

Ahead of Time Generation for GPSA Protection in RISC-V Embedded Cores

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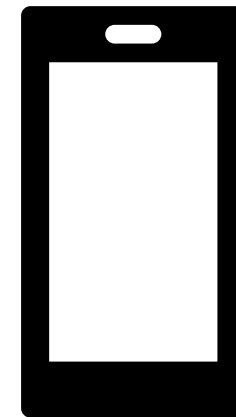
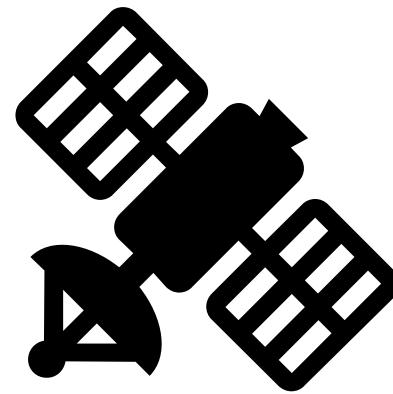
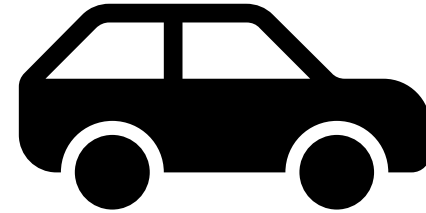
UMR

IRISA

Context

Embedded Systems

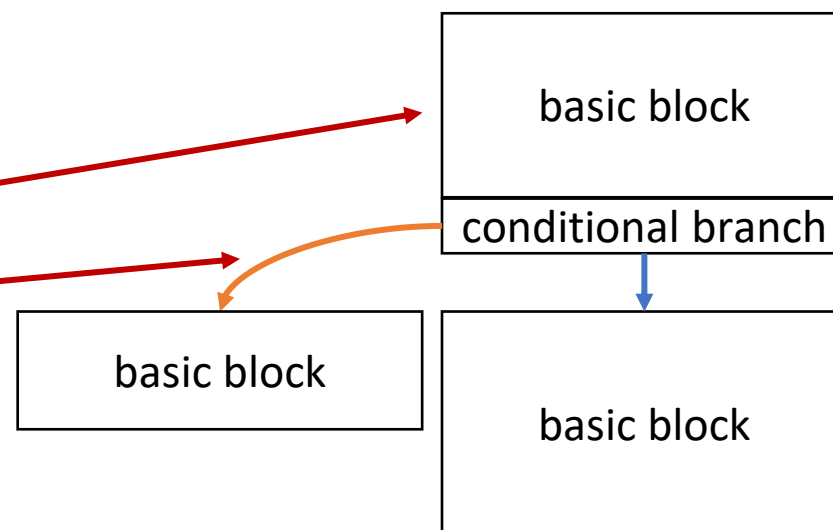
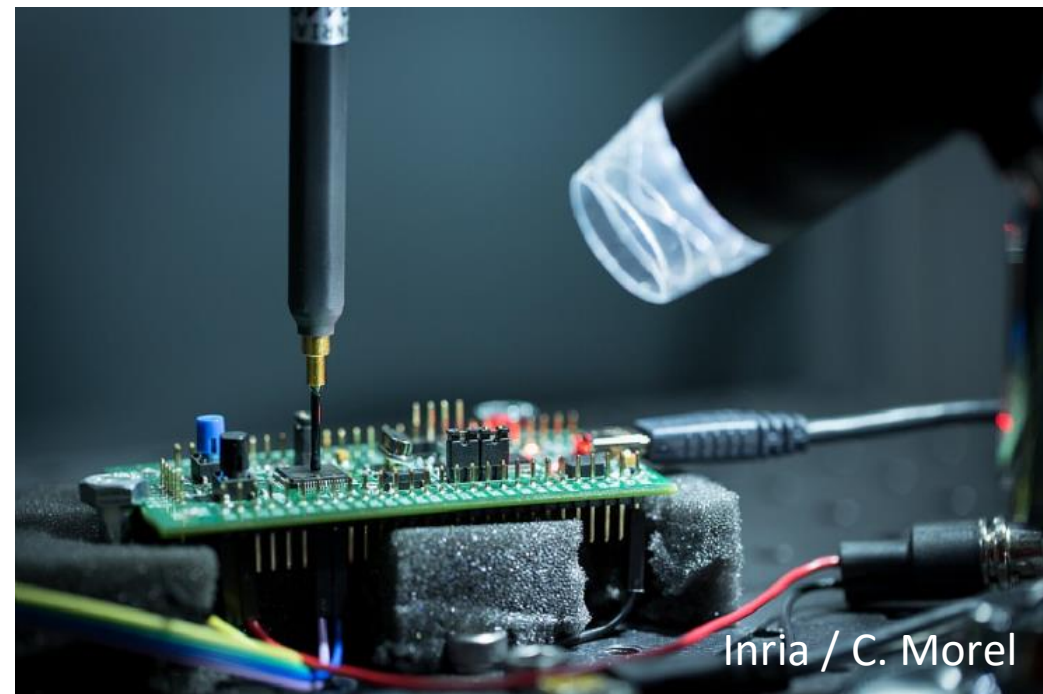
- Energy constrained
- Everywhere, for every usage
- Remote, mobile
 - allows invasive attacks



Context

Fault Injection Attacks (FIA)

- Alter transistors state by external means
 - laser, clock, power, EM
- Can propagate and cause errors:
 - Data corruption
 - Control flow errors
 - Instruction skip/repeat
 - Branch faulting



Context

Countermeasures against Fault Injection

- Techniques for fault detection
 - redundancy, signatures
- Multiple implementations
 - modifying program
 - modifying architecture



