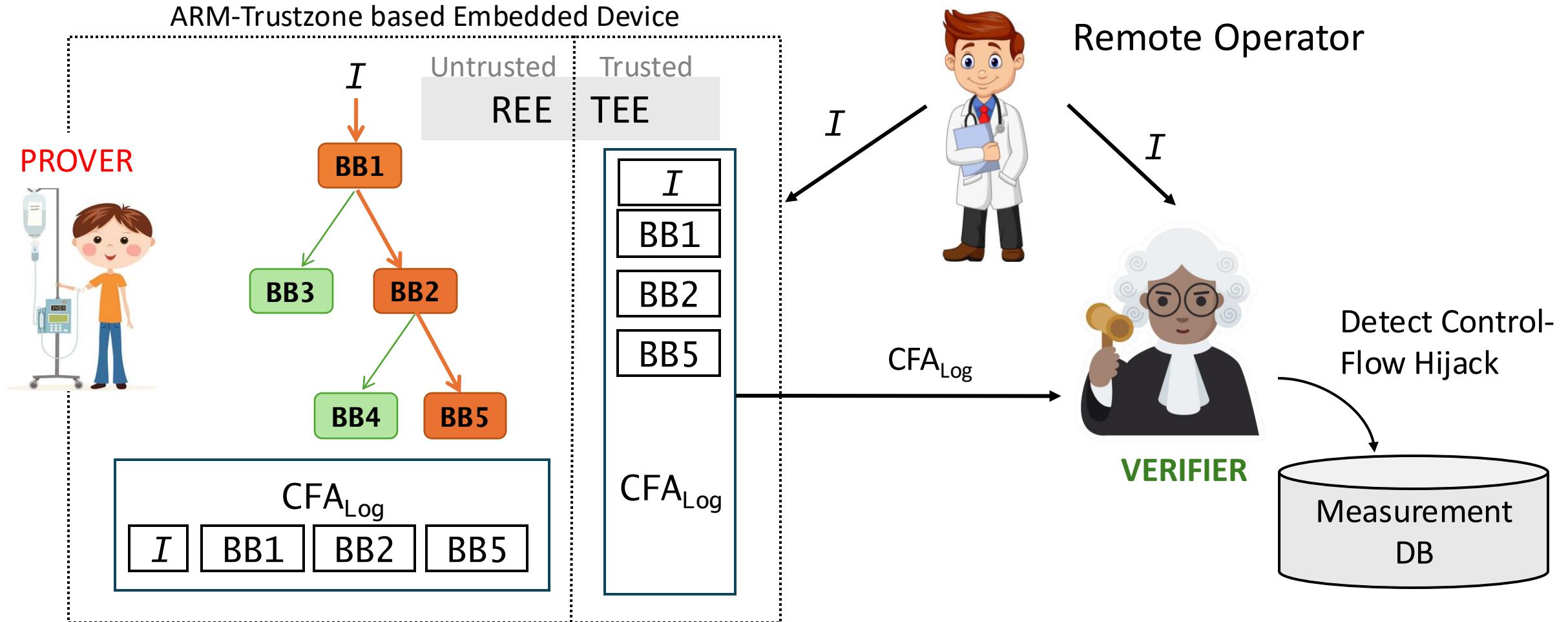




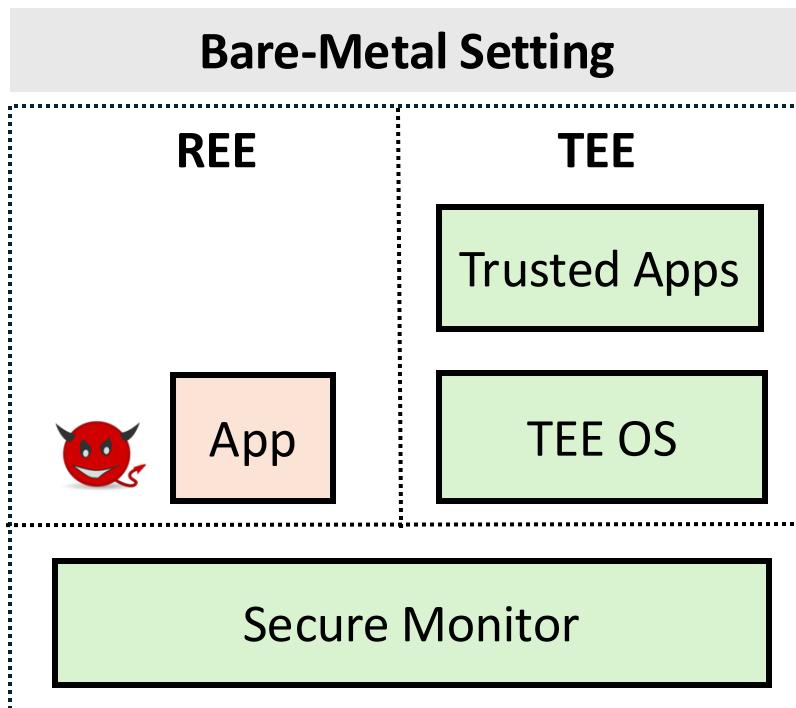
Non-Bare-Metal User-Space Control-Flow Attestation

