
Smart Electronic Systems - Myths and Realities

Keynote – iSES 2018
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More Info: <http://www.smohanty.org>

Talk - Outline

- What are smart possibilities?
- Challenges in the current generation CE design
- Energy Smart CE
- Security Smart CE
- Response Smart CE
- Design Trade-offs in CE
- Conclusions and Future Directions

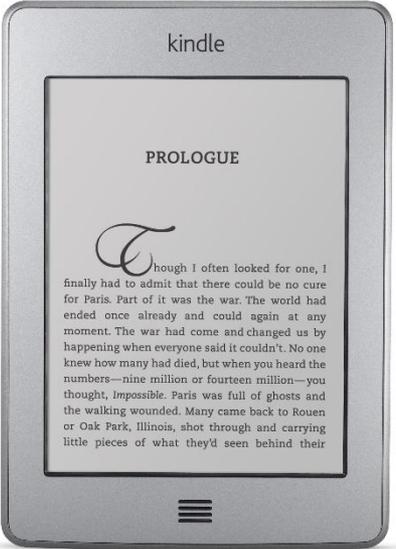
What is Common Among These?



Does Smart Mean Small?



Does Smart Mean Portable?



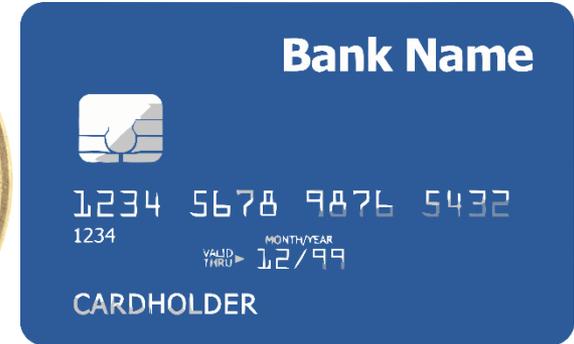
Does Smart Mean Efficient?



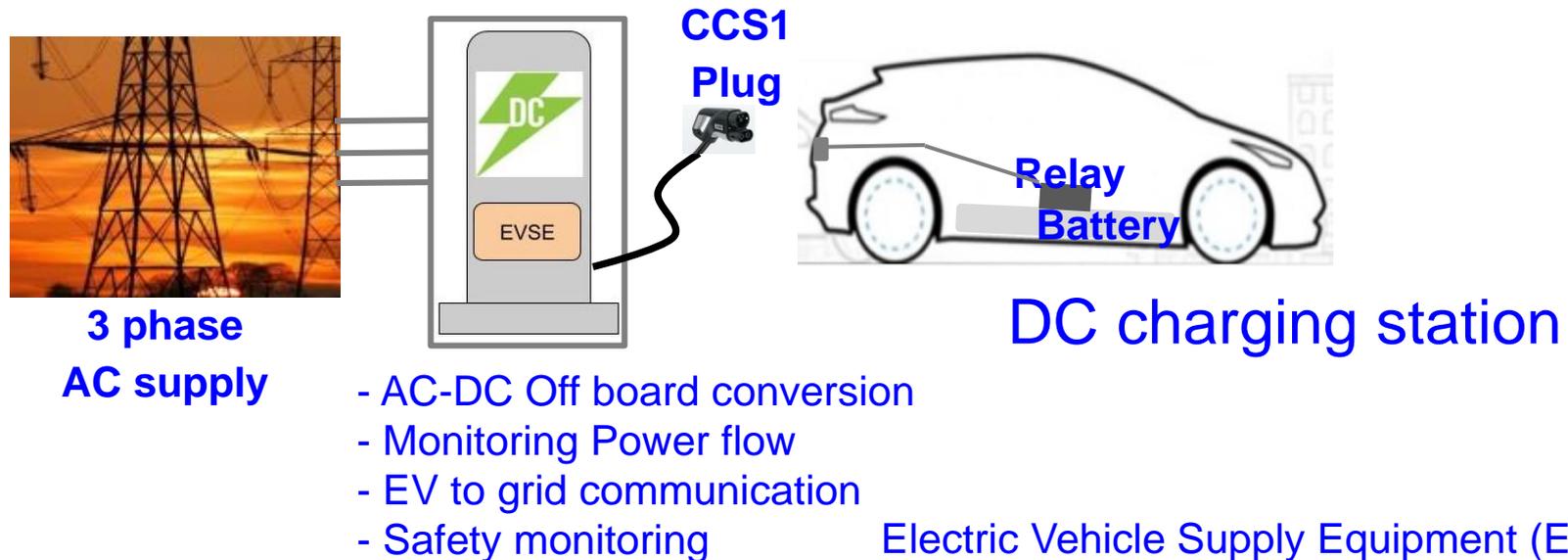
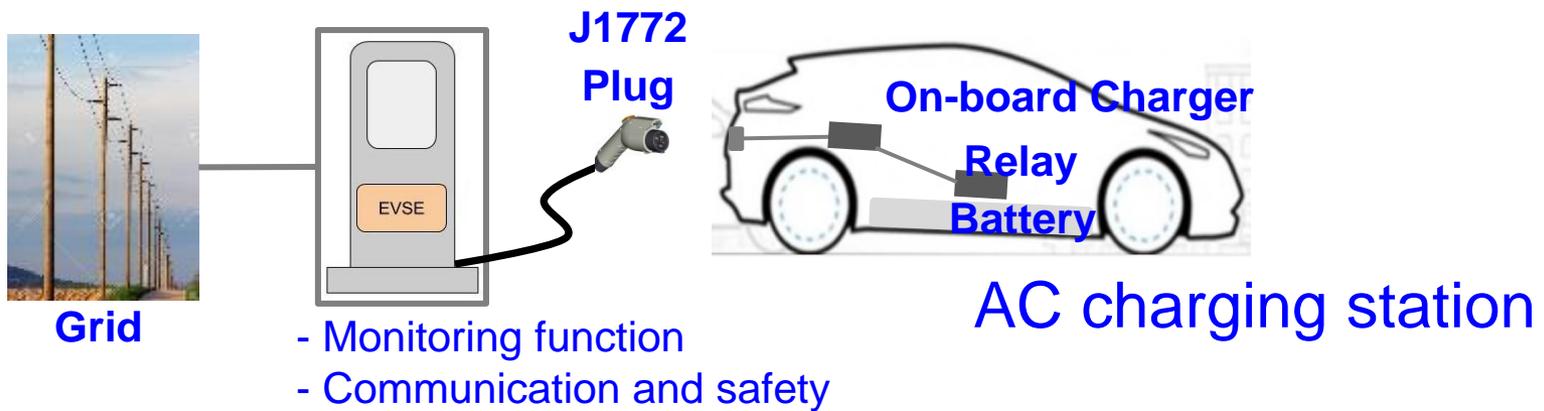
Does Smart Mean More-Features?



Does Smart Mean Electronic?



Does Smart Mean Electric?

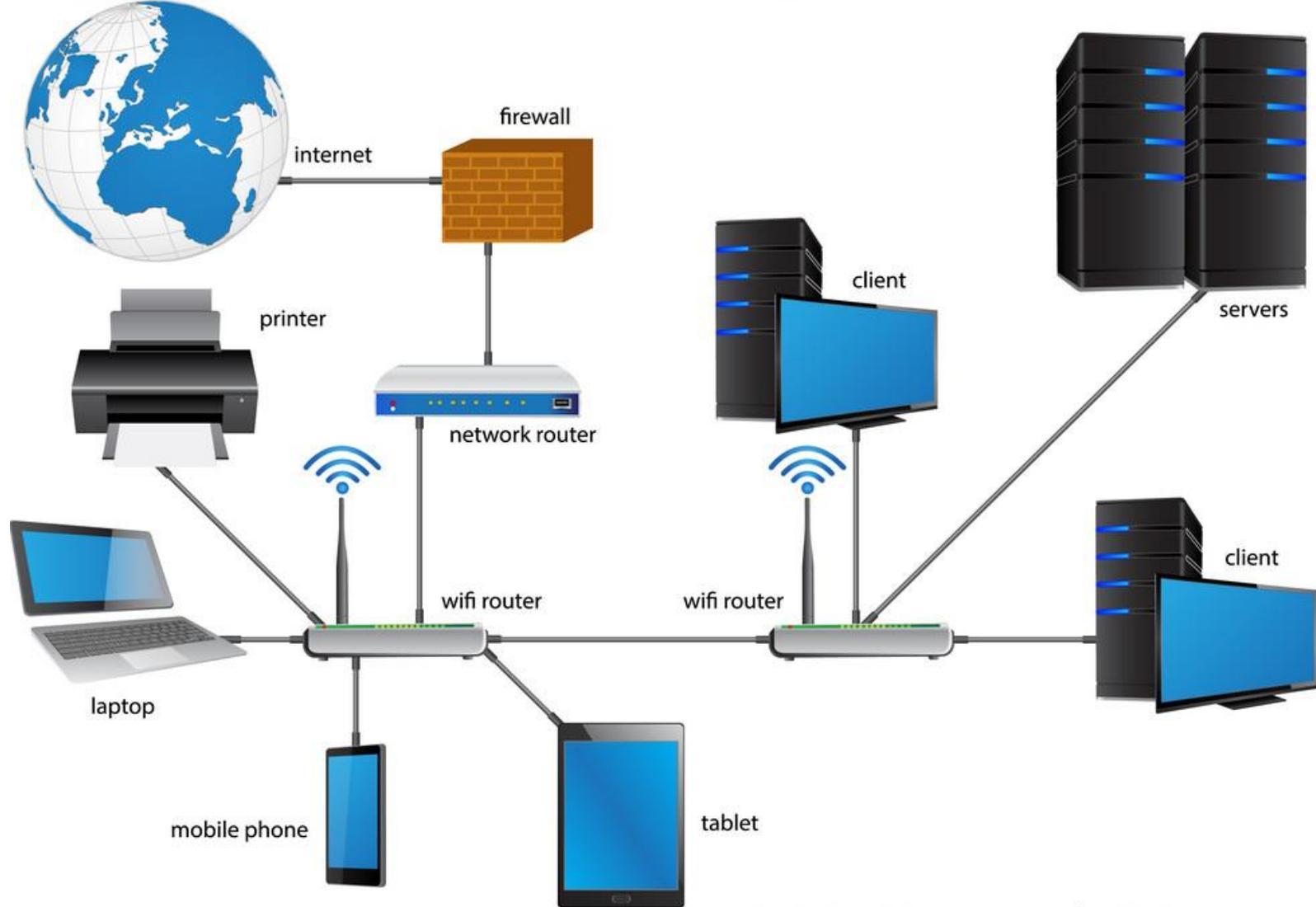


Source: Mishra, Mohanty 2018, CE Magazine Mar 2018

Does Smart Mean Battery-Operated?



Does Smart Mean Cyber-Enabled?



Does Smart Mean Autonomous?



Does Smart Mean Intelligence?



Challenges in Current Generation CE Design



CE/IoT – Selected Challenges

Connectivity



Accurate Sensing



Architecture



Dependencies



Sensor Growth



Openness



Security



Privacy



IP Protection



Energy Consumption



High Speed Computing



Big Data



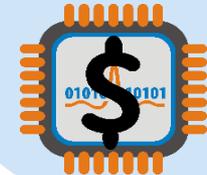
Knowledge



Operation Cost



Design Cost



Large Storage



Human in Loop

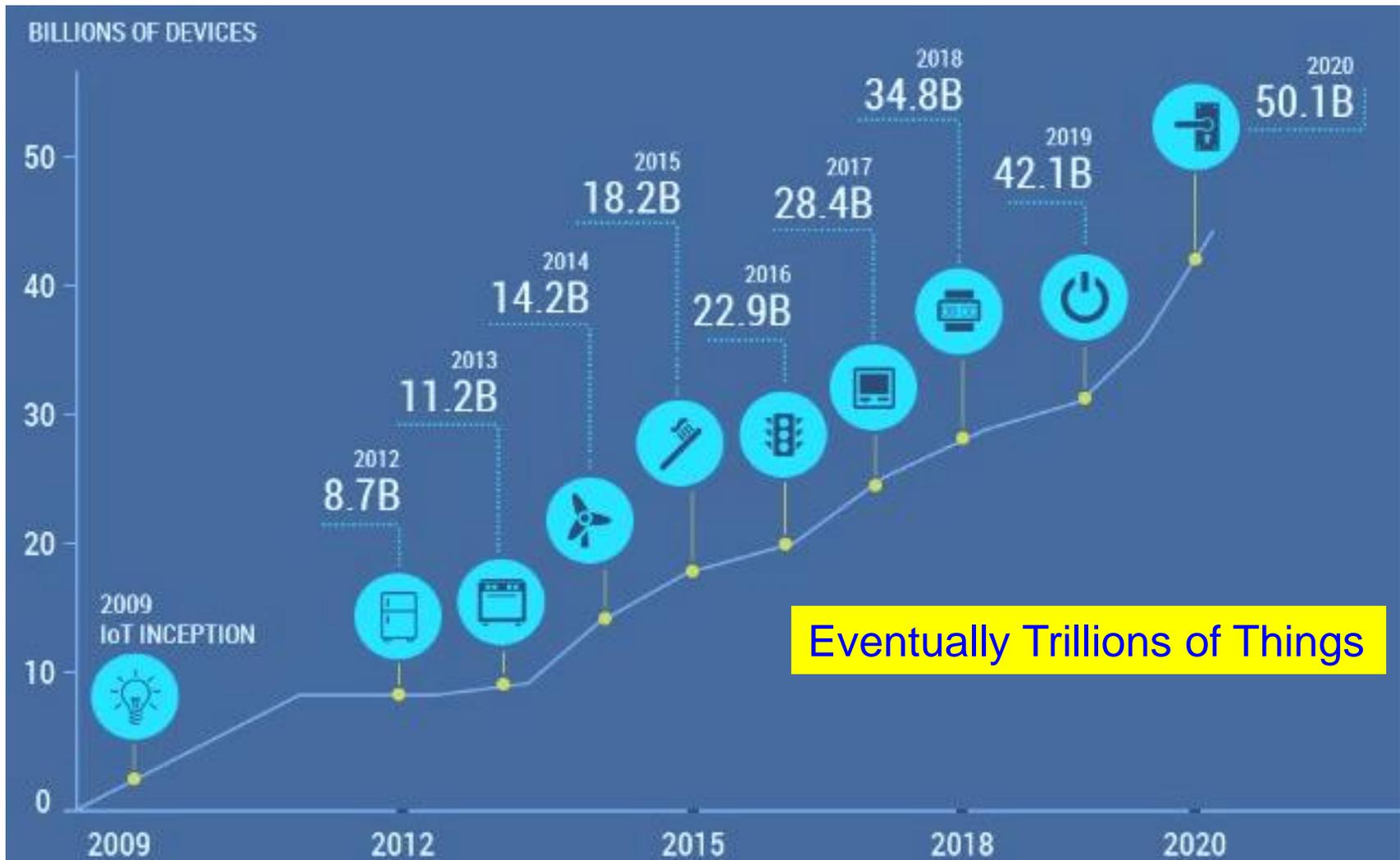


Robustness



Source: Sengupta and Mohanty IET 2019

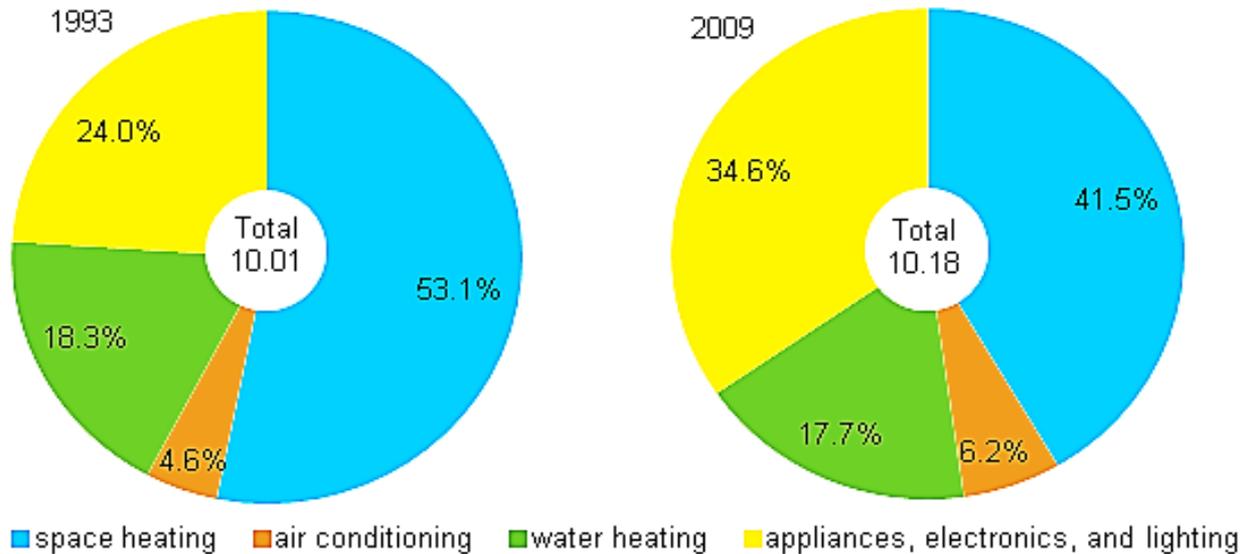
Massive Growth of Sensors/Things



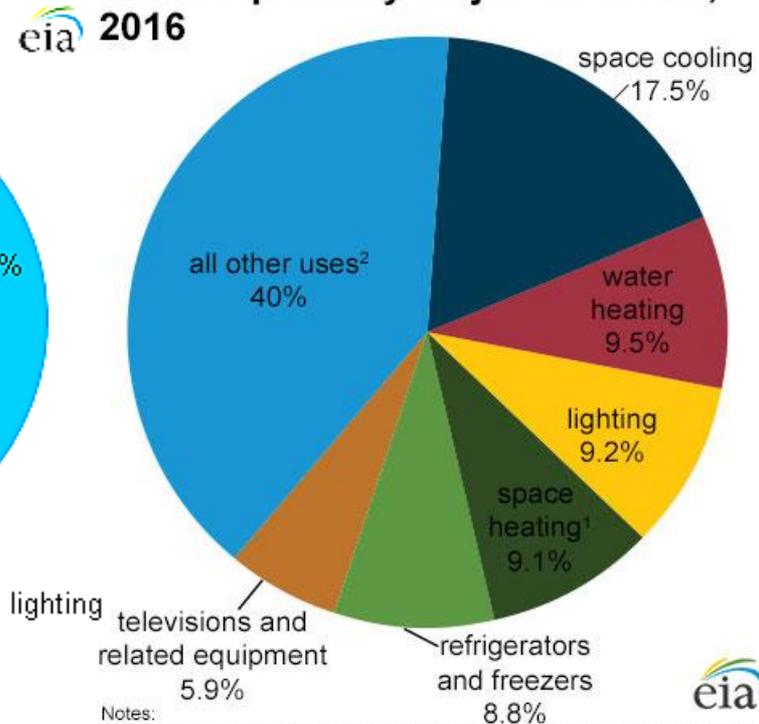
Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/history-iot-industrial-internet-sensors-data-lakes-0-downtime>

Consumer Electronics Demand More and More Energy

Energy consumption in homes by end uses
quadrillion Btu and percent



U.S. residential sector electricity
consumption by major end uses,
2016



Notes:
¹Includes consumption for heat and operating furnace fans and boiler pumps.
²Includes miscellaneous appliances, clothes washers and dryers, computers and related equipment, stoves, dishwashers, heating elements, and motors not included in the uses listed above.

Quadrillion BTU (or quad): 1 quad = 10^{15} BTU = 1.055 Exa Joule (EJ). **Source:** U.S. Energy Information Administration

Security, Privacy, and IP-Rights



Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

iSES 2018 Keynote Prof./Dr. Saraju P. Mohanty

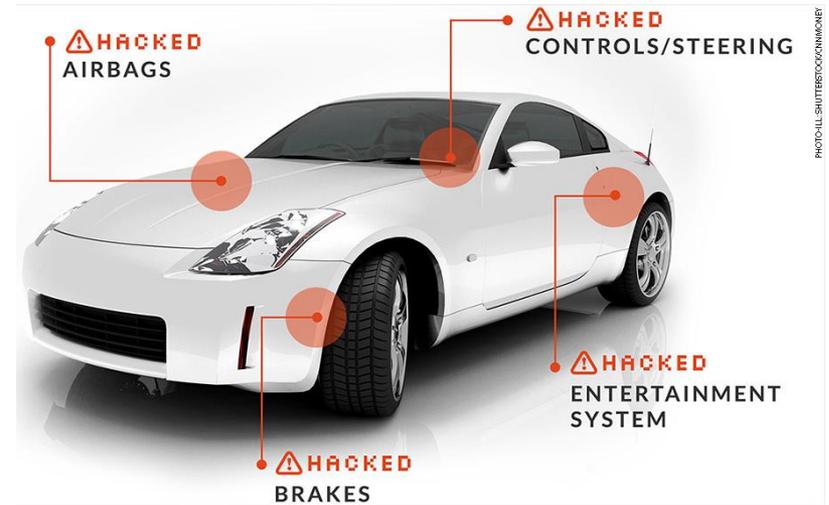


Security - System ...

Power Grid Attack



Source: <http://www.csoonline.com/article/3177209/security/why-the-ukraine-power-grid-attacks-should-raise-alarm.html>

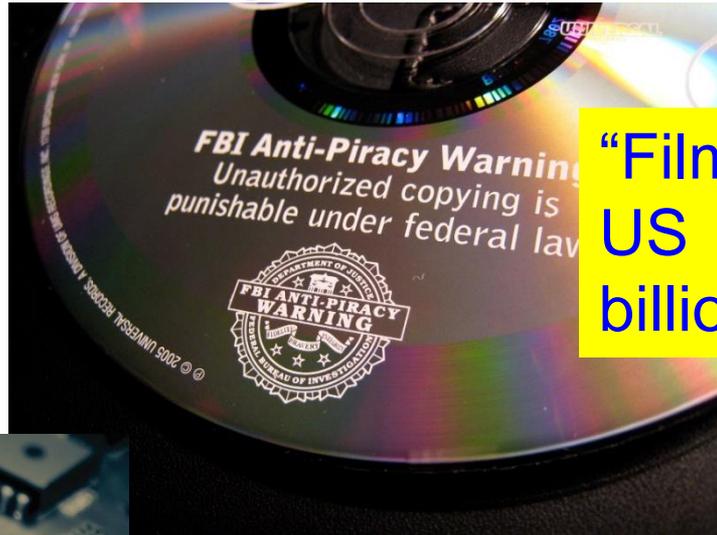


Source: <http://money.cnn.com/2014/06/01/technology/security/car-hack/>



Source: <http://politicalblindspot.com/u-s-drone-hacked-and-hijacked-with-ease/>

Ownership - Media, Hardware, Software



"Film piracy cost the US economy \$20.5 billion annually."

Hardware Piracy → Counterfeit Hardware



Top counterfeits could have impact of **\$300B** on the semiconductor market.

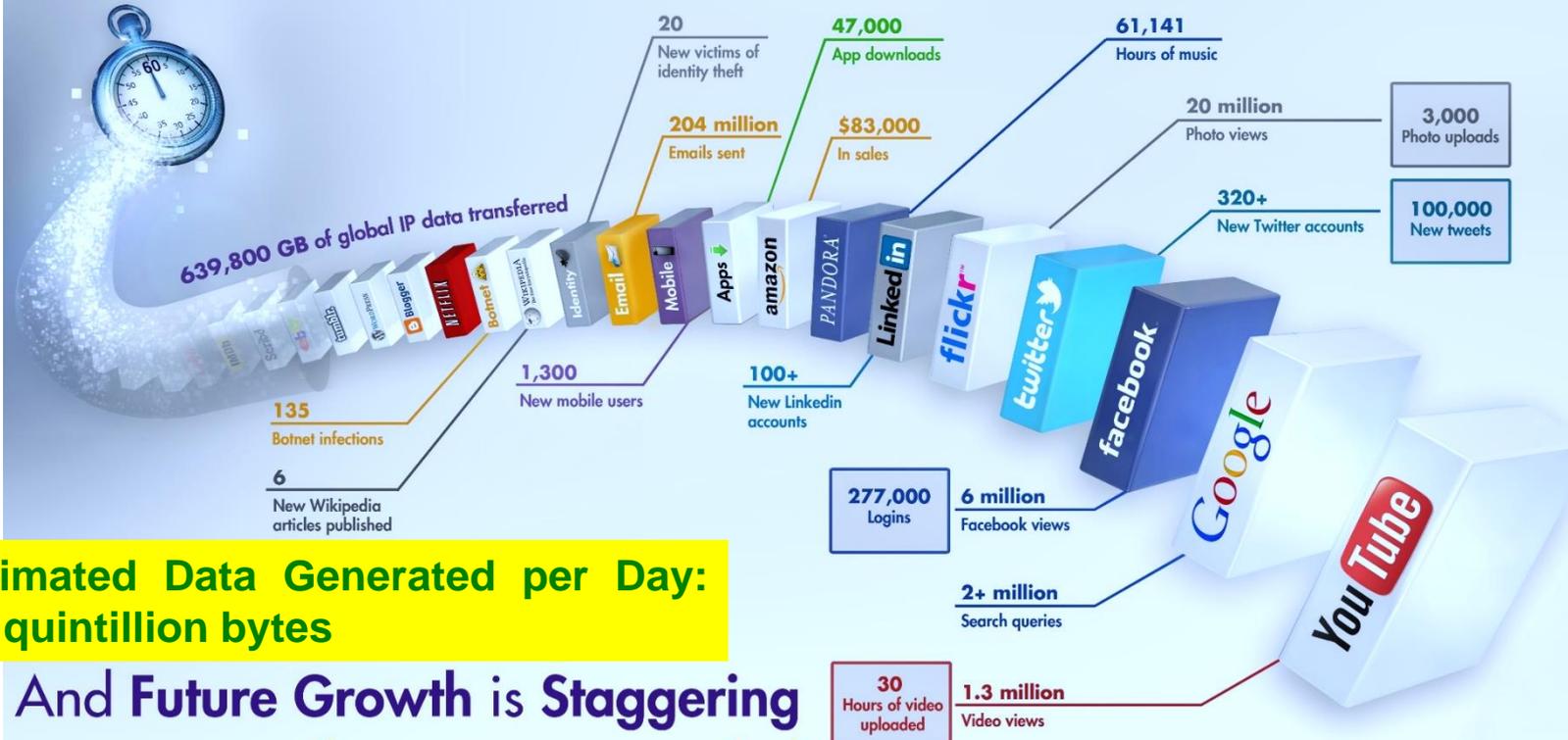
Media Piracy

Software Piracy



Huge Amount of Data

What Happens in an Internet Minute?



**Estimated Data Generated per Day:
2.5 quintillion bytes**

And Future Growth is Staggering



ESR-Smart Electronics



iPhone 5
\$0.41/year (3.5 kWh)



Galaxy S III
\$0.53/year (4.9 kWh)



Energy Smart

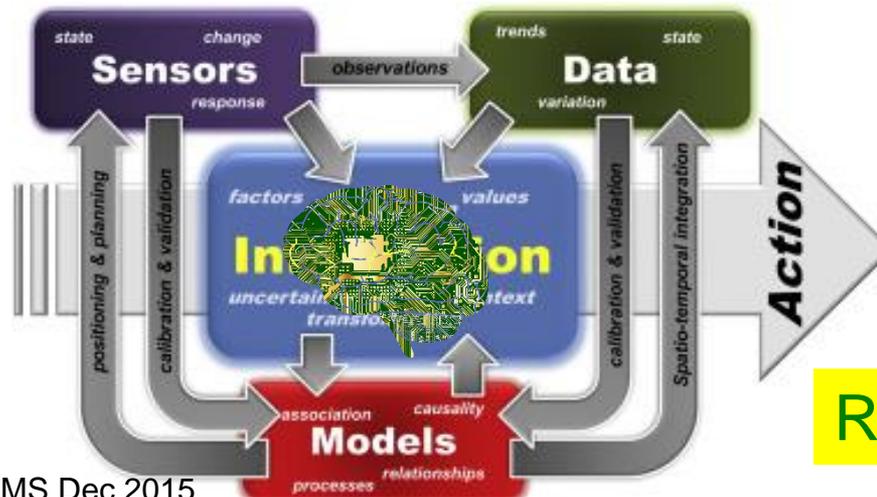
Security of systems and data.

Security Smart



Source: <https://mashable.com/2012/10/05/energy-efficient-smartphone/>

Energy consumption is minimal and adaptive for longer battery life and lower energy bills.



Accurate sensing, analytics, and fast actuation.

