# Lightweight Security Solutions for IoT Implementations in Space



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IEEE IoT Summit at RWW2019: "The Internet of Things Meets the Internet of Space" 20-21 January 2019 // Orlando, Florida, USA

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#### Outline



**1. IOT IN SPACE** 

2. INTRODUCTION TO PUFS

**3. PUFS FOR SPACE** 

**4. CONCLUSION** 

#### **IoT in Space**

- Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) devices are cost-efficient due to economies of scale
- COTS devices are resilient to:
  - Temperature variations (-110°C ... 80°C)
  - Radiation 2000 gray (200 krad)
- These properties make COTS devices suitable for near-earth space applications





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- Home-Automation, personal assistance, surveillance emergency notification, remote health monitoring, power metering, power generation control
- Wearables
- Traffic control, fleet management, toll collection, vehicle control, tracking, shipping, transport
- Asset management, predictive maintenence,
  m2m communication, process control, supply chain management
- Environmental monitoring
- Agriculture



**IOT IN SPACE** 



#### **IoT in Space**

- All services but in remote and underserved areas of the world
- Use of satellites, enabled by:
  - Continued scaling
  - Reduced cost
  - Advances in high-data-rate wireless communication
- Deployment in suborbit
  - Lower launching cost
  - Lower latency
  - Integration with terrestrial networks





#### **Current Ventures**



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#### **Organization(s) Purpose**

AWS, Iridium	develop a satellite-based network called CloudConnect, designed specifically for IoT applications.		
Orbcomm, APNTS	Construction of a China Gateway Earth Station (GES) to serve as a network link between the satellite system and worldwide infrastructure for M2M communication		
SemTech, Alibaba Cloud	logistics tracking, air quality, food safety compliance, smoke detecting safety, smart meters, smart cities, smart manufacturing, smart agriculture		
IOTEE	Coming first on a market set to have a total of 2 billion LPWA device units by 2022		



IOT IN SPACE

#### Attacks on IoT

- Manipulation of sensor values
- Node subversion, capture, outage  $\rightarrow$  Botnets, DDoS
- MITM
- ...

#### $\rightarrow$ PUFs to the rescue!





#### Introduction to PUFs



Physical Unclonable Functions (PUFs):

**Physical:** Based on physical variation during semiconductor manufacturing in integrated circuits, physical structure

**Unclonable:** With high probability two physical structures of the same production process do not have exactly the same properties

**Function:** Each device implements a different function; for every input x there is a specific output y (up to some noise handled by error correction)



# **Introduction to PUFs: PUF** Types

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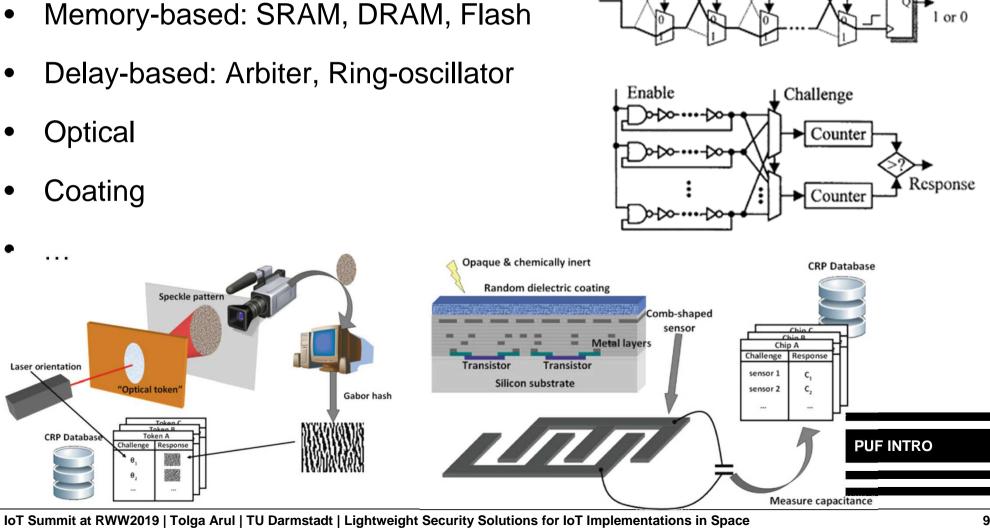
Challenge

