

### 密码学

第十章 密码学的新方向

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# 章节安排

Outline



AES能量侧信道分析



AES能量侧信道防护



AES故障注入攻击



# 章节安排

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#### AES能量侧信道分析



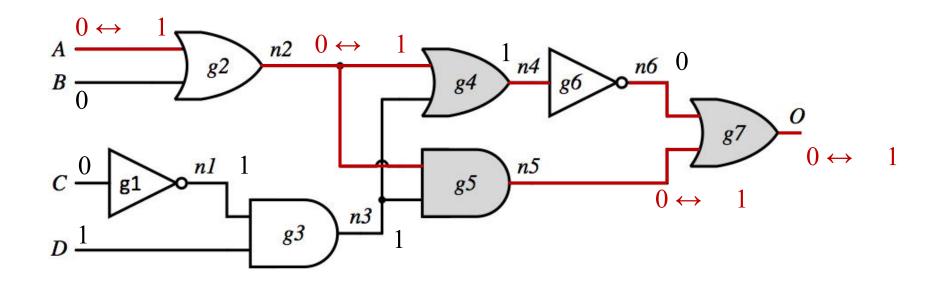
AES能量侧信道防护



AES故障注入攻击

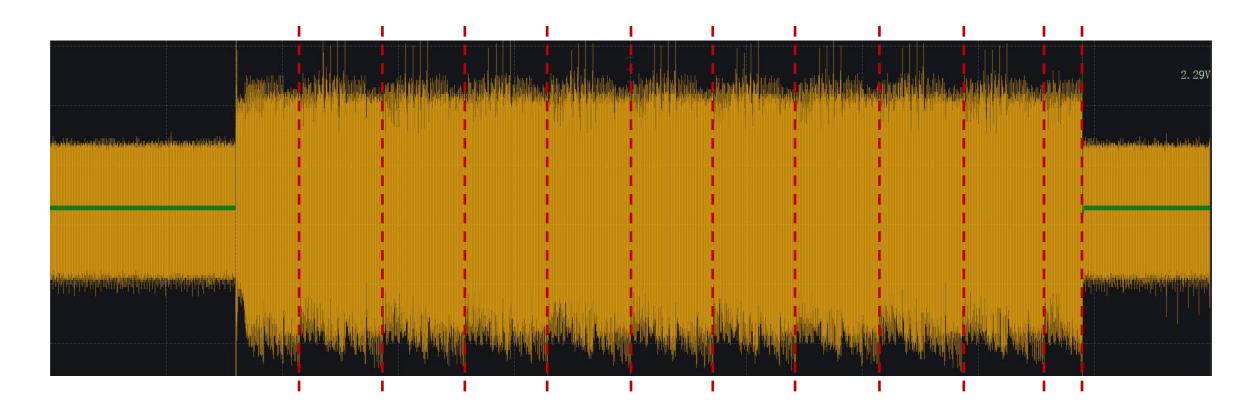


◆ 电路的翻转行为产生能耗

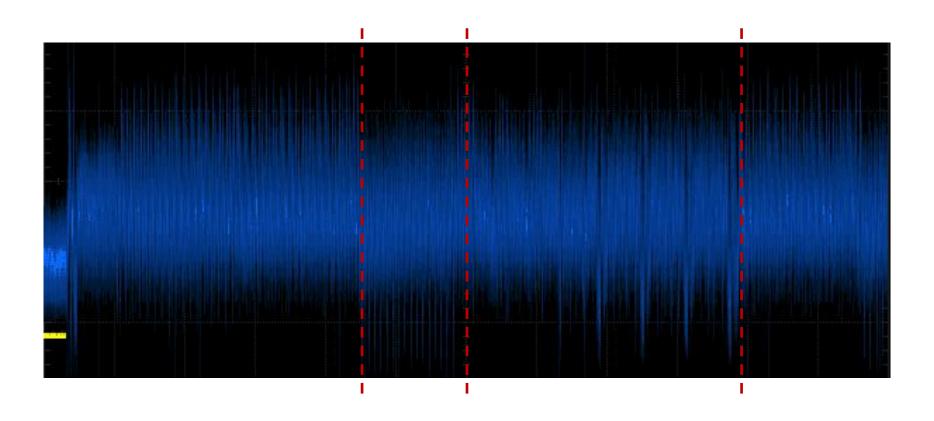




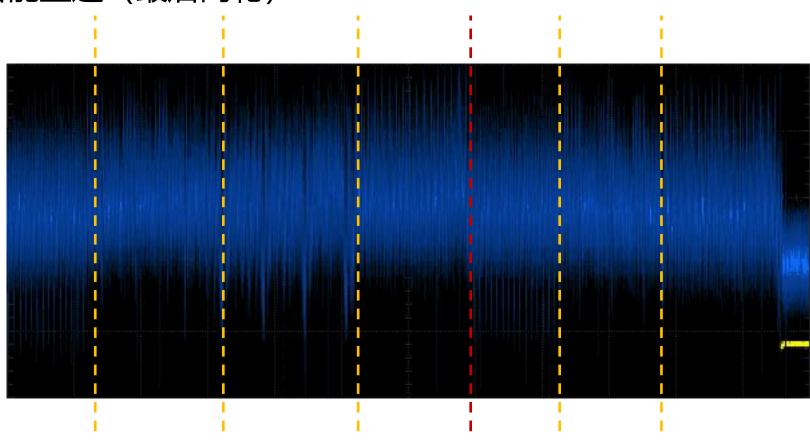
### **★** AES-128加密能量迹



◆ AES加密能量迹 (第一轮)



◆ AES加密能量迹 (最后两轮)

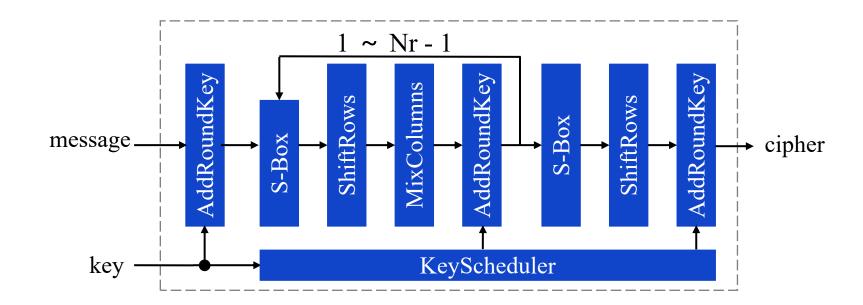


- ※ 汉明重量(Hamming Weight)模型
  - ௺假设X是n比特的变量
  - ✗ X的汉明重量定义为w(X) = ∑x[i], 1 ≤ i ≤ n
- ※ 汉明距离(Hamming Distance)模型
  - ௺假设X和Y都是n比特的变量
  - X和Y的汉明距离定义为d(X, Y) = ∑x[i] ⊕ y[i], 1 ≤ i ≤ n



