



Presentation of the VeriSiCC Project (2018-2022)

Sonia Belaïd

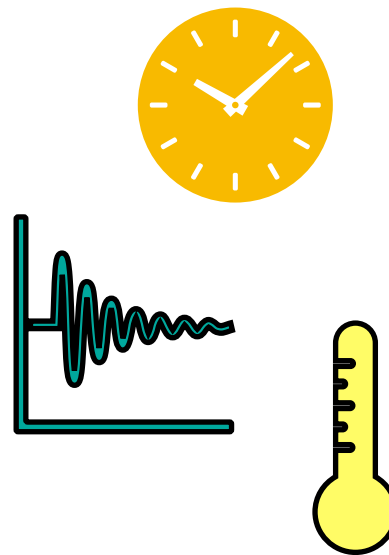
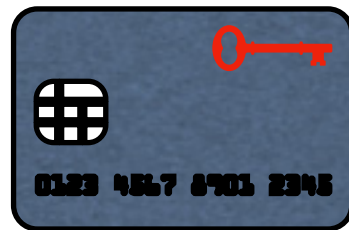
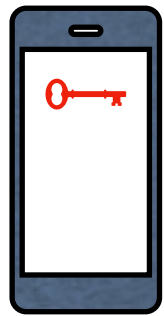
September 22, 2022

Sincere thanks to [LIP6](#) which graciously makes a room available for this event.

Motivation

Side-Channel Attacks and Masking

Cryptographic implementations



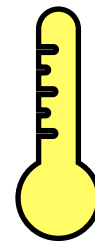
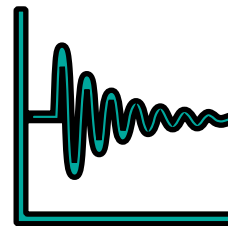
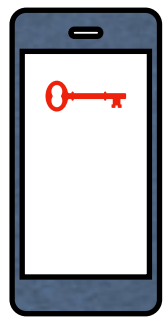
Mathematical tools:

- Probability theory
- Linear algebra
- Statistics



Side-Channel Attacks and Masking

Cryptographic implementations

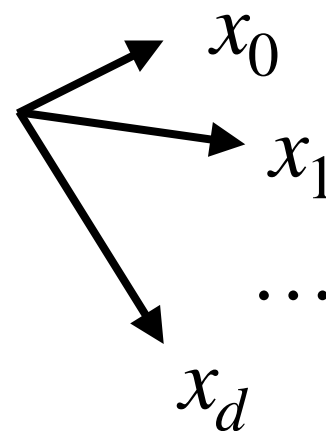


Mathematical tools:

- Probability theory
- Linear algebra
- Statistics



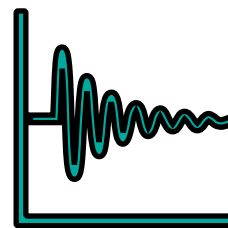
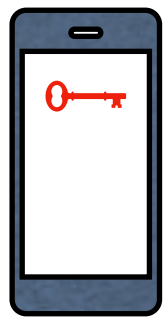
Masking: each sensitive variable x



$$x = x_0 \star x_1 \star \dots \star x_d$$

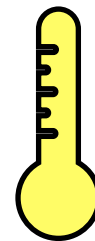
Side-Channel Attacks and Masking

Cryptographic implementations



Mathematical tools:

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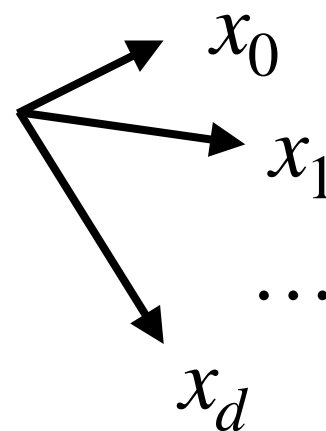


