

Hardware (IP) Security and Trust

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Introduction

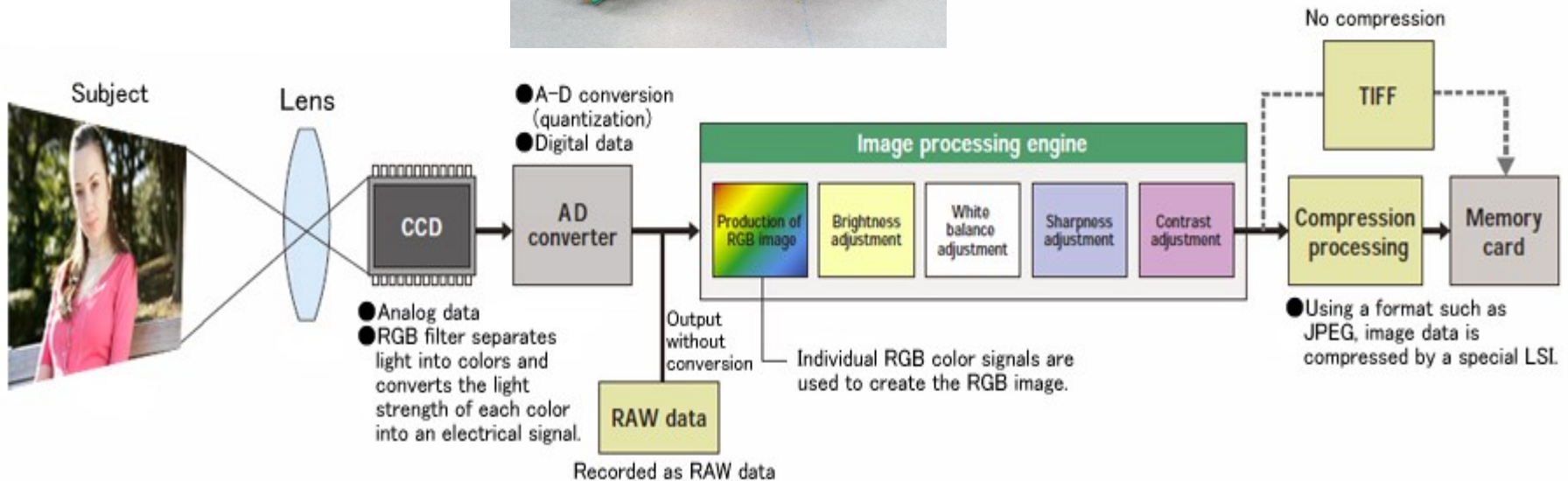
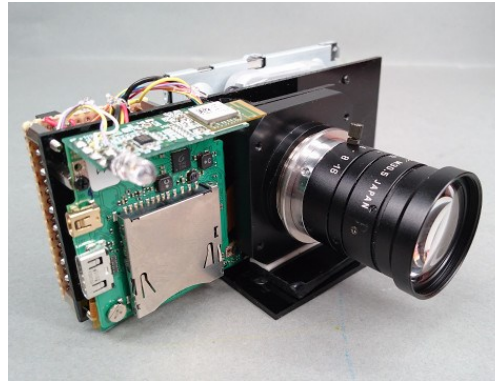
- Hardware Security and Intellectual Property (IP) Core protection is an emerging area of research for semiconductor community that focusses on protecting designs against standard threats such as reverse engineering, counterfeit, forgery, malicious hardware modification etc.
- Hardware security is broadly classified into two types: (a) authentication based approaches (b) obfuscation based approaches.
- The second type of hardware security approach i.e. obfuscation can again be further sub-divided into two types: (i) structural obfuscation (ii) functional obfuscation.
- Structural obfuscation transforms a design into one that is functionally equivalent to the original but is significantly more difficult to reverse engineer (RE), while the second one is active protection type that locks the design through a secret key.

Anirban Sengupta, Saraju P. Mohanty "IP Core Protection and Hardware-Assisted Security for Consumer Electronics", **The Institute of Engineering and Technology (IET)**, 2019, Book ISBN: 978-1-78561-799-7, e-ISBN: 978-1-78561-800-0

Anirban Sengupta, Mahendra Rathor "Protecting DSP Kernels using Robust Hologram based Obfuscation", **IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics**, 2019

Example of Consumer Electronics Device : Digital Camera

- ✓ Simply converting an analog image that is captured by the CCD into digital data does not create a digital image.
- ✓ Only after the image processing engine and CODEC engine performs a variety of calculations on a huge amount of digital image data can we see a completed color/grayscale image.



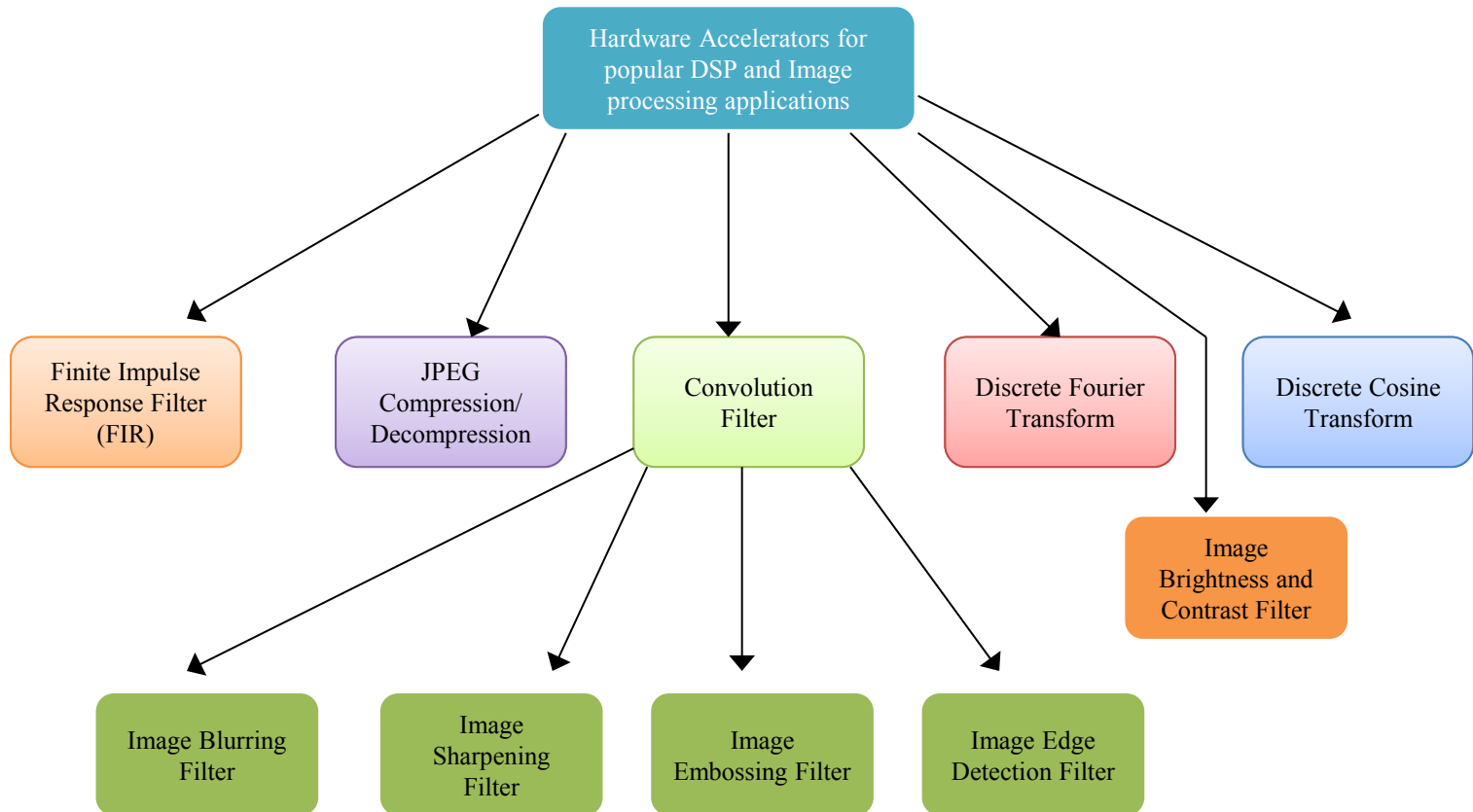
Complex JPEG codec



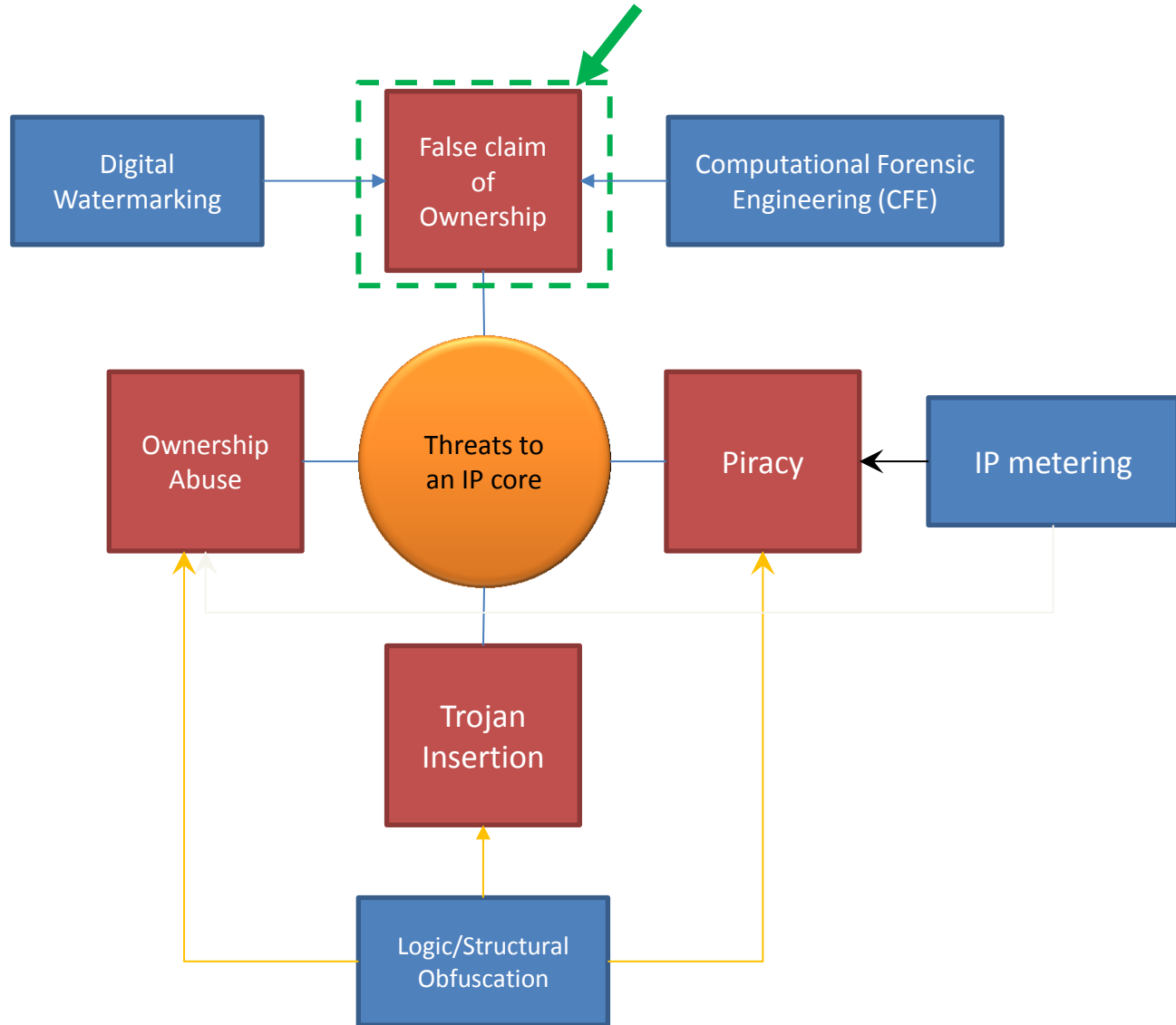
Anirban Sengupta, Dipanjan Roy, Saraju P Mohanty, Peter Corcoran "Low-Cost Obfuscated JPEG CODEC IP Core for Secure CE Hardware", **IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics**, Volume: 64, Issue:3, August 2018, pp:365-374.

