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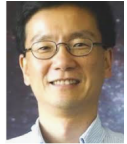







High-Level Approaches to Hardware Security

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<http://cyber.nyu.edu>

1. High-Level is a promising level to Design Security Accelerators
K. Basu, D. Soni, N. Mohammedi, R. Karri, *NIST Post-Quantum Cryptography: A Hardware Evaluation Study*, Jan 2019; iacr eprint
2. High-Level is a promising level to Design Security Accelerators
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3. HLS can be used for Trojan Detection
J. Rajendran, O Sinanoglu, and R Karri, *Building Trustworthy Systems Using Untrusted Components: A High-Level Synthesis Approach*, IEEE Trans VLSI, 24(9): 2946-2959, Sep 2016, DOI: 10.1109/TVLSI.2016.2530092
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4. HLS can be used to Watermark Designs
C. Pilato and K. Basu and M. Shayanfar, *Watermarking in High-Level Synthesis for Trojan Detection*, Design Automation Test in Europe Conference, pp. 1118–1123, March, 2019.
5. HLS can be used for Seamless and Meaningful Design Obfuscation
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8. A Black-Hat can use High-Level Synthesis to undermine Designs (weaken crypto, drain battery, etc)
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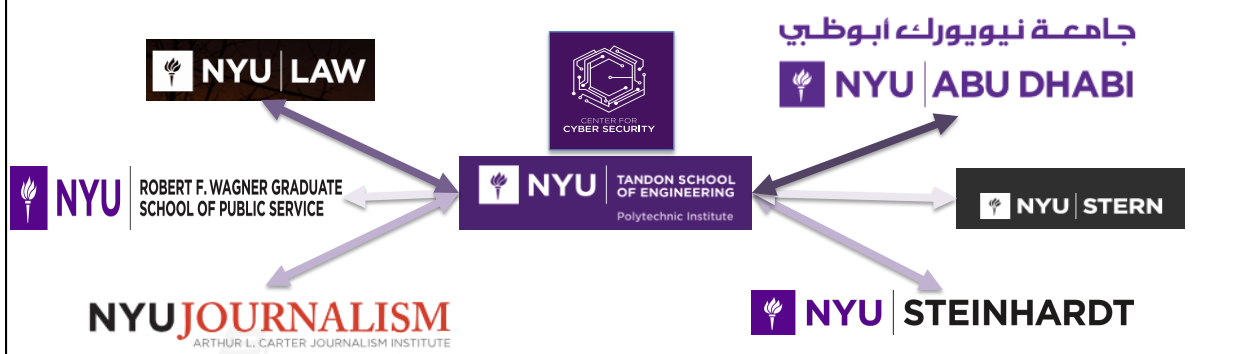
					
H. Alkhzaimi, AD, Crypto	J. Cappos, Tandon, Sys Security	B. Dolan-Gavitt, Tandon, Emb. Security	S. Garg, Tandon, H/W Security	R. Greenstadt, Tandon, Security	R. Milch, Law, Security
					
R. Karri, Tandon, H/W Security	D. Mccoy, Tandon, Security & Privacy	M. Maniatakos, AD, H/W Security	N. Memon, Tandon, Forensics, Security	R. Song, Biochip Security	O. Nov, MOT, Security
					
C. Popper, AD, Wireless Security	S. Raskoff, Law	K. Ross, Tandon, Soc Networks Privacy	O. Sinanoglu, AD, H/W Security	Q. Zhu, Tandon, Game theory	M. Rasras, AD, Photonics

Mission

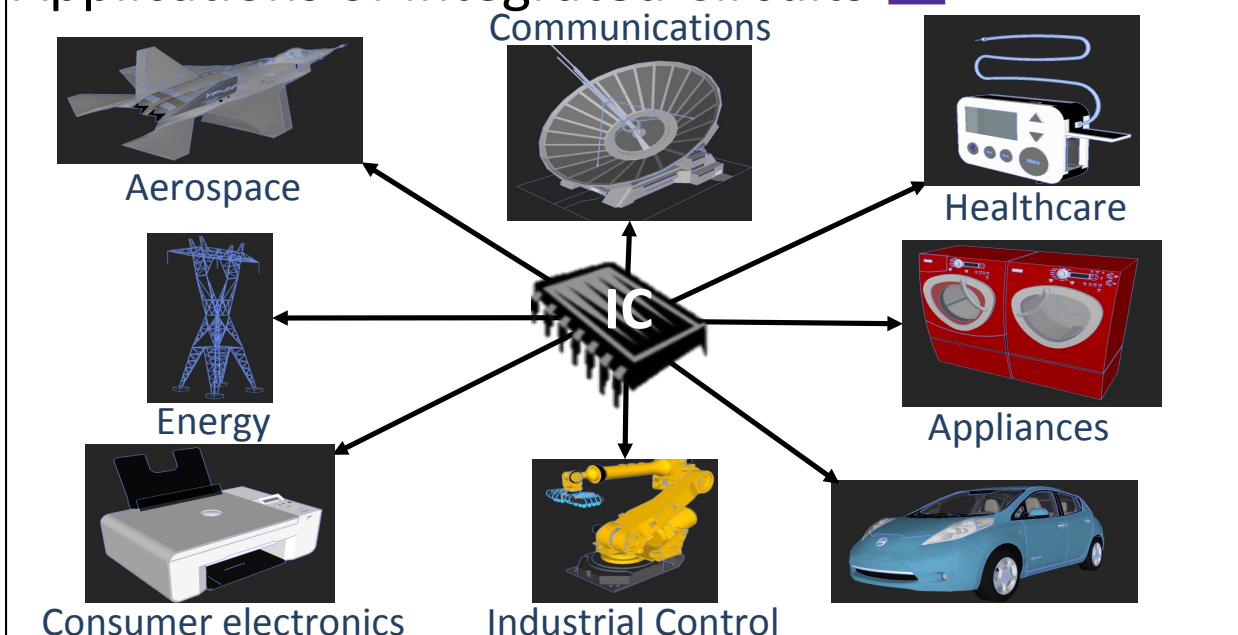


NYU CCS is an interdisciplinary center dedicated to

- Research technical and other means to secure cyber infrastructure.
- Educate the next generation of cybersecurity professionals.
- Shape public discourse on policy and legal aspects of cybersecurity.



