




**SBA**  
Research

# You wouldn't STEAL a CAR?

security in automotive control units

 **Bundesministerium**  
Klimaschutz, Umwelt,  
Energie, Mobilität,  
Innovation und Technologie

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wien  
Ein Fonds der  
Stadt Wien



**FWF**  
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

 **netidee**  
OPEN INNOVATIONS

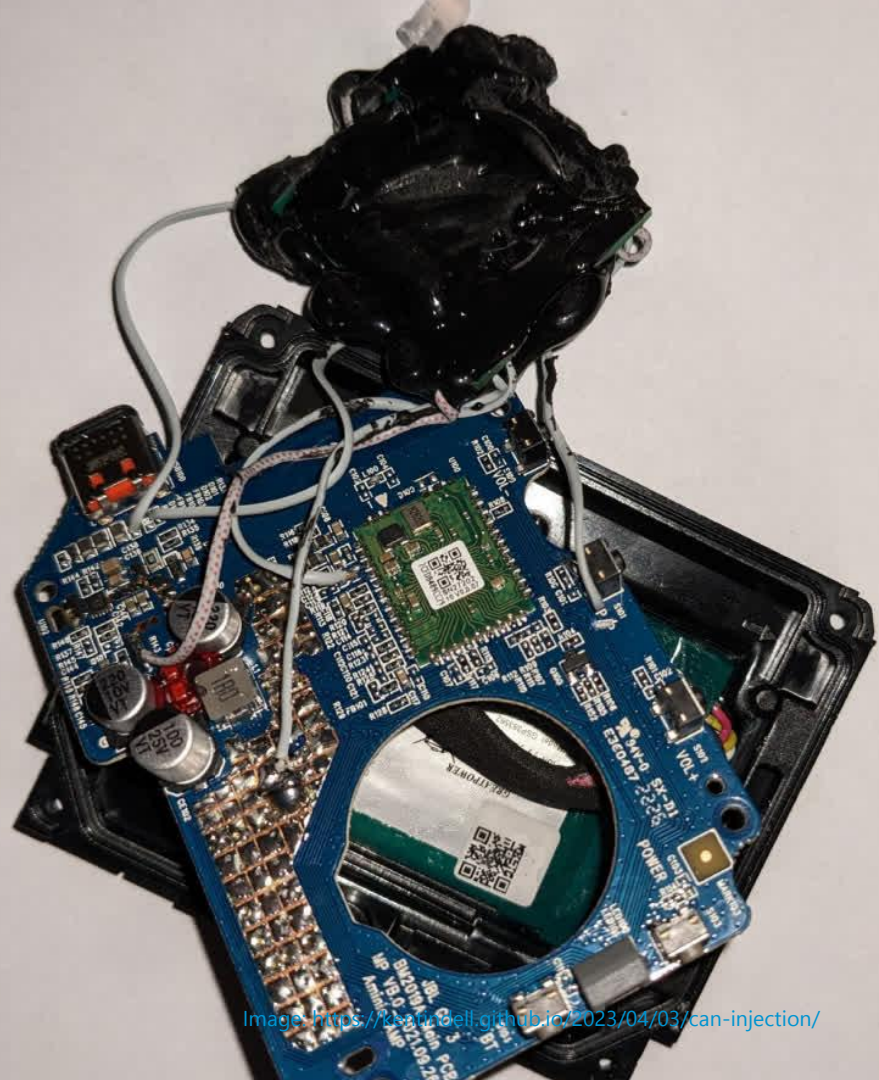
YOU WOULDN'T  
STEAL A CAR

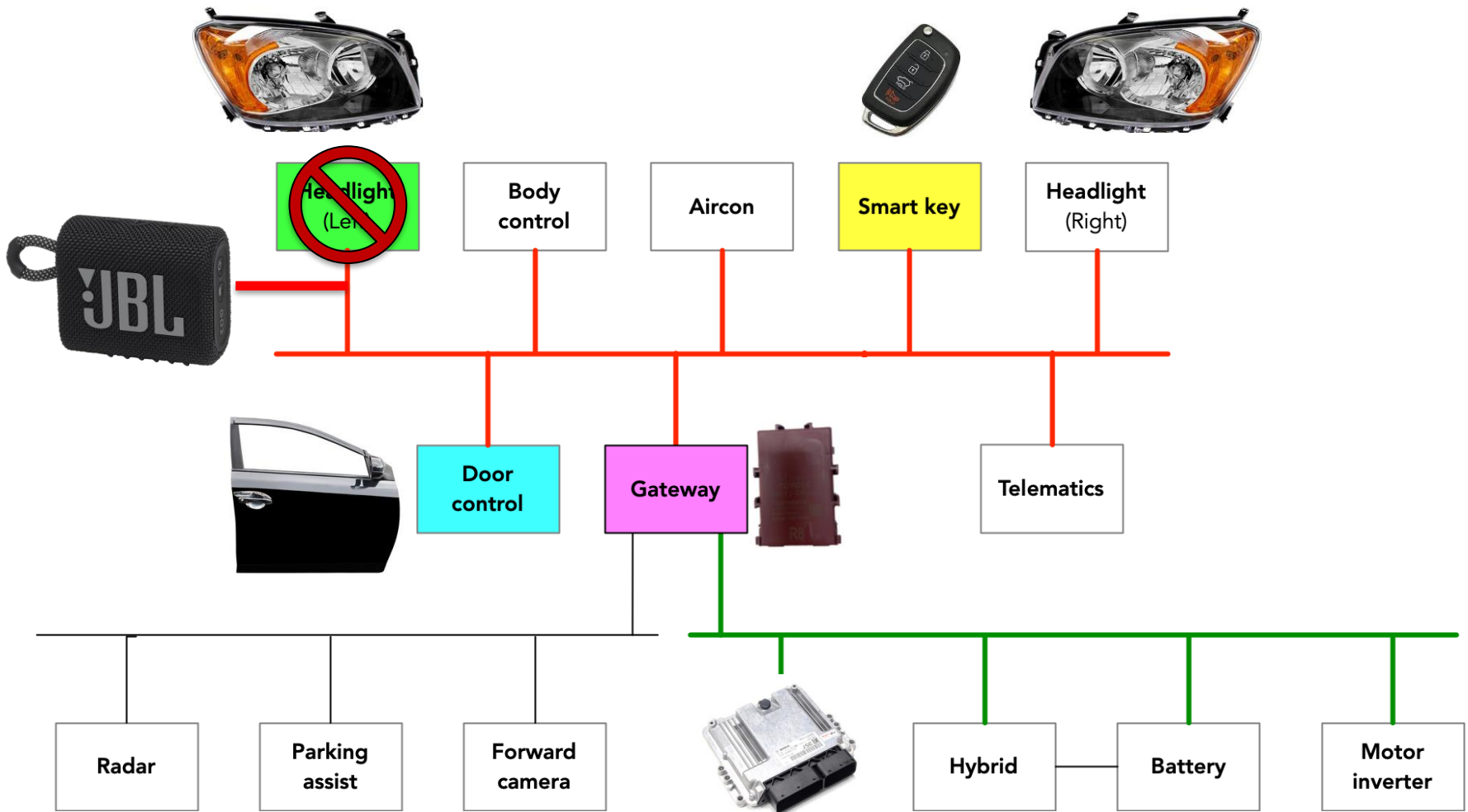
<https://torrentfreak.com/sorry-the-you-wouldnt-steal-a-car-anti-piracy-ad-wasnt-pirated-170625/>



110.56KB/s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Wd4H91qfso>





# Example: AutoSAR, Platform, Chip, Software



between 70 and 100 ECUs being installed in every modern vehicle

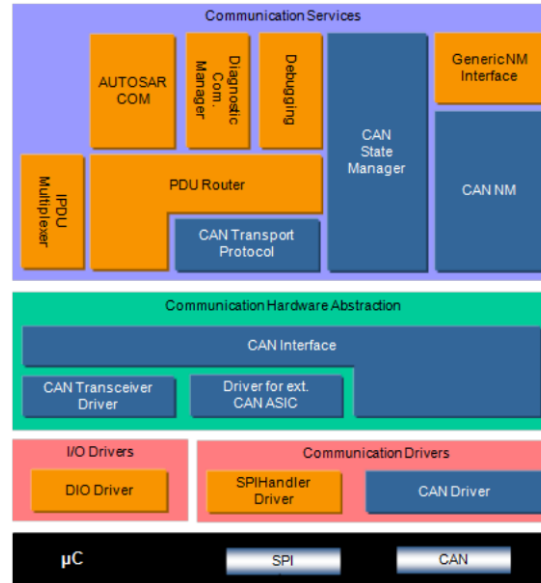
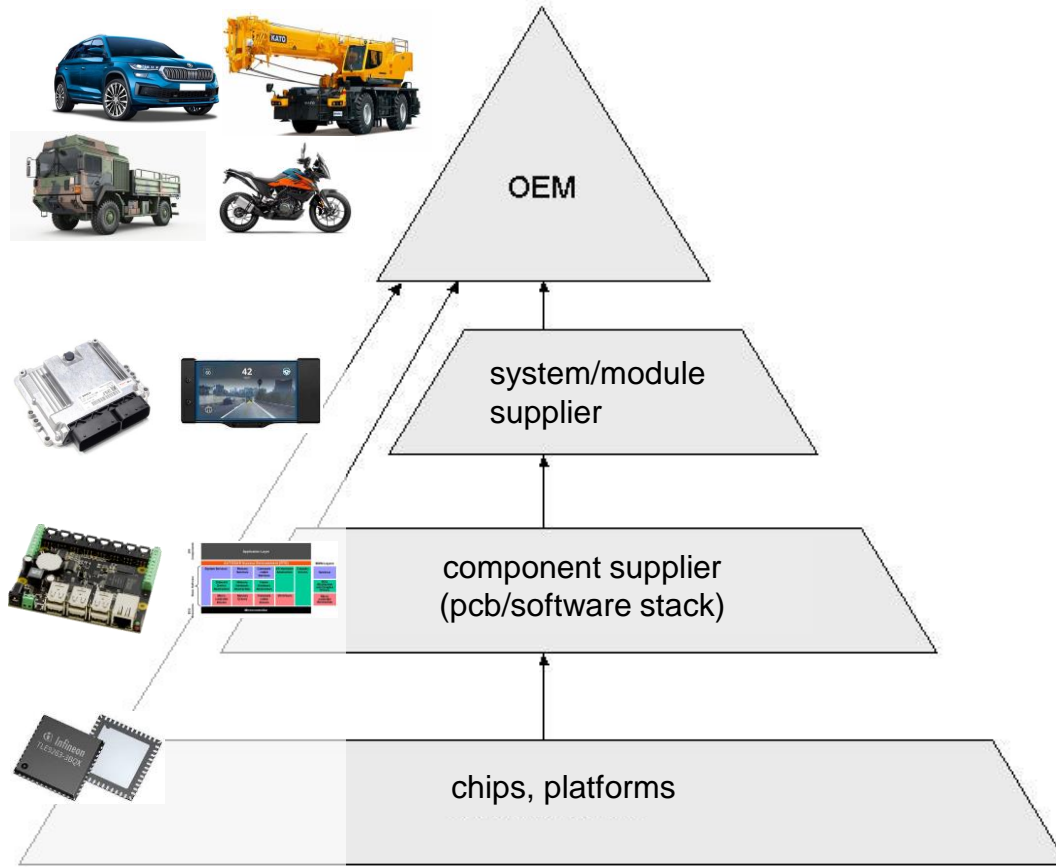


