

On Some Confluences of Computing and Security in Theory and Practice

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Chair, ACM SIGSIM

Geek Brief | National Security Sciences Directorate | May 12, 2021

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Selected References

- [Zero-Energy Computing] K. Perumalla, "Introduction to Reversible Computing (book)," Chapman & Hall/CRC, ISBN 978-1439873403, 2014 www.amazon.com/Introduction-Reversible-Computing-Chapman-Computational/dp/1439873402
- [Zero-Energy Computing] K. Perumalla, "Normalcy, Magic, Miracle and Error: Emergence along a Reversibility Spectrum," Insights journal, Durham University, 2019 <u>https://www.osti.gov/pages/servlets/purl/1737650</u>
- [CYVET and Deep CYBERIA] K. Perumalla, "Trust-but-Verify in Cyber-Physical Systems," ACM Workshop on Secure and Trustworthy Cyber-Physical Systems, 2021
- [CYVET] K. Perumalla, J. Lopez, M. Alam, O. Kotevska, M. Hempel, H. Sharif, "A Novel Vetting Approach to Cybersecurity Verification in Energy Grid Systems," IEEE Kansas Power and Energy Conference (KPEC), 2020
- [CYVET] K. Ameri, M. Hempel, H. Sharif, J. Lopez, K. Perumalla, "Smart Semi-Supervised Accumulation of Large Repositories for Industrial Control Systems Device Information," 16th International Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security, 2021
- [Deep CYBERIA] K. Perumalla, S. Yoginath, J. Lopez, "Detecting Sensors and Inferring their Relations at Level-0 in Industrial Cyber-Physical Systems," IEEE International Symposium on Technologies for Homeland Security, 2019
- [Naming Game] K. Perumalla, "Concurrent conversation modeling and parallel simulation of the naming game in social networks," Winter Simulation Conference, 2017



Bird's Eye View (One of Many Such Projections)

Computing

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- HPC, GPU, FPGA, DSP, ASIC, My-Own-Chip
- M&S, AI/ML, DT, Commodifized SW blocks
- UNS, 5G, WiFi, 1G/10G, Fat pipe
- Cloud, On-prem, Hybrid, Edge, Instant Comp
 Storage, SAAS, VMs, Containers
- HCI, HMI, Alternative/augmented Reality

Security

- Social frenzy (catch-all)
- IT Ignorance
- Malleability of Truth
 Authentic fakes,
- Human-Physical-Electronic Alloy
 - 4th-Dimensional Proximity
 - 4th-Dimensional Distance



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Outline of This Geek-Brief

Trust-but-Verify

•

- Practice in Active Projects
- Some Theory

Small R Big D

Zero-Energy Computation

2.

- Asymptotically adiabatic / Reversible computing
- Applications
 - Space
 - Information Leakage

Big R

Small D

Others

3.

- Naming Game
 - Networked Truths
- Grand challenge
 - "Is anyone watching?"
 - "When no one is watching..."

Big R Big D



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Trust-but-Verify

"I trust you, but I need to verify what you have and how well it is"





Trust-but-Verify: Trust by Default, Add Verification

Ground Truth

• Verify ground truth

Claims

• Verify claims

Operation

• Verify operation

This provides better overall value in energy and defense sectors

- Handles legacy well
- Lowers up-front costs
- Scales in complexity





Question #1: What's out there?

Deep CYBERIA

- Sensor Detection
- Sensor Identification
- Sensor Mapping
- Sensor Correlation
- Passive, Active, Hybrid



With Dr. Juan Lopez and team

Maksudul Alam, Joel Asiamah, Nicholas Guerra, Ryan Styles, Lance Wetzel

Trust-but-Verify with Deep CYBERIA: What's out there?





Question #2: How robust is it?



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> A Cyber-Physical Security Assurance Framework Based on a Semi-Supervised Vetting



With Dr. Juan Lopez and team across ORNL, UNL, industry partners

Trust-but-Verify with CYVET

Goal: To develop verification capabilities to vet vendorsupplied features against cybersecurity requirements

- Verification: Synthesis and reconciliation of cybersecurity requirements (CR) and vendor supplied features (VSF)
- Validation: Generation, execution, and presentation of testing scripts of verified security features
- **Application**: Apply the developed technology capabilities for verification and validation at relevant end-user facilities in the energy sector.