Anirban Sengupta "[Frontiers in Securing IP Cores - Forensic detective control and obfuscation techniques](#)", The Institute of Engineering and Technology (IET), 2020, ISBN-10: 1-83953-031-6, ISBN-13: 978-1-83953-031-9

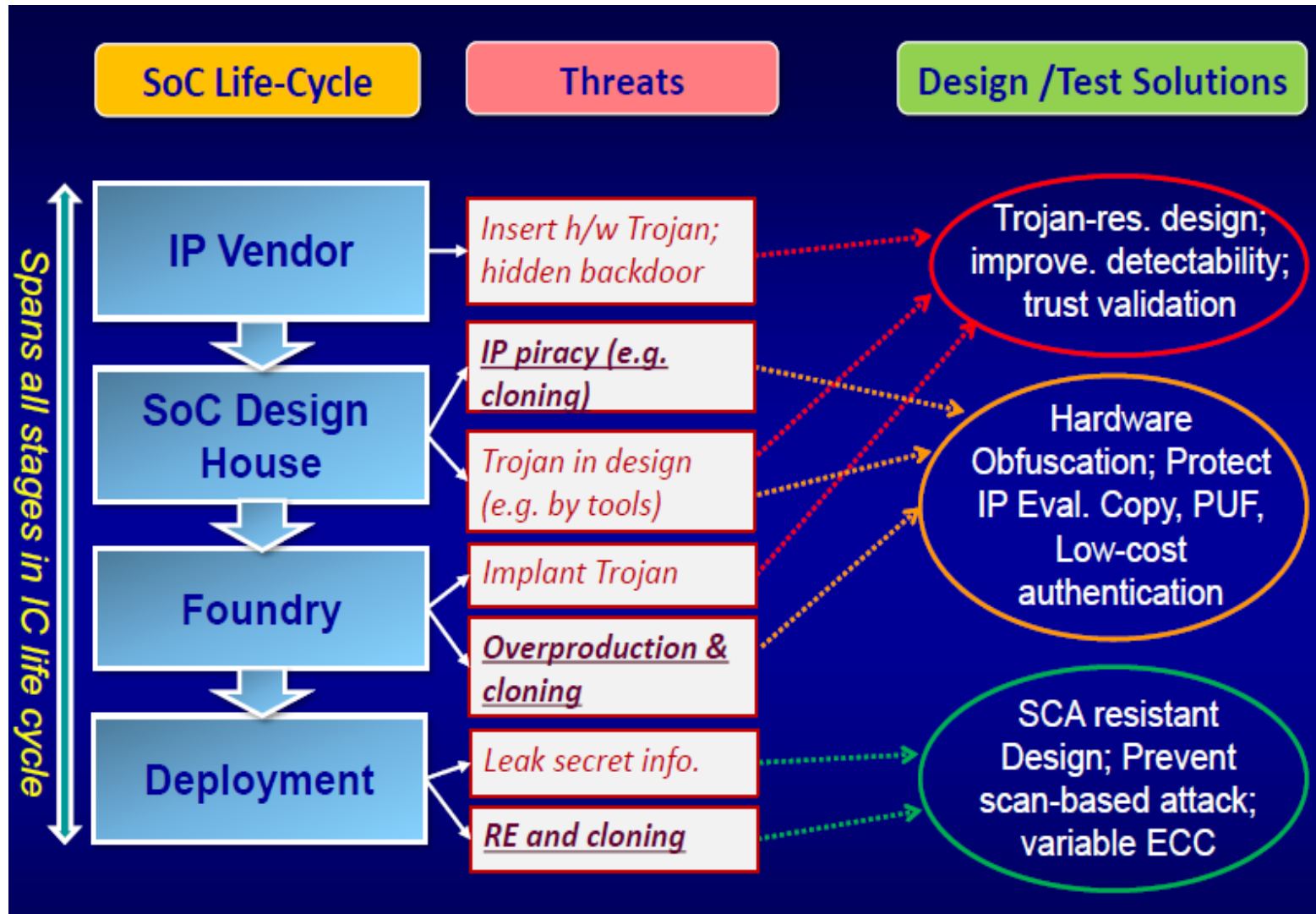
Hardware accelerators for popular DSP and image processing applications



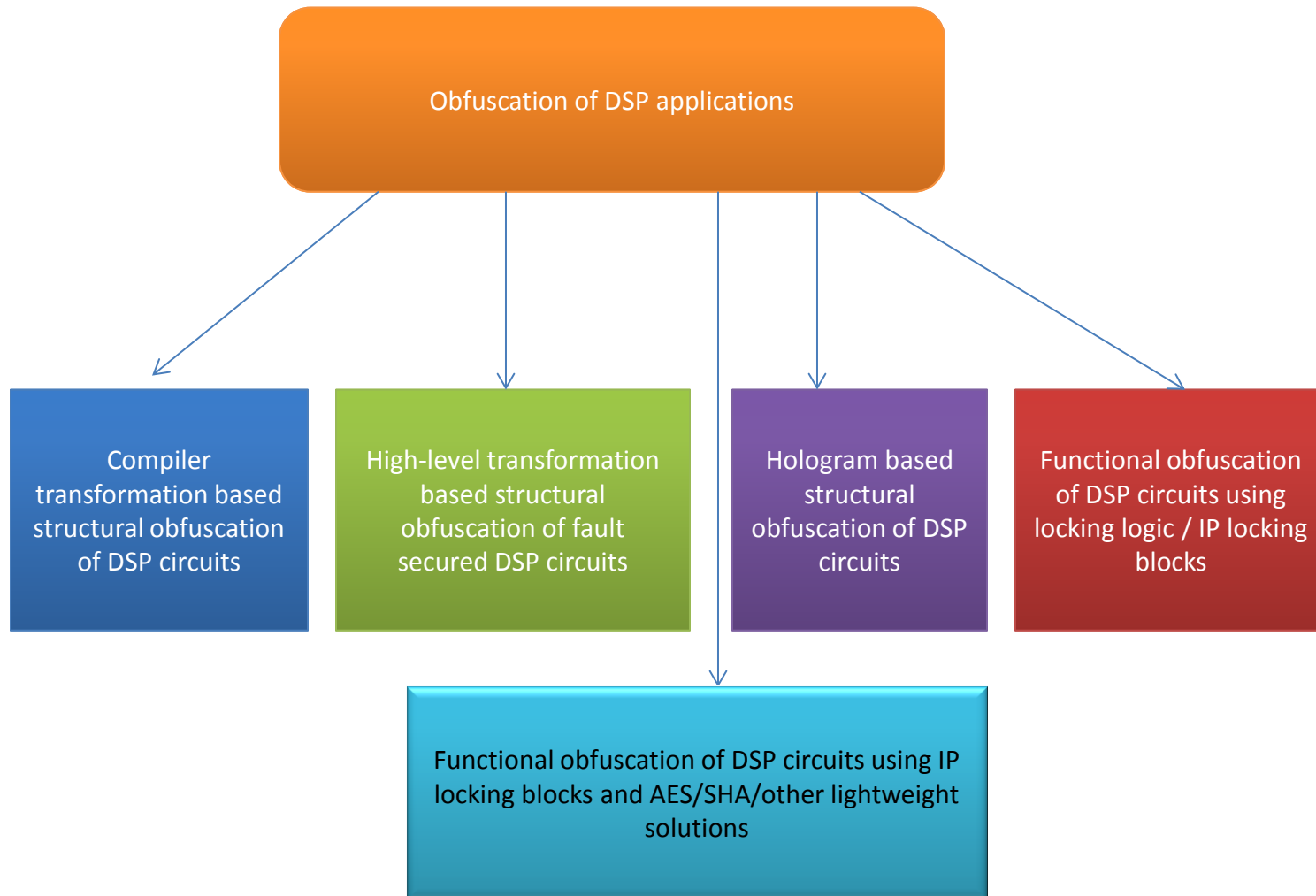
Approaches for IP Protection



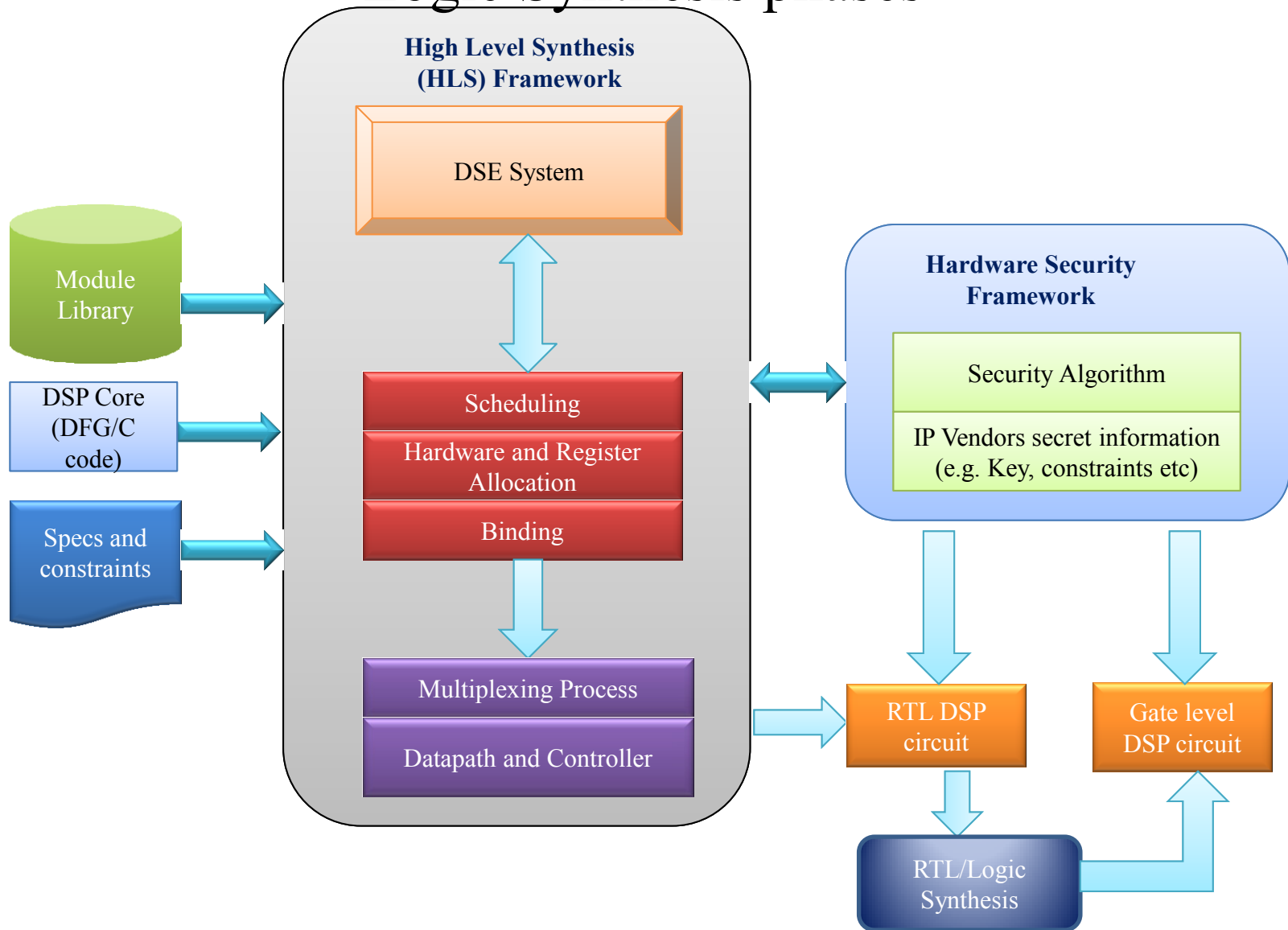
IP Core Protection and Hardware Security



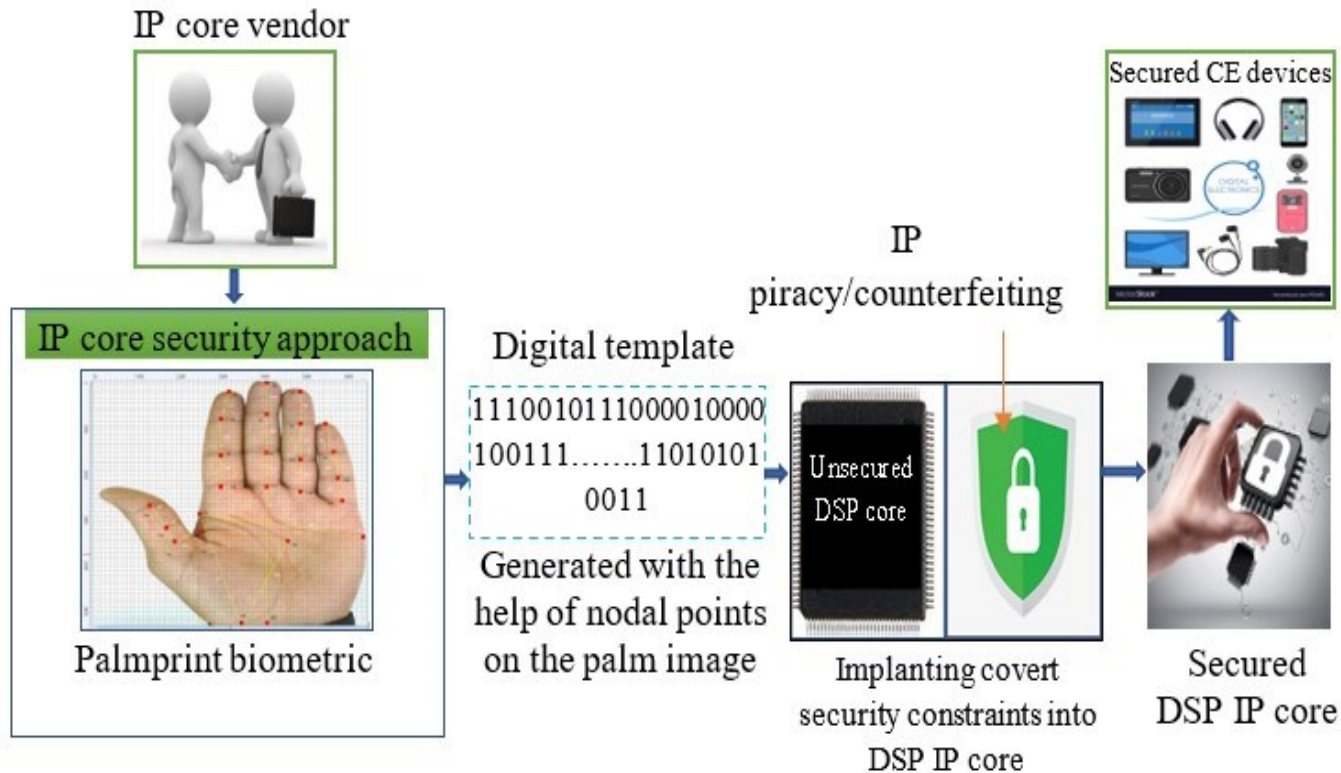
Hardware Security of DSP applications using Obfuscation



