

27 January 2026 | APR Seminar | Paris, France

Detecting Timing Leaks of Programs

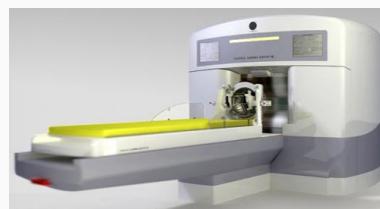
using Parametric Timed Model Checking

Dylan Marinho

Sorbonne Université, CNRS UMR 7606, LIP6

Context: Verifying complex timed systems

- ▶ **Critical** systems: Failures may result in **dramatic** consequences
- ▶ Need for early bug detection
 - ▶ Bugs discovered when final testing: **expensive**
 - ▶ Need for a thorough **specification** and **verification** phase



Therac-25
(USA, 1980s)



MIM-104 Pat. Mis. Fail.
(Iraq, 1991)



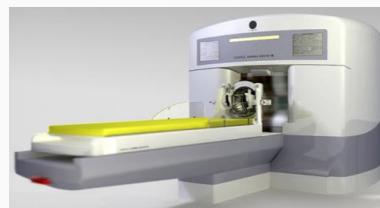
Sleipner A offshore platform
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- ▶ Verification is needed to ensure the absence of bugs

Side-channel attacks



Threats to a system using non-algorithmic weaknesses

- ▶ e.g., *power consumption, electromagnetic radiation, cache usage, timing, acoustic emissions, temperature variations, etc.*

¹home.xnet.com/~warinner/pizzacites.html (1990s)

Side-channel attacks



Threats to a system using non-algorithmic weaknesses

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Example



Number of pizzas (and order time) ordered by the white house prior to major war announcements¹

¹home.xnet.com/~warinner/pizzacites.html (1990s)

Side-channel attacks



Threats

MIDDLE EAST

What is the Pizza Meter? The signal that spiked on Saturday during Iran's attack on Israel

Example



Nu...
ann

On April 13 there was a surge in pizza orders from U.S. government buildings such as the White House, the Pentagon, and the Department of Defense. This was a signal that the White House prior to major war

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Context: Side-channel attacks

Side-channel attack

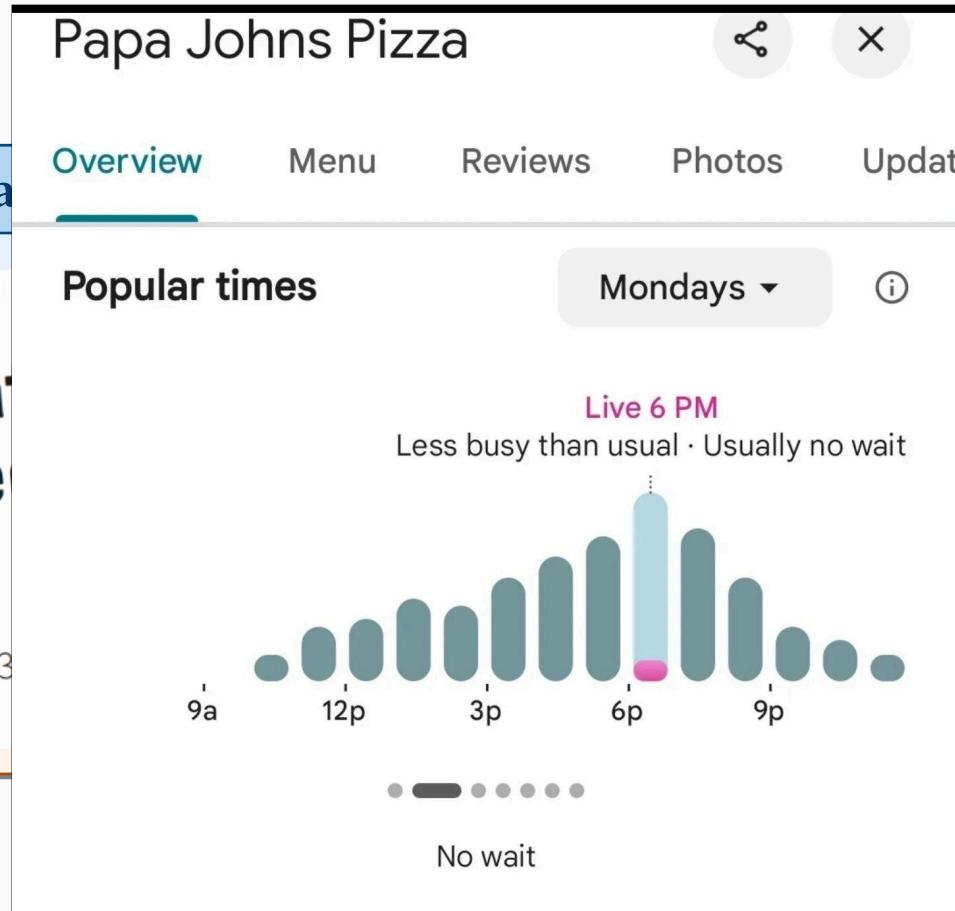


Threats
What is a spike?

Example



Number of anniversaries
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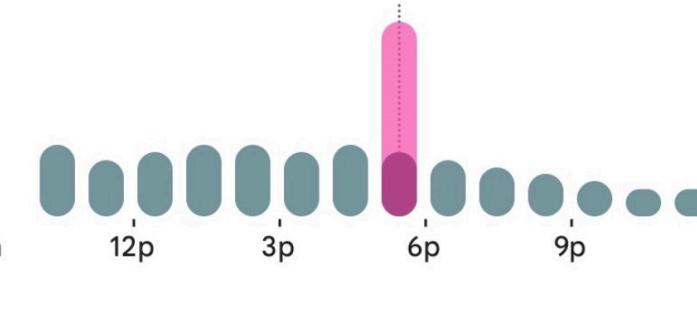
Threats
↳ Threats
What is a spike?

Example

 Number of pizzas
announced on April 13¹

Papa Johns Pizza

Overview **Popular times** Tuesdays *Live 5 PM*
Busier than usual · Usually no wait

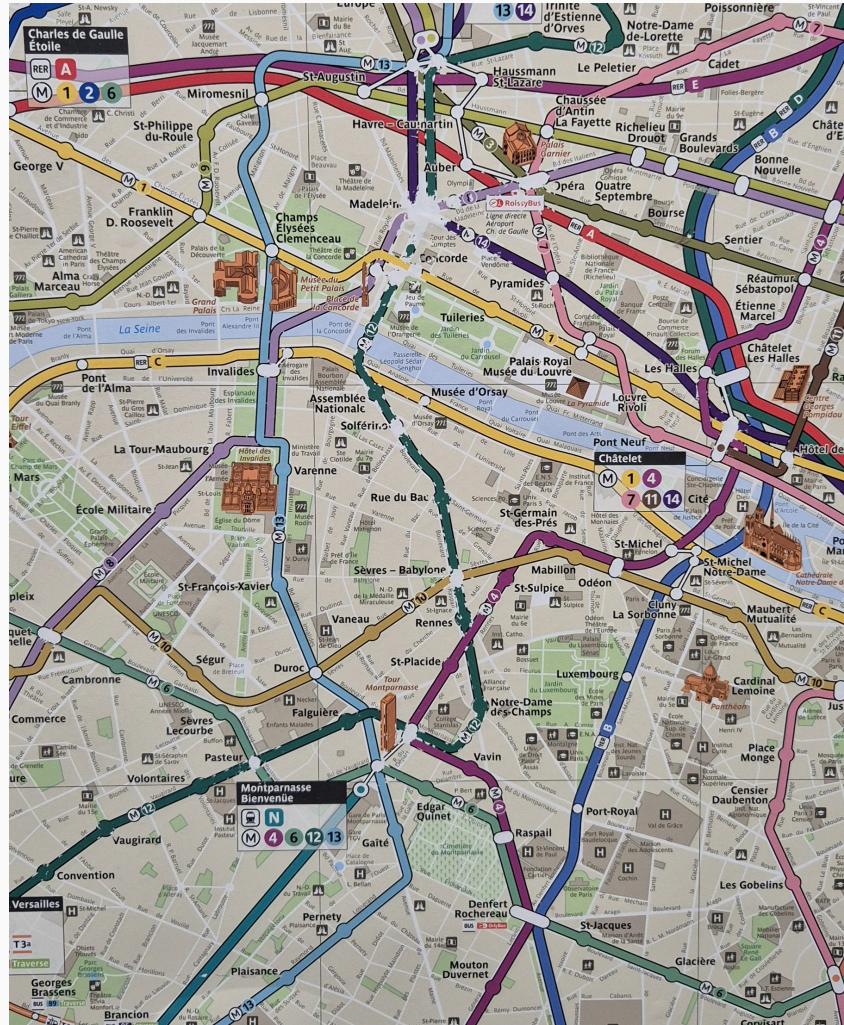


9a 12p 3p 6p 9p

No wait

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Your turn: where was this picture taken?



Context: Timing attacks over programs

```
1 // input pwd      : Real password
2 // input attempt: Tentative password
3 for (i = 0; i < min(len(pwd), len(attempt)); i++) {
4     if(pwd[i] != attempt[i]){
5         return false
6     }
7 }
8 return true
```



pwd	A	L	M	A	S	T	Y
attempt	A	L	S	O	C		



Execution time (ET):

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⌚ Execution time (ET): $\varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = 3\varepsilon \Rightarrow 2$ correct characters

Problem: The ET is proportional to the **number of consecutive correct** characters from the beginning of attempt

Need to detect **timing-leak** vulnerabilities

- ▶ We want **formal guarantees** → formal methods
 - ▶ Various methods:
 - ▶ Abstract interpretation
 - ▶ Static analysis
 - ▶ Model checking
 - ▶ Theorem proving

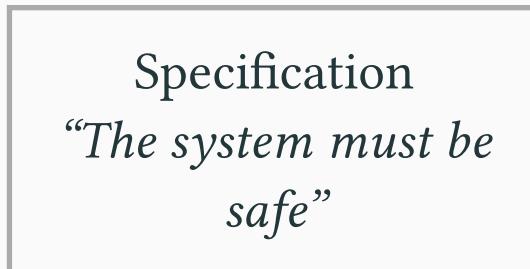
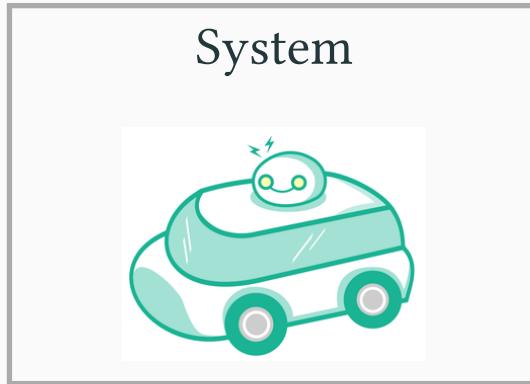


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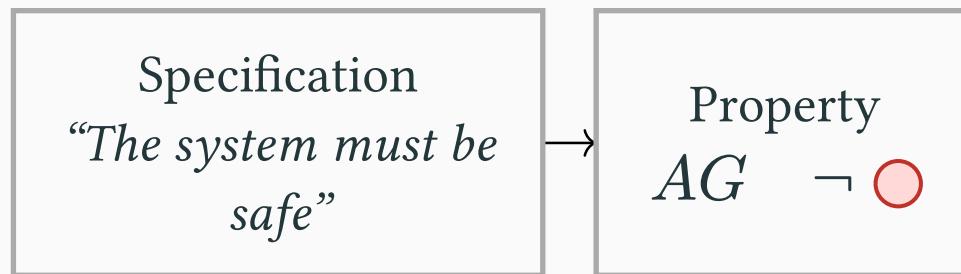
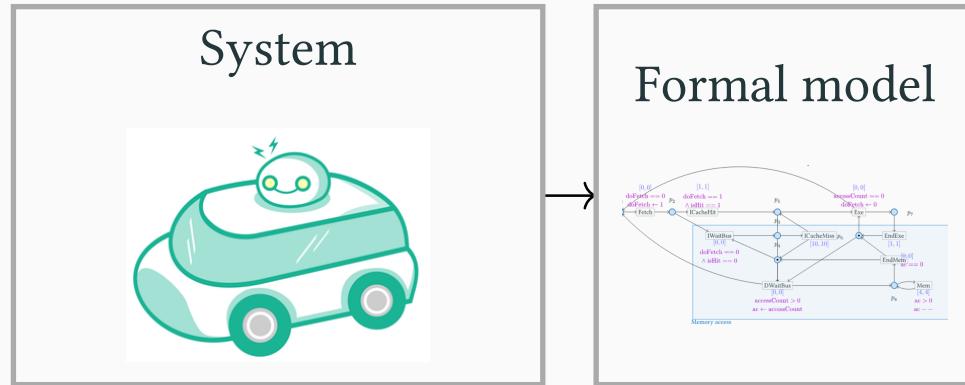
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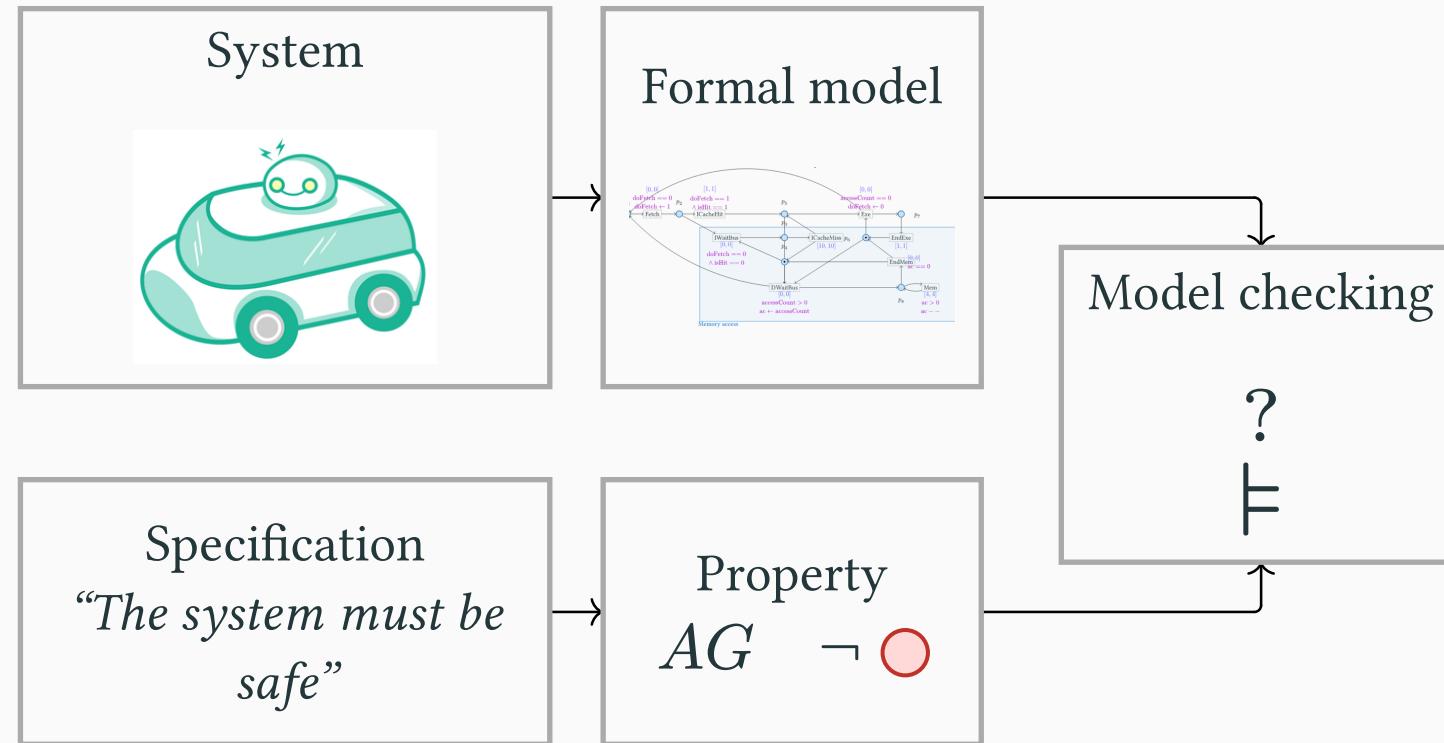
Context: Model checking overview



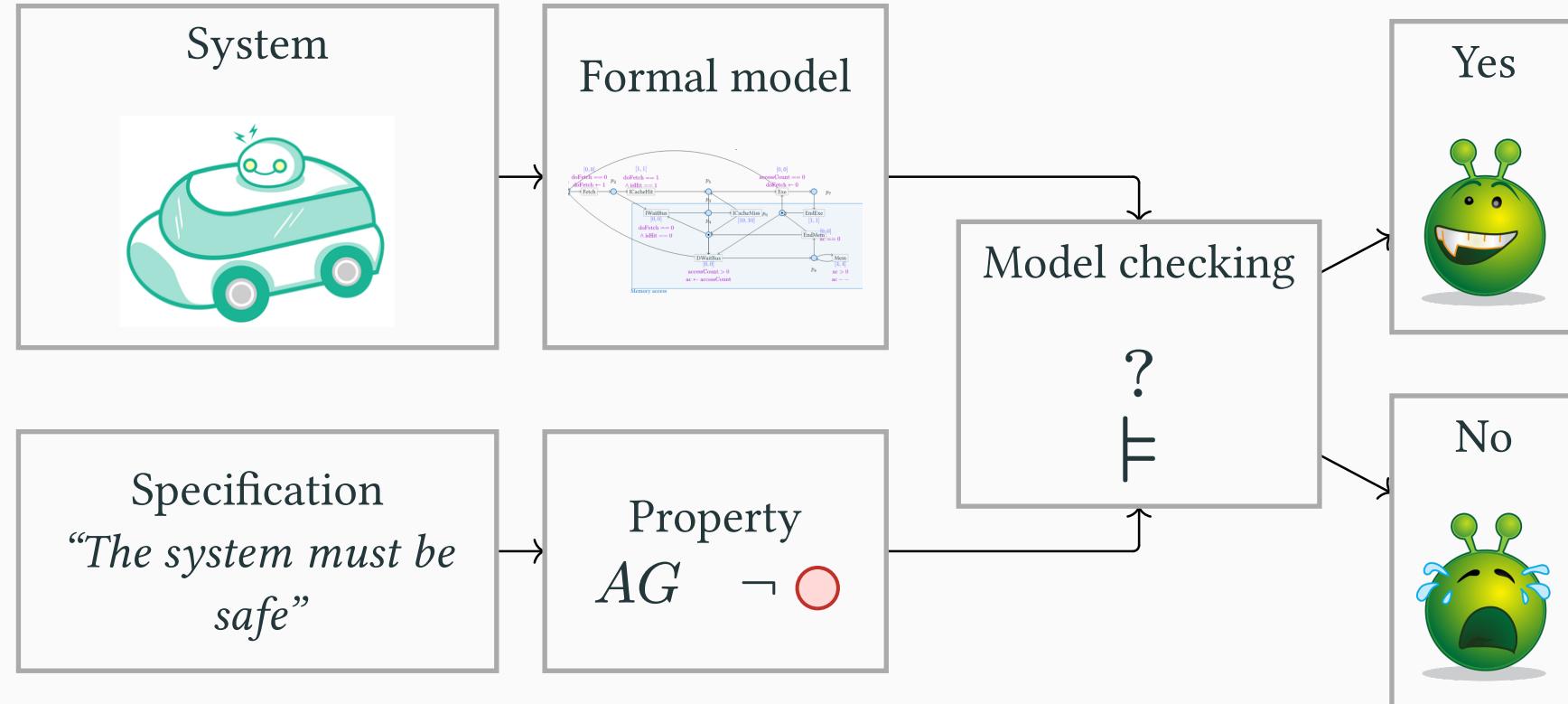
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Context: Model checking overview



Question: does the model of the system **satisfy** the property?

