

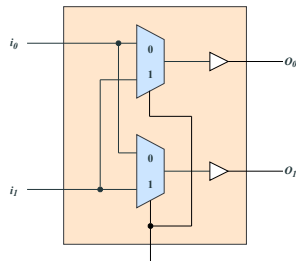


On Statistical Properties of Arbiter Physical Unclonable Functions

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- Motivation - Why should you care?
- Background - What do you need to know?
- Arbiter PUFs - What are they?
- Example - How does it work?
- Proof of Conflict - What's the problem?
- Solution - How do we fix it?
- Simulation - What did we do?
- Results - What did we find?
- Summary - In short?
- Conclusion - And what?

MOTIVATION

50 billion IoT devices by 2020

50 billion IoT devices by 2020:

DDoS attacks e.g. Dyn cyberattack 2016

Intellectual property theft:

Unique device identifiers

Secure key storage (not battery backed SRAM or eFuses)

Devices using PUFs:

Xilinx Zynq Ultrascale+

Altera Stratix 10 FPGAs



Figure: Altera Stratix 10 FPGA

BACKGROUND

Table: There are 2^{2^n} different n -variable Boolean functions.

No. of variables (n)	Number of different functions (f)
1	4 ($0, 1, x, \bar{x}$)
2	16 ($0, 1, x_1, x_2, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, x_1 \oplus x_2$, etc)
3	256 ($0, 1, x_1, x_3, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, x_2 \oplus x_3$, etc)
4	65,536 ($0, 1, x_1, x_4, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, x_3 \oplus x_4$, etc)
\vdots	\vdots
n	2^{2^n} ($0, 1, x_1, x_n, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, x_3 \oplus x_n$, etc)

Digital fingerprint for Integrated circuits

Manufacturing differences give rise to a race condition

Mapping between challenges and responses

Challenge Response Pair (CRP) can be evaluated in the form of a Boolean Function

ARBITER PUFs

SWITCH BLOCK

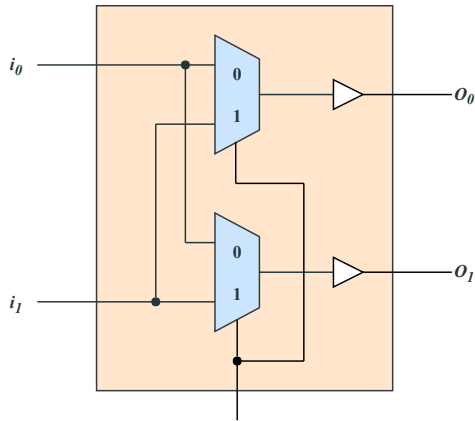


Figure: Schematic of a switch block

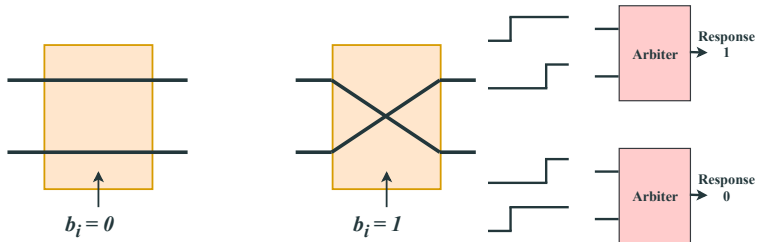


Figure: Arbiter PUF operations

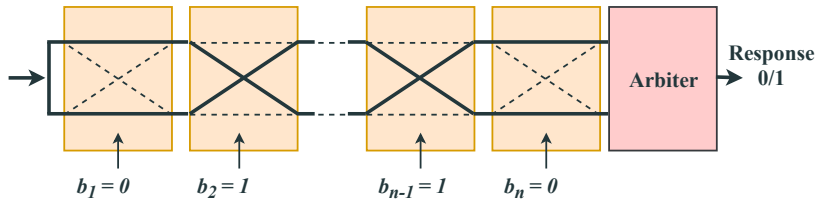


Figure: Multiple switch blocks in series form a PUF

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

$$\begin{array}{llll} d_{11} = 1.1 \text{ ns} & d_{13} = 1.0 \text{ ns} & d_{21} = 1.2 \text{ ns} & d_{23} = 0.8 \text{ ns} \\ d_{12} = 1.3 \text{ ns} & d_{14} = 1.5 \text{ ns} & d_{22} = 1.4 \text{ ns} & d_{24} = 0.9 \text{ ns} \end{array}$$

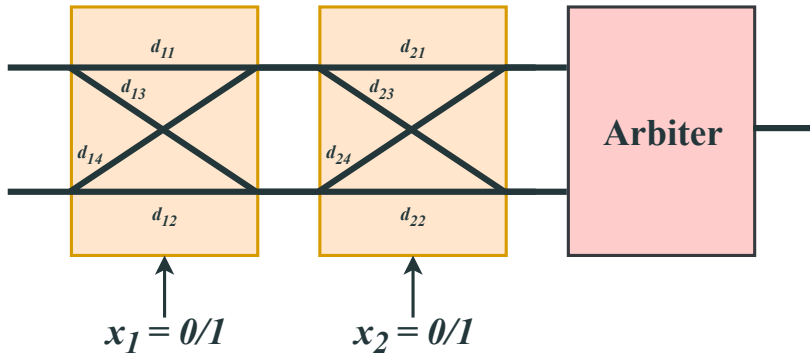
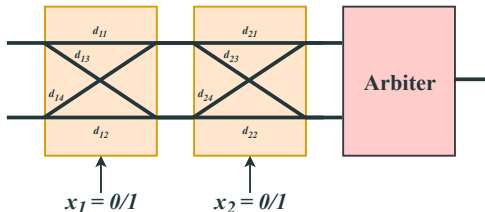