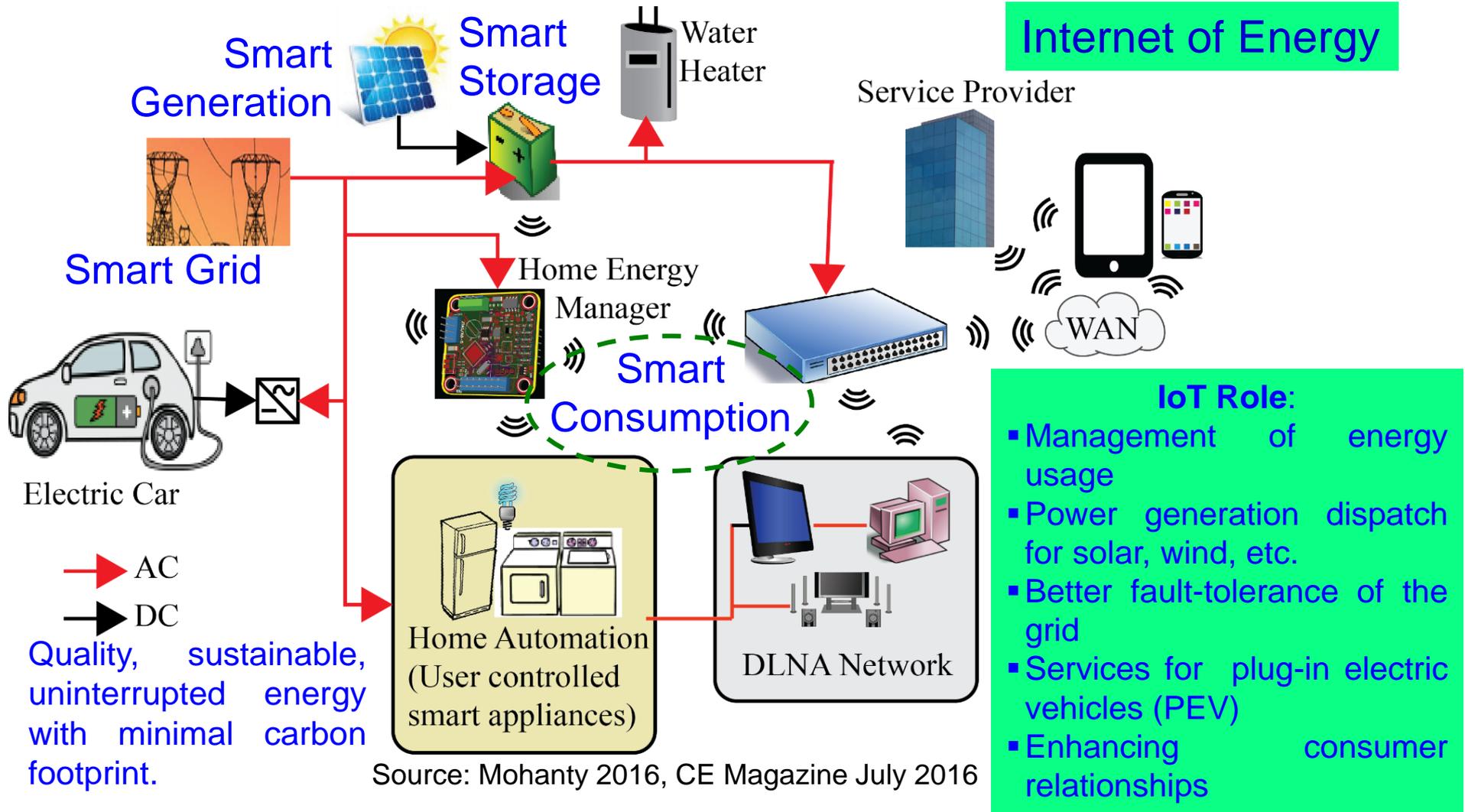
Response Smart

Source: Reis, et al. Elsevier EMS Dec 2015

Energy Smart



Smart Energy



Smart Energy – Smart Consumption

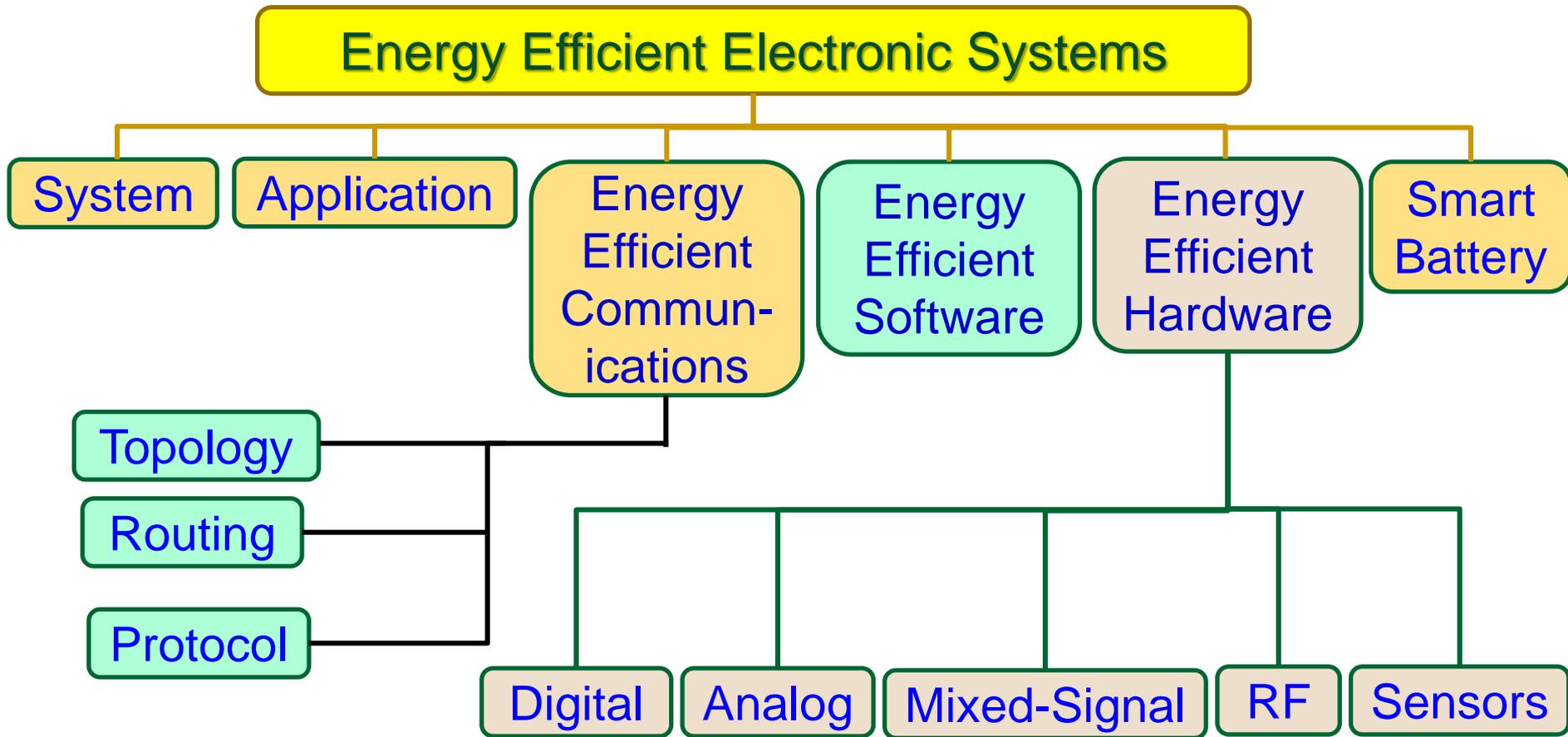


Battery Saver



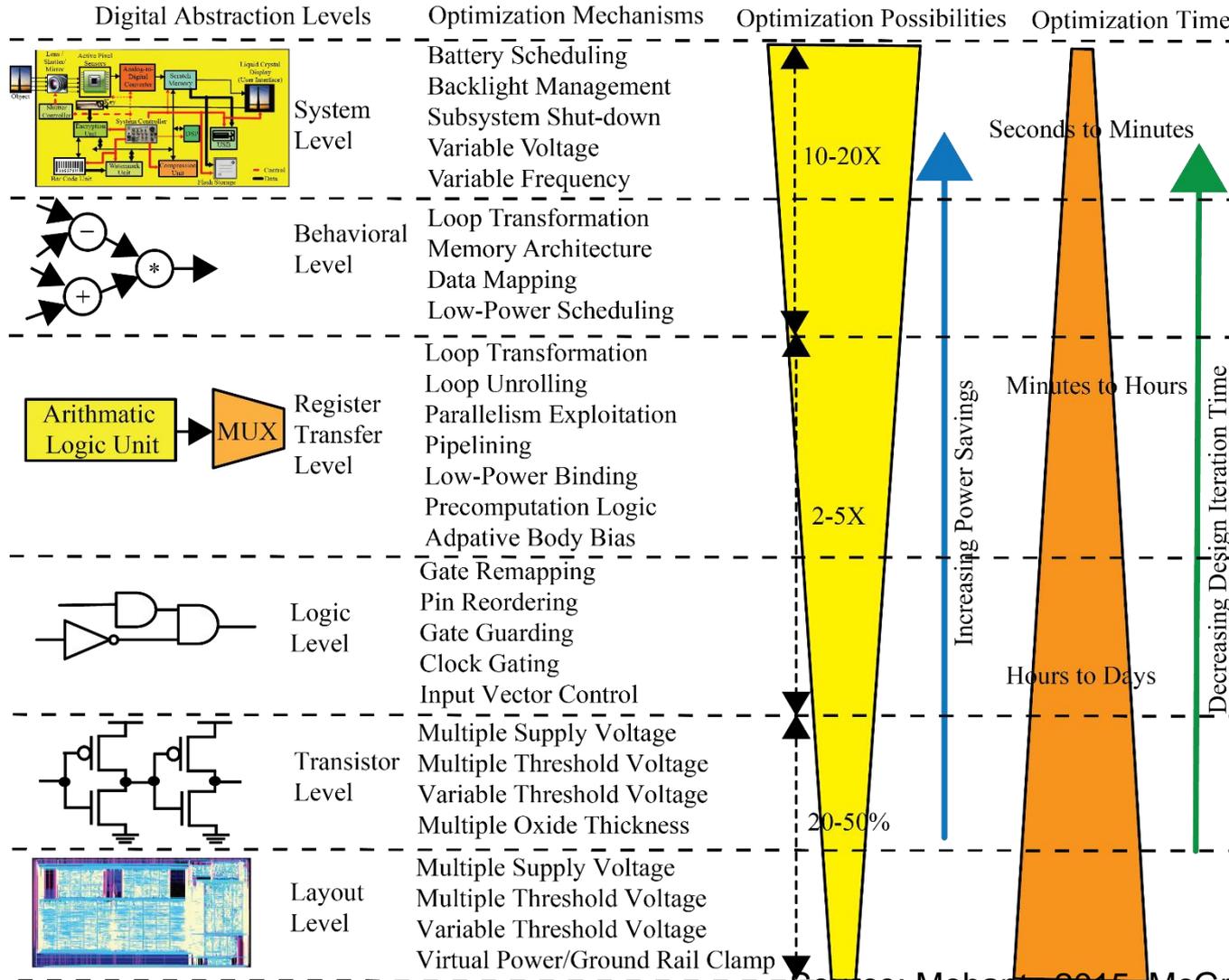
Smart Home

Energy Efficient Electronics: Possible Solution Fronts



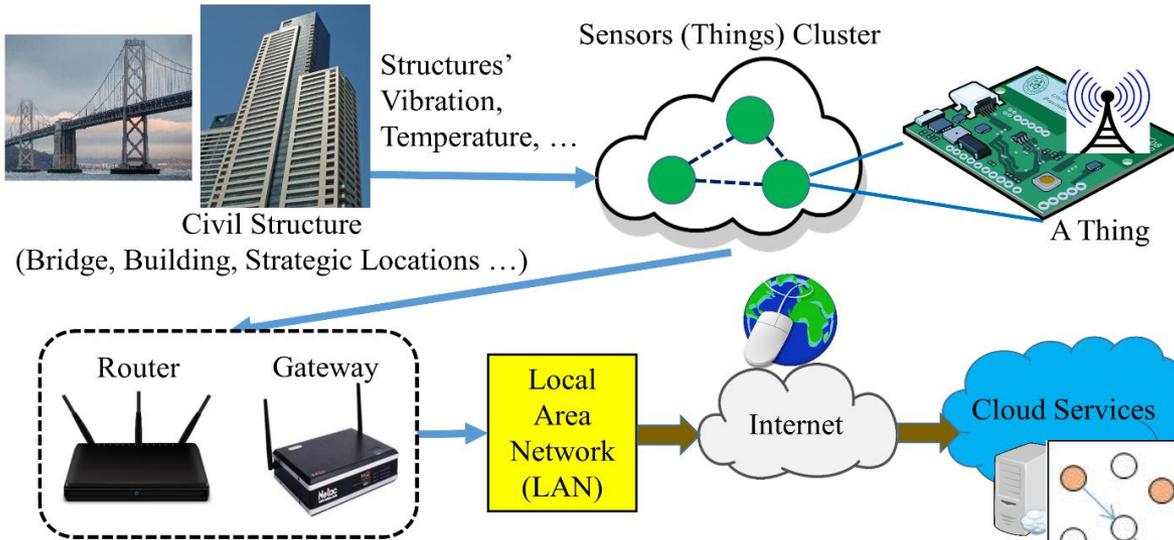
Source: Mohanty ZINC 2018 Keynote

Energy Reduction in CE Systems

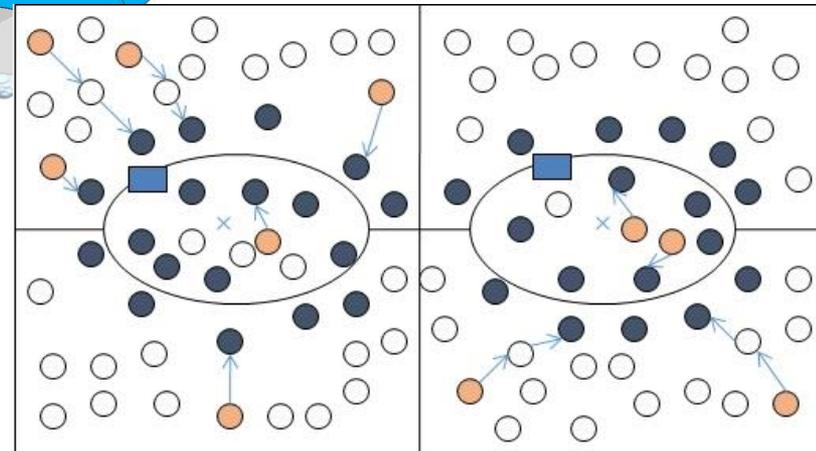


Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015

Sustainable IoT – Low-Power Sensors and Efficient Routing



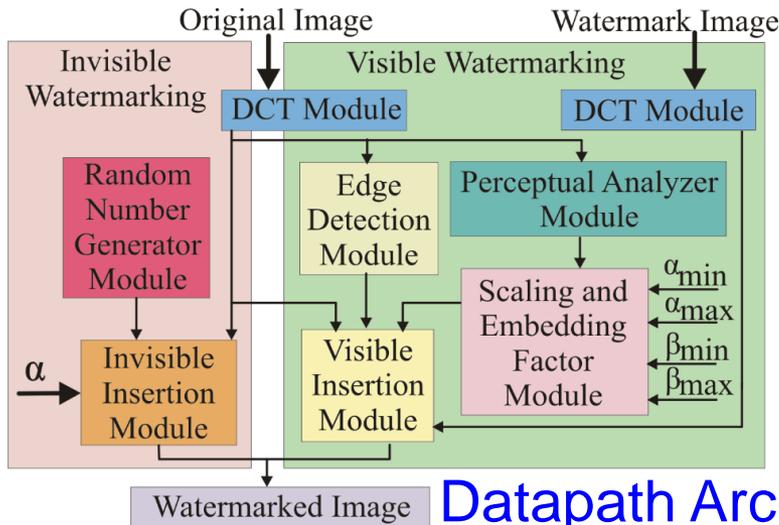
- IoT - sensors near the data collector drain energy faster than other nodes.
- Solution Idea - Mobile sink in which the network is balanced with node energy consumption.
- Solution Need: New data routing to forward data towards base station using mobile data collector, in which two data collectors follow a predefined path.



data collector
 source
 forwarding node
 normal node

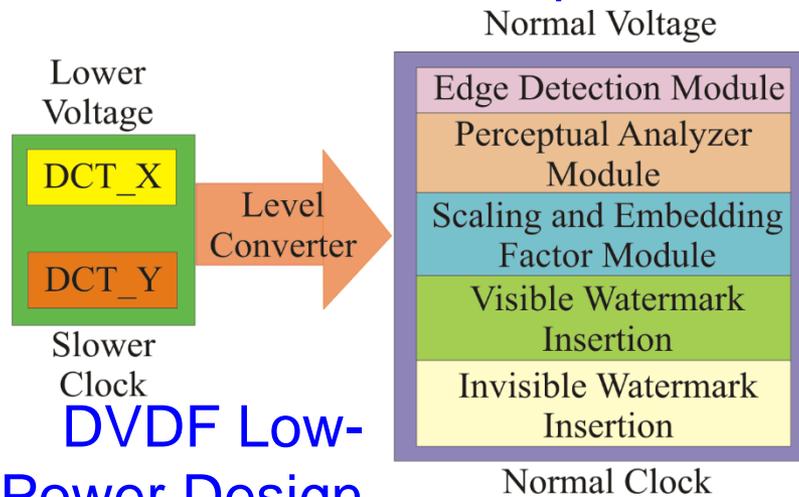
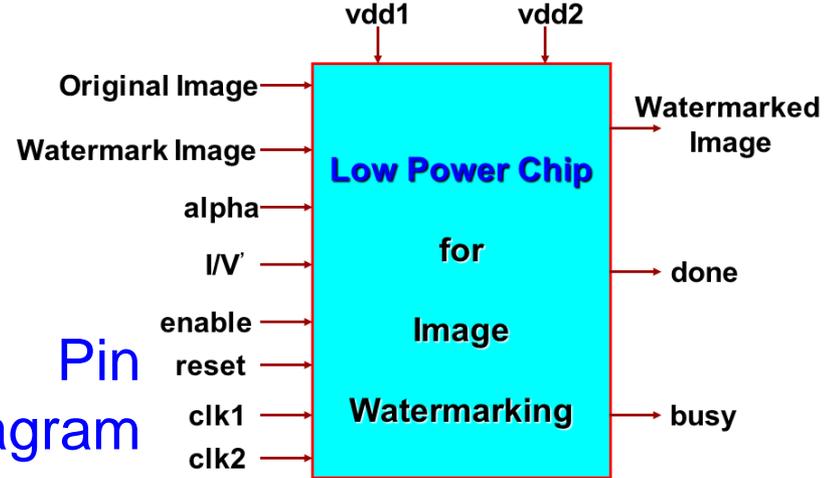
Source: Mohanty 2018, CEM Mar 2018

Energy-Efficient Hardware - Dual-Voltage



Datapath Architecture

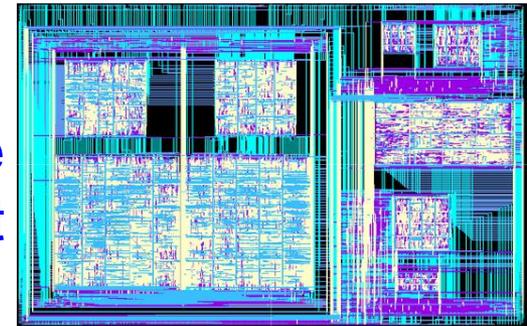
Pin Diagram



DVDF Low-Power Design

Source: Mohanty 2006, TCASII May 2006

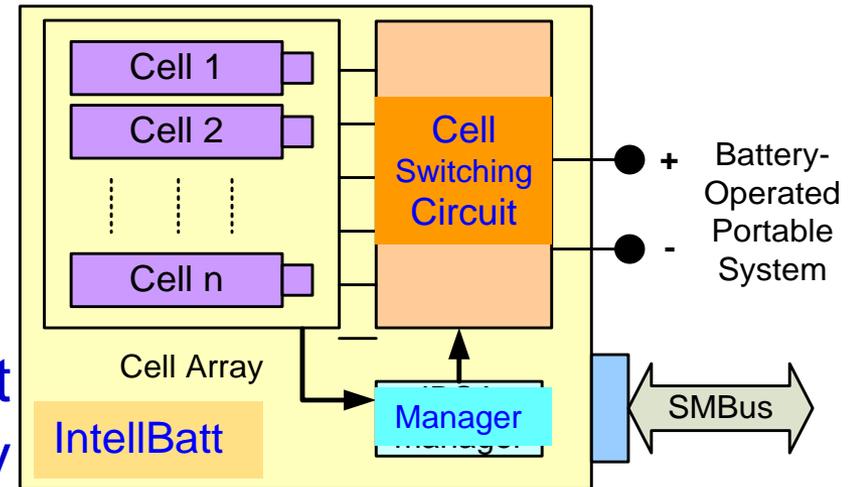
Hardware Layout



Physical Design Data
 Total Area : 16.2 sq mm
 No. of Transistors: 1.4 million
 Power Consumption: 0.3 mW

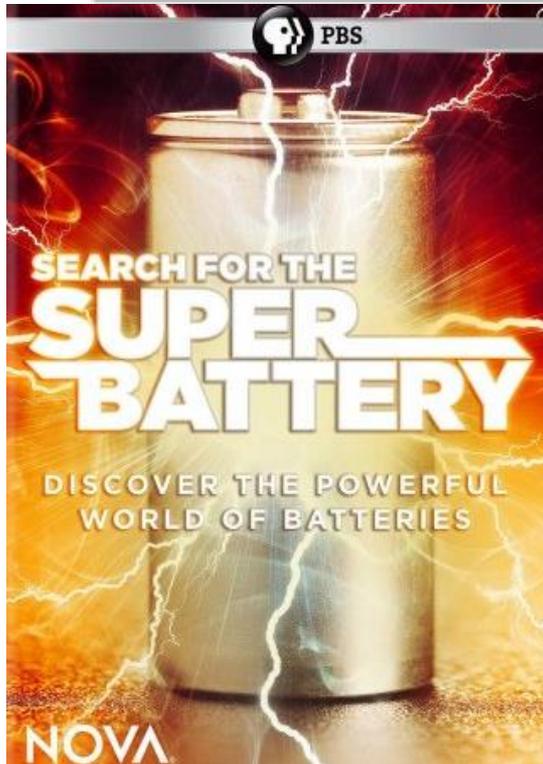
Energy Storage - High Capacity and Efficiency Needed

Battery	Conversion Efficiency
Li-ion	80% - 90%
Lead-Acid	50% - 92%
NiMH	66%



Intelligent Battery

Mohanty 2010: IEEE Computer, March 2010
 Mohanty 2018: ICCE 2018



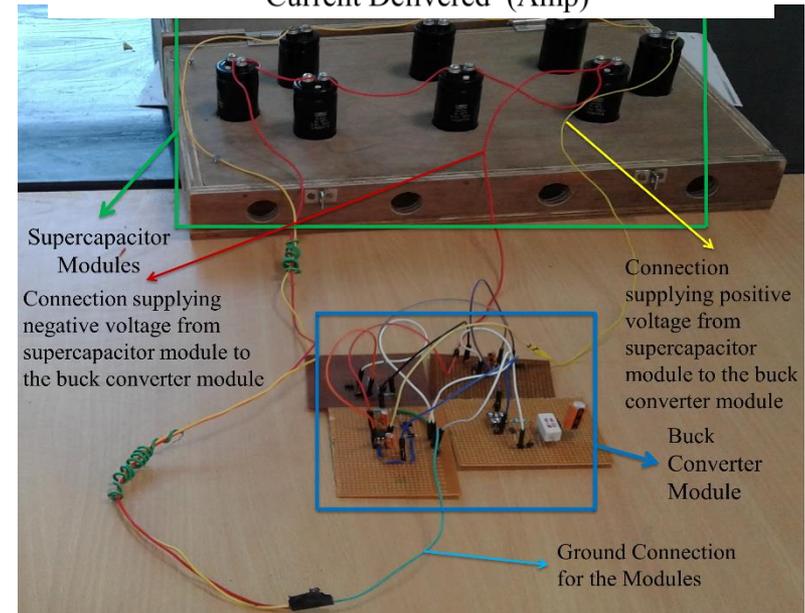
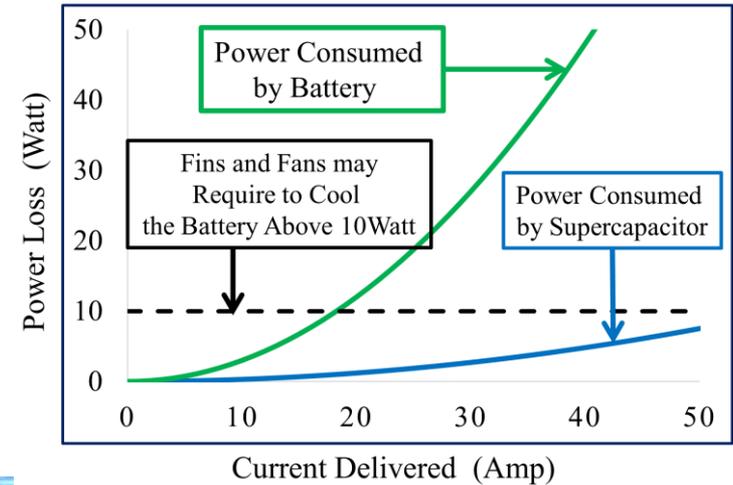
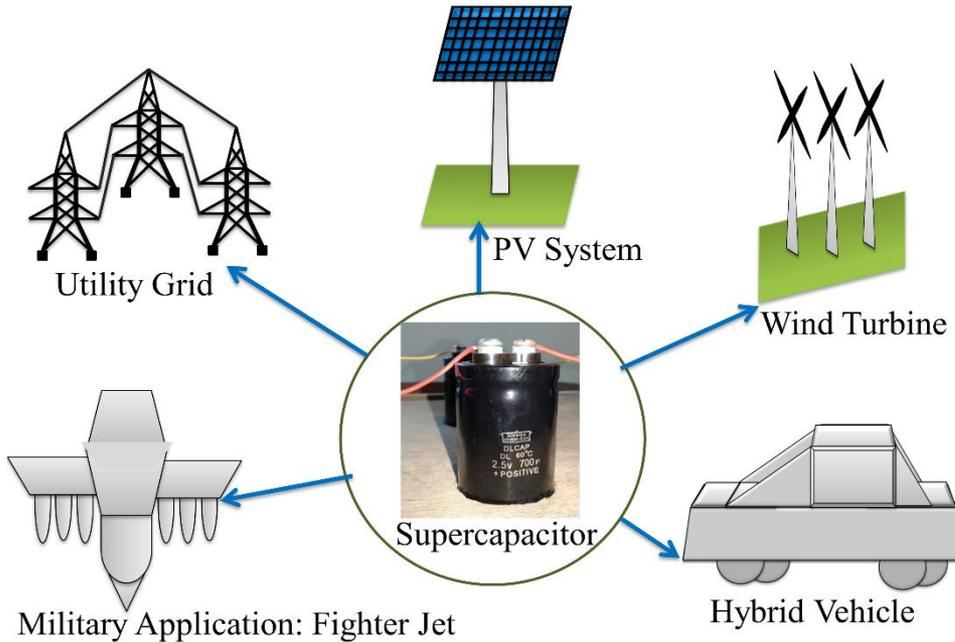
Lithium Polymer Battery



Supercapacitor

Source: Mohanty MAMI 2017 Keynote

Supercapacitor based Power for CE



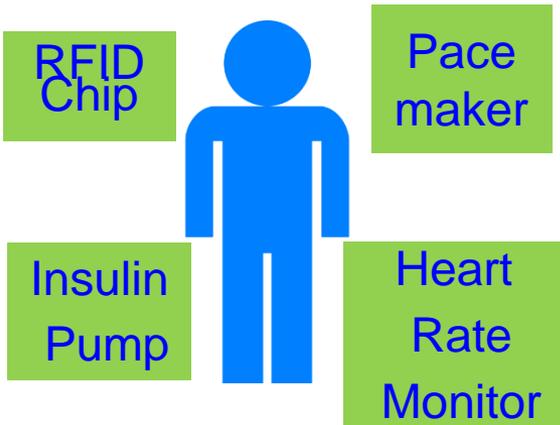
Source: Mohanty 2018, CEM Sep 2018

Security Smart



CE Systems – Diverse Security/ Privacy/ Ownership Needs

Medical Devices



RFID Chip

Pace maker

Insulin Pump

Heart Rate Monitor

Home Devices



Smart Coffee Maker

Smart Thermostat

Personal Devices



Smart Phones/ Tablets

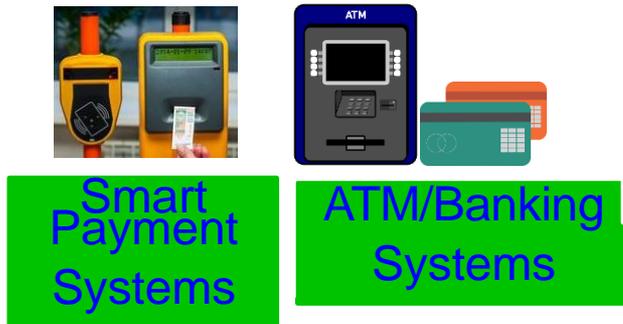
Wearable Devices



Smart Clothing

Smart watch

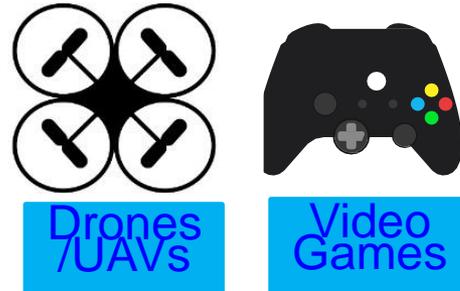
Business Devices



Smart Payment Systems

ATM/Banking Systems

Entertainment Devices



Drones / UAVs

Video Games

Transportation Devices

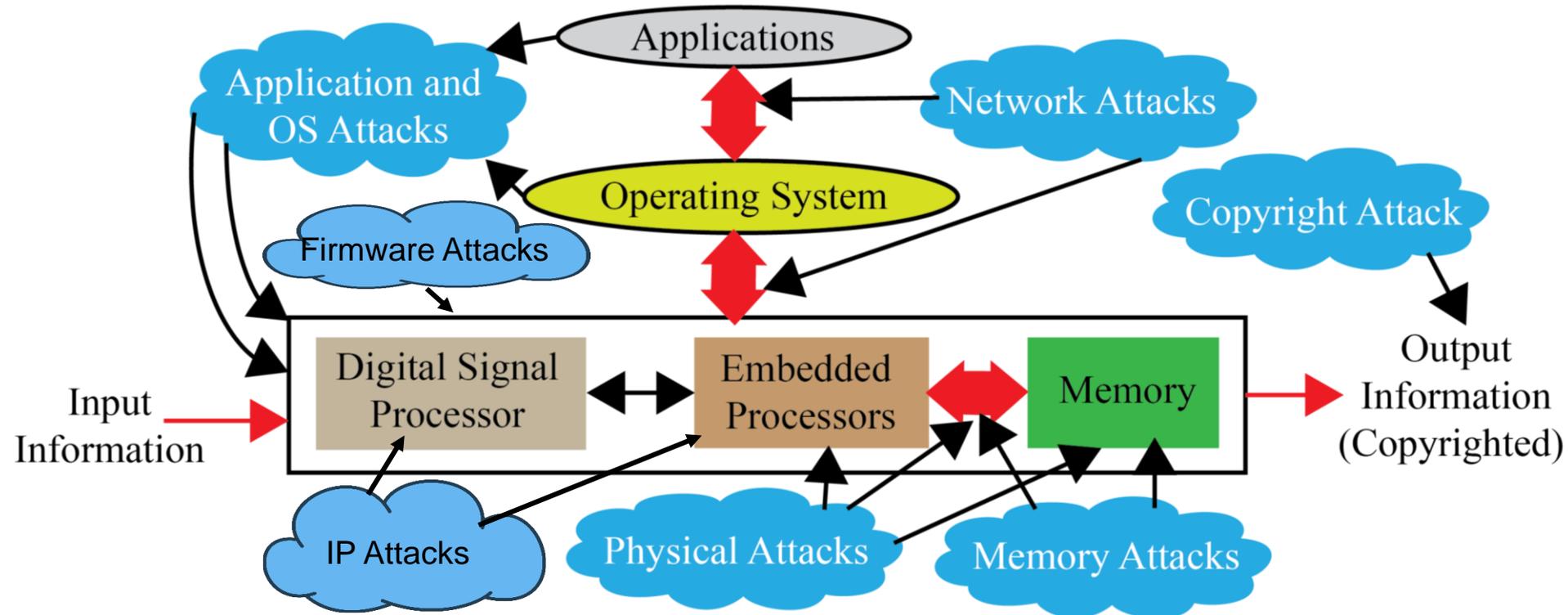


Smart Vehicles/ Autonomous Vehicles

Smart Traffic Controllers

Source: Munir and Mohanty 2019, CE Magazine Jan 2019

Selected Attacks on a CE System – Security, Privacy, IP Right



Diverse forms of Attacks, following are not the same: System Security, Information Security, Information Privacy, System Trustworthiness, Hardware IP protection, Information Copyright Protection.

IoT Security - Software Defined Perimeter (SDP)

TCP/IP based security

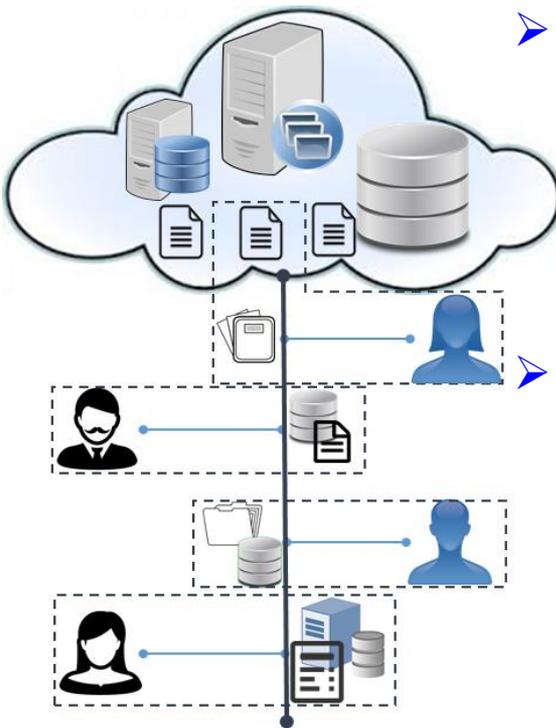
Traditional

Software-Defined Perimeter

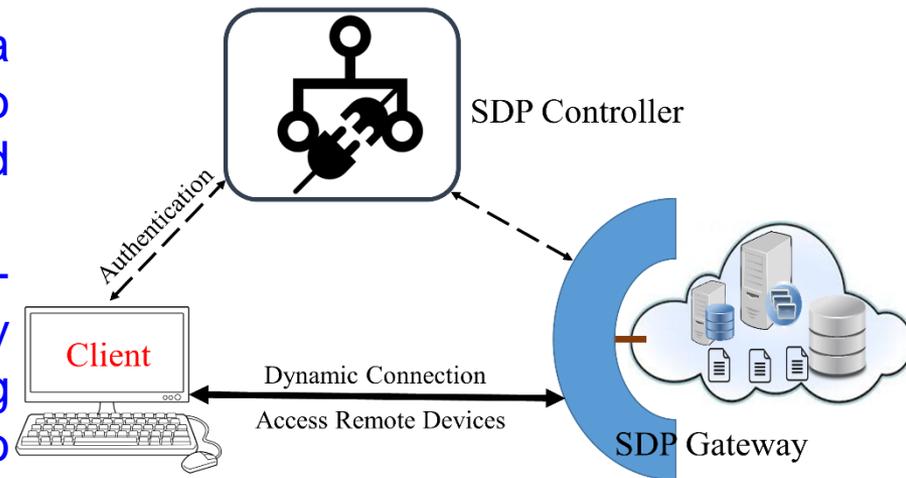
Advanced

Connect First and then Authenticate

Authenticate First and then Connect



- SDP creates a cryptographic perimeter from a source device to the edges and cloud data center.
- SDP provides user-centric security solution by creating a perimeter to enclose source and destination within the perimeter.