Timed automaton (TA)

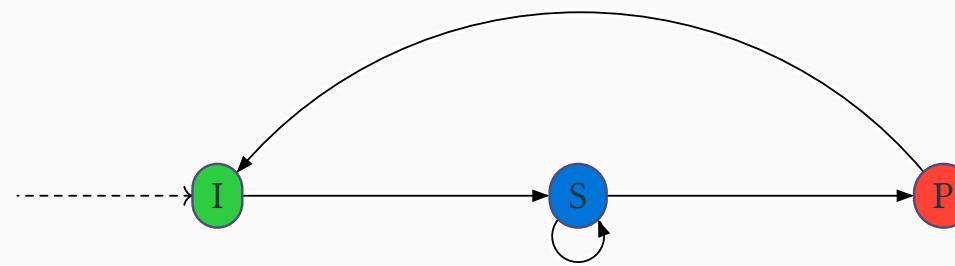
- Finite-state automaton (sets of locations,)



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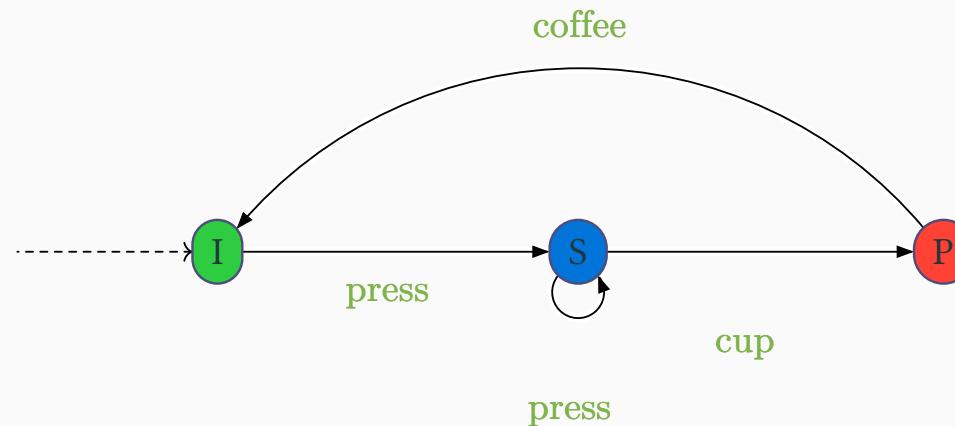
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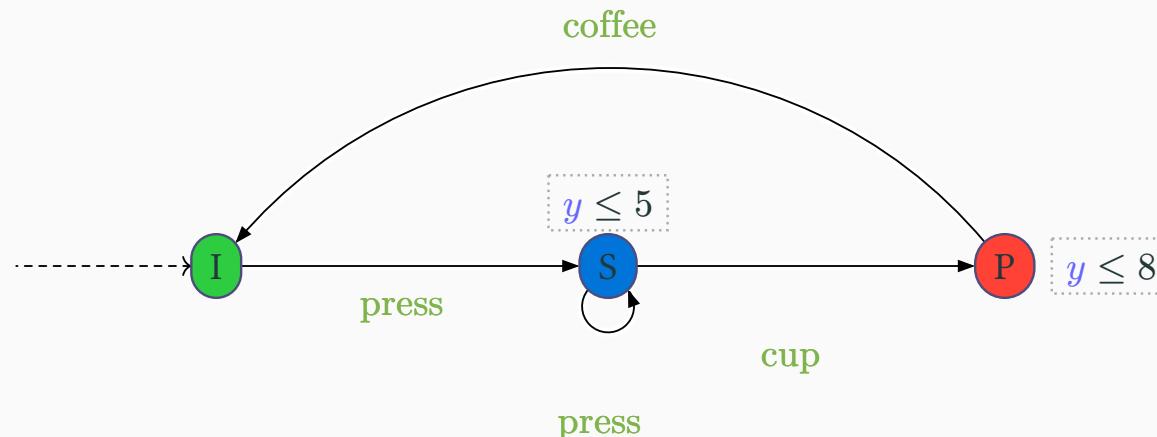
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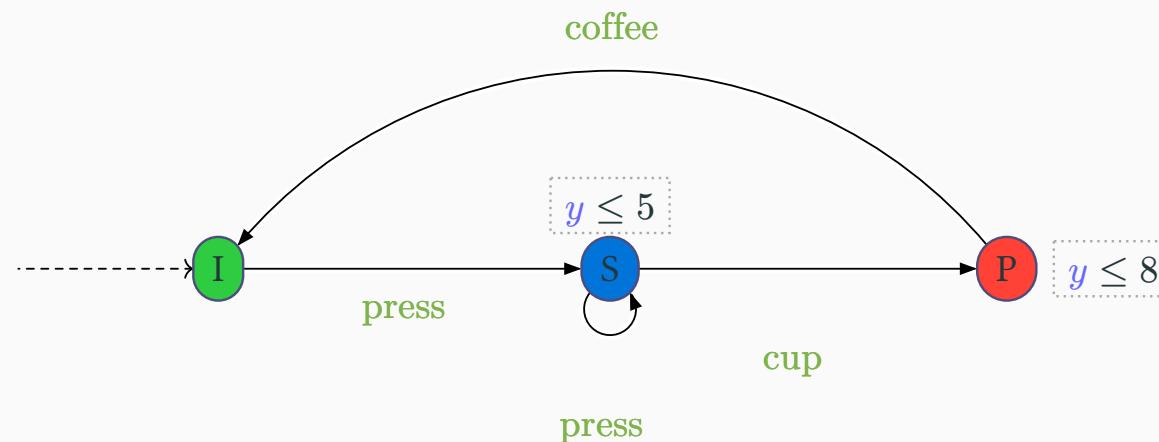
- Finite-state automaton (sets of **locations**, transitions, and **actions**) augmented with a set X of **clocks** [AD94]
 - Real-valued variables evolving linearly **at the same rate**
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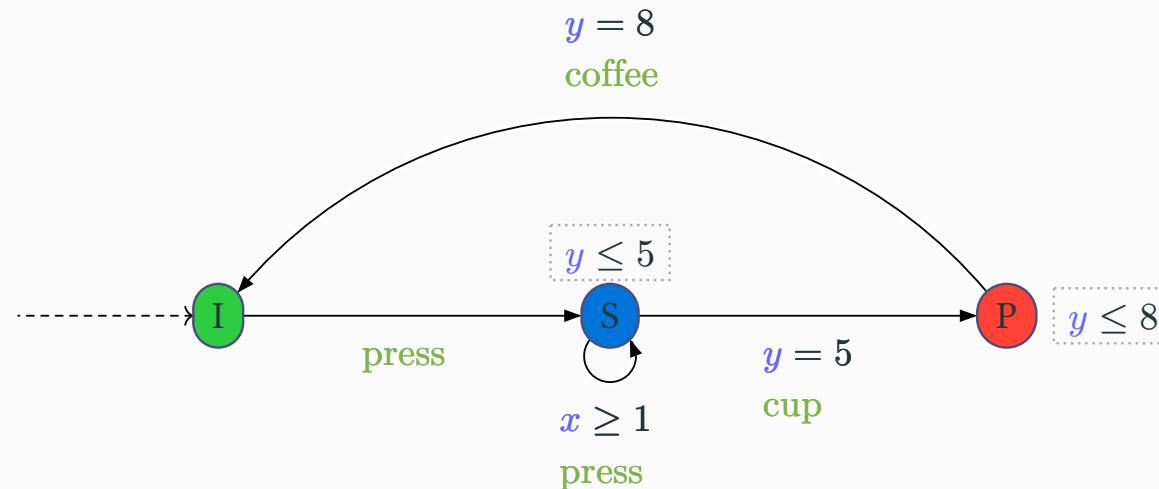
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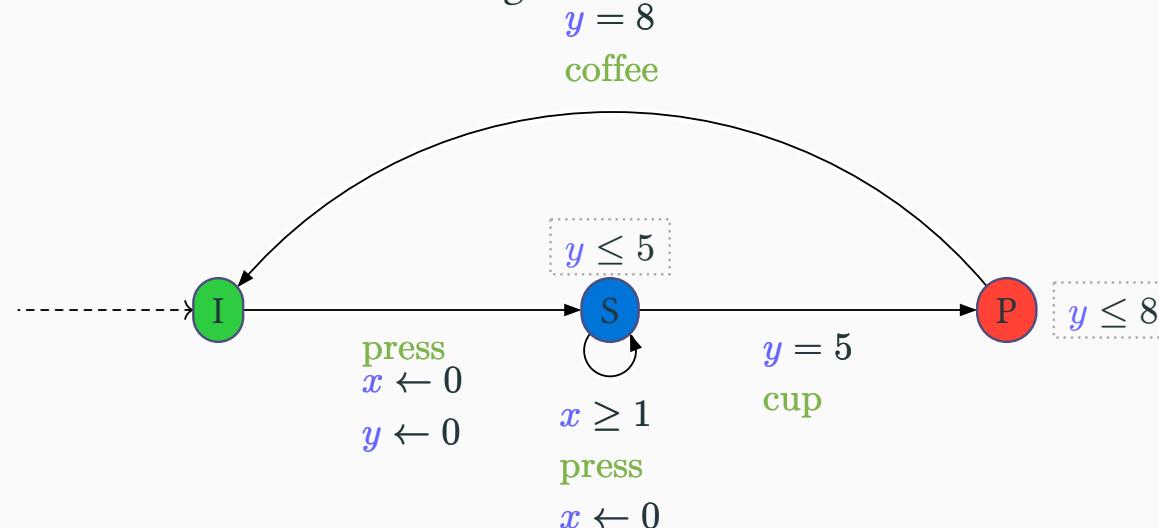
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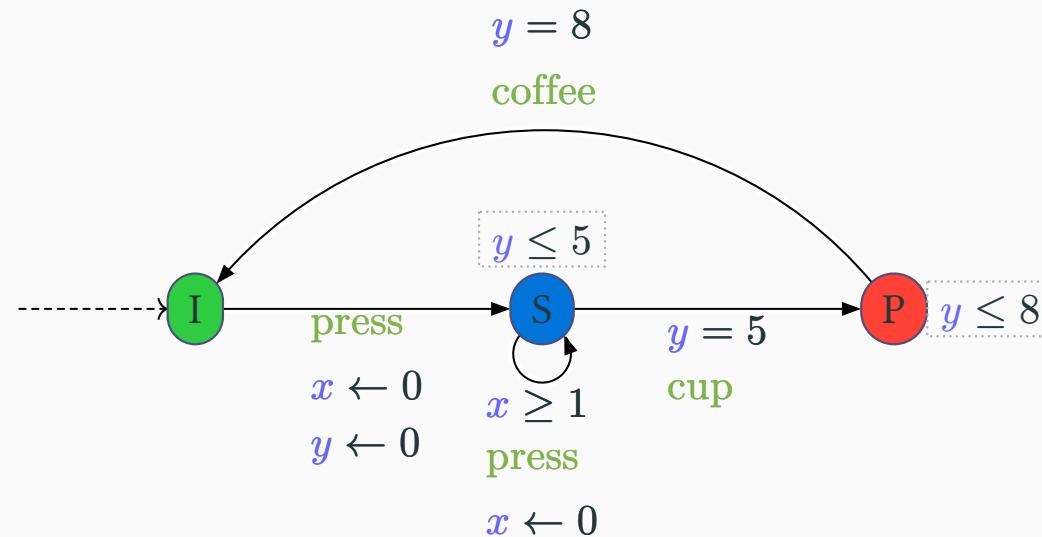
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 - Clock **reset**: some of the clocks can be set to 0 along transitions

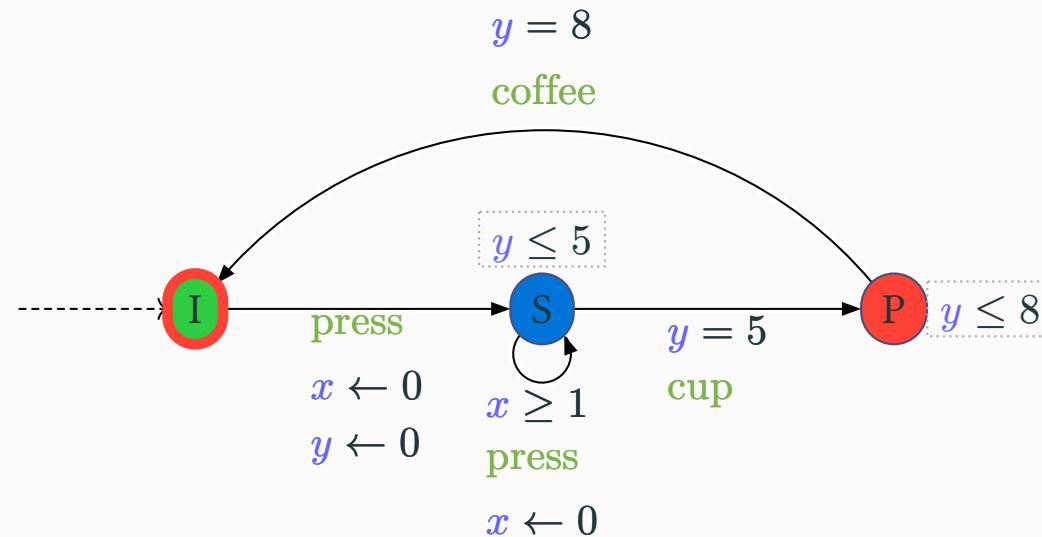


The most critical system: The coffee machine



- ▶ Coffee with two doses of sugar

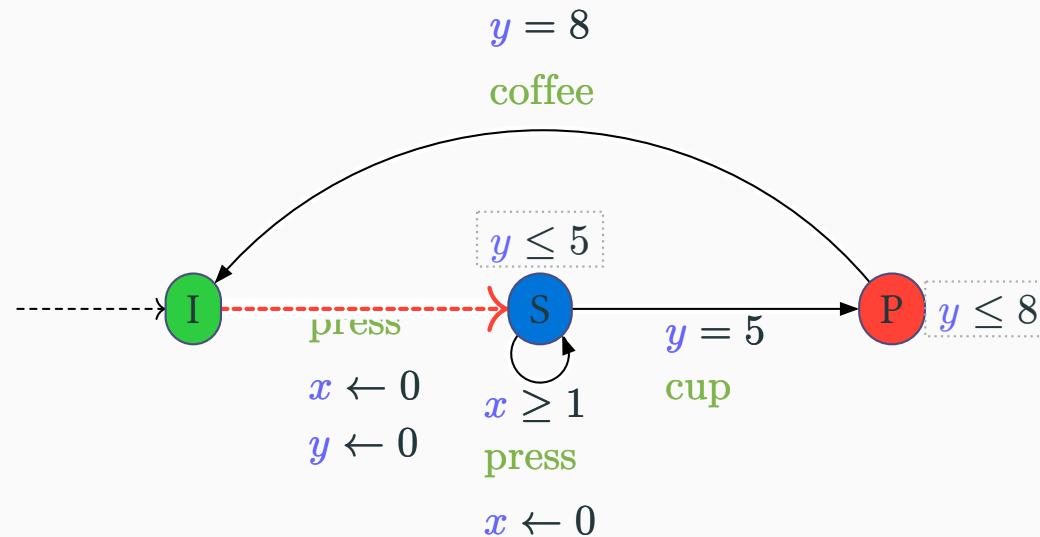
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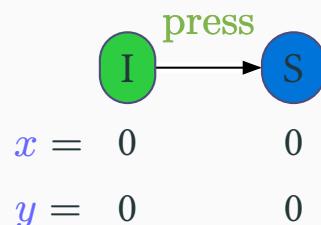
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I
 $x = 0$
 $y = 0$

