

Root-of-Trust Manufacturing AMUSEC 2023

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an atos business

EVIDEN

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- We cover **6 segments:** Digital Transformation, Smart Platforms, Cloud, Advanced Computing, Digital Security and Net Zero.
- We're unique in being able to bring all these capabilities holistically for our clients with the combination of our own IP and of the IP of our leading partners.

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European #1 high-performance computing

Visionary In Public Cloud

Leader in Data & Analytics

Deep expertise in technology and data value chains: **2,100 patents, 50,000+ certifications**

Trust is not Security

Years of debates: should you trust cryptography?

- Clipper Chip (1993)
- Trusted Computing Platform Alliance (1999)
- Trusted Computing Group (2003)
- Trusted Platform Module (2009)
- E. Snowden and other Leaks (2013-)



Root-of-Trust

An application of Kerckhoffs' second principle

- Minimize the data to protect from threats
- Everything can be public but secret & private keys
- Everything can be changed but public keys
- Hardware makes sense to protect confidentiality and integrity (e.g. smart card)





Root-of-Trust overall scheme



Chain of trust for detection and upgrade



The manufacturing problem

Where is the key?

- Activating Secure Boot is super easy
- Assessing the verification feature is OK
- But:
 - How do you ensure the key integrity?
 - How do you handle compromise keys?
 - What about the signing feature security?

openbmc / openbmc (Public)			
Code O Issues 58	🕅 Pull requests 🕑 Actions 🖽 Projects 🖽 Wiki 🕕 Security 🗠 Insights		
	Consider removing OpenBMC.priv signing key from repo #3 Closed bluecmd opened this issue on Oct 9, 2019 · 8 comments		
	bluecmd commented on Oct 9, 2019		
	Right now there appears to exist a publicly accessible private key in openbmc/meta-phosphor/recipes-phosphor/flash/files /OpenBMC.priv. This key I assume is used as a default signing key. While it can be convenient to have a private key available, they make it easy for a vendor to accidentally ship OpenBMC with the		
	default keys. I recommend adding a step in the build documentation to generate a build key, or fetch the one that is intended for use. If no key is available, fail the build.		
	Q Notifications & Fork 740		
🗠 Insights			



Trusted Computing Base

Trusted Execution Environment

Chain-of-Trust for Detection -CTD (Secure boot)

- BMC FW boot / BIOS / OS boot
 - ARM CPU OTP provides HW Root of Trust
 - ProvenCore is launched as a second stage for boot. It stores keys securely.
 - ProvenCore double checks the initial boot stage of the host OS
- Chain-of-Trust for Upgrade CTU (Firmware Update)
 - ProvenCore is the Root of Trust for any FW component update
 - Public CTU Key is hosted in an encrypted partition secured by SoC cryptoprocessor



TeaCore

Key integrity

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Hardware and Software and Encryption



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BSA2P0c03

U-Boot SPL 2019.04 (Mar 14 2023 - 11:51:32 +0000) already initialized, Trying to boot from RAM ## Checking hash(es) for Image provencore ... sha256,rsa4096:K_Atos_CTD_PROD+ OK ## Checking hash(es) for Image uboot ... sha256, rsa4096:K_Atos_CTD_PROD+ OK ## Checking hash(es) for Image fdt ... sha256,rsa4096:K_Atos_CTD_PROD+ OK Booting Provencore Copyright (c) 2014-2022, ProvenRun S.A.S and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. ProvenCore - version 85ca4a11a5b3 (0) / c3b37ae3bb6e (0) Mar 10 2023 - 14:44:02 +0100 Cpu Cortex-A7 r0p5 midr:0x410fc075, revidr:0x1 Booted on core Ø in privileged mode. ## Loading kernel from FIT Image at 20600000 ... Using 'conf-openbmc_atos.dtb' configuration Verifying Hash Integrity .. sha256, rsa4096:K_Atos_CTD_PROD+ OK Trying 'kernel-1' kernel subimage Description: Linux kernel Kernel Image Type: Compression: uncompressed Data Start: 0x206000ec Data Size: 4524104 Bytes = 4.3 MiB Architecture: ARM OS: Linux Load Address: 0x80001000 Entry Point: 0x80001000 Hash algo: sha256 d689ab6270e1ed90d2b8c333bafdedb80ec28fffabb615f32af7658179d35a6d Hash value: Verifying Hash Integrity ... sha256+ OK ## Loading ramdisk from FIT Image at 20600000 ... Using 'conf-openbmc_atos.dtb' configuration Verifying Hash Integrity .. sha256,rsa4096:K Atos CTD PROD+ OK Trying 'ramdisk-1' ramdisk subimage Description: obmc-phosphor-initramfs Type: RAMDisk Image Compression: uncompressed Data Start: 0x20a7901c Data Size: 1125340 Bytes = 1.1 MiB Architecture: ARM OS: Linux Load Address: unavailable Entry Point: unavailable Hash algo: sha256 Hash value: 090ce6afd3d4210c5c6ee9174b770176b87a2f61ca7f5f51a30c5309b8e0501c Verifying Hash Integrity ... sha256+ OK ## Loading fdt from FIT Image at 20600000 ... Using 'conf-openbmc atos.dtb' configuration Verifying Hash Integrity .. sha256, rsa4096:K_Atos_CTD_PROD+ OK Trying 'fdt-openbmc_atos.dtb' fdt subimage Description: Flattened Device Tree blob Type: Flat Device Tree Compression: uncompressed Data Start: 0x20a50a44 Data Size: 165130 Bytes = 161.3 Ki8 Architecture: ARM Hash algo: sha256 Hash value: ce567b944c3d2a043ec4734a109b1695e9c656bb3d71e3b28dfe0a224ce461d1 Verifying Hash Integrity ... sha256+ OK Booting using the fdt blob at 0x20a50a44 Loading Kernel Image ... OK Loading Ramdisk to 8feed000, end 8ffffbdc ... OK Loading Device Tree to 8fec1000, end 8feec509 ... OK

Key compromise



What about Hardware keys?





Signing feature security

All private keys stored in HSM

- Atos Trustway Proteccio is certified by ANSSI
- Backup Shamir Scheme protects CIA of keys
- DEV vs. PROD to ease development

Keys	Backup Shamir Scheme	Usage
DEV	lout of 3	Automated
PROD CoT	3 out of 6 on 2 sites	Automated
PROD RoT	3 out of 6 on 2 sites	CIK: 1 out of 3
SPARE RoT	3 out of 6 on 2 sites	From backup only





Signing feature security

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Where is the pin?

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Firmware approval framework

How to control the signature process

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Conclusion

This is just the beginning

Trusted Execution Architecture in new Eviden servers Implementing Root-of-Trust is not just a cryptographic matter Designing processes is as important as implementation Development and Manufacturing phases must be carefully designed

Initial Security Features

Secure Boot (Chain-of-Trust for Detection) Firmware update (Chain-of-Trust for Upgrade)

Trust in Eviden's TEA has strong foundations Root-of-trust keys anchored in silicon.

Private keys protected by an HSM Trustway Proteccio.

ARM TrustZone embedded in the existing BMC

Hardened µOS TeaCore developed by ProvenRun

Envisioned next steps Leverage the benefit from a TEE for additional security features Adapt CTD to other CPUs such as EPI's chips

Hybrid architectures mixing devices from different vendors

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Questions

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