Source: Puthal and Mohanty 2017, CEM Oct 2017

Smart Healthcare - Security and Privacy Issue



Selected Smart Healthcare Security/Privacy Challenges

Data Eavesdropping

Data Confidentiality

Data Privacy

Location Privacy

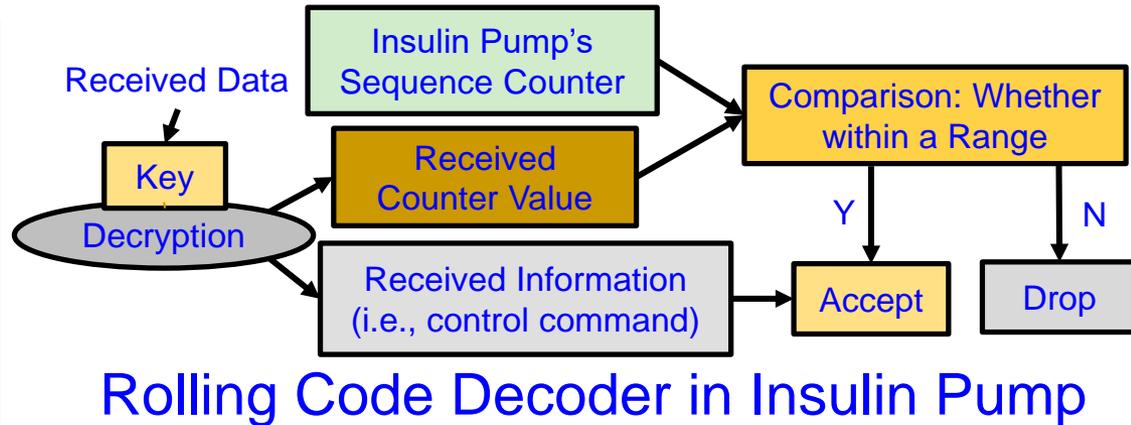
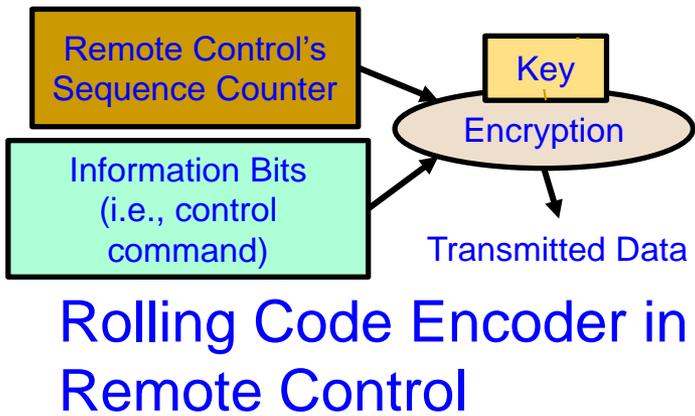
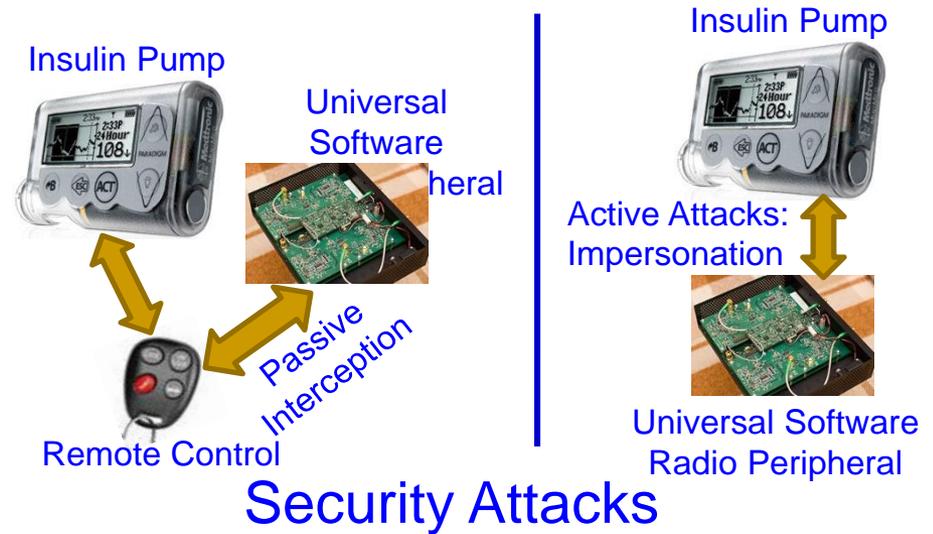
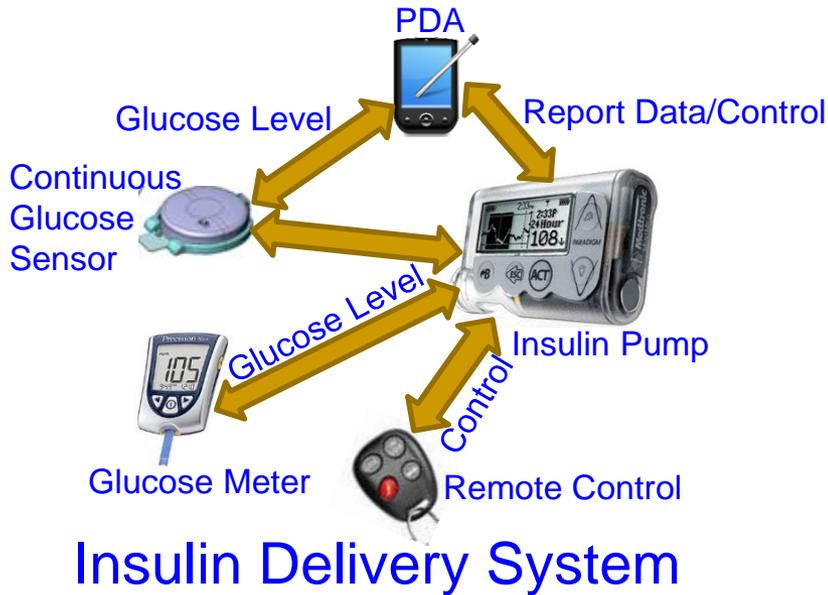
Identity Threats

Access Control

Unique Identification

Data Integrity

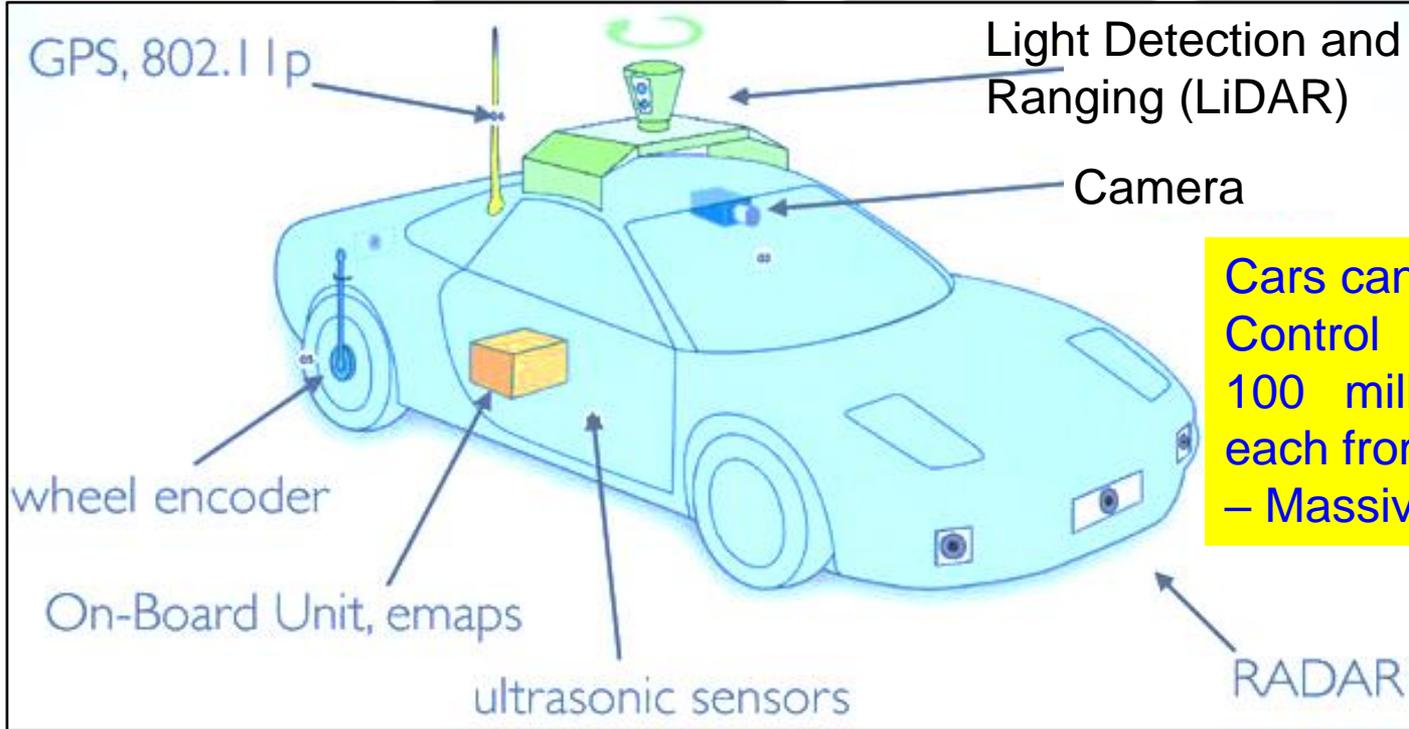
Smart Healthcare Security



Source: Li and Jha 2011: HEALTH 2011

CE System Security – Smart Car

Selected Attacks on Autonomous Cars



Cars can have 100 Electronic Control Units (ECUs) and 100 million lines of code, each from different vendors – Massive security issues.

Source: <http://www.computerworld.com/article/3005436/cybercrime-hacking/black-hat-europe-it-s-easy-and-costs-only-60-to-hack-self-driving-car-sensors.html>

Source: <https://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/white-papers/wp-automotive-security.pdf>

Source: Petit 2015: IEEE-TITS Apr 2015

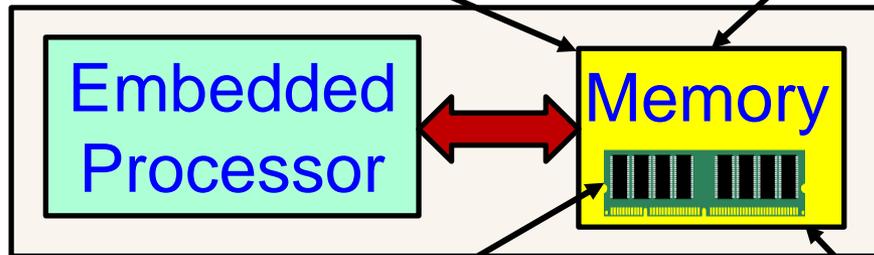
Memory Attacks

Read confidential information in memory

Snooping Attacks

Spoofing Attacks

Replace a block with fake



Splicing Attacks

Replace a block with a block from another location

Physical access memory to retrieve encryption keys

Cold Boot Attacks

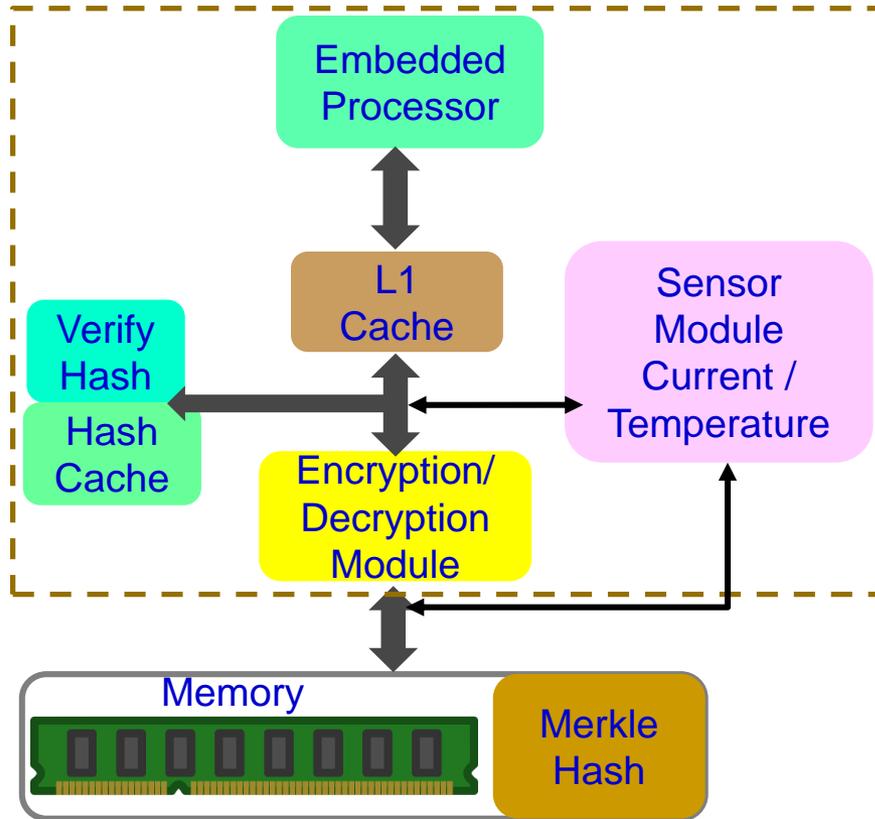
Replay Attacks

The value of a block at a given address at one time is written at exactly the same address at a different times; Hardest attack.

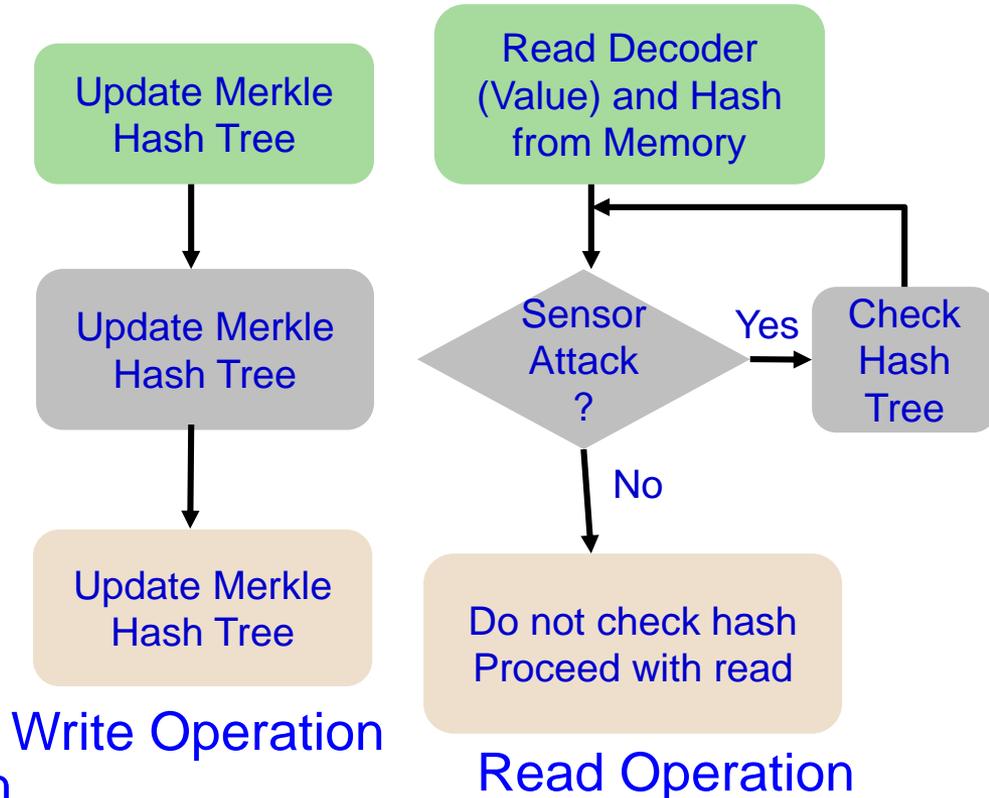
Source: Mohanty 2013, Springer CSSP Dec 2013

Embedded Memory Security and Protection

Trusted On-Chip Boundary

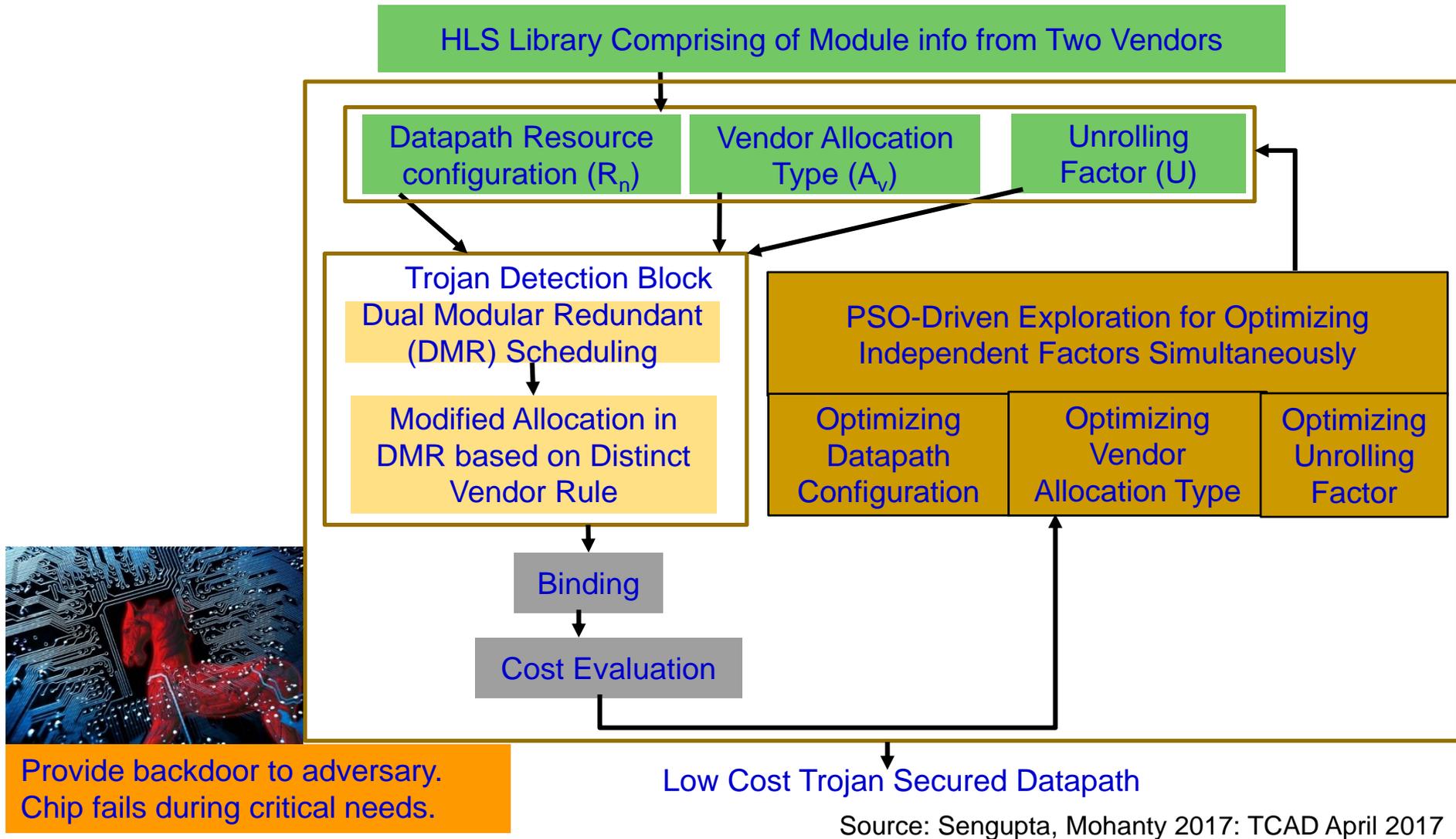


On-Chip/On-Board Memory Protection



Source: Mohanty 2013, Springer CSSP Aug 2013

Trojan Secure Digital Hardware Synthesis



Provide backdoor to adversary.
Chip fails during critical needs.

How Secure is AES Encryption?

- Brute force a 128 bit key ?
- If you assume
 - Every person on the planet owns 10 computers
 - Each of these computers can test 1 billion key combinations per second
 - There are 7 billion people on the planet
 - On average, you can crack the key after testing 50% of the possibilities
 - Then the earth's population can crack one 128 bit encryption key in 77,000,000,000 years (77 billion years)

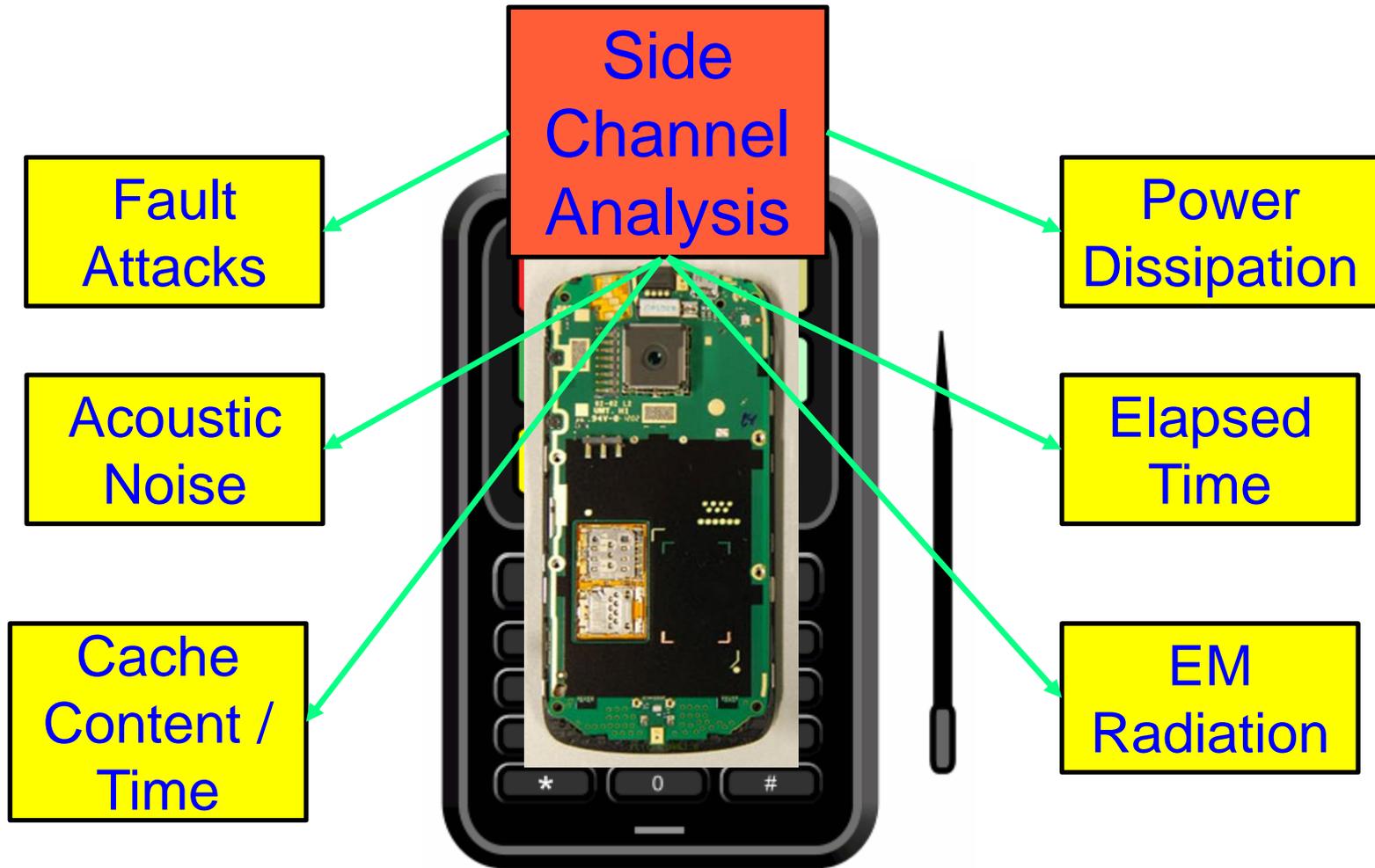
Age of the Earth 4.54 ± 0.05 billion years

Age of the Universe 13.799 ± 0.021 billion years

Source: Parameswaran Keynote iNIS-2017

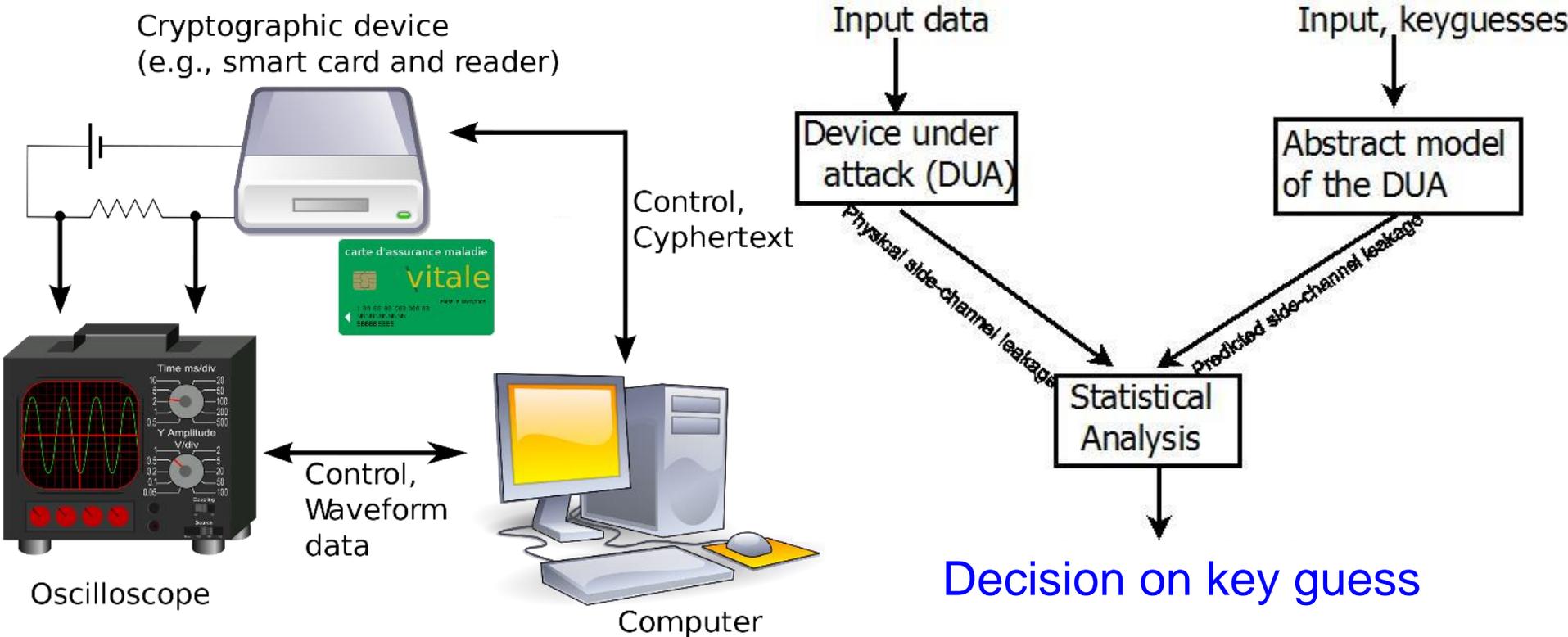


Side Channel Analysis Attacks



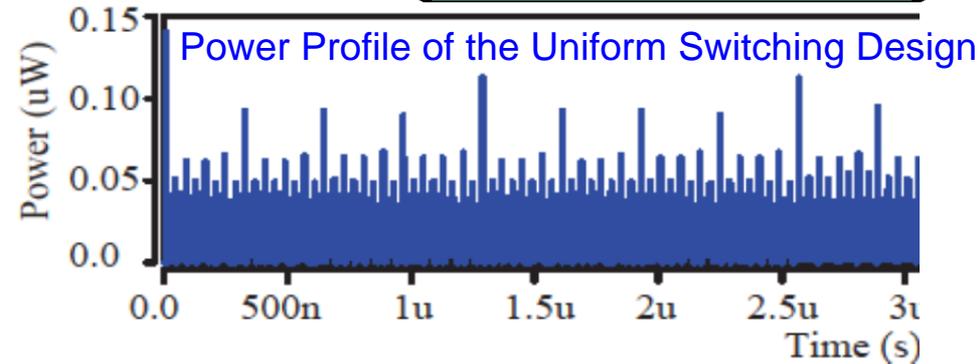
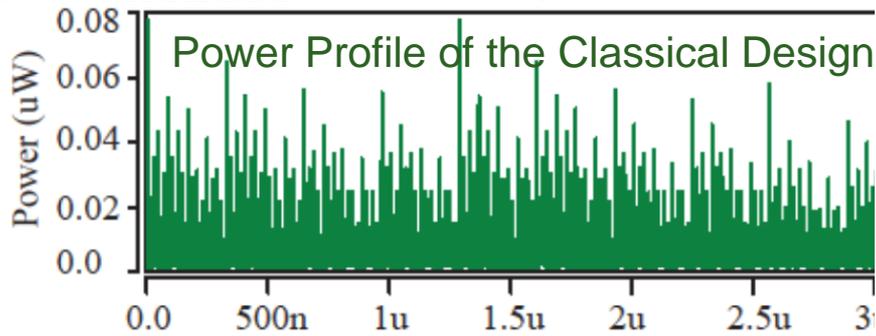
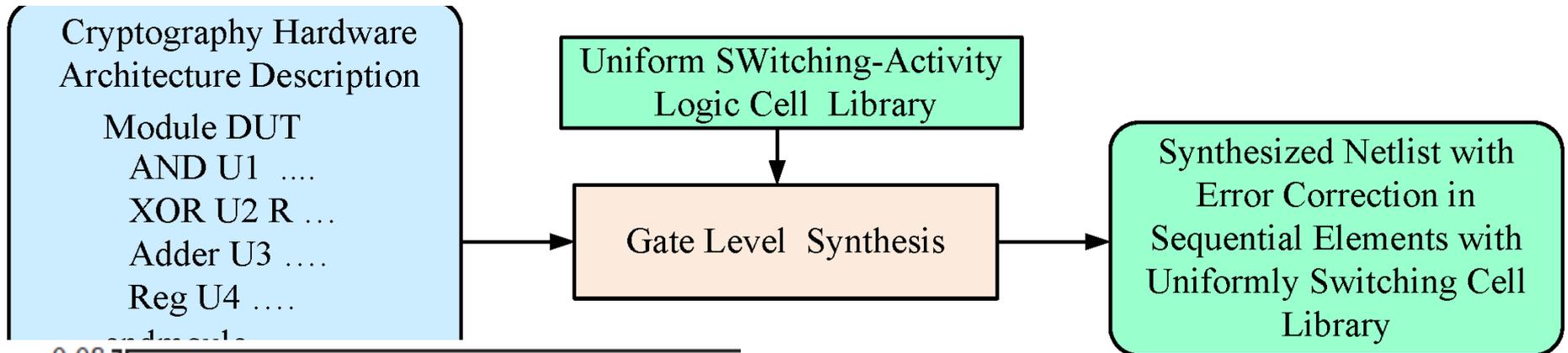
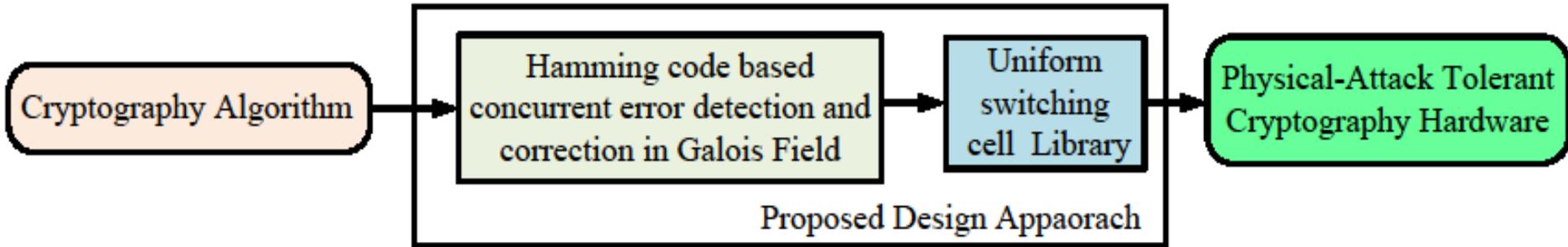
Source: Parameswaran Keynote iNIS-2017

Side Channel Attacks – Differential and Correlation Power Analysis (DPA/CDA)



Source: Mohanty 2018, ZINC Keynote 2018

DPA Resilience Hardware: Synthesis



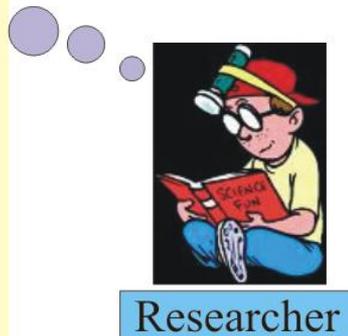
Source: Mohanty 2013, Elsevier CEE 2013. Time (s)

Copyright, Intellectual Property (IP), Or Ownership Protection

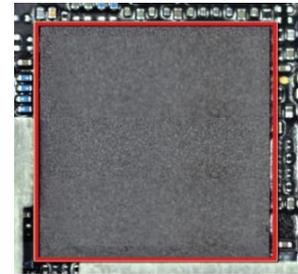
Media Ownership



- Whose is it?
- Is it tampered with?
- Where was it created?
- Who had created it?
- ... and more.



