



Side-Channel Countermeasure for SHA-3 At Almost-Zero Area Overhead

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Outline

- Side-Channel Analysis
- SHA-3, the story and its applications
- SHA-3 Countermeasure
- New Design Concept

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Side-Channel Analysis

- Information Leakage



Side-Channel Analysis

- Example
 - Password Checker (8 bytes)

$(I[0]=K[0])$ is False \rightarrow one loop

$(I[0]=K[0])$ is True

$(I[1]=K[1])$ is False \rightarrow two loops

255 values of $I[0]$ need one loop,
while one correct value needs two loops

```
for (i = 0 ; i < 8 ; i++){  
    if(I[i] = K[i]){  
        Password = true;  
    }  
    else{  
        Password = false;  
        break;  
    }  
}
```

Time

Brute Force security reduced from 256^8 to $256*8$

If 1 try = 1 μ sec \rightarrow from 585K years to 2 msec!

Side-Channel Analysis

- Information Leakage



- Computation Time
- Power Consumption
- Electromagnetic
- Acoustic Waves
- Photonic Emission
- Faulty Ciphertext

Side-Channel Analysis

- One Trace → Simple Analysis
- Many Traces → Differential Analysis




Diagram showing a microchip with an arrow pointing down to a table of Actual Leakage values.

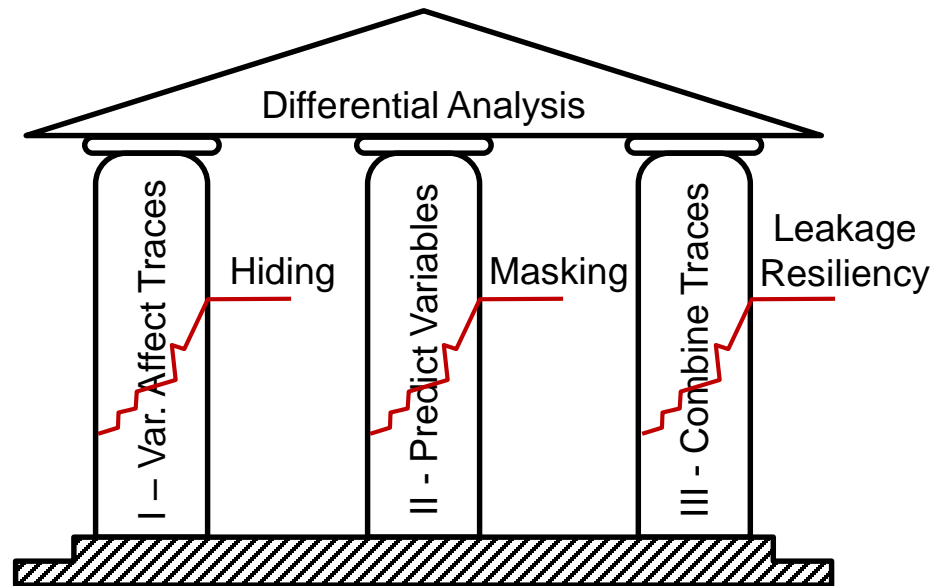
Actual Leakage
2
3
5
4

Hypothesis Table

K_0		K_1		K_2	
Variable	Eq. Leakage	Variable	Eq. Leakage	Variable	Eq. Leakage
0x0F	4	0x82	2	0xF1	5
0xAA	4	0x51	3	0x4E	4
0xD3	5	0xA3	4	0x0B	3
0x31	3	0xC7	5	0x92	3
:		:	:	:	:

Correlation

Side-Channel Analysis

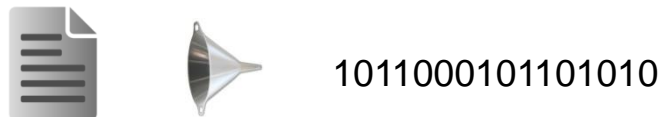


Outline

- Side-Channel Analysis
- SHA-3, the story and its applications
- SHA-3 Countermeasure
- Why the countermeasure works!

SHA-3 (The Story)

