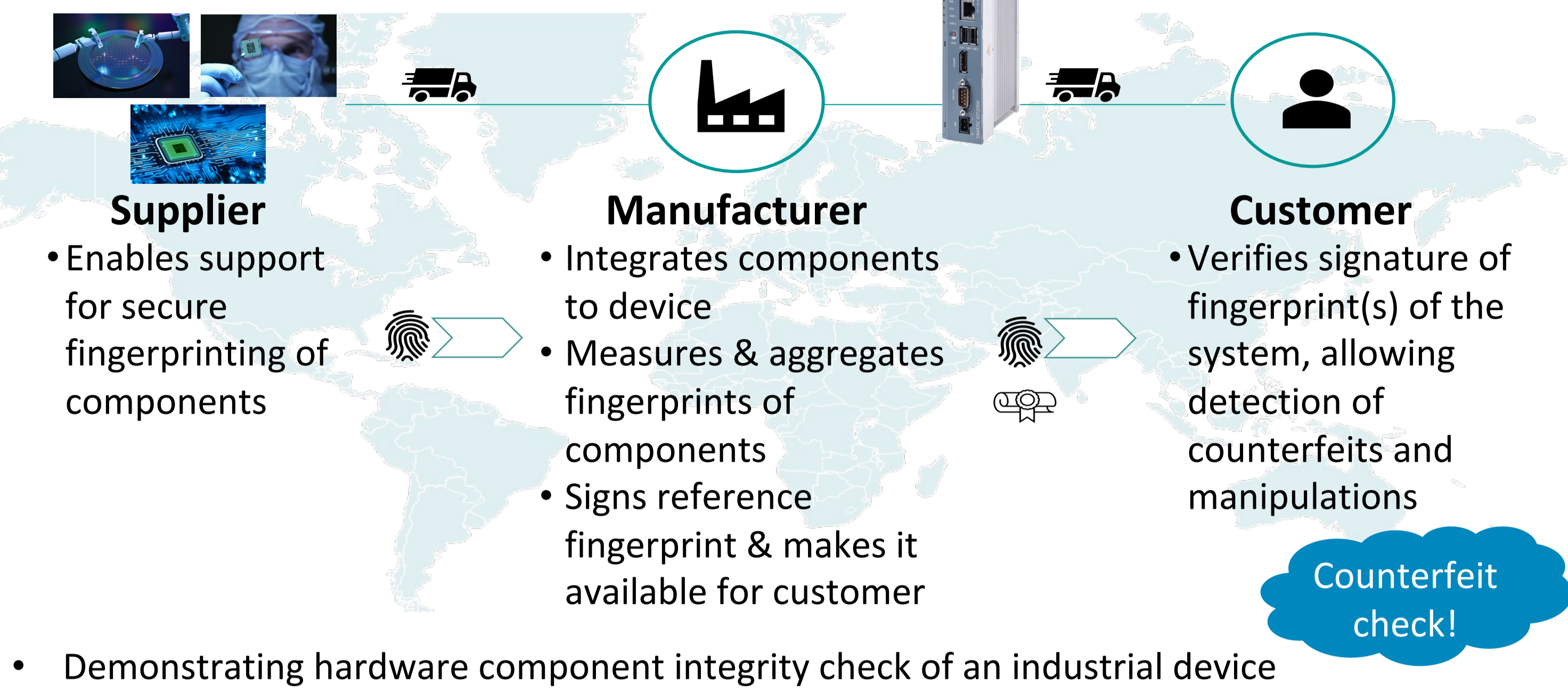


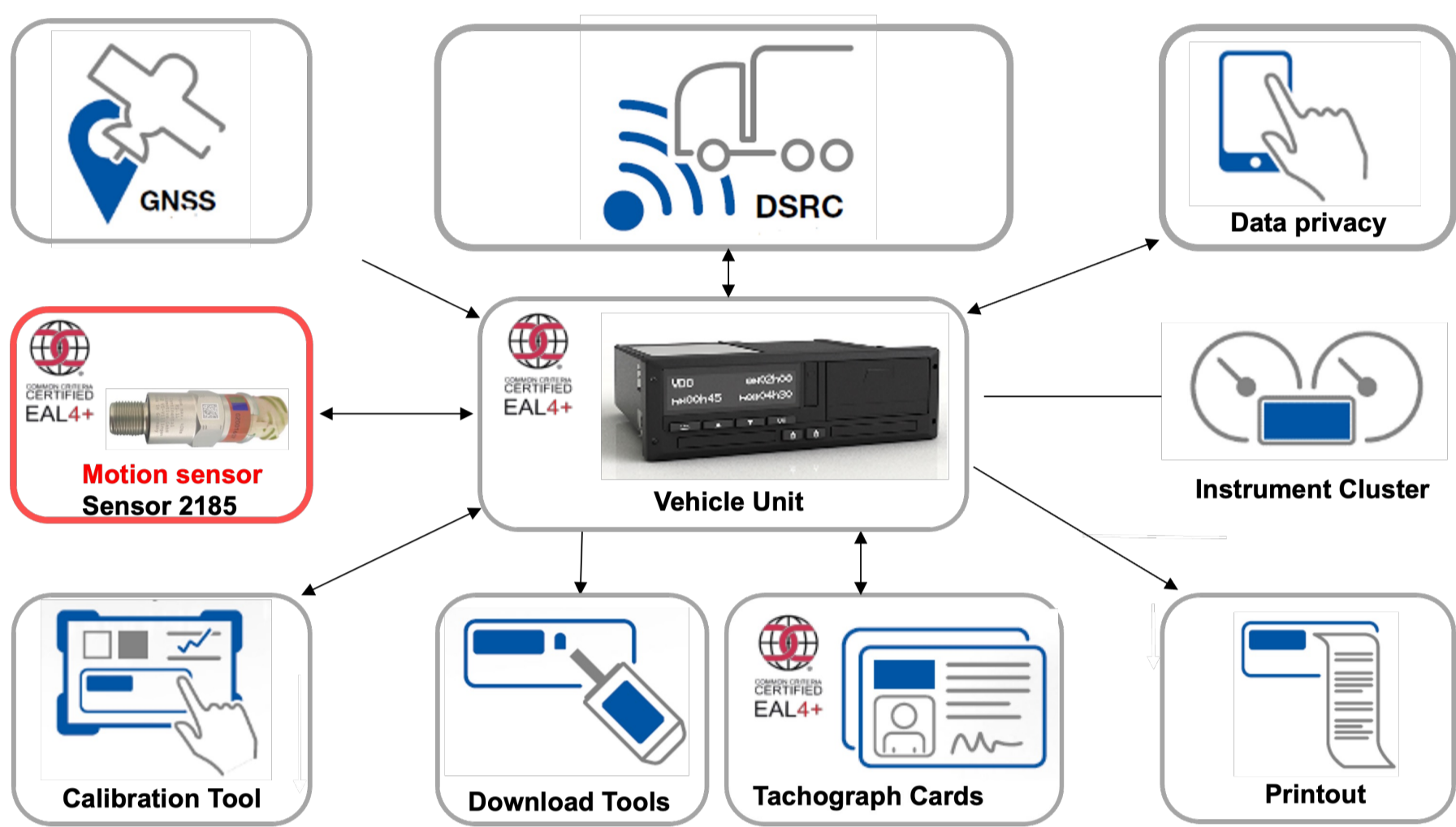
VE-FIDES: Designing Trustworthy Supply Chains Using Innovative Fingerprinting Implementations



