

Introduction

- Approximate Computing(AC) is a technique which trades accuracy for providing better energy efficiency.
- Approximate Computing can be applied at four different levels.
- However, Approximate Computing techniques are vulnerable to different security vulnerabilities.
- In our work, we used approximate arithmetic adders to show the security vulnerabilities.

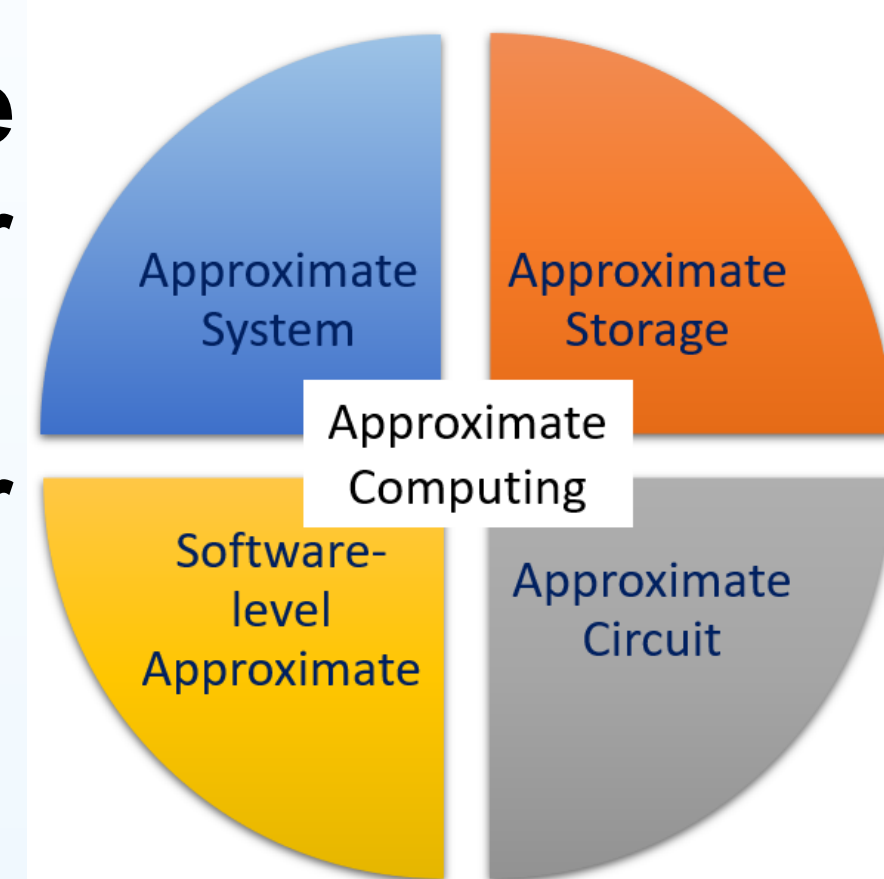


Fig.1. Strategies of AC [1].

Proposed Countermeasures

- The Input Integrity Check and Output Integrity Check modules examines if the inputs to the precise and approximate IP's are compromised.
- The exclusive logic based attack detection module, selectively examines if the outputs are compromised.

