

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

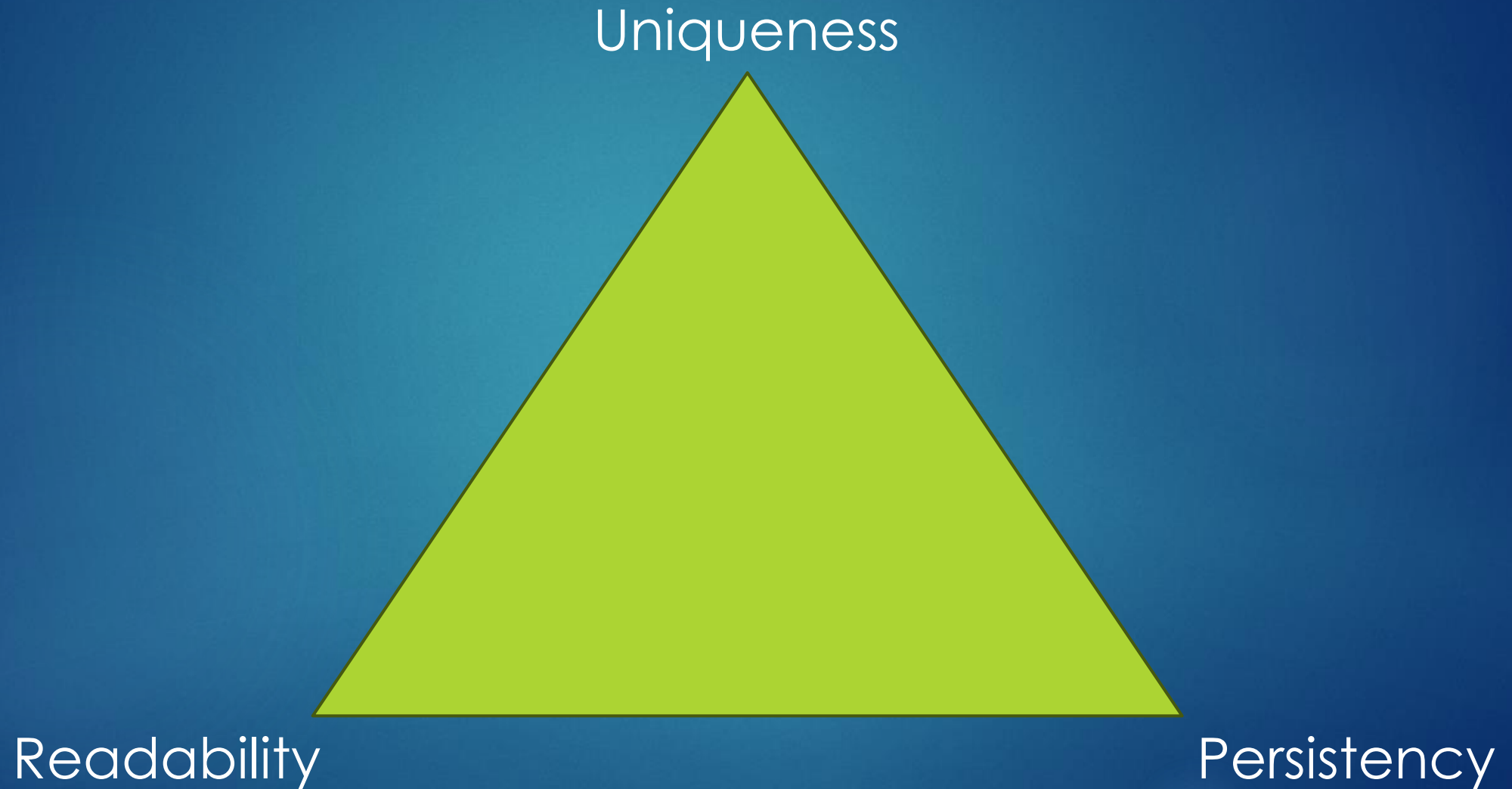
Assumption:

Verifier has access to the device to confirm authenticity.

