Circuits and Systems for Real-Time DRM of Multimedia

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Outline of the Talk

- Digital Rights Management (DRM).
- Our Proposed Secure Digital Camera (SDC) for real-time DRM.
- A Watermarking Chip for the SDC.
- Research Challenges for Security, Power (Battery), and Performance Tradeoffs.
- Application Scenarios for the SDC.
- Conclusions.
Digital Rights Management (DRM)
Mobile Electronic Appliances

- Access, store, and process multimedia data.
- Consume power (energy).
- Embedded systems designed as System-on-Chips (SoCs).
Content security is of our interest which will be handled through digital rights management (DRM) facility.
DRM : Definition

- Digital Rights Management (DRM) is a generic term that refers to any of several technologies used by publishers, creators, or owners to control access and usage of digital data.

- Typically a DRM system:
  - Protects intellectual property by encrypting the data so that it can only be accessed by authorized users. 
  - and/or
  - Marks the content with a digital watermark so that the content can not be freely distributed.
DRM: Associated Techniques

- Watermarking / Steganography: Embed additional data into a multimedia object visibly or invisibly.

- Cryptography / Scrambling / Hashing: Transform multimedia data from plain form to another form using various functions.

- … and many more … techniques.
Judicious use of both encryption and watermarking necessary for multilayer protection through DRM.
Our Solution for DRM: Secure Digital Camera (SDC)
Secure Digital Camera

An apparatus built as system-on-a-chip (SoC) with standards features of digital camera and built in facility for real-time, low-cost, low-power DRM.

For a given image/video SDC needs to prove:

- Copyright (visible watermarking)
- Extent of tampering (invisible-fragile watermarking)
- Source of image i.e. camera information, place, or date (invisible-robust or visible watermarking)
- Owner’s, creator's, or cameraman’s information (invisible-robust or visible watermarking)
- .......... and more.
Proposed Secure Digital Camera
(System-on-a-Chip : SoC)
Hardware Based DRM: Advantages

- Easy integration with multimedia hardware, such as digital camera, network processor, GPU, etc.
- Low-power consumption compared to software.
- High-performance compared to software.
- Higher reliability and availability compared to software.
- More useful for real-time applications like digital video broadcasting.
- Low-cost compared to having explicit software.
- DRM right at the source end will ensure that the information is always protected.
- DRM integrated with multimedia creating component will be more acceptable as legal evidence.
System-on-a-Chip
Design Challenges for
Security, Power, and
Performance Tradeoffs
Secure SoC Design Space Exploration

- Multidimensional design space, 3 are shown.
- More the security processing more the energy consumption and slower the performance.
Different Forms of Attacks on SoCs

Security attacks

Physical and Side-Channel Analysis
- Invasive
  - Micro-probing
  - Reverse Engineering
- Non-Invasive
  - Timing Analysis
  - Power Analysis
  - Electromagnetic Analysis
  - Fault induction

Logical Attacks
- Software Attacks
- Virus
- Crypto and Protocol weakness
Almost the entire consumer electronic industry today is driven by nano-CMOS technology.

Their low-power design is necessary to: reduce energy and cooling costs, to increase battery life, and more.
Secure SoC Design : Two Modes

- Addition of DRM features in SoC:
  - Algorithms
  - Protocols
  - Architectures
  - Accelerators / Engines

- Consideration of DRM as a dimension in the design flow:
  - New design methodology
  - Design automation or computer aided design (CAD) tools for fast design space exploration.
Secure Digital Camera: AMS-SoC Research Challenges

- Development of hardware amenable algorithms.
- Building efficient VLSI architectures.
- Hardware-software co-design for security, power, and performance tradeoffs.
- Analog mixed-signal system-on-a-chip (AMS-SoC) design for security, power, and performance tradeoffs.
A side channel attack is any attack based on information gained from the physical implementation of an encryption system.

