

QUANTIFYING THE SPEED-UP OFFERED BY GENETIC ALGORITHMS DURING FAULT INJECTION CARTOGRAPHIES

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QUANTIFYING THE SPEED-UP OFFERED BY GAS DURING FAULT INJECTION CARTOGRAPHIES

1.

Fault Injection Analyses & Points of Interest

2.

EMFI experiments

3.

Spatial cartographies and Genetic Algorithms (GAs)

4.

Quantifying a cartography method effectiveness

5.

Conclusions

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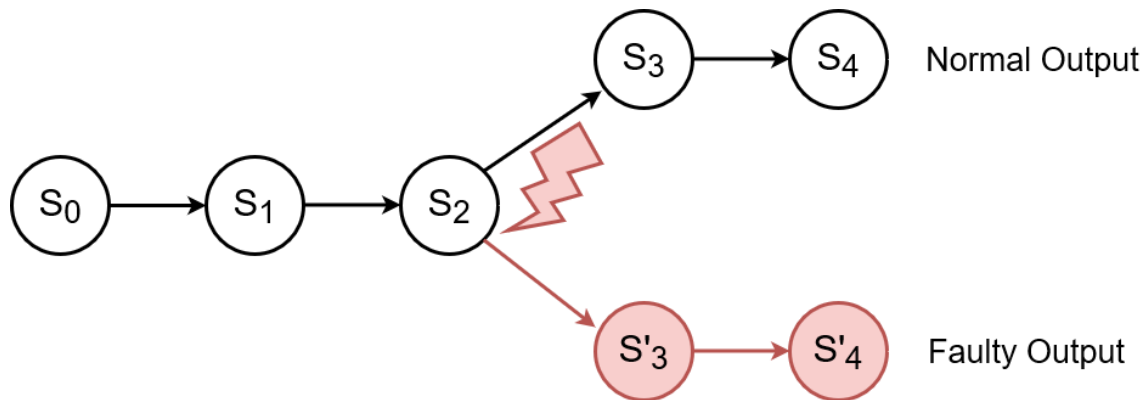
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Example of perturbation techniques:

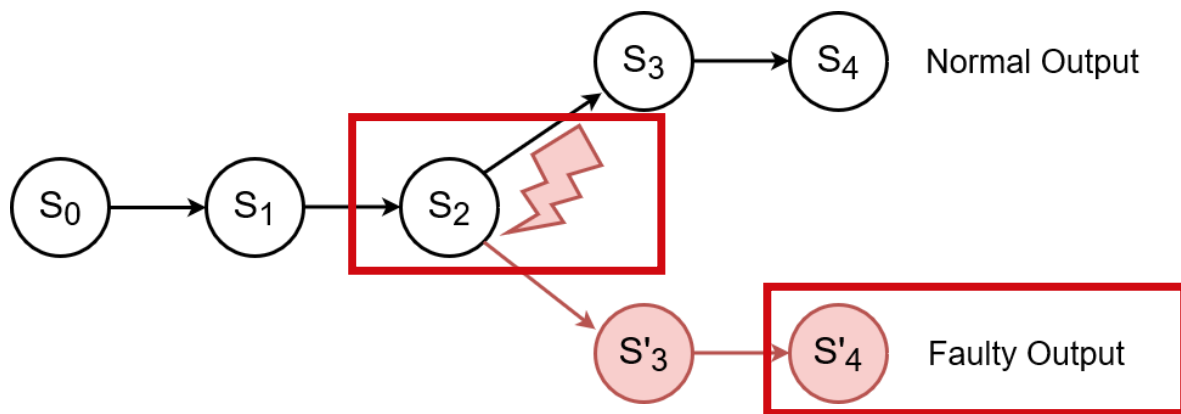
- Electro-Magnetic Fault Injection (EMFI)
- Laser Fault Injection
- Power / Clock Glitch
- Body Biasing Injection (BBI)
- Temperature Variation



Expected intern states S sequence,
disturbed by an external perturbation

Example of perturbation techniques:

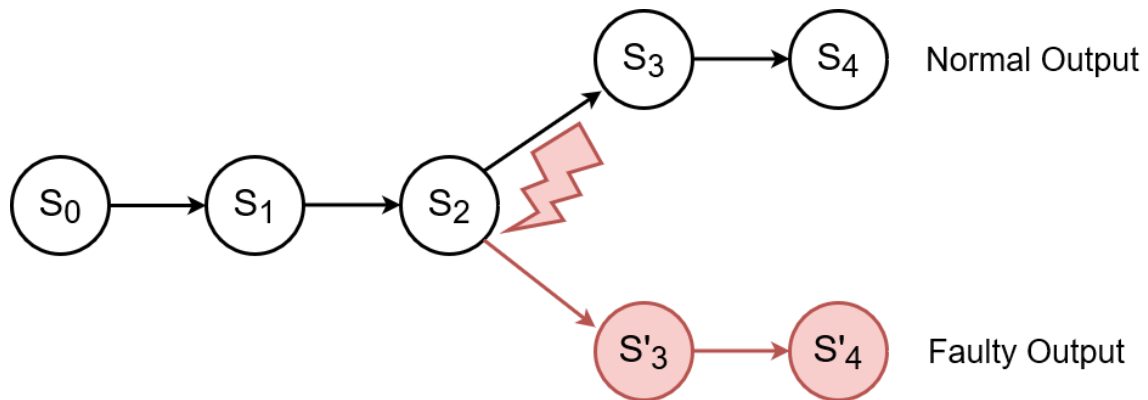
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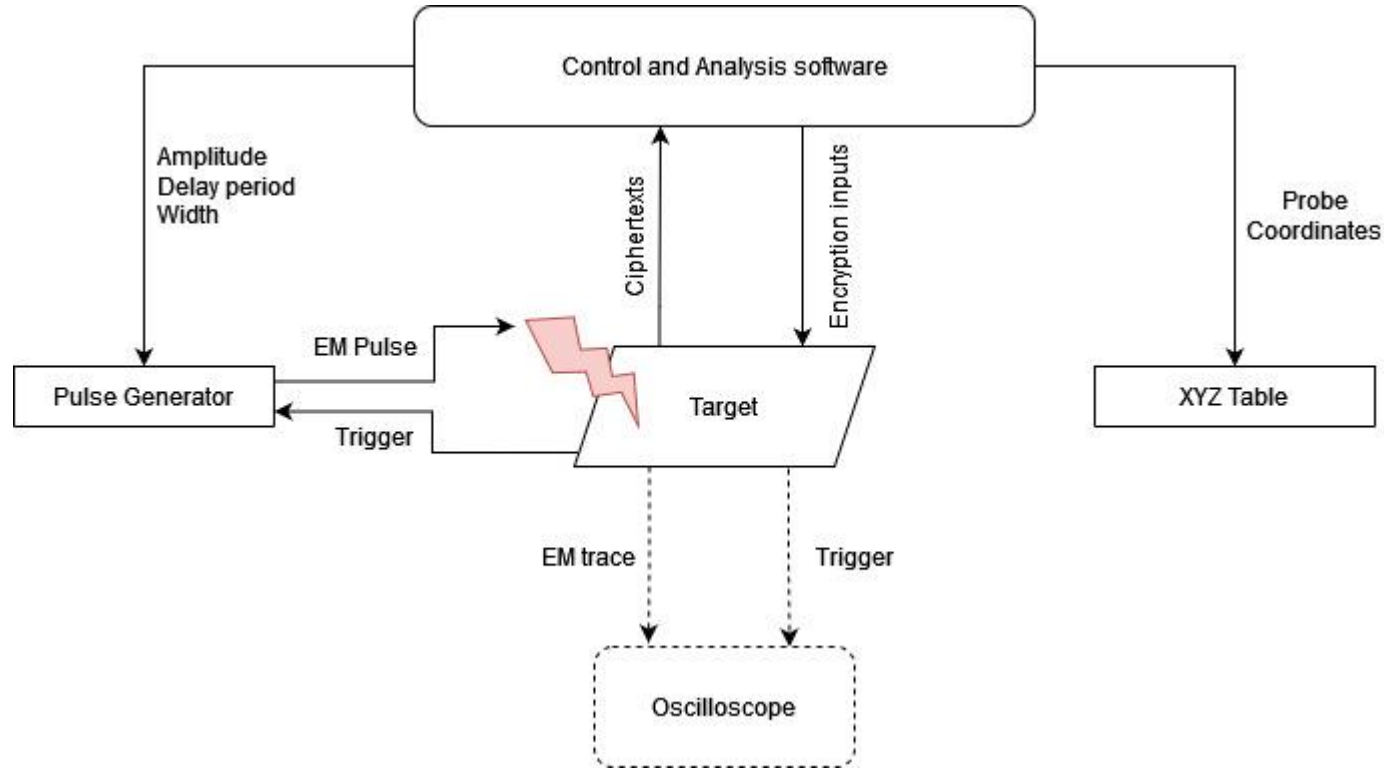
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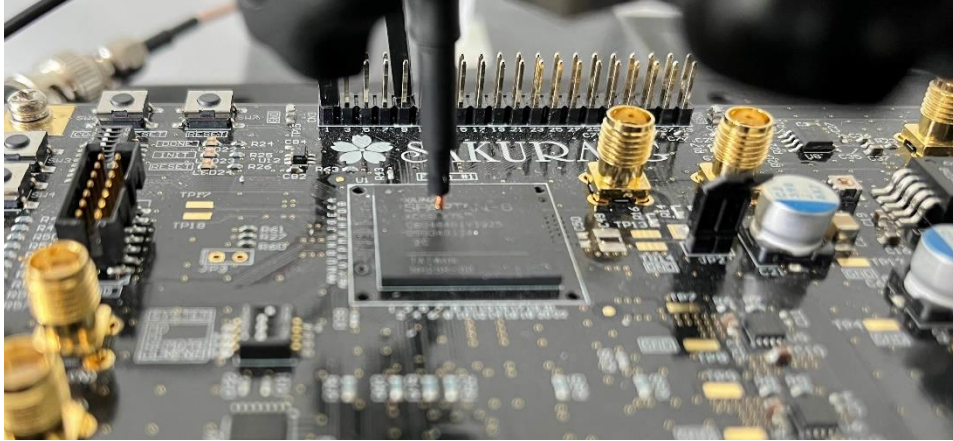
EMFI EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



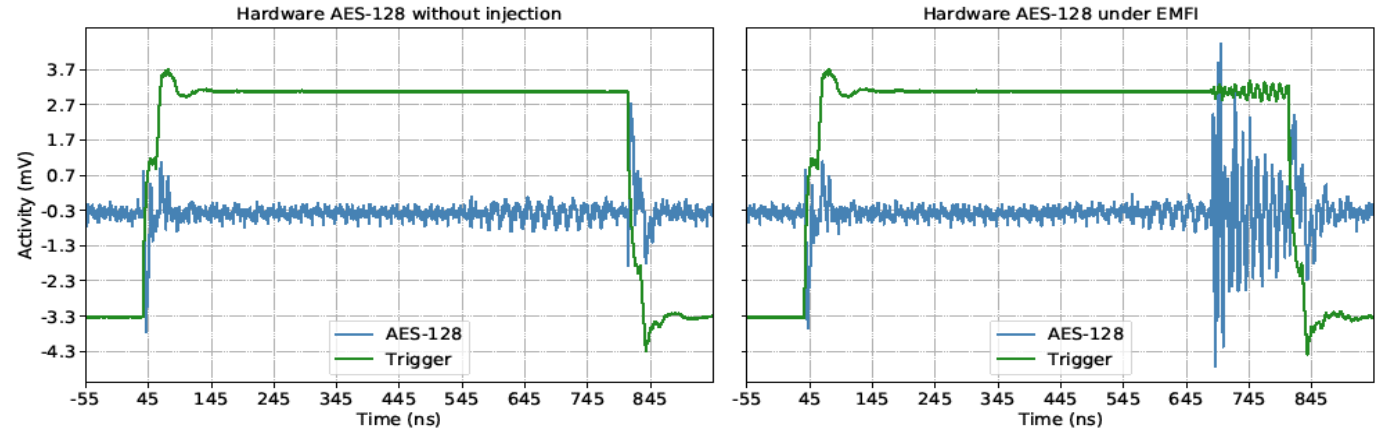
Parameters:

- Pulse amplitude
- Pulse width
- Delay period
- Probe position over the chip (spatial coordinates: X, Y, Z)

