安全工具用户手册

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平头哥半导体有限公司 T-HEAD Semiconductor Co.,LTD

地址:杭州市余杭区向往街1122号欧美金融城(EFC)英国中心西楼T6 43层 邮编: 311121 网址:www.T-head.cn

修订历史

日期	版本	新增修改内容	作者
20220420	v1.1	● 新增KDF工具	夏狼
20220328	v1.0	• 支持sectool工具说明	夏狼
20220311	v0.1	● 初版	夏狼

目录

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1. 工具总览

工具名	说明	版本	仓库地址/附件
product	镜像签名工具	>= v1.0.23	随yoctool一起安装,参考yoctool用户手册: https://yuque.antfin- inc.com/occ/xyrz27/cywaud https://code.aone.alibaba- inc.com/thead/yoc_tools
efuse_util ty	eFuse烧写工具	v1.2	仓库地址: git@gitlab.alibaba- inc.com:yocopen/efusehost.git 工具包: ◎efuse_host_v1.2.tar.zip 工具包md5um: 5d8257ce606232f21a69110e1654f192
	efuse key加密工 具	v1.0	◎efuse加解密脚本及使用方法说明 v1.0.7z
fastboot	镜像升级工具	v1.0	
sectool	imagesign.sh	v1.0	git@gitlab.alibaba-inc.com:thead-os- platform/sectool.git
	bin2ext4.sh		
	kdf_gen.exe		

2. 工具介绍

2.1 product

product用于系统镜像的签名,支持指定的密钥证书等功能。

功能命令:

sigx

说明:

对已生成好的单个镜像(或者公钥PEM文件)进行签名。

输入product sigx可查看帮助信息。

示例:

2级公钥的签名

• 国际算法例子:

product sigx keystore/pubkeyB.pem -pvk keystore/privatekeyA.pem -pubk keystore/pubkeyA.pem -ss RSA2048 -ds SHA256 -npubk keystore/pubkeyB.pem -nss RSA2048 nds SHA256 -o sign_2nd_pubkey.bin

• 国密算法例子:

product sigx keystore_sm/pubkeyB.pem -pvk keystore_sm/privatekeyA.pem -pubk keystore_sm/pubkeyA.pem -ss SM2 -ds SM3 -npubk keystore_sm/pubkeyB.pem -nss SM2 -nds SM3 -o sign 2nd pubkey.bin

镜像的签名(带有下级公钥)

• 国际算法例子:

product sigx iw.bin -pvk keystore/privatekeyB.pem -ss RSA2048 -ds SHA256 -npubk keystore/pubkeyC.pem -nss RSA2048 -nds SHA256 -iv 0 -ra 0xFFE0000000 -o sign_iw.bin

• 国密算法例子:

product sigx iw.bin -pvk keystore_sm/privatekeyB.pem -ss SM2 -ds SM3 -npubk keystore_sm/pubkeyC.pem -nss SM2 -nds SM3 -iv 0 -ra 0xFFE0000000 -o sign_iw.bin

镜像的加密签名(带有下级公钥)

• 国际算法例子:

product sigx iw.bin –pvk keystore/privatekeyB.pem –ss RSA2048 –ds SHA256 –npubk keystore/pubkeyC.pem –nss RSA2048 –nds SHA256 –ent AES_256_CBC –enk keystore/aes 256 cbc.key –iv 0 –ra 0xFFE0000000 –o sign iw.bin

• 国密算法例子:

product sigx iw.bin -pvk keystore_sm/privatekeyB.pem -ss SM2 -ds SM3 -npubk keystore_sm/pubkeyC.pem -nss SM2 -nds SM3 -ent SM4_CBC -enk keystore_sm/sm4.key -iv 0 -ra 0xFFE0000000 -o sign_iw.bin

镜像的签名(不带有下级公钥)

• 国际算法例子:

product sigx iw.bin –pvk keystore/privatekeyB.pem –ss RSA2048 –ds SHA256 –iv 0 –ra 0xFFE0000000 –o sign_iw.bin

• 国密算法例子:

product sigx iw.bin -pvk keystore_sm/privatekeyB.pem -ss SM2 -ds SM3 -iv 0 -ra 0xFFE00000000 -o sign_iw.bin

镜像的加密签名(不带有下级公钥)

• 国际算法例子:

product sigx iw.bin -pvk keystore/privatekeyB.pem -ss RSA2048 -ds SHA256 -ent AES_256_CBC -enk keystore/aes_256_cbc.key -iv 0 -ra 0xFFE0000000 -o sign_iw.bin

● 国密算法例子:

product sigx iw.bin -pvk keystore_sm/privatekeyB.pem -ss SM2 -ds SM3 -ent SM4_CBC -enk keystore sm/sm4.key -iv 0 -ra 0xFFE0000000 -o sign iw.bin