Attack complexity:
a priori exponential in d



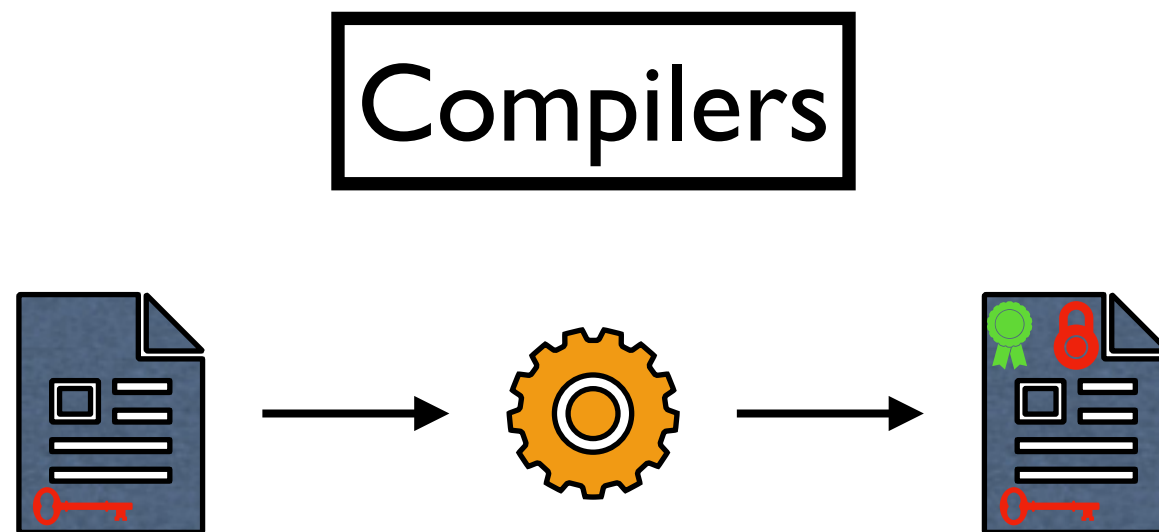
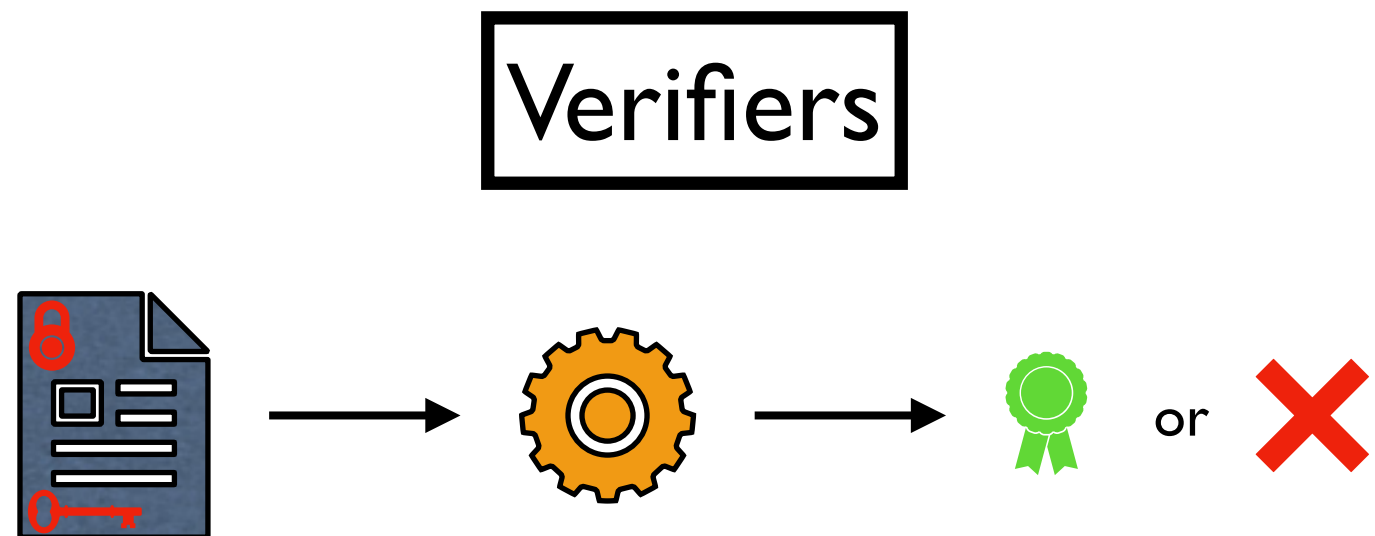
Implementation complexity:
at least quadratic in d

Masking: each sensitive variable x



$$x = x_0 \star x_1 \star \dots \star x_d$$

Verifiers and Compilers



Limitations of Current Tools

Verifiers

- **Efficiency**: exponential in the size of the circuit
- **Scope**: not dedicated to a final embedded devices, possible errors while adapting the output implementation
- **Realism**: only dependent on abstract leakage models

