

Tools of the Hardware Hacking Trade

Black Hat Webcast, April 23, 2014

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Finding the Right Tools for the Job

- Tools can help for design or "undesign"
- Access to tools is no longer a hurdle
- Can outsource to those with capabilities/equipment you don't have
- The key is knowing what tools are available and which one(s) are needed for a particular goal/attack

Tools of the Hardware Hacking Trade

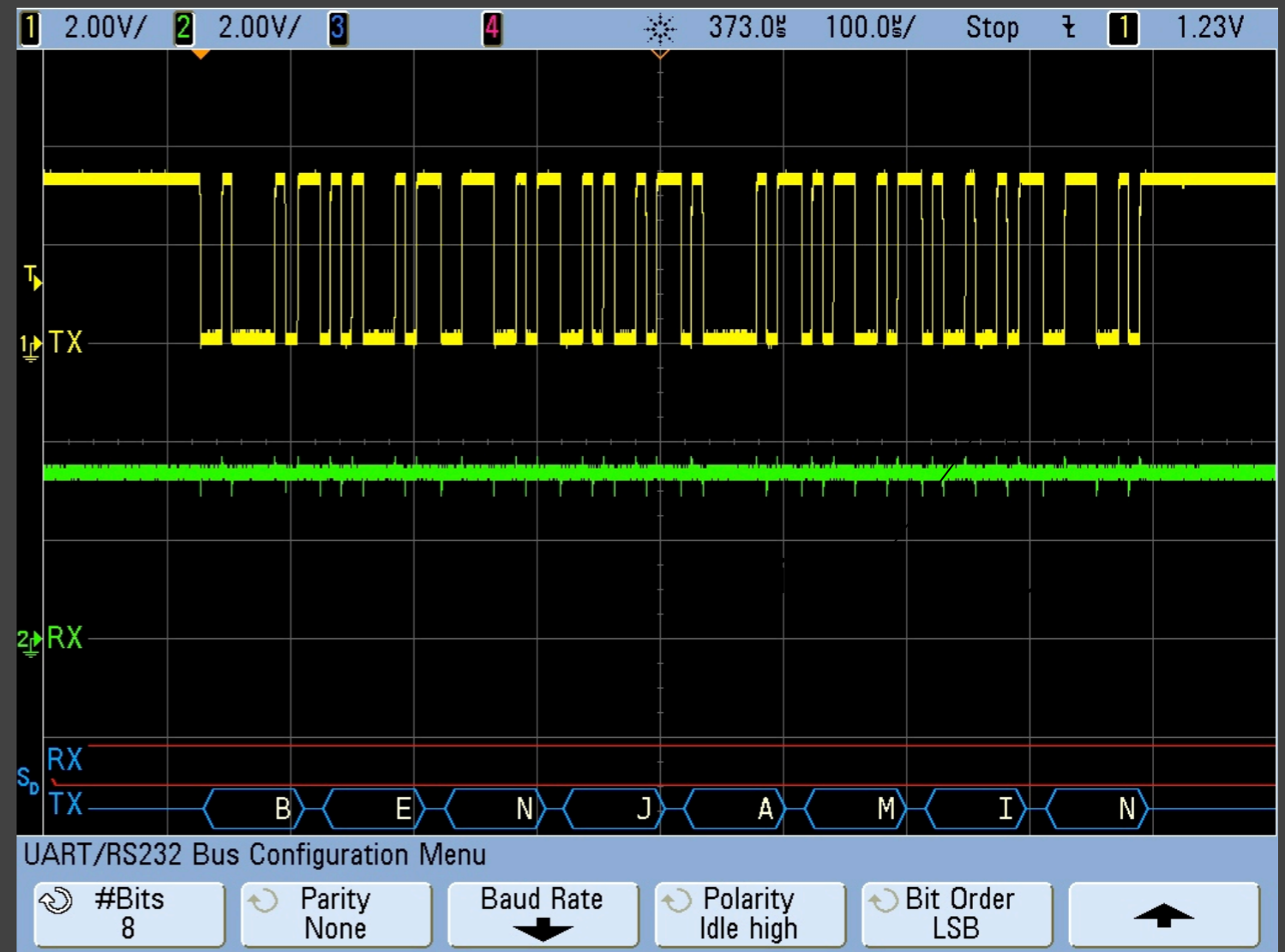
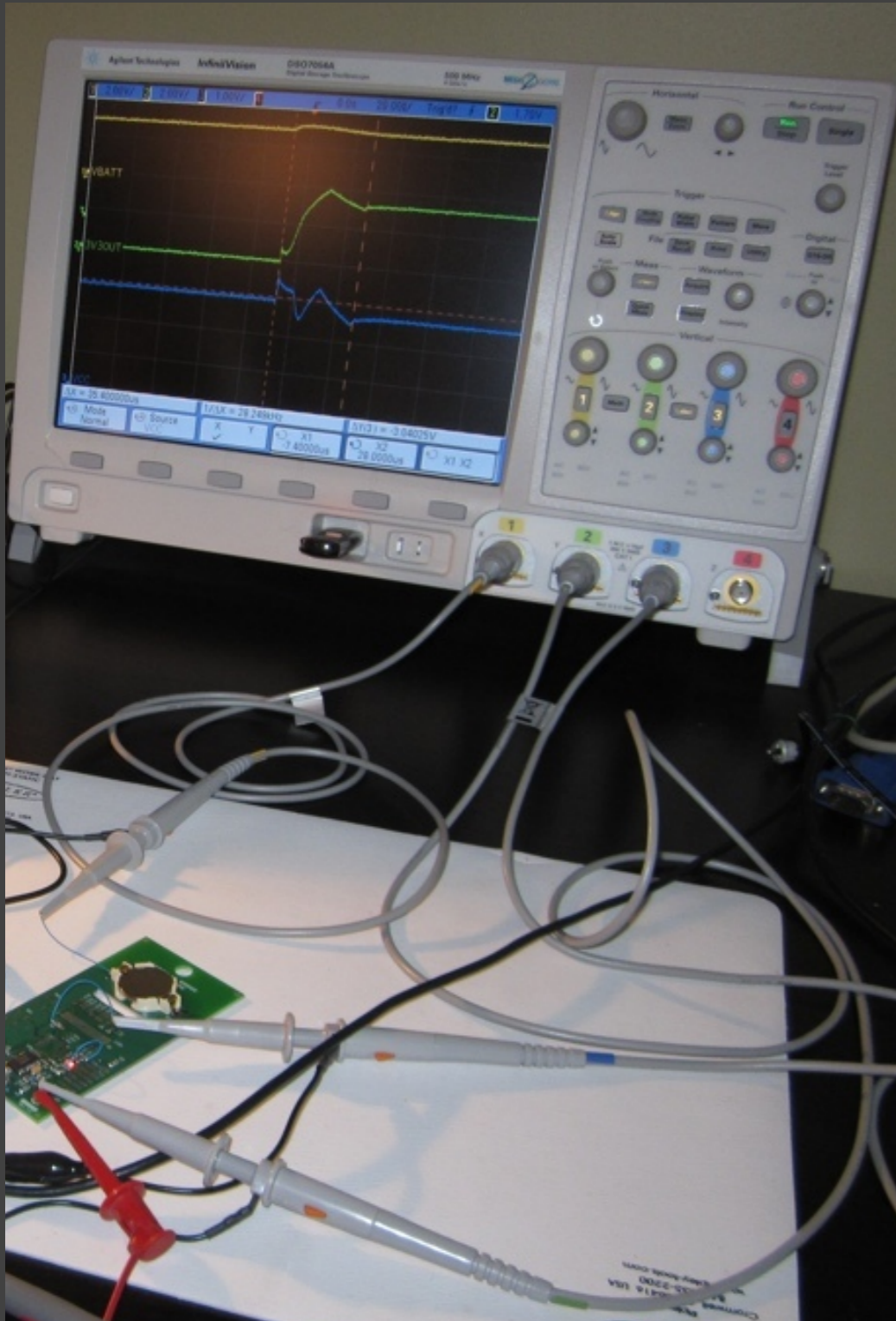
- Signal Monitoring/Analysis
- Manipulation/Injection
- Imaging

Signal Monitoring / Analysis

Oscilloscope

- Provides a visual display of electrical signals and how they change over time
- Introductory guides: www.tek.com/learning/oscilloscope-tutorial
- Range of hobbyist (low end) and professional (high end) tools
 - Analog/digital/mixed signal, # of channels (~1-4), bandwidth, sampling rate, resolution, buffer memory, trigger capabilities, math functions, protocol decoding, probe types, accessories
- Standalone: HP/Agilent, Tektronix, Rohde & Schwarz, LeCroy, Rigol
- PC-based: PropScope, USBee, PicoScope

