

eMemory Briefing .

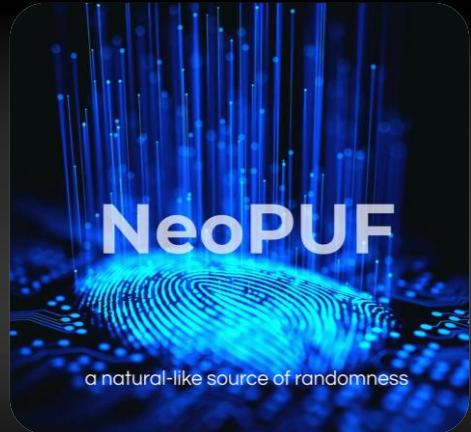
eMemory

IPR Notice ■

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Video Showcase of Our Future Innovation ■

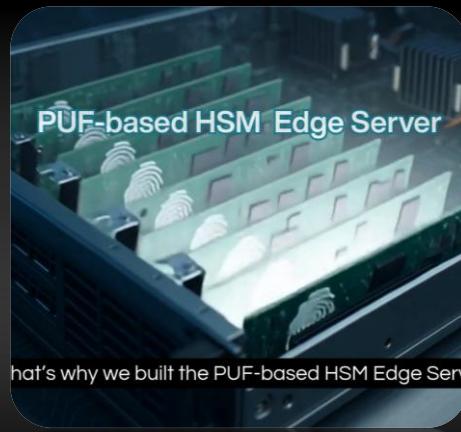
Click on the image to watch the video.



NeoPUF – The Holy Grail of Security

Establishing an unforgeable identity for every chip, creating the ultimate foundation for zero-trust security.

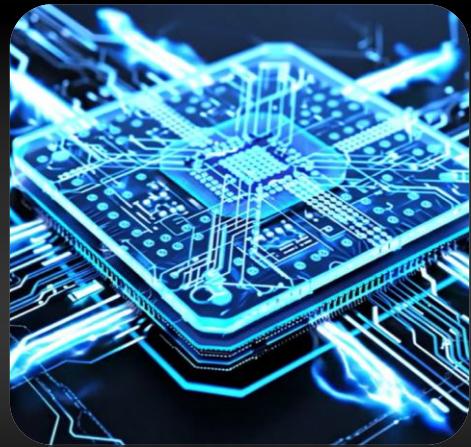
Click on the image to watch the video.



Quantum-Proof Security: PUF based HSM Edge Server for PQC Migration

Transforming hardware security into a scalable service, protecting critical data and infrastructure from cloud to edge.

Click on the image to watch the video.



Chiplet Supply Chain Secured by NeoPUF

Extending trust boundaries to secure the future of heterogeneous computing and integration.

Click on the image to watch the video.



NeoPUF: The Hardware Trust Anchor Powering Tomorrow's Defense Systems

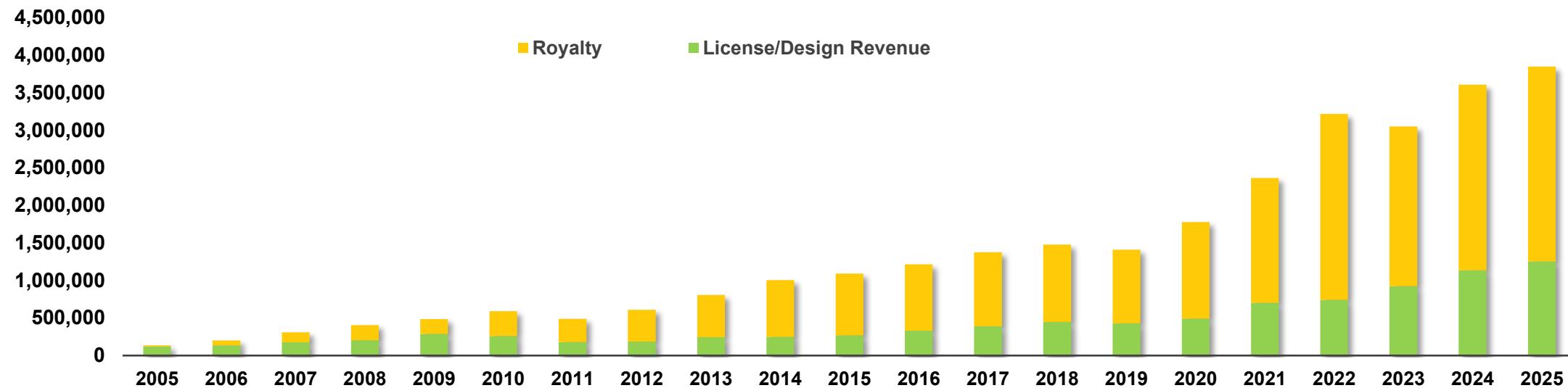
Powering the trusted core of next-generation defense security.

Company Overview

- eMemory is the global leader of embedded non-volatile memory IP

Revenue Trend

(Unit: NT\$ 1,000)



**Founded
In 2000**

Based in Hsinchu, Taiwan.
IPO in 2011. Over 74M wafers
shipped.

**1350+
Patents Issued**

228 pending patents. 342
employees with 73% R&D
personnel.

**Best IP Partner
With TSMC**

TSMC Best IP Partner Award
since 2010.

Technology Portfolio



With access to eMemory's widely verified IP process platform, PUFsecurity is uniquely positioned to provide **OTP and PUF-based** Security IP Solutions with **extensive availability** across various foundries and process nodes.

PUFsecurity

PUF-based Security IP Design & Service

PUFse

PUFcc

PUFrt

eMemory

Technology Provider + IP Design & Service

NeoPUF (PUF)

NeoFuse (OTP)

NeoEE (MTP)

NeoFlash

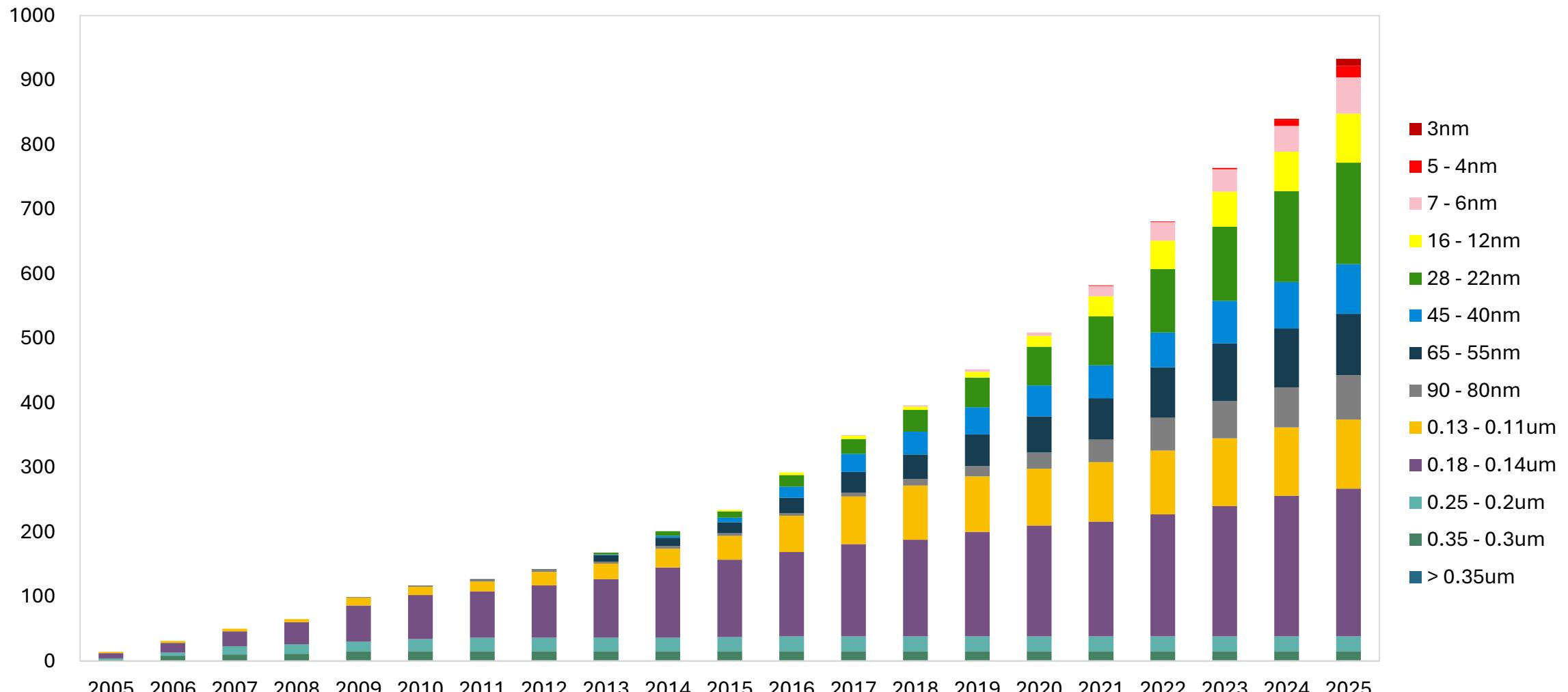
NeoMTP (MTP)

NeoBit (OTP)

