

Avoiding Falsely Passing a Device in TVLA Testing

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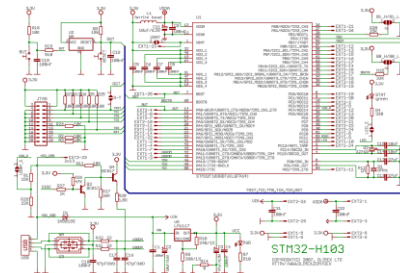
Rambus

TVLA Background

- Test Vector Leakage Assessment (TVLA)
 - Conformance testing methodology for side-channel resistance
- Uses known key and data to predict sensitive intermediates
 - Instead of attempting various attacks against an unknown key
- Bounded data collection and analysis time
- Evaluate leakage using Welch's t-Test
 - Allows setting of confidence interval, e.g., 99.999%
- Includes specific and non-specific tests
 - Specific tests map directly to attacks
 - Non-specific tests amplify leaks, accelerating testing

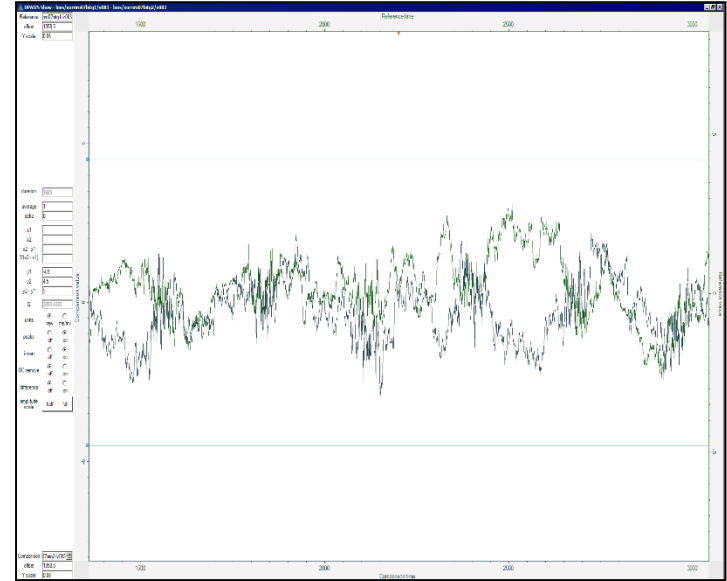
Signal Finding

- TVLA requires signal finding, which may be a new evaluation skill
- To facilitate evaluation, vendors should provide
 - Schematics
 - Taps
 - Trigger signals
- Signal finding may use
 - Power taps or EM probes
 - Tuner (analog or digital)
 - Demodulation
 - Filtering



Absence of Signal is Not Absence of Leakage

- An individual t-Test may show no leakage
 - No indication of statistically significant difference between partitions of collected data
- On its own this does not necessarily mean there is no leakage
 - Even for sensitive non-specific (“fixed-vs.-random”) tests
- Test setup must be confirmed to be capable of recording leakage



