

**\_TrustFence Concept**  
Atlantik Elektronik GmbH  
Digi International Inc.



\_ ATXX Company Structure

\_ Embedded Device Security

\_ TrustFence

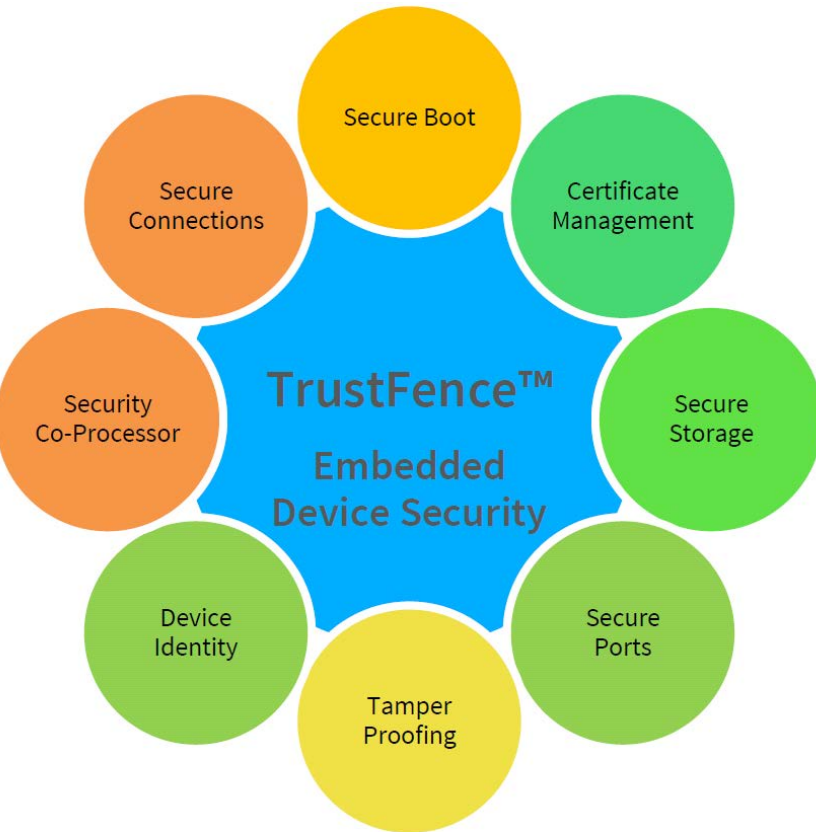
\_ Atlantik Elektronik Business Unit / Linecard

\_ Locations



**atlantik networkxx**  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT





## Security for embedded devices is a critical design aspect

- Security by obscurity is an outdated “concept” - embedded devices are already a high profile target
- IoT already further amplifying existing concerns/issues
- Embedded products require a device security approach supporting their 7-10+ year product lifecycles
- Going beyond secure connections – Access Control, Device Identity/Authentication, Secure Configuration/Deployment/Updates, Encryption, Certificate Management, Secure Boot, Tamper Detection ...

**Our Goal:**  
**Offer complete, consistent security story for connected embedded devices.**



## What it is

- Secure Boot is a form of verified booting
- The system firmware checks that the system boot loader is signed with a cryptographic key

## How it works

- Before handoff to the OS loader, the firmware checks the signature of code
- High Availability Boot (HAB) component of the on-chip ROM enables the ROM to authenticate the program image by using digital signatures.
- This device code will continue the process by ensuring that the peripheral is prepared for handoff to the operating system.
- Signatures are stored in databases in firmware. These databases are the “allowed” and “disallowed” lists that cannot be switched off by software

## Why we need it

- On the most basic level, Secure Boot prevents running unsigned boot loaders
- Prevents malware to manipulate the boot procedure
- Prevents that malware can bypass OS security features
- Prevents the loading of drivers or OS loaders that are not signed with an acceptable digital signature



## What it is

- Creates a comprehensive certificate and key inventory
- Digital certificates are core to implementing a true multi-layered, identity-based security environment.

## How it works

- Steps: Enrollment, Provisioning, Validation, Monitoring, Notification
- See details about your certificates, modify them, delete them, or request new ones



## Why we need it

- Certificates and encryption keys protect communications across the Internet
- Making conveniences such as secure online banking, bill paying and shopping possible
- Authenticate identities, verify devices, secure applications and email, and even safeguard website



## What it is

- Saves data in an encrypted form
- Uses your operating system account information to provide a single sign-on experience

## How it works

- Creating a secure encrypted disk
- Your password is passed as data to secure storage.
- Secure storage uses a "master" password to encrypt it and store the encrypted password in a file on disk.
- When data is saved with secure storage, the password provider is selected based on the priorities from the list of enabled password providers. Only that provider can be used in future to decrypt the data.