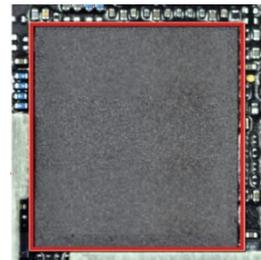
Hardware Ownership



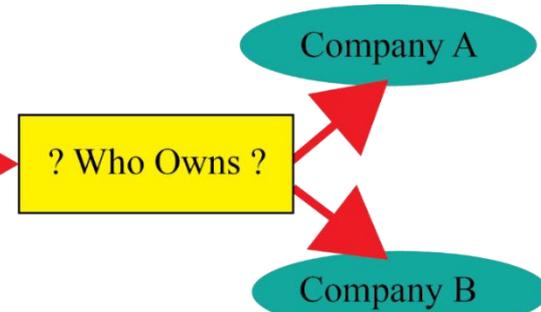
Chip at Original Design House

IP cores or reusable cores are used as a cost effective SoC solution but sharing poses a security and ownership issues.

Goes to Another Design House for Reuse

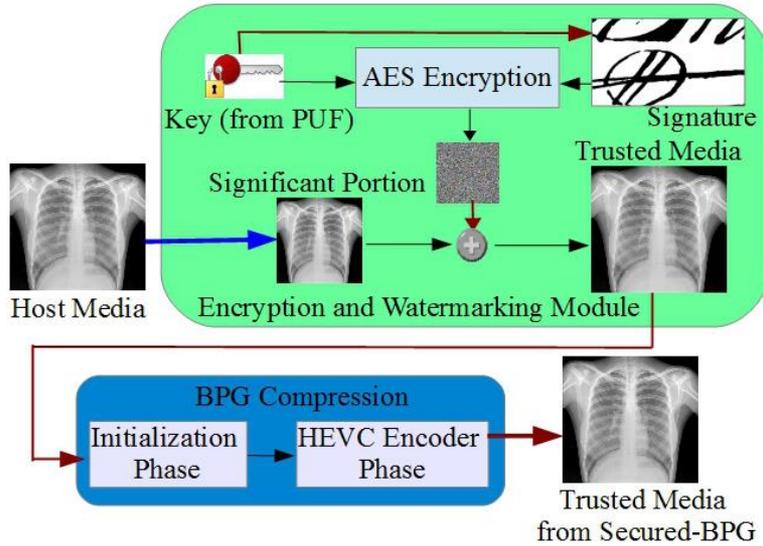


Chip at Another Design House

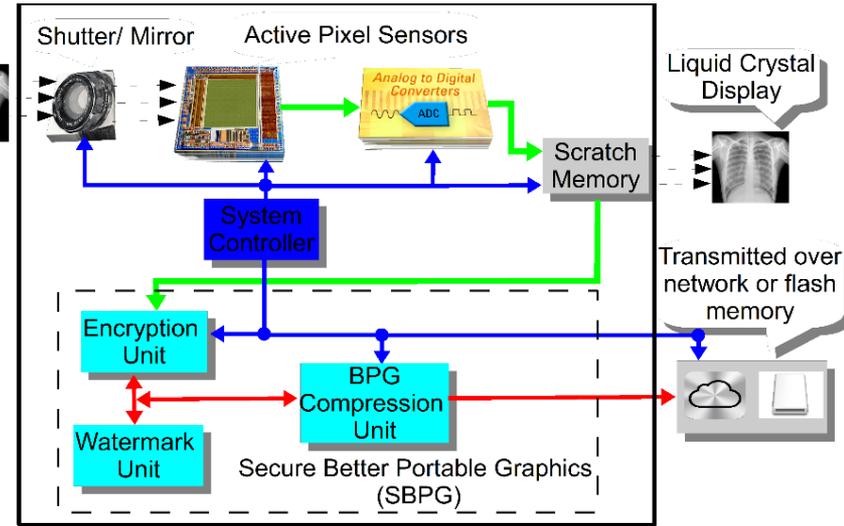


Source: Mohanty ZINC 2018 Keynote

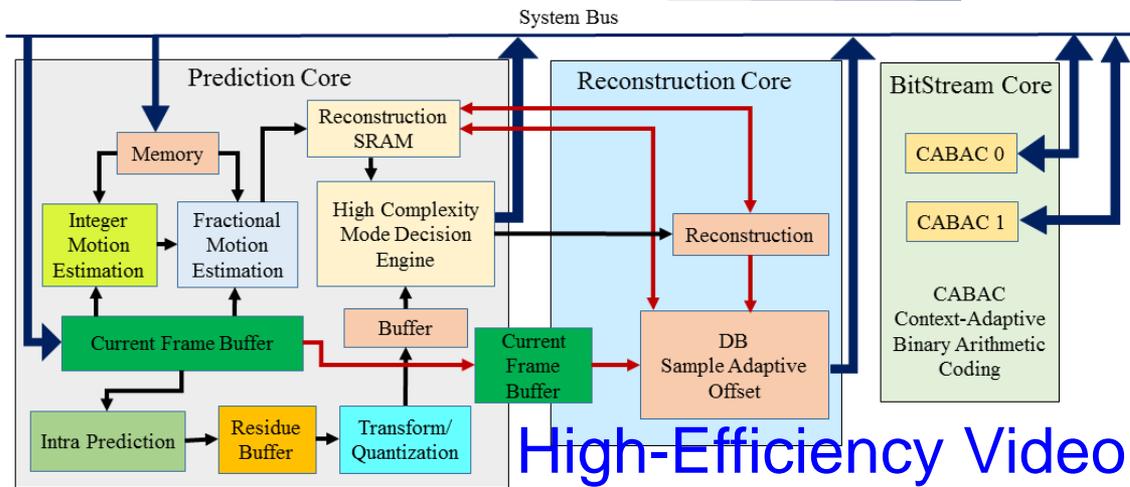
Secure Better Portable Graphics (SBPG)



Secure
BPG
(SBPG)



Secure Digital Camera
(SDC) with SBPG



High-Efficiency Video
Coding Architecture

Source: Mohanty 2018, IEEE-Access 2018

Simulink Prototyping
Throughput: 44 frames/sec
Power Dissipation: 8 nW

Counterfeit Hardware – IP Attacks

2014 Analog Hardware Market (Total Shipment Revenue US \$)



Wireless Market
\$18.9 billion (34.8%)



Consumer Electronics
\$9.0 billion (16.6%)



Industrial Electronics
\$8.9 billion (16.5%)



Automotive
\$8.5 billion (15.7%)



Data Processing
\$6.0 billion (11%)

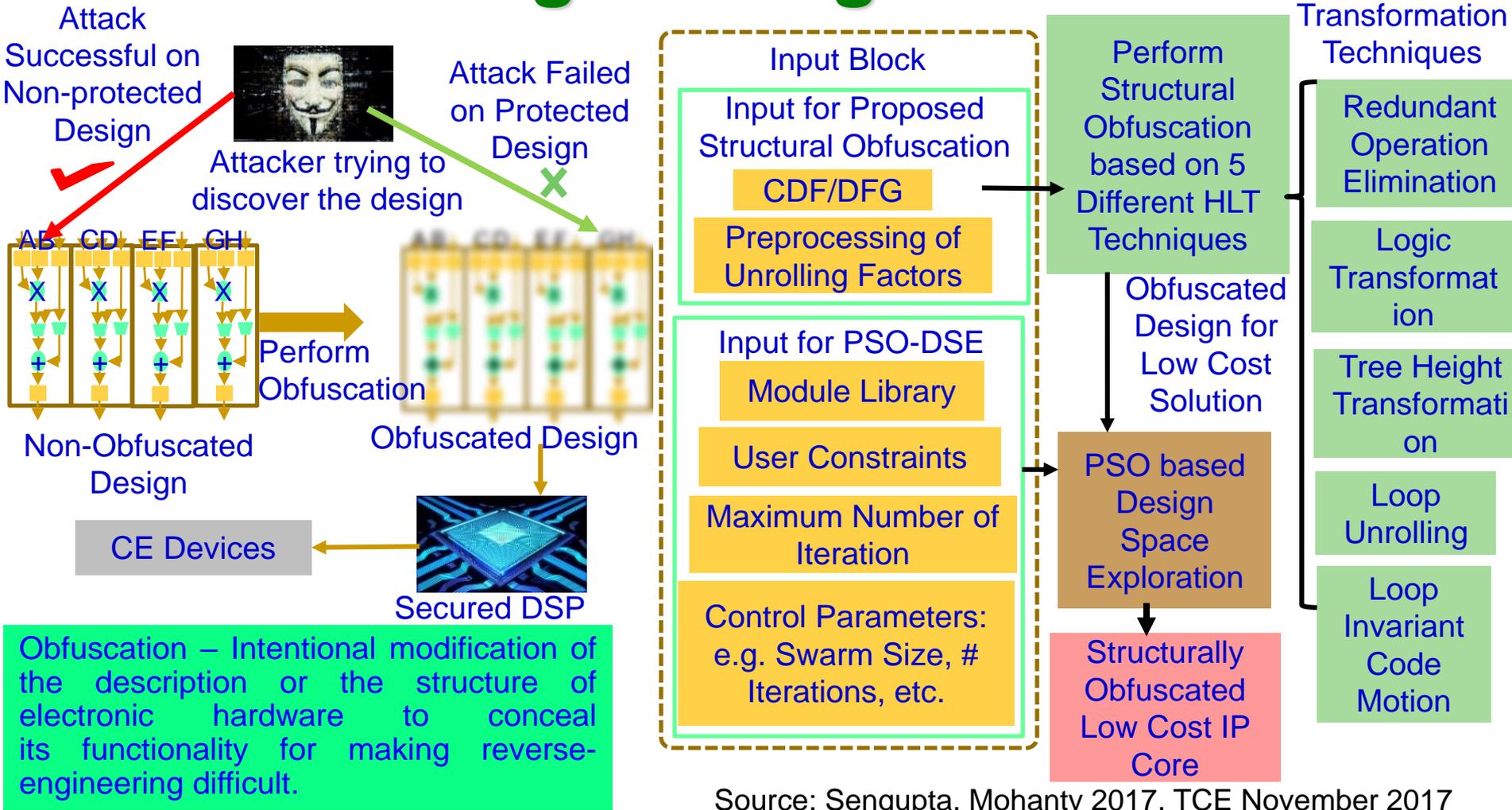


Wired Communications
\$2.9 billion (5.4%)

Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/rorykingihs/ihs-electronics-conference-rory-king-october>

Top counterfeits could have impact of
\$300B on the semiconductor market.

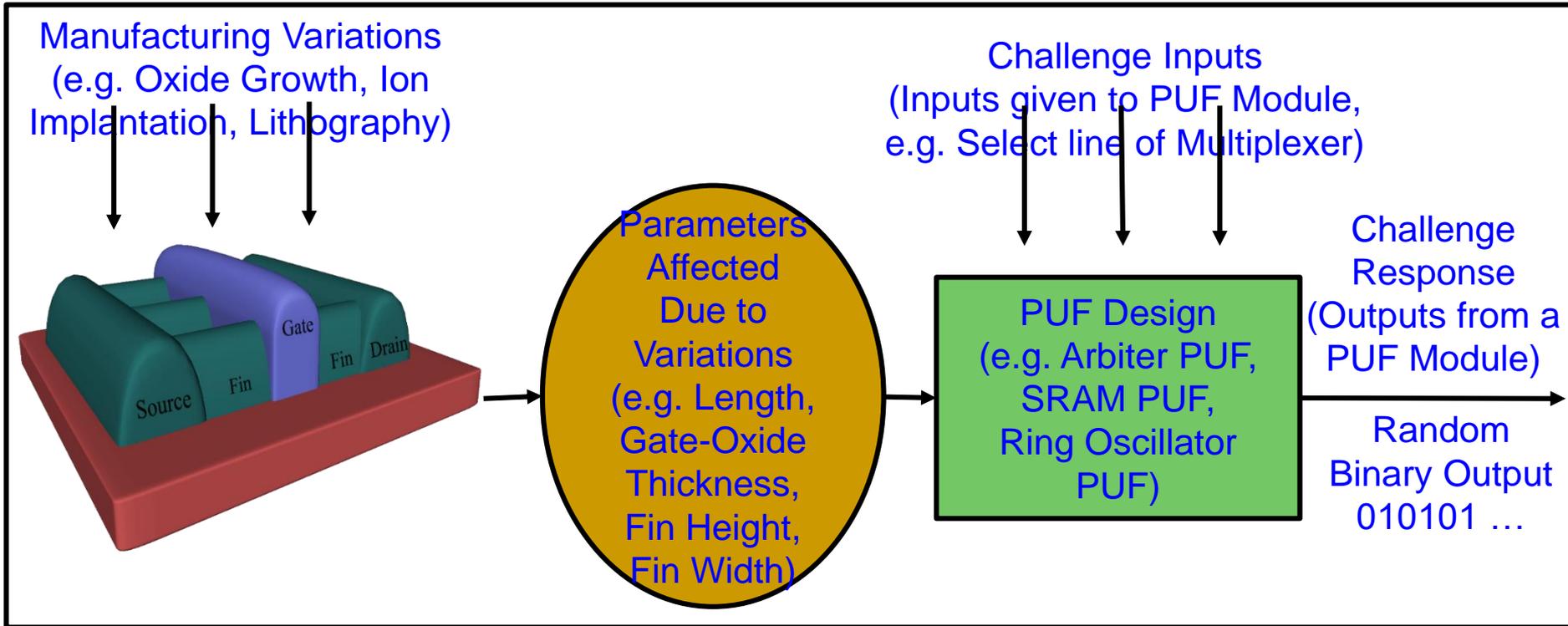
Digital Hardware Synthesis to Prevent Reverse Engineering - Obfuscation



Source: Sengupta, Mohanty 2017, TCE November 2017

PUF - Principle

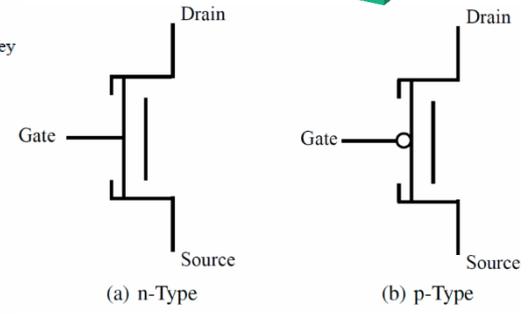
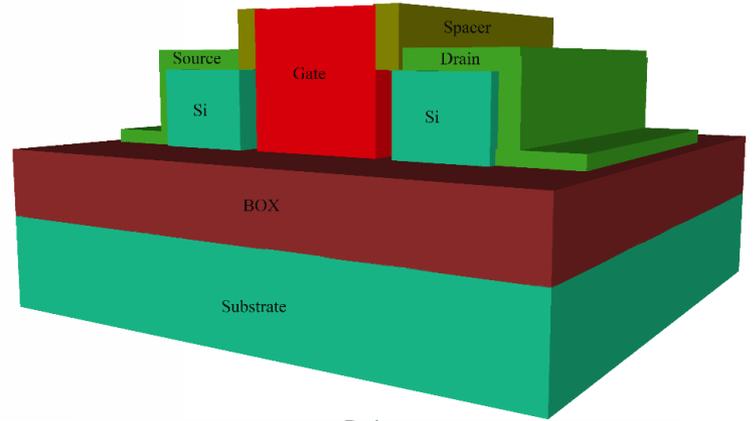
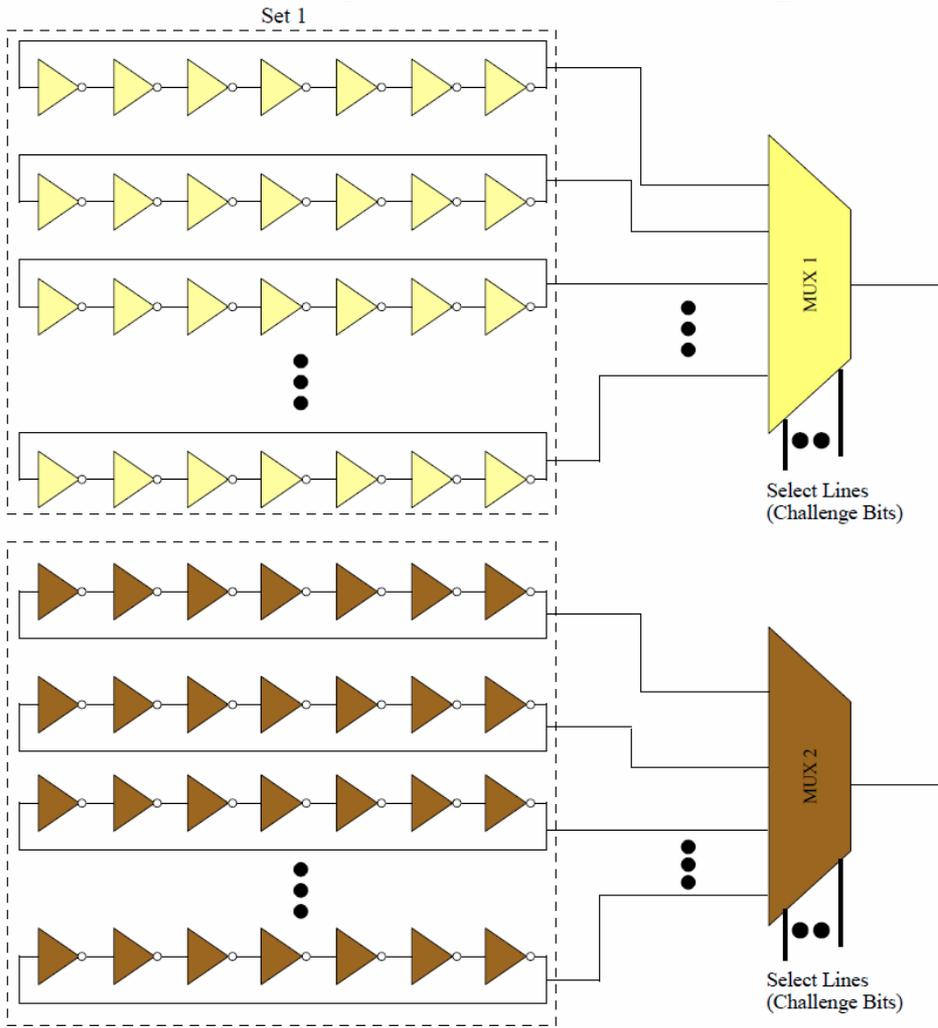
Silicon manufacturing process variations are turned into a feature rather than a problem.



PUFs don't store keys in digital memory, rather derive a key based on the physical characteristics of the hardware; thus secure.

Source: Mohanty 2017, Springer ALOG 2017

Power Optimized Hybrid Oscillator Arbiter PUF

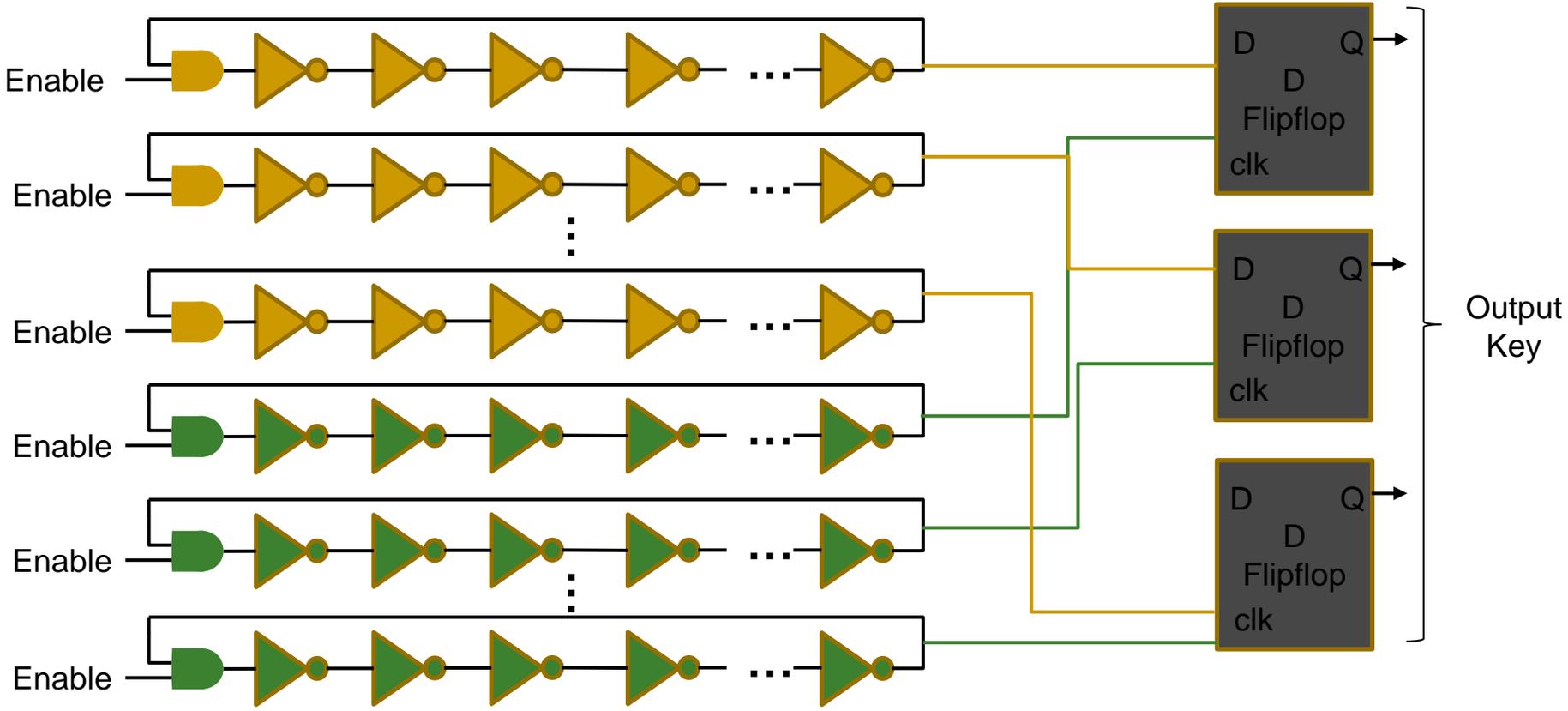


Source: Mohanty 2018, TSM May 2018
 Source: Mohanty 2017, Springer ALOG 2017

Characteristics	FinFET Technology	DLFET Technology
Average Power	219.34 μ W	121.3 μ W
Hamming Distance	49.3 %	48 %
Time to generate key	150 ns	150 ns



Speed Optimized Hybrid Oscillator Arbiter PUF



Characteristics	FinFET Technology	DLFET Technology
Average Power	250.15 mW	151 μ W
Hamming Distance	49.6 %	50 %
Time to generate key	50 ns	50 ns

Source: Mohanty 2018, TSM May 2018

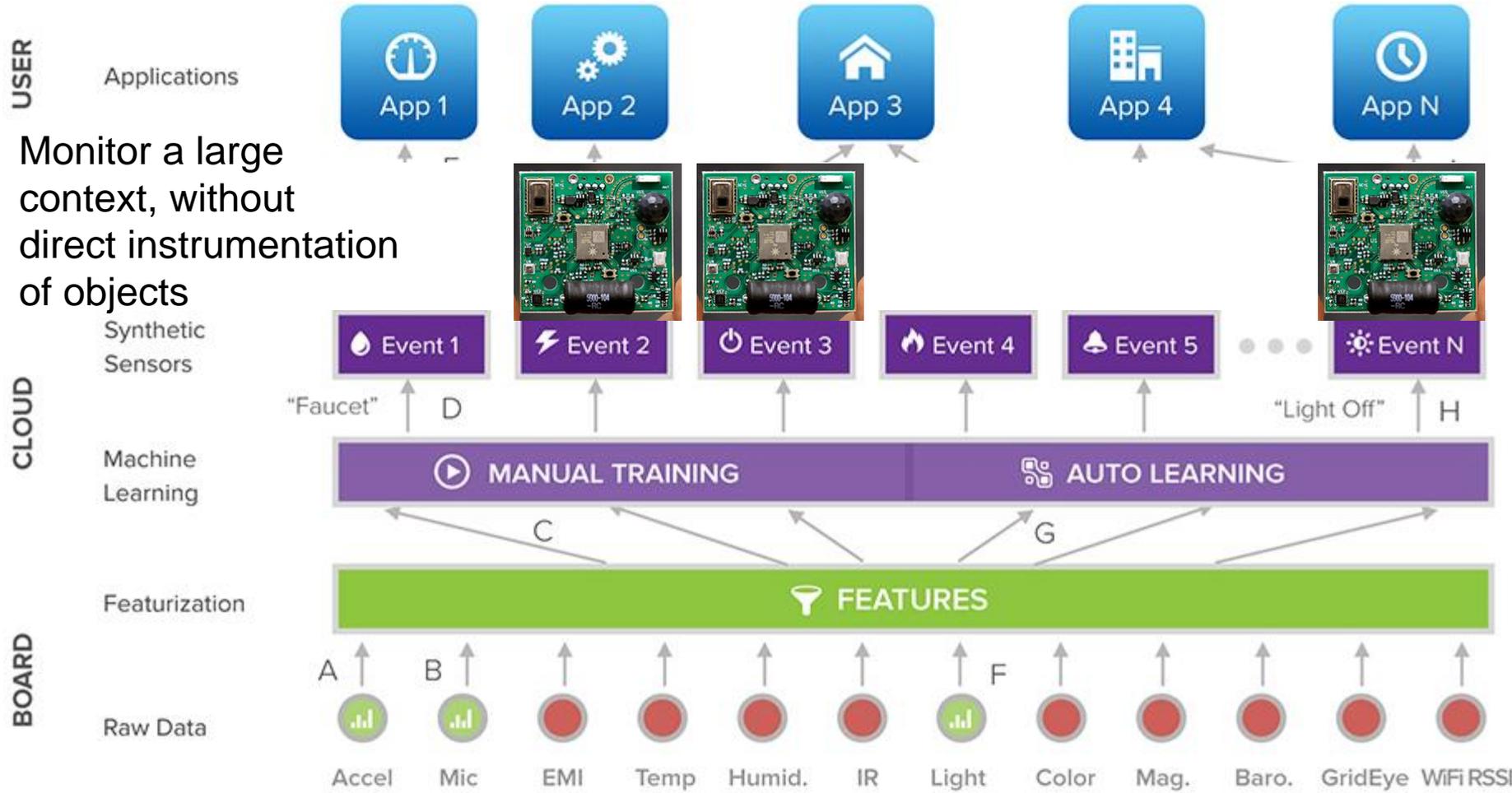
Source: Mohanty 2017, Springer ALOG 2017



Response Smart



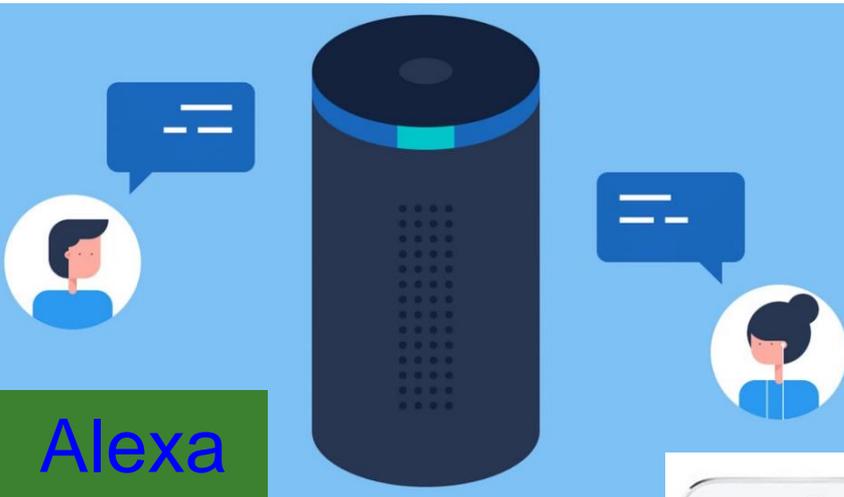
Smart Sensors - General-Purpose/ Synthetic Sensors



Source: Laput 2017, <http://www.gierad.com/projects/supersensor/>

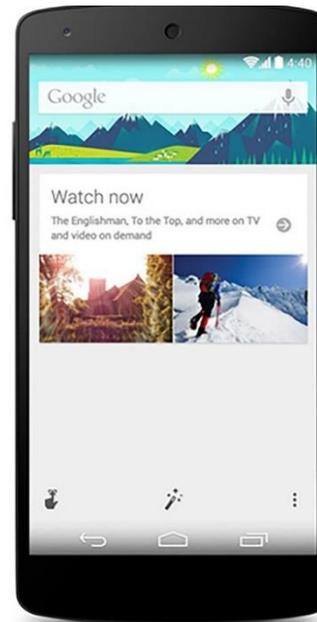


Systems – End Devices



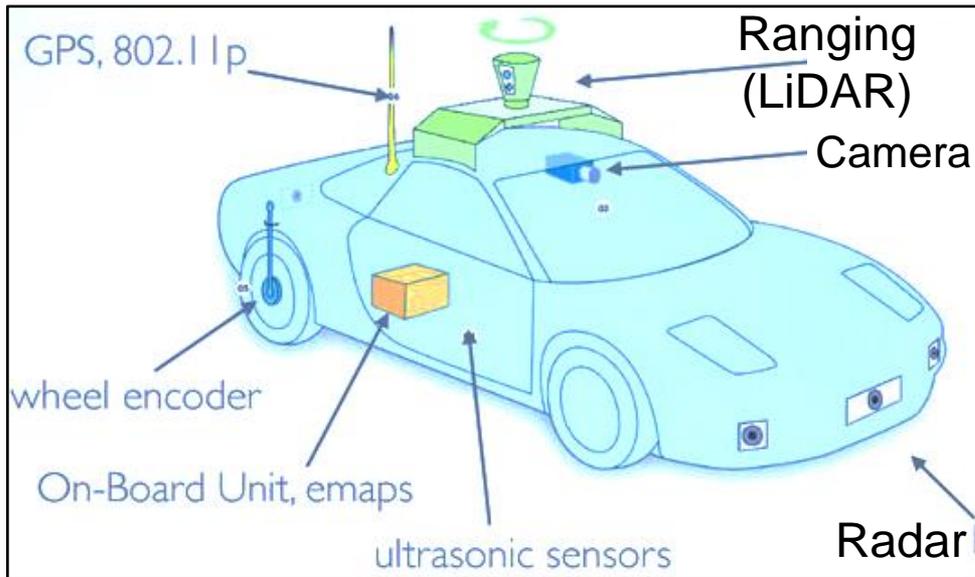
Google
Now

Windows
Cortana



Autonomous/Driverless/Self-Driving Car

Smart Car



Source: <http://www.computerworld.com/article/3005436/cybercrime-hacking/black-hat-europe-it-s-easy-and-costs-only-60-to-hack-self-driving-car-sensors.html>

“The global market of IoT based connected cars is expected to reach \$46 Billion by 2020.”