例, X = 1001, Y= 1100。分别计算X和Y的汉明重量以及X和Y的汉明距离

- ▶ 1: 密钥流向了泄漏负载函数
- ♪ 2: 泄露负载函数通常为非线性环节
- ◆ 3: 泄漏负载函数通常实现混淆功能

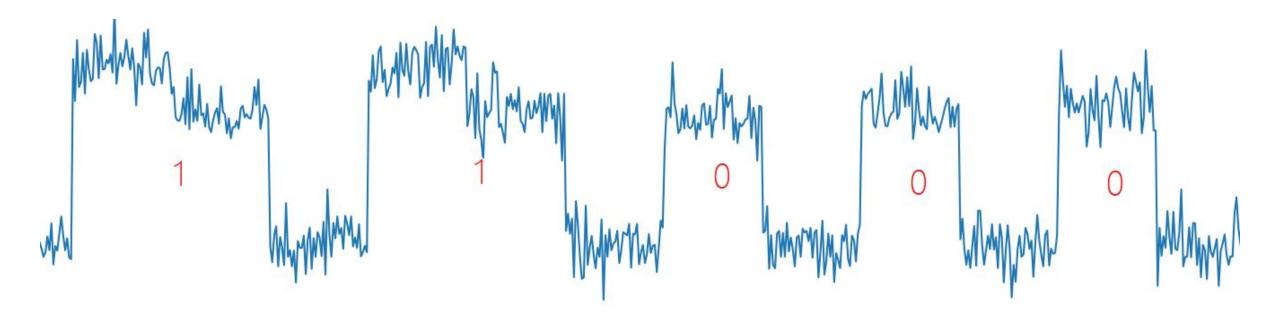




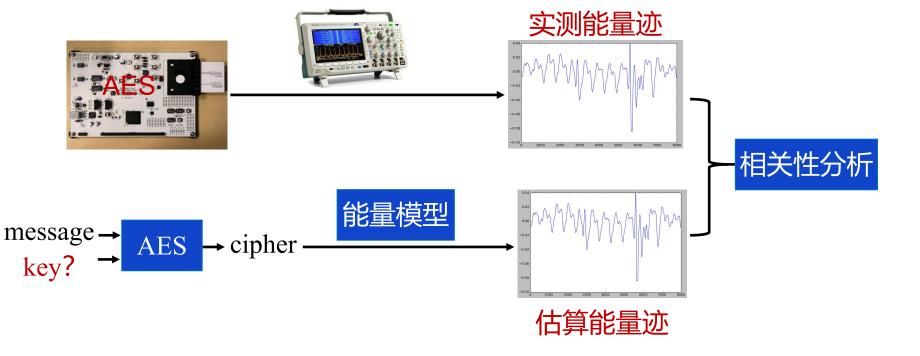


基于人工智能的能 量分析

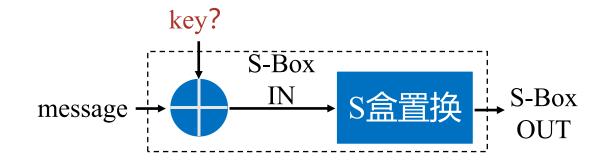
- ◆ 直接从能量迹能够分析出敏感信息
  - ₱ RSA是典型例子
  - ፟ 密钥位为0和1能耗存在差别
  - 直接反映在能量迹波形的形态上



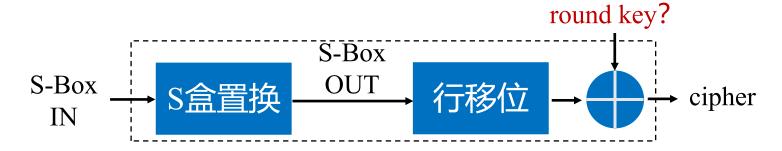
- ◆ AES相关能量侧信道分析
  - ᢞ 能量迹的采集
  - ₹ 理论能量迹的估算
  - ₱ 相关性分析
  - 🗲 密钥恢复



#### ◇ 攻击第一轮



### ◊ 攻击最后一轮



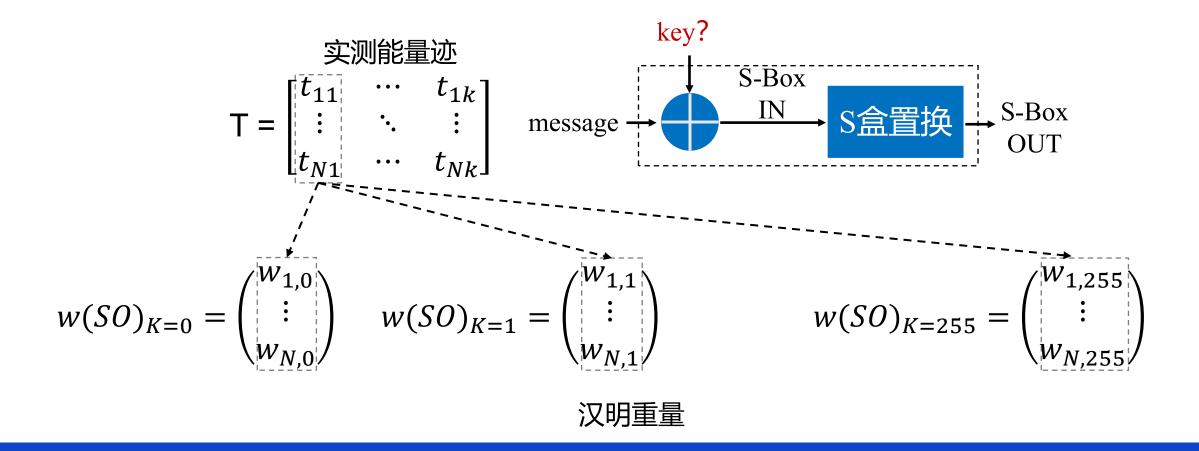
- ♪ 攻击步骤 (以攻击第一轮为例)
  - ✔ S1: 加密N (约10000) 条明文并用示波器采集能量迹 (Power trace)
  - \$\mathbb{\sigma}\$ S2: 对这N条明文,对于每个密钥字节的可能取值key[i] ∈ [0, 255], 1 ≤ i ≤
    - 16,分别计算得到N个S-Box IN和S-Box OUT的值

$$\mathsf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & \cdots & t_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t_{N1} & \cdots & t_{Nk} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathsf{SI} = \begin{bmatrix} si_{1,0} & \cdots & si_{1,255} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ si_{N,0} & \cdots & si_{N,255} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathsf{SO} = \begin{bmatrix} so_{1,0} & \cdots & so_{1,255} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ so_{N,0} & \cdots & so_{N,255} \end{bmatrix}$$
 能量迹 
$$\mathsf{S-Box\ IN}$$
 S-Box OUT