Figure: Delay Paths

EXAMPLE

$$\begin{array}{llll} d_{11} = 1.1 \text{ ns} & d_{13} = 1.0 \text{ ns} & d_{21} = 1.2 \text{ ns} & d_{23} = 0.8 \text{ ns} \\ d_{12} = 1.3 \text{ ns} & d_{14} = 1.5 \text{ ns} & d_{22} = 1.4 \text{ ns} & d_{24} = 0.9 \text{ ns} \end{array}$$



$$(x_1, x_2) = (0, 0) : d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22} \rightarrow 0$$

$$(x_1, x_2) = (0, 1) : d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23} \rightarrow 1$$

$$(x_1, x_2) = (1, 0) : d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22} \rightarrow 1$$

$$(x_1, x_2) = (1, 1) : d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23} \rightarrow 0$$

x_1	x_2	f
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

The Boolean function induced by the PUF is $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \oplus x_2$, where " \oplus " denotes XOR.

Table: 4 Boolean functions induced by an arbiter PUF with one switch block.

	Challenge		$f(x_1)$
	$x_1 = 0$	$x_1 = 1$	
00	$d_{11} < d_{12}$	$d_{13} > d_{14}$	0
01	$d_{11} > d_{12}$	$d_{13} < d_{14}$	1
10	$d_{11} < d_{12}$	$d_{13} < d_{14}$	x_1
11	$d_{11} > d_{12}$	$d_{13} > d_{14}$	$\overline{x_1}$

TRUTH TABLE

Table: 16 functions induced by an arbiter PUF with two switch blocks.

	Challenge				$f(x_1, x_2)$
	$x_2x_1 = 00$	$x_2x_1 = 01$	$x_2x_1 = 10$	$x_2x_1 = 11$	
0000	$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} < d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} < d_{14} + d_{23}$	0
0001	$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} < d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$	x_1x_2
0010	$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} < d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} < d_{14} + d_{23}$	$\overline{x_1}x_2$
0011	$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} < d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$	x_2
0100	$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} < d_{14} + d_{23}$	$x_1\overline{x_2}$
0101	$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$	x_1
0110	$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} < d_{14} + d_{23}$	$x_1 \oplus x_2$
0111	$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$	$x_1 + x_2$
1000	$d_{11} + d_{21} > d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} < d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} < d_{14} + d_{23}$	$\overline{x_1} + \overline{x_2}$
1001	$d_{11} + d_{21} > d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} < d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$	$\overline{x_1} \oplus \overline{x_2}$
1010	$d_{11} + d_{21} > d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} < d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} < d_{14} + d_{23}$	$\overline{x_1}$
1011	$d_{11} + d_{21} > d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} < d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$	$\overline{x_1} + x_2$
1100	$d_{11} + d_{21} > d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} < d_{14} + d_{23}$	$\overline{x_2}$
1101	$d_{11} + d_{21} > d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$	$x_1 + \overline{x_2}$
1110	$d_{11} + d_{21} > d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} < d_{14} + d_{23}$	$\overline{x_1}\overline{x_2}$
1111	$d_{11} + d_{21} > d_{12} + d_{22}$	$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$	$d_{12} + d_{24} > d_{11} + d_{23}$	$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$	1

For $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1$

$$d_{11} + d_{21} < d_{12} + d_{22}$$

$$d_{14} + d_{21} > d_{13} + d_{22}$$

$$d_{12} + d_{24} < d_{11} + d_{23}$$

$$d_{13} + d_{24} > d_{14} + d_{23}$$

$$-\Delta_{11-12} < \Delta_{13-14} < -\Delta_{11-12}$$

Hence, $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1$ can NOT be induced by a single arbiter PUF!

SOLUTION

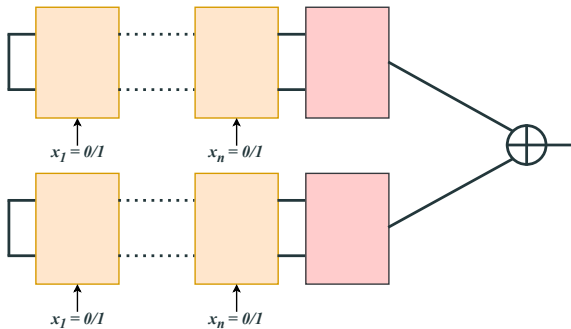


Figure: Setup for two XORED arbiter PUFs

Two functions that can be induced by a single arbiter PUF:

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \oplus x_2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_2$$

$$(x_1 \oplus x_2) \oplus x_2 = x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_2 = x_1$$

“Et Voilà!”

SIMULATION

1. Select **n** and **number of trials**
2. For each trial:
 - Assign random values to the delays (Gaussian Distribution)
 - Evaluate the resulting truth table

We want uniform distribution!

