
TEEM: A User-Oriented Trusted Mobile Device for Multi-platform Security Applications

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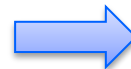
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Outline

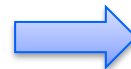
- **Introduction & Motivation**
- TEEM Architecture
- Implementation & Evaluation
- Conclusion and Future Work

Introduction

- **Today, a user often has multiple computing devices**
 - Desktop, laptop, smart phone, tablet, ...
 - Security applications may run on these devices
 - The untrusted state of any device may compromise the security and privacy of the user
- **Trusted Computing can enhance the security of these devices**



Trusted Platform Module,
Trusted Cryptography
Module, AMD's SVM,
Intel's TXT...



Mobile Trusted Module,
ARM TrustZone, other
secure elements

Introduction

- **However, to our knowledge, no method can provide trusted computing support for both kinds of the devices (multi-platform property)**
 - Desktop machines and mobile devices have different CPU architectures (x86 vs ARM)
 - Limited in resources and spaces, secure chips are not suitable for mobile devices
- **Users have to learn different security mechanisms when using different devices**
 - troublesome for user

Introduction

- **Flexibility of Trusted computing: using security chips, we cannot customize our own security features to meet some experimental demands**
 - Adding new commands to support new applications (LBS)
 - Replacing cryptography algorithms (RSA to ECC, SHA1 to SHA256)
 - Updating authorization protocols (OIAP and OSAP to SKAP)
 - Upgrading modules (TPM 1.2 to TPM 2.0)
- **Every updating leads to purchasing a new chip**
 - unacceptable for user

Motivation

- **Portable Trusted Module**

- PTM is attached to the platforms via USB rather than LPC
- Unlike TPM/TCM, PTM is bound to one user and several devices can use one PTM, it is user-oriented

- **Inspiration**

- To achieve multi-platform property, PTM is a good choice
- Building PTM solution based on mobile devices rather than USB devices, so the mobile devices can also use the TC functions

Motivation

- **Mobile Trusted Module**

- MTM provides TC APIs by software, and has been proven to be faster than TPM/TCM
- Lack of isolated execution environment, its implementation relies on some secure elements: ARM TrustZone, Smart Cards, ...

- **Inspiration**

- To achieve flexibility, software design of PTM's protected capabilities is a good choice
- Using ARM TrustZone to provide Trusted Execution Environment for mobile-based PTM solution

