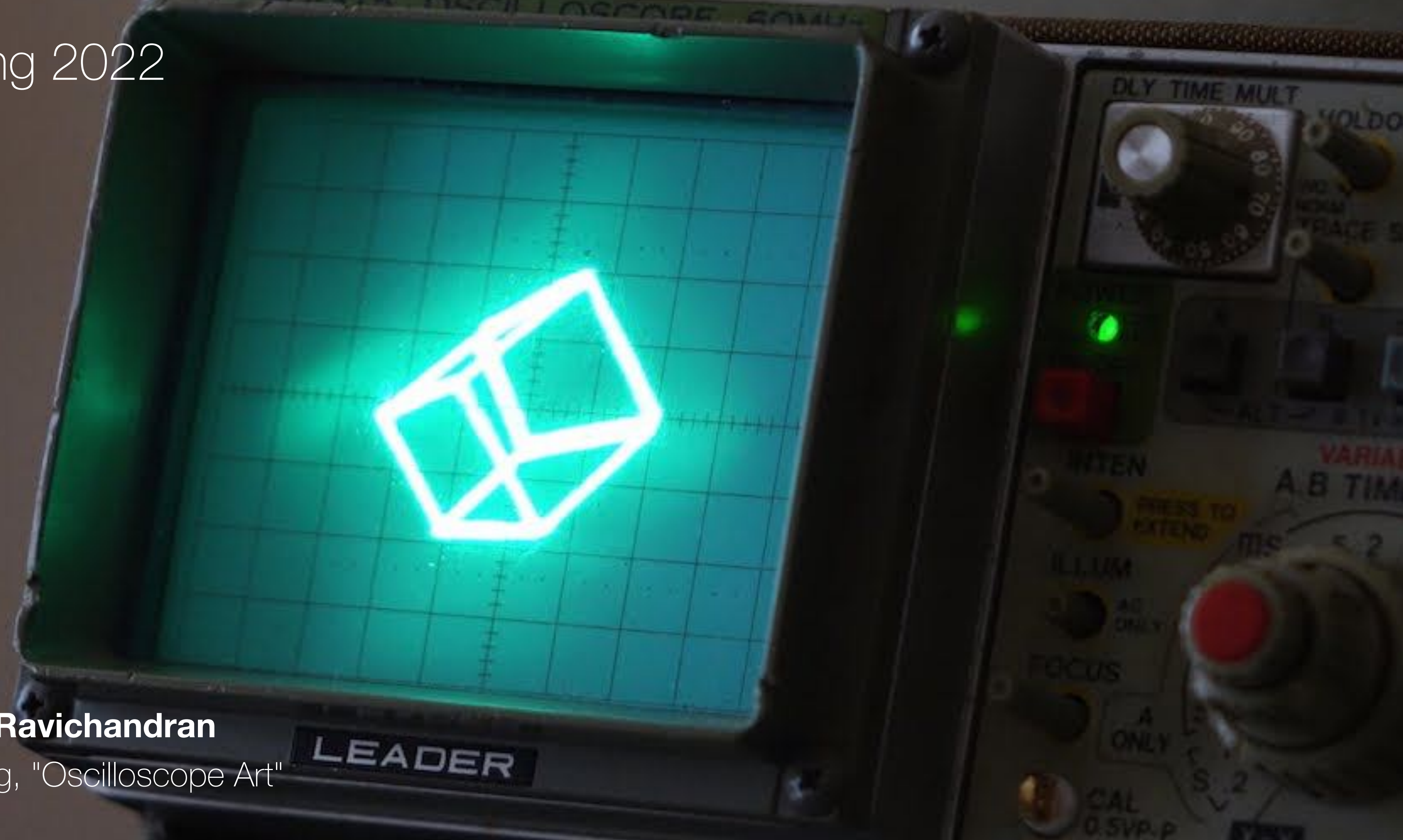


Physical Attacks

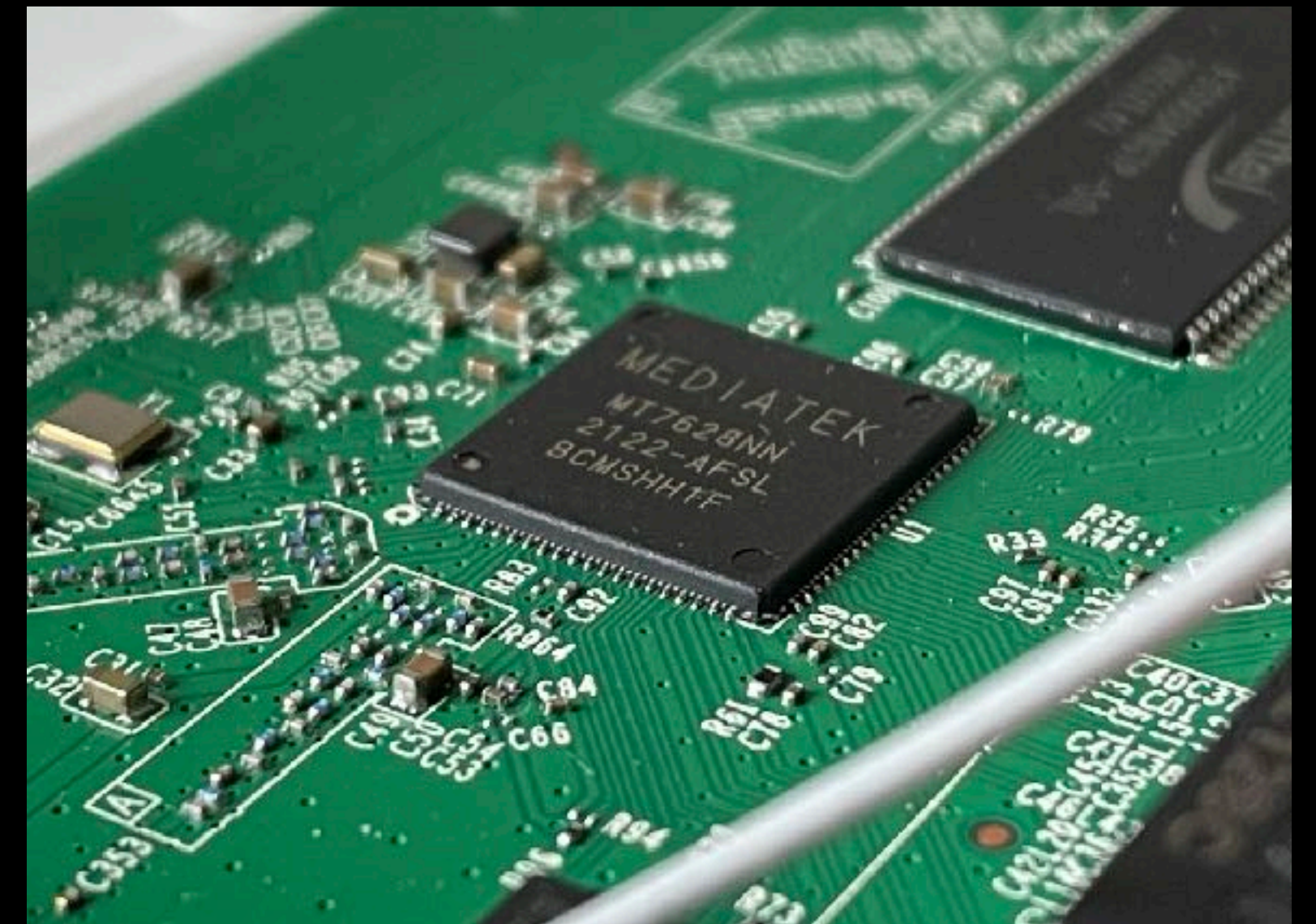
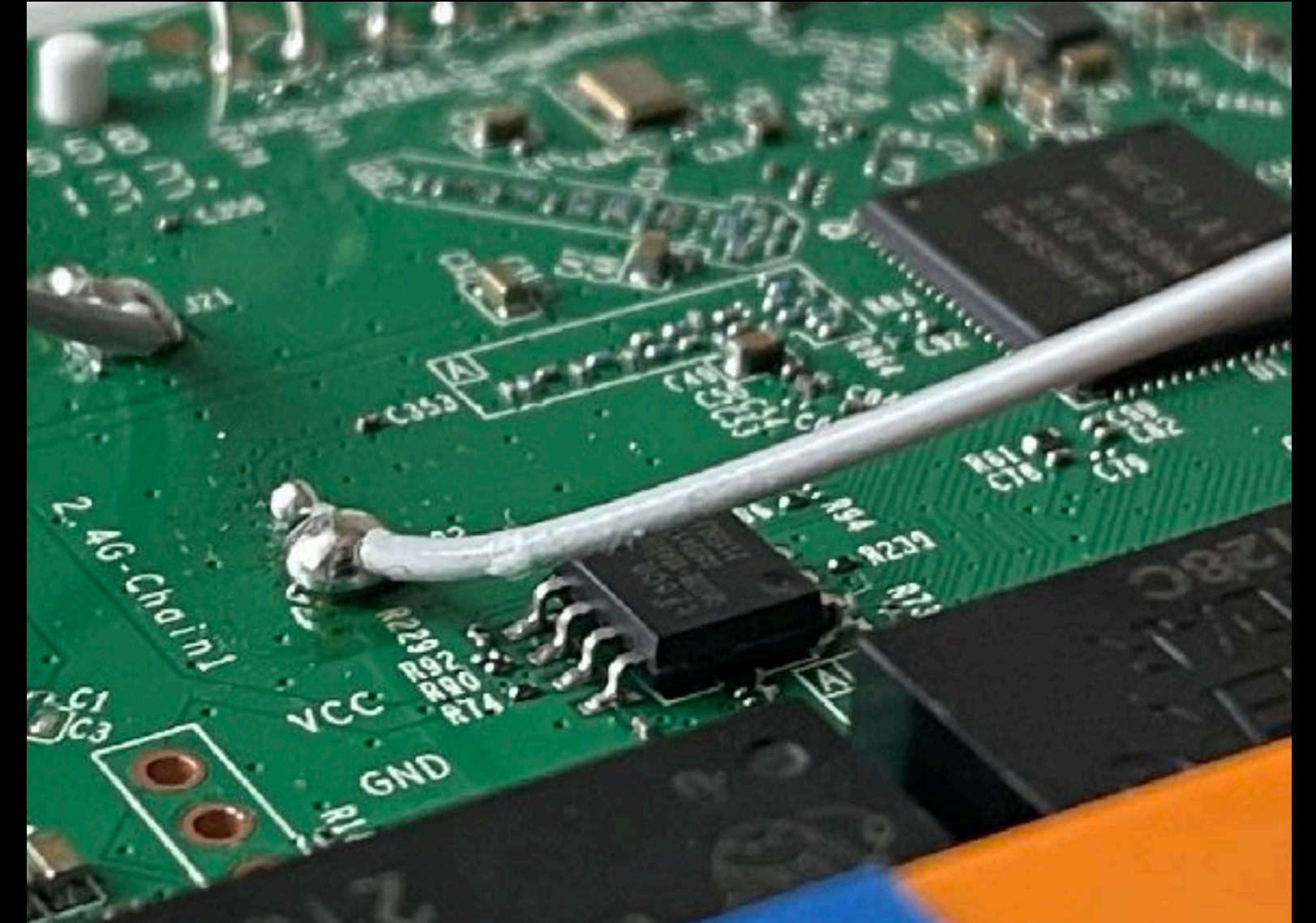
MIT 6.888 Spring 2022

Mengjia Yan & Joseph Ravichandran

Image: Proto G Engineering, "Oscilloscope Art"



Who do you trust?

