



VulCAN: Efficient Component Authentication and Software Isolation for Automotive Control Networks

Jo Van Bulck, Jan Tobias Mühlberg and Frank Piessens

jo.vanbulck|jantobias.muehlberg@cs.kuleuven.be

imec-DistriNet, KU Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200A, B-3001 Belgium

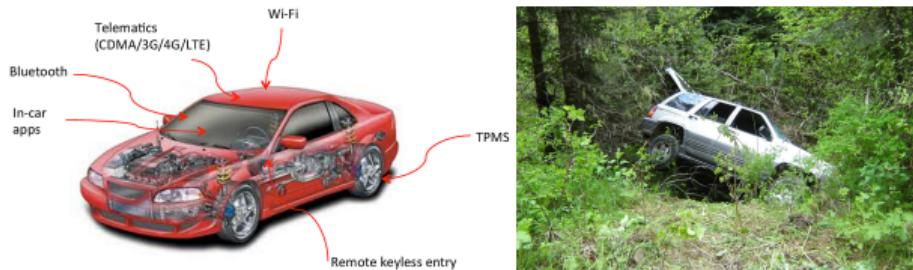
ACSAC, December 2017



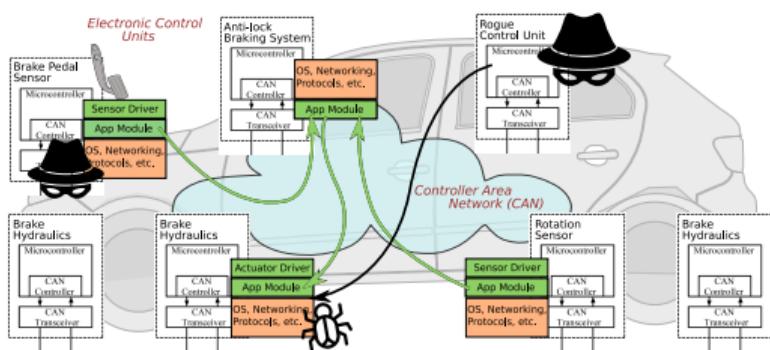
Secure Automotive Computing with VulCAN

Modern cars can be hacked!

- Network of more than 50 ECUs
- Multiple communication networks
- Remote entry points
- Limited built-in security mechanisms



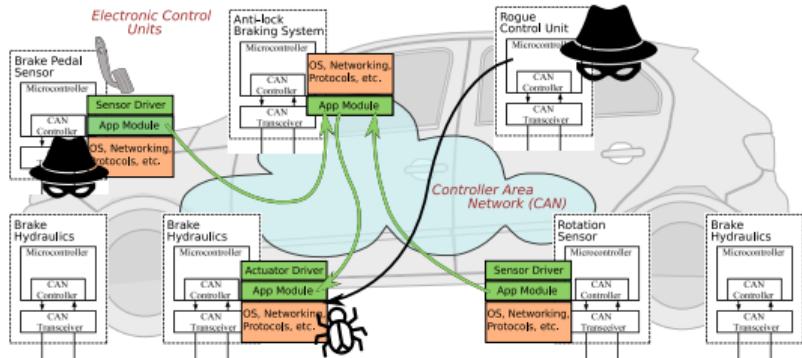
Miller & Valasek, "Remote exploitation of an unaltered passenger vehicle", 2015



VulCAN brings strong security to automotive computing:

- Message authentication
- Strong software security
- Trusted Computing: software component isolation and cryptography
- Applicable in ICS, IoT, ...

