

IoT 부채널 분석기술 소개 (Introduction of Side Channel Analysis)

김태성

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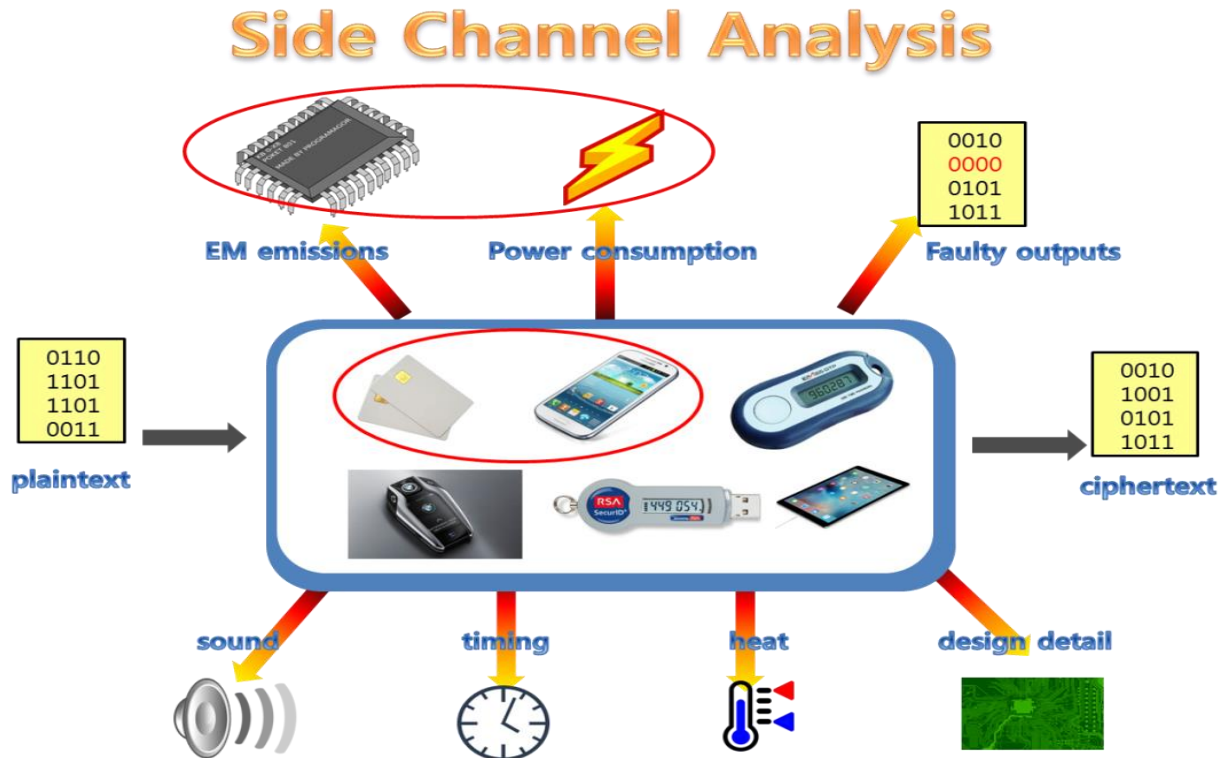
- ▶ Side Channel Analysis(Attack).
- ▶ Simple Power Analysis.
- ▶ Differential Power Analysis.
- ▶ SEED(Block Cipher).
- ▶ Open SCARF (Demo)
- ▶ Countermeasures.
- ▶ SCA Data Set.



