

THRESHOLD CRYPTOGRAPHY AGAINST COMBINED ATTACKS

Lauren De Meyer

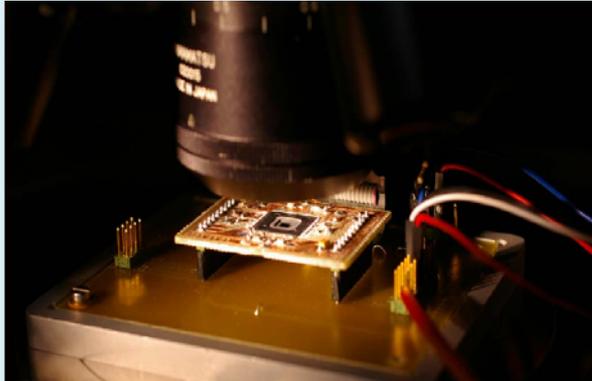
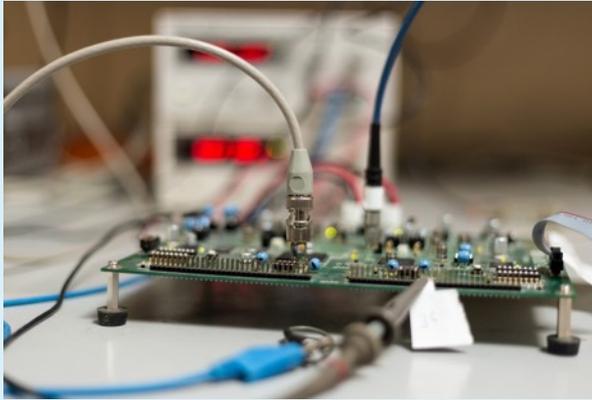
Joint work with Oscar Reparaz, Victor Arribas, Begül Bilgin,
Svetla Nikova, Ventzi Nikov, Vincent Rijmen, Nigel Smart

NIST

fwo



KU LEUVEN



Back to the 90's

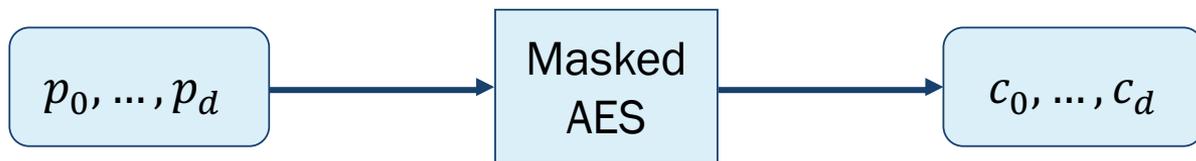
- Differential **Power** Analysis (DPA) - Paul Kocher 1999 [1]
- Differential **Fault** Analysis (DFA) - Biham and Shamir 1997 [2]

[1] Paul C. Kocher, Joshua Jaffe, Benjamin Jun: Differential Power Analysis. CRYPTO 1999: 388-397
[2] Eli Biham, Adi Shamir: Differential Fault Analysis of Secret Key Cryptosystems. CRYPTO 1997: 513-525

Countermeasures

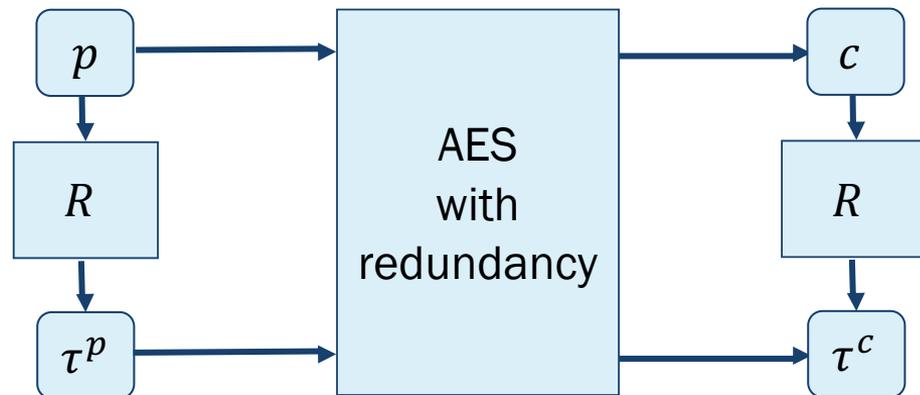
■ Against side-channel attacks:

