

Smart (health) systems need smart security

Dave Singelée

ESAT COSIC

KU Leuven - iMinds

Smart Systems Industry Summit
October 14, 2014

Outline of the talk

- Who are we?
- Smart medical devices: security risks
- Cryptographic solutions
- Key generation
- Privacy
- Conclusion

Outline of the talk

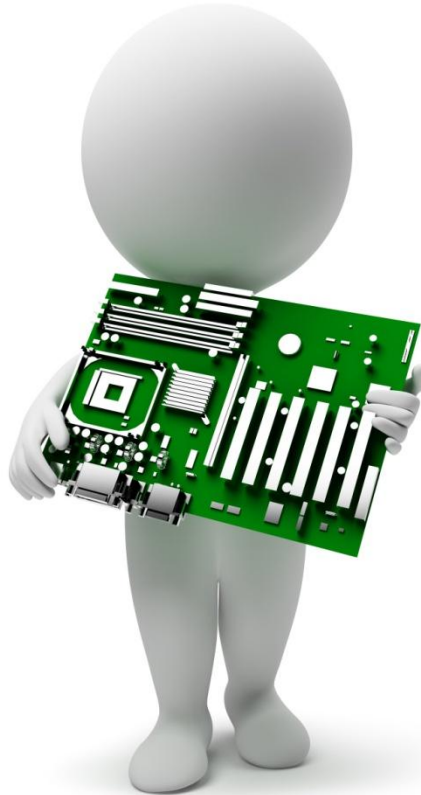
- Who are we?
- Smart medical devices: security risks
- Cryptographic solutions
- Key generation
- Privacy
- Conclusion



iMinds security department



ICRI
Legal
Engineering



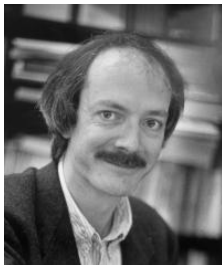
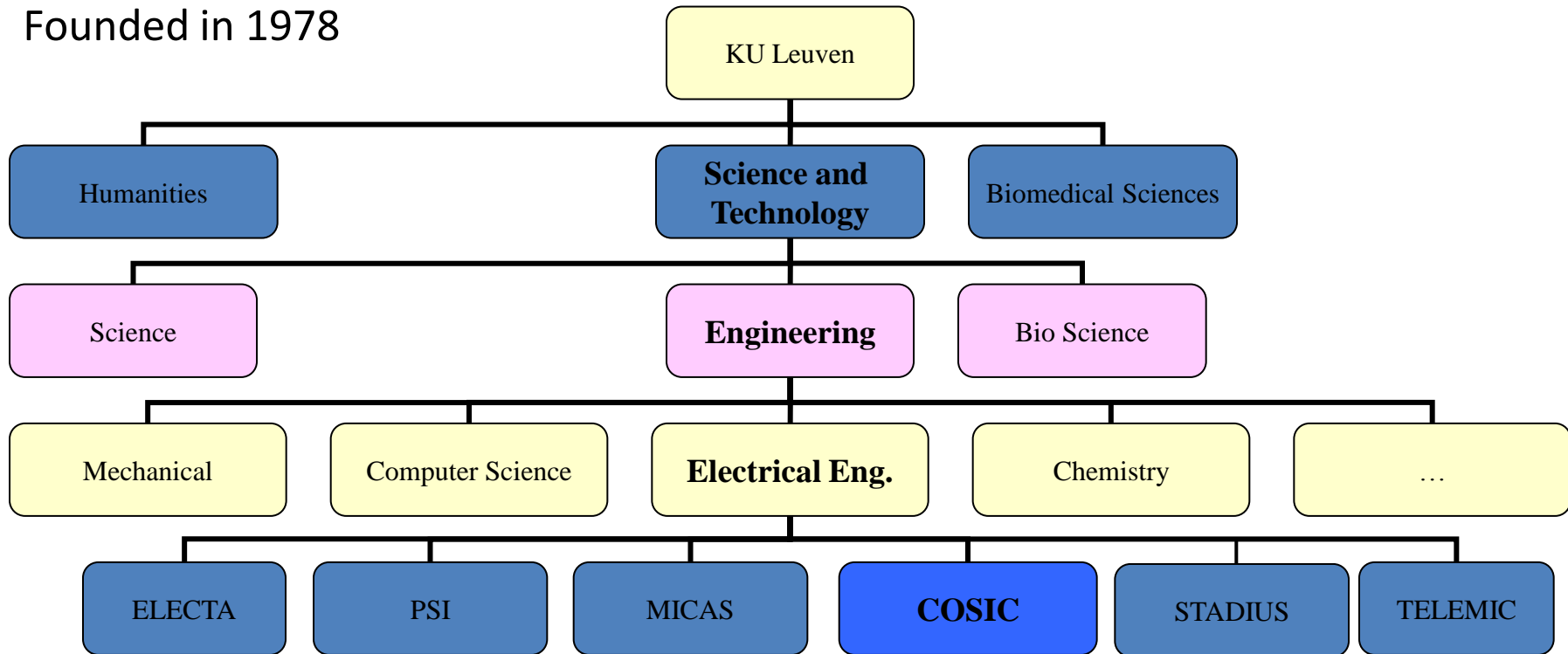
COSIC
Cryptographic
Engineering



DistriNet
Secure Software
Engineering

COSIC: COmputer Security and Industrial Cryptography

Founded in 1978



Bart Preneel



Ingrid Verbauwhede



Vincent Rijmen



Claudia Diaz

COSIC - Research

Efficient and secure implementations

- software: block ciphers, point counting algorithms
- hardware: FPGA and ASIC
- side-channel attacks: power, timing, and electromagnetic analysis, fault attacks

