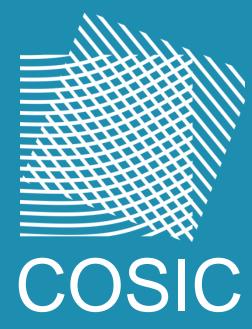


## Fast, Furious and Insecure

Lennert Wouters, Eduard Marin, Tomer Ashur, Benedikt Gierlichs and Bart Preneel



an imec research group at KU Leuven



## Passive Keyless Entry and Start

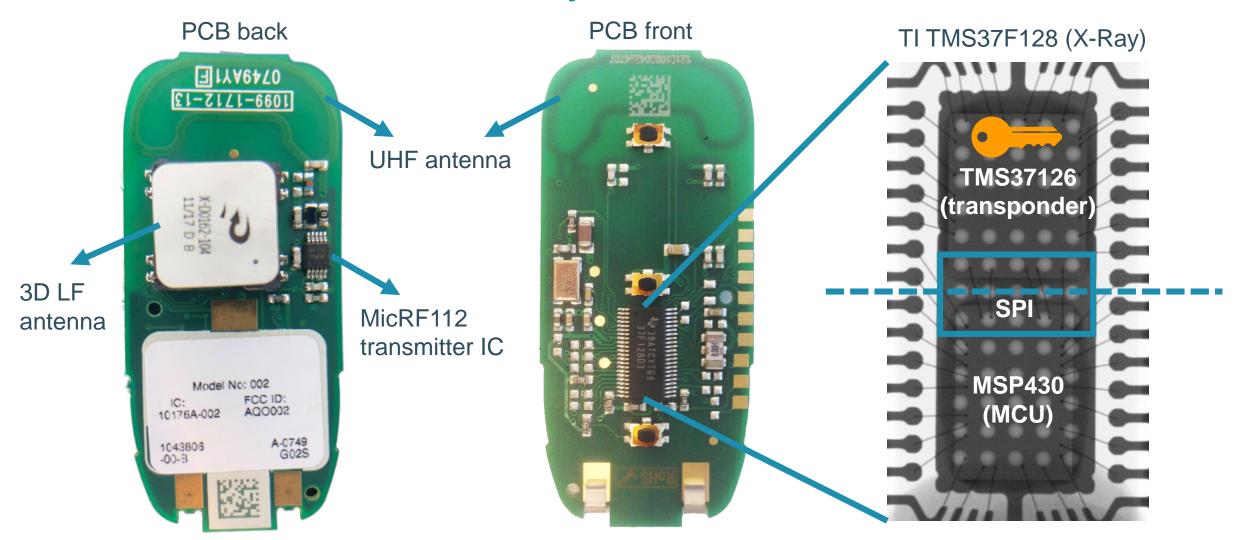








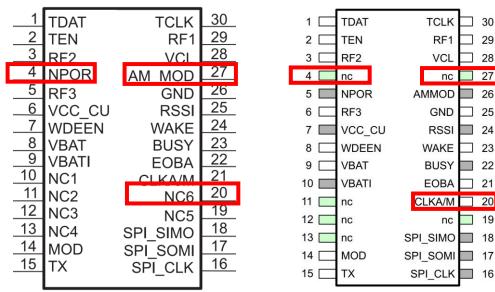
#### The Tesla Model S key fob



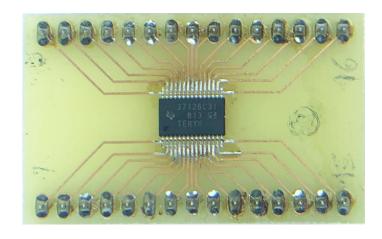


## Getting started

- Cannot order the IC's from Farnell/Digikey
- Uncommon package (30 pin TSSOP 0.5mm pitch)
- Almost no public information on these chips (NDA)
  - The information that is available is inconsistent