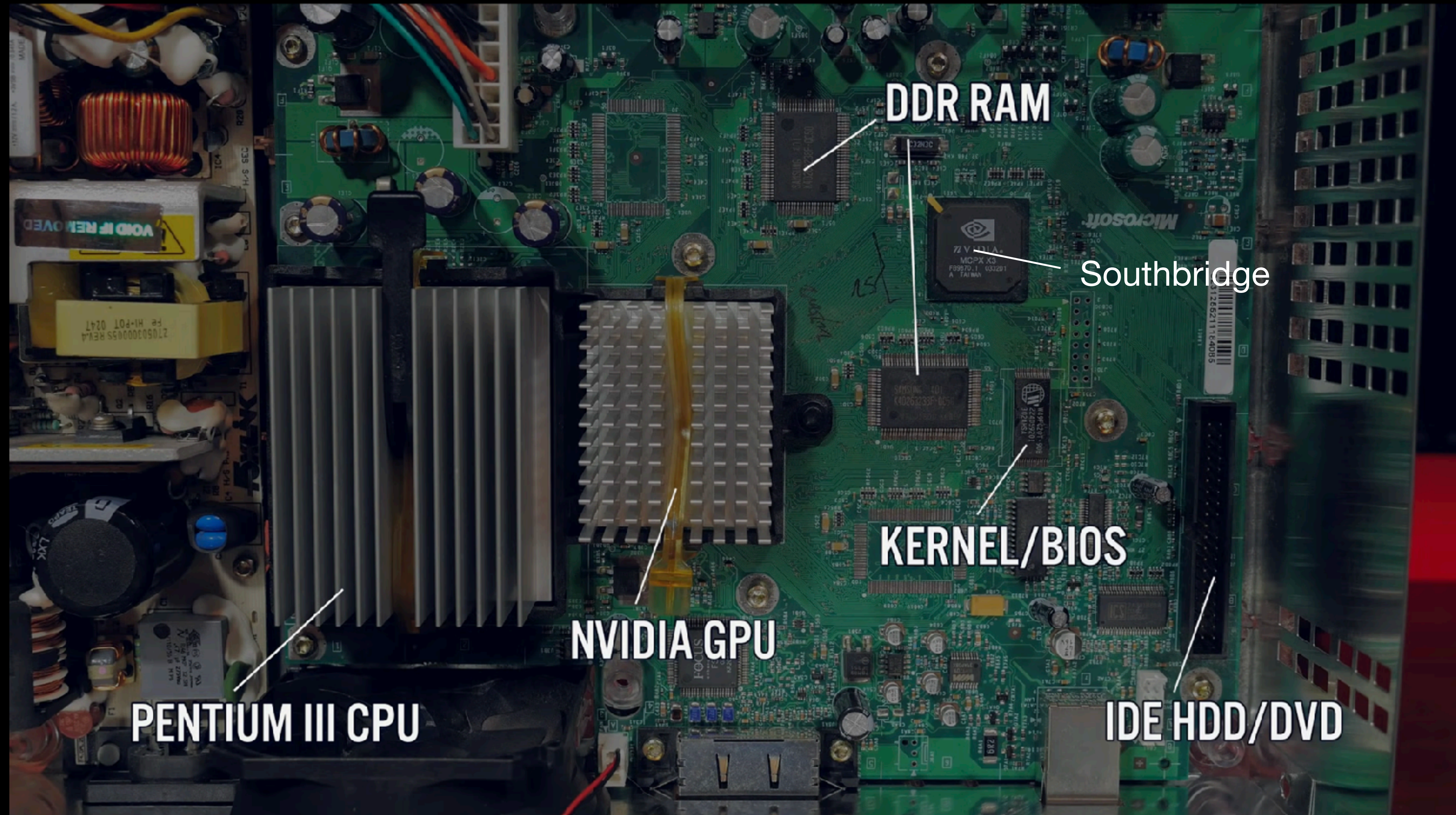


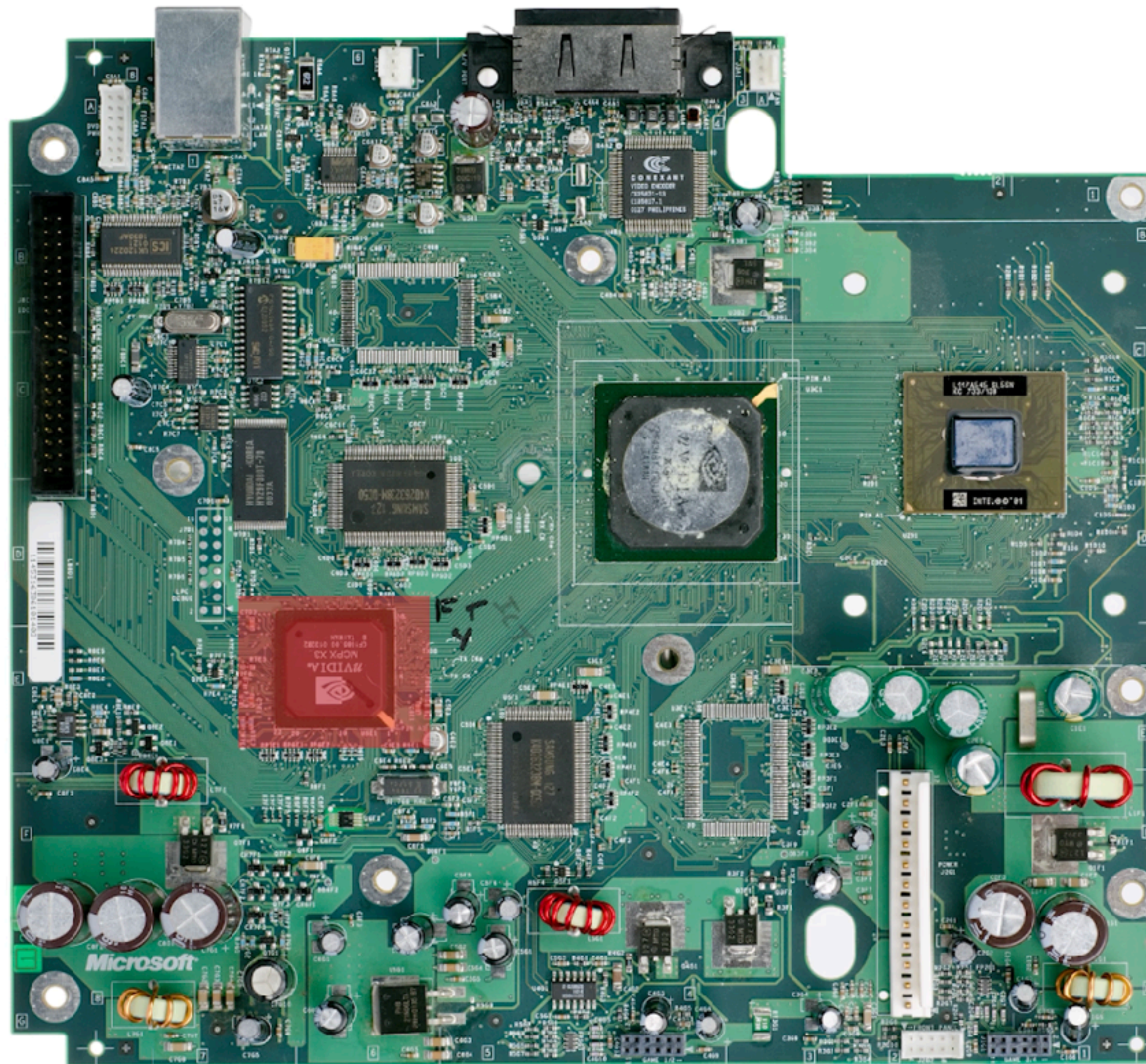
What if the **user** is the attacker?

Physical Attacks

Direct access to a chip is possible: signals can be injected, modified, or measured







- “SECRET ROM” STORED IN MCPX
- FLASH DECRYPTION KEY (RC4) STORED IN “SECRET ROM”