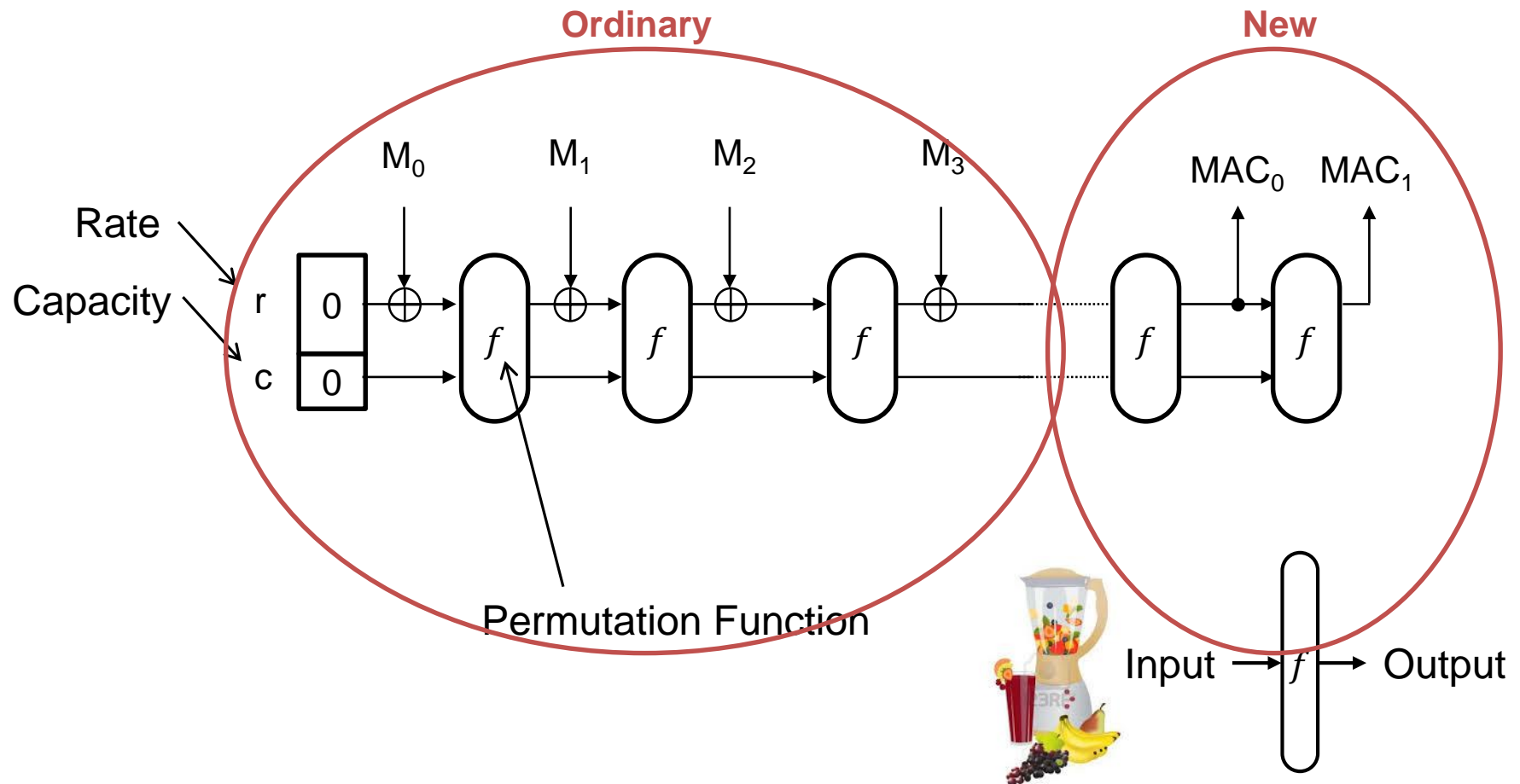
- SHA-3 is a hashing standard



- SHA-0, SHA-1, SHA-2 \longrightarrow SHA-3
- Competition started in Nov. 2007 and ended in Oct. 2012 with Keccak as the winner.
- Chosen for
 - Superior performance in hardware
 - The *Sponge* construction

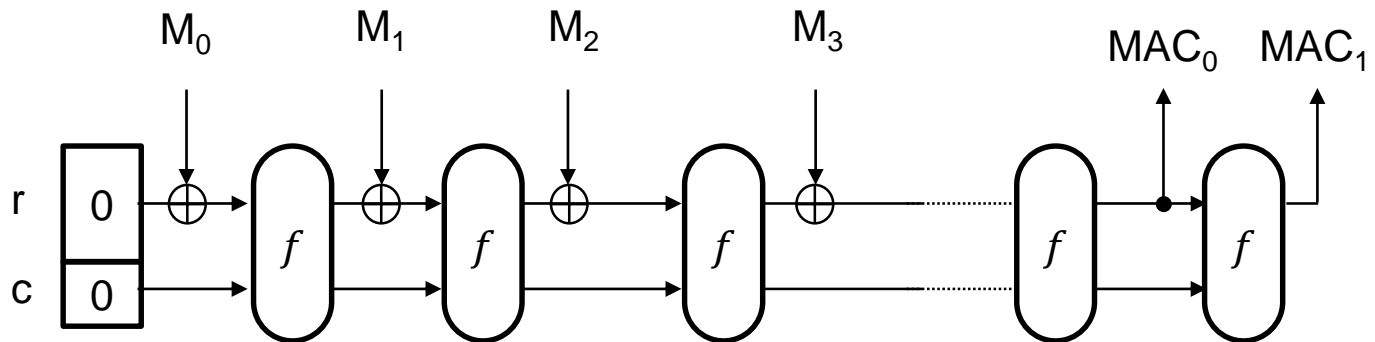
NIST

SHA-3 (The *Sponge* construction)



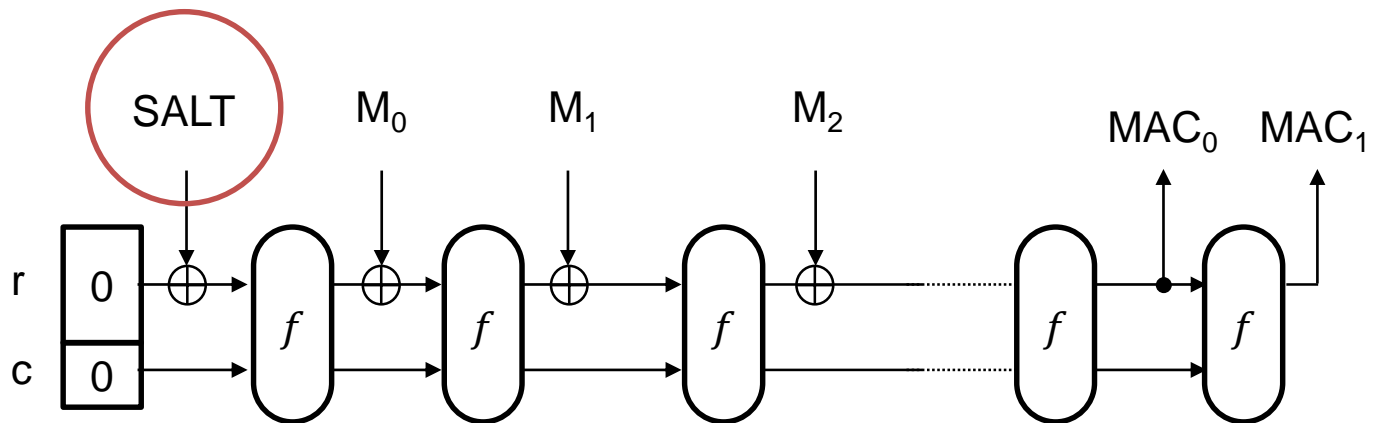
SHA-3 (Applications)

