

# Turn on, Tune in, Listen up

## Maximizing Side-Channel Recovery in Time-to-Digital Converters

Colin Drewes<sup>1</sup>, Olivia Weng<sup>1</sup>, Keegan Ryan<sup>1</sup>, Bill Hunter<sup>2</sup>,  
Christopher McCarty<sup>2</sup>, Ryan Kastner<sup>1</sup>, and Dustin Richmond<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UCSD, <sup>2</sup>GTRI, <sup>3</sup>UCSC

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UC San Diego

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Georgia  
Tech  Research  
Institute

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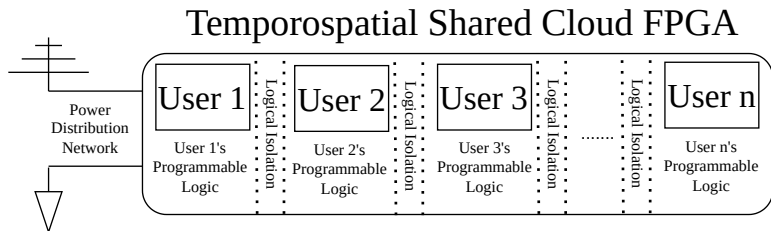
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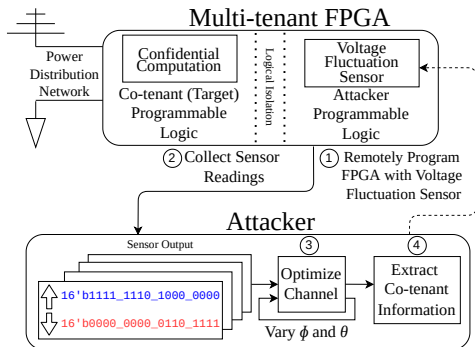
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- | Detect round 7 of AES to introduce a power fault into the system

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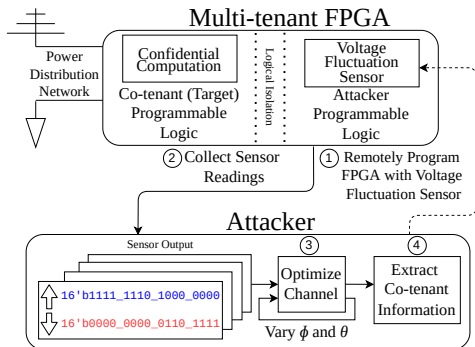
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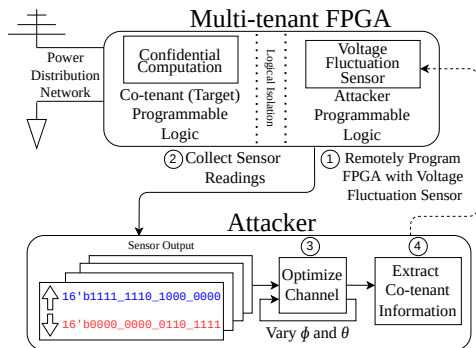




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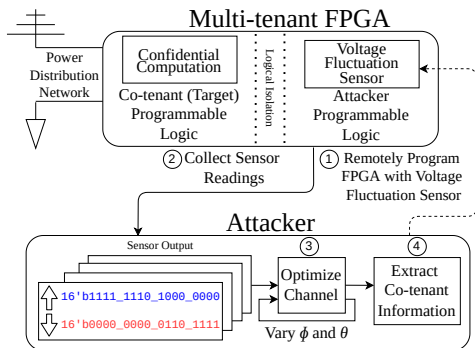
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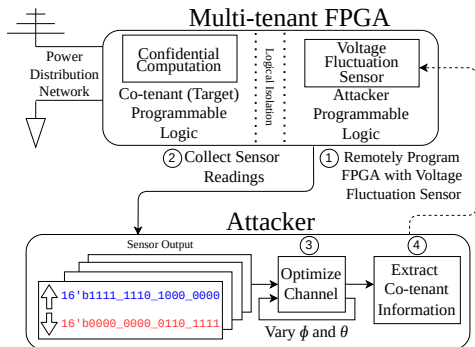
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3. Optimize and based on readings
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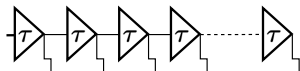
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A brief overview of a canonical TDC.