2.2 efuse utilty

efuse utility是用于芯片efuse初次烧写,利用SPI Blaster来进行烧写,运行在Windows下的一个工具。

2.3 fastboot

fastboot是一种比recovery更底层的刷机模式(俗称引导模式)。就是使用USB数据线连接终端的一种 刷机模式。我们利用fastboot进行系统镜像的更新。

- light fm single rank system.bat
- light fm_single_rank_tee.bat
- light_fm_single_rank_tee_upd.bat
- light fm single rank tf.bat
- light fm_single_rank tf_upd.bat
- light_fm_single_rank_uboot.bat
- light_fm_single_rank_uboot_upd.bat
- light_fm_single_rank_uboot-raw.bat
- light fm single rank system.bat
- light_fm_single_rank_uboot.bat
- light fm single rank uboot upd.bat 用于更新uboot镜像, 进行升级路程
- light_fm_single_rank_tee.bat
- light fm single rank tee upd.bat
- light_fm_single_rank_tf.bat
- light fm single rank tf upd.bat

- 用于直接烧写所有系统镜像
- 用于直接烧写uboot,不进行升级流程
- light_fm_single_rank_uboot_raw.bat 用于更新烧写uboot镜像(uboot损坏),不进行升级流程
 - 用于直接烧写tee,不进行升级流程
 - 用于直接更新tee镜像, 进行升级流程
 - 用于直接烧写tf, 不进行升级流程
 - 用于直接更新tf镜像,进行升级流程

注意:

Fastboot工具使用前需要安全驱动、请参考README指导安装。

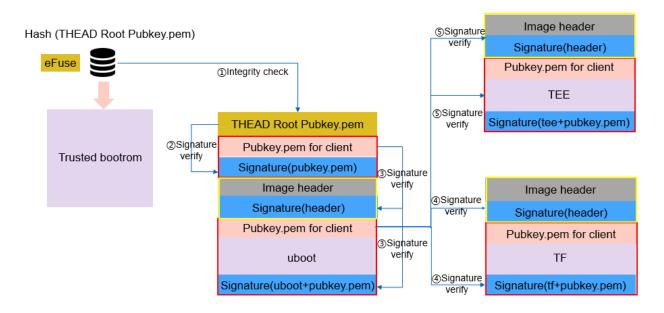
2.4 sectool

sectool用于镜像签名打包的工具,包括支持二进制文件打包成EXT4文件。其主要包括imagesign.sh和 bin2ext4.sh脚本。

```
▼ Cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool$ ls
2 bin2ext4 imagesign.sh keystore keystore_sm README.md tee tf tool uboot
```

2.4.1 签名证书

Pubkey.pem for client表示二级签名私钥对应的公钥



在进行镜像签名前,可以在imagesign.sh脚本里通过修改以下两个变量来指定密钥证书。

- client_public_cert
- client_private_cert

注意: 国际算法证书必须放在keystore文件夹下,国密算法证书必须放在keystore_sm文件夹下。以下证书用于uboot镜像签名,一般情况下由平头哥进行提供管理:

- thead_root_public_cert
- thead_root_private_cert
- thead_b1_public_cert
- thead_b1_private_cert

2.4.2 imagesign

imagesign工具是一个运行在shell下的一个脚本文件,其用于将一个二进制文件用指定的算法进行签名,同时还能指定镜像是否加密和版本号等信息,最后进行镜像内容和签名数据等信息打包,生成一个

签名文件。

```
Bash 🕝 复制代码
 1
     imagesign.sh utility version v1.0
 2
     The utility is designed for aim to help user generate new image file
 3
     with signature with desired sign scheme.
4
 5
     Usage:
     imagesign.sh [ia/sm] [enc/nor] [tf/tee/uboot] [ver]
 6
7
     signed algorithms
8
             ia - international algorithm
9
             sm - china algorithms
     secure attribution
10
11
                     - signed image with encryption
             enc

    signed image without encryption

12
13
     image file type
14
             tf - trust_firmware binary image
15
             tee - tee binary image
             boot - uboot binary image
16
17
     version
             ver - image version (x.y), eg 1.1, 2.1
18
```

2.4.2.1 生成UBOOT签名镜像

1. 将需要签名的u-boot-with-spl.bin复制到uboot文件夹里

注意:文件名必须是 u-boot-with-spl.bin , uboot文件夹名字不可以更改

```
▼ Bash □ 复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool$ ls uboot/
2 u-boot-with-spl.bin
```

