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# **Implementing SCA Countermeasures for FrodoKEM is not Trivial**

Jérémy METAIRIE, Cédric MURDICA, Karl TOURNIER





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# Project context



# Project context

- Who are we?
  - Cryptography engineers at *DGA Maîtrise de l'Information*
  - Background in Side-Channel Attacks (PhD in SCA on Elliptic Curve Cryptography)



# Project context

OUR LAB NEEDS TO  
DEVELOP SKILLS IN  
SCA ON PQC SCHEMES.  
ARE YOU IN?



OK! HOW DO WE PROCEED?

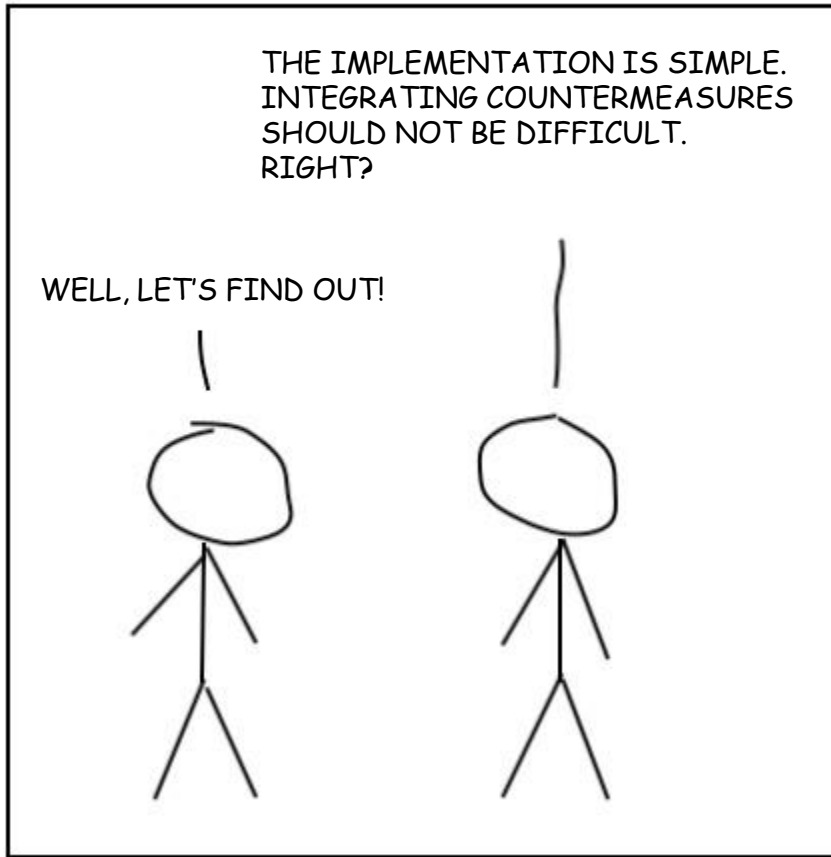


WE PICK ONE PQC SCHEME, FRODOKEM, THEN

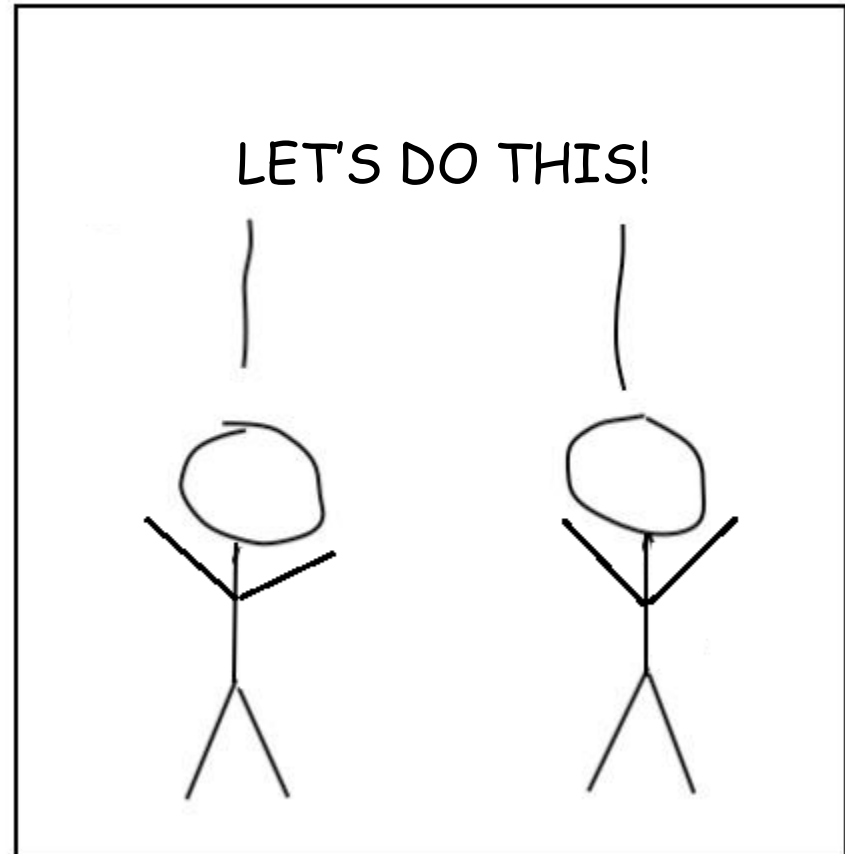
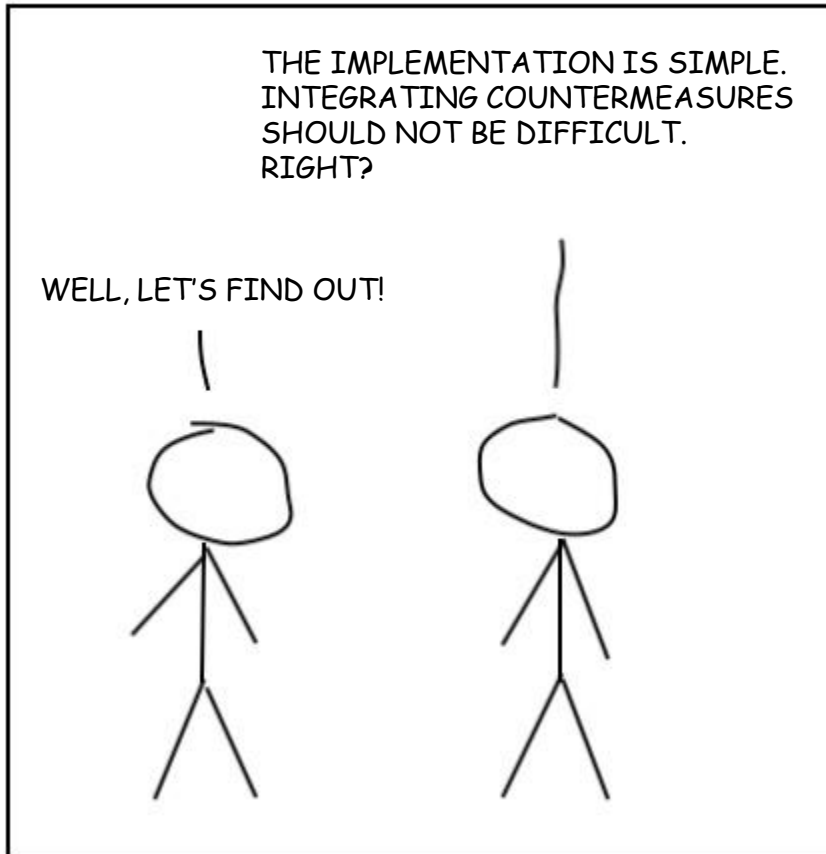
1. STATE-OF-THE-ART
2. EFFICIENT PROTECTED IMPLEMENTATION
3. EVALUATION -BY ANOTHER LAB-



