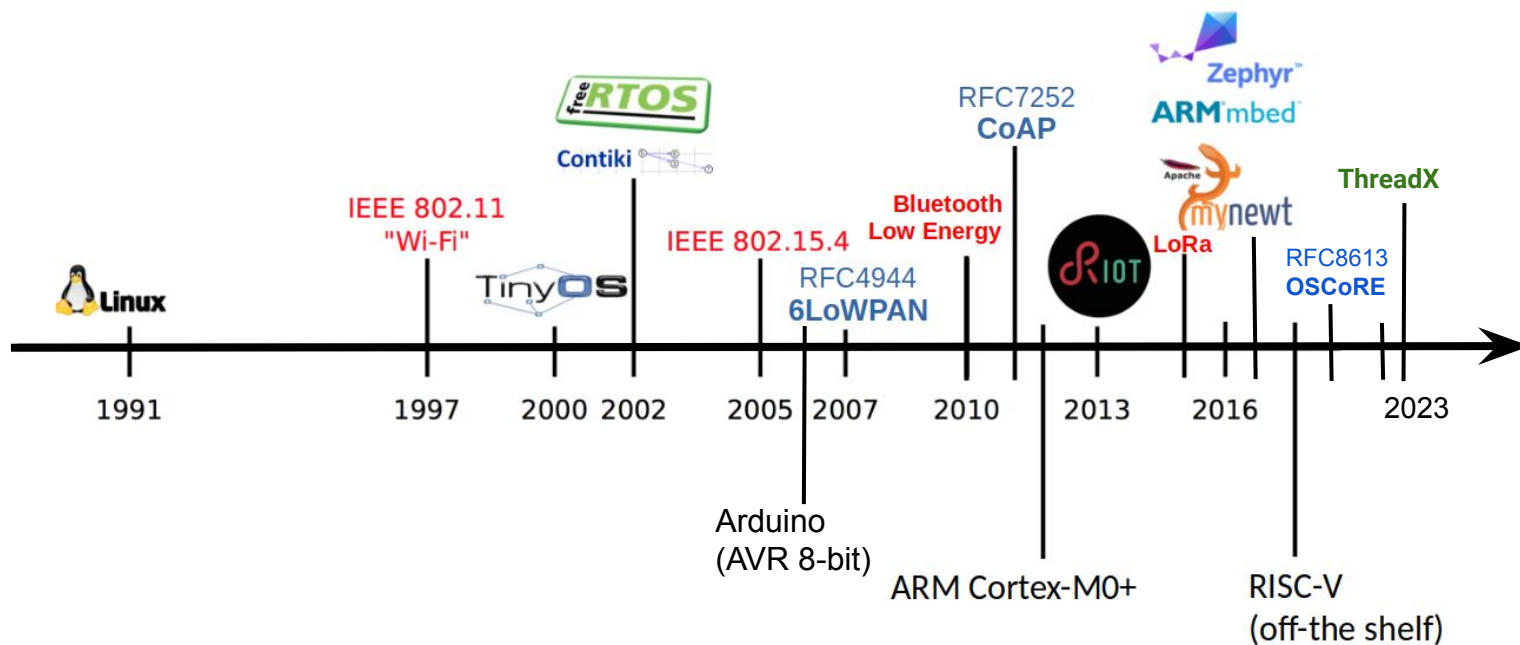
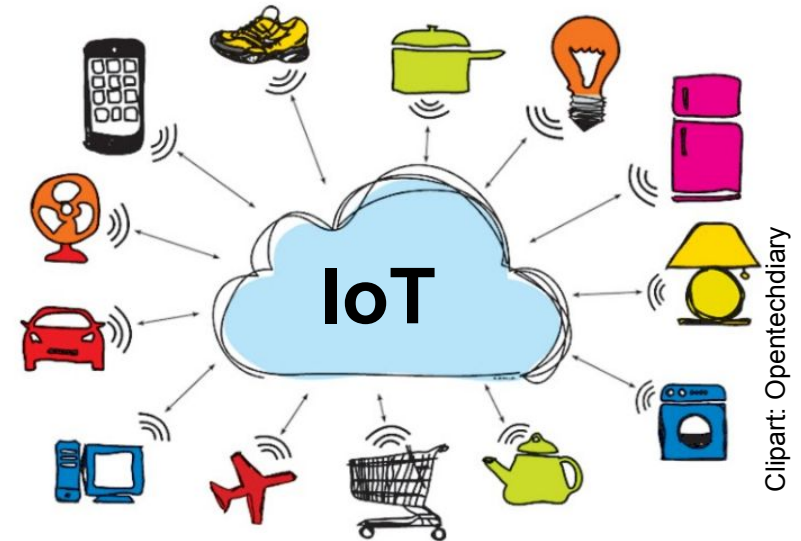


# Longer-Term Security for Low-Power IoT Software



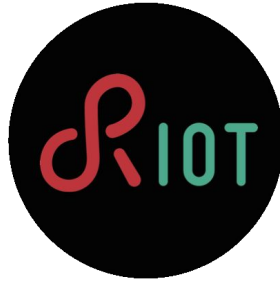
**IoT is inserted everywhere...**

*... predictive maintenance, Industry 4.0, smart health, building automation, precision agriculture, AI ...*



1. German-French collaboration on RIOT
2. Low-power IoT?
3. Security for Low-power IoT Software Updates
4. Safety for Embedded IoT Software
5. Reformable TinyML

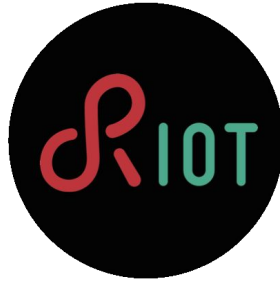
A good example of potential kicking in via German-French collaboration:



What is RIOT?

- ✓ A general-purpose OS for low-power, microcontroller-based IoT devices
- ✓ A free embedded software platform & ecosystem
- ✓ A large community of open source software developers

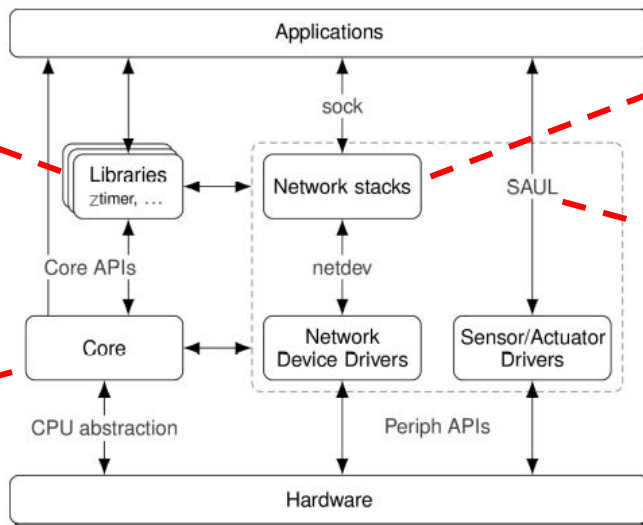
A good example of potential kicking in via German-French collaboration:



- 2013: a research project involving **FU Berlin**, **Inria** and funded by ANR/BMBF
- More recent facts & numbers
  - ◆ 45,000 commits to the master branch, from 350+ developers worldwide
  - ◆ products shipping RIOT since 2017 (e.g. from Continental)
  - ◆ 5% market share reached in 2019\*

Modular, integrates many libs such as:

- nimBLE
- LVGL
- littleFS
- ...



Open network standards:  
6LoWPAN, IPv6, RPL,  
UDP, TCP, CoAP, SUIT...

Unified APIs, across all  
hardware (vendor & techno.  
independence)

Supported hardware:

- all types of microcontrollers
- tons of sensors/actuators
- 300+ boards & devkits

Micro-kernel

- Multi-threading
- Real-time capable & priority-based scheduling

Minimal config.  
**2,6kB RAM**  
**3,2kB Flash**  
(on Cortex-M)

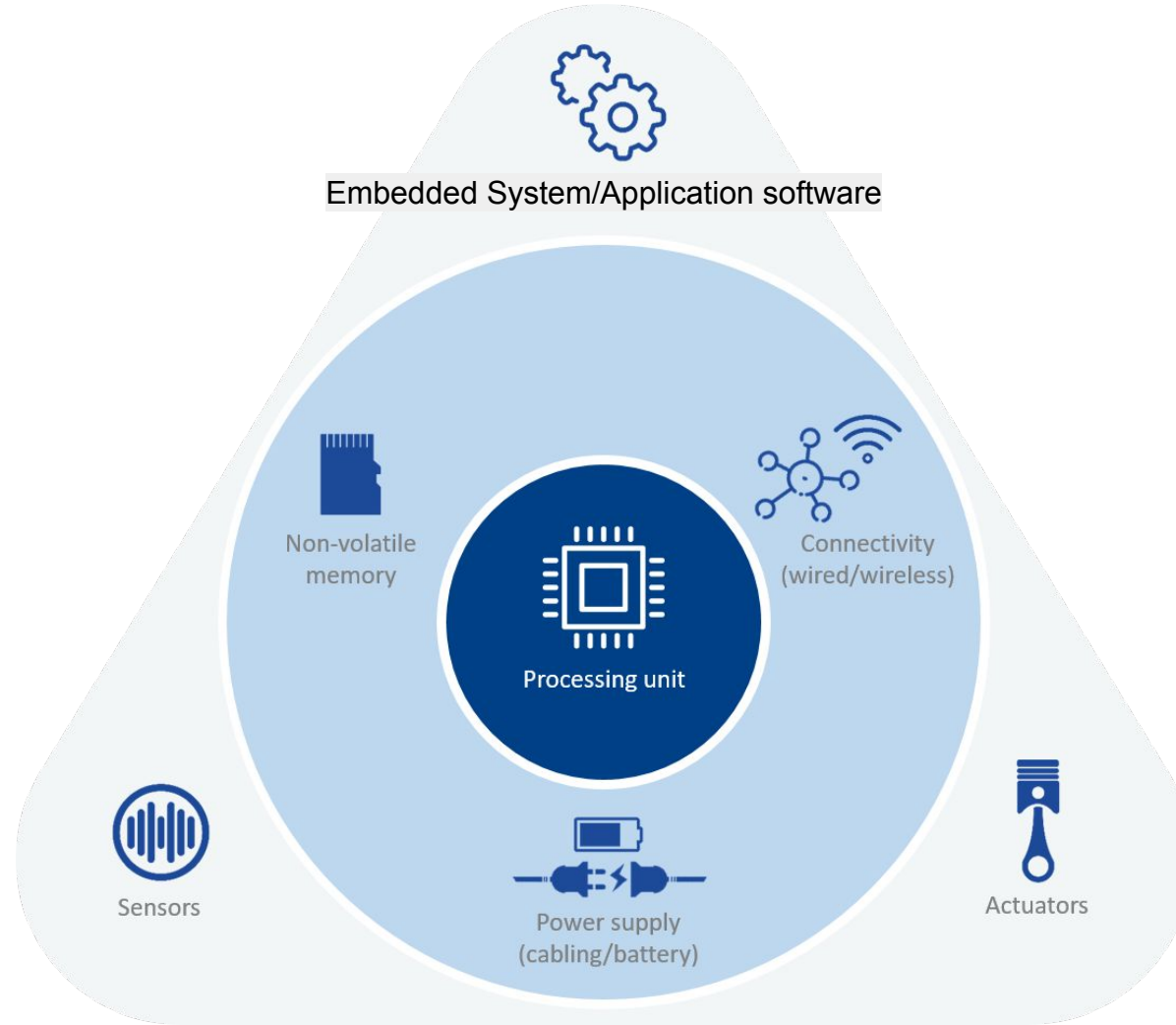
**Open source code & community:**

see [github.com/RIOT-OS/RIOT](https://github.com/RIOT-OS/RIOT) and [forum.riot-os.org](https://forum.riot-os.org)