- *Hiding*
- **Masking**

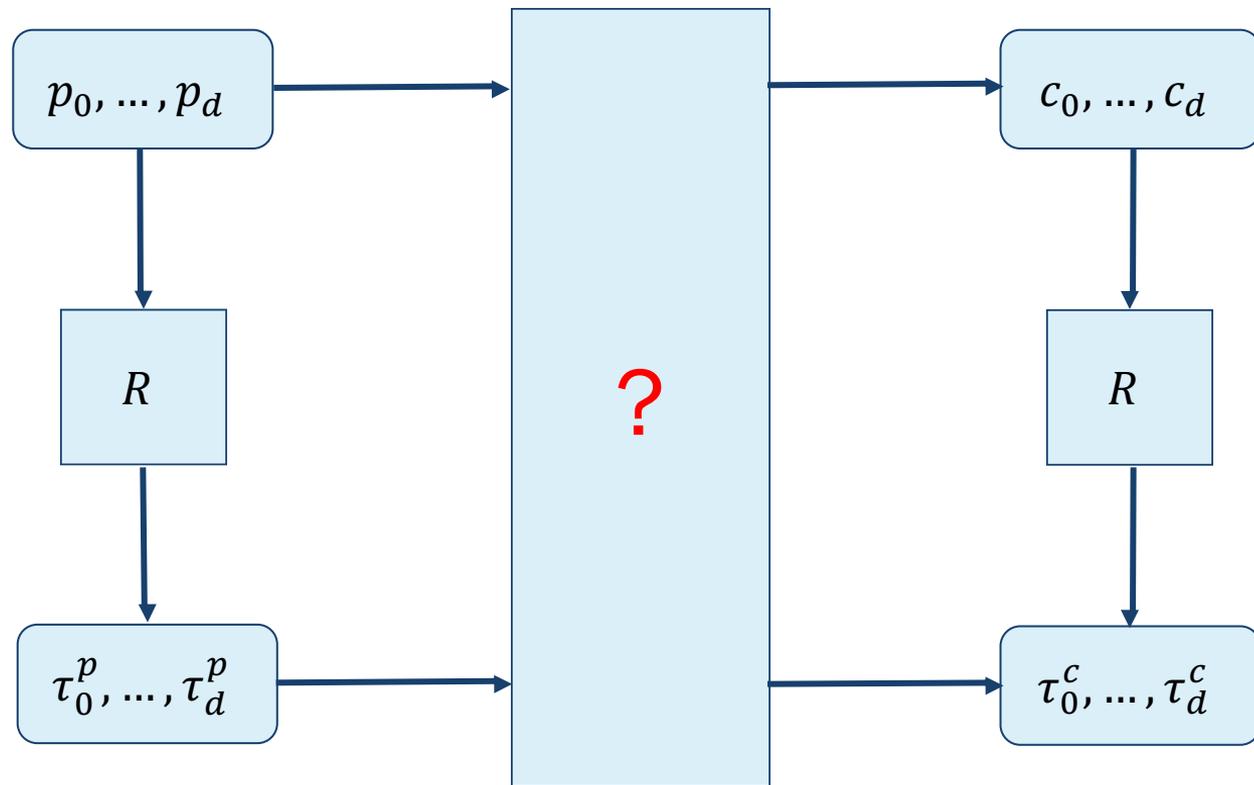


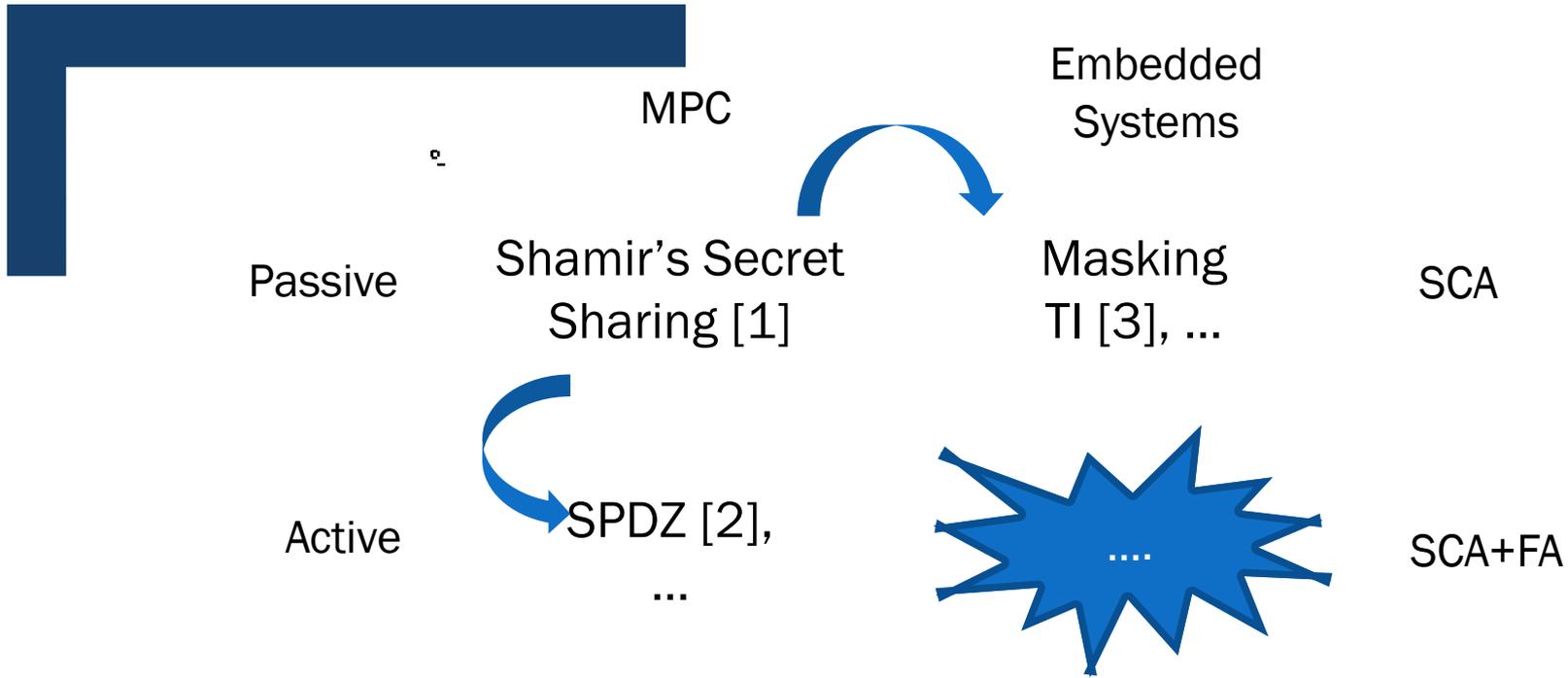
■ Against fault attacks:

- *Repetition, redundancy (error detecting codes), tags,...*
- **Detection, correction or infection**



