



Security-Enhanced Radio Access Networks for 5G OpenRAN

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Joint work with Haohuang Wen, Prakhar Sharma, Phil Porras, Vinod Yegneswaran, and Ashish Gehani

11/21/2024



Evolution of Cellular Network

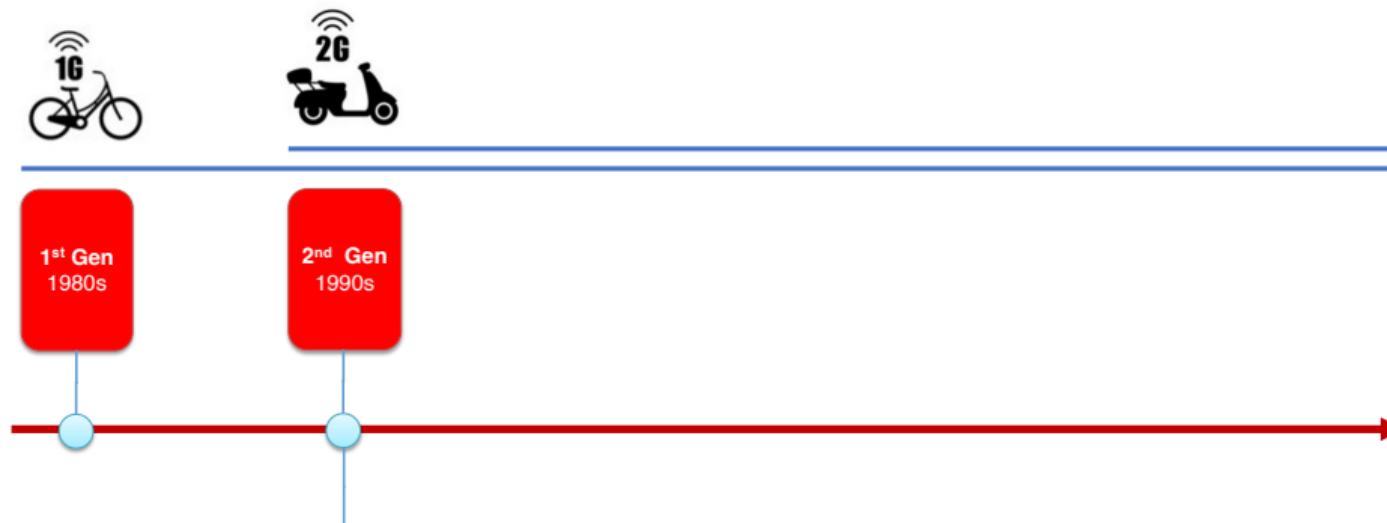


1st Gen
1980s

- Analog Voice
- Very Low data rates

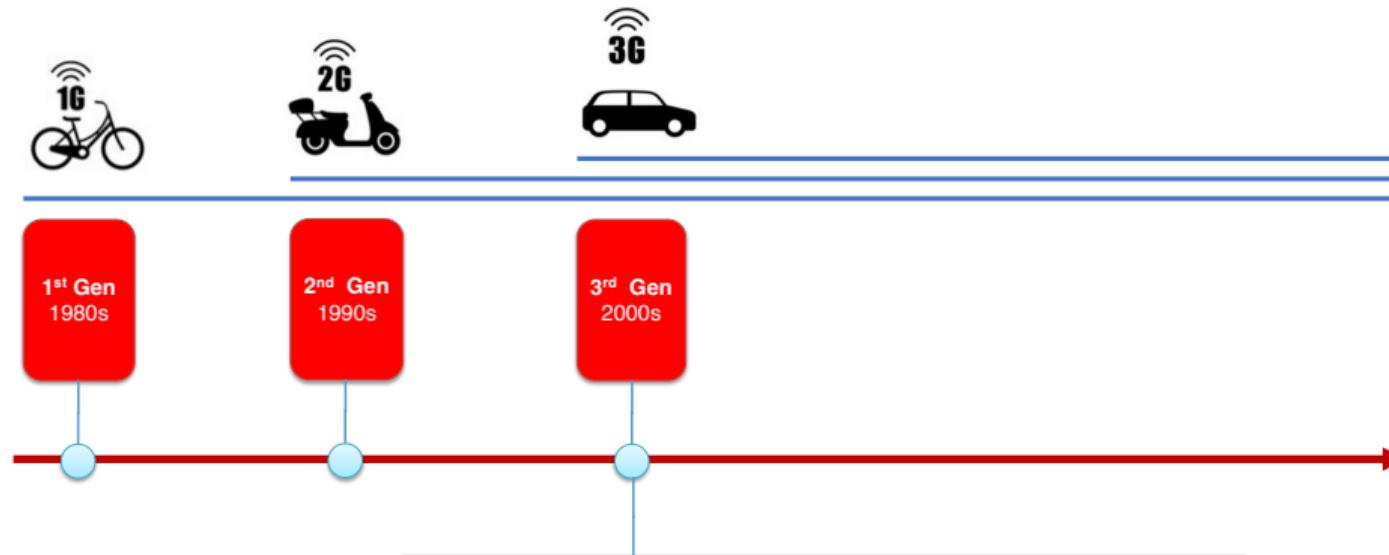


Evolution of Cellular Network



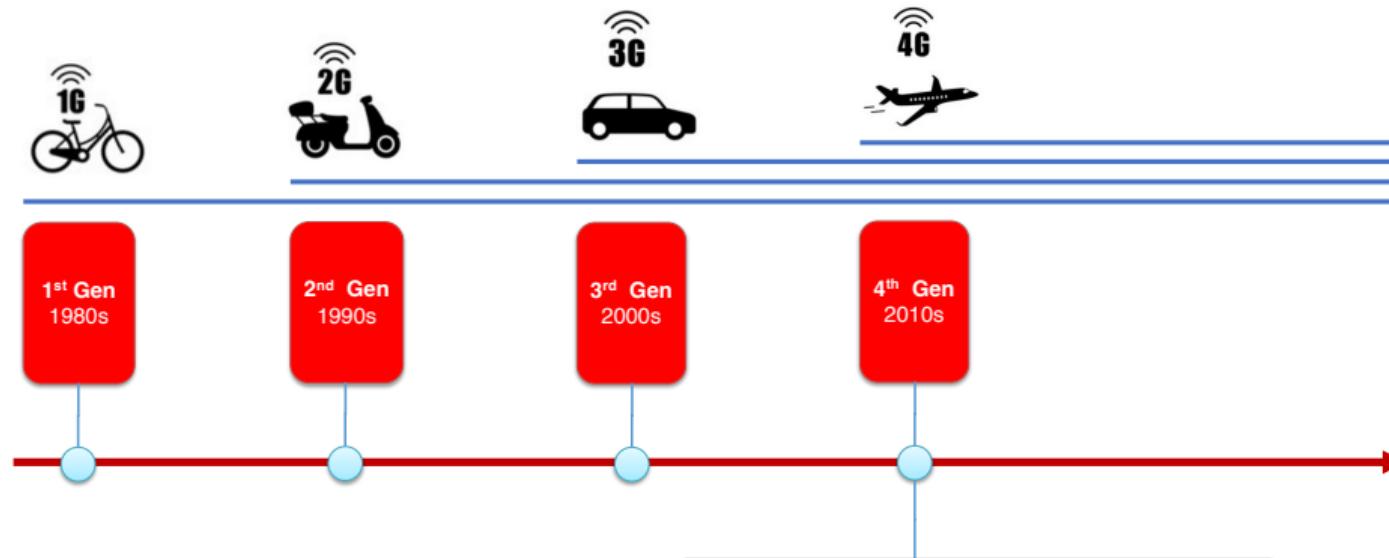
- Digital Communication
- SMS (Short Message Service)
- GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications)

Evolution of Cellular Network



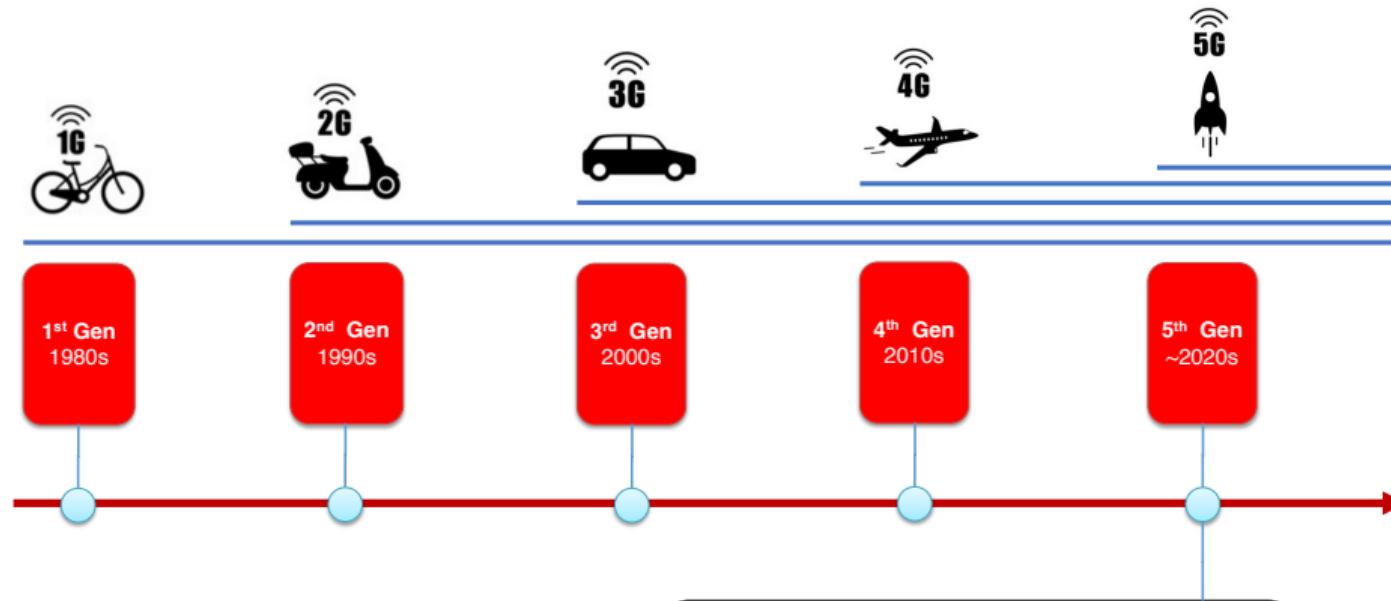
- Mobile Internet (Kbps)
- Video Calls
- UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System)

Evolution of Cellular Network



- High-Speed Data (Mbps)
- LTE (Long-Term Evolution) Standard
- Mobile Broadband

Evolution of Cellular Network



- Ultra High-Speed Data (Gbps)
- Massive Internet-of-Things (IoT)
- Extremely Low Latency (AR / VR)
- Network Slicing

Why 5G is not Secure

Why do we care about 5G Security and Privacy?