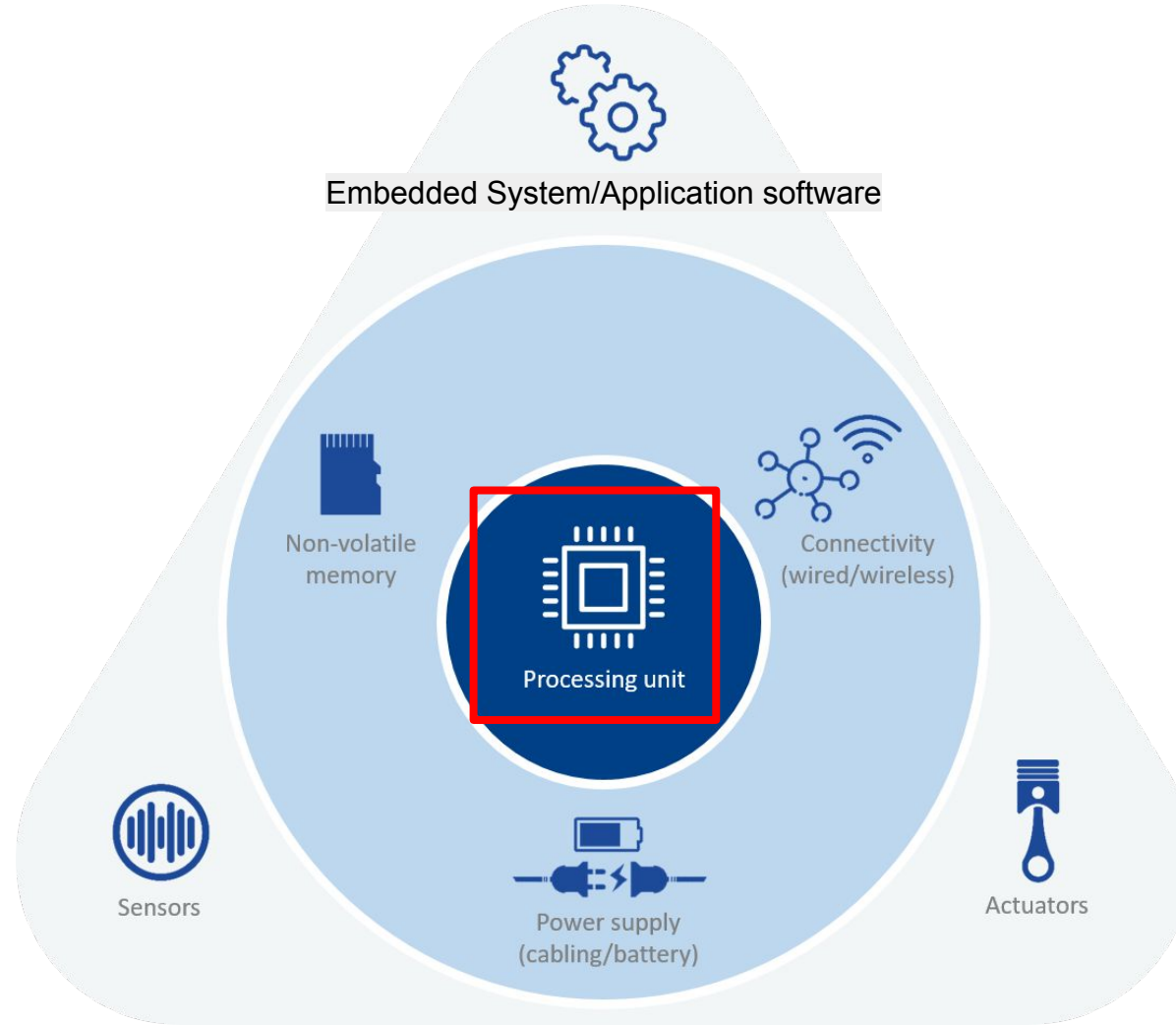
**Academic publication:**

E. Baccelli, et al. 'RIOT: an Open Source Operating System for Low-end Embedded Devices in the IoT,' IEEE Internet of Things Journal, 2018.

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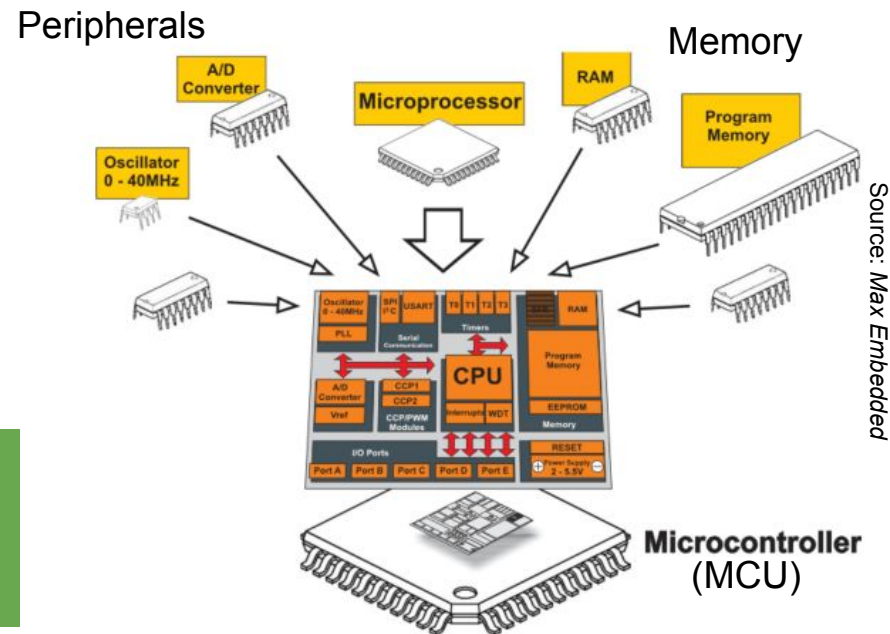


## Microcontrollers:

- milliWatt
- kiloBytes
- megaHertz

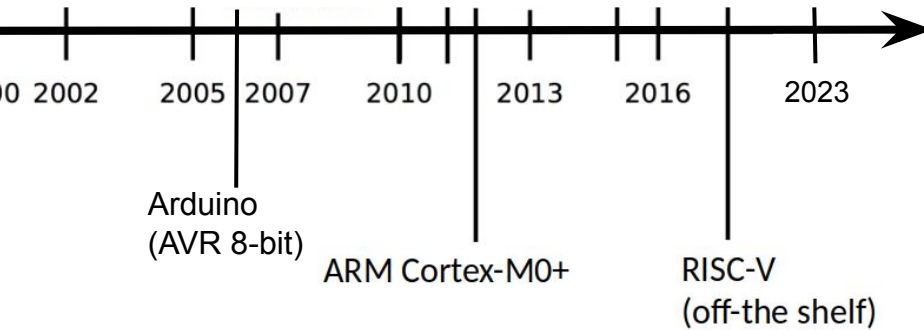
Compared to processors in “high-end” IoT (phone, RasPi...):

- much less capacity in computing, networking, memory;
- much smaller energy consumption & tiny price tag (<1\$).



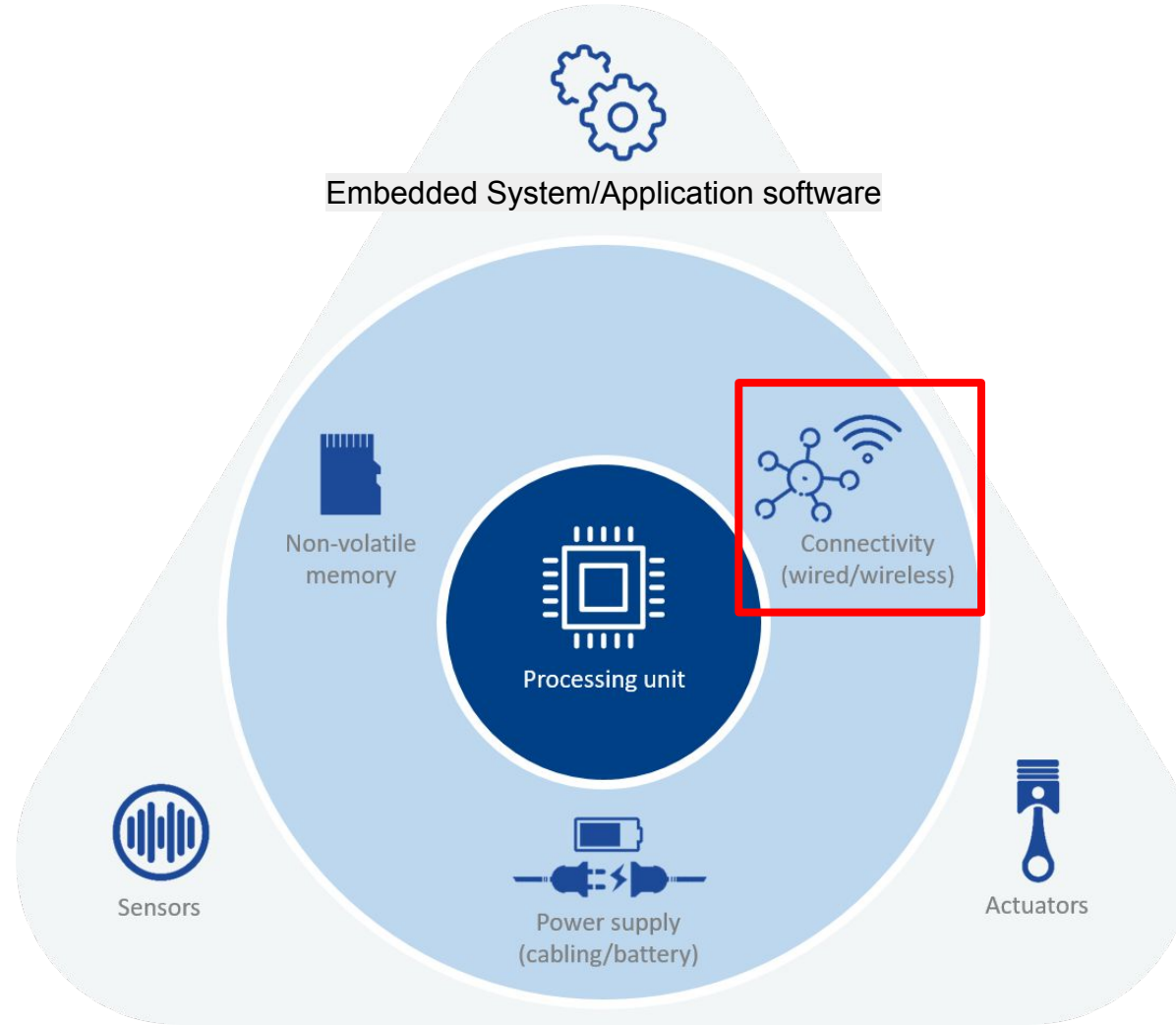
## Some stats:

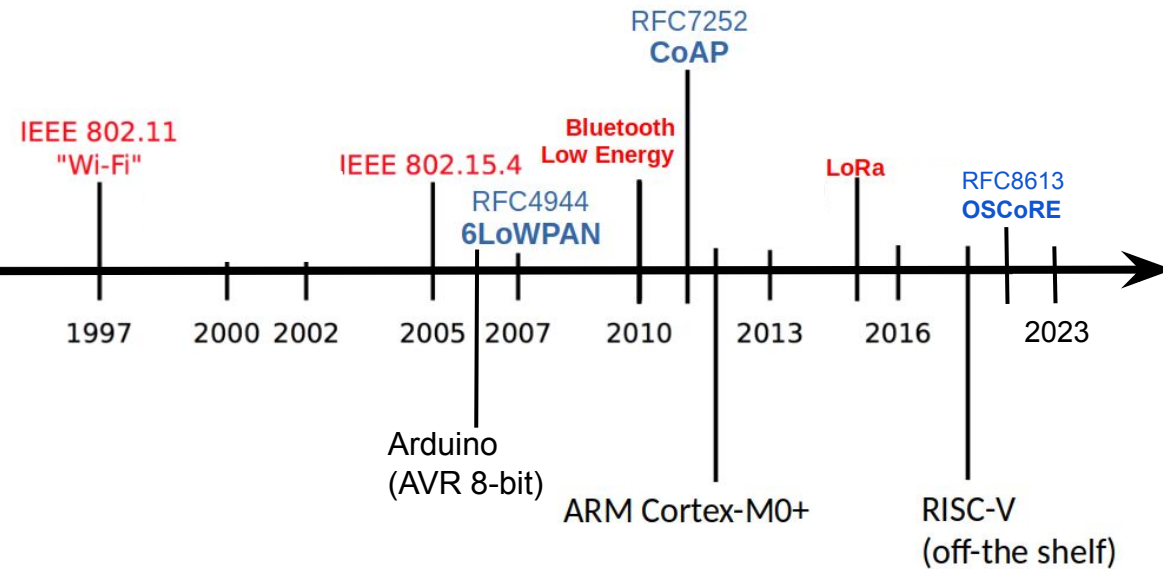
- 28 billion MCU shipped in 2018
  - 250 billion microcontrollers used worldwide in 2020
- Source: [venturebeat.com/2020/01/11/why-tinyml-is-a-giant-opportunity/](https://venturebeat.com/2020/01/11/why-tinyml-is-a-giant-opportunity/)



## Low-power Hardware

- ★ Modern 32-bit MCUs: **Arm Cortex-M**, **ESP**, **RISC-V** (open source HW)...



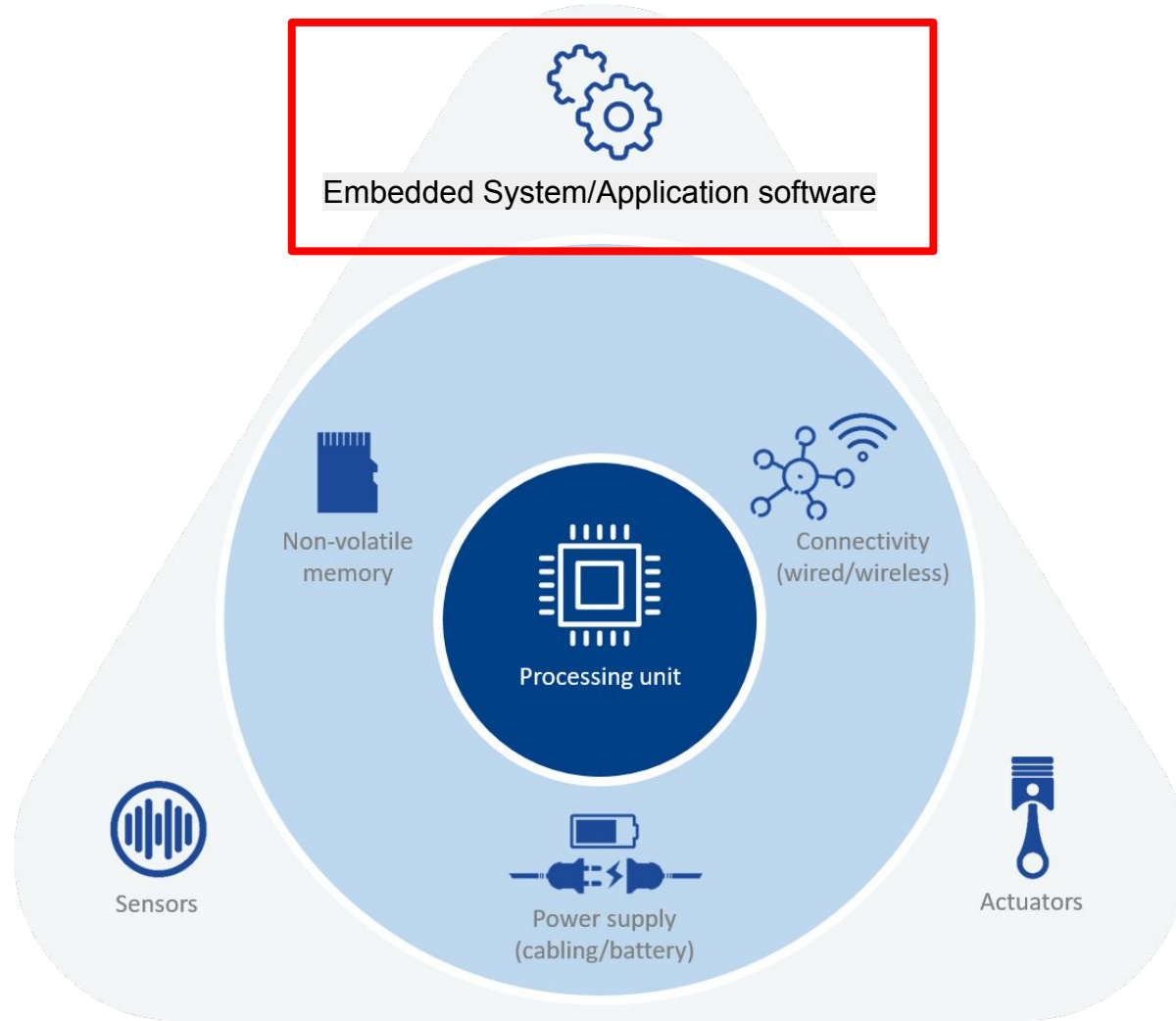


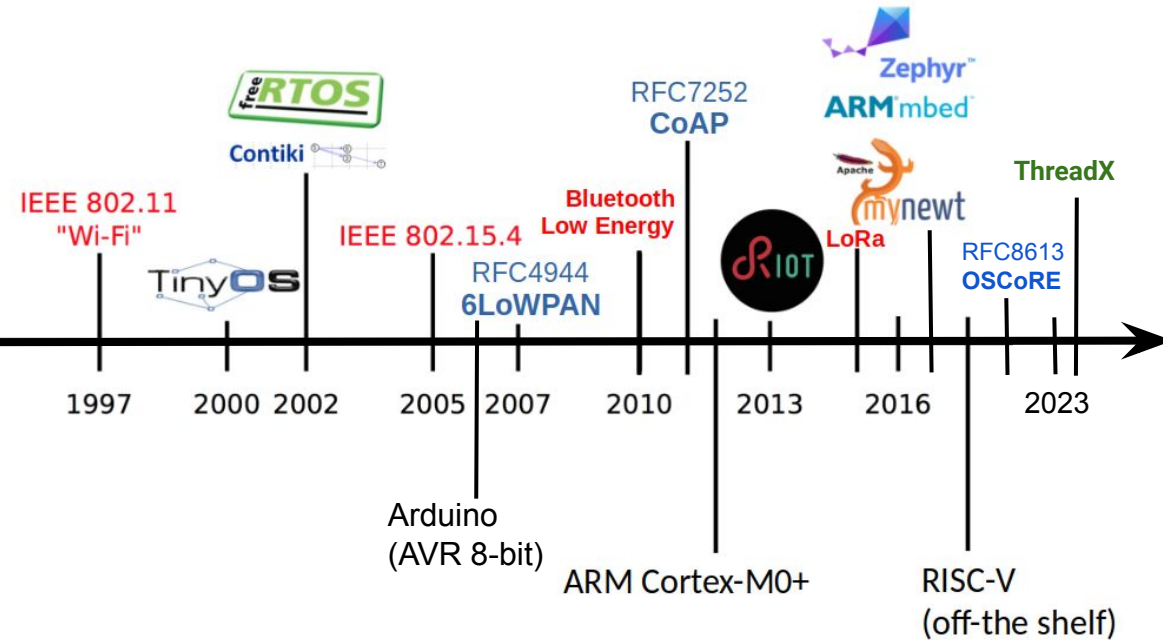
## Low-power Hardware

- ★ Modern 32-bit MCUs: Arm Cortex-M, ESP, RISC-V (open source HW)...