Active

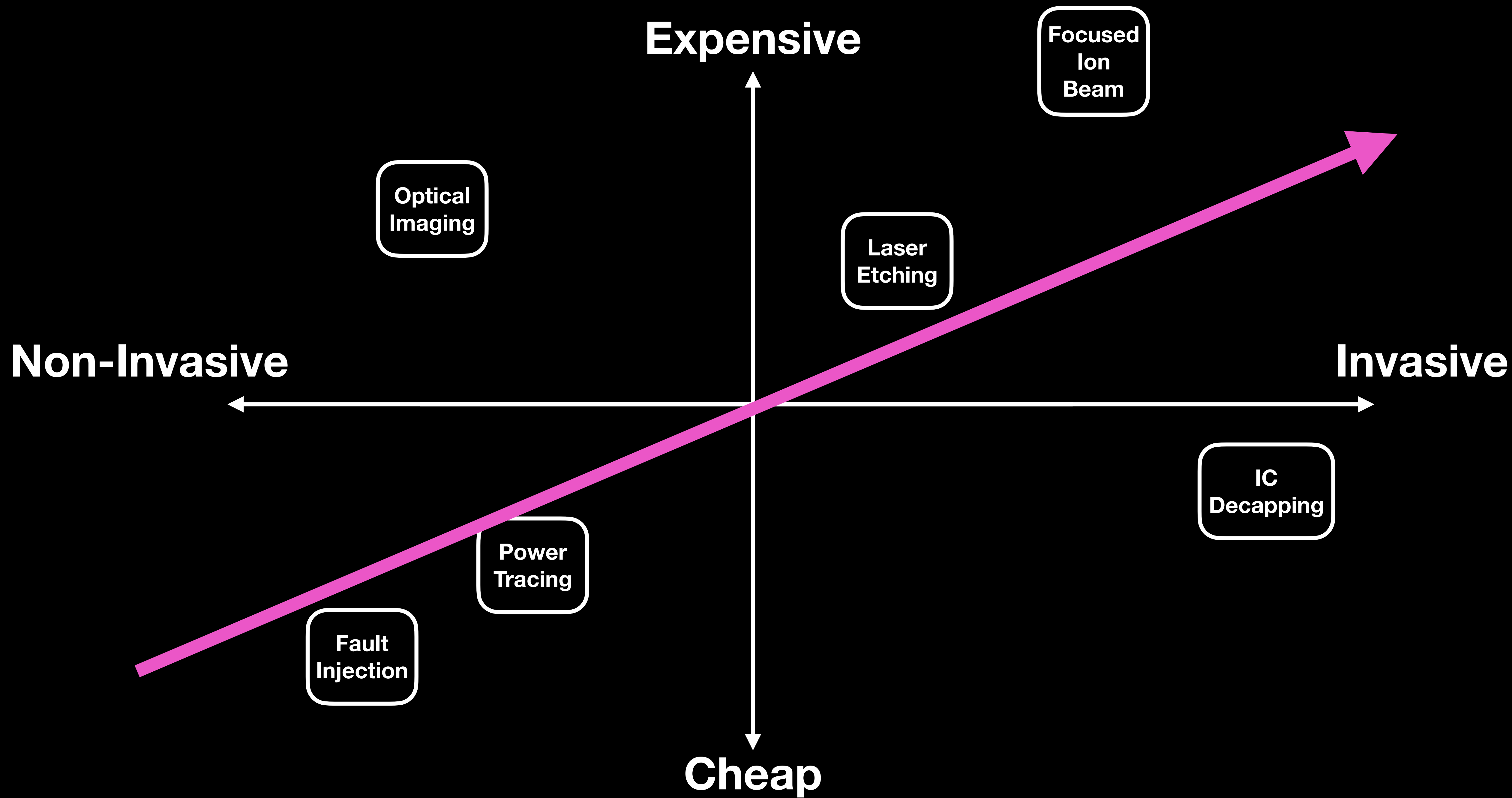
Inject new signals

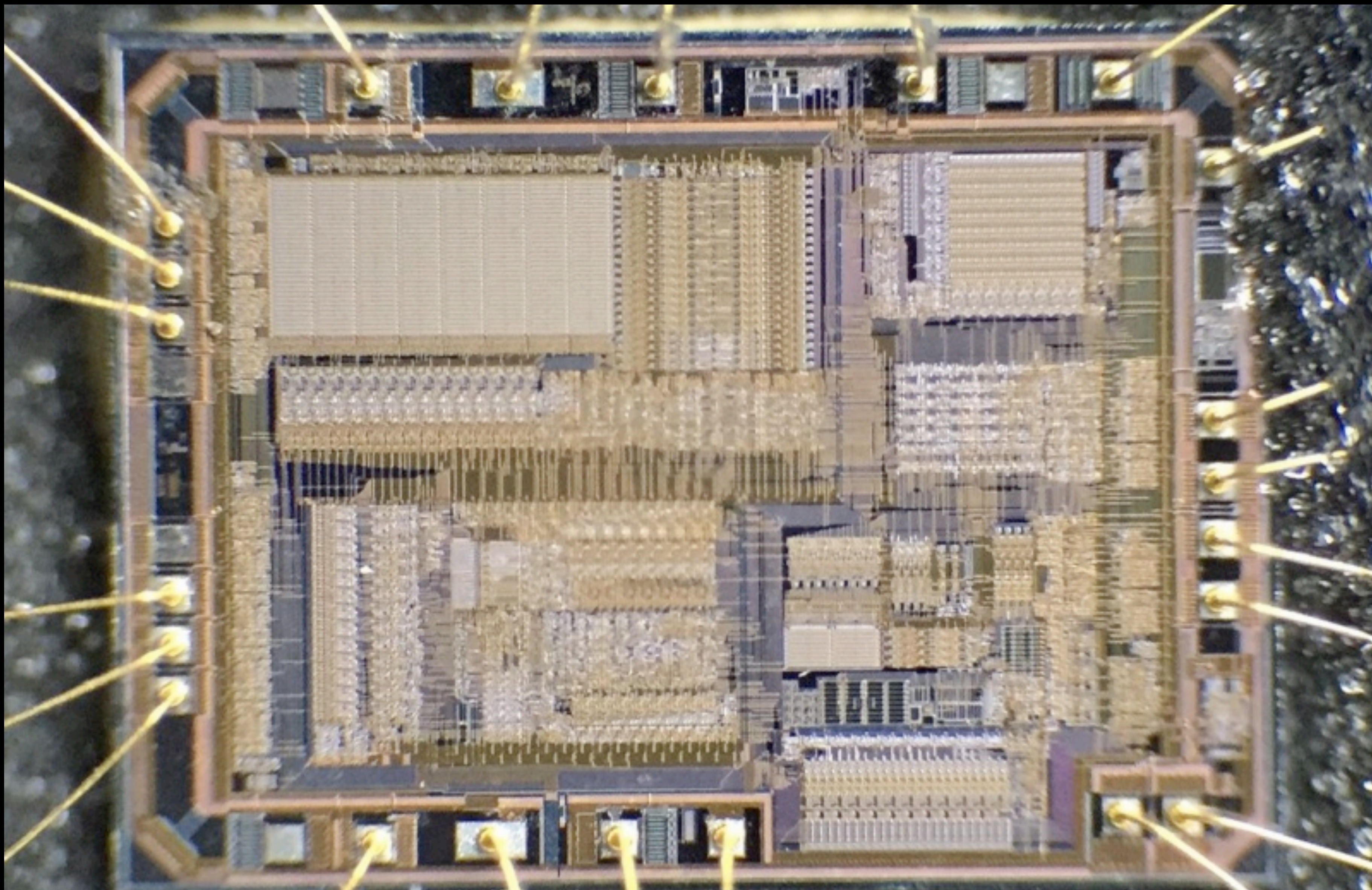
**Modify existing signals in
new ways**

Passive

No modification of signals

**Only observe regular
operation**





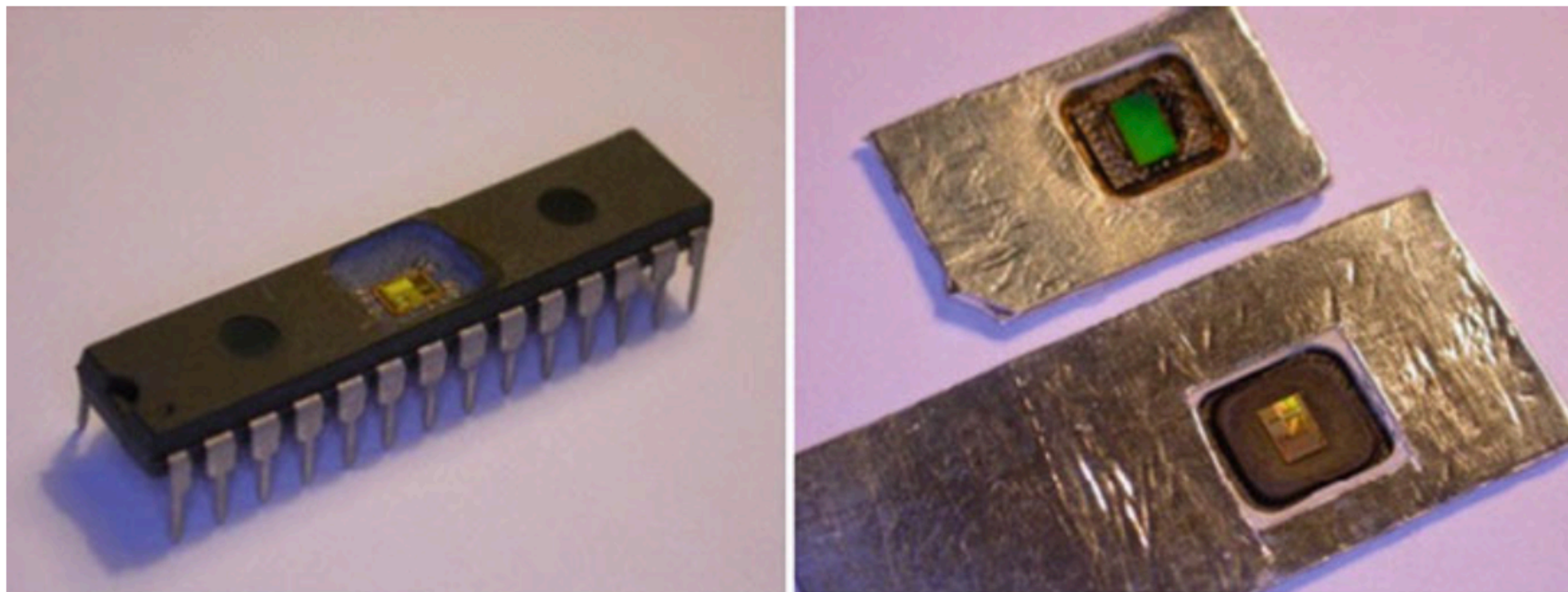


Fig. 7.3 Decapsulated chips

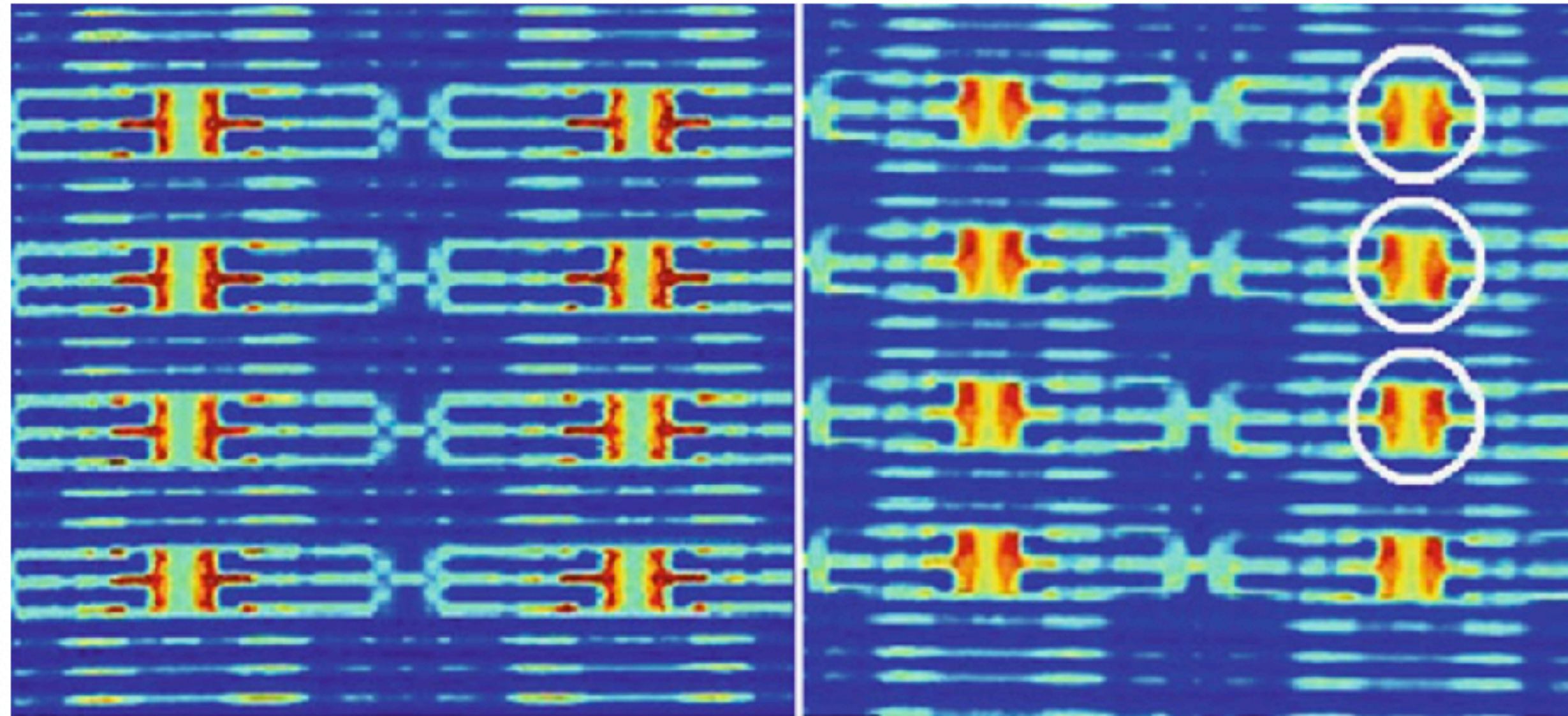


Fig. 7.6 Laser scan of unpowered and powered-up SRAM in PIC16F84 microcontroller

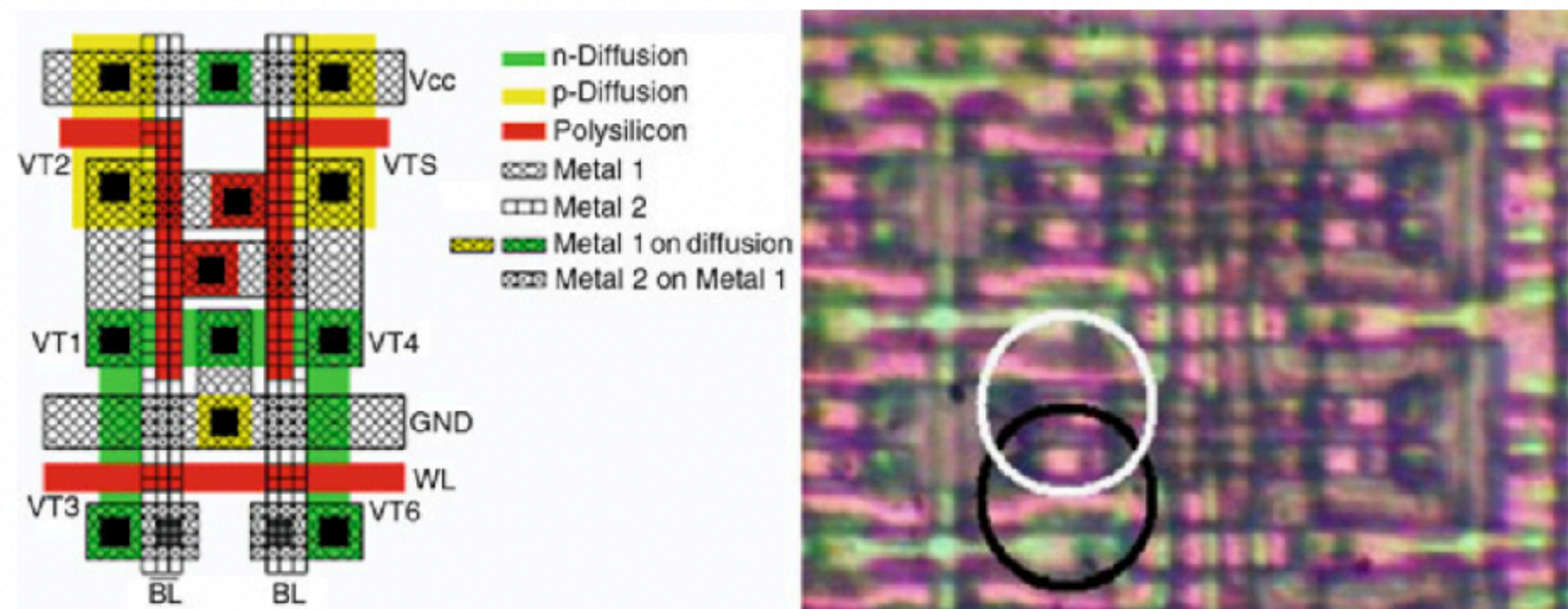


Fig. 7.7 Layout of SRAM cell and SRAM area in PIC16F84 microcontroller

Some Common Terms

JTAG

Joint Test Action Group: A debug interface for testing devices. If this is left enabled on a product, you can do fun things. See: J-Link, Jtagulator.

SWD

Single Wire Debug: The ARM debugger protocol built on JTAG. Think GDB but for embedded systems. May be disabled by security bit (this can be glitched).

Flash

(Sometimes Builtin) storage that the microcontroller uses to store firmware, code, data, etc. If external, can be dumped. May be encrypted.

Security Bit

Setting that disables code readout on an MCU. Allows manufacturers to leave debug ports (like SWD) on the PCB without worrying about us dumping their code. Can be glitched.

Boot ROM

Read-only code that initiates CPU bringup. This is fixed in silicon and cannot be modified. Bugs here are nearly always catastrophic for system security.

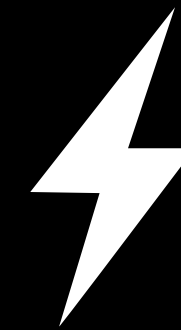
4 Attacks

Today

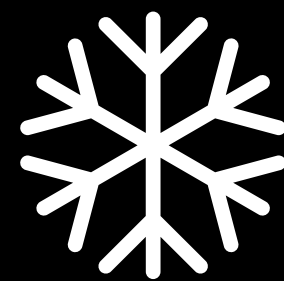
Fault Injection



Power Analysis



Coldboot



Timing Analysis

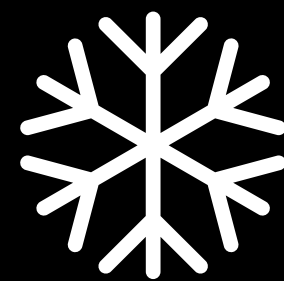


Active

Fault Injection

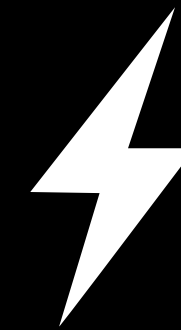


Coldboot



Passive

Power Analysis



Timing Analysis



Fault Injection

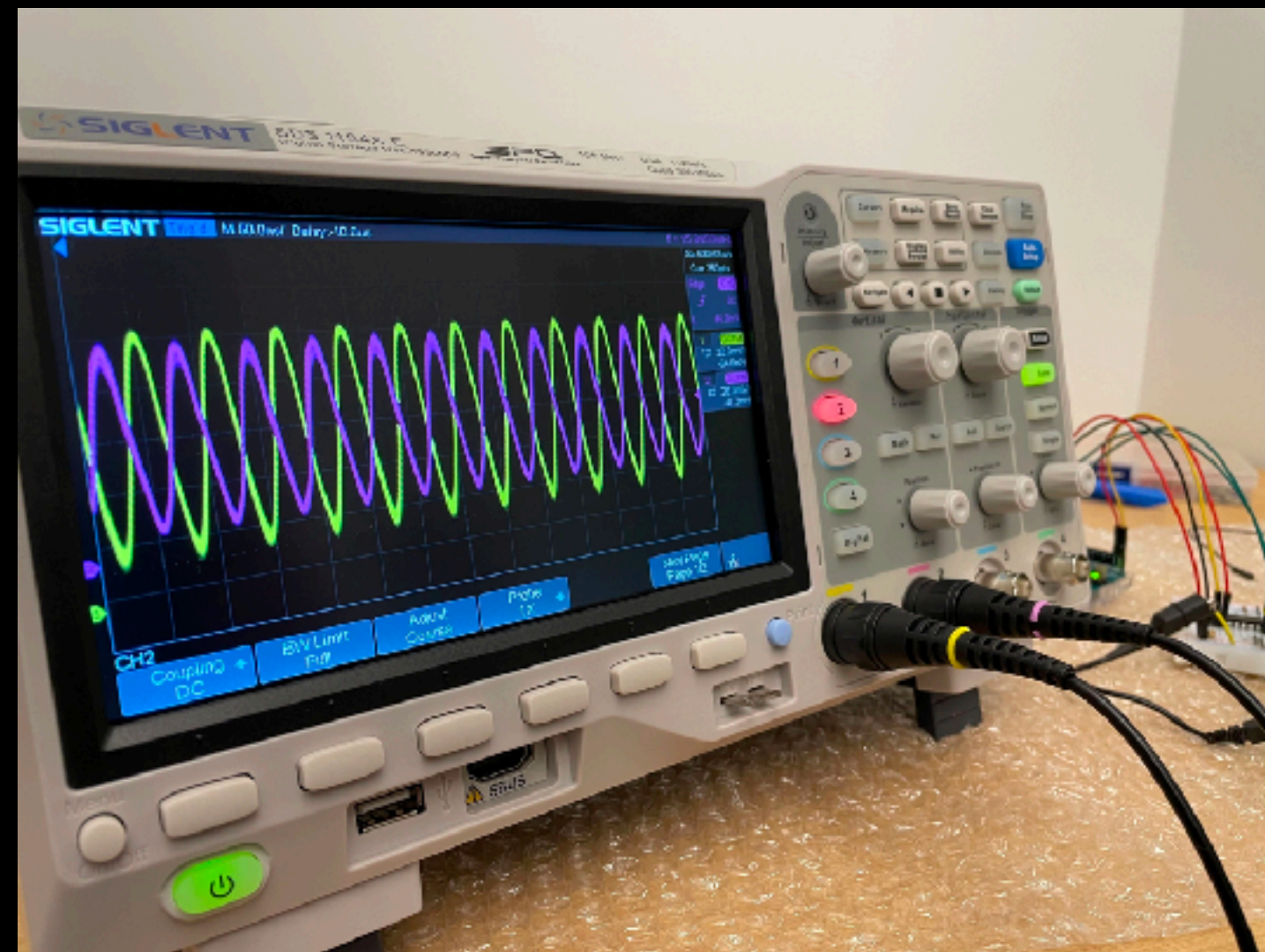


Tools

Cheap



Affordable




Crazy Expensive



Yes, Really

hackaday.com



HACKADAY

[HOME](#) [BLOG](#) [HACKADAY.IO](#) [TINDIE](#) [HACKADAY PRIZE](#) [SUBMIT](#) [ABOUT](#)

March 8, 2022

BLAST CHIPS WITH THIS BBQ LIGHTER FAULT INJECTION TOOL

by: [Dan Maloney](#) 16 Comments

January 29, 2022

[f](#) [t](#) [y](#) [u](#) [b](#)



Looking to get into fault injection for your reverse engineering projects, but don't have the cash to lay out for the necessary hardware? Fear not, for the [tools to glitch a chip may be as close as the nearest barbecue grill](#).

DOWNLOAD FREE HIGH QUALITY PCB LIBRARIES FOR ECAD TOOLS

PCB FOOTPRINTS

3D MODELS

SCHEMATIC SYMBOLS

COMPONENT SEARCH ENGINE

tindie



CUTTING EDGE PRODUCTS MADE BY MAKERS

SEARCH

SEARCH

Notable Examples



AirTag
Lose your knack
for losing things.