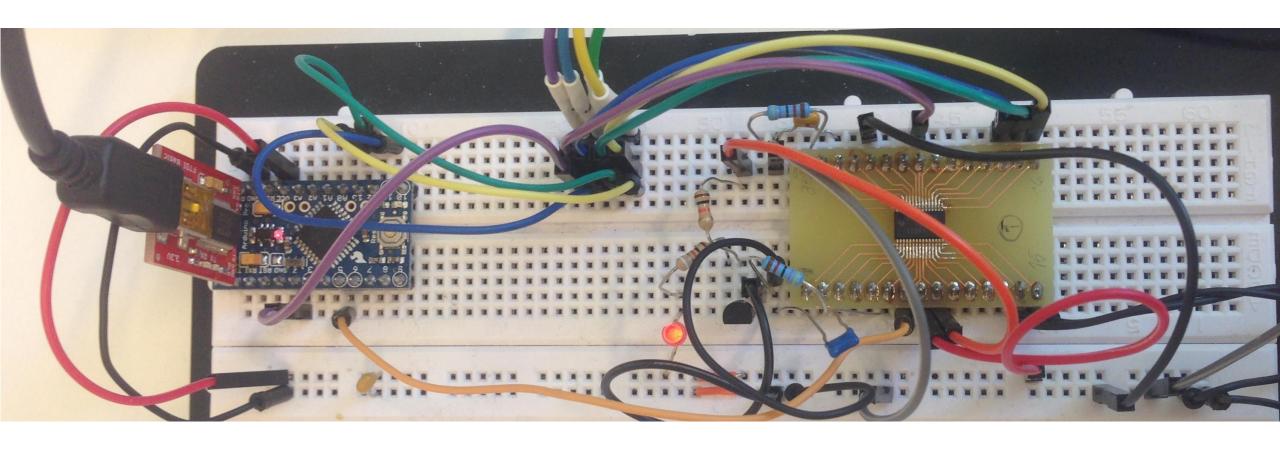






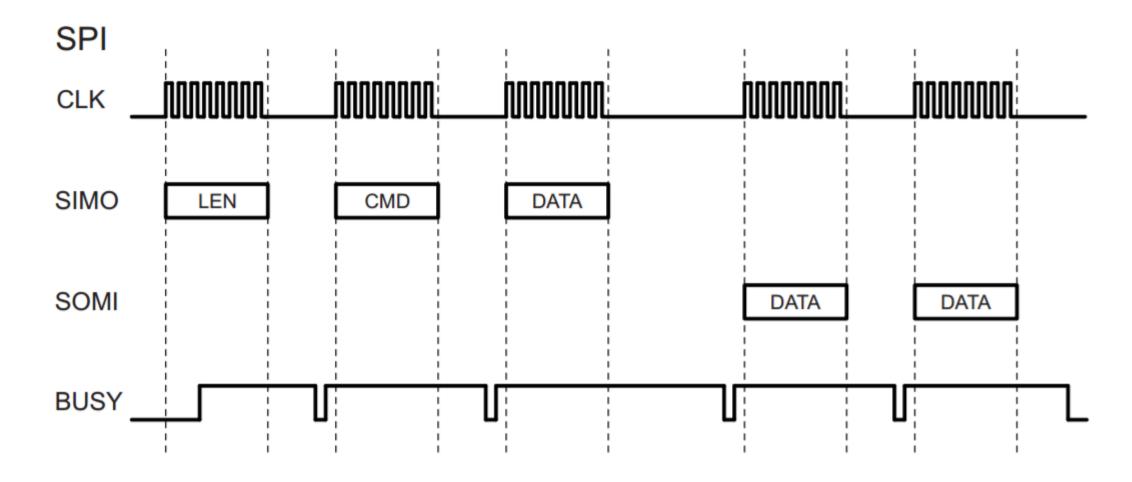


## Connecting to the TMS37126





## The Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)





#### Uncovering undocumented SPI commands

- SPI BUSY line indicates when the slave is ready for the next byte
  - The transponder indicates an error by pulling busy high or low for a long period
- Observation 1:
  - Error if CMD value is incorrect
- Observation 2:
  - If LEN is 0xFF and the CMD value is correct we get an error after the correct number of bytes (LEN) has been sent