## Low-power Wireless Networking

- ★ Hardware PHY / MAC based on BLE, 802.15.4, LoRa, NB-IoT, (EnOcean)...
- ★ Internet-compliant protocol stack: **6LoWPAN**, CoAP...
- ★ Interact with cloud/edge, or local devices





## Low-power Hardware

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- ★ Internet-compliant protocol stack: 6LoWPAN, CoAP...
- ★ Interact with cloud/edge, or local devices

## Embedded Software (more & more open source)

- ★ *Libraries & network stacks:* Eclipse projects, mbedTLS, LVGL, openThread, uTensor...
- ★ *Operating systems:* RIOT, Contiki, mbedOS (Arm), Zephyr (Intel), FreeRTOS (Amazon), ThreadX (Microsoft)



Security?

Safety?

DID YOU KNOW THE 'S'  
IN I.O.T. IS FOR SECURITY?

BUT... THERE IS NO 'S'  
IN I.O.T.??

EXACTLY  
MY POINT!

Hello...

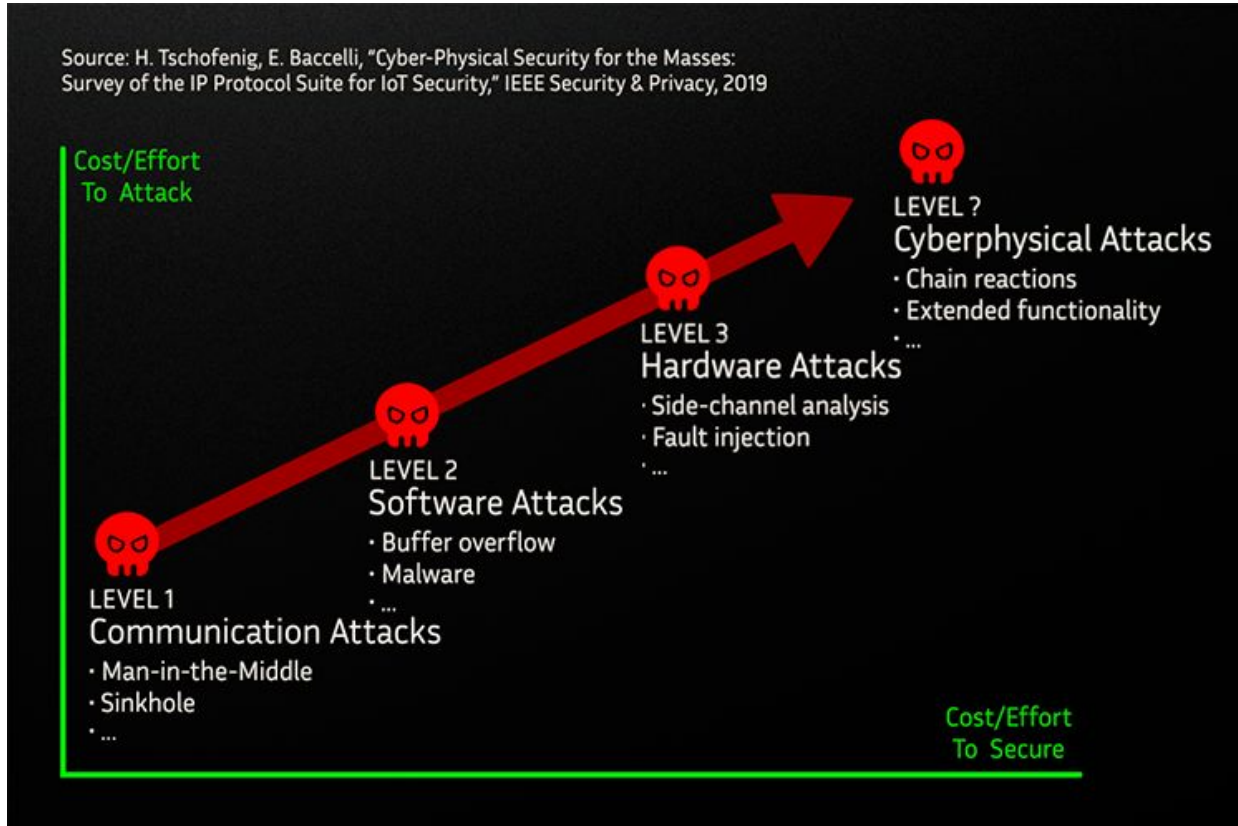


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Our main focus: defend against

- ★ communication attacks;
- ★ software attacks;

## Predicates?

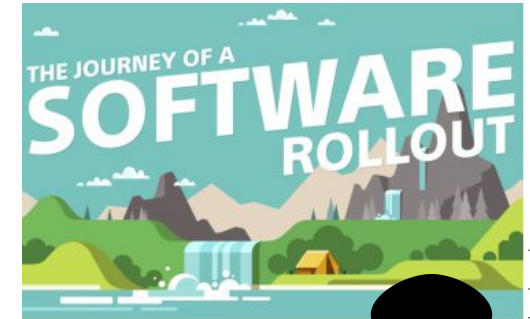
1. **You can't secure what you can't update** - but updates are also attack vectors;
2. Software updates happen through the network - else they tend to not happen at all;
3. **Complex software becomes composite**, (tele)maintenance must be distributed.
4. **Formal verification should complement updates**, on critical parts of the software.

## Constraints from IoT

- Ultra-small storage on device
- Weak CPU
- Ultra-constrained network transport
- ... and more (memory protection, secured boot...)

## Minimum guarantees on updates

- Authentication
- Integrity
- Authorization
- ... and more? (roll-back, pre-conditions...)



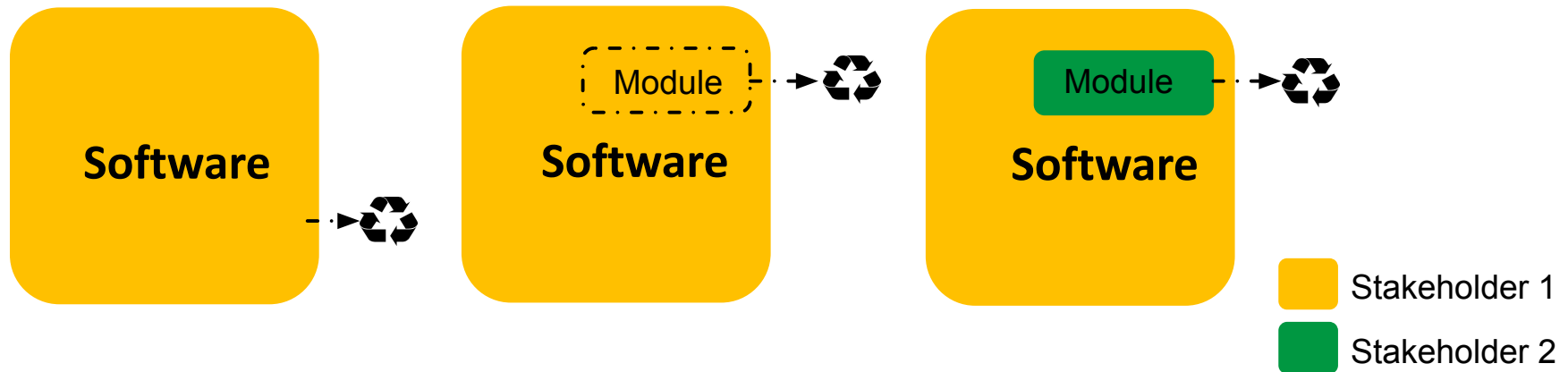
## General strategy:

1. Facilitate long-term interoperability? Use (open) standards;
2. Facilitate long-term maintenance? Use open source, collaborative software;
3. Future-proof security level? Post-quantum authentication/authorization (for software updates).

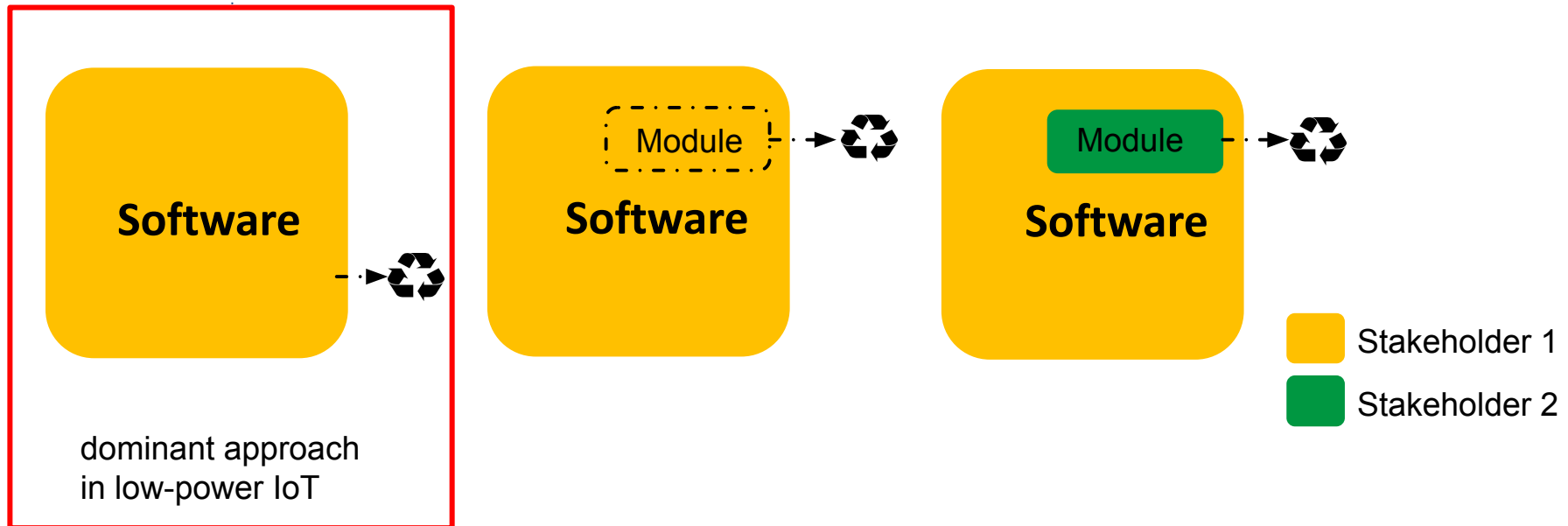
## Pain points for low-power IoT:

- Challenge 1: Democratizing IoT software updates;
- Challenge 2: Securing modular/multiparty software on low-power devices;
- Challenge 3: Safer low-level IoT software.