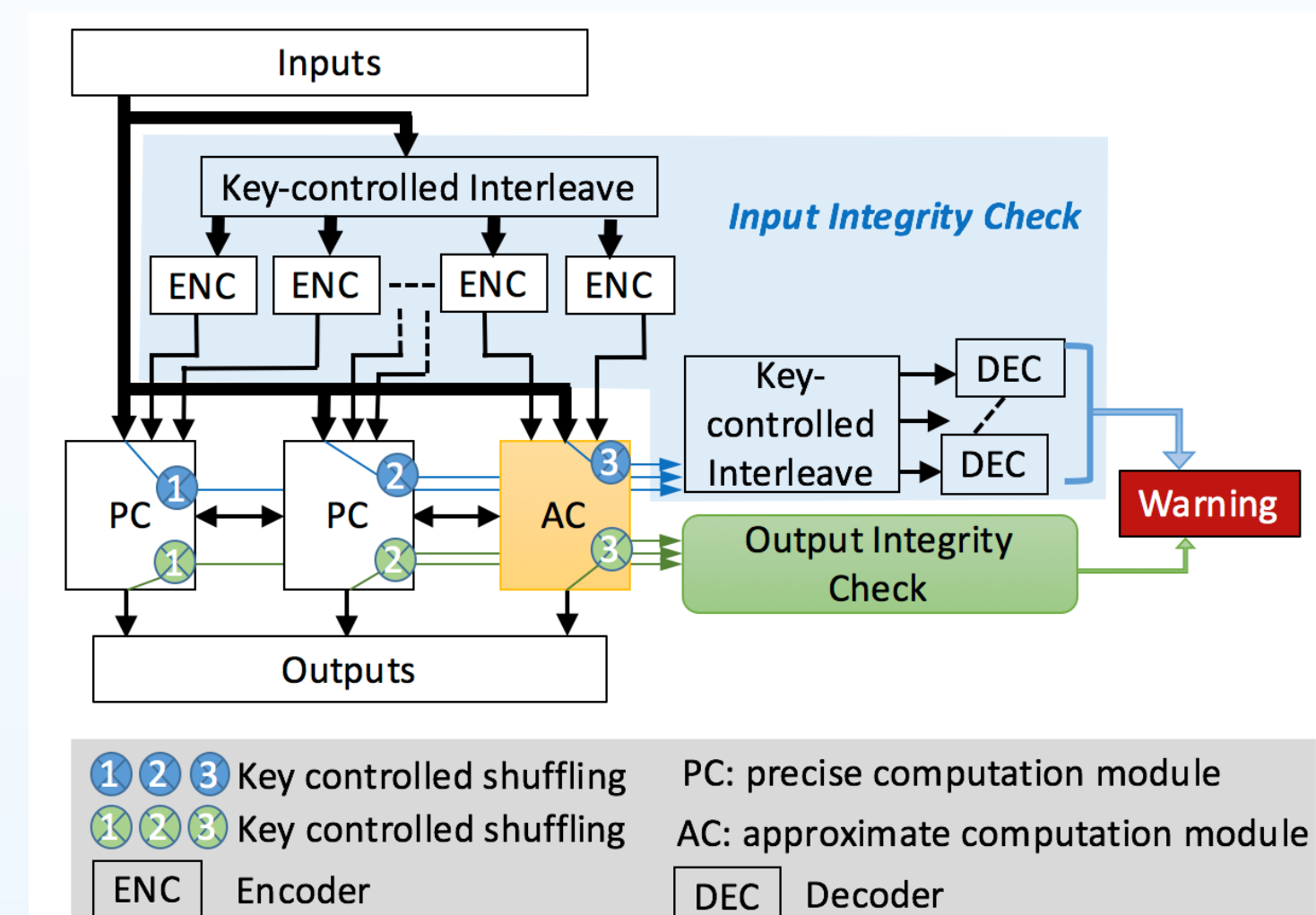


Fig.4. Proposed countermeasure.

Motivation Example

- Approximate Floating-Point Adder
 - A 64-bit approximate floating point adder is used to examine the effect of approximate adder.
 - One of the adder inputs is a random number and the other input is fed from the adder output.