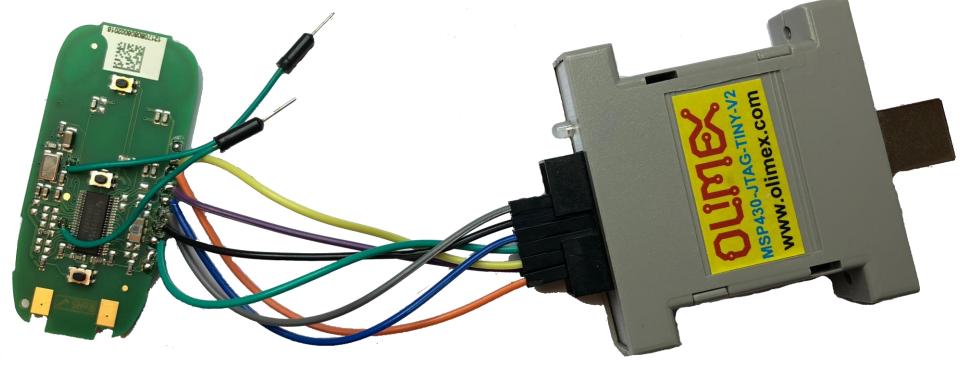
## Uncovering undocumented SPI commands

Action	LEN	CMD	WA
DST40(C, K1)	0x06	0x84	NA
DST_UNK(C, K1)	0x06	0x85	NA
DST40(C, K2)	0x06	0x86	NA
DST_UNK(C, K2)	0x06	0x87	NA
Change K1	0x07	0x01	0x11
Change K2	0x07	0x01	0x12



## Obtaining MSP430 firmware

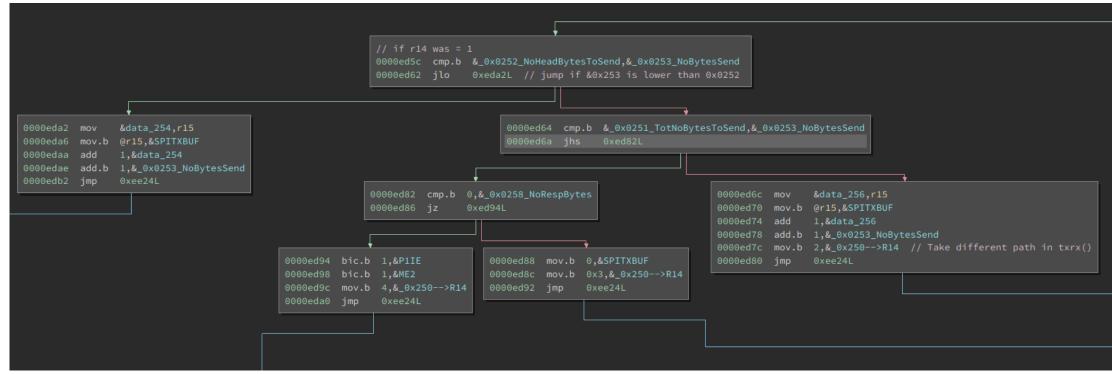
- Olimex MSP430-JTAG-TINY-V2 programmer
- JTAG fuse wasn't blown





#### MSP430 Static firmware analysis

- Interrupt Vector Table (IVT)
- References to Special Function Registers (SFR)
  - SPI transmit and receive buffers





## MSP430 Dynamic firmware analysis

- MSPDebug + Olimex MSP430-JTAG-TINY-V2
- MSP430F1232 supports up to two breakpoints
- Caveat: some debug pins are shared with IO and can trigger interrupts

- Inspect interesting routines + dump RAM and register values
  - Retrieve bytes exchanged over SPI
- The firmware is only using CMD 0x86 (DST40) during normal operation



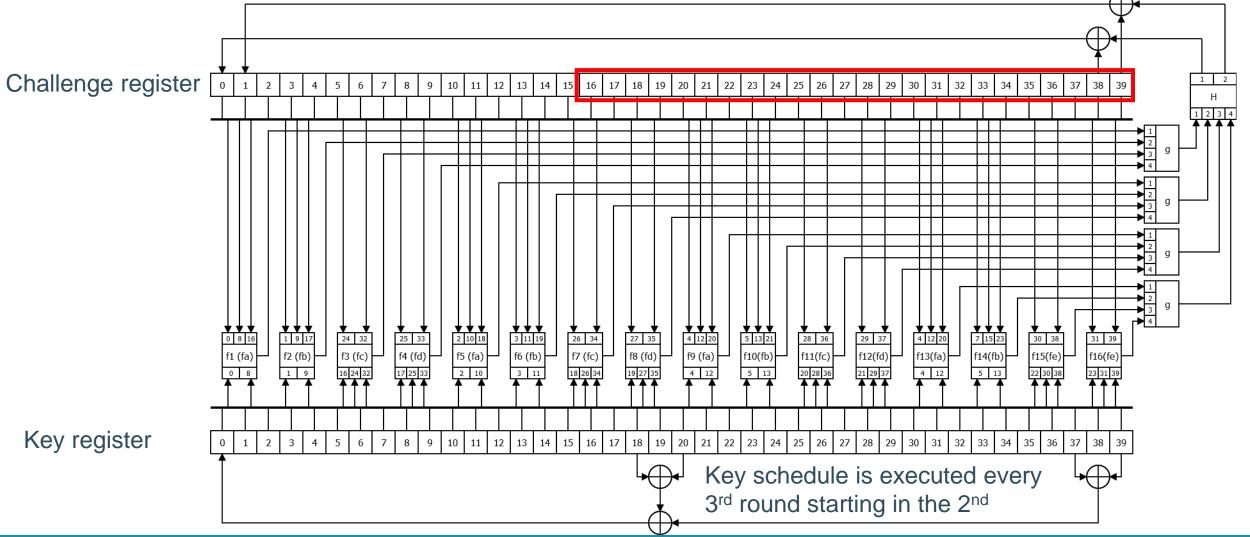
# Texas Instruments Digital Signature Transponder (DST)