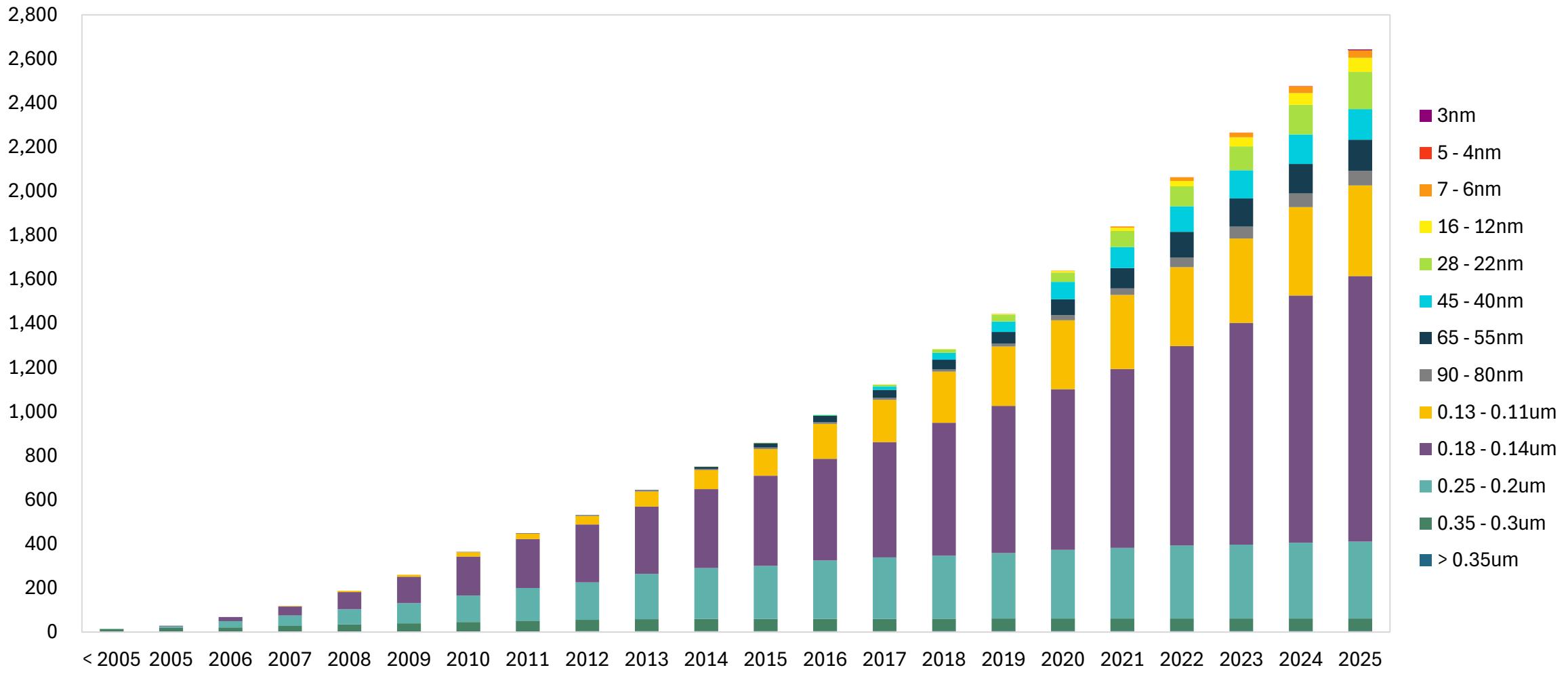


Registered IPs at TSMC

Registered IP > 850

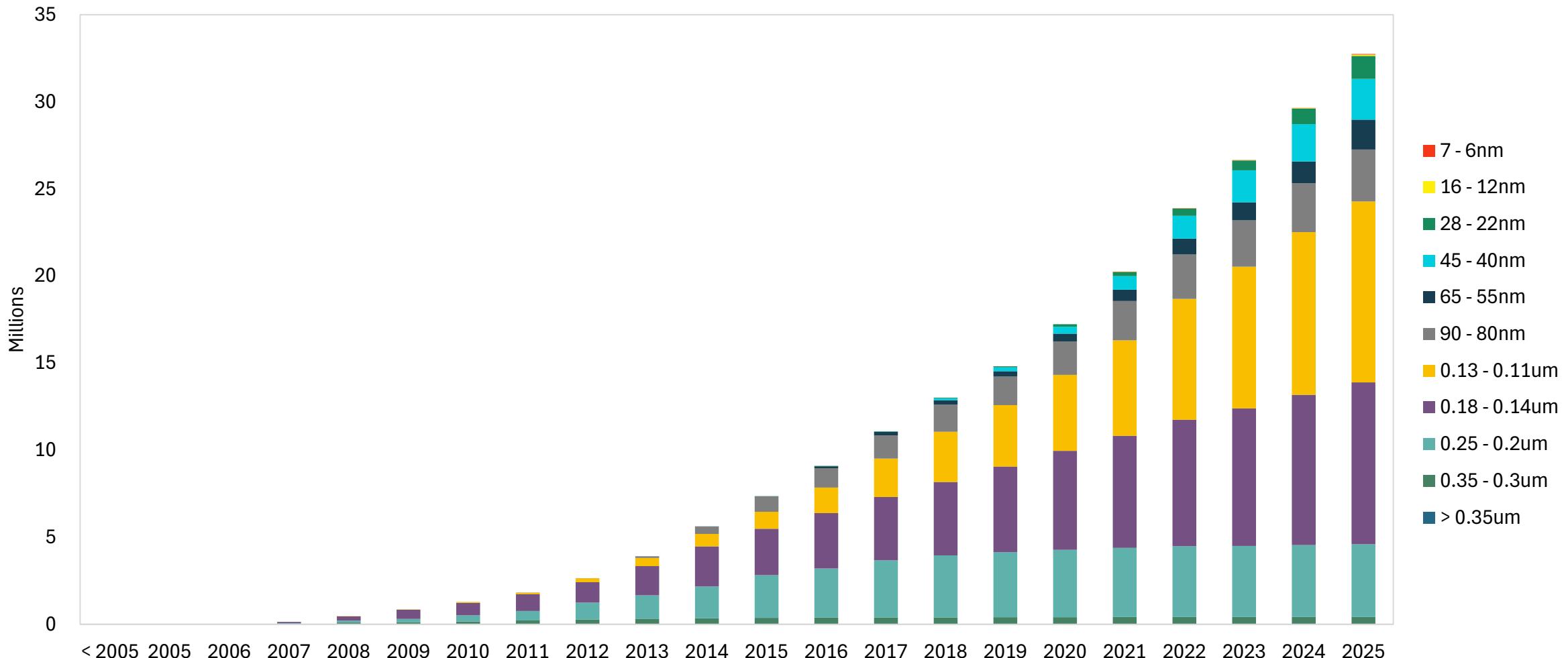


New Tape Out Contribution > 2600



Wafer Contribution at TSMC

8" Wafer Contribution > 25M



Revenue and Tape-out by Technology ■

Year	NTO		Revenue (USD)		
	NeoBit	NeoFuse	NeoBit	NeoFuse	PUF-based
2002	3				
2003	29				
2004	40				
2005	68		\$ 4,217,380		
2006	133		\$ 6,202,270		
2007	220		\$ 9,402,479		
2008	253		\$ 12,896,211		
2009	268		\$ 11,695,587		
2010	284		\$ 15,873,331		
2011	254		\$ 15,399,098		
2012	270		\$ 19,620,768		
2013	363	1	\$ 25,436,669	\$ 382,084	
2014	371	3	\$ 31,831,985	\$ 328,787	
2015	311	11	\$ 30,943,426	\$ 1,080,373	
2016	270	28	\$ 30,247,340	\$ 3,636,142	
2017	257	61	\$ 34,619,653	\$ 5,238,351	
2018	253	86	\$ 31,834,860	\$ 10,773,223	\$ 85,000
2019	226	109	\$ 27,602,332	\$ 14,466,279	\$ 195,000
2020	248	182	\$ 30,378,346	\$ 26,437,660	\$ 434,998
2021	252	259	\$ 32,367,560	\$ 44,011,223	\$ 1,160,702
2022	264	231	\$ 35,327,060	\$ 63,762,480	\$ 4,207,209
2023	226	241	\$ 23,251,721	\$ 64,276,058	\$ 4,375,409
2024	266	270	\$ 25,952,137	\$ 71,649,123	\$ 5,279,985
2025	253	248	\$ 27,312,244	\$ 78,122,682	\$ 7,645,293
Total	5,382	1,730	\$ 482,412,457	\$ 384,164,465	\$ 23,383,735

*NTO stands for **New Tape-out**

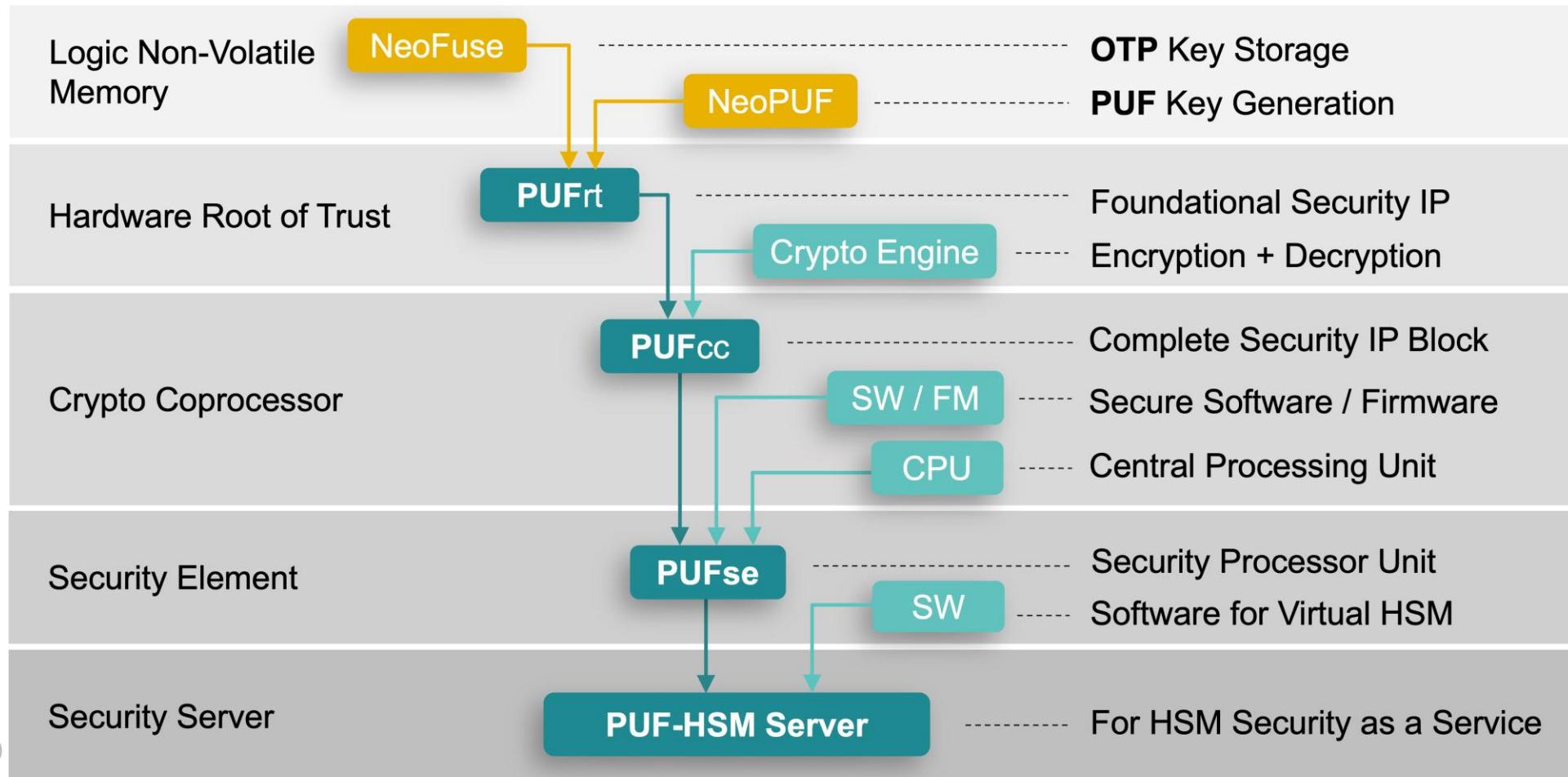
page 9

* Revenue includes both **licensing** and **royalty**

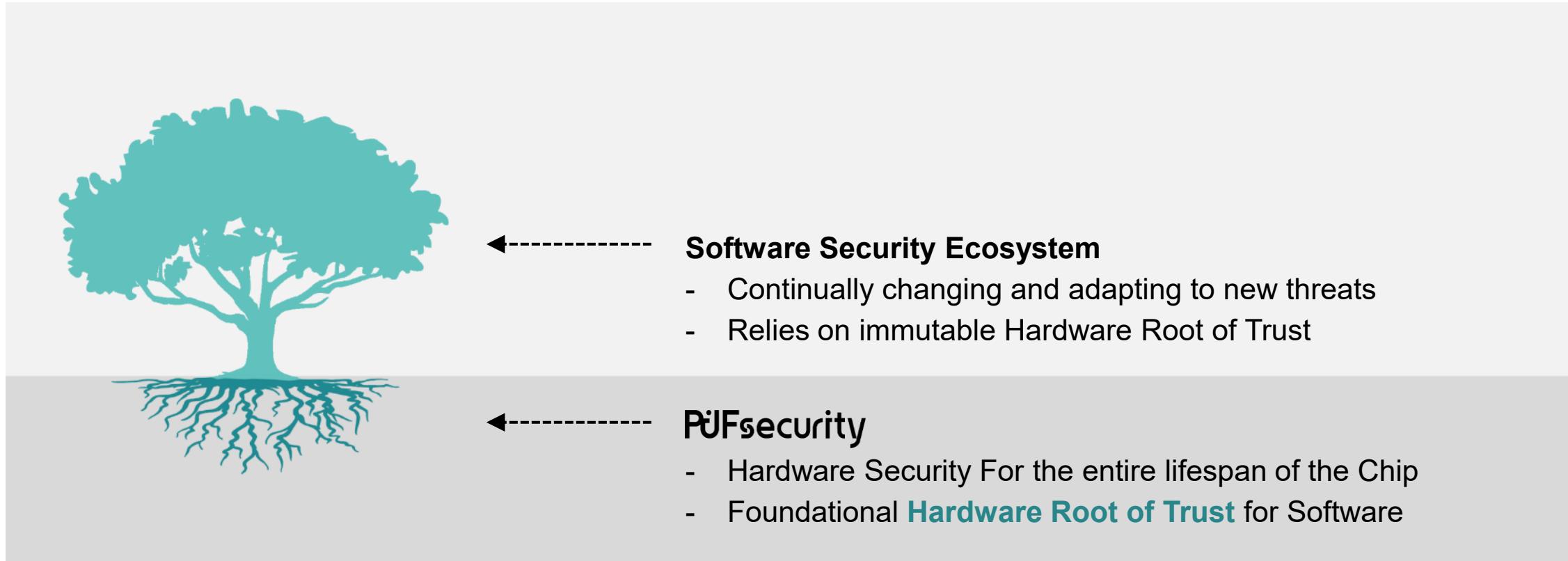
eMemory

Evolution from OTP to PUF-HSM

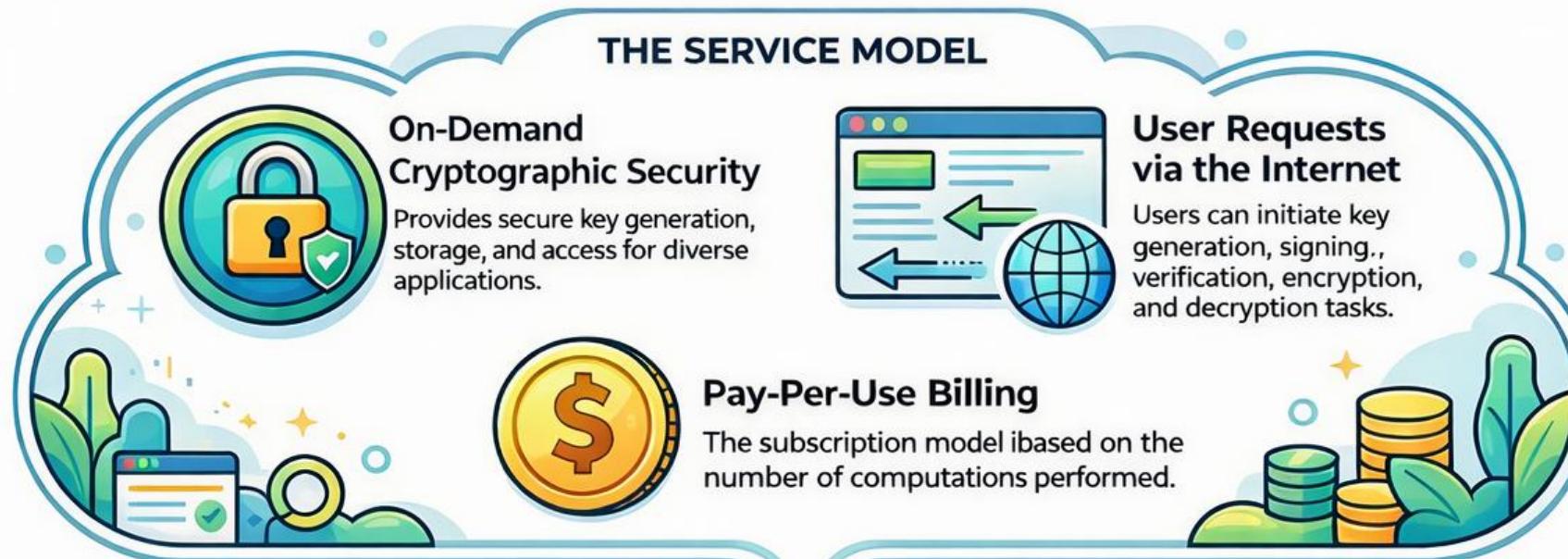
- Based on OTP technologies, many different security function IPs have evolved
- Hardware Security has evolved from SecureOTP to a full PUF-Based Security Subsystem



The Foundation of the Security Ecosystem



How Distributed PUF-HSM as a Service Works



THE CORE INFRASTRUCTURE



Distributed Server

A central server manages user requests and distributes workloads.



Unit PUF-HSM Server Racks

These servers perform the intensive cryptographic operations.



Specialized Security Hardware

Security is anchored by PUF-HSM PCIe cards equipped with PUFse chips.