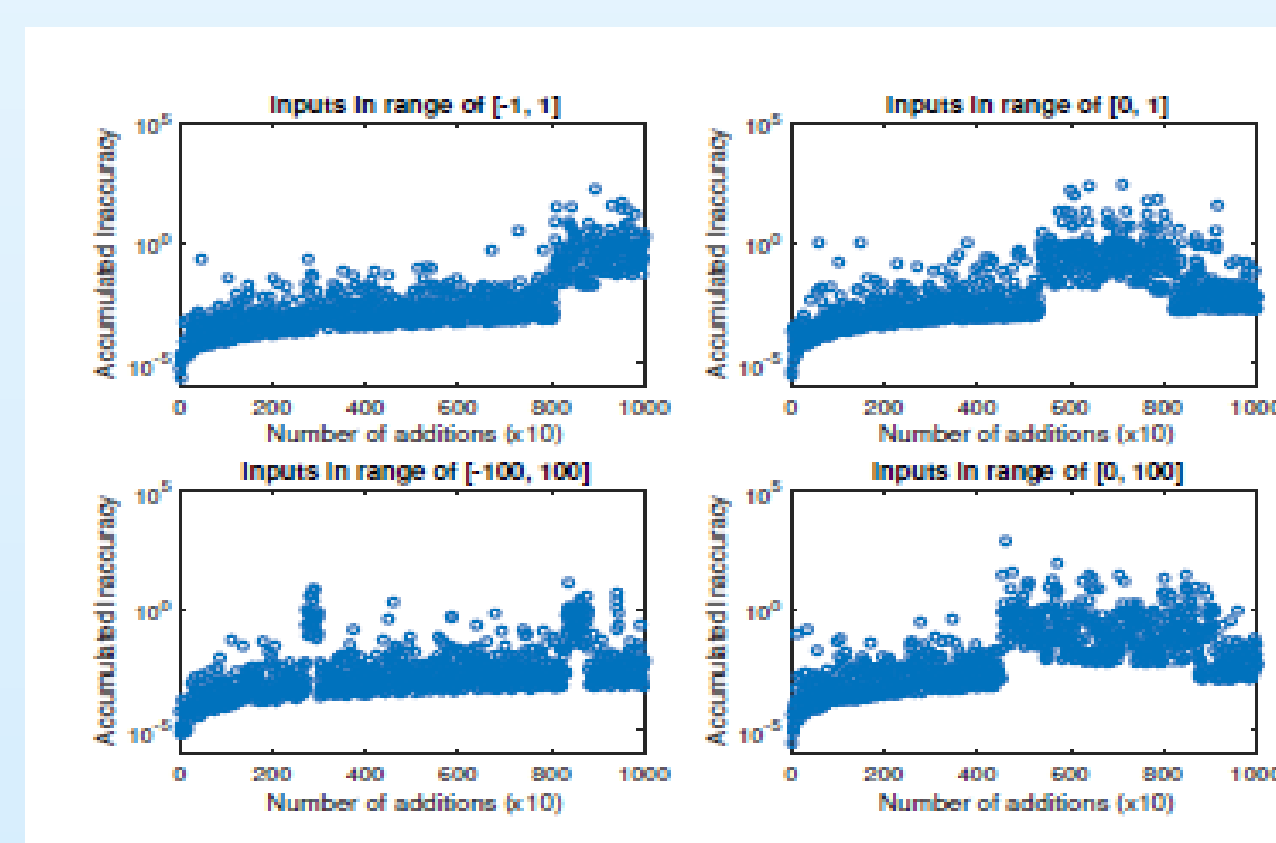


Fig.2. Accumulated inaccuracy of a 64-bit approximate adder.

Proposed Attack Model

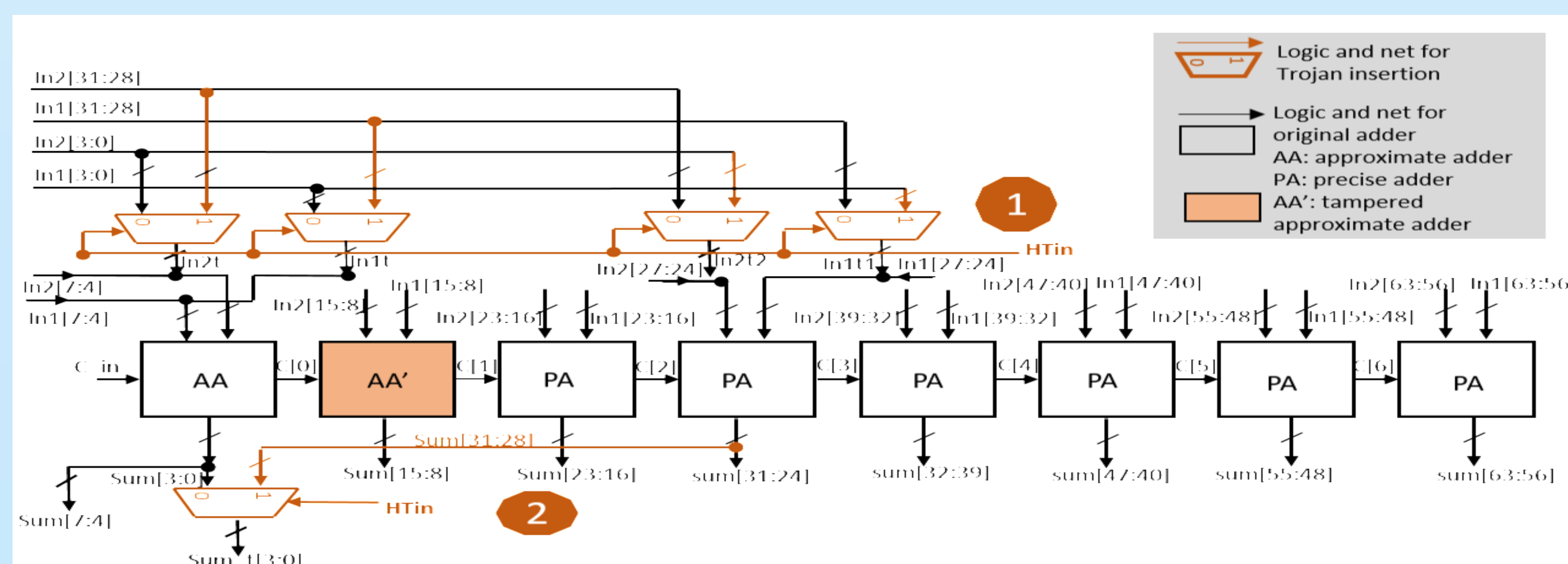


Fig.3. Hybrid adder with hardware Trojan payloads.

