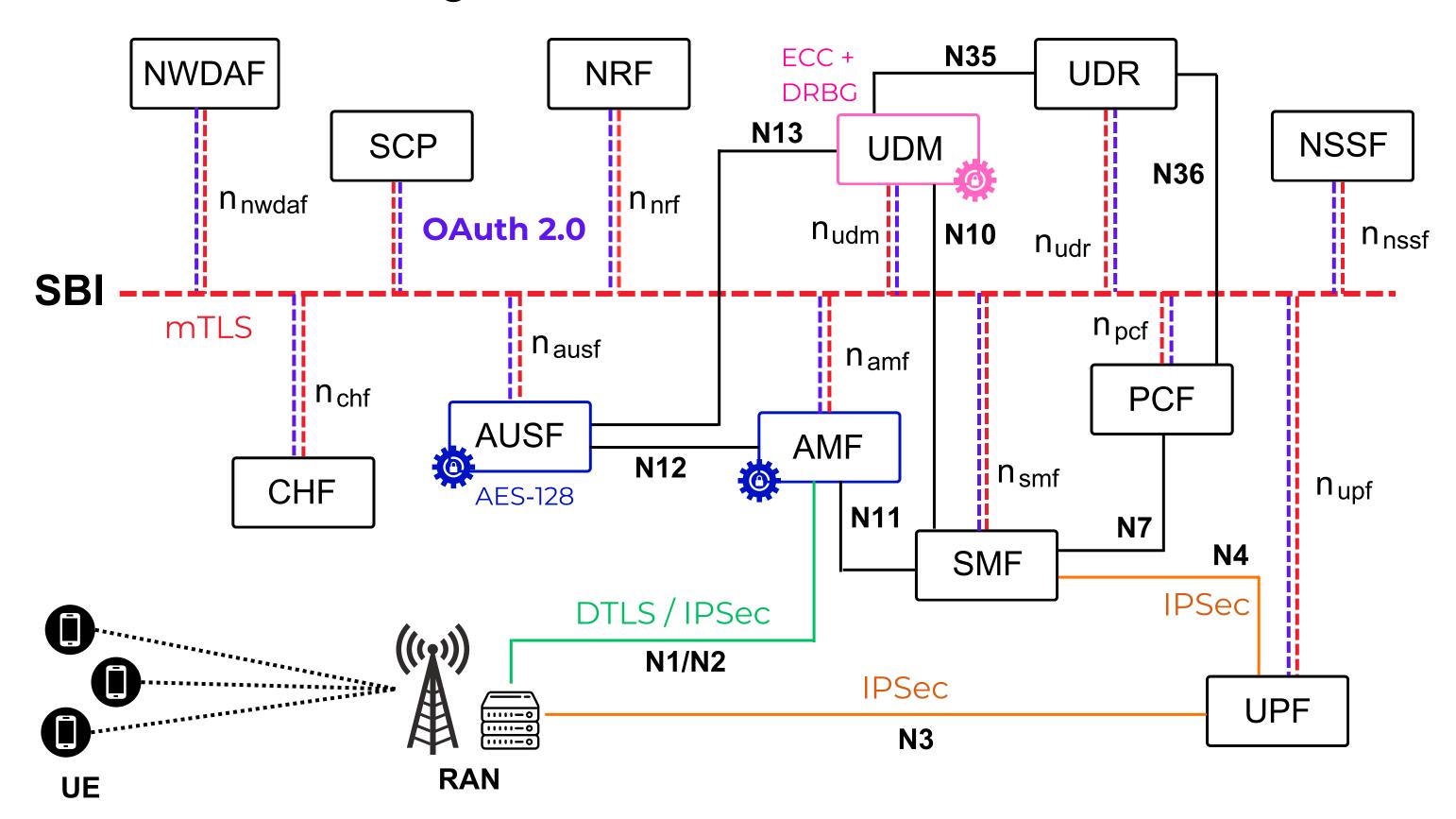


Blockchain-Based OAuth 2.0 Authorization in Telecom with Hyperledger Fabric

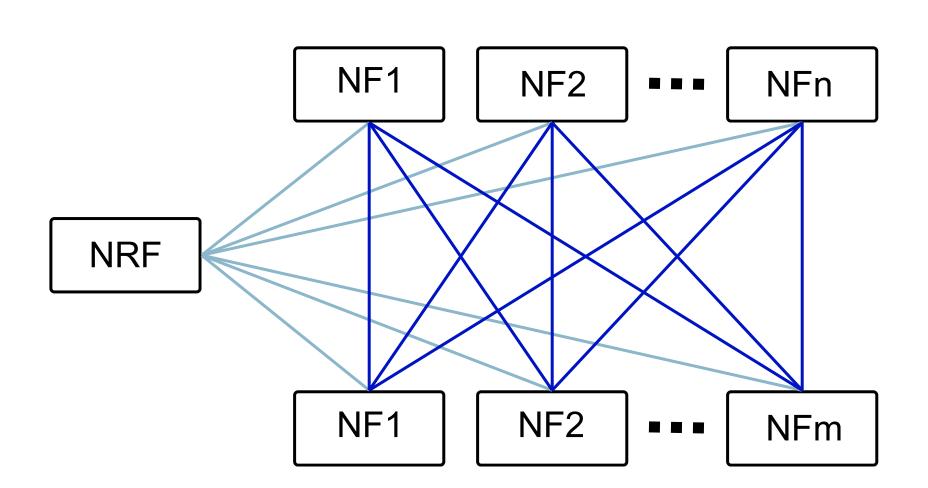


