

Arbiter PUF implementation on FPGA

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Crittografia e sicurezza

Leggere chiavi private su un dispositivo



PUF

Una soluzione al problema



FPGA

Dove ho implementato e testato la PUF



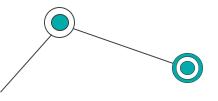
Conclusione

Analisi dei risultati ottenuti



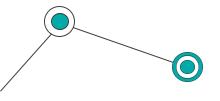
Contenuti

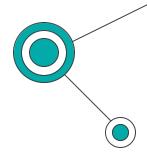




E' una tecnica usata per rendere le informazioni illeggibili a chi non ha il permesso di leggerle.



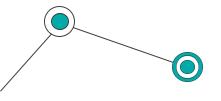


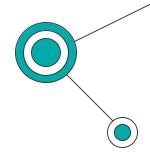


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Caro Babbo Natale





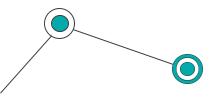


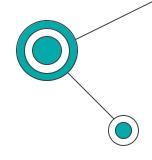
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Caro Babbo Natale









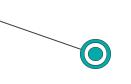
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Caro Babbo Natale

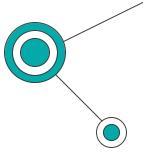


gchdsjvkbshdbc rhejvbehrejvbhj



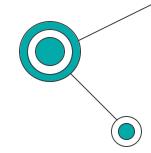


Che cos'è una chiave crittografica?





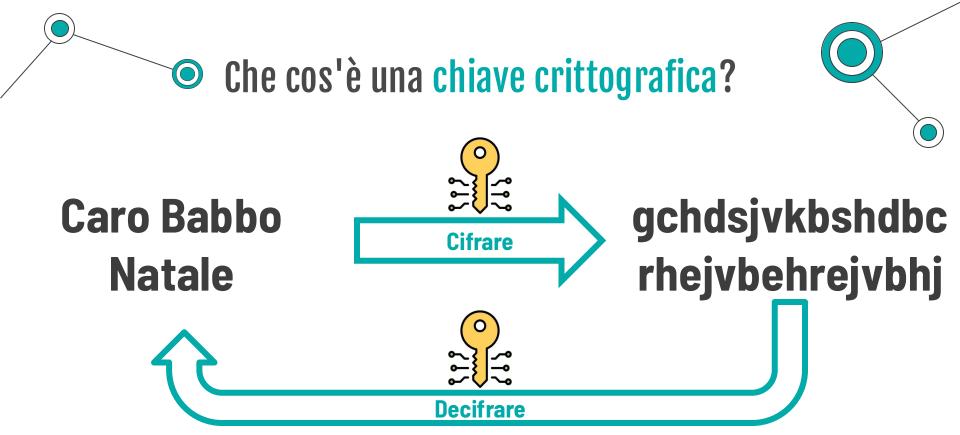
Che cos'è una chiave crittografica?



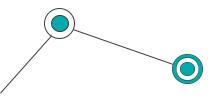


E una sorta di PASSWORD

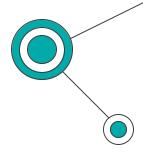








A cosa serve?







