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# Vehicle Diagnostics Adapter Cybersecurity Concerns with Wireless Connectivity

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**Red Balloon  
Security**



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# Problem Statement

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## Immediate Problem

- My Vehicle Diagnostic Adapter (VDA) has WiFi and Bluetooth
- WiFi and Bluetooth are unneeded/undesirable in some environments
  - For example, maintaining military vehicles
- Vendor does not (or cannot) remove underpinning software/hardware
  - “Disabled” features can be re-enabled by attackers
  - Attack surface still exists

## Broader Problem

- *Component X* has *Features A, B, C*
- *Features A, B, C* are unneeded/undesirable
- Vendor does not (or cannot) remove software/hardware underpinning *Feature A, B, C*

# Research Goals

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## Immediate Goal

Apply binary patch to VDA firmware that:

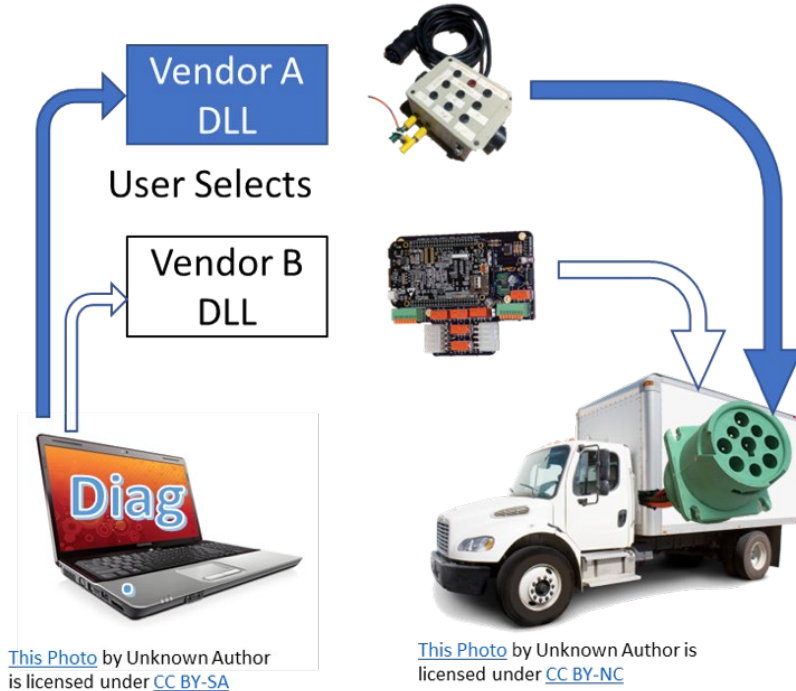
- Removes unwanted feature software: Bluetooth, WiFi
- Firmware with removed features has no unwanted side effects

## Broader Goal

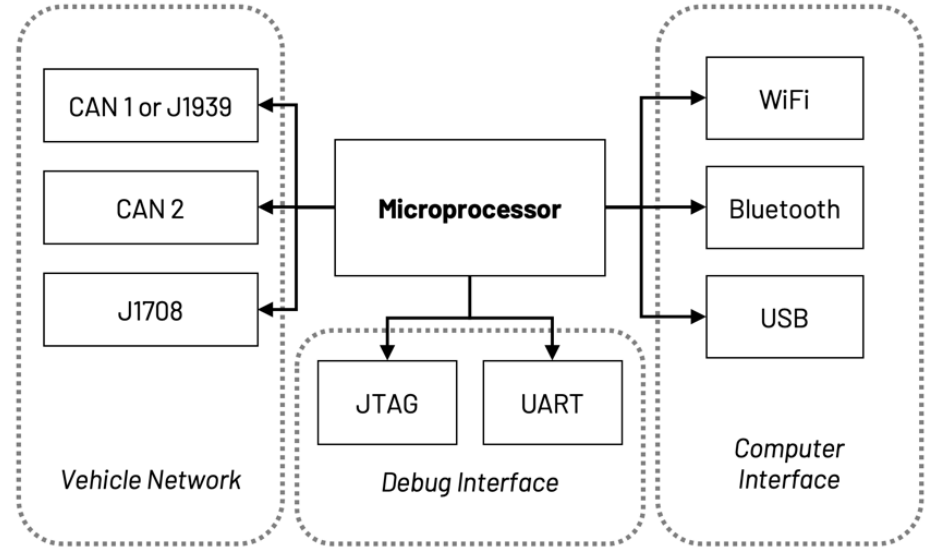
Create automated process to audit and harden *Component A*