Standards Drive Hardware-Based Security ■



OPEN
Compute
Project®



Driving an open standard for silicon root of trust



Using asymmetric public/private key encryption technology and device ID to achieve fast and secure access to the network



Data Center

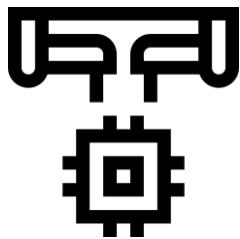


IoT

Security Business Development

- As eMemory is an established IP company, there are different **platforms** that we can leverage for sales in security IPs and sub-systems

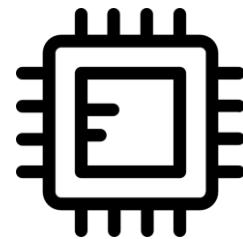
Foundry Platforms



TSMC, Intel, UMC, GF, etc.

- Licensed our security technology to major foundries
- Co-promotional activities

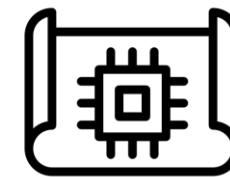
CPU Partners



Arm, RISC-V, Cadence, etc.

- SoC customers looking for both CPU and security subsystems

CSP

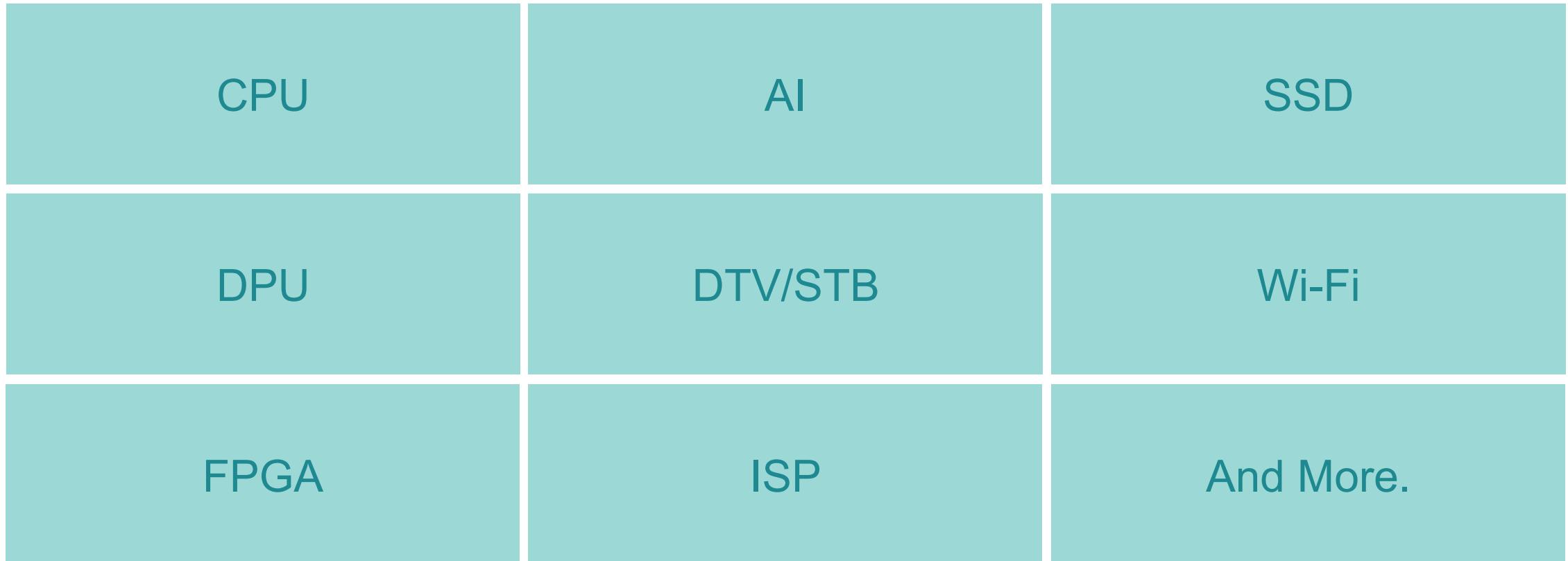


More to come

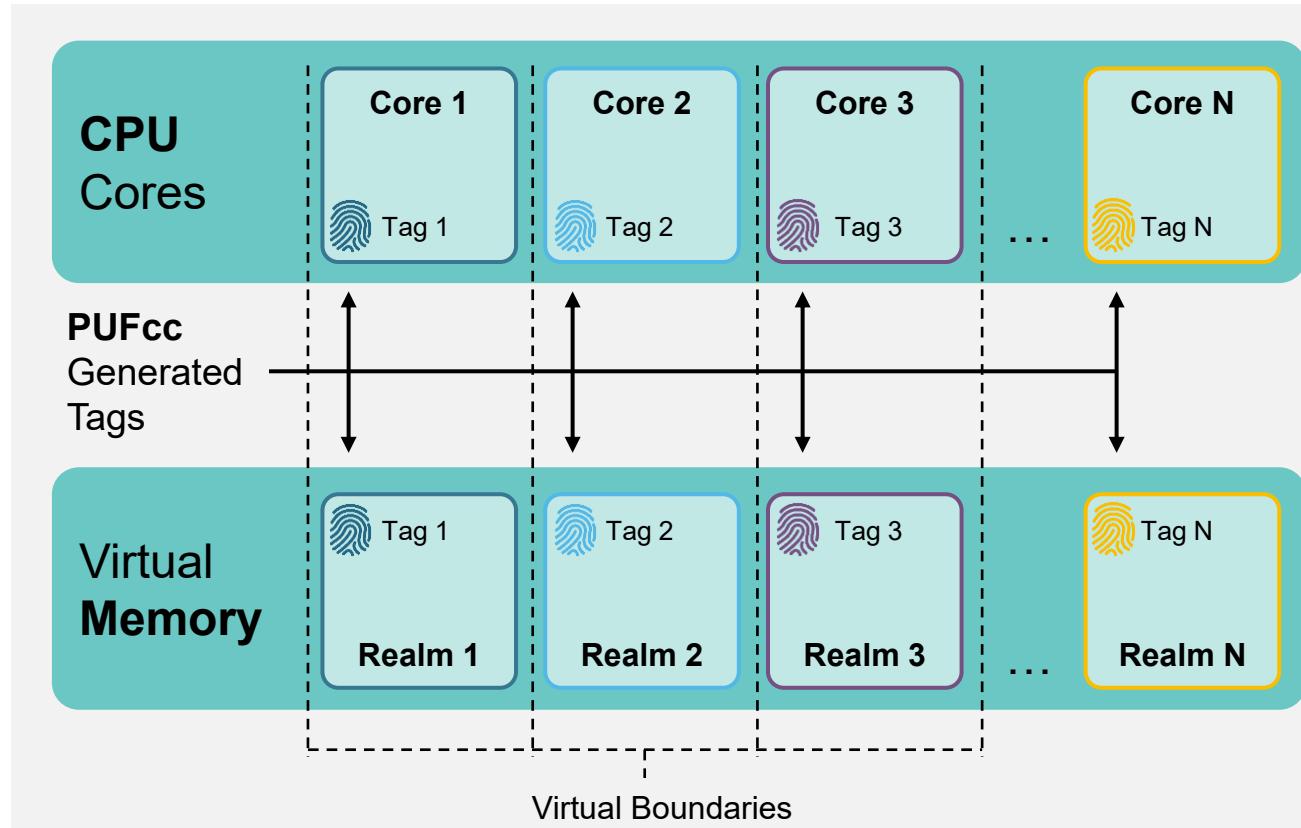
- Work with CSP and system companies for embedded security on a chip level

Market Application ■

- Customers with many different applications will begin to adopt **PUF-based Security Solutions**



Next Computing: Confidential Computing ■

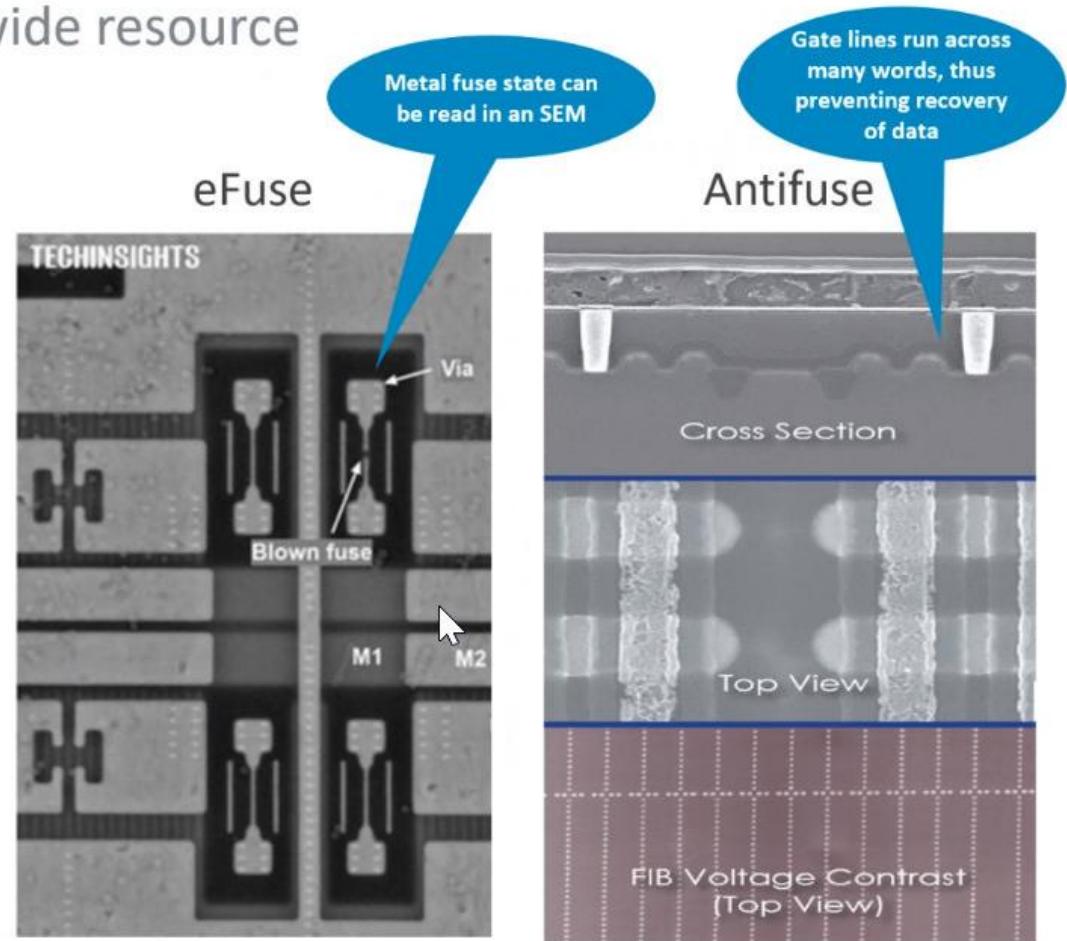


- **Protect data in the Virtual Memory of Multi-Core CPUs**
- CPU Cores and Virtual Memory have unique corresponding **tag numbers**
- Tag numbers are internally **randomly generated** by **PUFcc** (Crypto Coprocessor IP)

AntiFuse OTP vs. eFuse

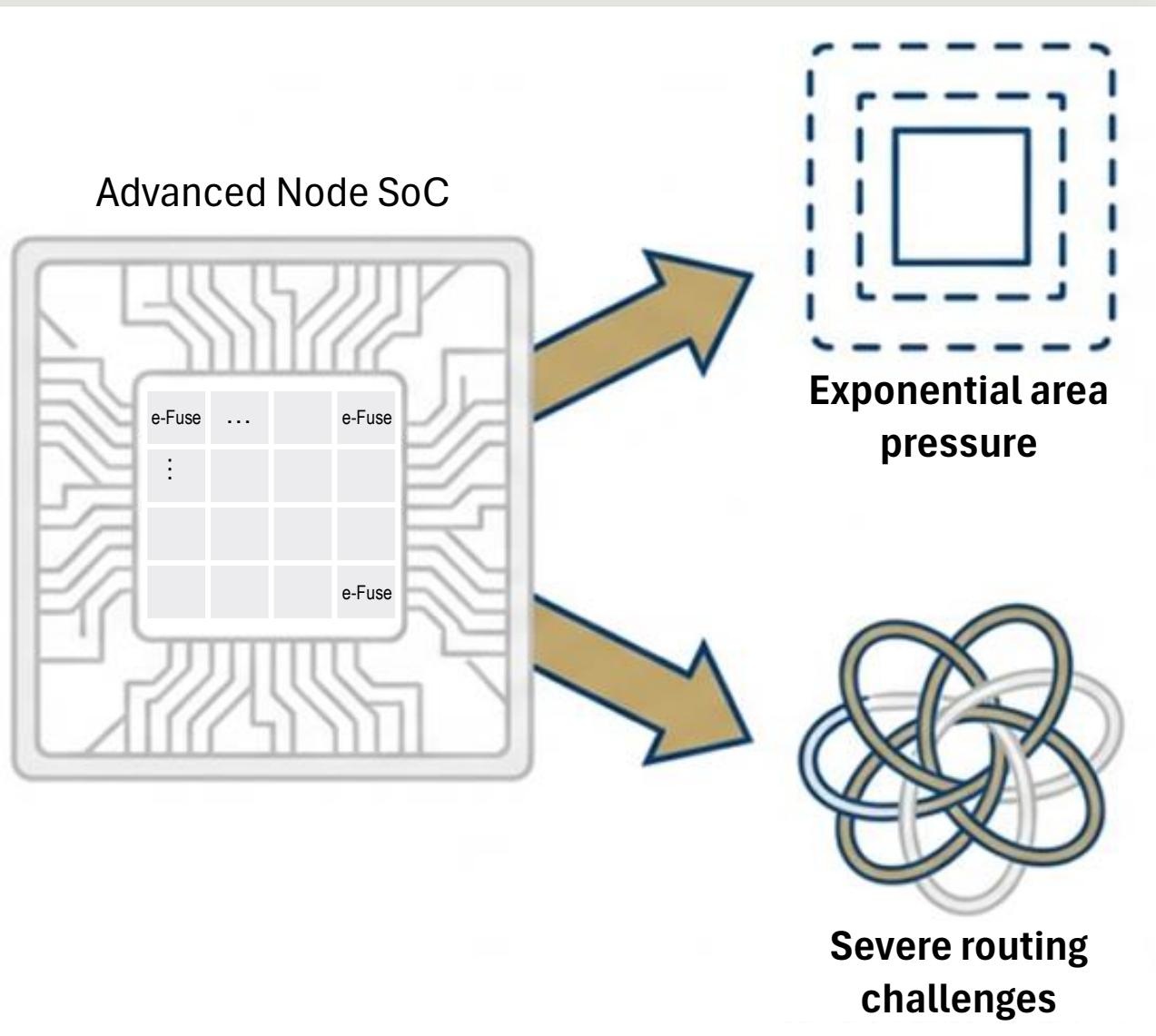
One Time Programmable (OTP) memory is a SoC-wide resource

- RSS supports OTP as field-programmable to store confidential code and data
- eFuse:
 - Area efficient for smaller arrays
 - Typically not field programmable
 - Can be easily read by delayering SoC (a few \$k cost)
 - The secure channel key can be compromised
 - The device can then be cloned
- Antifuse OTP:
 - Cannot be read using a scanning electron microscope
 - Dense bit cells, efficient for large arrays
 - Macro periphery is large versus eFuse
 - Integrated charge pump enables field programming
 - PUF can be included for a small additional area
 - ~0.04mm² on 7nm for 128x32 bit PUF



<https://semiengineering.com/the-benefits-of-antifuse-otp/>

Advanced Nodes Amplify the Structural Limitations of e-Fuse



As SoC functionality grows more complex, the number of e-Fuse blocks typically increases to 8–16 per SoC, significantly **amplifying area and routing pressure**, while also **requiring larger SRAM to compensate for e-Fuse limitations**.