How I hacked a hardware crypto wallet and recovered \$2 million

4,403,675 views • Jan 24, 2022

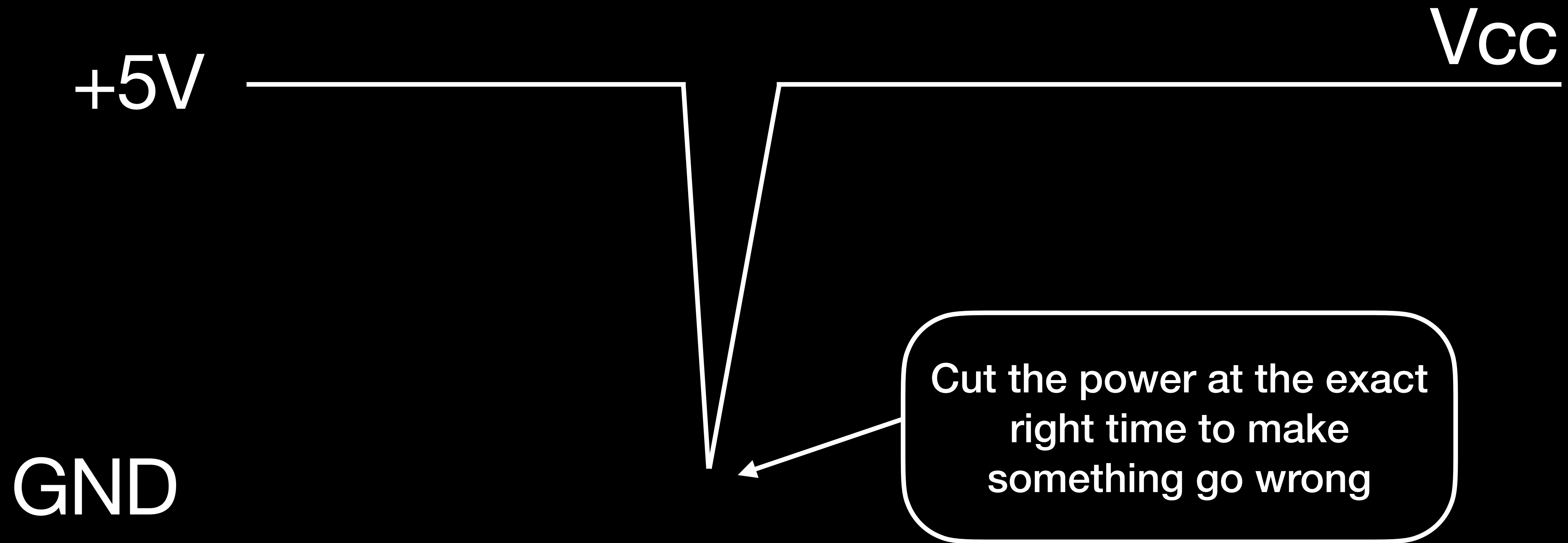
166K DISLIKE SHARE CLIP SAVE ...



Joe Grand
158K subscribers

SUBSCRIBED

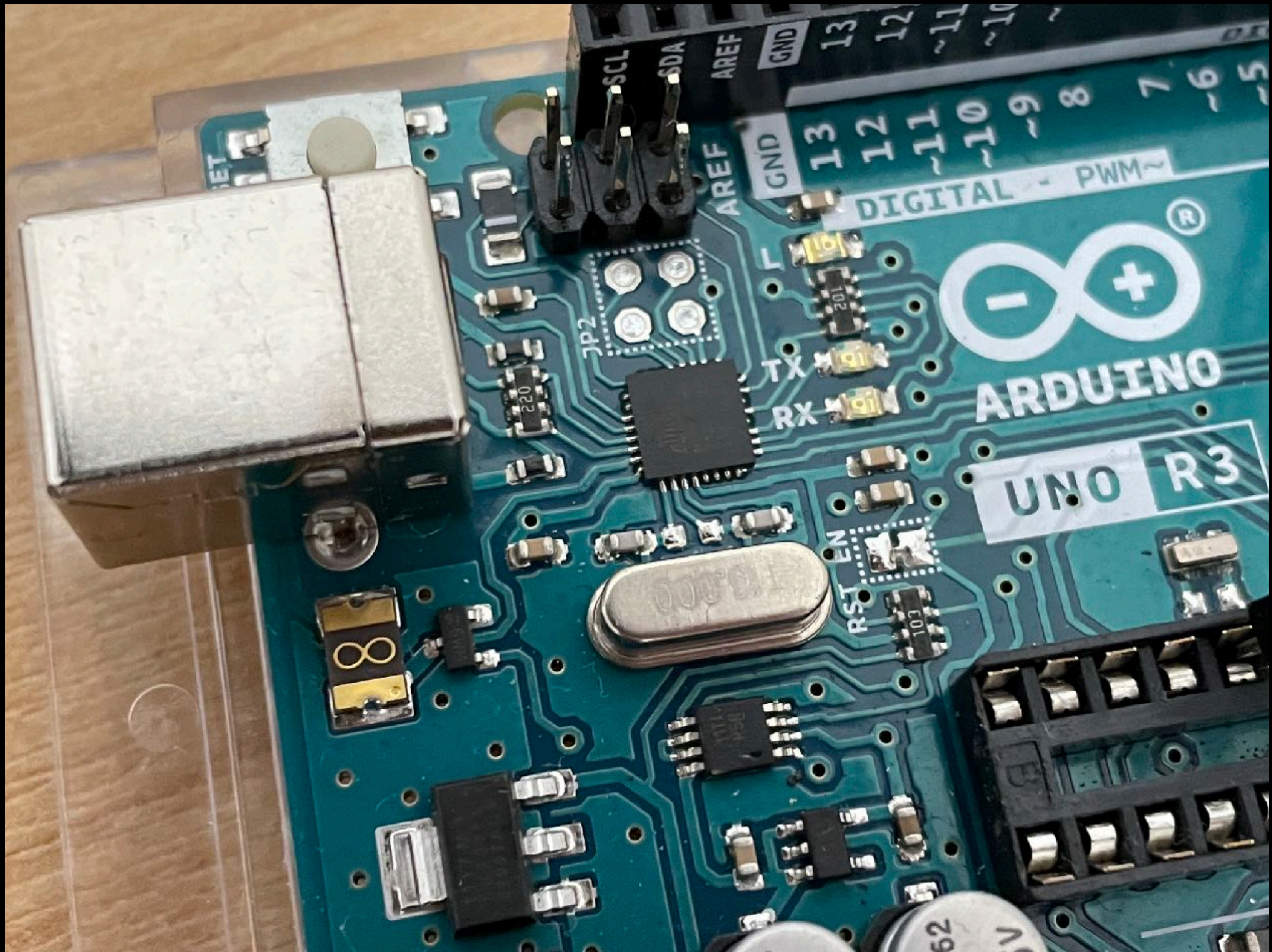
Voltage Glitching



Voltage Glitching

Challenge

Need to deal with capacitors,
which filter out our attack.





