FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY

Feature Extraction for Side-Channel Attacks

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CEA Supervisor : Cécile Dumas (CESTI - CEA Grenoble)

Contents

Secure Component and Embedded Cryptography

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- Sensitive applications
- Pervasive aspect
- Hostile environment

$\Rightarrow$ Requires protection against very high-level attacker

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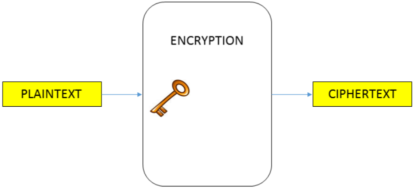
Side-Channel Vulnerability of Embedded Cryptography



Attack $\Longrightarrow$ a secret

	Classical Attacks	Side-Channel Attacks
	Mathematical vulnerability	
	Black Box	

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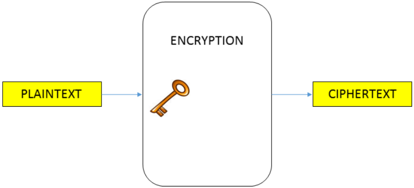

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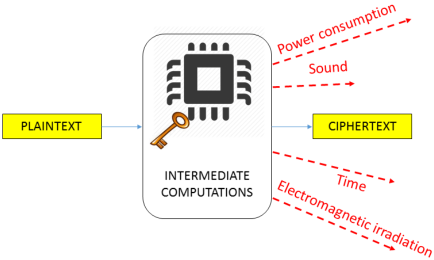

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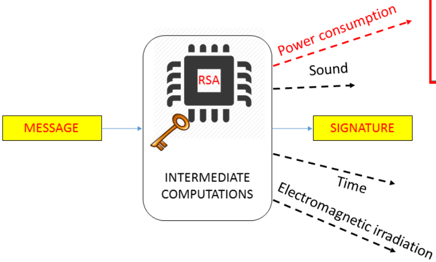

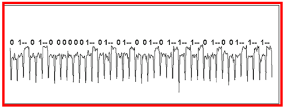
Source - Paul Kocher et al. "Introduction to differential power analysis".

Simple attack:
a single input

Attack $\Longrightarrow$ 

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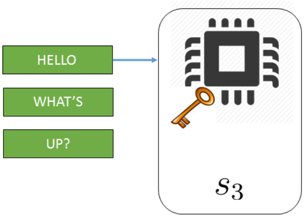
Advanced Side-Channel Attacks



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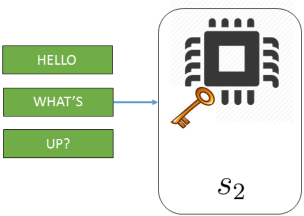

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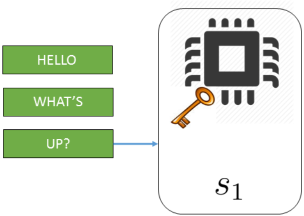

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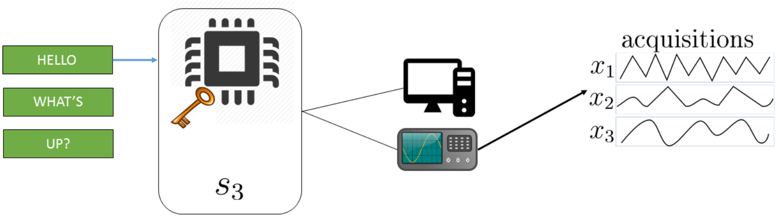

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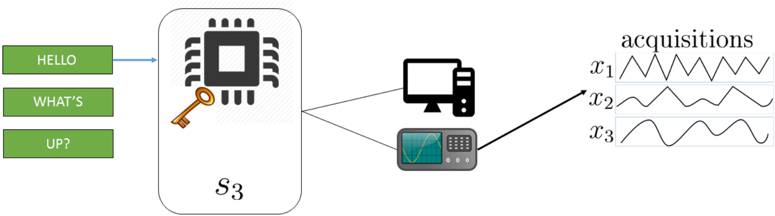

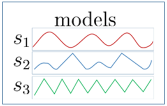

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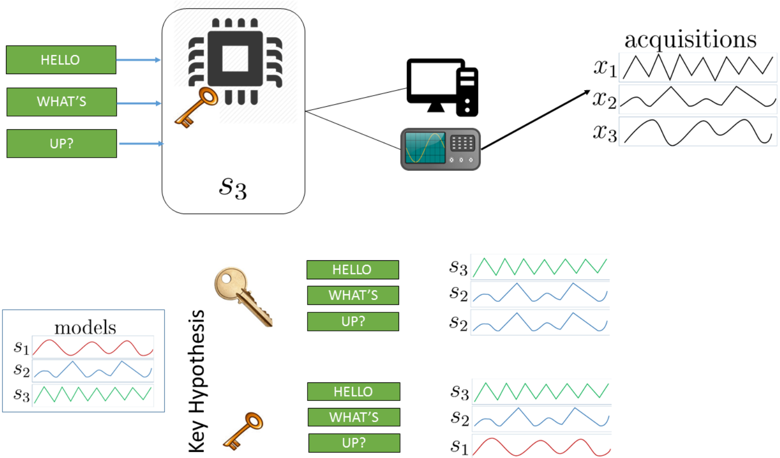

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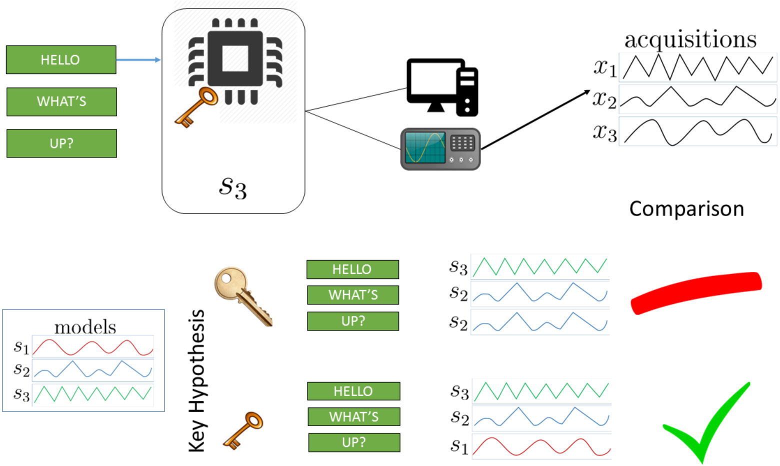

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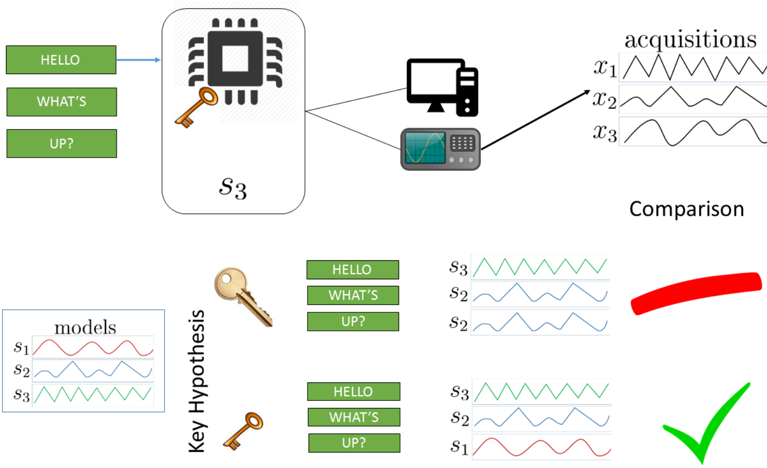
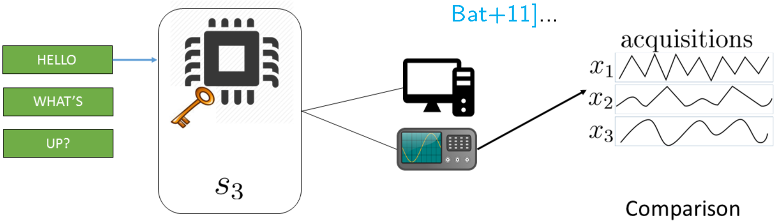
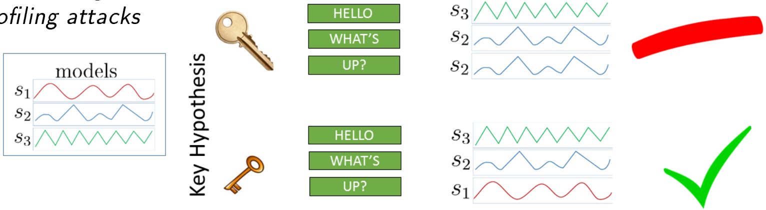


