



The Phylaws project - An academic + industrial merged view about Physical layer Security

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- **About the Phylaws Project**
- **Security lacks of networks' radio interface: the harsh reality**
- **Advantages and remaining gaps of Physical Layer Security**
- **About radio protocols for early security pairing**

■ MAIN GOALS:

Improve security of wireless links

Search for key-free solutions based on Physical layer security

Experiment these solutions in real field

Search for practical implantations in existing and future public RATs

■ AN ORIGINAL APPROACH:

Merge academic and industrial skills about radio-propagation, about radio-communications and about security.

Shake usual hypothesis with return of practical experience

Consider any kind of threats at physical layer: meaning passive + various active Eve

Concentrate on signaling and access phases of RATs, and not only on established data links.

PHYLAWS

PHYsical Layer Wireless Security



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+ Five Partners:

Institut Mines-Telecom ParisTech (FR),
Imperial College of Science, Technology and
Medicine (UK),
Teknologian tutkimuskeskus VTT (FI),
Celeno Communications Israel Ltd (IS).

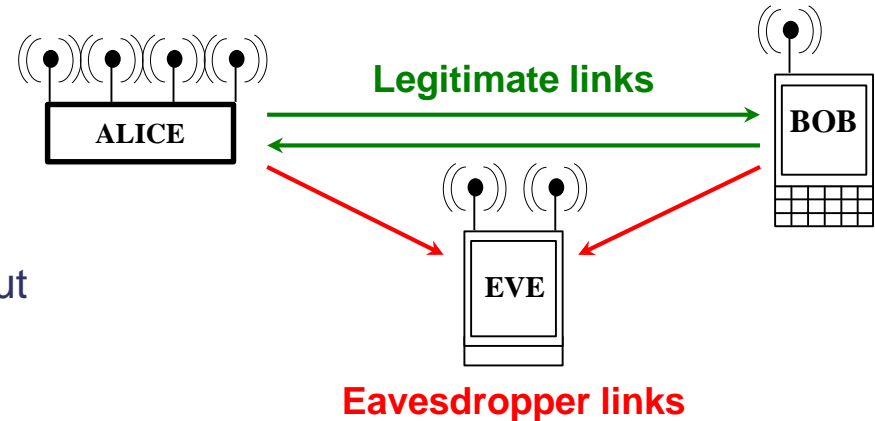
Duration 4 years:

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- **LEGITIMATE** links are Alice to/from Bob
- **EAVESDROPPER** links are Alice to Eve and Bob to Eve
- Usual “Academic” hypothesis are:
 - complete information of Eve about legitimate RATs/waveforms
 - no Information of Eve about legitimate Keys (e.g. Ki Keys on SIM cards)



- **TRANSEC** (Transmission Security) is the waveform protection of the legitimate link face to interception of the transmitted radio signal, to intrusion attempts of the user receiver (and even jamming and direction finding)
- **NETSEC** (Network Transmission Security) is the protection of the signalling of the network of the legitimate link (usual solutions are authentication and integrity control, sometimes ciphering of signalling in military networks)
- **COMSEC** (Communication Security) is the protection of the content of user messages (voice, data). Most of solutions are based on ciphering + integrity control schemes

Usual assumptions of security are no more valid in wireless public networks, whatever the RAT is

- Eve's knowledge about legitimate key is now usual

Using failures of the SS7 and international roaming protocols to get Ki keys

- Monitoring of Angela Merkel's smartphone during years
- Security of subscribers is decreased by networks protocol failures and by operators' practices

SIM card providers may be hacked (to obtain Ki keys)

