



Attacking Hardware

Introduction to I2C Protocol

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- It stands for inter integrated circuit and requires only two wires connecting all peripherals to microcontroller. i.e. SDA (serial data line) and SCL (serial clock line).
- Multiple master, multiple slaves
- It's a master to slave type communication having unique addresses for each slaves.
- I2C is synchronous and bidirectional communication.
- Developed by Philips Semiconductor(now NXP Semiconductors)
- Half-duplex



- Bidirectional open-collector lines pulled up with resistors
- Crosstalk takes place between SDA and SCL and can be prevented by increasing the serial resistors Rs and termination Rp. Or by keeping short interconnections.
- Supported speed : 100 kbit/s standard mode, 400 kbit/s fast mode, 1 Mbit/s fast mode plus, 3.4 Mbit/s high-speed mode, and unidirectional 5 Mbit/s ultra fast-mode



- Master nodes
- Slave nodes



Source - https://www.analog.com/en/technical-articles/i2c-primer-what-is-i2c-part-1.html#



- Each slave has unique address
- No. of nodes depends on address space (7-bit or 10-bit) and bus capacitance (400 pF)
- START and STOP bits apart from data bits



Source : https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/user-guide/UM10204.pdf



- The size of transmitted data frame 8 bits
- During transferring, the data is put on the SDA line after SCL is pulled low



Source : <u>https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/user-guide/UM10204.pdf</u>





Source : <u>https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/user-guide/UM10204.pdf</u>



- Clock synchronization and arbitration
- Clock stretching

Source : <u>https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/user-guide/UM10204.pdf</u>



I2C - Possible Attacks

- Signal sniffing
- Signal manipulation
- Data extraction
- Data manipulation
- Clock glitching (Research:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314629854 Hardware Attacks on Mobile Robots I2C Clock Attacking



I2C - Tools/Framework

- EXPLIOT Nano https://expliot.io/products/expliot-nano
- Bus Pirate <u>http://dangerousprototypes.com/docs/Bus</u> Pirate
- Shikra <u>https://int3.cc/products/the-shikra</u>
- CH341A <u>https://www.onetransistor.eu/2017/08/ch341a-mini-programmer-schematic.html</u>
- EXPLIOT Framework <u>https://gitlab.com/expliot_framework/expliot</u>
- Pyi2cflash <u>https://github.com/eblot/pyi2cflash</u>
- Logic Analyzer
- RaspberryPi or Beaglebone can also be used.





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I2C Lab 1 – I2C chip recon

Objective: To perform reconnaissance on Microchip 24LC256 EEPROM using datasheet

Location: <course-dir>/labs/device-i2c-lab-1

Datasheet can be found in this directory





I2C Lab 1 – I2C chip recon

Steps

- Identify the size
- Identify the clock frequency
- Identify the Pin specifications
- Identify the slave address
- Understand the commands





I2C Lab 1 – I2C chip recon

- The address input pins, A0, A1, and A2, are for multiple device operation
- There are 3 address, which means there can be a total of 8 EEPROM
- devices connected together to a microcontroller
- The WP pin, pin 7, is the Write-Protect pin.
- If tied to HIGH or VCC, write operations are inhibited. Read operations, however, are not affected. If tied LOW or to VSS,

write operations are enabled.



I2C Lab 1

• Pin 6 is the serial clock line. The clock is used to synchronize

data transfer to and from the device between the microcontroller and the EEPROM chip.

• Pin 5 is the serial data pin. This is the pin that transfers data

between the micrcontroller and the EEPROM chip. It's bidirectional.





I2C Lab 2 – I2C communication sniffing to bypass authentication

- Objective I2C communication sniffing using Logic analyzer to bypass auth
- Location: <course-dir>/labs/device-i2c-lab-1
- Datasheet can be found in this directory
- The circled one is I2C memory
- It's a dual in-line package (DIP)







• On connecting Logic analyser and DIVA with proper input, this is how you screen

should look like. Enter .h for help and .l to list the challenges, in the DIVA prompt

```
Diva 2.0
Enter ".l" for challenges ".h" for help
diva>.l
List of challenges
1 LED
2 I2C
3 SPI
4 UART
5 ZigBee
6 JTAG
7 Hardcoded password
Choose the challenge number to run?
```



- On the Logic software, click on analysers and set as I2C with correct channel, click on the double arrow and set speed as 24MS/s
- Click on start and go back to the serial monitor
- Press 2 (for I2C challenge) and type a random password when asked
- 'Go back to logic software and click on **stop**
- Save the sniffed data by clicking on double arrow near capture



| | 01 | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------|----------|------|--|--|-----------|----------|------|--|
| | Start | | • | +3 s | | | +6 s ∣ | | +8 s | |
| 00 | Channel 0 | 3 | [+r] | | | | | | | |
| | I2C - SCL | ¥ | <u>ت</u> | | | | | | | |
| 01 | Channel 1 | 8 | (FF | | | | | | | |
| | I2C-SDA | en ¥ | 1 (1) | | | | | | | |
| 02 | Channel 2 | ₽ | E++ | | | | | | | |
| 02 | Ghannerz | | | | | | | <u>.</u> | | |



Choose the challenge number to run? diva>2 Welcome to I2C sniffing Lab

In this Lab you will sniff an I2C transaction

```
Please login
Enter the password
diva>>***
Access Denied :(
diva>
```



- Sniffed data
- Transferred during authentication process
- Analyse the data and see if it helps you in any way





I2C Lab 3 - I2C chip memory dumping

- **Objective** I2C chip memory dump using Explicit Nano
- Find the I2C Line in the Diva board and connect it to explicit nano
- Open explict framework
- To extract data from I2C eeprom, type following command run i2c.generic.readeeprom -c <chipname -w <filename>

| ef | :f> run i2c.generic.readeeprom -c 24AA256 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| [* |] Test: | i2c.generic.readeeprom | | | | | | | | |
| [* |] Author: | Aseem Jakhar | | | | | | | | |
| [* |] Author Email: | aseemjakhar@gmail.com | | | | | | | | |
| [* |] Reference(s): | ['https://github.com/eblot/pyi2cflash'] | | | | | | | | |
| [* |] Category: | Protocol=i2c Interface=hardware Action=analysis | | | | | | | | |
| 1[* |] Target: | Name=generic Version=generic Vendor=generic | | | | | | | | |
| [* | •] | | | | | | | | | |
| [* |] Reading data from i2c eeprom at address(0) using device(ftdi:///1) | | | | | | | | | |
| [+ |] (chip size=32 | (chip size=32768 bytes) | | | | | | | | |
| [? |] Reading 32768 bytes from start address 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Re | Read @ 0x0000 | | | | | | | | | |
| [+ | +] (data=['0x61', '0x64', '0x6d', '0x69', '0x6e', '0x0', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', | | | | | | | | | |
| f' | , '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff | | | | | | | | | |
| xf | ff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0xff', '0x | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | xff'. '0xff'. ' | | | | | | | | | |



The End

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