

#### Full-Stack Forensics? Low-Level Digital Forensics in Encryption Era

Aya Fukami a.fukami@nfi.nl Netherlands Forensic Institute





#### About me ...

- Japanese National Police (2007-2020)
- Netherlands Forensic Institute (2020-)
- > Forensic data recovery focusing on hardware
- Just completed my PhD "Effective Mobile Forensics Through Exploiting the Memory Security"



## **Digital Evidence**



Data can be important evidence in court



## Where do you acquire the data



On the device

On the network





## **In Reality**





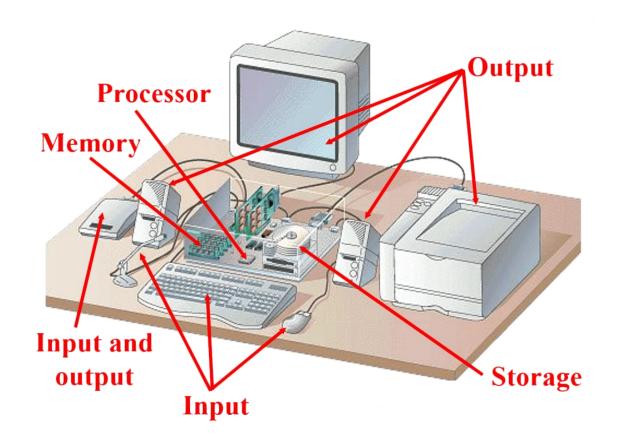


#### **In Reality**





## **Traditional Computer Forensic**





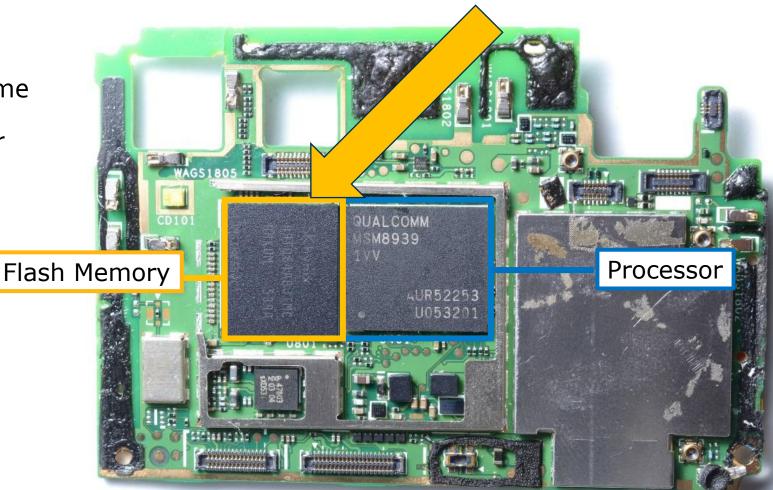


## Traditional Approach: Applied to Mobile Phones

- The basic structure is the same as the stand-alone computer
- > Flash Memory = HDD in