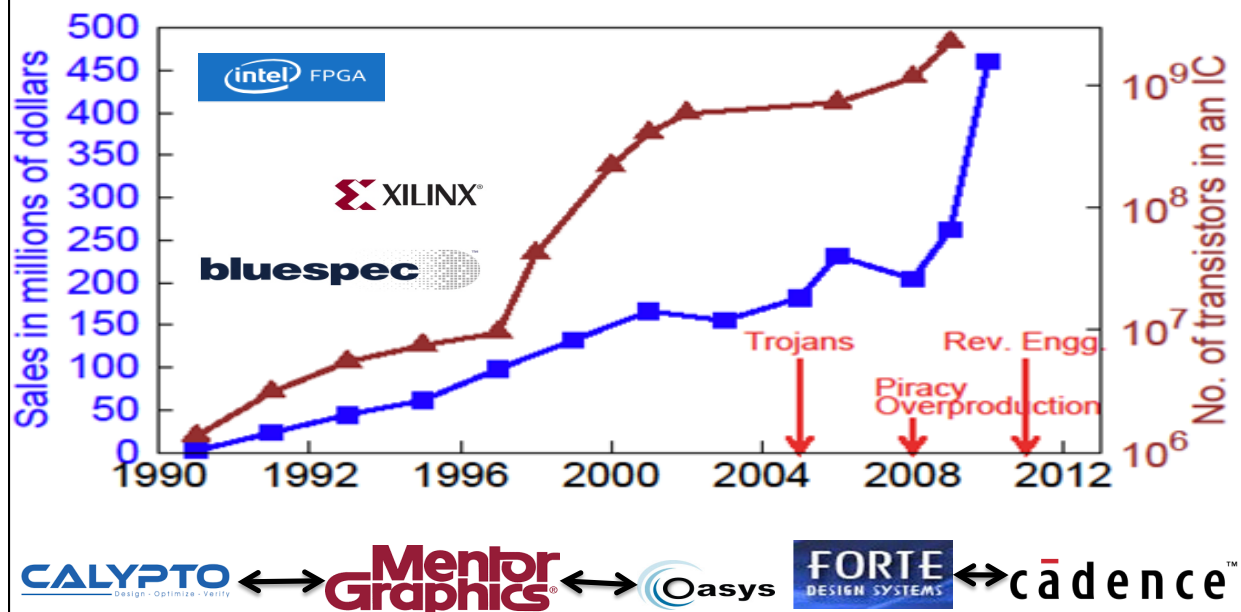
Applications of Integrated Circuits



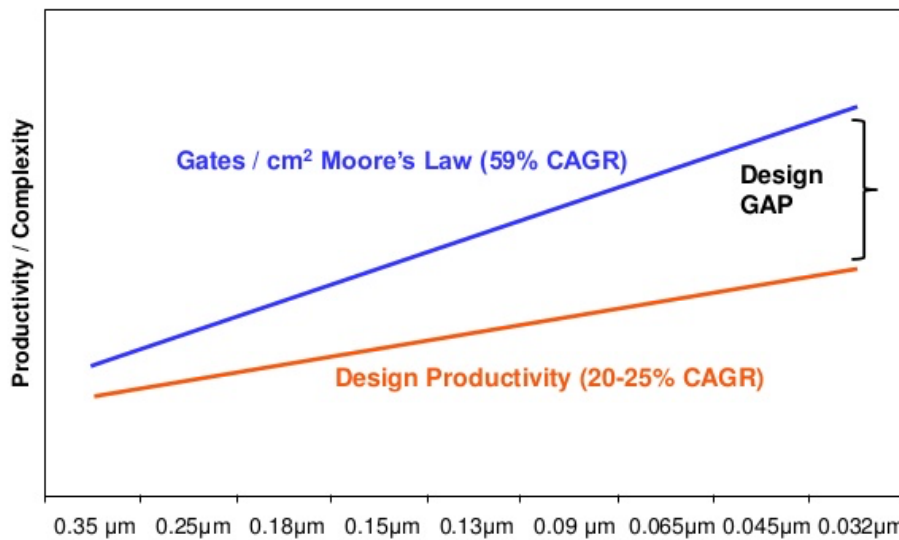
Contributions to H/W Security



High-Level Synthesis

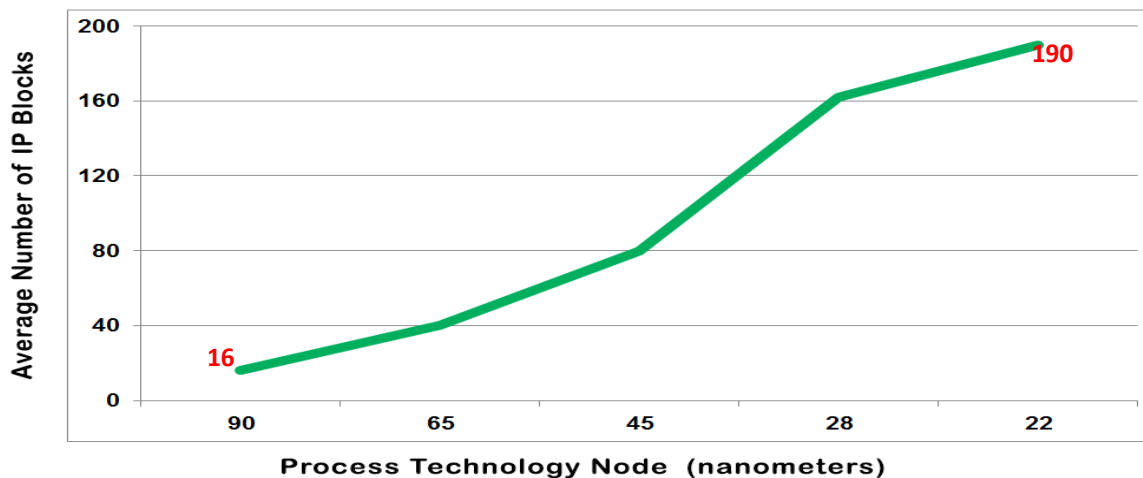


HLS is a Productivity Tool



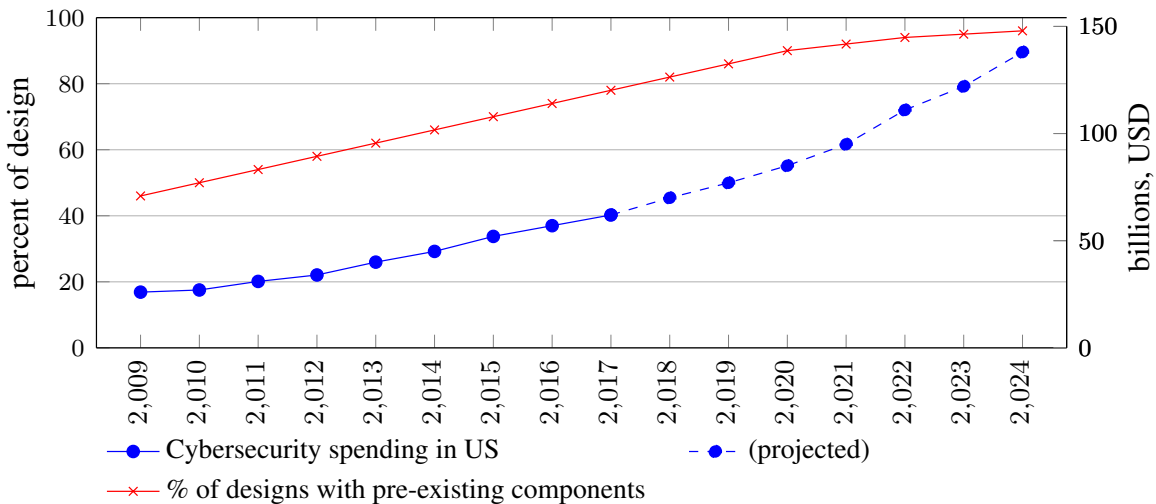
Source: Semico Research Corp.

More 3rd Party IPs in a Design



(International Business Strategies, 2012)

Accelerator-based Design (ASAP)!



