

Automotive e cybersecurity: vulnerabilità, sistemi di protezione e quadro normativo Webinar – 2024-04-11

## Il cluster automotive dell'Abruzzo – L'esperienza del Centro di Eccellenza ExEmerge



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- Scenari di riferimento
- · Un ecosistema per l'innovazione
- · II progetto EMERGE
- · Focus sulla sicurezza nelle comunicazioni intra-veicolari
- . Il Crypto-Engine
- Il ruolo del Crypto-Engine in EMERGE e SHINE-ON



# **Reference Scenario**

Towards a connected, cooperative, secure and de-carbonised transport system

Connected, secure and integrated mobility, More sustainable powertrains

Digital Railways, Autonomous Vehicle Accessibility and modal integration Eco-sustainability of rail transport





Efficient, environmentally sustainable and integrated ship and infrastructure New services (e.g. assisted berthing, autonomous navigation)

MaaS: from vehicle-centered to service-centered



Innovation creates **new models of mobility** and cannot be left to market forces alone but must be accompanied by a national support policy that focuses on sustainable growth, **made in Italy** and the creation of **new jobs with high skills** 

#### Automotive Supply Chain in Abruzzo



Companies: Big, medium & small

- Sector: Automotive and mechanical engineering
- Includes: Sub-suppliers, component manufacturers and engineering companies



## **Abruzzo Smart Specialization 2021-27**

Abruzzo Region S3 development goals include Automotive and Aerospace

	Domini S3	53 2021-2027		
		Traiettorie di sviluppo S3		
		<ul> <li>Veicoli commerciali multienergy e con motopropulsori più sostenibili e allestiti per l'ultimo miglio</li> <li>Materiali e tecnologie per il miglioramento del rapporto tra prestazioni, qualità, pesi e costi</li> <li>Materiali a basso impatto ambientale, materiali smart e processi produttivi correlati a favore di un'economia circolare</li> <li>Green factory</li> <li>veicoli connessi e servizi per la mobilità connessa</li> <li>smart e digital factory</li> </ul>		
				Satellite technology advancements will be critical to achieve the
	Automotive			Sustainability, safety and security goals
_				
			<ul> <li>Progettazione, sviluppo e realizzazione di sistemi elettro applicate alla sensoristica e alla elettronica di potenza</li> <li>Sistemi ed applicazioni per il monitoraggio e control tracciamento di persone ed oggetti</li> </ul>	nici, micro e nanotecnologie lo di sistemi e ambiente e
		Aerospazio	<ul> <li>Sistemi di comunicazione e osservazione della terra anch</li> <li>Cyber Security</li> <li>Sviluppo di piattaforme di elaborazione e storage sicure e multiaccess edge computing</li> </ul>	ne mediante satelliti e droni e orientate alla logica cloud
			<ul> <li>Sviluppo di piattaforme satellitari e di Payload innovativi</li> </ul>	i la

#### Abruzzo Region Innovation Ecosystem





# **EMERGE:** a first project for Abruzzo automotive sector

Innovation agreement by MISE, Radiolabs, Leonardo, Telespazio University of L'Aquila, ELITAL and with the contribution of Regione Abruzzo

#### Connected, Geo-localized and Cyber-secure vehicles

- Target applications:
- Transport logistics
- Emergencies



Security *margin*: anticipate and notify road dangers and obstacles



Dynamic Navigation: on-map dynamic events, pre-trip planning and fleet management. "Last mile" preferred corridors for urgent transportations





## The ExEmerge Centre of Excellence

http://exemerge.disim.univaq.it

Centre of EXcellence (EX) on Connected, Geolocalized and Cybersecure vehicles (*EX-EMERGE*)

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## **Dedicated mobile laboratories**

For the purposes of the project, the preparation of 5 vehicles in 3 different configurations is envisaged:

- 1. full (1 vehicle) GEO SATCOM on-the-move, SATNAV, IMU, 4G/5G/V2X Comms, IP cameras
- 2. medium (2 vehicles) SATNAV, IMU, 4G/5G/V2X Comms, IP cameras
- 3. small (2 vehicles) 4G/5G/V2X Comms, IP cameras









A *full* vehicle has been configured and approved as mobile laboratory according to the Italian regulation.



