

# Truck Hacking:

## **An Experimental Analysis of the SAE J1939 Standard**

10th USENIX Workshop On Offensive Technologies  
(WOOT'16)

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# Are trucks more secure than cars?



# Outline

- I. Motivation
- II. Prior Work
- III. Technical Background
- IV. Targets
- V. Attacks
  - A. Instrument Cluster
  - B. Powertrain
- VI. Tools & Test Environment
- VII. Future Work
- VIII. Defenses



# Why Heavy Vehicles?

- Disconnect between consumer automotive and heavy vehicle industries
- Higher impact than consumer vehicles
  - Heavy vehicles physically massive
  - Expensive & hazardous cargo
  - More susceptible to bad driving conditions
  - Backbone of economy
  - And...

... there are a couple potentially affected industries...



# Heavy Trucks



# Buses





# Recreational Vehicles (RVs)





# Agriculture Machinery



# Forestry Machinery





# Construction Vehicles



# Heavy Haul & Passenger Locomotives





# Military Vehicles (MiLCAN)

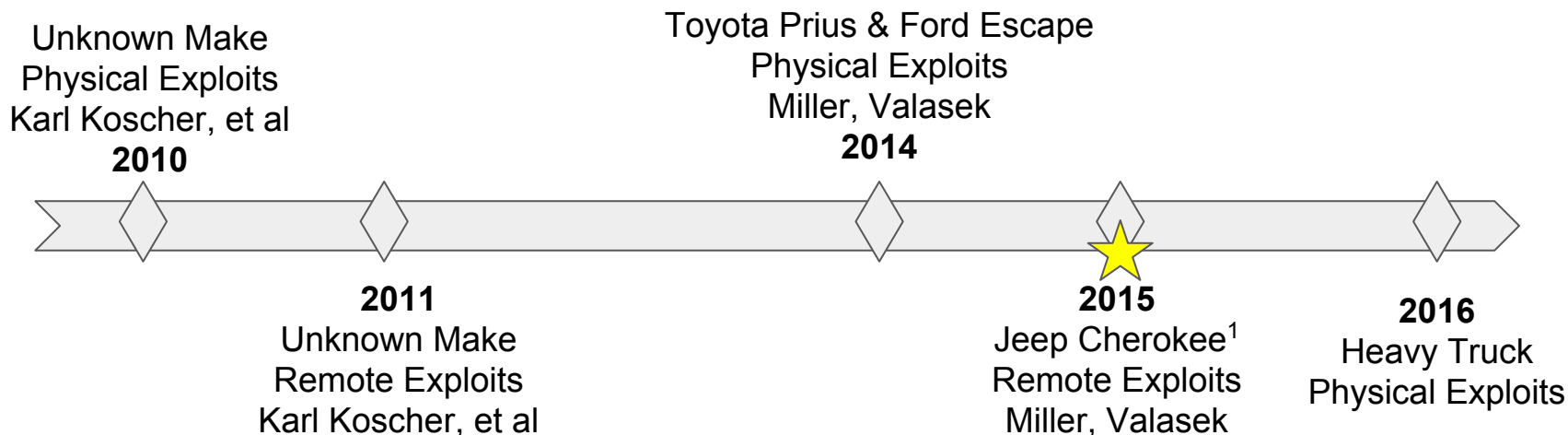


# Marine Navigation Systems (NMEA2000)



# Prior Work - CAN Exploits

- Consumer automobile segment scrutinized after public hacks in 2015
- Pattern of physical exploit ---> remote exploit