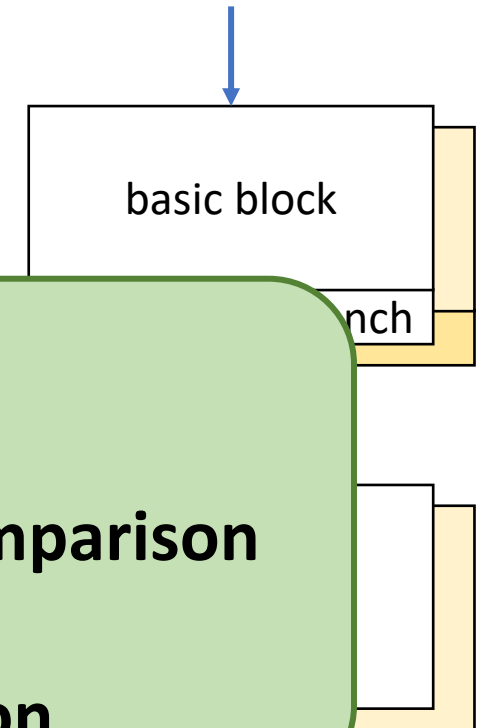
GPSA and CSM

Global Path Signature Analysis & Continuous Signature Monitoring

- Verifying the Control Flow
- Signature processing
- At compile time
 - **Each instruction** has a **signature**

Requirements (usually)

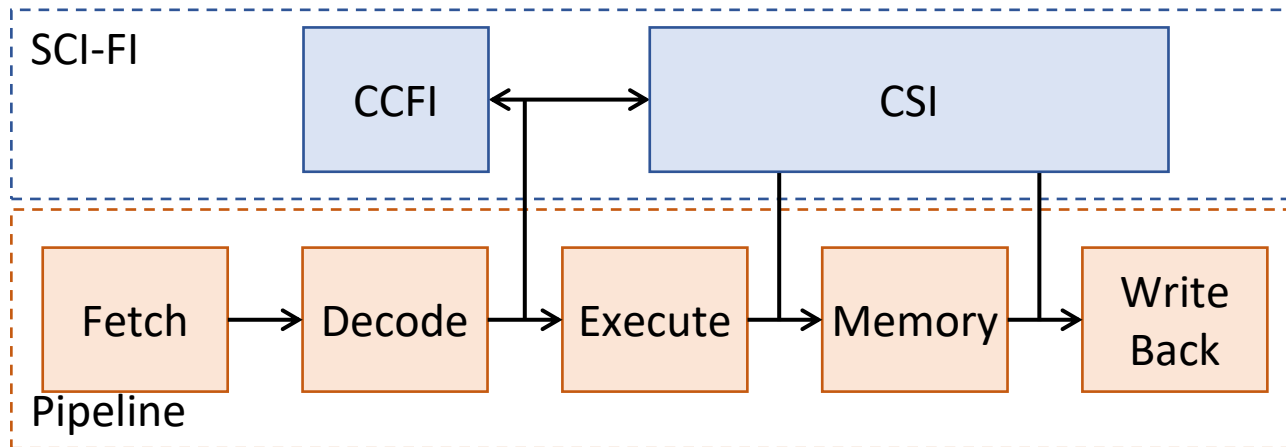
- **(micro)architecture**
 - dynamic signature **computation** and **comparison**
- **compiler**
 - reference **signature** and **patch generation**



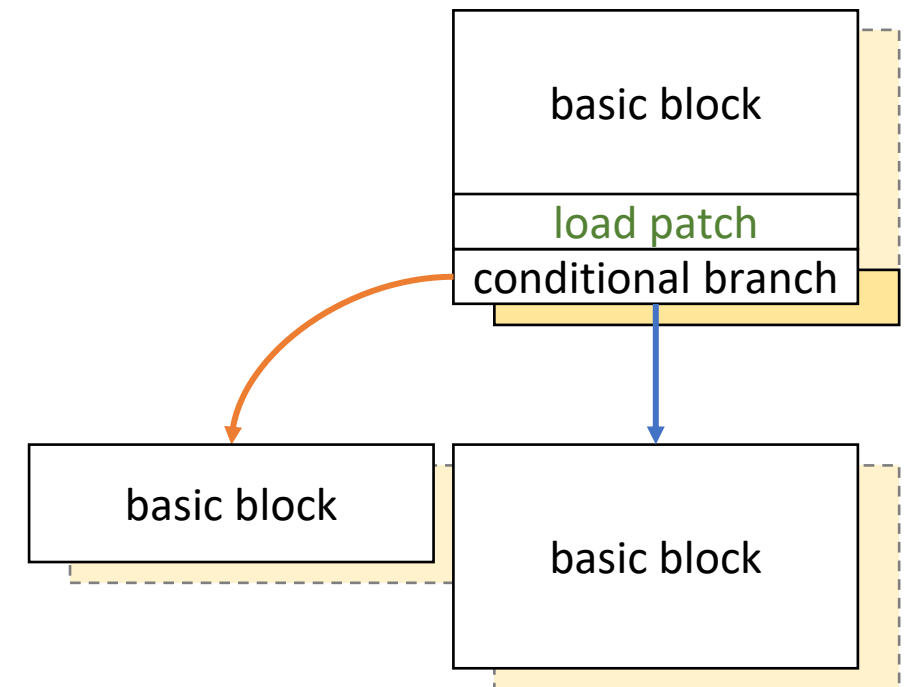
SCI-FI

Countermeasure

- GPSA and CSM implementation
- **microarchitecture modification** to a pipeline
 - **CSI**: ensures pipeline execution integrity
 - **CCFI**: dynamic signature processing