Advanced Side-Channel Attacks

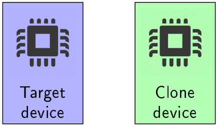
Differential Power Analysis [KJJ99]
Correlation Power Analysis [BCO04]
Mutual Information Analysis [Gie+08; Bat+11]...



Non-profiling attacks
Profiling attacks



Profiling Attacks...Supervised Learning



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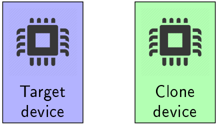

Machine Learning

Supervised Learning

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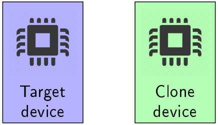

Machine Learning

Learn from data via statistic models
Task - Performance - Experience [TM97]

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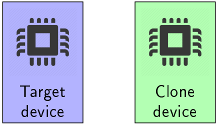

Machine Learning

Learn from data via statistic models
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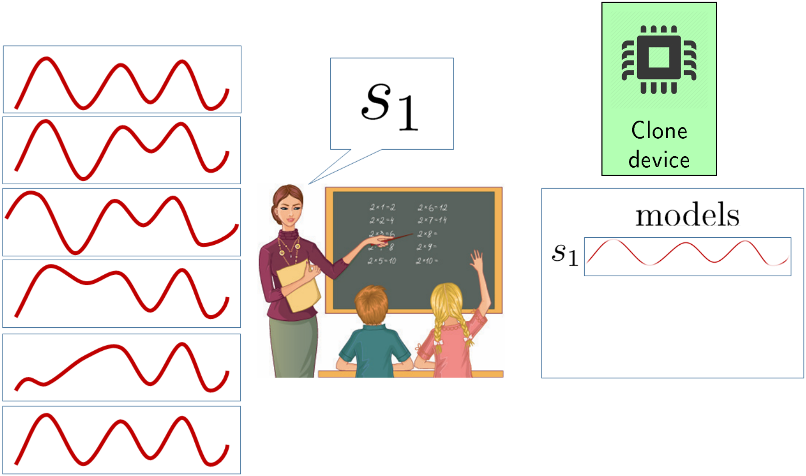
Supervised Learning

The *supervised* learning algorithms access to a dataset of examples, each associated in general to a *target* or *label*.

Classroom Side-Channel Attacks



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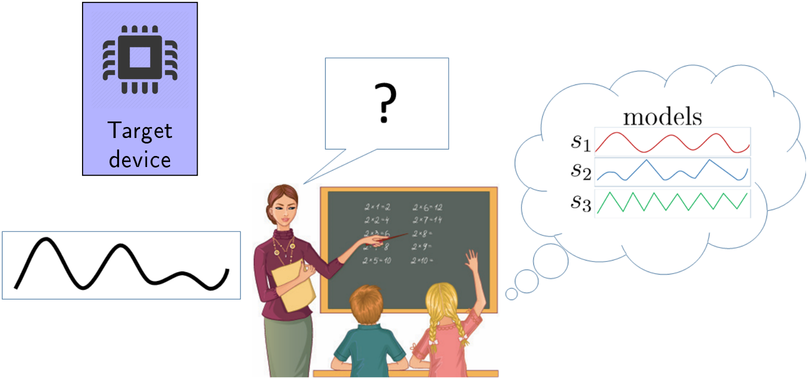

Classification

Classification problem

Assign to a datum $\vec{X}$ a label Z among a set of possible labels $\mathcal{Z} = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$, or probabilities.

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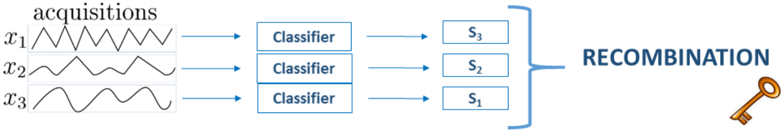
Advanced Attack as Multiple Classification Problems



Classification

Machine Learning classifiers in Side-Channel literature: SVM ([Hos+11; HZ12]), RF ([LBM14; LBM15])

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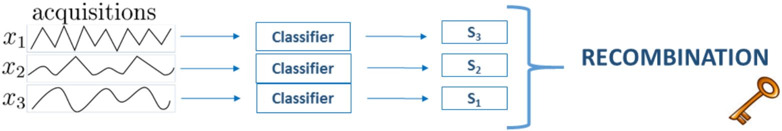

Contents

Notations

Notations and generalities

- Side-channel traces: realizations of a random vector $\vec{X} \in \mathbb{R}^D$
- D is the number of time samples (or features)
- Target: a *sensitive* variable $Z = f(\mathrm{e}, \mathrm{k})$ in $\mathcal{Z} = \{s_1, \dots, s_{|\mathcal{Z}|}\}$

Profiling attack scenario

- labelled traces $\mathcal{D}_{\text{train}} = (\vec{x}_i, e_i, k_i)_{i=1}^{N}$, acquired under known secrets
- attack traces $\mathcal{D}_{\text{attack}} = (\vec{x}_i, e_i)_{i=1}^{N_a}$ acquired under unknown secrets

Profiling Attack

Profiling phase

- estimate
  - $p_{\vec{X} \mid Z=z}$

Attack phase

- Likelihood score for each key hypothesis k

$$d_k = p_{\vec{X} \mid Z}\left((\vec{x}_i)_{i=1,\dots,N_a}, (f(e_i, k))_{i=1,\dots,N_a} \right)$$

Profiling Attack

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- estimate
  - $p_{\vec{X} \mid Z=z}$ $p_{\vec{X}}$ p_Z (generative model)
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Profiling Attack

$\vec{X} \in \mathbb{R}^D$

Curse of dimensionality!

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Profiling Attack

$\vec{X} \in \mathbb{R}^D$

Curse of dimensionality!