<sup>1</sup>1.4M Recall

<sup>2</sup>Over-the-air Update

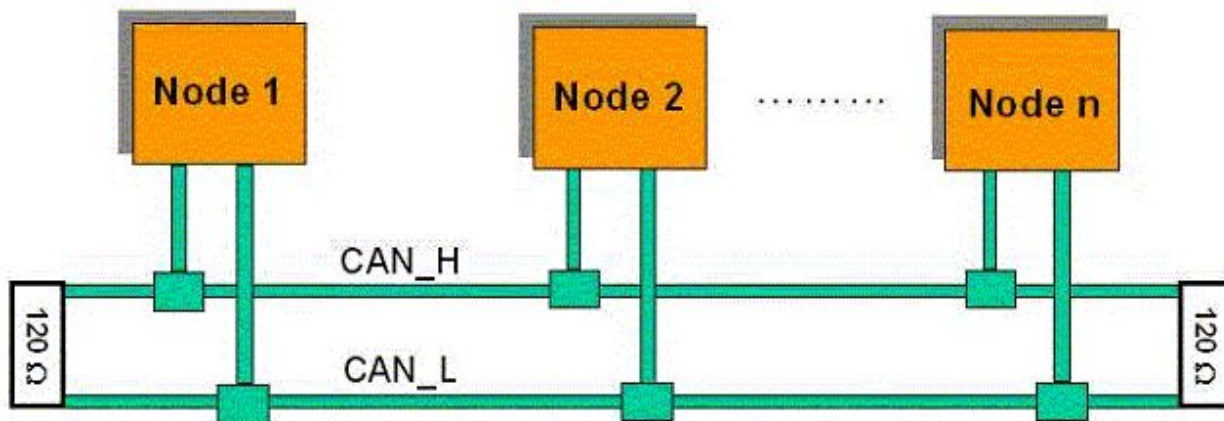
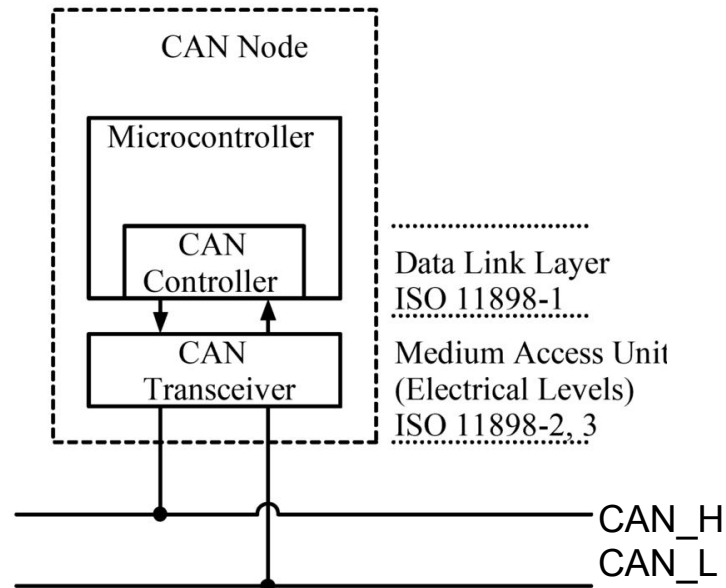
Tesla Model S<sup>2</sup>  
Physical Exploits

So what is CAN?

