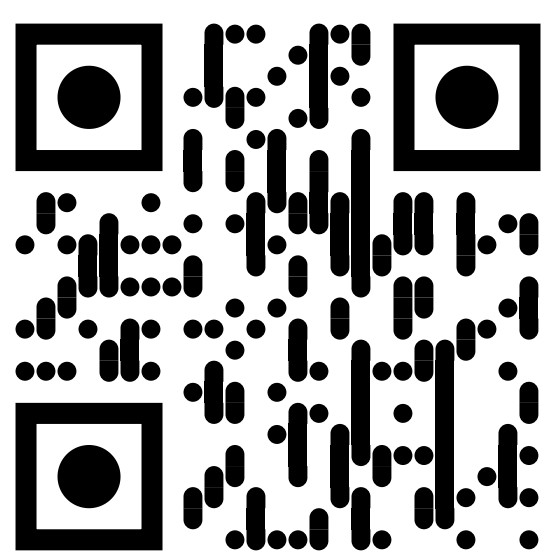


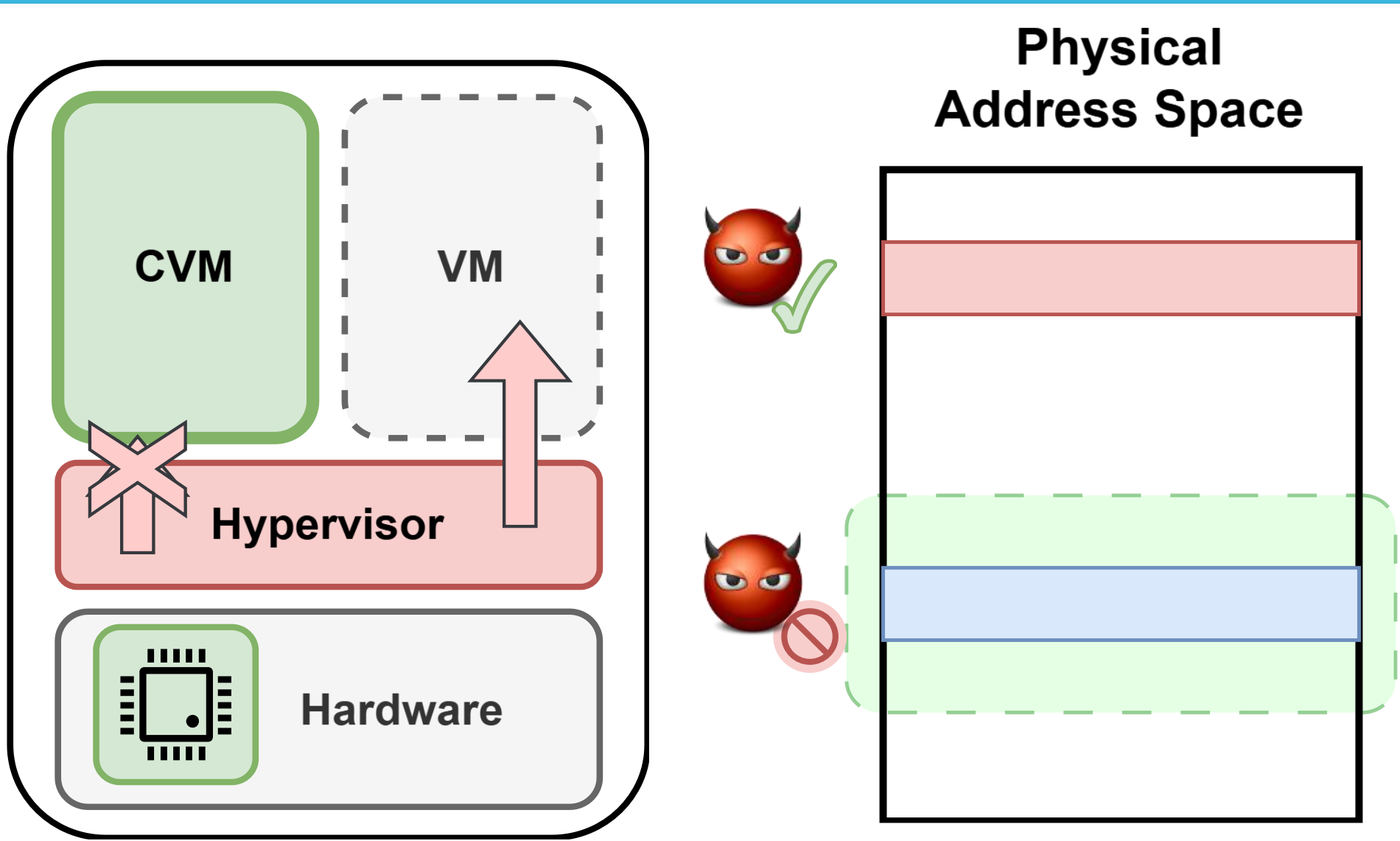
BadRAM: Practical Memory Aliasing Attacks on Trusted Execution Environments

