Techniques for Authentication of Mobile Devices

Cybersecurity for Embedded Systems

Track 9 – Group b

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Goal of the project

- Prove data origin from a specific device to an external verifier
- Utilize unique properties of the device (codes, IDs, etc.)
- Achieve "beyond reasonable doubt" data authentication
- Develop a protocol meeting the goals

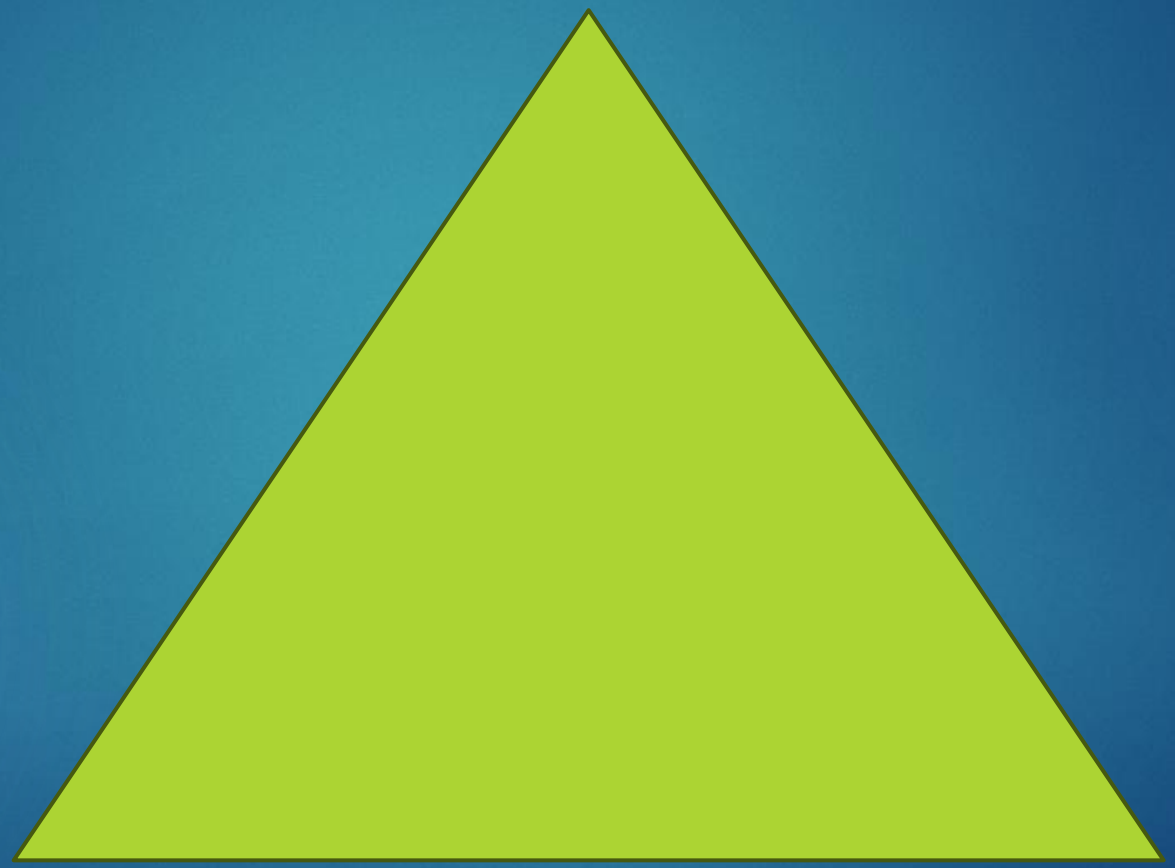
Assumption:

Verifier has access to the device to confirm authenticity.