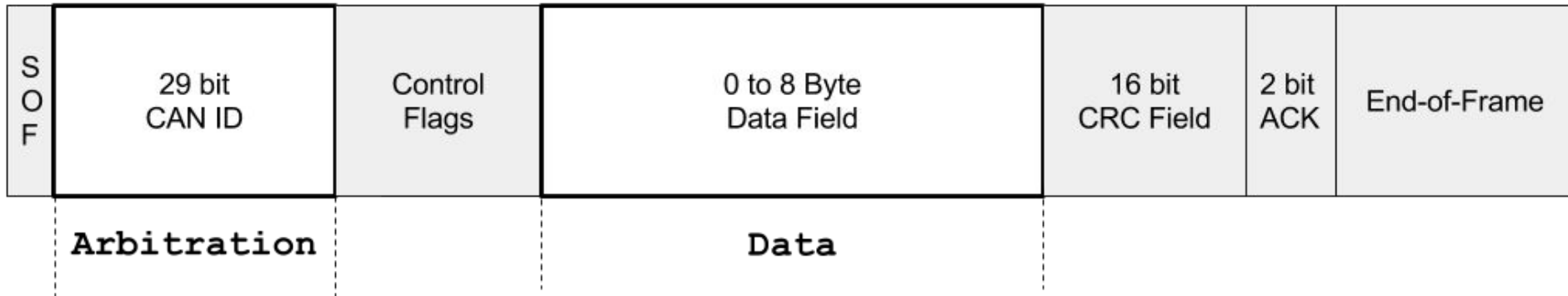


# CAN Overview

- Broadcast transceiver
- Allows microcontrollers to communicate with each other
- Nodes see everything on the network



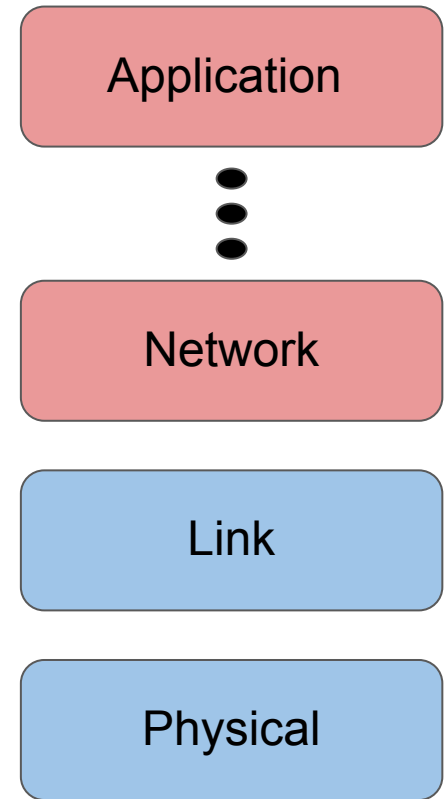
# Extended CAN Frames



But what is J1939

# What is J1939?

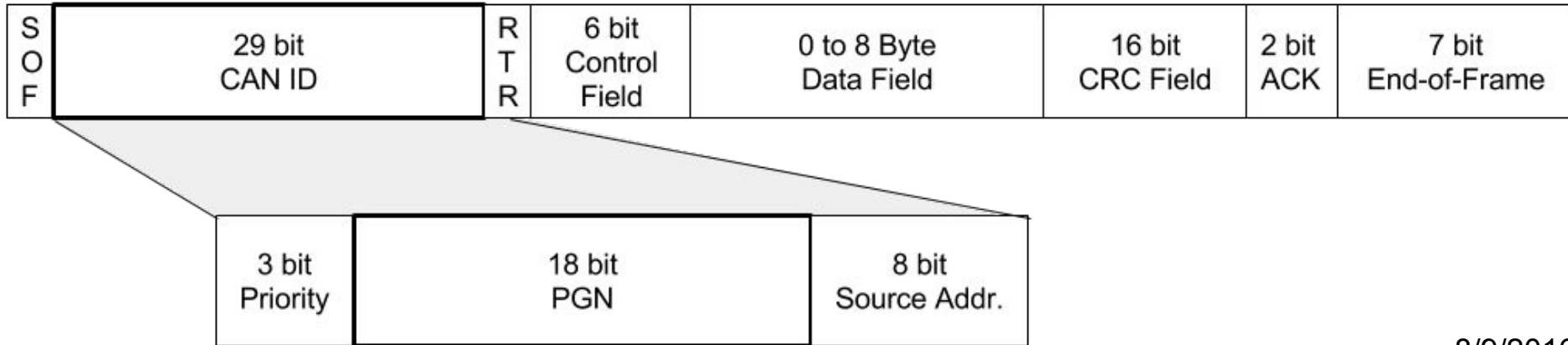
- Not CAN
  - Built on top of it
  - Physical & link layer == CAN
- Defines network -> application layers
- Detailed documentation publicly available through Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)



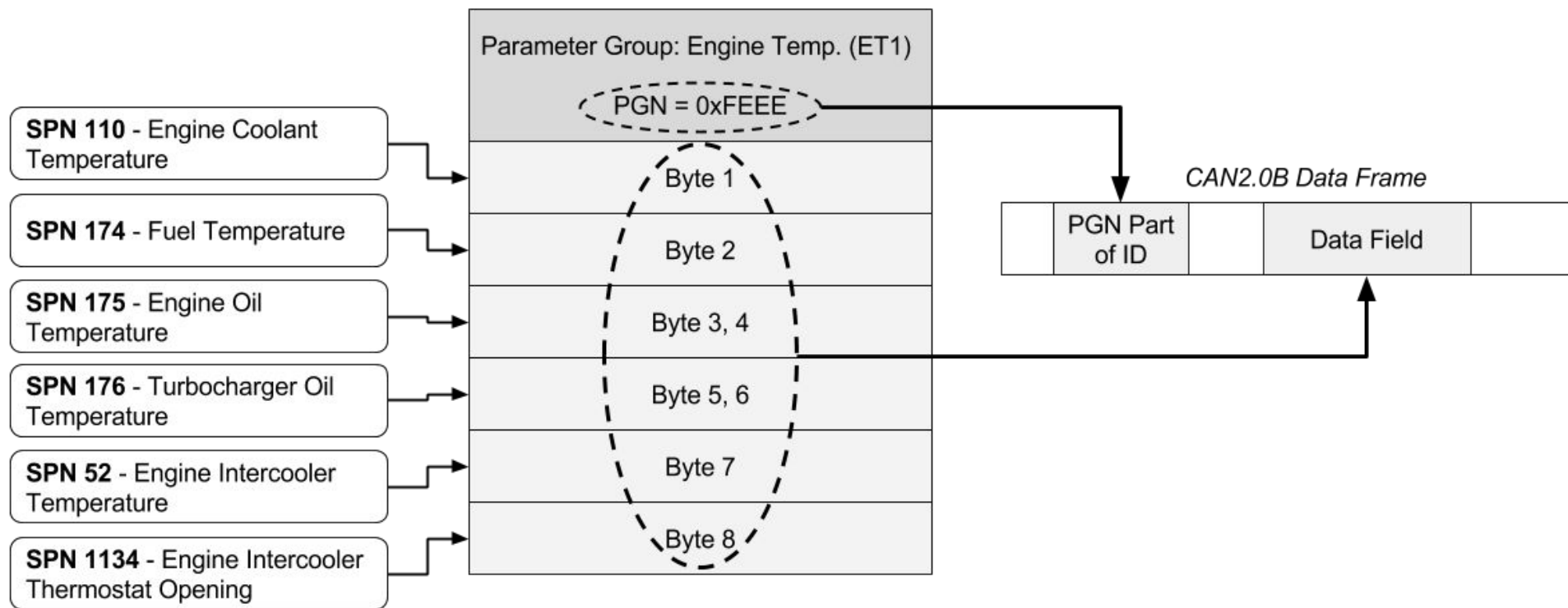


# SAE J1939 Overview

- Successor to SAE J1708/J1587
  - J1708 == physical & link
  - J1587 == transport & application
- Inside the CAN ID:
  - PGN
  - SRC & DST



# J1939 Overview Continued



# Is security built on top?

IP/TCP + HTTP (no security) → IP/TCP + HTTPS (yay security!)

:D

CAN + Car app. layer (no security) → CAN + J1939 (security???)

