



Unlocking Keeloq

Rogan Dawes – Researcher
Orange Cyberdefense



Andrew Nohawk

Coding

Radio

RTLSDR

Security

HACKING FIXED KEY REMOTES





11. Remote controls



Press button of valid transmitter *(if menu locked)*

11.1. Add remotes

11.2. Delete remotes.....

- 11.2.1.Delete remote by ID
- 11.2.2.Delete remote button
- 11.2.3.Delete remote by button
- 11.2.4.Delete not present
- 11.2.5.Delete all remotes

11.3. Edit remote button

11.4. Autolearn

11.5. Lock Tx menu

11.6. Onboard receiver
enable/disable



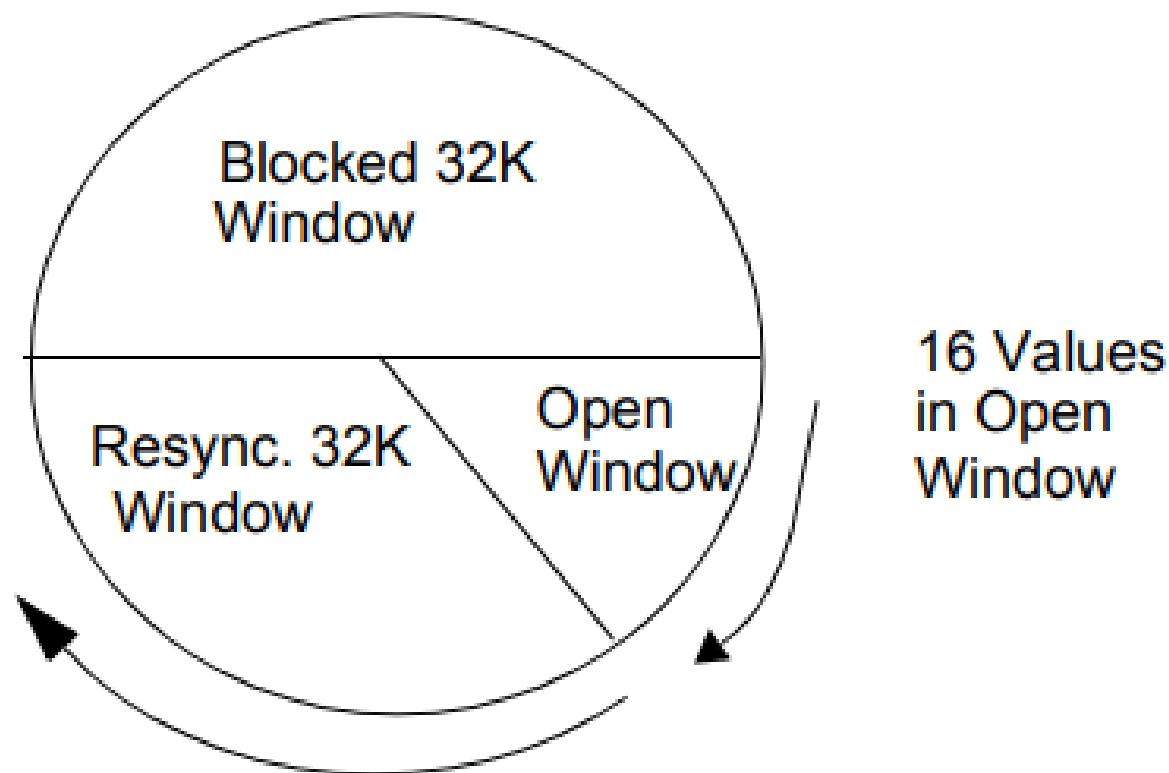
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#HITB2022SIN

