Wanna TEMPEST your computer?

Florian Barbarin, Maxime Gagliardini and Guillaume Squillaci

TLS-SEC

March 12, 2018





Introduction

Transmitter

Receiver

Data exfiltration

"Projet long" context

THC 2018 Challenge

- Prepare tutorial challenge
- Work based on GSMem: Data Exfiltration from Air-Gapped Computers over GSM Frequencies (24th USENIX Security Symposium)
- "Challenge" : data exfiltration form an air-gapped computer
- "Tutorial" : guide the challenger step-by-step
- Main idea: follow how we succeed to reproduce a part of the paper

Air-gapped networks



Air-gapped networks



Electromagnetic emanations

Emanations

- Each electronic device has emanations
- Could be optical, electronical, acoustical, mecanical or electromagnetical
- Focus on electromagnetic emanations

TEMPEST

- Name given by NSA for standards protecting against electromagnetic emanations
- Context: EMSEC, surbpart of COMSEC

Challenge context

Goal

Get a password stored on the air-gapped computer

Problem

Air-gapped computer \implies no possibility to gain access and/or exfiltrate data via network

Solution

Use electromagnetic emanations to create a covert channel and exfiltrate data

Technical environment

Devices

- 1 air-gapped computer (attacked computer)
- 1 standard computer (attacker's computer)

Tools

- Spectrum analyzer
- Software-defined radio : USRP/RTL-SDR
- Antennas
- Softwares : URH/GNURadio

Introduction

Transmitter

Receiver

Data exfiltration



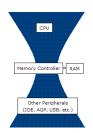
Transmission without specific component

Our target (remind)

Use electromagnetic emanations to create a covert channel and exfiltrate data

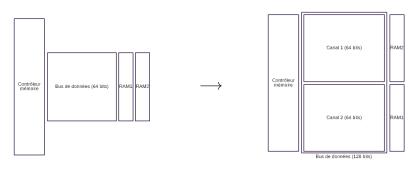
Problems

- ullet Computer's electromagnetic emanations o low amplitude
- Amplitude increase ⇒ circuit tension increase



Memory access

- Memory controller → bottleneck
- Intel/AMD → Multi-channel memory architectures
- Increase data bus size :
 - Double channel ⇒ 128 bits
 - Triple channel \Rightarrow 192 bits
 - Quadruple channel ⇒ 256 bits



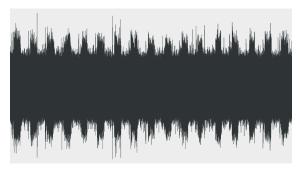
Consequence using Multi-channel memory

- More electrons in movement at the same time
- Significant electromagnetic emanations created
- \Rightarrow Emanations could be used to create covert channel



Application

- Be sure to bypass CPU optimizations
- Use of MOVNTDQ instruction on xmm registers
- Emanations highlight :
 - Find emission frequency : spectrum analizer
 - Watch signal : USRP/RTL-SDR + URH



Modulation

- Modulation = information coding process
- Binary Amplitude-Shift Keying (B-ASK) modulation :
 - bit 0 ↔ normal emission level
 - bit $1\leftrightarrow$ average emission level when multi-channel memory is used



Introduction

Transmitter

Receiver

Data exfiltration

Test

test

test

Introduction

Transmitter

Receiver

Data exfiltration

The Malware

Idea

- Same skeleton than the Transmission section
- 1bit/s to reduce error rate

What is transmitted?

- The message : a file in argument
- End of File: 00001010
- A pattern to localize the message: 11111111
- All of this in an infinite loop

Reception

In GNU Radio

- Start the malware before the acquisition to avoid a bug in the first bit transmitted
- Wait around 2 minutes

Conversion of the GRC file into our flag

- Localize a first pattern
- Extract bytes from this pattern until the next one
- · Convert extracted bytes into ASCII and print it

Reception

Reception

```
void extract msg(FILE * fic, char * msg, char * pattern)
char chaine[TAILLE MAX],
      tmp1[TAILLE MAX],
      *tmp2,
      tmp3[TAILLE MAX]="",
      *tmp4,
     bin[TAILLE MAX]="";
while (fgets(chaine, TAILLE MAX, fic) != NULL)
  rem space(tmp1);
  strcat(bin, tmp1);
tmp2 = strstr(bin, pattern);
tmp4 = strstr(tmp3, pattern);
strncpy(msq, tmp3, tmp4-tmp3);
```

Introduction

Transmitter

Receiver

Data exfiltration

Conclusion

Researchers work

- Better equipment
- Signal processing optimization
- Reception until 30m

Limits

- Very limited flow rate to prevent error (error detection ?)
- Can be improve with a frequency modulation (attack USBee)

Countermeasures

- Faraday cage
- Zonal approach
- Antivirus