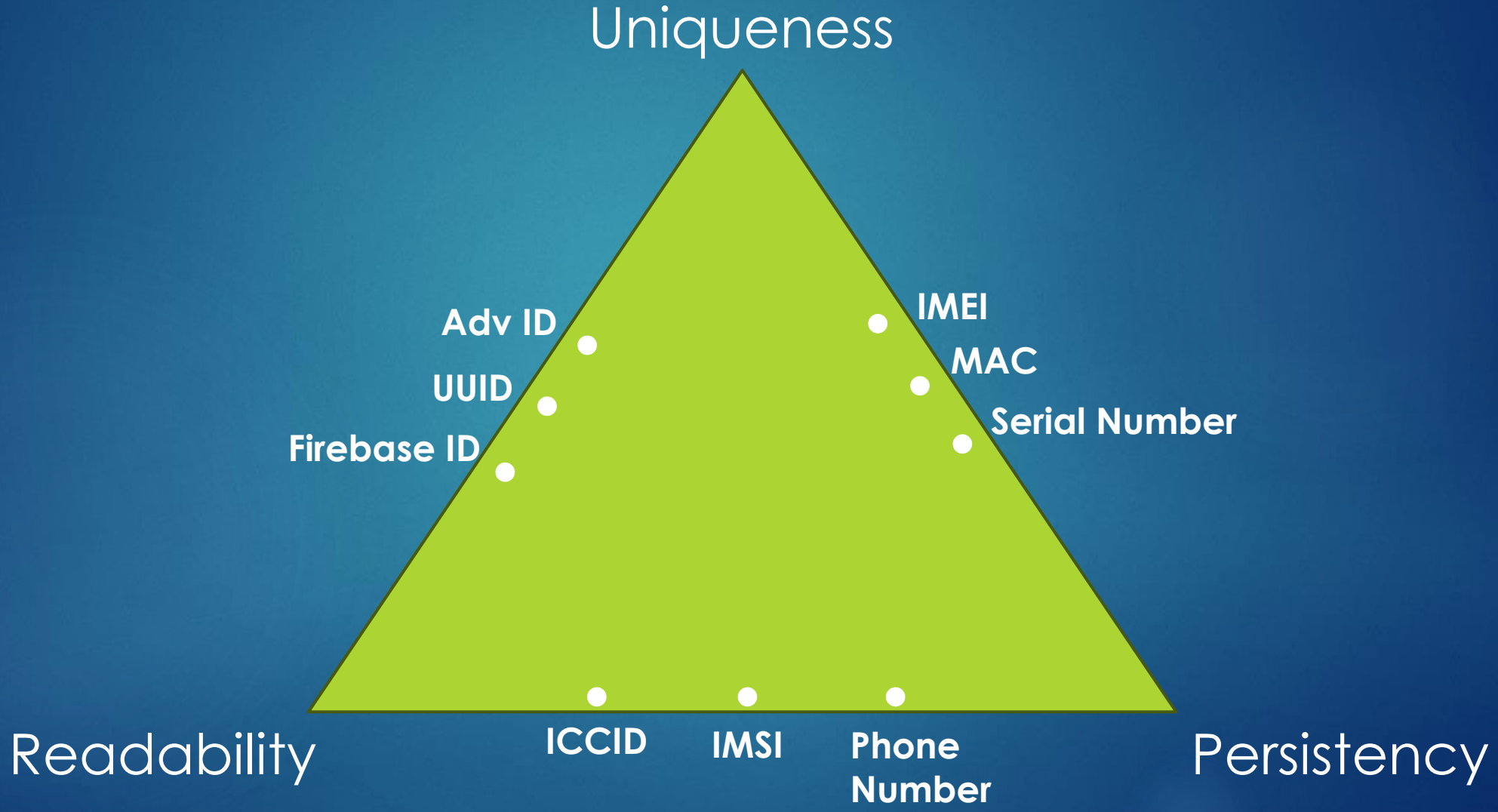
Unique IDs

Hardware	Software	SIM related
IMEI	Advertising ID	ICCID
Serial Number	UUID	IMSI
MAC	Firebase ID	PhoneNumber
	DRM	

Decision Criteria



Decision Criteria



Best practices for unique identifiers

«Avoid using hardware identifier, choose instead user-resettable identifiers whenever possible»

(from Android Documentation)

