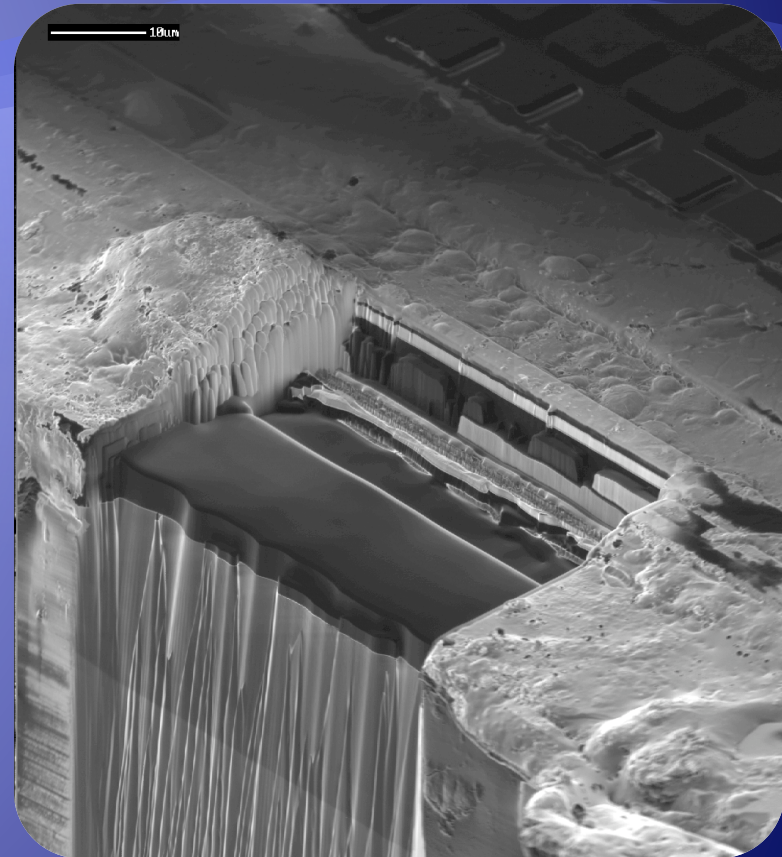


BlackHat 'o8  
Karsten Nohl—Univ. of Virginia

# MIFARE— Little Security, despite Obscurity



# Motivation

- ◆ Most security systems use cryptography
  - ◆ Too many use proprietary ciphers
  - ◆ Many are weak, but secret
- ◆ We find cipher implementations from silicon
  - ◆ Cheap approach, no crypto knowledge required
  - ◆ We want to enable you to do the same

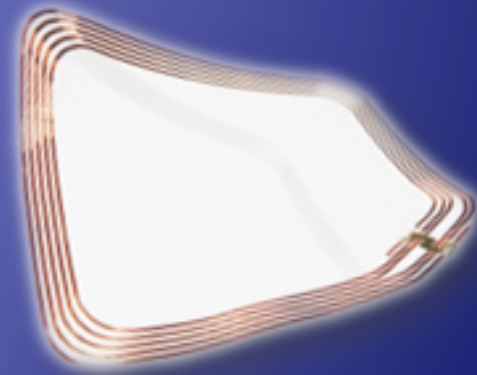
“No more weak ciphers. No more paranoia.”

Sean O’Neil

**Motivating example: RFID**

# RFID tags

- ◆ Radio Frequency IDentification
- ◆ Tiny computer chips
- ◆ Passively Powered





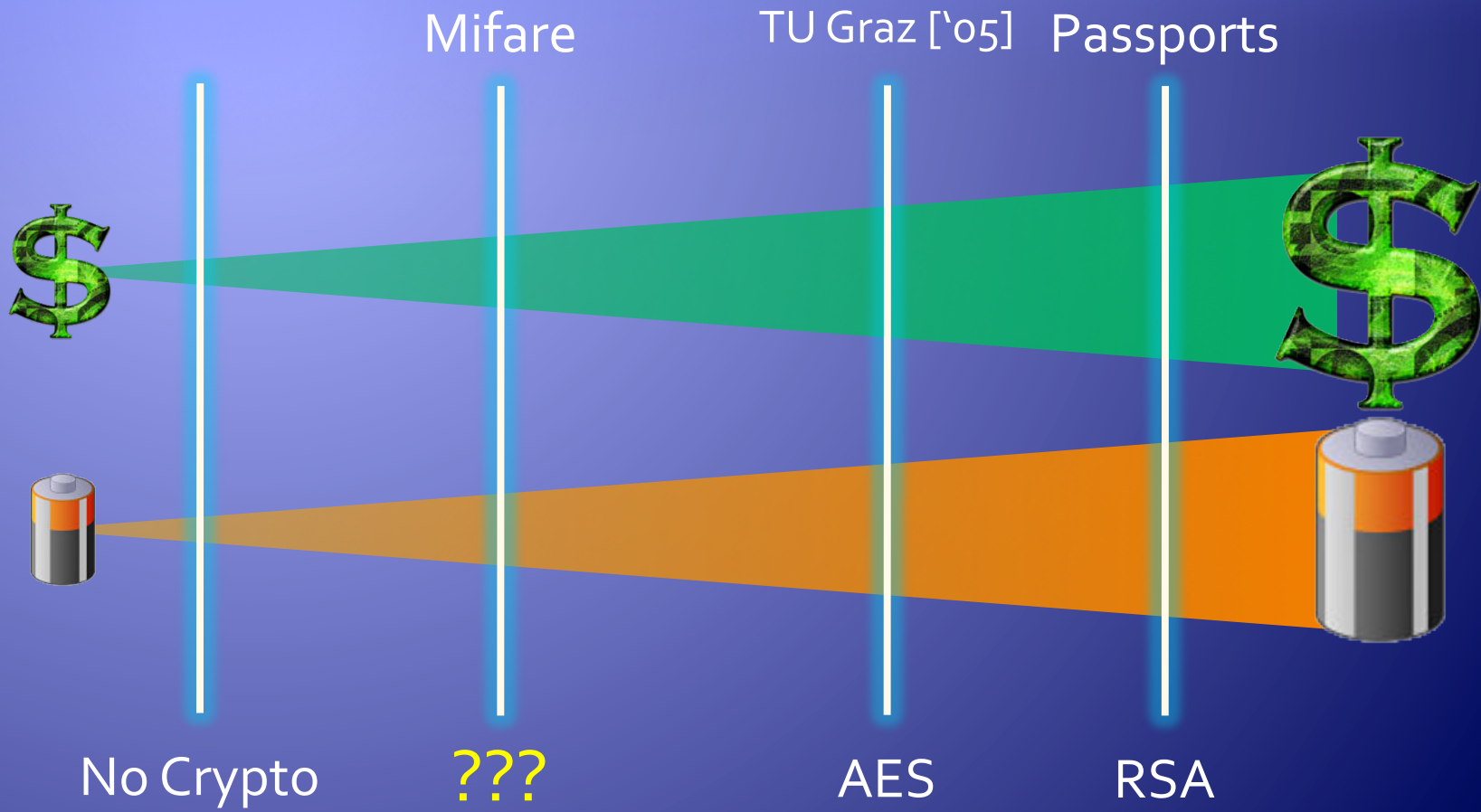
# RFID Applications

- ◆ RFIDs are becoming ubiquitous
- ◆ Integrated in many *security* applications
  - ◆ Payment, Access Control
  - ◆ Passports, Car Ignition
  - ◆ Implants, ...

RFIDs will be *universal identifier*. Might replace passwords, PINs, and fingerprints.