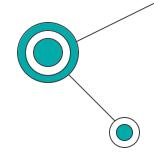


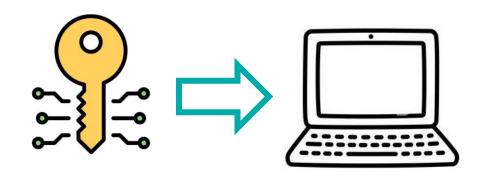
Email or Phone

Password



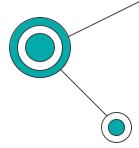


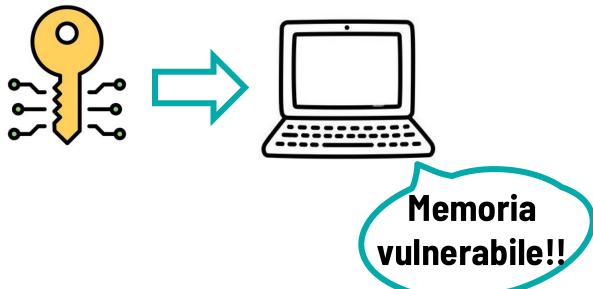






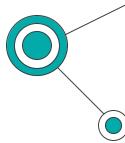


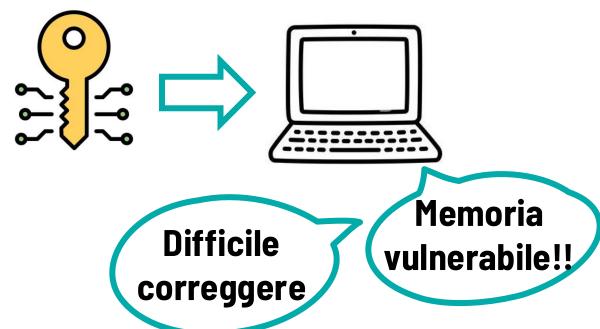






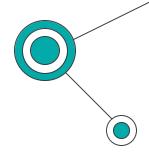














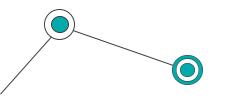
2018

90%

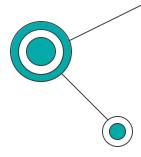
PROCESSORI





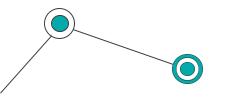


Che cos'è una PUF?

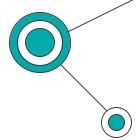


Physical Unclonable Function

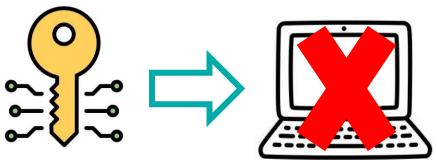




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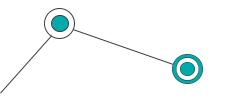


Physical Unclonable Function

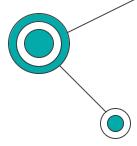


Ottenere chiavi crittografiche quando ne abbiamo bisogno, senza salvarle su un dispositivo.





Che cos'è una PUF?

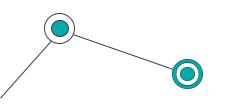


Physical Unclonable Function

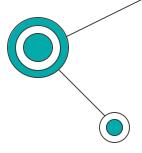
Sfruttano imperfezioni fisiche presenti sui chip per generare randomicità.



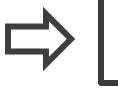




Come funziona una PUF?

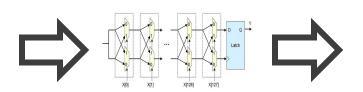


CHALLENGE → | PUF | → RESPONSE

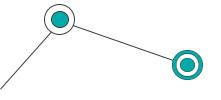




010101010010110010...