RESULTS

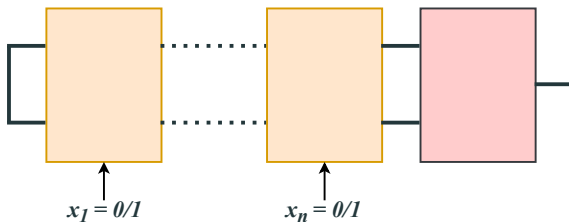


Figure: Single Arbiter PUF

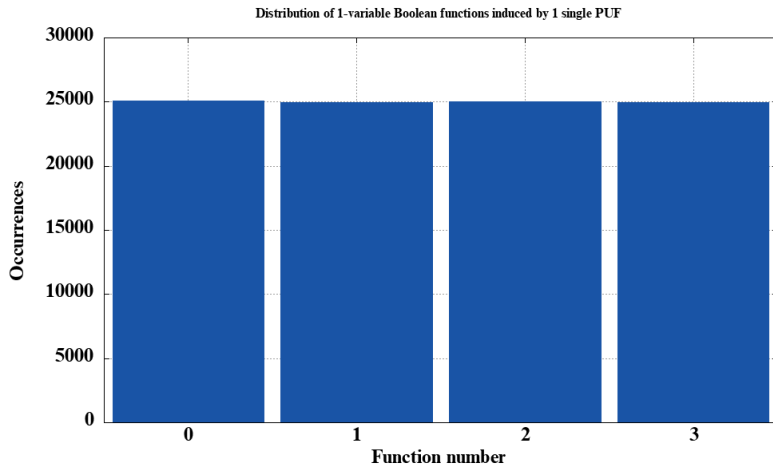


Figure: All functions are equally probable.

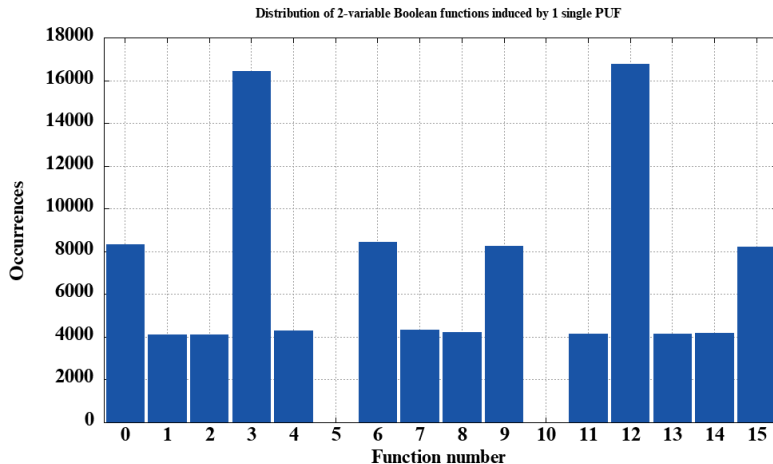


Figure: x_1 and $\overline{x_1}$ are not induced (100,000 trials).

SINGLE ARBITER PUF

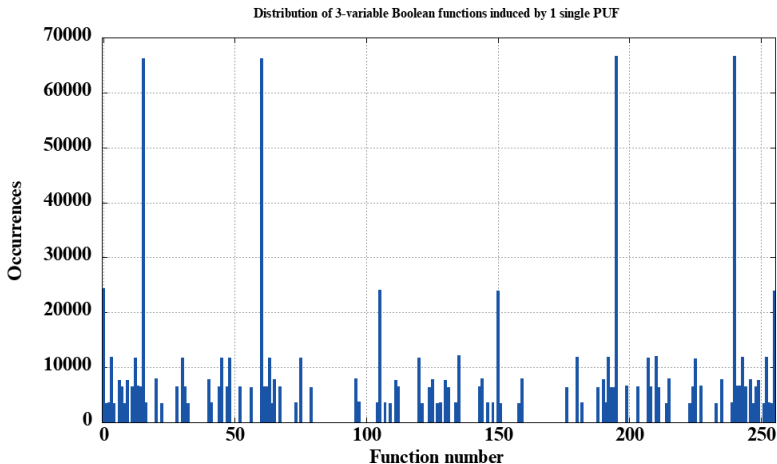


Figure: 152 functions are not induced (1 million trials).

