Reverse Engineering NAND Flash

Adapted from

Josh ‘m0nk’ Thomas’s Black Hat Presentation

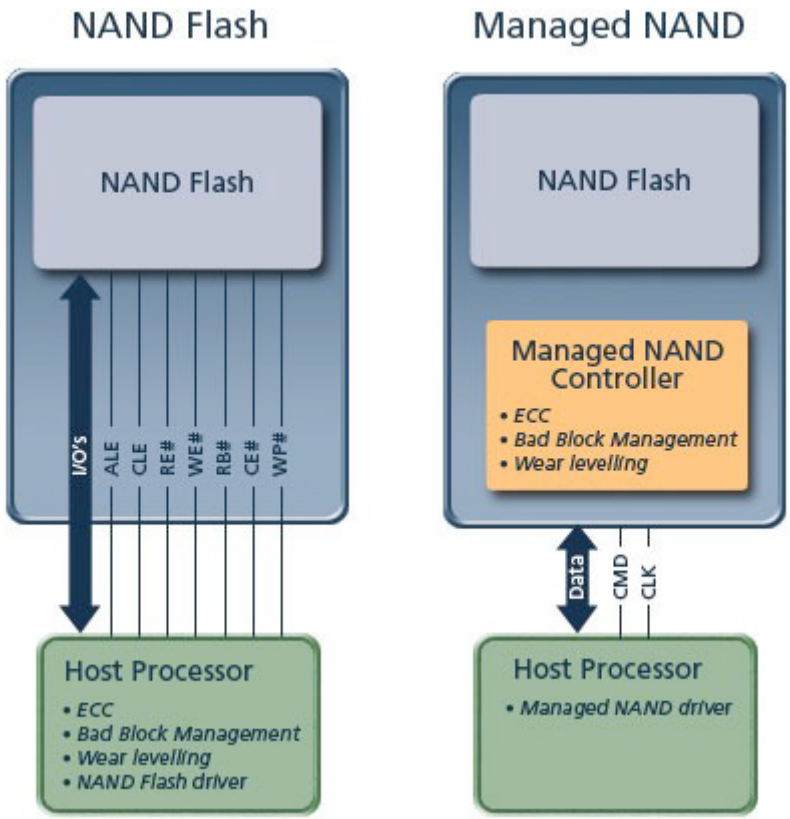
Andrew ‘bunnie’ Huang & Sean ‘xobs’ Cross 30c3 Presentation

Presented by Ben Ruktantichoke

NAND:Hard It Work

- Floating gate transistor
- Pages – Typically 512, 2048, or 4096
- Blocks – Typically 16kb – 512kb
- Shifting to 0 is easy
- Shifting to 1 is hard

NAND:Hard it Work



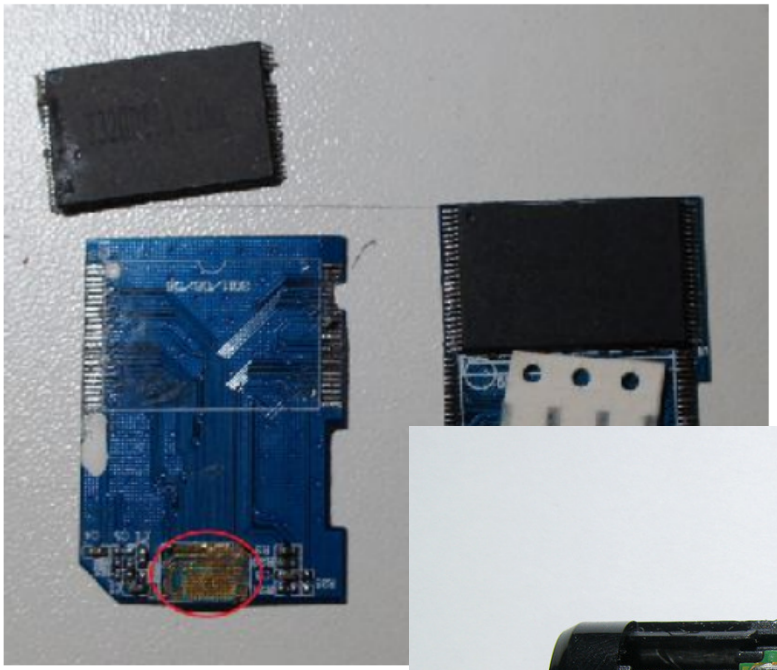
Faking Reliability

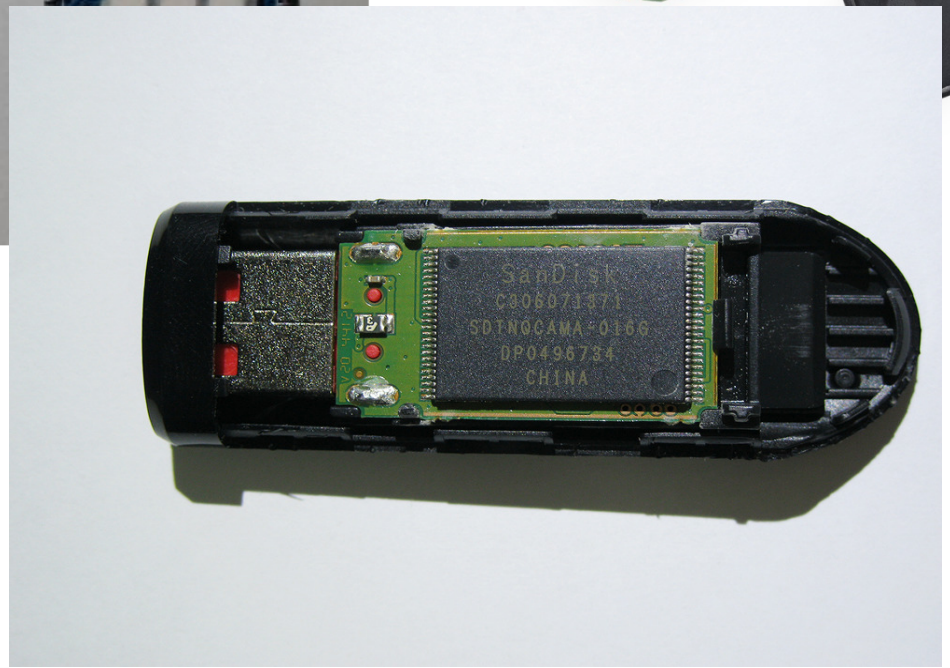
- Flash memory is “unreliable”
- You are not storing data, you are storing probabilistic approximations of your data
- Workaround: computational error correction (ECC)
- Flash geometry changes
  - New ECC rules, page size, block mapping, etc.

