

Intellectual Property Protection -- Fingerprinting

Cybersecurity Specialization
-- Hardware Security

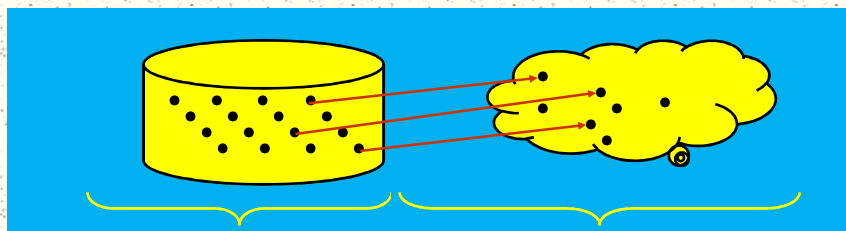
Why Fingerprinting?

- # Watermark cannot distinguish different IP users (or copies of the same IP).
- # If IP infringement is discovered, how to determine which IP user has misused the IP?
- # Need to identify each copy of the IP!
- # Digital fingerprinting is a protocol that makes each copy of the object unique and distinguishable.

Fingerprinting vs. Watermarking

- # Both are (invisible) identification codes permanently embedded as an integral part within a design for IPP.
 - Watermark: same for all copies
 - Fingerprint: unique for each copy
- # Fingerprint = multiple distinct watermarks
- # Basic needs for fingerprinting methods:
 - Effective method to create fingerprints
 - Collusion-free distribution of fingerprints

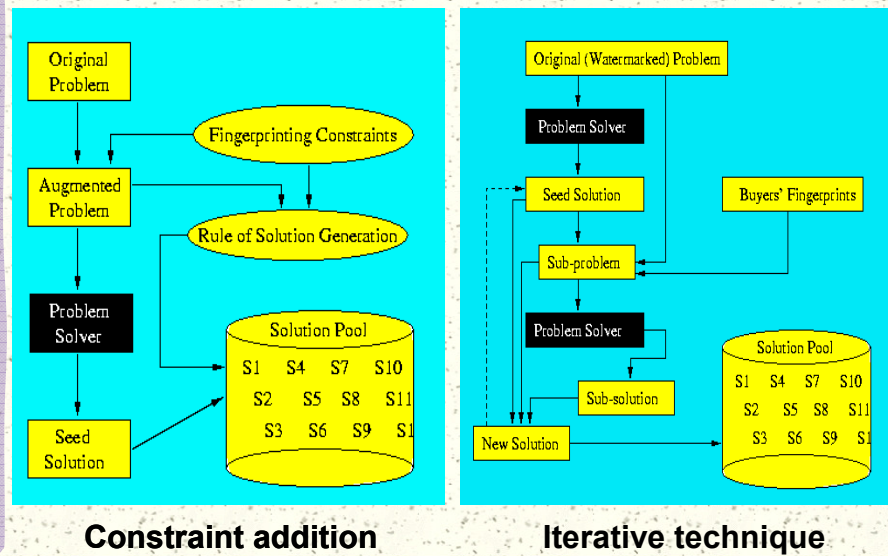
Approach and Challenges



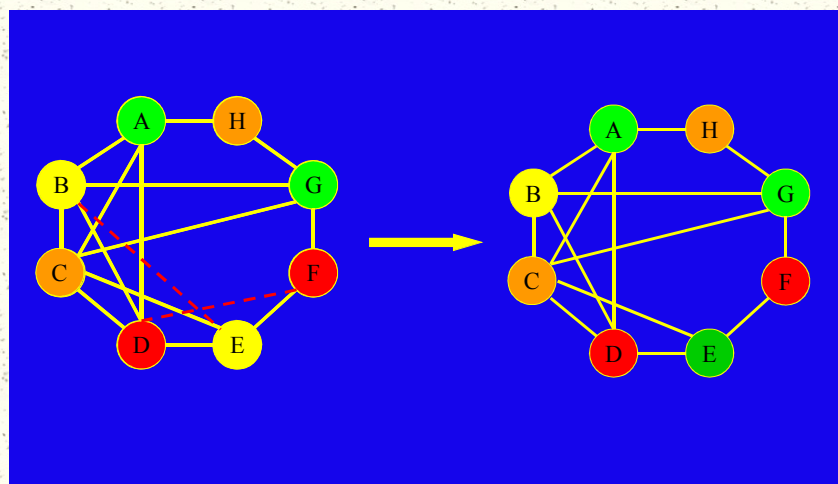
Generation protocol Distribution protocol