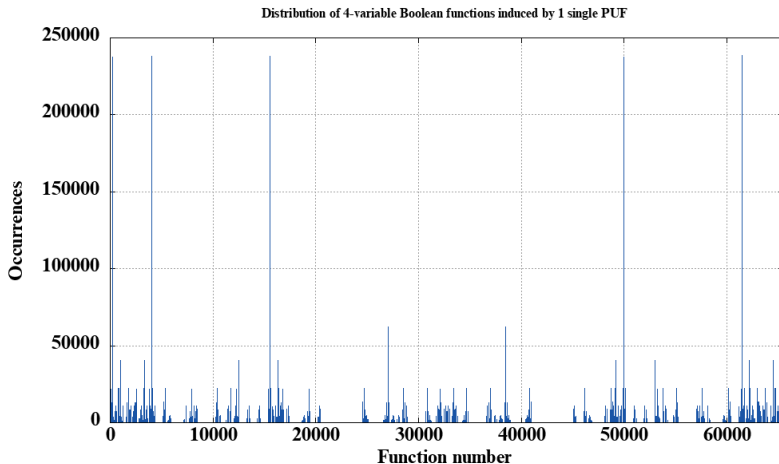
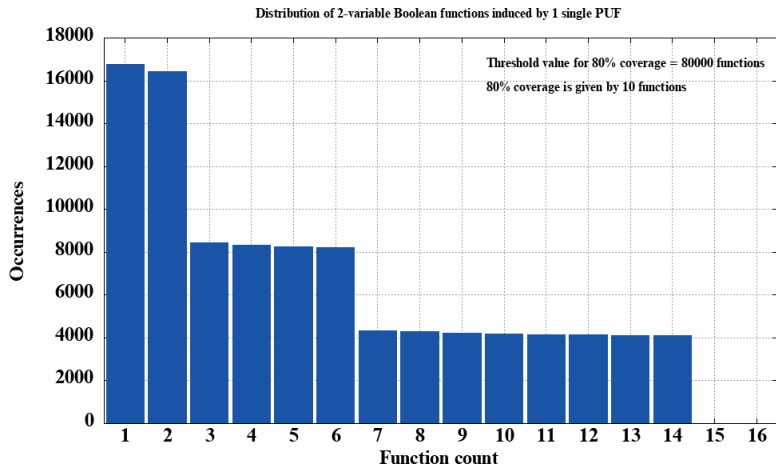
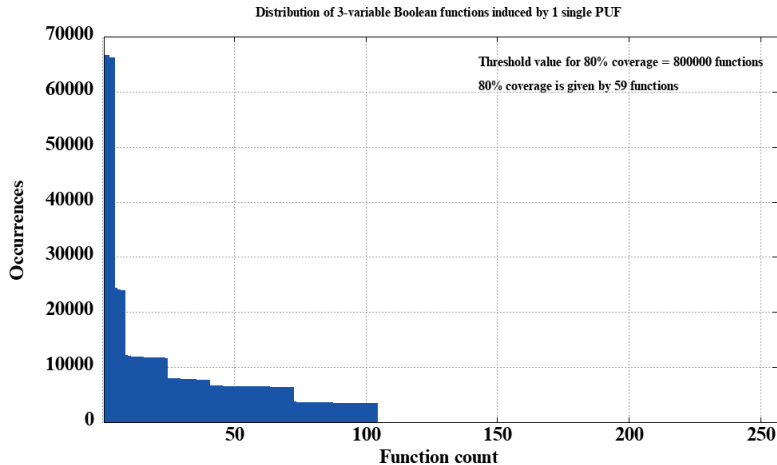


Figure: 63,654 functions are not induced (10 million trials).

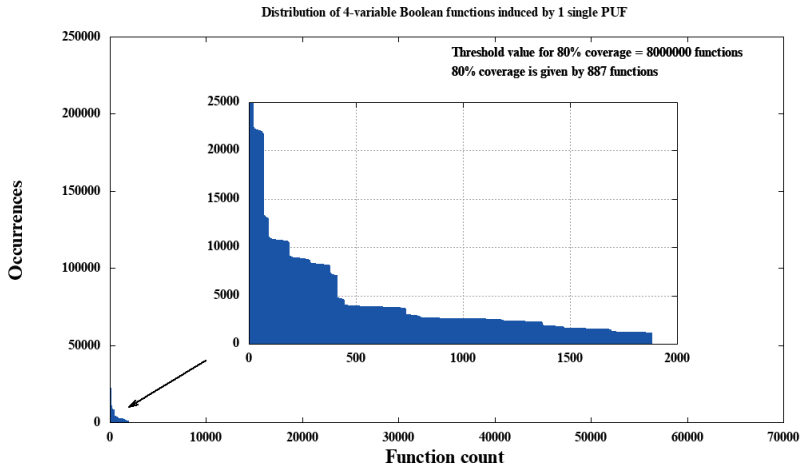
COVERAGE



SINGLE ARBITER PUF



SINGLE ARBITER PUF



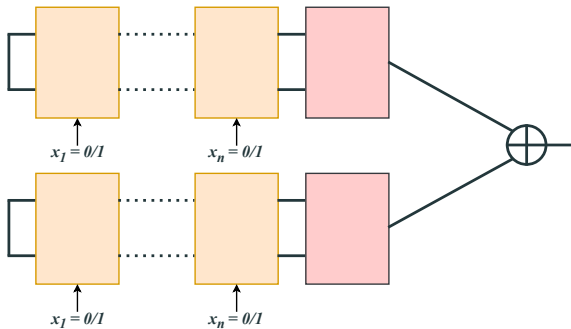


Figure: Two XORed PUFs

TWO XORED PUFs

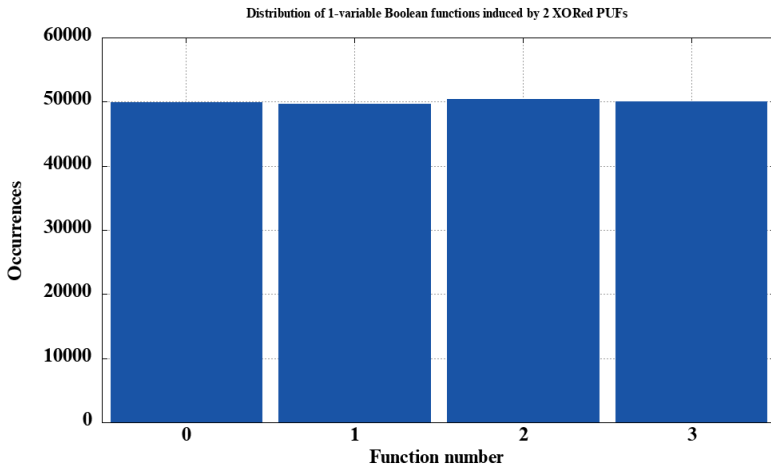


Figure: All functions are equally probable.

