

A Solder-Defined Computer Architecture for Backdoor and Malware Resistance

Candidate: Marc W. Abel

Committee: Travis Doom, Ph.D. Dissertation Director
Jack Jean, Ph.D.
Michael Raymer, Ph.D.
Krishnaprasad Thirunarayan, Ph.D. T.K. Prasad
Vincent Schmidt, Ph.D. Air Force Research Laboratory

For slides: <https://wakesecure.com>

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
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Three walls to defend

- Software
- Personnel
- Hardware

Four kinds of hardware problems

- Outdated approaches ignore security
- Excessive complexity hides problems
- Manufacturer interests prevail
- Silicon chips can't be repaired later

Three freedoms sought

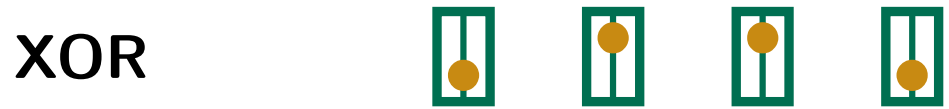
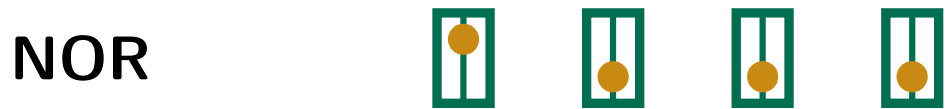
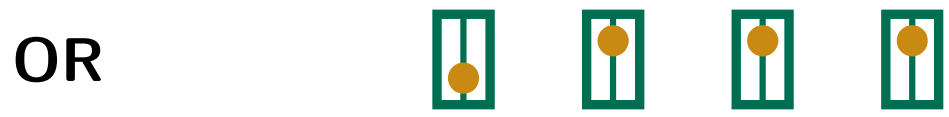
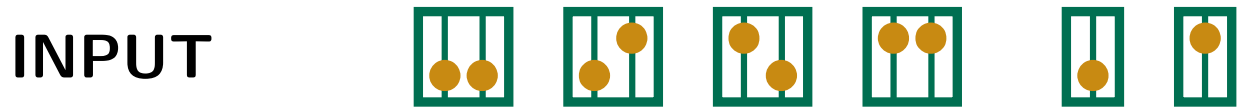
- Independence from vendors
- Full ownership rights
- Permanent security

Two enablers of success

- Surface-mount technology
- Firmware in RAM as logic



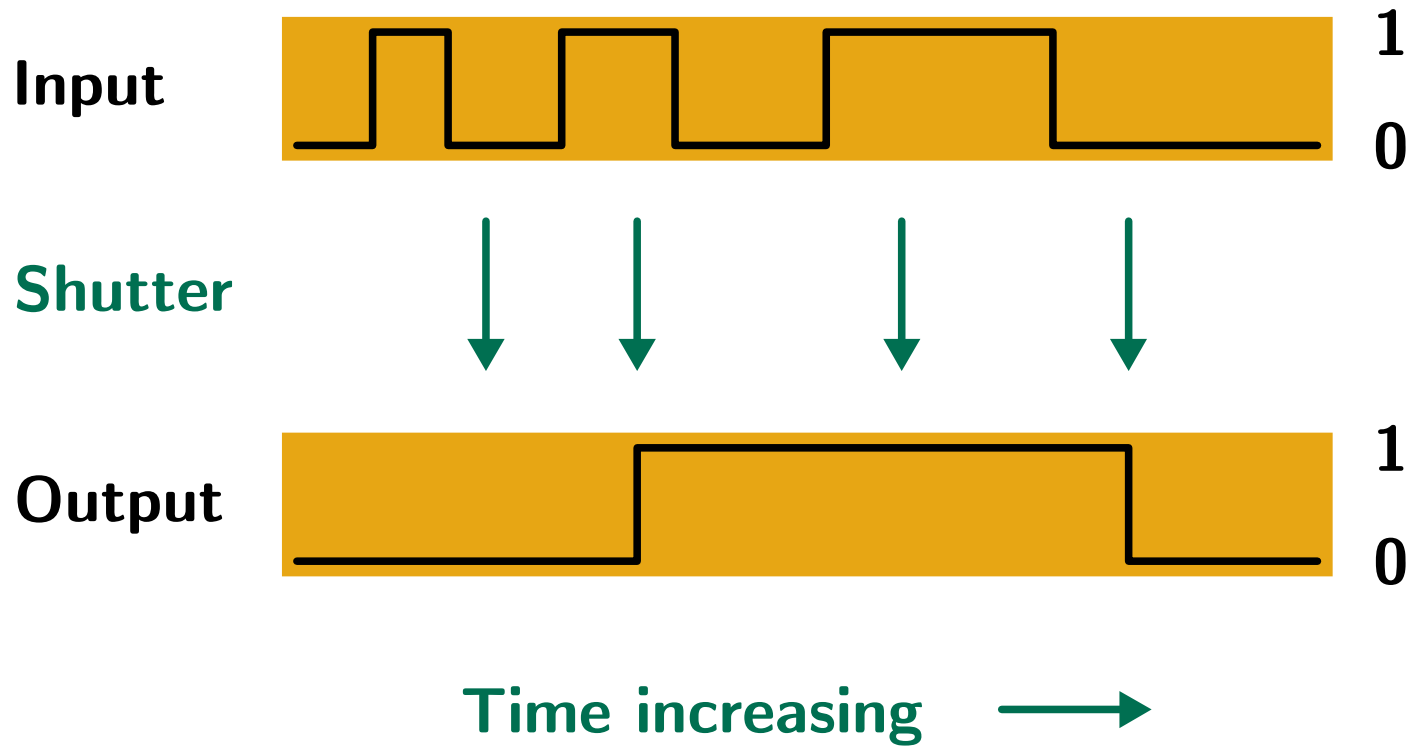
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Seven Basic
Logic Gates

