Keysight Glitch Amplifier Needle

DS1322A Glitch Amplifier Needle

KEYSIGHT

USER MANUAL

Notices

Trademark Acknowledgments

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https://www.keysight.com/us/en/product/DS1322A/glitch-amplifier-needle.html

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Contents

What's in the Box?

The box contains the Glitch Amplifier and all accessories to connect it to an oscilloscope.

Quantity[1]	Description	Photo	Identifier[2]
1	Glitch Amplifier		
2	12 DC Power Supply Unit, Input 100 - 240V, AC 50- 60 Hz		PSU
-	Power cable (included with PSU)	 Country-specific	
10	Jumper wires: Male - Female		
2	Signal cable: - BNC –SMB, 50 Ω, coaxial, 3 ft		BNC2SMB
1	Signal cable: SMB –SMB, 50 Ω, coaxial, 3 ft		SMB2SMB
1	Target supply: - custom 2-pin connector		
2	Bracket		

8	Hex Screw M3		Hex Screw
2	Copper Strip, 3ft		
1	Hex Key		
4	Feet		
4	Screw thread		
1	Glitch Amplifier Needle — Glitch Amplifier Needle Box — Glitch Amplifier Needle — SMB –SMB, 50 Ω, coaxial, 3 ft		
Optional	3D probe positioner: — Probe holding arm — Holding arm base — Mount to base plate with 2 M5 knurled knob		
	This "Glitch Amplifier Needle User Manual"		

1. Quantity of items registered in the package.
2. Identifier used in references in this document.

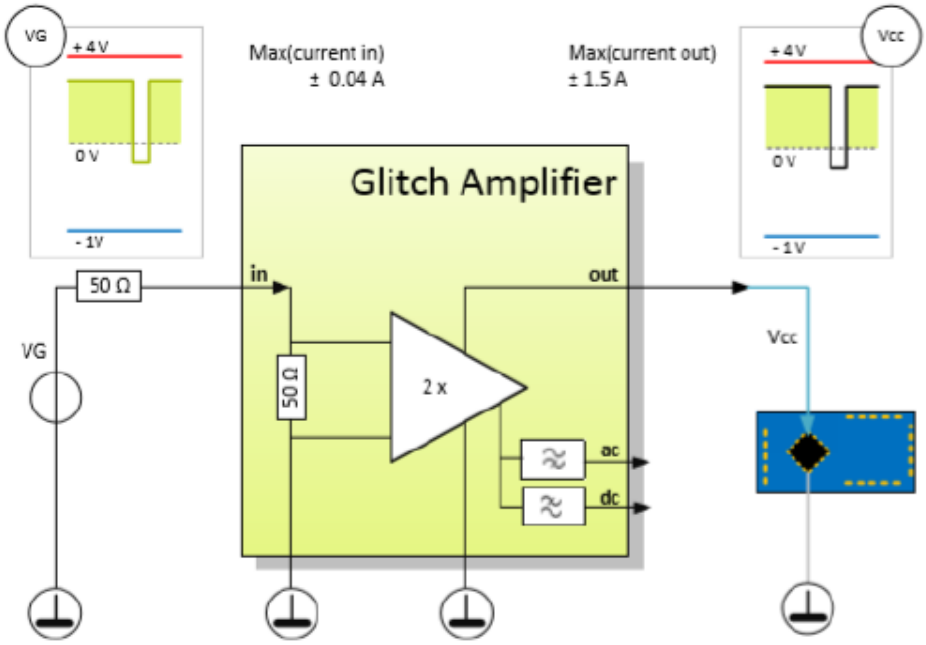
What It Does (Glitch Amplifier)

The Glitch Amplifier is device to power embedded targets, for example FPGAs or SOCs.

The Glitch Amplifier is capable of inserting high-speed glitches in the supply voltage while handling supply current.

A pulse generator like Smartcard Voltage and Clock Glitcher or Glitch Pattern Generator can generate the signal for glitching.

