

#### Are Cold Boot Attacks Still Feasible: A Case Study on Raspberry Pi With Stacked Memory

Yoo-Seung Won and Shivam Bhasin PACE Lab, Temasek Laboratories, Nanyang Technological University 14:00~14:15 (CEST), 17.Sep.2021. FDTC 2021 Fault Diagnosis and Telerance in Cryptography

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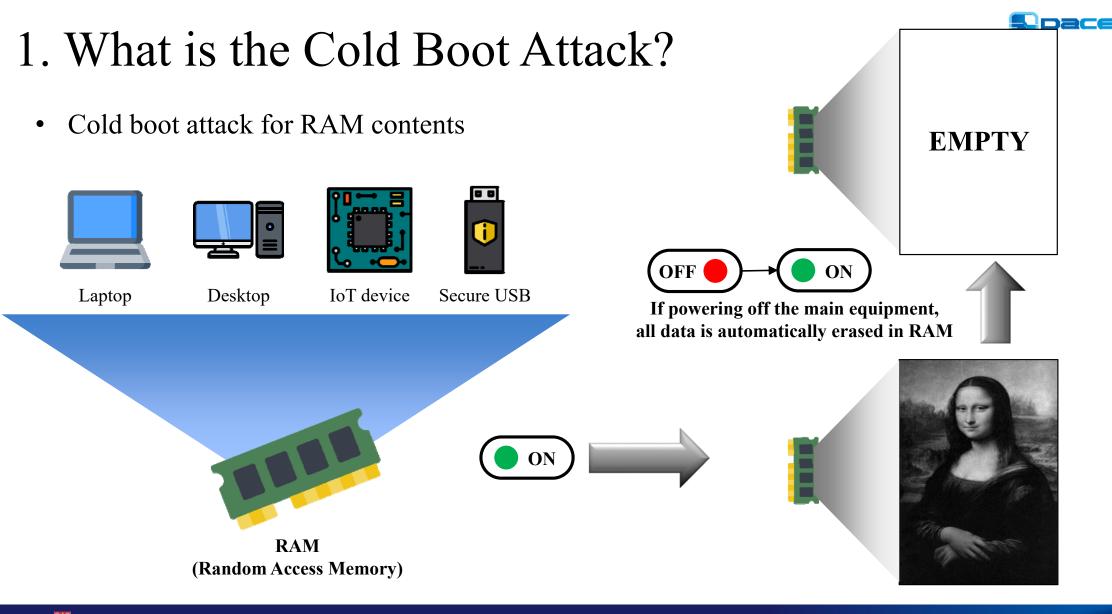
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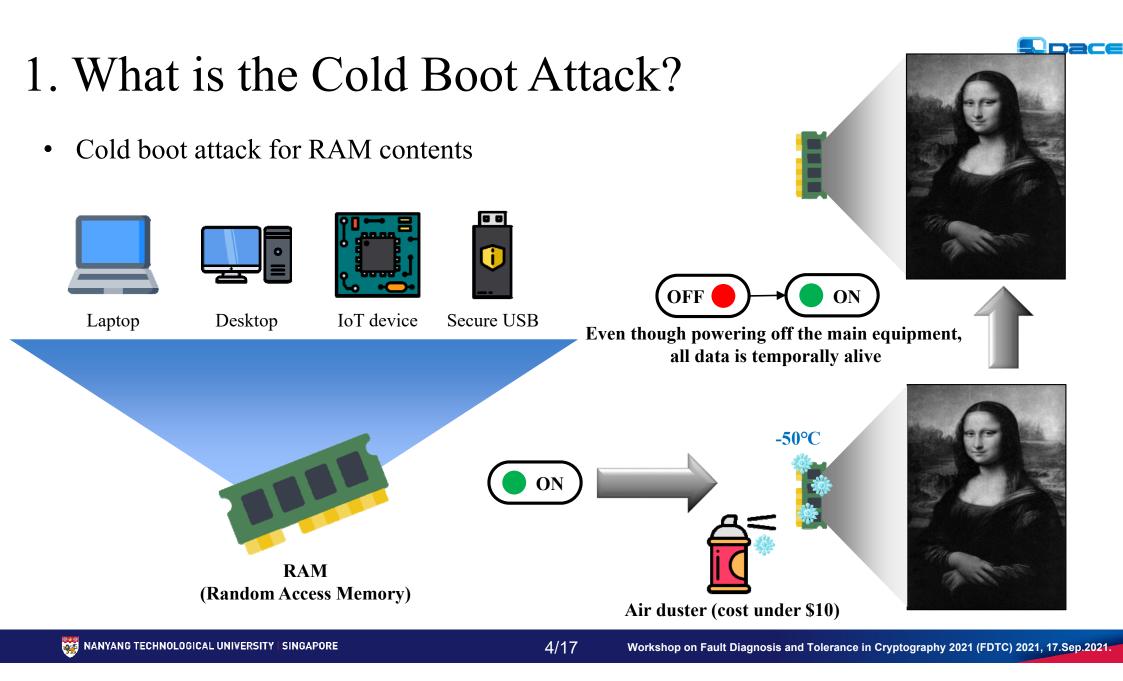
(1) What is the Cold Boot Attack?

