

Discovering and Triangulating Rogue Cell Towers



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What is a rogue cell tower?

- A device created by governments or hackers that has the ability to trick your phone into thinking it's a real cell phone tower.
- Also known as IMSI catchers, interceptors, cell-site simulators, Stingrays, and probably a few more.
- Rogue cell towers have the ability to collect information about you indirectly through metadata (call length, dialed numbers)
- In some conditions can collect content of messages, calls, and data.

How are cell simulators used today?

At Home (In the United States):

- IMSI-catchers are used by US law enforcement agencies to help locate, track, and collect data on suspects.
- ACLU has identified 66 agencies and 24 states that own stingrays.
- Used to monitor demonstrations in the US
 - Used in Chicago political protests
- It's possible to make an IMSI-catcher at home
 - DEFCON 18: Practical Cellphone Spying - Chris Paget

How are cell simulators used today?

Abroad:

- Reported use in Ireland, UK, China, Germany, Norway, South Africa
- Chinese spammers were caught sending spam and phishing messages.
- Used by governments and corporations alike.

What's the IMSI in “IMSI-catcher”?

- IMSI stands for International Mobile Subscriber Identity.
- Is used as a means of identifying a device on the cell network.
- Typically 15 digits long
- Contains general information about your device (Country & Carrier)
 - Mobile Country Code – MCC
 - Mobile Network Code – MNC
 - Mobile Subscription Identification Number – MSIN

What's an IMSI?

IMSI = Unique identifier to your device

Sample IMSI:

3 1 0

MCC



USA

2 6

MNC



AT&T

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

MSIN



Unique Identifier

Why you should care?

- Your phone will connect automatically to cell site simulators.
- Thieves can steal your personal information.
- Hacker's can track where you go, who you're talking to, and grab all sorts of other data about you.
- Your digital life can be sniffed out of the air by anyone with some technical chops, and a laptop.
- Your company could be leaking trade secrets.
- Your privacy is at risk.



Why build a detector?

- There are some great apps for Android phones and that have the ability to detect cell tower anomalies.
 - You need specific phone models & root for this to work
- I wanted a device that met the following conditions:
 - Cheap ~\$50/device
 - I wanted to set it and forget it.
 - I wanted to be alerted to any anomalies.
 - I wanted the ability to network multiple devices together.



How do you detect a rogue cell tower?

- Every cell tower (Base Transceiver Station, BTS) beacons out information about itself
 - ARFCN – Absolute radio frequency channel number
 - MCC – Mobile Country Code
 - MNC – Mobile Network Code
 - Cell ID – Unique identifier (within a large area)
 - LAC – Location area code
 - Txp – Transmit power maximum
 - Neighboring cells

How do you detect a rogue cell tower?

- Typically these values remain constant:
 - ARFCN – Absolute radio frequency channel number
 - MCC – Mobile Country Code
 - MNC – Mobile Network Code
 - Cell ID – Unique identifier (within a large area)
 - LAC – Location area code
 - Txp – Transmit power maximum
 - Neighboring cells
 - Power level



How do you detect a rogue cell tower?

- If values deviate from what's expected it can mean that there is maintenance taking place.
- It can mean changes are being made to the network.
- It could also mean that there is a rogue cell tower nearby!
- The idea is to get a baseline of your cellular neighborhood over a period of time.
- It would be like keeping an eye on the cars that come in and out of your neighborhood, after a while you begin to know which doesn't belong.