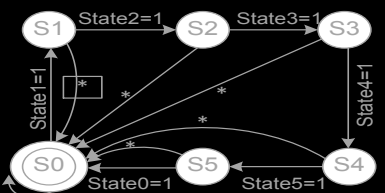
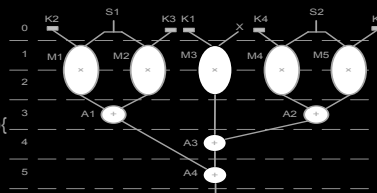
HLS Design Flow



```

int main (int X, int *Y, int *Z1, int *Z2 : num16) {
    int in1 = (X * K1);
    Y = biquad(in1, K2, K3, K4, K5, *Z1, *Z2);
    return Y;
}

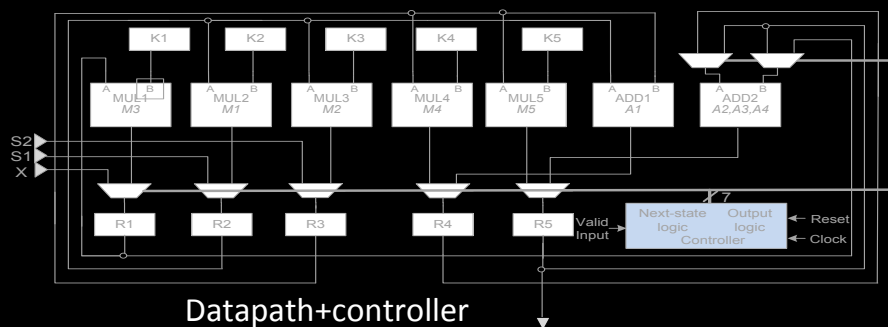
int biquad(int in, int a1, int a2, int b1, int b2, int *Z1, int *Z2){
    int state = in + (a1 * *Z1) + (a2 * *Z2);
    return state + (b1 * *Z1) + (b2 * *Z2);
}
    
```



c-specification of biquad filter

Scheduling and binding

Finite state machine

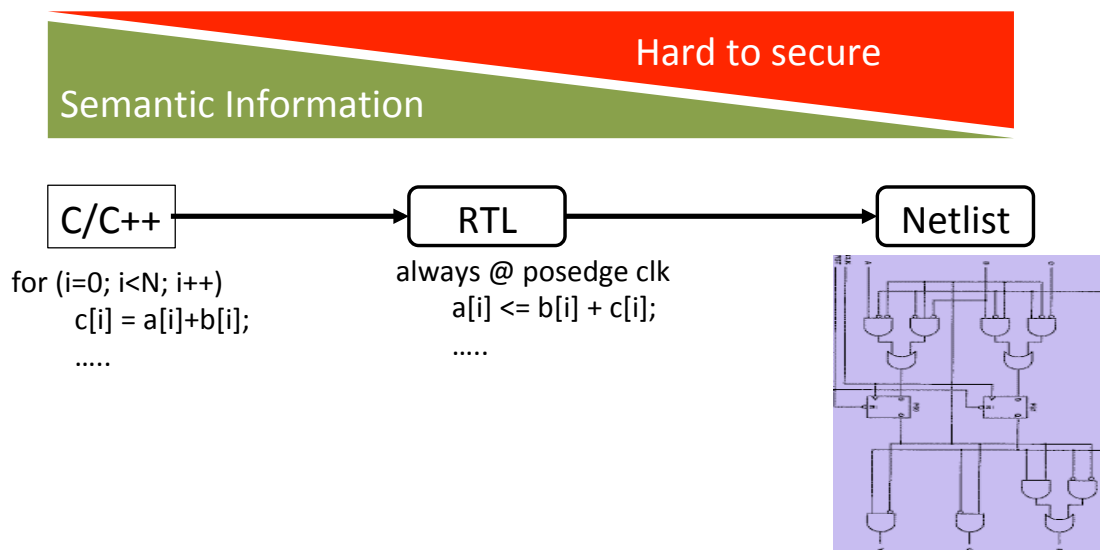


Datapath+controller

Security-Aware (HLS for) ASAPs



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Security-Aware HLS for ASAPs



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- Promising to add security constraints
- HLS in Hardware vs Programming Lang/Compilers in Software
- Semantics: **sensitive** constants, **critical** operations, **protected** control flow, **run-time** dependencies (sensitive IP)

	Hardware	Software	
Hard to secure	Algorithm-Level (HLS)	Programming Lang (Compiler)	Semantic info
	RT Level	Intermediate Representation	
	Gate Level	Assembly (HEX)	
	Layout	Binary	

Takeaways



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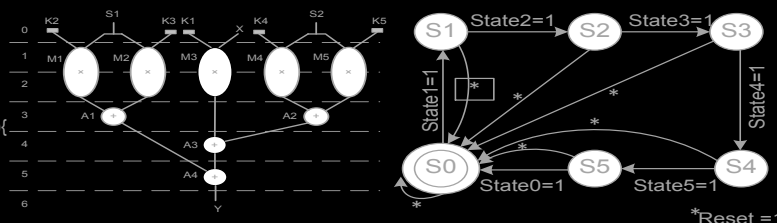
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HLS Design Flow