Figure 1 Functional overview of Glitch Amplifier Needle



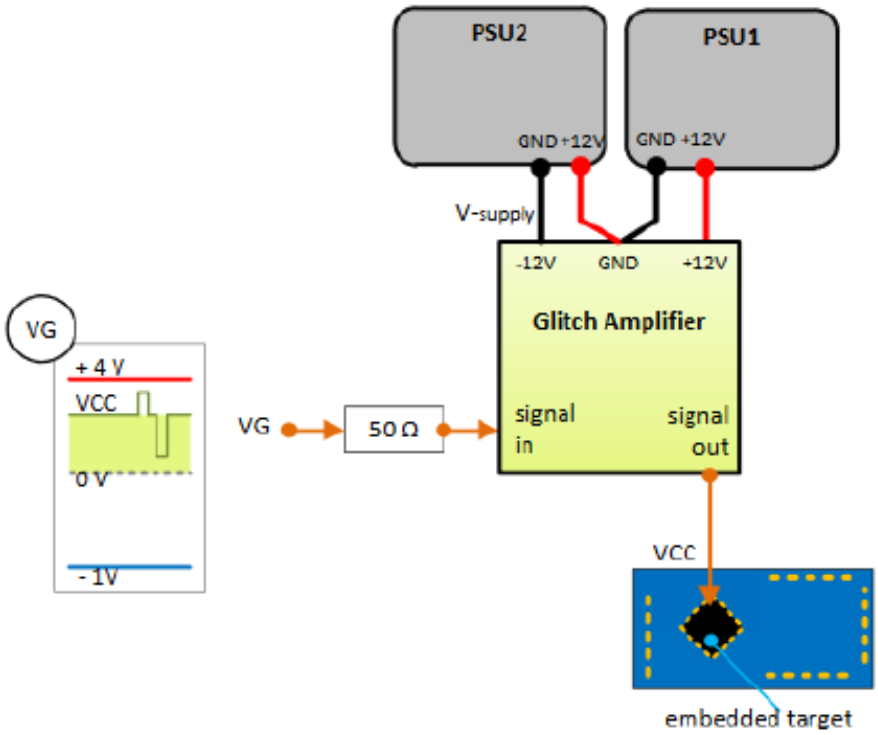
The Glitch Amplifier has a voltage monitor output to verify the shape of the glitched signal with an oscilloscope.

The Glitch Amplifier has DC and AC monitor outputs with a signal proportional to the target's current consumption. These outputs can be used by pattern recognition devices like Keysight Pattern Based Trigger Generator to implement dynamic glitching attacks.

Basic setup

The power of the Glitch Amplifier is supplied by two **identical** PSUs in a cascaded configuration.

Figure 2 **Basic setup of Glitch Amplifier**



How to Build a Setup

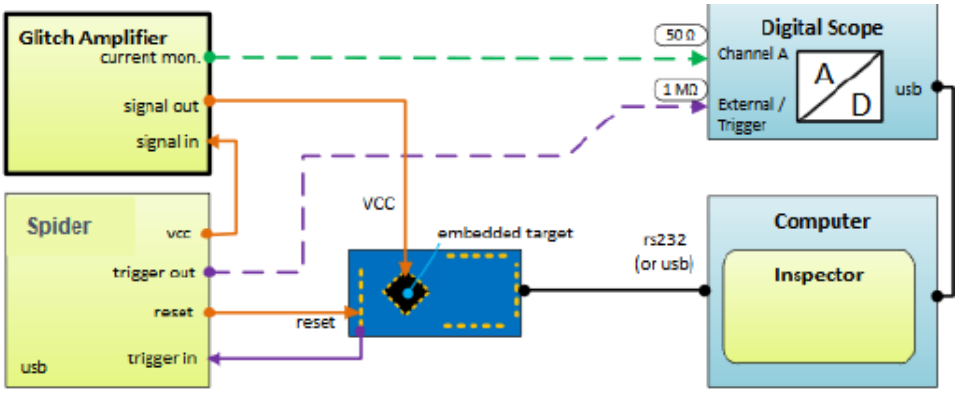
Setup for static power glitching

Additional products used: Glitch Pattern Generator

In this setup, Glitch Amplifier powers the target and transfers voltage glitches. The Supply voltage level (vcc) and voltage glitches are generated by Glitch Pattern Generator.