Nikita Yadav, Hrushikesh Salunke, Dev Tejas Gandhi, Vinod Ganapathy
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

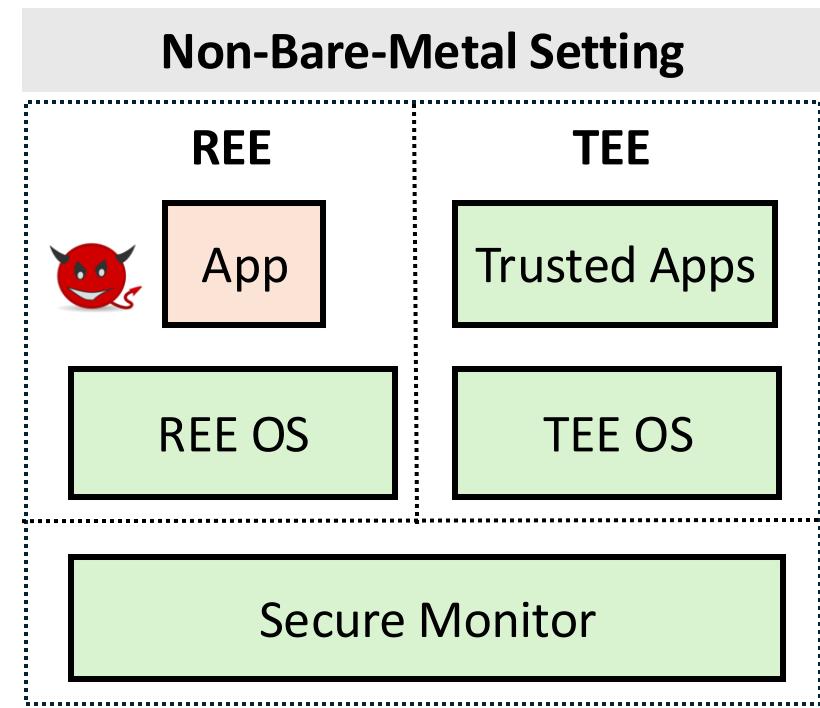
Control-Flow Attestation (CFA)



CFA Threat Model and System Assumptions



Bare-metal CFA assumes full trust in TEE.



Non-bare-metal CFA trusts REE OS (this is risky).

The Risk of Trusting the REE OS in CFA

If REE OS is Compromised, CFA cannot be trusted.

🔒 Write-Protect the App Binary

```
msr SCTRL_EL1, x0 // Reset WBN bit
```

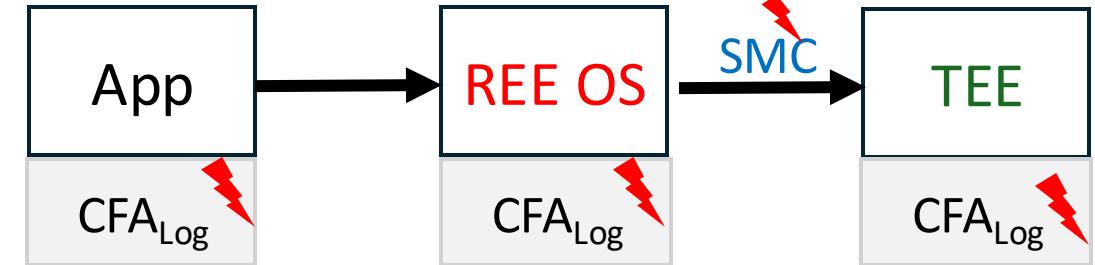
🔒 Secure Communication with TEE



🔔 Integrity of State During Interrupts



✓ Integrity of CFA_{Log}



Key Takeaway: CFA Needs Extra Protection

CFA is not secure if the REE OS is compromised.



Extra Protections are essential for CFA in non-bare-metal settings.