Datta 2017: CE Magazine Oct 2017

Level 0

- ☐ Complete Driver Control

Level 1

- ☐ Most functions by driver, some functions automated.

Level 2

- ☐ At least one driver-assistance system is automated.

Level 3

- ☐ Complete shift of critical safety systems to vehicle; Driver can intervene

Level 4

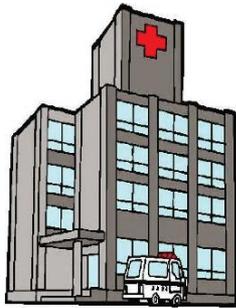
- ☐ Perform All Safety-Critical Functions
- ☐ Limited to Operational Domain

Level 5

- ☐ All Safety-Critical Functions in All Environments and Scenarios

Smart Healthcare – using IoMT

Smart Hospital



Emergency Response



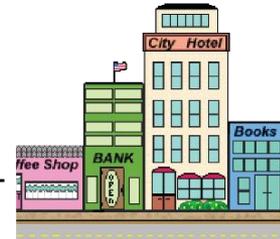
Smart Home



Fitness Trackers



Smart Infrastructure



Headband with Embedded Neurosensors



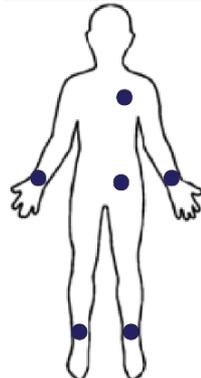
Nurse



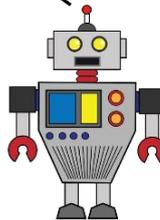
Doctor



Technician



On-body Sensors



Robots

Smart Gadgets



Embedded Skin Patches

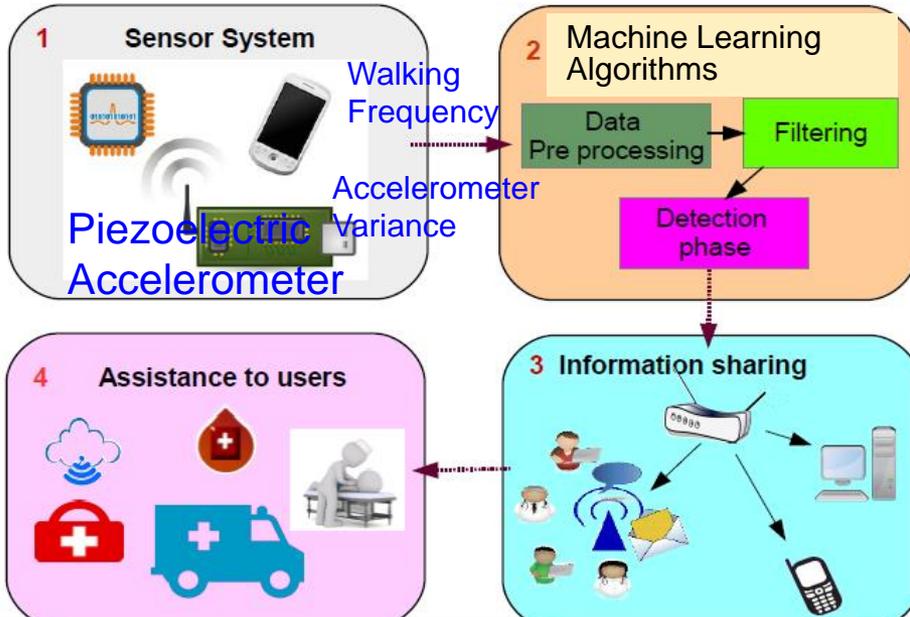


Sethi 2017: JECE 2017

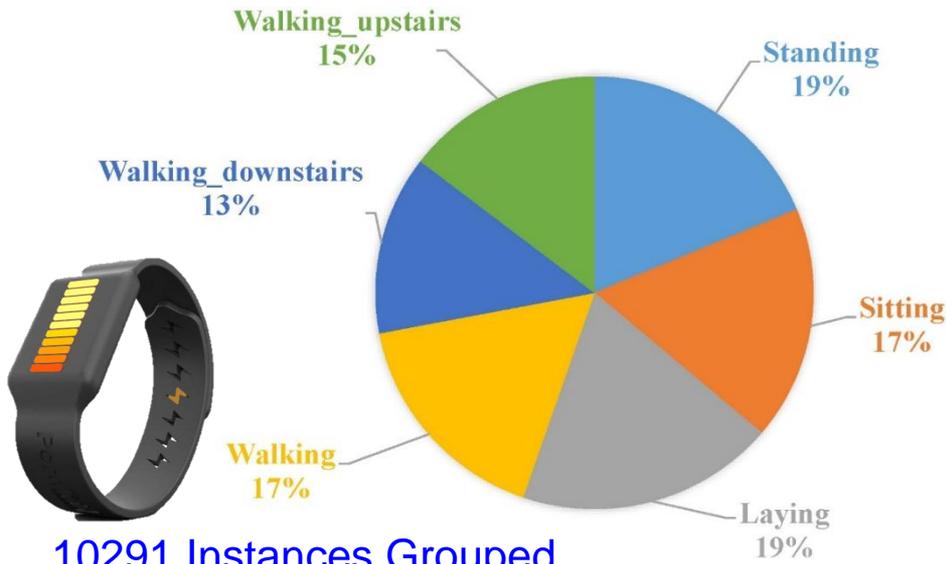
Quality and sustainable healthcare with limited resources.

Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

Smart Healthcare - Smart-Walk



Automated Physiological Monitoring System



10291 Instances Grouped Under 6 Activities - Kaggle

Research Works	Method	Features considered	Activities	Accuracy (%)
This Work	Adaptive algorithm based on feature extraction (WEKA)	Step detection and Step length estimation	Walking, sitting, standing, etc.	97.9

Source: Mohanty ICCE 2018

Smart Healthcare - Smart-Log

Automated Food intake Monitoring and Diet Prediction System

- Smart plate
- Data acquisition using mobile
- ML based Future Meal Prediction

User takes a picture of the Nutrition Facts using Smart Phone

Use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to convert images to text

Nutrition facts obtained through OCR

User scans the barcode of the product

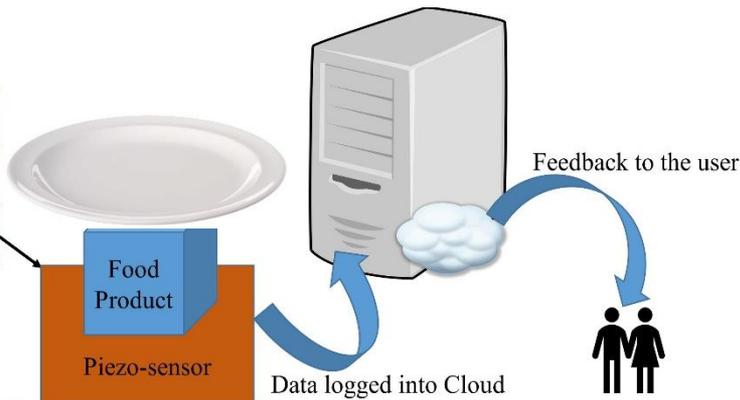
Using Open Application Program Interface (API)'s and Database approach, the nutrition facts are acquired from Central database

Nutrient facts obtained through API's

Weight and Time information obtained through Sensing Board

Calculate Nutrient Value of the meal

Save the Nutrient value, Weight, Time of each meal for future predictions



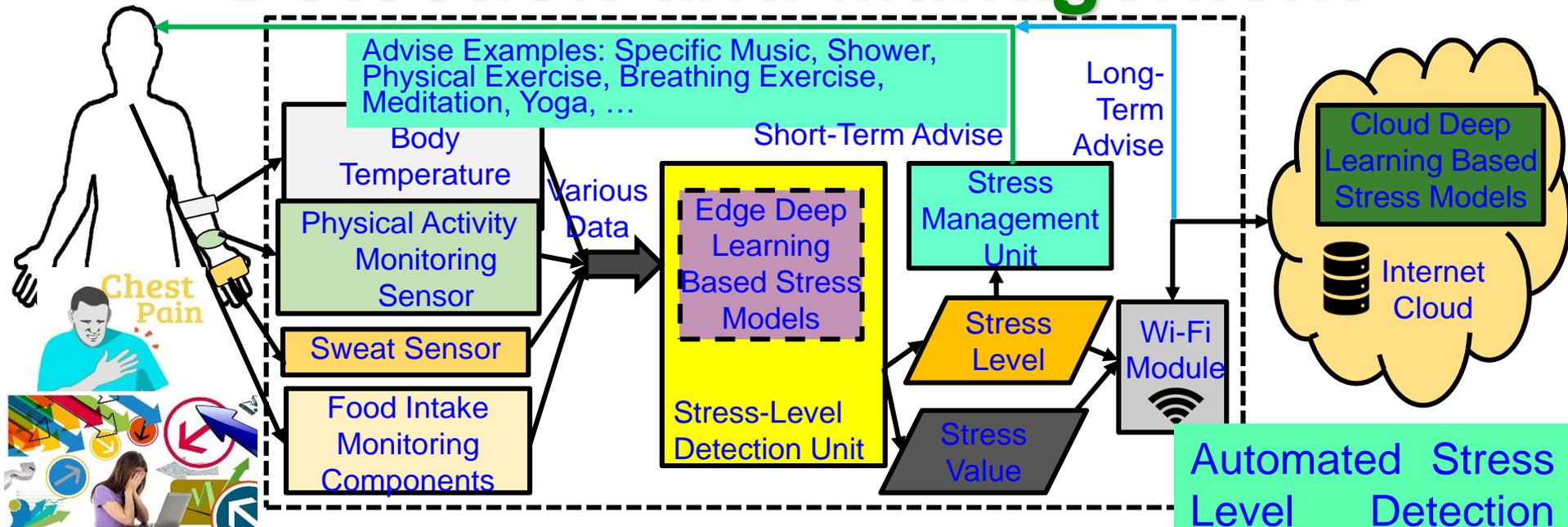
USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference is used for nutrient values of 8791 items.

Research Works	Food Recognition Method	Efficiency (%)
This Work	Mapping nutrition facts to a database	98.4

8172 user instances were considered

Source: Mohanty ICCE 2018

Smart Healthcare – Stress Level Detection and Management

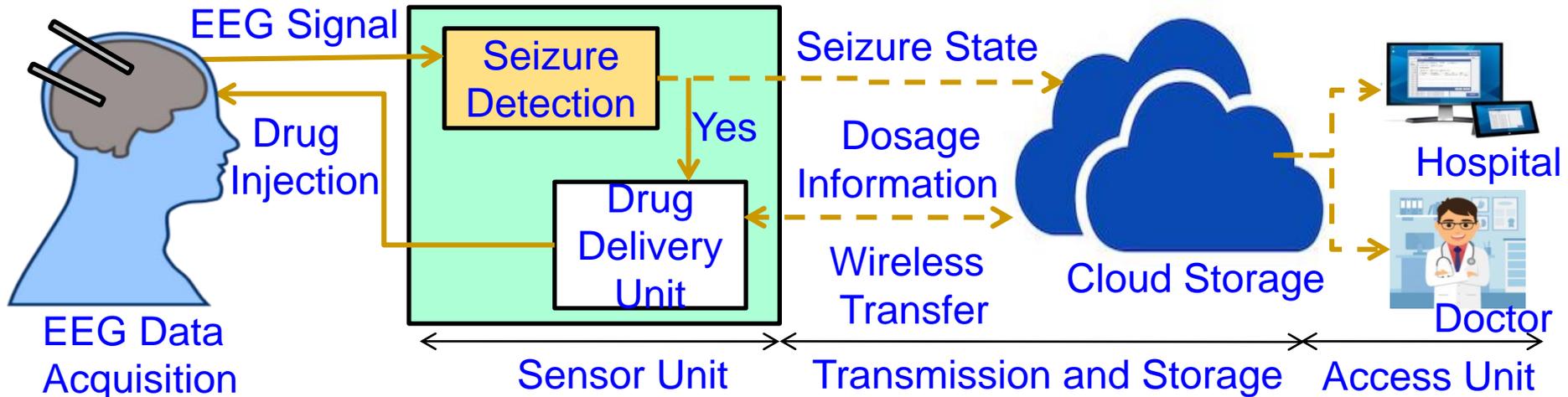


Sensor	Low Stress	Normal Stress	High Stress
Accelerometer (steps/min)	0-75	75-100	101-200
Humidity (RH%)	27-65	66-91	91-120
Temperature F	98-100	90-97	80-90

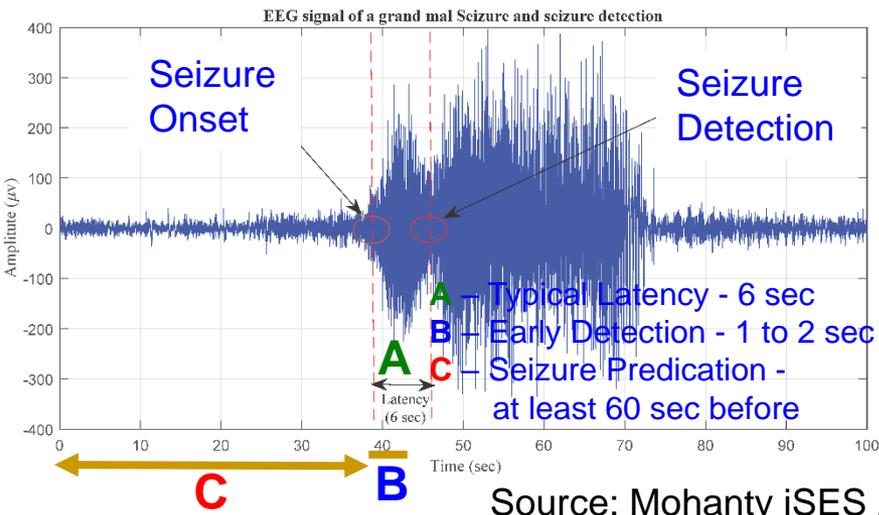


Source: Mohanty iSES 2018 and Mohanty ICCE 2019

Smart Healthcare – Seizure Detection and Control



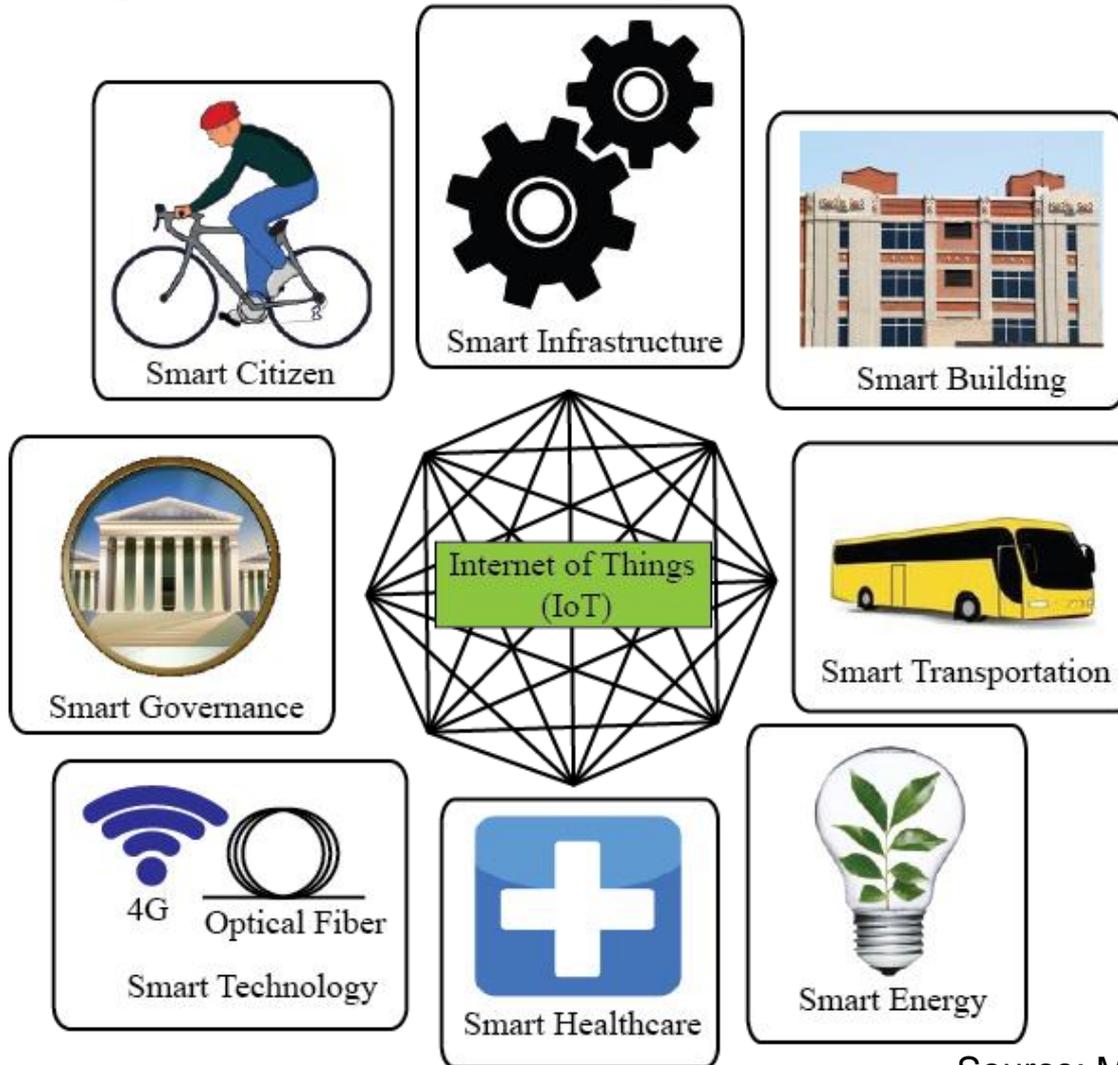
Automated Epileptic Seizure Detection and Control System



Cloud Vs Edge	Latency	Accuracy
Cloud-IoT based Detection	2.5 sec	98.65%
Edge-IoT based Detection	1.4 sec	98.65%

Source: Mohanty iSES 2018, IEEE Smart Cities 2018, and Mohanty ICCE 2019

System of Systems - Smart Cities



A smart city can have one or more of the smart components.

Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

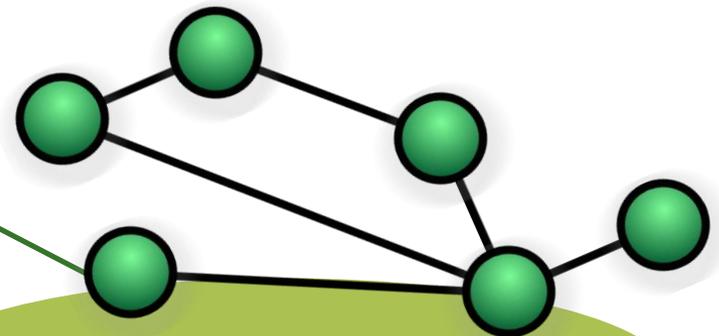
Smart Cities - 3 Is

Instrumentation



The 3Is are provided by the Internet of Things (IoT).

Smart Cities



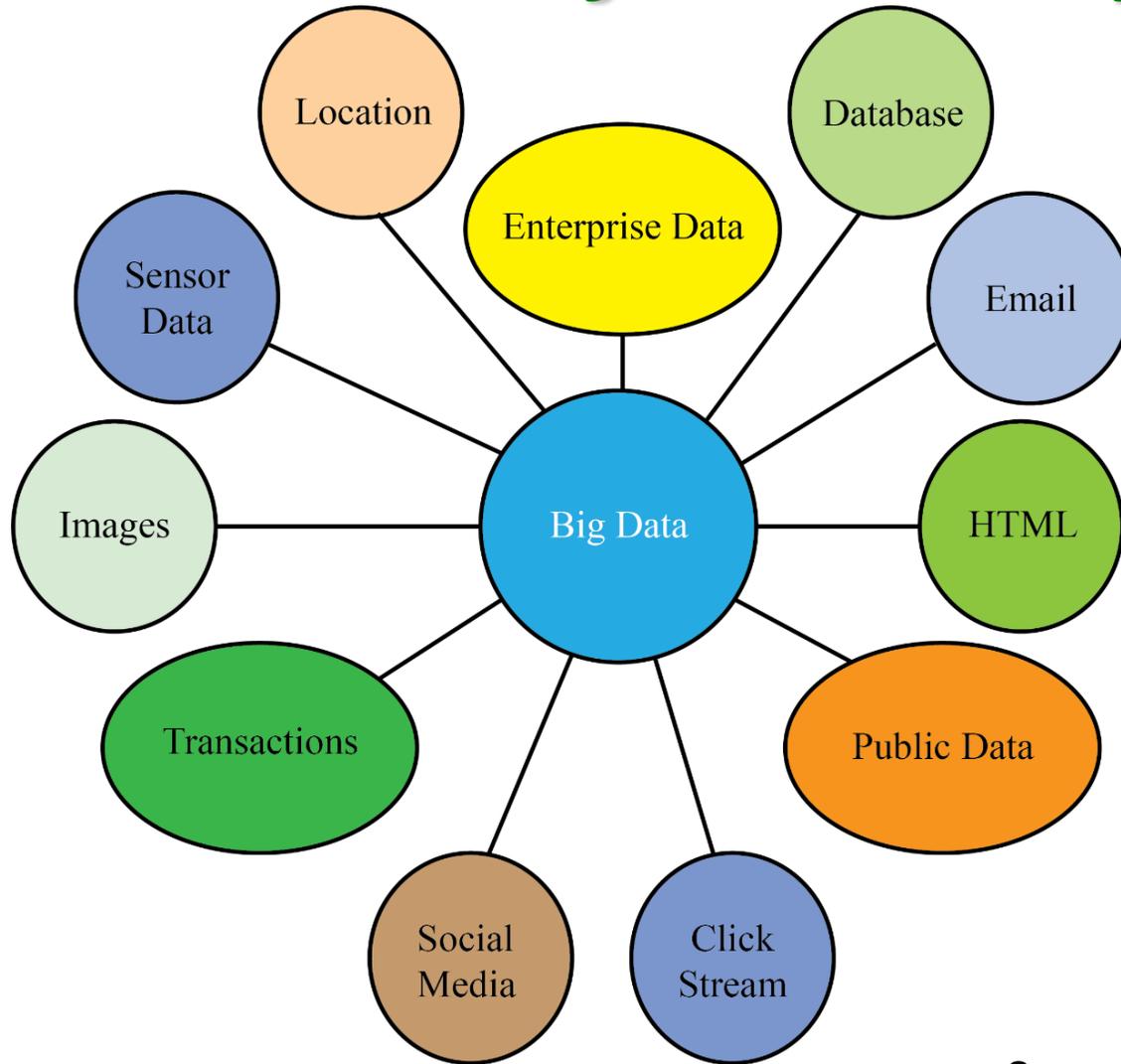
Intelligence

Interconnection



Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

Data Analytics is Key to be Smart



Sensors, social networks, web pages, image and video applications, and mobile devices generate more than 2.5 quintillion bytes data per day.

Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

Artificial Intelligence Technology

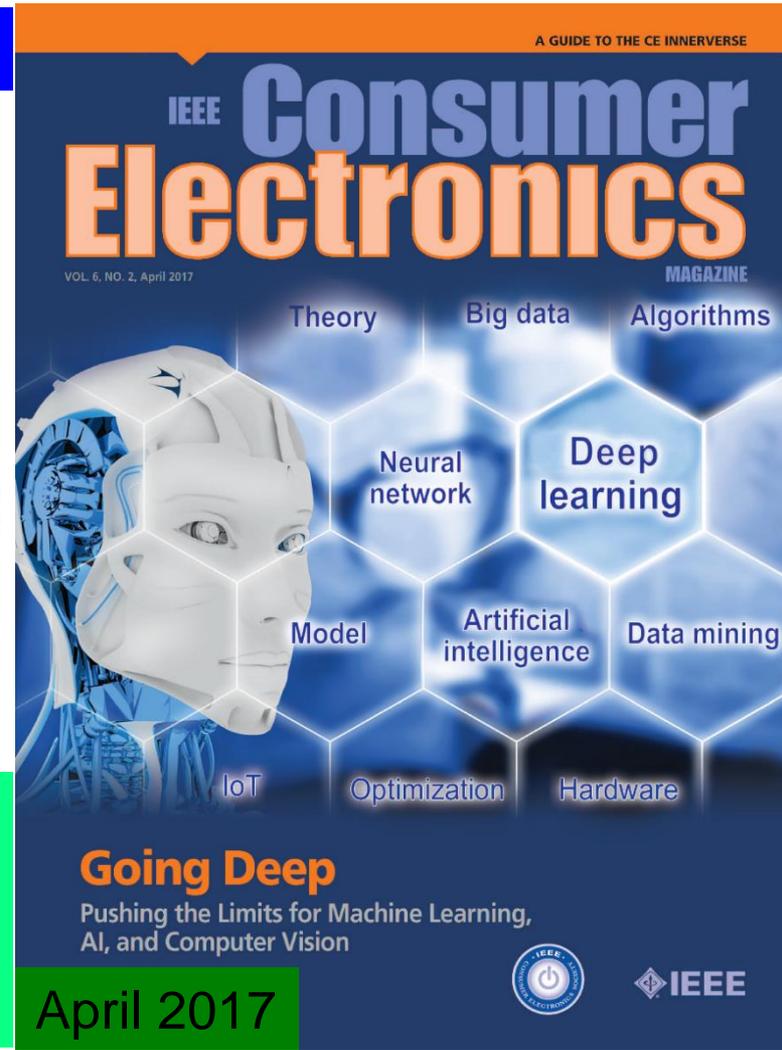
Machine Learning

Deep Learning



Tensor Processing Unit (TPU)

Smart City Use:
■ Better analytics
■ Better decision
■ Faster response



Source: <http://transmitter.ieee.org/impact-aimachine-learning-iot-various-industries/>

Source: <https://fossbytes.com/googles-home-made-ai-processor-is-30x-faster-than-cpus-and-gpus/>

Edge Vs Cloud Intelligence

End Devices

Edge Devices

Civil Structure



Structures' Vibration, Temperature ...

A Thing



Edge Data Center



Local Area Network (LAN)



Internet

Cloud Services

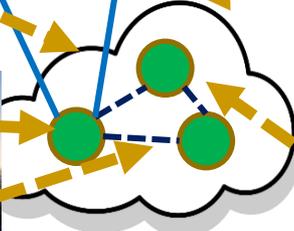


Specific Gas, Humidity, Temperature, Pressure, ...



Environment

Sensors (Things) Cluster



Edge Router



Gateway



Cloud Intelligence

- Big Data
- Lots of Computational Resource
- Accurate Data Analytics
- Latency in Network
- Energy overhead in Communications

Edge Intelligence

- Less Data
- Less Computational Resource
- Less Accurate Data Analytics
- Rapid Response

Source: https://www.iec.ch/whitepaper/pdf/IEC_WP_Edge_Intelligence.pdf



IoT, Connected, and Smart?

“An IoT product is more valuable than a connected product or a smart product or even a smart, connected product.”

However:

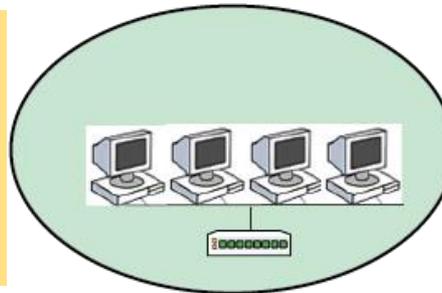
- Physical Component + IoT → Smart Component?
- Product + Data + AI → Smart Product?

Source: Bruce Sinclair - <https://www.iot-inc.com/the-iot-product-versus-the-smart-and-connected-product-article/>

Energy, Security, and Response Smart (ESR-Smart)

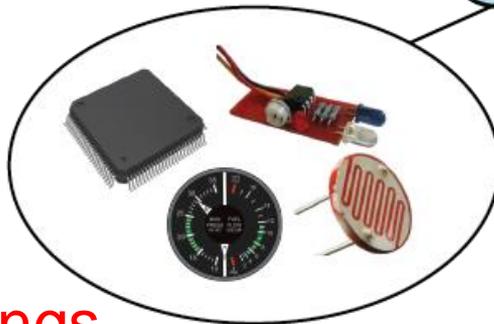
Energy Consumption in IoT

Energy from Supply/Battery -
Energy consumed by
Workstations, PC, Software,
Communications



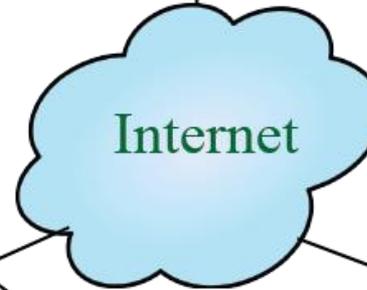
Local
Area
Network
(LAN)

Battery Operated - Energy
consumed by Sensors,
Actuators, Microcontrollers

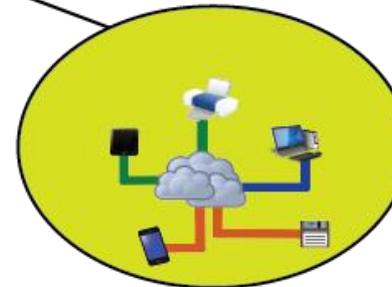


The Things

Energy from Supply/Battery -
Energy consumed by
Communications



The Cloud

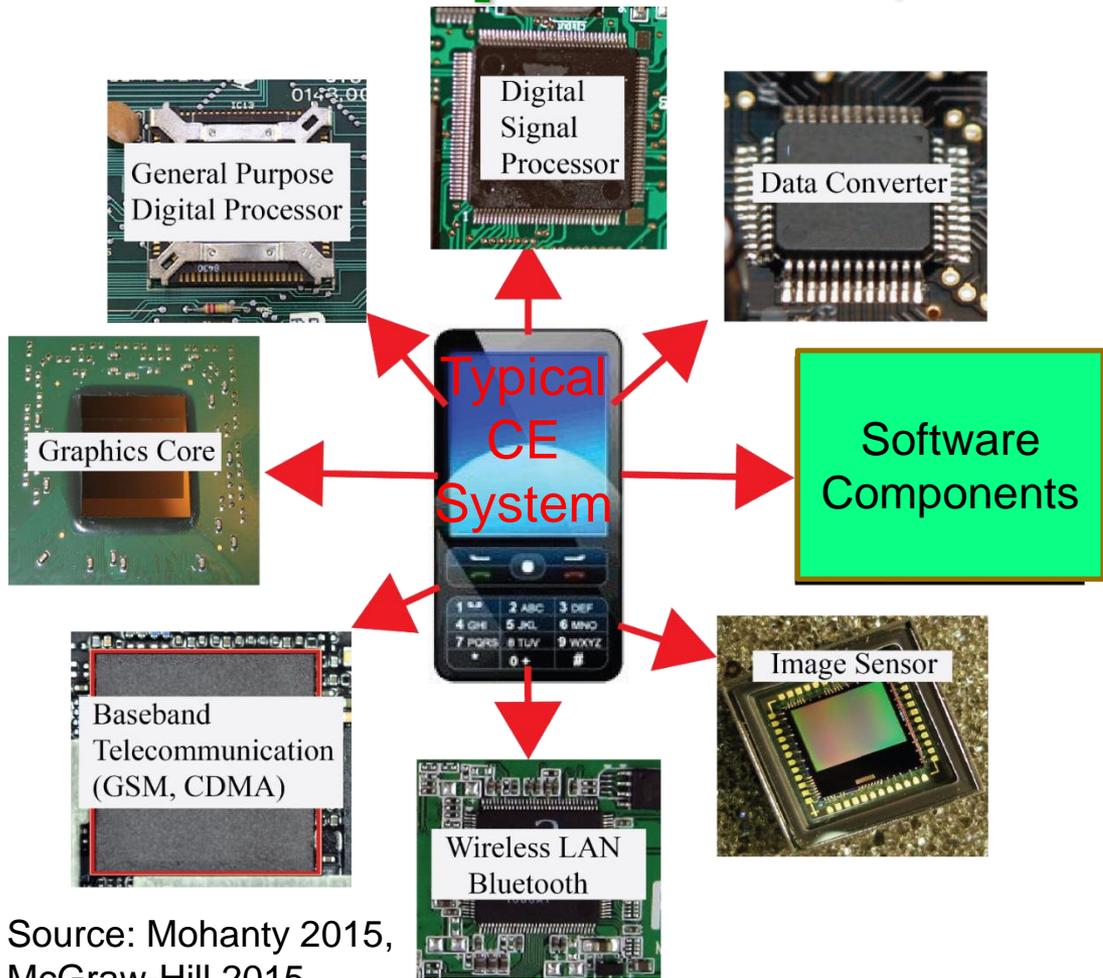


Energy from
Supply - Energy
consumed in
Server, Storage,
Software,
Communications

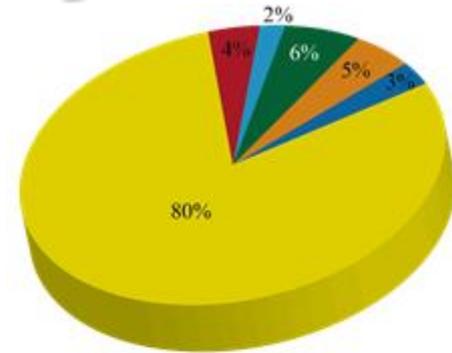
Four Main Components of IoT.