Combined Attacks





Threshold Cryptography

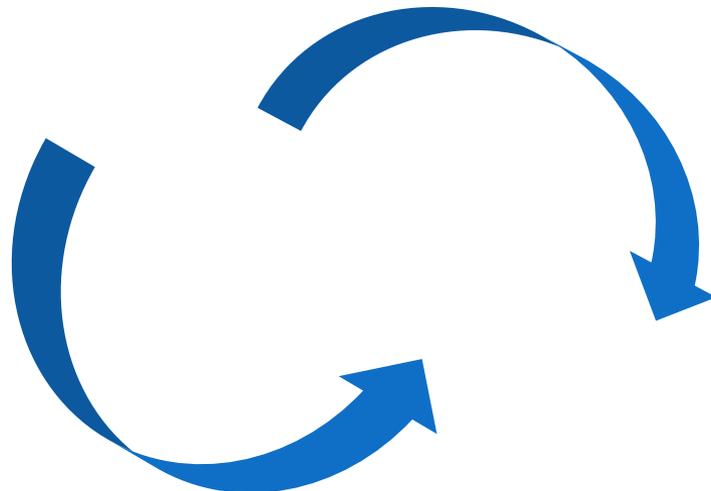
[1] Adi Shamir: How to Share a Secret. Commun. ACM 22(11): 612-613 (1979)

[2] Ivan Damgård, Valerio Pastro, Nigel P. Smart, Sarah Zakarias: Multiparty Computation from Somewhat Homomorphic Encryption. CRYPTO 2012: 643-662

[3] Svetla Nikova, Vincent Rijmen, Martin Schläffer: Secure Hardware Implementation of Nonlinear Functions in the Presence of Glitches. J. Cryptology 24(2): 292-321 (2011)

Two Proposals:

- M&M:
 - To be presented at CHES 2019 [2]
 - Extension of Masking schemes (TI,...)



- CAPA:
 - Presented at Crypto 2018 [1]
 - Based on active MPC protocol SPDZ

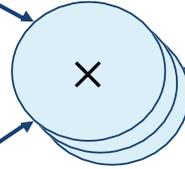
[1] Oscar Reparaz, Lauren De Meyer, Begül Bilgin, Victor Arribas, Svetla Nikova, Ventsislav Nikov, Nigel P. Smart: CAPA: The Spirit of Beaver Against Physical Attacks. CRYPTO (1) 2018: 121-151

[2] Lauren De Meyer, Victor Arribas, Svetla Nikova, Ventsislav Nikov, Vincent Rijmen: M&M: Masks and Macs against Physical Attacks. IACR Trans. Cryptogr. Hardw. Embed. Syst.2019(1): 25-50 (2019)

Data block: $x \in GF(2^k)$

MAC key: $\alpha \in GF(2^k)^m$

Used 1x!
Secret!

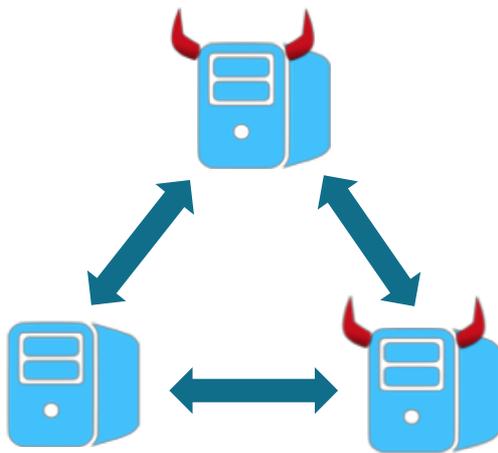


tag: $\tau^x \in GF(2^k)^m$

$$\Pr[\text{faulted tag}=\text{consistent}] = 2^{-km}$$

Information-theoretic MAC tags

CAPA: from MPC to Embedded Security

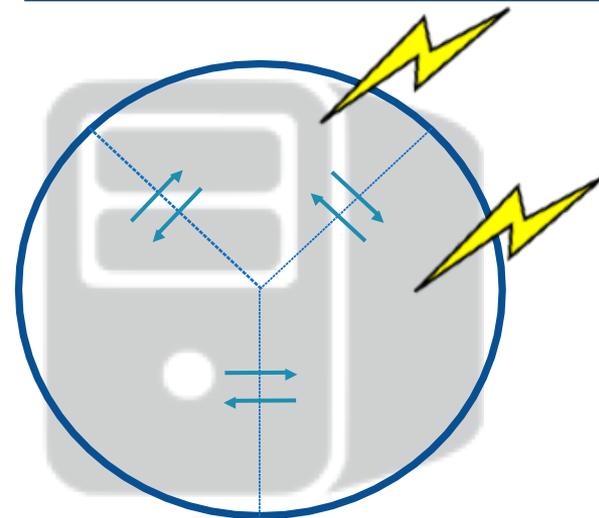


- Active Adversary
- Dishonest Majority

- Expensive communication
- Local memory relatively cheap
- Adversaries \subset Parties (internal)
- Rushing adversary

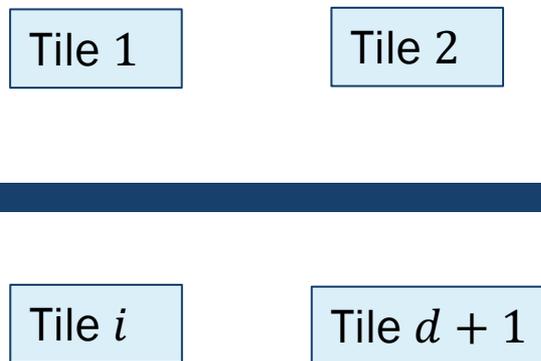
- Communication = wiring
- Restricted Storage
- External Adversary
- Zero propagation delay ~ synchronized parties

