Dissecting a Cloud-Connected E-Scooter

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Outline

- Introduction
- The Target
- Smartphone App
- GSM/GPRS Connectivity
- Small Demo
- Conclusions

About me (I)

- IT Expert from Germany, Diploma in Computer Science (University of Bremen, Germany)
- Involved in RE & Security Research for > 15 years 10
- RE of iTunes database hashing algorithm
- RE of iTunes/iOS communication protocols
- Leading Developer of <u>libimobiledevice</u> project

About me (2)

- 2018-now VP of Platform & Security, CORELLIUM
- 2017-2018 VP of Platform Research, ZIMPERIUM
- 2015-2017 Mobile Security Researcher, ZIMPERIUM
- 2010-2015 Self-Employed, custom IT solutions
 - RE & Research as a hobby
 - 2013 evad3rs
 - 2012 Jailbreak Dream Team
 - 2011 Chronic-Dev Team

Why this topic?

- Started to work ~6 months ago at Corellium, virtualizing iPhones (amazing stuff!)
- We have lots of work to focus on, no time to do any research (hopefully again in the near future)
- No completed research on iOS currently
- I just bought that E-Scooter, and said "why not?!"

The Target

The Target

- Niu N1S E-Scooter
- Jiangsu Niu Electric Technology Co., Ltd., China
- Cloud-Connected (GSM)
- Smartphone App
- USB Port



USB Port - Diagnostics?

- Vendor: charging port for phone
- Me: maybe used for diagnostics?
- Raspberry Pi: Nah...
- Nope, doesn't detect anything



Real Diagnostics Port

- Battery charging port under the seat also used as diagnostics port
- Used by NIU dealer with dedicated diagnostics device
- Supposedly RS-485 serial communication
- Couldn't check, lack of time and hardware



China Shopping List ++

Yes, the connector won't fit, but you get the idea :)



Smartphone App

Smartphone App

- Battery level & estimated distance
- Lock status
- Current location
- Weather report
- Overview of past trips and statistics
- Smart Check (scooter self-diagnosis)
- Service information
- Push notifications about unexpected movement, battery removal, etc.



Registration + Binding

- Account registration required with Phone number or Email
- Scooter needs to be bound to account
- S/N required, printed on manual (QR code), not found on vehicle itself
- By default, adding someone's S/N requires confirmation (see screenshot on the right)



• One vehicle can be bound to 5 accounts max.



Let's dump the App

- Jailbroken iPhone + Clutch
- IDA Pro Disassembler
- ID: com.niu.xiaoniuAborad
- Lastest version: 3.4.8 (version initially dumped 3.4.6)
- Binary: managerAborad.app/ managerAborad
- Most likely a typo Aborad => Abroad



First, lets have a look

3_loop.json A4_11_produce_m.bundle A4_11_produce_n.bundle A4_11_produce_u.bundle A4_11_produce_um.bundle A4_11_street.bundle AMap.bundle AlipaySDK.bundle AppIcon29x29@2x.png AppIcon29x29@2x~ipad.png AppIcon29x29@3x.png AppIcon40x40@2x.png AppIcon40x40@2x~ipad.png AppIcon40x40@3x.png AppIcon60x60@2x.png AppIcon60x60@3x.png AppIcon76x76@2x~ipad.png AppIcon76x76-ipad.png AppIcon83.5x83.5@2x~ipad.png Assets.car

B1_safe_open_failure.bundle Base.lproj

DINOffcPro-Black.ttf DINOffcPro-BlackItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-Bold.ttf DINOffcPro-BoldItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondBlack.ttf DINOffcPro-CondBlackItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondBold.ttf DINOffcPro-CondBoldItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondExtlight.ttf DINOffcPro-CondExtlightItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondLightItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondMedium.ttf DINOffcPro-CondMediumItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-CondThin.ttf DINOffcPro-CondThinItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-Extlight.ttf DINOffcPrc-ExtlightItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-Italic.ttf DINOffcPro-Light.ttf DINOffcPro-LightItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-Medium.ttf DINOffcPro-MediumItalic.ttf DINOffcPro-Thin.ttf DINOffcPro-ThinItalic.ttf DINOffcPro.ttf EXT_RELEASE. json EXT_TEST. json EditNickNameViewController.nib FontAwesome.ttf Frameworks GoogleMaps.bundle GooglePlaces.bundle IQKeyboardManager.bundle Info.plist InitiateTransferViewController.nib J1_10_status__balance.bundle J1 11 status calibration.bundle LaunchScreen.storyboardc MJRefresh.bundle MaterialIcons.ttf NDBatteryChartTipInfo.nib NDORCodeSaveView.nib NiuStatusCellConfig.plist Pingpp.bundle PkgInfo

