

# Feature Extraction for Side-Channel Attacks

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1. Context
2. State of the Art, Objectives, Contributions

## Secure Component and Embedded Cryptography

**A piece of hardware with security properties.**

**It usually embeds cryptography to provide security services  
(authentication, signature, secure messaging with terminals...)**

- ▶ Sensitive applications: ID cards, credit cards, transport cards, health cards, SIM
- ▶ Pervasive aspect: several billion smartcards sold par year
- ▶ Hard to update
- ▶ Hostile environment

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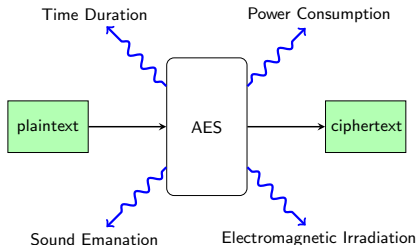
⇒ Requires protection against very high-level attacker

## Security Certification



- ▶ Standardized Evaluation (e.g. ISO/IEC 15408 - Common Criteria)
- ▶ Assigns an Evaluation Assurance Level (EAL)
- ▶ The evaluator checks the Security Assurance Requirements (SAR), e.g. ADV, ALC, AVA, ...
- ▶ AVA: vulnerability assessment (penetration testing → attack potential rating)

## Side-Channel Vulnerability of Embedded Cryptography



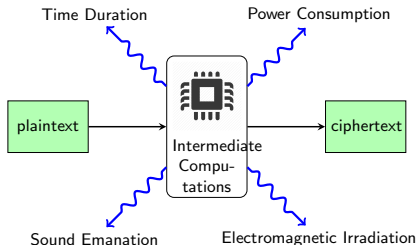
### Classical Cryptanalysis

- ▶ Black box (input, output)
- ▶ Formal attacker model (oracle, knowledge, ...)
- ▶ Computational complexity to perform the attack (e.g.  $2^{126.1}$  operations to break AES-128 [bogdanov])

### Side-Channel Cryptanalysis

- ▶ White box (input, output, side-channel observations of intermediate computations)
- ▶ Attacker with a certain equipment, expertise, knowledge of the embedded device, available time...
- ▶ In Common Criteria: the cotation table of the attack

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## Side-Channel Attacks

- ▶ **the physical nature of the exploited signals:** power consumption, electromagnetic irradiation, time, sound, temperature, ...
- ▶ **the chosen sensitive variable/s  $Z$ :**
  - ▶  $Z = K$  a secret key chunk
  - ▶  $Z = f(K, E)$  a variable depending on a secret key chunk and on a piece of public information
  - ▶ an operation (e.g.  $Z \in \{\text{square}, \text{multiply}, \dots\}$ )
  - ▶ a register
  - ▶  $Z' = \varphi(Z)$  a non-injective function of any sensitive variable (e.g.  $f = \text{HW Hamming Weight}$ )
- ▶ **the strategy family:** simple attacks, collision attacks, differential/advanced attacks
- ▶ **the shape of the attack:** horizontal attacks, vertical attacks
- ▶ **the attacker knowledge:** profiling, non-profiling attacks

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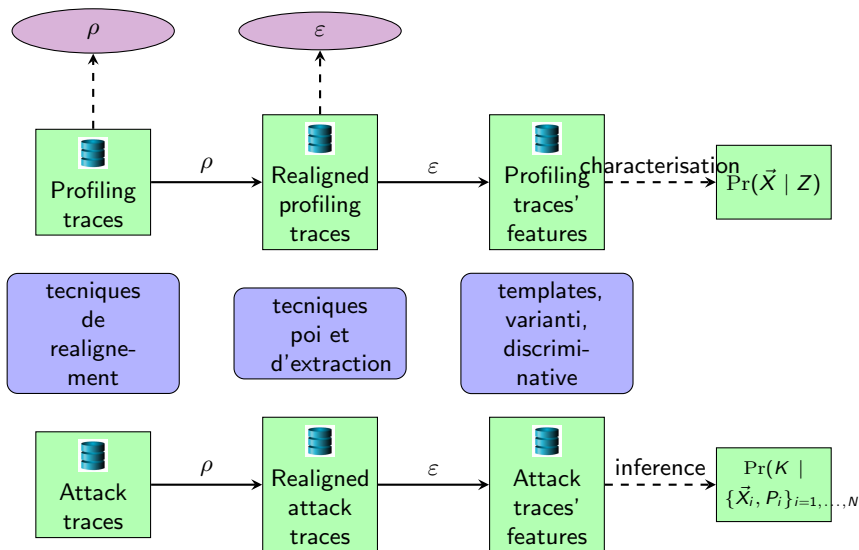
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