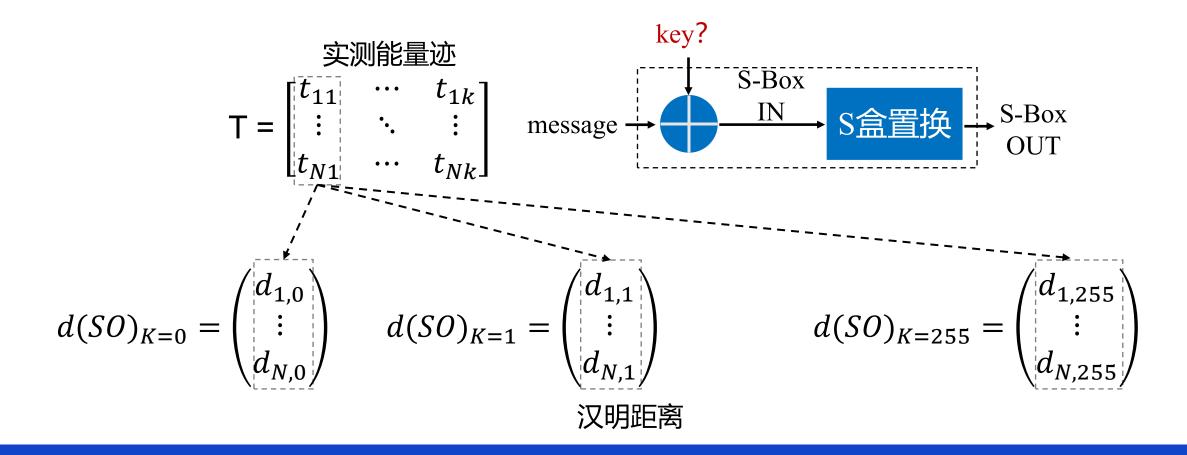
- ♪ 攻击步骤 (以攻击第一轮为例)
  - ▶ S3: 计算SO的汉明重量矩阵
  - ₹ S3: 或者计算SI和SO的汉明距离矩阵

$$w(SO) = \begin{bmatrix} w_{1,0} & \cdots & w_{1,255} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{N,0} & \cdots & w_{N,255} \end{bmatrix}$$
  $d(SI \oplus SO) = \begin{bmatrix} d_{1,0} & \cdots & d_{1,255} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{N,0} & \cdots & d_{N,255} \end{bmatrix}$  汉明重量 汉明距离

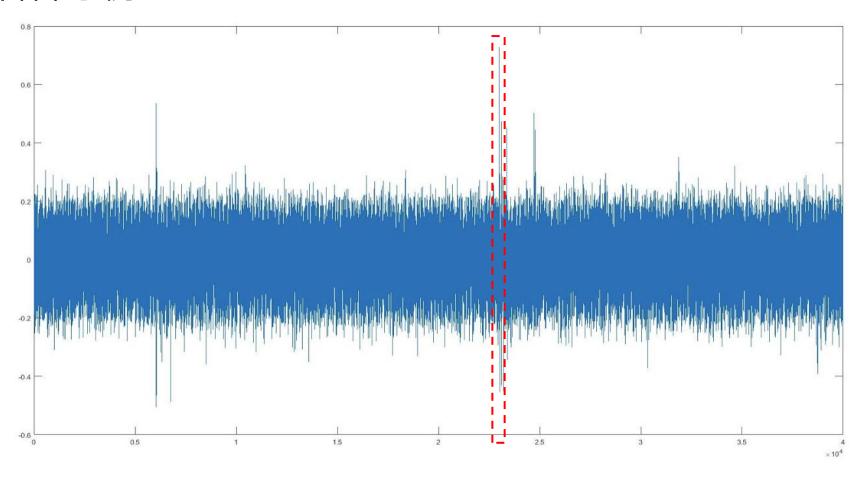
- ◇ 攻击步骤(以攻击第一轮为例)
  - ≸ S4: 相关性分析(Correlation Analysis)



- ◇ 攻击步骤(以攻击第一轮为例)



### ◇ 攻击结果示例



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AES能量侧信道分析



AES能量侧信道防护



AES故障注入攻击



- **◇** AES能量侧信道攻击防护
  - № 随机化 (Randomization) 和噪声 (Random noise)
  - ▶ 掩码算法 (Masking)
  - ∳ 计算闪烁 (Blinking)
  - 定态逻辑 (WDDL)

- 於 随机化 (Randomization)
  - 多条明文执行顺序的随机化,交叉执行
  - ₹ 可并行环节执行顺序的随机化,如16个S-Box执行顺序
- - 用普通计算的能量噪声掩盖加密运算,如并行计算技术
  - ₹ 例如, GPU上的能量侧信道分析比较困难

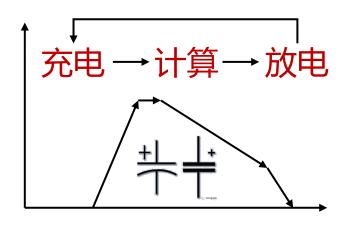
### ▶ 掩码算法 (Masking)



TELECOM ParisTech SEN research group. DPA Contest (4th edition), 2013-2014. http://www.DPAcontest.org/v4/.

```
Algorithm 1: AES-256 used for the DPA contest v4 [TEL14].
   Input: Plaintext X, seen as 16 bytes X_i, i \in [0, 15],
               Key schedule, 15 128-bit constants RoundKey[r], r \in [0, 14]
   Output: Ciphertext X, seen as 16 bytes X_i, i \in [0, 15]
 1 Draw a random offset, uniformly in [0, 15]
 2 X = X \oplus \mathsf{Mask}_{\mathsf{offset}}
                                                         /* Plaintext blinding */
                                            /* All rounds but the last one */
 3 for r \in [0, 12] do
        X = X \oplus \mathsf{RoundKey}[r]
                                                                   /* AddRoundKey */
       for i \in [0, 15] do
            X_i = \mathsf{MaskedSubBytes}_{\mathsf{offset}+i+r}(X_i)
       end
       X = \mathsf{ShiftRows}(X)
        X = \mathsf{MixColumns}(X)
        X = X \oplus \mathsf{MaskCompensation}_{\mathsf{offset}+1+r}
11 end
                                                                     /* Last round */
12 X = X \oplus \mathsf{RoundKey}[13]
13 for i \in [0, 15] do
     X_i = \mathsf{MaskedSubBytes}_{\mathsf{offset}+13+r}(X_i)
15 end
16 X = \mathsf{ShiftRows}(X)
17 X = X \oplus \mathsf{RoundKey}[14]
                                                      /* Ciphertext demasking */
\mathbf{18} \ \ X = X \oplus \mathsf{MaskCompensationLastRound}_{\mathsf{offset}+14}
```

- ♪ 计算闪烁 (Blinking)
  - ፟ 借鉴了人眼的生物特征
  - 利用存储能量执行敏感计算
  - ₹ 无法抵御基于IR的能量分析



Ivan Martinovic, Doug Davies, Mario Frank, Daniele Perito, Tomas Ros, and Dawn Song. 2012. On the feasibility of side-channel attacks with brain-computer interfaces. In Proceedings of the 21st USENIX conference on Security symposium (Security'12). USENIX Association, USA, 34.