Tile-probe-and-fault-model



Tile-probe-and-fault Model

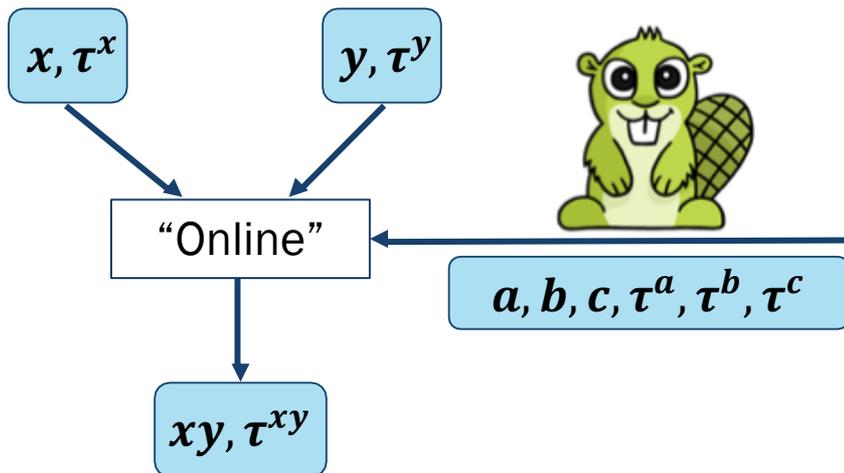
- Static Adversary
- Side-Channel Adversary:
 - Probe ALL intermediates within d tiles
 - Correct value disclosed with probability 1
- Faulting Adversary:
 - Exact and known (~very precise laser)
 - In up to d tiles
 - Probability 1
 - Random (~clock glitching)
 - No tile restriction
- Combined Adversary:
 - Combination and interaction of faults and probes within d tiles



CAPA: Beaver Multiplications

“Online” phase:

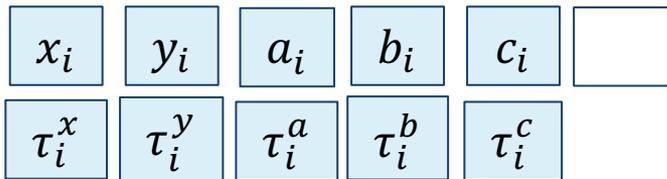
- Beaver multiplications: “Blind” the inputs
- MAC tag check of “Blinded” values



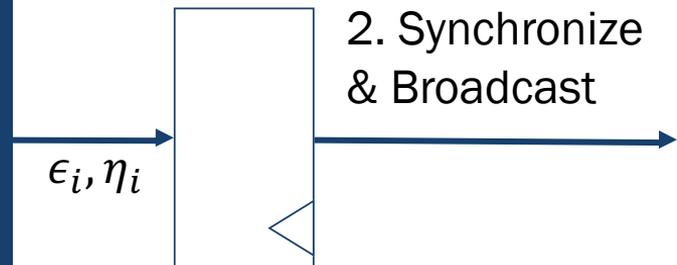
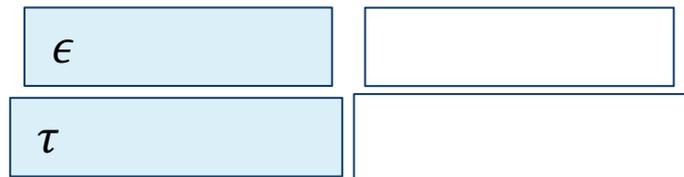
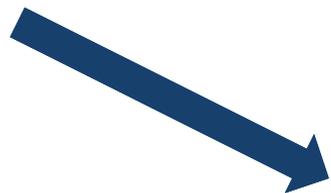
“Offline” phase:

- Generate auxiliary data
- Independent of key/inputs

“Offline”:
Random a, b
 $c = ab$



TILE i



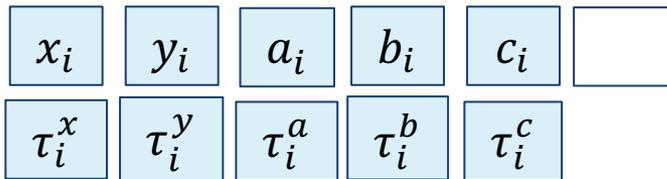
4. Beaver Computation

$$z_i = c_i \oplus \epsilon b_i \oplus \eta a_i \oplus \epsilon \eta$$

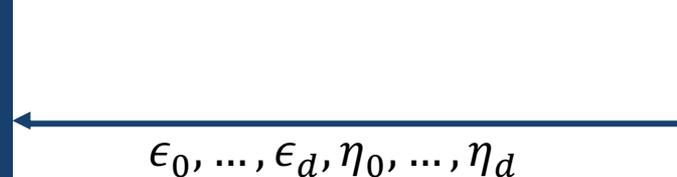
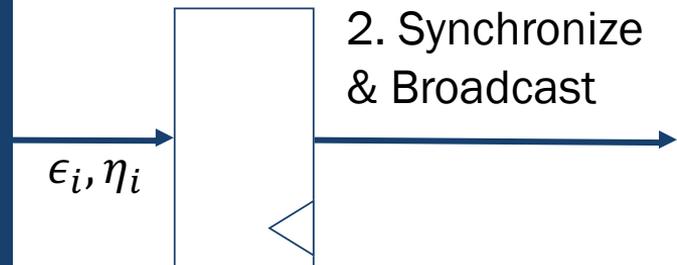
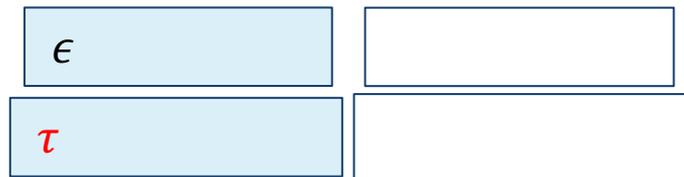
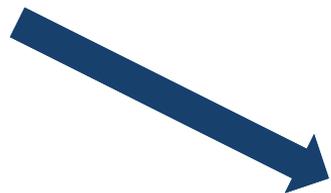
$$\tau_i^z = \tau^c \oplus \epsilon \tau_i^b \oplus \eta \tau_i^a \oplus \epsilon \eta$$



$$\epsilon = x \oplus a$$



TILE i



4. Beaver Computation

$$z_i = c_i \oplus \epsilon b_i \oplus \eta a_i \oplus \epsilon \eta$$

$$\tau_i^z = \tau^c \oplus \epsilon \tau_i^b \oplus \eta \tau_i^a \oplus \epsilon \eta$$