Challenge

At advanced nodes, growing functional requirements (e.g., code storage, configuration data, SRAM repair) drive the deployment of multiple e-Fuse blocks per SoC.

Impact

This not only increases silicon area consumption, but also creates severe backend routing challenges and additional SRAM overhead.

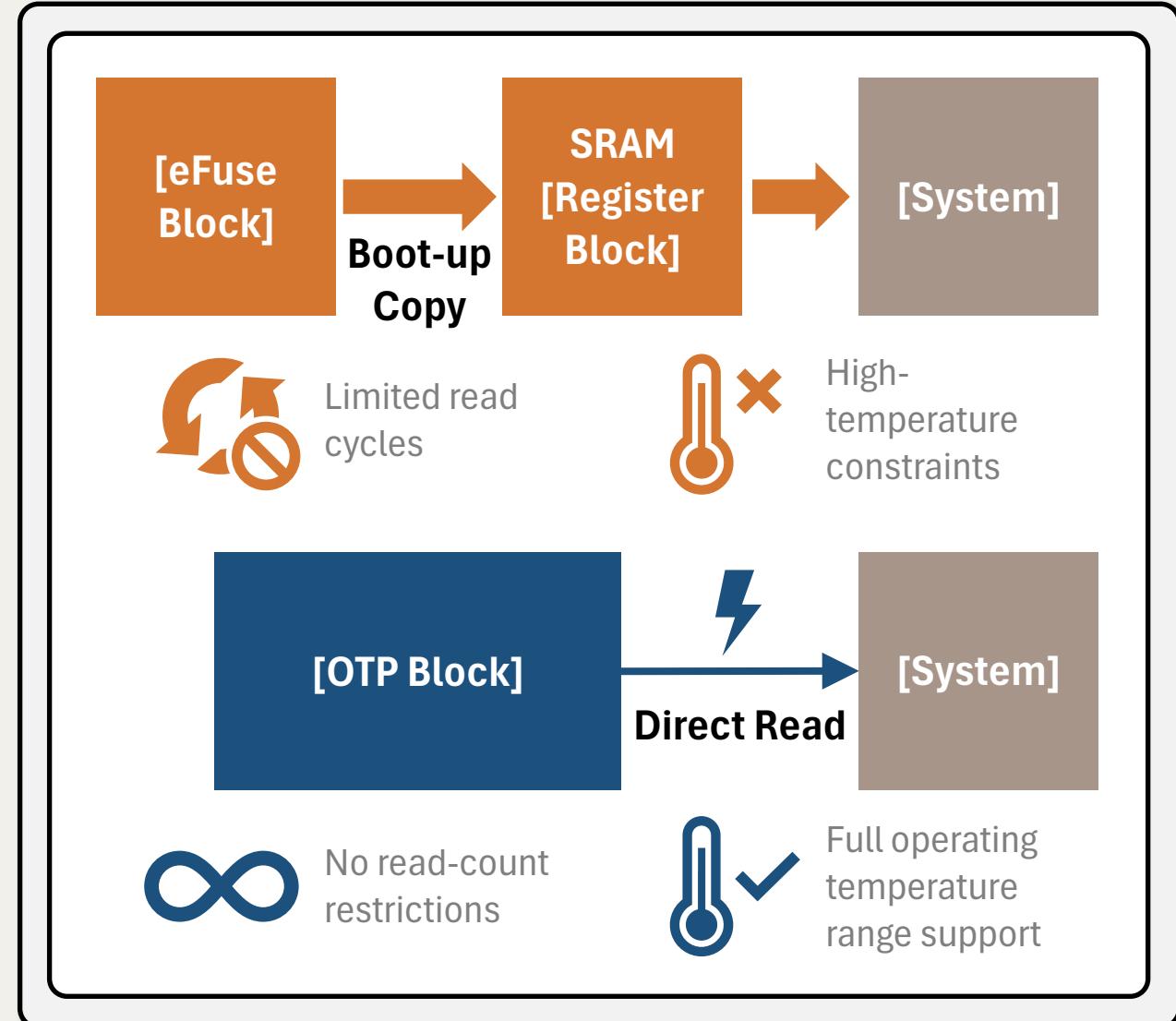
Multi-e-Fuse Architectures Impose High Costs in Area, Power, and Efficiency

Area Overhead

- e-Fuse data must be copied to SRAM at boot due to limited read cycles and high-temperature constraints.
- This duplication increases **boot time and doubles the memory footprint** for configuration data.

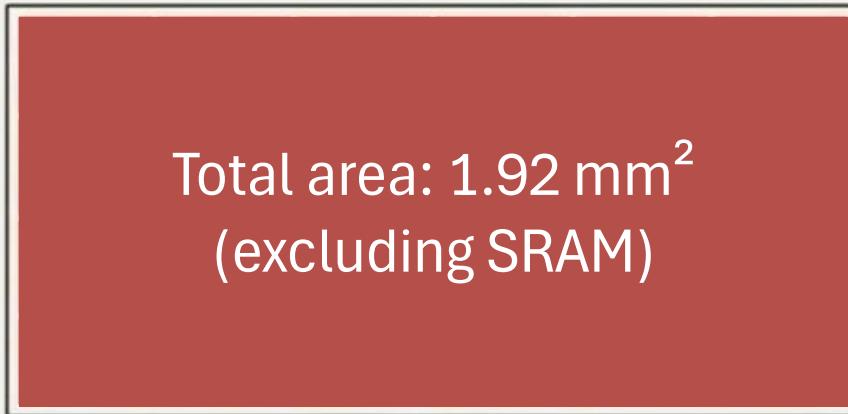
Design Complexity

- Distributed placement of 8–16 e-Fuse blocks significantly **complicates routing**.
- Programming e-Fuse requires **high current**, adding constraints to power planning and IR drop management.



OTP Delivers a Clear Area Advantage Beyond 4K × 8 Density

e-Fuse



16 x 2Kx8 e-Fuse

OTP

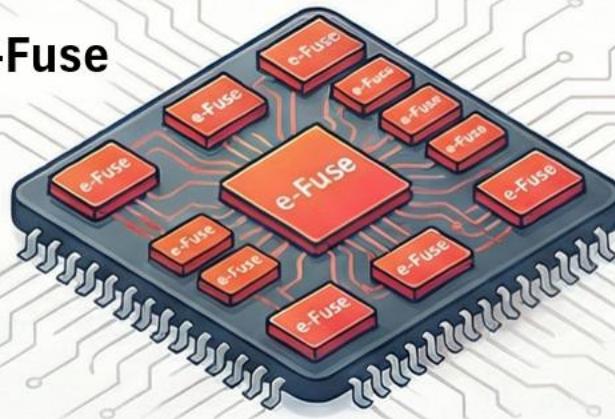


1 x 32Kx8 OTP

Item	e-Fuse Solution (16 × 2K×8)	OTP Solution (1 × 32K×8)	Conclusion
Total storage capacity	32K × 8	32K × 8	Same
Area per macro	0.12 mm ²	0.33 mm ²	-
Total area	~1.92 mm²	0.33 mm²	>80% area reduction with OTP
Additional SRAM / registers	Required	Not required	Further savings in area and power

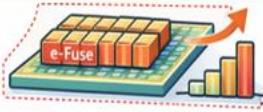
e-Fuse vs. OTP: A Critical Choice for Advanced Nodes

Challenges with e-Fuse



Excessive silicon footprint

Advanced nodes often require 8–16 e-Fuse blocks, significantly inflating die area.



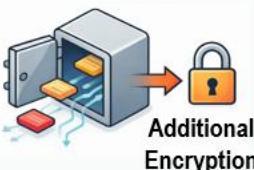
High design complexity

- Limited read cycles
- High-temperature operating constraints
- Mandatory boot-time data copy to SRAM



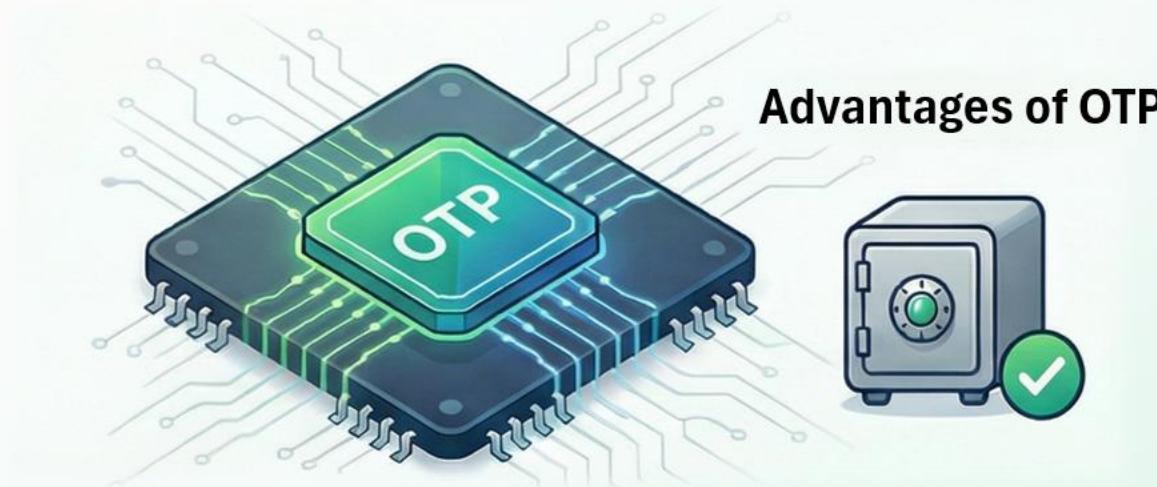
Weaker native security

Sensitive data typically requires additional encryption mechanisms, increasing system complexity.



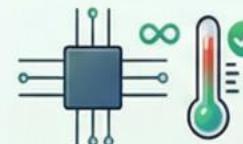
page 21

Advantages of OTP



Lower area and cost

Transitioning from e-Fuse to OTP can reduce total SoC cost by **approximately 3–6%**.



Simplified system design

- Direct read access
- No read-count or temperature limitations
- Reduced boot-time overhead



PUF/TRNG
Integration

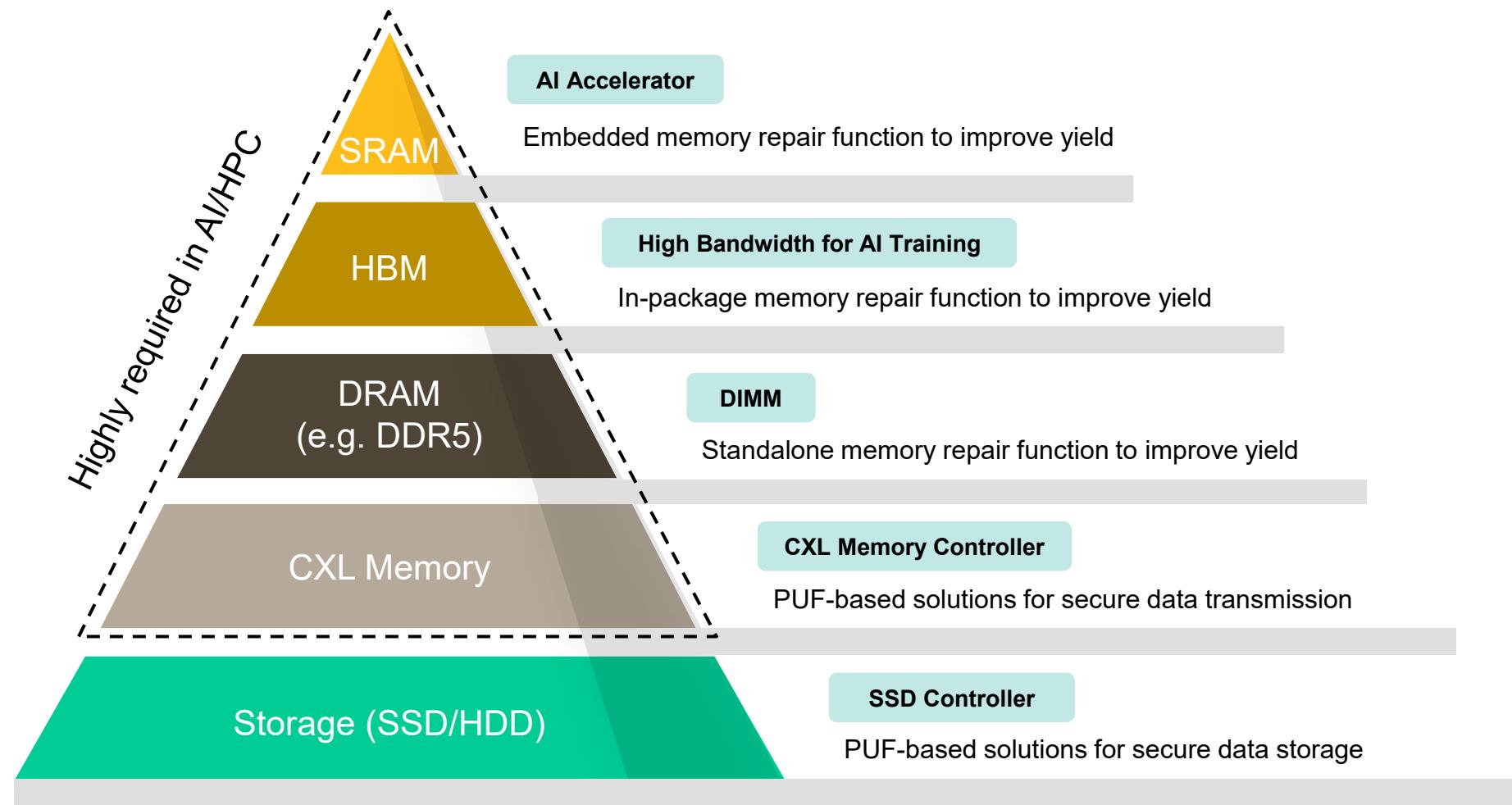
Integrated security capabilities

OTP can be natively combined with **PUF and TRNG**, enabling a more **complete hardware-root-of-trust solution**.