\*An array of elements with uniform delay

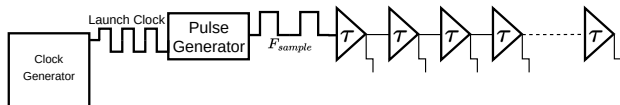


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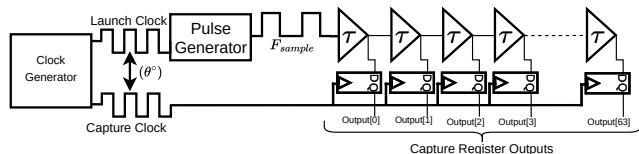
\*Launch clock sends rising/falling pulses through delay elements

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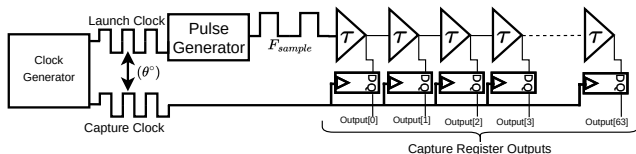
\*Capture clock, which is phase offset a constant value from the launch, captures how far signals propagated through delay elements

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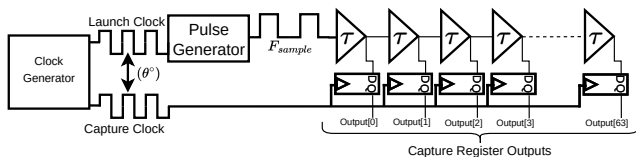
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Capture output distance  $\propto$  state of the PDN

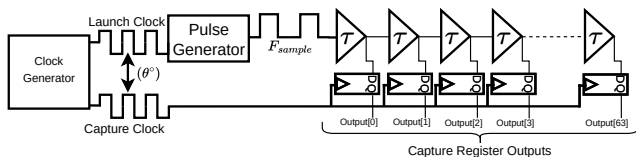
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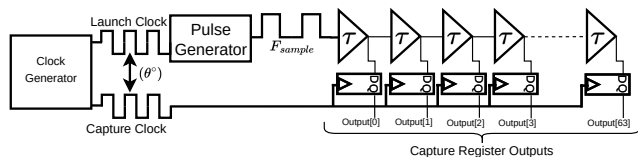
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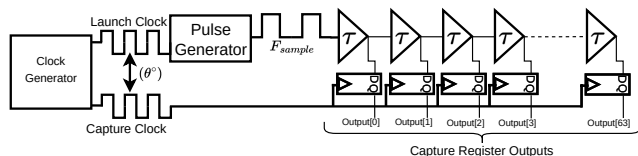


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Perfect delay line doesn't exist:

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- | Faster propagation = higher resolution

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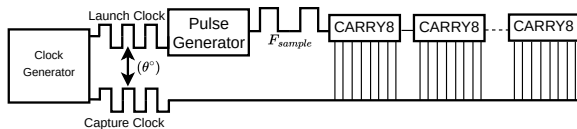


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Map TDC to CARRY primitives. Fast and linear....locally.

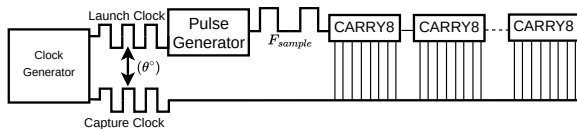
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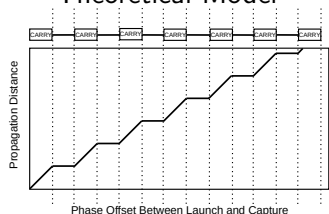


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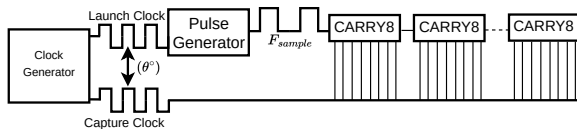