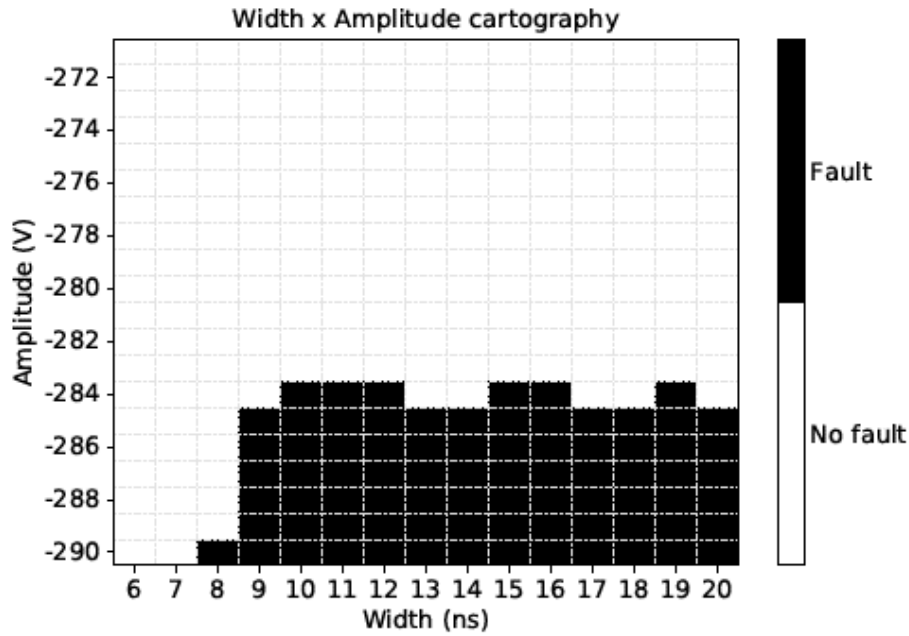
Electromagnetic Fault Injection setup



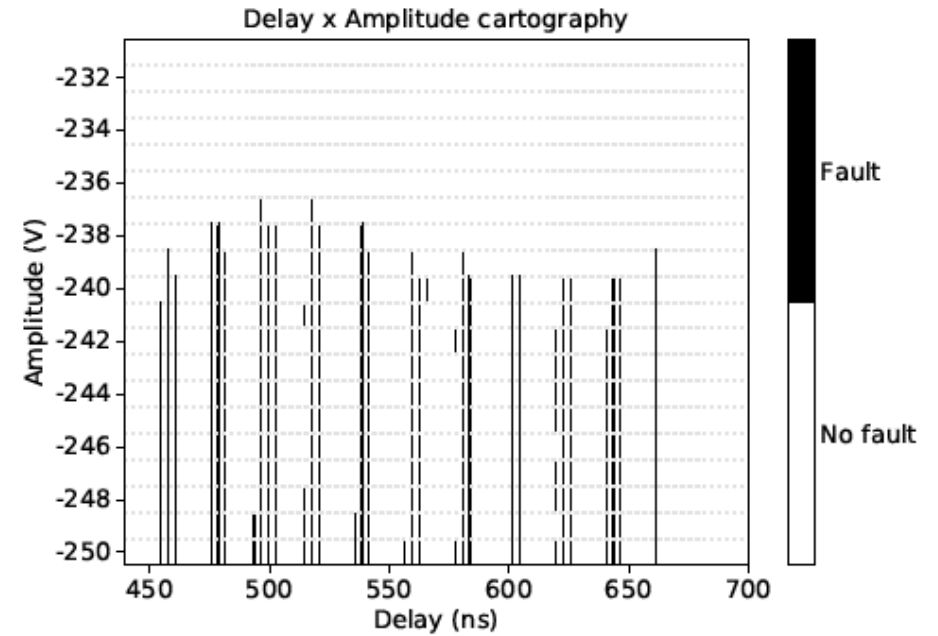
Picture of the target with injection probe over the FPGA



EM activity of the hardware AES-128, without (left) and with (right) EMFI over the chip



Width x Amplitude cartography



Delay x Amplitude cartography

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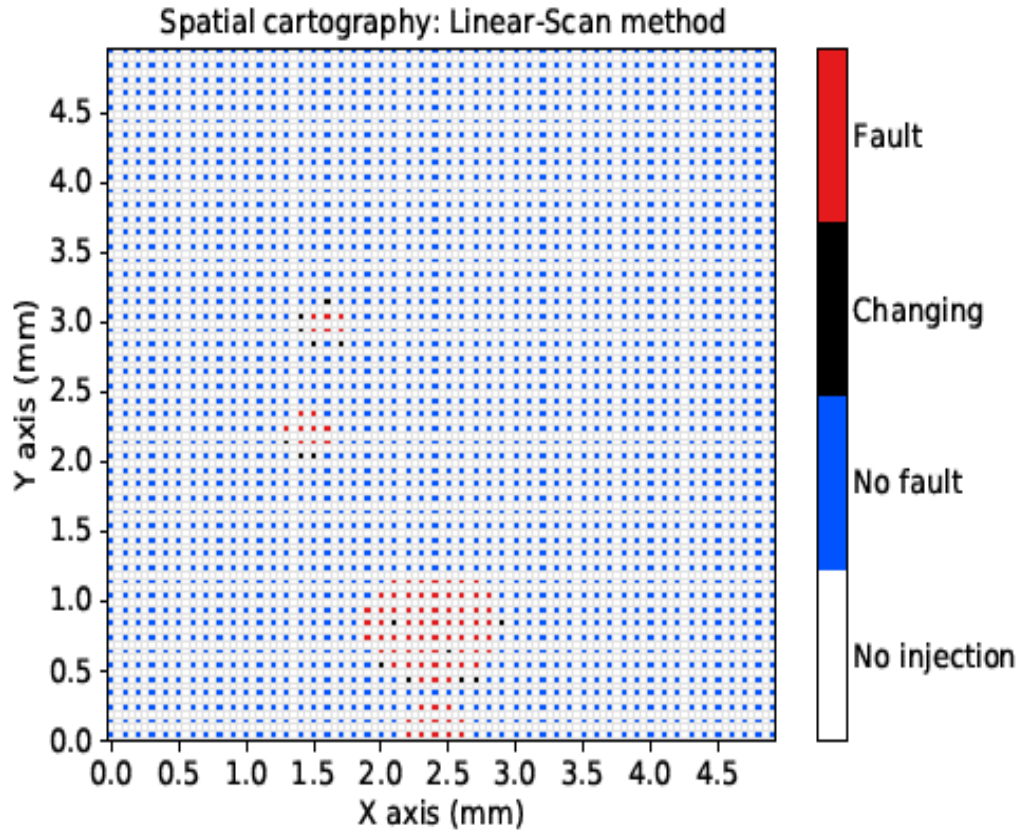
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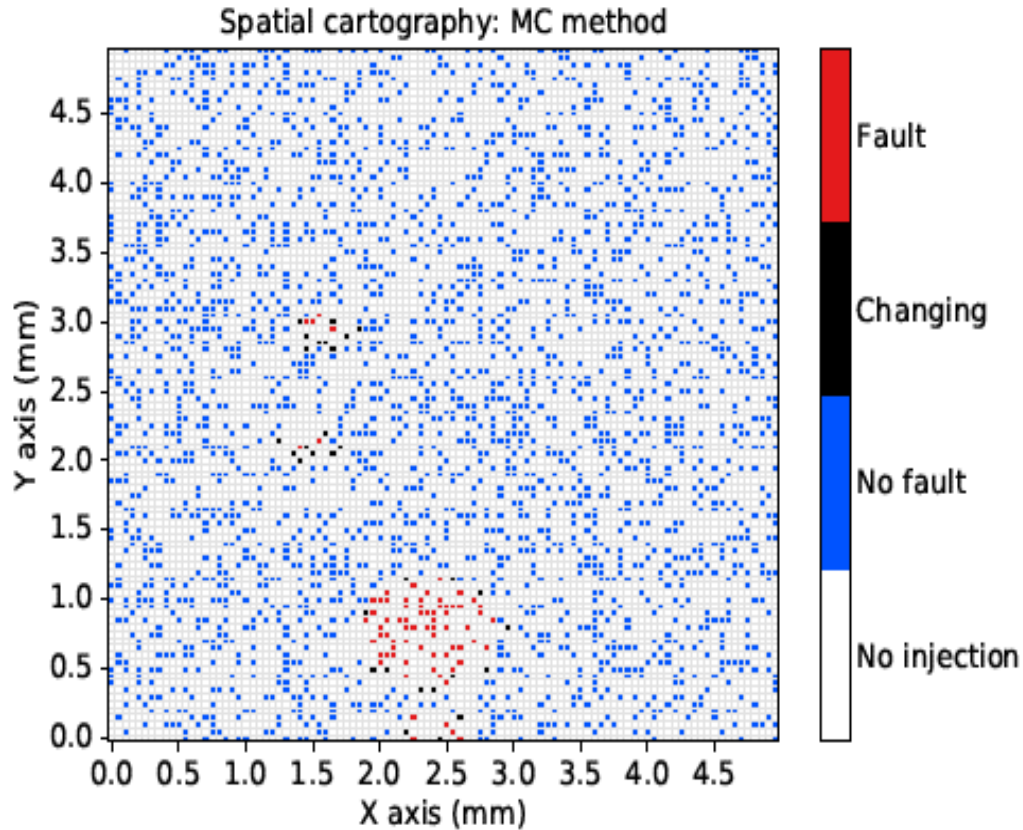
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SPATIAL CARTOGRAPHIES: INTRODUCTION