# Project context



# Project context





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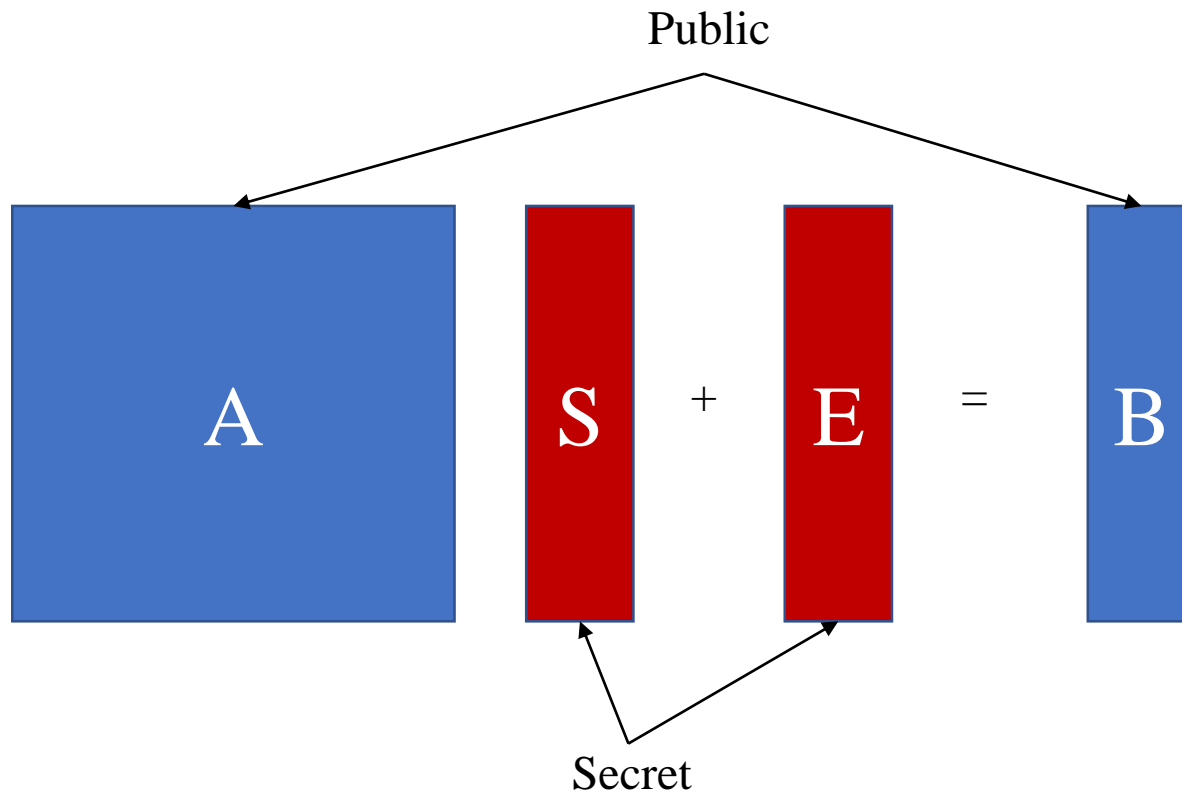