Hardware Security Algorithms integrated with HLS and Logic Synthesis phases

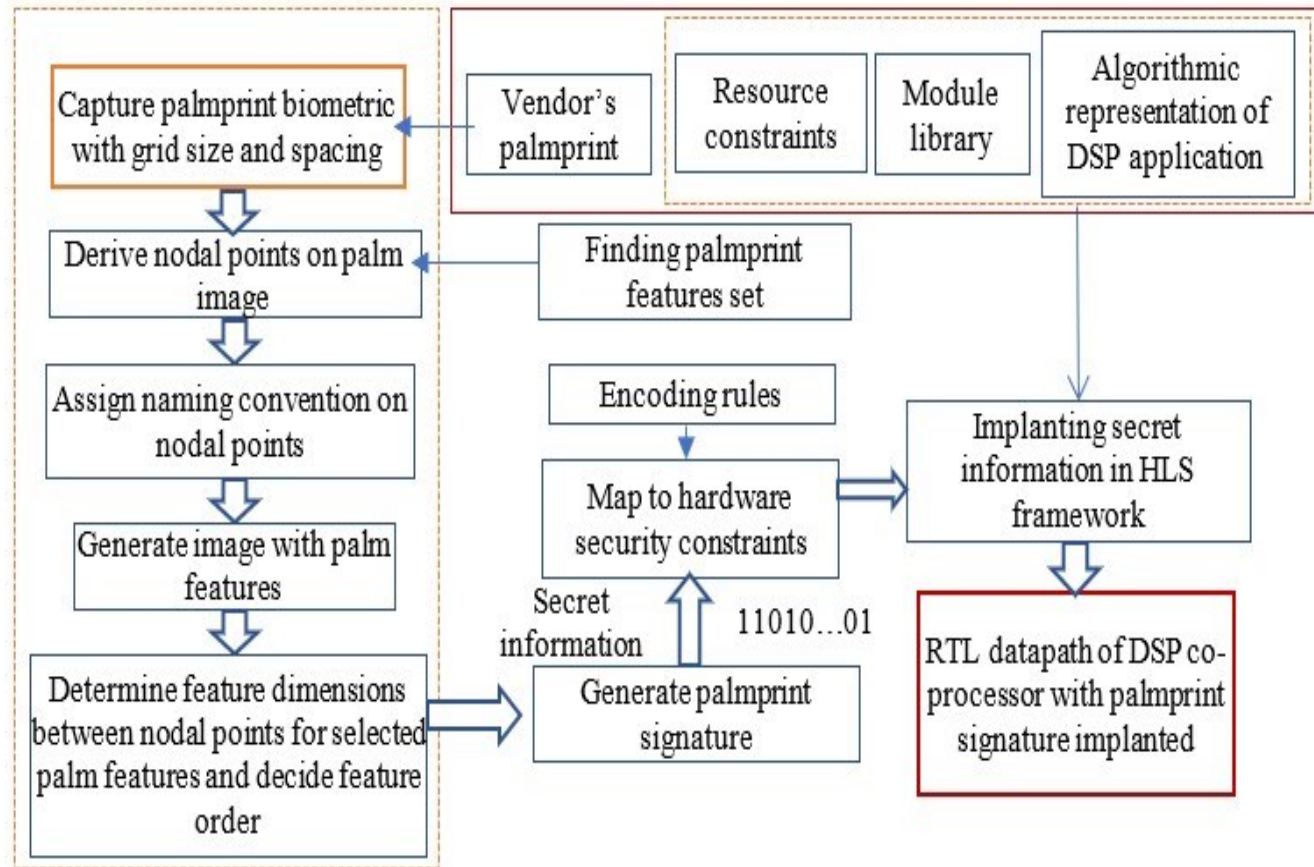


Palmprint Biometrics for Hardware IPP



Securing reusable DSP IP core used in CE systems

Palmprint Biometrics for Hardware IPP



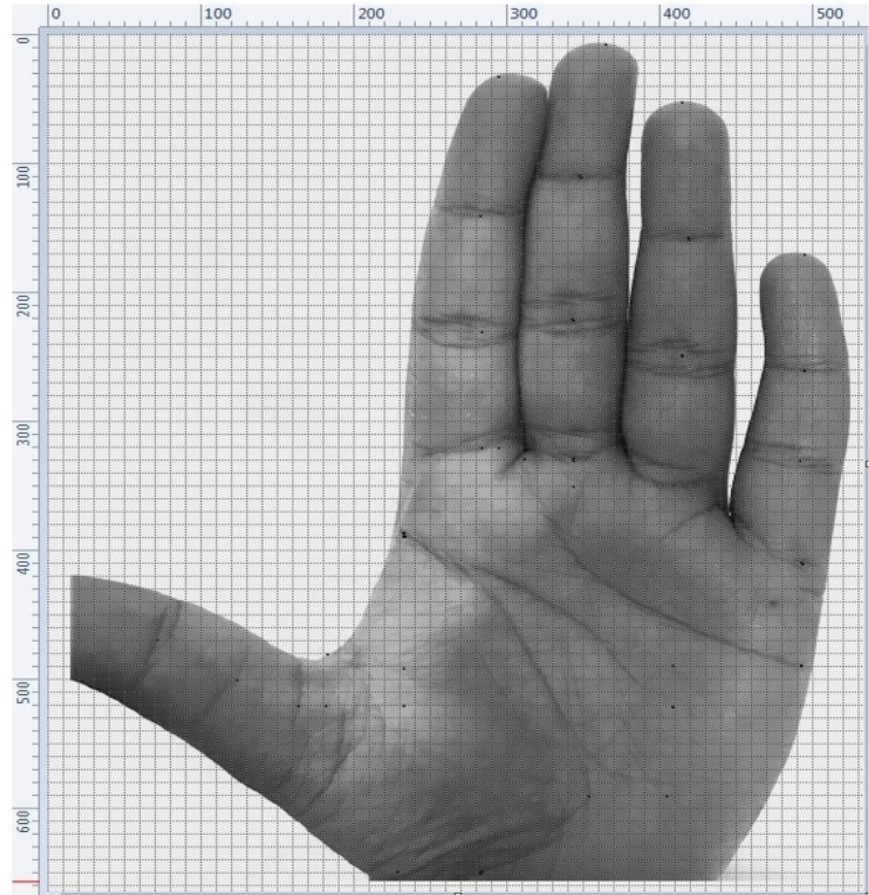
Proposed palmprint biometric for
securing DSP co-processors

Palmprint Biometrics for Hardware IPP

➤ Capturing palm

image

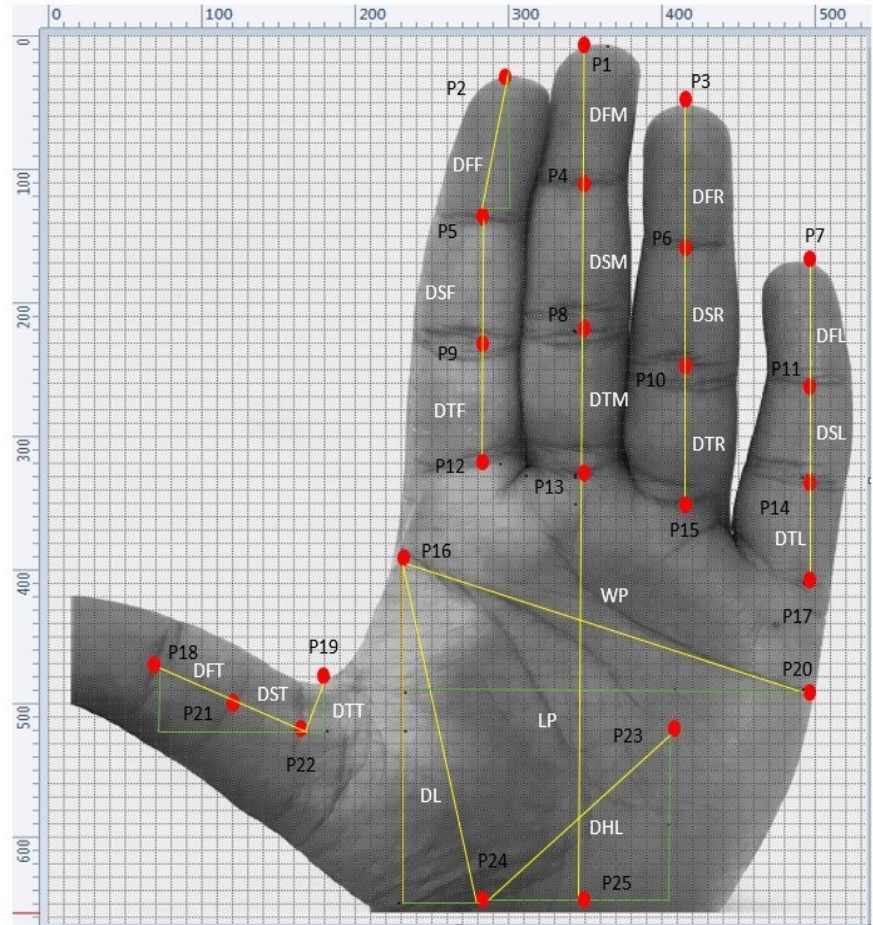
- At first the palmprint biometric of the authentic vendor or designer is captured and subsequently image of the captured palmprint is subjected to a specific grid size/spacing.
- This helps in generating the nodal points precisely.



Palmpoint Biometrics for Hardware IPP

- **Generating image with chosen palm features and nodal points**

- Finding Palmprint Feature Set and Deriving Nodal Points for Captured Palmprint Biometric.
- Assigning Naming Convention and Deriving Palmprint Image with Selected Feature set.



Palmpoint Biometrics for Hardware IPP

➤ Finding Feature Dimensions and Deriving Palmpoint Signature Based on the Selected Feature Order

- For example, a palmpoint signature for the selected order of palmpoint features (“DL $\neq$ DHL --- $\neq$ DTT”). Where, ‘ $\neq$ ’ represents the concatenation operator) after concatenation is as follows:
- Palmpoint Signature:
“100001001.1110110000.111010001111010111.---.11111”

FEATURE DIMENSION AND CORRESPONDING BINARY REPRESENTATION OF
CHOSEN PALMPPOINT FEATURES

Feature #	Feature name	Feature dimension	Binary representation
F1	DL	265.75	100001001.11
F2	DHL	176.91	10110000.111010001111010111
F3	WP	283.24	100011011.0011110101110000101
F4	LP	325	101000101
F5	DFD	101.11	1100101.00011100001010001111
F6	DSF	100	1100100
F7	DTF	90	1011010
F8	DFM	105	1101001
F9	DSM	110	1101110
F10	DTM	105	1101001
F11	DFR	110	1101110
F12	DSR	85	1010101
F13	DTR	110	1101110
F14	DFL	95	1011111
F15	DSL	70	1000110
F16	DTL	70	1000110
F17	DFT	55.90	110111.1110011001100110011
F18	DST	51.45	110011.01110011001100110011
F19	DTT	42.72	101010.10111000010100011111

Note: Size of the palmpoint signature varies based on the number of chosen palm features by the vendor for signature generation (depending on the required security strength corresponding to target application).

Palmprint Biometrics for Hardware IPP

➤ Deriving the Covert Security Constraints and Implanting into Target IP core Design

- Post obtaining the digital template of palmprint signature, corresponding hardware security constraints are generated based on the encoding rules.
- The encoding rules for the signature bits are as follows:

The bit '1' embeds an edge between node pair (odd-odd), bit '0' embeds an edge between node pair (even-even). Moreover, the binary bit '.' embeds an edge between node pair (0, integer) into the CIG of target DSP design.

- For example, for a sample design having 31 storage variables (T0 to T30) executing through 8 registers (R1 to R8), the generated security constraints corresponding to the zeros are: <T0, T2>, <T0, T4>---<T16, T28>, the security constraints corresponding to ones are: <T1, T3>, -----<T27, T29> and corresponding to the binary points are: <T0, T1>, <T0, T3>, -- -, <T0, T11>.

TABLE I
REGISTER ALLOCATION OF A TARGET HARDWARE IP CORE
POST IMPLANTATION

Registers	i0	i1	i2	i3	i4	i5	i6	i7	i8	i9
R1	T0	T8	T17	T24	T25	T26	T27	T28	T29	T30
R2	T1	T9	T16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
R3	T2	T11	T18	T18	--	--	--	--	+	--
R4	T3	T10	T19	T19	T19	--	--	--	--	--
R5	T4	T4	T13	T20	T20	T20	--	--	--	--
R6	T5	T5	T12	T21	T21	T21	T21	--	--	--
R7	T6	T6	T15	T22	T22	T22	T22	T22	--	--
R8	T7	T7	T14	T23	T23	T23	T23	T23	T23	--
R9	--	T8	T19	T19	T19	--	--	--	--	--
R10	--	T9	--	T24	--	T26	--	T28	--	T30
R11	--	--	T18	T18	T25	--	--	--	--	--
R12	--	--	--	T20	T20	T20	T27	--	--	--
R13	--	--	--	T22	T22	T22	T22	T22	T29	--
R14	--	--	--	T21	T21	T21	T21	--	--	--
R15	--	--	--	T23	T23	T23	T23	T23	T23	--

Results and Discussion

- The proposed palmprint biometric approach is analyzed in terms of security and design overhead.