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AES能量侧信道分析



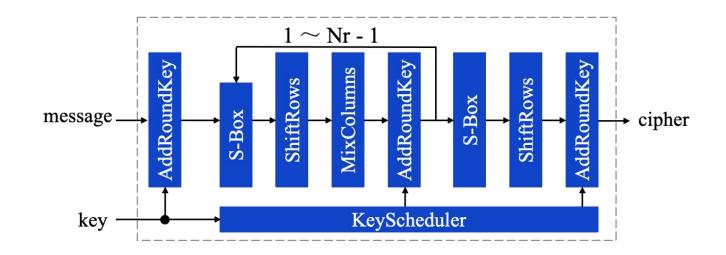
AES能量侧信道防护



AES故障注入攻击



- ✓ S盒变换 S-Box (故障效应由S盒定义决定)
- グ 行移位 ShiftRows (只是故障位置发生变化)
- グ 列混合 MixColumns (故障从1字节扩散到4字节)
- ♪ 加轮密钥 AddRoundKey (结果相应字节发生故障)
- ※ 密钥扩展 KeyScheduler (轮密钥发生错误)

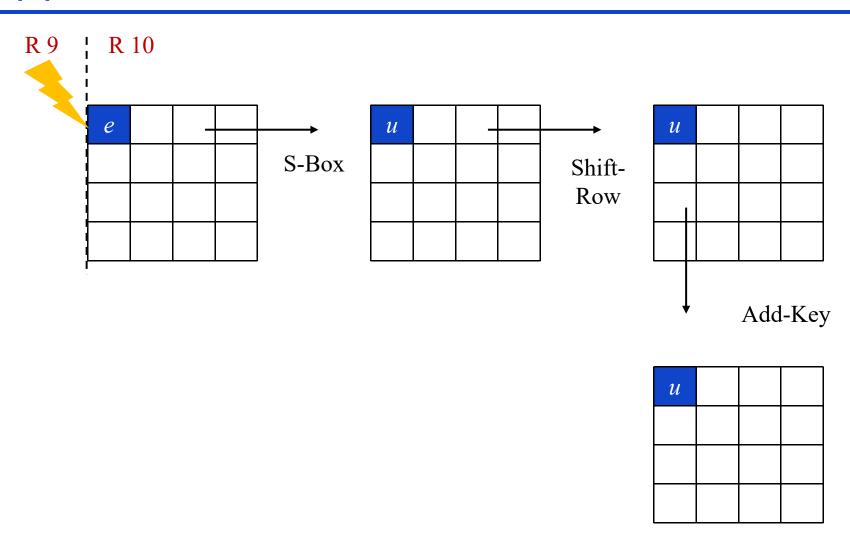


```
// first row
temp[0] = ptext[0]; temp[4] = ptext[4]; temp[8] = ptext[8]; temp[12] = ptext[12];
// second row
temp[1] = ptext[5]; temp[5] = ptext[9]; temp[9] = ptext[13]; temp[13] = ptext[1];
// third row
temp[2] = ptext[10]; temp[6] = ptext[14]; temp[10] = ptext[2]; temp[14] = ptext[6];
// fourth row
temp[3] = ptext[15]; temp[7] = ptext[3]; temp[11] = ptext[7]; temp[15] = ptext[11];
```

<b>a</b> <sub>0,0</sub>	a <sub>0,1</sub>	a <sub>0,2</sub>	a <sub>0,3</sub>	循环左移0位	a <sub>0,0</sub>	a <sub>0,1</sub>	a <sub>0,2</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>0,3</sub>
<b>a</b> <sub>1,0</sub>	a <sub>1,1</sub>	a <sub>1,2</sub>	a <sub>1,3</sub>	循环左移0位 循环左移1位 循环左移2位 循环左移3位	a <sub>1,1</sub>	a <sub>1,2</sub>	a <sub>1,3</sub>	a <sub>1,0</sub>
<b>a</b> <sub>2,0</sub>	a <sub>2,1</sub>	a <sub>2,2</sub>	a <sub>2,3</sub>	循环左移2位	a <sub>2,2</sub>	a <sub>2,3</sub>	a <sub>2,0</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>2,1</sub>
<b>a</b> <sub>3,0</sub>	a <sub>3,1</sub>	a <sub>3,2</sub>	<b>a</b> <sub>3,3</sub>	価外丘核3位		a <sub>3,0</sub>		

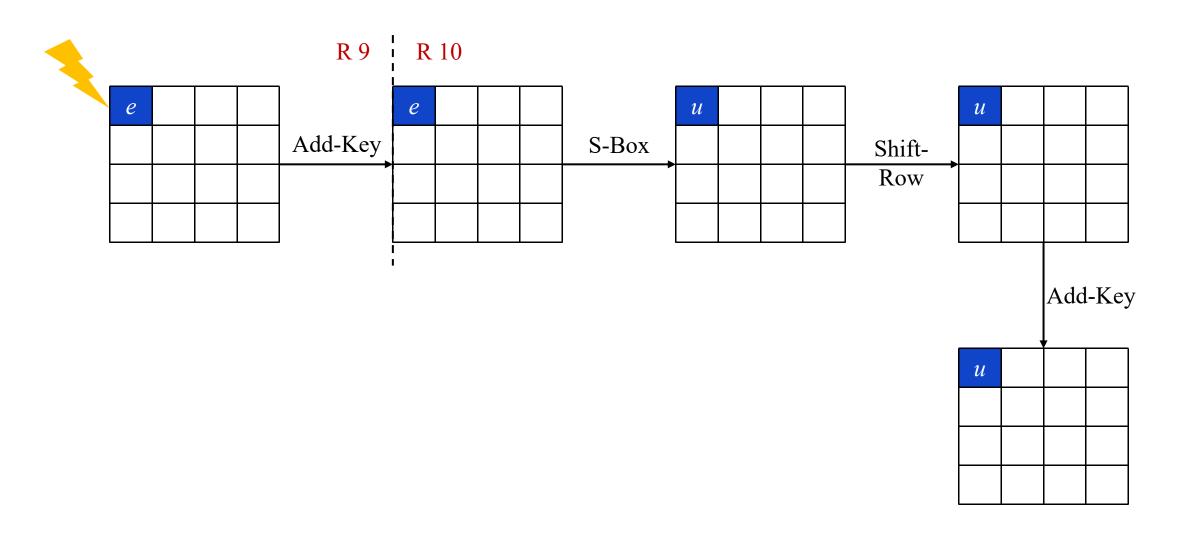
```
temp[O] = gf_mult2(ptext[O]) \wedge (gf_mult2(ptext[1]) \wedge ptext[1]) \wedge ptext[2] \wedge ptext[3];
temp[4] = gf_mult2(ptext[4]) \wedge (gf_mult2(ptext[5]) \wedge ptext[5]) \wedge ptext[6] \wedge ptext[7];
temp[8] = gf_mult2(ptext[8]) \wedge (gf_mult2(ptext[9]) \wedge ptext[9]) \wedge ptext[10] \wedge ptext[11];
temp[12] = gf_mult2(ptext[12]) \wedge (gf_mult2(ptext[13]) \wedge ptext[13]) \wedge ptext[14] \wedge ptext[15];
temp[1] = ptext[O] \land gf_mult2(ptext[1]) \land (gf_mult2(ptext[2]) \land ptext[2]) \land ptext[3];
temp[5] = ptext[4] \land gf_mult2(ptext[5]) \land (gf_mult2(ptext[6]) \land ptext[6]) \land ptext[7];
temp[9] = ptext[8] \land gf_mult2(ptext[9]) \land (gf_mult2(ptext[10]) \land ptext[10]) \land ptext[11];
temp[13] = ptext[12] \land gf_mult2(ptext[13]) \land (gf_mult2(ptext[14]) \land ptext[14]) \land ptext[15];
temp[2] = ptext[O] \land ptext[1] \land gf_mult2(ptext[2]) \land (gf_mult2(ptext[3]) \land ptext[3]);
temp[6] = ptext[4] \land ptext[5] \land gf_mult2(ptext[6]) \land (gf_mult2(ptext[7]) \land ptext[7]);
temp[10] = ptext[8] \land ptext[9] \land gf_mult2(ptext[10]) \land (gf_mult2(ptext[11]) \land ptext[11]);
temp[14] = ptext[12] \land ptext[13] \land gf_mult2(ptext[14]) \land (gf_mult2(ptext[15]) \land ptext[15]);
temp[3] = (gf_mult2(ptext[O]) \land ptext[O]) \land ptext[1] \land ptext[2] \land gf_mult2(ptext[3]);
temp[7] = (gf_mult2(ptext[4]) \land ptext[4]) \land ptext[5] \land ptext[6] \land gf_mult2(ptext[7]);
temp[11] = (gf_mult2(ptext[8]) \land ptext[8]) \land ptext[9] \land ptext[10] \land gf_mult2(ptext[11]);
temp[15] = (qf_mult2(ptext[12]) \land ptext[12]) \land ptext[13] \land ptext[14] \land qf_mult2(ptext[15]);
```