Profiling phase

- mandatory dimensionality reduction $[\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{train}} \longrightarrow \epsilon \colon \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^C]$
- estimate
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Profiling Attack

$\vec{X} \in \mathbb{R}^D$

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Profiling phase

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- Dimensionality reduction techniques for Template Attack
- Consider countermeasures (masking, hiding)
- More generally, ameliorate the profiling attack strategy

Objectives

Profiling phase

- manage de-synchronization problem **DEEP LEARNING** $[\mathcal{D}_{\text{train}} \longrightarrow \rho\colon \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}^D]$
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Dimensionality Reduction: State of the Art

Dimensionality Reduction

$$\epsilon \colon \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}^C$$
$$\vec{x} \mapsto \epsilon(\vec{x})$$

- Feature selection (Points of Interest selection)
- Feature extraction

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Feature selection

ϵ performs a sub-sampling

- SOD [CRR03]
- SOST [BDP10]
- SNR [MOP08]/ NICV [Bha+14]
- t-test, F-test,... [GLRP06; CK14]

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Linear feature extraction

ϵ performs linear combinations
$\epsilon(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ with $A \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(C, D)$

- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) [Arc+06; BHW12]
- Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) [SA08; Bru+15]
- Projection Pursuits (PP) [Dur+15]

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Contributions

- **Linear Dimensionality Reduction** ([CARDIS 2015]):
  - PCA, choise of components ELV
  - LDA in case of undersampling
- **Kernel Discriminant Analysis** ([CARDIS 2016]): application of an appropriate kernel trick to LDA, in order to manage masking countermeasure
- **Convolutional Neural Networks** ([CHES 2017]):
  - discriminative model by means of neural network classifiers
  - convolutional layers to manage desynchronisation (a form of hiding)
  - Data Augmentation techniques to reduce overfitting
- **ASCAD public dataset** (submitted paper):
  - deep learning open comparison platform (implementation sources, side-channel traces, attack scripts)
  - hyper-parametrization methodology proposal and test

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Dimensionality reduction in presence of masking

$(d-1)$th-order Sharing (or Masking)

Split each sensitive Z into shares M_1, ..., M_d

- Random *masks*: $M_1, \ldots, M_{d-1}$
- *Masked* variable: $M_d = Z \oplus M_1^{-1} \oplus \cdots \oplus M_{d-1}$

Shares are handled at time samples

$$t_1, \ldots, t_d \qquad \text{(in general different if software countermeasure)}$$

Indistinguishability of $p_{\vec{X} \mid Z=z}$ up to order $d-1$

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$f(z) = \mathbb{E}\left[\vec{X}[t_1]\vec{X}[t_2]\ldots\vec{X}[t_d] | Z = z\right]$ non-constant $\Rightarrow$ dth-order attack

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$f(z) = \mathbb{E}\left[\vec{X}[t_1]\vec{X}[t_2]\dots\vec{X}[t_d] | Z = z\right]$ non-constant $\Rightarrow$ dth-order attack

$\Rightarrow$ extract features containing $\vec{X}[t_1]\vec{X}[t_2]\dots\vec{X}[t_d]$ **(Necessary condition)**

How to detect the d-tuple $t_1, \ldots, t_d$?

Feature selection

ϵ performs a sub-sampling

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$\epsilon(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ with $A \in M_{\mathbb{R}}(C, D)$

- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) [Arc+06; BHW12]
- Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) [SA08; Bru+15]
- Projection Pursuits (PP) [Dur+15]

- Point-wise statistics
- Exploit $\mathbb{E}[\vec{X}|Z = z]$

- Combine all time samples ✓
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How to detect the d-tuple $t_1, \dots, t_d$?

Feature selection

ϵ performs a sub-sampling

- SOD [CRR03]
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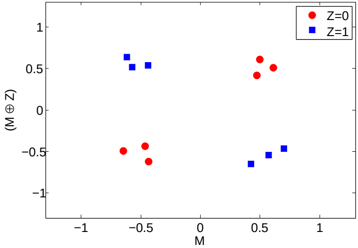

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t_1: $M + n$, $n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 0.1)$

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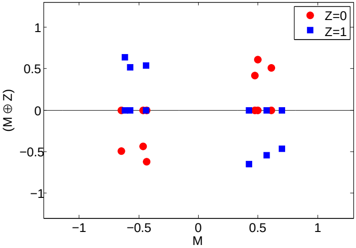

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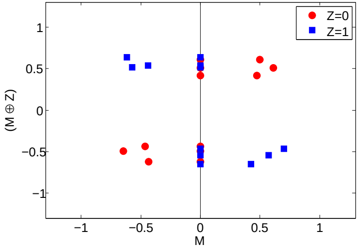

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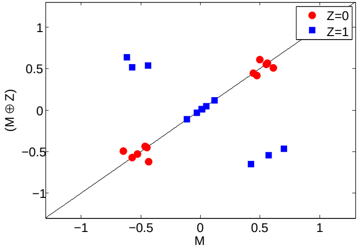

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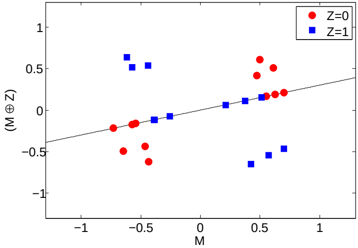

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PoIs Research

A lacking literature

- many HO attacks papers assume the knowledge of $t_1, \dots, t_d$
- PoI research exploiting the masks knowledge in profiling phase
- Hand selection via educated guess [Osw+06]
- Feature Selection for Higher-Order Attacks $\longrightarrow$ Projection Pursuits [Dur+15]

Kernel Discriminant Analysis starting point

Naive strategy: infer over all possible d-tuples

KDA: the purpose

Problem

All dth-degree monomials in the trace coordinates lie in:

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{R}^{\binom{D+d-1}{d}} \qquad \textit{feature space}$$

⚠ Dimension increasing combinatorially with d and D

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbb{R}^D \arrow[r, "\Phi"] \arrow[rr, bend left, "\epsilon^{\mathrm{KPCA}}"] \arrow[rr, bend right, "\epsilon^{\mathrm{KDA}}"'] & \mathcal{F} \arrow[r, shift left, "\epsilon^{\mathrm{PCA}}"] \arrow[r, shift right, "\epsilon^{\mathrm{LDA}}"'] & \mathbb{R}^C
\end{tikzcd}$$

Φ non-linear function

KDA

KDA allows performing LDA in $\mathcal{F}$, remaining in $\mathbb{R}^D$.

KDA: an intuition

Toy example: 2 time samples, 1-bit data

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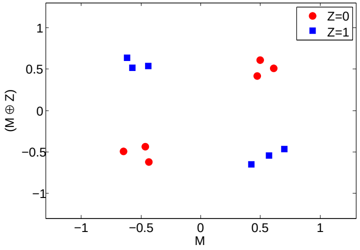

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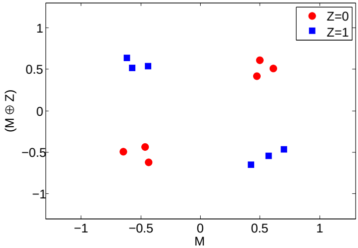

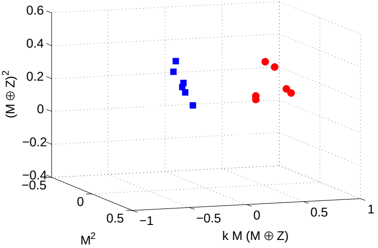

$$\Phi : \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}^{\binom{D+d-1}{d}}$$
$$\Phi(t_1, t2) = (t_1^2, t_2^2, k t_1 t_2)$$

KDA: an intuition

Toy example: 2 time samples, 1-bit data

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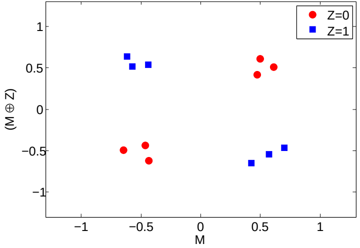

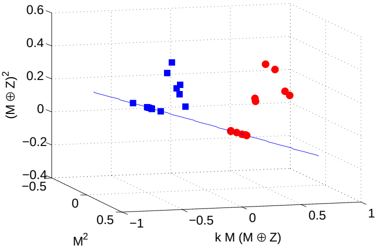

$\Phi \longrightarrow$ LDA

KDA: an intuition

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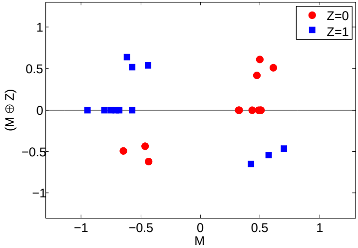