ServiceRecodeHeaderView.nib ServiceRecodeMapController.nib ServiceSegmentView.nib TencentOpenApi_IOS_Bundle.bundle TransferUserHCell.nib TransferUserHeaderView.nib TransferUserLCell.nib TwitterKitResources.bundle TwitterShareExtensionUIResources.bundle UMSocialSDKPromptResources.bundle VeticleSelectedView.nib WeatherCode.plist WeiboSDK.bundle YLStatistics.json _CodeSignature commonCountryCode.plist common_loading_red.bundle common_loading_white.bundle common_map_skin.bundle country_code_grouped.json de.lproj en.lproj es.lproj fr.lproj it.lproj lanauage-overseas.json managerAborad mystyle.data niu_nc_push_config.json nl.lproj rn.bundle sv.lproi zh-Hans.lproj zh-Hant.lproi

First, lets have a look

3_loop.json

A4_11_produce_m.bundle A4_11_produce_n.bundle A4_11_produce_u.bundle A4_11_produce_um.bundle A4_11_street.bundle

AMap.bundle

AlipaySDK.bundle

AppIcon29x29@2x.png AppIcon29x29@2x~ipad.png AppIcon29x29@3x.png AppIcon40x40@2x.png AppIcon40x40@2x~ipad.png AppIcon40x40@3x.png AppIcon60x60@3x.png AppIcon60x60@3x.png AppIcon76x76@2x~ipad.png AppIcon76x76~ipad.png AppIcon83.5x83.5@2x~ipad.png Assets.car

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DT.WircPro.ttr EXT_RELEASE. json EXT_TEST. json EditNickNameViewController.nib FontAwesome.ttf Frameworks GooaleMaps.bundle GooglePlaces.bundle IQKeyboardManager.bundle Info.plist InitiateTransferViewController.nib J1_10_status__balance.bundle J1 11 status calibration.bundle LaunchScreen.storyboardc MJRefresh.bundle MaterialIcons.ttf NDBatteryChartTipInfo.nib NDORCodeSaveView.nib NiuStatusCellConfig.plist Pingpp.bundle PkgInfo

ServiceRecodeHeaderView.nib ServiceRecodeMapController.nib ServiceSegmentView.nib TencentOpenApi_IOS_Bundle.bundle TransferUserHCell.nib TransferUserHeaderView.nib TransferUserLCell.nib TwitterKitResources.bundle TwitterShareExtensionUIResources.bundle UMSocialSDKPromptResources.bundle VeticleSelectedView.nib WeatherCode.plist WeiboSDK.bundle YLStatistics.ison _CodeSignature commonCountryCode.plist common_loading_red.bundle common_loading_white.bundle common_map_skin.bundle country_code_grouped.json de.lproj en.lproj es.lproj fr.lproj it.lproj lanauage-overseas.json managerAborad mystyle.data niu_nc_push_config.json nl.lproj rn.bundle sv.lproi zh-Hans.lproj zh-Hant.lproi

EXT_RELEASE.json

```
payload -
   USER_LOGIN {
       "desc": "1.1. 用户名密码登陆接口",
       "url": "https://account.niu.com/appv2/login"
   3,
   "USER_SENDCOCE": {
       "desc": "1.2. 获取验证码接口",
       "url": "https://account.niu.com/appv2/sendcode"
   },
   "USER_RESETPASSWORD" {
       "desc": "1.3. 重置密码接口",
       "url": "https://account.niu.com/appv2/resetpassword"
   ],
   "USER_SIGNUP": {
       "desc": "1.4. 用户注册接口",
       "url": "https://account.niu.com/appv2/signup"
   },
   "USER_LOGOUT" {
       "desc" 1.5. 退出登陆",
       "url": "https://account.niu.com/appv2/logout"
   "USER_BASICINFO_UPDATE": {
       "desc": "1.8更新个人信息",
       "url": "https://account.niu.com/appvZ/basicinfo/update"
   3,
   "USER_UPDATEJPUSHID"
       "desc": "1.10. 更新极光推送 id接口",
       "url": "https://account.niu.com/appv2/updatejpushid"
   ł.
```

ζ, "VEHICLE_SETSNNAME" "desc": "3.3. 给车命名接口", "url": "https://app-api.niu.com/motoinfo/setsnname" }. "VEHICLE_LIST": { "desc": "3.4获取已绑定车辆列表接口", "url": "https://app-api.niu.com/motoinfo/list" 3, "VEHICLE_SETDEAULT" : { "desc": "3.5设置默认车辆", "url": "https://app-api.niu.com/userinfo/setdefault" 3, "VEHICLE_CURRENTPOS": { "desc": "3.6. 获取当前车辆坐标", "url": "https://app-api.niu.com/motoinfo/currentpos" }. "URL_VEHICLE_BATTERYINFO": { "desc": "3.8. 电池信息接口", "url": "https://app-api.niu.com/v3/motor_data/battery_info" }, "URL_VEHICLE_BATTERYINF0_2": { "desc": "3.23. ", "url": "https://app-api.niu.com/motoinfo/batteryinfo/v2" 3, "VEHICLE_BINDLIST" { "desc": "3.12. 车主查看已绑定用户列表", "url": "https://app-api.niu.com/userinfo/bindlist" }. "VEHICLE_RENAME_BIND_USER":

WebAPI!