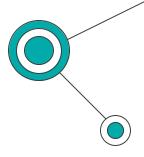






Proprietà fondamentali di una PUF

Senza le quali una PUF non può essere definita tale

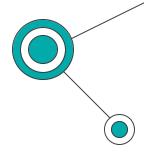






Proprietà fondamentali di una PUF

Senza le quali una PUF non può essere definita tale

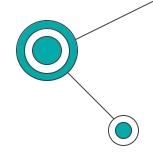






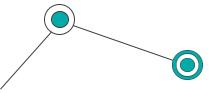


Senza le quali una PUF non può essere definita tale

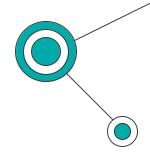


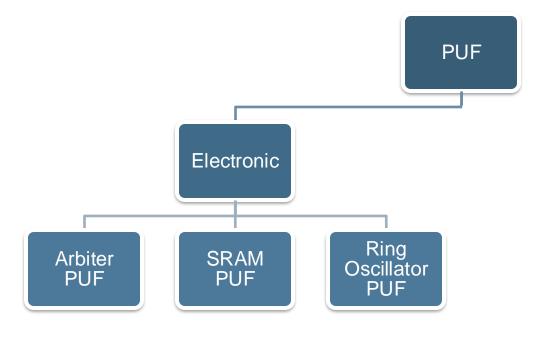




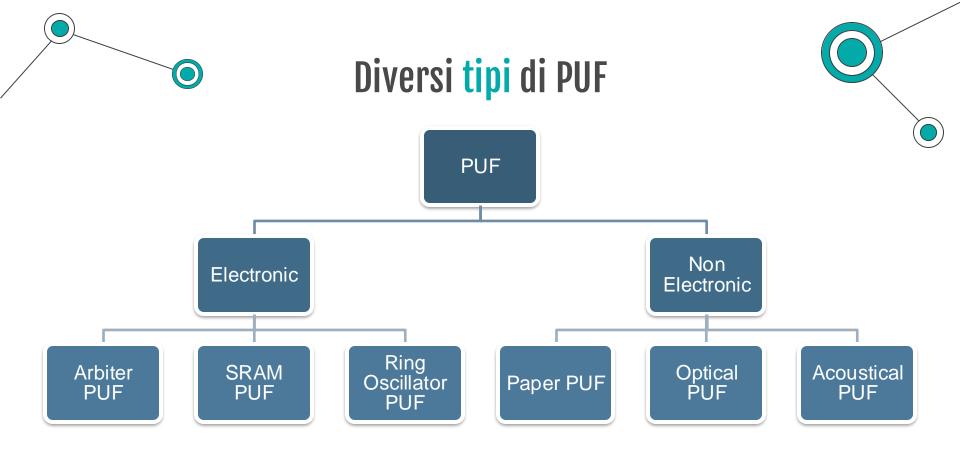


Diversi tipi di PUF

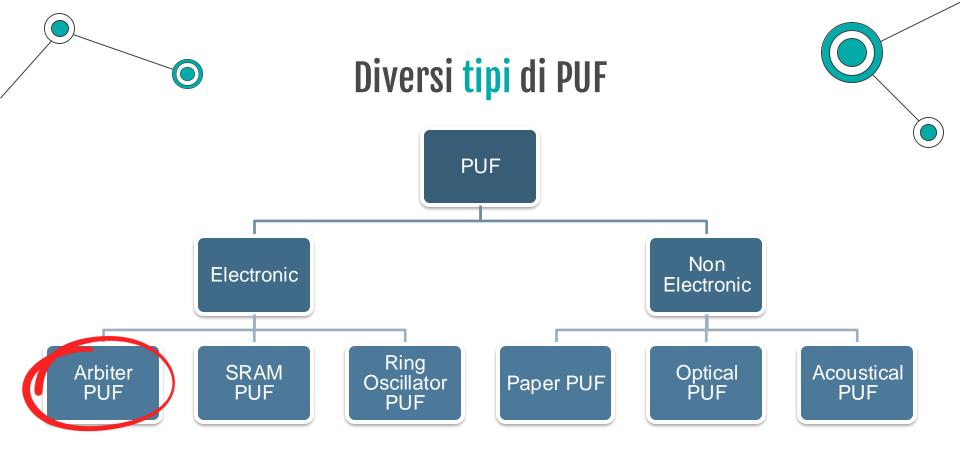




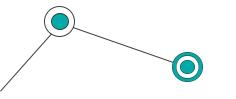




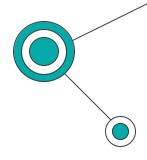


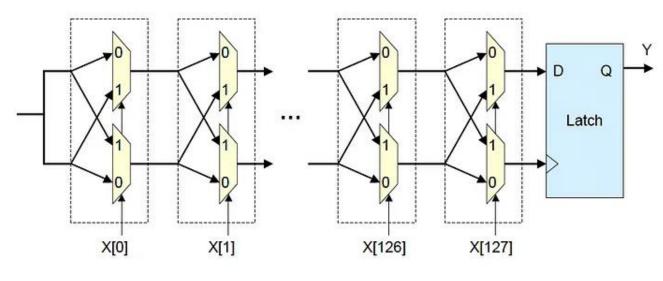