# FrodoKEM



# FrodoKEM

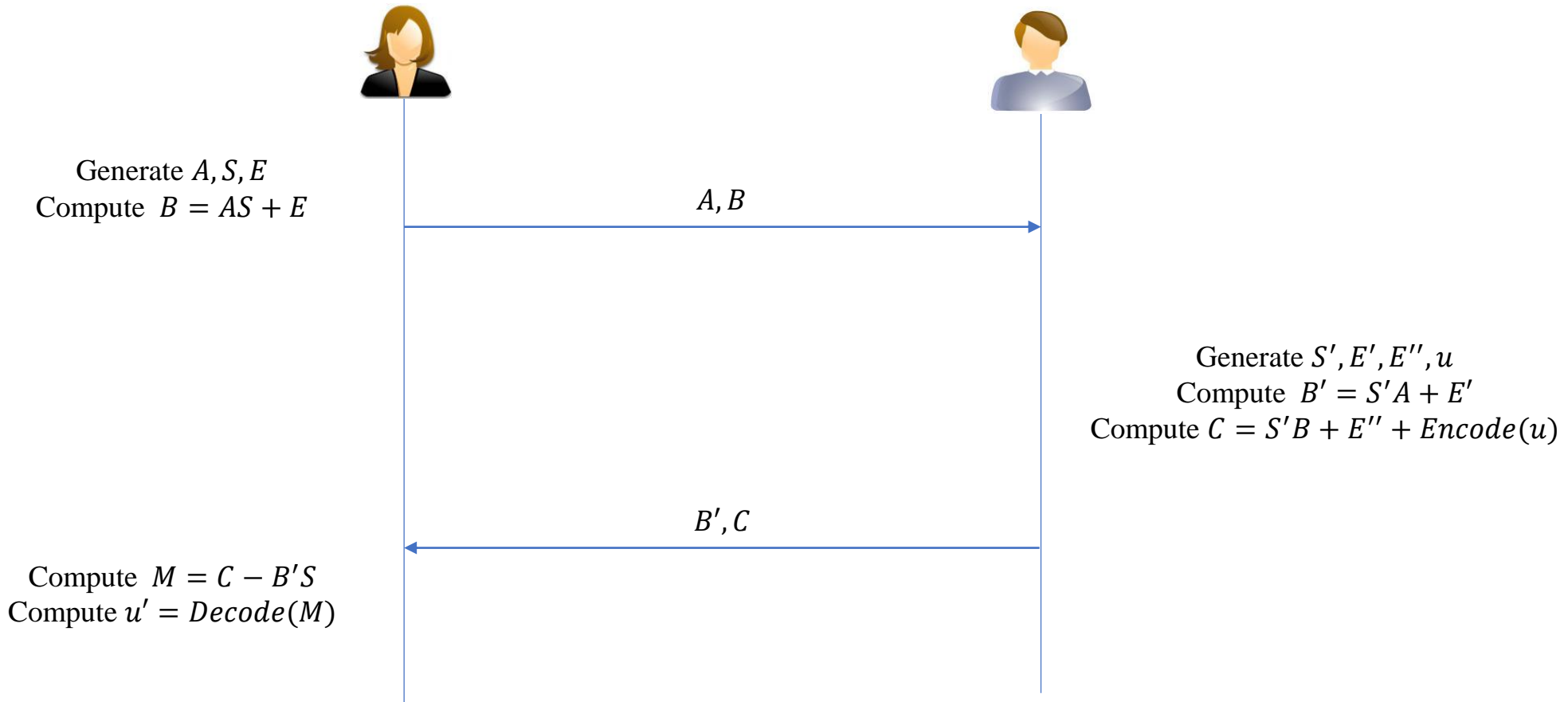
Learning With Error (LWE)





# FrodoKEM

Encapsulation – Decapsulation (*Simplified*)



# FrodoKEM

Size of elements

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \text{1344} \\ \left\{ \right. \end{array}
 \left( \begin{array}{cccc}
 \overbrace{a_{0,0} \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad a_{0,n-1}}^{1344} & & & \\
 a_{1,0} & \ddots & & a_{1,n-1} \\
 \vdots & & \ddots & \\
 \vdots & & & \\
 a_{n-1,0} & & & a_{n-1,n-1}
 \end{array} \right)
 \begin{array}{c}
 \overbrace{\left( \begin{array}{ccc}
 s_{0,0} & \cdots & s_{0,\bar{n}-1} \\
 s_{1,0} & & s_{1,\bar{n}-1} \\
 \vdots & & \vdots \\
 \vdots & & \vdots \\
 s_{n-1,0} & \cdots & s_{n-1,\bar{n}-1}
 \end{array} \right)}^8
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

- Integers modulo  $q = 2^{16}$
- 3.44Mb (=  $1344 \times 1344 \times 16$  bits)

# FrodoKEM

Generation of A

$$AES(seed_A, 0 || j) \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{0,0} & a_{0,1} & \cdots & a_{0,n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$



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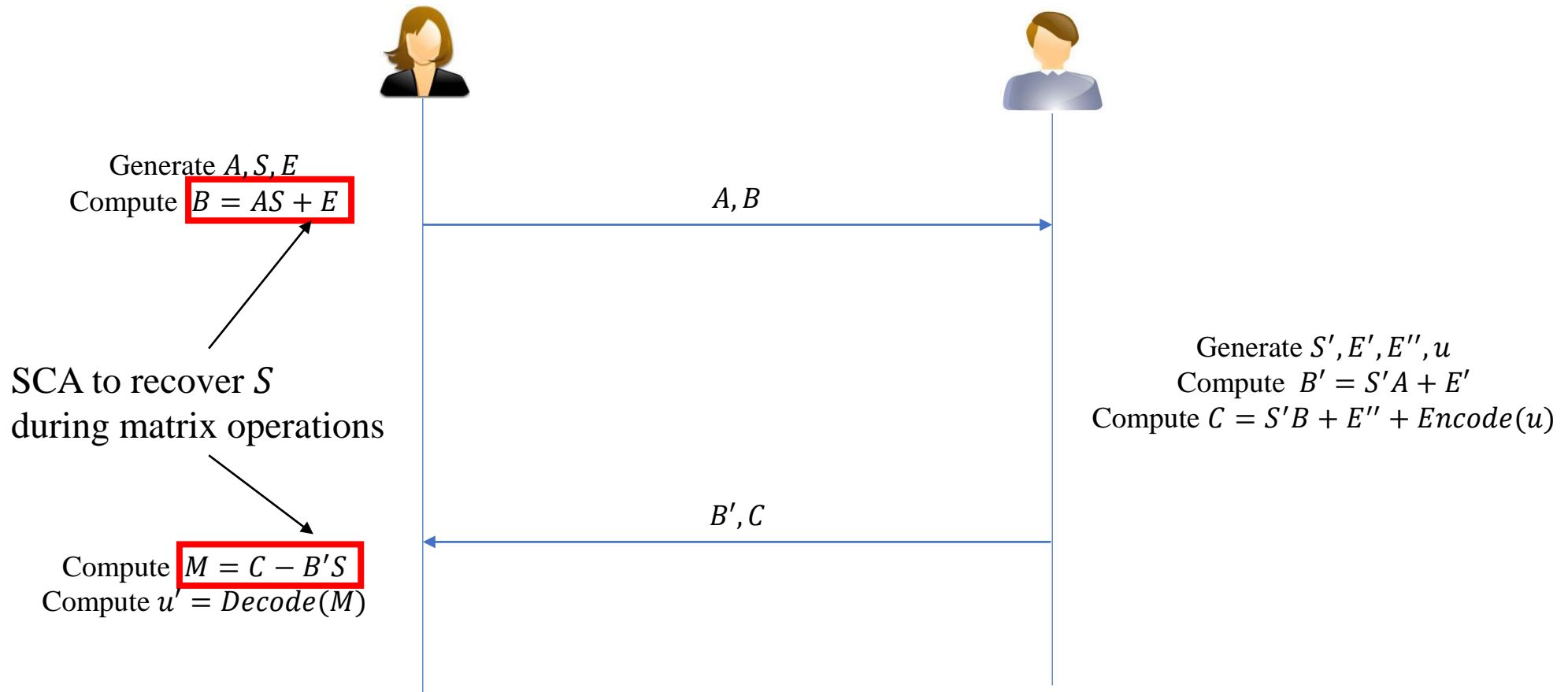
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# Horizontal Attack