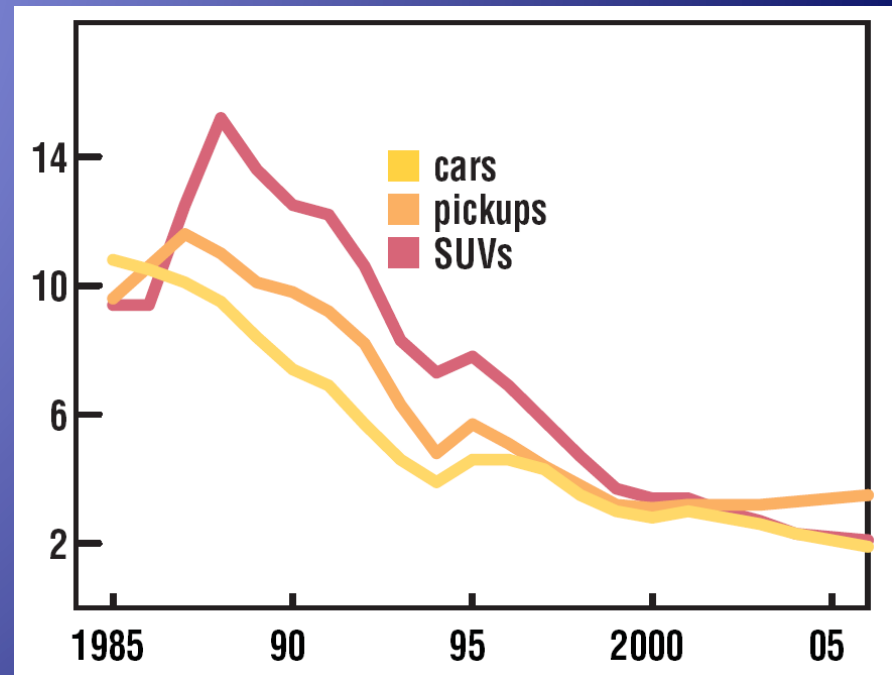
# RFID-Crypto Mismatch



# Mifare Security

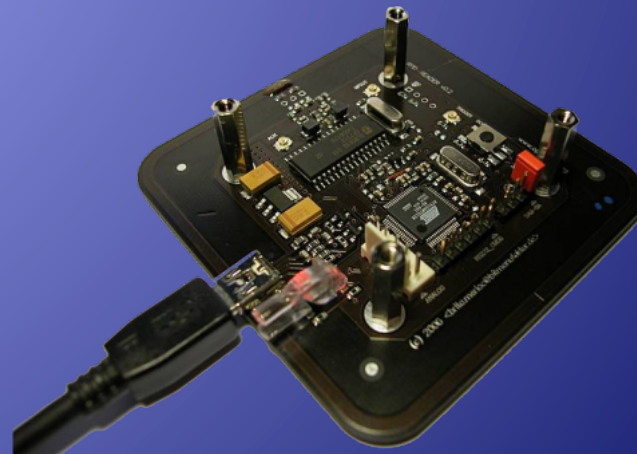
- ◆ NXP claimed:
  - ◆ “approved authentication”
  - ◆ “advanced security levels”
- ◆ Stream cipher
- ◆ 48 bit key

Car thefts  
(source: hldi.org)



# Our Project (Starbug, Henryk Plötz, me)

We reverse-engineered the Mifare crypto and evaluated its security



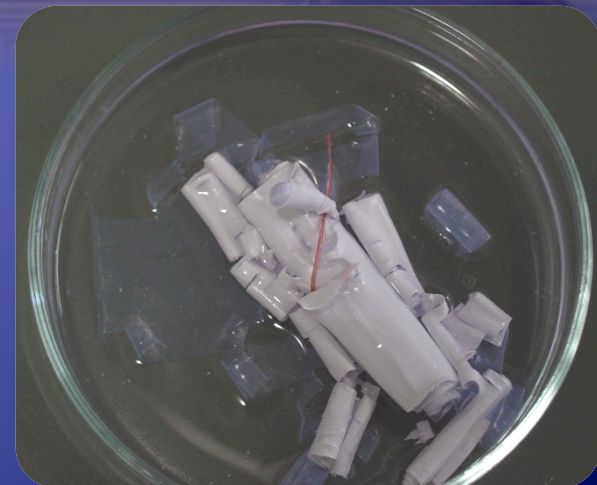


# Reverse-Engineering

# Obtaining Chips

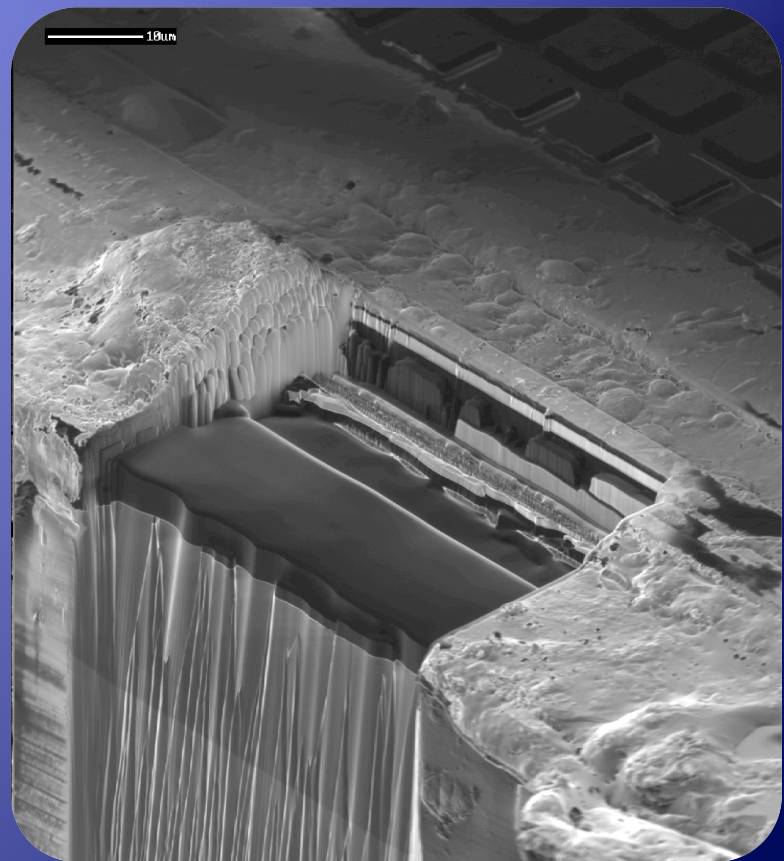
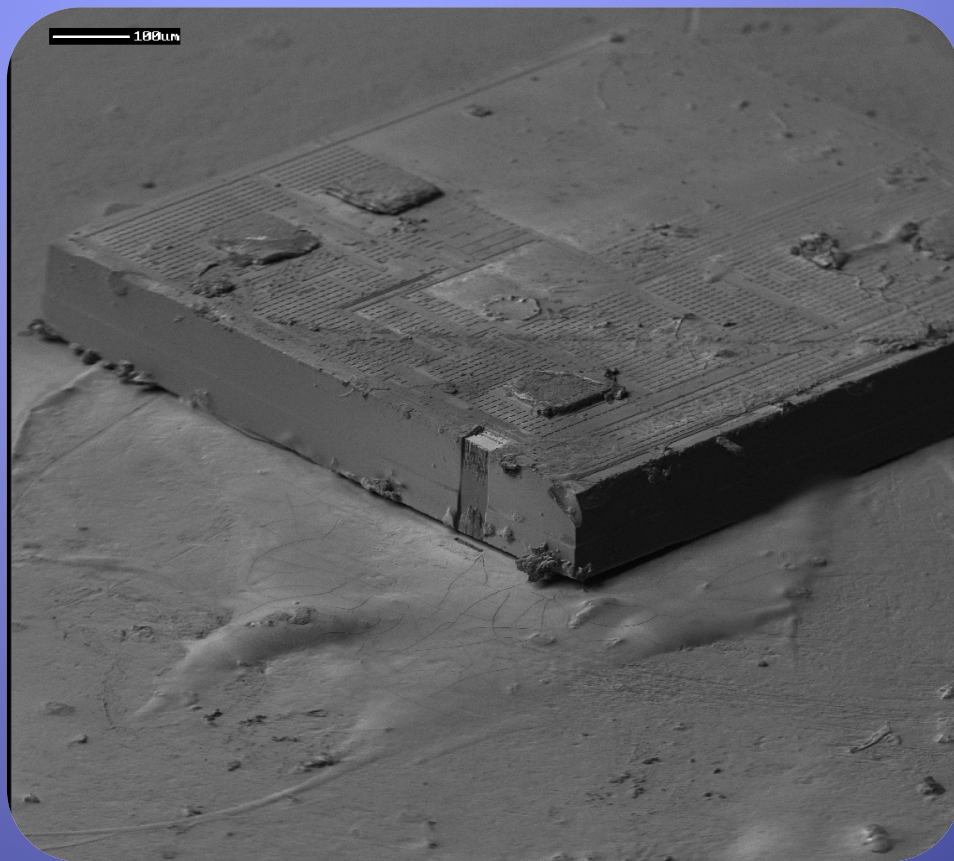


- ◆ Chemically extract chips:
  - ◆ Acetone
  - ◆ Fuming nitric acid
- ◆ Shortcut: buy blank chips!





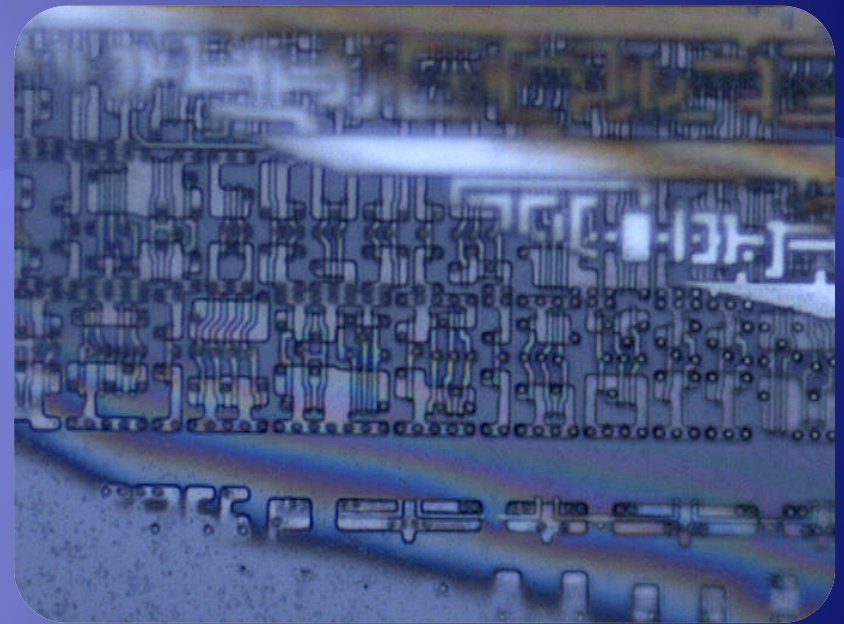
# Mifare Classic RFID tag



# Polishing

- ◆ Embed chip in plastic
  - ◆ Downside: chip is tilted
- ◆ Automated polishing with machine
  - or—
  - Manually with sand paper
- ◆ “On your kitchen table”

-Starbug



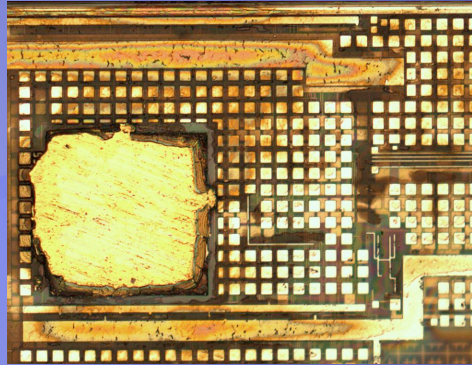


# Imaging Chip

- ◆ Simple optical microscope
  - ◆ 500x magnification
  - ◆ Camera 1 Mpixel
  - ◆ Costs < \$1000, found in most labs
- ◆ Stitching images
  - ◆ Panorama software (hugin)
  - ◆ Each image  $\sim 100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}$
- ◆ Align different layers

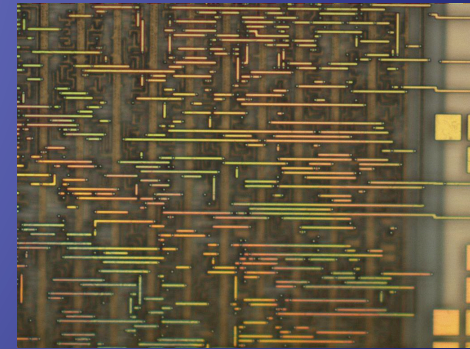
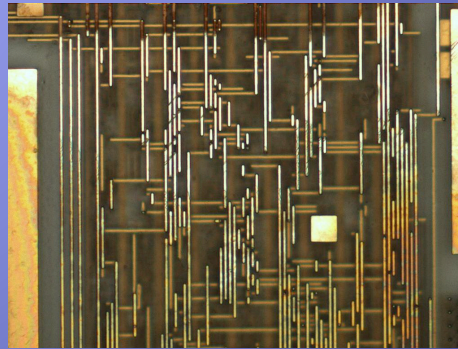
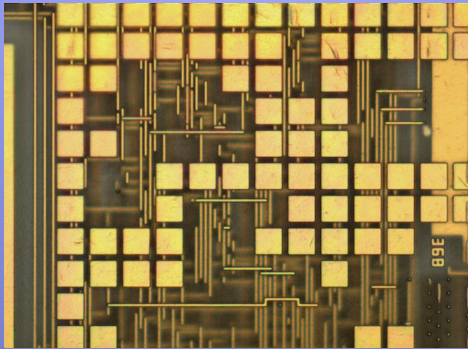


# Chip Layers

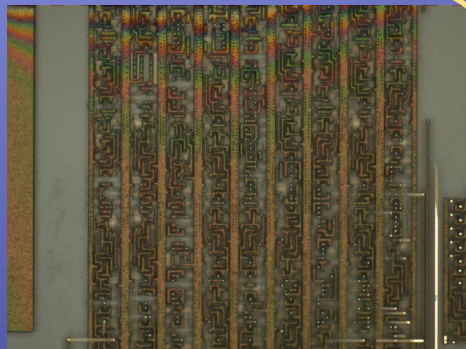


Cover layer

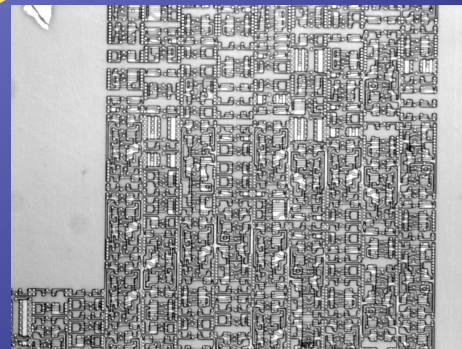
## 3 Interconnection layer



Logic layer



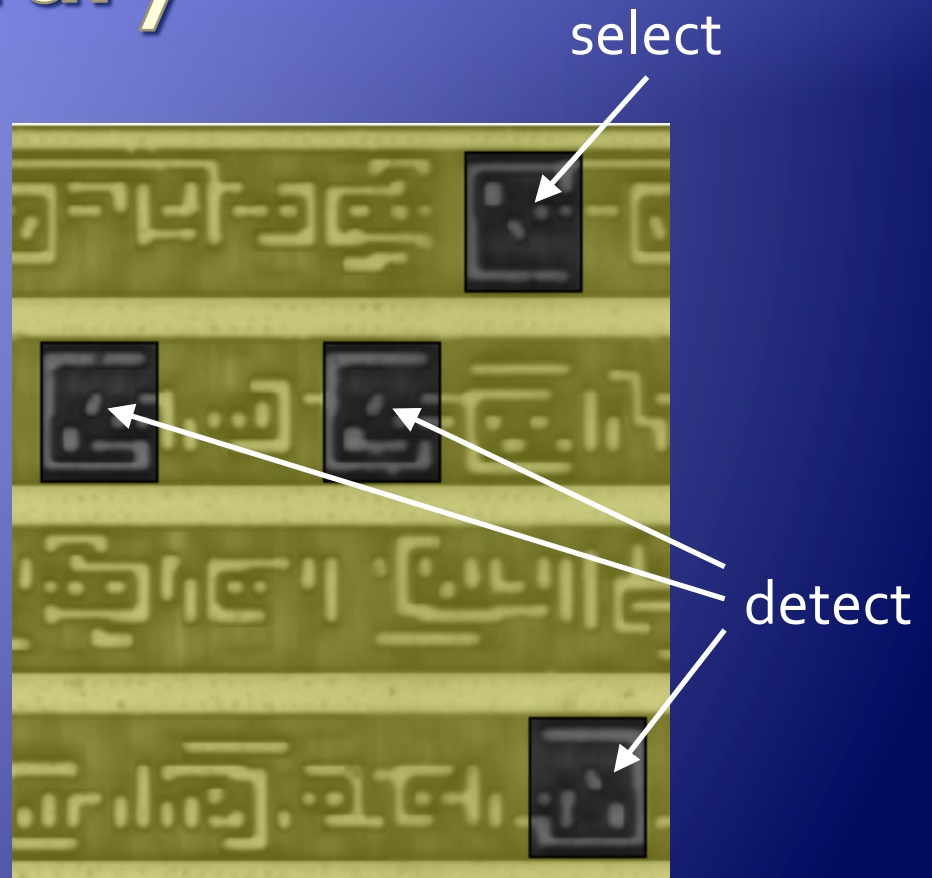
Transistor layer



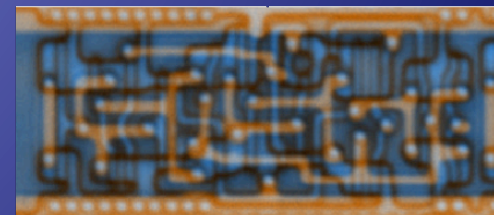
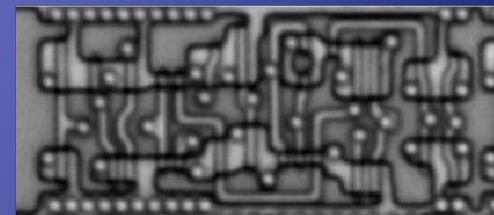
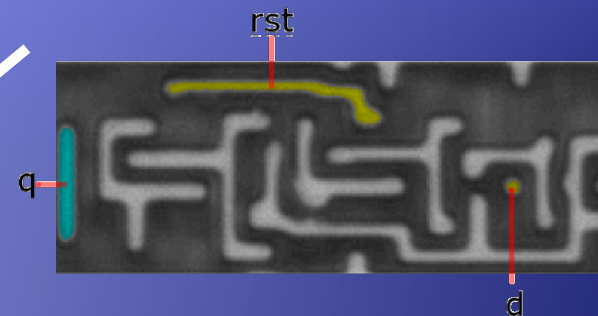
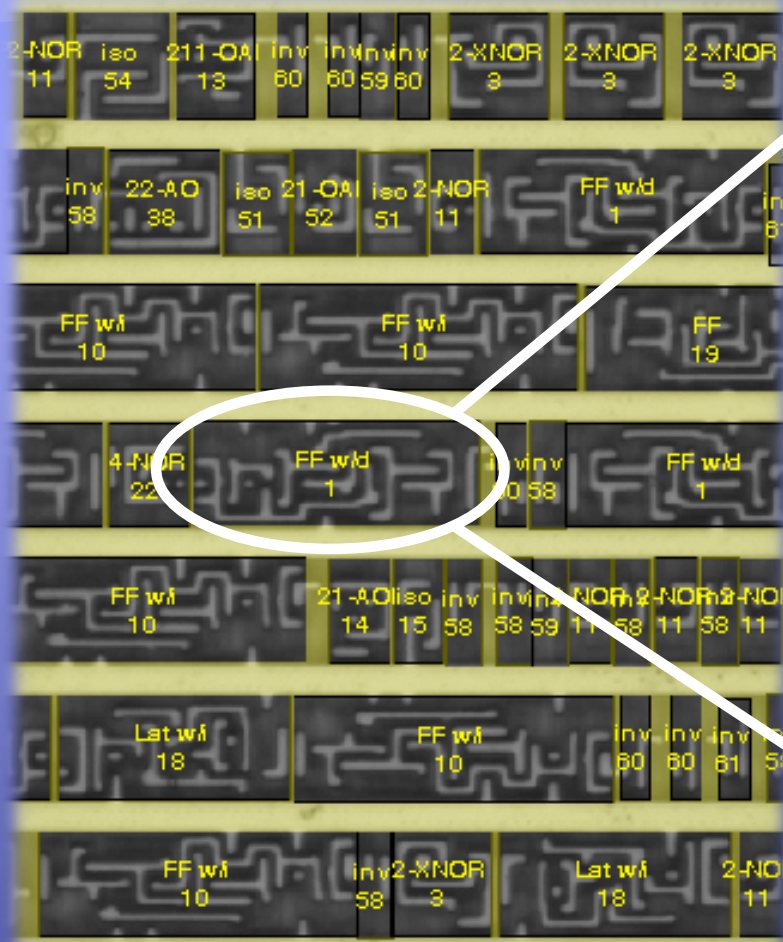


# Logic Gates Library

- ◆ Chip has several thousand gates on logic layer
- ◆ But only ~70 different types
  - ◆ Detection can be automated through template matching

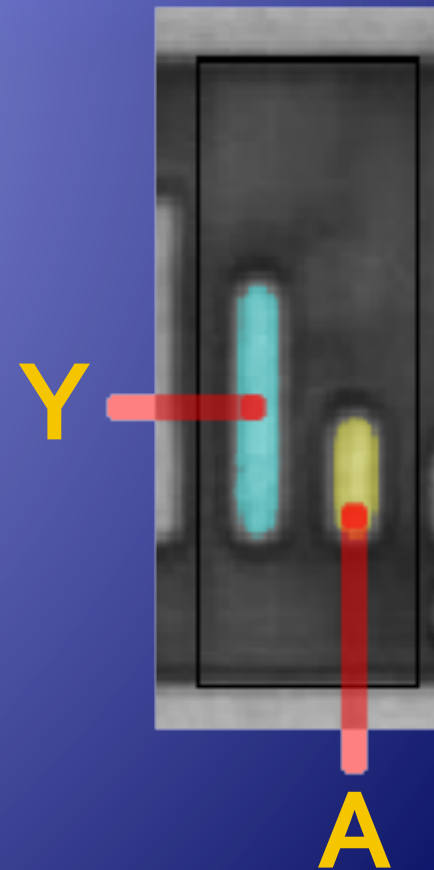


# Logic Gates

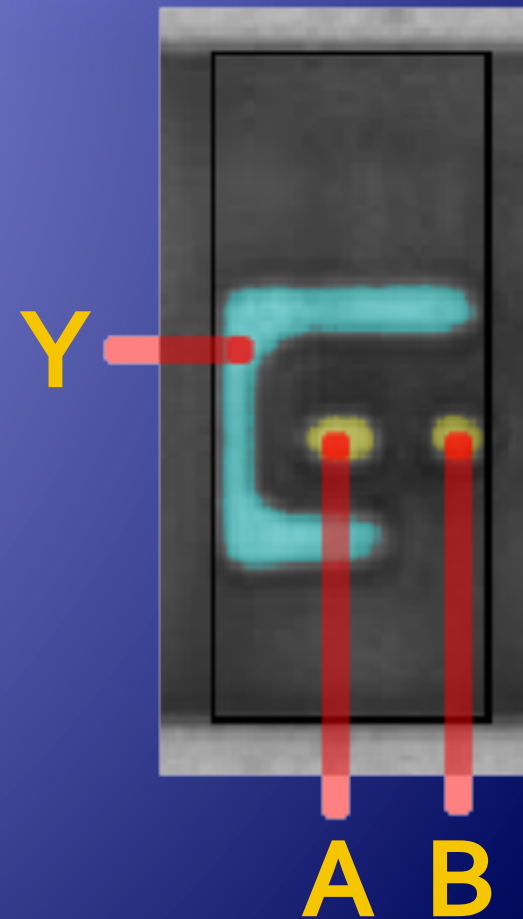
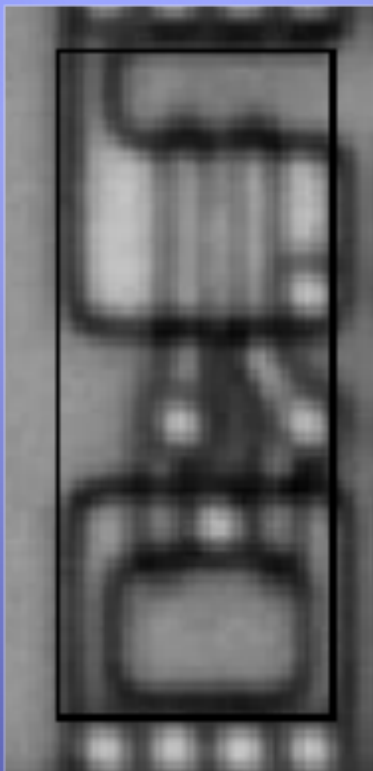




# Logic Gates – Inverter



# Logic Gates – 2NOR



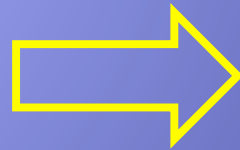
# Logic Gates – 2NOR

Logic Gates Collection:  
<http://gates.nohl.net.de>



# Logic Gates Interconnect

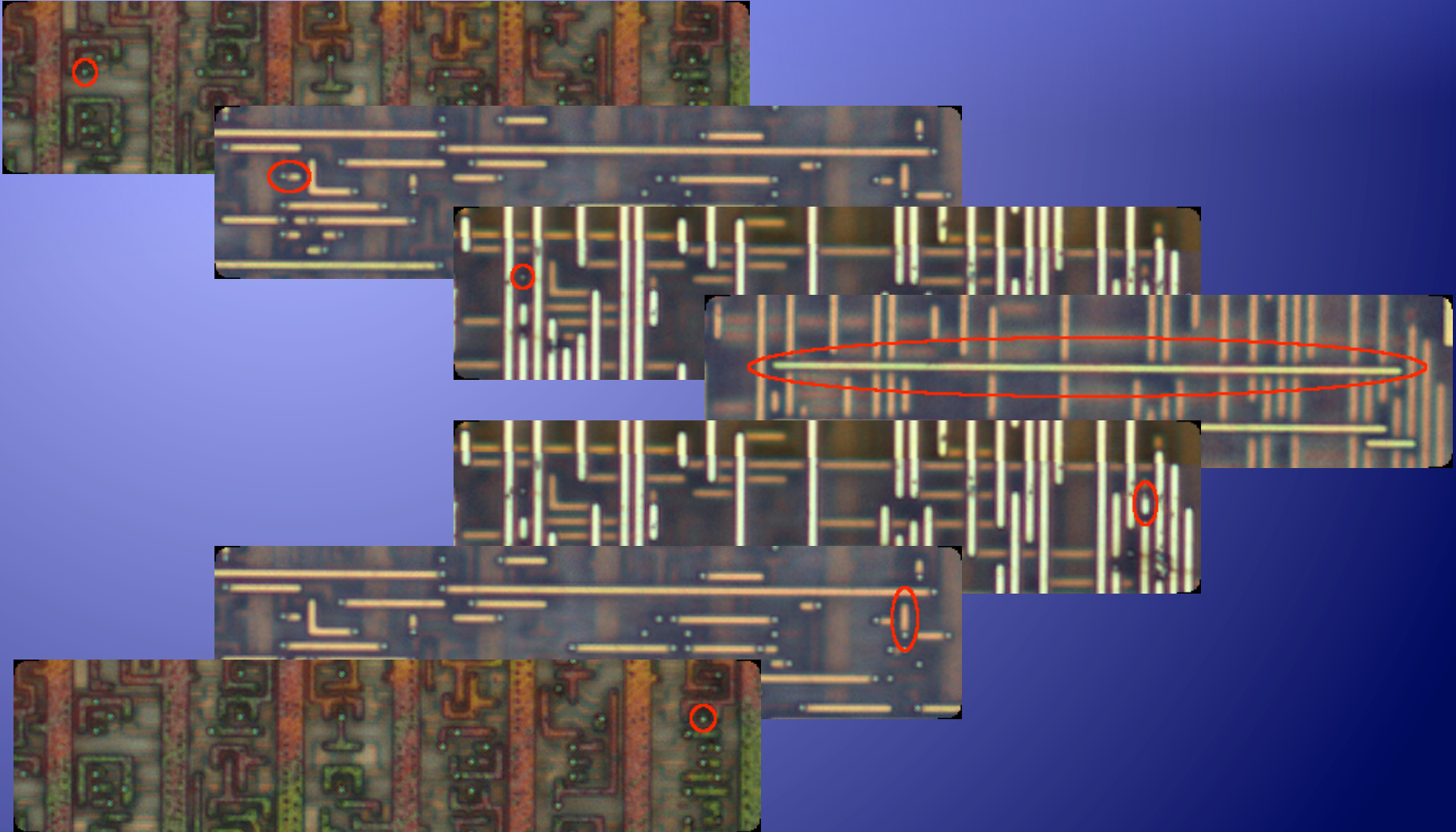
- ◆ Connections across all layers



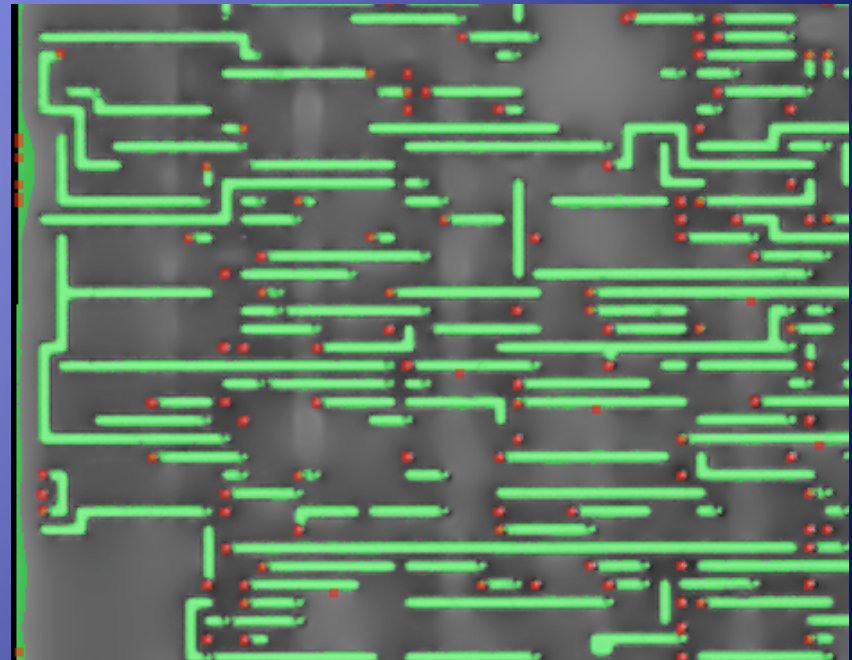
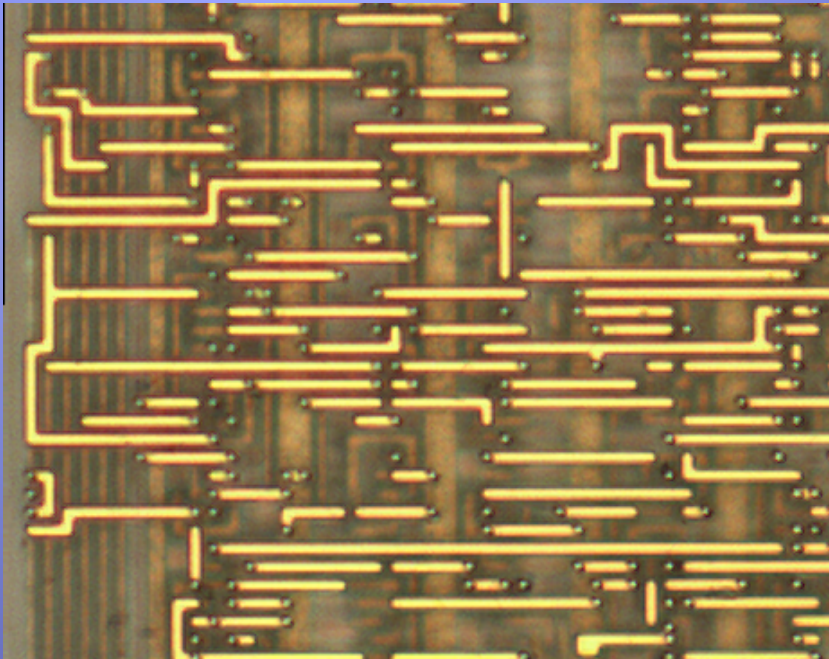
- ◆ Traced 1500 (!) connections manually
  - ◆ Tedious, time consuming
  - ◆ Error-prone (but errors easily spottable)
  - ◆ Tracing completely automated by now