Why 5G is not Secure

Why do we care about 5G Security and Privacy?

The vulnerable cellular network standard

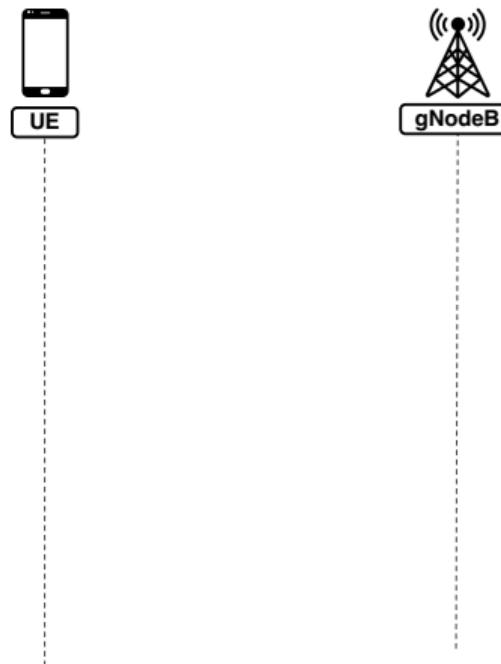
Why 5G is not Secure



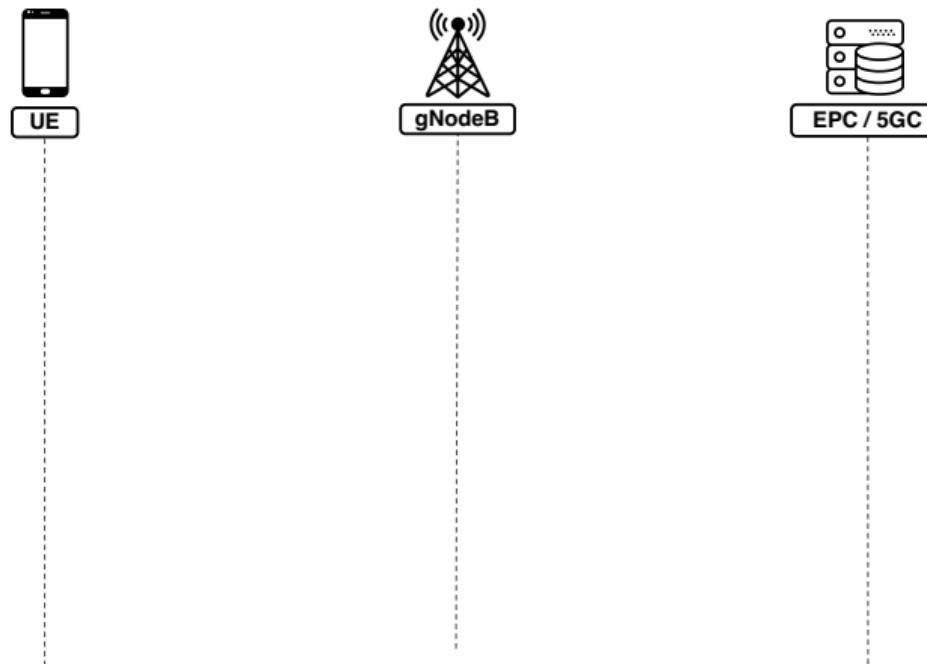
UE



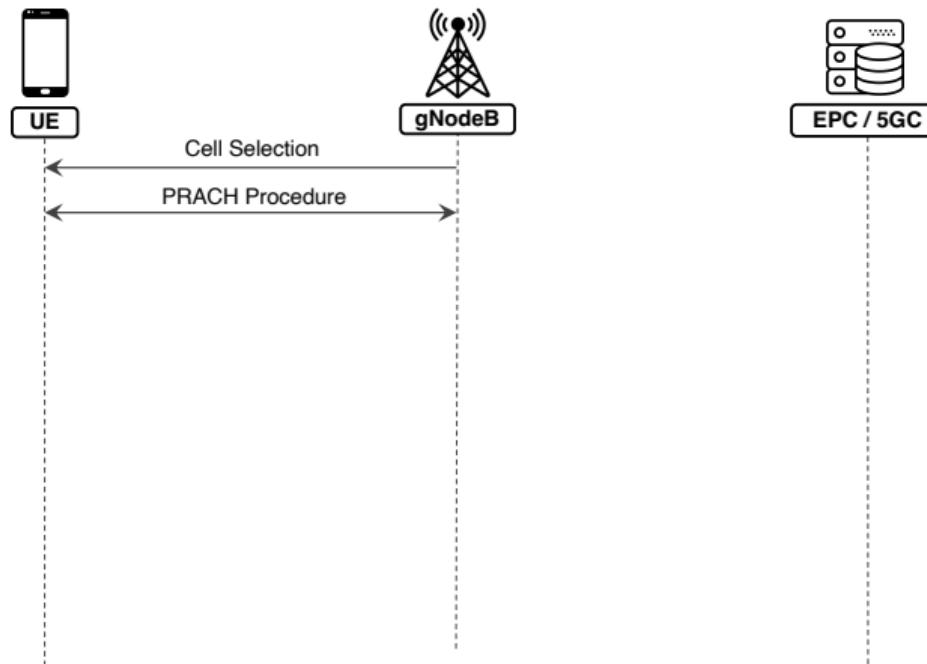
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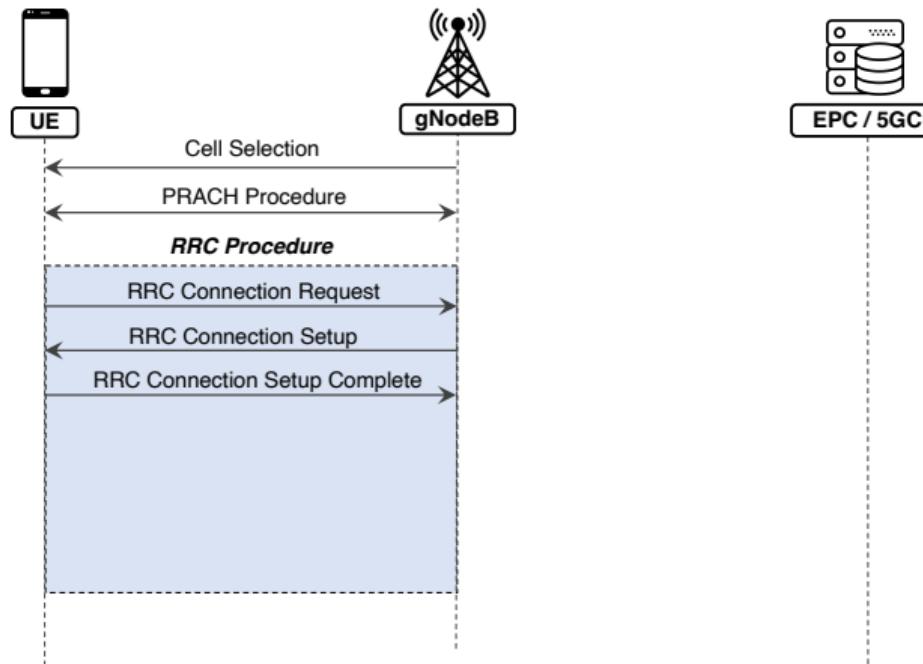
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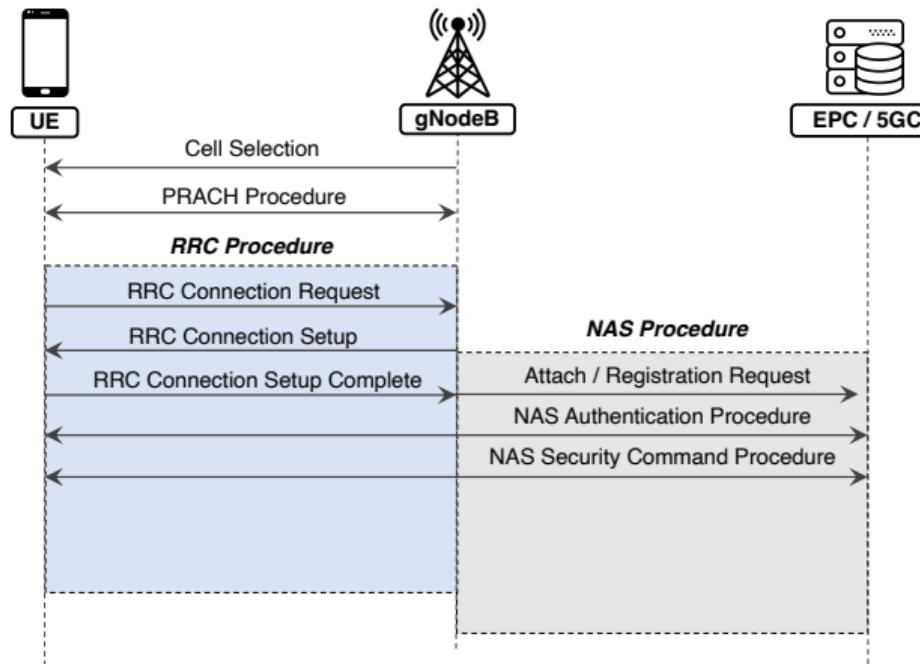
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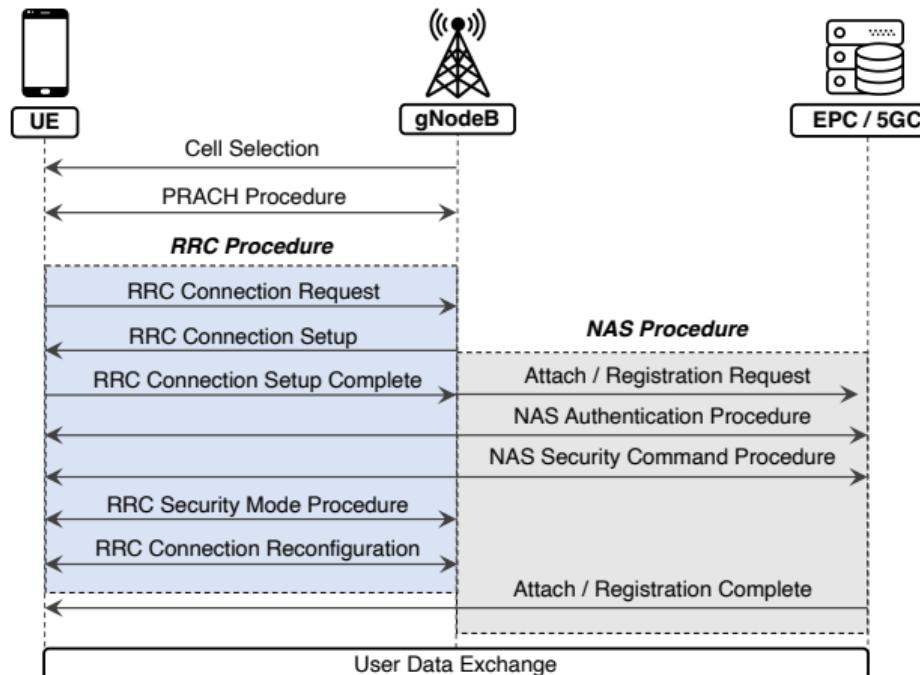
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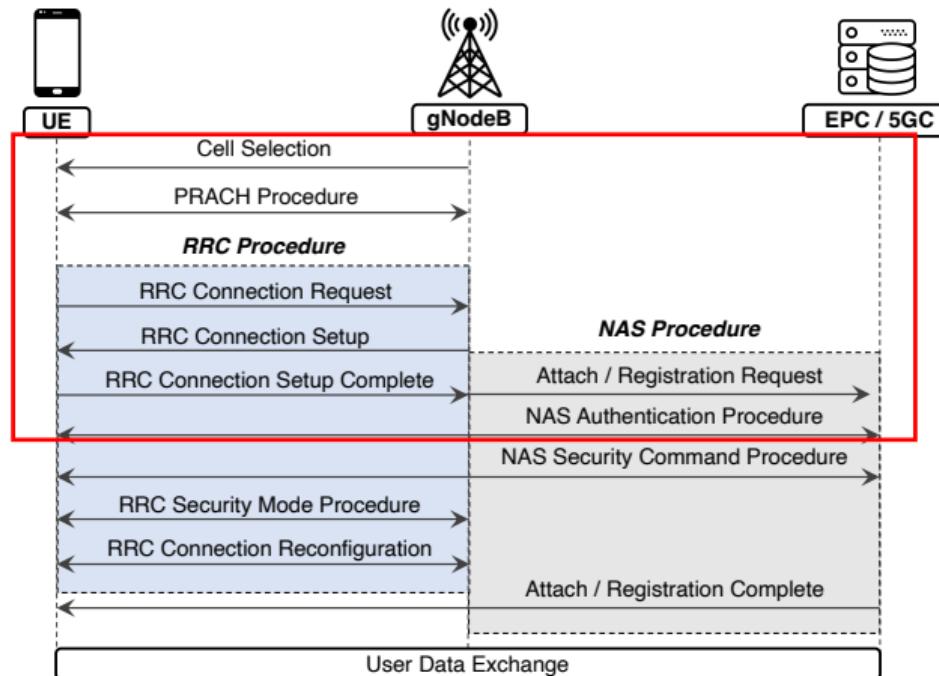