- DST40
  - Introduced in 2000
  - 40-bit key
  - Security Analysis of a Cryptographically-Enabled RFID Device (2005)
    - S Bono, M Green, A Stubblefield, A Juels, AD Rubin
  - Used for immobilizer by Ford, Lincoln, Mercury, Nissan and Toyota
  - Exxon-Mobil's Speedpass payment system





#### DST40 Cipher





## RF reverse engineering



## Key fob RF operation

- Two separate systems:
  - Remote Keyless Entry (RKE)
    - Actions are performed by pressing a button
    - One way communication
  - Passive Keyless Entry and Start (PKES)
    - The car is unlocked automatically if the key fob is in proximity of the vehicle
    - Two way communication



## Passive Keyless Entry and Start

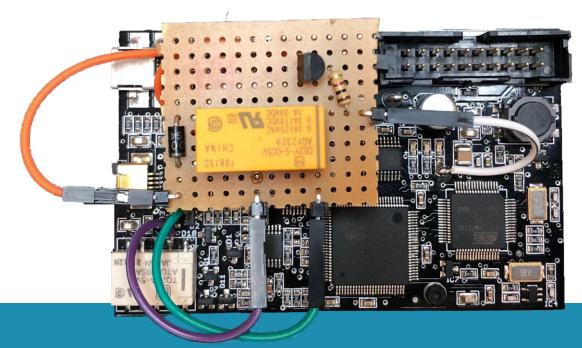
- Ultra High Frequency (433.92 MHz)
  - From key fob to car
  - Easy to receive using widely available tools
    - SDR or Yard Stick One (CC1111)

- Low Frequency (134.2 kHz)
  - From car to key fob
  - More challenging to receive

