

Initial Situation



Complete loss of control of the building automation system

- No operation of light
- No operation of heating and ventilation
- No operation of shutters
- Even dentist's equipment failed due to missing compressed air



The Good	The programming for the components was still available			
The Bad	The building contained hundreds of KNX actuators and more than 75% of them were no longer operational			
The Ugly	All contacted vendors considered the devices bricked and recommended replacing the components \rightarrow costs >100K \$			

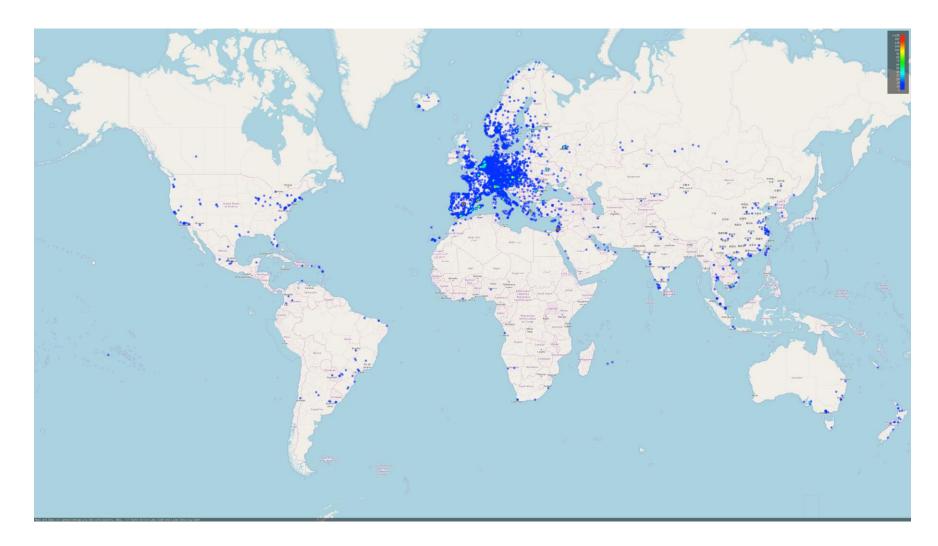
Building Automation with KNX



- KNX is used in many corporate and home automation scenarios
- Decentral: there is no master to rule them all
- Programmed via engineering software ETS
- Usually, a local, twisted pair bus
- KNX IP
 - UDP based (via port 3671 or via broadcast)
 - Insecure per Default

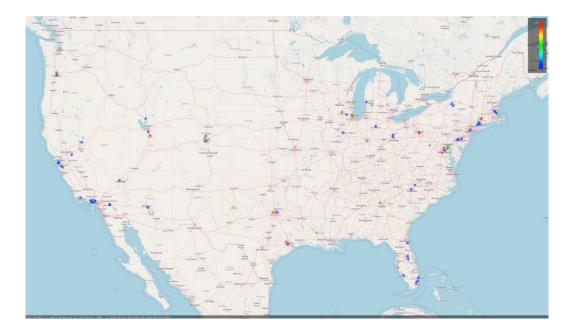
Global Attack Surface

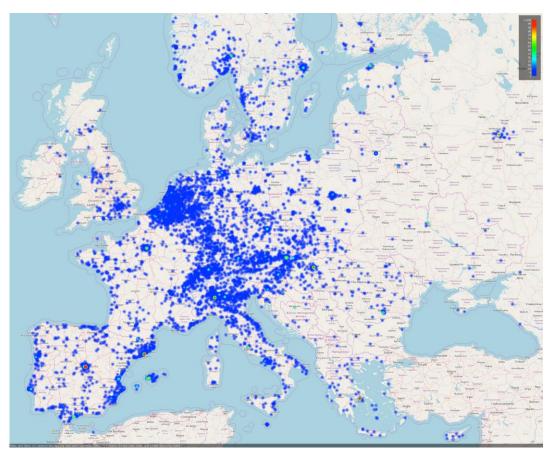




Attack Surface USA vs. Europe







Meet the BCU Key



- The BCU Key allows to set a device password to protect against modification
- 4-byte key and transmitted as hex over the wire
- Once the BCU key is set, the following actions are no longer possible:
 - Change the parameters / memory
 - Change the programming
 - Reset the device -> Bricked
- Hardly documented
- Helpful for ransomware for your building automation