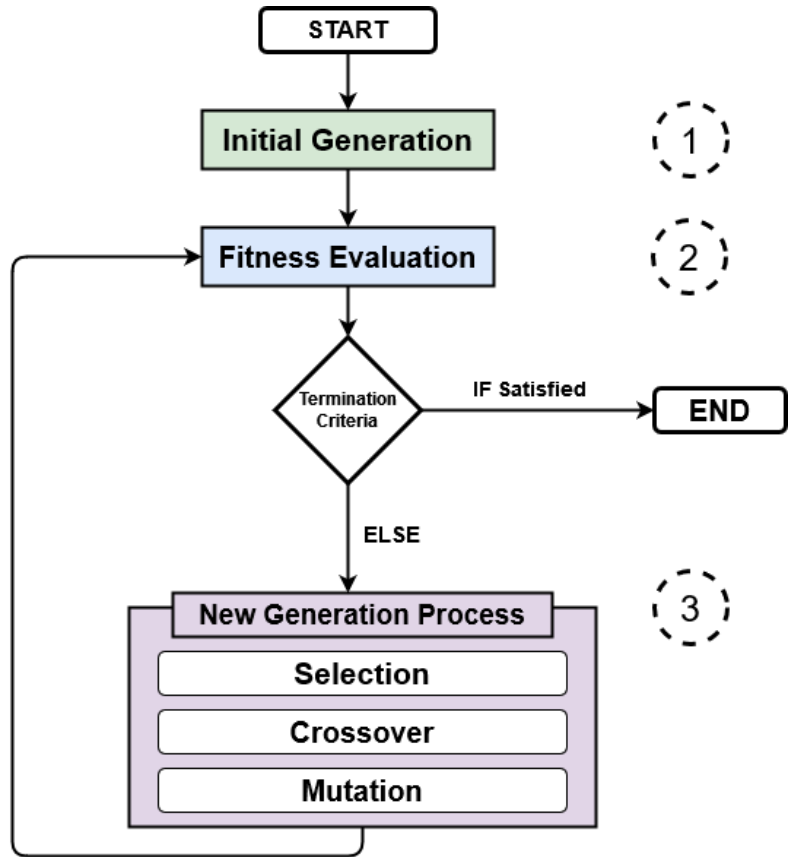
- Two-dimensional cartographies
- Injection probe moves above the targeted FPGA
- Linear-Scan: fixed step

Spatial cartography with Linear-Scan method



Random selection
(Monte-Carlo)

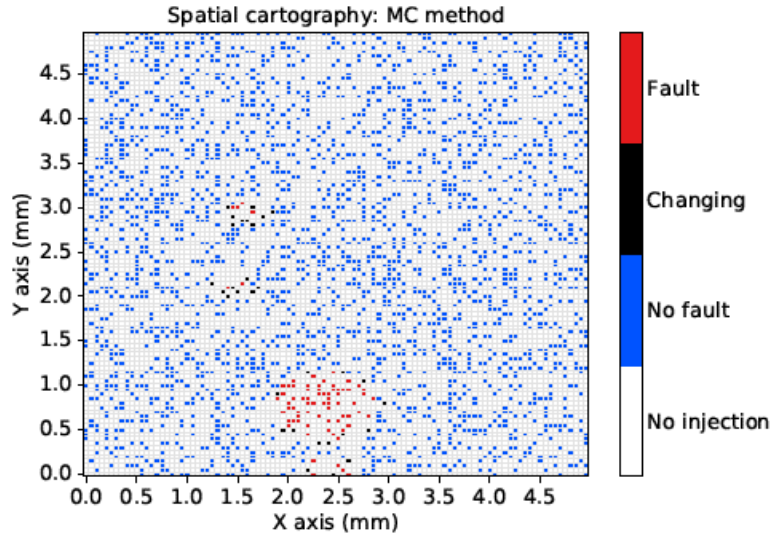
- Monte-Carlo: randomly selected points
- Allow to make an estimation of the proportion / number of Pols above the scanned surface.



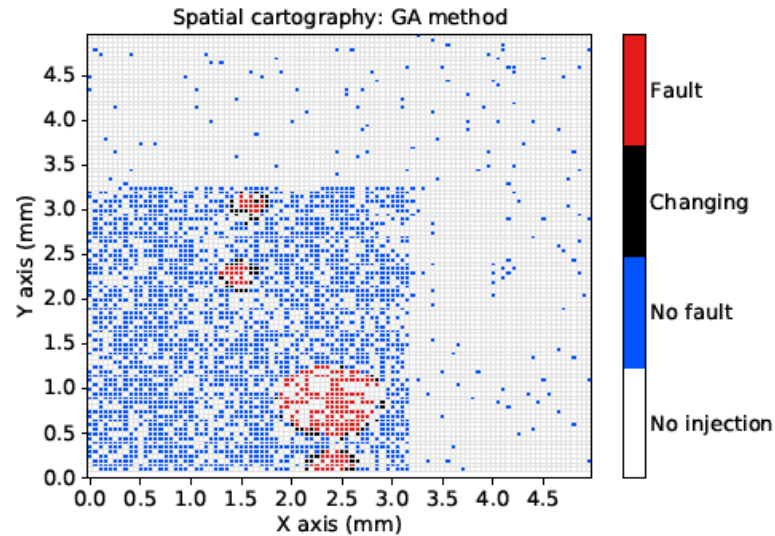
- Analyze injection results through the process
- Main steps:
 - 1) Initial Generation
 - 2) Fitness Evaluation
 - 3) New Generation Process
- Pros:
 - Leave areas without interest
 - Focus on Areas of Interest (Aols)

