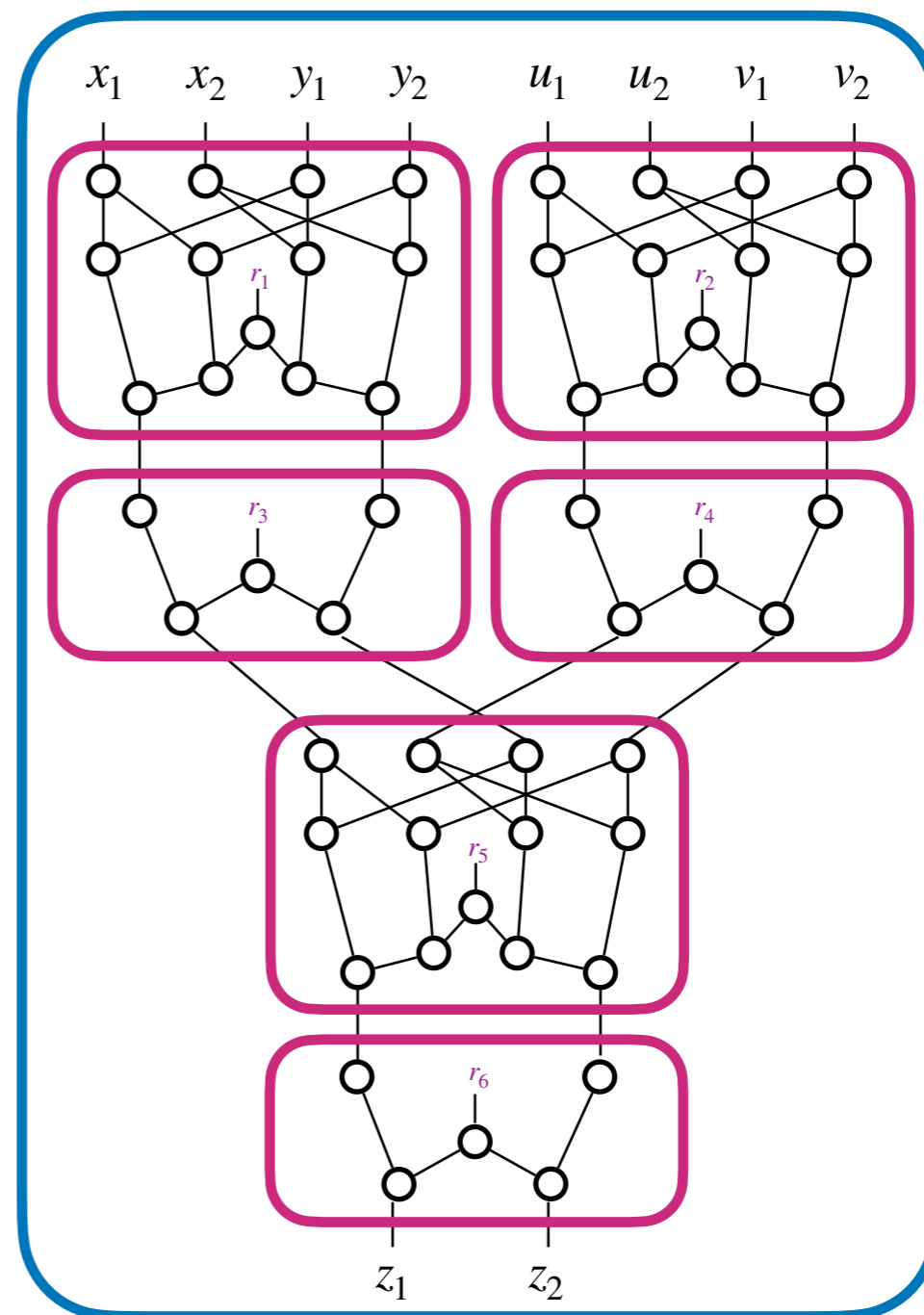
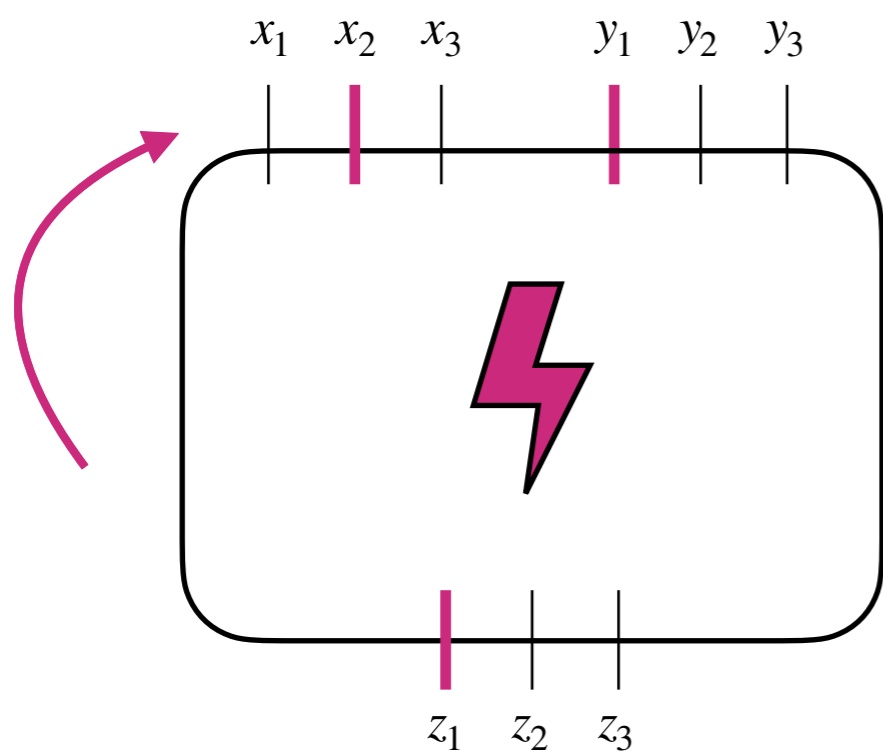
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Belaid • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb

CRYPTO 2020

## Threshold RPC

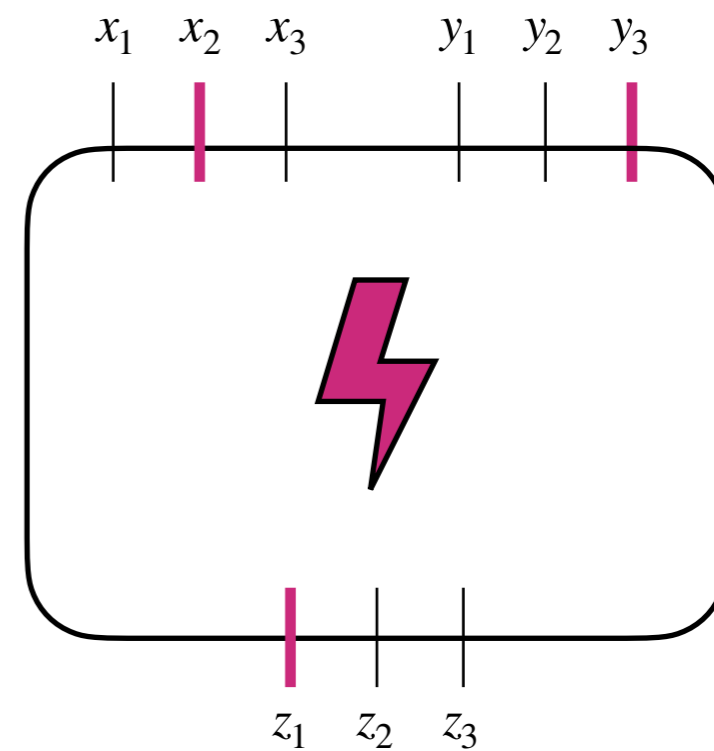
⇒ Random Probing Security



## Threshold RPC

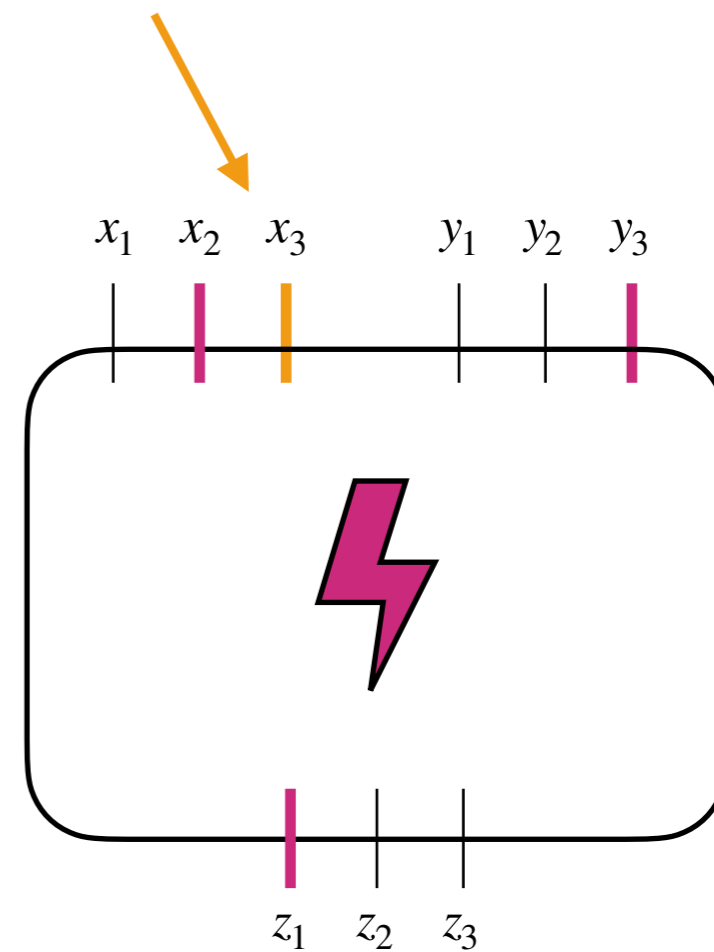
# Threshold RPC

But not tight:  
requiring more than  $t$  shares does  
not necessarily imply a failure



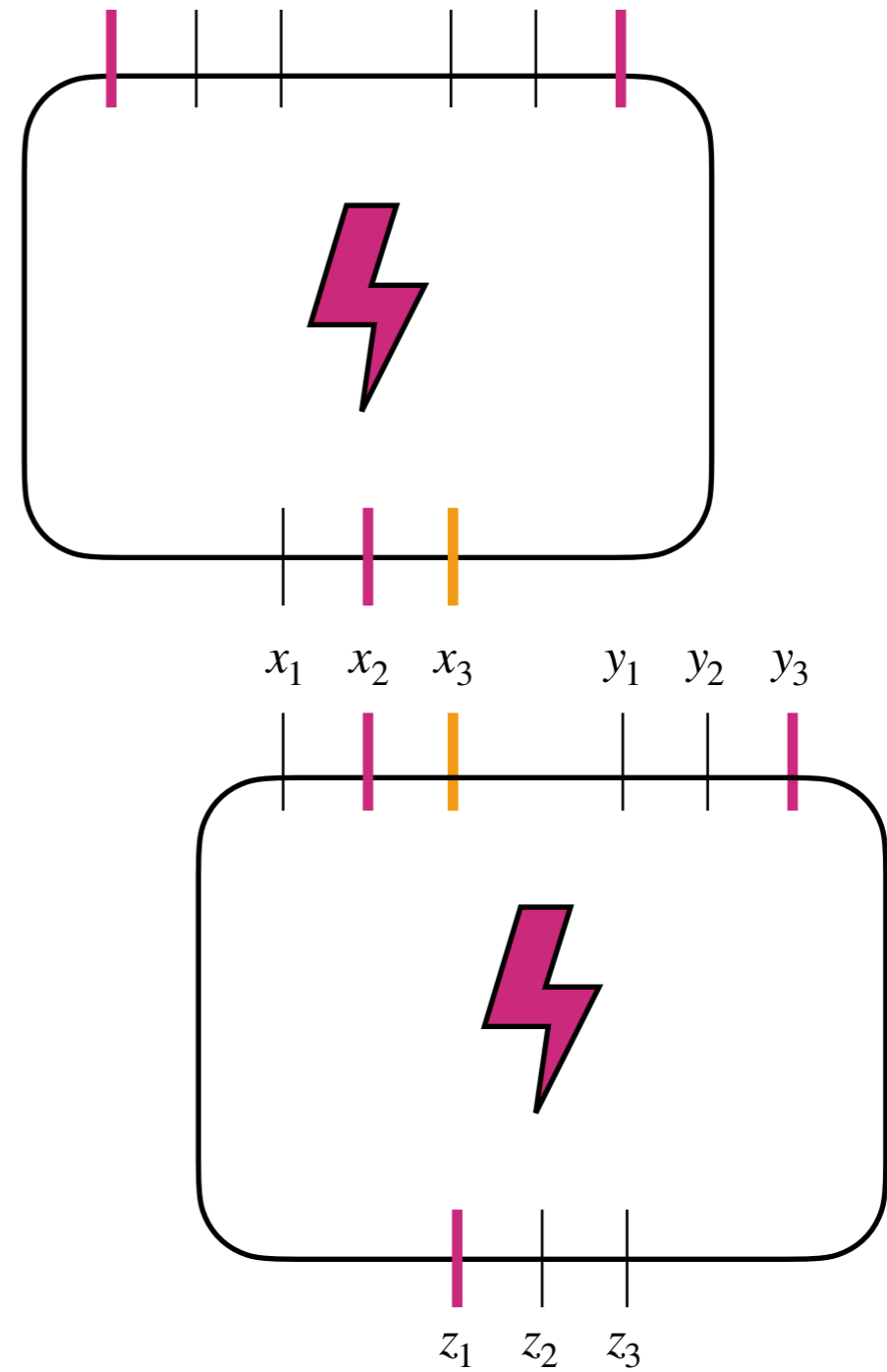
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# Composition

**Ananth • Ishai • Sahai**

CRYPTO 2018

MPC-based construction with **explicit and constant leakage rate**

**Belaïd • Coron • Prouff • Rivain • Taleb**

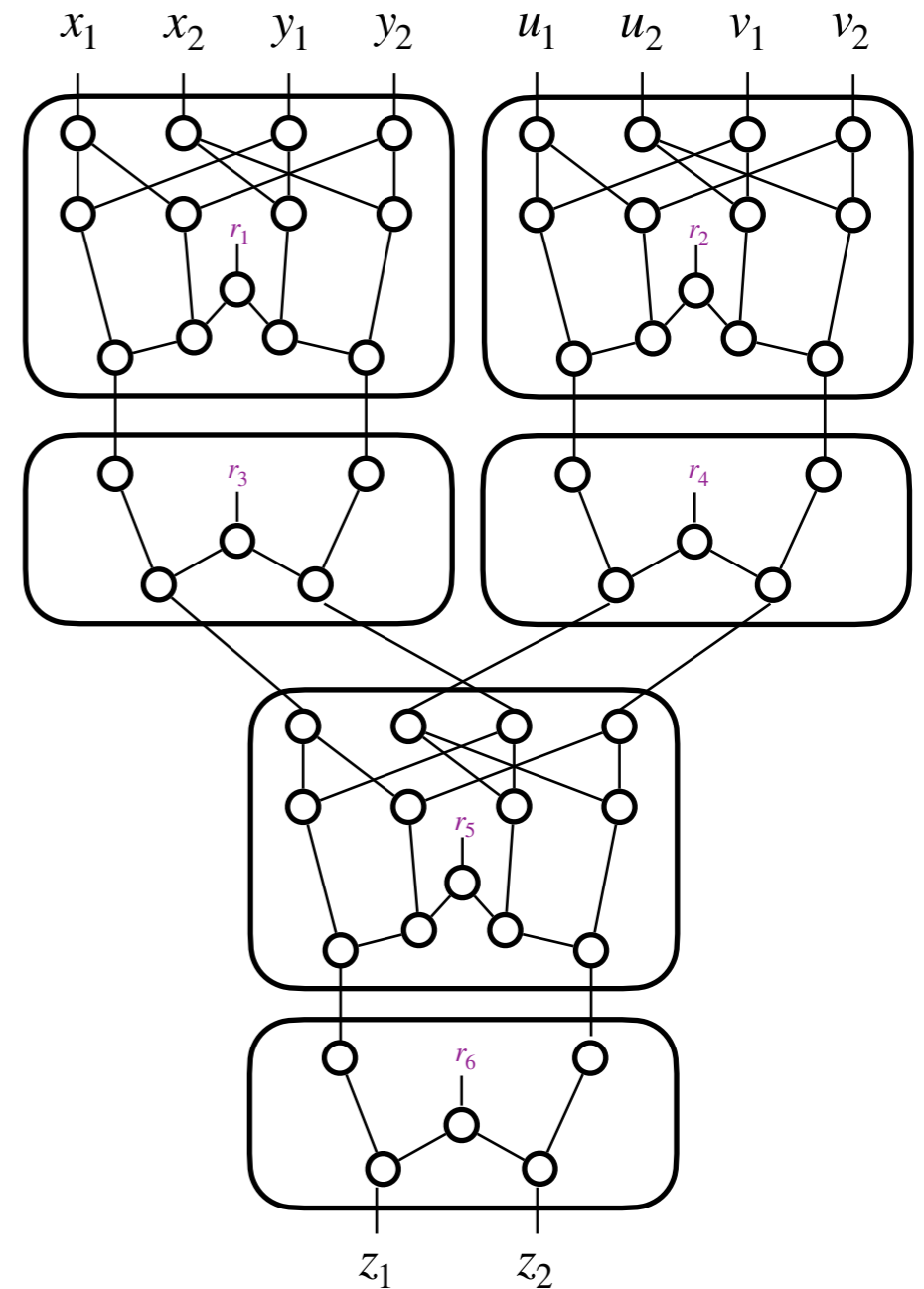
CRYPTO 2020

Threshold RPC

**Cassiers • Faust • Orlt • Standaert**

CRYPTO 2021

General RPC (Probe Distribution Tables)