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CYVET Verification: Putting it all together



- K. Perumalla, J. Lopez, M. Alam, O. Kotevska, M. Hempel, and H. Sharif, "A Novel Vetting Approach to Cybersecurity Verification in Energy Grid Systems" IEEE Kansas Power and Energy Conference (KPEC)
- K. Ameri, M. Hempel, H. Sharif, J. Lopez, and K. Perumalla, "Smart Semi-Supervised Accumulation of Large Repositories for ICS Device Information" Intl Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security (ICCWS)



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Question #3: How well is it doing?



Digital Twins and Triplets for Dynamic Monitoring for Trust-but-Verify



Trust-but-Verify Dynamically: Online Digital Twin/Triplet



Uses

- Twin: Track function with data
- Twin: Determine function from unknown design
- Triplet: Detect deviations from known design





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Zero-Energy Computing

- Asymptotically adiabatic computing
- Reversible Computing
- ...Quantum Computing...

My Book for Reference

www.amazon.com/Introduction-Reversible-Computing-

Product Details

Series: Chapman & Hall/CRC Computational

Hardcover: 325 pages

Publisher: Chapman and Hall/CRC (Septemb

Language: English

ISBN-10: 1439873402

ISBN-13: 978-1439873403

Product Dimensions: 9.3 x 6.2 x 0.9 inches



Introduction tc (Chapman & I Science) [Hard Kalyan S. Perumalla Be the first to review th

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Fundamental Questions about Energy for Computing

Initial Question

- What is the minimum energy needed/dissipated to "compute?"
- First thought Every bit-operation dissipates a unit of energy (kT ln2)
- Next thought Not *bit-operation*, but *bit-erasure* dissipates a unit of energy (*kT* ln2).

Final Question

- What is the minimum number of **bit-erasures** to "compute?"
- Initial guess A non-zero, computation-specific number
- Surprising solution Zero bit-erasures!
 - Bennett's "compute-copy-uncompute" algorithm avoids all bit erasures for any arbitrary (Turing) program



Reversible Simulation of Irreversible Turing Machines





Most Important Implications

Zero-Energy Computing

- It is theoretically possible to compute with zero energy!
- However, execution must be asymptotically slowed down
 - Second Law of Thermodynamics at play
- Yet, *all* energy can be theoretically recovered

But Who Cares?

- This is important
 - When energy is extremely scarce and premium...
 - When energy dissipation becomes information leakage...



What are some applications for zero-energy computing?

Space

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- Energy sources are extremely low
 - Reduce, reuse, recycle energy
- Time durations are extremely long
 - Immense leisure means GHz not needed
 - Asymptotically slow processing permissible



Security

- At low energy computing, any energy dissipation is information leakage
- Only two choices:
 - 1. Zero-energy computing leaks no computation
 - 2. Wasted high-energy can mask computation



Open Special Issue of Journal Entropy

- Practical Extremity
 - Bitcoin guzzles energy
 - HPC consumes MWs
- Theoretical Extremity
 - Definition of computing
 - Limits of human cognition
 - Fundamental material science
 - Quantum computing

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entropy	Special Issue "Theoretical and Practical	
Submit to Special Issue	Extremities of Entropy in Reversible Computing"	
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Journal Menu	A special issue of <i>Entropy</i> (ISSN 1099-4300). This special issue belongs to the section "Complexity".	

Deadline for manuscript submissions: 15 November 2021

Special Issue Editor

Dr. Kalyan Perumalla E-Mail Website SciProfiles Guest Editor

Distinguished R&D Staff Member, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, USA Interests: reversible computing; high performance computing; modeling and simulation; Cyber-Physical Systems; Meta-Physics



Special Issue Information

Dear Colleagues

The theoretical and practical implications of the links between reversible computing and entropy are being encountered in a spectrum of areas, from the high energy consumption of new computing trends to the very basic definitions of computing.

