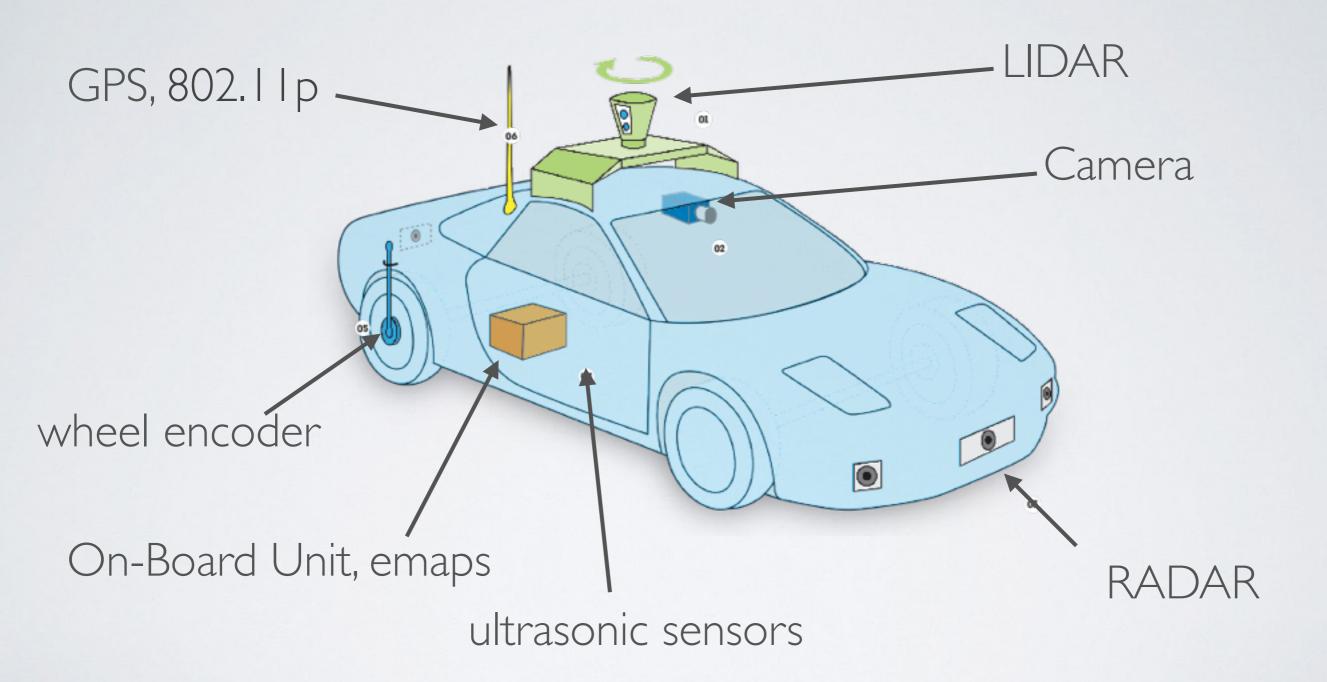
SELF-DRIVING AND CONNECTED CARS: FOOLING SENSORS AND TRACKING DRIVERS

Jonathan Petit

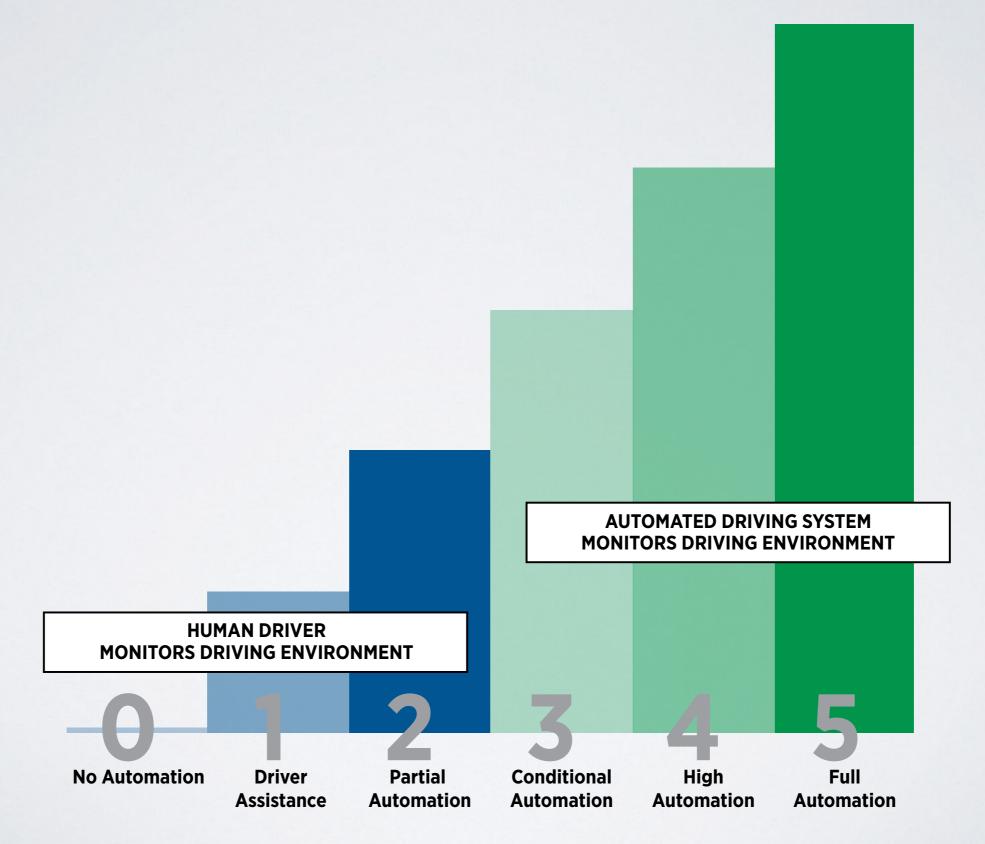


UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

AUTOMATED/CONNECTED VEHICLE



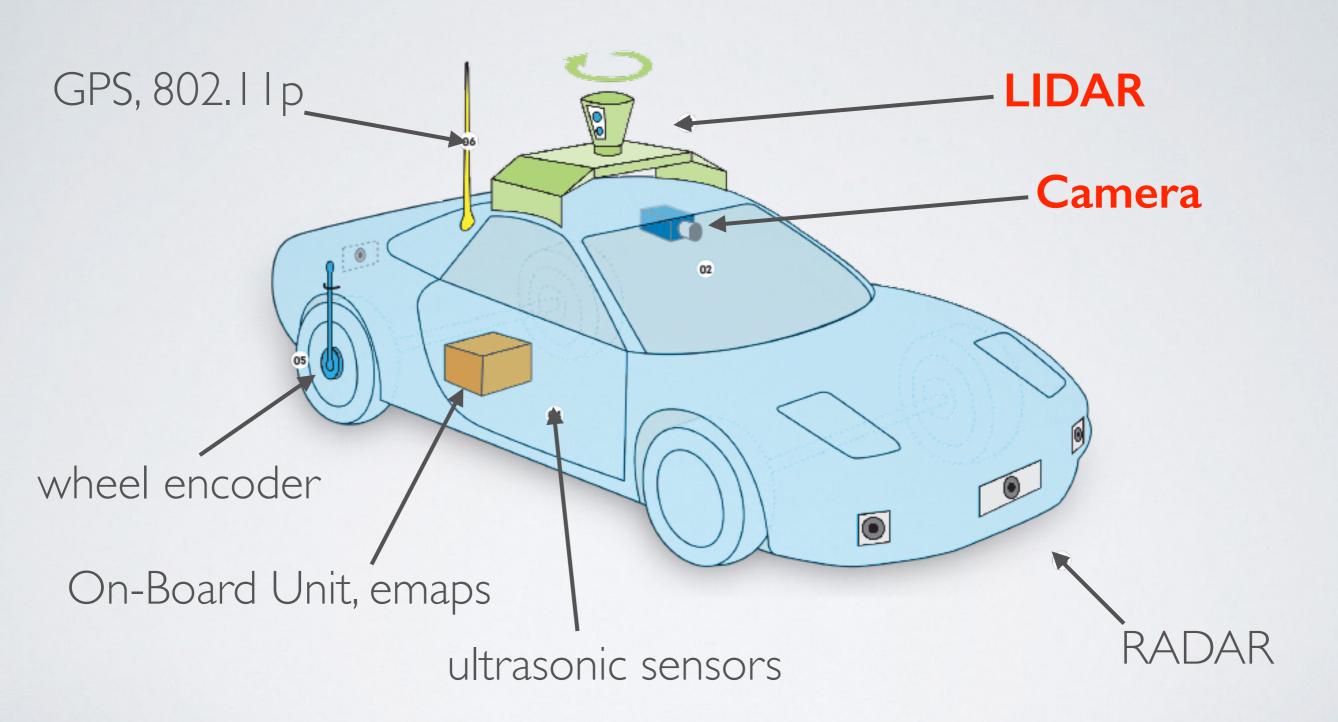
LEVELS OF DRIVING AUTOMATION (SAE J3016)



REMOTE ATTACKS ON AUTOMATED VEHICLES SENSORS: EXPERIMENTS ON CAMERA AND LIDAR

Jonathan Petit, Bas Stottelaar, Michael Feiri, Frank Kargl

ATTACKING AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE SENSORS



CAMERA

- MobilEye C2-270
- Features:
 - Lane departure
 - Rear collision alert
 - Pedestrian alert



Aptina MT9V024 CMOS Red/Clear camera 752x480 at 60 FPS

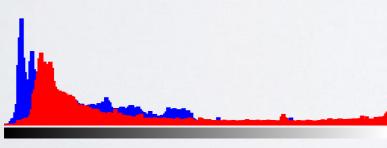
ATTACKING CAMERA

- Attacks:
 - Jamming
 - Blinding
 - Scenery attack
- Equipments:
 - Light sources (LED, laser)
 - Screen

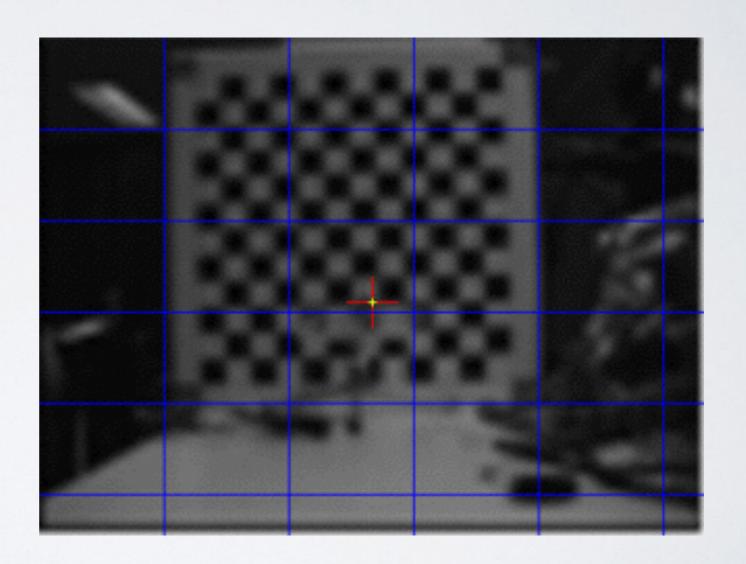


ATTACKING CAMERA -SENSITIVITY

- Ledsee 650 nm
 diode point laser with
 focusable lens.
- Max. output: 5 mW.
- Distance: Im

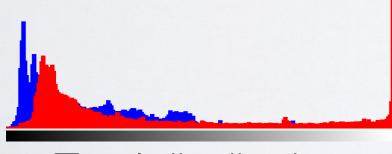


Tonal distribution

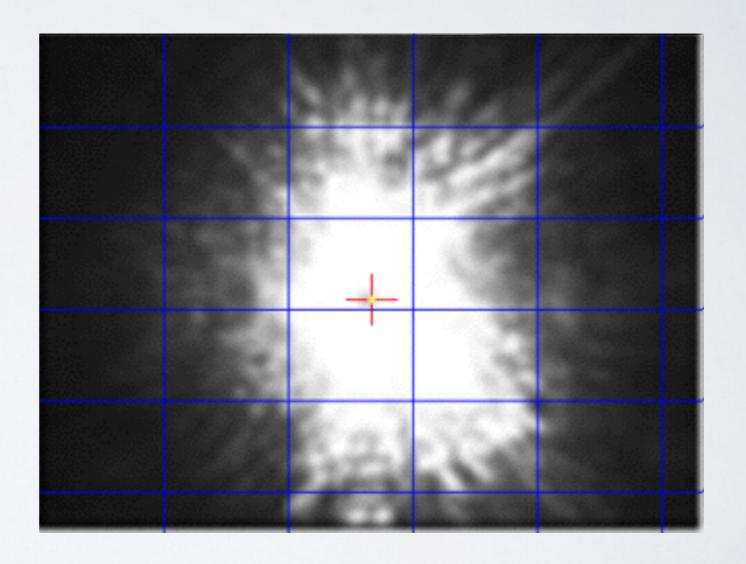


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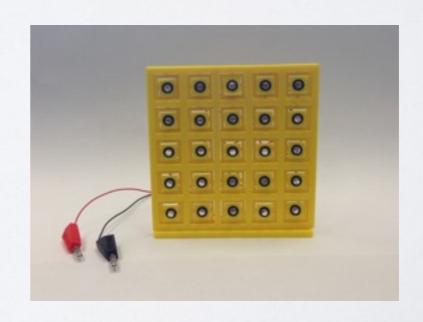




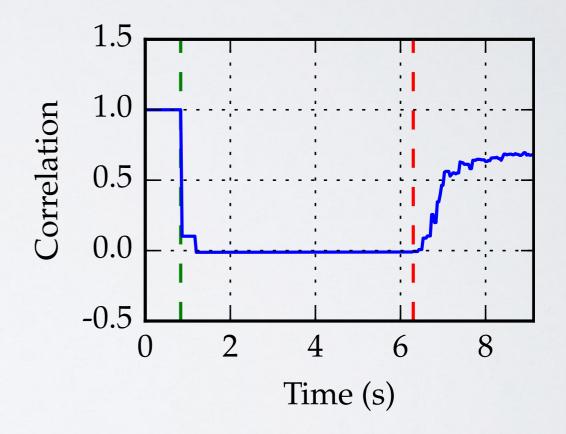
ATTACKING CAMERA - SENSITIVITY

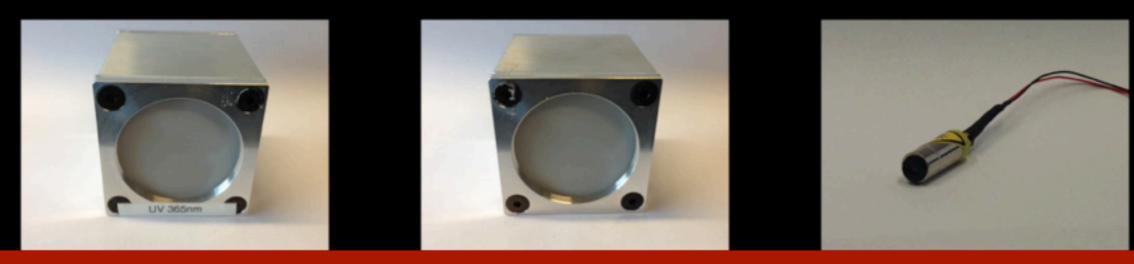
- LED 850nm
- LED 860nm
- LED 875nm
- LED 880nm

- Laser 905nm
- LED 940nm
- Matrix LED 940nm



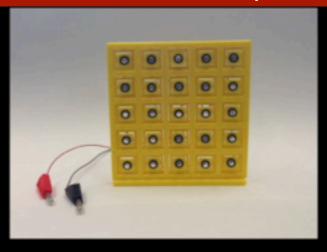
- Use auto exposure
- "Time to recover"



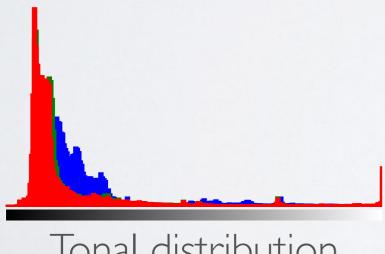


Video of different light sources and their impact on camera

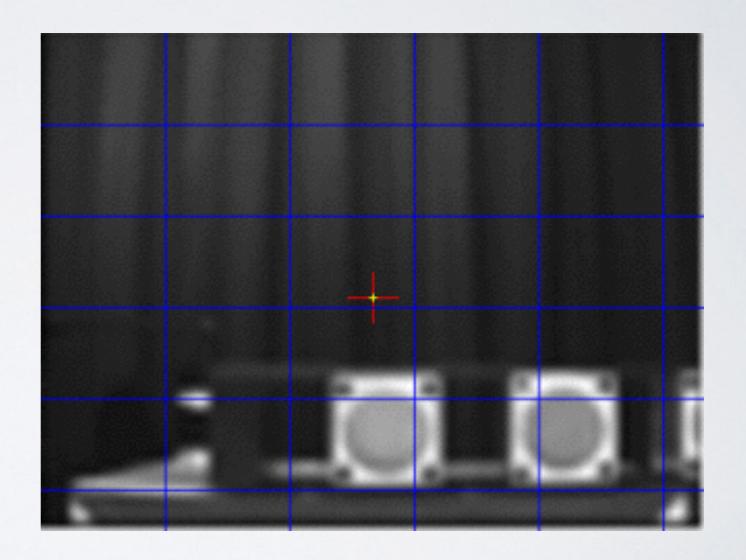




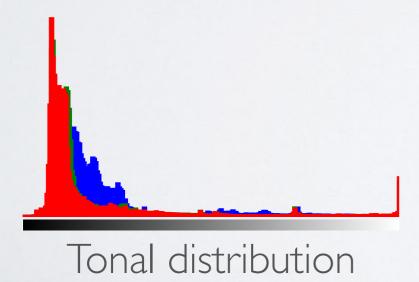
- White spot, light, 50cm
- Affect background

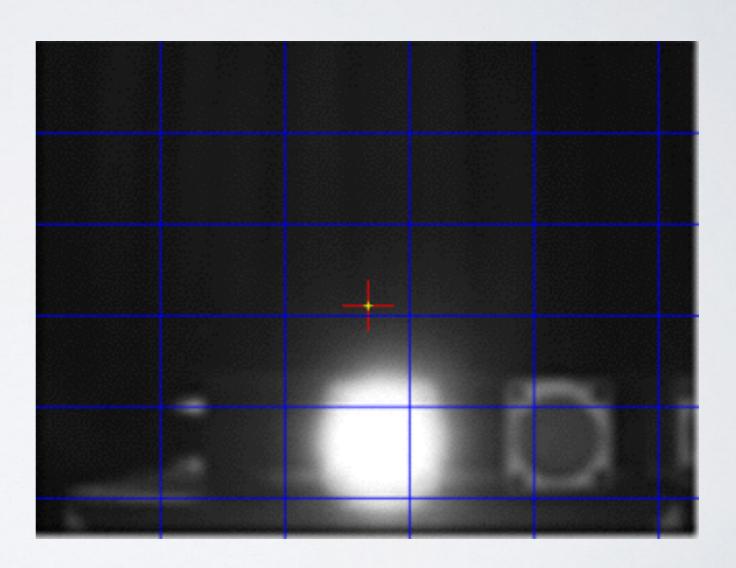


Tonal distribution



- White spot, light,
 50cm
- Affect background





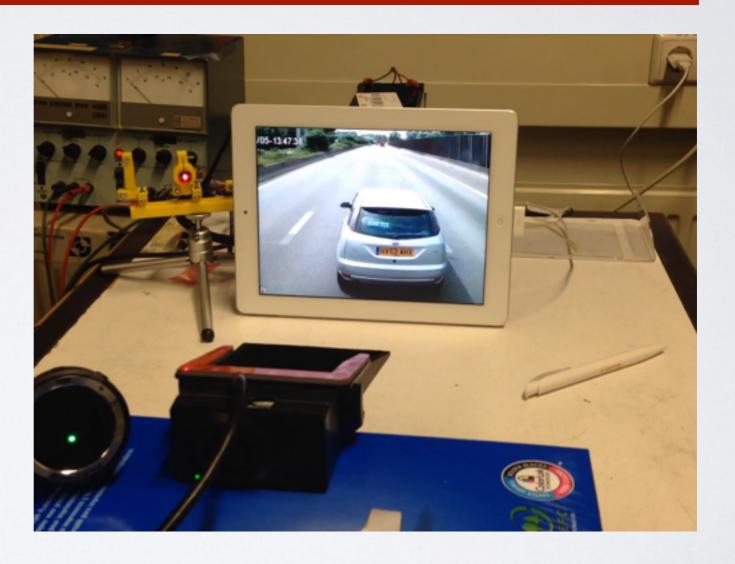
Video of MobilEye C2-270 blinded by laser 650 nm