Source: Mohanty 2016, EuroSimE 2016 Keynote Presentation

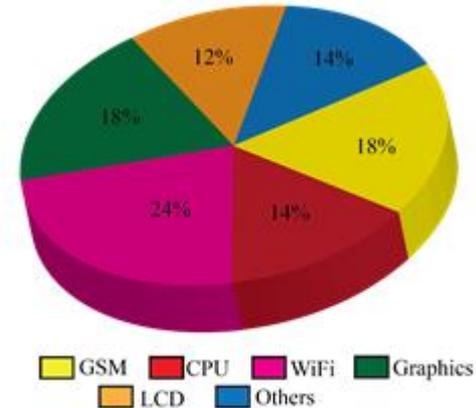
Energy Consumption of Sensors, Components, and Systems



Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015



During GSM Communications



During WiFi Communications

Energy Consumption and Latency in Communications

- IoT with Cloud: Sensor big data goes to cloud for storage and analytics – Consumes significant energy in communications network
- Connected cars require latency of ms to communicate and avoid impending crash:
 - Faster connection
 - Low latency
 - Lower power
- **5G** for connected world: Enables all devices to be connected seamlessly.

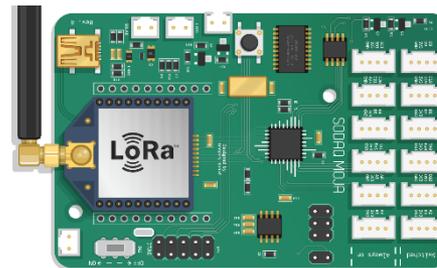


Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/key-technologies-connected-world-cloud-computing-ioe-balakrishnan>

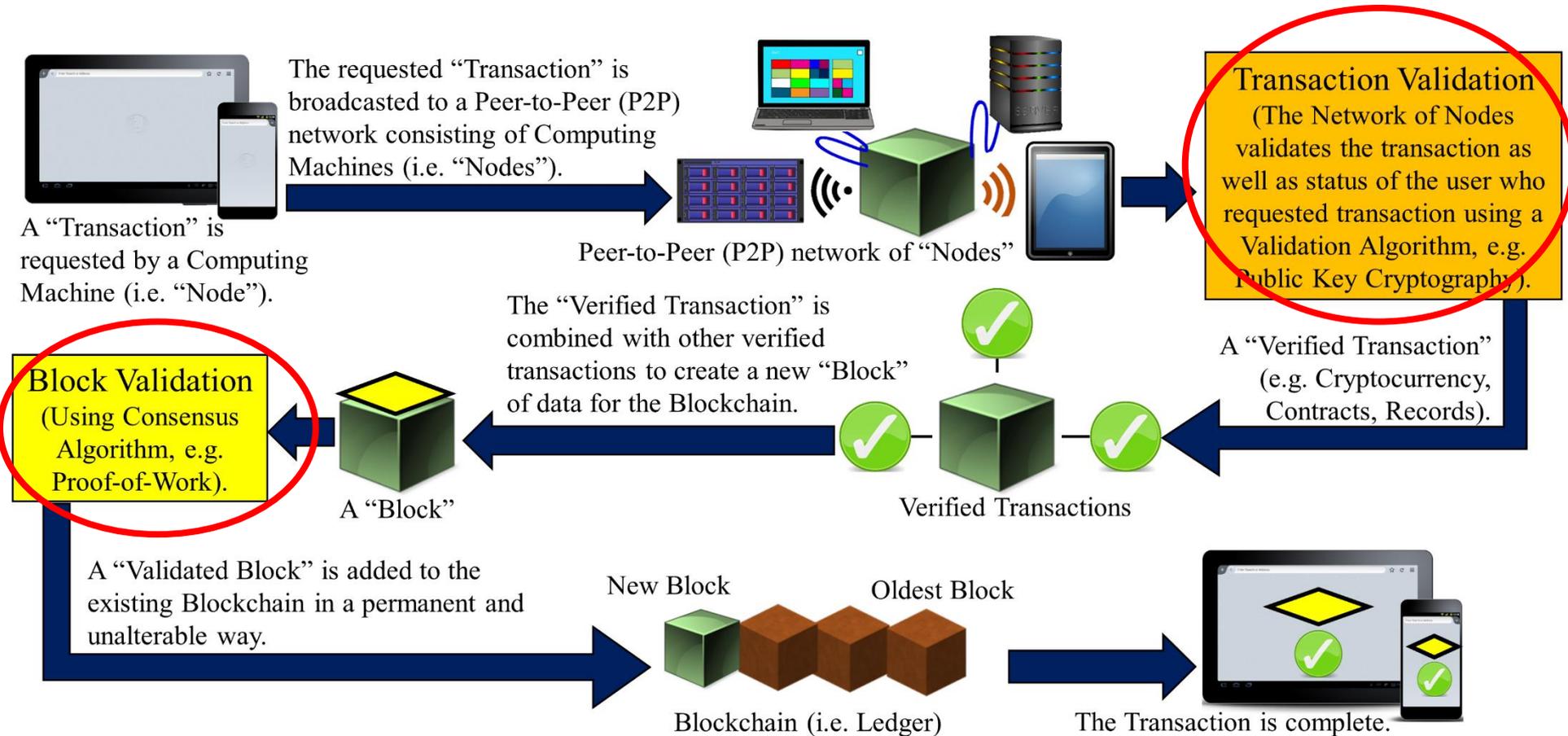
Communications – Energy and Data, Range Tradeoffs

- **LoRa:** Long Range, low-powered, low-bandwidth, IoT communications as compared to 5G or Bluetooth.
- **SigFox:** SigFox utilizes an ultra-narrowband wide-reaching signal that can pass through solid objects.

Technology	Protocol	Maximum Data Rate	Coverage Range
ZigBee	ZigBee Pro	250 kbps	1 mile
WLAN	802.11x	2-600 Mbps	0.06 mile
Cellular	5G	1 Gbps	Short - Medium
LoRa	LoRa	50 kbps	3-12 miles
SigFox	SigFox	1 kbps	6-30 miles

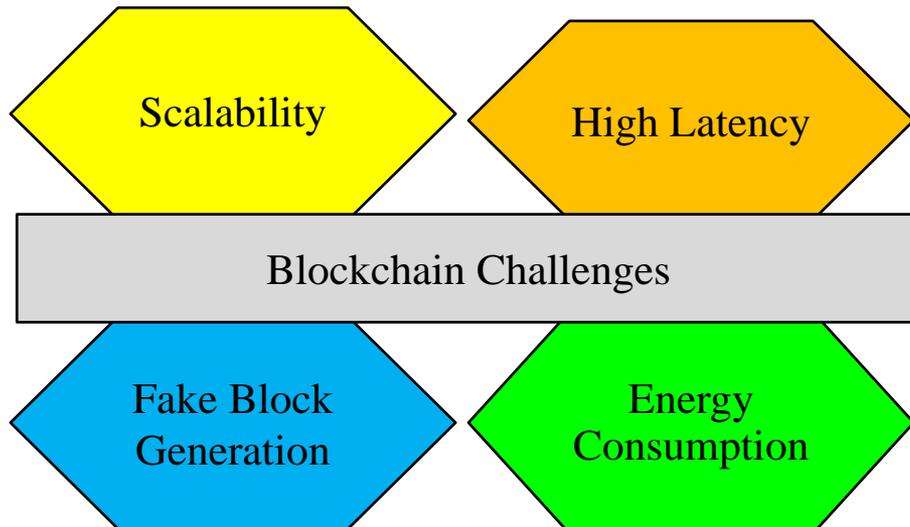


Blockchain Technology

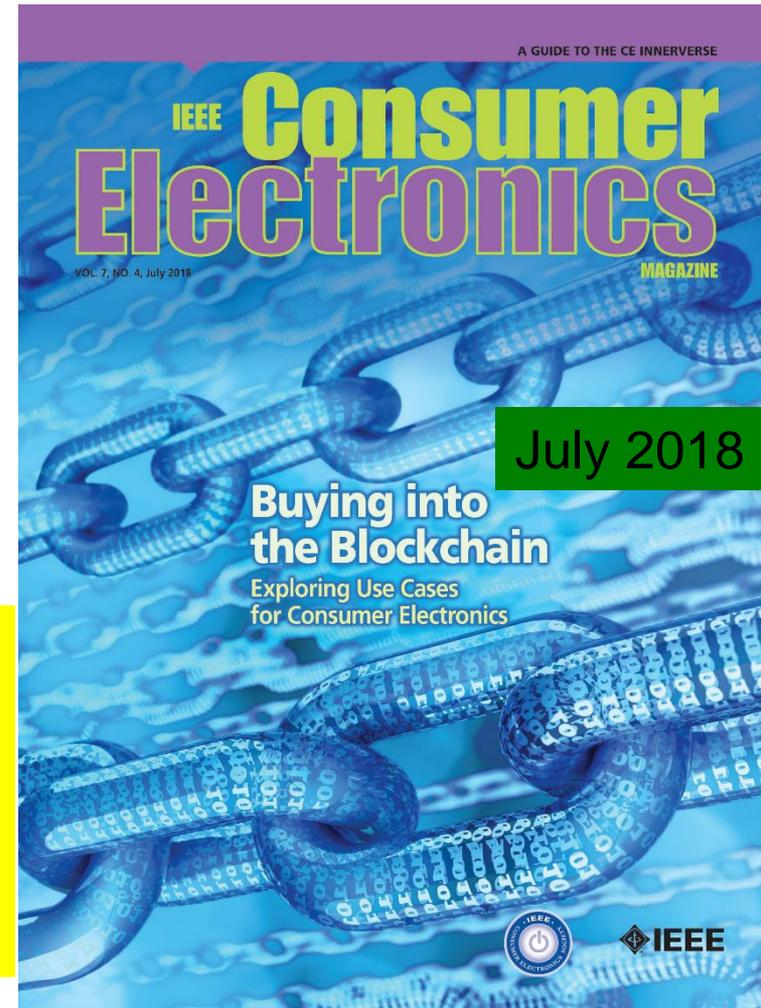


Source: Mohanty 2018, CE Magazine July 2018

Blockchain – Energy Issue



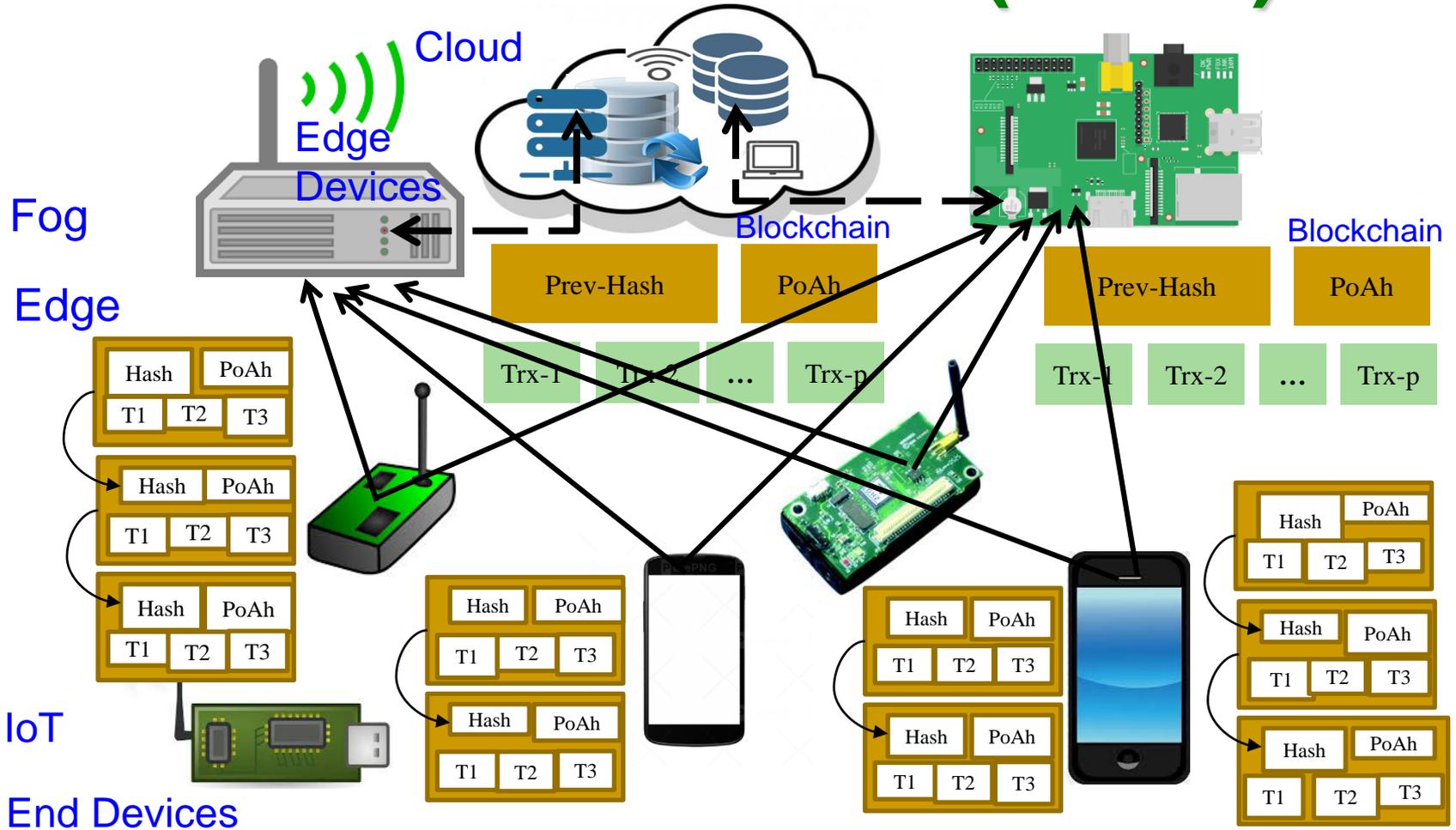
Source: Mohanty 2018, CE Magazine July 2018



- Energy for mining of 1 bitcoin → 2 years consumption of a US household.
- Energy consumption for each bitcoin transaction → 80,000X of energy consumption of a credit card processing.

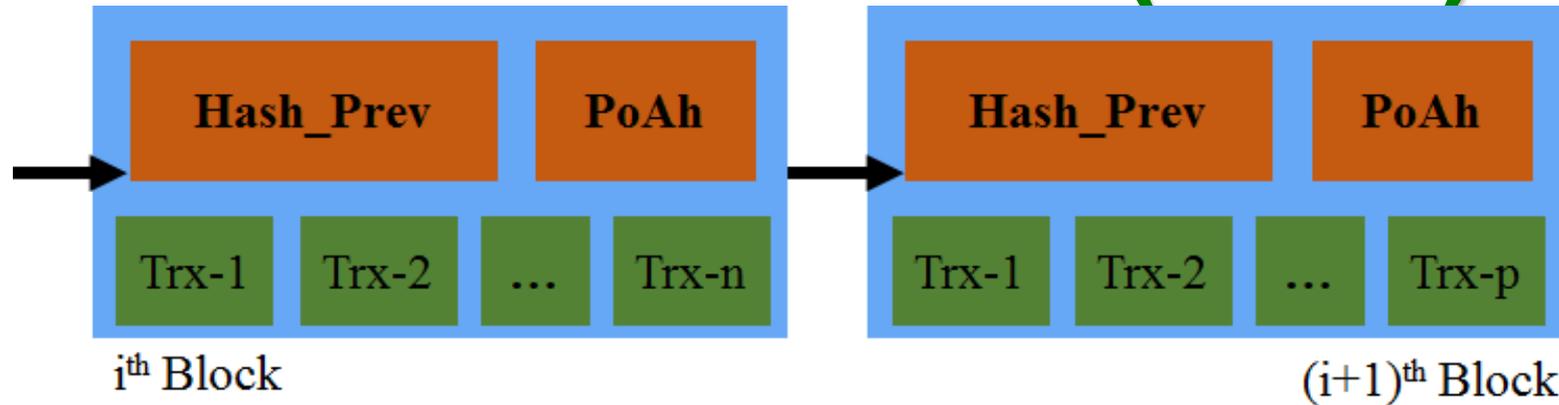
Source: N. Popper, "There is Nothing Virtual About Bitcoin's Energy Appetite", The New York Times, 21st Jan 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/21/technology/bitcoin-mining-energy-consumption.html>.

IoT Friendly Blockchain – Proof-of-Authentication (PoAh)



Source: Puthal and Mohanty 2019, IEEE Potentials Jan 2019 and ICCE 2019

IoT Friendly Blockchain – Proof-of-Authentication (PoAh)

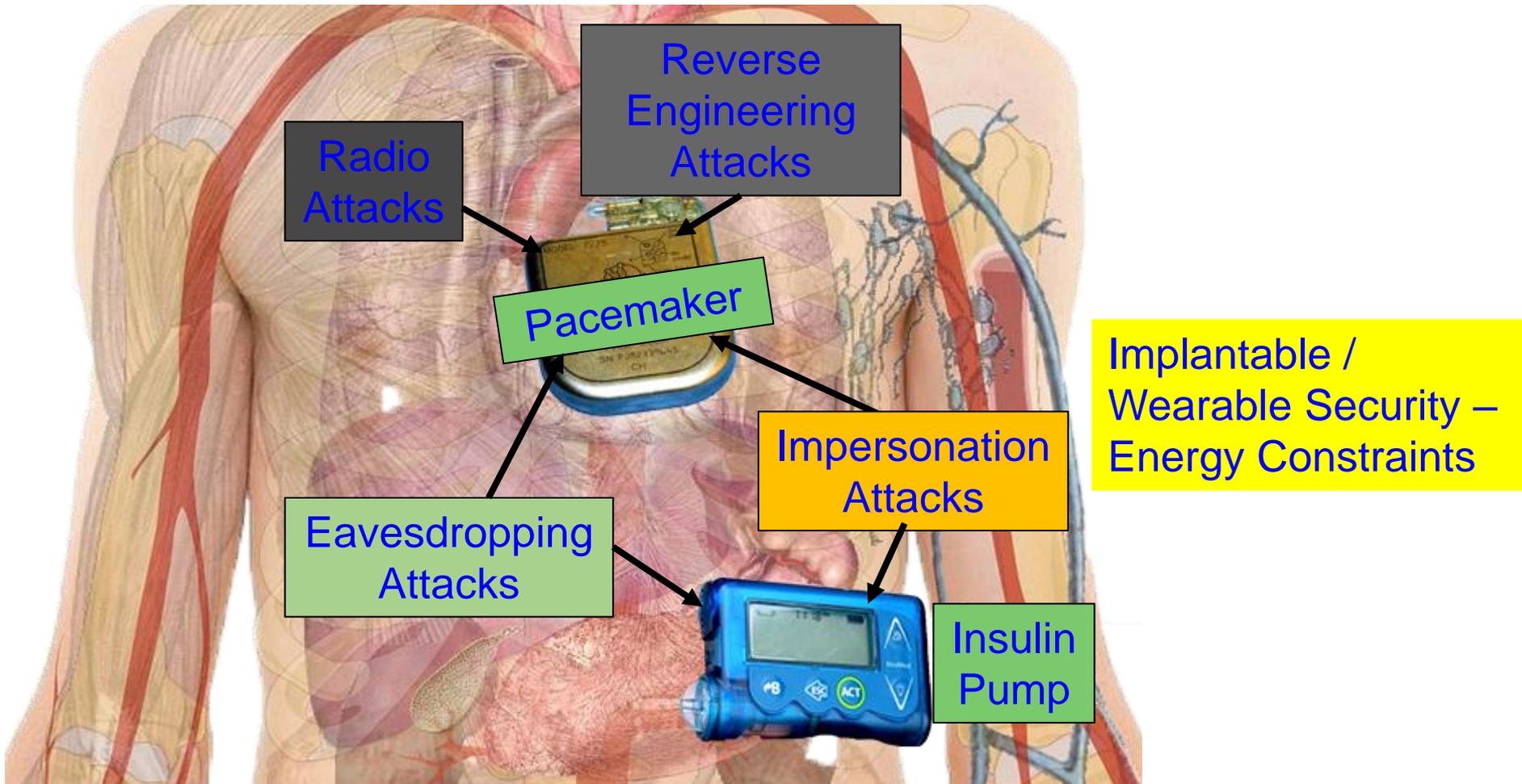


	Proof-of-Work (PoW)	Proof-of-Stake (PoS)	Proof-of-Activity (PoA)	Proof-of-Authentication (PoAh)
Energy consumption	High	High	High	Low
Computation requirements	High	High	High	Low
Latency	High	High	High	Low
Search space	High	Low	NA	NA

PoW - 10 min in cloud **PoAh - 3 sec in Raspberry Pi** **PoAh - 200X faster than PoW**

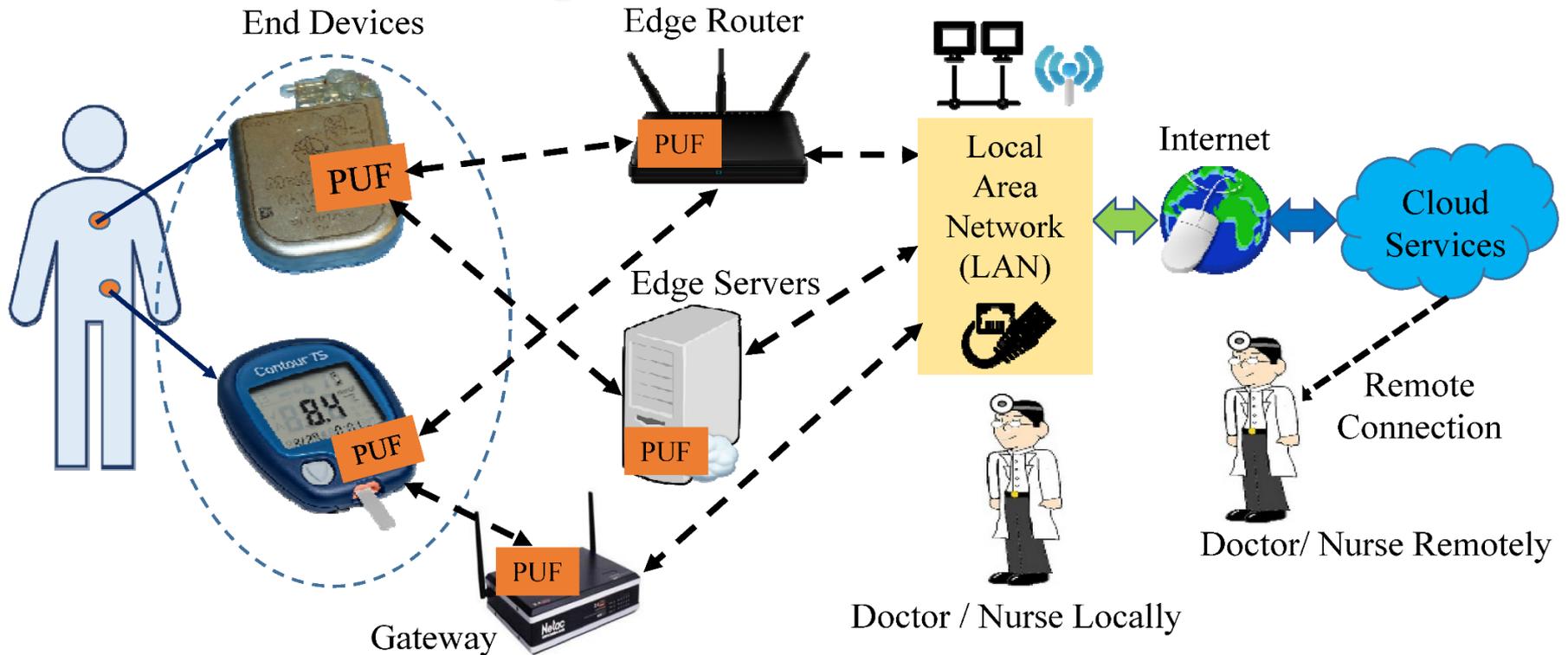
Source: Puthal and Mohanty 2019, IEEE Potentials Jan 2019 and ICCE 2019

Security Measures in Smart Devices – Smart Healthcare



Source: Mohanty 2019, IEEE TCE Under Preparation

IoMT Security – A PUF a Device Authentication



Proposed Approach Characteristics

Value (in a FPGA / Raspberry Pi platform)

Time to Generate the Key at Server

800 ms

Time to Generate the Key at IoMT Device

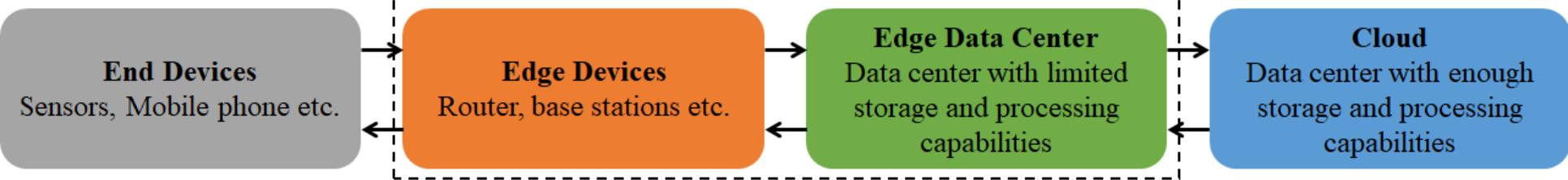
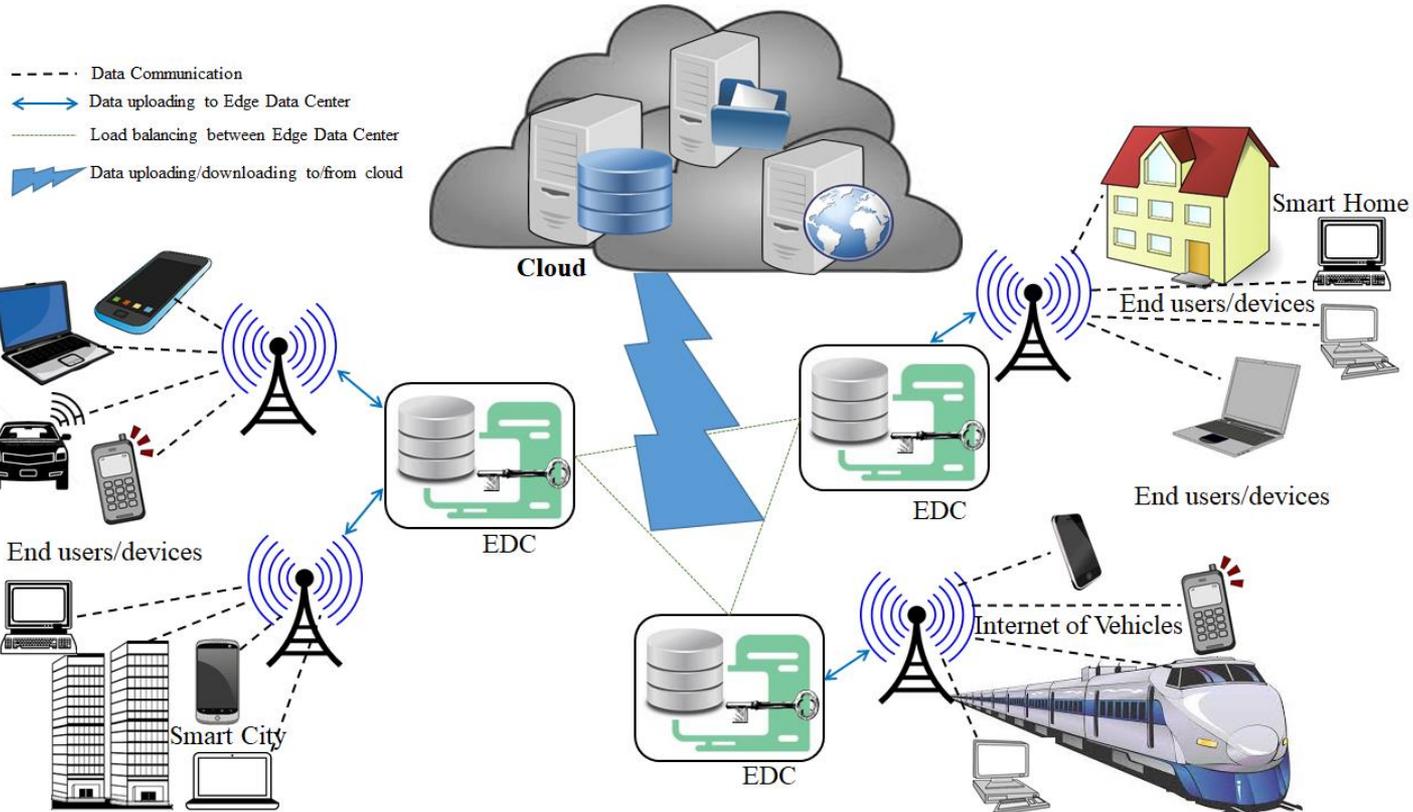
800 ms

Time to Authenticate the Device

1.2 sec - 1.5 sec

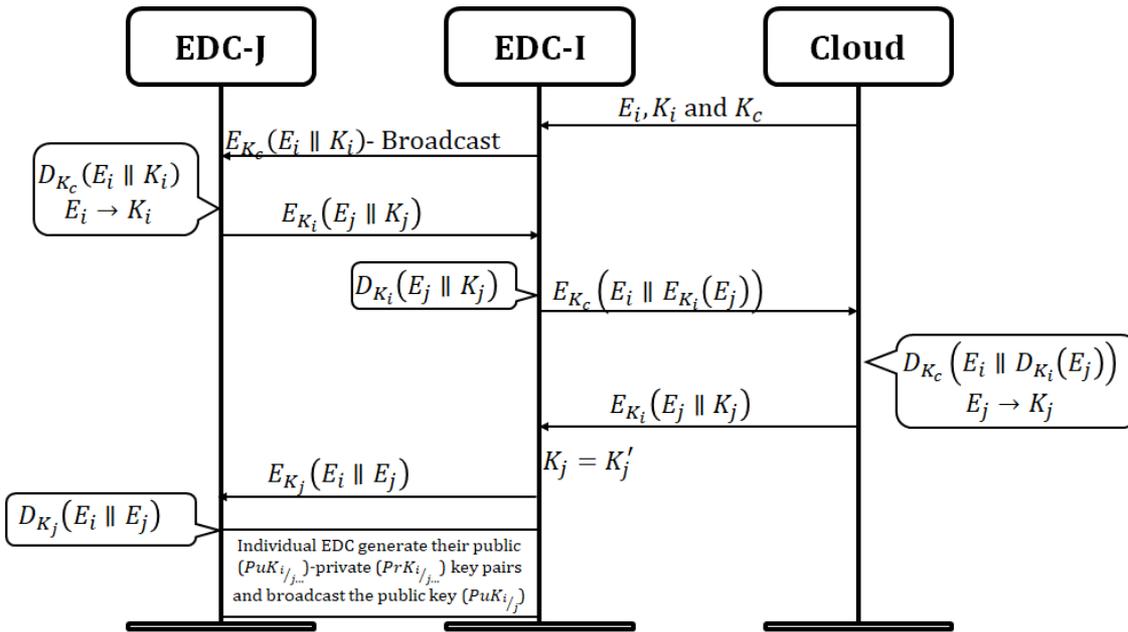
Source: Mohanty 2019, IEEE TCE Under Preparation

Secure Edge Datacenter



Source: Puthal, Mohanty 2018, IEEE Comm. Magazine May 2018

Secure Edge Datacenter



Algorithm 1. Load Balancing Technique

1. If (EDC-I is overloaded)
2. EDC-I broadcast (E_i, L_i)
3. EDC-J (neighbor EDC) verifies:
4. If (E_i is in database) & ($p \leq 0.6 \& L_i \ll (n-m)$)
5. Response $E_{K_{pu_i}}(E_j || K_j || p)$
6. EDC-I perform $D_{K_{pr_i}}(E_j || K_j || p)$
7. $k'_j \leftarrow E_j$
8. If ($k'_j = k_j$)
9. EDC-I select EDC-J for load balancing.

