Unifying Freedom and Separation for Tight Probing-Secure Composition

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Side-Channel Attacks





Side-Channel « Eavesdropping »

(late 1990s)

Execution Time

Power Consumtion

Electromagnetic Radiation

Memory Cache

.....

Ciphertext

Countermeasure Masking Chari et al. [CRYPTO'99], Goubin and Patarin [CHES'99]

Secret Variable $x \in \mathbb{F}_2$ (field)



s.t.



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s.t.



each observation comes with noise Number of observations grows \implies harder to retrieve the secret





Countermeasure Gadgets

Operations over variables \mathbb{F}_2





random

$$r$$
 $r \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{F}_2$

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 $r \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{F}_2$

Operations over masked variables in
$$\mathbb{F}_{2}^{n}$$

 $n-\text{share Gadgets formed of a gates}$
 $(a_{1}, ..., a_{n}), (b_{1}, ..., b_{n})$ G_{+} $(c_{1}, ..., c_{n})$ s.t. $c_{1} + ... + c_{n} = a + b$
 $(a_{1}, ..., a_{n}), (b_{1}, ..., b_{n})$ G_{\times} $(c_{1}, ..., c_{n})$ s.t. $c_{1} + ... + c_{n} = a \times b$
 $(a_{1}, ..., a_{n})$ G_{refresh} new fresh shares
 $(c_{1}, ..., c_{n})$ s.t. $c_{1} + ... + c_{n} = a$



Countermeasure Gadgets

Operations over variables \mathbb{F}_2





random

$$(r) \quad r \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{F}_2$$

Intuitively, a gadget is considered « secure » if an attacker needs at least *n* observations to retrieve the secrets

n-share Gadgets formed of atomic Operations over masked variables in \mathbb{F}_2^n $(a_1, \dots, a_n), (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ G_+ (c_1, \dots, c_n) s.t. $c_1 + \dots + c_n = a + b$ $(a_1, ..., a_n), (b_1, ..., b_n)$ G_X $(c_1, ..., c_n)$ s.t. $c_1 + ... + c_n = a \times b$ $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \quad G_{refresh} \quad \text{new fresh shares} \\ (c_1, \dots, c_n) \text{ s.t. } c_1 + \dots + c_n = a$



Probing Model Security *Ishai, Sahai and Wagner [CRYPTO'03]*

<u>*t*-probing security (t < n):</u> any set of at most t variables is independent of the secrets







Probing Model Security Ishai, Sahai and Wagner [CRYPTO'03]

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No single observation can retrieve *a* or *b*

GOOD EXAMPLE

5





Probing Model Composition



2-probing secure? (n = 3 shares)

Probing Model Composition: Non-interference (NI) Barthe et al. [CCS'16]

<u>*t*-NI:</u> the distribution of any set of at most *t* variables <u>can be simulated</u> with the knowledge of <u>at most *t* input shares</u> of each input



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\implies 2-probing secure

Probing Model Composition: Strong Non-interference (SNI) Barthe et al. [CCS'16]

<u>*t*-SNI</u>: the distribution of any set of at most t_1 intermediate variables and t_2 output variables such that $t_1 + t_2 \leq t$, can be simulated with the knowledge of at most t_1 input shares of each input



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Probing Model Composition: Strong Non-interference (SNI) Barthe et al. [CCS'16]

<u>t-SNI</u>: the distribution of any set of at most t_1 intermediate variables and t_2 output variables such that $t_1 + t_2 \leq t$, can be simulated with the knowledge of at most t_1 input shares of each input t = 22-SNI G_1 G_3 G_4 1 probe inside G_2 1 probe on the G_2 output of G_3 translates to the 2-SNI 2-SNI 2-SNI knowledge of 1 input share of the second input



 \implies 2-probing secure

Probing Model Stronger Region Probing Security

Split the circuit into regions

Each region is *t*-probing secure \implies whole circuit is *t*-region probing secure

Better reduction to more realistic leakage models

Motivation of this Work Tight Private Circuits Belaïd, Goudarzi and Rivain [ASIACRYPT'18]