- Map *Features X, Y, Z* to binary code and data in firmware images
- Remove *Features X, Y, Z* from *Component A* with binary patch

# What is a Vehicle Diagnostics Adapter (VDA)?



*System Design*



*VDA Component Diagram*

# Open Firmware Reverse Analysis Konsole (OFRAK)

Modular framework to unpack, analyze, modify, and pack binaries

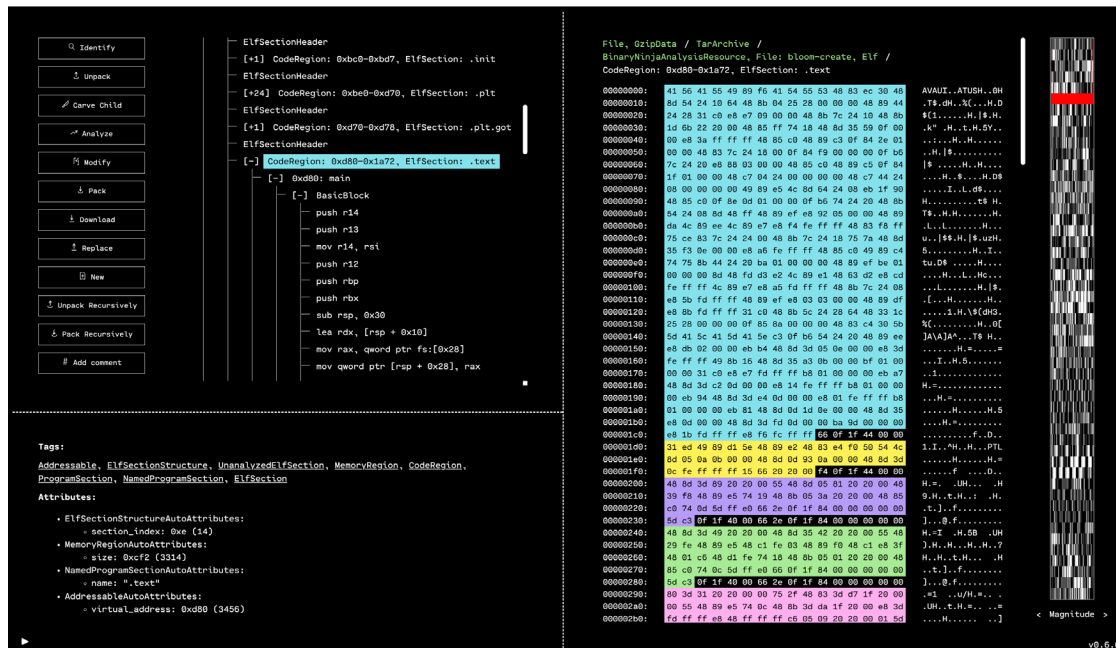
- Component Interface

- Identifier
- Unpacker
- Analyzer
- Modifier
- Packer

- Find/create free space in binaries

- Python APIs

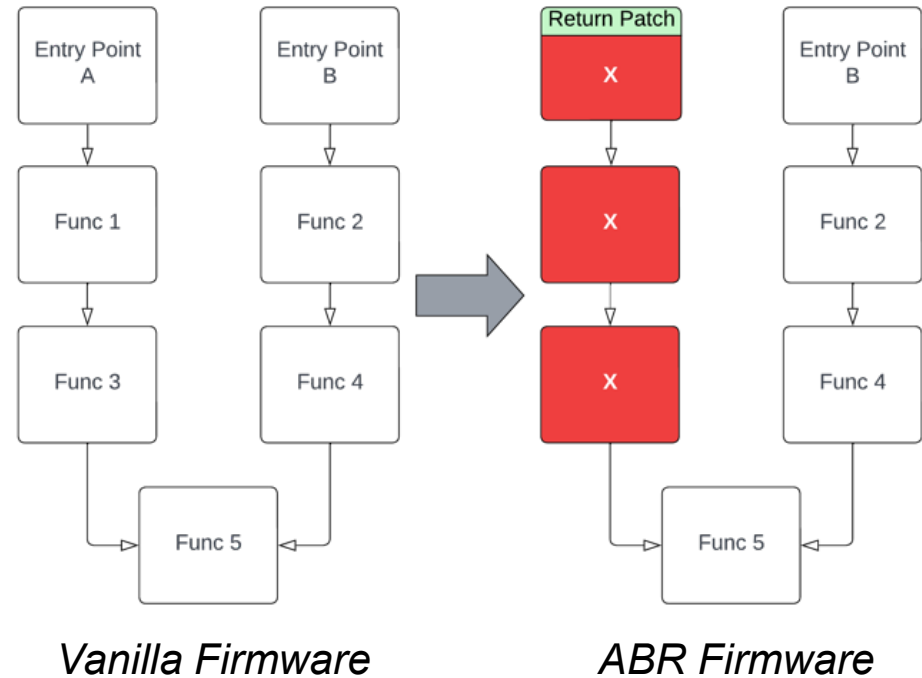
- Graphical User Interface (GUI)