Laser 650nm



Video of MobilEye C2-270 blinded by laser 650 nm

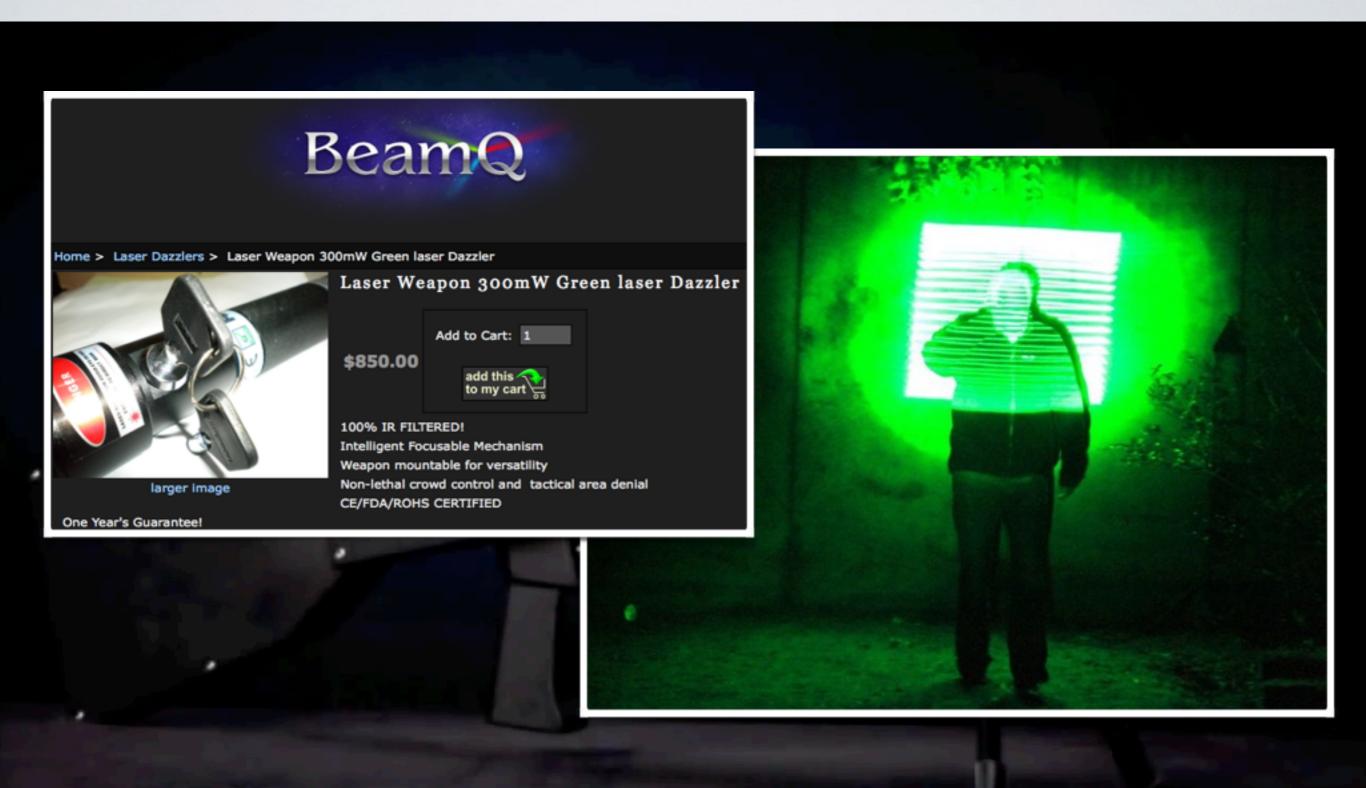
Laser 650nm



DAZZLER



DAZZLER



COUNTERMEASURES CAMERA

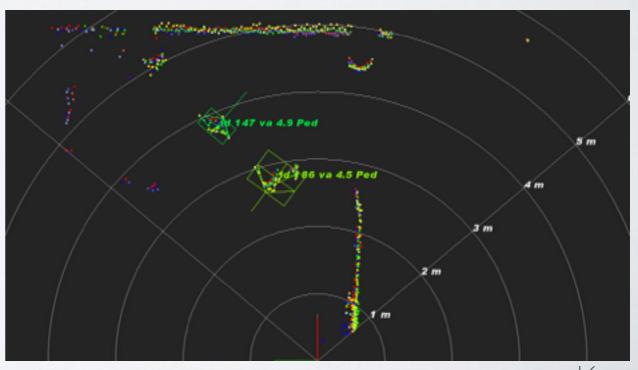
- Increase redundancy by adding cameras to overlap fully or partially.
- Limit the effects of high-intensity light sources on image sensors via certain **optics** and materials.
- · Detect jamming attacks on cameras via spectral analysis.

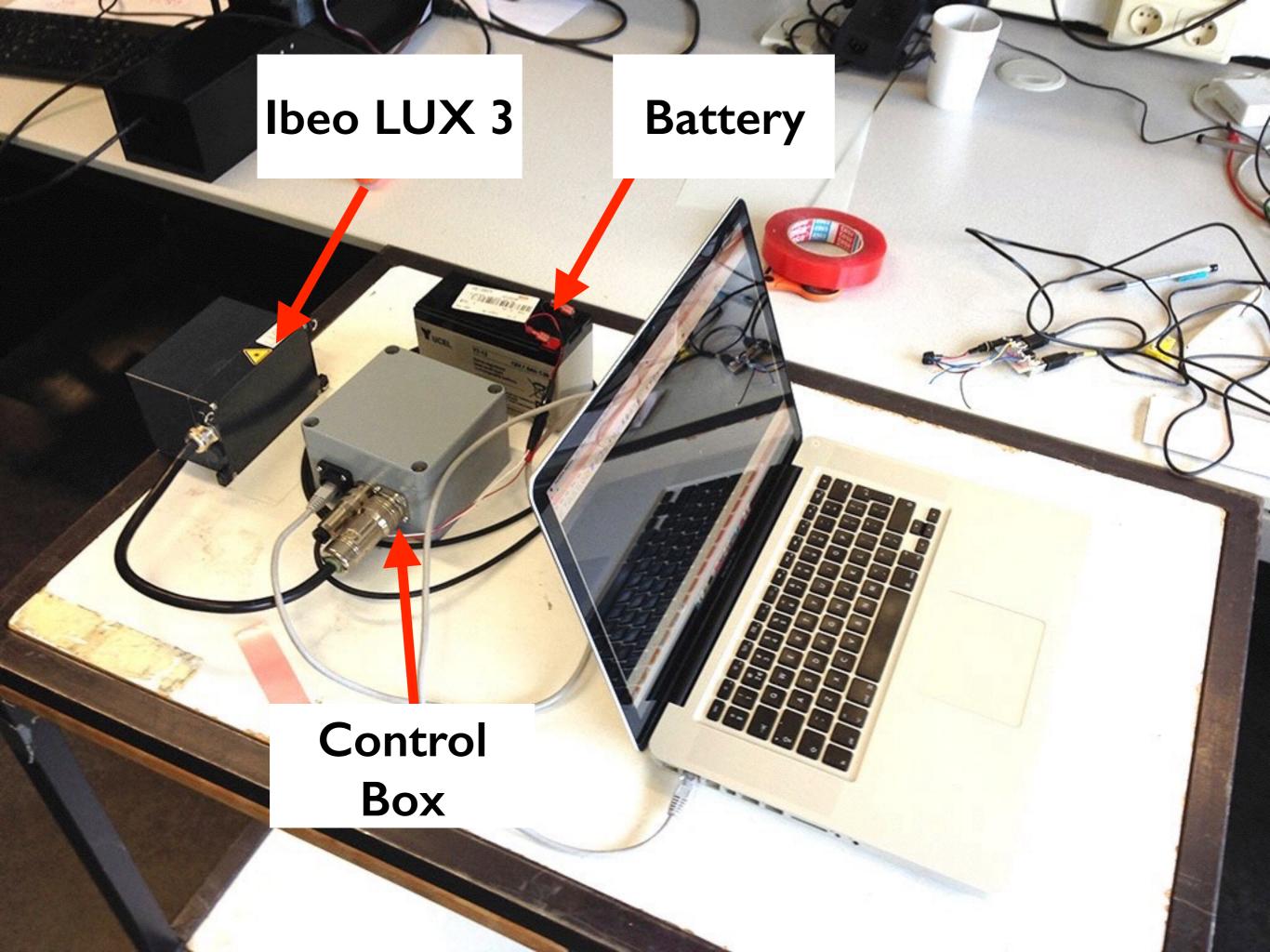
LIDAR

IBEO LUX 3

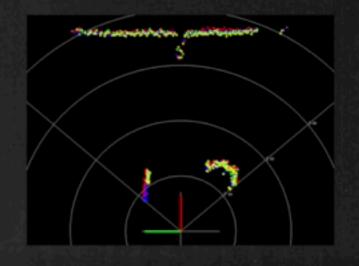
- 200 meters range
- Viewing angle 110°
- 4 layers
- Up to 3 echoes
- Scanning speeds: 12.5/25/50 Hz
- Angular resolution: up to 0.125° horizontal
- Distance resolution: 4 cm
- Detect object
- Object tracking





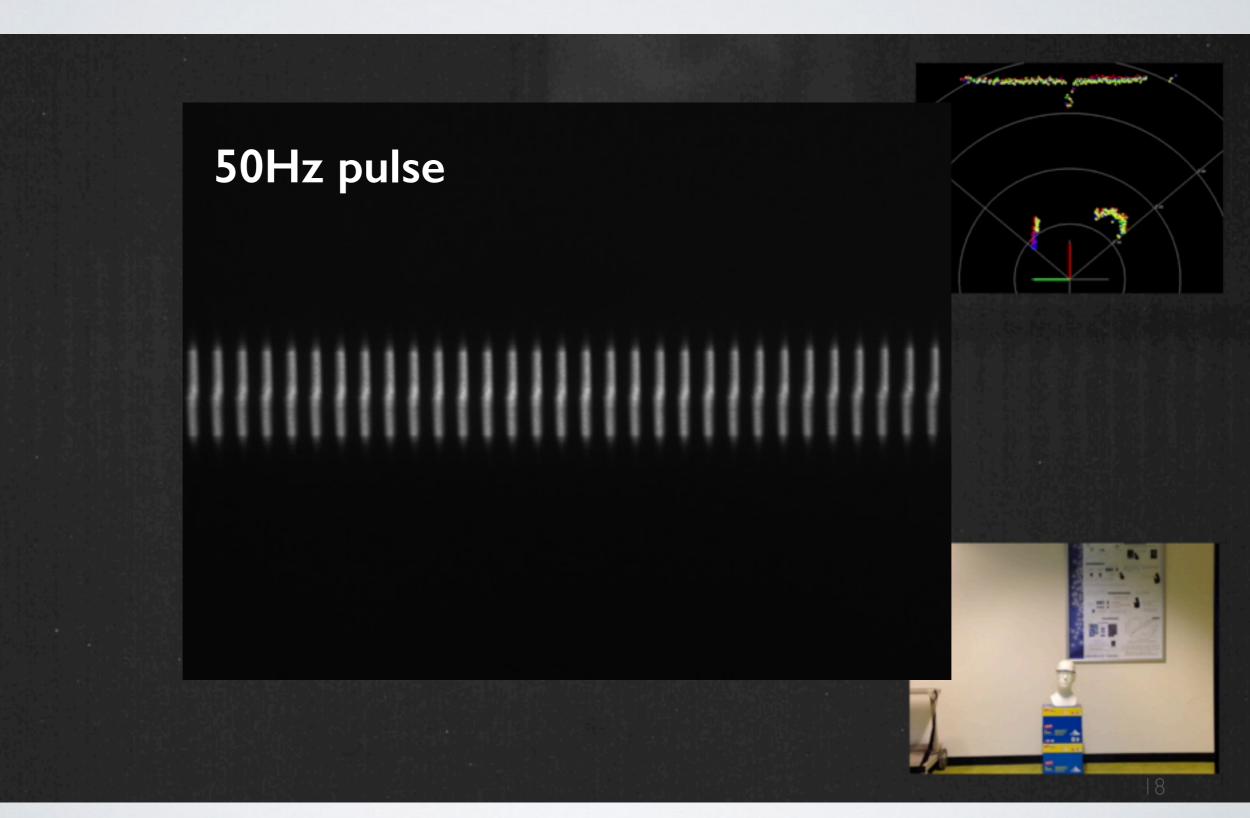


HOW DOES LIDAR WORK?

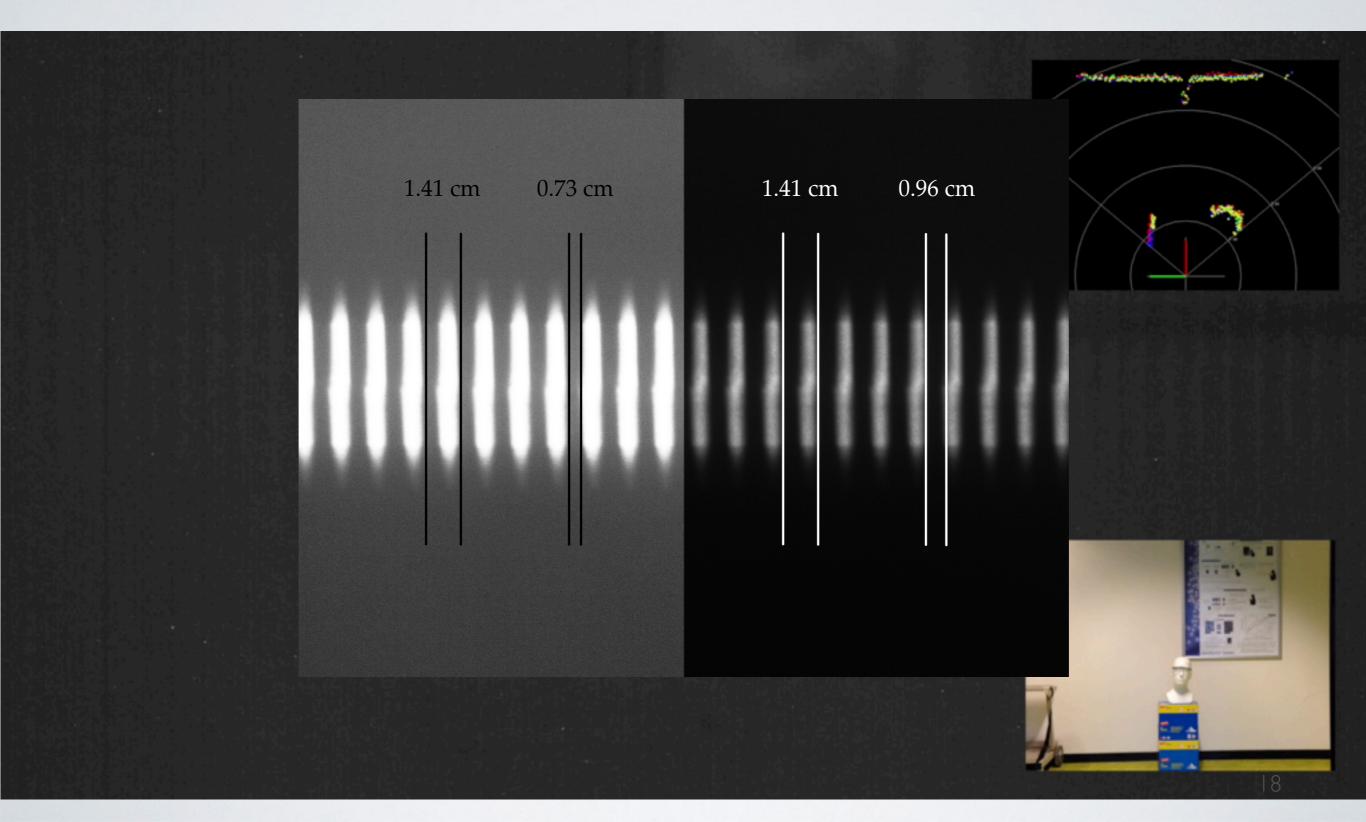




HOW DOES LIDAR WORK?

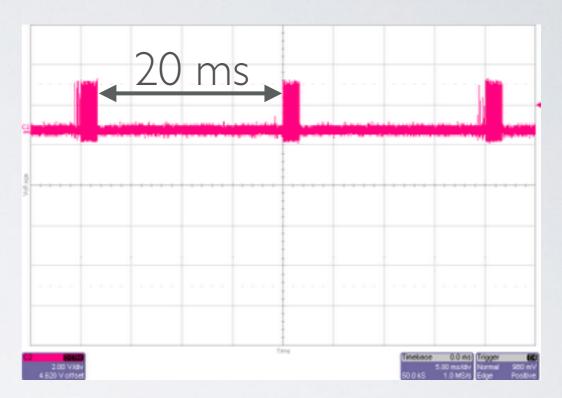


HOW DOES LIDAR WORK?



ATTACKING LIDAR

- Attacks:
 - Replay
 - Relay
 - Jamming
 - Spoofing
 - Tracking
- Equipments:
 - Receiver/Transmitter
 - Pulse generators





EQUIPMENT

Emitting laser: Osram SPL-PL90

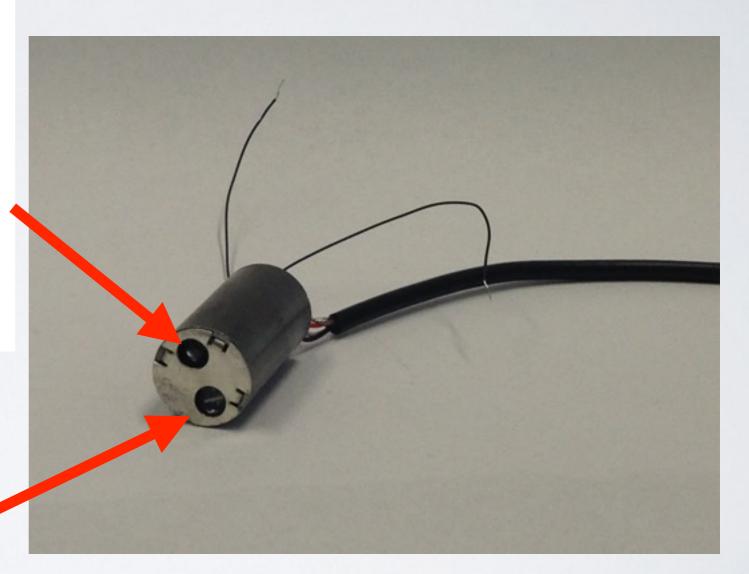
(\$43.25)