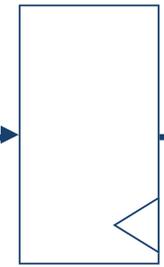


$$\epsilon = x \oplus a$$

TILE i

α_i ϵ τ_i^ϵ

MAC tag check



Synchronize
& Broadcast

Δ_i

$\Delta_0, \dots, \Delta_d$

$\Delta = 0?$



$$\Delta = \epsilon \alpha \oplus \tau^\epsilon$$

$\Delta \neq 0?$



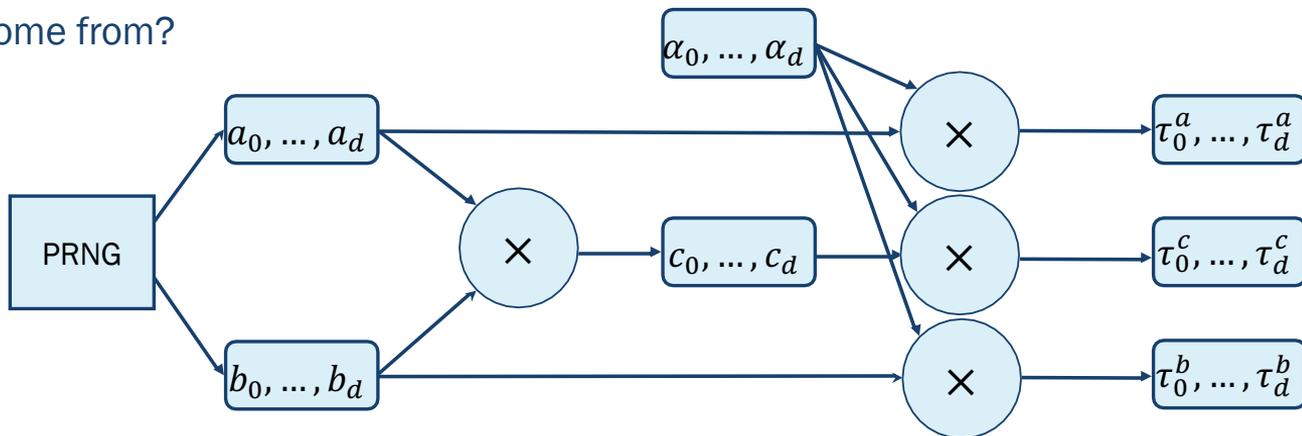
CAPA Preprocessing Phase

- Where do Beavers come from?



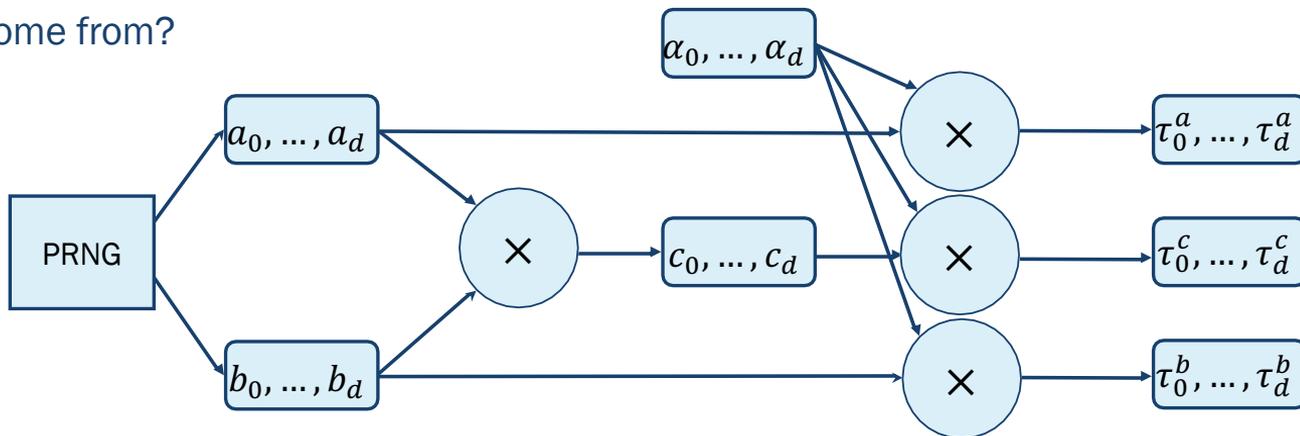
CAPA Preprocessing Phase

- Where do Beavers come from?



CAPA Preprocessing Phase

- Where do Beavers come from?



- Detecting bad Beavers



Like SPDZ: Sacrificing



CAPA Results

- Implementation = very costly!

- *Example: AES with detection probability 0.996*

	<i>d = 1</i>	<i>d = 2</i>
Area (kGE)	122	215
- Evaluation	28	42
- Preprocessing	94	173
Randomness/S-box (<i>bytes</i>)	64	156

- *Superstrong* security:

- *Adversary is **very** powerful*
- *~internal adversary (MPC)*
- *realistic?*

- The alternative route to combined countermeasures:

- *Start from masking*
- *Add fault countermeasure*

M&M Adversary Model

- Side-Channel Adversary:
 - *d-probing model*
 - *Noisy leakage model*
- Faulting Adversary:
 - *Fault = stochastic additive error*
 - Unlimited # bits
 - *Fault = exact*
 - Limited to d shares
- NOT tile-probe-and-fault