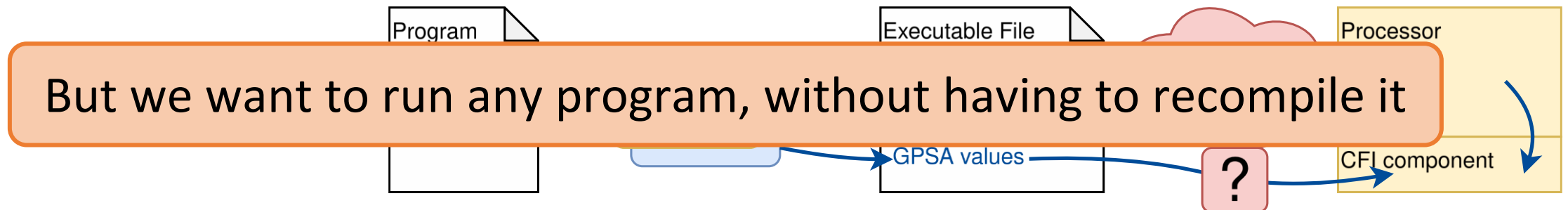
- **compiler modification:**
 - store in the .data section
 - **additional instructions**



SCI-FI

Countermeasure

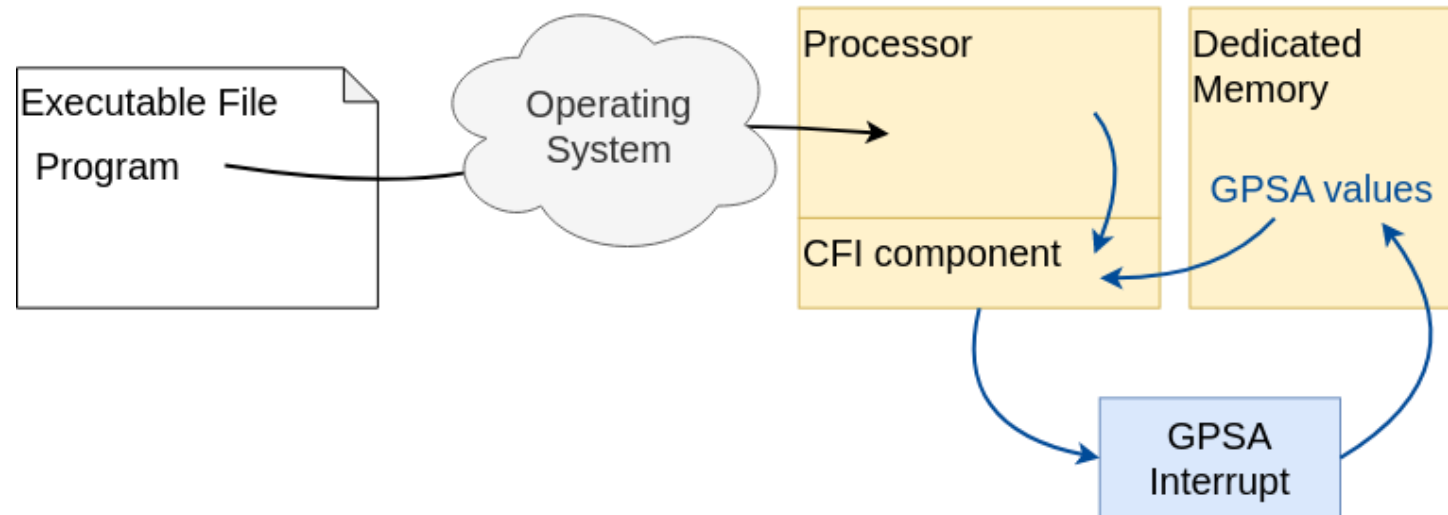
- Only considering faults in the processor logic
- GPSA and CSM implementation
 - that ensures Control Flow, Code and Control Signal Integrities
- Limits :
 - requires compiling the application
 - indirect jumps (unknown in CFG)
 - context switch



Runtime GPSA generation

Another solution

- Rely on runtime environment for GPSA generation
 - Indirect jumps
 - Context switches