Max. output: 25W for 100 ns

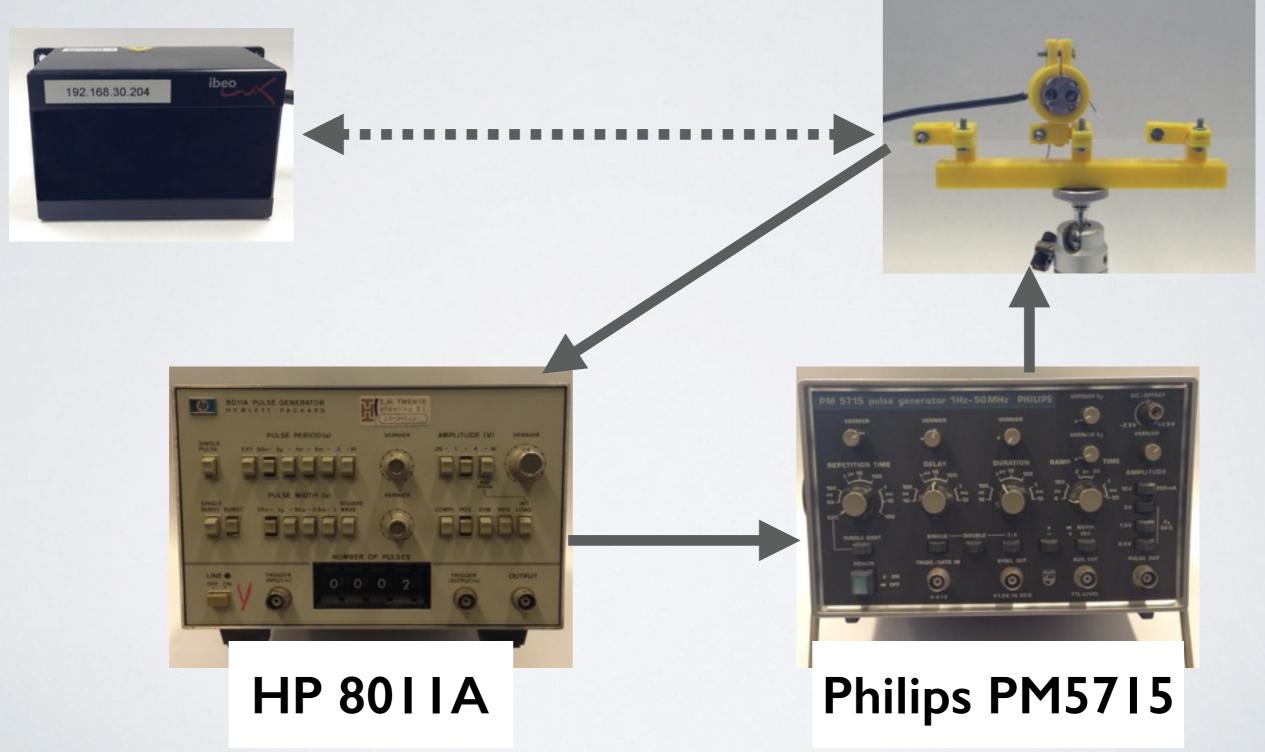
Viewing angle: 9°

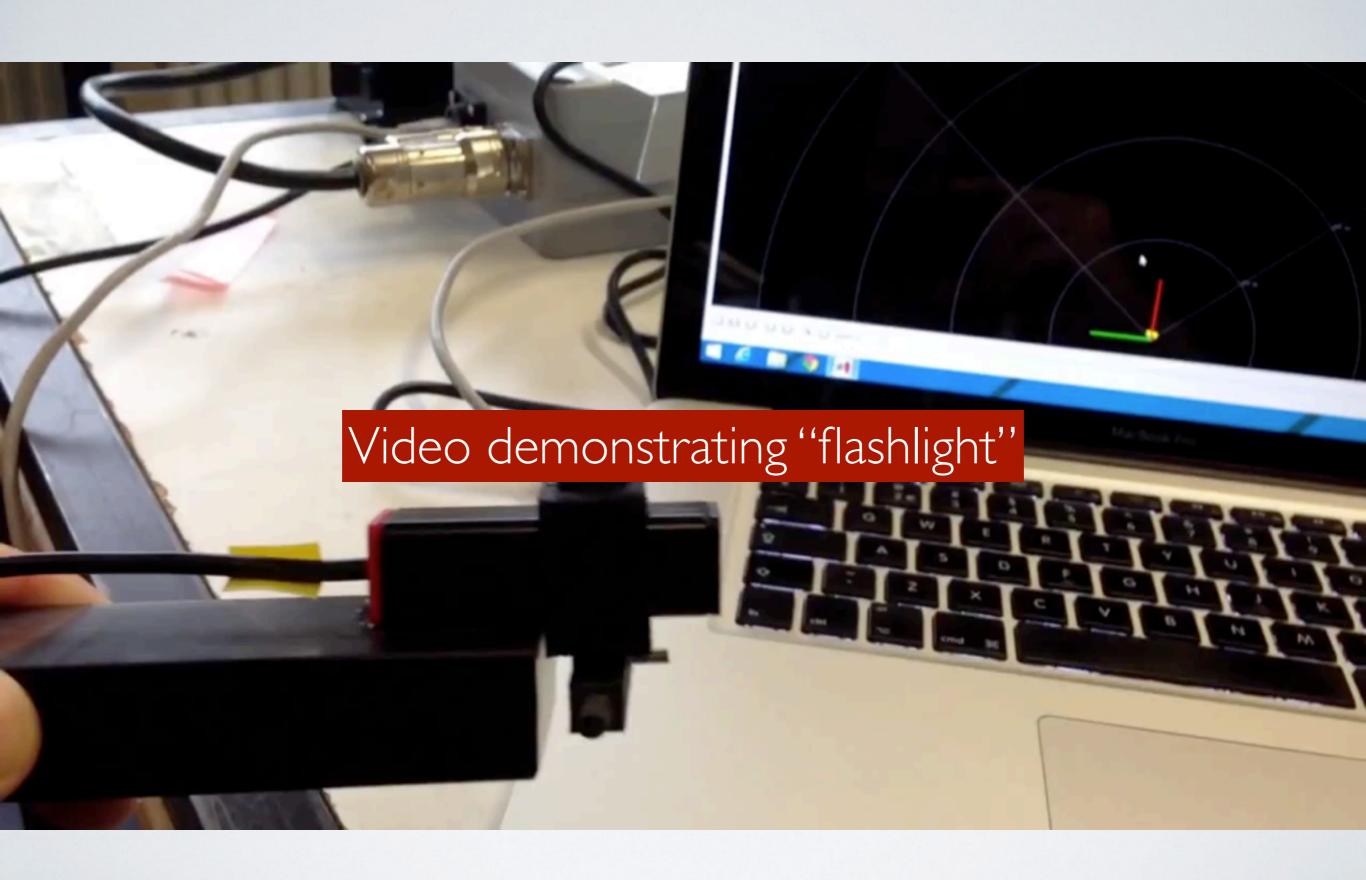
Receiving photodetector: Osram SFH-213

(\$0.65)

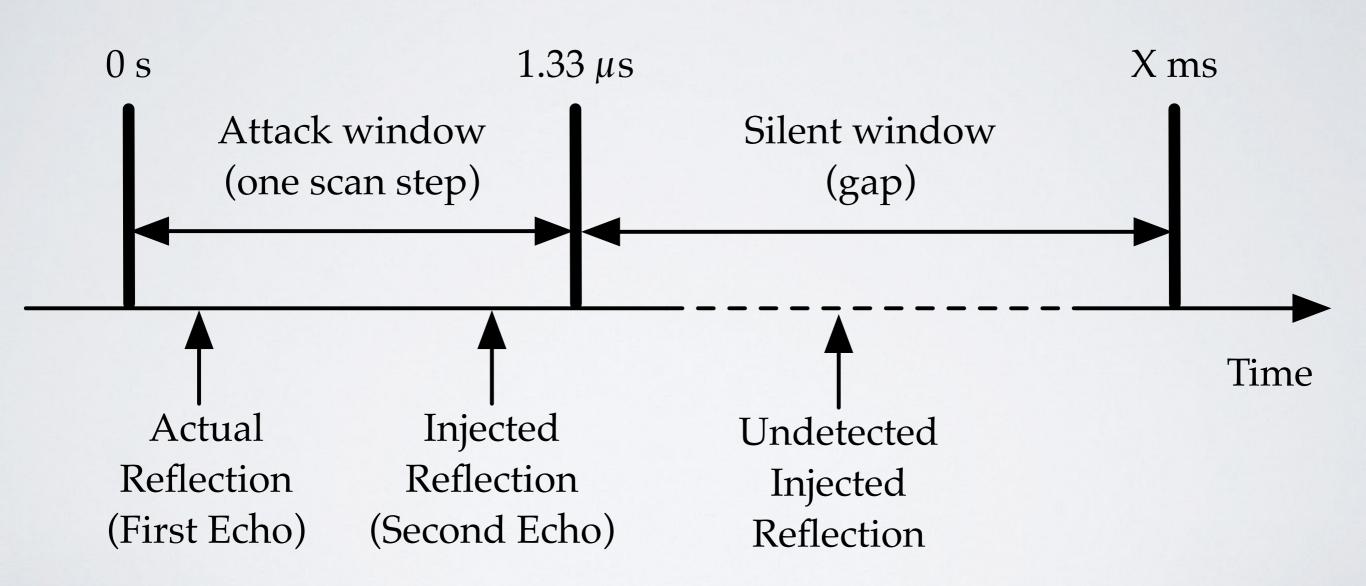


SETUP

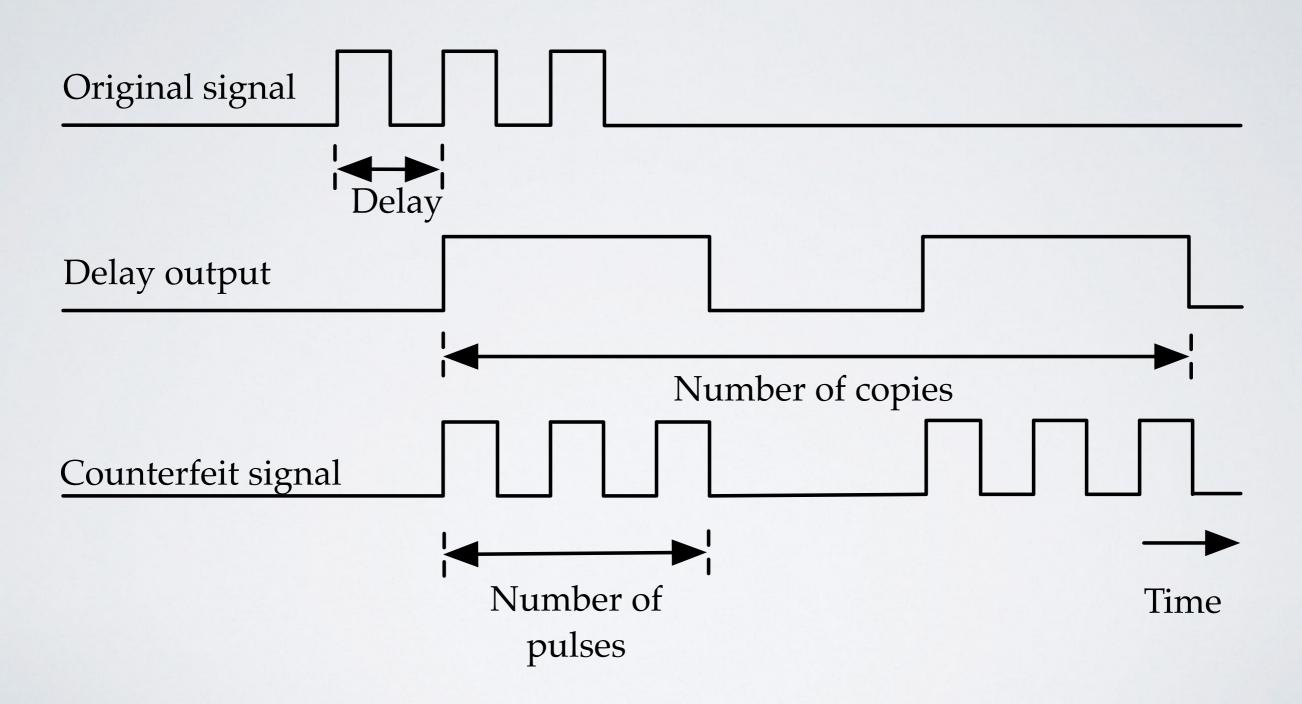




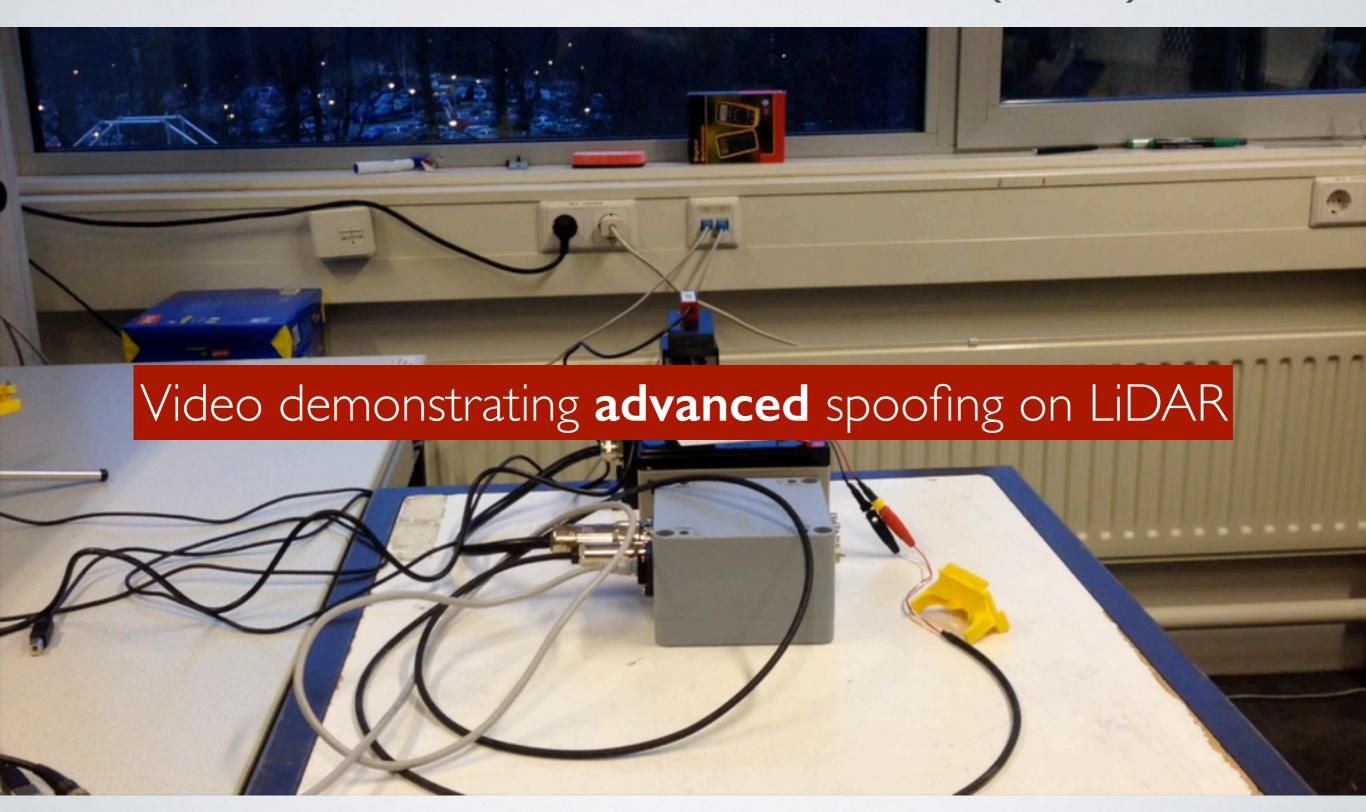
SPOOFING LIDAR (1/3)



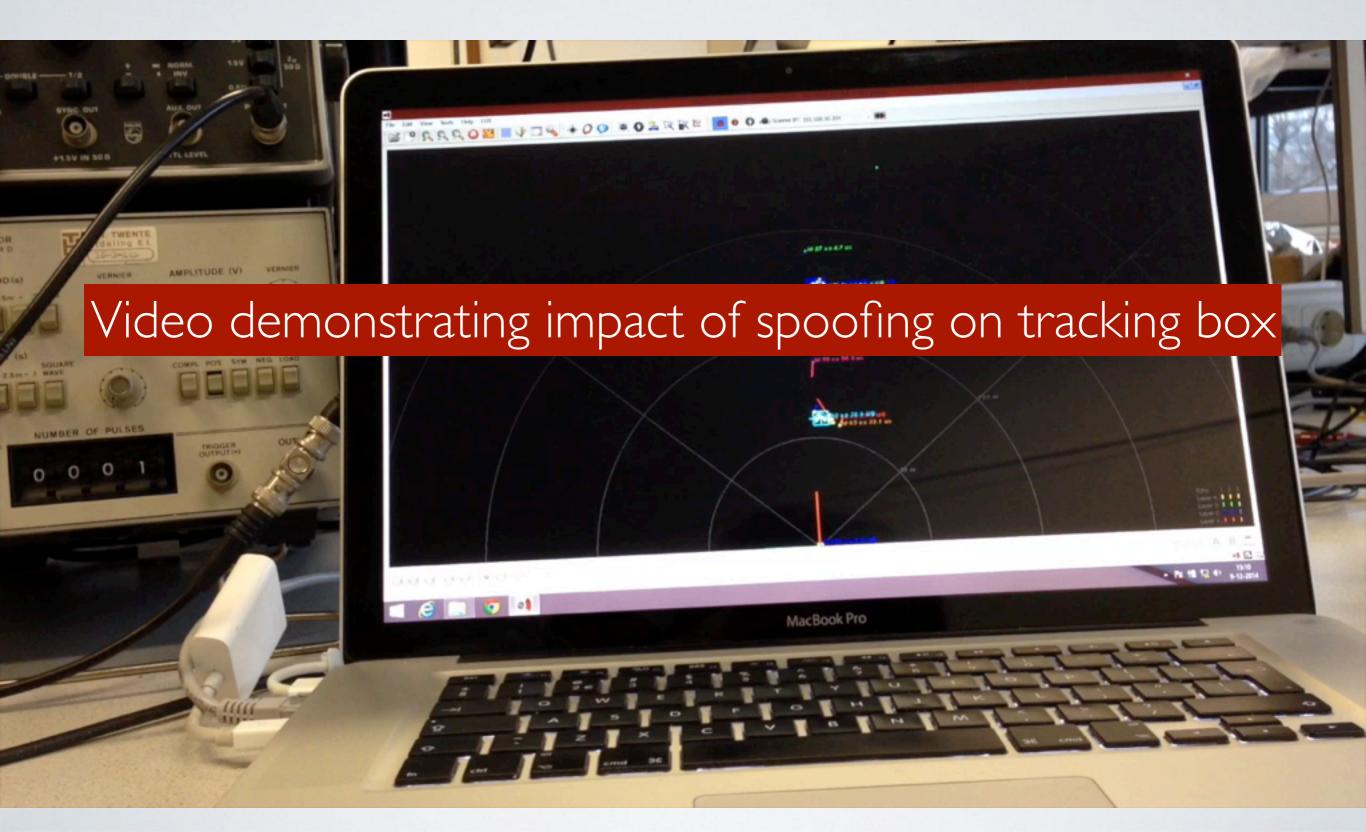
SPOOFING LIDAR (2/3)



SPOOFING LIDAR (3/3)



TRACKING LIDAR



COUNTERMEASURES LIDAR

 Use multiple lasers with non-overlapping wavelengths for redundancy:

Ibeo: Possible, but currently not preferred by Ibeo

Shorten the pulse period by limiting the maximum range:

Ibeo: Today Ibeo adapts the maximum range according to the environmental situation

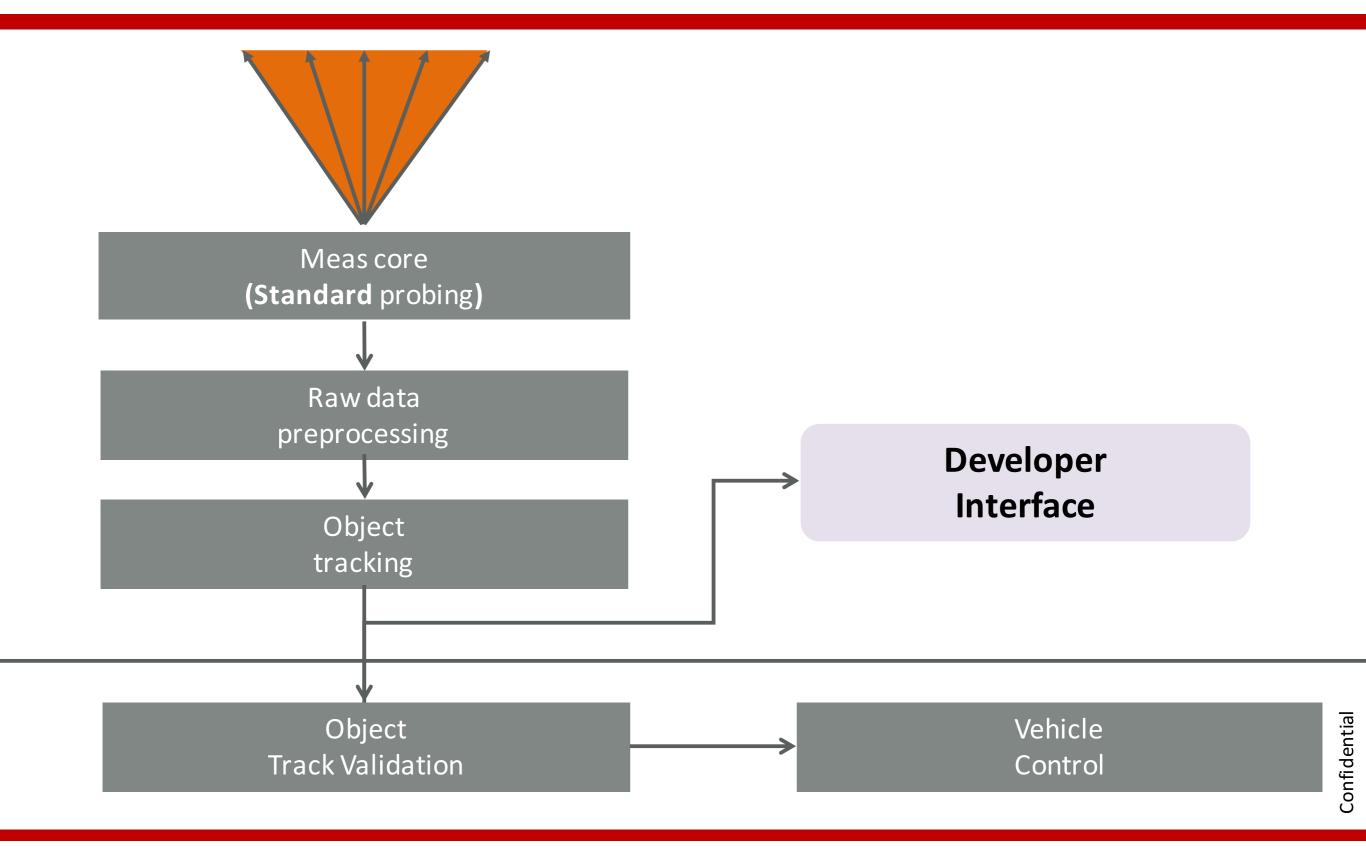


Countermeasures LIDAR

- Introduce random probing In preparation by Ibeo:
 - Prevents spoofing spoofing only generates uncorrelated noise but no validated tracks
 - Enables the detection of spoofing attacks
- Probe multiple times to raise the confidence in a measurement:
 - Already implemented by object tracking with dedicated track validation on sensor object output for vehicle control systems
- Increase the number of objects than can be tracked (65 here):
 - Just a question of processing power, today Ibeos systems are able to manage up to 1,023 objects simultaneously