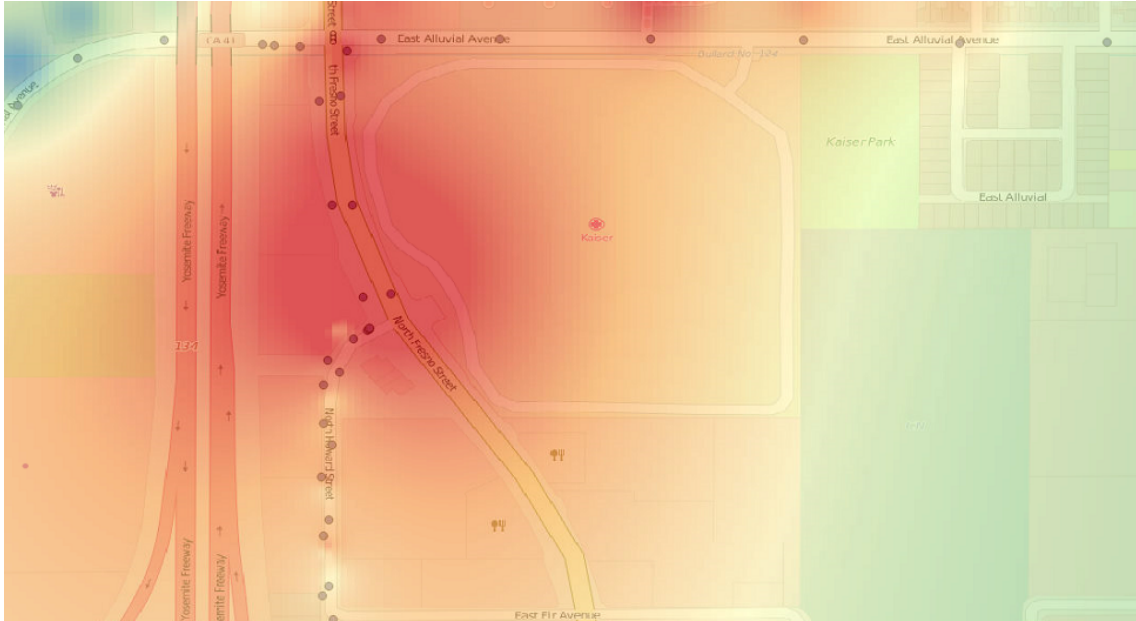
How do you detect a rogue cell tower?

- Examples:
 - A new tower (Unknown Cell ID), high transmission power
 - Mobile country code mismatch
 - Mobile network code mismatch
 - Frequency change
 - Location Area Code mismatch

How do you locate a tower?

- Combine unique cell tower data, receive power, and location.
- One detector can be moved around with an onboard GPS
 - Readings of unique tower identifiers, power level and GPS coordinates allow for a single detector to create a map.
 - Some math, open source GIS software, and pretty colors can approximate locations of towers or possible rogue towers

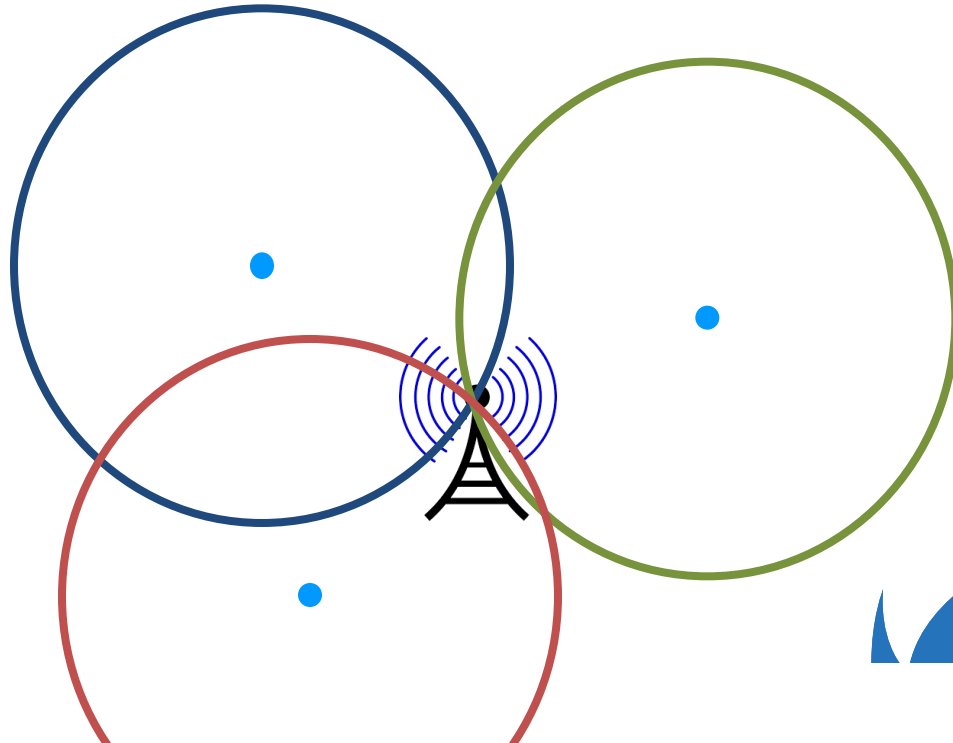
How do you locate a tower?