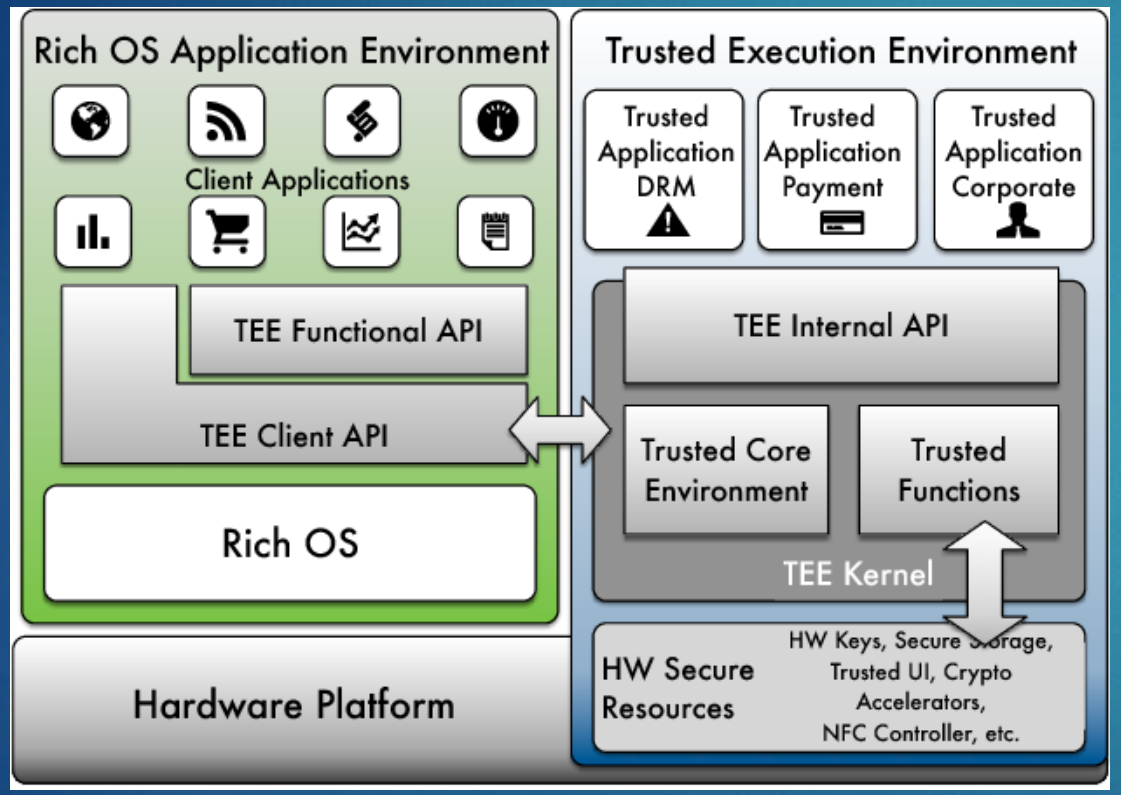
READ_PRIVILEGED_PHONE_STATE

Our approach

- Cryptographic operations of the smartphone
- Trusted Execution Environment (TEE) and Android Keystore System
- TEE-based Hardware-backed Key Attestation

Management and analysis of cryptographic keys and certificates

Trusted Execution Environment



Main properties:

- Hardware isolation
- Secure Data Storage
- Cryptographic engine
- TEE-backed unique Key pair

