



Glitching AP4: A TECHNICAL DEEP DIVE INTO TESLA'S AUTOPilot COMPUTER

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Independent

1

Motivation & Background

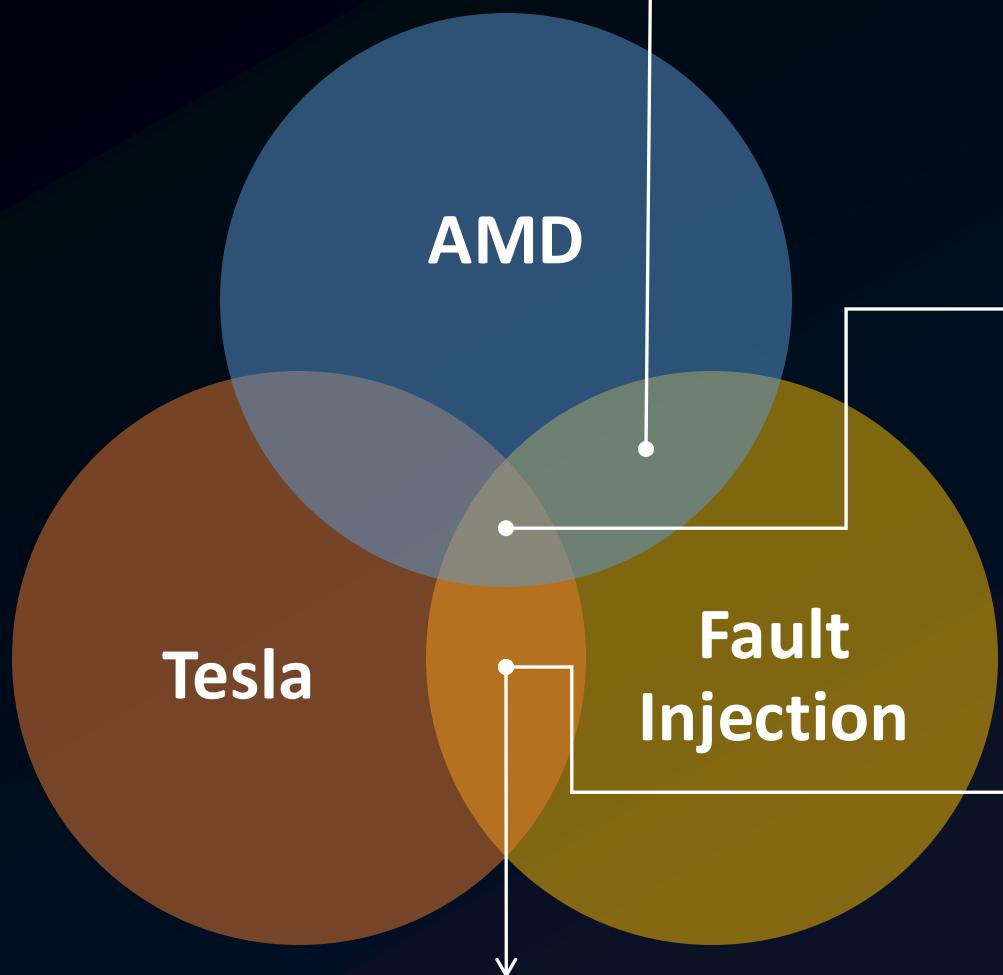
2

Hardware Analysis & Attack

3

Autopilot Internals

Previous Work



"EM-Fault It Yourself" (2022)
Building a Replicable EMFI Setup for
Desktop and Server Hardware



This talk

Motivation

- Controversial system
 - Advanced driving assistant
 - Involved in accident investigations
 - Rumors about hidden features (“Elon mode”)
- Mature *software* security practices on Infotainment
- Large amounts of data!

The Guardian

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Tesla

Tesla recalls more than 2m vehicles in US over Autopilot system

Recall comes after safety regulator says advanced driver-assistance system open to ‘foreseeable misuse’

Reuters

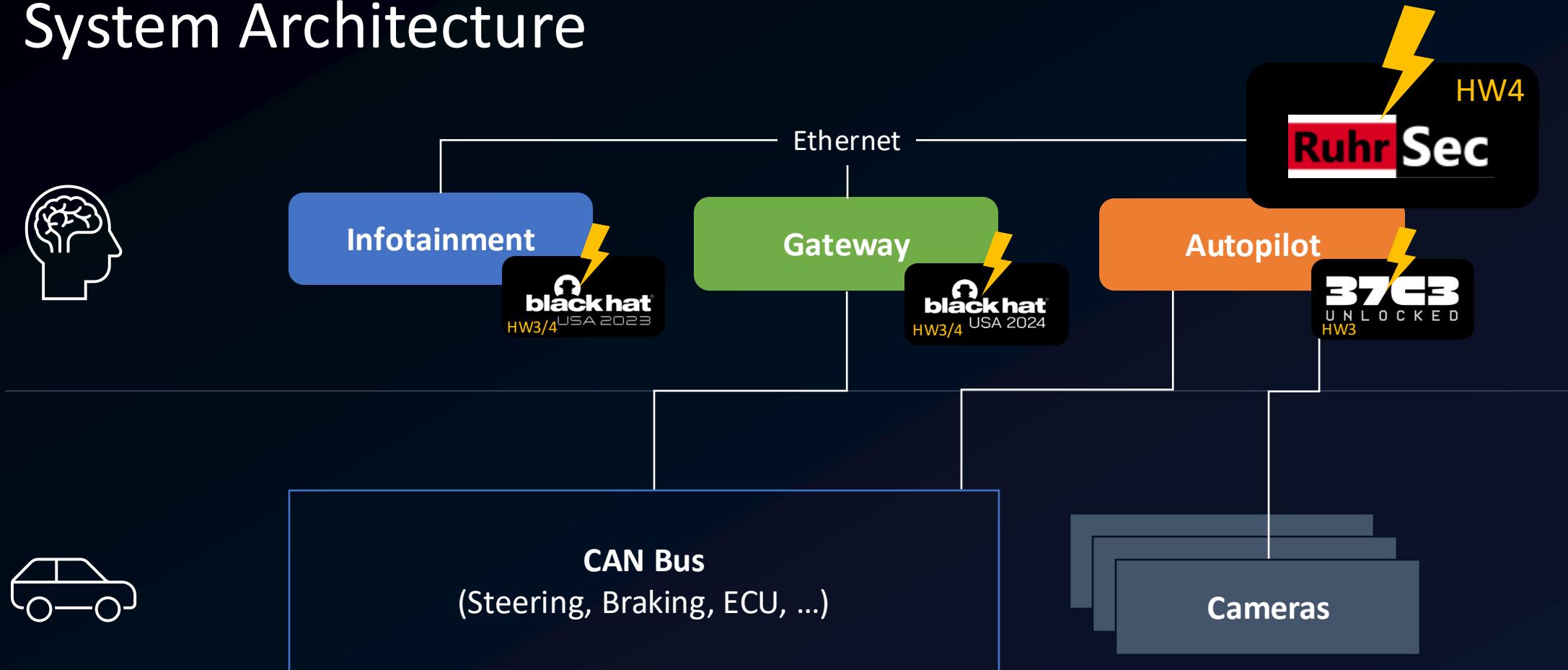
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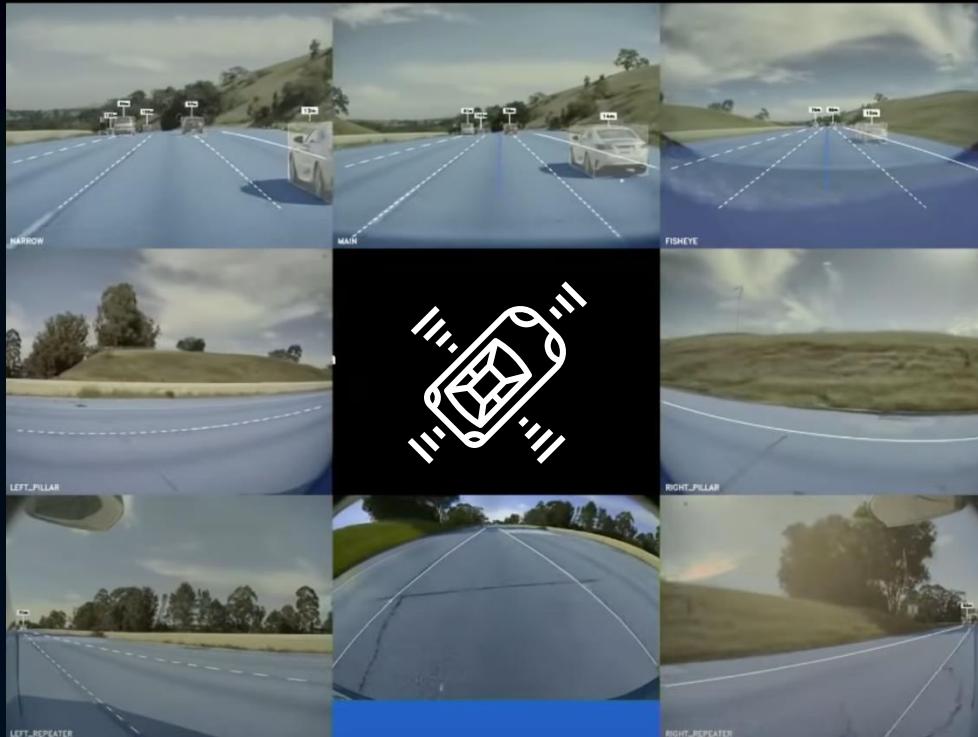


Separately, since 2016, NHTSA has opened more than three dozen Tesla special crash investigations in cases where driver systems such as Autopilot were suspected of being used, with 23 crash deaths reported to date.

System Architecture



Autopilot



"Tesla Autonomy Day", April 2019 (YouTube)
Icon by pongsakorn from the Noun Project

AI Addict/YouTube

Autopilot Hardware Evolution

	HW1 (2014)	HW2 (2016)	HW2.5 (2017)	HW3 (2019)	HW4 (2023)
Cameras	1 Front-Facing (Backup n.c.)	(3 front-facing, 2 pillar cams, 2 side-rear facing, 1 backup)	8 Cameras (3 front-facing, 2 pillar cams, 2 side-rear facing, 1 backup)		-1 front-facing
Sensors	Bosch radar 12 Sonars		(Continental radar)		Phoenix radar
Processors	Mobileye EyeQ3	Nvidia Parker SoC Nvidia Pascal GPU Infineon TriCore CPU		2 Custom Tesla FSD chips	2 Custom Tesla FSD chips (2 nd generation)
Storage		Unencrypted eMMC		Encrypted UFS	

Motivation



"Tesla Autonomy Day", April 2019 (YouTube)

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Motivation & Background

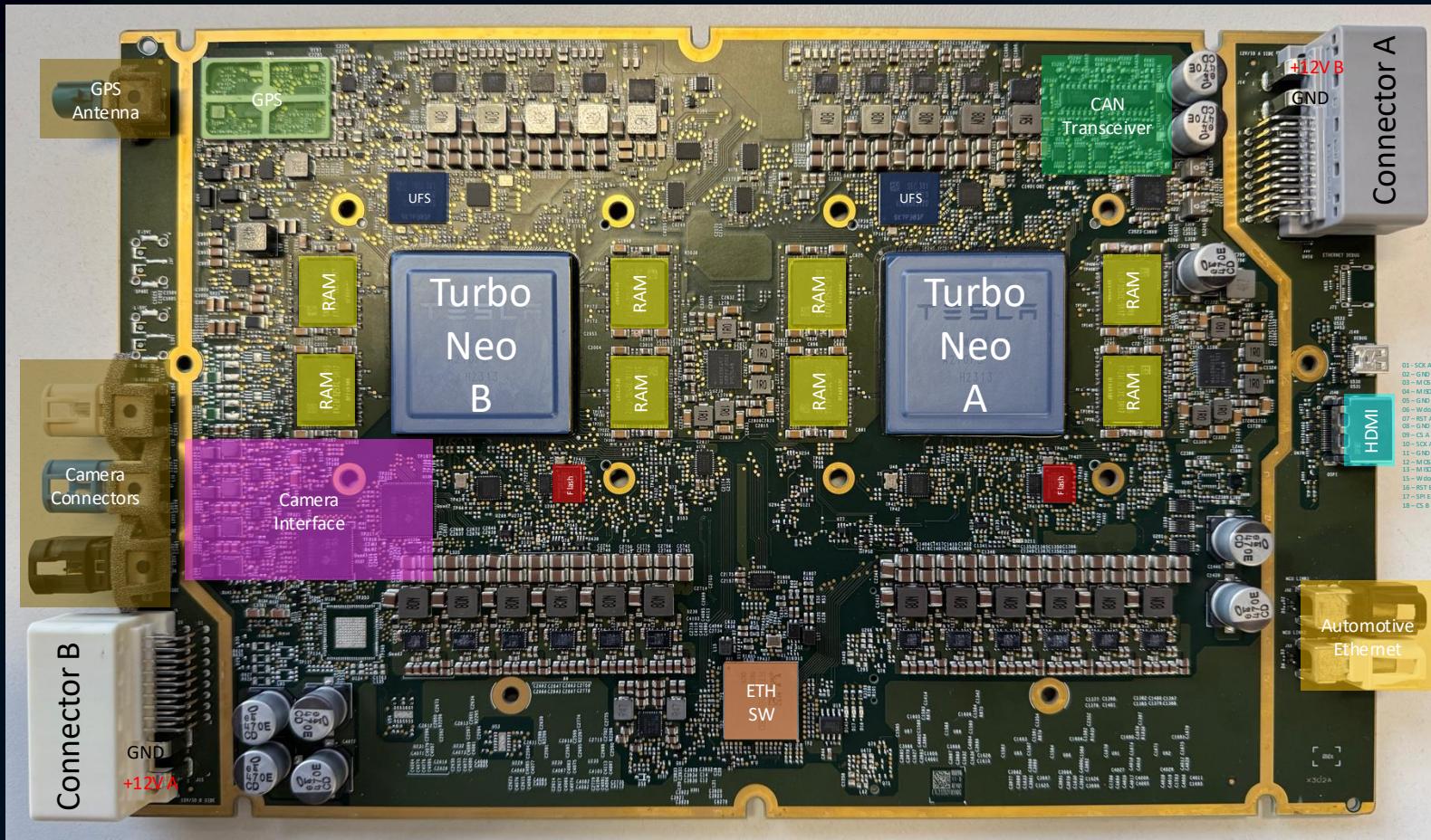
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Hardware Analysis & Attack

