VEHICLE PLATFORM 변화에 따른 AUTOMOTIVE SECURITY 대응방안

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NOVEMBER 2022

SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD

NXP SEMICONDUCTORS

Key Facts from Automotive Perspective

Headquarters in
The Netherlands
29,000 employees

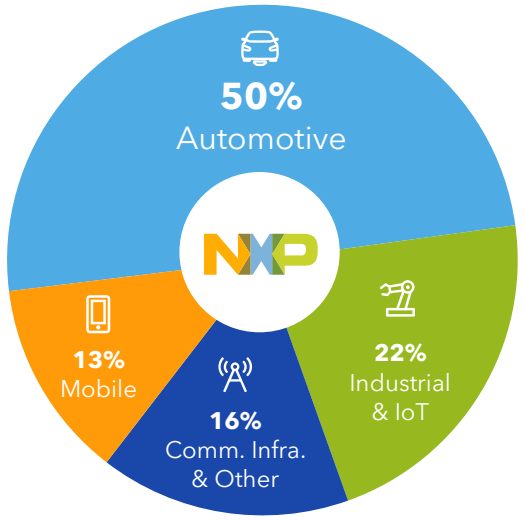
11,000 engineers;
9,000 patent families

$11.1B 2021 Revenue

Growth YoY :
+28% NXP total;
+44% Automotive
2021 growth vs. 2019:
+25% NXP; +30% Automotive

Capacity committed for expected growth to ~$15B in 2024 (+8-12% p.a.)

2021 Revenue
by end-market exposure



Automotive Technology Leadership:

Radar systems

Domain and zonal processors

Electrification systems
(BMS & eMotor Control)

General Purpose MCU

Advanced Analog

Audio infotainment

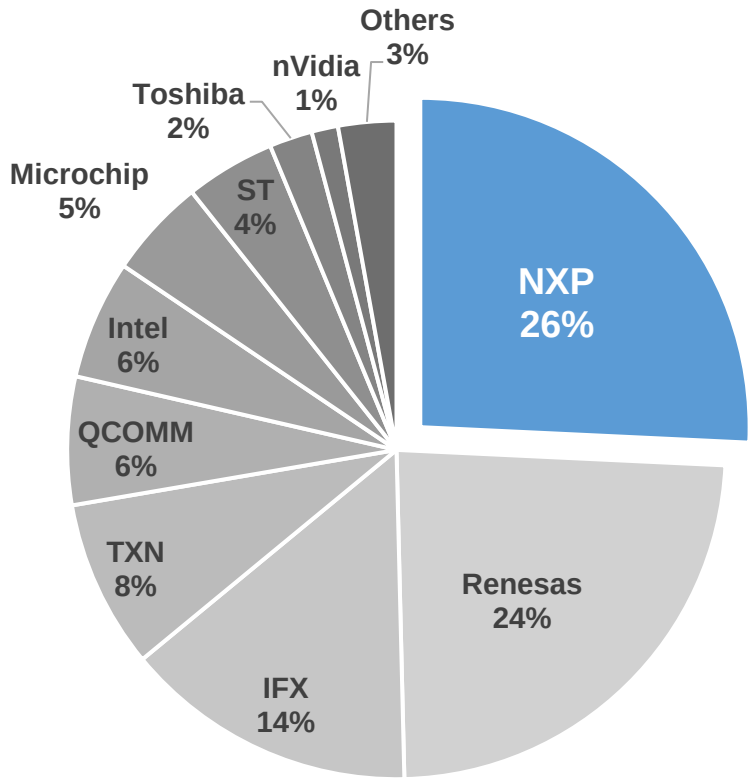
In-vehicle networking

Secure access solutions

Network-to-cloud; Secure OTA

NXP: THE LEADER IN AUTOMOTIVE PROCESSORS ENABLING THE SOFTWARE DEFINED REVOLUTION

2021 AUTO PROCESSOR MARKET SHARE



Source: **Strategy Analytics** – March 2022

VEHICLE COMPUTE AND ARCHITECTURAL TRENDS

THREE FUTURE CAR MISSIONS → ONE CLEAR PATH TOWARDS SOFTWARE-DEFINED CAR

CLOUD

Over-the-Air (OTA) Services

Vehicle Data / Model

Autonomous

New sensing, thinking

Service Oriented

New EE architecture

Electric

New energy mgmt

Making cars fully service-oriented requires a deep EE transformation

But this is the necessary step towards SDV

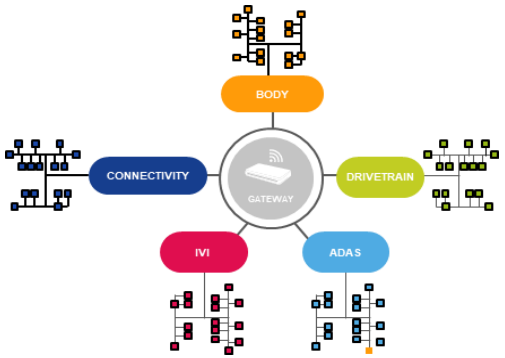
EVOLUTION TOWARDS FULL ZONAL PLATFORMS → THE FOUNDATION FOR SDV

2022
Domain Platforms

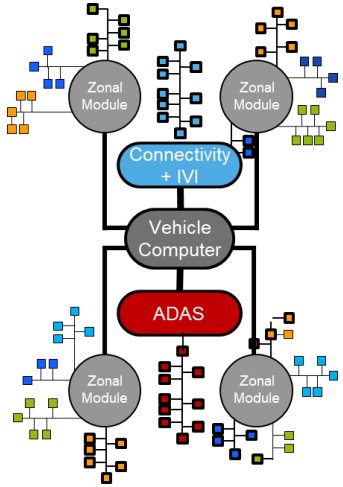
2025+
Hybrid Zonal Platforms

2030+
Full Zonal Platforms

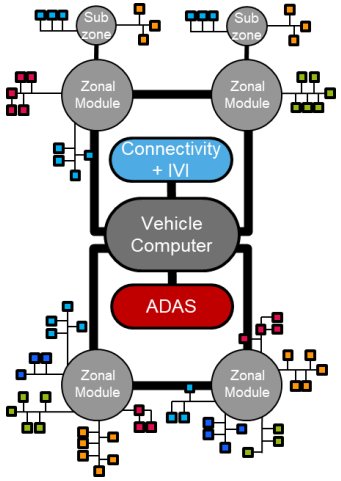
Logical Domains



Body Domain Zone Clustering



Multi-domain Zone Clustering



Simplify HW
Create central service area

High ECU aggregation
All functions are services

TWO PARALLEL ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES

1

Logical transformation:
Scalable and centralized software development

- First step toward software-defined vehicle
- More isolation for improved security
- Centralized over-the-air (OTA) update for software upgrades

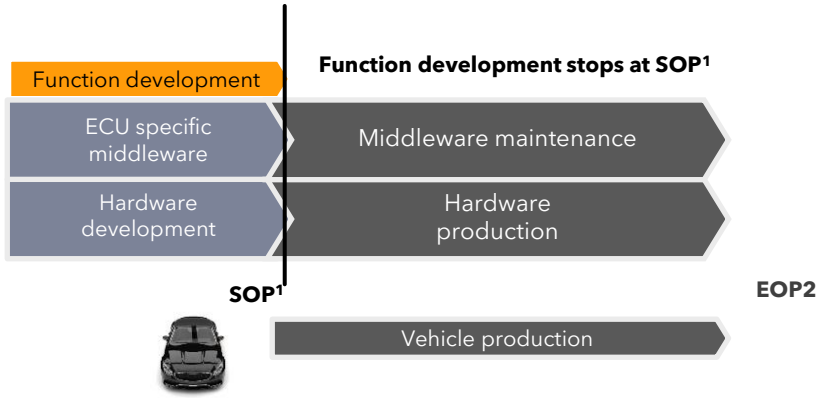
2

Physical transformation:
Zonal aggregation and ECU clustering

- Dramatically reduced material and manufacturing cost
- Eases EE upgrades and scalability
- Creates a central IP-based area for SOA

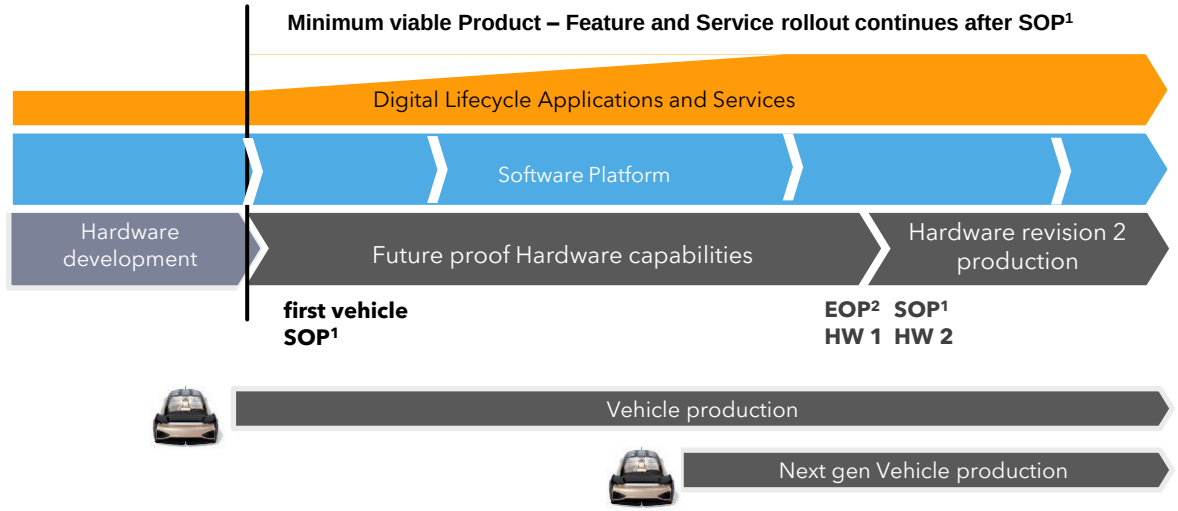
SDV REPRESENTS CONTINUED INVESTMENT WITH A LONG-TERM SILICON PLATFORM