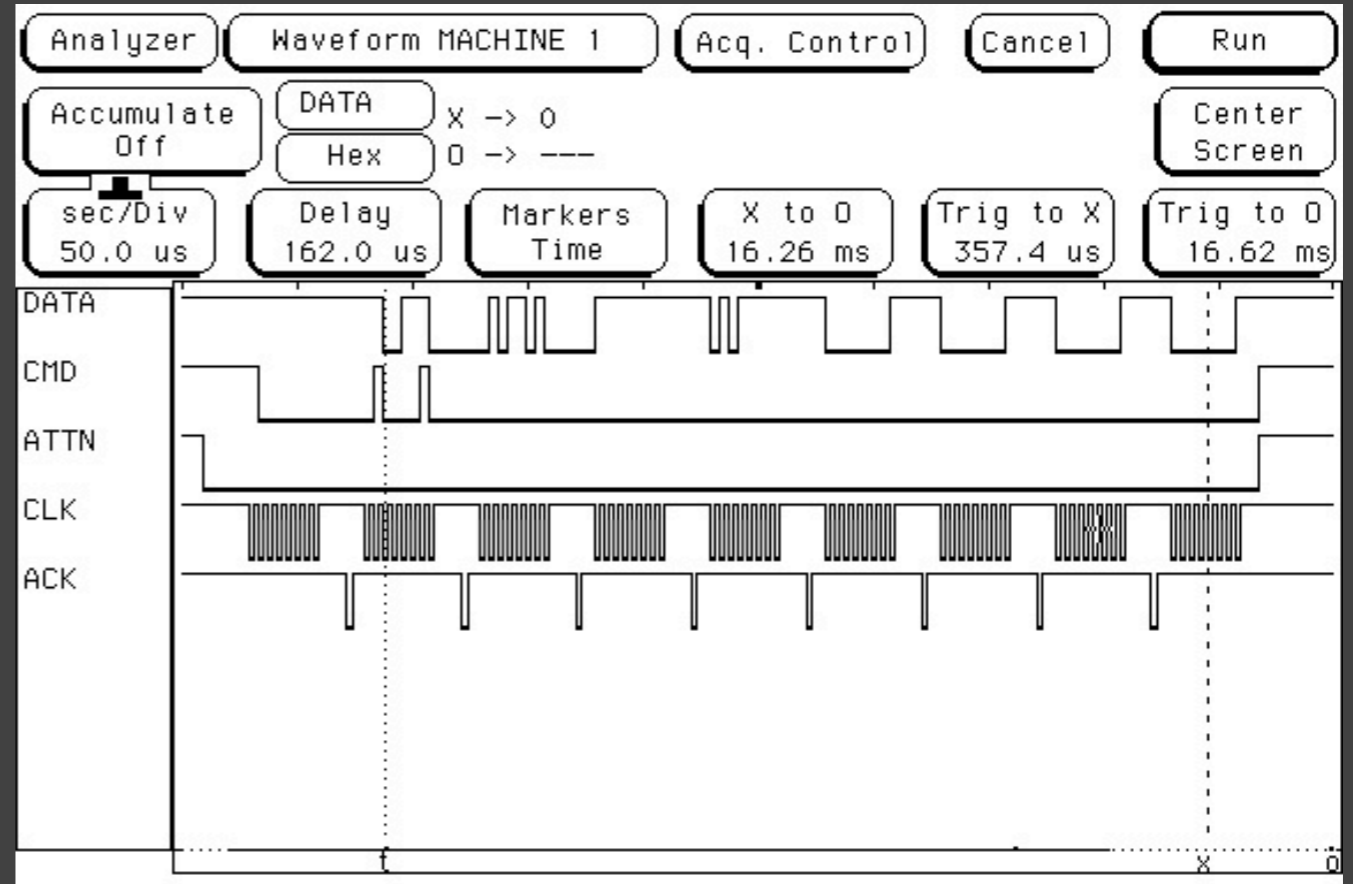
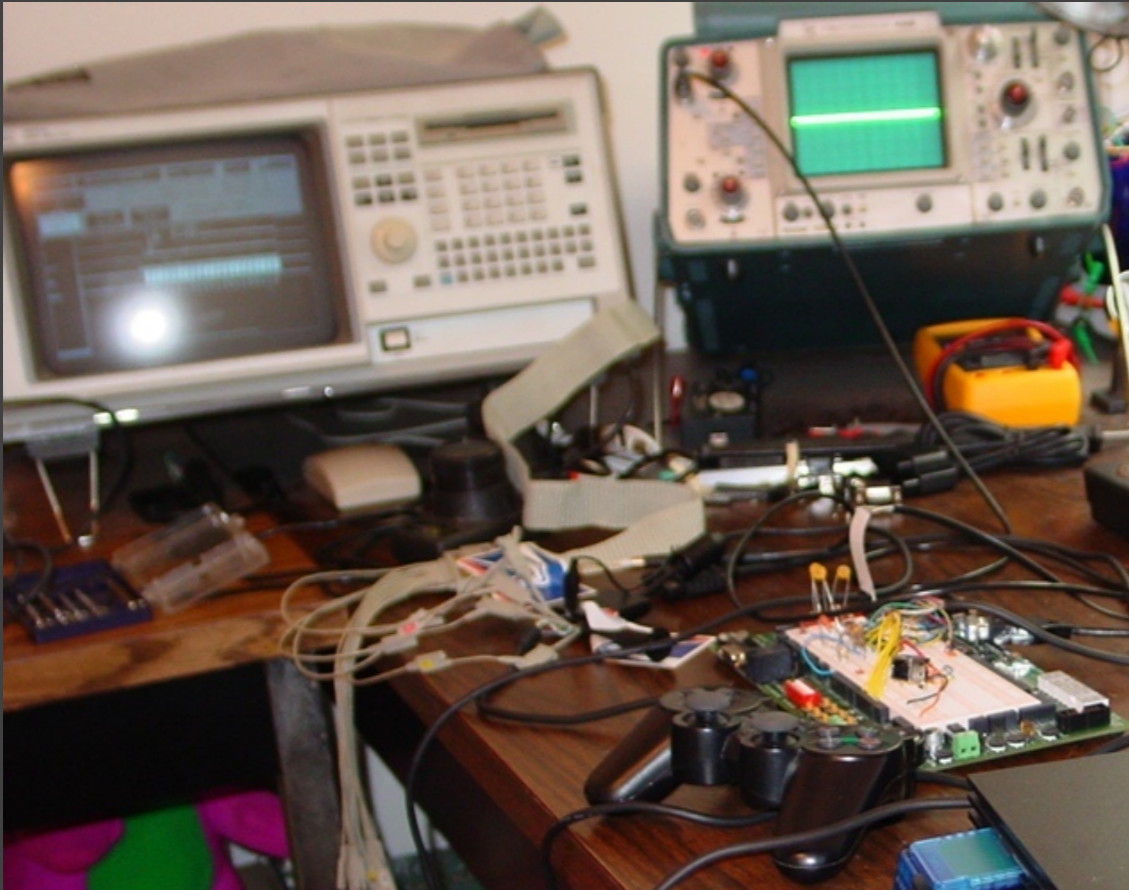
Oscilloscope 2



Logic Analyzer

- Used for concurrently capturing, visualizing, and decoding large quantities of digital data
- Introductory guides: www.tek.com/learning/logic-analyzer-tutorial
- Range of hobbyist (low end) and professional (high end) tools
 - # of channels ($\sim > 8$), sampling rate, buffer memory, trigger capabilities, protocol decoding, probe types, accessories
- Standalone: HP/Agilent, Tektronix
- PC-based: LogicPort, Saleae Logic, USBee, LeCroy LogicStudio, DigiView, sigrok (open source analyzer SW)

Logic Analyzer 2



Protocol Analyzer

- Real-time, non-intrusive monitoring/capturing/decoding of wired communications
 - Some also support data injection, current measurements
- HW "man in the middle" to avoid any OS/SW overhead on host
- Total Phase Beagle (USB/I2C/SPI) and Komodo (CAN)
- LeCroy Voyager (USB 2.0/3.0)
- Daisho (Ethernet, USB 3.0, HDMI)
 - <http://ossmann.blogspot.com/2013/05/introducing-daisho.html>



Protocol Analyzer 2

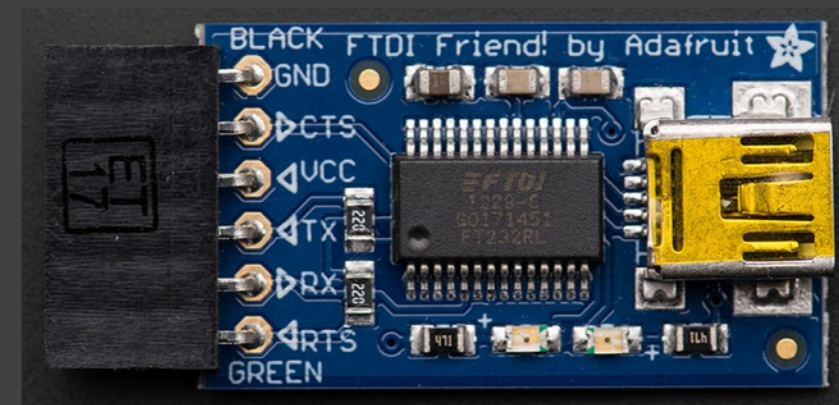
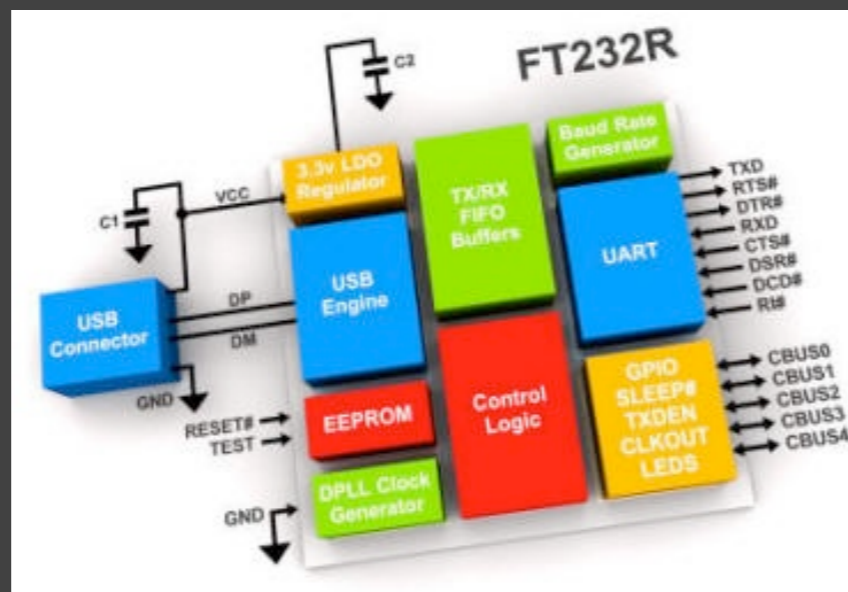
The screenshot displays a USB protocol analyzer interface with several key components:

- Packet List:** Shows a sequence of packets including 'Full Speed J (Suspend)', 'Idle', and 'Chirp K' packets.
- Transfer List:** Lists individual transfers such as 'GET_DESCRIPTOR' (Device type) and 'SET_ADDRESS' (New address 1).
- Detail View of Transfer #0:** Provides a breakdown of the first transfer, showing fields like Control (GET), ADDR (0), ENDP (0), bRequest (GET_DESCRIPTOR), wValue (DEVICE type), wIndex (0x0000), and Descriptors (DEVICE Descriptor).
- Data Stage (9 bytes):** A table detailing the fields of a CONFIGURATION Descriptor:

| Offset | Field | Value | Description |
|--------|---------------------|--------|---|
| 0 | bLength | 0x09 | Descriptor size is 9 bytes |
| 1 | bDescriptorType | 0x02 | CONFIGURATION Descriptor Type |
| 2 | wTotalLength | 0x0019 | The total length of data for this configuration is 25. This includes the combined length of all the des |
| 4 | bNumInterfaces | 0x01 | This configuration supports 1 interfaces |
| 5 | bConfigurationValue | 0x01 | The value 1 should be used to select this configuration |
| 6 | iConfiguration | 0x00 | The device doesn't have the string descriptor describing this configuration |
| 7 | bmAttributes | 0xE0 | Configuration characteristics : Bit 7: Reserved (set to one) 1 Bit 6: Self-powered 1 Bit 5: Remot |
| 8 | bMaxPower | 0x32 | Maximum power consumption of the device in this configuration is 100 mA |
- Power Tracker:** A graph showing Voltage (V) and Current (A) over time. The current trace shows a step increase from 0 to approximately 0.32 A, corresponding to the device's maximum power consumption.

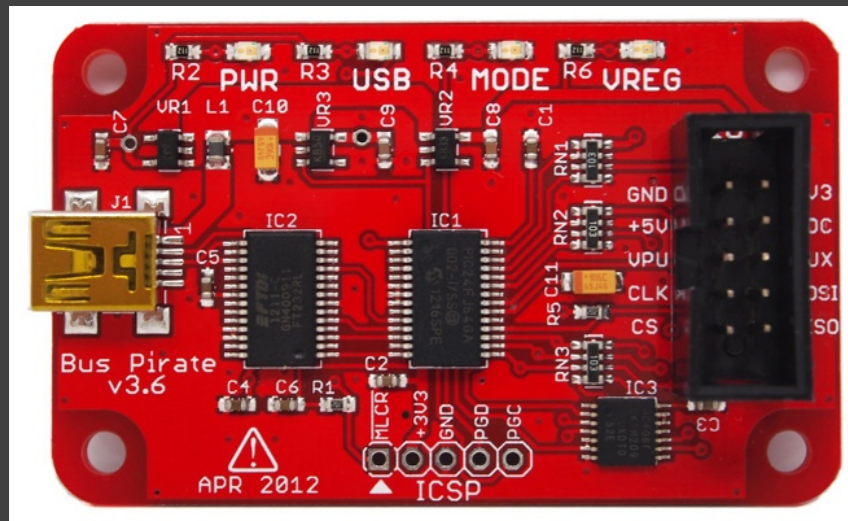
USB-to-Serial Adapter

- Converts TTL-level asynchronous serial to USB Virtual COM Port
 - TXD = Transmit data (to target device)
 - ← RXD = Receive data (from target device)
 - ↔ DTR, DSR, RTS, CTS, RI, DCD = Control signals
(uncommon for modern implementations)
- Easily connects to PC, Mac, Linux w/ suitable drivers
- Ex.: FTDI FT232, CP2102, PL2303, Adafruit FTDI Friend
- Many embedded systems use UART as debug output/console/root shell



Bus Pirate

- Open source tool to interface w/ serial devices
 - SPI, I2C, 1-Wire, LCD, MIDI, MCU/FPGA programming, bit bang
- Basic logic analyzer/digital decoding functionality (slow)
- http://dangerousprototypes.com/docs/Bus_Pirate



```

HiZ>?
General
-----
?          This help
=X/|X     Converts x/reverse x
~         selftest
#         Reset
$         Jump to bootloader
&/%      Delay 1 us/ms
a/A/@    AUXPIN (low/HI/READ)
b        Set baudrate
c/C      AUX assignment (aux/CS)
d/D      Measure ADC (once/CONT.)
f        Measure frequency
g/s      Generate PWM/Servo
h        Commandhistory
i        Versioninfo/statusinfo
l/L      Bitorder (msb/LSB)
m        Change mode
o        Set output type
p/P      Pullup resistors (off/ON)
s        Script engine
v        show volts/states
w/w      PSU (off/ON)
HiZ>

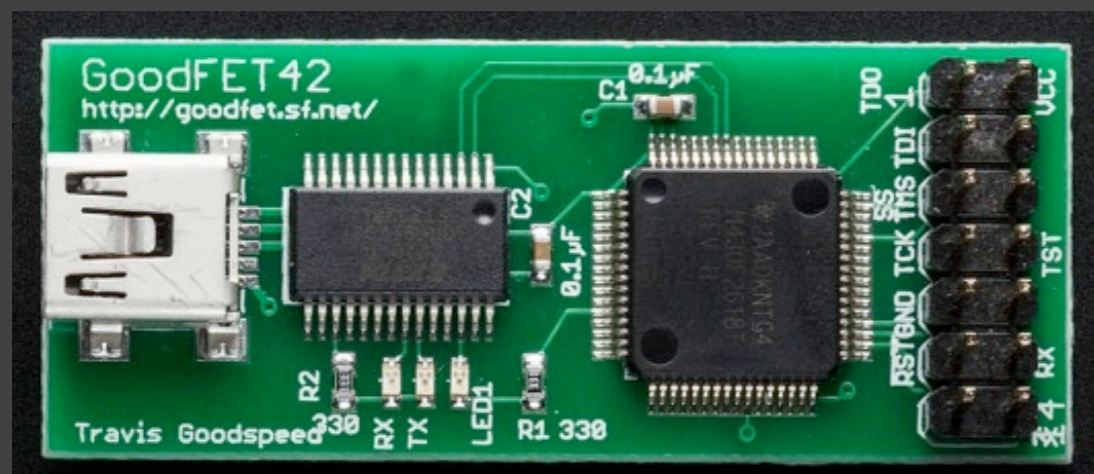
Protocol interaction
-----
(0)      List current macros
(x)      Macro x
~        Start
#        Stop
$        Start with read
&/%     Stop
"abc"   Send string
123      Send value
0x123    Read
0b110   Read
r        Read
/        CLK hi
\        CLK lo
^        CLK tick
-        DAT hi
_        DAT lo
.        DAT read
:        Bit read
:        Repeat e.g. r:10
.        Bits to read/write e.g. 0x55.2
<x>/<x= >/<0> Usermacro x/assign x/list all
  
```

```

I2C>(1)
Searching I2C address space. Found devices at:
0xEE(0x77 W) 0xEF(0x77 R)
  
```

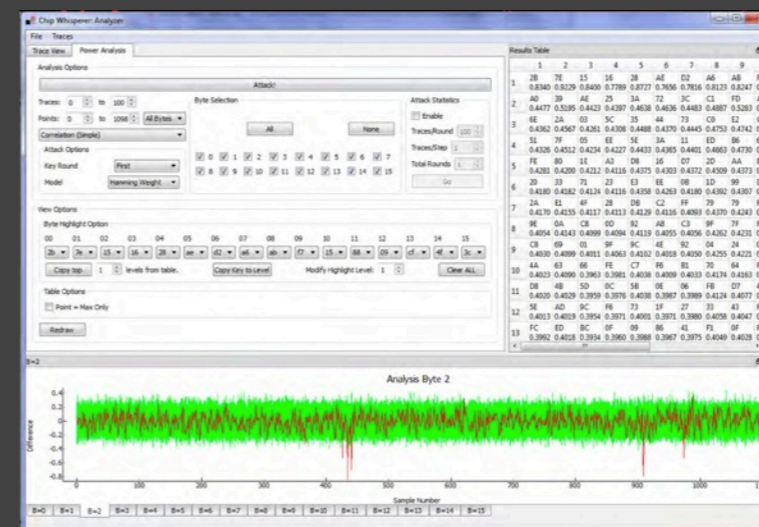
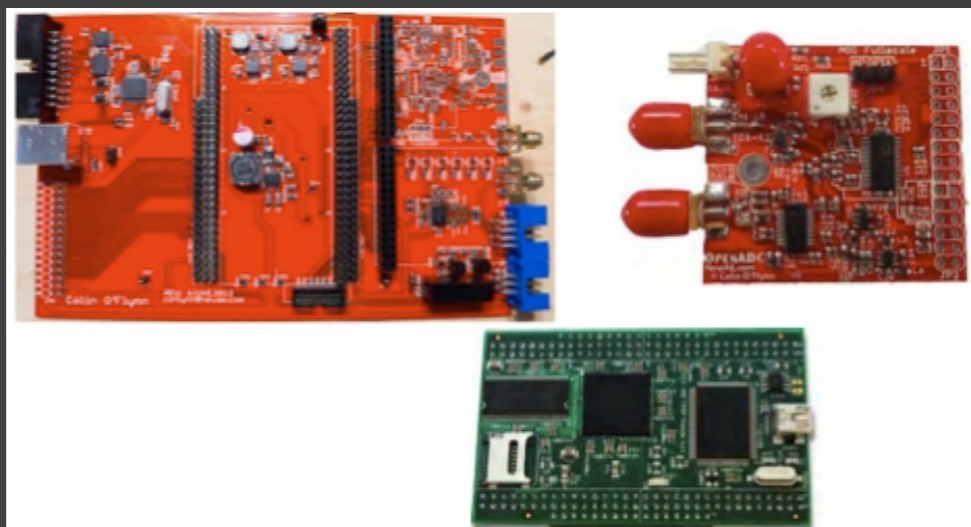