- URLs for different actions:
 - User signup, login, account & permission settings
 - Vehicle position, battery and health status, smart check
 - Service status, Ownership transfer
 - Theft reports
 - Driving statistics
 - Some social media stuff

EXT_TEST.json ?

- Same API calls, just different base URL account-dev.niucache.com instead of account.niu.com app-api-dev.niucache.com instead of app-api.niu.com
- App offers test account

Let's check how this works

text:000000010012CA90	LDR	x_{23} , [SP,#0x70+var_68]
text:00000010012CA94	LDR	X0, [X22,#classRef NSString@PAGEOFF] ; id
text:000000010012CA98	MOV	X1, X27 ; SEL
text:00000010012CA9C	MOV	x2, x20
text:00000010012CAA0	BL	objc_msgSend
text:000000010012CAA4	MOV	x29, x29
text:00000010012CAA8	BL.	objg_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
text:000000010012CAAC	MOV	x21, x20
text:00000010012CAB0	MOV	X20. X0
text:000000010012ChB4	ADPP	X3. #cfatr Account 16PAGE : "account"
text:000000010012CAB4	ADD	X3 X3 tofetr becount 1000CFOFF : "account"
text:00000010012CAB8	NOV	X0 X25 . id
text:00000010012CABC	NOV	NV/ A23 / 10
text:000000010012CAC0	NOV	AL, A20 ; ODL
text:000000010012CAC4	MOV	
	BL	_objc_msgsend
text:00000010012CACC	MOV	XU, X2U ; 10
text:00000010012CAD0	BL	_objc_release
text:00000010012CAD4	LDR	X0, [X22,#ClassRef_NSString@PAGEOFF] ; 1d
text:00000010012CAD8	MOV	X1, X27; SEL
text:000000010012CADC	MOV	x2, x25
text:00000010012CAE0	BL	_objc_msgSend
text:000000010012CAE4	MOV	X29, X29
text:00000010012CAE8	BL	_objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
text:000000010012CAEC	MOV	x20, x0
text:000000010012CAF0	MOV	X0, X25 ; 1d
text:00000010012CAF4	BL	_objc_release
text:00000010012CAF8	ADRP	X3, #cfstr_Password_1@PAGE ; "password"
text:00000010012CAFC	ADD	X3, X3, <pre>#cfstr_Password_1@PAGEOFF ; "password"</pre>
text:00000010012CB00	MOV	x0, x25 ; id
text:00000010012CB04	MOV	X1, X28 ; SEL
text:00000010012CB08	MOV	x2, x20
text:00000010012CB0C	BL	_objc_msgSend
text:00000010012CB10	MOV	X0, X20 ; id
text:000000010012CB14	BL	_objc_release
text:00000010012CB18	ADRP	X8, #selRef_postWithUrl_parameters_success_failure_error_@PAGE
text:000000010012CB1C	LDR	X1, [X8, #selRef_postWithUrl_parameters_success_failure_error_@PAGEOFF] ; SEL
text:000000010012CB20	ADRP	X2, #cfstr_UserLogin@PAGE ; "USER_LOCIN"
text:000000010012CB24	ADD	X2, X2, <pre>#cfstr_UserLogin@PAGEOFF ; "USER LOGIN"</pre>
text:00000010012CB28	MOV	x0, x23 ; id
text:00000010012CB2C	MOV	x3, x25
text:00000010012CB30	LDP	x22, x20, [SP,#0x70+var 60]
text:00000010012CB34	MOV	x4, x20
text:00000010012CB38	MOV	x5, x22
text:000000010012CB3C	MOV	X6, X24
text:00000010012CB40	BL	objc msgSend

Let's check how this works

\$ curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" --request POST --data '{"account":"nXXXX@YYYY.ZZ", "password":"yeah,Right"}' https:// account.niu.com/appv2/login

Token!

6xYHIyfK-RWisdwmNzp15U6ef-XnMnoWwXKbLYeX-Y7

=> HMACSHA256 signature

JSON Web Token!

We can query data!

• Vehicle(s) bound to account:

\$ curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" --request POST --data '{"token":"eyJ0eXAi0iJKV1QiLCJhbGci0iJIUzI1NiJ9..."}' https://a
pp-api.niu.com/motoinfo/list

• Vehicle position (requires SN):

{"data":{"lng":9.818106,"lat":53.47714,"timestamp":1541024153591,"gps":4,"gpsPrecision":0},"desc":"成功","trace":"Sucess!","stat us":0}

... and some more ...

