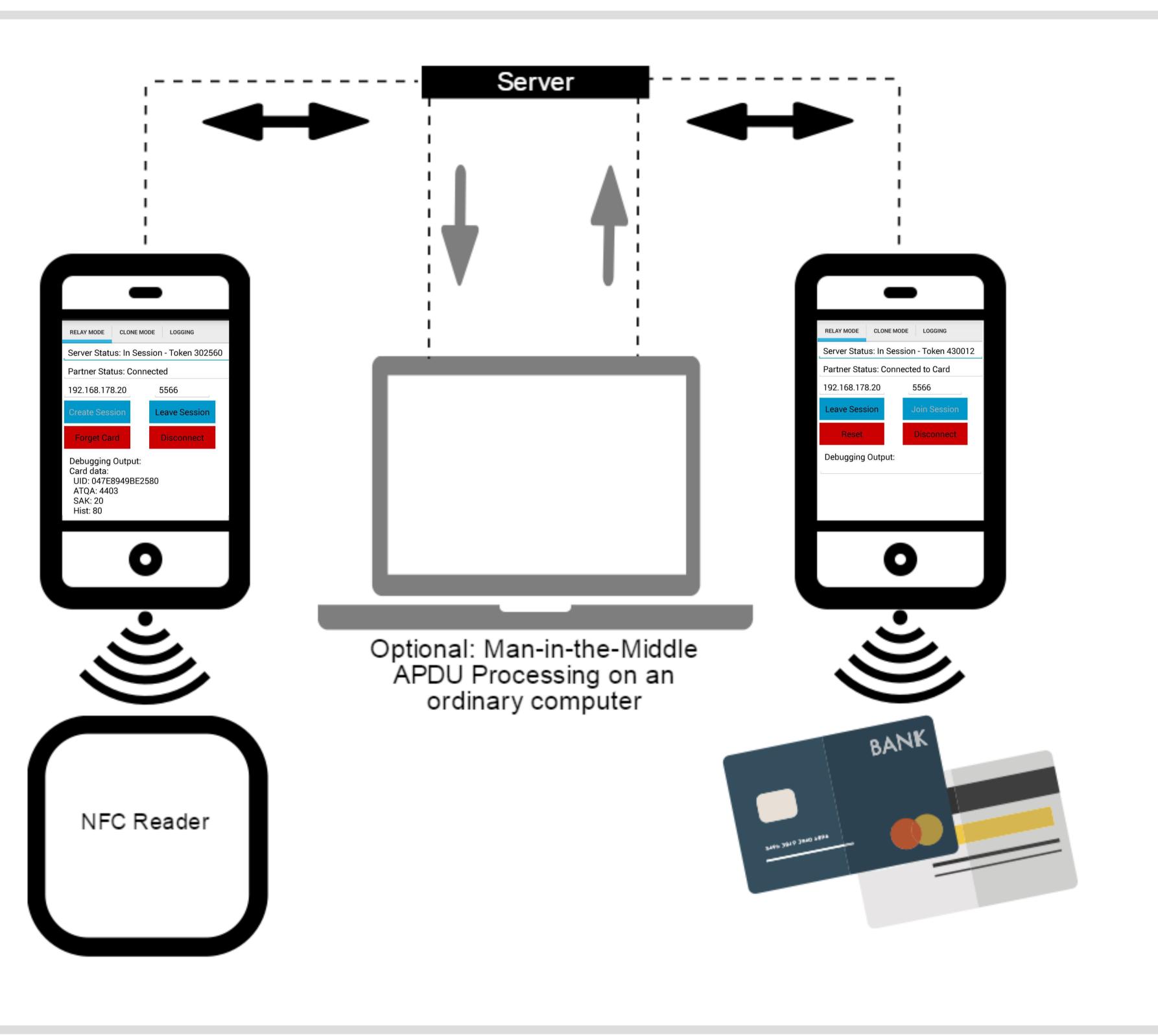
# NFCGate - NFC relaying for Android

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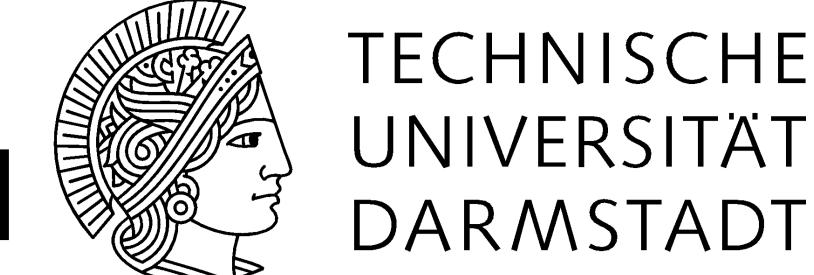
# **Motivation and Research Goal**

### **Motivating Scenario**

- Near-Field Communication (NFC) is widely used for security-critical applications like payment or access control systems
- Assumption: Low range of wireless communication







- ensures physical proximity of card and reader
- Some systems not protected against wormhole attacks
- Existing wormholing solutions expensive, impractical, or complicated to set up

# **Research Goal and Approach**

- Leverage NFC capabilities of Android phones to build an inexpensive wormholing setup for future research
- Avoid flashing the device with custom ROM
- Gain access to transmitted data for other attacks

# Challenges

- HCE only supports APDU commands based on ISO 7816-4 and only forwards sessions starting with a SELECT command. This excludes popular protocols like (native) Mifare DESFire
- HCE uses a random Unique Identifier (UID), which may be detected and blocked by readers performing UID verification and cannot be changed by the application
- Android HCE implementation has no support for setting fixed UID

# **Design and Implementation**

## **Circumventing AID Verification**

- AID detection and verification is performed by two parts of the system: libnfc (native C) and android.nfc.cardemulation (Android OS, Java)
- Modify Java part at runtime using XPosed [3] to always return a special AID, regardless of the received command
- Register the special wildcard AID for our application
- From XPosed, load a library into the NFC daemon and live-patch the binary ARM code to re-route function calls to our own code
- Android will now route any received NFC command to our application, regardless of the used protocol or AID
- This also ensures compatibility with other protocols like DESFire
   UID Emulation
- Analysis of libnfc-nci source code (libnfc for Broadcom chips) shows function for passing arbitrary config strings to NFC chip firmware