Computer

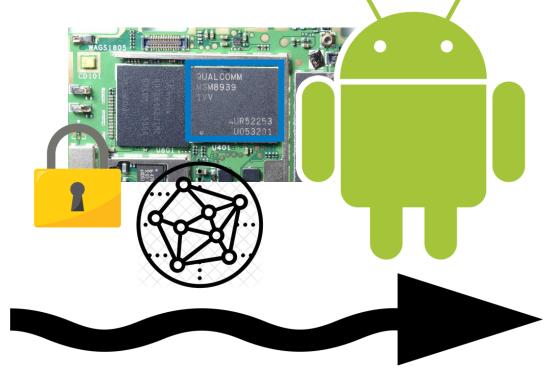
- Chip-off
- JTAG
- Custom Bootloader



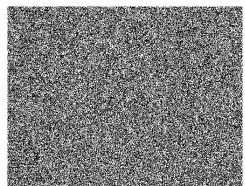


## Challenges

- > Encryption
- > TrustZone/Secure Enclave/Secure Boot

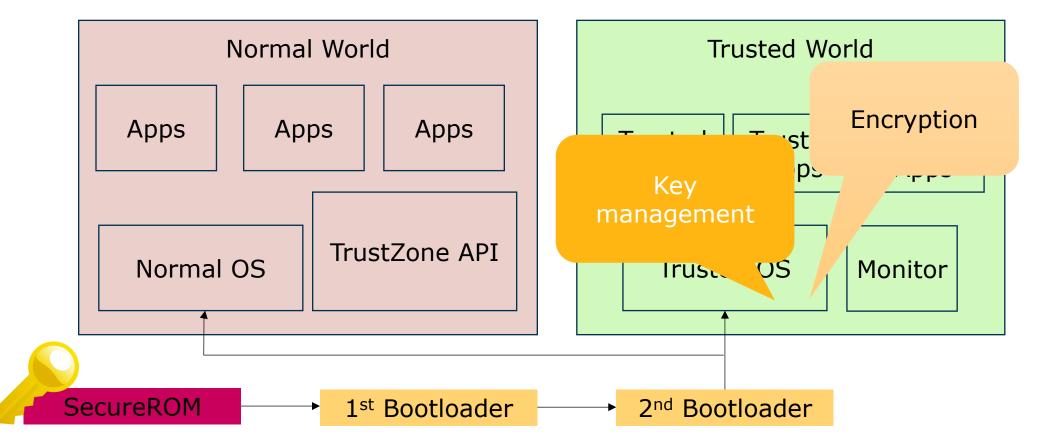




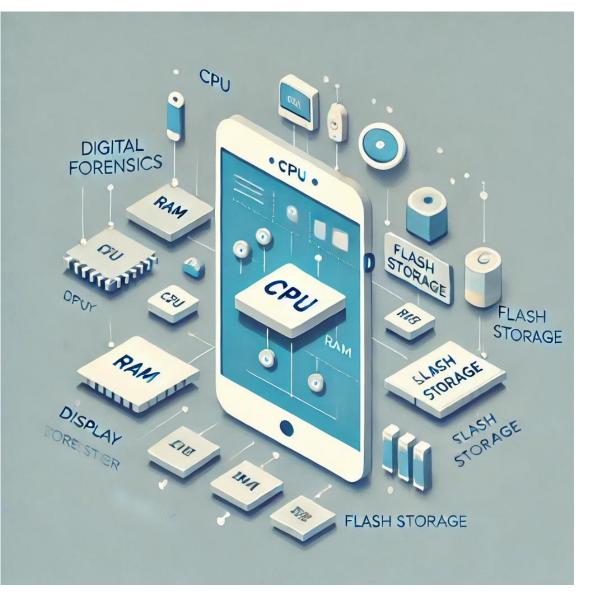




#### **Secure Boot and Secure Enclave**







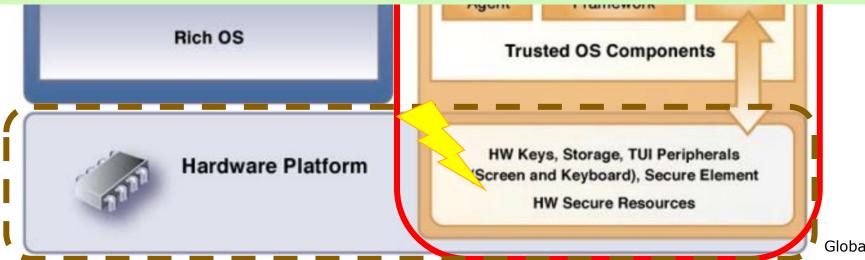




#### Vertical Overview of a Mobile Phone System



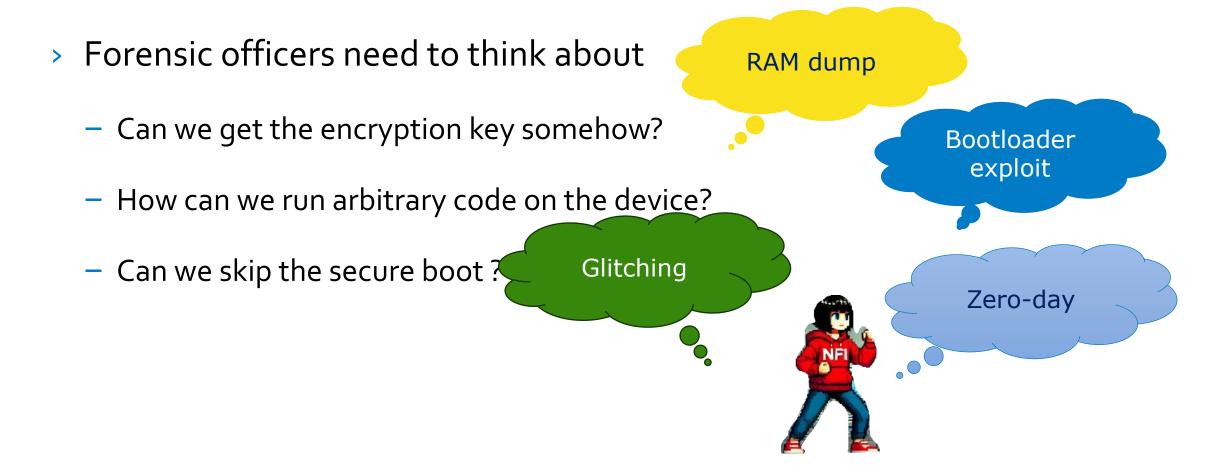