• Battery information:

{"data":{"totalPoint":504, "chargingInterval":0, "batteryCharging":80, "smallBattery":100, "isConnected":true, "status":2, "isCharging ":0, "showDetail":true, "estimatedMileage":45, "avgEnergyConsumed":11, "energyConsumedTody":0, "fullEnergeES":56, "onceMileage":0, "tem perature":9, "chargedTimes":10, "items":[{"x":0,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":1,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":2,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":3,"y":64,"z":1},{"x": 4, "y":64,"z":1},{"x":5,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":6,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":7,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":8,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":9,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":10,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":11,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":12,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":13,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":14,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":15,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":16,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":17,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":18,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":19,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":20,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":21,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":22,"y":64,"z":1},{"x":23,"y":63,"z":0},{"x":33,"y":63,"z":0}

• Firmware information:

{"data":{"needUpdate":true,"otaDescribe":"A new function has been added to allow vehicle owners to change the st atus of the GPS sensor on the scooter.","nowVersion":"TRA01C07","version":"TRA01C10","hardVersion":"V2.0","ss_protocol_ver": 2,"isSupportUpdate":true,"byteSize":"42384","date":1526885222572},"desc":"成功","trace":"","status":0}

Let's rename the scooter!

• Change vehicle name:

Whoops! Nice, web API speaks Chinese and English!
 "车辆名称不能为空" => "Vehicle name cannot be empty"

• Let's try again:

\$ curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" --request POST --data '{"token":"eyJ0eXAi0iJKV1QiLCJhbGci0iJIUzI1NiJ9...","sn":"NAS**
**********","name":"Fancy E-Ride"}' https://app-api.niu.com/motoinfo/setsnname
{"data":"","desc":"成功","trace":"Success","status":0}

Let's rename the scooter!



So what else can we do?

- Web API requires Authentication
- Uses HTTPS
- No certificate pinning X
- Vehicle S/N bound to account, can't be added by default, owner confirmation required
- Some API calls even require confirmation by account owner by SMS or Email, e.g. ownership transfer
- Attacker could MITM the connection, but bad stuff can't easily be done, bind permissions just require a token though ¹

GSM/GPRS Connectivity

GSM/GPRS Connectivity

- Scooter comes with installed Prepaid SIM-Card (installed by Importer / KSR Group in Europe)
- Always connected (if there is network...)
- Scooter has a separate ECU battery, that lasts for about 3-4 days if main battery is unplugged
- Gives GPS and vehicle information without main battery

Let's hack that GSM already!

- OK What do we need?
 - Something that can modulate GSM frequencies
 - Something that acts as a GSM base station

HACKALL THE PHONESEE



GSM Hacking Equipment

- While certainly not the best, this equipments works:
 - bladeRF x40 + GSM Antennas
 - Raspberry Pi 3
 - YateBTS base station software
 - Power!



So how to set this up?

 My former co-worker Simone Margaritelli (@evilsocket) tried this before:

https://www.evilsocket.net/ 2016/03/31/how-to-build-your-ownrogue-gsm-bts-for-fun-and-profit/

- However, he removed the version requirements which are really important for this to work.
- This blog article has all the information though: <u>https://blog.strcpy.info/</u> 2016/04/21/building-a-portable-gsmbts-using-bladerf-raspberry-andyatebts-the-definitive-guide/

ONE DOES NOT SIMPLY TELL KIDS HOW TO HACK THE GSM NETWORK



Let's try it?! Not so fast.

- If you want a GSM device connect to your BTS, you need to simulate the right network
- Germany has 3 PLMNs:
 - Telekom (26201)
 - Vodafone (26202)
 - and Telefónica (26203)



Also, power...

- The integrated USB port rates I Amp only. This isn't enough to properly power the Raspberry Pi AND the bladeRF at the same time
- Strong battery pack or power supply via mains needed

Sounds easy, right?

- Doing a quick research, it showed that the importer said in a press release that they partnered with Vodafone
- So let's set this up to simulate Vodafone.de !
- Also, make sure to select a correct frequency in the right band (Vodafone uses GSM900 and GSM 1800)

YateBTS configuration

в					
bers BTS Configuration C	Call Logs Outgo	ing			
GPRS Control	Transceiver	Tapping	Test	YBTS	
GSM Advanced					
Set paramoters usin	es for eaction (cem) to	, he written in white	cont file		Section (osm) controls basic GSM operation. You MUST set and rev
Radio.Band	Ecswand	7 00 WIII (101 111 yola			all parameters here before starting the BTS!
Radio CO	#10: 937 Mela downlink / 89 🙆 ?				
Identity MCC	962	2			
Identity MNC	02	2			
IdentityLAC	1000	2			
Identity.CI	1000	2			
Identity BSIC BCC	0				
Identity BSIC NCC	2	· · · ·			
Identity Balcinoc	C	• ·			
De die Deutschleise Marchites D.D.	d0pe				
Radio.PowerManager.MaxAttenDB	35				
Racio.PowerManager.MinAttenDB	35	?			
			Submi	it Reset	

Note! To disable nib mode and enable roaming mode see Javascript Roaming

Now, wait...