Application scenarios



Overview digital tachograph system – Continental



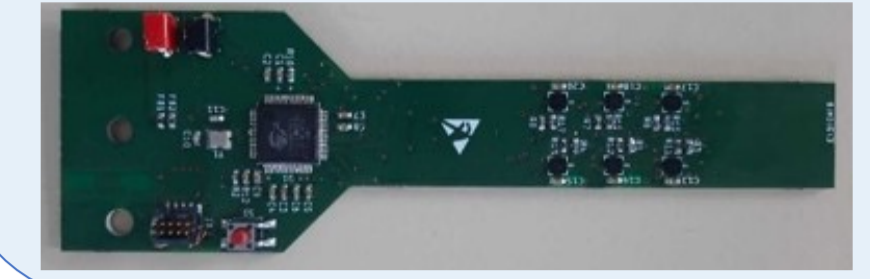
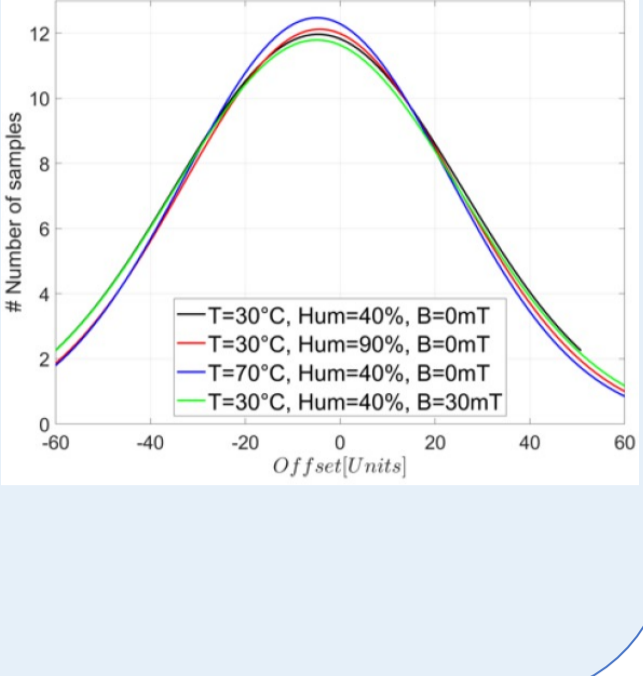
- Enhanced fingerprinting security solution within motion sensor possible?

Fingerprinting from physical properties

- Researching novel methods at circuit board level for system authenticity and detection of unauthorized chip/PCB alterations
- Monitoring externally measurable parameters to recognize alterations in circuitry or components
- Utilizing existing chips or ASICs specifically designed for identifying changes to circuit board components and electronic functionalities

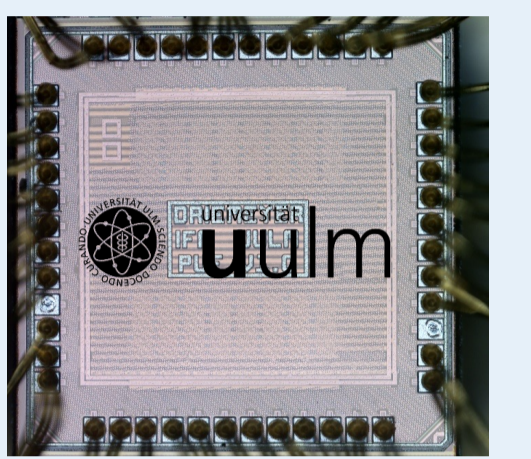
On chip fingerprinting – TUM LSE

- Offset of hall sensors (parasitic effect) can be exploited as source of randomness robust to environmental conditions



On chip fingerprinting – University of Ulm

- Development of exemplary ASICs for trustworthy fingerprint generation
- Eye-Opening-Arbiter PUF architecture to generate unique chip ID
- Exceptional reliability (BER < 2.7e-7) shown by measurements over wide temperature, supply voltage and ageing range