Sulfur: Non-Bare-Metal User-Space CFA

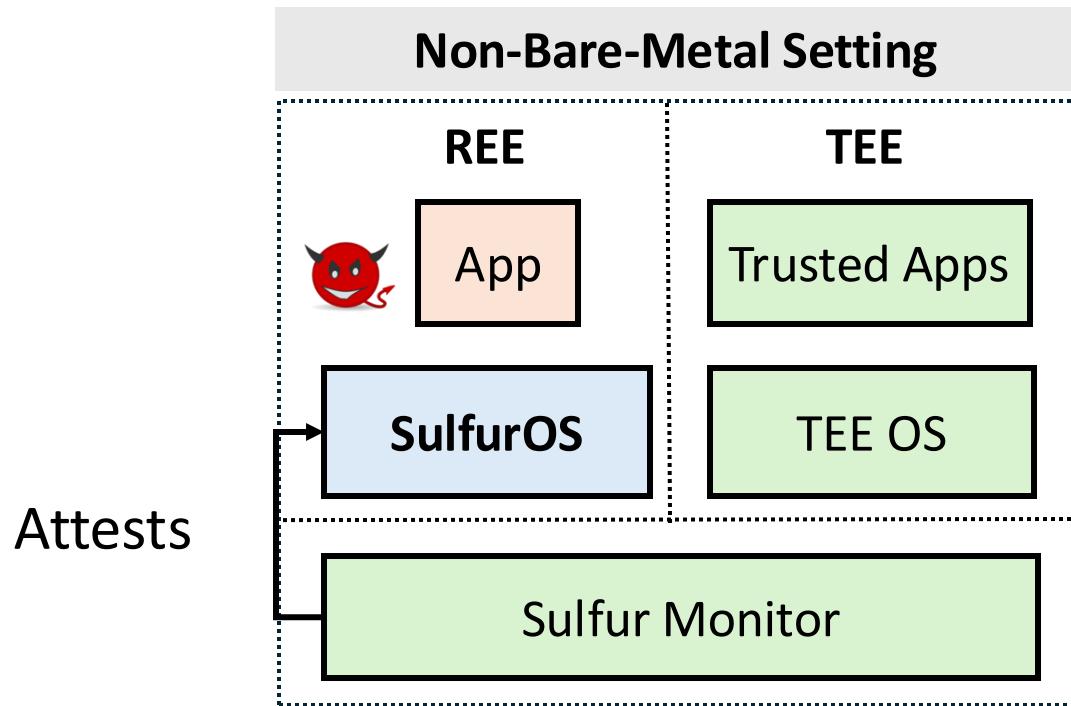
Trusting the REE OS is fraught with risks, Sulfur raises the bar.

Sulfur: Core Assumptions and Scope

- Sulfur inherits all the standard assumptions from prior CFA approaches, e.g.,
 - The program is instrumented for CFA.
 - Program's image is attested before execution.
- Sulfur also requires the prover platform to be equipped with a TEE.

Note: We rule out data-only attacks.

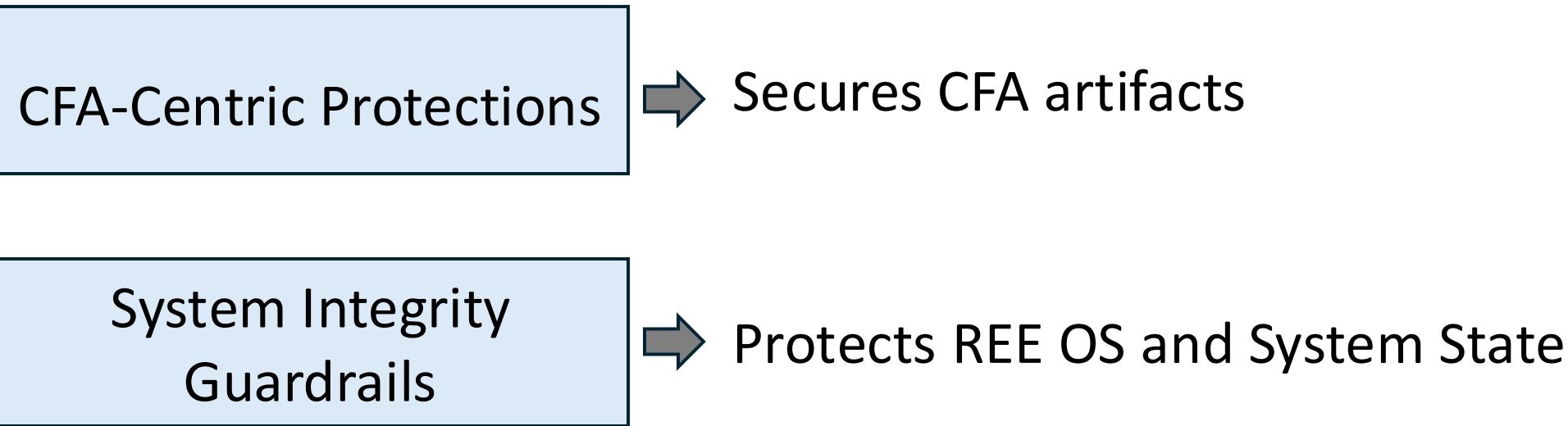
SulfurOS: A Secure Middle Ground for CFA