The digital oscilloscope is optionally used to observe the patterns in power consumption.

Figure 3 Perturbation of the power supply line with static timing



NOTE You may want to remove the power supply capacitors on the embedded target to get better power consumption readings and better glitch effects.

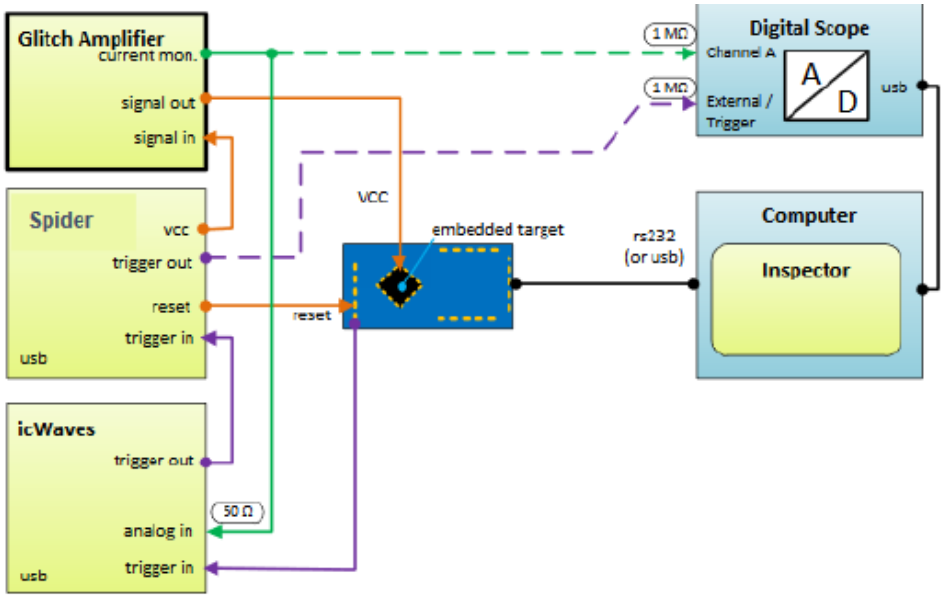
NOTE Keep the wiring between the Glitch Amplifier and the target as short as possible. For the best results use short copper strips soldered from the Glitch Amplifier to the target. Both copper strips have a low inductance providing better power consumption readings and better glitch effects.

Setup for dynamic power glitching

Additional products used: Glitch Pattern Generator, Pattern Based Trigger Generator

This setup has a target with variable clock frequency countermeasures to make synchronization difficult. The variability in timing is captured by triggering on a preselected wave fragment in the power consumption. Recognition of this fragment is performed by the Pattern Based Trigger Generator using the Glitch Amplifier current monitor signal.

Figure 4 **Perturbation of the power supply line with dynamic timing**



The power signal is connected to the high impedance input of the scope to prevent loss of signal quality for the Pattern Based Trigger Generator.

NOTE **The analog input of Pattern Based Trigger Generator 3 has software selectable impedance 50 Ω / 1M Ω. Configure it for 50 Ω.**

How to Mount the Glitch Amplifier

The Glitch Amplifier can be horizontal or vertically mounted.

This enables a short path from the Glitch Amplifier to the target's voltage lines.

Figure 5 **Horizontal and vertical positioning of the Glitch Amplifier**

Position adjustment

Adjustment for horizontal or vertical position is done by rotating the two brackets 90 degrees.

Place the four M3 hex screws into the screw holes of the bracket.

Figure 6 **Mounting bracket**

Position the Glitch Amplifier and bracket so the hex screws align with the screw holes of the Glitch Amplifier.

With the hex key fasten the hex screws until they keep the bracket in place. Repeat these steps for the other side of the Glitch Amplifier.

Height adjustment

Use the supplied screw threads to adjust the height of the Glitch Amplifier.

Place the screw threads inside the bracket's corner holes.

Adjust them by hand, the screw thread will go through the bracket.

The optimal height of the Glitch Amplifier is determent by target position.