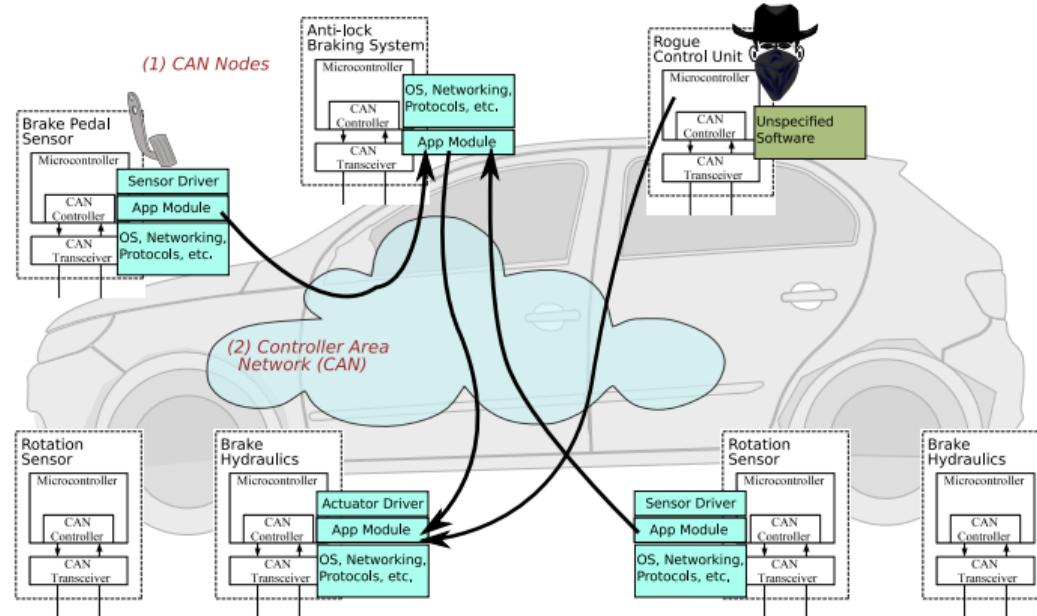
Secure Automotive Computing with VulCAN



VulCAN: Generic design to exploit light-weight trusted computing in CAN-based embedded control networks.

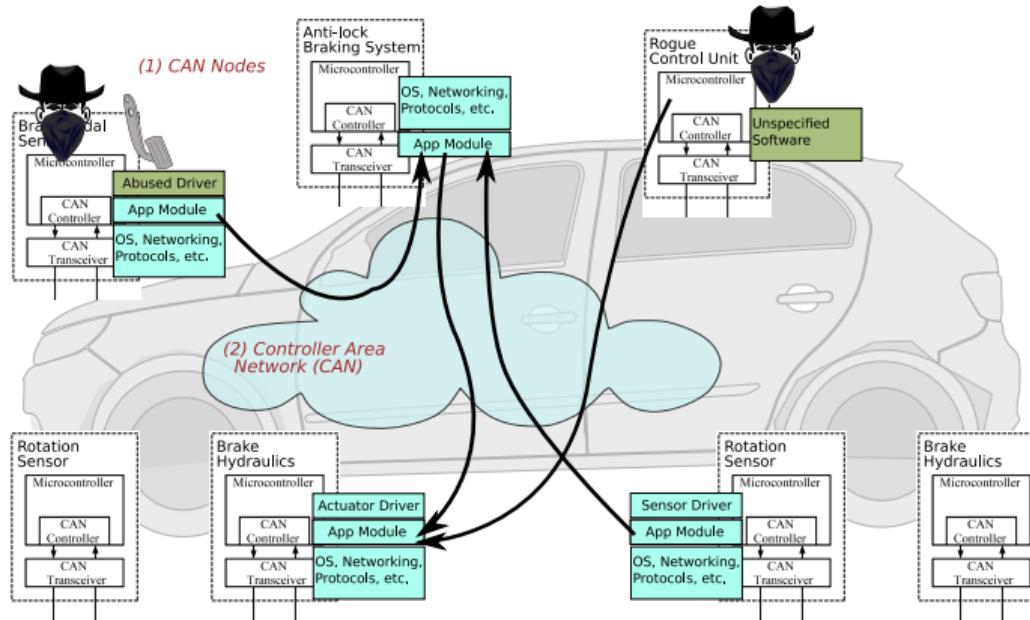
Implementation: based on Sancus [NVBM⁺17]; we implement, strengthen and evaluate authentication protocols, vatiCAN [NR16] and LeiA [RG16]

Attacking the CAN



Complex bus system with many ECUs and gateways to other communication systems; no protection against message injection or replay attacks.
→ **Message Authentication**; specified in AUTOSAR, proposals: vatiCAN, LeiA; no efficient and cost-effective implementations yet

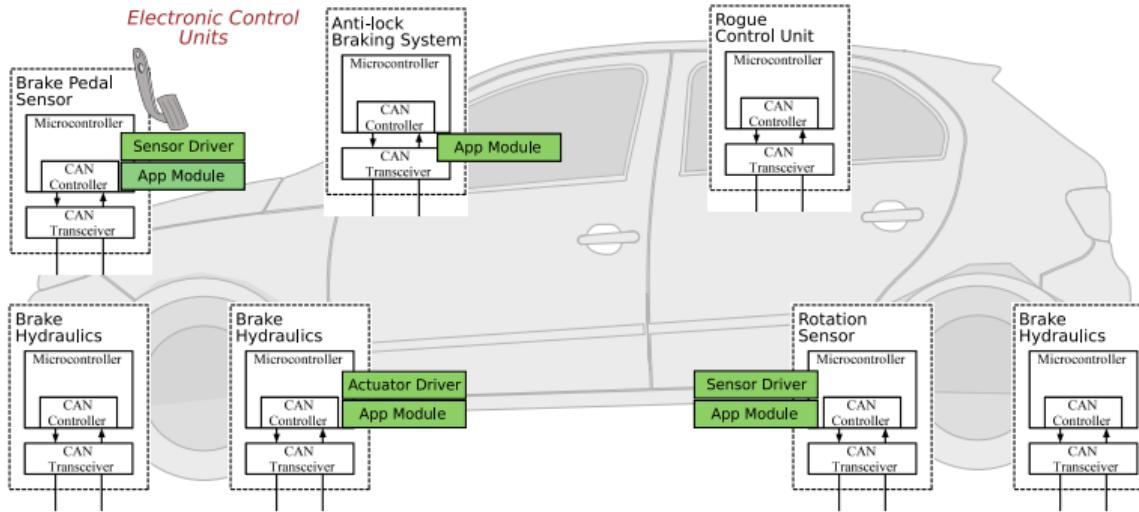
Attacking CAN Message Authentication



What about Software Security?

