



Remote Code Execution by Laser Excitation of P–N Junctions

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Mnemonic	Opcode	Instruction
NOP	0000	no operation
LDA	0001	load accumulator (addr)
INC	0010	increment accumulator
DEC	0011	decrement accumulator
STA	0100	store accumulator (addr)
BZ	0101	branch if $A \neq 0$ (addr)
JMP	0110	unconditional branch (addr)
SR	0111	shift right accumulator
LDI	1001	load immediate

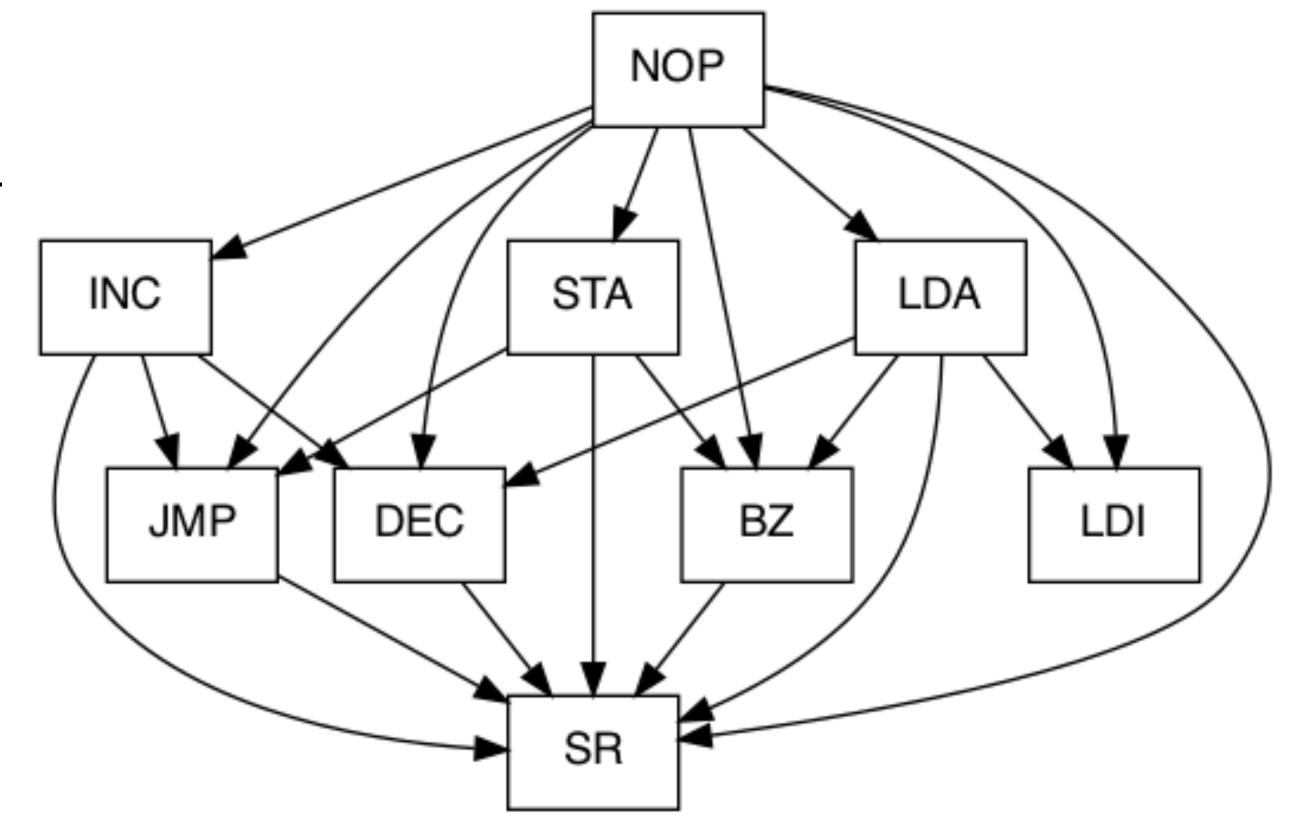
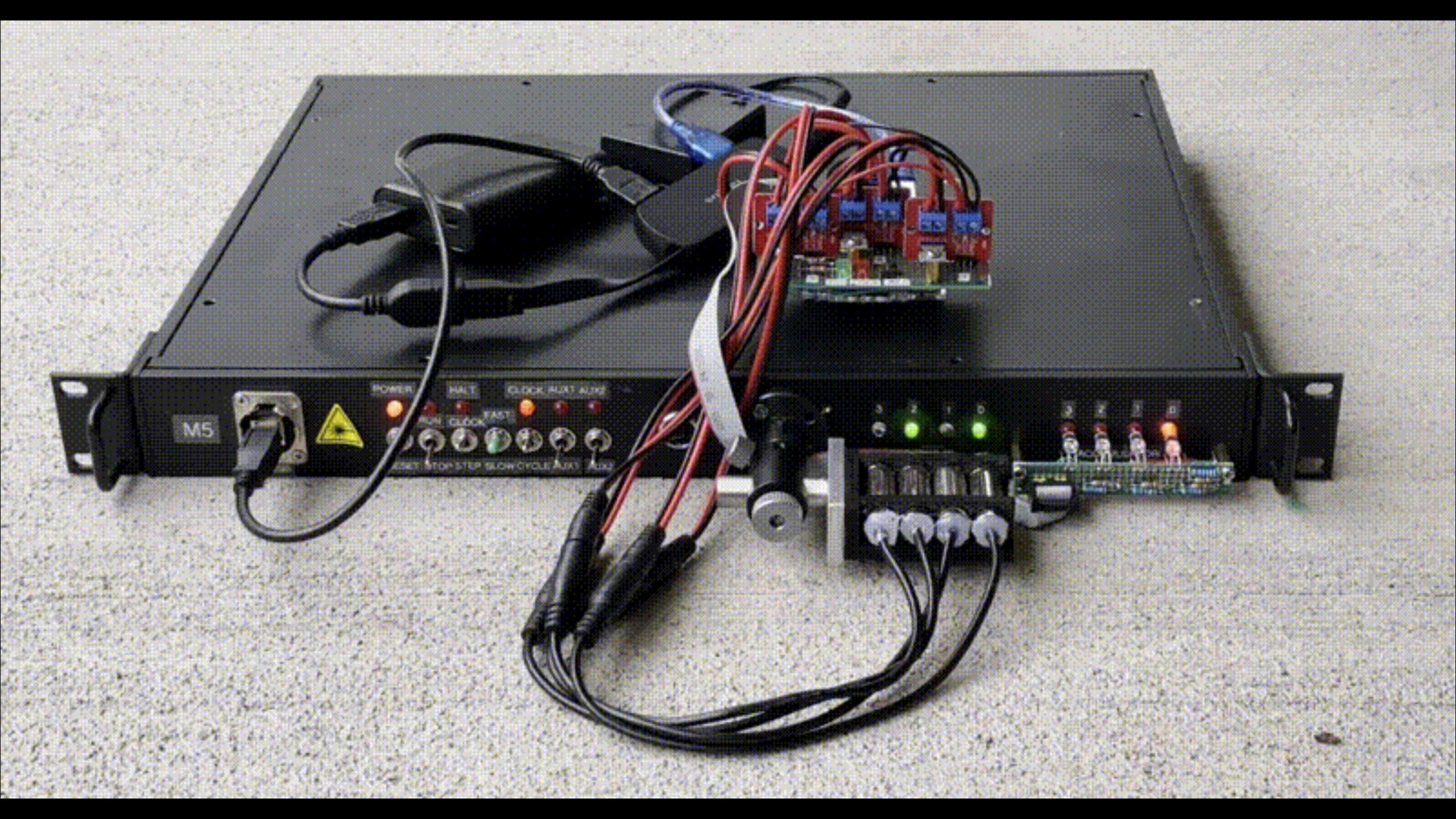
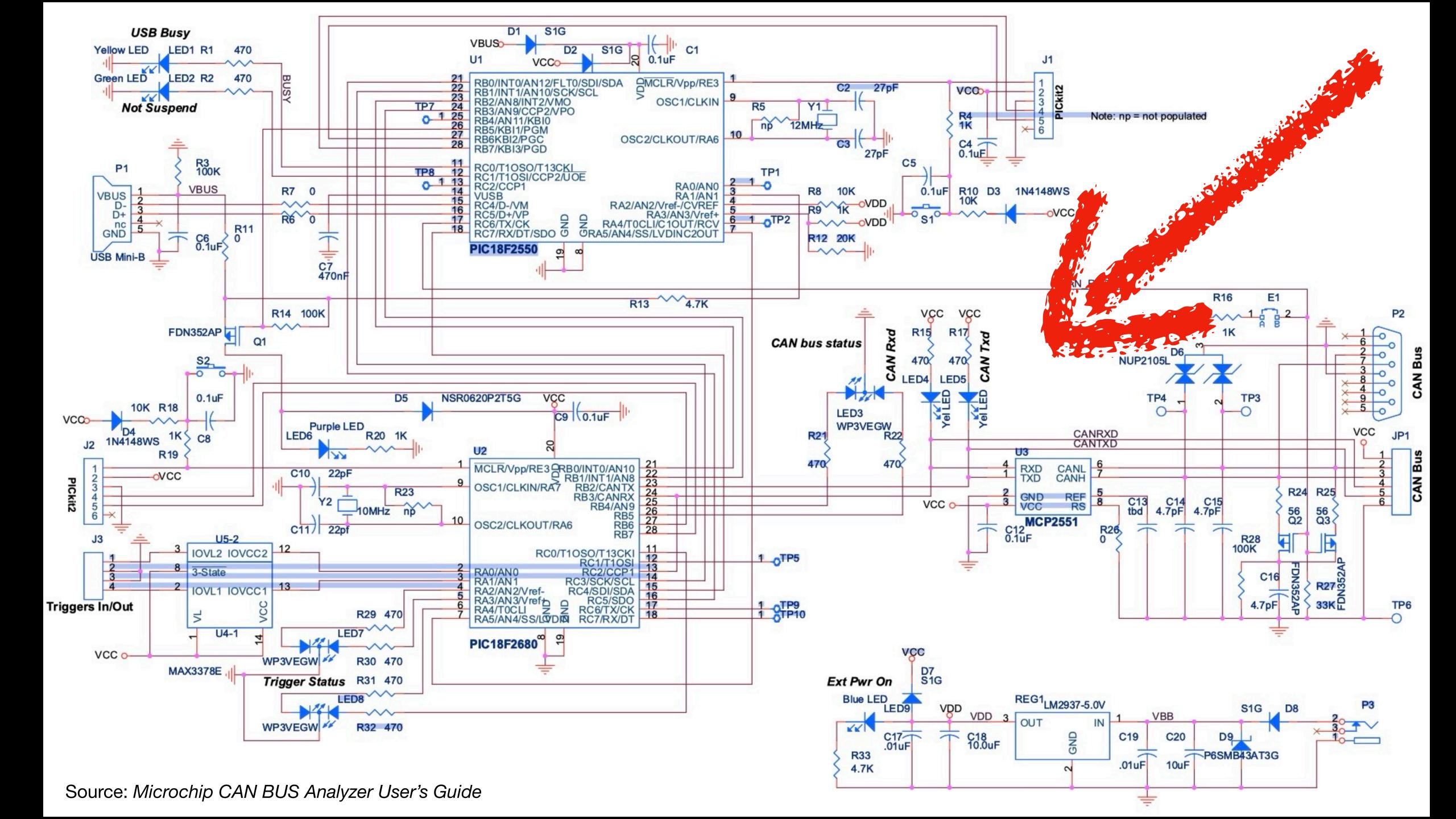
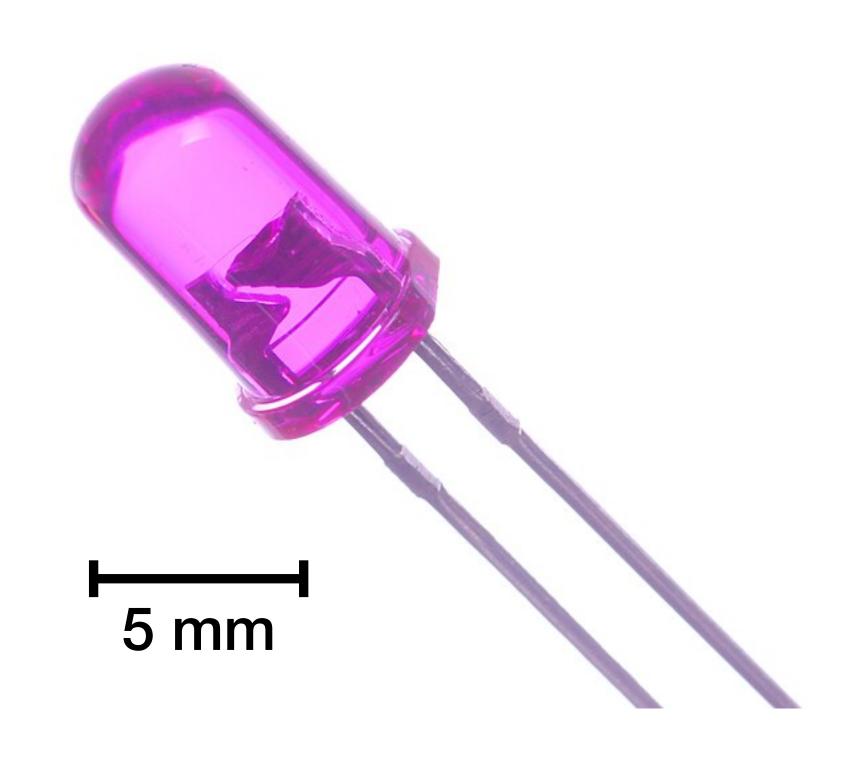


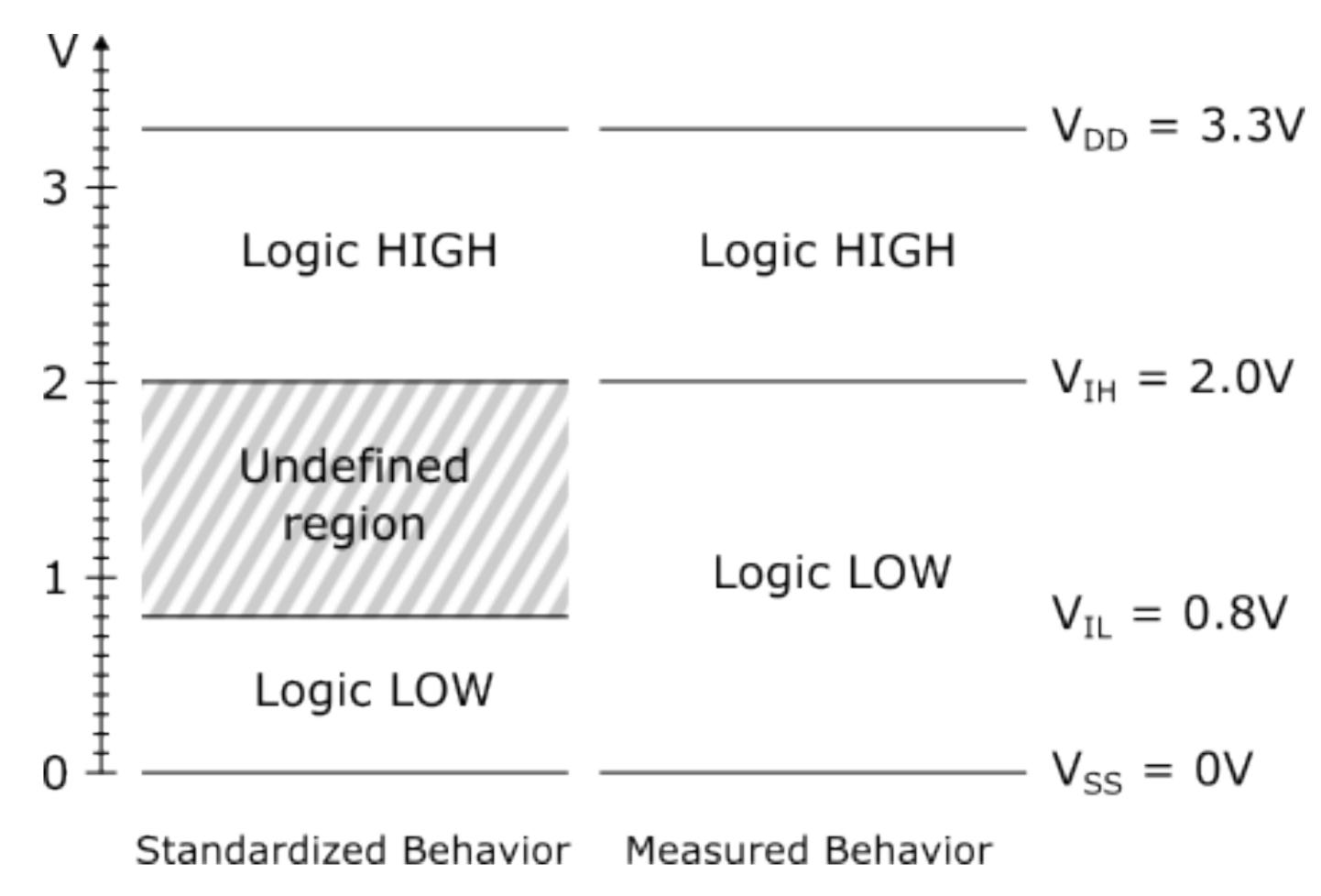