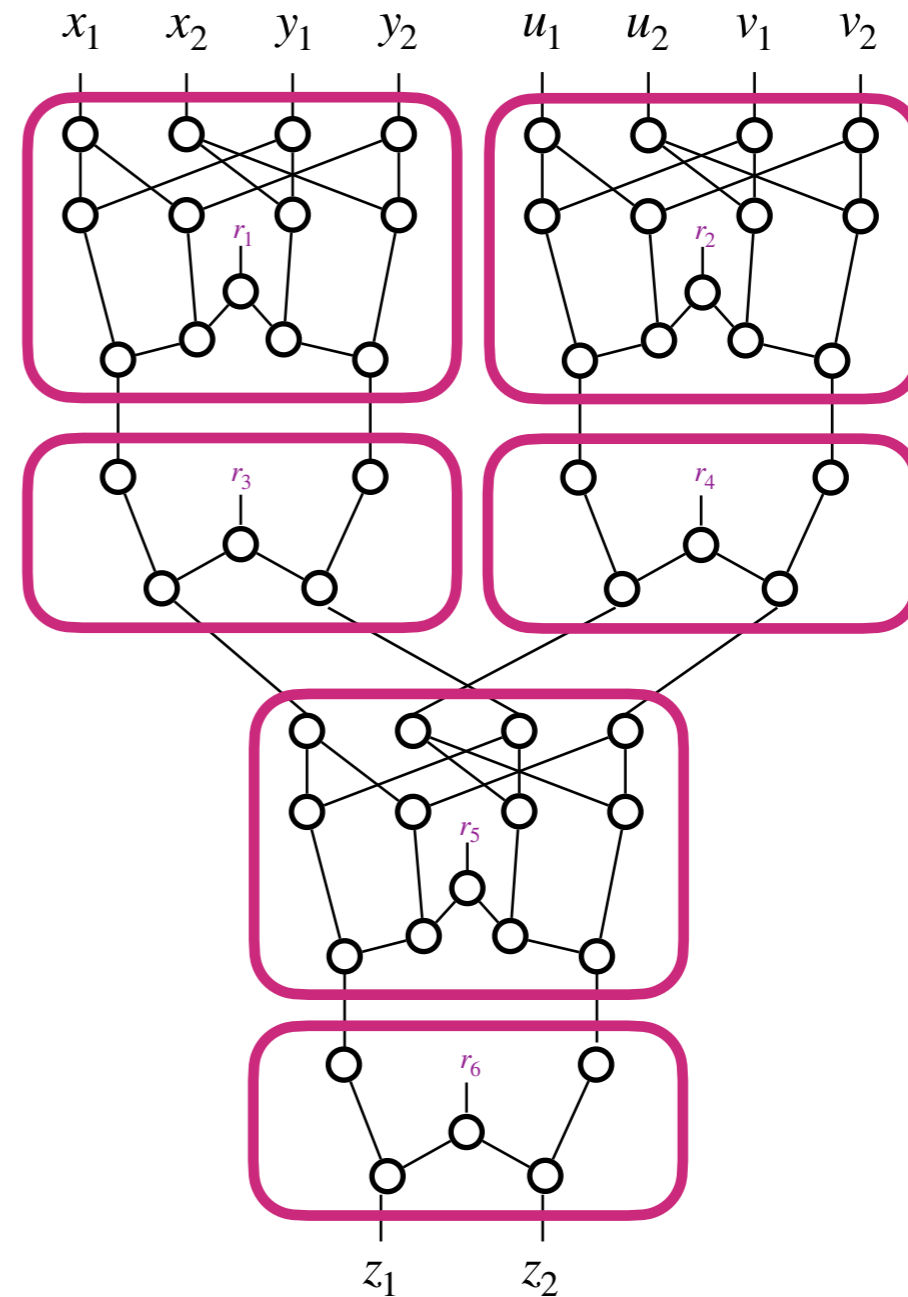
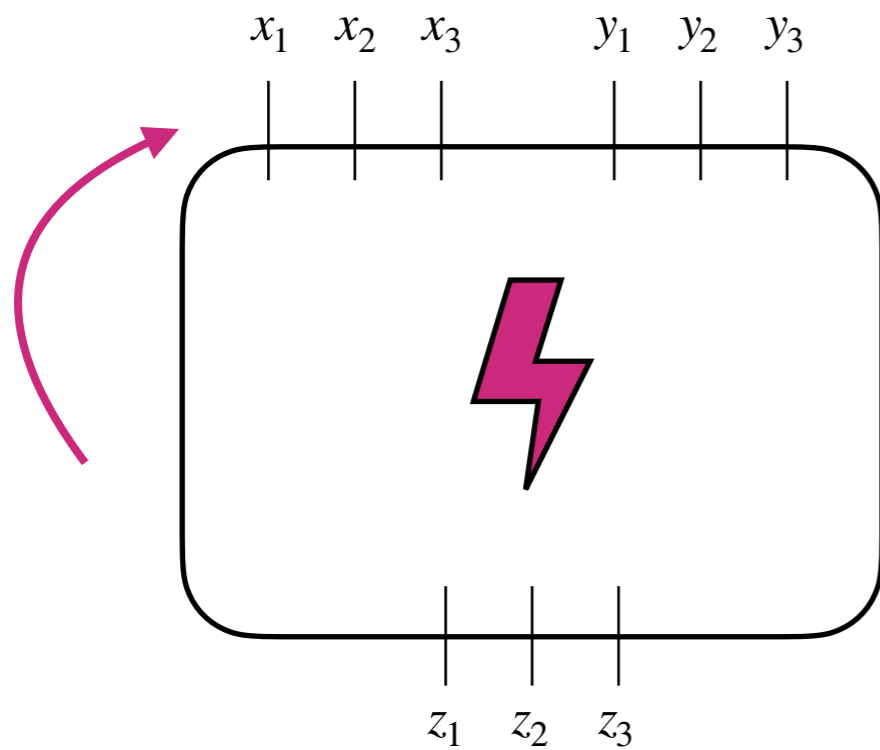
# General RPC

Cassiers • Faust •  
Orl • Standaert

CRYPTO 2021

$(p, \mathcal{E})$ -general RPC:

For all  $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{O}$ , leakage and the output shares  $\mathcal{O}$  can be perfectly simulated with exactly the input shares  $\mathcal{F}$  with probability  $\leq \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{F})$



General RPC

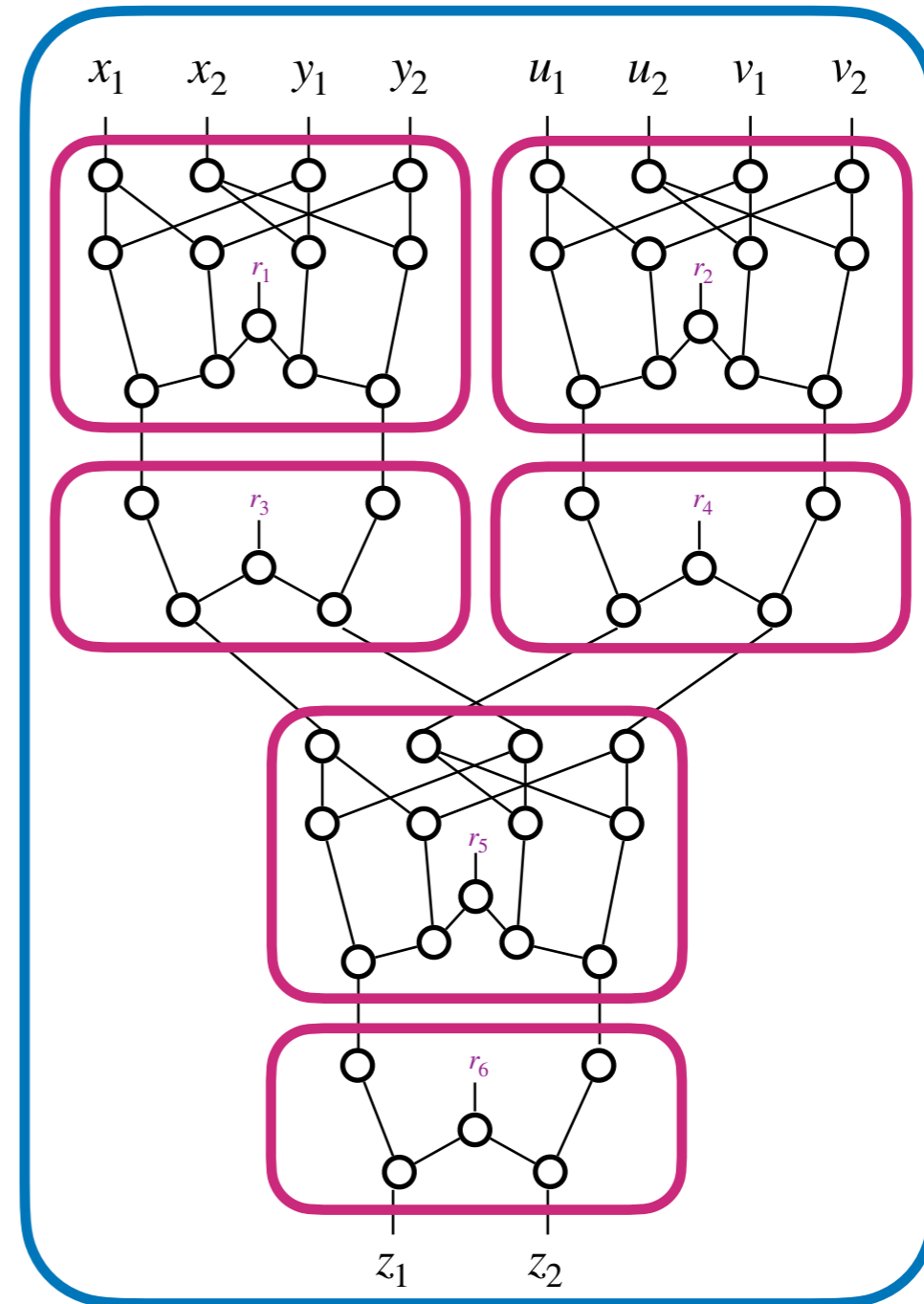
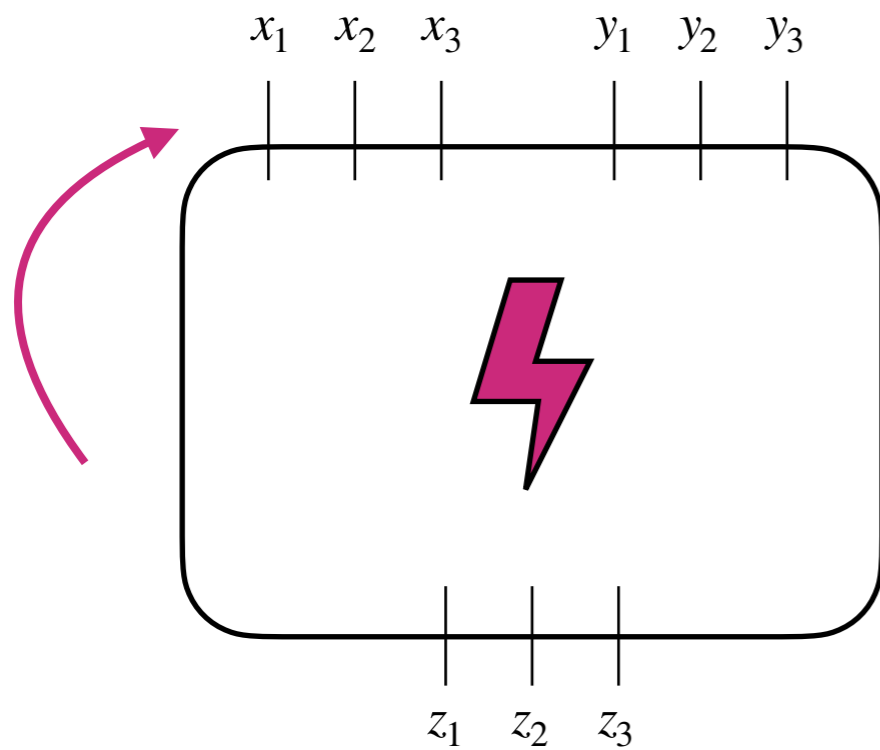
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Cassiers • Faust •  
Orlt • Standaert

CRYPTO 2021

## General RPC

⇒ Random Probing  
Security



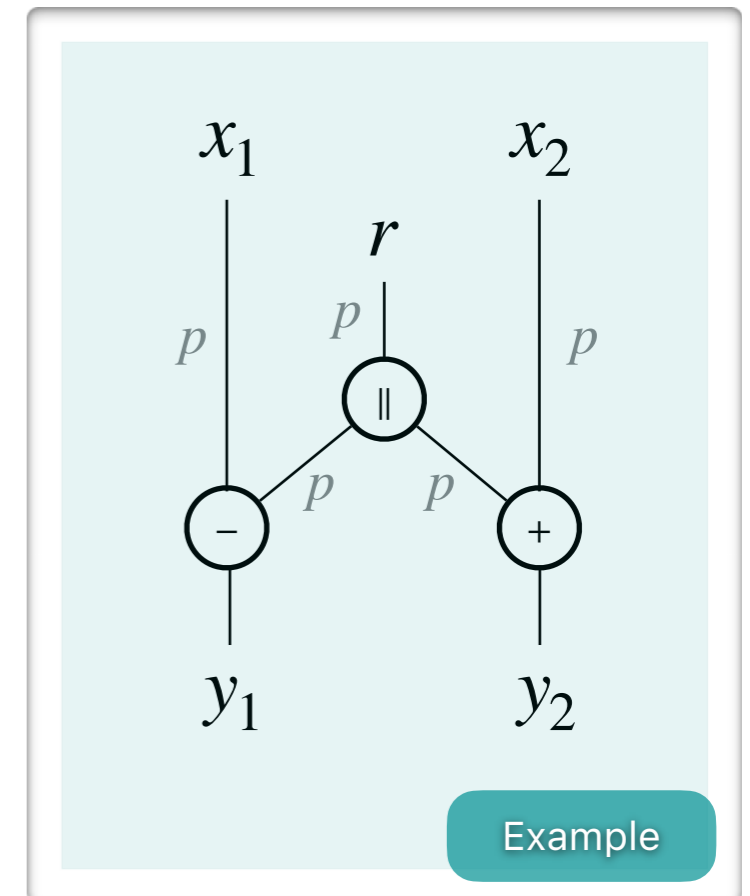
## General RPC

# General RPC

Cassiers • Faust •  
Orlt • Standaert

CRYPTO 2021

	$\emptyset$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$(y_1, y_2)$
$\emptyset$	$(1 - p)^2$	$(1 - p)^5$	$(1 - p)^5$	0
$x_1$	$p(1 - p)$	$(1 - p) \cdot$ $(1 - (1 - p)^4)$	$p(1 - p)^4$	0
$x_2$	$p(1 - p)$	$p(1 - p)^4$	$(1 - p) \cdot$ $(1 - (1 - p)^4)$	0
$(x_1, x_2)$	$p^2$	$p \cdot$ $(1 - (1 - p)^4)$	$p \cdot$ $(1 - (1 - p)^4)$	1

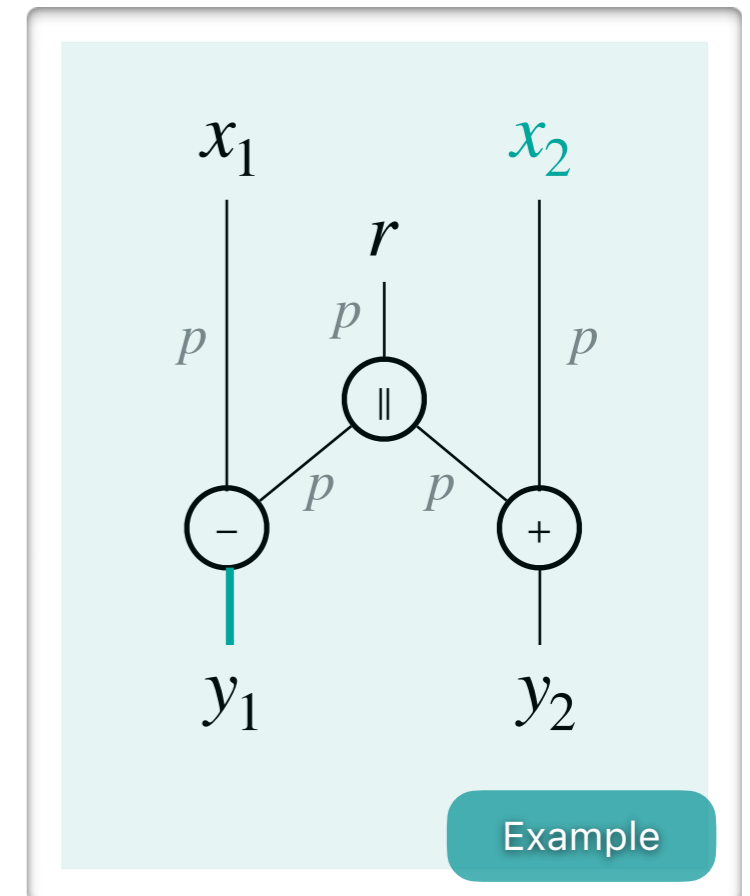


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Cassiers • Faust •  
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CRYPTO 2021