How do you locate a tower?

- Multiple detectors with known locations allow for trilateration of the suspected rogue tower.
- Receive power and distance are not inversely proportional
 - Regression formulas were required to be calculated in order to fine tune the results.
 - Less accurate but still pretty good

How do you locate a tower?



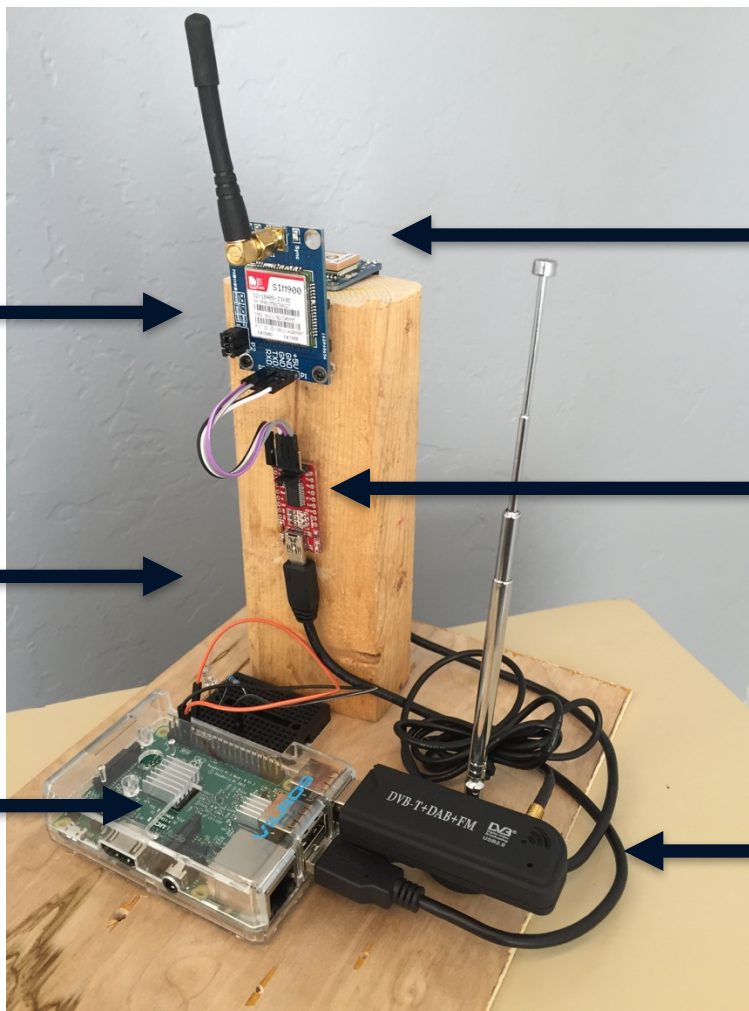
What's the build?

- Raspberry Pi 3, power adapter, SD card (running stock Raspbian)
- SIM900 GSM Module
- Serial GPS module
- TV tuner software defined radio
- *Scrap wood & hot glue*

Brace yourself...
this is quite literally a hack.







SIM 900 Cell
Module

GPS Module

Scrap wood
& hot glue

Serial to USB

Raspberry Pi

Software defined radio
(USB TV Tuner)

SIM900

- SIM900 Engineering mode
 - Seven towers with the highest signal
 - Gives you a ton of information via a serial connection
 - No SIM card is required for engineering mode

Read Command
AT+CENG?