Vehicle based on legacy EE architecture



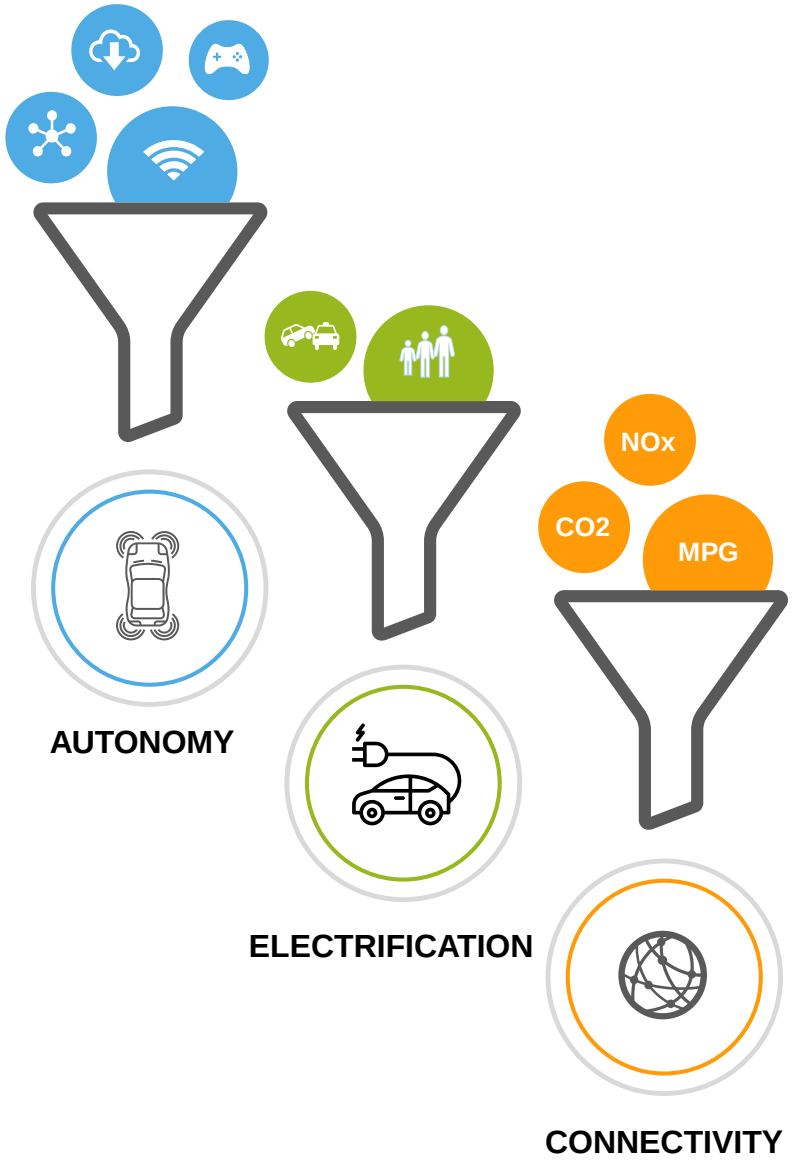
[1] SOP: Start of production, [2] EOP: End of production,

Vehicles based on SDV platform



- OEMs taking ownership of SDV platform with optimized silicon platforms
- **Software defined vehicle** architectures require **software defined networking**
- NXP can be a key strategic partner:
  - **Vehicle Compute:** NXP are a proven leader in Automotive compute market, with silicon platforms in 16nm today and with 5nm platform in development.
  - **Vehicle Networking:** NXP is the historical leader in IVN, now driving future communication standards and co-design in zonal networks with major OEMs

AUTOMOTIVE E&E TRENDS



- More Functions and Applications
- More Software
- More Computing Power
- More ECUs
- More Safety and Security

- Computing Power
- ECU Integration
- Safety
- **Security**
- SW Reuse

AUTOMOTIVE

Safe and Secure Mobility

MAKING SAFE & SECURE MOBILITY A REALITY

Solution Portfolio	Comprehensive System Solutions for fast time to market and scalability
Innovation Power	In-house high-performance processing, security and mobile ecosystem capabilities
Safe & Secure	Zero defects methodology Leading with functional safety and security

PROVEN HISTORY IN DRIVING SECURITY

MID 1990S
- Censorship
- Immobilizers

EARLY 2000S
- Enhanced Censorship
- Remote Keyless Entry

MID 2000S
- High Assurance Boot & Fault Detection Sensors
- Passive Keyless Entry

LATE 2000S
- Crypto Services Engine (SHE), Active Shields
- Keyless Entry RF Transceivers

2010s +
- Hardware Security Module (HSM)
- Secure Elements (SE)
- Gateway, CAN security
- NFC-based Smart Access

EGOVERNMENT

BANK CARDS

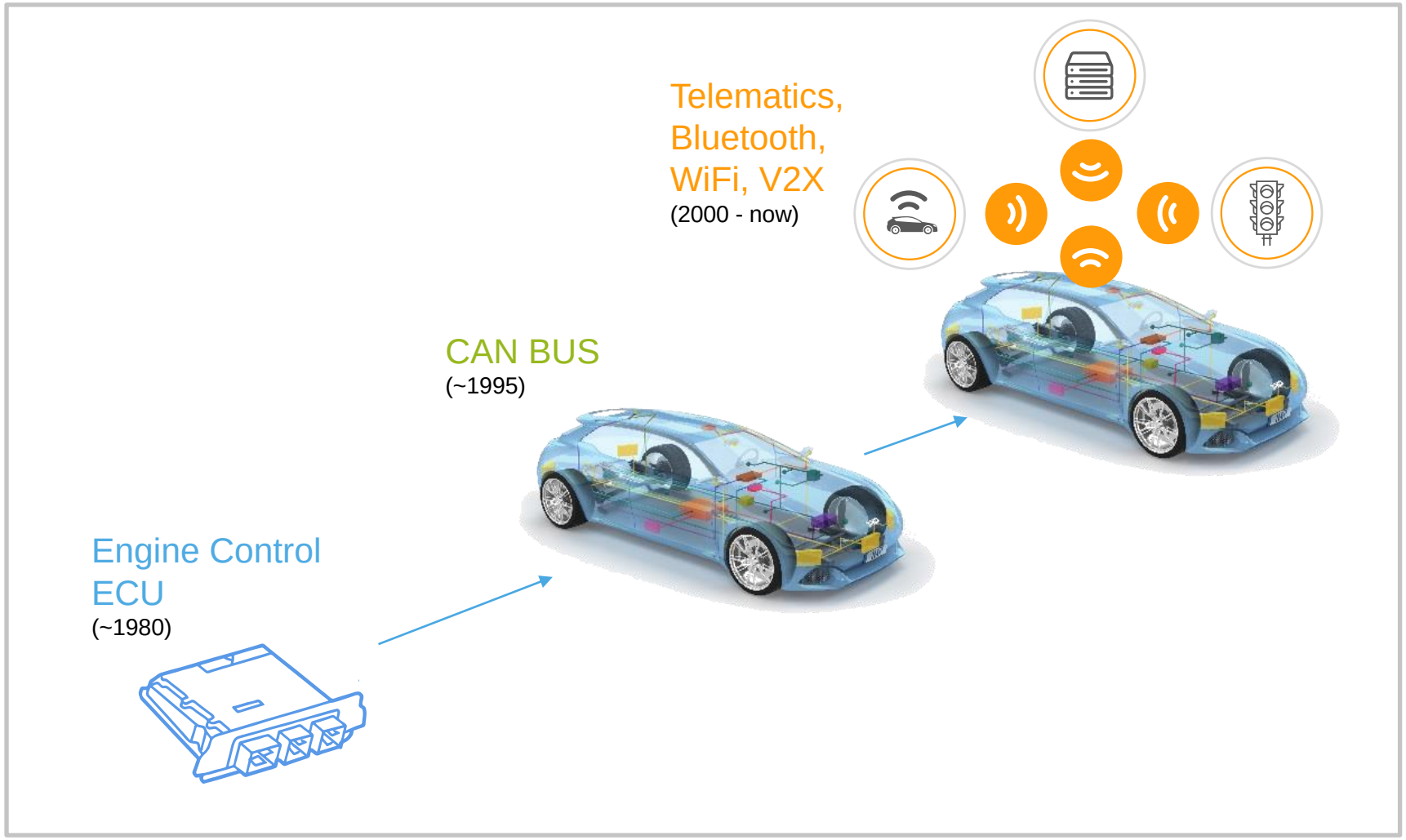
SMART MOBILITY (MIFARE) CARDS

TAGS & AUTHENTICATION

READERS

MOBILE

HISTORY: VEHICLE ELECTRONICS & CONNECTIVITY



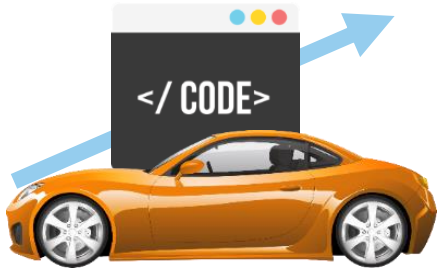
DID YOU KNOW?

>150

Vehicle cyber incidents
In 2019

1.4 M

Vehicles recalled
in the largest incident to date



WHY HACKING?

Valuable data
attracts hackers

Car-generated data may become a 750 B$ market by 2030

WHY IS IT POSSIBLE?