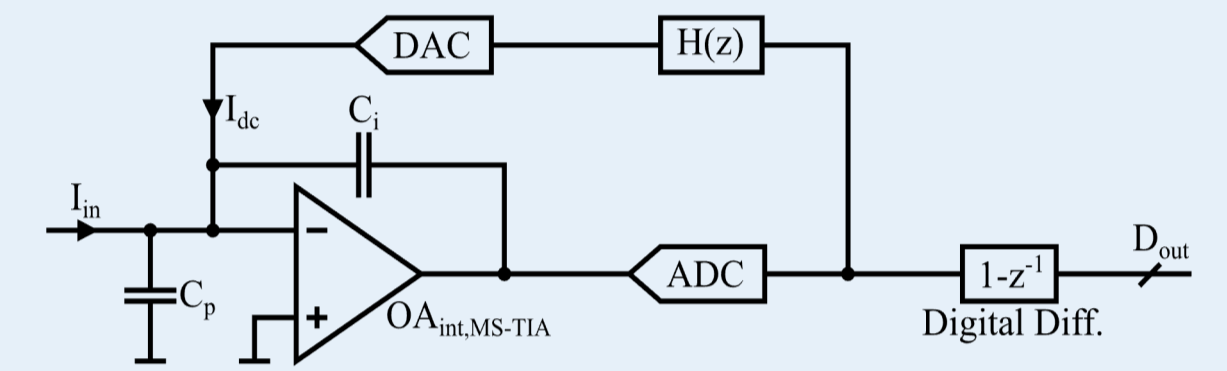
On chip fingerprinting – Infineon

- Arbiter-based architectures – pure logic
- Test chip developed and measured over broad temperature and voltage ranges
- Error correction code able to compensate instabilities over environmental variations and aging

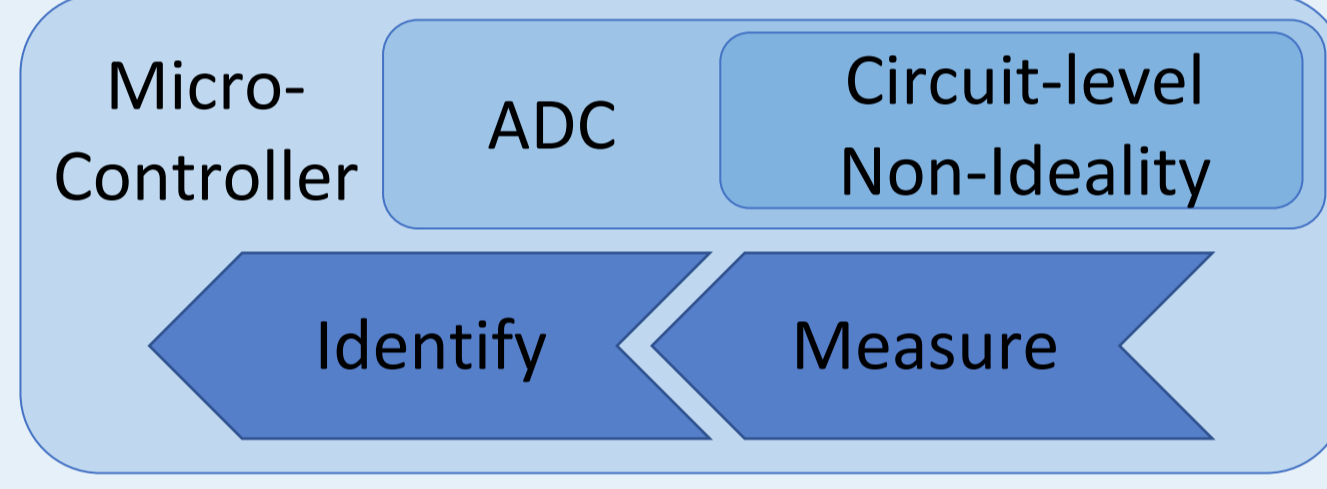


Printed circuit boards trustworthiness

- Implicit & Explicit PCB identification
- Novel TIA-based fingerprint measurement system