Runtime GPSA generation

Execution Scheme

- Dynamic GPSA and CSM generation

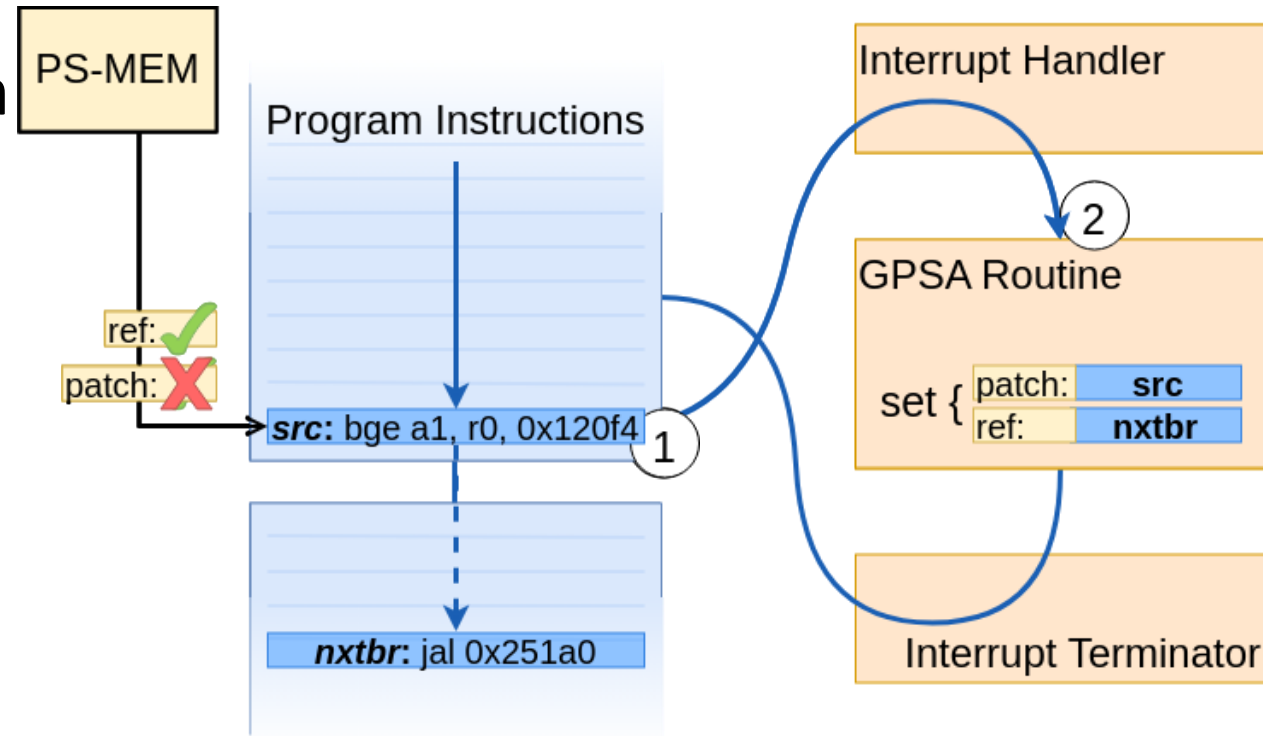
- Branch execution

- signature must exist
- if patch doesn't exist: **interrupt**

- GPSA interrupt execution

- reference for *nxtbr*
- patch for *src*

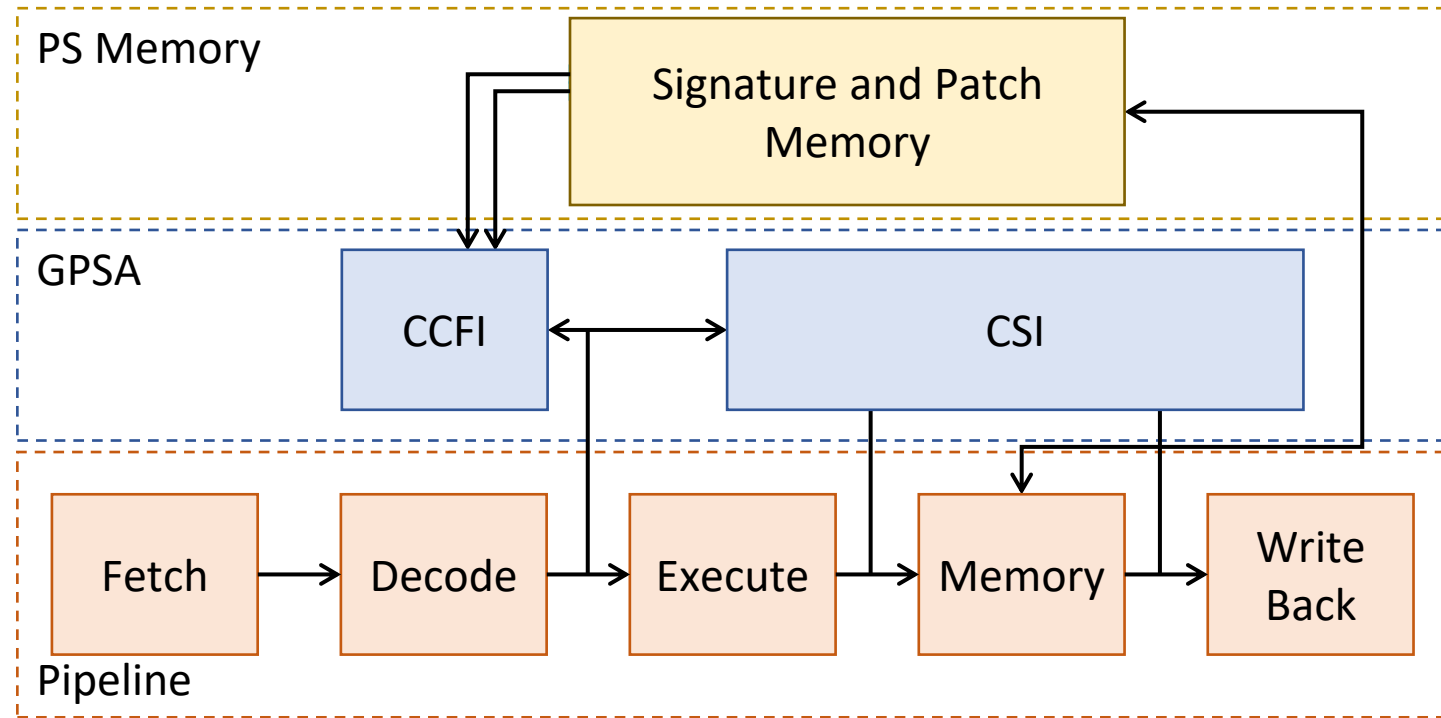
- Resume execution until next node



Runtime GPSA generation

Hardware/Software runtime

- Avoiding patches and references additional load instructions
- Adding a dedicated memory
 - 2-values read port for CCFI
 - reserved instructions
- and some operators ...



Runtime GPSA generation

Another solution

- Rely on runtime environment for GPSA generation
 - Indirect jumps
 - Context switches
 - High performance overhead
 - No Code Integrity
 - No reuse from previous executions