High system complexity
implies high vulnerability

Up to 150 ECUs per car, up to 200 M lines of software code

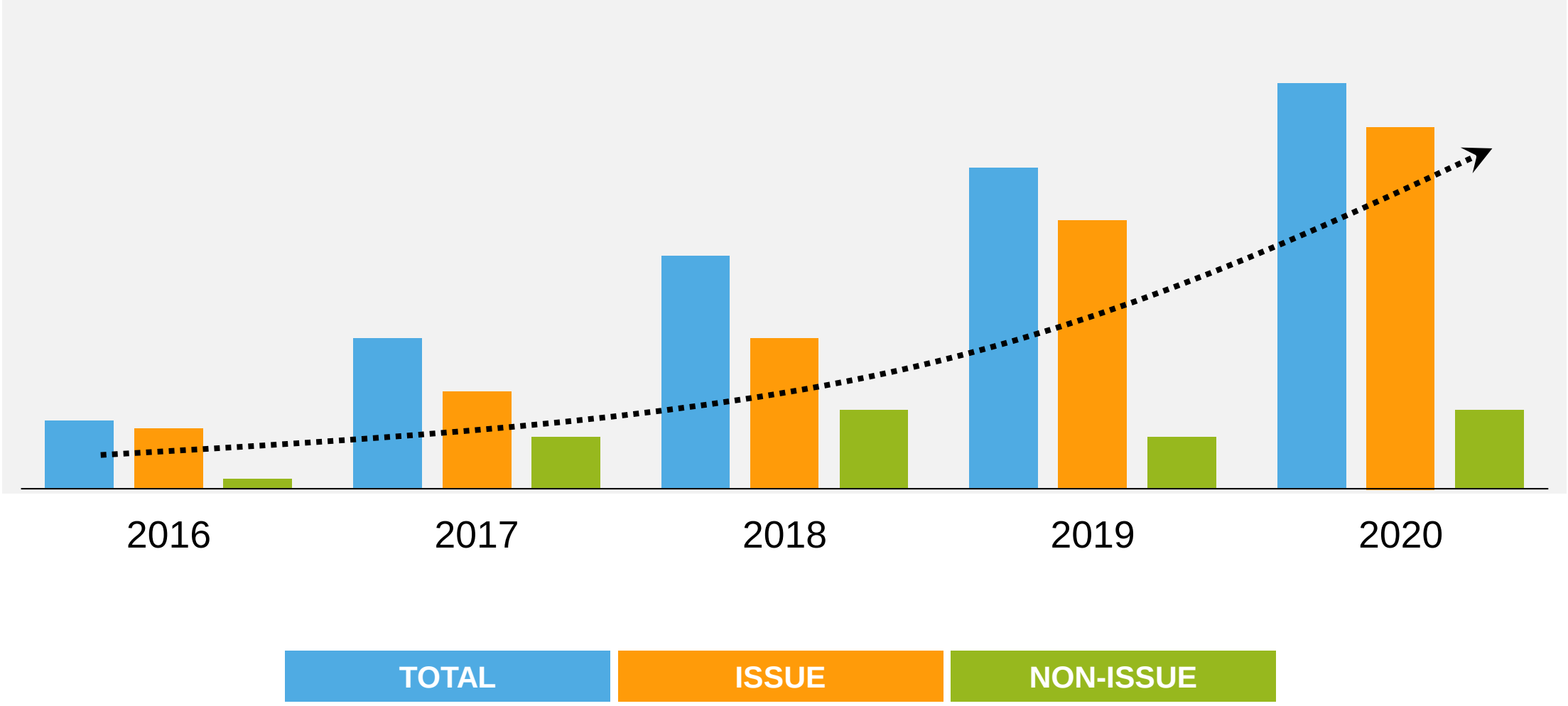
WHY NOW?

Wireless interfaces
enable scalable attacks

250 M connected vehicles on the road in 2020

SECURITY IS A MUST-HAVE FOR CONNECTED & AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES

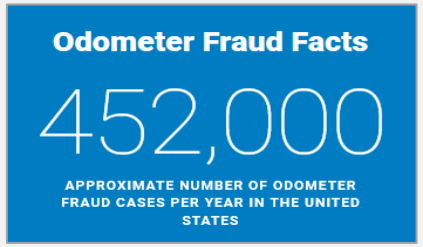
IS IT REAL?



CYBERSECURITY THREATS IN AUTOMOTIVE

LOCAL ATTACKS

Tampering the odometer



https://www.nhtsa.gov/equipment/odometer-fraud

Engine tuning

Workshop around the corner, or in your garage

REMOTE ATTACKS

Vehicle theft by relay attack

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8pffcngJJq0

Ransom for a drive

VDI Conference on IT Security for Vehicles
(Berlin / July 2017)

Remote hack of an unaltered car
(July 2015)

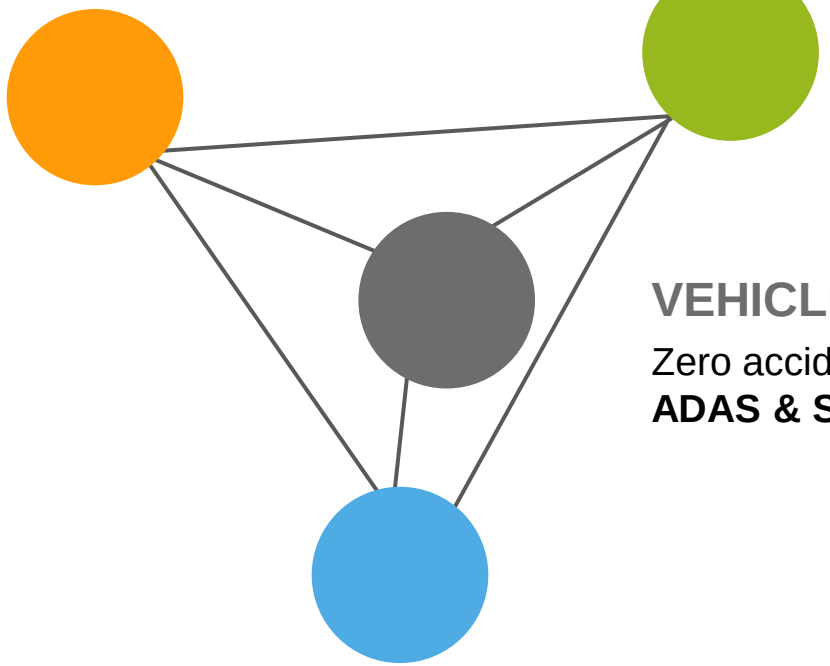
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MK0SrxBC1xs

WHAT IS AT RISK AND WHO IS AFFECTED?

STAKEHOLDERS

IMPACT	CAR USERS	CAR OWNERS	INSURERS	OEM & SUPPLIERS	SERVICE PROVIDERS
Safety	Injuries	Damage		Claims, brand damage	
Financial		Vehicle theft	Insurance claims	IP theft	Loss of income (fraud, DoS, …)
Privacy	Loss of personal data (PII)			Claims, brand damage	Claims, brand damage

REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFE & SECURE MOBILITY



FUNCTIONAL SAFETY

Zero accidents due to system failures
ISO 26262

SECURITY

Zero accidents due to system hacks
ISO/SAE 21434

VEHICLE SAFETY

Zero accidents due to human error
ADAS & SOTIF

DEVICE RELIABILITY

Zero accidents due to device failures
AEC-Q100

SOTIF: Safety of the intended functionality

SECURITY, FUNCTIONAL SAFETY AND SOTIF

SECURITY, FUNCTIONAL SAFETY AND **SOTIF**
IMPOSE **QUALITY DEMANDS** TO ASSURE THE **PROPER OPERATION** OF A SYSTEM

Security is concerned with **intentional threats** which are **unpredictable** and **irregular**, stemming from an **evolving** environment.

A security **assessment** focuses on the **possibility** of attacks.

Functional Safety focuses on **unintentional hazards** which have a **systematic** or **random** source, stemming from a **static** environment.

A functional safety **assessment** focuses on **bugs** and **probability** of failure.

SOTIF focuses on **unanticipated hazards**, stemming from **functional insufficiencies** of the intended functionality or **foreseeable misuse** by persons.

SOTIF **validation & release** criteria focus on **reduction** of **unknown**, **unsafe** scenarios.

NO SAFETY WITHOUT SECURITY

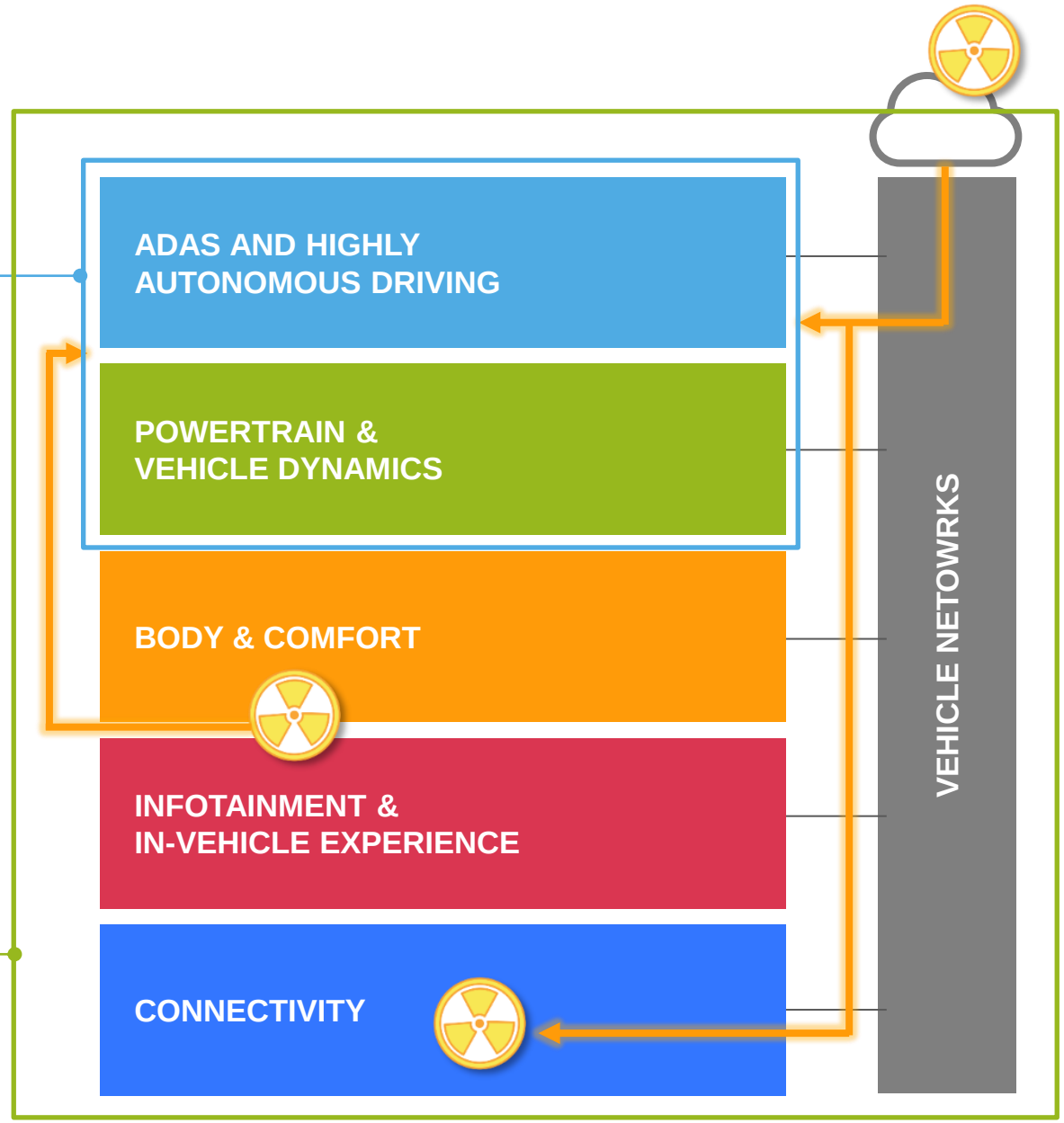
#1 Objective: no functional hazards on mission-critical ECUs