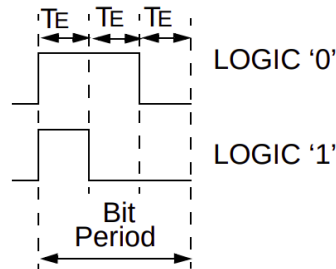


Keeloq

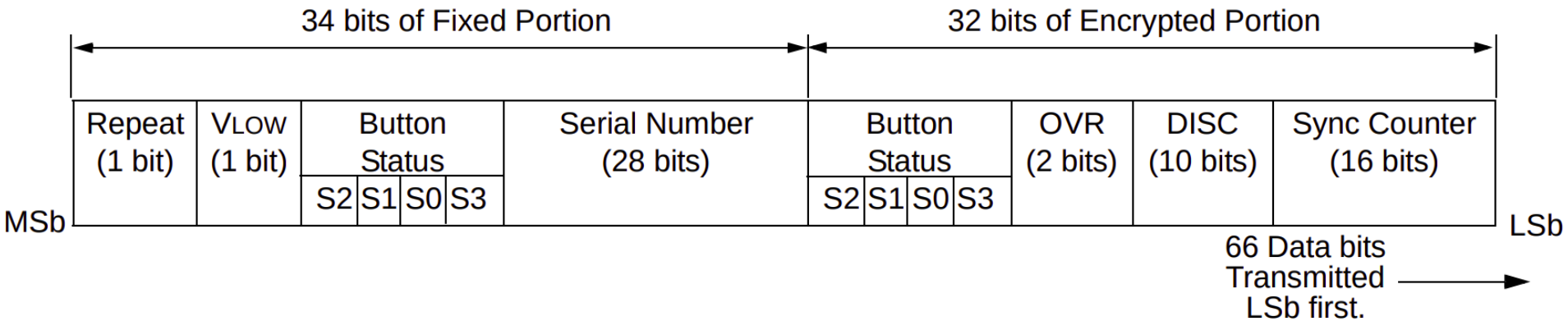
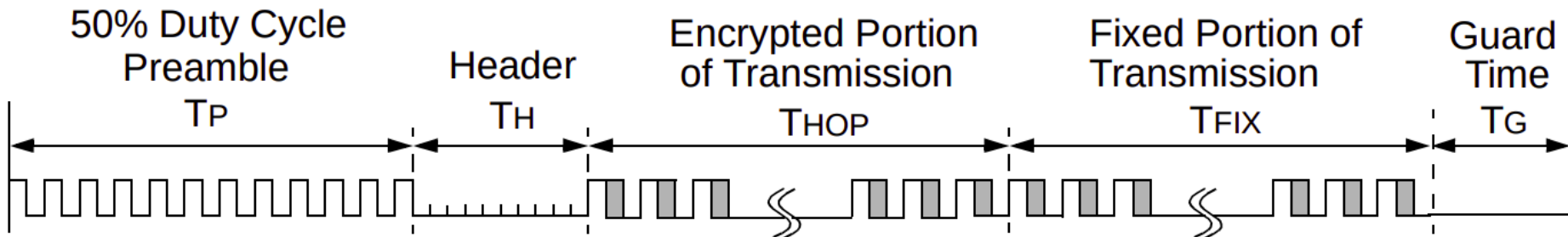
- Secure remote control systems can only be implemented if two conditions are met.
 - ▶ A large number of possible combinations must be available
 - ▶ The system may never respond twice to the same transmitted code



Over the air (ASK/OOK)



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Key Derivation Function (KDF) – Normal Learn