- Regular Hashing



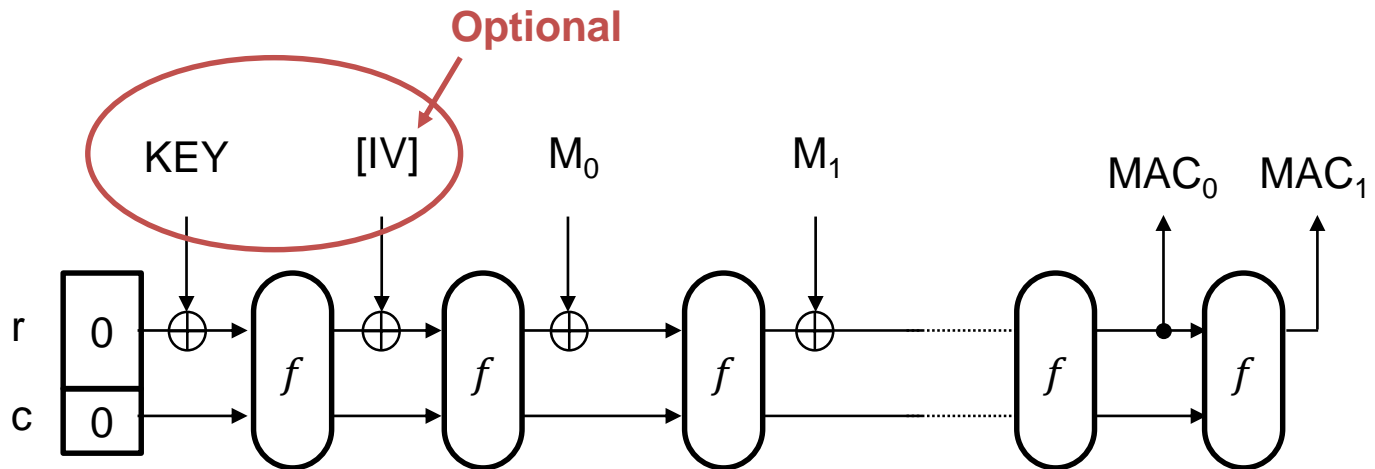
SHA-3 (Applications)

- Salted Hashing



SHA-3 (Applications)

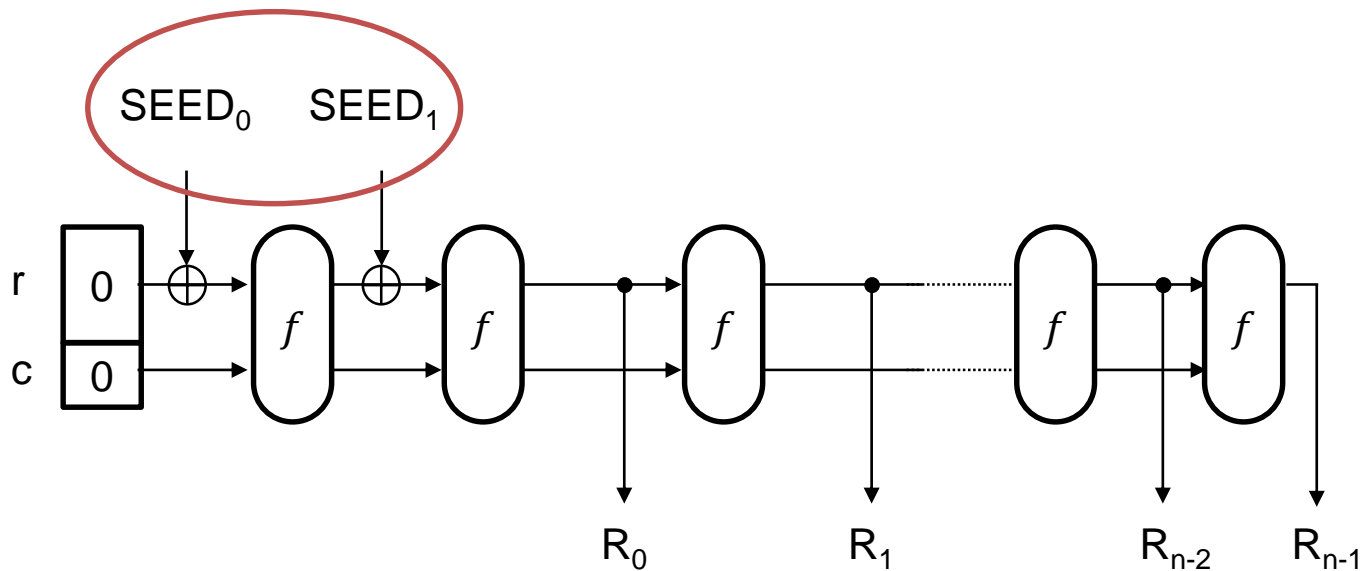
- Message Authentication Codes



- Hashing, salted hashing and MACs are ordinary applications. But!

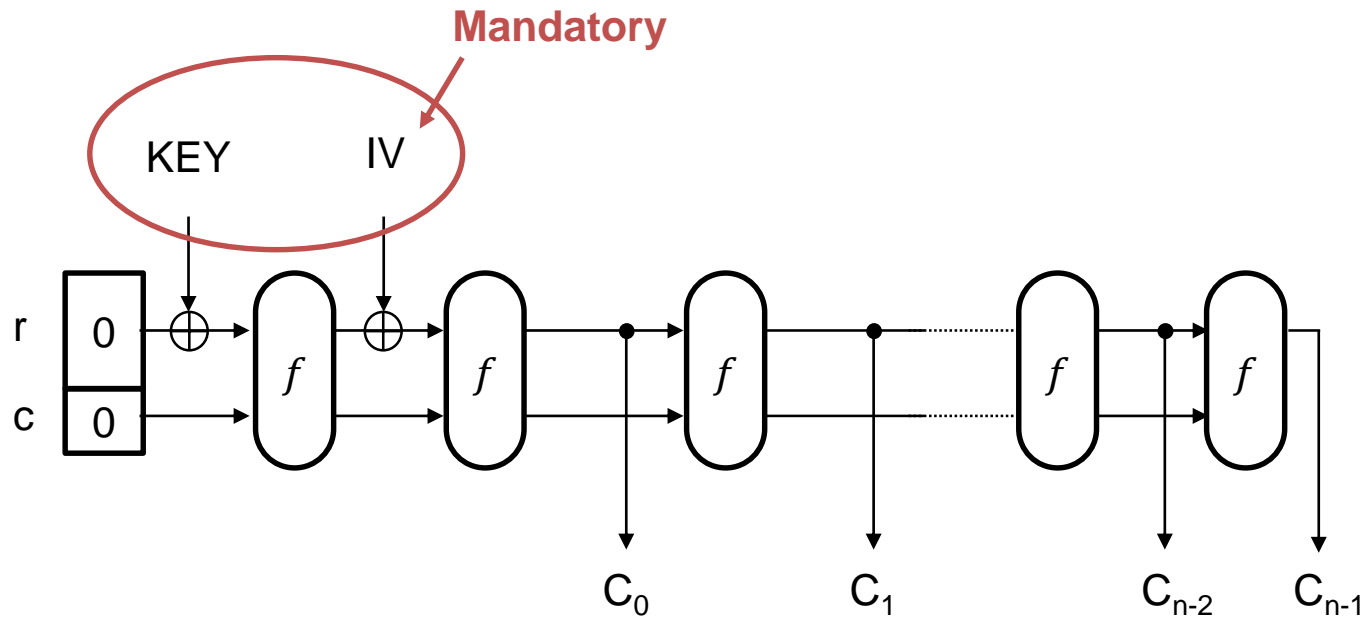
SHA-3 (Applications)