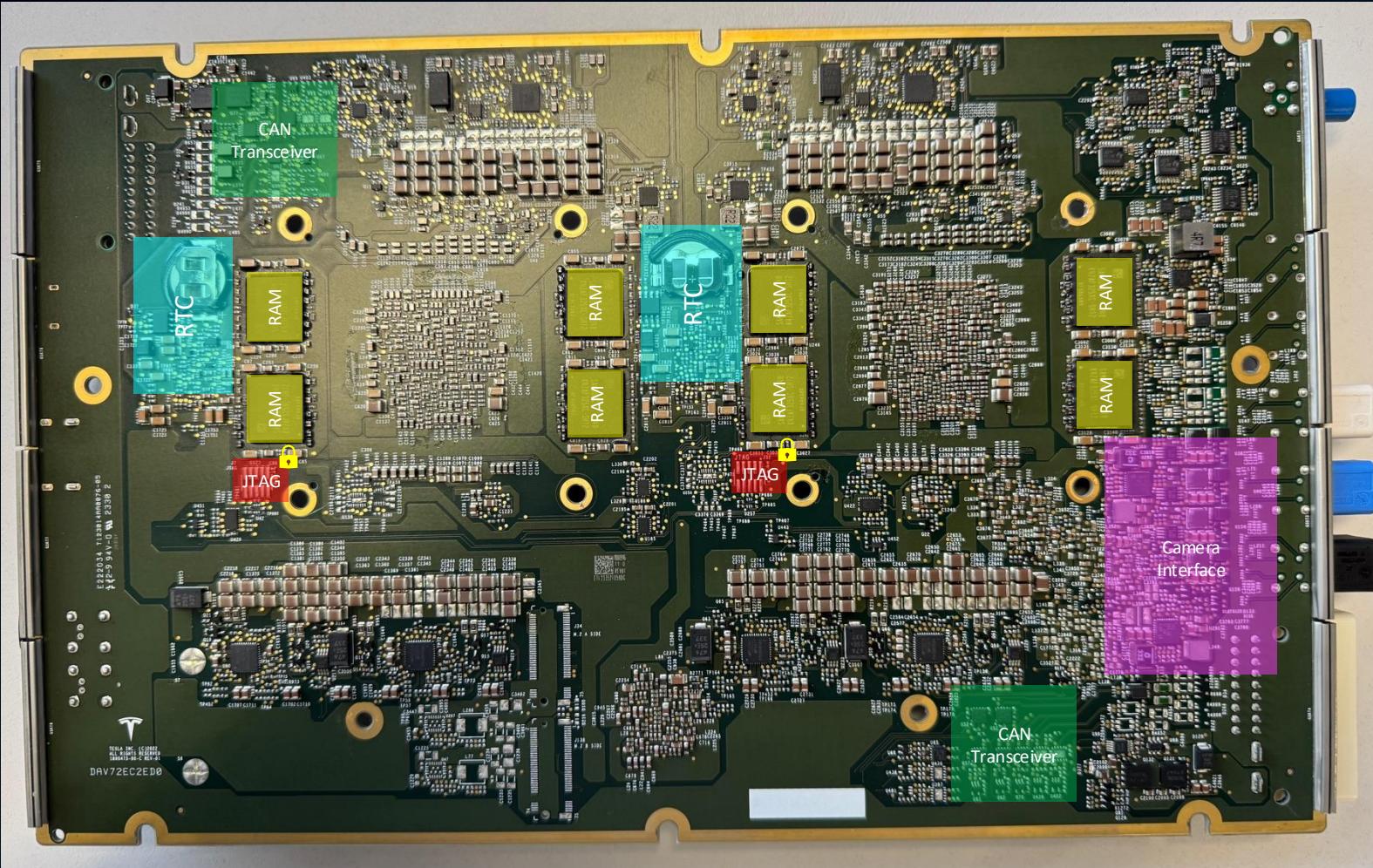
3

Autopilot Internals

Tesla Autopilot Hardware 4 - Frontside



Tesla Autopilot Hardware 4 - Backside

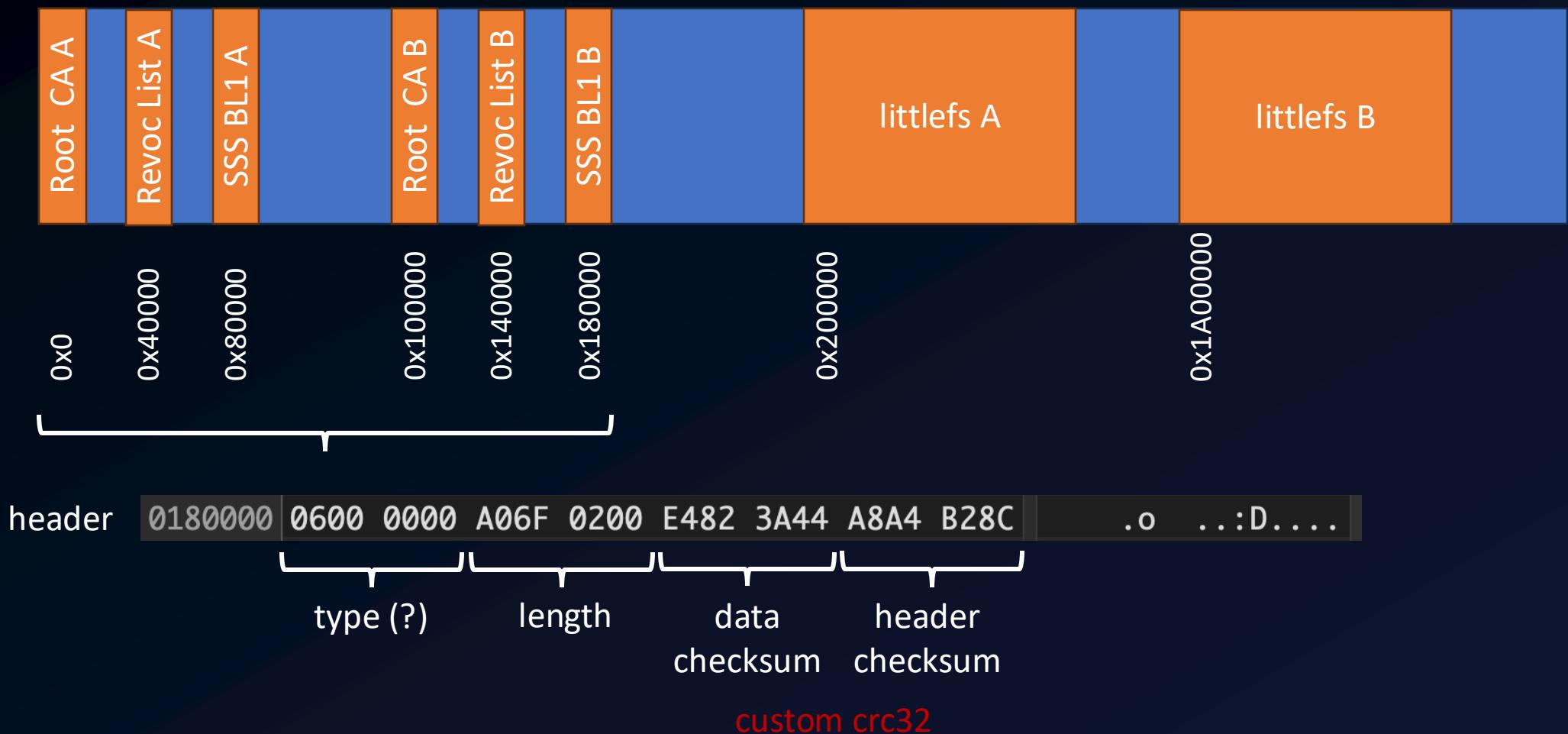


“Turbo Neo” Architecture



Turbo - HW3	Turbo Neo - HW4
Based on Samsung Exynos	Based on Samsung Exynos
3x Quad-Core ARM Cortex A72 @2.2GHz	5x Quad-Core ARM Cortex-A75 @2.35GHz
1x 16-core Mali G71	2x 8-core Mali G76
NPU (TRIP) Dual-Core @2GHz	NPU (TRIP) Triple-Core @2.2GHz
8GB LPDDR4 RAM	16GB GDDR6 RAM
Samsung UFS2.1 32GB	Samsung UFS2.1 64GB
72 TOPS	>216 TOPS

Firmware Structure on SPI Flash (Tesla Boot File System (?) – TBFS)



littlefs

A little fail-safe filesystem designed for microcontrollers.



ap-bl1.sbin
ap-coreboot.sbin
ap-dtb.sbin
ap-kernel.sbin
ap-initrd.sbin



sss-bl2.sbin
sgk-bl1.sbin
veh-bl1.sbin



toc-file.sbin
gps-bl.sbin
gps-fw.sbin
eth-switch-fw.sbin



littlefs v2.4.1 (current: v2.10.1)
littlefs-python 0.4.0

block size	= 0x40000
name max	= 0xFF
file max	= 0xFFFFFFFF
attr max	= 0x3FE

ToC = Table
of Contents

includes file
hashes!

Signatures

01801C0	0048 5734 2052 6F6F 7420 4341 0000 0000	HW4 Root CA
---------	---	-------------

01804F0	0048 5734 2050 726F 6475 6374 696F 6E20	HW4 Production
0180500	4973 7375 696E 6720 4175 7468 6F72 6974	Issuing Authority
0180510	7900 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	