Security Analysis:

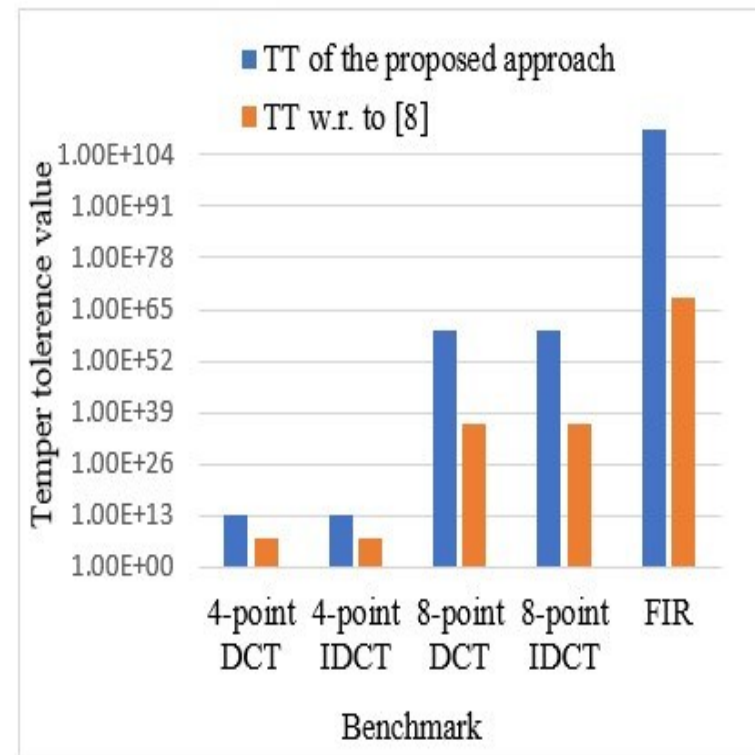
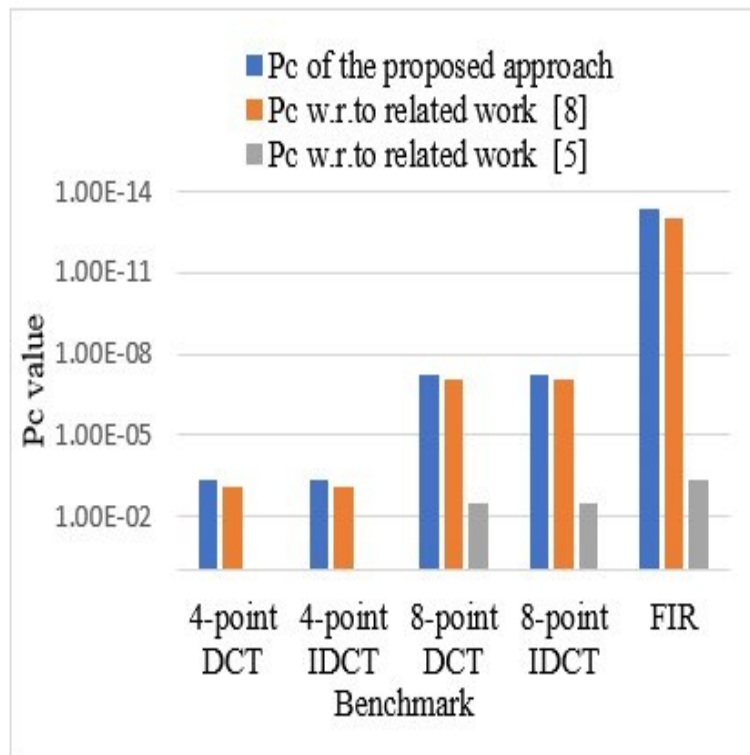
- The security of the proposed approach is analyzed in terms of probability of coincidence (Pc) and temper tolerance (TT) ability.
- The Pc metric is formulated as follows:

$$P_c = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\tau}\right)^S \quad (1)$$

- The TT metric is formulated as follows:

$$TT = P^Q \quad (2)$$

Comparison of Probability of Coincidence and Tamper Tolerance Ability with Previous Works



Design Cost Overhead Post Implanting the Palmprint Signature

Design cost Analysis:

Design cost can be measured using the following metric:

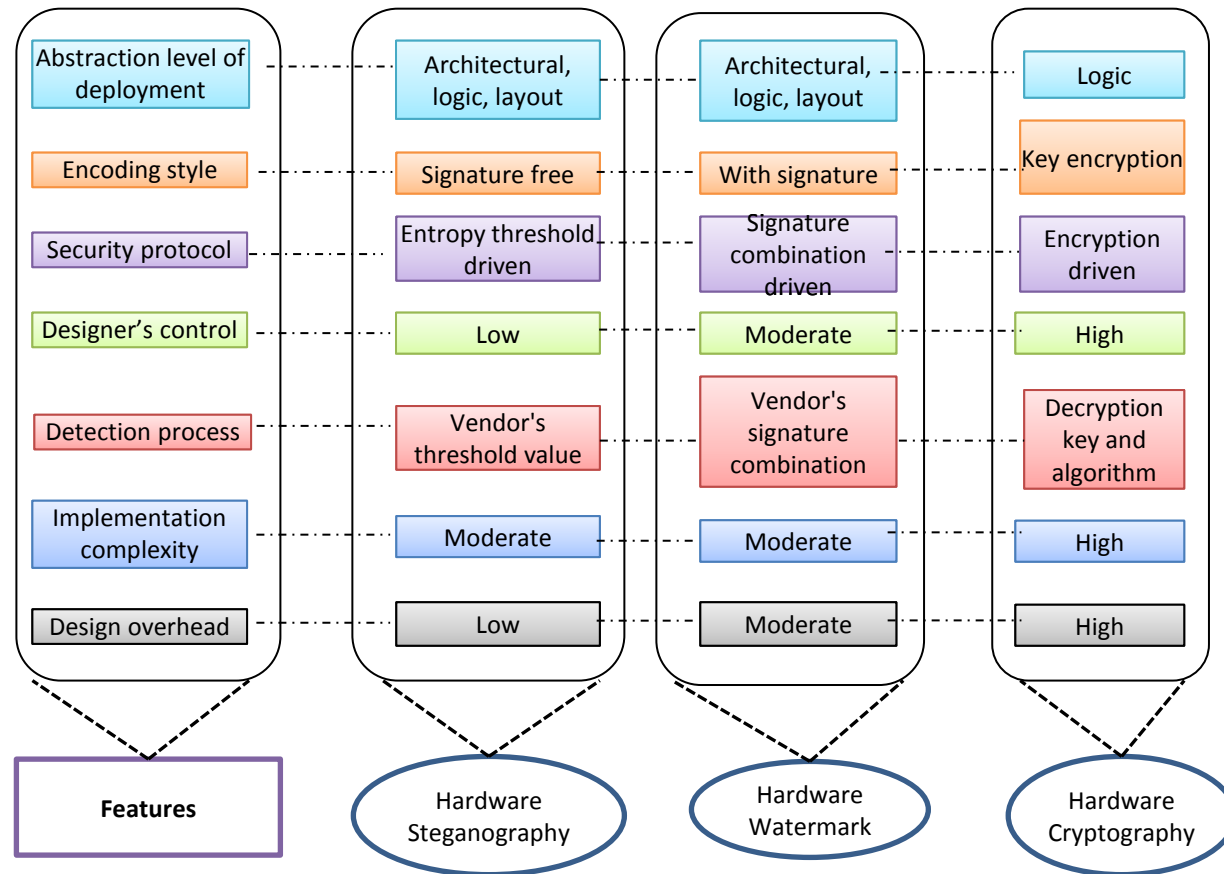
$$Z = h1 \frac{\nabla t}{\nabla_{\max}} + h2 \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta_{\max}} \quad (3)$$

- Design cost overhead post implanting the palmprint signature into the design is minimal (0.2%-0.8%) as evident from Table II.

TABLE II
DESIGN COST PRE AND POST EMBEDDING
PALMPRINT

Benchmarks	Design cost of baseline	Design cost of palmprint implanted design	% Cost overhead
4-pointDCT	0.5611	0.5623	0.2%
4-point IDCT	0.5611	0.5623	0.2%
8-pointDCT	.4721	.4740	0.4%
8-point IDCT	.4721	.4740	0.4%
FIR	.4443	.4479	0.8%

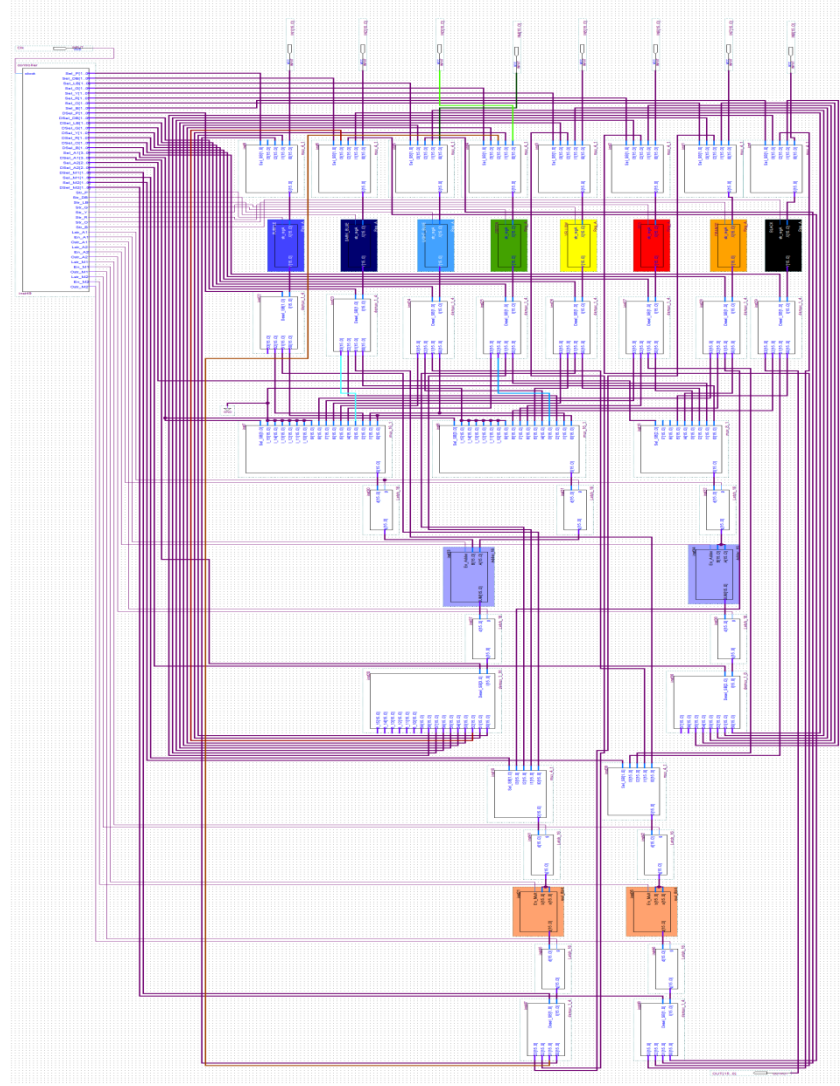
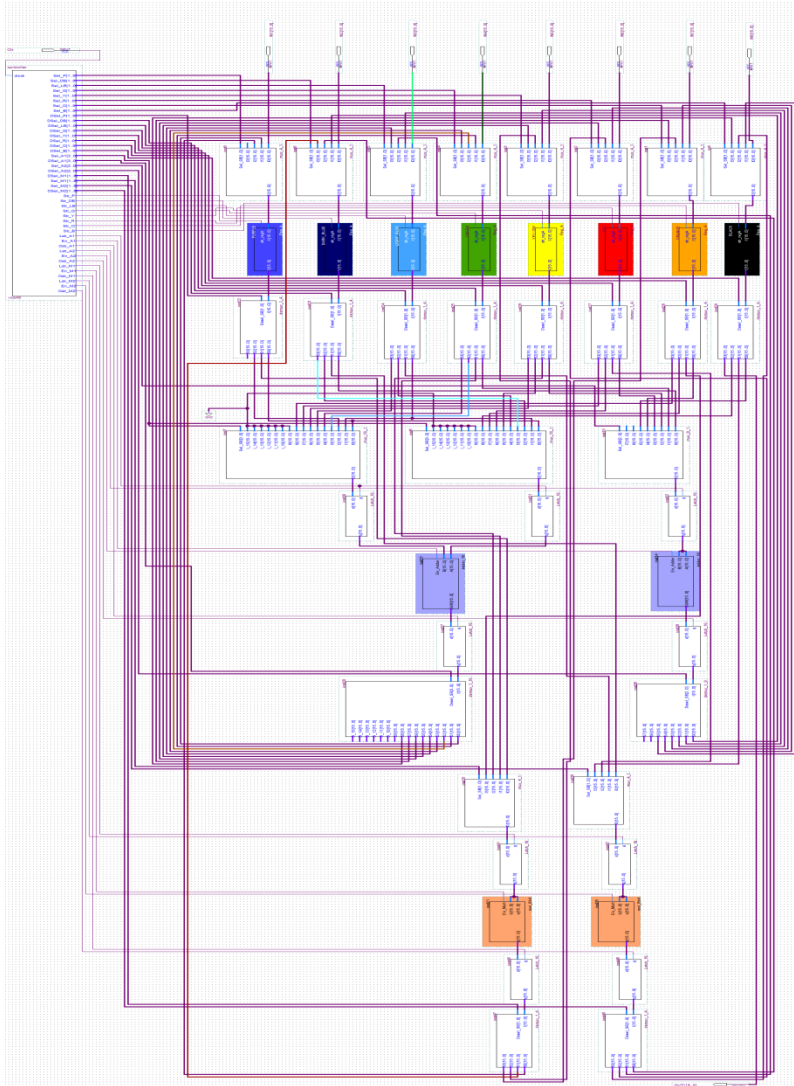
Comparison of hardware steganography with its contemporary approaches



