

# **Formal verification of the 5G EAP-TLS authentication protocol using Proverif**

2023

**Alessandro Zanatta**

University of Pisa

Reference paper (DOI): [10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2969474](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2969474)

# Proverif

- Symbolic verification tool:

# Proverif

- Symbolic verification tool:
  - Attacker  $\rightarrow$  Dolev-Yao;

# Proverif

- Symbolic verification tool:
  - Attacker  $\rightarrow$  Dolev-Yao;
  - Messages  $\rightarrow$  terms;

# Proverif

- Symbolic verification tool:
  - Attacker  $\rightarrow$  Dolev-Yao;
  - Messages  $\rightarrow$  terms;
  - Cryptographic primitives  $\rightarrow$  black-box;

# Proverif

- Symbolic verification tool:
  - Attacker  $\rightarrow$  Dolev-Yao;
  - Messages  $\rightarrow$  terms;
  - Cryptographic primitives  $\rightarrow$  black-box;
  - **Perfect cryptography** assumption.

# Proverif

- Symbolic verification tool:
  - Attacker  $\rightarrow$  Dolev-Yao;
  - Messages  $\rightarrow$  terms;
  - Cryptographic primitives  $\rightarrow$  black-box;
  - **Perfect cryptography** assumption. Suppose we have:
    - Two primitives: enc, dec;
    - Two terms:  $m, k$ ;
    - The following equality:

$$\text{dec}(\text{enc}(m, k), k) = m \quad (1)$$

# Proverif

- Symbolic verification tool:
  - Attacker  $\rightarrow$  Dolev-Yao;
  - Messages  $\rightarrow$  terms;
  - Cryptographic primitives  $\rightarrow$  black-box;
  - **Perfect cryptography** assumption. Suppose we have:
    - Two primitives: enc, dec;
    - Two terms:  $m, k$ ;
    - The following equality:

$$\text{dec}(\text{enc}(m, k), k) = m \quad (1)$$

- can decrypt  $\text{enc}(m, k) \iff k$  is known



# Proverif

- Symbolic verification tool:
  - Attacker  $\rightarrow$  Dolev-Yao;
  - Messages  $\rightarrow$  terms;
  - Cryptographic primitives  $\rightarrow$  black-box;
  - **Perfect cryptography** assumption. Suppose we have:
    - Two primitives: enc, dec;
    - Two terms:  $m, k$ ;
    - The following equality:

$$\text{dec}(\text{enc}(m, k), k) = m \quad (1)$$

- can decrypt  $\text{enc}(m, k) \iff k$  is known
- Based on **applied  $\pi$ -calculus**;

# Proverif - Applied $\pi$ -calculus

Grammar of processes ( $P, Q$ ):

# Proverif - Applied $\pi$ -calculus

Grammar of processes ( $P, Q$ ):

0 (\* null process \*)

# Proverif - Applied $\pi$ -calculus

Grammar of processes ( $P, Q$ ):

0	<i>(* null process *)</i>
<code>out(N, M); P</code>	<i>(* output to channel N the message M *)</i>
<code>in(N, M: T); P</code>	<i>(* input from channel N of message M *)</i>

# Proverif - Applied $\pi$ -calculus

Grammar of processes ( $P, Q$ ):

0	<i>(* null process *)</i>
<code>out</code> ( $N, M$ ); $P$	<i>(* output to channel <math>N</math> the message <math>M</math> *)</i>
<code>in</code> ( $N, M: T$ ); $P$	<i>(* input from channel <math>N</math> of message <math>M</math> *)</i>
$P \mid Q$	<i>(* parallel composition *)</i>
! $P$	<i>(* infinite replication *)</i>

# Proverif - Applied $\pi$ -calculus

Grammar of processes ( $P, Q$ ):

<code>0</code>	<i>(* null process *)</i>
<code>out(N, M); P</code>	<i>(* output to channel N the message M *)</i>
<code>in(N, M: T); P</code>	<i>(* input from channel N of message M *)</i>
<code>P   Q</code>	<i>(* parallel composition *)</i>
<code>!P</code>	<i>(* infinite replication *)</i>
<code>new a: T; P</code>	<i>(* fresh value of sort T *)</i>
<code>if M then P else Q</code>	<i>(* conditional *)</i>