eMemory

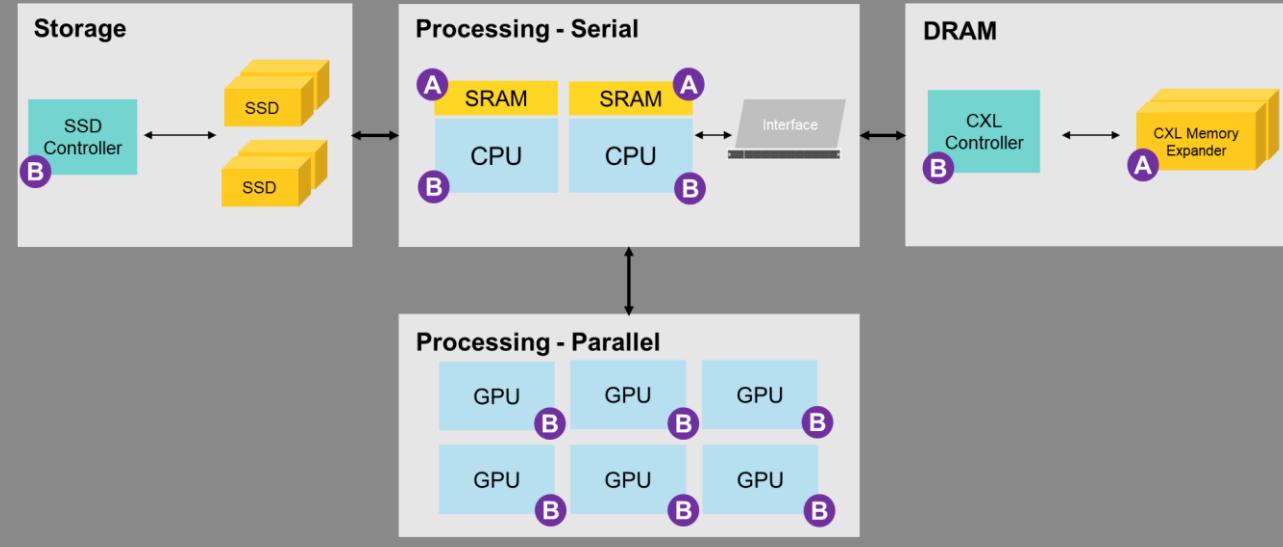
eMemory Helps Memory ■

- eMemory's security IP and OTP/MTP IP 1) ensure data security and 2) improve yield for SRAM, HBM and DRAM.

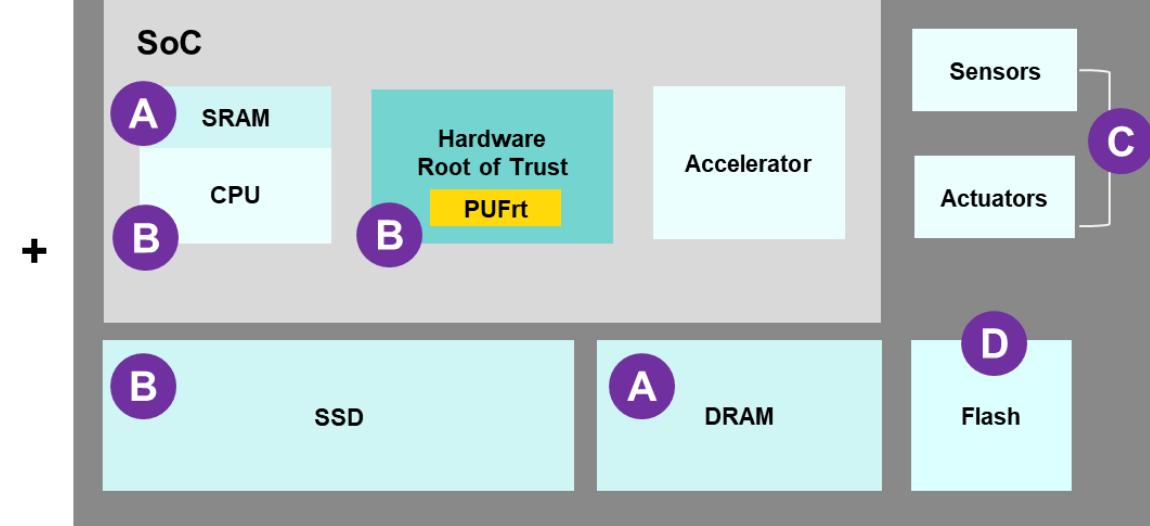


eMemory for AI Servers and Edge Devices

AI Servers



AI Edge Computing



A Memory Repair

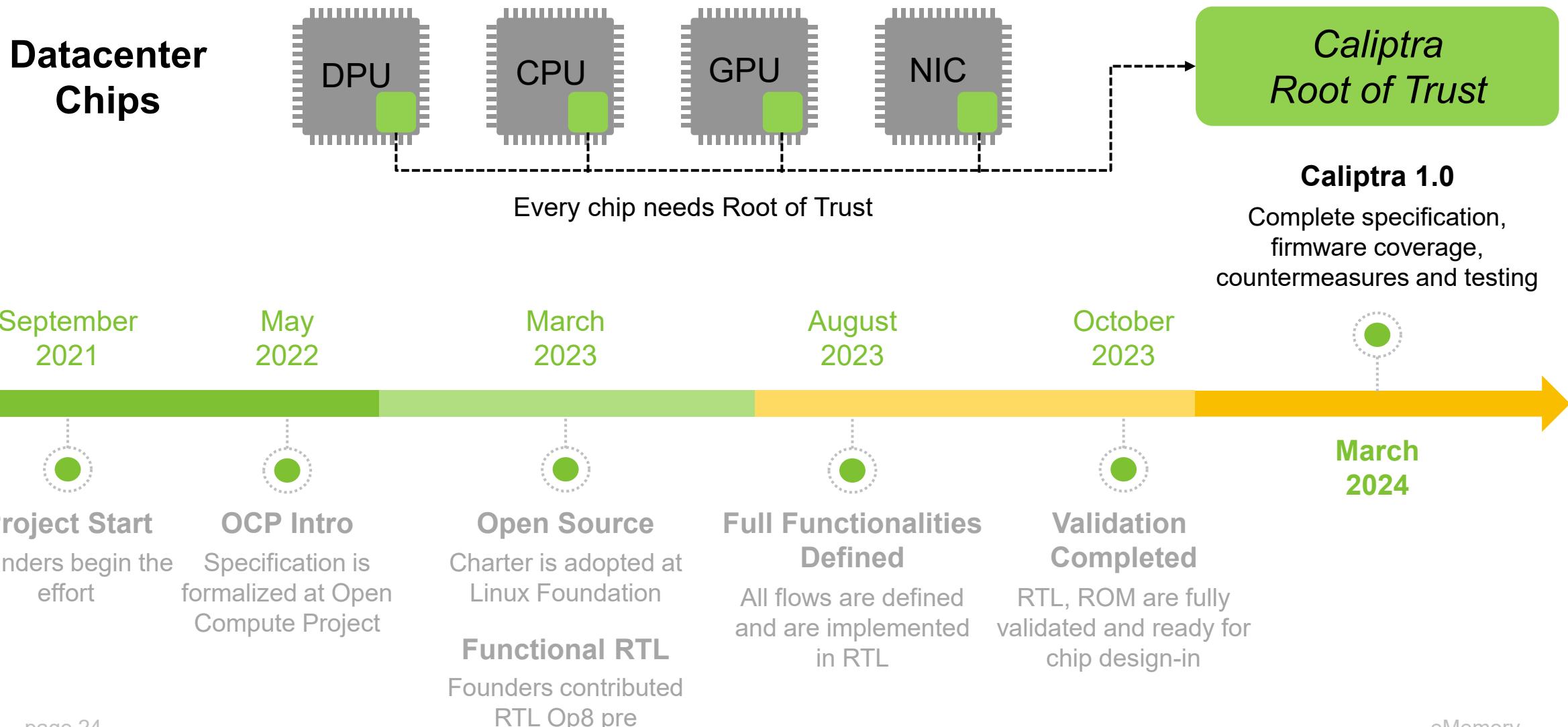
B Root of Trust provides:

1. Key storage/generation
2. Cryptographic processing to protect AI models, input data and output results
3. Confidential Computing

C OTP needed for trimming analog circuits in Sensors and Actuators

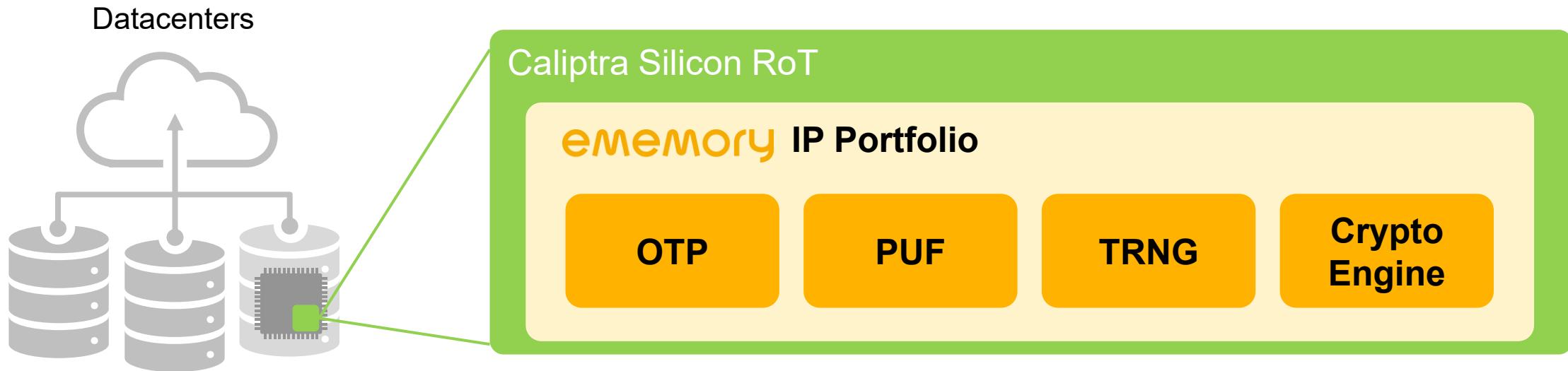
D NeoFlash to replace conventional eFlash for a much lower cost

Why is Caliptra so Important? ■



What is the Important Role of eMemory in Caliptra? ■

- eMemory's root of trust IP is ready to meet Caliptra's requirements.



Unique Chip Identity



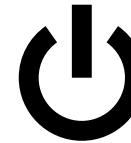
Chip Fingerprint

Secure Attestation



Device Certificate

Secure Boot



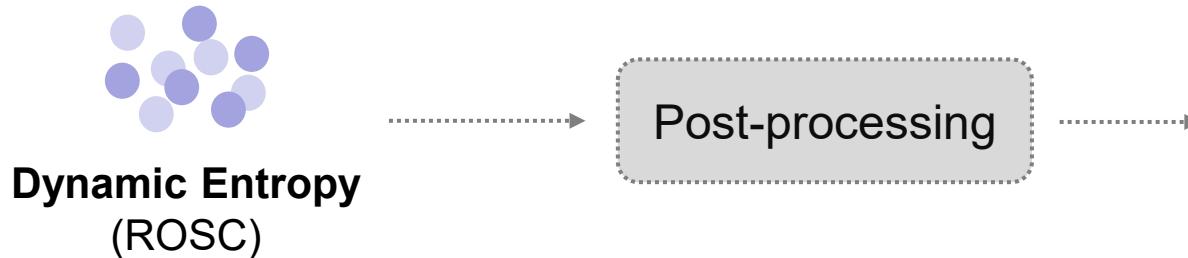
Boot into Trusted Operating System

PUFtrng: 100 Times Faster than Conventional TRNG

- PUF-based conditioning algorithm provides high-throughput and high entropy quality

Similar to...