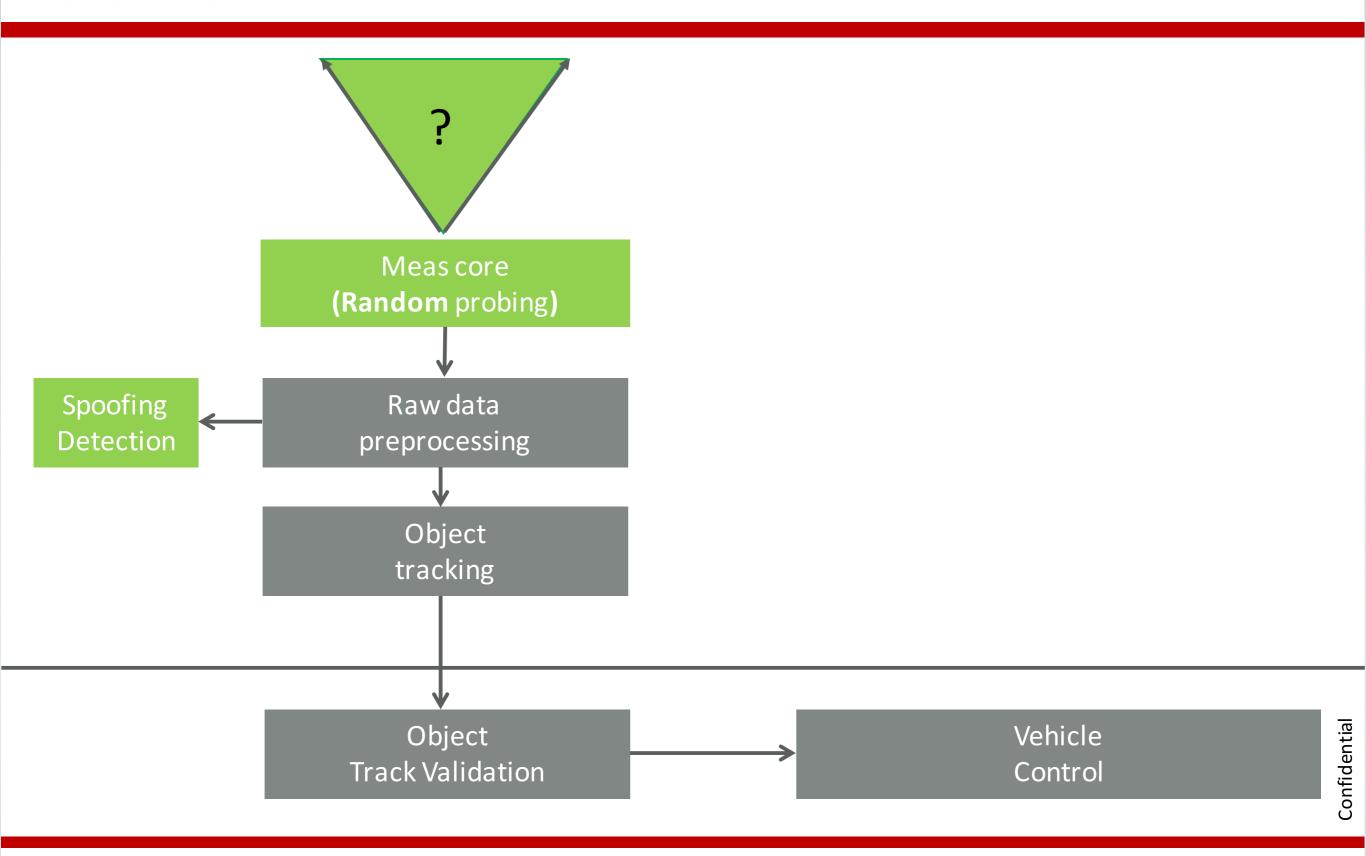


Countermeasures LIDAR - System Setup Analyzed





Countermeasures LIDAR - System Setup in Preparation

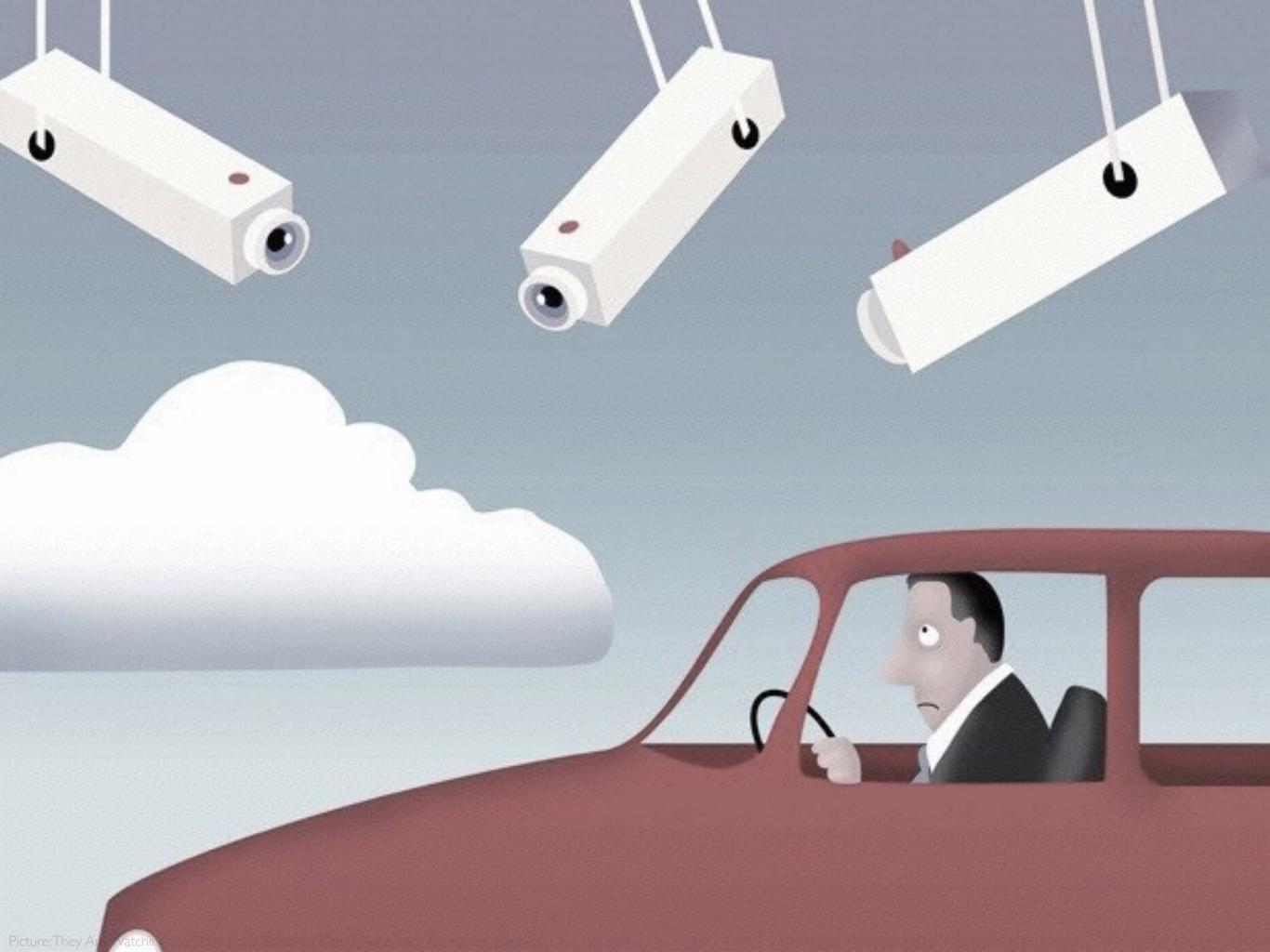


BLACK HAT SOUND BYTES.

- Fooling LiDAR on raw data level in laboratory environment is possible <u>but</u>
 - establishing stable objects on sensor output in real driving scenarios level for vehicle control could not be demonstrated.
- 2. Fooling camera-based systems is easy and cheap.
- 3. Don't trust automated vehicle sensors unless you implement countermeasures to mitigate such threats.

CONNECTED VEHICLES: SURVEILLANCE THREAT AND MITIGATIONS

Jonathan Petit, Djurre Broekhuis, Michael Feiri, Frank Kargl

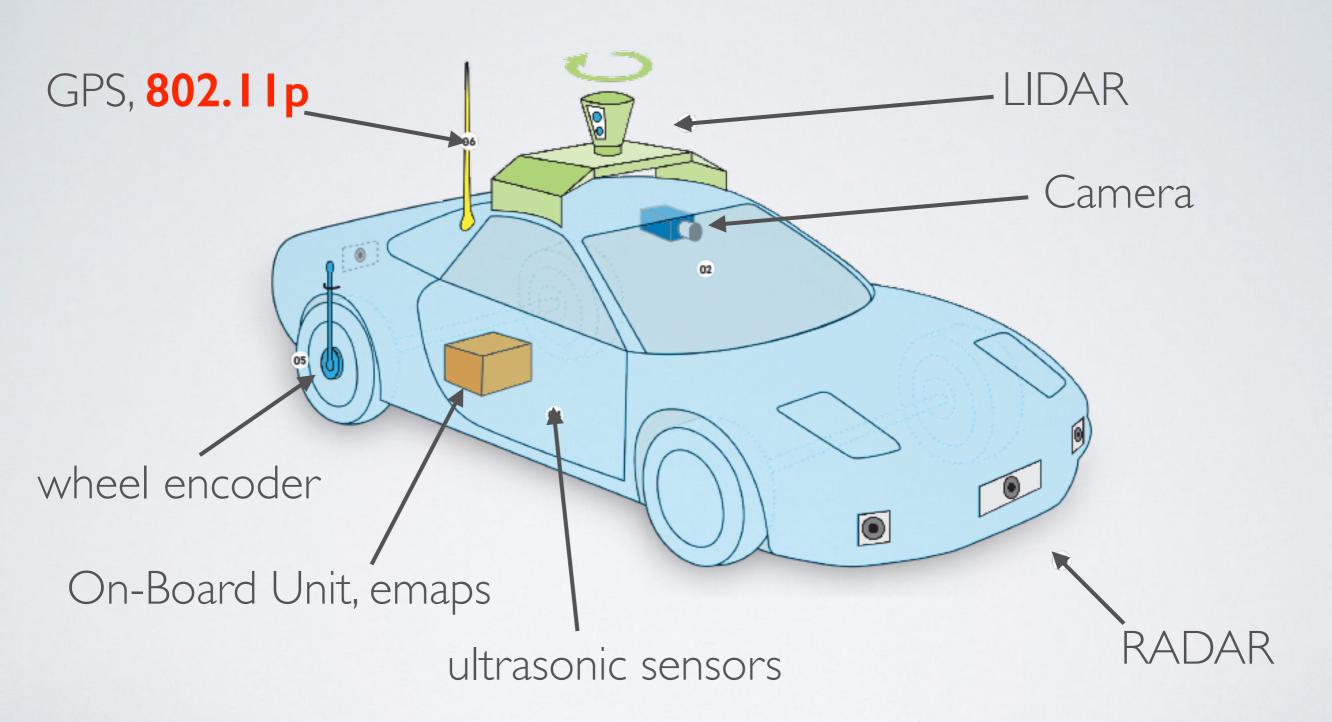








AUTOMATED/CONNECTED VEHICLE



APPLICATION AREAS FOR V2X COMMUNICATION

Safety

Efficiency

Comfort







0		8					
Station ID	Sequence Number						
Timestamp							
Latitude							
Longitude							
Speed	Bearing	GPS Mode					
Latitude error	Longitude error						
Velocity Error	Bearing Error						

0		8					
Station ID	Sequence Number						
Beacons are broadcast within 300 m in clear!							
Speed	Bearing	GPS Mode					
Latitude error	Longitude error						
Velocity Error	Bearing Error						

Station ID Sequence N Beacons are broadcast within 300 m in clear! Speed Bearing

Longitude

Bearing E

Latitude error

Velocity Error

pathHistory last location parked seat belt use steering angle fuel consumption exterior temperature

pathHistory

Station ID

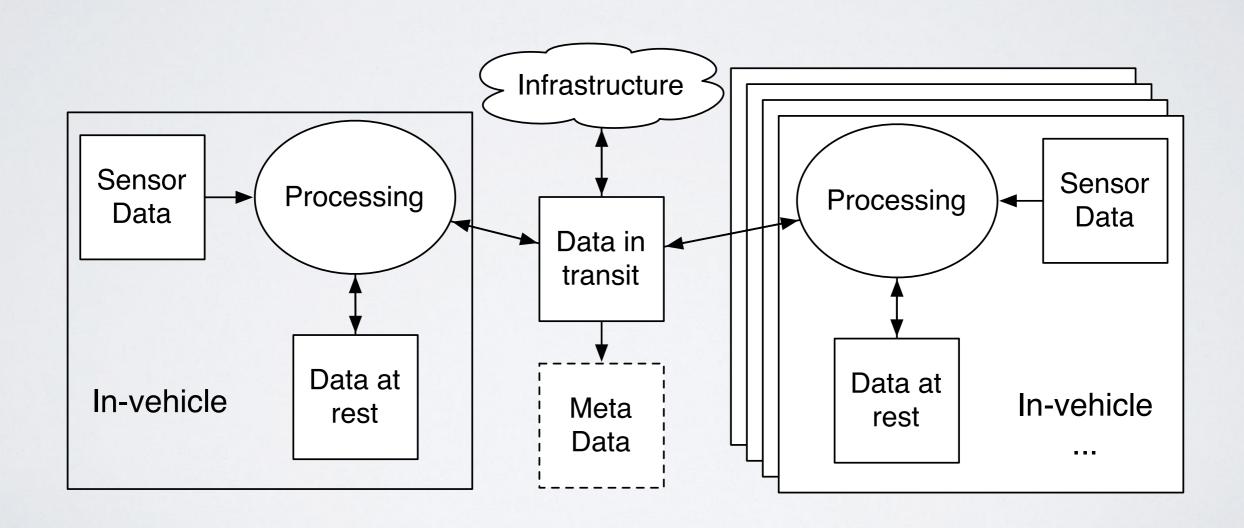
Sequence N

Beacons are broadcast within 300 m in clear!

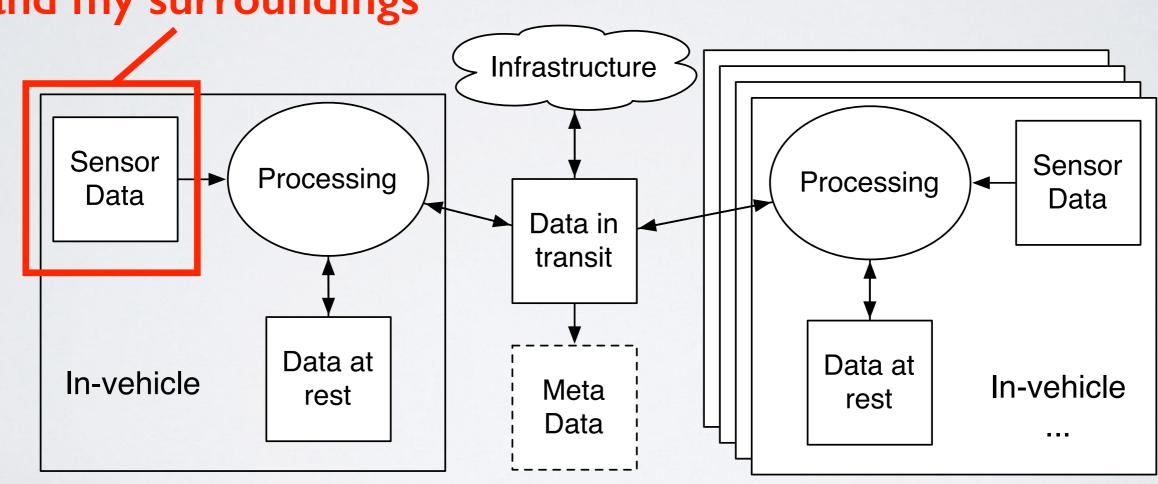
Speed

Beacons are broadcast steering angle + fuel consumption +

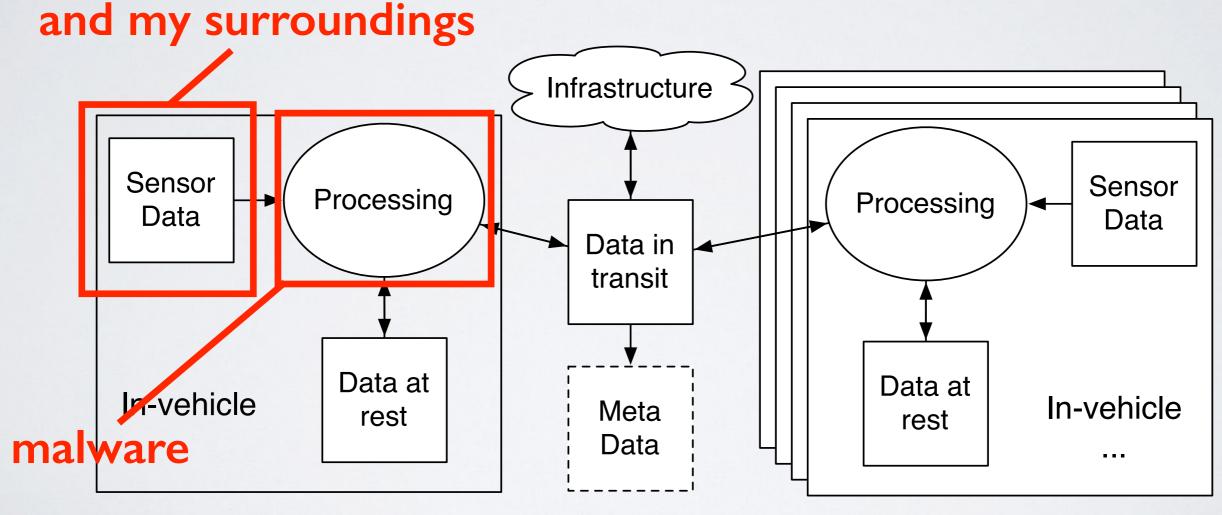
"Automakers collect and wirelessly transmit driving history data to data centers" (Markey Report)



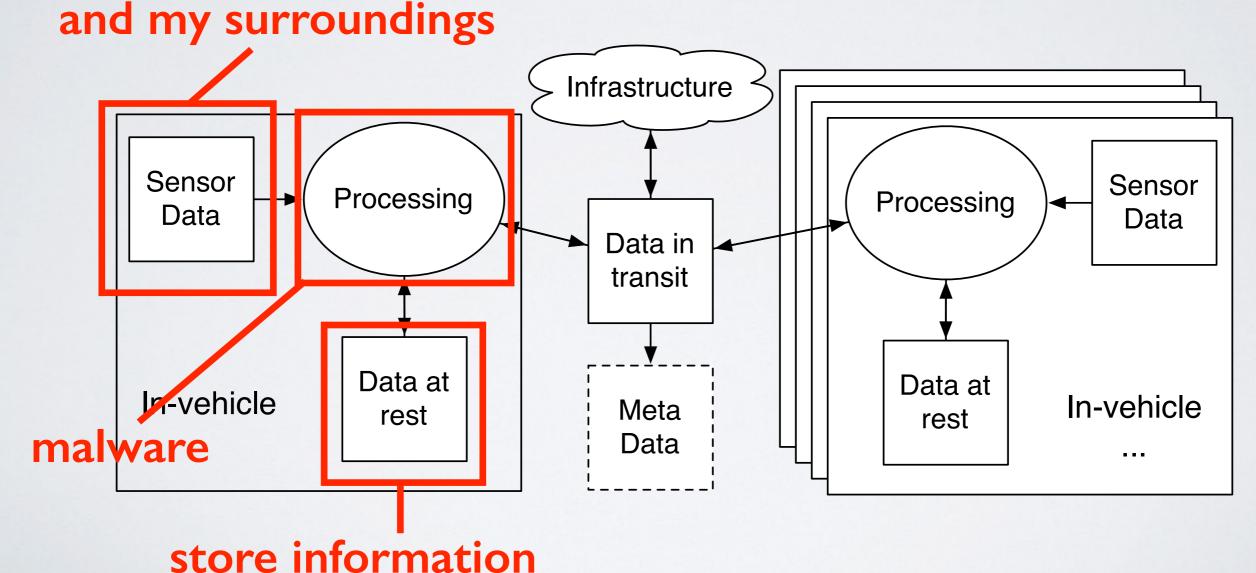
collect information about me, my car, and my surroundings