Secure composition in the probing model by inserting refresh gadgets

Only inserts refresh gadgets when needed (tight composition)

Uses SNI multiplication and refresh gadgets (authors use ISW scheme)

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Only inserts refresh gadgets when needed (tight composition)

Uses SNI multiplication and refresh gadgets (authors use ISW scheme) Not sufficient! (more details later)

Contributions

free *t*-SNI

Coron and Spignoli [CRYPTO'21]

secure wire shuffling in the probing model

t-IOS (Input Output Separation)

Goudarzi et al. [TCHES'21]

composition in the region probing model

Contributions

free *t*-SNI

Coron and Spignoli [CRYPTO'21]

secure wire shuffling in the probing model

- Unify and extend free *t*-SNI and *t*-IOS
- Propose gadgets that satisfy both notions
- \bullet
- Provide more efficient composition in the region probing model

t-IOS (Input Output Separation)

Goudarzi et al. [TCHES'21]

composition in the region probing model

• Propose efficient automatic verification for both properties and include it in IronMask (Belaïd et al. [S&P'22])

Generalize Tight Private Circuits (TPC) and show that it requires free t-SNI multiplication and refresh gadgets



3-share 1-input 1-output gadget

W: set of probes on G $|W| \le 2$



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perfect simulation of W and output shares in J = I, using input shares in I

output shares in **any strict subset of** $\{1,3\}\setminus J$ are mutually independent from the simulation and uniform





perfect simulation of W and output shares in J = I, using input shares in *I*

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free *t*-SNI

 \exists *I*, set of input shares s.t. $|I| \leq |W|$

perfect simulation of W and output shares in J = I, using input shares in I

output shares in **any strict subset of** $\{1, ..., n\} \setminus J$ are mutually independent from the simulation and uniform

$W, |W| \leq t$

t-IOS

 $\exists I$, set of input shares s.t. $|I| \le |W|$ $\exists J$, set of output shares s.t. $|J| \le |W|$



free *t*-SNI

 $\exists I$, set of input shares s.t. $|I| \leq |W|$

perfect simulation of W and output shares in J = I, using input shares in I

output shares in **any strict subset of** $\{1, ..., n\} \setminus J$ are mutually independent from the simulation and uniform

$W, |W| \leq t$

balanced *t*-IOS

 $\exists I$, set of input shares s.t. $|I| \le |W|$ J = I set of output shares





free *t*-SNI

 \exists *I*, set of input shares s.t. $|I| \leq |W|$

perfect simulation of W and output shares in J = I, using input shares in I

output shares in **any strict subset of** $\{1, ..., n\} \setminus J$ are mutually independent from the simulation and uniform

$W, |W| \leq t$

t-IOS

 $\exists I$, set of input shares s.t. $|I| \le |W|$ $\exists J$, set of output shares s.t. $|J| \le |W|$



Unbalanced free *t*-SNI

∃ *I*, set of input shares s.t. $|I| \le |W|$ ∃ *J*, set of output shares s.t. $|J| \le |W|$

perfect simulation of W and output shares in J, using input shares in I

output shares in **any strict subset of** $\{1, ..., n\} \setminus J$ are mutually independent from the simulation and uniform

$W, |W| \leq t$

t-IOS

 $\exists I$, set of input shares s.t. $|I| \leq |W|$ $\exists J$, set of output shares s.t. $|J| \leq |W|$







Automatic Verification IronMask Belaïd et al. [S&P'22]

- Verification tool for probing and random probing properties
- Algebraic characterization for probe expression

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Gaussian Elimination (on randoms in the probes)

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Verification of Free-SNI and IOS (or balanced Free-SNI)

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Set of Probes

Verification of Free-SNI and IOS (or balanced Free-SNI)

Input shares necessary for a simulation

Set of Probes

Verification of Free-SNI and IOS (or balanced Free-SNI)

Input shares necessary for a simulation



Verification of Free-SNI and IOS (or balanced Free-SNI)

Input shares necessary for a simulation



Input shares necessary for a simulation

We show that one Gaussian Elimination is sufficient to find the set of input shares for the simulation and ensure the independence of the necessary subsets of output shares

