**KU LEUVEN** 



# Hardware Acceleration of a Software-based VPN

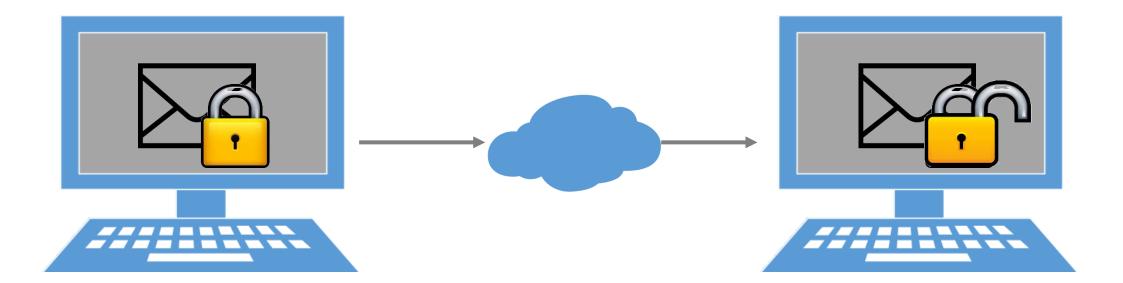
Furkan Turan Ruan de Clercq, Pieter Maene, Oscar Reparaz Ingrid Verbauwhede

KU Leuven - COSIC



### **VPN** Introduction

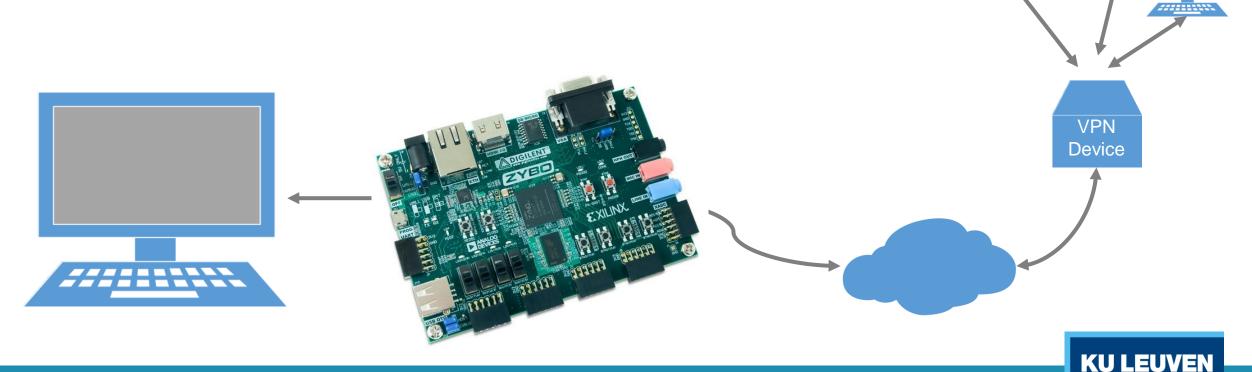
VPN (Virtual Private Network) encrypts the communication between two parties.





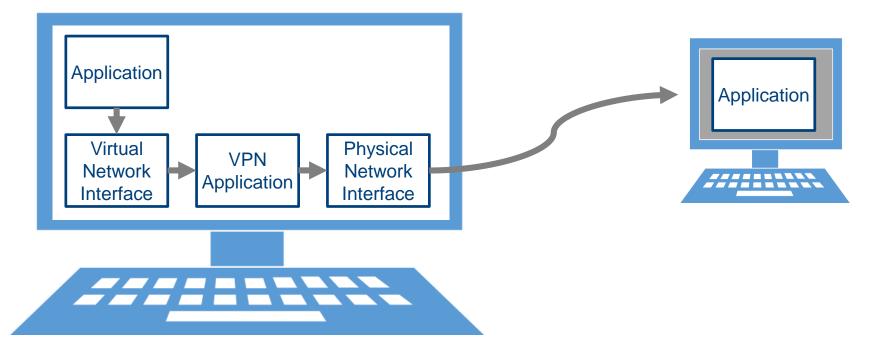
### **VPN Device Introduction**

Goal: Start with a VPN application, Convert it into a 2 port VPN device, Accelerate it with a cryptographic coprocessor.



