

Simple Power Analysis of Elliptic Curve Cryptography

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Outline

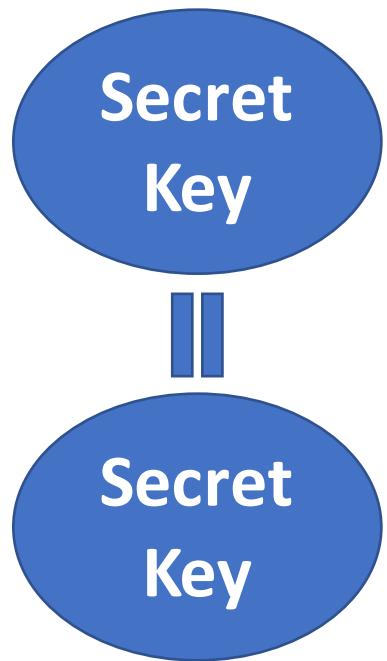
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- Elliptic Curve Cryptography
- Simple Power Analysis
- Measurement Setup and Implementation
- Conclusions

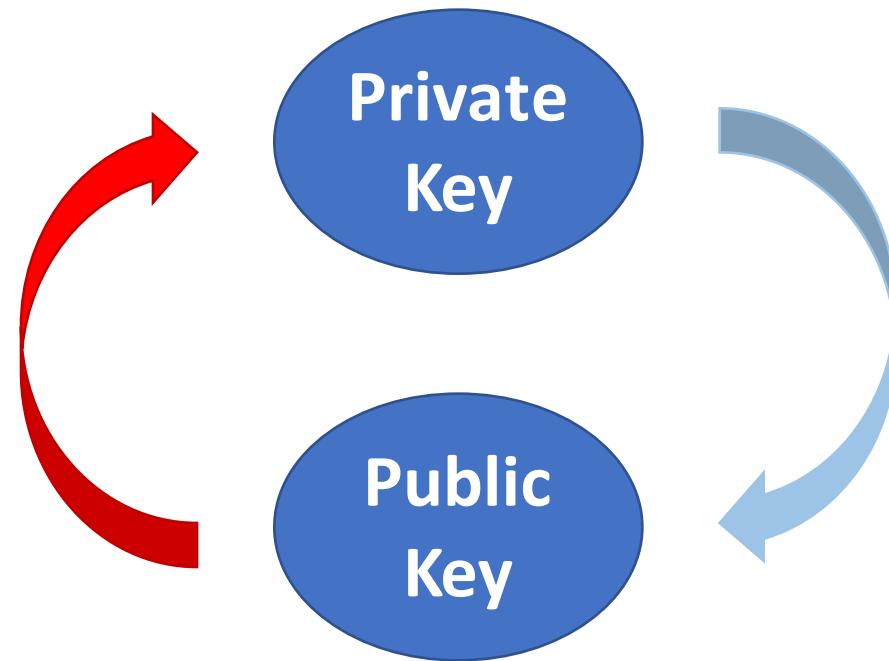
Cryptosystems

Symmetric Cipher



High Speed Encryption
AES / 3-DES

Asymmetric Cipher (PKC)



Key Agreement
RSA / ECC

Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC)

- $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$

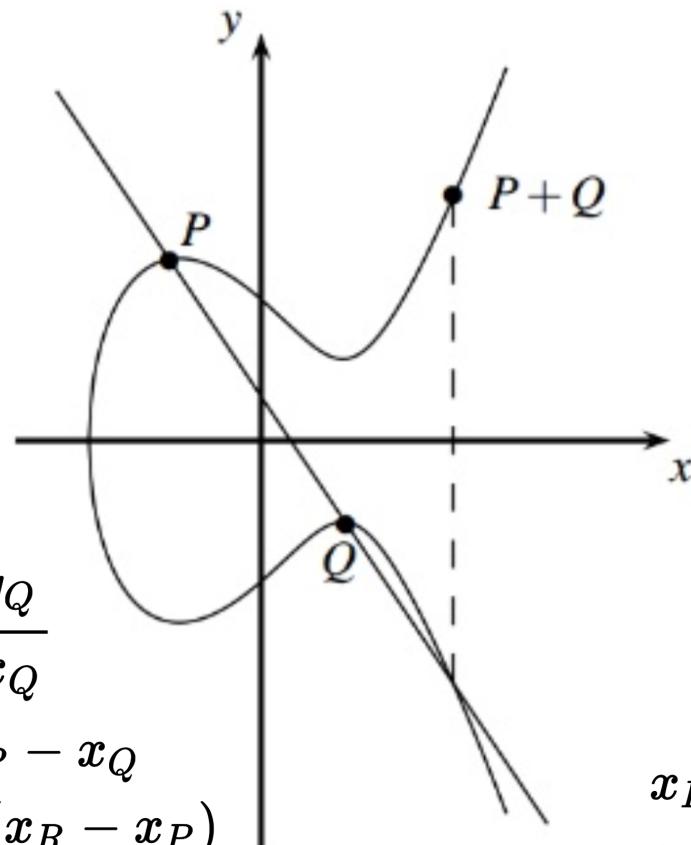
- Private Key: [d]

- Public Key: [d]P

$$s = \frac{y_P - y_Q}{x_P - x_Q}$$

$$x_R = s^2 - x_P - x_Q$$

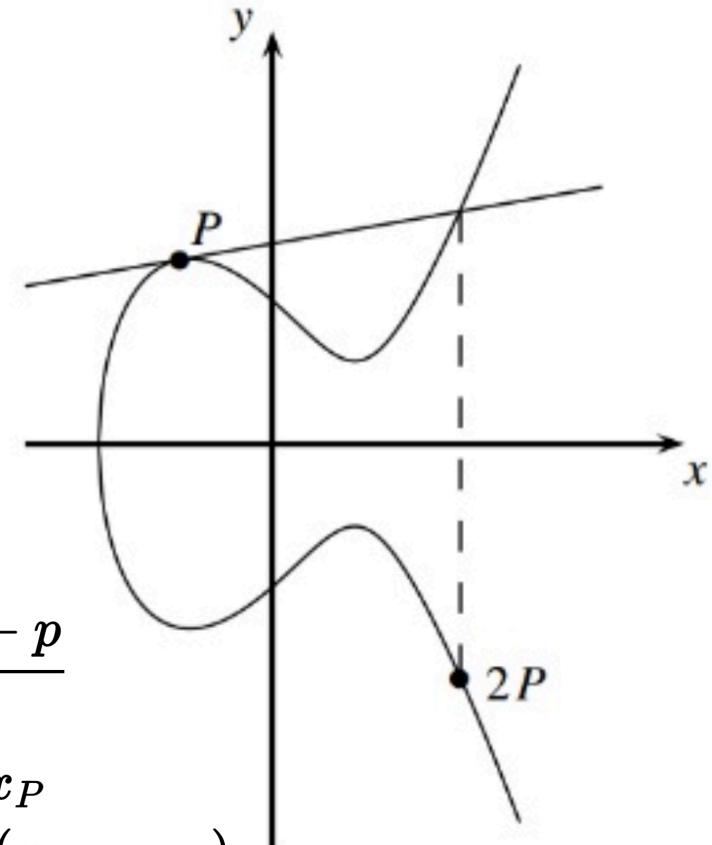
$$y_R = y_P + s(x_R - x_P)$$



$$s = \frac{3x_P^2 - p}{2y_P}$$

$$x_R = s^2 - 2x_P$$

$$y_R = y_P + s(x_R - x_P)$$

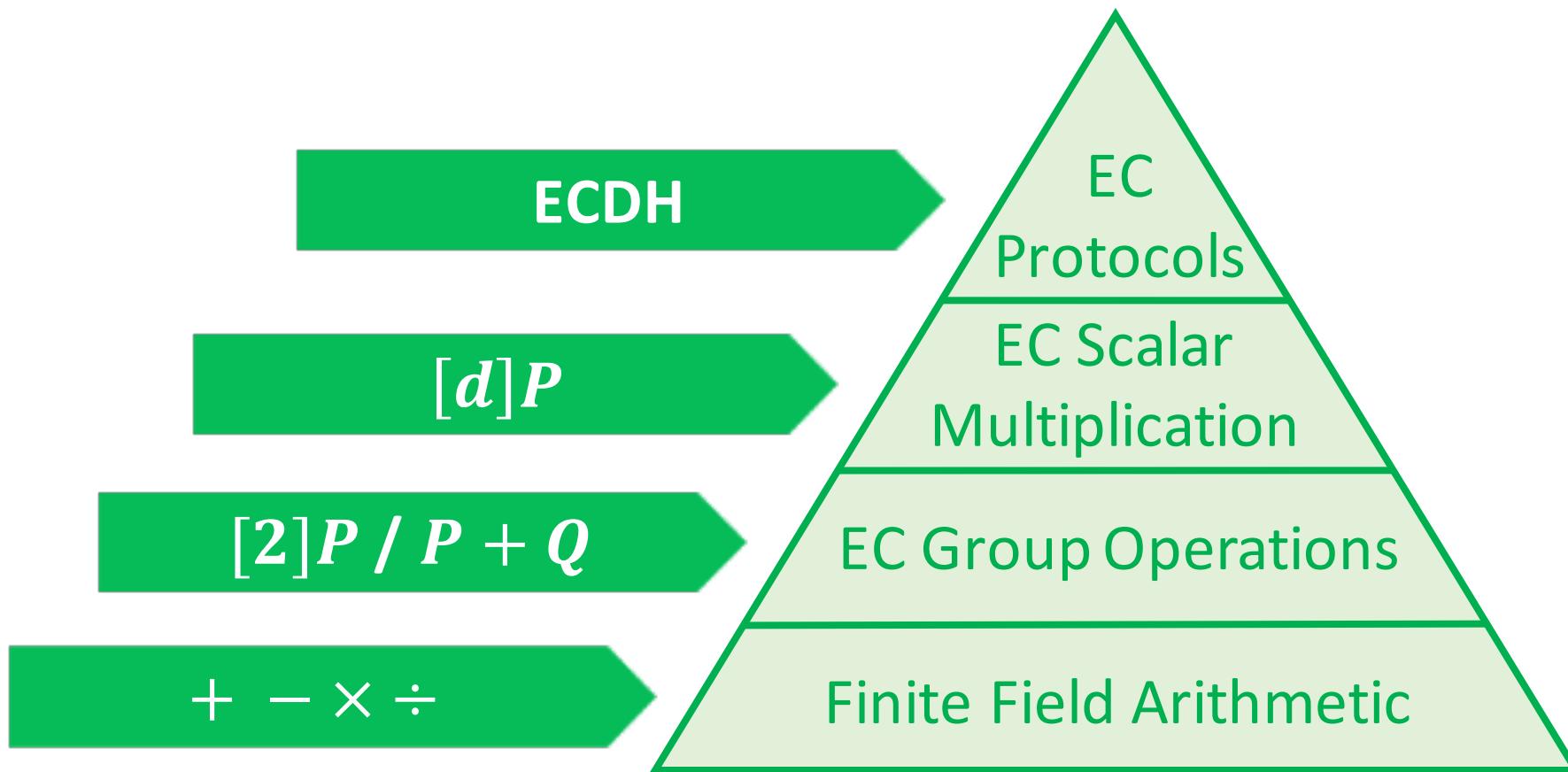


Scalar Multiplication

- Compute $[d]P$
- Double-and-Add Algorithm
- 2 Registers

	10101	10101	10101	10101	10101	10101	10101	10101
X	1P							
Y	1P	2P	4P	5P	10P	20P	21P	

Implementation Hierarchy



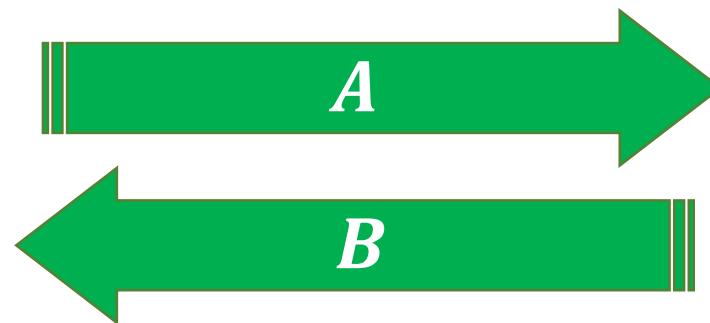
ECDH (Key Exchange)