Cryptographic protocols: design and cryptanalysis

entity authentication, credentials, oblivious transfer,

Cryptographic algorithms: design and cryptanalysis

block ciphers, stream ciphers, hash functions, MAC algorithms, (hyper)-elliptic curve cryptography
e.g.: AES, RIPEMD-160, HAMS1

Fundamental research in discrete mathematics

number theoretic algorithms, Boolean functions, secure multi-party computation, secret sharing

COSIC - Applications

Creating electronic equivalent of the real world:

confidentiality, digital signature, anonymity, payments, digital right managements, elections

■ Technologies:

- key management: ad hoc networks
- anonymous communications and services
- software tamper resistance and obfuscation
- trusted platforms
- multimedia security

■ Applications:

- electronic payments and commerce
- e-government: electronic ID card, e-voting
- car-to-car communications

- ehealth



Implementations in embedded systems



Protocol: low power authentication protocol design

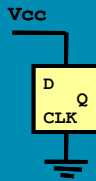
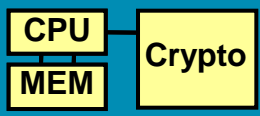
Algorithm: public key, secret key, hash algorithms

Architecture: Co-design, HW/SW, SOC

Micro-Architecture: co-processor design

Circuit: Circuit techniques to combat side channel analysis

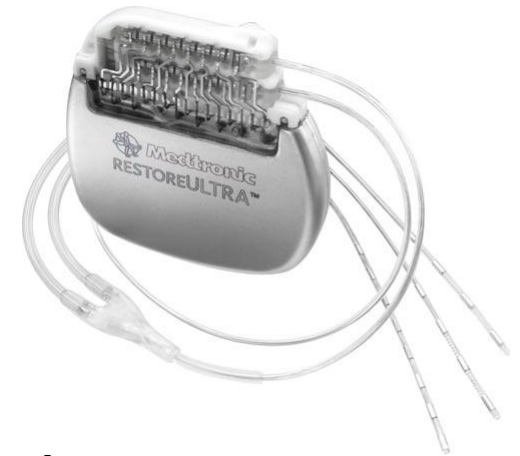
Cipher Design,
Biometrics



Outline of the talk

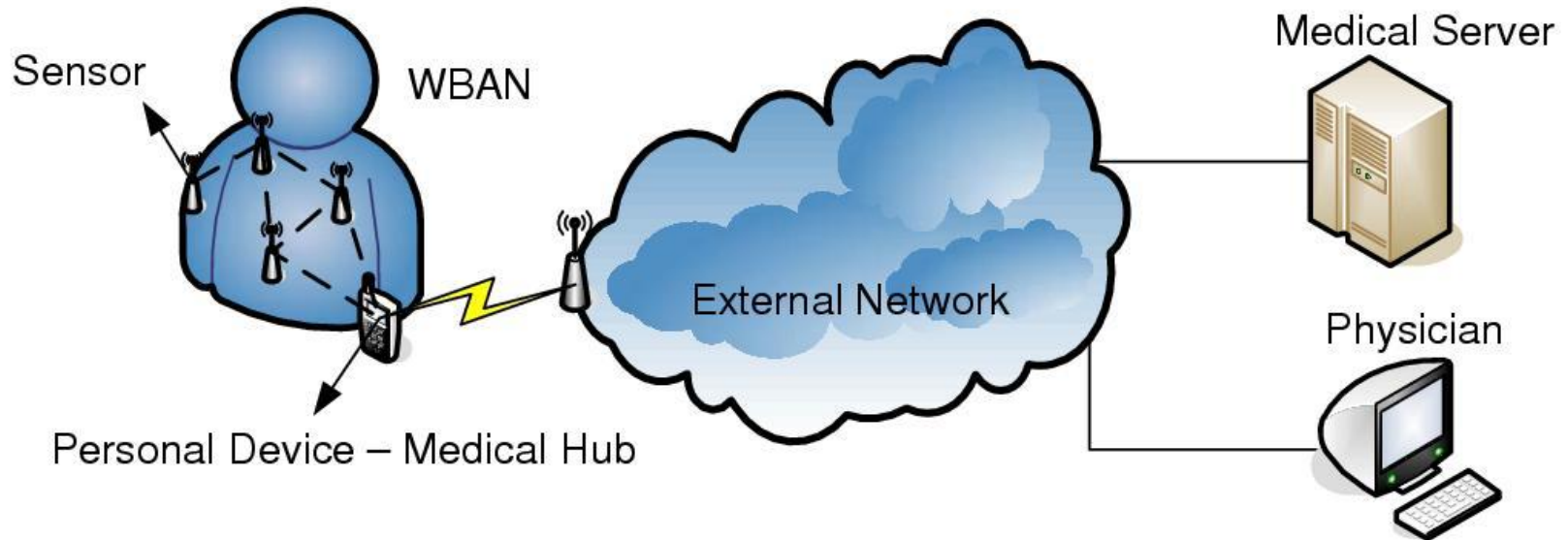
- Who are we?
- **Smart medical devices: security risks**
- Cryptographic solutions
- Key generation
- Privacy
- Conclusion