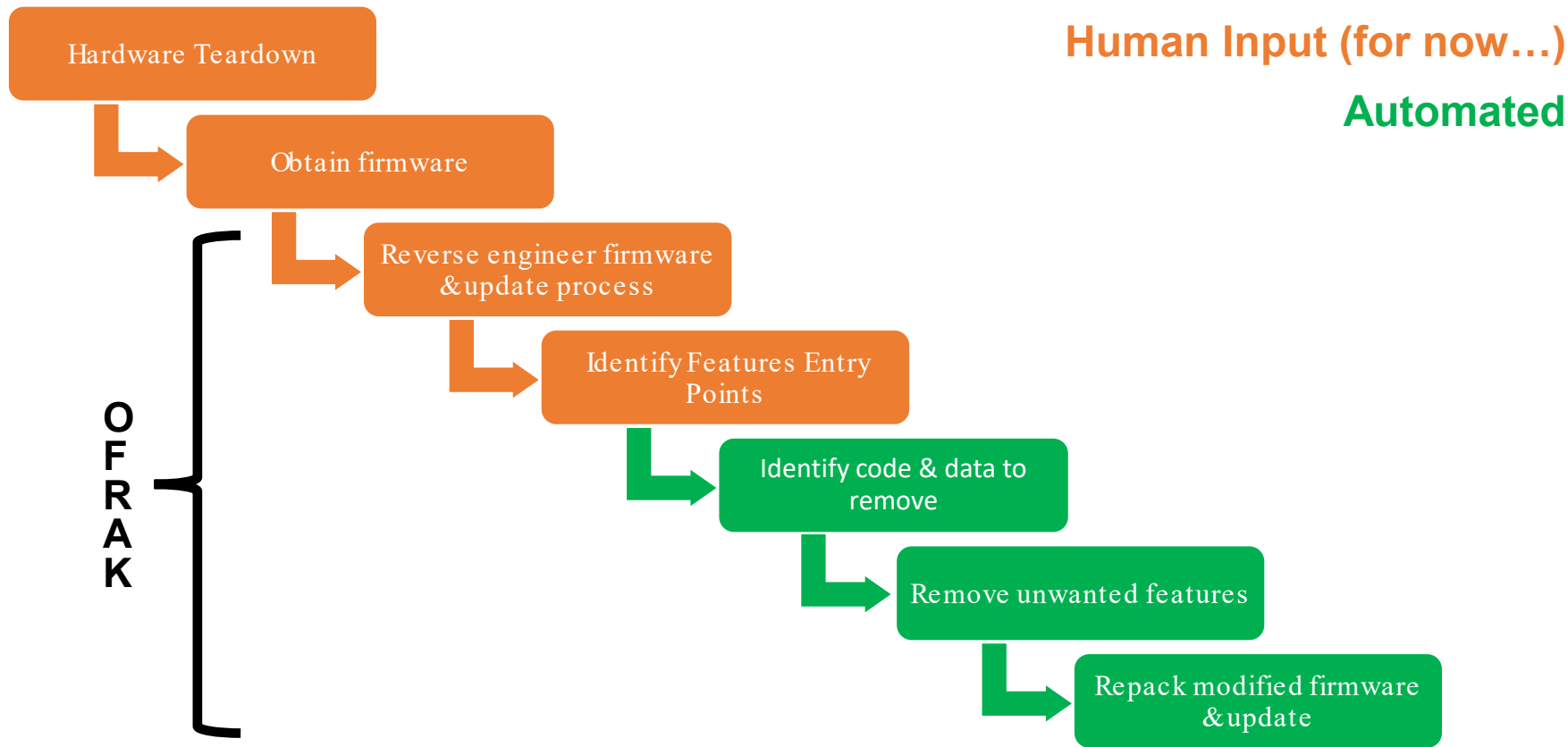
# Autotomic Binary Reduction (ABR)