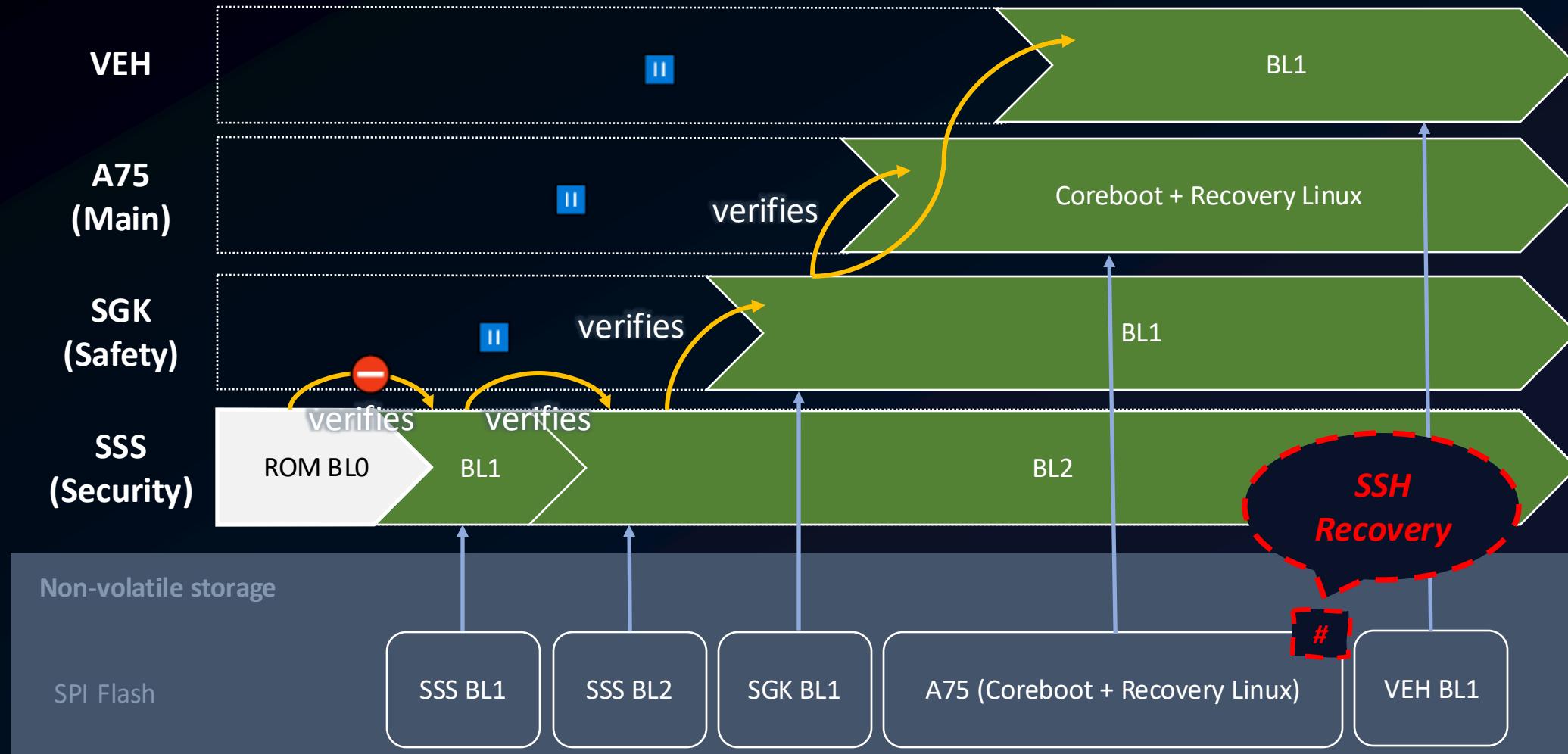
0180FF0	0048 5734 2050 726F 6475 6374 696F 6E20	HW4 Production
0181000	5353 5320 424C 3120 4669 726D 7761 7265	SSS BL1 Firmware
0181010	2053 6967 6E69 6E67 0000 0000 0000 0000	Signing



File Structure

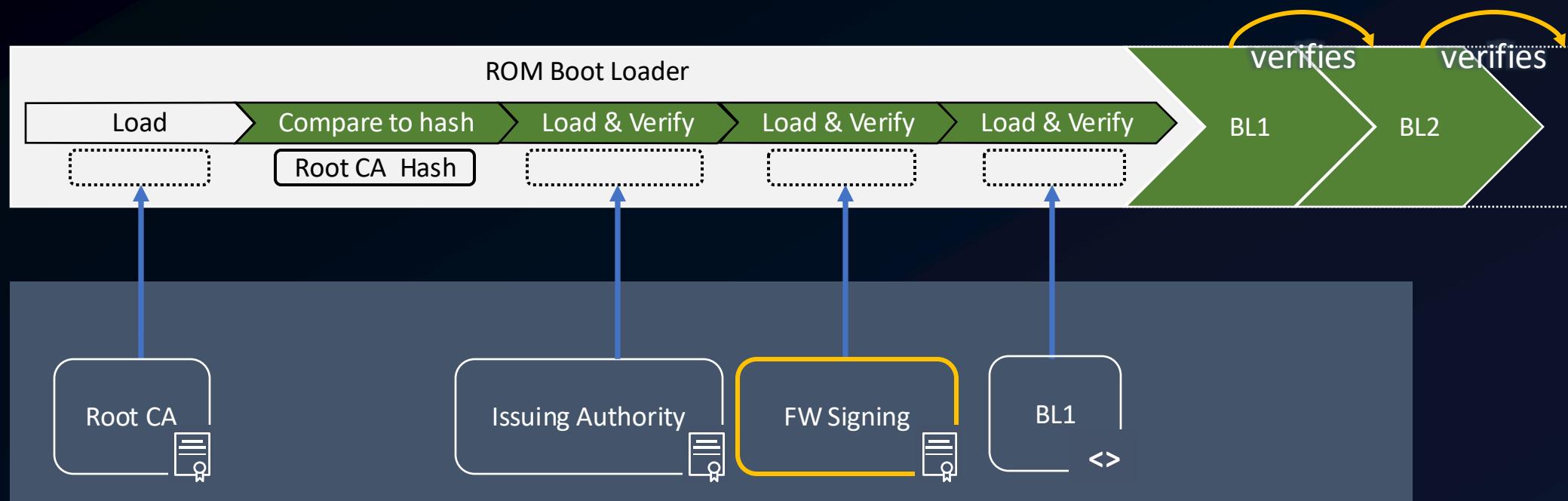
	SSS2SSS2
Magic	01610 0000 0000 5353 5332 5353 5332 0000 0000 .^e./ n.A
	01620 0200 0000 0091 0300 0000 0000 0000 0000 .NI. %. .(.l. ,.
Length	01630 0000 0000 0000 0000 5E65 972F 016E C241 .[7 .qP. .N.w..
	01640 C94E 49AB 0825 B007 F628 EF6C 9A14 2CB0 n.. v....8... ..
Hash	01650 D85B 3700 8571 50AE 1B0D A74E FC77 9BE0 .W.j..n.
	01660 6EE6 E80C 76F7 8C9A DE38 9F88 A81B 99BA
ECDSA	01670 C157 D76A 91D7 6EFC 0000 0000 0000 0000 B B .<.
Signature (r, s)	01680 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 /. 7. l.0x.."wt.
	01690 0800 0000 4200 0000 4200 0000 01F9 3C8F .^.9U.j.=W. .U..
	016A0 2FB8 0337 F40A 7CFD 3078 9CB4 2277 74E9[E 0}.A..?Y
	016B0 C25E 9839 55B7 6AC9 3D57 B216 E455 DDF0 pD ..=. . w.e
	016C0 F984 E1DA 5B45 064F 7DCF 41FE B93F B659 ...DP.b*..aQ;..
	016D0 7044 08B6 833D 871E AE7F 1C77 D965 0000N..q.....
	016E0 01C1 B8EE 4450 FC62 2AA8 B861 513B D9C9 D.Q..dC .k... q6
	016F0 8103 07A4 158E 4EFA FE71 EAB4 86EC 83F7 ..u.0.qpN.>>. .
	01700 44CB 51D7 9C64 437F AC6B 9B86 A805 7136 ..
	01710 CEE3 75CB 30FA 7170 4EF7 3E3E DE06 A402 ..
	01720 A9F0 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ..
	01730 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ..
	01740 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ..

Autopilot Recovery Boot



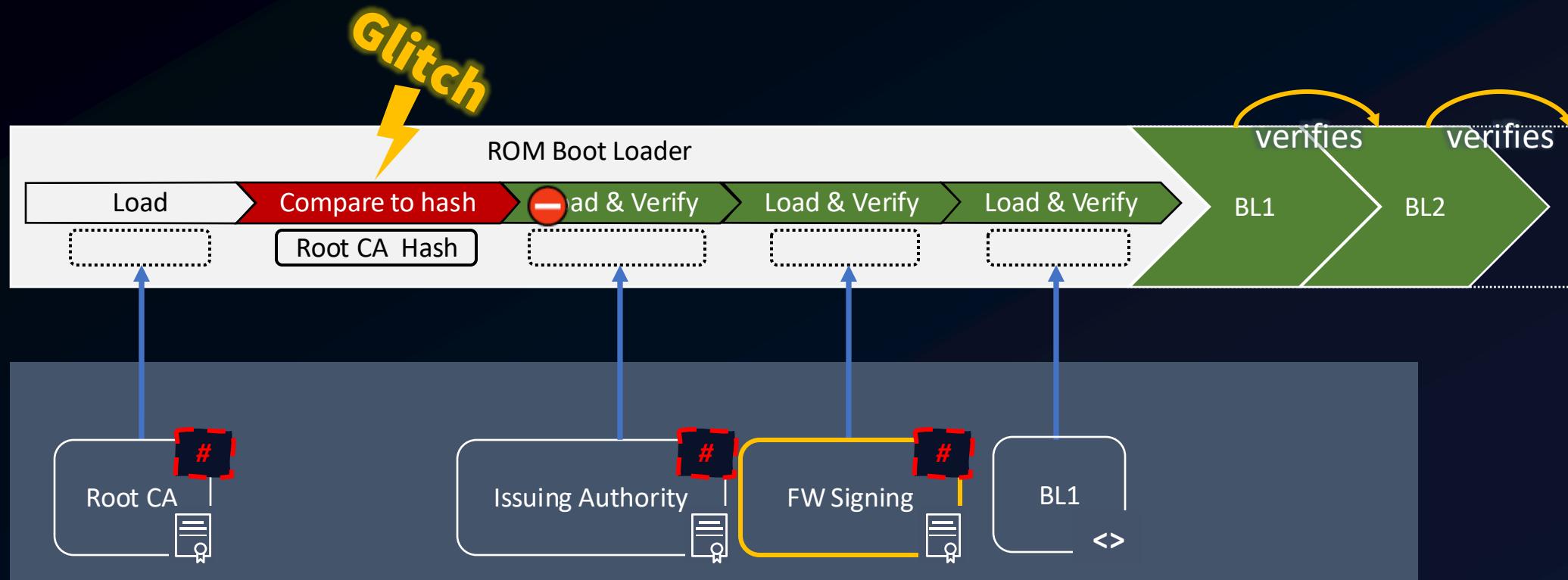
Root of Trust

success
error



Root of Trust (Takeover)

success
error



Fault Injection Attacks

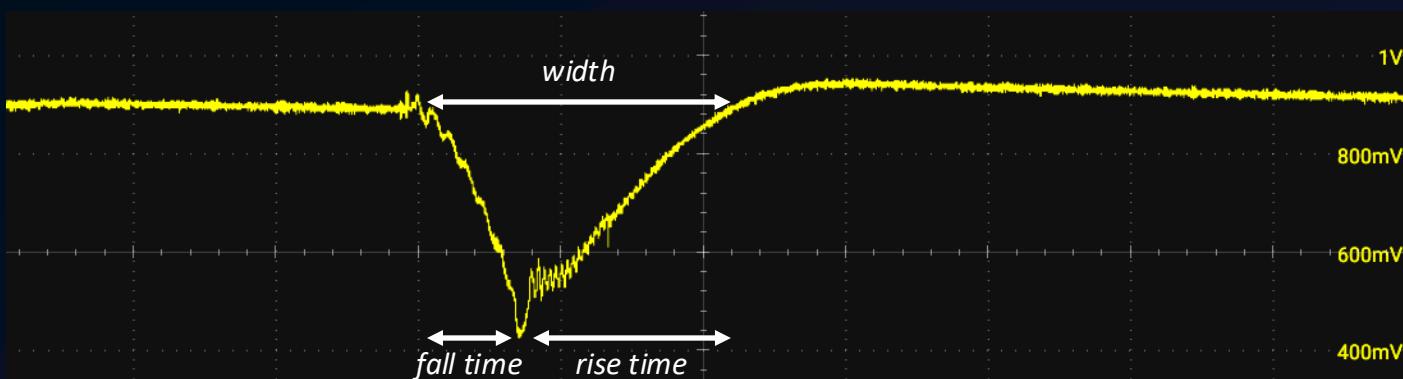


Induce fault by altering the IC's environment:

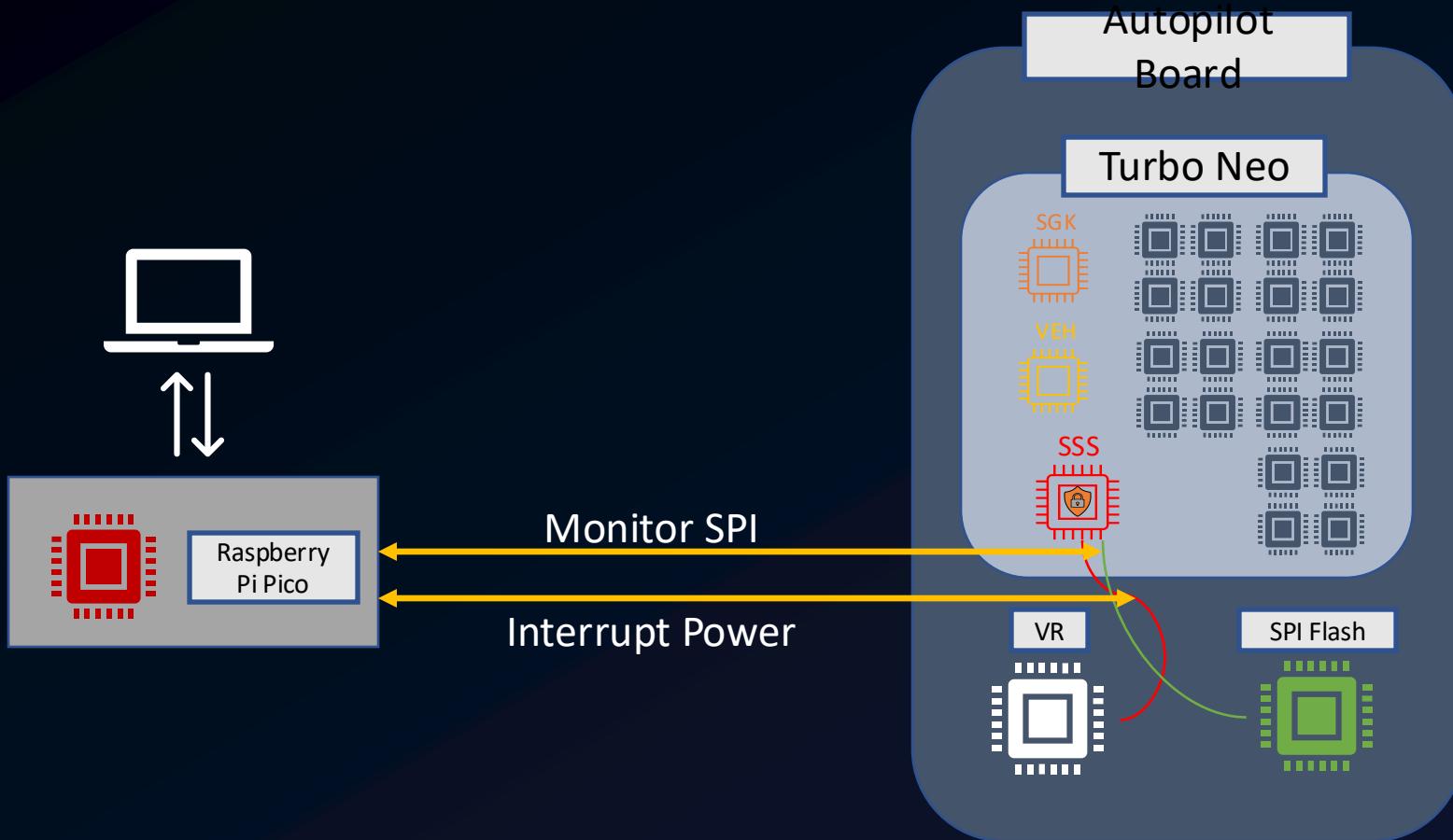
- Laser, electromagnetic-radiation, clock, supply voltage

Voltage Glitching:

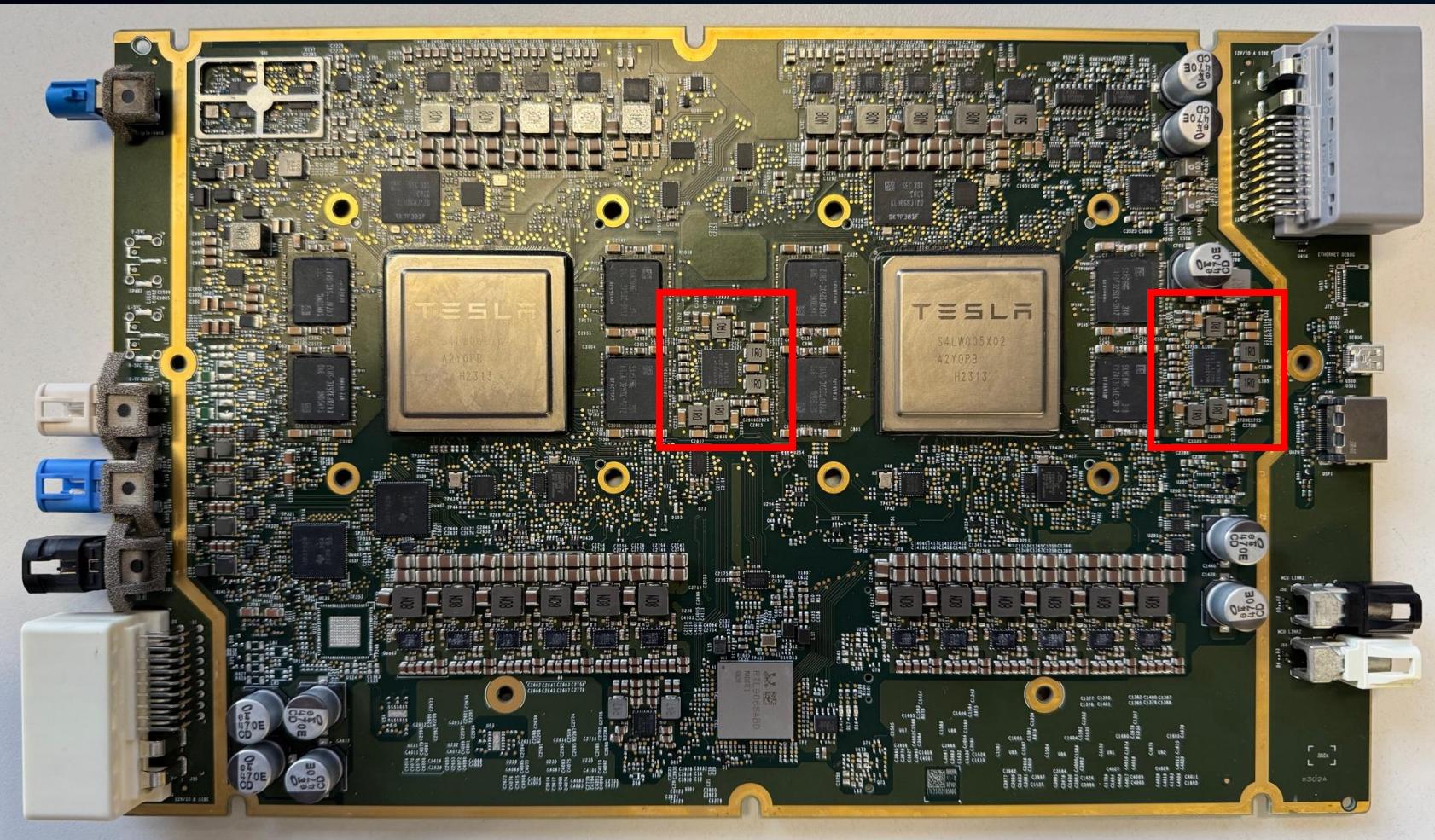
- Lowering voltage shortly



The Plan

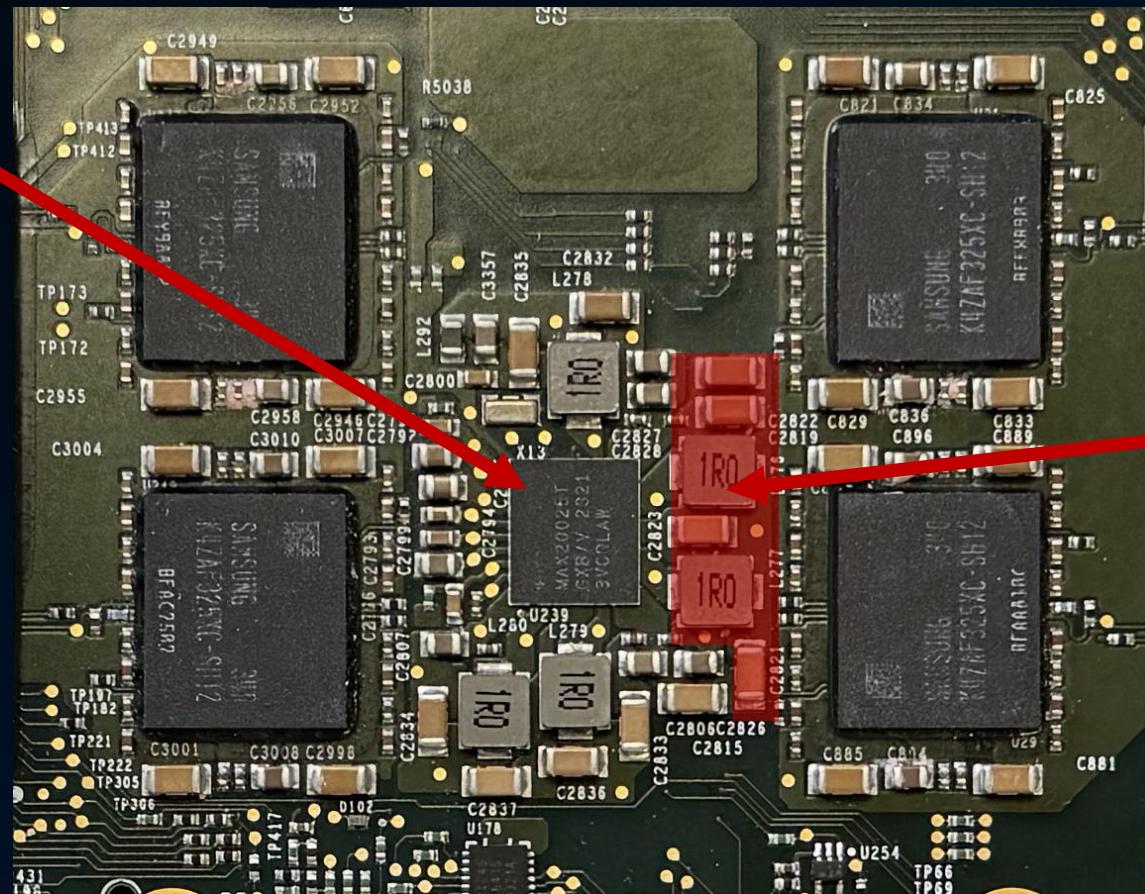


SSS Power Supply



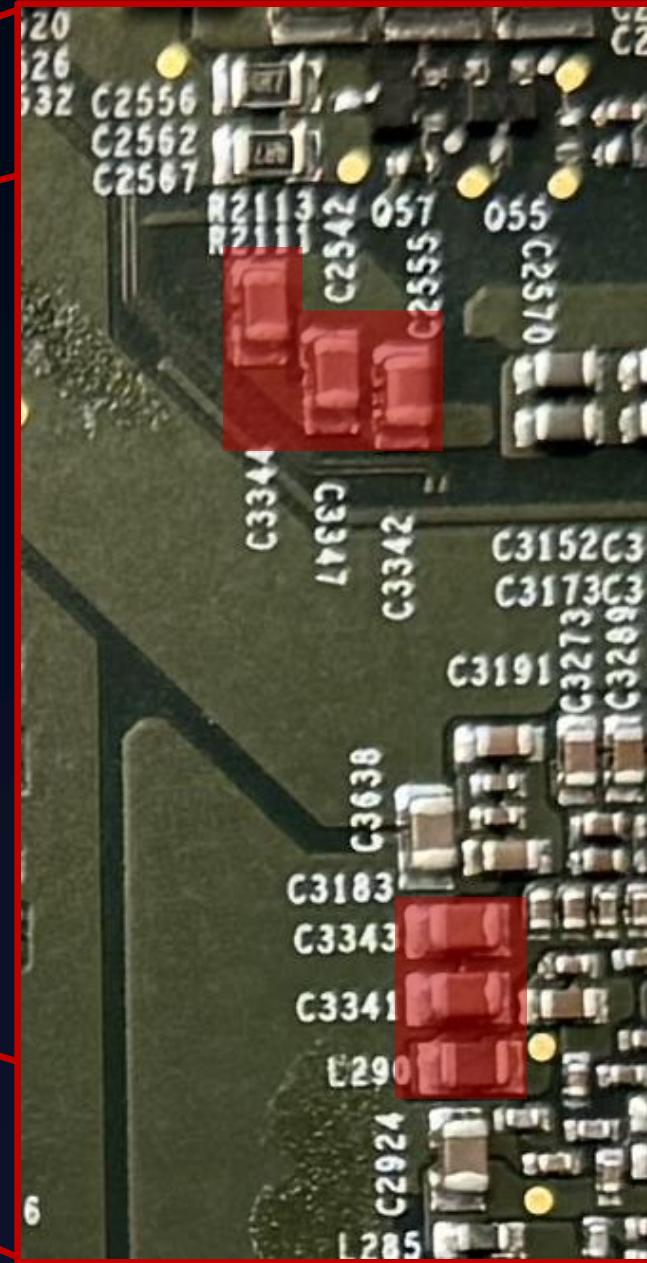
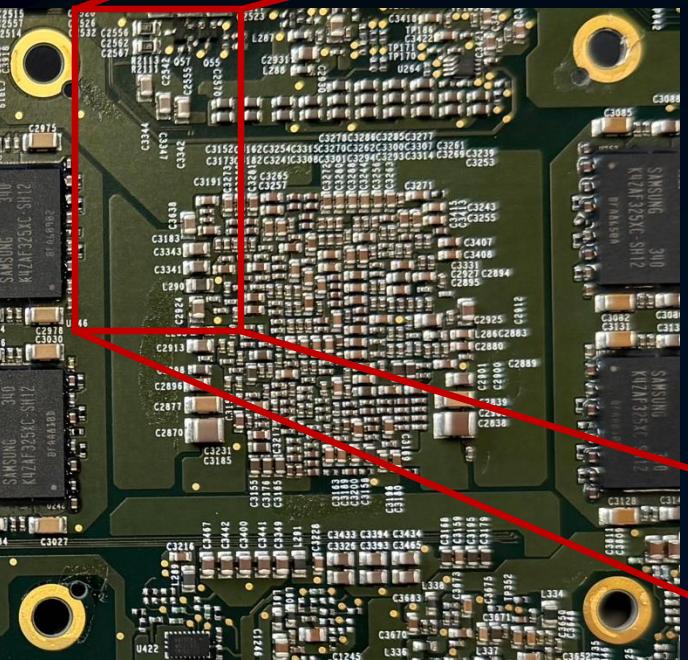
SSS Voltage Rail