TWO XORED PUFs

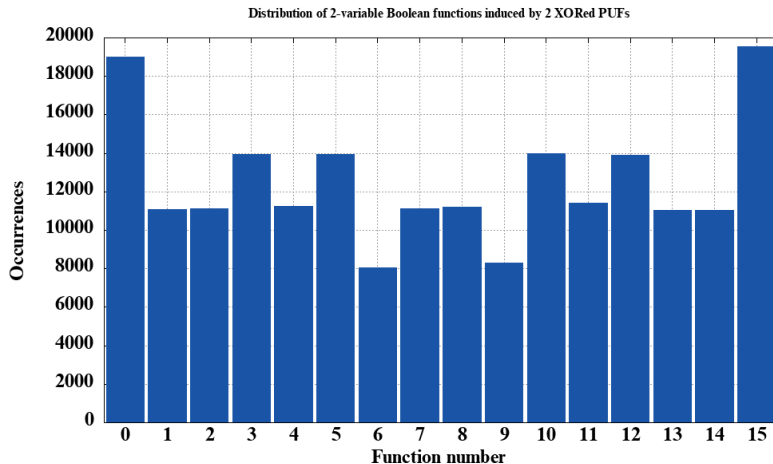


Figure: All functions are induced (100,000 trials).

TWO XORED PUFs

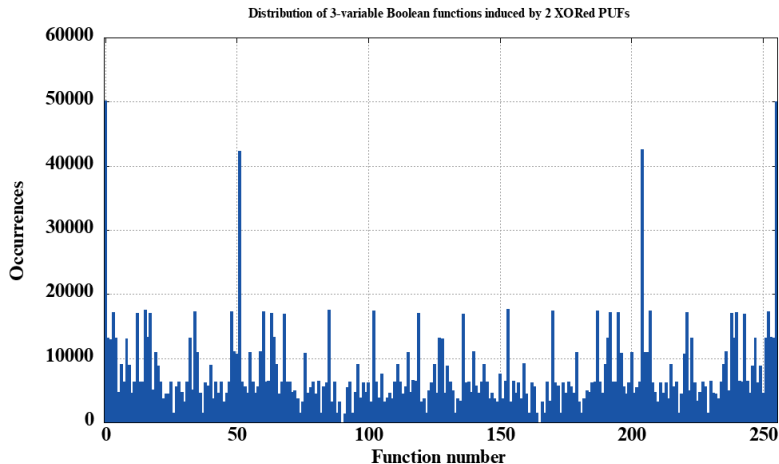


Figure: All functions excl. $x_1 \oplus x_2$ and $\overline{x_1 \oplus x_2}$ are induced (1 million trials).

TWO XORED PUFs

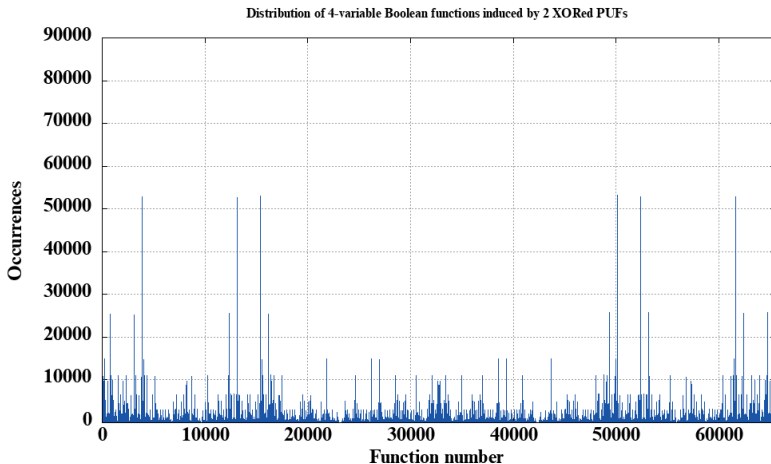
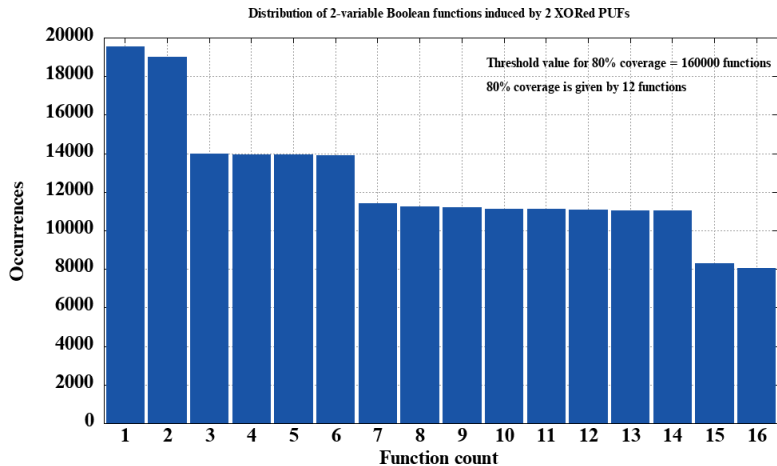


