

Nanothermite based anti-tamping technology

Florent Sevely, Sandrine Assié-Souleille, Ludovic Salvagnac, Alain Estève, Carole Rossi

▶ To cite this version:

Florent Sevely, Sandrine Assié-Souleille, Ludovic Salvagnac, Alain Estève, Carole Rossi. Nanothermite based anti-tamping technology. Advances in Reactive Materials Engineering, Material Research Society, Nov 2023, Boston (MA), United States. hal-04121194

HAL Id: hal-04121194 https://laas.hal.science/hal-04121194

Submitted on 7 Jun 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Nanothermite based anti-tamping technology

Florent Sevely, Sandrine Souleille, Ludovic Salvagnac, Alain Estève, Carole Rossi

LAAS, University of Toulouse, CNRS, France

Security has become a vital part of electronic products that have being employed in critical data storage (personal, bank, etc) or critical equipment such as military systems. They not only handle sensitive data in uncontrolled environments, but also face intellectual protection issues or counterfeiting issues. Unfortunately, all current anti-tamping technologies, while being effective are susceptible to be cracked or bypassed, leaving the system vulnerable. That is why an ultimate action must be considered upon the detection of intrusion through irreversible destruction of the component being attacked. We developed a triggerable ultimate security device capable of physically destroying a memory chip that contains classified data, within a few milliseconds, upon the detection of intrusion. The developed device [1-2] is designed as an add-on module that can be positioned on any electronic chips, IC-circuit, or memory cards, without requiring any specialized chip design, substrate type or encapsulation solution. Its operation is simply based on the exothermic reaction of a solid-state printed energetic composite that physically disintegrate the sensible component in less than 1 ms. The solid-state energetic composite consists of a mixture of Al/CuO nanothermite with a copper ammine complex densely printed onto the chip that is meant to be destroyed. This energetic layer can be ignited through capacitance discharge in less than 50 µs. The poster details the fabrication of the device and demonstrates that 400 mg of energetic composite irreversibly destroys one silicon chips (~120 mm³) in less than 10 ms.

⁽¹⁾ F Sevely, T Wu, FSF de Sousa, L Seguier, V Brossa, S Charlot, A Esteve, C Rossi, Developing a highly responsive miniaturized security device based on a printed copper ammine energetic composite, Sensors and Actuators A: Physical **2022**, 346.

⁽²⁾ G Lahiner, A Nicollet, J Zapata, L Marín, N Richard, M Djafari-Rouhani, C Ross, A Estève, A diffusion–reaction scheme for modeling ignition and self-propagating reactions in Al/CuO multilayered thin films, Journal of Applied Physics **2017**, 122 (15).