GoodFET

- Travis Goodspeed
- Open source tool for interfacing/hacking chips & target devices
- Different FW and Python scripts for different functionality
 - Ex.: JTAG, SPI, I2C, AVR, PIC, Chipcon/Nordic/Atmel RF
- <http://goodfet.sourceforge.net>



ChipWhisperer

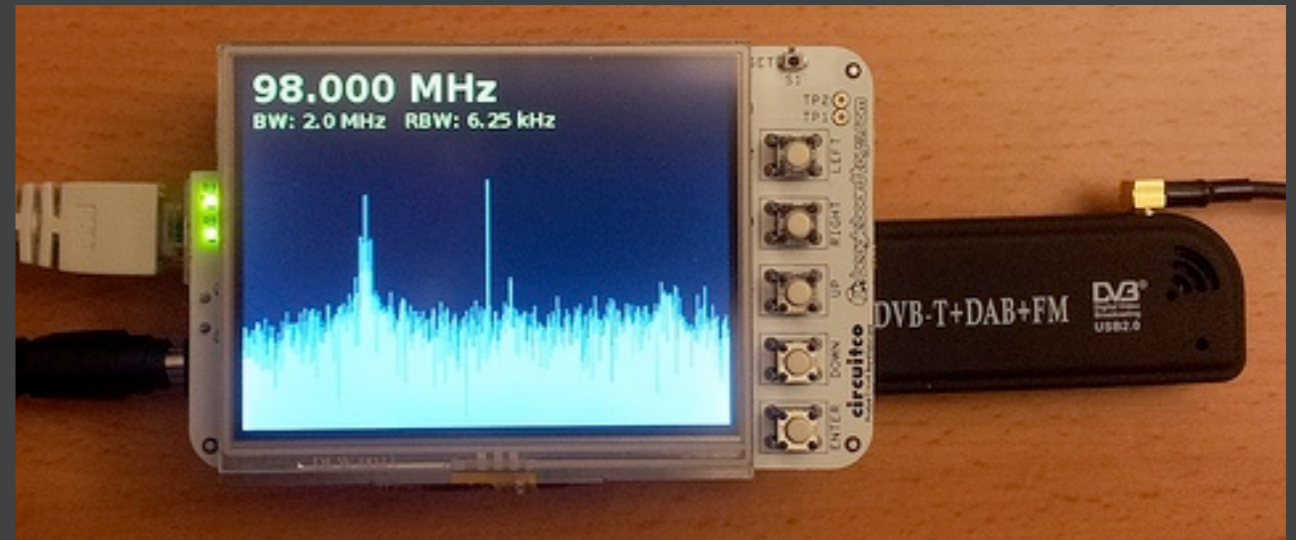
- Colin O'Flynn
- Collection of open source HW/SW tools for learning about side channel power analysis
 - Custom board + OpenADC + ZTEX USB-FPGA Module 1.11c (XC6SLX25, SG 3, 64 MB RAM)
- Currently supports AES-128 and -256
- Correlate measured power w/ predicted power to guess byte of key (subkey)
- <https://www.assembla.com/spaces/chipwhisperer/wiki>



Spectrum Analyzer

- Used for visualizing RF/radio spectrum
 - Measures magnitude of input signal v. frequency
 - Can characterize system operation/emissions by dominant frequency, power, distortion, harmonics
- Introductory guide: <http://cp.literature.agilent.com/litweb/pdf/5965-7920E.pdf>
- Range of hobbyist (low end) and professional (high end) tools
- Ex.: Tektronix, Agilent, Signal Hound, RF Explorer, RTL-SDR (RFL2832U dongle w/ BeagleBone)

Spectrum Analyzer 2



www.oz9aec.net/index.php/beaglebone/480-rtlizer

Manipulation / Injection

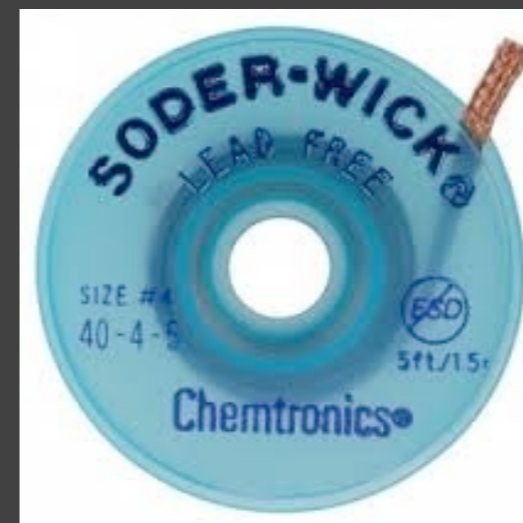
Soldering Iron

- Provides heat to melt solder that physically holds components on a circuit board
- Range from a simple stick iron to a full-fledged rework station
 - Interchangeable tips, adjustable temperature, hot air reflow
- Weller, Metcal, Hakko, Radio Shack (!)



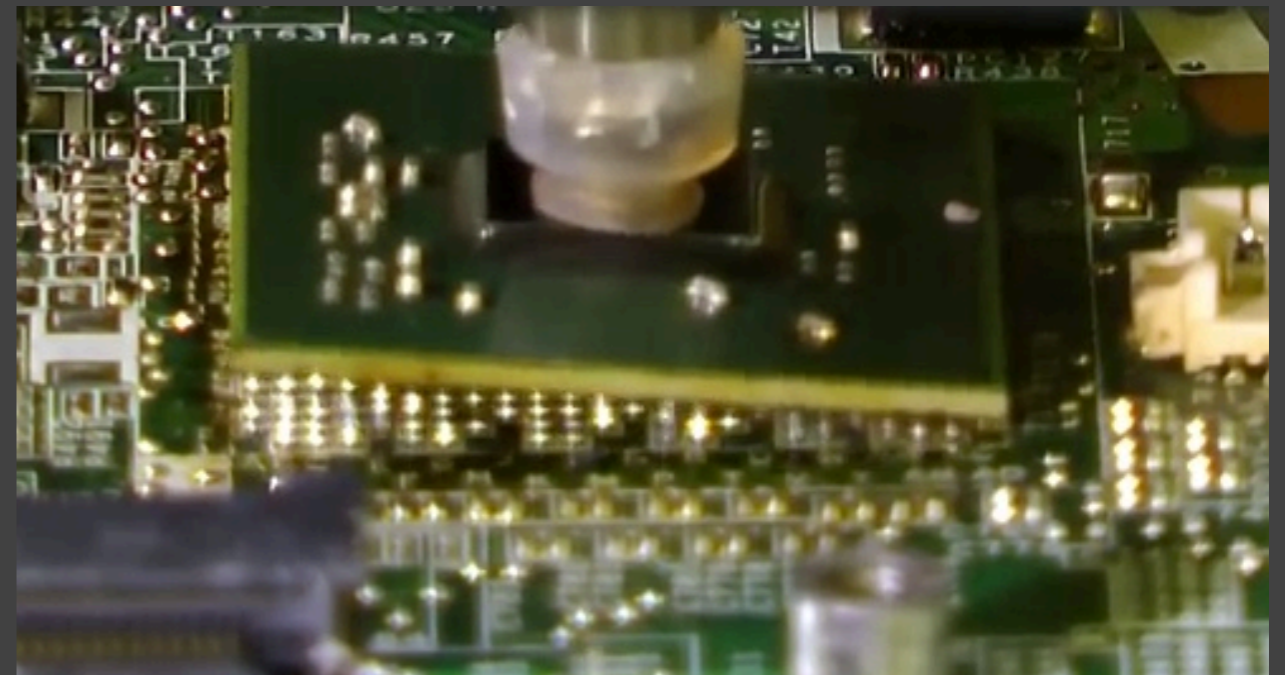
Soldering Accessories

- Solder: Thin gauge (0.032" or 0.025" diameter), ~60/40 Rosin core or lead-free alloy
- Desoldering Tool ("Solder Sucker"): Manual vacuum device that pulls up molten solder into its chamber
- Desoldering Braid: Wicks molten solder up into braid
- Flux: Assists in heat transfer and removal of surface oxides
- Tip cleaner: Helps to keep the solder tip clean for even heat distribution. Ex.: Sponge, tip tinner



Rework station

- Hot air convection, infrared, laser
- Allows easier removal and reflow of individual SMD components
 - Especially BGA (Ball Grid Array) & CSP (Chip Scale Package)
- Nozzles for different package types/mechanical footprints
- Weller, Metcal, Hakko, ZEVAC, Zephyrtronics



