ON THE DIGITAL FORENSICS OF HEAVY TRUCK ELECTRONIC CONTROL MODULES

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SAE INTERNATIONAL

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Introduction and Overview

Problem Definition

Digital Forensics Concepts and Forensic Soundness

Applications to HVEDRs

Examples from Detroit Diesel and DDEC Reports

Chip Level Forensics

Problem Statement

Scenarios:

1. **Company Safety Director downloads a drivable truck then puts the truck back in service.**
2. **Multiple attorneys, experts, videographers stand around and watch someone capture screenshots for a couple hours. (Not possible for Law Enforcement)**

Issues:

1. **A conflicted party is the sole possessor of the data.**
2. **Many people are needed to verify data is authentic.**

These are examples with many more possibilities…

Core Issue of Trust

The meaning, relevance, trustworthiness and admissibility of digital data from an ECM may be contested in court.

Establishing trust for Personal Computer Hard Drives is well established.

OEM software native file formats are not secure.

Tampering with file contents can be undetectable.

Forensic Soundness

Establish a notion of trust for the courts to qualify and justify for information derived from digital data.

1. **Meaning**
   Confidence in the interpretation
2. **Error Detection and Prediction**
   Understanding what can change in the forensic process
3. **Transparency**
   Process is known, documented and verifiable
4. **Expertise**
   Personnel are qualified
5. **Data Integrity and Tamper Resistance**
   Data alterations are detected

Meaning Applied to HVEDRs

Standards Based Meaning

- **SAE J1587**

SAE International™ **SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE**

SAE J1587 JUL2008

Issued 1988-01
Revised 2008-07

Superseding J1587 FEB2002

Electronic Data Interchange Between Microcomputer Systems in Heavy-Duty Vehicle Applications

A.84 ROAD SPEED

Indicated vehicle velocity.

Parameter Data Length: 1 Character
Data Type: Unsigned Short Integer
Bit Resolution: 0.805 km/h (0.5 mph)
Maximum Range: 0.0 to 205.2 km/h (0.0 to 127.5 mph)
Transmission Update Period: 0.1 s
Message Priority: 1
Format:

PID	Data
84	a
a—	Road speed

- **SAE J1939-71**
- **SAE J1939-73**

SAE International™ **SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE**

SAE J1939-71 FEB2010

Issued 1994-08
Revised 2010-02

Superseding J1939-71 JAN2009

Vehicle Application Layer (Through February 2009)

Meaning Applied to HVEDRs (Cont.)

Proprietary Software Interpretation

ECM Family	Software
Caterpillar	Caterpillar Electronic Technician (CatET)
Cummins	Cummins PowerSpec Cummins Insite
Detroit Diesel	DDEC Reports Detroit Diesel Diagnostic Link (DDDL)
Navistar	ServiceMaxx

Research shows that OEM software should be independently verified.

For example:

- **Caterpillar Snapshot Intervals (Austin, 2011-01-0807)**
- **Cummins Sudden Deceleration Timing (Bortolin, 2009-01-0876)**

Daily Engine Usage from DDEC Reports

Goal: Help understand meaning by examining the digital record.

What data actually exists in the record?

DDEC® Reports - Daily Engine Usage

Print Date: 8/21/2013 11:08 AM
University of Tulsa
800 S. Tucker Dr
Tulsa, OK 74104
(918)631-3056

Date Range: 01/18/07 To 01/07/00 (EST)
Vehicle ID: TIB DDEC4
Driver ID:
Engine S/N: 06R0499534

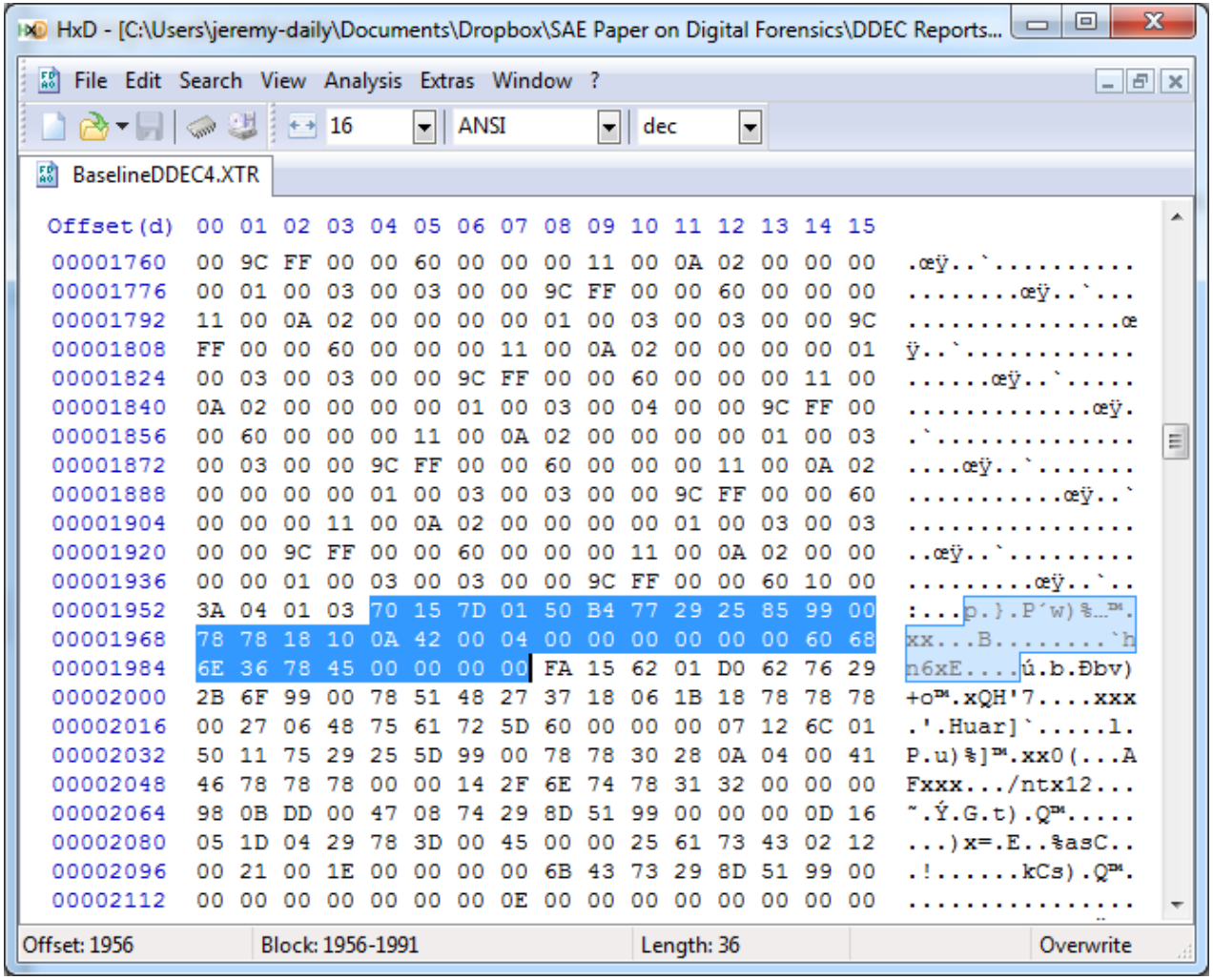
Date:	1/18/2007	
Start Time:	00:00:00	EST
Odometer:	1006109.00	mi
Distance:	548.80	mi
Fuel:	95.25	gal
Fuel Economy:	5.76	mpg
Average Speed:	59.54	mph

Total(hh:mm)	09:13	06:00	08:47
Hour(EST)	Drive(min)	Idle(min)	Off(min)
00:00-02:00	0	120	0
02:00-04:00	0	120	0
04:00-06:00	96	24	0
06:00-08:00	104	16	0
08:00-10:00	110	10	0
10:00-12:00	54	66	0
12:00-14:00	120	0	0
14:00-16:00	69	4	47
16:00-18:00	0	0	120
18:00-20:00	0	0	120
20:00-22:00	0	0	120
22:00-24:00	0	0	120

DDEC Reports data are in the .XTR file.

Daily Engine Usage from DDEC Reports

DDEC Reports .XTR file in a Hex Editor



Daily Engine Usage from DDEC Reports

Interpreted Data

Bytes Sequence	Hex Value (s)	Decimal	LSB Value	Meaning	Value
0-1	70 15	5488	0.1 mile	Distance	548.8 miles
2-3	7D 01	381	0.25 gal	Fuel	95.25 gallons
4-7	50 B4 77 29	695710800	1 sec from epoch	Start Time	17 Jan 2007 at 23:00:00 CST
8-11	25 85 99 00	10061093	0.1 mile	Odometer	1006109.3 miles
12-23	78 78 18 10 0A 42 00 04 00 00 00 00	120 120 24 16 10 66 0 4 0 0 0 0	1 Minute	Idle Time	Same as Decimal
24-35	00 00 60 68 6E 36 78 45 00 00 00 00	0 0 96 104 54 120 69 0 0 0 0	1 Minute	Drive Time	Same as Decimal

All other data are calculated.

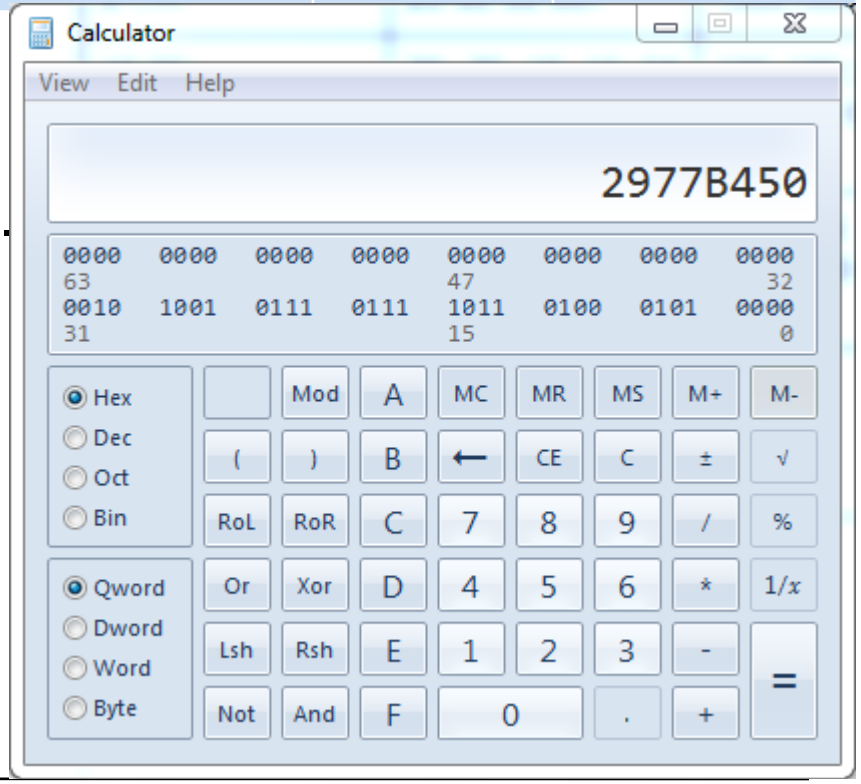
.XTR file contains minutes, but the chip memory contains seconds.

DDEC Reports Time Stamps

Understanding Time Stamps – Obtaining time from Hex

Bytes Sequence	Hex Value (s)	Decimal	LSB Value	Meaning	Value
4-7	50 B4 77 29	695710800	1 sec from epoch	Start Time	17 Jan 2007 at 23:00:00 CST

1. **Convert Hex to Decimal**
   Encoded as a 4 byte (32 bit) integer in Intel format (little endian).
   a) Byte swap to Motorola Format (big endian)
   0x29 0x77 0xB4 0x50
   b) Convert to Decimal with Windows Calculator



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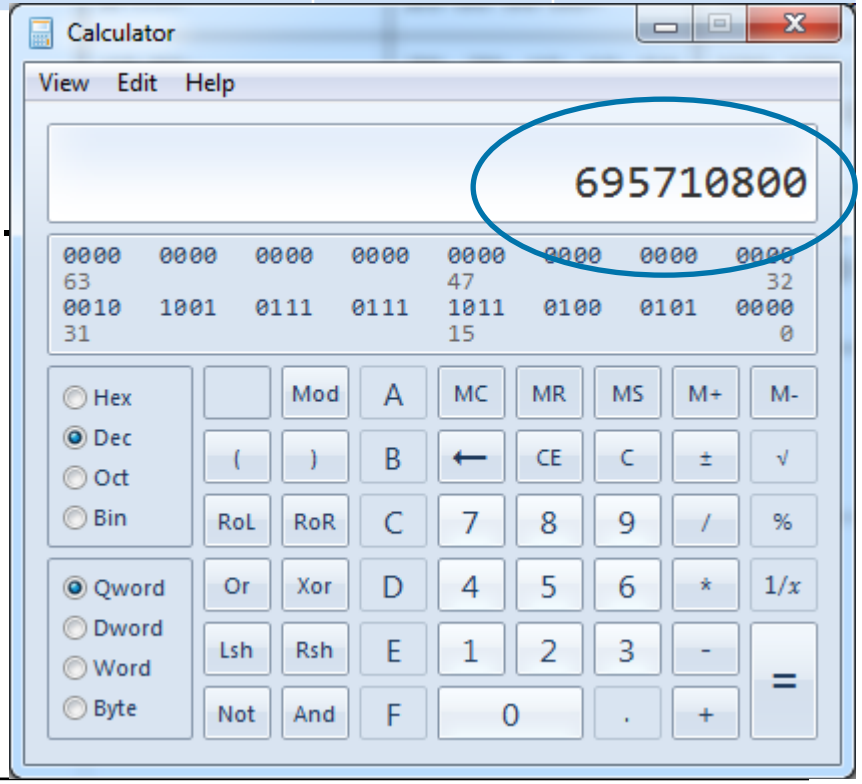


What does the big number mean?

DDEC Reports Time Stamps

SAE J1587 and J1939 recommend the epoch to be

00:00:00 on 01 Jan 1985 UTC

or

19:00:00 on 31 Dec 1984 Eastern Time

Computer epoch is 00:00:00 on 01 Jan 1970 UTC

15 year offset = 473,364,000 seconds.

Add 473,364,000 seconds to 695,710,800 seconds and convert

```
>>> print(time.strftime("%A, %d %b %Y at %H:%M:%S %Z",
                        time.gmtime(473364000 + 695710800 )))
```

Wednesday, 17 Jan 2007 at 23:00:00 Central Standard Time

Date:	1/18/2007	
Start Time:	00:00:00	EST
Odometer:	1006109.00	mi

Data Integrity

File formats are vulnerable to alteration

- **Cummins PowerSpec: plaintext HTML**
- **DDEC Reports: .XTR binary reflects unencrypted network traffic**

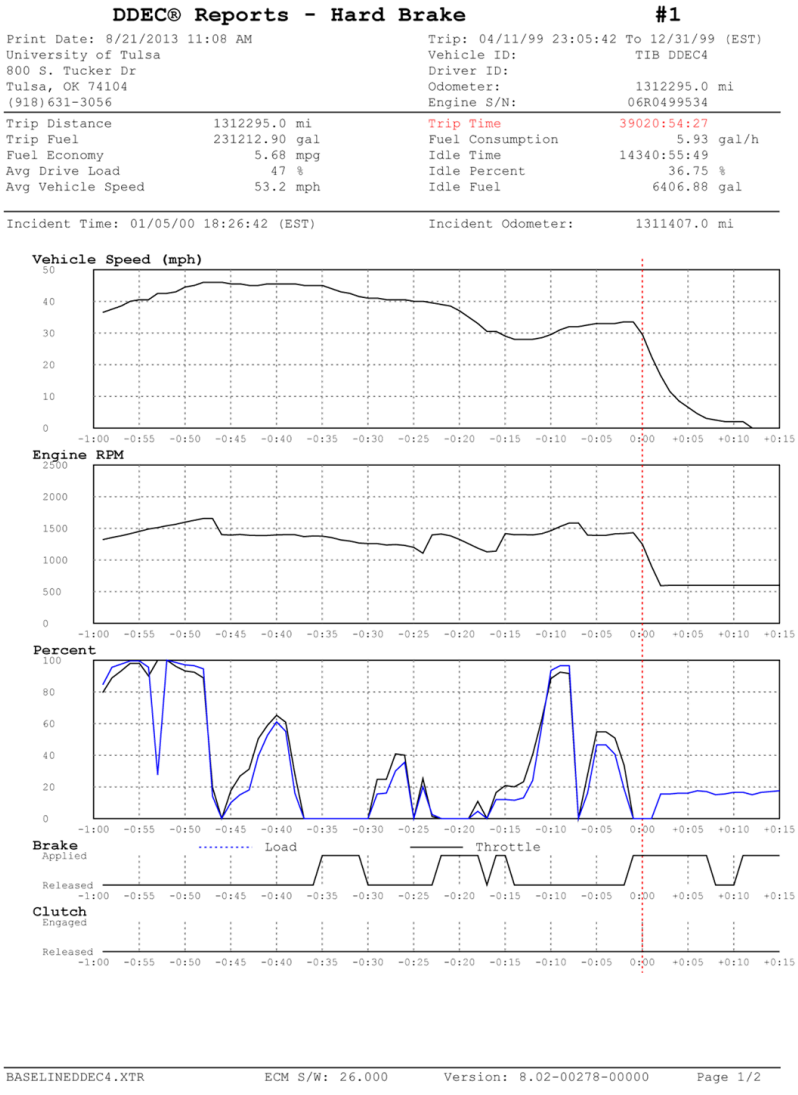
Current software has no hashing or checksum to detect alteration

- **Bosch CDR Tool has a CRC-32 checksum (at least it's something).**
- **SAE J2728 recommends a "verification file" to store a computed verification value.**

Alteration can be detected using a Cryptographic Hash Function

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptographic_hash_function

Altering DDEC Reports .XTR file



DDEC® Reports - Hard Brake #1

Print Date: 8/21/2013 11:08 AM
University of Tulsa
800 S. Tucker Dr
Tulsa, OK 74104
(918)631-3056

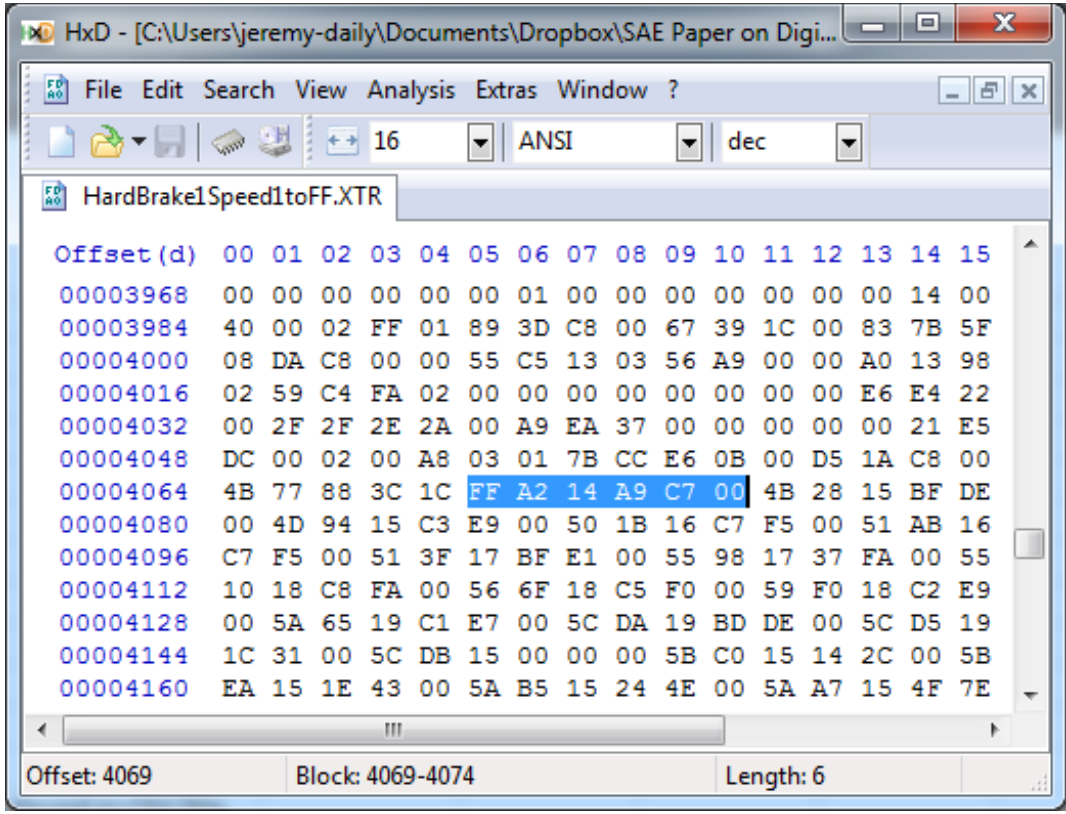
Trip: 04/11/99 23:05:42 To 12/31/99 (EST)
Vehicle ID: TIB DDEC4
Driver ID:
Odometer: 1312295.0 mi
Engine S/N: 06R0499534

Trip Distance	1312295.0 mi	Trip Time	39020:54:27
Trip Fuel	231212.90 gal	Fuel Consumption	5.93 gal/h
Fuel Economy	5.68 mpg	Idle Time	14340:55:49
Avg Drive Load	47 %	Idle Percent	36.75 %
Avg Vehicle Speed	53.2 mph	Idle Fuel	6406.88 gal

Incident Time: 01/05/00 18:26:42 (EST) Incident Odometer: 1311407.0 mi

BASELINEDDEC4.XTR ECM S/W: 26.000 Version: 8.02-00278-00000 Page 1/2

First entry in Hard Brake #1 highlighted.
Change the Speed Byte to 0xFF

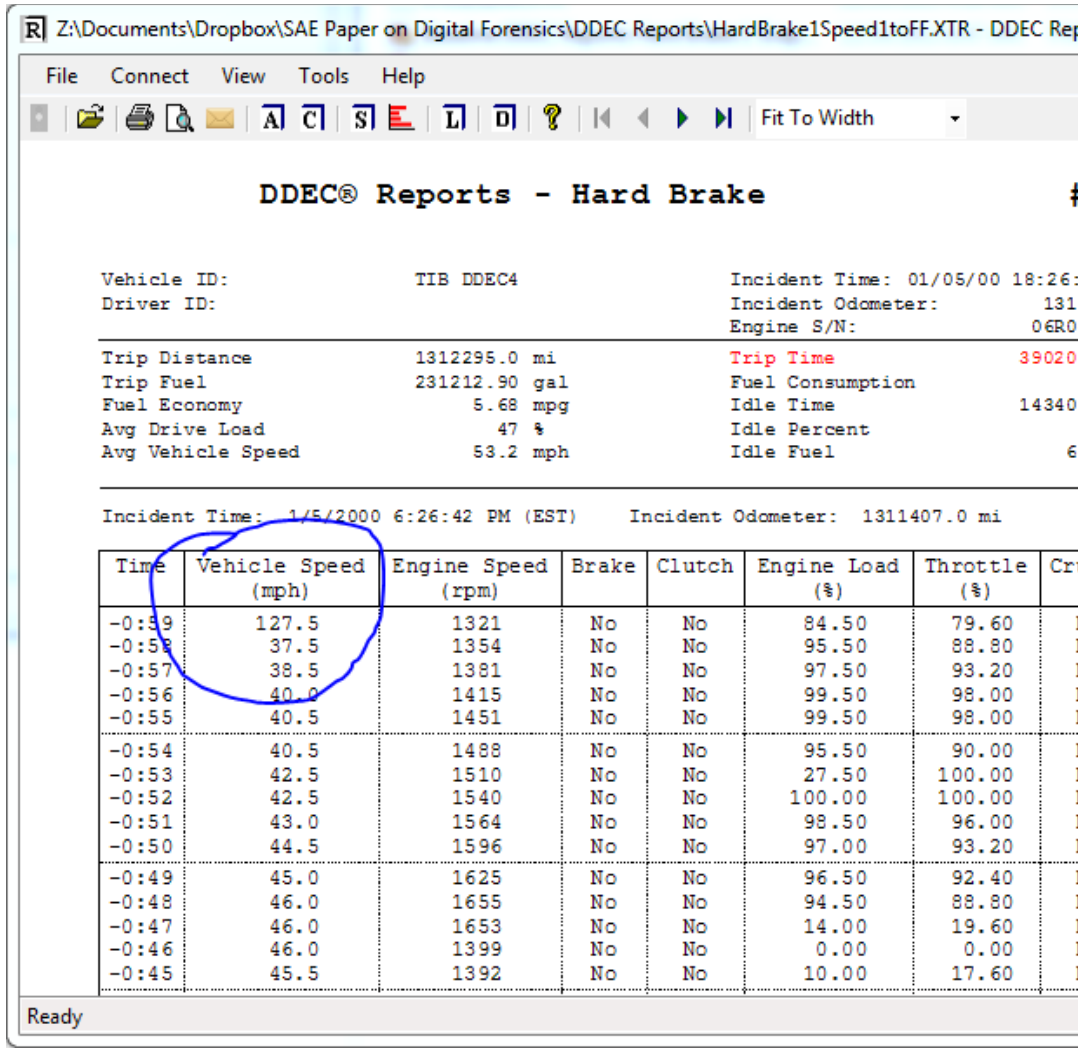


DDEC Reports had no problem reopening a file after manipulating the data.

Most bytes can be mapped to fields within DDEC Reports.

Example: Switch data.

	Cruise	Clutch	Brake					Diagnostic Code
Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Bit	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	X



SOLUTIONS:

DIGITAL FORENSICS CONCEPTS FOR HVEDRS

Write Blocking

Some messages from diagnostic software affect data on ECM

Example: DDEC ECM Clock Set

If the f… s… DD… or V… 8 … th… clo… et…

Clock Set Command

6 bytes in message

Date Code

0xB6 0xFE 0x80 0xC7 0x06 a b c d e f

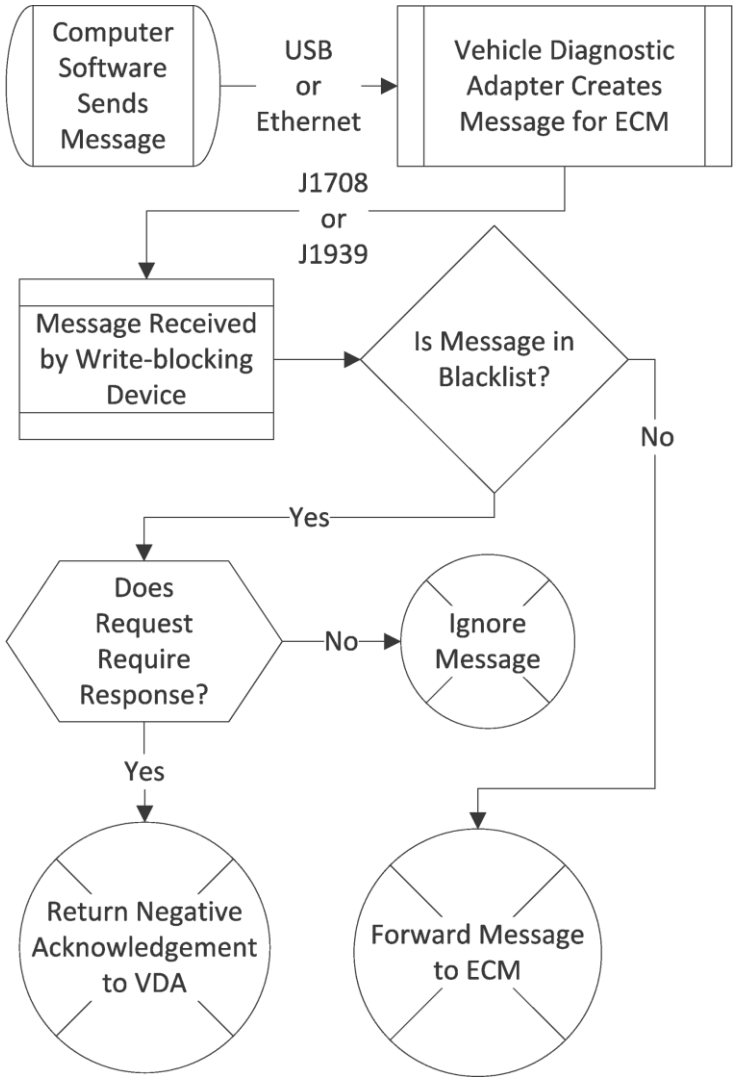
Service Tool MID

Data Link Escape

Engine MID

Time Code

Message should be blocked.

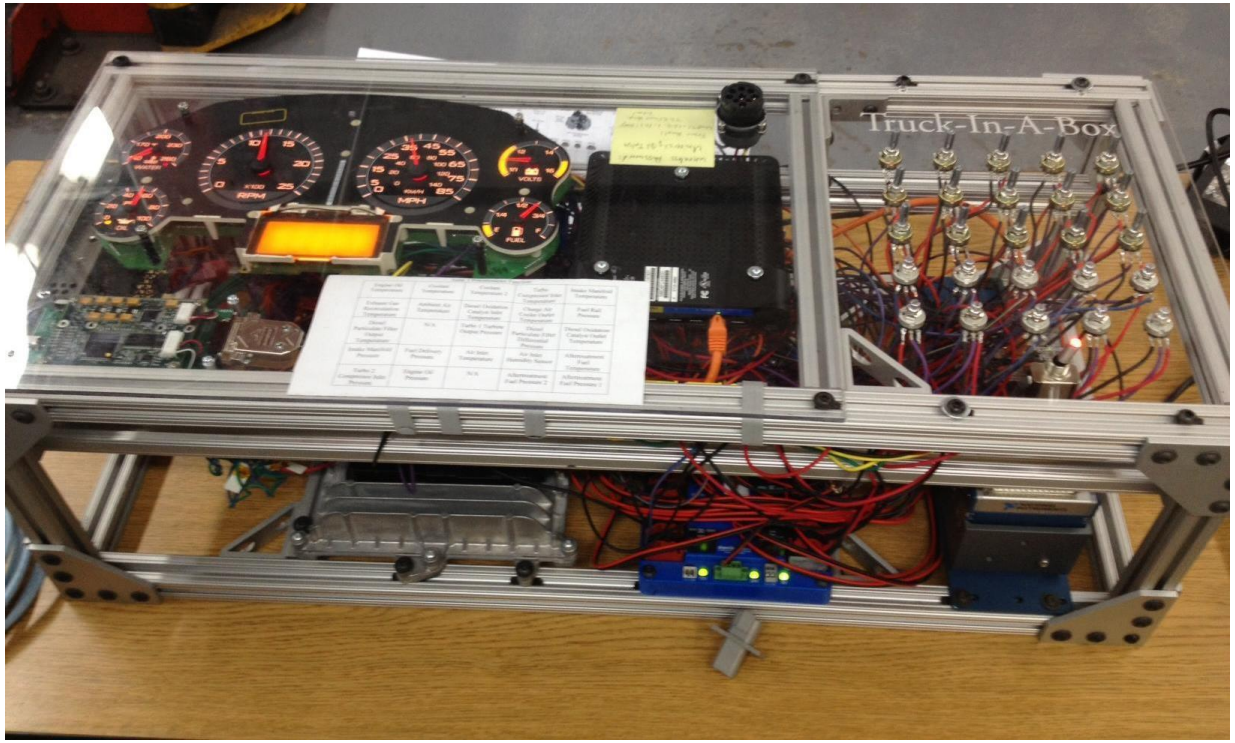


Avoid Writing New Fault Codes

Sensor Simulators make the ECM think it is still in a vehicle.

- **Passive Signals (e.g. Voltage Dividers**
- **Active Signals (e.g. Accelerator Pedal Position pulses)**
- **Network Signals (e.g. Transmission Control Message on J1939)**

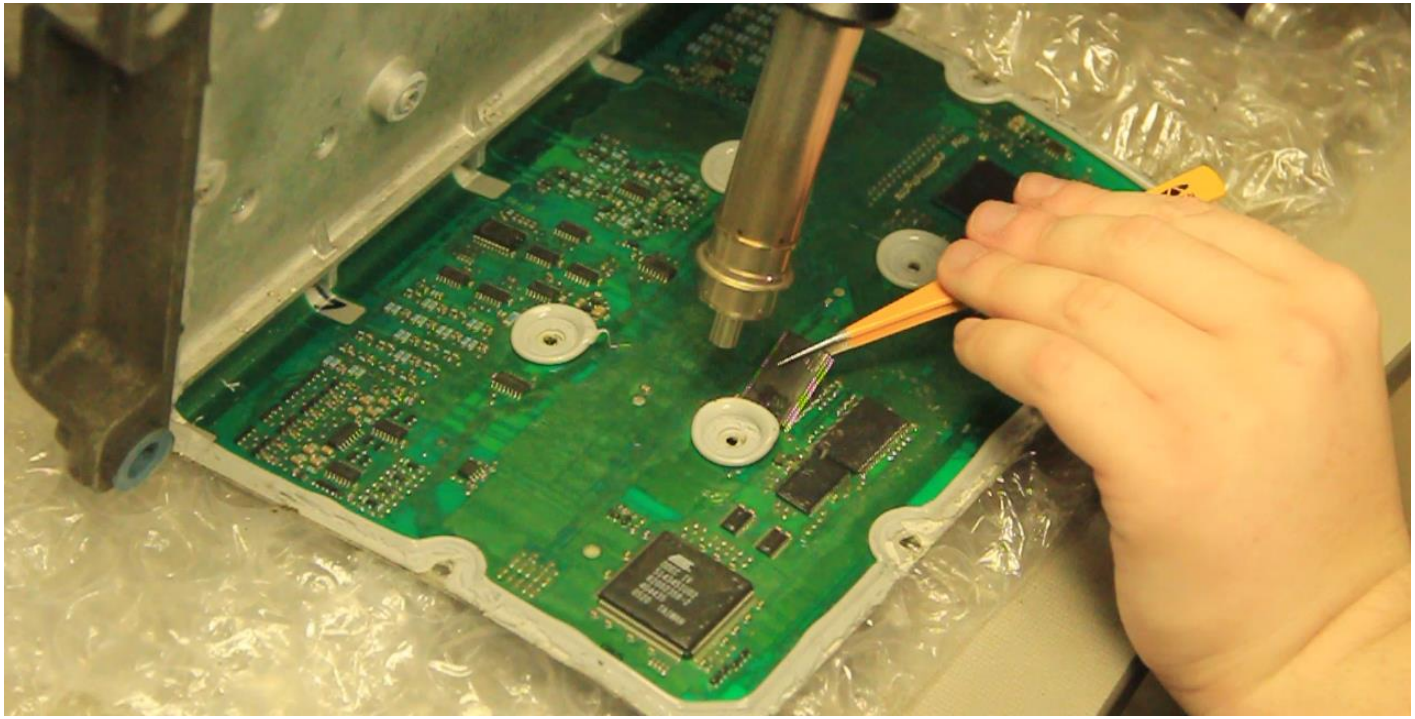
Caution: Different configurations (VINs) may give different fault codes.



Chip Level Forensics

Examine the data in the memory storage devices using a chip reader.

- **DDEC V Daily Engine Usage Logs are stored in seconds.**
- **DDEC Reports data is in different places in physical memory.**



Strong Data Encryption

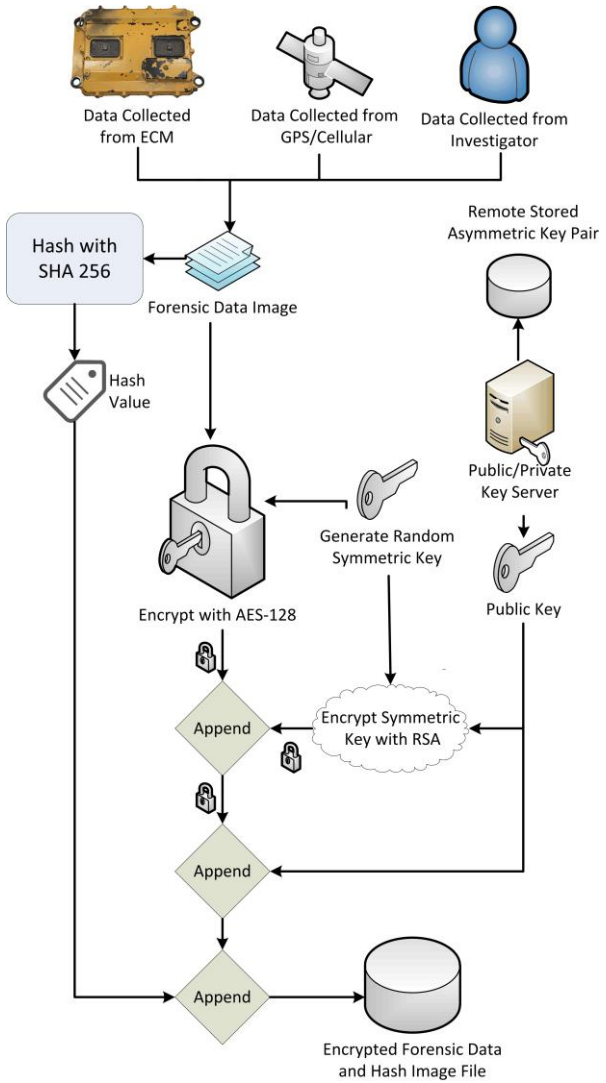
Prevent altering data.

Detect altered data or prove authentic data using SHA-256

Use 2 layer Cryptographic system

1. **Symmetric AES-128**
2. **Asymmetric RSA-256**

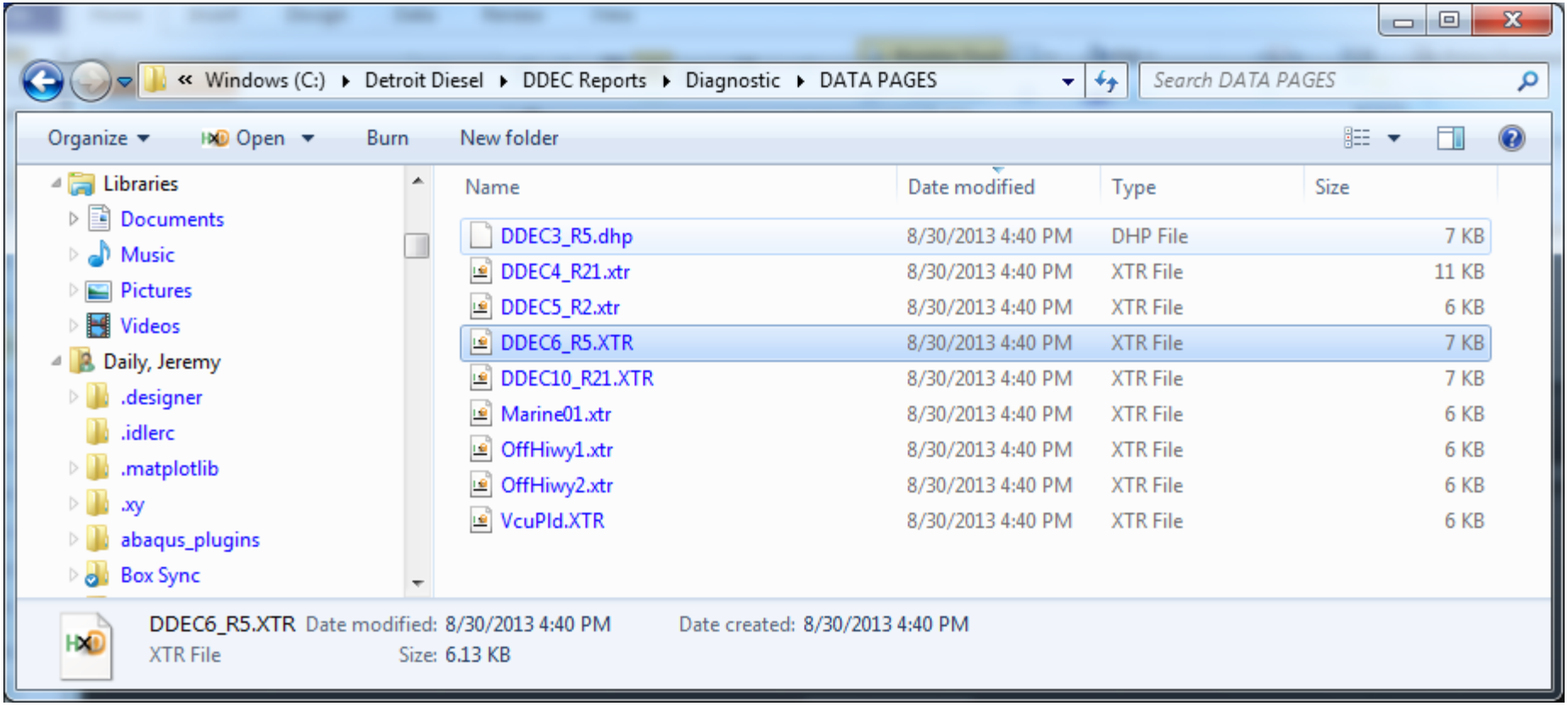
Open design with robust algorithms.



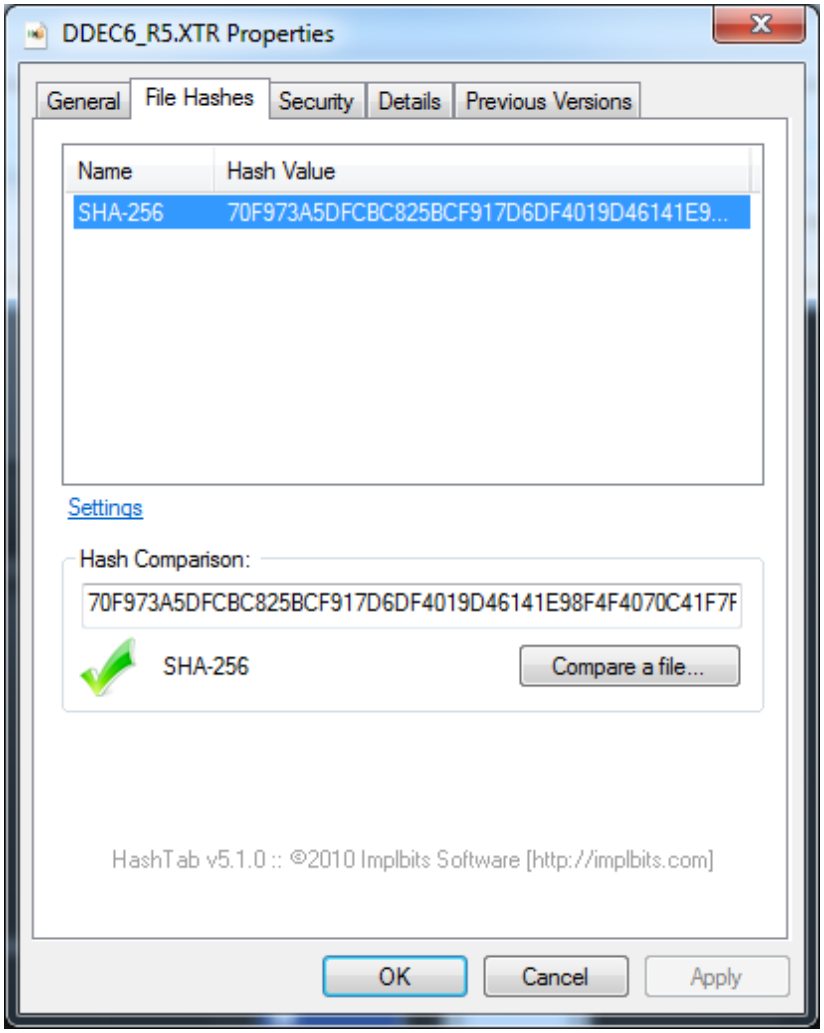
Produce File Signatures

Immediate Recommendation: HashTab

Example: Find a DDEC Reports File, Right Click -> Properties

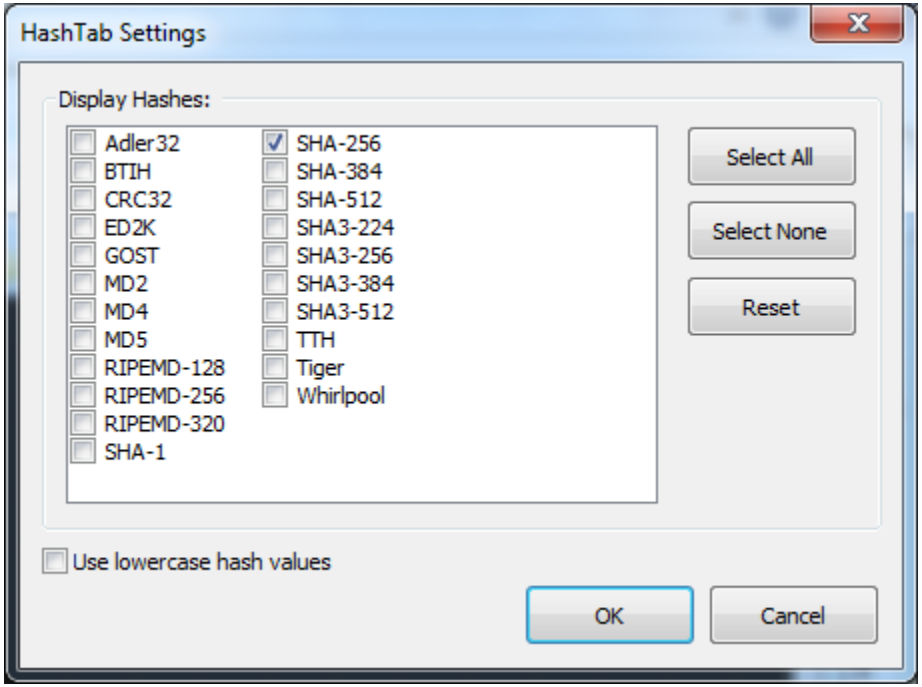


Produce File Signatures (Cont.)



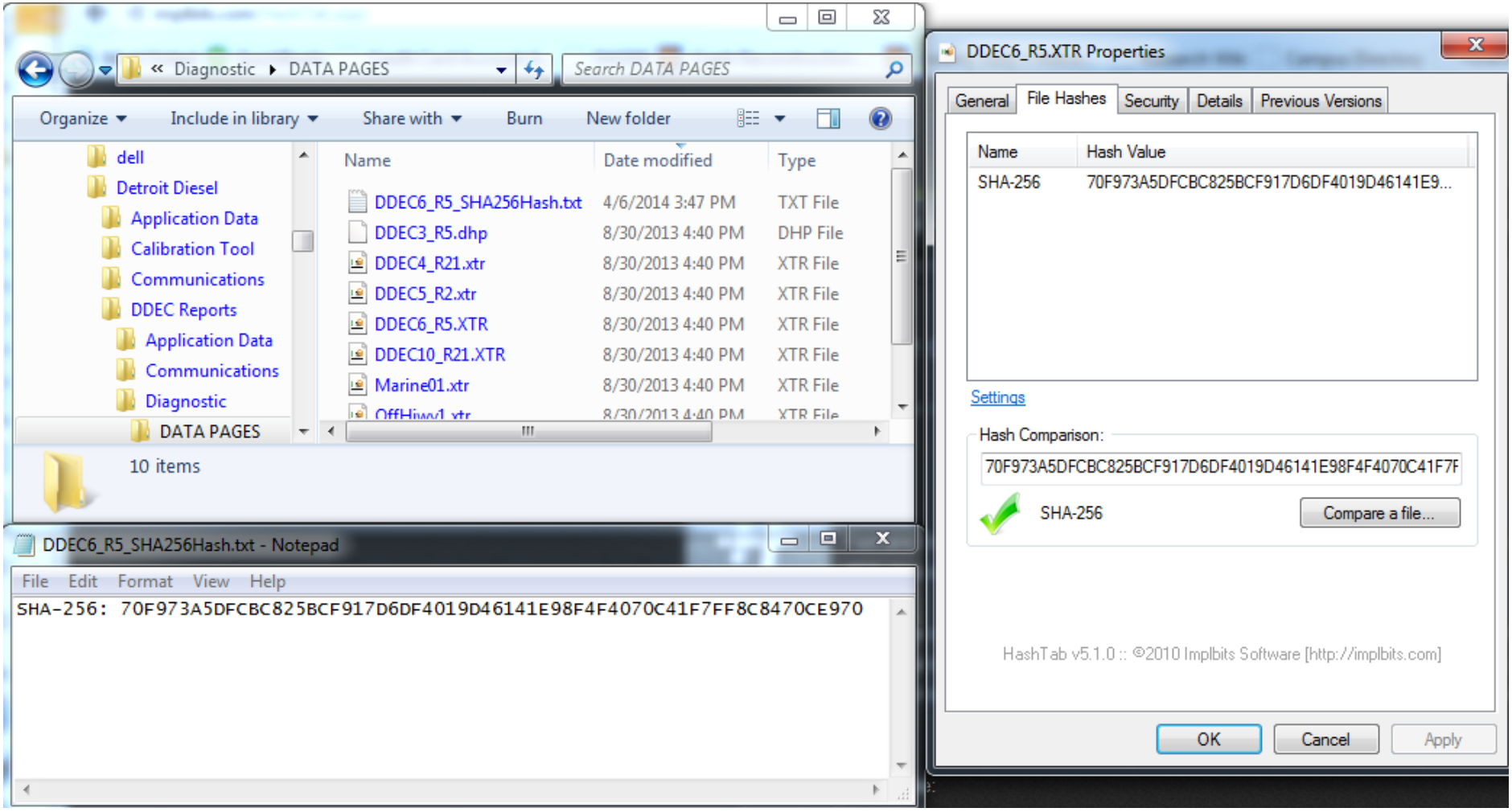
Windows Explorer Extension contains different hash algorithms

SHA-256 is sufficient.

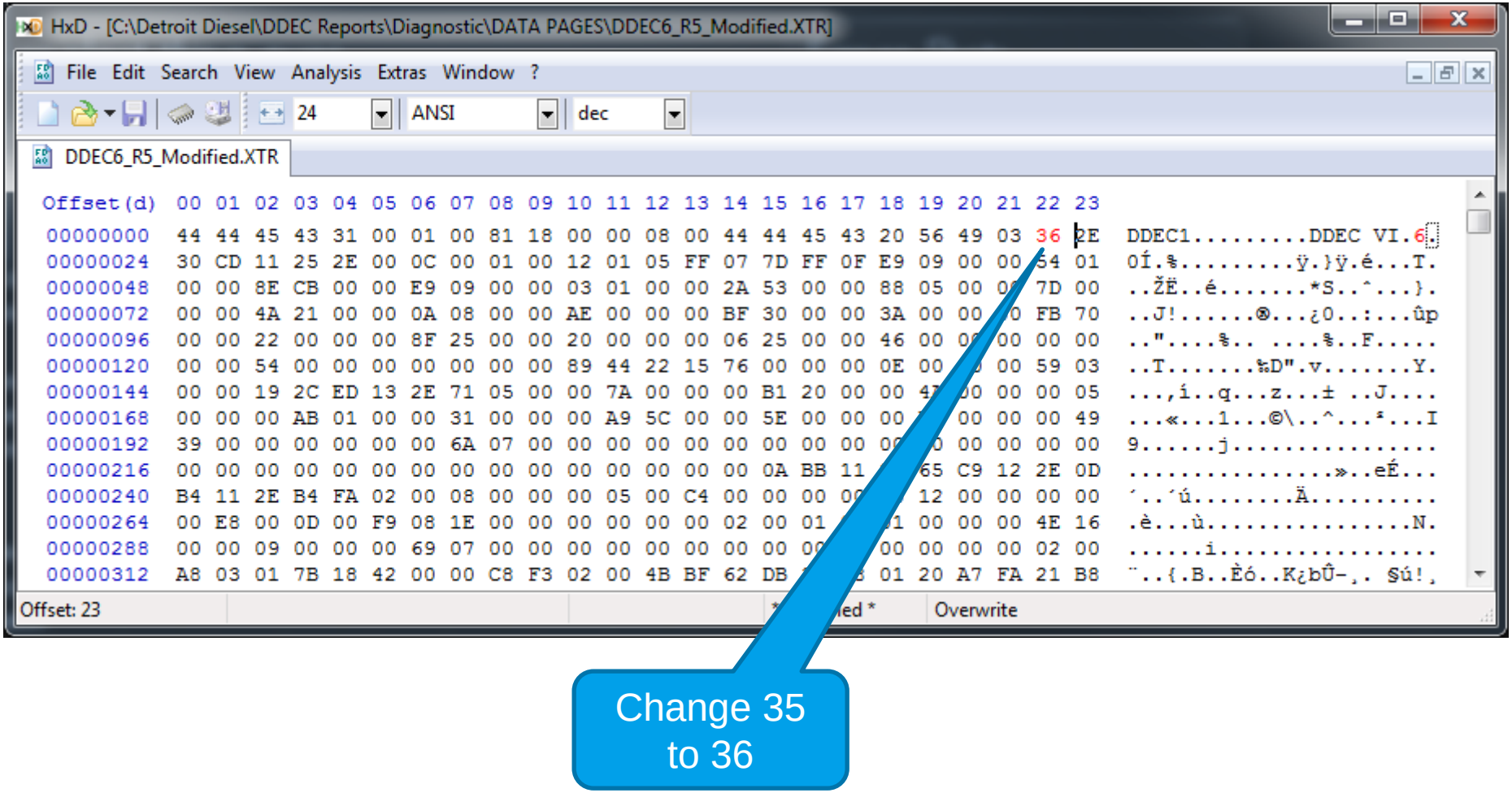


Compute and Store the Hash Digest

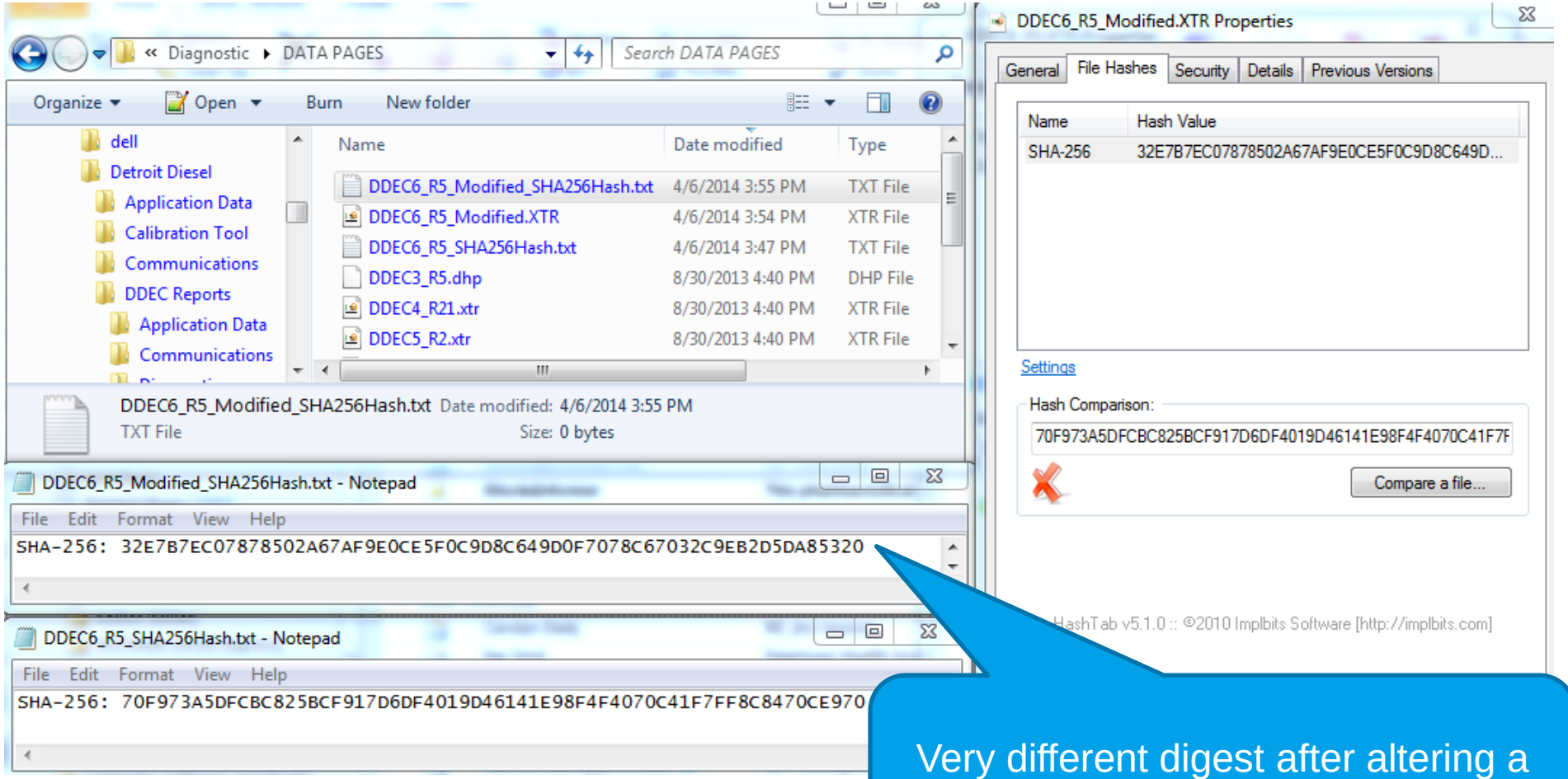
Save Hash to a Text File.



Example: Alter a byte in the .XTR file



Compare Hashes to Detect Alteration



Email digest to a trusted 3rd party.

Very different digest after altering a couple bits. Alteration is detected.

Forensic Replay Mechanism

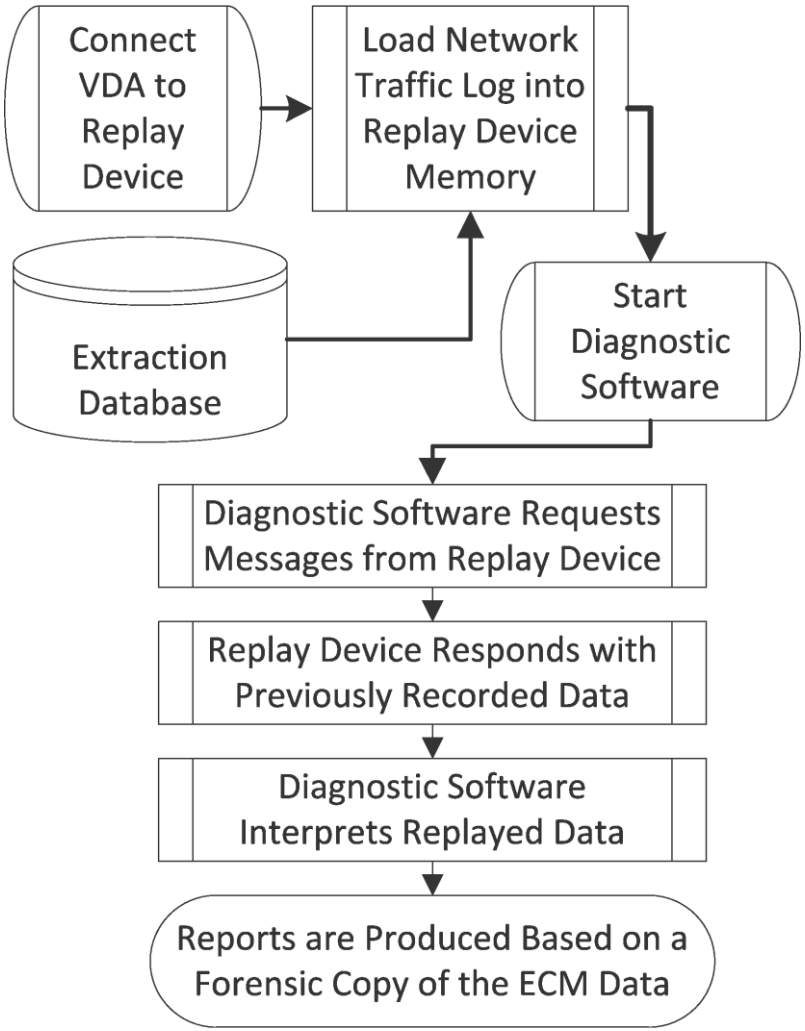
The network traffic can be a trusted source of data.

If network traffic is

- **Captured,**
- **Hashed, and**
- **Stored,**

then it represents a "forensic" image.

Example: Capturing forensically sound network traffic saves significant field time (no screenshots are needed).



Summary and Conclusion

Current software is not forensically sound.

Trust is established with experts. Sometimes authenticity cannot be established.

Some concepts were proposed to make HVEDR data forensically sound.

Presentation available at:
http://tucrrc.utulsa.edu/