

OpenCCA: An Open Framework to Enable Research on Arm CCA

<https://opencca.github.io>

OC3'2026

Andrin Bertschi

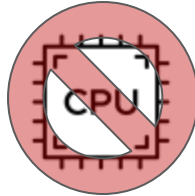
PhD Student

Secure & Trustworthy Systems Group

Arm CCA Hardware, when?

Main Challenge on Arm CCA:

- No public Arm CCA hardware yet



Initial Rollout for Data Centers:



Locked-Down?
*Flashable custom
firmware?*



Documentation?
*Technical reference
manuals?*



Affordable?
Enterprise only?

FUJITSU: Monaka (2027)

Energy-Efficient Processor for Next-Gen Data Centers

FUJITSU-MONAKA

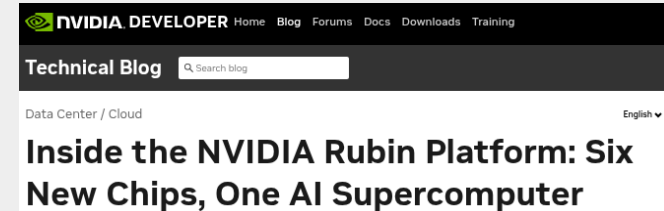
Microsoft: Cobalt 200 (2026)



AZURE INFRASTRUCTURE BLOG · 5 MIN READ

Announcing Cobalt 200: Azure's next cloud-native CPU

Nvidia: Vera (2026)

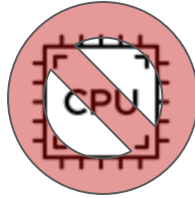


- <https://global.fujitsu/en-global/technology/research/fujitsu-monaka>
- <https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/blog/azureinfrastructureblog/announcing-cobalt-200-azure%E2%80%99s-next-cloud-native-cpu/4469807>
- <https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/inside-the-nvidia-rubin-platform-six-new-chips-one-ai-supercomputer/>

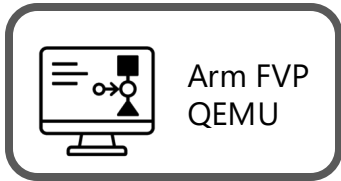
Arm CCA, today?!

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1. Under Simulation



- ✓ Functionality
- ✓ Compatibility

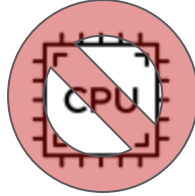
But **how fast?**
No **microarchitectural effects** of complex hardware



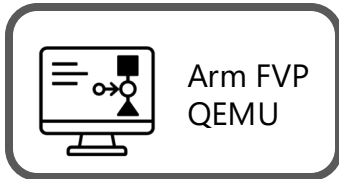
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1. Under Simulation



- ✓ Functionality
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2. Under Custom Prototype



- ✘ Closed Source
- ✘ Difficult to compare
- ✘ Difficult to reproduce
- ✘ Repeated engineering

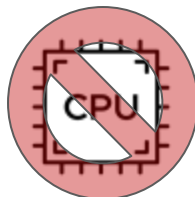
For Research:

Approximate research design
on real Armv8 Hardware

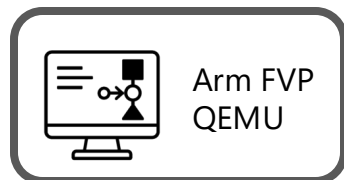
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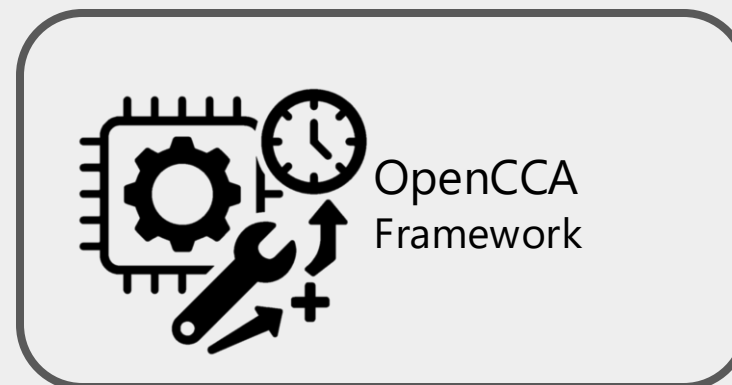
2. Under Custom Prototype



- ✗ Closed Source
- ✗ Difficult to compare
- ✗ Difficult to reproduce
- ✗ Repeated engineering