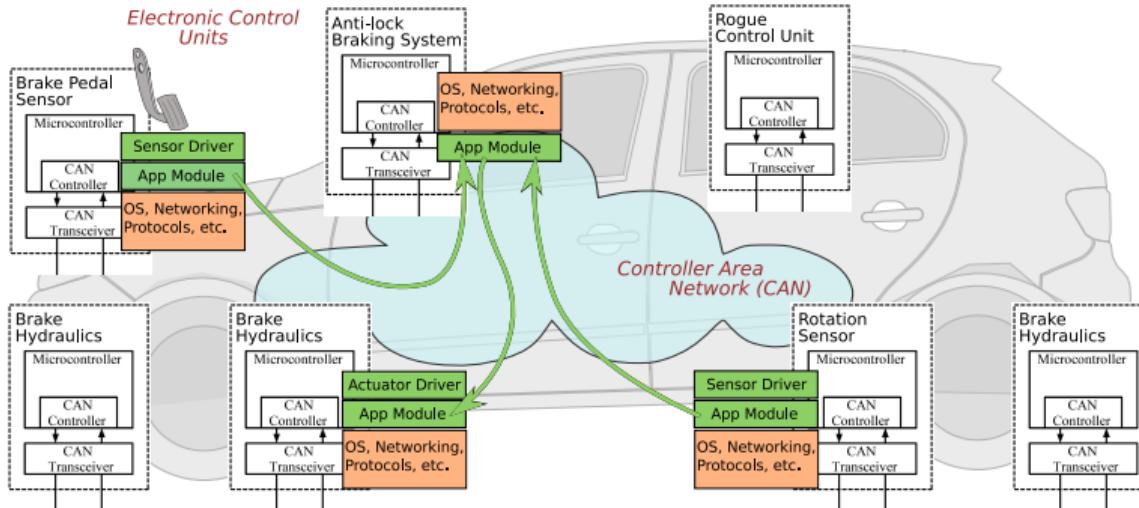
Lack of security mechanisms on light-weight ECUs leverages software vulnerabilities: attackers may be able to bypass encryption and authentication.
→ Software Component Authentication & Isolation

Overview: Vulcanising Distributed Automotive Applications



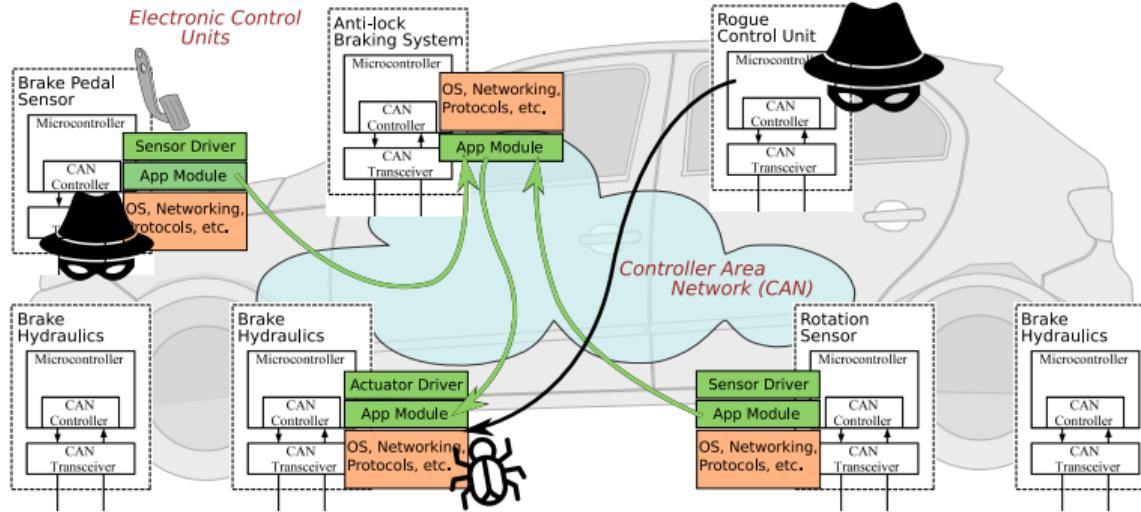
- Critical application components in **enclaves**: software **isolation** + **attestation**

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Overview: Vulcanising Distributed Automotive Applications



- Critical application components in **enclaves**: software **isolation** + **attestation**
- Authenticated CAN messages over untrusted system software/network
- **Rogue ECUs, software attackers and errors in untrusted code** cannot interfere with security, but may **harm availability**