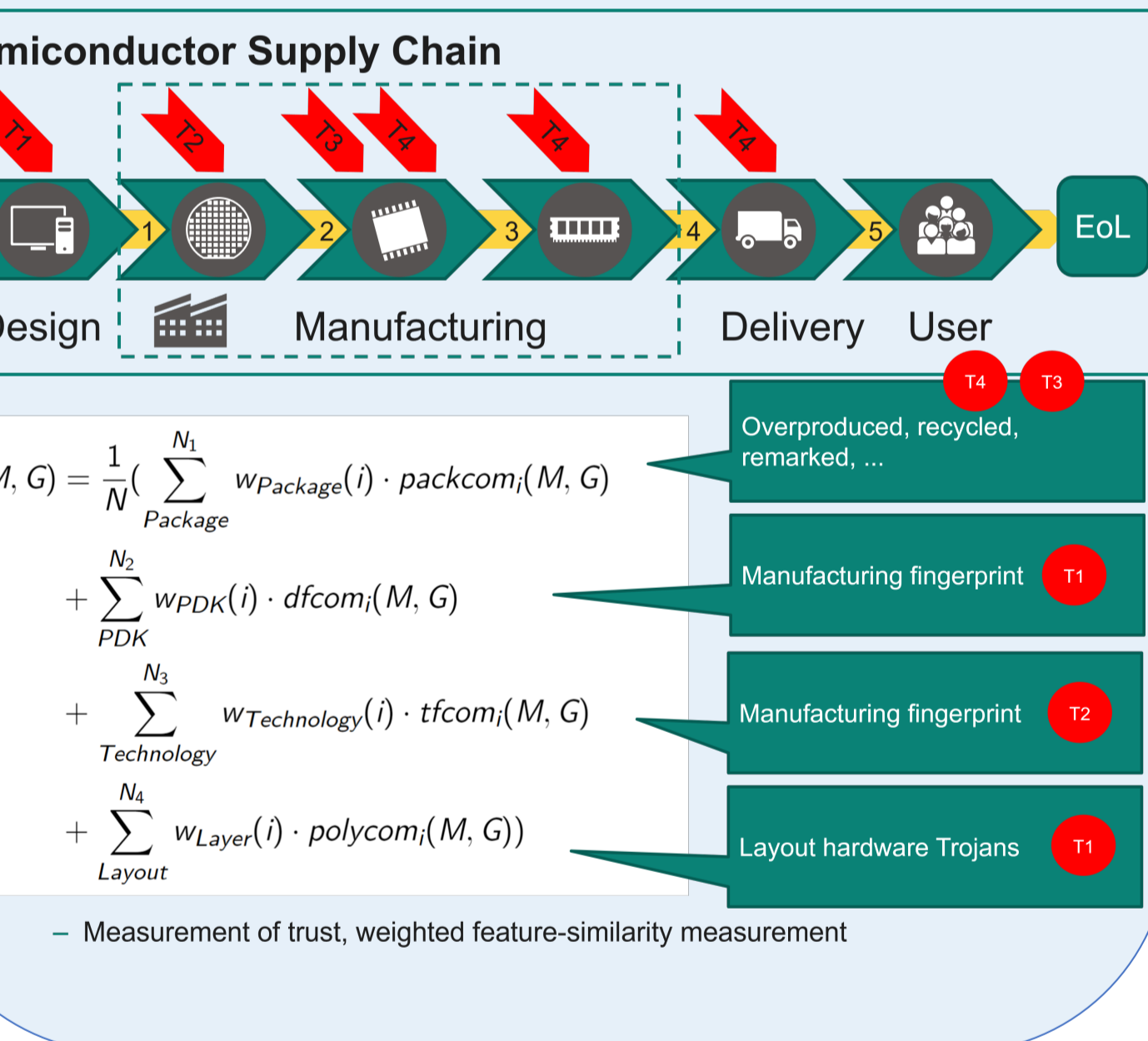


- Microcontroller self-identification by utilizing ADC-based fingerprinting techniques
- Sensor ID by TUM
- PCB characterization by Bischoff E.