# Tracing Connections



# Automated Tracing

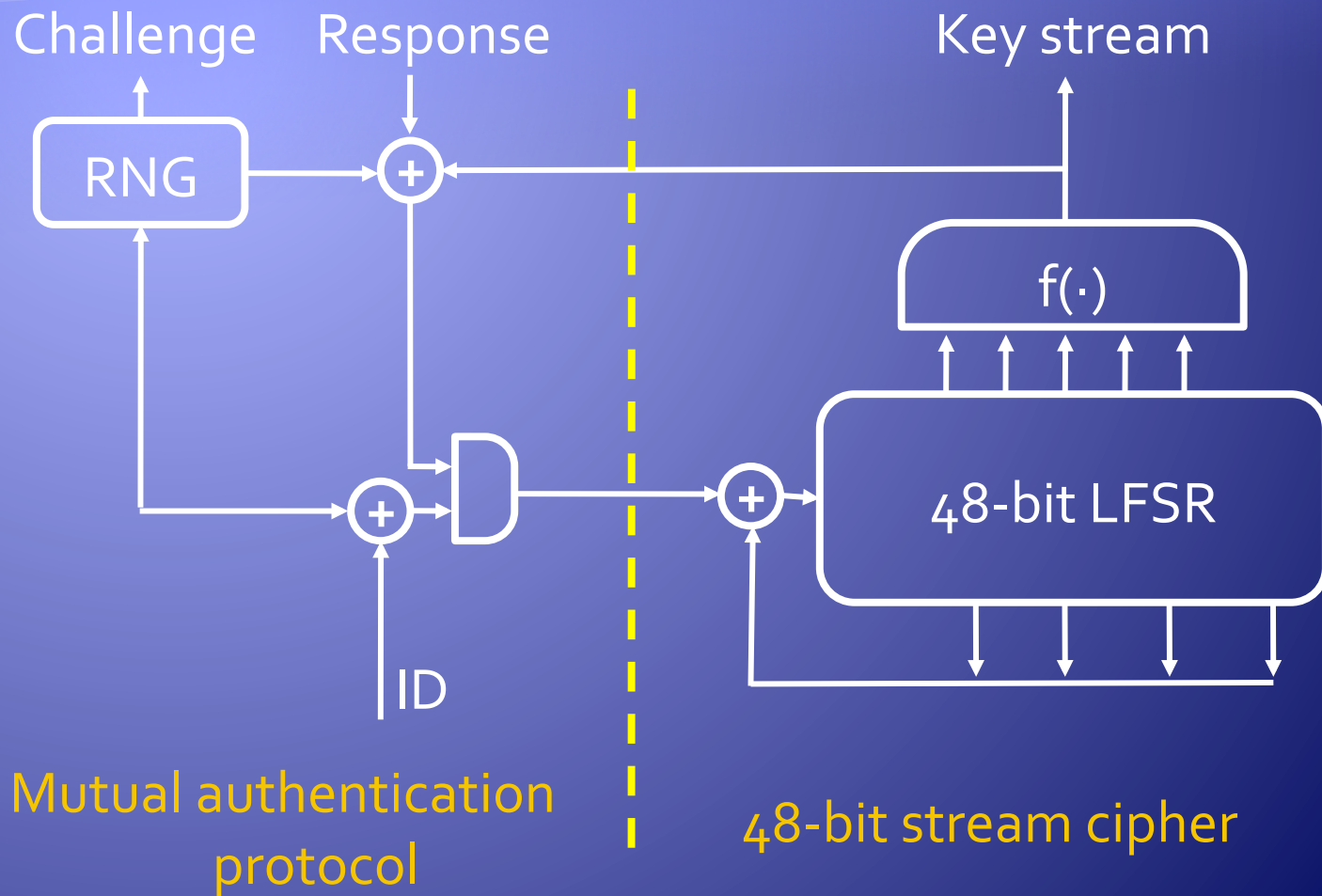


-  Metal wire
-  Intra-layer via





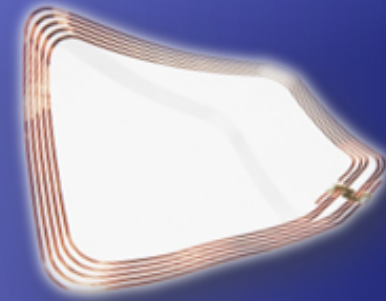
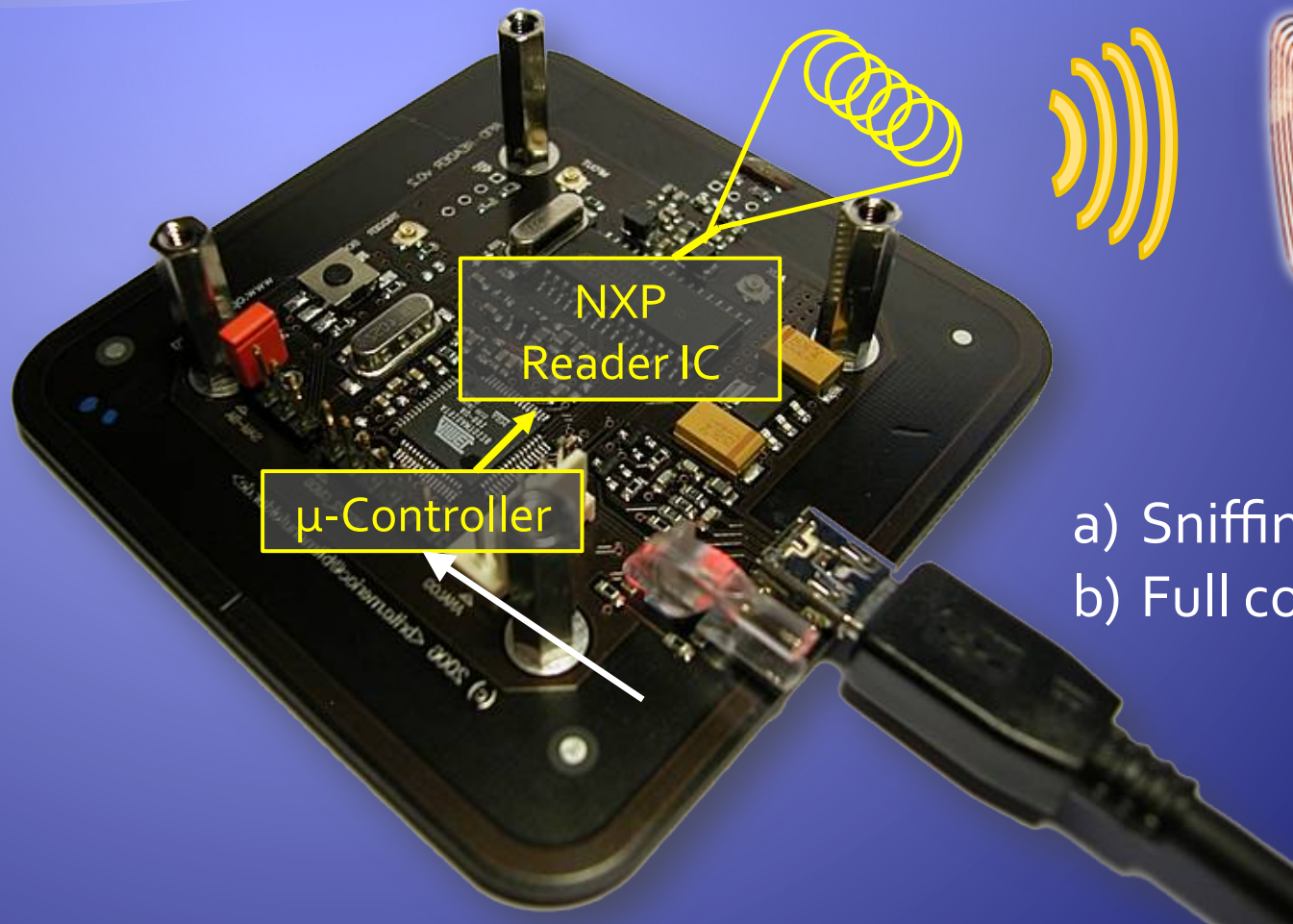
# Mifare Crypto-1



# Vulnerabilities



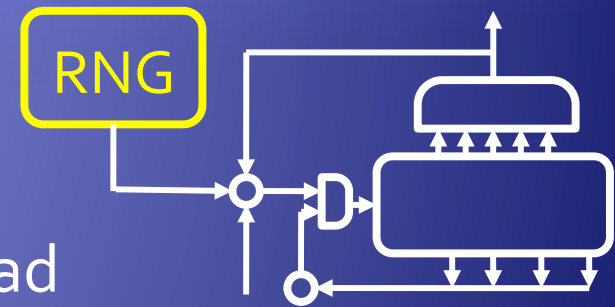
# Hardware: OpenPCD (+PICCC)



- a) Sniffing data
- b) Full control over timing!

# Random Number Generator

- ◆ 16(!!)-bit random numbers
  - ◆ LFSR –based
  - ◆ Value determined by time of read



Our Attack:

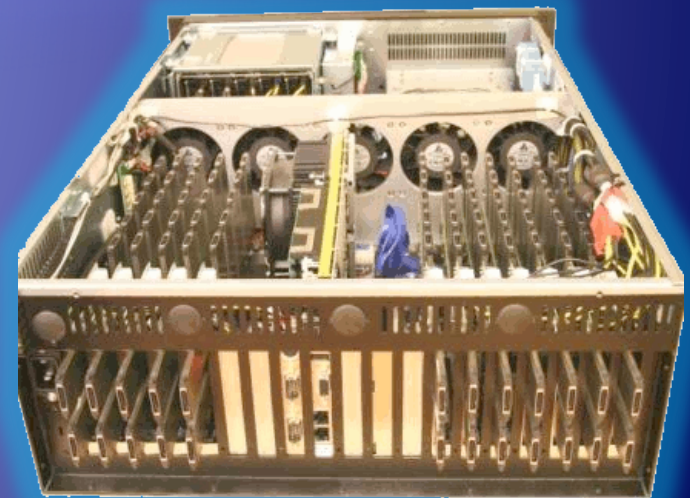
- ◆ Control timing (OpenPCD)
  - = control random number (works for tag and reader!)
  - = break Mifare security :)

# For Starters: Brute-Force

- ◆ Cipher complexity low
  - ◆ Was probably a primary design goal
  - ◆ Very efficient FPGA implementation

FPGA cluster finds key  
in 50 minutes!

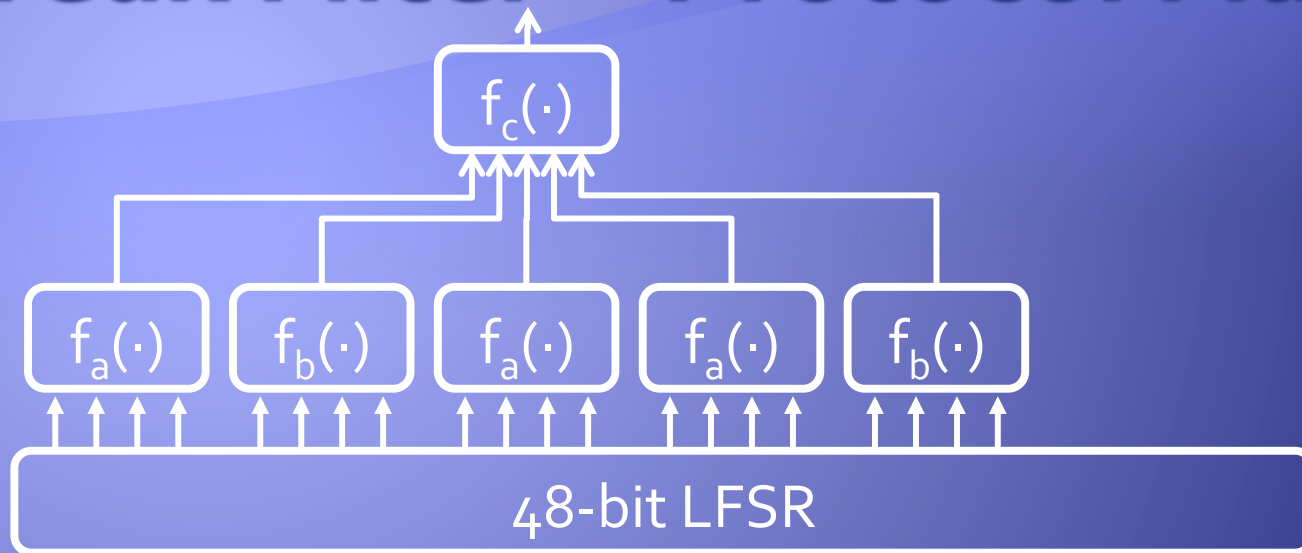
30 sec. when trading space for time!!