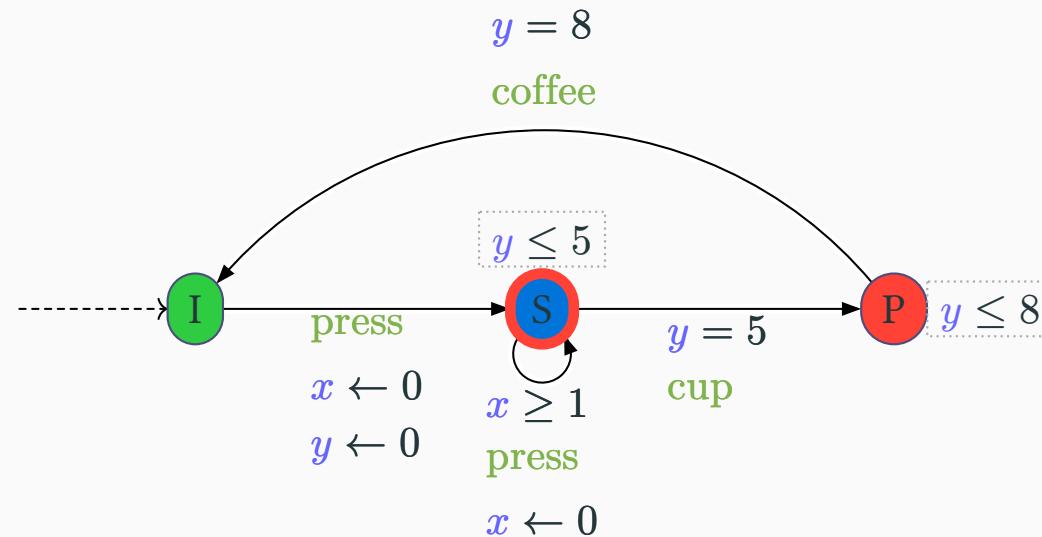
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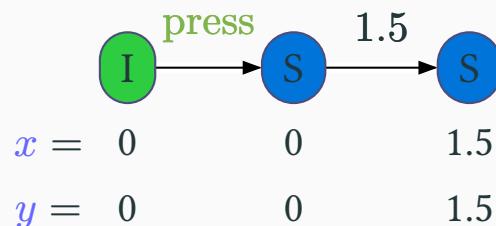
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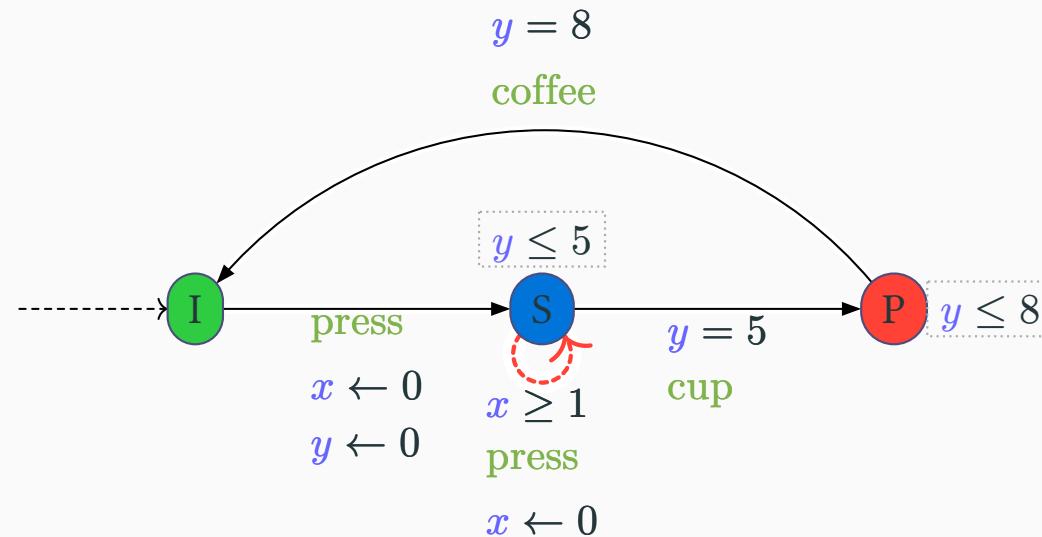
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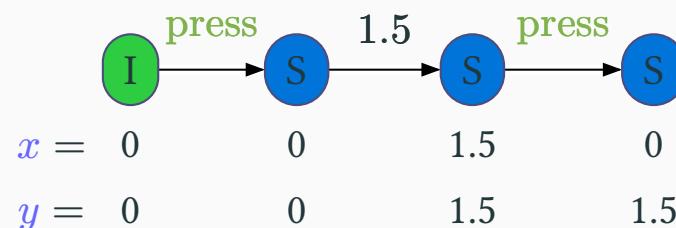
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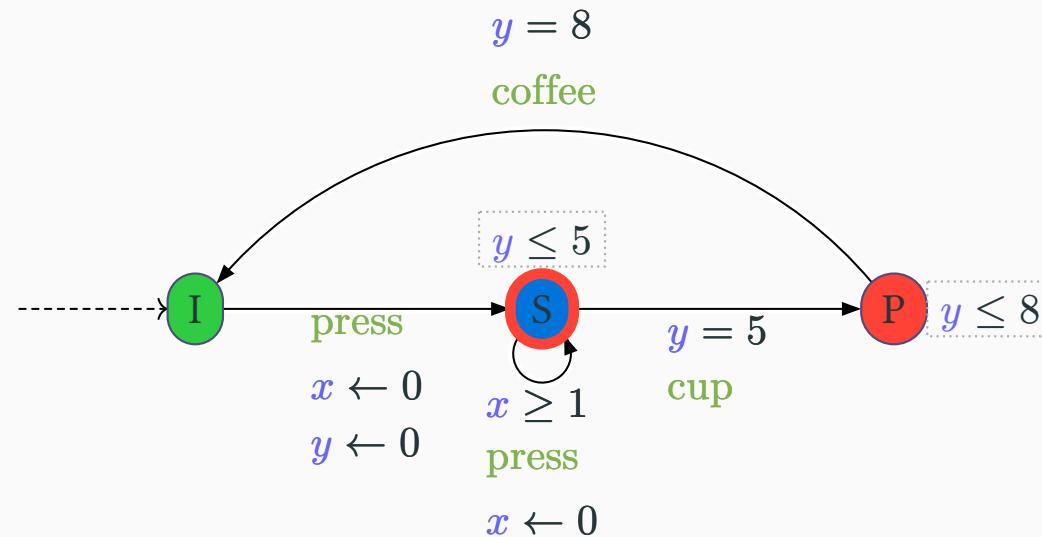
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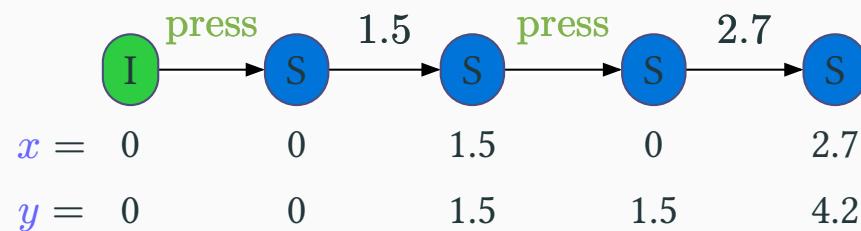
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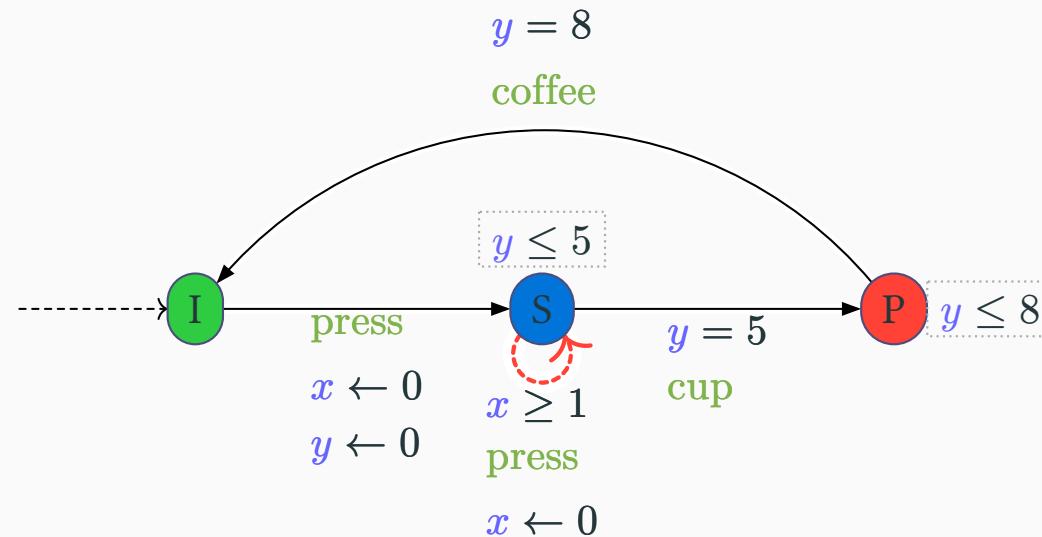
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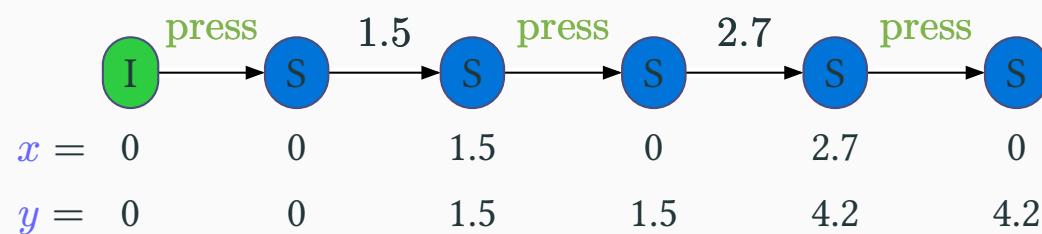
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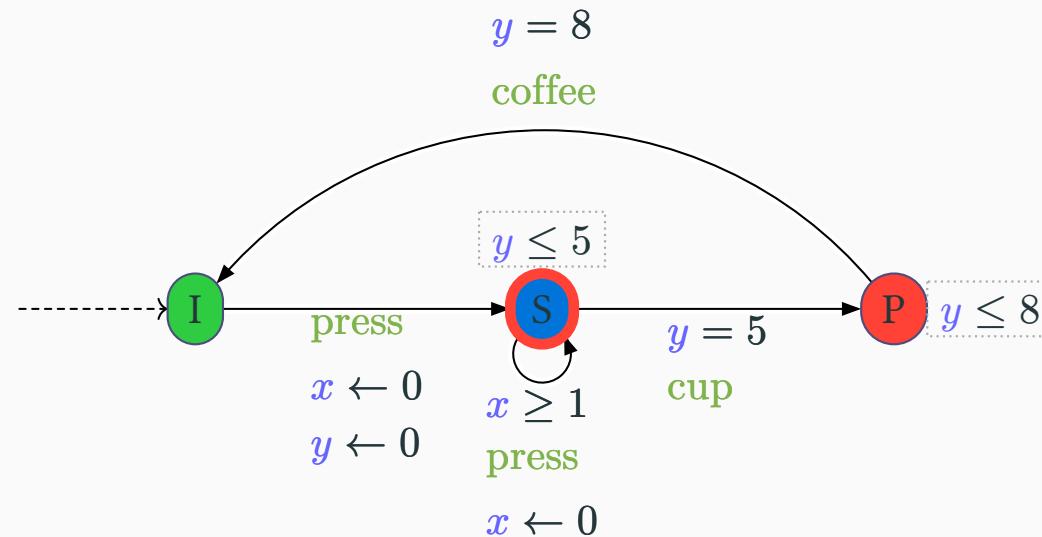
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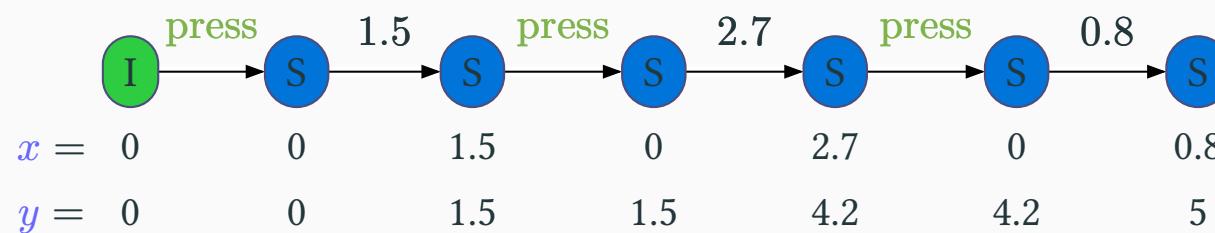
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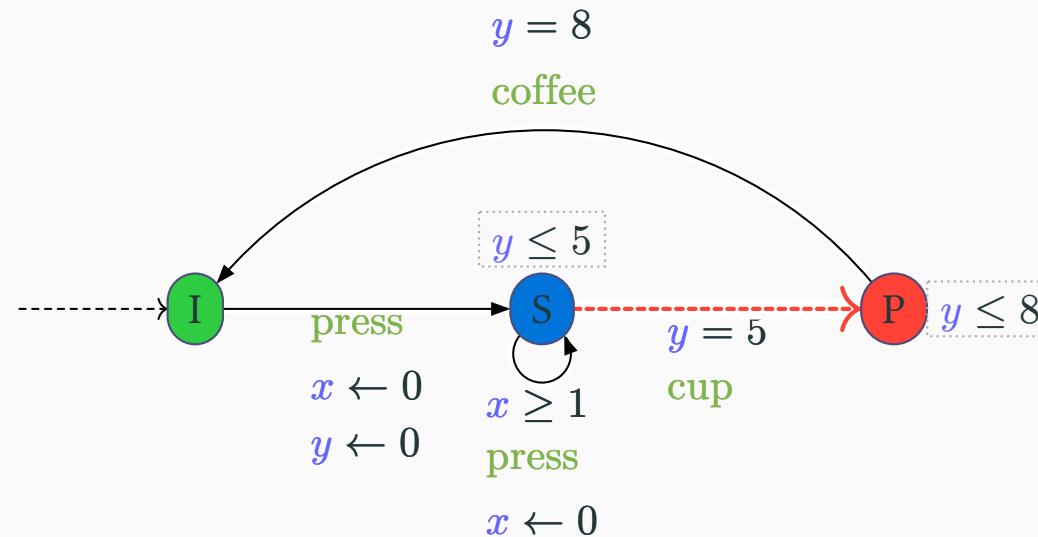
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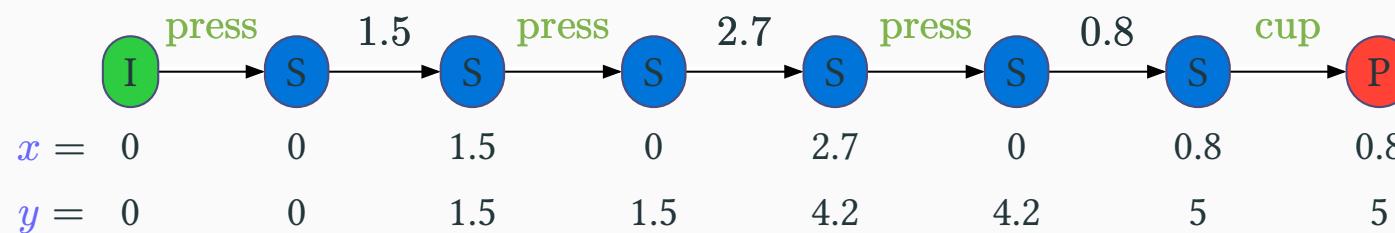
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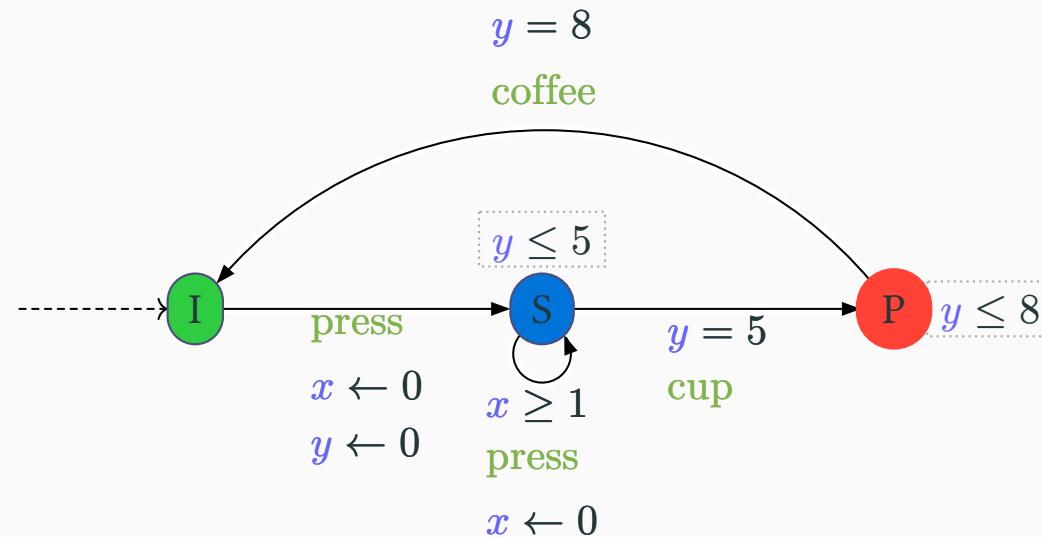
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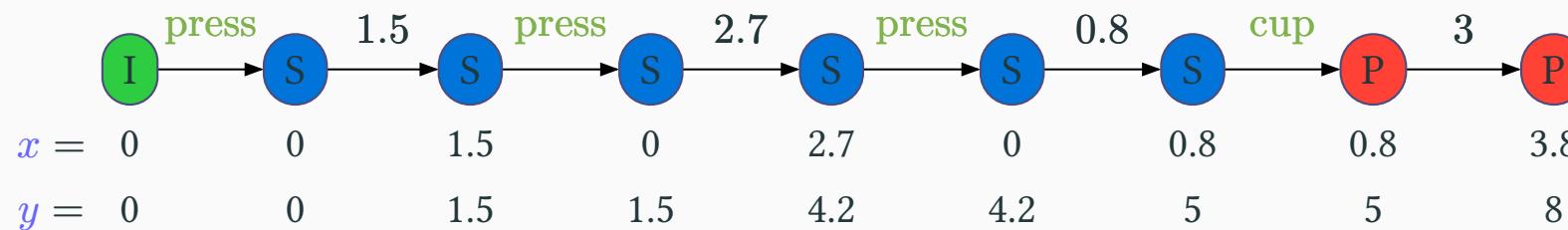
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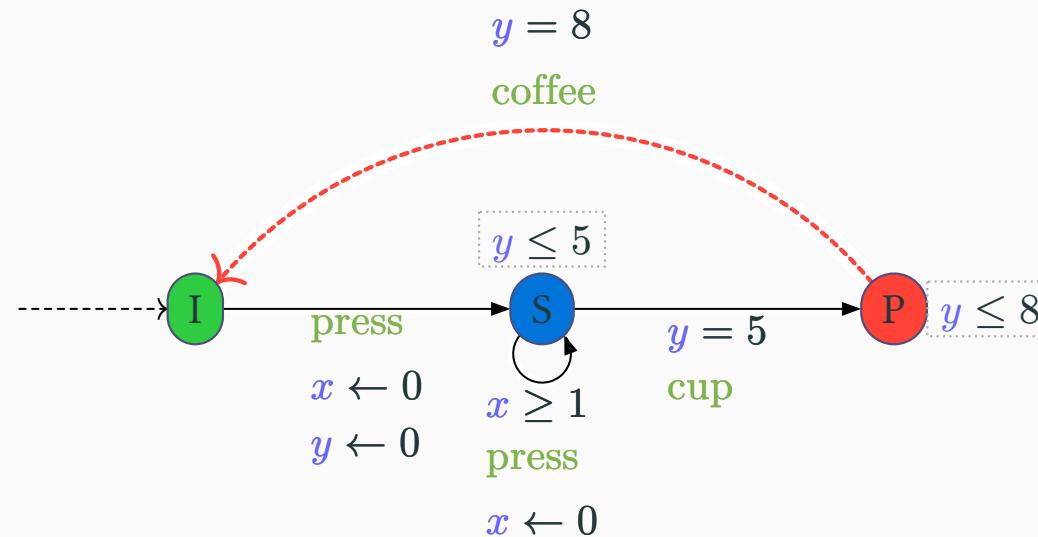
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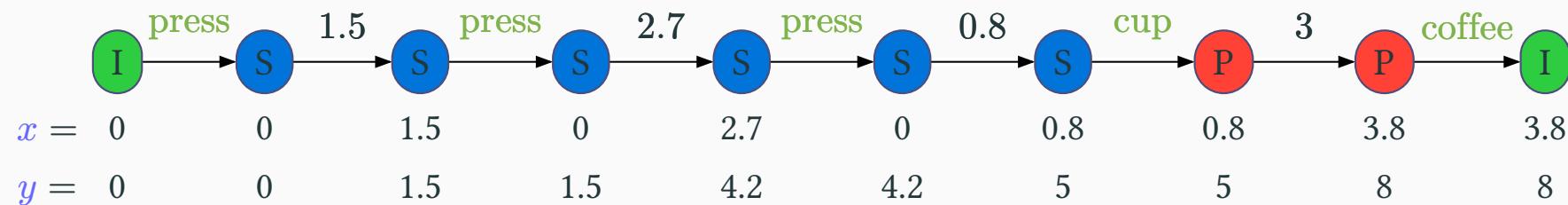
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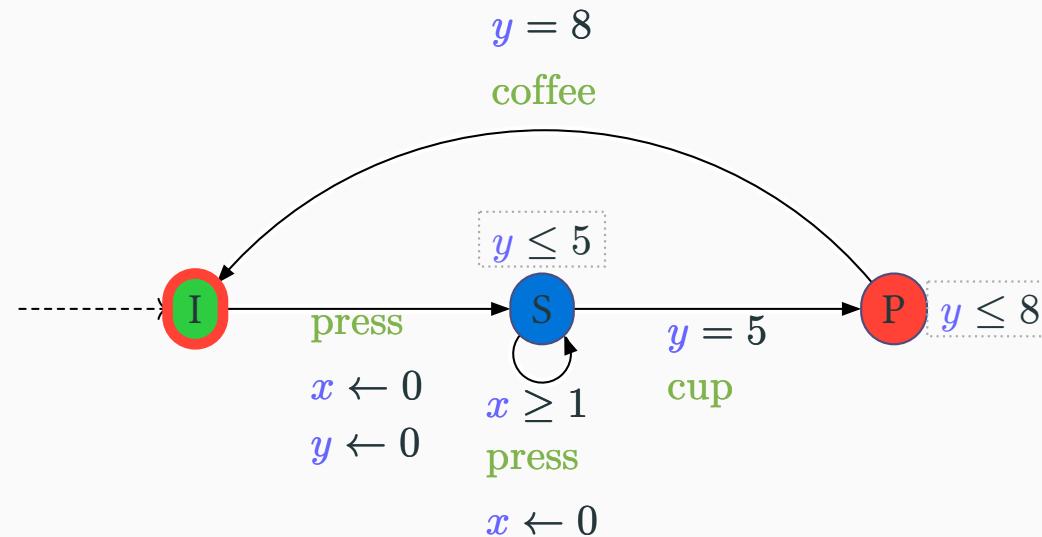
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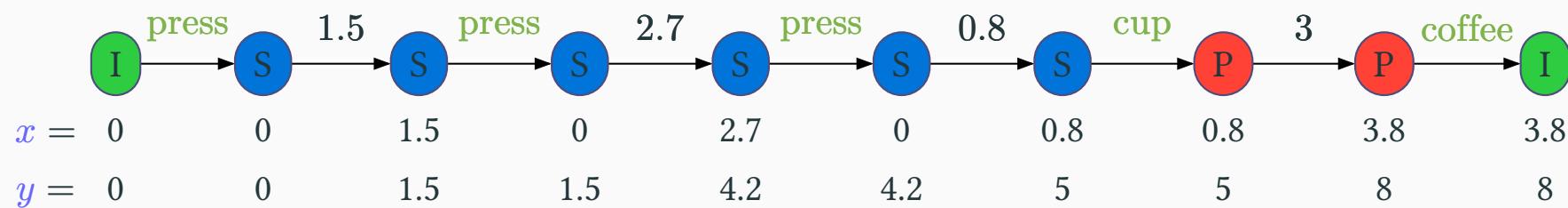
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Timed opacity