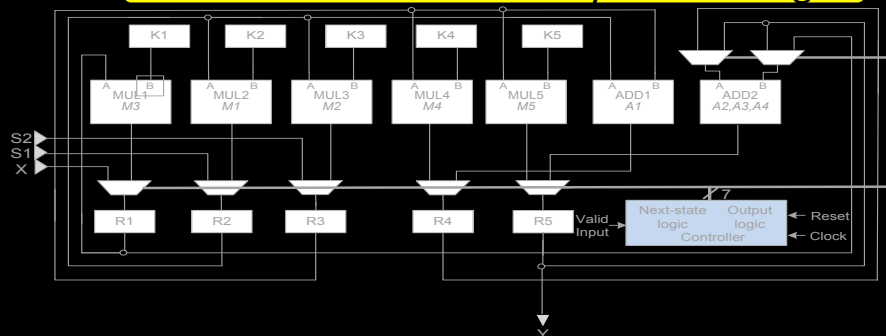


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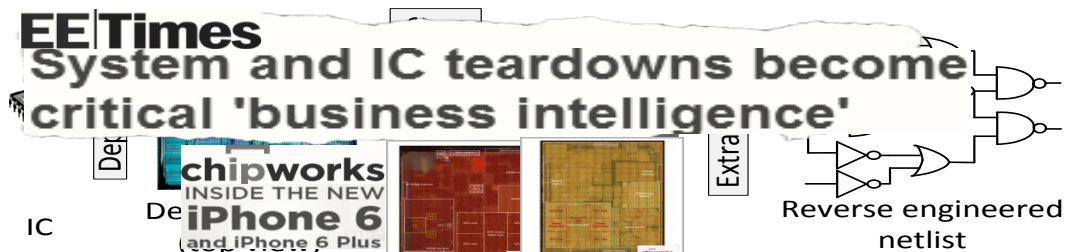
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  int state = in + (a1 * *Z1) + (a2 * *Z2);
  return state + (b1 * *Z1) + (b2 * *Z2);
}
```



Can HLS undermine security of the design?

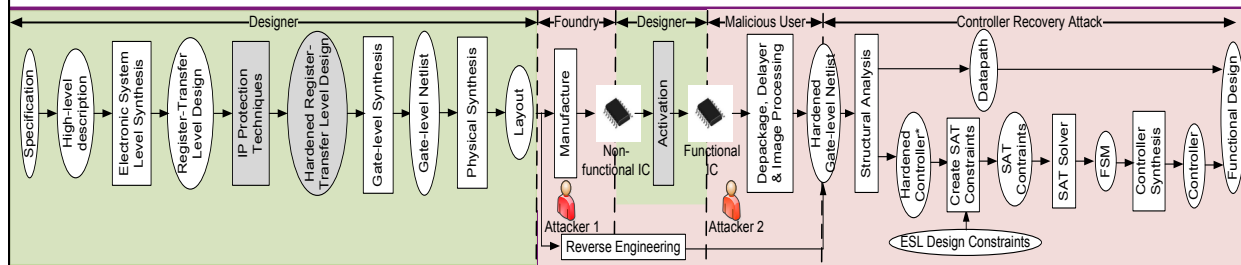


Threat: Reverse Engineering

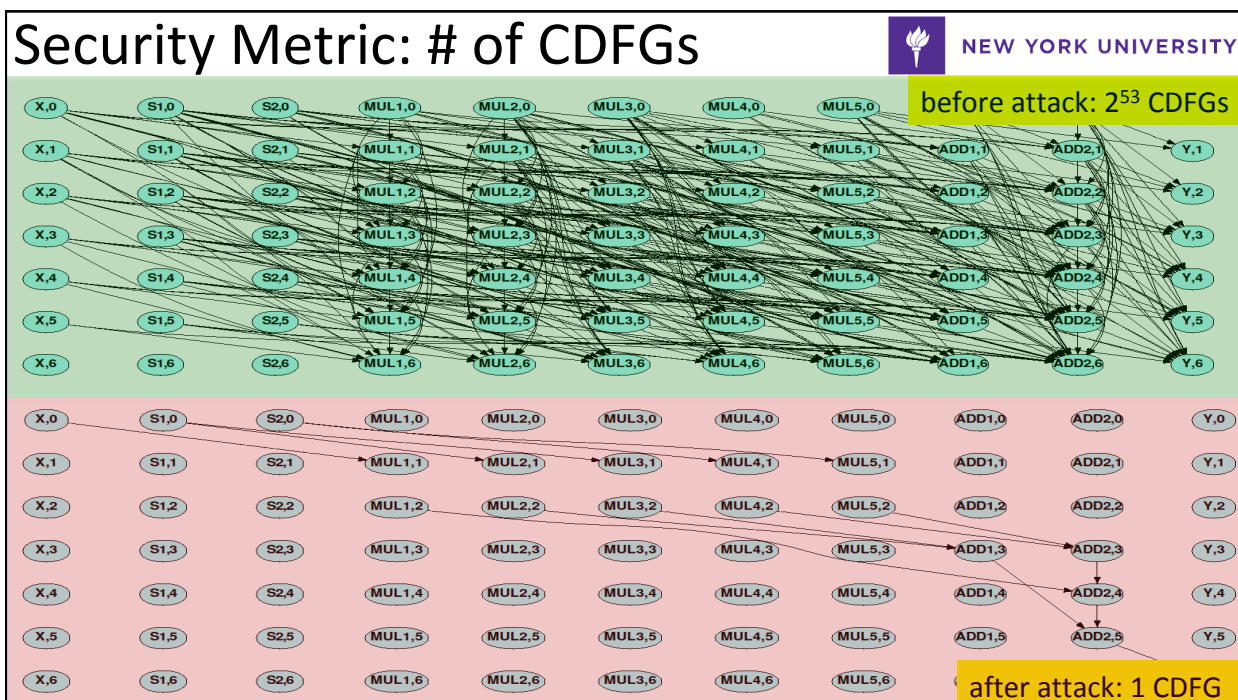
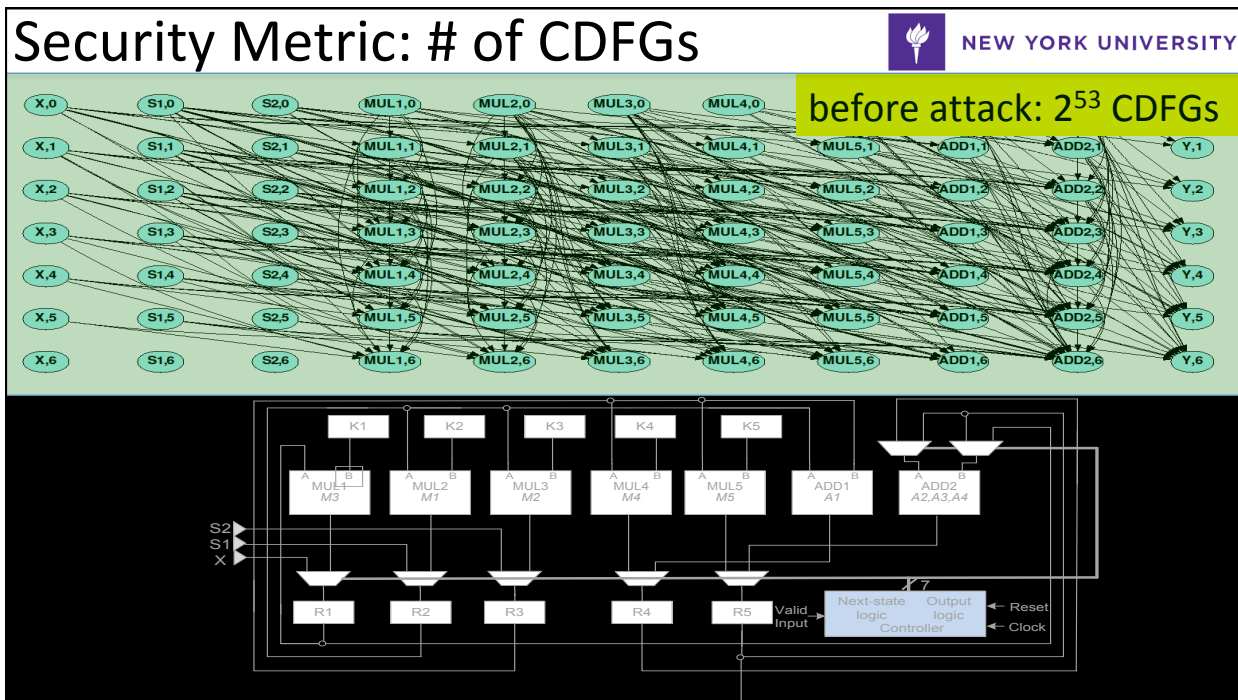


- Legal: to detect piracy
 - Identify device technology, functionality, design
 - Chipworks
- Illegal: piracy, IP theft and Trojan insertion
 - Malicious user or Malicious SoC integration house or Malicious foundry

HLS-based Reverse Engg an ASAP



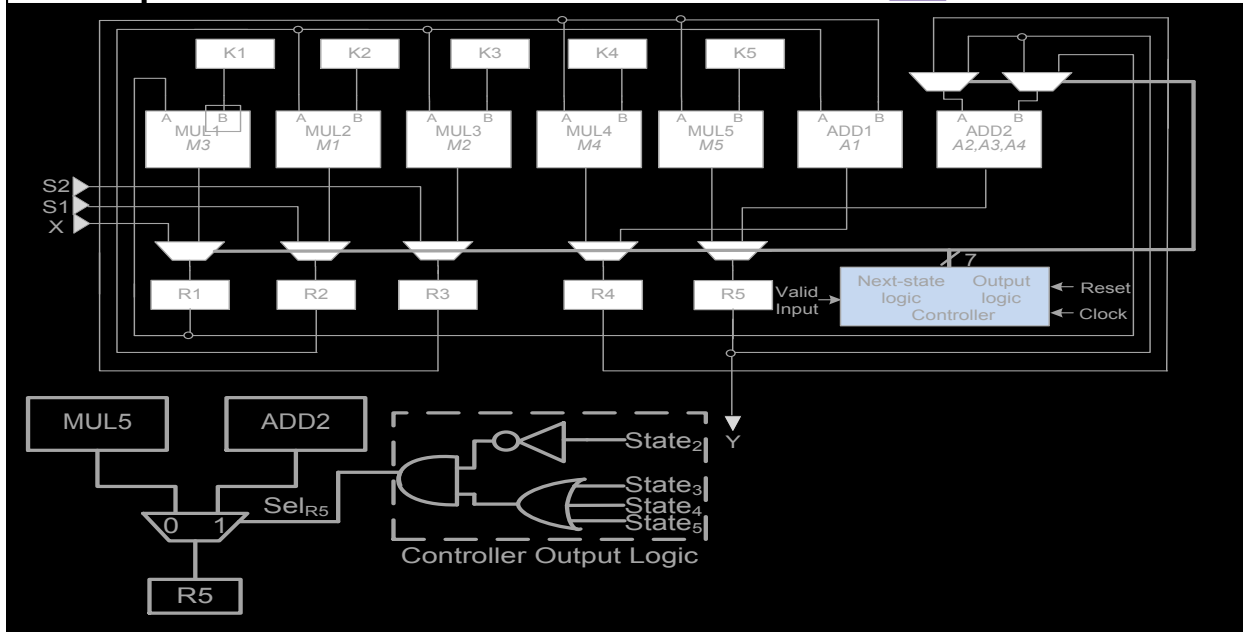
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Datapath Constraints



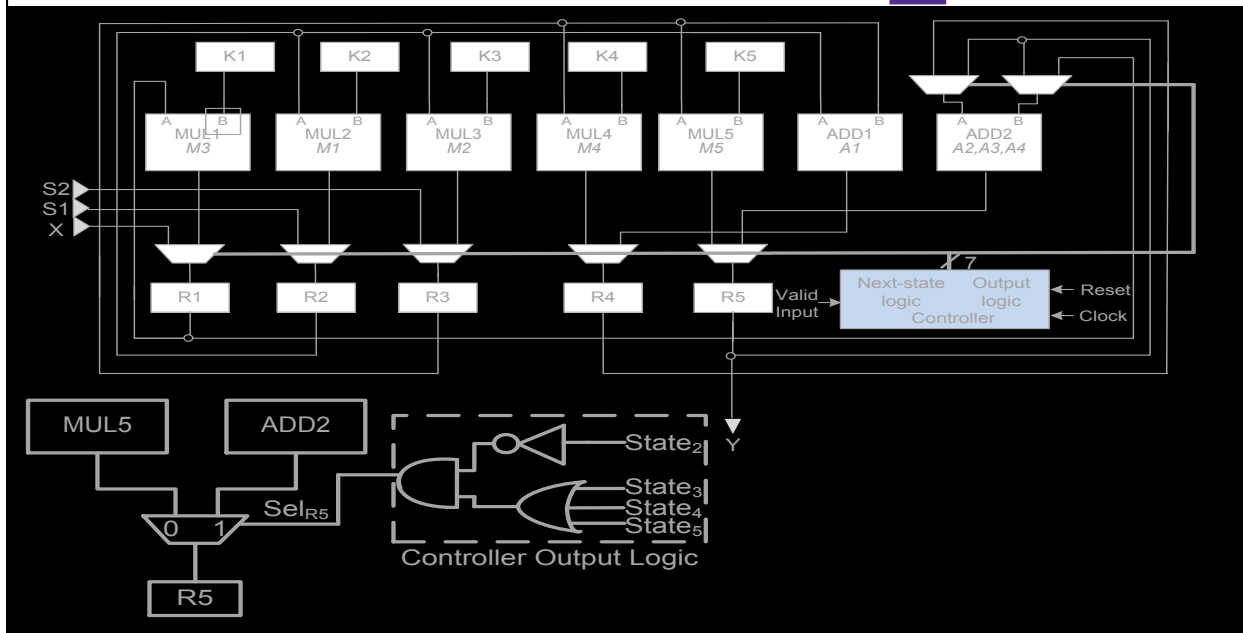
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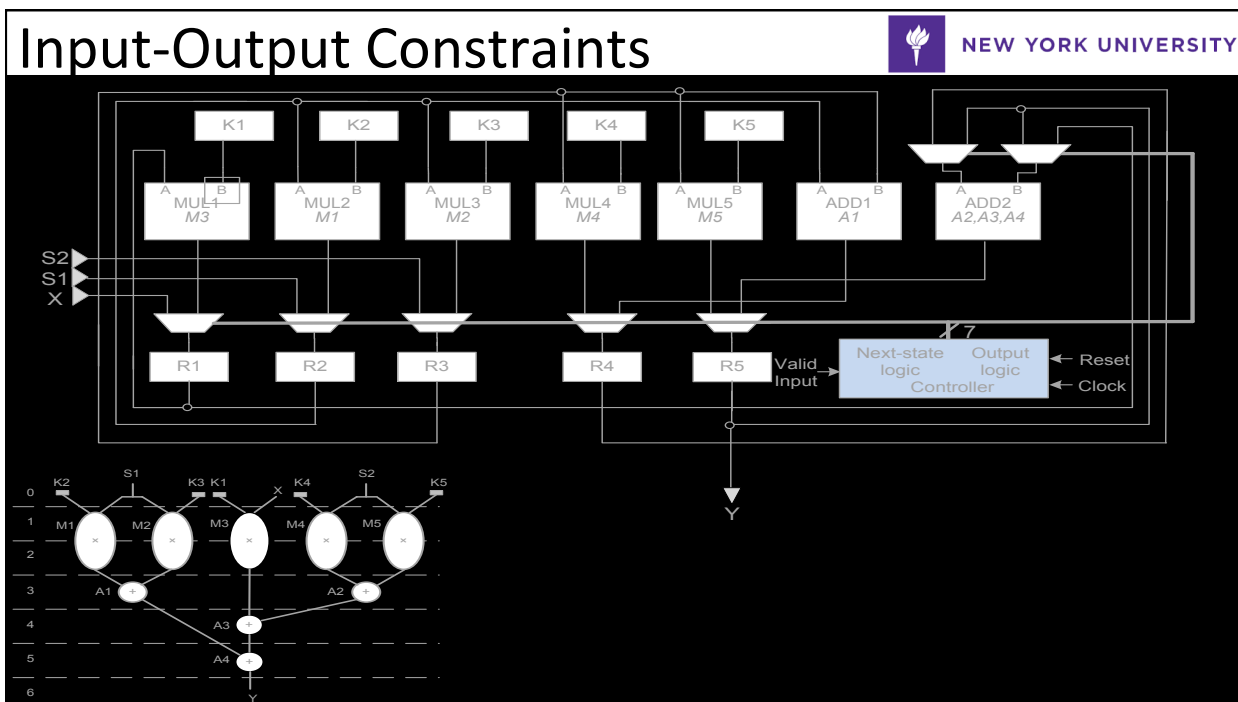


Controller Constraints



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Security Metric: # of CDFGs

Design	ESL Constraints			
	# 1	# 1 – # 4	# 1 – # 6	# 1 – # 7
BQF	2^{53}	2^{52}	2^{33}	2^2
Arai	2^{246}	2^{160}	2^{118}	2^3
Chem	2^{3526}	2^{717}	2^{606}	2^4
Dir	2^{731}	2^{160}	2^{118}	2^3
Feig_dct	2^{3790}	2^{606}	2^{512}	2^4
Honda				
Lee				
Mcm	2^{716}	2^{160}	2^{118}	2^3
Pr	2^{319}	2^{216}	2^{160}	2^3
Wang	2^{321}	2^{215}	2^{160}	2^3
Snow3g	2^{383}	2^{80}	2^{53}	2^3
Kasumi	$\geq 2^{1000000}$	2^{757749}	2^{752363}	2^9

of CDFGs reduce drastically using HLS constraints

J. Rajendran, A. Ali, O. Sinanoglu and R. Karri, Belling the CAD: Toward Security-Centric Electronic System Design, IEEE Transactions on CAD, Vol 34, No. 11, pp. 1756-1769, November, 2015.