Anirban Sengupta, Mahendra Rathor "IP Core Steganography for Protecting DSP Kernels used in CE Systems", **IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics (TCE)** , Volume: 65 , Issue: 4 , Nov. 2019, pp. 506 - 515

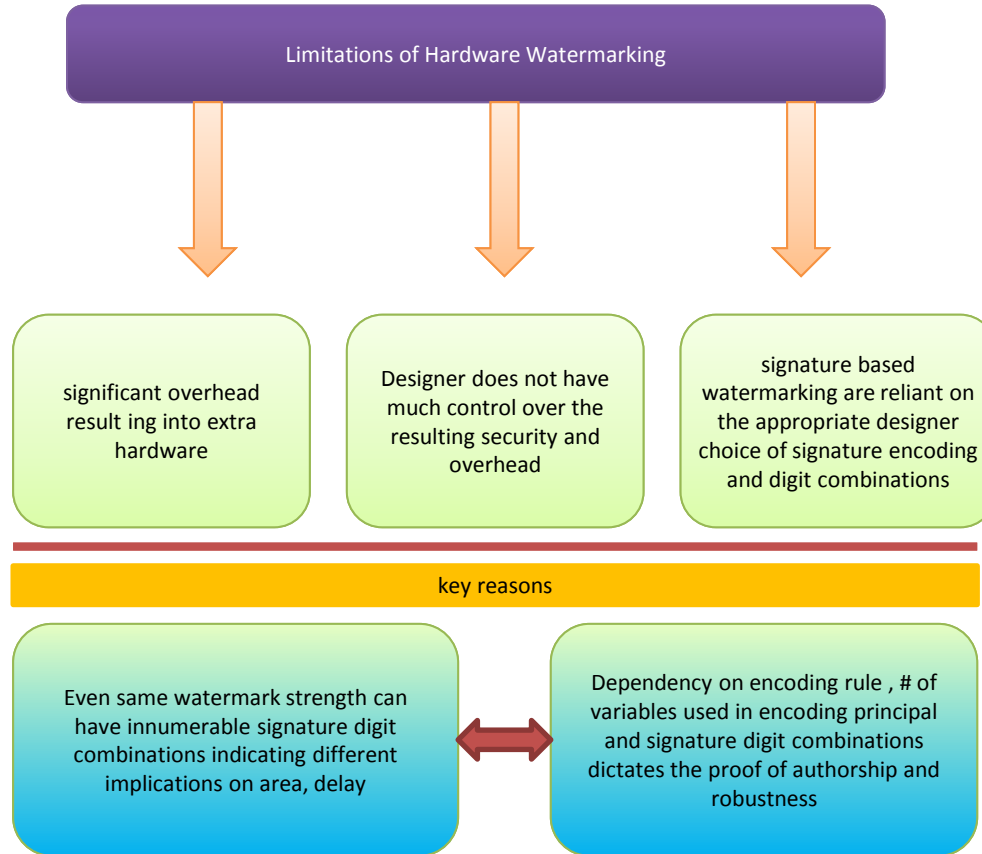
Anirban Sengupta "[Frontiers in Securing IP Cores - Forensic detective control and obfuscation techniques](#)", The Institute of Engineering and Technology (IET), 2020, ISBN-10: 1-83953-031-6, ISBN-13: 978-1-83953-031-9

Watermarked FIR Vs Non-Watermarked FIR at RTL



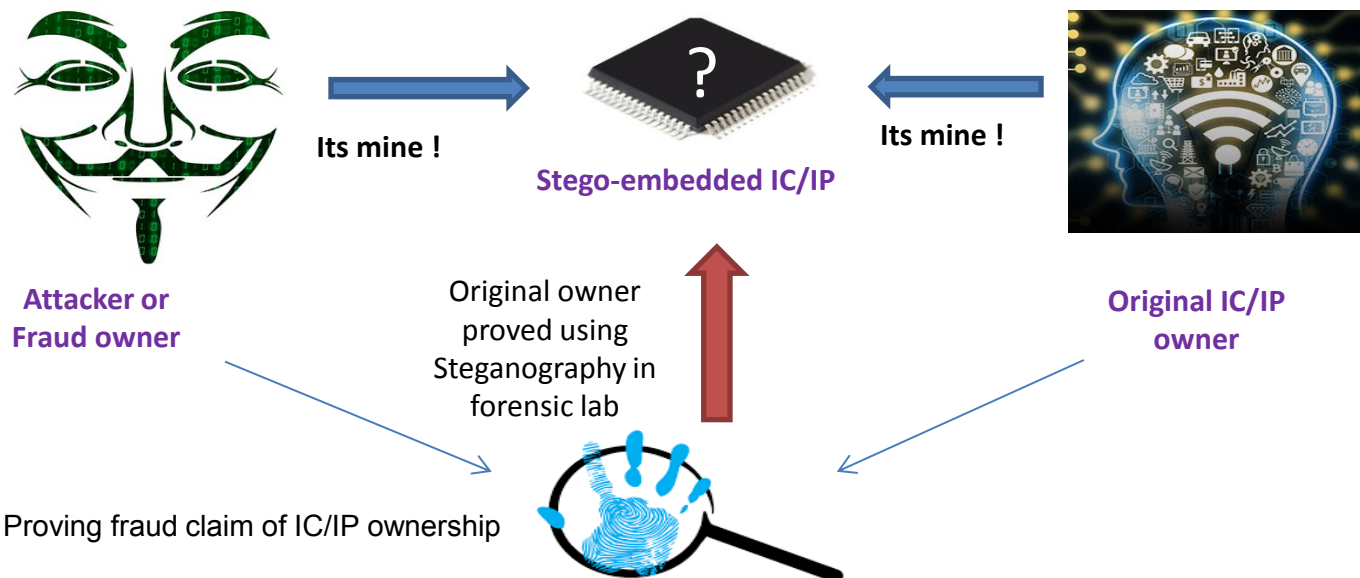
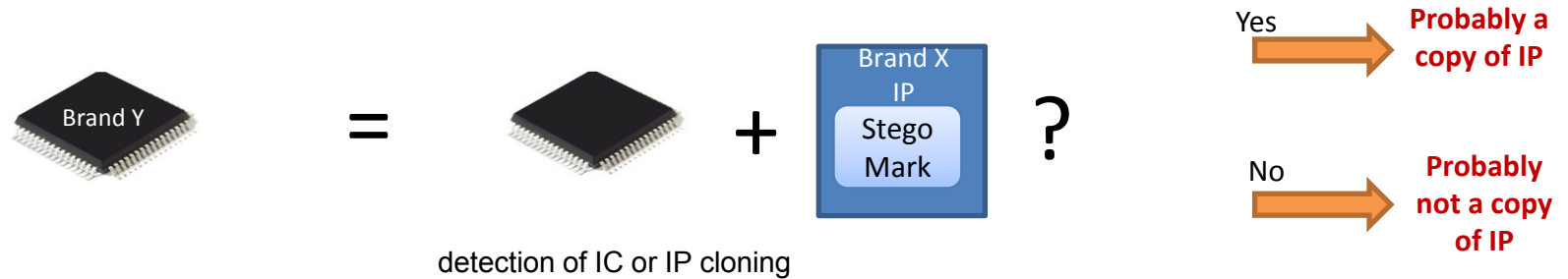
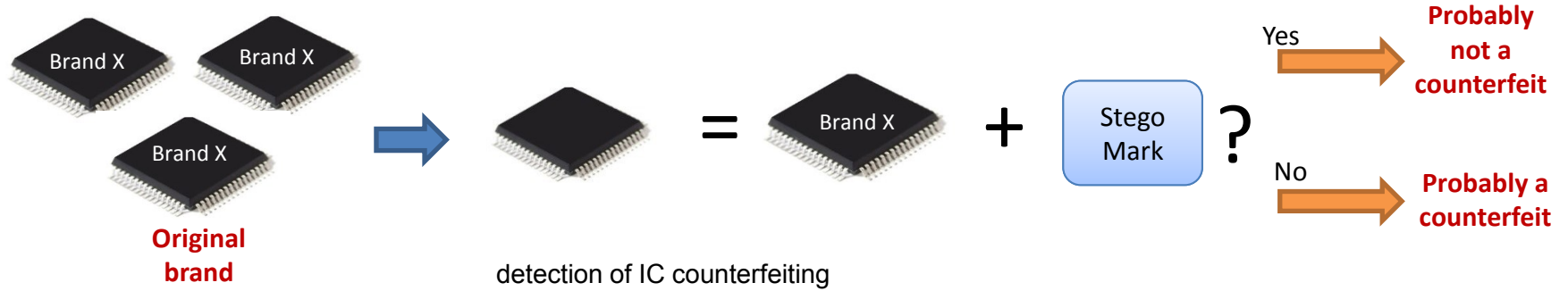
Anirban Sengupta, Dipanjan Roy, Saraju P Mohanty, "Triple-Phase Watermarking for Reusable IP Core Protection during Architecture Synthesis", **IEEE Transactions on Computer Aided Design of Integrated Circuits & Systems (TCAD)**, Volume: 37, Issue: 4, April 2018, pp. 742 - 755

Limitations of Hardware Watermarking

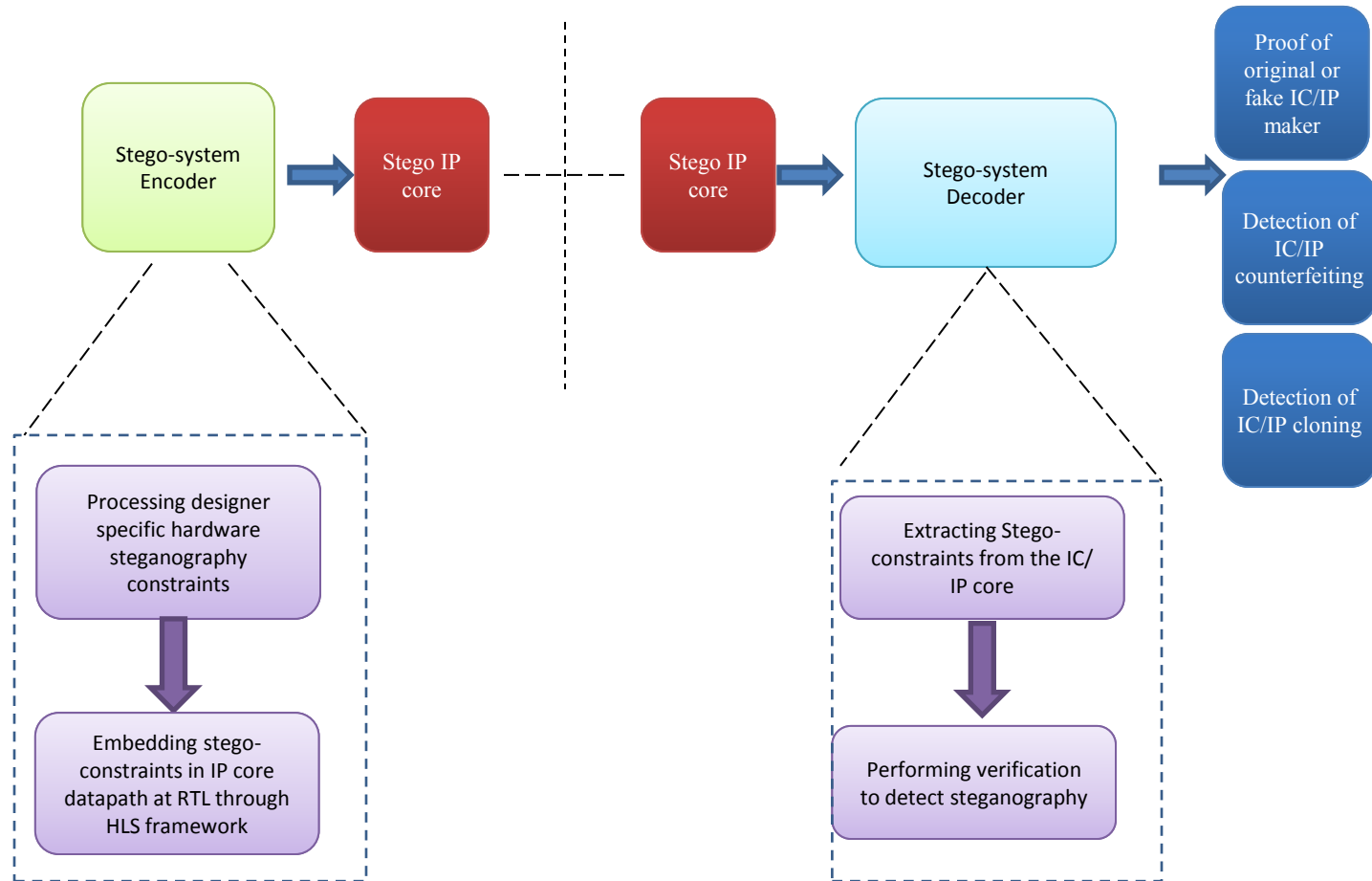


Anirban Sengupta, Mahendra Rathor "IP Core Steganography for Protecting DSP Kernels used in CE Systems", **IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics (TCE)** , Volume: 65 , Issue: 4 , Nov. 2019, pp. 506 - 515