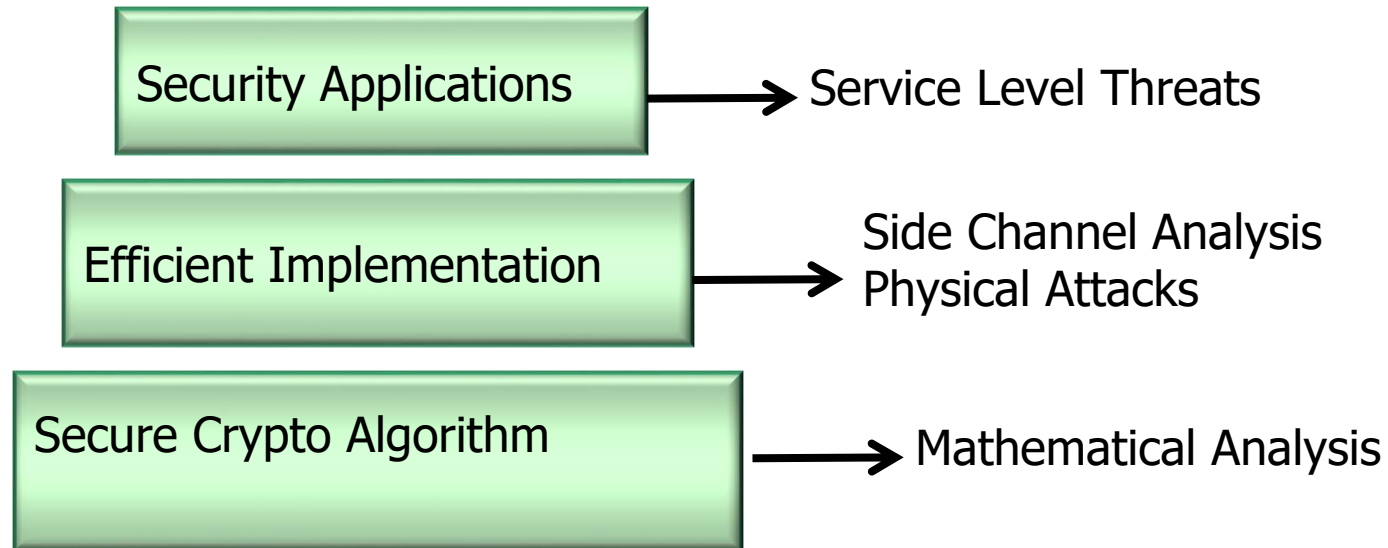
부채널 분석 – Side Channel Analysis

정의

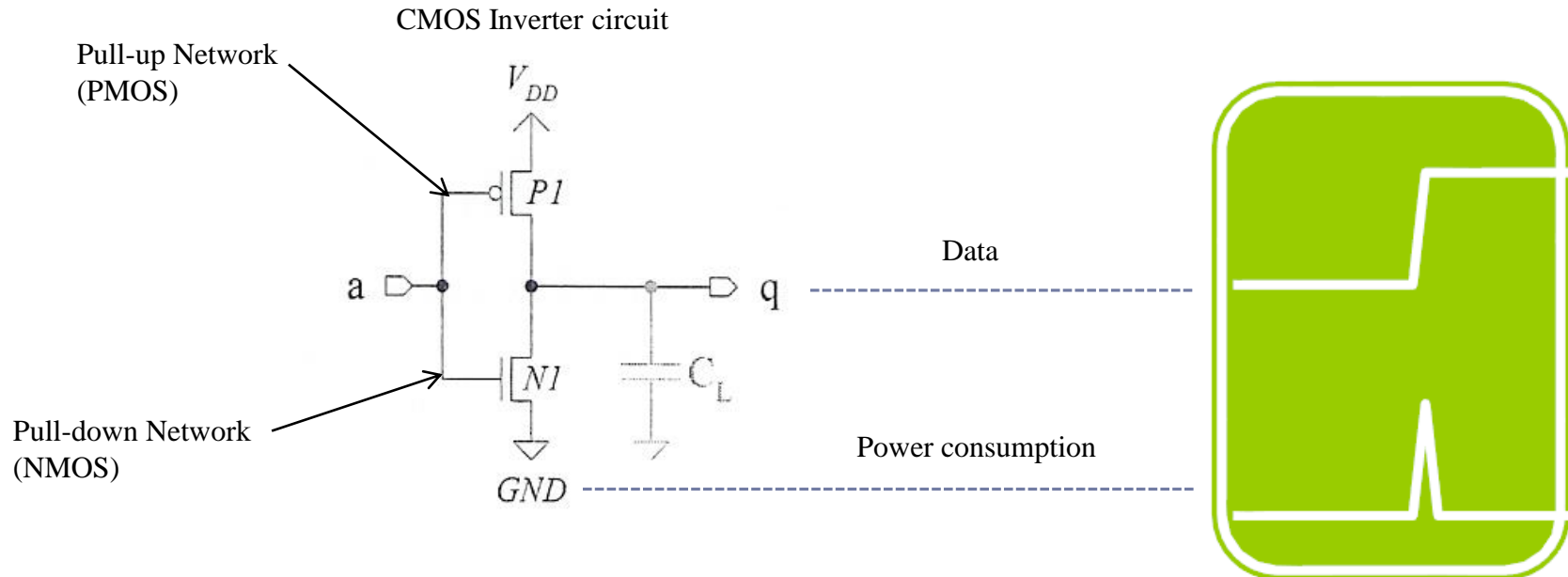
암호 모듈이 다양한 디바이스에 탑재되어 구동되는 동안 발생하는 각종 부가적인 정보[구동 시간, 발열, 소리, 전력소모량, 전자기파, 오류주입결과 등]를 이용하여 암호 모듈의 비밀 정보[비밀키, 부분키]를 크랙킹하는 공격 방법 (Kocher, CRYPTO' 96)



