



David Meléndez Cano @TaiksonTexas

I+D & Embedded Software Engineer
Red Team en Innotec Security
Drone and Robot Builder
(Atropos & Interceptor Drones + Texas Ranger ROV)

Author of the book "Hacking con Drones"



Gabriela García
@constrainterror

Security Software Developer
Hacker and hacking communities co-organizer
Coding & Cybersecurity instructor & mentor
Hardware Hacking Enthusiast























DARK TERRITORY

In the railway sector, "dark territory" refers to a section of railway track that lacks remotely controlled railway signals or automatic block systems. In these areas, communication and coordination of train traffic rely exclusively on railway operators through radio communication and other non-automated methods, instead of using electronic signals or automated control systems to manage the safety and movement of trains.

The term has also gained popularity outside the railway context, especially in popular culture and information technology, to describe areas or sectors that lack supervision, regulation, or control, often symbolizing an environment of uncertainty, danger, or lack of control.



Railway Block: A block is a section of railway track in which normally no more than one train can be present at a time, in order to prevent a collision between two trains.



Block Section Between Stations: a section of railway track in which normally no more than one train can be present at a time, in order to prevent a collision between two trains

Block Section Between Signals: A block section between signals is a section of railway track in which normally no more than one train can be present at a time, in order to prevent a collision between two trains.





Axle Counter

A railway axle counter is a system of sensors installed on train tracks to detect and count the axles of the train cars.





Track Blocking

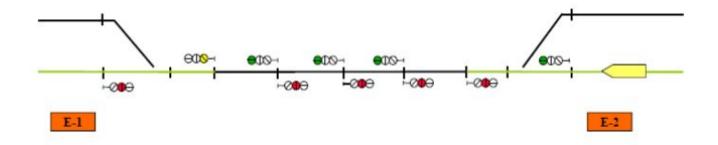
A procedure by which the movement of trains on a track in a specific direction is authorized.







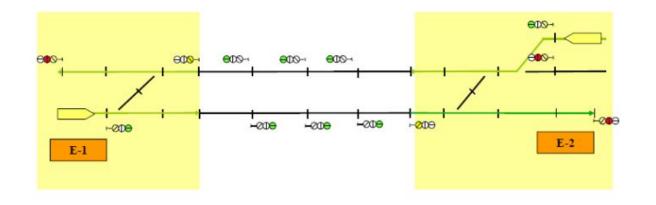
Electronic Track Blocking



Automatic Blocking on Single Track (B.A.U.)



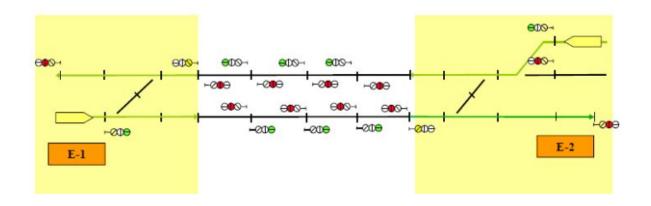
Electronic Track Blocking



Automatic Blocking on Double Track (B.A.D.)



Electronic Track Blocking



Bidirectional Automatic Blocking (B.A.B.)



Centralized Traffic Control





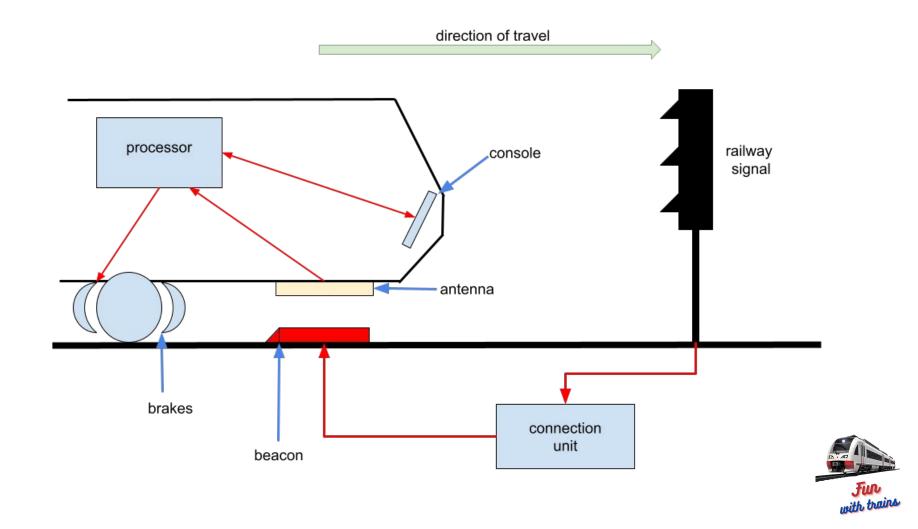
ASFA (Anuncio de Señales y Frenado Automático) Announcement of Signals and Automatic Braking