### Software-based VPN

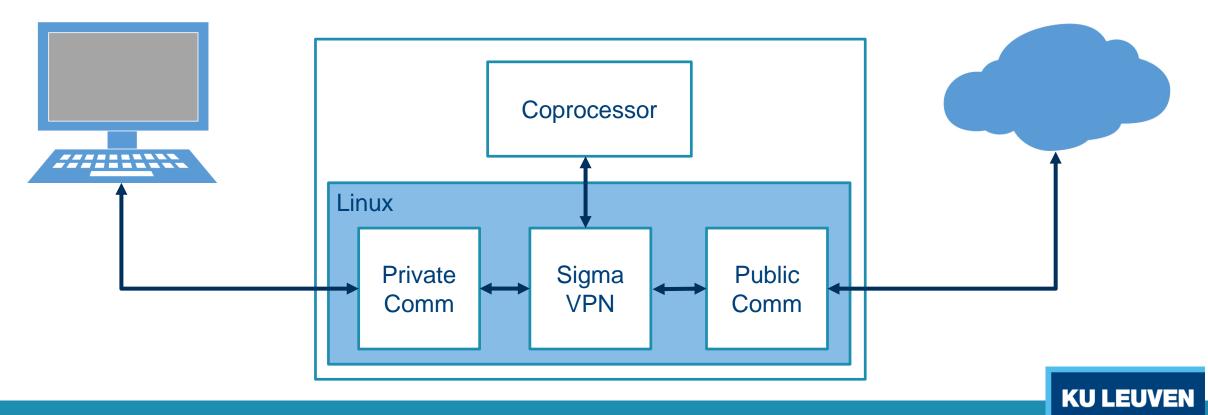
How a software-based VPN application works:

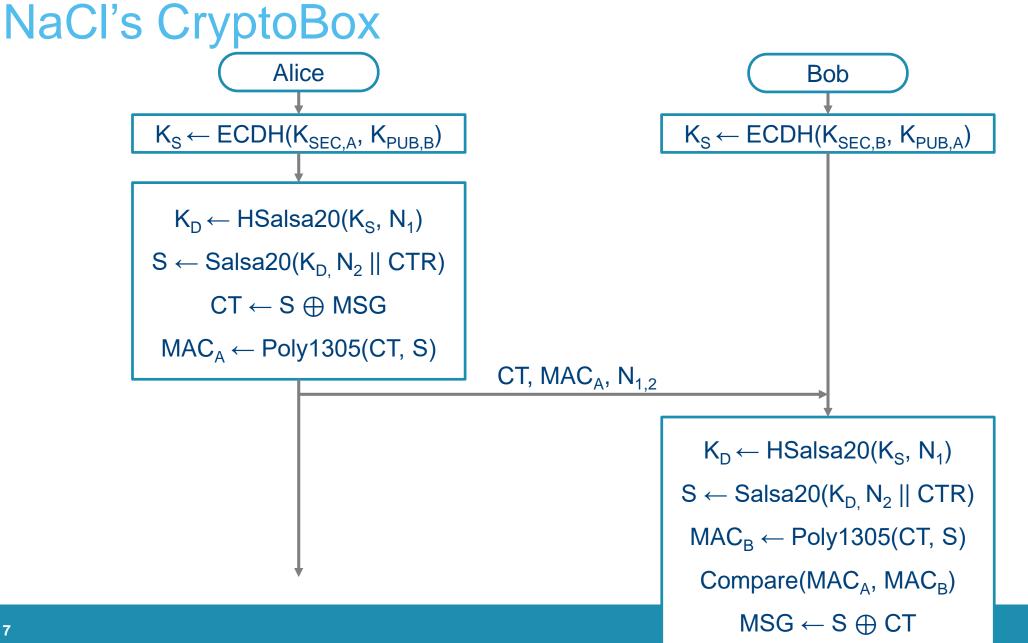


#### SigmaVPN: Light-weight, secure and modular software-based VPN

### 2 Port VPN Device with Hardware Accelerator

The new Private Comm. module uses a Physical Network Interface. It is capable of even capturing broadcast messages.