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Vf0nsVBHJE>

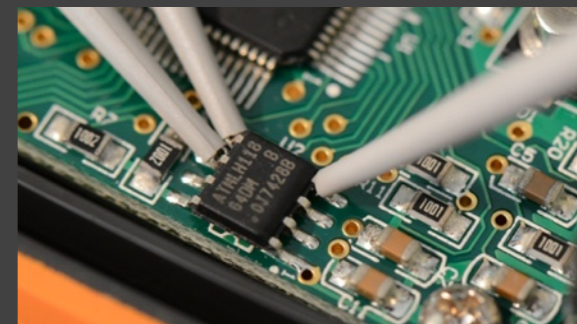
ChipQuik

- Allows the quick and easy removal of surface mount (and some through hole) components
- www.chipquik.com
- Primary component is a low-melting temperature alloy (less than 200°F)
 - Reduces the overall melting temperature of the solder
 - Enables you to just lift the part right off of the board



Device Programmer

- Used to read/write most devices that contain memory
 - Standalone or internal to MCU
 - Ex.: Flash, E(E)PROM, ROM, RAM, PLD/CPLD, FPGA
- Some devices can be manipulated in-circuit
- Many support > 35k different devices
- Few extraction/read-out/access mechanisms exist
 - Security bit/fuse, password protection
- EE Tools, Xeltek, BP Microsystems, Data I/O



Device Programmer 2

Demo - SUPERPRO for Windows V1.0

File Buffer Device Option Project Help

Device: MICROCHIP PIC16LF648A@SOIC18 2180H*16 18Pins MCUMPU

Buffer: Checksum: 212FH File = \\vmware-host\Shared Folders\HH FWmain.hex

Operation Option Edit Auto Dev. Config Dev. Info Data Compare

Auto

```

----- SUPERPRO programmer starts -----
Current time is 4/22/2014,16:42:43.
Preparing...
CATALYST CAT24C128@SOIC8
Demo mode.
Algo: 24_ALL_2
Demo mode.
Checksum: 003FC000H
Ready.
Preparing...
Current time is 4/22/2014,16:43:07.
Load file : \\vmware-host\Shared Folders\H
File OffSet Address(Minimize):0x00000000
Checksum: 002C17B8H
Ready.
Success:62,Failure:10,Total:72.
Count down : disabled.
Preparing...
MICROCHIP PIC16LF648A@SOIC18
Demo mode.
Algo: PIC1662X
Ready.
Preparing...
Current time is 4/22/2014,16:44:02.
Load file : \\vmware-host\Shared Folders\H
File OffSet Address(Minimize):0x00000000
Checksum: 212FH
Ready.
    
```

Edit Buffer

| ADDRESS | HEX | ASCII |
|----------|---|---------------------|
| 00000000 | 06 30 8A 00 C4 2E 00 00-FF 00 03 0E 83 01 A1 00 | 00.....00.0.. |
| 00000010 | 7F 08 A0 00 0A 08 A7 00-8A 01 A0 0E 04 08 A2 00 | 00..00...0.000.. |
| 00000020 | 77 08 A3 00 78 08 A4 00-79 08 A5 00 7A 08 A6 00 | w0..x0..y0..z0.. |
| 00000030 | 83 13 83 12 8B 1E 1E 28-0B 19 33 28 8B 1D 22 28 | .0.0.00 (003 (.0" (|
| 00000040 | 0B 18 35 28 22 08 84 00-23 08 F7 00 24 08 F8 00 | 005 ("0..#0..\$0.. |
| 00000050 | 25 08 F9 00 26 08 FA 00-27 08 8A 00 21 0E 83 00 | %0..s0..'0..'0.. |
| 00000060 | FF 0E 7F 0E 09 00 8A 11-9C 29 8A 11 B9 29 0A 10 | .0000..0.) .0.)00 |
| 00000070 | 8A 10 0A 11 82 07 54 34-68 34 65 34 20 34 71 34 | .000.0T4h4e4 4q4 |
| 00000080 | 75 34 65 34 73 34 74 34-69 34 6F 34 6E 34 20 34 | u4e4s4t4i4o4n4 4 |
| 00000090 | 69 34 73 34 20 34 6E 34-6F 34 74 34 20 34 77 34 | l4s4 4n4o4t4 4v4 |
| 000000A0 | 68 34 61 34 74 34 20 34-79 34 6F 34 75 34 20 34 | h4a4t4 4y4o4u4 4 |
| 000000B0 | 6C 34 6F 34 6F 34 6B 34-20 34 61 34 74 34 2C 34 | l4o4o4k4 4a4t4,4 |
| 000000C0 | 20 34 62 34 75 34 74 34-20 34 77 34 68 34 61 34 | 4b4u4t4 4v4h4a4 |
| 000000D0 | 74 34 20 34 79 34 6F 34-75 34 20 34 73 34 65 34 | t4 4y4o4u4 4s4e4 |
| 000000E0 | 65 34 2E 34 00 34 0A 10-8A 10 0A 11 82 07 0B 34 | e4.4.400.000.004 |
| 000000F0 | 02 34 90 34 01 34 0B 34-02 34 32 34 00 34 0B 34 | 04.404040424.404 |

Address: 00000000H

Buffer range: 00000000H - 000042FFH

Buffer clear at IC Change
 Buffer clear on data load
 Buffer save when exit

Locate Copy Fill Search Search Next Radix Swap

Duplicate OK

Success: 0
 Failure: 0
 Total: 0

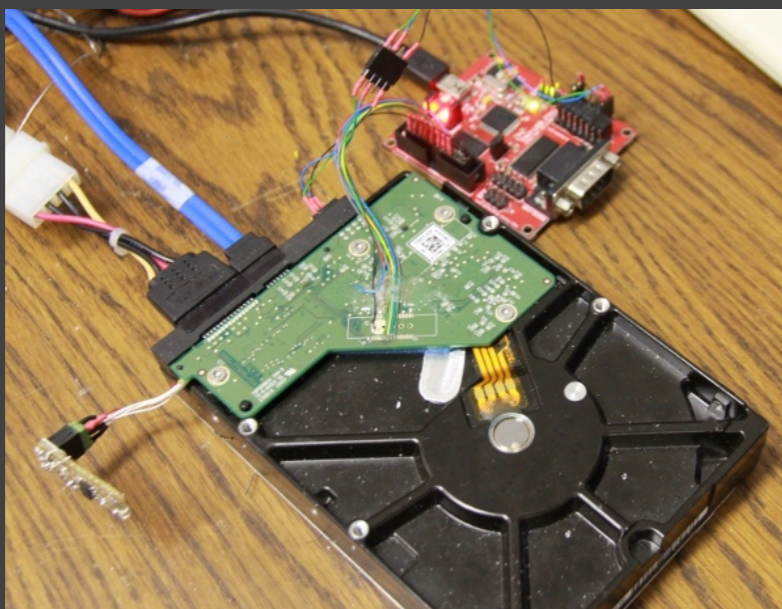
Count down: Disabled
 Count Total: 0
 Remains: 0

Reset Reset Count Down

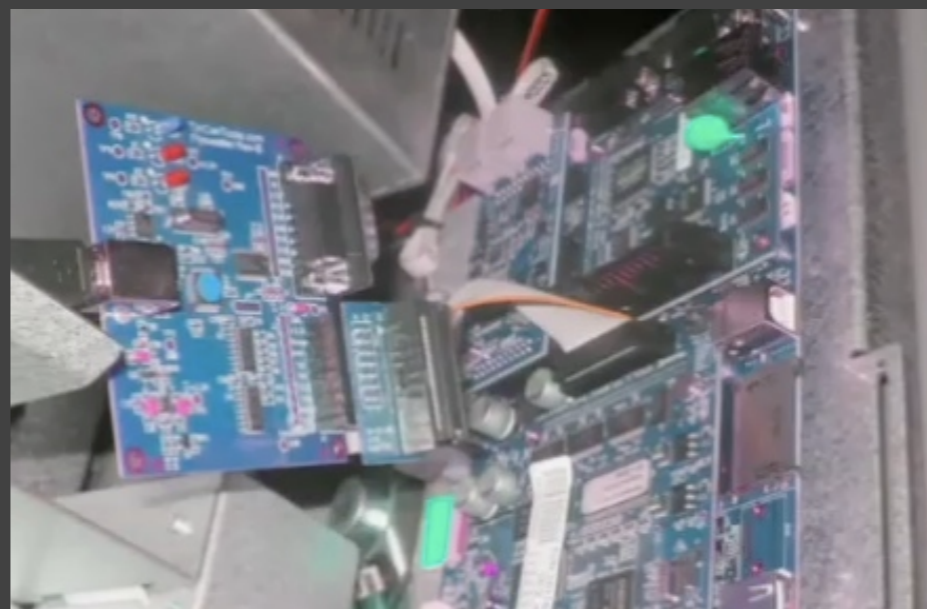
Ready

JTAG Tools

- Off-the-shelf HW tools designed for JTAG-based interaction w/ target device
- JTAG = Industry-standard test/program/debug I/F, could be useful for attack or stepping stone against embedded device
- Many different types available
 - Ensure tool supports your target architecture
 - Find out what the IC vendor recommends for legitimate engineers



