Messing around with Garage Doors

Breaking *KeeLoq* with Power Analysis

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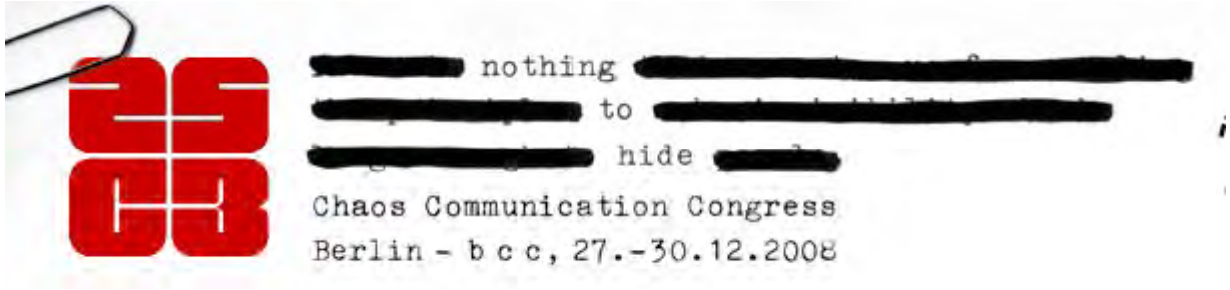

Berlin, 27. December 2008

Forscher knackten Autoschlüssel
Funkschlüssel: BMW greift Ruhr-Uni an
Zugangscode für Gebäude entschlüsselt
a-reading boffins jimmy keyless door to entire universe
The Register
Biting the hand that feeds IT
United Kingdom
ck Microchip car immobilizer system
Din bil kan hackes
Kopiering på 100 meters afstand
fpn.dk
(Denmark)
metro teknik
Metro, Sweden
Opel: „Natürlich ist jedes System knackbar" - Dorma: „Technik dient nur dem Komfort"
Funkschlösser für Hacker kein Problem
WESTFALISCHE RUNDSCHAU
Angriffe auf die Sicherheit
Von [redacted]
nothing to hide.
Man kennt die Szene aus der Fernseh-Werbung. Jemand zückt seinen Funkschlüssel und sämtliche Autos auf dem Parkplatz beginnen plötzlich lustig zu blinken. Ein Spaß ist das seit heute nicht mehr.
SÜDWEST PRESSE
nbrecher Aufwand zu groß
Hamburger Abendblatt
Funk-Autoschlüssel sind
VG NETT
Norway
Sundayherald
USA
Let's clarify things.
Torschlusspanik
Thomas Eisenbarth, Timo Kasper, Christof Paar
Sicherheit moderner Funktüröffnersysteme
Berliner Morgenpost
WISSEN
Unsichere Autoschlüssel
Bochum - Funkfernbedienungen für Autotüren oder Garagentore sind häufig aber nicht sicher. Wissenschaftlern der Ruhr-Universität Bochum ist es gelungen, einen der weltweit am häufigsten bei Funkschlüsseln verwendeten Codes zu knacken und die Schlüssel aus einer Entfernung von 100 Metern zu kopieren.
Forscher knacken den Code von Autoschlüsseln
"Schwachstelle ermöglicht aus 100 Metern Entfernung"
3sat nano
iX MAGAZIN
Für Militärs ist es im Alltag undenkbar... werden, ebenso für Banken. Aber auch der medizinische Bereich, die Produktion, der Flugverkehr oder die private Kommunikation sind mögliche Ziele für Hacker. Von der Sicherheit der Datennetze ist die moderne Gesellschaft abhängig.
Der erfolgreiche Ha-

Agenda

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- Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) Systems
- KeeLoq Block Cipher
- Side-Channel Attacking KeeLoq
- Results and Implications

How do Keyless Entry Systems work?

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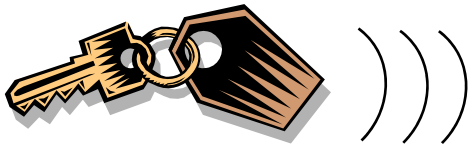
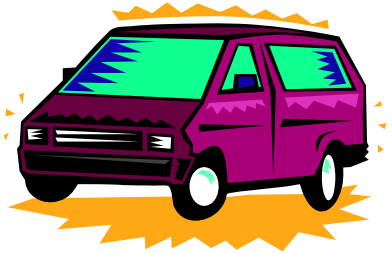
early access controls: fixed code (“password”)



code



eavesdropper duplicates key (cloning)

but the industry learned…

Modern Keyless Entry Systems

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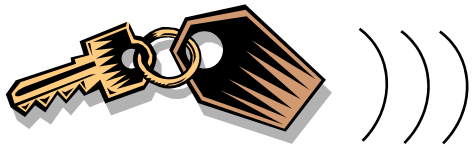
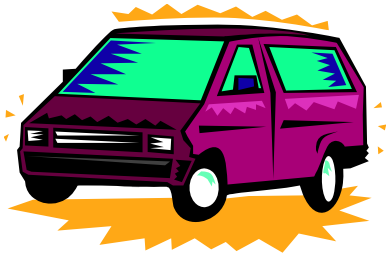
advanced theft control: rolling code



$code = e_k(n_i)$



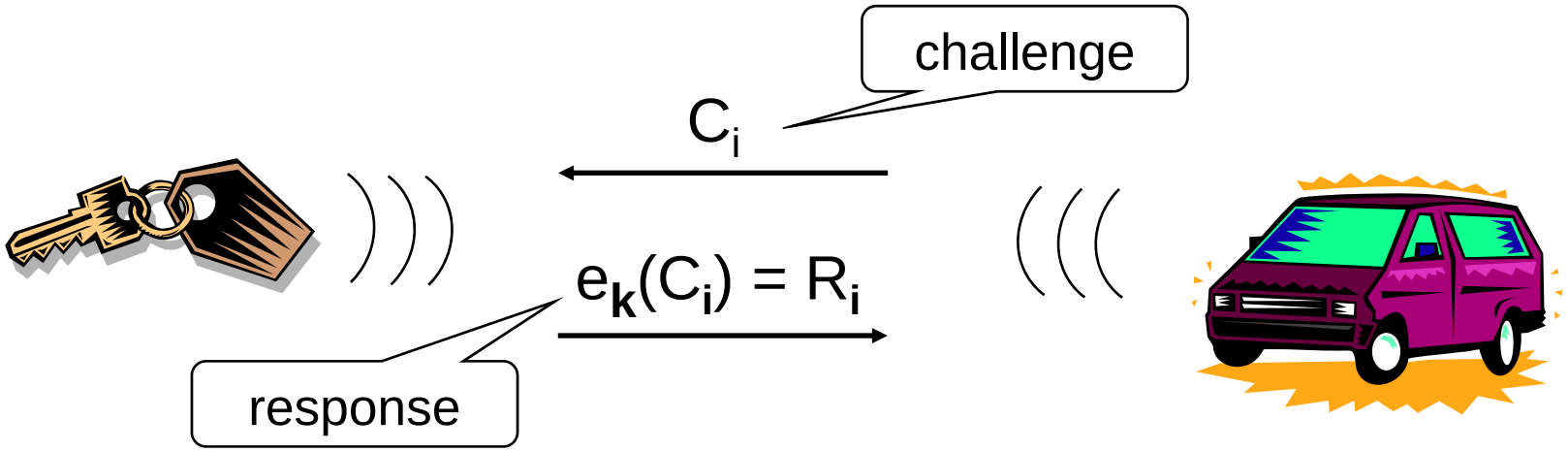
rolling code (or hopping code)
protects against replay attacks:

1. $code = e_k(n)$
2. $code = e_k(n+1)$
3. $code = e_k(n+2)$

....

$e_k()$ is often a block cipher

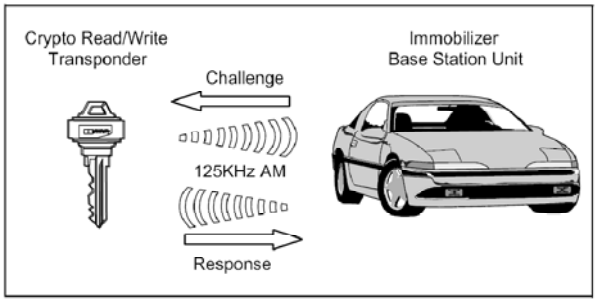
Alternative: Challenge - Response



- again, $e_k()$ is often a block cipher
- also protects against replay attack
- € drawback: requires **bidirectional** devices on either side
- In most real-world car and building access control systems: rolling code

1. Computes: $R'_i = e_k(C_i)$
2. Verifies: $R'_i \stackrel{?}{=} R_i$

Popular Remote Keyless Entry Cipher: KeeLoq

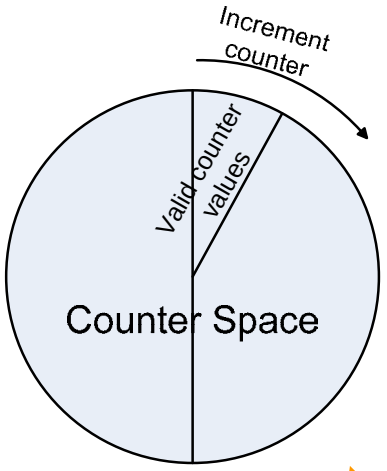


- KeeLoq is used in rolling code mode or in a challenge-response protocol
- active remote control for access control
- KeeLoq chip embedded in passive RFID – transponder (e.g. for car immobilizer)
- Wikipedia (?):
  Chrysler, Daewoo, Fiat, GM, Honda, Toyota, Volvo, VW, Jaguar, ...
- widely used for **garage doors** in US & Europe

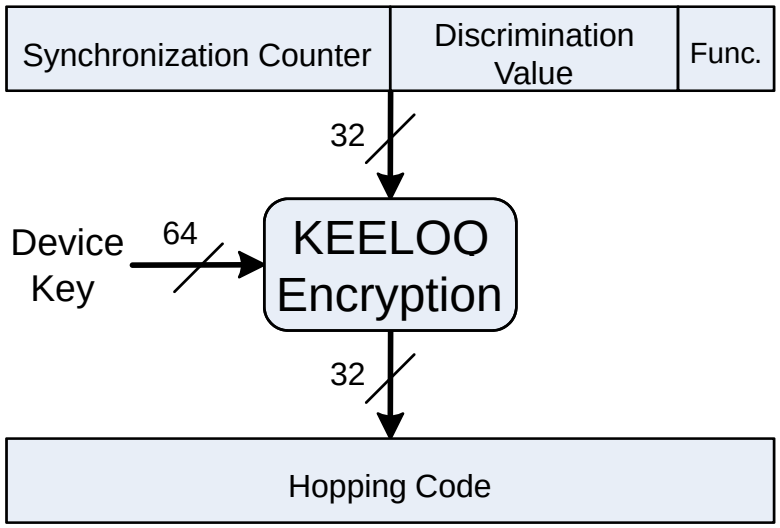
Q: How secure is KeeLoq?

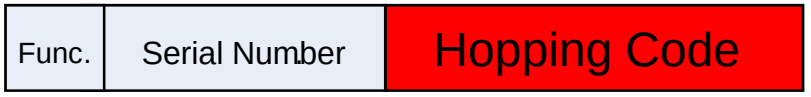
KeeLoq Rolling Code Scheme

Counter: n+1



Receiver decrypts & checks validity of counter value



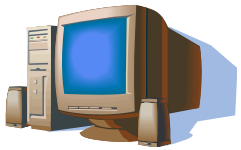


not** encrypted* ***encrypted

Key Management

OEM gets *Manufacturer Key* k_M assigned (burned in all its receivers)

1) Creation of **new remote** (in secure environment)



k_M

#ser

$k_{dev} = f(\#ser, k_M)$

Key derivation

2) **Key Learning Phase** of receiver
(keys are never sent in clear)

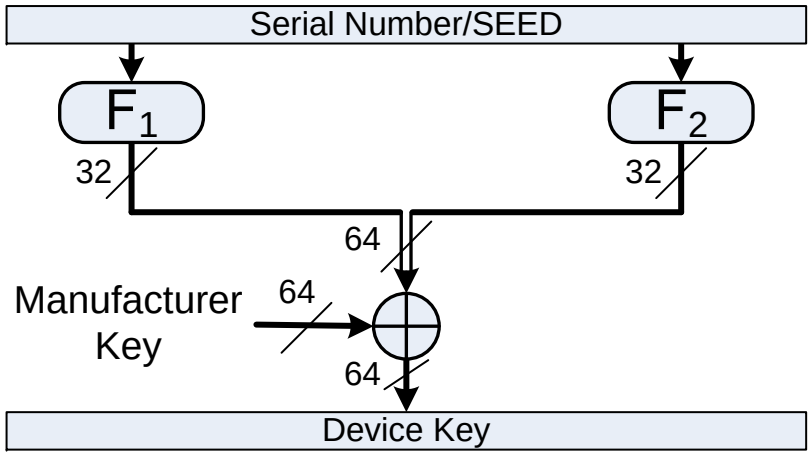
#ser

k_M

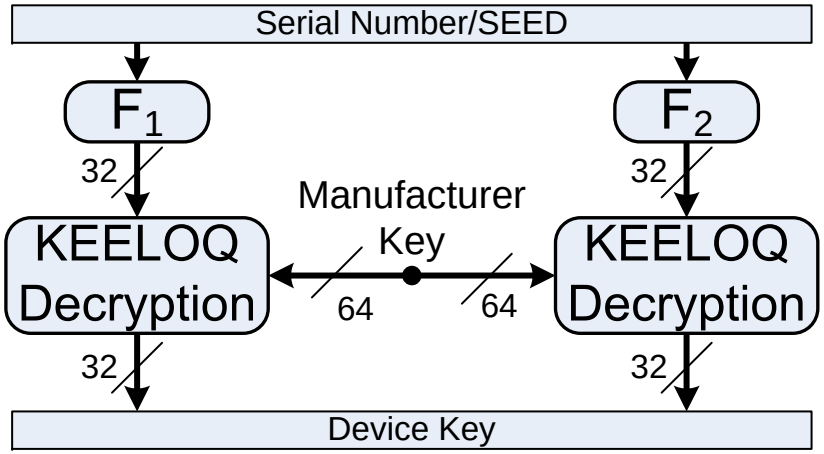
1. compute $k_{dev} = f(\#ser, k_M)$
2. store #ser and k_{dev}

Key Derivation Schemes

1. Weak Key Derivation (XOR)



2. Strong Key Derivation (KeeLoq)

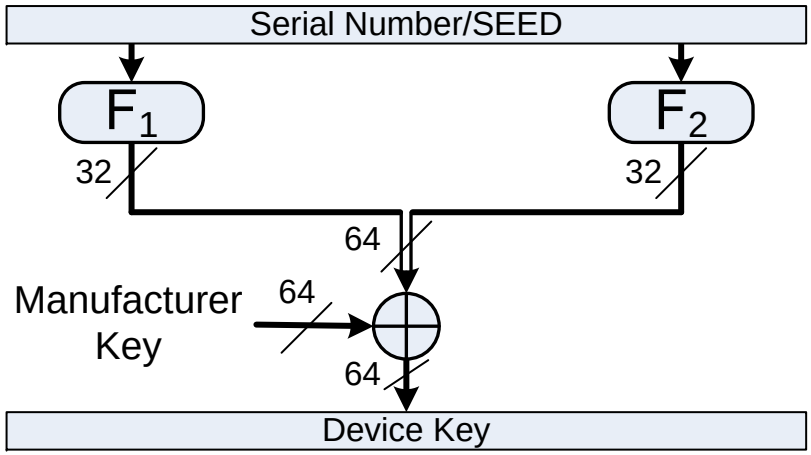


In either case, the Device Key is derived from

- Manufacturer key
- Serial number and/or a random seed (32…60 bits)

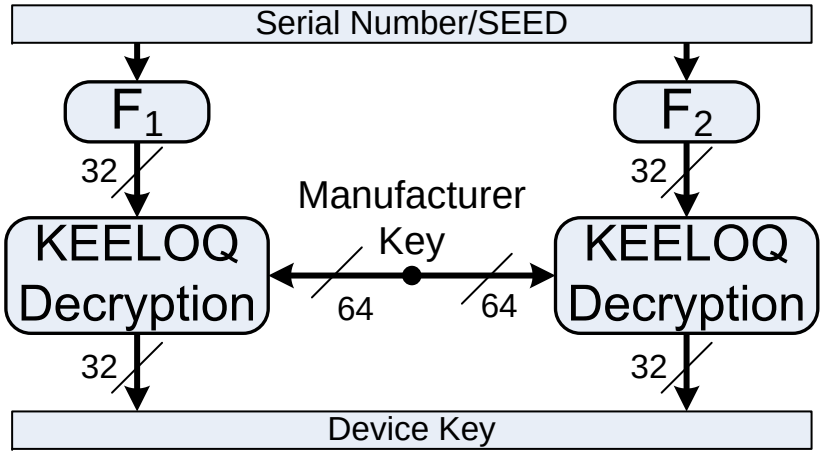
Key Derivation: Attacker‘s Assessment

1. Weak Key Derivation (XOR)



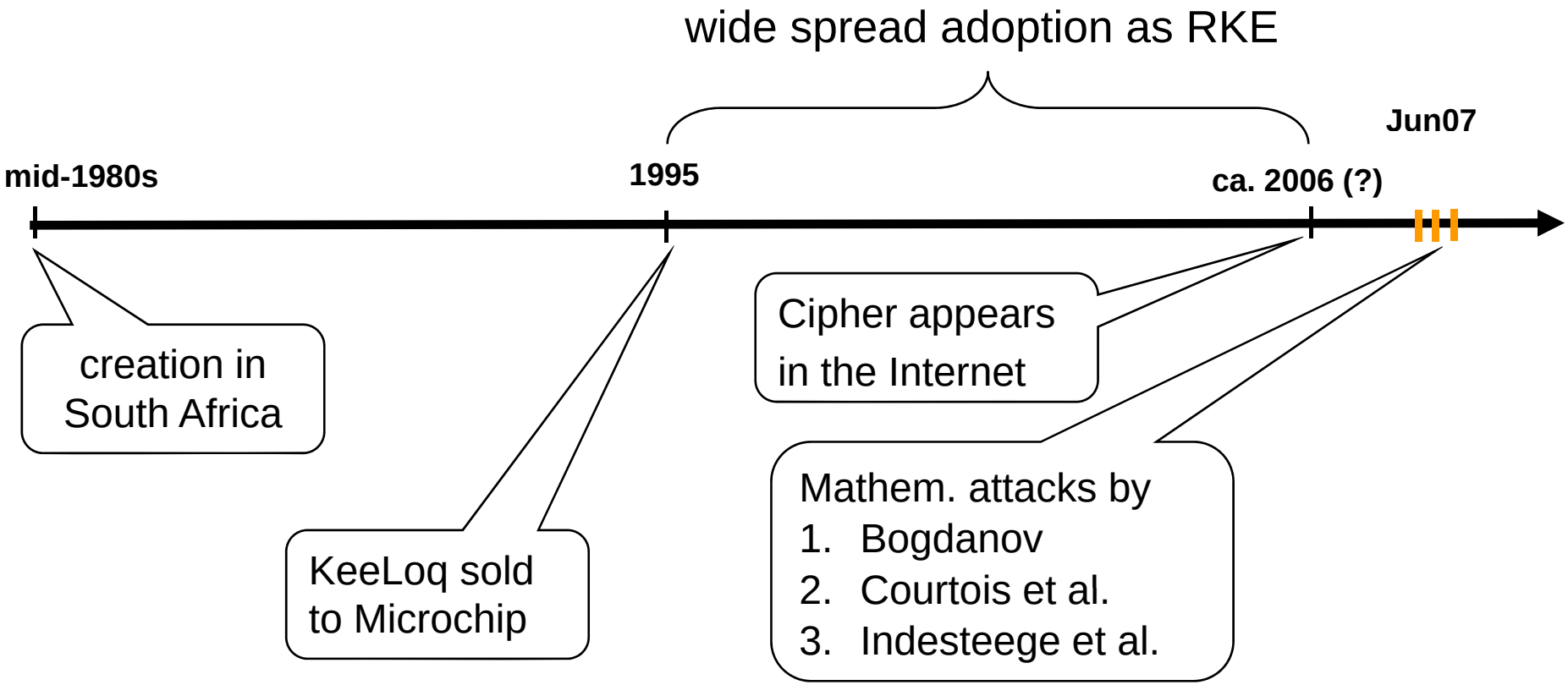
If we have the Device Key, getting the Manufacturer Key is trivial (and vice versa)

2. Strong Key Derivation (KeeLoq)



If we have the Device Key, we still have to break KeeLoq

Rise and Fall of KeeLoq



Mathematical Attacks: Recovery of Manufacturer Key

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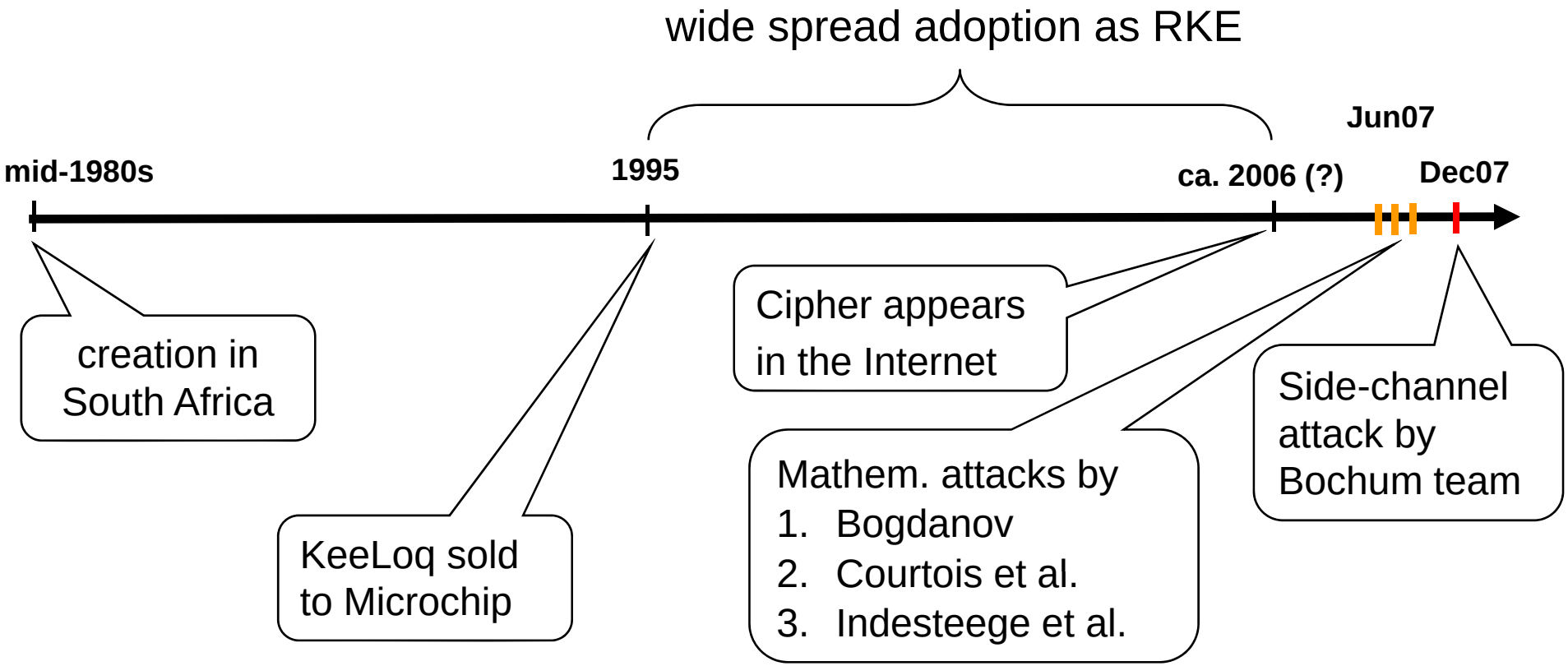
	XOR Key Derivation	KeeLoq Key Derivation
Challenge-Response	Y	N
Rolling Code	N	N

Mathematical attacks are cryptanalytically very impressive:

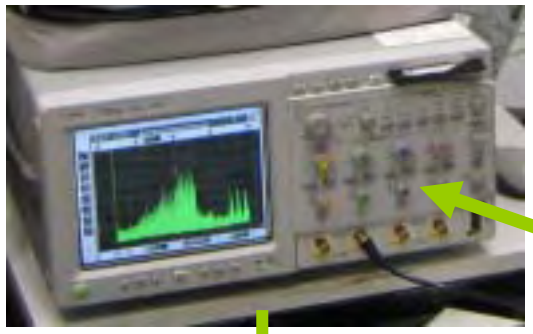
- Device Key is recovered from 2^{16} known plain-/ciphertext pairs
- But: Rolling code mode does **not** provide plaintext!

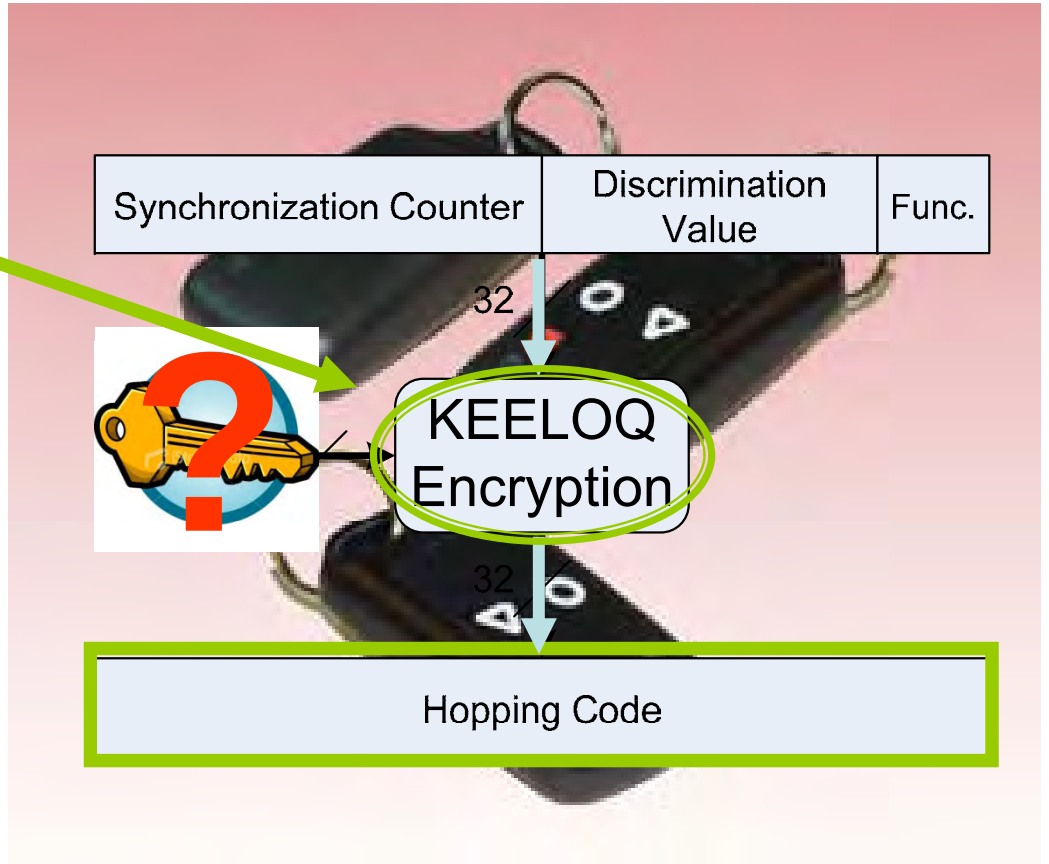
- **Q: How dangerous are physical attacks?**

Rise and Fall of KeeLoq



Power Analysis of a Remote Control





secret key of remote control (HCS XXX Chip) !

History of Side-Channel Attacks (1-slide version)

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- Existence of side-channels on cryptographic devices known for several decades, (e.g., “TEMPEST“)
- Few concrete results / poor understanding prior to 1996 (at least outside intelligence community)
- 2nd half of 1990s: golden years of SCA
  - Fault attack (RSA CRT), 1996
  - Timing attacks, 1996
  - SPA, DPA, 1998
- Since 1999: 100‘s of SCA research papers, e.g. in CHES
- But: so far very few (if any) documented real-world attacks