

HSM

Hardware Security Module

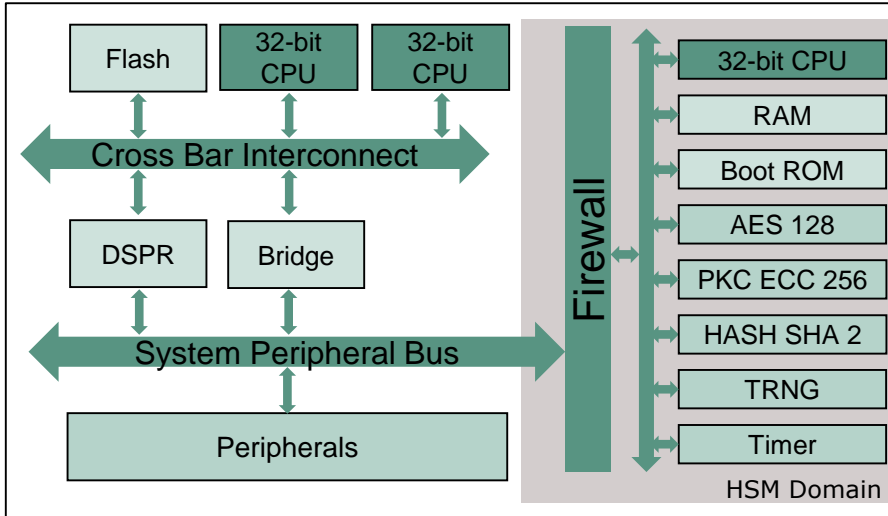
AURIX™ TC3xx Microcontroller Training
V1.0 2020-09



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HSM

Hardware Security Module



Highlights

- > 32 bit ARM Cortex M3 processor with up to 100 MHz CPU speed
- > MPU (Memory Protection Unit)
- > PKC ECC 256 and SHA224/256 Hardware Accelerators
- > True Random Number Generator

Key Features

AES128 and TRNG implemented in HW

HW implemented PKC and HASH SHA-224/SHA-256

Secure key storage in separate HSM DFlash portion

Customer Benefits

- > AES-128 Hardware Accelerator and TRNG for cryptography
- > Fast signature generation, verification and generic data integrity check
- > Secured boot and communication, Tuning protection, Authentication, Immobilizer

AES128 and TRNG implemented in HW

- › The AES module is a fast hardware device that supports encryption and decryption via a 128-bit key AES (Advanced Encryption System)
- › It enables plain/simple encryption and decryption of a single 128-bit data (i.e., plain text or cipher text) block as well as encryption or decryption of a multitude of data blocks of 128 bits each. For these, several so called modes of operation are implemented
 - ECB (electronic code book mode)
 - CBC (cipher block chaining mode)
 - CTR (32-bit counter mode)
 - OFB (output feedback mode)
 - CFB (cipher feedback mode)
- › This enables also the additional modes
 - GCM (Galois counter mode)
 - XTS (XEX-based Tweaked Code Book mode (TCB) with Cipher Text Stealing (CTS))
- › TRNG generates Random Numbers:
 - Keys for cryptographic algorithm
 - Support Protocols (Challenges, blinding values, padding bytes, etc.)
 - Fully compliant to the AIS 20/31 standard

AES128 and TRNG implemented in HW

- › True Random Number Generator (TRNG) is used to generate Random Numbers for:
 - Keys for cryptographic algorithms
 - Support protocols (challenges,...)

- › High “entropy” is required
 - Uncertainty associated with a random variable
 - The lower the entropy, the more predictable the bit values
 - Post processing implemented to increase the entropy

- › The Quality (min. entropy req.) is defined by:
 - AIS-31 publication by German BSI

- › The time needed to generate a random number is not constant:
 - Depends on the “entropy” level of the source
 - For a clock frequency of 100MHz the typical throughput is approximately $R_{typ} = 360\text{kb/s}$

HW implemented PKC and HASH SHA-224/SHA-256

- › The hash module is capable of executing MD-5, SHA-1 or SHA-224/SHA-256 functions using a common internal engine
- › The module supports multi-tasking environments
- › Less than 2 μ s latency for a 512 bit block
- › The timer required to process one 512-bit input data block depends on the selected algorithm

Hash Algorithms and Performance

| Algorithm | Clock cycles per 512-bit Data Block | Notes |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| MD-5 | 65 | - |
| SHA-1 | 81 | - |
| SHA-224 | 65 | Special software handling needed |
| SHA-256 | 65 | |

Note: 65 cycles corresponds to theoretical reachable 98 Mbyte/s SHA256 module performance.