<http://spritesmods.com/?art=hddhack>



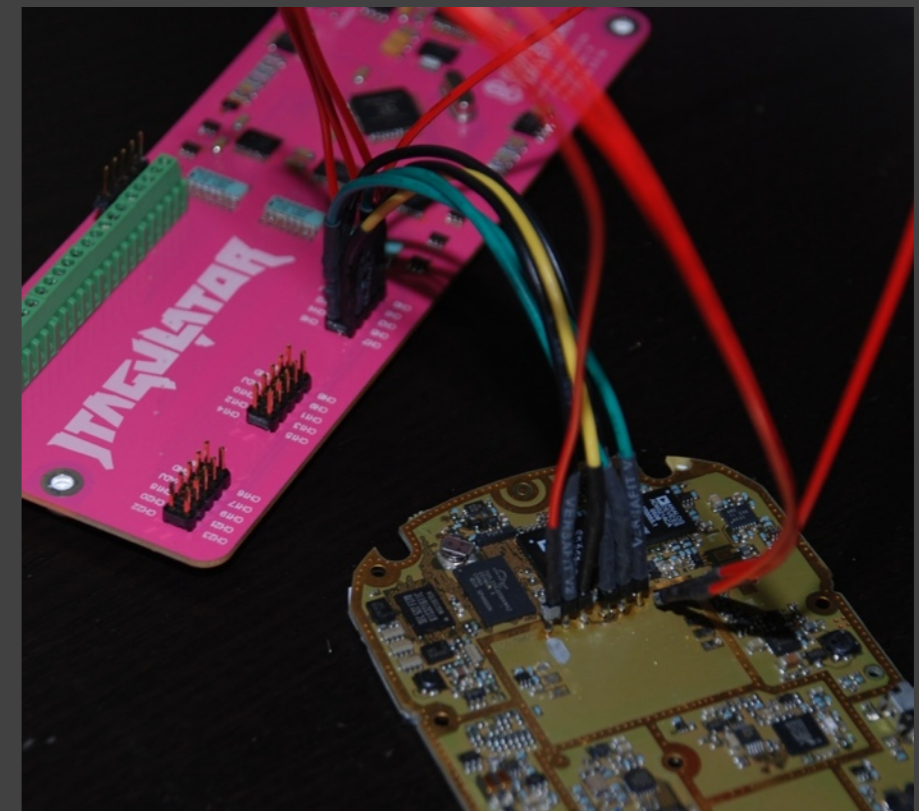
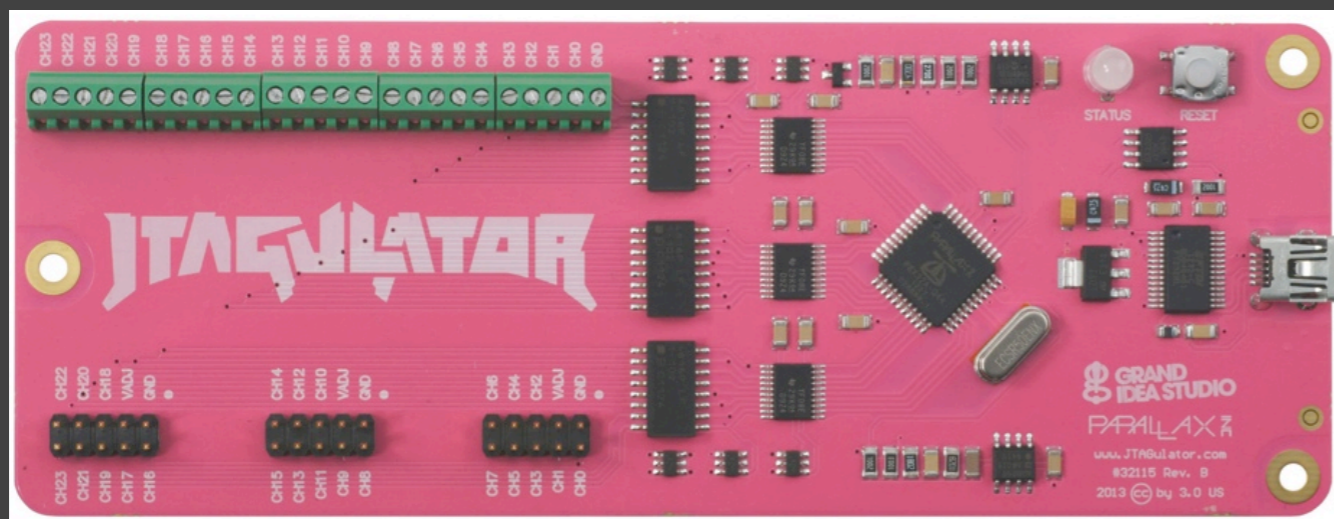
www.blackhat.com/html/bh-us-10/bh-us-10-archives.html#Jack

JTAG Tools 2

- RIFF Box
 - Mainly used for unbricking/data extraction from mobile phones
 - www.jtagbox.com
- H-JTAG
 - Standalone software & works w/ existing target IDEs
 - www.hjtag.com/en/
- SEGGER J-Link
 - Works w/ existing target IDEs
 - www.segger.com/debug-probes.html
- Bus Blaster (open source)
 - http://dangerousprototypes.com/docs/Bus_Blaster
- Wiggler or compatible (parallel port)
 - ftp://www.keith-koep.com/pub/arm-tools/jtag/jtag05_sch.pdf

JTAGulator

- Joe Grand
- Open source tool to assist with discovery of on-chip program/debug interfaces
- Currently detects JTAG & UART/asynchronous serial
- Supports up to 24 connections to unknown points on target circuit board, adjustable target voltage (1.2V-3.3V), input protection, firmware upgradable
- www.jtagulator.com



Facedancer

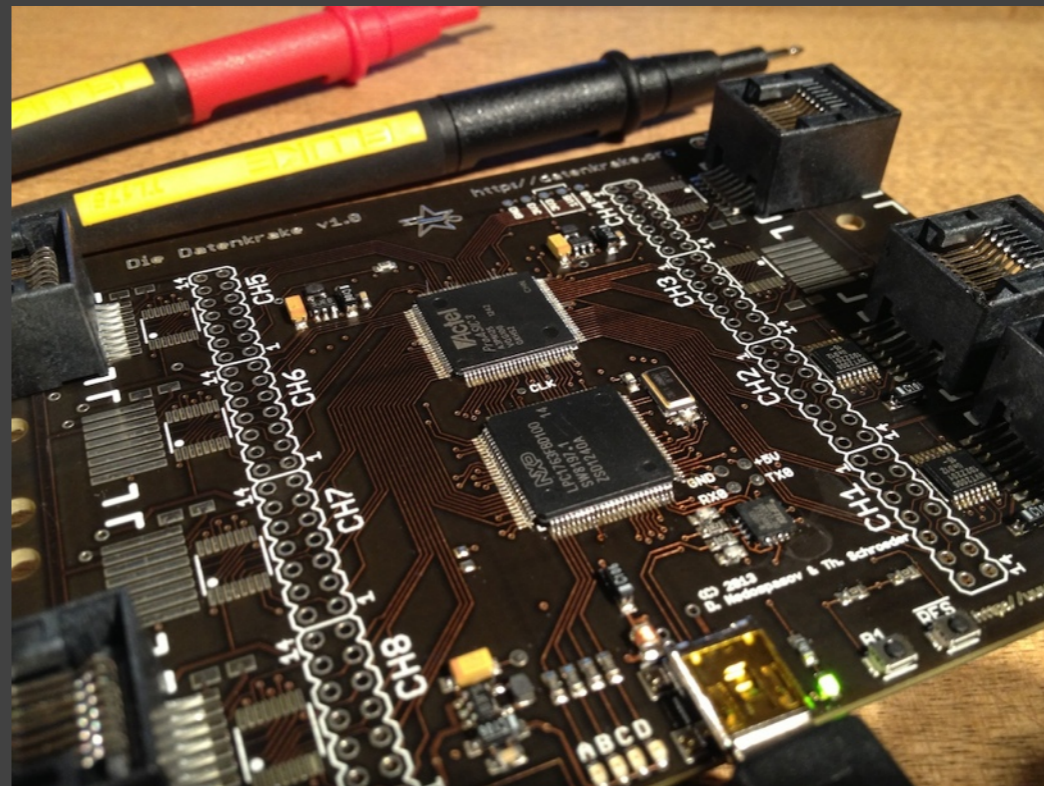
- Travis Goodspeed
- Emulate USB devices for host-based testing/fuzzing/analysis
 - <http://travisgoodspeed.blogspot.com/2012/07/emulating-usb-devices-with-python.html>
 - <http://goodfet.sourceforge.net/hardware/facedancer21/>



```
# Finds devices supported by the OS
$ python3 umap.py -P /dev/ttyUSB3 -i
# Fuzz a HID device class
$ python3 umap.py -P /dev/ttyUSB3 -f 03:00:00:C
# Try to identify the operating system
$ python3 umap.py -P /dev/ttyUSB3 -O
# Run a single fuzz test case
$ python3 umap.py -P /dev/ttyUSB3 -s 03:00:00:C:16
```


Die Datenkrake

- Dmitry Nedospasov & Thorsten Schroeder
- Low cost, open source development & attack platform
 - ARM Cortex-M3 + FPGA
- Fuzzing, glitching, protocol analysis
- Requires off-the-shelf IDEs for FW & FPGA development
- Creation of tools/examples on-going
- www.datenkrake.org
- <https://github.com/ddk/>



RF Tools (Software Defined Radio)