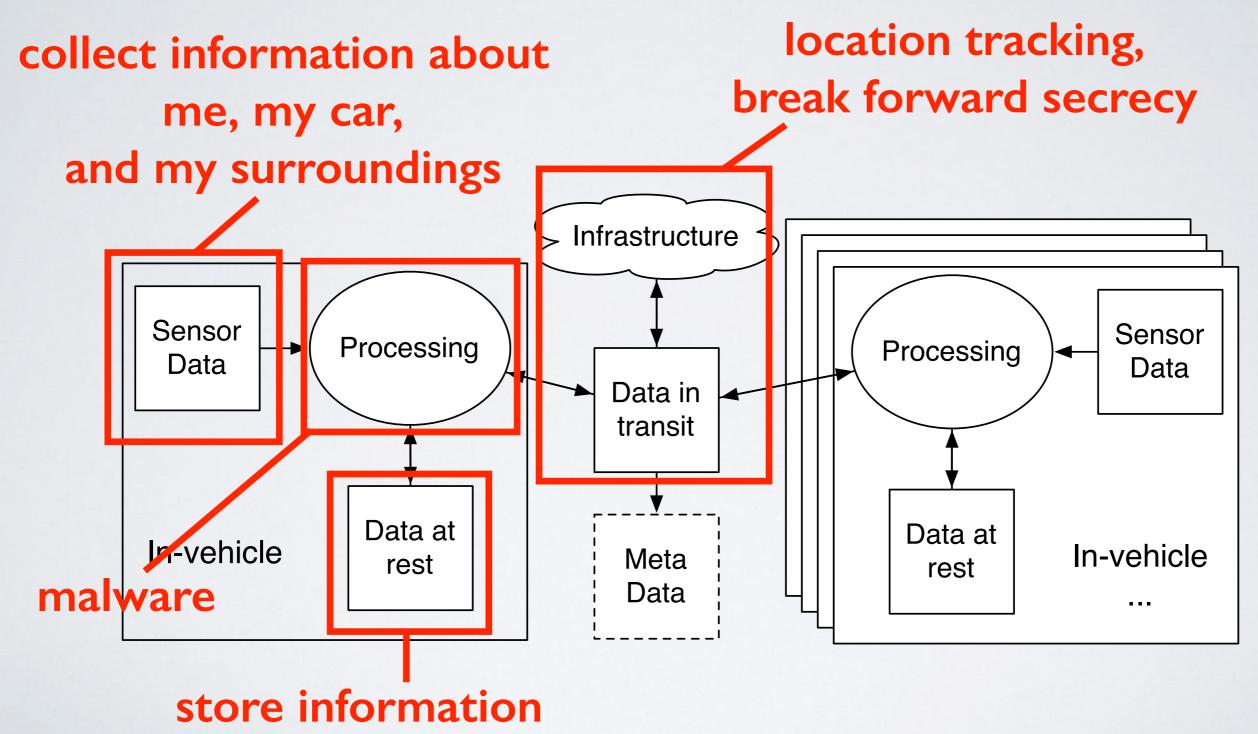


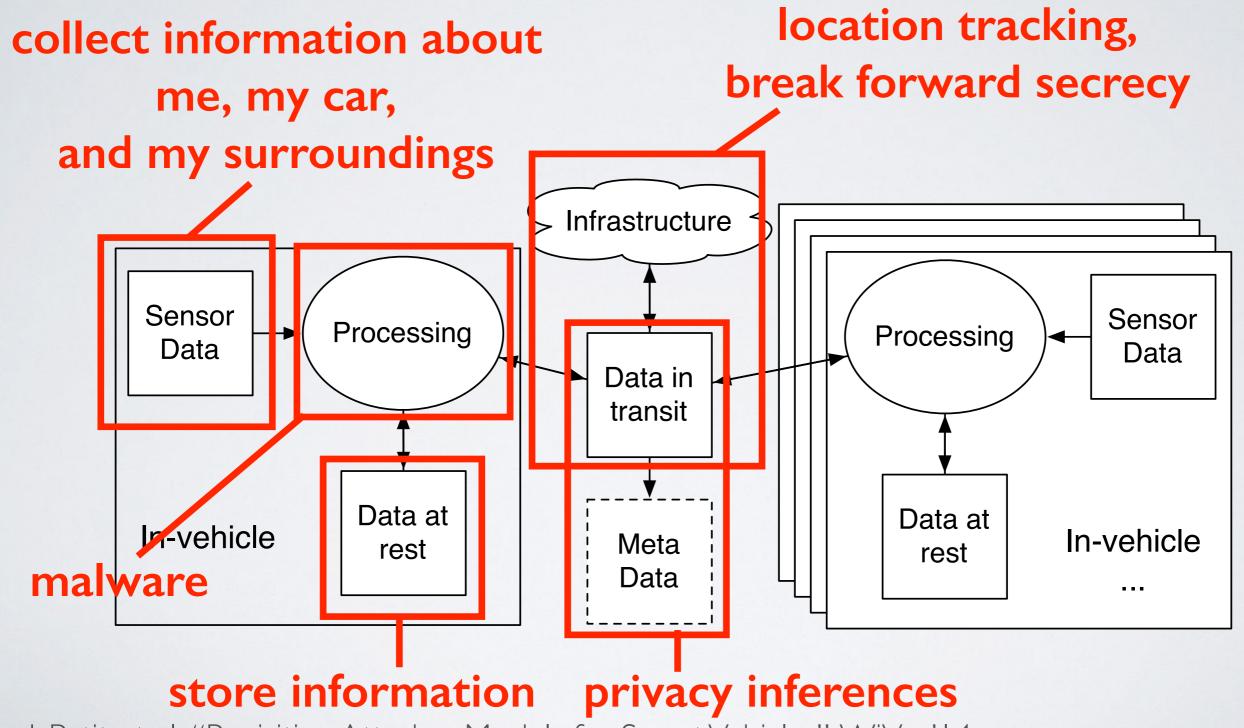
collect information about me, my car,

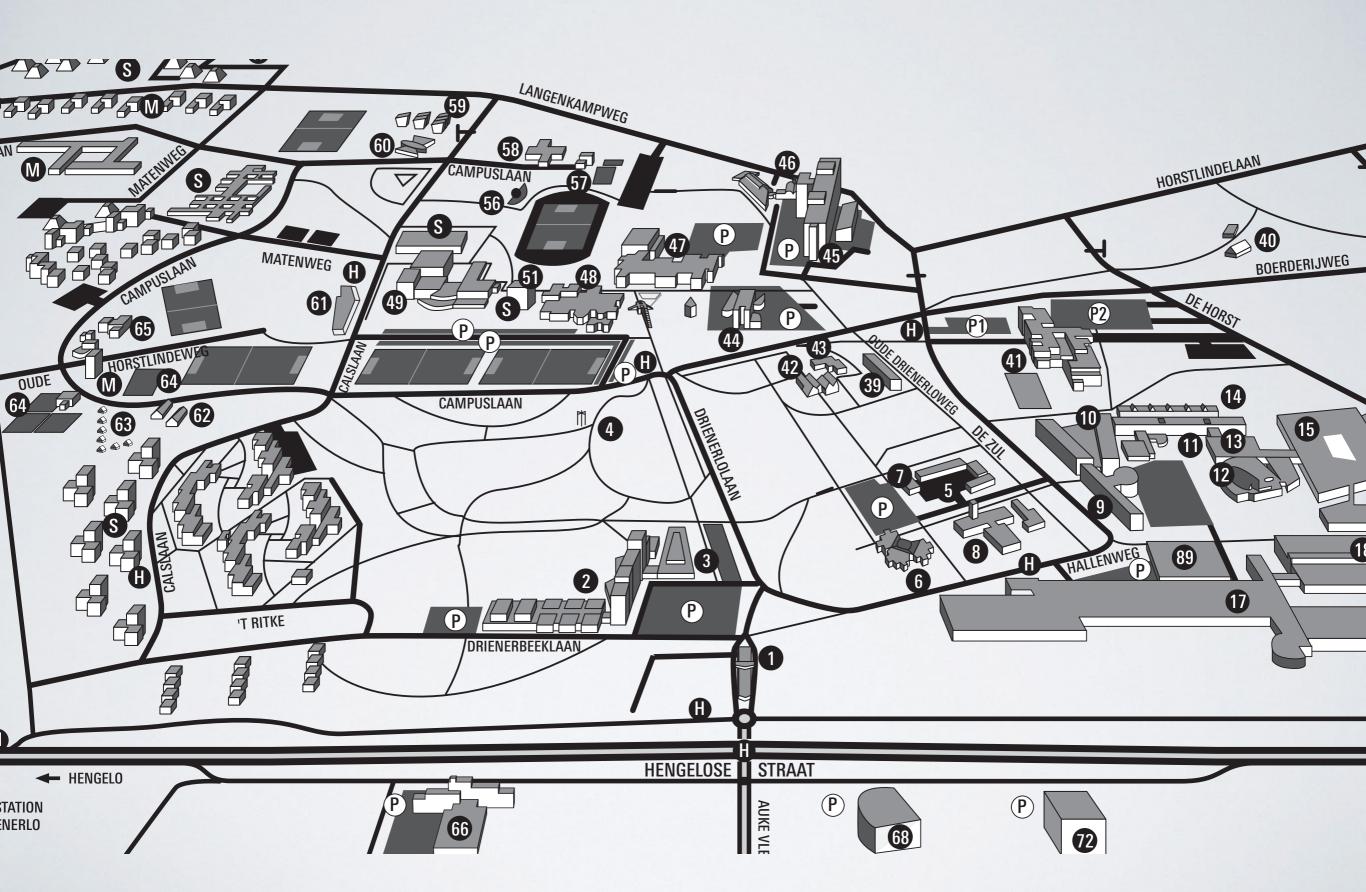


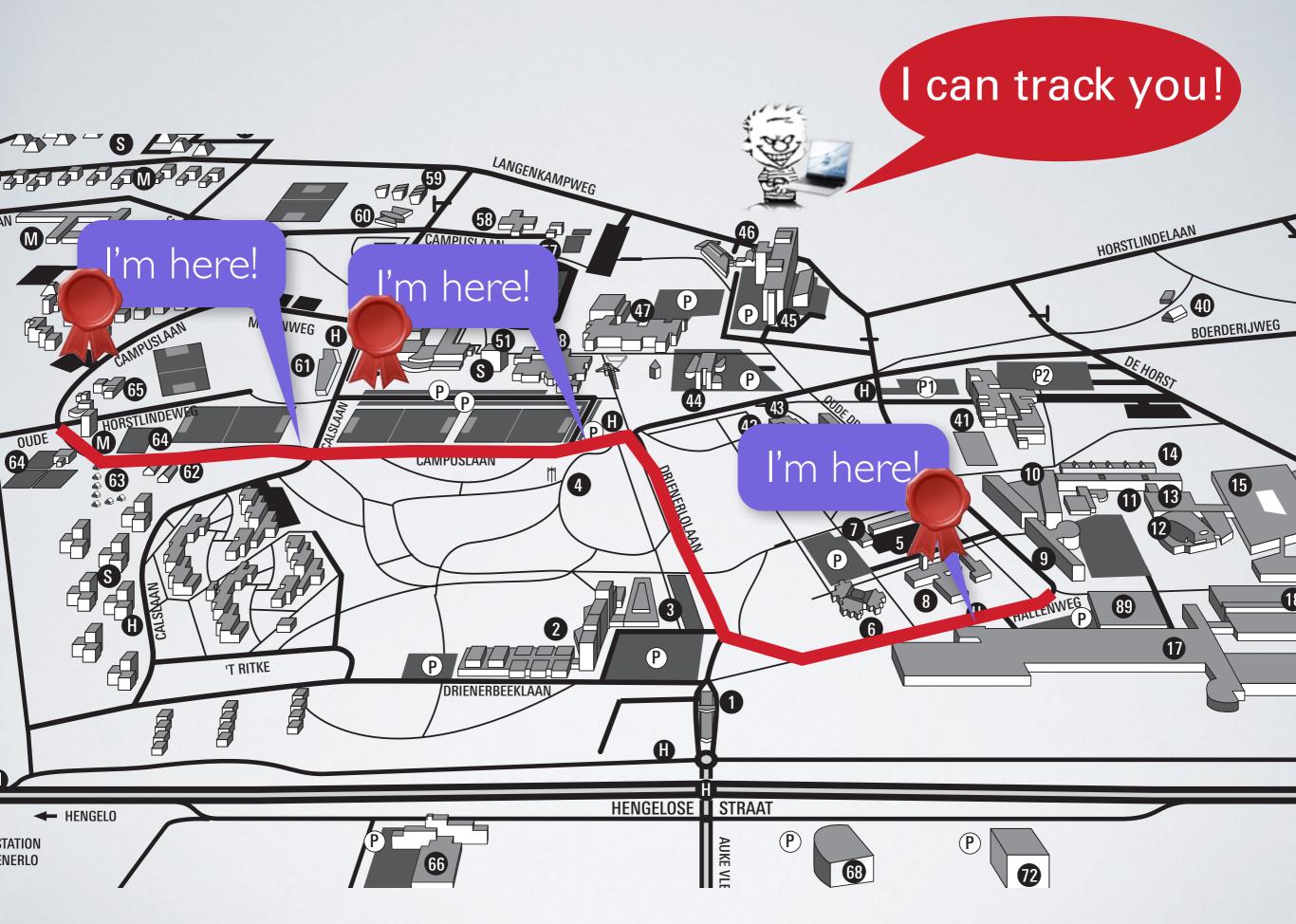
collect information about me, my car,

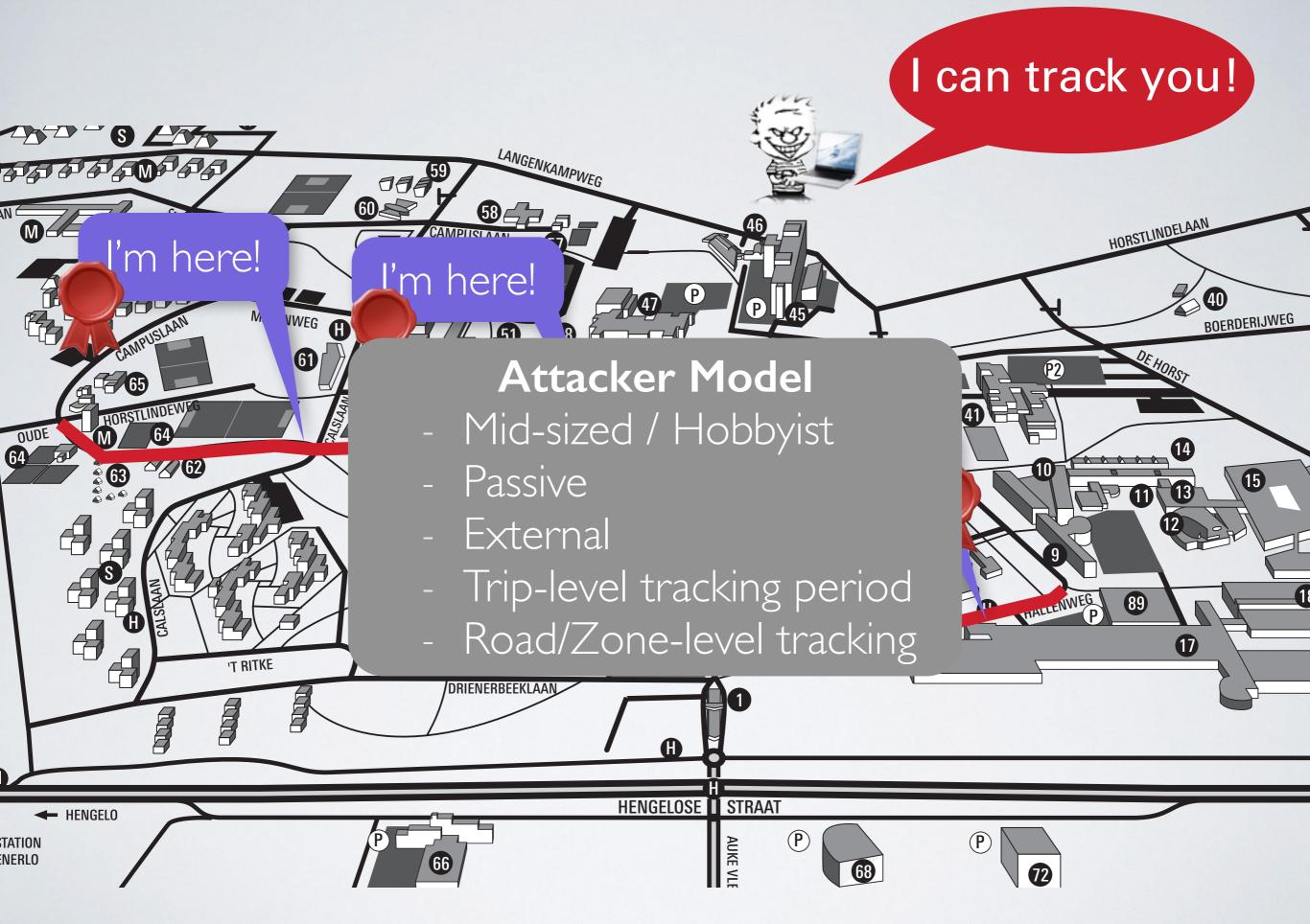










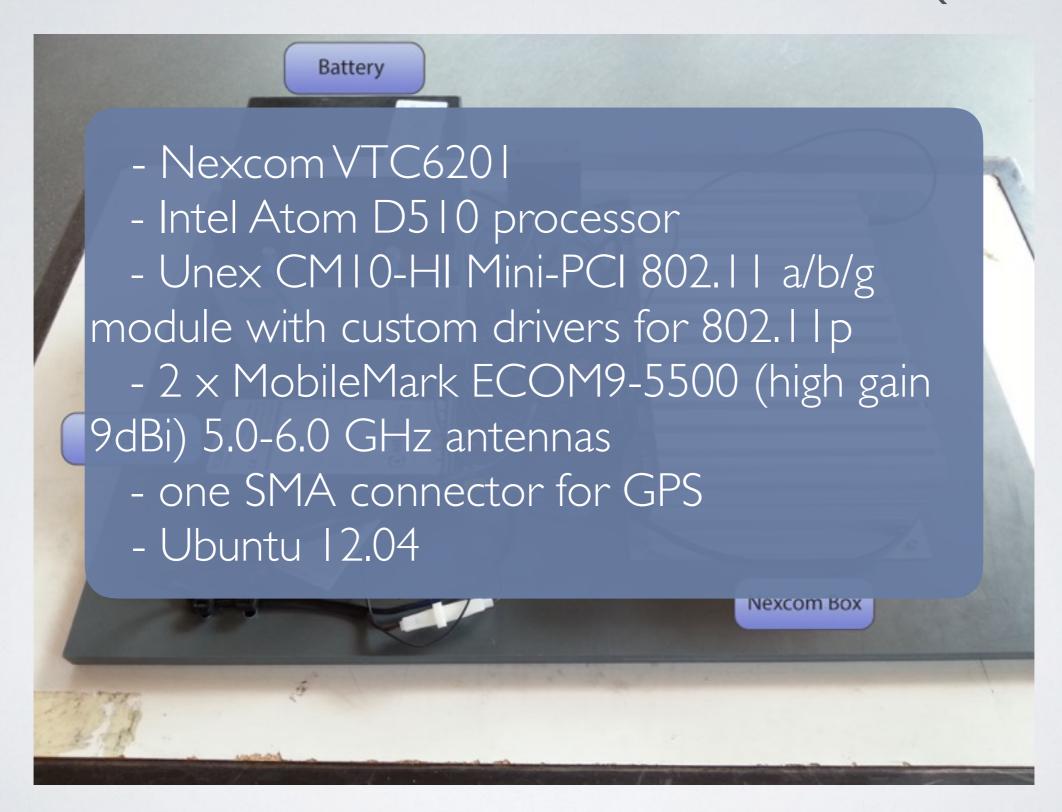




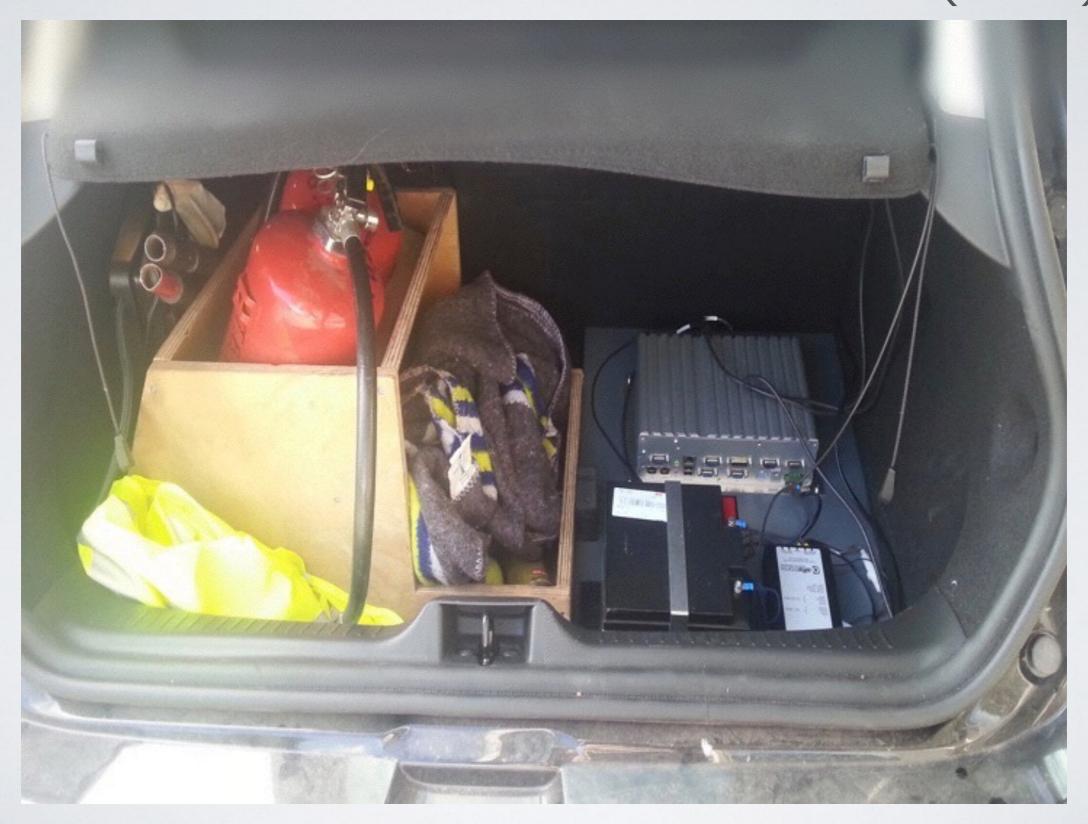
EXPERIMENTAL SETUP (1/4)