Automated removal of unnecessary or unwanted binary code and data

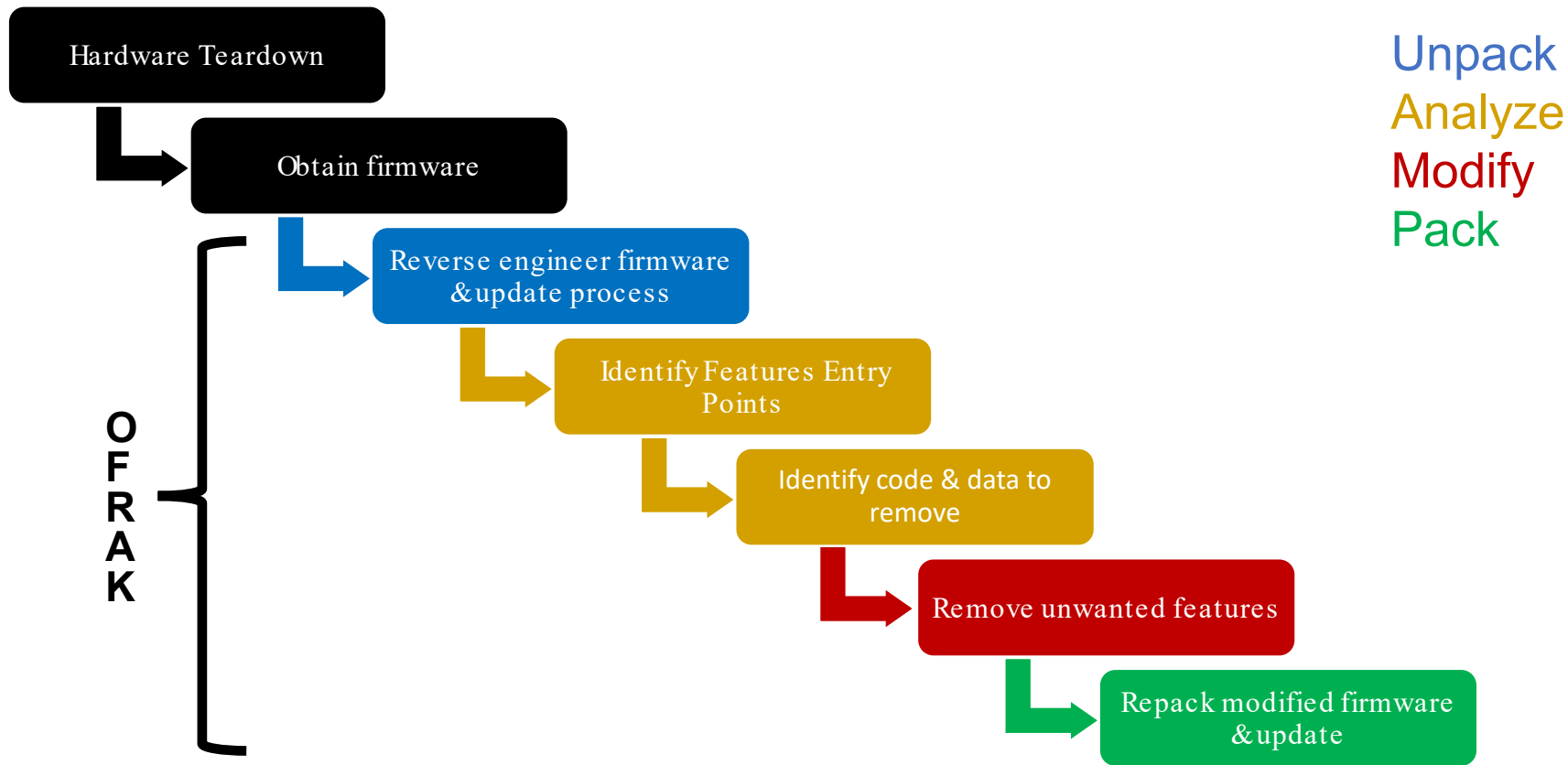
1. Identify **entry points**
2. Identify **code and data** exclusively control-flow dependent on **entry points**
3. Remove **code and data** from firmware
4. Replace with:
  - a. Return patch
  - b. Reclaimed space