Android KeyStore

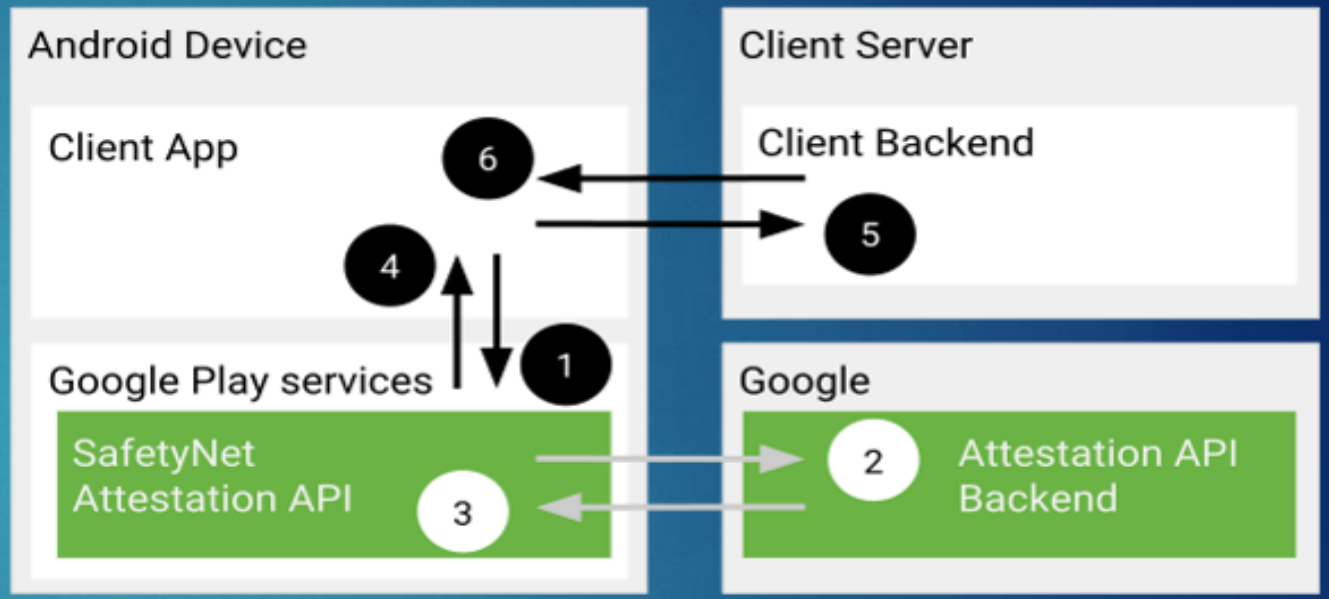
Android abstraction of TEE

Main properties:

- Secure key matherial storage
- Prevention from unauthorized usage of the keys
- Cryptographic process separation
- Bounded to the TEE

Android Key Attestation

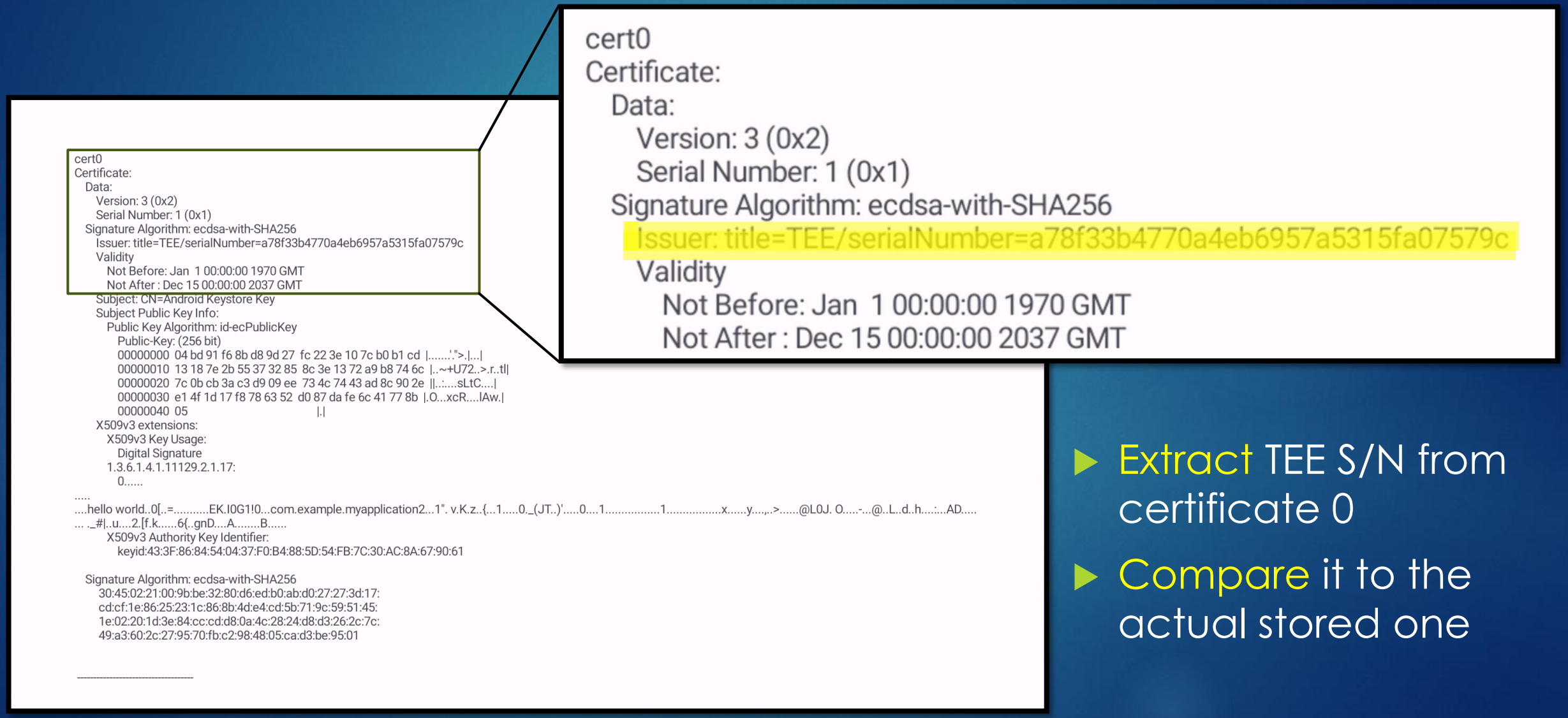
- Each key pair have a Certificate Chain
- Export certificate chain to the verification server