### Focus on Cyber-Security -Securing intra-vehicle communications

Objective: securing intra-vehicle communications (e.g., CAN bus, Automotive Ethernet, etc.) Challenges: vendor/platforms heterogeneity, complexity, slow adoption, real-time requirements

#### Cybersecurity Requirements

- Defined according ISO 31000:2018 "Risk Management"
- Definition of the **minimum** security features required in terms of *BUY* and *MAKE*
- Other relevant standards:
  - ISO 26262
  - ISO/SAE 21434
     (Cybersec. Requirements for Road Vehicles HRA)
  - SAE J3061





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# Our solution: Crypto-Engine

- The **Crypto-Engine** is a logically-centralized component that aims **to provide cyber-security functions** in a large number of automotive platforms, including those **having no cybersecurity features** at all
  - The Crypto-Engine provides:
  - Confidentiality via hybrid public-key encryption
  - Authentication via public-key signature
    - Key exchange and management services
- Main features:
- Cryptography-as-a-service via ECTAKS
- Independence from the communication bus
- Supports hardware accelerators
- Embeddable in ECUs



Using ECTAKS, the Crypto-Engine provides cryptographic services without storing the full cryptographic keys



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## **TAKS & ECTAKS**

- **TAKS** [4,5,6]– *Topology-Authenticated Key Scheme*: cryptographic scheme designed for Wireless Sensor Networks. Features:
- Limited requirements (8 KiB of RAM, 48 KiB of storage)
- Key exchange mechanism: the cryptographic keys are constructed/reconstructed by defining an *Authenticated Topology*

ECTAKS [1,2,3] - evolution of TAKS towards Elliptic Curve Cryptography

- Provides customized ECIES and ECDSA
- · Verified to be as secure as the ECDPL problem. Security proof in [3]
- Curve-independent (prime and binary\* curves)
- Can natively protect multicast communications without key distribution or additional overhead
- State-of-the-art algorithms for symmetric encryption and hashing



# **ECTAKS: background**

An **Authenticated Topology** is a directed graph ANT = (V, E) where V is the set of the network nodes and E is the set of edges between nodes entitled to communicate

**Key Components: e**ach node *i* is assigned with a Local Configuration Data (LCD) containing:

- A private Local Key Component k<sub>i</sub>
- A private Transmit Key Component t<sub>i</sub>
- For each edge (*i*, *j*) in the ANT, a public
   Topology Vector m<sub>i->j</sub>
- **k**<sub>i</sub>, **t**<sub>i</sub>, and the  $m_{i \ge j} \in (\mathbb{F}_p)^2$ , i.e., they are 2-dimensional vectors over a prime field with p elements



In the example:

- Each node has a k<sub>i</sub> and a t<sub>i</sub>.
- Node A has a m<sub>A->B</sub> and m<sub>A->C</sub>;
- Node B has a  $m_{B->A}$ ,  $m_{B->C}$  and  $m_{B->E}$  ...and so on



## **ECTAKS: background**

When Node *i* wants to send data to Node *j*, it generates the **ECTAK** (shared secret). This secret is then fed into the KDF to generate the AES symmetric key

ECTAK<sub>*i*-*j*</sub> 
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha \mathbf{k}_i \cdot (\mathbf{m}_{i-j}G).$$

α = nonceG = Generator(Point) of the selected EC

Node i sends the point  $\, lpha {f t}_i G \,$  along the encrypted message

To recover the secret, Node *j* computes:

$$\mathbf{k}_j \cdot (\alpha \mathbf{t}_i G) = (\mathbf{k}_j \cdot \alpha \mathbf{t}_i) G = (\alpha \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{m}_{i-j}) G = \alpha \mathbf{k}_i \cdot (\mathbf{m}_{i-j} G) = \text{ECTAK}_{i-j}$$

And uses the shared secret in the KDF to obtain back the AES key to decrypt the message



## **ECTAKS:** protocols

Local Private Key B (lp<sub>p</sub>=lkc<sub>p</sub>)

D<sub>h1</sub>(c)

m

С

MAC<sub>h2</sub>(c)

n<sub>B</sub>

τ

R

ECTAKS-ECDSA



n<sub>A</sub>





# Crypto-Engine: ECTAKS performance

- Payload: 1 Byte to 10KiB
- Plataform: Intel NUC N100
- Elliptic curve: NIST P-256
  - Encrypt: t<sub>ENC</sub> < 830 us
  - **Decrypt:** t<sub>DEC</sub> < 730 us
  - Sign: t<sub>SIGN</sub> < 7 us
  - Verify sign: tver < 1 us</li>







# SHINE-ON

Secured HIgh accuracy localizatioN Equipment for autOmotive applicatioNs

- Project founded by the CYBER4.0 National Compotence Centre
- Collaboration between Radiolabs and UnivAQ: WP2 ECU "Secured GNSS Augmentation Module" SGAM to improve the Crypto Engine HW module
- Target TRL = 5
- Exploitation of NVIDIA-based GP-GPU platforms for improving GNSS augmentation and security computations











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