Analog Devices
MAX20025T

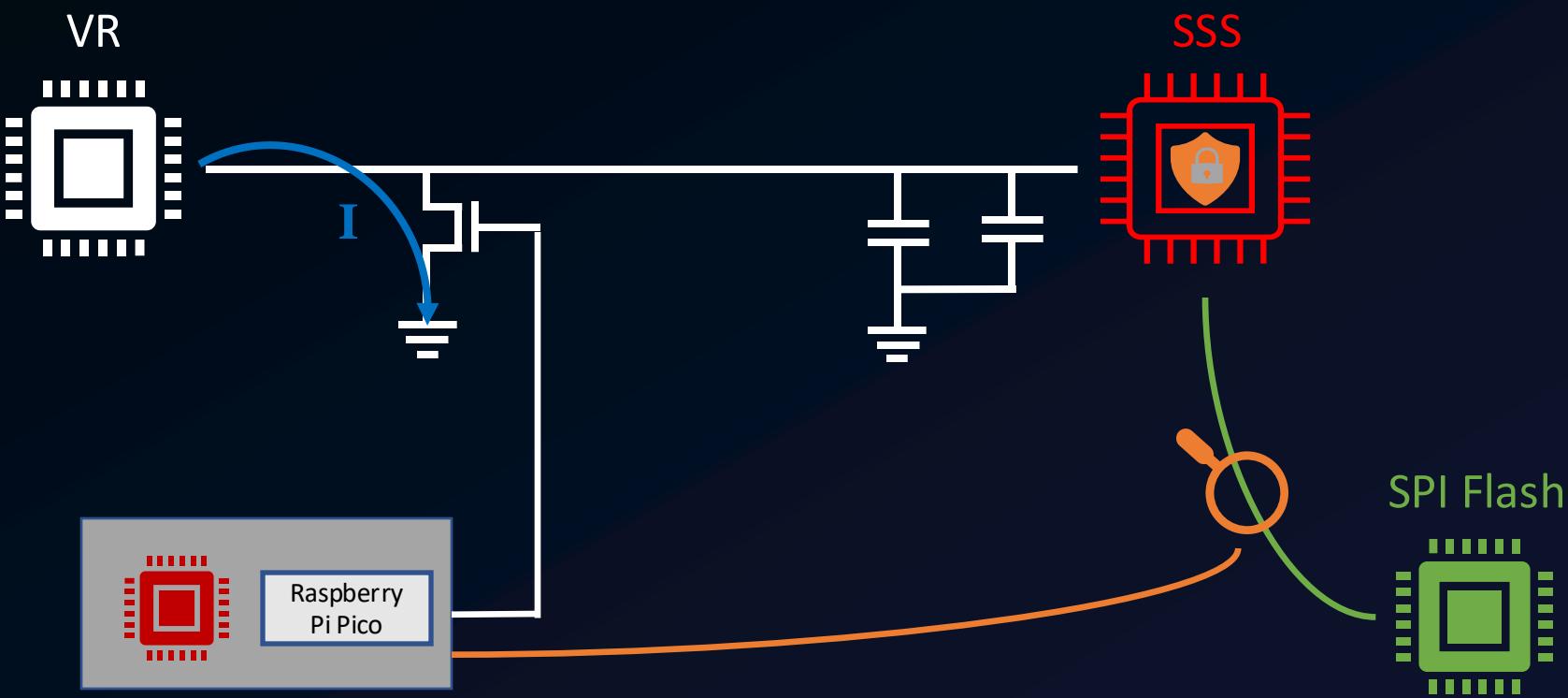


SSS Power Rail
0.75V

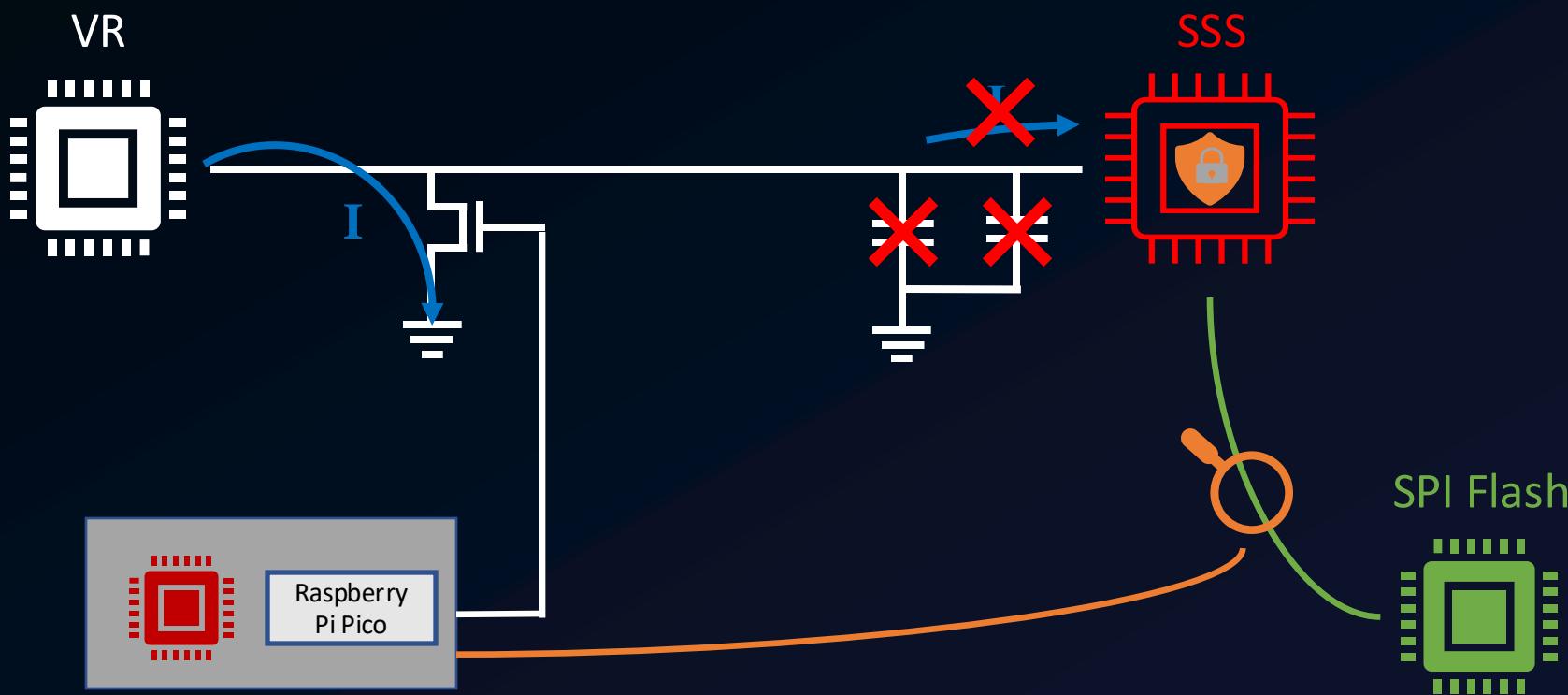
SSS Voltage Rail



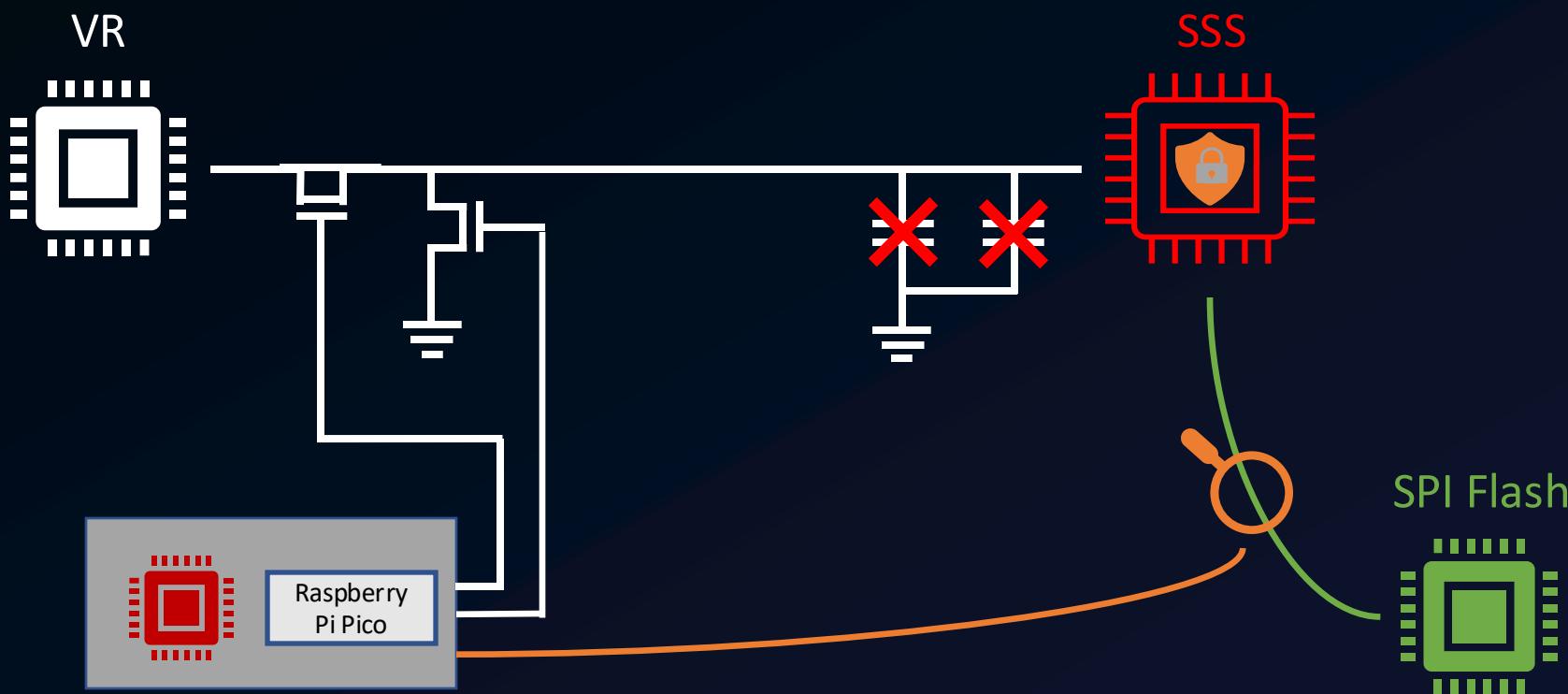
Step 1: Short SSS Voltage 💥



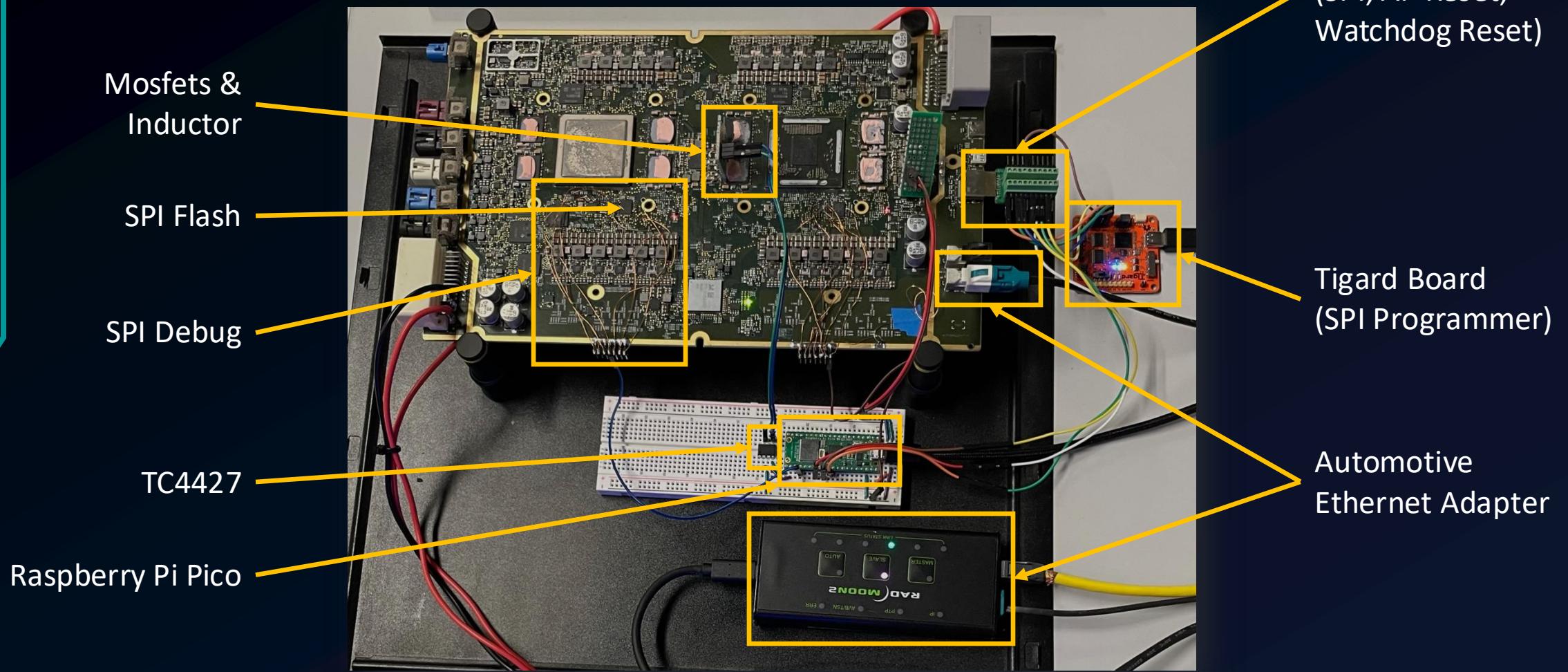
Step 2: Remove Capacitors



Step 4: Disconnect VR from Voltage Rail

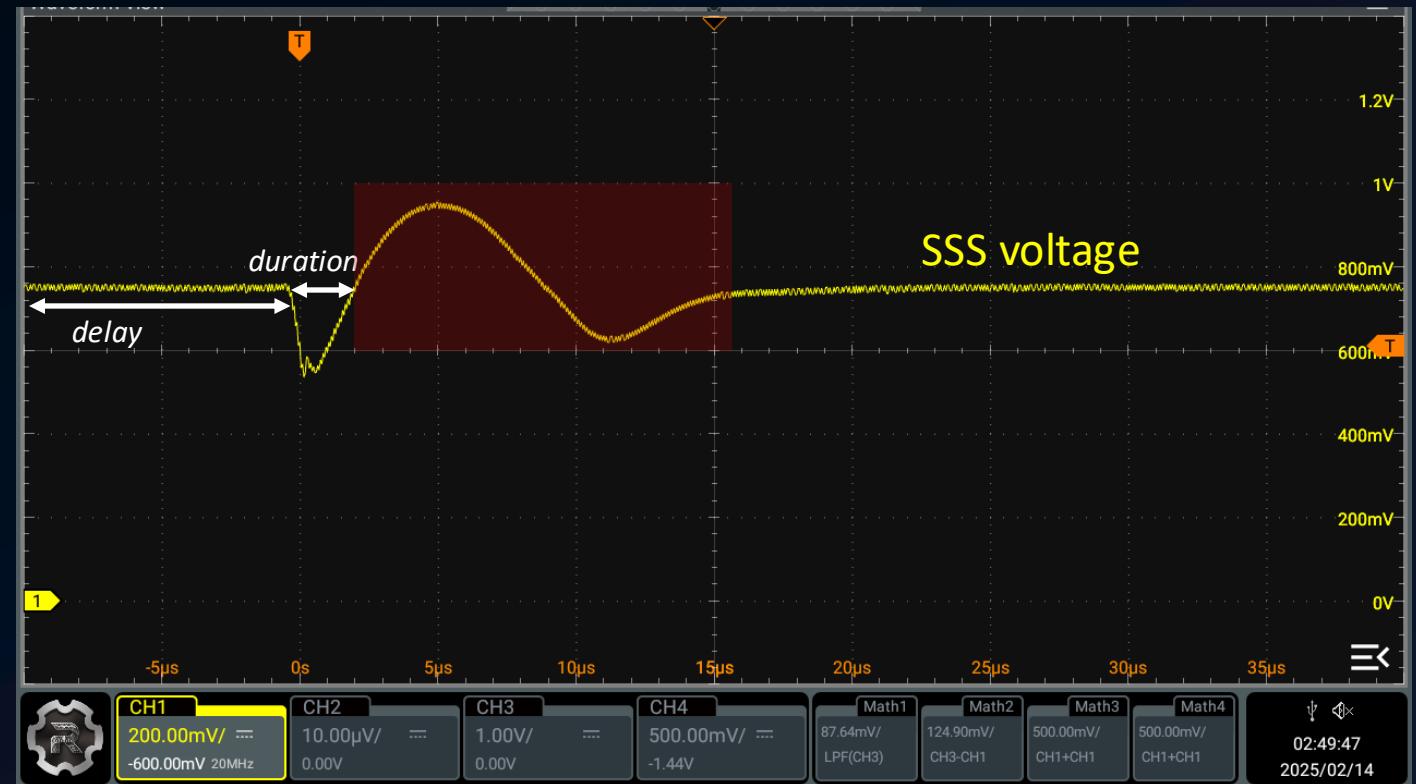


Setup in Reality

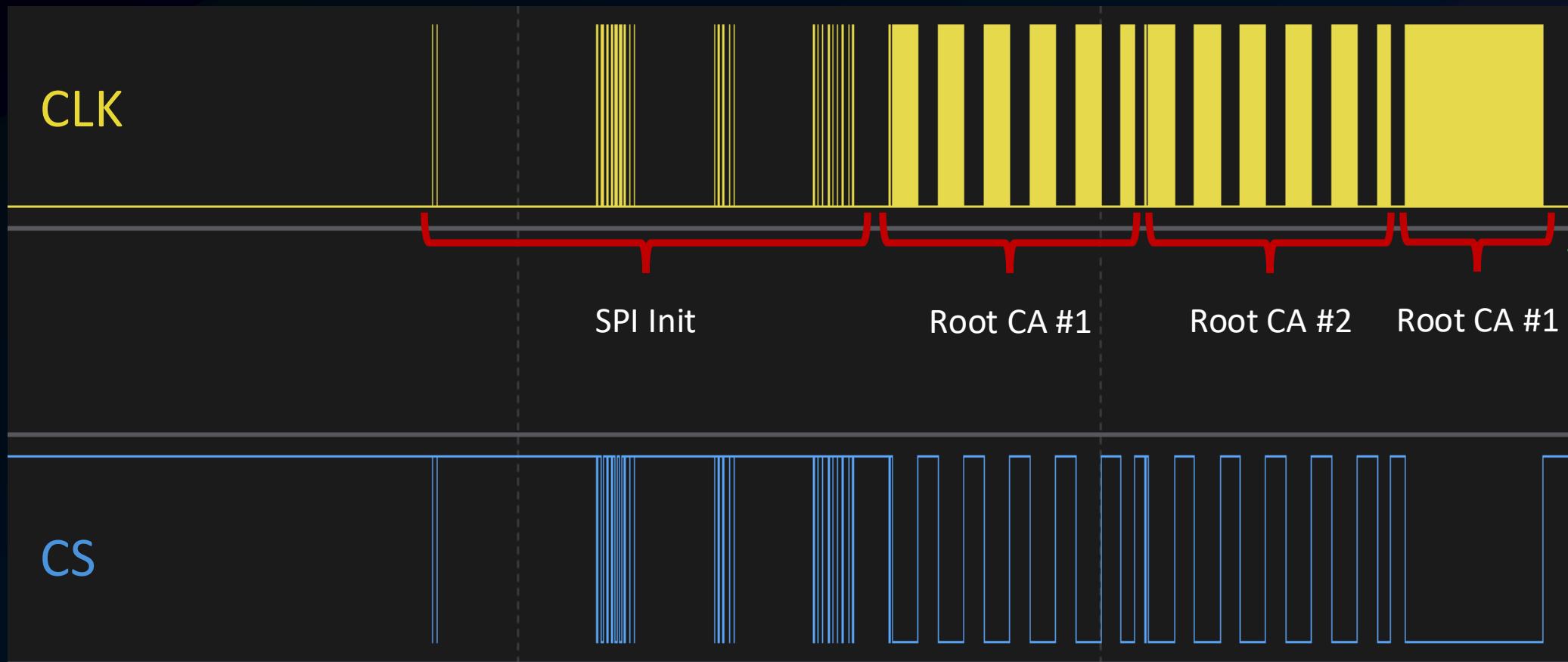


Tuning the Drop

- Determine proper duration by trial and error using original firmware
- Monitor SPI traffic while testing different values
- Too short = no effect
- Too long = system resets



SPI Boot Trace – Unmodified



SPI Boot Trace – Root CA



SPI Boot Trace – Root CA Replaced



```
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3074 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3074 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3073 duration=55
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3073 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3073 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3074 duration=55
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3073 duration=55
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3074 duration=56
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3075 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 duration=55