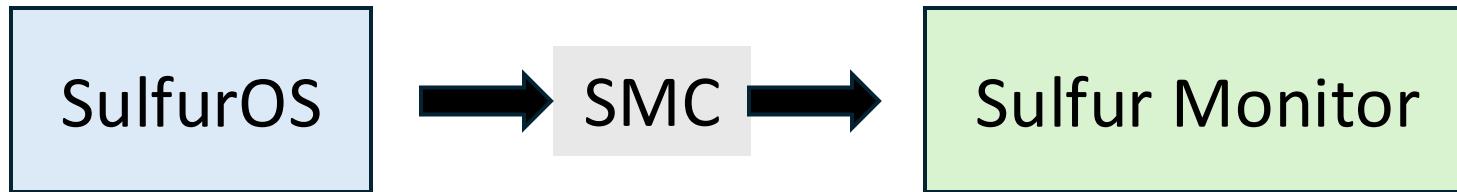
Sulfur introduces SulfurOS + Sulfur Monitor to protect CFA even if REE OS is attacked.

TCB: TEE (including the Sulfur Monitor).

Sulfur's Design: Two Layers of Defense



Guardrails: Protecting REE OS & System State



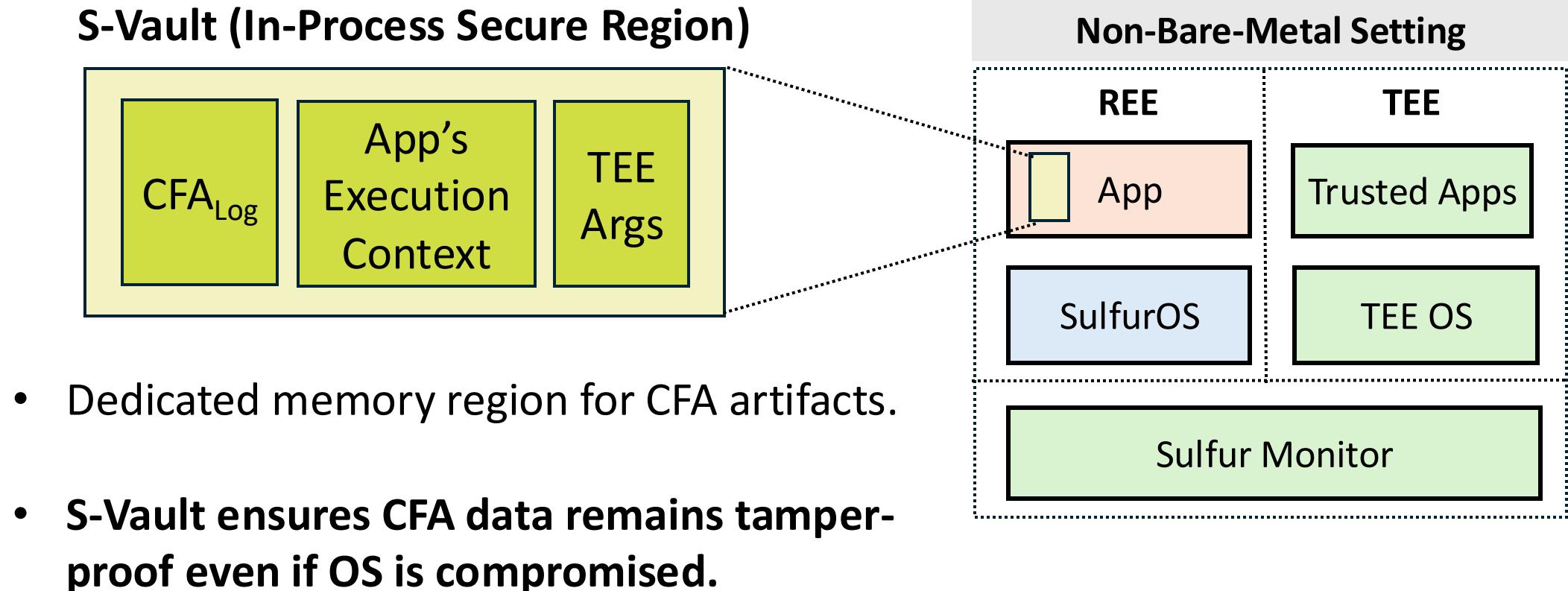
- Redirect security-sensitive operations to Sulfur Monitor for verification.
- Enforce security policies (e.g. WBN) and page table integrity.
- Harden Kernel with PACBTI-based CFI.