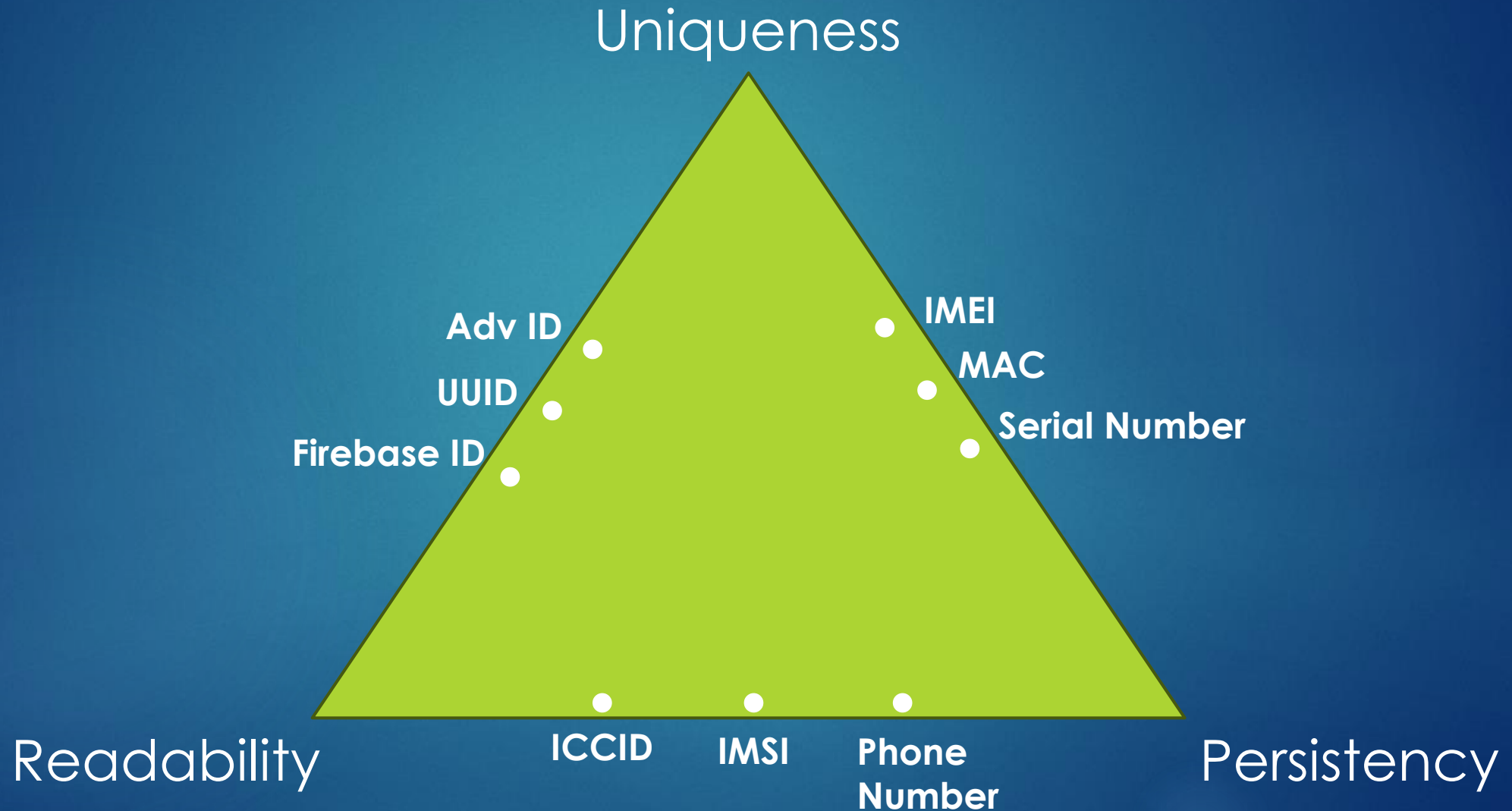
Unique IDs

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

Decision Criteria



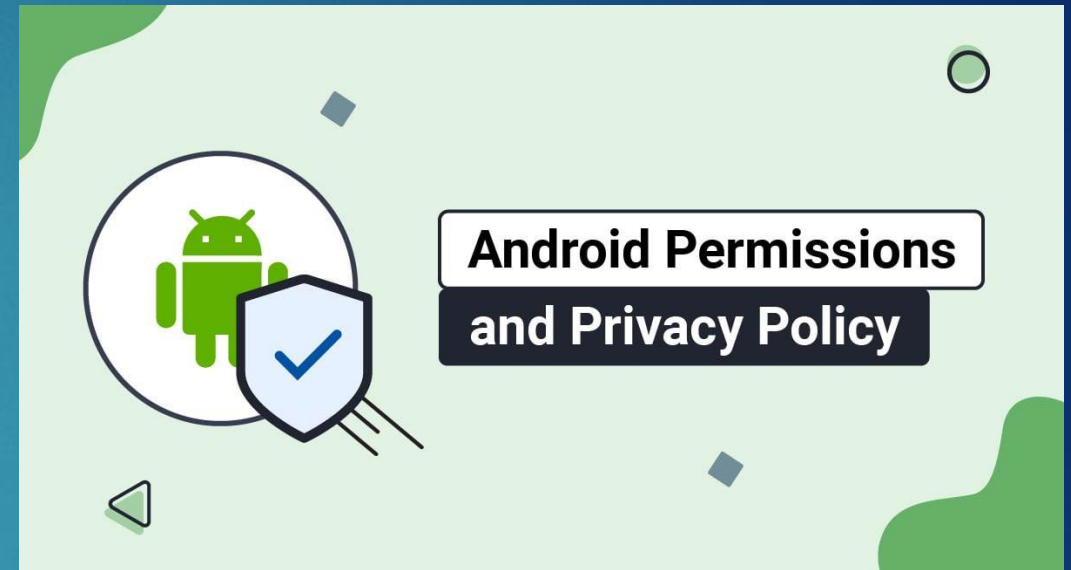
Decision Criteria



Best practices for unique identifiers

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

(from Android Documentation)