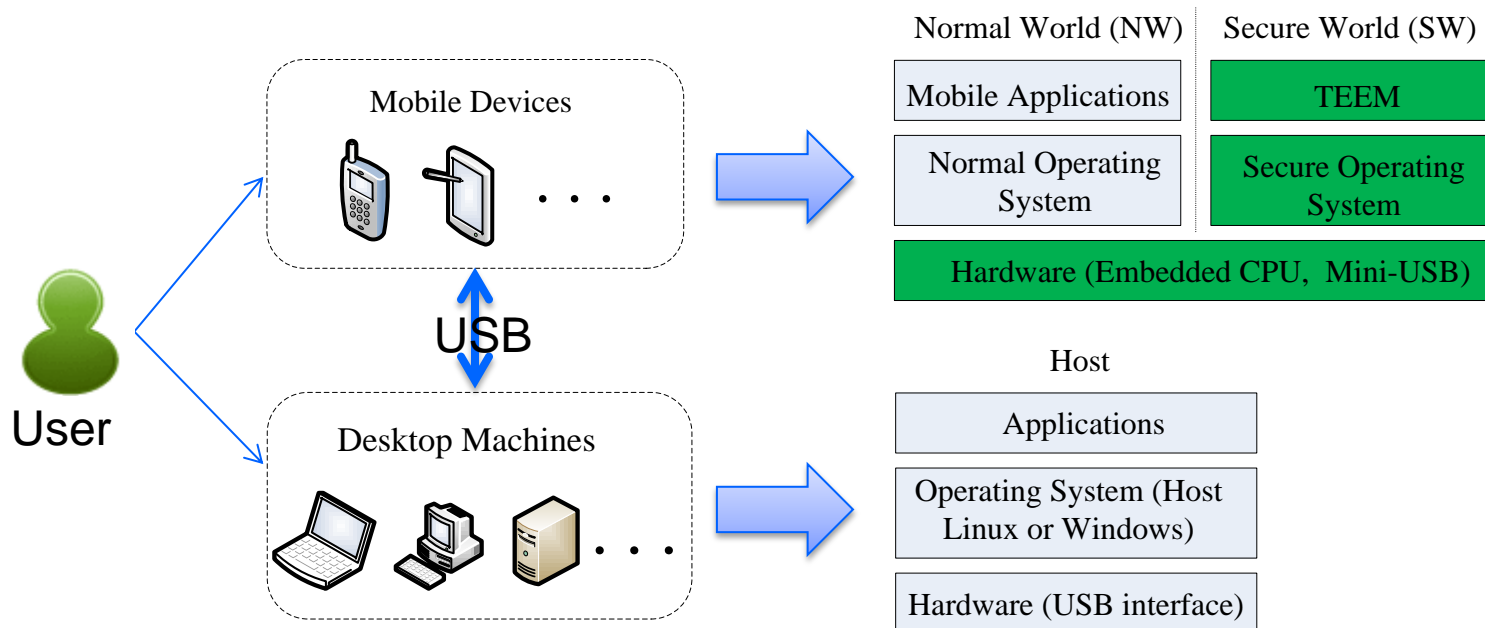
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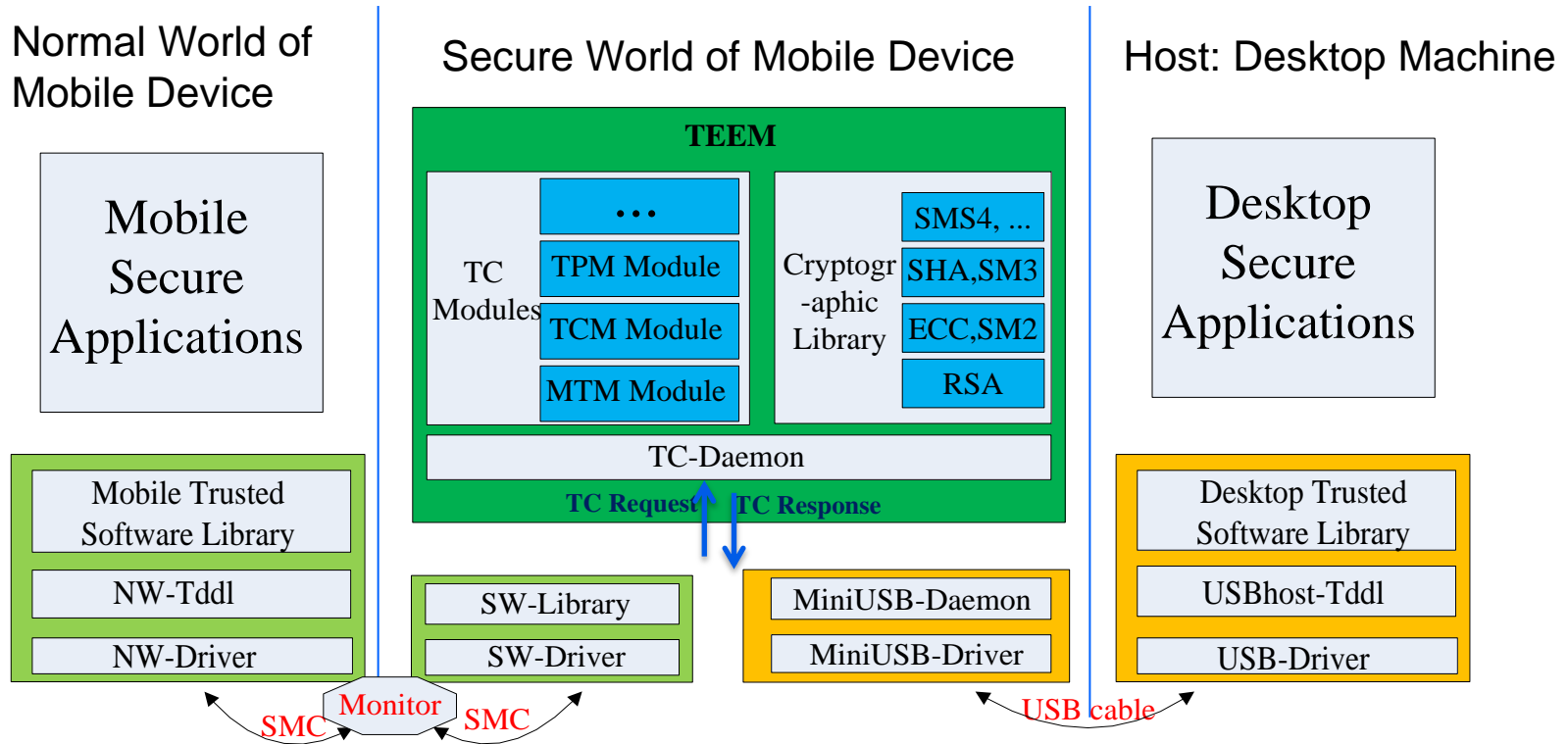
TEEM Design