Belled the CAD!



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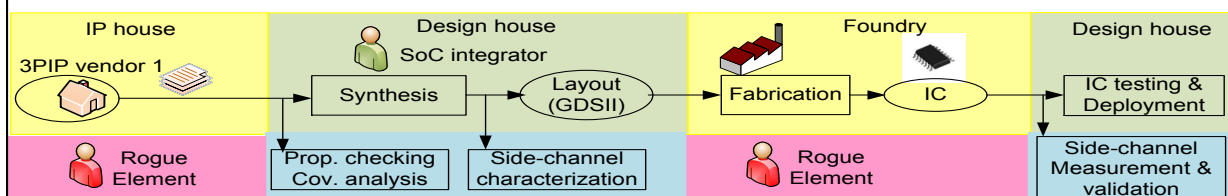
Design	Tools A,B, C, D & E: Non-pipelined and Resource-Constrained				
	Attack Success			Attack Cost	
	No. of compare points	% compare points matched	Equivalence checking	# of SAT literals	Time for solving SAT (s)
BQF	16	100	Pass	1050	0.01
Arai	128	100	Pass	5166	0.02
Chem	240	100	Pass	2415264	43
Dir	1024	100	Pass	197565	0.75
Feig_dct	144	100	Pass	517545	5.17
Honda	128	100	Pass	197565	1.10
Lee	128	100	Pass	10374	0.05
Mcm	128	100	Pass	56160	0.35
Pr	128	100	Pass	12320	0.01
Wang	128	100	Pass	11520	0.04
Snow3g	32	100	Pass	27720	0.17
Kasumi	64	100	Pass	8090016	143

J. Rajendran, A. Ali, O. Sinanoglu and R. Karri, Belling the CAD: Toward Security-Centric Electronic System Design, IEEE Transactions on CAD, Vol 34, No. 11, pp. 1756-1769, November, 2015.

Threat: Malicious 3PIP (Trojans)



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- 3PIP vendors are not trusted; may insert trojans
 - Trojans cause wrong outputs
 - Distributed: in different modules from same vendor may collude
- SoC integrator is trusted
 - SoC integrator uses components from 3PIP vendors
 - 3PIPs are integrated into a system and synthesized
- SoC is manufactured at an off-shore foundry
- The manufactured hardware is tested and deployed

J. Rajendran, O Sinanoglu, and R Karri, Building Trustworthy Systems Using Untrusted Components: A High-Level Synthesis Approach, IEEE Trans VLSI, 24(9): 2946-2959, Sep 2016, DOI: 10.1109/TVLSI.2016.2530092

HLS for Trojan Detection



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```
While (x < a)
```

```
{
```