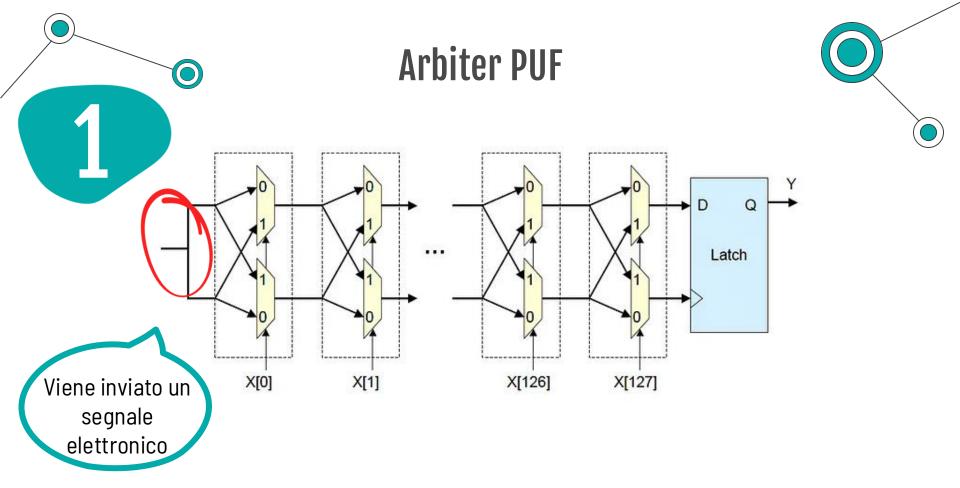


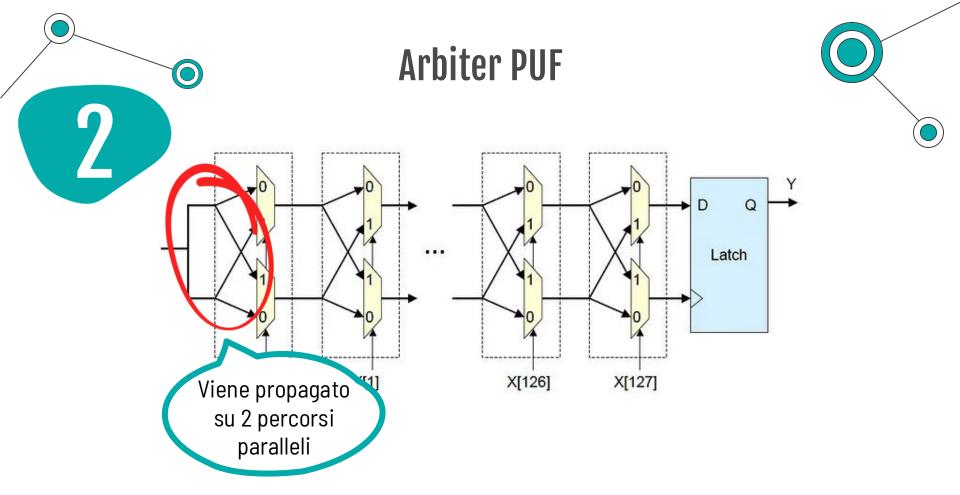
Arbiter PUF



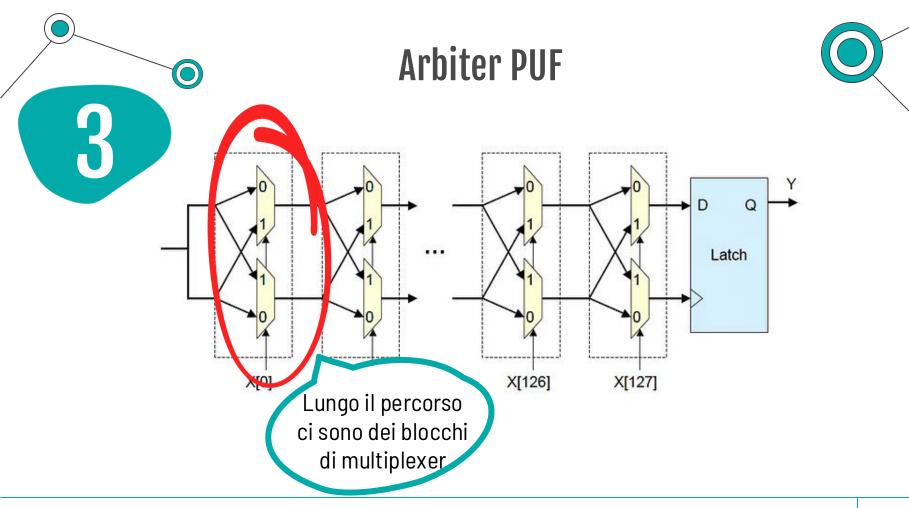




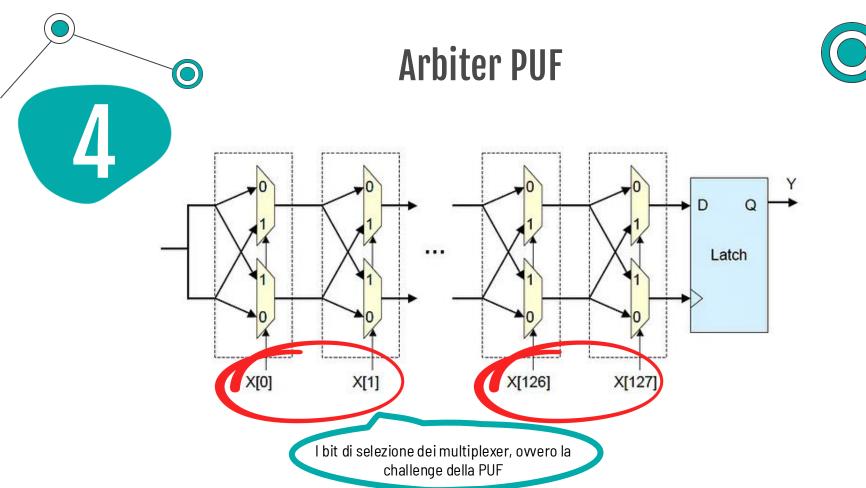




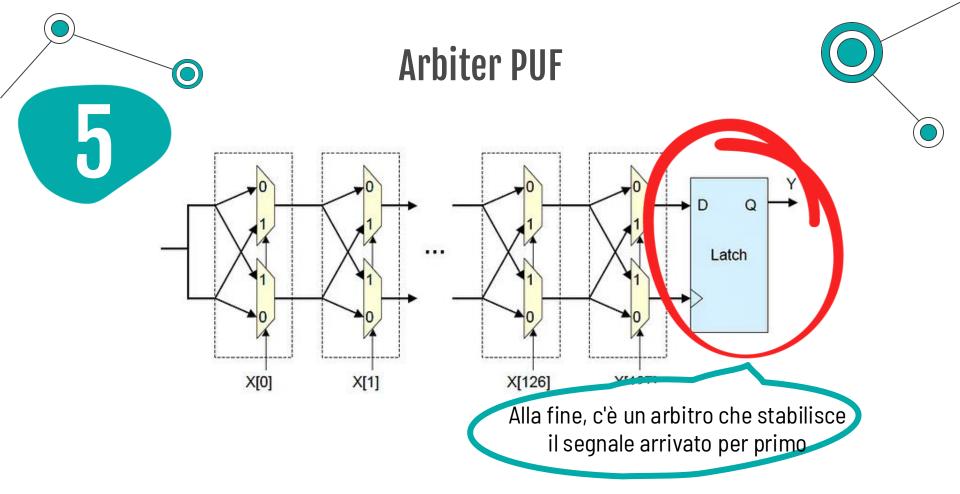




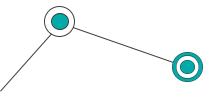








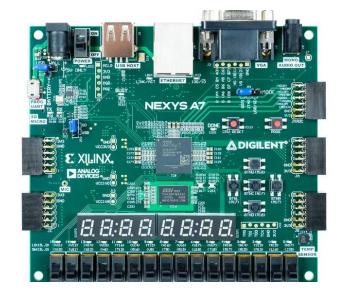




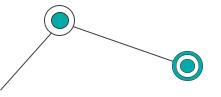
Che cos'è un FPGA?