Verification of Free-SNI and IOS (or balanced Free-SNI)



Example: 3-share ISW multiplication

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$$a_1 \times b_1$$
 a_1

$$a_2 \times b_1 \qquad a_2$$

$$a_3 \times b_1$$
 a_3

$\times b_2$	$a_1 \times$
$\times b_2$	$a_2 \times$
$\times b_2$	$a_3 \times$

 b_3

 b_3

 b_3

Example: 3-share ISW multiplication

$$a_1 \times b_1$$
 a_1

$$a_2 \times b_1 \qquad a_2$$

$$a_3 \times b_1$$
 a_3

$b_1 \times b_2 + r_{1,2}$	$a_1 \times b_3 + r_{1,3}$
$b_2 \times b_2$	$a_2 \times b_3 + r_{2,3}$
$b_3 \times b_2$	$a_3 \times b_3$

Example: 3-share ISW multiplication

$$a_1 \times b_1$$
 a_1

 $a_3 \times b_1$ $a_3 \times b_2$ $a_3 \times b_3$

 $\times b_2 + r_{1,2} + a_2 \times b_1$ $a_1 \times b_3 + r_{1,3}$

 $a_2 \times b_2 \qquad \qquad a_2 \times b_3 + r_{2,3}$

Example: 3-share ISW multiplication

$$a_1 \times b_1$$
 a_1

 $\times b_2 + r_{1,2} + a_2 \times b_1$ $a_1 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1$ $a_2 \times b_3 + r_{2,3} + a_3 \times b_2$ $a_2 \times b_2$ $a_3 \times b_3$

Example: 3-share ISW multiplication

$$a_1 \times b_1 \qquad a_1$$

 $a_2 \times b_2$

 $a_3 \times b_3$

 $\times b_2 + r_{1,2} + a_2 \times b_1$ $a_1 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1$

 $a_2 \times b_3 + r_{2,3} + a_3 \times b_2$

Example: 3-share ISW multiplication

 $a_1 \times b_1$

 $a_2 \times b_2$

 $a_3 \times b_3$

 $a_1 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1$ $+r_{1,2}$

 $a_1 \times b_2 + r_{1,2} + a_2 \times b_1$ $a_2 \times b_3 + r_{2,3} + a_3 \times b_2$

Example: 3-share ISW multiplication

$$a_1 \times b_1$$

$$a_2 \times b_2$$
 a_1

$$a_3 \times b_3$$
 a_1



 $\times b_2 + r_{1,2} + a_2 \times b_1$ $a_2 \times b_3 + r_{2,3} + a_3 \times b_2$

 $\times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1$

Example: 3-share ISW multiplication

$$c_{1} \leftarrow \qquad a_{1} \times b_{1}$$

$$c_{2} \leftarrow \qquad a_{2} \times b_{2} \qquad + \qquad a_{1}$$

$$c_{3} \leftarrow \qquad a_{3} \times b_{3} \qquad + \qquad a_{1}$$

 $c_1 + \ldots + c_n = a \times b$ (over \mathbb{F}_2)



 $\times b_2 + r_{1,2} + a_2 \times b_1 + r_{2,3}$

 $\times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1 + a_2 \times b_3 + r_{2,3} + a_3 \times b_2$

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 $c_1 + \ldots + c_n = a \times b$ (over \mathbb{F}_2)

Randomness Complexity $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ Gates Complexity $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$



 $\times b_2 + r_{1,2} + a_2 \times b_1 + r_{2,3}$

 $\times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1 + a_2 \times b_3 + r_{2,3} + a_3 \times b_2$

Known

n-share ISW multiplication is (n - 1)-SNI

Our work

n-share ISW multiplication is only free (n-2)-SNI

n-share ISW refresh (by fixing $b_1, \ldots, b_n = 1, 0, \ldots, 0$) is free (n - 1)-SNI

n-share

input





Recursive call on first n/2 shares

Recursive call on last n/2 shares







Randomness Complexity $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$

Known

n-share $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ refresh is (n - 1)-SNI