A D flip-flop only changes its output when:

1. told it's time to check, and
2. output doesn't already reflect the input.



A RAM can remember a lot of 18-bit words.

18-bit "address" where store or retrieve will occur



18-bit word to store to or retrieve from the given address

Representation
of the number 7

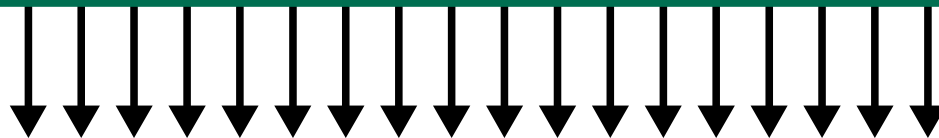
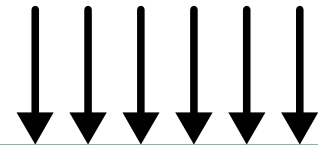
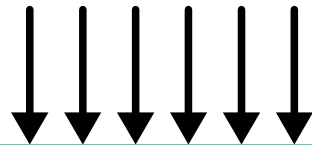
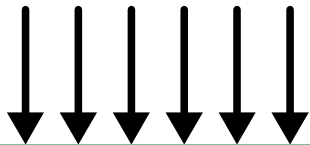
Representation
of multiplication

Representation
of the number 9

0 0 0 1 1 1

1 1 1 0 0 0

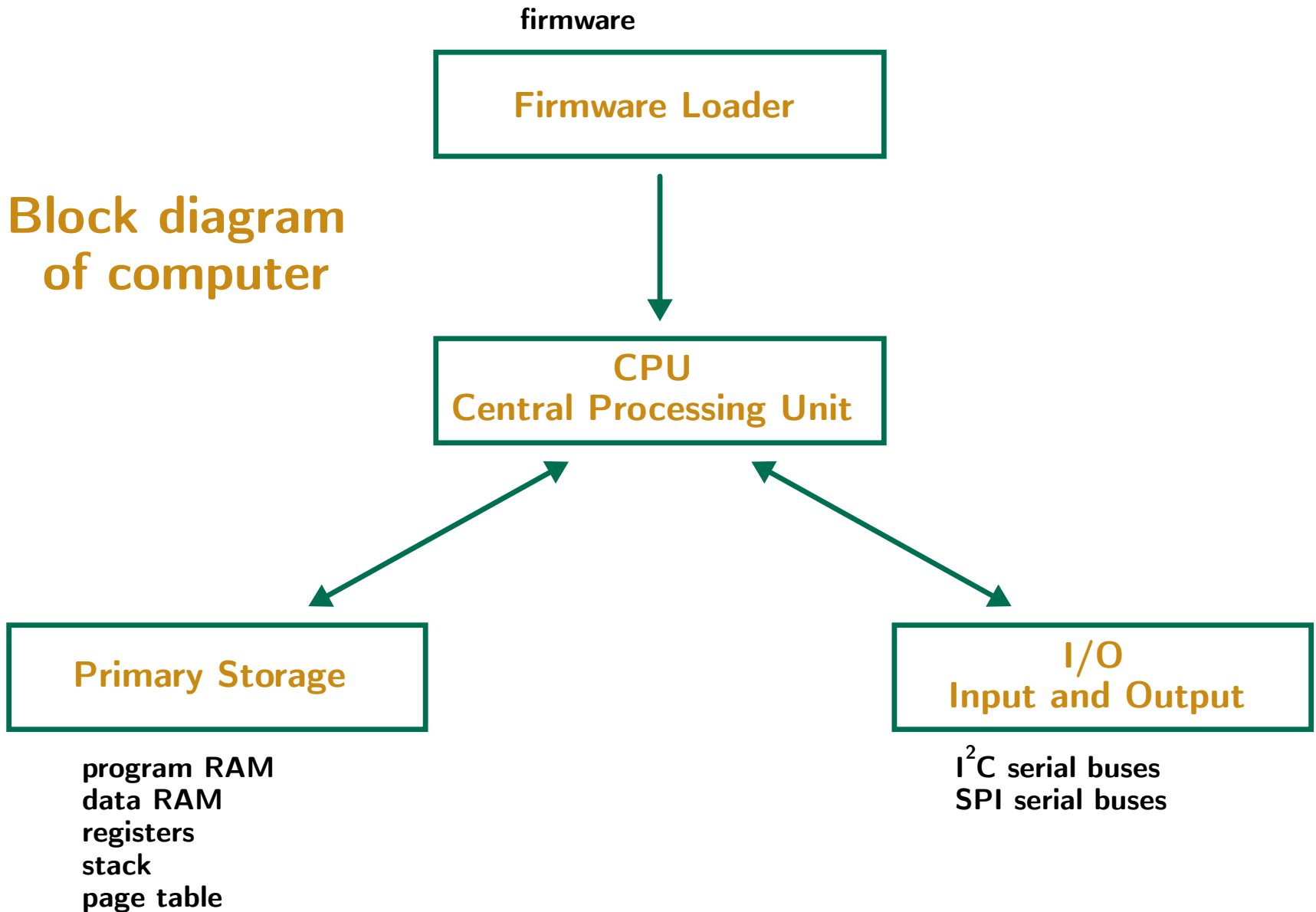
0 0 1 0 0 1



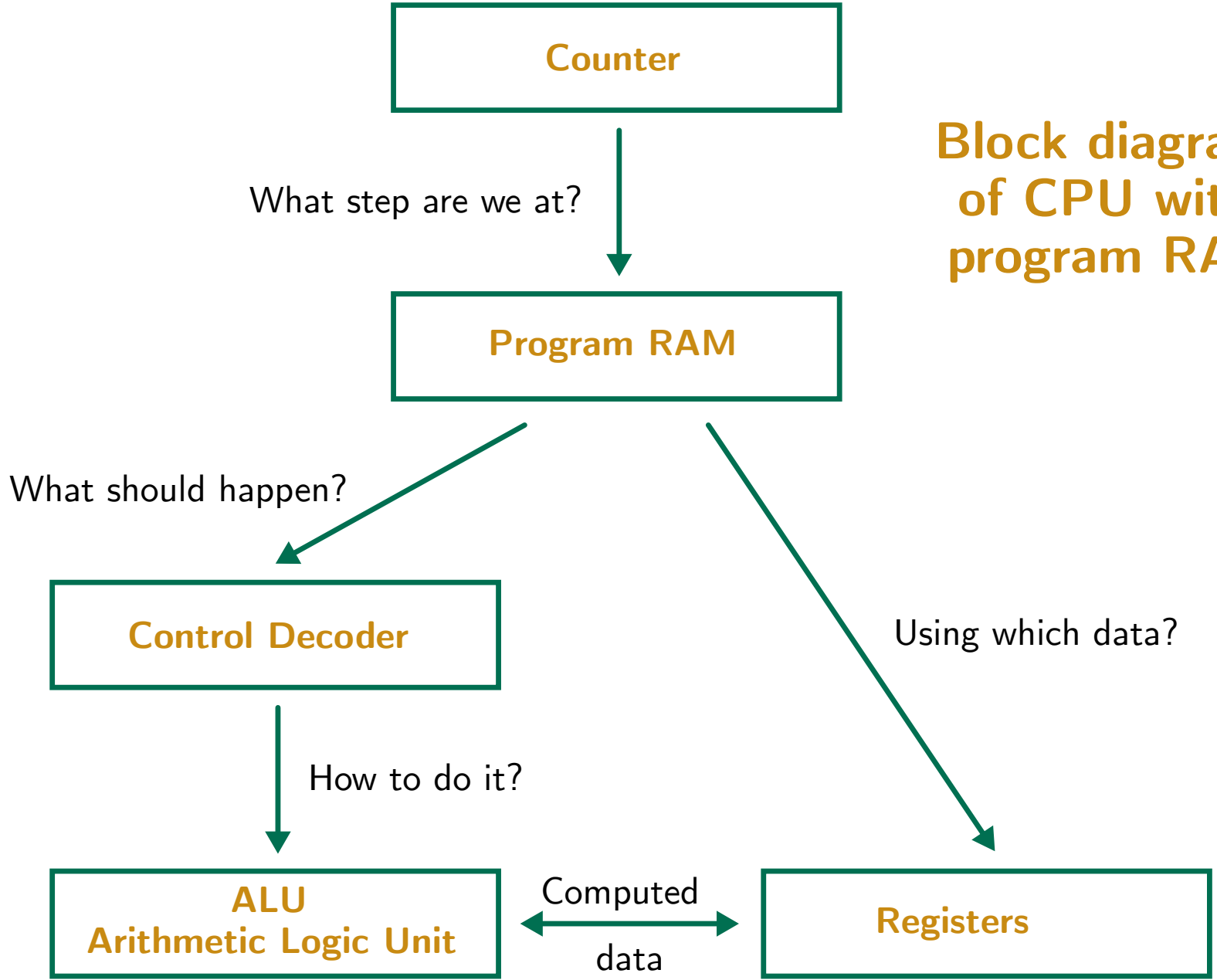
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1