## Why we need it

- Protect your data



## What it is

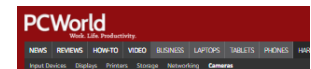
- Management of the TCP/IP Ports of your device

## How it works

- Ensure that only the bare minimum of ports are exposed
- Protect open ports, and close the ones that are not used
- Ensure that your firewall is closed to all traffic other than to the ports you know should be open...
- ...and software connected to them is as up to date as possible.

## Why we need it

- Hackers are constantly trying to discover new ways to connect to machines
- Whatever their goal, the starting point is the same: the port.



NEWS REVIEWS HOWTO VIDEO BUSINESS LAPTOPS TABLETS PHONES  
Input Devices Displays Peripherals Storage Networking Cameras

Home / Cameras

### Attackers hijack CCTV cameras and network-attached storage devices to launch DDoS attacks

Default and weak credentials on embedded devices can lead to powerful botnets



IP cameras, like this one made by Shenzhen Shixin Digital, are widely used in the security industry.

COMMENTS

Lutzjan Constantin  
iDG News Service Oct 20, 2010 8:07 AM

We've reached a point that security researchers have long warned is coming: insecure embedded devices connected to the Internet are routinely being hacked and used in attacks.

The latest example is a distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack detected recently by security firm Imperva. It was a traditional "MITM" flood aimed at overloading a resource on a cloud service, but the malicious requests came from surveillance cameras protecting businesses around the world instead of a typical computer botnet.

The attack peaked at 20,000 requests per second and originated from around 800 closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras running embedded versions of Linux and the BusyBox





## What it is

- Tamper-proofing detects changes in the protected software or its behavior.

## How it works

- Encrypted software needs to be decrypted first before an attacker knows what it does
- Tamper proofing uses lots of encryption but adds an extra element: it hides how the decryption works or what key is used.
- Typically users employ encryption to protect data and tamper-proofing to protect the code
- Contains elements of checksums and hash codes

## Why we need it

- Tamper-proofing is an active defense against modern attacks
- Used to hinder, deter or detect unauthorized access to a device or circumvention of a security system.
- Protected against reverse engineering and modification



## What it is

- Specifies unique per-device identifiers
- Distinctive number associated with a specific device



## How it works

- Method for authenticating that the device is uniquely bound to that identifier
- Device identification numbers should remain constant for the lifetime of the device

## Why we need it

- No standard ways to identify devices across network architectures
- MAC addresses are not sufficient
  - Multiple per device
  - Reconfigurable
  - Not cryptographically bound
- Device identity is important for completing chains of trust



## What it is

- Dedicated computer on a chip or microprocessor for carrying out cryptographic operations

## How it Works

- The purpose of a secure crypto processor is to act as the keystone of a security sub-system, eliminating the need to protect the rest of the sub-system with physical security measures.
- Physical attempts to gain access to the internal state of the coprocessor will result in resetting the state of the secure coprocessor



## Why we need it

- Guarantees the privacy and integrity of the secure system
- Enhances performance and security of cryptographic operations



## What it is

- Secure connections are designed to protect data sent between two computers via the Internet

## How it works

- Data encryption: masking information (emails, for example) from third parties and sender verification
- Encrypting a transfer channel: concealing the entire contents of the network connection and verifying the authenticity of all computers participating in the network connection

## Why we need it

- Mask confidential data from third parties
- Verify the identification of the party with whom information is being exchanged
- Protect information from being viewed or modified by a third party



## System architecture and software platform integration framework

- U-Boot
- Yocto Linux
- Tools
- Documentation

## Customer configures level of device security through device personalities

- No implementation effort

## Distributed in binary only

- Locked to Digi hardware platforms
- Source code available to customers



- \_ NXP i.MX6UL-2, up to 2 GB NAND (SLC), up to 1 GB DDR3
- \_ Cortex-A7 running at up to 528 MHz (1.9 DMIPS/MHz)
- \_ Cortex-M0+ Microcontroller Assist™ (MKL03Z32CAF4R)
- \_ Integrated very low power and wake-up management assist
- \_ 802.11a/b/g/n/ac 1x1 , Bluetooth 4.1, ANT+, Dual Ethernet connectivity
- \_ On-module U.FL antenna connector, or connector-less through pads
- \_ Dedicated on-module security + authentication controller
- \_ UART, USB, SD, CAN, SPI, I2C, I2S, ADC, PWM, GPIO, LCD, camera
- \_ Low-profile, easy-to-use, reliable Digi SMTplus™ surface mount form factor (29x29 mm)
- \_ Industrial operating temperature and long-term availability



## Innovative, cost-efficient, and easy-to-use module solution

- \_ Secure industrial embedded connectivity platform with long-term availability
- \_ Surface mount module, 29x29mm, allowing automated and manual placement
- \_ Dual-Ethernet and pre-certified dual-band Wi-Fi + Bluetooth 4.1 option using common footprint

## Industrial General Purpose SBC and development board (Pico-ITX)

- \_ General Purpose SBC with IEC 60068-2 temp/shock/vibe compliance



However beautiful the strategy,  
you should occasionally look at the results.