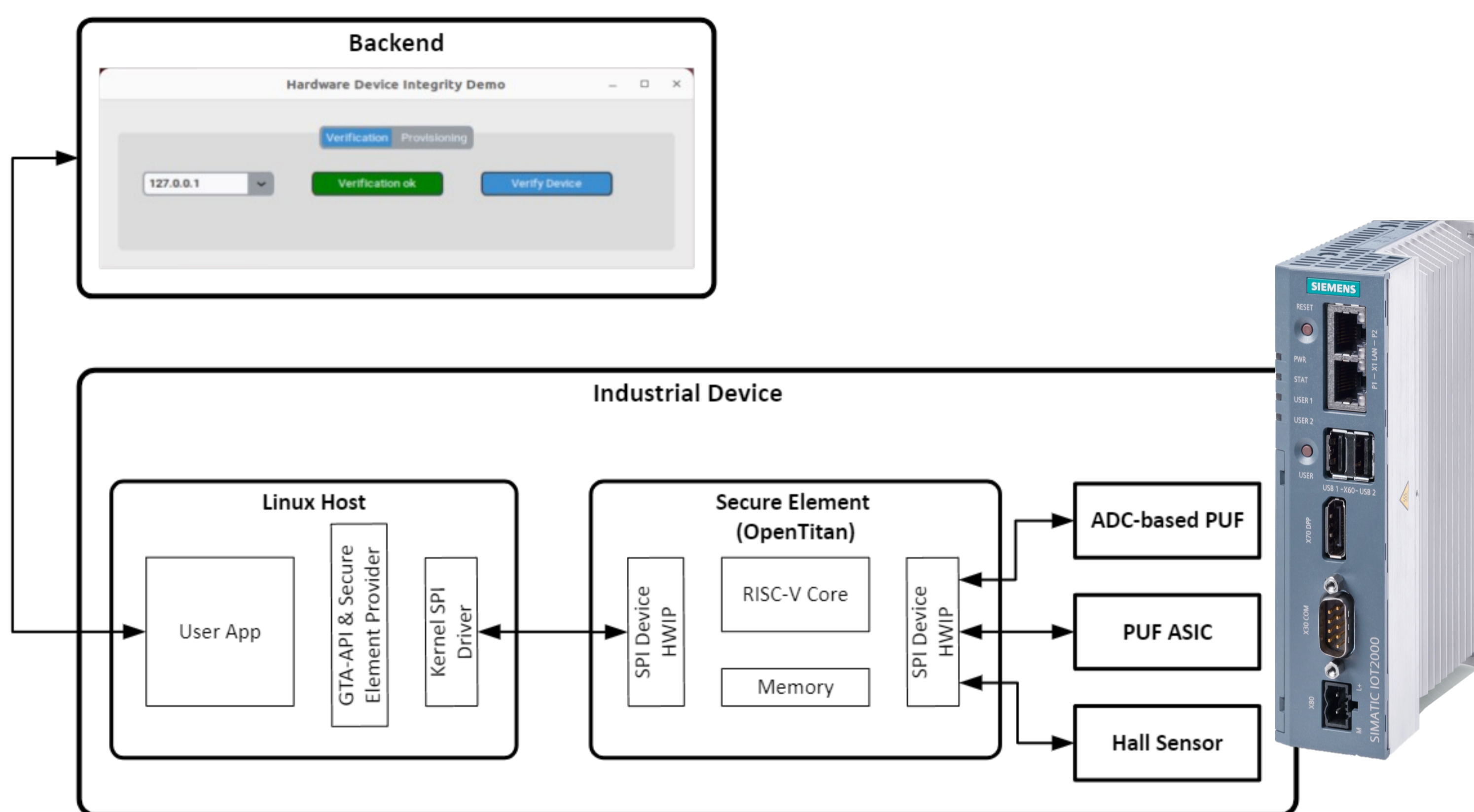


Protection with reverse engineering methods

Trust assessment through physical inspection – Infineon



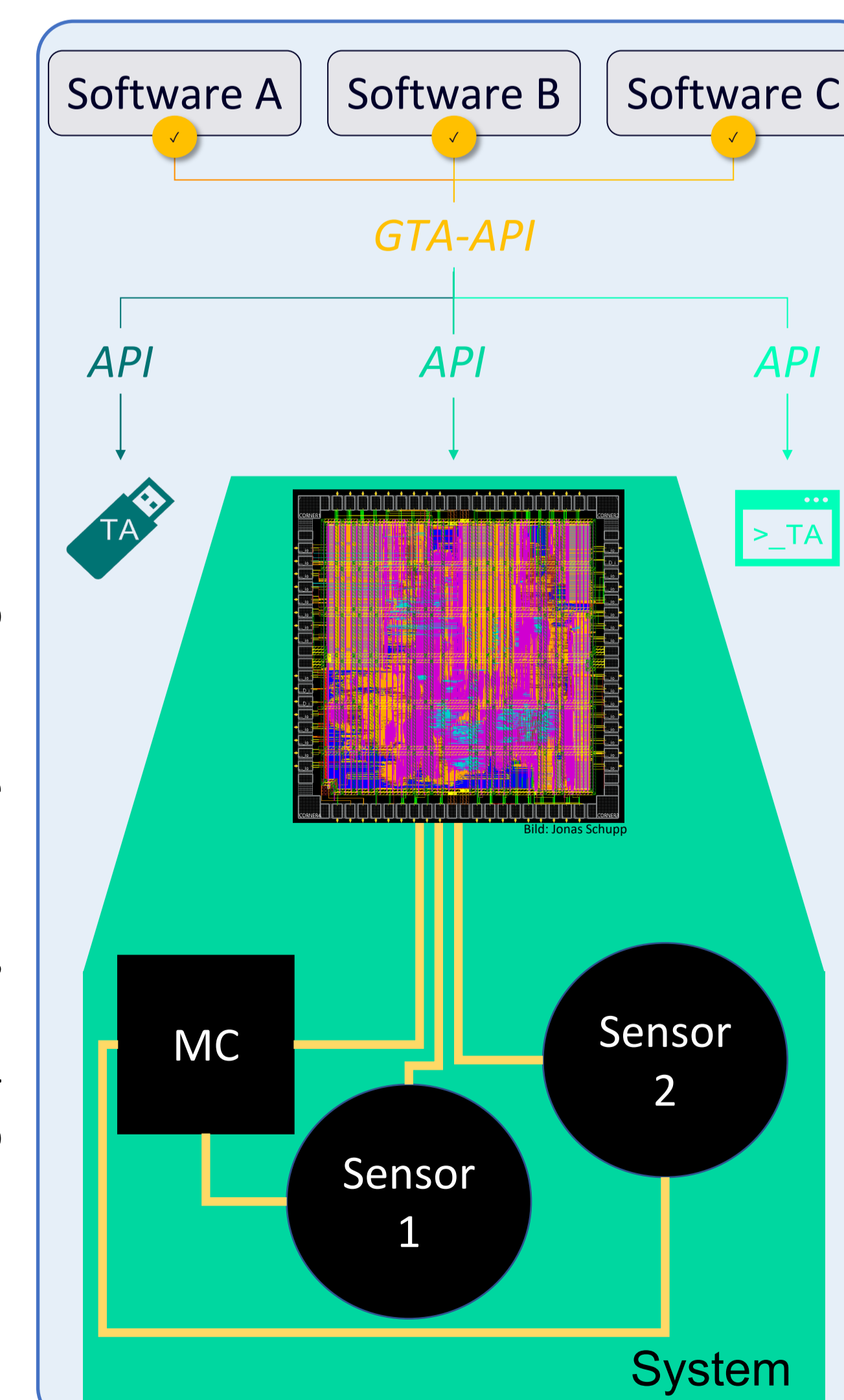
Demonstrator – Fingerprinting for trustworthy electronic system



Objective: The demonstrator (with contributions by all partners and lead by Fraunhofer AISEC) will illustrate the verification of integrity and authenticity of device's hardware components in the field and along the supply chain