`READ_PRIVILEGED_PHONE_STATE`

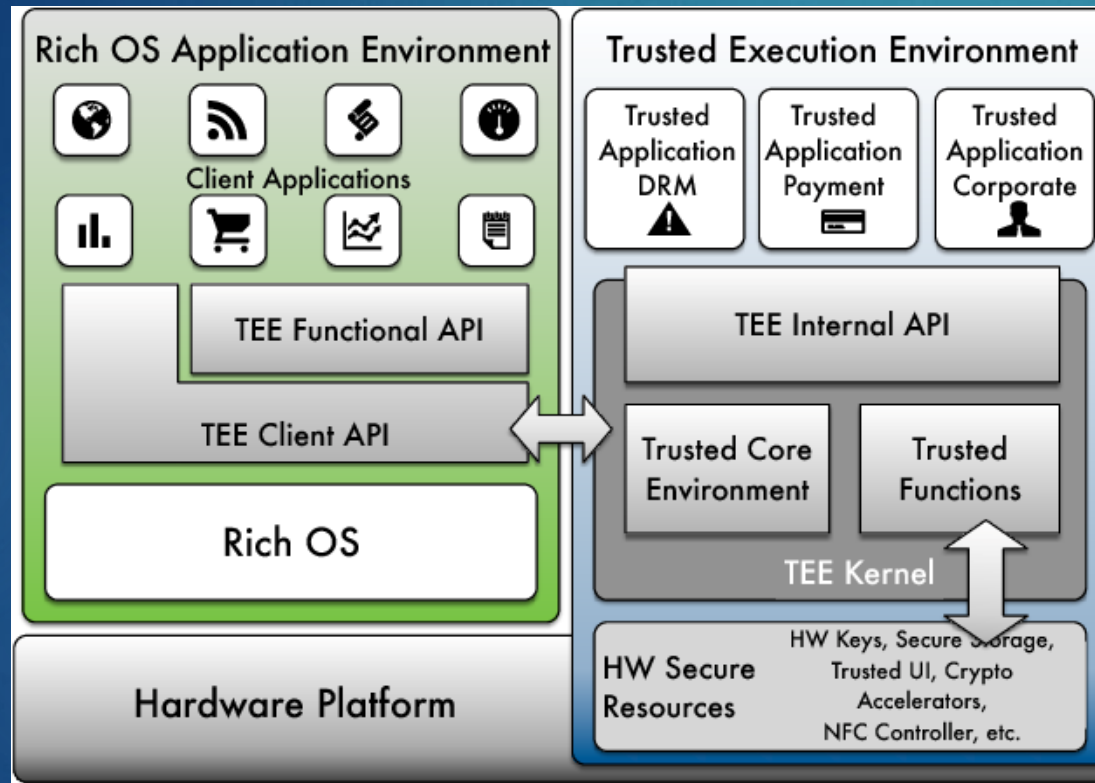
Our approach

- ▶ 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 material storage
- Prevention from unauthorized usage of the keys
- Cryptographic process separation
- Bounded to the TEE



Android Key Attestation

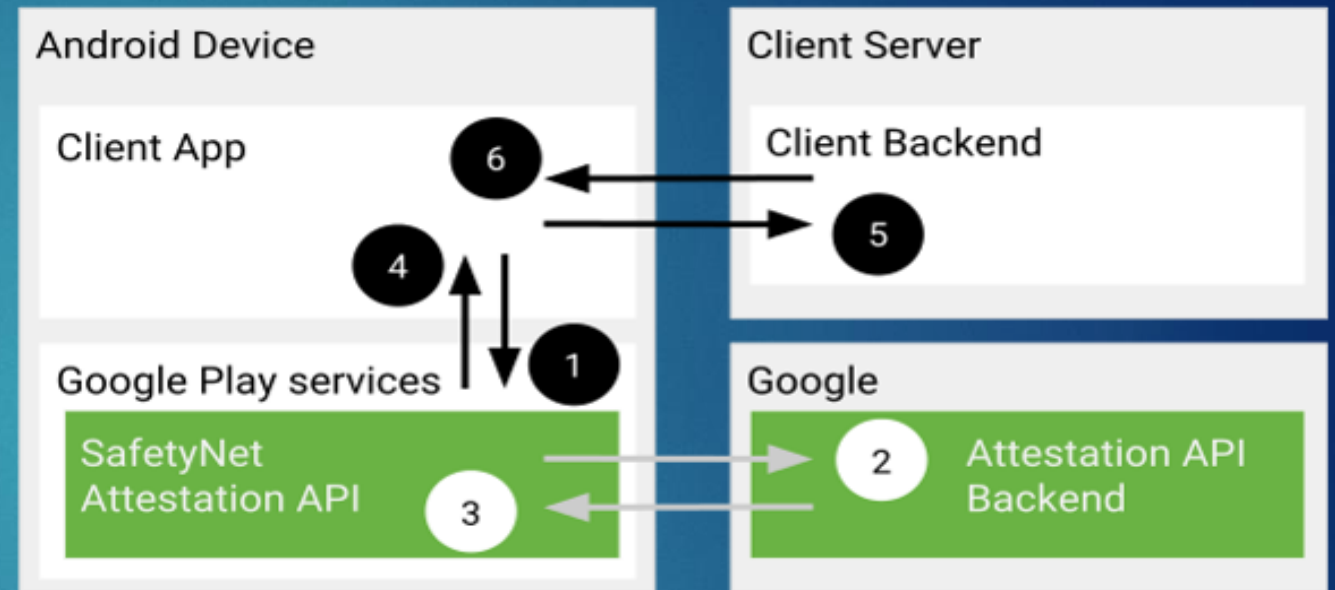
- ▶ Each key pair have a Certificate Chain
- ▶ Export certificate chain to the **verification server**