Image: Specification of CAN Interface AUTOSAR CP Release 4.3.1, p11





### 3. Concept phase

3-5 Item definition

3-6 Initiation of the safety lifecycle

3-7 Hazard analysis and risk assessment

3-8 Functional safety concept

### 4. Product development at the system level

4-5 Initiation of product development at the system level

4-6 Specification of the technical safety requirements

4-7 System design

4-11 Release for production

4-10 Functional safety assessment

4-9 Safety validation

4-8 Item integration and testing

### 7. Production and operation

7-5 Production

7-6 Operation, service (maintenance and repair), and decommissioning

### 5. Product development at the hardware level

5-5 Initiation of product development at the hardware level

5-6 Specification of hardware safety requirements

5-7 Hardware design

5-8 Evaluation of the hardware architectural metrics

5-9 Evaluation of the safety goal violations due to random hardware failures

5-10 Hardware integration and testing

### 6. Product development at the software level

6-5 Initiation of product development at the software level

6-7 Software architectural design

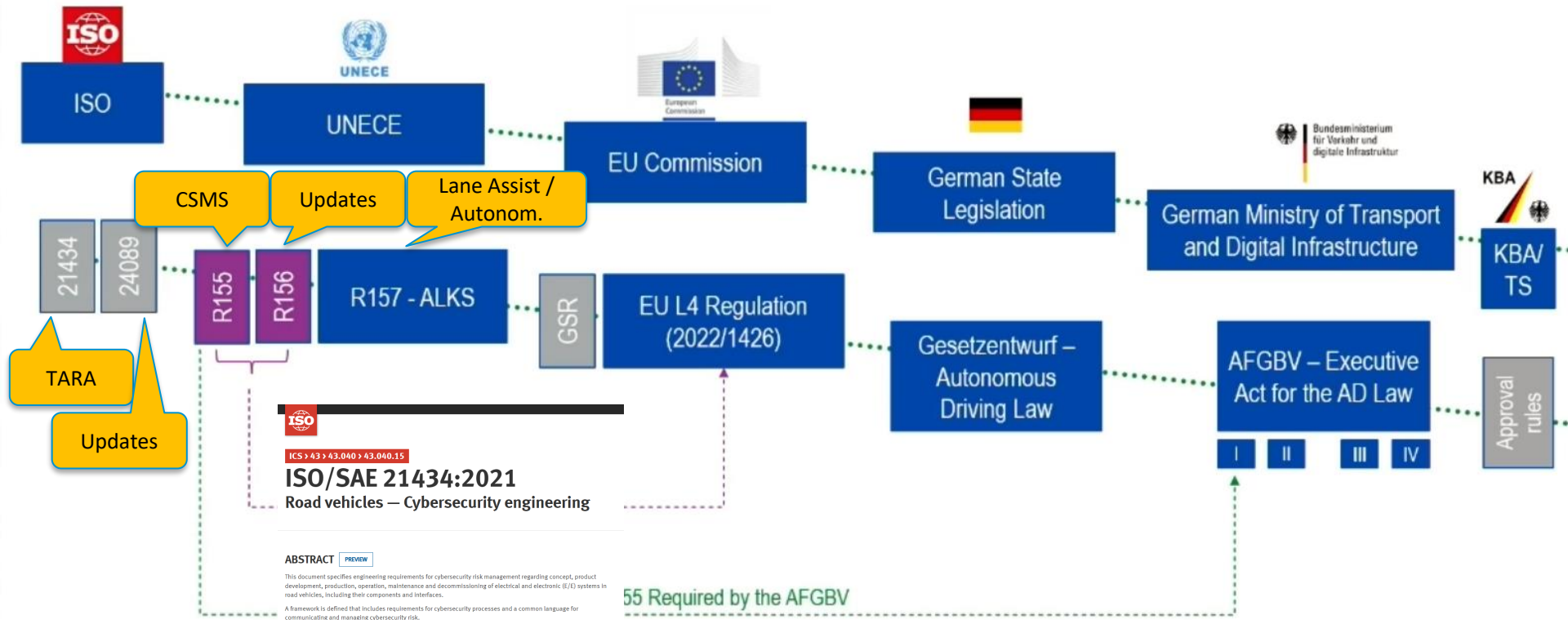
6-8 Software unit design and implementation

6-9 Software unit testing

6-10 Software integration and testing

6-11 Verification of software safety requirements





**ISO**  
 ICS > 43 > 43.040 > 43.040.15  
**ISO/SAE 21434:2021**  
 Road vehicles – Cybersecurity engineering

**ABSTRACT** [PREVIEW](#)

This document specifies engineering requirements for cybersecurity risk management regarding concept, product development, production, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of electrical and electronic (E/E) systems in road vehicles, including their components and interfaces.

A framework is defined that includes requirements for cybersecurity processes and a common language for communicating and managing cybersecurity risk.

This document is applicable to series production road vehicle E/E systems, including their components and interfaces, whose development or modification began after the publication of this document.

This document does not prescribe specific technology or solutions related to cybersecurity.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Status : Published Publication date : 2021-08

Edition : 1 Number of pages : 61

Technical Committee : ISO/TC 22/SC 32 Electrical and electronic components and general system aspects

ICS : 43.040.15 Car Informatics. On board computer systems

## The road to AV approval - A Cybersecurity Perspective, Abid, Budke, Tüv Süd

# ISO/SAE 21434:2021



ICS > 43 > 43.040 > 43.040.15

## ISO/SAE 21434:2021 Road vehicles — Cybersecurity engineering

ABSTRACT [PREVIEW](#)

This document specifies cybersecurity requirements for cybersecurity risk management regarding control products.

### Threat Model and Risk Assess the final Product

This document does not prescribe specific technology or solutions related to cybersecurity.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

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## ANNEX G: EXAMPLE USE CASE AND WORK PRODUCTS: HEADLAMP SYSTEM

Table G.8 - Example of a list of attack paths for each threat scenario created by Company A

Threat Scenario No.	Threat Scenario	Attack Path No.	Attack Path		
T.x	Spoofing of a signal leads to loss of integrity of the CAN message of "Lamp Request" signal of Power Switch Actuator ECU	AP.x	An attacker compromise Navigation ECU from Cellular interface		
			Compromised Navigation ECU transmits malicious control signals		
			Gateway ECU forward the malicious signals to Power Switch Actuator		
					The malicious signals spoof the lamp switch on request
		AP.y	An attacker compromise Navigation ECU from Bluetooth interface		
			Compromised Navigation ECU transmits malicious control signals		
			Gateway ECU forward the malicious signals to Power Switch Actuator		
					The malicious signals spoof the lamp switch on request
		AP.z	An attacker sends malicious control signals from OBD2 connector	Gateway ECU forward the malicious signals to Power Switch Actuator	
The malicious signals spoof the lamp switch on request					
:	:	:	:		
:	:	:	:		

ISO/SAE 21434:2021, Table G.8, p.89

4:02

Executing uname -a

Linux cmu 3.0.35 #1 SMP PREEMPT Fri Nov 20 16:39:36 IST 2015 ar

OK

Communication

[https://github.com/shipcod3/mazda\\_getInfo](https://github.com/shipcod3/mazda_getInfo)

<https://www.mazda3revolution.com/threads/the-infotainment-project.57714/>

Sale!