The attacker model

Attacker capabilities

- ▶ Has access to the model (white box)
- ▶ Can observe an execution



The attacker model

Attacker capabilities

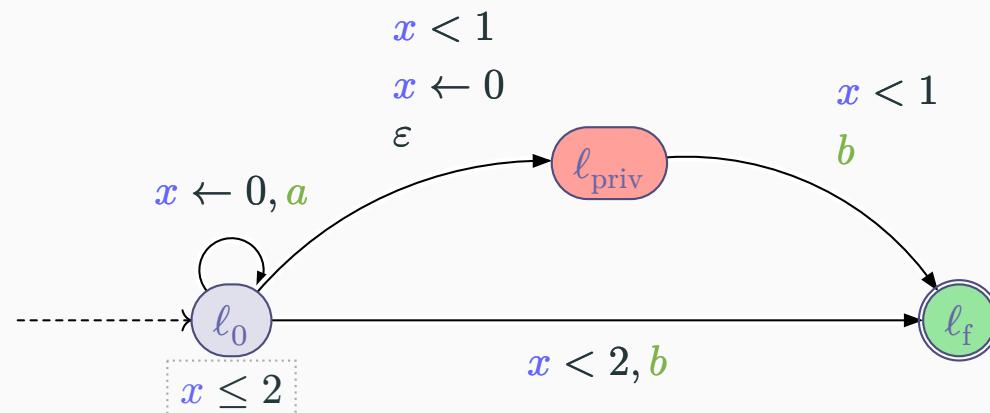
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Attacker goal

- ▶ Deduce secret information from these observations
→ *visit of a private location*

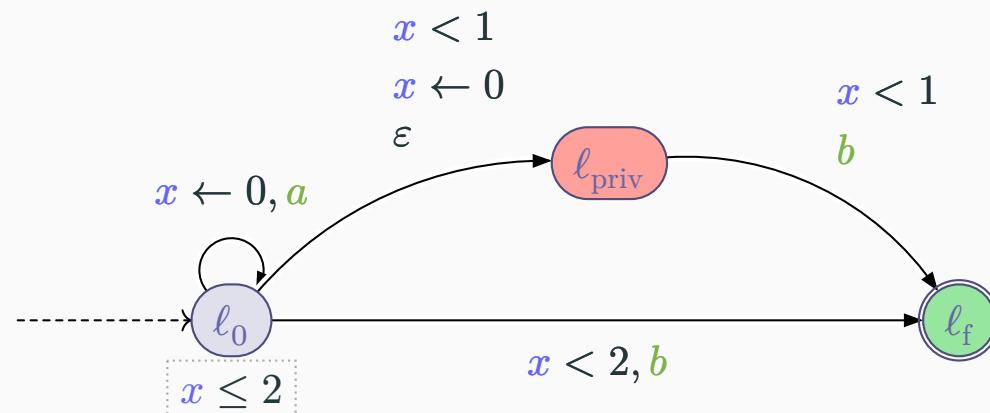
Attacker setting



Observed trace:
 $(a, 0.7)(b, 1.3)$

Question: Can the attacker infer if ℓ_{priv} has been visited?

Attacker setting

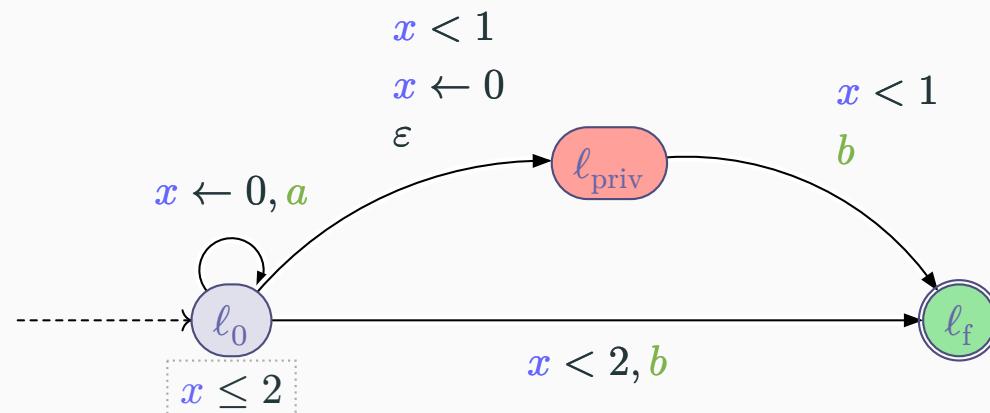


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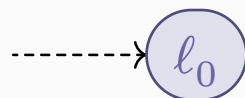
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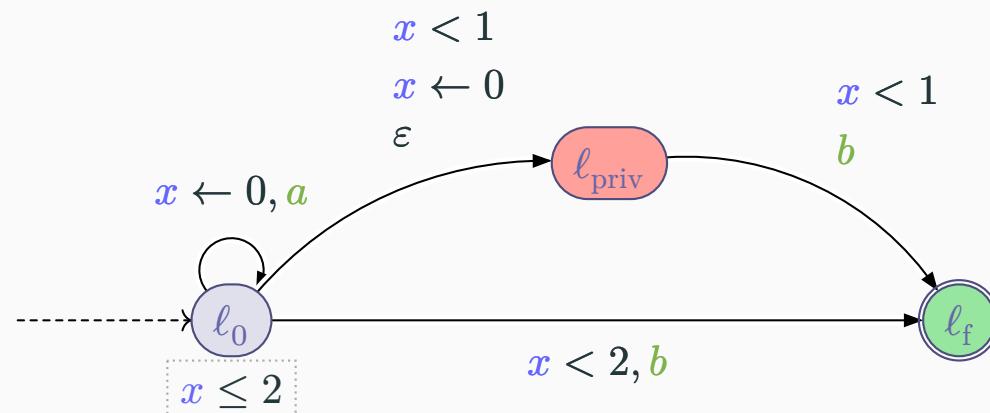
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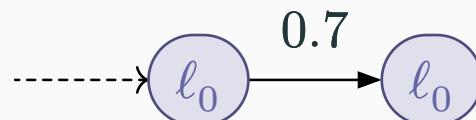
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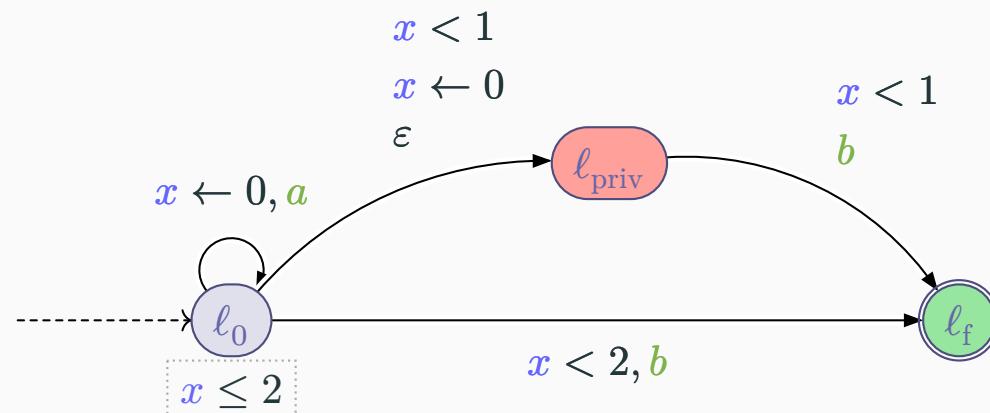
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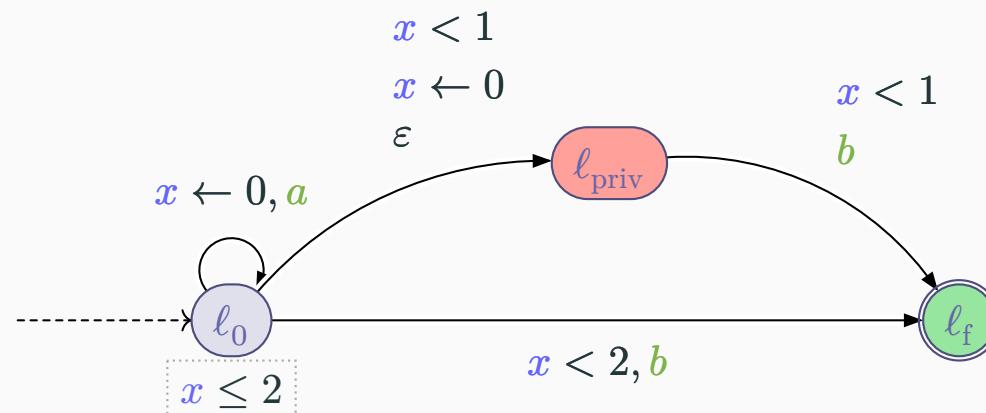
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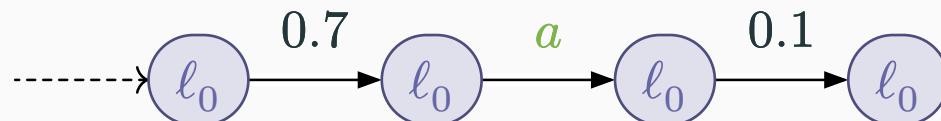
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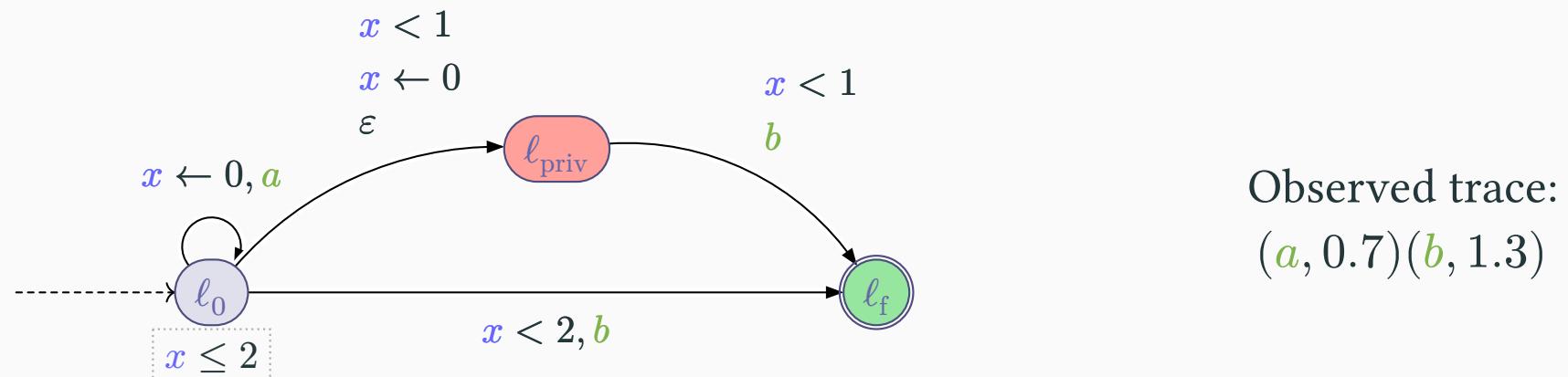
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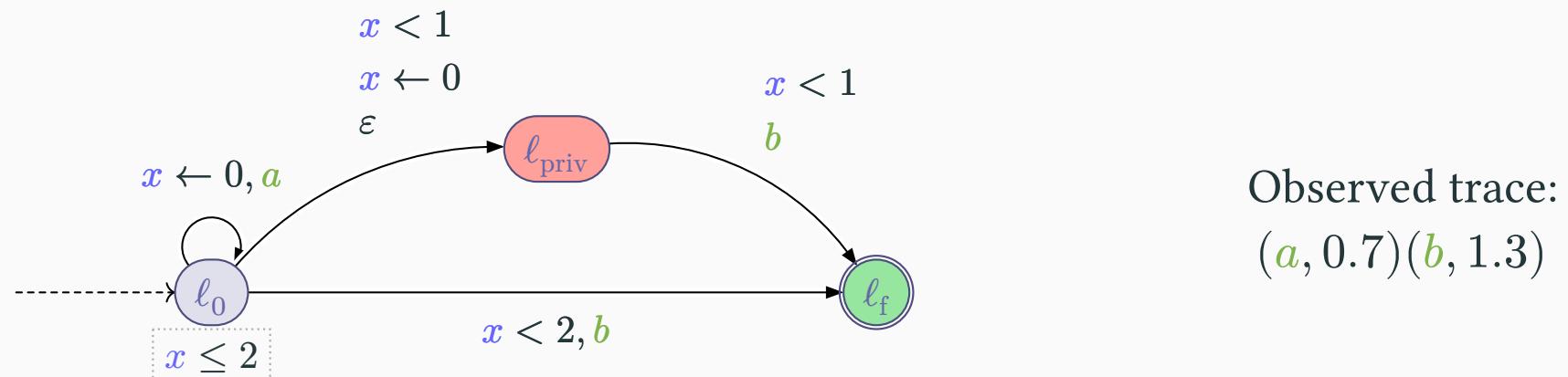