부채널 분석 – 원리



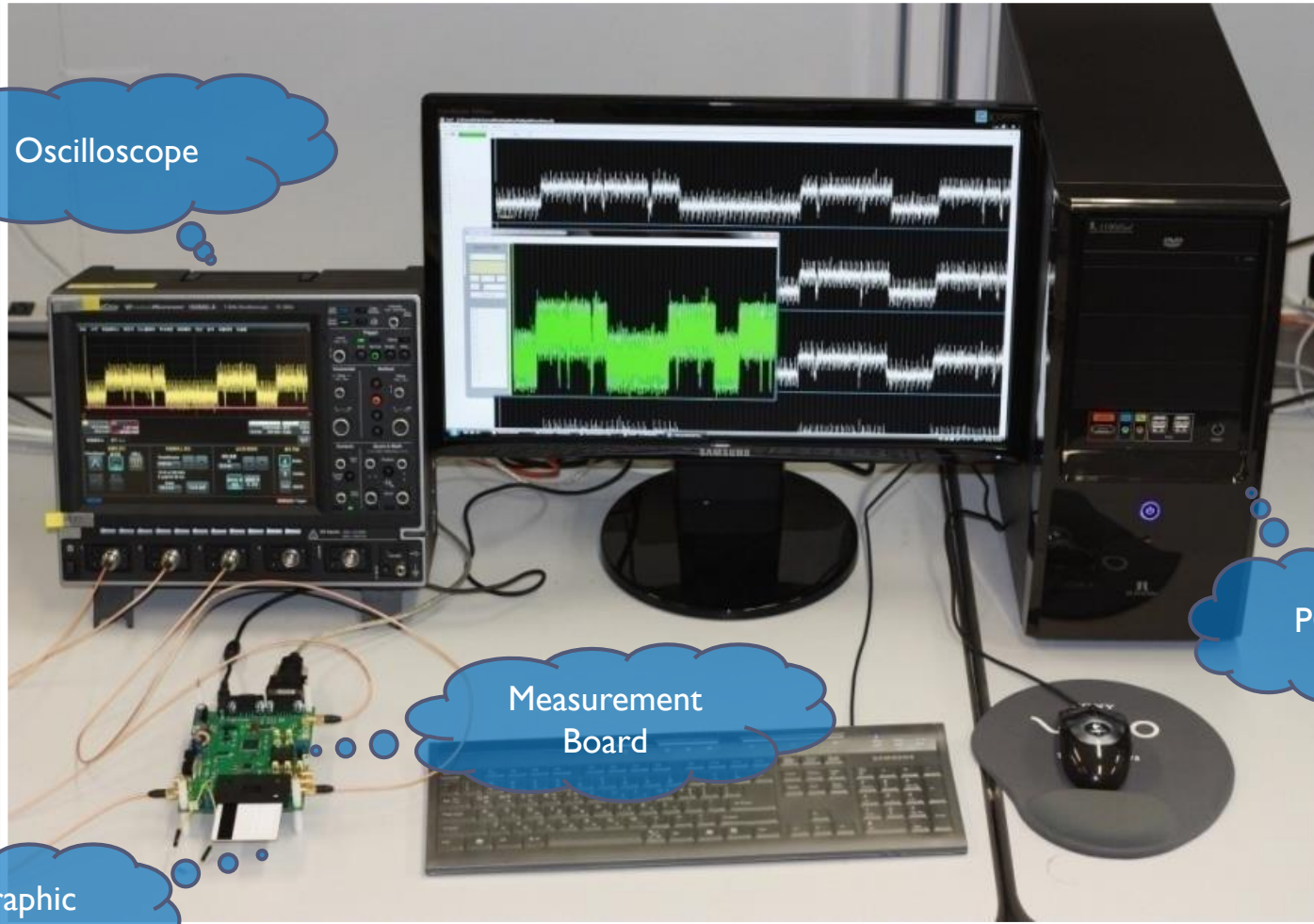
부채널 분석 - 원리



$$\text{Power} = P(\text{static}) + P(\text{dynamic})$$

1→0 or 0→1 switch 될 때, P(dynamic) 발생함

Side Channel Analysis - Experiment



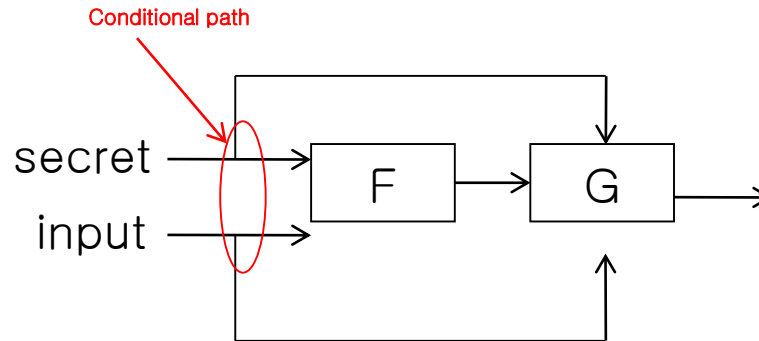
Oscilloscope

PC

Measurement
Board

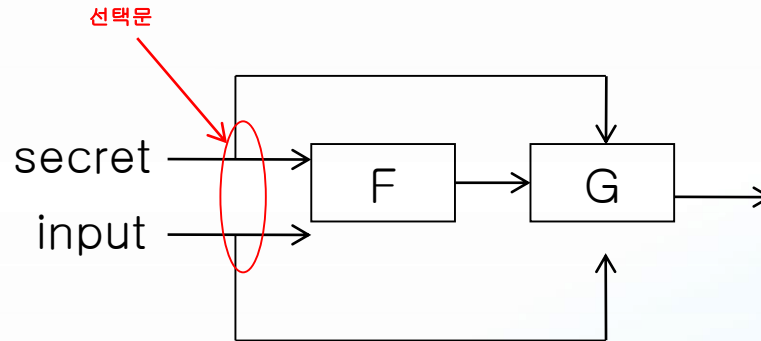
Cryptographic
Device

Simple Power Analysis(SPA)



A technique that involves directly interpreting power consumption measurement(i.e. traces) collected during cryptographic operations.

RSA exponentiation



Algorithm 1 Left-to-Right Exponentiation Algorithm

Input: $a, b = [b_{n-1}b_{n-2}b_1b_0]$ with binary expression

Output: $c = a^b \bmod m$

$c \leftarrow 1$

for $k = n - 1$ down to 0 do

$c \leftarrow c \cdot c \bmod m$

if $b[k] = 1$ then

$c \leftarrow c \cdot a \bmod m$

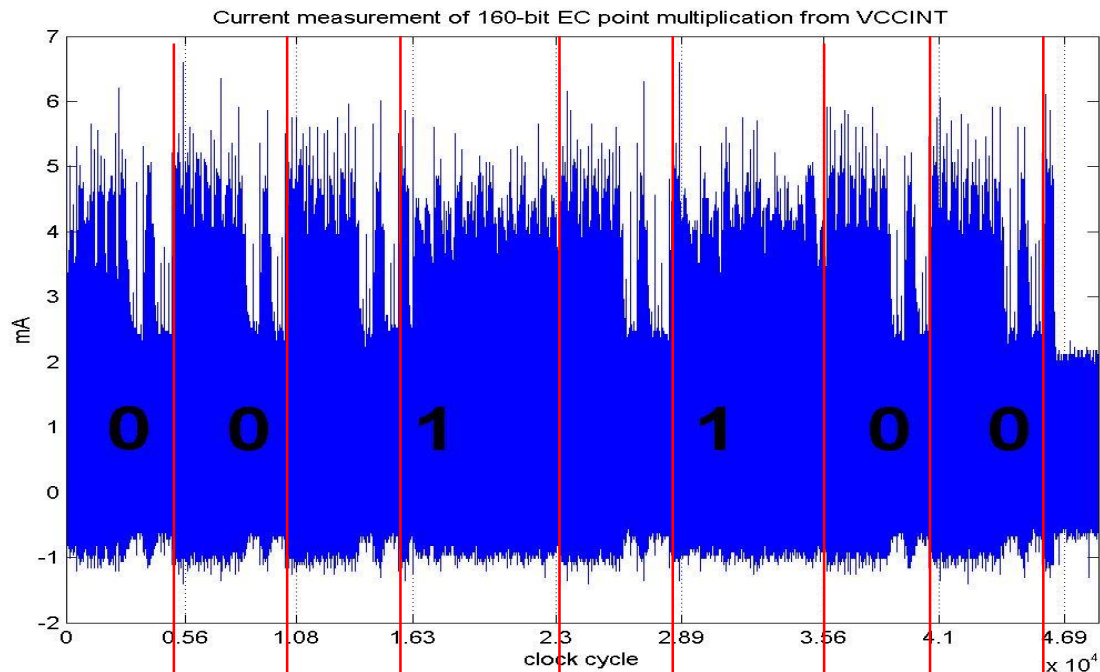
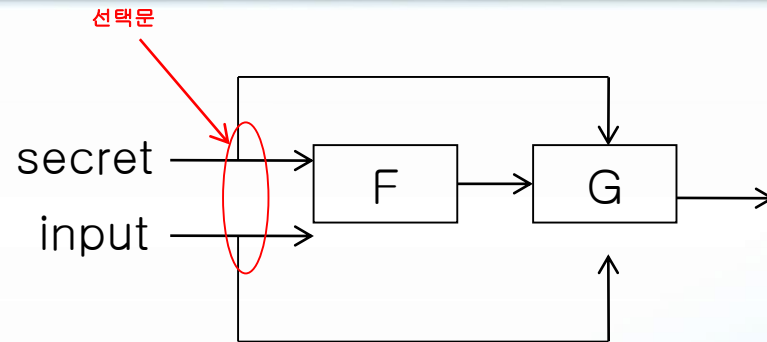
end if

end for

return c

!!!!!!! 선택문 !!!!!!!