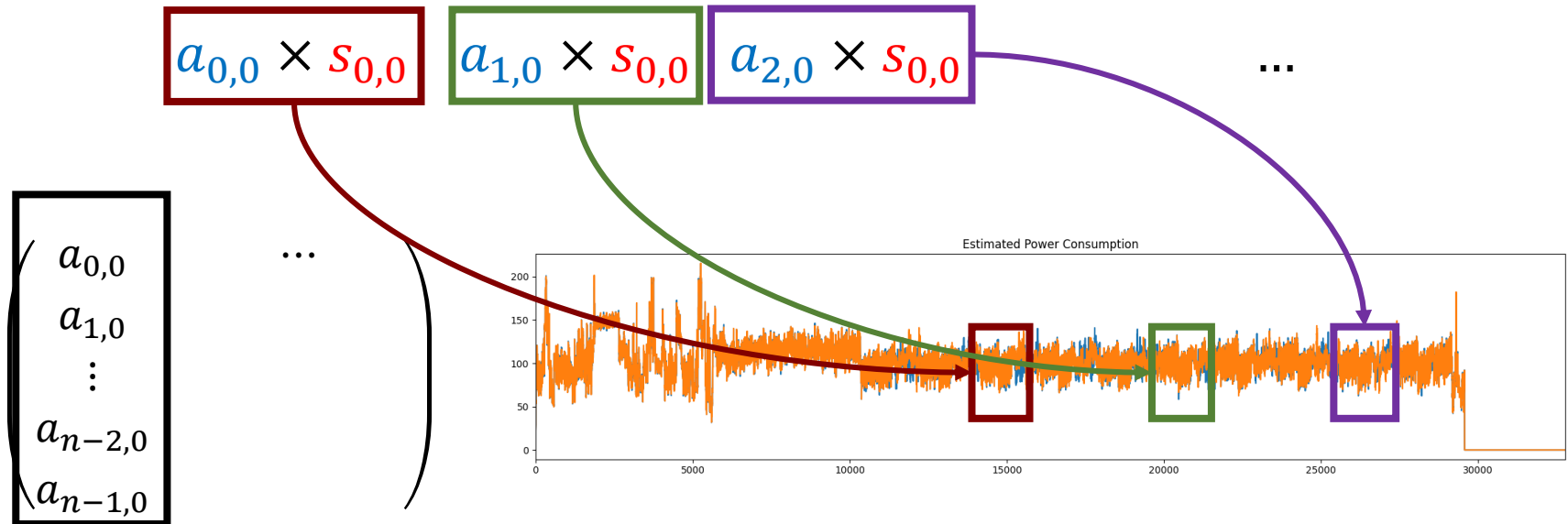


# Horizontal Attack



# Horizontal Attack

➤ Computing the  $A \times S$  matrix product:





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# Countermeasures





# Countermeasures

- Additive masking – *Not presented here*
  - Not satisfactory: makes the attack harder but does not prevent it
- Multiplicative masking – *Not presented here*
  - Not satisfactory: makes the attack harder but does not prevent it (it could prevent it at an unsatisfactory cost)
- **Shuffling**



