

Hardware/Software Runtime for GPSA Protection in RISC-V Embedded Cores

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How to protect embedded cores from fault injection whithout modifying the binaries?

Summary

Context: embedded systems are energy constrained and subject to fault attacks.

Problem: how to protect the processor against fault attacks without having to modify the binaries ?

Our apporach: use known techniques to ensure micro-architectural level integrity properties and implement them with HW/SW runtime for GPSA mechanisms.

Background

Fault Attacks [1]

- used to cause a wrong behaviour in a software from faults in the hardware.
- can involve several techniques as laser, EM pulse, clock or power glitch
- impact control flow to skip or re-execute instructions or change branches
- attacker model: at any cycle, the fetched instruction can be randomized

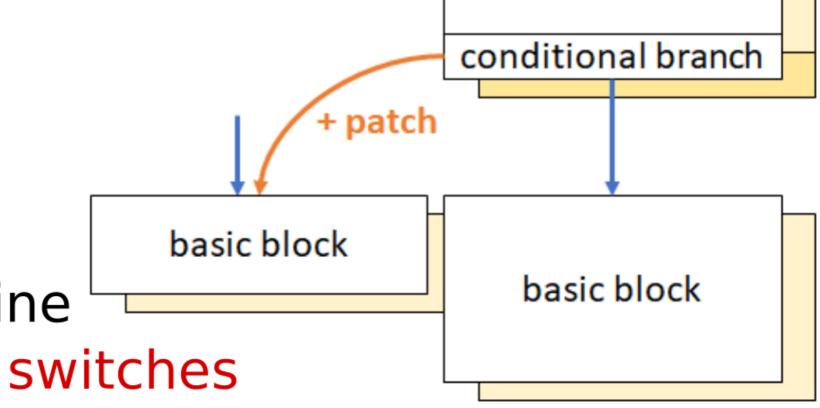
GPSA and CSM¹ [2]

- detect control flow errors
- rely on a signature system,
 encoding each executed instruction

1 Generalized Path Signature Analysis and Continuous Singature Monitoring

SCI-FI [3]

- implements GPSA and CSM within a pipeline
- cannot handle indirect jumps nor context switches
- requires a dedicated compiler toolchain