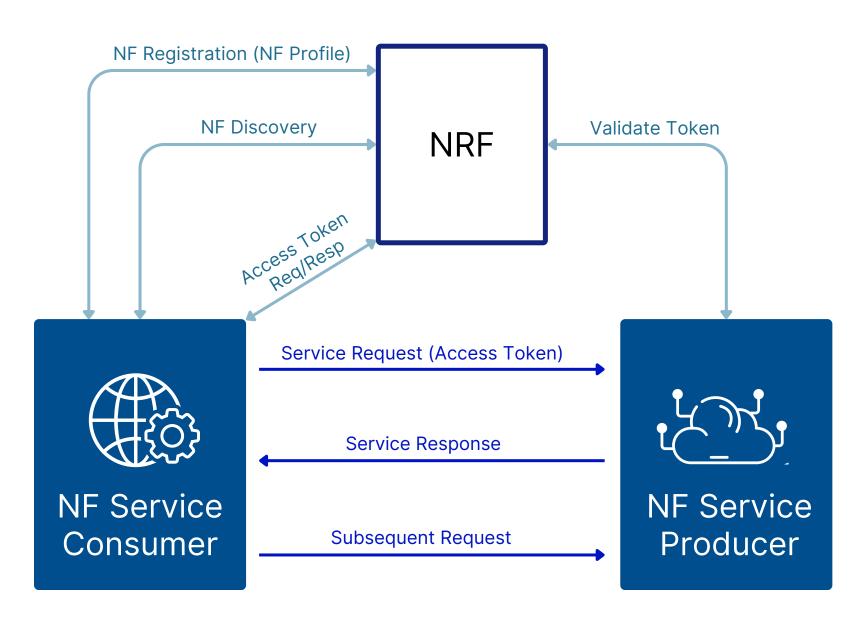
Classical Security in 5G Core



Oauth2.0 Authorization in NRF (Model B)