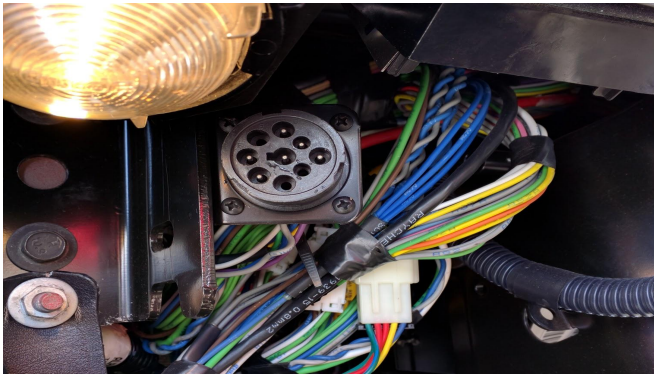
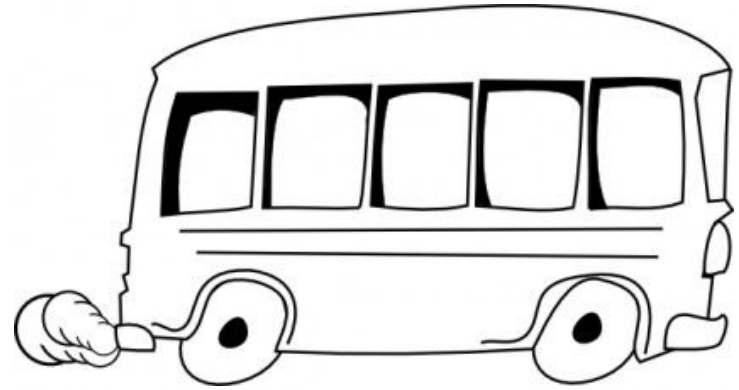
¬\_(ツ)\_/