Specified
Field / Curve / Base Point P



Choose secret a
Compute $A = [a]P$



Choose secret b
Compute $B = [b]P$

Compute shared
secret $Q = [a]B$

Compute shared
secret $Q = [b]A$

Advantage of ECC

- Small Key Size / Efficient Performance
- Standard of NIST / SECG

ECC-256



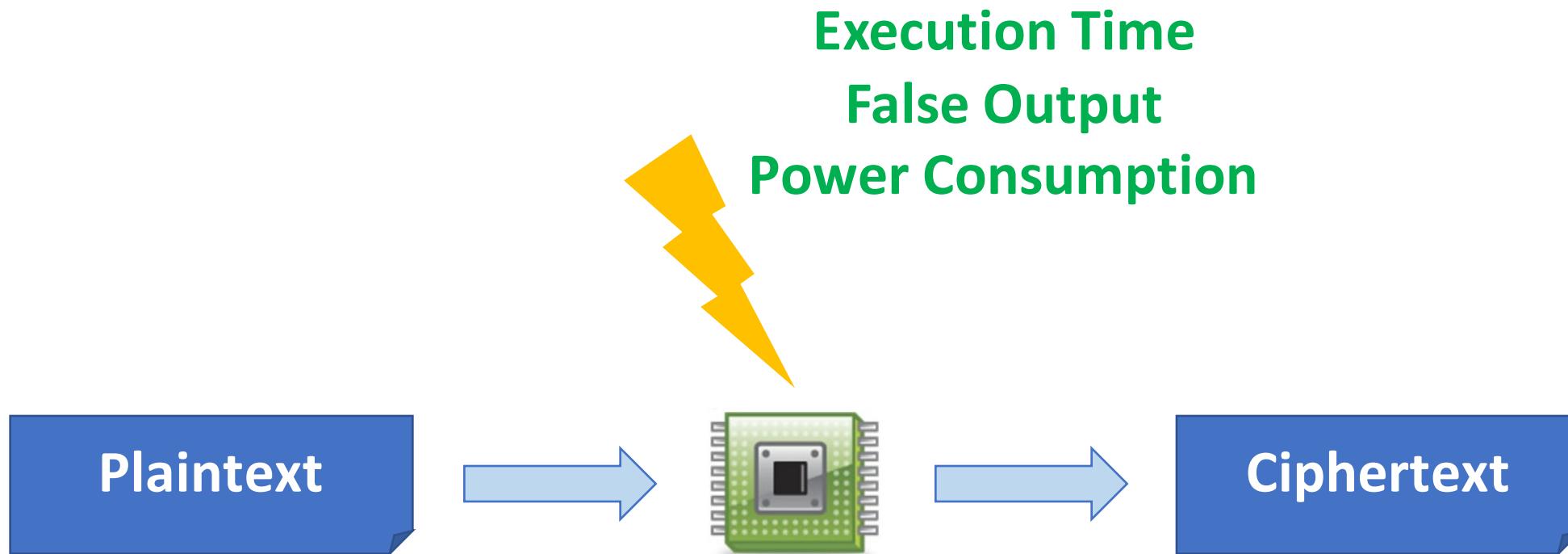
RSA-3072



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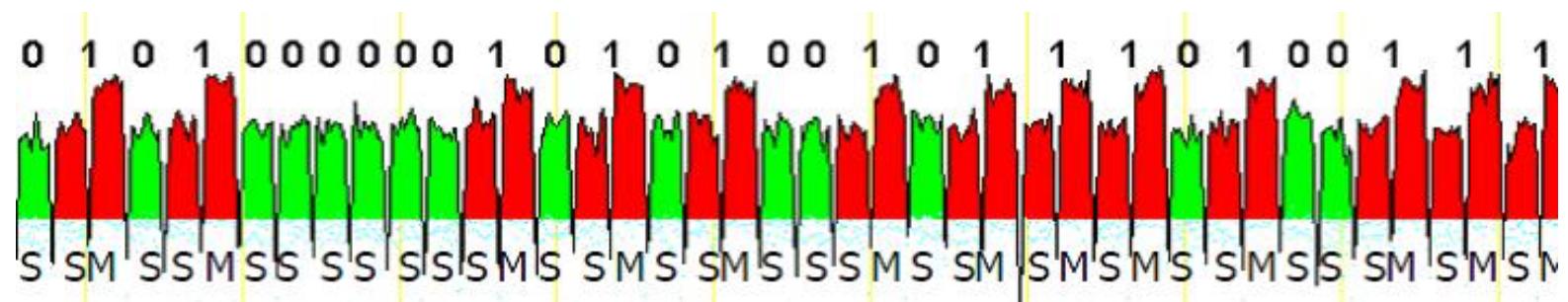
Side Channel Attack (SCA)



Power Analysis Attack

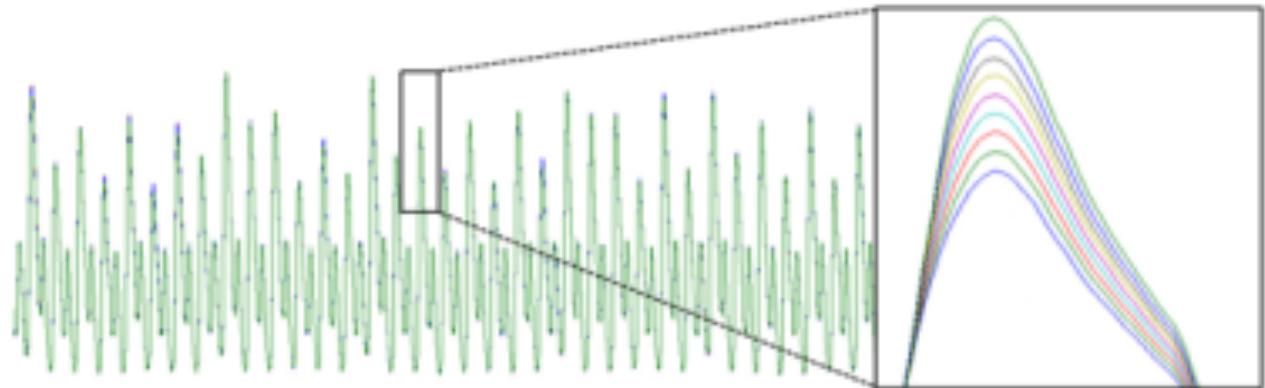
- Simple Power Analysis

- Instruction Leakage



- Differential Power Analysis

- Data Leakage



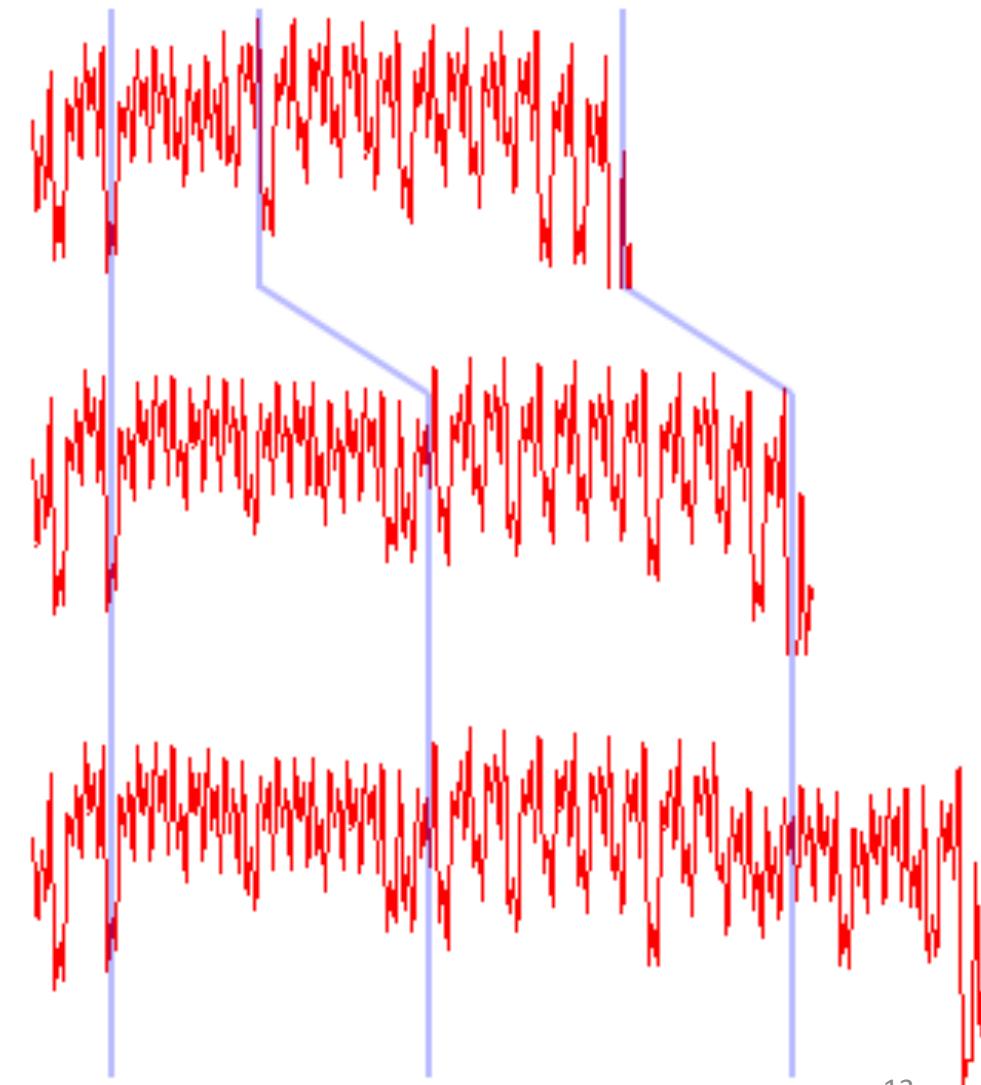
Simple Power Analysis (SPA)