#### Any Entry Point to compromise the TEE??



**Global Platform TEE Specification** 



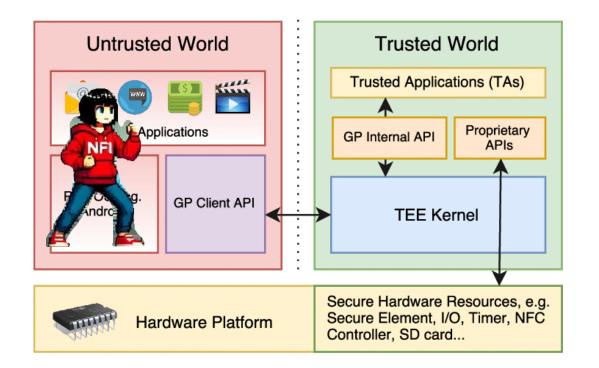
#### **Data Acquisition != Simple Data Extraction**





## Case 1: Anti-Rollback

> Locked telephone through anti-rollback detection



#### Decryption unsuccessful

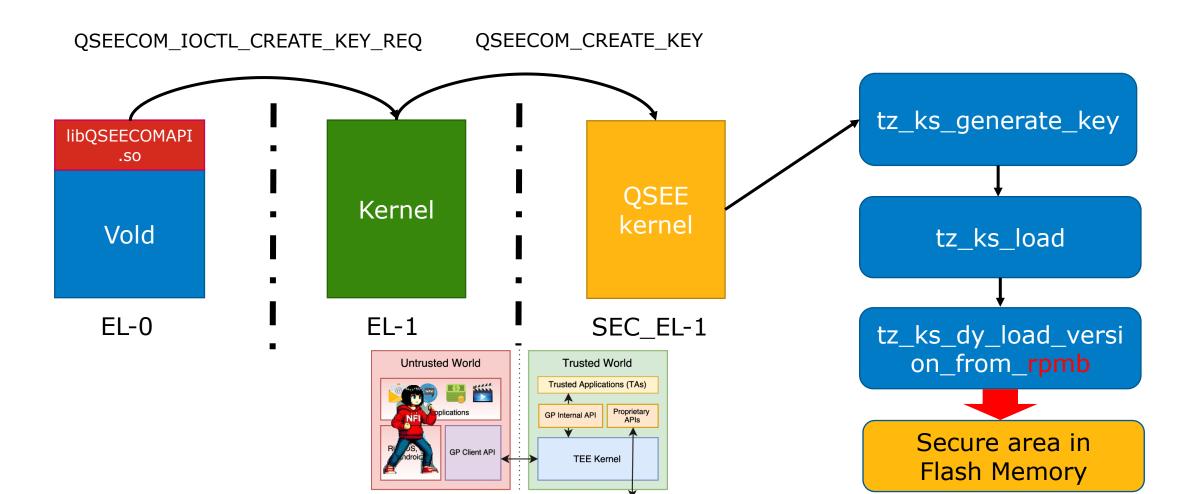
The password you entered is correct, but unfortunately your data is corrupt.

