

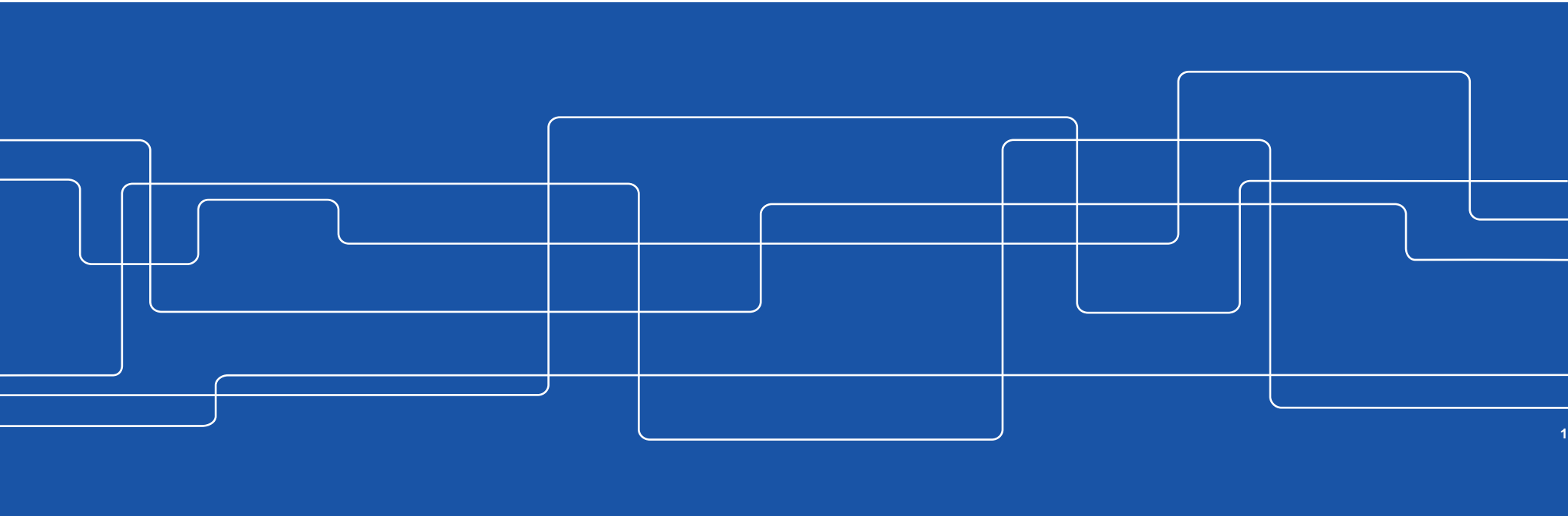


Securing Reconfigurable Hardware in the Era of AI

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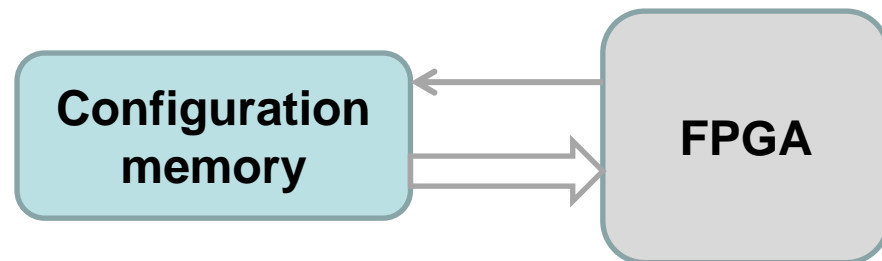
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)



Motivation

- Reconfigurable hardware, such as **Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs)**, is widely used for implementing cryptographic algorithms and accelerating AI-related workloads
- Available defense mechanisms do not provide adequate protection against physical attacks using ML techniques

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0000 0000 0048 0000 0000 0006 2000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0009
7300 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0002 2000 0000 0000
0002 2000 0000 0106 3102 2a40 0000 0106
b502 2000 0000 0100 d102 2000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```



What needs protection?