This is the oldest support system for train circulation and is installed on almost the entire Spanish railway network. It is designed to reduce human errors. The system is based on a coil-capacitor circuit connected to the signal, which, depending on the signal aspect, transmits one frequency or another to the onboard equipment.





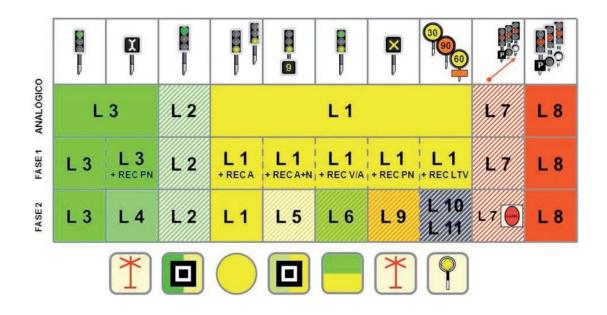




ASFA - Types

Beacons with Fixed Aspect - Example: Level Crossing Beacon

Beacons with Variable Aspect - Example: Signal Beacon



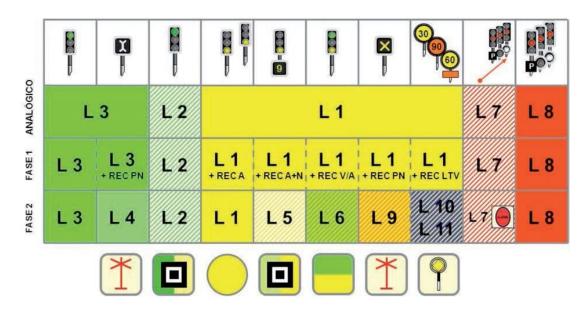


ASFA - Signal Frequencies

6.2. Frecuencias utilizadas en el sistema A.S.F.A.

Las frecuencias actualmente utilizadas son las siguientes:

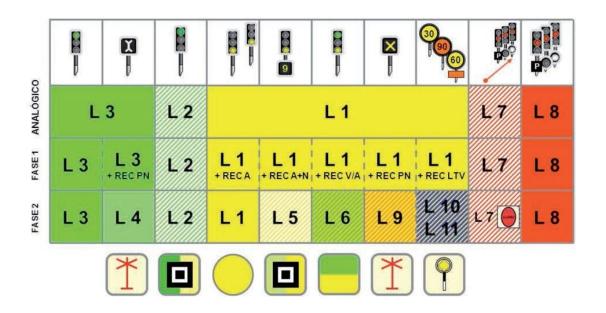
L1AMARILLO; VERDE-AMARILLO; AMARILLO DESTELLANTE L2VERDE DESTELLANTE	60.000 Hz.
	64.020 Hz.
L3—VERDE	68.310 Hz.
	88.540 Hz.
L8—ROJO	95.500 Hz.





ASFA (Anuncio de Señales y Frenado Automático) - Announcement of Signals and Automatic Braking

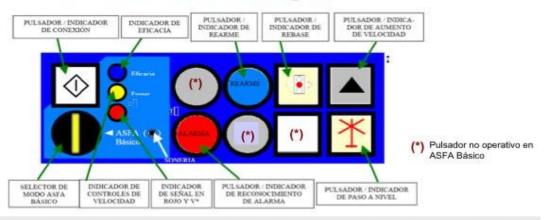
Problem 1 - In Analog ASFA, the Same Aspect (e.g., L1 or L3) Indicates Multiple Signals