Source: Pico Comp.



# Weak Filter + Protocol Flaw



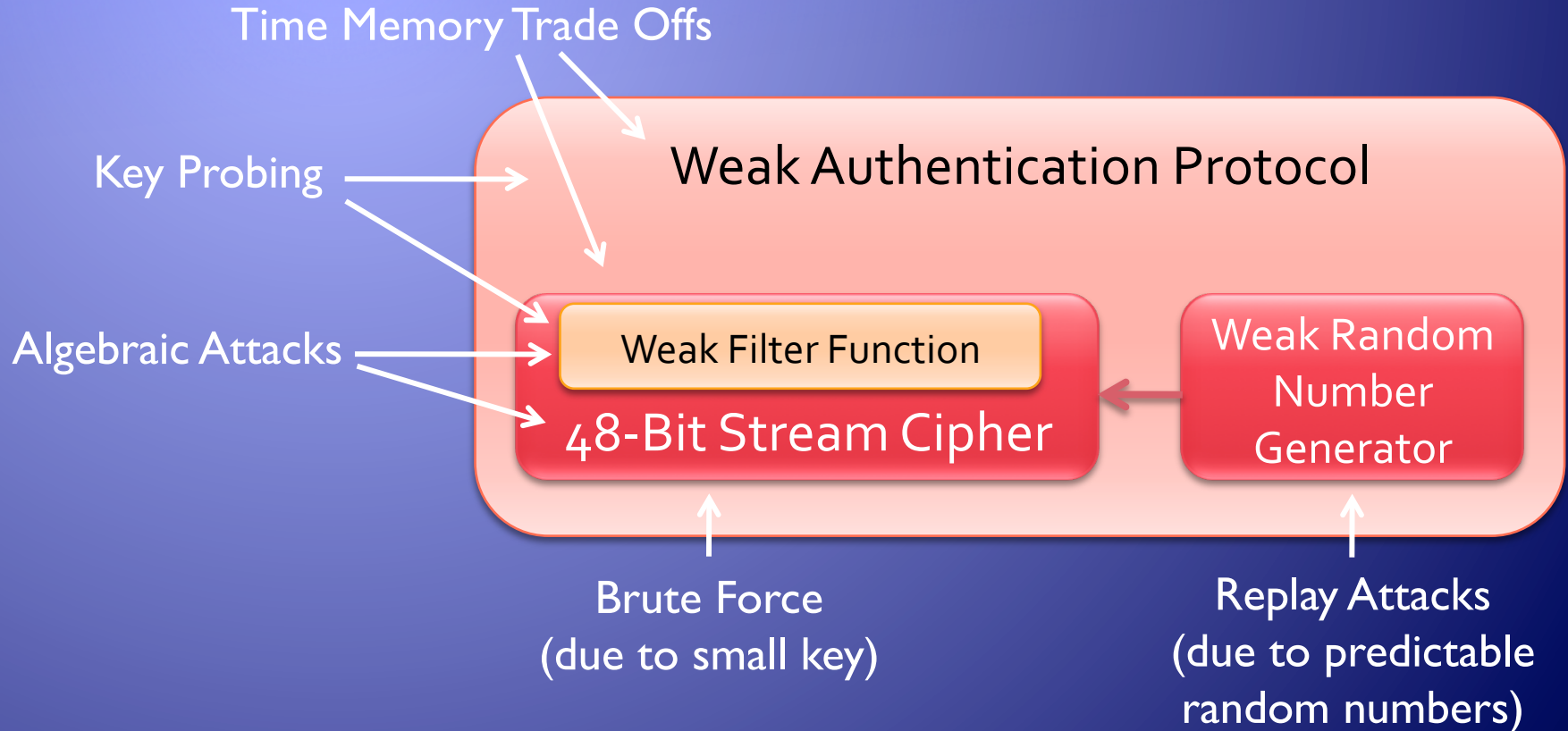
- ◆ Filter function is a network of smaller functions that are statistically biased
- ◆ Adversary controls inputs, can probe for internal state bits
- ◆ Attack takes  $< 1$  minute on laptop



# Algebraic Attacks

- ◆ Unpublished attacks that exploit simple feedback structure and statistical weaknesses
- ◆ Works for strong random numbers
  - ◆ Hence, even against Crypto-1 on Mifare Plus!
- ◆ Attack takes 30 seconds on laptop
- ◆ Stay tuned for publication ...

# Mifare Classic Weaknesses



# Attack Properties

	Runtime on FPGA Cluster (\$100,000)	Runtime on PC	Works despite strong random numbers (Mifare Plus)	Hard to Detect
Replay Attacks	(0)	(0)	No	No
Brute Force	50 min	—	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Time Memory Trade Offs (TMTO)	30 sec	—	No	Maybe
Key Probing	—	1 min	No	No
Algebraic Attacks	—	<b>30 sec</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>



# Mifare Security

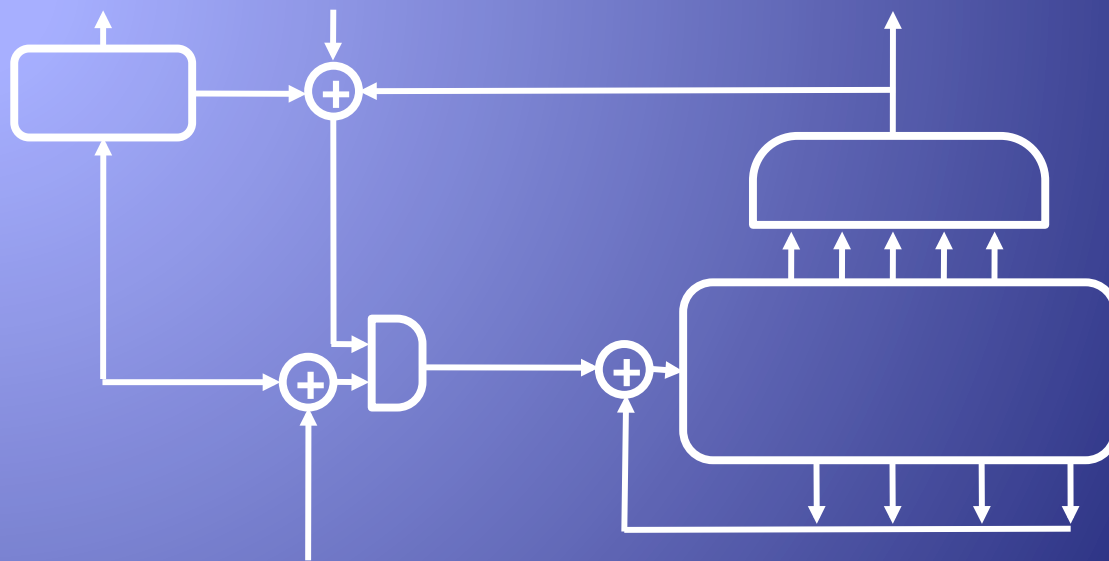


- ◆ Protection insufficient for almost all uses:
  - ◆ Access control, car theft protection, credit cards, ...
- ◆ Perhaps good enough for privacy

# Lessons Learned

- ◆ Reverse-Engineering is possible
  - ◆ you should try! (I'll help)
- ◆ Obscurity add security only in the short-run
  - ◆ (but lack of peer-review hurts later)
- ◆ RFID constraints make good crypto very hard
  - ◆ How much security is needed?
  - ◆ How much more expensive is privacy?

# Questions?



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Talk to me about your  
reverse-engineering ideas!