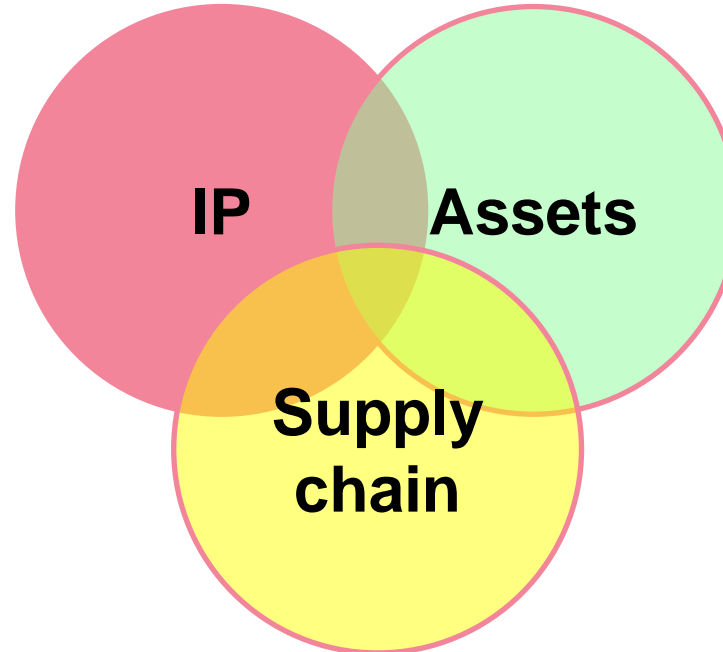
Saab@MarcusWandt



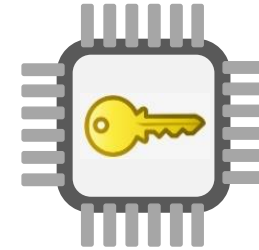
Proprietary designs
Proprietary algorithms
Proprietary bitstreams



source: <http://www.publicintegrity.org/2011/11/07/7323/counterfeit-chips-plague-pentagon-weapons-systems>