Capacitors

**Crystal
Oscillator**

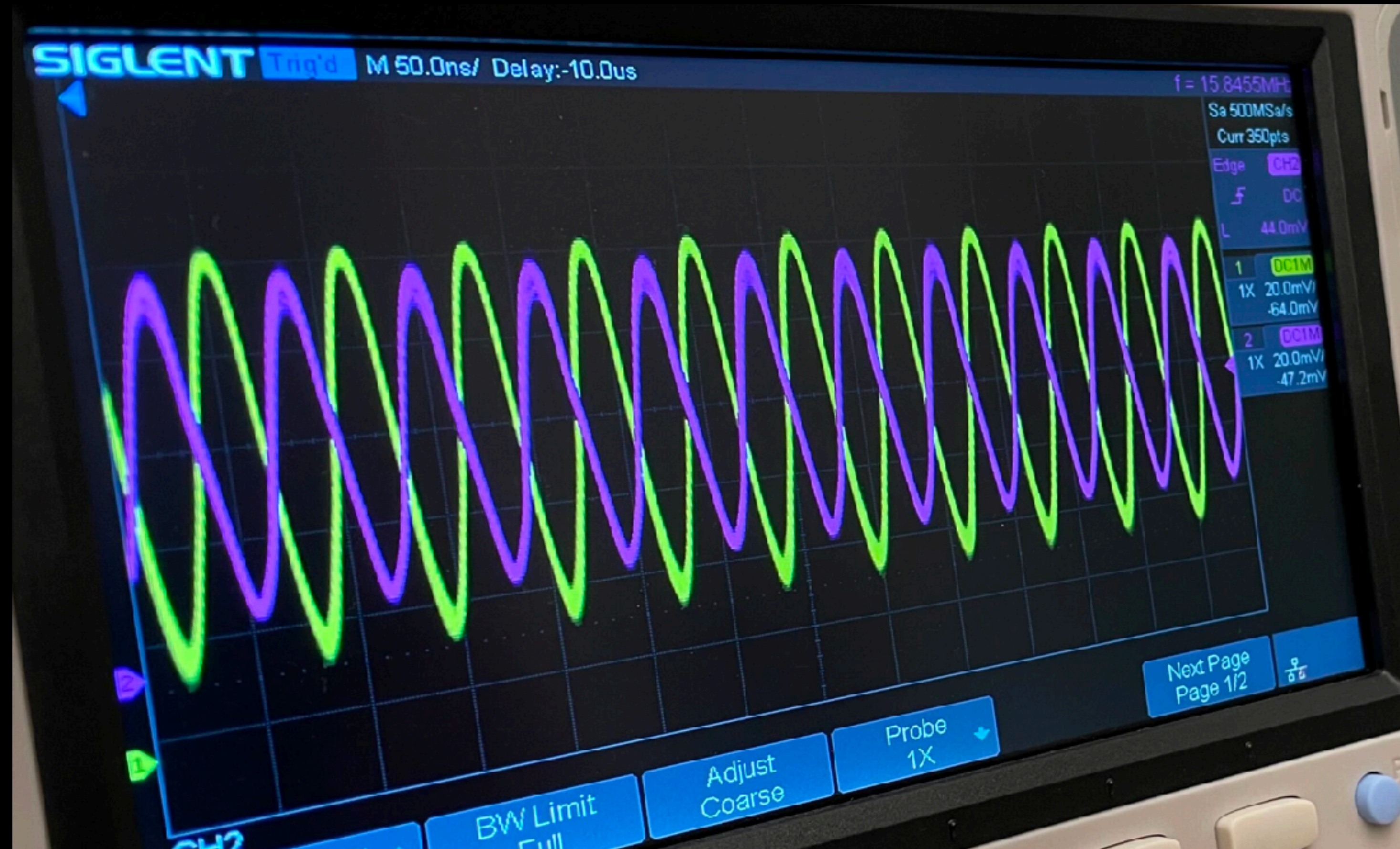
Clock Glitching

Oscillator

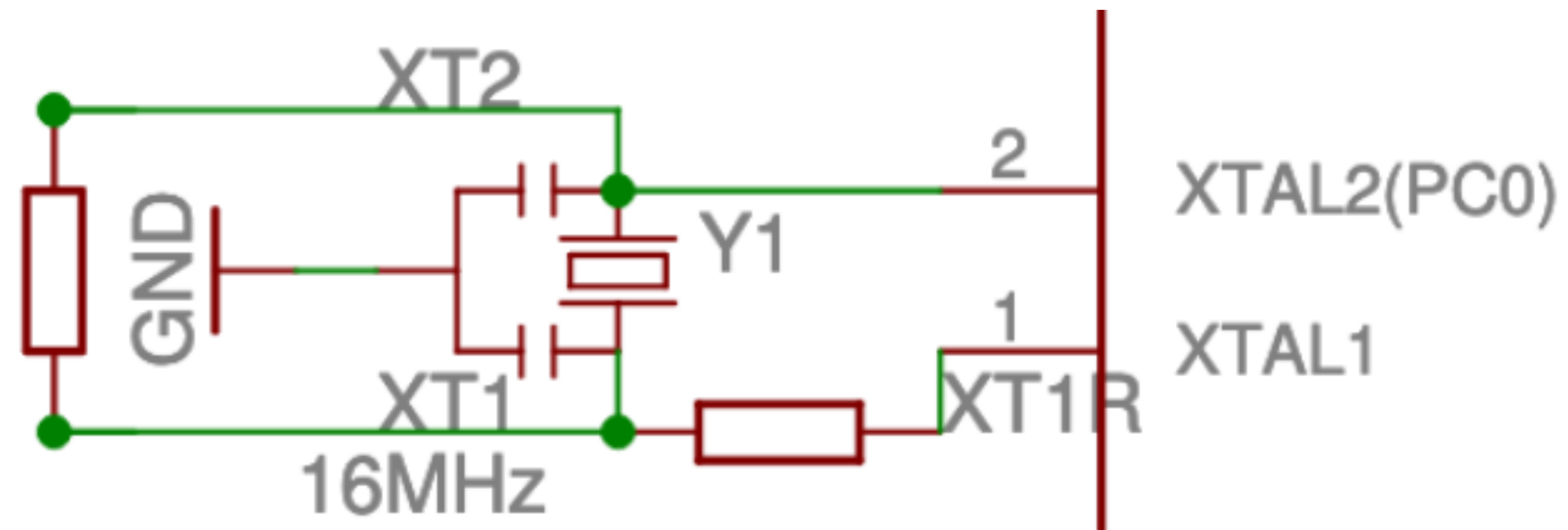
Spring

Spring

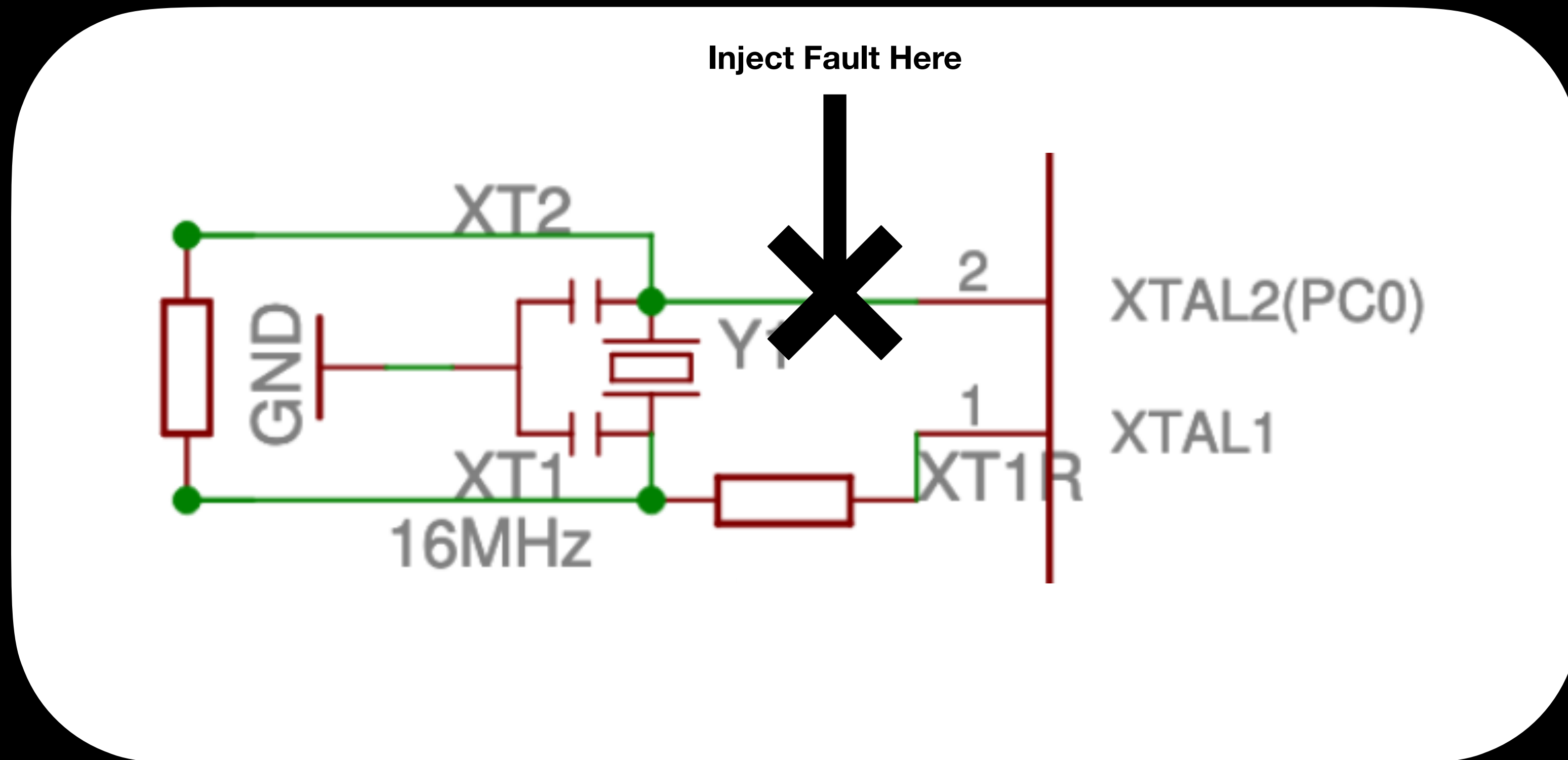
Ground

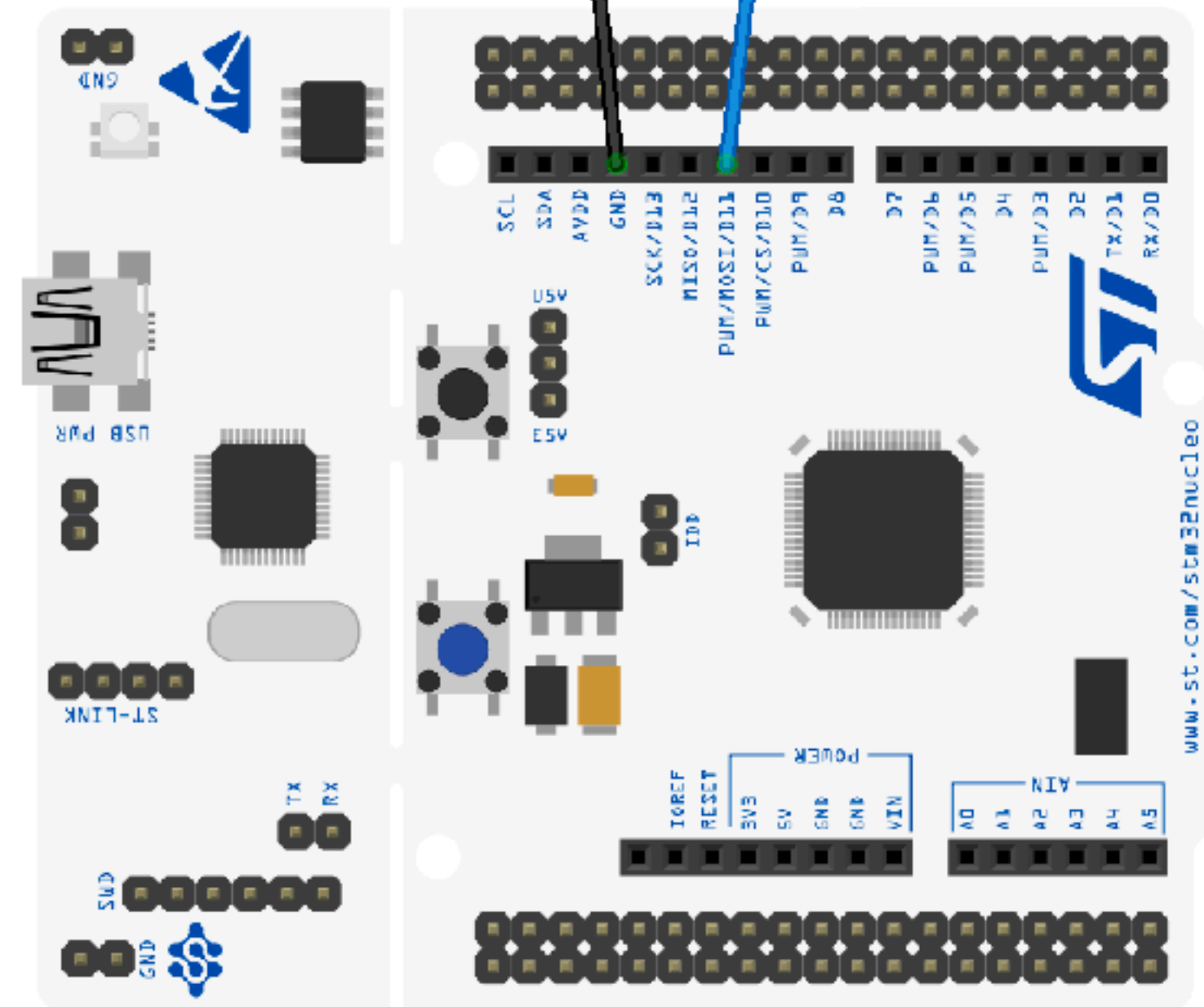
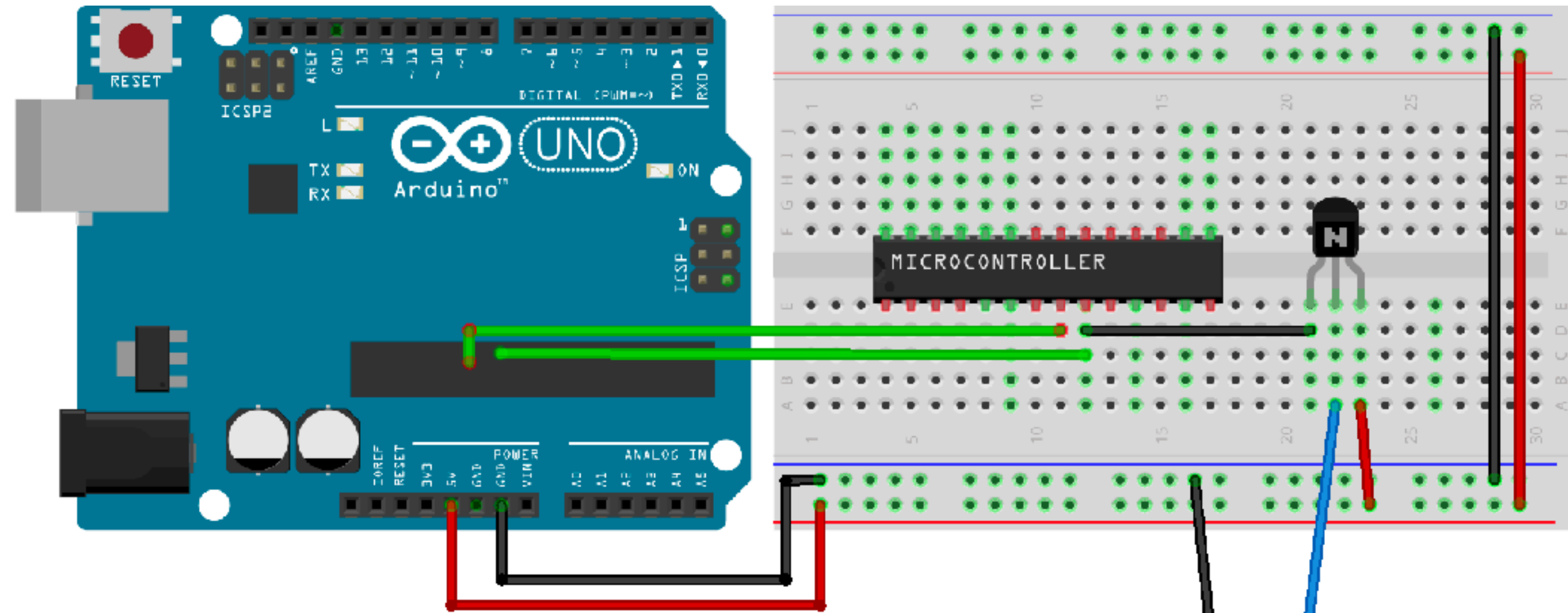


Crystal Oscillator



Crystal Oscillator





fritzing

Pseudocode

```
void main () {  
    int iter = 0;  
    while(true) {  
        int chksum = compute_checksum();  
        print("Locked! %d %d", chksum, iter);  
        iter++;  
    }  
    print("MIT{flag}");  
}
```


Demo

Timing Analysis



Spot the Bug

```
bool memcmp (char *buf1, char *buf2, size_t len) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {  
        if (buf1[i] != buf2[i]) {  
            return false;  
        }  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```


Spot the Bug

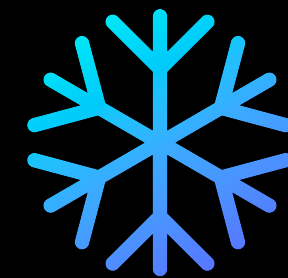
```
bool memcmp (char *buf1, char *buf2, size_t len) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {  
        if (buf1[i] != buf2[i]) {  
            return false;  
        }  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```



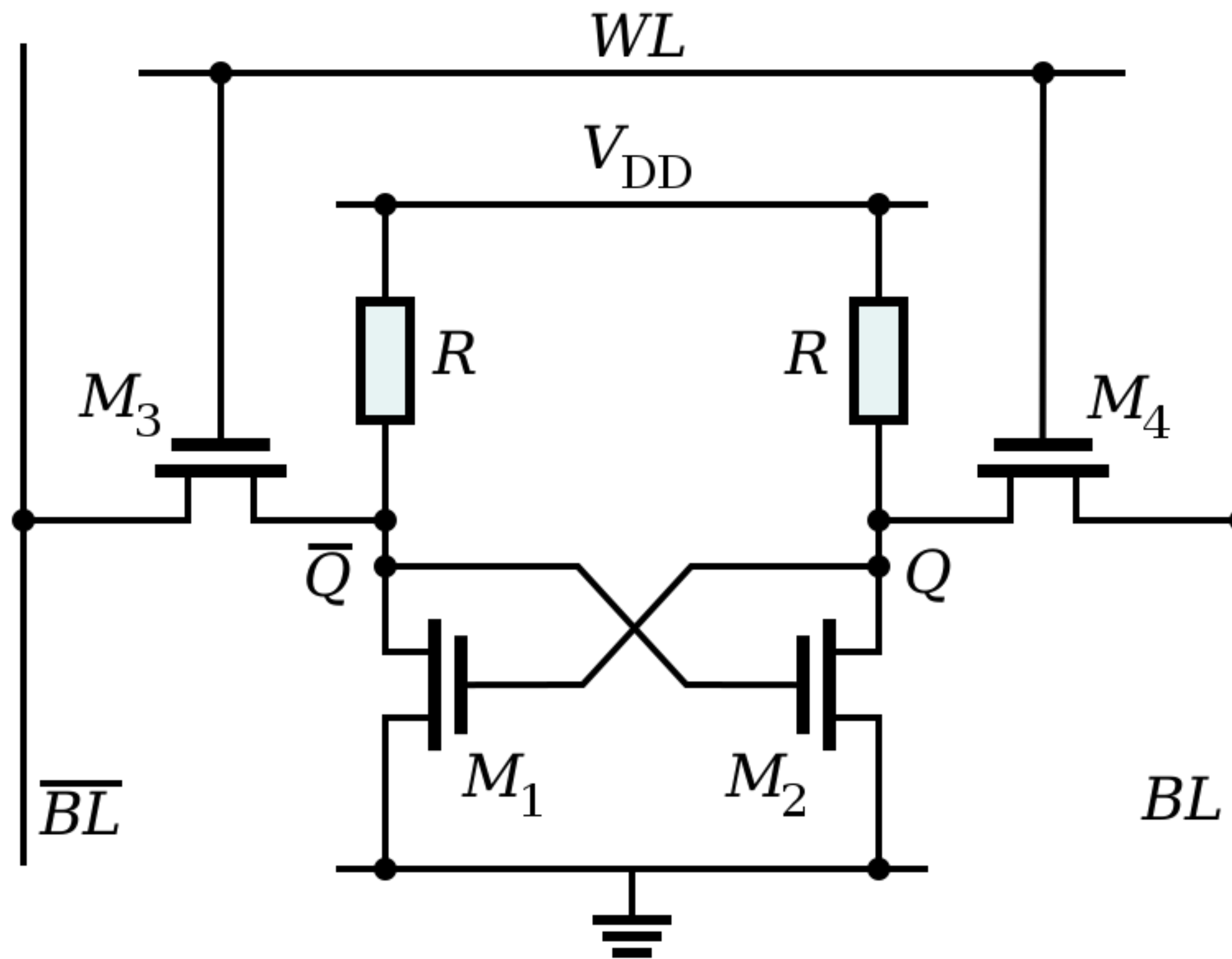
Fatal Flaw

No Demo:
You will do this in recitation next week!

