

Lightweight Trusted Computing

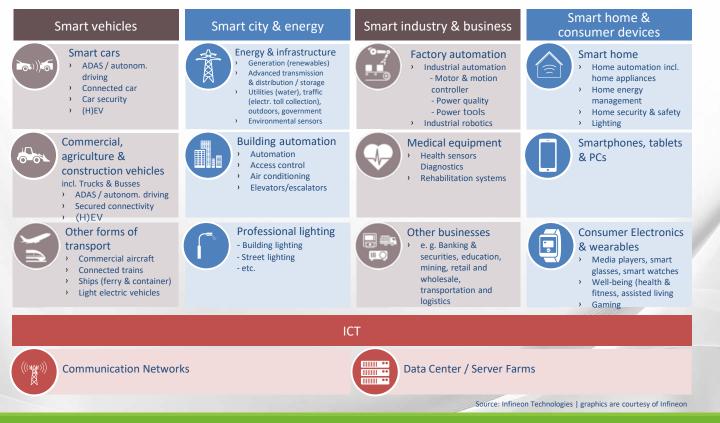
NIST Lightweight Cryptography Workshop November 2019 Tom Broström Research Technical Director Cyber Pack Ventures, Inc.



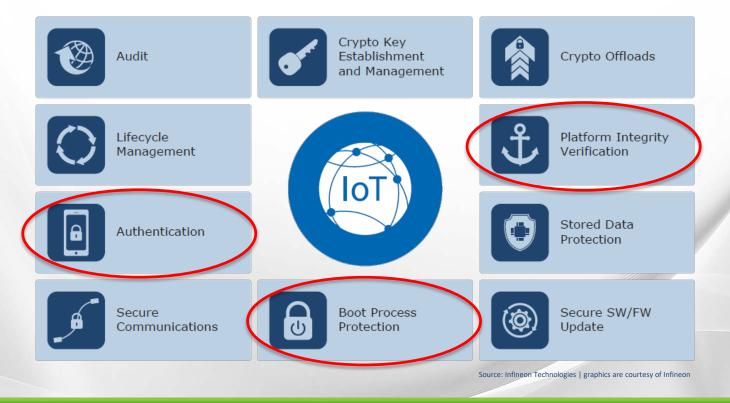
- 2025
- 8B Humans
- 75B Connected Things



TRUSTED[®] GROUP IOT Markets



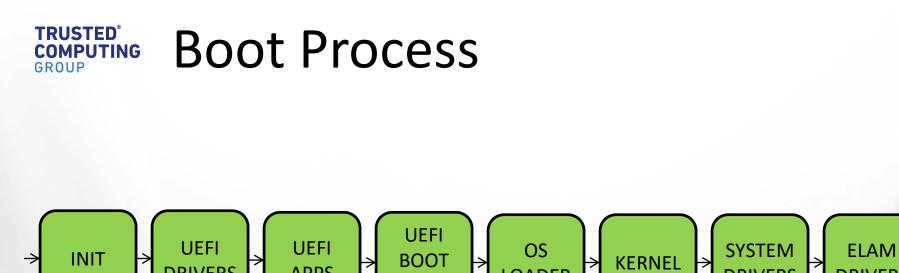
TRUSTED[®] COMPUTING IOT Defenses



COMPUTING Verified vs. Measured Boot

- Both compute a measurement
- Both verify measurement against known good

	VE	RIFICATION PERF		
	WHEN	WHERE	WITH	MEASUREMENTS
VERIFIED BOOT	Before executed	Booting device	Decrypted copy from signature	Discarded
MEASURED BOOT	After booted	Measurement Assessment Authority	Golden measurements	Retained in Event Log



LOADER

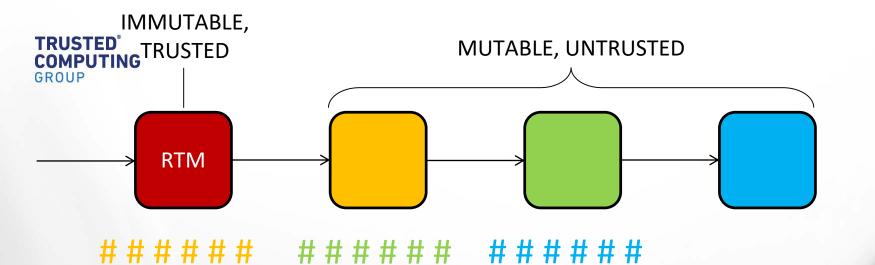
DRIVERS

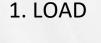
APPS

LOADER

DRIVERS

DRIVERS





2. MEASURE

3. EXTEND

4. EXECUTE



EXTENDED MEASUREMENT

TRUSTED PLATFORM MODULE

ROOTS OF TRUST:

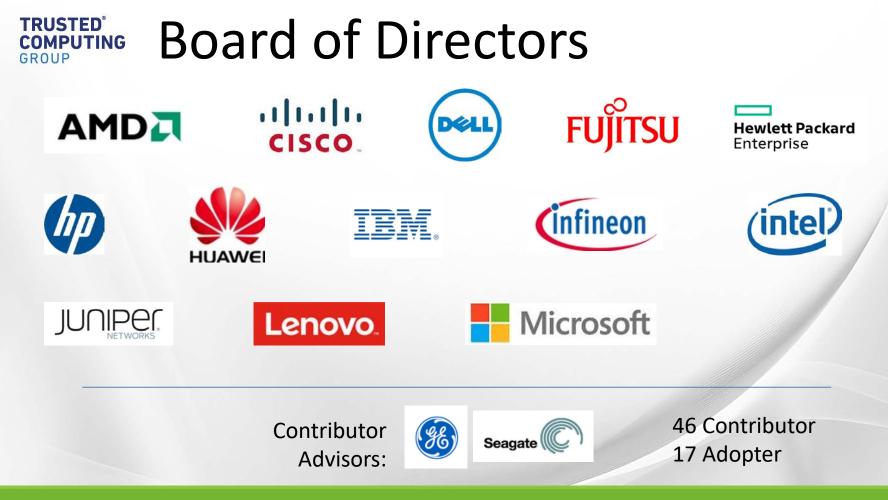
- STORAGE
- REPORTING

COMPUTING Enter the TCG

• Global non-profit consortium



- Creates open technical specifications
- Building block trust and security technologies
 - Endpoint devices: servers to IoT
 - Storage devices
 - Networking elements & protocols



Trusted Platform Module

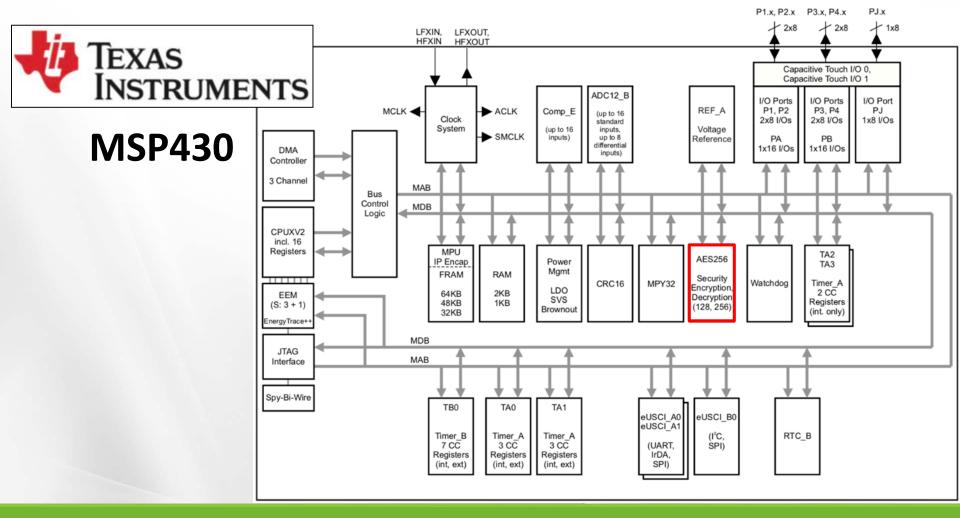
- Capabilities
 - Roots of Trust for Storage & Reporting
 - Shielded Storage
 - Algorithm Agility
- Use Cases
 - Non-spoofable device identification
 - Non-spoofable device health attestation
 - Secure generation & storage of keys
 - NVRAM for Certificate Storage, etc.