RSA exponentiation



Square Square Square Multiplication Square Multiplication Square Square

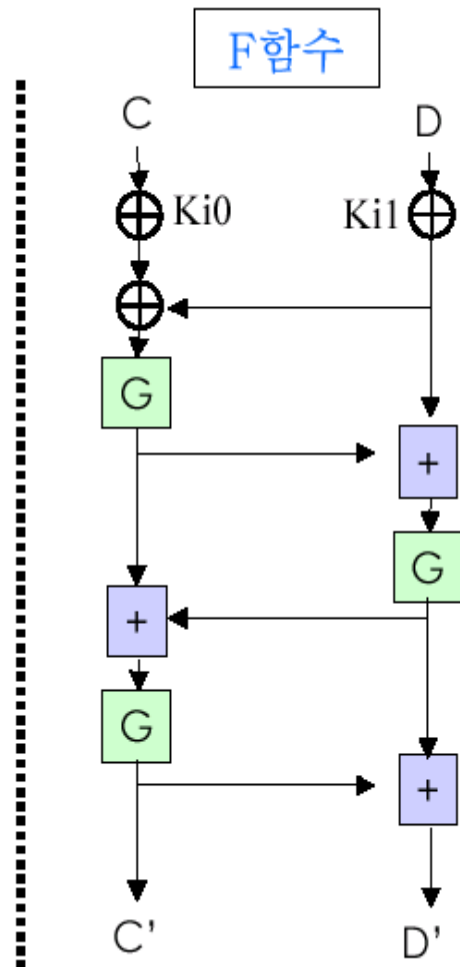
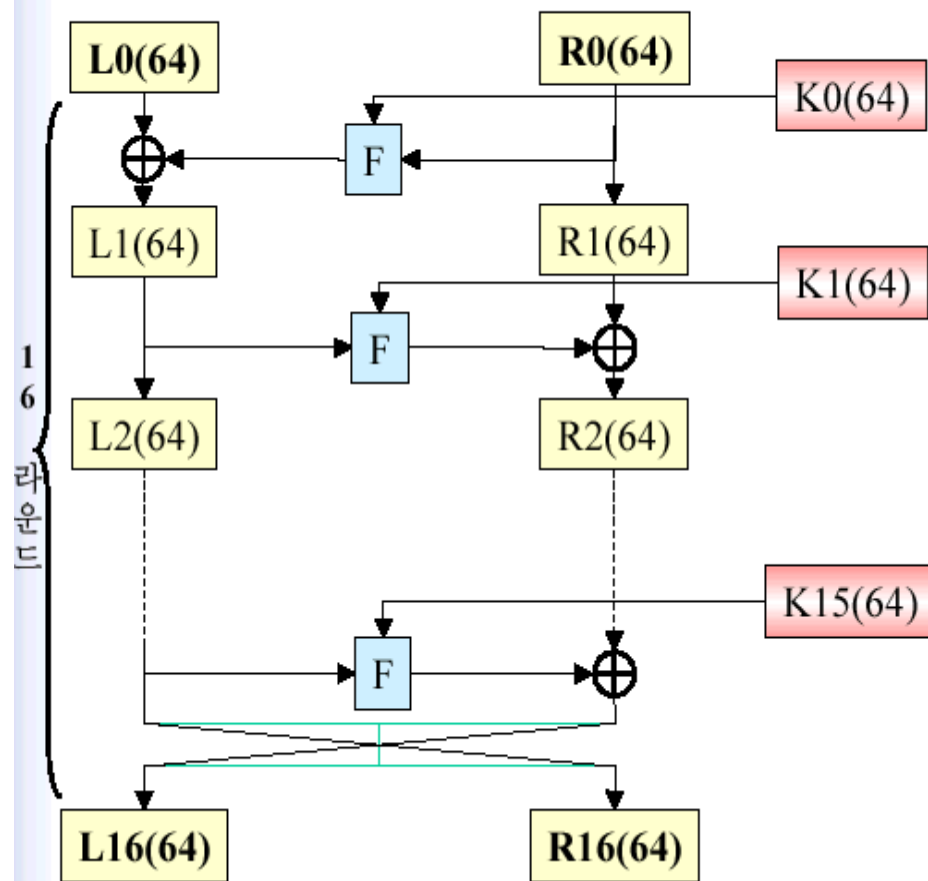
SEED

- ▶ KISA에 의해 설계
- ▶ 블록 크기: 128비트, 키 크기: 128비트
- ▶ 구조: 16라운드 Feistel 구조
- ▶ DC와 LC 공격에 안전하게 설계



SEED

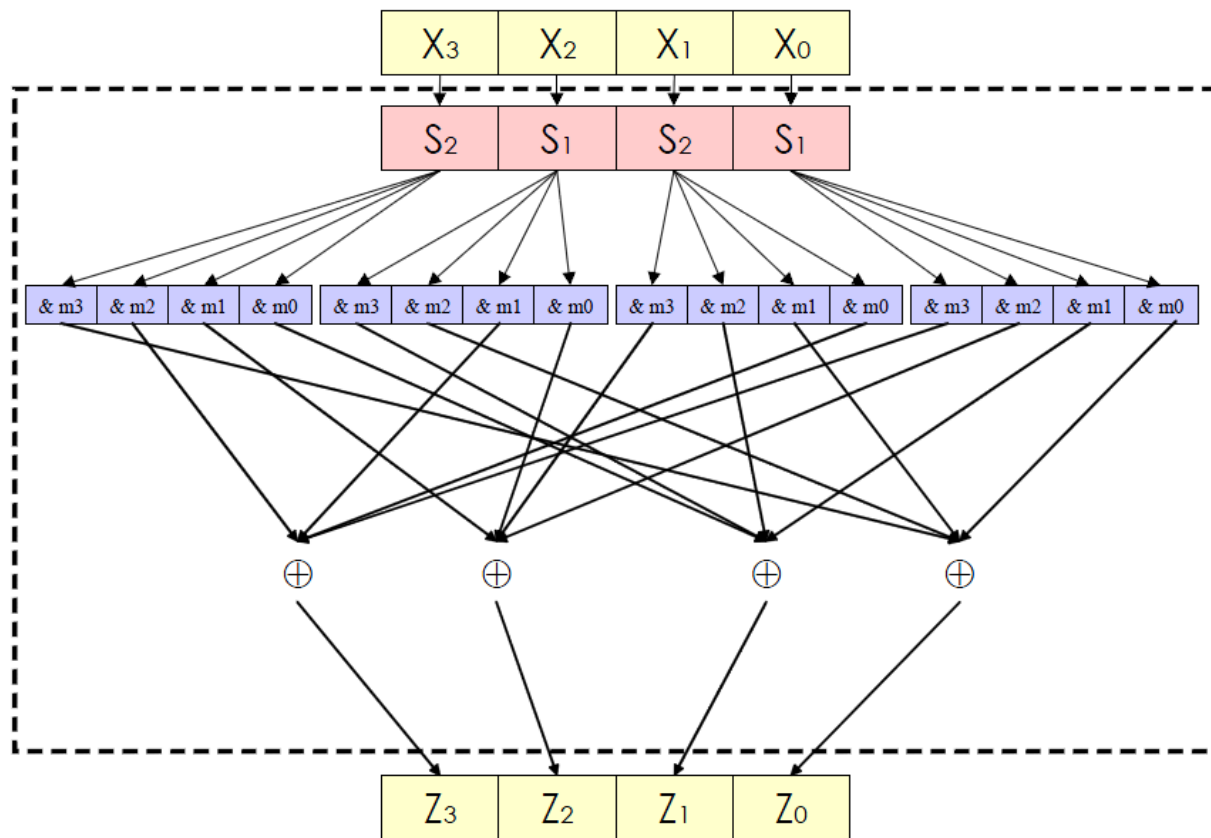
▶ SEED 구조



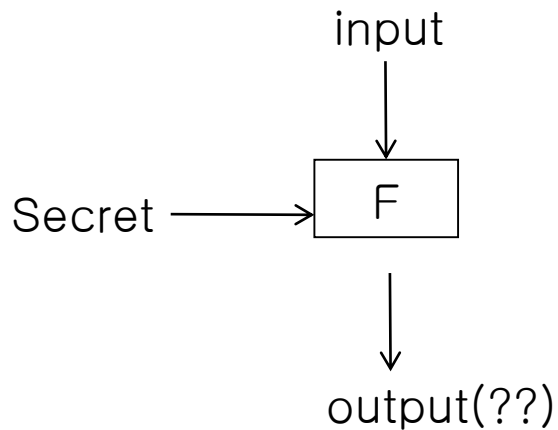
SEED

▶ G 함수 : 32비트 입/출력

($m_0 = 0\text{x}fc$, $m_1 = 0\text{x}f3$, $m_2 = 0\text{x}cf$, $m_3 = 0\text{x}3f$)