Verify Certificate Chain



Verify Digital Signature for **sender authentication**



TEE Serial Number

```
cert0
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number: 1 (0x1)
    Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
    Issuer: title=TEE/serialNumber=a78f33b4770a4eb6957a5315fa07579c
    Validity
      Not Before: Jan 1 00:00:00 1970 GMT
      Not After : Dec 15 00:00:00 2037 GMT
    Subject: CN=Android Keystore Key
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey
      Public-Key: (256 bit)
      00000000 04 bd 91 f6 8b d8 9d 27 fc 22 3e 10 7c b0 b1 cd |.....">.|...|
      00000010 13 18 7e 2b 55 37 32 85 8c 3e 13 72 a9 b8 74 6c |...~+U72..>.r..tl|
      00000020 7c 0b cb 3a c3 d9 09 ee 73 4c 74 43 ad 8c 90 2e ||.....sLtC....|
      00000030 e1 4f 1d 17 f8 78 63 52 d0 87 da fe 6c 41 77 8b |.O...xcR....lAw.|
      00000040 05 |.|
    X509v3 extensions:
      X509v3 Key Usage:
        Digital Signature
        1.3.6.1.4.1.11129.2.1.17:
          0.....
      ....
      ..hello world..0[.=.....EK.I0G1!0...com.example.myapplication2...1". v.K.z.{...1....0_(JT.)'.....0...1.....1.....x....y....>.....@L0J. 0....-...@..L..d..h.....AD....
      .._#|..u....2.[f.k.....6(.gnD....A.....B.....
      X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
        keyid:43:3F:86:84:54:04:37:F0:B4:88:5D:54:FB:7C:30:AC:8A:67:90:61

    Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
    30:45:02:21:00:9b:be:32:80:d6:ed:b0:ab:d0:27:27:3d:17:
    cd:cf:1e:86:25:23:1c:86:8b:4d:e4:cd:5b:71:9c:59:51:45:
    1e:02:20:1d:3e:84:cc:cd:d8:0a:4c:28:24:d8:d3:26:2c:7c:
    49:a3:60:2c:27:95:70:fb:c2:98:48:05:ca:d3:be:95:01
```

cert0
Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number: 1 (0x1)

Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256

Issuer: title=TEE/serialNumber=a78f33b4770a4eb6957a5315fa07579c

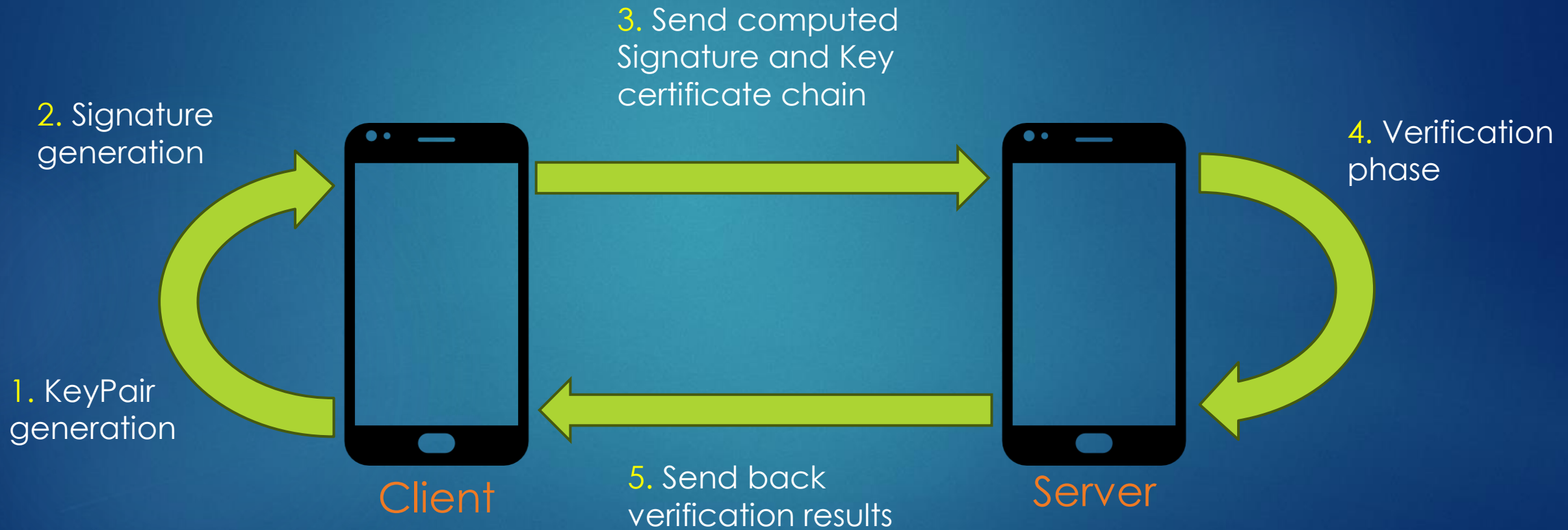
Validity

Not Before: Jan 1 00:00:00 1970 GMT

Not After : Dec 15 00:00:00 2037 GMT

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

Implementation Schema



Client Implementation

KeyAttestation Client

192.168.1.102

1234

certificates chain result: -

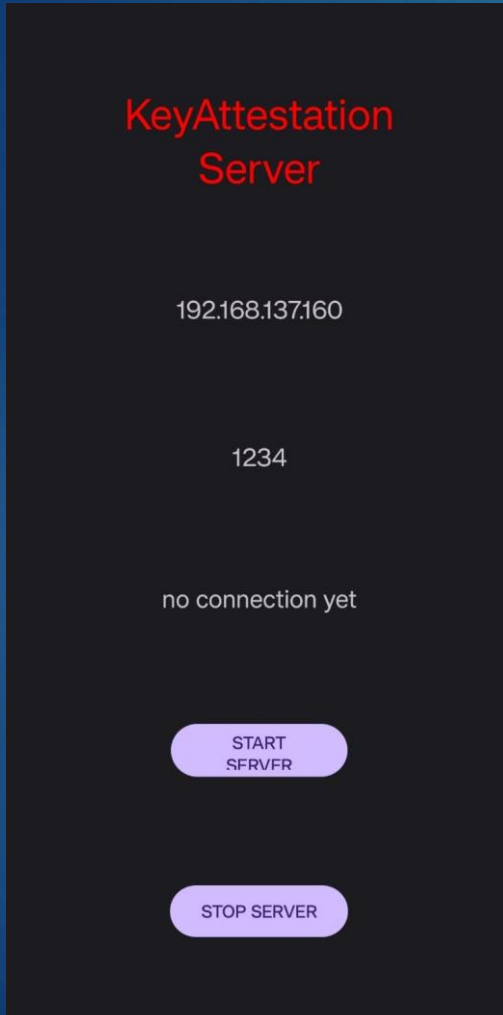
digital signature result: -

TEE verification result: -

Connect

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

KeyAttestation Client