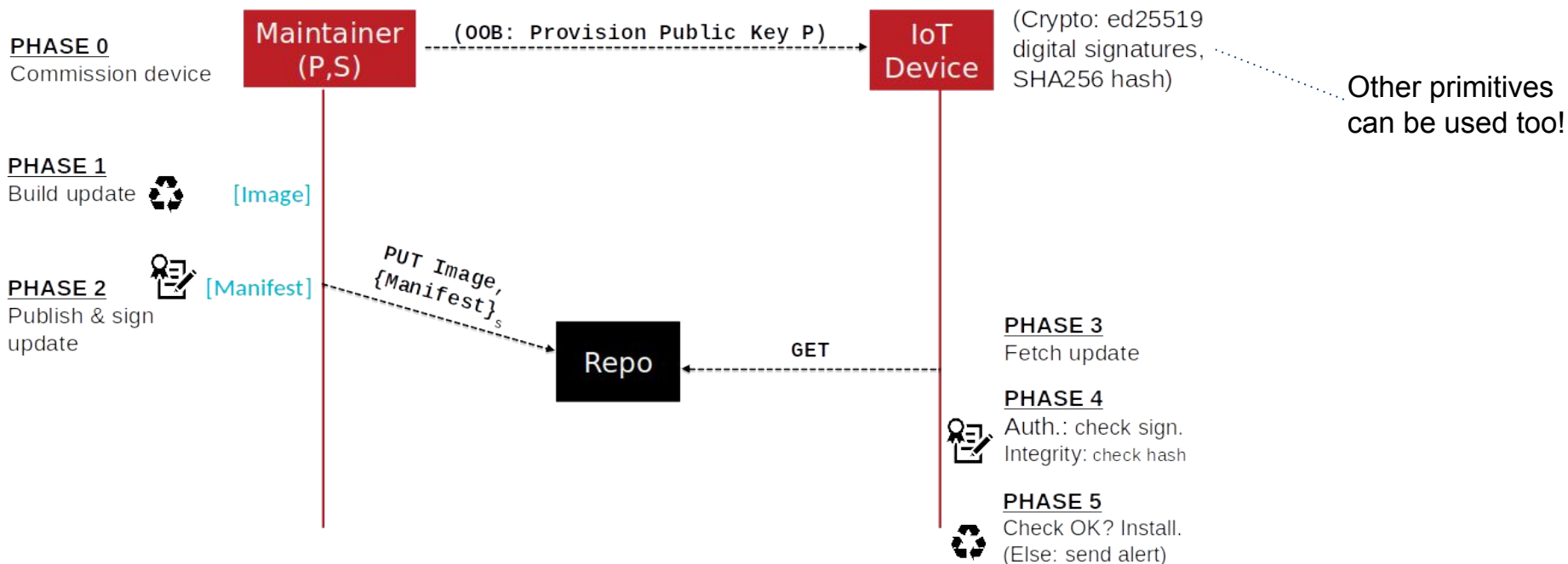
- Case 1 : monolithic software update, single stakeholder
- Case 2 : modular software updates, single stakeholder
- Case 3 : modular software updates, multiple stakeholders



- Case 1 : monolithic software update, single stakeholder
- Case 2 : modular software updates, single stakeholder
- Case 3 : modular software updates, multiple stakeholders



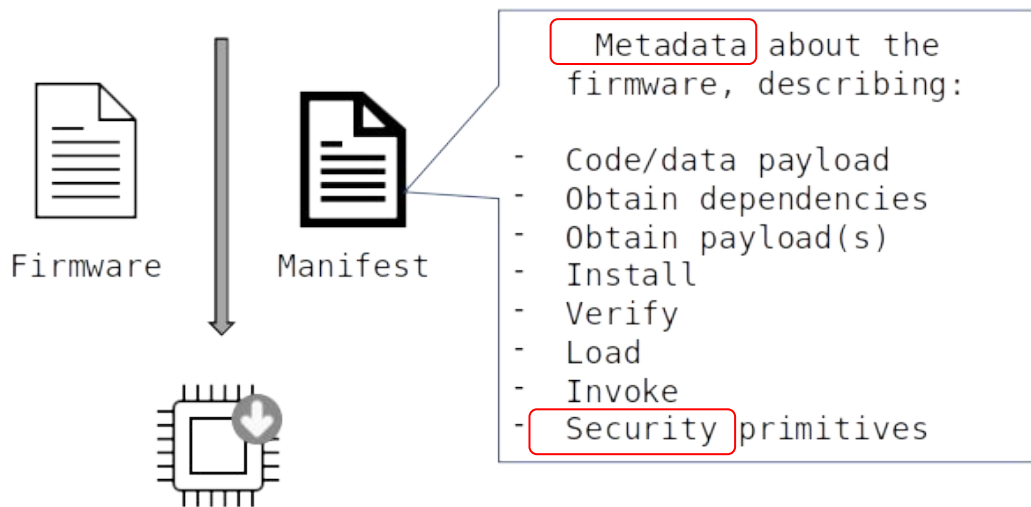
SUIT = new architecture, metadata & serialization for lightweight IoT firmware update security : authentication, integrity checks (and more) specified at IETF, currently in the final stages of standardization: see <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/suit/about/>



- Latest specs for the SUIT manifest see: B. Moran et al., "CBOR-based Serialization Format for the SUIT Manifest," IETF draft *draft-ietf-suit-manifest-25*, Feb. 2024.



Bugfixes  
Reconfiguration  
New Functionalities  
Vulnerabilities Mitigation



## SUIT Manifest (*draft*)

- Simple to parse
- Simple to process
- Compact encoding
- Comprehensible by intermediate system
- Enable advanced use cases
- Extensible
- Flexibility



## SUIT Manifest

### Envelope (CBOR)

#### Authentication Manifests

List of signatures/MACs of the manifests

SUIT Digest Container  
[Algo ID, digest]

Auth. Wrapper  
COSE Mac/Sign (s)

#### Integrated Payloads / Dependencies

Encrypted Manifests / Payloads, Dependencies  
*Note: Integrity checked by Command Sequences*

Severable Elements

### Manifest

Manifest Version  
Sequence Number

#### Reference URI (optional)

Where device can found the manifest

#### Command Sequences

Instructions to install & use images

#### Update Procedure:

- Dependency Resolution
- Payload Fetch
- Payload Installation

#### Invocation Procedure:

- Image Validation
- Image Loading
- Run/Boot

#### Integrity Check Values

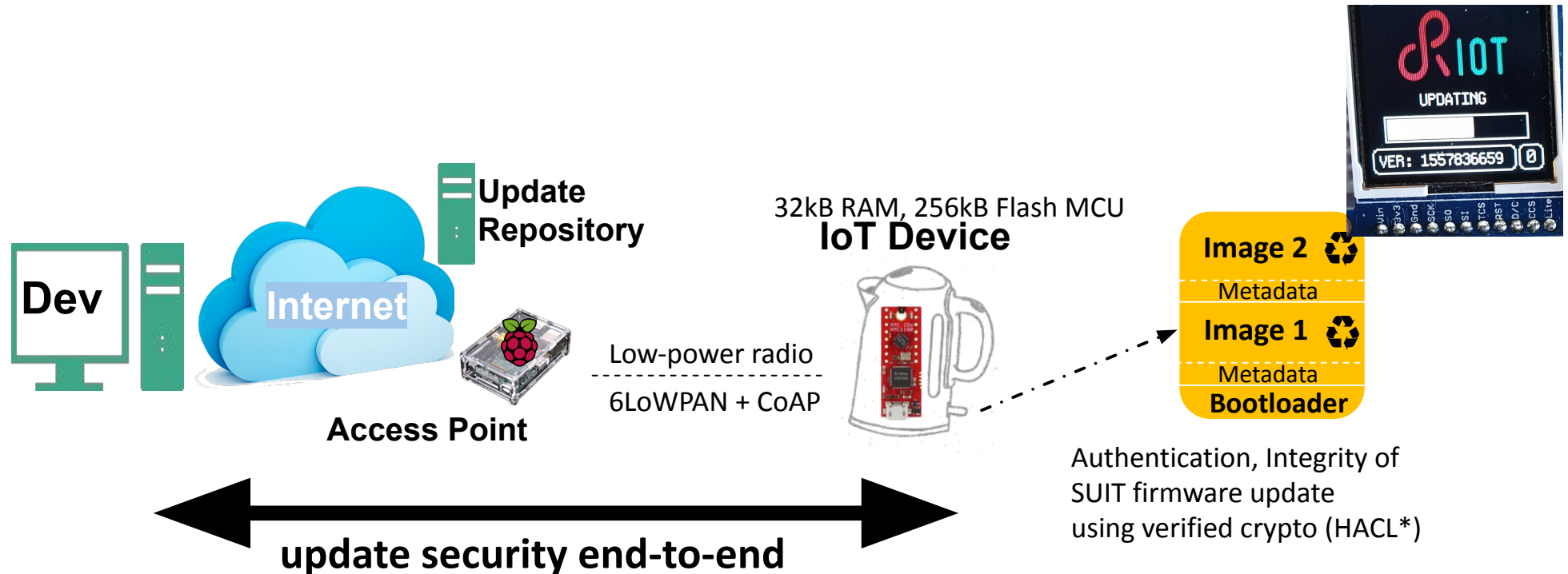
Verify integrity of metadata that is not contained in the manifest (Severable command, text ...)

### Common Structure

Contains all information used by the command sequences:

- **Dependencies:** List of manifests that must be present before processing the current manifest (optional)
- **Components (unit of code/data):** List of component identifiers that will be affected by the current manifest
- **Common Command Sequence:** series of prior operations to execute

- ★ Integration in RIOT, see [https://github.com/RIOT-OS/RIOT/tree/master/examples/suit\\_update](https://github.com/RIOT-OS/RIOT/tree/master/examples/suit_update)
- ★ Support out-of-the-box for ~150 boards (and ~10<sup>5</sup> software configs)



## Studies of SUIT performance for pre-quantum [1] and post-quantum [2]

- ★ in [2] evaluation of cost of security level upgrade
  - from pre-quantum 128-bit security (with ed25519 or p-256)
  - to NIST Level 1 post-quantum security (with Falcon, Dilithium or HSS-LMS)

### Benchmarks:

- ★ using different 32-bit microcontrollers: ARM Cortex-M, RISC-V, ESP32
- ★ using different families of PQ crypto (lattice- and hash-based)
- ★ software update workflow => focus is *\*not\** signature generation

Table 7: Relative cost increase for SUIT with quantum resistance (on ARM Cortex M-4).

SUIT	Flash	Stack	Transfer	Transfer w. crypto
<i>base w. Ed25519 / SHA256</i>	52.4kB	16.3kB	47kB	53kB
<i>with Falcon / SHA3-256</i>	+120%	+18%	+1.1%	+120%
<i>with LMS / SHA3-256</i>	+34%	+1.2%	+9%	+43%
<i>with Dilithium / SHA3-256</i>	+30%	+210%	+4.3%	+34%

[1] K. Zandberg et al. [Secure firmware updates for constrained IoT devices using open standards: A reality check](#), in IEEE Access, Sept. 2019.