(2) Cold Boot Attack on Raspberry Pi

(3) Conclusion & Mitigation

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(1) What is the Cold Boot Attack?

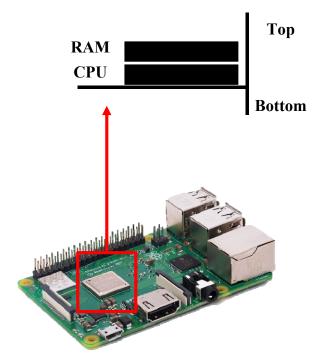
(2) Cold Boot Attack on Raspberry Pi

(3) Conclusion & Mitigation



1) Identifying the Target & Potential Vulnerabilities

✓ Main Target: Raspberry Pi Model B+



**Raspberry Pi model B+** 

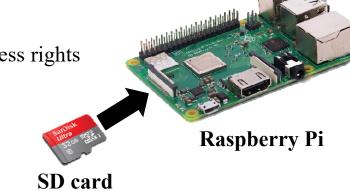
Target	Raspberry Pi model B+
SoC	Broadcom BCM2835 (Technology: 65nm)
CPU	700 MHz ARM1176JZF-S single core
GPU	Broadcom VideoCore IV @ 250 MHz OpenGL ES 2.0 (24 GFLOPS) MPEG-2 and VC-1 (with license), 1080p30 H.264/MPEG-4 AVC high-profile decoder and encoder (L2 cache of 128 KB)
Memory (SDRAM)	LPDDR2 512 MB (shared with GPU) (SAMSUNG k4p4g324eq-rgc2)

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1) Identifying the Target & Potential Vulnerabilities

- ✓ Adversary Assumption
  - No one can access the RAM while victim's program (burned on a SD card) is in operation except for an authorized person
  - An adversary can physically access the Raspberry Pi and can replace the victim's SD card by adversary SD card and vice versa
  - Victim's SD card reveals no sensitive information owing to lack of access rights





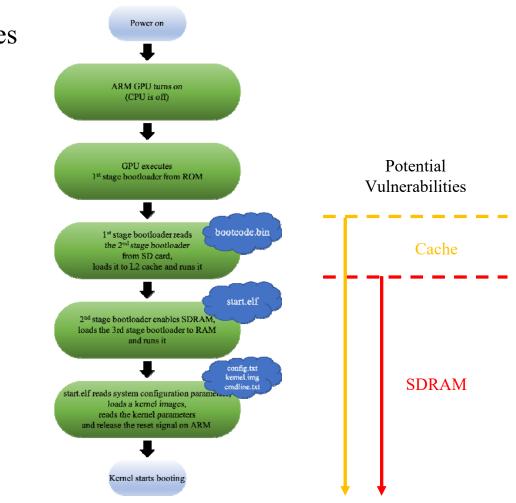
1) Identifying the Target & Potential Vulnerabilities