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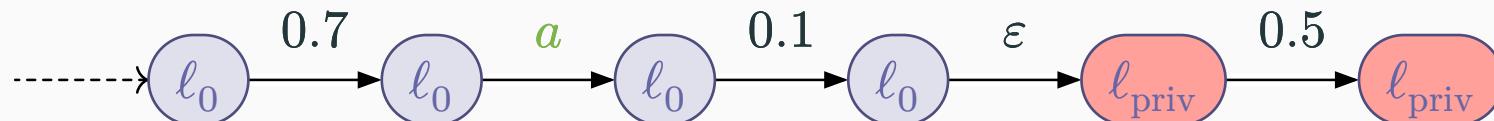


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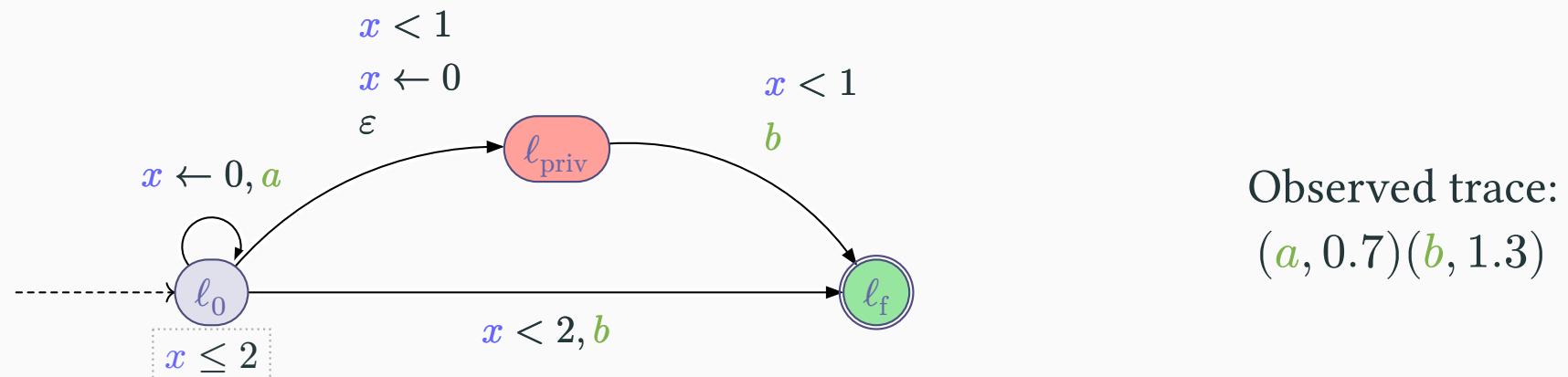


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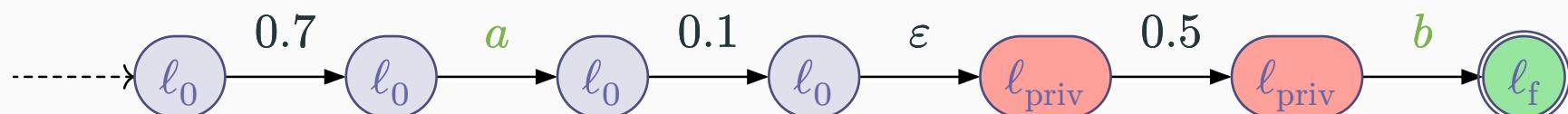


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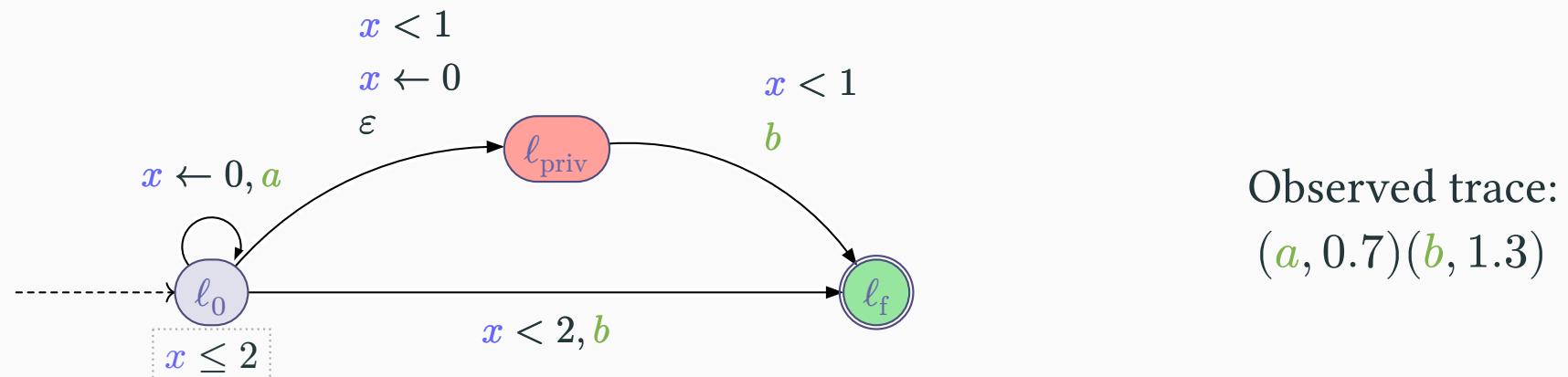


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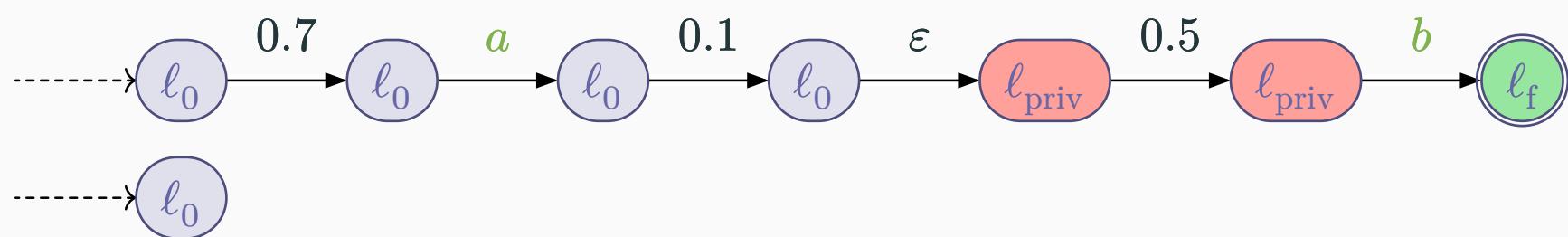


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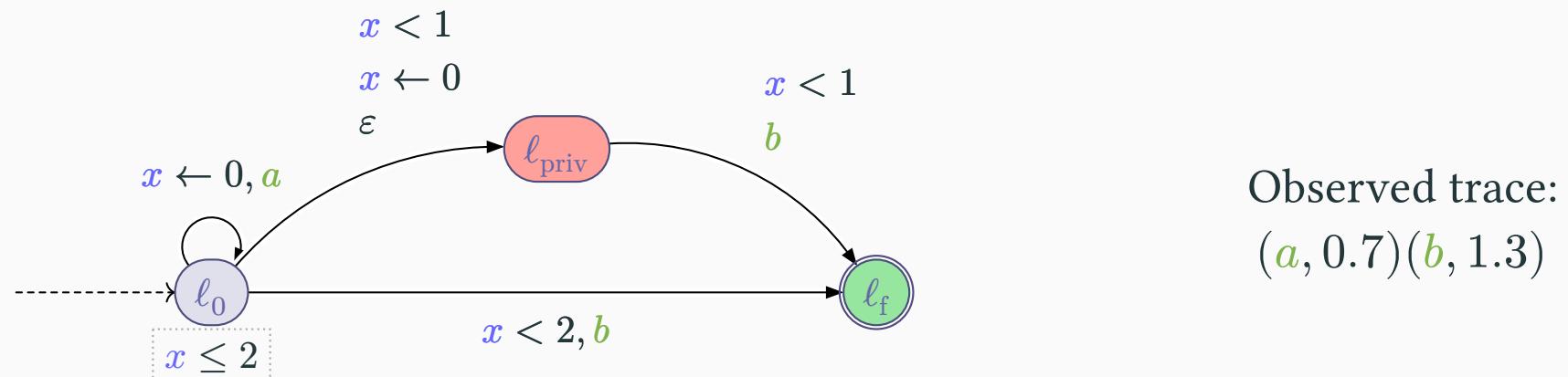


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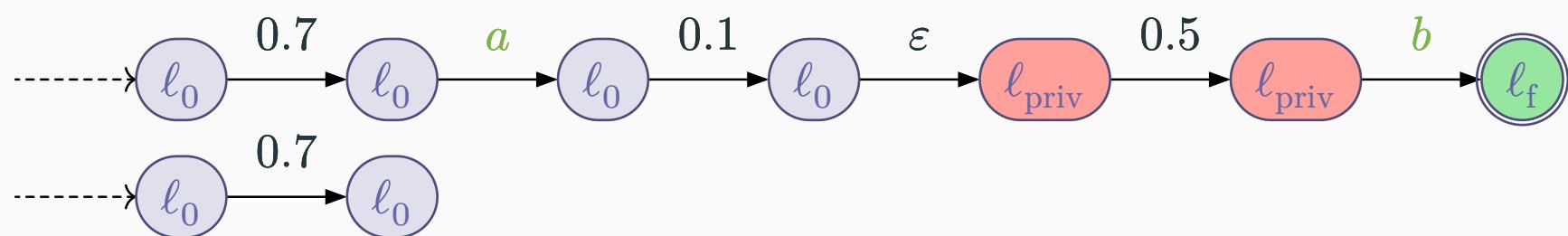


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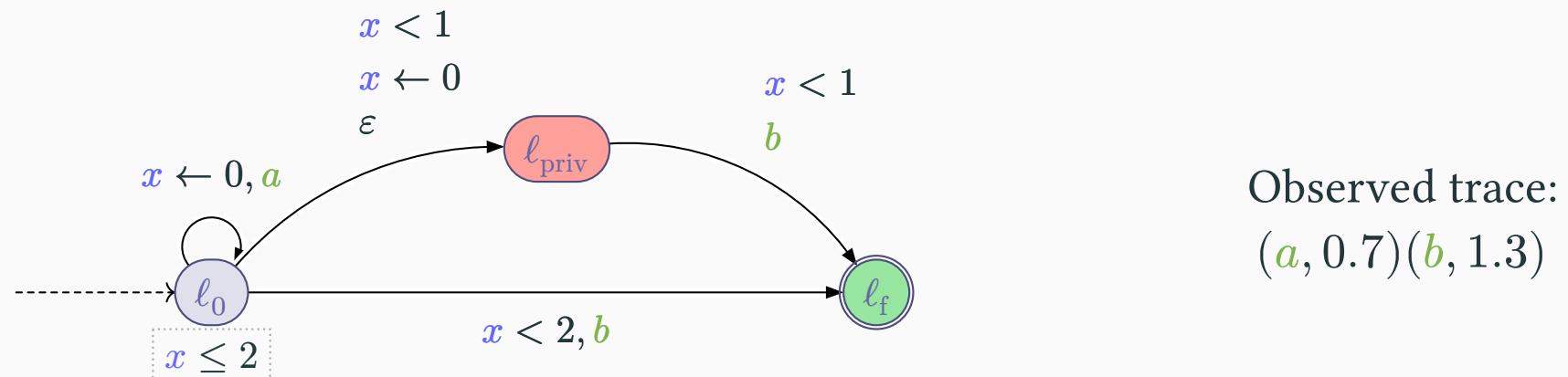


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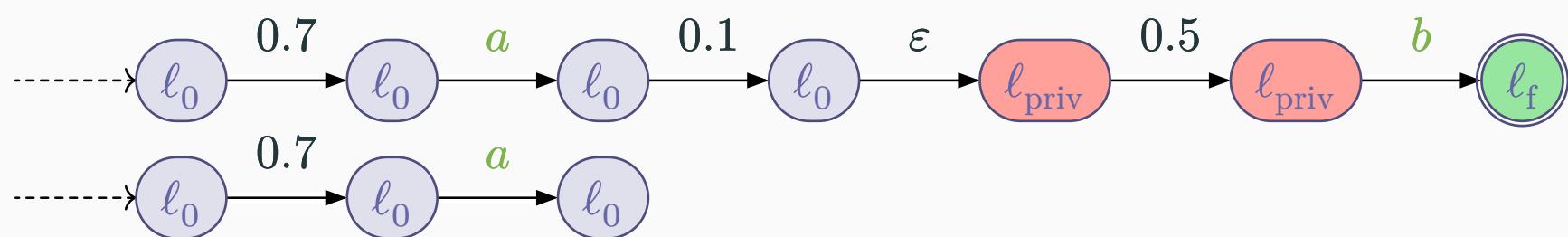


Attacker setting

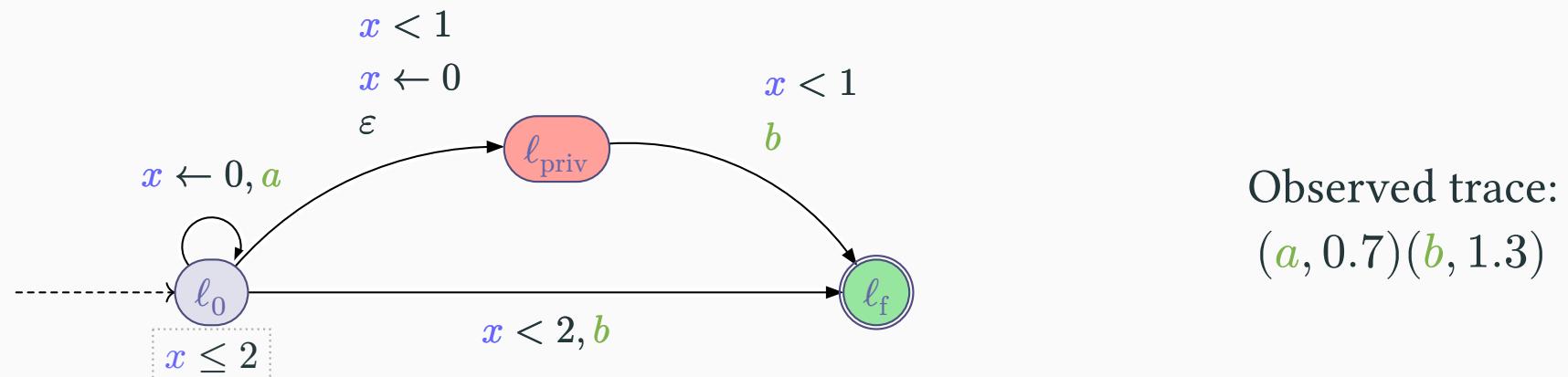


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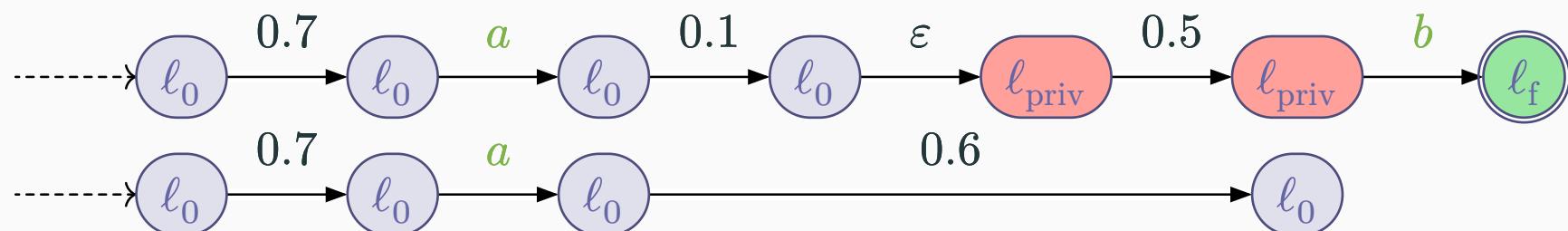


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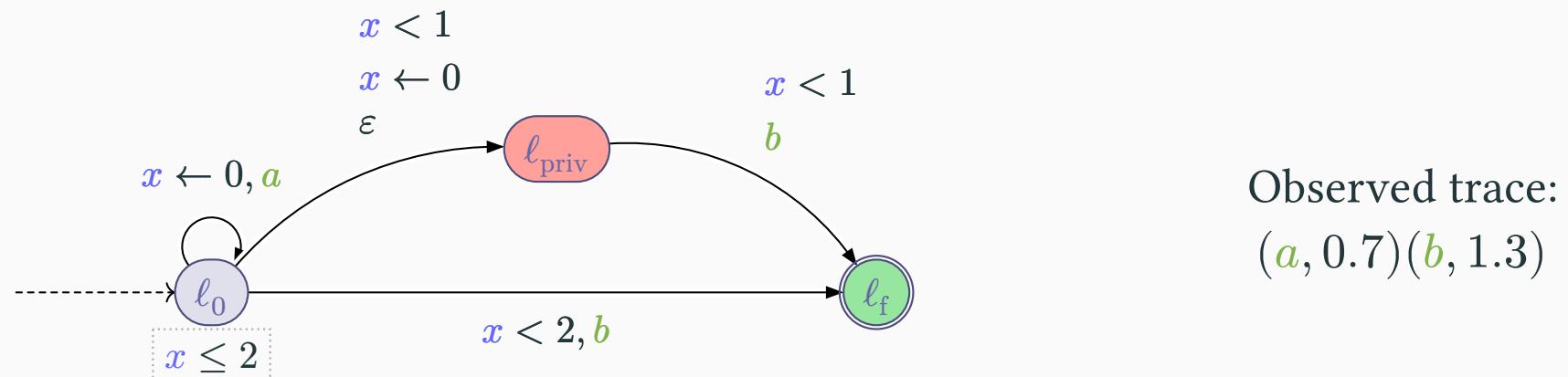


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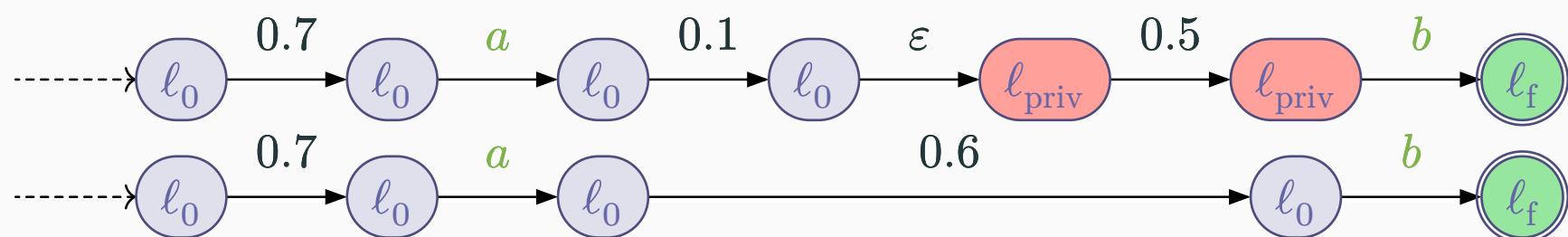


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Definition 1 (Opacity)

A TA is **opaque** iff all *observable* traces can be obtained **both**

- ▶ by runs visiting ℓ_{priv}
- ▶ by runs **not** visiting ℓ_{priv}



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Opacity decision problem

Is the given timed automaton opaque?