Feet or base plate

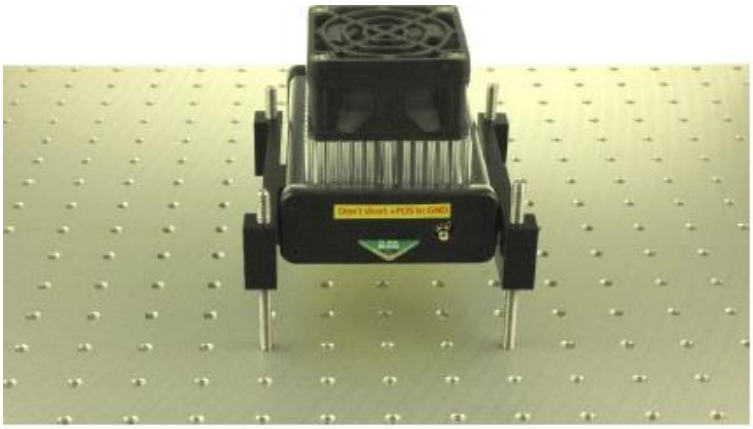
The Glitch Amplifier package contains feet that prevent any short when mounting on a PCB.

Figure 7 **Glitch Amplifier feet**

If you have a Keysight base plate (from the EM-Probe station or Precision XYZ stage), you will be able to mount the Glitch Amplifier directly to the base plate.

The screw threads will align with the base plate so that the Glitch Amplifier can be fastened easily and positioned accurately above your target.

Figure 8 **Glitch Amplifier on base plate**



Using the Copper Strips

Preparing the copper strips

Cut a piece of copper strip of the length you might need.

Cut that piece in half so that you have two thin pieces of copper.

On one edge of each copper strip, cut an arrow like shape.

Turn the copper strip around and lift off a small portion of the isolation material.

Apply a bit of solder past to the exposed copper part.

Be sure the solder paste is applied to the copper and not the adhesive layer.

Solder this side of each copper strip to the Glitch Amplifier.

Turn the copper strips around and apply solder past on the point of the arrow.

Solder this part of each copper strip to the target. One strip to the voltage line and the other strip to ground.

What It Does (Glitch Amplifier Needle)

The Glitch Amplifier Needle, driven by the Glitch Amplifier, is capable of inserting high-speed glitches on embedded targets without having to alter the target power supply.

By connecting the Glitch Amplifier “out” SMB to the Glitch Amplifier Needle, it is possible to inject faults by placing the Needle on the target VCC pin and connecting the ground clip to the target ground without having to use the Glitch Amplifier as a power supply for the target.

Use this method if altering the power supply of the target is not possible.

NOTE

For the best result, use the 3ft. SMB cable supplied with the Glitch Amplifier Needle. The Glitch Amplifier Needle has a spring-loaded tip for easy positioning.