✓ L2 cache memory

- Attack point: Minimum 1st stage bootloader

✓ RAM

- Attack point: Minimum 2nd stage bootloader



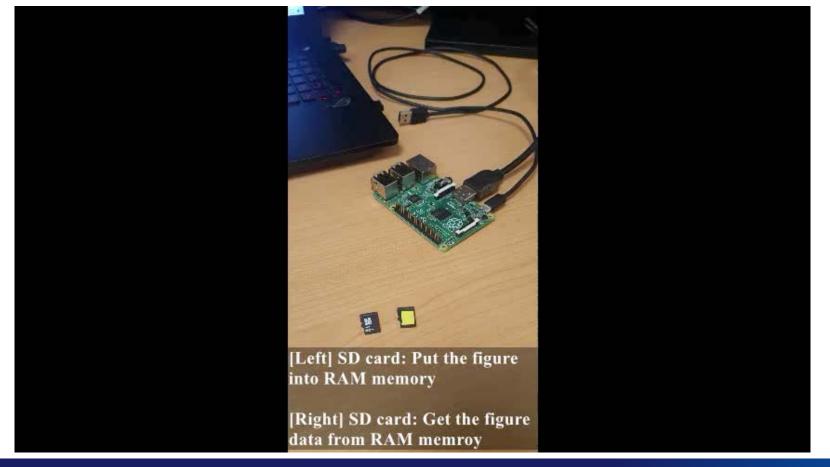


#### 2) Recovery of image stored in RAM

- 1) Upload the Mona Lisa figure to RAM
- 2) Freezing the RAM
- 3) Turn off and turn on the Raspberry pi
- 4) Read the RAM to show the figure

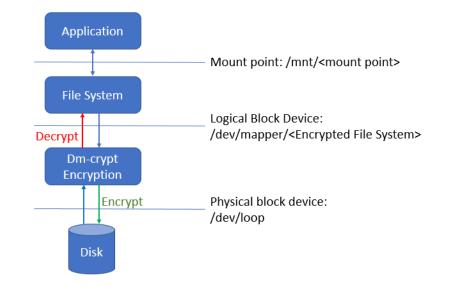


2) Recovery of image stored in RAM





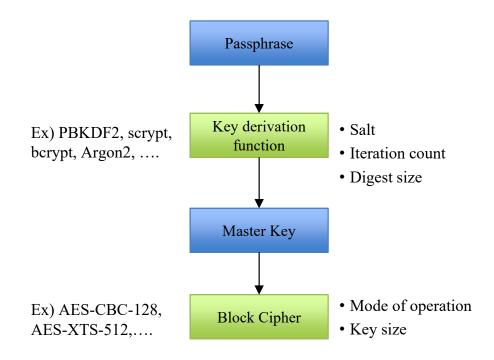
- 3) Recovery of the dm-crypt master key
  - ✓ Type of Disk encryption system
    - BitLocker Windows OS
    - ➢ FileVault − Mac OS
    - TrueCrypt Windows, Mac, Linux OS
    - $\blacktriangleright$  dm-crypt Linux OS
    - Loop-AES Linux OS
  - $\checkmark$  Application of Disk encryption system
    - Partition encryption/decryption
    - USB encryption/decryption



Overview of dm-crypt solution



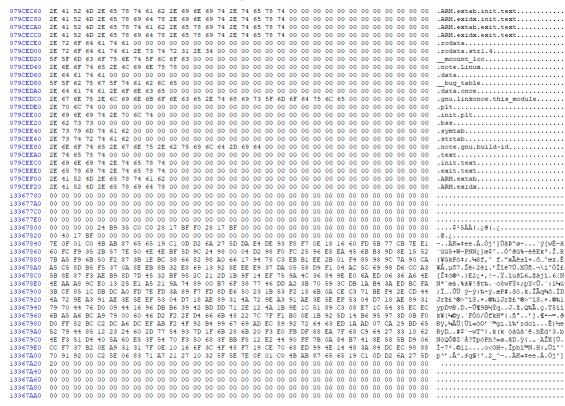
- 3) Recovery of the dm-crypt master key
  - ✓ Encryption Method