Genetic Algorithms scheme

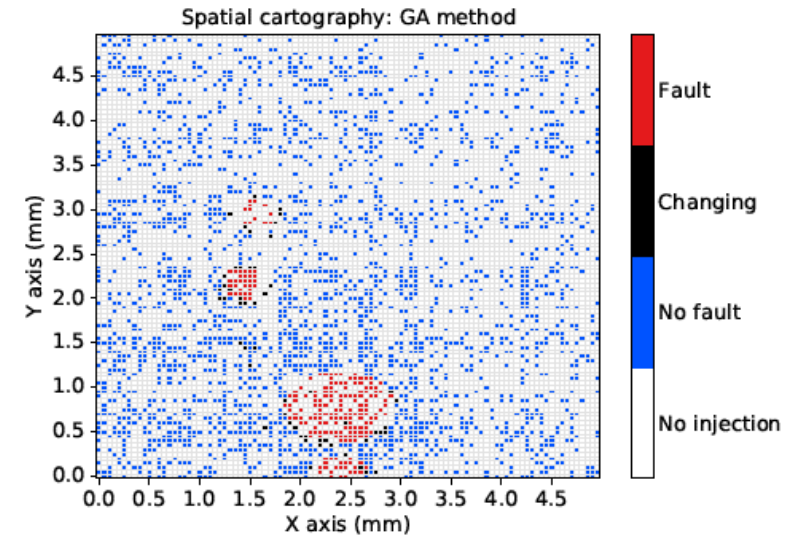
SPATIAL CARTOGRAPHY BASED ON RANDOM PROCESS



Random selection
(Monte-Carlo)



Genetic Algorithm
(GA 100%)



Genetic Algorithm mixed with
random selection at 2%
(GA 98%)

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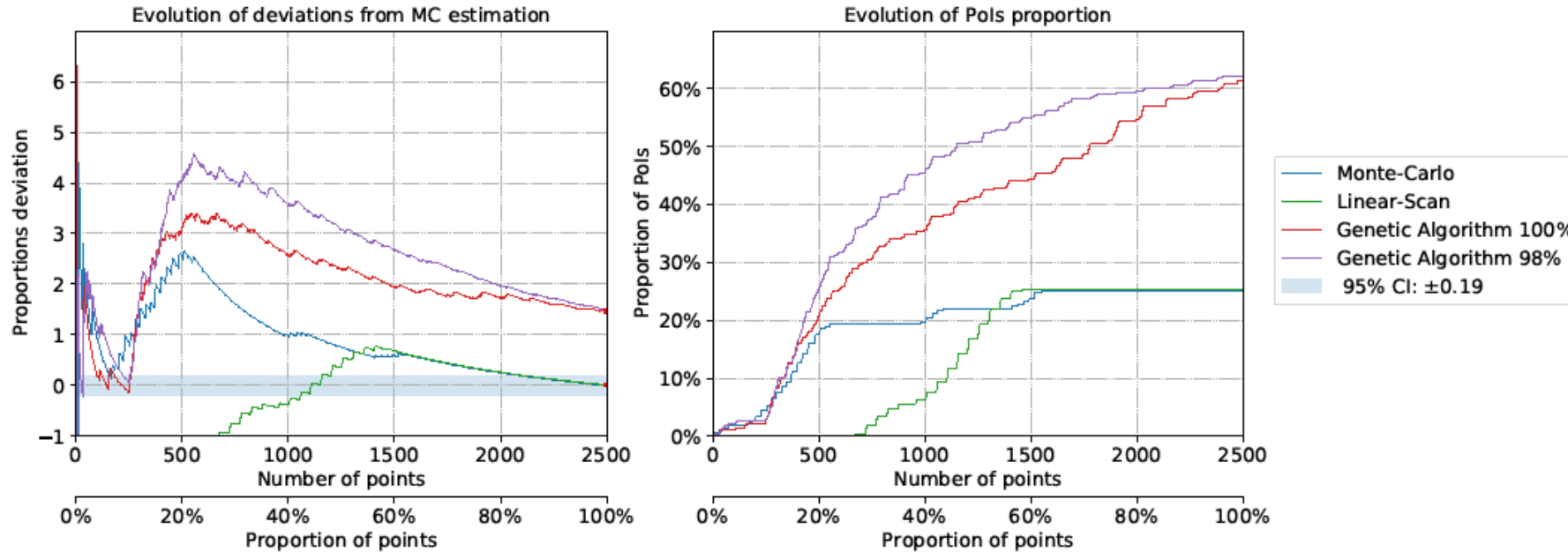
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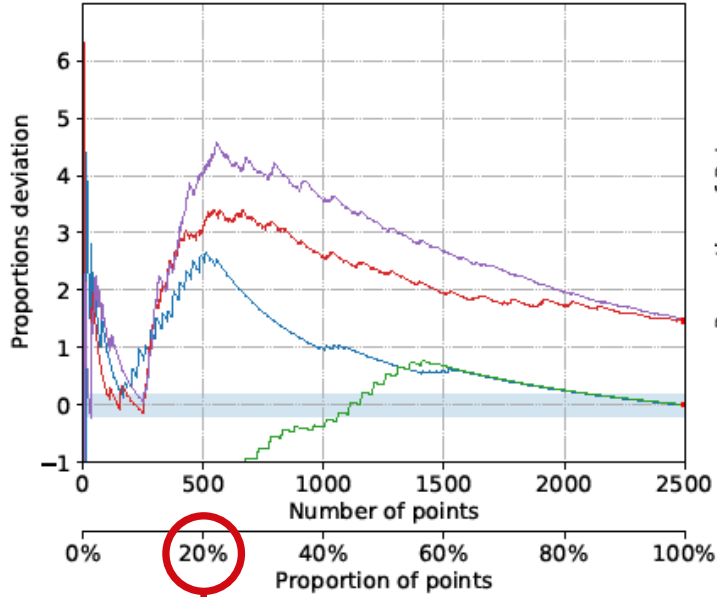
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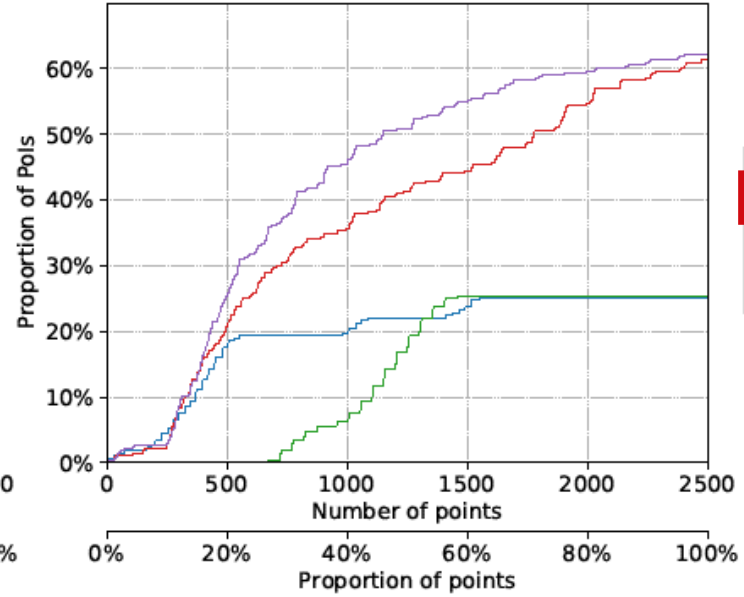
- Using Monte-Carlo, we estimate the proportion of Pols in the set of selectable points over the scanned surface, and its total number.
- These reference values are compared with the proportion/number of Pols in the samples from the different scan methods.