Preventing Hardware Trojans,
counterfeit, overproduction



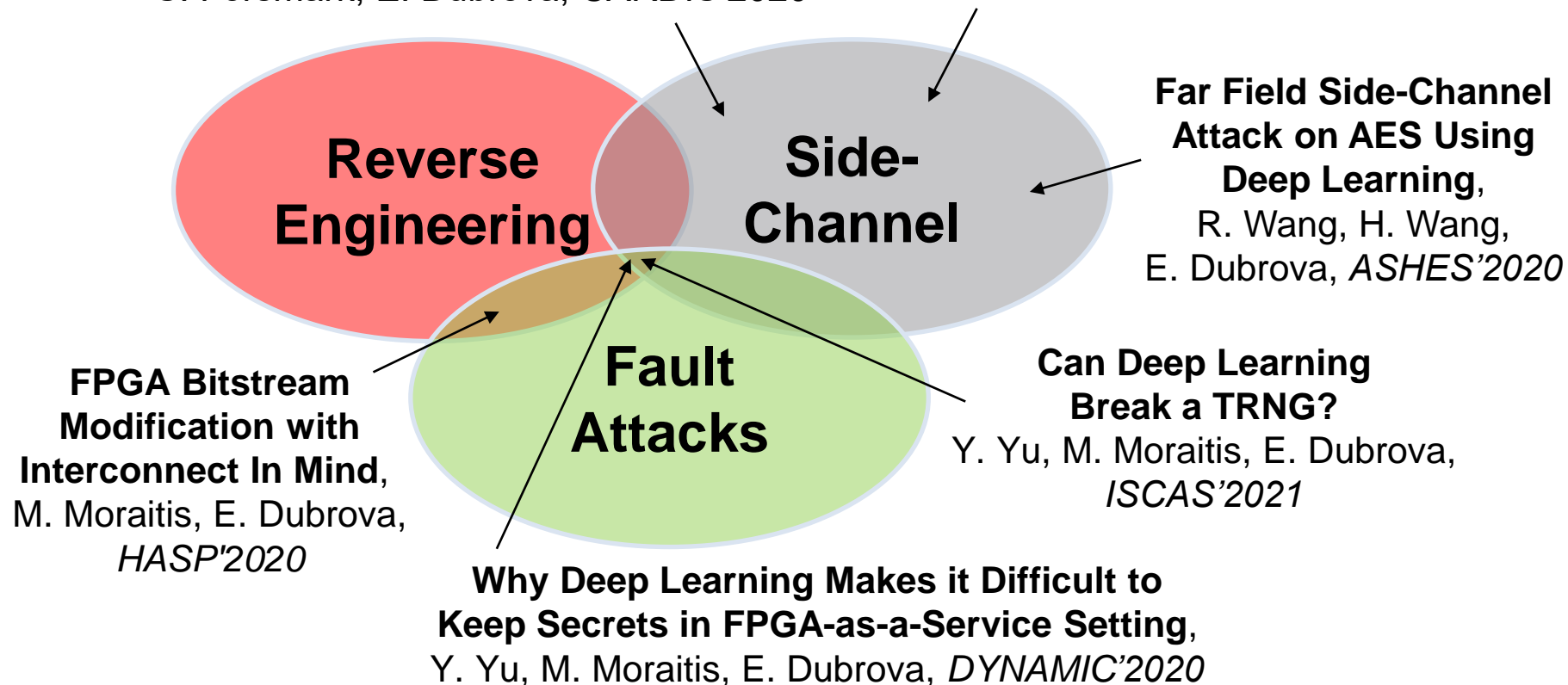
On-device data
On-device keys



Physical attacks vectors

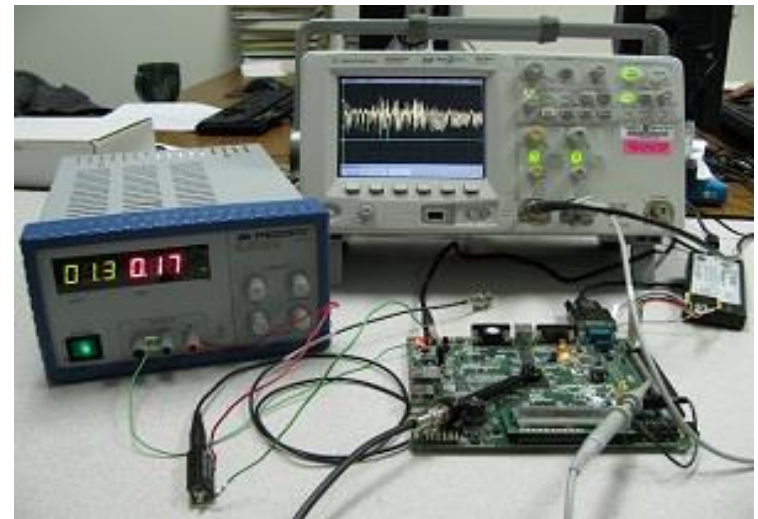
**How Deep Learning Helps
Compromising USIM**, M. Brisfors,
S. Forsmark, E. Dubrova, *CARDIS'2020*

**A Side-Channel Attack on a Masked IND-
CCA Secure Saber KEM**,
K. Ngo, E. Dubrova, Q. Guo, T. Johansson,
CHES'2021



How side-channel attacks work

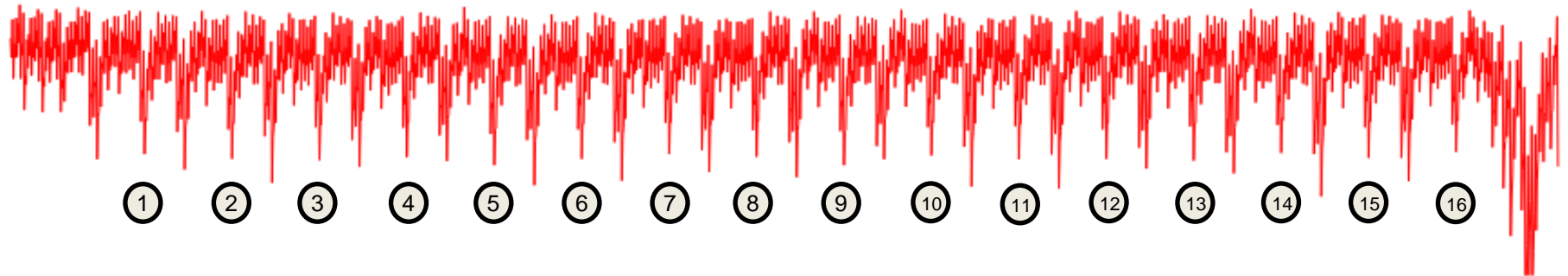
- Algorithms are implemented in physical devices which leak side-channel information
- It may be possible to recognize **which data is processed by the device** by measuring
 - Power consumption
 - Electromagnetic emission
 - Timing
 - ...
- If data involves the secret key, the key may be recovered



source: hackaday.com



Power trace representing 16 executions of AES S-box on 8-bit MCU (ATXmega128D4)