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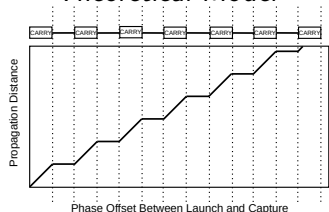
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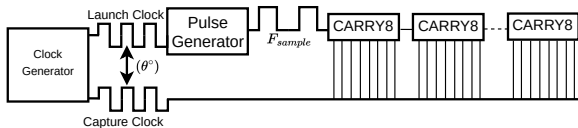
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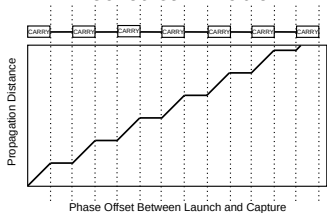
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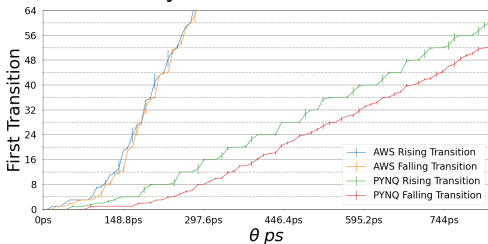


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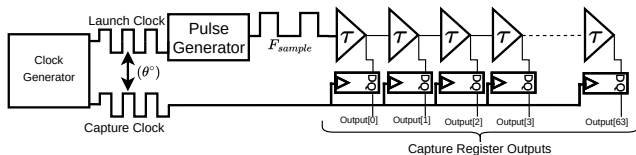


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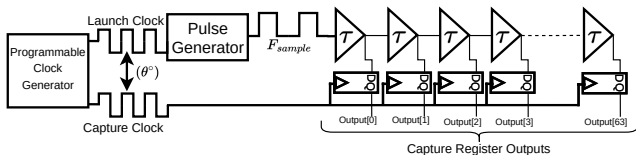
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Constant phase offset.



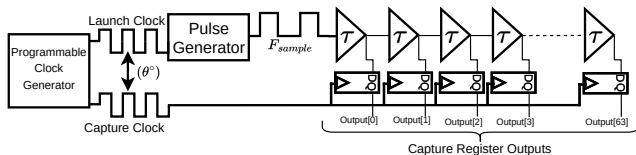
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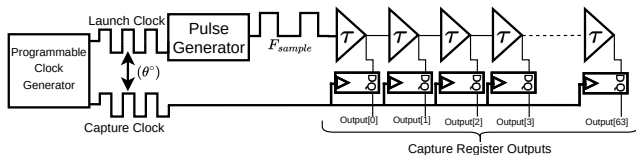


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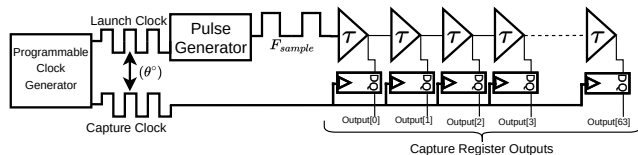
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- | Leverage programmable clock generator
- | Propagation distance is now configurable
- | Attacker can place transition at ideal point within CARRY primitive, improving sensor response to power fluctuations.

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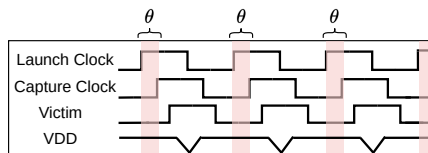
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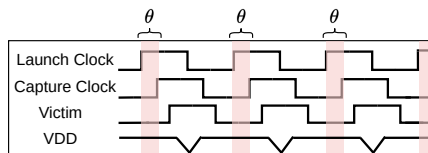
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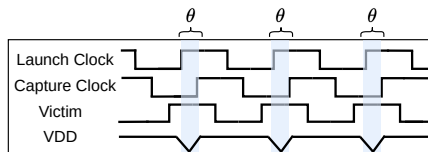
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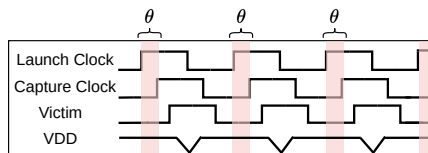
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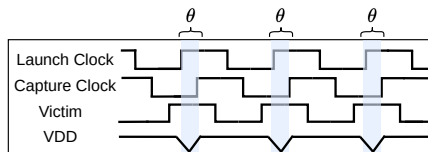
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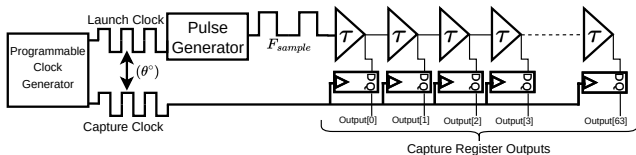
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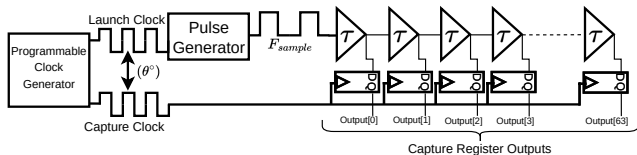
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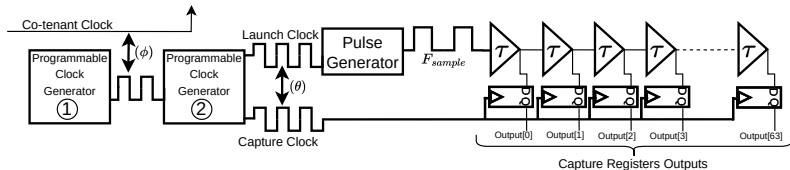


