## **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 bursts at 315 MHz, using a 400 kHz sampling rate. 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:

- $\bullet\ https://web.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-091115-154458/unrestricted/MQP\_piscitelli\_arnold\_2015.pdf$
- $\bullet \quad \text{https://web.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-030416-121729/unrestricted/MQP\_Final\_Paper.pdf} \\$
- http://www.winlab.rutgers.edu/~gruteser/papers/xu\_tpms10.pdf

Distribution of sensor IDs

```
##
##
##
##
##
##
110111010100110011111100101101010 1101111010100110100010101111101010
##
##
    116
##
##
         10
##
```

```
## 111110111011111100001011100011010
First 3 bytes, statistical distribution
## Byte 1:
## byte
100
        232
             105
                  8
                           1
## 11111011 11111100
    14
## Byte 2:
## byte
8
         21
             16
                  9
                       2
                           16
                                15
7
         5
              6
                  9
                       4
                           31
                                18
## 01100100 01100101 01110010 01110011 01110100 10000010 10000011 10000100
    17
         1
              4
                  16
                       2
                           5
16
              2
                  26
    27
                            4
                                11
                       1
28
              1
                  19
                           43
                                15
                                    10
    4
                       1
## 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
                                     1
##
    49
         38
             19
                  25
                       7
                           6
```