COMPARISON OF CARTOGRAPHY STRATEGIES

Evolution of deviations from MC estimation

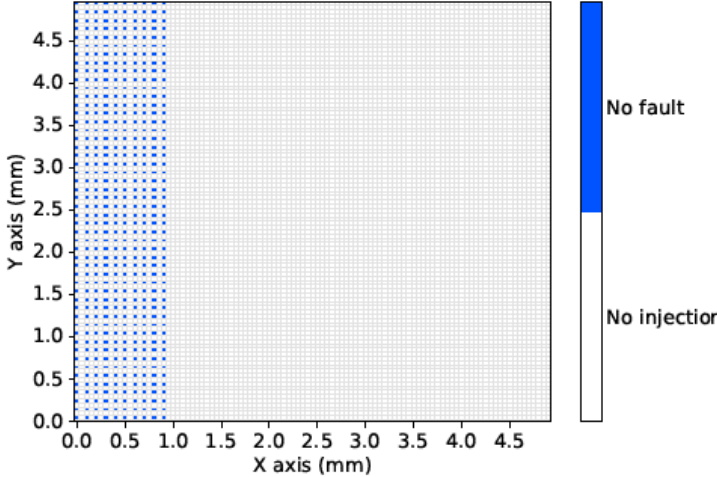


Evolution of Pols proportion

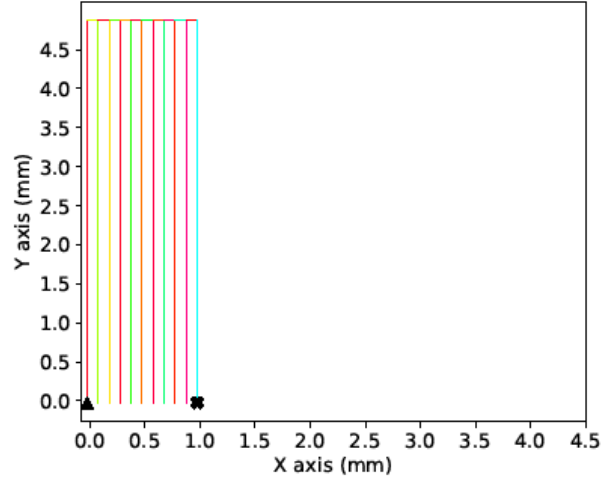


- Monte-Carlo
- Linear-Scan
- Genetic Algorithm 100%
- Genetic Algorithm 98%
- 95% CI: ± 0.19

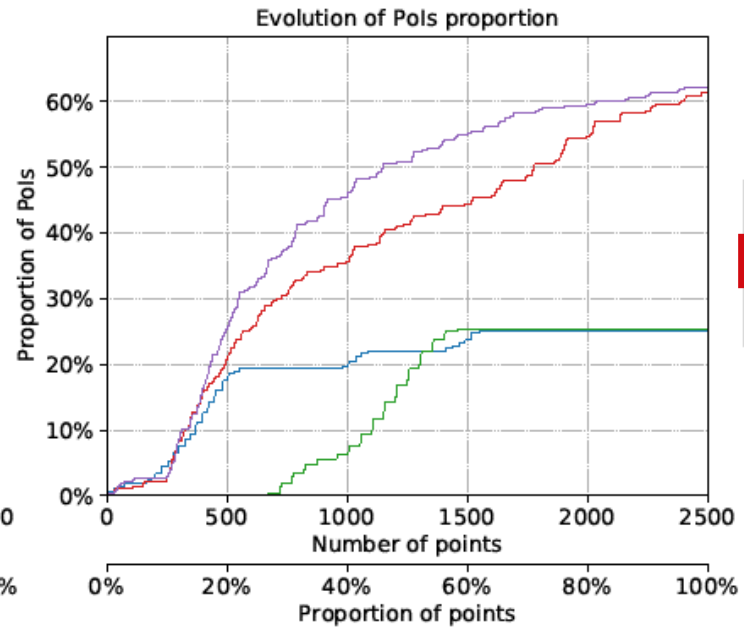
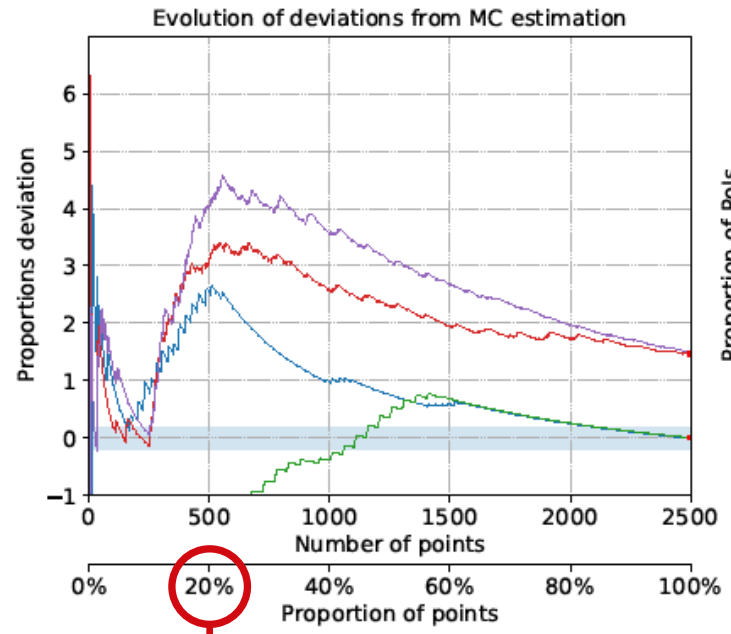
Spatial cartography: Linear-Scan method



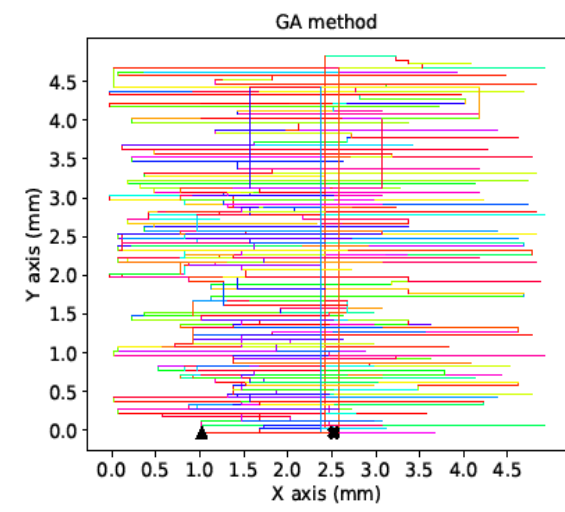
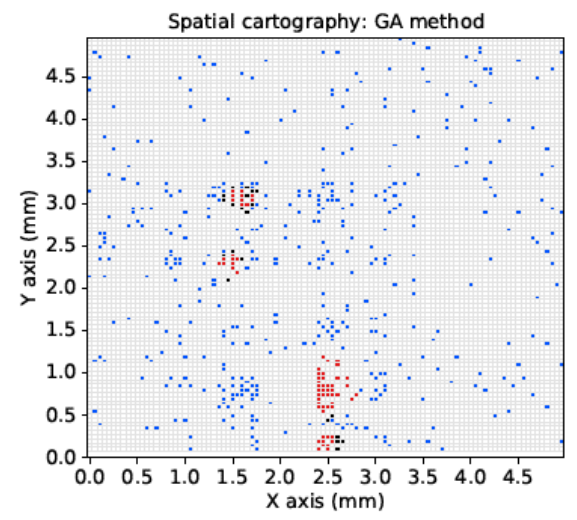
Linear-Scan method