Only possible, if:

System availability ensured

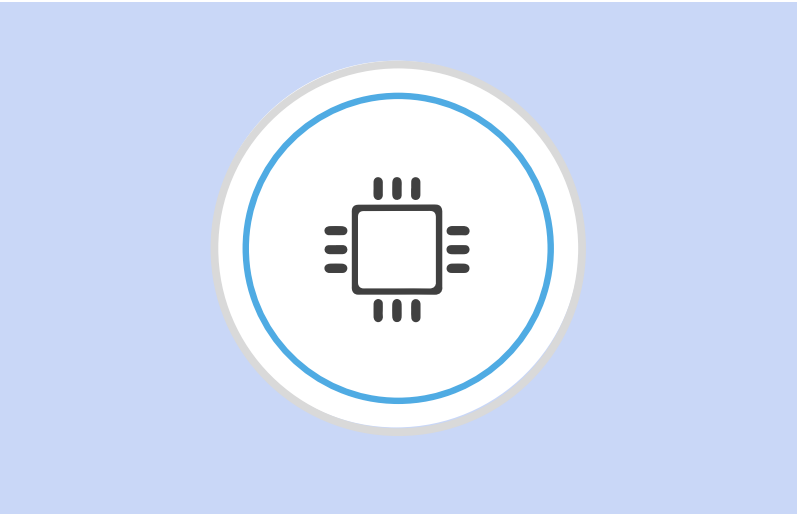
Information received / processed trustworthy

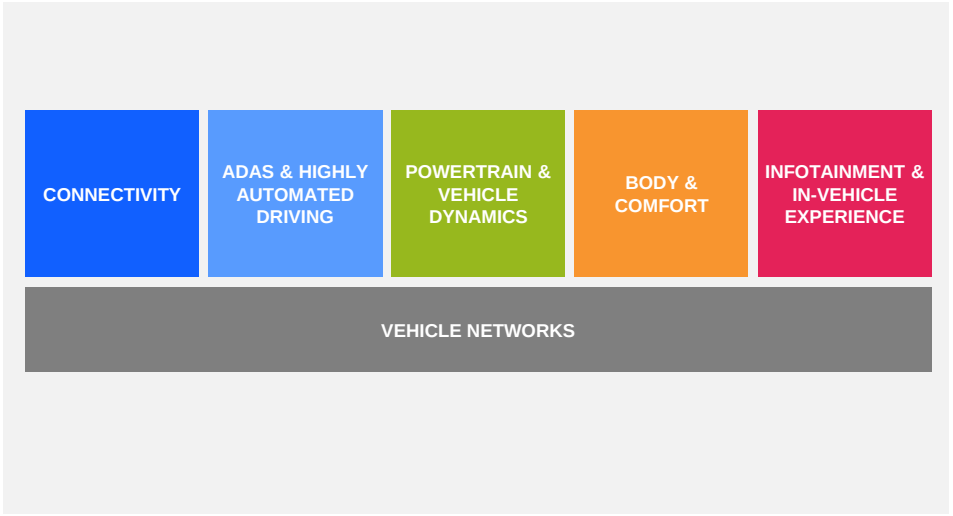
Cyber-security is a prerequisite for availability and trust in the system