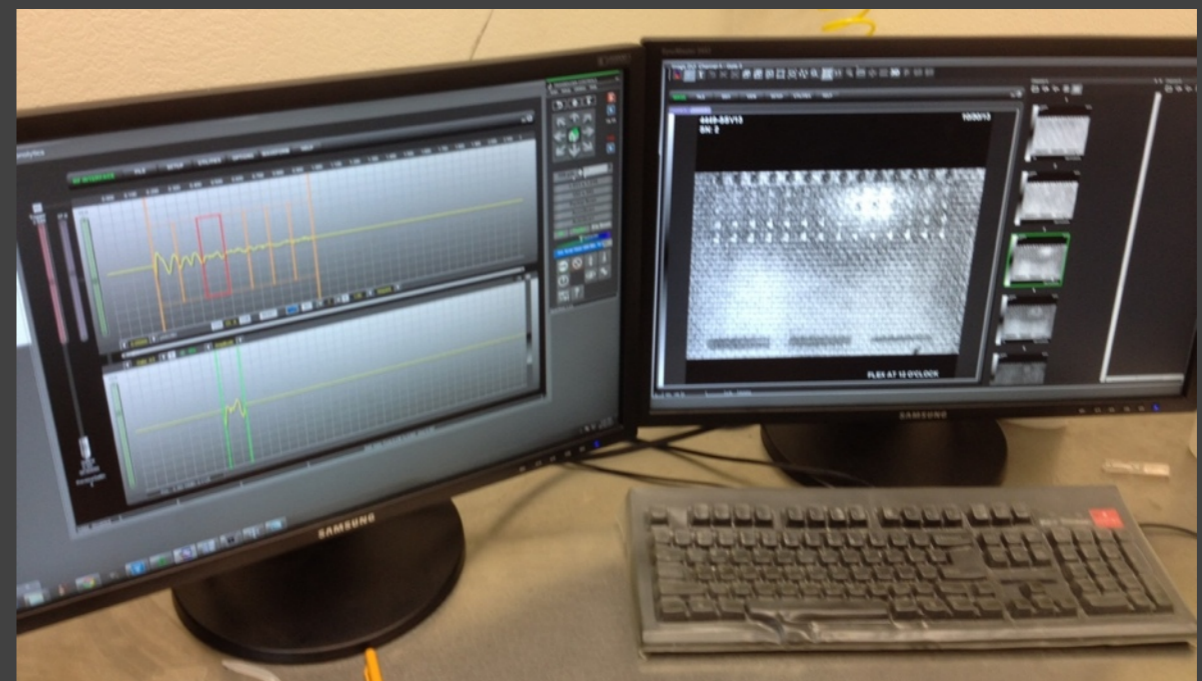
- Hack RF
 - Michael Ossmann
 - <http://greatscottgadgets.com/hackrf/>
- Blade RF
 - <http://nuand.com>
- Ubertooth One (2.4GHz/Bluetooth)
 - Michael Ossmann
 - <http://greatscottgadgets.com/ubertoothone/>
- RFIDler (RFID Reader/Writer/Emulator)
 - Adam Laurie aka Major Malfunction
 - <http://adamsblog.aperturelabs.com/2013/08/rfidler-open-source-software-defined.html>



Imaging

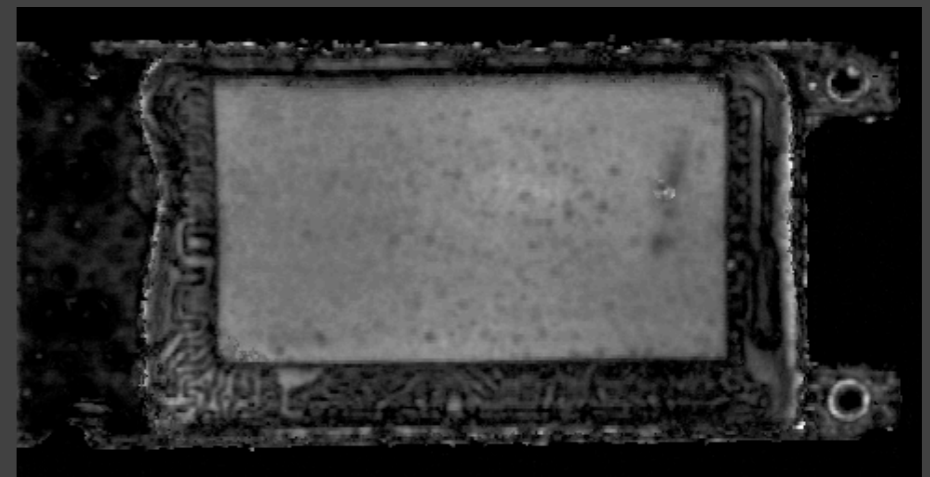
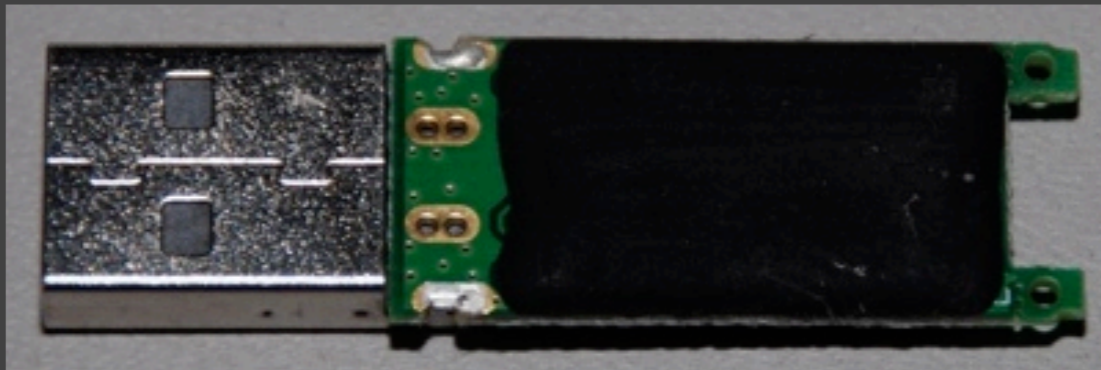
Acoustic Microscopy

- Target placed into bath of DI water or alcohol
 - Serves as liquid coupling medium to transfer sound waves to target
- Ultrasound emitted into target (15-300MHz)
- Return echoes are captured (reflection)
- Transmission through the target is measured (thru scan)



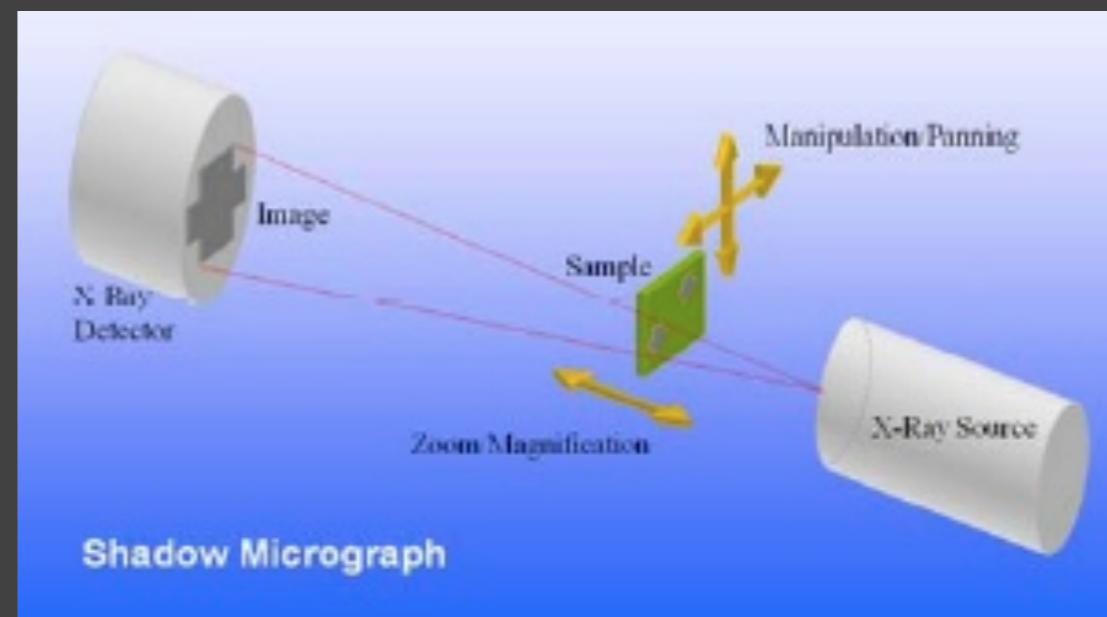
Acoustic Microscopy 2

- Typically used for non-destructive failure analysis & reliability testing/verification of ICs, components, packaging, wafers
 - Can identify air gaps/voids, delamination, cracks/mechanical stress, counterfeits
- We can use it for examining through epoxy encapsulation
 - Identify key components, connections, or locations



X-Ray (2D)

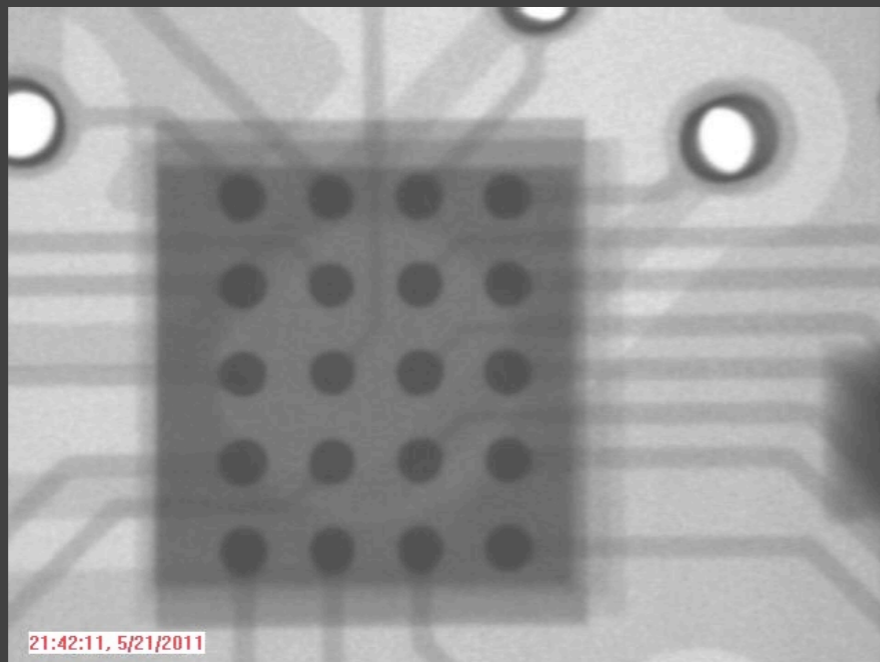
- X-rays passed through target and received on detector
 - All materials absorb radiation differently depending on density, atomic number, and thickness
- Provides a composite image of all layers in target