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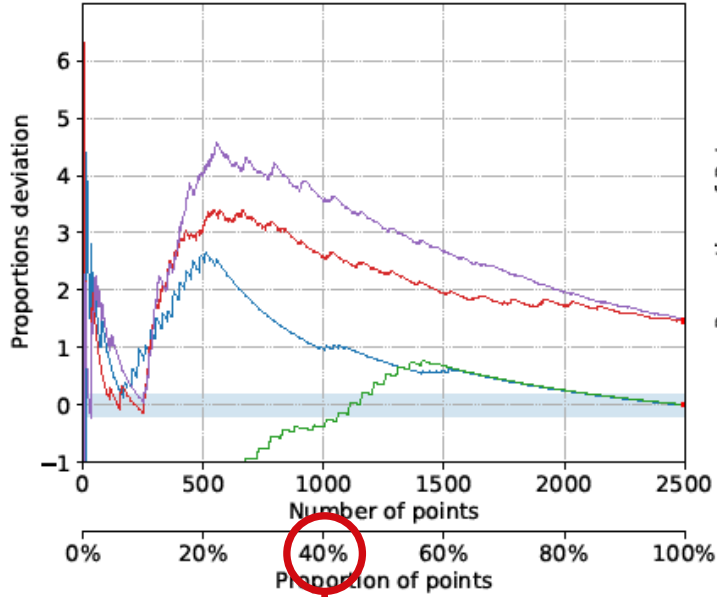


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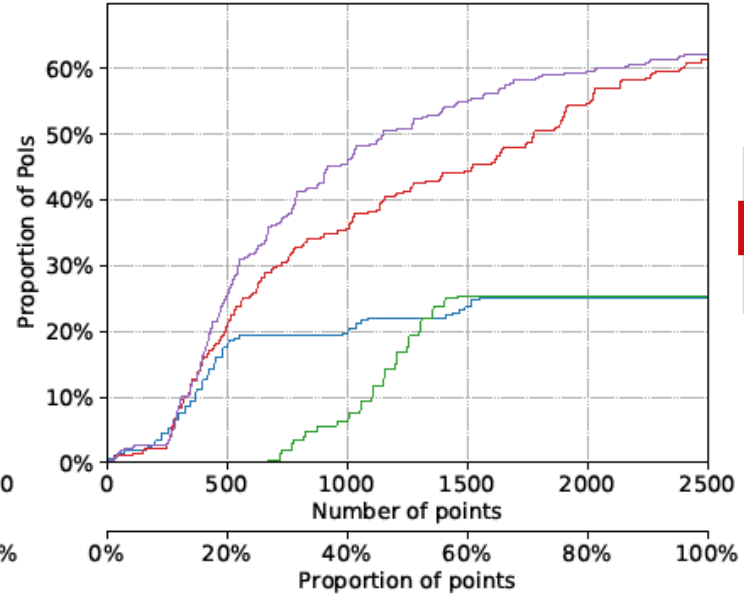


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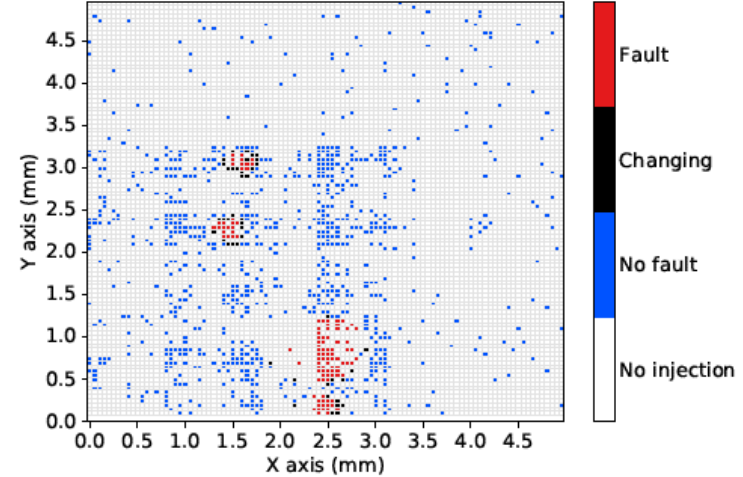