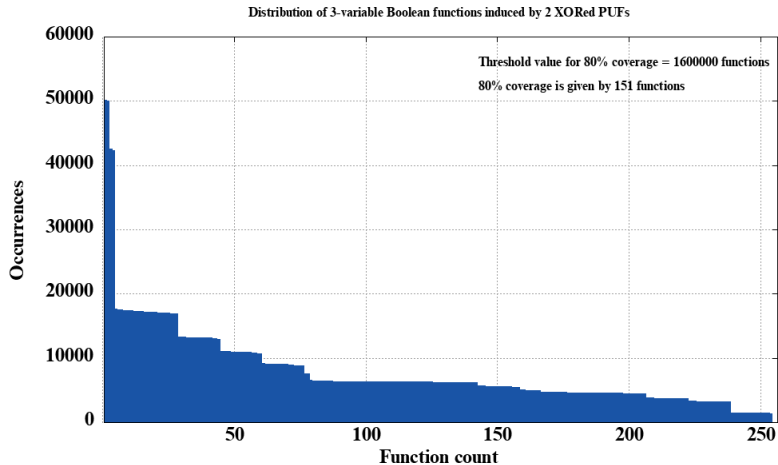
Figure: 11,226 functions are not induced (100 million trials).

COVERAGE

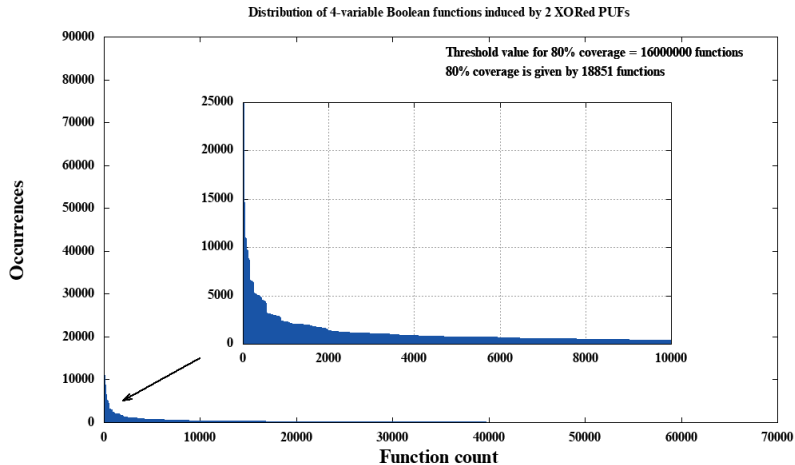
TWO XORED PUFs



TWO XORED PUFs



TWO XORED PUFs



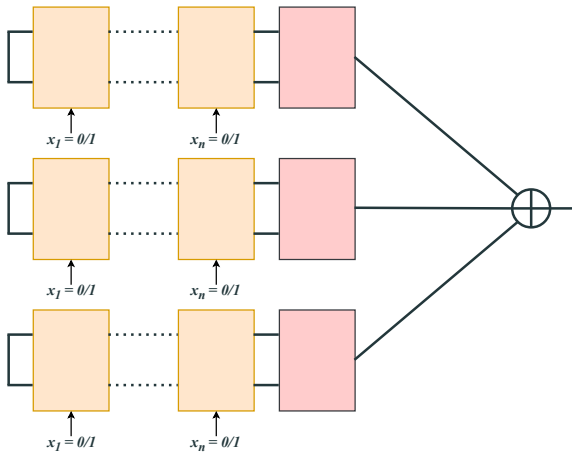


Figure: Three XORed PUFs

THREE XORED PUFs

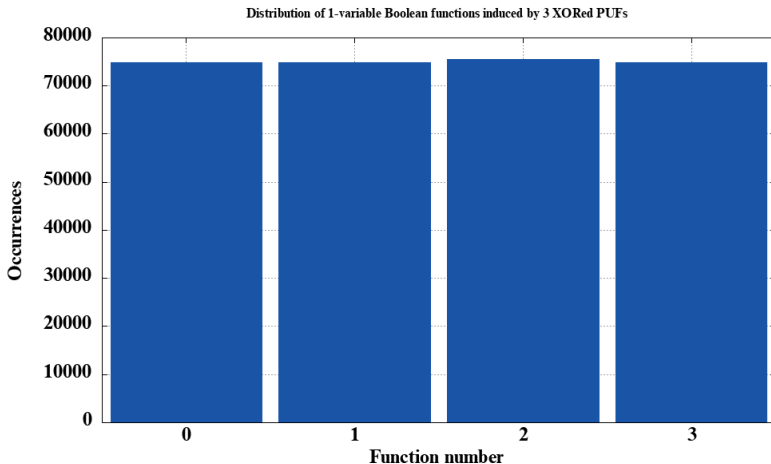


Figure: All functions are equally probable

THREE XORED PUFs

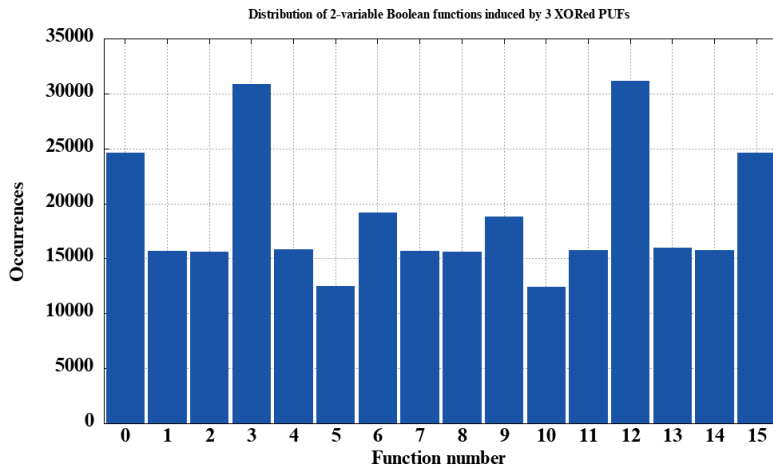


Figure: All functions are induced (100,000 trials).