Why 5G is not Secure



Why 5G is not Secure

**Initial Messages
Not Encrypted &
Integrity Protected**



Threat Model



Adversary UEs

Threat Model



Adversary UEs



Man-In-the-Middle Attacker

Threat Model



Adversary UEs



Man-In-the-Middle Attacker



Signal Injector

Threat Model



Adversary UEs



Man-In-the-Middle Attacker

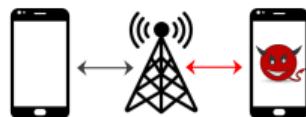


Signal Injector



*USRP B210
(\$2000)*

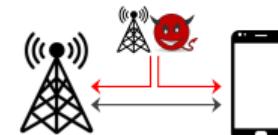
Threat Model



Adversary UEs



Man-In-the-Middle Attacker



Signal Injector



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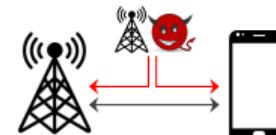
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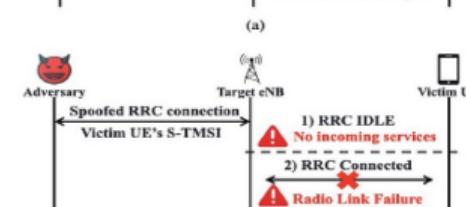
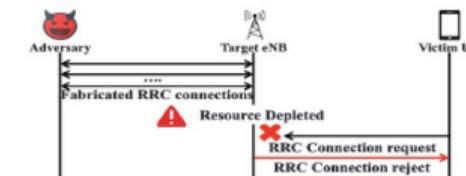
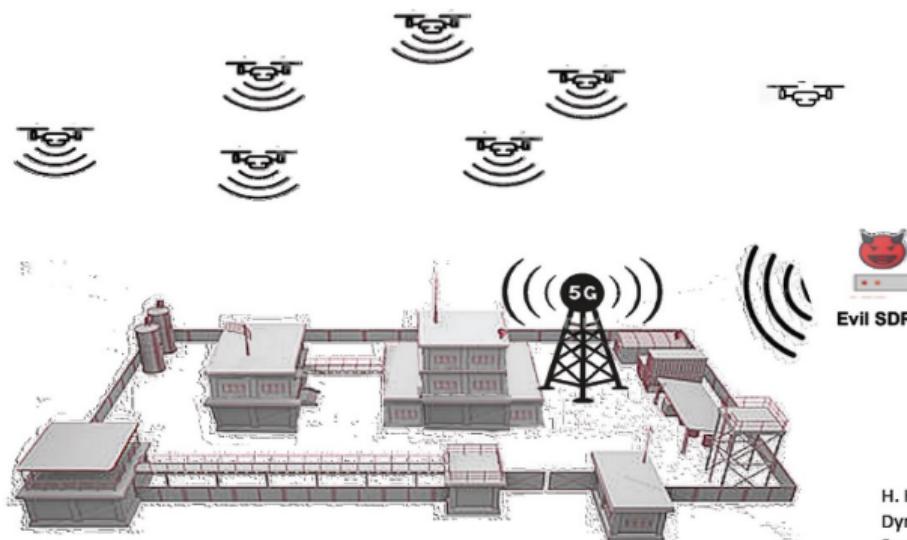
+



*OpenAirInterface 5G
(Free)*

Attack Scenarios

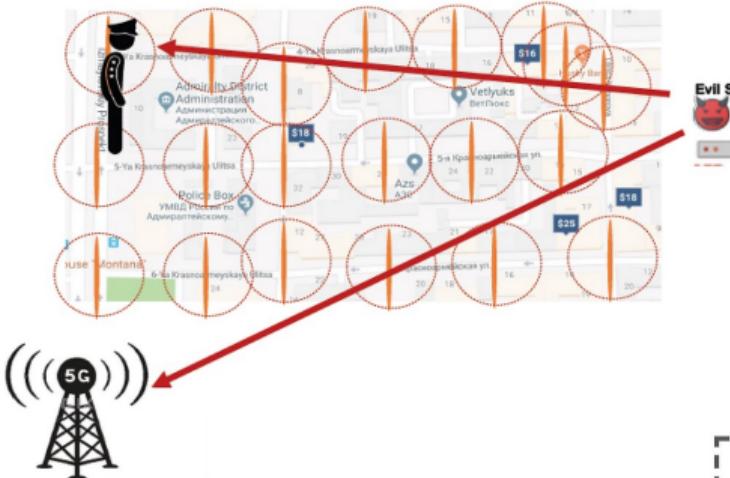
5G Base Station Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) Attack Scenario



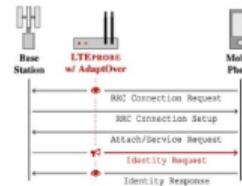
H. Kim, J. Lee, E. Lee and Y. Kim, "Touching the Untouchables: Dynamic Security Analysis of the LTE Control Plane," 2019 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP), 2019.

Attack Scenarios

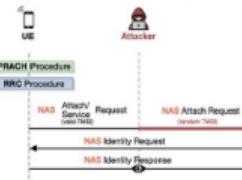
5G User Location Tracking Attack Scenario



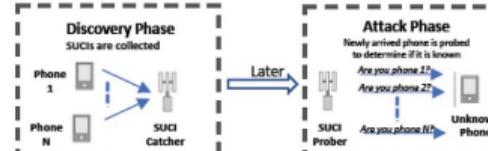
IMSI EXTRACTOR (DOWNLINK)



IMSI EXTRACTOR (UPLINK)



5G SUCI CATCHER



Attack Scenarios

Can we fix the standards to eliminate these attacks?