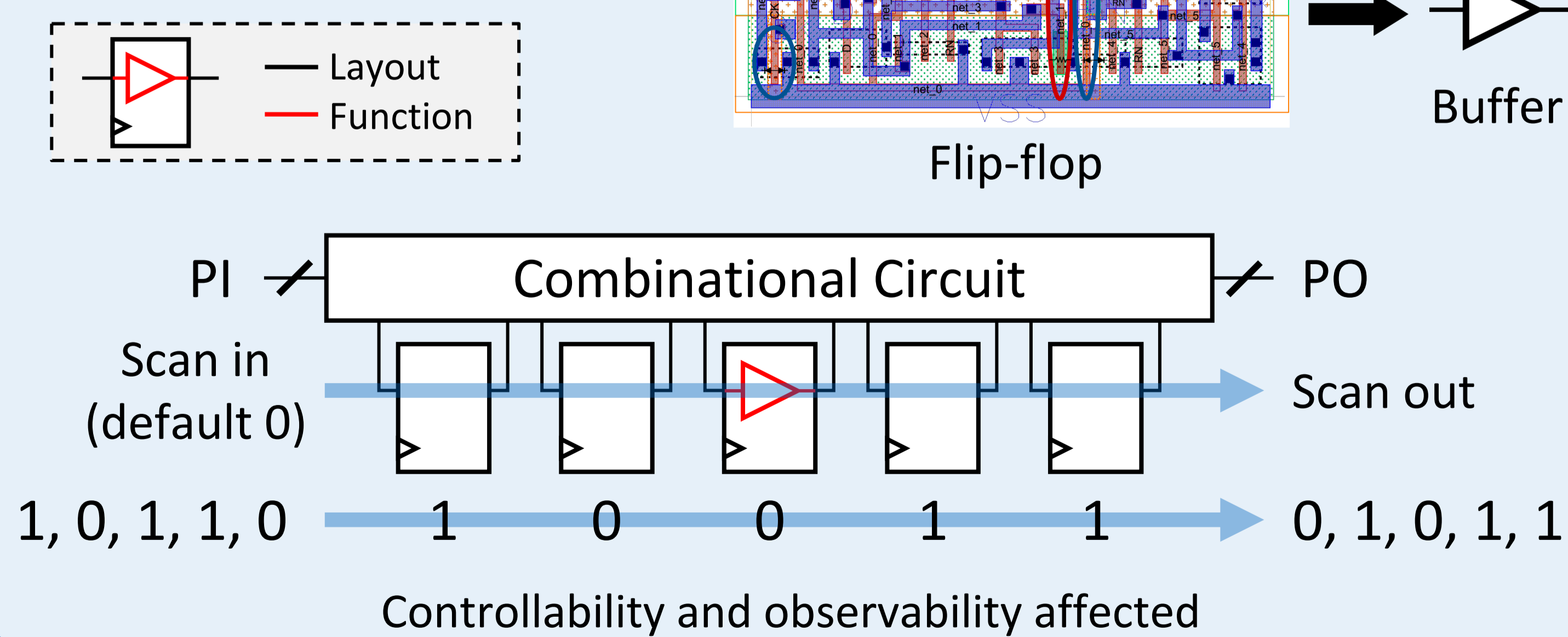
Approach: Device components having unique fingerprints, derived from physical properties, are verified by measuring these fingerprints and comparing them with reference fingerprints provided by the device manufacturer. For a developer-friendly verification GTA API is used.

Developer-friendly hardware integrity check using fingerprinting with RISC-V based secure element



Scan chain obfuscation – TUM EDA

- Main principle: camouflaged flip-flop
- Flip-flop layout, buffer function



- Standardized **Generic Trust Anchor API (GTA API)**:
 - facilitates efficient integration of crypto-based security.
 - provides mechanisms to establish device trust.
 - abstracts different trust anchor technologies.
 - enables crypto agility.
 - increases flexibility, e.g., to address regional crypto requirements.
- In **VE-FIDES**, Siemens developed and implemented a GTA API profile for verifying the integrity of hardware components integrated in an attached system.
- In the attached system, a secure element handles all security functionalities, e.g., cryptographic operations or fingerprinting.
- In **VE-FIDES**, TUM SEC implemented an OpenTitan-based secure element and researched methods to derive a PUF-based system fingerprint. The system may consist of many different components each with individual capabilities regarding performance and extractable PUF entropy.