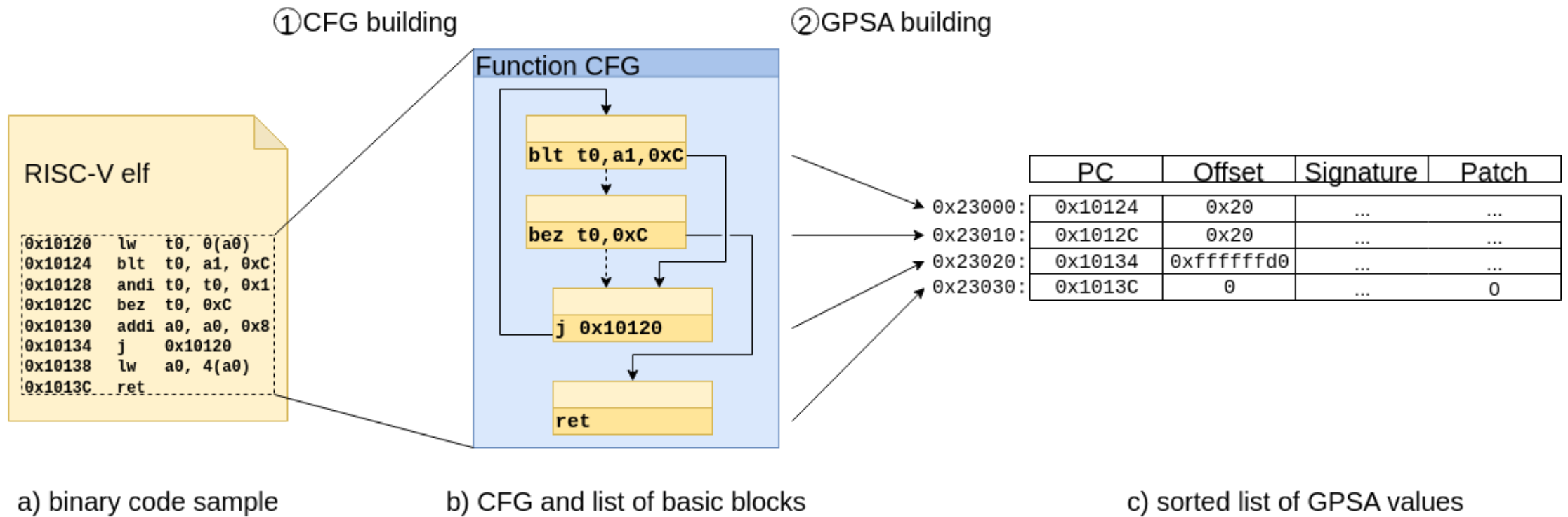
Our approach

Hardware/Software runtime

- Replacing the compiler with
 - a static analysis for GPSA generation
 - and a runtime environment to handle dynamic events
 - Indirect jumps
 - Context switches
 - Code integrity