Attack Scenarios

Can we fix the standards to eliminate these attacks?

Currently very challenging due to numerous concerns

- ▶ Extremely Complicated Standard
- ▶ Backward Compatibility
- ▶ Performance and User Experience
- ▶ Overhead Constraint
- ▶

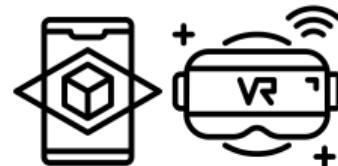
Attack Scenarios

~~Can we fix the standard body to eliminate these attacks?~~

~~Currently very challenging due to various concerns~~

How to defend against these attacks?

The Security Opportunities Enabled by OpenRAN



The Security Opportunities Enabled by OpenRAN



The Security Opportunities Enabled by OpenRAN

O-RAN provides new opportunities to integrate modular security services into 5G / Future G cellular networks



The Security Opportunities Enabled by OpenRAN

What is OpenRAN (O-RAN) [o-r]

- ▶ Represent a new software-defined open cellular network architecture

The Security Opportunities Enabled by OpenRAN

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- ▶ Founded in 2018 by O-RAN Alliance

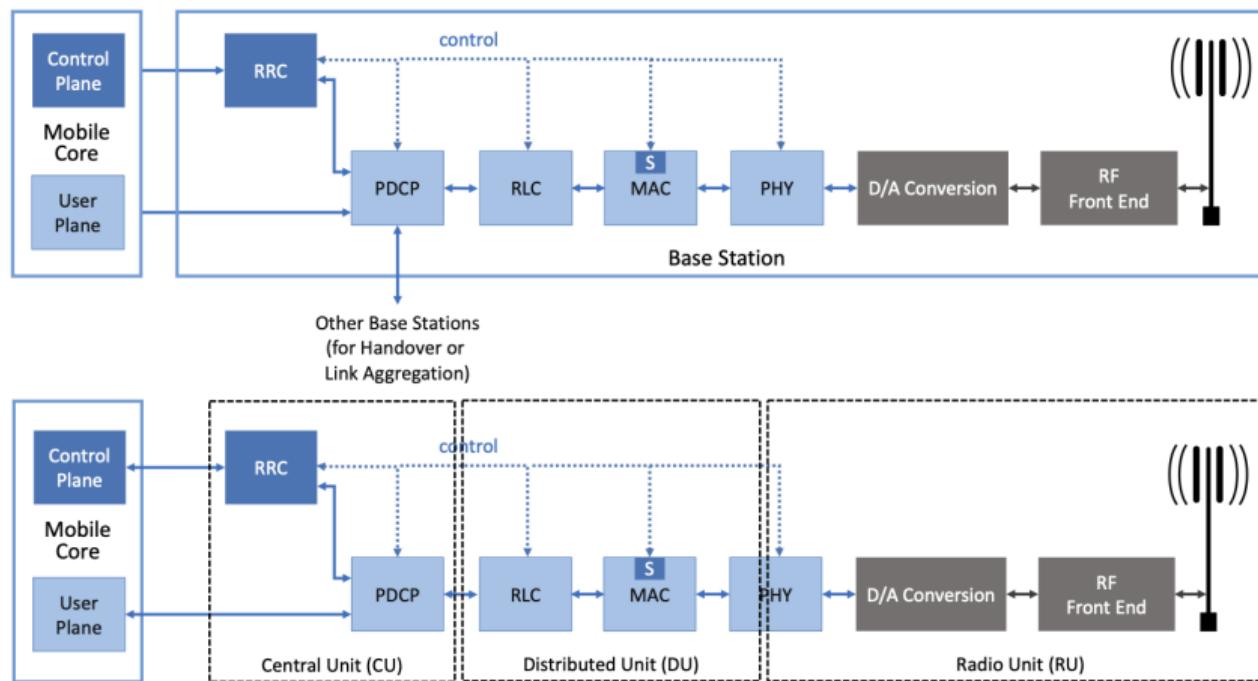
The Security Opportunities Enabled by OpenRAN

What is OpenRAN (O-RAN) [o-r]

- ▶ Represent a new software-defined open cellular network architecture
- ▶ Founded in 2018 by O-RAN Alliance
- ▶ Adopted by 32 mobile network operator worldwide (as of 2/2024)