- You can wait for a long time...
- Especially if you have a BTS near your home
- If a nearby BTS has a strong signal the Scooter won't connect
- But my phone always has bad network at home so this must work somehow...
Then suddenly...

My phone - which also uses Vodafone - receives text message

Your allocated phone no. is <u>495577777</u>. Thank you for installing YateBTS. Call David at david(<u>32843</u>)

• Turns out the BTS actually works!

OK, let's wait longer...

 I was already thinking about other solutions when I suddenly realized that the BTS showed a new subscriber!

	S B		
Subscrit List Su	ters BTS Configuration Call Logs Outgoing becribers Country Code and SMSC <u>Online Subscribers</u> Rejected IMSIs Manage SIMs		
	IMSI 204047	MSISDN 49	

Note! To disable nib mode and enable roaming mode see Javascript Roaming

Gotcha!

- IMSI shows prefix of 20404 Vodafone Netherlands
- This SIM is actually Roaming!
- Let's see what else we can find out? YateBTS verbose log output:

```
2018-10-28_22:44:11.965374 <ybts-signalling:INF0> Received [0x54c0f8]
Primitive: L3Message
Info: 0
Connection: 1
<MM>
 <SkipIndicator>0</SkipIndicator>
 <NSD>1</NSD>
 <Message type="IdentityResponse">
    <MobileIdentity>
     <IMEI>86593403
                          </IMEI>
    </MobileIdentity>
 </Message>
</MM>
2018-10-28_22:44:11.966334 <nib:INF0> Got user.register for imsi='204047
                                                                                 '. tmsi=''
2018-10-28_22:44:11.967185 <nib:INF0> Allocated random number
2018-10-28_22:44:11.973973 <nib:INF0> Registered imsi 204047
                                                                    with number 49
2018-10-28_22:44:11.974673 <ybts-signalling:INF0> Sending [0x54c0f8]
```

Let's check out the IMEI



Model:	M590
Brand:	NEOWAY
IMEI:	TAC: 865934 FAC: 03 SNR: CD:

FREE CHECKS



-	-		-	
10-5	CIC	101	hor on	-set i cu
Dd	016			auu

Device type:	Phone
SIM card size:	Mini Sim - Regular
Display:	ж
Touch screen:	×
Built-in memory:	×

OK so what next?

- We want to MITM the connection between Scooter and remote server
- YateBTS supports GPRS routing
 => Remember to enable IP forwarding and IP masquerading on the Raspberry Pi!
- Let's ask YateBTS' SGSN (Serving GPRS Support Node)

raspi3~ \$ telnet localhost 5038
YATE 5.5.1-devel1 r (http://YATE.null.ro) ready on raspi3.
mbts sgsn list
GMM Context: imsi=204047
GMM Contex

It doesn't want to connect through GPRS for

Then, I lost the connection...

- The Scooter disconnected. I waited and waited, but it didn't want to reconnect anymore...
- I had to come up with an idea to make it connect just to my BTS
- I tried setting the MCC and MNC to 20404, but it didn't want to connect
- I tried restarting YateBTS, but nothing worked

Ideas, I need ideas...

- Maybe it connects via 3G or even LTE? I was skeptical but then also I didn't know...
- Too bad I didn't by that frequency jammer last time I was in Shenzhen, I knew I would need it!
- Let's build a faraday cage?

Come on...

- Need to find a way it can't find a real BTS to connect to
- At my son's school there's really bad reception, let's go there...
- Still there seemed to be too much signal strength ²/₈
- Also, the battery pack I had, and also my MacBook couldn't properly power the bladeRF...

IT CAN'T CONNECT TO A BTS



Then, I had an idea

- I remembered there's a parking garage nearby,
 A DARK AND SHADY PLACE !
- This must work! If there is no BTS it *JUST HAS* to connect to mine, right?
- Only problem was power...
 But I have a power converter in my car so that should do it



Into the Darkness...

- So I entered the garage and the scooter actually lost signal PERFECT!
- I set up the BTS and everything, and waited...
- ... and waited ...
- I couldn't believe it. It didn't want to connect even though I am the only reachable BTS
- But somehow my phone also didn't want to connect, not sure what was wrong... maybe interference? maybe the smell?

...there was another problem

- Even if it would connect to the BTS, it wouldn't be able to connect to the internet (via YateBTS' SGSN)
- Even my phone didn't have a signal so I couldn't use my hotspot
- I was disappointed and out of ideas, and went home
- I was about to give on on this, actually fill

Let's give it another try

- I set up my BTS at home again, because I said, hey it connected once maybe it connects again, what do I have to lose?
- But it didn't want to connect. For an entire day, nothing happened. The real BTS was still too strong...
- I unscrewed the front panel of my scooter to check where the GSM module sits. It is in the upper front.
- But it has a sticker WARRANTY VOID IF BROKEN so I didn't really want to mess around with that...