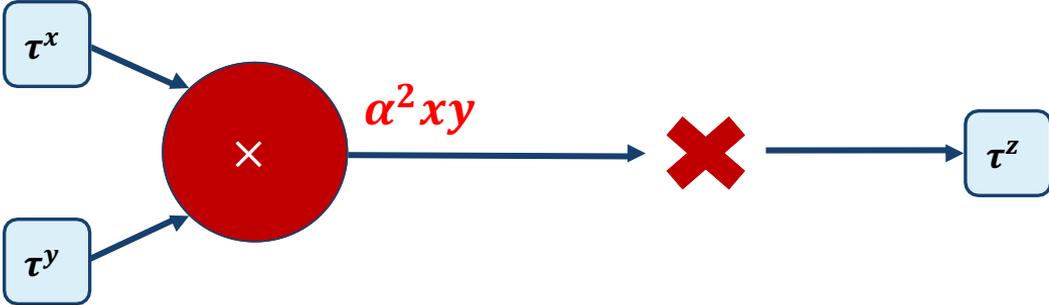


M&M Multiplication

Masks:



MACs:

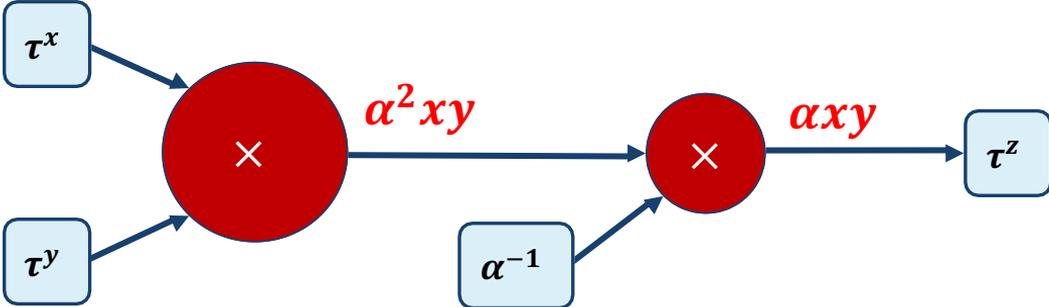


M&M Multiplication

Masks:



MACs:

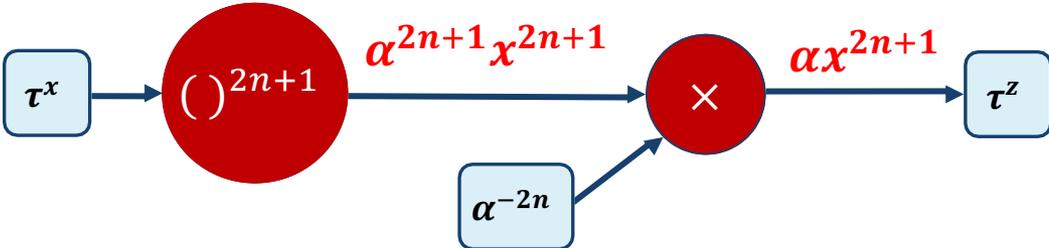


Or other operations....

Masks:



MACs:

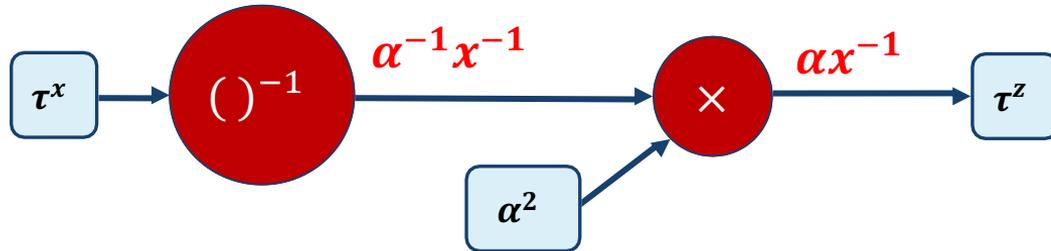


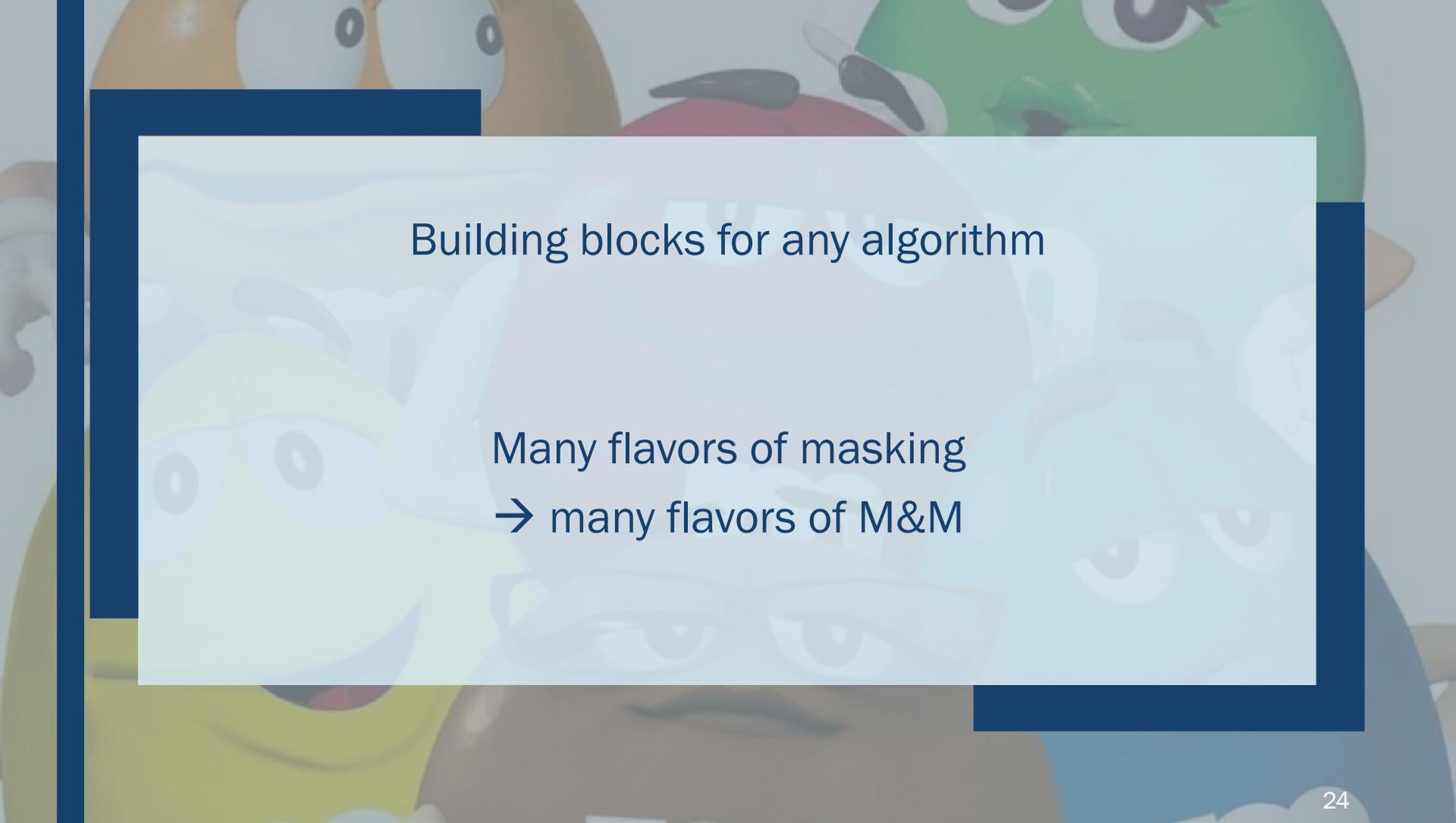
And even...