The Need for Open Framework for Performance Evaluation

3. Under OpenCCA



OpenCCA Design Goals



Minimal changes to CCA reference stack → Preserve functionality



No security guarantees
Only for benchmarking & accelerator support



Target: **Affordable & Open** Armv8 Boards



Focus on **reusable Framework**
Not specific to a board
Performance estimation

Step 1: Simulation



Arm FVP
QEMU

Validate design



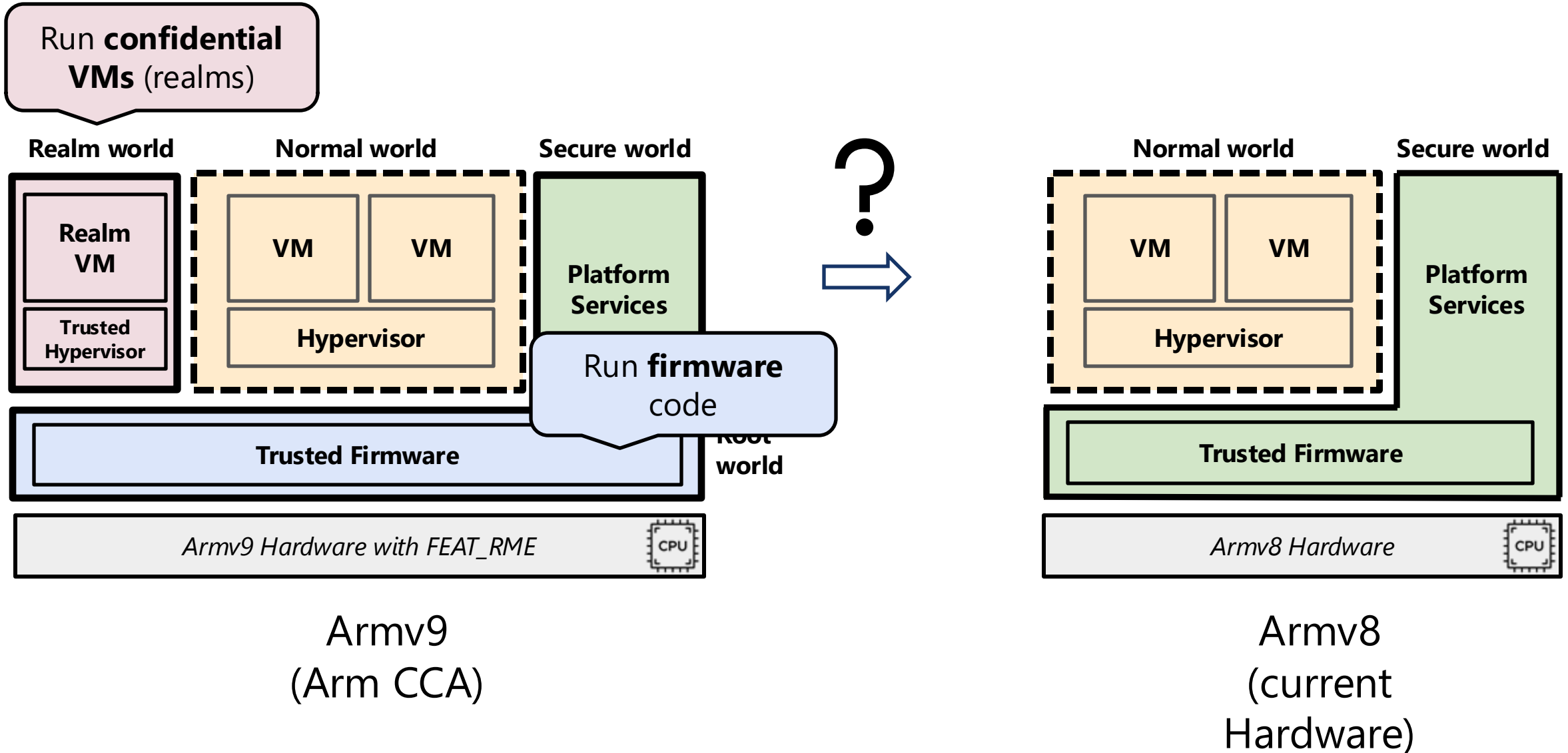
Step 2: OpenCCA



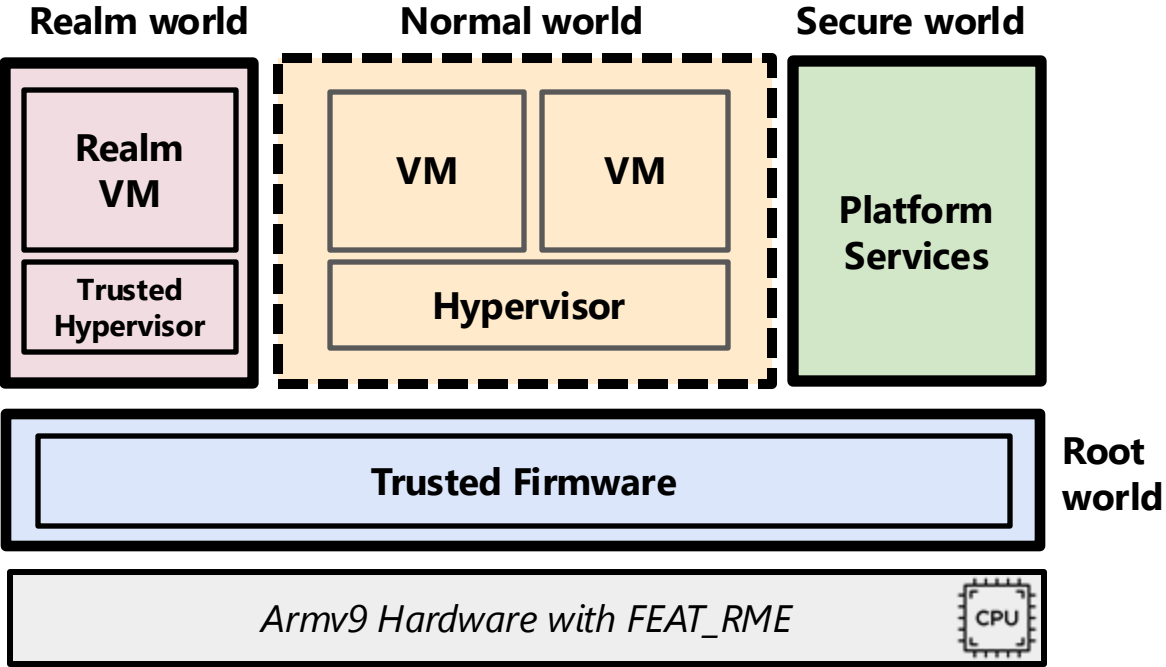
OpenCCA
Framework

Approximate
Performance & Interact
with real HW

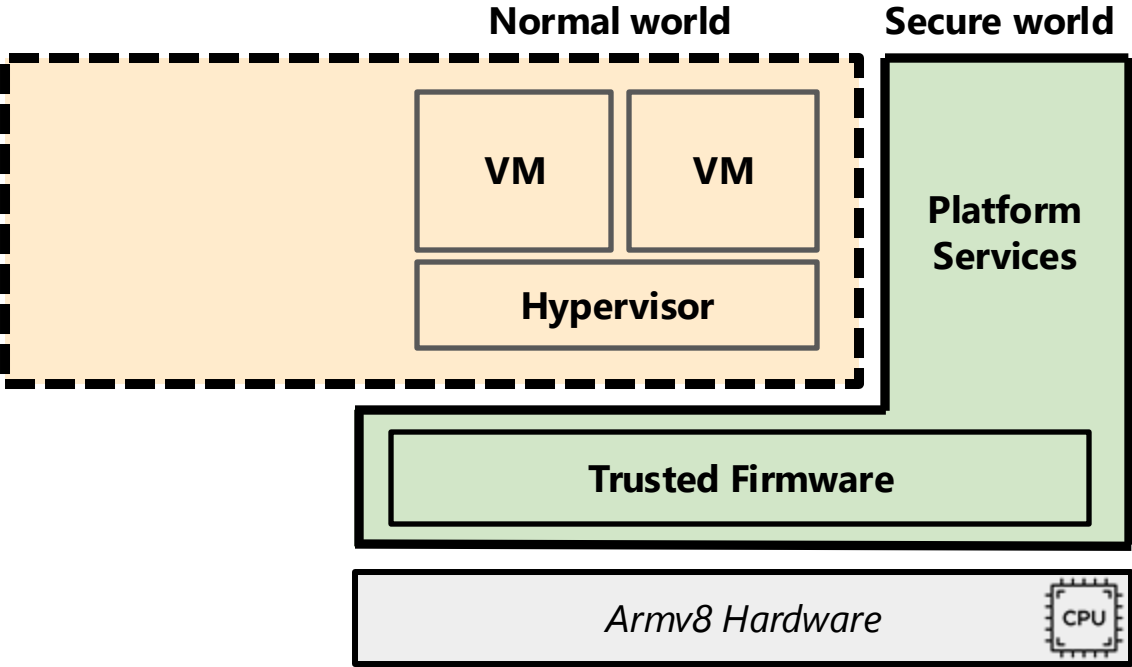
How do you even run Arm CCA on older Hardware?



How do you even run Arm CCA on older Hardware?