Common Sources of Error: Equipment Setup

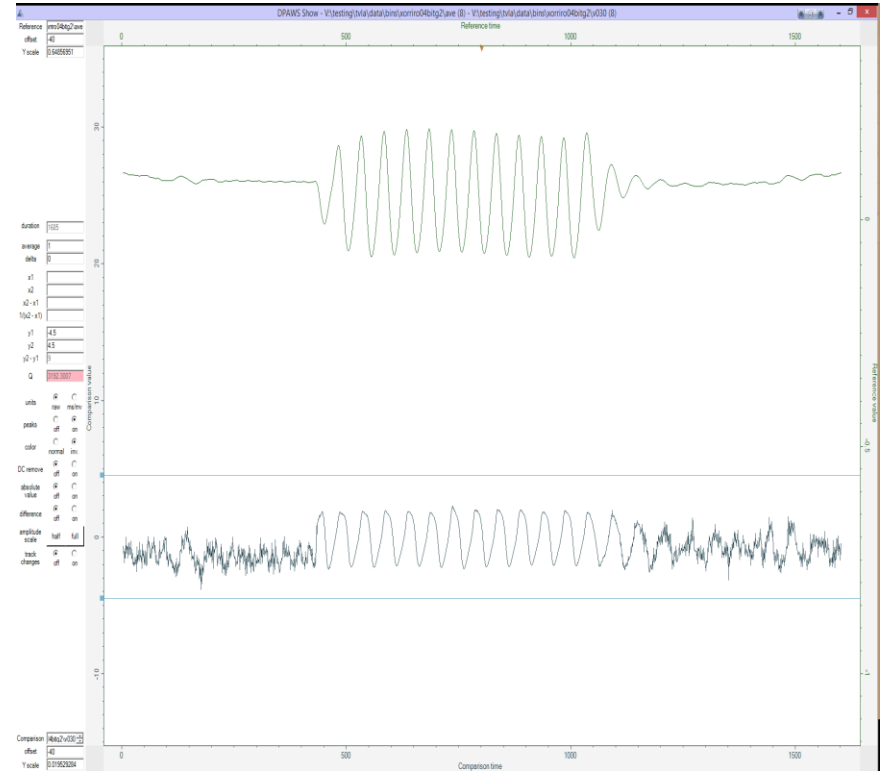
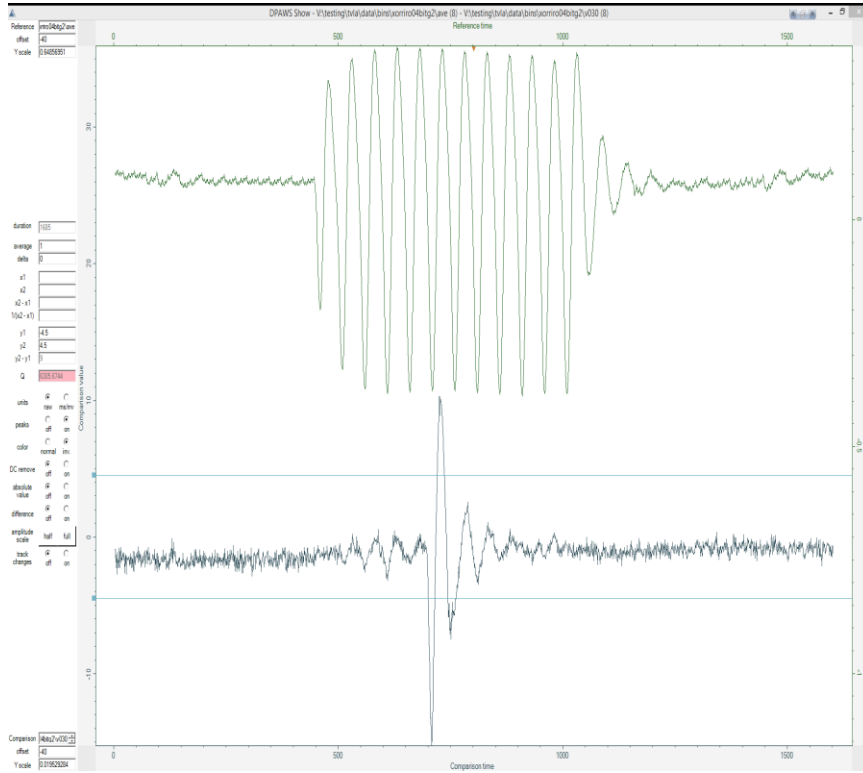
- Disconnected wires
- Amplifiers not turned on
- Probe position moved
- Insufficient data collection parameters
 - Sample rate
 - Bandwidth
 - Tuning
 - Filtering
- ...



