

# Alexander DeTrano

alexdetrano@gmail.com | 239-821-3995  
Portland, OR

## EDUCATION

### NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

MS IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
2015 | New York, NY

### VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY

BS IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
Minor in Mathematics  
2010 | Villanova, PA

## SKILLS

### SOFTWARE

Verdi • DVE • DVT • JasperGold  
Formal Property Verification •  
JasperGold Security Path Verification

### PROGRAMMING

Code Review:  
SystemVerilog • Verilog • C • C++  
x86 Assembly • ARM Assembly • Java  
Python

Code Writing:  
Python • C • C++ • Bash • MATLAB  
L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

## EXPERIENCE

### INTEL CORP | SECURITY RESEARCHER

June 2015 – Present | Hillsboro, OR

- Pre-silicon security assurance for Intel architectures across a variety of market segments (client chipset, wearables, IOT, automotive, artificial intelligence)
- Threat modeling, risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, design and implementation review for a number of Intel products
- Participate in hardware/firmware/software hackathons
- Recommend security vulnerability fixes and collaborate with cross-discipline teams in multiple geolocations to resolve security issues
- Developed a tool in Python to speed-up reviewing register files

### INTEL CORP | SECURITY VALIDATION ENGINEERING INTERN

Jan 2015 – May 2015 | Hillsboro, OR

- Developed hardware security guidance for 3rd-Party IP (3PIP) providers. The guidance focused on actionable insights that a 3PIP provider with no security knowledge could use to reduce the most common pre-silicon bugs.
- The 3PIP HW security guidance was added as part of Intel's Secure Design Lifecycle.
- Developed a tool in Python which provided an easy way to validate IP assets

## RESEARCH

### ATTACKING A MASKED SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ADVANCED ENCRYPTION STANDARD (AES) | NYU

2014 | New York, NY

- Recovered the secret encryption key from a masked implementation of AES-256 on an Atmel ATmega-163 smart-card using 15 power traces
- First attack targeted the loading of the masks from memory, and recovered the mask with 91% success
- Second attack identified collisions between two AES S-Boxes and recovered the difference between bytes of the key, reducing brute-force attack complexity from  $2^{128}$  to  $2^8$
- Both attacks coded in MATLAB and were accepted to the [DPA Contest V4](#).

## PUBLICATIONS

- [1] A. DeTrano, S. Guilley, X. Guo, N. Karimi, and R. Karri. [Exploiting Small Leakages in Masks to Turn a Second-order Attack into a First-order Attack](#). In *Proceedings of the Fourth Workshop on Hardware and Architectural Support for Security and Privacy*, HASP '15. ACM, 2015.