To resume using your phone, you need to perform a factory reset. When you set up your phone after the reset, you'll have an opportunity to restore any data that was backed up to your Google Account.

#### **RESET PHONE**

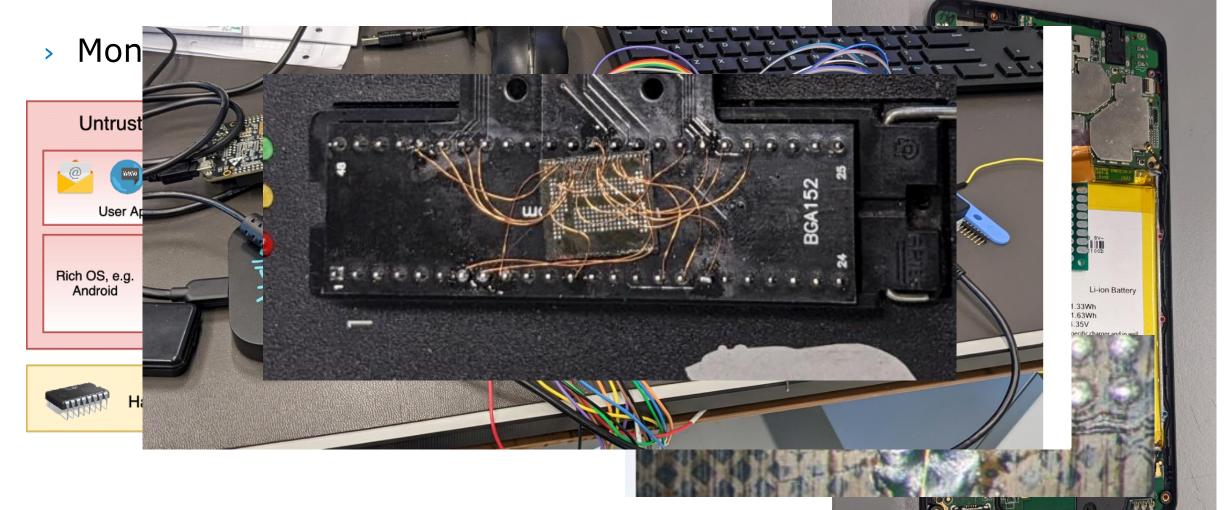


# Case 1(cont): Software Reverse Engineering





## Case 1 (cont): Going Deeper

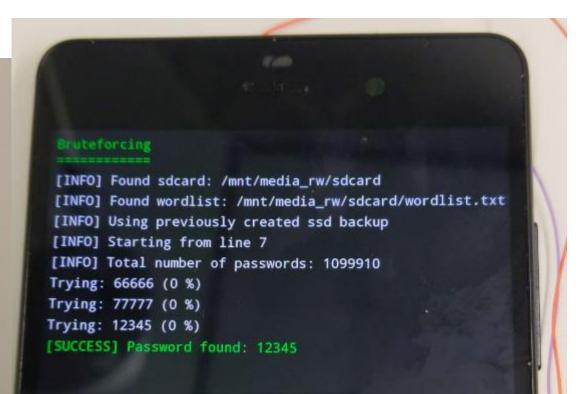




## Case 1 (cont): Getting the key and Profit!

- Found the necessary key deep in HW
- > Edit the secret area and device was back to the original state!