Secure edge datacenter –

- Balances load among the EDCs
- Authenticates EDCs

Response time of the destination EDC has reduced by 20-30 % using the proposed allocation approach.

Source: Puthal, Mohanty 2018, IEEE Comm. Magazine May 2018

CE System Security – Smart Car

Protecting Communications

Particularly any Modems for In-vehicle Infotainment (IVI) or in On-board Diagnostics (OBD-II)

Over The Air (OTA) Management
From the Cloud to Each Car

Cars can have 100 Electronic Control Units (ECUs) and 100 million lines of code, each from different vendors – Massive security issues.

Protecting Each Module

Sensors, Actuators, and Anything with an Microcontroller Unit (MCU)

Mitigating Advanced Threats
Analytics in the Car and in the Cloud

■ Connected cars require latency of ms to communicate and avoid impending crash:

- Faster connection
- Low latency
- Energy efficiency

Security Mechanism Affects:

- Latency
- Mileage
- Battery Life

Car Security –
Latency Constraints



Source: http://www.symantec.com/content/en/us/enterprise/white_papers/public-building-security-into-cars-20150805.pdf

Autonomous Vehicle – Computing Need

320 trillion operations per second

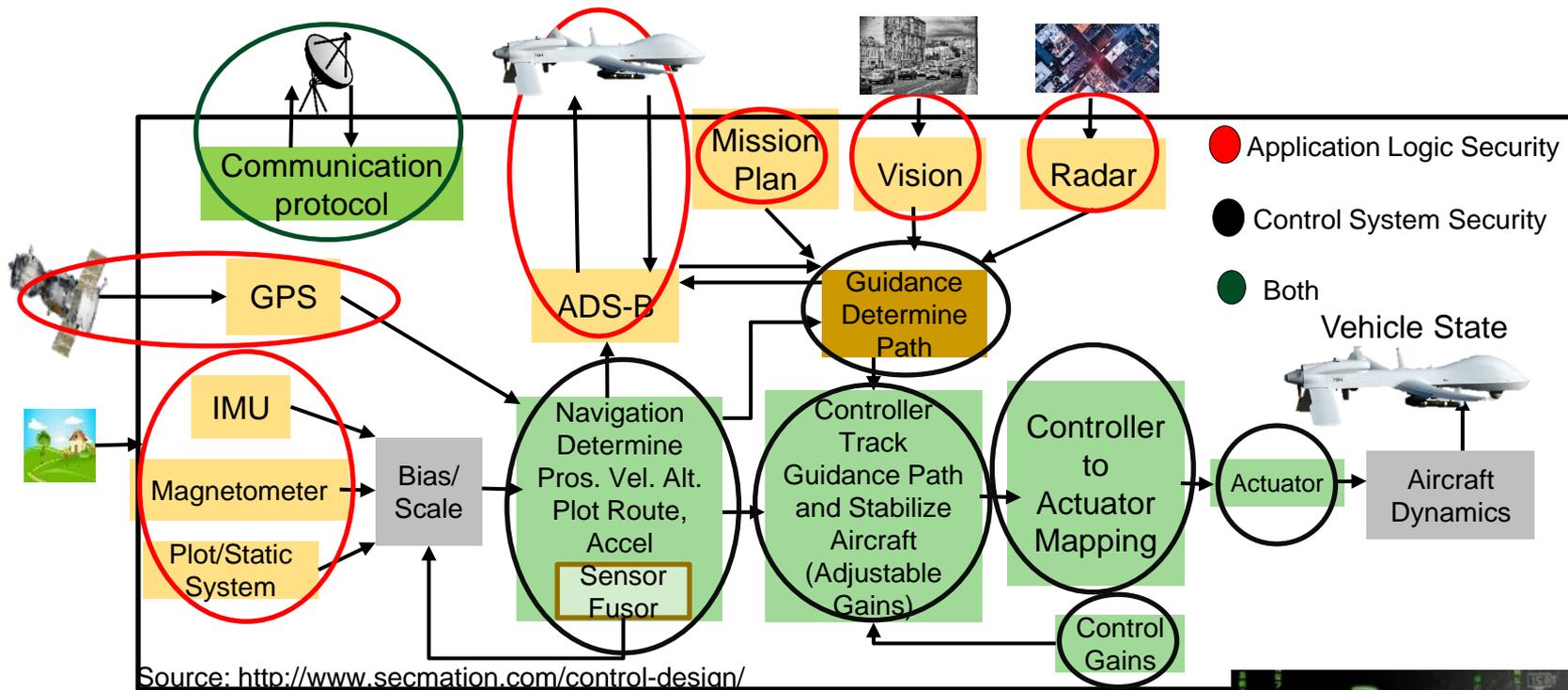
SoC based Design: 30 watts of power

Source: <https://www.engadget.com/2017/10/10/nvidia-introduces-a-computer-for-level-5-autonomous-cars/>

Computing need in small server room stored in the trunk:

- ❖ AI and data-crunching
- ❖ Huge amounts of data coming from dozens of cameras, LiDAR sensors, short and long-range radar

CE System Security – UAV



Security Mechanisms Affect:

Battery Life Latency Weight Aerodynamics

UAV Security – Energy and Latency Constraints



Source: <http://politicalblindspot.com/u-s-drone-hacked-and-hijacked-with-ease/>

Attacks - Software Vs Hardware

Software Based

- Software attacks via communication channels
- Typically from remote
- More frequent
- Selected Software based:
 - Denial-of-Service (DoS)
 - Routing Attacks
 - Malicious Injection
 - Injection of fraudulent packets
 - Snooping attack of memory
 - Spoofing attack of memory and IP address
 - Password-based attacks

Hardware Based

- Hardware or physical attacks
- Maybe local
- More difficult to prevent
- Selected Hardware based:
 - Hardware backdoors (e.g. Trojan)
 - Inducing faults
 - CE system tampering/jailbreaking
 - Eavesdropping for protected memory
 - Side channel attack
 - CE hardware counterfeiting

Source: Mohanty ICCE Panel 2018

Security - Software Vs Hardware

Software Based

- Introduces latency in operation
- Flexible - Easy to use, upgrade and update
- Wider-Use - Use for all devices in an organization
- Higher recurring operational cost
- Tasks of encryption easy compared to hardware – substitution tables
- Needs general purpose processor
- Can't stop hardware reverse engineering

Hardware Based

- High-Speed operation
- Energy-Efficient operation
- Low-cost using ASIC and FPGA
- Tasks of encryption easy compared to software – bit permutation
- Easy integration in CE systems
- Possible security at source-end like sensors, better suitable for IoT
- Susceptible to side-channel attacks
- Can't stop software reverse engineering

Maintaining of Security of Consumer Electronics, CE Systems, IoT, CPS, etc. needs Energy and affects performance.

Hardware Assisted Security

- **Hardware-Assisted Security:** Security provided by hardware for:
 - (1) information being processed,
 - (2) hardware itself,
 - (3) overall system
- Additional hardware components used for security.
- Hardware design modification is performed.
- System design modification is performed.

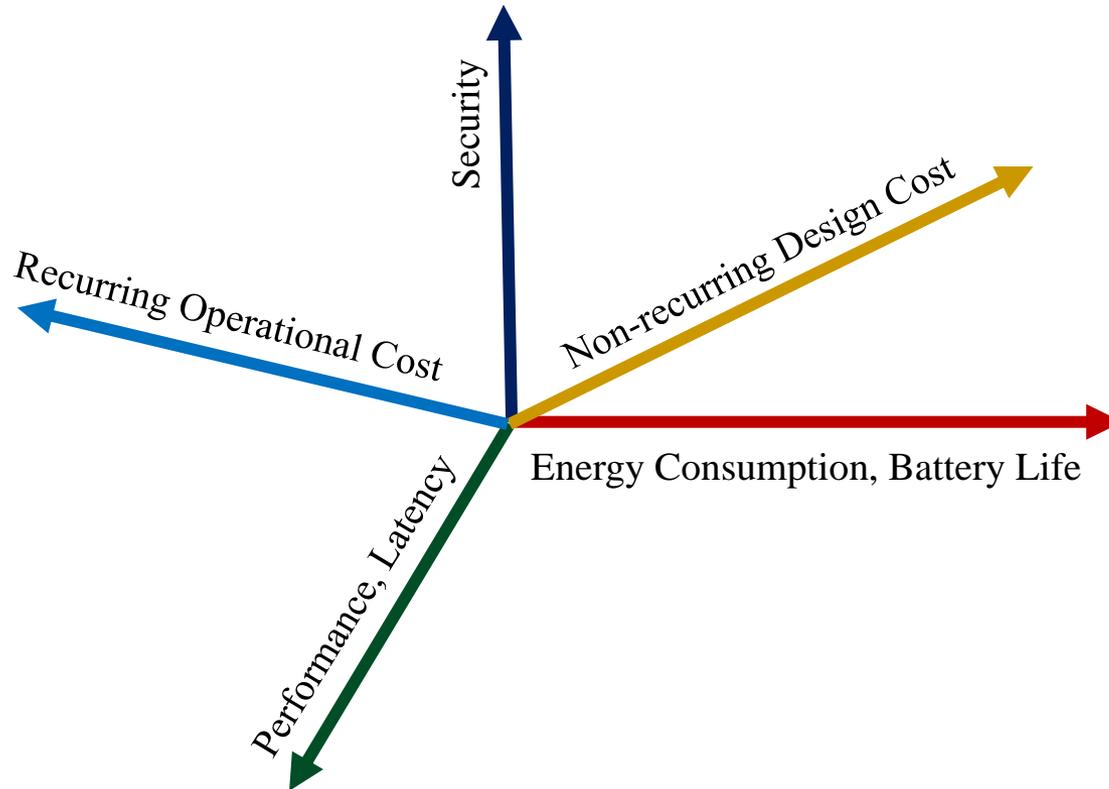
Source: Sengupta and Mohanty IET 2018

RF Hardware Security Digital Hardware Security – Side Channel

Hardware Trojan Protection Information Security, Privacy, Protection

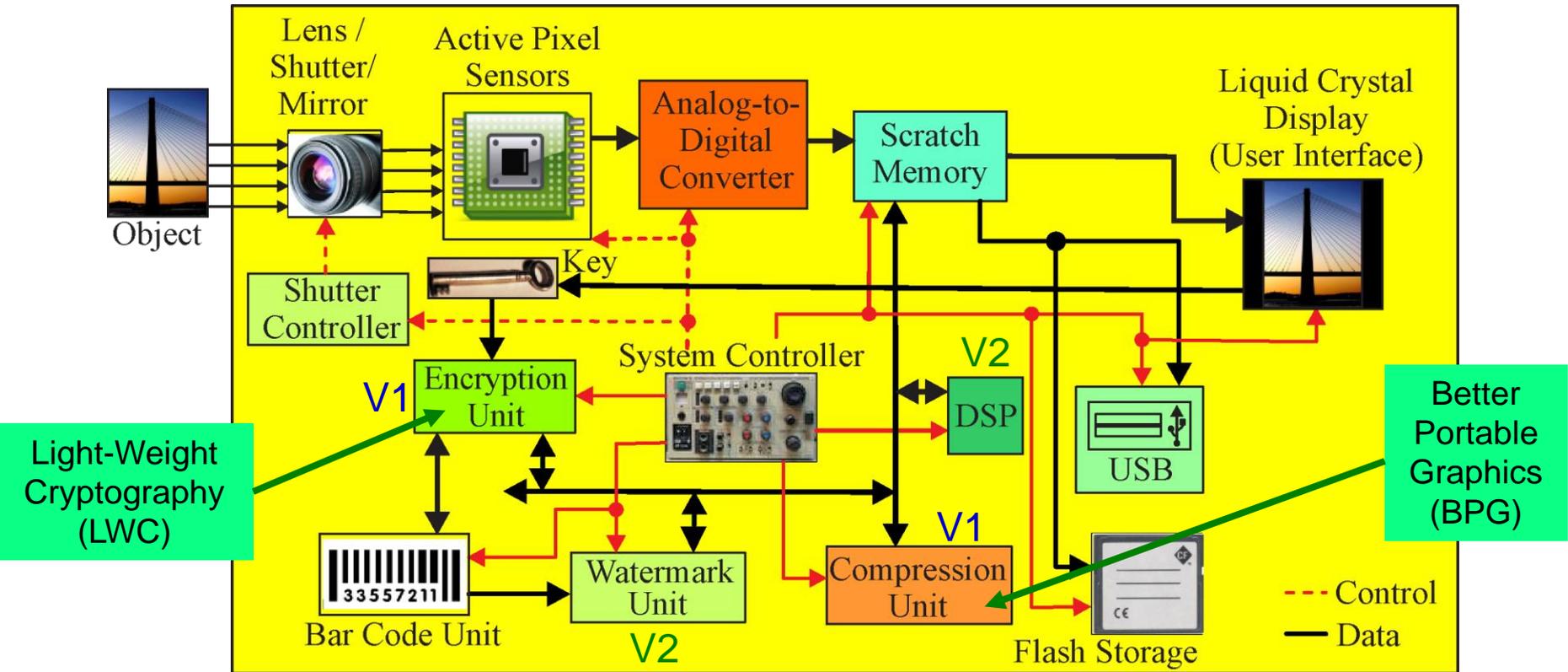
IR Hardware Security Memory Protection Digital Core IP Protection

CE System Design and Operation Tradeoffs



Source: Mohanty ICCE Panel 2018

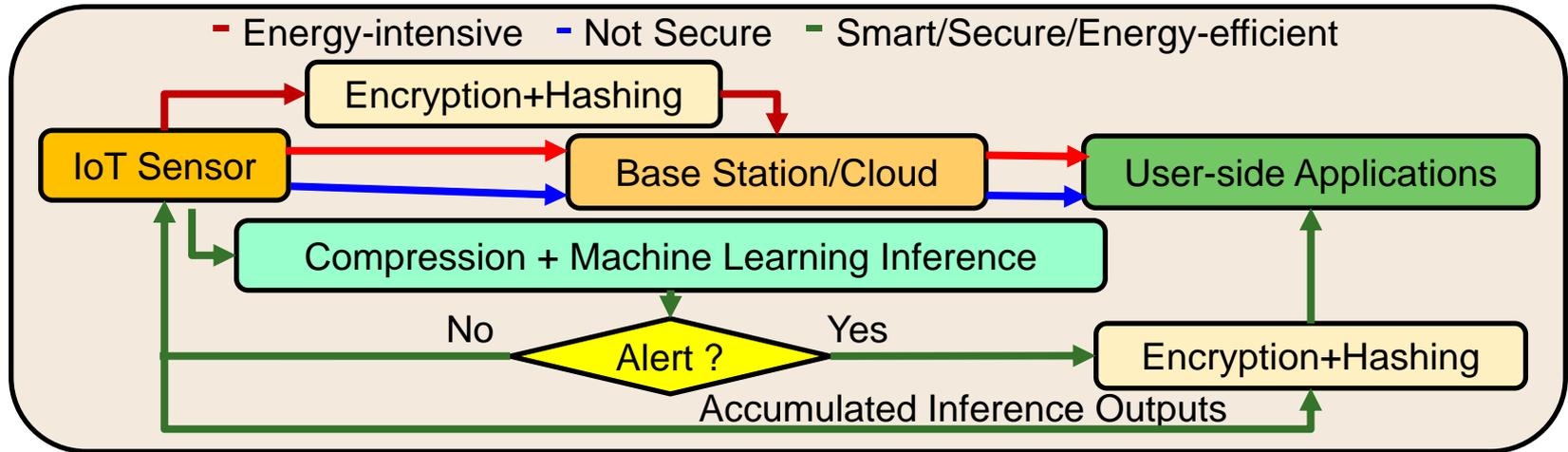
ESR-Smart – System Level



Include additional/alternative hardware/software components and uses DVFS like technology for energy and performance optimization.

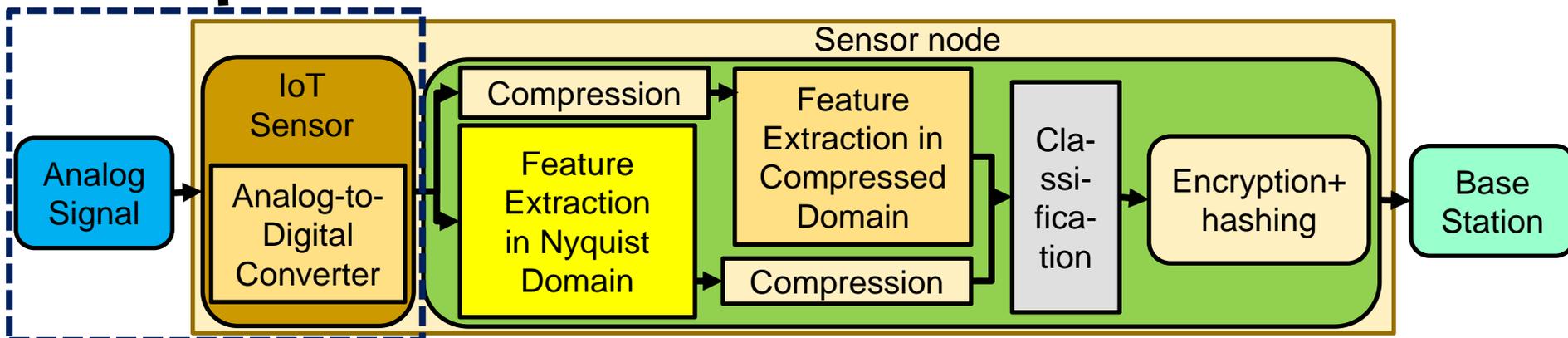
Source: Mohanty 2006, TCAS-II May 2006; Mohanty 2009, JSA Oct 2009; Mohanty 2016, Access 2016

ESR-Smart – Sensor Level



Scenarios in IoT sensor data processing

Traditional IoT sensor

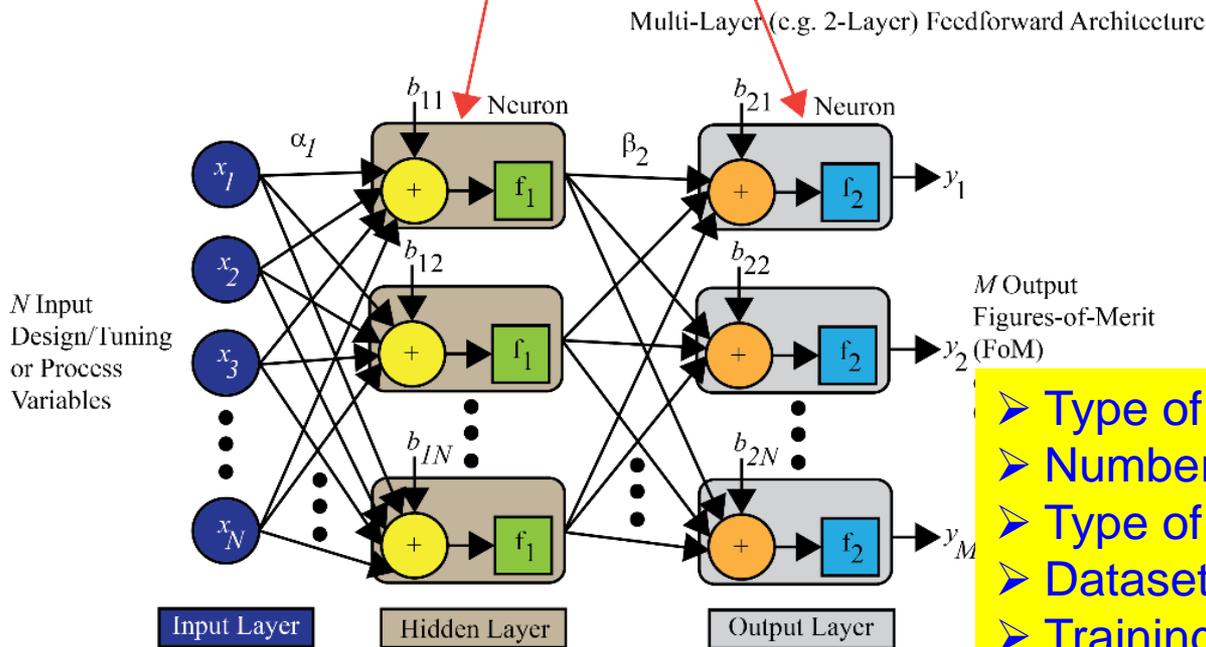
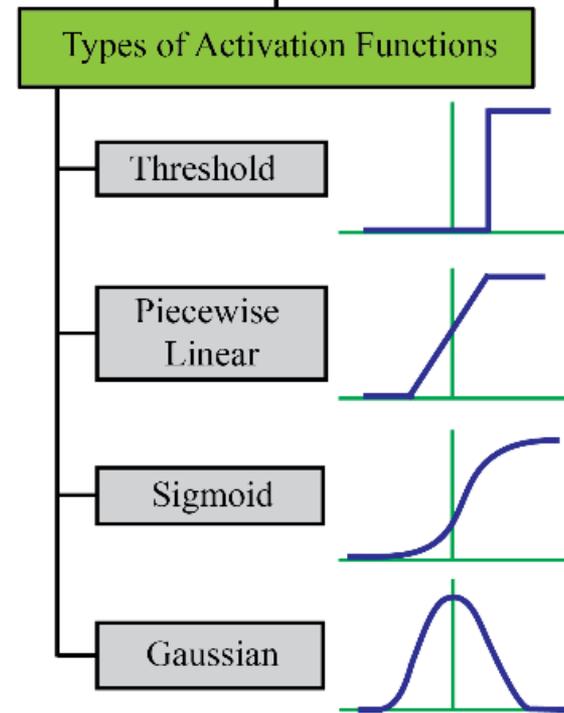
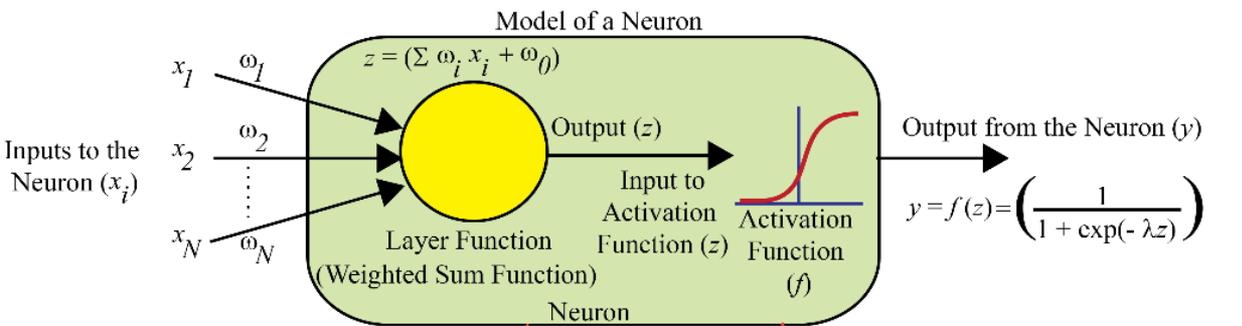


Smart, secure, and energy-efficient IoT sensor architecture

Source: Akmandor and Jha 2018: CICC 2018

Challenges in Making Smart

Artificial Neural Networks



(a) Architecture of Neural Network (NN)

Source: Mohanty McGraw-Hill 2015

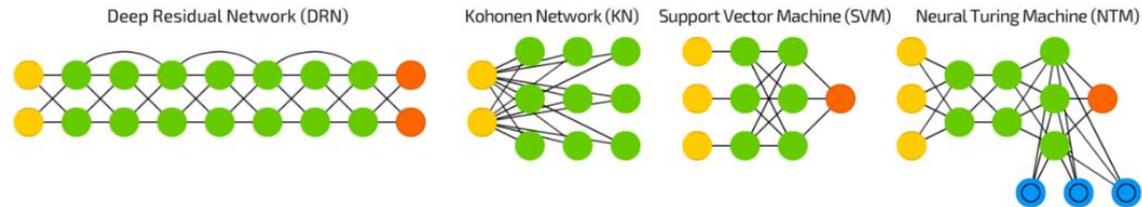
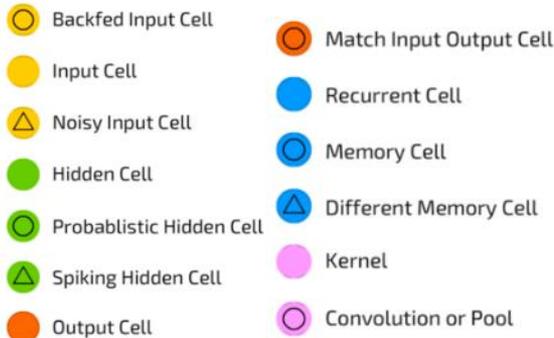
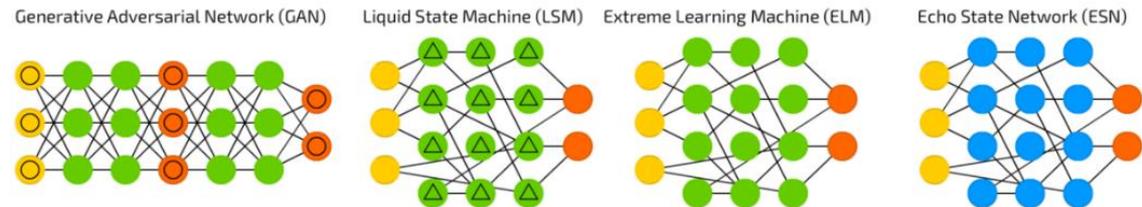
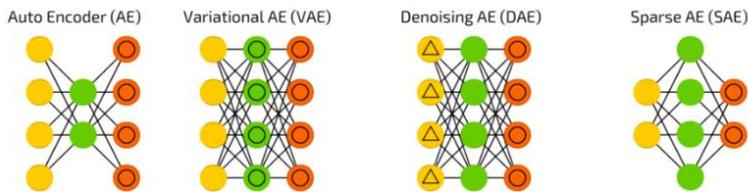
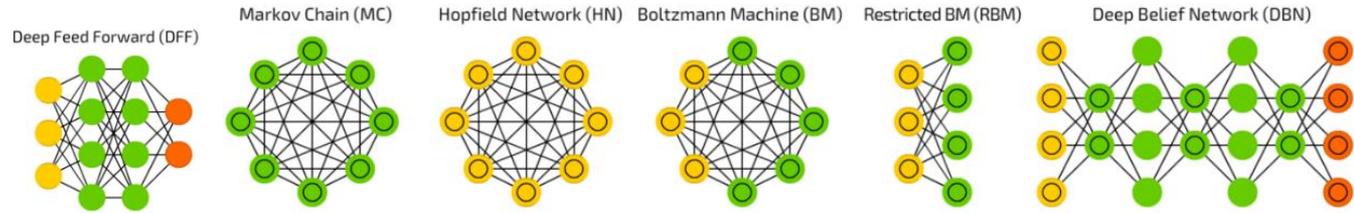
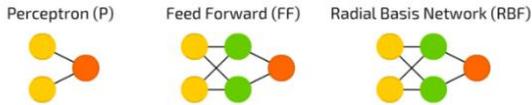
- Type of architecture?
- Number of layers?
- Type of activation function?
- Datasets: training and verification?
- Training algorithm?
- Accuracy metric?

Various Options for ANN Models

A mostly complete chart of

Neural Networks

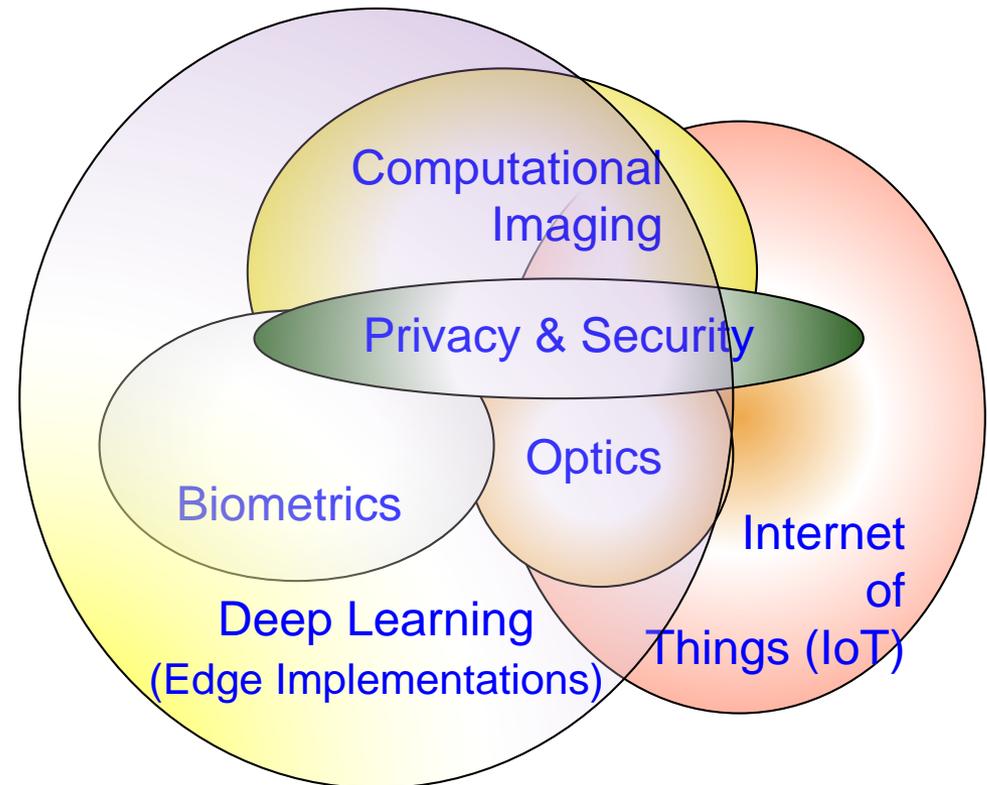
©2016 Fjodor van Veen - asimovinstitute.org



Source: <https://towardsdatascience.com/the-mostly-complete-chart-of-neural-networks-explained-3fb6f2367464>

Deep Learning is the Key

- “DL at the Edge” overlaps all of these research areas.
- New Foundation Technologies, enhance data curation, improved AI, and Networks accuracy.