Making the signal weaker?

- Aluminum foil!
 - Didn't help, GPS signal lost a few bars though
- I re-parked my scooter so that my car would be between it and the BTS
 - Still no real change...





Then...

- Suddenly, activity in the console where YateBTS was running ⁶
- First I thought it's probably my phone again but...
- IT ACTUALLY CONNECTED



Wait, let's check the SGSN

raspi3~ \$ telnet localhost 5038
YATE 5.5.1-devel1 r (http://YATE.null.ro) ready on raspi3.
mbts sgsn list
GMM Context: imsi=204047
 ptmsi=0xc5001 tlli=0xc00c5001 state=GmmRegisteredNormal age=539 idle=326 MS#1,TLLI=c00c5001,9
90af0f6 IPs=192.168.99.1

- It was connected through the SGSN!
- Let's dump some packets!
- Uh wait. How do we even do that? Did I enable GSM/ GPRS tapping in YateBTS?
- I didn't but...

Phew...

- Luckily, YateBTS creates a TUN device "sgsntun"
- So on the Raspberry Pilcan now do:
 tcpdump -i sgsntun -n -v -w dump.pcap
- Packet counter increased slowly, every few minutes
- With ignition on, it sends packets every few seconds
- I copied the dump.pcap to my computer and ran it through Wireshark

The vehicle gateway!

Let's have a look at what we captured:

Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	DNS	57	Standard query 0x0000 A ecu.niu.com
1.1.1.1	192.168.99.1	DNS	73	Standard query response 0x0000 A ecu.niu.com A 52.58.219.193
192.168.99.1	52.58.219.193	UDP	138	57991 → 8888 Len=110
192.168.178.49	192.168.99.1	ICMP	84	Echo (ping) request id=0x0e6b, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (no response
192.168.178.49	192.168.99.1	ICMP	84	Echo (ping) request id=0x0e6b, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (no response
192.168.99.1	52.58.219.193	UDP	121	57991 → 8888 Len=93
192.168.99.1	52.58.219.193	UDP	138	57991 → 8888 Len=110
192.168.99.1	52.58.219.193	UDP	121	57991 → 8888 Len=93

- Resolves ecu.niu.com via DNS
- Sends UDP packets to ecu.niu.com on port 8888
- (That ICMP is my attempt to ping the scooter)

The packets

- Binary packet format Seriously, I was expecting JSON!
- Let's try to figure something out by looking at consecutive packets
- Shows some common patterns but also large parts that change
- Especially last few ~20 bytes
- Checksum? SHAI?

/Users/nikias/niu_93_1.bin																	
0000	0000:	B3	20	5F	10	13	ØD									16	6F
0000	0010:	78	8B							03	01	03					24
0000	0020:	43	90												1F	26	F1
0000	0030:	5D	98											-	ØF	01	1E
0000	0040:	05											21	43	94	52	12
0000	0050:			62	90	03	48										
0000	0060:																
0000	0070:																
0000	0080:																
0000	0090:																
0000	00A0:																
0000	00B0:																
0000	00C0:																
0000	0000:																
0000	00E0:																

/User	°s∕niki	ias/	/niu	93	3_2.	bir	n								
0000	0000:	B3	20	5F	10	13	ØD							16	6F
0000	0010:	78	8 E						03	01	03				24
0000	0020:	43	90										2٨	FD	5 E
0000	0030:	9E	10										ØF	01	1E
0000	6040:	05										48	24	C4	1F
0000	0050:			ZC	ZA	3F	43								
0000	0060:														
0000	0070:														
0000	6080:														
0000	0090:														
0000	00A0:														
0000	00B0:														
0000	00C0:														
0000	66D0:														
0000	00E0:														

Packet Checksum

• Turns out to be MD5!

/Users/nikias/niu_93_1.bin																				
0000	0000:	B3	20	5F	10	13	ØD									16	6F			
0000	0010:	78	8B							03	01	03					24			
0000	0020:	43	90												1F	26	F1			
0000	0030:	5D	98								-				ØF	01	1E			
0000	0040:	05									_		21	43	9A					
0000	0050:			62	ØD	03	48													
0000	0060:																			
0000	0070:																			
0000	0080:																			
0000	0090:				Ja										ð					
0000	00A0:																			
0000	00B0:																			
0000	00C0:																			
0000	00D0:																			
0000	00E0:																			
0000	00F0:																			
0000	0100.																			

Packet format?

- First two (?) bytes seem to define the type of the packet
- Can't really figure out a length field or anything obvious
- It needs to contain vehicle identification and GPS coordinates

Packet format?

- Seems somehow encoded. None of the Vehicle SN, or frame number or engine number seem to match in any way.
- Still it must have some kind of identification, otherwise it wouldn't know which scooter sent the data.
- Even though we don't understand the packet format completely we know that it has a checksum

What can we do with this?