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Opacity decision problem

Is the given timed automaton opaque?

Franck Cassez, The Dark Side of Timed Opacity (2009)

→ **Opacity is undecidable for timed automata!**

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A TA is **opaque** iff all *observable* traces can be obtained **both**

- ▶ by runs visiting ℓ_{priv}
- ▶ by runs **not** visiting ℓ_{priv}

So... is it the end?

Opacity decision pr

Is the given timed automaton opaque?

Franck Cassez, The Dark Side of Timed Opacity (2009)

→ **Opacity is undecidable for timed automata!**

Solutions

Change the system → Subclasses of TA

- ▶ restriction on the number of actions
- ▶ restriction on the number of clocks
- ▶ discrete time

Proposed solutions

Change the system → Subclasses of TA

- ▶ restriction on the number of actions
- ▶ restriction on the number of clocks
- ▶ discrete time

Change the problem → Weaker attackers

- ▶ bounded number of observations
- ▶ limited observation

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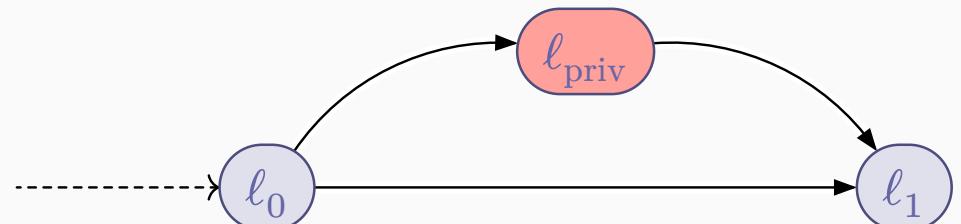
Change the problem → Weaker attackers

- ▶ bounded number of observations
- ▶ **limited observation**

Execution-time opacity

Hypothesis

- ▶ A start location and an end location
- ▶ A special private location ℓ_{priv}



Definition 1 (Execution-time opacity)

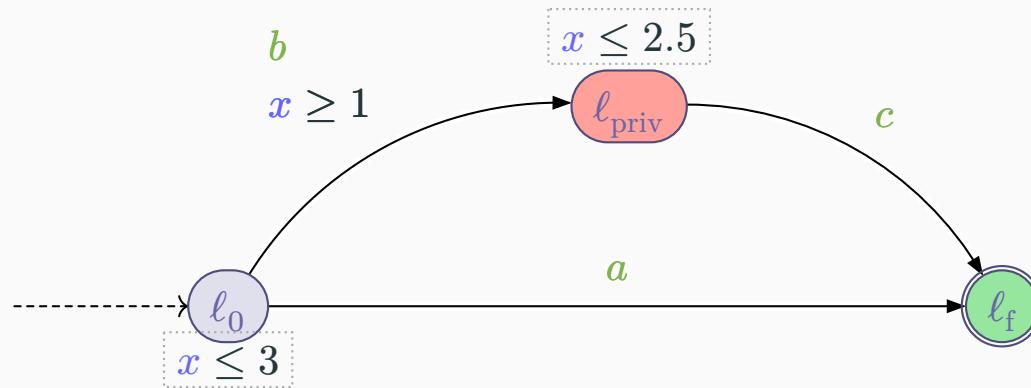
The system is **ET-opaque** for a duration d if there exist two runs of duration d

1. visiting ℓ_{priv}
2. one not visiting ℓ_{priv}



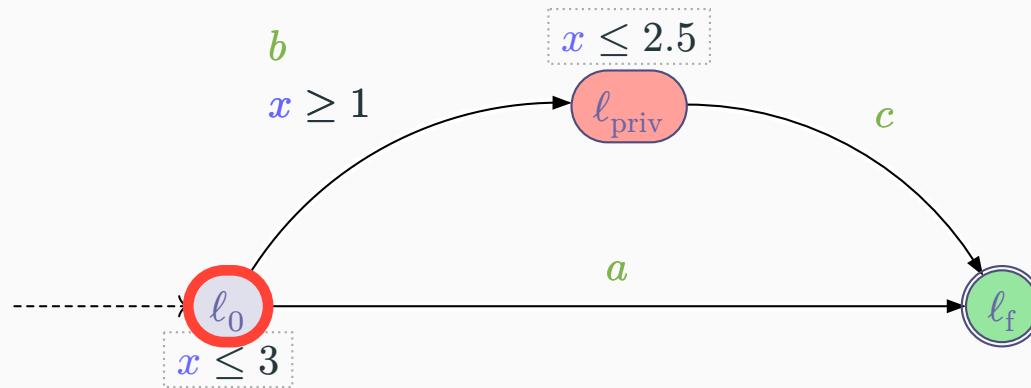
[And+22] Étienne André, Didier Lime, Dylan Marinho, and Jun Sun, “Guaranteeing Timed Opacity using Parametric Timed Model Checking,” *TOSEM*, 2022.

Example

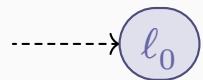


- There exist (at least) two runs of duration $d = 2$:

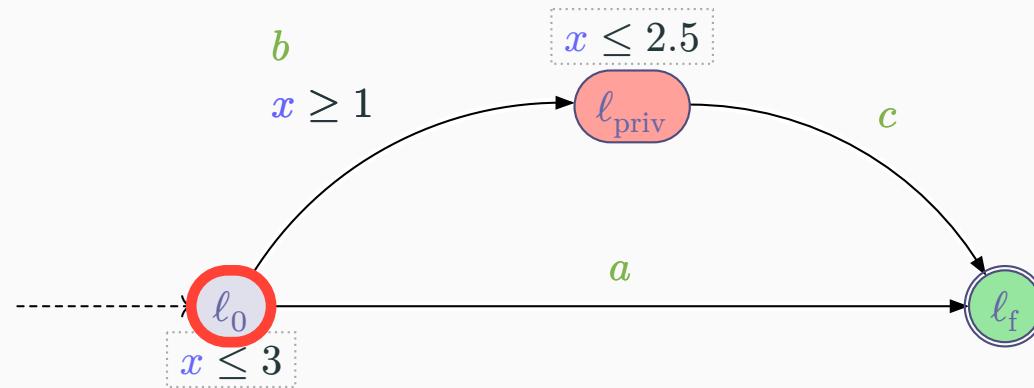
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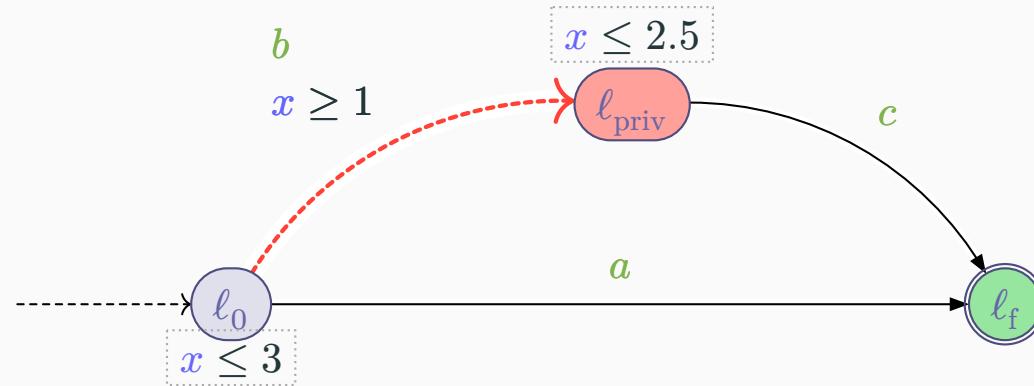
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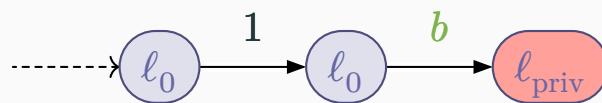
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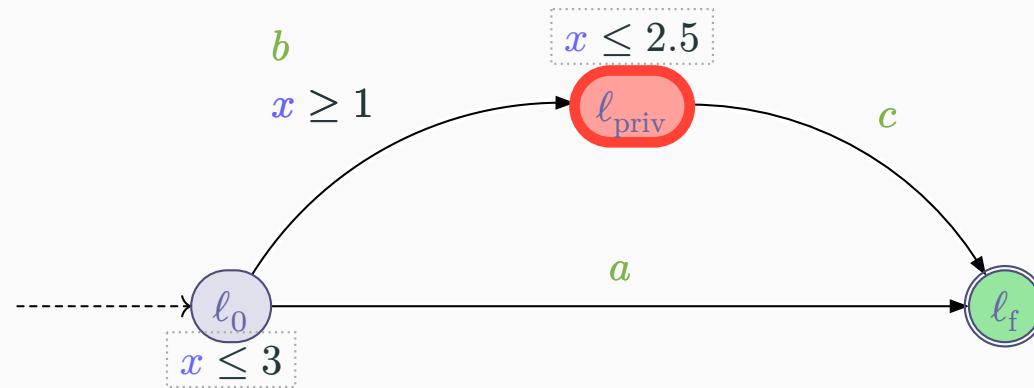
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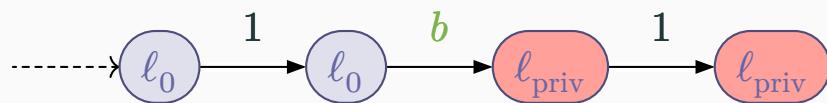
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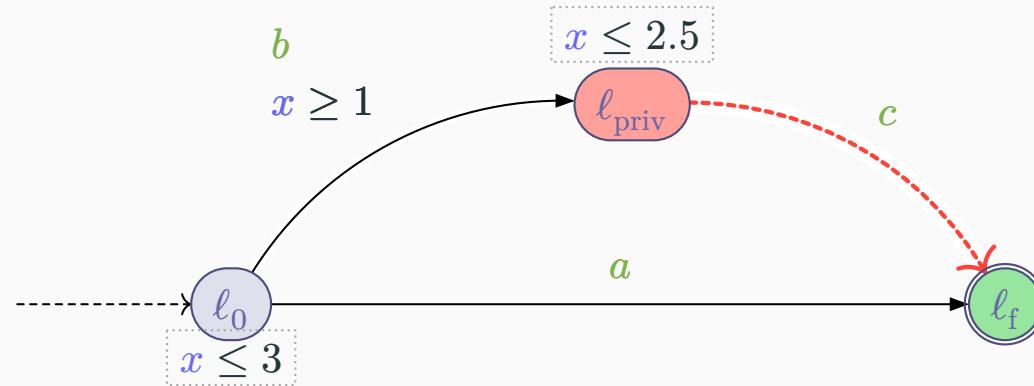
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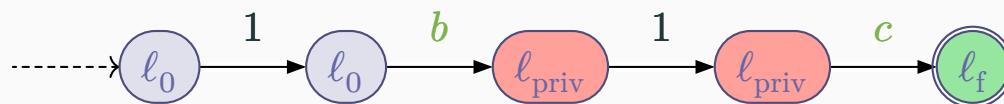
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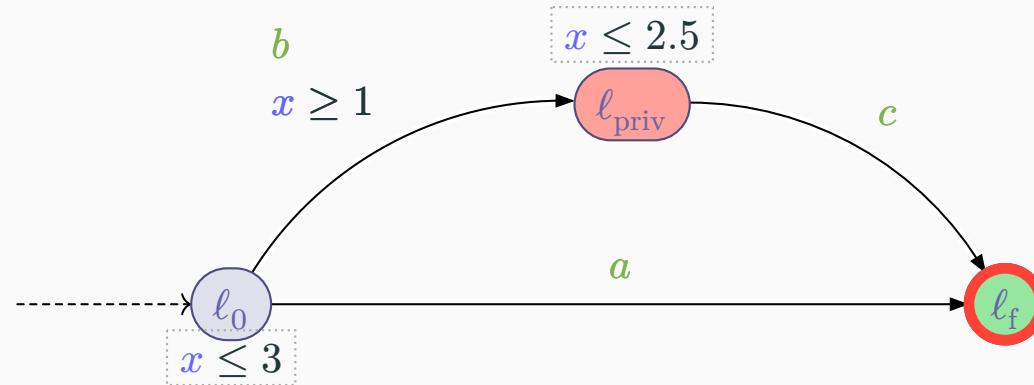
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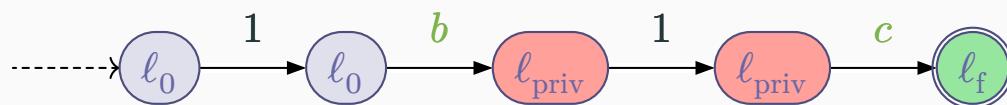
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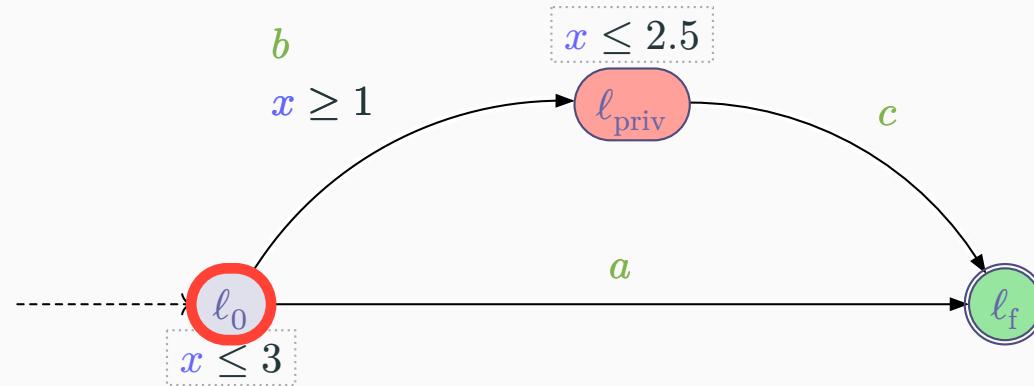
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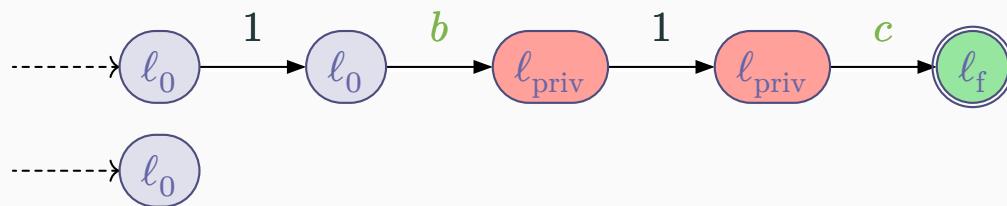
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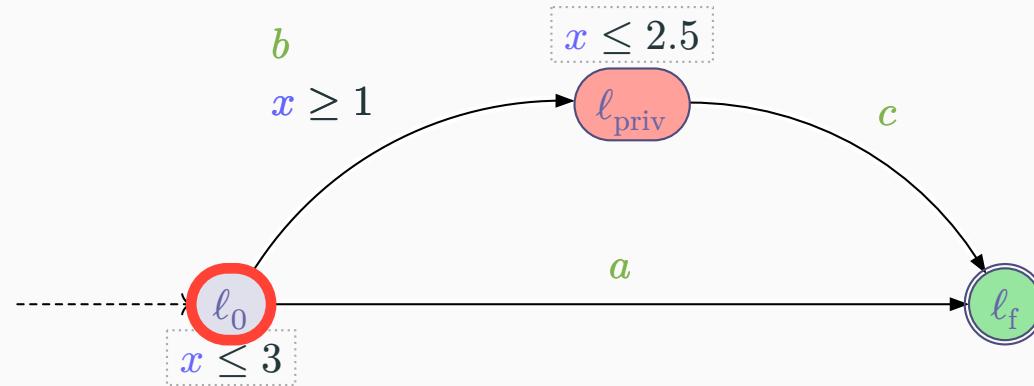
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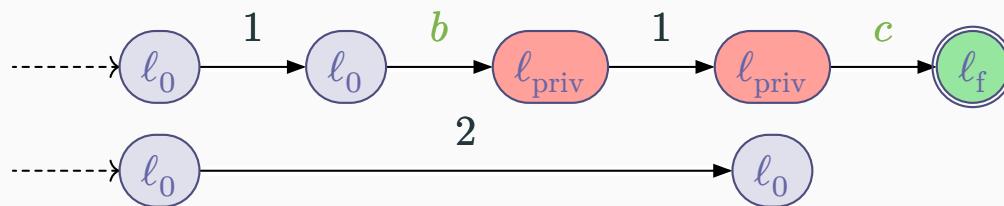
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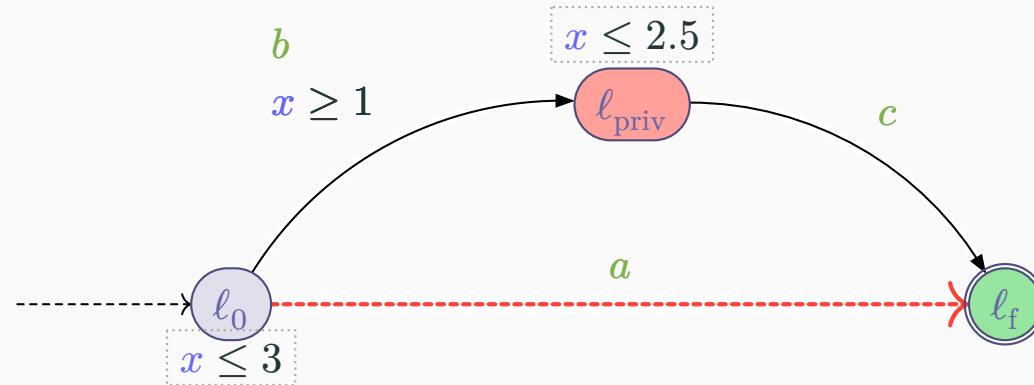
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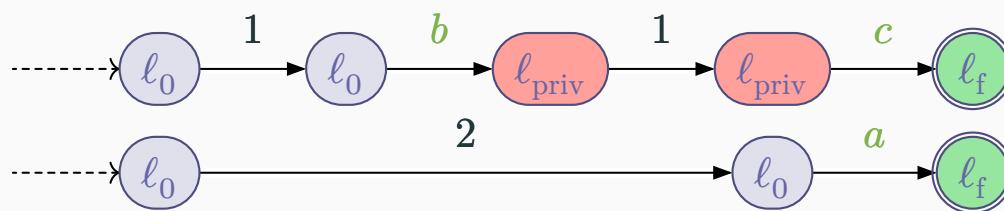
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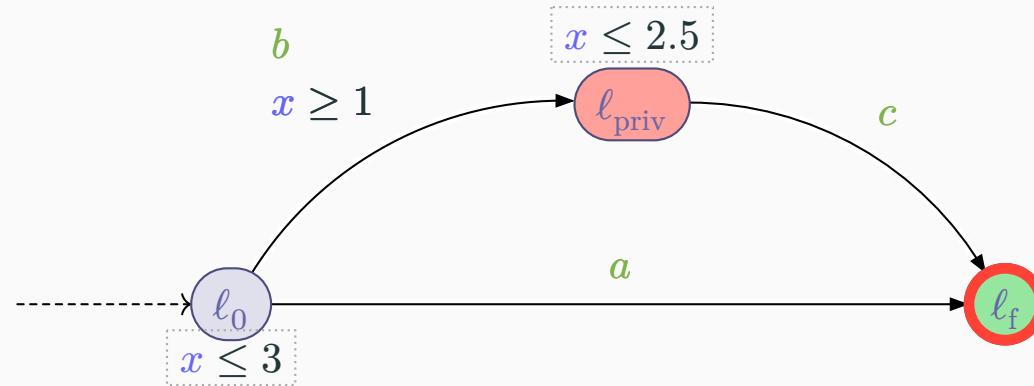
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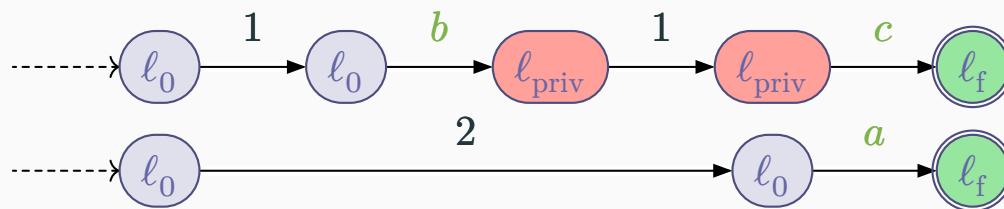
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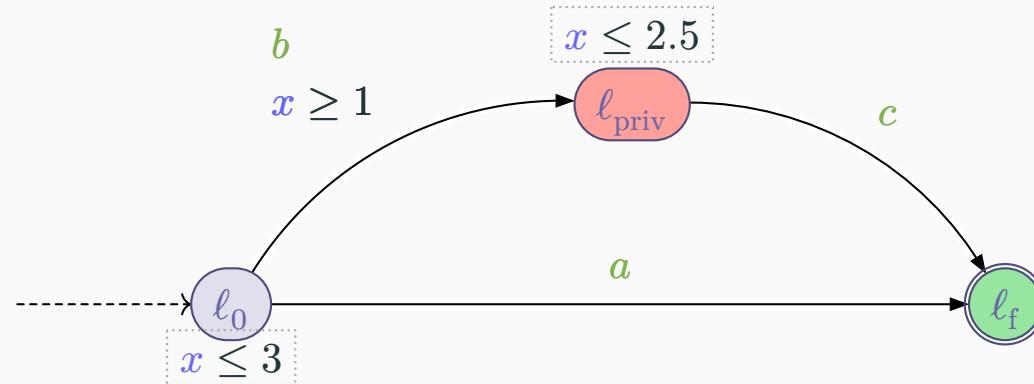
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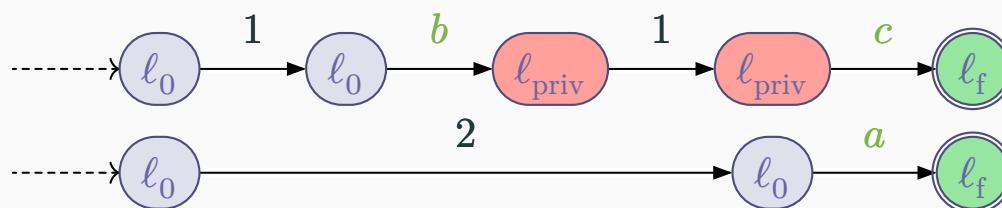
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Example