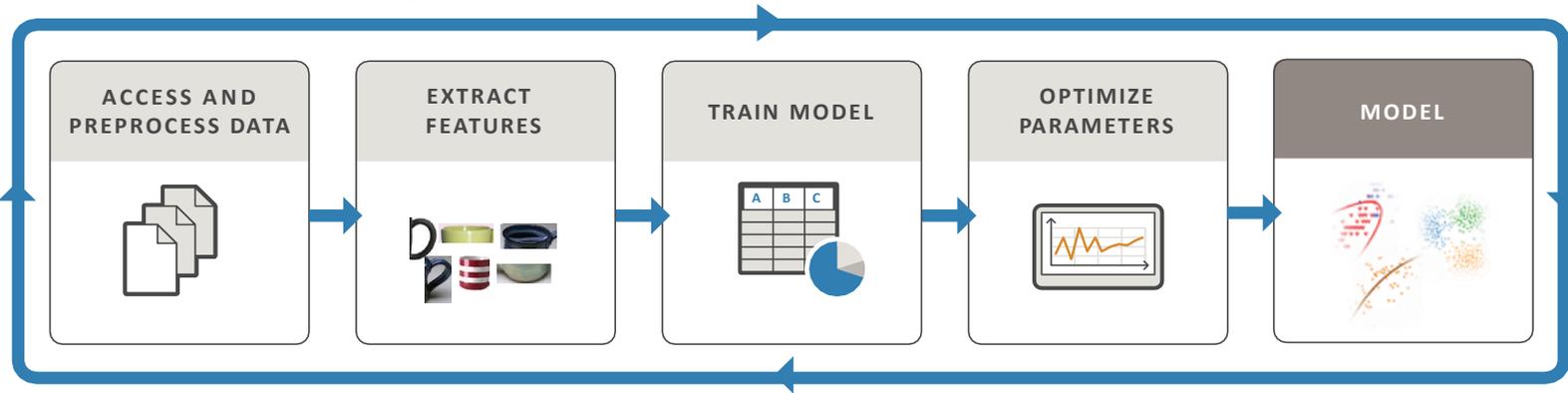


Source: Corcoran Keynote 2018

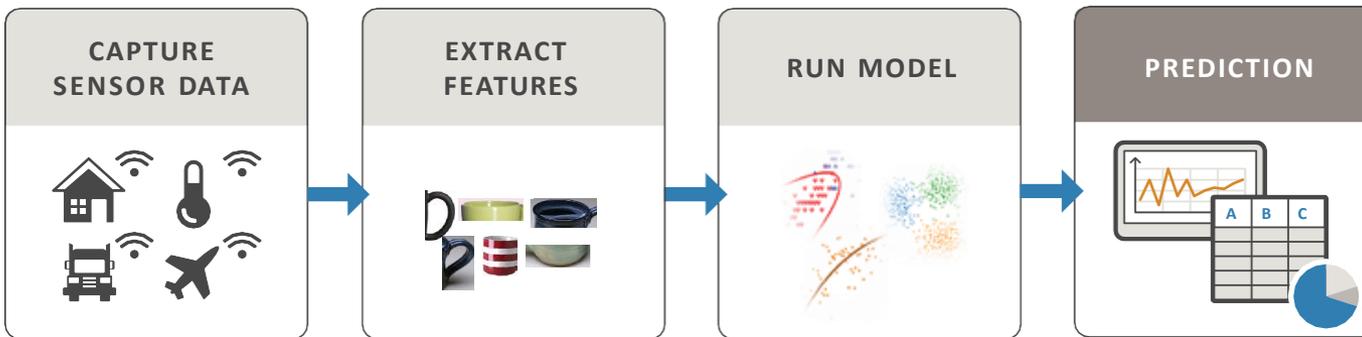
Deep Neural Network (DNN) - Resource and Energy Costs

TRAIN: Iterate until you achieve satisfactory performance.

Needs Significant:
 ➤ Resource
 ➤ Energy



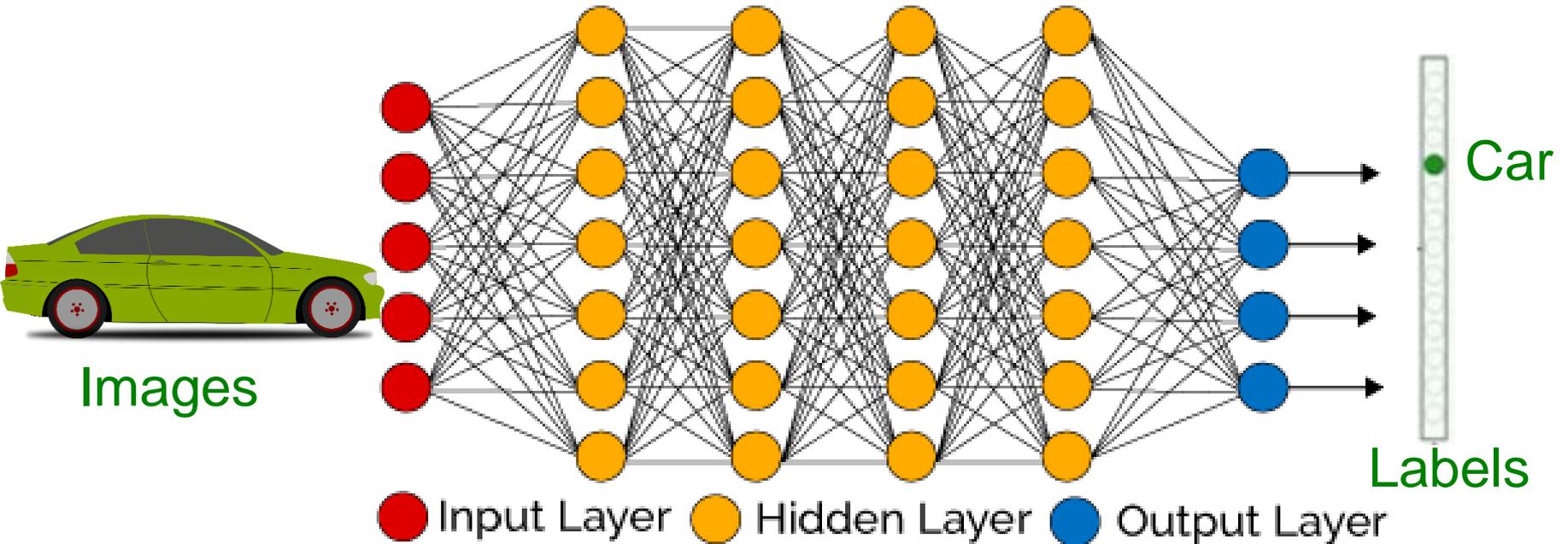
PREDICT: Integrate trained models into applications.



Needs:
 ➤ Resource
 ➤ Energy

Source: <https://www.mathworks.com/campaigns/offers/mastering-machine-learning-with-matlab.html>

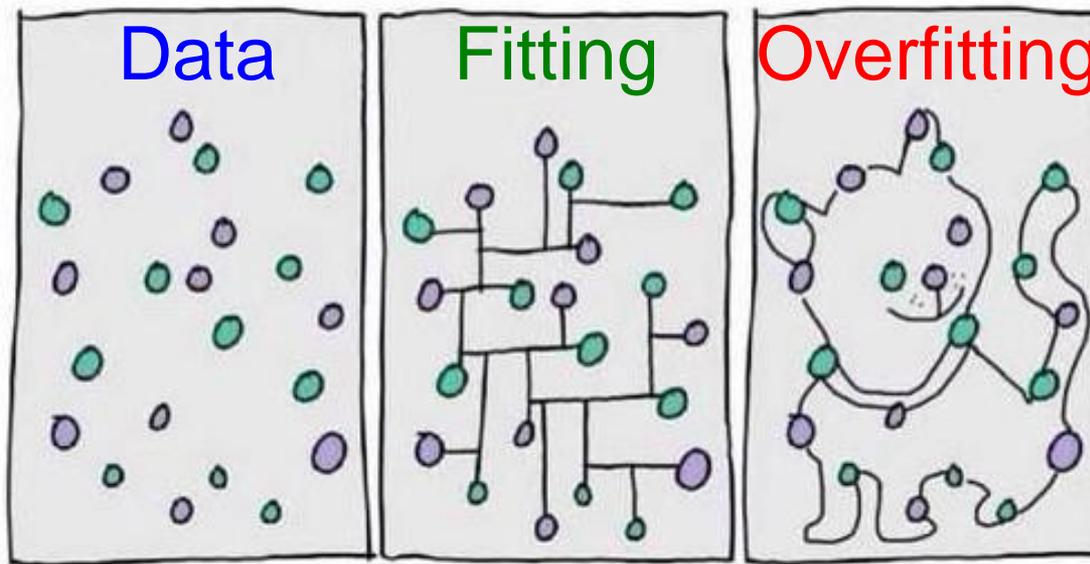
DNN Training - Energy Issue



- DNN considers many training parameters, such as the size, the learning rate, and initial weights.
- High computational resource and time: For sweeping through the parameter space for optimal parameters.
- DNN needs: **Multicore processors and batch processing.**
- DNN training happens mostly in cloud not at edge or fog.

DNN - Overfitting or Inflation Issue

- DNN is overfitted or inflated - If the accuracy of DNN model is better than the training dataset
- DNN architecture may be more complex than it is required for a specific problem.
- Solutions: Different datasets, reduce complexity



Source: www.algotrading101.com

DNN - Class Imbalance Issue

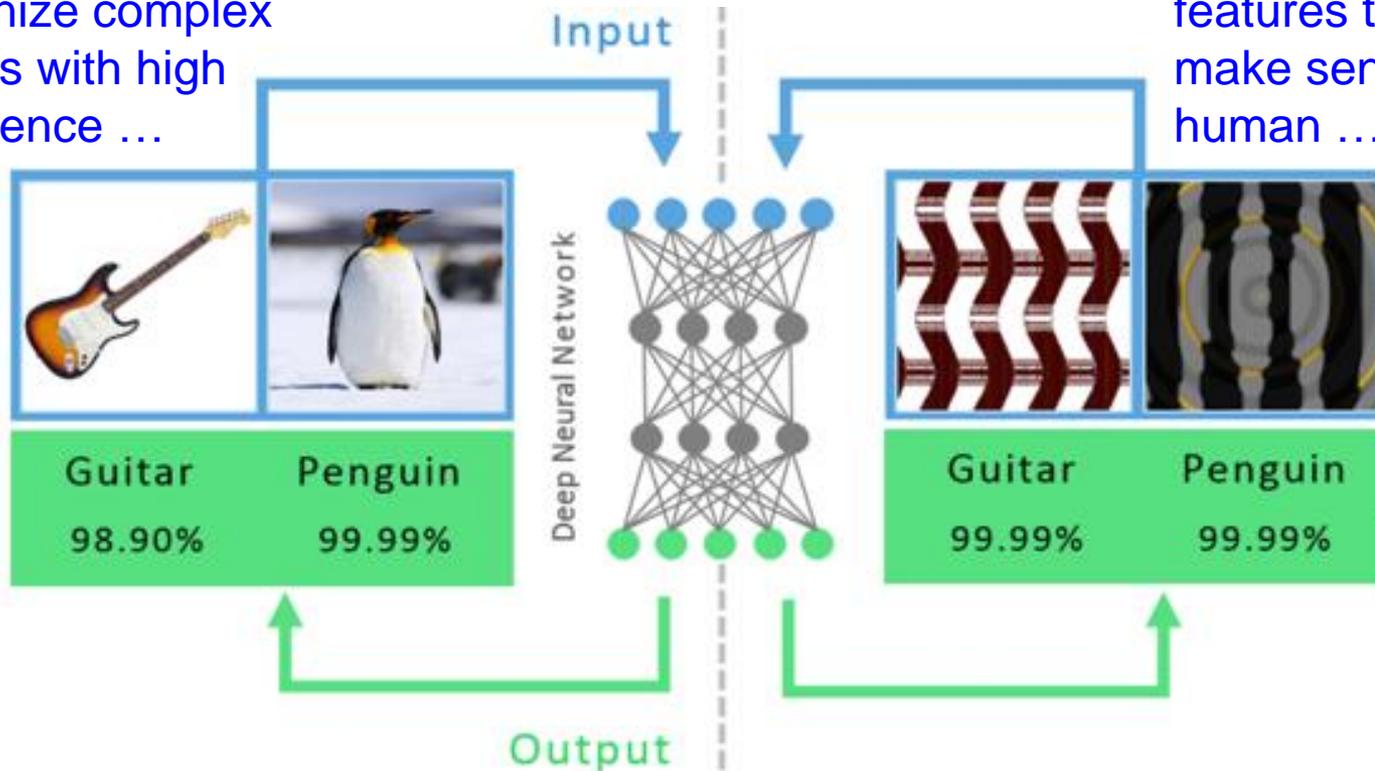
- Class imbalance is a classification problems where the classes are not represented equally.
- Solutions: Use Precision, Recall, F-measure metrics
Not only RMSE like accuracy metrics



DNNs are not Always Smart

DNNs can learn to recognize complex objects with high confidence ...

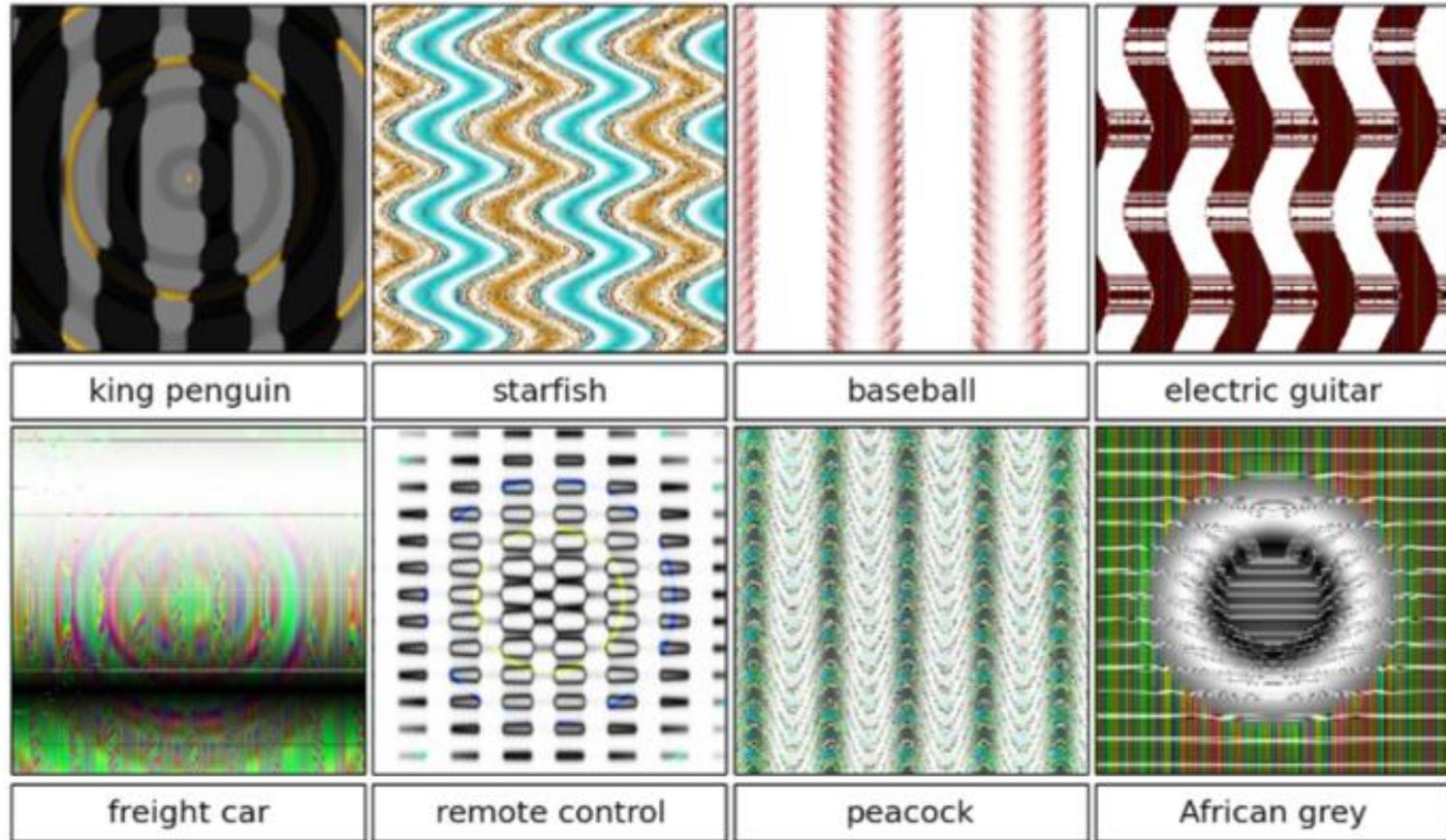
But often they learn features that don't make sense to a human ...



Source: Nguyen, et al. 2014 - Deep Neural Networks are Easily Fooled: High Confidence Predictions for Unrecognizable Images

Source: Corcoran Keynote 2018

DNNs are not Always Smart



DNNs can be fooled by certain “learned” (Adversarial) patterns ...

Source: Nguyen, et al. 2014 - Deep Neural Networks are Easily Fooled: High Confidence Predictions for Unrecognizable Images

Source: Corcoran Keynote 2018

DNNs are not Always Smart



robin

cheetah

armadillo

lesser panda



In fact "noise" will sometime work ...

centipede

peacock

jackfruit

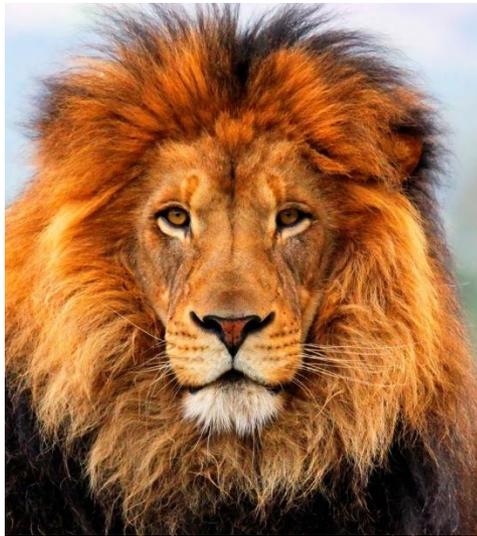
bubble



Source: Nguyen, et al. 2014 - Deep Neural Networks are Easily Fooled: High Confidence Predictions for Unrecognizable Images
Source: Corcoran Keynote 2018

DNNs are not Always Smart

- Why not use **Fake Data**?
- “Fake Data” has some interesting advantages:
 - Avoids *privacy issues* and side-steps *new regulations* (e.g. General Data Protection Regulation or GDPR)
 - Significant cost reductions in data acquisition and annotation for big datasets



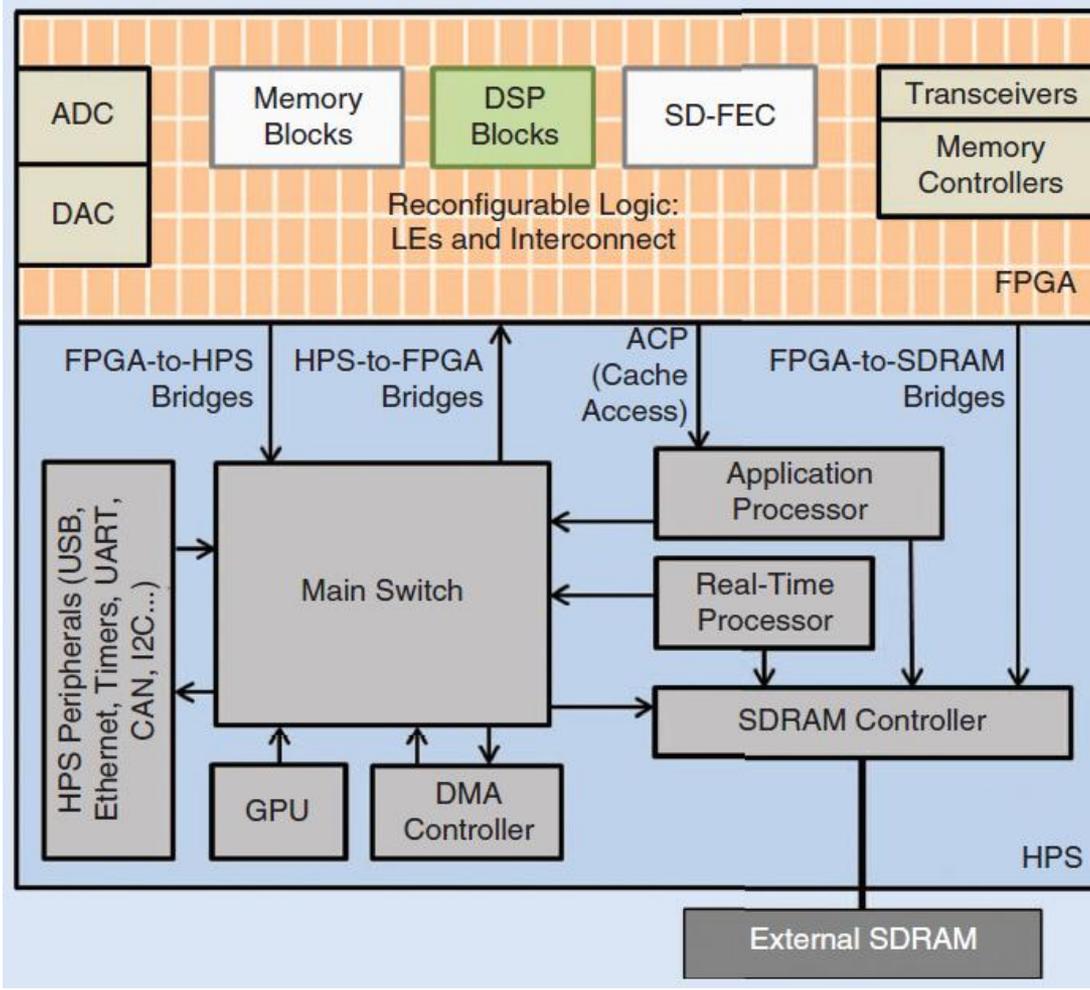
Source: Corcoran Keynote 2018

ML Hardware – Cloud and Edge

Product	Cloud or Edge	Chip Type
Nvidia - DGX series	Cloud	GPU
Nvidia - Drive	Edge	GPU
Arm - ML Processor	Edge	CPU
NXP - i.MX processor	Edge	CPU
Xilinx - Zynq	Edge	Hybrid CPU/FPGA
Xilinx - Virtex	Cloud	FPGA
Google - TPU	Cloud	ASIC
Tesla - AI Chip	Edge	Unknown
Intel - Nervana	Cloud	CPU
Intel - Loihi	Cloud	Neuromorphic
Amazon - Echo (custom AI chip)	Edge	Unknown
Apple - A11 processor	Edge	CPU
Nokia - Reefshark	Edge	CPU
Huawei - Kirin 970	Edge	CPU
AMD - Radeon Instinct MI25	Cloud	GPU
IBM - TrueNorth	Cloud	Neuromorphic
IBM - Power9	Cloud	CPU
Alibaba - Ali-NPU	Cloud	Unknown
Qualcomm AI Engine	Edge	CPU
Mediatek - APU	Edge	CPU

Source: Presutto 2018: https://www.academia.edu/37781087/Current_Artificial_Intelligence_Trends_Hardware_and_Software_Accelerators_2018_

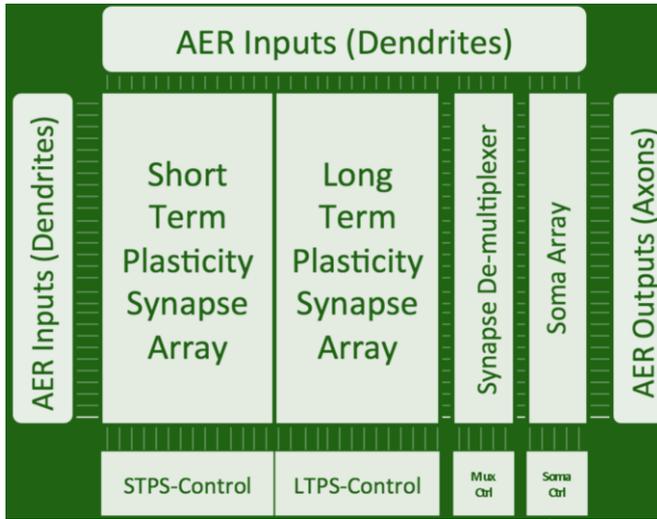
ML Hardware Accelerators – Field-Programmable System-On-Chip (FPSoC)



FPSoCs feature a hard processing system (HPS) and FPGA fabric on the same chip.

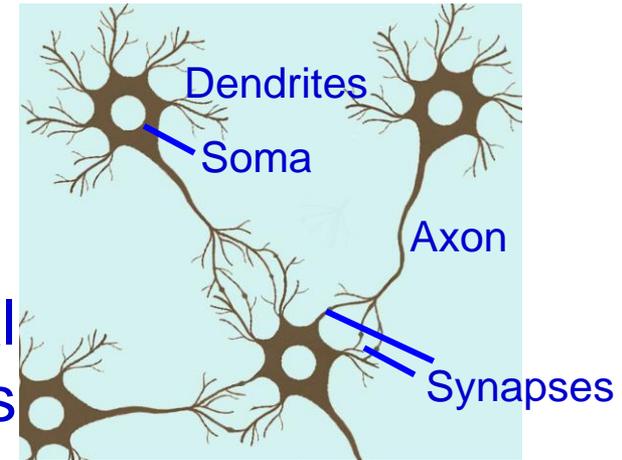
Source: Molanes 2018: IEEE IEM Jun 2018

Neuromorphic Computing or Brain-Inspired Computing



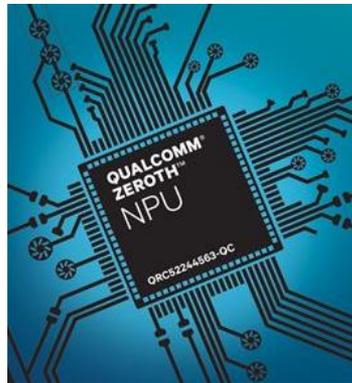
Neuromorphic Architecture

Neuronal Circuits



Processing Powers

MIT Technical Review



Types of Chips	Functions	Applications
Traditional Chips (von Neumann Architecture)	Reliably make precision calculations	Any numerical problem, Complex problems require more amount of energy
Neuromorphic Chips	Detect and Predict Patterns in complex data using minimal energy	Applications with significant visual/ auditory data requiring a system to adjust its behavior as it interacts with the world

Source: <https://www.qualcomm.com/news/onq/2013/10/10/introducing-qualcomm-zeroth-processors-brain-inspired-computing>

Neuromorphic Computing or Brain-Inspired Computing



Application 1: Integrate into assistive glasses for visually impaired people for navigating through complex environments, even without the need for a WiFi connection.



Application 2: Neuromorphic-based, solar-powered “sensor leaves” equipped with sensors for sight, smell or sound can help to monitor natural disasters.

Source: <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/brain-inspired-computing-reaches-a-new-milestone/>

Smart Electronics - Applications

The Problem - The Big Picture

- Uncontrolled growth of urban population
- Limited natural and man-made resources
- Rapid urbanization
- Demand for better quality of life



Source: <https://humanitycollege.org>

Air Pollution Management



➤ Pollutions

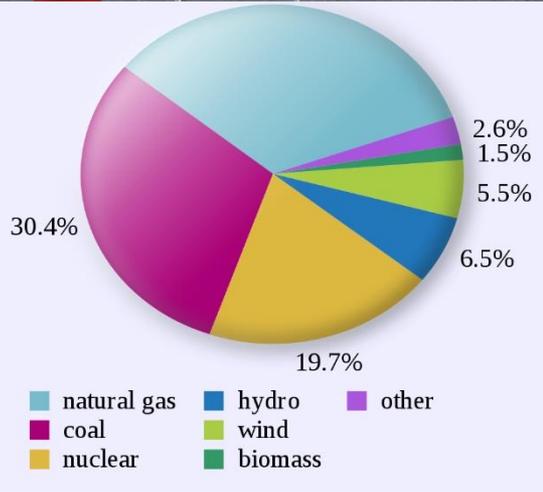
Water Pollution Management



➤ Water crisis

Energy Management

➤ Energy crisis



Traffic and Transportation Management



➤ Traffic

Population Trend Management

- **Smart Cities:** For effective management of limited resource to serve largest possible population to improve:
 - Livability
 - Workability
 - Sustainability

“Cities around the world could spend as much as \$41 trillion on smart tech over the next 20 years.”

Source: <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/10/25/spending-on-smart-cities-around-the-world-could-reach-41-trillion.html>



Conclusions



Smart and Intelligence – Dictionary Meaning

Smart:

1 (of a person) clean, tidy, and well dressed.

‘you look very smart’

2.1 (of a device) programmed so as to be capable of some independent action.

‘hi-tech smart weapons’

Intelligence:

The ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills.

Source: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com>

Smartness

- Ability to take decisions based on the data, circumstances, situations?
- Analytics + Responses



Conclusions

- “Smart” terms is used to present a variety of characteristics of CE.
- Energy smart is important for battery and energy costs point of view.
- Security smart is important for connected CE.
- Response smart is making decisions based on ML data analytics.
- ML has its own cost in terms of training and execution.
- ESR-smart is the trade-offs of energy, security, and response in the design of CE.

Future Directions

- Security, Privacy, IP Protection of Information and System need more research.
- Security of the CE systems (e.g. smart healthcare device, UAV, Smart Cars) needs research.
- Important aspect of smart CE design: trade-offs among energy, response latency, and security.
- Edge computing involving data curation, learning, and security at the edge is an important research direction.

Can Any Smartness/Intelligence Solve?



Source: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/building-slum-free-mumbai>



IET The Institution of
Engineering and Technology

IP Core Protection and Hardware-Assisted Security for Consumer Electronics

IP Core Protection and Hardware-Assisted Security for Consumer Electronics presents established and novel solutions for security and protection problems related to IP cores (especially those based on DSP/multimedia applications) in consumer electronics. The topic is important to researchers in various areas of specialization, encompassing overlapping topics such as EDA-CAD, hardware design security, VLSI design, IP core protection, optimization using evolutionary computing, system-on-chip design and application specific processor/hardware accelerator design.

The book begins by introducing the concepts of security, privacy and IP protection in information systems. Later chapters focus specifically on hardware-assisted IP security in consumer electronics, with coverage including essential topics such as hardware Trojan security, robust watermarking, fingerprinting, structural and functional obfuscation, encryption, IoT security, forensic engineering based protection, JPEG obfuscation design, hardware assisted media protection, PUF and side-channel attack resistance.

About the Authors

Anirban Sengupta is an Associate Professor in Computer Science and Engineering at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Indore. He is the author of 172 peer-reviewed publications. He is a recipient of honors such as IEEE Distinguished Lecturer by CESoc in 2017, IEEE Computer Society TCVLSI Editor Award in 2017 and IEEE Computer Society TCVLSI Best Paper Award in INIS 2017. He holds around 12 Editorial positions. He is the Editor-in-Chief of IEEE VCAL (IEEE CS- TCVLSI) and General Chair of 37th IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics 2019, Las Vegas.

Saraju P. Mohanty is a tenured full Professor at the University of North Texas (UNT). He has authored 280 research articles, 3 books, and invented 4 US patents. He has received various awards and honors, including the IEEE-CS-TCVLSI Distinguished Leadership Award in 2018, IEEE Distinguished Lecturer by the Consumer Electronics Society (CESoc) in 2017, and the PROSE Award for best Textbook in Physical Sciences & Mathematics in 2016. He is the Editor-in-Chief of the IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine (CEM). He has received 4 best paper awards and has delivered multiple keynotes.

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IP Core Protection and
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for Consumer Electronics

Sengupta and Mohanty

IP Core Protection and Hardware-Assisted Security for Consumer Electronics

Anirban Sengupta and Saraju P. Mohanty



iSES 2018 Keynote Prof./Dr. Saraju P. Mohanty



2018 IEEE CONSUMER ELECTRONICS SOCIETY NEW MEMBER APPLICATION



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IEEE Member, joining CE Society

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- 1) A nice color magazine arrives at your door step to update you on latest CE
- 2) Discount in conference registration
- 3) Networking opportunity with global peers

The IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine (CEM) is the flagship award-winning magazine of the consumer electronics (CE) society of IEEE. From 2018, the magazine is published on a bimonthly basis and features a range of topical content on state-of-art consumer electronics systems, services and devices, and associated technologies.

The CEM won an Apex Grand Award for excellence in writing in 2013. The CEM is the winner in the Regional 2016 STC Technical Communication Awards - Award of Excellence! The CEM is indexed in Clarivate Analytics (formerly IP Science of Thomson Reuters). The 2017 impact factor of CEM is 1.434.

Aim and Scope

- Consumer electronics magazine covers the areas or topics that are related to “consumer electronics”.
- Articles should be broadly scoped – typically review and tutorial articles are well fit for a magazine flavor.
- Technical articles may be suitable but these should be of general interest to an engineering audience and of broader scope than archival technical papers.
- Topics of interest to consumer electronics: Video technology, Audio technology, White goods, Home care products, Mobile communications, Gaming, Air care products, Home medical devices, Fitness devices, Home automation and networking devices, Consumer solar technology, Home theater, Digital imaging, In-vehicle technology, Wireless technology, Cable and satellite technology, Home security, Domestic lighting, Human interface, Artificial intelligence, Home computing, Video Technology, Consumer storage technology. Studies or opinion pieces on the societal impacts of consumer electronics are also welcome.

Have questions on submissions or ideas for special issues, contact EiC at: saraju.mohanty@unt.edu

Submission Instructions

Submission should follow IEEE standard template and should consist of the following:

- I. A manuscript of maximum 6-page length: A pdf of the complete manuscript layout with figures, tables placed within the text, and
 - II. Source files: Text should be provided separately from photos and graphics and may be in Word or LaTeX format.
- High resolution original photos and graphics are required for the final submission.
 - The graphics may be provided in a PowerPoint slide deck, with one figure/graphic per slide.
 - An IEEE copyright form will be required. The manuscripts need to be submitted online at the URL:

<http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/cemag>

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Hardware are the drivers of the civilization, even softwares need them.