- Random Number Generation **New!**



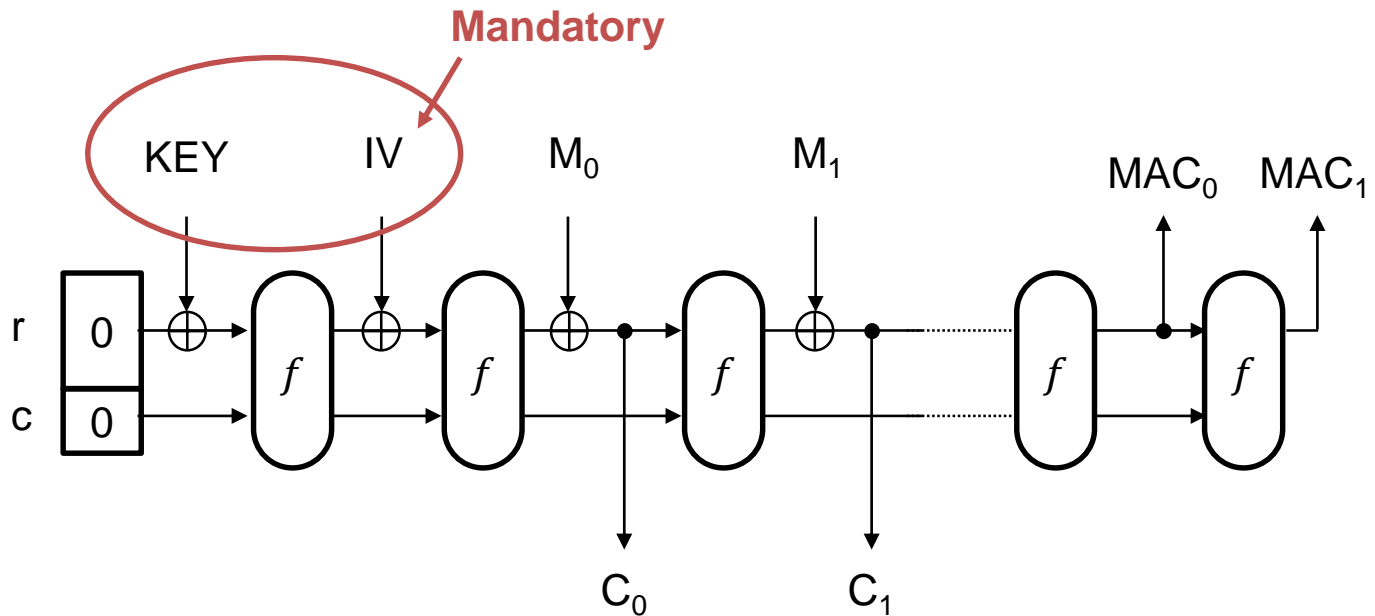
SHA-3 (Applications)

- Stream Encryption **New!**



SHA-3 (Applications)

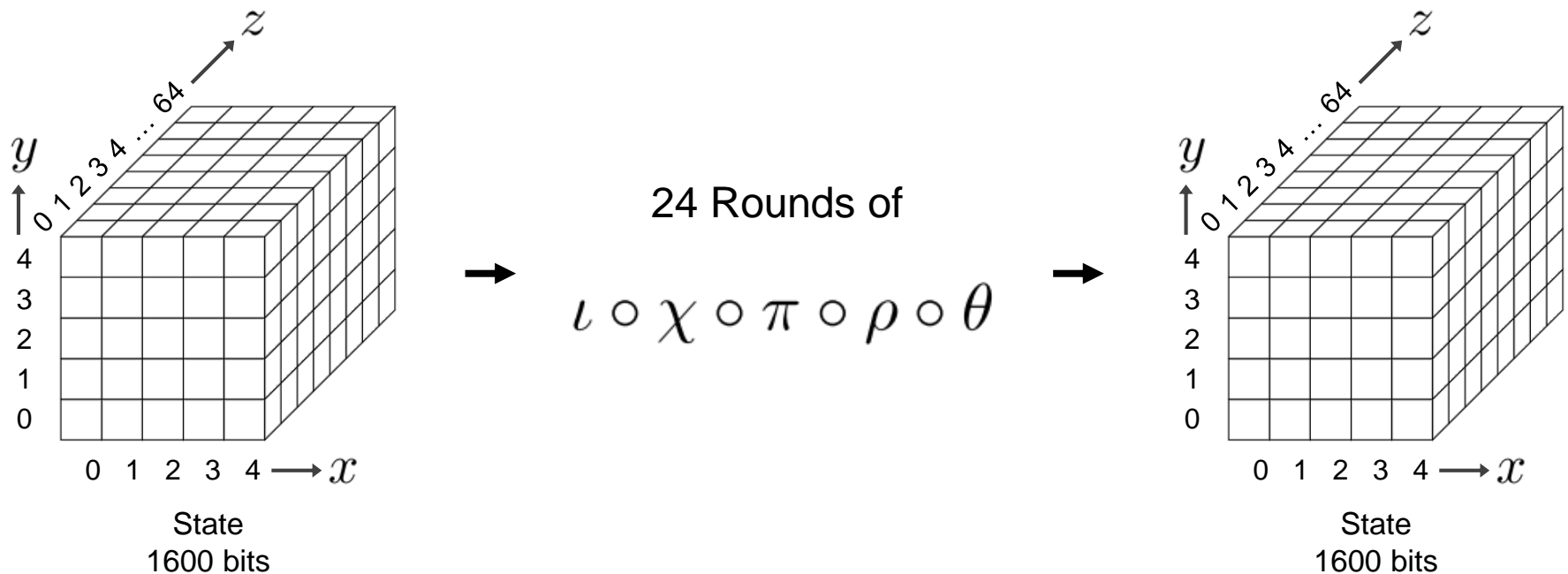
- Authenticated Encryption **New!**



And many more.