Example: Sulfur replaces direct system register writes with SMC to enforce integrity.

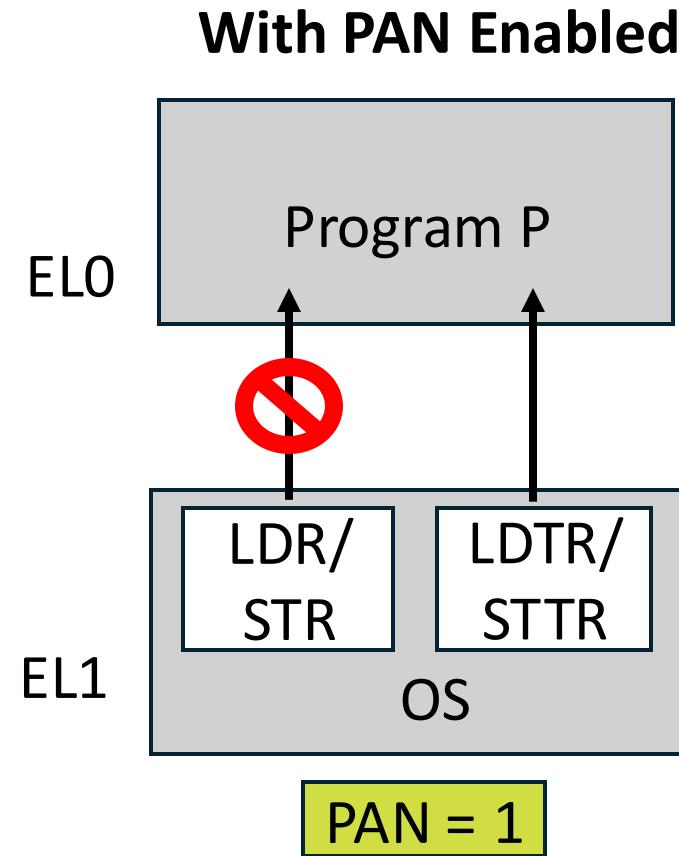
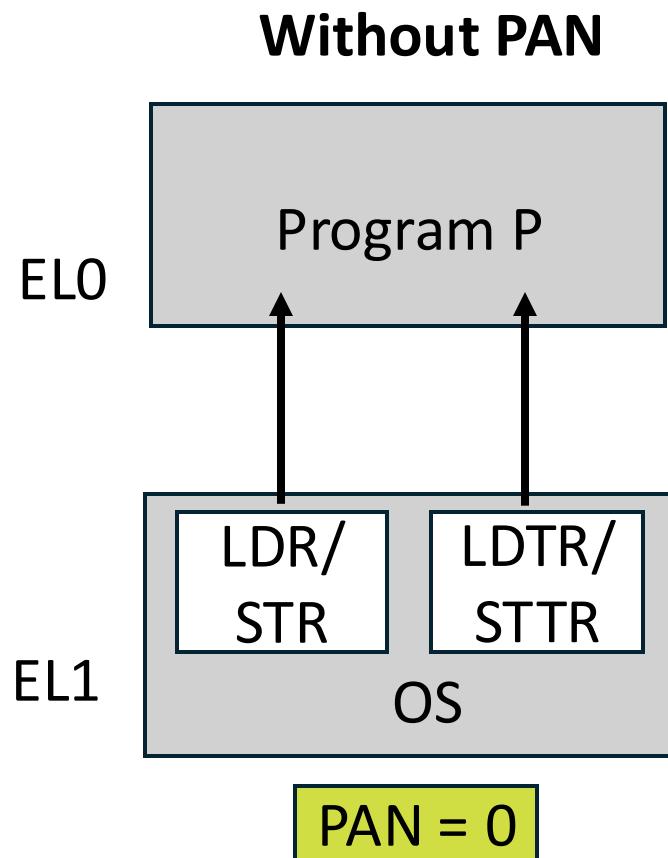