# Proverif - Applied $\pi$ -calculus

Grammar of processes ( $P, Q$ ):

```

0                                (* null process *)
out(N, M); P                    (* output to channel N the message M *)
in(N, M: T); P                  (* input from channel N of message M *)
P | Q                          (* parallel composition *)
!P                              (* infinite replication *)
new a: T; P                     (* fresh value of sort T *)
if M then P else Q             (* conditional *)

```

Additionally:

```

event EventName(x);            (* add event to trace *)
query event(EventName(x)).     (* define a query on events *)

```

# Proverif - Applied $\pi$ -calculus

Grammar of processes ( $P, Q$ ):

```

0                                (* null process *)
out(N, M); P                    (* output to channel N the message M *)
in(N, M: T); P                  (* input from channel N of message M *)
P | Q                          (* parallel composition *)
!P                              (* infinite replication *)
new a: T; P                     (* fresh value of sort T *)
if M then P else Q             (* conditional *)

```

Additionally:

```

event EventName(x);            (* add event to trace *)
query event(EventName(x)).     (* define a query on events *)
let macroName = P.             (* create a process macro *)
let x = M in P else Q.         (* assignment and pattern matching *)

```



0	( <i>* null process *</i> )
out(N, M); P	( <i>* output to channel N the message M *</i> )
in(N, M: T); P	( <i>* input from channel N of message M *</i> )
P   Q	( <i>* parallel composition *</i> )
!P	( <i>* infinite replication *</i> )
new a: T; P	( <i>* fresh value of sort T *</i> )
if M then P else Q	( <i>* conditional *</i> )

```

event EventName(x);      (* add event to trace *)
query event(EventName(x)). (* define a query on events *)
let macroName = P.        (* create a process macro *)
let x = M in P else Q.    (* assignment and pattern matching *)
phase t;                  (* execute a process in phase t *)

```

# 5G EAP-TLS protocol entities

Involved entities:

- User Equipment (UE):
  - Subscription Permanent Identifier (**SUPI**)
  - Public asymmetric key  $pk_{HN}$

# 5G EAP-TLS protocol entities

Involved entities:

- User Equipment (UE):
  - Subscription Permanent Identifier (**SUPI**)
  - Public asymmetric key  $pk_{HN}$
- Home Network (HN):
  - Authentication Server Function (**AUSF**)
  - Unified Data Management (**UDM**)

# 5G EAP-TLS protocol entities

Involved entities:

- User Equipment (UE):
  - Subscription Permanent Identifier (**SUPI**)
  - Public asymmetric key  $pk_{HN}$
- Home Network (HN):
  - Authentication Server Function (**AUSF**)
  - Unified Data Management (**UDM**)
- Serving Network (SN):
  - Security Anchor Function (**SEAF**)

# 5G EAP-TLS protocol entities

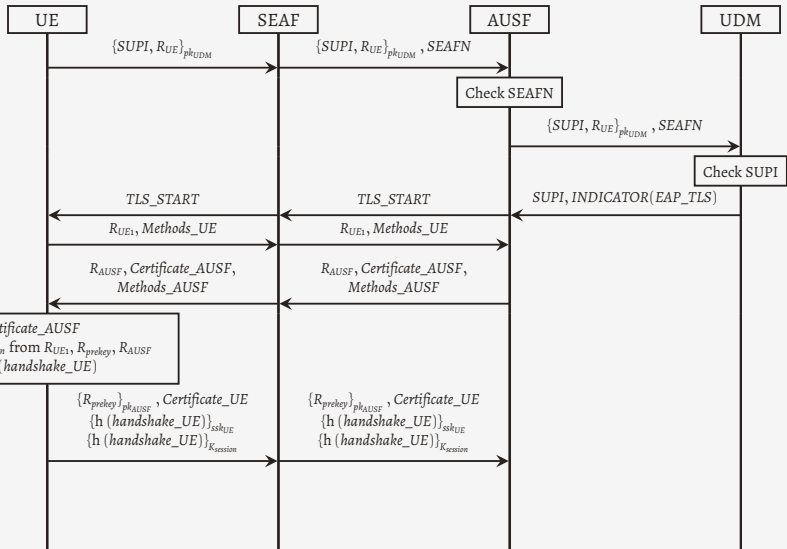
Involved entities:

- User Equipment (UE):
  - Subscription Permanent Identifier (**SUPI**)
  - Public asymmetric key  $pk_{HN}$
- Home Network (HN):
  - Authentication Server Function (**AUSF**)
  - Unified Data Management (**UDM**)
- Serving Network (SN):
  - Security Anchor Function (**SEAF**)

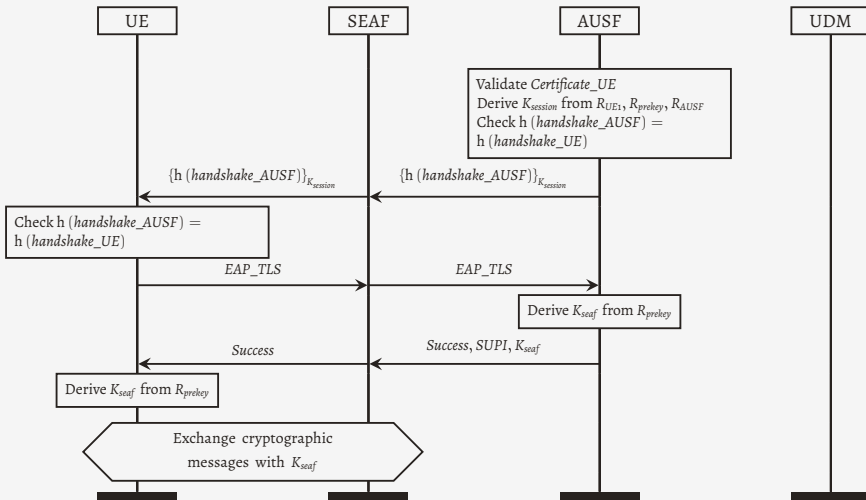
Assumptions:

- $HN \leftrightarrow SN$  communications are secure

# 5G EAP-TLS protocol execution I



# 5G EAP-TLS protocol execution II



# Required security properties



# Required security properties

- **Authentication properties:**
  - A1. Both the home network and the subscriber should agree on the identity of each other after successful termination
  - A2. Both the home network and the subscriber should agree on the pre-master key  $R_{prekey}$  after successful termination

# Required security properties

- **Authentication properties:**

- A1. Both the home network and the subscriber should agree on the identity of each other after successful termination
- A2. Both the home network and the subscriber should agree on the pre-master key  $R_{prekey}$  after successful termination

- **Secrecy properties:**

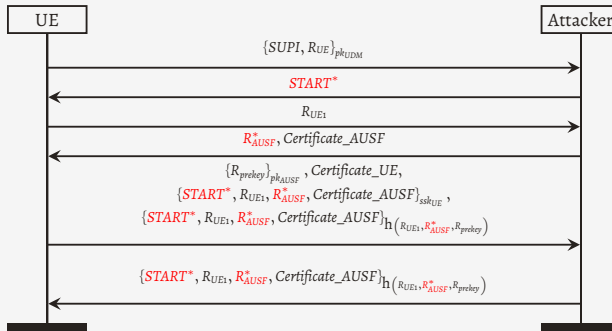
- S1. The attacker cannot obtain the identity  $SUPI$  of an honest subscriber
- S2. The attacker cannot obtain the pre-master key  $R_{prekey}$  of an honest subscriber
- S3. The attacker cannot obtain the session key  $K_{session}$  of an honest subscriber

It's ***DEMO*** time!!

# Broken properties

- **Authentication properties:**
  - A1. Both the home network and the subscriber should agree on the identity of each other after successful termination
  - A2. Both the home network and the subscriber should agree on the pre-master key  $R_{prekey}$  after successful termination
- **Secrecy properties:**
  - S1. The attacker cannot obtain the identity  $SUPI$  of an honest subscriber
  - S2. The attacker cannot obtain the pre-master key  $R_{prekey}$  of an honest subscriber
  - S3. The attacker cannot obtain the session key  $K_{session}$  of an honest subscriber

# Counterexample for property A1



# Counterexample for property A2