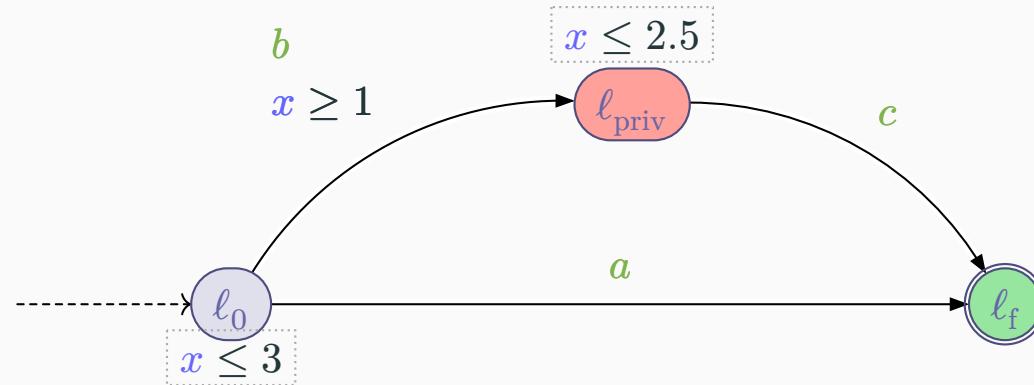


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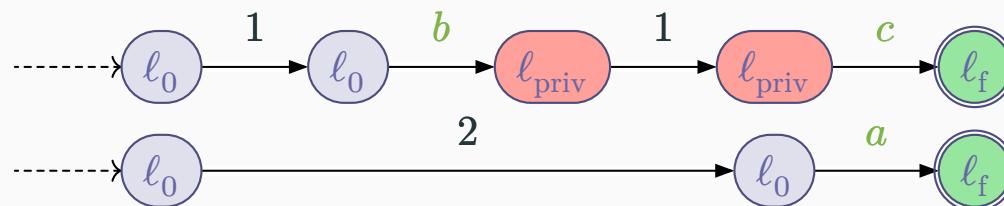


- ET-opaque for $d = 2$
- \exists -ET-opaque

Example



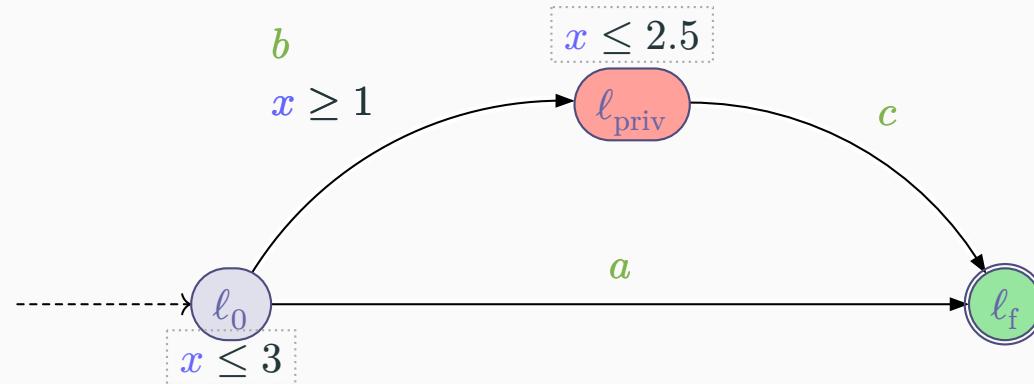
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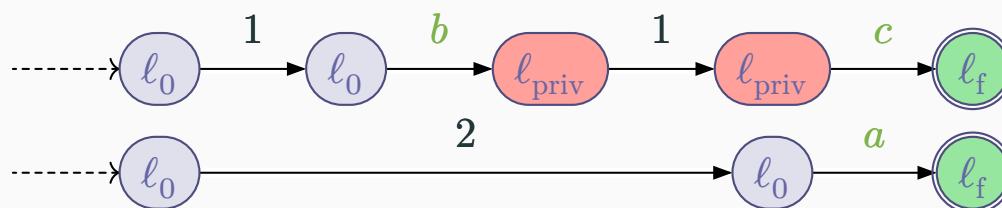
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- $D_{\ell_{\text{priv}}} = [1, 2.5] \neq D_{\neg \ell_{\text{priv}}} = [0, 3]$

Example



- There exist (at least) two runs of duration $d = 2$:



- ET-opaque for $d = 2$
- \exists -ET-opaque

- $D_{\ell_{\text{priv}}} = [1, 2.5] \neq D_{\neg \ell_{\text{priv}}} = [0, 3]$

- Not full-ET-opaque

ET-opacity decision problem

Is the given timed automaton ET-opaque?

[And+22] Étienne André, Didier Lime, Dylan Marinho, and Jun Sun, “Guaranteeing Timed Opacity using Parametric Timed Model Checking,” *TOSEM*, 2022.

ET-opacity decision problem

Is the given timed automaton ET-opaque?

→ **ET-opacity is decidable for timed automata!**

[And+22] Étienne André, Didier Lime, Dylan Marinho, and Jun Sun, “Guaranteeing Timed Opacity using Parametric Timed Model Checking,” *TOSEM*, 2022.

Analyzing timing behaviors of programs

Timing analysis of programs is **hard**: it depends not just on code, but also on **low-level details** of execution

Impact of hardware



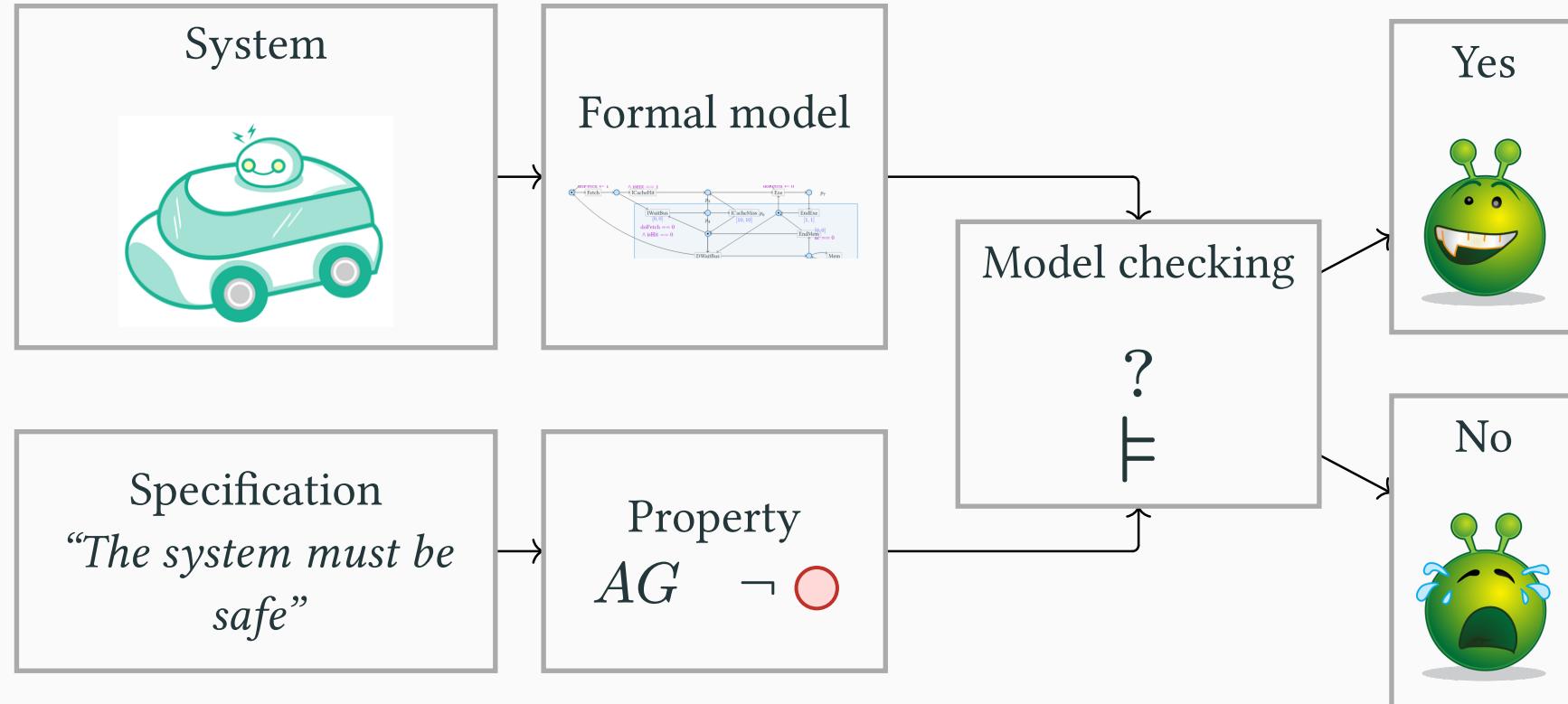
- ▶ ET is heavily influenced by the **micro-architecture**
 - ▶ Especially: pipelines, caches, memory hierarchy

Limitations of existing techniques

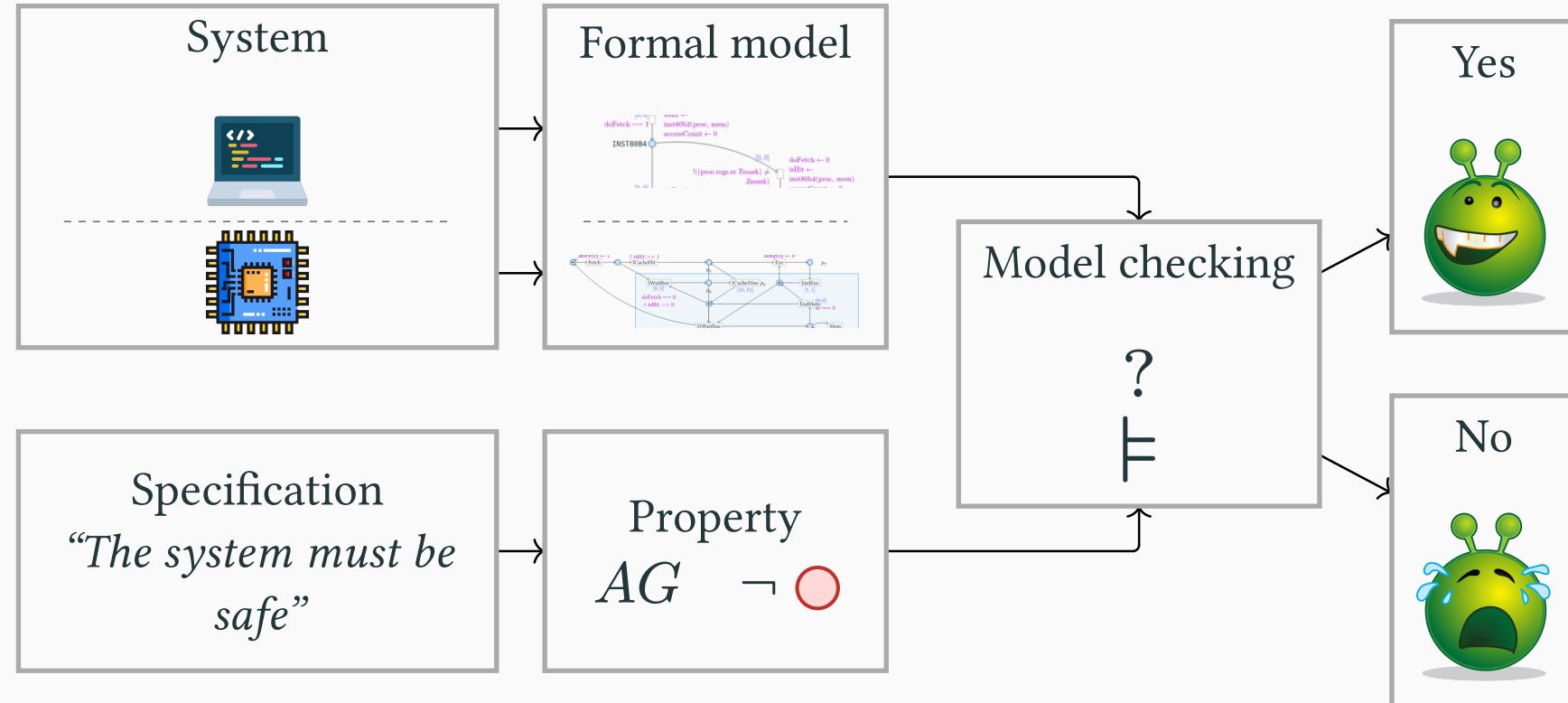


- ▶ Most abstract time away or focus on **coarse properties**
 - ▶ e.g., schedulability analysis, worst-case execution time (WCET)
- ▶ **Insufficient** for fine-grained timing behaviors
 - ▶ e.g., detecting or mitigating *timed side-channels*