Static CMOS based circuit implementation are vulnerable to such attacks.

Vulnerable to side channel attack.

May abstract switching activity and reduce information leaking.
With the same philosophy, hardware with embedded software based encryption system can be considered.

Vulnerable to side channel attack.

May abstract switching activity and reduce information leaking.
SCMOS Logic and Differential Logic
Digital Circuit

- Develop logic styles and routing techniques such that power consumption per cycle is constant and capacitance charged at a node is constant.

(a) Standard SCMOS Logic

Vulnerable to side channel attack.

(b) Differential Logic and Routing

May abstract switching activity and reduce information leaking.
Secure Digital Camera: Different Design Alternatives

- New CMOS sensor with DRM.
- New ADC with DRM.
- Independent DRM (watermarking, encryption, etc.) processors.
- DRM (watermarking, encryption, etc.) co-processor for DSP.
- New instruction set architecture for RISC to support DRM at micro-architecture level.
A Low-Power Watermarking Chip for the SDC
Our Low-Power Design Approach

Adjust the frequency and supply voltage in a coordinated manner to reduce dynamic power while maintaining performance.

**NOTE:** We also have developed methods for gate-oxide and subthreshold leakage power reduction.
Highlights of our Proposed Chip

- DCT domain processing.
- First to insert both visible and invisible watermarks.
- First low-power design for watermarking using dual voltage and dual frequency.
- Uses pipelined and parallelization for better performance.
- Uses decentralized controller scheme to indirectly implement clock gating for power reduction.
Algorithms Selected for the Chip

Visible watermarking algorithm:


Invisible watermarking algorithm:


NOTE: Highest cited papers in respective category.
Invisible Watermarking Algorithm: Invisible Watermarking Algorithm: Original Version

- DCT of the entire original image is computed assuming it as one block.
- Perceptually significant regions of the image are selected as the 1000 largest AC coefficients.
- The watermark $X = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}$ is computed where each $x_i$ is chosen according to $N(0, 1)$, where $N(0, 1)$ denotes a normal distribution with mean 0 and variance 1.
- The watermark is inserted in the DCT domain of the image by setting the frequency components $v_i$ in the original image to $v_i^*$ using the following for scalar factor $\alpha$:

$$v_i^* = v_i (1 + \alpha x_i)$$
Invisible Watermarking Algorithm: Modified Version

1. Divide the original image into blocks.

2. Calculate the DCT coefficients of all the image blocks.

3. Generate random numbers to use as watermark.

4. Consider the 3 largest AC-DCT coefficients of an image block for watermark insertion.
Visible Watermarking Algorithm

1. Divide original and watermark image into blocks.
2. Calculate DCT coefficients of all the blocks.
3. Determine the blocks containing edges in the original image.
4. Find the local and global statistics \((\mu, \sigma)\) of original image using DC-DCT and AC-DCT coefficients.
5. Calculate the scaling and embedding factors.
6. Add the original image DCT coefficients and the watermark DCT coefficients block by block.
Visible Watermarking Algorithm …

- The $\alpha_k$ and $\beta_k$ for edge blocks are taken to be $\alpha_{\text{max}}$ and $\beta_{\text{min}}$, respectively.

- For non-edge blocks $\alpha_k$ and $\beta_k$ are computed as:

$$
\alpha_k = \sigma_{AC_{Ik}}^* \left[ \exp \left\{ - (\mu_{\text{DC}_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{\text{DC}_I}^*)^2 \right\} \right]
$$

$$
\beta_k = \frac{1}{\sigma_{AC_{Ik}}^*} \left[ 1 - \exp \left\{ - (\mu_{\text{DC}_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{\text{DC}_I}^*)^2 \right\} \right]
$$

- $\alpha_k$ and $\beta_k$ are then scaled to the ranges $(\alpha_{\text{min}}, \alpha_{\text{max}})$ and $(\beta_{\text{min}}, \beta_{\text{max}})$, respectively.
Visible Watermarking Algorithm: Modifications

- Use $c_{\text{white}}(0,0)$ for normalization instead of $c_{\text{lmax}}(0,0)$.