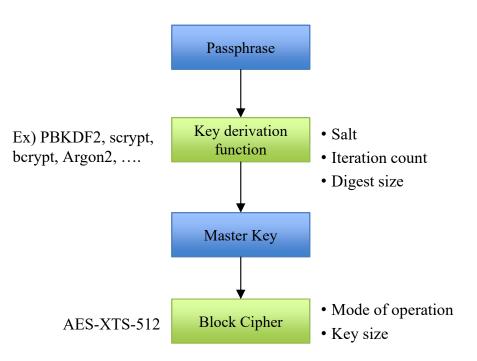


#### 3) Recovery of the dm-crypt master key

#### $\checkmark$ Where is the master key in the RAM?



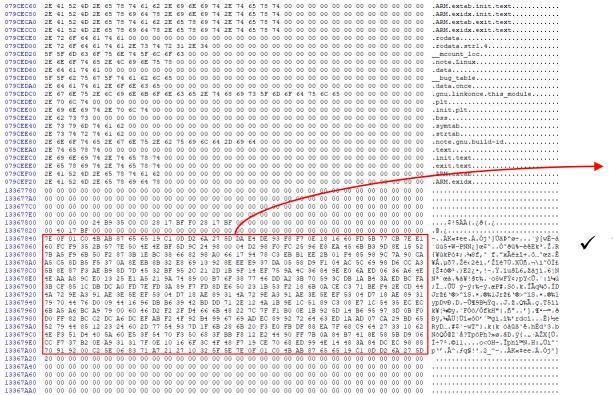
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3) Recovery of the dm-crypt master key

 $\checkmark$  Where is the master key in the RAM?



#### AES-256 Round Keys

We use *aeskeyfind* program to find round keys.

https://citp.princeton.edu/our-work/memory/



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# 3. Conclusion & Mitigation

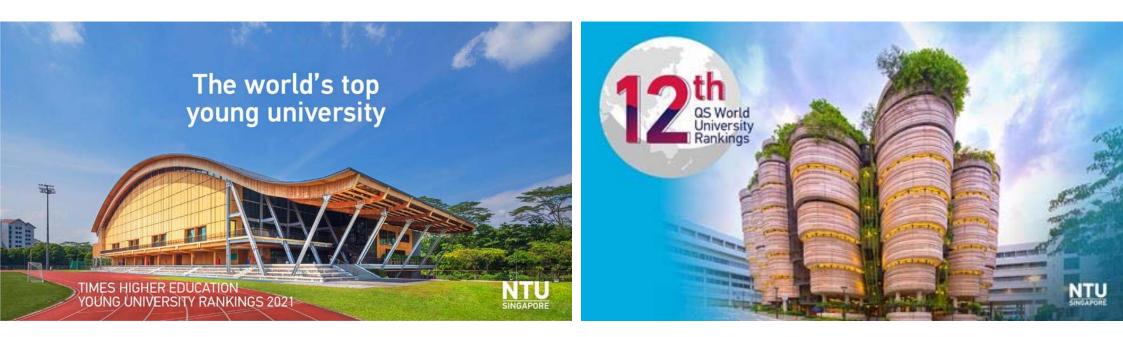
- The total cost of the reported attack is under \$10
- It makes a serious threat against billions of IoT devices deployed into the wild.
- Secure boot process can be put in place to overcome such vulnerabilities, ensuring memory initialization and prevent unauthorized modification of boot sequence/firmware
- Even though the device is vulnerable to cold boot attacks, there are some solutions to protect the disk, utilizing the safe encryption solutions such as TRESOR\* and ARMORED\*\*

<sup>[\*]</sup> T. Muller, F. C. Freiling, and A. Dewald, "Tresor runs encryption " securely outside ram." in USENIX Security Symposium, vol. 17, 2011. [\*\*] J. Gotzfried and T. M " uller, "Armored: Cpu-bound encryption for " android-driven arm devices," in 2013 International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security. IEEE, 2013, pp. 161–168





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