# Shuffling

- Shuffling the rows
- Shuffling the columns

# Shuffling the rows

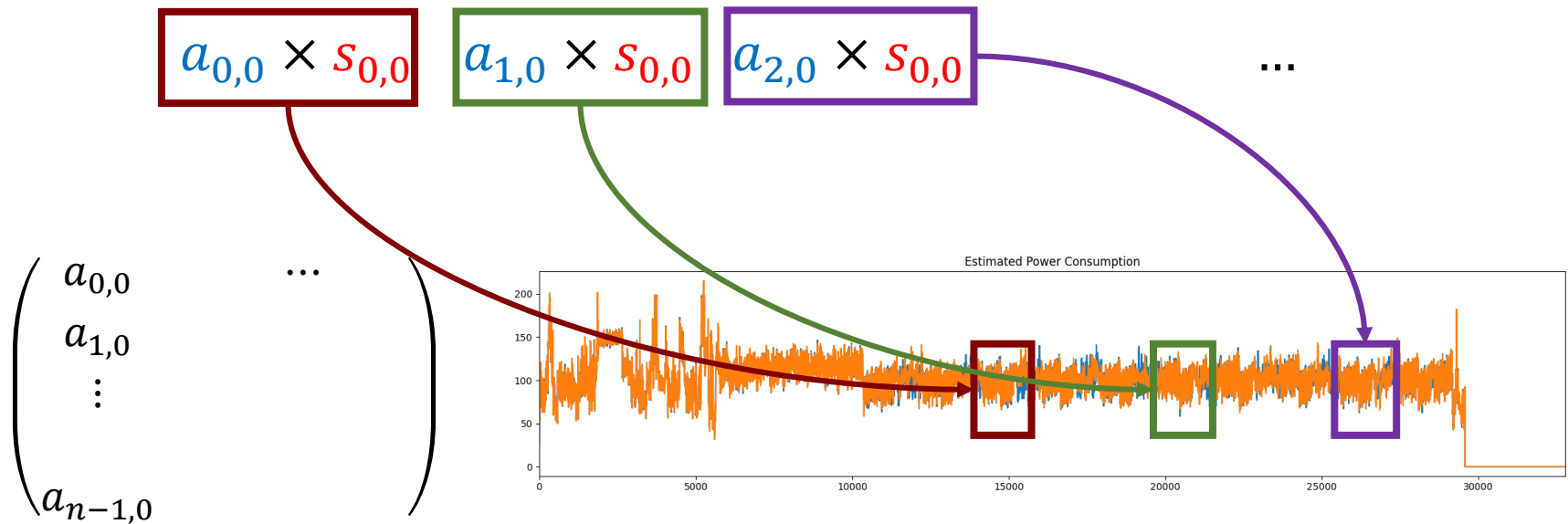
$$AES(\text{seed}_A, 0||j) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{0,0} & a_{0,1} & \cdots & a_{0,n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} s_{0,0} & \cdots & s_{0,\bar{n}-1} \\ s_{1,1} & & s_{0,\bar{n}-1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ s_{n-1,0} & \cdots & s_{n-1,\bar{n}-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

# Shuffling the rows

$$AES(\text{seed}_A, r || j) \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{r,0} & a_{r,1} & \cdots & a_{r,n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} s_{0,0} & \cdots & s_{0,\bar{n}-1} \\ s_{1,1} & & s_{0,\bar{n}-1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ s_{n-1,0} & \cdots & s_{n-1,\bar{n}-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

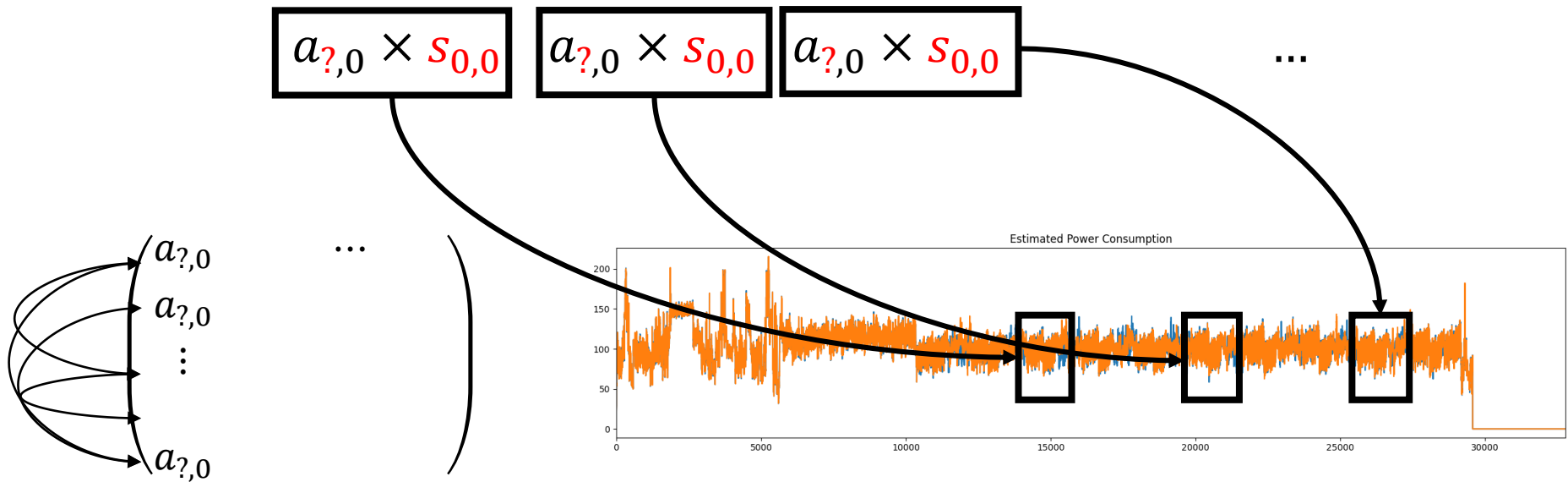
# Horizontal Attack

Without rows permutation



# Horizontal Attack

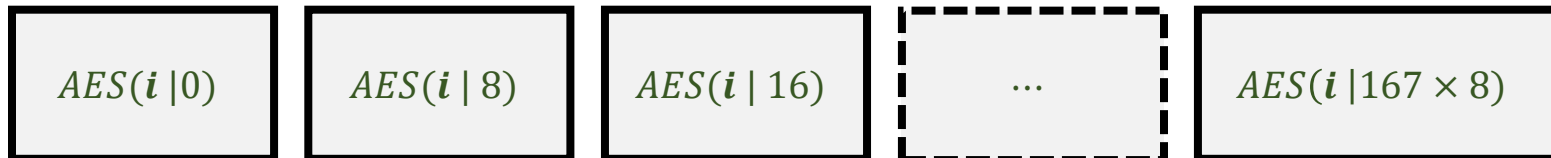
With rows permutation



# Shuffling the rows: Horizontal Attack

➤ Shuffling the rows is not secure: we can recover the row index

Rows are generated on the fly based on the  $AES(i | j)$  computation



- **Key is Publicly Known** ☹️
- $i \in \{0, \dots, 1343\}$  ☹️
- **Up to 168 AES with the same row index** ☹️

**➔ Should be easy to Recover  $i$  through SCA\***

\*It is!