Incident Theory

LIMES SECURITY

- No logs or any kind of network traffic were available
- Our theory is
 - Attacker connected to the KNX IP GW that was accessible via the Internet
 - Enumerated the devices on the KNX Bus
 - Emptied the programming of the devices
 - Set the BCU Key on the device

- No idea if the key is unique per device

- The devices had the old address
- How should we proceed? •

• So far, we knew:

•

GIRA

The Incident Resolution Customer sent four different bricked devices





Less promising

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$



- Brute Force
 - Takes too long on bus (9600 BAUD, ~10Keys/sec)
 - Maybe by accessing internal bus (UART), but not our first choice
- Circumvent
 - Looked for functions without authentication
 - Very simple fuzzing
 - No luck, deeper testing too time consuming
- Debug and jump execution
 - What about no?

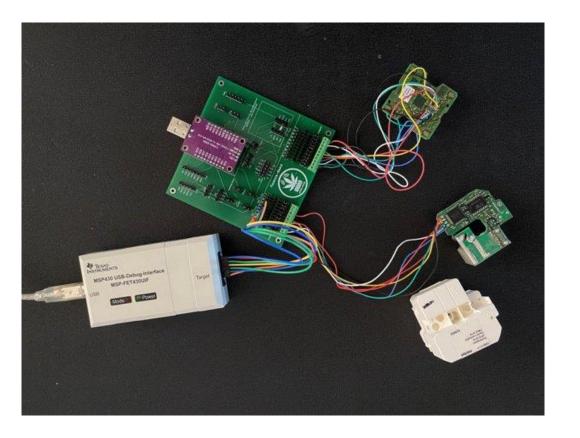
More promising

•••



- Read key from device
- First, we tried to dump the ARM based KNX Devices
 - Devices are based on a STM32
 - JTAG pinout is present on the device
 - Connect and ...
 - No access to the memory because memory protection bits are set
- Next up was the ATMEGA based device ...
- No access to the memory because memory protection bits are set as well

Incident Resolution Dump of the Firmware





- As last device we tried the MSP430
 - No memory protection enabled
 - Dump of the firmware worked
 - No symbols, no strings
- Ghidra and PoC||GTFO 11 helped a lot in identifying possible key locations



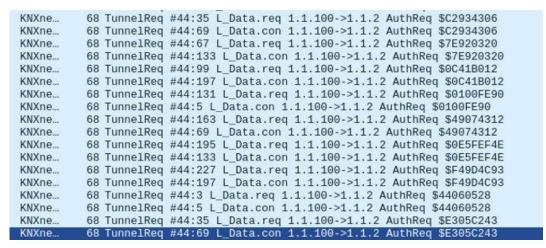
Incident Resolution Key Location

- Debugger did not work -> dynamic analysis was off the table
- You can still change the address even when the BCU key is set
 - Change the address, dump the firmware, diff and got the location of address in memory
 - Looked for a key like pattern close by -> non found