- Key-Dependent Instructions
- Template Profiling
- Pattern Recognition

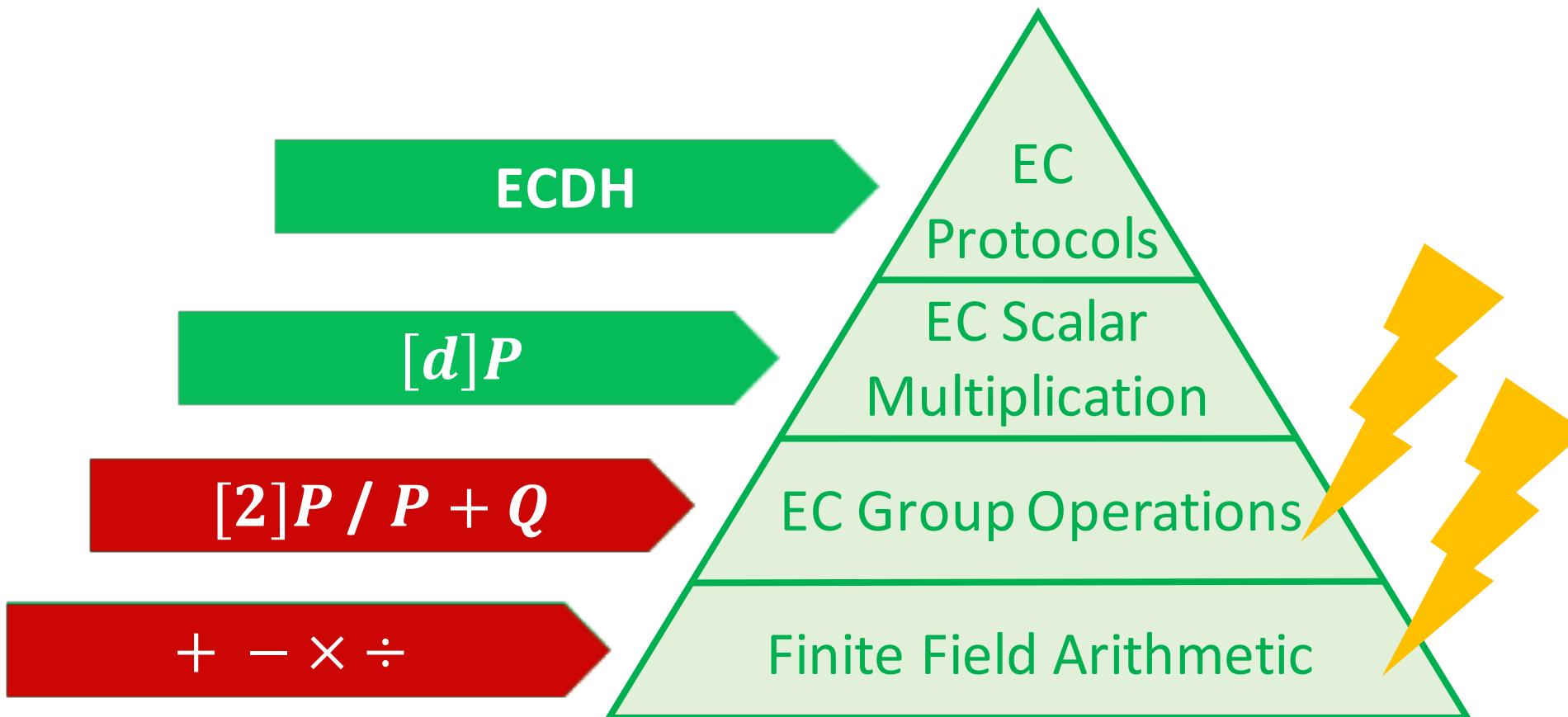
**10 NOP
10 MUL**

**20 NOP
10 MUL**

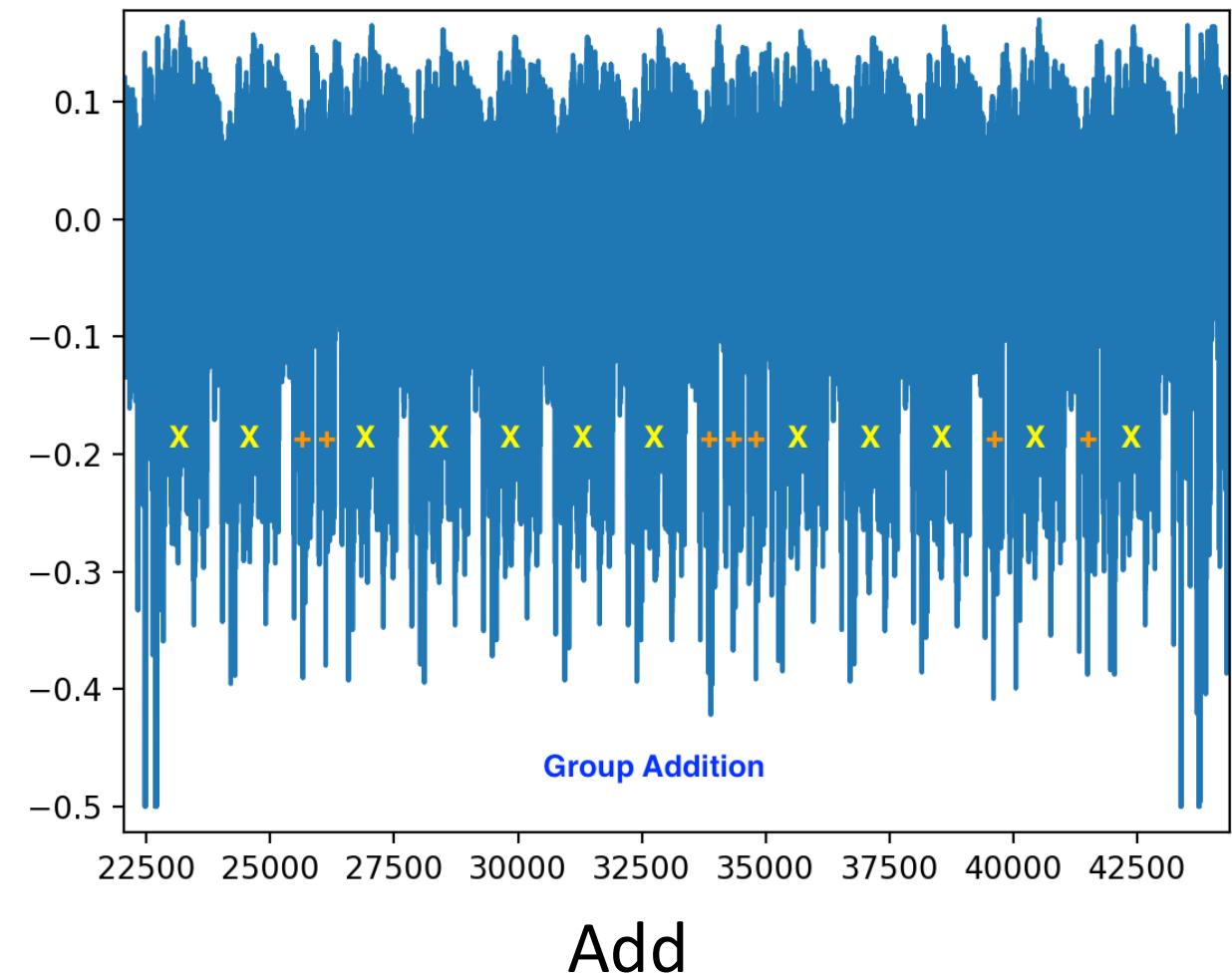
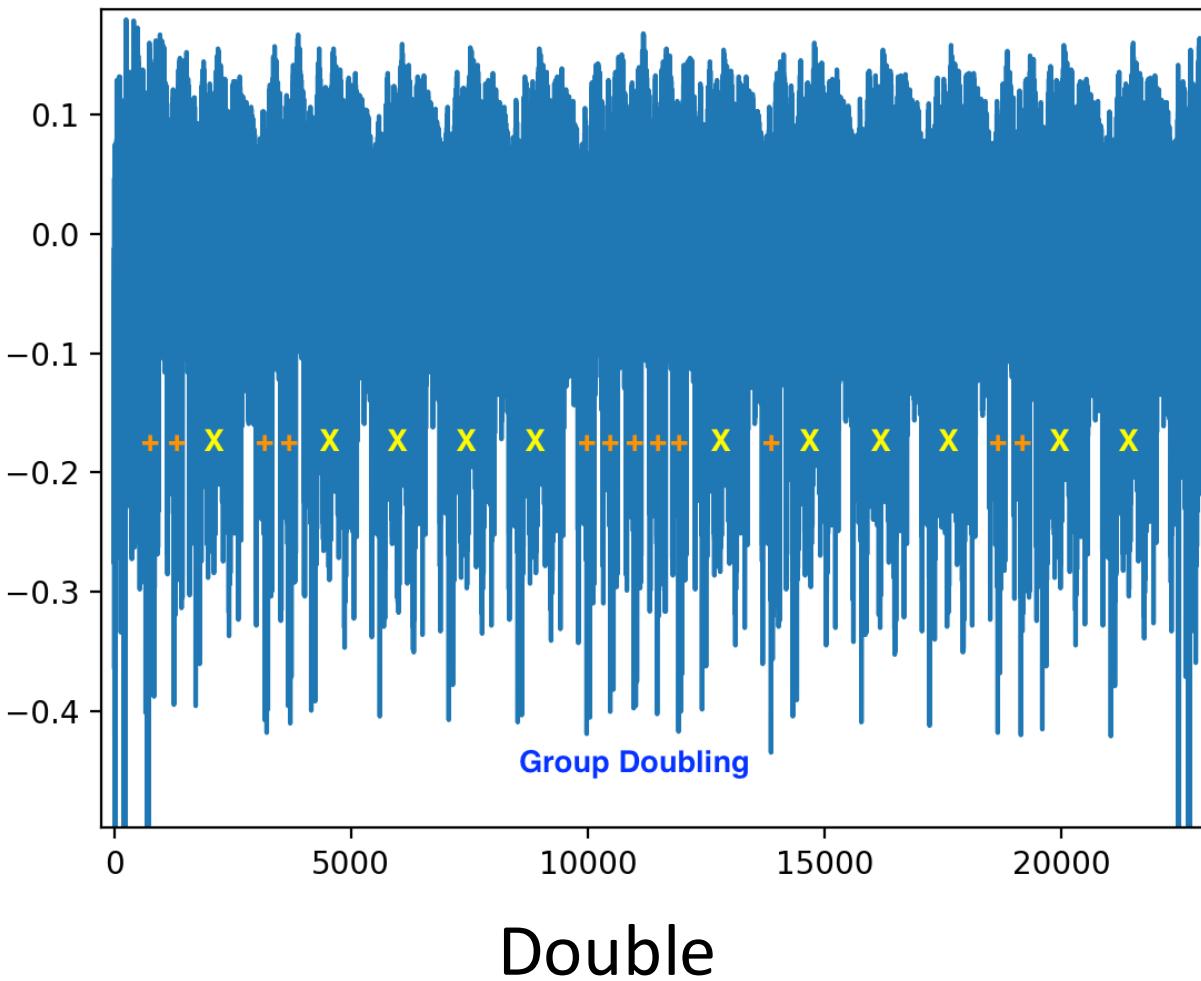
**20 NOP
10 MUL
10 NOP**

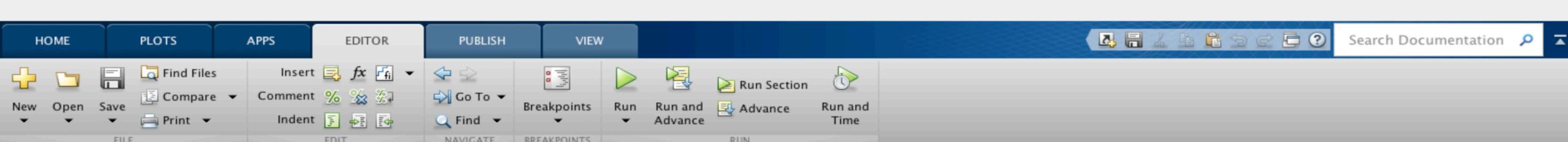


Key-Dependent Instructions



Double and Add in Power Traces





```
1 - MatFiles = dir('*.mat');
2 - NumFiles = length(MatFiles);
3 - Data = cell(1, NumFiles);
4 - for i = 1 : NumFiles
5 -     Data{i} = importdata(MatFiles(i).name);
6 - end
7 -
8 - NumPoints = length(Data{1, 1}.B');
9 - Average_Trace = zeros(1, NumPoints);
10 - for i = 1 : NumFiles
11 -     Average_Trace = Average_Trace + Data{1, i}.B';
12 - end
13 - Average_Trace = Average_Trace / NumFiles;
14 - plot(Average_Trace);
```