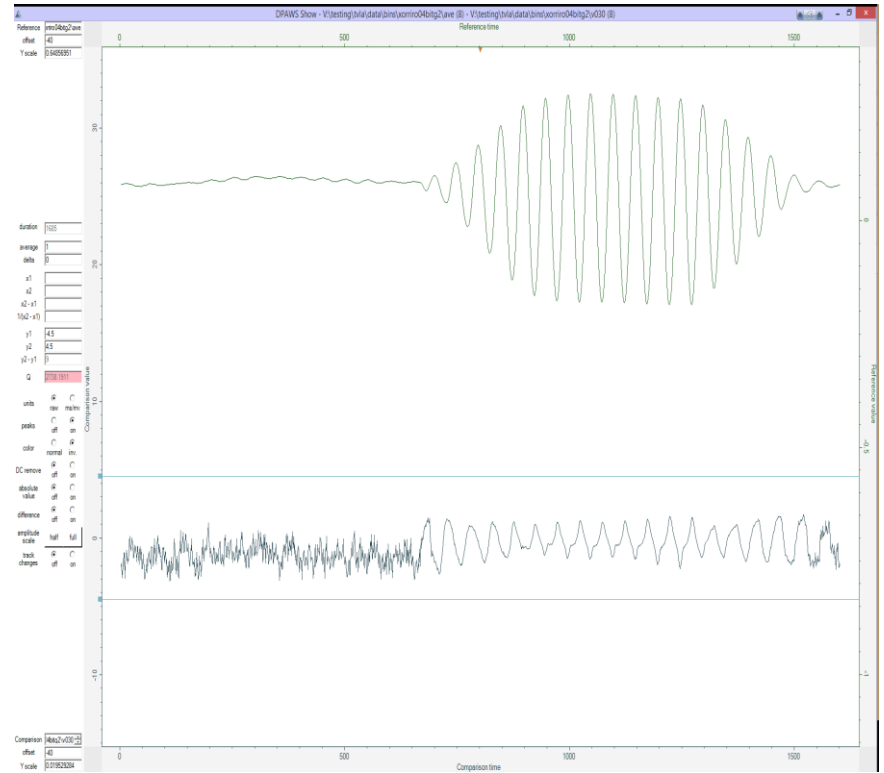
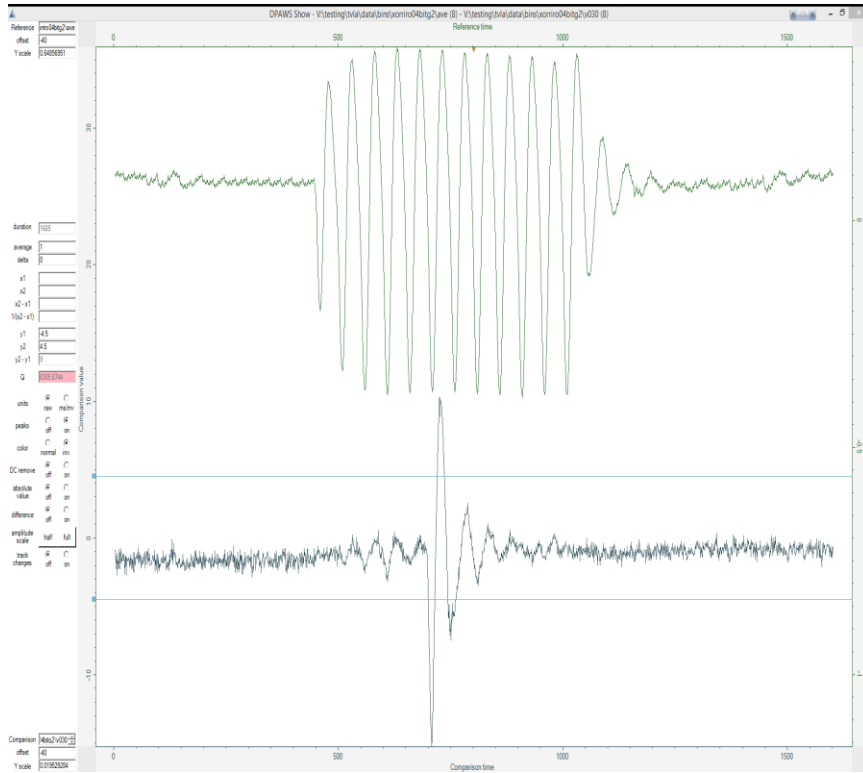
Common Sources of Error: Post-Processing

- Location of operations in time is not correct
 - Too much jitter in operation location in trace
 - Bulk mode (multiple operations per scope trace) issues:
 - Incorrect length of operation
 - Incorrect number of operations per trace
- Incorrect associating of data being processed and traces, “off-by-one”
 - Individual operations located correctly
 - Incorrect data used for making predictions
 - Leakage will grow up until an extra or missing operation