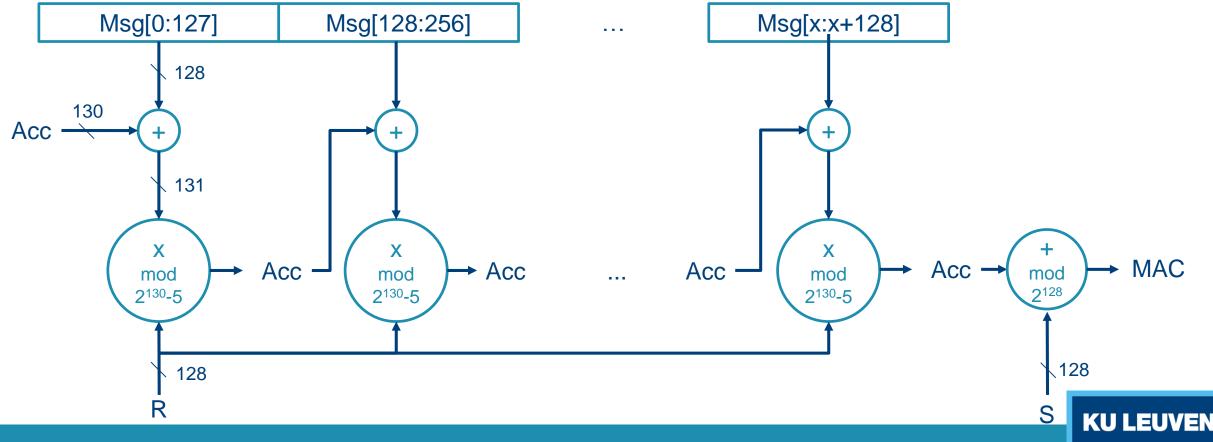




**KU LEUVEN** 

# **One-time Authenticator: Poly1305**

An update operation for each 128-bit blocks of the message The operation implements a modular multiplication in radix (2<sup>130</sup>-5)



# Poly1305's Implementation

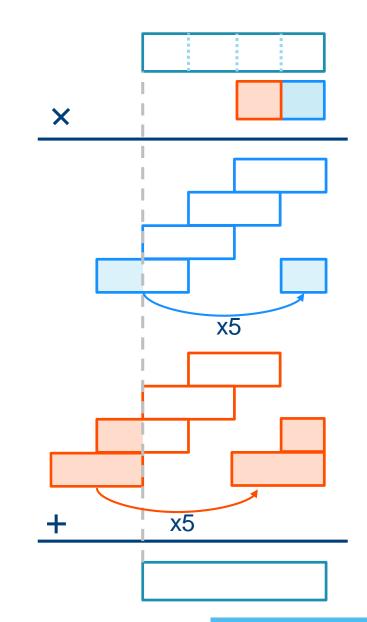
Implemented using a school-book multiplication:

- Big multiplication is divided into smaller blocks
- Followed by propagation of the results

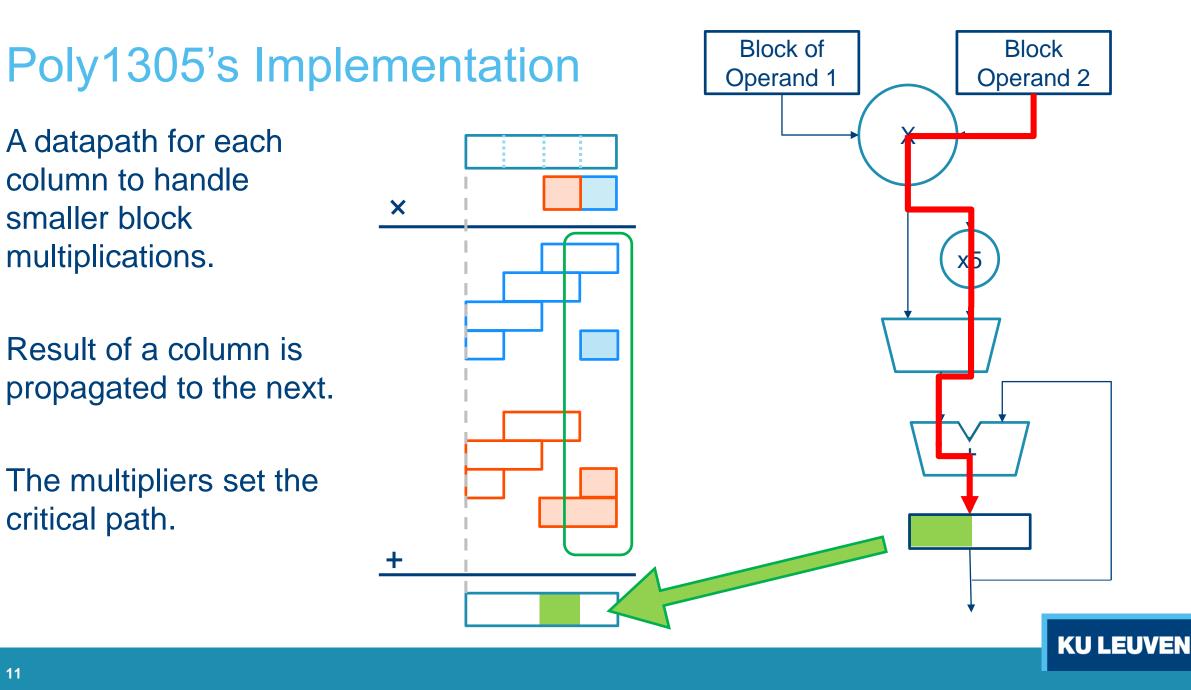
Each small block multiplication is handled in single-cycle multipliers of Zynq's DSP48 Slices