Sancus: Strong and Light-Weight Embedded Security [NVBM⁺17]

Extends TI's MSP430 with strong security primitives

- Software Component Isolation
- Cryptography & Attestation
- Secure I/O through isolation of MMIO ranges

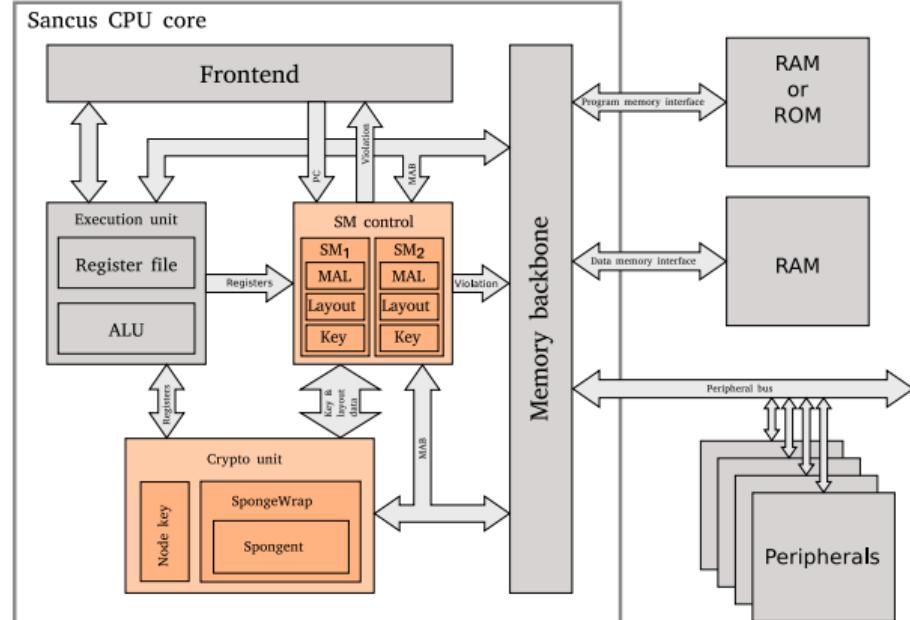
Efficient

- Modular, ≤ 2 kLUTs
- Authentication in μ s
- + 6% power consumption

Cryptographic key hierarchy for software attestation

Isolated components are typically very small ($< 1\text{kLOC}$)

Sancus is Open Source: <https://distrinet.cs.kuleuven.be/software/sancus/>



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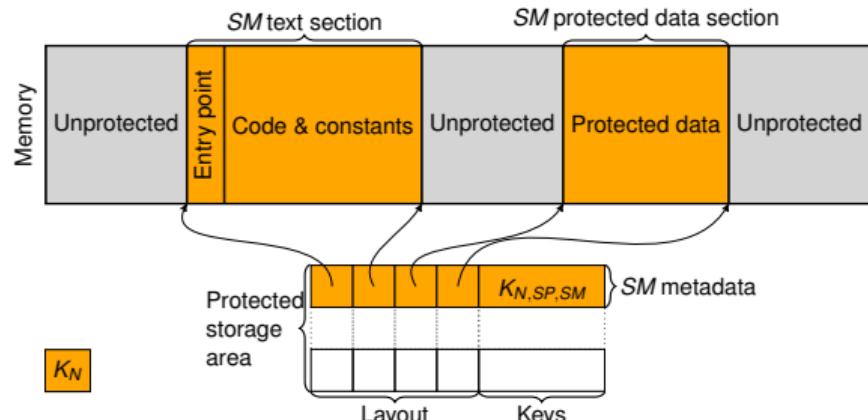
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N = Node; SP = Software Provider / Deployer
 SM = protected Software Module



VulCAN Security Objectives

Protocol requirements

① Message **authentication**

⇒ MAC(id, payload)

② **Lightweight** cryptography

⇒ symmetric keys

③ **Replay** attack resistance

⇒ nonces and session keys

④ Backwards **compatibility**

⇒ MAC over separate CAN id

vatiCAN [NR16] and LeiA [RG16]

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System requirements (with Sancus PMA)