Representation
of the number 63

Block diagram of computer



**Block diagram
of CPU with
program RAM**



letter codes for flip-flops

Address for code reads and writes

Bypass page table

Call (save return address)

Destination register

From incrementer

Input from i/o

Jump and call destinations


Immediate argument

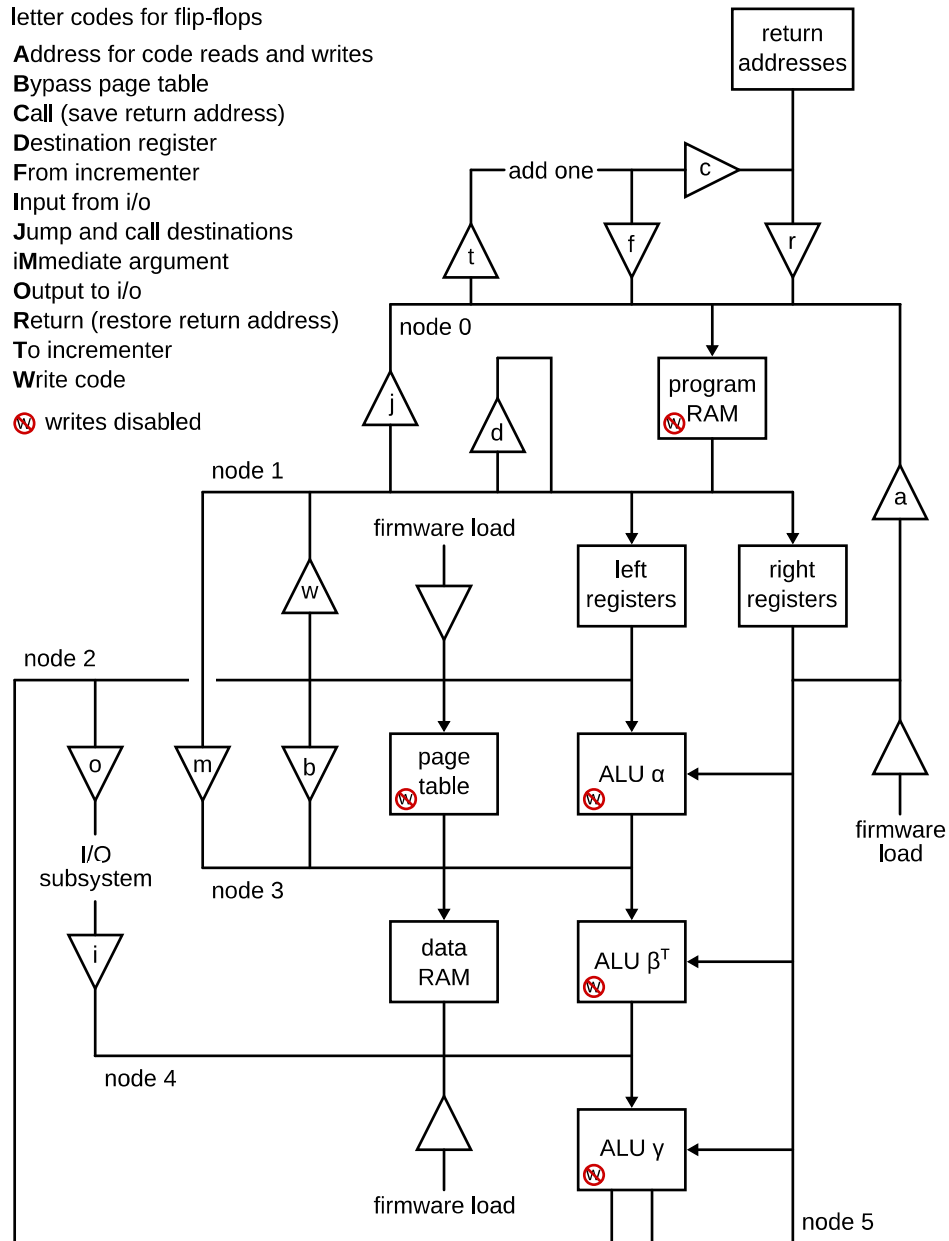
Output to i/o

Return (restore return address)