To boost the performance:

- Parallel execution of smaller-block multiplications
- Parallel propagating the results

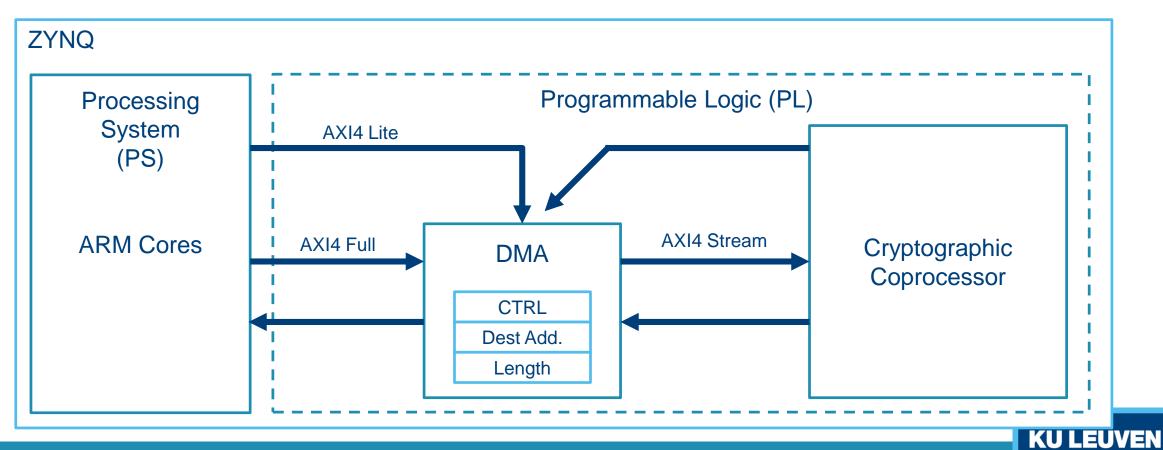


**KU LEUV** 

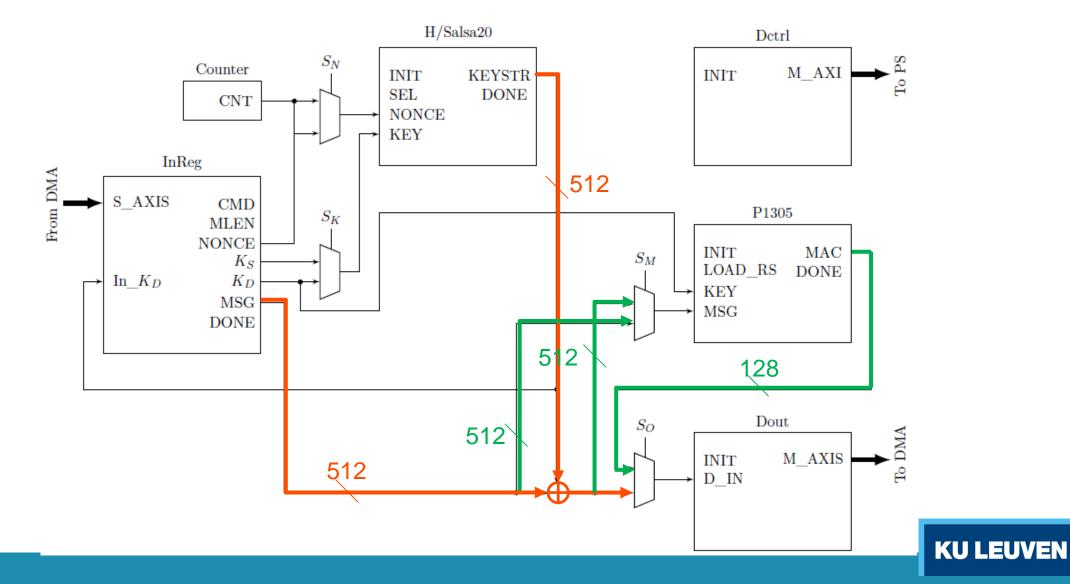


### Hardware Implementation

- Processing System runs Linux SigmaVPN.
- DMA transfers data between co-processor and RAM.