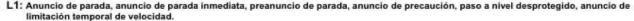
ASFA - What the Train Driver Sees

Panel ASFA Digital



Pulsadores adicionales de reconocimiento







ASFA - What the train driver sees





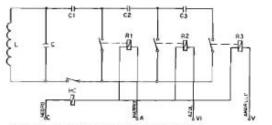




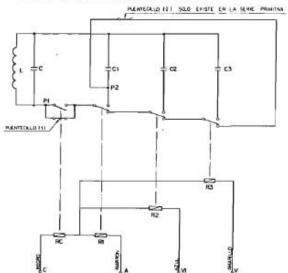


CIRCUITOS TIPICOS DE BALIZAS

Fig. 2



al BALIZAS DE FOMOS ROJO D CONTROL DE VELDCIDAD



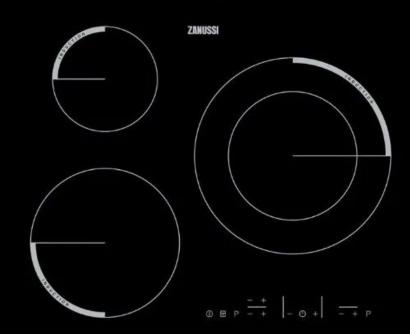
M BALIZAS DE FONDO DOBLE

NOTA - En ka bolizac de fondo otole que no son de la stant primitiva están umba (os puntos P1 y P2 con ton solo el puentecho (1), coincidendo el puento P1 con la posición de un contacte en reposa de RC y no posando el camino tacio P2 por los contactos de R1,R2 y R3.













Possible Attacks:

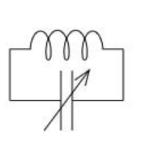
- Use a circuit with a coil and capacitor to induce the frequency we want the train to pick up to emulate a beacon.
- Replicate the beacon.

Requirements:

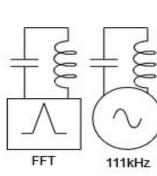
- Inductance of the coil
- Capacitance of the capacitor