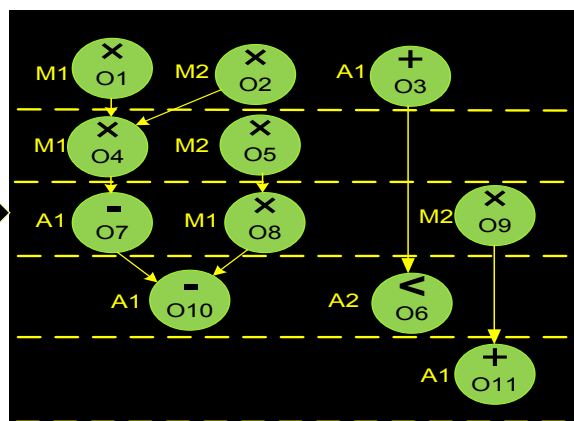
```
  x1 = x + dx
```

```
  u1 = u - 3xudx - 3ydx
```

```
  y1 = y + udx
```

```
  x = x1; u = u1; y = y1
```

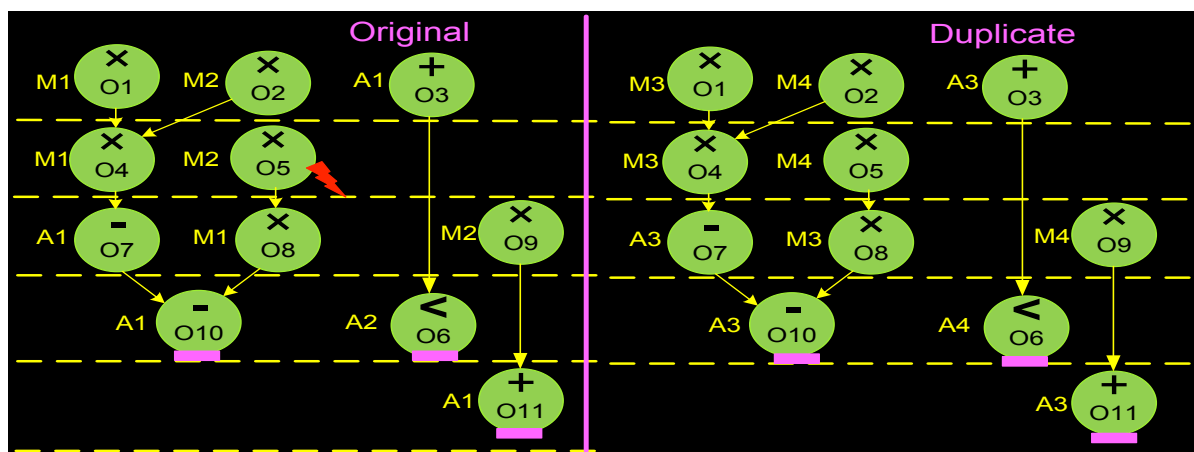
```
}
```



Detect "Natural" Faults



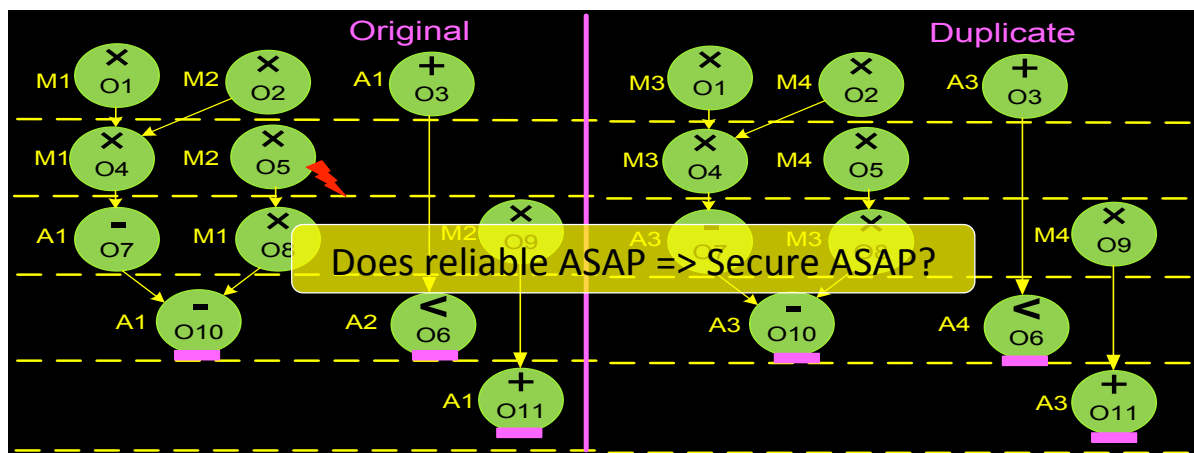
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Detect “Natural” Faults



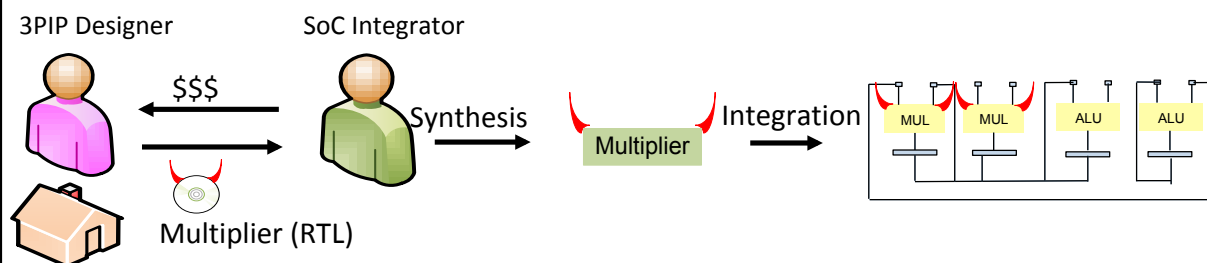
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Malicious 3PIPs