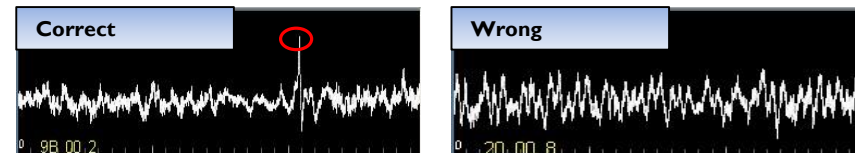
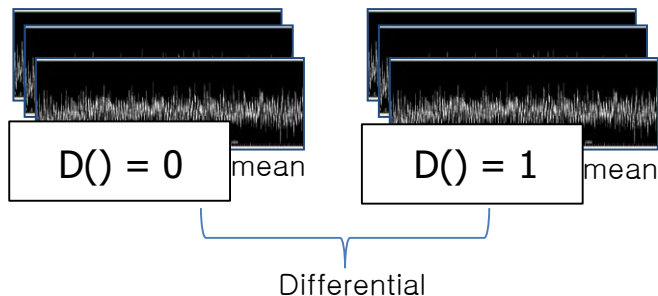
Side Channel Analysis -Differential Power Analysis



► Attack strategy

- (1) For many inputs m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k ,
Collect power traces T_1, T_2, \dots, T_K
- (2) Guessing “Secret” and calculate some value related to $H(\text{output})$
- (3) Compare and calculate some statistical value between (2) and power traces
- (4) Find maximum(minimum) for all possible secret

$$D(s_p, m_j) = H(\text{the first bit of } F(s_p, m_j))$$



Peak Detection

What is DPA?

- ▶ Gray box attack model
- ▶ Intermediate state
 - ▶ $I(p_i, k)$ p is plaint text, k is small portion of key(usually one byte)
- ▶ Power consumption
 - ▶ $L(I(p_i, k)) + \delta$
- ▶ Guess key(0 ~ 255)를 입력으로 중간값을 구하고 이를 두 개의 서브셋으로 분류한다.
- ▶ 분류된 두 서브셋의 전력소비값의 평균의 차를 구한다.
- ▶ guess key가 틀릴 경우 랜덤하게 분류가 되어 평균의 차는 0에 가까울 것이다.
- ▶ 반대로 guess key 맞다면 다른 후보키보다 높은 값을 가질 것이다.



DPA Example(1)

▶ 파형 수집

- ▶ Input 데이터와 Trace(파형)의 한 쌍
- ▶ Example
 - ▶ AB (2,5,7,3,8,9,3)
 - ▶ 05 (5,7,3,0,9,8,6)
 - ▶ F2 (5,7,8,3,0,0,5)
 - ▶

▶ DPA 분석

- ▶ 목표로 하는 중간 값 함수
 - ▶ $\text{Intermediate} = \text{Sbox}(\text{Plain} \text{ xor } \text{Key})$
 - ▶ Sbox 는 input이 바이트이고 output이 바이트라고 생각하면 됨.
- ▶ 키의 후보는 한 바이트 공격을 할 것이므로 0x00 ~ 0xFF 까지 256개 임.

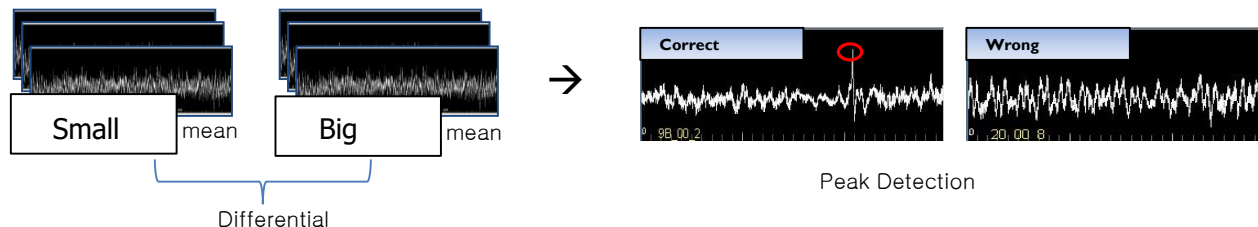


DPA Example(2)