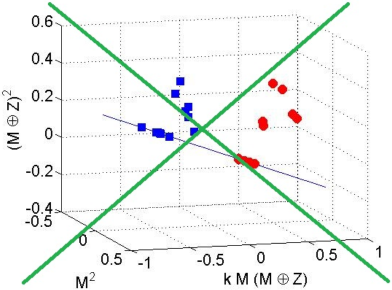

KDA
remains in $\mathbb{R}^D$

Kernel Function

$$\begin{tikzcd}[column sep=large]
\mathbb{R}^D \arrow[r, "\Phi"] \arrow[rr, bend left=50, "\epsilon^{\mathrm{KPCA}}"] \arrow[rr, bend right=50, "\epsilon^{\mathrm{KDA}}"'] & \mathcal{F} \arrow[r, shift left, "\epsilon^{\mathrm{PCA}}"] \arrow[r, shift right, "\epsilon^{\mathrm{LDA}}"'] & \mathbb{R}^C
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Φ non-linear function

Kernel Function

$K : \mathbb{R}^D \times \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \Phi(\mathbf{x}_i) \cdot \Phi(\mathbf{x}_j) \tag{1}$$

dth-degree Polynomial Kernel Function

$K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}_j)^d \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \Phi : \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{D+d-1}{d}}$ all dth-degree monomials

KDA - the training

"Fisher Discriminant Analysis with Kernels"([SM99])

Between-class (inter-class) Covariance Matrix

LDA

- $\mathbf{S}_\mathrm{B} = \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} N_z (\vec{\mu}_s - \overline{\vec{x}})(\vec{\mu}_s - \overline{\vec{x}})^\intercal$

KDA

- $\mathbf{M} = \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} N_z (\vec{M}_s - \vec{M}_T)(\vec{M}_s - \vec{M}_T)^\intercal$ [1]
-

[1] $\vec{M}_s$ and $\vec{M}_T$ are two N-sized column vectors whose entries are given by:
$\vec{M}_z[j] = \frac{1}{N_z} \sum_{i:z_i=z}^{N_z} K(\mathbf{x}_j^{z_j}, \mathbf{x}_i^{z_i})$, $\quad \vec{M}_T[j] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} K(\mathbf{x}_j^{z_j}, \mathbf{x}_i^{z_i})$.

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Within-class (intra-class) Covariance Matrix

LDA

- $\mathbf{S_B} = \sum_{z\in\mathcal{Z}} N_z(\vec{\mu}_s - \vec{\overline{x}})(\vec{\mu}_s - \vec{\overline{x}})^\intercal$
- $\mathbf{S_W} = \sum_{z\in\mathcal{Z}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_z}(\mathbf{x}_i^z - \vec{\mu}_s)(\mathbf{x}_i^z - \vec{\mu}_s)^\intercal$

KDA

- $\mathbf{M} = \sum_{z\in\mathcal{Z}} N_z(\vec{M}_s - \vec{M}_T)(\vec{M}_s - \vec{M}_T)^\intercal$ [1]
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Eigenvector problem

Computational Complexity $O(D^3)$

LDA

- $\mathbf{S_B} = \sum_{z\in\mathcal{Z}} N_z(\vec{\mu}_s - \vec{\overline{x}})(\vec{\mu}_s - \vec{\overline{x}})^\intercal$
- $\mathbf{S_W} = \sum_{z\in\mathcal{Z}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_z}(\mathbf{x}_i^z - \vec{\mu}_s)(\mathbf{x}_i^z - \vec{\mu}_s)^\intercal$
- $\vec{\alpha}_i$ eigenvectors of $\mathbf{S_W}^{-1}\mathbf{S_B}$ $[D \times D]$

Computational Complexity $O(N^3)$

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KDA - the training

"Fisher Discriminant Analysis with Kernels"([SM99])

New trace projection

Computational Complexity $O(D^3)$

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- $\vec{\alpha}_i$ eigenvectors of $\mathbf{S_W}^{-1}\mathbf{S_B}$ $[D \times D]$
- $\epsilon_\ell^{LDA}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{D} \vec{\alpha}_\ell[i]\vec{x}[i]$

Computational Complexity $O(N^3)$

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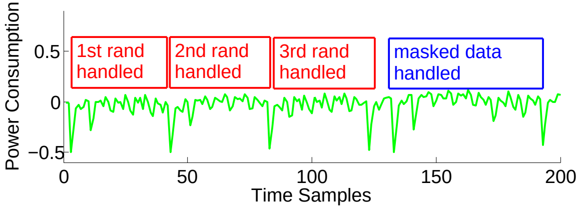
Experimental setup

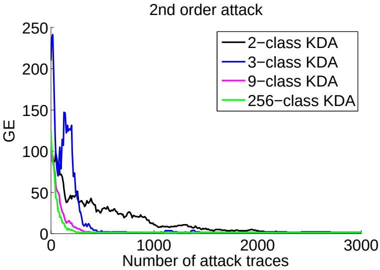
Target device and acquisitions:

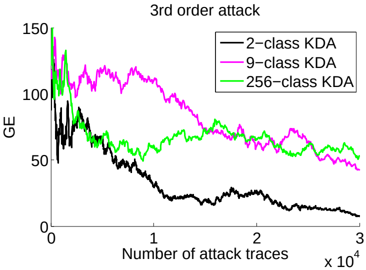
- 8-bit AVR microprocessor Atmega328P
- power-consumption acquired via the ChipWhisperer [OC14] platform
- $D = 200$, 4 clock-cycles are selected
- $9,000$ KDA training traces

Sensitive variable: $Z = \mathrm{Sbox}_{\mathrm{AES}}(P \oplus K^{\star})$
One byte: 256 classes



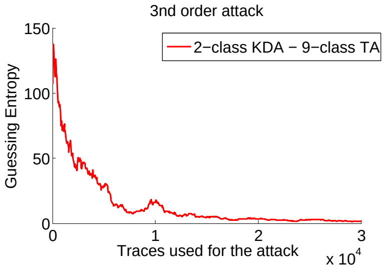
Second and third order

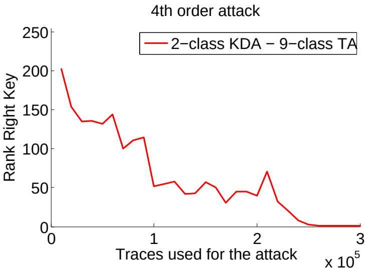




GE = Guessing Entropy (mean rank of the right key candidate)

Third and Fourth Order





- $d = 2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{F} = \mathbb{R}^{\binom{200+2-1}{2}} \Rightarrow$ 20,100 implicit coefficients
- $d = 3 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{F} = \mathbb{R}^{\binom{200+3-1}{3}} \Rightarrow$ 1,353,400 implicit coefficients
- $d = 4 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{F} = \mathbb{R}^{\binom{200+4-1}{4}} \Rightarrow$ 68,685,050 implicit coefficients

Same time of execution of the KDA algorithm!