Table 1: M5 instruction set. It consists of 9 instructions including NOP. This is intentionally simple but Turing complete.

Figure 17: Allowable transitions in the instructions set of the computer defined in Table 1 if the attacker can only set bits, but not reset them.









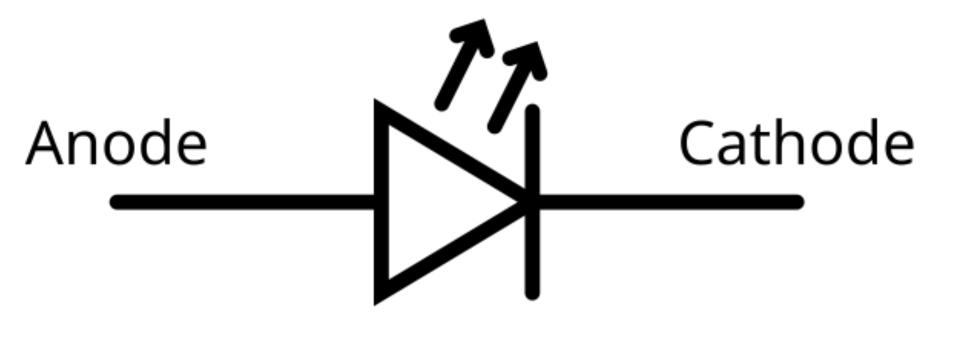
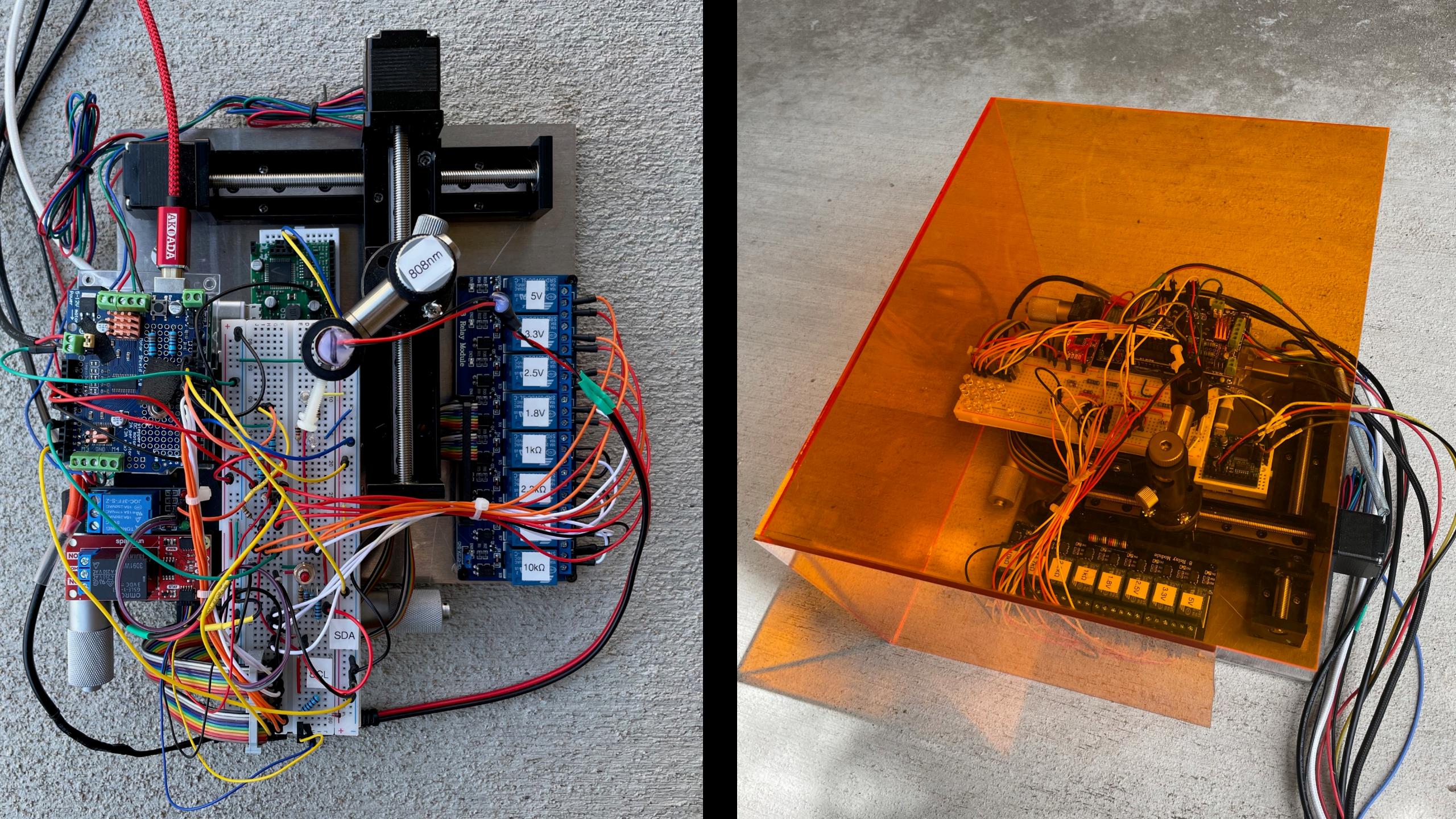


Figure 4. CMOS logic levels for 3.3 V circuits. Signals above 2 V are logic high, and below 0.8 V are logic low. In all our experiments we found that devices will default to a logic low condition in the undefined region, so although it ought never to be used, a signal below 2 V is sufficient for an attack.

