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Hardware Trojan Detection using Shapley Ensemble Boosting

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- Introduction
- Related Work
- Proposed Method
- Experimental Results
- Conclusion

Introduction



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Related Work



Machine Learning

Traditional machine learning



- No guideline for feature selection
- Expensive training cost and high model complexity
- Model can only provide result without interpretation (black-box nature)

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Ensemble Boosting



Interpret the results



Training Dataset

Shapley value can tell the contribution of each individual input.

Winter, Eyal. "The shapley value." Handbook of game theory with economic applications 3 (2002): 2025-2054.

Shapley Value Analysis

Shapley Values: Key idea \rightarrow Marginal Contributions

$$\phi_i(v) = \varphi_i \sum_{S \subseteq N \setminus \{ \mathcal{S} \notin N \setminus i \}} \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{|S| \in N \setminus i \\ |N|!}} S_{i} \otimes \mathbb{S}_{i} } \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{|S| \in N \setminus i \\ |N|!}} S_{i} \otimes \mathbb{S}_{i} \otimes \mathbb{S}_{i} } \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{|S| \in N \setminus i \\ |N|!}} S_{i} \otimes \mathbb{S}_{i} \otimes \mathbb{$$

Marginal Contributions of Feature 1

Sequences	Marginal Contributions
1,2,3	$\mathcal{L}(\{1\}) - \mathcal{L}(\emptyset)$
1,3,2	$\mathcal{L}(\{1\}) - \mathcal{L}(\emptyset)$
2,1,3	$\mathcal{L}(\{1,2\}) - \mathcal{L}(\{2\})$
2,3,1	$\mathcal{L}(\{1,2,3\}) - \mathcal{L}(\{2,3\})$
3,1,2	$\mathcal{L}(\{1,3\}) - \mathcal{L}(\{3\})$
3,2,1	$\mathcal{L}(\{1,2,3\}) - \mathcal{L}(\{3,2\})$

Average













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Experimental Setup

- Intel i7 3.70GHz CPU, 32 GB RAM and RTX 2080 256-bit GPU
- PyTorch for ML library
- Compare the performance of 4 different models
 - RFC: Random Forest Classifier.
 - CNN: Convolution Neural Network (CNN)
 - TGRL: State-of-the-art Test generation using reinforcement learning
 - SEB: Proposed Shapley ensemble boosting framework

Detection Accuracy:

	RFC				CNN			TGRL				SEB (Proposed Approach)					
Bench	Acc	Rec	Pre	F1	Acc	Rec	Pre	F1	Acc	Rec	Prec	F1	Acc	Rec	Pre	F1	impr/TGRL
c2670	83.1%	0.87	0.89	0.88	90.7%	0.90	0.90	0.90	96.2%	0.97	0.94	0.96	100.0%	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.8%
c5315	75.4%	0.78	0.83	0.81	87.6%	0.85	0.88	0.86	91.4%	0.92	0.91	0.92	100.0%	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.6%
c6288	64.5%	0.68	0.63	0.65	80.5%	0.85	0.79	0.85	88.8%	0.89	0.85	0.87	99.8%	0.99	0.99	0.99	11.0%
c7552	77.2%	0.74	0.79	0.76	84.9%	0.81	0.86	0.83	91.2%	0.89	0.91	0.90	100.0%	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.8%
s13207	78.5%	0.77	0.79	0.78	90.4%	0.91	0.92	0.92	95.6%	0.94	0.95	0.95	100.0%	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.4%
s15850	68.8%	0.65	0.73	0.68	83.0%	0.75	0.86	0.80	92.7%	0.93	0.95	0.94	99.8%	0.99	0.99	0.99	7.1%
s35932	73.1%	0.78	0.53	0.63	75.5%	0.72	0.76	0.74	83.6%	0.88	0.81	0.84	99.9%	0.97	0.99	0.98	16.3%
AES-T100	85.9%	0.93	0.79	0.85	89.2%	0.84	0.86	0.85	96.9%	0.97	0.97	0.97	100.0%	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1%
AES-T200	79.3%	0.88	0.73	0.79	90.2%	0.85	0.92	0.88	95.8%	0.98	0.91	0.94	99.9%	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.1%
AES-T1000	67.2%	0.84	0.63	0.72	80.5%	0.72	0.76	0.74	90.1%	0.95	0.95	0.95	99.9%	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.8%
Average	75.3 %	0.79	0.73	0.76	85.3%	0.82	0.85	0.83	92.2%	0.93	0.91	0.92	99.9%	0.99	1.0	1.0	6.1

Time Efficiency:

Methods	RFC	TGRL	CNN	SEB	SEB/RFC	SEB/TGRL	SEB/CNN
Training	4430	30019	10396	1767	2.6x	17.4x	5.8x
Testing	1284	2014	559	1339	2.3x	3.6x	3.6x
Total	5714	31033	11735	2326	2.5x	13.4x	5.1x

Explainability Evaluation

Example of S13207



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Conclusion

- Hardware Trojan attacks are dangerous threat to systems.
- AI/ML techniques have serious limitations.
- We propose an efficient and explainable detection scheme based on Shapley ensemble boosting.
 - Efficient training of a sequence of lightweight model
 - Result Interpretation using Shapley Values
 - > Ensemble prediction for better performance
- Our approach significantly improves detection efficiency (24.6%) compared to state-of-the-art techniques.

Questions?