① Real-time compliance

⇒ hardware-level crypto

② Software **isolation**

⇒ application + *driver* enclaves

③ Software **attestation**

⇒ trusted in-vehicle *attestation server*

④ Dynamic key/**ECU update**

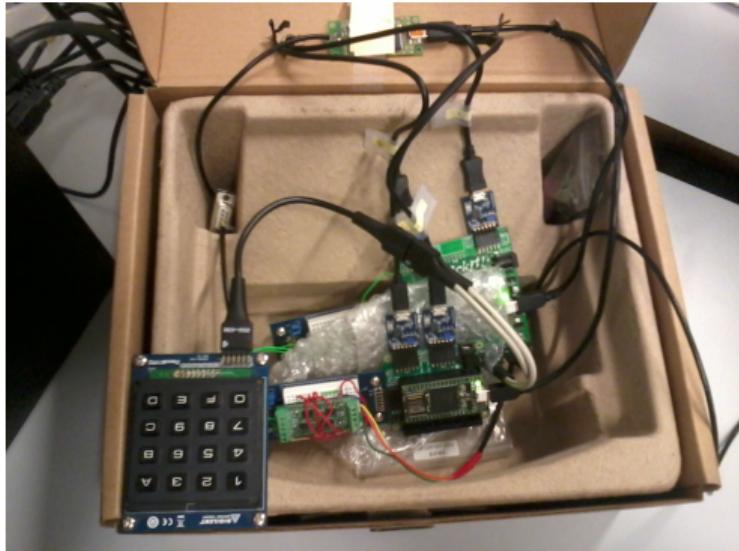
⇒ via attestation server

⑤ Secure **legacy ECU integration**

⇒ CAN gateway *shielding*

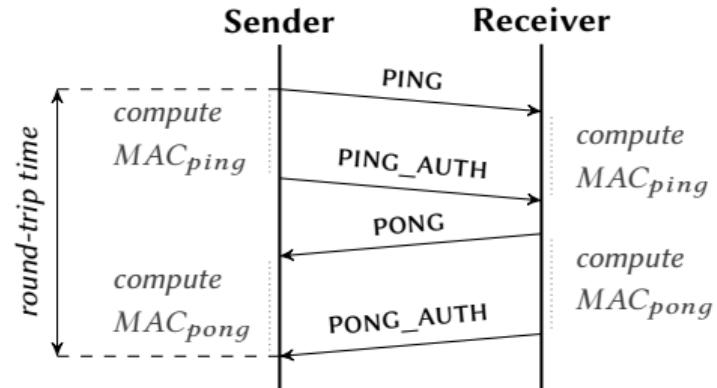
VulCAN Demo Scenario

- ⇒ distributed *authenticated path* from keypad to *shielded instrument cluster*
- ⇒ automotive CAN is challenging – *VulCAN is applicable to other domains*



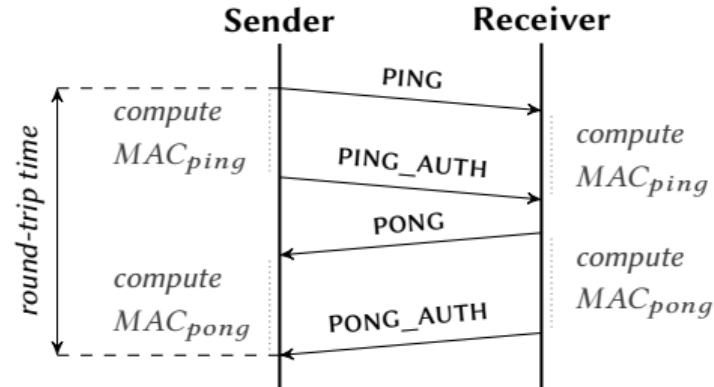
Performance Evaluation: Round-Trip Time Experiment

Scenario	Cycles	Time	Overhead
Legacy	20,250	1.01 ms	—
vatiCAN (extrapolated)	121,992	6.10 ms	502%
Sancus+vatiCAN unprotected	35,236	1.76 ms	74%
Sancus+vatiCAN protected	36,375	1.82 ms	80%
Sancus+LEIA unprotected	42,929	2.15 ms	112%
Sancus+LEIA protected	43,624	2.18 ms	115%



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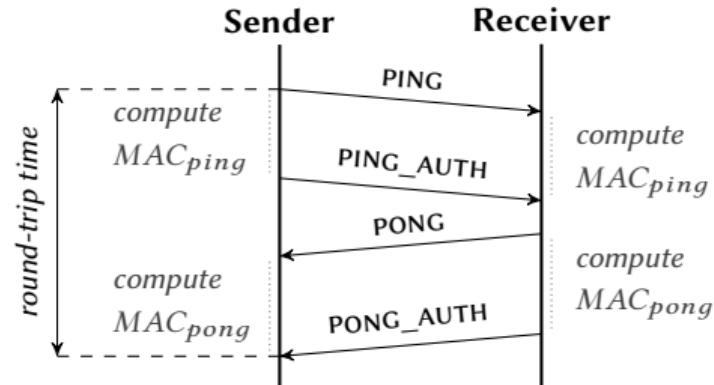
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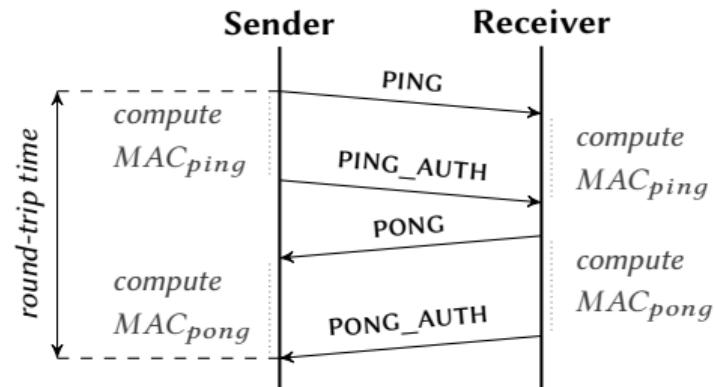
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- Modest ~5% performance impact for **software isolation** [VBNMP15, MNP15]

