

DATA STORAGE DEVICEFIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates generally to data storage devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Data storage devices, for example, smart cards containing bank account details in the form of data values stored in integrated circuit (IC) memory addresses, are at risk from fraudulent optical detection
15 by the removal of the plastic encapsulation around the IC, etching away covering layers and applying a selectively absorbable stain to render the memory data optically visible.

20 It is known that address encrypting arrangements may be used, which result in the data values being arranged non-sequentially within the IC memory. The data therefore appears meaningless if optically analysed, but can be legitimately accessed through the address
25 encrypting arrangement. A problem with this arrangement is that by performing the same optical detection techniques as mentioned above, one could learn the encrypting details on which the encrypting arrangement is based and thus could make sense of the data within
30 the IC.

This invention seeks to provide a data storage device in which the above mentioned disadvantage is mitigated.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A data storage device comprises an array of electronic memory locations for storing data. An address input
5 terminal provides coupling to an address source and is coupled to provide first address signals from the address source to address the memory locations of the memory array. A data output terminal provides coupling to a data reception arrangement and is connected to the
10 memory array for receiving data signals therefrom in response to the address signals. The data signals are indicative of the data stored in the memory locations addressed by the address signals. An address encryption arrangement is coupled between the address input
15 terminal and the array for encrypting the first address signals. The address encryption arrangement contains encrypting data which is protected from direct optical determination, the encrypting data being used to encrypt the first address signals.

20 The array of data memory may be a Read-Only-Memory containing data which is stored in an encrypted manner, the encryption thereof being matched with the arrangement of the encrypting data.

25 The address encryption arrangement may include a latch for receiving the encrypting data from the non-volatile-memory, such that the non-volatile-memory can operate independently from the address encryption arrangement
30 during normal operation.

It will be appreciated that in this way one cannot learn the encrypting details on which the encrypting arrangement is based and thus sense cannot be made of
35 the data within the IC.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

An exemplary embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to the drawing in which:

5 FIG.1 shows a preferred embodiment of a data storage device in accordance with the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

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Referring to FIG.1, there is shown a smart card 9, comprising an address input terminal 10 for receiving address signals from an address drive circuit of the smart card 9 (not shown). The smart card 9 is an
15 integrated circuit fabricated on a silicon wafer.

An address encryptor 14 is connected to the address input terminal 10 for encrypting the address signals received therefrom according to an encrypting key to be
20 explained hereafter.

A row decoder 16 and a column decoder 18 are independently connected to the address encryptor 14 for providing memory addressing to a read-only-memory (ROM)
25 20, the addressing being in response to the encrypted address signals from the address encryptor 14.

The ROM 20 contains electronic data which is stored in an array of memory addresses therein. The data is
30 addressed by the row decoder 16 and the column decoder 18 coupled thereto, the ROM 20 providing data signals to a data output terminal 12 in response to being addressed. Each data signal is indicative of the data value stored in the address being addressed.

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The physical arrangement of the memory locations of the data memory 20 does not obviously correspond to the

address signals received at the address input terminal 10 since these received address signals are encrypted by the encryptor 14. Thus possible optical detection of the contents of the memory locations as referred to
5 above would not afford any sense to be made from the data, unless the encrypting arrangement could also be inspected.

The data output terminal 12 is coupled to receive the
10 data signals from the data memory 20 for providing said data signals to a data processor (not shown) of the smart card 9.

A non-volatile random-access-memory (NVRAM) 22 embodied
15 in a floating gate transistor arrangement is coupled to the address encryptor 14 via a latch 24, for providing the encrypting key thereto in the form of a data value.

In operation, and with reference to a first item of data
20 stored in a first memory address of the data memory 20, the smart card 9, during normal operation, may have cause to retrieve the value of the first item of data, which is known to reside in the first memory address.

25 Accordingly, a first address signal is sent to the address input terminal 10 from the address drive circuit (not shown). The first address signal appears to be indicative of a second memory address, which does not contain the required value. The address encryptor 14
30 encodes the first address signal according to the encrypting key received from the latch 24.