Manufacturer knows

- KDF
- Manufacturer key

Transmitter contains

- Shared key

Sends with each transmission

- Transmitter serial number
- Encrypted counter

Receiver contains

- KDF
- Manufacturer key

Receives

- Transmitter serial number

Derives

- Shared key

Checks

- Counter

```
uint64_t normal_keygen(uint32_t serial) {
    static uint64_t key;
    static uint32_t cached = 0;

    // make sure the function code is masked out
    serial &= 0x0fffffff;

    if (serial == cached)
        return key;

    key = keeloq_decrypt(serial | 0x60000000, mkey_);
    key = key << 32 | keeloq_decrypt(serial | 0x20000000, mkey_);

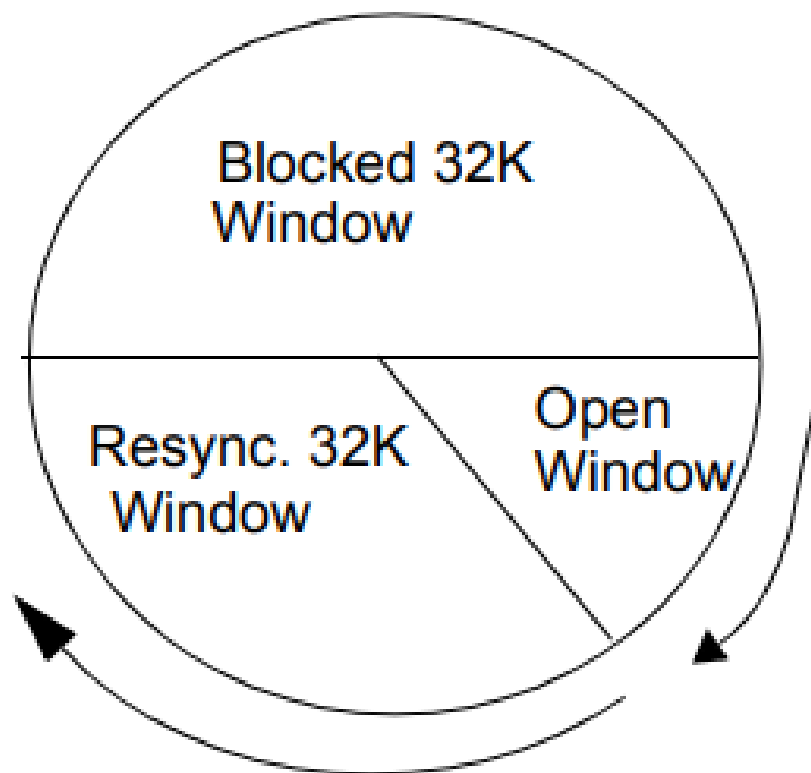
    cached = serial;

    return key;
}
```



What attacks have been tried?

- Cryptanalysis
 - Specific weaknesses due to implementation flaws
- Side Channel
 - Recover key material from transmitter or receiver through power analysis
- Replay
 - Jam one transmission while recording it
 - Jam (and record) a second transmission while replaying the first