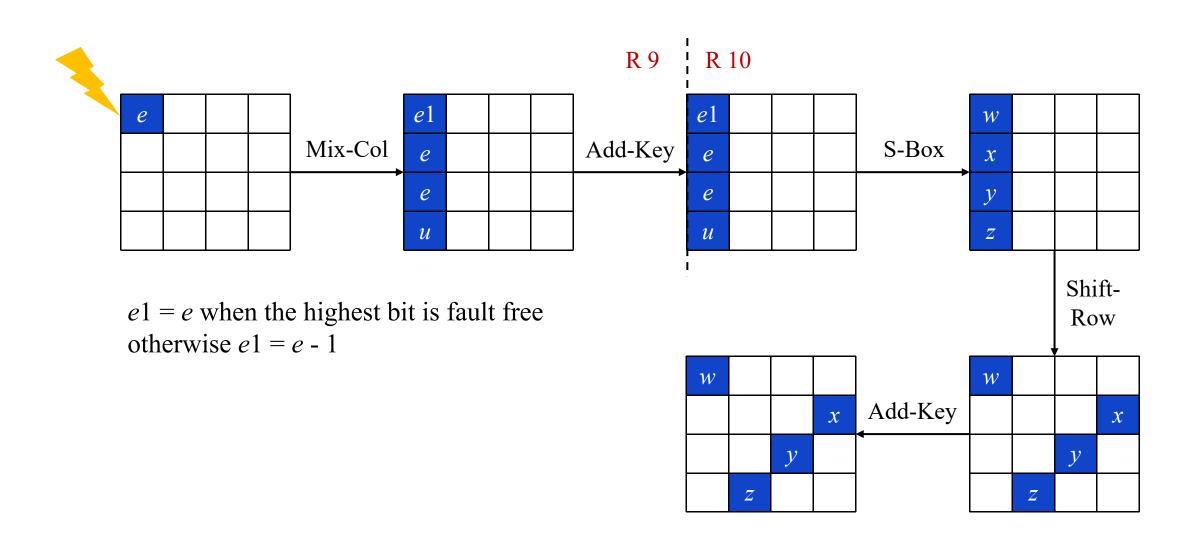
### 10.3(1) AES故障效应分析



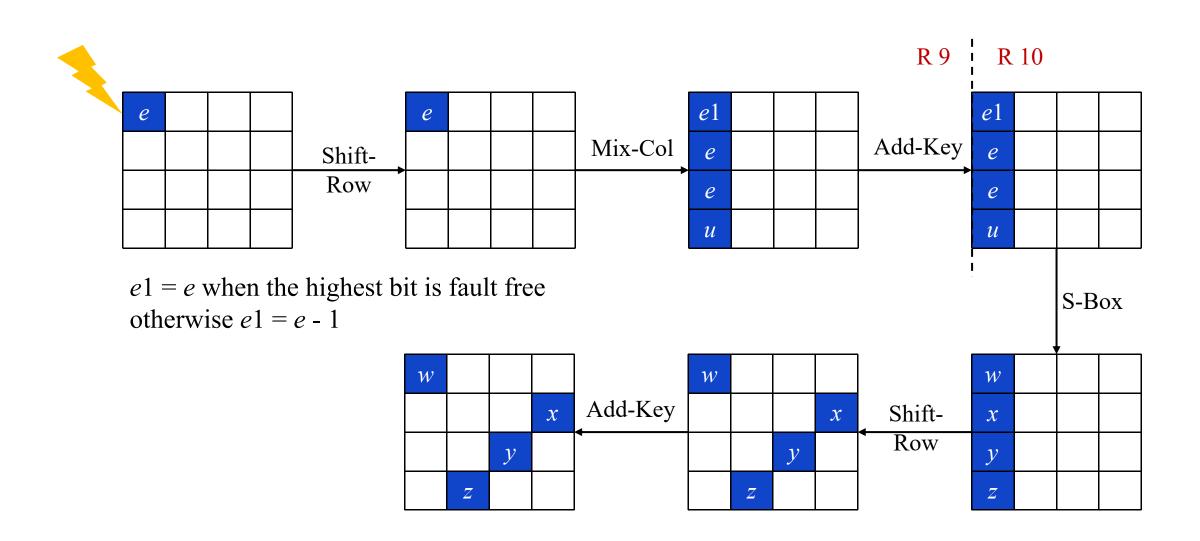
#### **AES State Array**

0	4	8	12
1	5	9	13
2	6	10	14
3	7	11	15

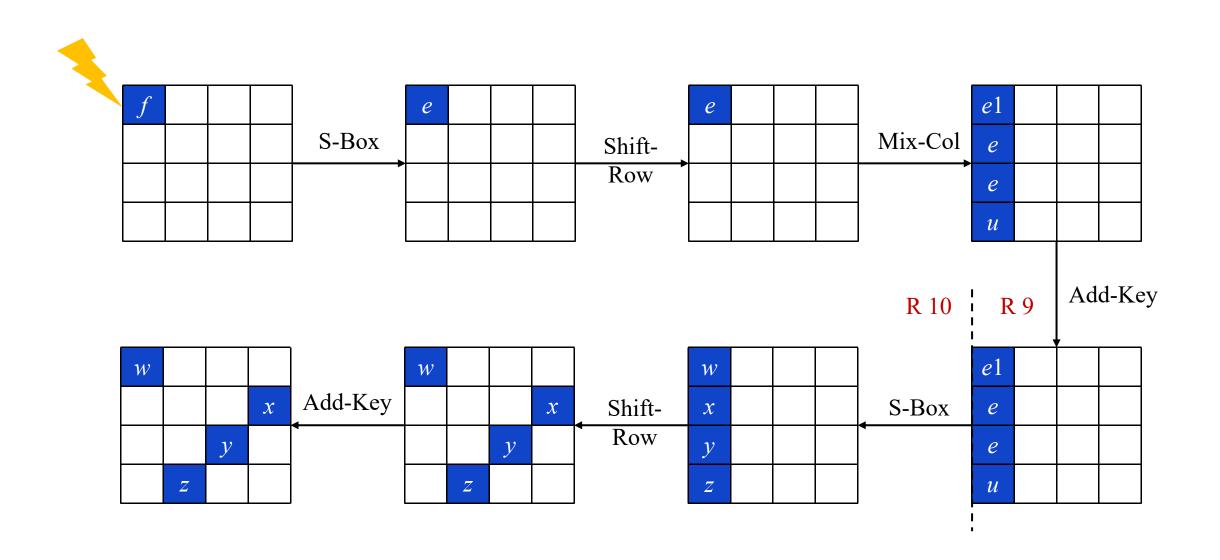




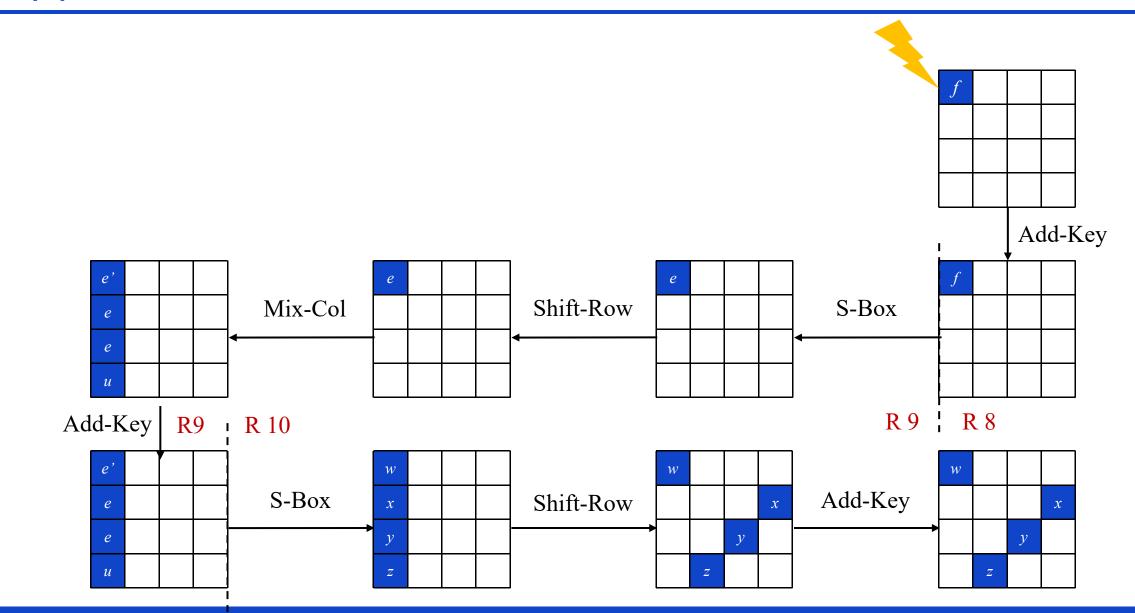