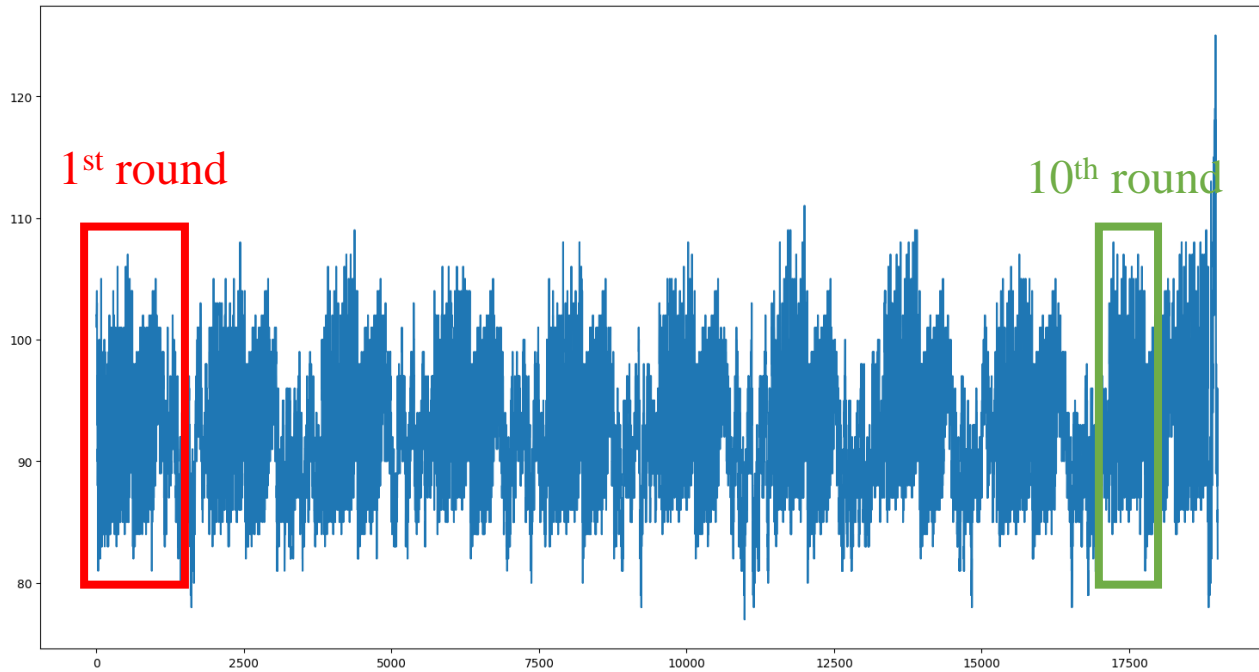
# Defeat the AES

We want to extract  $i$  from:

- Tiny-AES
  - By-the-book implementation
  - 18,000 instructions per block
  - With generated traces and real traces (AESPTv2/STM32F411E-DISCO)
- AES from OpenSSL (version 3.3)
  - T-tables based implementation
  - 1,800 instructions per block (10 times as fast as tiny-AES)
  - With generated traces

# Defeat the AES

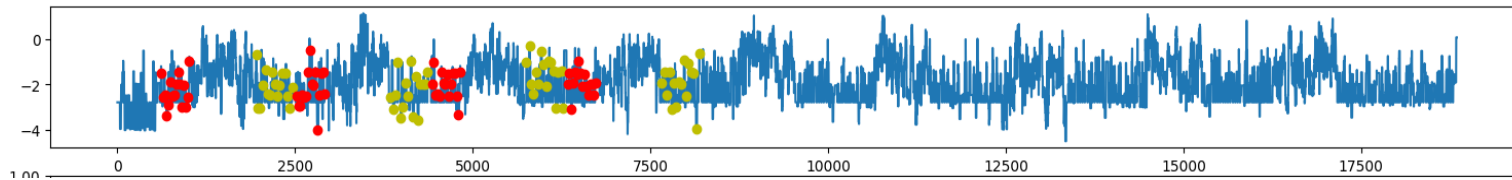
How do generated traces look? (Here tinyAES)





# Defeat the AES

Leakage Assessment+CPA/Templates



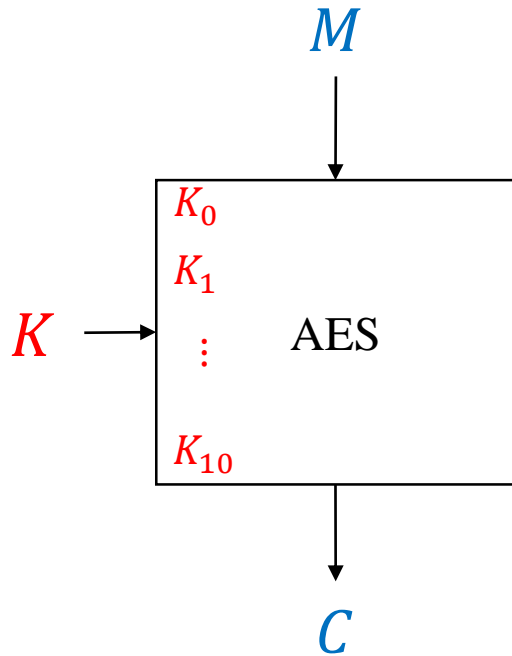
## Single trace attack:

1. Extract POI
  2. Correlate POI to Power Consumption Models
  3. Highest correlation is the Right Hypothesis:
    - **True** for the tiny-AES with generated traces
    - **True** for the tiny-AES with real traces
    - **Almost True** for the OpenSSL implementation but...
- **Conclusion:** Row index can be recovered

# Horizontal attack on AES

What about a secure implementation of AES?