AST Unlock PRO



# AST Unlock PRO: JBL CAR UNLOCKING + EMERGENCY START FOR TOYOTA / LEXUS

★★★★★ (1 customer review)

4500 € **4000 €**

Telegram: @UnlockCars\_Grabber



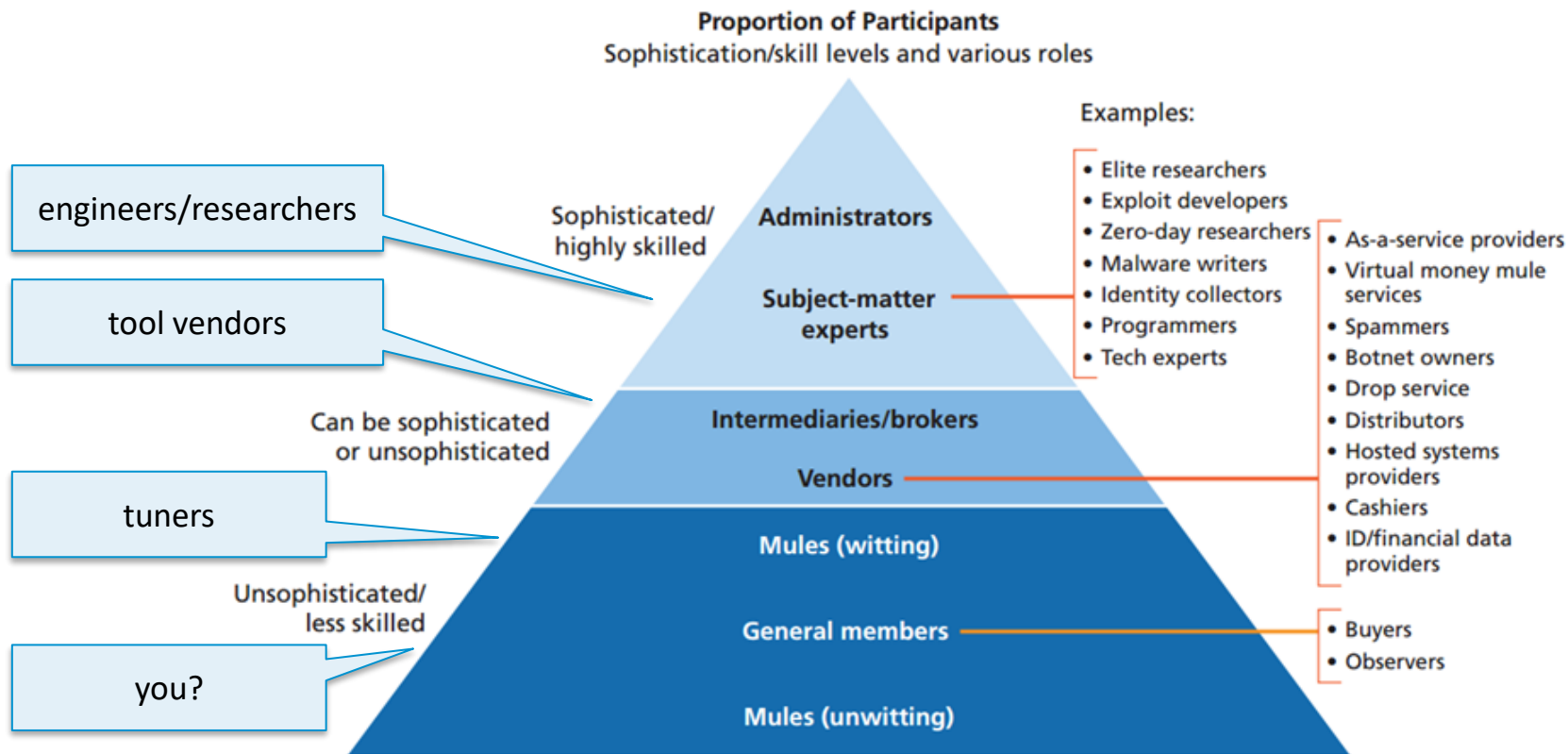
Unlock & Emergency Start  
Toyota & Lexus  
UnlockCarsGrabber.com

<https://unlockcarsgrabber.com/product/ast-unlock-pro-jbl-car-unlocking-emergency-start-for-toyota-lexus/>



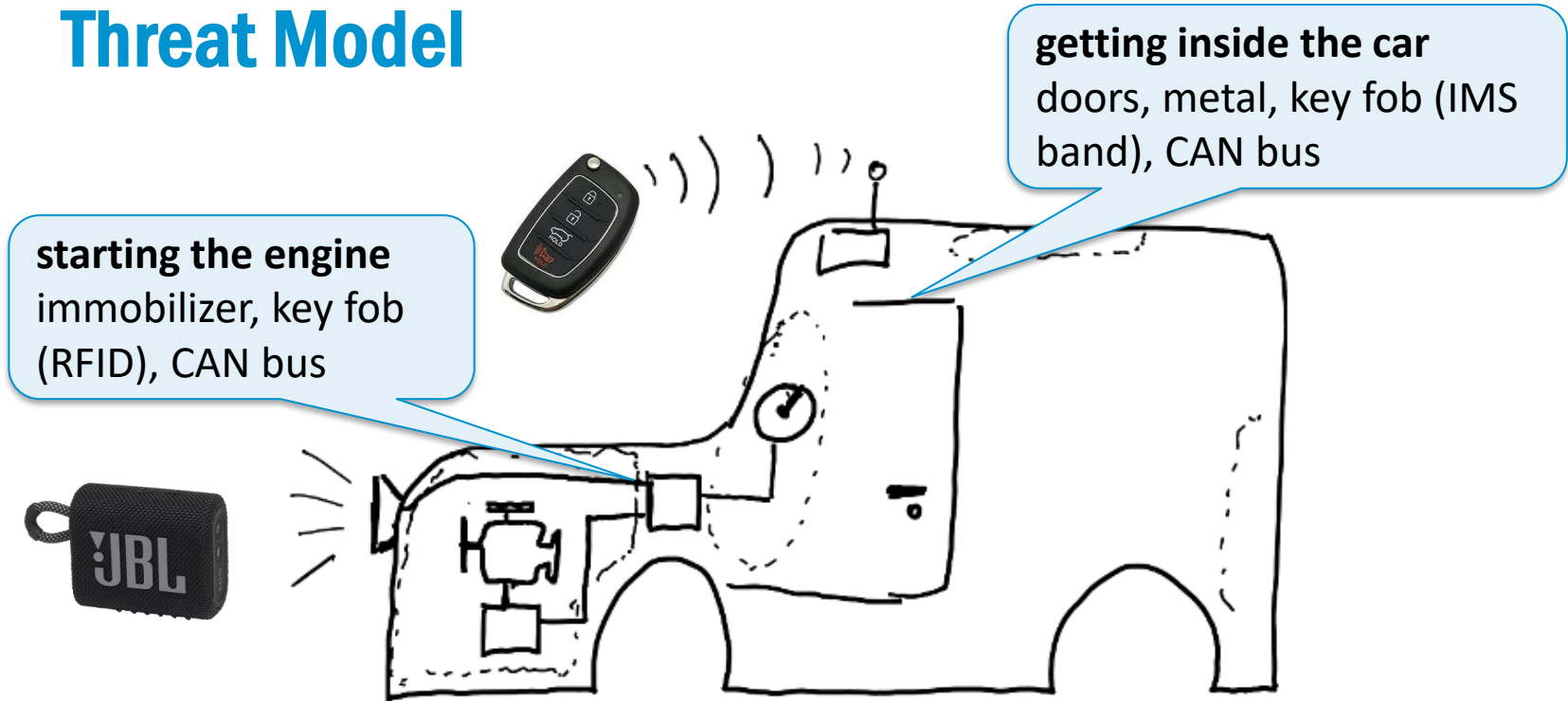


# Different Levels of Participants in the Underground Market



SOURCES: Drawn from interviews; Schipka, 2007; Panda Security, 2011; Fortinet, 2012; BullGuard, undated.

# Threat Model



# Cloning of the Chip



NXP Original PCF7935 Philips Transponder Chip ID 44

★★★★★ (9 Customer Reviews) [Write Review](#)

\$5.00 ~~€4.00~~

Qty 1

Add to cart

♥ Add to Wishlist

Product Code: MK9202

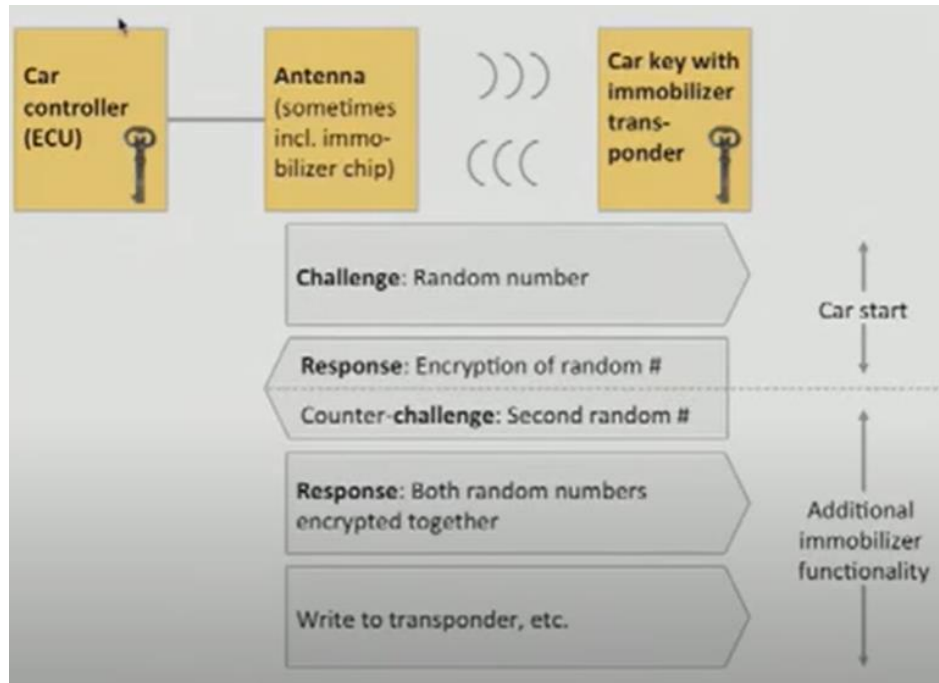
Categories: Transponder Chips

Manufacturer: Genuine-OEM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JmxcyVachho>