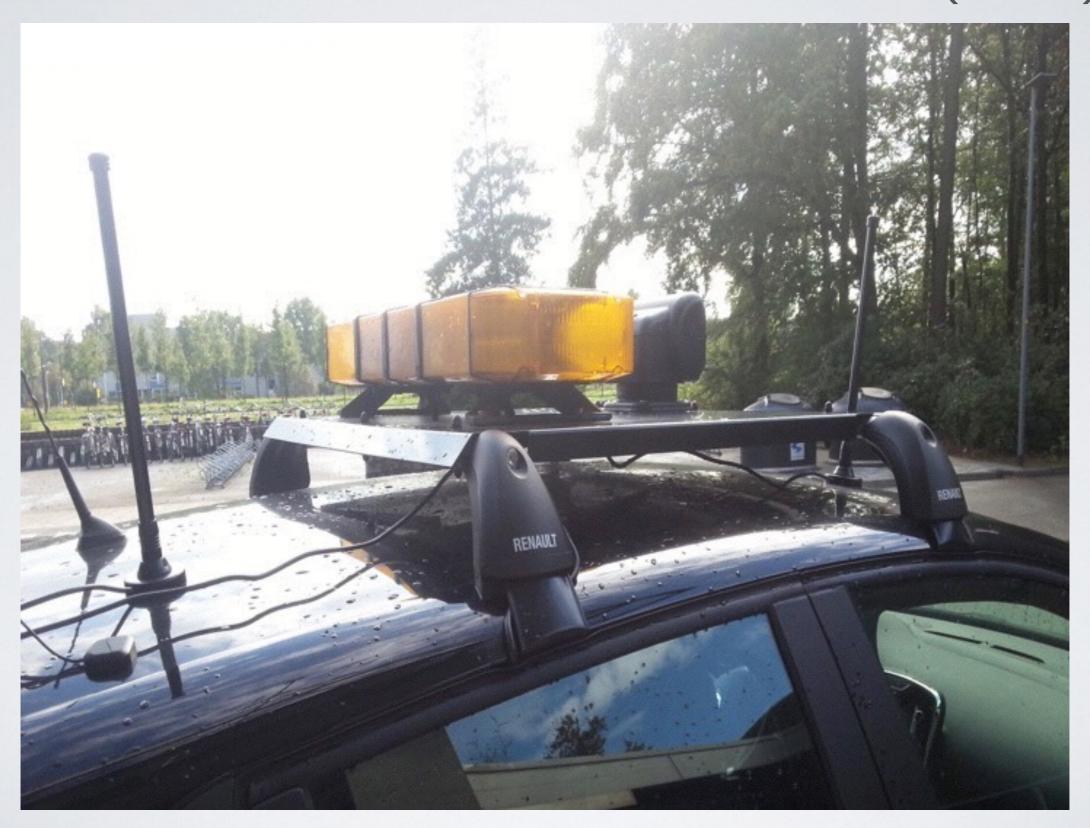
EXPERIMENTAL SETUP (1/4)



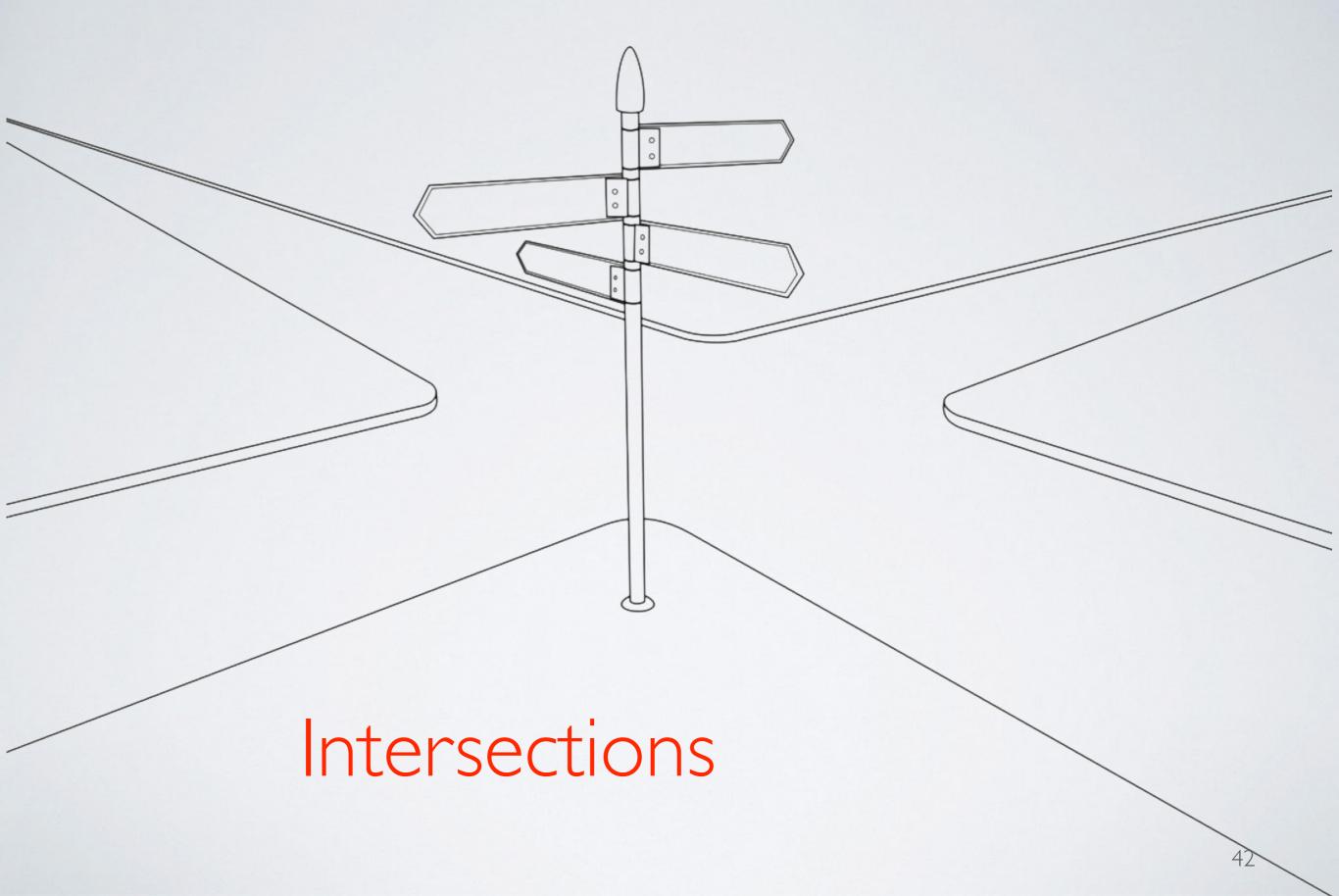
EXPERIMENTAL SETUP (2/4)

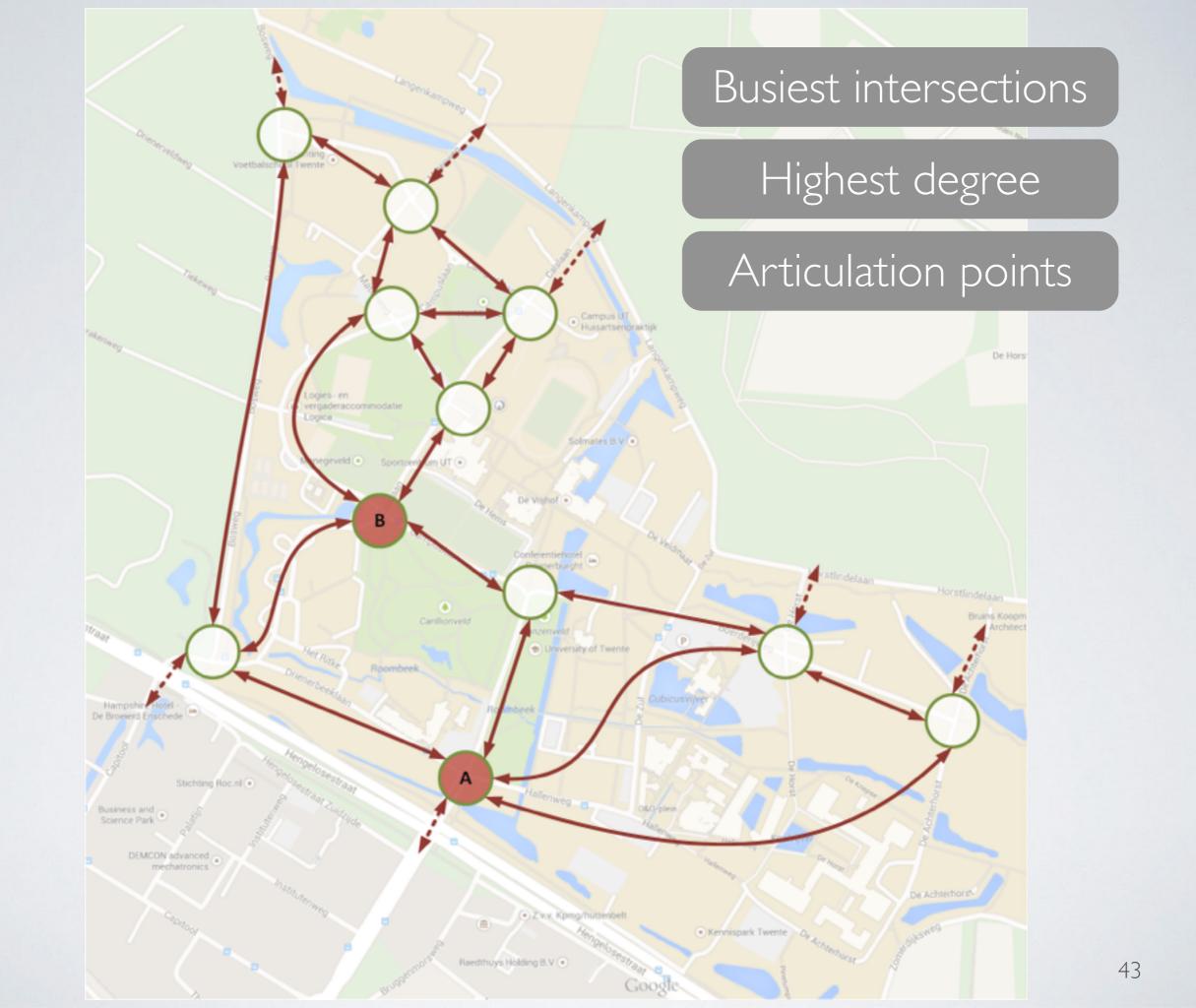


EXPERIMENTAL SETUP (3/4)



Where should an attacker deploy sniffing stations?



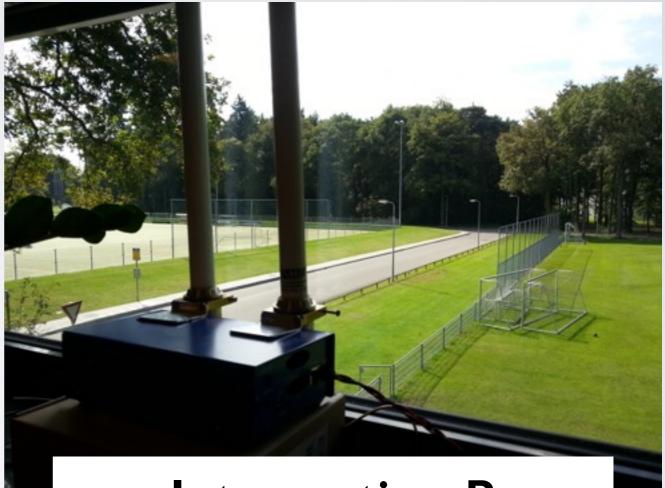


EXPERIMENTAL SETUP (4/4)



Intersection A

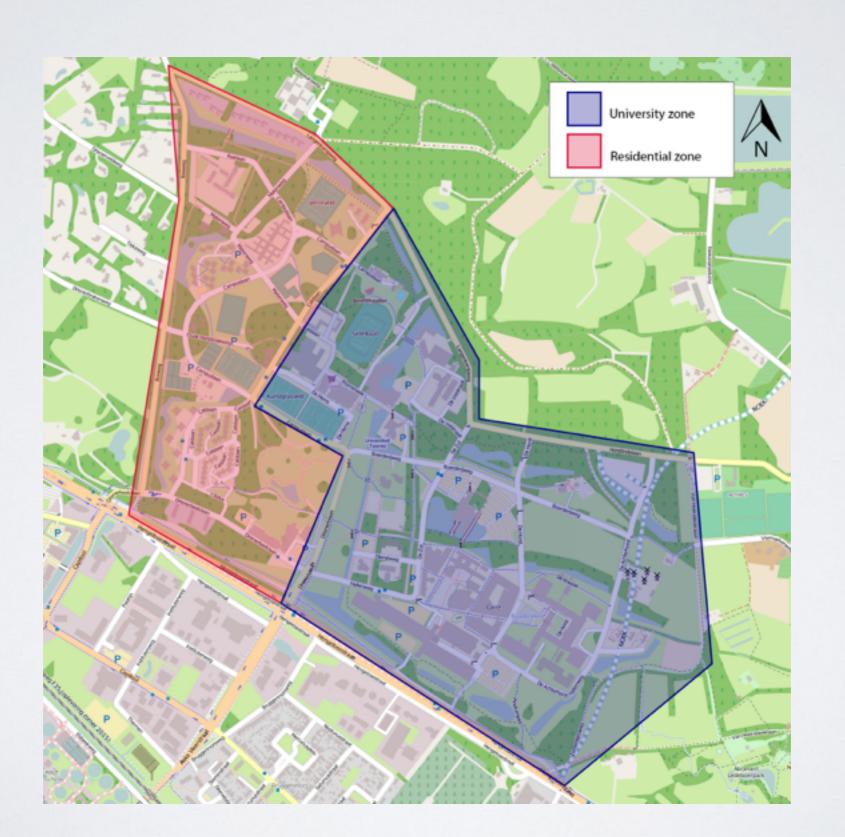
Ground floor
75 m from intersection
2 x Smarteq V09/54
antennas (9 dBi gain)



Intersection B

Ist floor
I 10 m from intersection
2 x Smarteq V09/54
antennas (9 dBi gain)