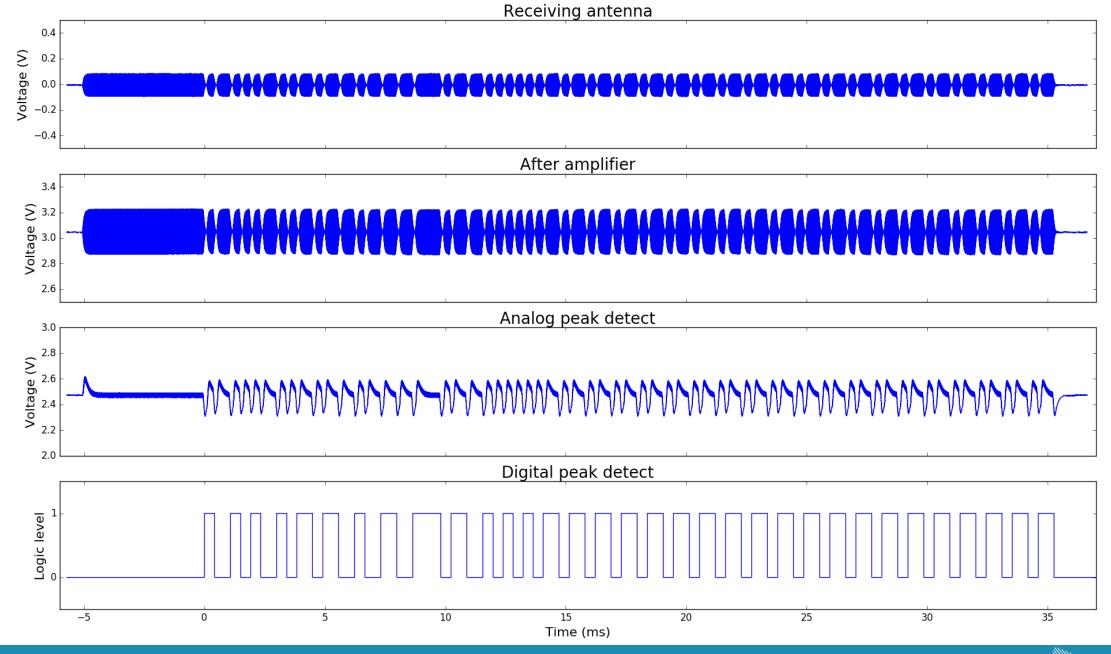


## Low Frequency

- Proxmark3
  - Added DST transponder code for the AT91SAM microcontroller
  - Hardware modification to boost receiver range
  - Custom peak detect code for the FPGA