Figure 9 Glitch Amplifier Needle attached with 3ft SMB cable

Glitch Amplifier Needle Setup

Figure 10 Perturbation of the VCC pin using Glitch Amplifier Needle

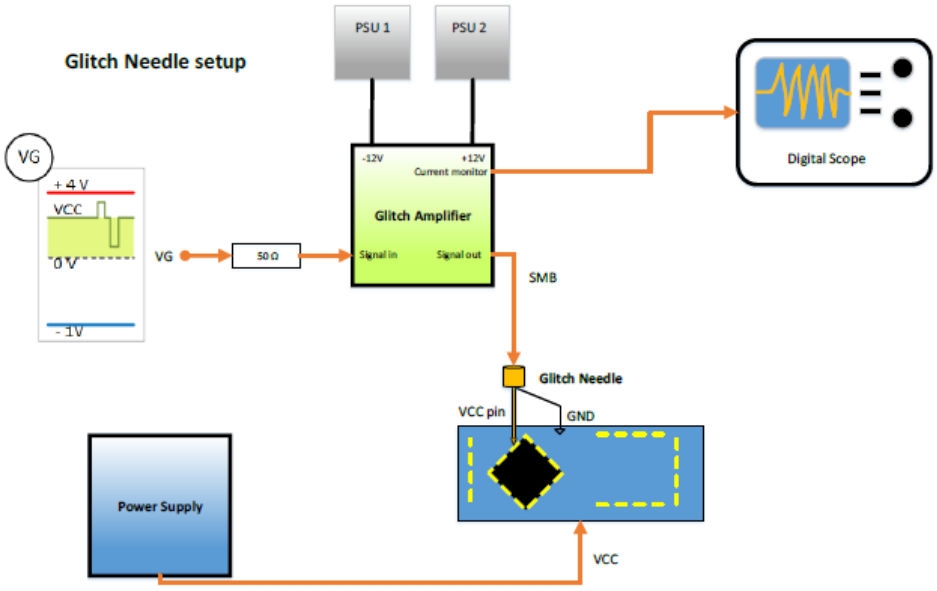


Figure 11 Glitch Amplifier Needle setup on a Crypto Training Target using a Keysight Precision XYZ Stage and 3D positioner

Figure 12 Close-up of Glitch Amplifier Needle on Crypto Training Target pin

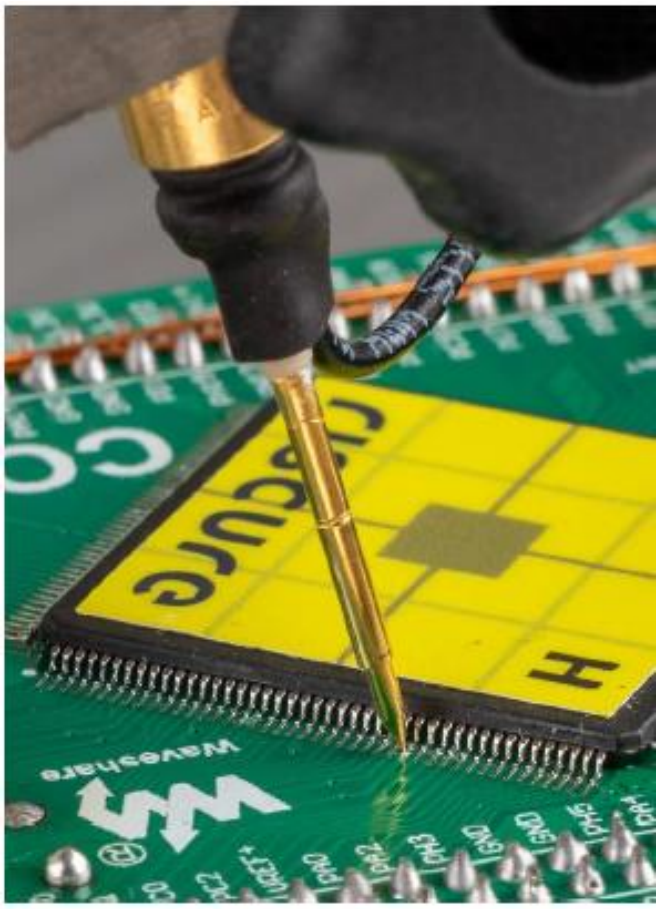
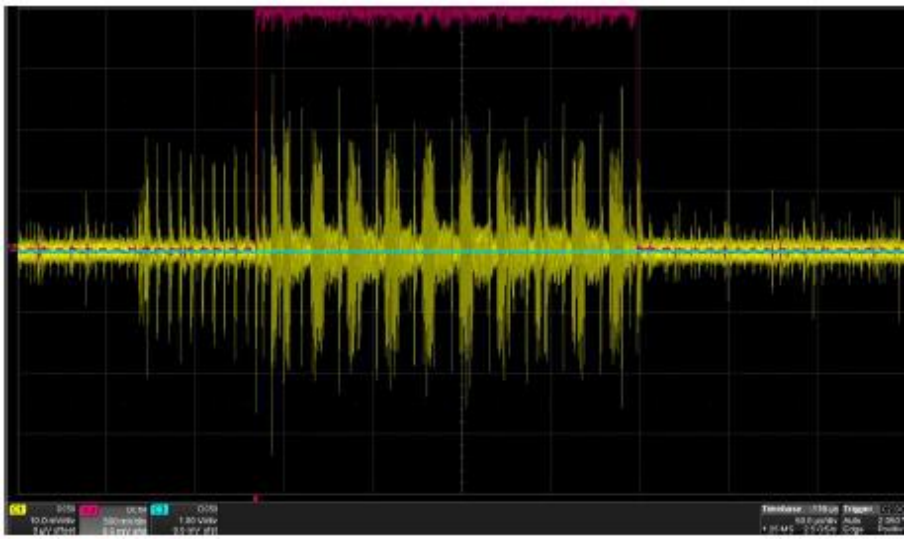