PAC: Pointer Authentication Code, BTI: Branch Target Identification

CFA-Centric Protections: Secure CFA Artifacts

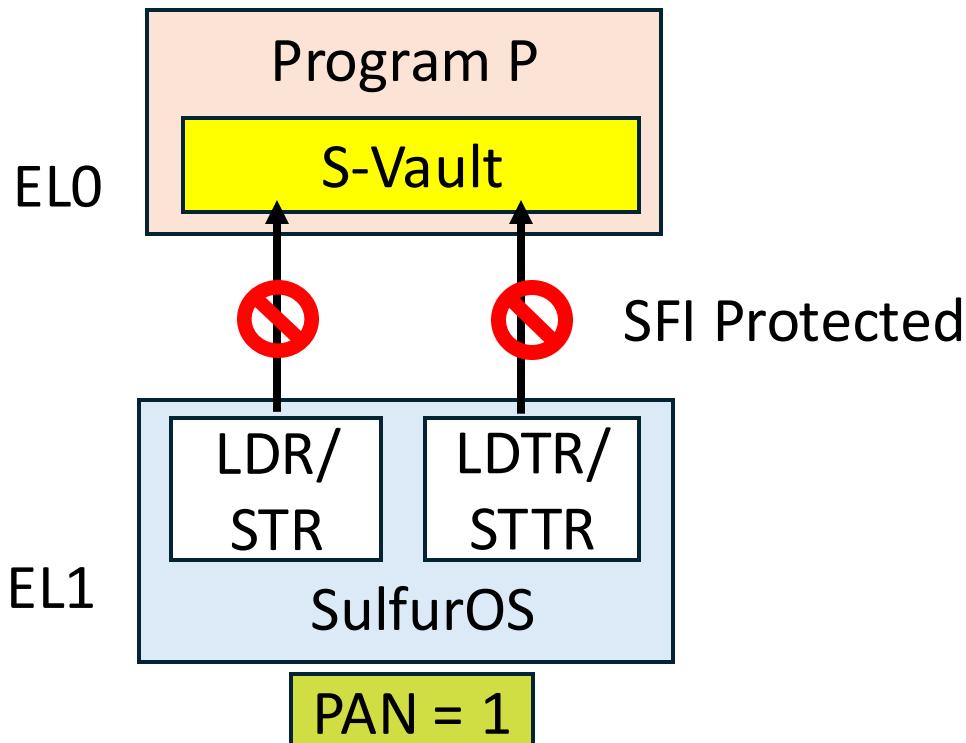


Key Insight: ARM PAN for Memory Isolation



PAN: Privileged Access Never

S-Vault: Protected User-Space Region



- SulfurOS uses LDTR/STTR for user memory access.
- SFI checks prevent writes to S-Vault.

SFI check:

and x3, addr, #0x7fffffffffff000

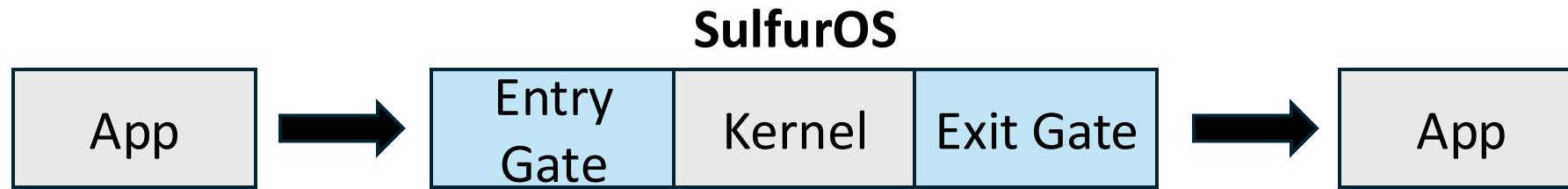
cmp x3, =S-Vault_addr

b.e abort

sttr reg, [addr]

Key Takeaway: S-Vault ensures CFA artifacts remain inaccessible to the SulfurOS.

Protecting App's Context with Gates & S-Vault



- Gates save/restore register state in S-Vault.
- Implemented at syscall entry/exit, interrupts, context switches.
- PACBTI ensures gates execute securely.