Implantable medical devices



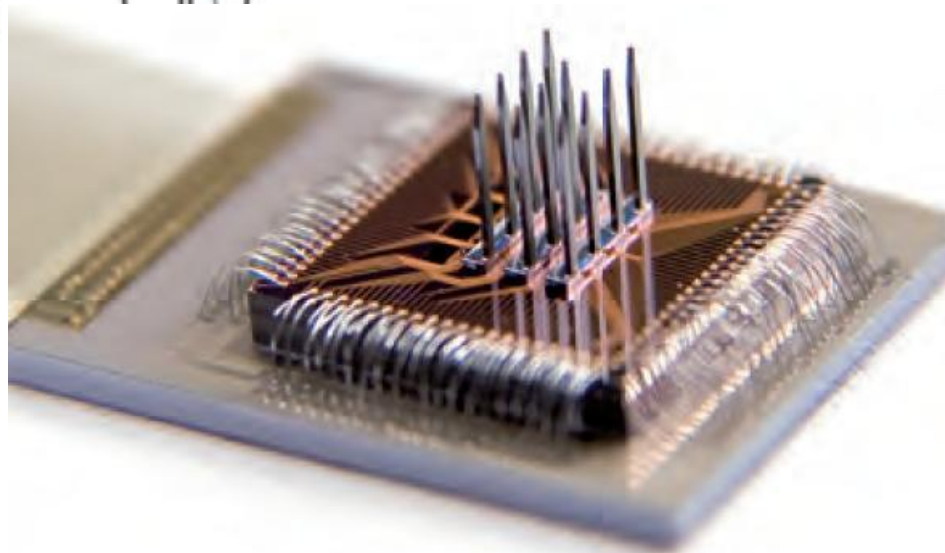
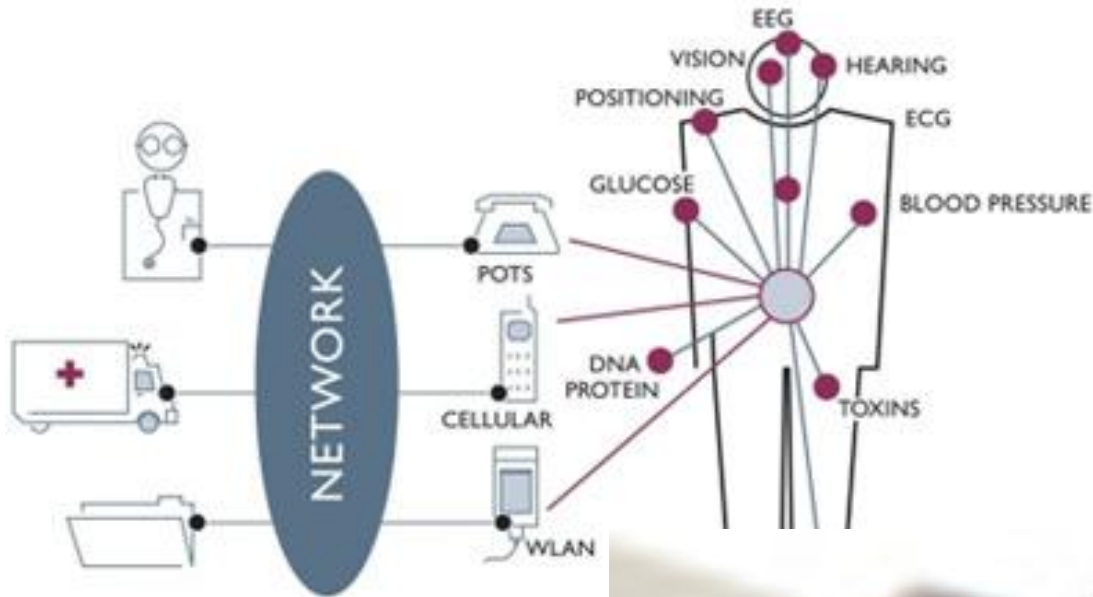
- Remote reprogramming / monitoring
- Software updates

Wireless Body Area Networks



- WBAN: Sensor network on/in the patient
- Remote monitoring / reprogramming

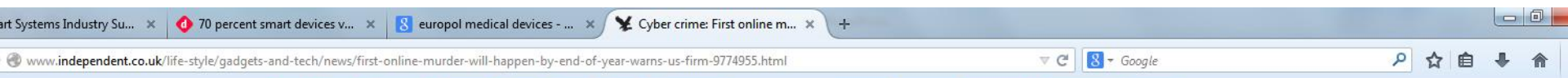
(Ultra) low power medical devices



Wireless communication link

- **Wireless communication** omnipresent
 - MICS band / Bluetooth / ZigBee / ...
 - More convenient
 - Extract medical telemetry
 - Remote commands
 - (Re)configuring device
- Wireless sensors
- Medical implants
- Internet of Things

Wireless communication link vulnerable to attacks



NEWS VIDEO PEOPLE VOICES SPORT TECH LIFE PROPERTY ARTS + ENTS TRAVEL MONEY INDYBEST STUDENT OFFERS

Fashion v / Food + Drink v / Health & Families v / History / [Gadgets and Tech](#) v / Motoring v / Dating v / Crosswords / Gaming / Competitions

Life > Gadgets and Tech > News

Cyber crime: First online murder will happen by end of year, warns US firm



The rapidly evolving Internet of Everything will leave us more vulnerable to cyber criminals, according to a worried Europol

PAUL PEACHEY | CRIME CORRESPONDENT | Sunday 05 October 2014

SHARE TWEET + SHARE REDDIT in SHARE

Search The Independent

Advanced search | Article archive | Topics

i100 NOW TRENDING

- 1** Labour PPCs, answering questions on all the big issues
- 2** Graphic: Comparing traffic levels in UK cities
- 3** Can you pass a UK citizenship test? Most young people can't
- 4** Four charts the Lib Dems don't want to see
- 5** Singer takes massive tumble on ice midway through national anthem



