# Validation of Abstract Side-channel Models for Computer Architectures

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## Side channels and Security

Noninterference  
P(a) 
$$\sim P(b)$$
 if a  $\sim b$ ,  $\forall$  a b

## Side channels and Security



## Abstract observation models



...

Abstract model

Real hardware

σ~<sub>Ρ</sub>σ΄ σ ≃<sub>P</sub> σ'  $\Rightarrow$ ?

### SCAM–V: Side Channel Abstract Model Validator

### SCAM-V Pipeline Overview



### BIR

### Abstract Assembly Language

- Infinite number of register variables
- Assignments, jumps, cond. jumps
- BIR expressions: arithmetic, bitwise, etc.
- Memory is an array
- (Attacker) Observations

### BIR

#### **Observation statements**

## OBS(c, exp)

outputs the evaluation of exp in the current state, if c evaluates to true

OBS(true, exp) = OBS(exp)

## Lifting and BIR

Binary	<u>BIR</u>	
B.eq 12 mul x1 x2 x3 12: ldr x2 {x1} +8	[10: [11: [12:	CJMP Z 12 11] X1= X2*X3; JMP 12] OBS([tag(X1)]); X2= LOAD MEM, X1); X1= X1+8;
Obs model: Cache tag		HALT] Observation added according to selected model

## SCAM-V Pipeline Overview



### SCAM-V Weakest Relation Synthesis



### SCAM-V Pipeline Overview



## Testing / Measuring the channel

- ARMv8 (Raspberry Pi 3)
- **Observation**: tag and operation of every memory access
- **Measuring**: TrustZone instructions for cache inspection

- Cortex-M0 (MicroBit)
- **Observation**: program counter
- **Measuring**: internal system clock

## SCAM-V: Side Channel Abstract Model Validator

#### Summary

- Modern architectures are too complex to directly analyze side-channels
- Abstract models based on system-state observations
  - PC security model, Cache-line + tag of memory access
- Assumption:
  States with *equivalent* observations in the
  model are

*indistinguishable* to the attacker on real hardware

- Not always true! e.g. Spectre
- SCAM-V validates this assumption