Verify Certificate Chain

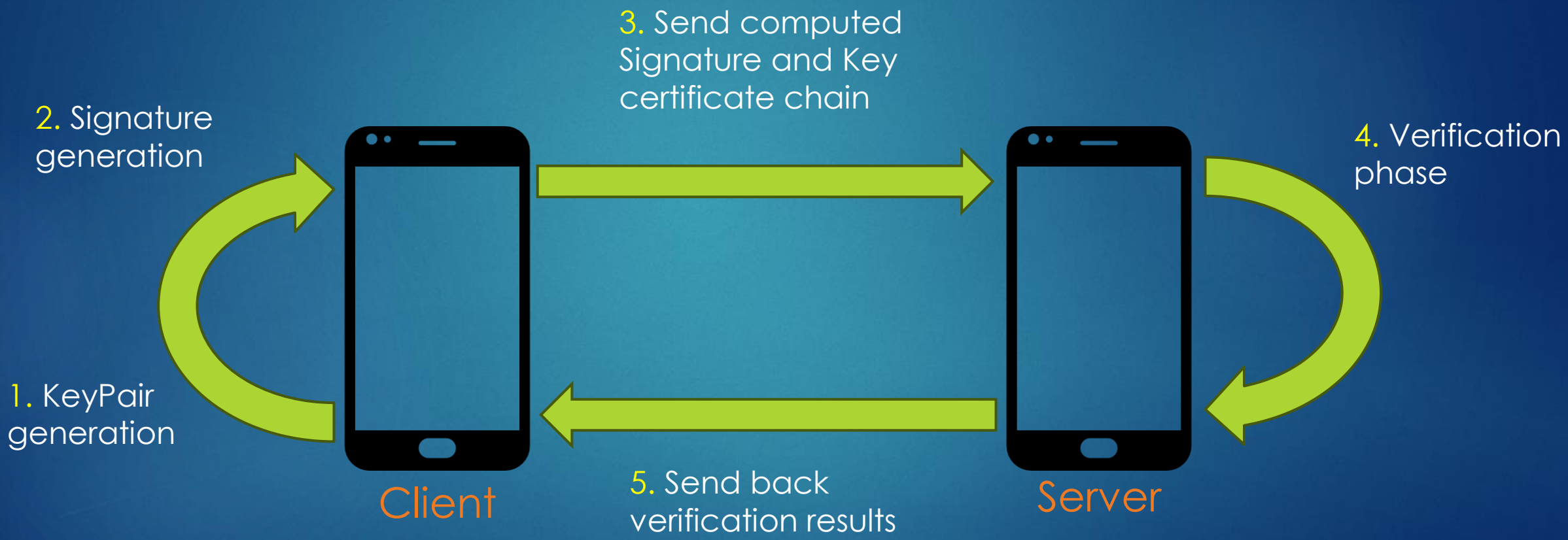
Verify Digital Signature for sender authentication