Jesse De Meulemeester^{*1}, Luca Wilke^{*2}, David Oswald³, Thomas Eisenbarth², Ingrid Verbauwhede¹, and Jo Van Bulck¹



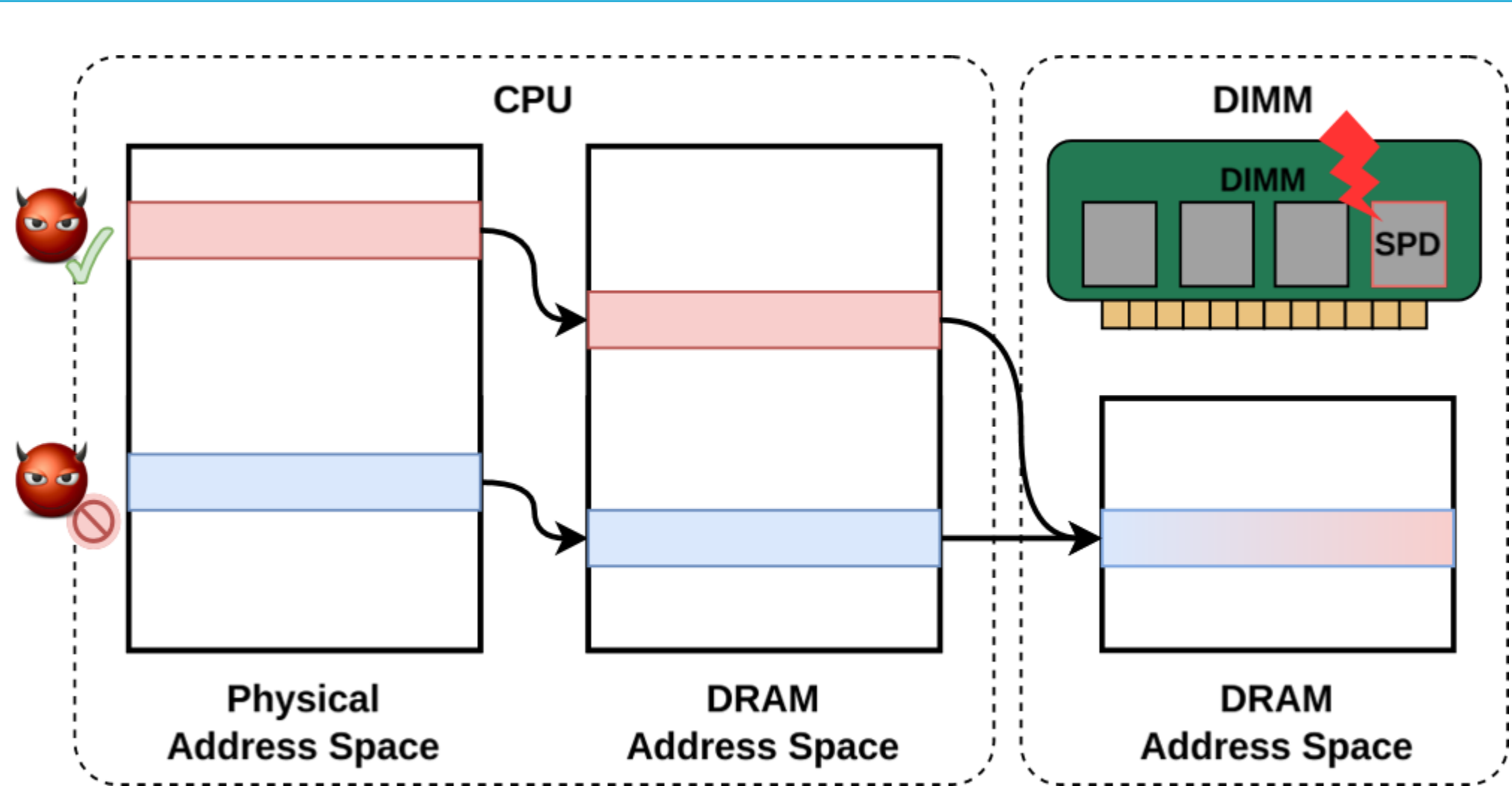
<https://badram.eu>