Conclusions on KDA

Strong points

- KDA with d-th degree polynomial kernel function is suitable to attack $(d-1)$th-order masking
- KDA computational complexity is independent from the order d
- Tested and effective on a real case, positively compared to PP

	2nd order	3-rd order	4th order
KDA	✓	✓	✓
PP	✓	–	–

Limits and drawbacks

- Memory-based $[\epsilon_\ell^{\mathrm{KDA}}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \vec{\nu}_\ell[i] K(\mathbf{x}_i^{z_i}, \mathbf{x})]$

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- No localisation of PoIs

Contents

Motivations

Profiling phase

- manage de-synchronization problem $[\mathcal{D}_{\text{train}} \longrightarrow \rho\colon \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}^D]$
- mandatory dimensionality reduction $[\mathcal{D}_{\text{train}} \longrightarrow \epsilon\colon \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}^C]$
- estimate
  - $p_{\epsilon(\rho(\vec{X}))\mid Z=z}, p_{\epsilon(\rho(\vec{X}))}, p_Z$ (generative model)
    - Gaussian hypothesis (**Template Attack**)[CRR03]
- $p_{Z\mid\epsilon(\rho(\vec{x}))}$ (discriminative model)

Many independent preprocessing steps and assumptions

Motivations

Profiling phase

DEEP LEARNING

- manage de-synchronization problem $[\mathcal{D}_{\text{train}} \longrightarrow \rho\colon \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}^D]$
- mandatory dimensionality reduction $[\mathcal{D}_{\text{train}} \longrightarrow \epsilon\colon \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}^C]$
- estimate
  - $p_{\epsilon(\rho(\vec{X}))\mid Z=z}$, $p_{\epsilon(\rho(\vec{X}))}$, p_Z (generative model)
    - Gaussian hypothesis (**Template Attack**)[CRR03]
- $p_{Z\mid\vec{X}}$ (discriminative model)
  by means of a neural network $\hat{p}(\vec{x}, W) \approx p_{Z\mid\vec{X}=\vec{x}}$

Many independent preprocessing steps and assumptions
$\longleftrightarrow$ integrated and agnostic approach

Multi-Layer Perceptron

In SCA litterature [MHM13; MZ13; MMT15; MDM16]

Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)

$$\hat{p}(\vec{x}, W) = s \circ \lambda_n \circ \sigma_{n-1} \circ \lambda_{n-1} \circ \cdots \circ \lambda_1(\vec{x}) = \vec{y} \approx p_{Z \mid \vec{X}=\vec{x}}$$

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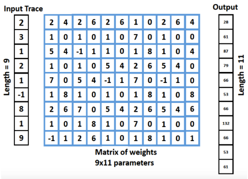

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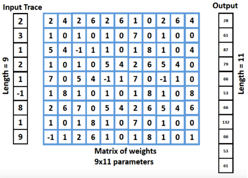

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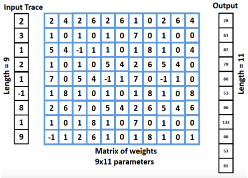

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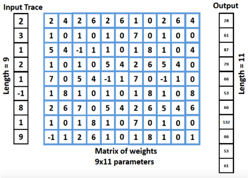
Architecture hyper-parameters



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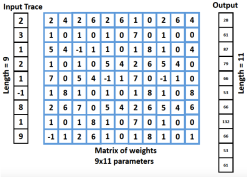
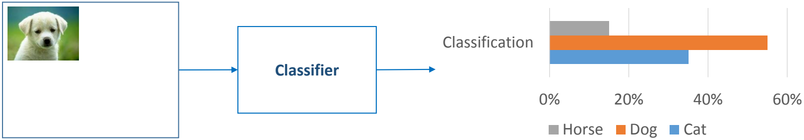
Universal approximation theorem



Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-Invariance



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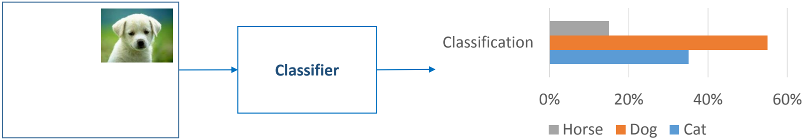
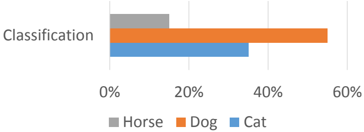


Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-Invariance

Classifier



Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-Invariance

Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-Invariance

Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-Invariance

Convolutional Layers

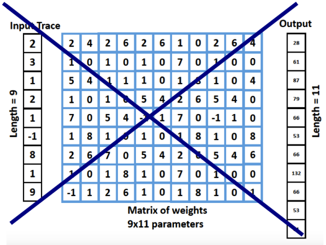


Figure: Linear layer in an MLP.

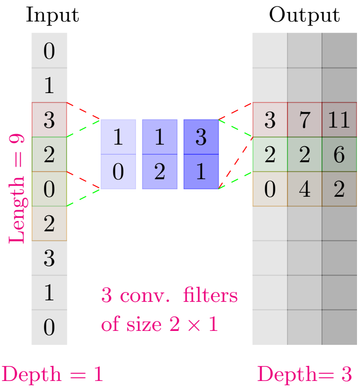
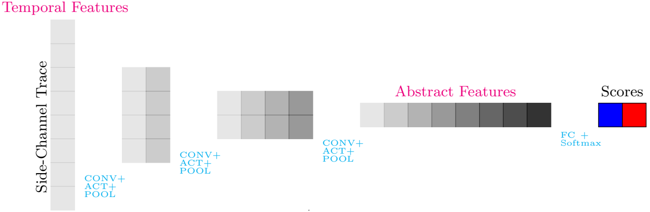


Figure: Convolutional layer in a CNN.

A kind of CNN architecture



Architecture inspired by AlexNet [KSH12], VGG [SZ14], ResNet [He+16] design rules:

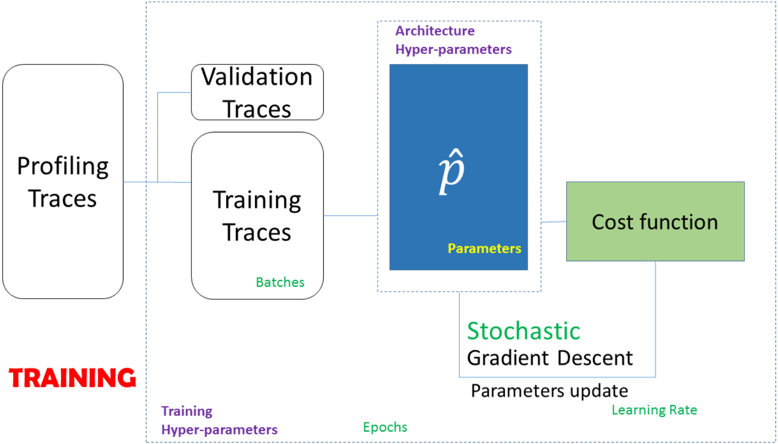
- Reduce temporal features to only one
- Maintain time complexity of each layer (one-half pooling when number of feature maps is doubled)

Model used in our experiments

- 4 Conv + Pool layers
- tanh activations
- batch normalisation [IS15]
- 1 *fully connected layer* + softmax

Training and Validation

Training and Validation



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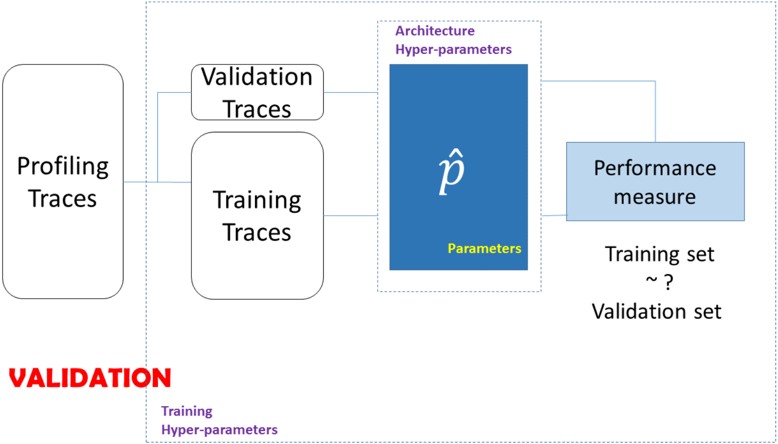
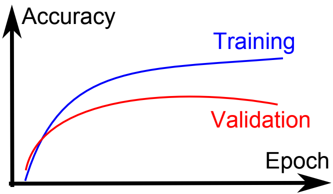


Overfitting

Evaluate and compare training and validation accuracy

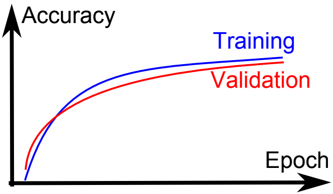
Learn by heart (**OVERFITTING**)



