# Factoring RSA keys from certified smart cards: Coppersmith in the wild 

Daniel J. Bernstein, Yun-An Chang, Chen-Mou Cheng, Li-Ping Chou, Nadia Heninger, Tanja Lange,<br>Nicko van Someren

## Taiwan Citizen Digital Certificate

Government-issued smart cards allow citizens to

- file income taxes,
- update car registrations,
- transact with government agencies,
- interact with companies (e.g. Chunghwa Telecom) online.


FIPS-140 and Common Criteria Level 4+ certified.

## Taiwan Citizen Digital Certificate

Collected 3,002,000 certificates (all using RSA keys) from national LDAP directory.
2.3 million distinct 1024-bit RSA moduli, 700,000 2048-bit moduli.

## Certificate of Chen-Mou Cheng

```
Data: Version: 3 (0x2)
Serial Number: d7:15:33:8e:79:a7:02:11:7d:4f:25:b5:47:e8:ad:38
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: C=TW, O=XXX
Validity
    Not Before: Feb 24 03:20:49 2012 GMT
    Not After : Feb 24 03:20:49 2017 GMT
Subject: C=TW, CN=YYY serialNumber=0000000112831644
Subject Public Key Info:
    Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
Public-Key: (2048 bit) Modulus:
    00:bf:e7:7c:28:1d:c8:78:a7:13:1f:cd:2b:f7:63:
    2c:89:0a:74:ab:62:c9:1d:7c:62:eb:e8:fc:51:89:
    b3:45:0e:a4:fa:b6:06:de:b3:24:c0:da:43:44:16:
    e5:21:cd:20:f0:58:34:2a:12:f9:89:62:75:e0:55:
    8c:6f:2b:0f:44:c2:06:6c:4c:93:cc:6f:98:e4:4e:
    3a:79:d9:91:87:45:cd:85:8c:33:7f:51:83:39:a6:
    9a:60:98:e5:4a:85:c1:d1:27:bb:1e:b2:b4:e3:86:
    a3:21:cc:4c:36:08:96:90:cb:f4:7e:01:12:16:25:
    90:f2:4d:e4:11:7d:13:17:44:cb:3e:49:4a:f8:a9:
    a0:72:fc:4a:58:0b:66:a0:27:e0:84:eb:3e:f3:5d:
    5f:b4:86:1e:d2:42:a3:0e:96:7c:75:43:6a:34:3d:
    6b:96:4d:ca:f0:de:f2:bf:5c:ac:f6:41:f5:e5:bc:
    fc:95:ee:b1:f9:c1:a8:6c:82:3a:dd:60:ba:24:a1:
    eb:32:54:f7:20:51:e7:c0:95:c2:ed:56:c8:03:31:
    96:c1:b6:6f:b7:4e:c4:18:8f:50:6a:86:1b:a5:99:
    d9:3f:ad:41:00:d4:2b:e4:e7:39:08:55:7a:ff:08:
    30:9e:df:9d:65:e5:0d:13:5c:8d:a6:f8:82:0c:61:
    c8:6b
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
```



# All-pairs GCD algorithm factors 

103 keys.

## Most commonly shared factor appears 46 times

c0000000000000000000000000000000
00000000000000000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000 $00000000000000000000000000002 f 9$

## Next most common factor appears 7 times

c9242492249292499249492449242492
24929249924949244924249224929249 92494924492424922492924992494924 492424922492924992494924492424 e 5

## Hypothesized key generation process for weak primes:

1. Choose a bit pattern of length $1,3,5$, or 7 bits.
2. Repeat it to cover 512 bits.
3. For every 32-bit word, swap the lower and upper 16 bits.
4. Fix the most significant two bits to 11 .
5. Find the next prime greater than or equal to this number.

## Factoring by trial division

1. Generate all primes of this form.
2. Trial division.

## Factoring by trial division

1. Generate all primes of this form.
2. Trial division.

Enumerating all patterns factored 18 new keys.
Extending to patterns of length 9: 4 more keys.

## Some more prime factors

c0000000000000000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000 $00000000000000000000000000101 f f$
c0000000000000000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000 00000000000000000000000100000177

LL ALL THE KEY!

## Factoring with Coppersmith

1. For all patterns a and moduli $N$, run LLL on

$$
\left[\begin{array}{ccc}
X^{2} & X a & 0 \\
0 & X & a \\
0 & 0 & N
\end{array}\right]
$$

2. Hope $a+x$ factors $N$.

- For 1024 -bit $N, X$ as large as 170 bits.
- Factored 39 new keys
ffffaa55ffffffffff3cd9fe3ffff676 fffffffffffe00000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000009d
c000b800000000000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000 0000068000000000000000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000251


## Factoring with Bivariate Coppersmith

Search for prime factors of the form

$$
p=a+2^{t} x+y
$$

- Works with 6,10 , or 15 -dimensional lattices.
- Ran on 20 most common patterns and factored 13 more keys.

Why are government-issued smartcards generating weak keys?

Card behavior very clearly not FIPS-compliant.

## Why are government-issued smartcards generating weak keys?

Card behavior very clearly not FIPS-compliant.

Hypothesized failure:

- Hardware ring oscillator gets stuck in some conditions.
- Card software not post-processing RNG output.

Lessons:
Nontrivial GCD is not the only way RSA can fail with bad RNG.

## Lessons:

Nontrivial GCD is not the only way RSA can fail with bad RNG.

Future work:

## Lessons:

Nontrivial GCD is not the only way RSA can fail with bad RNG.

Future work:

- Breaking RSA-1024 with Fermat factoring.


## Lessons:

Nontrivial GCD is not the only way RSA can fail with bad RNG.

Future work:

- Breaking RSA-1024 with Fermat factoring.
- Breaking RSA-1024 using Adi Shamir's secret database of all primes.


## Lessons:

Nontrivial GCD is not the only way RSA can fail with bad RNG.

Future work:

- Breaking RSA-1024 with Fermat factoring.
- Breaking RSA-1024 using Adi Shamir's secret database of all primes.
- Breaking RSA-1024 using $1024=2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2$.


## Lessons:

Nontrivial GCD is not the only way RSA can fail with bad RNG.

Future work:

- Breaking RSA-1024 with Fermat factoring.
- Breaking RSA-1024 using Adi Shamir's secret database of all primes.
- Breaking RSA-1024 using $1024=2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2$.
- Breaking RSA-1024 using Intel's new RDRAND_NSAKEY instruction.