Memory isolation in TEEs



- TEEs ensure **isolation from hypervisor**
- Isolation requires **physical address checks**

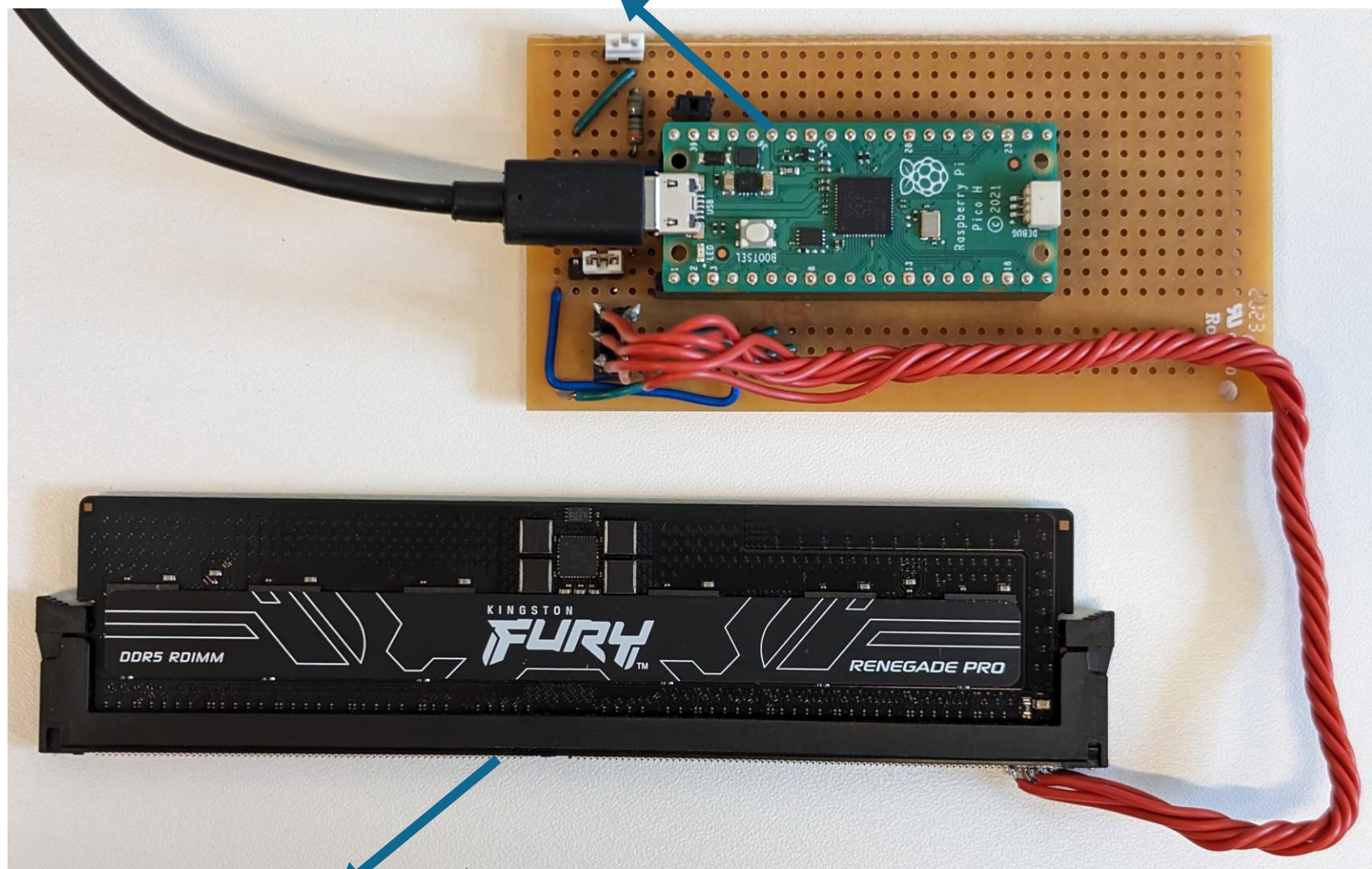
Aliasing via malicious DIMM configuration