THREE XORED PUFs

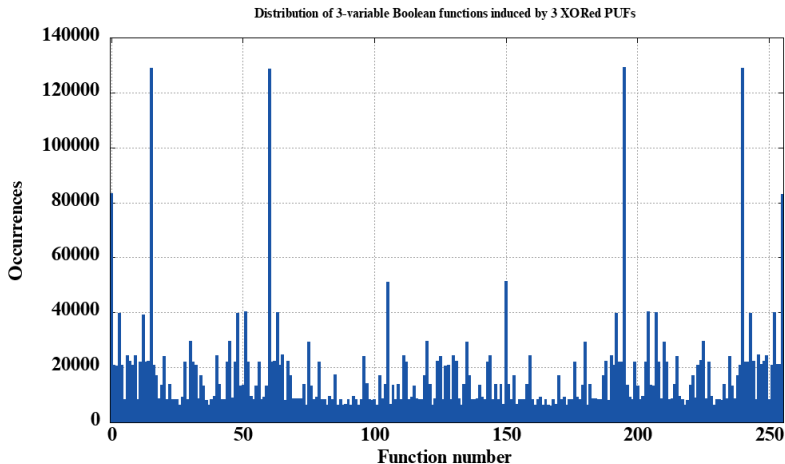


Figure: All functions are induced (1.5 million trials).

THREE XORED PUFs

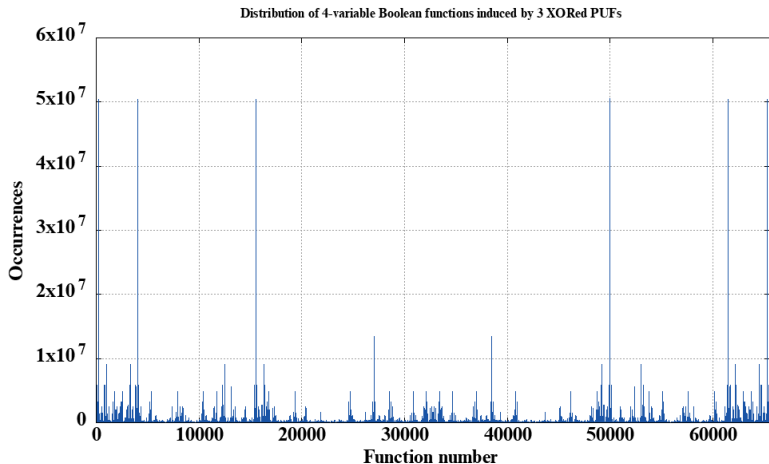
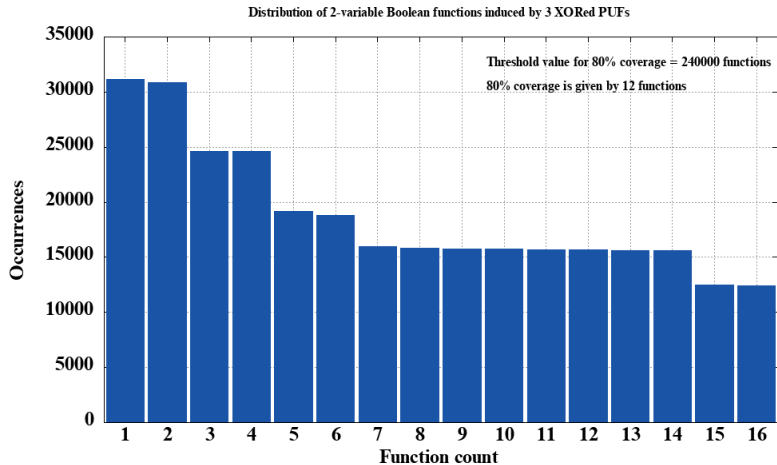


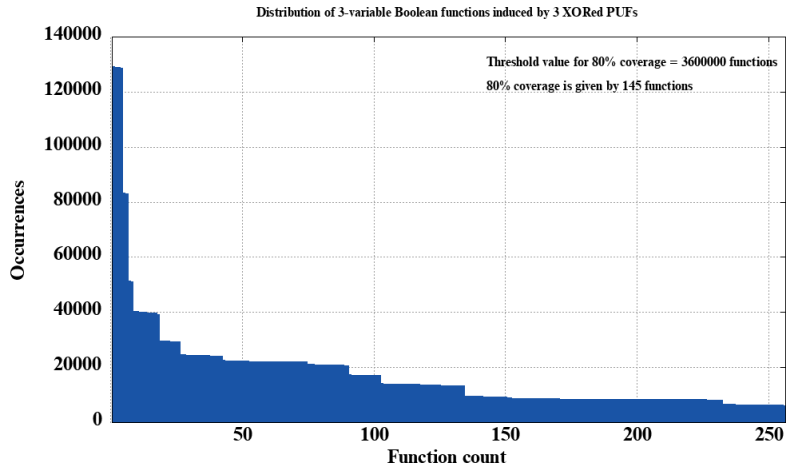
Figure: All functions excl. $x_1 \oplus x_3$ and $\overline{x_1 \oplus x_3}$ are induced (2 billion trials).