- We can modify a packet, and apply the correct checksum and send it to ecu.niu.com 8888
- In the hopes of supplying different GPS coordinates I tried, but no reaction in the app...
- Research continues... (happy if someone has ideas!)

Can't we do something?

- Maybe we can replay packets?
- Let's use a simple python script that just reads a file and sends it to ecu.niu.com port 8888
- I could submit a slightly different position from a few minutes ago and it showed up in the app
- Let's think about this. Meanwhile, let's look at something else...

OTA Firmware update?

- Yes, the Niu can be updated over the air! Isn't that awesome?
- Since we can now dump the traffic, let's do this. What could possibly go wrong when it goes through our BTS?

Triggering the update

- To trigger an update, the Web API has this: POST to https://app-api.niu.com/motorota/updatemotor with SN (and token of course)
- To make the scooter start the update you have to turn the ignition off and on again, and then it shows progress:



Now be patient...

- The app says it will take about 10 minutes
- From the API we actually know the update size:

• So while we wait, let's take a look at the traffic...



Start of OTA traffic

Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
192.168.99.1	52.58.219.193	UDP	121	57991 → 8888 Len=93
52.58.219.193	192.168.99.1	UDP	134	8888 → 57991 Len=106
52.58.219.193	192.168.99.1	UDP	134	8888 → 57991 Len=106
52.58.219.193	192.168.99.1	UDP	134	8888 → 57991 Len=106
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	DNS	63	Standard query 0x0001 A erom.niucache.com
1.1.1.1	192.168.99.1	DNS	79	Standard query response 0x0001 A erom.niucache.com A 60
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	ТСР	64	58304 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=13600 Len=0 MSS=1360 WS=1 SAC
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	ТСР	52	80 → 58304 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=14
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	ТСР	52	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 58304 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 W
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	ТСР	64	[TCP Spurious Retransmission] 58304 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win…
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	тср	52	[TCP Previous segment not captured] [TCP Port numbers re
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	ТСР	52	[TCP Retransmission] [TCP Port numbers reused] 80 → 5830
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	DNS	63	Standard query 0x0002 A erom.niucache.com
1.1.1.1	192.168.99.1	DNS	79	Standard query response 0x0002 A erom.niucache.com A 60
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	ТСР	40	58304 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	ТСР	40	58304 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	ТСР	40	58304 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	ТСР	40	58304 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	ТСР	64	64200 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=13600 Len=0 MSS=1360 WS=1 SAC
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	тср	52	80 → 64200 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=14
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	TCP	40	64200 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=13600 Len=0
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	HTTP	154	GET /rom/N1SP/V1.0/TRA01C10ECP001.bin?sn=NAS
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	TCP	40	80 → 64200 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=115 Win=14720 Len=0
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	HTTP	1216	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/octet-stream)
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	ТСР	40	80 → 64200 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1177 Ack=115 Win=14720 Len=0

OTA traffic continued

Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	DNS	63	Standard query 0x0003 A erom.niucache.com
1.1.1.1	192.168.99.1	DNS	79	Standard query response 0x0003 A erom.niucache.com A 60
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	DNS	63	Standard query 0x0004 A erom.niucache.com
1.1.1.1	192.168.99.1	DNS	79	Standard query response 0x0004 A erom.niucache.com A 60
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	DNS	63	Standard query 0x0004 A erom.niucache.com
1.1.1.1	192.168.99.1	DNS	79	Standard query response 0x0004 A erom.niucache.com A 60
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	ICMP	64	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	ICMP	64	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	ICMP	64	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	ICMP	64	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	ICMP	64	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	ICMP	64	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	ICMP	64	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	TCP	64	57548 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=13600 Len=0 MSS=1360 WS=1 SAC
192.168.99.1	1.1.1.1	ICMP	64	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	TCP	52	80 → 57548 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=14
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	TCP	40	57548 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=13600 Len=0
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	HTTP	154	GET /rom/N1SP/V1.0/TRA01C10ECP002.bin?sn=NAS
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	TCP	40	80 → 57548 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=115 Win=14720 Len=0
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	HTTP	1216	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/octet-stream)
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	TCP	40	80 → 57548 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1177 Ack=115 Win=14720 Len=0
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	TCP	40	57548 → 80 [ACK] Seq=115 Ack=1178 Win=13600 Len=0
192.168.99.1	60.205.12.173	TCP	40	57548 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=115 Ack=1178 Win=13600 Len=0
60.205.12.173	192.168.99.1	TCP	40	80 → 57548 [ACK] Seq=1178 Ack=116 Win=14720 Len=0

OTA Download

- Vehicle SN as query parameter, however turns out you can pass whatever you want
- New connection for every chunk
- In my dump I could see chunks being re-transferred, guess my BTS hardware isn't the most reliable ⁶⁰

OTA Download

 To download the firmware you basically need to know the size and then you can do something like (bash):