HW implemented PKC and HASH SHA-224/SHA-256

- › The Public Key Cryptography (PKC) module is a hardware module that supports fast signature generation and verification with ECDSA.
In particular, it enables modular and non-modular operations on integers and binary polynomials up to 256 bit length:
 - Multiplication
 - Modular addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and inversion
- › It enables also complex algorithms on all common elliptic curves of bit length up to 256:
 - Addition of two points in affine coordinates
 - Doubling of a point in affine coordinates
 - Scalar multiplication
- › The supported curves are all curves defined over finite fields of the type F_p and $GF(2^d) = F_2[X]/f$ of bit length up to 256 bit length:
 - This includes the **NIST curves** P-192, P-224, P-256, K-163, B-163, K-233, B-233, as well as the **Brainpool curves** brainpoolP160r1, brainpoolP192r1, brainpoolP224r1, brainpoolP256r1
 - Additionally support for operations on Curve25519 and Ed25519 is included
- › Furthermore, the PKC module supports the following features:
 - Storage for 32 values (integers or binary polynomials) of up to 256 bit length
 - **Generation of 200 ECDSA-signature/s @100MHz for elliptic curves of key-length 256**
 - **Verification of 100 ECDSA-signature/s @100MHz for elliptic curves of key-length 256**

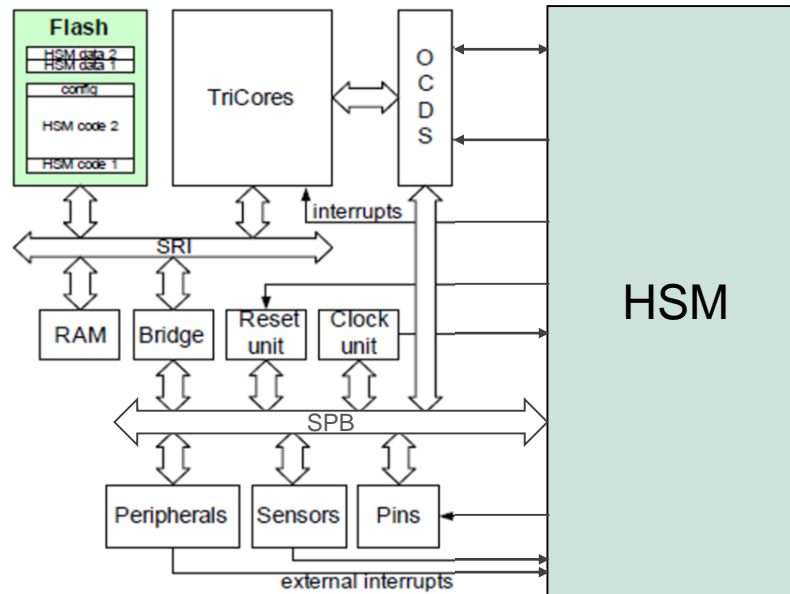
Secure key storage in separate HSM DFlash portion

- › Secured key storage, secured data and counters can be saved in a dedicated Data Flash area
- › 128 KB of DFlash (DF1) reserved for HSM
- › Data Flash content is refreshed in Round Robin via FEE drivers
- › The segregation of the sensible information inside the HSM P/DFlash can be enforced using the feature „exclusive access“, which allows the read and write access only to the HSM core
- › A dedicated HSM Data Flash allows that the execution of the TriCore™ application can fetch and read code or data from Program Flash while updating secured non-volatile information in DF1

HSM

System integration

- › HSM is connected with the device via the SPB (System Peripheral bus)
- › The Bridge module acts as a „firewall“ so the HSM internal resources are protected from accesses by other masters
- › P/DFlash of the HSM are shared with the device, but can be protected via an „exclusive access“ from TriCore™ and other masters accesses
- › HSM, as a system on chip, is a bus master on the SPB



Application example

Chip tuning protection



Overview

- › Challenge Response Authentication
- › Closed Debugger Interface
- › IP Protection
- › Tuning Protection

Advantages

- › Memory protection plus the option to close the debug interfaces protects against unauthorized read and write access
- › An exchange of the micro can be prevented by means of challenge-response authentication

Revision history

| Revision | Description of change |
|----------|-----------------------|
| V1.0 | Initial version |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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