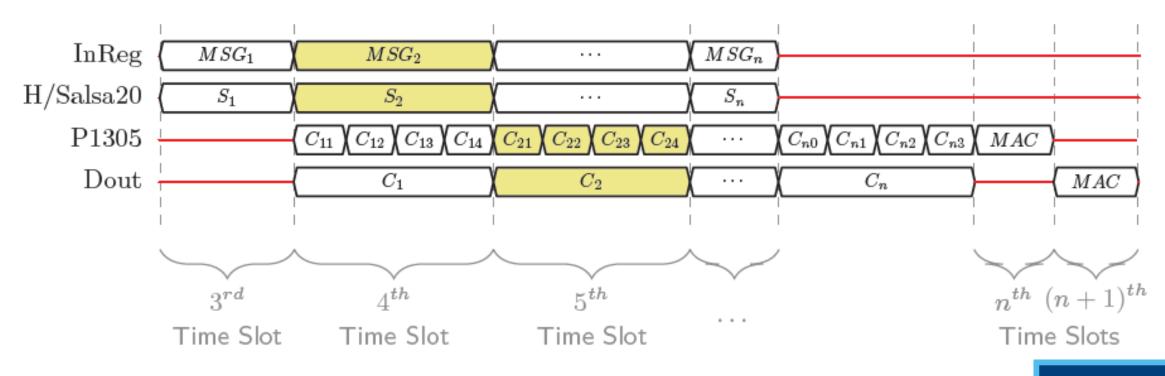


### **Coprocessor's Datapath**



# Scheduling

- Operation is divided into time slots
- A time slot is the time to process a 512-bit message block
- Each hardware module is active in each time slot



# Hardware Utilization

### Single Instance of Processing Blocks

- Resource Utilization: 53.67%
- Max Clock Freq: 92.85 MHz
- Process 512-bit block in a time slot

### Duplicated Processing Blocks

- Resource Utilization: 97.25%
- Max Clock Freq: 81.25 MHz
- Process 1024-bit block in a time slot

ZYBO Board comes with Zynq Z-7010 SoC;

- The smallest Zynq device
- Has limited resources



# Communication btw. HW & SW

Configuring DMA for transferring buffers requires:

- Accessing physical addresses
- Coherent memory accesses

### **Created a Linux kernel space module (Device File)**

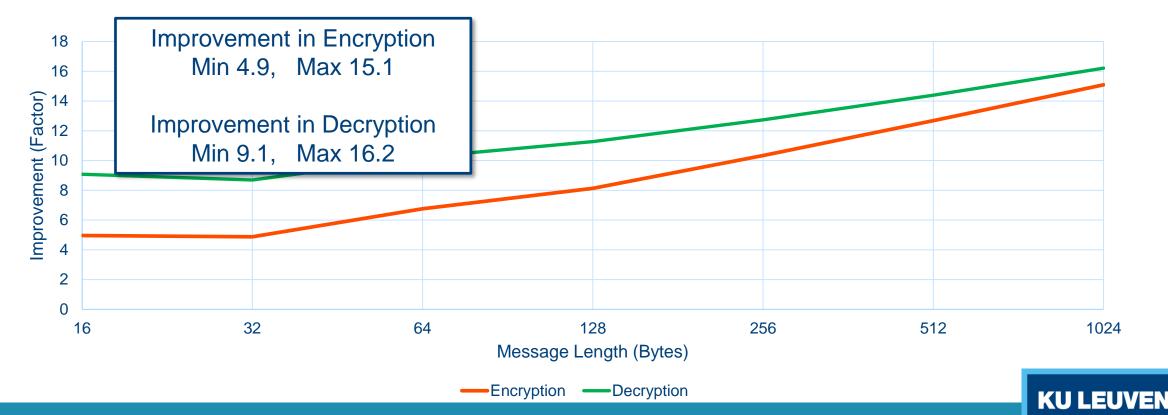
Problem: Overhead of making context switches

- Going do kernel space costs ~800 cycles.
- Transferring the frame btw. User and Kernel space costs ~740 cycles.