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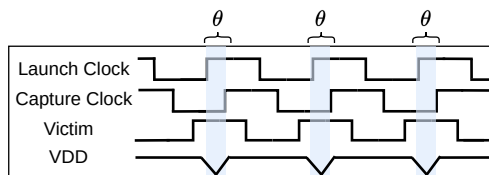
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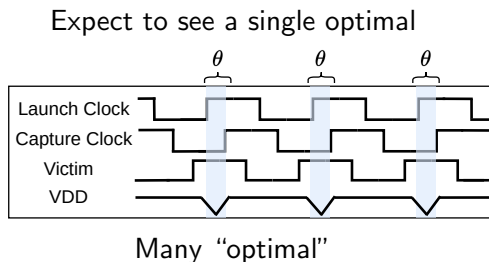
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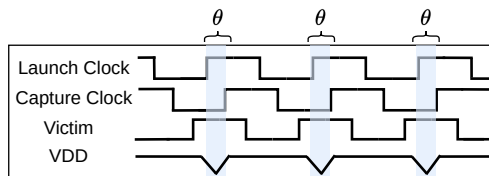




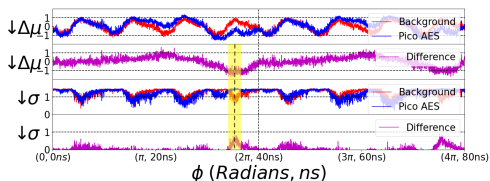
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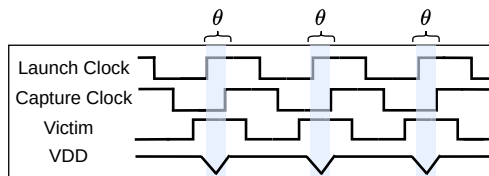
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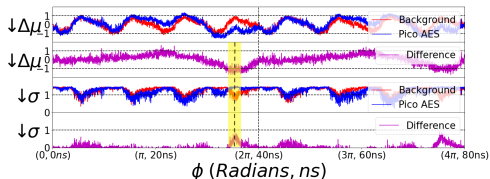
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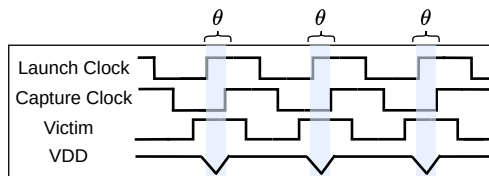
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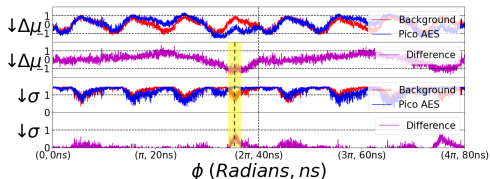
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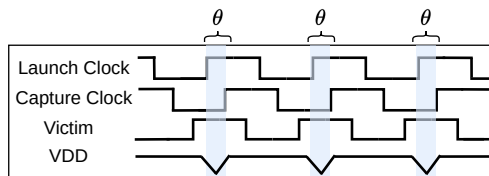
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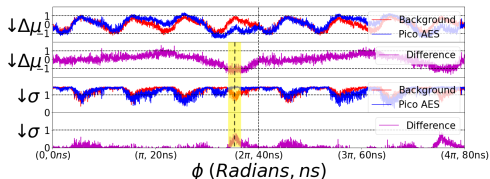
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Taking the difference from the background exposes optimal  $\theta$  to capture power fluctuations induced by victim.

