网络、通信、安全

采用指令集扩展和随机调度的AES算法实现技术

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摘要 在随机掩码技术基础上,定义了若干细粒度的随机掩码操作,将AES(Advanced Encryption Standard) 算法中各种变换分解为细粒度随机掩码操作的序列,并使得所有的中间结果均被不同的随机量所掩码。为高效实 现基于细粒度随机掩码操作分解的AES算法,定义了三种扩展指令,结合指令随机调度方法,给出了AES算法的完 整实现流程,并指出这种实现技术可以抗一阶和高阶功耗攻击。实验结果表明,与其他典型防护技术相比,这种 实现技术具有安全性、运算性能以及硬件复杂度等方面的综合优势。

关键词 <u>功耗攻击</u> <u>高级加密标准</u> <u>随机掩码</u> <u>指令集扩展</u>

分类号

AES implementation based on instruction extension and randomized scheduling

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Abstract

Based on the random masking scheme, several fine grained masked primitives are defined. Then all the transformations in AES are decomposed to these primitives. And all the intermediate results are masked by different random values. To implement AES based on randomly masked primitives efficiently, three kinds of extended instructions are defined. Combined with random scheduling scheme, the whole execution flow of AES is presented. It is pointed out that this approach can prevent against first order and high order power analysis attack. Experiment results show that it has the advantage of security, performance and hardware complexity in comparison with several other countermeasures.

Key words power analysis attack Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) random mask instruction extension

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