TPMS

SS

3/16/2017

Odyssey

From http://opengarages.org/handbook/ebook/, TPMS data can be exploted in the following ways:

- Send an impossible condition to the engine control unit (ECU), causing a fault that could then be exploited
- Trick the ECU into overcorrecting for spoofed road conditions
- Put the TPMS receiver or the ECU into an unrecoverable state that might cause a driver to pull over to check for a reported flat or that might even shut down the vehicle
- Track a vehicle based on the TPMS unique IDs
- Spoof the TPMS signal to set off internal alarms

This project uses the code at https://github.com/jboone/gr-tpms to capture TPMS data. The author's talk, using an earlier version of the code, can be found here: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bKqiq2Y43Wg. Previous research on the topic can be found at https://web.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-091115-154458/unrestricted/MQP_piscitelli_arnold_2015.pdf, and security vulnerabilities discussed in more depth at http://www.winlab.rutgers.edu/~gruteser/papers/xu_tpms10.pdf/.

Distribution of tire IDs

##

```
##
##
##
##
##
##
11011101010011001111110010110101 11011101010011010001010111101010
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
## 1111101110111111000010111100011010
##
```

First 3 bytes, statistical distribution

```
## Byte 1:
## byte
100
        232
             105
                  8
                       4
                           1
                               11
                                    13
## 11111011 11111100
    14
         10
## Byte 2:
## byte
8
        21
             16
                  9
                       2
                           16
                               15
5
              6
                  9
                           31
                       4
## 01100100 01100101 01110010 01110011 01110100 10000010 10000011 10000100
    17
              4
                  16
                       2
                           5
                               14
         1
26
    27
         16
              2
                       1
                           4
28
              1
                  19
                       1
                           43
    4
                               15
                                    10
## 11110011 11110100
##
    10
## Byte 3:
## byte
## 00001000 00001010 00001100 00011000 00011010 00011100 00011101 00101000
         2
              2
                  34
                       2
                           1
## 00101101 00111000 01001000 01011000 01011101 01101000 01111000 01111101
         23
             17
                  42
                       6
                           26
9
                  4
                      42
                           3
49
        38
             19
                  25
                       7
                           6
```