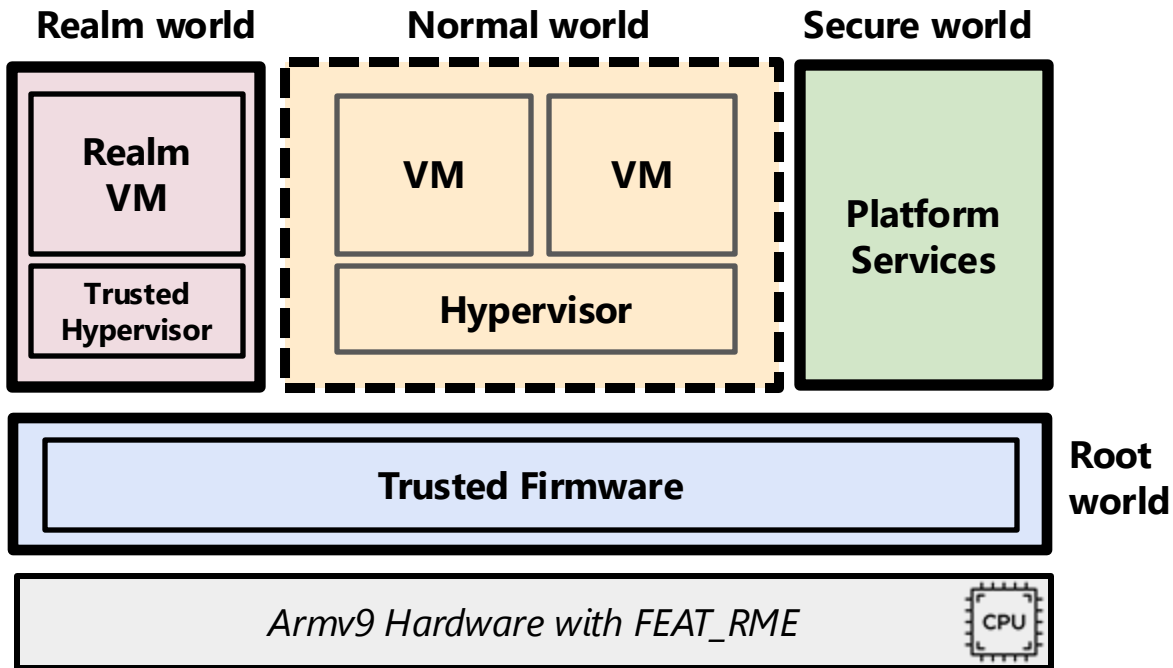


Armv9
(Arm CCA)

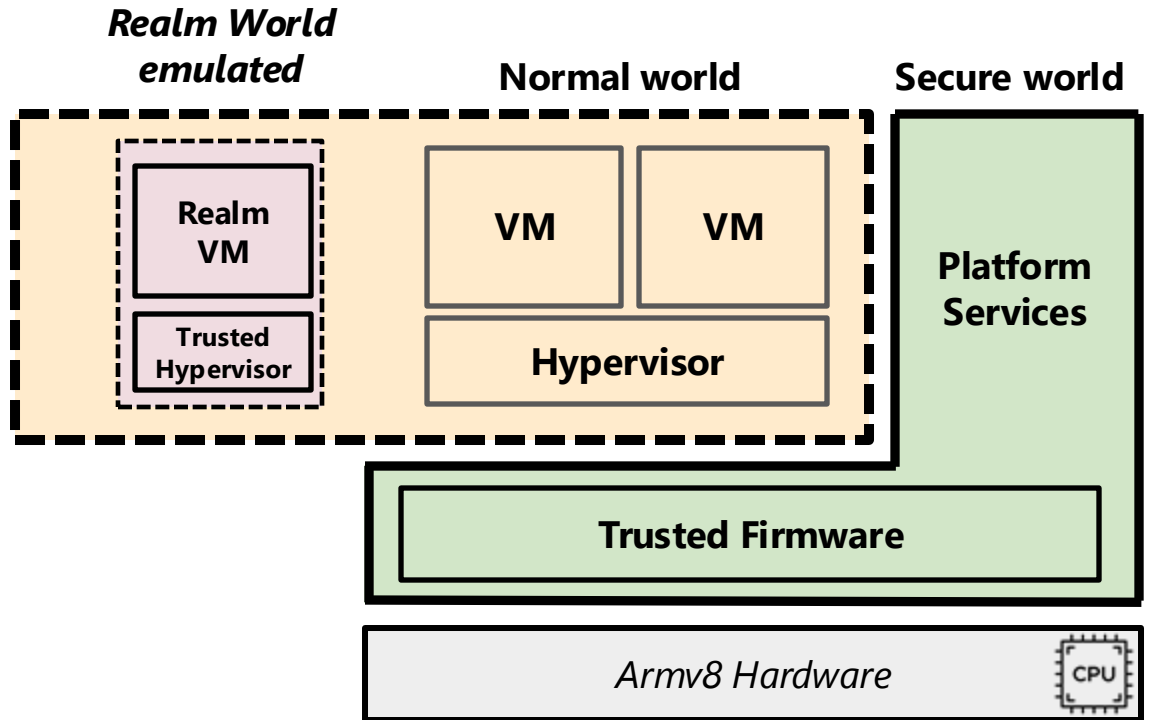


Armv8
(current
Hardware)

How do you even run Arm CCA on older Hardware?