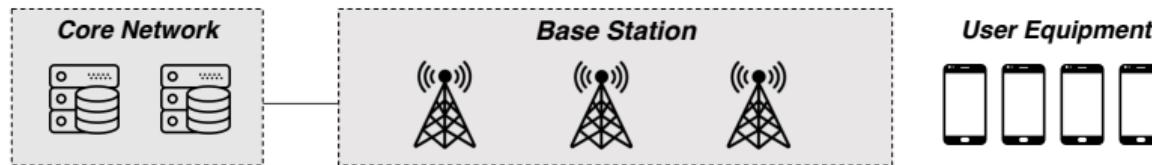


Traditional RAN vs. OpenRAN



Source: <https://5g.systemsapproach.org/ran.html>

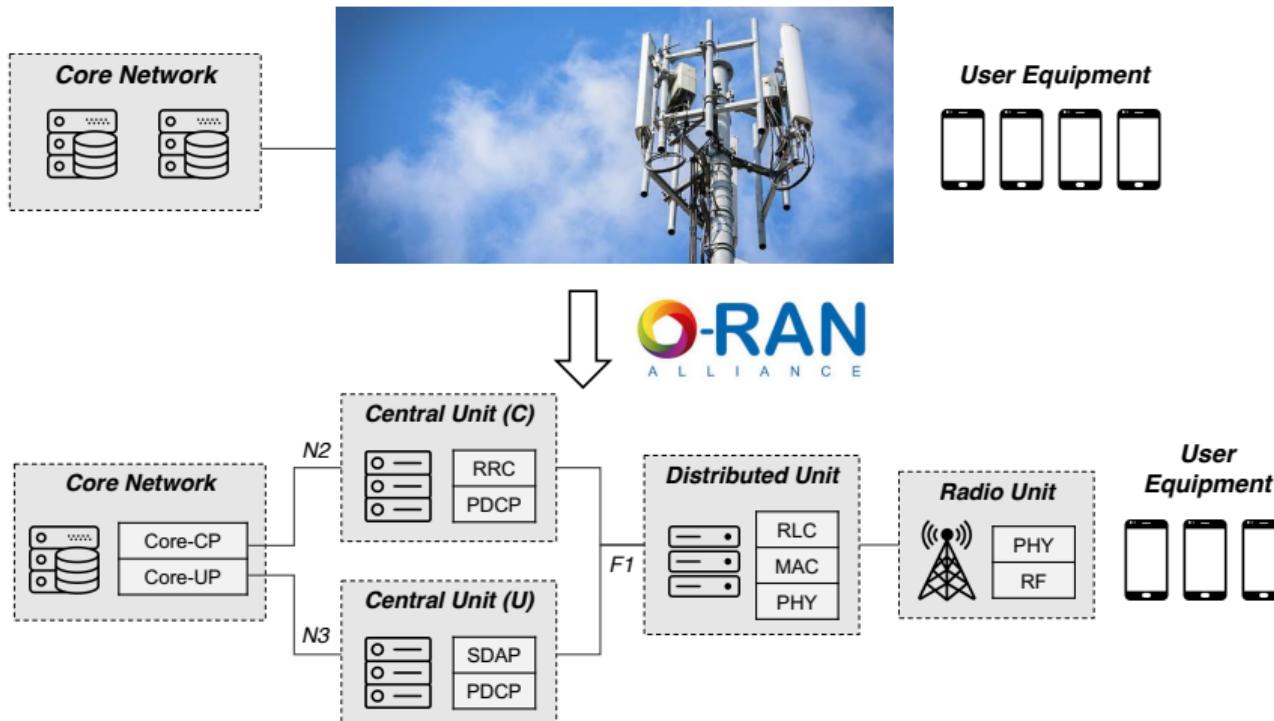
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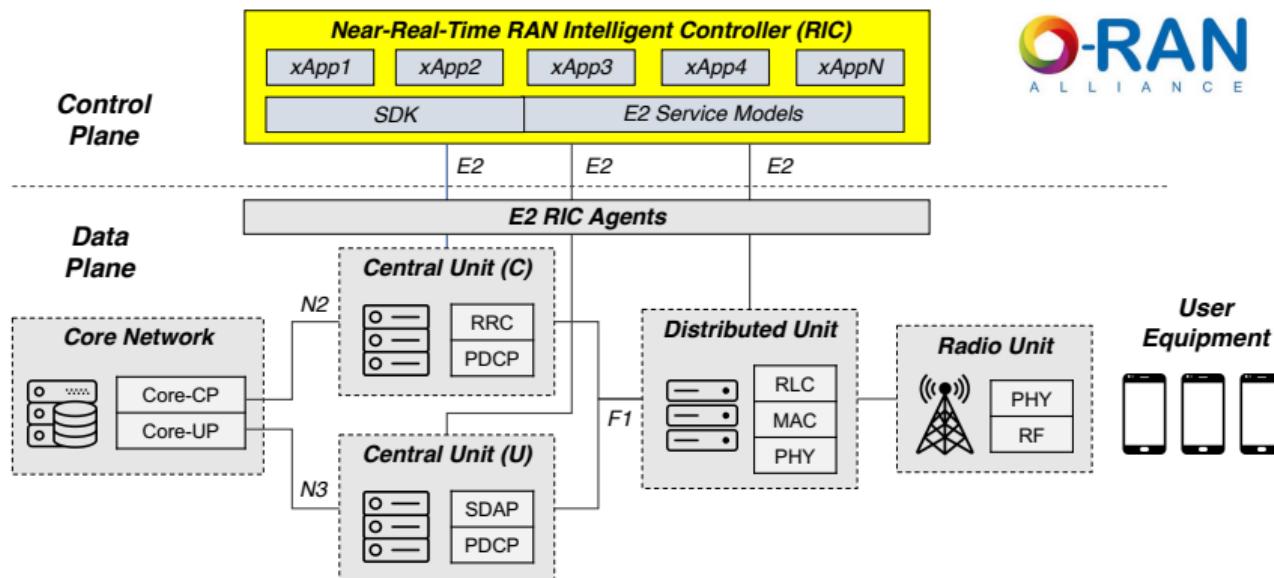
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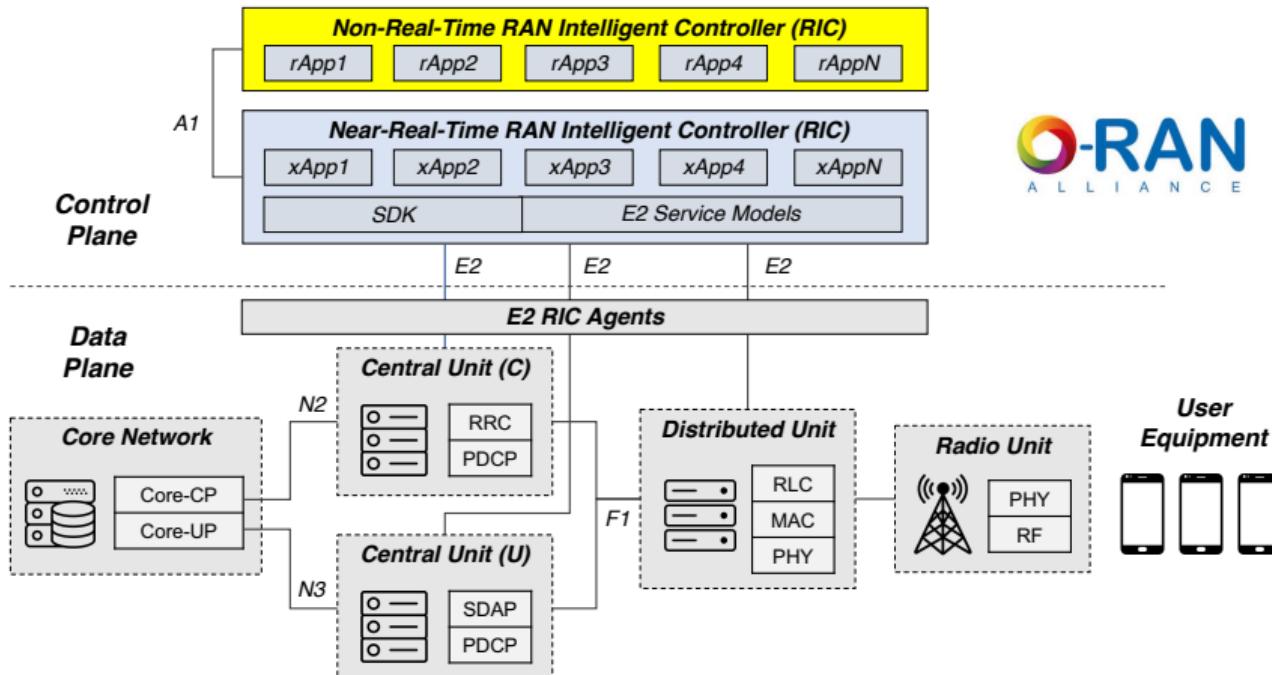
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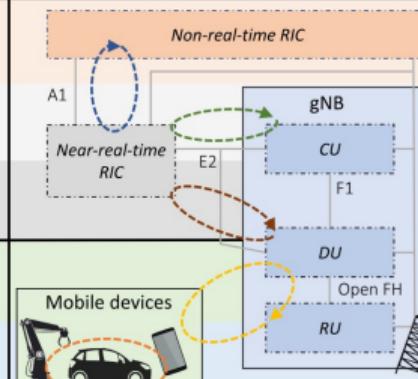
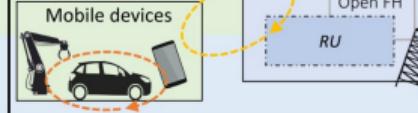
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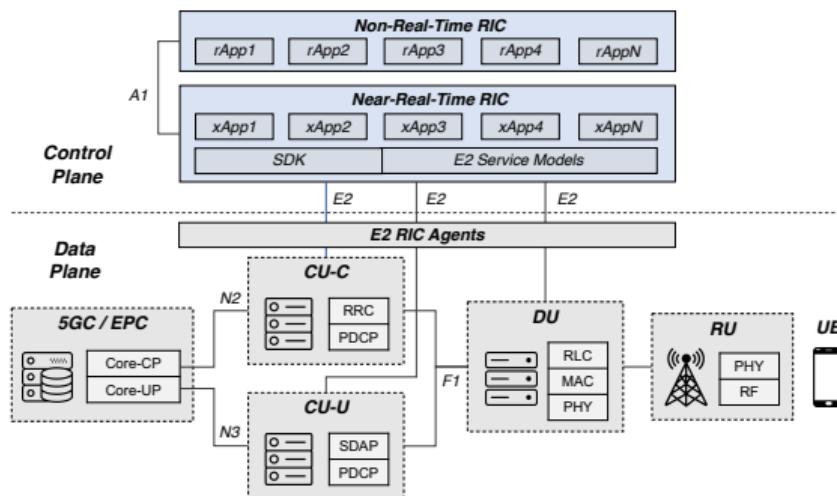


OpenRAN Architecture and Requirement

Control and learning objective	Scale (devices)	Input data	Timescale	Architecture	Challenges and limitations	
Policies, models, slicing	> 1000	Infrastructure KPMs	Non-real-time > 1 s		Orchestration of large-scale deployments	Supported by O-RAN
User Session Management e.g., load balancing, handover	> 100	CU KPMs e.g., number of sessions, PDCP traffic	Near-real-time 10-1000 ms		Process streams from multiple CUs and sessions	
Medium Access Management e.g., scheduling policy, RAN slicing	> 100	MAC KPMs e.g., PRB utilization, buffering	Near-real-time 10-1000 ms		Small time scales, control many DUs/UEs	
Radio Management e.g., scheduling, beamforming	~10	MAC/PHY KPMs e.g., PRB utilization, channel estimation	Real-time < 10 ms		Custom real-time loops not supported	For further study
Device DL/UL Management e.g., modulation	1	I/Q samples	Real-time < 1 ms		Device- and RU-level standardization	

O-RAN requirements and the closed-loop control enabled by the O-RAN architecture, and possible extensions. The control loops are represented by the dashed arrows [PBD⁺22]

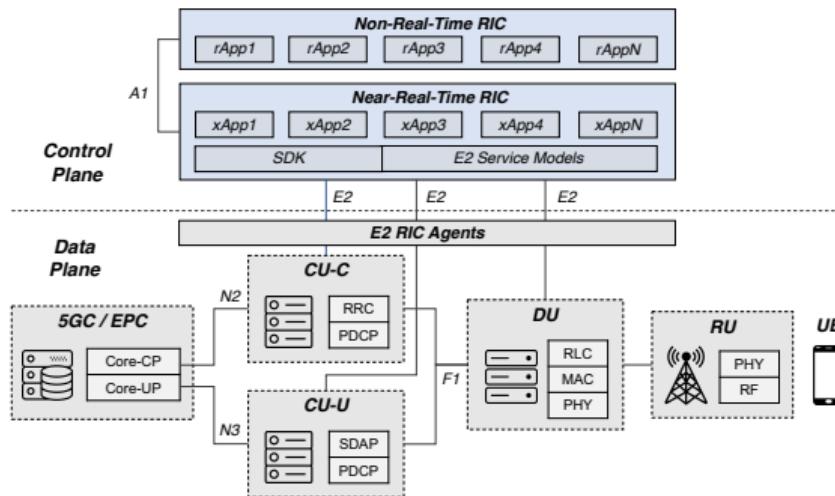
OpenRAN Architecture and Requirement



O-RAN's Key Capabilities

① Disaggregation

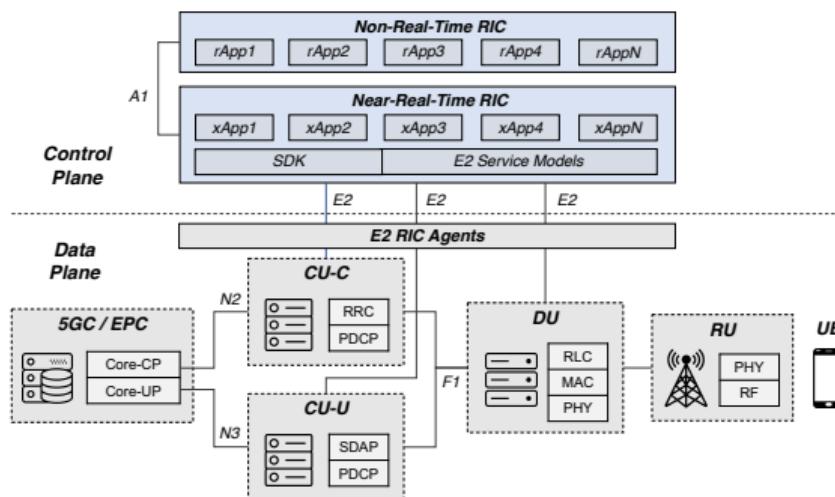
OpenRAN Architecture and Requirement



O-RAN's Key Capabilities

- ➊ Disaggregation
- ➋ Modularization (xApps / rApps)

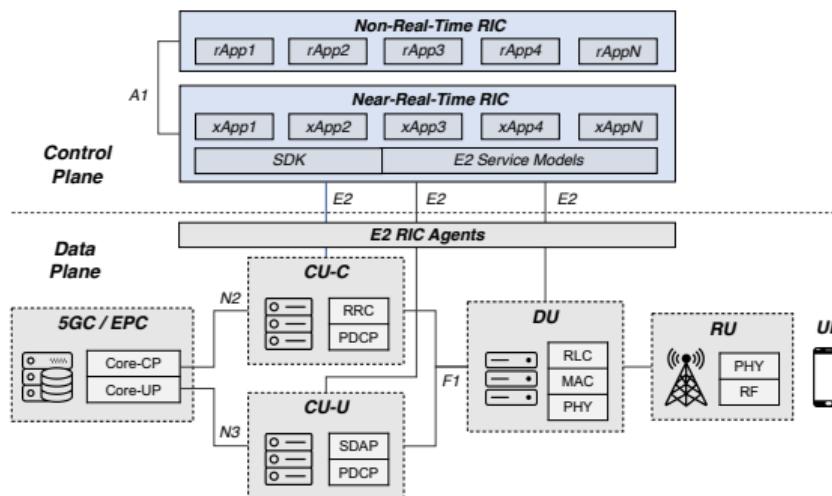
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- ❶ Disaggregation
- ❷ Modularization (xApps / rApps)
- ❸ Interoperability (Open Interfaces)

OpenRAN Architecture and Requirement



O-RAN's Key Capabilities

- ❶ Disaggregation
- ❷ Modularization (xApps / rApps)
- ❸ Interoperability (Open Interfaces)
- ❹ Virtualization

Challenges and Opportunities

① Visibility

- ▶ The ability for O-RAN xApps to observe various threat modality at the edge.

② Detection

③ Mitigation

Challenges and Opportunities

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- ▶ The ability to perform security analytics and detect adversarial attacks.

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Challenges and Opportunities

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- ▶ The ability for O-RAN xApps to observe various threat modality at the edge.

② Detection

- ▶ The ability to perform security analytics and detect adversarial attacks.

③ Mitigation

- ▶ The ability to automatically respond to emerging anomalies and attacks when they happen.

Challenges and Opportunities

Existing O-RAN Applications and Service Models

① Visibility

② Detection

③ Mitigation

Challenges and Opportunities

① Visibility

Existing O-RAN Applications and Service Models

- ▶ Key Performance Indicator (KPI) monitor [ora23]
- ▶ RAN slicing management [ora24b]
- ▶ Traffic steering [ora24a]

② Detection

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Challenges and Opportunities

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Existing O-RAN Applications and Service Models

- ▶ Key Performance Indicator (KPI) monitor [ora23]
- ▶ RAN slicing management [ora24b]
- ▶ Traffic steering [ora24a]
- ▶ (Currently Absent) Security Applications
 - ▶ Attack / Anomaly monitoring and detection
 - ▶ Security mitigation and countermeasures
 - ▶

② Detection

③ Mitigation

Challenges and Opportunities

① Visibility

Our Effort

MobiFlow: A Fine-Grained Telemetry Stream for Security Services in 5G O-RAN networks [[WPYL22](#)] ([CONEXT Emerging Topics in Wireless'22](#))

② Detection

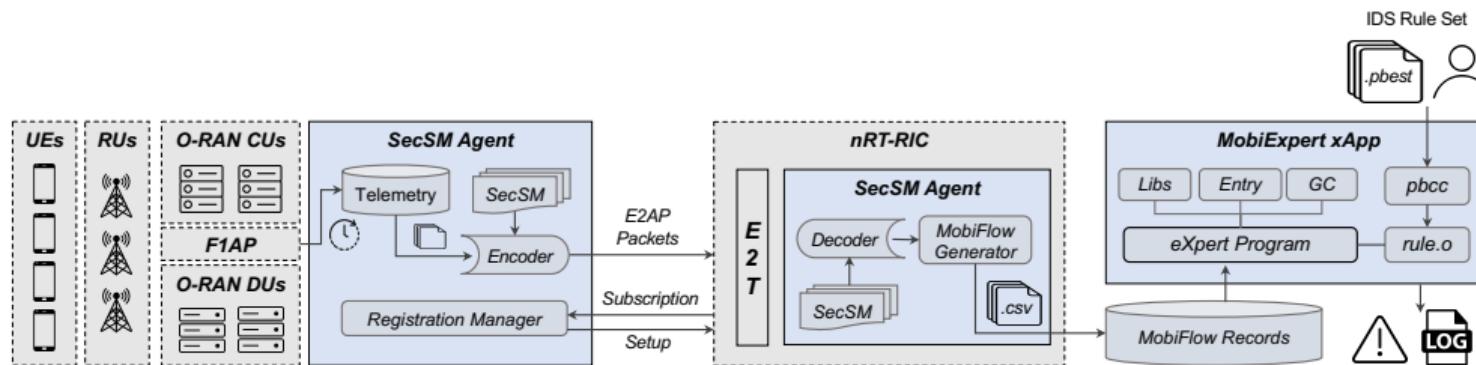
5G-Spector: An O-RAN Compliant Layer-3 Cellular Attack Detection Service [[WPY⁺24](#)] ([NDSS'24](#))

③ Mitigation

6G-XSec: Explainable Edge Security for Emerging OpenRAN Architectures [[WSP⁺24](#)] ([HotNets'24](#))

5G-Spector Overview

5G-Spector: The first O-RAN compliant IDS framework for comprehensive Layer-3 cellular attack detection



5G-Spector Overview

① Visibility

Key Components of 5G-Spector

- ▶ **MobiFlow** [WPYL22] telemetry collecting UE state transitions and aggregated RAN statistics

② Detection

③ Mitigation

5G-Spector Overview

① Visibility

Key Components of 5G-Spector

- ▶ **MobiFlow** [WPYL22] telemetry collecting UE state transitions and aggregated RAN statistics
- ▶ Security xApp **MobieXpert** as a “plug-n-play” intrusion detection service on the nRT-RIC

② Detection

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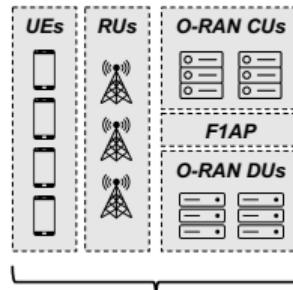
② Detection

- ▶ Security xApp **MobieXpert** as a “plug-n-play” intrusion detection service on the nRT-RIC

③ Mitigation

- ▶ **P-BEST** [LP99] w/ a decoupled architecture and efficient IDS programming language

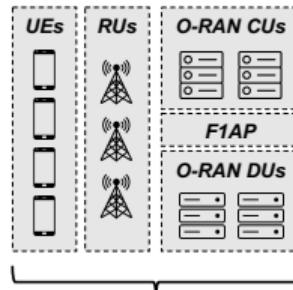
5G-Spector Design



RAN Data Plane

- Open-sourced UE and RAN implementations (LTE / 5G)
- Simulation or commodity SDRs

5G-Spector Design

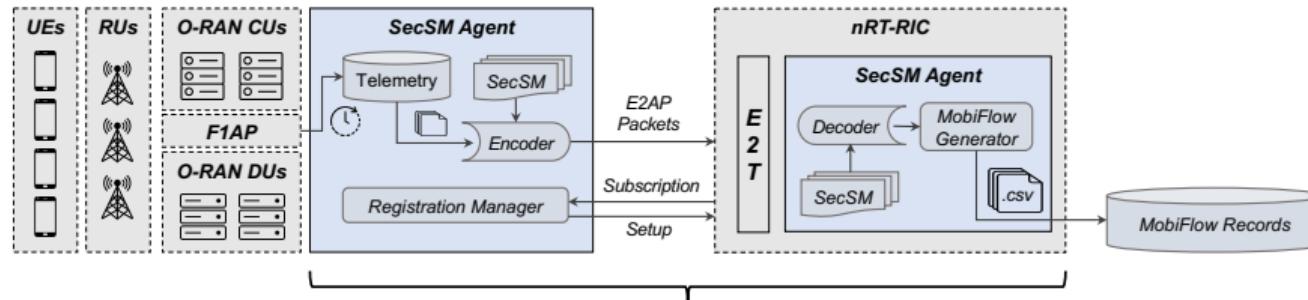


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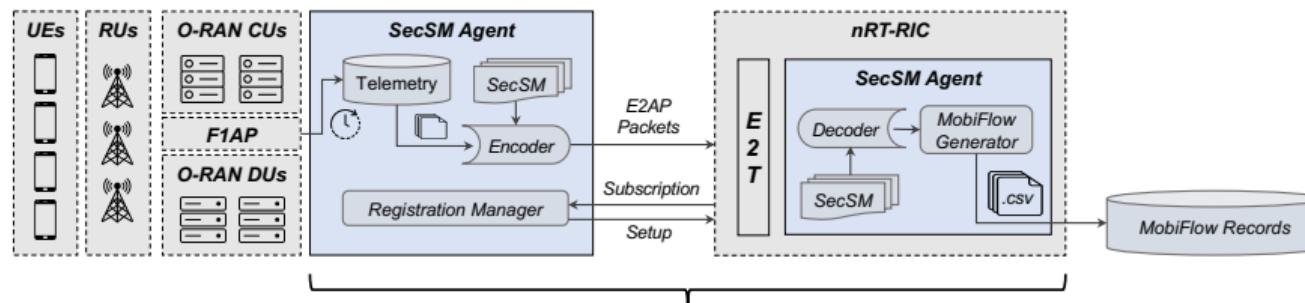
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5G-Spector Control Layer

- xApp Registration and Subscription management
- Telemetry Report & Collection (**MobiFlow**)