FUNCTIONAL SAFETY & SECURITY – SYSTEM-LEVEL CONCERNS

IC-LEVEL SAFETY & SECURITY SOLUTIONS + SAFE & SECURE DOMAIN ARCHITECTURES = SAFE AND SECURE MOBILITY



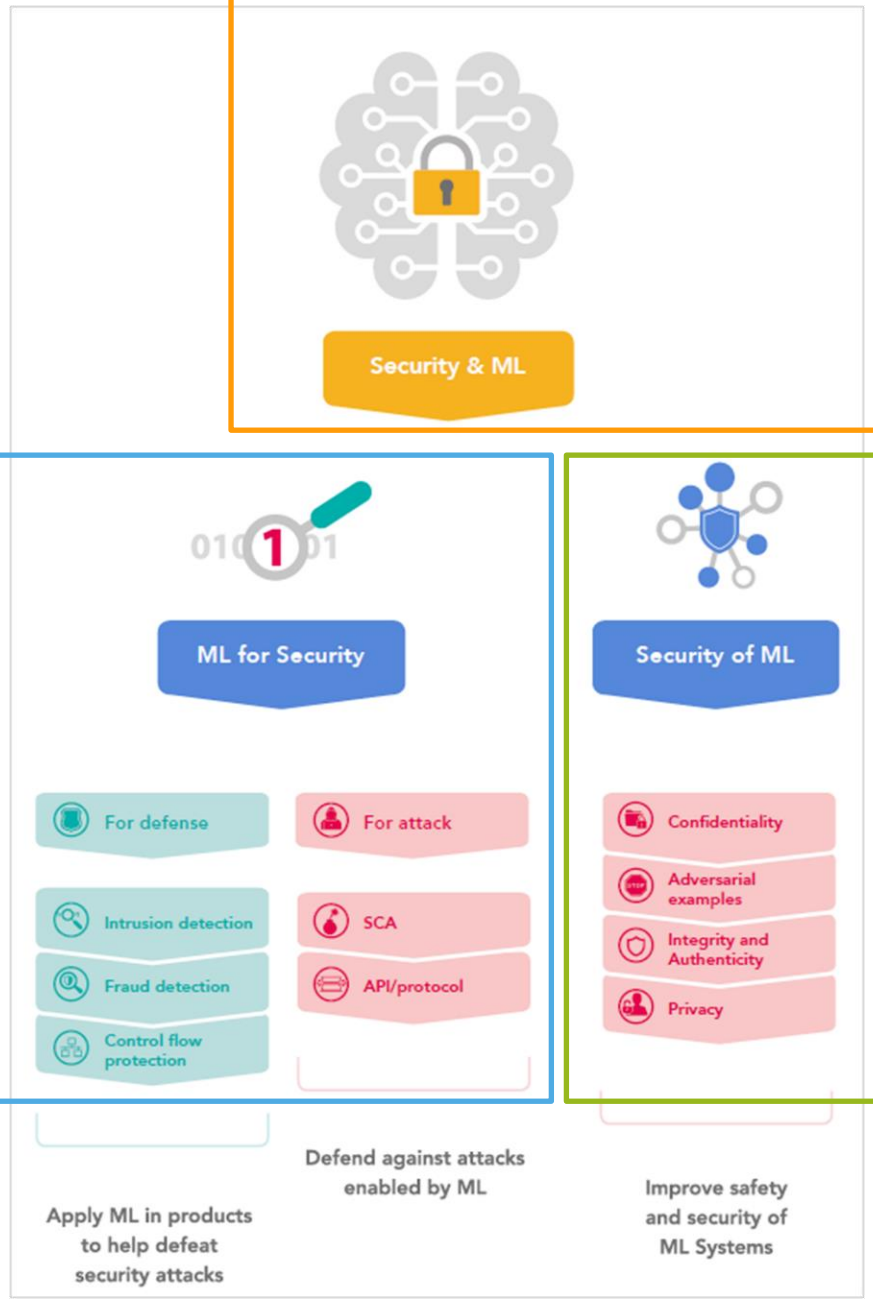


- Resource isolation
- On-die monitoring
- Integrity & authenticity checks

- Domain isolation
- Firewalls
- Network intrusion detection

- Fail operational
- Resilient against cyber attacks

SECURITY & MACHINE LEARNING



A largely unexplored field…

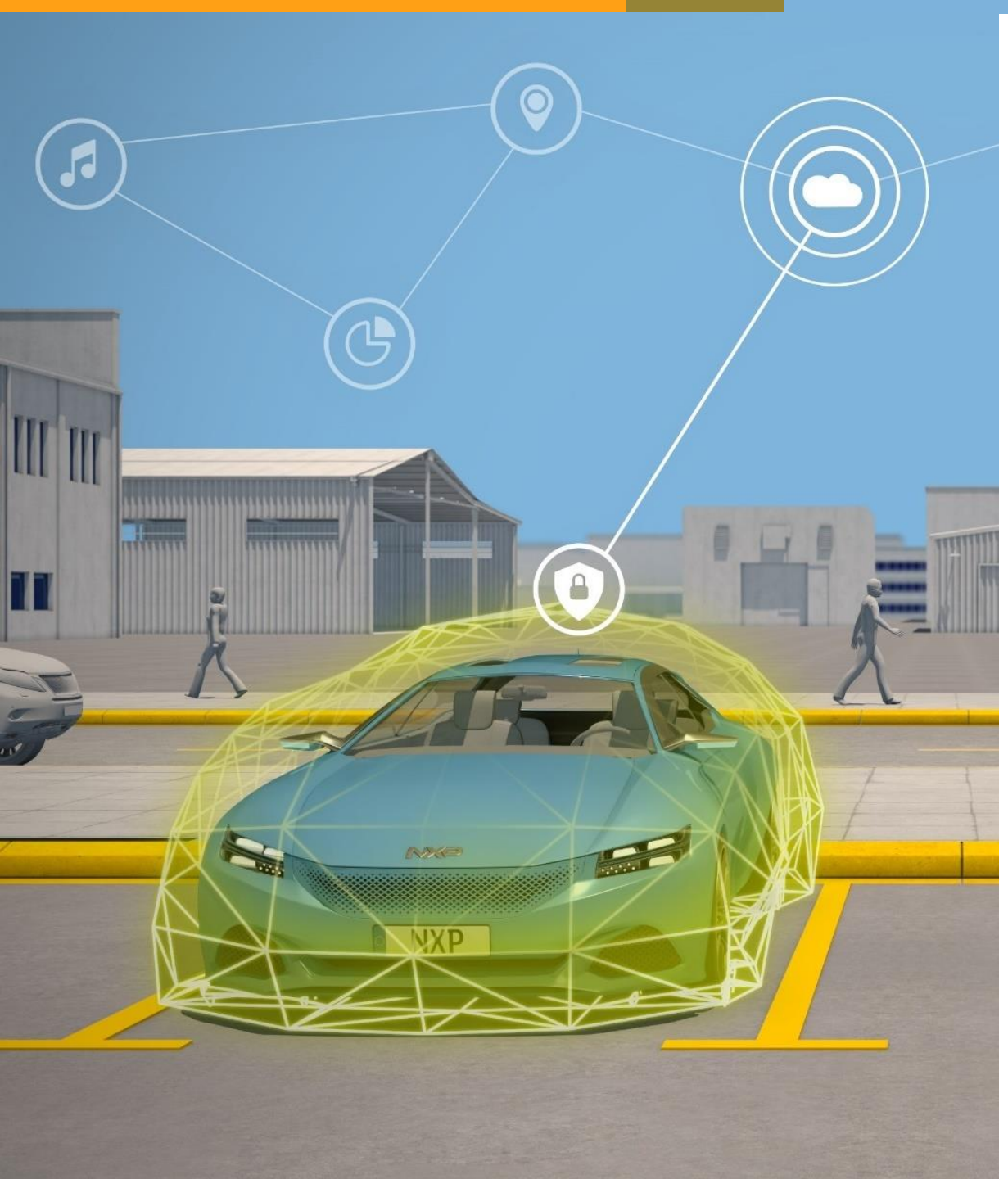
…but highly relevant for modern vehicles…

(ML can be used to improve vehicle security, but also to defeat it!)

…and even more so for autonomous vehicles!

(Autonomous Vehicle automation increasingly depends on AI/ML)

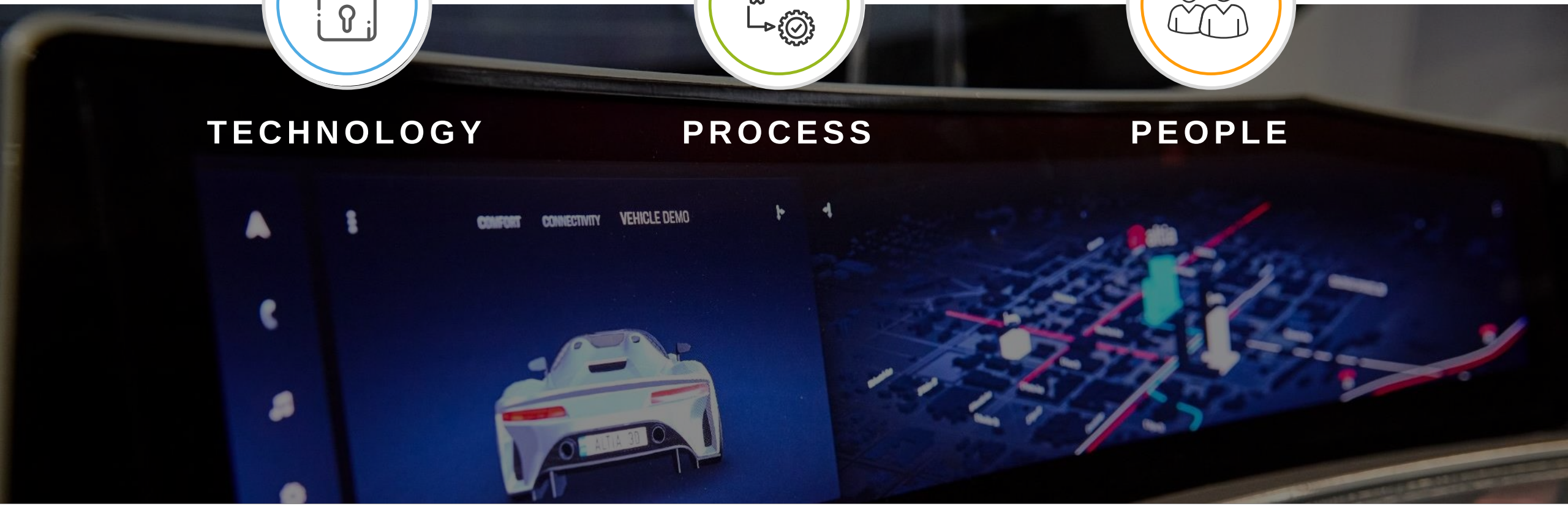
From the NXP whitepaper 'Artificial Intelligence of Things'.



NXP'S APPROACH TO AUTOMOTIVE SECURITY

CYBERSECURITY REQUIRES A HOLISTIC APPROACH

CORNERSTONES:



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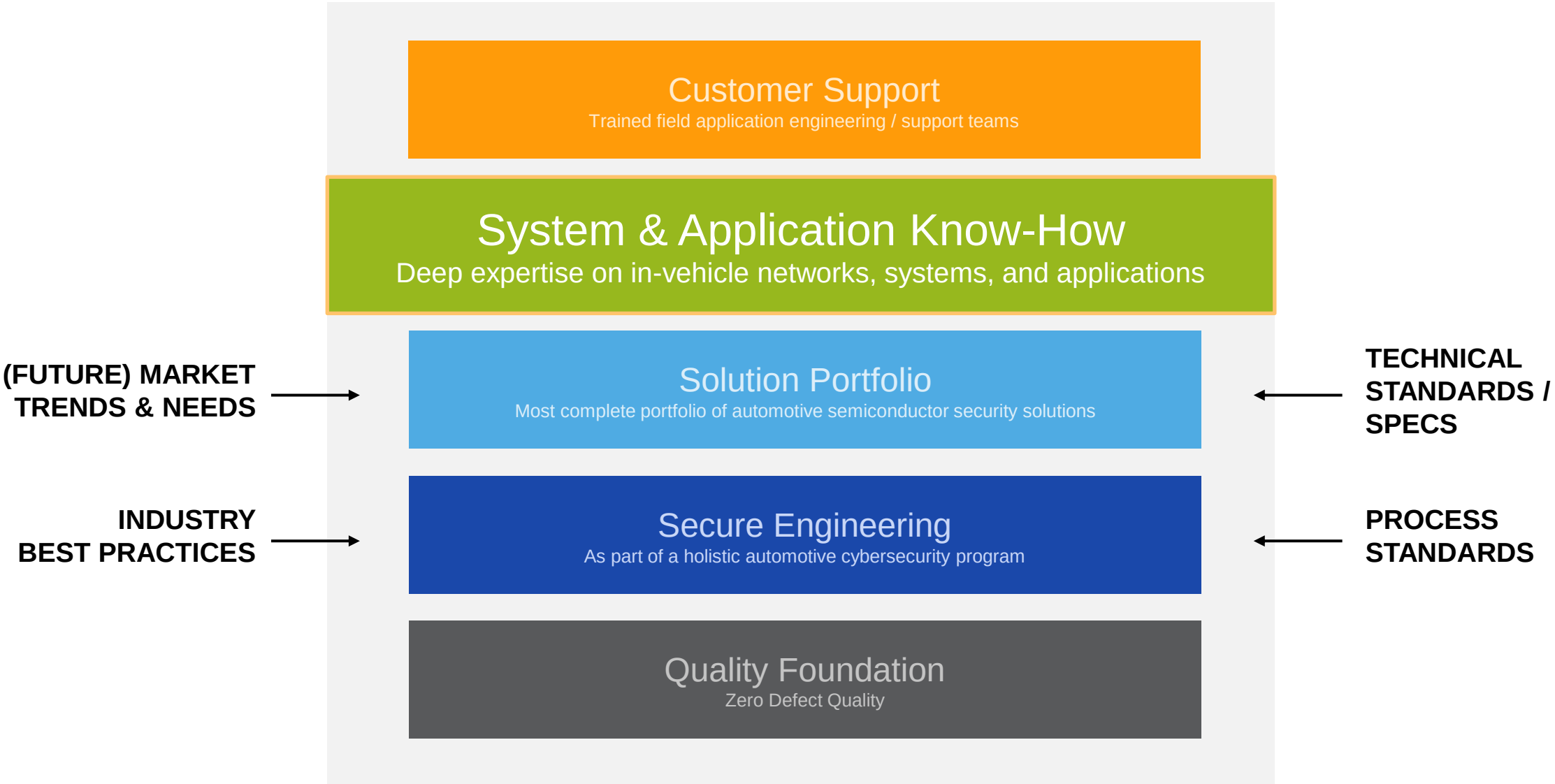
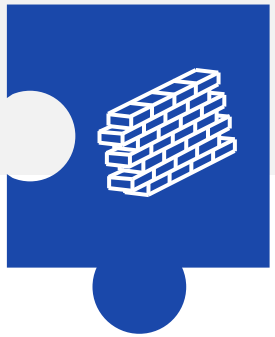
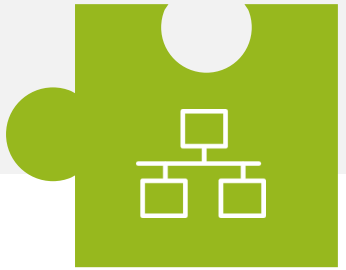


CORE SECURITY PRINCIPLES FOR DEFENSE IN DEPTH

SECURE
EXTERNAL INTERFACES

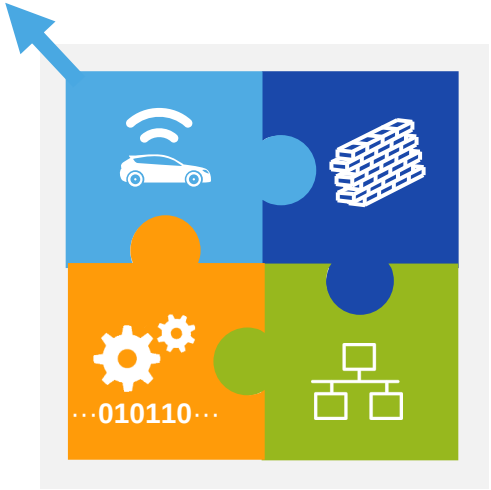


SECURE
DOMAIN ISOLATION



SECURE
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

SECURE
SOFTWARE EXECUTION



Multiple layers of protection – in ***any*** E&E network!