Workspace

Name	Value	Min	Max
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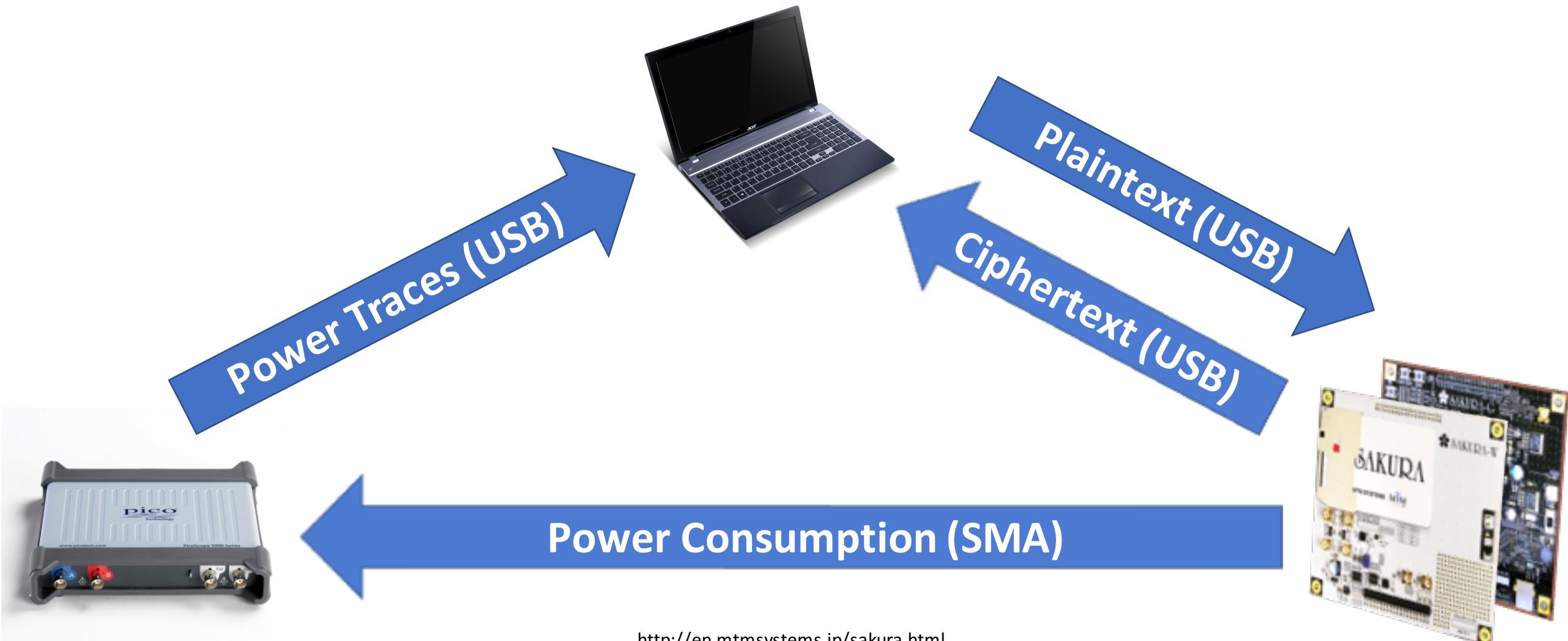
Command Window

```
>>
```

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Measurement Setup

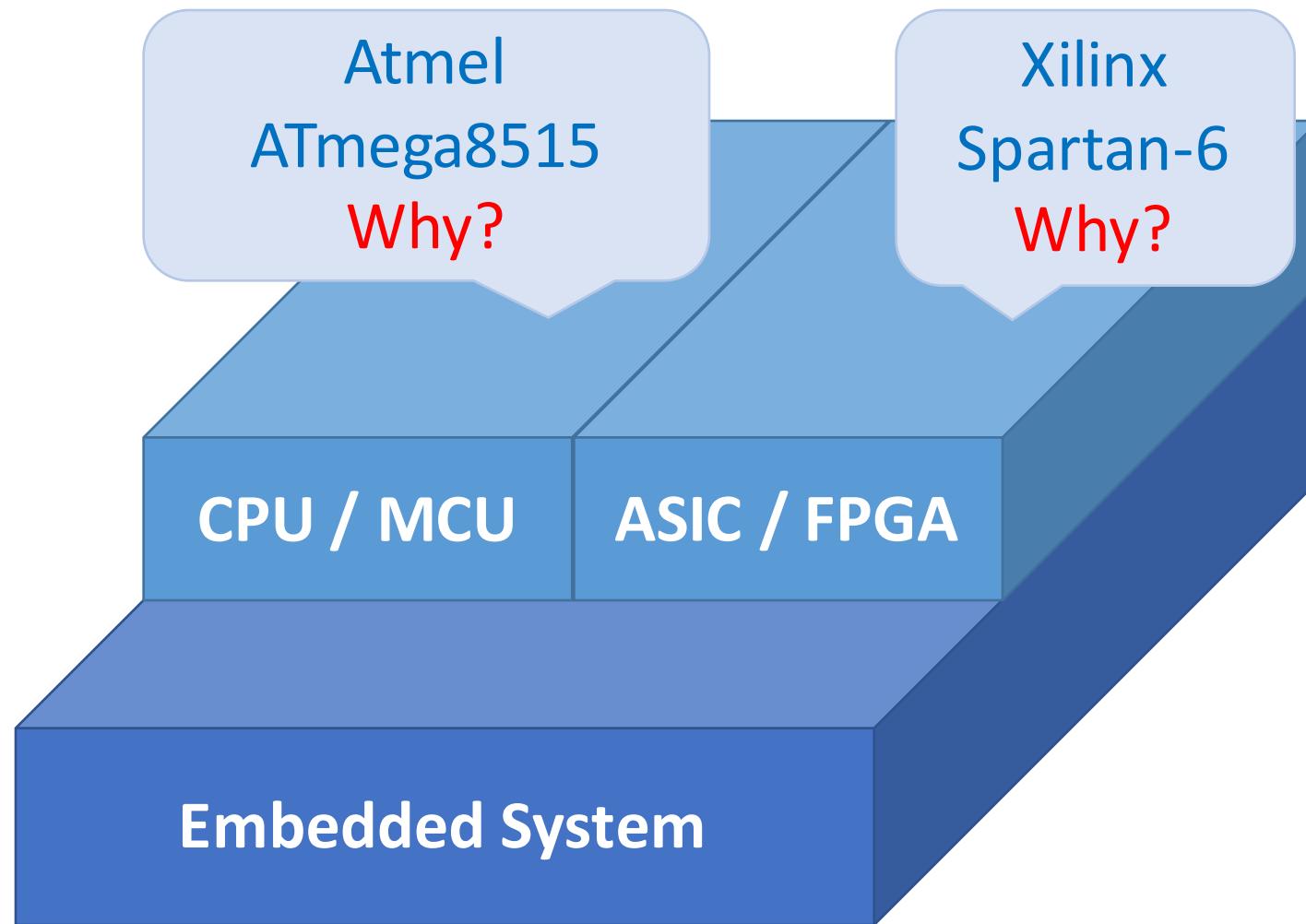


<http://en.mtmsystems.jp/sakura.html>

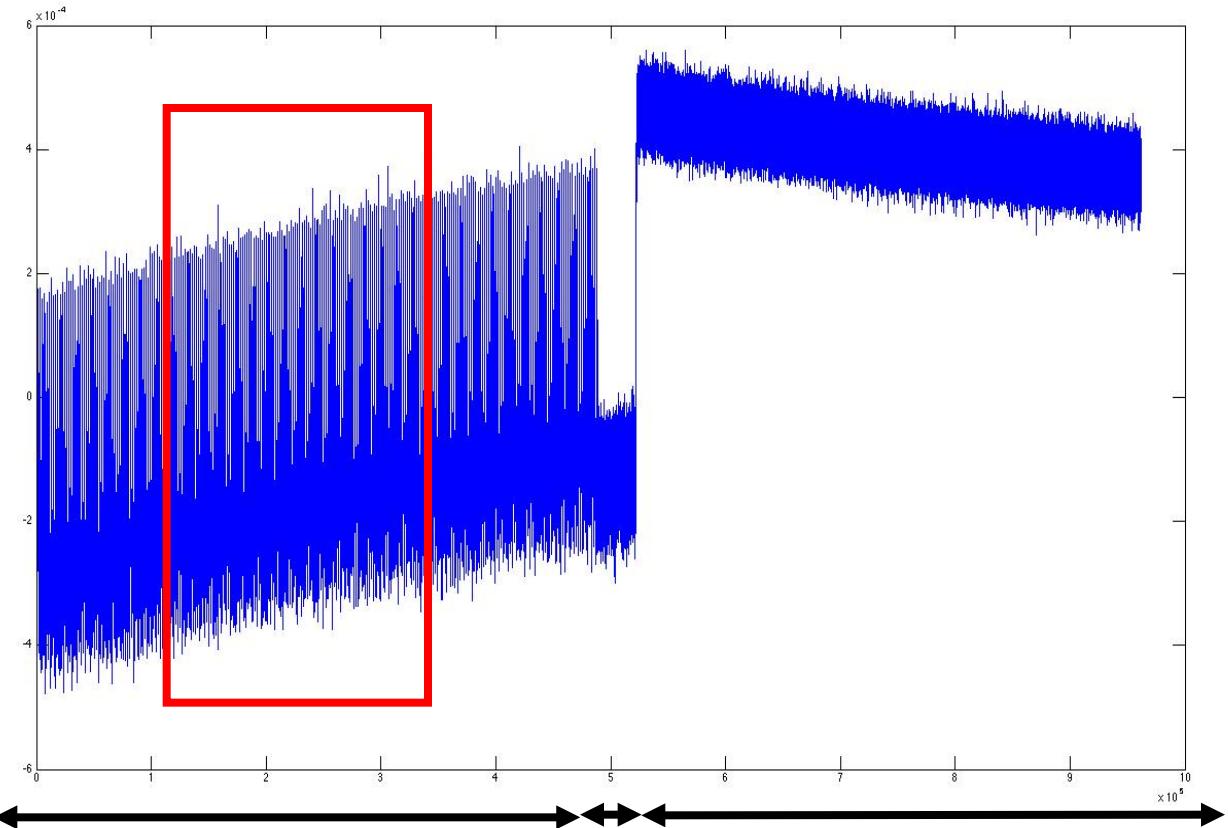
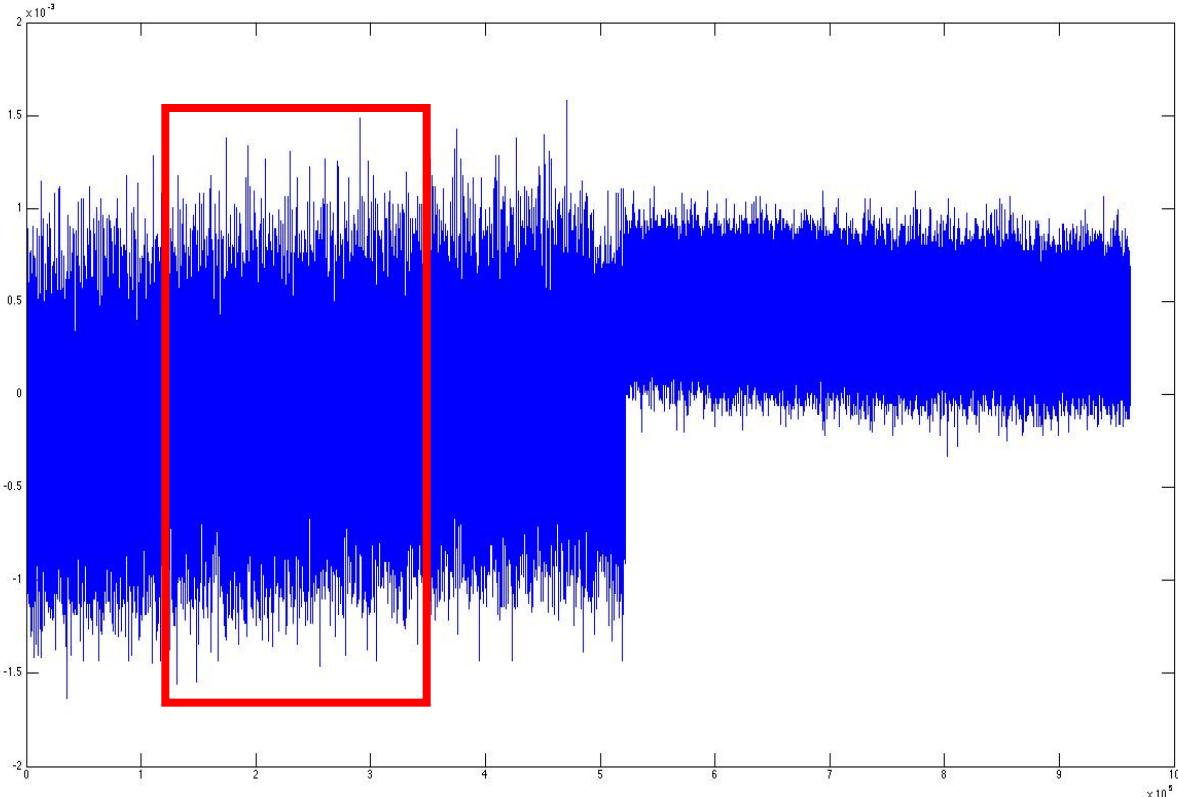
<http://www.saelig.com/product/PSPC10BIT015.htm>