- Rewrite $\alpha_k$ and $\beta_k$ equations:
  \[
  \alpha_k = \frac{\sigma_{AC_{Ik}}}{\sigma_{AC_{\text{lmax}}}} \exp \left\{ - \left( \mu_{DC_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{DC_I}^* \right)^2 \right\}
  \]
  \[
  \beta_k = \frac{\sigma_{AC_{\text{lmax}}}}{\sigma_{AC_{Ik}}} \left[ 1 - \exp \left\{ - \left( \mu_{DC_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{DC_I}^* \right)^2 \right\} \right]
  \]

- Remove $\sigma_{AC_{\text{lmax}}}$:
  \[
  \alpha^c_k = \sigma_{AC_{Ik}} \exp \left\{ - \left( \mu_{DC_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{DC_I}^* \right)^2 \right\}
  \]
  \[
  \beta^c_k = \frac{1}{\sigma_{AC_{Ik}}} \left[ 1 - \exp \left\{ - \left( \mu_{DC_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{DC_I}^* \right)^2 \right\} \right]
  \]

- Remove exponential using Taylor series:
  \[
  \alpha^c_k = \sigma_{AC_{Ik}} \left\{ 1 - \left( \mu_{DC_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{DC_I}^* \right)^2 + \left( \mu_{DC_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{DC_I}^* \right)^4 \right\}
  \]
  \[
  \beta^c_k = \frac{1}{\sigma_{AC_{Ik}}} \left\{ \left( \mu_{DC_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{DC_I}^* \right)^2 - \left( \mu_{DC_{Ik}}^* - \mu_{DC_I}^* \right)^4 \right\}
  \]

- Scale to the ranges $(\alpha_{\text{min}}, \alpha_{\text{max}})$ and $(\beta_{\text{min}}, \beta_{\text{max}})$, respectively.
The Proposed Architecture

Invisible Watermarking

Original Image

Visible Watermarking

DCT Module

Visible Insertion Module

Perceptual Analyzer Module

Scaling and Embedding Factor Module

Watermark Image

α → Invisible Insertion Module

Random Number Generator Module

Edge Detection Module

α_{min} α_{max}

β_{min} β_{max}
The Proposed Architecture: Pipeline and Parallelism

- The visible architecture has 3 stage pipeline and the invisible architecture has 2 stage pipeline.
The Proposed Architecture: Dual Voltage and Frequency

Lower Voltage

\( \text{DCT}_X \)

\( \text{DCT}_Y \)

Slower Clock

Level Converter

Normal Voltage

- Edge Detection Module
- Perceptual Analyzer Module
- Scaling and Embedding Factor Module
- Visible Watermark Insertion Module
- Invisible Watermark Insertion Module

Normal Clock
Dual Voltage : Level Converters

- Level converters are required to step up the low voltage to high voltage.
- Single supply level converter is used as it is faster and consumes less power for its operation.
Prototype Chip : Layout

NOTE: Standard cell design style adopted. Low-power cells are created based on Virginia Tech: TSMC 0.25µm library.
Prototype Chip: Statistics

Technology: TSMC 0.25µm
Total Area: 16.2 sq-mm
Dual Clocks: 284MHz and 71MHz
Dual Voltages: 2.5V and 1.5V
No. of Transistors: 1.4million
Power Consumption: 0.3mW

NOTE: Lowest power consuming watermarking chip available at present.
# Existing Watermarking Chips