Our approach

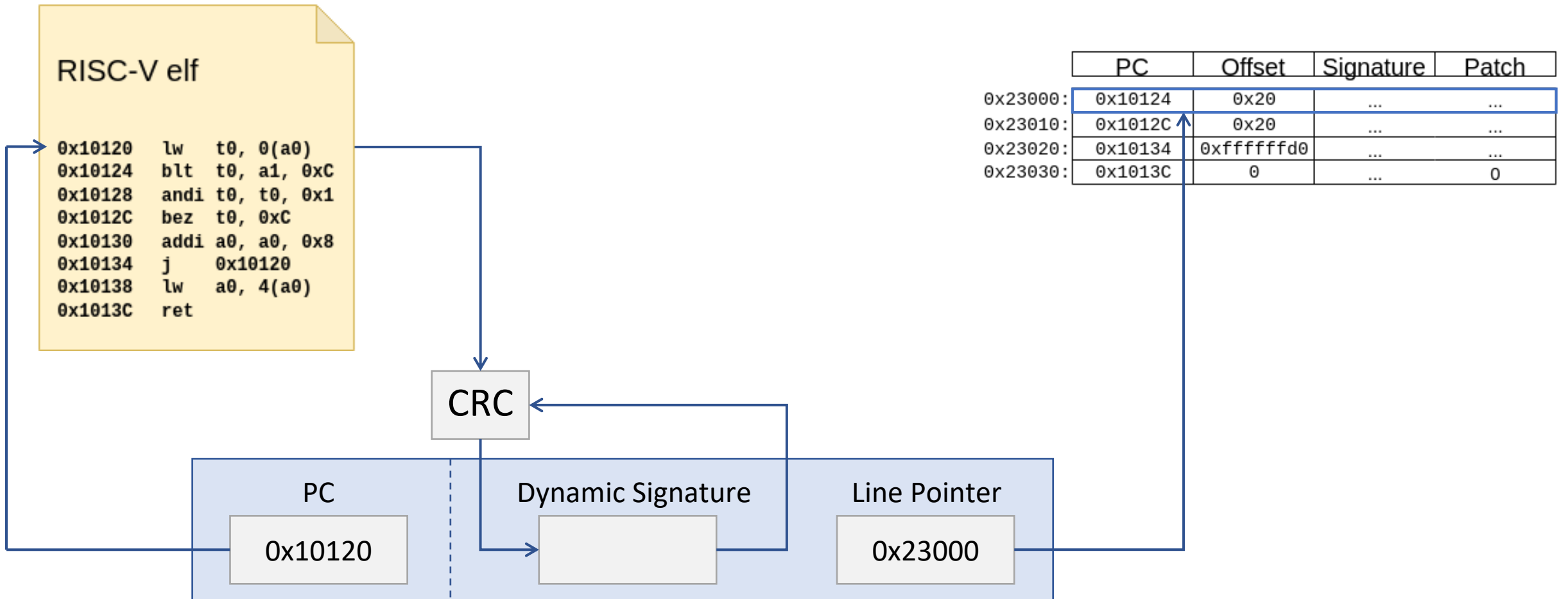
Ahead-of-Time analysis



Upon installation

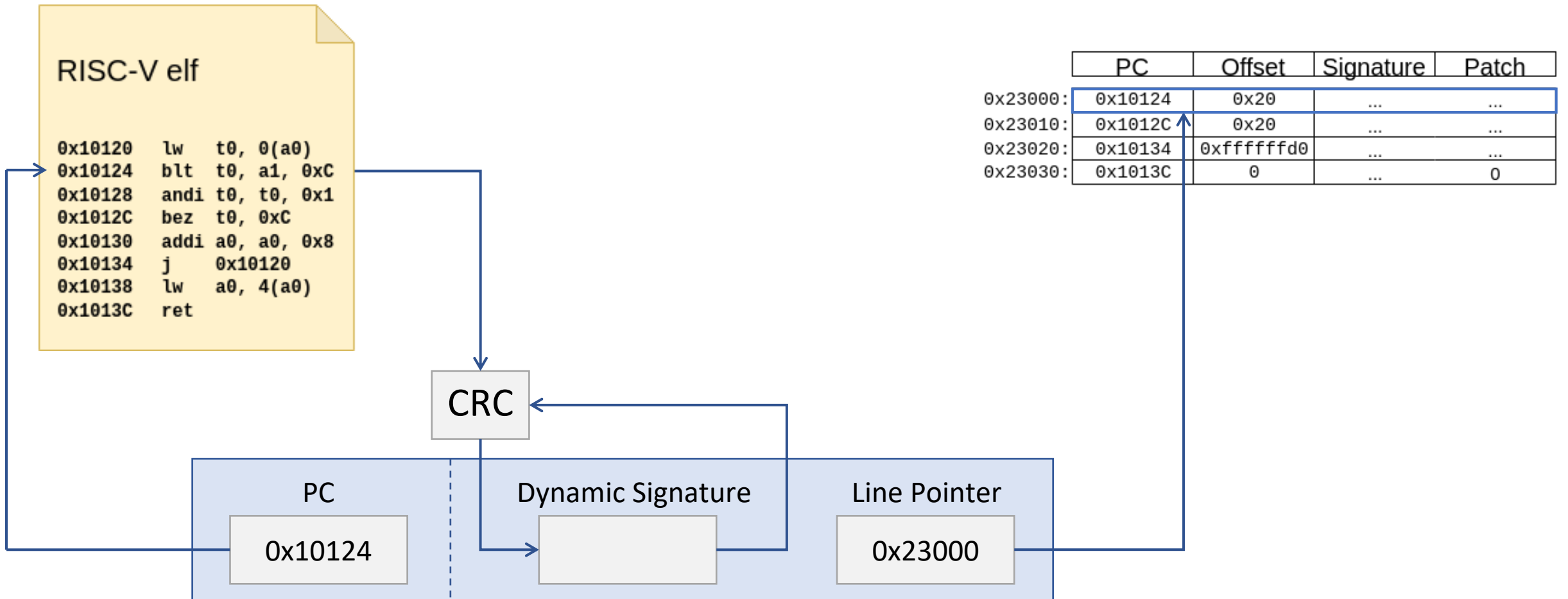
Our approach

Ahead-of-Time analysis



Our approach