ZONE-LEVELTRACKING





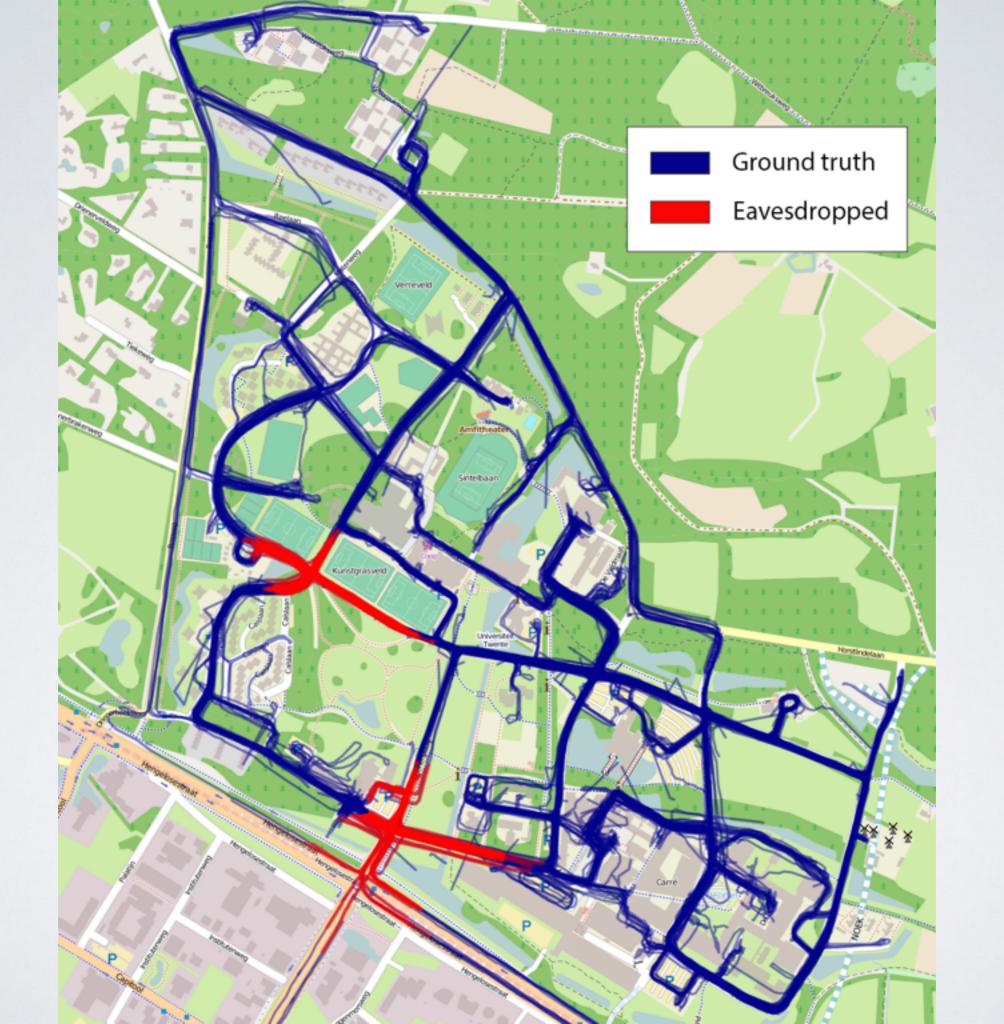
The equipment was deployed for 16 days

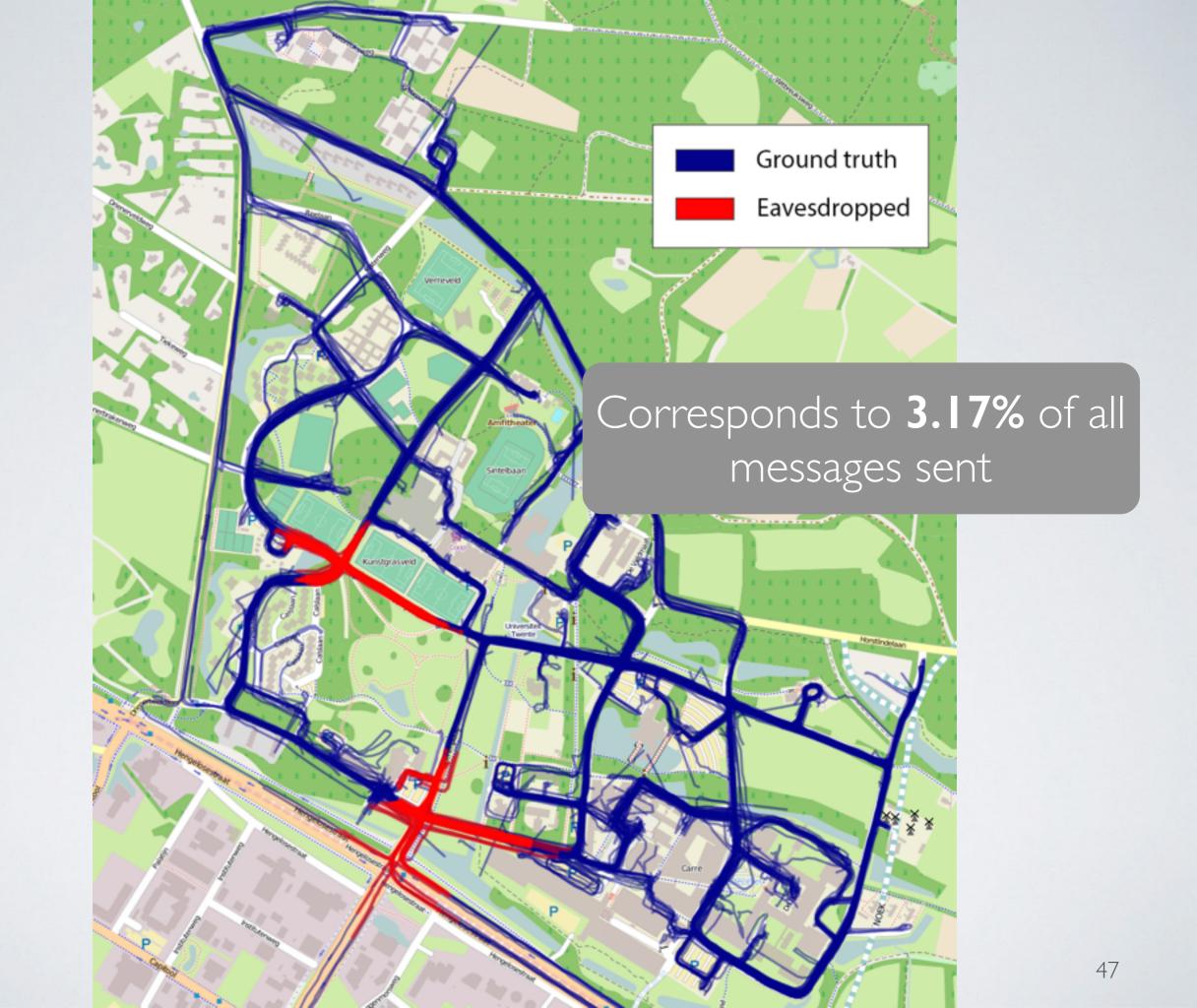


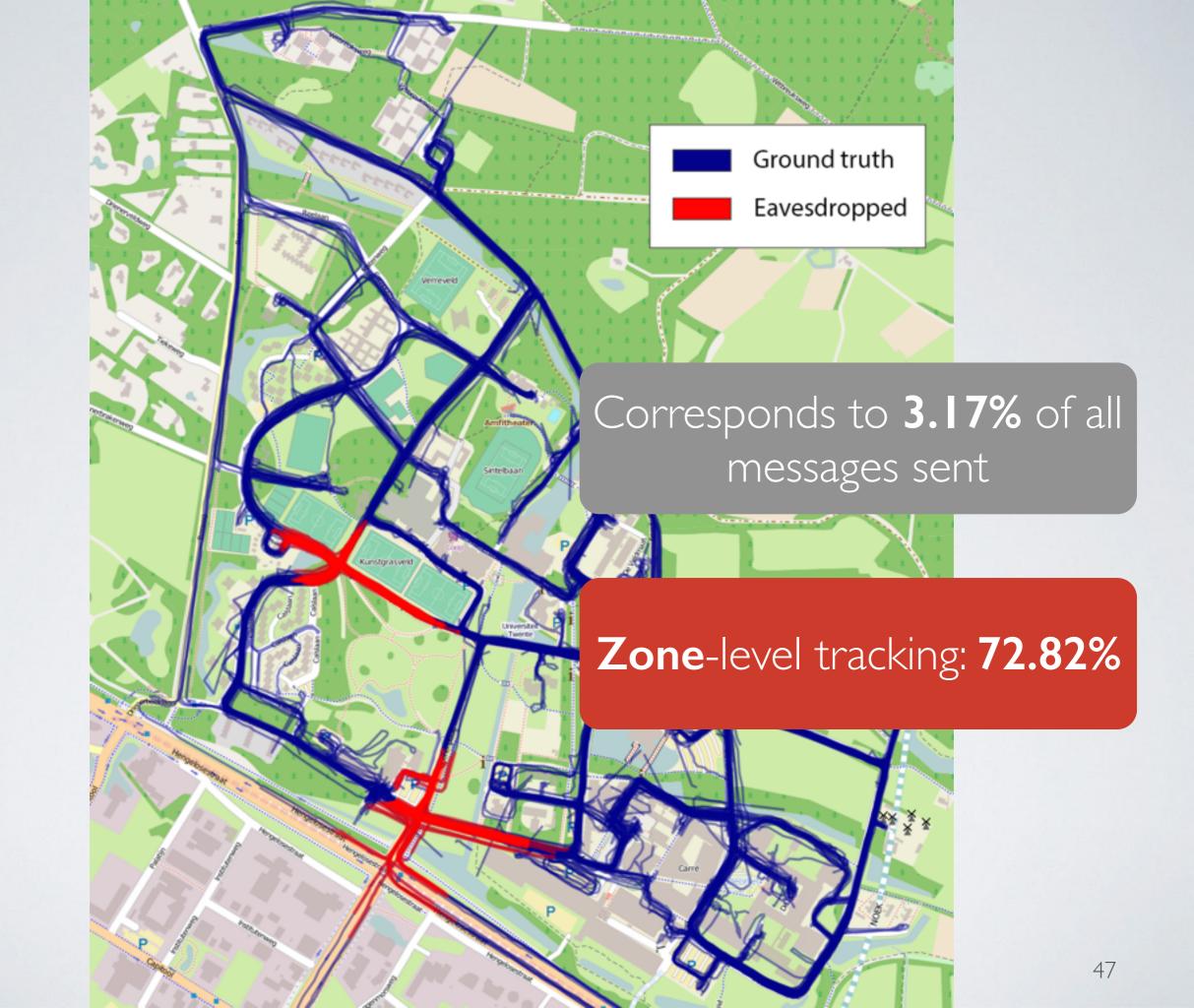
during which the vehicle transmitted 2,734,691 messages



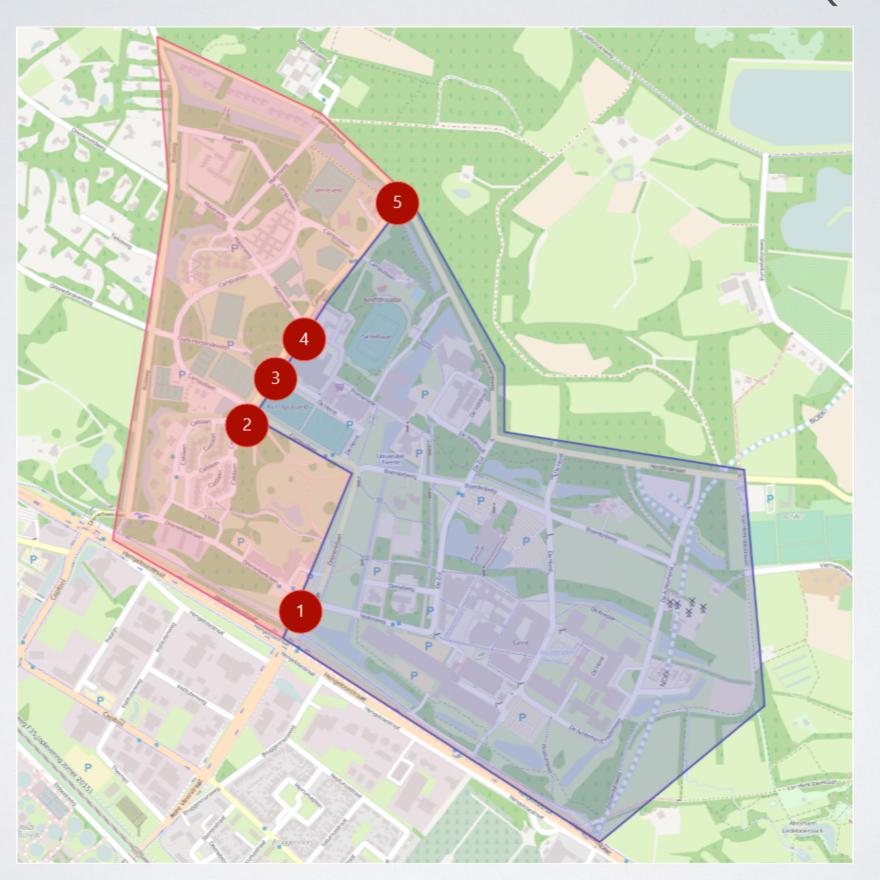
and we eavesdropped on 68,542 messages



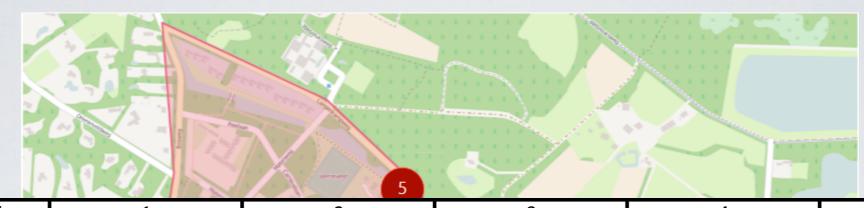




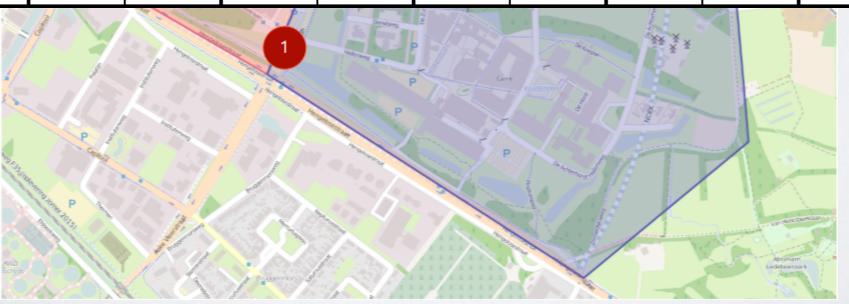
TRACKING ACCURACY (MLZ)



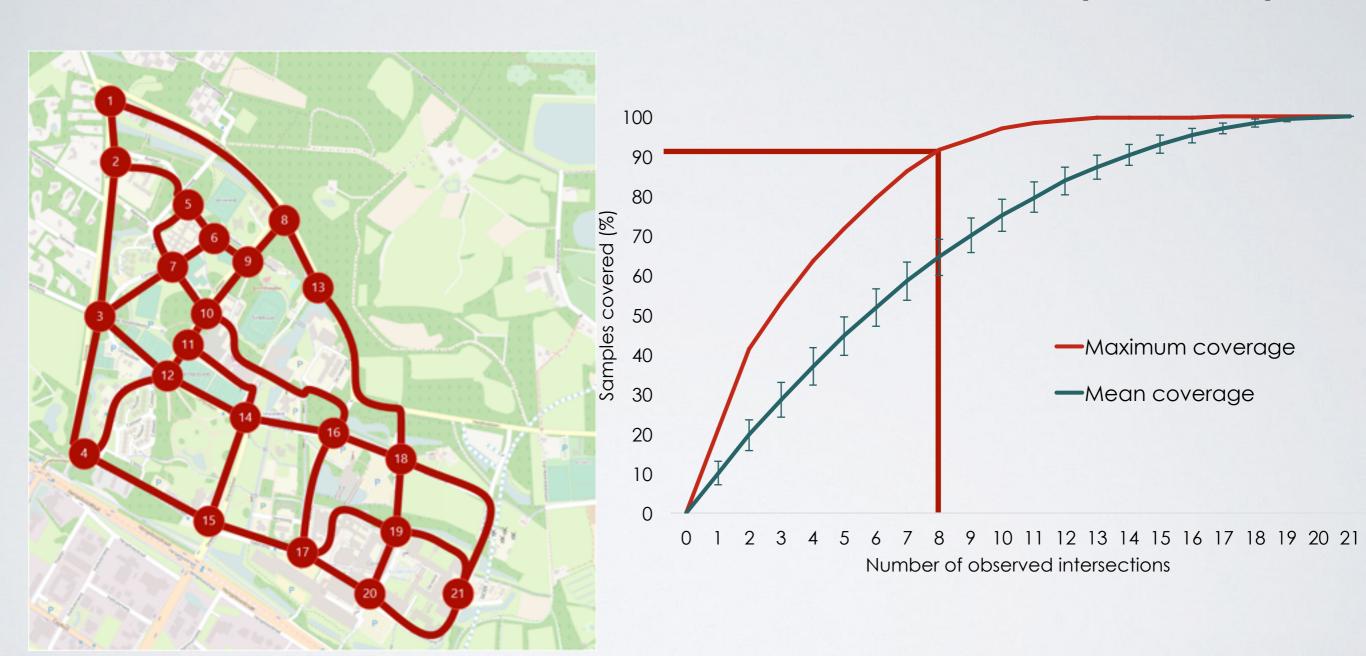
TRACKING ACCURACY (MLZ)



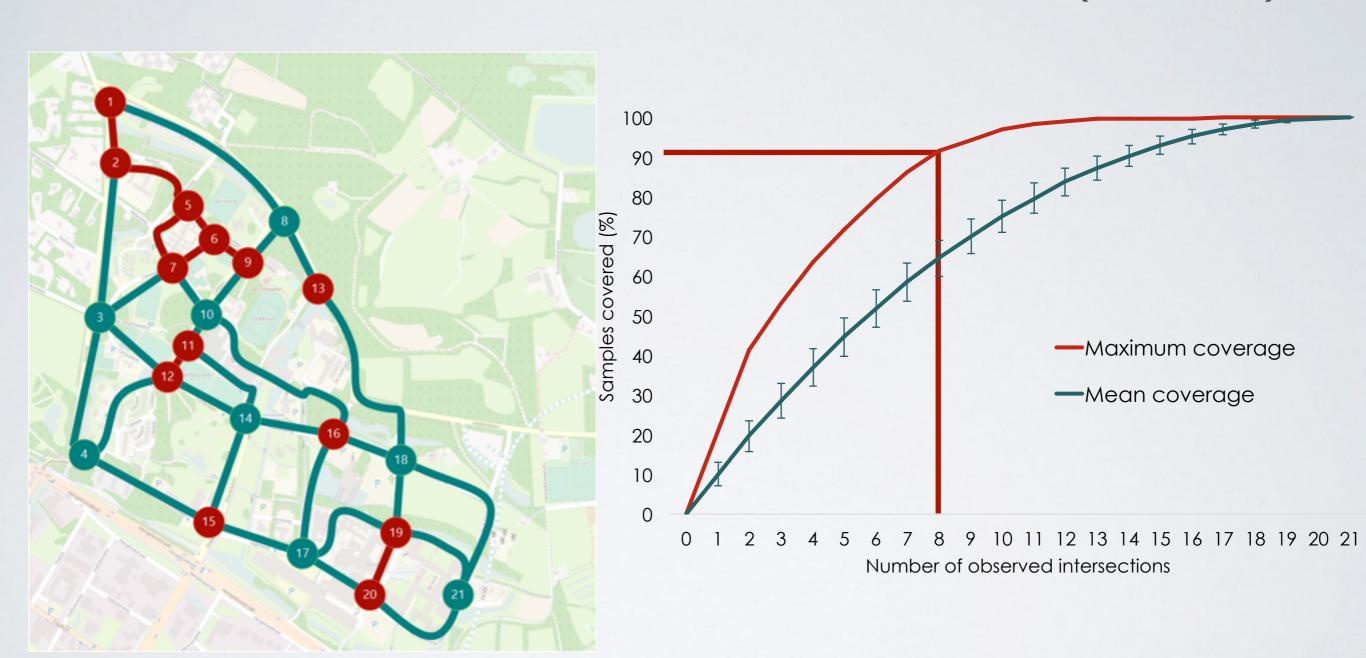
# of intersections	1		?	2	3		4		5	
	1	61.12%	1-2	72.82%	1-2-3	81.40%	1-2-3-4	84.26%	1-2-3-4-5	95.28%
	2	67.49%	1-3	73.42%	1-2-4	78.96%	1-2-3-5	89.51%		
	3	58.10%	1-4	67.41%	1-2-5	81.53%	1-2-4-5	86.41%		
	4	52.53%	1-5	69.98%	1-3-4	73.15%	1-3-4-5	86.58%		
	5	54.85%	2-3	73.32%	1-3-5	77.44%	2-3-4-5	87.29%		
			2-4	71.76%	1-4-5	74.33%				
			2-5	78.62%	2-3-4	77.38%				
			3-4	61.44%	2-3-5	83.74%				
			3-5	67.66%	2-4-5	82.09%				
			4-5	59.10%	3-4-5	72.50%				
average		58.82%		69.55%		78.25%		86.81%		95.28%



TRACKING ACCURACY (MLR)



TRACKING ACCURACY (MLR)



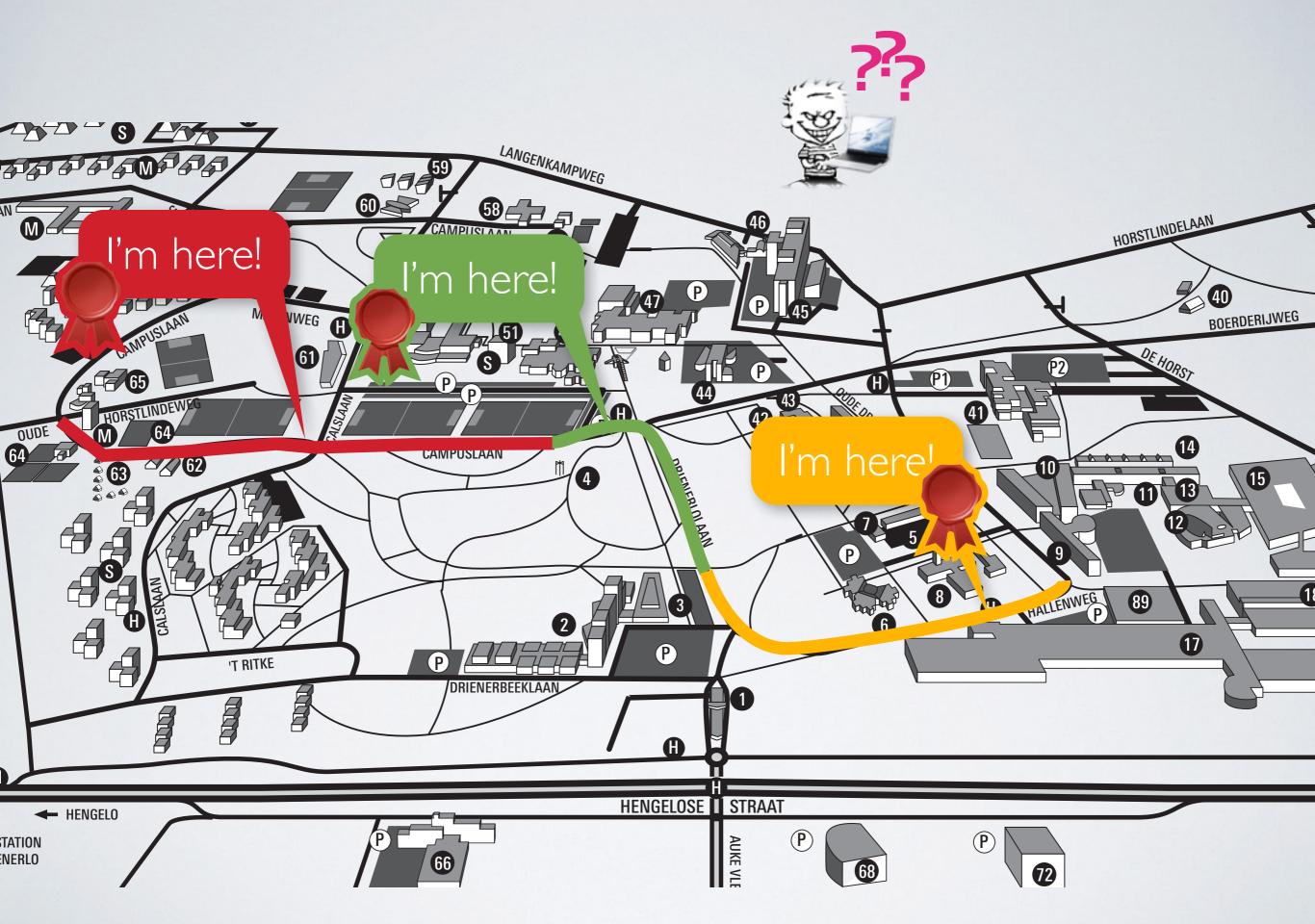


CANDIDATE SOLUTIONS

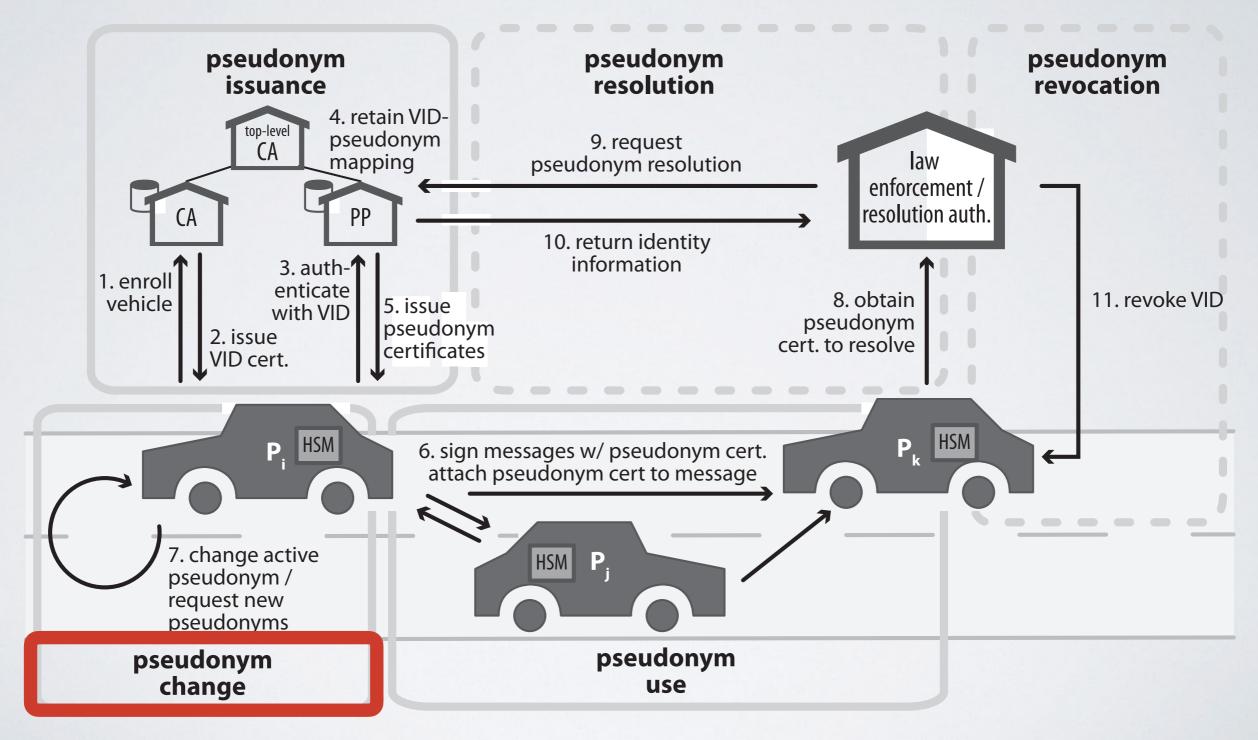
- Cloaking/Fuzzing location
- Anonymous credentials
- Encryption
- · Opt-out
- Pseudonyms