Field
Programmable
Gate
Array



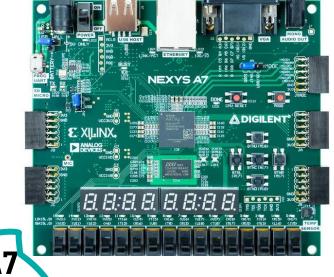




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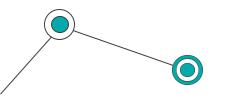


Field
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Array



Nexys A7 di Xilinx



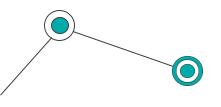


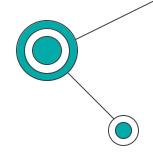
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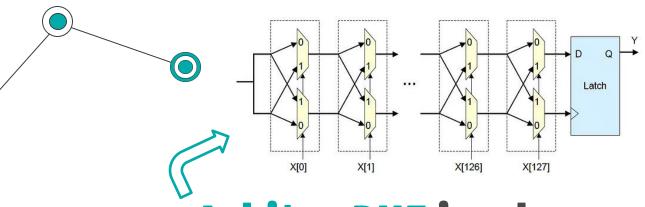


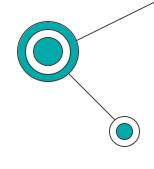




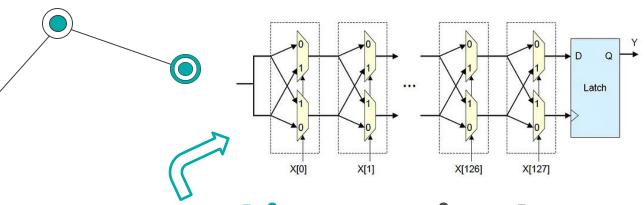
Arbiter PUF implementation on FPGA

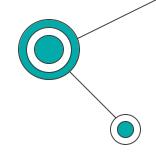






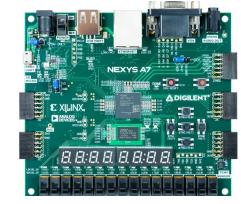
Arbiter PUF implementation on FPGA





Arbiter PUF implementation

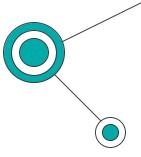
on FPGA





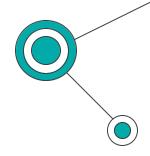












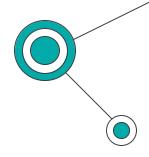


Uniformità

Calcolare la proporzione di 0 e 1 in più response. Idealmente dovrebbe essere vicina al 50%









Uniformità

Calcolare la proporzione di 0 e 1 in più response. Idealmente dovrebbe essere vicina al 50%

Esempio 001110

Numero di 0: 3

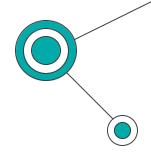
Numero di 1: 3



Uniformità = 50%









Uniformità

Calcolare la proporzione di 0 e 1 in più response. Idealmente dovrebbe essere vicina al 50%

Esempio 001110

Numero di 0: 3

Numero di 1: 3

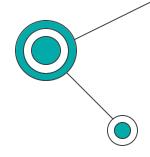


Uniformità = 50%

47%









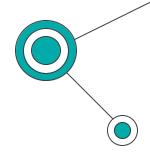
Stabilità

Dare in input alla PUF la stessa challenge e verificare che produca la stessa response. La percentuale deve essere il più vicino possibile al 100%

97,99%









Randomicità

Dare in input challenge simili ma diverse per assicurarci che le responses non si assomiglino.

99,01%



Grazie!