- To mitigate the risk of one component of the defense being compromised or circumvented
- Regardless of the actual vehicle network architecture and implementation

SECURITY MEASURES

LOCAL ATTACKS → **REMOTE ATTACKS**

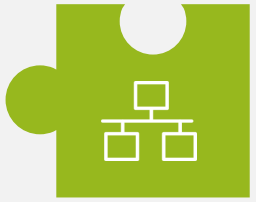
ECU (IC)	LOCAL INTERFACES	REMOTE INTERFACES

DISCRETE AND INTEGRATED **SECURITY SOLUTIONS**

CORE SECURITY PRINCIPLES

SECURE **EXTERNAL INTERFACES**

SECURE **DOMAIN ISOLATION**



SECURE **INTERNAL COMMUNICATION**

SECURE **SOFTWARE EXECUTION**

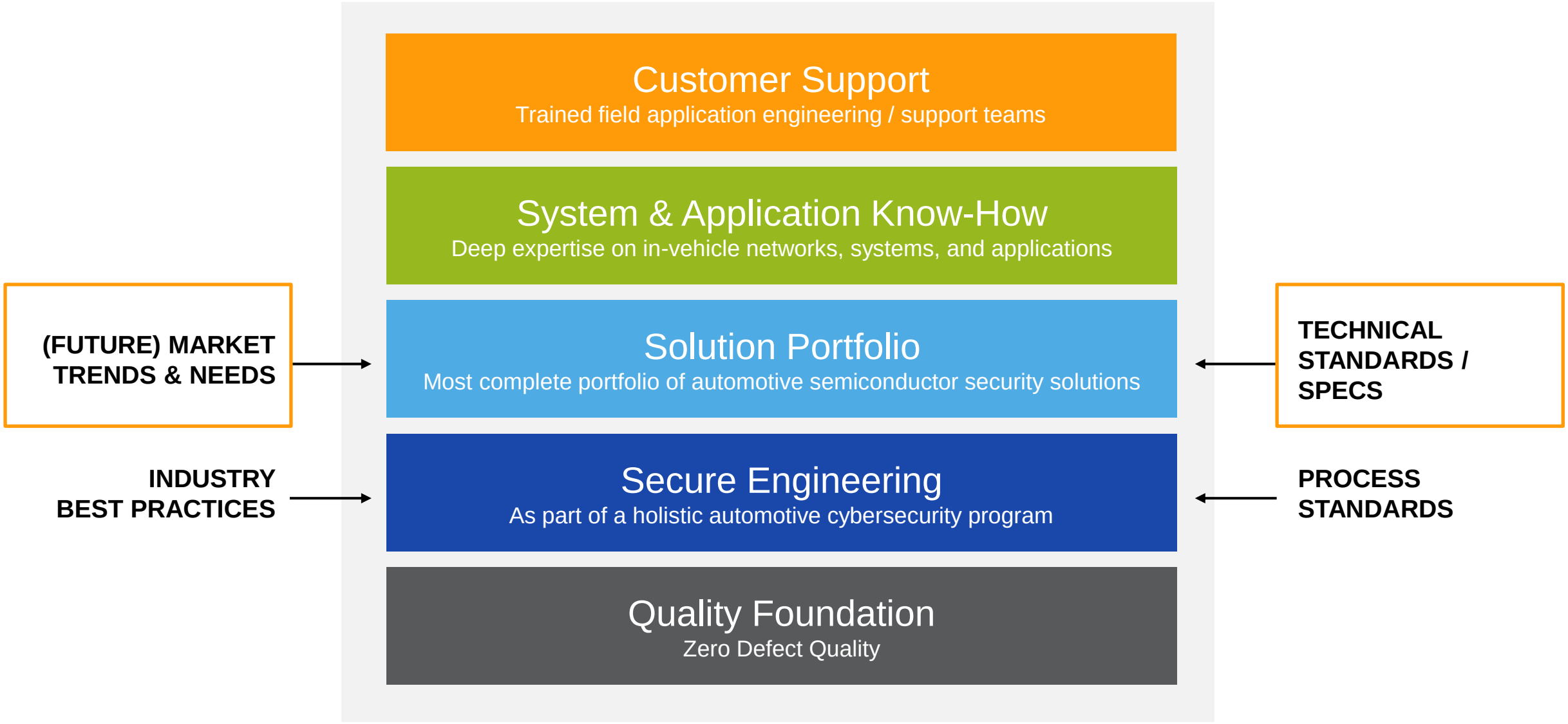
SECURE FOUNDATIONS

SECURITY **SERVICES**

HOLISTIC APPROACH – SOLUTIONS AND ORGANIZATION

	PREVENT ACCESS	**DETECT** ATTACKS	**REDUCE** IMPACT	**FIX** VULNERABILITIES
SECURE INTERFACES	M2M Authentication & Firewalling	Secure Ranging (e.g. FiRa)		
SECURE DOMAIN ISOLATION	Firewalling (context-aware message filtering)	Network Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS)	Separated Functional Domains	Secure Updates
SECURE NETWORKS	Secure Messaging		Message Filtering & Rate Limitation	
SECURE PROCESSING	Code / Data Authentication (@ start-up)	Code / Data Authentication (@ run-time)	Resource Control (virtualization)	
SECURE ENGINEERING	SDLC incl. Security Reviews & Testing, …	Threat Monitoring, Intelligence Sharing, …	Incident Management / Response	
	Security-Aware Organization, Policies, Governance			

NXP'S APPROACH TO AUTOMOTIVE SECURITY

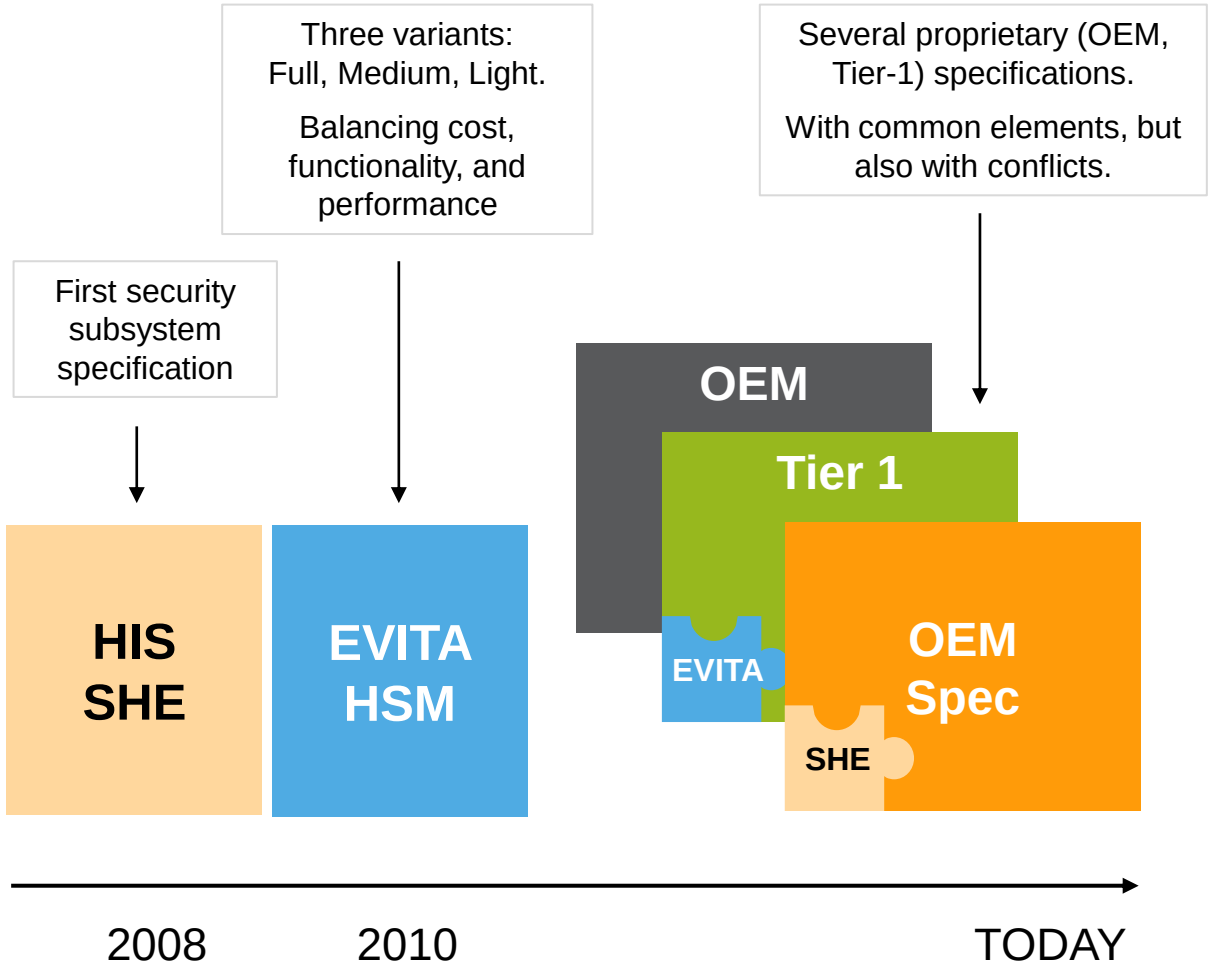


AUTOMOTIVE SECURITY SPECIFICATIONS

The SHE specification set the foundation, introducing the concept of a configurable (automotive) security subsystem

EVITA's HSM specification extended this concept into a programmable subsystem, in three flavors (Full, Medium, and Light), addressing a broader range of use cases

Nowadays, OEMs are creating their own technical specifications, including select aspects of SHE, EVITA, and FIPS 140-2