Security and privacy risks

- Passive attacks
 - Eavesdropping
- Active attacks
 - Man-in-the-middle attacks
 - Replay attacks
 - Unauthorized commands
 - Denial-of-Service attacks
 -

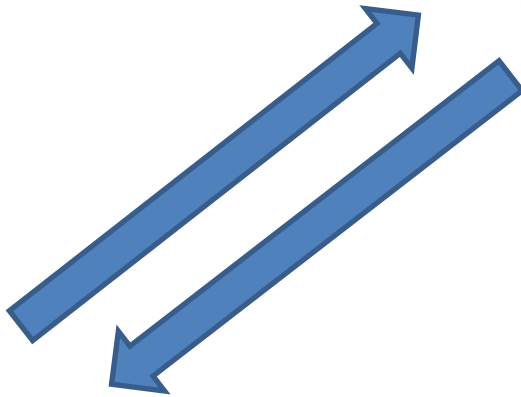
Intercepting wireless communication



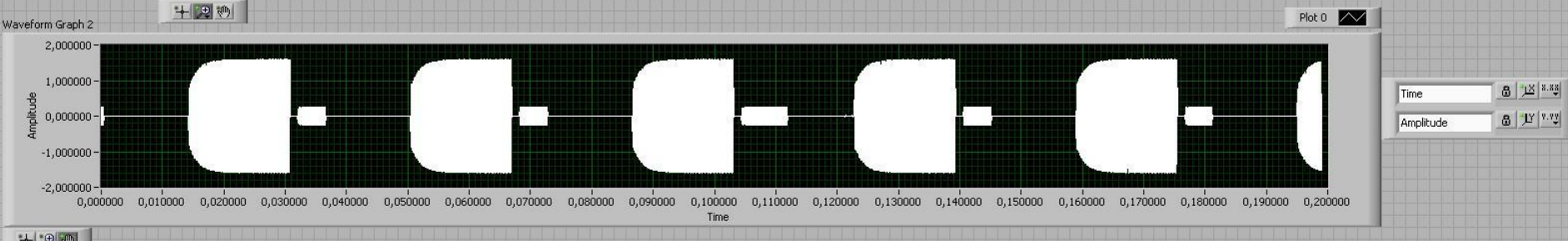
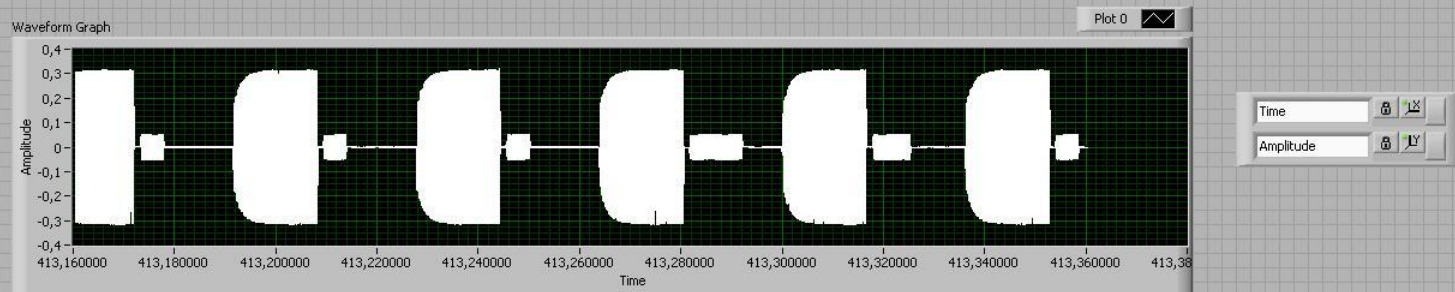
Software Defined Radio: setup



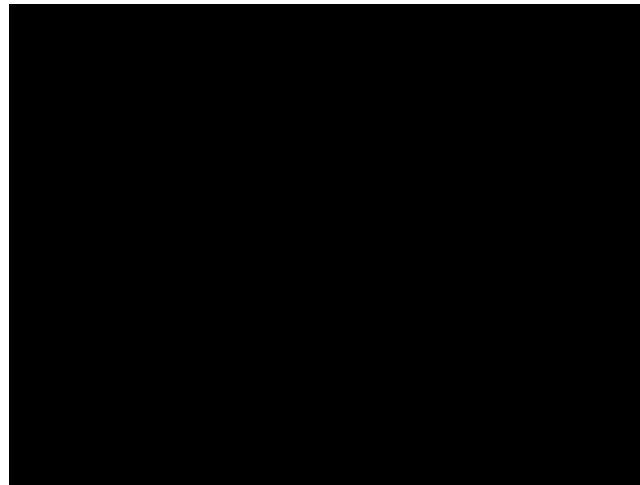
Software Defined Radio: setup



Software Defined Radio attacks



Software Defined Radio attacks



Outline of the talk

- Who are we?
- Smart medical devices: security risks
- **Cryptographic solutions**
- Key generation
- Privacy
- Conclusion