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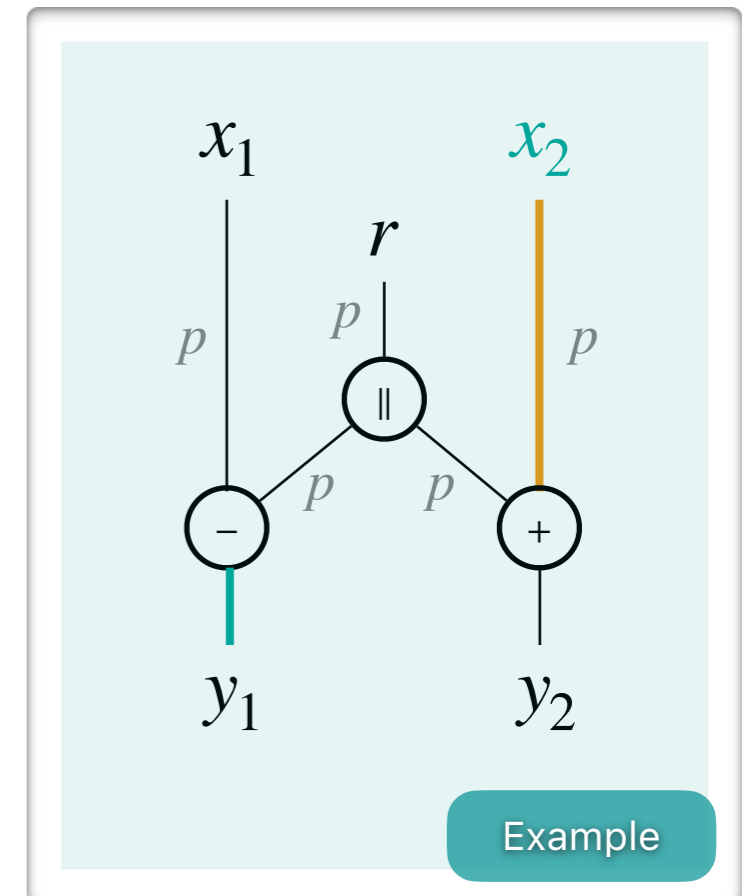


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Cassiers • Faust •  
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CRYPTO 2021

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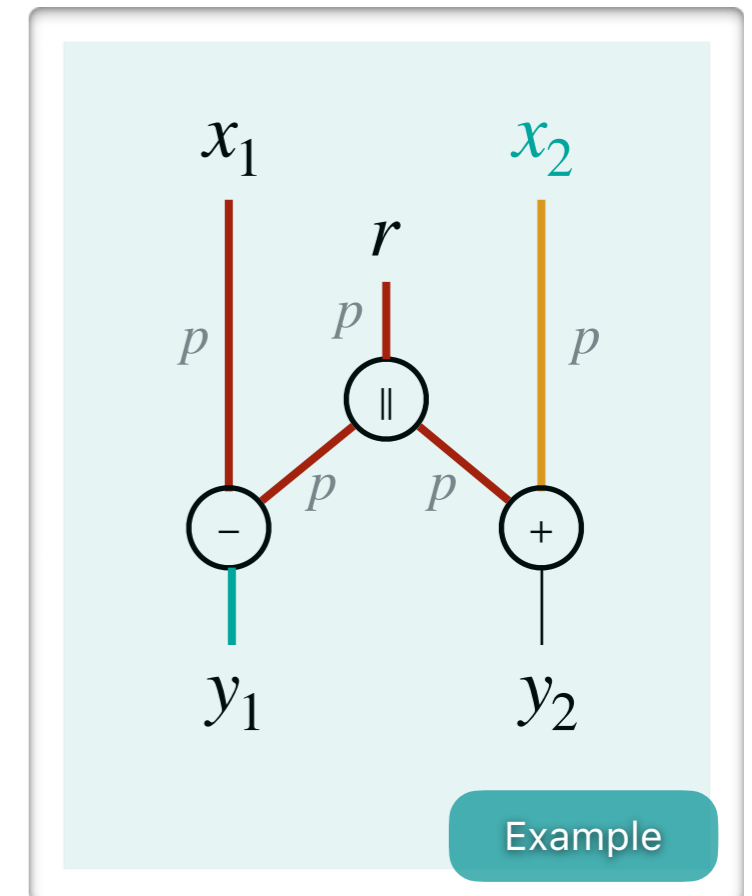


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CRYPTO 2021

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$x_2$	$p(1 - p)$	$p(1 - p)^4$	$(1 - p) \cdot$ $(1 - (1 - p)^4)$	0
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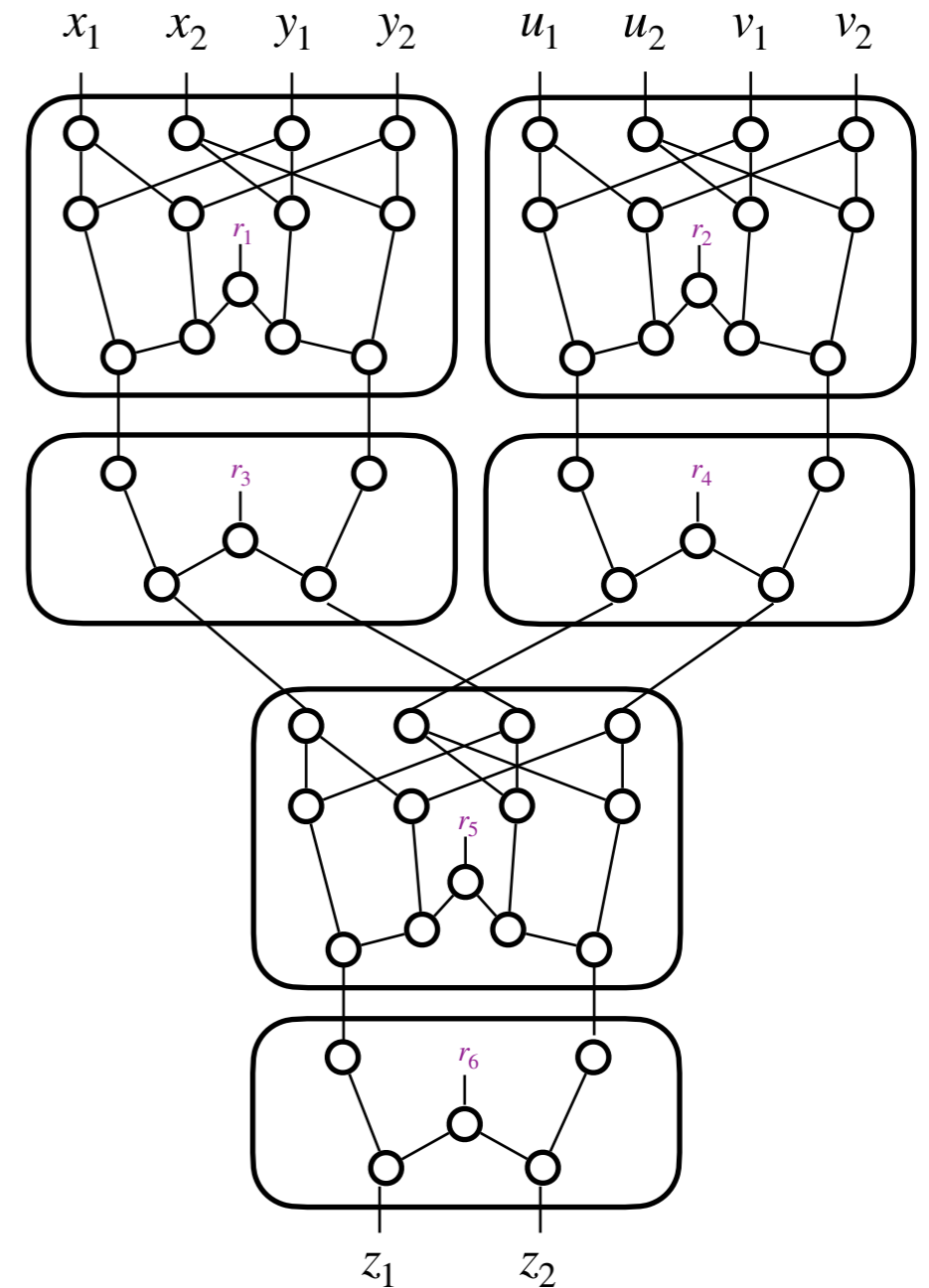
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CRYPTO 2021

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$x_2$	$p(1 - p)$	$p(1 - p)^4$	$(1 - p) \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	0
$(x_1, x_2)$	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	1

But too complex to evaluate large circuits > already  $2^{10}$  cells



# Composition

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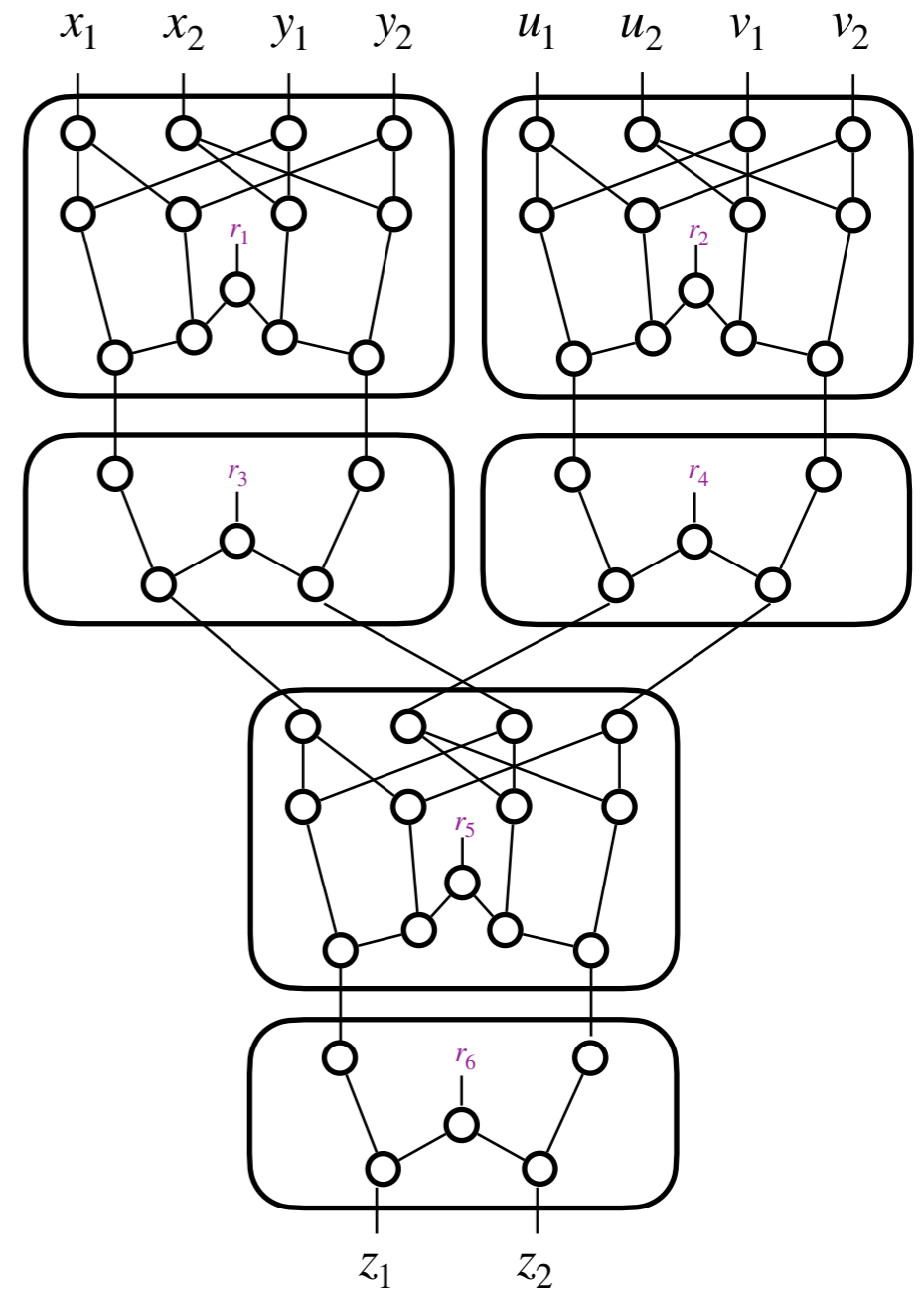
CRYPTO 2021

General RPC (Probe Distribution Tables)

**Belaïd • Rivain • Rossi**

EUROCRYPT 2025

Cardinal RPC



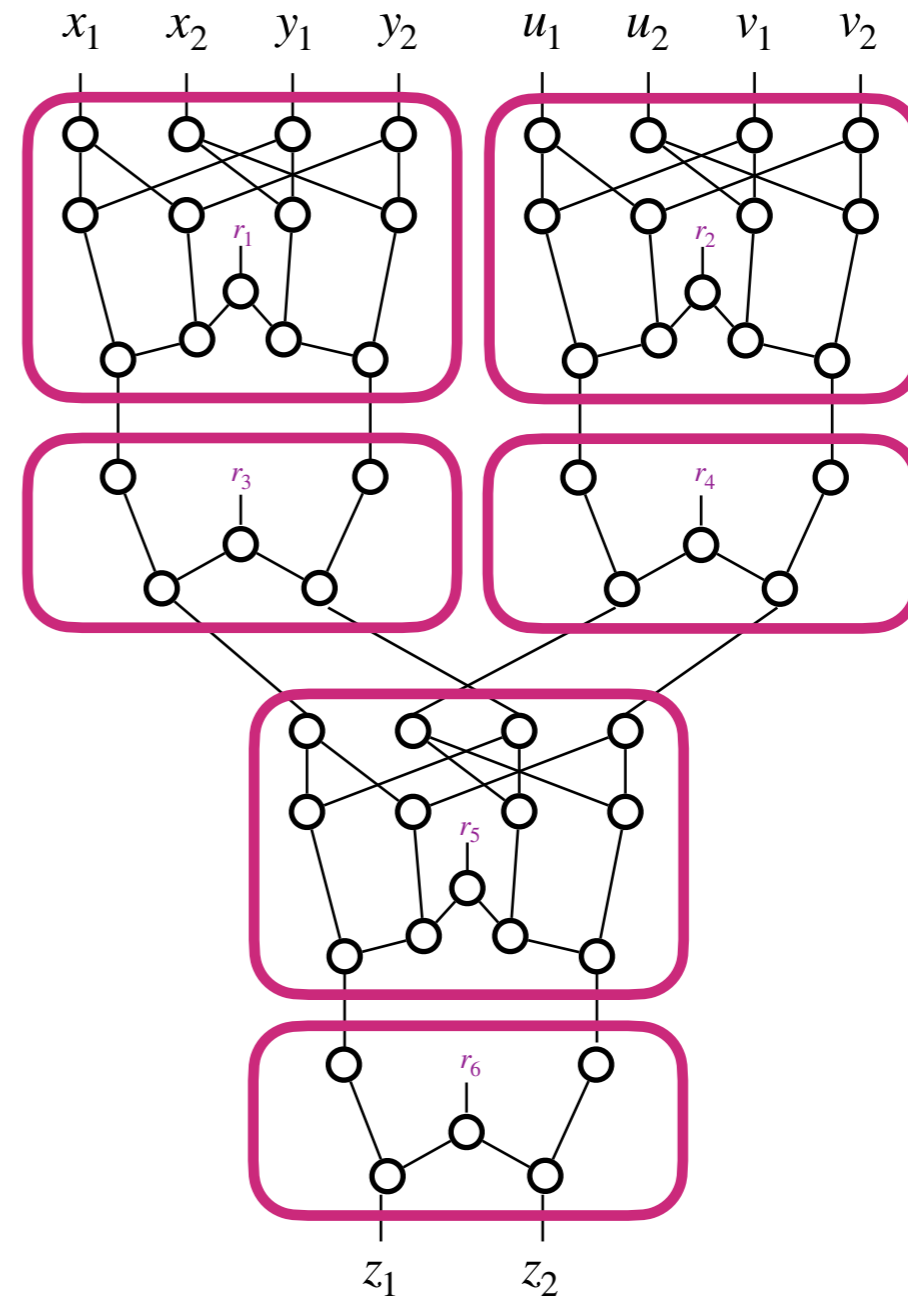
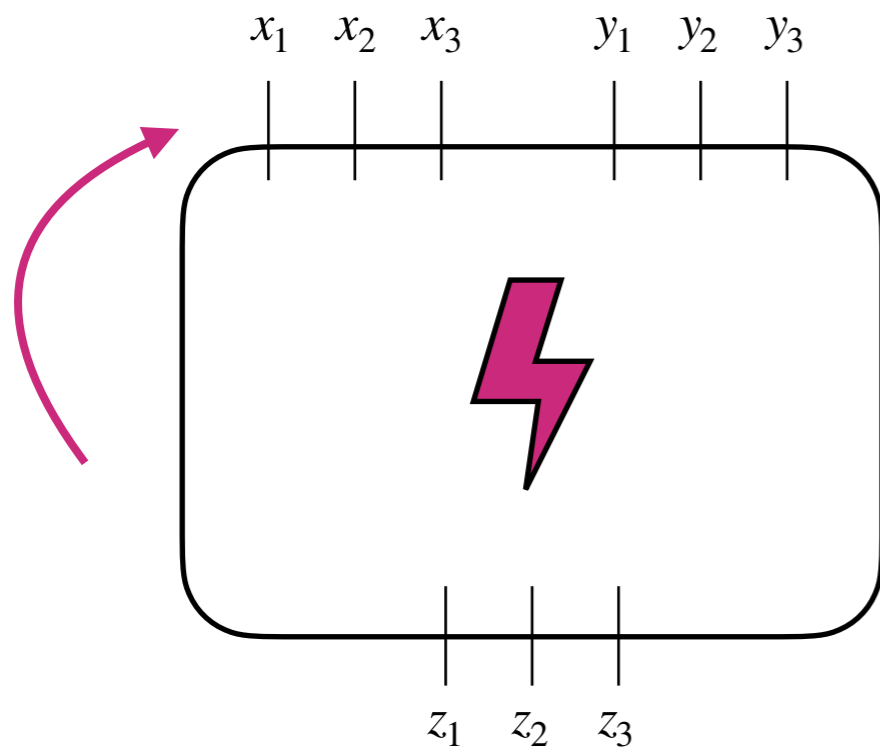
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Cassiers • Faust •  
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CRYPTO 2021