<https://www.acer.com/ac/en/IL/content/model/NX.M69ET.008>

Target Victims



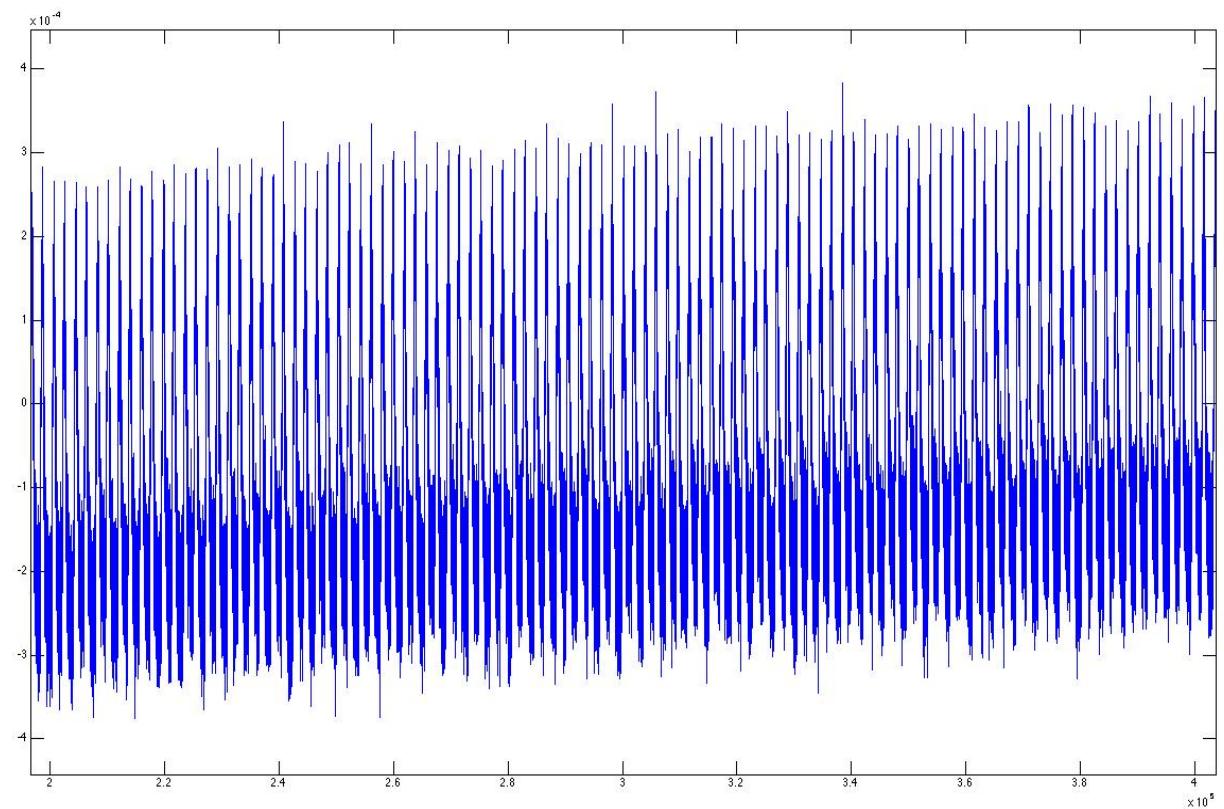
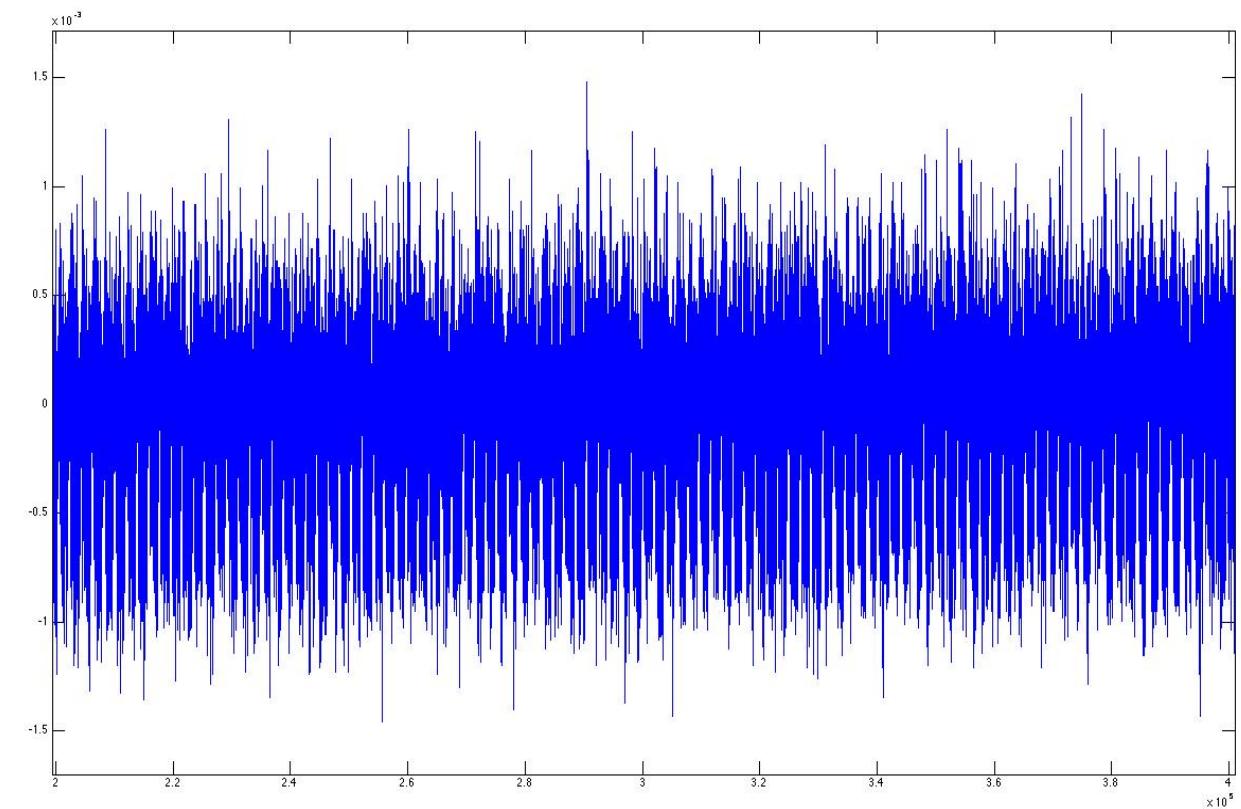
Trace (FPGA)



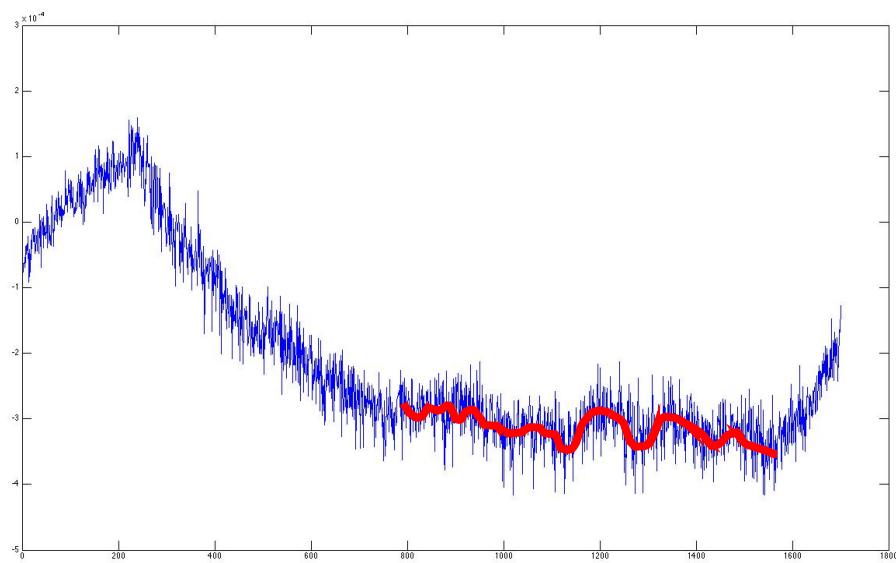
$[2]P / P + Q$

÷
Idle

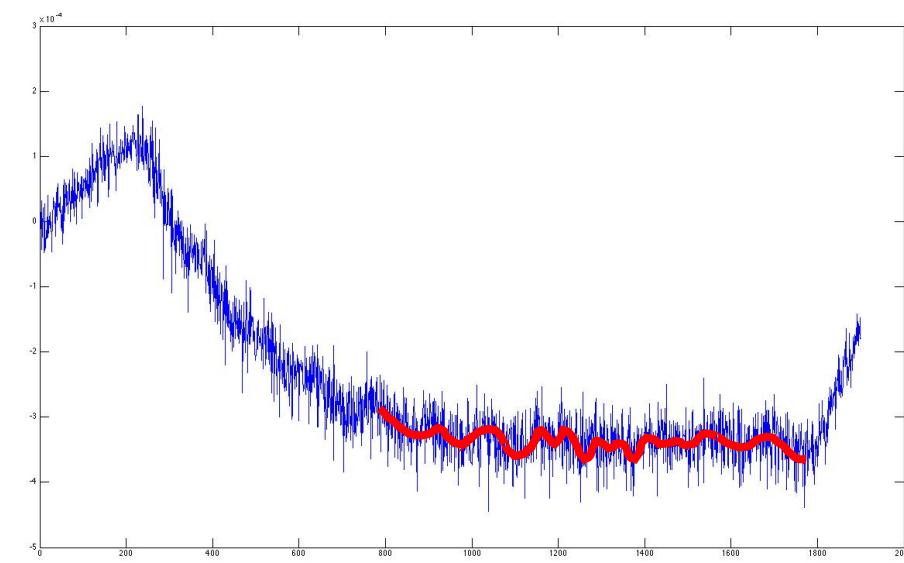
Trace Enlarged (FPGA)



Template Construction (FPGA)