2. 执行下面命令进行镜像签名

```
Bash P 复制代码
     cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool$ ./imagesign.sh ia enc uboot 1.2
 1
 2
     Dump all parameters from user input.
 3
 4
     Signed algorithem: ia
 5
     Secure attribution: enc
 6
     Image file: uboot
7
     Image version: 1.2
8
0
     Enter into image sign process ...
     Start uboot Image (1.2) signed with international algorithms with secure
10
     attr (enc)
11
     sign tool path: ./tool/product
12
     Original file: uboot/u-boot-with-spl.bin
     Signed file: uboot/signed ia enc u-boot-with-spl.bin
13
14
     Image Version: 258
15
     Relocate Addr: 0xFFE0000800
16
     [2022-03-23 14:09:44] Sign a public key file.
17
    [2022-03-23 14:09:44] rsa verify ok....
18
    [2022-03-23 14:09:44] rsa verify ok....
19
     [2022-03-23 14:09:44] Sign ok.
20
     [2022-03-23 14:09:44] Sign a image file.
21
     [2022-03-23 14:09:44] Sign ok.
22
     Exit from image sign process ...
23
```

3. 查看生成的uboot 签名镜像

```
■ Cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool$ ls uboot/
2 signed_ia_enc_u-boot-with-spl.bin signed_image_u-boot-with-spl.bin
3 signed_pubkey_u-boot-with-spl.bin u-boot-with-spl.bin
```

生成的 signed_ia_enc_u-boot-with-spl.bin 位于uboot文件夹下。

注意:

- signed pubkey u-boot-with-spl.bin 由平头哥管理
- signed_image_u-boot-with-spl.bin 用于镜像升级,但签名镜像的私钥必须和 signed_

pubkey_u-boot-with-spl.bin 了用的公钥配对。

● 使用的时候必须将 signed_ia_enc_u-boot-with-spl.bin 改名为 u-boot-with-spl.bi n

2.4.2.2 生成TF签名镜像

1. 将需要签名的trust firmware.bin复制到tf文件夹里

注意:文件名必须是 trust_firmware.bin , tf文件夹名字不可以更改

```
▼ Bash □ 复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool$ ls tf
2 trust_firmware.bin
```

2. 执行下面命令进行镜像签名

```
Bash 🕝 复制代码
     cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool$ ./imagesign.sh ia nor tf 1.2
 1
 2
     Dump all parameters from user input.
 3
     Signed algorithem: ia
4
     Secure attribution: nor
 5
6
     Image file: tf
7
     Image version: 1.2
9
     Enter into image sign process ...
     Start tf Image (1.2) signed with international algorithms with secure
10
     attr (nor)
     sign tool path: ./tool/product
11
     Original file: tf/trust_firmware.bin
12
     Signed file: tf/signed_ia_nor_trust_firmware.bin
13
     Image Version: 258
14
     Relocate Addr: 0x0
15
16
    [2022-03-23 14:12:36] Sign a image file.
    [2022-03-23 14:12:36] Sign ok.
17
     Exit from image sign process ...
18
```

3. 查看生成的TF签名镜像

The signed_ia_nor_trust_firmware.bin

Bash は 复制代码

cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool\$ ls tf

signed_ia_nor_trust_firmware.bin trust_firmware.bin

生成的 signed_ia_nor_trust_firmware.bin 位于tf文件夹下。

注意:

• 使用的时候必须将 signed_ia_nor_trust_firmware.bin 改名为 trust_firmware.bin

2.4.2.3 生成TEE签名镜像

1. 将需要签名的tee.bin复制到tee文件夹里

注意: 文件名必须是 trust_firmware.bin , tf文件夹名字不可以更改

▼ Bash 口复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool\$ ls tee
2 tee.bin

2. 执行下面命令进行镜像国密算法签名

```
Bash P 复制代码
     cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool$ ./imagesign.sh ia nor tee 1.2
 1
 2
     Dump all parameters from user input.
 3
 4
     Signed algorithem: ia
 5
     Secure attribution: nor
 6
     Image file: tee
7
     Image version: 1.2
8
9
     Enter into image sign process ...
     Start tee Image (1.2) signed with international algorithms with secure
10
     attr (nor)
     sign tool path: ./tool/product
11
     Original file: tee/tee.bin
12
     Signed file: tee/signed ia nor tee.bin
13
14
     Image Version: 258
15
     Relocate Addr: 0xff000000
16
    [2022-03-23 14:13:31] Sign a image file.
17
    [2022-03-23 14:13:31] Sign ok.
     Exit from image sign process ...
18
19
```

3. 查看生成的TEE签名镜像

```
▼ Bash □ 复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool$ ls tee
2 signed_sm_nor_tee.bin tee.bin
```

生成的 signed sm nor tee.bin 位于tee文件夹下。

注意:

• 使用的时候必须将 signed_sm_nor_tee.bin 改名为 tee.bin

2.4.3 bin2ext4

bin2ext4工具用于将一个文件打包生成EXT4文件。

注意:在默认情况下,打包的EXT4文件大小是8M,如果文件真实大小大于8M,需要调整成合适的值。

```
▼

1 dd if=/dev/zero of=$1 bs=1M count=8
```

2.4.3.1 生成uboot.EXT4

1. 将 u-boot-with-spl.bin 复制到bin2ext4文件下

```
▼ Bash  ② 复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4$ ls
2 bin2ext4.sh u-boot-with-spl.bin
```

2. 执行下面命令生成 uboot ext4

```
Bash 🕝 复制代码
 1
     cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4$ ./bin2ext4.sh uboot.ext4 u-
     boot-with-spl.bin
 2
     bin2ext4 utility version v1.0
 4
     1+0 records in
 5
     1+0 records out
     1048576 bytes (1.0 MB, 1.0 MiB) copied, 0.00185016 s, 567 MB/s
 6
 7
     mke2fs 1.44.1 (24-Mar-2018)
 8
9
     Filesystem too small for a journal
     Discarding device blocks: done
10
11
     Creating filesystem with 1024 1k blocks and 128 inodes
12
13
     Allocating group tables: done
     Writing inode tables: done
14
15
     Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
```

3. 查看生成的 uboot ext4 文件

```
▼ Bash  ② 复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4$ ls
2 bin2ext4.sh u-boot-with-spl.bin uboot.ext4
```

2.4.3.2 生成TF.EXT4

1. 将 trust_firmware.bin 复制到bin2ext4文件下

```
▼ Bash ② 复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4$ ls
2 bin2ext4.sh trust_firmware.bin
```

2. 执行下面命令生成tf.ext4

```
Bash 🖸 复制代码
     cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4$ ./bin2ext4.sh tf.ext4
     trust firmware.bin
 2
     bin2ext4 utility version v1.0
 3
 4
    1+0 records in
 5
     1+0 records out
     1048576 bytes (1.0 MB, 1.0 MiB) copied, 0.00112569 s, 931 MB/s
 6
     mke2fs 1.44.1 (24-Mar-2018)
 8
9
     Filesystem too small for a journal
     Discarding device blocks: done
10
     Creating filesystem with 1024 1k blocks and 128 inodes
11
12
13
     Allocating group tables: done
14
     Writing inode tables: done
     Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
15
```

3. 查看生成的tf.ext4文件

```
▼ Bash  ② 复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4$ ls
2 bin2ext4.sh trust_firmware.bin tf.ext4
```

2.4.3.3 生成TEE.EXT4

1. 将 tee.bin 复制到bin2ext4文件下

```
▼ Bash □ 复制代码

1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4$ ls
2 bin2ext4.sh tee.bin
```

2. 执行下面命令生成tee.ext4

```
Bash 🖸 复制代码
     cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4$ ./bin2ext4.sh tf.ext4
     tee.bin
 2
     bin2ext4 utility version v1.0
 3
4 1+0 records in
5
     1+0 records out
     1048576 bytes (1.0 MB, 1.0 MiB) copied, 0.00112569 s, 931 MB/s
6
     mke2fs 1.44.1 (24-Mar-2018)
8
9
     Filesystem too small for a journal
     Discarding device blocks: done
10
     Creating filesystem with 1024 1k blocks and 128 inodes
11
12
13
     Allocating group tables: done
14
     Writing inode tables: done
     Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
15
```

3. 查看生成的tee.ext4文件

Bash D 复制代码

- 1 cxx194832@docker-ubuntu18:~/sectool/bin2ext4\$ ls
- bin2ext4.sh tee.bin tee.ext4

2.4.4 KDF_GEN

KDF_GEN工具根据输入的CV_ROOTKEY和CV_COMMONKEY来派生KDF密钥,存在kdf_derived_key.dat,同时产生测试向量存在kdf_test_vector.dat里。

- 1. 将CV_ROOTKEY写入cv_rootkey.dat文件
- 2. 将CV_COMMONKEY写入cv_commonkey.dat文件
- 3. 执行key_gen.elf
- 4. 查看kdf_derived_key.dat和kdf_test_vector.dat

其中kdf_derived_key.dat包含所有预期生成的派生密钥, kdf_test_vector.dat包含生成派生密钥的测试向量。

3. 用户手册

文档名	文档链接	
product用户手册	◎product用户手册_v1.2.pdf	
fastboot用户手册	◎USB-Fastboot用户手册_v1.0.0.pdf	
efuse上位机用户手册	◎eFuse上位机用户手册_v1.0.0.pdf	