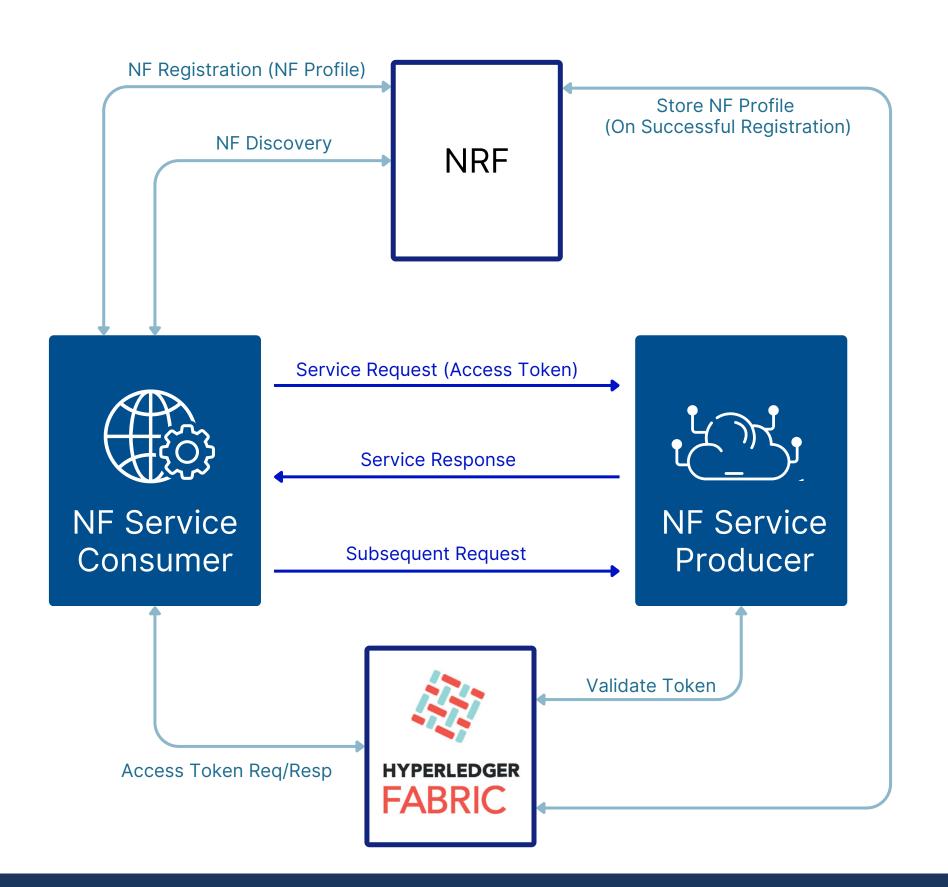
Vulnerabilities



- Single Point of Failure If the NRF fails, NF authentication and authorization collapse
- Service Disruptions NF services become unavailable if the NRF is down/unavailable
- Unauthorized Access A hacked NRF can approve rogue NFs, leading to security threats
- Data Tampering Risk Storing sensitive NF profiles in one location makes them vulnerable
- Latency in Authentication Heavy load on the NRF can slow down NF authorization