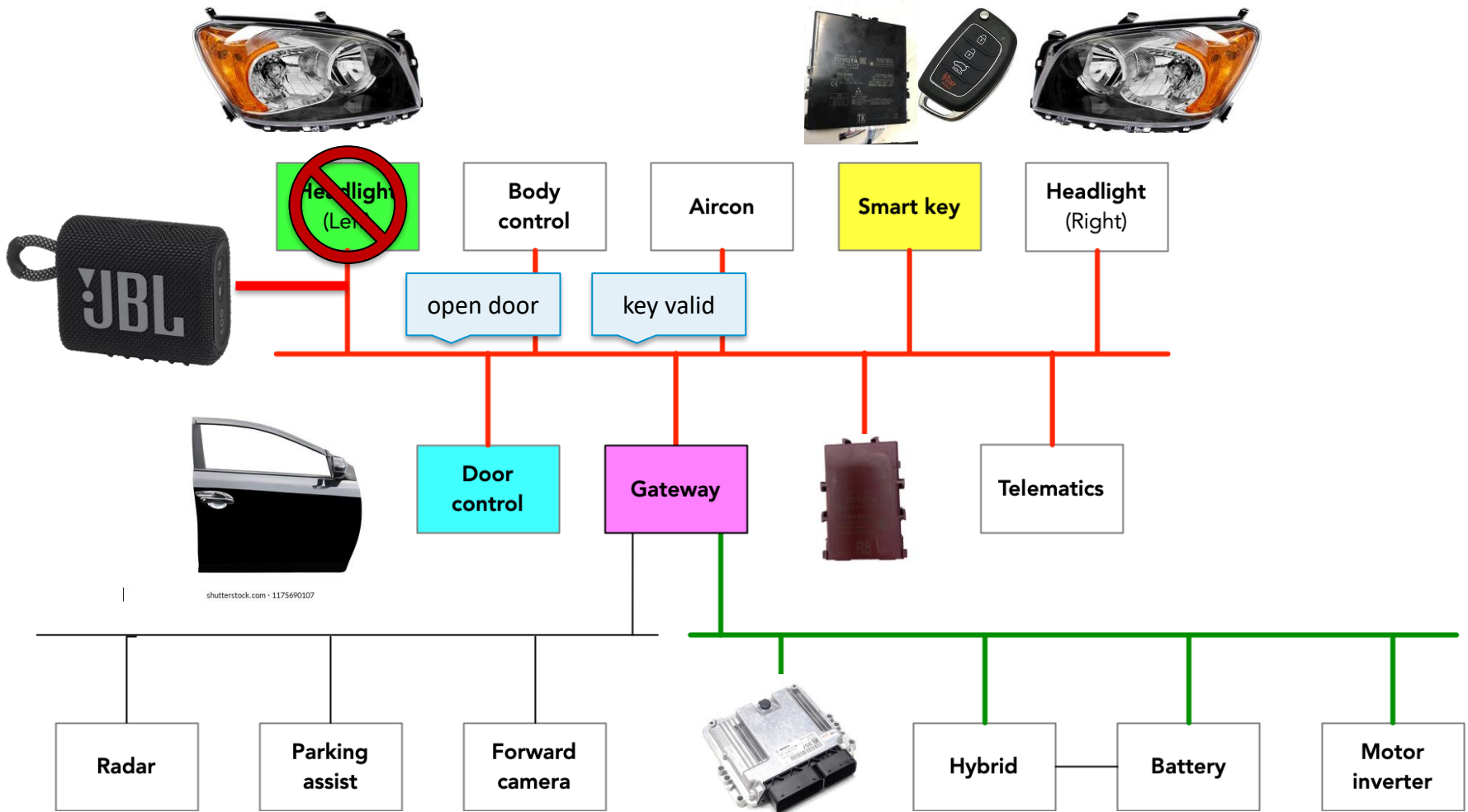


# Immobilizer



[https://media.ccc.de/v/konferenz\\_mp6\\_og\\_-\\_2013-07-05\\_17:00\\_-\\_car\\_immobilizer\\_hacking\\_-\\_karsten\\_nohl\\_-\\_5034](https://media.ccc.de/v/konferenz_mp6_og_-_2013-07-05_17:00_-_car_immobilizer_hacking_-_karsten_nohl_-_5034)

Karsten Nohl nohl@srlabs.de



shutterstock.com · 1175690107

# The CAN frame

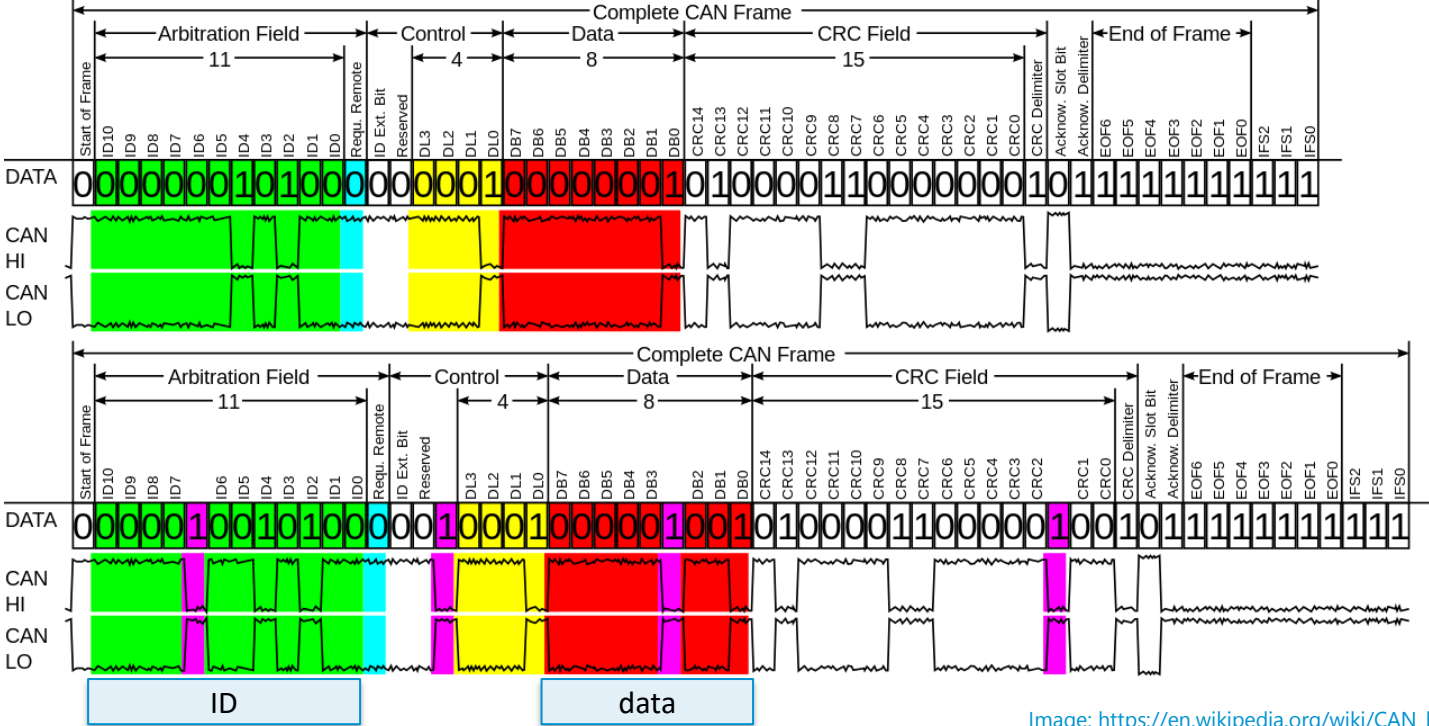


Image: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CAN\\_bus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CAN_bus)

# CAN Interfaces

Professional use:

- Intrepid ValueCAN
- Vector Can Case

Budget lab:

- USBTin
- Raspberry PiCAN



*Intrepid ValueCAN*



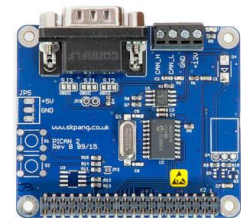
*Vector Can Case*



*Peak PCAN-USBC*

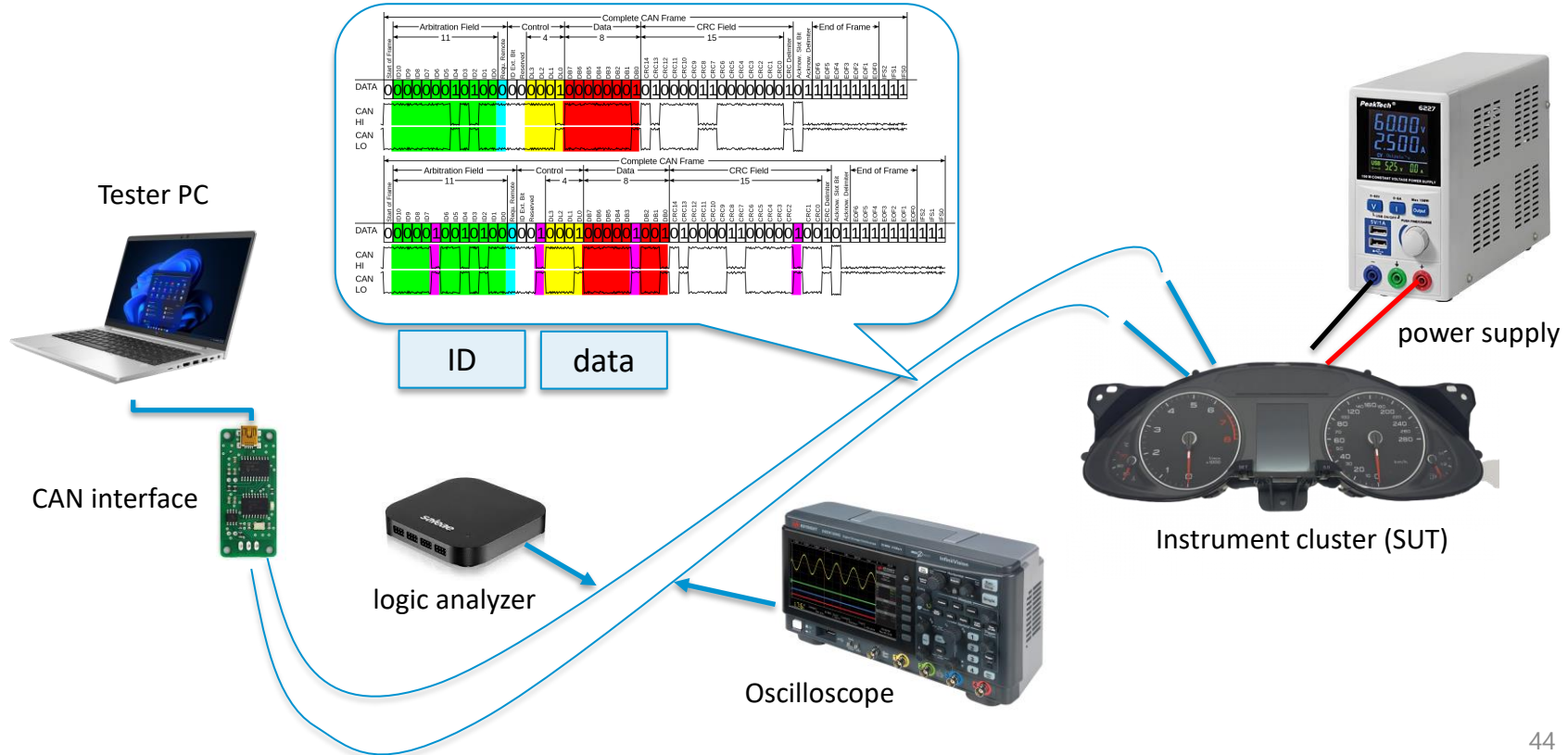


*USBTin*



*PiCAN*

# Setup for Research





111920 km 3.9

SAFE

SET

0.0

EPC

1/min  
x1000

km/h

EV

1/1

1/2



# Demo: Cangen / Canalyzat0r (Fuzzing)

The screenshot displays the CANalyzer interface with the 'Fuzzer' tab selected. The main window contains a table of CAN messages and a configuration panel on the right. The configuration panel shows 'Mode' set to 'User specified values', 'ID Mask' set to '188', and 'Data Mask' set to 'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX'. Below these are 'Min. data length: 0' and 'Max. data length: 8', and an 'Interface settings' button.

ID	Data	Length	Description
0	188	3A82C8B2	4
1	188	37BA68	3
2	188	7C53421D	4
3	188	AC	1
4	188	31B47975E2...	8
5	188	1F530F08B673	6
6	188	9DBBAFBBC5...	7
7	188	D1	1
8	188		0

Below the table, a log window shows the following messages:

```
INFO: Database.py: CANalyzat0r.Database: connect: 362: Database  
INFO: CANData.py: CANalyzat0r.CANData: checkVCAN: 170: Detecte  
INFO: CANData.py: CANalyzat0r.CANData: rebuildCANDataInstances  
INFO: MainTab.py: CANalyzat0r.MainTab: applyGlobalInterfaceSetting  
INFO: FuzzerTab.py: CANalyzat0r.FuzzerTab: validateDataMaskInput  
INFO: FuzzerTab.py: CANalyzat0r.FuzzerTab: toggleFuzzing: 176: Sta
```

Overlaid on the bottom right is an 'IC Simulator' window showing a speedometer. The speedometer is labeled 'MPH' and 'OpenGarages'. The needle is positioned at approximately 100 MPH. A red circle highlights the needle's pivot point. A green arrow points to the right, and a grey arrow points to the left, indicating the direction of speed change.

# Demo: Trigger Indicators with Scapy

```
length = None
reserved = 0
data = '\x01'

0000 00 00 01 88 01 00 00 00 01
...
###[ CAN ]###
flags =
identifier= 0x188
length = None
reserved = 0
data = '\x02'

0000 00 00 01 88 01 00 00 00 02
...
###[ CAN ]###
flags =
identifier= 0x188
length = None
reserved = 0
data = '\x01'

0000 00 00 01 88 01 00 00 00 01
...
###[ CAN ]###
flags =
identifier= 0x188
length = None
reserved = 0
data = '\x02'
```



The image shows a terminal window on the left displaying CAN bus traffic. The traffic consists of three frames with identifier 0x188. The first frame has data '\x02', the second '\x01', and the third '\x02'. To the right, there is a search bar for 'UDS\_ER' with 'No results' and navigation arrows. In the foreground, an 'IC Simulator' window is open, showing a speedometer with a needle pointing to 0 MPH. The speedometer is labeled 'MPH' and 'OpenGarages'. A red needle is at 0, a green arrow points right, and a grey arrow points left. Below the speedometer is a simple car icon.



**YOU WOULDN'T  
TUNE THE CAR**

<https://torrentfreak.com/sorry-the-you-wouldnt-steal-a-car-anti-piracy-ad-wasnt-pirated-170625/>

# 7 layer OSI model | Unified Diagnostic Services (UDS)

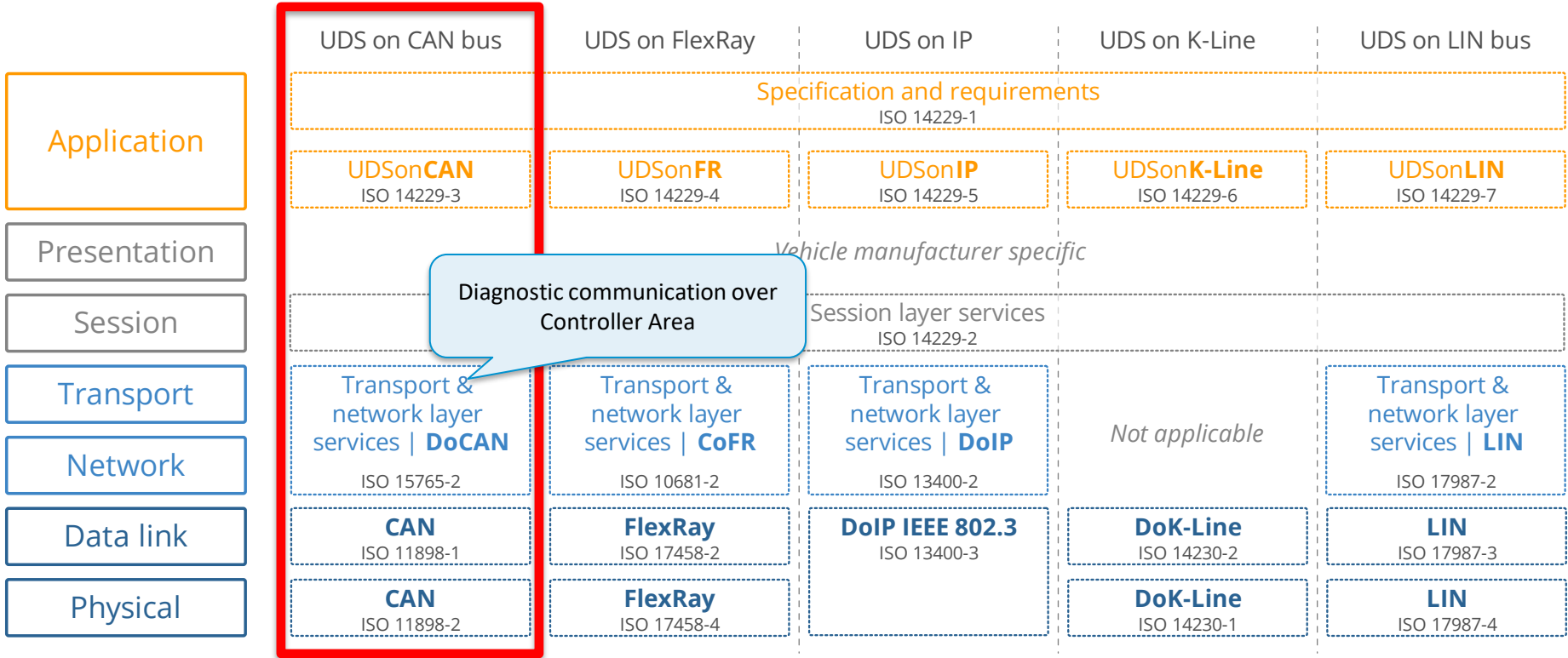
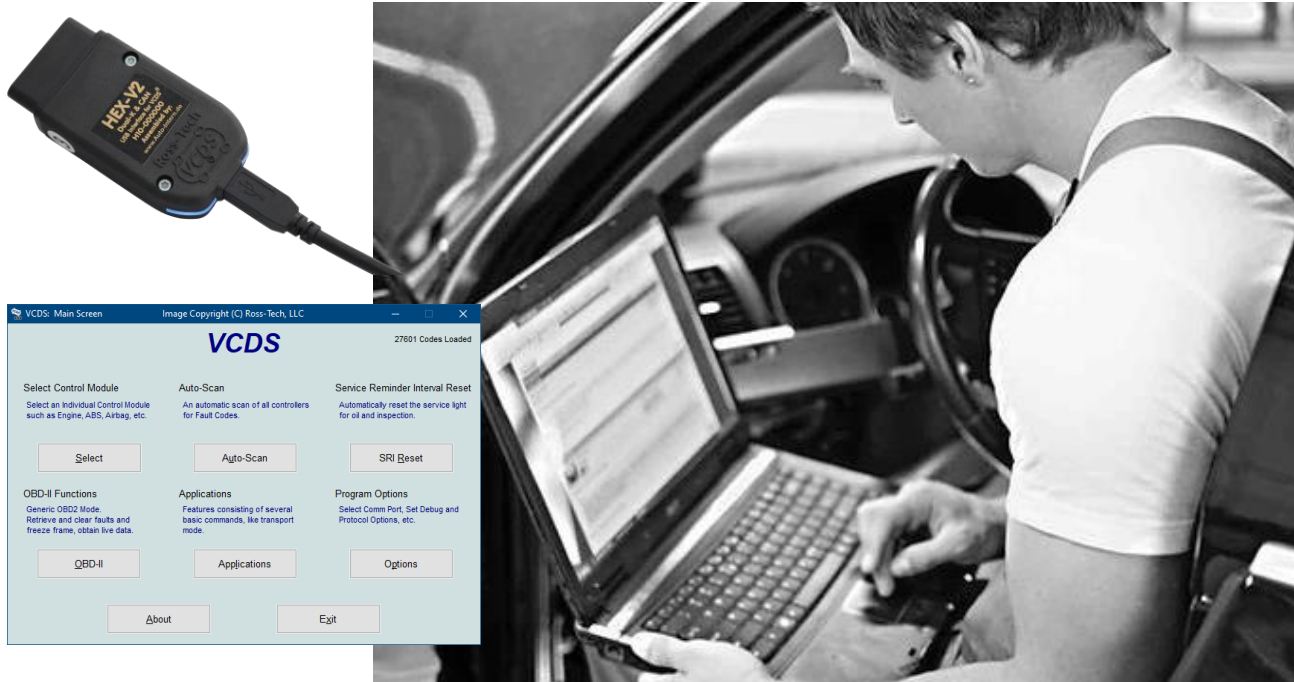


Image: <https://www.csselectronics.com/pages/uds-protocol-tutorial-unified-diagnostic-services>

# Diagnostics (UDS over CAN ISO 14229-3)



VCDS Ross Tech <https://www.ross-tech.com/vag-com/>

Image: <https://www.influxbigdata.in/post/uds-unified-diagnostic-services-protocol-iso-14229-pdf>

## **WARNING:**

- do testing of hardware with a trained electrical engineer
- don't do this on your car [on the streets]
- manipulation could harm your car, your equipment or your personal health and safety!