Entry_gate: // Save register state to S-Vault

```
ldr x19, =S-Vault_addr
sttr x0, [x19, #8 * 0]
sttr x1, [x19, #8 * 1]
...
sttr x30, [x19, #8 * 30]
```

Exit_gate: // Restore register state from S-Vault

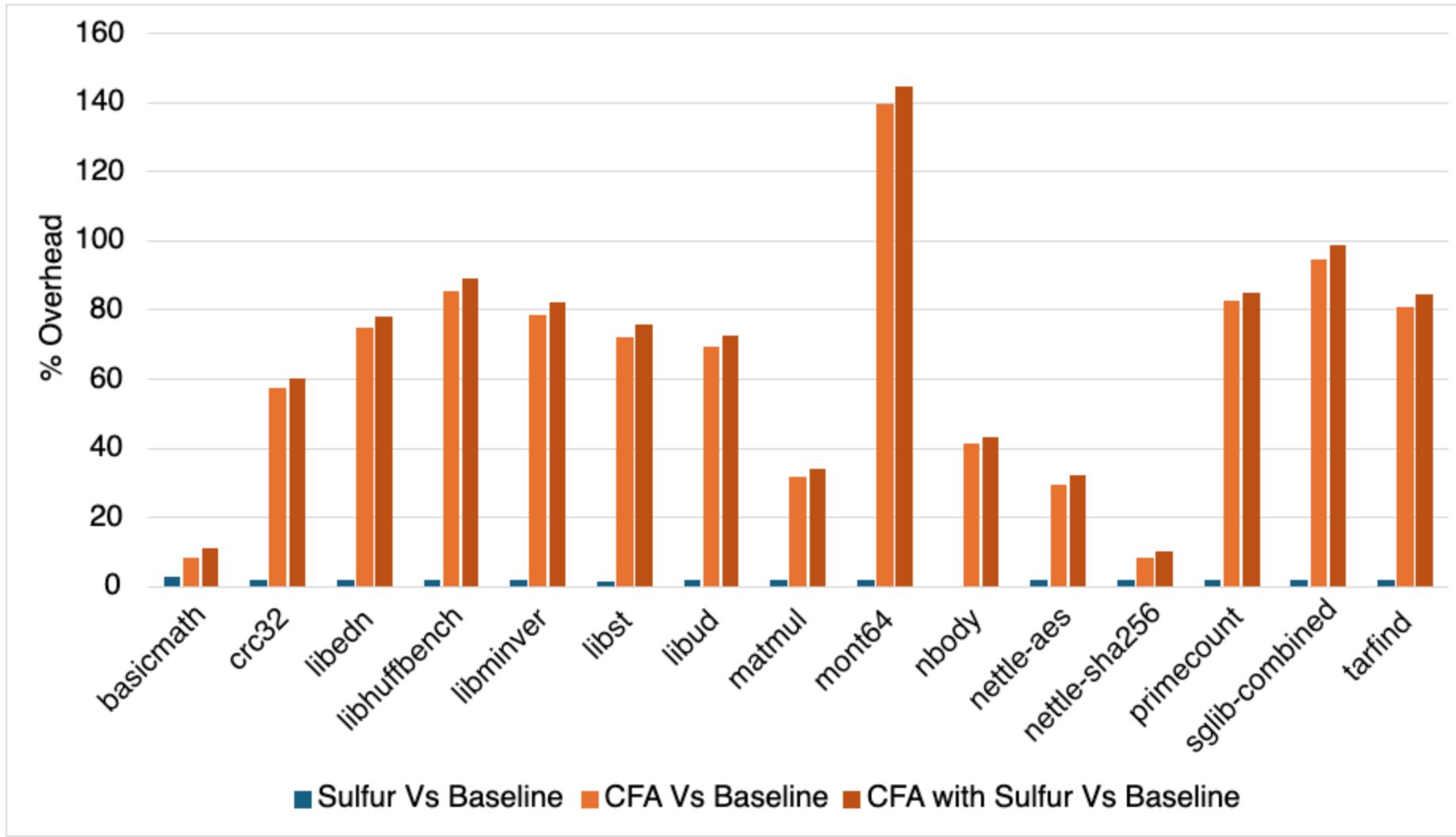
```
ldr x19, =S-Vault_addr
ldtr x0, [x19, #8 * 0]
ldtr x1, [x19, #8 * 1]
...
ldtr x30, [x19, #8 * 30]
```

Experimental Setup

- AArch64 Trustzone-based Prover Platform with PAN, PACBTI
- SulfurOS: Modified Linux REE OS
- OPTEE + Sulfur Monitor for TEE services.
- Prototype built on *Blast* CFA instrumentation.

Blast: Whole Program Control-Flow Attestation, CCS 2023.

