

# ATTACKING MICROCONTROLLERS

Author: Dionisio Perez-Mavrogenis (dpm3g10)

Supervisor: Klaus-Peter Zauner (kpz)

Schoold of Electronics and Computer Science, University of Southampton

## Microcontroller Introduction

Microcontrollers can be found anywhere, from your cars stereo to missile launch panels. Microcontrollers are the CPU of a small embedded system and are usually cheap (around £2) and widely available for hobbyists to play or companies to use in their products.

As microcontrollers are used in serious applicationsas well, they often come with crypto-engines (AES, DES and RSA are common) and hold all sorts of information like private crypto-keys for authentication or proprietary algorithm implementations in the firmware or hardware, interesting all sorts of people into the contents of a microcontroller.

**insert cool graphic here**

## Packaging and De-packaging

Typically microcontrollers are too small and fragile to use as they are fabricated (with fabrication lengths shrank to micro-meters) and so they are packaged (with fabrication lengths shrank to micro-meters) and so they are packaged[2]. Packacking material ranges depending on the microcontroller and its intended use, but is usually hard epoxy resin [1] [2]. The packaging tries to protect the microcontroller from its external environment (humidity, radiation, temperature, crashes etc.) and also from prying eyes. Military-grade chips come with a lot of additional circuitry on the packaging whose responsibility is to detect tampering and respond in a suitable manner (even destroy itself!).

depackaging ways, acids and stuff

## Sample Attack

provide atmega644 characteristics. set attack scenario, type, setup and exact details

## Evaluation

Shit be broken, yo.

qgwwg

qwgfwg

Very sexy, this is.

## References

[1] Sergei P. Skorobogatov. Semi-invasive attacks – A new approach to hardware security analysis. Technical Report UCAM-CL-TR-630, University of Cambridge, Computer Laboratory, April 2005.

[2] Bulent Yener and Andrew Zonenberg. CSCI 4,74 / 6974 : Hardware Reverse Engineering. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, lecture slides at : <http://security.cs.rpi.edu/courses/hwre-spring2014/>, 2014.