To incrementer

Write code

 writes disabled

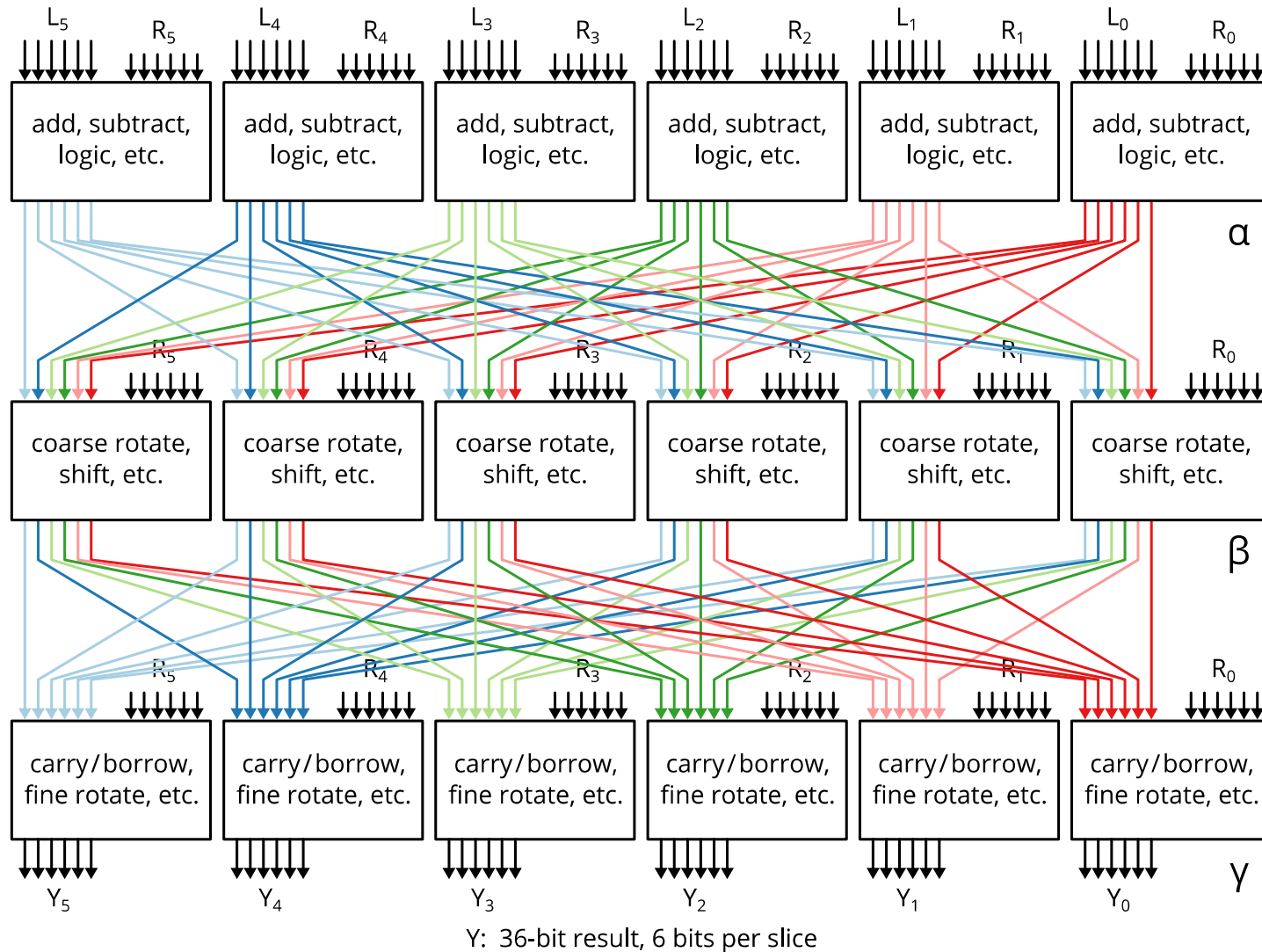