Source: Wikimedia Commons

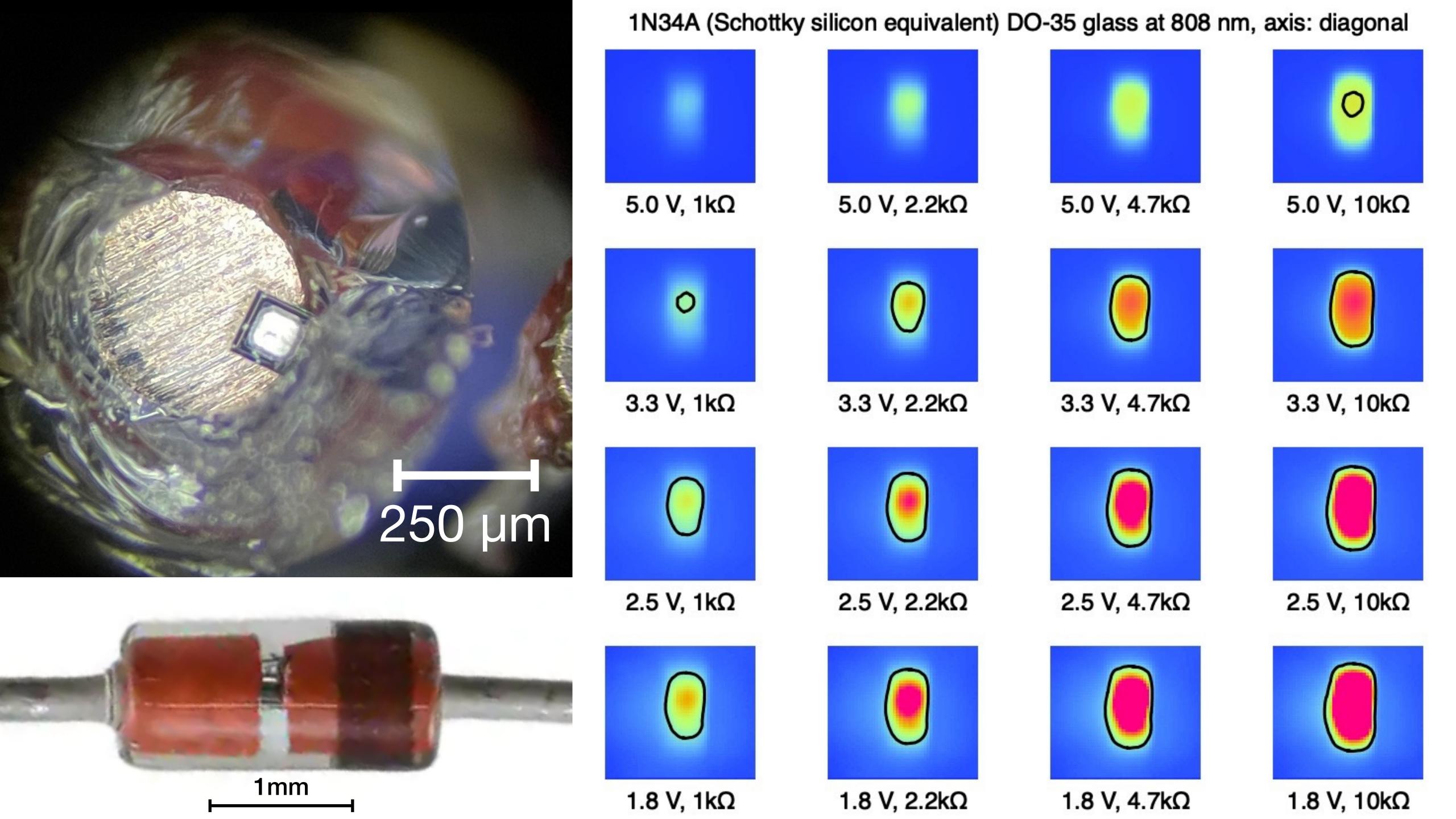


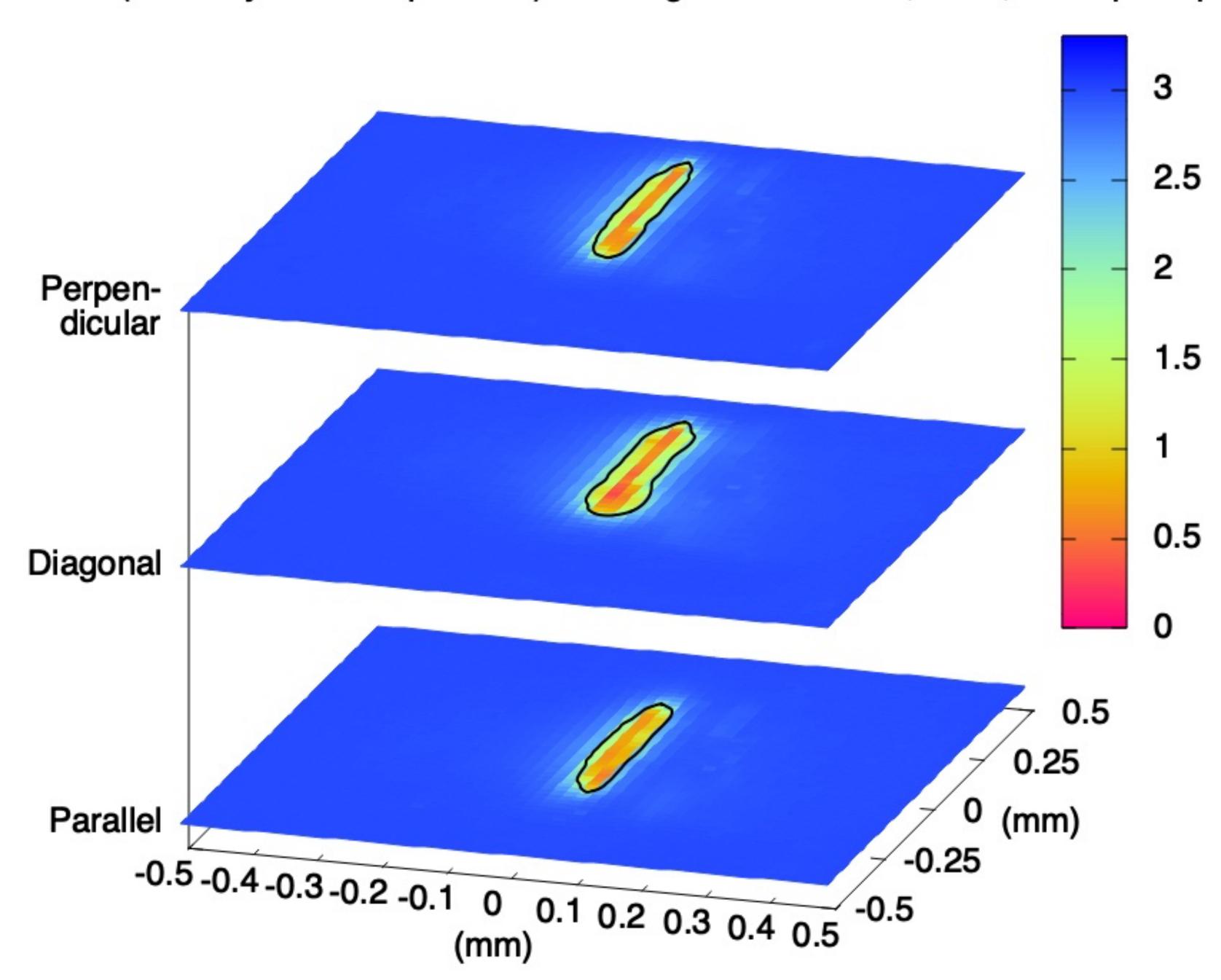
Blue LED, 405 nm laser, 3.3 V logic, 2.2 kΩ pull-up 2.5 3 1.5 2.5 2 0.5 (mm) 1.5 -0.5 -1.5 0.5 -2.5 -2.5 V_{IH} = 2.0 V -1.5 -0.5 0.5 1.5 2.5 (mm)

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You can't hit a target that isn't there.





Q&A