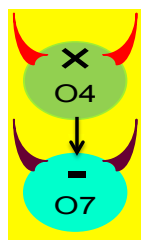


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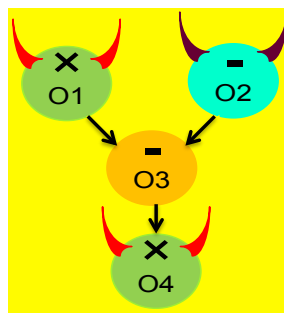


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Trojans May Collude



Parent-Child



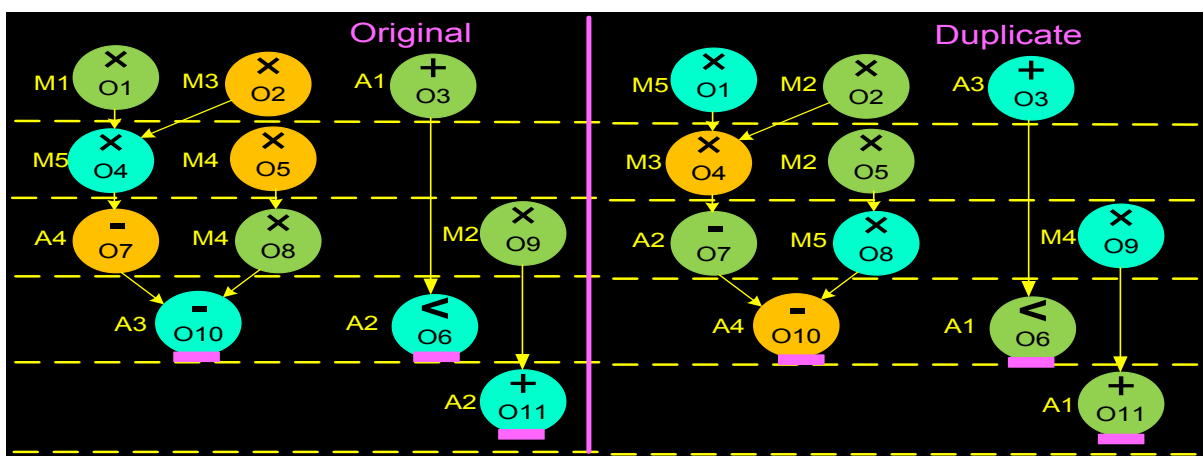
Parent-Parent

- Vendor A
- Vendor B
- Vendor C

- Prevent collusions: Map operations to diverse components
- Parent-Child collusion: Map parent, child ops on diverse components
- Parent-Parent collusion: Map at least one parent on a component from a different vendor

J. Rajendran, O Sinanoglu, and R Karri, Building Trustworthy Systems Using Untrusted Components: A High-Level Synthesis Approach, IEEE Trans VLSI, 24(9): 2946-2959, Sep 2016, DOI: 10.1109/TVLSI.2016.2530092

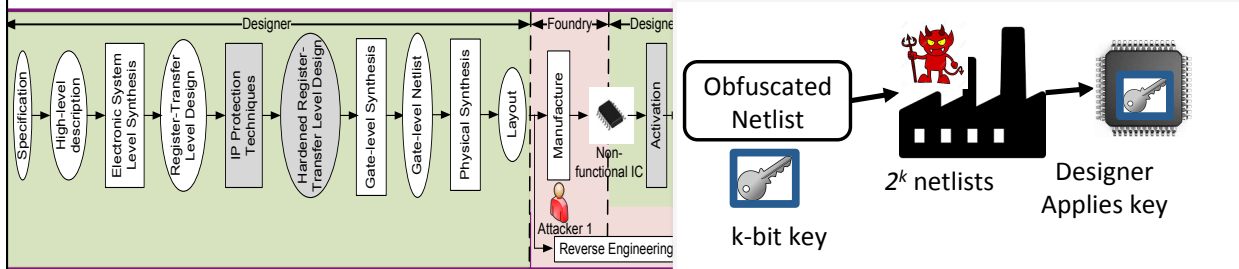
Detect Trojan: Duplicate+Diversify



Duplicate + Diversify: 3 vendors; 3 multiplier 4 adder/compare/subtracts
Prevent Parent-Child Collusion and Parent-Parent Collusion

J. Rajendran, O Sinanoglu, and R Karri, Building Trustworthy Systems Using Untrusted Components: A High-Level Synthesis Approach, IEEE Trans VLSI, 24(9): 2946-2959, Sep 2016, DOI: 10.1109/TVLSI.2016.2530092

Threat: Untrusted Foundry



- Attacker capabilities
 - Is (in) the Foundry
 - Has the GDSII
 - Does not have access to a (activated/)functional IC
- Objective: Recover the design

C. Pilato, F. Reggazoni, S. Garg and R. Karri, "TAO: Techniques for Algorithm Level Obfuscation During High-Level Synthesis," Proc IEEE/ACM Design Automation Conf, June 2018.

Algorithm Obfuscation



```

if (cond < N) {
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
    d[i] = c[i] * CONST_1;
    ...
} else { ... }

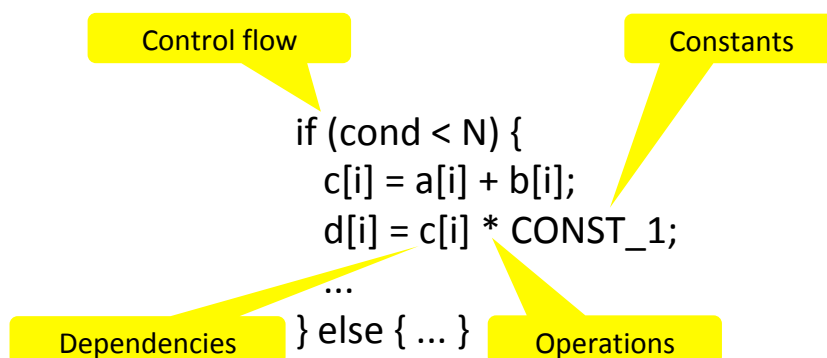
```

Several ways to obfuscate an algorithm

Algorithm Obfuscation



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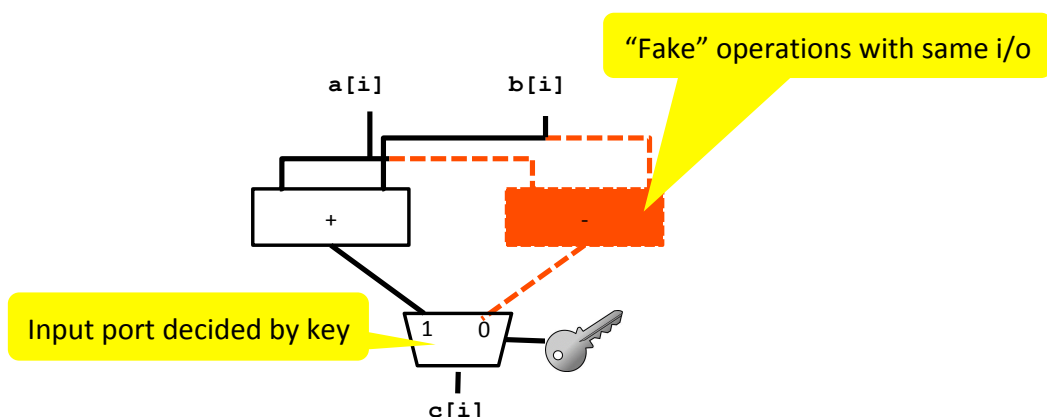
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Obfuscate Operations