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 duration=56
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 duration=55
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3073 duration=55
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3074 duration=55
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3075 duration=56
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3073 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3075 duration=57
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3075 duration=56
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3074 duration=55
group=ineffective cs=40 counter=4294967295 delay=3073 duration=55
group=success cs=59 counter=5881 delay=3074 duration=55
Press enter to continue
```

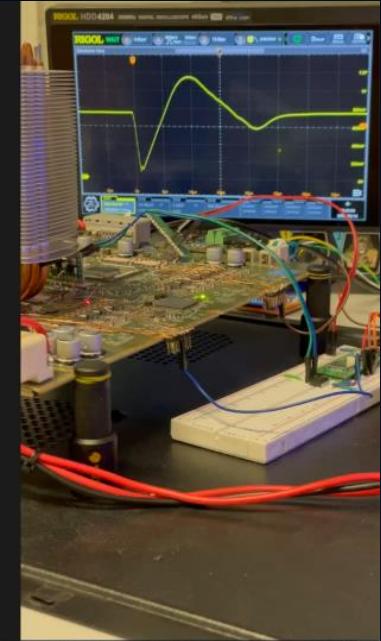
Glitch Script

```
deploy@deploy:~/hw4_ap$ ping 192.168.90.105
```

Ping

```
deploy@deploy:~/hw4_ap$ ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no root@192.168.90.105
```

SSH



Success Rate

- Measured only on one SoC

• Attempts:	60083
• Successes:	292
• False positives:	0
• Success rate:	205.76 attempts/success
• Glitch rate:	33.38 attempts/s

successful glitch every 7s!

Comparison to HW3

- Attack mostly the same -> no new mitigations
- Had to desolder more components
- SPI flash filesystem differs but signatures are of same format
- New co-processor and new names