Masks:



MACs:

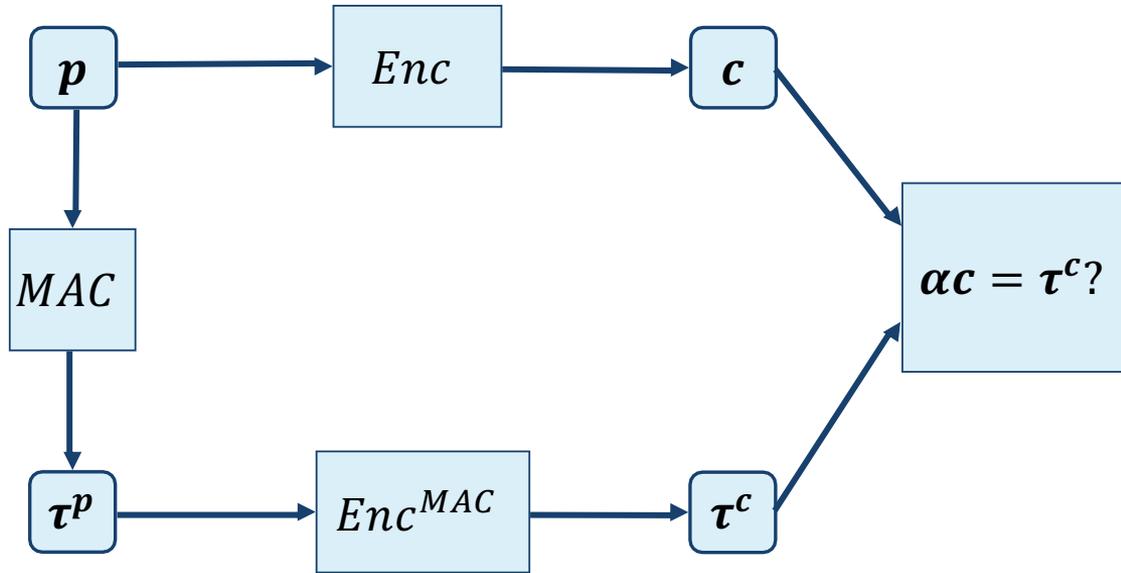


The background of the slide features a collage of various M&M's characters in different colors and expressions, including a yellow one with a wide smile, a red one with a neutral expression, a green one with a slight frown, and a blue one with a neutral expression. The characters are rendered in a soft, semi-transparent style.