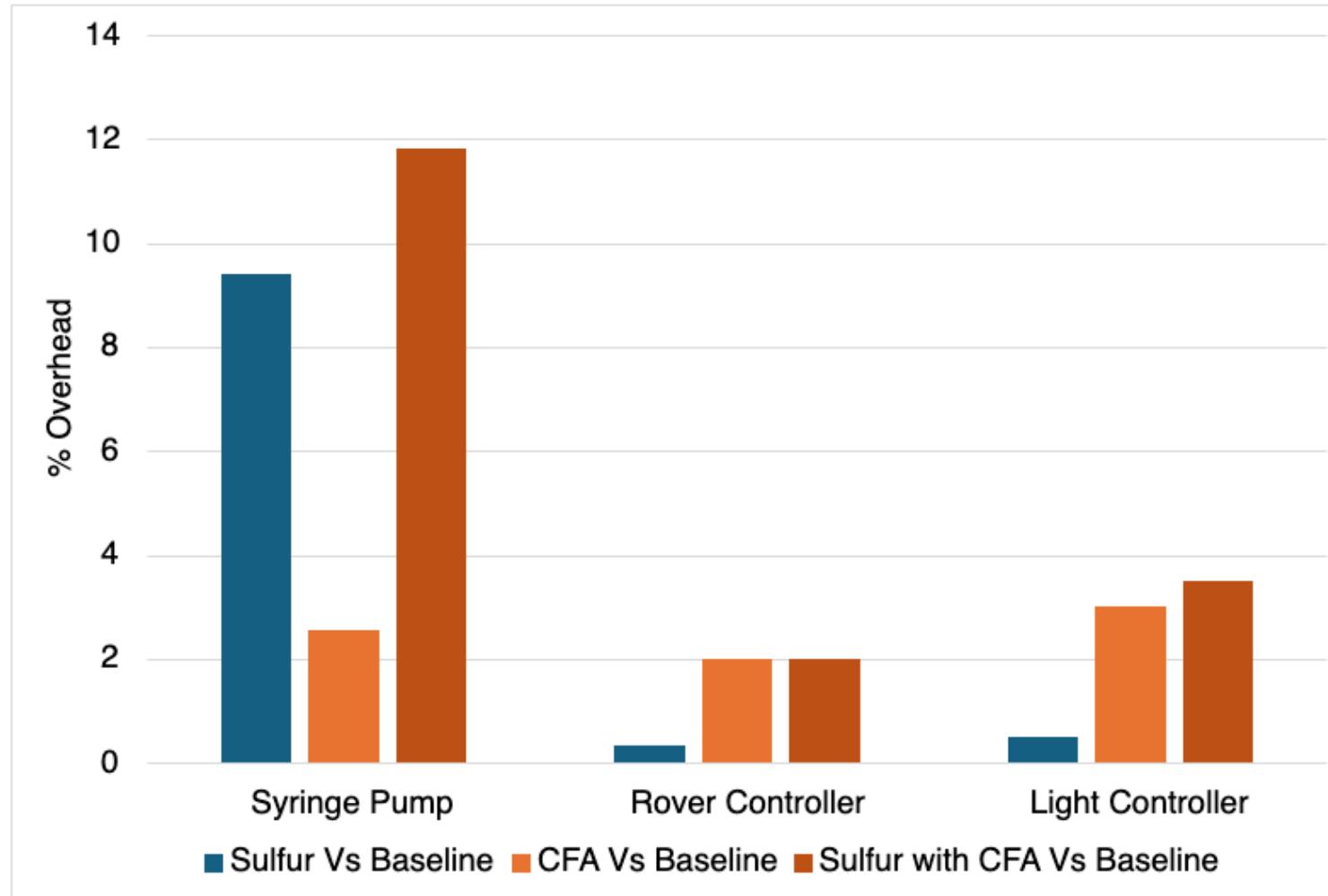
Evaluation: Embedded Benchmarks



Geo mean
+1.67% for
Sulfur alone

Geo mean
+1.94% on top
of CFA with
Sulfur

Evaluation: Embedded Applications



Near-zero to moderate added cost; worst case stays <12% on top of CFA.

Summary

- Robust CFA in non-bare-metal settings.
- Protects CFA artifacts and execution state of the system/OS.
- Lightweight via hardware features (PAN/PACBTI).

Conclusion: Sulfur delivers robust CFA in non-bare-metal settings with low overhead.

Thank you

Full Paper: <https://www.csa.iisc.ac.in/~vg/papers/acsac2025/>

Artifact: <https://github.com/sulfurcfa/Sulfur.git>