Compilers

- **Efficiency**: inefficient implementations with a large amount of randomness
- **Scope**: not all the input operations are handled
- **Realism**: only dependent on abstract leakage models

Actors & Objectives

Actors

FUI project funded by **bpifrance** and **région Ile-de-France**



6 partners

ANSSI

PARIS



ANSSI

INRIA

SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS



IDEMIA

COURBEVOIE



**UNIVERSITÉ DU
LUXEMBOURG**

LUXEMBOURG



NINJALAB

MONTPELLIER

NinjaLab

CRYPTOEXPERTS

PROJECT COORDINATOR

PARIS



VeriSiCC Objectives

Characterization Method

- Determine what leakage to evaluate

Verifiers

- Improve the current verifiers in terms of efficiency, scope and realism

Compilers

- Improve the current verifiers in terms of efficiency, scope and realism

Project Organization

Tasks

- SP1: Analysis of the state of the art and needs
- SP2: Selection of new techniques
 - Formal language and countermeasures
 - Efficient formal verification of implementations
 - Generation and optimization of secure implementations
- SP3: Prototypes
 - Verification tool
 - Compiler
 - Characterization of devices
- SP4: Demonstrator

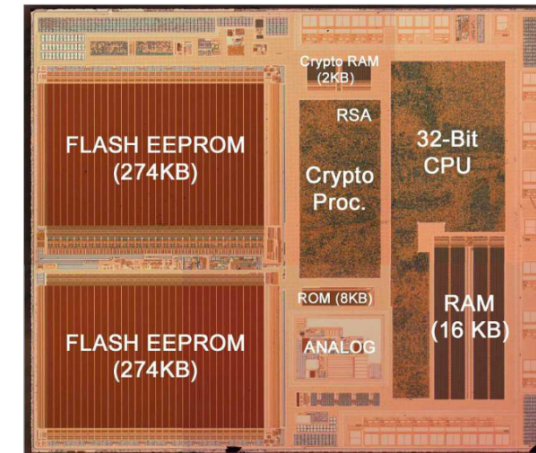
Project Organization

- Regular meetings between all the partners
 - Every 3 months with a different partner (when possible)
- 2 public seminars with selected invited speakers
 - September, 25th 2019 at Sorbonne University
 - **Septembre, 22nd 2022 at Sorbonne University**

Outputs

Characterization

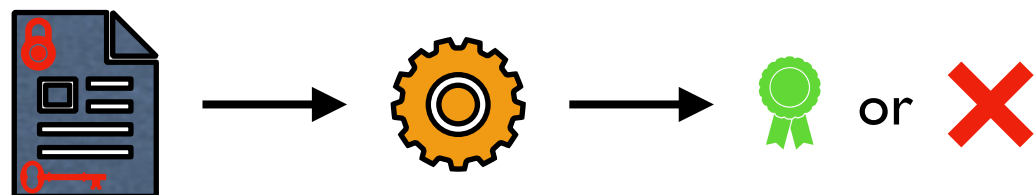
- One device: OpenCard (ARM core SC 100)



- Study of single instructions on 32-bit registers: *adds*, *eors* and *ands*
 - significant leakage of the **least significant byte**
 - observed leakages are well modelled by the **Hamming Weight**
 - the **register choice** shows to have an impact on the side-channel leakage
 - **transition leakages** from two consecutive instructions over two sets of independent registers
- Study of a masked bit-wise AND gadget with 4 shares
 - strong leakage related to all 4 bytes of the manipulated registers
 - no leakage on combination of shares

Verifiers and Compilers

Verifiers



- * **maskVerif**: hardware implementations
- * **Tornado**: register-probing model
- * **VRAPS**: random probing model
- * **scverif**: device features
- * **IronMask**: completeness

Compilers



- * **Tornado**: least number of refresh from three main gadgets
- * **Random probing compiler**

Practical Evaluation

Target cryptographic primitive: PRESENT S-box

- 3 implementations:

- Unprotected
- 2-share from [BGG+21]
- 3-share from [BGG+21]

- Main results

- * Leakage similar to what was obtained in the characterization phase
- * **First-order leakage** on the 2-share implementation on the OpenCard
- * **No first- or second-order leakage** on the 3-share implementation on the OpenCard

What's Next?

- Converge towards a **generic characterization**
- **Include** this automatic characterization **into our verifiers and compilers**
- **Verify** on **concrete devices** again