Secure wireless communication

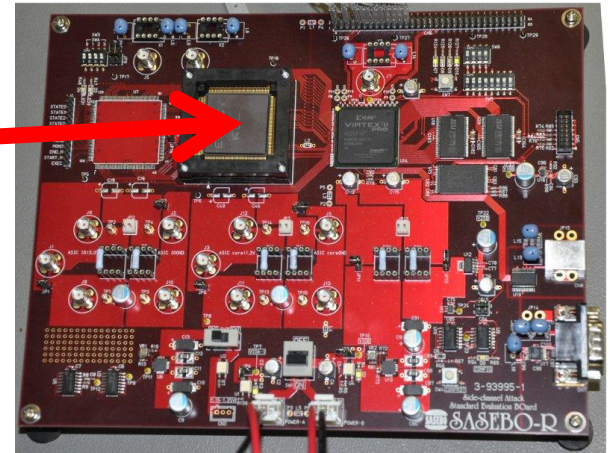
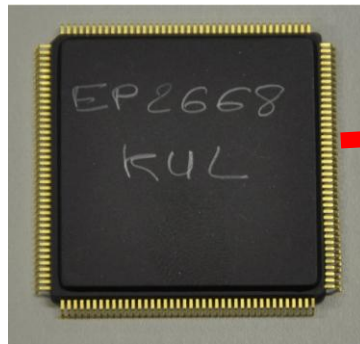
- End-to-end security
- Cryptographic algorithms needed
- Technological challenges
 - Low-cost hardware resources
 - Ultra low-power budget
 - Limited memory
 - Long lifetime
 - ...
- **Lightweight cryptography**

Lightweight cryptographic primitives

- Lightweight, compact cryptographic algorithms
 - KATAN (802 GE)
 - Present (1075 GE)
 - Trivium (2599 GE)
- Lightweight cryptographic protocols
 - Wireless authentication protocols
 - Broadcast authentication
 - Key agreement protocols

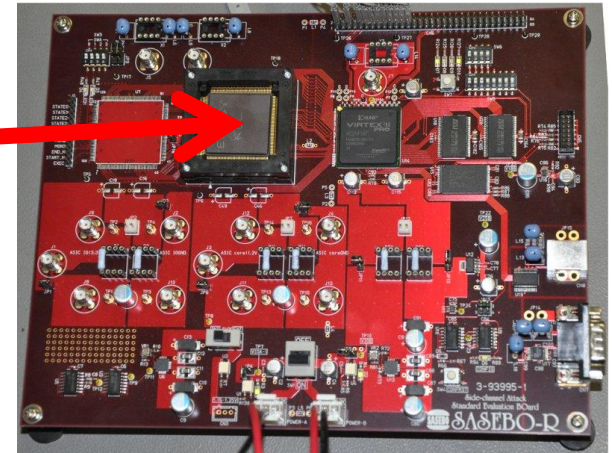
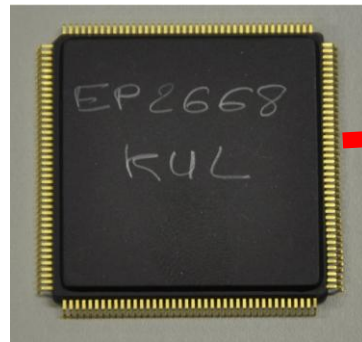
Embedded crypto implementations

- Efficient lightweight implementations
 - Within power, area, speed, ... budgets
 - E.g., ECC processor (0.13 μm - 14,566 GE - 7.3 μW)



Embedded crypto implementations

- Efficient lightweight implementations
 - Within power, area, speed, ... budgets
 - E.g., ECC processor (0.13 μm - 14,566 GE - 7.3 μW)



- Trustworthy implementations
 - Resistant to side-channel and fault injection attacks
- => BOTH are needed

Crypto: long lifetime

- Large key size
- Key updates -> cryptographic protocols needed
- Post-quantum cryptography
 - Multivariate Quadratic (MQ)
 - Lattice-based cryptography