Response

Engineering Mode is designed to allow a field engineer network information received by a handset, when the handset is in idle mode or dedicated mode (that is: with a call active). The engineer is able to view network interaction for the handset (the handset is currently registered with) or for the network.

TA returns the current engineering mode. The network information including serving cell and neighboring cells are returned. The response is in the form of:
<mode>=1 or <mode>=2. <cell> carry with them cell information.

+CENG: <mode>,<Ncell>

[+CENG:

<cell>,"<arfcn>,<rxl>,<rxq>,<mcc>,<mnc>,<bsic>,<cellid>,<rtt>,<txp>,<lac>,<TA>"

<CR><LF>+CENG:

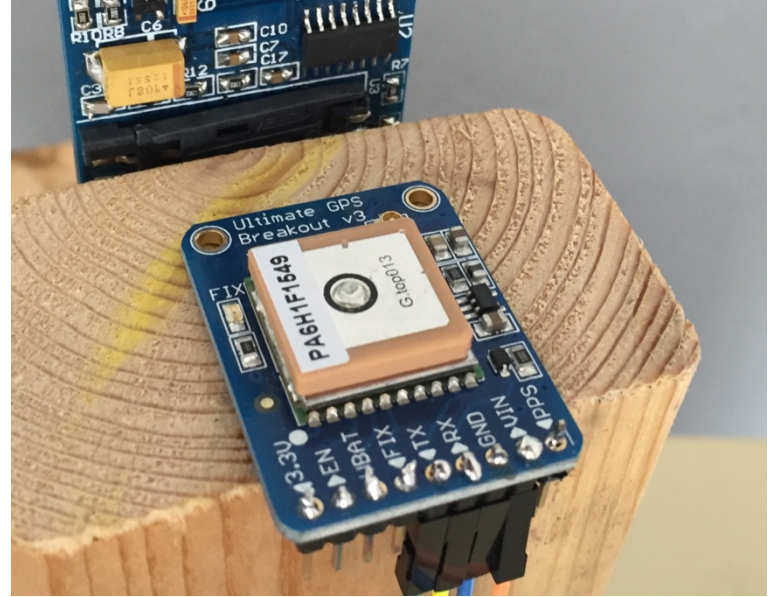
<cell>,"<arfcn>,<rxl>,<bsic>,<cellid>,<mcc>,<mnc>,<lac>"...]

OK



GPS Serial

- Adafruit Ultimate GPS module
 - Fixes position quickly.
 - Good indoor reception
 - Works exactly how you would expect



Raspberry Pi 3

- Stock Raspbian OS (debian for pi)
- Pi 3 has enough power to run a SDR
- Has four USB ports for serial adapters
- Easily powered by a USB battery pack



TV Tuner

- \$20 Software defined radio
- Wide range of frequencies
- Github: Gr-Gsm
 - Can listen to raw GSM traffic
 - See all the raw frames
 - Not necessary for locating cell towers
 - Provides deeper insights



Data collection:

- Everything dumps to a SQLite database for later use

```
select * from CellData;
```

time	arfcn	rxl	mcc	mnc	bsic	cellid	lac
1467249192	0694	14	310	260	35	1799	12c
1467249192	0696	16	310	260	28	1cf3	12c
1467249192							12c
1467249192							12c
lat	lon	satellite	gps_quality	altitude	altitude_units		
36.84029	-119.770985	8	2	105.1	M		0
36.84029	-119.770985	8	2	105.1	M		0
36.84029	-119.770985	8	2	105.1	M		0
36.84029	-119.770985	8	2	105.1	M		12c
36.84029	-119.770985	8	2	105.1	M		12c
36.84029	-119.770985	8	2	105.1	M		12c
36.84029	-119.770985	8	2	105.1	M		12c
36.84029	-119.770985	8	2	105.1	M		0
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		0
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		0
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		0
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		12c
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		12c
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		
36.84029	-119.770986	8	2	105.1	M		

Questions?