IEEE and ETSI mention the need to

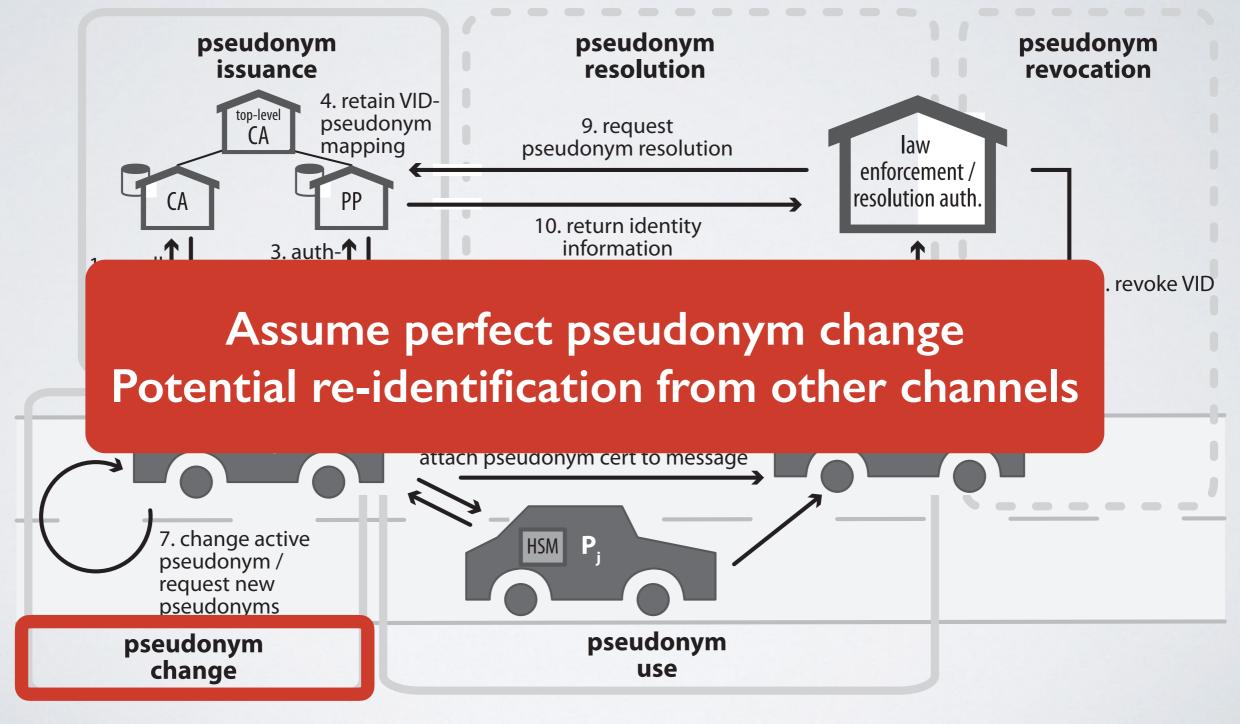
"use a **pseudonym** that cannot be linked to [...] the user's true identity" and suggest to change it frequently "[...] to avoid simple correlation between the pseudonym and the vehicle"



PSEUDONYM LIFECYCLE



PSEUDONYM LIFECYCLE



PRIVACY LOSS FUNCTION

$$P_{pnm}(t) = \begin{cases} max(P_{pnm}(t-1) - \sum_{i=1}^{N_{veh}} p_i \cdot log p_i, P_{pmax}) & \text{if } t \in T_{upc} \\ 0 & \text{if } t \in T_{obs} \end{cases}$$

Pseudonym changes

$$P_{int}(t) = \begin{cases} max(P_{int}(t-1) - \sum_{j=1}^{N_{road}} p_j \cdot log p_j, P_{rmax}) & \text{if } t \in T_{ui} \\ 0 & \text{if } t \in T_{obs} \end{cases}$$

if $t \in T_{ui}$ Unobserved intersections

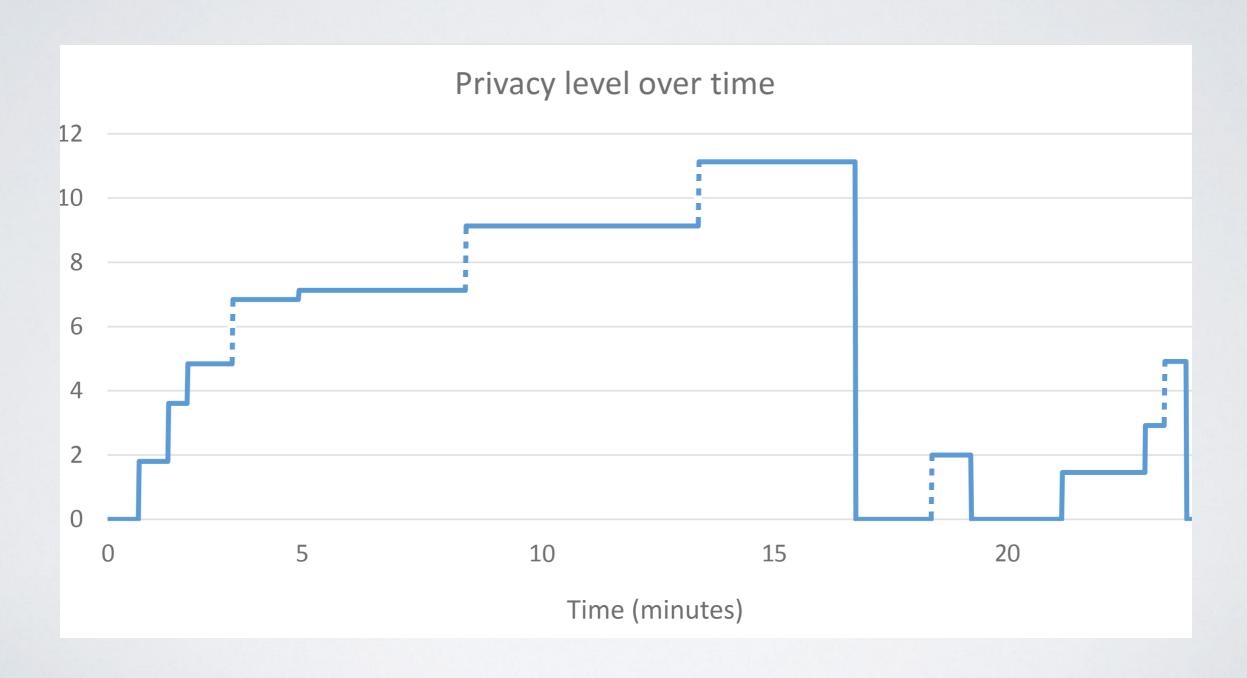
$$P_{road}(t) = \begin{cases} max(P_{road}(t-1) + \lambda(t_{last} - t), P_{dmax}) & \text{if } t \in T_{urs} \\ 0 & \text{if } t \in T_{obs} \end{cases}$$

Time since observation

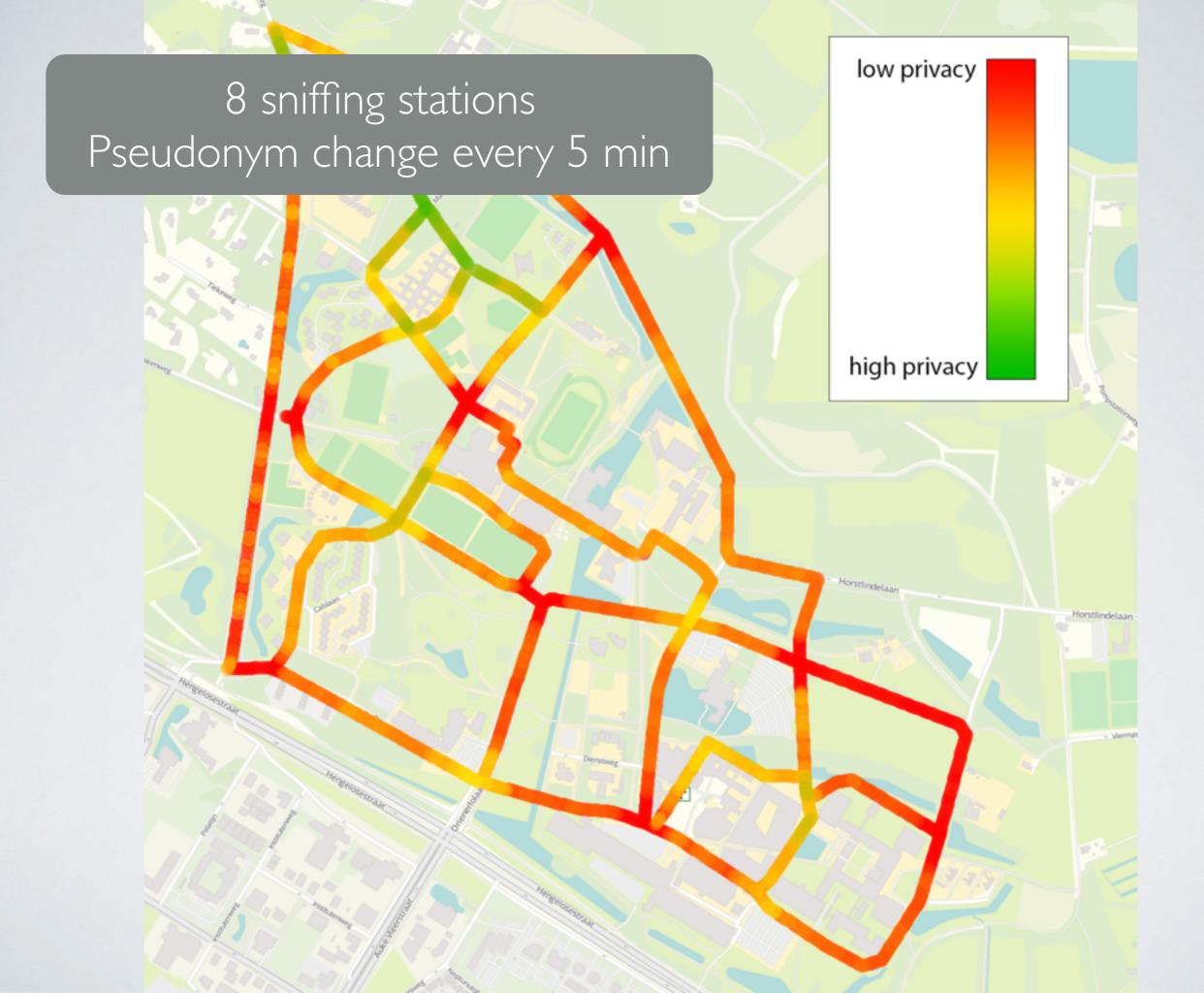
$$P(t) = P_{pnm}(t) + P_{int}(t) + P_{road}(t)$$

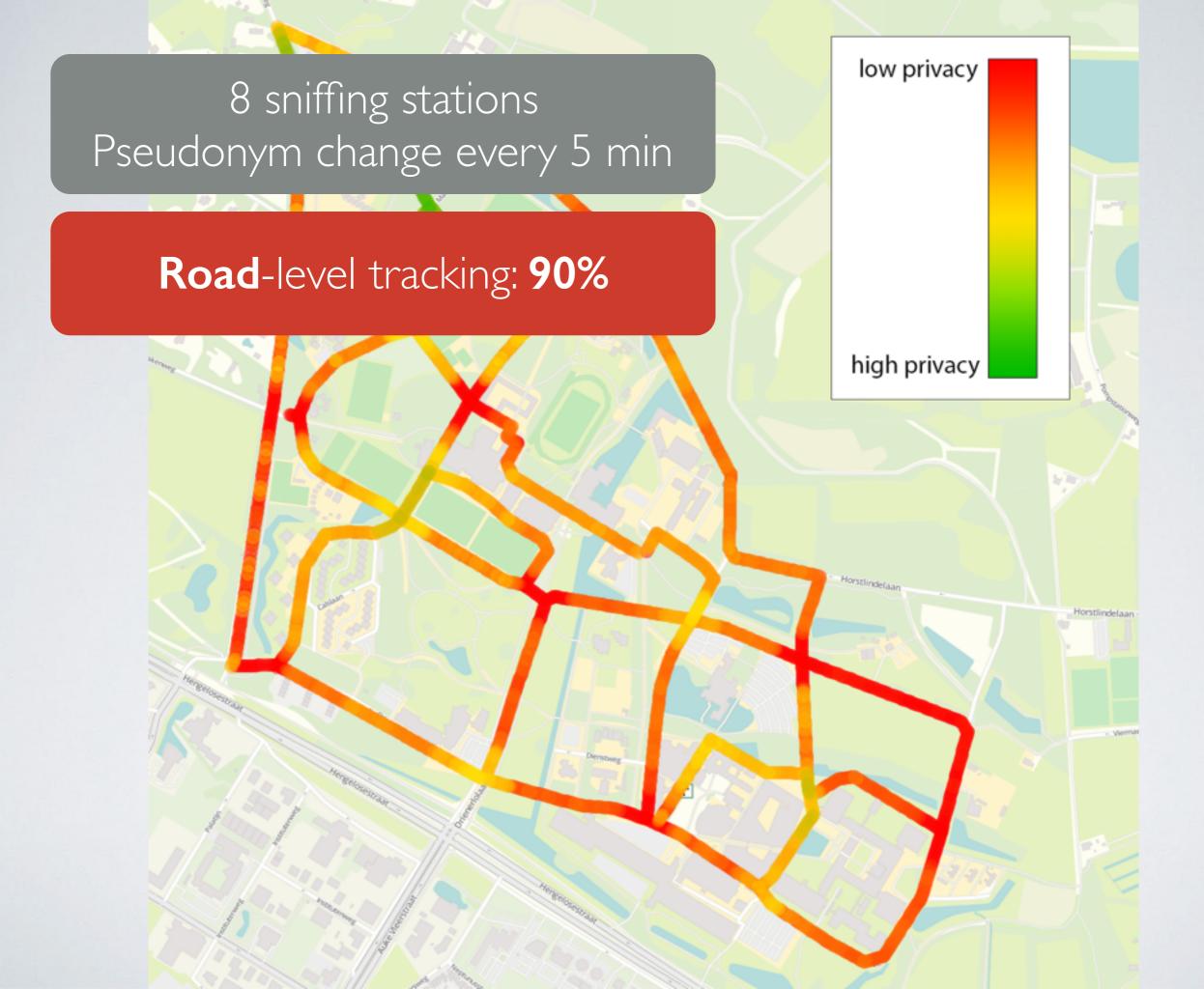
Total

EVOLUTION OF PRIVACY LEVEL

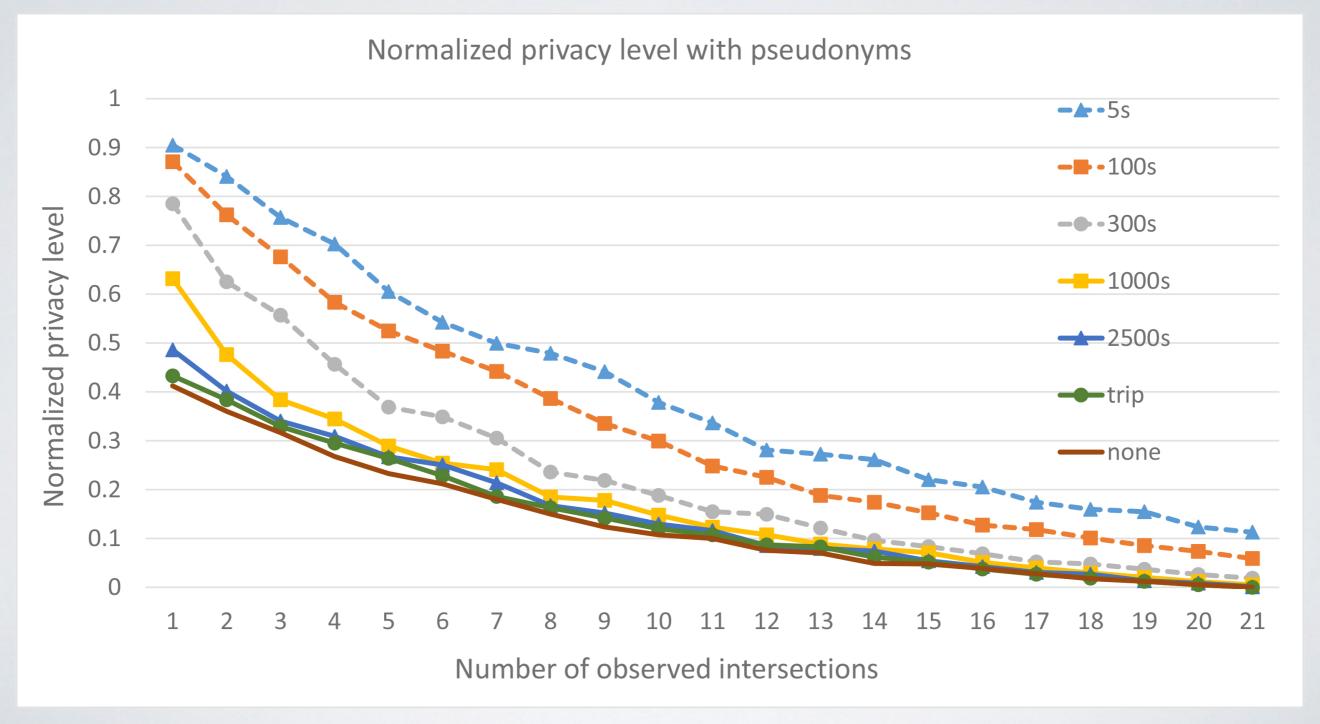




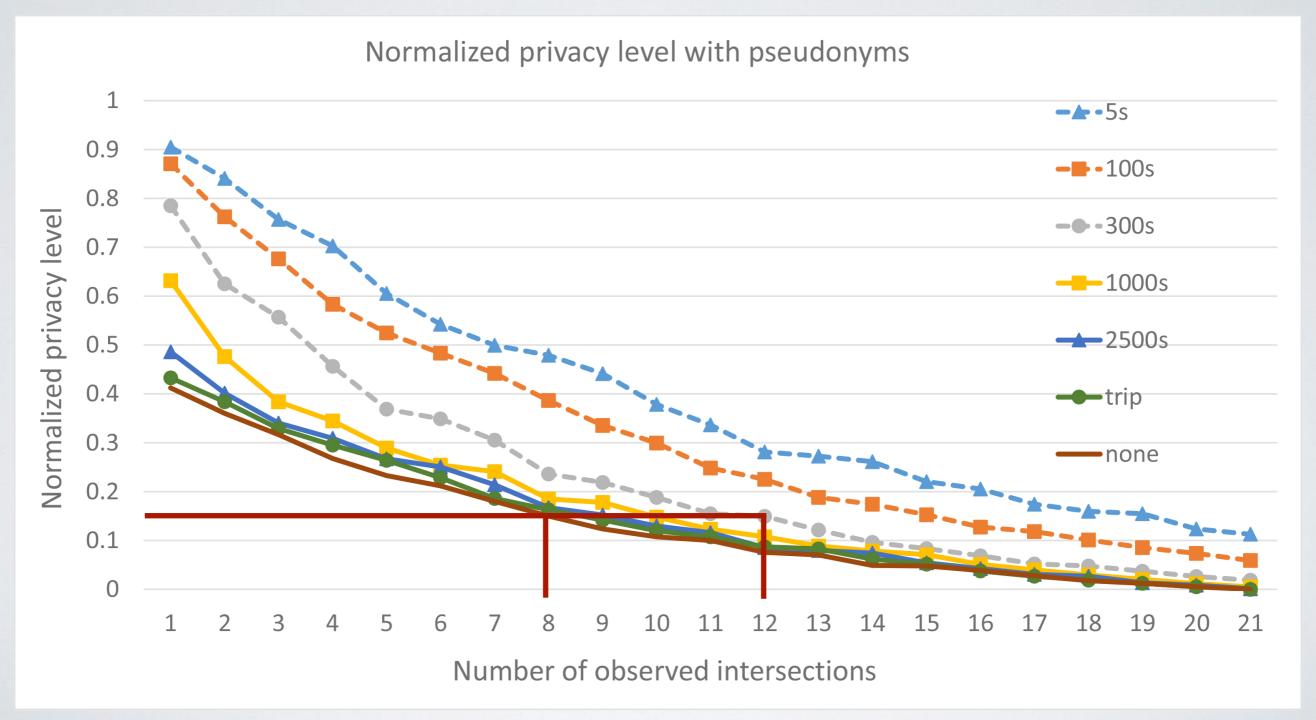




PSEUDONYM CHANGE STRATEGIES



PSEUDONYM CHANGE STRATEGIES



COST MODEL

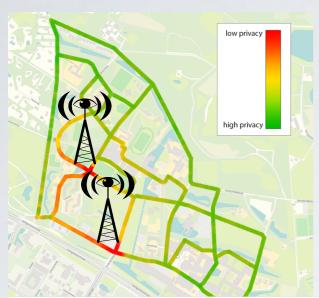
#observed intersection	Equipment Cost (€)
	500
2	1000
8	4000
Full campus	10500

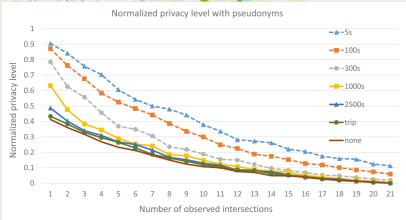
6000€/km²

+ installation/operational/maintenance cost

Expect price drop!
(Raspberry Pi or SDR: http://wime-project.net/)

CONCLUSION OF THE EXPERIMENT







Additional mitigations: silent period, encrypted BSMs, ...

Generalizationlarge-scale scenarios

Privacy-Preserving Road Networks?

BLACK HAT SOUND BYTES.

- 1. **Everyone** can deploy a surveillance system to track connected vehicles. It is **cheap** and **easy** and somewhat effective.
- 2. Countermeasures exist to mitigate the risk.