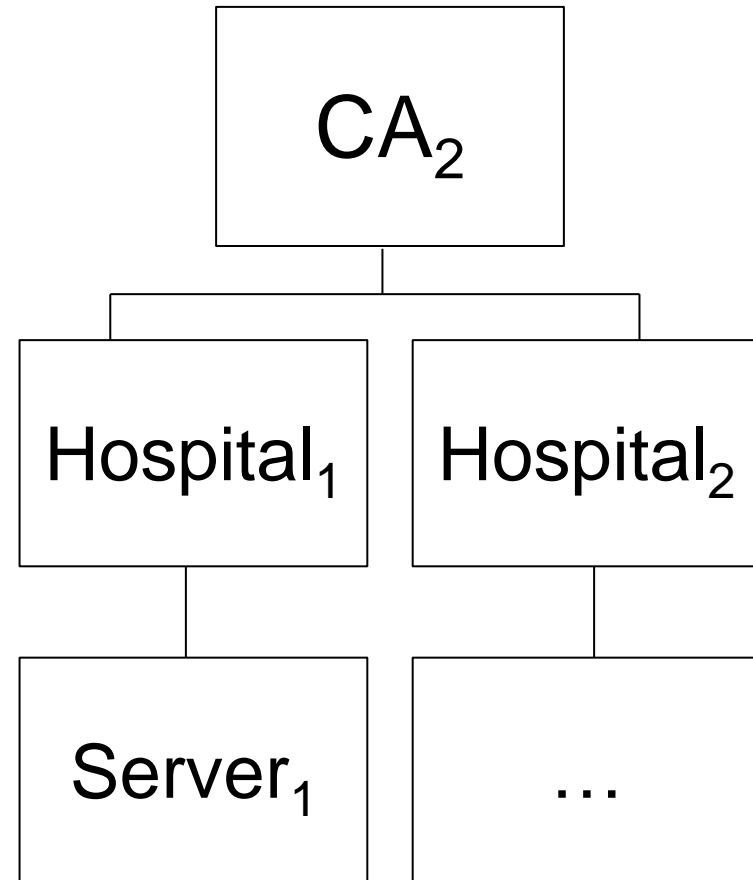
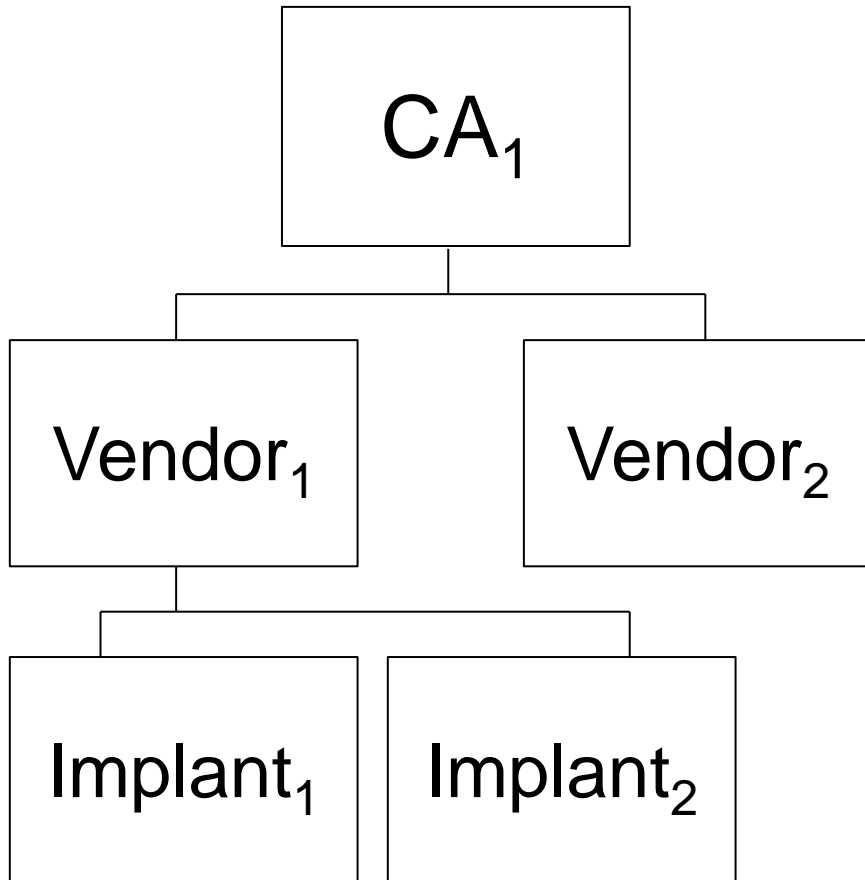
Outline of the talk

- Who are we?
- Smart medical devices: security risks
- Cryptographic solutions
- **Key generation**
- Privacy
- Conclusion

Key management

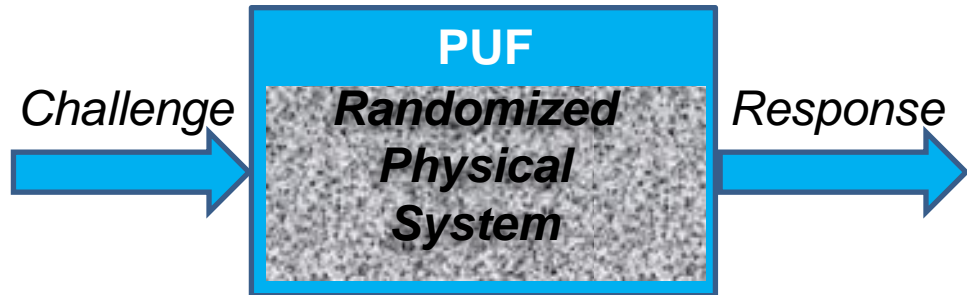
- Pre-installed
- Using out-of-band channel
 - Location-based
 - Physical contact
 - User input
 - Biometrics
 - ...
- Physical Unclonable Functions (PUFs)
- Key distribution schemes
- PKI infrastructure

PKI Infrastructure

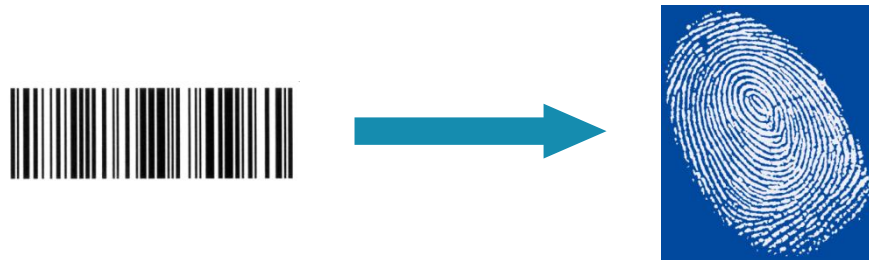


PUF: concept (I)

- Physically
Unclonable
Functions



- PUFs represent a paradigm shift in physical security:
 1. Explicitly programmed digital identity → Intrinsic physical identity