1

Motivation & Background

2

Hardware Analysis & Attack

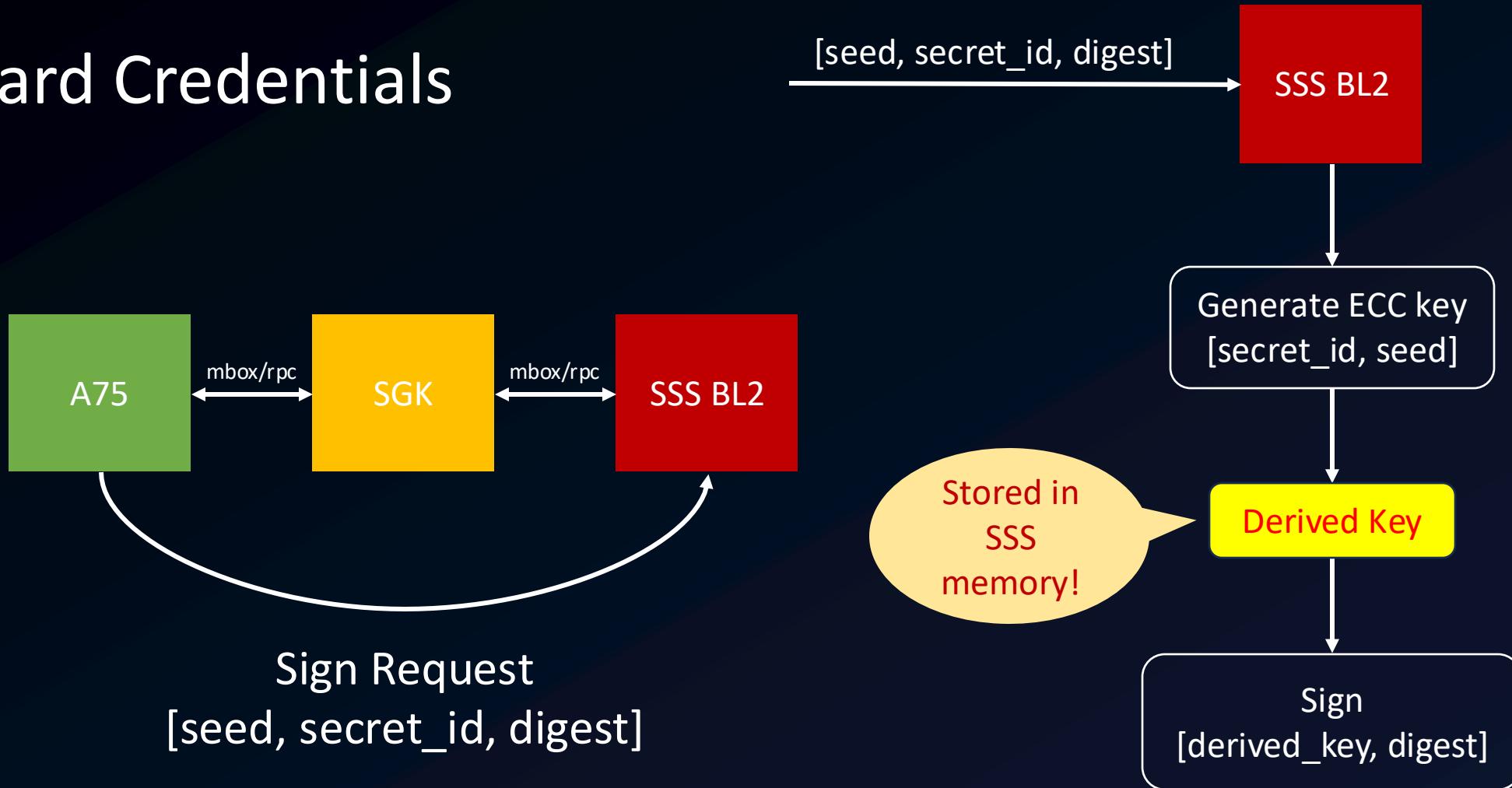
3

Autopilot Internals

Board Credentials

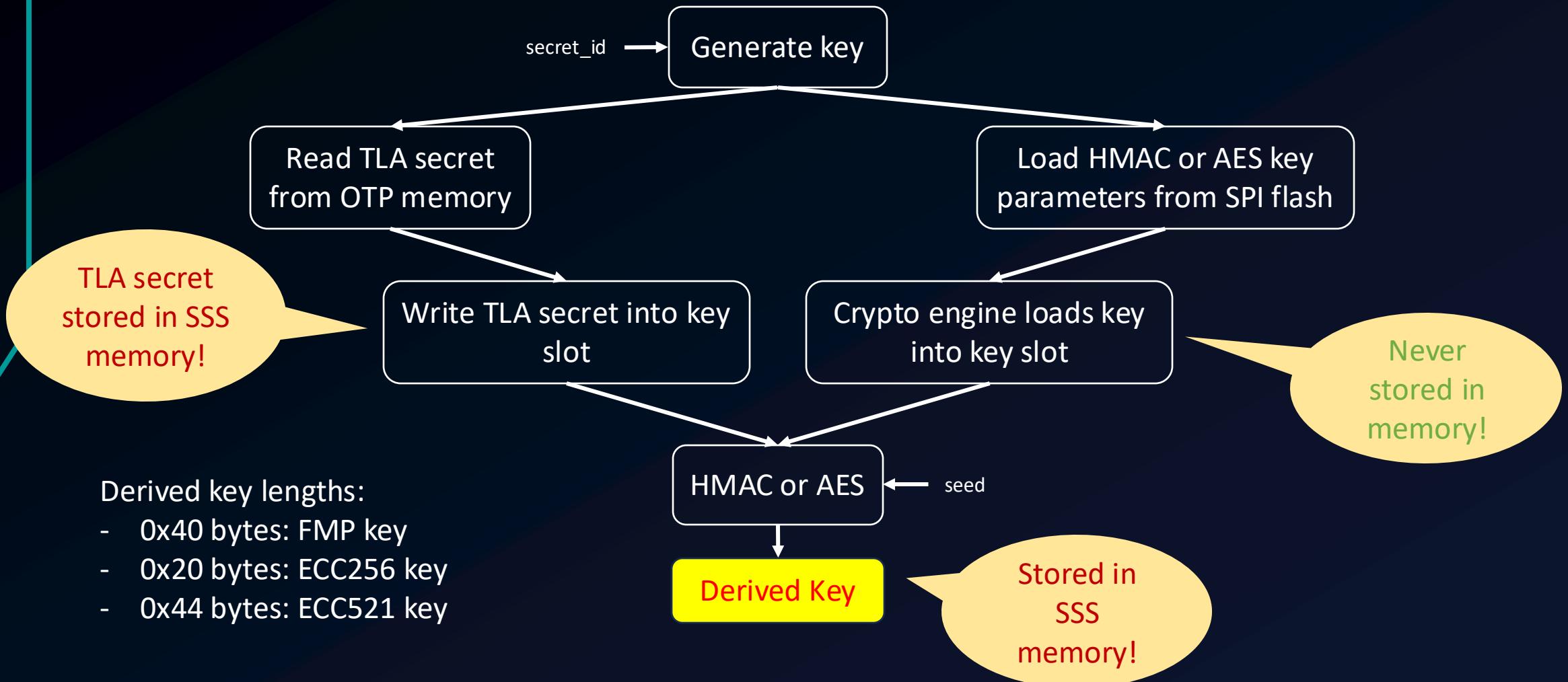


Board Credentials

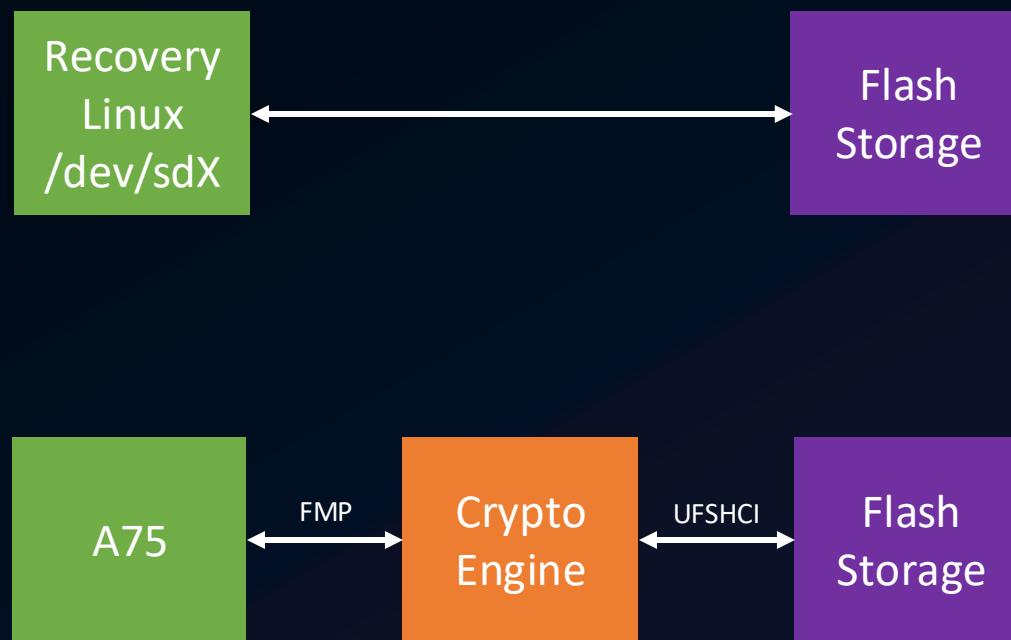


Sign Request
[seed, secret_id, digest]