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- | Sensor is sampled as victim executes

## Classification Attack

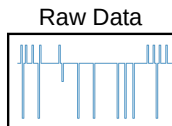
- | Sensor co-located with each of 13 victim computations on multiple boards
- | Sensor is tuned to some value of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  to minimize (maximize)  $\epsilon$  and  $\delta$
- | Sensor is sampled as victim executes
- | Some number of boards are reserved for training, some for testing, representing the hypothetical divide between cloud and local FPGAs.



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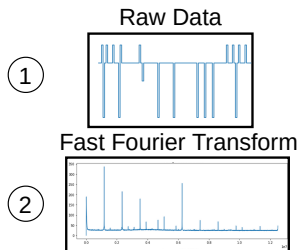
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- | The data is then processed....

①



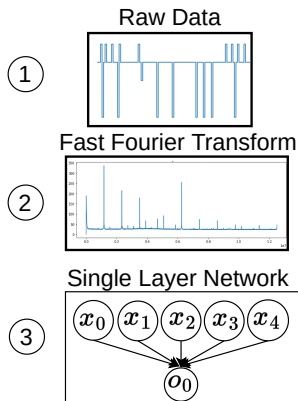
# Classification Attack

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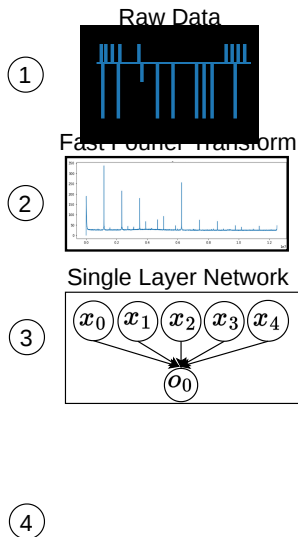
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- | The data is then processed....
- | Classification accuracy across 13 applications reflects the sensors ability to capture sensitive information across the channel.

# Classification Accuracy by Tuning Configuration

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# Classification Accuracy by Tuning Configuration

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Good : 51.160%

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| Good  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  : max standard deviation of  $\sigma$ , and max  $\mu$ .

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Good  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  : 75.788%

| Good  $\mu$  : max standard deviation of  $\sigma$ , and min  $\mu$ .

| Good  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  : max standard deviation of  $\mu$ , and max  $\sigma$ .

| Good  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  : with background subtraction.

# Classification Accuracy by Tuning Configuration

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- | Good  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ : max standard deviation of  $\sigma$ , and max  $\mu$ .
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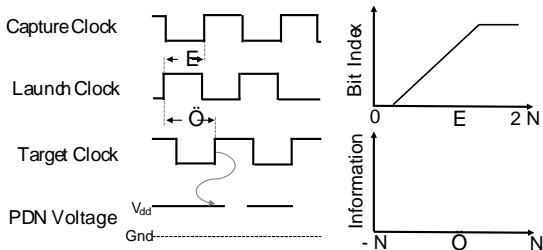
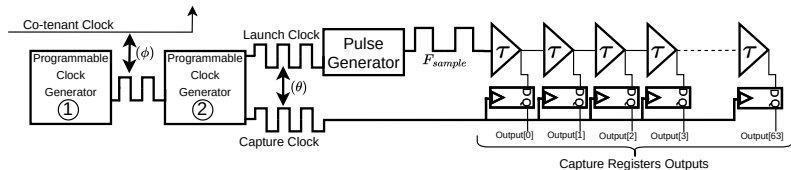
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Background Subtraction is Out-of-Distribution  
Generalization!

# Conclusion/Questions

Don't let  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  assume a random value!



Thanks!