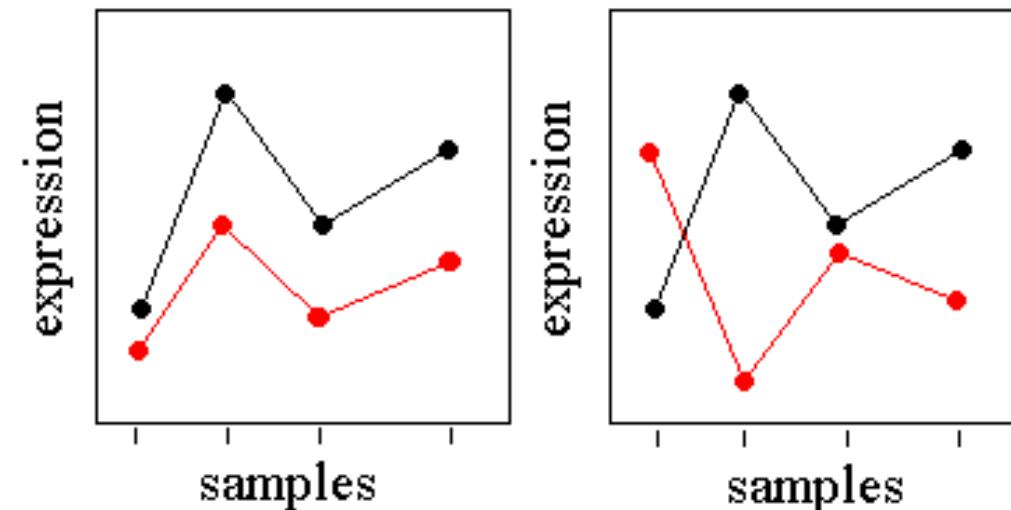
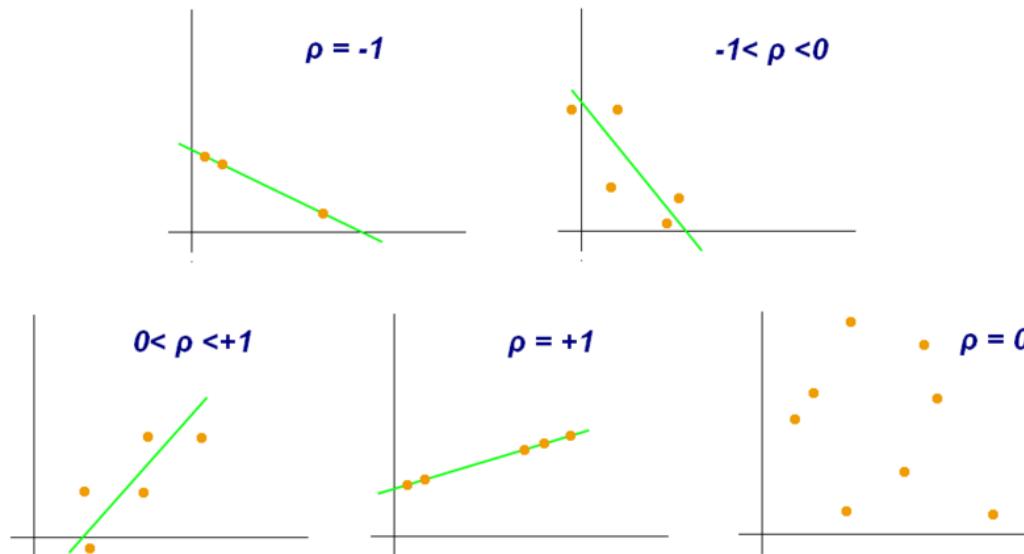
Double



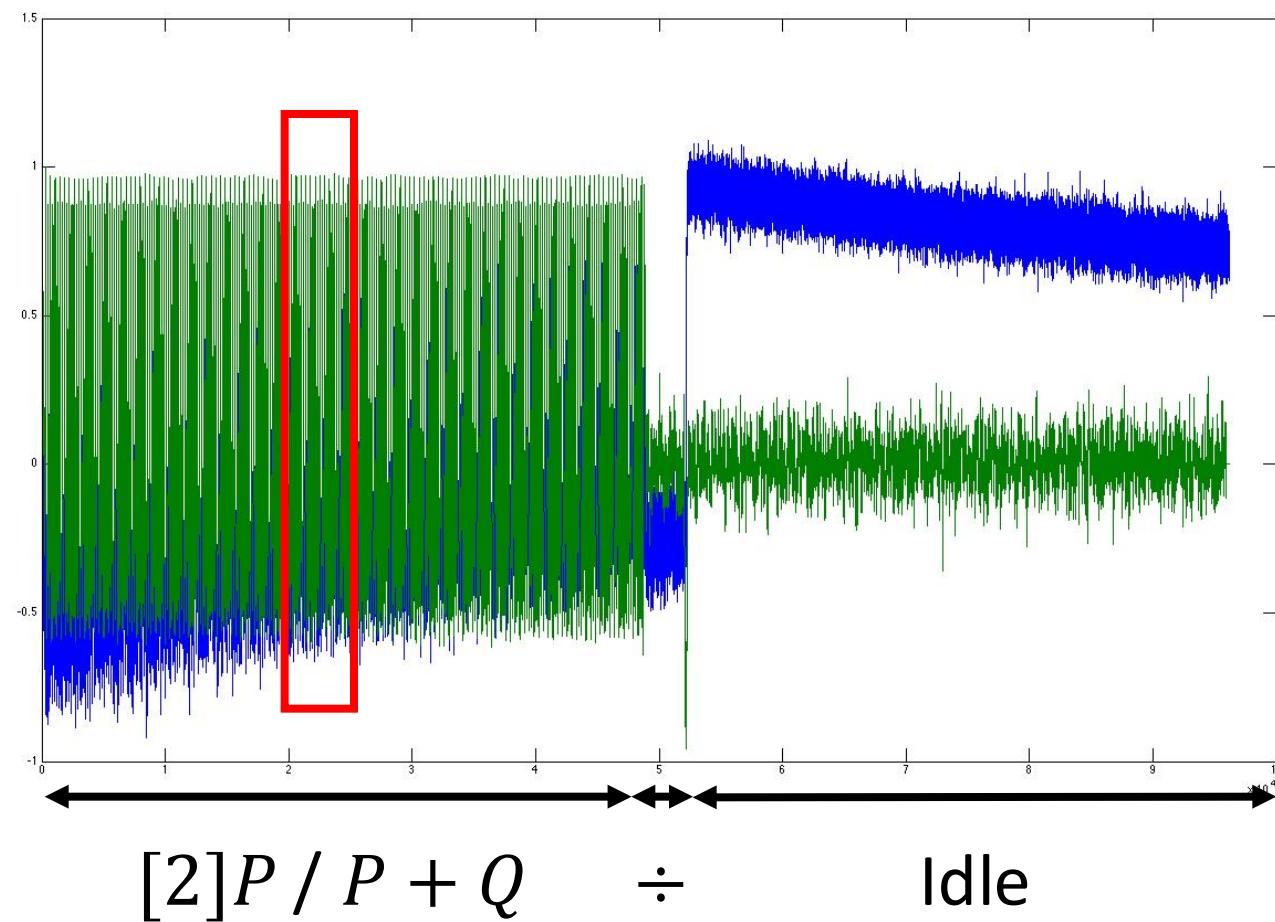
Add

Pearson Correlation Coefficient

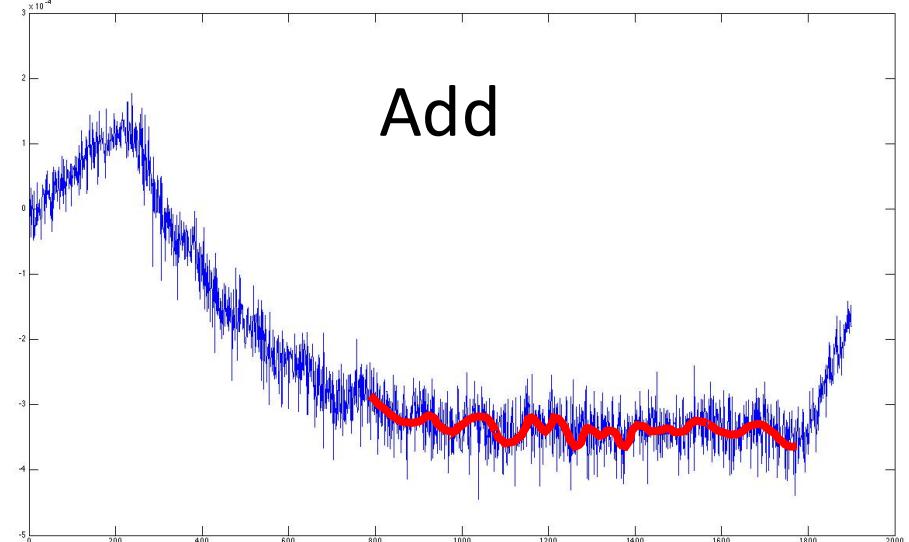
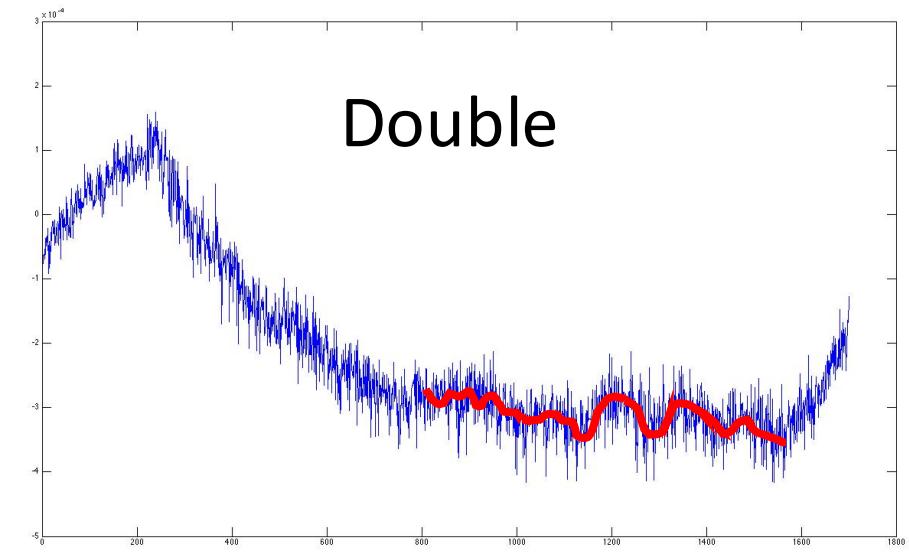
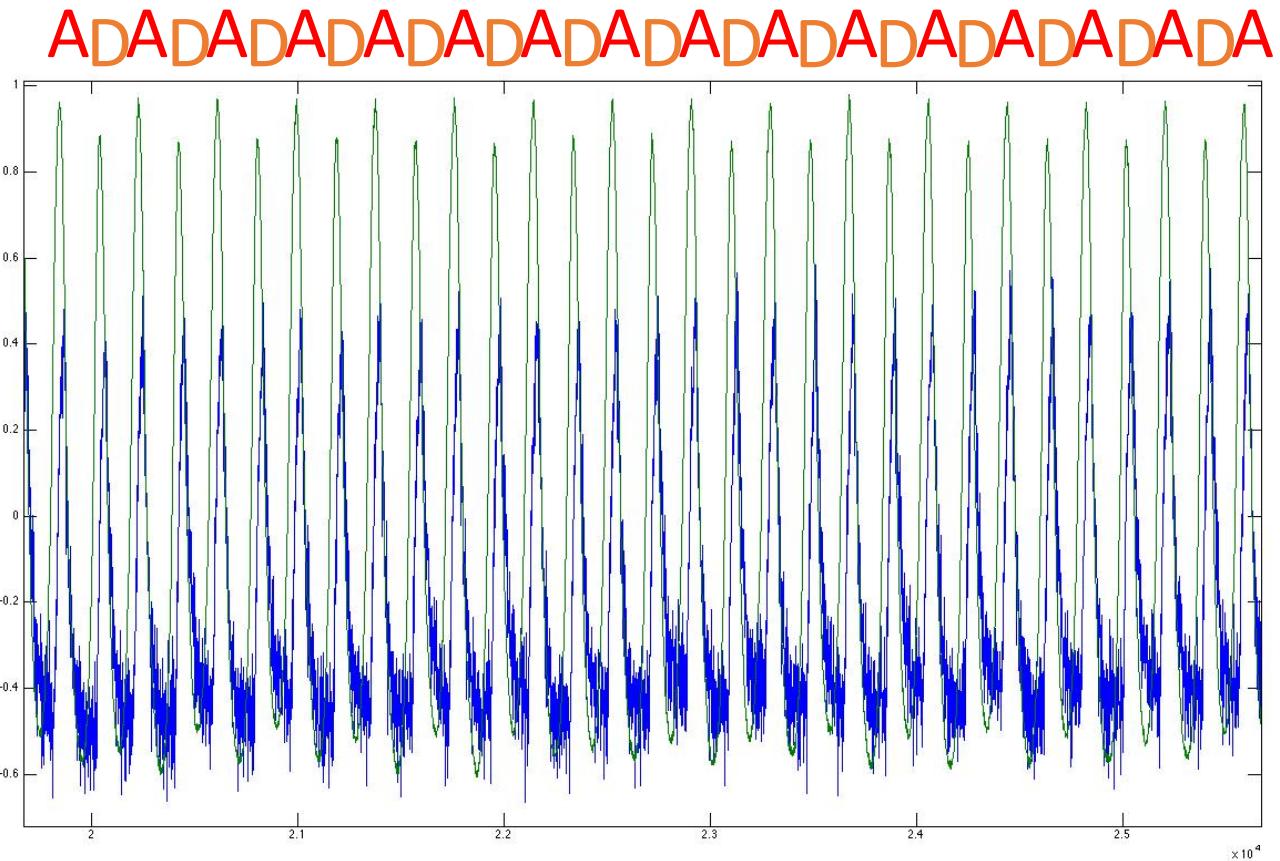
$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$