COVERAGE

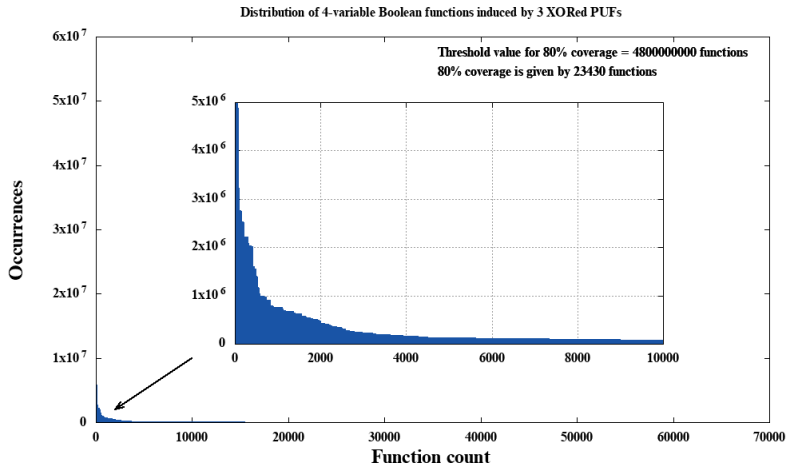
THREE XORED PUFs



THREE XORED PUFs



THREE XORED PUFs



SUMMARY

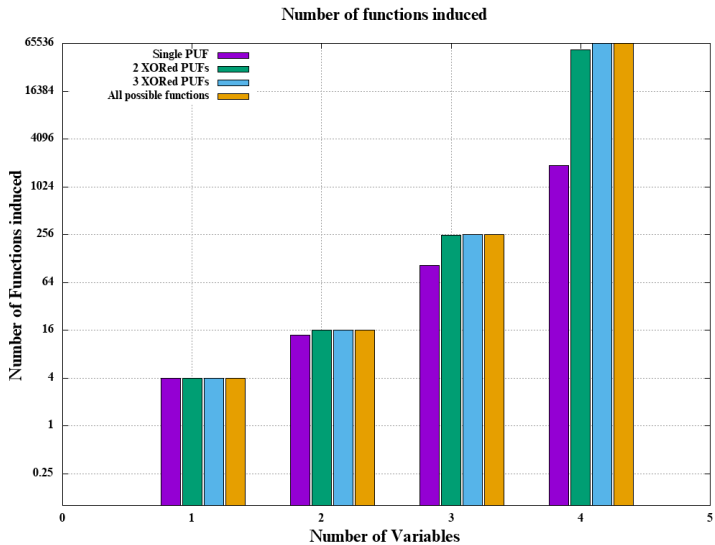


Table: Number of Impossible Functions

n	N	I
1	4	0
2	16	2
3	256	152
4	65,536	63,654
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
n	2^{2^n}	$\geq 2^{2^n-1} - 2$

(a) One single PUF

N	I
4	0
16	0
256	2
65,536	11,226
\vdots	\vdots
2^{2^n}	???

(b) 2 XORed PUFs

N	I
4	0
16	0
256	0
65,536	2
\vdots	\vdots
2^{2^n}	???

(c) 3 XORed PUFs

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \overline{x_1} \\ x_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{for } n = 2 \text{ using 1 single PUF}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{cases} \overline{x_1 \oplus x_2} \\ x_1 \oplus x_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{for } n = 3 \text{ using 2 XORED PUFs}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \begin{cases} \overline{x_1 \oplus x_3} \\ x_1 \oplus x_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{for } n = 4 \text{ using 3 XORED PUFs}$$

n XORed arbiter PUFs can induce all 2^{2^n}
 n -variable Boolean functions.

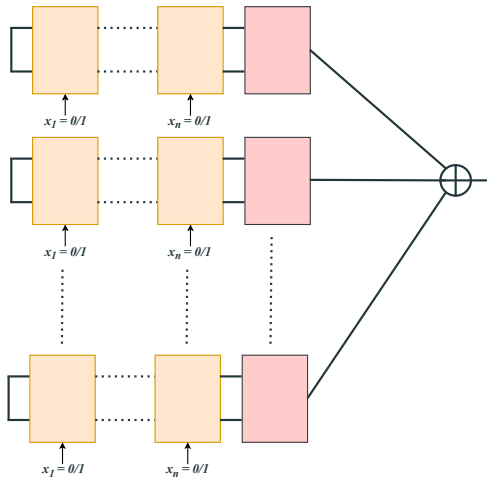


Figure: n XORed PUFs can induce all possible n -variable functions.

CONCLUSION

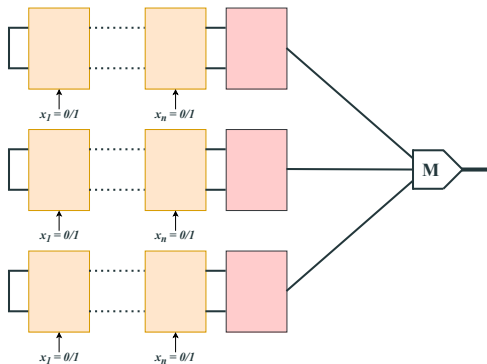


Figure: Three arbiter PUFs MAJed

Functions induced by arbiter PUFs are **not uniformly** distributed

Potential **weakness** - could be used for targeted attacks

XORing PUFs can improve the distribution

Latex Beamer:

`github.com/matze/mtheme`

Graphics:

`draw.io`

QUESTIONS?

PROF. DR. ELENA DUBROVA
DR. FELIPE MARRANGHELLO