### 第九轮列混合故障



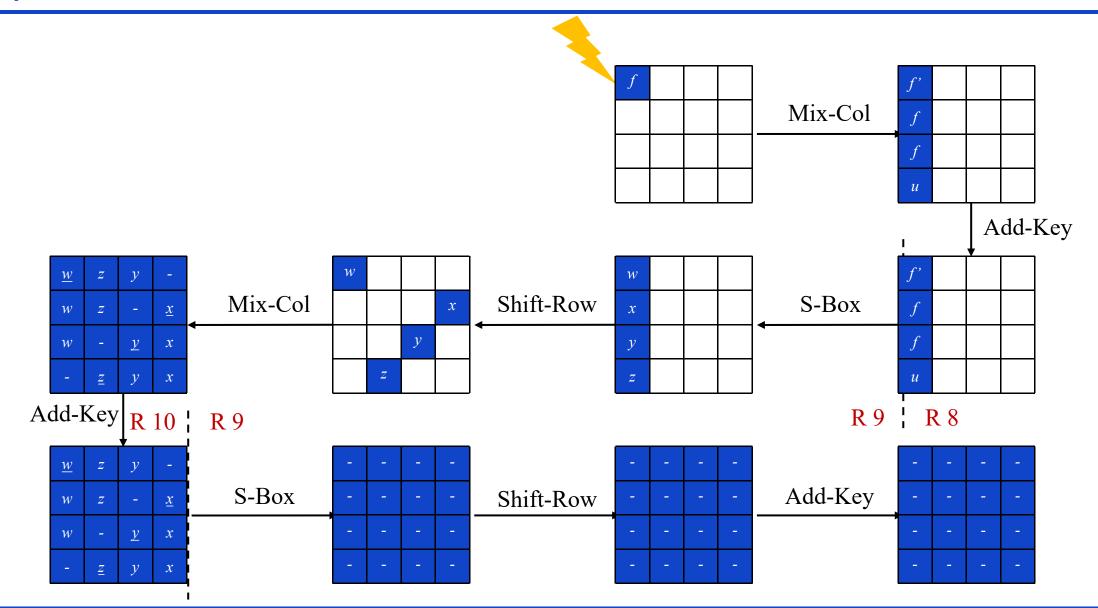
### 第九轮行移位故障



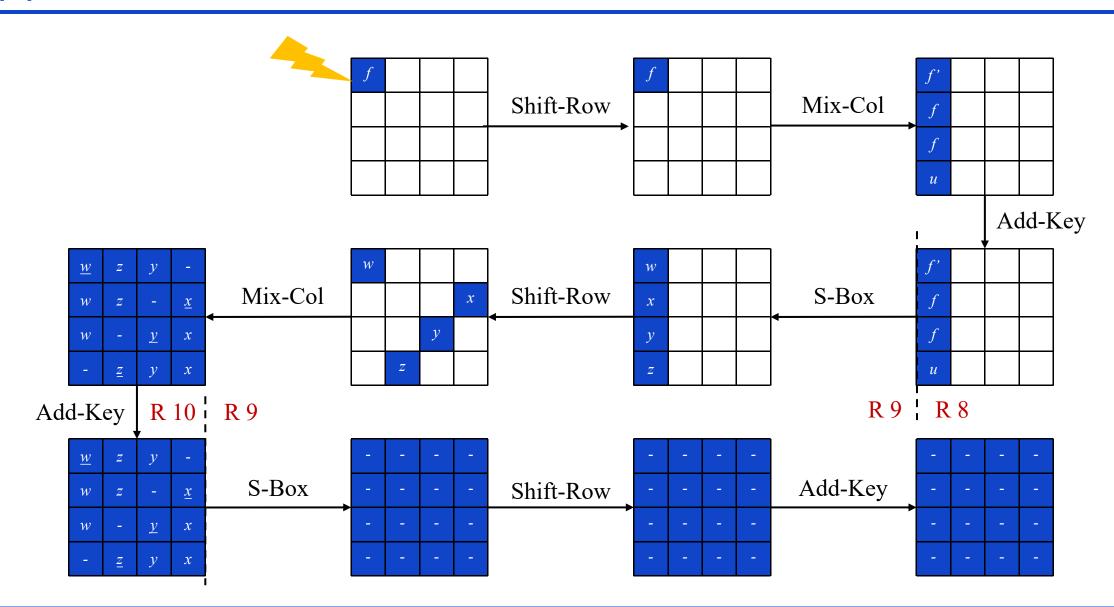
### 第九轮S盒输入故障



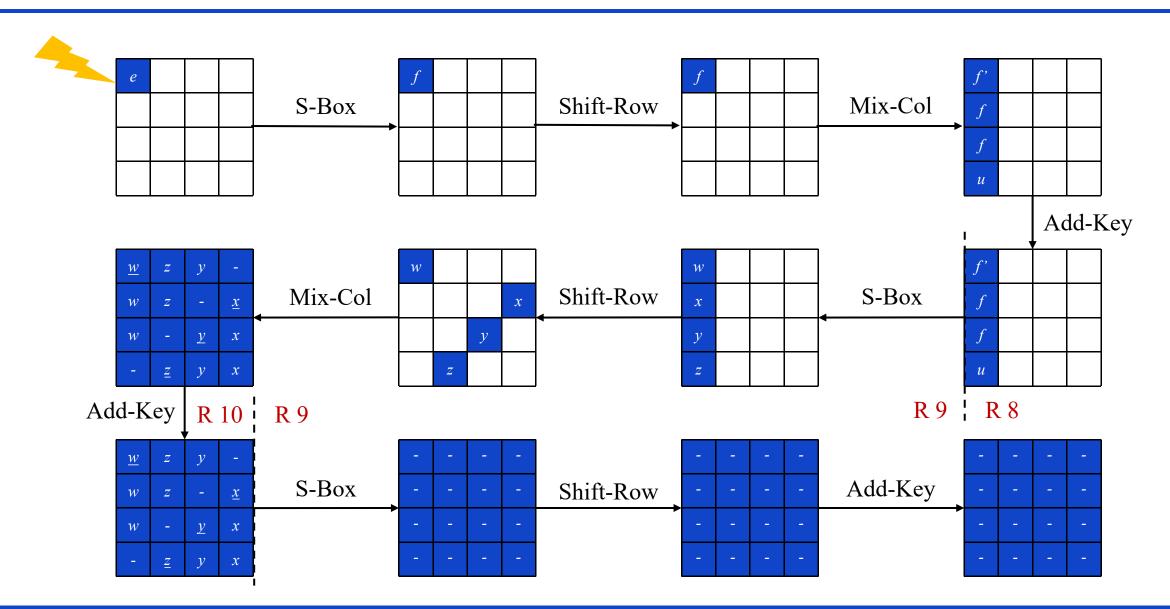
第八轮加轮密钥故障



第八轮列混合故障

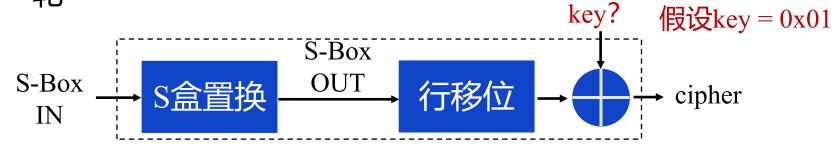


### 第八轮行移位故障



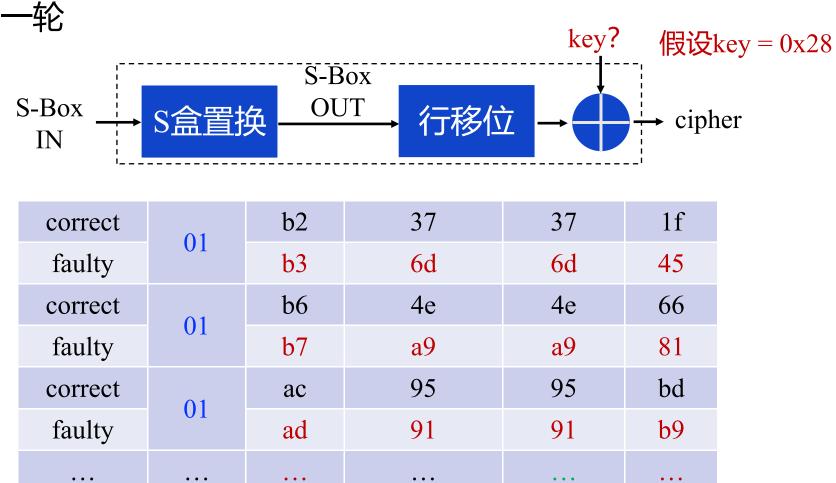
#### 第八轮S盒输入故障





correct	6f	e9	1e	1e	1f
faulty	01	86	44	44	45
correct	20	0a	67	67	66
faulty	30	3a	80	80	81
correct	~2	78	bc	bc	bd
faulty	e3	9a	<b>b</b> 8	<b>b</b> 8	<b>b</b> 9
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