*Sir Winston Churchill*



**Line Card / Business Units**  
**Atlantik Elektronik GmbH**







## Manufacturers



## Product Portfolio

### Microcontroller

- 8 / 16-bit MCU (8051 & proprietary), 32-bit ARM Cortex M0/M3/M4 MCU

### System On Modules - SoM (ARM based)

- ARM®9 based System on Module w & w/o Wi-Fi & Bluetooth, ARM Cortex A9 (multicore) based System on Module w & w/o Wi-Fi & Bluetooth

### Single Board Computers - SBC (ARM based)

- ARM Cortex A9 (multicore) based SBCs w & w/o Wi-Fi & Bluetooth

### Industrial Wi-Fi & Wi-Fi / Bluetooth Combo Frontend Modules

- USB 2.0 to Wi-Fi / BT Frontend Modules, MiniPCIe to Wi-Fi / BT Frontend Modules, SDIO to Wi-Fi / BT Frontend

### Serial to Ethernet/Wi-Fi Converter (Device Server)

- Serial to Ethernet, Serial to Wi-Fi, System on Modules

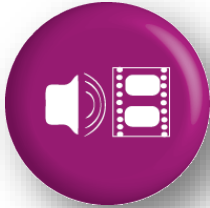
### 100/1G/10G Ethernet Products

- Mag Jacks, Transformer, Jacks, Cables & Plugs

### x86 Peripheral ICs

- Super I/O controller, Hardware Monitor IC, Power Management IC, Level Shift IC, GPIO Expander, Trusted Platform Module (TPM) solutions





## Manufacturers

**ALPHA DISPLAY**  
INNOVATIVE DISPLAY SYSTEMS

**AsahiKASEI**

**atlantik elektronik**  
- services

**DATA**  
TM IMAGE

**LHD** 華田信科  
HTDisplay

**JIYA** ✓

**nuvoTon**  
founded by winbond

**plessey**

**THine**

**TRULY**®

## Product Portfolio

### \_Audio/Video

- Audio ADC, Audio DAC , Audio Codecs , Audio DSP, Digital Audio Interfaces, Video Encoder/Decoder

### \_Sensors

- Magnetic Sensors, Automotive, Current, Infrared, Pressure, Compass

### \_RF

- Keyless entry, Mixer, PLL, Two Way Radio

### \_Displays

- Passive LCD, Industrial TFT, Automotive TFT, Epaper, Touch panel, Optical optimization





## Manufacturers

## Product Portfolio

### Bluetooth Smart Ready

- BT Audio and Connectivity ICs and Modules

### Bluetooth Smart

- BT Smart IC/ Modules and Software running on IC/ Module and Apps for Smart Phone

### Wi-Fi

- Wi-Fi ICs and Modules; Wi-Fi/ BT Combos

### Powerline

- Home Plug Green Phy PLC

### Location

- SiRFstarV Multi-GNSS platform and GNSS modules

### DAB & DTV

- Digital Audio & Video Broadcasting, WWR (Radio Chipset & Solution)

### Cellular

- GSM/ GPRS/ UMTS/ HSPA and LTE Modems

### Antenna solutions





## Manufacturers

**FLEON**

**winbond**

## Product Portfolio

### \_ SSD NAND Flash Speicher

- Industrial SSD, SATA/PATA Flash Module, microSD/SD Cards, CF Cards, USB Flash Module, SATA Flash Module (DOM)

### \_ Serial Flash (512 Kb - 512Mb)

### \_ NAND Flash (1Gb, 2Gb)

### \_ Parallel Flash (32Mb-512 Mb)

### \_ SDRAM (16Mb-256Mb)

### \_ DDR (64Mb- 256Mb)

### \_ DDR2 (128Mb- 2Gb)

### \_ DDR3 (512Mb - 4Gb)

### \_ Pseudo SRAM (4Mb-256Mb)

### \_ Low Power SDR & DDR SDRAM (1,2V / 1,8V)

### \_ KGD

### \_ 2Wire serial EEPROM (2Kb - 1Mb)



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