SECURITY REQUIREMENTS – TODAY'S LANDSCAPE

	SHE * (2008)	EVITA (Light / Medium / Full) (2010)	More recent needs (Now / Future)
ARCHITECTURE	• Configurable, fixed function	• Programmable (except EVITA Light)	• Acceleration close to the interfaces (CAN and ETH MAC/PHYs) • Support for Flash-less technologies
FUNCTIONALITY	• Secure boot • Memory update protocol • AES-128 (ECB, CBC) • CMAC, AES-MP • TRNG, PRNG • Key derivation (fixed algorithm) • 10+4 keys, key-usage flags	Same as SHE, plus: • AES-PRNG • monotonic counters (16x, 64bit) Plus, for EVITA Medium and Full: • WHIRLPOOL, HMAC-SHA1, ECDH and ECDSA (P256)	• Further crypto algorithms (e.g. RSA, SHA3, Curve25519, …) • Rollback protection • Key negotiation protocols • Communication protocol offloading (e.g. TLS, IPsec, MACsec, …) • Context separation / multi-application scenarios
OTHER			• Resistance against glitch attacks • ISO/SAE 21434 readiness/compliance

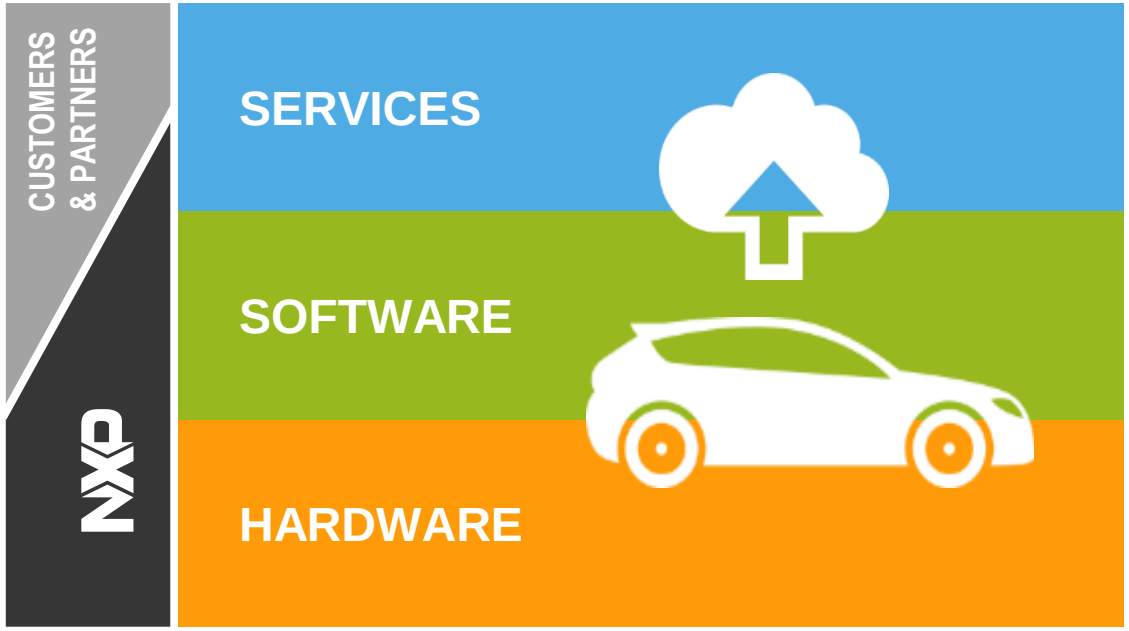
Covered by:

- NXP CSE family (since 2010)
- NXP HSM family (since 2015)
- NXP HSE family (since 2019)

* Adopted by AUTOSAR as "Specification of Secure Hardware Extensions"

NXP'S APPROACH TO AUTOMOTIVE SECURITY

Vehicle security requires a tight integration of hardware, software and services



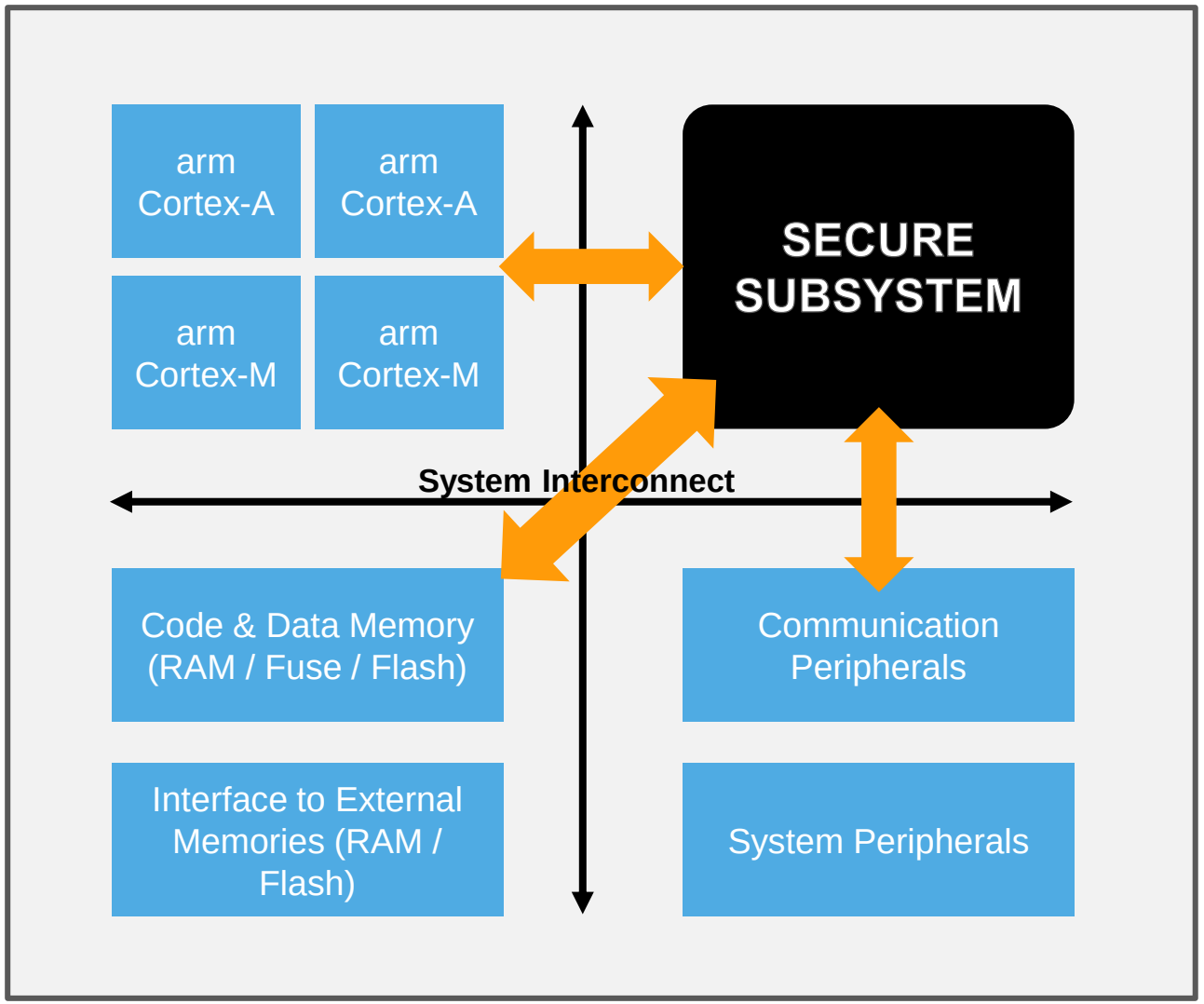
Complementary strengths:

- Threat monitoring & response – e.g. cloud analytics
- Device & identity management – e.g. trust provisioning

- Flexibility / updateability – e.g. FOTA/SOTA for fixing bugs and vulnerabilities

- Performance – e.g. crypto accelerators
- Immutability – e.g. hardware enforced isolation (HSM)
- Tamper resistance – e.g. sensors, glue logic, shields

ON-CHIP SECURE SUBSYSTEM



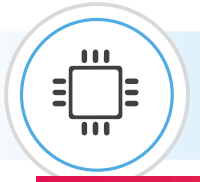
Provides the system with generic (crypto) services

Enforces system confidentiality and trust

For select secure subsystems

Controls the system (reset)