The decoders 16 and 18 receive the encrypted first
35 address signal, which is now clearly indicative of the first memory address.

The first memory address of the ROM 20 is thus addressed by the decoders 16 and 18 in response to the encrypted address signal, and provides a data signal to the data output terminal 12, the signal being indicative of the first data value stored in the first memory address.

The NVRAM 22 is primarily used for other purposes within the smart card 9, so the latch 24 is employed to receive the data value forming the encrypting key at the commencement of normal operation of the smart card 9, for holding the key and supplying it to the address encryptor 14 during operation so that the NVRAM 22 is isolated from the encryptor 14 and hence the overall performance of the smart card 9 is not hindered by the operation of the address encryptor 14.

It will be appreciated that an attempt to optically detect the contents of the NVRAM 22 using the methods described above for the ROM 20, will not render the encrypting key detectable because floating gate arrangements cannot be inspected using these methods.

The latch 24 can be optically inspected as described above, but it only holds the value of the encrypting key during normal operation and thus if inspected, the latch 24 will not contain the value of the encrypting key. The key is therefore secure.

The address encryptor 14 uses the encrypting key to alter the received first address signal. By way of an example, the encrypting key may be a four digit binary number, and the address encryptor may perform an addition of the key and the first address signal. In this way the encryptor 14 provides the row decoder 16 and the column decoder 18 with the encrypted first address signal.

The encrypting of the first address signal means that the physical location of the first memory address within the ROM 20 does not correspond in any obvious way to the expected physical location thereof, so without knowledge of the encrypting key, calculating the location of, and therefore optically determining the contents of the first memory address is not possible. The same is true for all other memory addresses within the ROM 20.

Furthermore, optical determination of the arrangement of the decoders 16 and 18 and the address encryptor 14 does not afford knowledge of the locations because the encrypting key is secure.

In this way the data contained in the ROM 20 is protected from unauthorised and fraudulent optical determination.

It will be appreciated by one skilled in the art that alternative embodiments to the one hereinbefore described may be achieved, such as the use of the above arrangement in a device other than a smart card, such as a memory cartridge or other data memory device.

It will also be appreciated that the NVRAM 22 may be embodied by alternative technology to the floating gate transistors described above, such as metal/nitride oxide silicon (MNOS) semiconductor technology.

Additionally, an alternative to the ROM 20 may be used, such as another data storage medium, for example an eraseable-programmable-ROM (EPROM).

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CLAIMS



1. A data storage device comprising;
5 an array of electronic memory locations for storing data;
an address input terminal for coupling to an address source and coupled to provide first address signals from the address source to address the memory
10 locations of the memory array;
a data output terminal for coupling to a data reception means and connected to the memory array for receiving data signals therefrom in response to the address signals, the data signals being indicative of
15 the data stored in the memory locations addressed by the address signals;
address encryption means coupled between the address input terminal and the array for encrypting the first address signals;
20 wherein the address encryption means contains encrypting data which is protected from direct optical determination, the encrypting data being used to encrypt the first address signals.
- 25 2. The device of claim 1 wherein the array of data memory is a Read-Only-Memory containing data which is stored in an encrypted manner, the encryption thereof being matched with the arrangement of the encrypting data.
- 30 3. The device of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the encrypting data is stored in a non-volatile-memory.
4. The device of claim 3 wherein the non-volatile-
35 memory is a floating gate arrangement.

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5. The device of claim 3 or claim 4 wherein the
address encryption means includes a latch for receiving
the encrypting data from the non-volatile-memory, such
that the non-volatile-memory can operate independently
5 from the address encryption means during normal
operation.

6. The device of any preceding claim wherein the
device is fabricated on a semiconductor integrated
10 circuit.

7. A smart card comprising a data storage device
constructed in accordance with any preceding claim.

15 8. A data storage device substantially as herein
described with reference to the drawing.

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