- **Our mobile-based PTM solution**

- a Trusted Execution Environment Module (TEEM) in a mobile device with TrustZone
- **Provide flexible trusted computing support for both the desktop machines and mobile devices**



TEEM Components



- ✓ **TEEM:** provide multiple TC modules in the SW of mobile device
- ✓ **Communication components between TEEM and mobile application:** ARM SMC instruction and related software modules
- ✓ **Communication components between TEEM and host application:** USB cable and related software modules

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- Introduction & Motivation
- TEEM Architecture
- **Implementation & Evaluation**
- **Conclusion and Future Work**

Implementation

- Using an ARM development board Real210 as the mobile device for TEEM
 - a Samsung S5PV210 SoC, include TrustZone support
 - TrustZone not used at present, we are testing TrustZone on other board (Xilinx Zynq-7000 SoC ZC702)

- **TEEM imp**

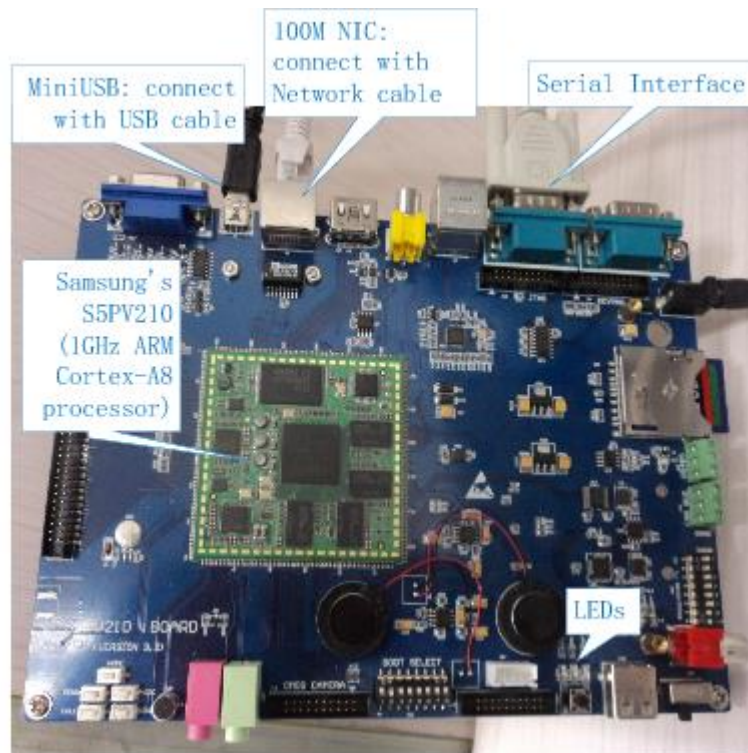
- Modify the TC module (SM2, S

- **USB Com**

- Use gcc

- **Trusted S**

- Use IBM lines of



ulator to support more cryptography algorithms

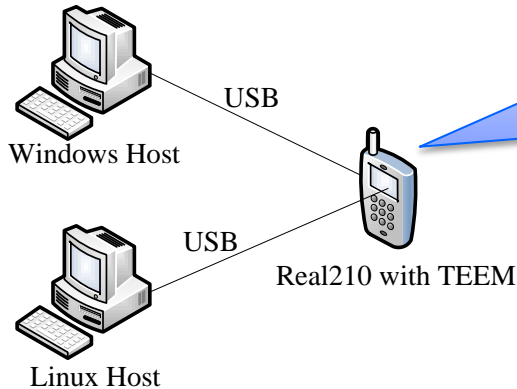
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to support TCM, 1000