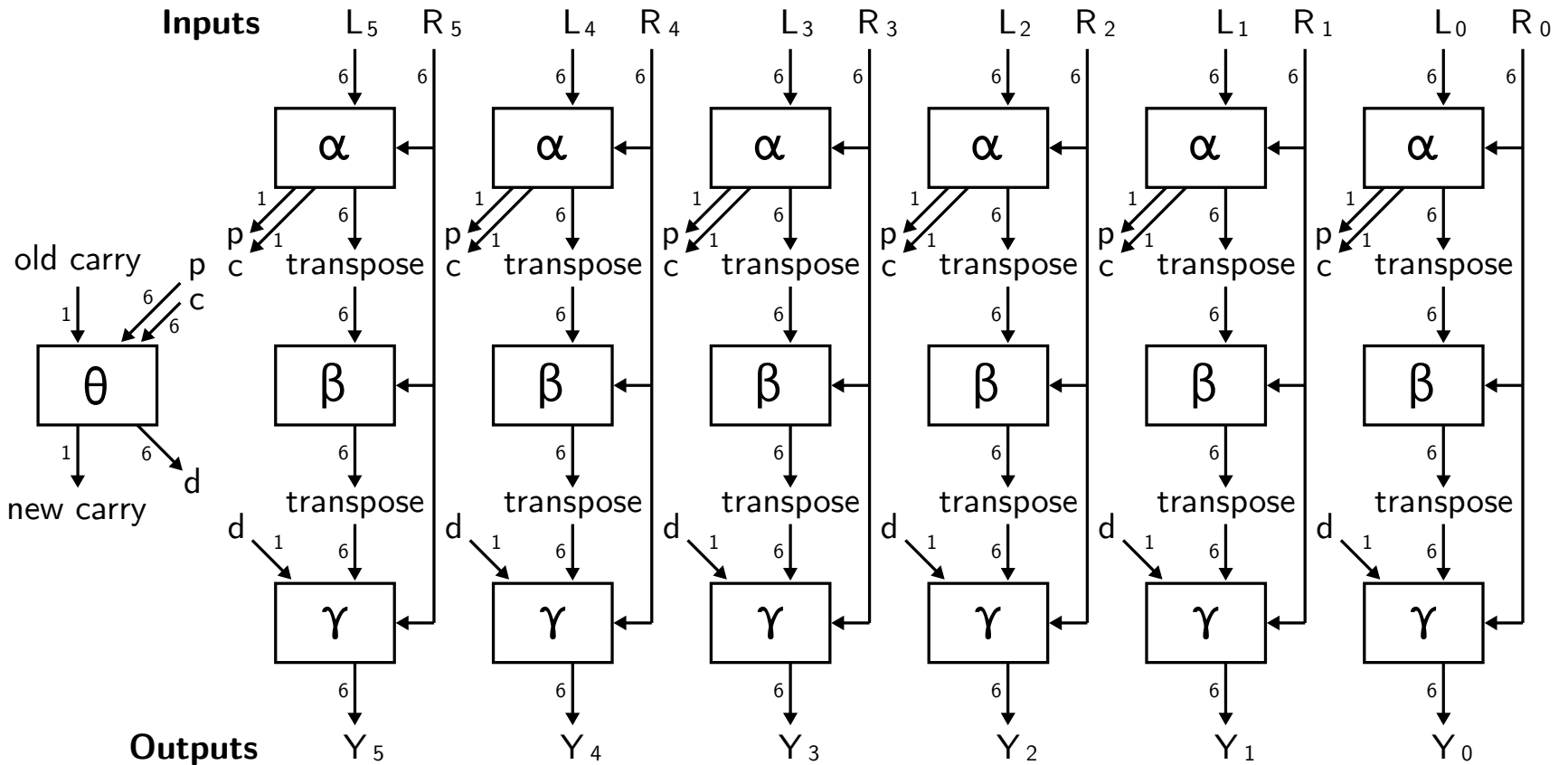
CPU Principal Data Paths

From page 17 in text.