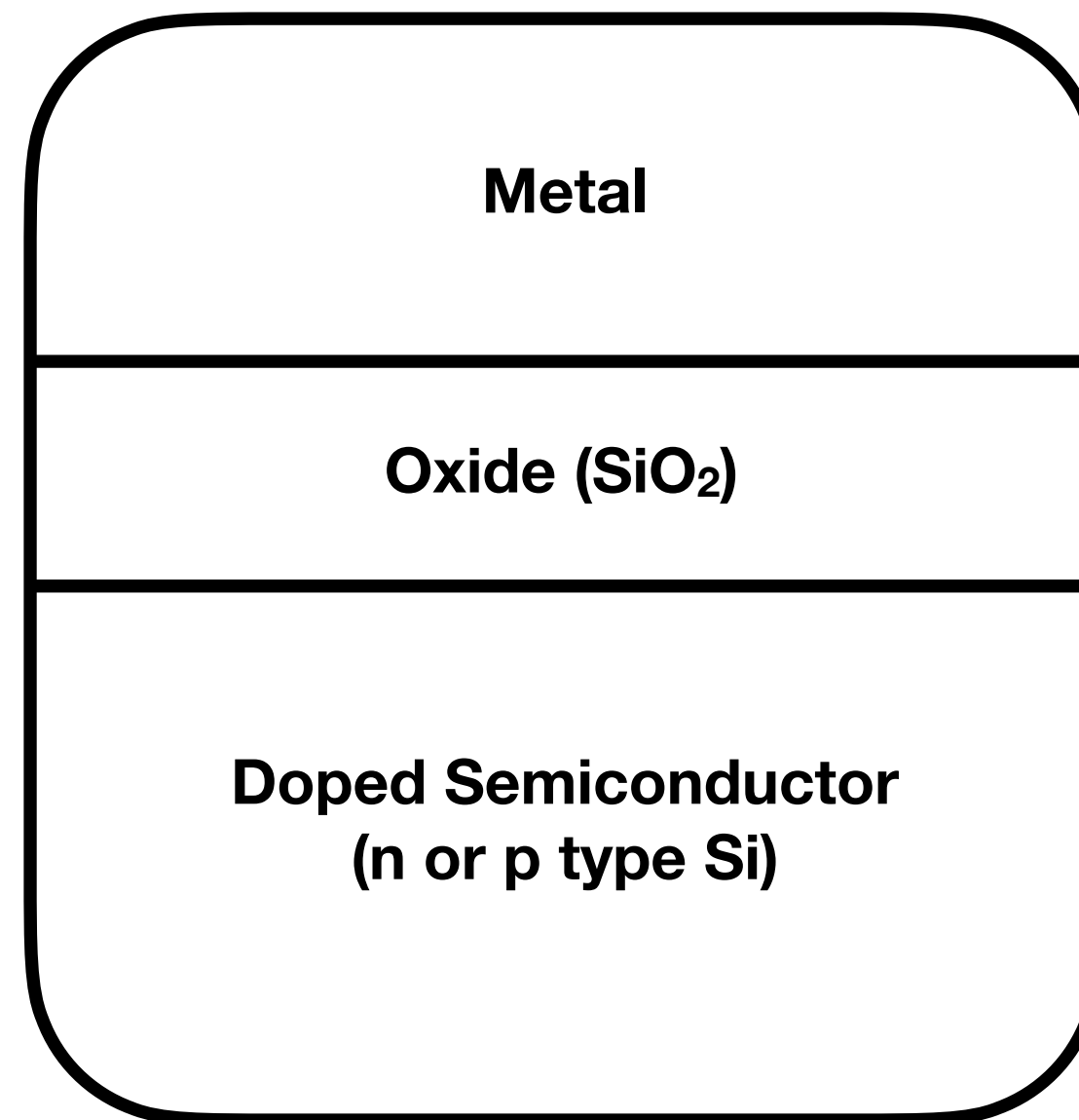
Coldboot



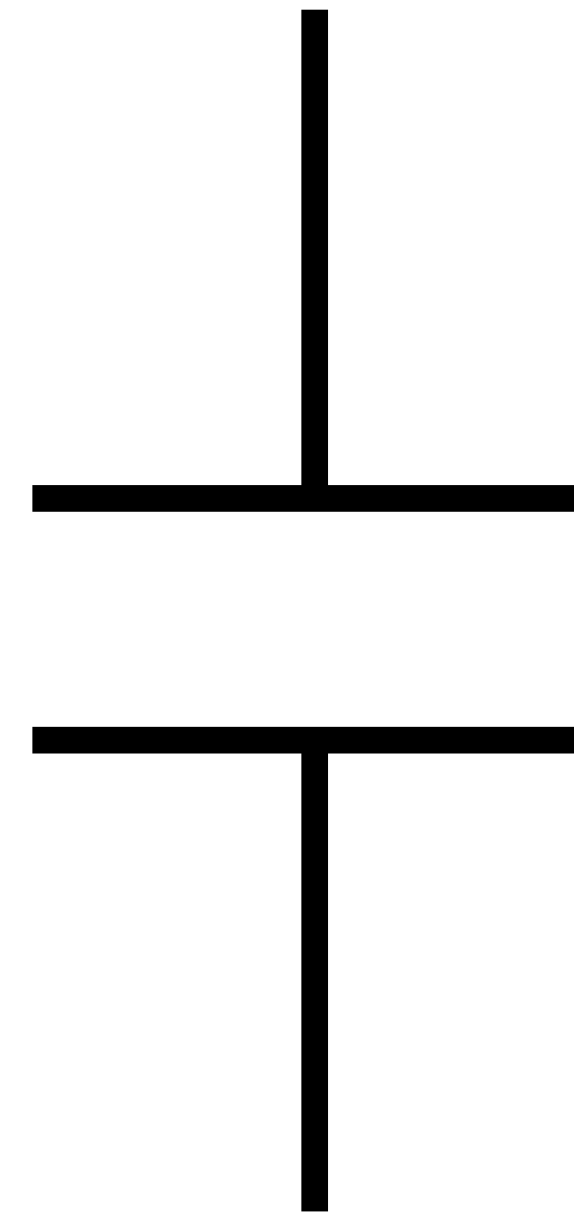
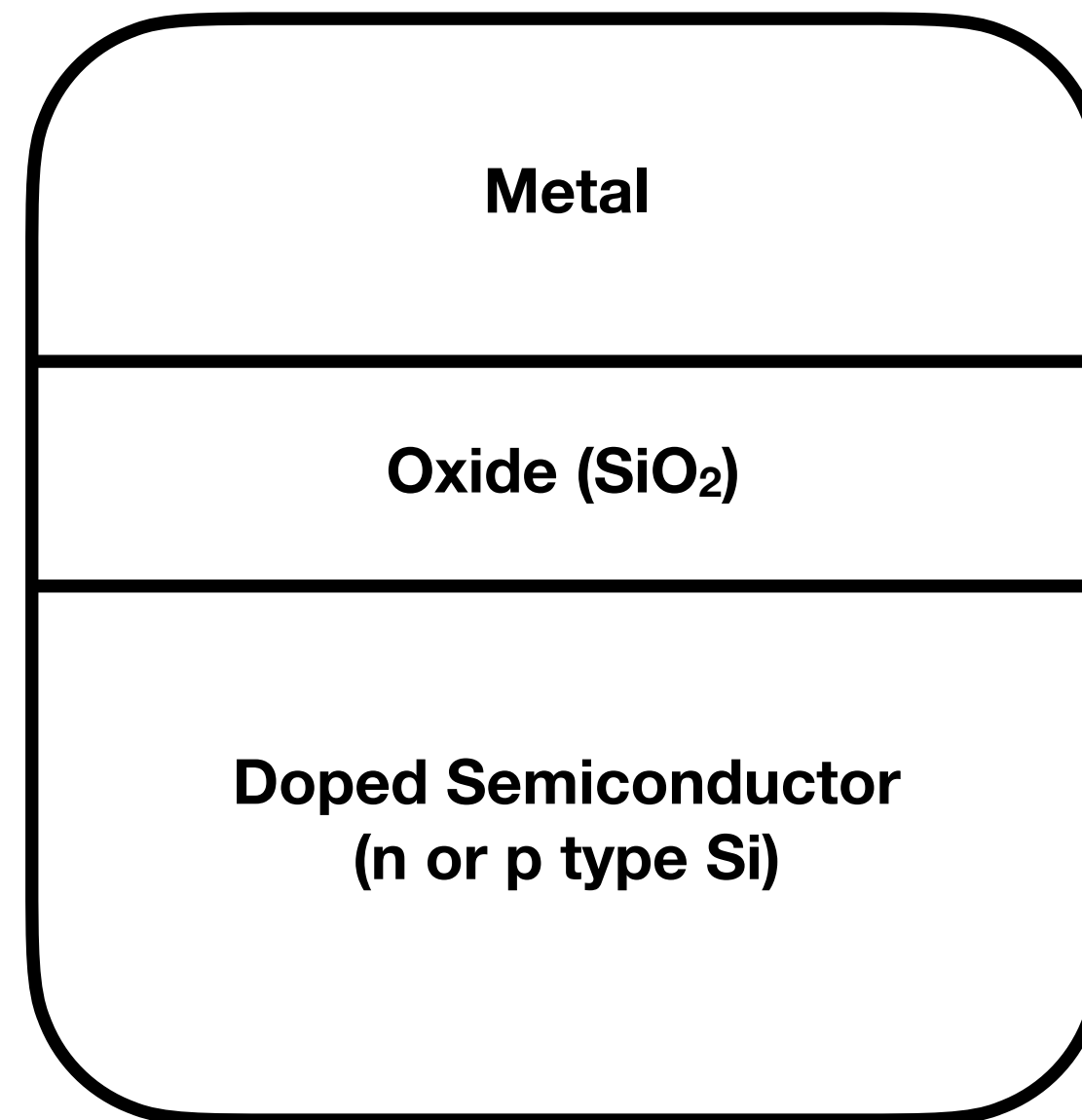
Static RAM Cell



MOS Capacitor



MOS Capacitor



Demo

Power Analysis



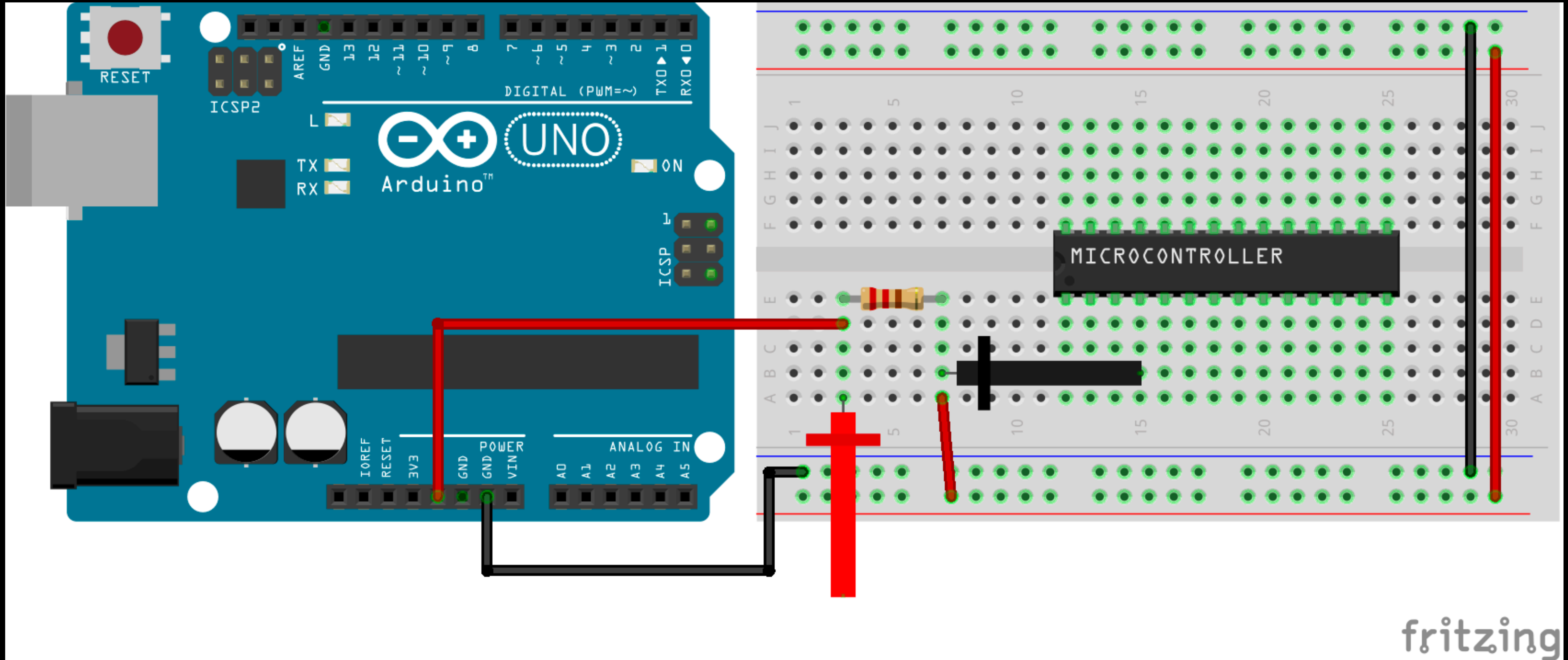
How can you measure current on
an oscilloscope?