Overfitting

Evaluate and compare training and validation accuracy

Understand significant features



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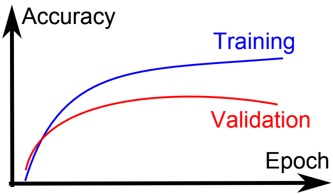

Overfitting

Evaluate and compare training and validation accuracy

- Why?
  - Too complex model
  - Not enough training data
- Solution?
  - Reduce model capacity
  - Regularization
  - Dropout
  - Data augmentation

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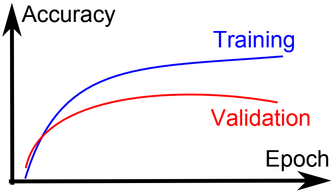

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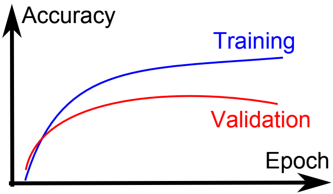

Data Augmentation

Data Augmentation

Artificially generate new training data by deforming those previously acquired,
Applying transformations that preserve the label Z

Countermeasure Emulation Idea

Emulate the effects of misaligning countermeasures to generate new traces

SHIFTING

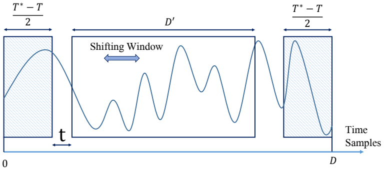

Figure: SH_T

ADD-REMOVE

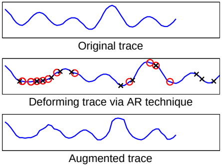

Figure: AR_R

Parameter T: $\sharp$ of possible positions
Parameter R: $\sharp$ of added and removed points
Data Augmentation techniques are applied online during training phase.

Experimental Results

- Random delays (software countermeasure)
- Artificial Jitter (simulated hardware countermeasure)
- Real Jitter (hardware countermeasure)

Keras 1.2.1 library with Tensorflow backend [Cho+15] (open source, today 2.2.4)

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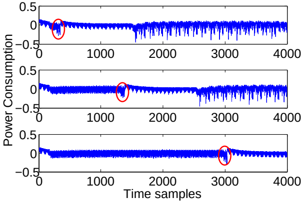


(a) One leaking operation

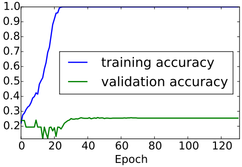
Setup

- Target Chip: Atmega328P
- Target Variable: $Z = \mathrm{HW}(\mathrm{Sbox}(P \oplus K))$
- Acquisition: through ChipWhisperer[OC14] platform, $\approx 4,000$ time samples
- Countermeasure: Random Delays - insertion of r *nop* operations, $r \in [0, 127]$ uniform random
- $1,000$ training traces

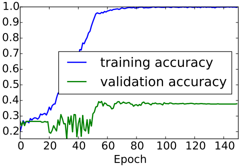
Random delays

Data augmentation vs overfitting

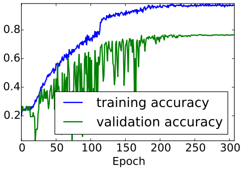
Training



SH_0



SH_{100}

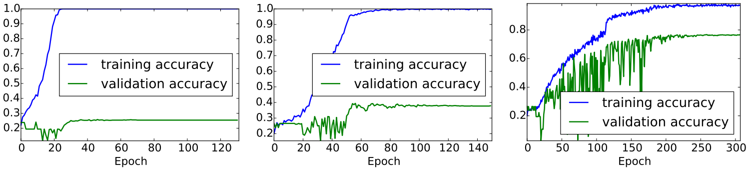


SH_{500}

Random delays

Data augmentation vs overfitting

Training



SH_0 SH_{100} SH_{500}

Attack

		SH_0		SH_{100}		SH_{500}	
Accuracy	$N^\star$	27.0%	$> 1,000$	31.8%	101	**78%**	**7**

Table: $N^\star$ = number of attack traces to have GE $= 1$.

Conclusions about CNN

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Contents

Conclusions

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- In practical context, curse of dimensionality affects the potential optimality of profiling attacks
- In many domains Machine Learning solutions are used to tackle it
- Profiling attacks $\approx$ classification task
- Generative model approach:
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  - LDA and KDA generalization to tackle masking countermeasure
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  - Neural Networks, big data scalability
  - CNN to integrate resynchronization in a unique model construction process

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Today and in the future

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- From CNN to PoIs, visualizing techniques
- Advanced-attack-oriented machine learning task (instead of multiple classification)
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Thank You!

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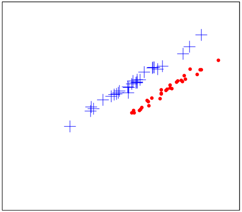
LDA: an optimal binary linear classifier



- Classify data $\vec{x}$ into 2 classes $\mathcal{Z} = \{s_1, s_2\}$

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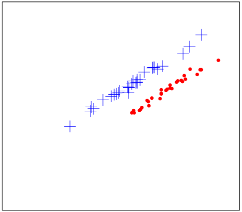

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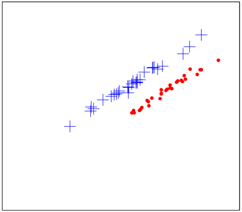
- Generative model: $p_{\vec{X} \mid Z=s_j}(\vec{x})$, $p_Z(s_j)$ and $p_{\vec{X}}(\vec{x})$

LDA: an optimal binary linear classifier



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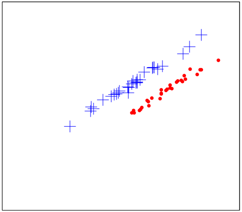
LDA: an optimal binary linear classifier



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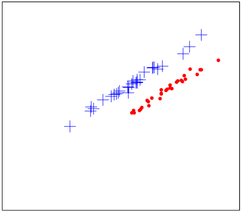
LDA: an optimal binary linear classifier



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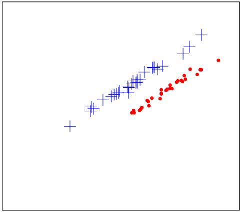
LDA: an optimal binary linear classifier



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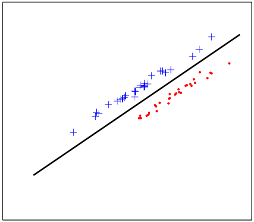
Generalised linear discriminative model

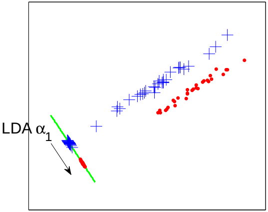
$$\Pr(s_1 \mid \vec{x}) = \sigma(\vec{w}^\intercal \vec{x} + w_0) \text{ ,where } \sigma(a) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-a}} \textit{ logistic sigmoid} \qquad (2)$$

LDA and Fisher Criterion



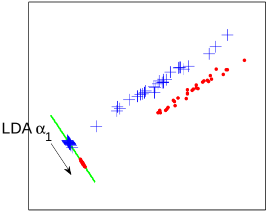
- LDA: linear decision boundary
  $a = \vec{w}^\intercal \vec{x} + w_0$

LDA and Fisher Criterion



- LDA: linear decision boundary
  $a = \vec{w}^\intercal \vec{x} + w_0$
- Equivalently, project data onto $\vec{w}^\intercal \vec{x}$ (orthogonally to the decision boudary), than classify by a real threshold (optimally w_0).