# ABR Workflow

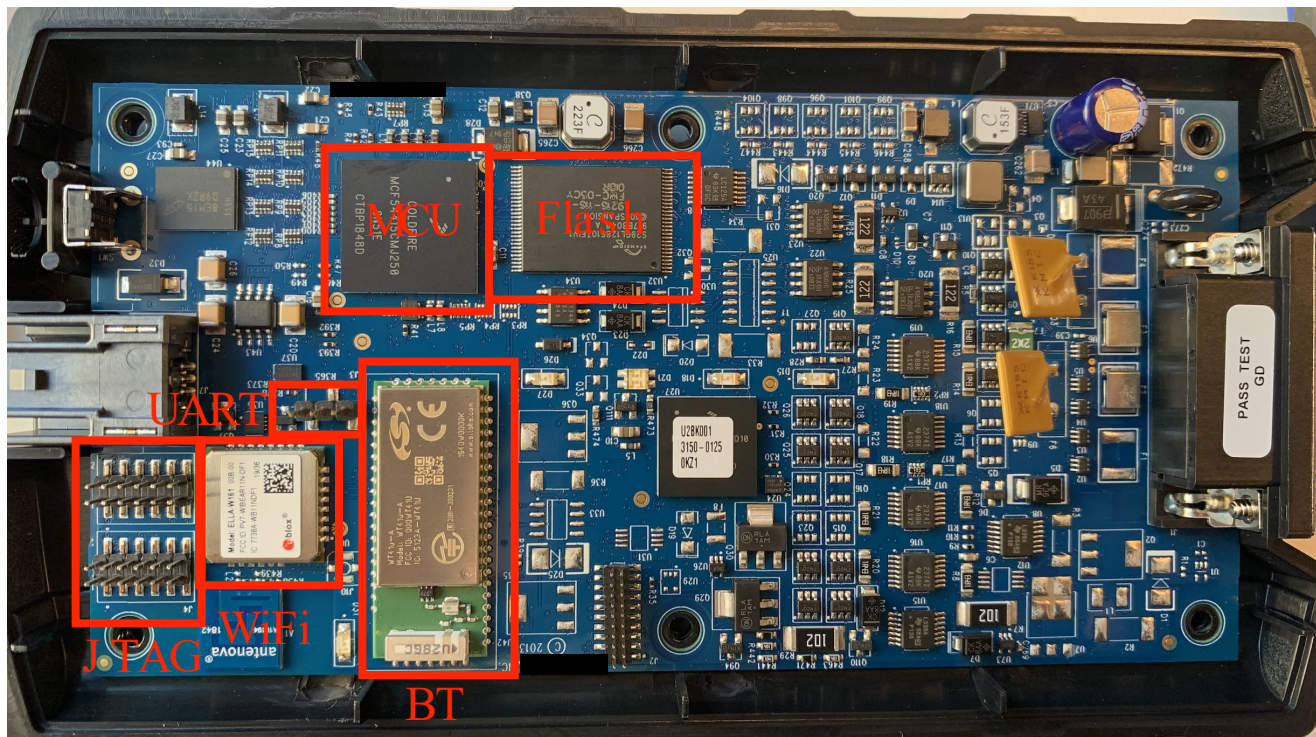


# ABR Workflow in General OFRAK Workflow





# Hardware Teardown



*Our photo of the VDA after we opened the case, highlighting key components*

# Obtain Firmware, Reverse Engineer Firmware Update Process

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## Obtain Firmware

1. Extract firmware update file from Diagnostics tool
2. Use UART to discover memory mapping

## Reverse Engineer Update using packet capture (PCAP)

1. Send “\x03” + the size of the firmware update file
2. Send the firmware update file

# Reverse Engineer Firmware - RTOS

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- No symbols, but ...
  - Some software components could be identified by strings
  - Found leaked source online for these components, adds a lot of symbols back!

```
kernel_data_ = mqx_init->kmem_start + 0xfU & 0xfffffffff0;  
kernel_data = kernel_data_;  
*kernel_data_ = &UINT_401c9eec;  
*kernel_data_ = &PTR_s_Freescale/Freescale_MQX_401c9f08;  
bzero(kernel_data_,0x414);
```

```
kernel_data = (KERNEL_DATA_STRUCT_PTR) _ALIGN_ADDR_TO_HIGHER_MEM(mqx_init->START_OF_KERNEL_MEMORY);  
  
/* Set the global pointer to the kernel data structure */  
_SET_KERNEL_DATA(kernel_data);  
  
/* The following assignments are done to force the linker to include  
 * the symbols, which are required by TAD.  
 * Note that we should use address of the variable so it is not optimized  
 * as direct constant assignment when optimization level is high.  
 * Note that counter will be immediately reset to zero on the subsequent  
 * _mem_zero call. */  
*(volatile void **) kernel_data = (void *) &_mqx_version_number;  
*(volatile void **) kernel_data = (void *) &_mqx_vendor;  
  
/* Initialize the kernel data to zero. */  
_mem_zero((void *) kernel_data, (_mem_size) sizeof(KERNEL_DATA_STRUCT));
```