0x000043E0	FF		\ FF	**************
0x000043F0	FF		/ FF	
0x00004400	FF 00 0C 00 0C 48 10 11 FE 00 00 00 00 FF E0 63	Hc	\ FF 00 0C 00 0C 48 10 11 FE 00 00 00 00 FF E0 63	Нс
0x00004410	E0 1A 00 89 00 00 01 10 19 08 22 FE 00 FE 01 FE		/ E0 1A 00 89 00 00 01 10 1A 08 22 FE 00 FE 01 FE	
0x00004420	02 FE 03 FE 04 FE 05 FE 06 FE 07 FE 08 FE 09 FE		\ 02 FE 03 FE 04 FE 05 FE 06 FE 07 FE 08 FE 09 FE	
0x00004430	0A FE 0B FE 0C FE 0D FE 0E FE 0F FE 10 FE 11 FE		/ OA FE OB FE OC FE OD FE OE FE OF FE 10 FE 11 FE	
0x00004440	12 FE 13 FE 14 FE 15 FE 16 FE 17 FE 18 FE 19 FE		\ 12 FE 13 FE 14 FE 15 FE 16 FE 17 FE 18 FE 19 FE	
0x00004450	1A FE 1B FE 1C FE 1D FE 1E FE 1F FE 20 FE 21 FE	l.	/ 1A FE 1B FE 1C FE 1D FE 1E FE 1F FE 20 FE 21 FE	l.
0x00004460	1E FE 1F FE 20 FE 21 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		\ 1E FE 1F FE 20 FE 21 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
0x00004470	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		/ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
0x00004480	00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0		\ 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
0x00004490	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		/ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
0x000044A0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		\ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
0x000044B0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		/ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
0x000044C0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		/ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	

Incident Resolution Brute Force the Key

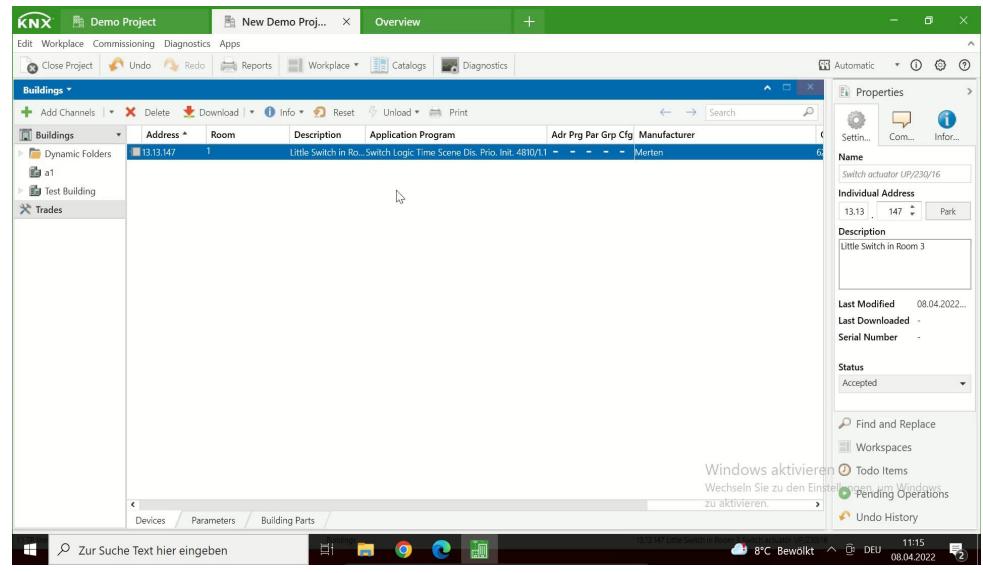
- Next, we built 4-bytes chunks over the "data" section of the memory via a sliding window
 - Possible key candidates -> dictionary for a brute force
- Patched the tool knxmap to use the custom dictionary
- And ...
- The key was in the memory in clear!!!
- And worked on all devices







Demo Video



How to fix this



- The solution is obvious to security experts or even IT staff in general
- However, these systems are set up by experts in another field: electricians
- Never directly connect your building automation system to the Internet!!!!
- Use network segmentation and VPN
- Use KNX Secure
- Set the BCU key yourself
- Add a logger to your KNX Bus

Can similar devices be locked as well?



- Most devices we have seen, have some sort of factory reset
- Except for the ABB AC500 v3

2.2 User Management at AC500 V3 PLC's

User management at PLC Side is available for

- PLC General
- OPC UA
- Visualization/Web Visualization
- FTP server



CAUTION!

If you have lost the administrator password, there is no way to recover it and the PLC must be send back for repair!

Key Take-Aways		
1	Security vulnerabilities saved the day	
2	Criminals are constantly looking for new business opportunities Especially in areas that are not in focus by the security folks	
3	Secure technology is useless without awareness	





www.limessecurity.com