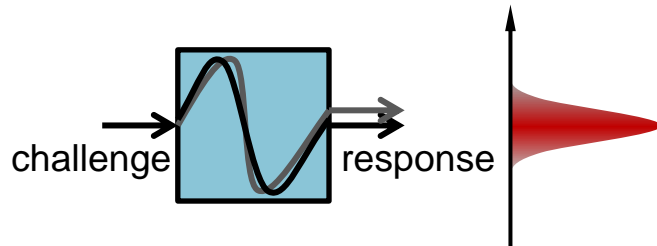


2. Unclonable because of physical protection of digital data → Unclonable because of uncontrollable physics

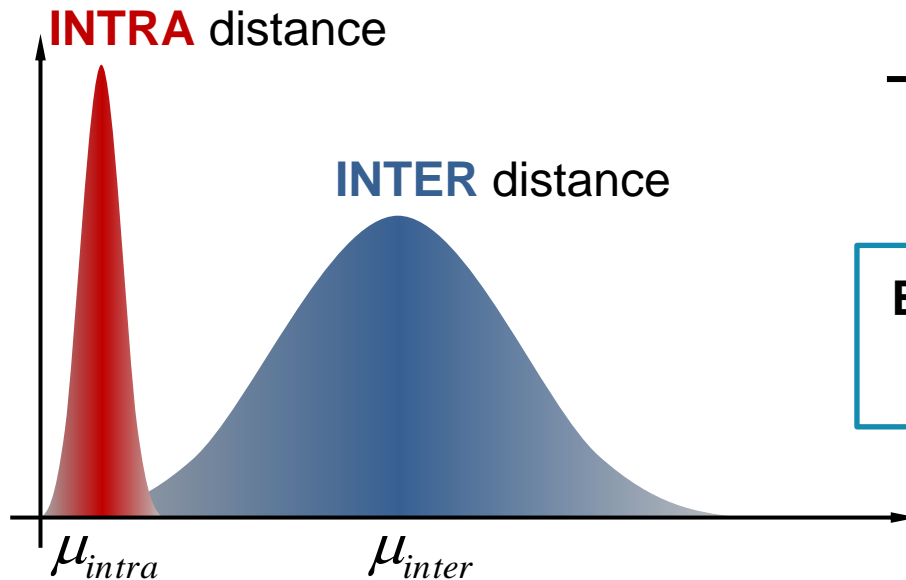
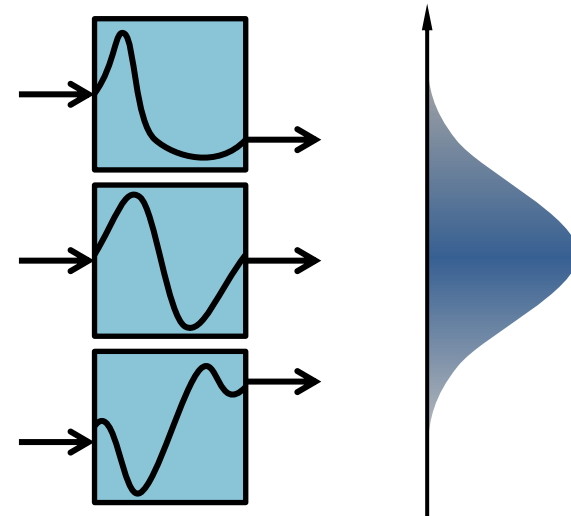


PUF: concept (II)

Single PUF instance



Multiple "identically manufactured" PUF instances

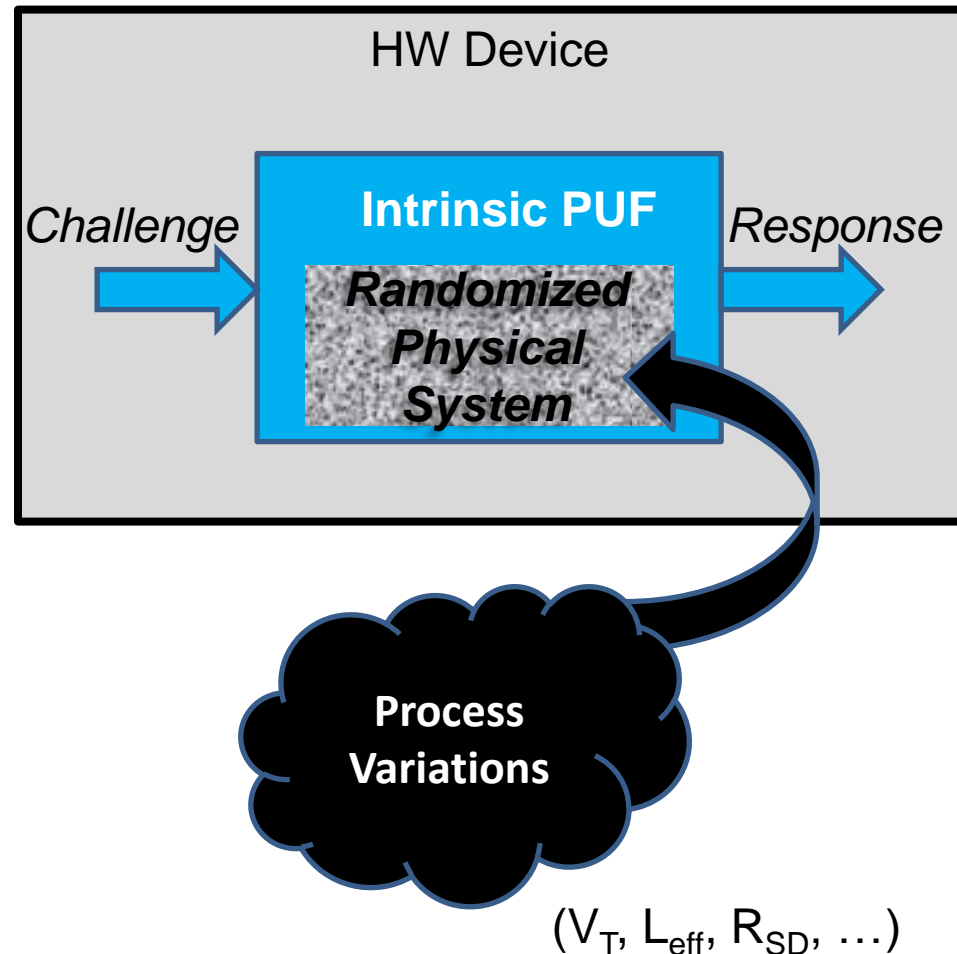


Basic PUF property:

$$\mu_{inter} \gg \mu_{intra}$$

PUF: concept (III)