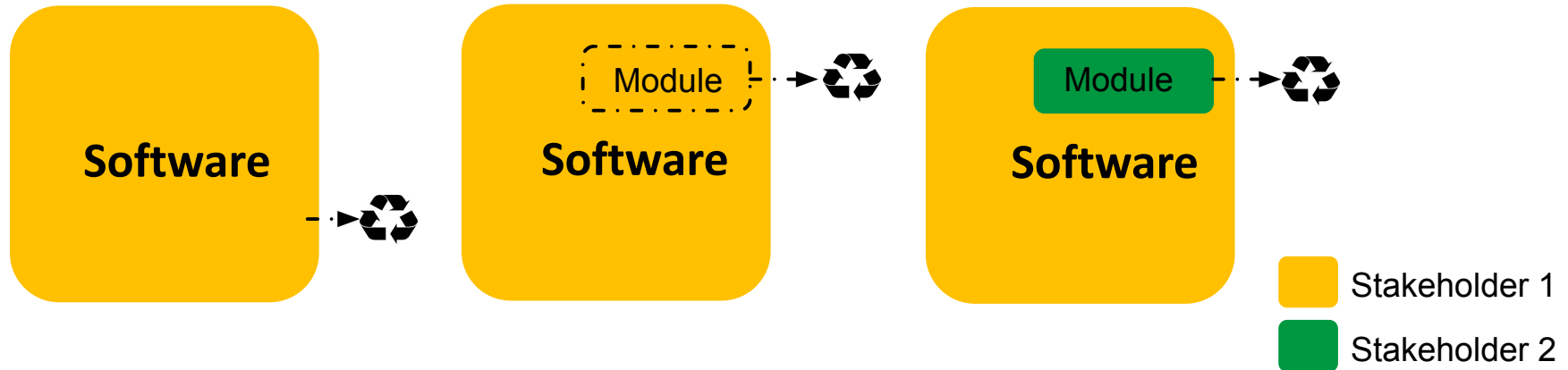
[2] G. Banegas et al. [Quantum-Resistant Security for Software Updates on Low-power Networked Embedded Devices](#), in ACNS, June 2022.

**PQ-OTA** is an R&D project about to start on this topic

- ✓ **Collaboration between Inria, FU Berlin and Continental**
- ✓ Continental telematics products use RIOT + software updates
- ✓ Use of SUIT + optimizations for post-quantum + multi-core MCUs
- ✓ Hosted at CampusCyber, financed by PTCC / ANR



- Case 1 : monolithic software update, single stakeholder
- Case 2 : modular software updates, single stakeholder
- Case 3 : modular software updates, multiple stakeholders

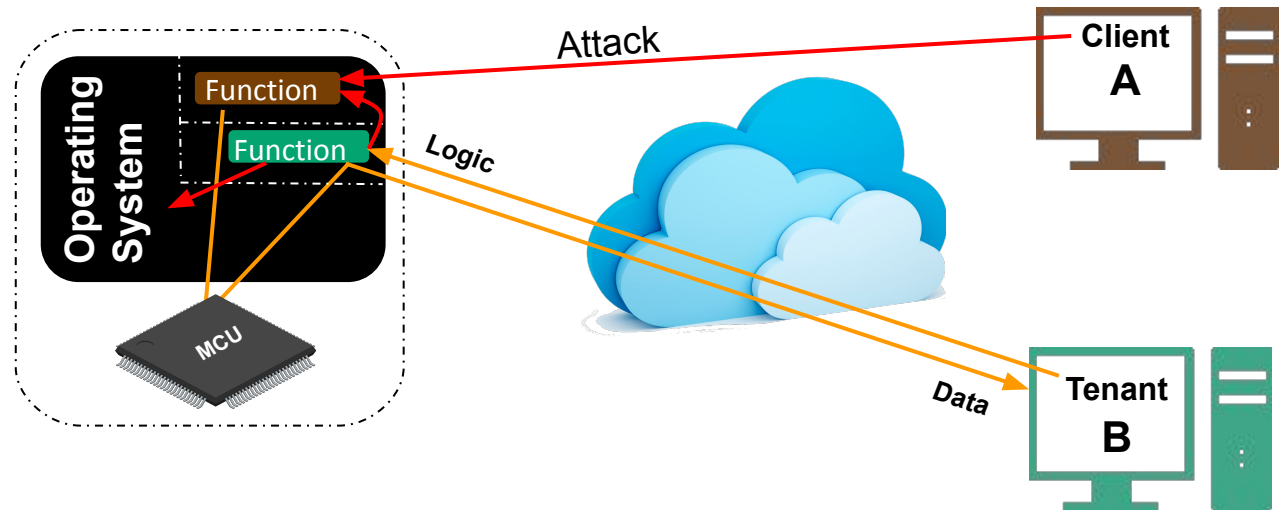


Goal: we want to modify deployed software, on-the-fly

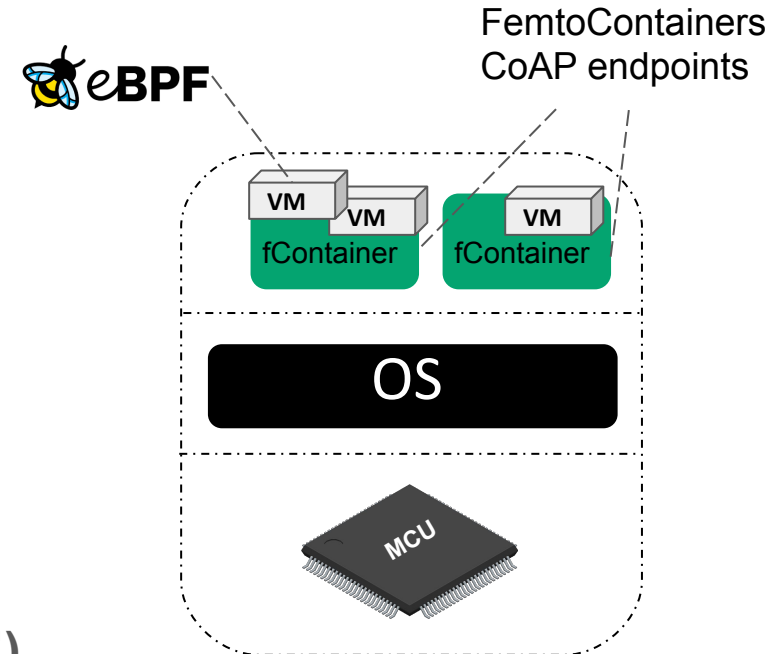
- Hosting additional functions
- Hosting debug/monitoring snippets

Threat model: we want function fault-isolation, to protect against

- Malicious tenants: Escape the sandbox?
- Malicious clients: Install-time attacks?



- **Ultra-lightweight virtualization: rBPF [4]**
  - register-based VMs with eBPF instruction set to microcontrollers
- Real-Time OS (RTOS) syscalls
  - Allows & controls sensor interaction, network services
  - Reference implementation in RIOT
- Remote over-the-air (OTA) management
  - Femto-container(s) exposed as CoAP resources
  - SUIT-compliant software updates of containerized microservices
- **Femto-Container hosting engine = only 1000 LoC (!)**
  - allowed **formal verification [5]** for fault-isolation



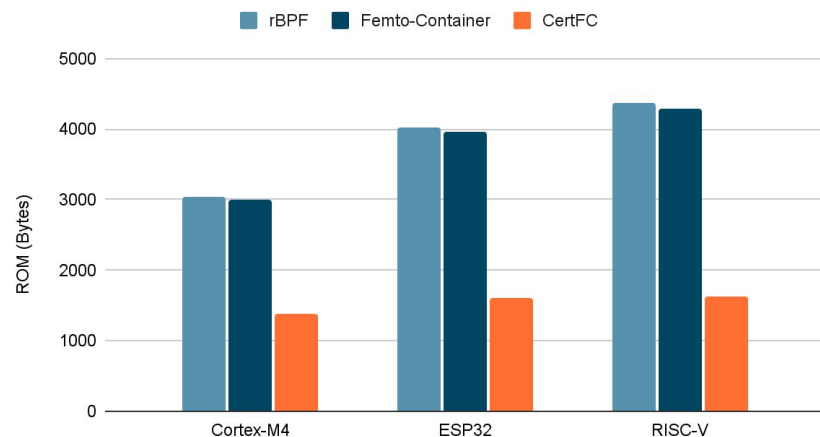
[4] K. Zandberg et al. [Minimal Virtual Machines on IoT Microcontrollers: The case of Berkeley Packet Filters with rBPF](#), in PEMWN, 2020.

[5] S. Yuan et al [End-to-end Mechanized Proof of an eBPF Virtual Machine for Microcontrollers](#), in CAV, Aug. 2022

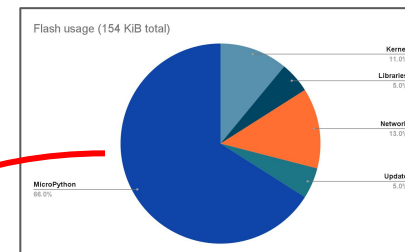
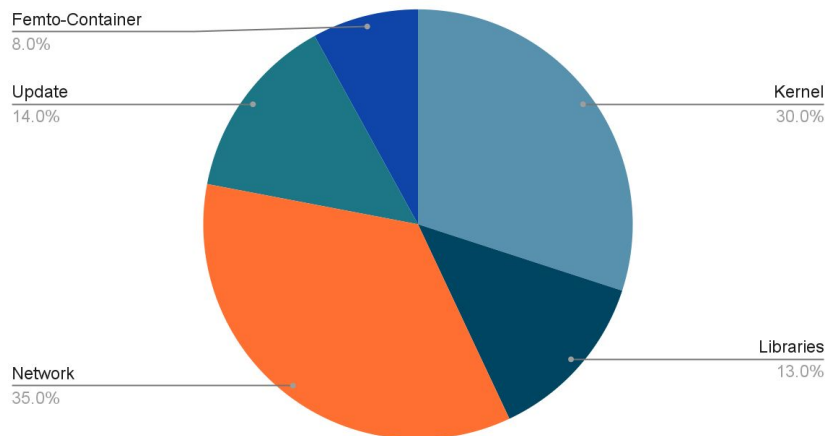
Performance study [6] on Cortex-M, ESP32, RISC-V

=> Compared to native exec., memory overhead is 10% or less!