- BIOS configures memory controller
- **Malicious SPD contents** introduces aliases

A \$10 hack that erodes trust in the cloud

\$5 microcontroller (RPI Pico)

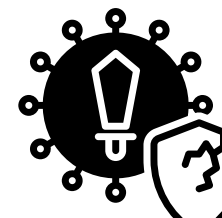
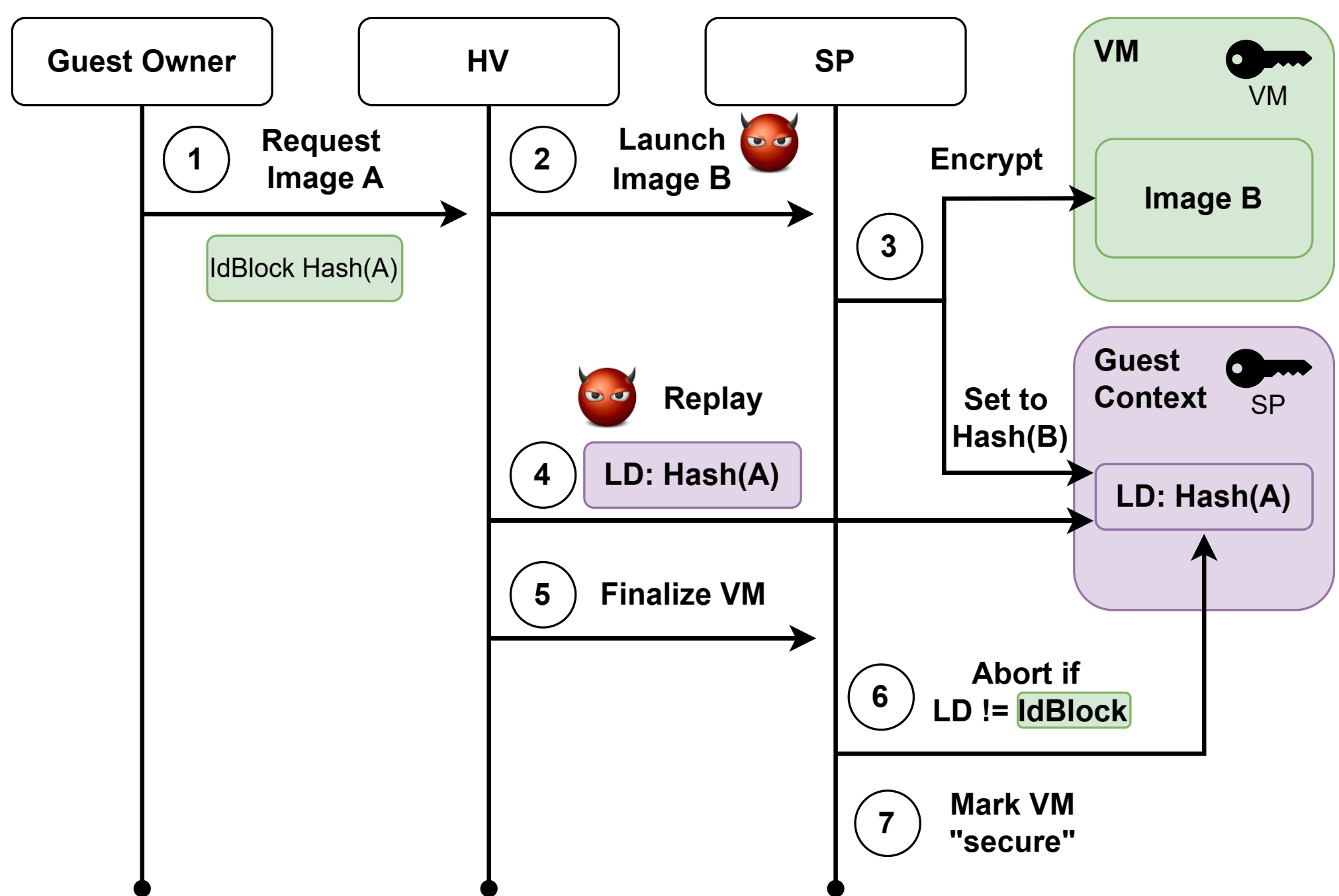


