

AutoSec 2019 Dallas, TX, USA



TOUCAN: A proTocol tO secUre Controller Area Network

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Controller Area Network



The Controller area network (CAN-bus) is provided with:

Confidentiality

- Serial communication protocol
- Message anti-collision protection
- Error detection



Authentication



Turning CAN frames into TOUCAN frames



SPECK-64

SPECK-64: Symmetric cipher used in systems with low computational resources. The features of SPECK are:

- Block cipher with 64-bit block size
- Supported key lengths: 128, 192 and 256 bit
- Efficiency in software and hardware
- On the ARM platform: about 3 times faster than AES

Chaskey: permutation-based MAC algorithm based on Addition-Rotation-XOR (ARX) with some useful features:

- Efficient MAC algorithm for microcontrollers
- It is intended for applications that require 128-bit security
- Robustness under tag truncation

- **TOUCAN** reduce the payload carried per frame. This decreases the number of messages that the car manufacturer can leverage to implement modern services based on communication among ECUs.
- Although, we argue that a message space of 2⁴⁰ is sufficient, this will have to be validated over time as more and more developed applications appear.

• **Risk of guessing the tag**. According to Chaskey, the probability of constructing a forgery

by guessing the tag is $2^{-tag_len} = 2^{-24} = 0.6 * 10^{-7}$

• **Probability of tag collisions.** The collision probability depends on both the MAC length and the number of times the MAC is calculated: $2^{\frac{tag_len}{2}} = 2^{\frac{24}{2}} = 2^{12} = 4096$

• Security of SPECK 64/128. No attacks found with 27 rounds

- STM32F407 Discovery
- Green led: the payload is correctly hashed / encrypted
- **Red led:** the payload is not correctly hashed / encrypted





Performances

Algorithm	Board Speed [MHz]	Time [µs]		
Chaskey MAC	168	0,43		
SPECK-64	168	5,36		
SPECK-64 + Chaskey MAC	168	5,79		

F1 Standard CAN: Conform to size and contents as they are specified by the CAN standard

F2 Frame rate equal to CAN's: When the protocol that does not need to send more frames than CAN does

F3 Payload size not smaller than CAN's: This holds of a protocol that preserves the standard CAN size of 64 bits for the payload size

F4 Standard AUTOSAR: Protocol compliant with the AUTOSAR standard

F5 No ECU hardware upgrade: When the protocol requires no upgrade to the ECUs

F6 No infrastructure upgrade: Concerns the network and the overall infrastructure that supports the protocol

	CANAuth	MaCAN	LCAP	Libra-CAN	CaCAN	LeiA	TOUCAN
F1.	X	X	1	X	1	1	1
F2.	X	X	X	X	X	X	1
F3.	X	X	X	X	X	1	X
F4.	X	X	X	X	X	1	1
F5.	X	X	1	X	1	1	1
F6.	1	X	1	1	X	1	1
	1	0	3	1	2	5	5

- Prototype implementation of TOUCAN, a protocol to secure CAN communication against an active eavesdropper in an AUTOSAR compliant way
- TOUCAN needs only the update of the firmware of existing ECUs but demands no hardware upgrade to the network
- It is based on fast hashing and symmetric encryption with the aim of ensuring authenticity, integrity and confidentiality
- Cryptographic functions never exceed six microseconds
- □ Payload size to 40 bits but this is largely sufficient for all control traffic

- Secure distribution of cryptographic keys that are necessary to bootstrap both the hashing and the encryption primitives
- Simulation of an in-vehicle network by having at least two ECUs communicate securely between each other
- □ The precise evaluation of the extent to which more expensive and performing boards than the STM32F407 Discovery used here can reduce the runtimes



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Thank you for your attention

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