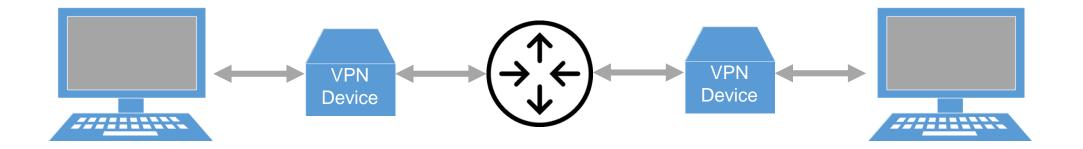
### Improvements to Cryptographic Operations

- Encrypted and decrypted many test vectors with both SW-only and SW+HW implementations.
- Compared results for accuracy and execution times.



### Improvements to VPN Bandwidth

### **Test Network Structure:**



Bandwidth tests using

**Iperf** Network Bandwidth Measurement Tool



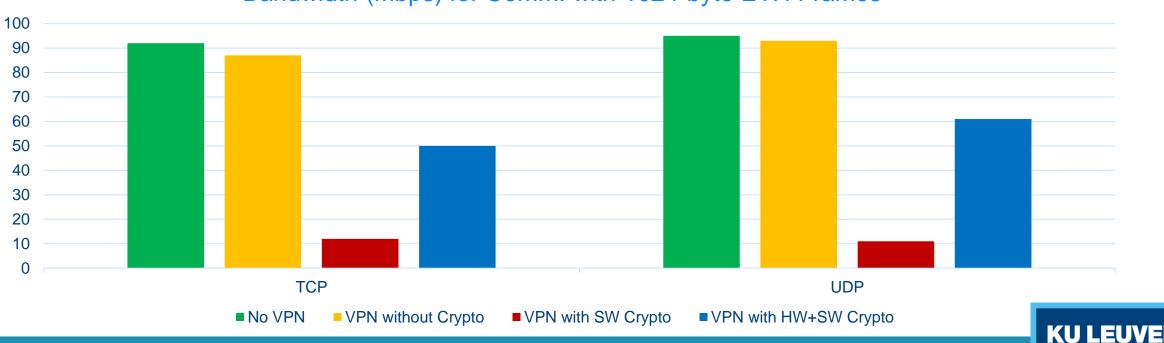
### Improvements to VPN Bandwidth

### TCP bandwidth increase

- 2.9 times for 128-byte frames,
- 4.36 times for 1024-byte frames.

### UDP bandwidth increase

- 2 times for 128-byte frames,
- 5.36 times for 1024-byte frames.



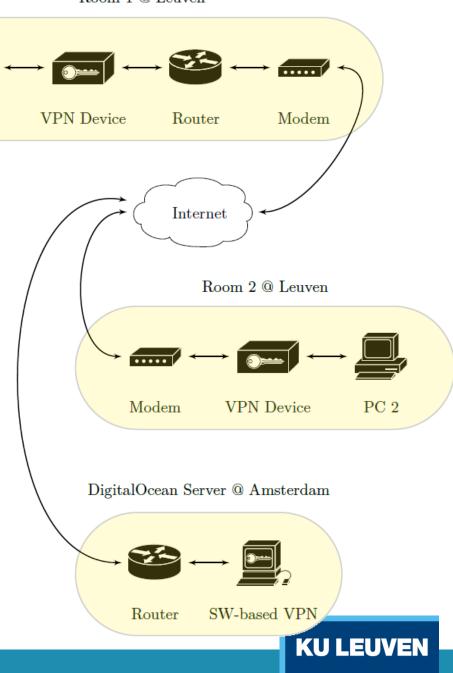
#### Bandwidth (Mbps) for Comm. with 1024-byte ETH Frames

Room 1 @ Leuven

PC 1

# **Functionality Test**

- The designed VPN device is still capable of establishing a secure communication with original SigmaVPN application.
  - A VPN device on a low-cost dev-board, providing confidential communication between a whole home/business network and a remote server.



# Conclusion

- A cryptographic hardware accelerator is offered for NaCI's CryptoBox specifically for SigmaVPN.
- Encrypting a 1024-byte message in 94% less time compared to SW-only implementation.
- Integrating our HW-SW codesign into SigmaVPN offers up to 6 times more communication bandwidth.
- Xilinx Open HW Design Contest Finalist: <u>http://www.openhw.eu/2016-finalists.html</u>
- It's available open source: <u>https://github.com/furkanturan/Hardware-Accelerated-SigmaVPN</u>

**KU LEUVE**