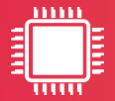
ATTACK CLASSES & TYPES



LOCAL ATTACKS

REMOTE ATTACKS

Attack Costs



IC

PCB

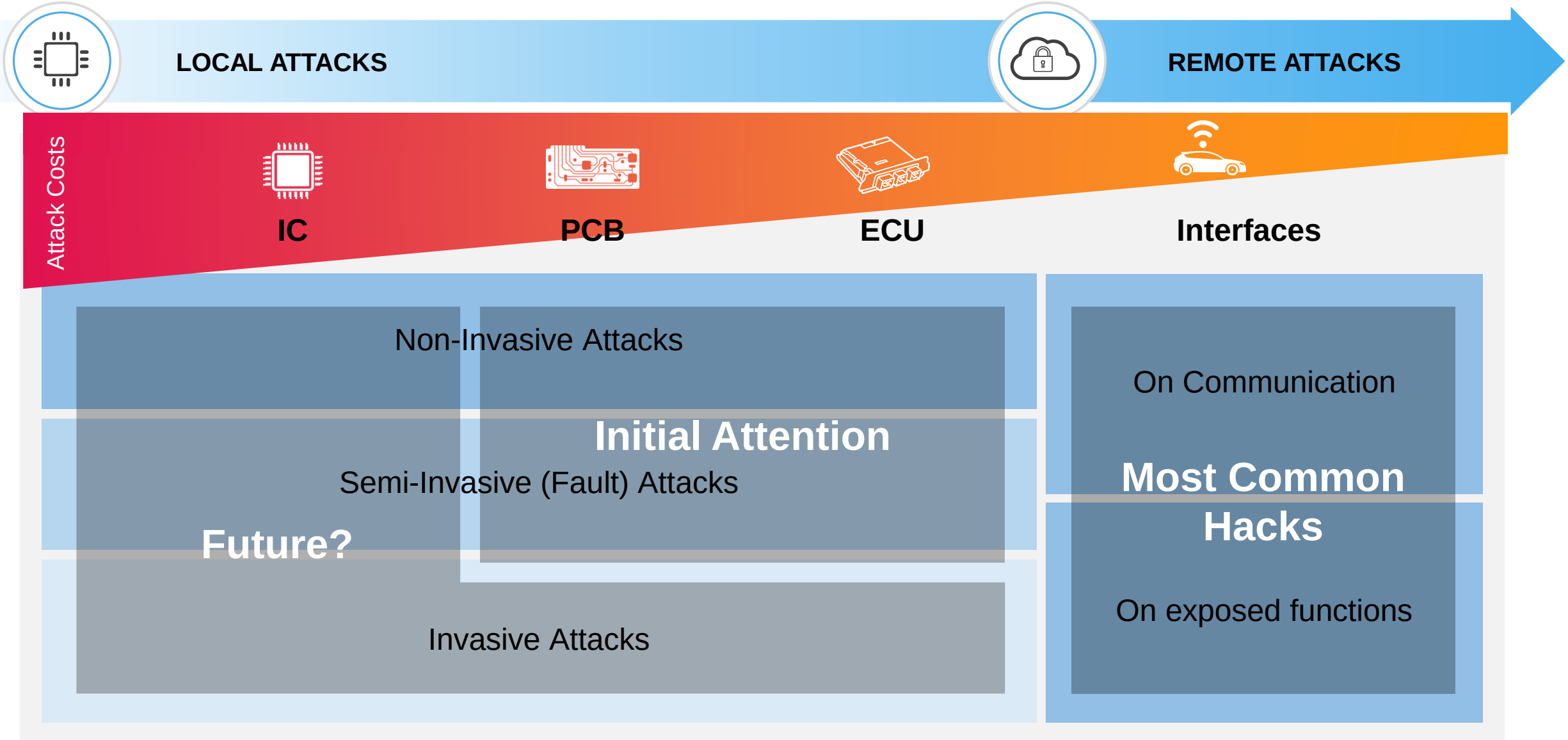
ECU

Interfaces

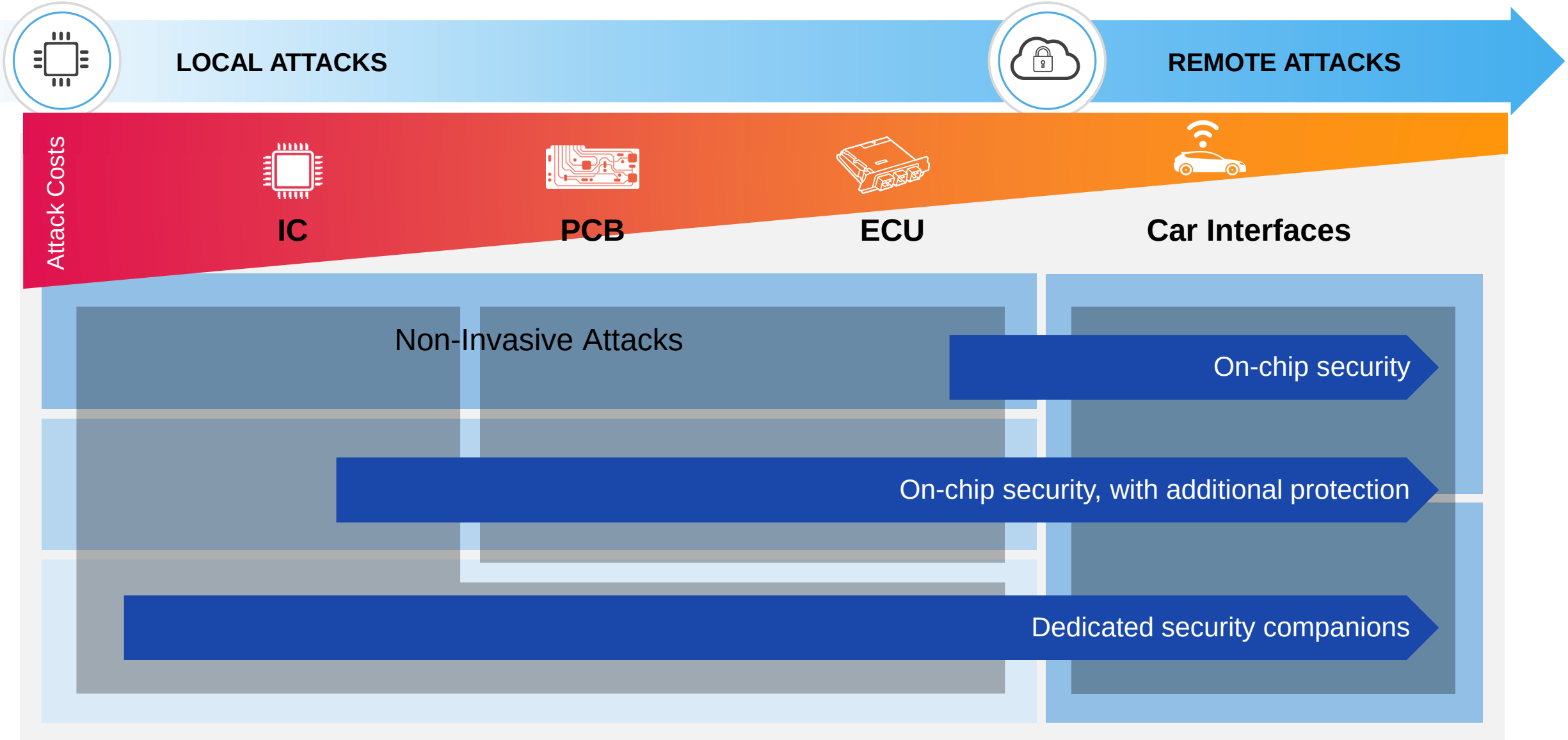
IC	PCB	ECU
Non-invasive attacks		
Photo emission analysis	Timing analysis	
	Electro-Magnetic analysis	
	Single & differential power analysis	
Semi-invasive (fault) attacks		
	Light attacks	
	Spike / glitch injection	
Alpha particle penetration		
Invasive attacks		
	Delayering	
Micro-probing		
Contrast etching	PCB manipulation	
IC modification by FIB		

Interfaces
On communication
Eavesdrop
Replay
Insertion
Flooding
On exposed functions
Design flaws
Resource exhaustion
Known HW bugs
SW bugs – buffer overflow

ATTACK CLASSES & TYPES



ATTACK CLASSES & TYPES



COLLABORATION, INFORMATION SHARING

With industry partners, researchers, CERTs, …

NXP was amongst the first suppliers to join the Auto-ISAC (Aug. 2016)

NXP is a founding member of the Charter of Trust (Feb. 2018)

CONCLUSION

- Vehicles become increasingly complex – electronics, software, services
- Security is essential –
  people must be able to trust their cars
- NXP leads the industry, with:
  - The most complete portfolio of automotive semiconductor security solutions
  - Complemented by a comprehensive, holistic, automotive cybersecurity program

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YOUR KEY TAKEAWAYS!

CYBERSECURITY NEEDS A HOLISTIC APPROACH
Solutions + Processes & Policies + Organization

NXP'S SECURITY PROGRAM: MATURED OVER TIME
Certified as compliant with ISO 21434

LEADING PORTFOLIO OF AUTOMOTIVE SECURITY SOLUTIONS
Exceeding market requirements

Going further

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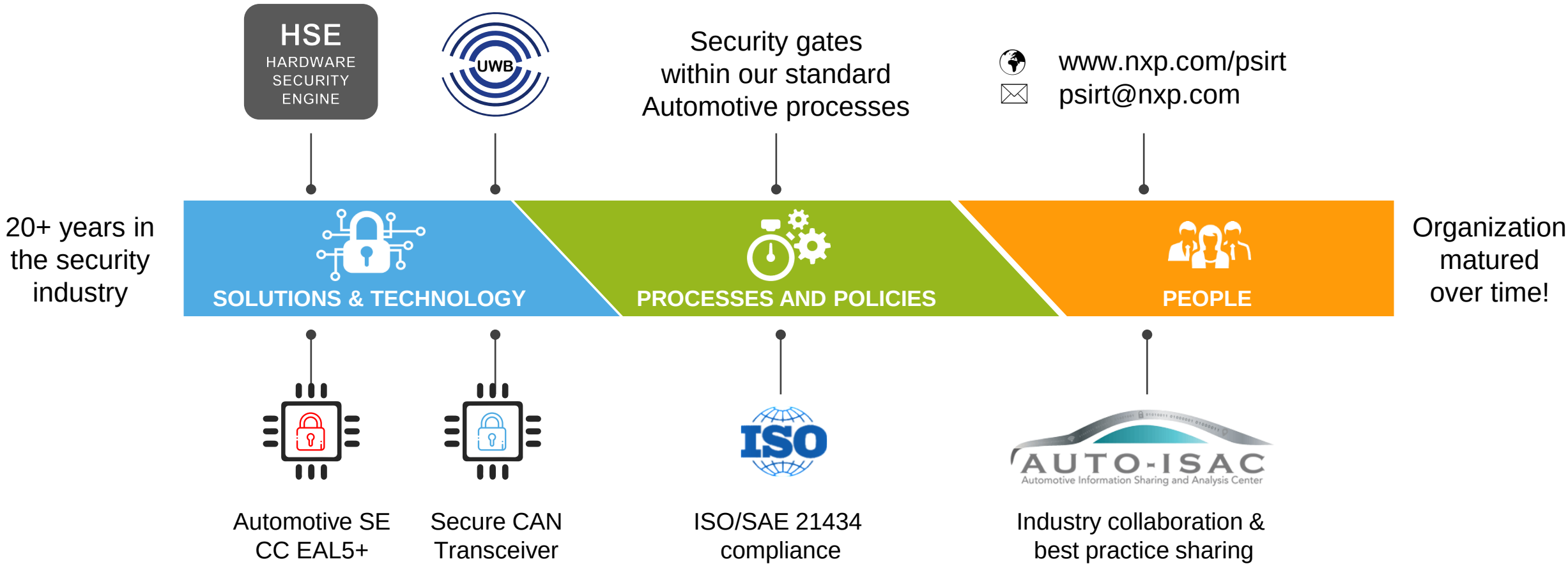
YOUR KEY TAKEAWAYS!



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SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD