



# Access Your Tesla without Your Awareness

## Compromising Keyless Entry System of Model 3

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# Motivation & Who we are

## ◆ Motivation

- *My colleague bought a Model 3 for his wife (during sales promotion) ^\_^*
- *Model 3 has equipped with Key Card, BLE Key Fob and Phone Key*





# Motivation & Who we are

## ◆ Motivation

- *My colleague bought a Model 3 for his wife (during a sales promotion) ^\_^*
- *Tesla introduced Key Card, BLE Key Fob and Phone Key*

## ◆ Familiar with

- *Contactless Smart Card*
- *RFID (ISO 14443)*
- *Side Channel Attack and Countermeasures*
- *Cyber-Physical Systems Security*



# Key Card & Phone Key

## Pairing and Authentication Protocols Recovery

# Key Card IC Details

## ◆ Java Card Manufactured by NXP

- Banking Payment
- National ID
- Electronic Passport

## ◆ Common Criteria EAL 5 or 6 + Certified

- RSA, ECC, AES
- Simple Power Analysis Protection
- Differential Power Analysis Protection
- Timing Analysis Protection
- Fault Injection Protection

IC INFO	NDEF	EXTRA	FULL SCAN
<b>Global Platform information</b>			
Java Card version 2.2			
Global Platform version 2.1.1			
GP Secure Channel Protocol: 03 option 10			
Max. length APDU data field: 255 bytes			
Global Platform card manager			
▶ FCI: 0x6F108408A000000151000000A5049F6501FF   o.....Q.....e..			
<b>Card Production Life Cycle data (CPLC)</b>			
IC Fabricator: NXP			
IC Type: [unknown]			
OS ID: SCS OS			
OS release date: 2016/12/17			
OS release level: 0x0402			
IC Fabrication Date: 2019/12/25			
IC Serial Number: 0x10102407			
IC Batch Identifier: 0x5533			



# Key Card Sniffer Setup

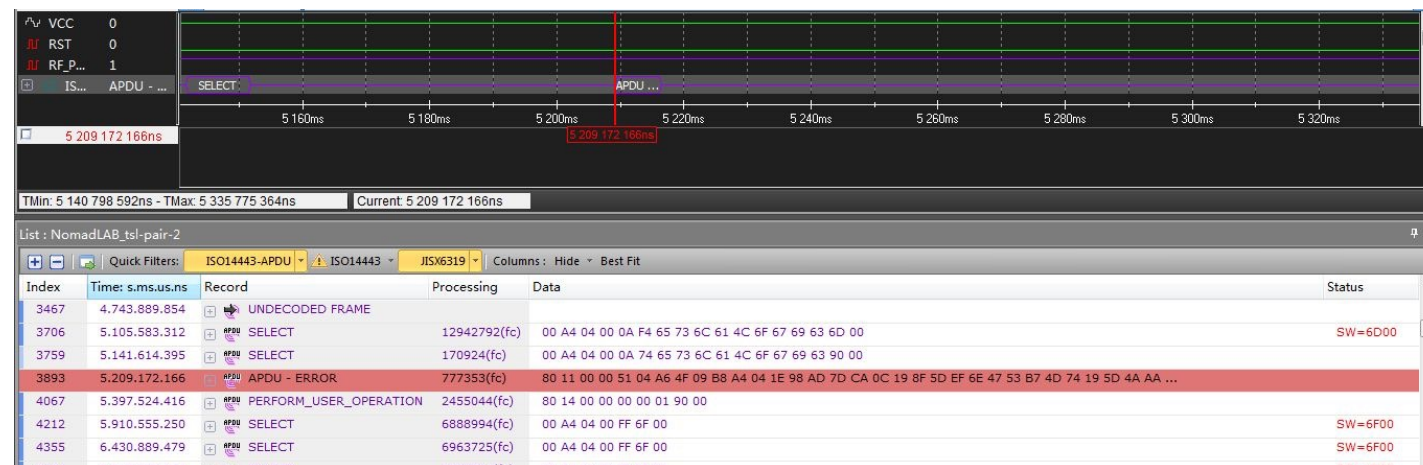
## ◆ ISO 14443 Spy

- *MP300 TCL3* or *NomadLAB* Contactless spy tool
- Set up as the picture →

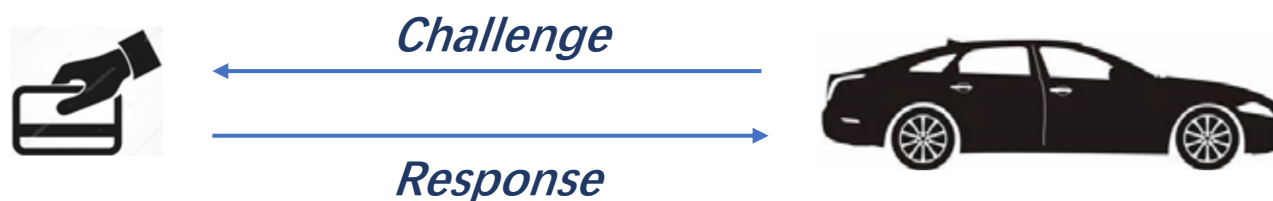


## ◆ Powerful Protocol Analyzer

- *MPManager* or *RGPA* Software
- Use 3 Key Cards for testing
- Communication data logging →



# Key Card



## ◆ Challenge and Response Authentication Protocol

- Exchange ECC 256bit Public Key

## ◆ Something Unknown

- Elliptic Curve Parameters
- $Response = g(Challenge), g(*)$  Function

# Key Card & Phone Key



## ◆ Something in Common

- Elliptic Curve Parameters and Key Pair Format

## ◆ Tesla Mobile App Contains More Information

- Bluetooth HCI Logs
- Cryptography Operations

## ◆ Widely Used Tools for Static Analysis & Dynamical Analysis

- JDAX, IDA, Frida,...



# Key Card & Phone Key



## ◆ Elliptic Curve Parameters

- NIST P256 Curve Parameters

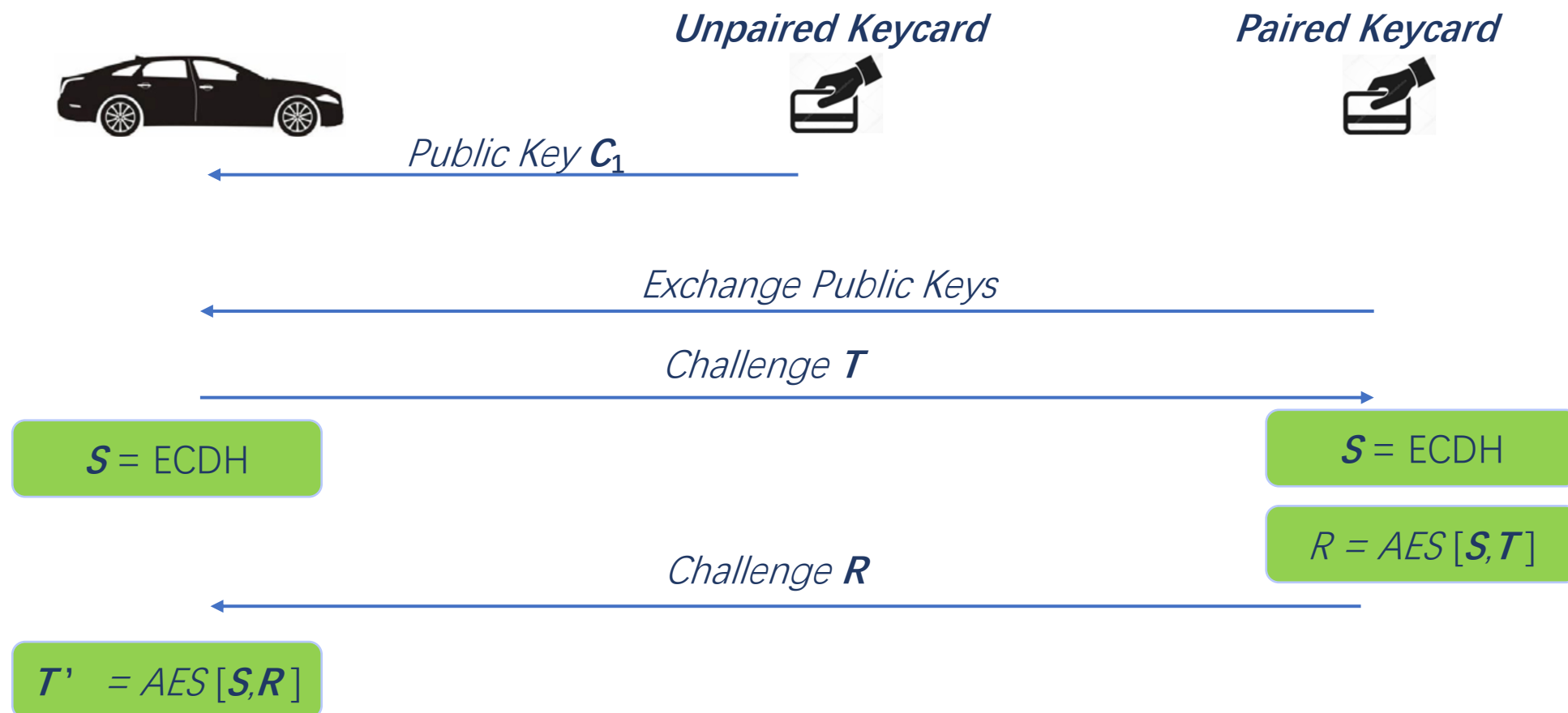
## ◆ Cryptography Operations

- ECDH, AES, SHA-1

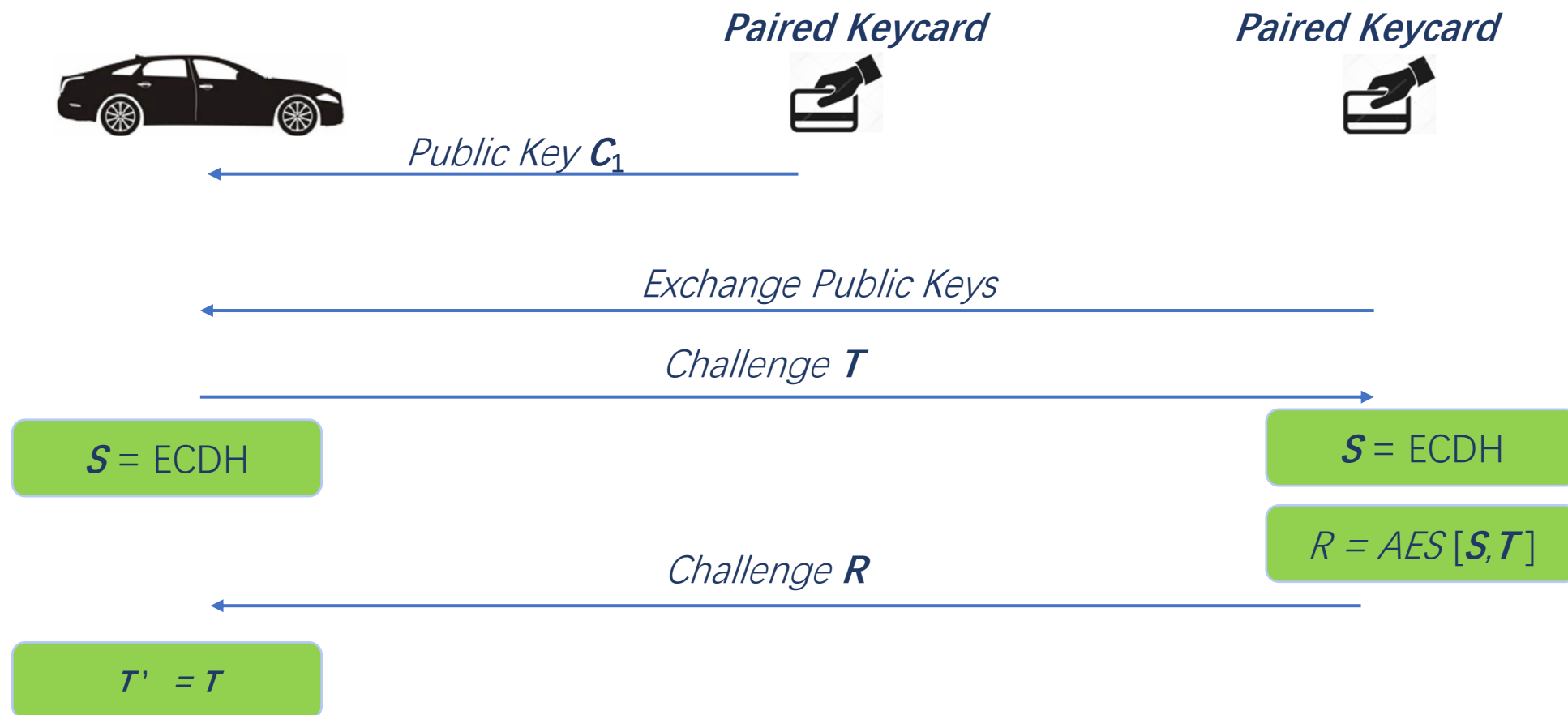
## ◆ $g(*)$ Function

- Related to the ECDH share secret and AES operations
- Re-established with guessing and a programmable Java card for testing