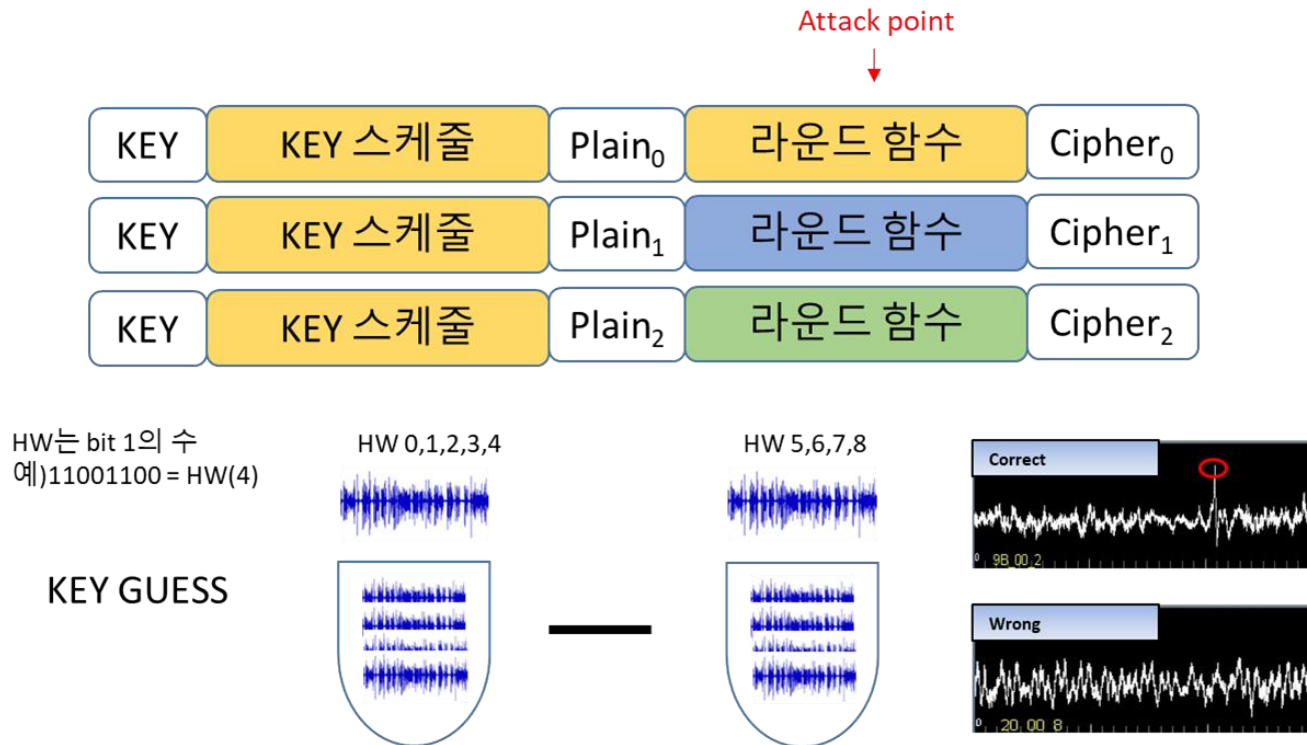
▶ DPA 분석

- ▶ 모든 후보키와 모든 전력 소모값에 대하여 다음을 반복 수행.
 - ▶ 0xC2가 현재 계산하고 있는 후보키라면 (0x00 ~ 0xFF 중의 하나)
 - ▶ $0x54 = \text{Sbox}(0xC2 \text{ xor } 0xAB)$, 따라서 중간값은 0x54.
 - ▶ 0x54(010100100) 이므로 HW는 3
 - ▶ HW 4를 기준으로 Small과 Big 그룹으로 분류
 - ▶ 따라서 전력 소모값 2는 Small 그룹임.
 - ▶ 0x05와 0xF2가 Big 그룹이 된다면, Small{2} , Big{5,5}
 - ▶ 각 그룹의 차가 DPA 결과 값이므로 $-3 = \text{AvgSmall}(2) - \text{AvgBig}(5)$
 - ▶ 모든 포인트의 계산을 하면 DPA of 0xC2 = $\{-3, -2, 1.5, 1.5, 3.5, 5, -2.5\}$

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| ▪ AB | (2,5,7,3,8,9,3) |
| ▪ 05 | (5,7,3,0,9,8,6) |
| ▪ F2 | (5,7,8,3,0,0,5) |
| ▪ | |



DPA (차분전력분석)의 원리 개념



- 평문을 달리해서 입력하여 암호 알고리즘 내의 중간값 예측
- 분류된 파형 SET의 평균 파형의 차에서 피크가 있으면 공격 성공

Open SCARF 소개

- ▶ 소프트웨어 검증 보드 및 부채널 분석 공개 소프트웨어.
 - ▶ 소프트웨어 검증 보드
 - ▶ 공개 소프트웨어(구성)
 - ▶ 파형 수집 프로그램(바이너리)
 - ▶ 파형 보기 프로그램(바이너리)
 - ▶ 부채널 분석 프로그램(오픈 소스)
 - SEED 알고리즘에 대한 CPA 분석.
 - C# 언어로 구현.
- ▶ www.trustthingz.org에 공개 예정.
 - ▶ 바이너리 및 소스 다운로드
 - ▶ 튜토리얼 형식의 위키 페이지 설명