Our work

n-share $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ refresh is free (n - 1)-SNI

- Secure tight composition in the probing model by inserting refresh gadgets only when needed
- Uses (n 1)-SNI multiplication and refresh gadgets



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Authors use and prove that any n-1 shares of the output sharing of a (n - 1)-SNI gadget are uniform and independent of the input sharing

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Not necessarily true when we have probes inside the gadget





Breaks the correctness of the strategy

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$$c_{1} \leftarrow a_{1} \times b_{1} + r_{1,2} + r_{1,3} + r_{1,4}$$

$$c_{2} \leftarrow a_{2} \times b_{2} + (a_{1} \times b_{2} + r_{1,2} + a_{2} \times b_{1}) + r_{2,3} + c_{3} \leftarrow a_{3} \times b_{3} + (a_{1} \times b_{3} + r_{1,3} + a_{3} \times b_{1}) + (a_{2} \times a_{4} + a_{4} \times b_{4}) + (a_{2} \times b_{4} + a_{4} \times b_{1}) + (a_{2} \times b_{4} + a_{4} \times b_{4}) + (a_{2} \times b_{4} + a_{4} \times b_{1}) + (a_{2} \times b_{4} + a_{4} \times b_{4}) + (a_{2} \times$$



 $+ r_{2,4}$

 $(\times b_3 + r_{2,3} + a_3 \times b_2) + r_{3,4}$

 $(x b_4 + r_{2,4} + a_4 \times b_2) + (a_3 \times b_4 + r_{3,4} + a_4 \times b_3)$

- Secure tight composition in the probing model by inserting refresh gadgets only when needed
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$$c_{1} \leftarrow a_{1} \times b_{1} + r_{1,2} + r_{1,3} + r_{1,4}$$
$$c_{2} \leftarrow a_{2} \times b_{2} + (a_{1} \times b_{2} + r_{1,2} + a_{2} \times b_{1}) + r_{2}$$

 $c_3 \leftarrow a_3 \times b_3 + (a_1 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1) + (a_2 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1) + (a_2 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1) + (a_2 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1) + (a_2 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1) + (a_2 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_1) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_2) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3 + r_{1,3} + a_3 \times b_3) + (a_3 \times b_3$

 $c_4 \leftarrow a_4 \times b_4 + (a_1 \times b_4 + r_{1,4} + a_4 \times b_1) + (a_2 \times b_4 + r_{2,4} + a_4 \times b_2) + (a_3 \times b_4 + r_{3,4} + a_4 \times b_3)$

 c_3 is not uniform independent conditioned the probes



 $r_{2,3} + r_{2,4}$

$$(b_3 + r_{2,3} + a_3 \times b_2) + r_{3,4}$$

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Using free (n - 2)-SNI multiplication and refresh fixes the flaw in the TPC proof (uniformity of a subset of the output shares, conditioned on the probes)


Tight Private Circuits The Return

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The results in TPC are still correct, because the authors use ISW, which is free (n-2)-SNI



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Our results generalize TPC to any free (n-2)-SNI gadgets, like the $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ refresh gadget instead of the ISW refresh gadget (improved efficiency)



```
The results in TPC are still correct, because the authors use ISW,
       which is free (n-2)-SNI
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Framework by *Goudarzi et al. [TCHES'21]* provides region probing security by inserting IOS refresh gadgets between probing secure regions

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Framework by Goudarzi et al. [TCHES'21] provides region probing security by inserting IOS refresh gadgets between probing secure regions

We adapt the generalization of TPC to region probing security

- Use any IOS gadgets (not only refresh)
- Reduced number of IOS refresh gadgets to insert
- Increased efficiency and generalization to more IOS gadgets from the literature

Conclusion

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- Equivalence of Free-SNI and IOS, notions introduced in different contexts and for different purposes
- Both can be efficiently verified like other probing notions (SNI, NI, PINI, ...) using IronMask
- Well-known gadgets from the literature already satisfy these stronger notions
- Both notions lead to more efficient composition in the probing and region probing models

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Thank you ! Any questions ?