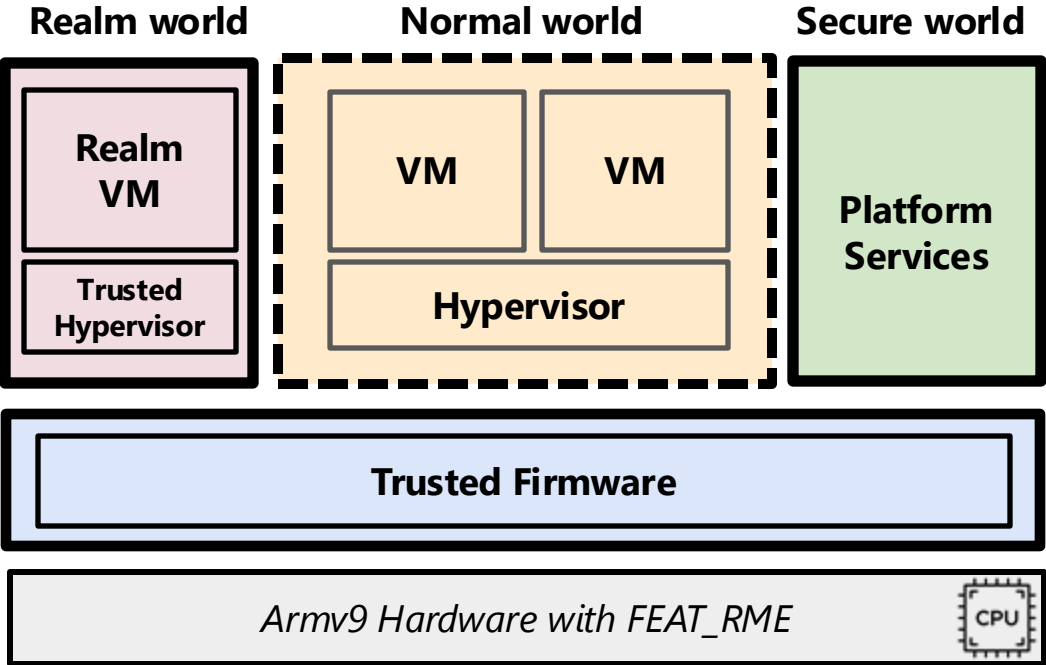


Armv9
(Arm CCA)

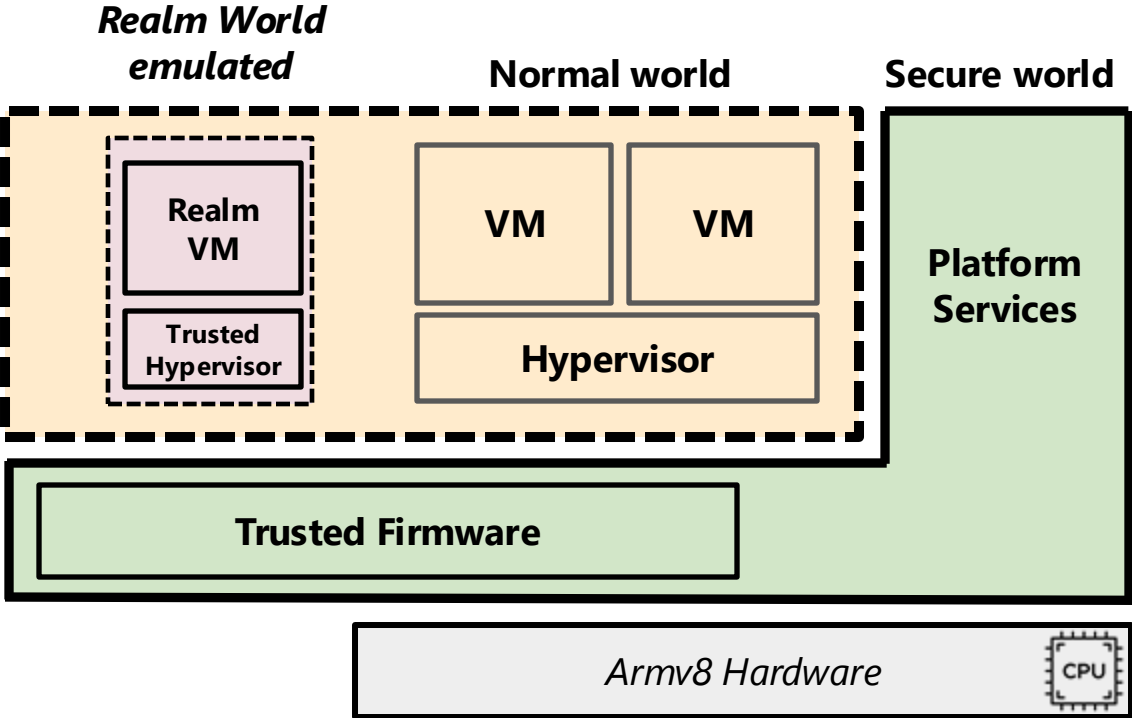


Armv8
(current
Hardware)

How do you even run Arm CCA on older Hardware?

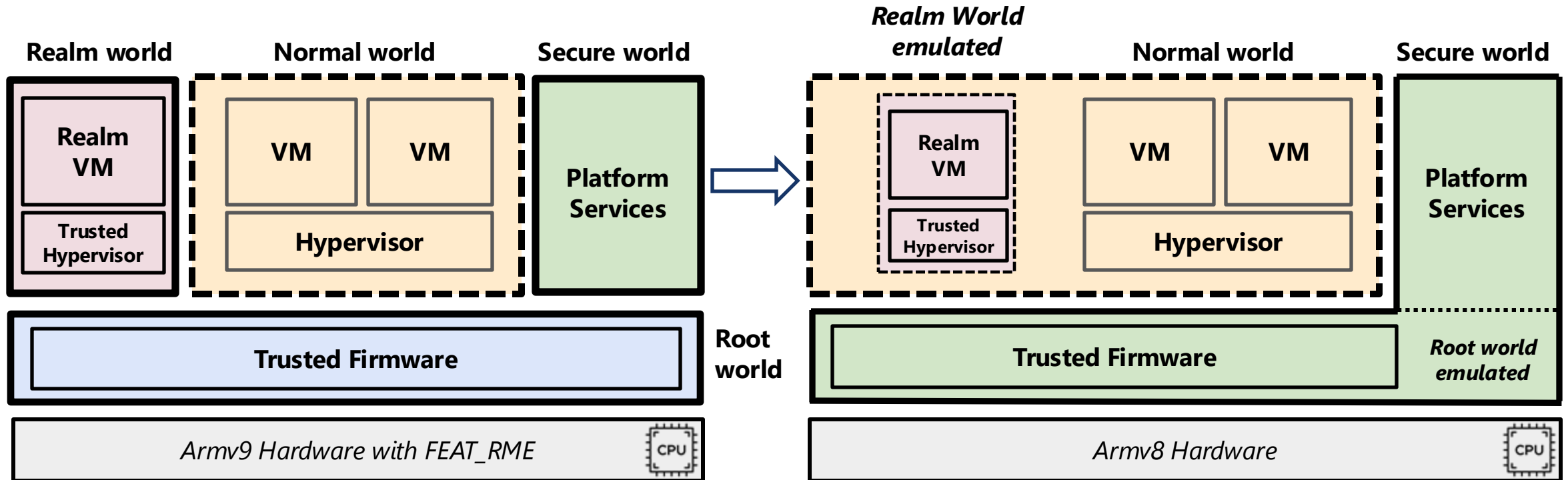


Armv9
(Arm CCA)



Armv8
(current
Hardware)

How do you even run Arm CCA on older Hardware?



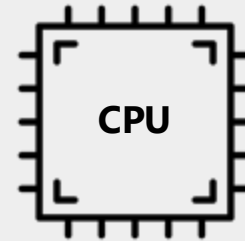
Emulate CCA in software within the constraints of Armv8 Hardware

Arm CCA on Armv8, what breaks?

- **Tradeoff** between **Compatibility** & **Overhead**
- **Fake missing parts in software** while keeping changes small
- Return **predefined values** instead of querying the hardware

Preserve functionality without security

See paper & website
for technical details



Hardware Debugger
valuable



Undefined Hardware
Feature



CPU Stall or Instant
Reset



Hardware:

Key Specs: RK3588 SoC

- **Armv8.2** Architecture
- CPU: 4x **Cortex-A76** + 4x **Cortex A55**
- GPU: Arm Mali G610
- Up to 32 GB RAM
- I/O: PCIe 3.0, USB, HDMI

