

AndroGUARD: Mitigation of Sensor Fingerprinting on Android

Gergö Kranz

20.02.2025

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Background
- 3 Sensor Fingerprinting
- 4 Methodology
- 5 Approach
- 6 Implementation
- 7 Evaluation
- 8 Discussion & Limitations



Introduction

- Misuse of the Android API
- Used for targeted advertisements
- Does not require user permission



Introduction

- Misuse of the Android API
- Used for targeted advertisements
- Does not require user permission



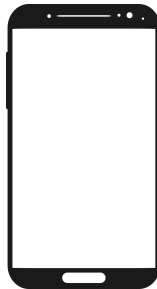
Introduction

- Misuse of the Android API
- Used for targeted advertisements
- Does not require user permission



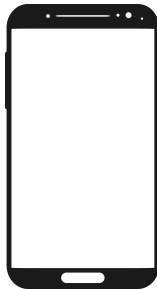
Smartphone Fingerprinting

- Similar to browser fingerprinting
- Not as known as browser fingerprinting
- Zero permission identifiers



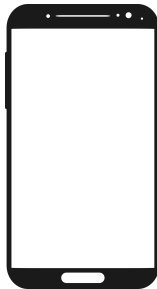
Smartphone Fingerprinting

- Similar to browser fingerprinting
- Not as known as browser fingerprinting
- Zero permission identifiers



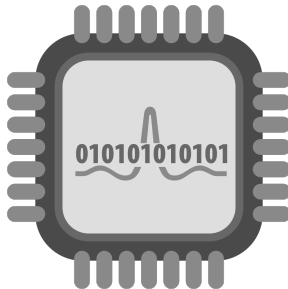
Smartphone Fingerprinting

- Similar to browser fingerprinting
- Not as known as browser fingerprinting
- Zero permission identifiers



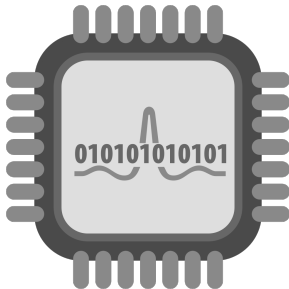
Fingerprinting Sensors

- Measurement inaccuracy of sensors
- Simple to fingerprint via machine learning algorithms
- Constant over the sensors lifetime



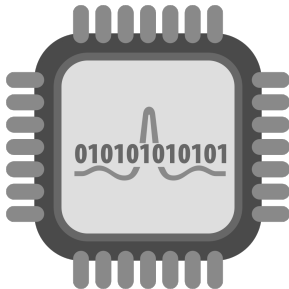
Fingerprinting Sensors

- Measurement inaccuracy of sensors
- Simple to fingerprint via machine learning algorithms
- Constant over the sensors lifetime



Fingerprinting Sensors

- Measurement inaccuracy of sensors
- Simple to fingerprint via machine learning algorithms
- Constant over the sensors lifetime



Main Question

How to protect against sensor fingerprinting



Proposed Solutions

Calibration

- Systematic adjustment of sensor readings
- Correcting the sensor data

Noise Generation

- Introduces variability into the sensor data
- Masks the original values

Challenges

Calibration

- Requires user awareness and interaction
- Requires precision

Noise Generation

- Degrade the functionality of applications
- Code has to be modified

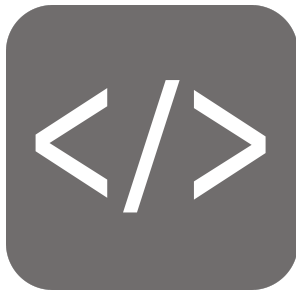
Our Methodology

- Noise Generation
- Patch application via A2P2 framework



Modifying the Sensor API

- Intercept calls to `registerListener` method
- Provide modified values to `onSensorChanged` method



Noise Generation

- Adds random gain and offset to every value
- Masks values
- Loss of precision



Implementation

- Intercept Method
- Noise Generating Function
- Random Value Generation Function



Intercept Method

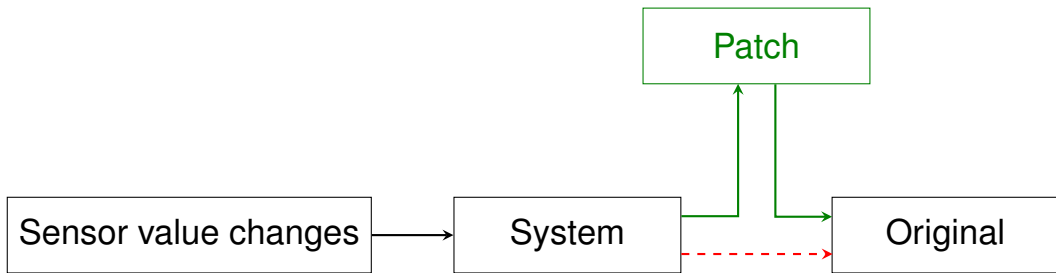


Figure: The function calls from the system are intercepted by our patch and forwarded after modification to the original function.

Implementation

- Intercept Method
- Noise Generating Function
- Random Value Generation Function



Noise Generating Function

$$value_{new} = \frac{(value_{old} - offset_{sensor})}{gain_{sensor}}$$

Implementation

- Intercept Method
- Noise Generating Function
- Random Value Generation Function



Application of Patch

- Straightforward application
- Only requirements are
 - JAVA JRE
 - A2P2
 - APK to be modified



Testing

- **Functionality**
- Effectiveness
- Usability



Functionality

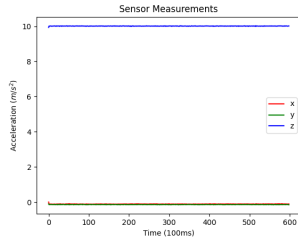


Figure: recorded values before the patch

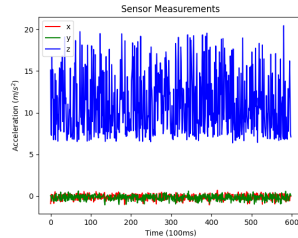


Figure: recorded values after the patch

Testing

- Functionality
- Effectiveness
- Usability



Effectiveness

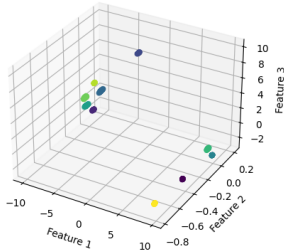


Figure: knn decision boundaries before the patch

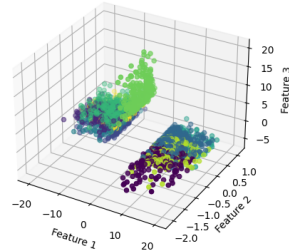


Figure: knn decision boundaries after the patch

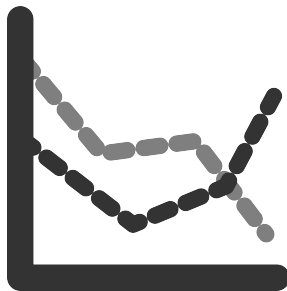
Testing

- Functionality
- Effectiveness
- Usability



Noise Level Adjustment

- Increasing noise decreases fingerprintability
- Increasing noise decreases functionality



Discussion & Limitations

- Limited amount of test devices
- Could not be done sufficiently due to limited access to supported hardware



Conclusion

- Easy application of the patch
- Masking the sensor values decreases fingerprintability