SHA-3

- Keccak permutation function



Also, PHOTON, QUARK, SPONGENT,...

SHA-3 (Single Core)

Regular Hashing
Salted Hashing
RNG
MAC-generation
Stream Encryption
Authenticated Encryption



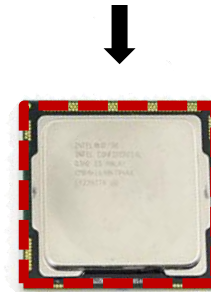
One HW Core

SHA-3 (Single Core)

Regular Hashing
Salted Hashing
RNG



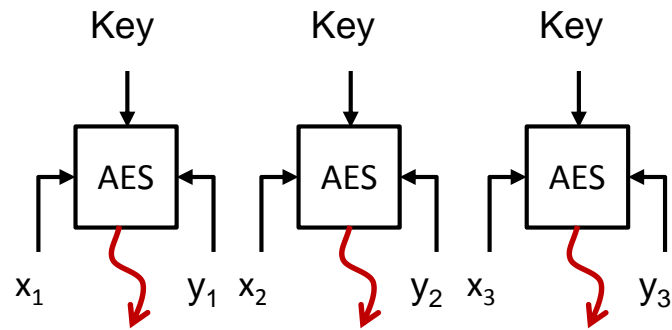
MAC-generation
Stream Encryption
Authenticated Encryption



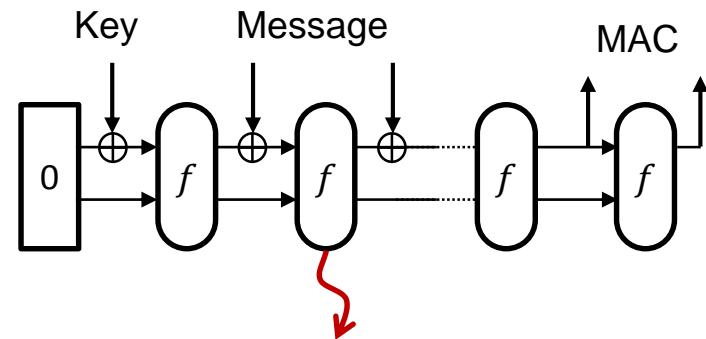
Side-Channel Protection
3x implementation cost

SHA-3 (Single Core)

- Permutation Functions



AES Block-cipher



MAC-Keccak

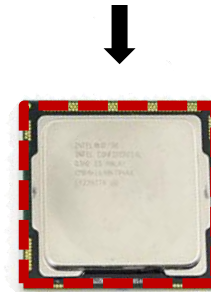
SHA-3 (Single Core)

Regular Hashing

Salted Hashing

RNG

MAC-generation (m-1)	+	1
Stream Encryption (m-1)	+	1
Authenticated Encryption (m-1)	+	1



Design a new countermeasure

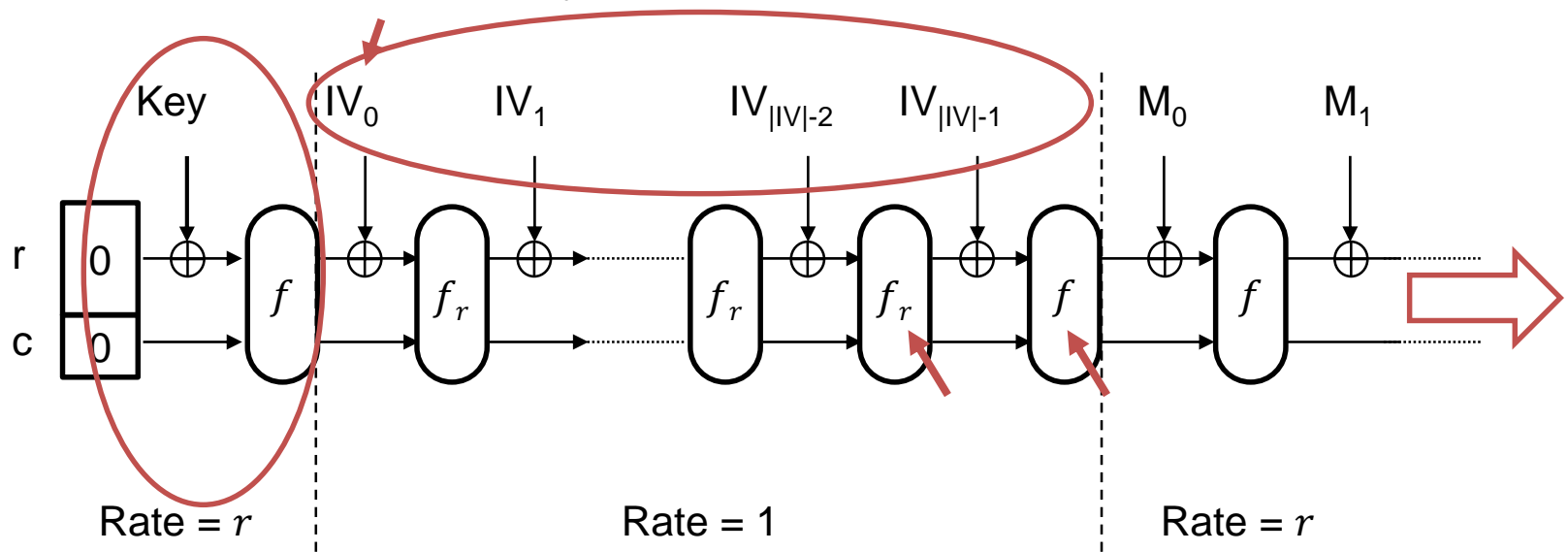
- Minimal changes to the implementation
- Can be turned ON / OFF **New!**