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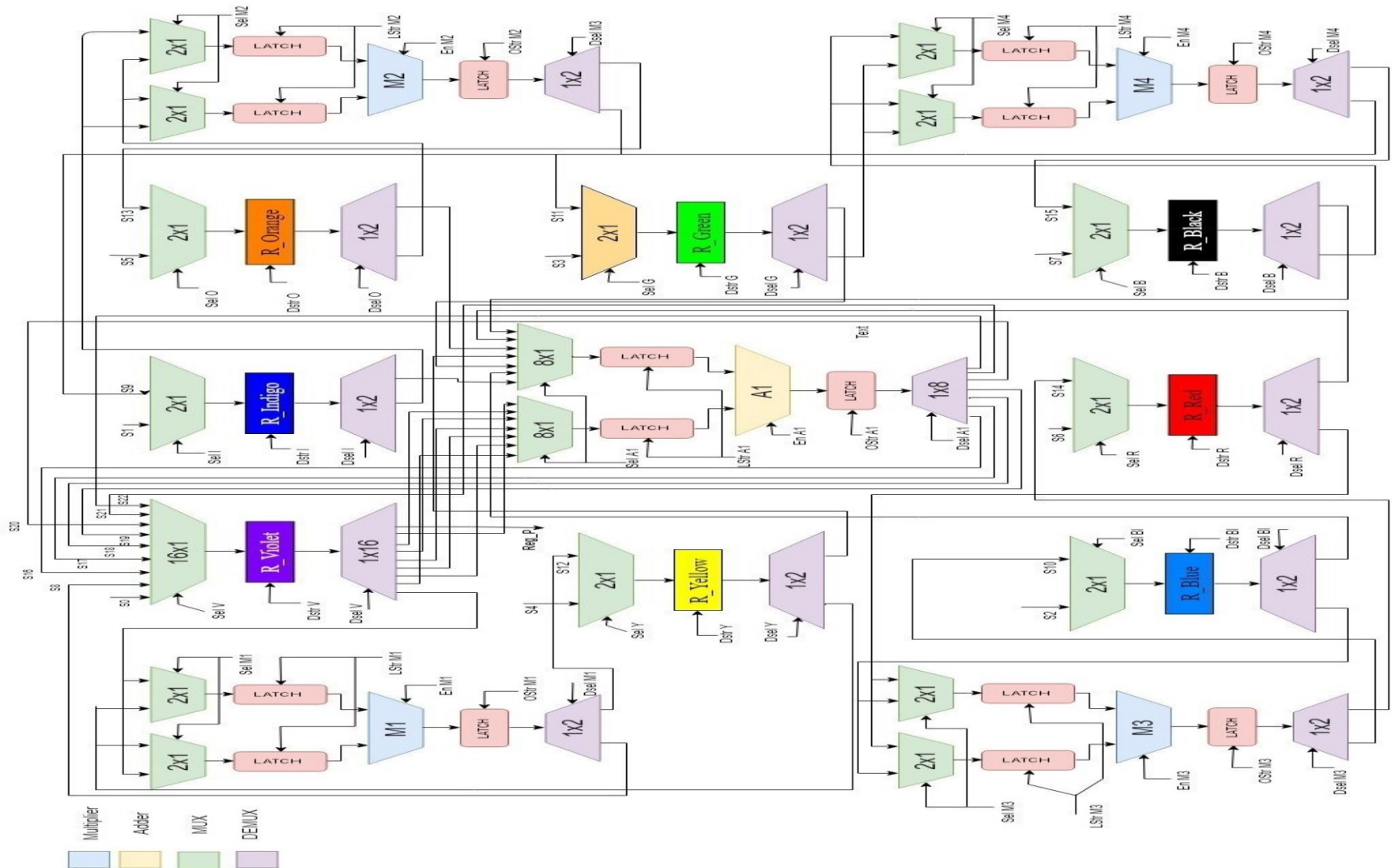
Hardware Steganography Encoding-Decoding Process



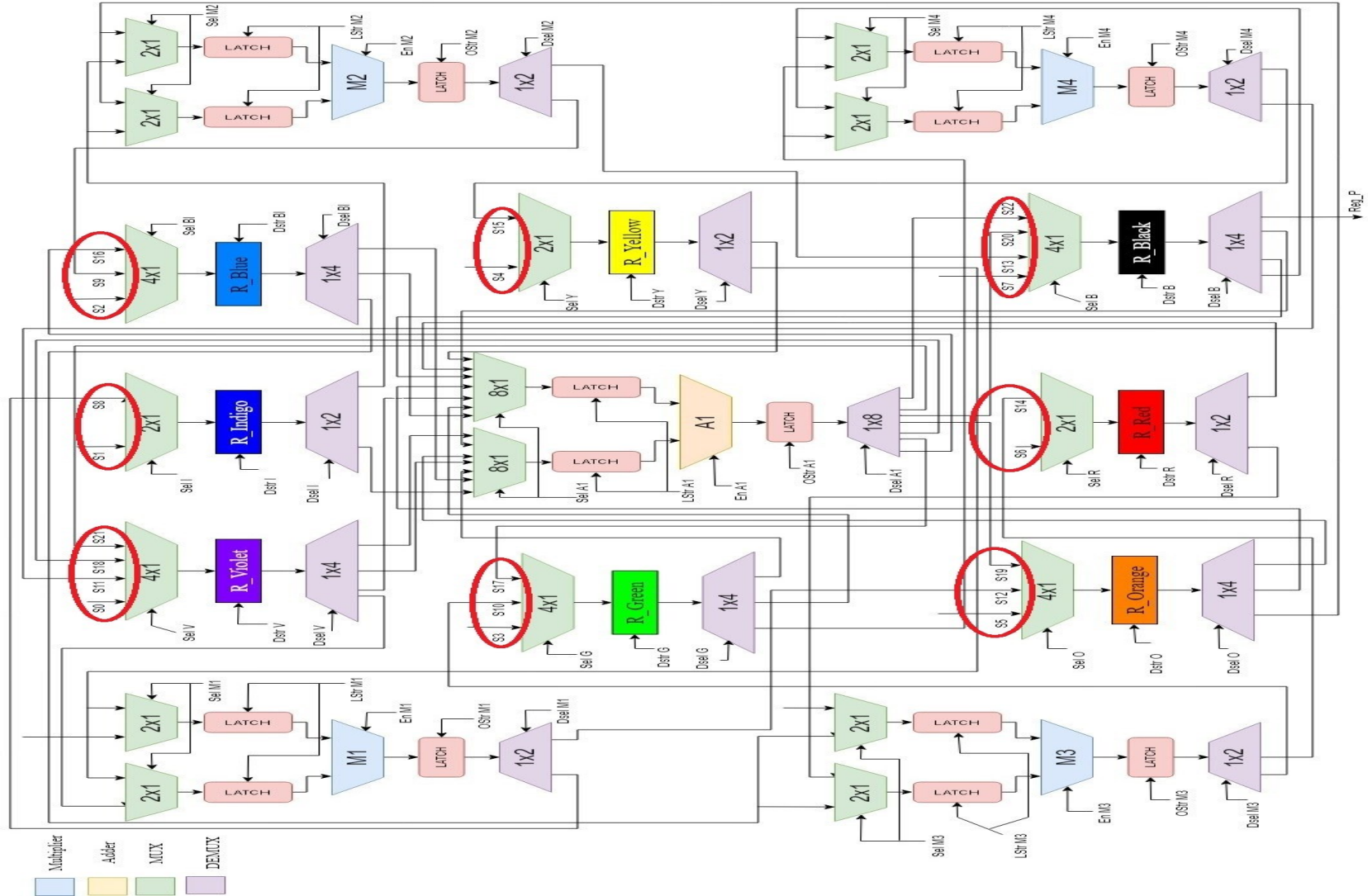
Anirban Sengupta "[Frontiers in Securing IP Cores - Forensic detective control and obfuscation techniques](#)", The Institute of Engineering and Technology (IET), 2020, ISBN-10: 1-83953-031-6, ISBN-13: 978-1-83953-031-9

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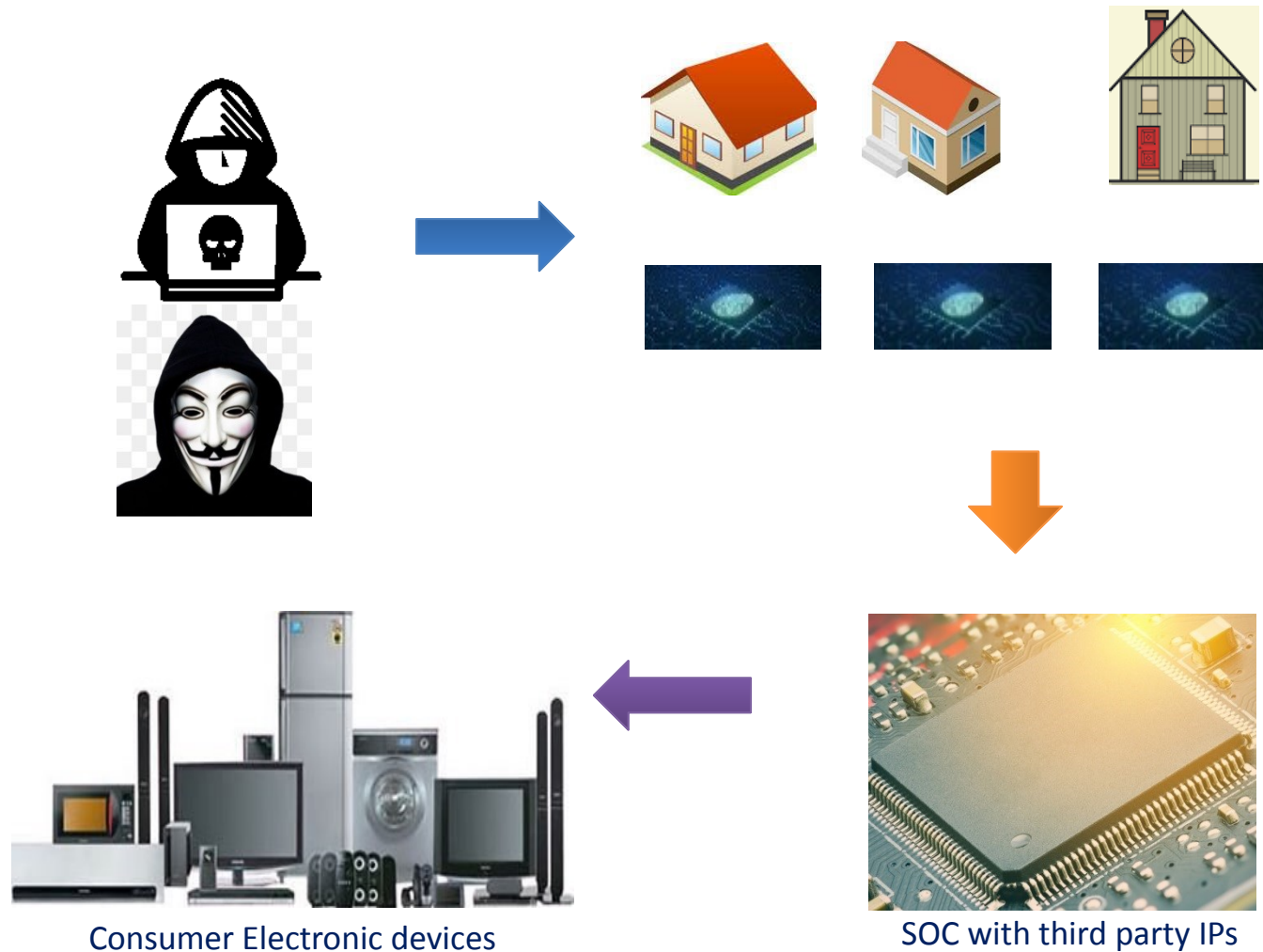
RTL datapath of 8-point DCT before