TEE Serial Number

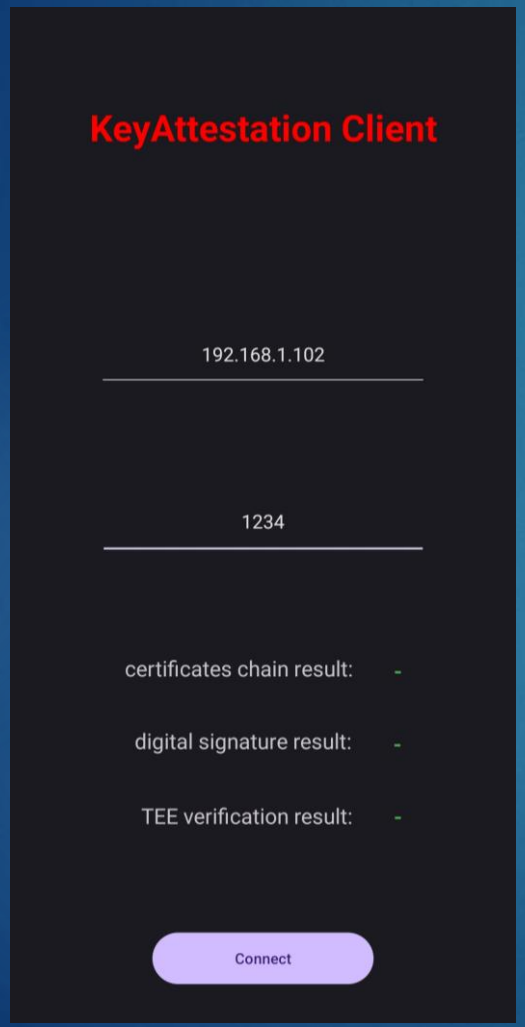


- Extract TEE S/N from certificate 0
- Compare it to the actual stored one

Implementation Schema

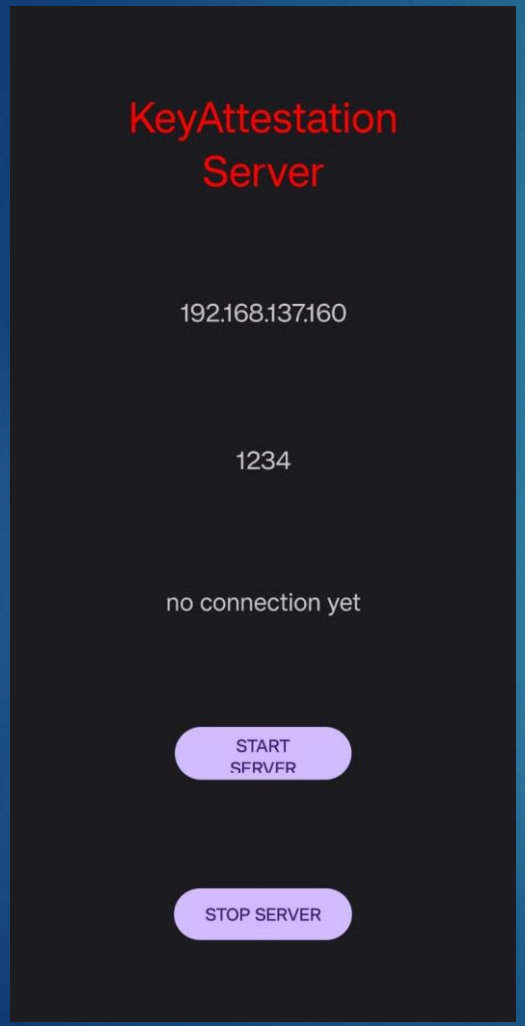