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SHA-3 Countermeasure

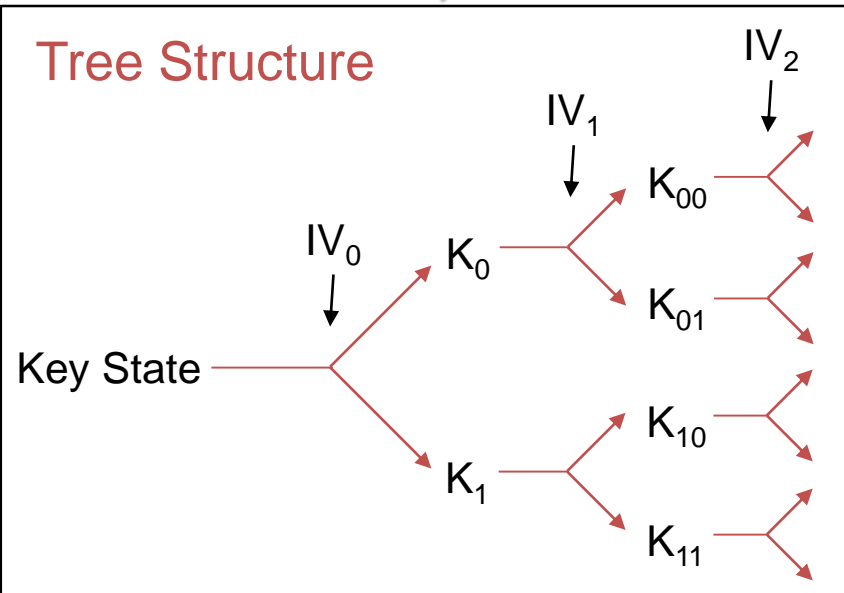
1. The Key goes to a separate input.
2. Mandate the use of IV in all keyed applications.
3. Squeeze the rate to “one bit” during IV.
4. Use Round-Reduced version of Keccak during IV, except the last bit.
5. Then, proceed normally.



SHA-3 Countermeasure, **WHY?**

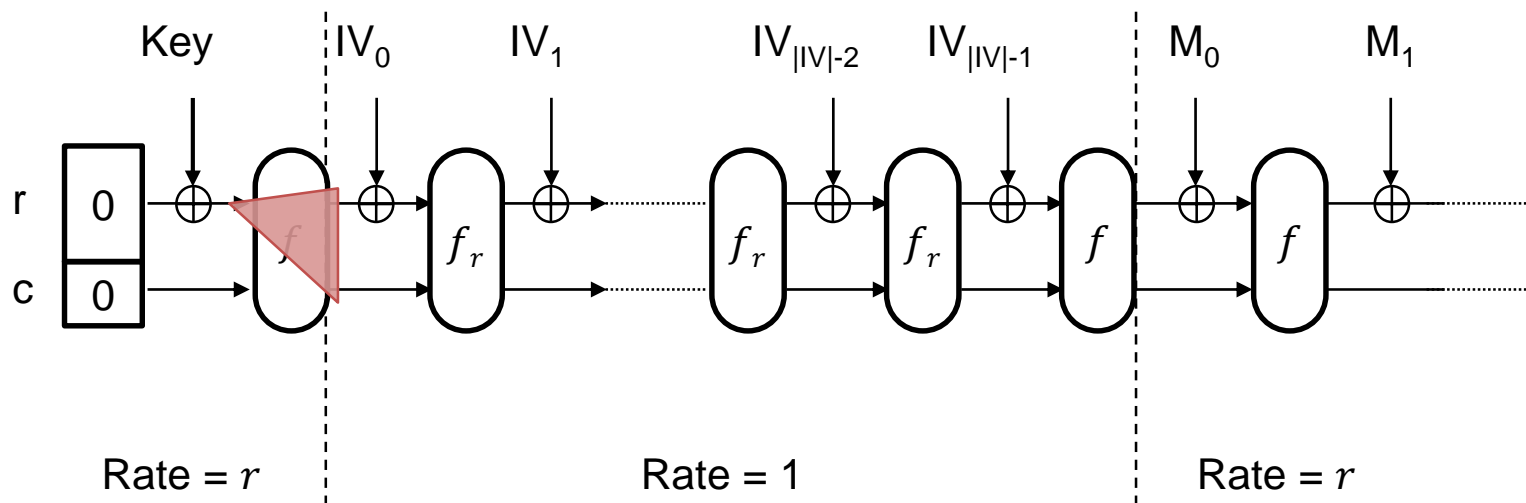
- ⇒ 1. The Key goes to
- ⇒ 2. Mandate the use
- ⇒ 3. Squeeze the rate
4. Use Round-Re
5. Then, proceed