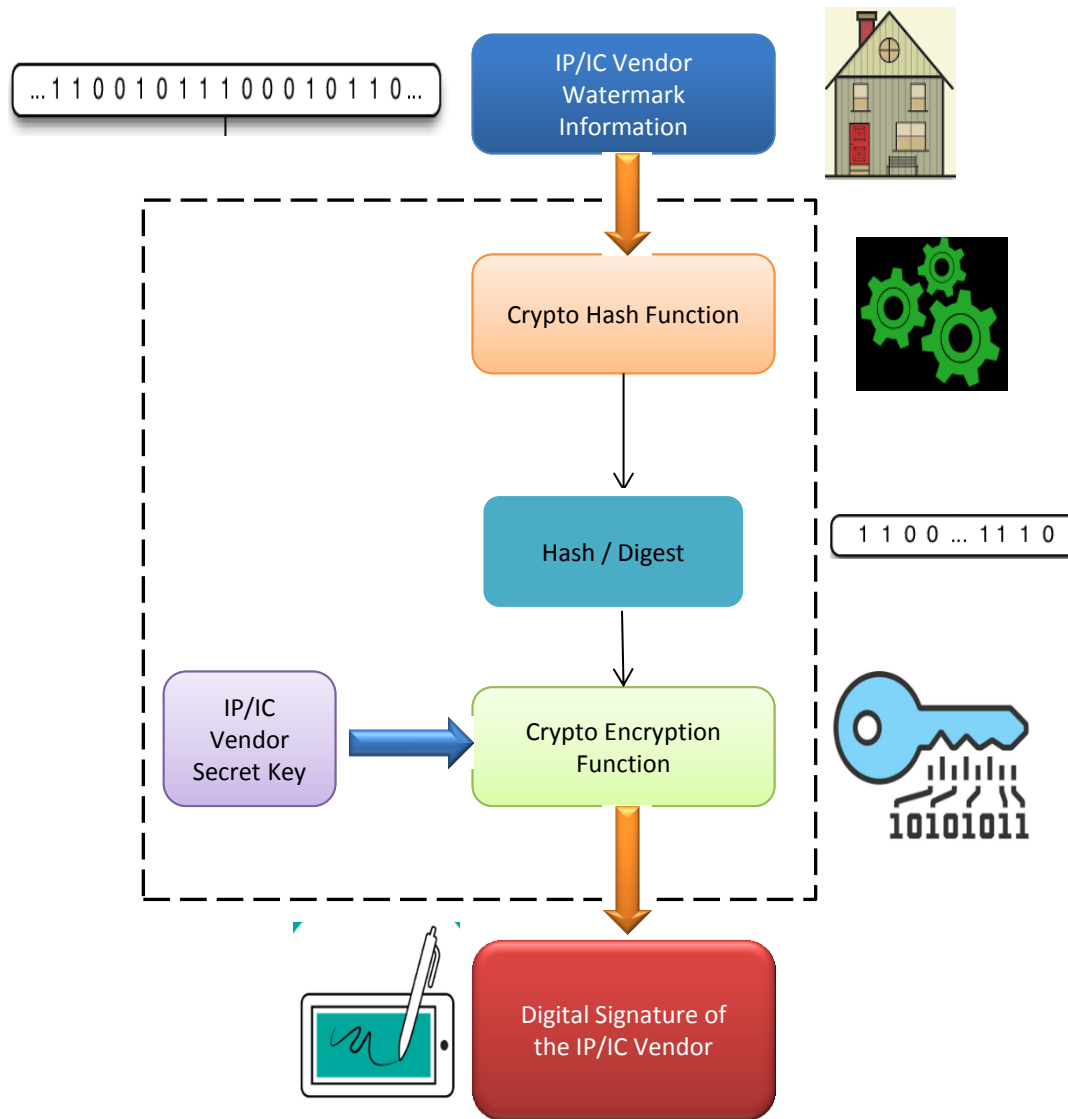
RTL datapath of 8-point DCT after Steganography



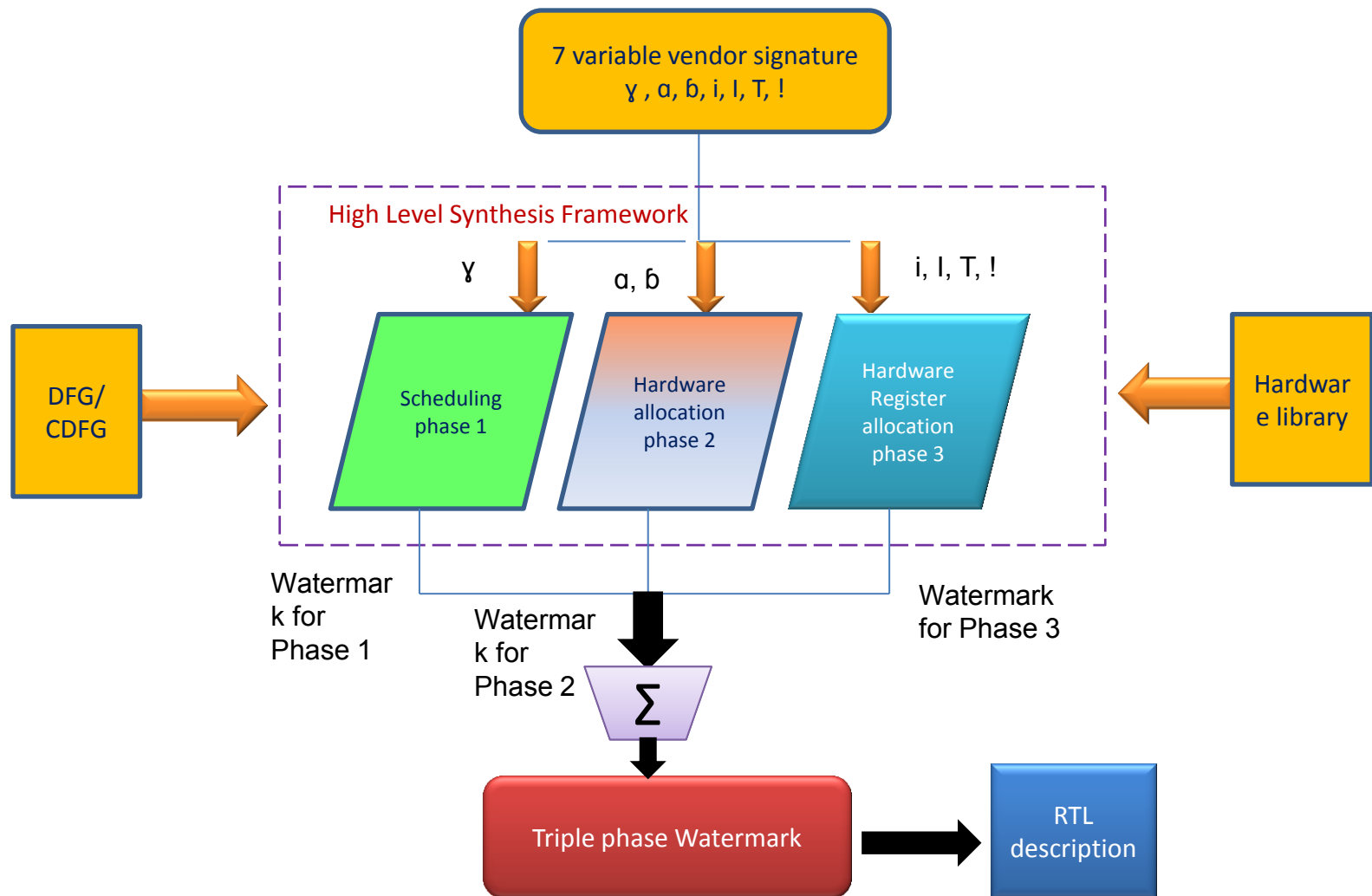
IP core protection using Digital Signature



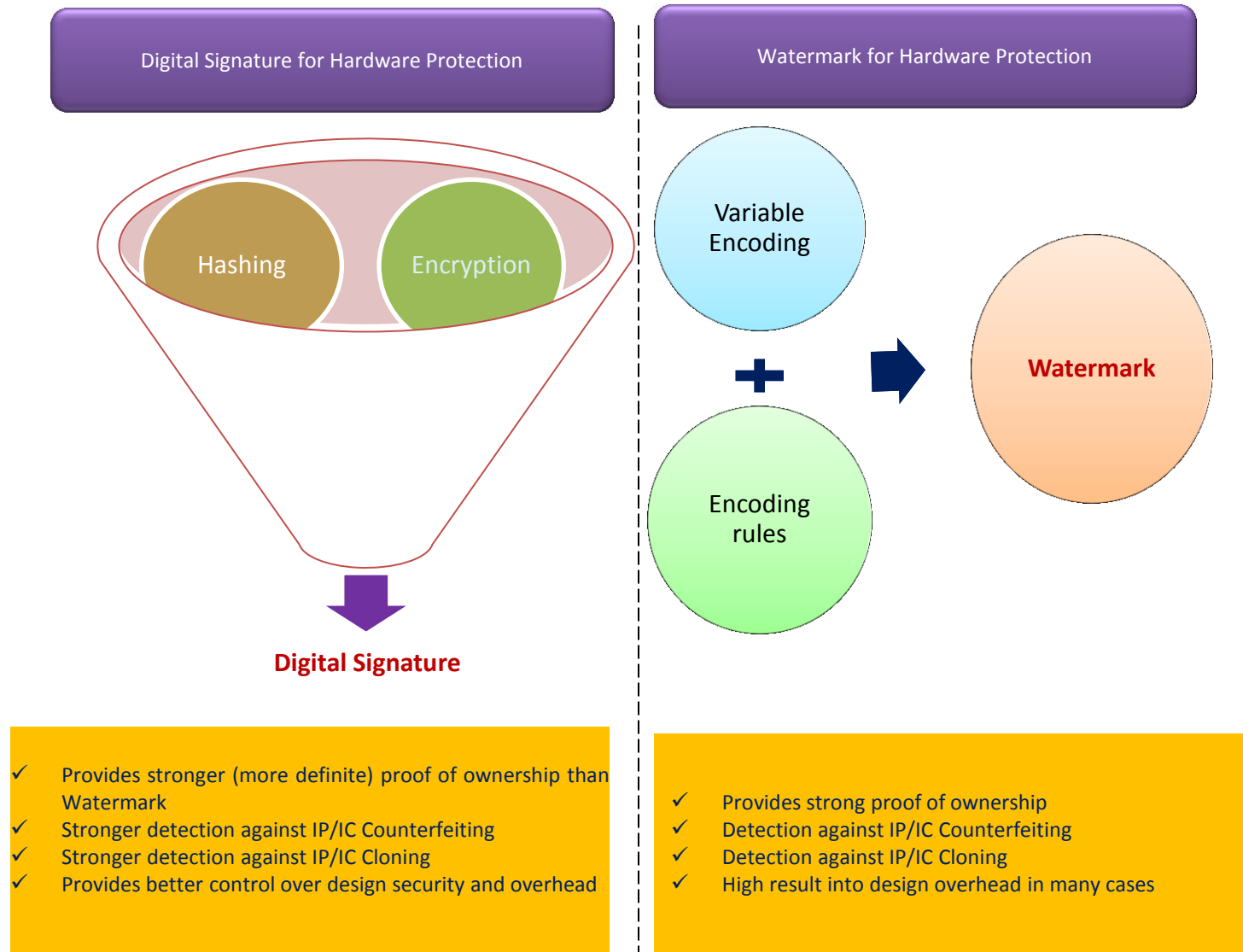
High-level process of creating digital signature for IP cores



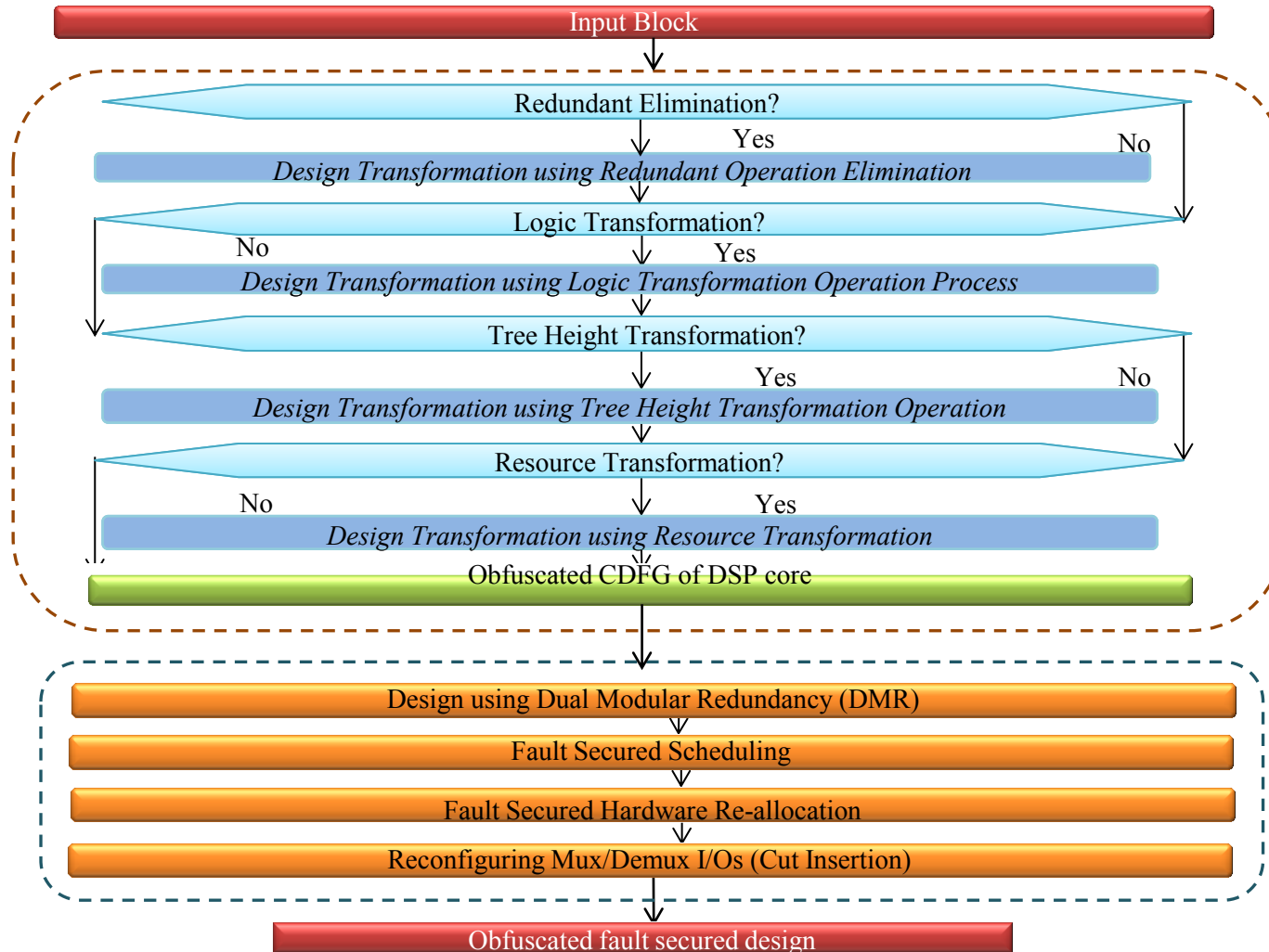
High level overview of triple phase watermarking



