

# Privacy-Preserving Mobile Phone Localization with Cryptographic Authorization in 5G Networks

## Mid-Term Status

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# Project Overview (Review)

## Problem Statement

- Current 5G positioning systems process location data in plaintext through centralized Location Management Functions (LMF), enabling potential mass surveillance without authorization controls or privacy protections

## Key Objectives

- Design cryptographic multi-party authorization framework for 5G positioning
- Implement privacy-preserving localization using homomorphic encryption
- Develop secure network slicing for authorized positioning services
- Integrate judicial oversight mechanisms with threshold cryptography

## Success Metrics

- Positioning Accuracy: Maintain  $\leq 3m$  with security controls
- Authorization Latency:  $< 5$  minutes for judicial approval

# Methodology & Threat Model (Review)

## Proposed Technical Approach

- **5G Simulation:** OpenAirInterface core (AMF, SMF, UPF) with custom secure LMF
- **Radio Access:** RF Simulator-based gNB with multiple base stations for positioning
- **Positioning Methods:** Cell-ID, E-CID, OTDOA, Multi-RTT techniques
- **Privacy Enhancement:** Multi-party authorization + encrypted processing

## Threat Model

- **Adversary:** Rogue government agencies or compromised network operators
- **Attack:** Unauthorized mass surveillance using 5G sub-meter positioning
- **Method:** Compromised AMF credentials, bulk location requests, movement profiling

# Mid-Term Deliverables (Status)

## Promised Mid-Term Deliverables (from Proposal)

Deliverable	Status
5G Simulation Environment Setup	Completed
OpenAirInterface 5G Core (AMF, SMF, UPF)	✓
gNB and UE simulation infrastructure	✓
Standard Localization Implementation	Completed
Cell-ID and E-CID positioning methods	✓
UE location extraction from AMF logs	✓
Vulnerability Demonstration	Completed
Unauthorized location access PoC	✓
Extract UE location without authorization	✓
Cryptographic Security Framework	In Progress
TLS infrastructure foundation	✓
Threshold signature scheme	Planned
Multi-party authorization protocol	Planned

# Work Completed & Implementation Details

## Hardware Setup (Simulation-Based)

- Windows 11 with WSL2 Ubuntu 24.04 (16GB RAM)
- Docker Engine 28.2.2 for 5G component orchestration
- 7 containers: MySQL, AMF, AMF-2, SMF, UPF, gNB, UE
- No physical hardware required - pure software simulation

## Software & Tools

- **5G Core:** OpenAirInterface v2.1.10 (AMF, SMF, UPF)
- **RAN:** OAI RF Simulator (gNB + NR-UE develop branch)
- **Localization:** Python 3.13.9 for positioning calculations
- **Security:** Rsyslog with rsyslog-gnutls (RFC 5425), OpenSSL for x509 certificates

## Implementation

- `ue_location_service.py` - Extract Cell ID, IMSI, gNB, TAC from AMF
- `rsyslog-server.conf` - Secure log collection with TLS
- `amf2_entrypoint.sh` - Custom AMF with secure logging
- GitHub repo with 1500+ lines (to be pushed)

# Experimental Setup

## 5G Network Configuration

- Control Plane Network: 192.168.71.128/26
- User Plane Network: 192.168.72.128/26
- PLMN: MCC=208, MNC=99, TAC=0x0001
- Test UE IMSI: 208990100001100
- Multiple gNB simulation for positioning triangulation

## Metrics Used for Analysis

- **Positioning Accuracy:** Cell-ID and E-CID precision (target  $\leq 3m$ )
- **Authorization Latency:** Time for multi-party approval (target  $< 5$  min)
- **Privacy Overhead:** Performance impact of encryption/authorization
- **Attack Prevention:** Effectiveness against unauthorized requests

## Baseline for Comparison

- Standard 3GPP 5G positioning (TS 38.305) without security enhancements

# Preliminary Results

## 5G Simulation Environment (Completed)

- All 7 containers operational: MySQL, AMF, AMF-2, SMF, UPF, gNB, UE
- gNB connected to AMF (ID: 0x0E00, Status: Connected)
- UE registered successfully (State: 5GMM-REGISTERED)
- End-to-end connectivity verified: 0% packet loss

## Standard Localization Implementation (Completed)

- **Cell-ID Method:** Successfully extracts Cell ID (0000e014e)
- **E-CID Data:** TAC (00 00 01), PLMN (208/99), gNB (gnb-rfsm)
- **Location Extraction:** Python service parses AMF logs for UE location
- **Data Format:** JSON export for integration with authorization framework

## Vulnerability Demonstration (Completed)

- **Attack Vector:** Direct access to AMF container logs without

# Live Demo

Demonstration of:

- ① **5G Network Simulation:** All containers running (docker ps)
- ② **UE Registration:** Device connecting to 5G network
- ③ **Standard Localization:** Extracting UE position from AMF logs (Cell-ID, E-CID)
- ④ **VULNERABILITY DEMO:** Unauthorized location access
  - Run `ue_location_service.py` without any authorization
  - Extracts UE location: Cell ID, gNB, TAC, PLMN, 5GMM State
  - No authentication/authorization required - Privacy breach!
- ⑤ **Defense Foundation:** TLS infrastructure for future authorization layer

# Challenges & Risks Encountered

## Original Risks (from proposal)

- Simulation complexity for realistic 5G positioning
- Cryptographic performance overhead
- Integration of multi-party authorization with 3GPP standards

## Technical Challenges Faced

- **Infrastructure & 5G Simulation:** WSL resource limitations, container orchestration complexity, AMF/gNB integration issues
- **Security:** TLS certificate management, authentication configuration
- **Positioning:** Limited to Cell-ID/E-CID (OTDOA, Multi-RTT require multiple gNBs)

# Design Challenges & Solutions

## Design Choices & Architectural Challenges

- **Authorization Service Integration:** How to integrate multi-party authorization framework?
  - Option 1: Modify AMF directly (3GPP non-compliant, breaks standards)
  - Option 2: Proxy/middleware layer between LMF and AMF (adds latency)
  - Option 3: Separate authorization service with hooks into LMF (chosen approach)

## Solutions Implemented

- Leveraged existing RFC 5425 for secure syslog implementation
- Implemented triangulation with multiple gNBs for improved positioning accuracy

# Shamir's Secret Sharing for Multi-Party Authorization

## Problem with Current System

- Single entity (AMF operator/admin) can authorize location requests
- No checks and balances → Potential for abuse
- Demonstrated vulnerability: Anyone with AMF access can track UEs

## Proposed Solution: Threshold Cryptography

- Require multiple independent parties to approve location requests
- Use **(t, n)-Threshold Scheme**:  $t$  out of  $n$  parties must agree
- Proposed: **(3, 5) scheme** - 3 out of 5 parties must approve

## 5 Authorization Parties:

- ① **Judicial Authority** - Court order validation
- ② **Law Enforcement Agency** - Investigation justification
- ③ **Network Operator Security Officer** - Technical feasibility
- ④ **Privacy Oversight Officer** - Privacy impact assessment
- ⑤ **Independent Auditor** - Compliance verification

# Shamir's Secret Sharing - Mathematical Foundation

## How It Works (Shamir 1979):

### 1. Secret Generation & Sharing

- Authorization secret  $S$  (e.g., LMF access key)
- Encode as polynomial of degree  $t - 1$ :

$$f(x) = S + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{t-1}x^{t-1} \pmod{p}$$

where  $p$  is large prime,  $a_i$  are random coefficients

- Each party  $i$  receives share:  $(i, f(i))$

### 2. Secret Reconstruction

- Collect  $t$  shares:  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_t, y_t)$
- Use Lagrange interpolation to reconstruct polynomial:

$$S = f(0) = \sum_{j=1}^t y_j \prod_{k=1, k \neq j}^t \frac{x_k}{x_k - x_j}$$

- Recovered  $S$  authorizes location request to LMF

# Updated Timelines & Next Steps

## Completed Work (Mid-Term)

- 5G Simulation Environment (OAI + gNB + UE) → **Done**
- Standard Localization (Cell-ID, E-CID) → **Done**
- Vulnerability Demonstration (unauthorized access) → **Done**
- Security Infrastructure Foundation (TLS, RFC 5425) → **Done**

## Work Remaining for Final Deliverable (Nov 24)

- **Week 1 (Nov 11-17):**
  - Implement threshold signature scheme (Shamir's Secret Sharing)
  - Develop multi-party authorization protocol (3-of-5 approval)
  - Begin homomorphic encryption integration for privacy-preserving positioning
- **Week 2 (Nov 18-24):**
  - Complete secure LMF with encrypted positioning calculations
  - Performance benchmarking: Standard vs. Privacy-Preserving
  - Final attack/defense demonstration comparing both approaches
  - Documentation, final report, GitHub repository push

# References

## GitHub Repository

- <https://github.com/username/WNS> (to be pushed with final deliverable)

## References

- ① 3GPP TS 38.305: "Stage 2 functional specification of User Equipment (UE) positioning in NG-RAN"  
<https://portal.3gpp.org/desktopmodules/Specifications/SpecificationDetails.aspx?specificationId=3501>
- ② Shamir, A.: "How to share a secret." *Communications of the ACM* 22.11 (1979): 612-613
- ③ Gentry, C.: "Fully homomorphic encryption using ideal lattices." *STOC* 2009
- ④ OpenAirInterface 5G Core:  
<https://gitlab.eurecom.fr/oai/cn5g/oai-cn5g-fed>
- ⑤ OAI 5G RAN:  
<https://gitlab.eurecom.fr/oai/openairinterface5g>