Tree Structure



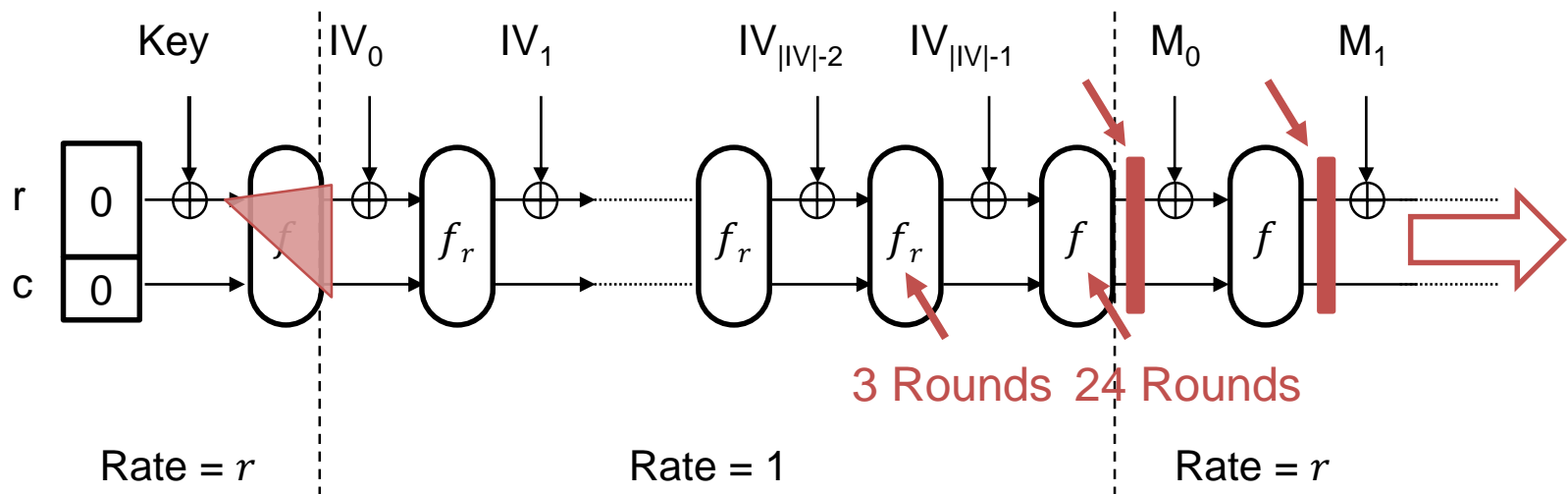
the secret
ence

except the last



SHA-3 Countermeasure, **WHY?**

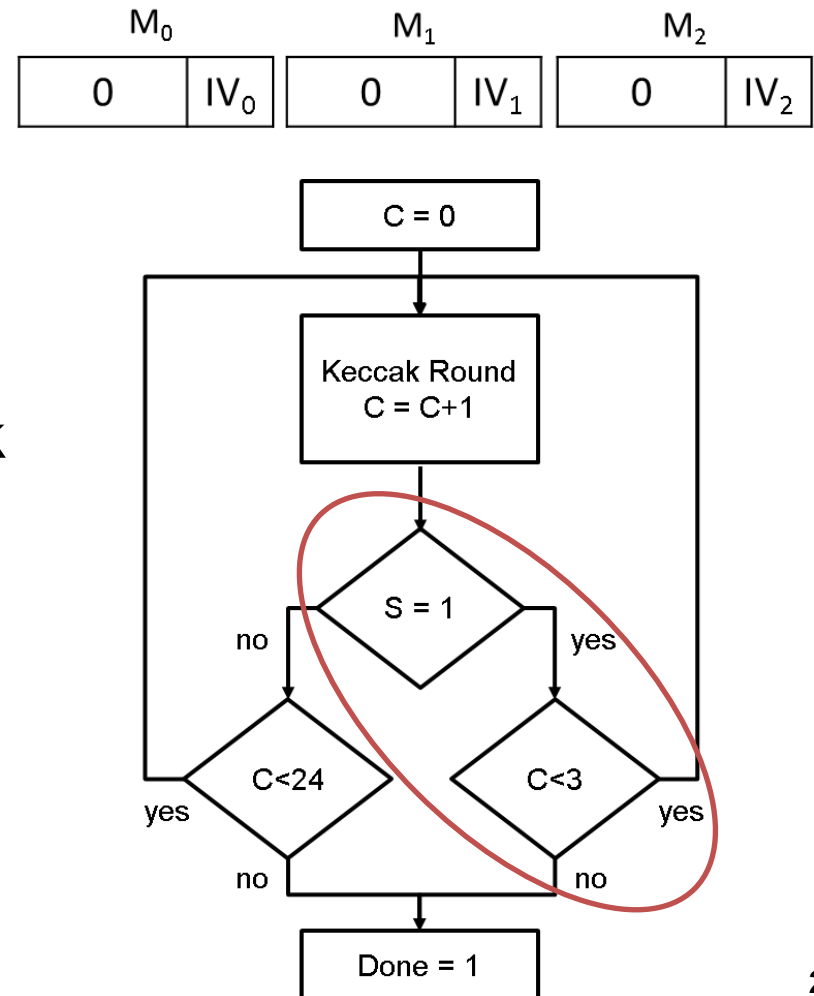
- ⇒ 1. The Key goes to a separate input. **Increase size of the secret**
- ⇒ 2. Mandate the use of IV in all keyed applications. **Nonce**
- ⇒ 3. Squeeze the rate to “one bit” during IV.
- ⇒ 4. Use Round-Reduced version of Keccak during IV, except the last bit.
- ⇒ 5. Then, proceed normally.



SHA-3 Countermeasure

- Implementation
 - Rate Reduction

- Round-Reduced Keccak
Using 2 Gates at 3.7 GE
(Synopsys Design Compiler
at 130nm technology)