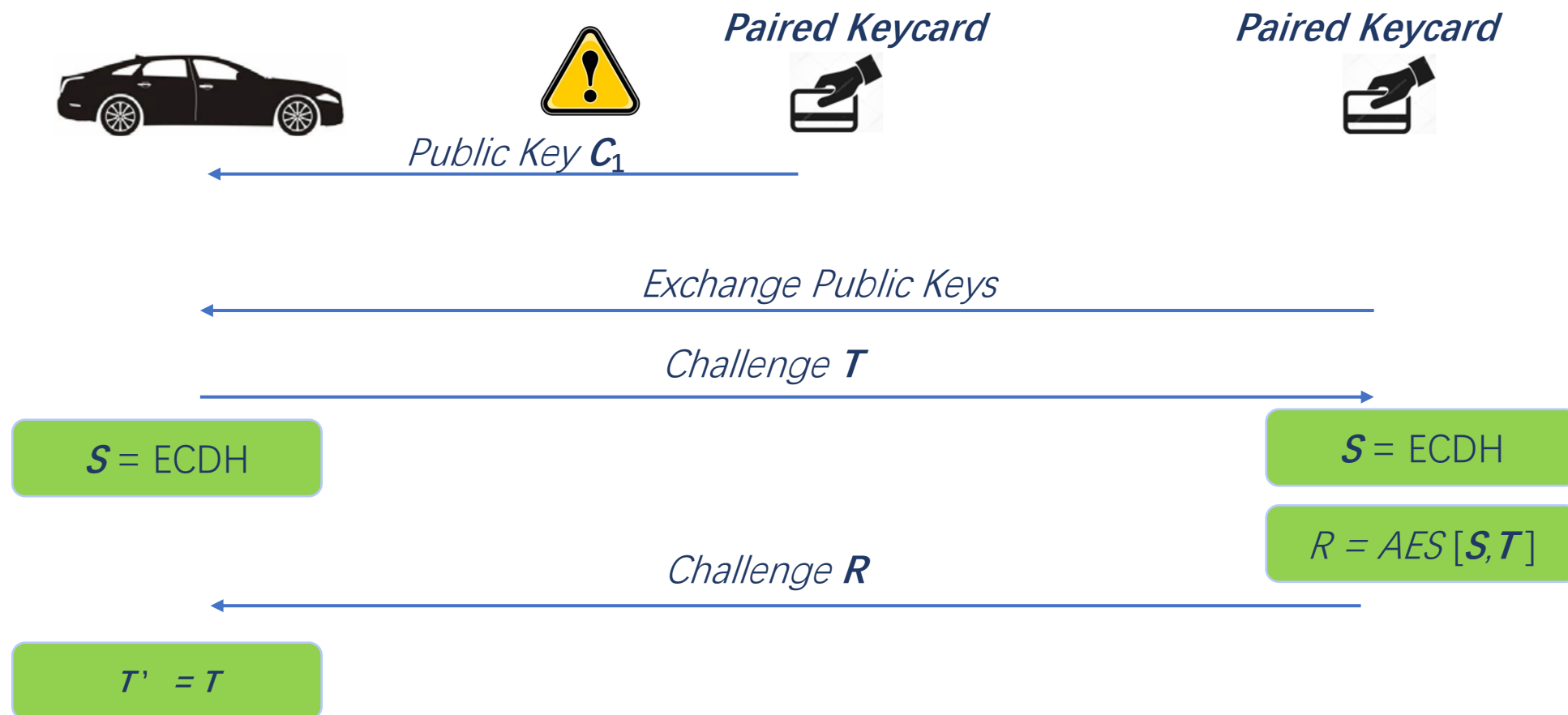
# Keycard Pairing and Authentication



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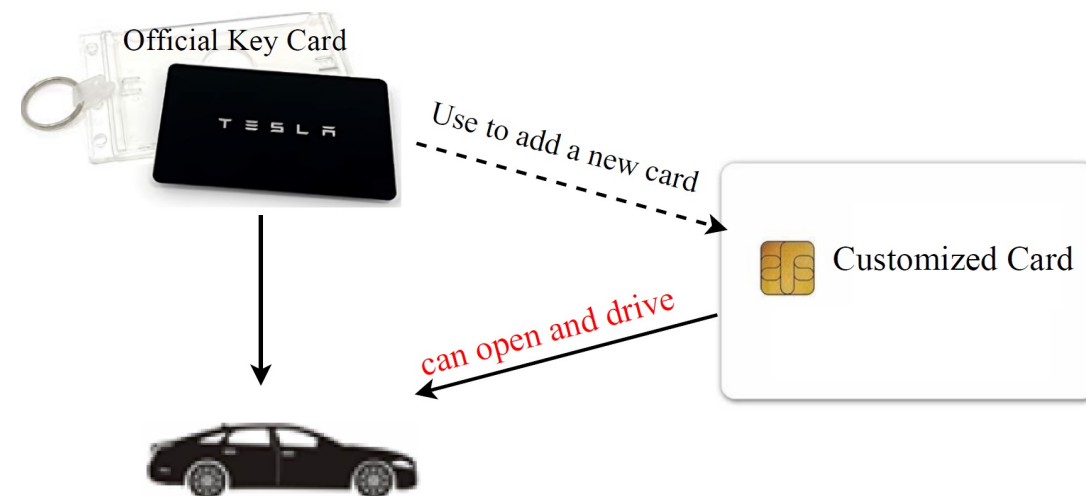


**The vehicle does not verify Keycard certificates. It makes unofficial products work.**

# Unofficial Products may lead to threats

## ◆ A Customized Key Card for POC

- Generate a key pair based on NIST p-256
- Support related cryptography operations
- Back door command to read the ECC private key