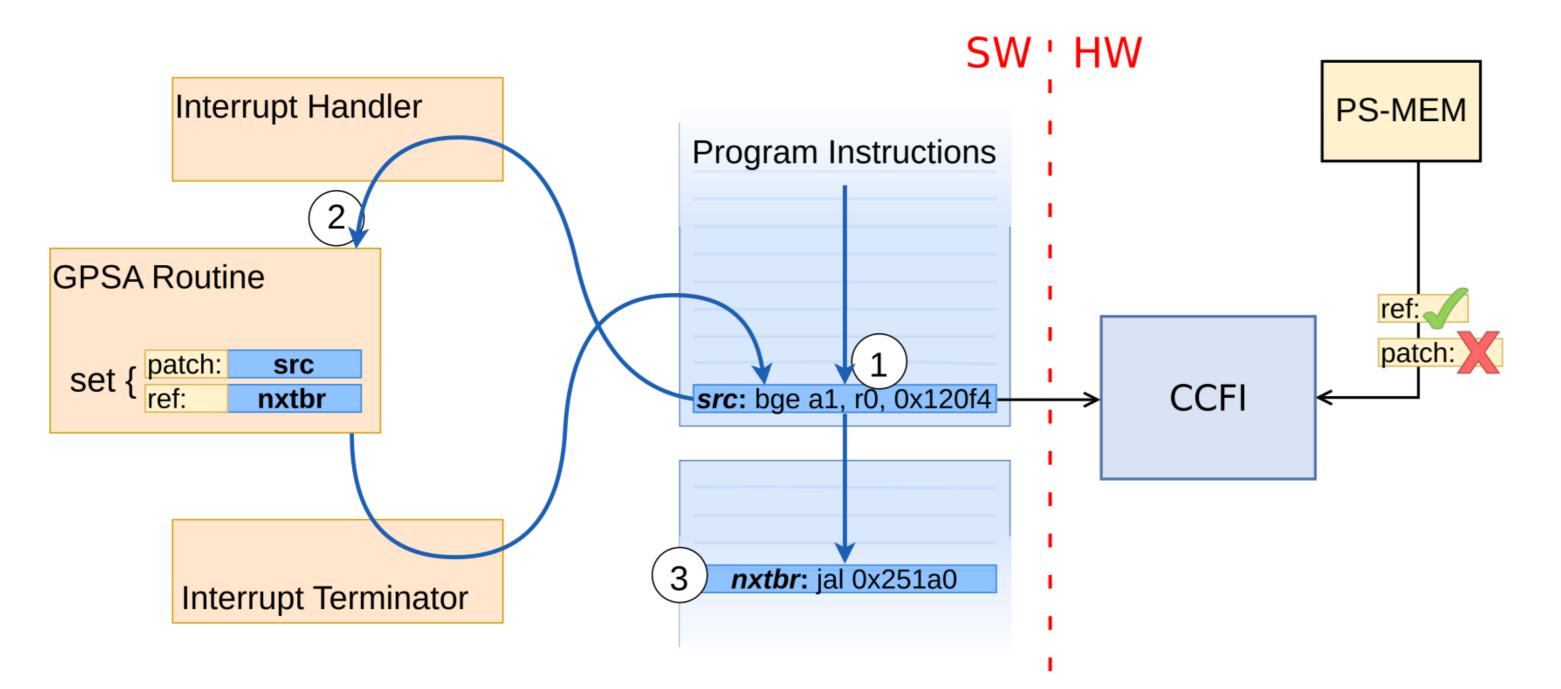


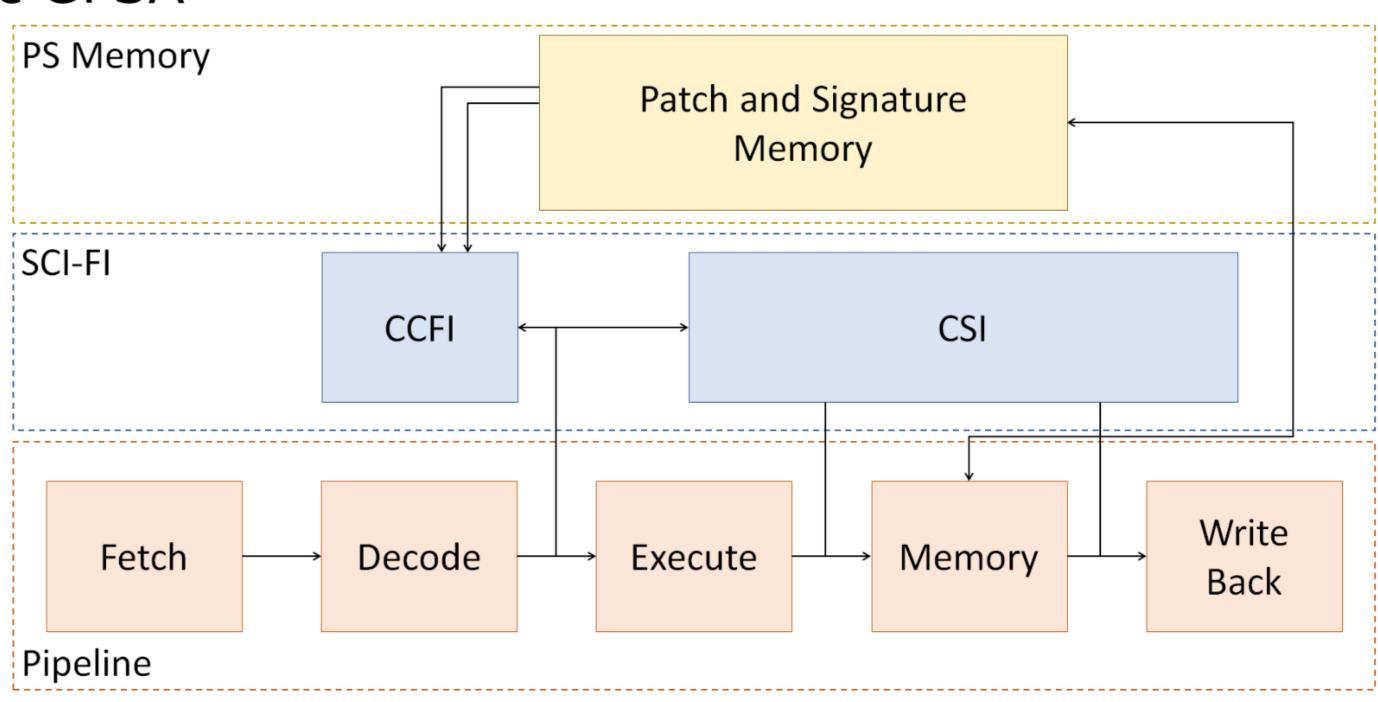
basic block

Our approach

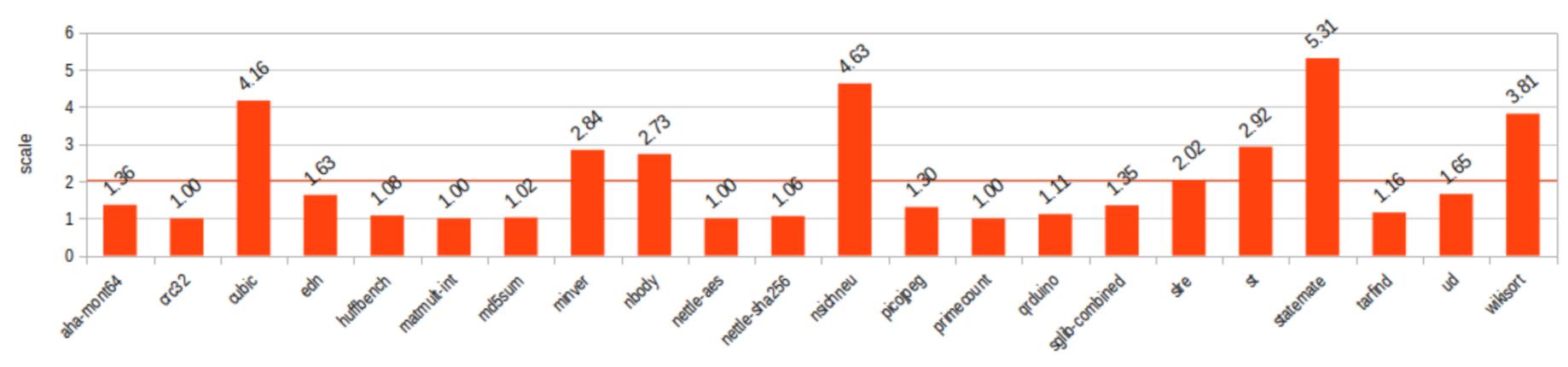
Replacing the specialized compiler toolchain with a runtime

- can run any RISC-V executable off-the-shelf
- handle indirect jumps and context switches through Dynamic GPSA





Results



- implemented on the Comet RISC-V core [4]
- evaluated on embench-iot [5]
- worst performance slowdown at x5.31
- average slowdown of x2.05
- early results show important area overhead

References & Acknowledgements

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