Arbiter

Response

**Different PUF structures:** 

- Optical





Utilization of different physical phenomena:

- SRAM:
  - Startup values
  - Retention and rowhammer
- DRAM:
  - Startup values
  - Retention
  - Retention and rowhammer
  - Remanence
  - Access latency
- Flash:
  - Erasure flaws

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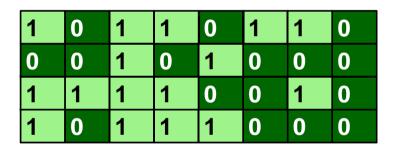
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#### **Startup values**







**PUF INTRO** 



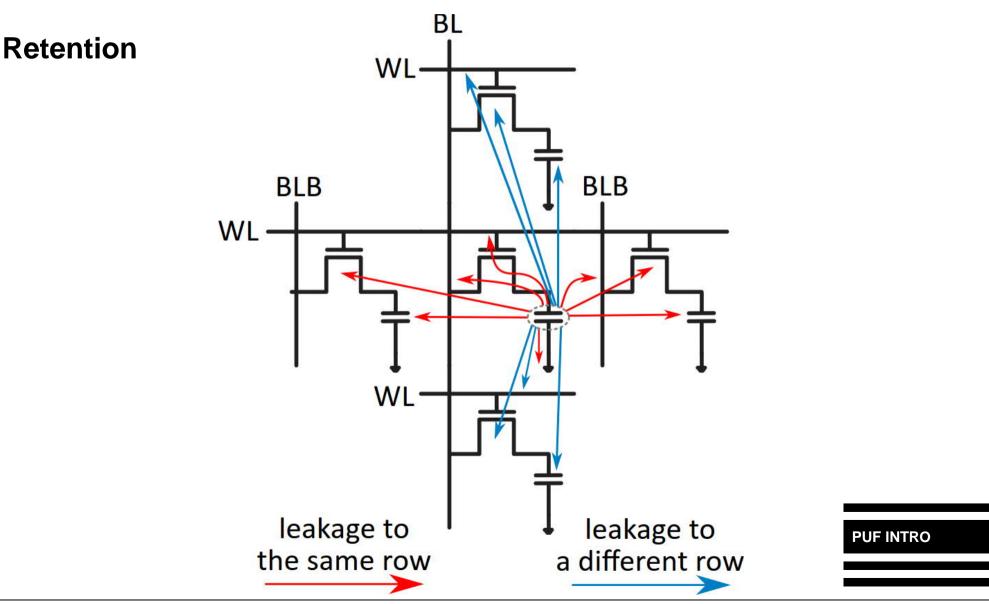
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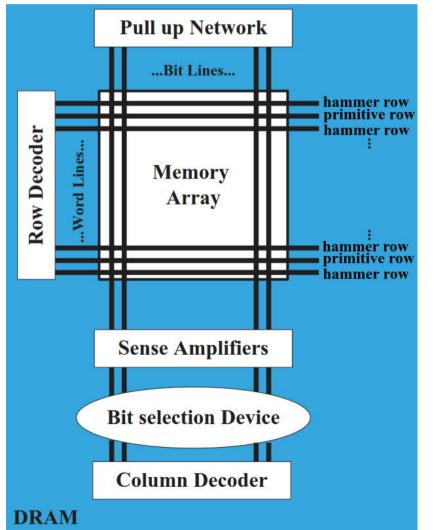
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#### PUF INTRO