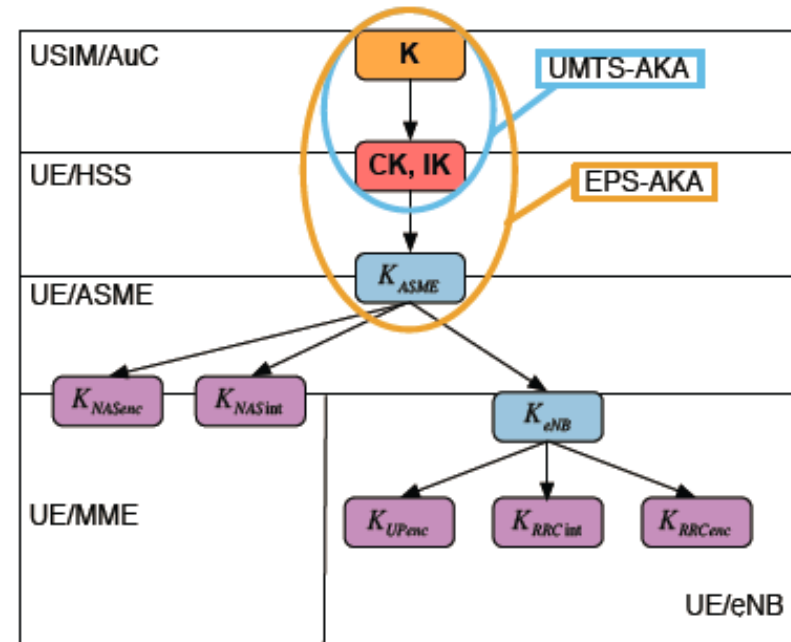
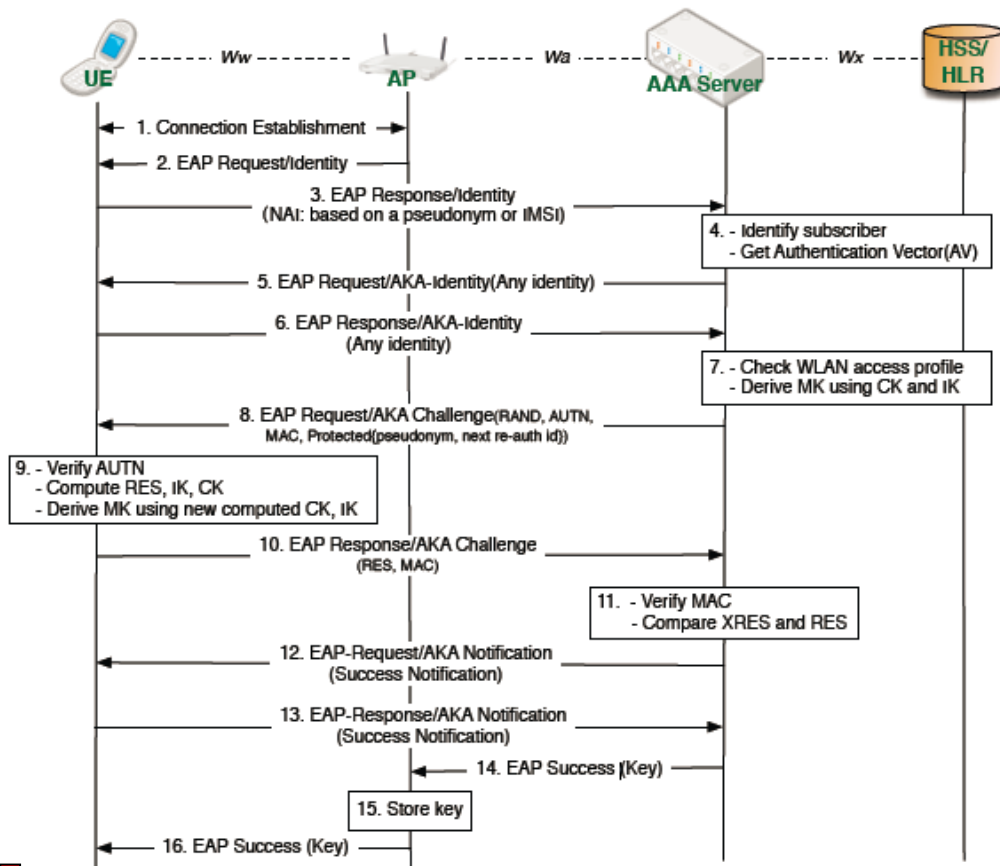
- Revelations on hacking of SIM manufacturers by security agencies
- Subscribers' keys may not be really secret in practice

- **Reveals especially that**

- Subscribers' secret is not efficiently kept within public networks
- Subscriber authentication, identification and roaming remain weak in 2G/3G/4G etc

Ref: Hyeran Mun, Kyusuk Han and Kwangjo Kim 1-4244-2589-1/09/ \$20.00 2009 IEEE,

"3G-WLAN Interworking: Security Analysis and New Authentication and Key Agreement based on EAP-AKA »



K_{NASenc} : Protection of NAS traffic with particular encryption
 K_{NASint} : Protection of NAS traffic with particular integrity
 K_{UPenc} : Protection of UP traffic with particular encryption
 K_{RRCint} : Protection of RRC traffic with particular integrity
 K_{RRCenc} : Protection of RRC traffic with particular encryption

(T/I)MSI AV RAND RES etc. ARE CLEAR TEXT EXCHANGED WITHOUT TRANSEC PROTECTION
ACTIVE EVE CAN JAM, INTERCEPT, SPOOF, REPLAY...