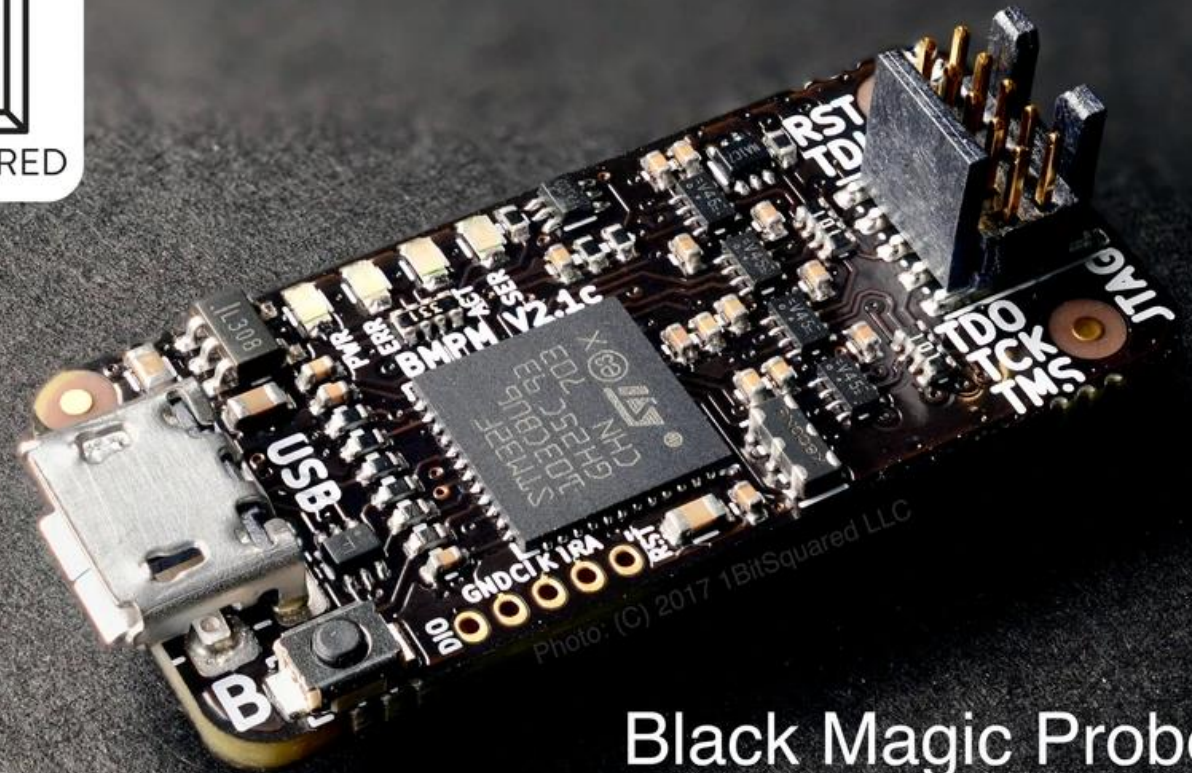


16 Values
in Open
Window

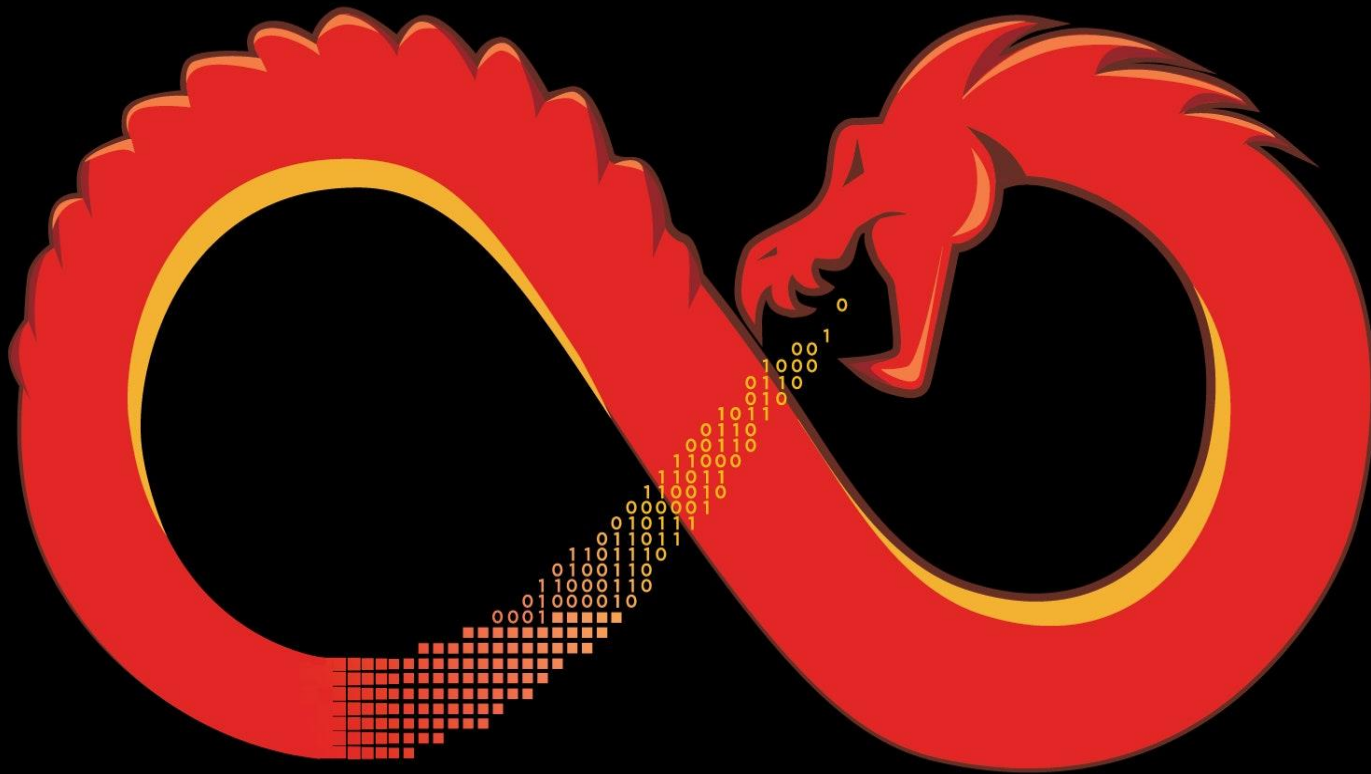
Key Attack Process Entry

BlackHat USA
lost key fob

FAIL



Black Magic Probe V2.1
Open Source JTAG & SWD GNU Debugger
and Programmer with built in GDB server & UART