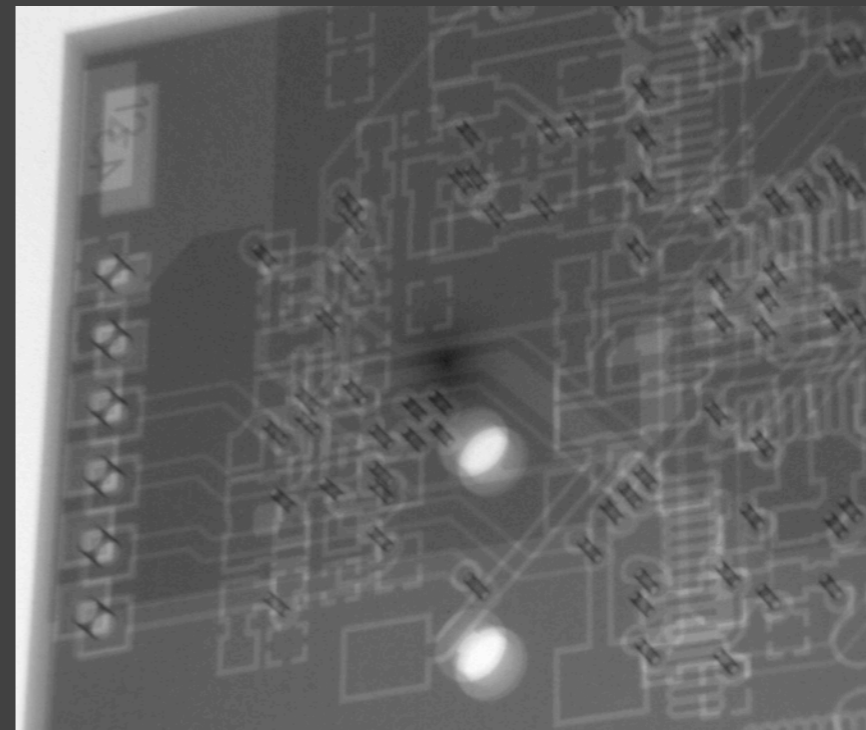
<http://datest.com/resources-boardtestmeth-primer2d3d.php>

X-Ray (2D) 2

- Typically used during PCB assembly (component placement/solder quality) or failure analysis (troubleshooting defective features)
- We can use it for general PCB inspection and examining through epoxy encapsulation
 - Can get clues of PCB fabrication techniques, component location, layer count, hidden/embedded features

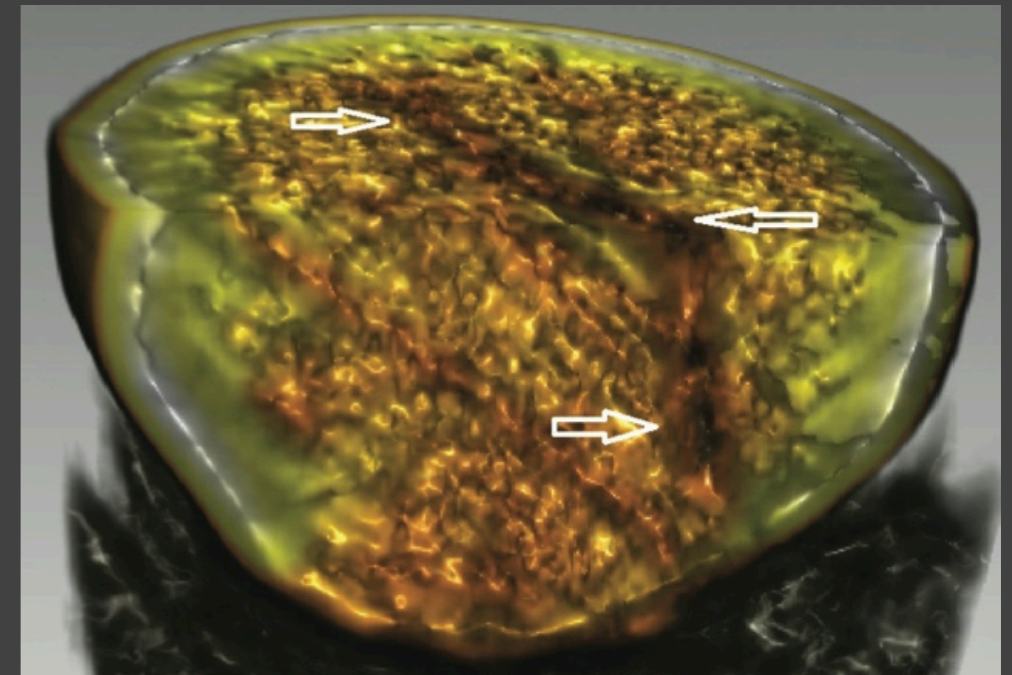


20-pin uBGA (CSP3)



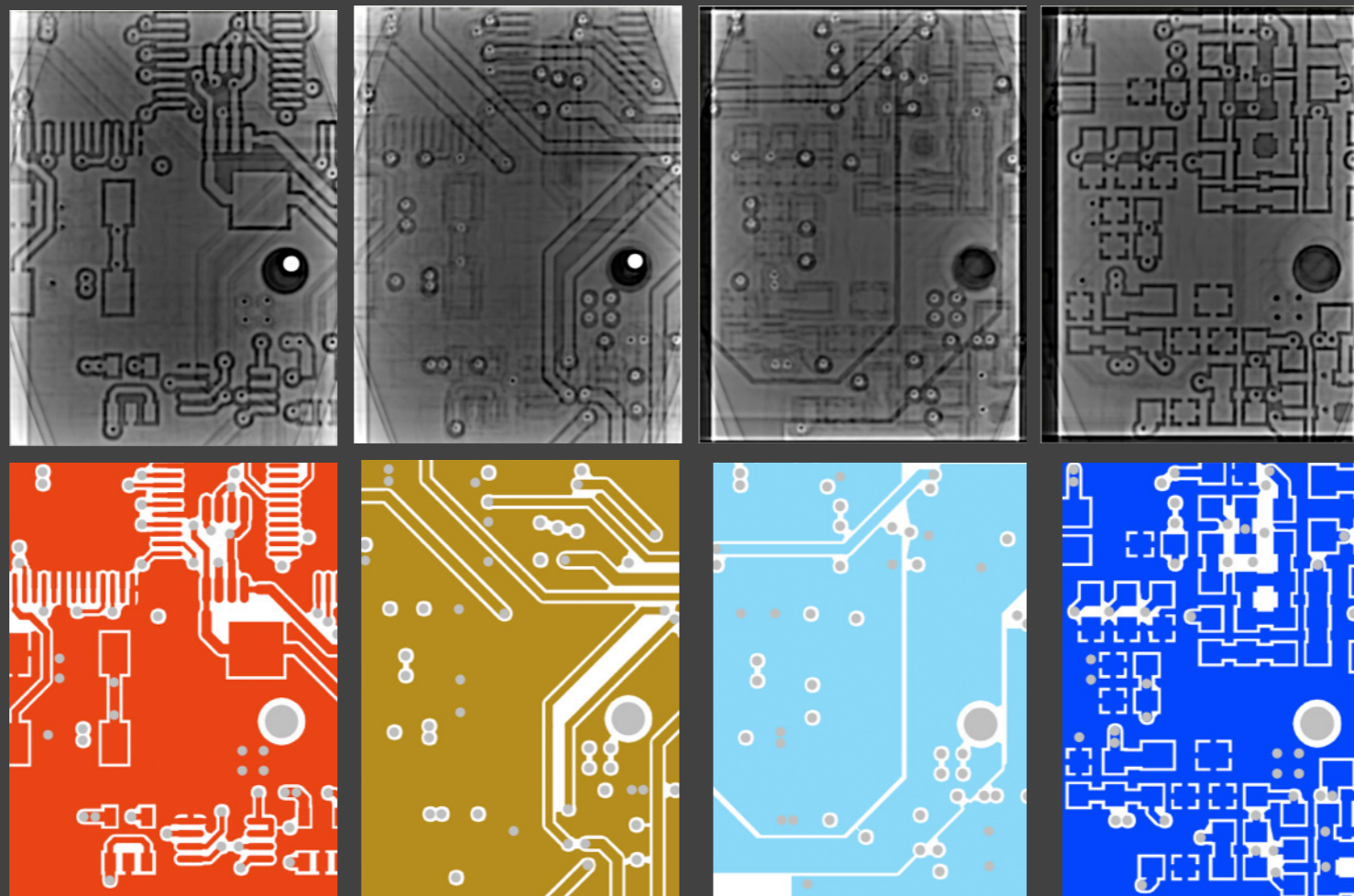
X-Ray (3D/CT)

- Computed Tomography (CT)
 - A series of 2D X-ray images post-processed to create cross-sectional slices of the target
 - X-ray beam rotated 360° in a single axis around the target
- Acquisition
 - Capture a series of 2D X-ray images (60-720 depending on desired resolution)
- Reconstruction
 - Post-processing results in 2D slices that can be viewed in any plane (X, Y, Z)
 - Can be manipulated with 3D modeling software



X-Ray (3D/CT) 2

- Typically used for complex inspection and failure analysis of PCBs, component packaging, solder ball/joint quality
- We can use it to extract individual layers of a PCB
 - Results may vary based on layer count, inter-layer thickness, copper weight, substrate composition



The End.