#### **Retention and Rowhammer**



PUF INTRO

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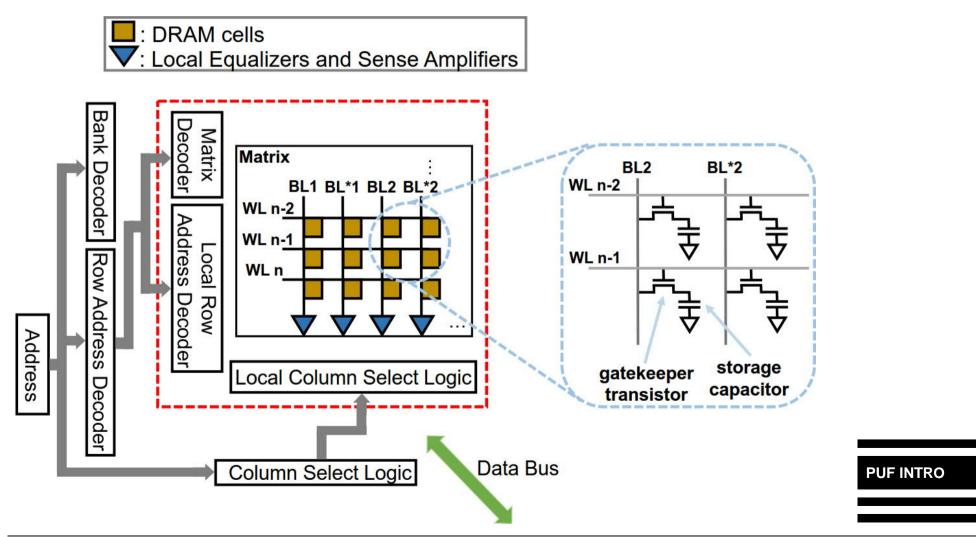
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#### **PUF INTRO**



#### Remanence



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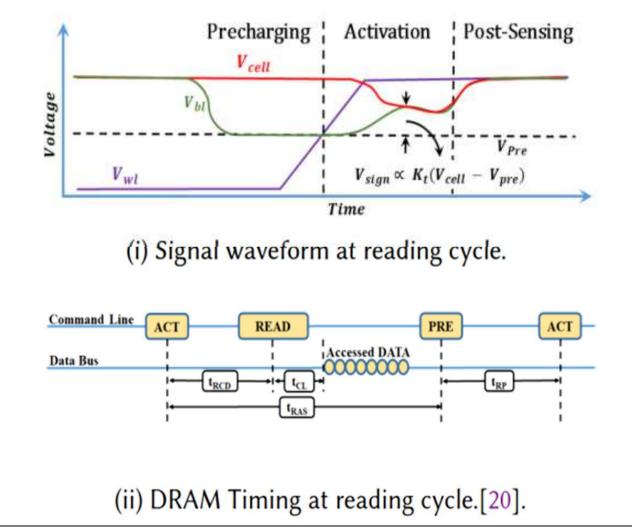
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#### **Access Latency**



**PUF INTRO** 



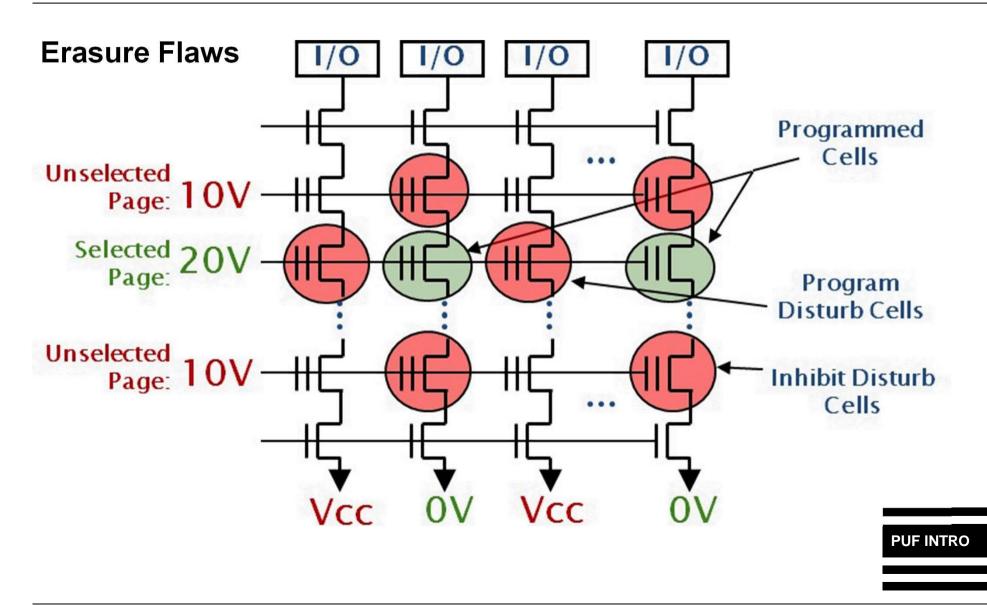
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- Flash:

#### • Erasure flaws

#### **PUF INTRO**





## Introduction to PUFs: IoT and PUFs so far



Security primitive used for:

- Identification
- Authentication
- Remote Attestation (Anti-counterfeiting, Tamper evidence)
- Key Agreement
- Random Number Generation

#### PUF INTRO

## PUFs in Space: IoT + PUFs + Space?



Advantages of PUFs

- Lightweight
- Cost-efficient
- Intrinsic (no additional HW, such as TPM, required)

However, the effect of environmental conditions on PUFs have to be investigated:

- Temperature variations
- Radiation

## PUFs in Space: Definition of a good PUF: Quality metrics



#### Main objective:

How similar are two responses either

- from the same (intra-) or
- from a different (inter-) PUF instance
- Hamming Distance:

Sum of bit differences in two measurements

• Jaccard Index:

how many bit flip positions contain the same value in 2 measurements

how many bit flip positions exist at all in 2 measurements

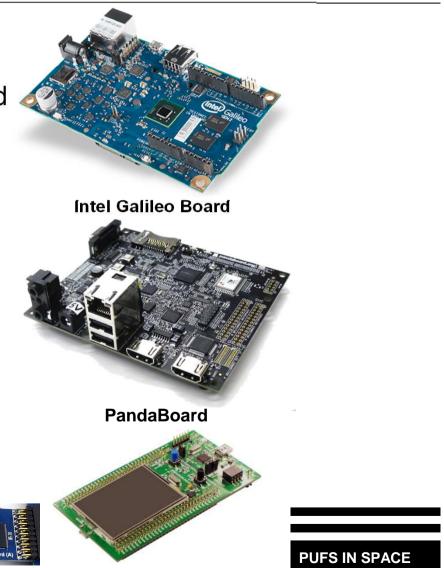
## PUFs in Space: What we knew



Memory Type	PUF Principle	Resilience against Temperature Variations
SRAM	Startup values	
DRAM	Startup values	X
	Access latency	
	Retention	?
	Retention + Rowhammer	?
Flash	Erasure flaws	?

#### PUFs in Space: Temparature Experiments: Setup I

- Used Hardware
  - DRAM retention PUF: Intel Galileo board
  - DRAM Rowhammer PUF: PandaBoard
  - Flash erasure flaw PUF: STM32F429
- Intel Galileo Gen. 2
  - 256MB DDR3 SDRAM
- PandaBoard ES
  - 1 GB LPDDR2 SDRAM
- STM32F429
  - 128MB NAND FLASH