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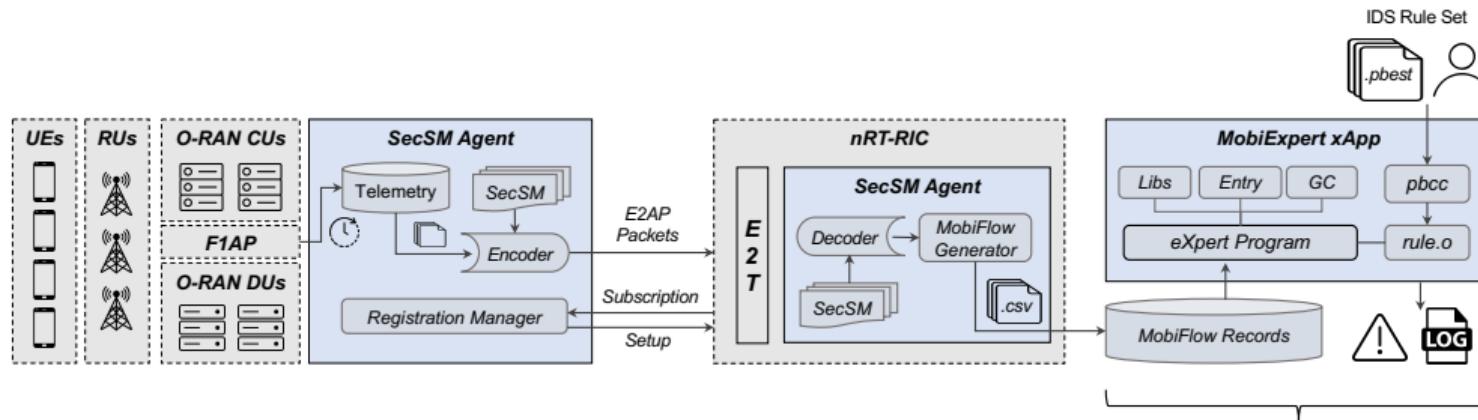


5G-Spector Control Layer

- xApp Registration and Subscription management
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SD-RAN

5G-Spector Design



5G-Spector xApp Layer

- P-Best programming framework
- Attack signatures / rules integration
- Real-time alert notifications

Evaluation w/ Simulated Attacks and Variants

Attack	Layer	Exploited L3 Message	New	Detected
BTS RC Depletion	RRC	ConnectionRequest (<i>Fabricated</i>)	○	✓
Blind DoS	RRC	ConnectionRequest (<i>Replayed TMSI</i>)	○	✓
Downlink DoS	NAS	AuthRequest \leftarrow AttachReject	○	✓
	NAS	SecModeCmd \leftarrow AttachReject	●	✓
	NAS	AttachAccept \leftarrow AttachReject	●	✓
	NAS	AuthRequest \leftarrow ServiceReject	●	✓
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	NAS	AttachAccept \leftarrow ServiceReject	●	✓
Uplink DoS	NAS	AttachReq \leftarrow AttachReq (<i>Invalid IMSI</i>)	○	✓
	NAS	ServiceReq \leftarrow ServiceReq (<i>Invalid MAC</i>)	●	✓
Uplink IMSI Extractor	NAS	AttachReq \leftarrow AttachReq (<i>Unknown TMSI</i>)	○	✓
Downlink IMSI Extractor	NAS	AuthRequest \leftarrow IdentityRequest (<i>IMSI</i>)	○	✓
	NAS	AuthRequest \leftarrow IdentityRequest (<i>IMEI</i>)	●	✓
	NAS	AuthRequest \leftarrow IdentityRequest (<i>TMSI</i>)	●	✓
	NAS	SecModeCmd \leftarrow IdentityRequest (<i>IMSI</i>)	●	✓
	NAS	AttachAccept \leftarrow IdentityRequest (<i>IMSI</i>)	●	✓
Null Cipher & Integrity	RRC	SecModeComplete \leftarrow SecModeFailure	○	✓
	NAS	SecModeComplete \leftarrow SecModeReject	●	✓

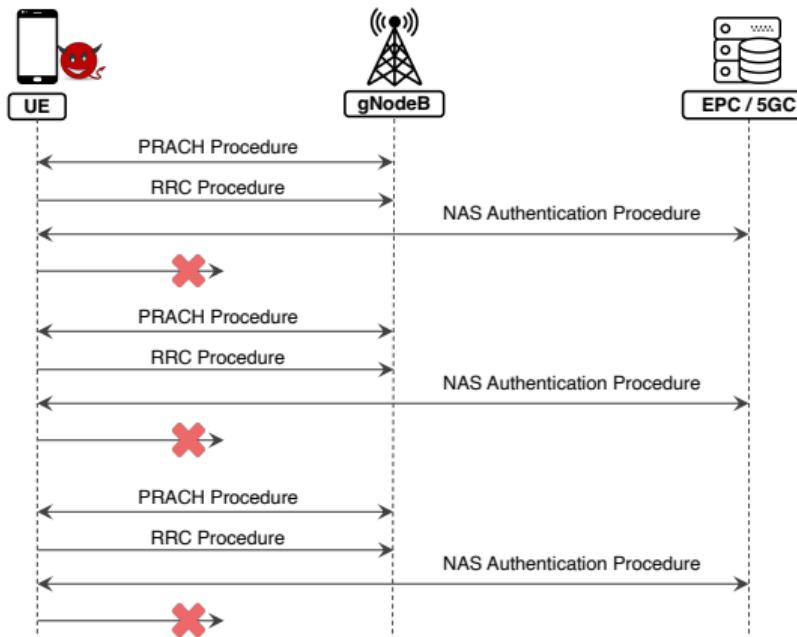
Table: All L3 cellular attacks and variants replicated and evaluated ($A \leftarrow B$ indicates message B overwrites A).

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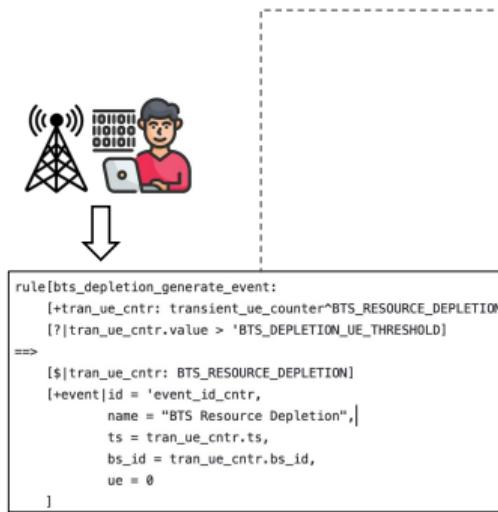
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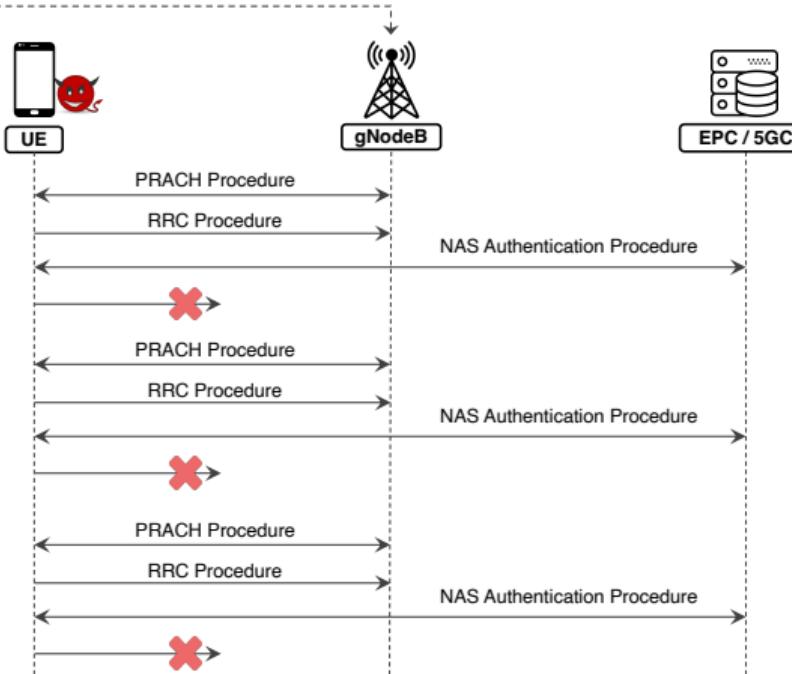
BTS Resource Depletion Attack

Kim et al. "Touching the untouchables: Dynamic security analysis of the LTE control plane."