# Demo: Diagnostics with VCDS

The screenshot displays the VCDS (VAG-COM Diagnostic System) interface. The main window is titled "VCDS DRV 22.10.0: Steuergerätauswahl" and shows a grid of control units. The "01-Motorelektronik" unit is selected. A secondary window, "VCDS DRV 22.10.0: Auto-Scan", is open, showing the results of an auto-scan. The scan results are as follows:

**Spannung Klemme 30: 11.591 V**  
**Verlernzähler nach OBD: 40**

2815 - Geber 2 für Gaspedalstellung (G185)  
P2127 00 [167] - Signal zu klein  
Warnleuchte EIN - unbestätigt - geprüft seit letzter Löschung  
Umgebungsbedingungen:  
Fehlerstatus: 00000001  
Fehlerpriorität: 2  
Fehlerhäufigkeit: 1

Motorzahl: 0.00 /min  
Normierter Lastwert: 0.0 %  
Fahrzeuggeschwindigkeit: 254 km/h  
Kühlmitteltemperatur: -40 °C  
Ansauglufttemperatur: -40 °C  
Umgebungsluftdruck: 990 mbar  
Spannung Klemme 30: 11.591 V  
Verlernzähler nach OBD: 40

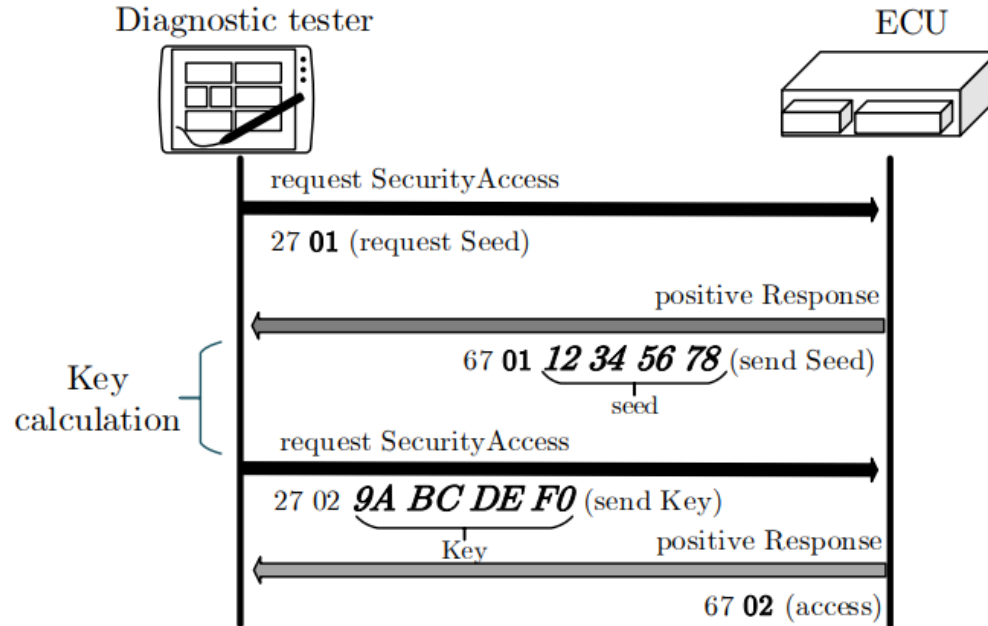
7135 - Bodycomputer 1 / Zentralelektronik  
U0140 00 [033] - keine Kommunikation  
unbestätigt - geprüft seit letzter Löschung

7136 - Steuergerät für ABS Bremse  
U0121 00 [033] - keine Kommunikation  
[Lost Communication With Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Control Module] unbestätigt - geprüft seit letzter Löschung

5558 - Bodycomputer 2 / Komfortsystem  
U0141 00 [033] - keine Kommunikation  
unbestätigt - geprüft seit letzter Löschung

Diagnostic and Communications Management	0x10	0x50	Diagnostic Session Control	Control which UDS services are available
	0x11	0x51	ECU Reset	Reset the ECU ("hard reset", "key off", "soft reset")
	0x27	0x67	Security Access	Enable use of security-critical services via authentication
	0x28	0x68	Communication Control	Turn sending/receiving of messages on/off in the ECU
	0x29	0x69	Authentication	Enable more advanced authentication vs. 0x27 (PKI based exchange)
	0x3E	0x7E	Tester Present	Send a "heartbeat" periodically to remain in the current session
	0x83	0xC3	Access Timing Parameters	View/modify timing parameters used in client/server communication
	0x84	0xC4	Secured Data Transmission	Send encrypted data via ISO 15764 (Extended Data Link Security)
	0x85	0xC5	Control DTC Settings	Enable/disable detection of errors (e.g. used during diagnostics)
	0x86	0xC6	Response On Event	Request that an ECU processes a service request if an event happens
0x87	0xC7	Link Control	Set the baud rate for diagnostic access	
Data Transmission	0x22	0x62	Read Data By Identifier	Read data from targeted ECU - e.g. VIN, sensor data values etc.
	0x23	0x63	Read Memory By Address	Read data from physical memory (e.g. to understand software behavior)
	0x24	0x64	Read Scaling Data By Identifier	Read information about how to scale data identifiers
	0x2A	0x6A	Read Data By Identifier Periodic	Request ECU to broadcast sensor data at slow/medium/fast/stop rate
	0x2C	0x6C	Dynamically Define Data Identifier	Define data parameter for use in 0x22 or 0x2A dynamically
	0x2E	0x6E	Write Data By Identifier	Program specific variables determined by data parameters
	0x3D	0x7D	Write Memory By Address	Write information to the ECU's memory
DTCs	0x14	0x54	Clear Diagnostic Information	Delete stored DTCs
	0x19	0x59	Read DTC Information	Read stored DTCs, as well as related information
	0x2F	0x6F	Input Output Control By Identifier	Gain control over ECU analog/digital inputs/outputs
Upload/Download	0x31	0x71	Routine Control	Initiate/stop routines (e.g. self-testing, erasing of flash memory)
	0x34	0x74	Request Download	Start request to add software/data to ECU (incl. location/size)
	0x35	0x75	Request Upload	Start request to read software/data from ECU (incl. location/size)
	0x36	0x76	Transfer Data	Perform actual transfer of data following use of 0x74/0x75
	0x37	0x77	Request Transfer Exit	Stop the transfer of data
	0x38	0x78	Request File Transfer	Perform a file download/upload to/from the ECU

# UDS Security Access Challenge Response



Evaluation of Vehicle Diagnostics Security – Implementation of a Reproducible Security Access, Martin Ring, Tobias Rensen and Reiner Kriesten (2014), p.204

# Demo: UDS Security Access Wireshark/Scapy

The image shows a Wireshark network traffic capture. The main pane displays a list of packets. Packet 1629 is highlighted, showing a UDS Security Access request. The details pane below shows the structure of this packet: CAN ID 2016 (0x7e0), ISO15765 Protocol, Unified Diagnostic Services, Service Identifier 0111 (Security Access), and Security Access Type 0x03.

No.	Time	Src Dst	Protocol	Length	Info
1620	708.201178490		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1621	708.401662687		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1622	708.401669844		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1623	708.600844424		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1624	708.600851951		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1625	708.801625592		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1626	708.801631931		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1627	709.000928225		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1628	709.000935663		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1629	709.057340089		UDS	32	Request Security Access Request Seed
1630	709.057345654		UDS	32	Request Security Access Request Seed
1631	709.060259879		UDS	32	Reply Security Access Request Seed fa f4 e9 d2
1632	709.060265356		UDS	32	Reply Security Access Request Seed fa f4 e9 d2
1633	709.329219101		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)
1634	709.329225561		UDS	32	Request Tester Present Sub-function 0 (Reply suppressed)