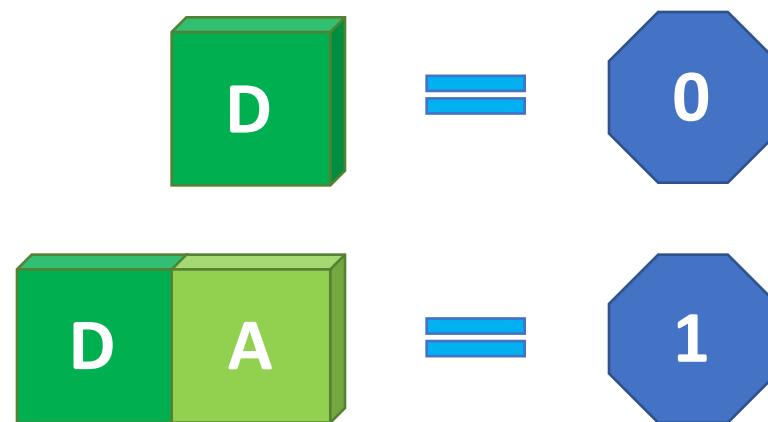
Correlation Trace (FPGA)



Correlation Trace Zoomed (FPGA)

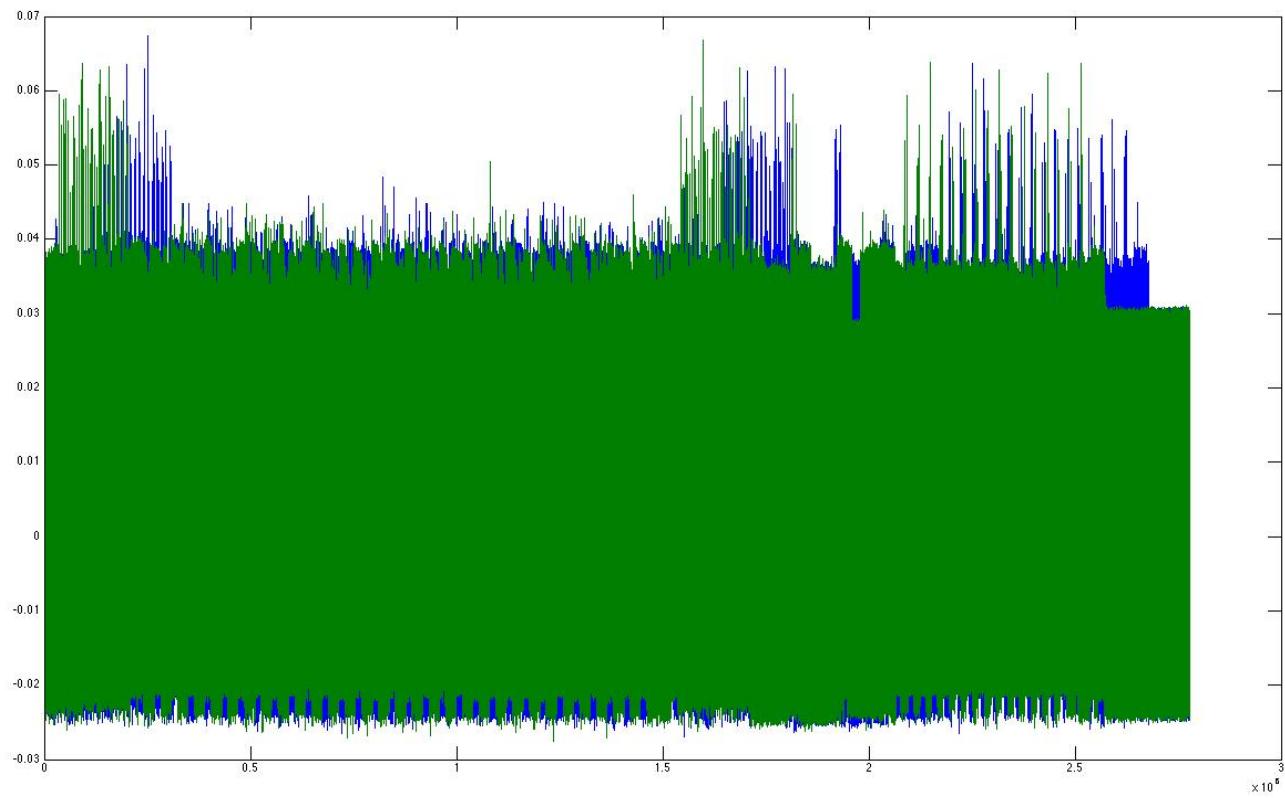


Key Recovery (FPGA)

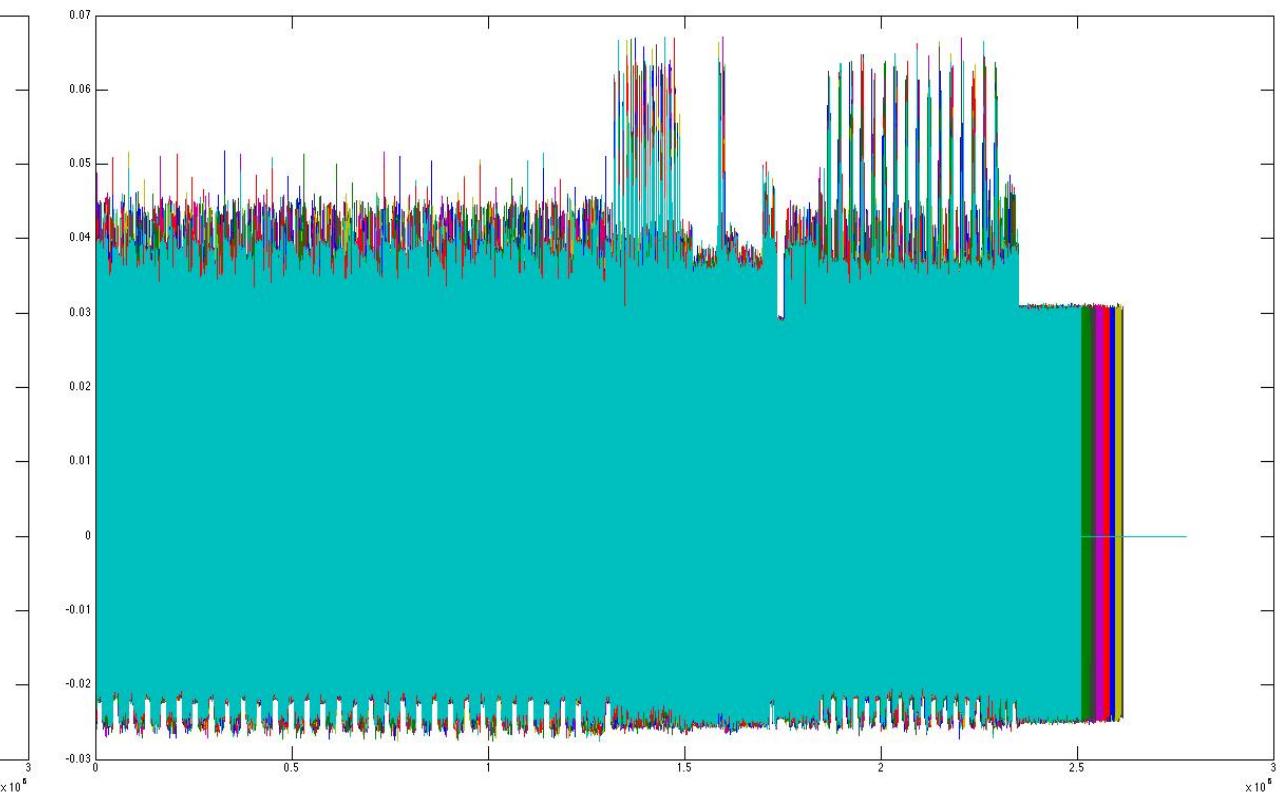
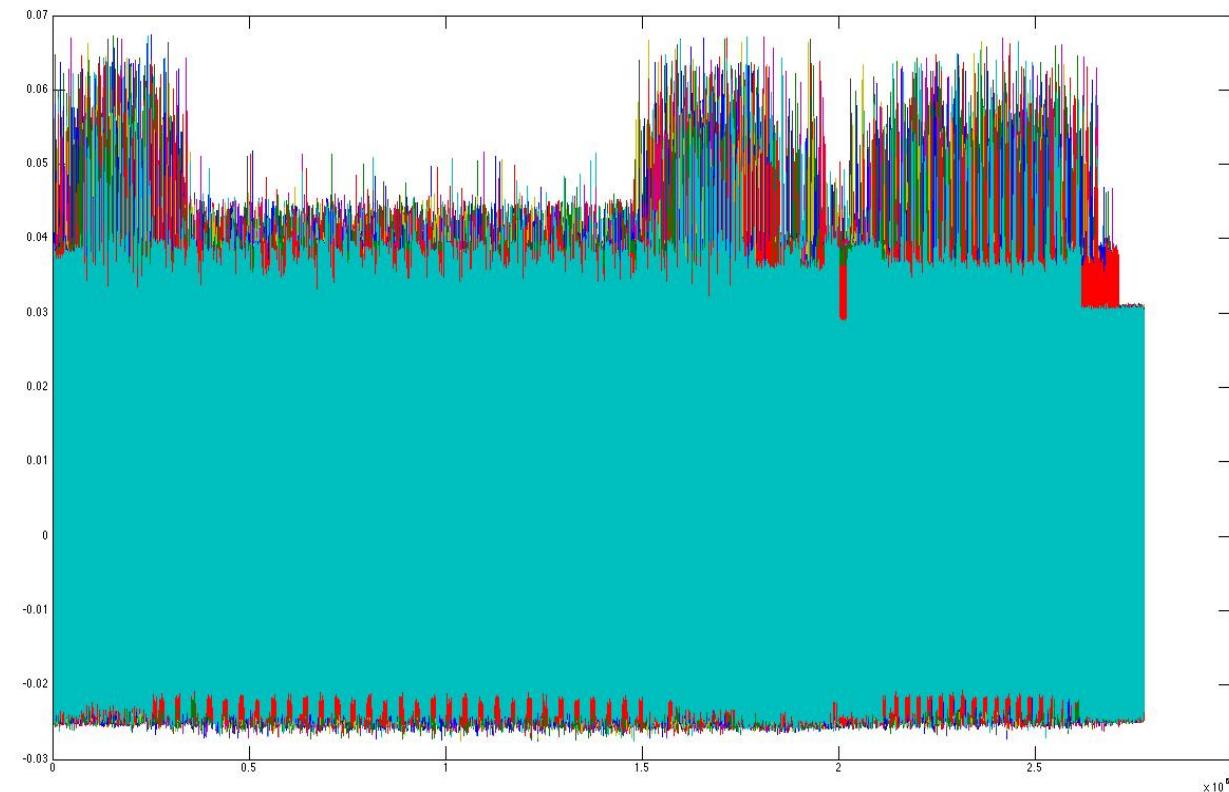


```
Command Window
>> SPA
Key =
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
fx >>
```