# Identify Feature Entry Points

## 5 Generalized Entry Points to WiFi/Bluetooth subsystem

- OS tasks
- UART debug commands
- SDIO driver initialization code
- Marvell SD8787 driver code
- TI Bluetopia library code

```
if ((wifi_nvmdata->usblink2_type & BLUETOOTH) == BLUETOOTH) {  
    bluetooth_init();  
    copy_bt_names_into_nvm();  
}
```

```
bt_Display(s_I/O_Capabilities:_%s,_MITM:_%s._4013e624,  
(&PTR_s_Display_Only_41003964)[DAT_416a8f84],pcVar5);
```

```
s_wifi_init_40134397  
Op_WifiInit  
s_Load_SD8787_Wifi_Driver-_Ipcfg_D_401343a1
```

```
const char driver_version[] =  
    "SD8787-%s-M2614" MLAN_RELEASE_VERSION "-GPL" "-(" "FP" FPNUM ")"
```

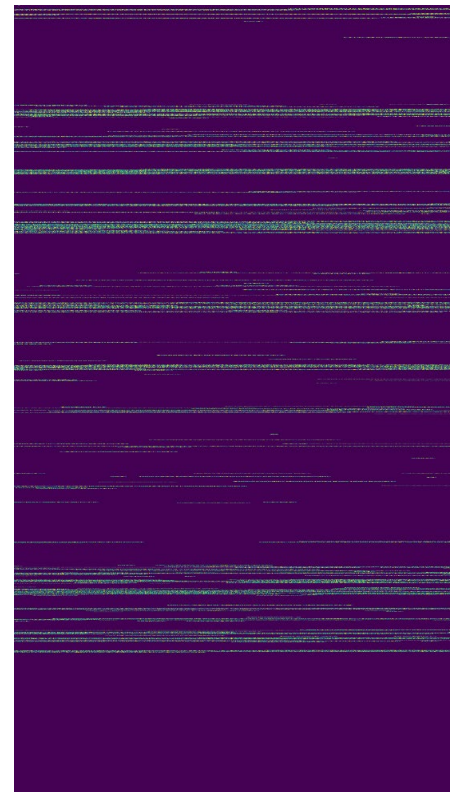
```
undefined4 __nxpcall_init_wifi(void)  
{  
    undefined4 ok;  
    int tries;  
  
    ok = 1;  
    if (global_sdio_driver == 0x0) {  
        global_sdio_driver = init_sdio_interface();  
        tries = 0;  
        while ((global_sdio_driver == 0x0 && (tries != 0xf))) {  
            wait(1000);  
            global_sdio_driver = init_sdio_interface();  
            tries = tries + 1;  
        }  
    }  
    if (global_sdio_driver == 0x0) {  
        ok = 0;  
    }  
}
```

# ABR: Identify code & data to remove, and remove!

- 574 functions removed
- ~144 KB of code removed
- Modified image passed OEM functional test suite with “performance consistent with the original firmware image”
  - ECM reflash of 7KB a second
  - Monitoring test 1261.35 parameters per second

```
autotomy_config = AutotomyModifierConfig(  
    autotomy_func_addrs,  
    autotomy_func_names,  
    do_data_autotomy=False,  
    return_values=autotomy_return_values,  
)  
  
autotomy_modifier = AutotomyModifier(None, None, None, None, None)  
autotomied_ranges = await autotomy_modifier.modify(cr_r, autotomy_config)  
  
await root_resource.pack()
```

Graphical representation of ABR applied to the VDA firmware, removing wireless communications. Light regions represent removed code regions, dark regions represent unchanged regions.



# Cybersecurity Concerns & Mitigations

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1. Disable debug interfaces from production devices
2. Reconsider Bluetooth and WiFi functionality
3. Secure device firmware
4. Perform runtime protection and monitoring

## Contact Info

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