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For all  $t^i, t^o$ , leakage and  $t^o$  output shares can be perfectly simulated with exactly  $t^i$  input shares with probability  $\leq \mathcal{E}_{t^o}(t^i)$

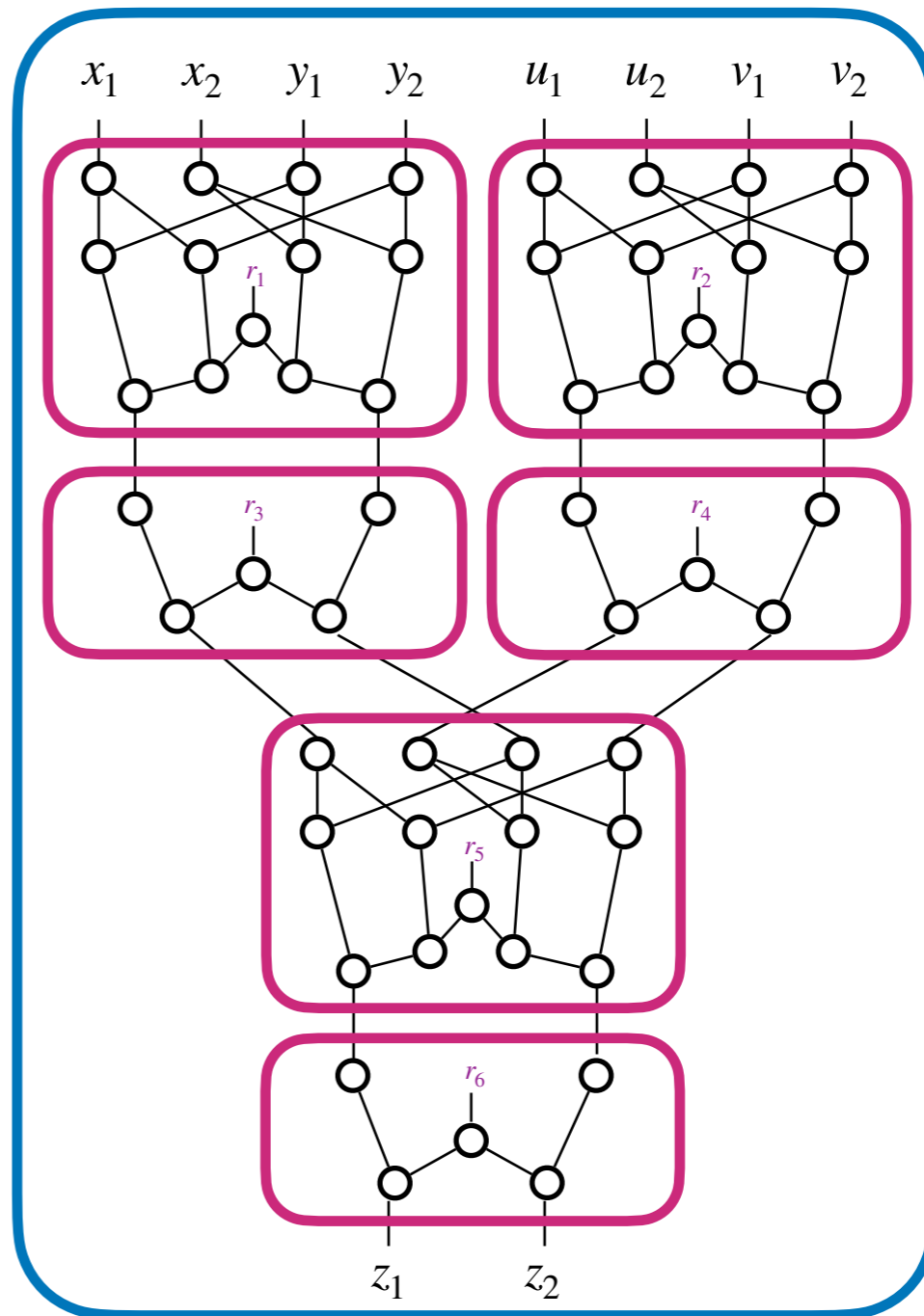
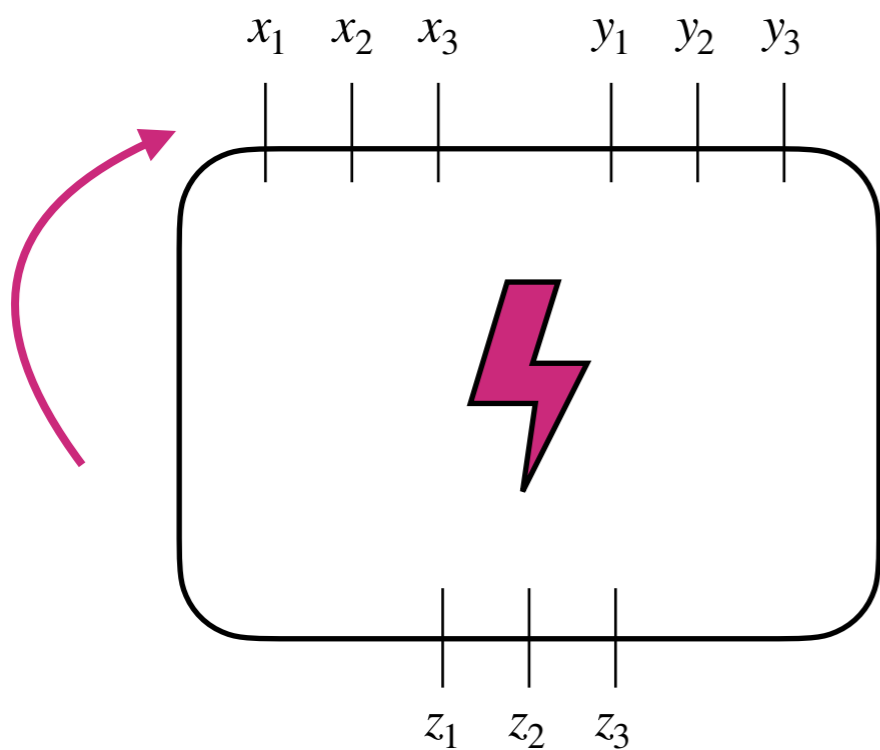


Cardinal RPC

# Cardinal RPC

## Cardinal RPC

⇒ Random Probing  
Security



## Cardinal RPC

# Cardinal RPC

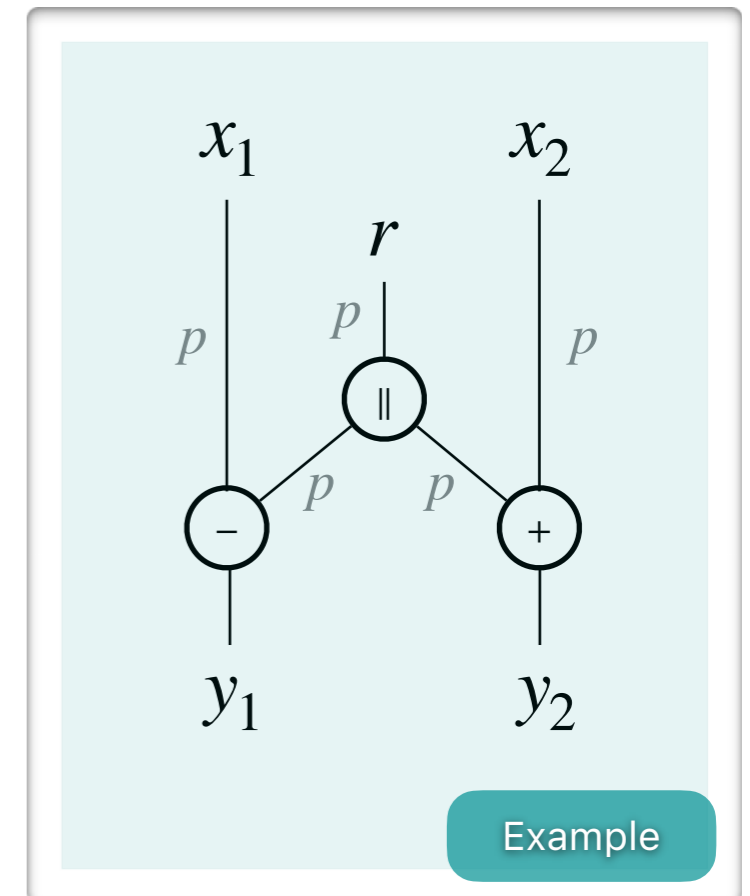
Belaïd • Rivain • Rossi

EUROCRYPT 2025

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$x_2$	$p(1 - p)$	$p(1 - p)^4$	$(1 - p) \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	0
$(x_1, x_2)$	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	1

	0	1	2
0	$(1 - p)^2$	$(1 - p)^5$	0
1	$2p(1 - p)$	$p(1 - p)^4 + (1 - p) \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	0
2	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	1



Example

# Uniformly Cardinal RPC

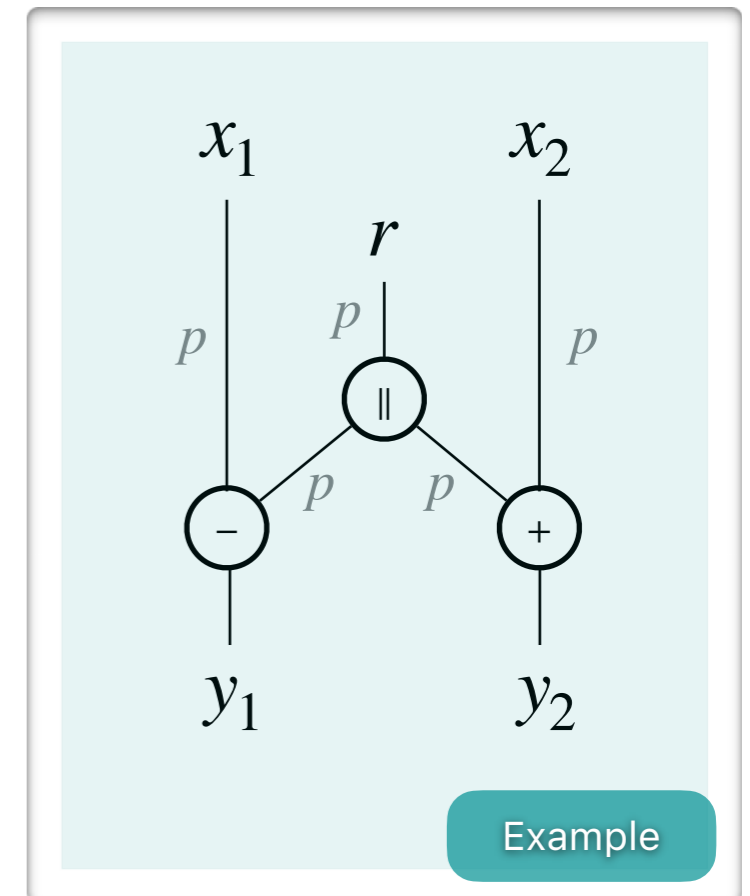
Belaïd • Normand • Rivain

ASIACRYPT 2025

Uniformly Cardinal RPC

	$\emptyset$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$(y_1, y_2)$
$\emptyset$	$(1 - p)^2$	$(1 - p)^5$	$(1 - p)^5$	0
$x_1$	$p(1 - p)$	$(1 - p) \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	$p(1 - p)^4$	0
$x_2$	$p(1 - p)$	$p(1 - p)^4$	$(1 - p) \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	0
$(x_1, x_2)$	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	1

	0	1	2
0	$(1 - p)^2$	$(1 - p)^5$	0
1	$2p(1 - p)$	$p(1 - p)^4 + (1 - p) \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	0
2	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	1



Example

# Uniformly Cardinal RPC

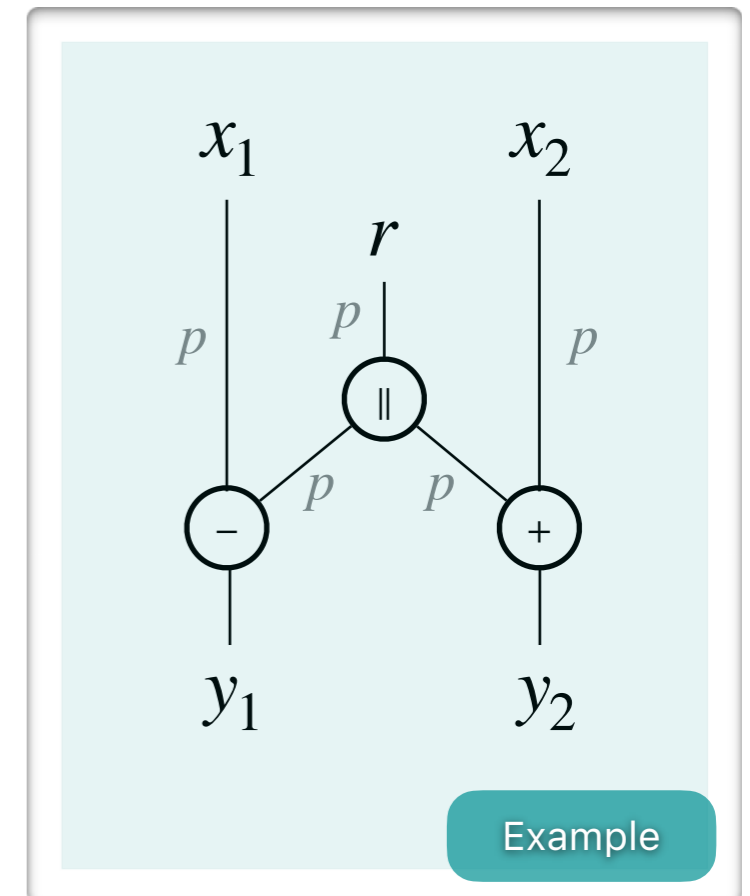
Belaïd • Normand • Rivain

ASIACRYPT 2025

Uniformly Cardinal RPC

	$\emptyset$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$(y_1, y_2)$
$\emptyset$	$(1-p)^2$	$(1-p)^5$	$(1-p)^5$	0
$x_1$	$p(1-p)$	$(1-p) \cdot (1-(1-p)^4)$	$p(1-p)^4$	0
$x_2$	$p(1-p)$	$p(1-p)^4$	$(1-p) \cdot (1-(1-p)^4)$	0
$(x_1, x_2)$	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1-(1-p)^4)$	$p \cdot (1-(1-p)^4)$	1

	0	1	2
0	$(1-p)^2$	$(1-p)^5$	0
1	$2p(1-p)$	$(p(1-p)^4 + (1-p)) \cdot (1-(1-p)^4)$	0
2	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1-(1-p)^4)$	1