Client Implementation



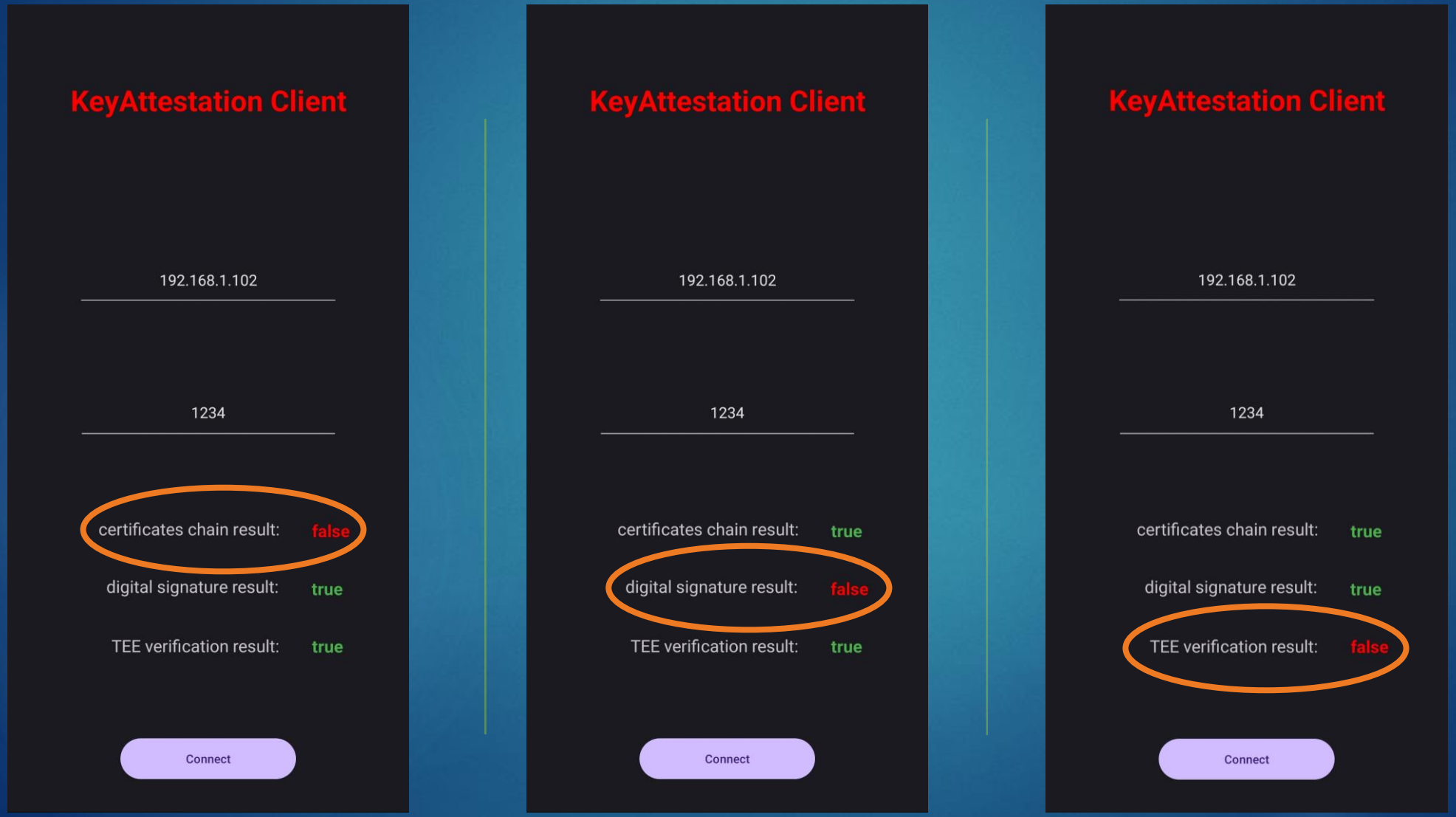
1. Generation of the Key Pair
2. Sign data with the private key
3. Send signature and Certificate Chain to the Server
4. Wait for response