Practical Extremity: In the practical extremity, bitcoin, block chain, etc., are currently among the most intense dissipators of energy in computing. Where, precisely (in software, algorithms, hardware, instruction sets, and subsets of instructions), is the source of their energy loss? Is the practical heat dissipation a fundamental effect of entropy loss? If so, can it be pinpointed and mitigated, minimized, or avoided? Can the preponderant share of entropy loss be traced to specific mathematical operations, such as random number generation or exponentiation or modulus operations? Can we identify technologies that can specifically address the biggest computational sinks of energy? What is the extent of what we currently know, and what more do we need to know? Can we understand

*OAK RIDGE https://www.mdpi.com/journal/entropy/special_issues/Reversible_Computing

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Naming Game

- Networked Truths
- Influencing Truth Propagation
 - Speed
 - Dominance

Successful Conversation: Common Word

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Failed Conversation: No Common Word

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The Naming Game: Illustration of Each "Conversation"

- 1. Speaker S selects listener L
- 2. S speaks a word W from own dictionary D_S
- 3. L consults own dictionary D_L





The Naming Game: Illustration of Each "Conversation"

- 1. Speaker S selects listener L
- 2. S speaks a word W from own dictionary D_S
- 3. L consults own dictionary D_L
- 4. If W is in D_L [Success]
 D_S and D_L are emptied,
 W is added to both





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The Naming Game: Illustration of Each "Conversation"

- 1. Speaker S selects listener L
- 2. S speaks a word W from own dictionary D_S
- 3. L consults own dictionary D_L
- 4. If W is in D_L [Success] D_S and D_L are emptied, W is added to both
- 5. Else, if there is no W in D_L [Failure]
 W is added to D_L



Х

 $D_{\rm S}$

В

Β



Classical Evolution of Individual Dictionaries





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Relaxation: Classical to Concurrent Conversations Taking the Implicit Components Apart

- 1. Speaker selection
- 2. Hearer selection
- 3. Transmission of word
- 4. Receipt of word
- 5. Revision of hearer's dictionary
- 6. Conversation "time" period
- 7. Revision of speaker's dictionary
- 8. Inter-conversation "time" interval

- Split speaking & hearing halves
- Add new semantics
 - Speaker can be hearer while speaking
 - Classical = Conversation cannot be interrupted
 - New = Conversations potentially overlap





Putting it all together...

$$\begin{aligned} Hear_{C} : DH_{C} \leftarrow DH_{C} \cup \{W_{C}\}, \ or \ \{W_{C}\} \\ Revise_{C} : DS_{C} \leftarrow DS_{C}, \ or \ \{W_{C}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = Vocabulary = Set of potential words = \{W\}$$

$$DI_{C} = \{W_{i}\} \subseteq V = Dictionary of person I in conversation C$$

$$C_{C} = Conversation_{C} = \langle Speak_{C} \rightarrow Hear_{C} \rightarrow Revise_{C} \rangle$$

$$Speak_{C} = (Speaker S_{C}, Hearer H_{C}, Speaktime TS_{C} \rightarrow Heartime TH_{C}, Word W_{C})$$

$$Hear_{C} = (Speaker S_{C}, Hearer H_{C}, Heartime TH_{C} \rightarrow Revisetime TR_{C}, Word W_{C})$$

$$Revise_{C} = (Speaker S_{C}, Revisetime TR_{C}, Word W_{C})$$

$$Game = Simulation of conversations \{C_{C}\} in global temporal order$$



Security Applications of Naming Game

Relevance

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- Information wars
- Establishing, chasing, erasing truths
- Opinion formation
- Software reputation, supply chain?
- Peer network infiltration?
- Network pattern effects?

Computing

- Computationally very intensive
- Many network models to evaluate
- Many scenarios to cover
- Real-time state infusion
- Large populations



"When no one is watching..."

• Grand challenge problem

A Grand Challenge **Security** Problem: Implement the following functionality with **Computing**

- "Is anyone watching me...?"
 - Me=a robotic device

• "When no one is watching, do this..."

Simple technical specification Extremely complex problem and solution (ala Watson)





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Thank you

Q&A

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