Previous related work: USIM power analysis

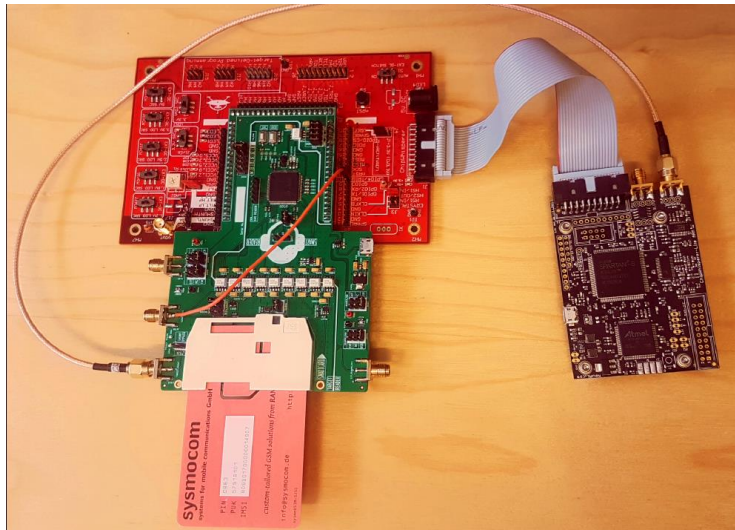
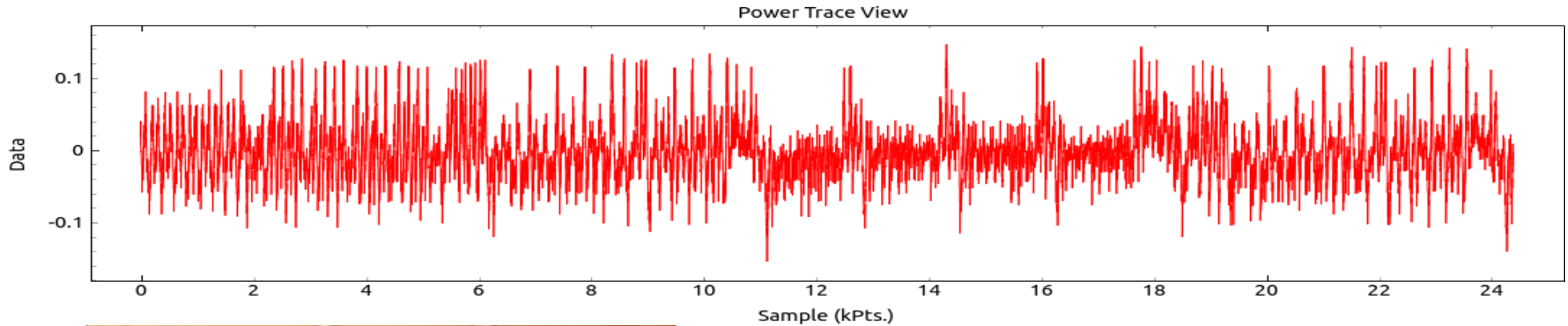


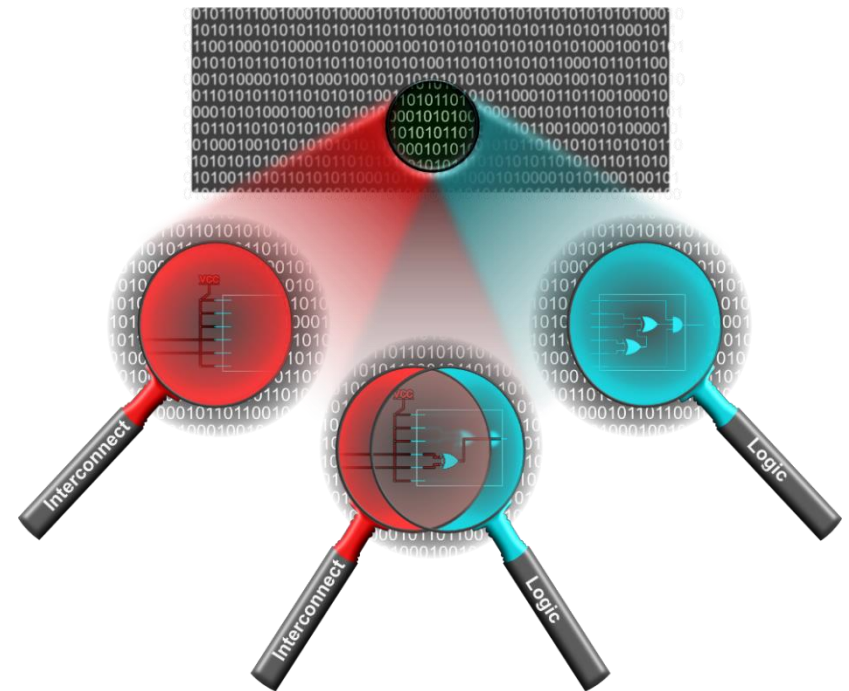
photo credit: Martin Brisfors

USIM's long-term key can be extracted from the USIM using 4 power traces on average (max 20)

How Deep Learning Helps Compromising USIM,
M. Brisfors, S. Forsmark, E. Dubrova,
CARDIS'2020, Nov. 18-19, 2020