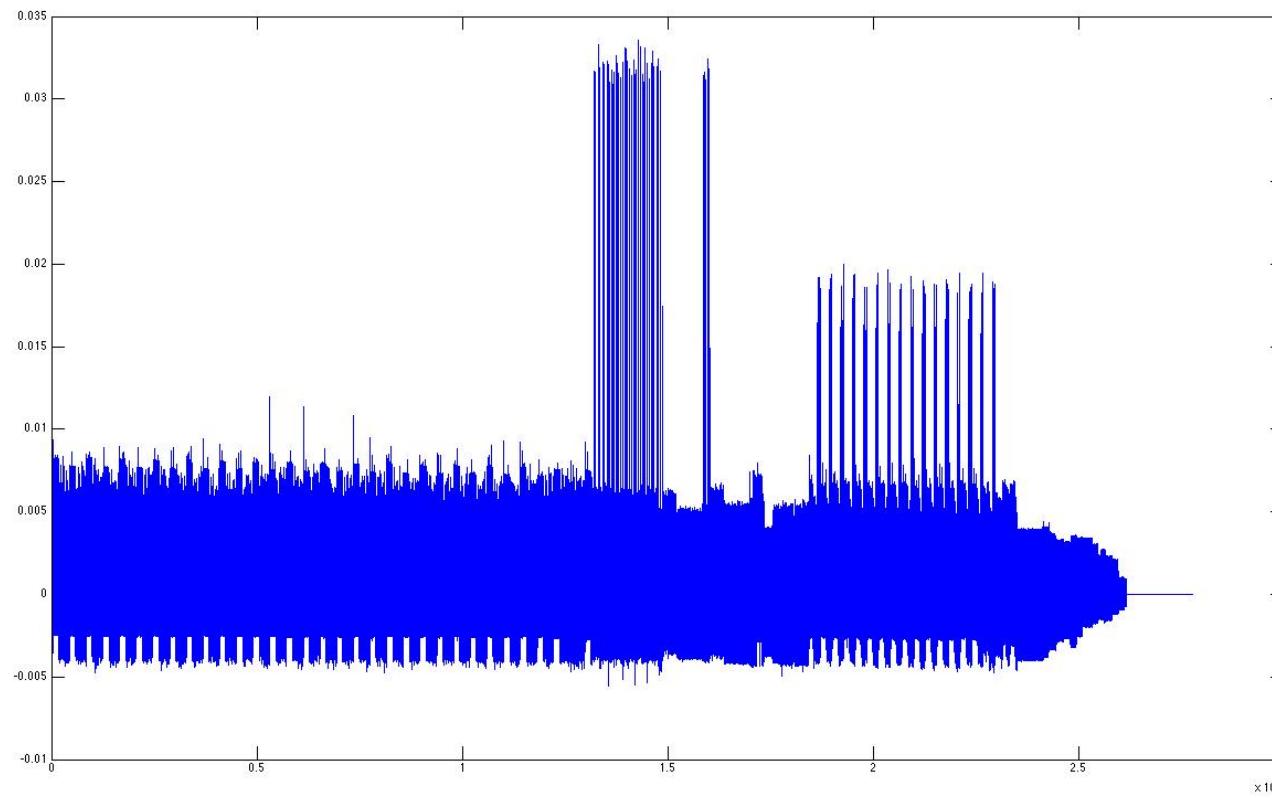
Two Trace (Smartcard)



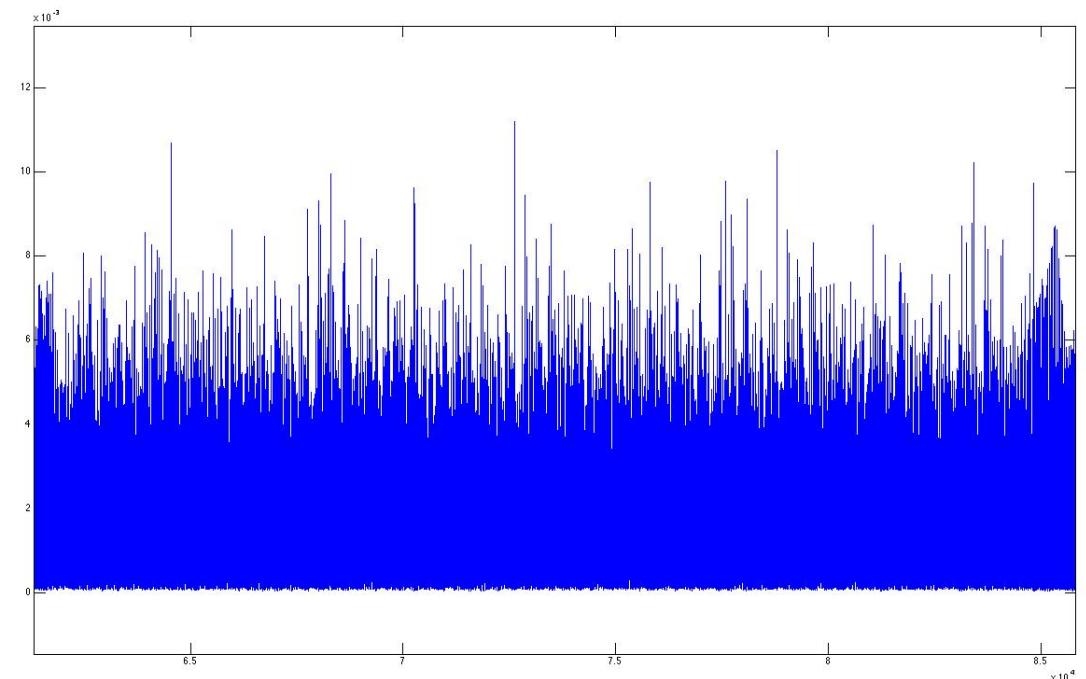
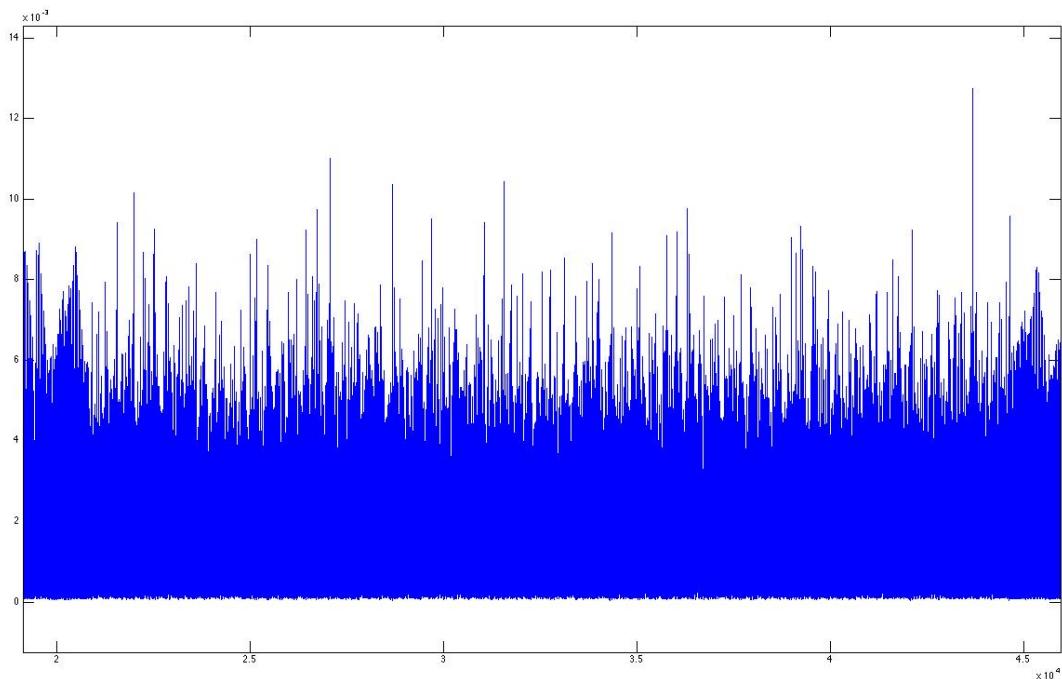
More Traces (Smartcard)



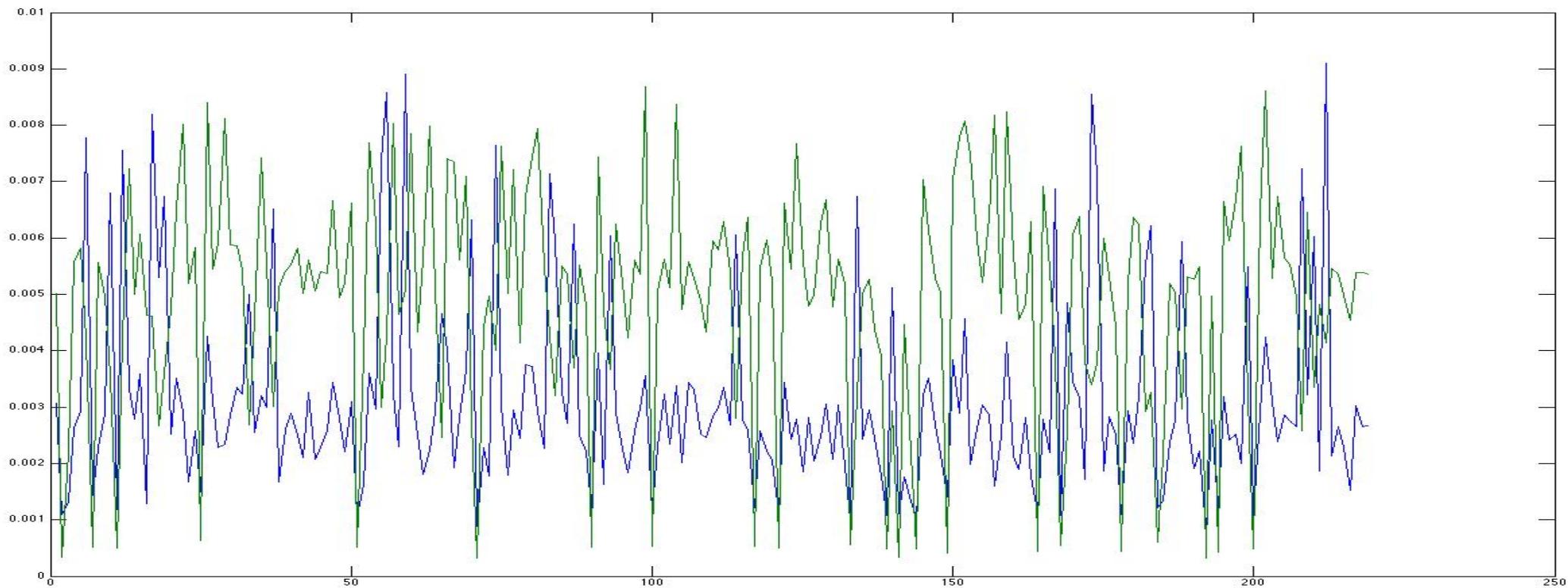
Variance Trace (Smartcard)



Variance Trace Enlarged (Smartcard)



Extracted Variance Template (Smartcard)



Experiment Results



	Trace #	Base Point	Template Construction	Pattern Recognition
FPGA	32	Fixed	Average	Correlation
Smartcard	30	Random	Alignment Variance	Extraction Correlation

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Conclusion

- Algorithmic security is not sufficient anymore
- Hardware security is the main challenge for embedded systems
- Countermeasure exists but trades performance

Thank You for Listening!