ROM requirement



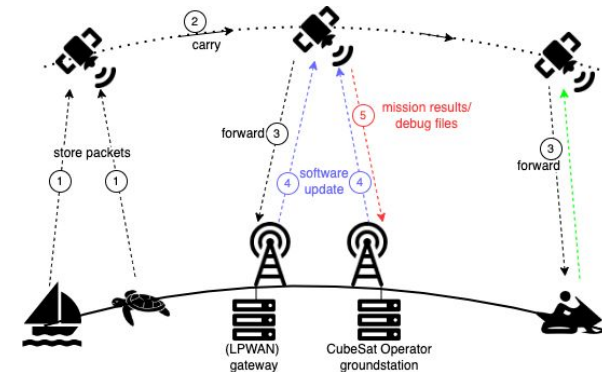
Flash usage (57 KiB total)





**ThingSat** an R&D project we joined recently

- ✓ Collaboration between Université Grenoble-Alpes, Inria, FU Berlin
- ✓ Development of Femto-Containers applications for nanosatellites
- ✓ Extending recent work described in [7] using SUIT and RIOT

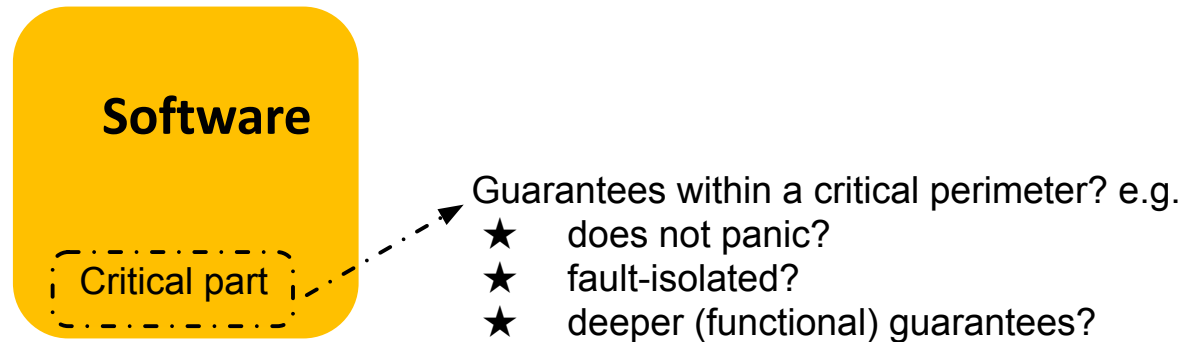


[7] F. Molina et al. [Cubedate: Securing Software Updates in Orbit for Low-Power Payloads Hosted on CubeSats](#), in IEEE PEMWN, Sept. 2023

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Updates can be delivered, authenticity/integrity/authorization can be checked. Now what?

→ **Still require more safety on selected (critical!) parts of the embedded software**



*So far embedded software (incl. RIOT) is written in C...  
... but we were hitting limits w.r.t. safety with C*



- Making mem protection + MPU first class citizens
- Providing configuration(s) with “defensive” code
- Catching errors: Graceful shutdown / restart of threads
- ...

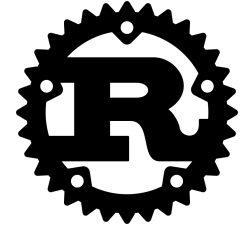
... as well as other *limits with C* abstractions and tooling

The “new” kid on the block, challenging C...

... with a different trade-off combining:

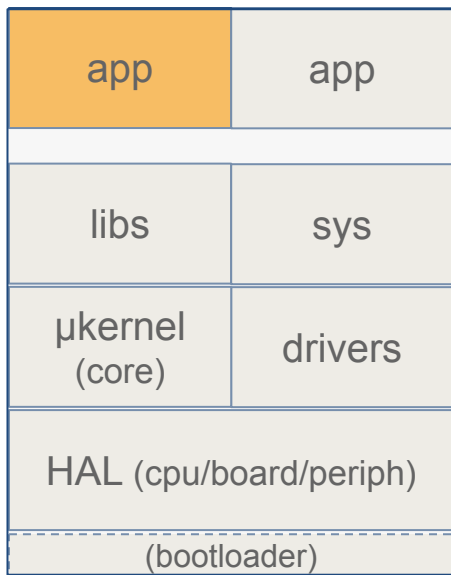
- High-level ergonomics;
- **Built-in memory safety;**
- Low-level control;

With modern tooling (build with *cargo*, import *crates*)...

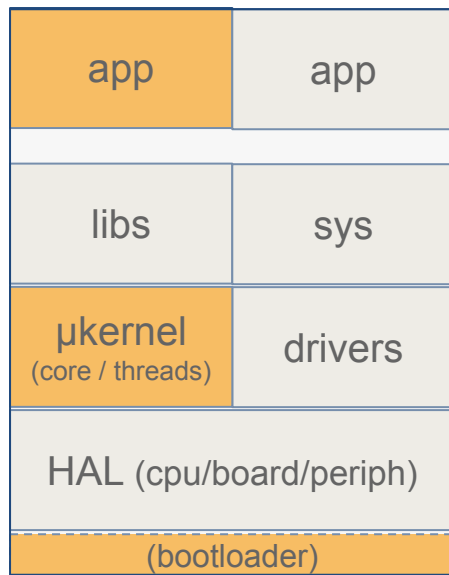


Recent Rust rant: see [this post](#)  
on Google Open Source Blog

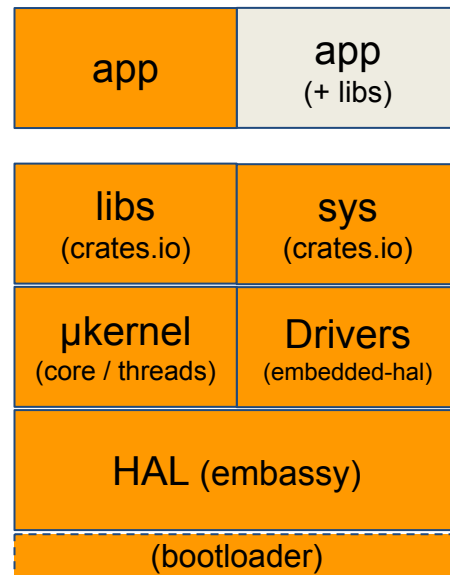




RIOT + Rust wrappers  
(C configs)



Cargo-built RIOT  
(C with Rust core)



RIOT-rs



**RIOT-rs** is a full transition from a primarily C-base to primarily Rust-base [10]

- ★ blueprint for smooth ride, with compatibility for high-level RIOT APIs
- ★ leveraging the best of RIOT, async Rust + embedded Rust prior work
- ★ a lot of work to be done still to match richer RIOT-C features

**PTCC project** collab. with Cryspen & PROSECCO to refine+integrate the new formal verification tool **hax** [8] [9] in RIOT-rs continuous integration workflow:

- ★ hax takes as input (functional) embedded Rust, and outputs Coq, F\*...
- ★ automated proofs (panic-freedom) or deeper proofs (functional correctness)
- ★ started applying hax to RIOT-rs modules (e.g. runQueue, EDHOC-rs)

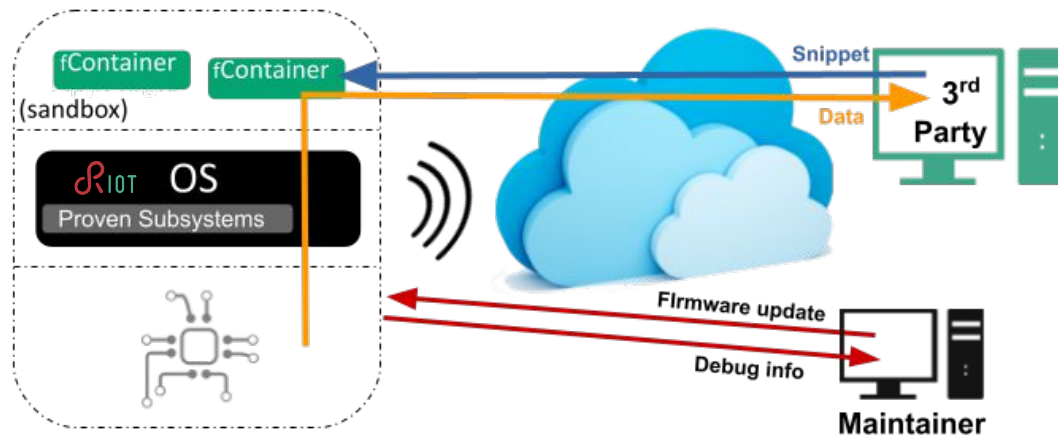
[8] **hax** open source repository <https://github.com/hacspec/hax>

[9] D. Merigoux et al. [Hacspec](#), Tech. Report, 2021

[10] **RIOT-rs** open source repository <https://github.com/future-proof-iot/RIOT-rs>

## Research

Larger project on next-level **cybersecurity for IoT software** on ultra-low power devices.



## Objectives

1. **Open ecosystem+platform**, roughly equivalent to the Linux ecosystem;
2. **Small+safe OS perimeter**, roughly equivalent to the seL4 kernel;
3. **Quantum-resistant** cybersecurity;
4. **Modern+secure DevOps**, as “easy as Amazon Lambda” over low-power networks.