We looked into
~ 40 boards in 2025



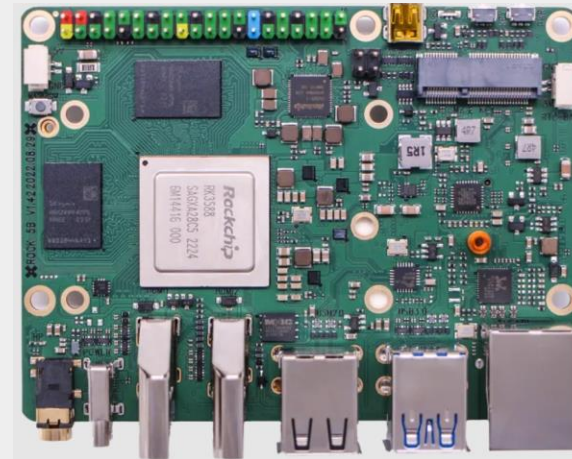
No Vendor lock
Unlocked EL3



Documentation
Technical Reference Manual



Affordable + Available + modern

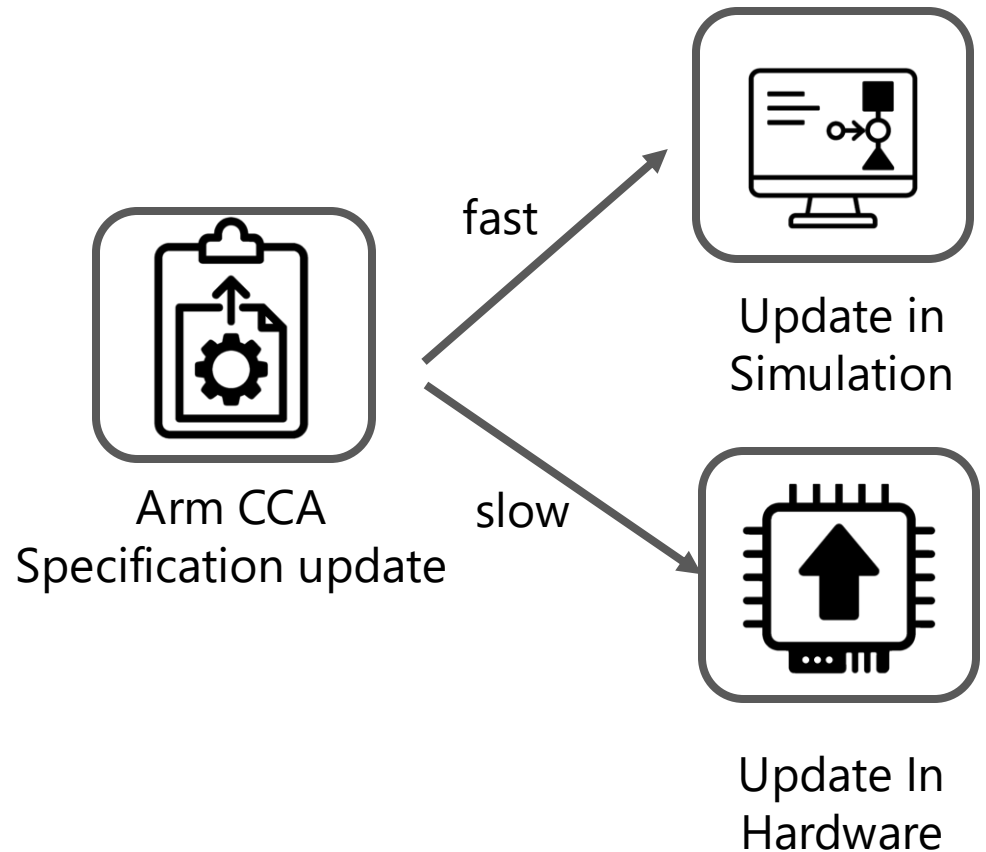


Radxa Rock5b RK3588 ~ 250 USD

<https://radxa.com/products/rock5/5b/>

What about OpenCCA once we have CCA Hardware?

OpenCCA bridges Gap between Specification and Hardware Catch-Up for Performance Estimation



We need:

- ✓ No locked-down firmware
- ✓ Documentation
- ✓ Affordable & Available

New FEAT_ features take time until implemented in HW



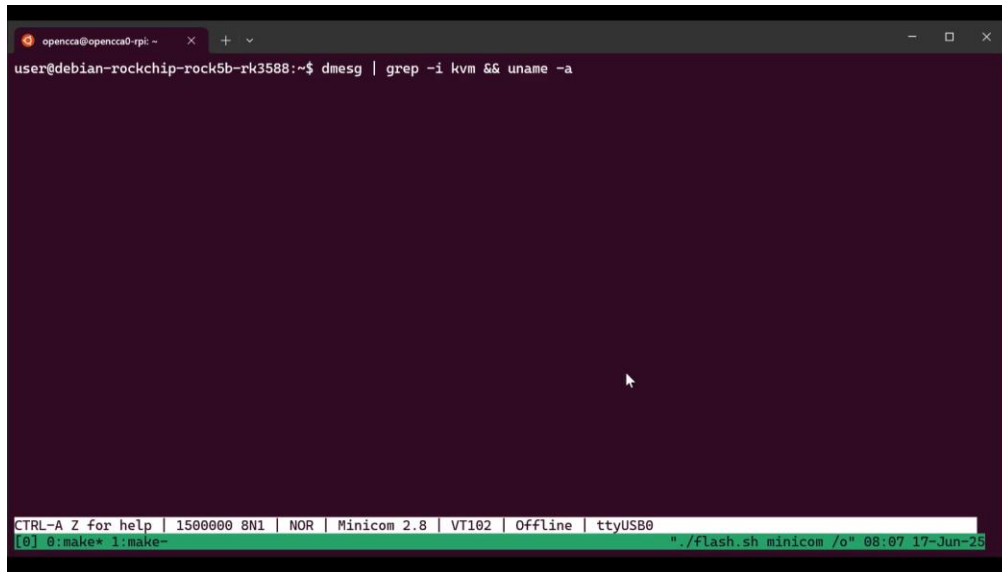
Estimate in Software with OpenCCA to experiment with firmware stack & estimate overheads

OpenCCA Demo

Realm VM: Compute heavy Benchmark

Identical binaries of: benchmark, guest + host kernel

Realm VM (2 vCPUs, 750 MB RAM)



A terminal window with a dark purple background. The prompt is 'user@debian-rockchip-rock5b-rk3588:~\$'. The command 'dmesg | grep -i kvm && uname -a' has been executed. The output is mostly blank. At the bottom, a status bar shows 'CTRL-A Z for help | 1500000 8N1 | NOR | Minicom 2.8 | VT102 | Offline | ttyUSB0' and a progress bar with '[0] 0:make* 1:make-' and a timestamp '"/flash.sh minicom /o" 08:07 17-Jun-25'.

OpenCCA on RK3588
4 x Cortex A55, 2.3GHz



A terminal window with a white background. The prompt is 'bash-5.2#'. The command 'dmesg | grep -i rme && uname -a' has been executed. The output shows 'Linux 192.168.33.15 6.12.0-opencca-wlp-00185-gbe6a405e40e4-dirty #2 SMP PREEMPT Tu e Mar 25 15:18:15 CET 2025 aarch64 GNU/Linux'. Below the terminal, a status bar shows a timer '00:00:00' and hardware information 'AMD EPYC 9334 32-Core, 2.7GHz 376 GB RAM'.