Experimental Results

- Attack on DCT-IDCT application

- The case (a) shows the original image.
- Case (b) is the sabotaged output after DCT (2 bits swapped).
- Case (c) is the sabotaged output when 4 bits are swapped after DCT.



Fig.5. Attack Example.

- Assessment of proposed countermeasures

- Case (a) shows the attack detection failure rate is in the range of $2.2 * 10^{-3}$ and $8.087 * 10^{-4}$.
- Case (b) shows that our attack detection failure rate remains consistent for the block size of 8 and 32.

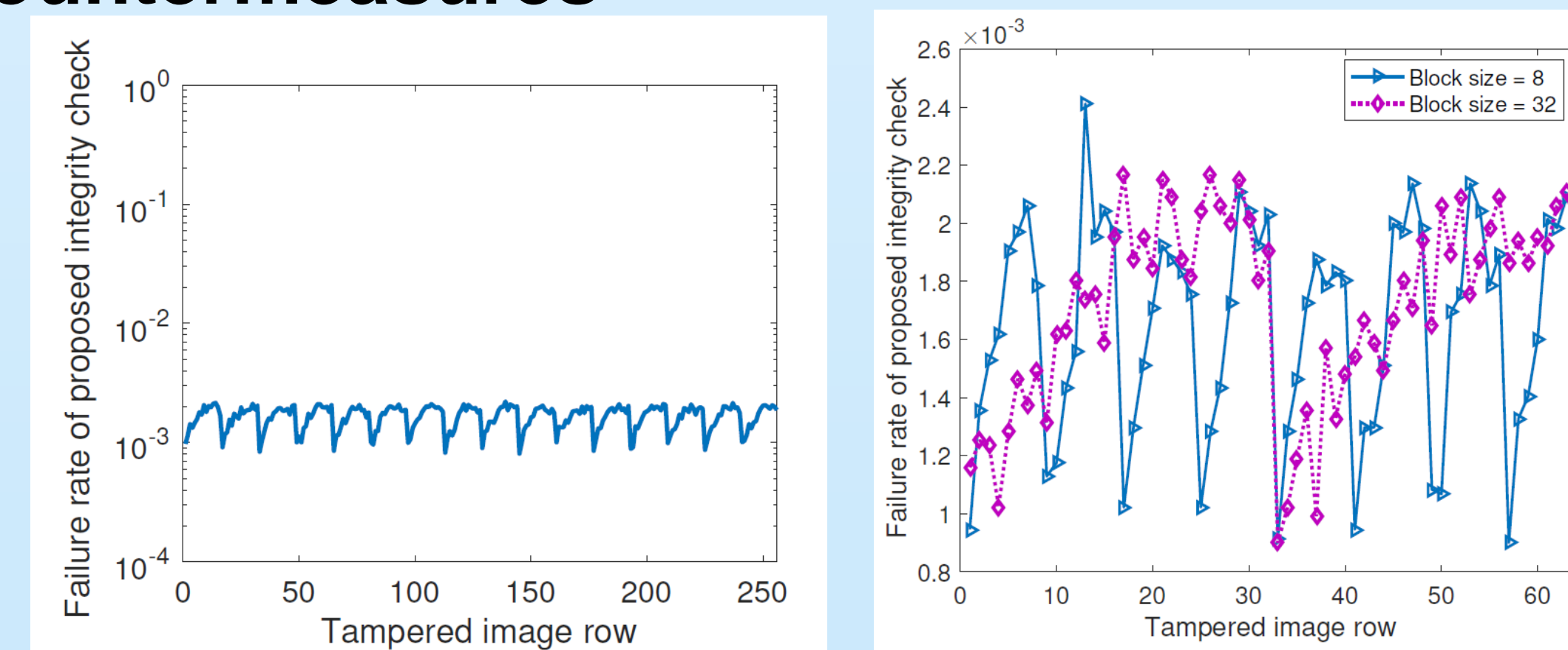


Fig.6. Failure rate of proposed countermeasure.

Conclusion

- Our work is a preliminary effort to investigate and propose countermeasures for security issues in Arithmetic AC.