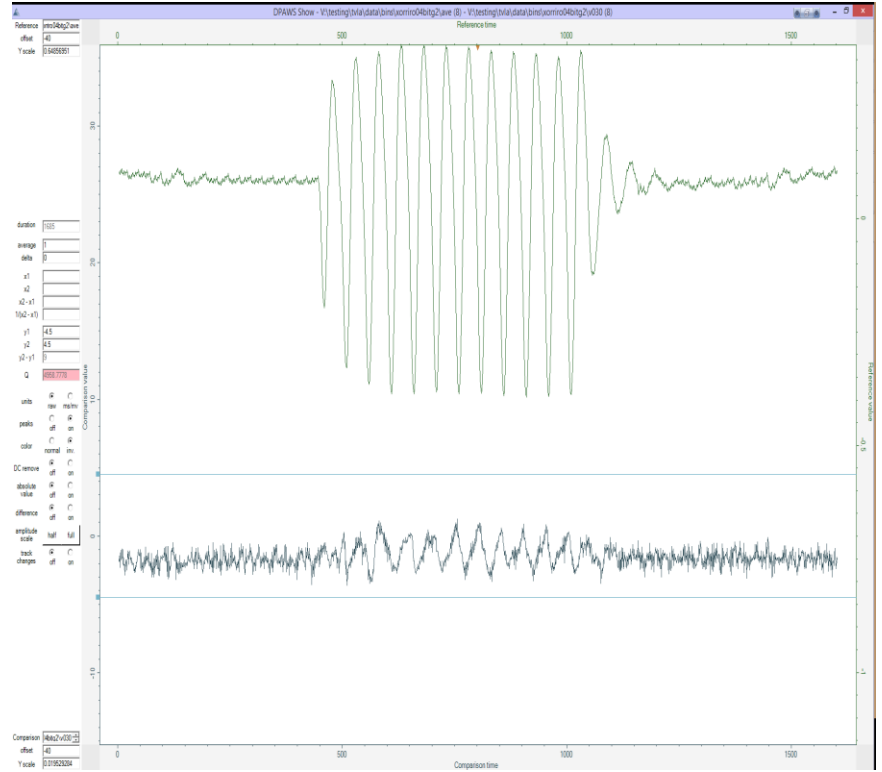
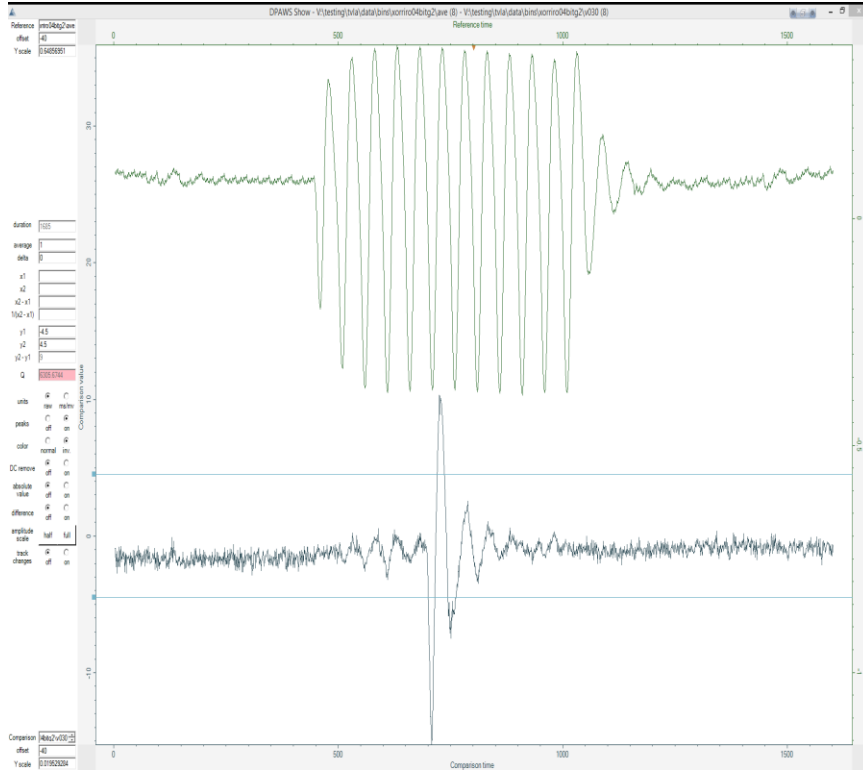
Incorrectly Handled Operation Jitter