Also, Bad Blocks

- TLC/MLC Flash is super cheap
- Work around: bad block remapping
  - In some cases, over 80% of blocks are bad (e.g. 16GB chip sold as 2GB)
- Also, blocks go bad with P/E cycles

What’s inside



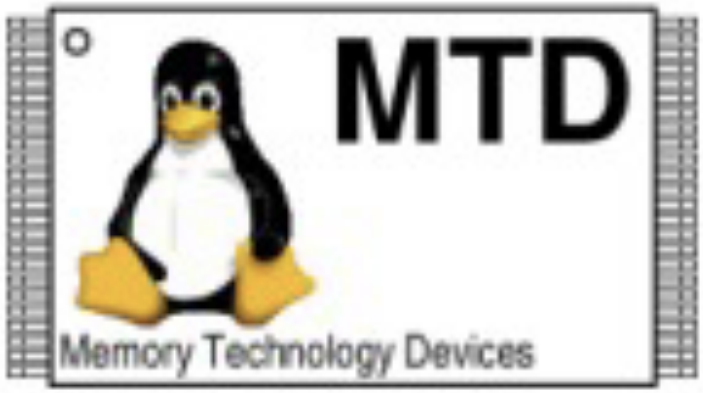


NAND:Soft it Works

- RAW NAND vs. MMC/eMMC
  - Complex Driver vs. Simple Driver
- Proprietary (closed) wear leveling algorithms are normally embedded

NAND:Soft it Works

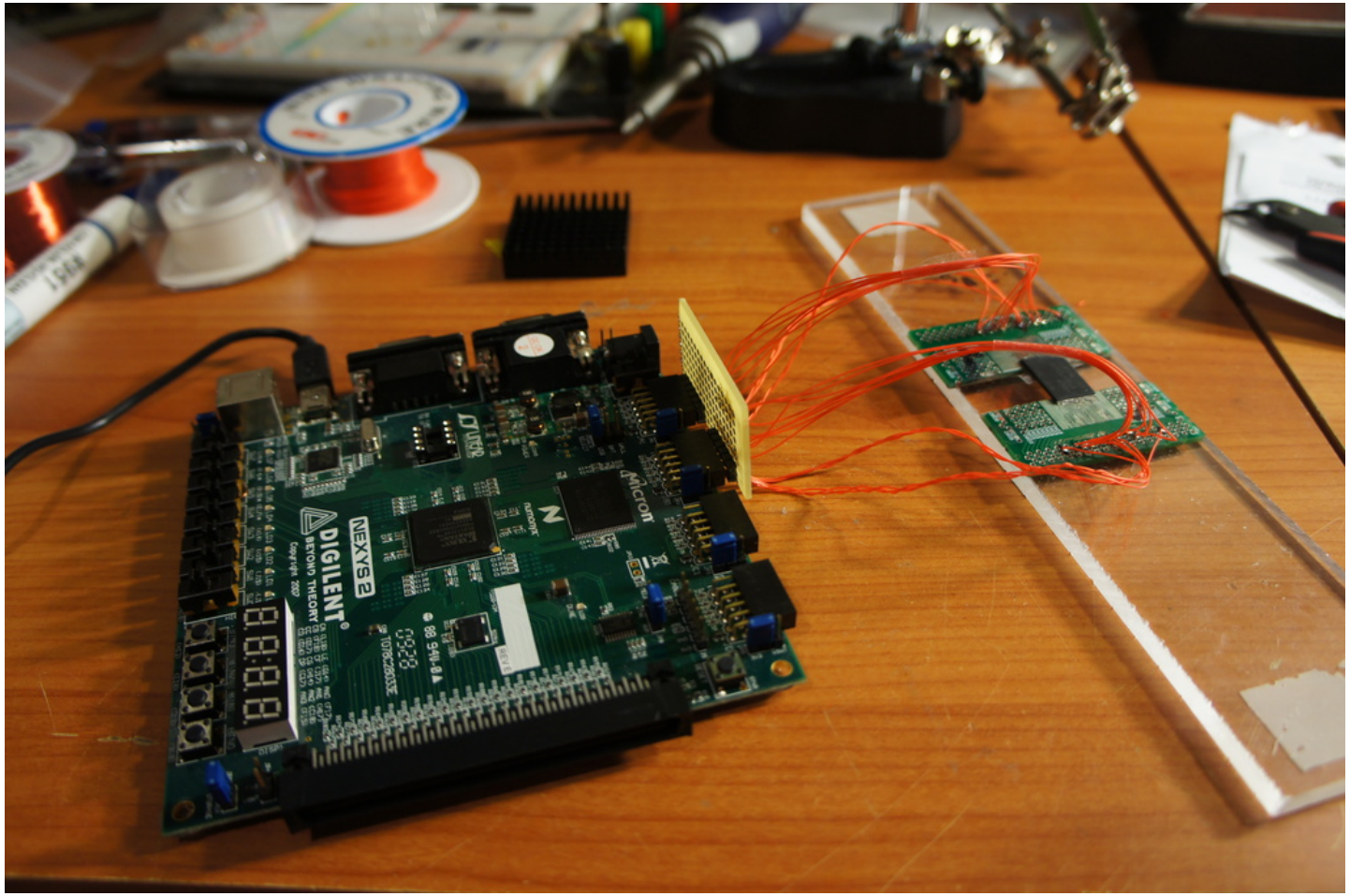
- MTD Subsystem
- Kind of a meta-driver
- Used heavily for boot partitions on Android



Related Works

- MTD at the Driver Level
- Flash Transition Layers and Reverse the Embedded Controllers