Blockchain based OAuth2.0 Authorization

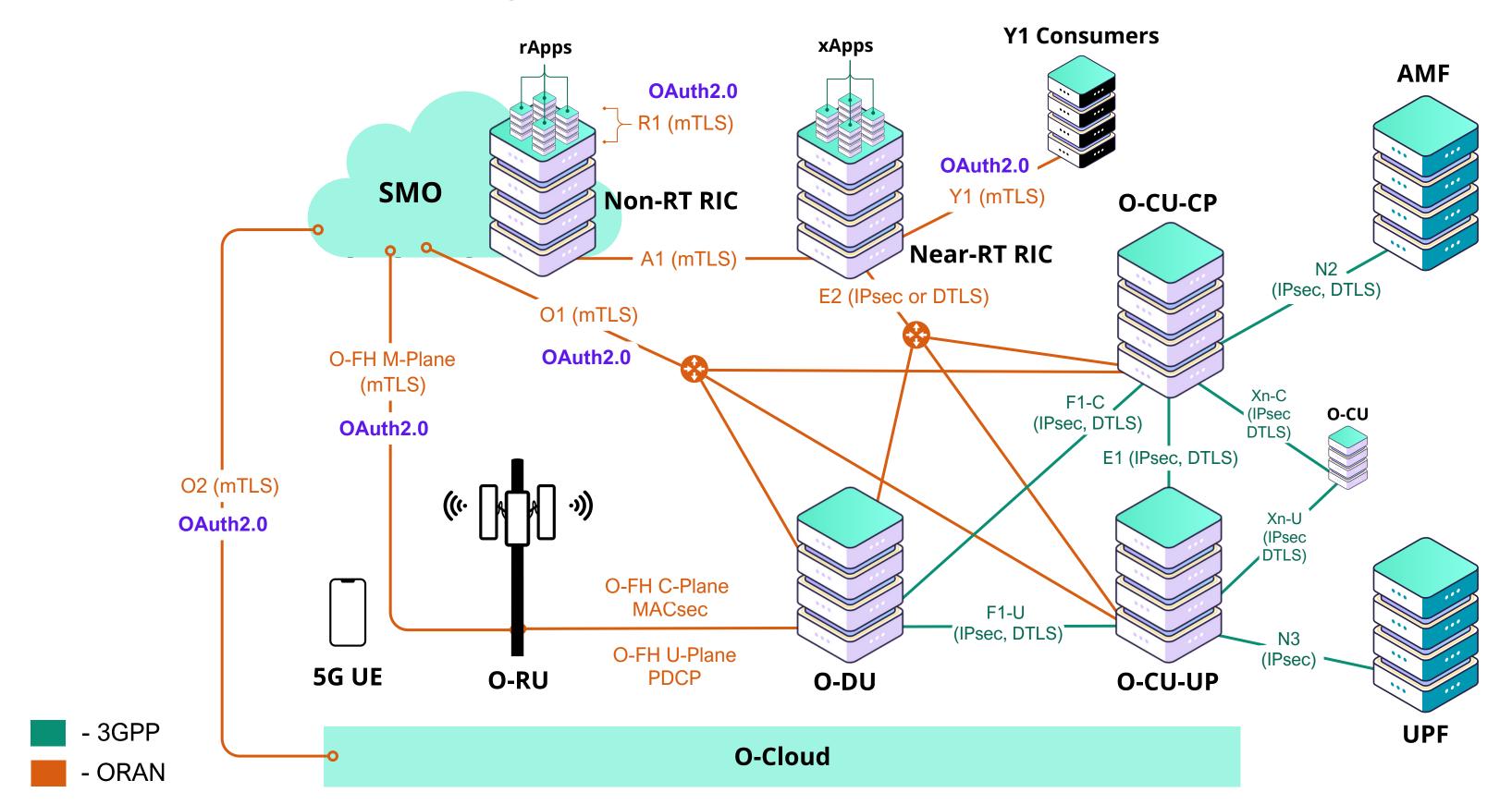




- Eliminating Single Point of Failure in NF Authentication NF Id/public key and profiles are stored on a distributed ledger
- Immutable & Tamper-Proof NF Profiles for Enhanced Trust Once an NF is registered, its profile is stored in an immutable blockchain record
- Real-Time, Distributed Access Token Verification
 NF Producers validate the access tokens from the blockchain instead of querying the NRF
- Blockchain-Managed Smart Contract for Automated & Decentralized Authorization Replaces NRF's function with automated, decentralized token issuance