Incorrectly Specified Operation Length



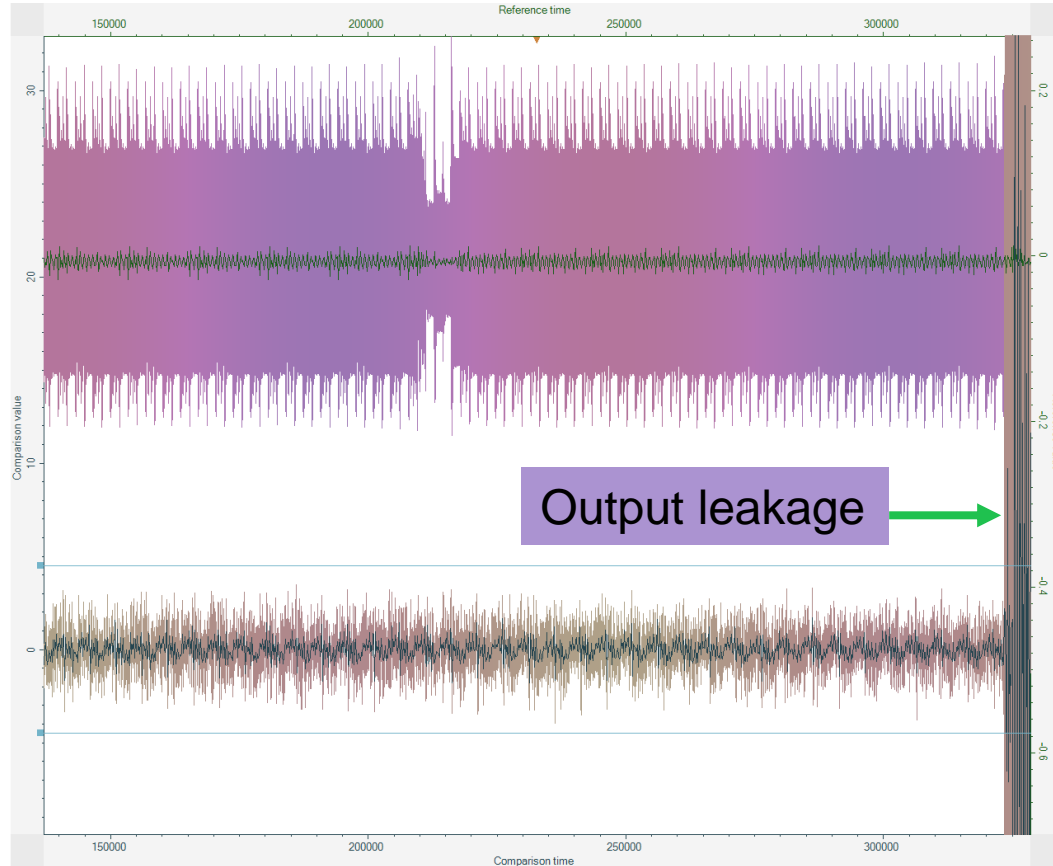
“Off-by-One”



Signal calibration using known leakage

- Calibration signal needed to confirm setup is capable of showing leakage
- Input or output leakage *at the cryptographic processing* provides this
 - I/O leakage on its own is not enough, need to see input/output from crypto.
 - Temporal ranges must match beginning/end of cryptographic operation
 - Cipher text is generally unprotected and leaks a lot

Output leakage as calibration



Calibration signals, beyond simple I/O

- If inputs or outputs provided masked, may need access to the shares
- Compare results to those when disabling
 - Random number generator so masks are fixed
 - Countermeasures

Summary

- TVLA results must confirm setup is capable of detecting leakage
 - Signal finding has been successful
 - Test setup is functioning
 - Post-processing has correctly identified operations
- Beware of TVLA results without corresponding calibration
 - Must show leakage from same setup for an unprotected quantity