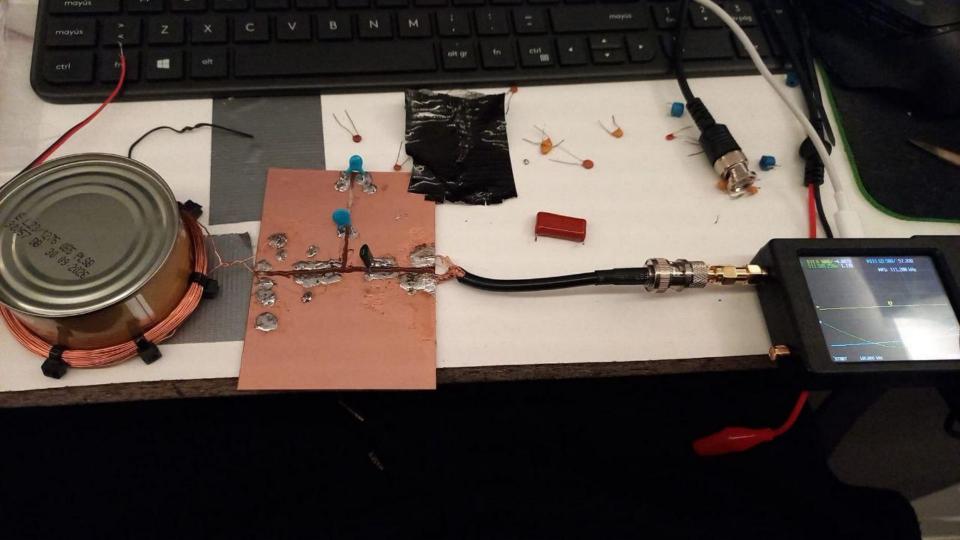


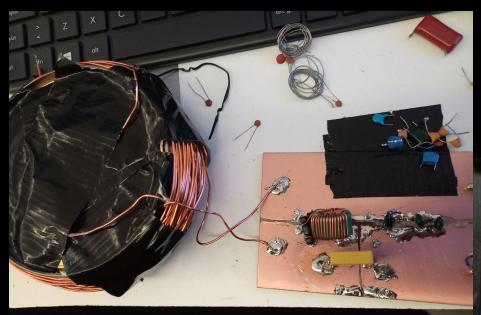


BEACON



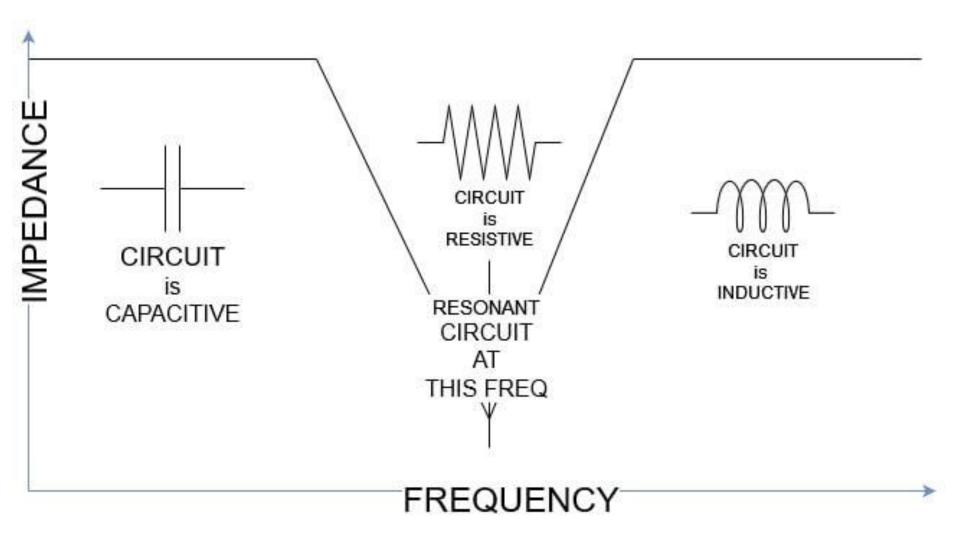
TRAIN







AND WHAT IF...



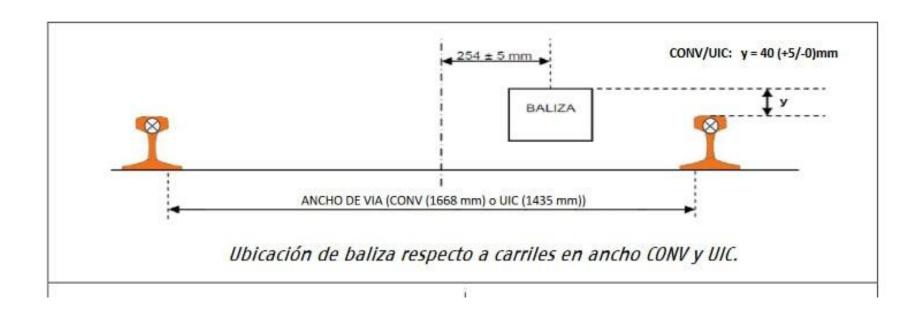
Performance of the beacon in terms of impedance (|Z|), resonance (X), and SWR (Standing Wave Ratio).





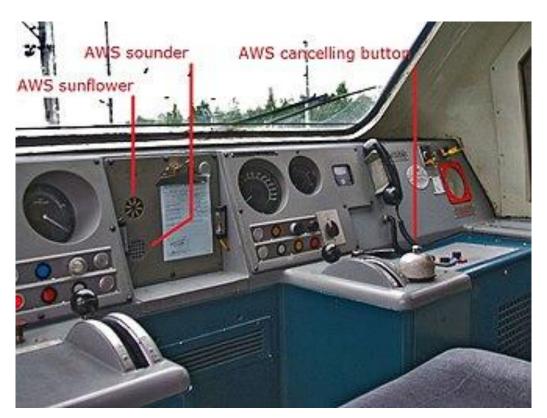


Where should I place my fake beacon?



Can this happen in other countries?





AWS Systems (UK)

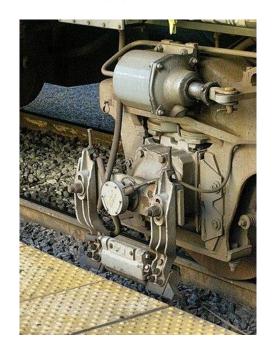
Can this happen in other countries?





PZB or Indusi - Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Romania, Israel, Serbia, on two lines in Hungary, on the Tyne and Wear Metro in the UK, and formerly on the Trillium Line in Canada.

Can this happen in other countries?

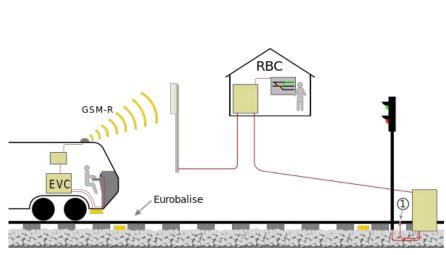




IIATS - North American mainline railroad and rapid transit systems

Adoption of new systems - ETCS (European Train Control System)





Security Measures:





Thank Youl

Acknowledgments:

Irene Cotillas

Pablo Trujillo

Rebeca Sanz

Pedro Candel (Saur0n)