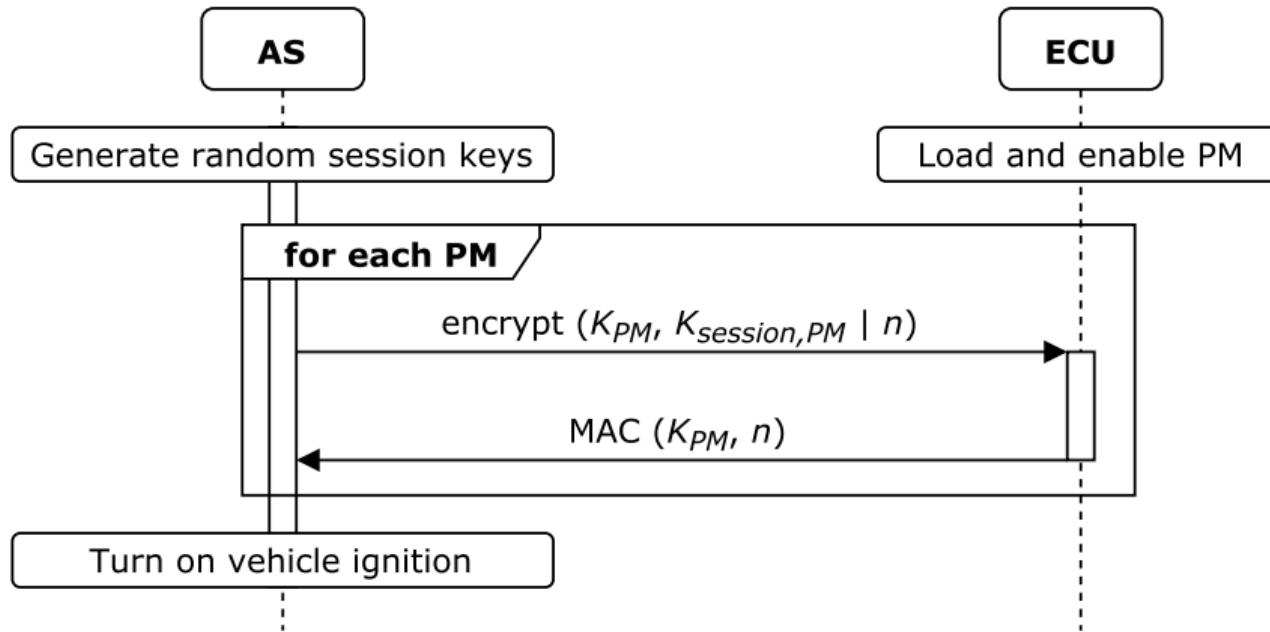
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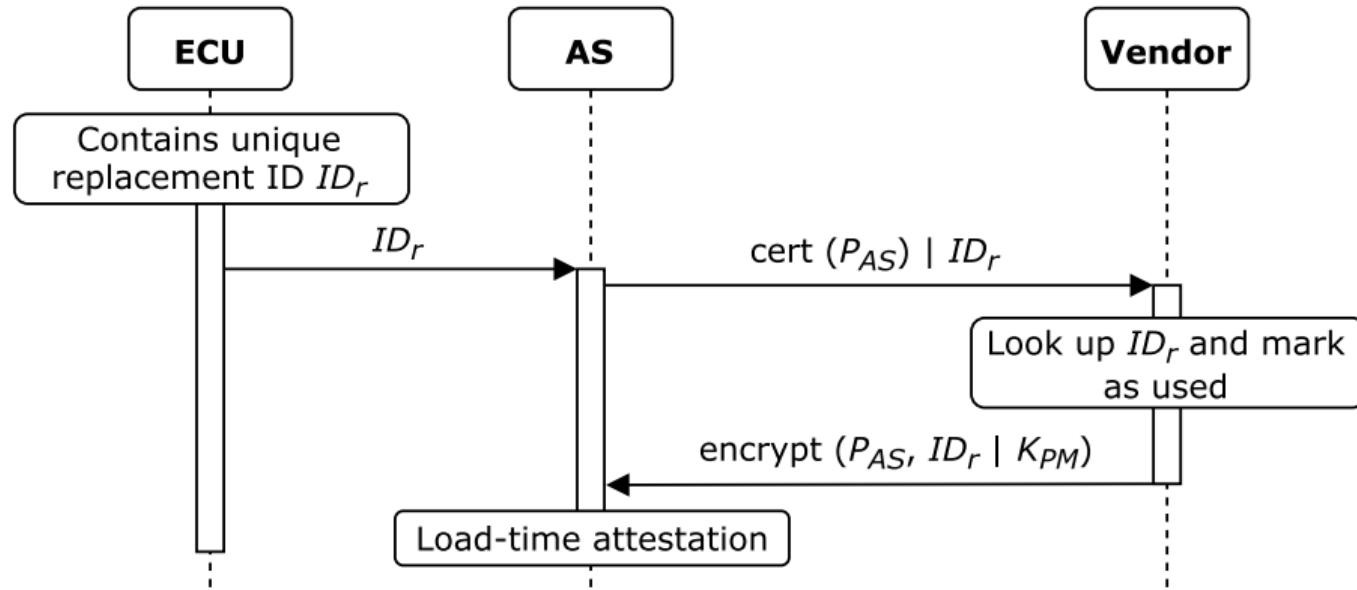
- **Hardware-level crypto**: +400% performance gain 😊
- Modest ~5% performance impact for **software isolation** [VBNMP15, MNP15]
- LeiA's **extended CAN id usage** comes at a cost (SPI-based CAN transceiver)