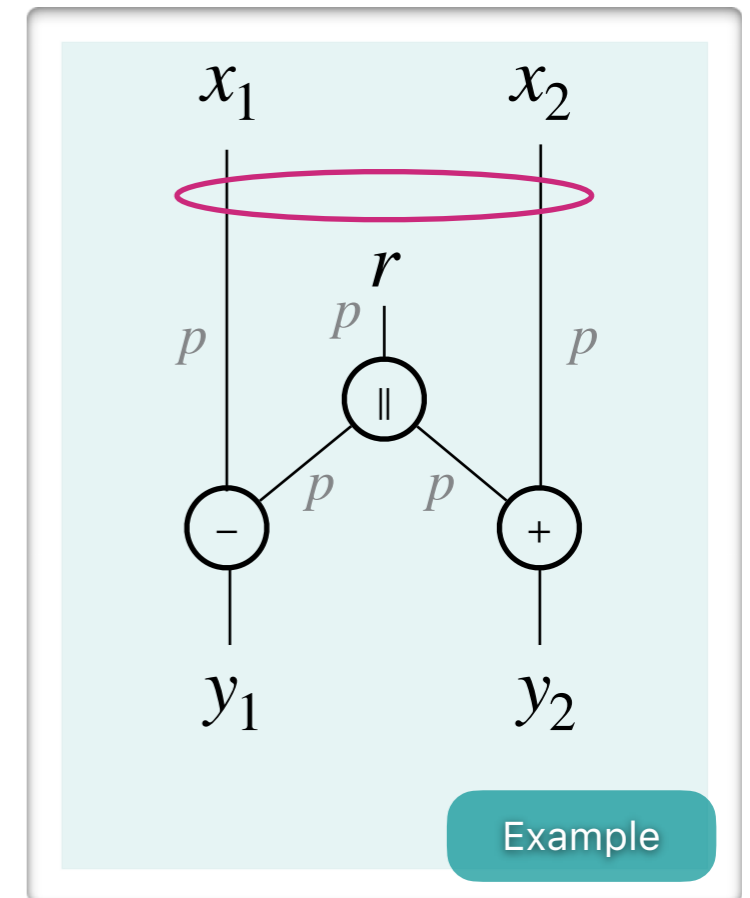
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Belaïd • Normand • Rivain

ASIACRYPT 2025

Uniformly Cardinal RPC

	$\emptyset$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$(y_1, y_2)$
$\emptyset$	$(1 - p)^2$	$(1 - p)^5$	$(1 - p)^5$	0
$x_1$	$p(1 - p)$	$p'$	$p'$	0
$x_2$	$p(1 - p)$	$p'$	$p'$	0
$(x_1, x_2)$	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	1



Example

	0	1	2
0	$(1 - p)^2$	$(1 - p)^5$	0
1	$2p(1 - p)$	$2 \cdot p'$	0
2	$p^2$	$p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4)$	1

Uniformly cardinal RPC

$$p' = \frac{(1 - p) \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^4) + p(1 - p)^4}{2}$$

# Results



## Foundations

Random probing security & verification (small circuits)



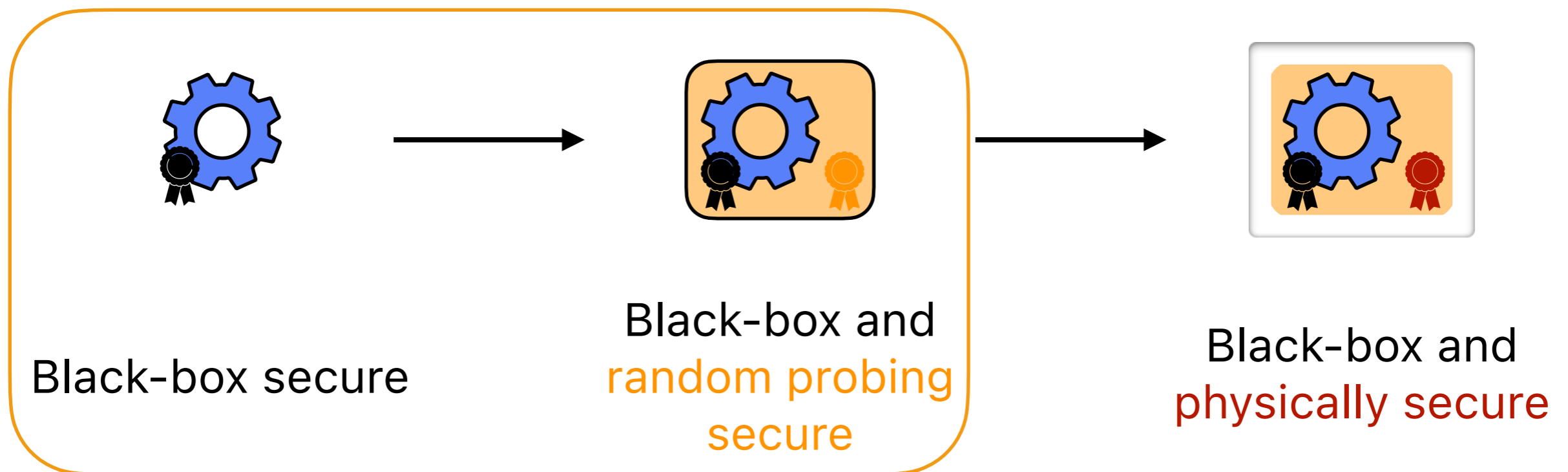
## Scaling up

Composition frameworks (larger circuits)



## Building blocks

Design of efficient gadgets



# Composition

**Belaïd • Rivain • Rossi**

EUROCRYPT 2025

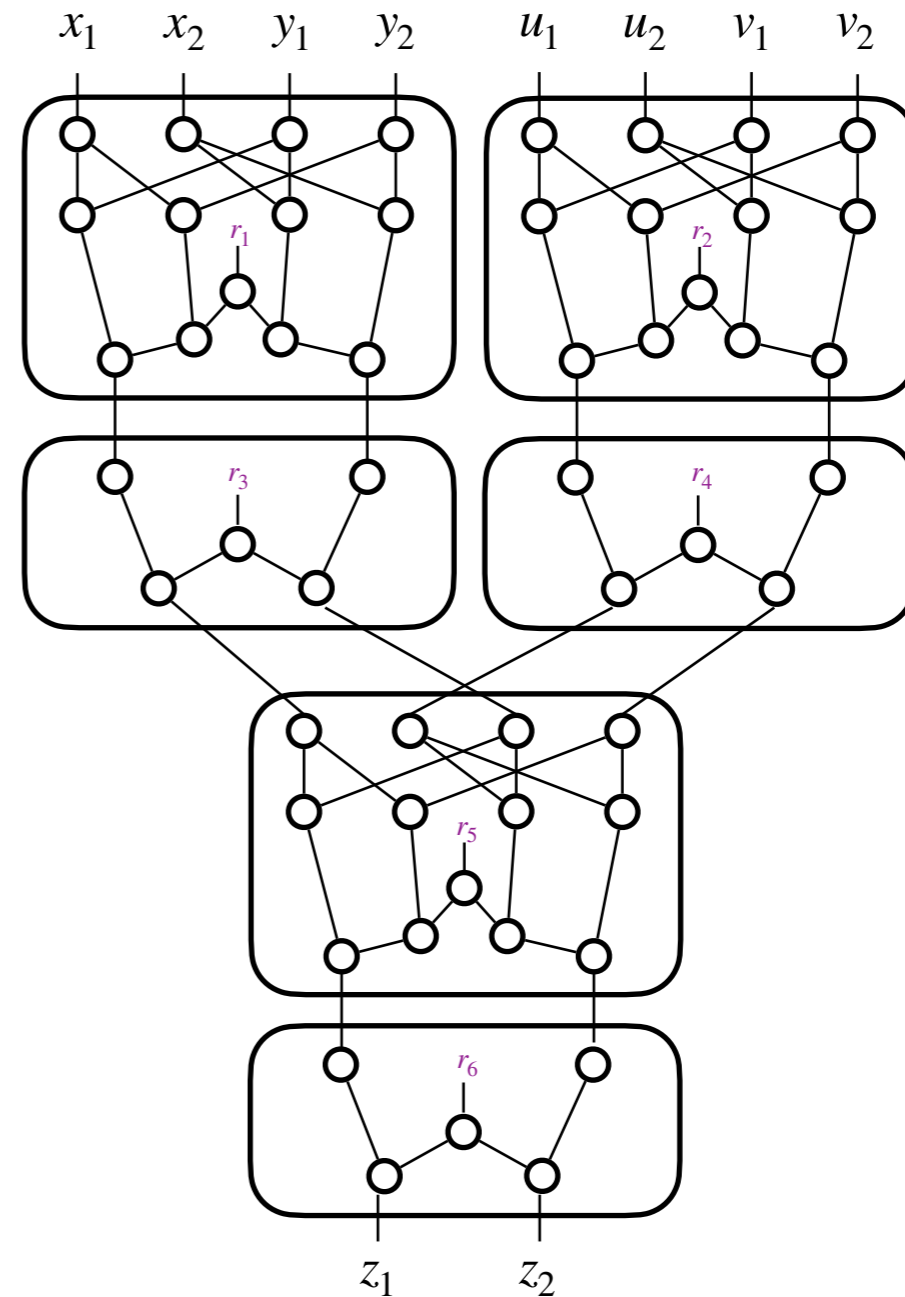
**Belaïd • Normand • Rivain**

ASIACRYPT 2025

(Uniformly) cardinal RPC  
framework + gadgets

Toolbox:

- Linear gadgets
- Non-linear gadgets
- Refresh gadgets



# Composition

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EUROCRYPT 2025

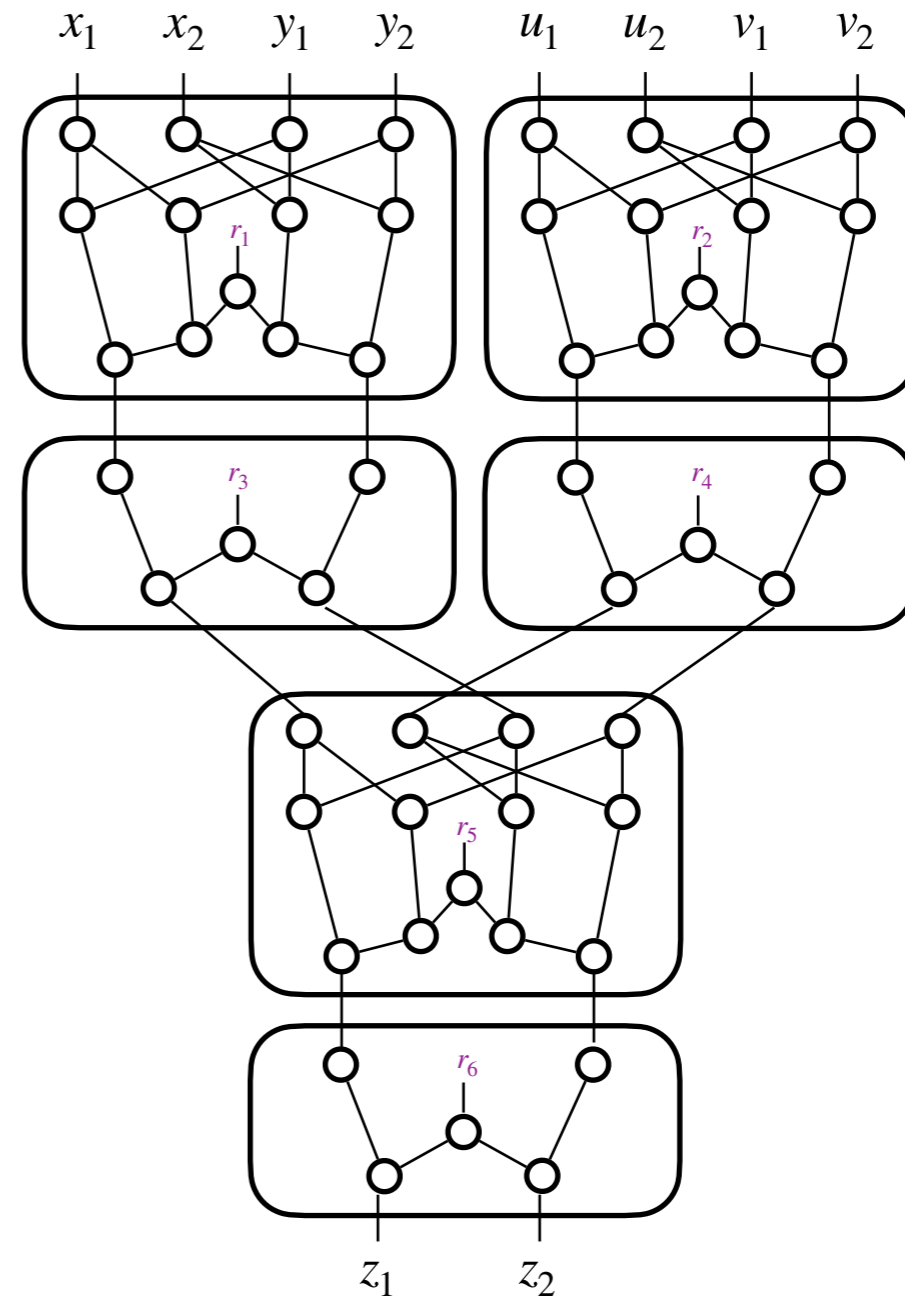
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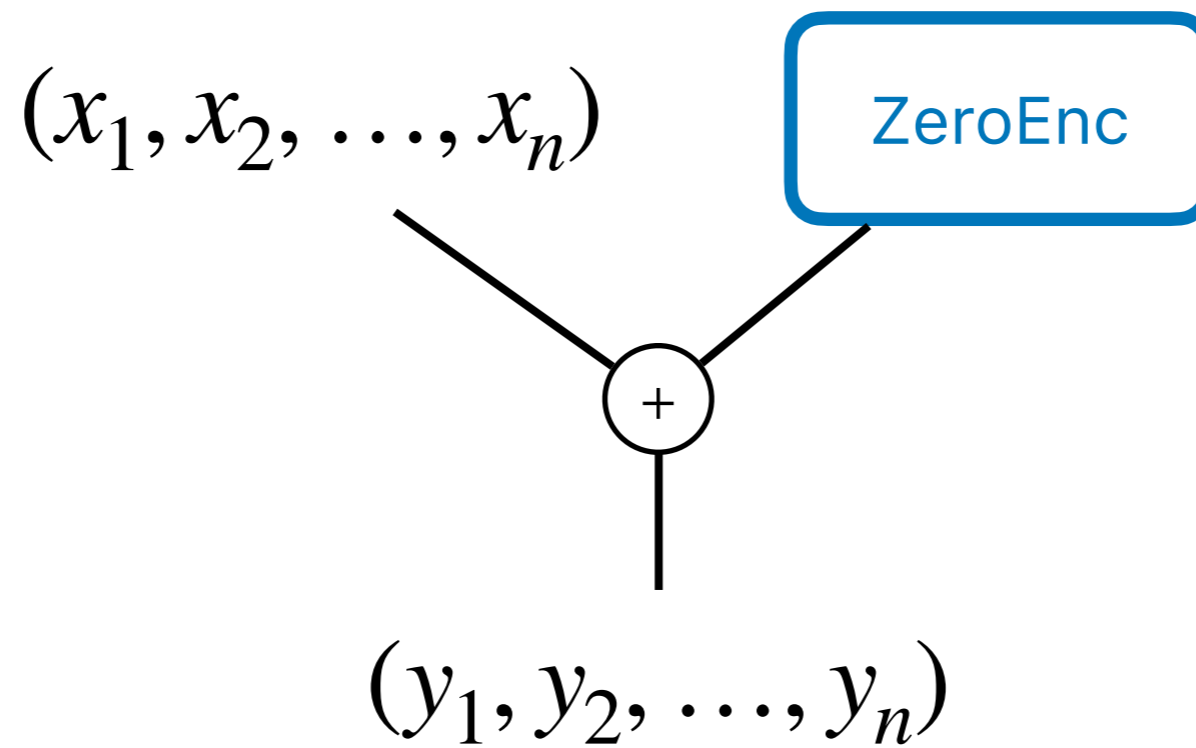
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# Refresh Gadget



$$y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$$

# RPZeroEnc

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# RPZeroEnc

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1st iteration:

$r_1 \leftarrow \$$ ,  $(i_1, j_1) \leftarrow \$$  (example :  $i_1 = 3, j_1 = 7$ )

# RPZeroEnc

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1st iteration:

$r_1 \leftarrow \$$ ,  $(i_1, j_1) \leftarrow \$$  (example :  $i_1 = 3, j_1 = 7$ )

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	$r_1$	0	0	0	$-r_1$	0

# RPZeroEnc

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1st iteration:

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	$r_1$	0	0	0	$-r_1$	0

2nd iteration:

$r_2 \leftarrow \$$ ,  $(i_2, j_2) \leftarrow \$$  (example :  $i_2 = 1, j_2 = 8$ )

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$r_2$	0	$r_1$	0	0	0	$-r_1$	$-r_2$

# RPZeroEnc

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1st iteration:  $r_1 \leftarrow \$$ ,  $(i_1, j_1) \leftarrow \$$  (example :  $i_1 = 3, j_1 = 7$ )