## Output

Software: upstream/maintenance of 15+ open source repositories, including RIOT & RIOT-rs;

Standards: 50+ standardization docs at IETF;

Publications: 30+ articles in journals, conferences and preprints;





RIOT-fp participants include Shenghao Yuan, Gustavo Banegas, Koen Zandberg, Timothy Claeys, Malisa Vucinic, Frederic Besson, JP Talpin, **Benjamin Smith**, Emmanuel Baccelli, Kaspar Schleiser, Francisco Molina, Alexandre Abadie, **Karthik Bhargavan**, Denis Merigoux, Geovane Fedrecheski, Thomas Watteyne

*Teams involved:* TRiBE, AIO, GRACE, TEA, EPICURE, PROSECCO **and FU Berlin**

*Website :*

<https://future-proof-iot.github.io/RIOT-fp/>

including full publication list at <https://future-proof-iot.github.io/RIOT-fp/publications>



*Code :*

<https://github.com/future-proof-iot>

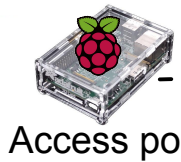
including also contribs to the RIOT code base at <https://github.com/RIOT-OS/RIOT>

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RIOT wearables with Bluetooth Low-Energy used for the VKKO project, a smart conductor vest [11] collab. with Berit Greinke (UdK) & Felix Biessmann (BHT)



BLE wireless

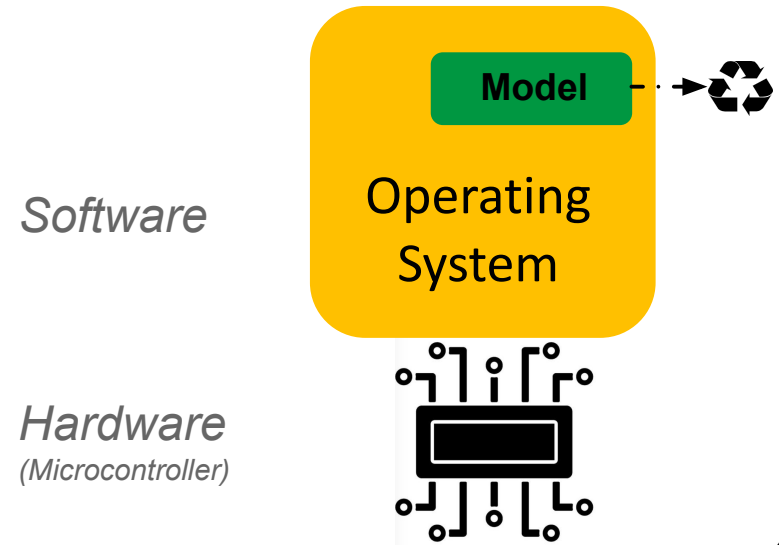


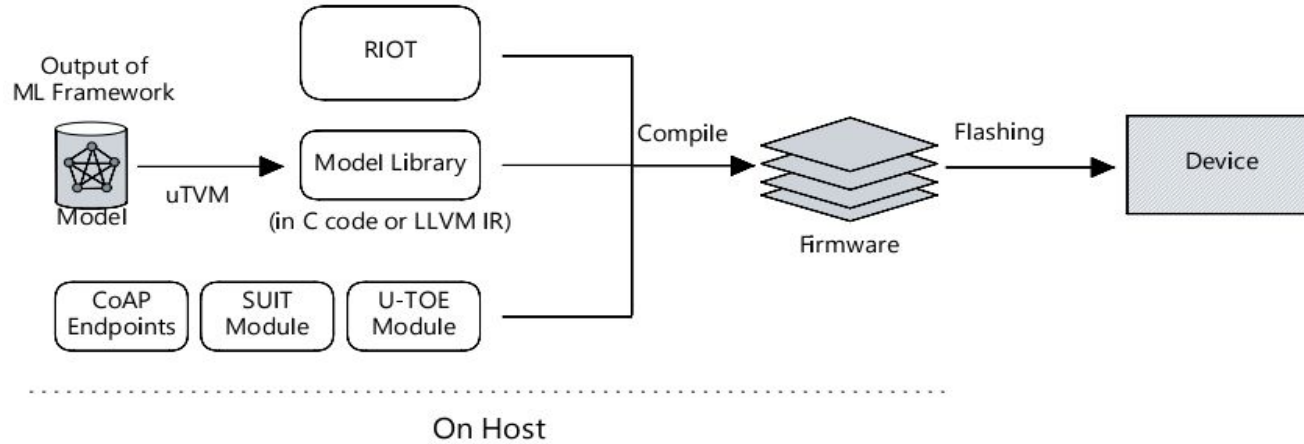
Some software module embedded on microcontrollers can implement machine learning!

**TinyML:** intersection of AI and Internet of Things (AIoT)

- Various machine learning models on diverse microcontrollers!
- Need for experimental toolkits for evaluation

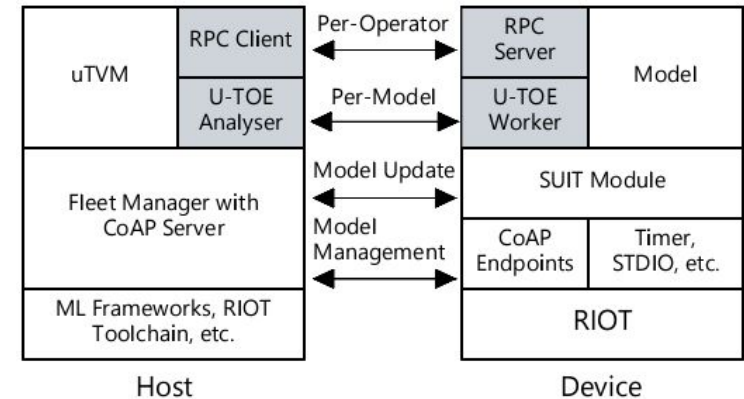
**Reformable TinyML:** Continuous deployment + TinyML





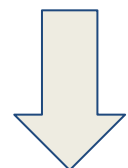
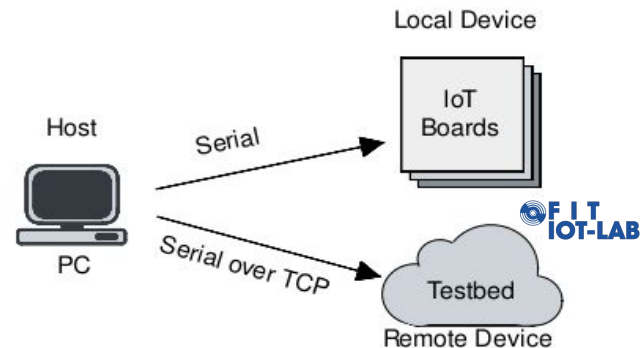
**RIOT-ML**: toolkit for model benchmark at design stage and secure update workflow at maintenance stage [12].

- Support out of the box for most RIOT hardware!
- Various granularity: Model >> Operator



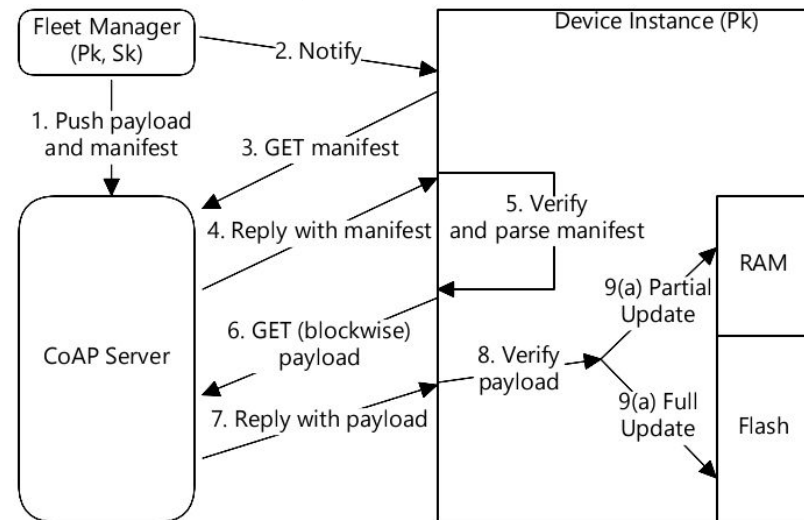
[12] Z. Huang, et al. "RIOT-ML: toolkit for over-the-air secure updates and performance evaluation of TinyML models." *Annals of Telecommunications* (2024): 1-15.

**Bench. & Management: Local >> Remote**  
*(FIT IoT-LAB testbed)*



**Model Continuous Deployment**

- Secure over-the-air CI/CD via SUIT
- Transport using CoAP/6LoWPAN
- Firmware or partial model update



Benchmarks uncover **outliers!**

### Evaluation results of LeNet5 on various IoT boards.

Board	MCU Core	Memory	Storage	Latency
arduino-zero	M0+ @ 48 MHz	11.292	64.940	182.068
rpi-pico	M0+ @ 125 MHz	28.704	65.172	70.117
openmote-b	M3 @ 32 MHz	11.100	66.080	200.367
IoT-LAB M3	M3 @ 72 MHz	11.296	62.260	97.751
nucleo-wl55jc	M4 @ 48 MHz	11.288	63.180	98.661
nrf52840dk	M4 @ 64 MHz	11.348	61.332	66.088
b-l475e-iot01a	M4 @ 80 MHz	11.288	61.604	52.901
stm32f746g-disco	M7 @ 216 MHz	11.076	64.712	39.601
esp32c3-devkit	RISC-V @ 80 MHz	258.874	222.272	54.953
sipeed-longan-nano	RISC-V @ 108 MHz	103.108	106.422	37.789
hifive1b	RISC-V @ 320 MHz	60.884	66.492	153.747

Memory and storage consumption in **KB**, computational latency in **ms**.

### Evaluation of various models on stm32f746-disco board.

Model	Task	Memory	Storage	Latency
DS-CNN Small	Keyword Spotting	68.992	71.796	461.396
MobileNetV1-0.25x	Visual Wake Words	185.352	491.668	1435.938
LeNet-5	Image Classification	12.068	65.851	39.601
Deep AutoEncoder	Anomaly Detection	6.532	292.696	35.638
RNNNoise	Noise Suppression	4.688	119.652	12.154

Memory and storage consumption in **KB**, computational latency in **ms**.

# Parameters: **DS-CNN ~22K**, **MobileNet ~500K**, **LeNet-5 ~40K**, **Deep AutoEnc. ~264K**, **RNN. ~87K**

### Per-Operator Evaluation Output of TFlite sinus model.

Ops	Latency	Latency (%)	Asso. Params	Memory	Storage
add_nn_relu	8.856	15.22%	p0, p1	0.128	0.128
add_nn_relu_1	46.682	80.23%	p2, p3	0.128	1.088
add	2.646	4.54%	p4, p5	0.068	0.068

Memory and storage consumption in **KB**, computational latency in **us**.

- Support On-device Learning
- Optimization for multi-core MCU scheduling
- Generalize to non-neural network model
- Support federated-learning scenarios



RIOT-ML preprint: <https://bit.ly/3UgZ4JT>

RIOT-ML Code: <https://github.com/TinyPART/RIOT-ML>



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## Wrapping up kick-off June 5th-7th



- Our D day on June 5th : we had one of the better ones!
- Some of the detected potential new projects / complementarities
  - Digital Health:
    - potential collab. on crano-facial image analysis Charité/ECDF/Inria
    - collab. with PTB / TU Berlin on standardization...
  - Digital Humanities:
    - sharing open science policies across institutions and infrastructure (e.g. DFKI - Inria);
    - using language data to create forward-looking indicator
  - Applied Mathematics:
    - expand WIAS-Inria collab. on photovoltaic.
    - Facilitate Rennes/Potsdam internships. Helmholtz use of Inria experts for reviews
  - IoT & Security:
    - expand Cryspen / FU Berlin collaboration on RIOT-rs and crypto
- Potential beyond: maybe other AI topics (e.g. TinyML with DFKI?),