

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

RESEARCH PROJECT I

**PROTECTING AGAINST RELAY
ATTACKS FORGING INCREASED
DISTANCE REPORTS**



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January 23, 2015

Abstract

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1 Introduction

Communications between machines face many challenges when the transmitted information needs to be protected. Most communications can prove to be valuable attack points for third parties that want to recover, modify, block or otherwise manipulate the original message sent for personal profit. Part of these attacks can be prevented by using end to end encryption and signature of the data. However relay attacks cannot be prevented just by using cryptographic algorithms.

Relay attacks consist on the mere reception and replay of information. Although at first this might seem harmless, many systems become vulnerable if that relaying of information is not noticed. One scenario that can be used as an example of the threat these attacks represent are access control systems, in which a device is used to prove that a user is within a certain distance from a validator through a challenge-response protocol. On unprotected implementations of these access control systems, an attacker can relay the challenge from the validator to a valid user who is not in range and relay its answer back to the validator, effectively bypassing distance validation. Practical attacks on this kind of systems have been demonstrated on various studies, as in [4, 5, 7, 11].

In this paper, we will first discuss the relay attacks used to forge fake location positions, focusing on the countermeasures against them. We will then focus on attacks forging increased distance reports, the feasibility of these attacks and propose solutions to them. In Section 2 we will discuss the available literature on this topic. We will present on Section 3 a more detailed explanation on the research questions this project aims to answer. Following on Section 4 we will explain the methodology used in this study. In Section 5 we will briefly present results and conclusions from our research in the available literature about distance bounding protocols and GPS. Section 6 will discuss the actual results from our research questions, after which we will provide conclusions about the results gathered in Section 7.

2 Related Work

Relay attacks have been for long, and continue to be, an extensive field of research, as technologies and devices are shifting to a more mobile-focused paradigm. Many old procedures are being enhanced with wireless features, such as credit cards and car keys.

There are many papers available presenting solutions to distance bounding problems, as [1, 15, 12]. All of these studies are used as a base for others in a constant iteration to improve the protocols. Practical studies in this field tend to test the vulnerabilities on real applications, such as [4, 5, 7, 11, 2]. Although all that research refers to forging decreased distance reports, it has been deeply useful to our research as an starting point and inspiration.

Later on, we will require to make some assumptions and justifications on our investigation based on the characteristics of GPS signals. Many studies

focus on the feasibility of intentional attacks against GPS systems, as [16, 17, 9]. These studies conclude that, even though spoofing is hard with the solutions they propose, it is not impossible.

This study is closely related to the field of MANETs (Mobile Ad-hoc NETWORKS), and as such, literature available in this topic is of our interest. In particular, wormhole attacks ([8, 10, 6]) are a specific type of relay attack that, while being different than the ones we will study in this document, provide insight to our investigation as they are closely related.

3 Research Questions

The initial proposal of this project was strongly related to relay attacks on contactless credit cards and automatic car key entry systems. Improving the proposed systems on the work done by Brands and Chaum on [1] and Rasmussen and Capkun on [12] seemed infeasible for a two week project. Automatic car key entry systems can already be solved by correctly implementing the protocols on these papers, while credit cards require additional hardware performing those operations to be secure.

Ultimately, this project aims to answer the following questions:

How feasible are forged increased distance report attacks?

How can we fight these attacks?

3.1 Feasibility of forged increased distance report attacks

Minimum distance bounding appeared to have many solutions on the current literature. However, we observed that distance bounding regarding upper limits on reported distances was not a subject of research. In this project, we will present some theoretical attacks that could be used on many real world scenarios, and propose variations on the current distance bounding protocols to solve them.

The proposed scenarios are diverse in both context and properties of the systems involved in the communications. We will focus the study from the point of view of systems involving communication between drones, although we will provide solutions that can be extrapolated to other systems as well, such as automatically driven cars.

In this research question, we ultimately aim to explain why these attacks can be dangerous and an interesting topic of research.

3.2 Fighting forged increased distance reports

The second research question will focus on providing solutions to the issues stated on the first. Unlike minimum distance bounding protocols, we won't be able to use the speed of light as a fact to develop responses that cannot

be faked, which implies that we might not be able to develop a system that completely protects against these increased distance reports. However, we do expect to provide solutions that suppose a meaningful security increase against these attacks.

4 Methodology

This project is a theoretical research on a proposed problem. Most of the work will be based on the research and exploration of the current literature on topics related to our research questions. By contrasting information on these sources, we will develop solutions based on modifications of the current systems and protocols.

There will be no practical exploration on the issues, as that kind of study is out of our research scope.

5 Distance bounding and GPS

In this section we will discuss both distance bounding protocols and the GPS system. Both of them are extremely relevant topics to our research. First we will explain the current distance bounding protocols, as we will use them as a starting point for our research. Then we will move onto GPS, and explain why systems shouldn't rely completely on it, hence the need to develop more powerful distance bounding protocols for our study cases.

5.1 Distance bounding

Distance bounding protocols were developed as a response to relay attacks that attempt to fool systems that validate an users proximity to a validation point. Common scenarios of these applications are found in access control systems, such as smartcards to access buildings or cars using remote passive keys.