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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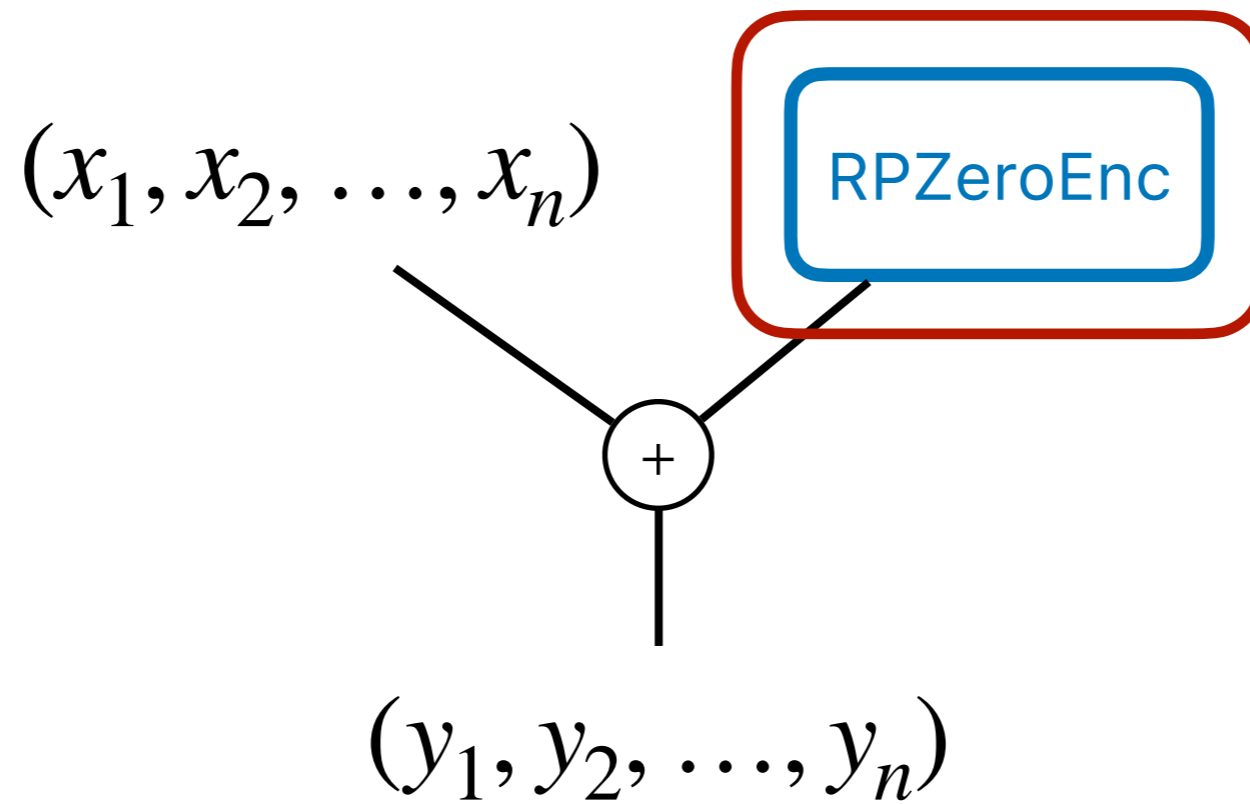
2nd iteration:  $r_2 \leftarrow \$$ ,  $(i_2, j_2) \leftarrow \$$  (example :  $i_2 = 1, j_2 = 8$ )

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$r_2$	0	$r_1$	0	0	0	$-r_1$	$-r_2$

3rd iteration:  $r_3 \leftarrow \$$ ,  $(i_3, j_3) \leftarrow \$$  (example :  $i_3 = 2, j_3 = 3$ )

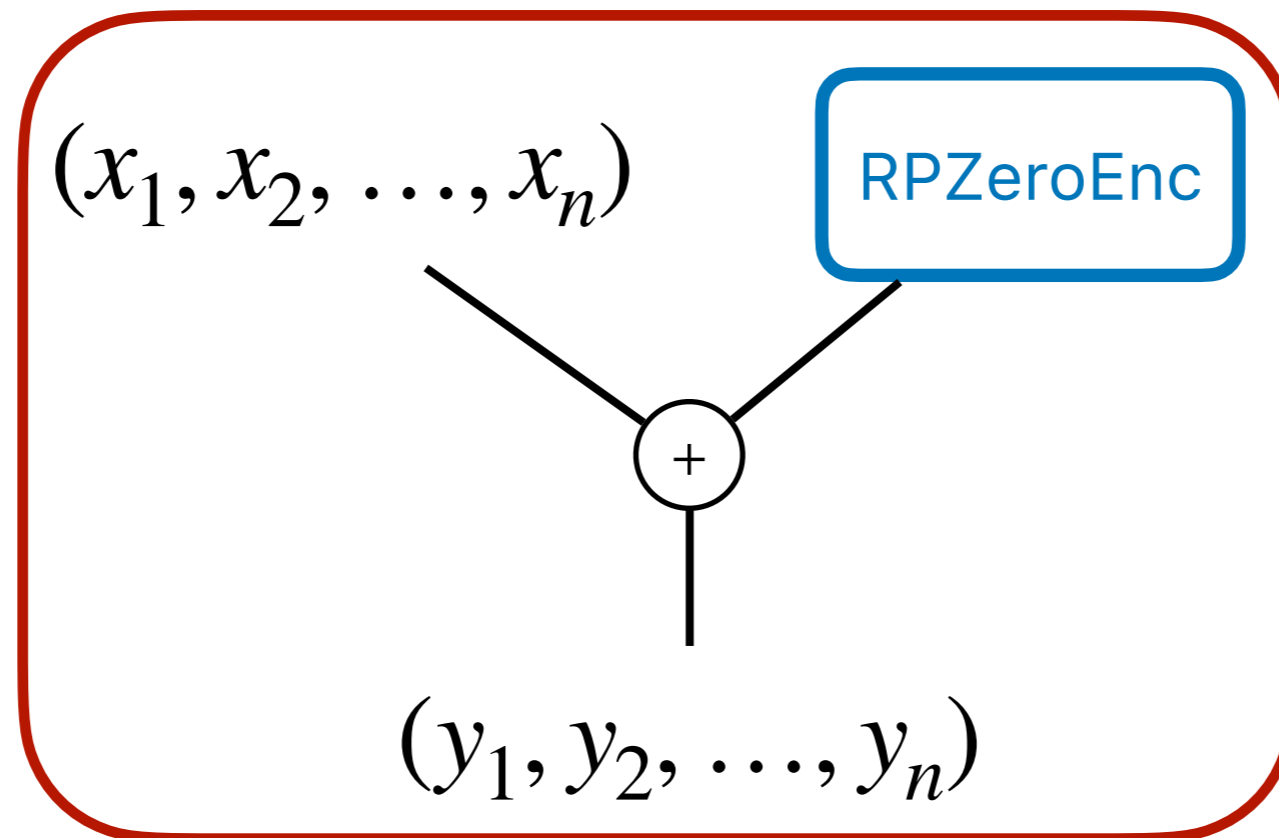
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$r_2$	$r_3$	$r_1 - r_3$	0	0	0	$-r_1$	$-r_2$

# Refresh Gadget



RPRrefresh is cardinal RPC

# Refresh Gadget



RPRrefresh is cardinal RPC

# Composition

**Belaïd • Rivain • Rossi**

EUROCRYPT 2025

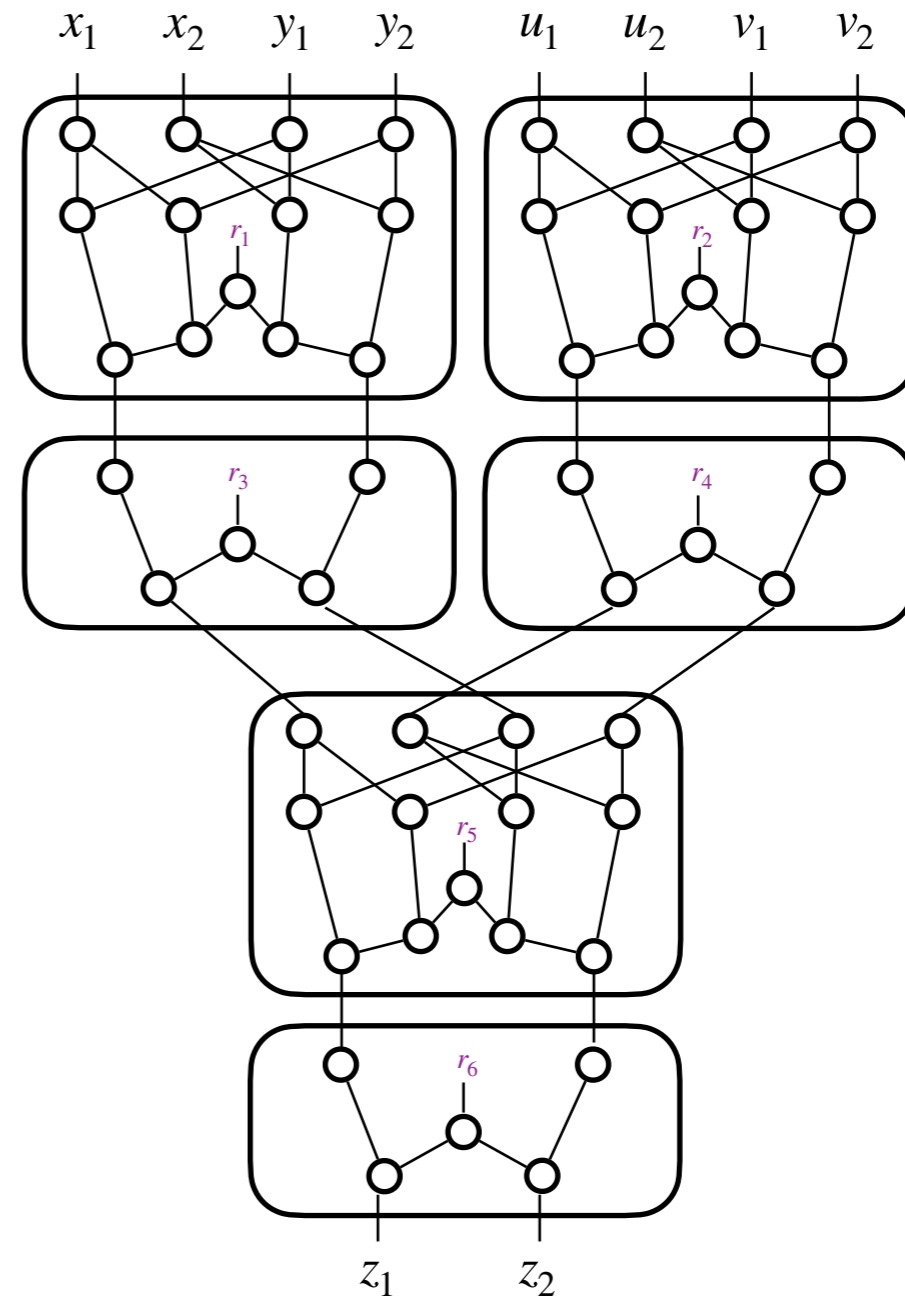
**Belaïd • Normand • Rivain**

ASIACRYPT 2025

(Uniformly) cardinal RPC  
framework + gadgets

Toolbox:

- Linear gadgets
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- Refresh gadgets



# Composition

**Belaïd • Rivain • Rossi**

EUROCRYPT 2025

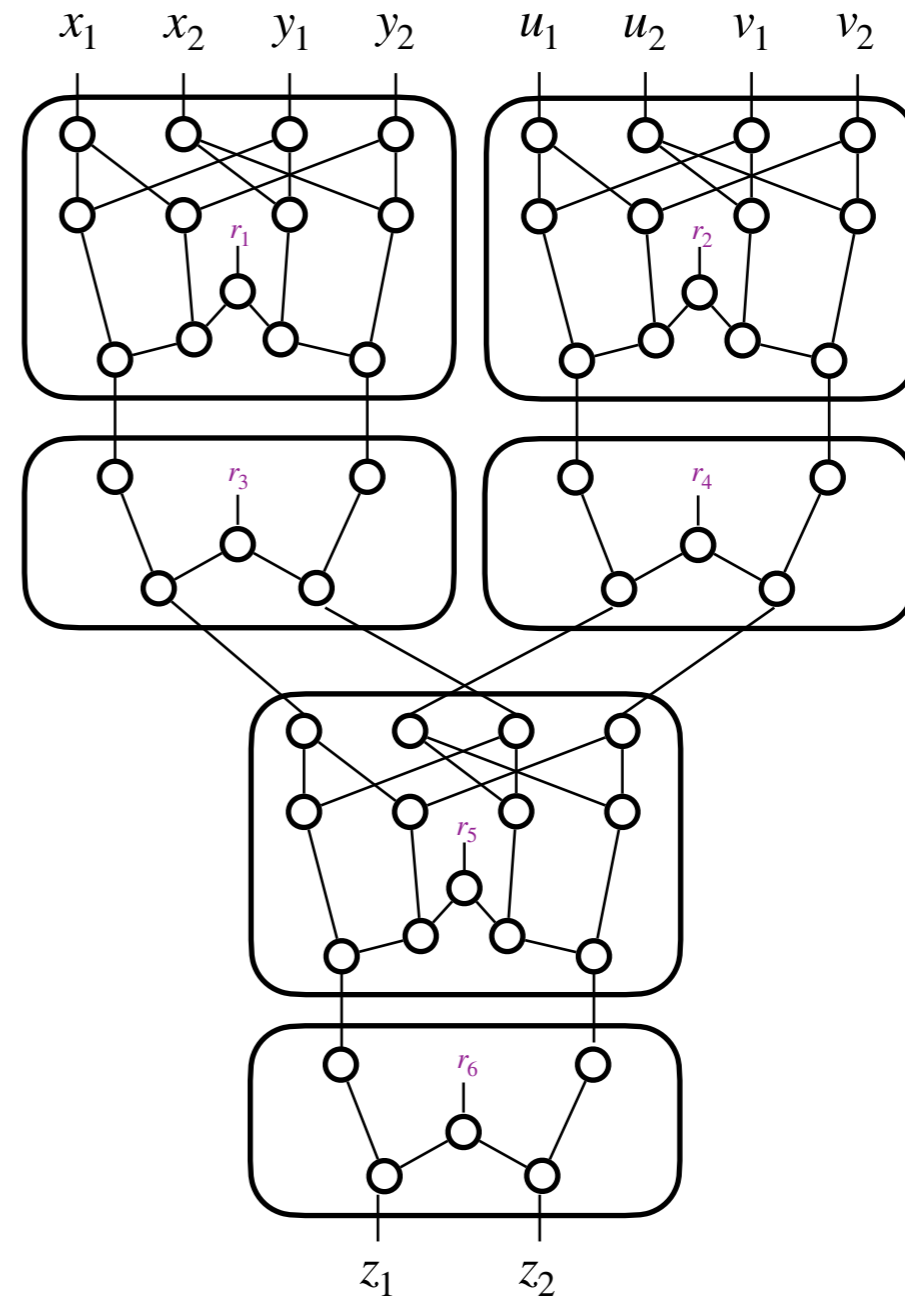
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Composition framework with **explicit and constant leakage rate**

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CRYPTO 2020

Threshold RPC

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CRYPTO 2021

General RPC (Probe Distribution Tables)