# Our Targets

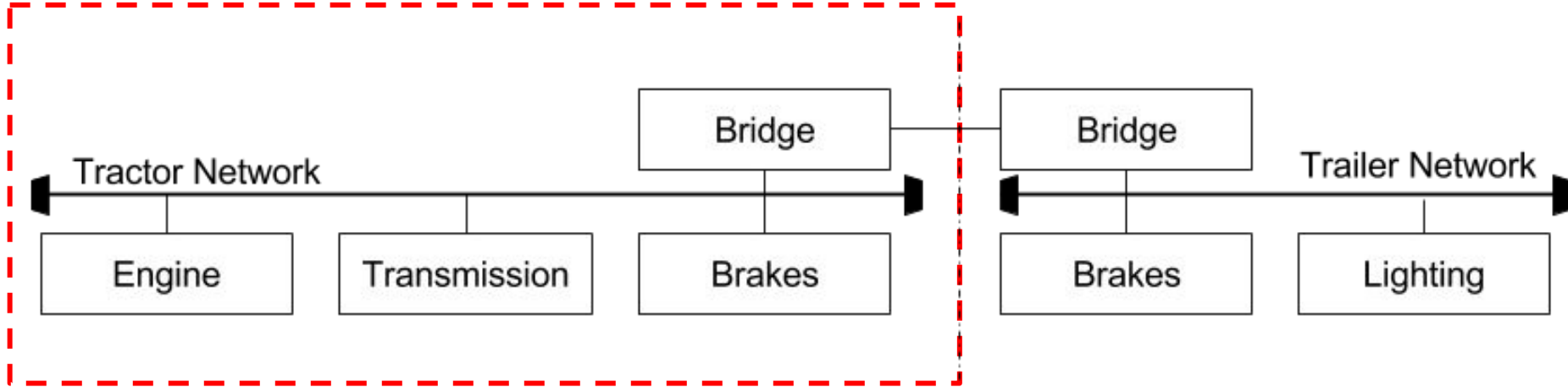
**2006 Model  
Semi Tractor**



**2001 Model School Bus**



# Typical Heavy Truck Network





# Instrument Cluster Attack

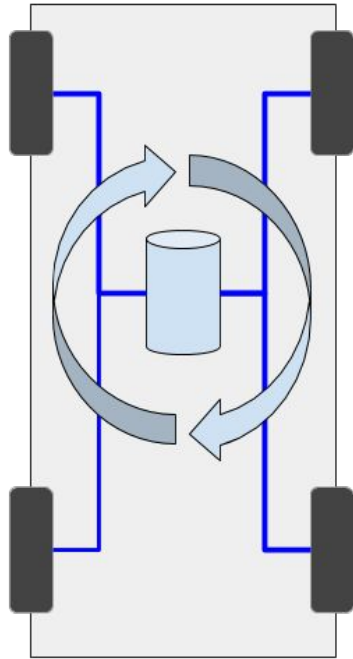
Experiment Progression:

Packet snooping & packet injection

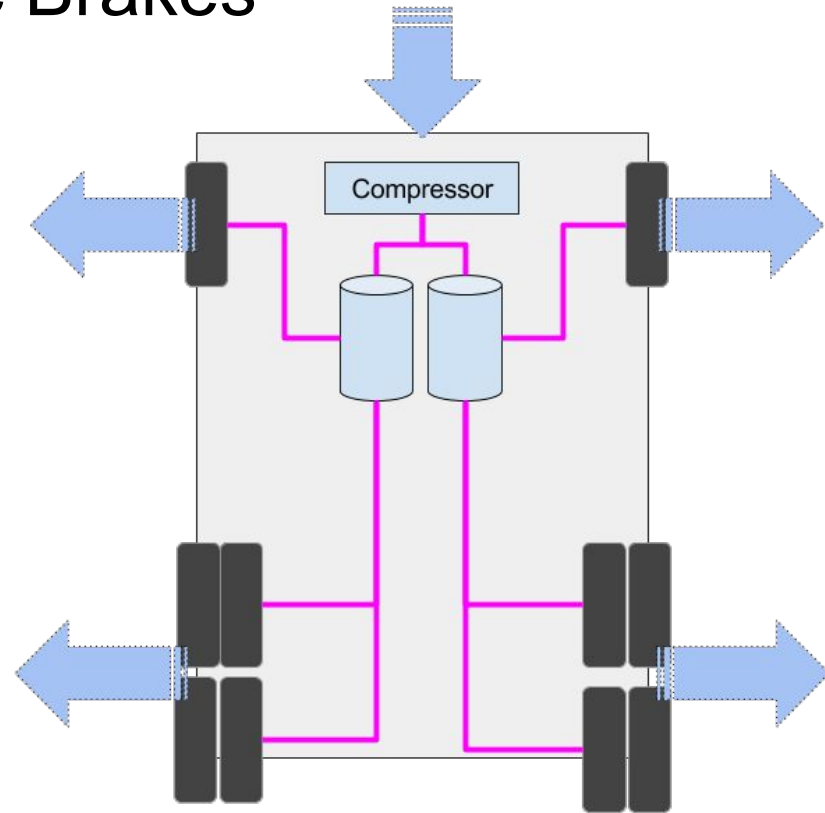
**Heavily relied on by vehicle operators**



# Hydraulic & Pneumatic Brakes



Hydraulic Fluid-based Brakes



Pneumatic Brakes



8/9/2016

# Powertrain Attack

Experiment progression:

Packet recording, replay attack, packet injection script







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# Powertrain Attack

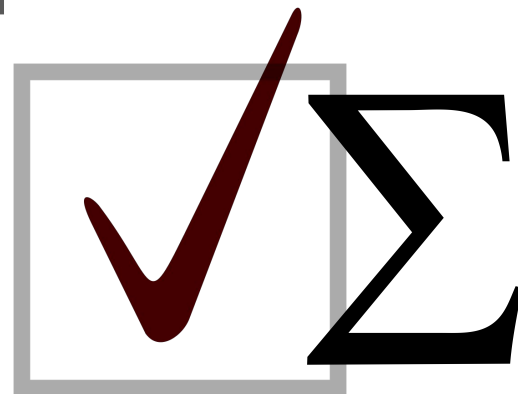
## Part 2: Electric Boogaloo

Unmodified attack from 2006 model year truck on 2001 model year school bus



# A very powerful message

- Single PGN for all these attacks
  - Remove driver's ability to input via accel. pedal
  - Disable engine brake
  - Command high and low RPM values
- Largest hurdle: implementing checksum
  - No RE required... checksum is public as well!