Data Layers of ALU

L and R: 36-bit Left and Right operands, 6 bits per slice





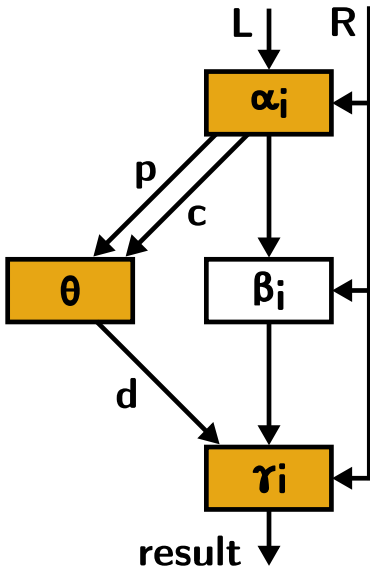
ALU with carry propagation elements shown

Small digits that are not subscripts indicate number of wires. From page 88 in text.

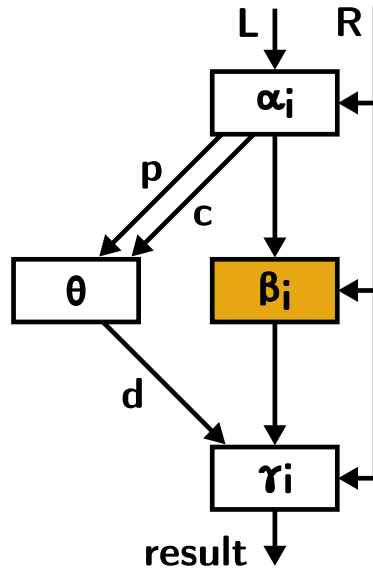
Superposition of ALU Operations

From page 76 in text.