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| ■ Quantity | ■ Uniqueness |
| ■ Quality | ■ Robustness |
| ■ Run-time | ■ Collusion-free |

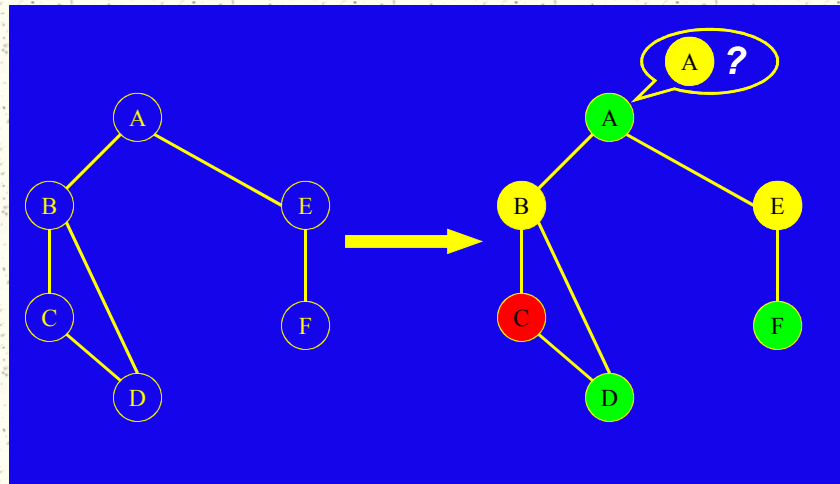
Two Fingerprinting Techniques



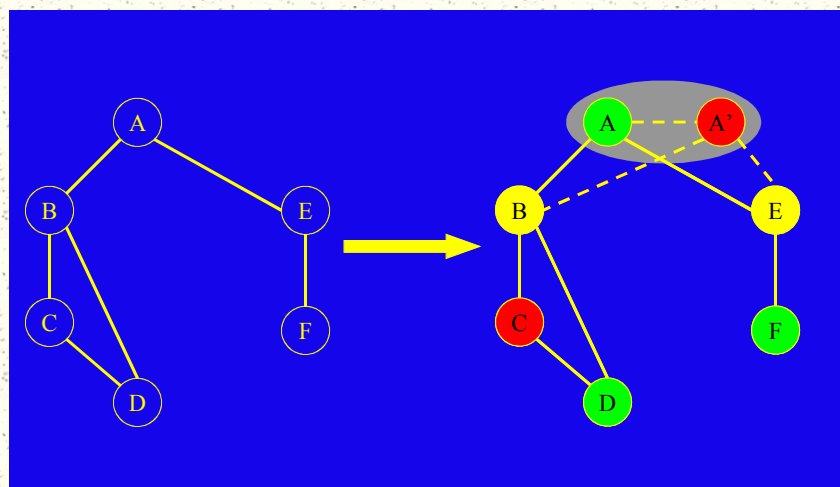
Fingerprinting: Iterative Approach



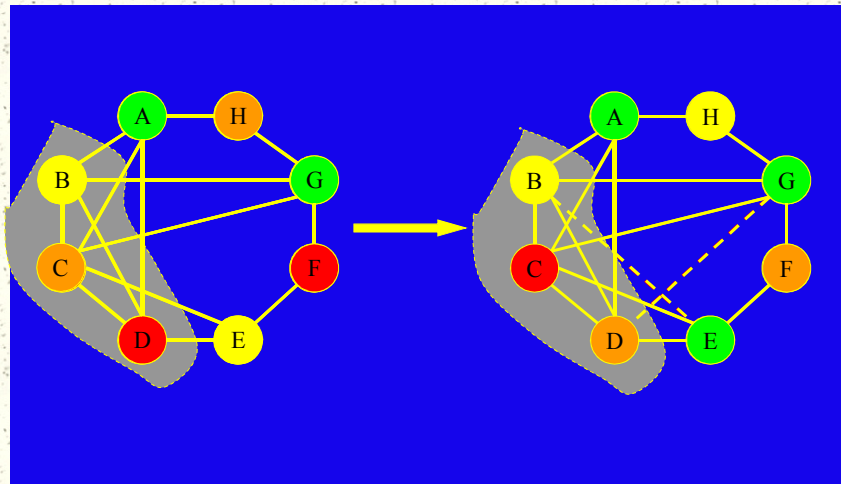
Fingerprinting: Node Duplication



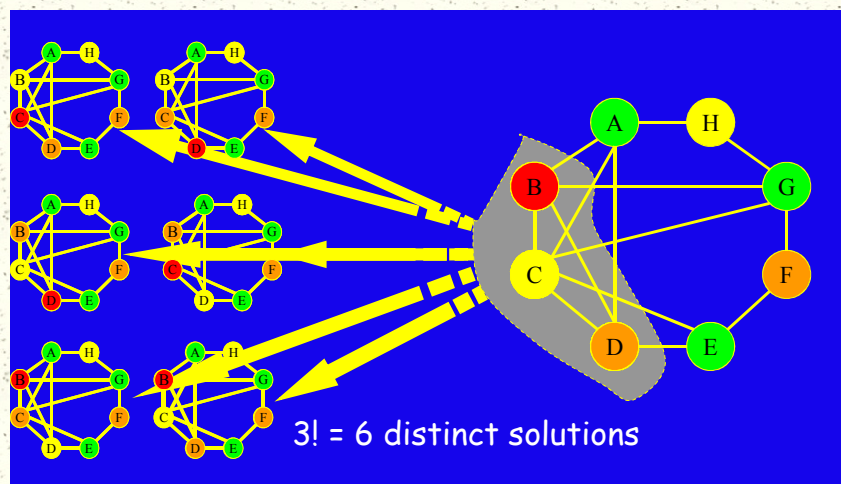
Fingerprinting: Node Duplication



Fingerprinting: Clique Manipulation



Fingerprinting: Clique Manipulation



Fingerprinting: Don't Cares (I)

Observability don't care

■ $X = AB, Y = C + D$

■ When $Y=0$, signal X cannot be observed