STM32F429

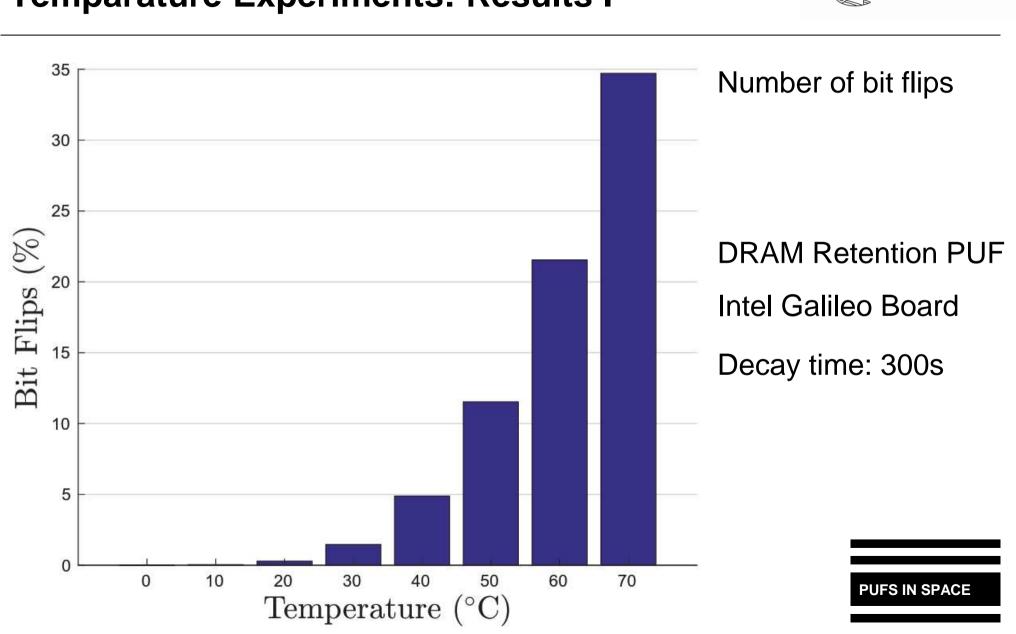


#### PUFs in Space: Temparature Experiments: Setup II





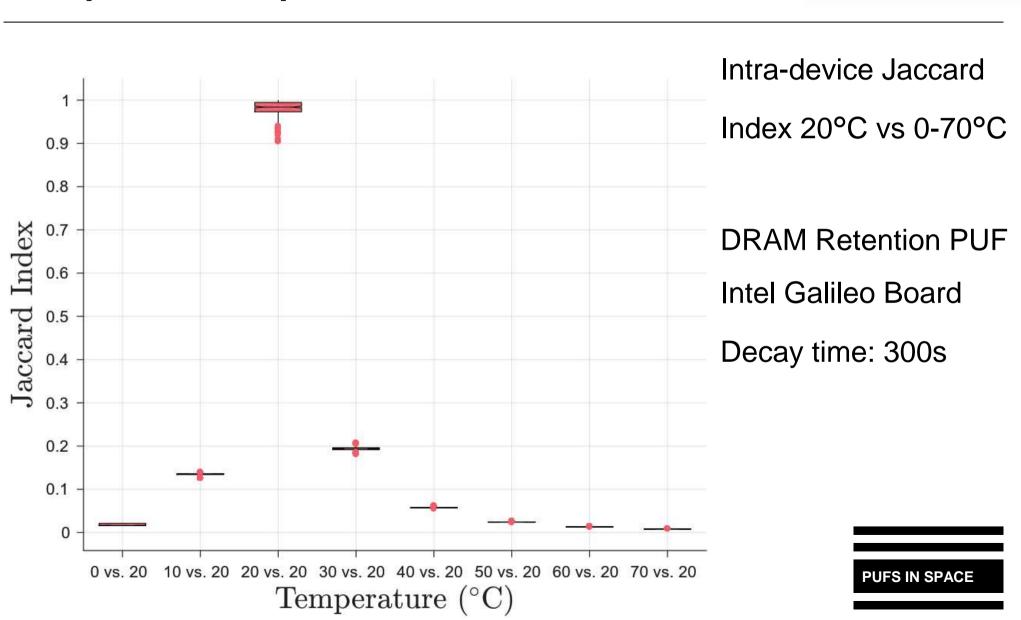
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#### PUFs in Space: Temparature Experiments: Results I