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EUROCRYPT 2025

Cardinal RPC

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ASIACRYPT 2025

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ASIACRYPT 2025

Uniformly CRPC

**Berti • Faust • Orlt**

TCHES 2023

Leakage diagrams

**BFO23**

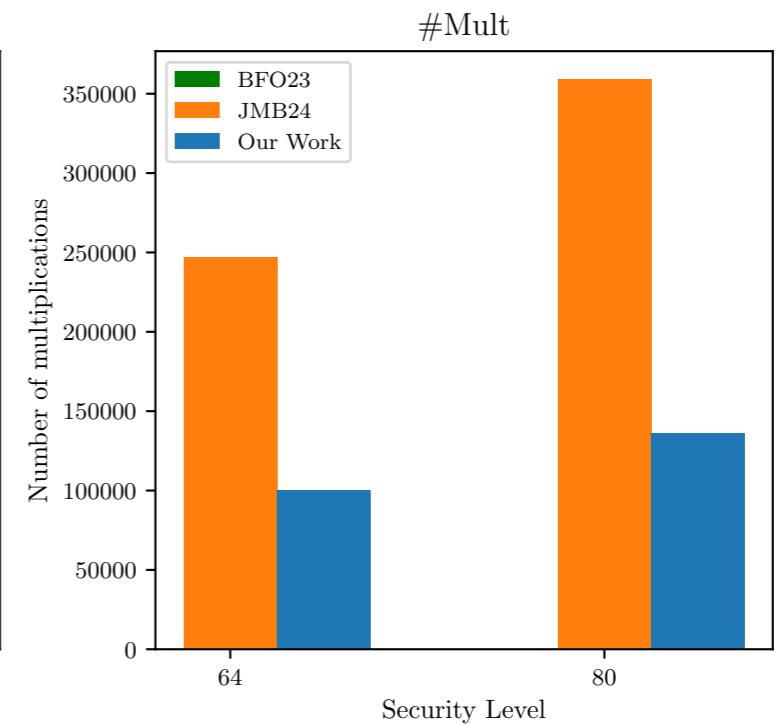
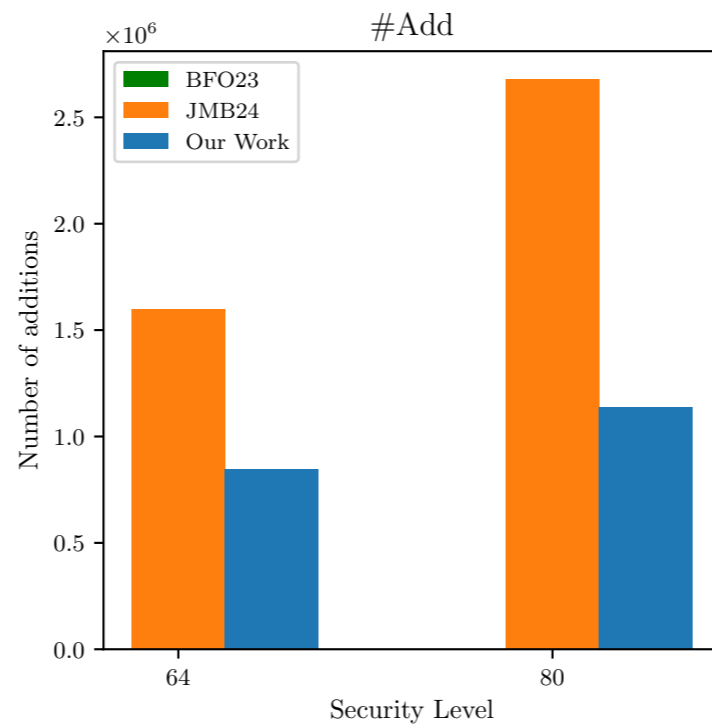
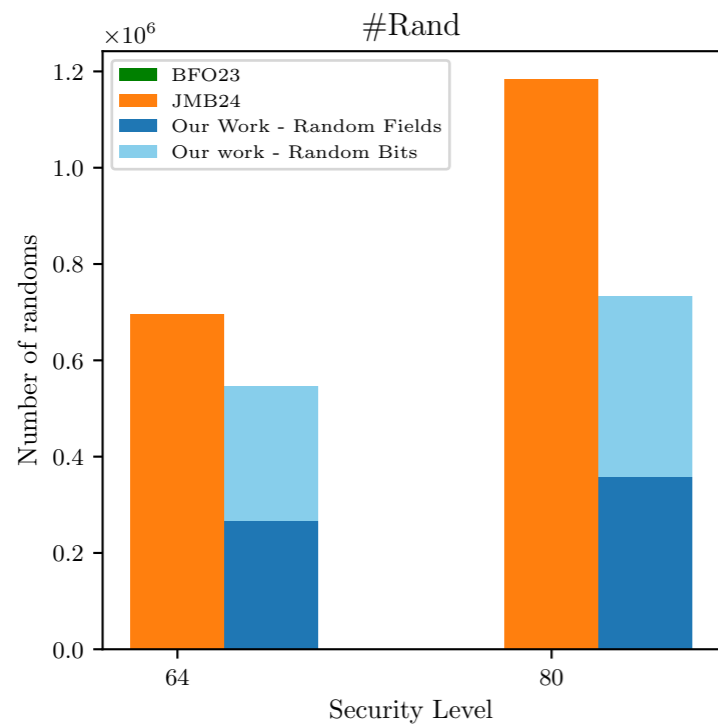
**Jahandideh • Mennink • Batina**

TCHES 2024

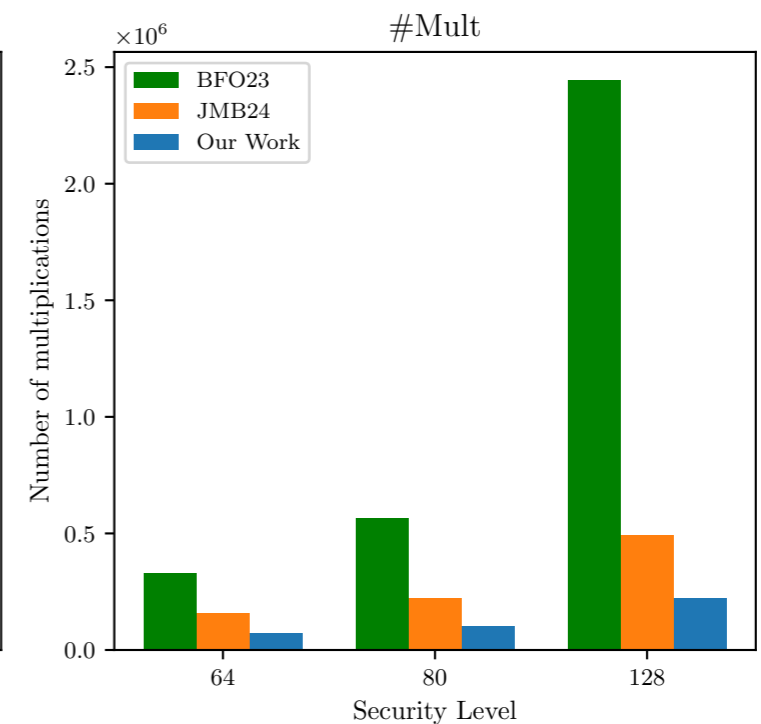
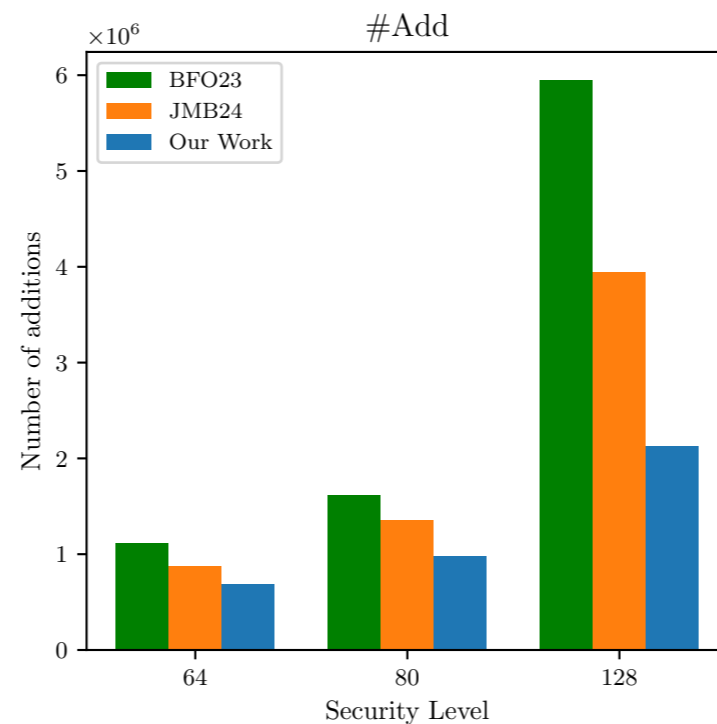
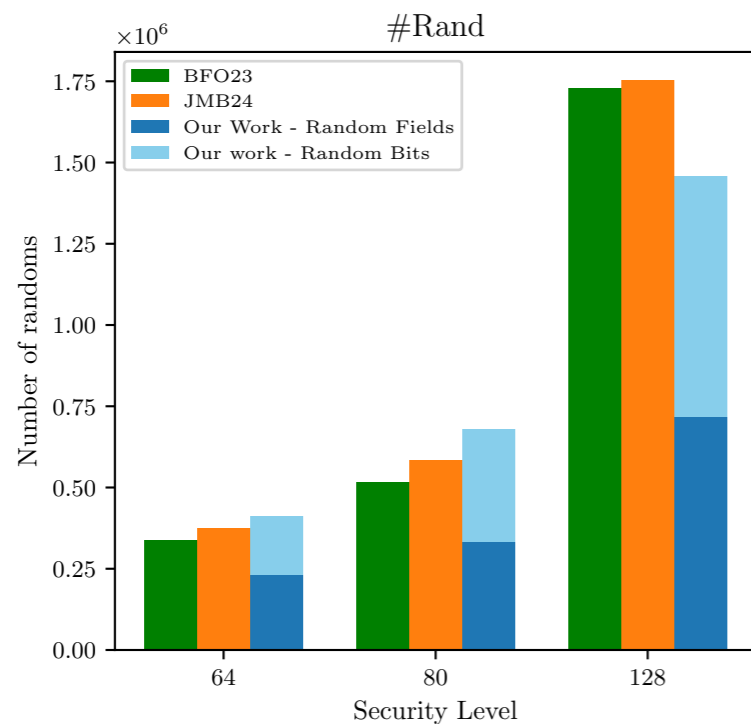
Mutual information

**JMB24**

# Application on AES

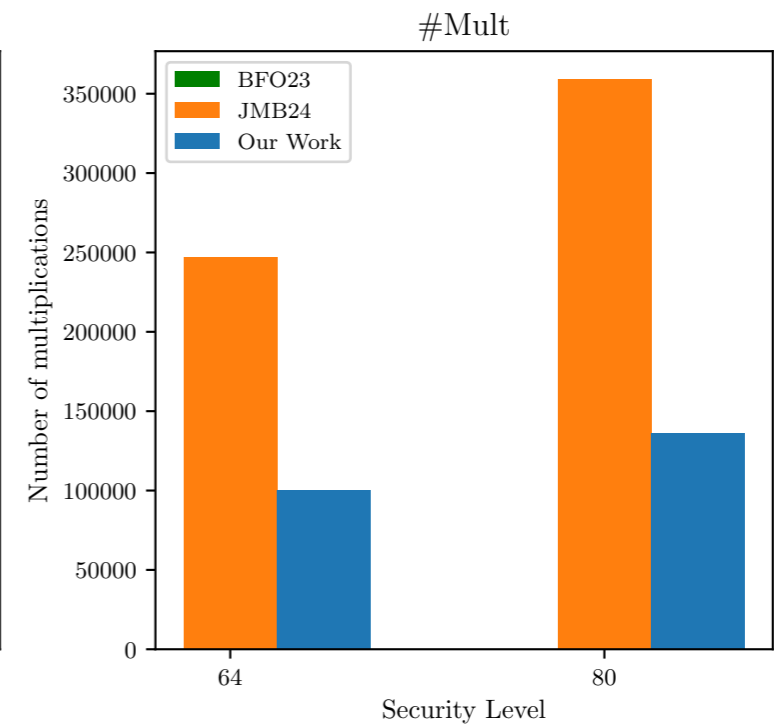
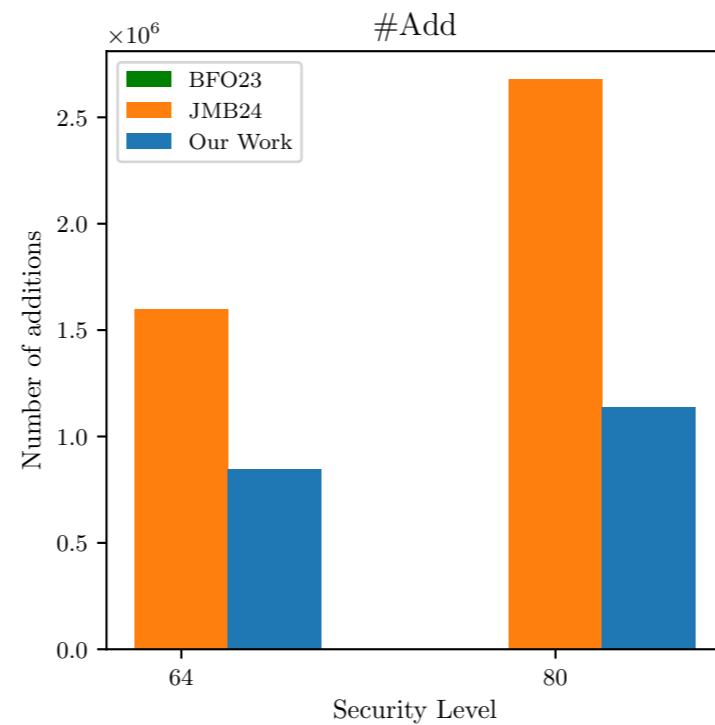
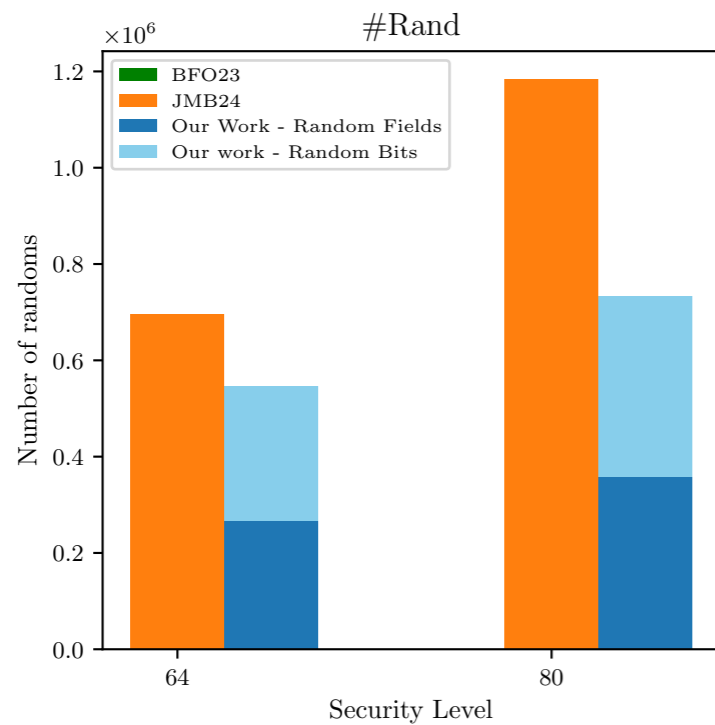


$$p = 2^{-16}$$

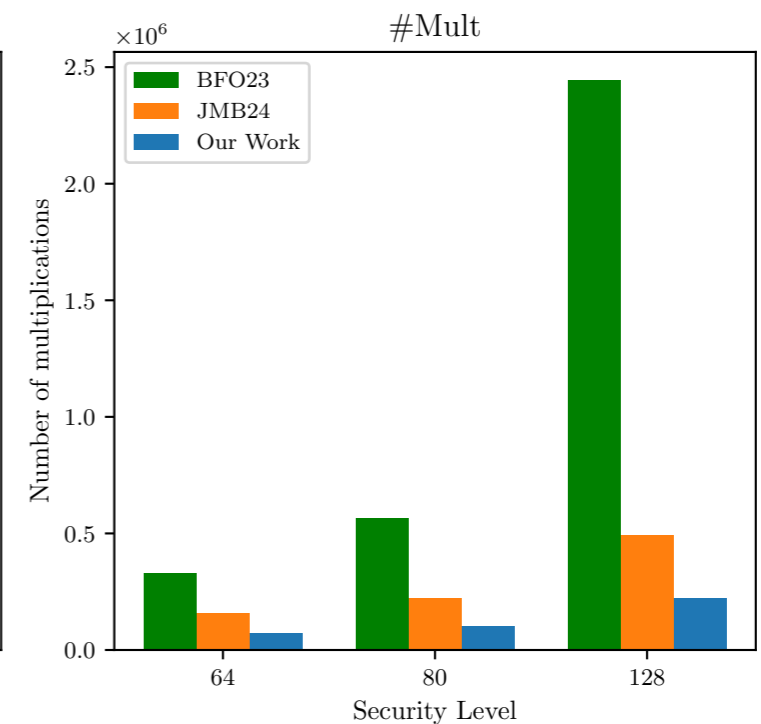
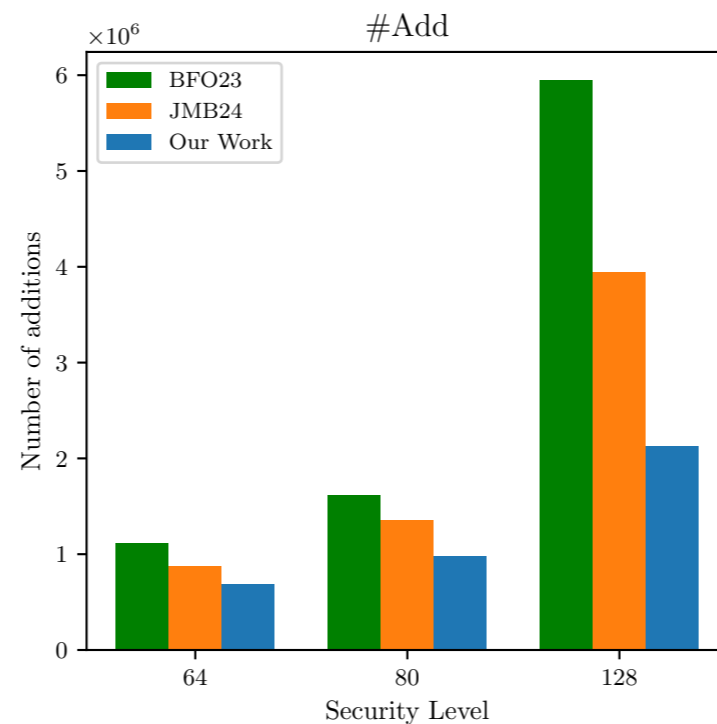
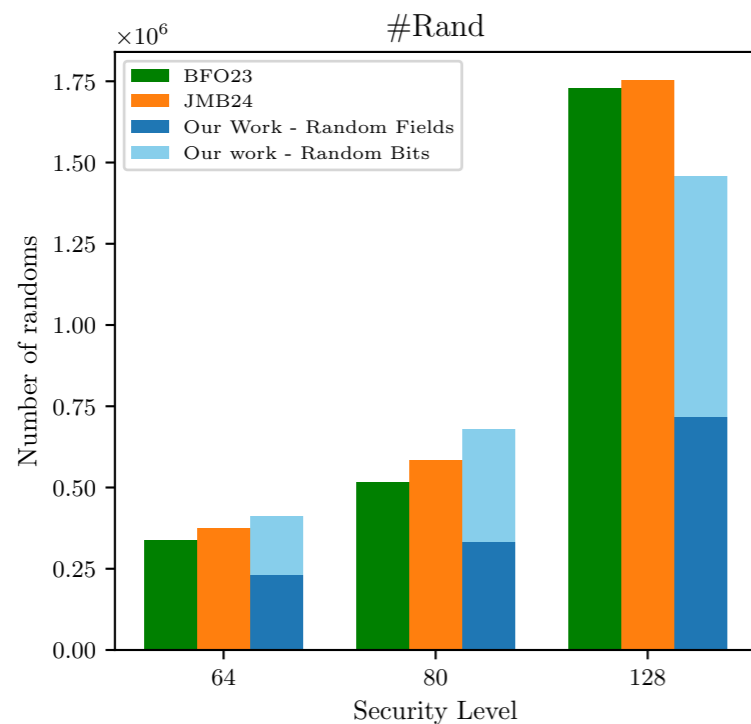