Model checking

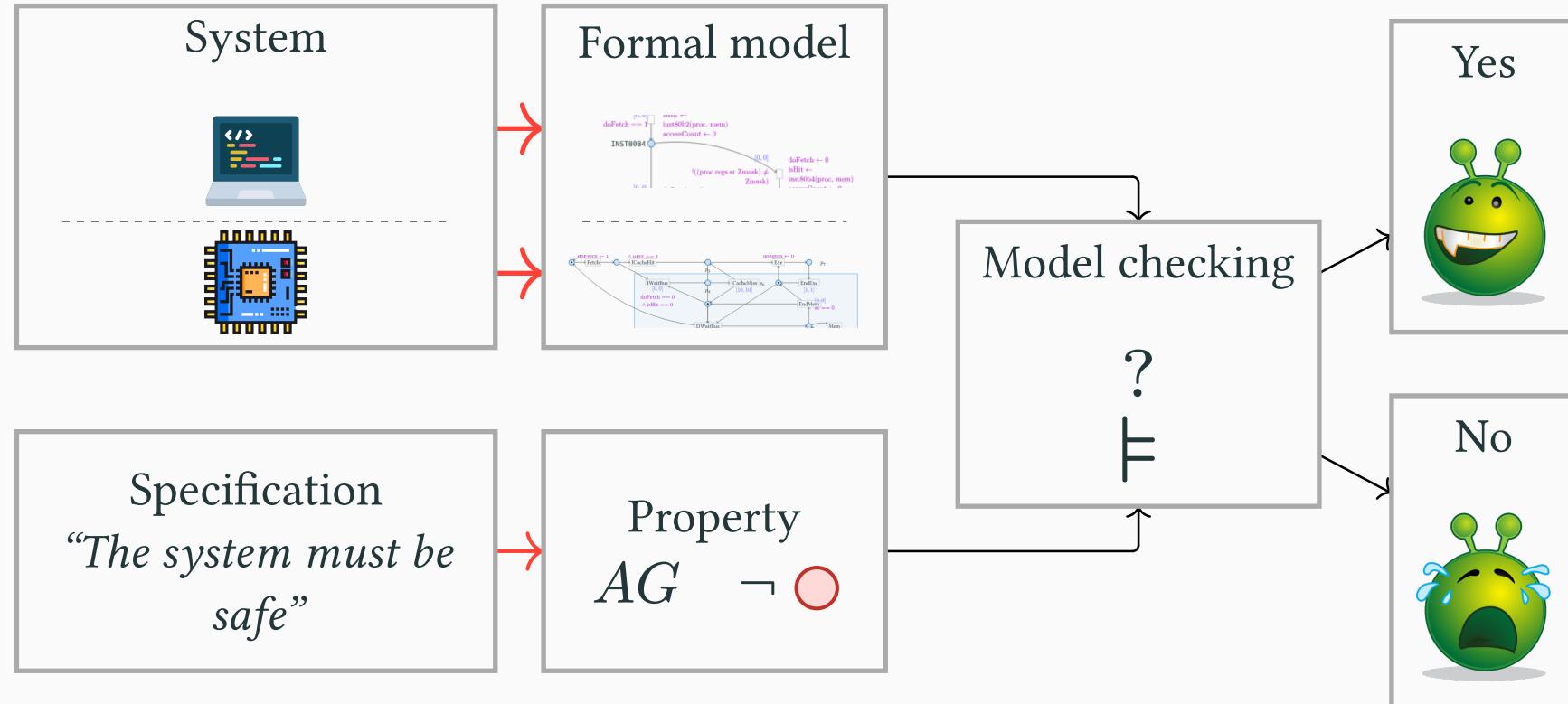


Model checking



Question: does the model of the system **satisfy** the property?

Model checking



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Our contributions in a nutshell

[And+25]

- ⚙️ A **modular** and **automated** approach to build formal models to analyze **timing behaviors**
 - *binary code with the hardware*

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Our contributions in a nutshell

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 A **modular** and **automated** approach to build formal models to analyze **timing behaviors**

- *binary code with the hardware*

 An **implementation**

- *targeting a realistic micro-architecture of a simple micro-controller*
- *producing **time Petri nets** models*

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 An **implementation**

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- *producing **time Petri nets** models*

 An application to **timing attacks** in **C programs** using the **Roméo** model checker

Modeling hardware

Our hardware



- ▶ Model of the **processor architecture**
 - ▶ *relatively simple micro-architecture similar to ARM Cortex M0+ core, with a 2-stage pipeline (Fetch and Execute)*
- ▶ Model of the **instruction set** architecture (ISA)
 - ▶ *ARMv6-M ISA*

Features

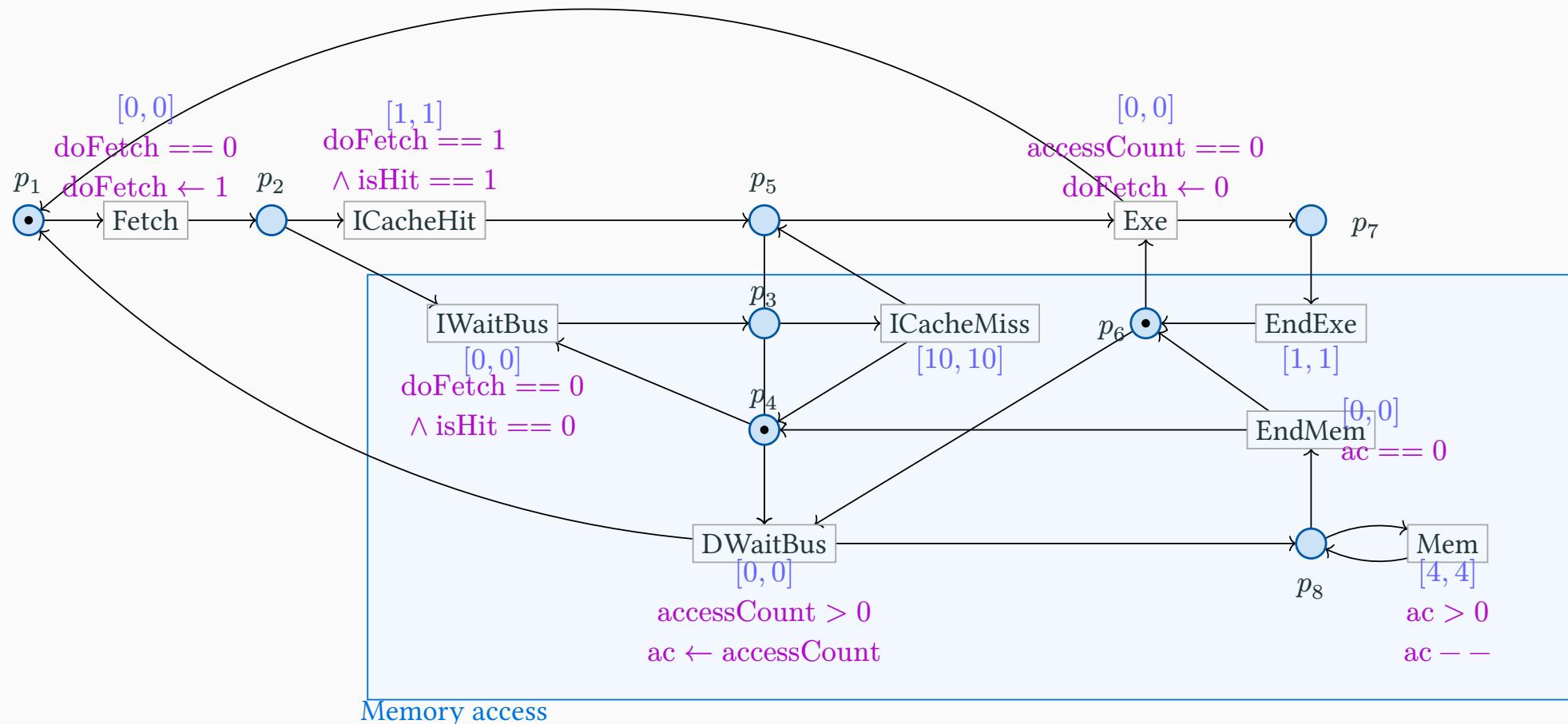


- ▶ Execution pipeline of the processor
- ▶ Unique memory space
 - ▶ *(instructions and data)*
- ▶ Bus between the processor and memory
- ▶ Direct-mapped **instruction cache**
 - ▶ *with 16 lines of 32 bytes*
 - ▶ *no actual instructions, but only information about their presence*
- ▶ **No data cache**

- ▶ Among the limitations: no switch/case, function pointers. . .

PTPN hardware model

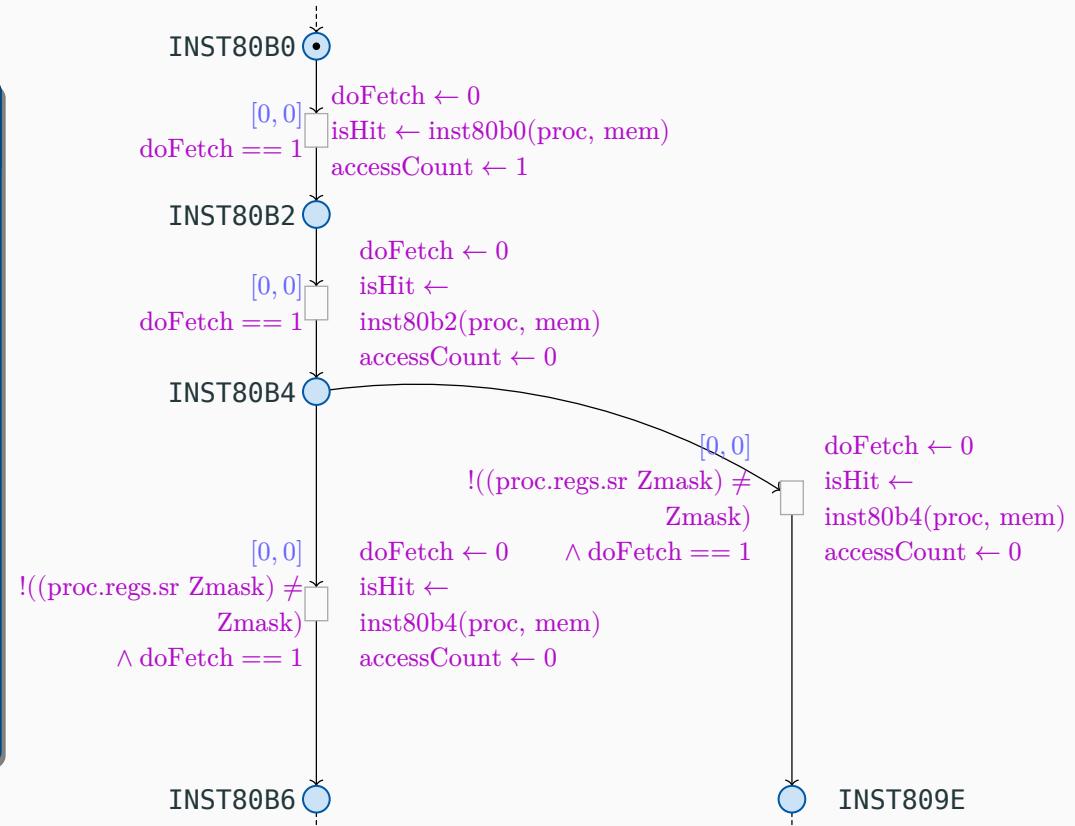
- doFetch, isHit and accessCount: variables used to synchronize with the software



Modeling programs

Software

- ▶ Captures the **binary code** of the program (*ARMv6-M*)
 - ▶ Firing a transition corresponds to executing the instruction
 - ▶ Pipeline fetch: **doFetch**
 - ▶ Memory access: **accessCount** and **isHit**
- ▶ Structurally identical to the **control flow graph**



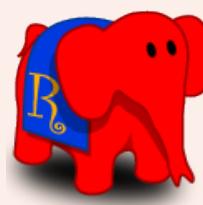
A fully automated translation

A fully automated translation



- ▶ Including the hardware and software models
- ▶ Written in and
- ▶ All the way from the source code to the PTPN model
- ▶ Entirely open source (github.com/DylanMarinho/codeToPN/)

Target model checker: ROMÉO [Lim+09]



- ▶ **Parametric timed model checker** supporting (extensions) of PTPNs
- ▶ Including **C-like code** to be executed during transitions

[Lim+09] Didier Lime, Olivier H. Roux, Charlotte Seidner, and Louis-Marie Traonouez, “Romeo: A Parametric Model-Checker for Petri Nets with Stopwatches,” in *TACAS 2009*, 2009.

Application to security properties

Timing attacks



- ▶ Attacker can **infer information** about the secret key by measuring the **execution time** of the program
 - ▶ *e.g., password checking program*

Execution-time opacity [And+23]



“Can the attacker deduce internal behavior by only observing the execution time?”

[And+23] Étienne André, Engel Lefaucheux, Didier Lime, Dylan Marinho, and Jun Sun, “Configuring Timing Parameters to Ensure Execution-Time Opacity in Timed Automata,” in *TiCSA@ETAPS 2023*, 2023.

Timing attacks



- ▶ Attacker can **infer information** about the secret key by measuring the **execution time** of the program
 - ▶ *e.g., password checking program*
- ▶ Use of **timing parameters**: to measure execution times

Execution-time opacity [And+23]



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Which of the following two programs is not secure?

Program 1

```
1 int main() {  
2     int i; int length = 10;  
3     char ca[11] = "patehenaff";  
4     char cb[11] = "pasta";  
5  
6     for (i = 0; i < length; i++){  
7         if (ca[i] != cb[i]) {  
8             return 0; // false  
9         }  
10    }  
11    return 1; // true  
12 }
```



Program 2

```
1 int main() {  
2     int i; int length = 10;  
3     char ca[11] = "patehenaff";  
4     char cb[11] = "pasta";  
5  
6     int result = 1; // true  
7  
8     for (i = 0; i < length; i++){  
9         result &= (ca[i] == cb[i]);  
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Unsecure

Program 2

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```



Unsecure - ET sensitive

- ▶ 758 for the secret password
- ▶ $\{362, 404, 446, 488, 530, 572, 614, 656, 698, 740\}$ for any other password

Secure - Constant ET: 876

Is this third program secure?

Program 3

```
1  int main () {  
2      int i ;  
3      int length = 10; // length of the strings  
4      char ca[11] = " patehenaff " ;  
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```



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- ▶ It seems so: very close to the former secure program
- ▶ But it is not due to the **instruction cache**
 - ▶ 876 for the secret password
 - ▶ $\{816, 822, 828, 834, 840, 846, 852, 858, 864, 870\}$ for any other password

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We can **reconfigure** the program, by **making it opaque**



- ▶ *adding 6 nop instructions at the end of one branch*
- ▶ *(see paper)*

Conclusion and perspectives

End-to-end approach on **binary code timing analysis**, subject to micro-architectural constraints



- ▶ automated production of **timed formal models** of both the program and the hardware architecture
- ▶ using (parametric) time Petri nets

Illustrative case-study: **detection of timing leaks** in  programs



- ▶ via parameter synthesis techniques using **Roméo**
- ▶ (manual) **reconfiguration** of the program to make it opaque



- ▶ Modeling and analysis of programs on **multicore** architectures
- ▶ Automatic modification of a program to make it **opaque**



- ▶ Handling **more complex attacks**
 - ▶ Fault-injection
 - ▶ Cache side-channels
 - ▶ *flush and reload, prime and probe*
 - ▶ Energy-based attacks



- ▶ Formal proof of our translation?

27 January 2026 | APR Seminar | Paris, France

Detecting Timing Leaks of Programs

using Parametric Timed Model Checking

Dylan Marinho

Sorbonne Université, CNRS UMR 7606, LIP6

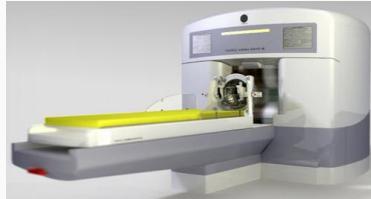
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- [Cas09] Franck Cassez, “The Dark Side of Timed Opacity,” in *ISA*, 2009.
- [And+22] Étienne André, Didier Lime, Dylan Marinho, and Jun Sun, “Guaranteeing Timed Opacity using Parametric Timed Model Checking,” *TOSEM*, 2022.
- [And+25] Étienne André *et al.*, “Verifying Timed Properties of Programs in IoT nodes using Parametric Time Petri Nets,” in *SAC 2025*, 2025.
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Additional information

Explanation of the pictures



- ▶ Therac-25 bug
- ▶ Computer bug, race condition
- ▶ Consequences: multiple fatalities



- ▶ Allusion to the MIM-104 Patriot Missile Failure (Iraq, 1991)
- ▶ 28 fatalities, hundreds of injured
- ▶ Computer bug: software error (clock drift)
- ▶ (Picture of an actual MIM-104 Patriot Missile, though not the one of 1991)

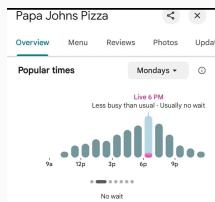


- ▶ Allusion to the sinking of the Sleipner A offshore platform (Norway, 1991)
- ▶ No fatalities
- ▶ Computer bug: inaccurate finite element analysis modeling
- ▶ (Picture actually from the Deepwater Horizon Offshore Drilling Platform)

Explanation of the pictures



- ▶ Ariane flight V88 (France, 1996)
- ▶ Computer bug (notably integer overflow)
- ▶ Consequences: US\$370 million



- ▶ USA, June 2025
- ▶ Empty bars during Iran's riposte against US military bases.

(Dr. Dominic Ng)



- ▶ USA, 24 June 2025
- ▶ After the Israel-Iran ceasefire

(Dr. Dominic Ng)

Explanation of the pictures



- ▶ Prefecture de Police, Paris (France, 17th July 2024 at 10:10 PM)
- ▶ Delivers in front of the Prefecture de Police, Paris
- ▶ The day before closing the center of Paris to prepare the 2024 Olympic Games



- ▶ Paris Metro map, Madeleine station (Paris, France)

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- ▶ Title : Explosion of first Ariane 5 flight, June 4, 1996
- ▶ Author : ESA
- ▶ Source : https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Images/2009/09/Explosion_of_first_Ariane_5_flight_
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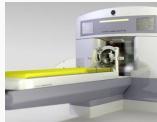


- ▶ Title : Deepwater Horizon Offshore Drilling Platform on Fire
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- ▶ Title : Therac-25
- ▶ Author : ?
- ▶ Source : <https://arquivonuclear.blogspot.com/2011/03/therac-25.html>
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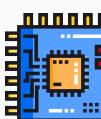
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