## ◆ Other Unofficial products leakage example

UNCATEGORIZED · TESLA

### Teen hacker says he's found way to remotely control 25 Tesla EVs around the world

BY KATRINA NICHOLAS, JORDAN ROBERTSON AND BLOOMBERG

January 12, 2022 at 4:53 PM GMT-8

Updated January 13, 2022 at 9:27 PM GMT-8





# Phone Key Pairing

*Unpaired Phone Key*



*Paired Keycard*



*Exchange Public Key*



*Exchange Additional Information*



*Key Card Authentication*



*Update Additional Information*



*Record Vehicle' s*

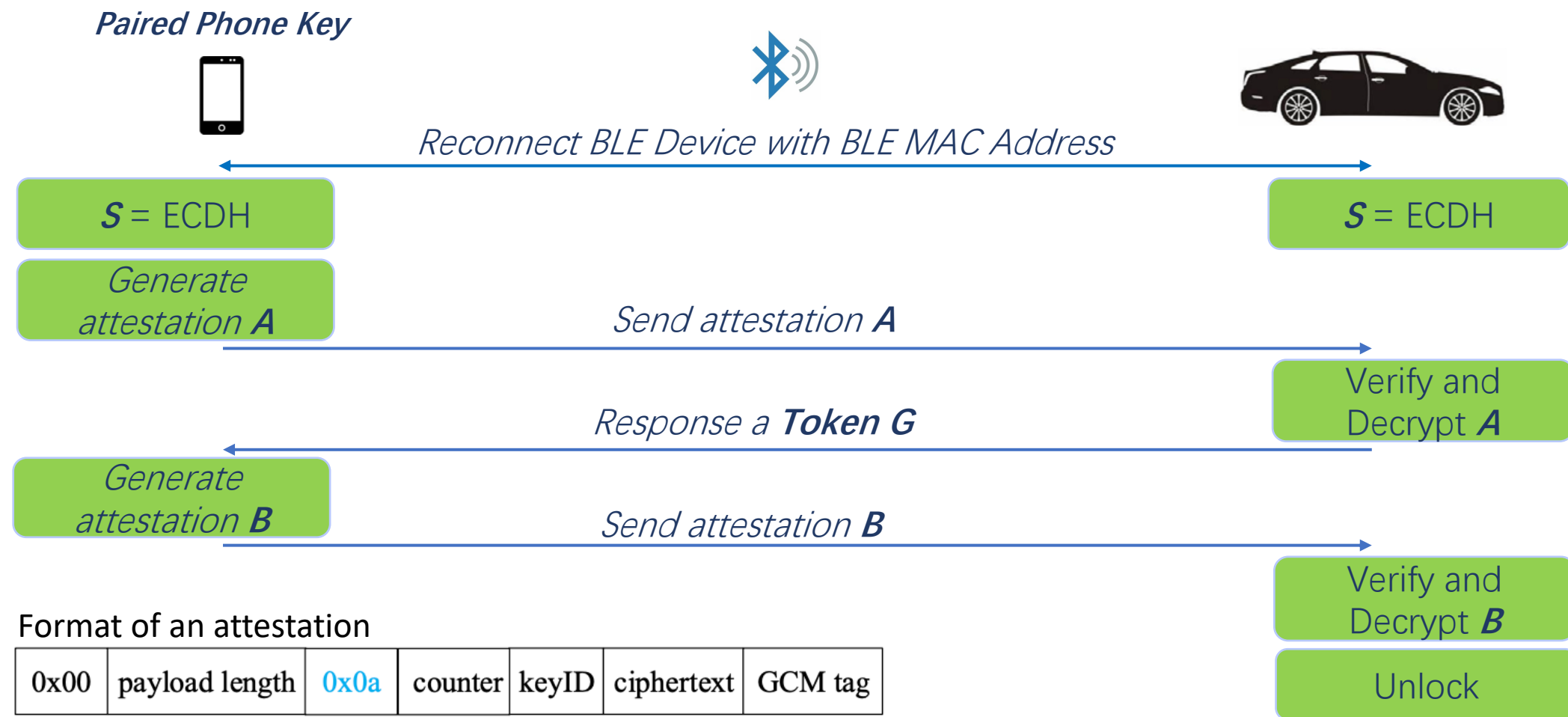
*BLE Mac Address,  
Public Key V*

*Record Phone Key' s*

*Public Key P*



# Phone Key Keyless Entry Authentication



Format of an attestation

0x00	payload length	0x0a	counter	keyID	ciphertext	GCM tag
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Ciphertext encrypted by AES-GCM mode

For Attestation *B*, the token **G** will be the GCM additional authenticated data



# Security Analysis

## ◆ Private Key Protection

- **Key Card and Vehicle**: Private keys are both securely stored in a **Secure Element** (SE)
- **Phone Key**: Protected by **KeyStore** (Android)

## ◆ Replay Attack Protection

- Phone Key involves the **counter** by AES-GCM Mode

## ◆ Potential Issues

- Dose not enable the **BLE link layer encryption**
- Vehicles use **Static BLE MAC Address**
- The **update of token  $G$**  does not depend on the change of connection states. It fixed over a couple of hours

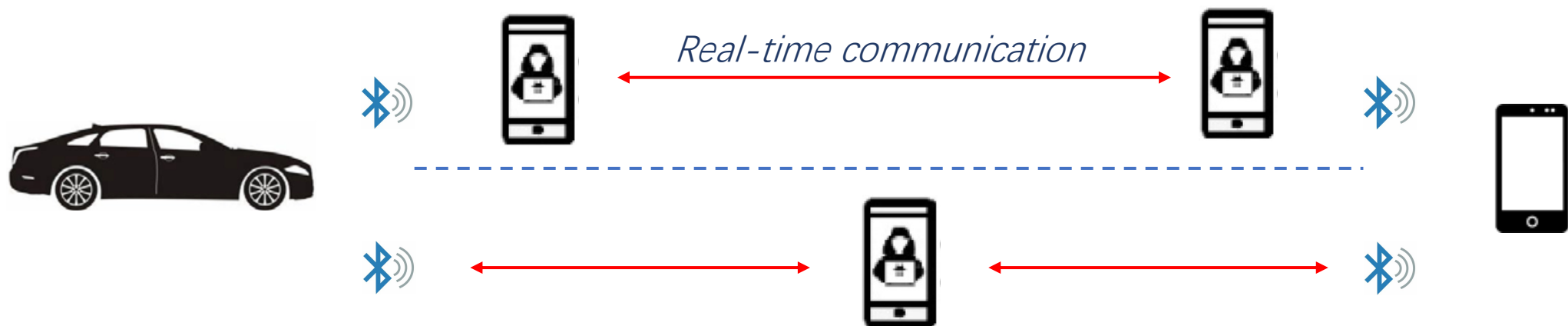
# Susceptible to Relay or MitM attacks

## ◆ Two Attack devices

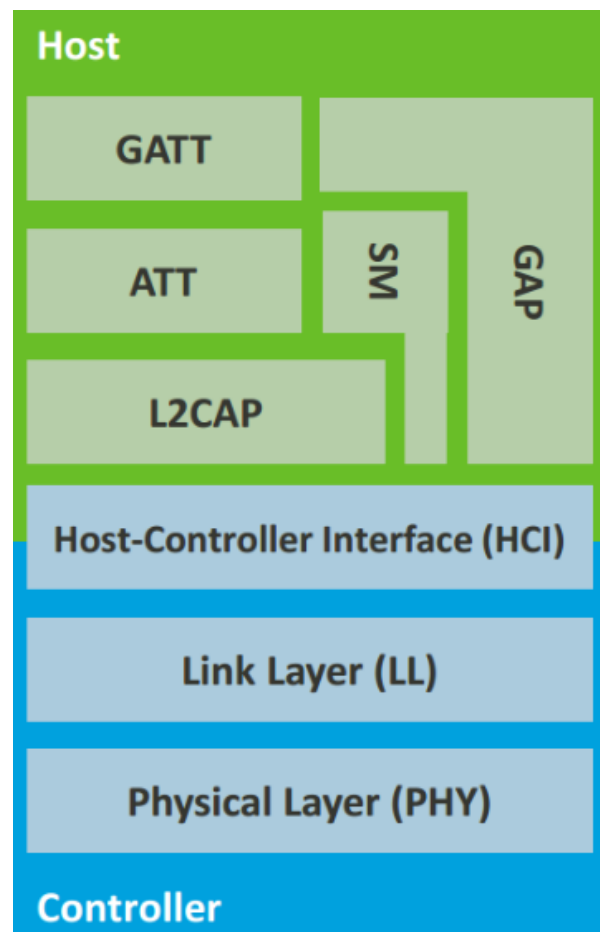
- One fake as the Vehicle, One fake as the Phone Key
- Real-time message relay

## ◆ One Attack device

- Round-trip message relay



# BLE Relay Attack



**GATT Layer Relay:** Gattacker (S J.), Btlejuice (D C.)

- Not support for link layer encryption
- Detectable added latency

**Link layer relay:** Sniffle Relay (NCC Group). 2022.

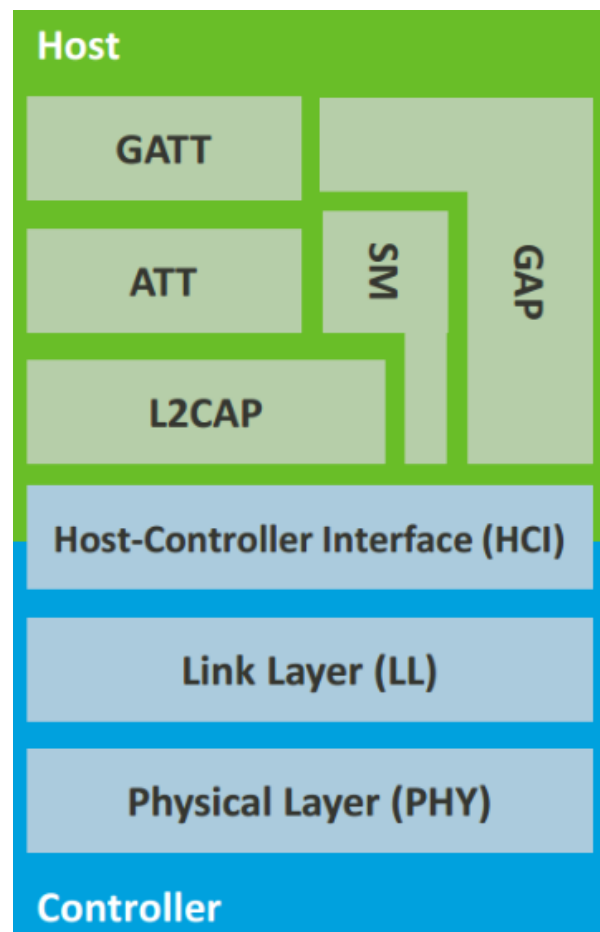
- Can circumvent link layer encryption.
- Need customize link layer stack

**Analog Relay:** Staat et al. 2022

- Simple hardware, low latency
- Limited relay distance



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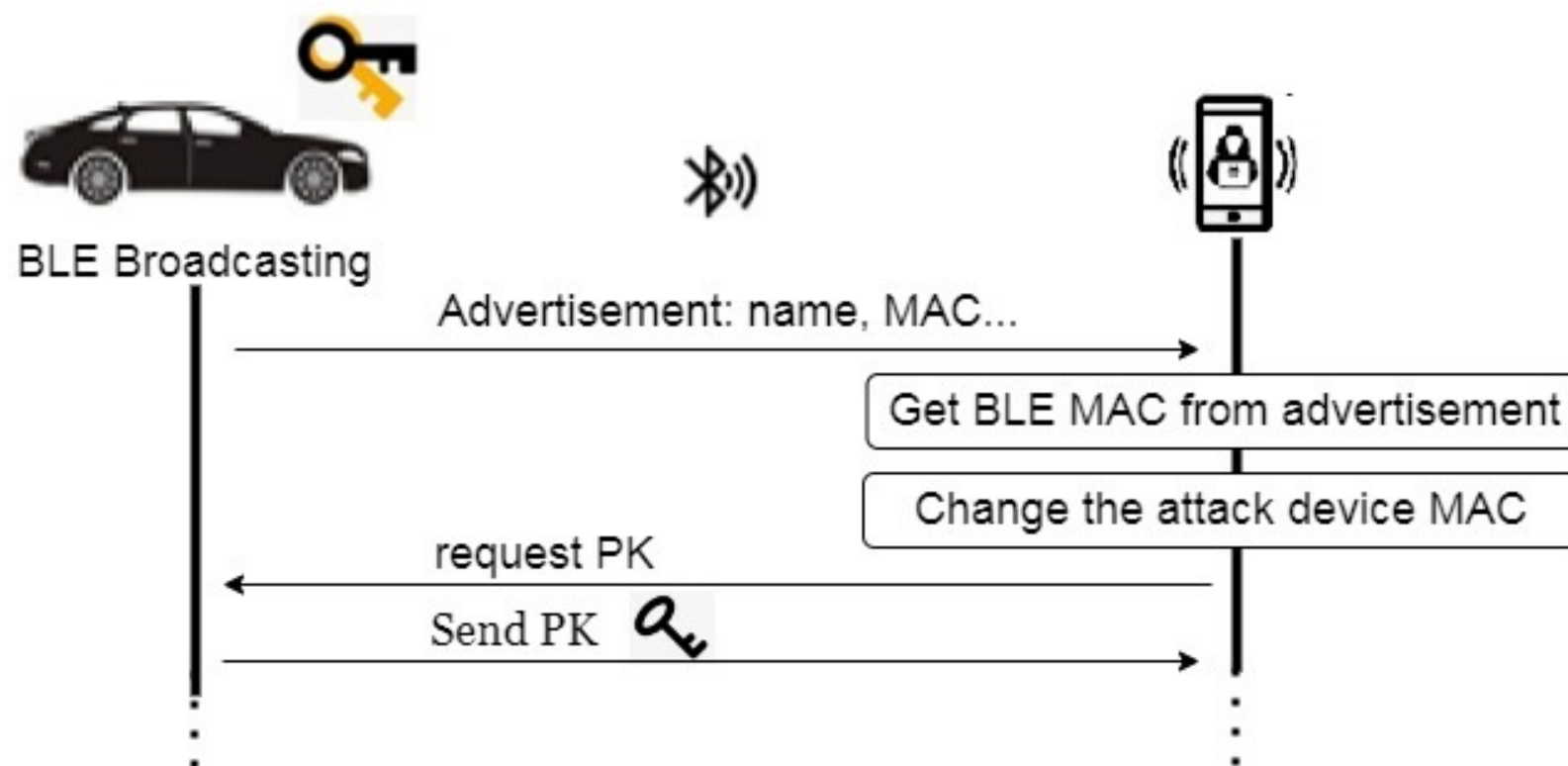
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# Attack Phases

## ◆ BLE MAC Spoof

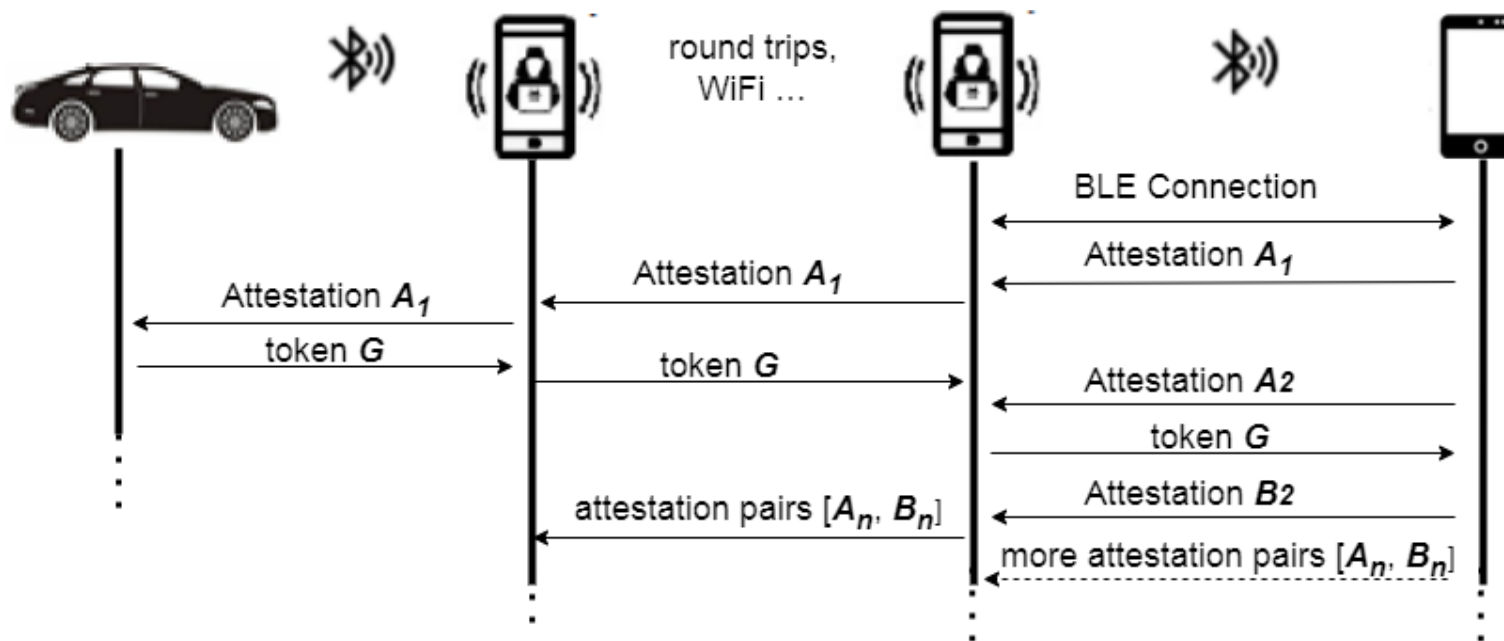
- Get the **MAC** address and **Public key** of model 3 according to the BLE advertisement
- Change the **MAC** address of a attack device same as Model 3



# Attack Phases

## ◆ Attestations Capture

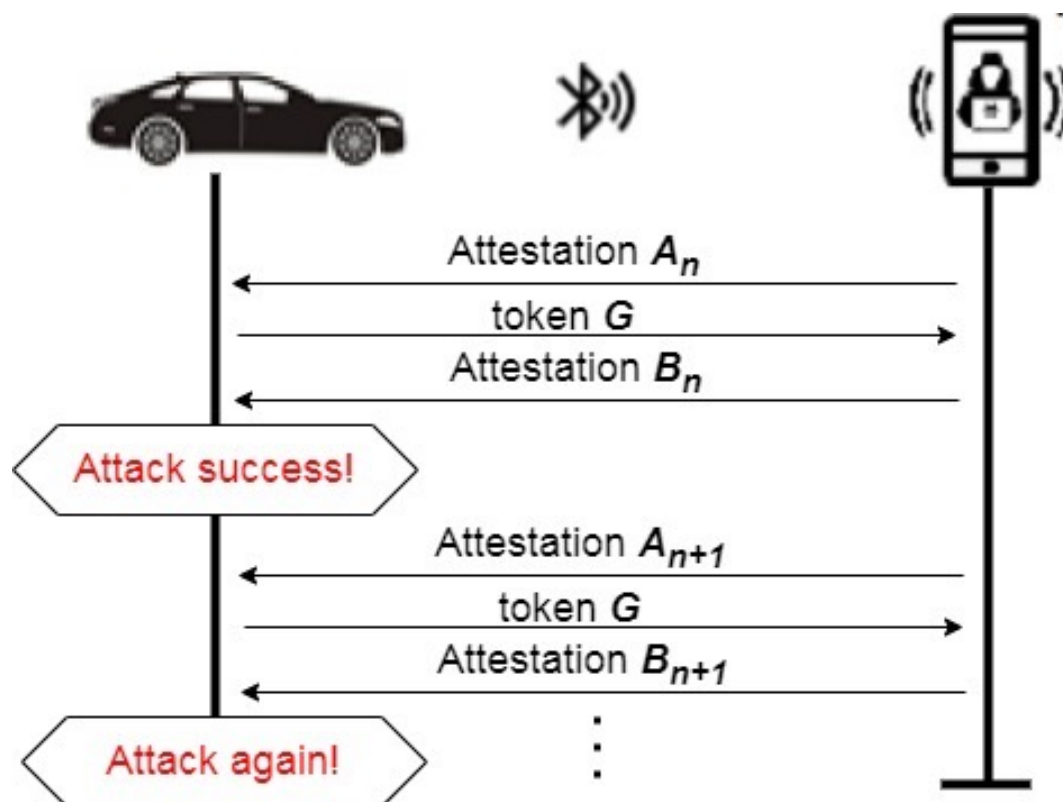
- approaches the Phone Key to get attestation  $A$  and relay it
- Vehicle side attack device gets the token  $G$  and relay it
- The attacker will get attestation  $[A, B]$  as a pair



# Attack Phases

## ◆ Unlock and Access

- Attack will use Attestation pairs to unlock and access the Model 3
- Token G fixed for hours will lead to multiple access

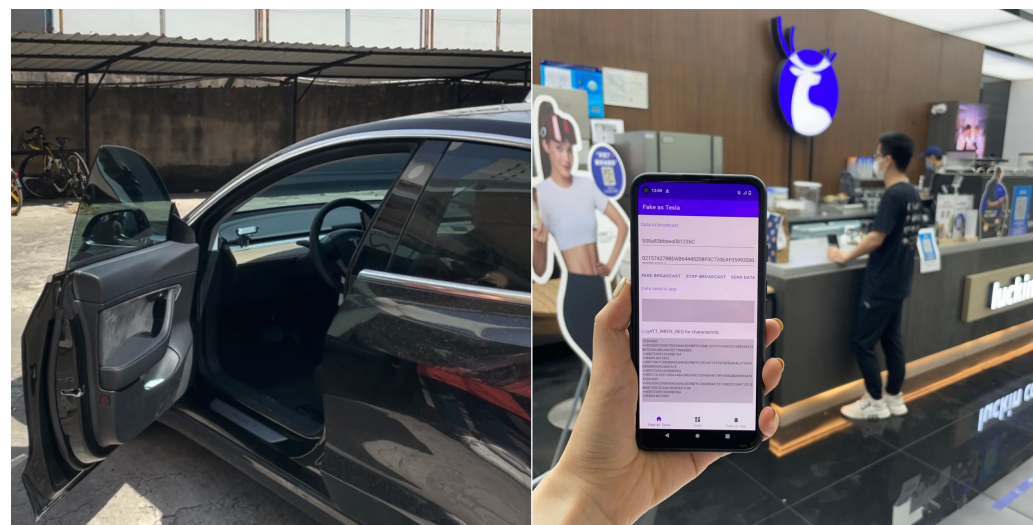


# Proof of Concept

## ◆ Customized Android Device

- Customized the BLE firmware and disabled MAC address rotation during advertising
- Customized the android framework and enable arbitrary modify the BLE MAC address.
- **TESmLA** application performs BLE GATT relay attack

Devices	Model	OS version	Software Version
Attack device B	Google Pixel 5A	customized Android 11	TESmLA 2.0
Attack device A	Samsung Galaxy S9	Android 11	TESmLA 2.0
Phone Key	Motorola Edge S	Android 11	Tesla 4.23
	iPhone 12 Pro	iOS 15.4.1	Tesla 4.14.1
Vehicle	Model 3	v11.0(2022.4.5.1)	



- It happens silently in the background and out of awareness of the car owner.





# Countermeasures

## ◆ PIN to Drive

- It is worth noting that this feature disobeys the intention of PKES
- It is not the default setting of Model 3

## ◆ Refresh the Token $G$ Frequently

- To a certain degree, refreshing the token fast enough will reduce the attack window

## ◆ Enable BLE link layer encryption

- Enabling BLE encryption will improve the difficulty of analysis and device spoofing
- However, it is circumvented by NCC Group, as mentioned in previous related works

## ◆ TOF based secure ranging (UWB)

- The PKES system can employ the Time of Flight (TOF) to avoid MitM or Relay attacks



# Disclosure

- ◆ Dec. 2021                      **Begin the Project.**
  
- ◆ Mar. 2022                      **Inform Vulnerabilities To Tesla**
  
- ◆ Aug. 2022                      **CVE-2022-37709**
  
- ◆ **Other disclosure**            <https://github.com/fmsh-seclab/TesMla>



# Thanks

We thank the anonymous reviewers for their constructive and helpful comments and feedback

Thank Sultan Qasim Khan from the NCC Group for sharing their contributions to BLE Sniffle Relay

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# Questions?