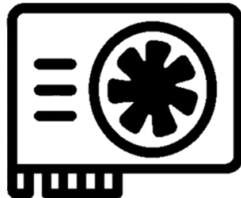
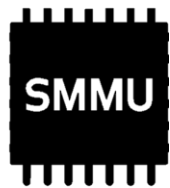
FVP on x86 AMD EPYC 9334
32 Cores, 2.7GHz

OpenCCA Demo

Real Hardware = Real Devices

OpenCCA runs on real hardware and can interact with real devices.

- RK3588 exposes PCIe lanes over NVMe slot
- Example: Research on Arm CCA with PCIe devices



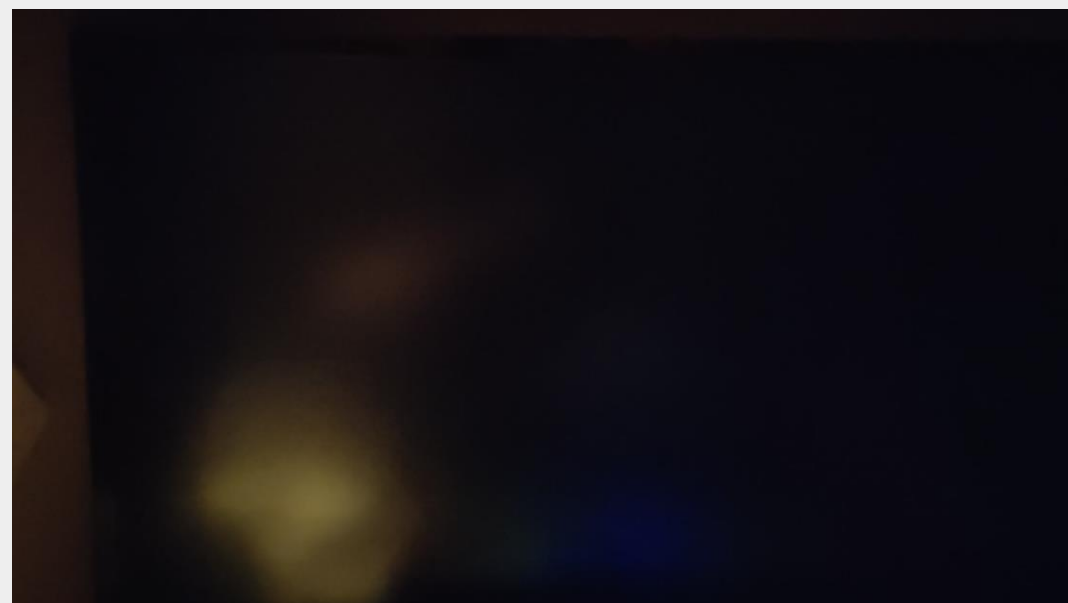
Connect Discrete GPU to OpenCCA

OpenCCA Demo

Android on RK3588 (Work in Progress)

- Porting Android to OpenCCA
- Platform boot:
 - Android on OpenCCA: ~ **1min 30 secs**
 - Android on FVP: > **12 hours**

**Android 14 (Linux 6.12) on
OpenCCA/ RK3588**

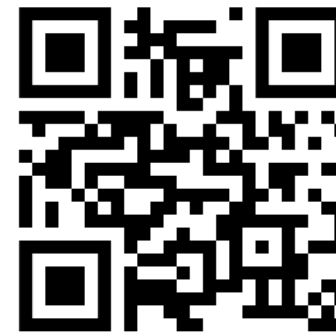
The Android logo, consisting of the word "android" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font, centered within a solid black rectangular background.

Thank You

- Paper and source code is online
- Get in touch!

OpenCCA:

- Open *Framework* for Performance Estimations
- Enable CCA on commodity Armv8 hardware for performance and accelerators support



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OPENCCA: An Open Framework to Enable Arm CCA Research

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Abstract—Confidential computing has gained traction across major architectures with Intel TDX, AMD SEV-SNP, and Arm CCA. Unlike TDX and SEV-SNP, a key challenge in researching Arm CCA is the absence of hardware support, forcing researchers to develop ad-hoc prototypes on CCA emulators and non-CCA Arm boards. This approach leads to high barriers to entry or duplicated efforts leading to unsound and inconsistent comparisons. To address this, we present OPENCCA, an open research platform that enables the execution of CCA-bound code on commodity Armv8.2 hardware. By systematically adapting the software stack (including bootloader, firmware, hypervisor, and kernel), OPENCCA emulates CCA operations for performance evaluation while preserving functional correctness. We demonstrate its effectiveness with typical life-cycle measurements and case-studies inspired by prior CCA-based papers on an easily available Arm v8.2 Rockchip board that costs \$250.

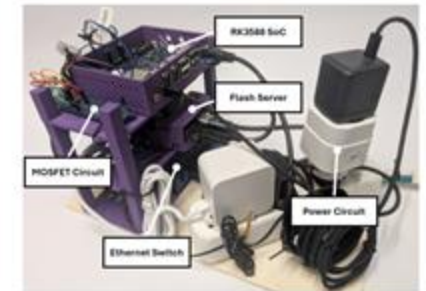


Figure 1. OPENCCA tooling. The RK3588 connects over ethernet to a flash server (Raspberry Pi). It controls a MOSFET and power circuit to flash new firmware and exposes UART access.