Making It Happen



# Tools

- PEAK USB-PCAN
  - Data Collection
  - Packet Injection
  - Python APIs
    - Fuzzing Script
- Vector CANoe
  - Data Collection
  - Packet Injection
  - CAPL Scripting language
- Diagnostic Tool
  - ABS valve modulation
  - Engine cylinder cutoff



# Test Environment

## 1. Idle Truck

- Initial data gathering
- Attack development

## 2. Public Roads

- Data gathering in motion

## 3. MCity

- Attacks while in motion



Looking towards the future...

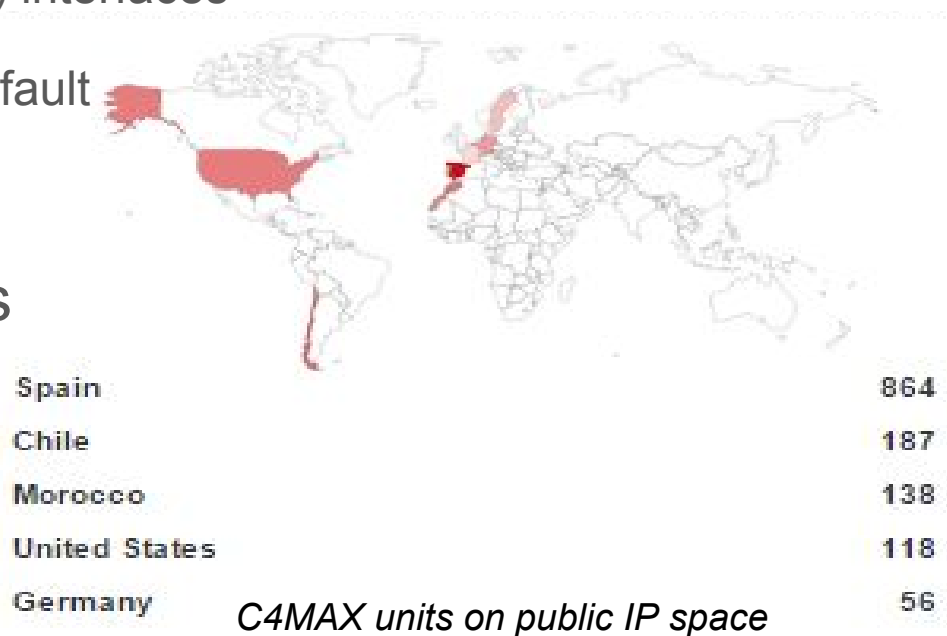
# Remote Compromises?

- Telematic Gateway Unit (TGU)

- Cellular, Bluetooth, CAN (J1939) interfaces
- C4MAX - Telnet port open by default

- Fleet Management Systems

- Ubiquitous in several industries
- GPS data, CAN bus access



# Further Areas of Interest

- Diagnostics tool emulation
- More safety critical attacks
- Malicious trailers



# So Many Activities...

- Autonomous Semi Trucks
- Connected Vehicles
  - V2V / V2I
- Cargo Ships
- Aircraft

# Vulnerability Mitigation Techniques

- Securing the Vehicle Bus:
  - Network Segregation & Isolation
  - Intrusion Detection Systems
  - Message Ownership Verification
  - Message Authentication
  - Strict Message Timing Detection
- Best Practices from 'traditional' security domain:
  - Passwords on externally facing devices
  - Vendor Review

*Travel to this workshop and future research is sponsored by National Motor Freight Traffic Association, Inc. (NMFTA). Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of NMFTA.*



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