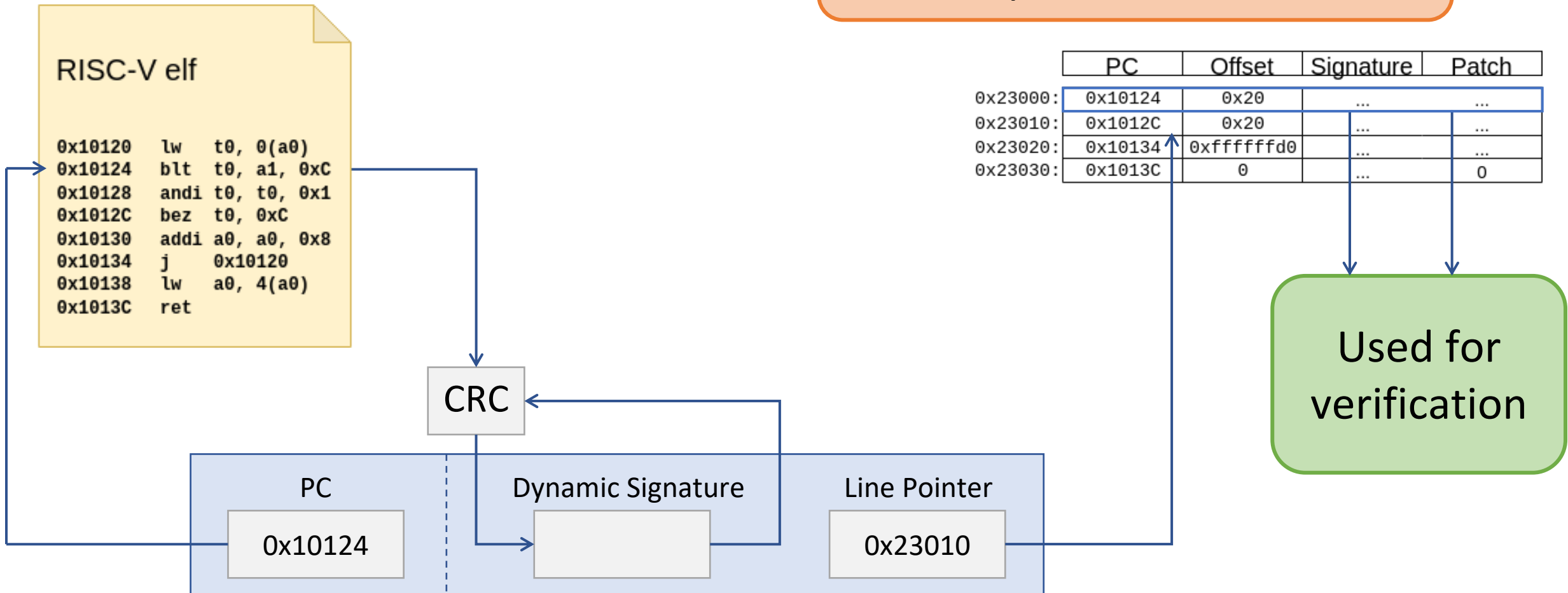
Ahead-of-Time analysis



Our approach

Ahead-of-Time analysis

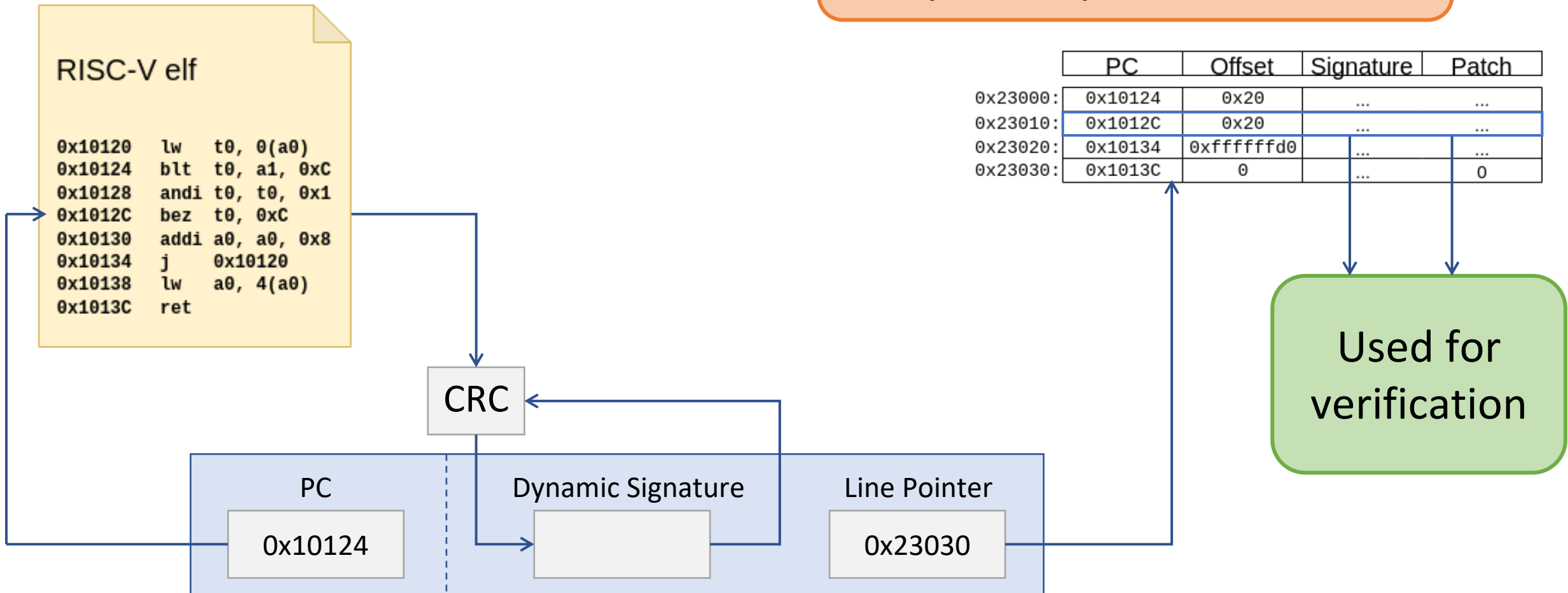
Branch not taken: Offset not used, pointer to next line



