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## MonitoRISC: Dynamic insertion of instructions dedicated to sidechannel attacks detection

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## Context: SEC-V project

### WP 1 – Dynamic code transformation unit

On-the-fly decoding modification/alteration  
Dynamic instrumentation  
Instruction set tailoring/customization/adaptation

### WP 2 – Micro-architectural modifications

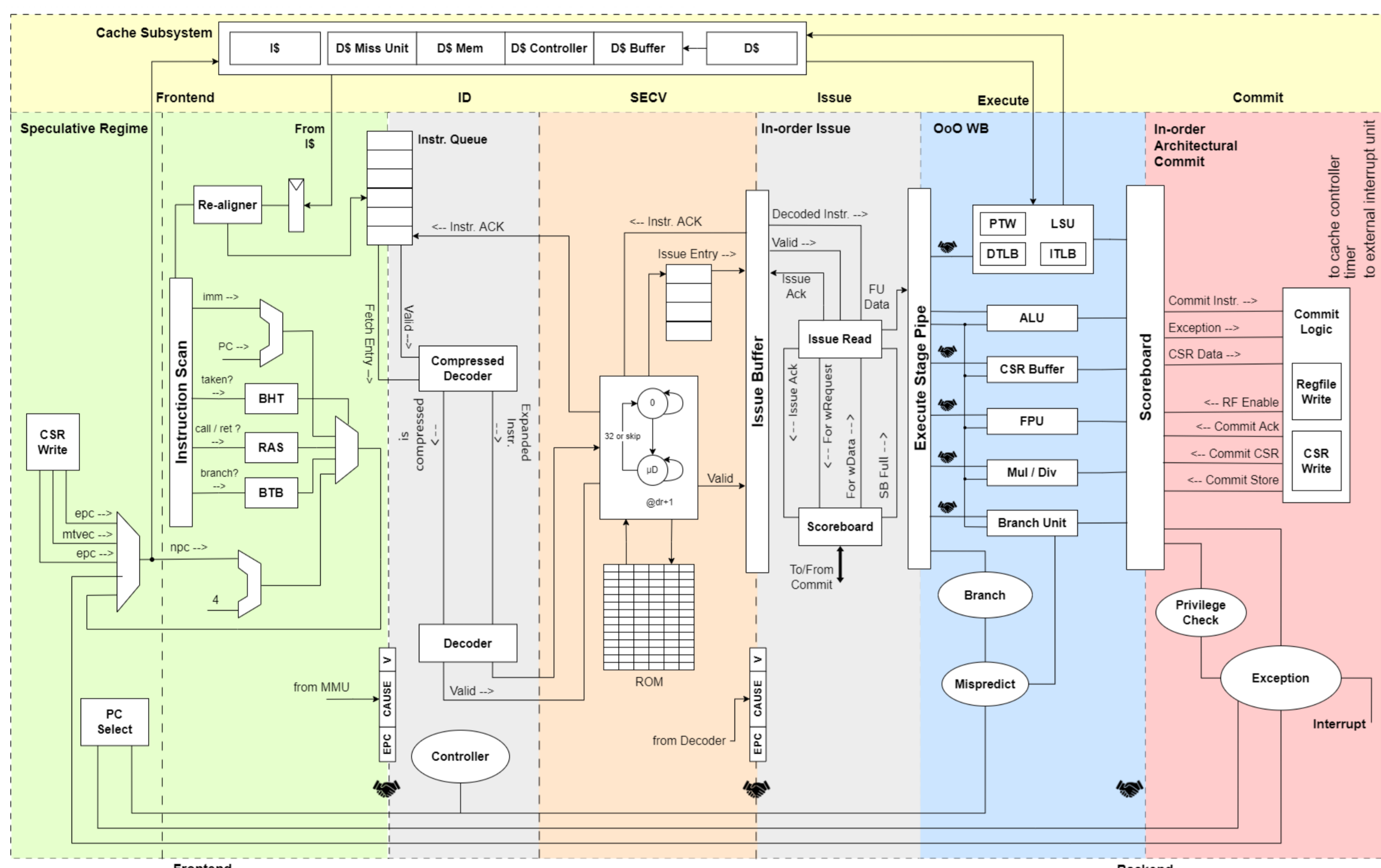
Alternative approaches to traditional caches (scratchpads, TCM)  
Dynamic cache management  
Inserting execution noise (access instructions for example)

### WP 3 – Dynamic control of the architecture adaptation

Detection of abnormal behavior  
Dynamic code transformation unit control

### WP 4 – Prototype and evaluation

Inclusion in the CVA6 core of the OpenHW Group  
Assessment (indicators and metrics) of security levels



## CVA6 Core enhanced with a microdecoding unit

### CVA6's Features [1]:

- ISA: RV64GC
- 6-stage pipeline partially out-of-order (Execute Stage)
- Single issue

### MonitoRISC's Features:

- FSM: Bypass/Microdecoding state
- ROM: contains 32-bit microinstructions sequences
- FIFO: interfaces with the Issue stage