Conventional TRNG



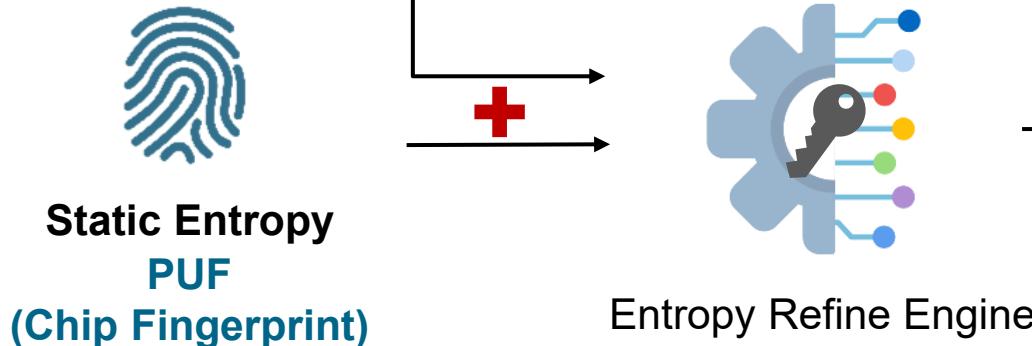
Conventional TRNG

Slower



Classic Cars

PUFtrng



PUFtrng

100x Faster



New Energy Cars

PUFtrng: 100 Times Faster than Conventional TRNG

- PUF-based conditioning algorithm provides high-throughput and high-quality entropy

Similar to...

Conventional TRNG

Figure 1:

Dynamic Entropy

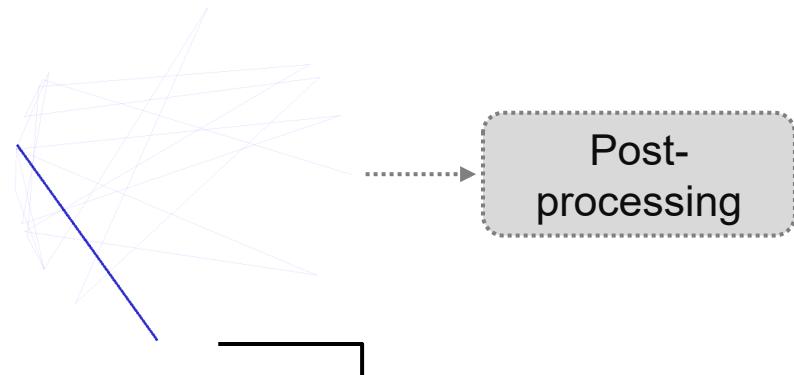


Figure 2:

Conventional TRNG
→ Low throughput random bits
→ Slower

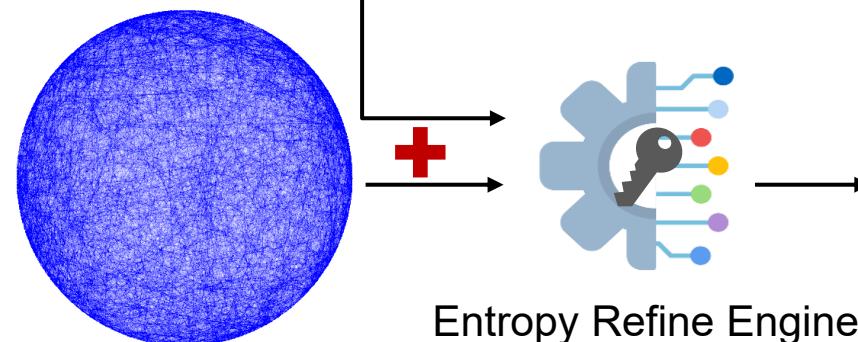


Classic Cars

PUFtrng

Figure 3:

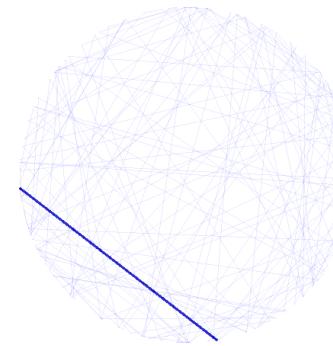
Static Entropy
→ **PUF**
(chip fingerprint)



Entropy Refine Engine

Figure 4:

PUFtrng
→ High throughput random bits
→ **100x Faster**



New Energy Cars

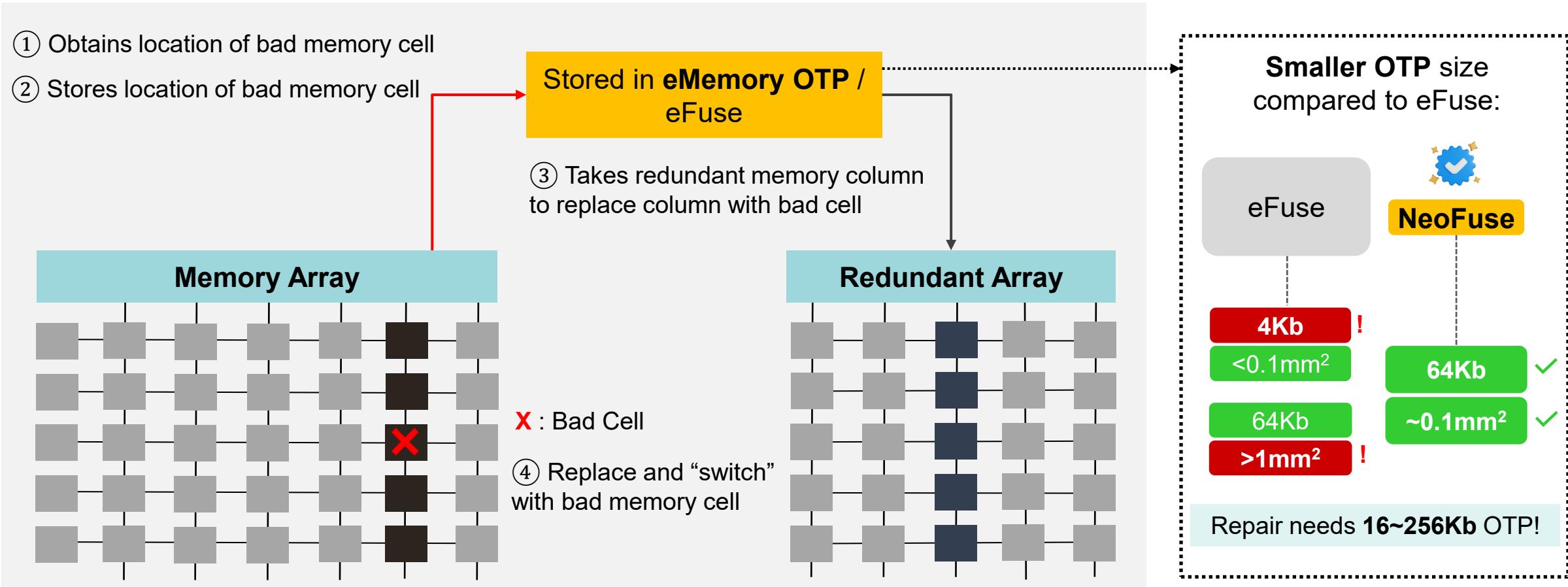
Why is High-Density SRAM needed in AI? ■

- To increase the speed of AI accelerators, **high-density SRAM** is needed for use in:

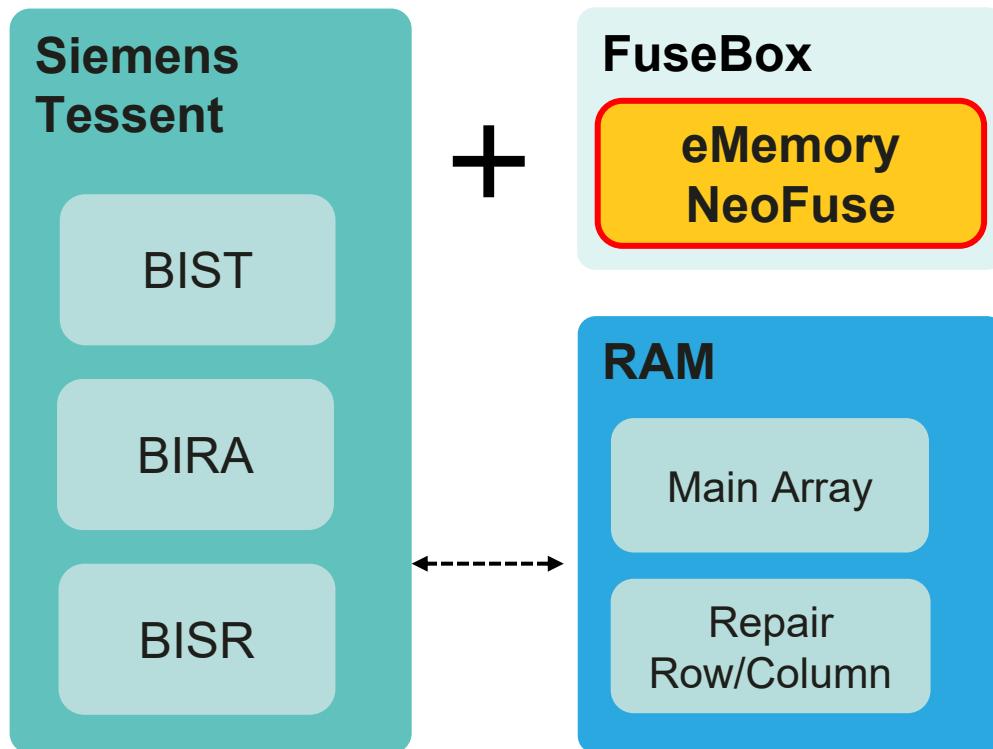
Buffer Memory	AI Model Training	Computing in Memory (CIM) for Inference
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High-density SRAM helps improve data transfer speed and reduce energy costs by acting as a fast intermediate storage between different processing stages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High-density SRAM helps store vast amounts of data for AI accelerators to access quickly to speed up training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High-density SRAM enables in-memory computation by storing large datasets and performing computations on them without transferring data to separate processors.

eMemory enables High-Yielding SRAM

- SRAM yield decreases as technology is scaled due to smaller dimensions. To **increase yield**, **eMemory's OTP** is required.



Partnering for Success: eMemory and Siemens □



BIST = Built-in Self Test

BIRA = Built-In Redundancy Analysis

BISR = Memory Built-in Self Repair

eMemory provides OTP with interface for Siemens MBIST:

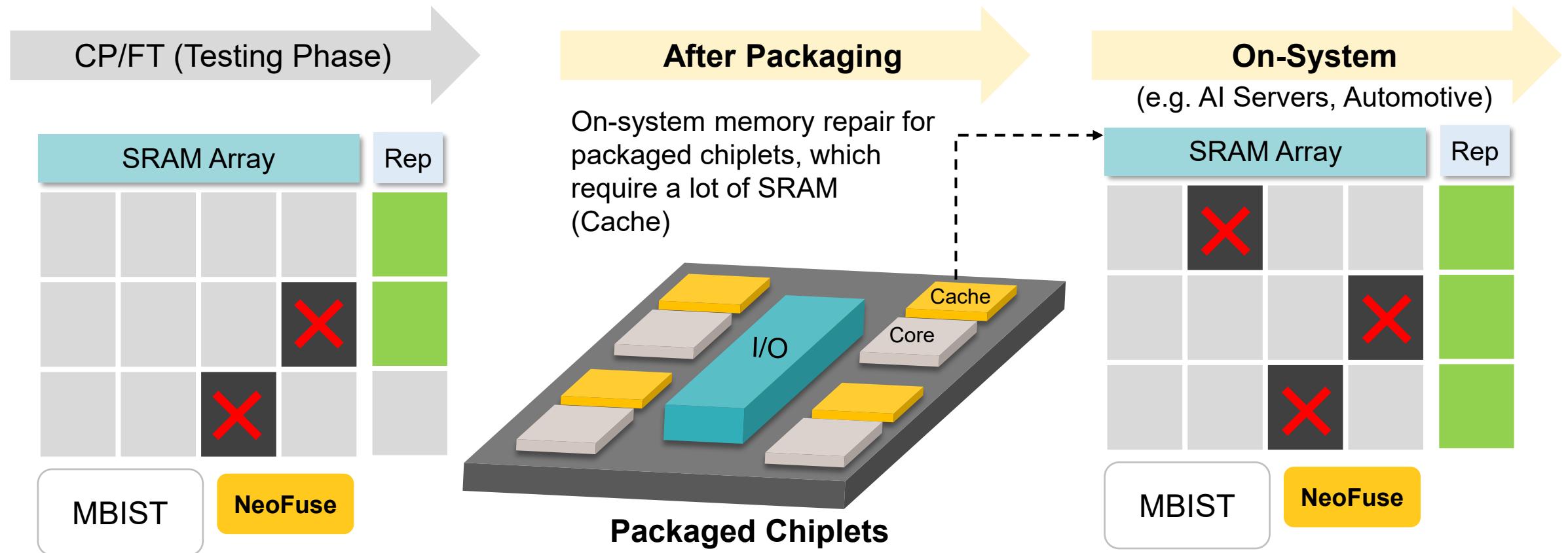
- **Tessent** provides memory BISR functions with BIST and BIRA
- **NeoFuse OTP** provides defect-free OTP using BIRA, BISR and adapter to Tessent
- **New MBISR**: Tessent MBISR + NeoFuse, scanning defective SRAM by word/column and logging to the OTP



1. Compact
2. Flexible
3. Robust

On-System Repair for AI Accelerators

- Memory Built-in Self-Test (MBIST) offers **on-system repair** capabilities, which are essential for high-speed high-reliability applications and chiplet architecture or **after system** packaging.