Evolution of Pols proportion

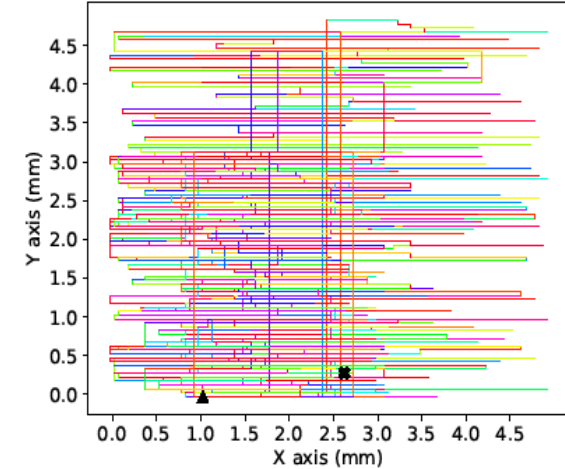


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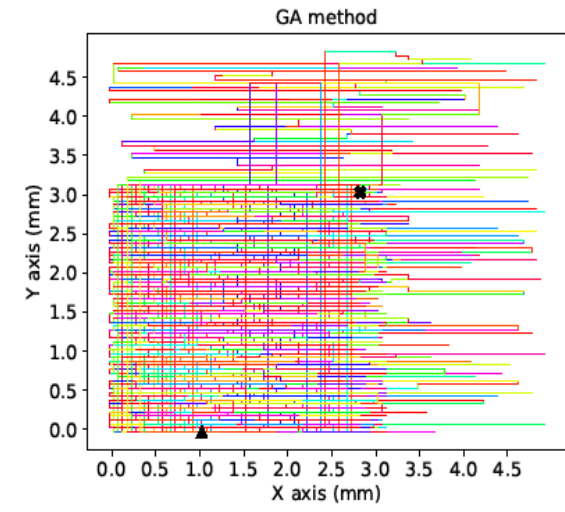
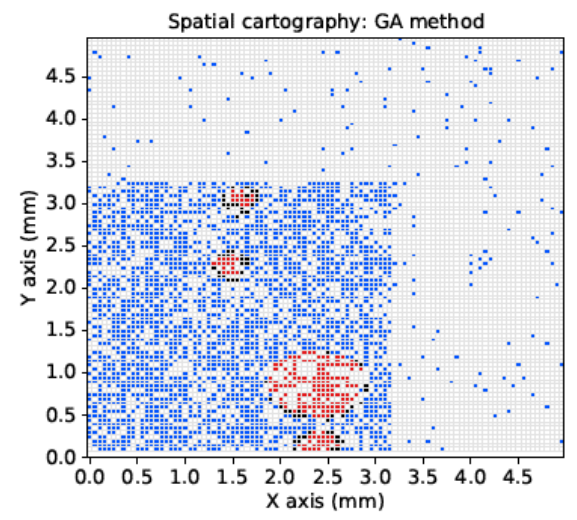
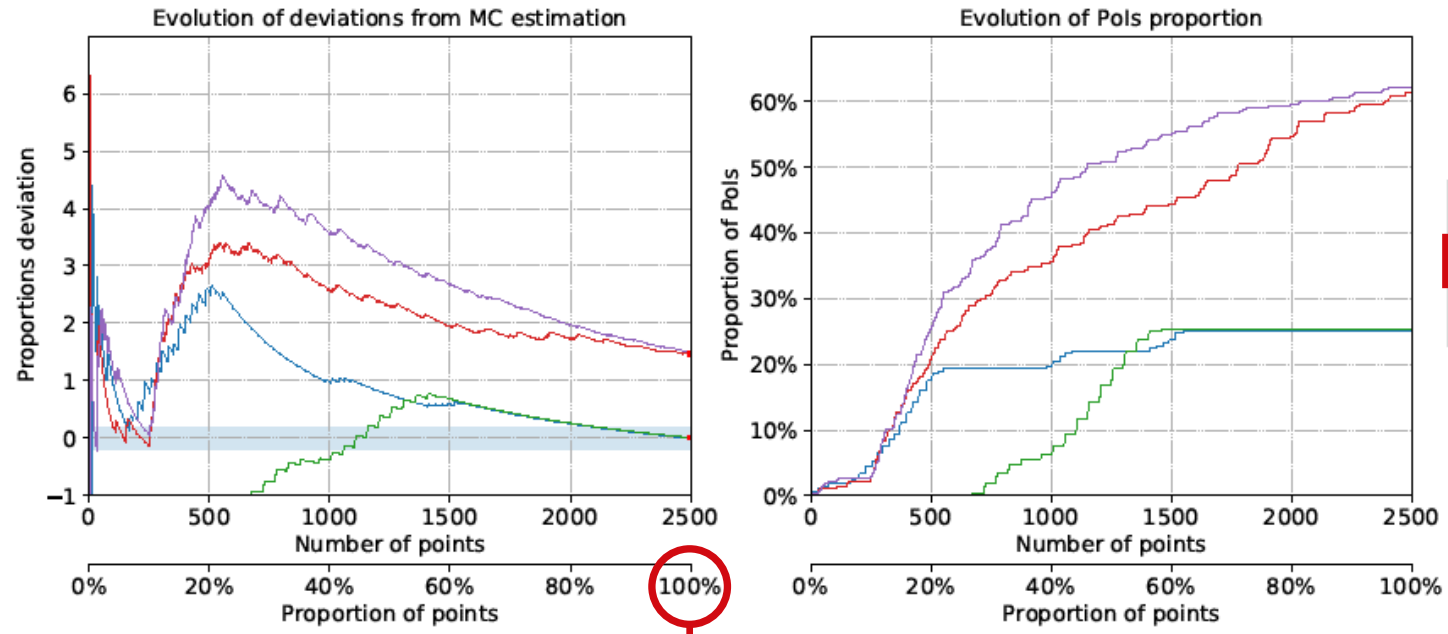
Spatial cartography: GA method



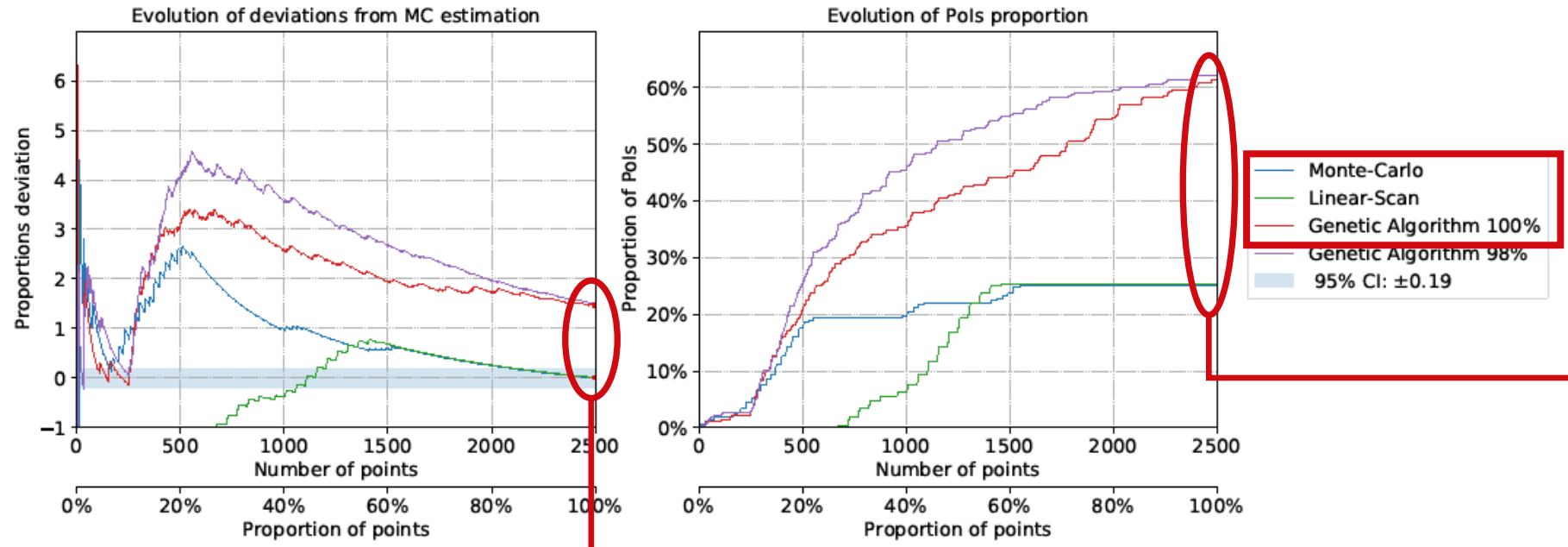
GA method



COMPARISON OF CARTOGRAPHY STRATEGIES



COMPARISON OF CARTOGRAPHY STRATEGIES



Cartography method	Proportion of Pols in the sample	Deviation from estimation	Proportion of recovered Pols
Linear-Scan	4.2%	1.0%	25.2%
Monte-Carlo	4.2%	0% (reference)	25.0%
Genetic Algorithm (98%)	10.4%	148.6%	62.1%
Genetic Algorithm (100%)	10.3%	145.7%	61.4%

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- We introduced a way to evaluate and compare the efficiency of different cartography methods.
- For spatial cartographies, the use of Genetic Algorithm has a significant benefit to identify Area of Interests and obtain a qualitative sample.
- Outlooks:
 - Comparison with Memetic Algorithms (GA + local search).
 - Adaptation for cartographies in higher dimensions.
 - Study of the impact of the intern functions of the GA (initial generation selection, fitness evaluation, selection, crossover and mutation).

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

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