SVD Loader

SVD-Loader for Ghidra automates the entire generation of peripheral structs and memory maps for over **650 different microcontrollers**: By parsing so-called SVD files (CMSIS **S**ystem **V**iew **D**escription) SVD-Loader is able to automatically annotate all peripherals of the controller, simplifying reverse-engineering of ARM firmwares significantly.

```
55  bVar1 = (bool)isCurrentModePrivileged();
56  if (bVar1) {
57      enableIRQinterrupts((uVar3 & 1) == 1);
58  }
59  do {
60  } while ((_DAT_50000014 & 0x200) == 0);
61  _DAT_40000000 = DAT_0000dd74 & (_DAT_40000000 | 0xc0000000);
62  _DAT_40000200 = DAT_0000dd78 & _DAT_40000200 | DAT_0000dd7c;
63  _DAT_50000008 = (_DAT_50000008 & 0xffcc | 0xc9) & 0xffbf;
64  _DAT_50000010 = _DAT_50000010 & 0xffff9;
65  return;

70  bVar1 = (bool)isCurrentModePrivileged();
71  if (bVar1) {
72      enableIRQinterrupts((uVar4 & 1) == 1);
73  }
74  do {
75      uVar2 = read_volatile_2(CRG_TOP.SYS_STAT_REG);
76  } while ((uVar2 & 0x200) == 0);
77  uVar4 = read_volatile_4(BLE.BLE_RWBLECNTRL_REG);
78  write_volatile_4(BLE.BLE_RWBLECNTRL_REG, DAT_0000dd74 & uVar4);
79  uVar4 = read_volatile_4(BLE.BLE_CNTL2_REG);
80  write_volatile_4(BLE.BLE_CNTL2_REG, DAT_0000dd78 & uVar4 | DAT_0000dd7c);
```

Help

String Search - 426 items - [complexrx.bin, Minimum size = 5, Align = 1]



...	Location	Label	Code Unit	String View	Stri...	Le...	Is Word
A	00004343		ds " events.txt"	" events.txt"	string	12	true
A	0000435b		ds " Sherlotronics PTY/L...	" Sherlotronics PTY/LTD Even...	string	58	true
A	00004595		ldr r0, [r0, #0x0]	"h`0x"	string	6	false
A	000046fb		ldr r0, [r0, #0x0]	"h8`0x"	string	6	false
A	000047f4	s_Relay2_...	ds "Relay2"	"Relay2"	string	7	false
A	000047ff		ds " Date: %s Time: %s U...	" Date: %s Time: %s Unit:%s\...	string	46	true
A	00004830	s_Relay1_...	ds "Relay1"	"Relay1"	string	7	false
A	00004867	PTR_GPIO...	addr Peripherals::GPIOB	"@RELAY:"	string	8	true
A	00004900	LAB_0000...	ldrb r0, [r5, #0x0]=>LAB_2...	"(xixbx"	string	7	false
A	00004939		ldr r1, [r0, #0x0]=>DAT_20...	"h!`Aha`"	string	8	false
A	00004c93		ds " Again"	" Again"	string	7	true
A	00004c9c	s_Press_0...	ds "Press"	"Press"	string	6	true
A	00004cbb		ds " Code is "	" Code is "	string	10	true
A	00004cc8	s_in_use_...	ds "in use "	"in use "	string	9	true
A	00004cd7	PTR_PTR_...	addr PTR_DAT_20000018	" RELAY1"	string	8	false
A	000050e8	LAB_0000...	cmp r4, r8	"DELETING"	string	9	true
A	000050f4	s_REMOTE...	ds "REMOTE "	"REMOTE "	string	9	true
A	00005100	s_DELETE...	ds "DELETED"	"DELETED"	string	8	true
A	00005108	s_REMOTE...	ds "REMOTE"	"REMOTE"	string	7	true
A	00005113	DAT_0000...	undefined4 200001ACh	" RELAY1 "	string	9	false
A	0000511c	s_RELAY2_...	ds "RELAY2 "	"RELAY2 "	string	8	false
A	00005133	PTR_GPIO...	addr Peripherals::GPIOB	"@DELETE"	string	8	true

Filter:



- Auto Label
 Include Alignment Nulls
 Truncate If Needed

Offset: 0 Dec

Preview: "Press"

Make String

Make Char Array


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Tips for reverse engineering crypto code – David Lodge