These attacks try to use properties of the systems used in the communications (such as signal intensity or message time of flight (ToF)) to validate the proximity of users. Based on the work of Capkun and Hubaux in [3], we will proceed to briefly discuss these methods:

Signal Intensity Signal intensity protocols try to achieve proper location of other nodes by measuring the received signal strength. Previous work available in the public literature, such as the research by Seshadri, Zaruba, and Huber in [13] proves the usefulness of this location system. Even though attacks on this systems are hard to perform [14], the defences against them rely mostly on anomaly detection. The reliability of these systems can be decreased in heavily adverse situations, and the ToF methods discussed next provide a higher degree of security.

Ultrasound ToF Ultrasound ToF measures the round-trip time of messages sent and received from the parties measuring the distance between them. This does not depend on the signal strength for the measurement, although ultrasound-based ToF has the latent vulnerability that other methods such as radio frequency or optical wires attackers can surpass the speed of the ultrasound communication, effectively being able to relay information faster than the legitimate infrastructure.

Radio ToF Radio-based ToF uses the same method as ultrasound ToF to perform the distance check. The key of the success of this method is that the information transmitted travels at speeds near the speed of light, meaning there is no physical way to fake one node is closer than it really is. Practical studies on this method [12] developed hardware that can perform the operations required under 1ns, meaning that the maximum theoretical distance an attacker can shorten its reported distance is under 15cm.

In this project we will be using Radio ToF as a basis for our work, as it is proven to be the most secure and reliable method. However, this method alone is not enough to fight reports that forge an increase on the real distance between parties, and this will be the main focus of our research.

5.2 GPS location

It could be argued that GPS location can be used to prevent the attacks that we will discuss on the next Section. However, GPS signals have their own weaknesses both with and without presence of adversaries.

In settings without adversaries, GPS positioning cannot be reliably used indoors or underground, and sometimes the presence of tall buildings or structures nearby is enough to disrupt its data.

Speaking of scenarios with one or multiple adversaries, even though there are many countermeasures to prevent attacks against GPS positioning [16, 17, 9], there do not provide complete security, similar to the Signal Intensity location protocol.

Due these problems, the U.S. government actually recommends to always have backup systems for GPS and suggests to never rely entirely on it¹. Based on these premises we will assume that GPS is not a part of our system, or that we cannot rely on it.

6 Results

On this section we will present the results of our research, structured in the form of two research questions.

¹<http://www.gps.gov/support/faq/#jamming>

6.1 Feasibility of forged increased distance report attacks

The theoretical attack we propose relies on the fact that the discussed protocols regarding distance bounding on the available literature do not prevent relay attacks that report an increased distance between two legitimate parties.

The basics of the attack are easy to understand. Assume two parties are communicating using a transmitter-receiver model, that is, one of them is actively reporting its position to the other. At some point, an attacker seizes a position between them and starts disrupting the communication between them, either by attempting to block the communication or by jamming its frequency range. At the same time, he starts recording the information and resending it to the receiver node, adding a brief delay on it. Figure 1 provides a graphical description of the problem. The effectiveness of this attack can be increased by having multiple malicious nodes attempting to block the original signal.

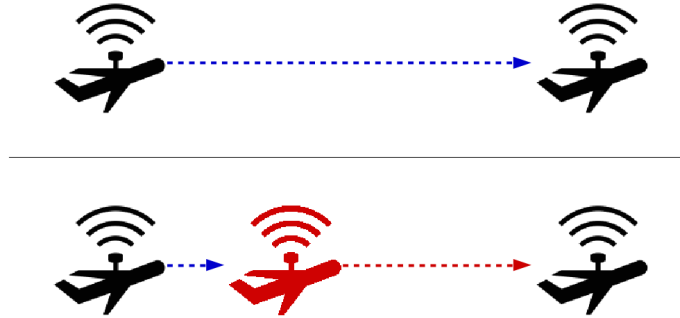


Figure 1: Regular communication versus block and relay attack.

Many systems use these distance reporting protocols for their pathing decisions. This kind of attack could cause unexpected behaviour on the systems, effectively altering their original desired outcome.

Such attacks are difficult to perform in practice, as they require relaying and jamming communications at the same time. Appropriate timing on the relay and some degree of knowledge about the system are also required to successfully perform an attack. However, there is no proving that these attacks cannot be performed with the appropriate technology.

Explain the assumptions made [1 paragraph] Feasibility of the jamming and relaying ...?

Present diverse attack scenarios. [at least 1 paragraph per case] Drones (multiple cases) Cooperative working Area surveillance Automatically driven cars Boats and harbours ...? For each case, state clearly the assumptions made and its limitations

7 Fighting forged increased distance reports

Present the solutions

Multiple antennas and shared knowledge [Various paragraphs (5+), this is the first solution]

8 Conclusions

Consider the theoretical assumptions of the project [1 paragraph]

Given the proposed solutions, introduce and explain the implications [2 or more paragraphs]

9 Future Work

Briefly talk about the need of a more practical study with real hardware [1 paragraph]

...?

10 Acknowledgements

[2 paragraphs max]

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