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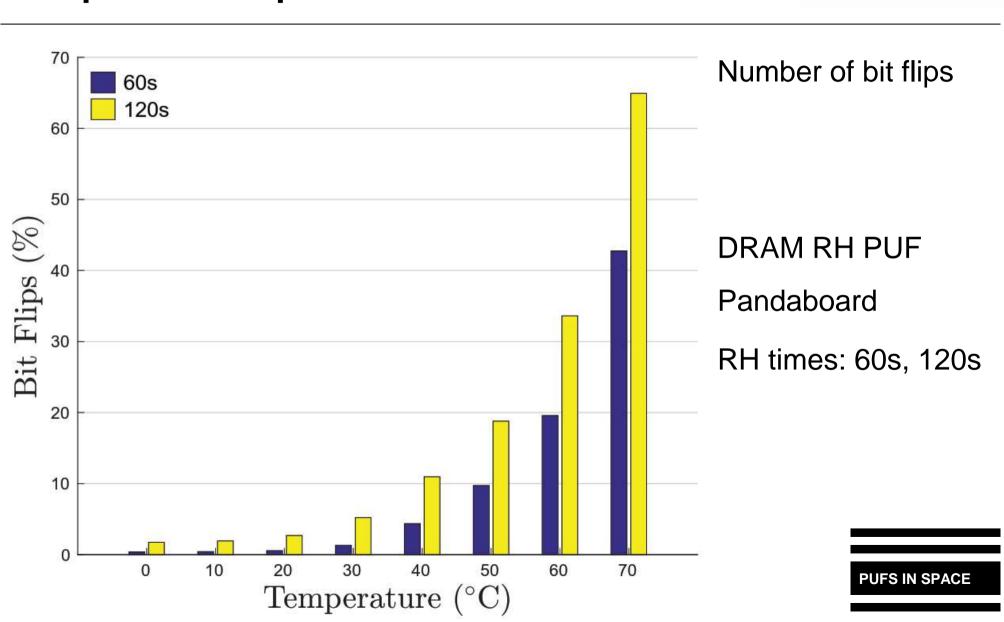
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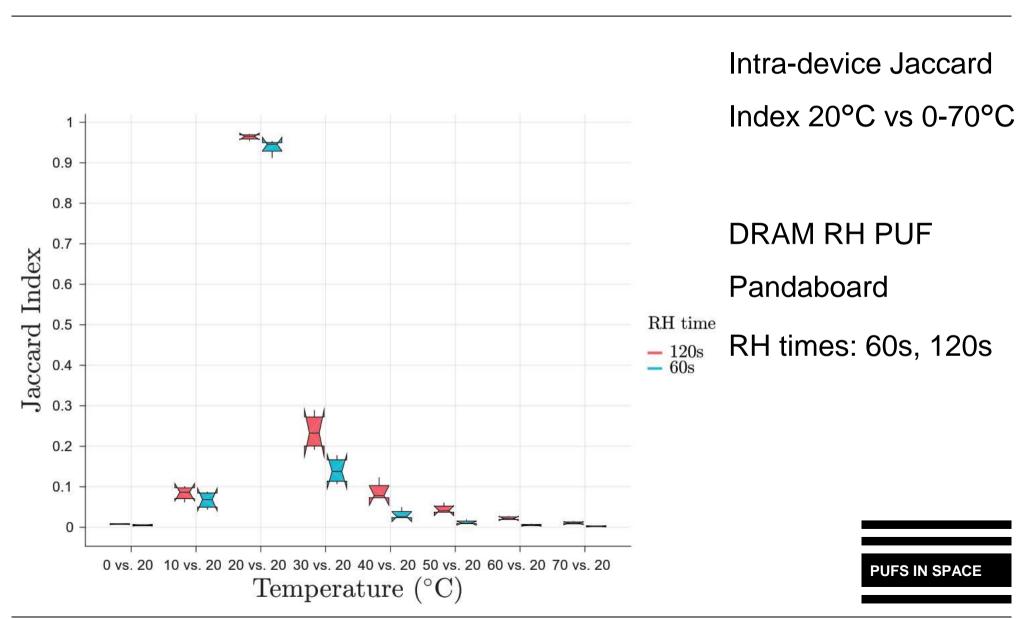
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#### PUFs in Space: Temparature Experiments: Results II