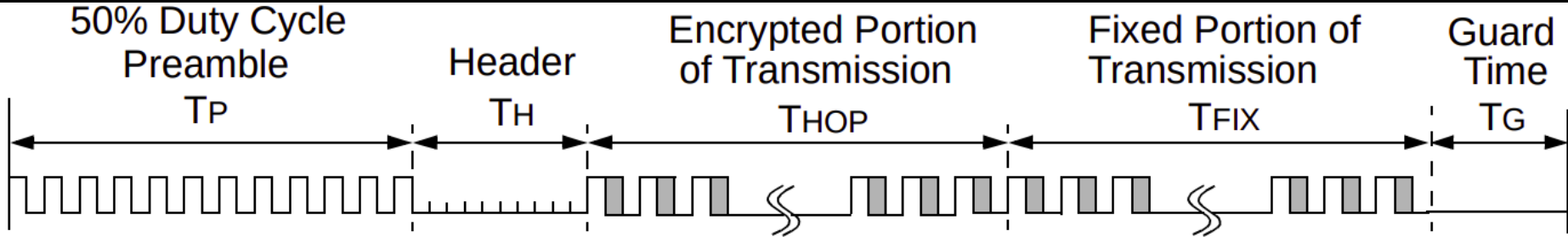
<https://www.pentestpartners.com/security-blog/reverse-engineering-keys-from-firmware-a-how-to/>

TL;DR

It is possible to reverse engineer keys from firmware with some tips:

1. Always look for strings/constants.
2. Make guesses about the original source.
3. Find a function you can recognise and work backwards to identify other functions.
4. It helps if they use open-source code so you can crib from it.

Decoding the Keeloq code word



Do

Keeloq: Bits... Preamble Head... 00000011100110001000001100100011100000111101110110011001001001 Guard Time

Keeloq: Nibbles

Keeloq: Fields

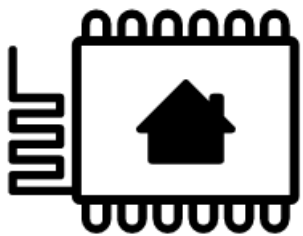
Keeloq: Decrypted

Hop: 0x72608ce0

Serial: abcdef0

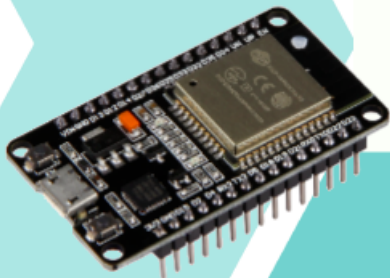
Buttons 4

Decrypted: 0x42f00007





ESPHome

ESPHome is a system to control your ESP8266/ESP32 by simple yet powerful configuration files and control them remotely through Home Automation systems.



```
sensor:  
  - platform: dht  
    pin: D2  
    temperature:  
      name: "Temperature"  
    humidity:  
      name: "Humidity"
```

Living Room

 Temperature	15.6 °C
 Humidity	63%



Porting to STM32

```
$ git diff --stat=120 84b40f90..stm32
esphome/boards.py | 146 ++++++
esphome/components/logger/_init_.py | 8 ++-
esphome/components/logger/logger.cpp | 32 ++++++--
esphome/components/logger/logger.h | 11 ++-
esphome/components/remote_receiver/remote_receiver.h | 4 +-
esphome/components/remote_receiver/remote_receiver_esp8266.cpp | 2 +-
esphome/components/uart/uart.cpp | 2 +-
esphome/components/uart/uart.h | 4 ++
esphome/components/uart/uart_stm32.cpp | 184 ++++++
esphome/const.py | 4 ++
esphome/core/application.cpp | 6 ++
esphome/core/application_stm32.cpp | 14 +++++
esphome/core/config.py | 37 ++++++
esphome/core/esphal.cpp | 2 +
esphome/core/helpers.cpp | 10 +-
esphome/core/helpers.h | 4 +-
esphome/core/preferences.cpp | 17 +++++
esphome/core/preferences.h | 4 ++
esphome/core/stmhal.cpp | 102 ++++++
esphome/pins.py | 3 +
platformio.ini | 20 +++++
21 files changed, 594 insertions(+), 22 deletions(-)
```