LDA and Fisher Criterion



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- Two assumptions about class-conditional densities:
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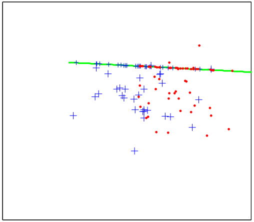
Fact, abuse and preference for the dimensionality reduction formulation

- When LDA assumptions are met, the solution $\vec{\alpha}_1$ of the Fisher's criterion is orthogonal to $\vec{w}$.
- assumption not required
- naturally multi-class

Linear separability

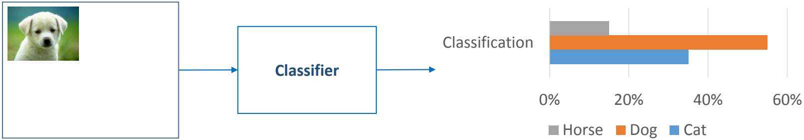


LDA: linear decision boundary $a = \vec{w}^\intercal \vec{x} + w_0$ $(\vec{w} = \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_2))$

What if $\mu_1 = \mu_2$?

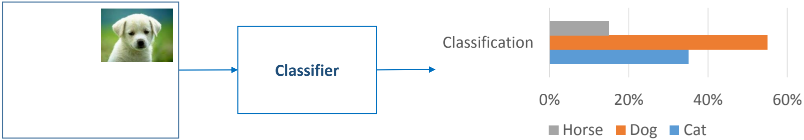
Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-invariance



Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-invariance



Convolutional Neural Networks

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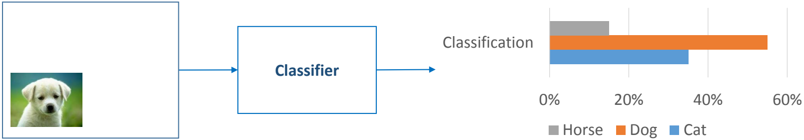

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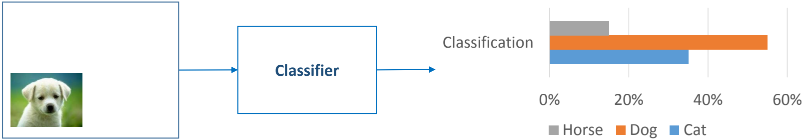

It is important to explicit the data translation-invariance

Convolutional Neural Networks

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Convolutional Neural Networks: share weights across space

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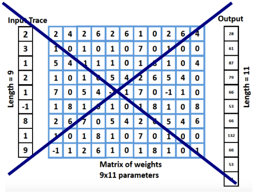

Figure: Linear layer in an MLP (*Fully-Connected*

Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-invariance

It is important to explicit the data translation-invariance
Convolutional Neural Networks: share weights across space

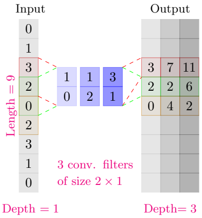

Figure: Linear layer in a ConvNet (*Convolutional*

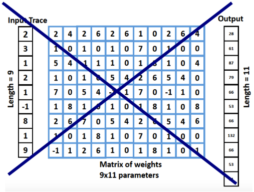

Figure: Linear layer in an MLP (*Fully-Connected*

Convolutional Neural Networks

Translation-invariance

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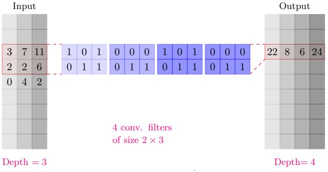
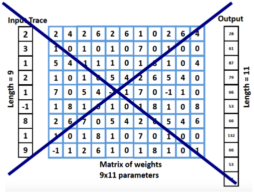


Figure: Linear layer in a ConvNet (*Convolutional Layer*)



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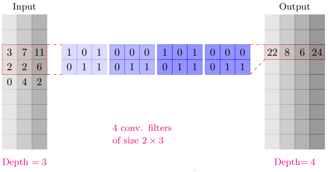

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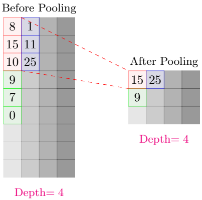


Figure: Max Pooling Layer

Cost function - Cross-entropy

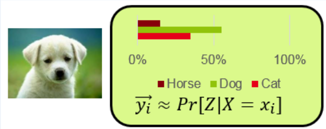
- batch of training data $(\vec{x}_i, z_i)_{i\in I}$, outputs of the current model $(\vec{y}_i)_{i\in I}$
- labels $z_i = s_j$ are *one-hot encoded*: $\vec{z}_i = \vec{s}_j = (0,\dots,0,\underbrace{1}_{j},0,\dots,0)$

Loss function

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{|I|}\sum_{i\in I}\sum_{t=1}^{|\mathcal{Z}|}\vec{z}_i[t]\log\vec{y}_i[t] \tag{3}$$

Maximum-*a-posteriori* or Cross-entropy

- $\vec{y}_i \approx \Pr[Z \mid \vec{X} = \vec{x}_i]$



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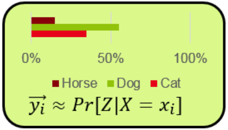
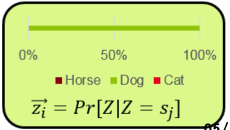
Maximum-*a-posteriori* or Cross-entropy

- $\vec{y}_i \approx \Pr[Z \mid \vec{X} = \vec{x}_i]$
- $\vec{z}_i \approx \Pr[Z \mid Z = \vec{s}_j]$
- $\mathbb{H}(\vec{z}_i, \vec{y}_i) = \mathbb{H}(\vec{z}_i) + D_{KL}(\vec{z}_i || \vec{y}_i) = \mathbb{E}_{\vec{z}_i}[-\log \vec{y}_i] = -\sum_{t=1}^{|\mathcal{Z}|} \vec{z}_i[t] \log \vec{y}_i[t]$





Capacity-Overfitting-Regularization

Regression example

Performance metric: Mean Square Error (MSE)

MSE_train=44.228280, MSE_test=330.984916

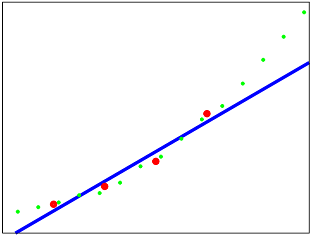


Figure: Linear regression → underfitting

Capacity-Overfitting-Regularization

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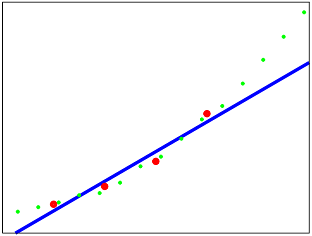

Figure: Linear regression → underfitting

MSE_train=2.243097, MSE_test=61.891672

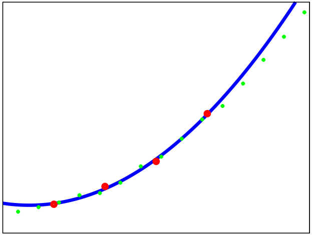

Figure: Quadratic regression → fits

Capacity-Overfitting-Regularization

Regression example

Performance metric: Mean Square Error (MSE)

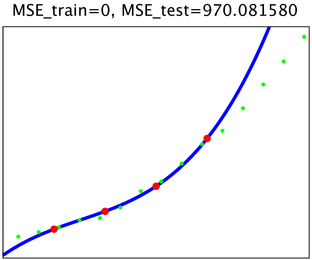

Figure: Cubic regression → overfitting

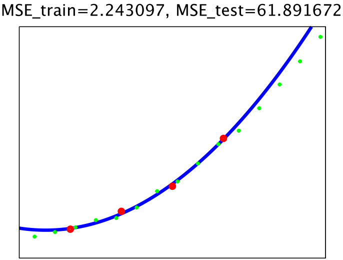

Figure: Quadratic regression → fits

Capacity-Overfitting-Regularization

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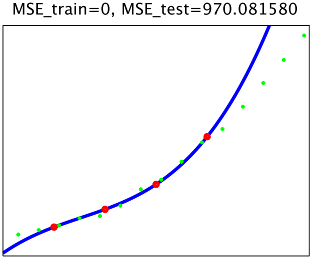