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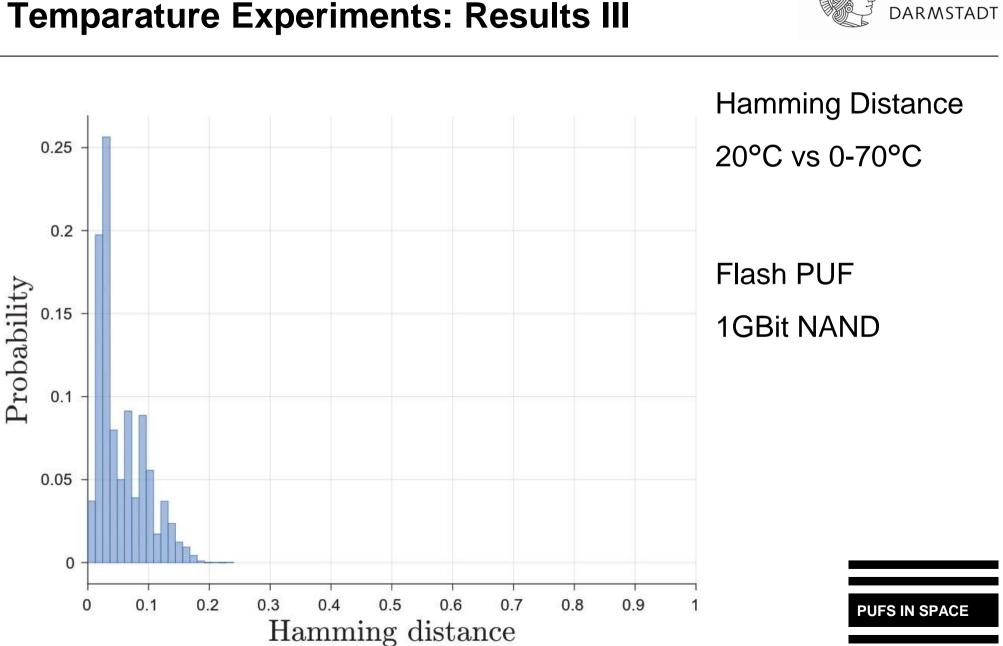
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#### PUFs in Space: Temparature Experiments: Results II

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#### PUFs in Space: Temparature Experiments: Results III

## PUFs in Space: What we knew



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Memory Type	PUF Principle	Principle Resilience against Radiation	
SRAM	Startup values	Relevant literature (?	
DRAM	Startup values		
	Retention	If not refreshed for a number of seconds	
	Retention + Rowhammer	01 3000103	
Flash	Erasure flaws	Depends on type of radiation and scale of integration	

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# **PUFs in Space: Radiation Experiments: Setup I**

- **Used Hardware** 
  - SRAM PUF, Flash PUF on  $\bullet$ STM32F407, STM32 NUCLEO-64 L152RE
- STM32F407
  - **192 KB SRAM**
  - 1 MB FLASH •
- STM32 NUCLEO-64 L152RE
  - 80 KB SRAM  $\bullet$
  - 512 KB FLASH •



STM32F407



STM32 NUCLEO-64 L152RE



#### **PUFs in Space: Radiation Experiments: Setup II**







#### PUFs in Space: Radiation Experiments: Setup III



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Caesium-137  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$  source

#### PUFs in Space: Radiation Experiments: Setup IV





X-rays

PUFS IN SPACE

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## PUFs in Space: Radiation Experiments: Results



Radioactive Source	Emissions	Time Tested	Total Dose Absorbed
<sup>137</sup> <sub>55</sub> Cs	γ & β <sup>-</sup>	10 days	0.024 Gy (2.4 rad)
<sup>90</sup> <sub>38</sub> Sr	β-	100 days	105.6 Gy (10.56 krad) <sup>d</sup> 432 Gy (43.2 krad) <sup>n</sup>
Hard X-ray source	10 MV X-rays	12 minutes	250 Gy (25 krad)

<sup>d</sup> For the STM32F407 Discovery board <sup>n</sup> For the STM32 Nucleo-64 NUCLEO-L152RE board

#### Conclusion



- Performed experiments on SRAM, DRAM and Flash PUFs considering the effect of temperature variations and radiation on PUF functionality
- Demostrated that PUFs can be used at least in conditions found in near-Earth orbits to provide lightweight, flexible and cost-efficient security solutions for IoT implementations in space
- Higher resilience to temperature variations can be achieved by robust cryptoprotocols and the use of internal temperature sensors
- Higher resilience to radiation can be achieved by aluminium alloy housing of satellite, rebooting, erasing and overwriting memory module, multiple challenges and employment of fuzzy extraction scheme

CONCLUSION

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Thank you for your attention



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