Project goal

- Develop new hardware security assessment methods
- Design countermeasures against physical attacks on FPGA implementations
 - Secret key recovery
 - Neural network model extraction
 - Bitstream modification



picture credit: Michail Moraitis

Project structure

- 26 months project granted by VINNOVA (2021-07-01 - 2023-08-31)
- Two partners:
 - **KTH:** Elena Dubrova and two PhD students
 - **Ericsson:** Håkan Englund and Niklas Lindskog, Platform Security Group, Ericsson Research

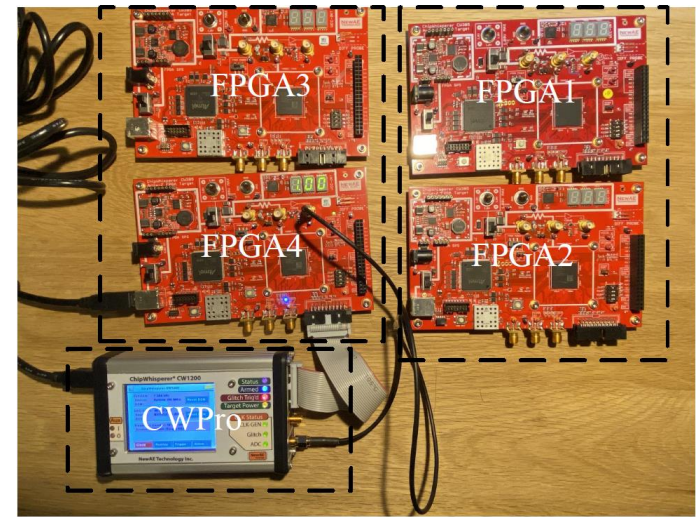


photo credit: Yang Yu

Results so far

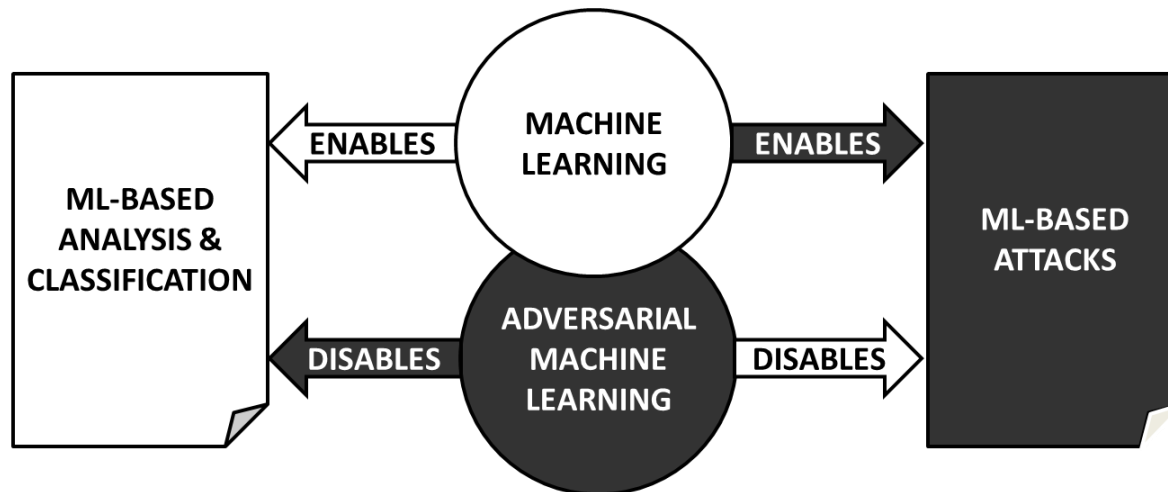
- Work ongoing on:
 - Assessing security of bitstream encryption in Xilinx FPGAs
 - Designing countermeasures against bitstream modification
 - Searching for tamper-resistant key storage methods
- Dissemination activities
 - Hardware security course is offered as a Lifelong Learning course at KTH from 2020
 - Article in October issue of Elektroniktidningen



<https://issuu.com/etndigi/docs/etn2110ld>

Summary and next steps

- Deep learning side-channel attacks are very powerful, they can overcome traditional countermeasures
 - Masking, shuffling, noise addition, ...
- We need to understand limitations of deep learning to design stronger countermeasures





Links to videos

How Deep Learning Helps Compromising USIM:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7uJq1GIfTUY&feature=youtu.be>

Far Field Side-Channel Attack on AES Using Deep Learning:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h7RmxIEFUQSFgwrIlg8DnWPzDBws49FdG/view?usp=sharing>

Saber Key Recovery demo:

<https://youtu.be/5ydQAenyGSQ>