VulCAN Attestation Server: Boot + Session Key Provisioning



- Challenge-response **attestation** + encrypted **session key** distribution
- Preserve motorist safety via **secure boot** + exclusive vehicle ignition

VulCAN Attestation Server: ECU Replacement



- Untrusted network connection → public key cryptography
- Store software module keys for offline use

Future Work & Research Challenges

Implement vehicle **attestation server**:

- ARM **TrustZone** vs. Intel **SGX**: no remote network → *enclave integrity with static root-of-trust* (secure boot)?
- **SPONGENT** crypto performs bad in software?
- Work-in-progress **Rust-SGX** [DDL⁺17] memory-safe implementation

Availability and real-time guarantees on compromised ECUs

- protected **scheduler** [VBNMP16]; network availability out of scope (or partition via gateway)

Formalise **authentic execution** [NMP17] guarantees

- unified **framework** to interact/deploy enclaves on heterogeneous networked platforms?

VulCAN Security Objectives & Summary



MESSAGE AUTHENTICATION

Receivers get a strong guarantee that a message with specified ID and payload was indeed sent by a trusted sender component.



BACKWARDS COMPATIBILITY

VulCAN remains compatible with off-the-shelf CAN transceiver chips. Legacy applications continue to function.



COMPONENT ATTESTATION

Critical software components are guaranteed to be isolated on specific ECUs without having been tampered with.



LIGHTWEIGHT CRYPTOGRAPHY

The use of public key cryptography is ruled out, for typical ECUs are severely constrained in computational power.



REAL-TIME COMPLIANCE

VulCAN preserves real-time deadlines for safety-critical functionality such as brakes and steering while not under attack.



DYNAMIC KEY UPDATE

VulCAN supports secure key provisioning at runtime, and allows ECUs to be replaced by a distrusted automobile repair shop.



REPLAY ATTACK RESISTANCE

The authentication scheme is immune to replay attacks, even when large amounts of traffic were captured.



COMPONENT ISOLATION

Message processing algorithms and I/O operations are protected against an attacker with *arbitrary* untrusted code execution .



LEGACY ECU INTEGRATION

VulCAN makes it possible to transparently *shield* unmodified legacy ECUs as a transition measure.

Thank you! Questions?

<https://distrinet.cs.kuleuven.be/software/vulcan/>



<https://github.com/sancus-pma/vulcan/>

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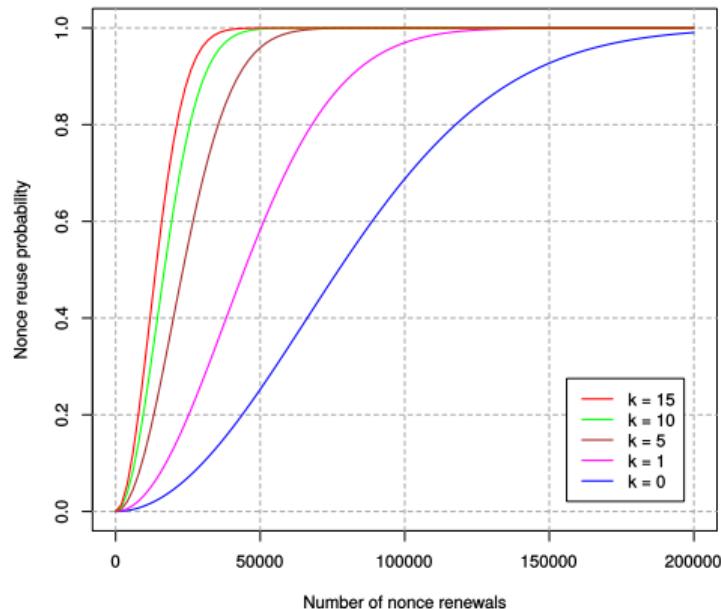
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Appendix: vatiCANNonce Generator Birthday Attack