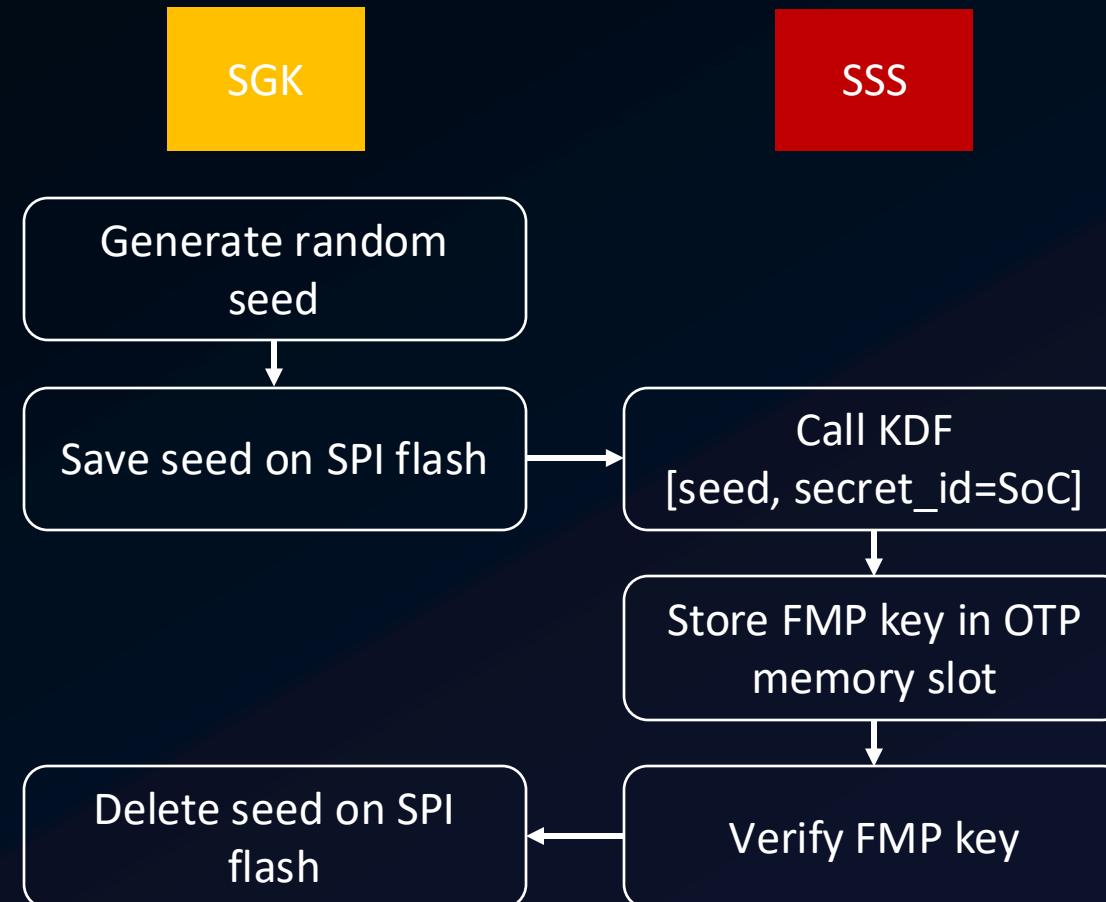
Key Derivation Function



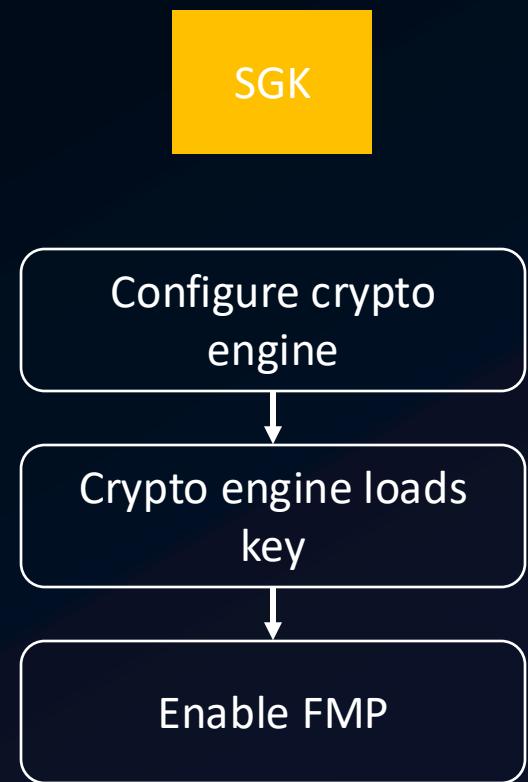
Flash Memory Protector



Flash Memory Protector - Provisioning

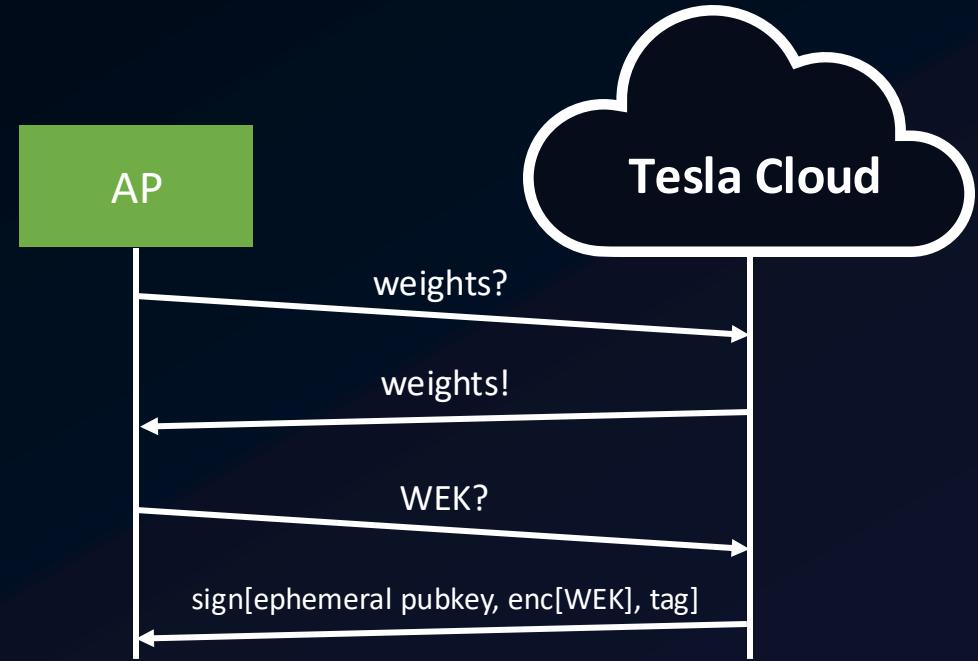


Flash Memory Protector - Activation

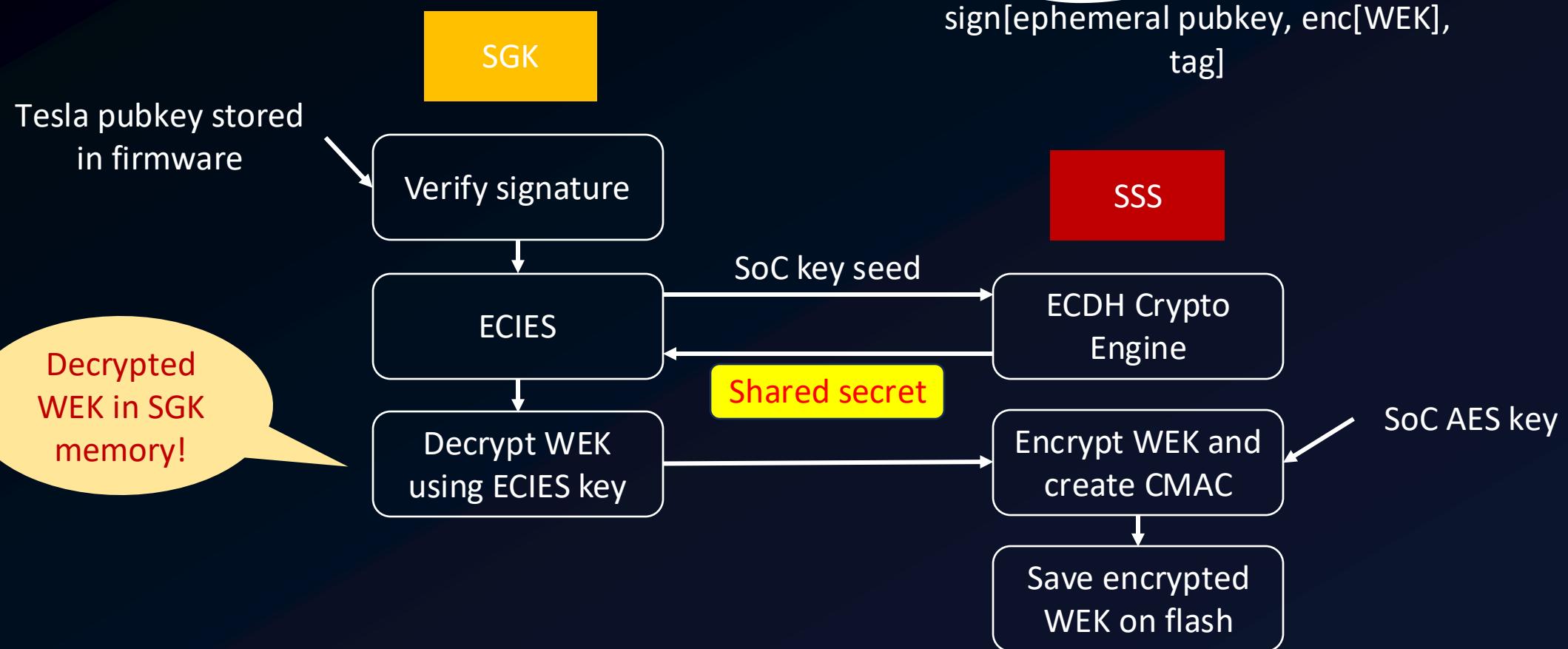


Weight Encryption

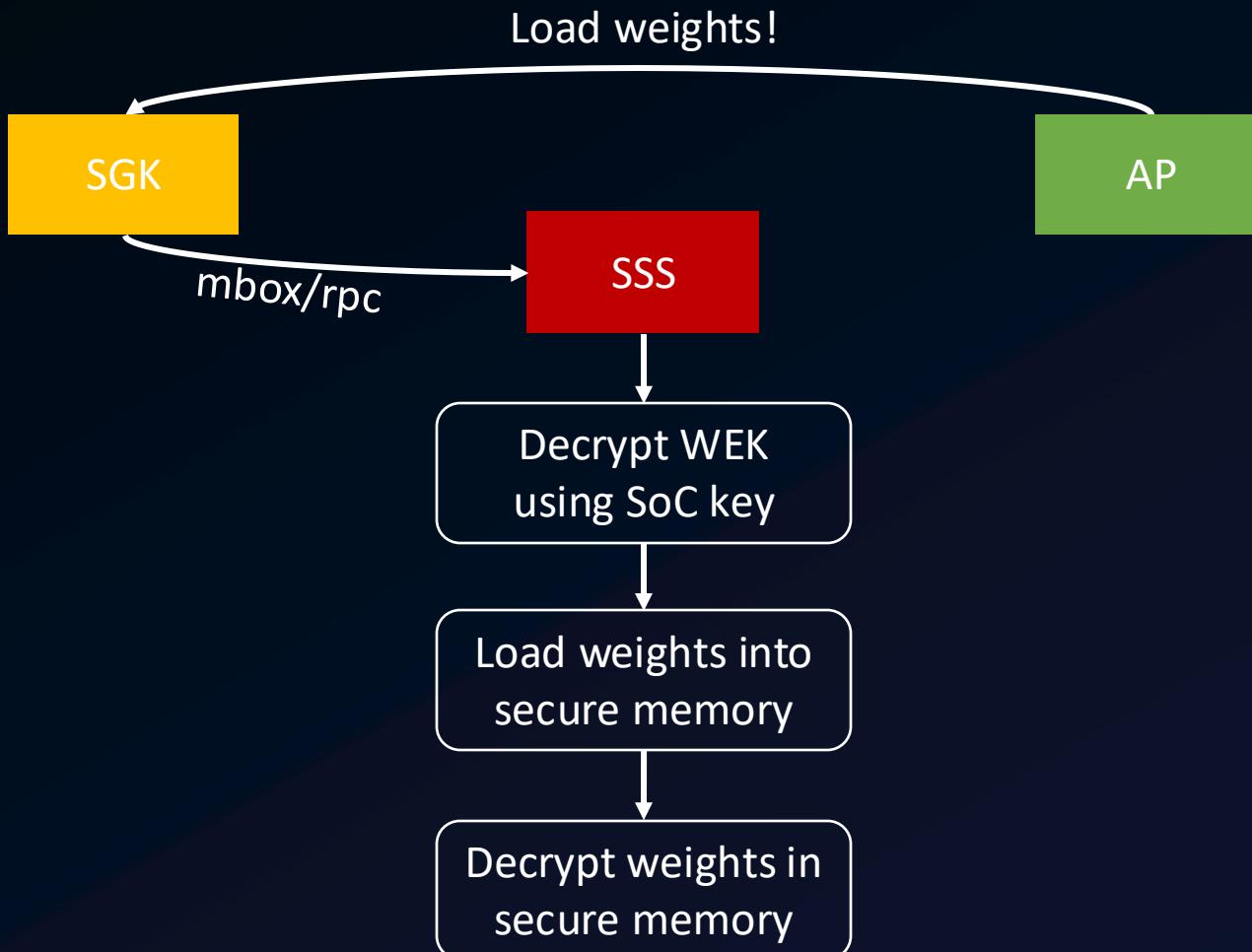
- Weights needed for ML
- AP allowed to download
- Encrypted with WEK
- WEK decrypted by SGK
- Decrypted weights never leave secure NPU memory



Weight Encryption Key



Weight Decryption



What can be extracted?

- Board key
- Flash memory protector key (?)
- Weight encryption key
- But: *SoC Root key* and *SoC AES/HMAC key* seem to be safe!

Key Takeaways

Voltage glitching is *still* a thing

1. It threatens Tesla's intellectual property (Autopilot software and especially weights)
2. It enables 3rd parties to independently analyze the system
 - for data privacy violations, forensic investigations
 - for vulnerabilities, e.g., adversarial (ML) attacks
 - for understanding elaborate crypto concepts
3. The window for 3rd party analysis is closing
4. Use key slots whenever possible to handle keys securely

Thank You, Green!

- Helped us with hardware supply
- Helped whenever we had a question
- We provide an Autopilot "Jailbreak"
- Good places for more Tesla details:
 - Twitter: @greentheonly
 - YouTube: @greentheonly
 - Tesla Motors Club: verygreen

← Post

green @greentheonly · 15. Feb.. 19

What Tesla actually has is automatic data collection of "events". This data collection has two facets: fixed and "campaigns" as I am going to refer to them. The difference is the "fixed" events are hardcoded in the code while "campaigns" are uploaded to (some) cars often 3/

1 19 48

green @greentheonly · 15. Feb.. 19

So what fixed campaigns are there? Obviously if you had an airbag deploy event or approach something real close at high speed - this kinds of events generate some camera footage and some metadata (more on it later) and sends it to Tesla. 4/

1 3 38

green @greentheonly · 15. Feb.. 19

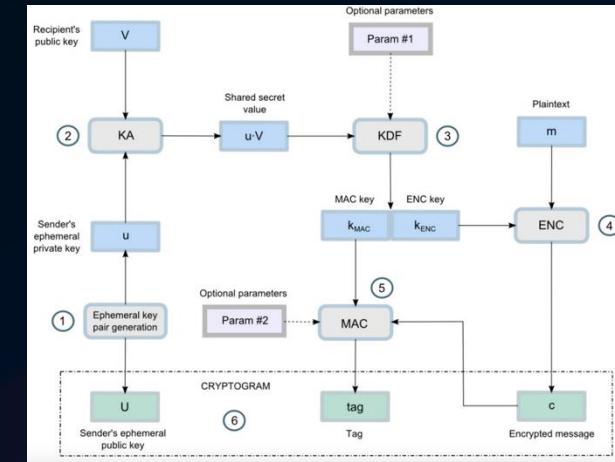
here's a crash footage sample: 5/



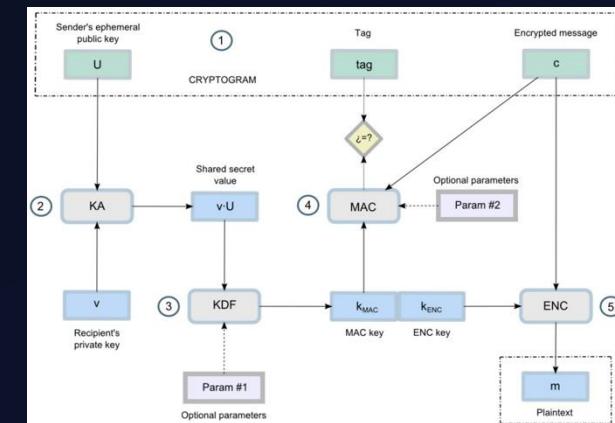
Questions?

Elliptic Curve Integrated Encryption Scheme

- Encryption
 - Input: AP pubkey, server's ephemeral pubkey, "APWEK-ENC"
 - Output: ephemeral pubkey, tag, encrypted WEK
- Decryption
 - Input: private key, ephemeral pubkey, tag, encrypted WEK, "APWEK-ENC"
 - Output: verified WEK
- KDF = SHA256
- MAC = CMAC-AES256 + "APWEK-MAC"
- ENC = AES256-CBC



<https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1080/01611194.2014.988363>



<https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1080/01611194.2014.988363>