Our approach

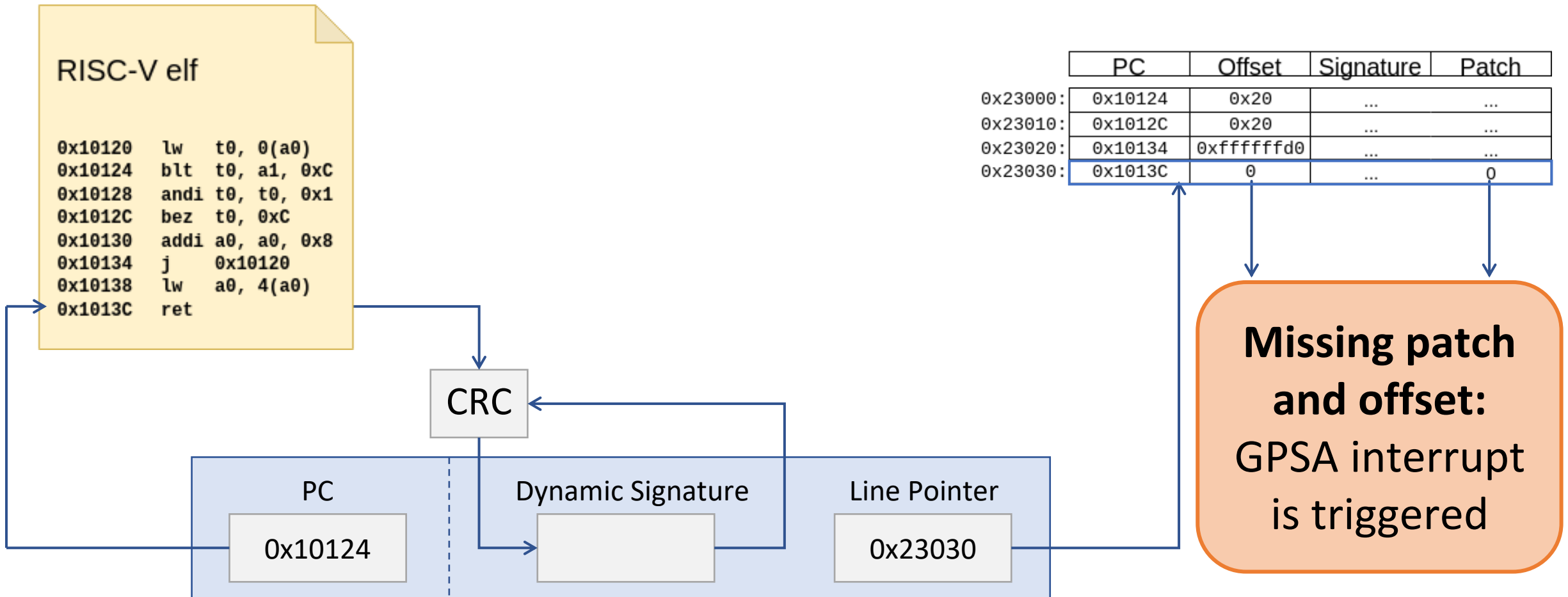
Ahead-of-Time analysis

Branch taken: Offset used,
pointer plus two lines



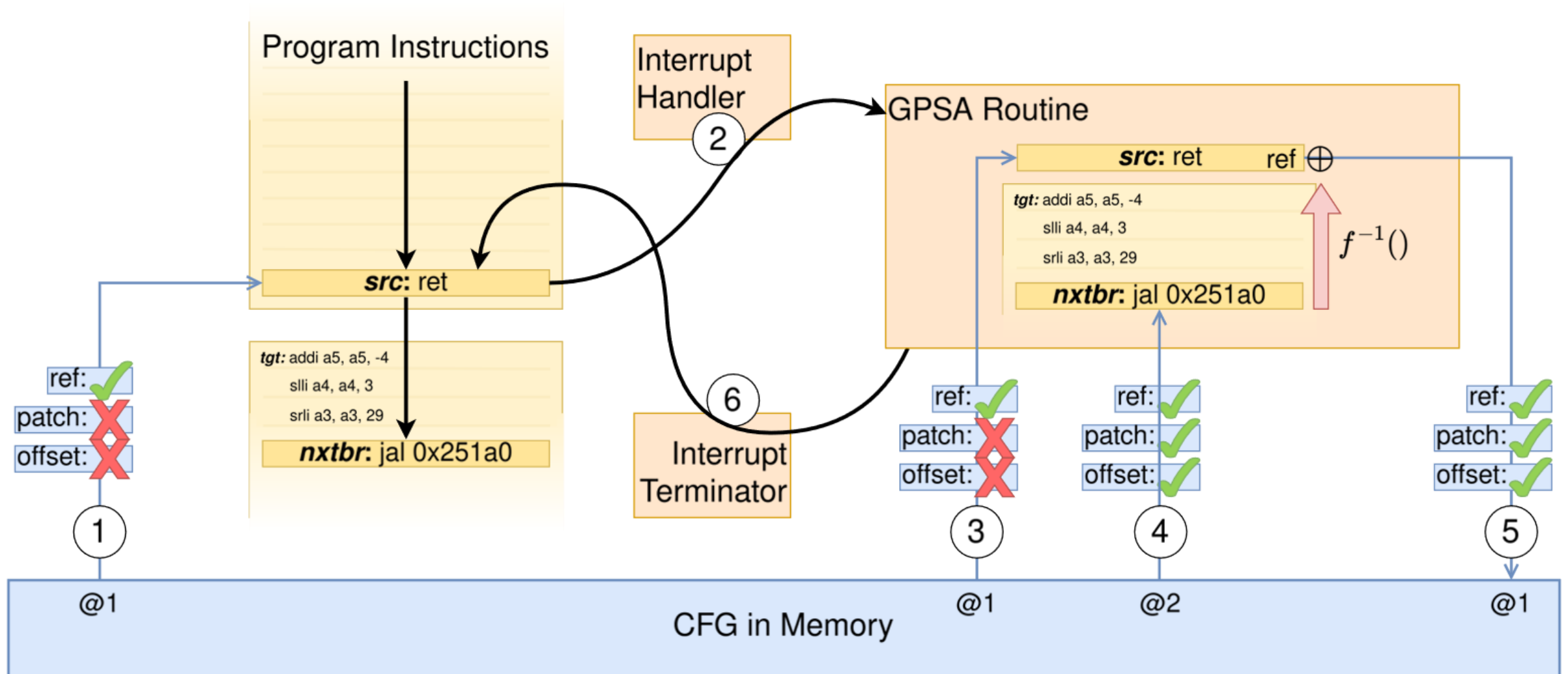
Our approach

Ahead-of-Time analysis



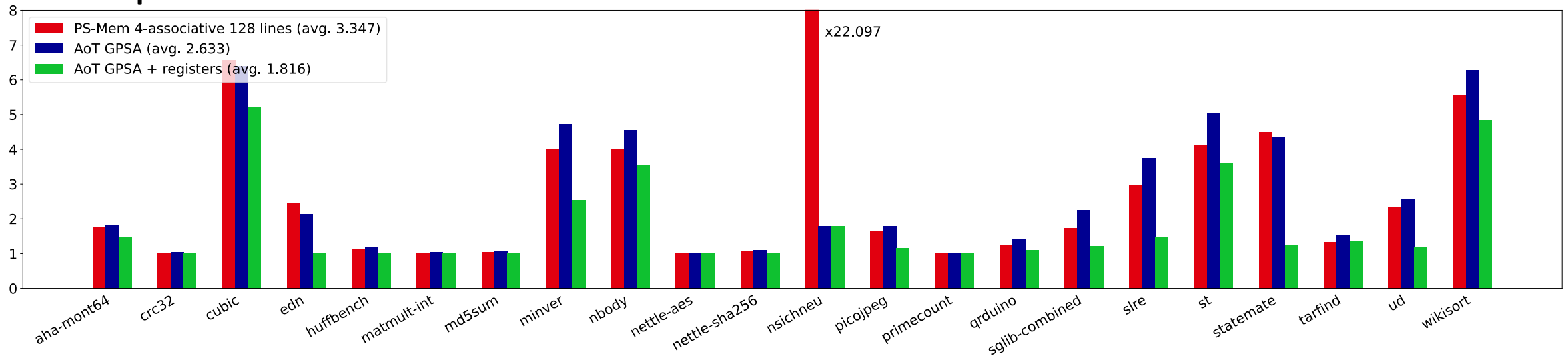
Our approach

JALR protection



Experimental Study Results

- implemented on Comet



- performance overhead : $\approx \times 3,4$ (SCI-FI: $\times 1,25$) (TMR-SW: $\geq \times 3$)
- area overhead : $\approx \times 2$ (SCI-FI: $\times 1,23$) (TMR-HW: $\times 3$)
- But we handle indirect jumps

Conclusion & Future Works

- GPSA Solution for unmodified binary
- Routine Algorithm variations to tackle edge cases
 - Taking some advance building the CFG
 - Simplifying CFG with Fallthrough instead of JAL
- Study the protection of different lengths of signatures
 - 16-bit signatures and patches could reduce area overhead