$$p = 2^{-20}$$

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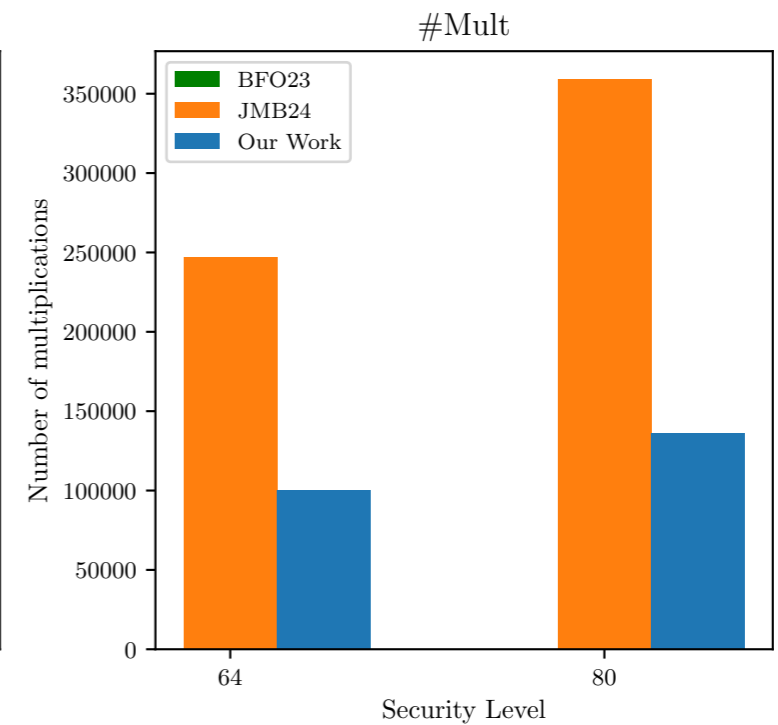
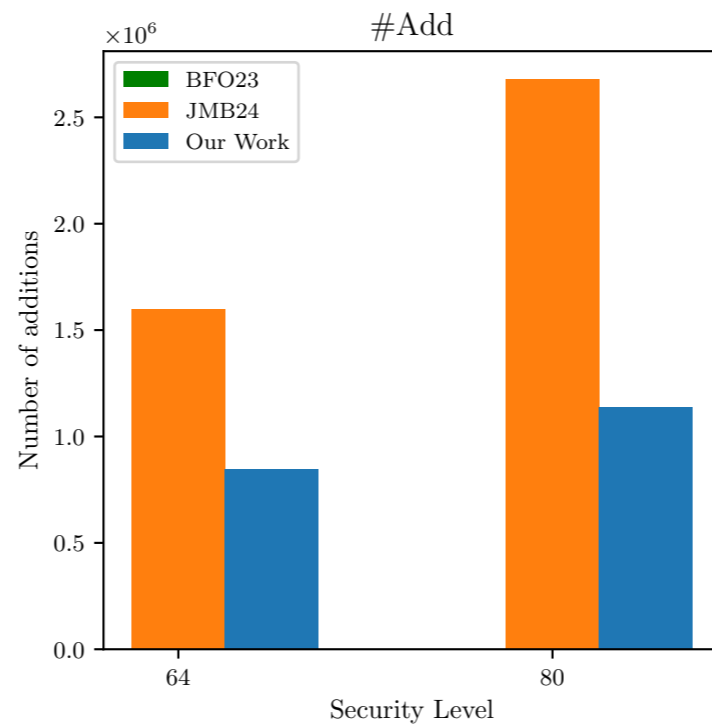
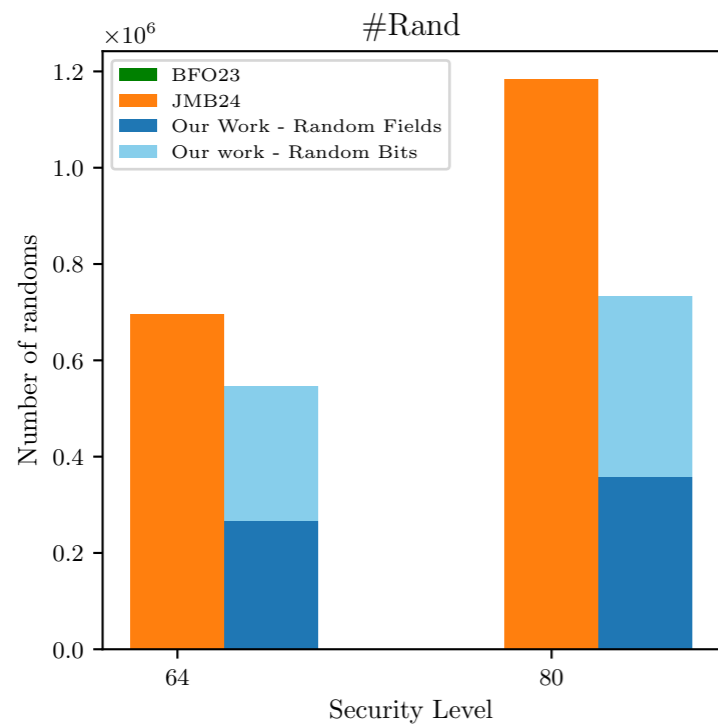


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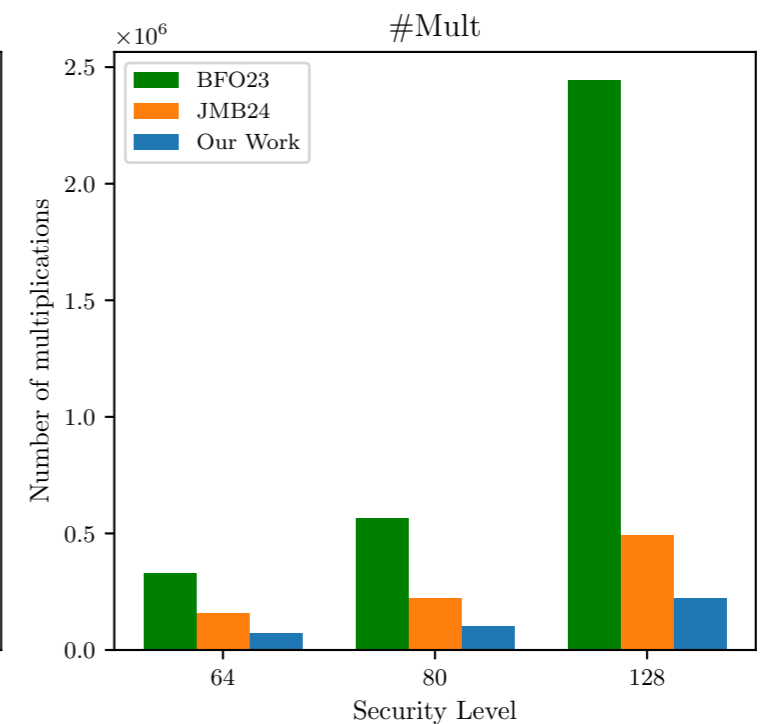
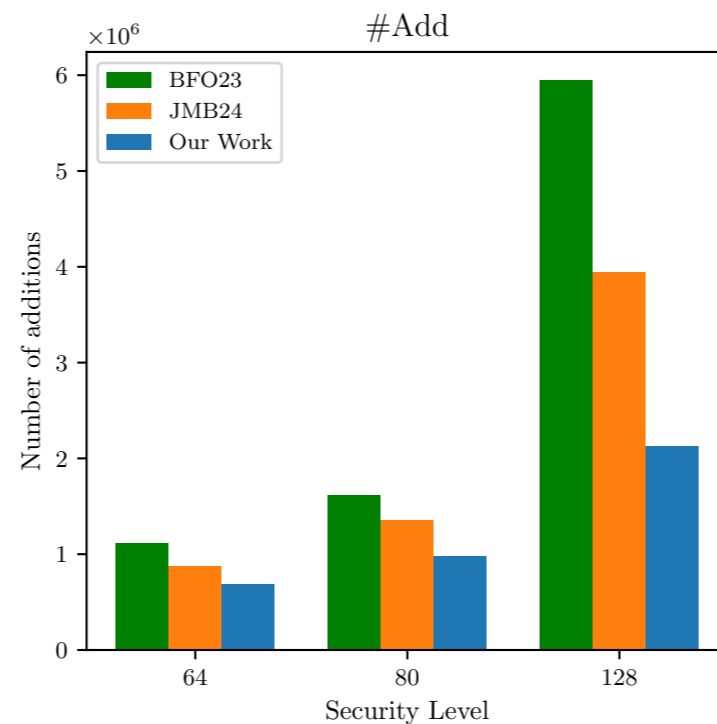
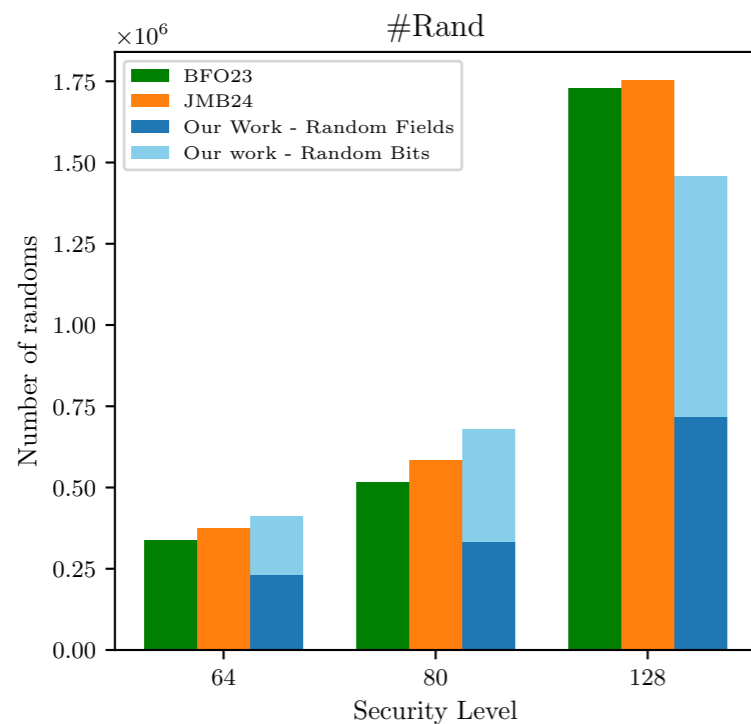


$$p = 2^{-20}$$

# Application on AES



$$p = 2^{-16}$$



$$p = 2^{-20}$$

# Conclusion



## Foundations

Random probing security & verification (small circuits)



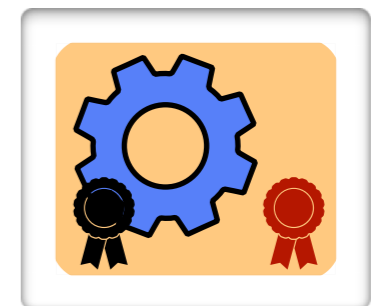
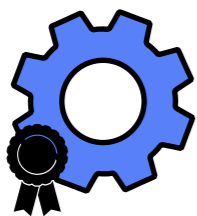
## Scaling up

Composition frameworks (larger circuits)



## Building blocks

Design of efficient gadgets



Black-box secure

Black-box and  
random probing  
secure

Black-box and  
physically secure

# Conclusion



## Foundations

Random probing security & verification (small circuits)



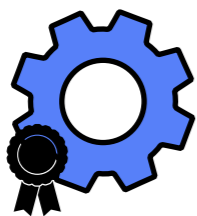
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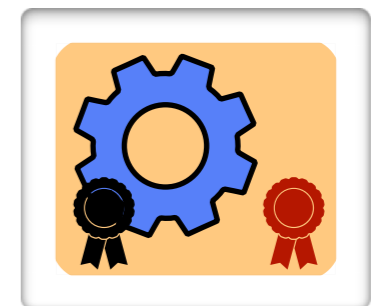
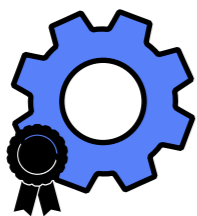
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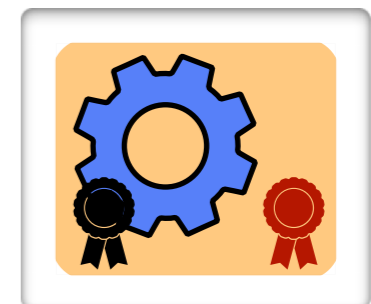
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# Perspectives



## Design of more efficient gadgets

Better trade-off complexity/security



## Design of masking friendly schemes

Better trade-off complexity/security



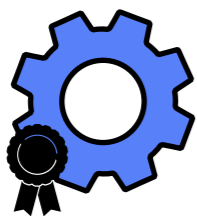
## Evaluation in the gate model

Tighter reduction from physical security



## Development of advanced security tools

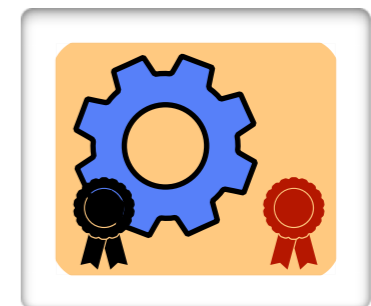
Verification of customized implementations



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# Perspectives



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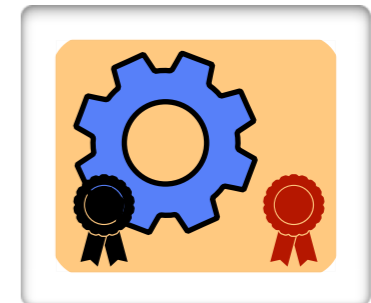
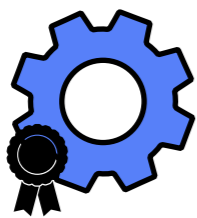
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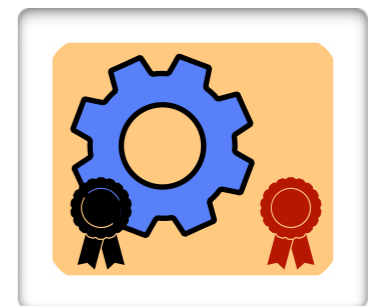
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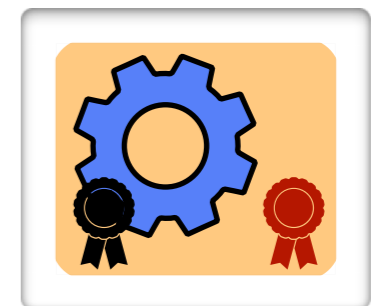
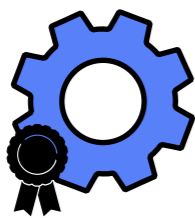
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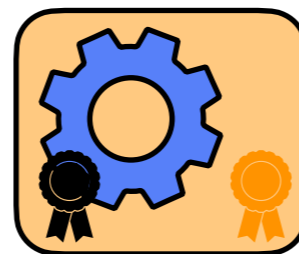
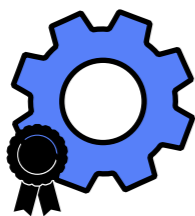
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Questions?



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