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- Gives intelligence on what the algorithm does
- Operator variants can camouflage correct operation
- Correct result is propagated only with the correct key



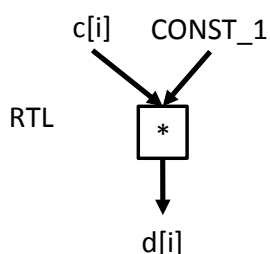
Obfuscate Constants



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- Hard-coded values used by algorithm (coefficients, thresholds, ...)
- Information is maintained at RTL
- Extensively optimized during logic synthesis

C/C++: $d[i] = c[i] * \text{CONST_1};$



Obfuscated	Not obfuscated
Data co-efficients	Reset values
Signal extensions	Signal polarity
Mask values	

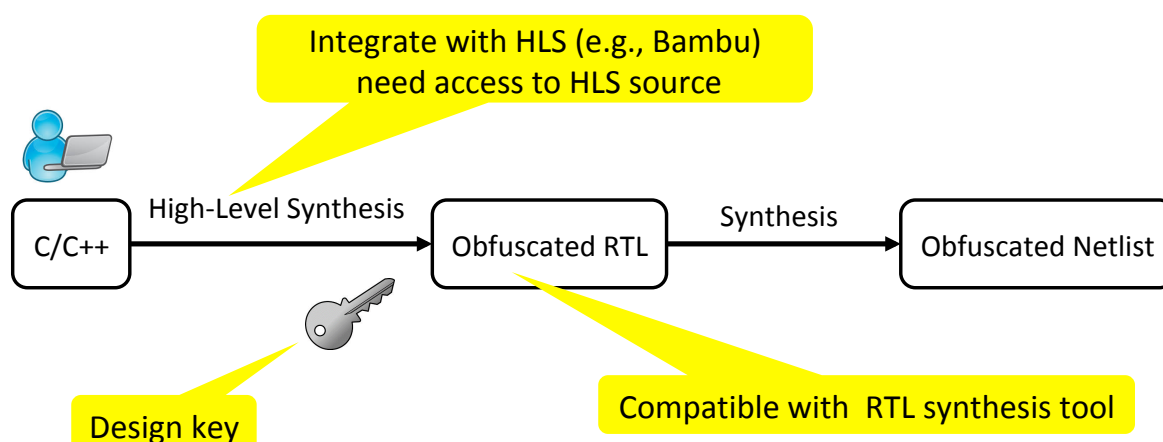
No impact on security

No impact on semantics

HLS Obfuscation



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Semantic Obfuscation: Branches, Dependencies, Operations, Constants

Results



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Design name	Algorithm Obfuscation			# of key bits
	Constant	Branch	DFG Variant	
GSM	4 / 128	4	88 / 352	484
ADPCM	5 / 160	5	100 / 400	565
SOBEL	2 / 64	2	11 / 44	110
BACKPROP	12 / 384	11	123 / 492	887
VITERBI	117 / 3,744	9	98 / 392	4,145

Obfuscated constants/
key bits

Obfuscated
branches

of Basic Blocks /
key bits

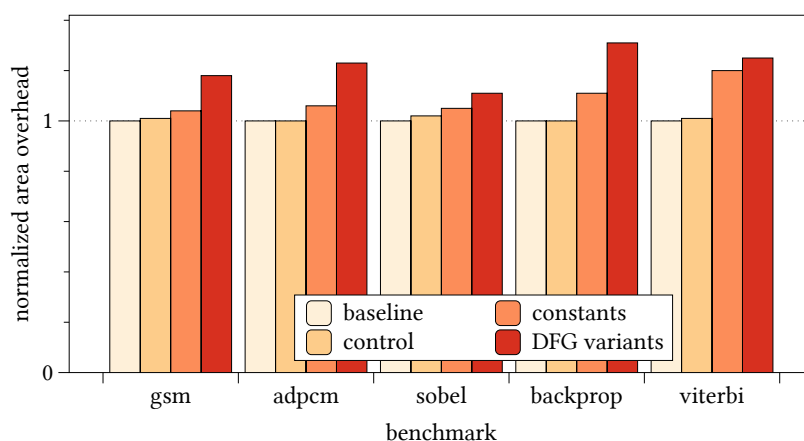
of key bits

Bambu Open Source HLS (C-to-RTL HDL)

Overhead

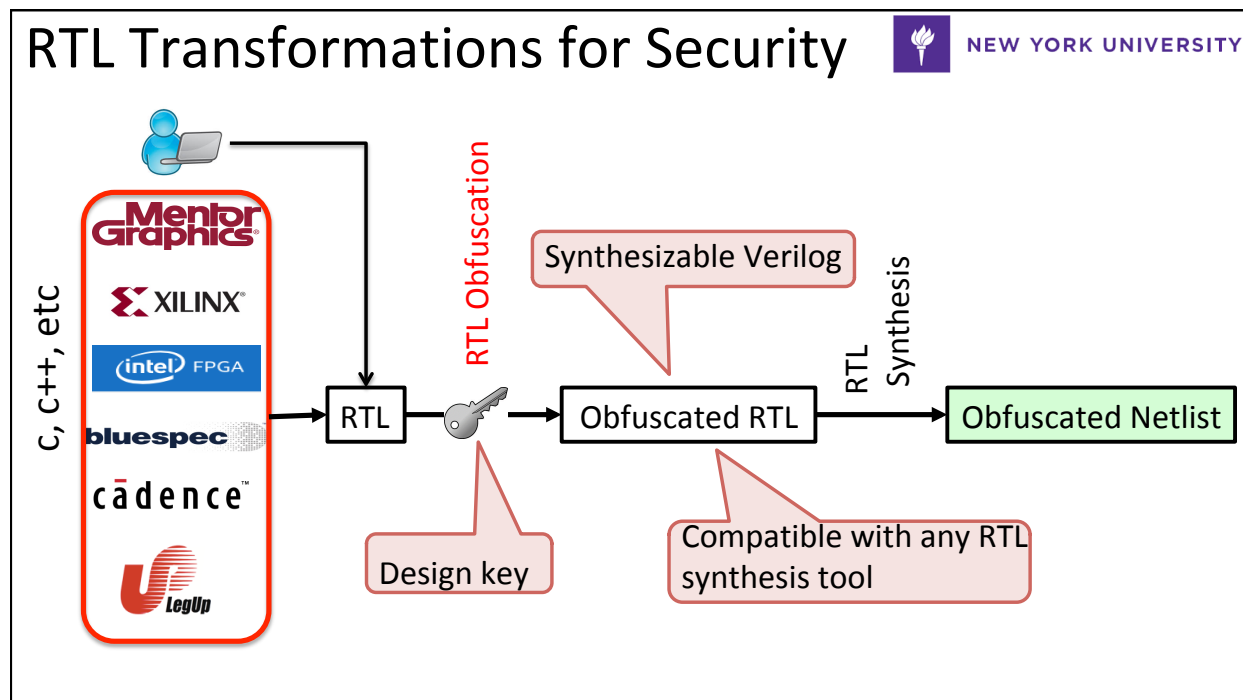


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- Area overhead of each technique wrt the **baseline** version
 - Synopsys 32nm @ 500 MHz; Operation+Dependence obfuscation

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Conclusions

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J. Rajendran, H. Zhang, O. Sinanoglu and R. Karri, *High-level synthesis for security and trust*, IEEE Intl On-Line Testing Symposium, pp. 232-233. July 2013, doi: 10.1109/IOLTS.2013.6604087
4. HLS can be used to Watermark Designs
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Sensitive IP: Constants, control flow, dependencies, operations, CFGs



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