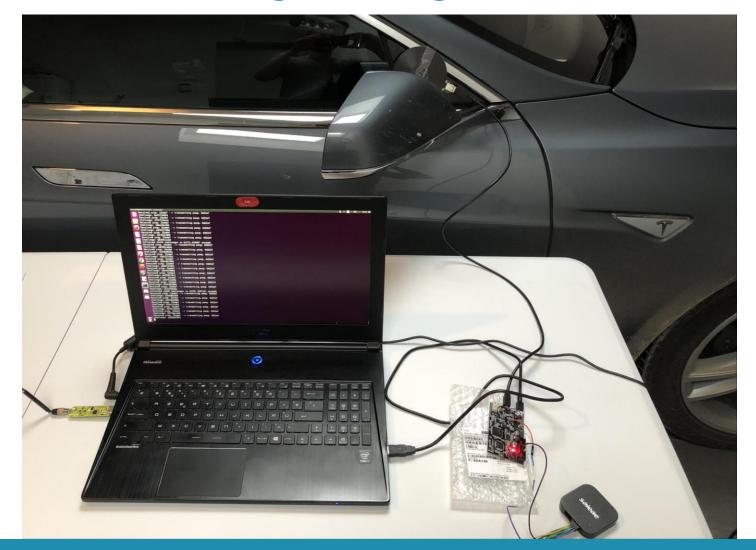


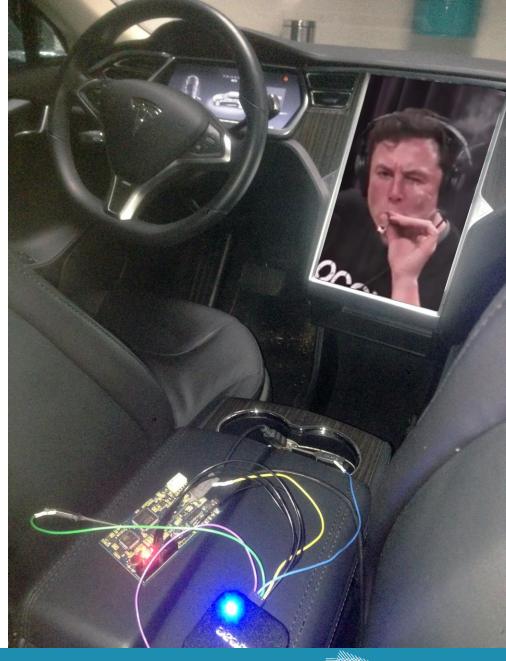






## Receiving LF signals



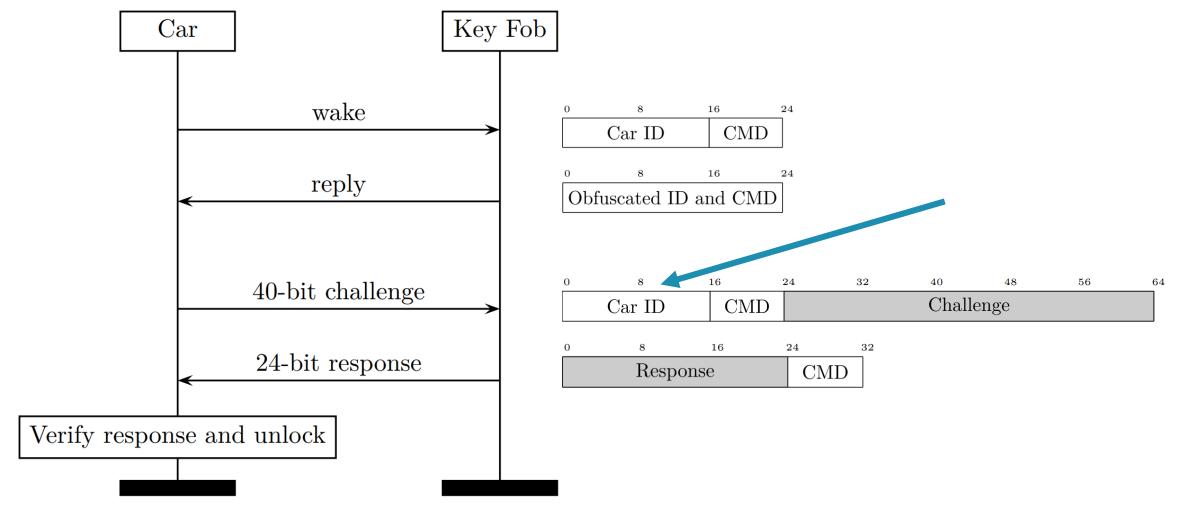




## PKES Protocol analyzer



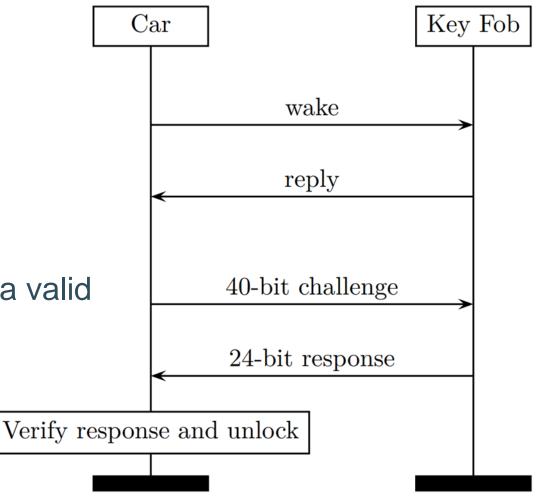
## PKES protocol





## A car only attack

- Receive the 40-bit challenge
  - ~2<sup>16</sup> keys produce the correct response
  - Guess a key and transmit the response
- After on average 2<sup>23</sup> guesses you will have a valid challenge response pair
- Assuming 1 guess per second → 97 days
- Can be automated





## **Proof of Concept**



#### DST40 key recovery

- 40-bit challenge is combined with a 40-bit key resulting in a 24-bit response
- For each 40-bit challenge multiple keys produce the same response
  - Need two challenge response pairs to recover the key



## DST40 key recovery

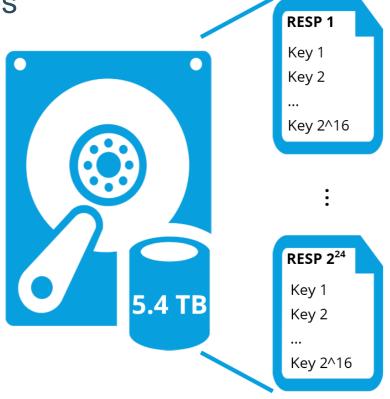
The key fob cannot verify the sender of a challenge

 The key fob replies to any challenge it receives as long as the car ID is correct

- Time-Memory Trade-Off Table
  - Simplified pseudocode:

```
challenge = 0x636f736963
for key in range (0, 2<sup>40</sup>):
    response = DST40(challenge, key)
    responseFile.append(key)
```