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Target Object</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Chip Power</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strycker 2000</td>
<td>Invisible</td>
<td>Video</td>
<td>Spatial</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsai and Lu 2001</td>
<td>Invisible</td>
<td>Video</td>
<td>DCT</td>
<td>0.35µ</td>
<td>62.8mW</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathai 2003</td>
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<td>Wavelet</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robust</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohanty 2003</td>
<td>Robust</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>0.35µ</td>
<td>2.05mW</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fragile</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>This Chip</strong></td>
<td><strong>Visible</strong></td>
<td><strong>Image</strong></td>
<td><strong>DCT</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.25µ</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.3mW</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Invisible</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Secure Digital Camera (SDC): Some Application Scenarios
Application: Copyright Protection

- Publicly available images
- Digital Library
- DVD Video
- Digital TV Broadcasting

NOTE: Can enhance revenue of movie/broadcasting industry.
Application: Biometric Based Authentication

NOTE: Can be useful for homeland security, e-passport.
Our Ongoing Research in Mixed-Signal Circuits
Universal Voltage Level Converter

Single circuit performing 4 operations:
- Step-up
- Step-down
- Pass signal
- Block signal

Goals:
- Power efficient design with minimal number of transistors.
- Minimal dynamic, subthreshold, and gate-oxide leakage power.

Applications:
- Multi-\(V_{DD}\) based AMS-SoCs.
Universal Voltage Level Converter

Transient Response

Output

Select

Signal

Input

11: Up
01: Down
10: Pass
11: Block

5/3/2007
Universal Voltage Level Converter ...

- gpdk_90nm technology from Cadence.
- Works under varying load from 1fF - 200fF and at low voltages as 0.6V.
- Consumes power of 24.8 μW.
Analog-to-Digital Converter

- An n-bit flash ADC requires the design of $2^n - 1$ comparators, 1-out of n code generators and a $2^n - 1 \times n$ NOR ROM.
- Flash ADC designed using threshold inverter quantization (TIQ) technique is simpler and faster; suitable for low-power, low-voltage, and high-speed SoCs.
- Applications: Interface element in mixed-signal circuits.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Specification</th>
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<td>90nm GPDK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>6-bit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>Flash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>1.2V</td>
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<tr>
<td>$V_{\text{LSB}}$</td>
<td>1.0mV</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Analog-to-Digital Converter ...

A 3-bit example

Characterization

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>90nm GPDK</th>
<th>45nm PTM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>1Gs/sec</td>
<td>1Gs/sec</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNL</td>
<td>0.47LSB</td>
<td>0.7LSB</td>
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<tr>
<td>INL</td>
<td>0.34LSB</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNDR</td>
<td>30.4dB</td>
<td>31.9dB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power(_{Peak})</td>
<td>4.87mW</td>
<td>45.42μW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power(_{Avg})</td>
<td>3.87W</td>
<td>8.8μW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goals:
- Process-variation tolerant ADC.
Voltage Controlled Oscillator

VCO with frequency divider

Output waveforms of the VCO and digital and analog frequency divider.

- It is seen that there is a 10% difference in the simulation results, depending on whether the frequency divider is considered as analog or digital.

- It is observed that 80% of the capacitive load is due to gate oxide tunneling and only 20% due to traditional gate capacitance when simulated for 45nm PTM.
Secure Digital Pixel Sensors

- Spatial-domain pixel-wise watermarking schemes will have less computational overhead.
- Additional circuitry will have minimal power dissipation overhead.
- Goal: Simulation and Optimization approaches for fast and accurate AMS-SoC design space exploration.
Conclusions
Summary

- A low-cost, low-power camera is introduced that can perform DRM in real time.
- Hardware assisted DRM has several advantages over software only.
- Structure of SoCs that will realize the secure digital camera is an ongoing research.
- A low-power watermarking chip is designed that consumes 0.3mW power.
- SDC to be realized as an SoC will involve security, power, and performance tradeoffs.
- Design automation or computer-aided design (CAD) tools would be necessary for fast and automatic AMS-SoC design space exploration.
References


References ...


References


Thank You

For more information:
http://www.cse.unt.edu/~smohanty