- Further analysis reveals **command bytes** for setting UID of chip
- At runtime, read UID from card, transmit to the other device, and set the UID of that device using an IPC command to the NFC daemon
- Code inside the NFC daemon uploads the newly built config to the chip
- Chip will now use the emulated UID instead of a random value
- Emulation of ATQA, SAK and Historical Byte works the same way Limitations

# **Results and Discussion**

### **Results**

- Successful test of wormholing capabilities against a real-world contactless payment and access control system
- NFC commands logged on the device for later inspection
- Modification of NFC commands in transit possible using a Python client
- Dedicated UID clone mode to bypass UID-based systems

### **Discussion**

- Relay introduces noticeable delay of 65 ± 38 ms when using a local WiFi, higher delays when routing over the public internet
- Relay can be detected if the system checks the timing of commands or uses other methods for distance bounding
- Delay could be reduced by using other technologies like Bluetooth
- Modification of NFC traffic directly on the Android device would be more efficient. Infrastructure in place, but GUI currently missing.



For more Information, visit seemoo.de/nfcgate



- UID Emulation only possible for certain Broadcom Chips (used in Nexus 4 and 5, among other devices)
- Assorted bugs in Chip Firmware and Android



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# **Related Work**

[1] L. Francis, G. P. Hancke, K. Mayes, and K. Markantonakis. Practical Relay Attack on Contactless Transactions by Using NFC Mobile Phones. IACR Cryptology ePrint Archive, 2011:618, 2011
[2] E. Lee. NFC Hacking Made Easy. Def Con 20, 2011
[3] rovo89, XPosed Framework. http://repo.xposed.info/

# **Future Work**

### **Further improvements**

- Rule-based, on-the-fly modification of NFC traffic on the Android devices
- Compatibility with other NFC Chips
- More communication channels (Bluetooth, WiFi Direct, ...)