192.168.1.102

1234

certificates chain result: **false**

digital signature result: **true**

TEE verification result: **true**

Connect

KeyAttestation Client

192.168.1.102

1234

certificates chain result: **true**

digital signature result: **false**

TEE verification result: **true**

Connect

KeyAttestation Client

192.168.1.102

1234

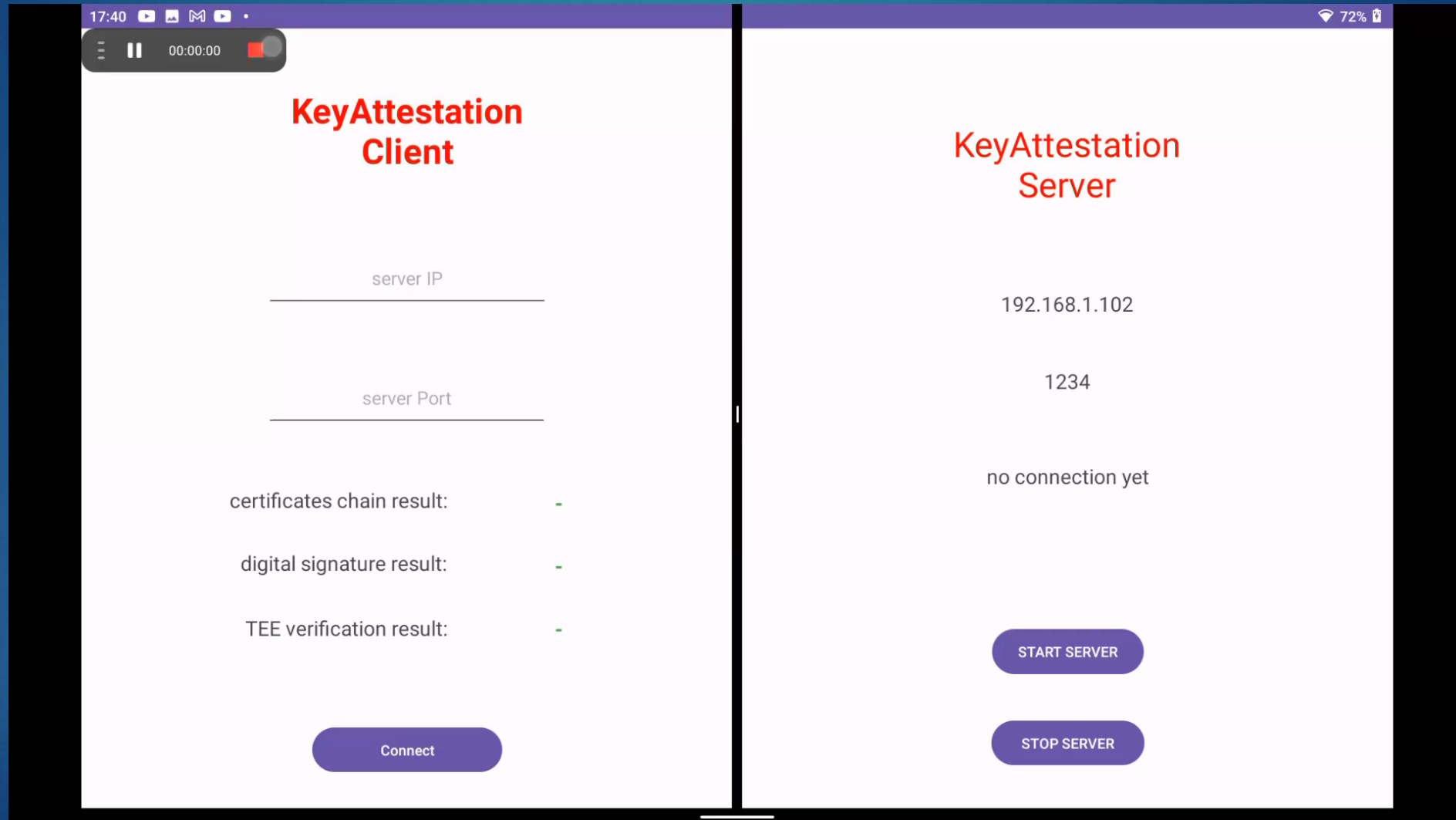
certificates chain result: **true**

digital signature result: **true**

TEE verification result: **false**

Connect

Demo - Video



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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