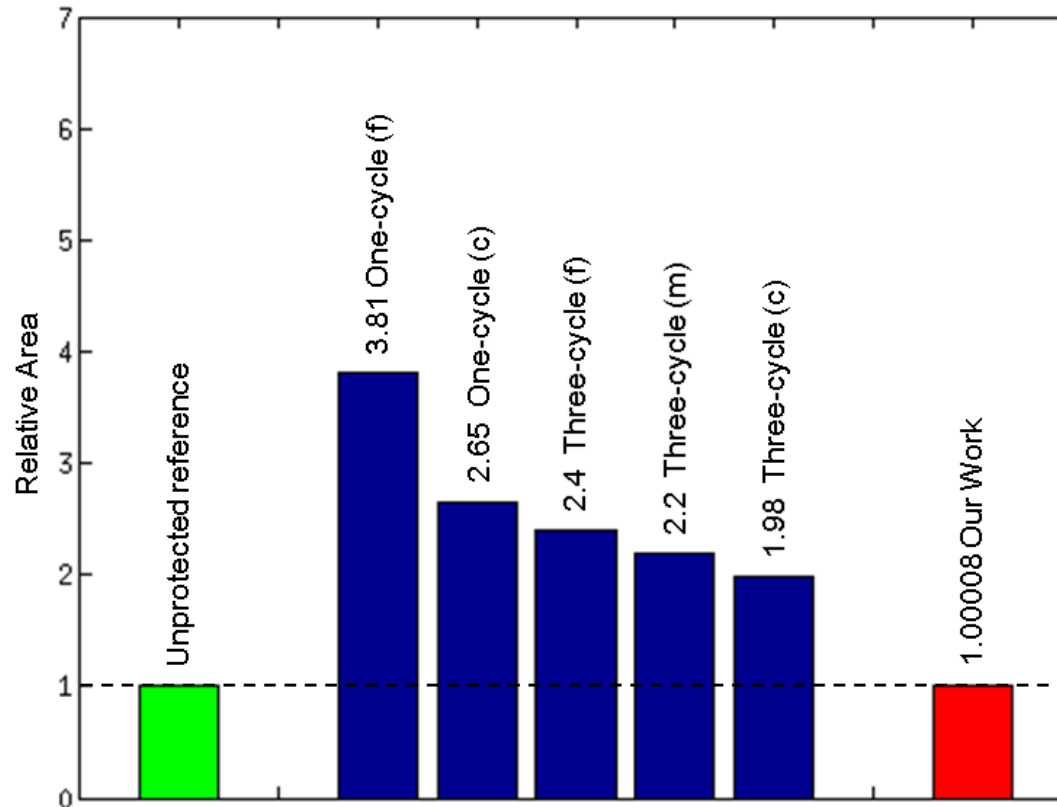


SHA-3 Countermeasure

- Implementation:
 - Performance
 - $(|IV| - 1) * 3$ extra rounds
 - $(|IV| - 1)/8$ extra Keccak runs
 - Trading SCA-protection for performance **New!**
 - Use s bits of IV per step
 - s is an SCA-security parameter in $[1: |IV|]$
 - New performance: $(|IV| - 1)/8s$ extra Keccak runs

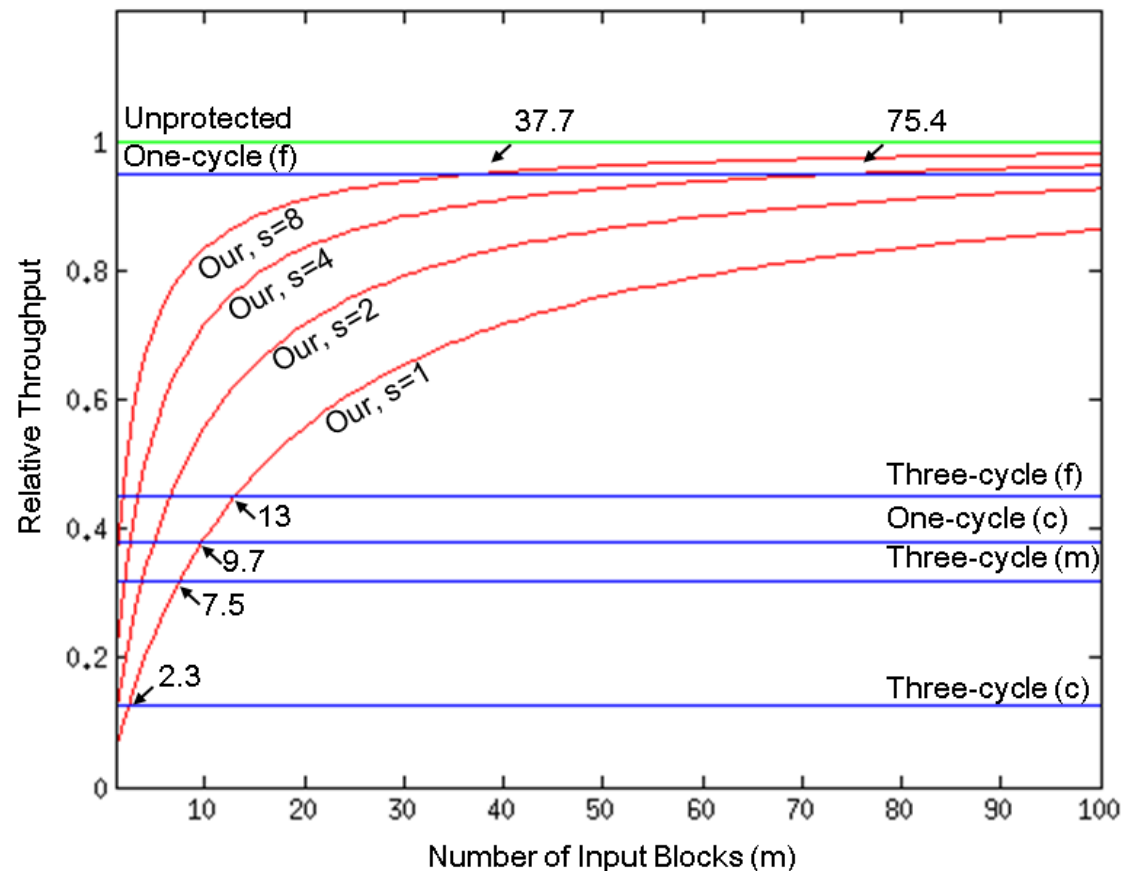
SHA-3 Countermeasure

- Comparison :
against masked implementations of Keccak designers
– Area



SHA-3 Countermeasure

- Comparison:
 - Performance



SHA-3 Countermeasure

- Comparison:
 - Flexibility
SCA-protection can be tuned by software.
 - Compatibility
Can be applied to already built modules
 - Portability
Protect the *Sponge* with any permutation function

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New Design Concept

Practical Methods

Masking & Hiding

- Fix current implementations
- Efficient solutions
- Practically verifiable

But

- Limited scope of protection
- Turns SCA harder
- Occasionally, breaks-down

Theoretical Methods

Leakage Resilient Cryptography

- Design new primitives
- Provable prevention against all differential attacks

But

- No solution to current primitives
- Very high implementation cost

Our Solution



New Design Concept

Practical Methods

Masking & Hiding

- Fix current implementations
- Efficient solutions
- Practically verifiable

Theoretical Methods

Leakage Resilient Cryptography

- Design new primitives
- Provable prevention against all differential attacks

Our Solution

But

- Lin - Use LRC as a tool to protect current primitives
- Tu - Achieve a fine granularity of SCA-protection
- Oc - vs performance

But

Yes, our countermeasure belongs to LRC

Conclusion

- Proposed a countermeasure for the applications of SHA-3 at almost-zero area overhead.
- The performance overhead can be trivialized at long message lengths.
- The countermeasure is flexible, compatible and portable.
- Use theoretical ideas through practical experience.

Thank You
Questions?