Implementing Keeloq and Normal KDF

```
$ git diff --stat=120 keeloq^^
```

esphome/components/hcs301/__init__.py	33	+++++++
esphome/components/hcs301/hcs301.cpp	186	+++++
esphome/components/hcs301/hcs301.h	50	+++++
esphome/components/keeloq_normal_crypter/__init__.py	22	+++++
esphome/components/keeloq_normal_crypter/keeloq_normal_crypter.cpp	104	+++++
esphome/components/keeloq_normal_crypter/keeloq_normal_crypter.h	30	+++++
esphome/components/remote_base/__init__.py	54	+++++
esphome/components/remote_base/keeloq_protocol.cpp	110	+++++
esphome/components/remote_base/keeloq_protocol.h	51	+++++

```
9 files changed, 640 insertions(+)
```


Demonstration of ESPHome/Keeloq



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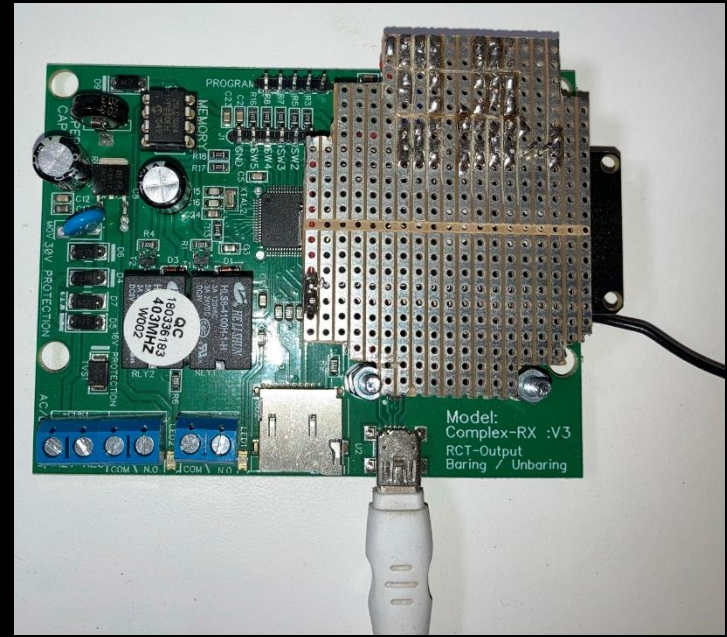
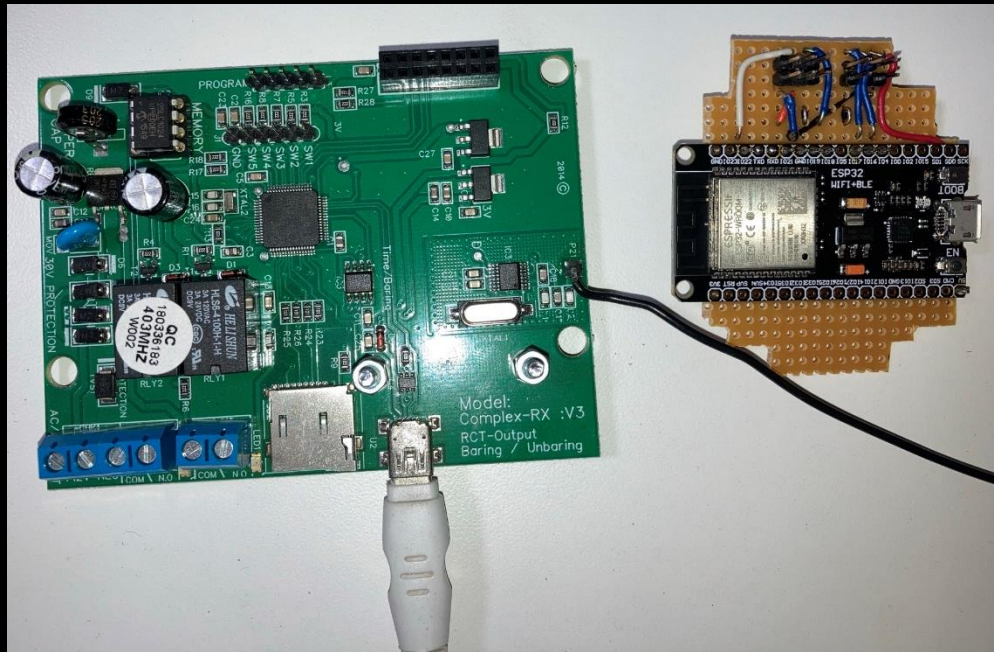
rogan@nemesi: ~/workspace/esphome/esphome T12x29

```
ESP  
$ bt /dev/ttyACM2
```