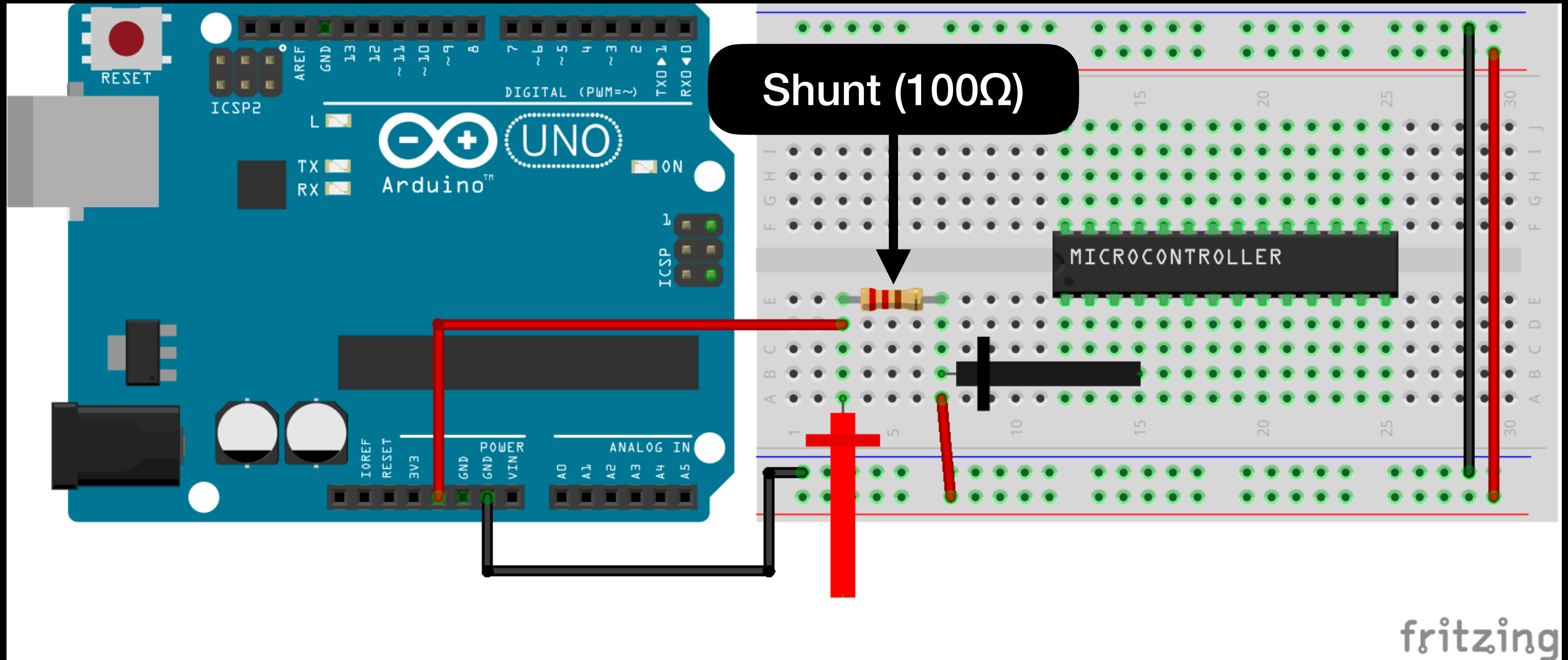
Apply Ohm's Law

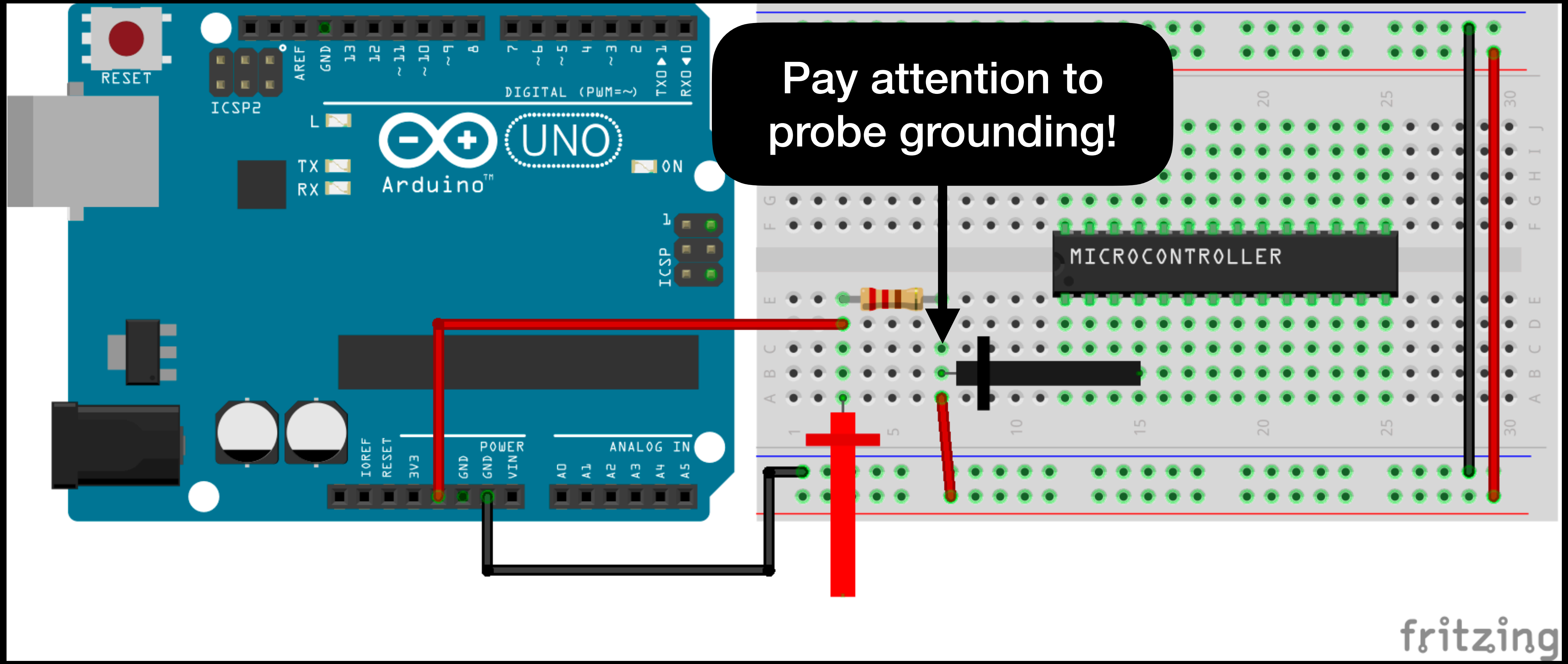
$$\text{Voltage (V)} = \text{Current (I)} * \text{Resistance (R)}$$

Or in other words,

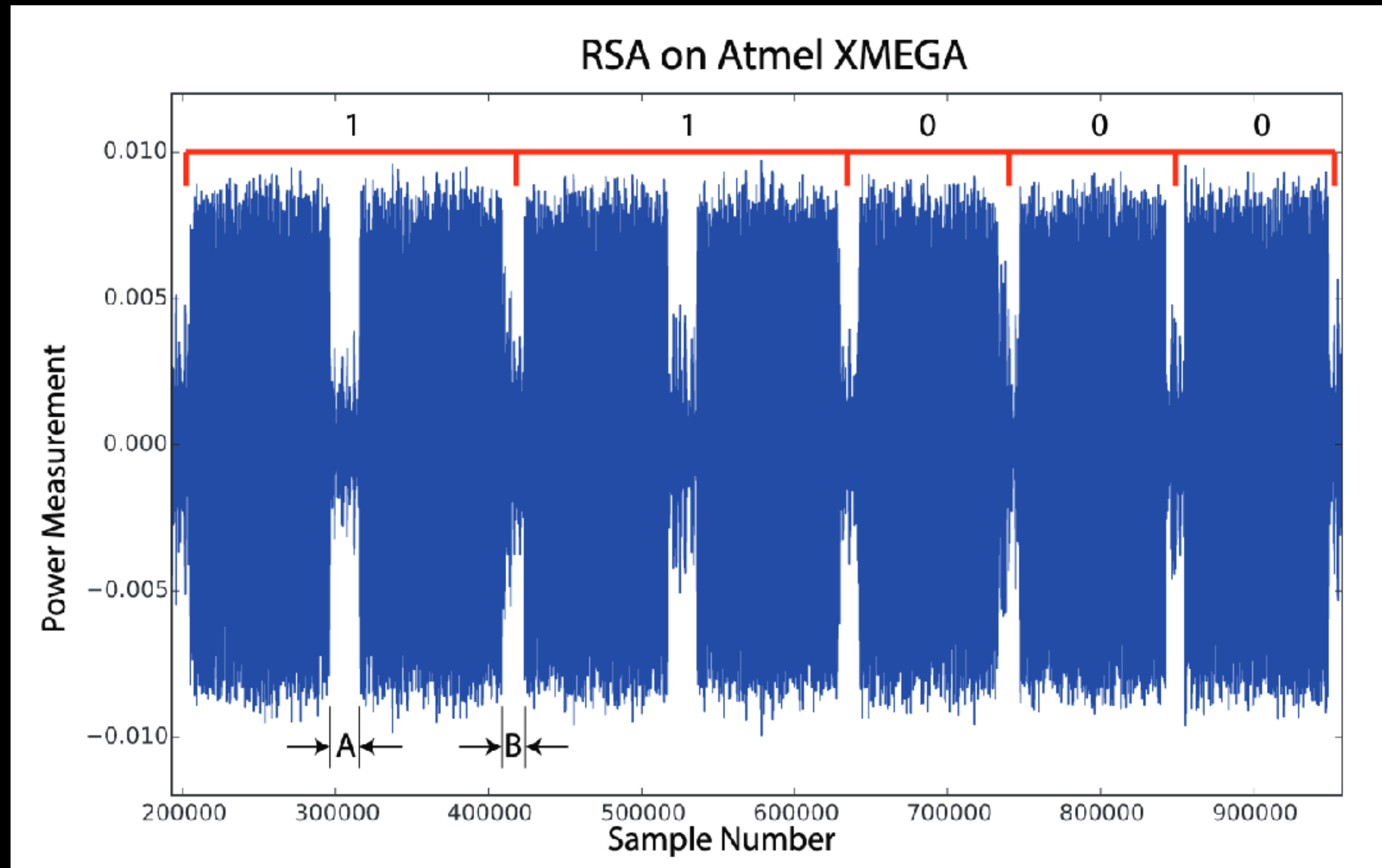
$$I = V / R$$







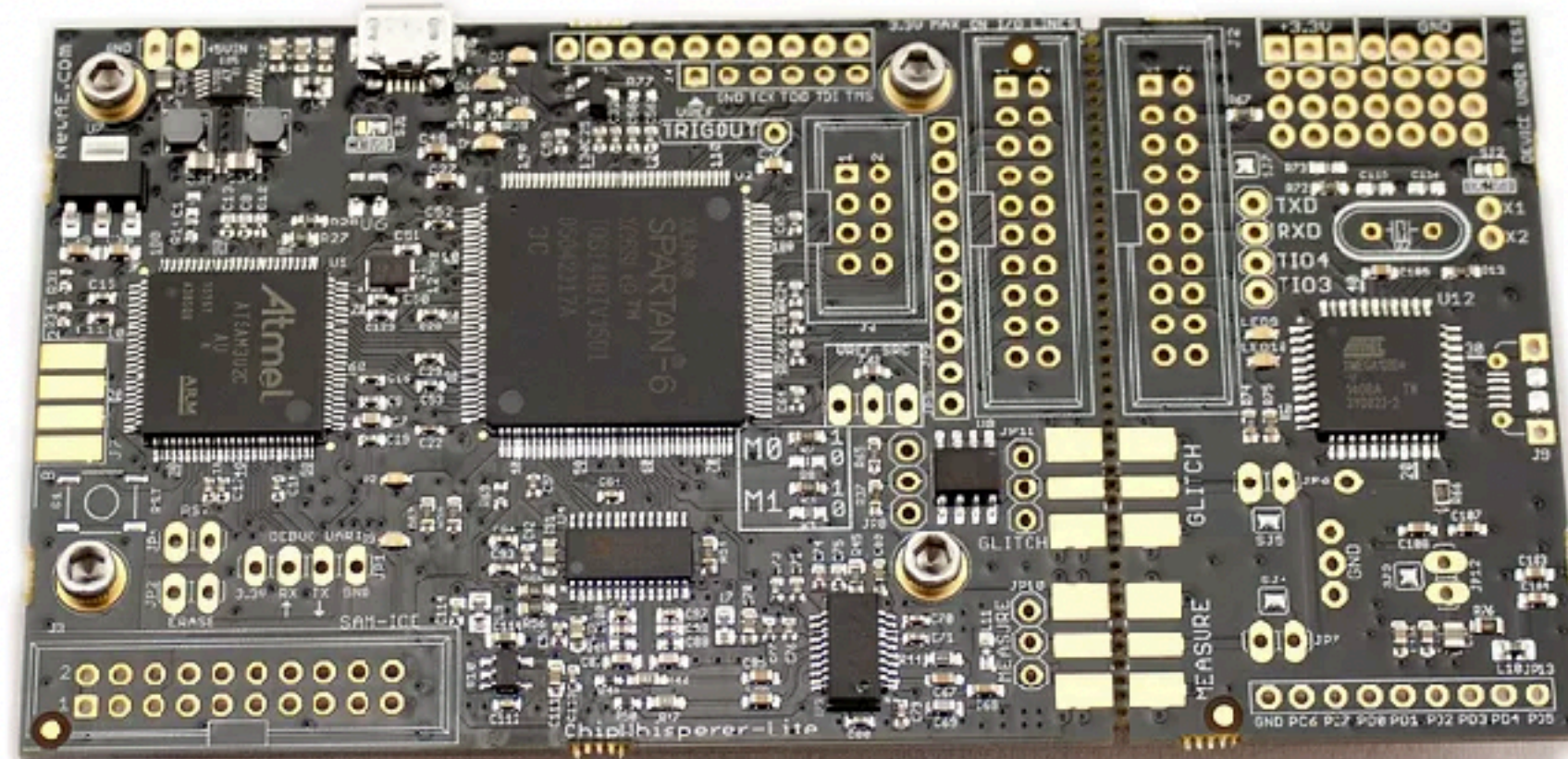
Simple Power Analysis



Differential Power Analysis

Paul Kocher, Joshua Jaffe, Benjamin Jun

- Statistical analysis of power traces
- Leak the contents of internal device bus



ChipWhisperer-Lite 32-Bit, NewAE Technology Inc.

RSA Modular Exponentiation



```
int rsa_modExp(int b, int e, int m) {  
    int product = 1;  
    b = b % m;  
    while ( e > 0){  
        if (e & 1){  
            product = modmult(product, b, m);  
        }  
        b = modmult(b, b, m);  
        e >>= 1;  
    }  
    return product;  
}
```


RSA Modular Exponentiation



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}
```


RSA Modular Exponentiation



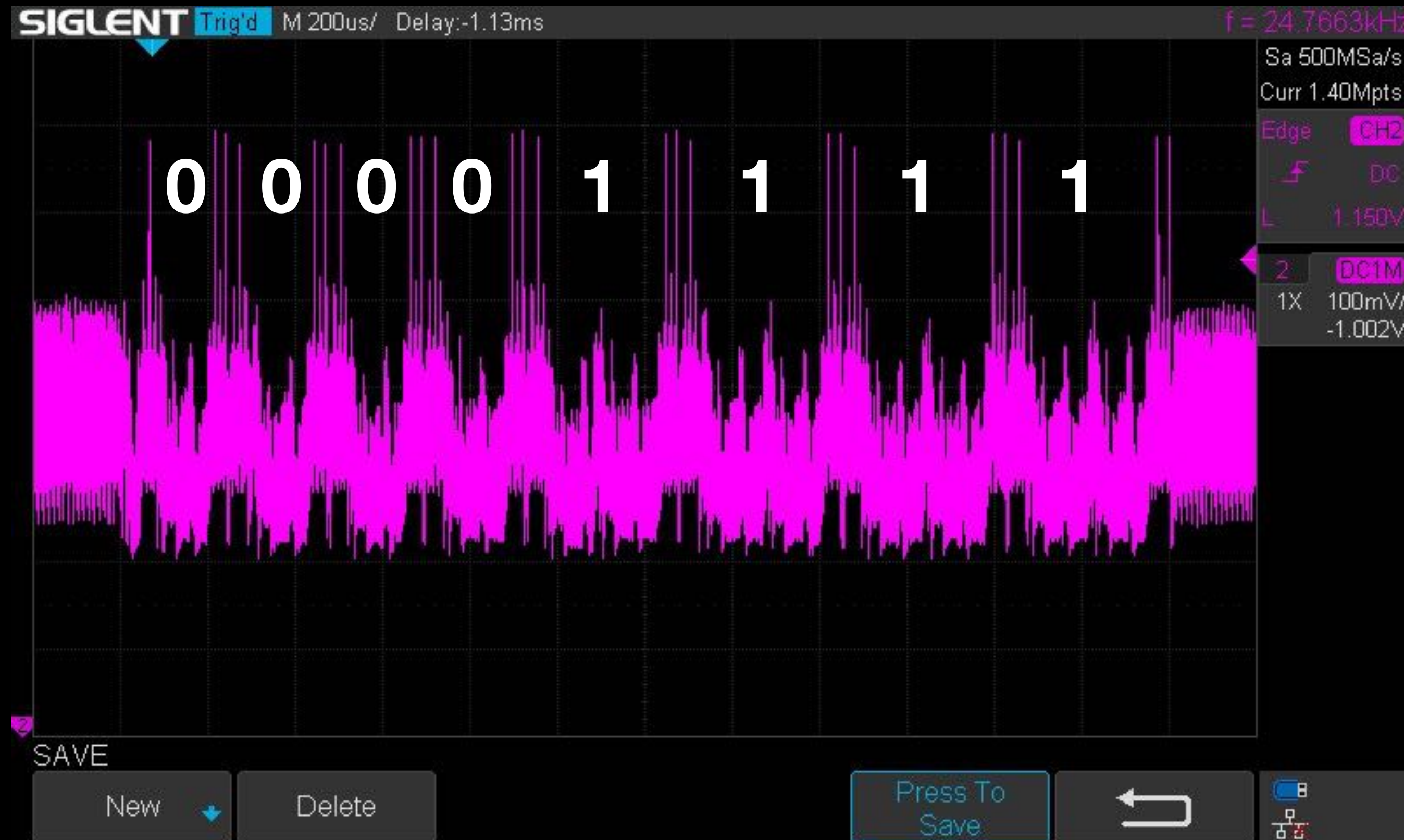
```
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        if (e & 1){  
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RSA Modular Exponentiation