0220h: 5A A2 16 28 53 D2 07 05 65 34 47 42 48 4A 01 90 Z..(S ..e4GBHJ.. 0230h: 01 40 40 8A EF FF FF FF FF 03 59 0F 32 01 27 D0 .@@. .....Y.2.' 0250h: 50 41 53 53 00 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 PASS..... 02A0h: 06 04 02 04 01 04 01 07 01 07 06 03 03 03 01 04 ..... 0350h: 43 42 41 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 39 38 37 CBA9876543210987 0360h: 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 6543210987654321



5 JKL

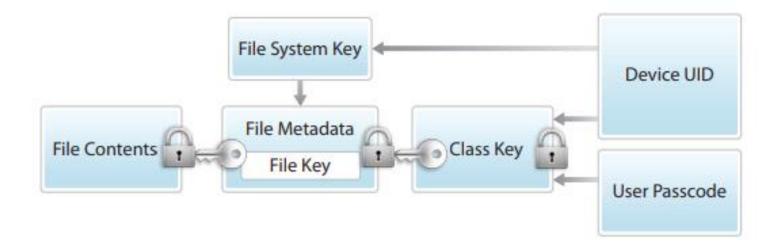
8 TUN

6 MNO



## **Case 2: Locked iPhone Case**

- > Old case (before secure enclave)
- > Too many wrong password attempts already
- > On-device bruteforce: Too slow (device is "password" locked)
- > Side-Channel Attack (Paper published in 2021 in CHES)





2<sup>nd</sup> Bootloader

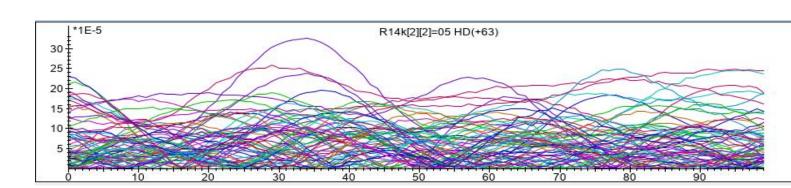
# Case 2 (cont): Side Channel Attack

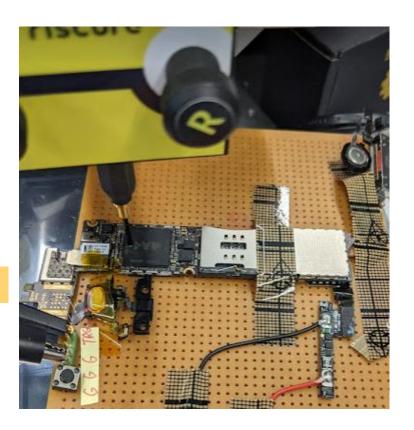
> Preparation:

**SecureROM** 

- ROM exploit to run arbitrary code
- Repeat AES computation 400 million times
- Collect traces and identify the key

1<sup>st</sup> Bootloader

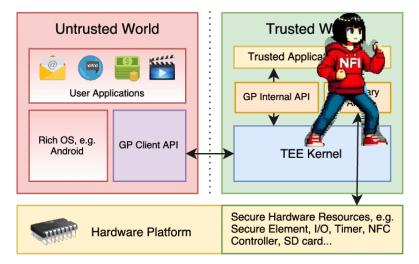






# **Case 2 (cont): Offline Brute-Force**

- > UiD Key identified (took years in the end)
- > Plist parsed and offline brute-forcing the password
- > Password found in 1 day!
- > Case data extracted and police officers were so happy





## Takeaways

- > Mobile forensic investigations getting more complicated than ever
- > However there is (almost) always a way to compromise the device
- Do not focus on one layer of the computer system when conducting forensics research
- > Think out-of-the-box: Hacker's mind. Where can we sneak into the system and break the security feature?
- Keep an eye on the recent development of techniques, as well as zero-day, code leak, and other exploits