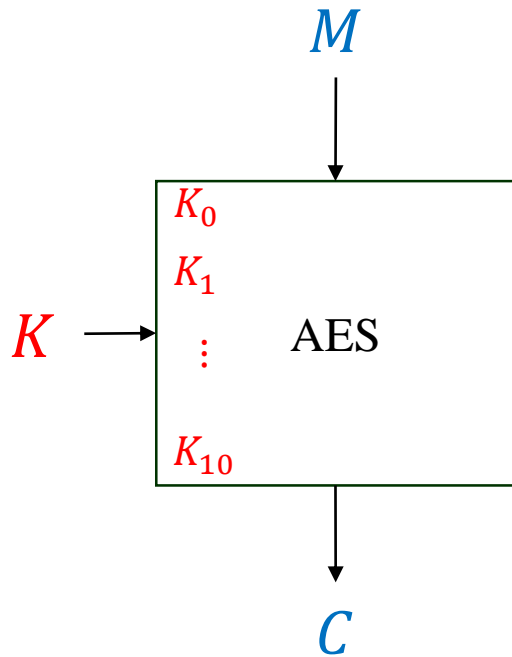
Usual SCA attack model



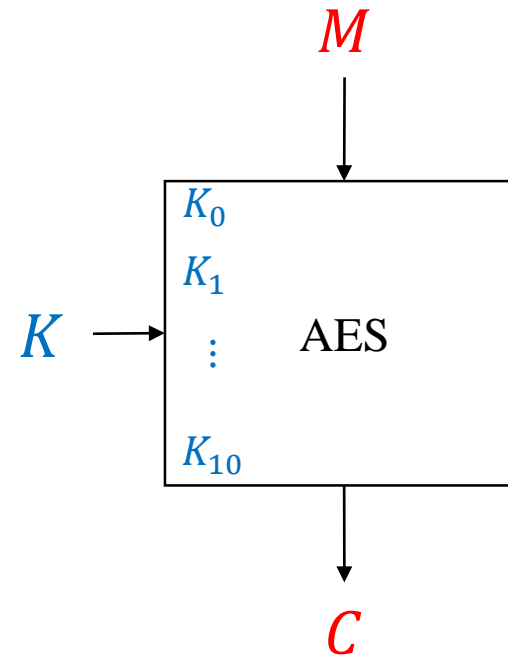
# Horizontal attack on AES

What about a secure implementation of AES?

Usual SCA attack model



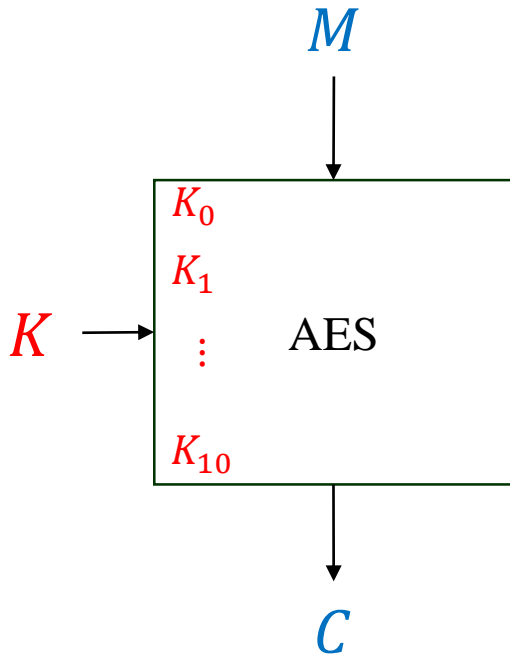
This attack model  
when generating the matrix  $A$



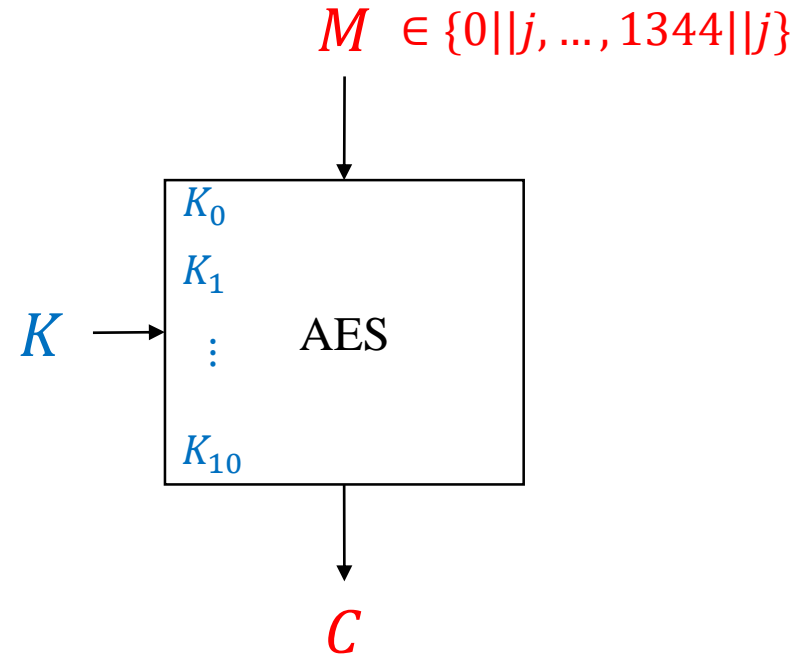
# Horizontal attack on AES

What about a secure implementation of AES?