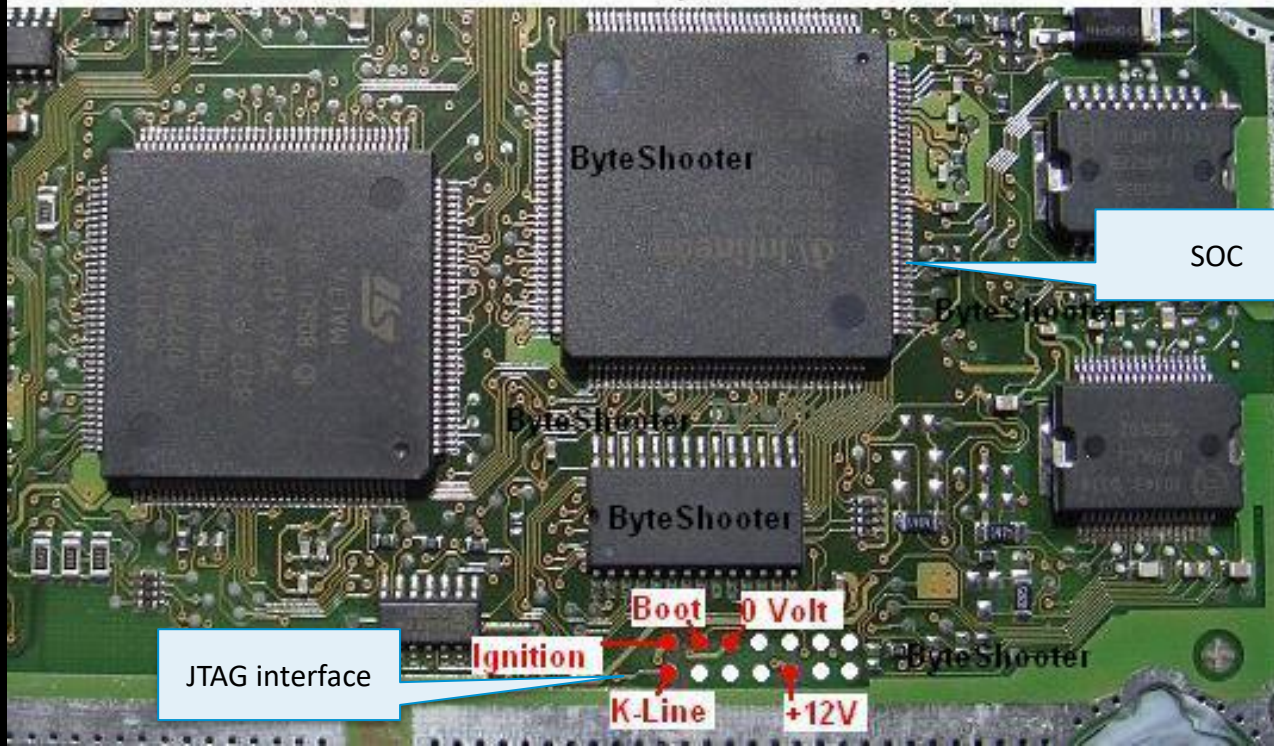
Frame 1629: 32 bytes on wire (256 bits), 32 bytes captured (256 bits) on interface vcan0, id 0  
Linux cooked capture v1  
Controller Area Network, ID: 2016 (0x7e0), Length: 8  
ISO15765 Protocol  
Unified Diagnostic Services  
0.10 0111 = Service Identifier: Security Access (0x27)  
.0.. .... = Reply Flag: 0x0  
Security Access  
Type: 0x03





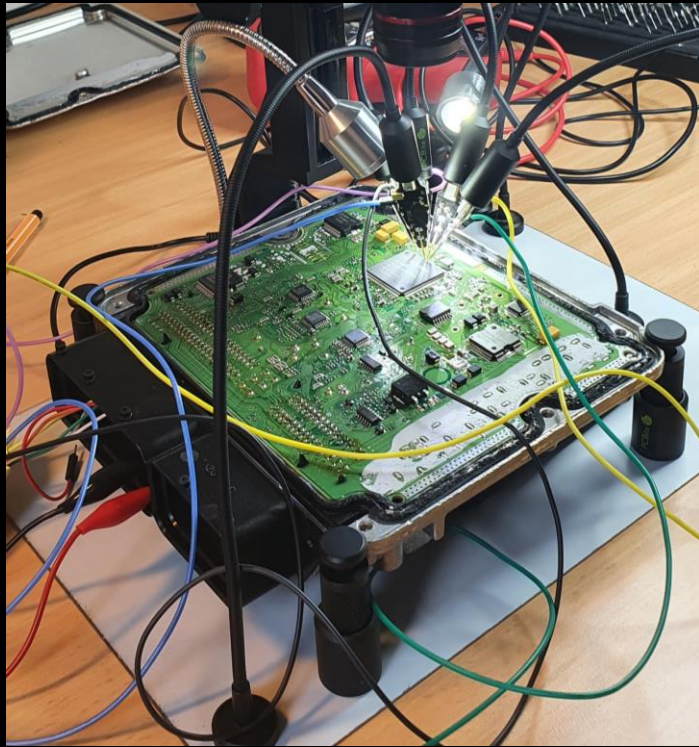


## Alfa Romeo MED 7.1.1 GT 2.0 JTS

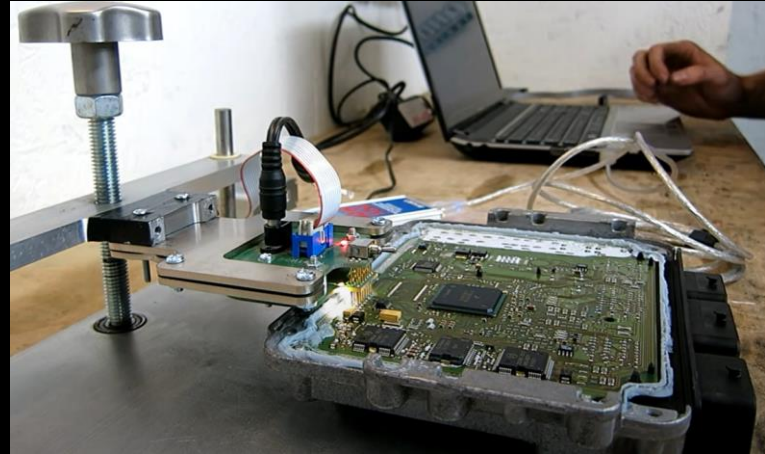




# Side Channel Attacks and Debug Interfaces



*JTAG access on the PCB*



*<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kynXjan700Q&t=1s>*

**YOU WOULDN'T  
FIX THE VULNERABILITIES**

<https://torrentfreak.com/sorry-the-you-wouldnt-steal-a-car-anti-piracy-ad-wasnt-pirated-170625/>

# Generic Solution Pattern: Zoning

- how small should the zones be?
- how are zones implemented? vlan, physical
- what is filtered?
- how is the wiring affected? cost, weight, assembly
- how is real time behavior affected?
- is this feasible in a complex supply chain?

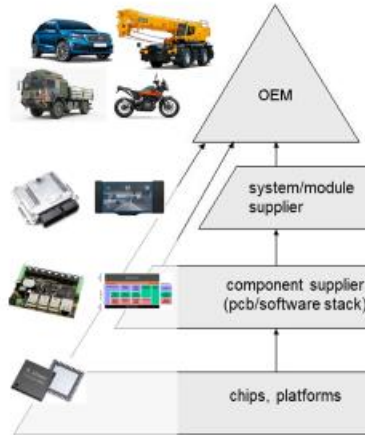
# Generic Solution Pattern: Access Control

- who defines the access control architecture?
- who configures the rules on all devices?
- is this possible across multiple vendors?
- who is allowed to troubleshoot?
- what equipment is needed?
- how is a person/equipment authenticated?
- fail safe or fail secure?

# Generic Solution Pattern: Cryptography

- who generates keys? how are keys renewed?
- diversity of keys: fleet/device/car/owner?
- what algorithm should we be using (post-quantum)?
- who (official/unofficial repair shops) gets the keys?
- who can debug encrypted traffic?
- how does this effect safety and realtime behavior?
- how are keys stored? in firmware, TPM, TPE?
- what happens with updates?

# People, processes technology



Engineering /  
Manufacturing / Supply  
chain



Runtime / Usability /  
Safety / Availability



Maintainability /  
Troubleshooting



Sale!

AST Unlock PRO



# AST Unlock PRO: JBL CAR UNLOCKING + EMERGENCY START FOR TOYOTA / LEXUS

★★★★★ (1 customer review)

