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ML Based SCA on RNS ECC Implementations using Hybrid Feature Engineering

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Outline

- Residue Number System as SCA countermeasure
- ML Evaluation Methodology for RNS ECC
- Hybrid Feature Engineering Approaches
- Practical Results

Residue Number System (RNS)

- Initially used for digital signal processing and for parallelizing computations
- A given data range can be decomposed into parallel paths of smaller dynamic ranges -> reduce complexity, computational speed and power consumption
- Adopted for RSA and finite field operations over elliptic curves
- RNS Montgomery multiplication by Bajard in 1997
- Lately (2018) used for lattice-based crypto and homomorphic encryption

RNS & Elliptic Curve Cryptography

- Elliptic curves defined over prime fields GF(p)
- Modular operations turn easily to RNS modular operations over GF(p)
- RNS mod multiplication usually realized through RNS Montgomery multiplication to avoid modular inversion, but includes base extension
- EC scalar multiplication is the critical operation Q = kP





Residue Number System Example



$$X = 50$$

(m1, m2, m3) = (3, 7, 11)
(x1, x2, x3) = (2, 1, 6)

Leak Resistant Arithmetic (LRA)

- 2004: Bajard, Imbert, Liardet, Teglia
- Protection at arithmetic level, i.e. in the way we represent the numbers for internal computations
- Random choice of initial bases
- Random change of bases before and during the exponentiation -> very expensive

LRA Montgomery Power Ladder

Choose base B_n , B'_n Transform V, R to RNS format using permutat. γ_t

- $R_0 = R$, $R_1 = R + V$, $R_2 = -R$
- Convert R_0 , R_1 , R_2 to Montgomery format
- For i= t-1 to 0
 - $R_2 = 2R_2$ in permutat. γ_t • If $k_i = 1$
 - $R_0 = R_0 + R_1$ and $R_1 = 2R_1$ in permutat. γ_t

else $R_1 = R_0 + R_1$ and $R_0 = 2R_0$ in permutat. γ_t

• Integrity check: if i,k not modified and $R_0 + V = R_1$ then ret. $R_0 + R_2$ in permutat. γ_t

else ret. random value



RNS implementation on BeagleBone

- C Software implementation on ARM Cortex A8
- RNS Montgomery multiplication
- Dedicated and Unified Group Law
- 5 different variations: unprotected, randomized scalar, random input point, random base permutations (LRA), random order of operations
- Broad and generic evaluation framework using ML classifiers and feature engineering



ML Classifiers

1. Support Vector Machine (SVM)

N-dimensional data separated using hyperplane

2. Random Forests (RF)

Data formed by aggregating the collection of decision trees

3. Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)

Feed-forward artificial NN that uses back-propagation for learning

4. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

CL performs convolution on the input features, using filters, to recognize patterns in the data

Feature Engineering Model



Accuracy of classifiers on raw features



Impact of Feature Engineering Techniques



Trace Dataset with all samples



Traces with aligned reduced samples

Hybrid Feature Engineering Techniques



Traces with aligned reduced samples

Conclusions

- ML-based SCA on PKC are realistic and require less pre-processing compared to template attacks.
- The secret key can be recovered from unprotected and protected RNS ECC SM, using location-based attacks, with 99% and 95% ac curacy, respectively.
- Evaluated the effect of training a model with small dataset (order of 10k).
- RNS-ECC implementations showed resistance against ML-based data dependent attacks

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