\$2 socket



- **Low-cost setup** for DDR4 and DDR5 DIMMs
- **Open-source** practical SPD tools

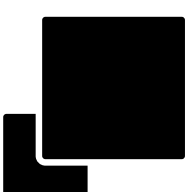
Breaking AMD SEV-SNP



- **Static encryption** enables ciphertext replay
- **E2E attack** breaking SEV-SNP's attestation

DRAM trust in TEEs

TEE	Encryption	Guarantees		
		Confidentiality	Integrity	Freshness
Classic SGX	AES-CTR	✓	✓	✓
Scalable SGX	AEX-XTS	✓	✗	✗
TDX	AES-XTS	✓	✓	✗
SEV-SNP	AES-XEC	✓	✗	✗
CCA	AES-XEX/ QARMA	✓	✗	✗



- Scalable TEEs **forgo strong crypto**
- Need for **additional aliasing mitigations**

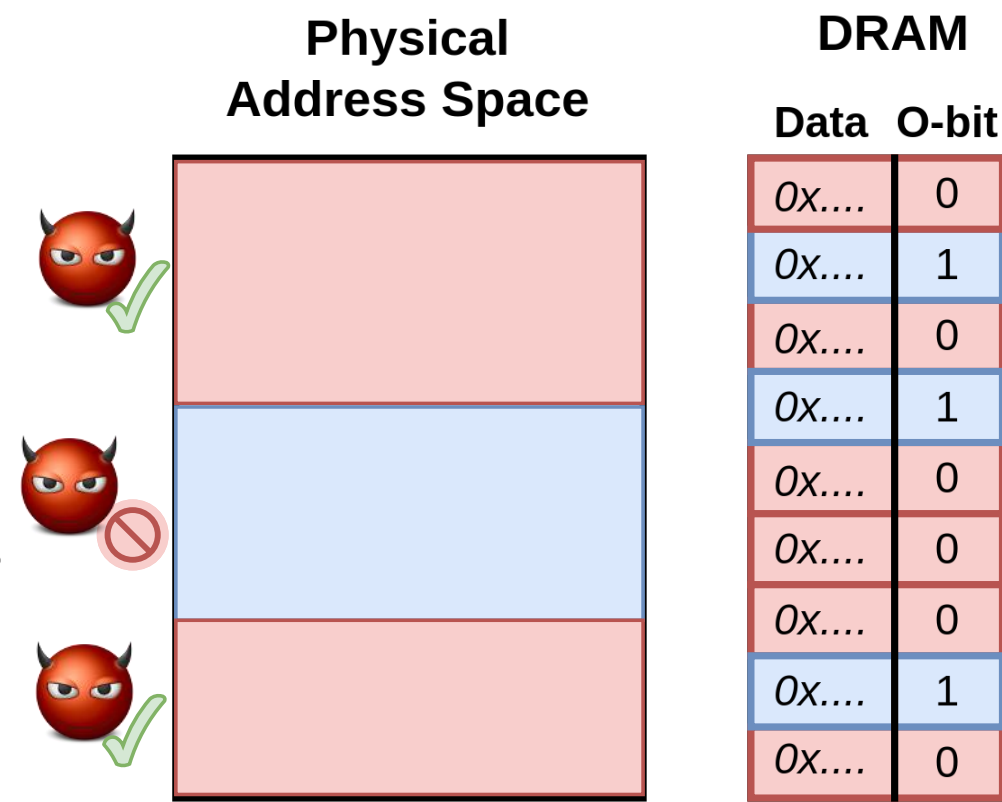
Countermeasures

Deployed Countermeasures

- Boot-time alias check
- ECC-based metadata
 - Owner bit (SGX & TDX)
 - MAC (TDX)

Principled Countermeasures

- Strong Crypto
- Highly Integrated Memory



- **Limited protection** against physical attacks
- Principled mitigations **not deployed**