



Physical Chip-ID based Encryption and Security in SSD Controller

Data governed IoT via Flash presented by FOREMAY
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World Demand on Data Free Flow



- Data is the New Oil.
 - BigData & Al
- Global Consensus on Data Governance
 - World Economic Forum, G20 Osaka
 - Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT)
- Trusted Data Flow is really valuable



Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT)



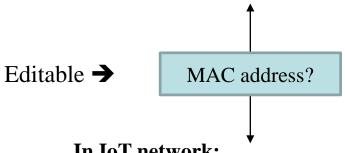
What can make us trust flowed data?



Trust → Traceability → When, Where, What → Recorded in a ledger

In Cyber network:

- When → timestamp
- Where → IP address



Authentication of physical entity in cybernetwork

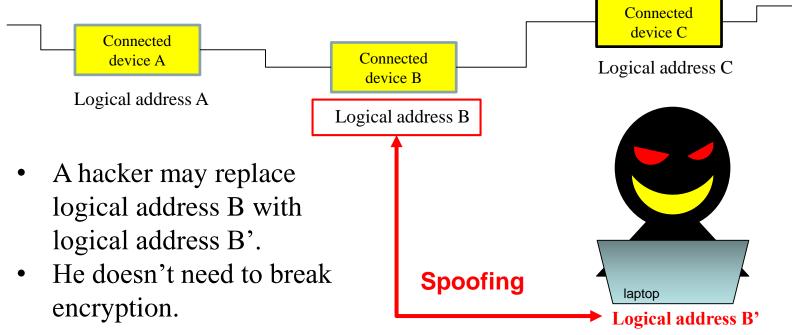
In IoT network:

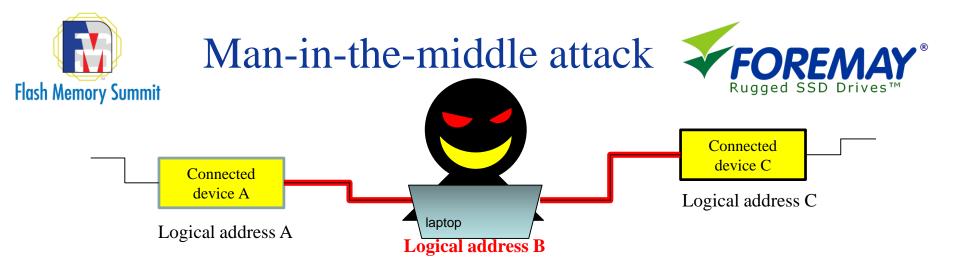
Where **→** which device



Logical address is public in the network because it is address in the network. If it is protected by encryption, it cannot serve as address.







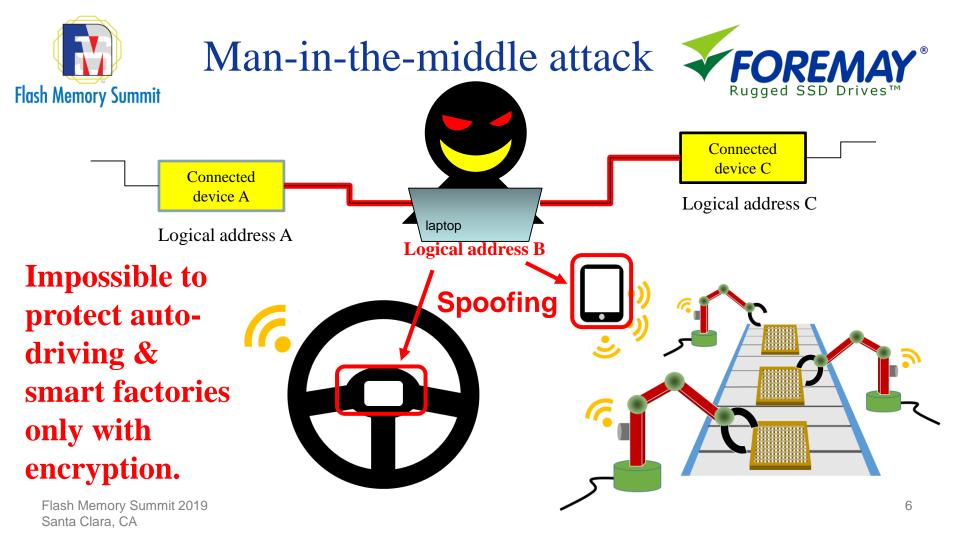
A hacker can, even though communication data is encrypted,

- ① INSERT an irregular data (e.g. noise) into between A and C.
- ② DELIVER an irregular data as a regular node.