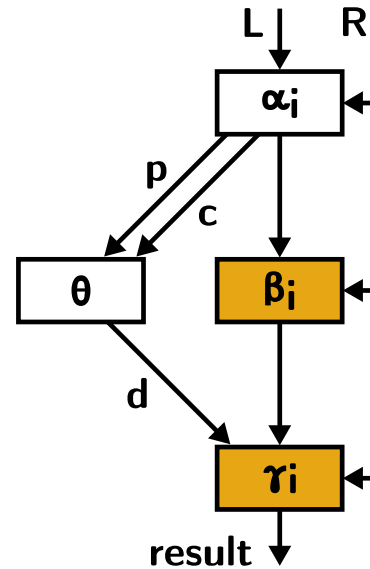
Carry-skip adder



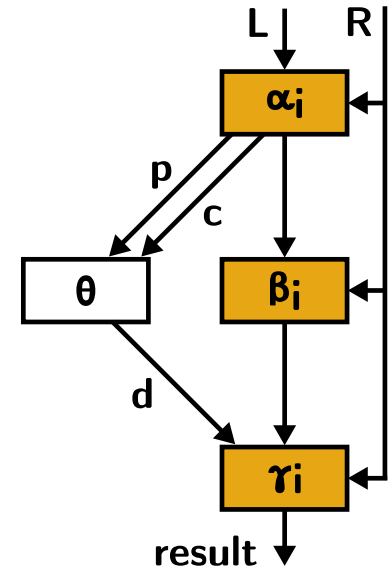
Swizzler



Logarithmic shifter



Substitute & permute



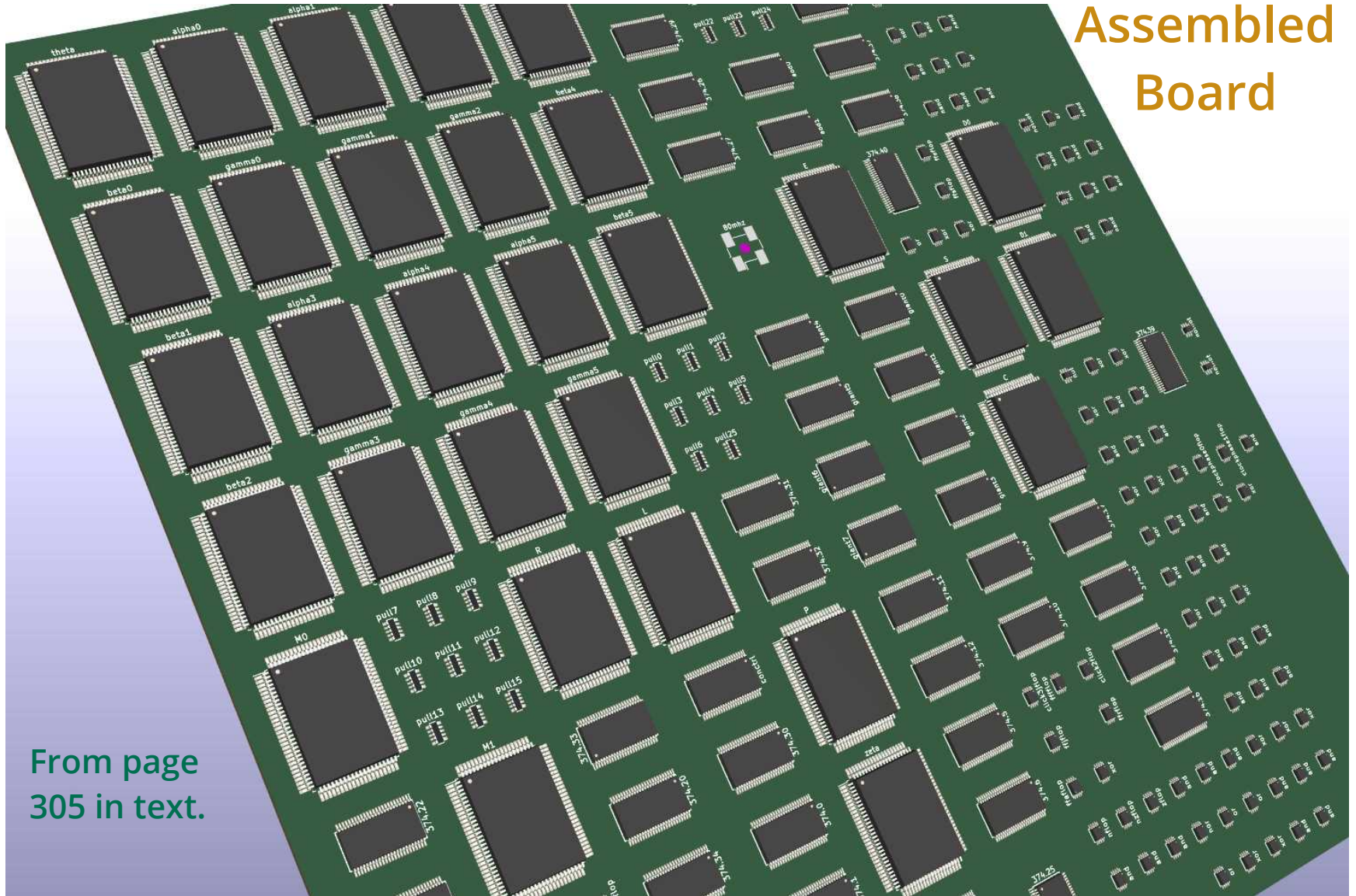
Same circuit
Same chips
Same board space

Circuit Board Floorplan

From page 180 in text.



Sketch of Assembled Board



From page
305 in text.

Fast Enough For

- Hardened desktop apps
- Electronic mail
- Light- to moderate-use servers
- Controlling objects that move
- Process controls
- Peripheral & device controllers
- Telephony
- Modest Ethernet switches

Too Slow For

- Most Web surfing
- Machine learning
- Image and video processing
- Self-driving vehicles
- Fast raster or vector graphics
- Fast symmetric cryptography
- Fast asymmetric cryptography
- Bioinformatics

Security Improvements

- Sticky out-of-range flag for all arithmetic
- Mixed-sign variants for add, subtract, multiply, shift, abs. value
- Stack overflow unlikely, can't lead to privilege escalation
- No program access to stack except CALL and RETURN
- No branch to addresses not present in the instruction word
- No privilege escalation via the CPU
- No DRAM or DRAM-associated vulnerabilities
- No complex logic from IC manufacturers within CPU
- Every I/O device confined to its own bus and buffer
- No CPU persistent state except for one firmware IC
- No secret functionality
- No vendor lock-in
- No encrypted or closed-source firmware
- No license fees to build, use, or modify
- No purpose of use limitations
- No right to repair infringements



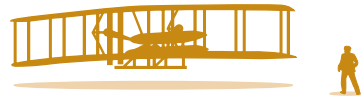
Demonstration

Before This Can Be Built

- Preemptive multitasking
- I/O subsystem to support SPI and I²C buses
- Firmware loader
- Resolution of clock skew concern

Ways to Get Involved

- Firmware upgrade for faster multiplication
- Support for integer division
- Floating point like IEEE 754-2019, but 36- and 72-bit formats
- Floating point for compatibility (32- and 64-bit formats)
- More assembler features
- Lightweight operating system
- Lightweight scripting language
- Lightweight programming language
- Minimalist toolchain that can be audited
- I/O device drivers
- TCP/IP stack
- TLS 1.3
- New block cipher to leverage architecture
- Formal verification (similar to seL4 or INTEGRITY-178B)



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