Figure 13 Crypto Training Target AES target measured with Glitch Amplifier Needle on the current monitor port of Glitch Amplifier Needle



How to Mount the Glitch Amplifier Needle

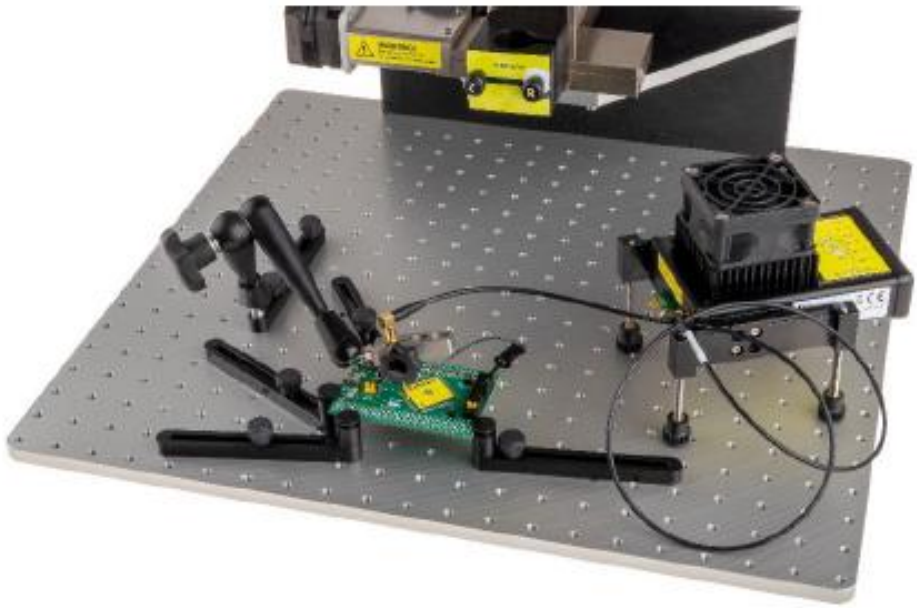
There are multiple ways of mounting Glitch Amplifier Needle on the target.

– Mounting with 3D positioner:

Figure 14 Glitch Amplifier Needle using a 3D positioner

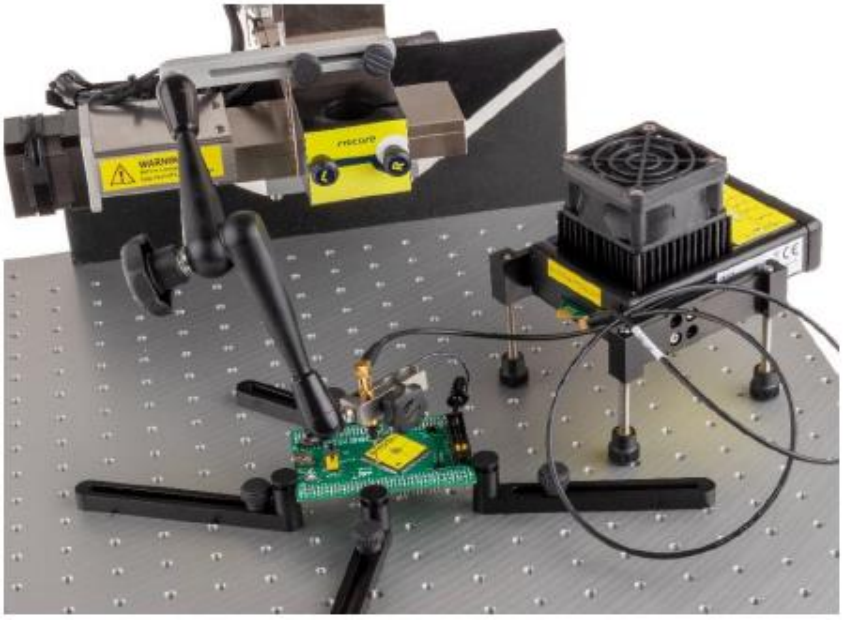
– Mounting with XYZ-base plate:

Figure 15 Glitch Needle using a XYZ-base plate



– Mounting with Precision XYZ-Stage:

Figure 16 Glitch Amplifier Needle using a Precision XYZ-Stage



– Mounting directly on Glitch Amplifier:

Figure 17 Glitch Amplifier Needle directly mounted on Glitch Amplifier

Still have questions?

Visit the Keysight Support Portal: https://support.keysight.com.

Technical Specifications

Operational conditions

- Room temperature 20 – 30 °C, (68 – 86 °F).

WARNING Do not block the ventilation holes of the Glitch Amplifier.

A blocked airflow may cause malfunction or break down.

NOTE Maintain stable environment conditions (temperature, humidity, airflow, etc.) to reliably repeat test and compare test results.

NOTE Turning off the Glitch Amplifier is recommended when not used for an extended period.

Power supply input

- Positive DC supply, fixed at +12 V.
- Negative DC supply, fixed at -12 V.

WARNING Power supplier is protected against over current at 3A.

Signal input

- Input impedance 50 Ω.
- Max. voltage range measured between output impedance of Pulse Generator and input impedance of Glitch Amplifier: -0.5 V... +2V.
- Pulse Generator with 50 Ω output impedance must be connected via 50 Ω cable. As a result, 'signal in 50 Ω' voltage will be half of generator voltage. This compensated by a 2x amplification.

Out

- Max. voltage range -1V... +4V.
- Low noise < 10mV.
- Amplification: 2x. As a result 'out' voltage will match generator voltage.
- Bandwidth: DC... 300Mhz @ -3dB.
- Capable of sourcing and sinking up to 1.5 A and 1A continuously.
- Connection cable between 'out' and target must be as short as possible (low Inductance).

Current monitor signal

- Impedance 50 Ω.
- Enabling detailed power consumption monitoring.
- Spectrum: 1 MHz -1000 MHz.
- Output voltage: -400 mV... +400 mV.
- Current monitor with 50 Ω output impedance must be connected via 50 Ω cables to 50 Ω input impedance of oscilloscope.

Voltage monitor

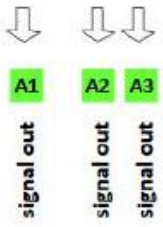
- 50 Ω tap on the out-port for connection to an oscilloscope.
- Enabling detailed monitoring of the voltage glitch.
- Voltage monitor with 50 Ω output impedance must be connected via 50 Ω Cables to 50 Ω input impedance of oscilloscope. As a result, 'Voltage monitor 50 Ω' signal will be half of 'out' voltage.
- Output voltage: -0.5 V... +2V.

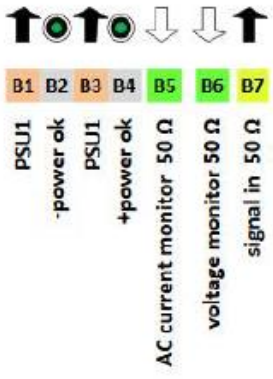
Voltage protection

- Power supply inputs have NO overvoltage protection and rely on the external power supply.
- Signal out is NOT short circuit protected.

Heat protection

– Internal power dissipation is handled by the ventilator blowing the generated air into the heat sink.





Port	Label	Description
A1	Signal out	PCB connector to solder copper strips.
A2	Signal out	SMB connector to connect target.
A3	Signal out	Female-header connector to connect target.
B1	PSU1	12V DC Power supply input.
B2	-power ok	-12V Power status LED.
B3	PSU2	12V DC Power supply input.
B4	+power ok	+12V Power status LED.
B5	Current Monitor 50 Ω	SMB, 50 Ω analog output.
B6	Voltage Monitor 50 Ω	SMB, 50 Ω analog output.
B7	Signal in 50 Ω	SMB, 50 Ω analog input, -0.5... +2 V Controls the voltage at signal out.

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