• 2<sup>24</sup> files each containing ~2<sup>16</sup> 40-bit keys

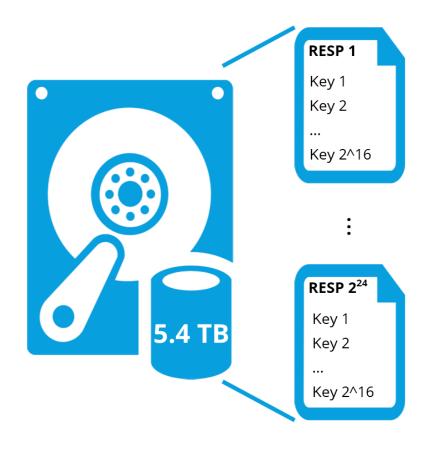




## Cloning a key fob

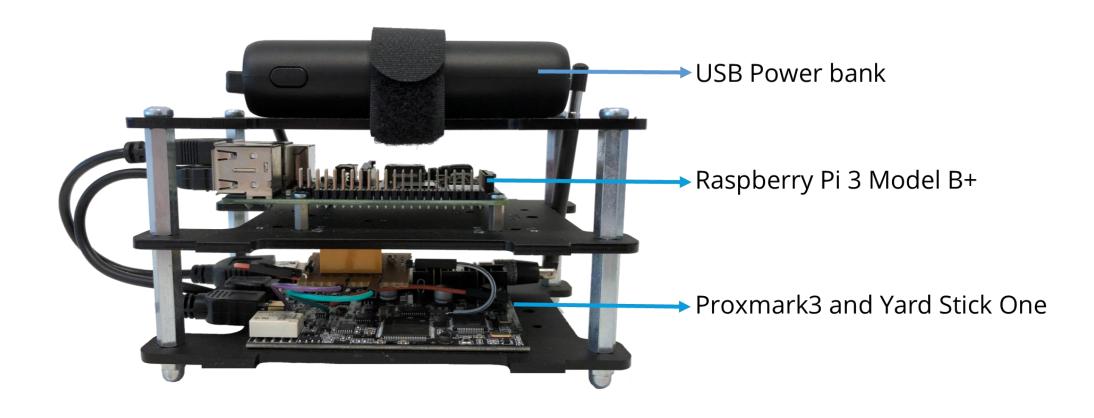
- Retrieve the 2-byte car ID (sniff or brute force)
- Send challenge 0x636f736963 to the key fob
- Use the response to select the correct TMTO file
- Send a different challenge and record the response
- Test the remaining ~2<sup>16</sup> keys

```
for key in TMTO_File:
    resp = DST40(challenge2, key)
    if resp == response2:
        return key
```