Open SCARF를 활용한 부채널 분석

데모



Open SCARF 스크린 샷

Collect Trace

Board Port: COM5

OscilloScope Address: 192,168,0,3

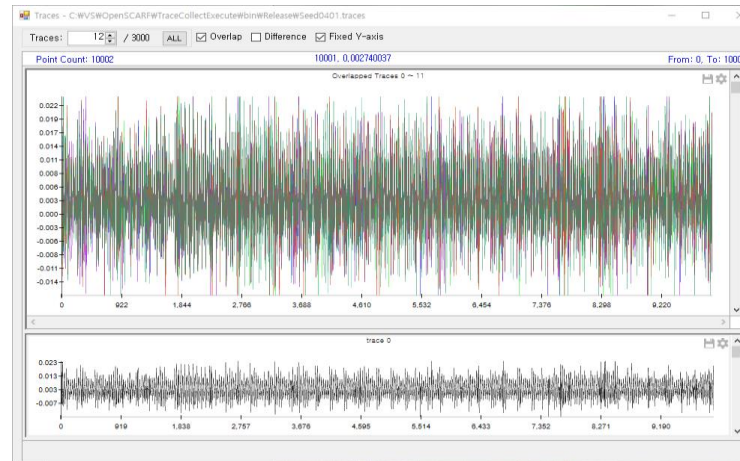
Collect Trace Test

Trace Count: 3000

Trace File Name: C:\VSW\OpenSCARF\TraceCollect\Execute\Wbin\

Create Trace File

Run Collect Trace

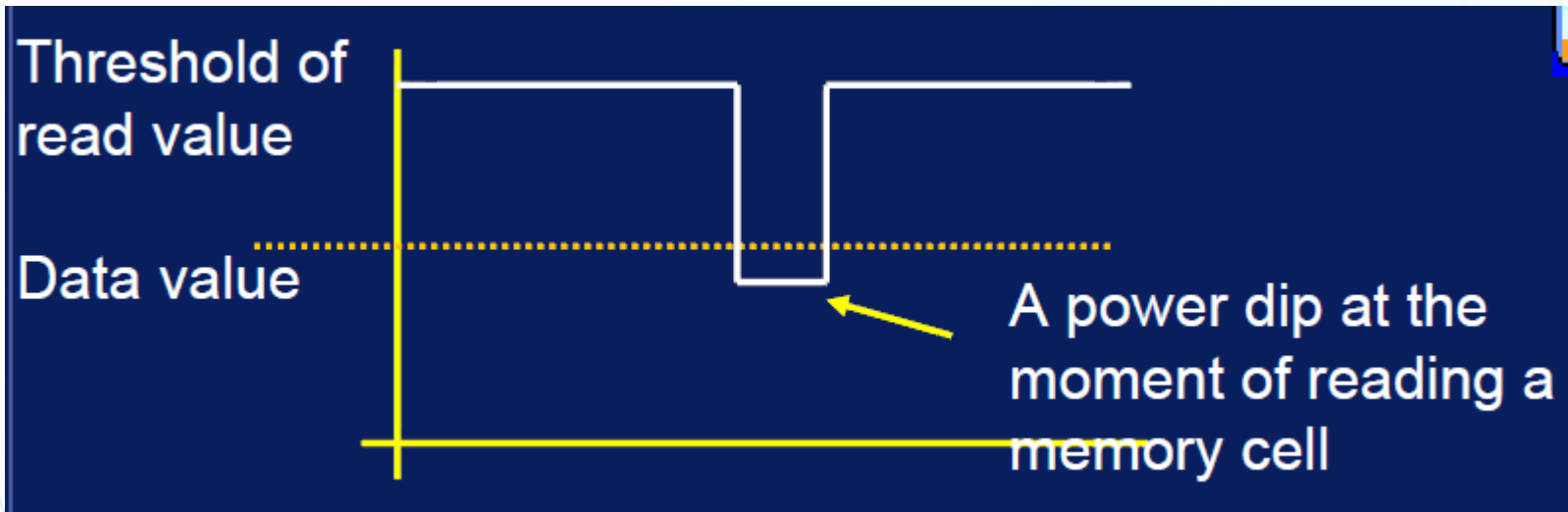


Windows PowerShell

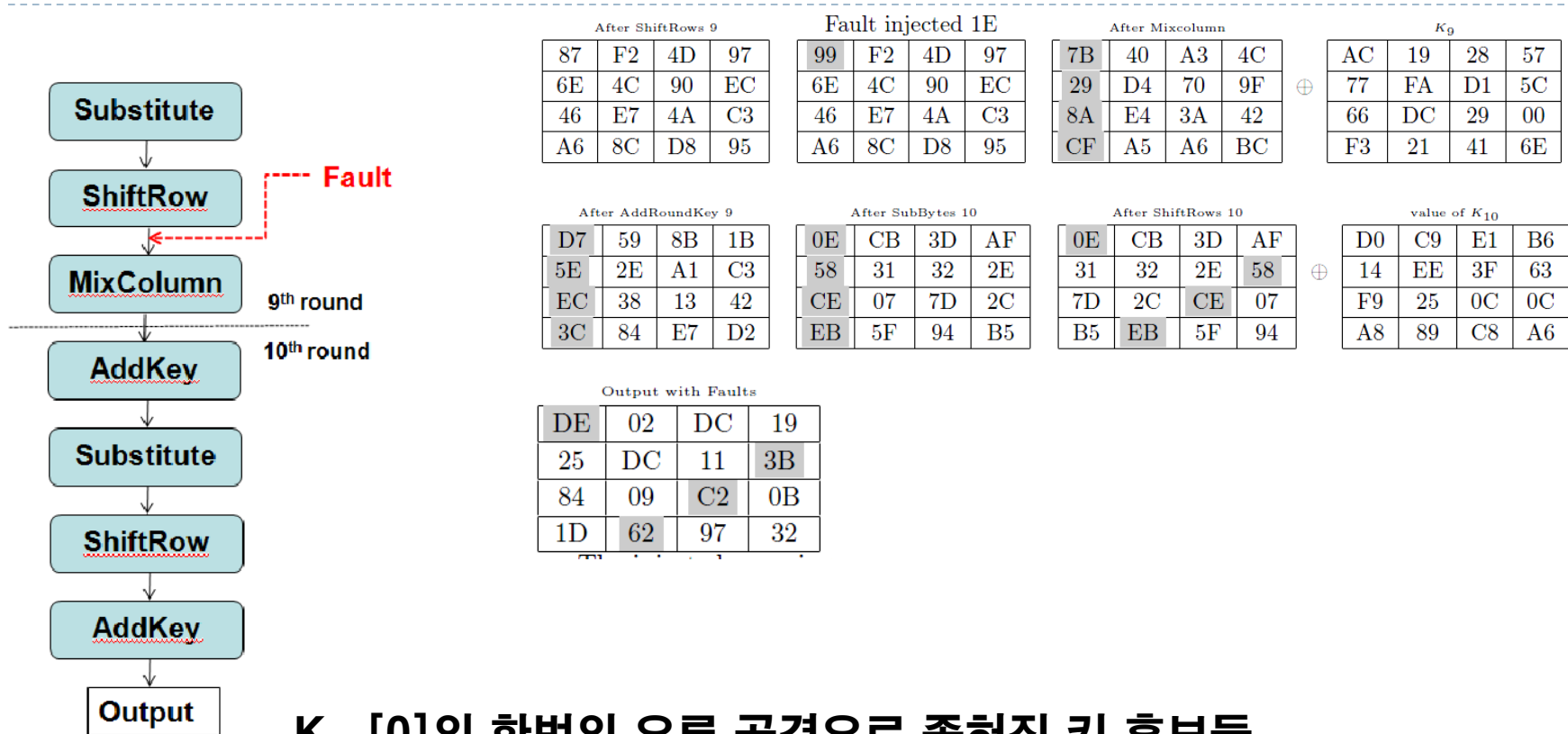
```
PS C:\VSW\OpenSCARF\AnalysisSEED\Wbin\Release> .\AnalysisSEED.exe -i C:\VSW\OpenSCARF\TraceCollect\Execute\Wbin\Release\Seed0401.traces -af 10 -it 5 -ps 8 -te 999 -ms 1
Processed Trace: 185 Remaining Time: 00:00:04
Processed Trace: 195 Remaining Time: 00:00:04
Processed Trace: 390 Remaining Time: 00:00:03
Processed Trace: 396 Remaining Time: 00:00:03
Processed Trace: 398 Remaining Time: 00:00:03
Processed Trace: 597 Remaining Time: 00:00:02
Processed Trace: 792 Remaining Time: 00:00:01
Processed Trace: 990 Remaining Time: 00:00:00
Processed Trace: 995 Remaining Time: 00:00:00
Total Elapsed: 00:00:05
0, sub key 117(75) value 0.2983223 position at 2570:
1, sub key 9(09) value 0.1497301 position at 2663:
2, sub key 205(CE) value 0.1497265 position at 6538:
3, sub key 2(02) value 0.1490369 position at 6646:
4, sub key 95(5F) value 0.1484945 position at 8586:
5, sub key 118(76) value 0.1483807 position at 1147:
6, sub key 164(A4) value 0.1438804 position at 3115:
7, sub key 58(3A) value 0.1413652 position at 6360:
8, sub key 243(F3) value 0.1413496 position at 9726:
9, sub key 90(5A) value 0.1411937 position at 7579:
Press Enter key to finish.
```

오류 주입 부채널 분석

- ▶ Voltage glitching
 - ▶ Very short glitches on the supply voltage
 - ▶ Can change the value of read data