4500 € **4000 €**

Telegram: @UnlockCars\_Grabber



AST Unlock PRO



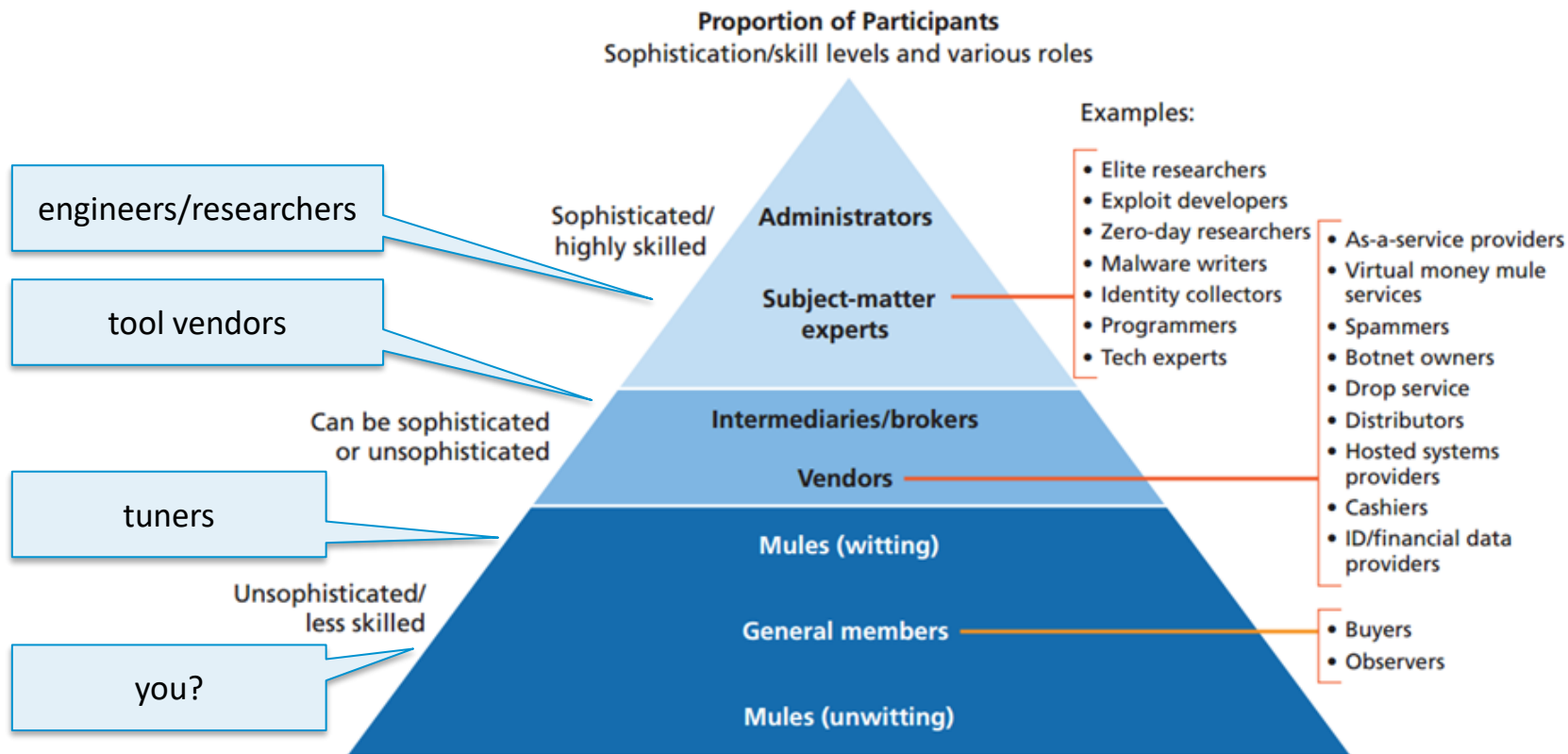
ram: @UnlockCars\_Gri



Unlock & Emergency Start  
Toyota & Lexus  
UnlockCarsGrabber.com

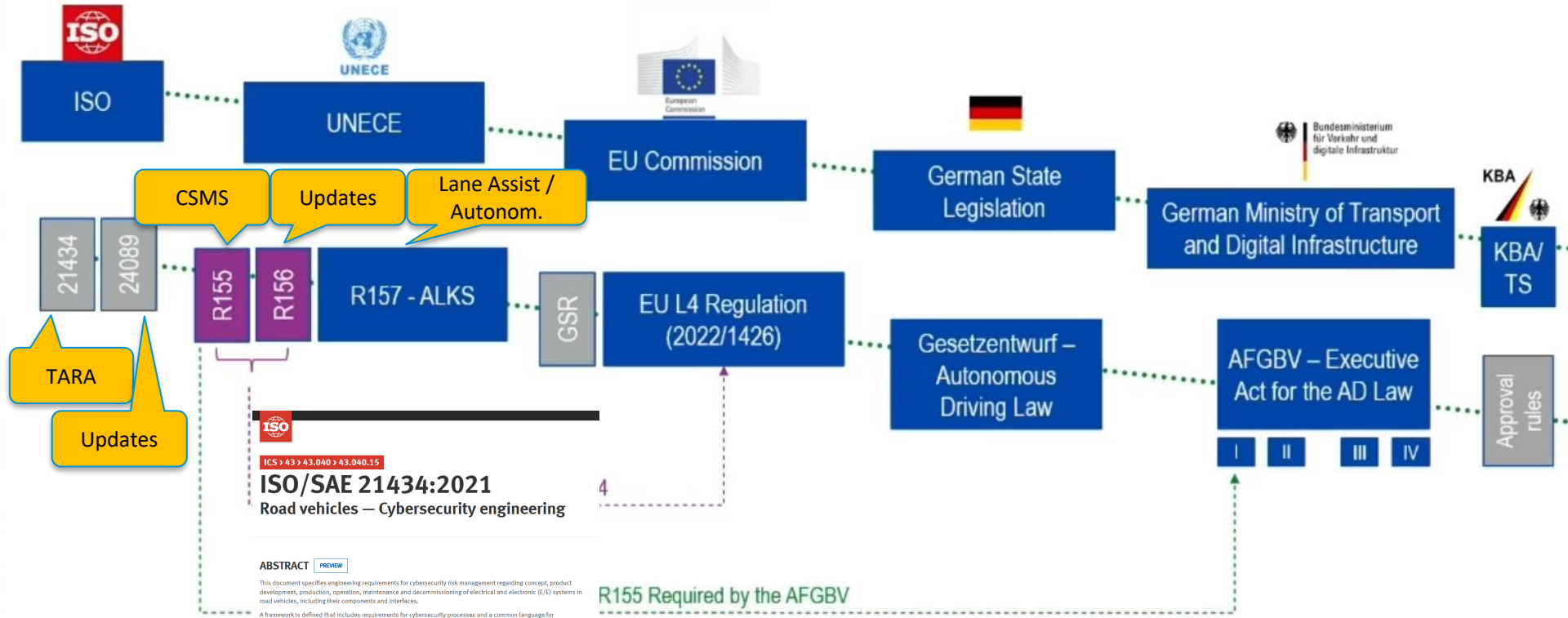
<https://unlockcarsgrabber.com/product/ast-unlock-pro-jbl-car-unlocking-emergency-start-for-toyota-lexus/>

## Different Levels of Participants in the Underground Market



SOURCES: Drawn from interviews; Schipka, 2007; Panda Security, 2011; Fortinet, 2012; BullGuard, undated.

# How can it be verified or proven?

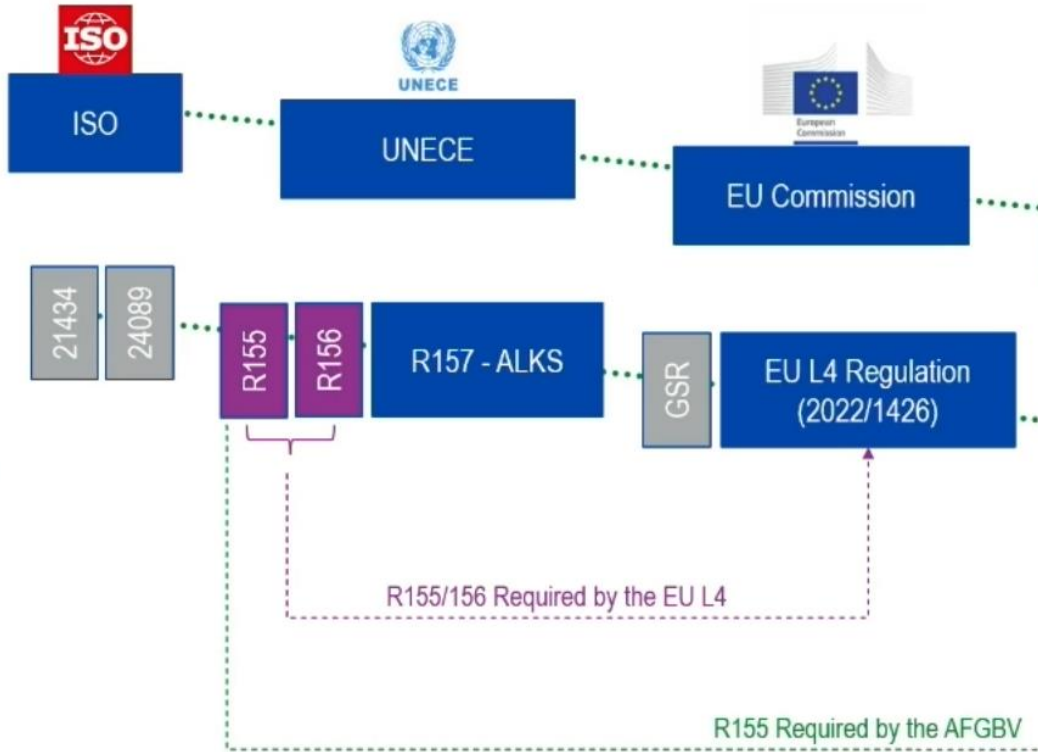


R155 Required by the AFGBV

The road to AV approval - A Cybersecurity Perspective, Abid, Budke, Tüv Süd

# ISO 24089:2023

## Road vehicles — Software update engineering



### Abstract

[Preview](#)

This document specifies requirements and recommendations for software update engineering for road vehicles on both the organizational and the project level.

This document is applicable to road vehicles whose software can be updated.

The requirements and recommendations in this document apply to vehicles, vehicle systems, ECUs, infrastructure, and the assembly and deployment of software update packages after the initial development.

This document is applicable to organizations involved in software update engineering for road vehicles. Such organizations can include vehicle manufacturers, suppliers, and their subsidiaries or partners.

This document establishes a common understanding for communicating and managing activities and responsibilities among organizations and related parties.

The development of software for vehicle functions, except for software update engineering, is outside the scope of this document.

Finally, this document does not prescribe specific technologies or solutions for software update engineering.

### General information

Status :  Published

Publication date : 2023-02

Edition : 1

Number of pages : 24

The road to AV app

# Outlook

- Software-Defined Vehicle
  - less cables, less ECUs, less weight
  - High Performance Computer (HPC)
  - Adaptive AUTOSAR (virtualized)
- Data exchange with Cloud services
- Automotive Ethernet instead of CAN?
- Updates Over-the-Air + Firmware (FOTA)



# References and further reading

- Socket CAN
  - <https://docs.kernel.org/networking/can.html>
- Can-utils
  - <https://github.com/linux-can/can-utils>
- CANalyzat0r
  - <https://github.com/schutzwerk/CANalyzat0r>
- Caring Caribou
  - <https://github.com/CaringCaribou/caringcaribou>
- Scapy CAN layer
  - <https://scapy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/api/scapy.layers.can.html>
- Raspberry Pi/PiCan 3 shield
  - <https://buyzero.de/products/pican-3>
- ICSim
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- Automotive Security Research Group (ASRG)
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# Reinhard Kugler

MATRIS Applied Research Consulting

**SBA Research**

Floragasse 7, 1040 Vienna

[rkugler@sba-research.org](mailto:rkugler@sba-research.org)

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