Usual SCA attack model



This attack model  
when generating the matrix  $A$





## Horizontal attack on AES

- What about a secure implementation of AES?
  - Unusual attack model:
    - The key is **known**
    - The message is **unknown but the set of possible messages is small**
- What about SHAKE instead of AES?
  - Unusual attack model
    - The input is **unknown but the set of possible inputs is small**

**=> It seems difficult to have protection against such attack model, for AES or SHAKE**

# Shuffling the columns

**“Shuffling the columns”  $\approx$  “Random permutation of elements of each row”**

# Shuffling the columns

$$\text{AES}(\text{seed}_A, 0 || j) \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{0,0} & \dots & a_{0,r} & \dots & a_{0,n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_{0,0} & \dots & s_{0,\bar{n}-1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ s_{r,0} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ s_{n-1,0} & \dots & s_{n-1,\bar{n}-1} \end{pmatrix}$$



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# Implementation and benchmark





# Implementation and benchmark

Naive implementation

- On Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-M7 at 600MHz

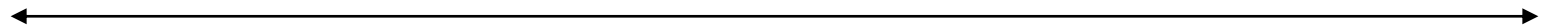
Implementation	Execution time for one keygen	Additional Cost
No countermeasure (implementation as is)	<b>0,55s</b>	-
Shuffle Columns (naive implementation)	<b>0,75s</b>	<b>36%</b>



# Implementation and benchmark

## Security vs. Speed

Security Speed



Optimization 1

One  
permutation  
for each row

Pool of  
permutations  
★

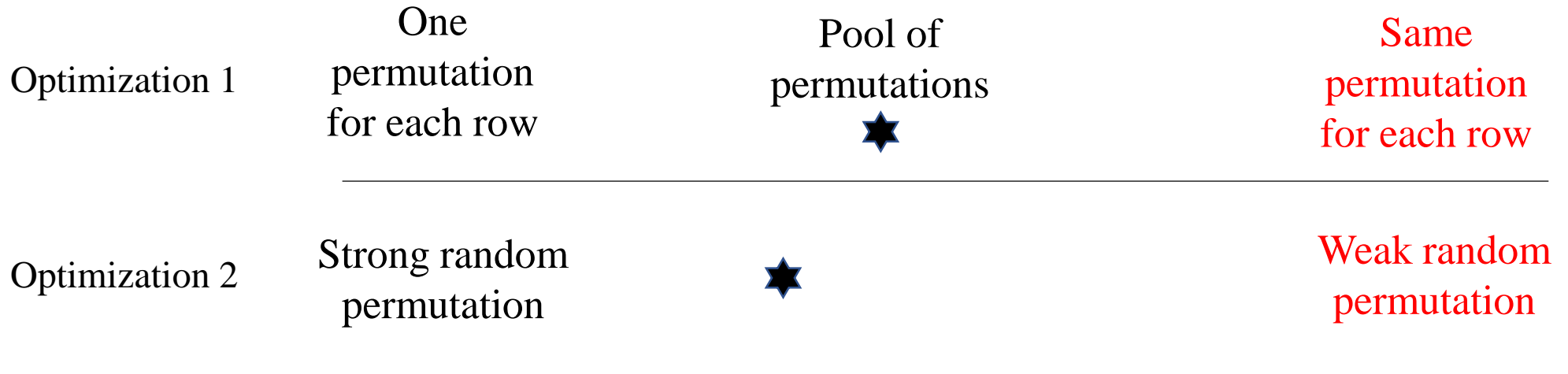
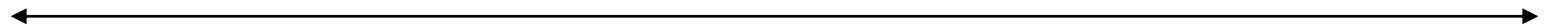
Same  
permutation  
for each row



# Implementation and benchmark

## Security vs. Speed

Security Speed



...

# Benchmark

Final implementation

- On Arm<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-M7 at 600MHz

Implementation	Execution time for one keygen	Additional Cost
No countermeasure (implementation as is)	<b>0,55s</b>	-
Shuffle Columns (naive implementation)	<b>0,75s</b>	<b>36%</b>
Shuffle Columns (final implementation)	<b>0,60s</b>	<b>7%</b>



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# Conclusion



# Conclusion

- What we achieved
  - Horizontal attack on AES with a very particular attack model
  - Secure implementation of FrodoKEM
- =>Not trivial...



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**Thank you**  
**Any questions?**





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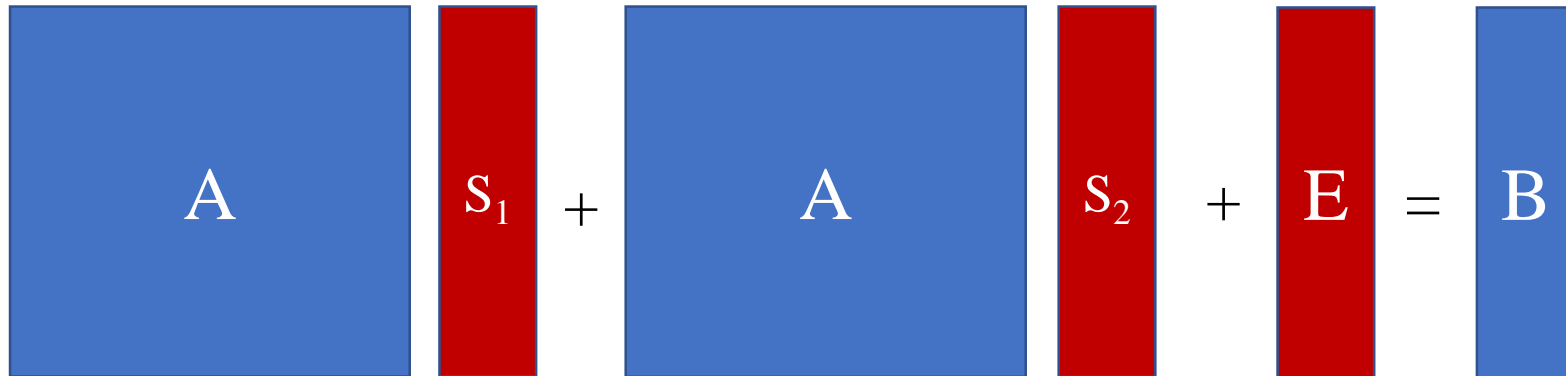


# Additional content



# Additive masking

- $S = S_1 + S_2$



# Multiplicative masking

Randomization of S

$$r^{-1} \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \text{A} & rS \end{array} \right] + E = B$$



# Multiplicative masking

Randomization of A

$$r^{-1} \left[ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline rA \\ \hline S \\ \hline \end{array} \right] + E = B$$