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```


RSA Modular Exponentiation



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        }  
        b = modmult(b, b, m);  
  
        e >>= 1;  
    }  
    return product;  
}
```

$e = 0xf0$

Demo

**Back to the
Xbox...**

Have your thoughts changed?

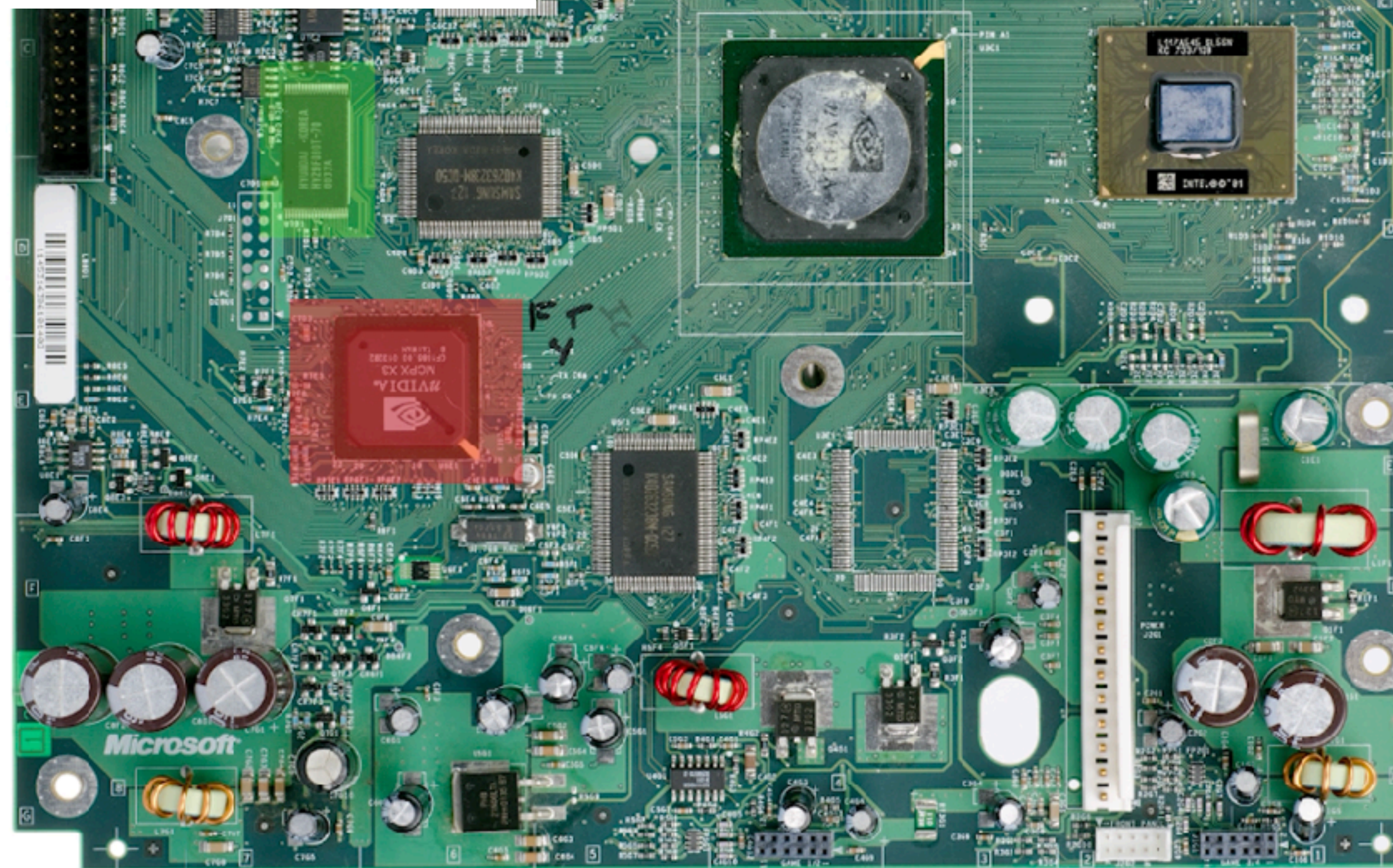
DDR RAM

NVIDIA GPU

PENTIUM III CPU

IDE HDD/DVD

bunnie

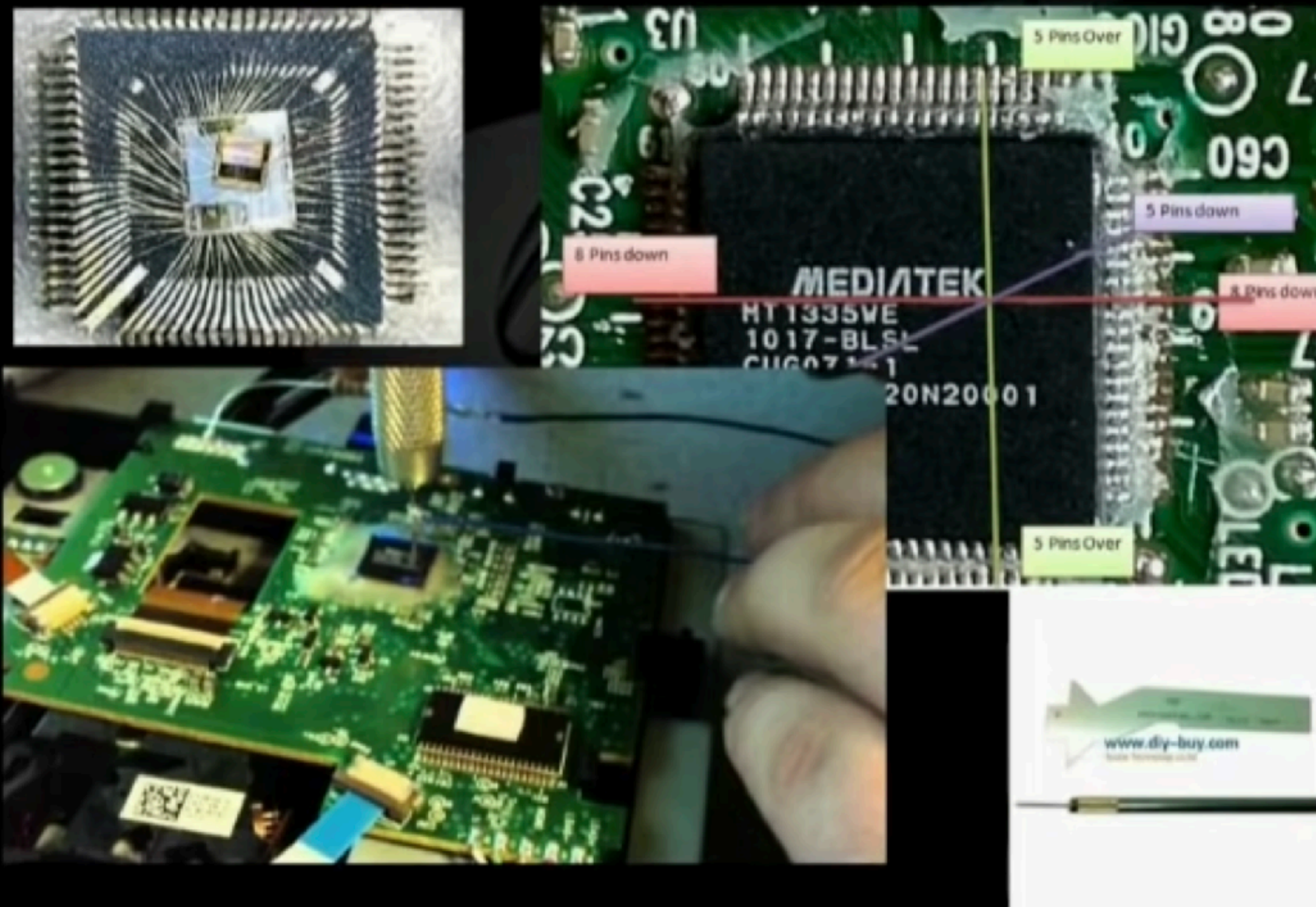


- “SECRET ROM” STORED IN MCPX
- FLASH DECRYPTION KEY (RC4) STORED IN “SECRET ROM”
- DATA BUS “SNIFFER” BUILT BETWEEN FLASH AND MCPX

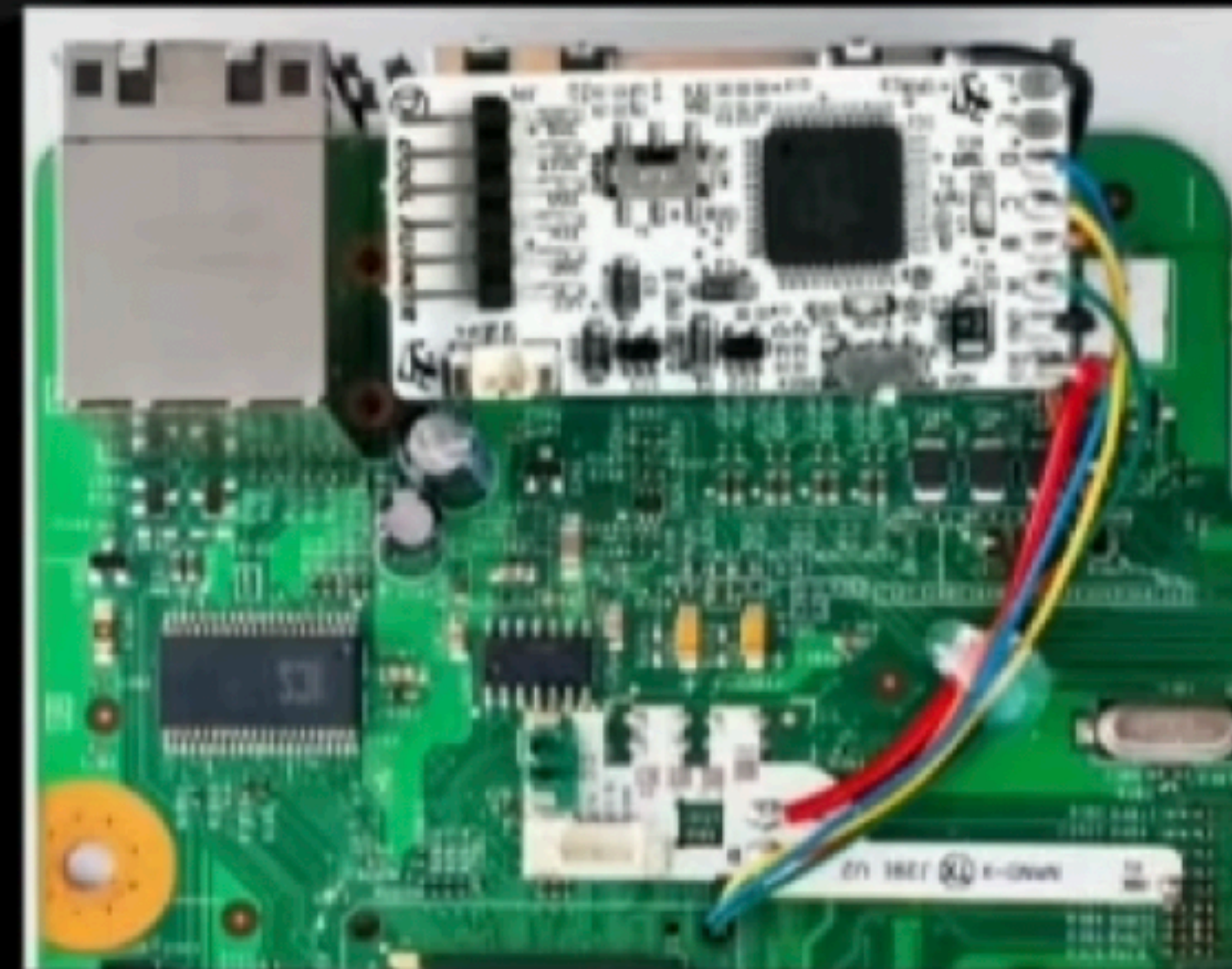


DECRYPTION KEY DISCOVERED,
FLASH KERNEL (BIOS) DECRYPTED AND
PATCHED FOR UNSIGNED CODE

What attackers are willing to do (Kamikaze Hack)



Xbox 360 Reset Glitch Hack (RGH)



Xbox One Security Architecture

Confidentiality

Plaintext of games and secret keys **never** leave the CPU die

Integrity

Attest software is not compromised before connecting to Xbox Live

Xbox One Security Architecture

Attacker == user

- Any bus / external device considered compromised (flash, HDD, DRAM)
- PCIe, SATA, USB, DRAM bus, motherboard fabric can be intercepted
- Can only trust CPU Si itself

Use a custom chip!

- Encrypt all busses and DRAM contents
- Custom on-die crypto registers hold keys
- Build a shared key between CPU and optical disk drive
- Reduce trusted computing base (TCB) by moving security critical code to a trusted minimal hypervisor
- Bringup uses secure Boot ROM to sign future stages

Takeaways

- Physical attacks pose a new threat model (customer may also be the attacker!)
- Cannot trust anything off-chip
- We can classify attacks based on costs and invasiveness
 - Some attacks are quite cheap...
- Defense in depth (no single point of failure), tradeoff between security and performance
 - Just need to ensure physical attacks aren't easy enough to be worth an attacker's time

