

GPGPU for side channel attacks

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Plan

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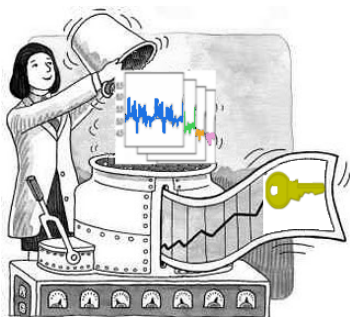
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Context : Side Channel Analysis



- The required trace number grows faster than the computation power.
- Need for new implementation techniques.
 - ⇒ An easy solution : OpenMP, API for parallel programming on multicore CPU.
 - ⇒ A more efficient solution : GPU.

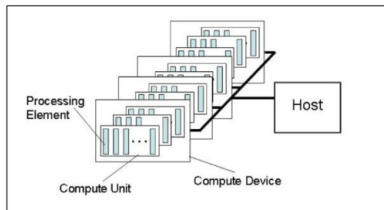
GPU

- GPU : Graphic Processing Unit.
- Specialized electronic circuit designed to rapidly manipulate and alter memory in a frame buffer.
- Present in : graphic card, tablet, recent smartphone, etc.

GPU API

- NVIDIA : CUDA.
- ATI : ATI Stream.
- Standard : OpenCL.

OpenCL platform model

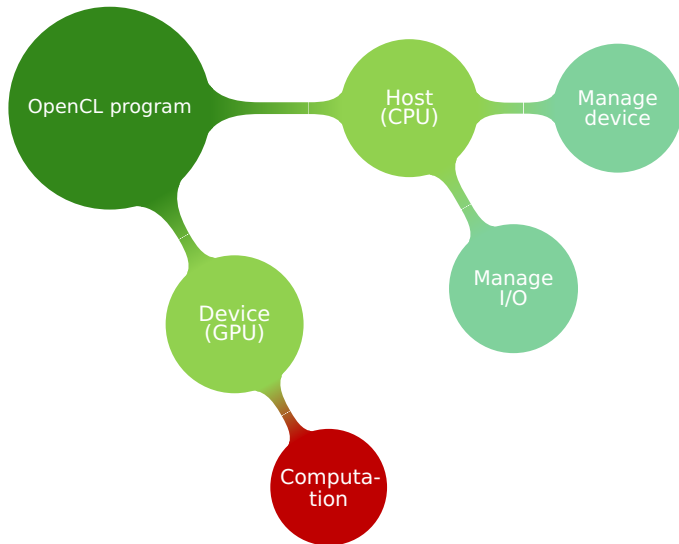


- One host...
- ...connected to computing devices (for example GPU)...
- ...regrouping several computing units.
- For GPU : Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD).

High computing power but not for free :

- Parallelization constrained by SIMD programming model.
⇒ same instruction computed by the computing units

OpenCL program



Example : Correlation Power Analysis (Brier et al. 2004)

- N traces C_i associated to a model $H_k(i)$ for each key hypothesis k
- The Pearson coefficient is computed for each instant x of the traces.

$$\rho(x)_k = \frac{N \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N C_i(x) \cdot H_k(i) - \sum_{i=1}^N C_i(x) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N H_k(i)}{\sqrt{N \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N C_i(x)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N C_i(x) \right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{N \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N H_k(i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N H_k(i) \right)^2}}$$

Three kernels :

- Compute : $\sum_{i=1}^N H_k(i)$ and $\sum_{i=1}^N H_k(i)^2$
- Compute : $\sum_{i=1}^N C_i(x)$, $\sum_{i=1}^N C_i(x)^2$ and $\sum_{i=1}^N C_i(x)H_k(i)$
- Compute the Pearson coefficient for each k and each x

Comparisons of different implementations

■ Hardware :

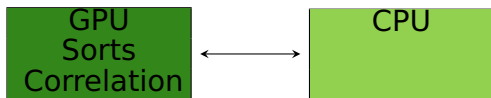
- CPU : XEON X3430
 - ▶ 4 cores
 - ▶ clock speed : 2.4GHz
 - ▶ cost : $\approx 200\$$
- GPU : ENGTS450
 - ▶ 192 CUDA cores
 - ▶ clock speed : 0.78GHz
 - ▶ cost : $\approx 200\$$

■ Results : order of magnitude

Algorithm	Sequential	OpenMP	OpenCL
CPA	T	$T/3$	$T/12$
$\frac{\text{Variance}}{C(x)^2 - \overline{C(x)}^2}$	T'	$T'/3$	$T'/12$

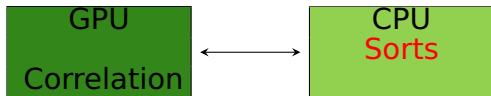
Example : Rank Correlation (Batina *et al.* 2008)

- Same computation than the CPA but the values of $C_i(x)$ and $H_k(i)$ are replaced by their rank.
- Many sets of size N have to be sorted.
- SIMD not designed for conditional function and sorting.
⇒ "only" 5 times faster than the sequential version.



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- SIMD not designed for conditional function and sorting.
⇒ "only" 5 times faster than the sequential version.
- Solution : Sorts by the CPU and the correlation computation by the GPU.
⇒ 8 times faster than the sequential version.



Conclusion

- GPU usefull for SCA.
 - Many algorithms from the Side Channel Analysis and from the Signal Processing.
 - But not all of them.
- ⇒ It is important to respect SIMD concepts and correctly determine the parallelism in the algorithm.
- ⇒ Need for a prior analysis.

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Thank you !

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