Digilient Nexys™2 Spartan-3E FPGA + Schmartboard



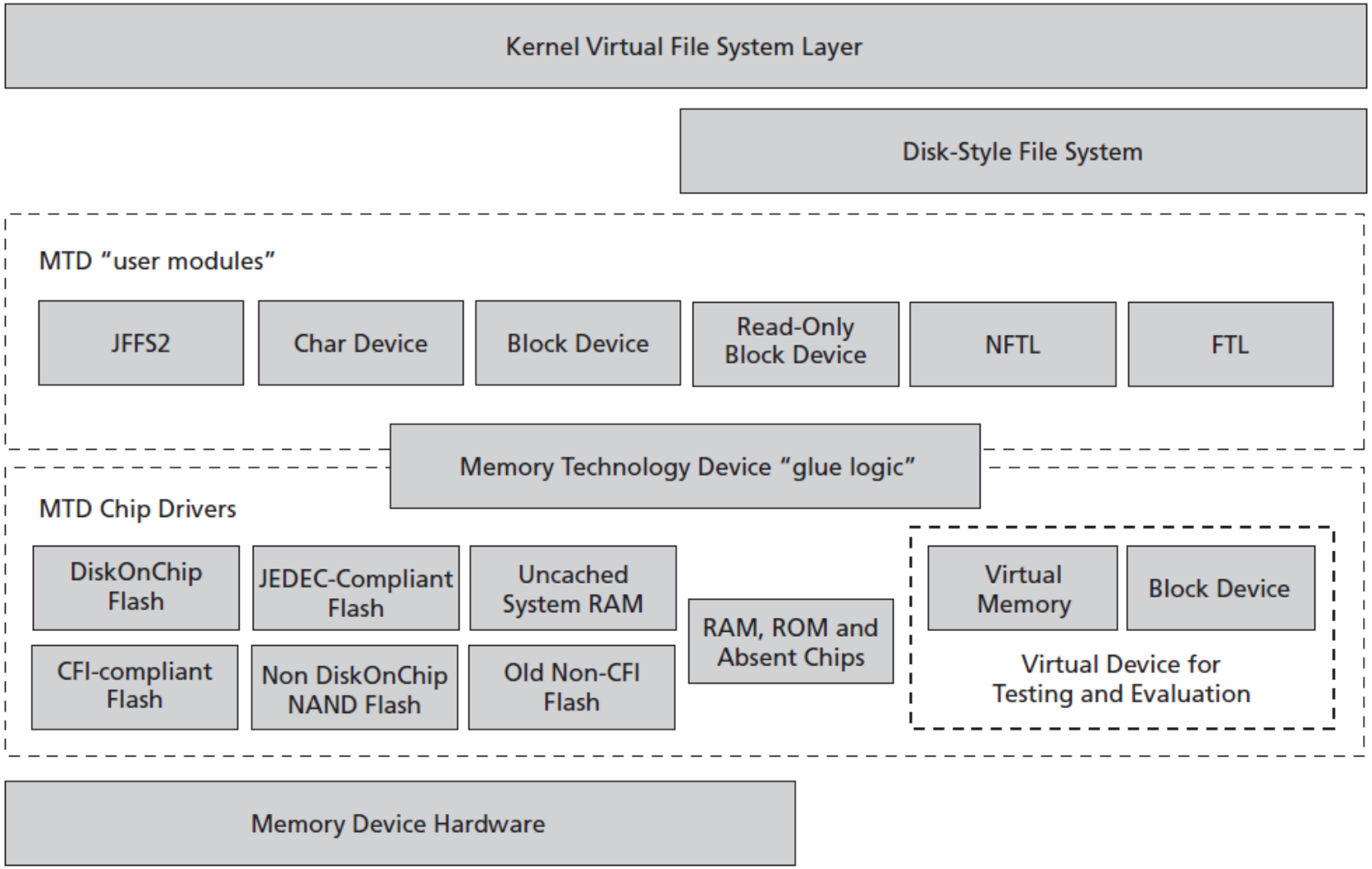
What's an initial RAM disk?

- The *initial RAM disk (initrd)* is an initial root file system that is mounted prior to when the real root file system is available. The initrd is bound to the kernel and loaded as part of the kernel boot procedure. The kernel then mounts this initrd as part of the two-stage boot process to load the modules to make the real file systems available and get at the real root file system.
- The initrd contains a minimal set of directories and executables to achieve this, such as the insmod tool to install kernel modules into the kernel.
- In the case of desktop or server Linux systems, the initrd is a transient file system. Its lifetime is short, only serving as a bridge to the real root file system. In embedded systems with no mutable storage, the initrd is the permanent root file system.

Booting with an initial RAM disk

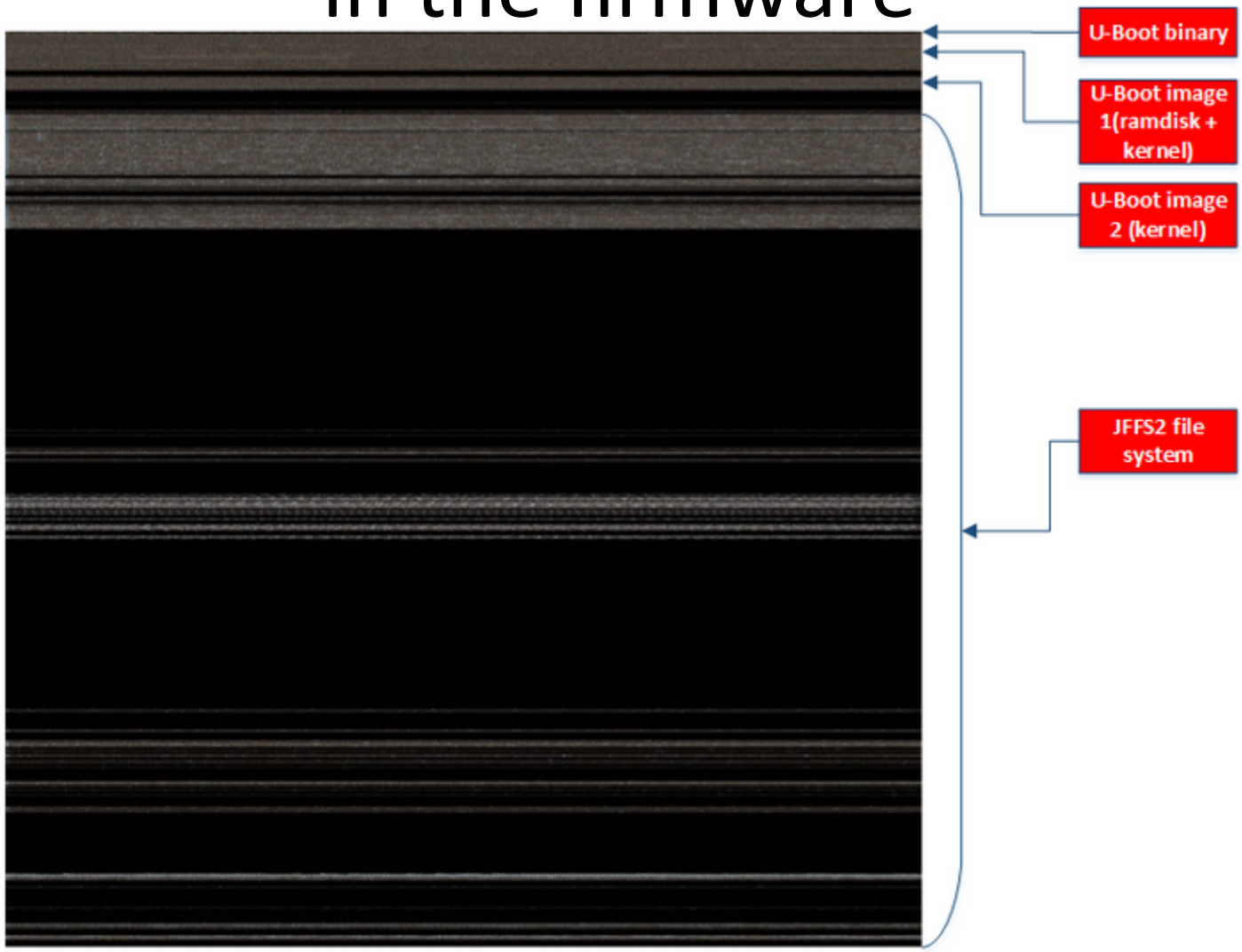
- The boot loader, such as GRUB, identifies the kernel that is to be loaded and copies this kernel image and any associated initrd into memory.
- After the kernel and initrd images are decompressed and copied into memory, the kernel is invoked. Various initialization is performed and, eventually, you find yourself in init/main.c:init() (subdir/file:function). This function performs a large amount of subsystem initialization. A call is made here to init/do_mounts.c:prepare_namespace(), which is used to prepare the namespace (mount the dev file system, RAID, or md, devices, and, finally, the initrd). Loading the initrd is done through a call to init/do_mounts_initrd.c:initrd_load().
- The initrd_load() function calls init/do_mounts_rd.c:rd_load_image(), which determines the RAM disk image to load through a call to init/do_mounts_rd.c:identify_ramdisk_image(). This function checks the magic number of the image to determine if it's a minux, etc2, romfs, cramfs, or gzip format. Upon return to initrd_load_image, a call is made to init/do_mounts_rd:crd_load(). This function allocates space for the RAM disk, calculates the cyclic redundancy check (CRC), and then uncompresses and loads the RAM disk image into memory. At this point, you have the initrd image in a block device suitable for mounting.
- Mounting the block device now as root begins with a call to init/do_mounts.c:mount_root(). The root device is created, and then a call is made to init/do_mounts.c:mount_block_root(). From here, init/do_mounts.c:do_mount_root() is called, which calls fs/namespace.c:sys_mount() to actually mount the root file system and then chdir to it. This is where you see the familiar message shown in Listing 6: VFS: Mounted root (ext2 file system).
- Finally, you return to the init function and call init/main.c:run_init_process. This results in a call to execve to start the init process (in this case /linuxrc). The linuxrc can be an executable or a script (as long as a script interpreter is available for it).