$(128 \text{ bit key} + 32 \text{ bit nonce} + \text{msg}) \rightarrow 64 \text{ bit MAC}$

packet loss \Rightarrow **reset all nonces to random** global value every 50 ms



k-near nonce collision probability:

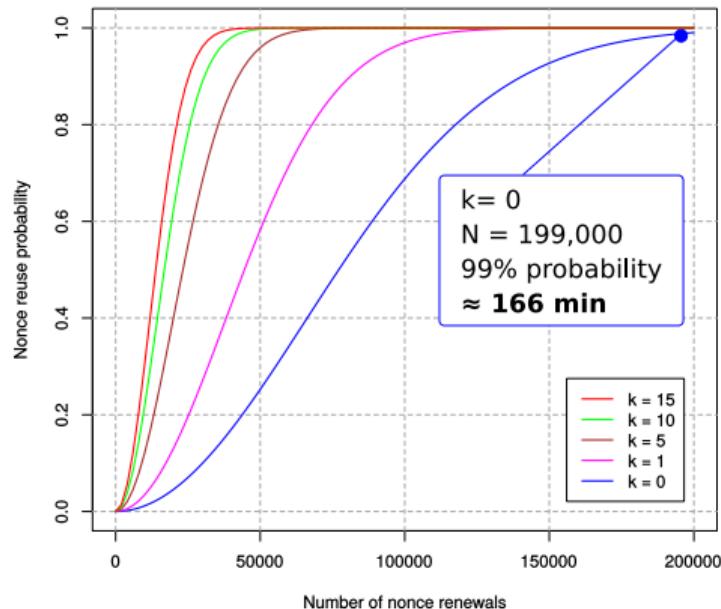
$$p(n, k, d) \approx 1 - \frac{(d - nk - 1)!}{d^{n-1}(d - n(k + 1))!}$$

with $d = 2^{32}$ (vatiCAN nonce size)

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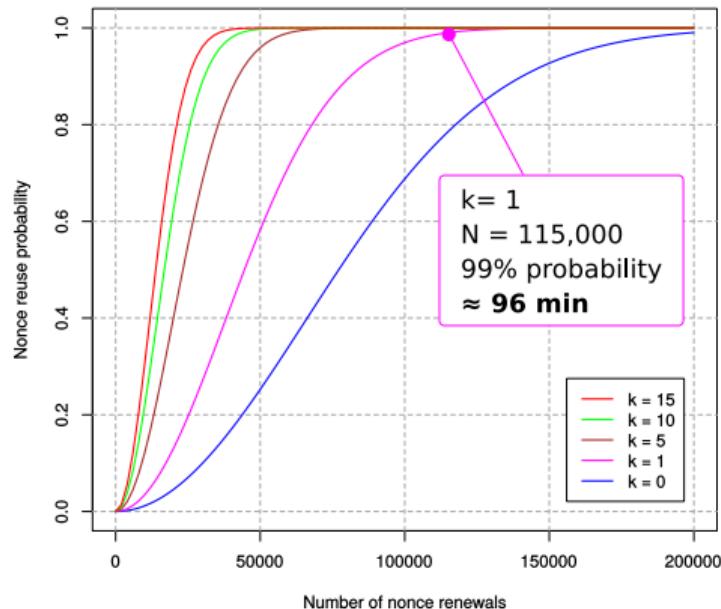
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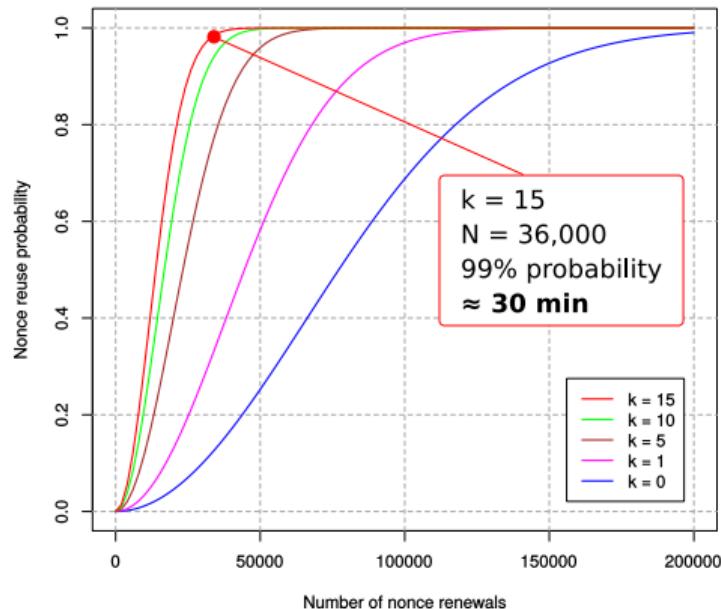
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