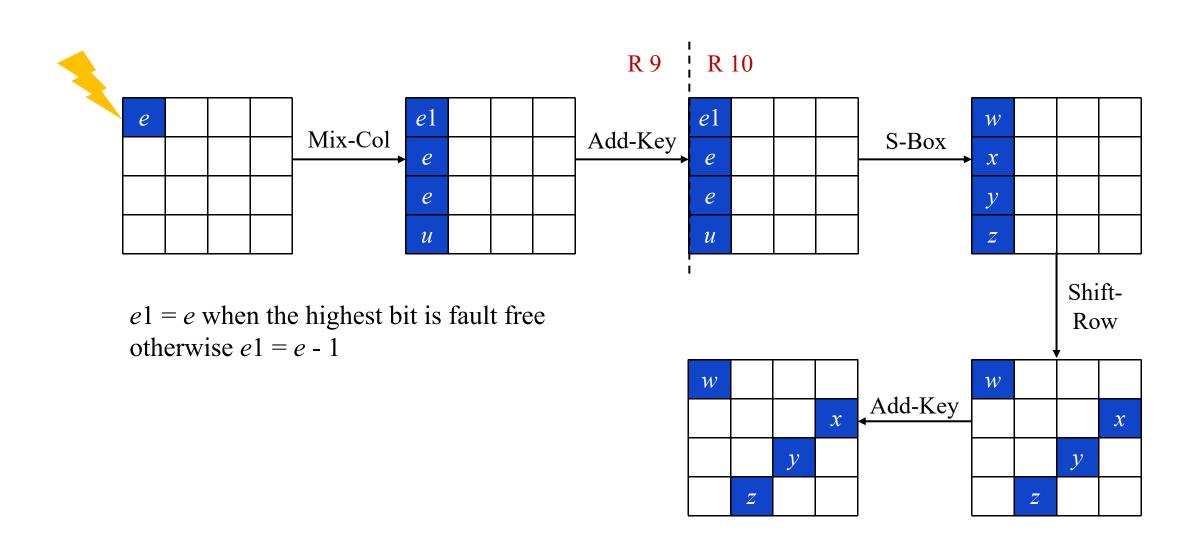
### ▶ 攻击最后一轮

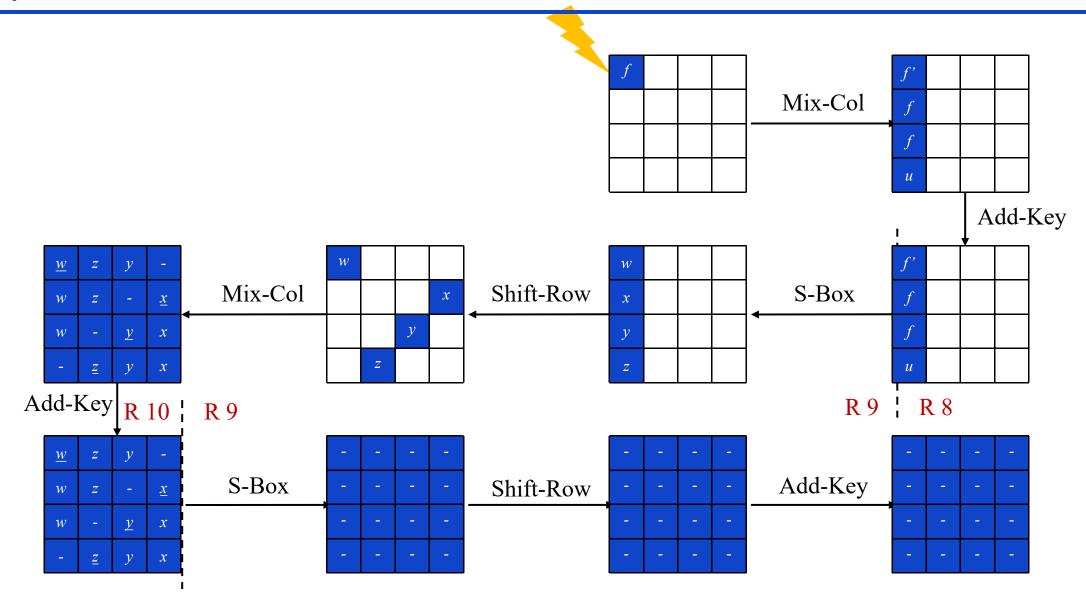


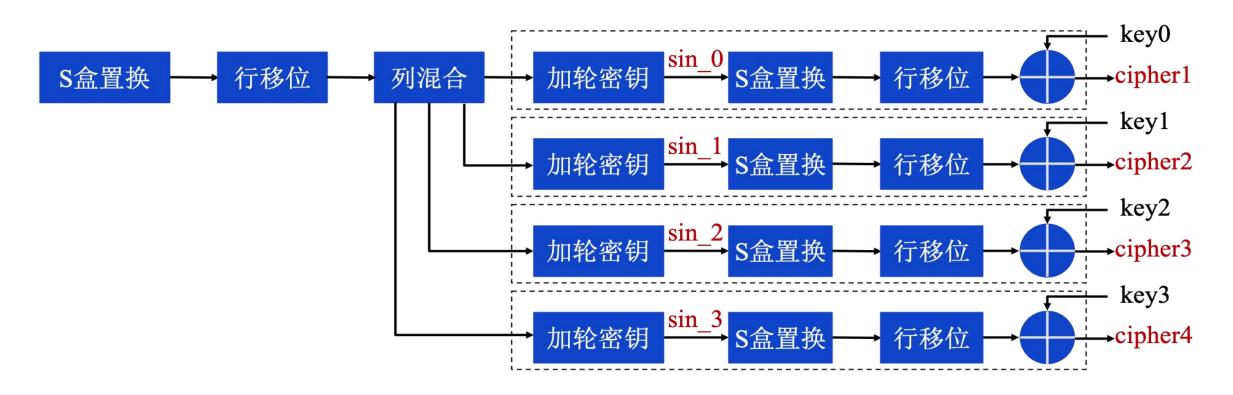
◇ 攻击倒数第二轮,在列混合之前注入故障

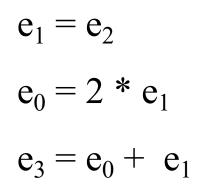
$$M\left(A \oplus \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ e_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ e_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ e_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = M(A) \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 2 \bullet e_1 \oplus 3 \bullet e_2 \oplus e_3 \oplus e_4 = e'_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ e_1 \oplus 2 \bullet e_2 \oplus 3 \bullet e_3 \oplus e_4 = e'_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ e_1 \oplus e_2 \oplus 2 \bullet e_3 \oplus 3 \bullet e_4 = e'_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 \bullet e_1 \oplus e_2 \oplus e_3 \oplus 2 \bullet e_4 = e'_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

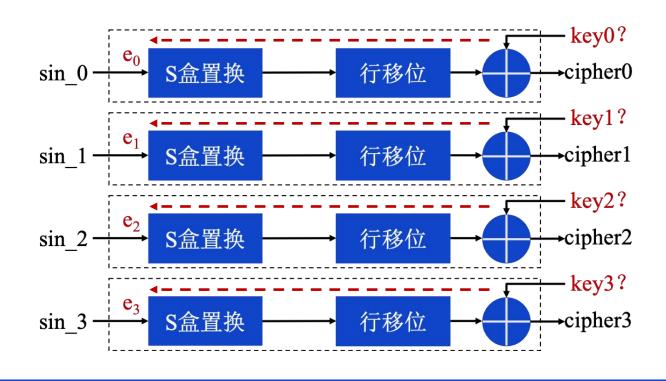
现假设 $e_2 = e_3 = e_4 = 0$ ,考虑只有一个字节出错的情况











- ▶ Paul C. Kocher, Joshua Jaffe, and Benjamin Jun. 1999. Differential Power Analysis. In Proceedings of the 19th Annual International Cryptology Conference on Advances in Cryptology (CRYPTO '99). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 388–397.
- P. C Kocher, J. M. Jaffe, and B. C. Jun. "Differential power analysis," Springer-Verlag 2009.