MTD Subsystem Architecture



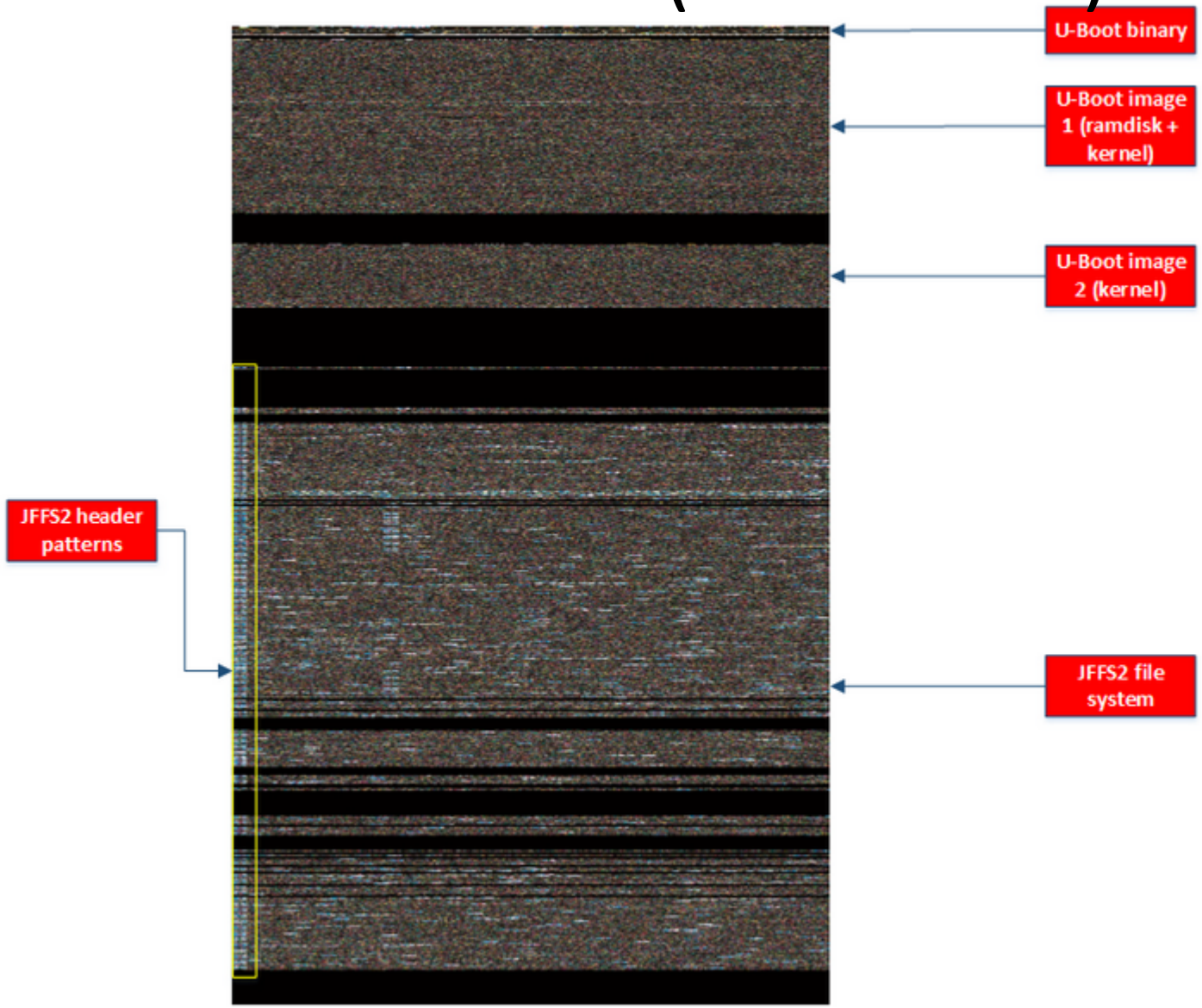
Graphical Analysis

Graphical representation of the bytes in the firmware

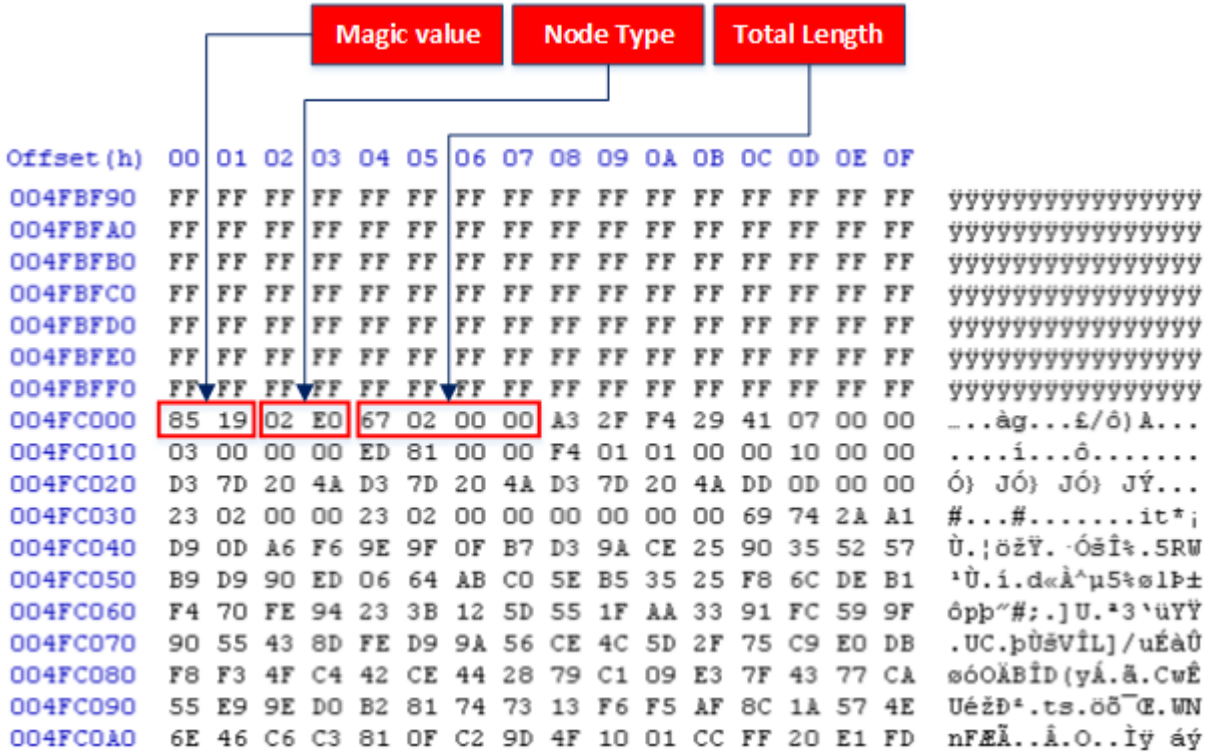


Graphical representation of the bytes in the firmware

Graphical representation of the bytes in the firmware (zoomed in)



JFFS2 Header Fields



Bootloader Environemnet Variable Analysis

U-Boot code showing default_environment

```
uchar default_environment[] = {
#ifdef  CONFIG_BOOTARGS
    "bootargs=" CONFIG_BOOTARGS         "\0"
#endif
#ifdef  CONFIG_BOOTCOMMAND
    "bootcmd="  CONFIG_BOOTCOMMAND      "\0"
#endif
#ifdef  CONFIG_RAMBOOTCOMMAND
    "ramboot="  CONFIG_RAMBOOTCOMMAND       "\0"
#endif
#ifdef  CONFIG_NFSBOOTCOMMAND
    "nfsboot="  CONFIG_NFSBOOTCOMMAND       "\0"
#endif
#if defined(CONFIG_BOOTDELAY) && (CONFIG_BOOTDELAY >= 0)
    "bootdelay="    MK_STR(CONFIG_BOOTDELAY)    "\0"
#endif
#if defined(CONFIG_BAUDRATE) && (CONFIG_BAUDRATE >= 0)
    "baudrate=" MK_STR(CONFIG_BAUDRATE)     "\0"
#endif
#ifdef  CONFIG_LOADS_ECHO
    "loads_echo="   MK_STR(CONFIG_LOADS_ECHO)   "\0"
#endif
#ifdef  CONFIG_ETHADDR
    "ethaddr="  MK_STR(CONFIG_ETHADDR)      "\0"
#endif
```

Loading default_environment variables

```
ROM:30F8EE78 sub_30F8EE78                    ; CODE XREF: sub_30F8BF24+24↑j
ROM:30F8EE78                                 ; ROM:30F8C02C↑j ...
ROM:30F8EE78
ROM:30F8EE78 var_4           = -4
ROM:30F8EE78
ROM:30F8EE78                 STR             LR, [SP,#var_4]!
ROM:30F8EE7C                 LDR             R3, [R8,#0x18]
ROM:30F8EE80                 CMP             R3, #0
ROM:30F8EE84                 LDREQ           R3, =aBootargsRootDe ; "bootargs=root=/dev/mtdblock3 rootfstype"...
ROM:30F8EE88                 LDREQB          R0, [R3,R0]
ROM:30F8EE8C                 LDREQ           PC, [SP+4+var_4],#4
ROM:30F8EE90                 BL              sub_30F8F0B8
ROM:30F8EE94                 AND             R0, R0, #0xFF
ROM:30F8EE98                 LDR             PC, [SP+4+var_4],#4
ROM:30F8EE98 ; End of function sub_30F8EE78
```

Loading bootloader environment variables

bootargs=root=/dev/mtdblock3 rootfstype=jffs2 noinitrd ramdisk_size=4096 mem=32M mtdparts=s3c2410-nand:16k(boot),176k(u-boot),4912k(linux-img), 27104K(rootfs),-(extra);phys_mapped_flash:-(all)

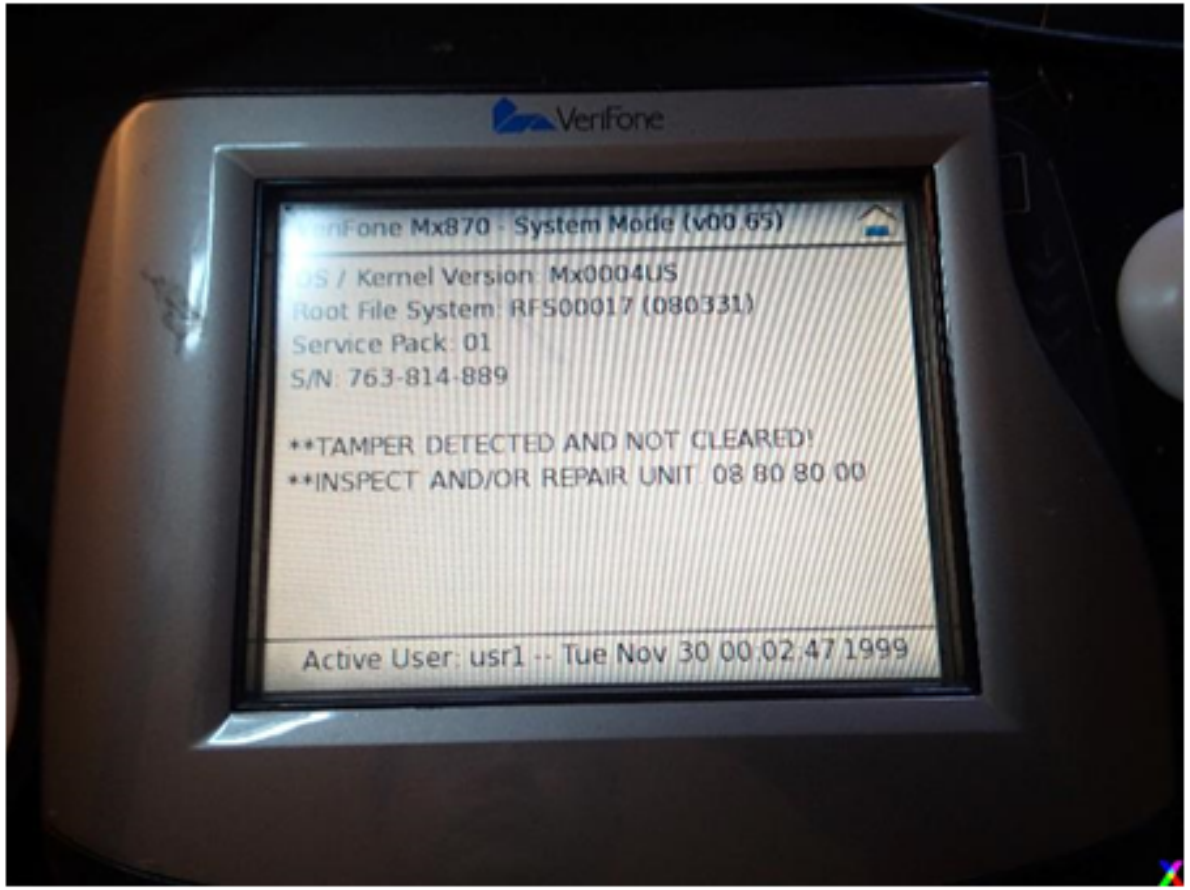
mtdparts string	Name	Blocks
16k(boot)	1st stage bootloader	Block 1 (1 block)
176k(u-boot)	U-Boot code	Block 2 – 12 (11 blocks)
4912k(linux-img)	U-Boot images	Block 13 – 319 (307 blocks)
27104K(rootfs)	JFFS2 file system	Block 320 – 2013 (1694 blocks)

U-boot sub-images

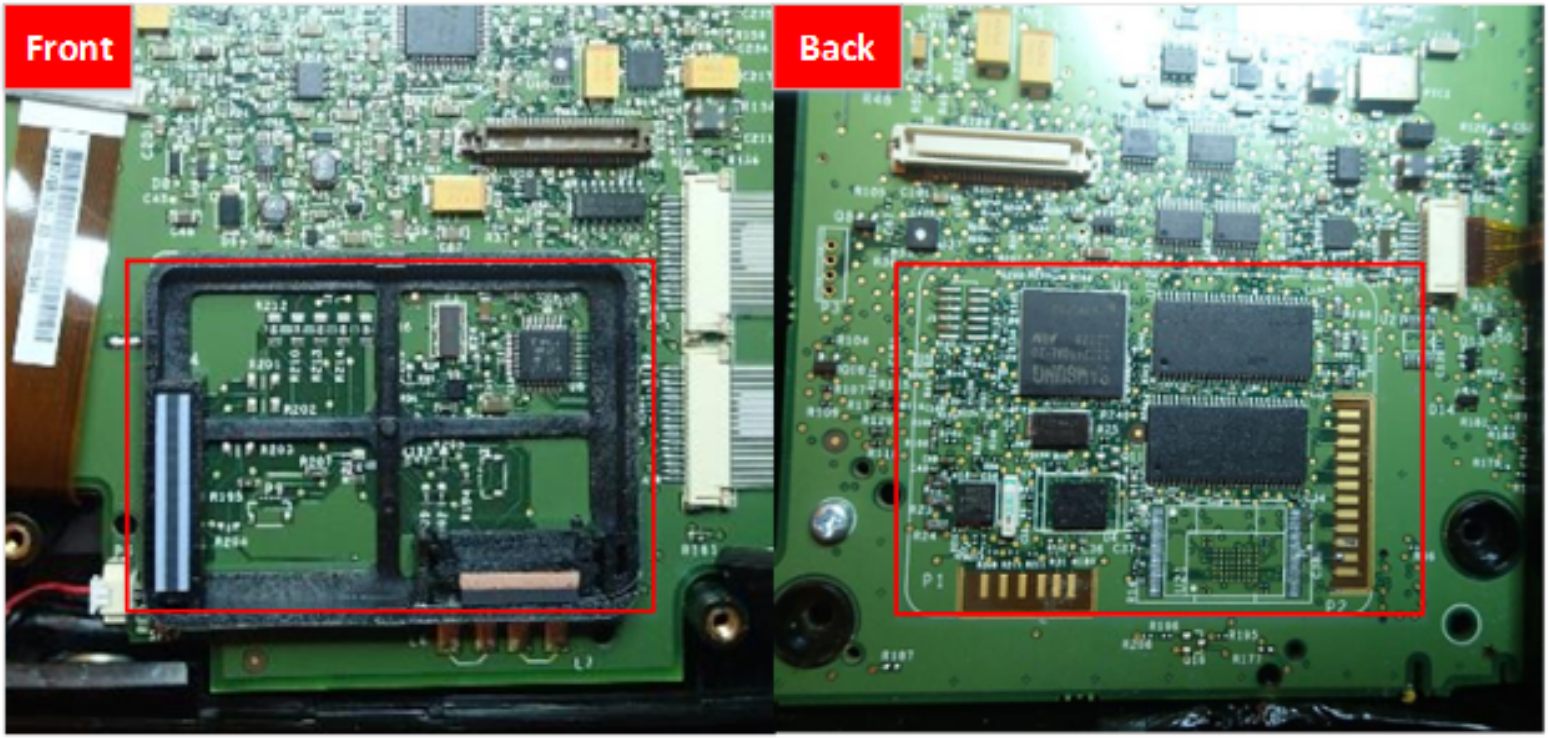
```
C:\mat\Analysis\NAND Flash\DumpFlash>c:\python27\python DumpFlash.py -U
U-Boot Image found at block 0xc
Magic:  0x27051956
HCRC:   0xa05da14d
Time:   0x496669a5
Size:   0x28a03b
Load:   0x30108000
EP:     0x30108000
DCRC:   0x2975d991
OS:     0x5 (Linux)
Arch:   0x2 (ARM)
Type:   0x4 (Multi-File Image)
Comp:   0x0 (None)
Name:   Mx0004US 03.00 011f Alt

Found multi image of length 0xe9118
Found multi image of length 0x1a0f17
Extracting to U-Boot-00.dmp-00
Extracting to U-Boot-00.dmp-01
U-Boot Image found at block 0xcc
Magic:  0x27051956
HCRC:   0xbbaceac7
Time:   0x496669a6
Size:   0xe9118
Load:   0x30108000
EP:     0x30108000
DCRC:   0x2855374a
OS:     0x5 (Linux)
Arch:   0x2 (ARM)
Type:   0x2 (OS Kernel Image)
Comp:   0x0 (None)
Name:   Mx0004US 03.00 011f

Extracting to U-Boot-01.dmp-00
```

Tamper Detection

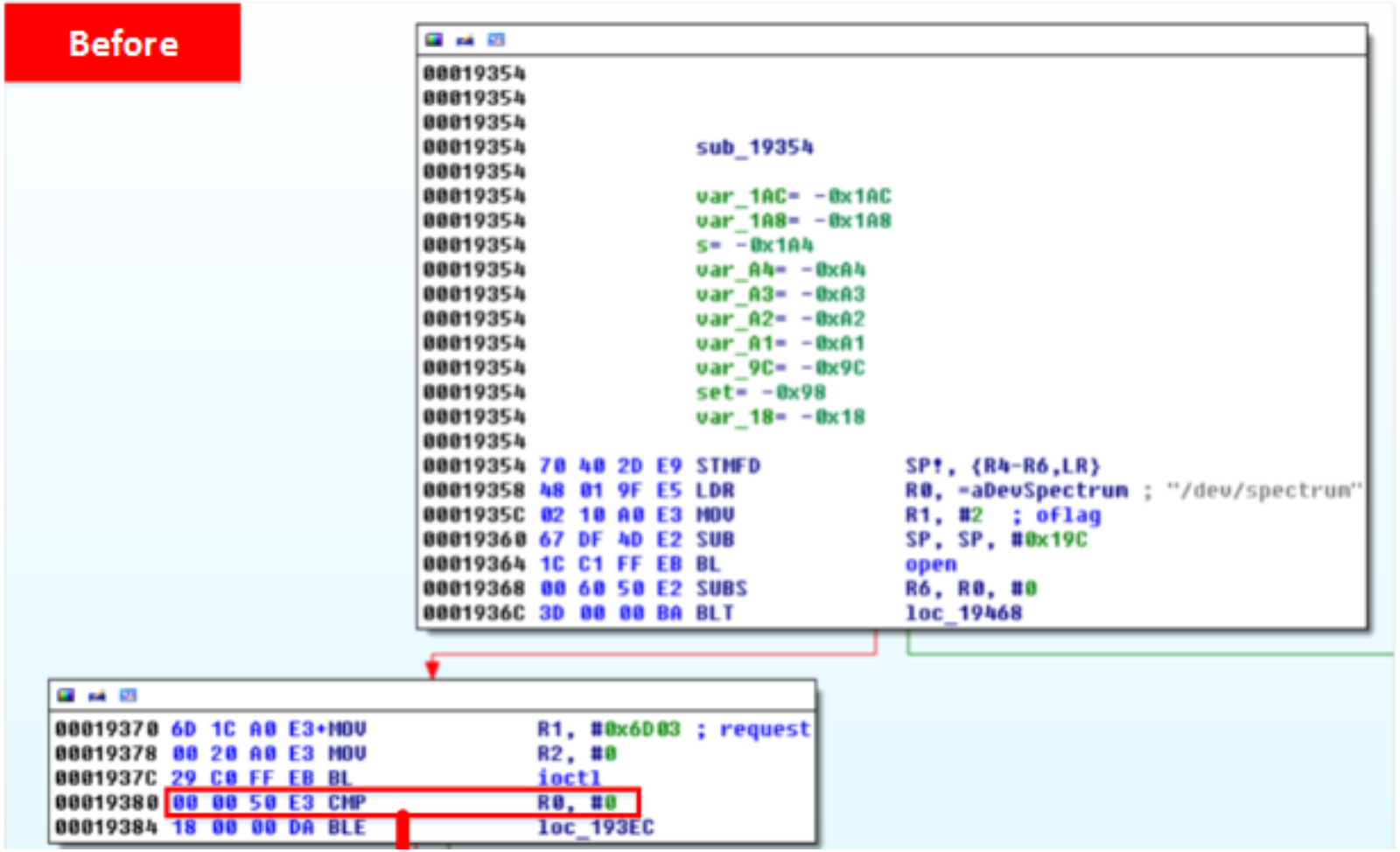
Tamper protection in action

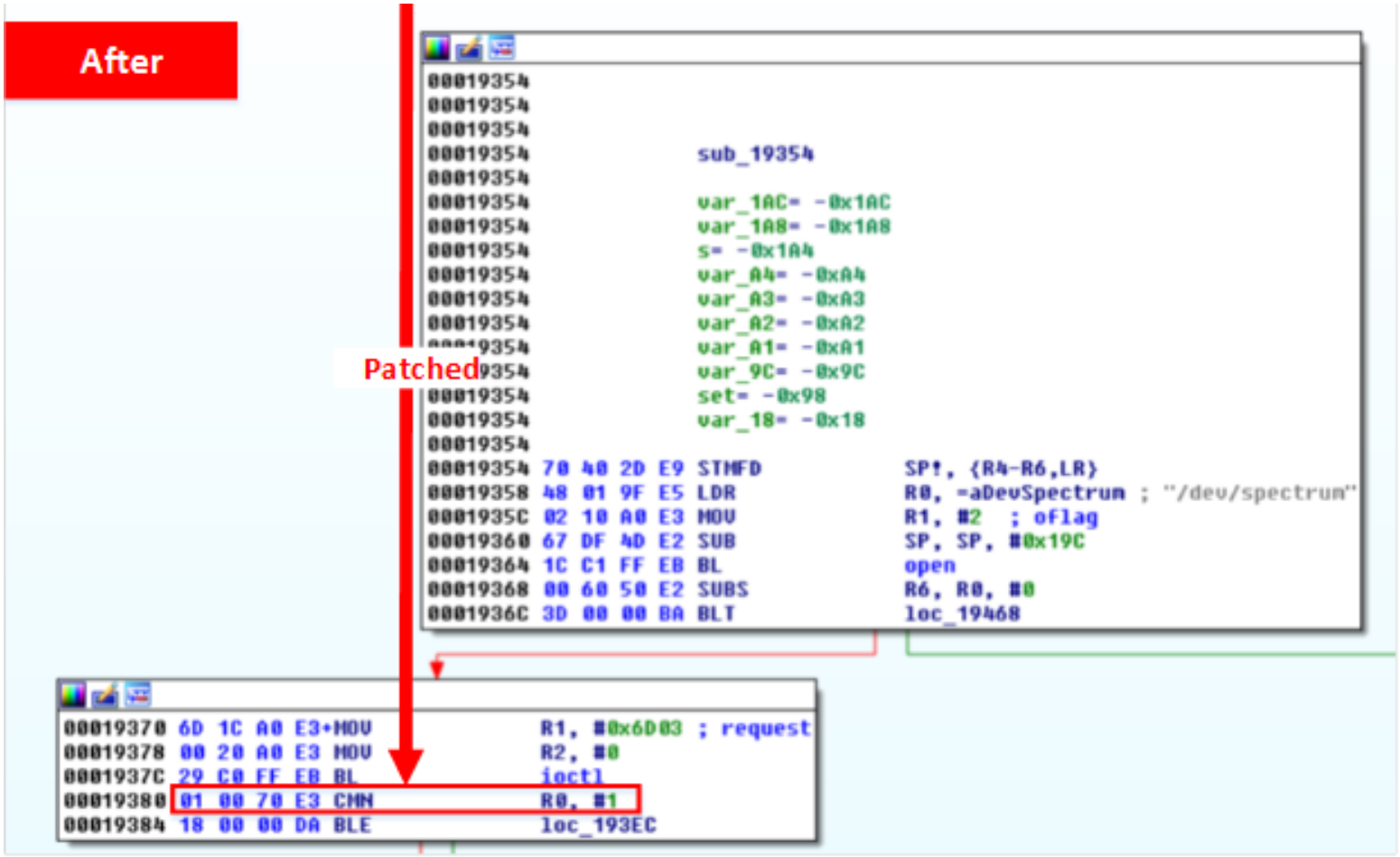


Front and Back panels

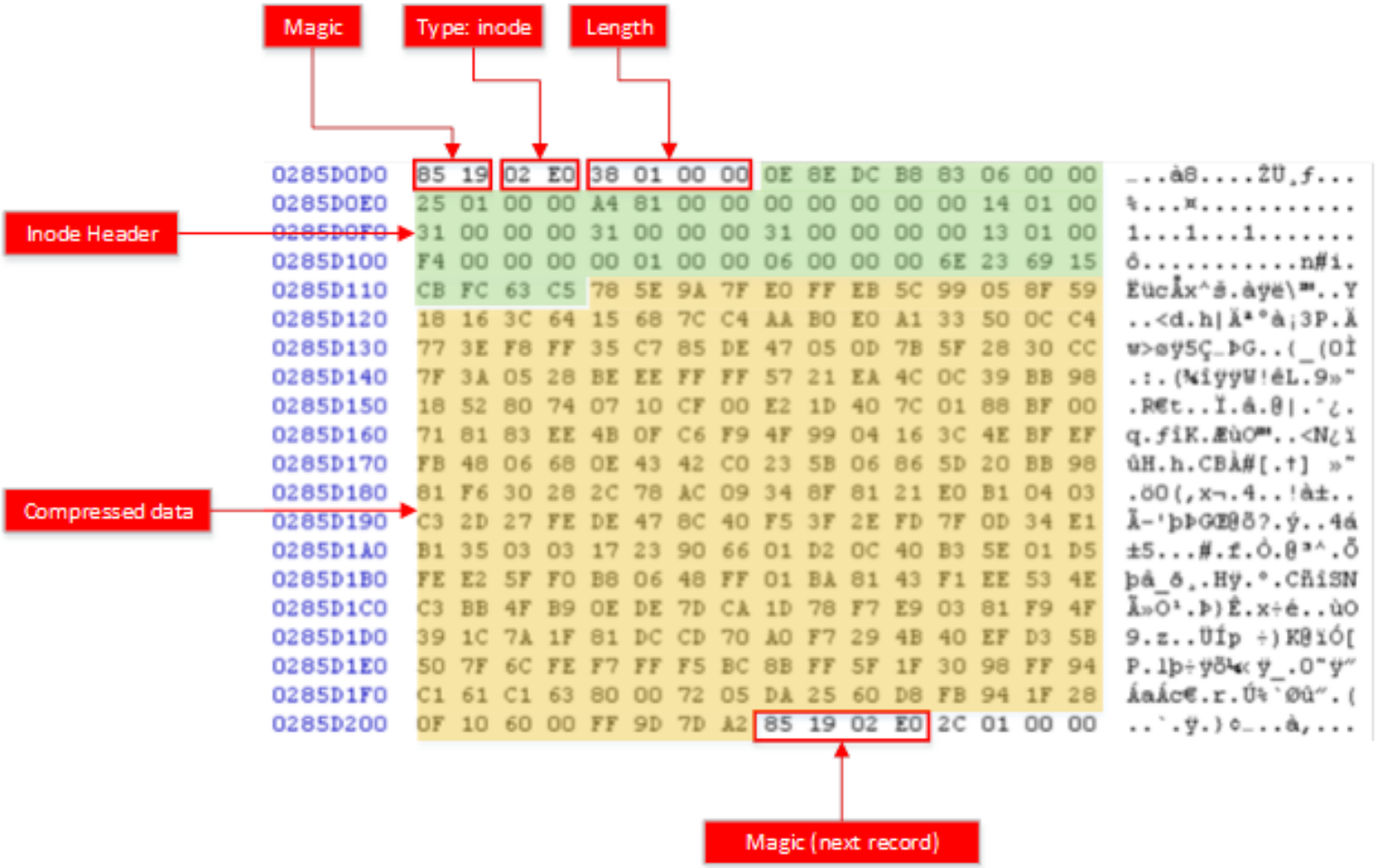


Circuits inside plastic padding


Before
00019354
00019354
00019354
00019354 sub_19354
00019354
00019354 var_1AC= -0x1AC
00019354 var_1A8= -0x1A8
00019354 s= -0x1A4
00019354 var_A4= -0xA4
00019354 var_A3= -0xA3
00019354 var_A2= -0xA2
00019354 var_A1= -0xA1
00019354 var_9C= -0x9C
00019354 set= -0x98
00019354 var_18= -0x18
00019354
00019354 70 40 2D E9 STMFD SP!, {R4-R6,LR}
00019358 48 01 9F E5 LDR R0, =aDevSpectrum ; "/dev/spectrum"
0001935C 02 10 A0 E3 MOV R1, #2 ; oflag
00019360 67 DF 4D E2 SUB SP, SP, #0x19C
00019364 1C C1 FF EB BL open
00019368 00 60 50 E2 SUBS R6, R0, #0
0001936C 3D 00 00 BA BLT loc_19468
00019370 6D 1C A0 E3+MOV R1, #0x6D03 ; request
00019378 00 20 A0 E3 MOV R2, #0
0001937C 29 C0 FF EB BL ioctl
00019380 00 00 50 E3 CMP R0, #0
00019384 18 00 00 DA BLE loc_193EC


After
Patched
00019354
00019354
00019354
00019354 sub_19354
00019354
00019354 var_1AC= -0x1AC
00019354 var_1A8= -0x1A8
00019354 s= -0x1A4
00019354 var_A4= -0xA4
00019354 var_A3= -0xA3
00019354 var_A2= -0xA2
00019354 var_A1= -0xA1
00019354 var_9C= -0x9C
00019354 set= -0x98
00019354 var_18= -0x18
00019354
00019354 70 40 2D E9 STMFD SP!, {R4-R6,LR}
00019358 48 01 9F E5 LDR R0, =aDevSpectrum ; "/dev/spectrum"
0001935C 02 10 A0 E3 MOV R1, #2 ; oflag
00019360 67 DF 4D E2 SUB SP, SP, #0x19C
00019364 1C C1 FF EB BL open
00019368 00 60 50 E2 SUBS R6, R0, #0
0001936C 3D 00 00 BA BLT loc_19468
00019370 6D 1C A0 E3+MOV R1, #0x6D03 ; request
00019378 00 20 A0 E3 MOV R2, #0
0001937C 29 C0 FF EB BL ioctl
00019380 01 00 70 E3 CMN R0, #1
00019384 18 00 00 DA BLE loc_193EC

Original JFFS2 Record



Modifed JFFS2 Record