WHEN EVE GET THE KEY K SHE GET ALL... BY PASSIVE MONITORING ONLY

Usual assumptions of security are no more valid in wireless civilian networks, whatever the RAT is:

- Keys cannot be pre-distributed nor pre-computed by the legitimate users in wireless public networks
- Eve can intercept (and eventually disturb, spoof, replay when active) early negotiation messages between Alice and Bob such as...
 - Broadcast signaling
 - Channel State Information
 - Geo-located Sensing messages
 - Authentication of Bob and Alice
 - Cipherring key computation

... in order to

- Get information about Alice and Bob
- Impersonate Alice or Bob
- Overcome further protections (Artificial Noise establishment, Cipherring negotiation, etc.)

What is PHYSEC (Physical Layer Security) ?

- Key-less security technique exploiting propagation randomness to establish secret
- Theory is OK, practical applications in realistic radio-environment are in progress

2 approaches for PHYSEC:

- **Secrecy codes: channel codes (FEC) are augmented with secrecy codes**
 - Require better radio link (SNR) between Alice and Bob
 - Approach Shannon capacity for legitimate links
 - Mitigate information at eavesdroppers

These approaches are well established but explicit design remains an active research domain

See Bloch and Barros, "Physical Layer security", Cambridge University Press, 2011

- **Secret Key Generation (SKG): keys are computed from propagation channel**
 - Channels between legitimate nodes are reciprocal
 - Bits of the secret key are computed from channel measurements

Channel quantization ensures few mismatches between legitimate links
Existence of mismatches ensure few information leakage to third parties

See M. J. et al., "Towards robust key extraction from multipath wireless channels",
 IEEE Journal of Comm. and Net., vol. 14, no. 4, Aug 2012



■ Main advantages of PHYSEC

- **PHYSEC should apply well to TDD RATs:** Current WLAN (Wifi), many PCS (DECT), some RATs of LTE, Machine to Machine, future 5G Massive MIMO, etc.
- **PHYSEC avoids the use of ciphering keys, thus is resilient to any attack:**
 - Whatever the knowledge of Eve is about Alice Bob and Operators data bases
 - Whatever Eve's computing capabilities are (even with quantum computing)
- **PHYSEC can be seen as an added security stack:**
 - Especially for transec and netsec,
 - Additionnally for comsec (ex: input of ciphering modes with propagation random available at equalization output)
 - no replacement nor competition with traditional ciphering
- **PHYSEC schemes can take large benefits of advanced RATs:**
 - MIMO and Artificial Noise
 - Full Duplex,
 - Massive MIMO
- **For TDD RATs, expectation for PHYSEC is software impact only:**
 - low impact at upper layers (MAC, software)

- **Gaps of numerous existing PHYSEC schemes in TDD RATs**
 - **All PHYSEC schemes need authenticated Channel State Information (CSI)**
 - The channel estimate must be exclusively known by Bob
 - Without exclusivity → no security
 - ➔ **how to provide secure CSI for further Physec implantation?**
 - **PHYSEC scheme cannot rely on pre-distributed keys for channel negotiation**
 - No "industrial" interest in public RATs
 - Eve can also know the key (K)
 - ➔ **how to provide a secure CSI without pre-distributed keys ?**
 - **Recent progress concerns Secrecy Coding in more and more realistic scenarios, nevertheless a better SNR/Shannon advantage is still required.**
 - ➔ **artificial noise apply only for on-going communications (after CSI)**
 - ➔ **how to establish a warranted radio advantage at the access stage ?**
- ➔ **Need for early and key-free secured security pairing of Alice and Bob which remain resilient to any kind of Eve**

Passive, Man in the Middle (i.e. impersonating Alice and Bob),
Protocol Aware / Intelligent Jammer (i.e. disturbing CSI, AN establishment, etc.)
- **How to implant PHYSEC schemes in FDD RATs by avoiding hardware upgrades of nodes and terminals ?**



Towards a key-free radio protocol for authentication and security of nodes and terminals in advanced waveforms

SDR'15 Winncomm, session 1, San Diego, 26 March 2015

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