- Non-silicon
- Silicon
- Intrinsic
 1. Randomness = *intrinsic* manufacturing variability
 - no manufacturing overhead
 - i.c. CMOS process variations
 2. Integrated measurement
 - no external equipment
 - i.c. PUF response on-chip

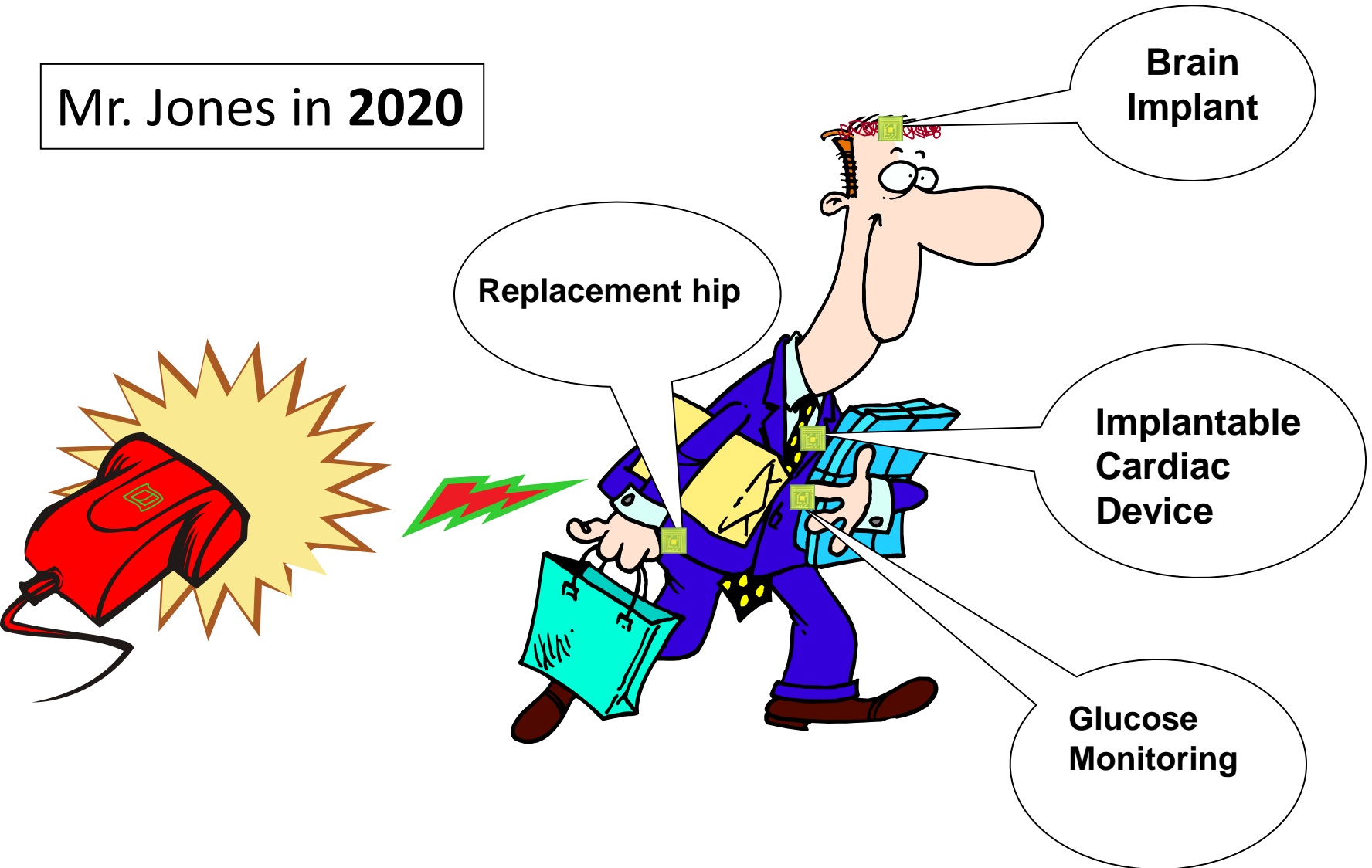


Outline of the talk

- Who are we?
- Smart medical devices: security risks
- Cryptographic solutions
- Key generation
- **Privacy**
- Conclusion

Privacy challenges

Mr. Jones in 2020



Brain
Implant

Replacement hip

Implantable
Cardiac
Device

Glucose
Monitoring

Location privacy



Data minimization

- Homomorphic encryption
- Oblivious transfer



- A does not learn which item B has chosen;
- B does not learn the value of the item that he did not choose

Outline of the talk

- Who are we?
- Smart medical devices: security risks
- Cryptographic solutions
- Key generation
- Privacy
- **Conclusion**

Conclusion

- **Smart security solutions are needed**
- Lightweight cryptography
- Security architecture
 - Key generation / agreement
 - Key update/revocation mechanisms
- Very long lifetime of cryptographic primitives (> 30 years)
- Privacy is also important
- Active area of research

Questions



Contact information

ESAT / COSIC

- **Dave.Singelee@esat.kuleuven.be**
- <http://www.esat.kuleuven.be/cosic/>
- K.U.Leuven, ESAT / COSIC
Kasteelpark Arenberg 10, bus 2452
B-3001 Leuven-Heverlee