Server Implementation

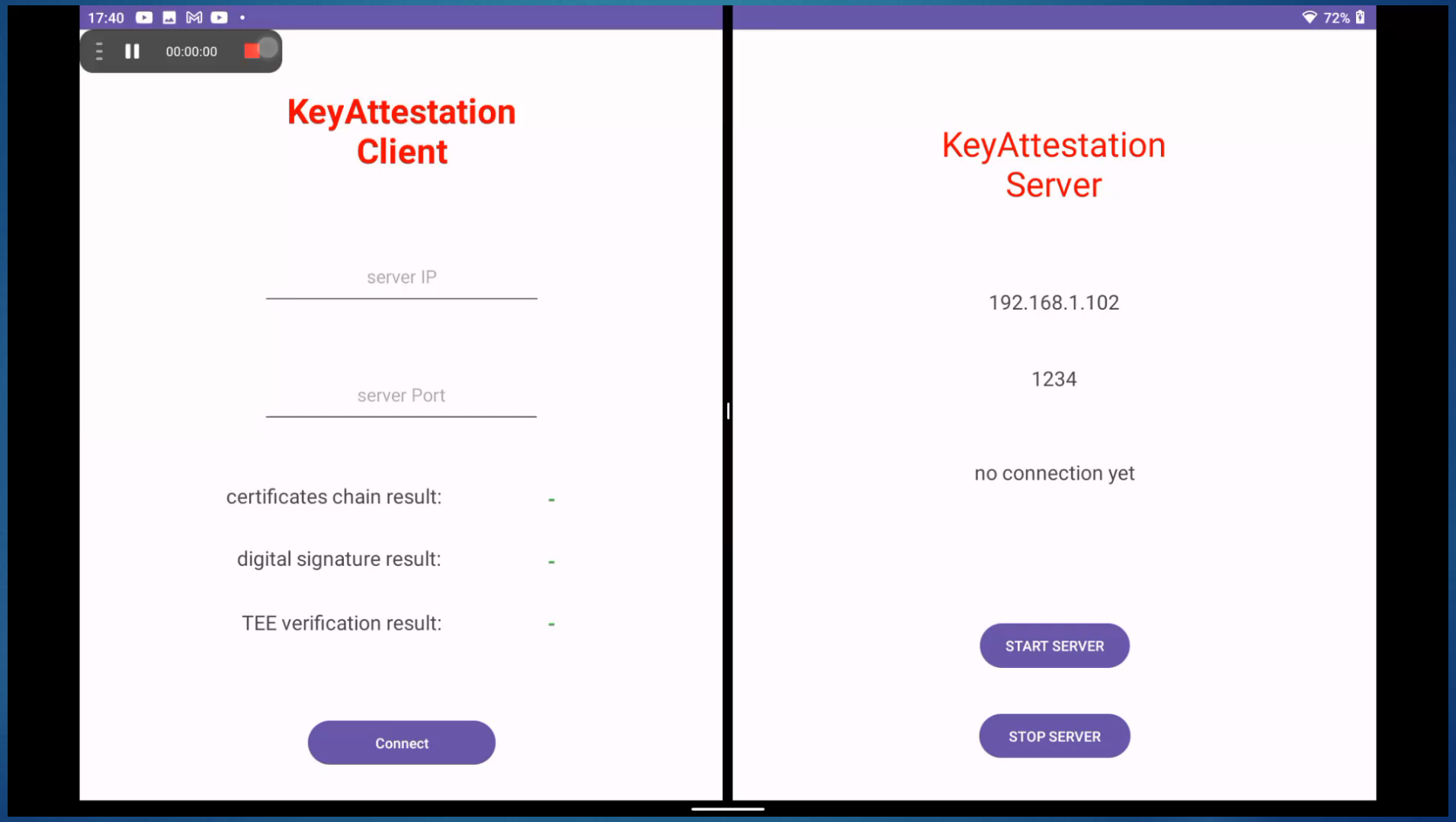


1. Receives signature and Certificate Chain
2. For each certificate:
    1. Check validity
    2. Check integrity
    3. Check revocation status
3. Check signature value
4. Compare TEE Serial Number
5. Send results

Demo - Client Errors



Demo - Video


17:40
00:00:00
KeyAttestation Client
server IP
server Port
certificates chain result: -
digital signature result: -
TEE verification result: -
Connect
72%
KeyAttestation Server
192.168.1.102
1234
no connection yet
START SERVER
STOP SERVER

Summary

We are able to:

- Client side:
  - Generate a Key Pair for asymmetric digital signature
  - Retrieve Public Key certificate chain
  - Sign some data
- Server side:
  - Verify the integrity of data and certificate chain
  - **Authenticate the sender device with TEE S/N**

Possible Extensions

- TEE Serial Number database
- Signature of generic data
- Automatic identification of the Server (private network)
  - Extension to public IP network

Bibliography

- Android Identifiers:

  https://en.proft.me/2017/06/13/how-get-unique-id-identify-android-devices/

  https://ehsanet.medium.com/android-unique-device-id-history-and-updates-7667b38e4ee2
- Best Practices for Android unique identifiers:

  https://developer.android.com/training/articles/user-data-ids
- Android KeyStore:

  https://developer.android.com/training/articles/keystore
- Android Key Attestation:

  https://developer.android.com/training/articles/security-key-attestation

Thanks for the attention!

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