Ex1) Jamming

Ex3) fatal to BigData Ex2) fake news

Impossible to assure data governance in IoT only with encryption.





Concept



Physical and logical addresses are connected uniquely in a chip.

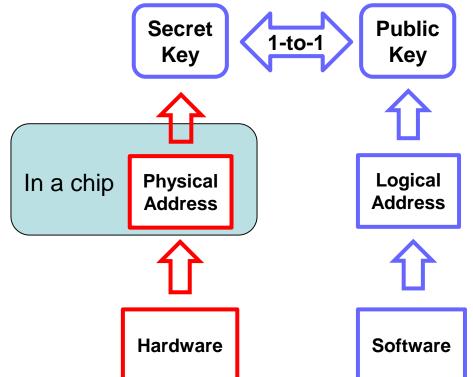


Physical network meets Cybernetwork.



Data-governed IoT

Public Key Encryption





Chip Experimental



Stable shipment in large quantity	$\sqrt{}$
Longevity (>10 yrs)	V
Temperature (-40 ~105° C)	V
Humidity (0 ~ 100%)	Undergoing

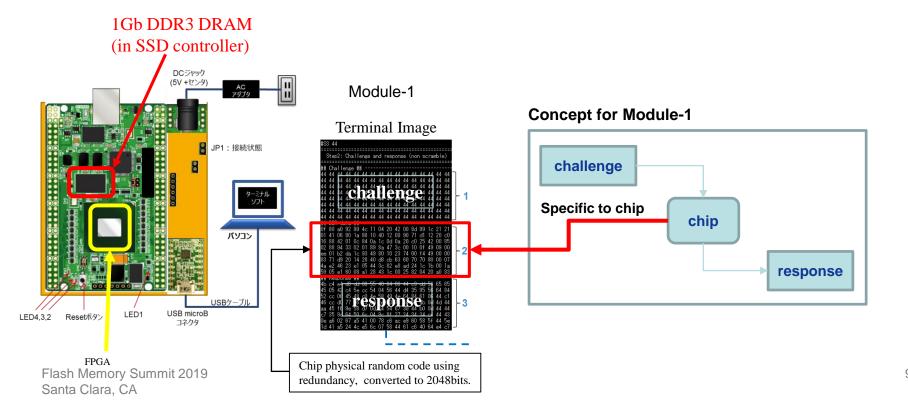
5G requires stable volume shipment & environmental toughness.

Reference: Technologies 2019, 7(1), 2



FPGA test



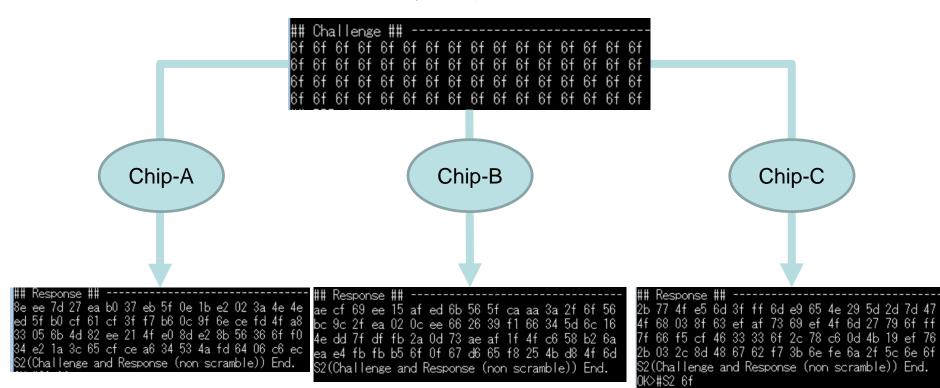




Output independency



Challenge to each chip







Summary



- Cybernetwork meets IoT Network via flash memory chip.
- Chip-level Trustworthy Data Free Flow by Flash memory
- Acknowledgement
 - Presented by FOREMAY
 - ROHM and LAPIS to co-work for FPGA test.