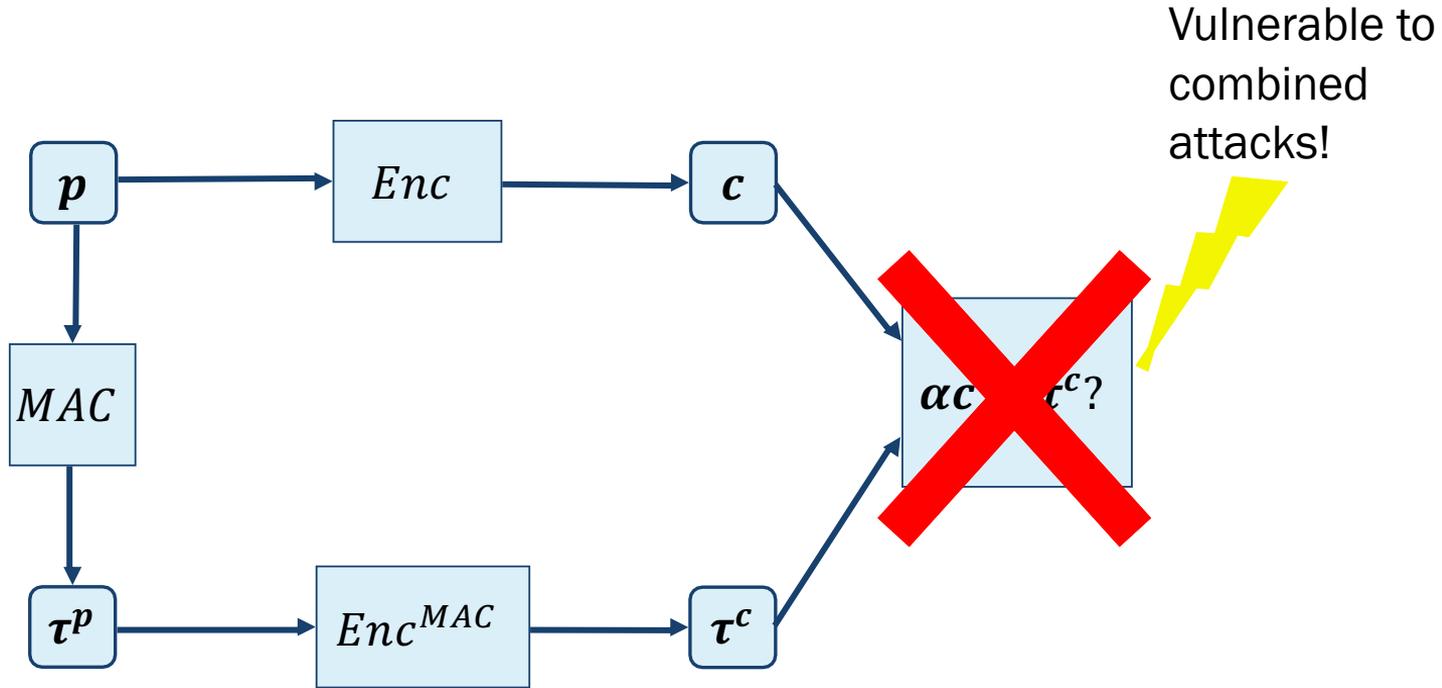
Building blocks for any algorithm

Many flavors of masking
→ many flavors of M&M

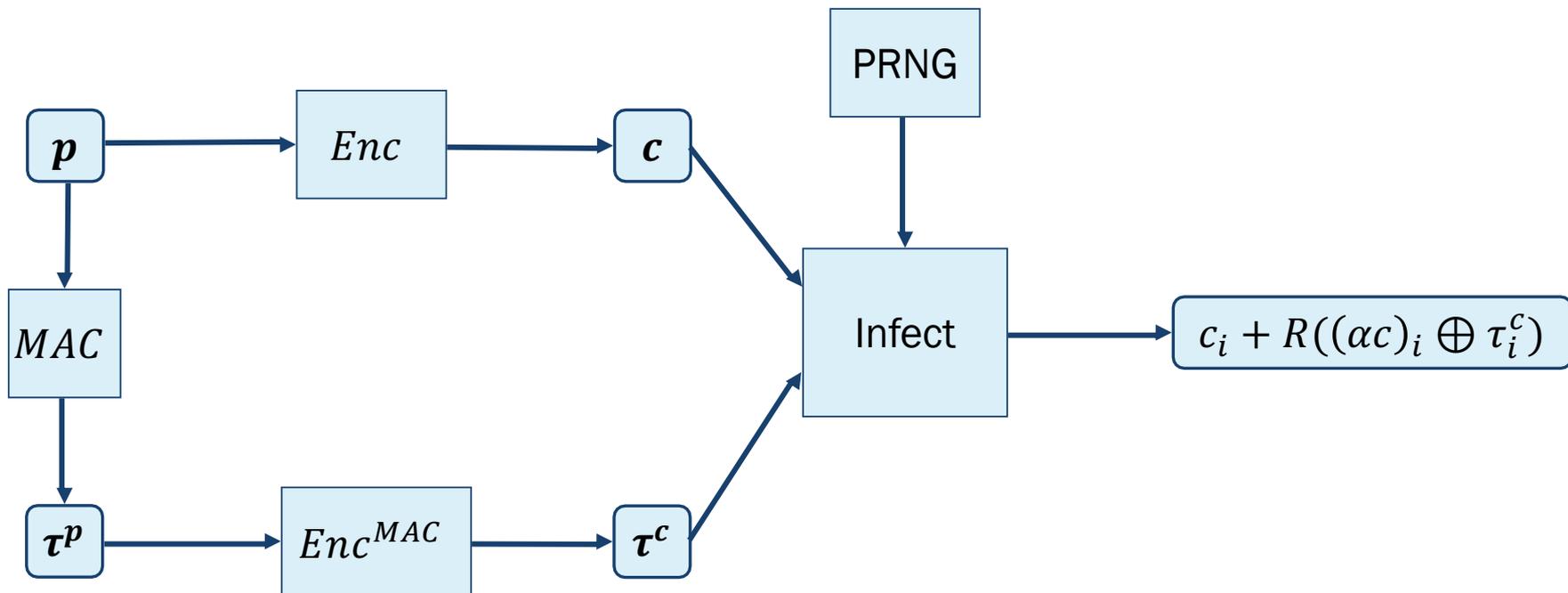
How to check?



How to check?



Infective Computation



M&M Results

- Much Lower cost

- *Example: AES with detection probability 0.996*

	<i>d = 1</i>	<i>d = 2</i>
Area (kGE)	19.2	33.2
Randomness/S-box (bits)	116	348

- *Overhead factor ~2.53-2.63!*

- Adversary model weaker but more realistic

- BUT combined attacks....

- *Not vulnerable to state-of-the-art attacks*

- *But not provably secure since not derived from MPC*

Face-off



•

d -th order DPA

- #probes
- Coupling
- Glitches

d

X

✓

Unlimited in d tiles

✓

✓

d -shot DFA

- Detection probability
- Exact faults
- Stochastic faults
- Safe Errors

$1 - 2^{-km}$

Unlimited in d shares

Unlimited

X

$1 - 2^{-km}$

Unlimited in d tiles

Unlimited

✓

Combined Attacks

- Resist PACA [1]
- Provable security

✓

X

✓

✓

Cheaper generation of Beaver triplets?

Relaxing CAPA adversary?

Provable security against combined attacks at lower cost?

Verification tools for combined attacks?

What's next?

QUESTIONS?