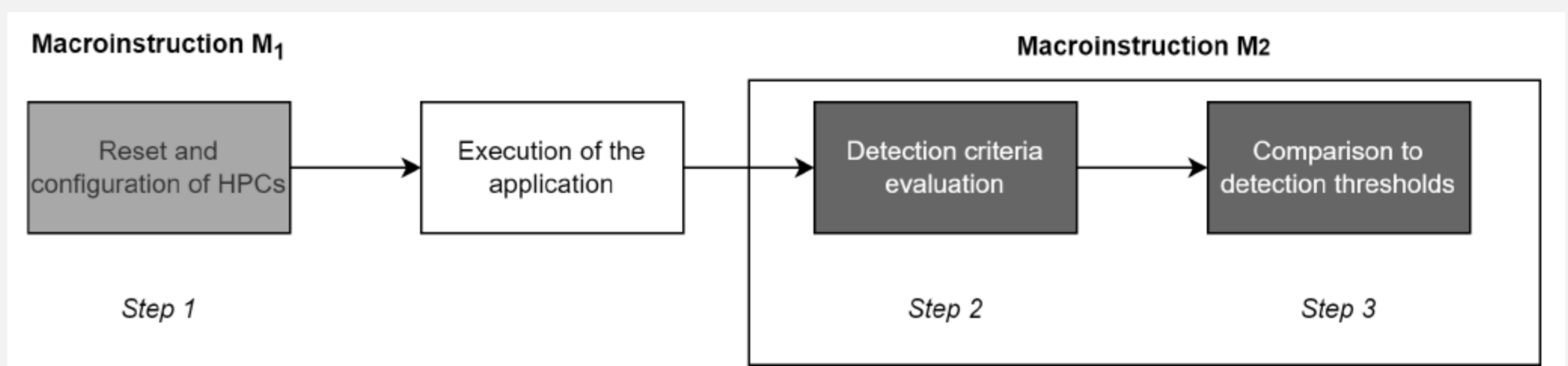
	LUT	SRL	FF	BRAM36	BRAM18	DSP
baseline	47453	0	24764	36	0	27
With MonitoRISC	49701	0	25718	36	0	27
	+4.7%	-	+3.8%	-	-	-

### Security strategies:

- **Monitoring** : detection of contexts favorable to side-channels attacks and/or covert channels
- **Dynamic management** : micro-architectural defenses and micro-decoder
- **Deployment of a complete solution on target, while preserving performance**

## MonitoRISC

- **Novel approach to monitor HPCs dedicated to side-channel detection**



- **Hardware approach → low timing overhead**

Application name	Overhead (%)
ARC4 enc./dec.	+0.85%
AES v1 (128/512) enc./dec.	+0.01%
AES v2 (128 from [23]) enc./dec.	+0.05%
Engine control	+0.06%
Data sorting (bubble)	+0.06%
Queens	+0.01%
Pattern matching (text)	+0.01%
LMS filter processing	+0.01%
FIR filter processing	+0.01%
Echo cancellation	+0.06%
Motion detection	+0.01%
Contrast egalization	+0.04%
Dhrystone	+0.09%

- **Prime+Probe attack [2] detection accuracy**

Load conditions	Type of noisy app	Accuracy	False positive	False negative	P+P Success rate
<b>Successful P+P attack (&gt;50% of retrieved bits):</b>					
No noise (NL)	-	100%	0.10%	0%	97%
1 noisy app (AV)	random app	100%	0.14%	0%	73%
	MP3 or random app	100%	0.17%	0%	
	MP3	100%	0.14%	0%	
2 noisy apps (AV)	random apps	100%	0.19%	0%	60%
	MP3 and random apps	99.50%	0.24%	0.50%	
	MP3	99.85%	0.21%	0.15%	
4 noisy apps (FL)	random apps	100%	0.43%	0%	51%
	MP3 and random apps	98.75%	1.92%	1.25%	
	MP3	97.9%	0.21%	2.1%	
<b>Not successful P+P Attack (&lt;50% of retrieved bits):</b>					
6 noisy apps	random apps	100%	3%	0%	47%
	MP3 and random apps	100%	1.69%	0%	
	MP3	49.5%	0.21%	50.05%	
8 noisy apps	random apps	100%	6.65%	0%	47%
	MP3 and random apps	95.05%	1.44%	39.95%	
10 noisy apps	MP3	24.05%	0.20%	75.95%	47%
	random apps	99.45%	4.40%	0.55%	
	MP3 and random apps	92.20%	1.83%	7.80%	
	MP3	21.6%	0.22%	78.4%	

[1] F. Zaruba and L. Benini. The cost of application-class processing: Energy and performance analysis of a linux-ready 1.7-ghz 64-bit risc-v core in 22-nm fdsol technology. *IEEE Transactions on Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) Systems*, 27(11):2629–2640, Nov 2019.

[2] V. Martinoli, E. Tourneur, Y. Teglia, and R. Leveugle. CCALK: (When) CVA6 Cache Associativity Leaks the Key. *Journal of Low Power Electronics and Applications*, 2022.