Evaluation

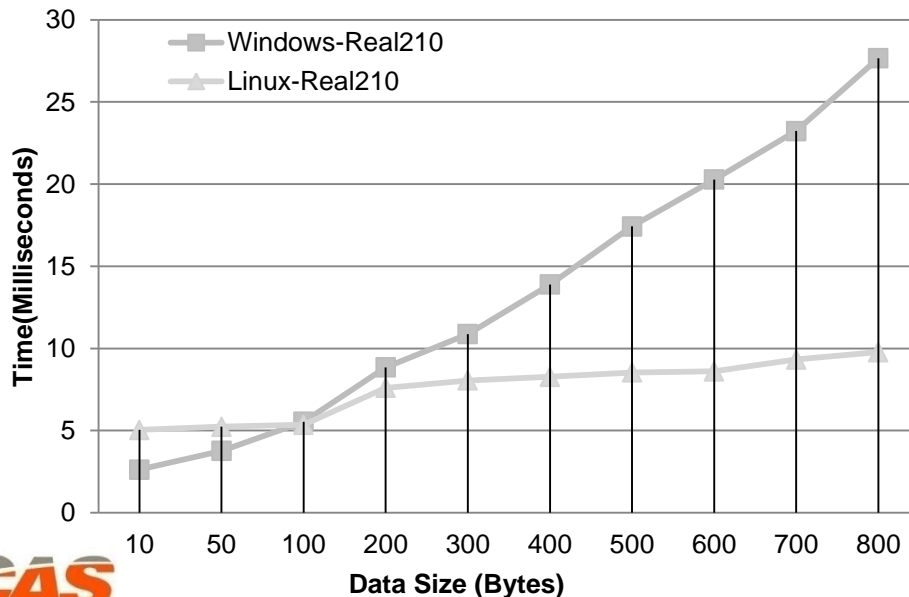
- **Experiment Environment**



Our Portable Trusted Device based on Real210

- **Windows Host:** XP, 2.4GHz Intel CPU
- **Linux Host:** Vmware Virtual Machine running Ubuntu, 512M memory

- **USB Communication Overhead**



Most TEEM commands transfer no more than 800-bytes data, and 10 bytes at least.

From the table, the time increases linearly with the increase of the transferred data.

Evaluation

- TEEM's Execution Time
- Performance Comparison with actual TPM/TCM chip

TEEM	Commands	TPM	TCM	TEEM-RSA	TEEM-SM2	TEEM-SM4
Takeoff	CreateKey	407ms	704ms	4432ms	174ms	12ms
ReadIn	LoadKey	781ms	438ms	611ms	170ms	10.7ms
Creat	Sign	609ms	625ms	83ms	176ms	n/a
LoadIn	Bind or Encrypt	63ms	15ms	3.5ms	315ms	7.0ms
Evict	UnBind or Decrypt	625ms	891ms	84ms	302ms	7.1ms
GetP	PerRead	3.3	62.3	14.2	14	30
Sign	PerExtend	11	110	110	110	300
UnBind	Quote	16	350	167	84	400
GetRandom	Seal	11	288	116	142	363
PerRead	Unseal	89	493	169	416	107
PerExtend	MakeIdentity	11	110	110	110	110
Quote	ActivateIdentity	111	421	526	364	132

TPM Host: IBM ThinkCentre M52 81114
 TCM Host: Lenovo ThinkCentre M4000t

TEEM running on Real210 is faster than the actual TPM/TCM chip, because the computing power of Real210 is stronger than TPM/TCM chip.
 The implementation for SM2 is non-optimized at present.

- **Req**: time for Real210, not including TrustZone overheads now
- **WH**: time for Windows Host, including USB overheads
- **LH**: time for Linux Host, including USB overheads, not stable for some commands
- **Req**: data size of Command Request
- **Resp**: data size of Command Response

Conclusion and Future Work

- We design a mobile-based portable TC module TEEM, which can provide trusted computing functions for various devices of users, including both desktop machines and mobile devices.
- We implement a prototype of TEEM using a general ARM SoC development board Real210.
- For future work, we will experiment with ARM TrustZone on the Real210 development board and other TrustZone-enabled boards and further improve the TEEM prototype. We will also develop and implement some specific desktop or mobile security applications using TEEM.

Thanks!

For Questions:

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