■ ODCs: $XY', X'Y'$

■ $X = ABY$

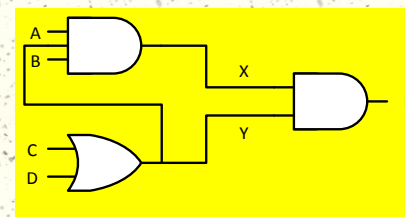
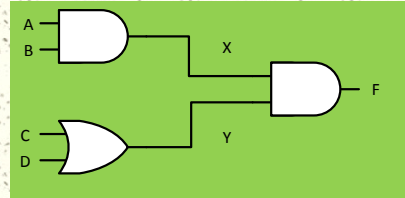
■ When $Y=1$, $X = AB$

■ When $Y=0$, ODCs

■ Functionally identical

2 distinct IPs

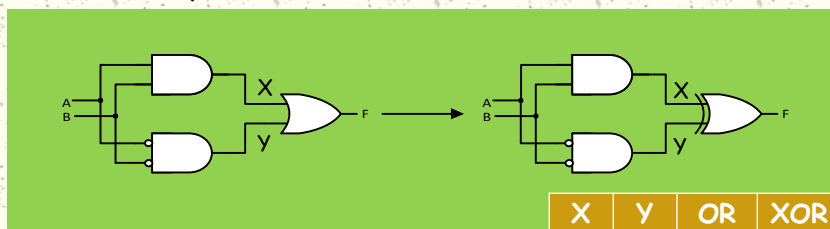
n such subcircuits, 2^n distinct copies



Fingerprinting: Don't Cares (II)

Satisfiability don't care

■ $X = AB, Y = A'B'$



■ SDCs: XY

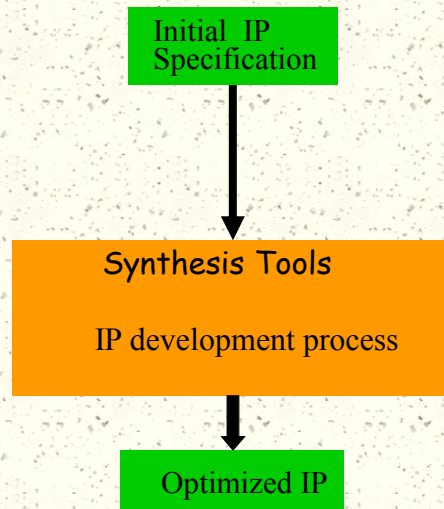
■ $OR(X,Y) \neq XOR(X,Y)$

2 distinct IPs

n SDCs, 2^n distinct copies

X	Y	OR	XOR
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0

Design Without IP Protection



Design With IP Protection