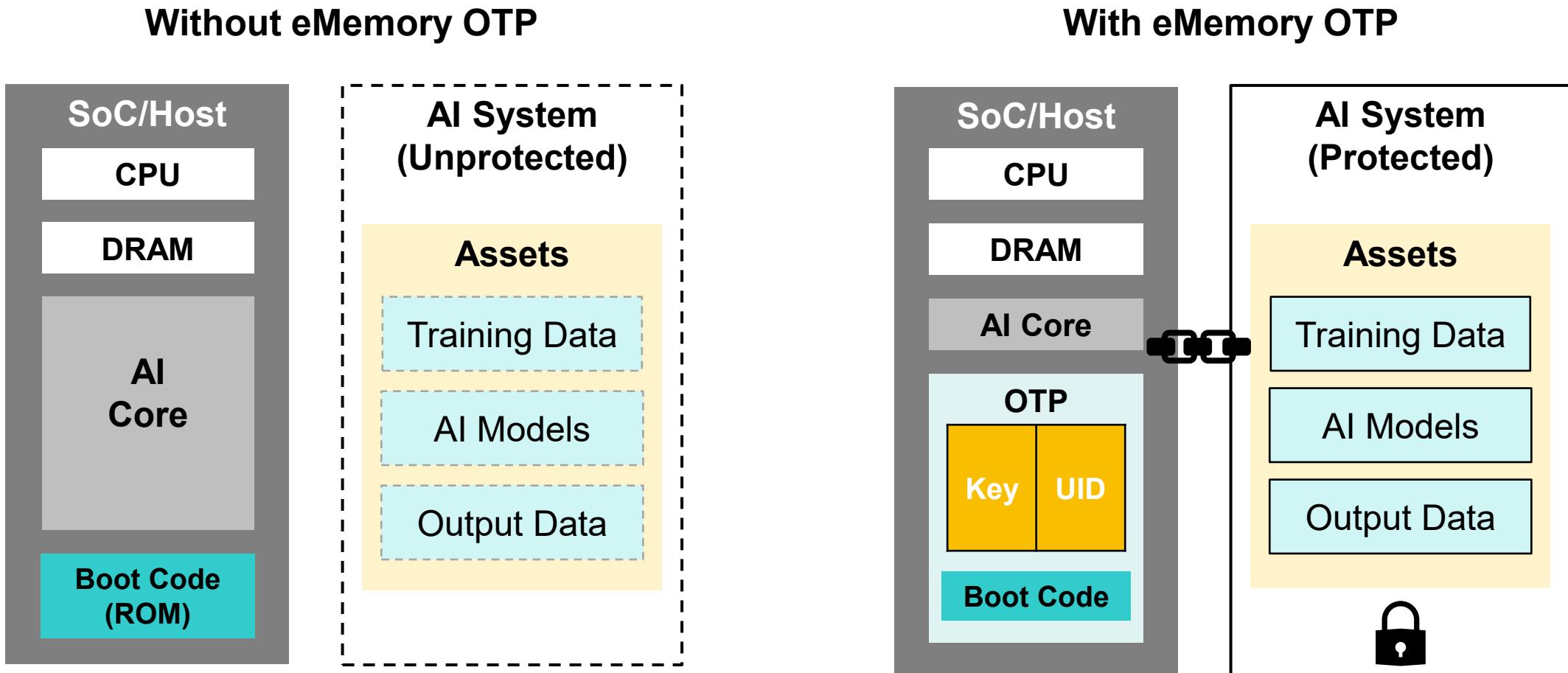


Made possible with MBIST

eMemory

eMemory enables HPC in AI Applications

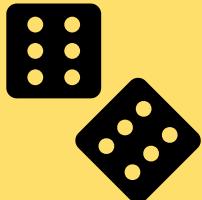
- eMemory's OTPs can also store boot codes, root key and unique ID for the root of trust in AI systems.



Why PQC Needs PUF? ■



PUF can **efficiently generate keys with long length**, which is needed for PQC.



PUF can **efficiently provide random numbers**, which are needed for **anti-tampering** in PQC.

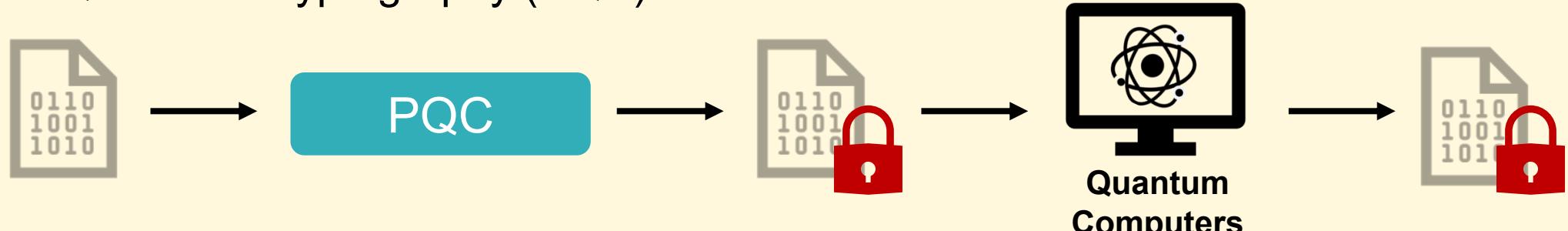
What is PQC? ■

- PQC aims to create cryptographic systems that can withstand attacks from quantum computers.

Traditional Encryption Algorithms



Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC)



Why is PQC Needed? ■

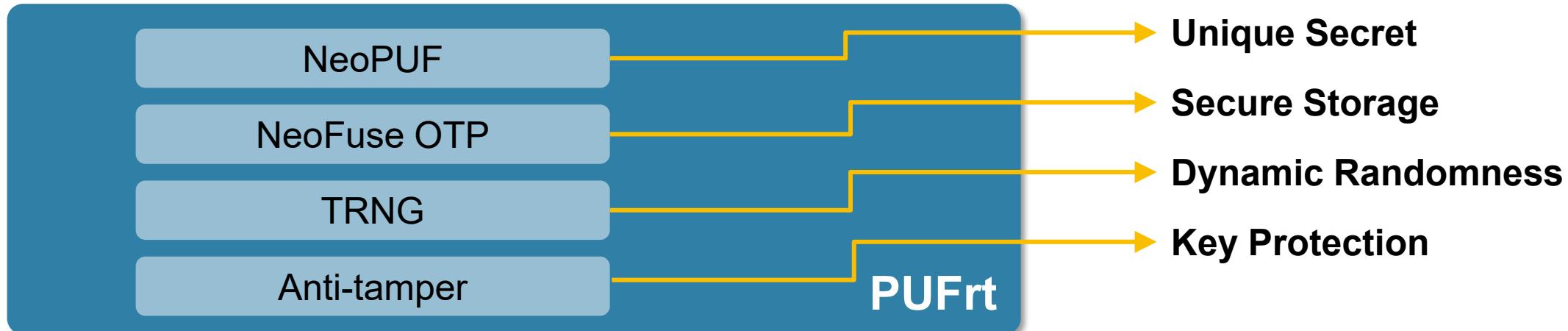
- As quantum computing progresses, the demand for encryption capable of resisting quantum attacks becomes critical.
- The sooner we implement PQC, the sooner we can guarantee the security of our data in a quantum future.



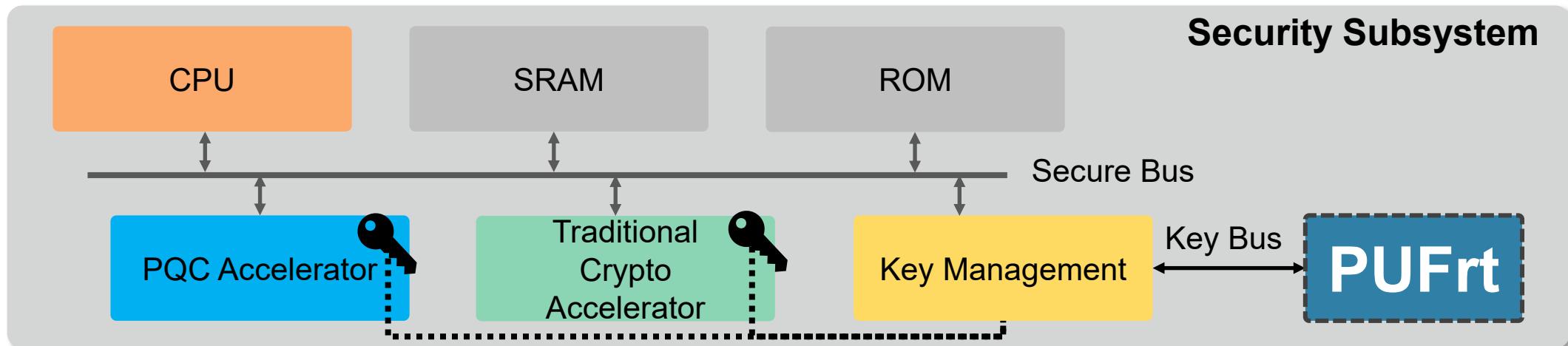
- In 2024, NIST officially announced three standards for PQC:
 - FIPS 203, Module-Lattice-Based Key-Encapsulation Mechanism Standard
 - FIPS 204, Module-Lattice-Based Digital Signature Standard
 - FIPS 205, Hash-Based Digital Signature Standard

How PUF-based Solutions Help PQC? ■

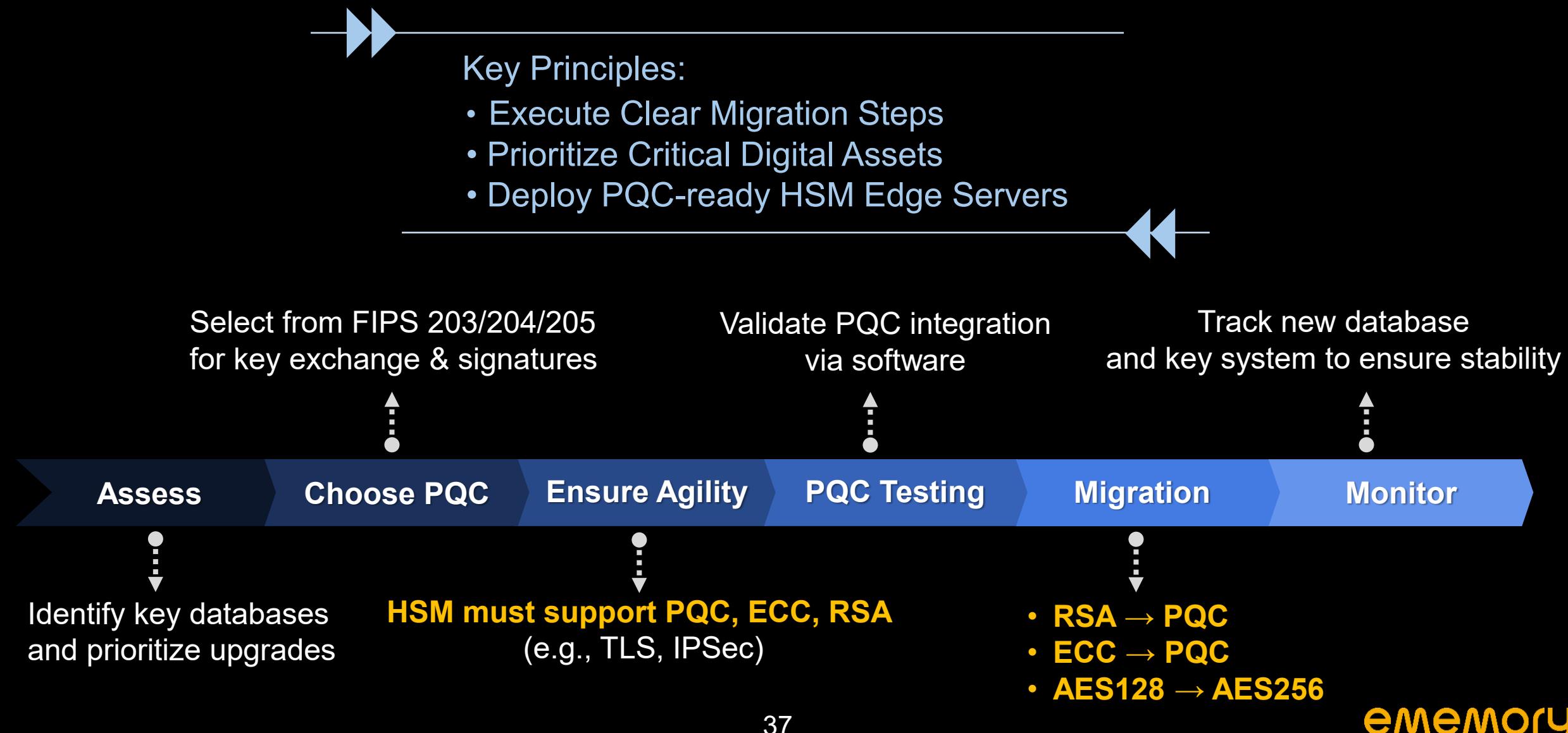
- Our PUF-based Root of Trust (PUFrt) can help PQC:



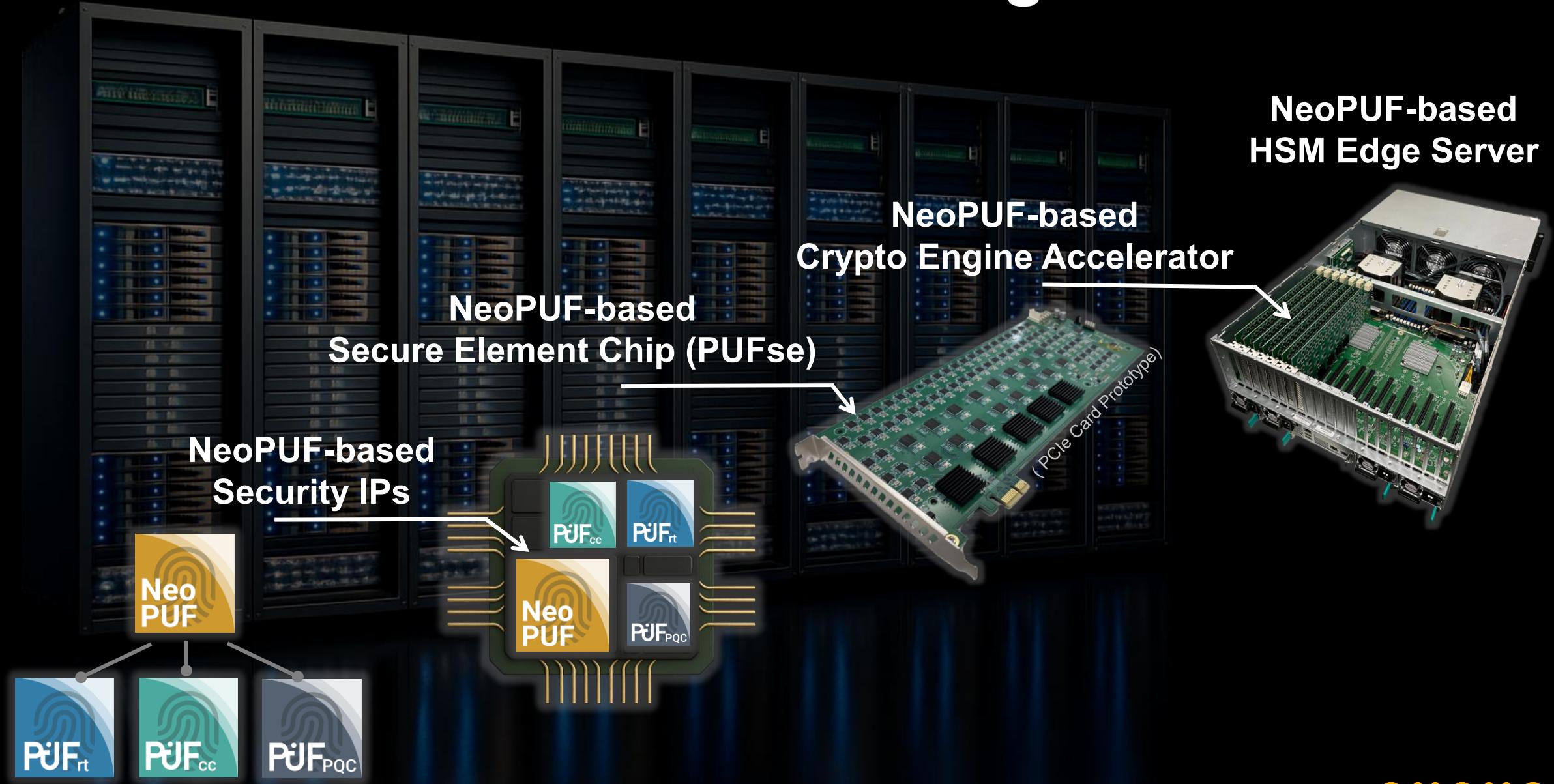
- By integrating the PUFrt into the security subsystem, it can effectively manage the long and complex keys required for PQC algorithms.



PQC Migration Steps & Scope



NeoPUF-based HSM Edge Server



NeoPUF-based HSM Edge Server Applications



Financial Services & Banking



E-Commerce & Retail



Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals



Government & Public Sector



Telecommunications

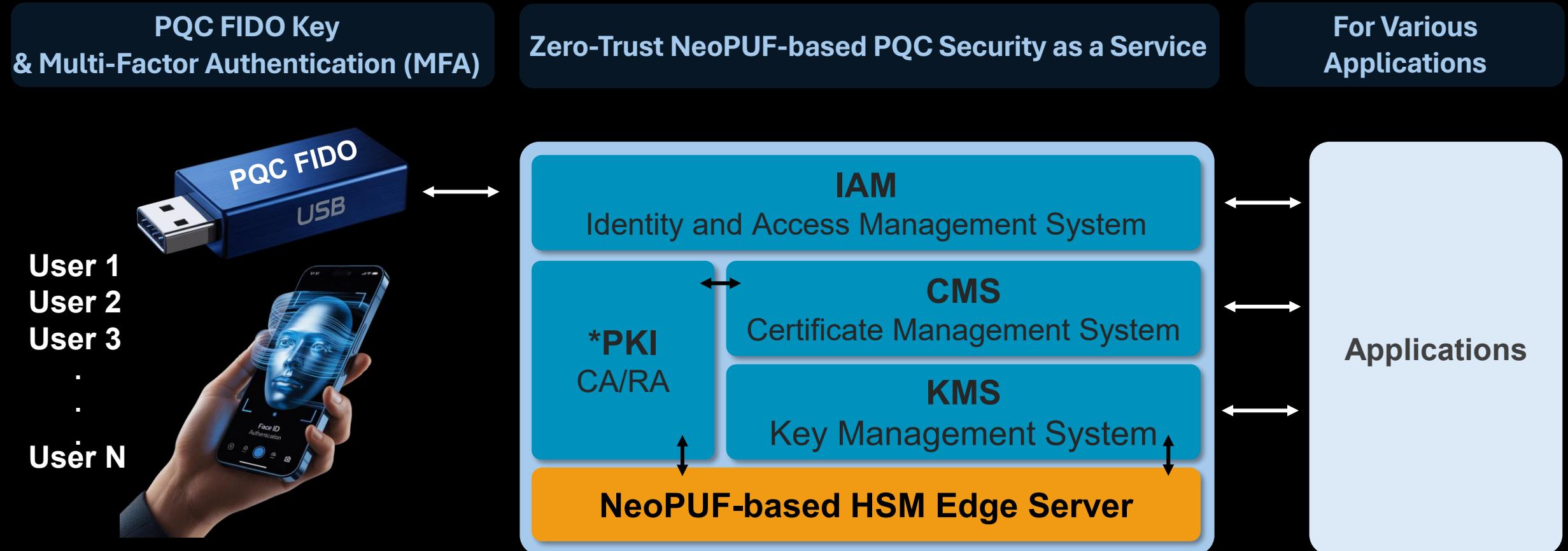


Cloud & Data Centers

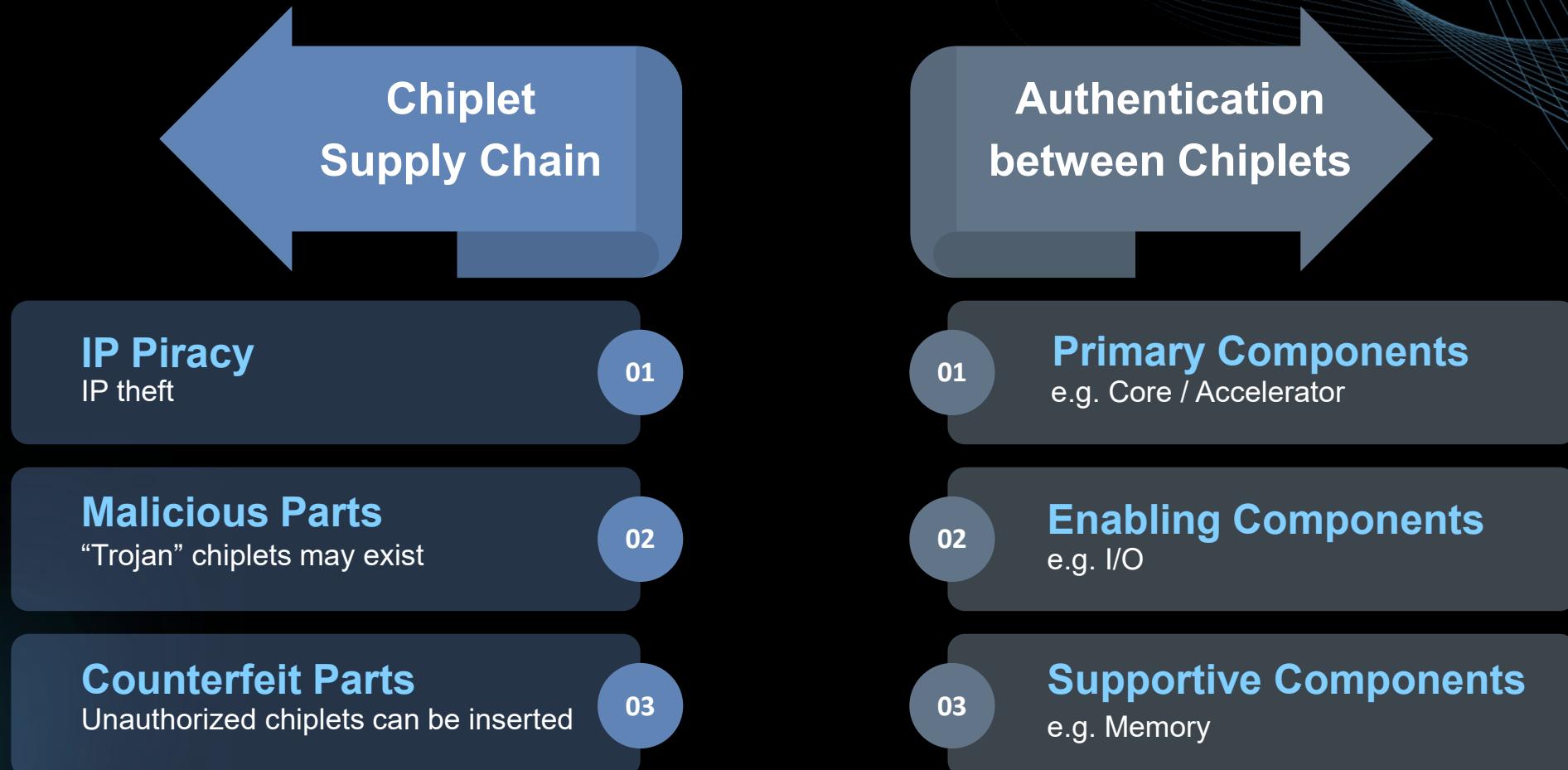


Automotive & Manufacturing

NeoPUF-based PQC Security as a Service

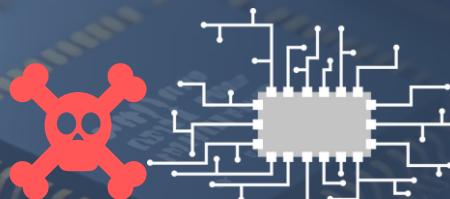


Security Challenges in Chiplets



NeoPUF for Supply Chain Security

Design



IP Piracy



Built-in HUK, eliminating the need for key injection

Fab./ Packaging

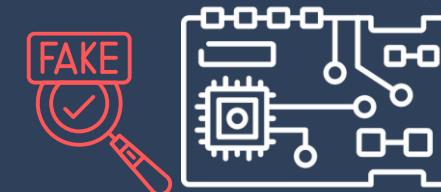


Malicious Parts



Each component carries a PUF UID for device management

Deployment



Counterfeit Parts



Keys & certificates generated by the PUF assist in supply chain management

Authentication between Chiplets

	Security Requirement	Hardware Root of Trust	Authentication Scheme
	Primary Components 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Tampering• Secure Storage• Unique ID• TRNG <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two-way Authentication• Asymmetric Crypto
	Enabling Components 	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Tampering• Secure Storage• Unique ID• TRNG <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-way Authentication• Symmetric Crypto
	Supportive Components 	Basic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Tampering• Secure Storage <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-way Authentication• Symmetric Crypto

NeoPUF-based Solutions for Chiplet Security



Cryptographic Accelerator
(One-way symmetric authentication)



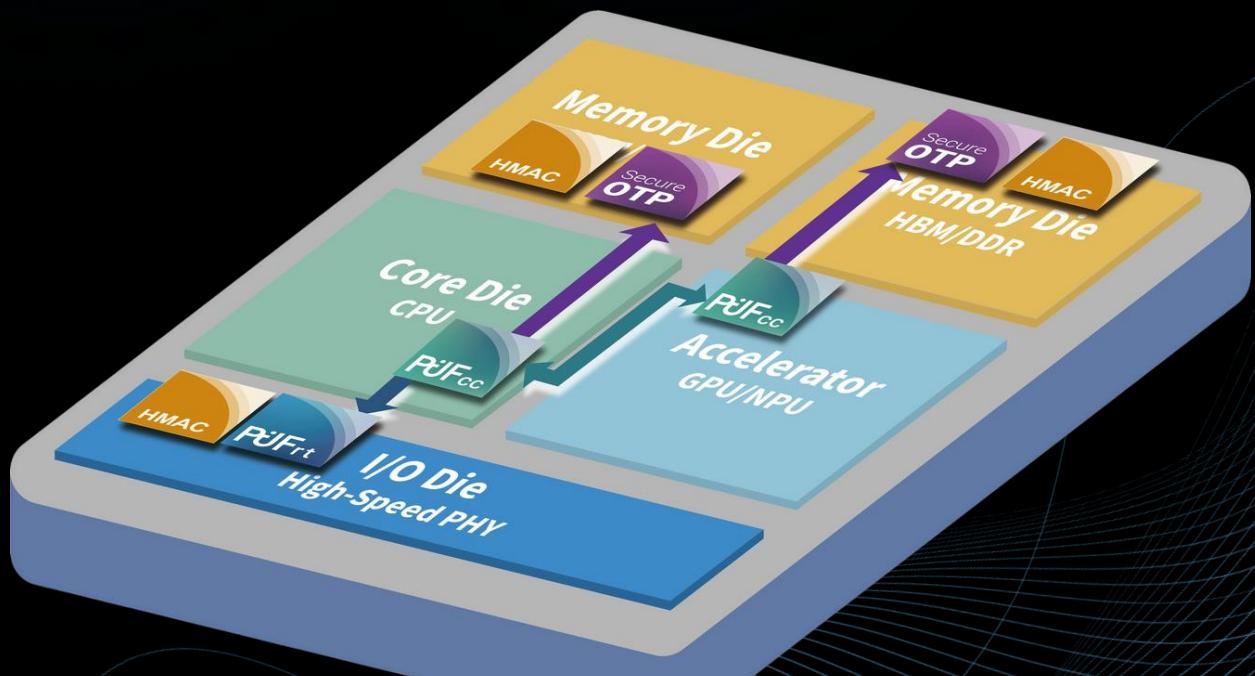
Secure Storage
(For key / certificates)



Hardware Root of Trust
(UID / Key)



Crypto Coprocessor
(Two-way asymmetric authentication)



Thank You for your time .

For more information, please visit:

eMemory Website: <https://www.ememory.com.tw/>

PUFsecurity Website: <https://www.pufsecurity.com/>

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