I



Bringing it all online





ESPHome Client API

```
$ git diff --stat 5cb56bc6..api_client
esphome/components/api/__init__.py | 7 +-
esphome/components/api/api_connection.cpp | 166 ++++++-----
esphome/components/api/api_connection.h | 76 +++++-
esphome/components/api/api_pb2.cpp | 660 ++++++-----
esphome/components/api/api_pb2.h | 2 +-
esphome/components/api/api_pb2_service.cpp | 24 +-
esphome/components/api/api_pb2_service.h | 2 +-
esphome/components/api/api_server.cpp | 54 ++--
esphome/components/api/api_server.h | 15 +-
esphome/components/api_client/__init__.py | 73 ++++++
esphome/components/api_client/api_client_connection.cpp | 436 ++++++-----
esphome/components/api_client/api_client_connection.h | 164 ++++++-----
esphome/components/api_client/api_pb2_client.cpp | 545 ++++++-----
esphome/components/api_client/api_pb2_client.h | 139 ++++++-----
esphome/components/api_client/binary_sensor.py | 29 +++
esphome/components/api_client/proto_client.h | 29 +++
esphome/components/api_client/sensor.py | 31 +++
esphome/components/api_client/switch/__init__.py | 29 +++
esphome/components/api_client/switch/api_switch.cpp | 27 ++
esphome/components/api_client/switch/api_switch.h | 25 ++
esphome/components/api_client/text_sensor.py | 27 ++
script/api_protobuf/api_protobuf.py | 120 ++++++--
22 files changed, 2233 insertions(+), 447 deletions(-)
```

Home Assistant and Keeloq Remotes



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The screenshot shows the Home Assistant Lovelace interface in a web browser. The browser tab is titled "Overview - Home Assist" and the address bar shows "192.168.201.10:8123/lovelace/keeloq". The interface has a blue navigation bar with the following items: UV INDICES, AUTOMATIONS, CONNOR, OFFICE, ESPHOME, a monitor icon, a clock icon, ALARM - DETAILED, and a user icon labeled 'K'. A notification card is displayed in the center, featuring a mobile phone icon with a signal tower, the text "ComplexRx Keeloq Received" and "2 minutes ago", and the ID "0da342b:9:0537:L:R". On the left side, there is a vertical sidebar with icons for Home, Profile, Settings, Statistics, Media, and a bell icon for notifications. At the bottom left of the sidebar is a circular profile picture with the letter 'R'.



```
remote_receiver:
  id: receiver
  pin:
    number: PA_3
    mode: INPUT
  buffer_size: 200
  tolerance: 30%
  on_keeloq:
    then:
      - lambda: |-
          char buff[20];
          if (id(keeloq_crypter).decrypt(x)) {
            snprintf(buff, sizeof(buff), "%07x:%1x:%04X:%c:%c",
                     x.serial, x.button, x.sync, x.low ? 'L' : 'N', x.repeat ? 'R' : 'F');
          } else {
            snprintf(buff, sizeof(buff), "%07x:%1x::%c:%c",
                     x.serial, x.button, x.low ? 'L' : 'N', x.repeat ? 'R' : 'F');
          }
          std::string buffAsStdStr = buff;
          id(keeloq_remote).publish_state(buff);
```



```
hcs301:
  id: hcs301_id
  power_pin: PB_15
  clock_pin: PB_14
  pwm_pin: PB_13

script:
- id: program_hcs301
  mode: single
  then:
    - lambda: |-
      uint64_t hcs301_key = id(keeloq_crypter).normal_keygen(0x0DA342B);
      if (id(hcs301_id).program(0x0DA342B, 0x0, hcs301_key)) {
        ESP_LOGD("hcs301", "Successfully programmed");
      }
```



Outstanding features

- Persistent recording of counters and replay detection
- Desynchronisation recovery in the client API
- Implementation of other entity types in client API

- HCS301 initial sequence no



Code

- ESPHome
- <https://github.com/rogandawes/esphome>
- Branches stm32, keeloq and api_client



Thank You!

Rogan Dawes

@RoganDawes

rogan.dawes@orangecyberdefense.com



Questions?