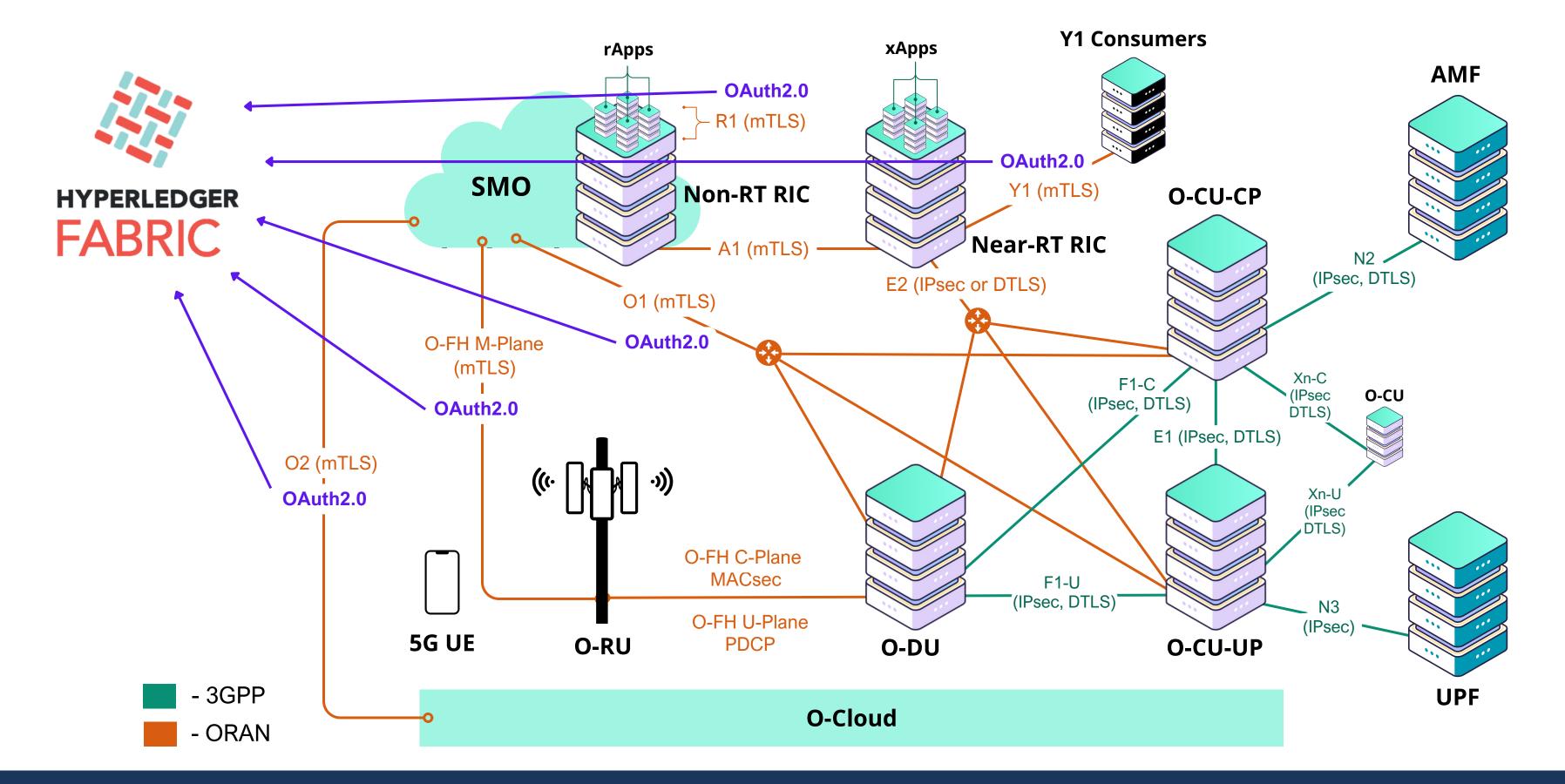
Classical Security in O-RAN





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Blockchain based OAuth2.0 in O-RAN





PQC integration in Blockchain based OAuth2.0

- Replacing classical JWT Access Token with **Blockchain based PQ-JWT** (JWT with PQ Support)
 - OAuth2.0 in 5G Core Securing NRF with PQ-based authentication
 - OAuth2.0 in O-RAN PQ integration across R1, O1, O2, A1, and Y1 interfaces
- Replacing classical Certificate Authority with quantum-resistant alternatives (PQ-CA)
- **Utilizing ML-DSA and other PQ-signature schemes** instead of classical signature schemes such as Ed25519, Ed448, etc
- Leveraging QRNG/TRNG for high entropy key generation
- Upgrading AES-128 to AES-256 for enhanced security



Thank You