Figure: Cubic regression → overfitting

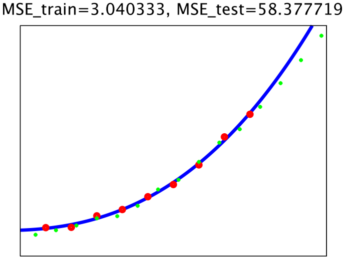


Figure: Cubic regression with more training data

Capacity-Overfitting-Regularization

Regression example

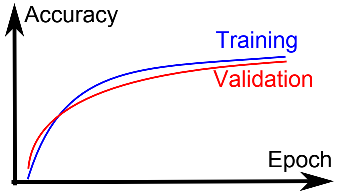
Performance metric: Mean Square Error (MSE)

Classification via Neural Network

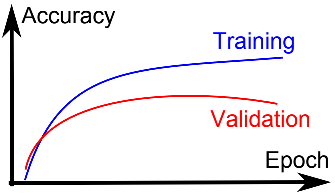
Performance measure: Accuracy (Classification rate)

Evaluate and compare training and validation accuracy

Understand significant features



Learn by heart (**OVERFITTING**)



Capacity-Overfitting-Regularization

Regression example

Performance metric: Mean Square Error (MSE)

Classification via Neural Network

Performance measure: Accuracy (Classification rate)
Evaluate and compare training and validation accuracy

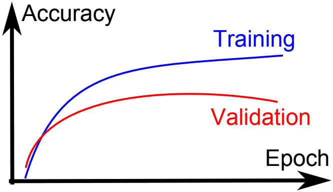
Learn by heart (**OVERFITTING**)

Why?

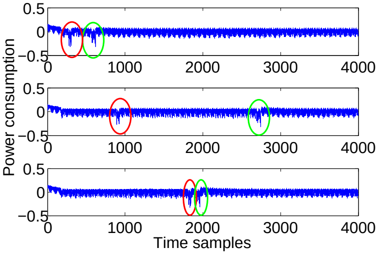
- Too complex model
- Not enough training data

Solution?

- Data augmentation



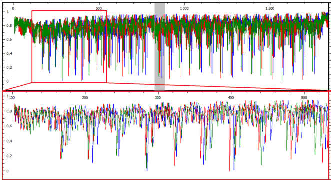
Random Delays - Two Leaking Operations



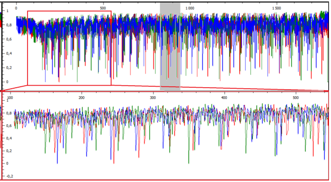
Two leaking operations

First operation - Test acc: 76.8%, $N^{\star} = 7$
Second operation - Test acc: 82.5%, $N^{\star} = 6$

Artificial Jitter



(a) Low artificial jitter



(b) High artificial jitter

Target

- Target Variable: $Z = \mathrm{HW}(\mathrm{Sbox}(P \oplus K))$
- $\approx$ 2000 time samples
- Countermeasure: artificial signal treatment simulating clock jitter
- 10000 training traces

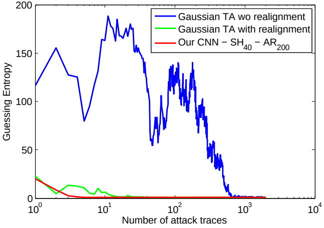
Artificial Jitter (2)

Low_jitter

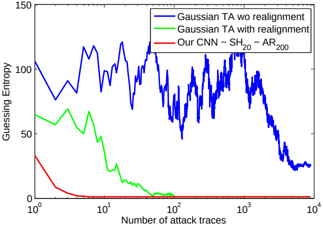
Acc	$N^\star$	SH_0		SH_{20}		SH_{40}	
AR_0		57.4%	14	82.5%	6	83.6%	6
AR_{100}		86.0%	6	87.0%	5	87.5%	6
AR_{200}		86.6%	6	85.7%	6	87.7%	5

High_jitter

Acc	$N^\star$	SH_0		SH_{20}		SH_{40}	
AR_0		40.6%	35	51.1%	9	62.4%	11
AR_{100}		50.2%	15	72.4%	11	73.5%	9
AR_{200}		64.0%	11	75.5%	8	74.4%	8



(c) Low Jitter



(d) High Jitter

Artificial Jitter

DS_low_jitter									
a / c	b / d	SH_0		SH_{20}		SH_{40}		SH_{200}	
AR_0		100.0% / 57.4%	68.7% / 14	99.8% / 82.5%	86.1% / 6	98.9% / 83.6%	84.1% / 6		
AR_{100}		87.7% / 86.0%	88.2% / 6	82.4% / 87.0%	88.4% / 5	81.9% / 87.5%	89.6% / 6		
AR_{200}		83.2% / 86.6%	88.6% / 6	81.4% / 85.7%	86.9% / 6	80.6% / 87.7%	88.9% / 5		
AR_{500}								85.0% / 86.2%	88.6% / 5

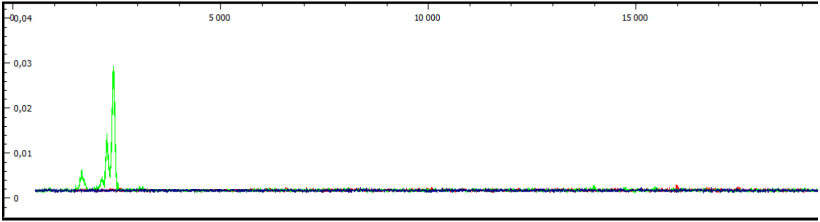
DS_high_jitter									
a / c	b / d	SH_0		SH_{20}		SH_{40}		SH_{200}	
AR_0		100% / 40.6%	45.0% / 35	100% / 51.1%	60.0% / 9	98.5% / 62.4%	67.6% / 11		
AR_{100}		90.4% / 50.2%	57.3% / 15	76.6% / 72.4%	73.6% / 11	78.5% / 73.5%	76.4% / 9		
AR_{200}		83.1% / 64.0%	67.7% / 11	82.0% / 75.5%	77.1% / 8	82.6% / 74.4%	77.0% / 8		
AR_{500}								83.6% / 68.2%	73.4% / 11

Real Jitter (1)

Target

- AES hardware implementation
- strong jitter effect
- Target Variable: $Z = \mathrm{Sbox}(P \oplus K)$
- $2,500$ selected time samples
- $99,000$ training traces

SNR first Sbox

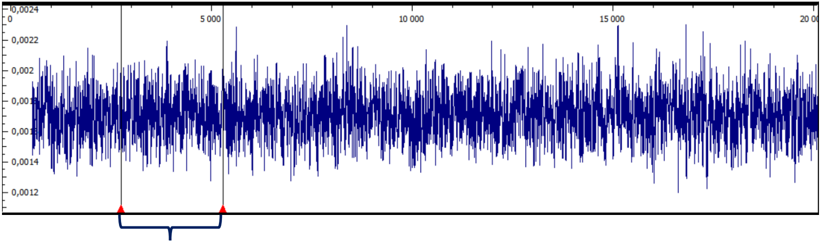


Real Jitter (1)

Target

- AES hardware implementation
- strong jitter effect
- Target Variable: $Z = \mathrm{Sbox}(P \oplus K)$
- $2,500$ selected time samples
- $99,000$ training traces

SNR second Sbox without realignment



Entry region for CNN (2,500 pts)

Real Jitter (2)

		SH_0AR_0		$SH_{10}AR_{100}$		$SH_{20}AR_{200}$	
Acc	$N^\star$	1.2%	137	1.3%	89	1.8%	54

Real Jitter (2)

		$SH_0 AR_0$		$SH_{10} AR_{100}$		$SH_{20} AR_{200}$	
Acc	$N^\star$	1.2%	137	1.3%	89	1.8%	54

SNR second Sbox with realignment