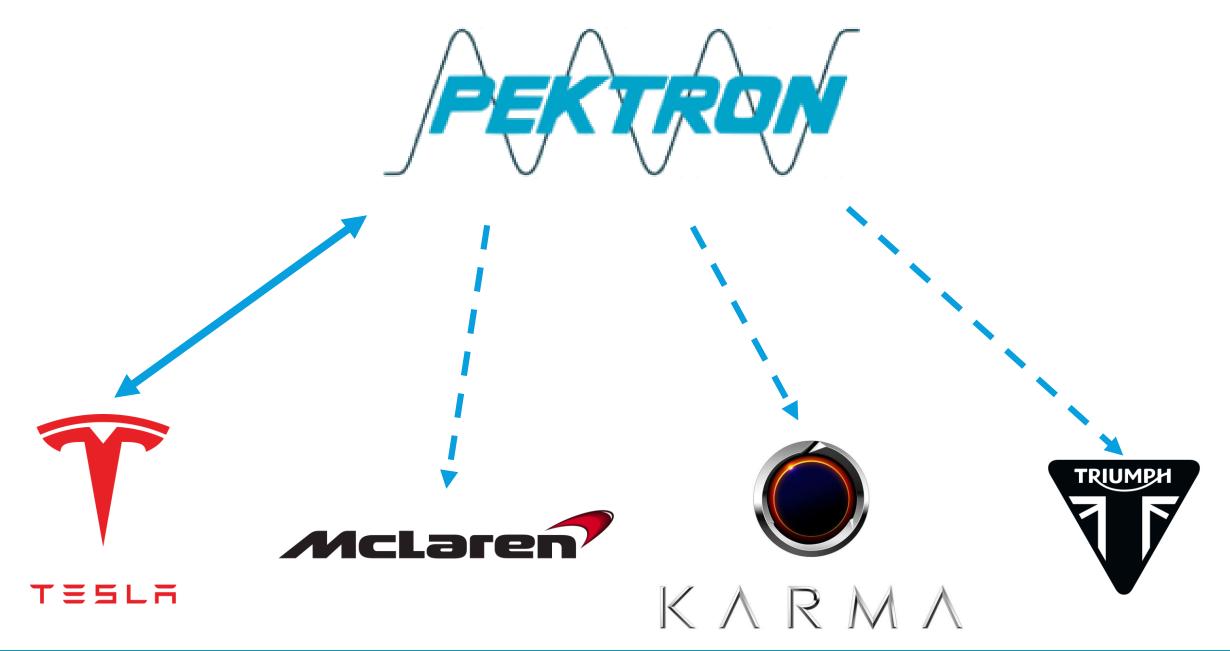
## Proof of Concept attack





## Responsible disclosure

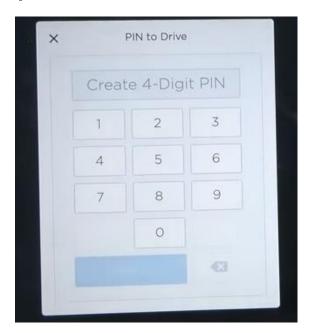


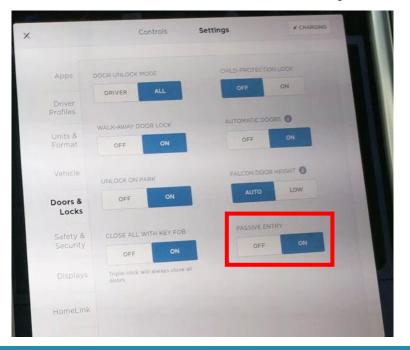




#### Responsible disclosure

- First notified Tesla on 31/08/2017
  - Tesla vehicles produced from June 2018 onwards use a new key fob
  - OTA update includes a Pin to Drive feature and the ability to disable PKE







## Conclusions (yes, this is 2019)

- Some manufacturers and chip vendors still rely on:
  - proprietary cryptography
  - NDAs and secrecy of datasheets
    - (See also Helena Handschuh's talk)
  - tier 1 or tier 2 suppliers to get security right
  - secrecy of firmware



#### Conclusions





Demo video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aVIYuPzmJoY



## Oops!... I did it again.

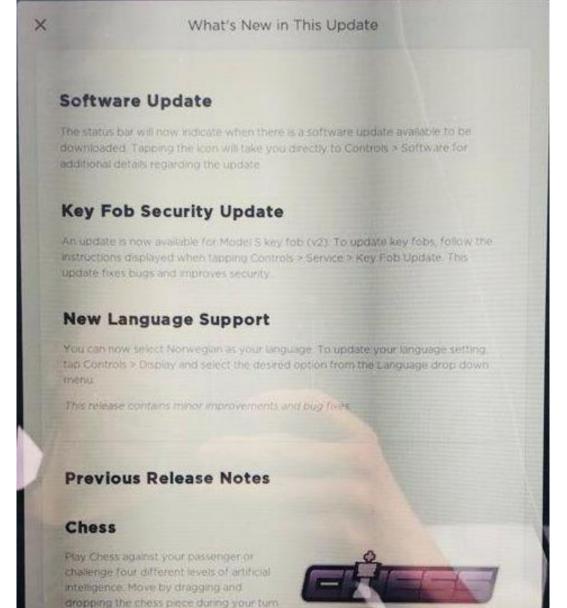




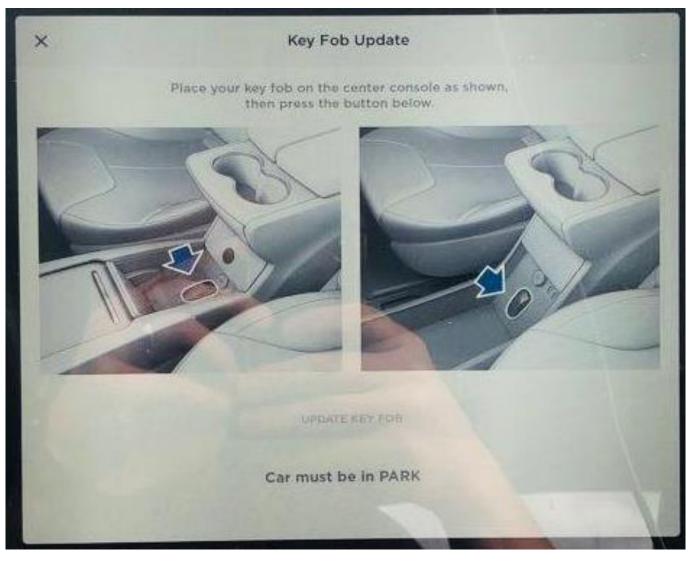
#### The new key fob

- Hardware looks identical, JTAG is locked and the key fob is using DST80
- Trick the key fob into computing DST40 using only half of the 80-bit key!
  - Allows to recover the DST80 key with twice the amount of resources
    - 2 x 5,4TB and 2 x 2s
  - The attack requires close range to the fob, making it more difficult to execute
- Cars being produced today are already using a new (new) key fob
- Tesla has already begun to roll out a software update to applicable customers!





As with all Tesla Arcade games, you can play when your car is in PARK by tapping the





## Questions?

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