\$ for I in {1..42}; do curl http://
erom.niucache.com/rom/N1SP/V1.0/
TRA01C10ECP`printf %03d \$I`.bin?sn=blah >
TRA01C10ECP`printf %03d \$I`; done

\$ cat TRA01C10ECP0* > firmwareTRA01C10ECP.bin

OTA Firmware

• Seems encrypted. No obvious header, high entropy, no strings... $(\mathcal{V})_{/}$

firmwareTRA01C10ECP.bin																		
0000	0000:	4F	F2	4D	00	16	D3	40	00	D8	7D	27	25	2A	31	42	7D	0.M@}'%*1B}
0000	0010:	88	D8	5D	11	9E	CC	5B	2D	8E	02	C9	89	E6	54	5B	2D][T[-
0000	0020:	46	38	67	3D	33	41	83	05	03	01	03	05	ØB	11	23	05	F8g=3A#.
0000	0030:	03	01	03	05	04	C3	46	85	CE	55	72	6D	93	01	03	05	FUrm
0000	0040:	D2	95	C6	7D	ØE	Α7	DC	89	10	ЗB	22	ØD	18	ЗB	32	1D	};";2.
0000	0050:	20	ØB	32	1D	28	1B	42	ØD	F0	BB	42	ØD	F8	BB	52	FD	.2.(.BBR.
0000	0060:	AØ	2B	32	3D	36	31	2E	55	10	FB	AZ	4D	18	FB	B2	5D	.+2=61.UM]
0000	0070:	20	ØB	F2	DD	28	1B	02	ØD	DE	DC	ØB	ØD	F8	BB	52	FD	CR.
0000	0080:	DE	FB	DØ	09	10	ЗB	22	ØD	10	ЗB	22	ØD	8E	B3	38	09	;";"8.
0000	0090:	20	ØB	32	1D	28	1B	42	8D	F0	ЗB	42	8D	F8	ЗB	52	7D	.2.(.B;B;R}
0000	00A0:	20	2B	32	3D	28	ЗB	22	4D	90	FB	22	4D	98	FB	32	5D	+2=(;"M"M2]
0000	00B0:	AØ	ØB	F2	5D	8A	E5	36	65	B2	FØ	4B	8D	8A	37	98	29]6eK7.)
0000	00C0:	26	E6	4D	91	10	ЗB	22	ØD	10	ЗB	22	ØD	18	ЗB	32	1D	&.M;";";2.
0000	00D0:	20	ØB	32	1D	28	1 B	42	ØD	F0	BB	42	ØD	EA	85	26	55	.2.(.BB&U
0000	00E0:	72	ØD	36	3D	8E	9C	23	4D	A0	AØ	ØD	11	8E	D6	55	19	r.6=#MU.
0000	00F0:	20	ØB	F2	DD	E4	28	D5	DD	D3	B1	2D	43	E3	39	2B	50	(C.9+P
0000	0100:	23	C5	A2	FD	AB	75	27	2D	25	4F	СВ	C8	50	57	53	60	#u'- %0PWS`
0000	0110:	88	1A	10	22	38	1A	10	1A	18	1A	10	22	48	7A	10	1A	"8"Hz
0000	0120:	18	1A	10	22	57	E3	94	09	26	0E	E5	51	5B	EB	EC	4F	"W &Q[0
0000	0130:	27	6D	57	D4	DØ	CA	ED	C2	BA	6E	76	2D	47	AF	ЗB	4D	'mWnv-G.;M

Meanwhile: Update finished?

• Almost there...





- App reported an error, saying to try again
- But the scooter seems fine. After closing the app it was actually shown as being up-to date.

OTA Risks?

- The vehicle gateway sends update trigger packet(s) to the ECU
- In theory, the vendor could trigger an update at any time
- However if the ignition is on it won't start until you turn off the ignition and turn it back on

Firmware hackable?

- Possibly, but need to understand the firmware first
- Also the update trigger packet will probably contain information about the update package and size so the ECU knows what to download
- But... I want to make my Scooter faster!

Behold! There's a solution

- Source: http://www.myniu.org/making-the-n1s-faster/
- By adding a 2nd controller that drives the motor while the original controller talks to the system Solution



This is probably illegal in most countries. Don't do it.
China shopping list ++





So. Back to replaying...

- What could we actually replay to see if it works properly?
- Remember, the App has push notifications :)
- For some reason, the 'unusual movement' detection hasn't been working for a while
- But every time you unplug the battery, the app shows a notification
- Let's unplug the battery, dump the packet, and replay

DEMOTIME

Conclusions

- Overall, the vendor did a really good job!
- Pretty solid implementation, safety checks etc.
- It has some small issues, like missing certificate pinning, but that's minor
- (Most likely) Encrypted firmware
- Encrypted(?) packet format for GPRS connection though vulnerable to replaying

Thanks! 谢谢!