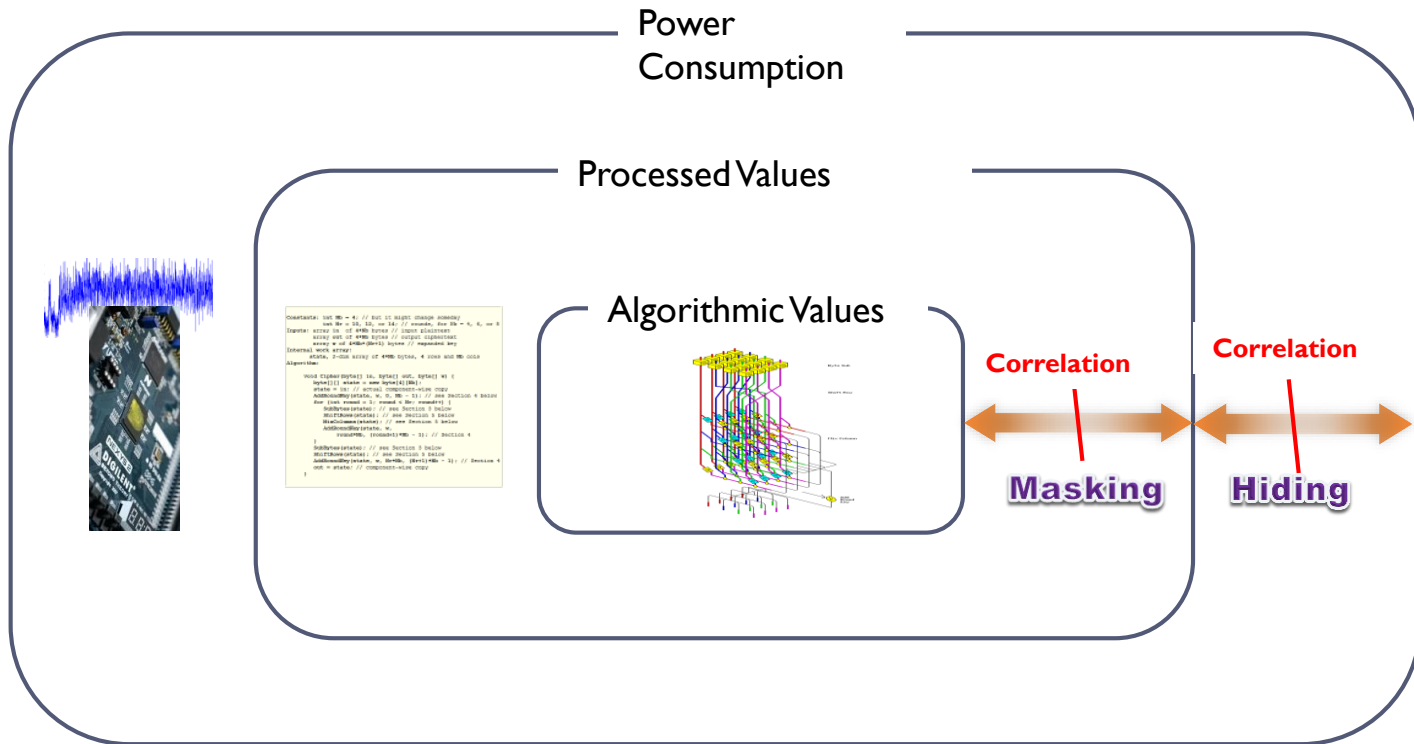
AES 오류 주입 공격



K₁₀[0]의 한번의 오류 공격으로 좁혀진 키 후보들

$K_{10}[0] \in \{ '03', '06', '09', '0C', '10', '15', '1A', '1F', '21', '24', '2B', '2E', '32', '37', '38', '3D', '43', '46', '49', '4C', '50', '55', '5F', '61', '64', '6B', '6E', '72', '77', '78', '7D', '83', '86', '89', '8C', '90', '95', '9A', '9F', 'A1', 'A4', 'AB', 'AE', 'B2', 'B7', 'B8', 'C3', 'C6', 'C9', 'CC', 'D0', 'D5', 'DA', 'DF', 'E1', 'E4', 'EB', 'EE', 'F2', 'F7', 'F8', 'FD' \}$

Countermeasures - Concept



Countermeasures

▶ Hardware

- ▶ Signal reduction
- ▶ Adding amplitude noise
- ▶ Adding timing noise
- ▶ Dedicated components

▶ Software

- ▶ Time constant programming
- ▶ Adding random delay or alternating paths
- ▶ Blinding(masking) of intermediate values with random values



SCARF Data Set

- **Acquisition Board for Data set**
 - SCARF AVR Board (8 bit MCU ATmega 128)
 - SCARF STM Board (32bit MCU STM32F411RET)
- **Cryptographic Algorithms**
 - Unprotected AES, First order masked (with shuffling) AES (full round masking)
 - Unprotected SEED, First order masked SEED (first and last 2 round masking)
 - Unprotected LEA, First order masked LEA (first and last 2 round masking)

SCARF Data Set

- **Type and number of traces provided**
 - Fixed key and 2,000 traces (Can be used DPA)
 - Variable keys and 5,000 traces (Can be used machine learning)
- **Data set file information**
 - {identifier}-info.txt : information text file
 - {identifier}.btr : trace binary file(see below for structure of the binary file)
 - {identifier}-plain.txt : plaintext expressed in hexadecimal
 - {identifier}-cipher.txt : cipher expressed in hexadecimal
 - {identifier}-key.txt : key expressed in hexadecimal

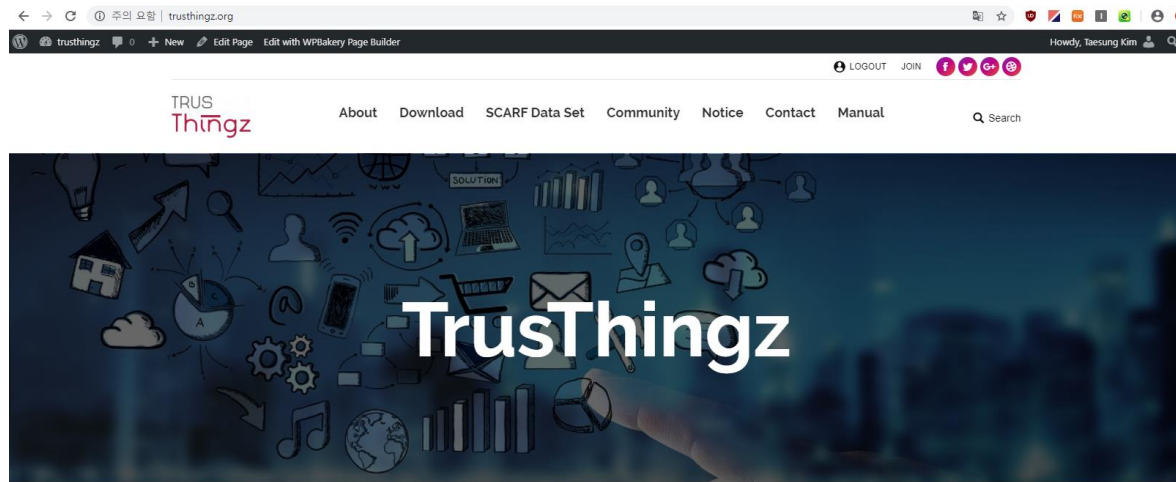
SCARF Data Set

- Structure of the binary trace file**

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Number of traces (4 bytes, int) | Samples per trace (4bytes, int) | Index of trace (4bytes, int) | trace data(1 sample: 4bytes float), Float data repeated as many as samples | |
| | | | | |
| Index of trace (4bytes, int) | trace data(1 sample: 4bytes float), Float data repeated as many as samples | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | Index of trace (4bytes, int) | ... | |

SCARF Data Set

- **Open Web Site**
 - <http://www.trusthingz.org>
 - **Visible only to who logged in the site.**
 - **We will keep updating!**



감사합니다