COMPUTING IOT Problem

- Connected Things, 75B by 2025
 - No TPM
 - no RTS/RTR
 - Nothing to protect M&A resources
 - No Asymmetric Crypto
- Solution:
 - Integrate minimal RTS/RTR in microcontroller
 - Symmetric attestation



http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/slas704f/slas704f.pdf



Embedded Systems Working Group MARS Subgroup

Measurement and Attestation RootS

TRUSTED[®] "The Tiniest TPM"

- RTS
 - TPM2_PCR_ExtendTPM2_PCR_Read
- RTR
 - TPM2_Quote
- Need lightweight hashing and symmetric signing
- Would LOVE to have lightweight <u>asym</u> signing

COMPUTING MARS activities

- Use Cases
 - Identity
 - Integrity measuring, storing, reporting
 - Seal, Unseal
- Profile
 - Requirements to construct MARS

• Provisioning, rekeying, zeroizing, ...

MICRO-CONTROLLER (SoC?) TRUSTED[®] COMPUTING

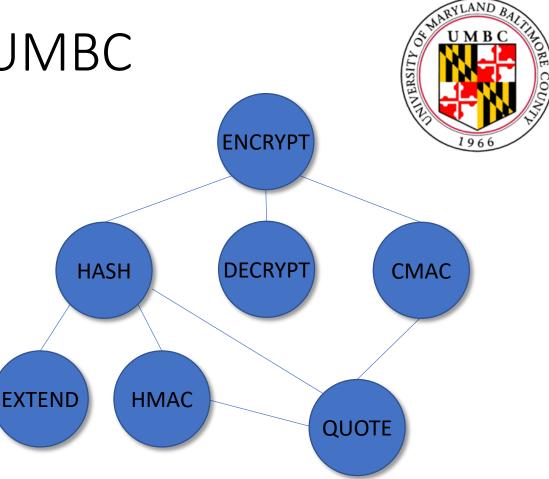
GROUP



Research w/ UMBC

- FPGA Prototype
- Project Radicle
- ARM + RoT
- Encrypt = Simon

- ASIC Prototype
- RISC-V + RoT



Results

- Intel/Altera Cyclone V FPGA resources
 - Adaptive Logic Modules (ALM)
 - Block Memory Bits (BMB)

APPROACH	ENGINE	CORE	WRAPPER	TOTAL
	SHA-256	1009\ 384	256\0	1265\ 384
CONVENTIONAL	AES-256	648\75776	186\0	834\75776
	Total	1657\76160	442\0	2099\76160
OPTIMIZED	Simon	106\ 0	165\0	271\ 0

ALM\BMB Consumption of Conventional and Optimized Prototypes

Acknowledgments

Thanks to the Laboratory for Advanced Cybersecurity Research in the National Security Agency's Research Directorate who sponsored this work.



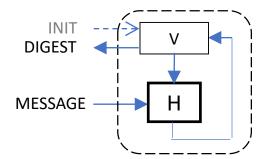
Thanks!

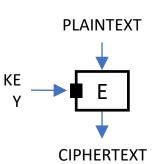
Q & A

mars-chair@trustedcomputinggroup.org

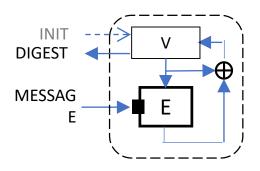
Hash Methods

CONVENTIONAL





OPTIMIZED

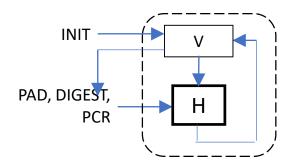


- $V_i = E_{M_i}(V_{i-1}) \bigoplus V_{i-1}$
- Davies–Meyer Compression
- SHA-3 Semi-finalists
 - SHAvite-3
 - SIMD

EXTEND Methods

CONVENTIONAL

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{PCR}_{i} = \mathsf{H}(... \; \mathsf{H}(\; \mathsf{H}(0 \; | \; \mathsf{D}_{1}) \; | \; \mathsf{D}_{2}) \; ... \; | \; | \\ \mathsf{D}_{i}) \qquad \mathsf{PCR}_{i} = \mathsf{H}(\mathsf{PCR}_{i-1} \; | \; | \; \mathsf{D}_{i}) \end{array}$$



OPTIMIZED

$PCR_i = H(D_1 | | D_2 ... | | D_i)$

- Eliminates redundant hash initializations and padding
- "digest of digests"
- Simplified state machine