Hardware based Digital Signature Vs. Hardware Watermarking for IP Core Protection

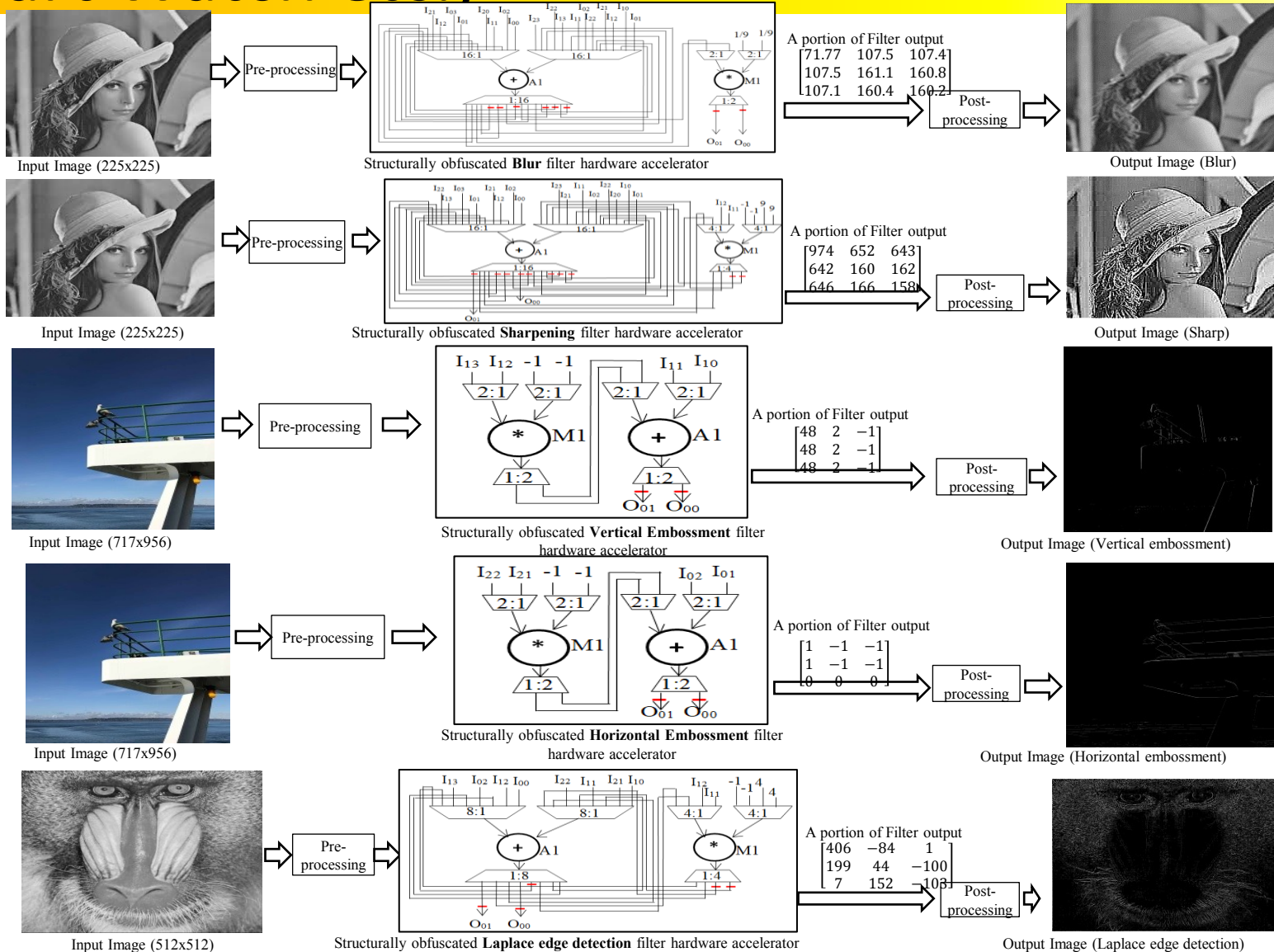


Generic Design Flow of the Obfuscation process



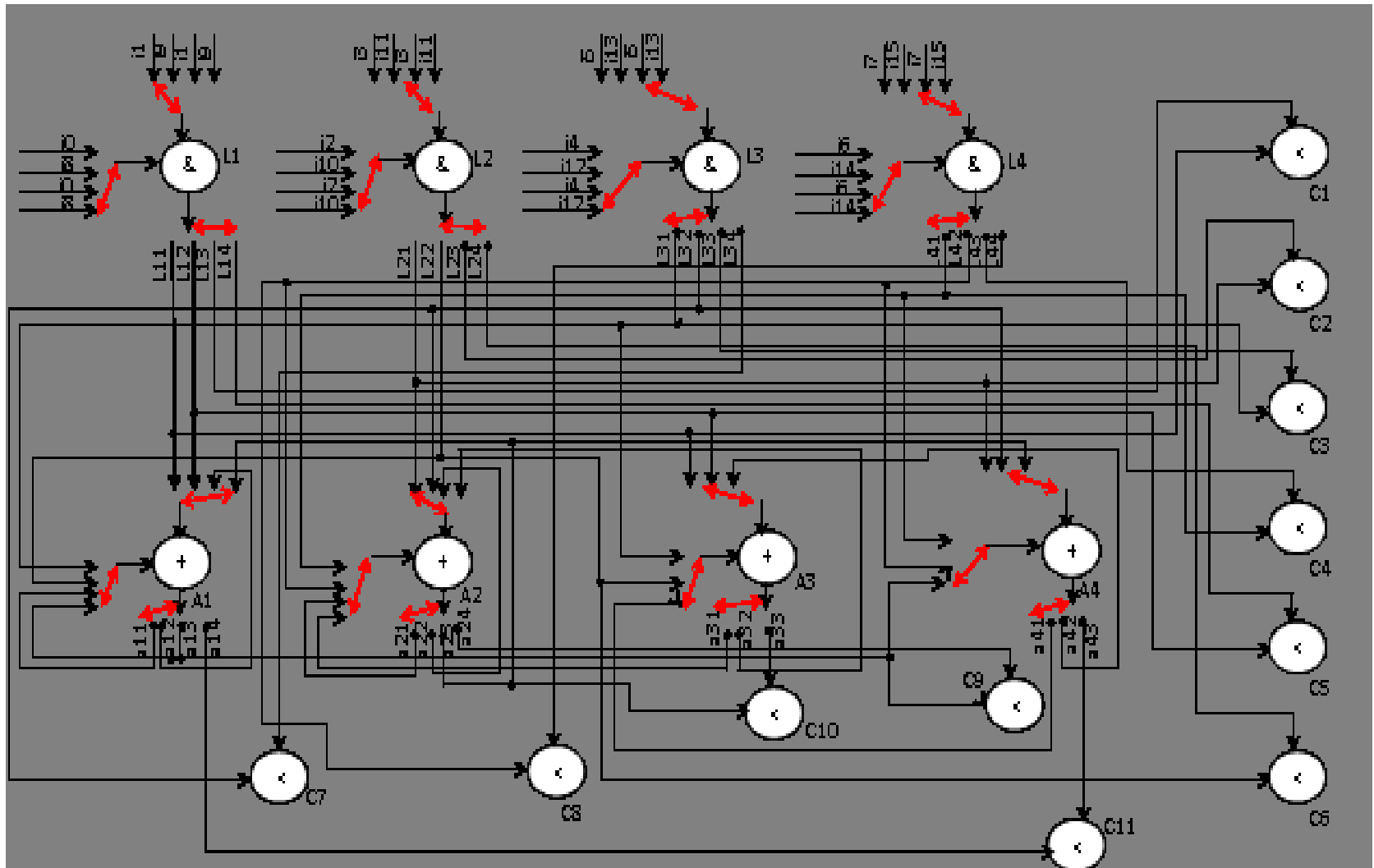
Obfuscation for fault Secured DSP Designs

Secured IPs for Image Processing (Camera, Smart Watch etc.)



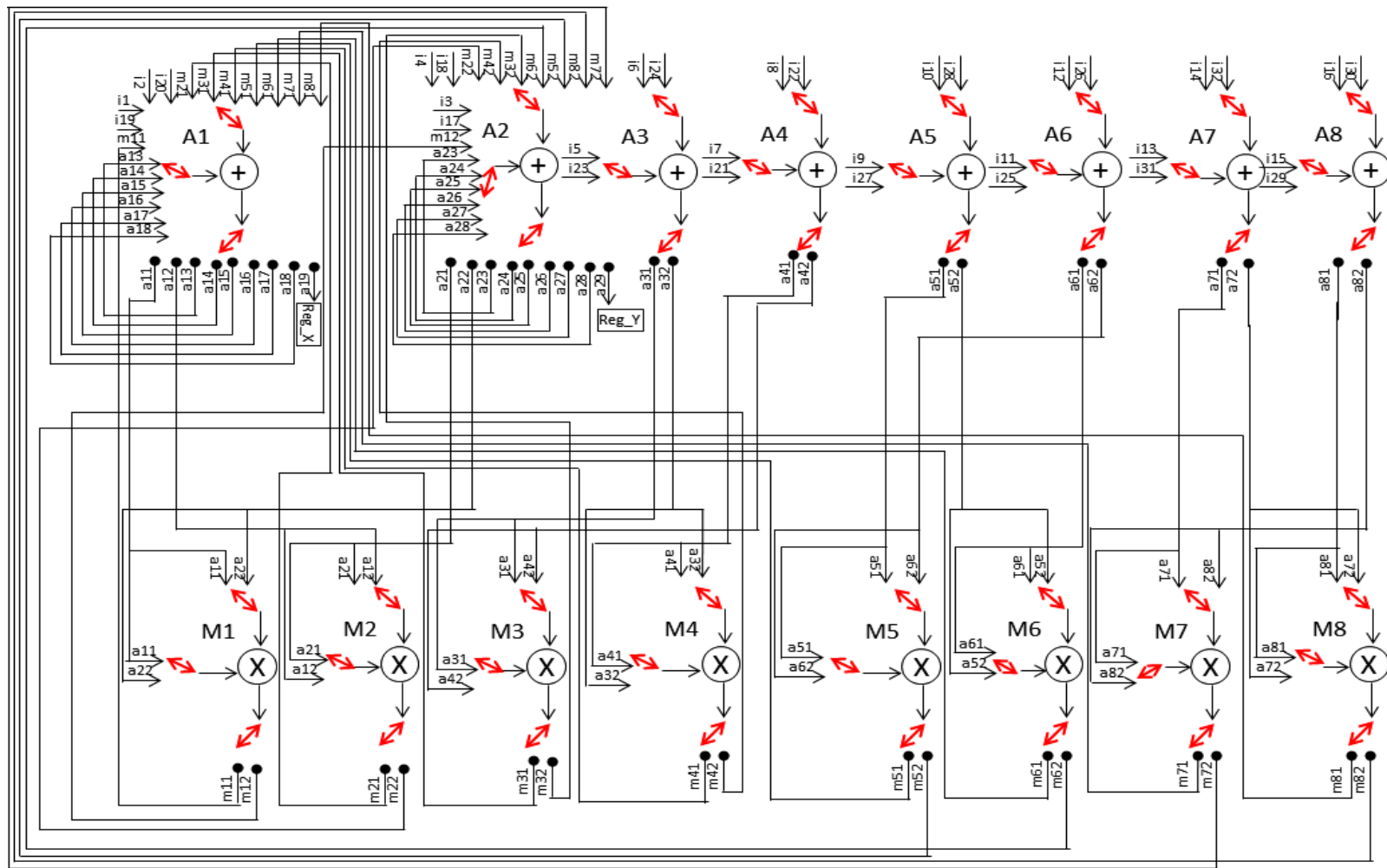
Five different 3×3 filter designs of image processing with end-to-end demonstration. Here, pre-processing includes conversion of RGB input image to gray-scale pixel matrix and zero padding. Post-processing includes conversion of filter output matrix from double data type to integer and then into an image form

Obfuscated Design of fault secured FIR filter



Anirban Sengupta, Saraju P Mohanty, Fernando Pescador, Peter Corcoran "Multi-Phase Obfuscation of Fault Secured DSP Designs with Enhanced Security Feature", **IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics**, Volume: 64, Issue:3, August 2018, pp: 356-364

Non-obfuscated DSP circuit of a FIR filter with normal fault security



Conclusion

The future of CE system / IoT design / CPS
design / Autonomous vehicle design is
Energy-Security Tradeoff !

References

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Thank You