Evaluation w/ Simulated Attacks and Variants



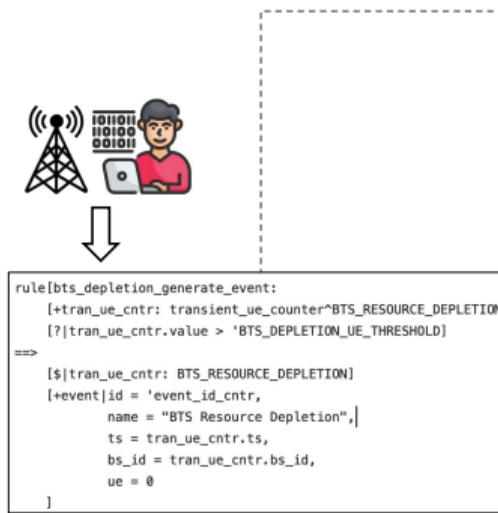
P-BEST IDS Signature in 5G-Spector



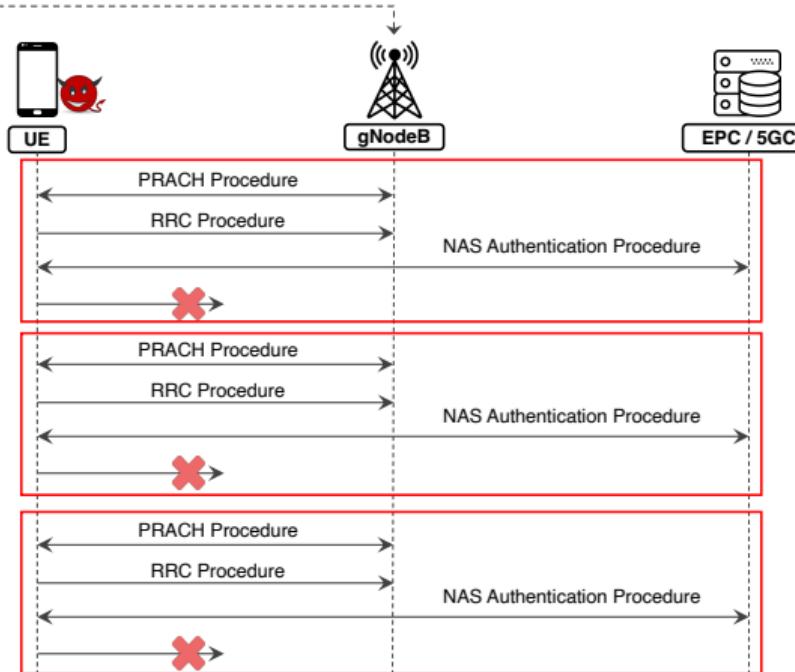
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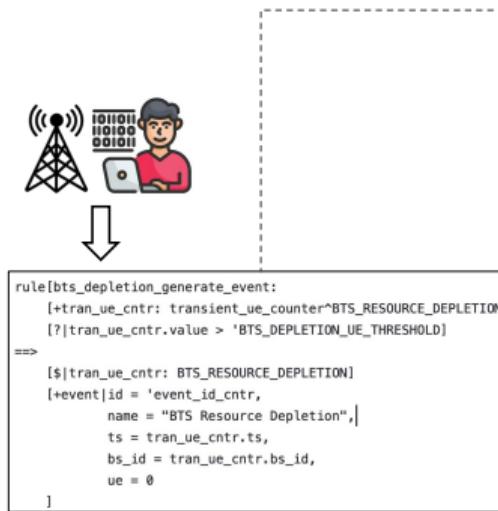


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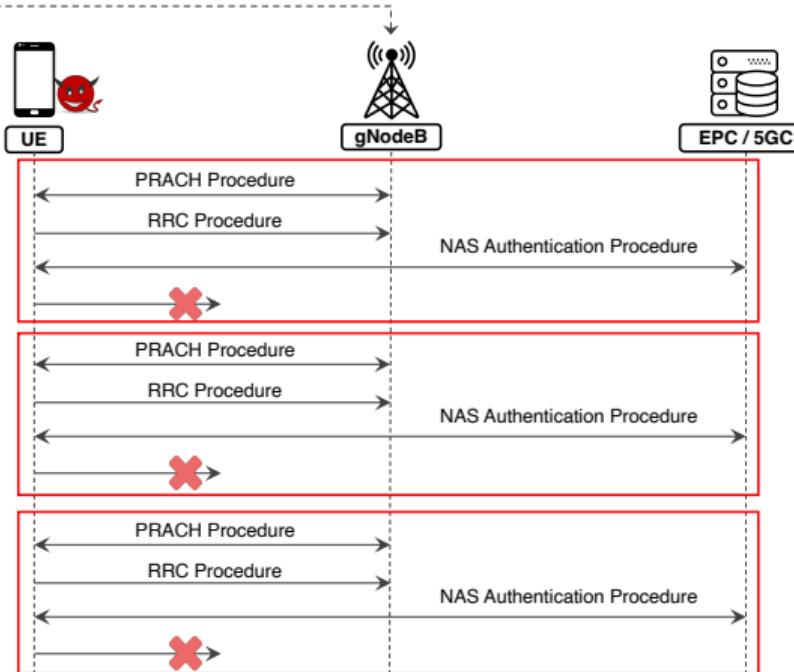


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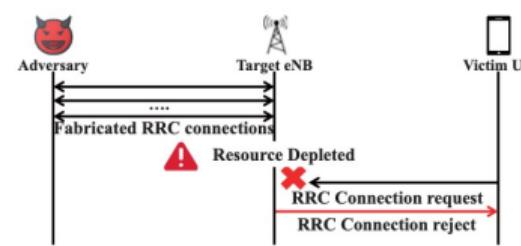
UE-Centric MobiFlow

```
type,id,ts,ver,gen,bsId,rnti,tmsi,imsi,imei,cipher,inter,cause,msg,rrc_state,nas_state,sec_state,emm_cause,timers
UE;0;1663091358252.3652;v1.0;SECSM;0;51265;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionRequest;0;0;0;0;0;0;0
UE;1;1663091358252.803;v1.0;SECSM;0;51265;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionSetup;2;0;0;1663091358164.0156;0;0;0
UE;2;1663091358253.2107;v1.0;SECSM;0;51265;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionSetupComplete;2;1;0;1663091358164.0156;0;0;0
UE;3;1663091358253.7522;v1.0;SECSM;0;51265;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;AUTHENTICATION_REQUEST;2;1;0;1663091358164.0156;0;0;0
UE;4;1663091359177.4214;v1.0;SECSM;0;4840;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionRequest;0;0;0;0;0;0;0
UE;5;1663091359177.9387;v1.0;SECSM;0;4840;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionSetup;2;0;0;1663091359177.3555;0;0;0
UE;6;1663091359178.6028;v1.0;SECSM;0;4840;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionSetupComplete;2;1;0;1663091359177.3555;0;0;0
UE;7;1663091359179.099;v1.0;SECSM;0;4840;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;AUTHENTICATION_REQUEST;2;1;0;1663091359177.3555;0;0;0
UE;8;1663091360164.5881;v1.0;SECSM;0;59853;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionRequest;0;0;0;0;0;0;0
UE;9;1663091360164.7314;v1.0;SECSM;0;59853;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionSetup;2;0;0;1663091360164.5225;0;0;0
UE;10;1663091360164.865;v1.0;SECSM;0;59853;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;RRCConnectionSetupComplete;2;1;0;1663091360164.5225;0;0;0
UE;11;1663091360164.9792;v1.0;SECSM;0;59853;0;208010272923905;0;0;0;3;AUTHENTICATION_REQUEST;2;1;0;1663091360164.5225;0;0;0
```

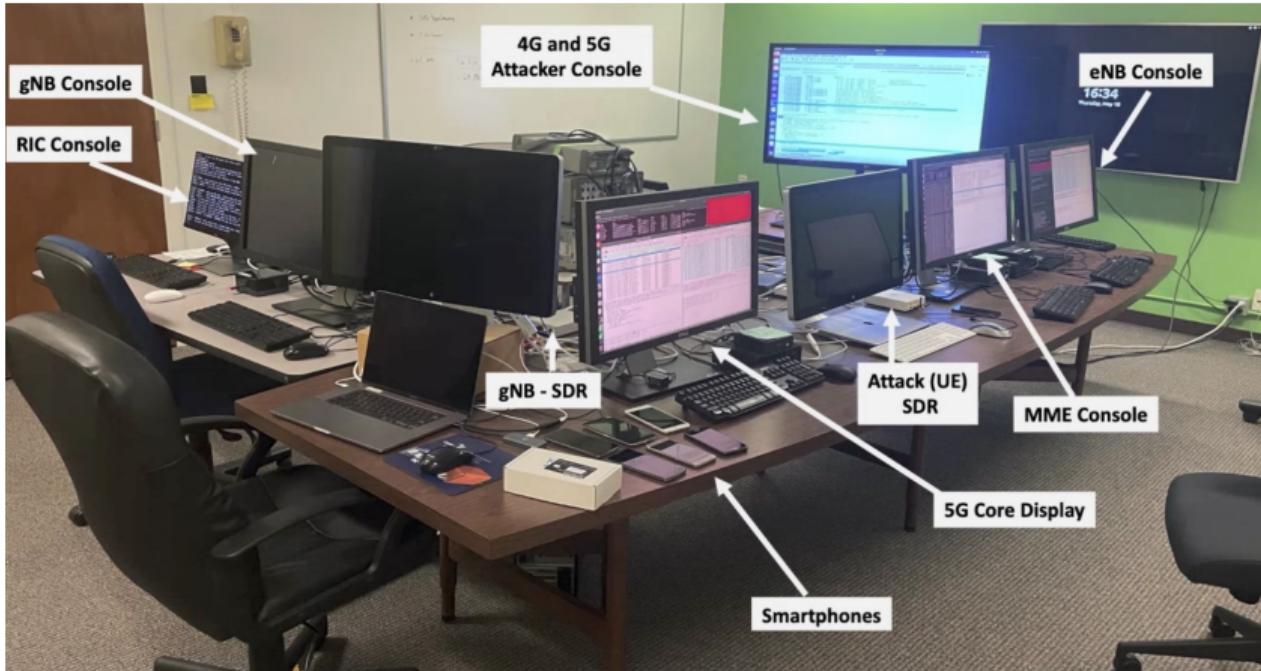
RAN-Centric MobiFlow

```
type,id,ts,ver,gen,bsId,mcc,mnc,tac,cellId,report_period,connected_ue_cnt,idle_ue_cnt,max_ue_cnt,timers
BS;0;1663091229100.6868;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;0;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;1;1663091358253.047;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;1;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;2;1663091358253.4182;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;1;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;3;1663091359178.1868;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;2;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;4;1663091359178.8777;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;2;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;5;1663091360164.8127;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;3;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;6;1663091360164.9314;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;3;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;7;1663091361181.7952;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;4;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;8;1663091361181.9158;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;4;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;9;1663091362163.4292;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;5;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
BS;10;1663091363161.9412;v1.0;SECSM;0;0;0;0;e0000;1000;6;0;0;1663091229100.5525;0
```

BTS Depletion Attack Detected

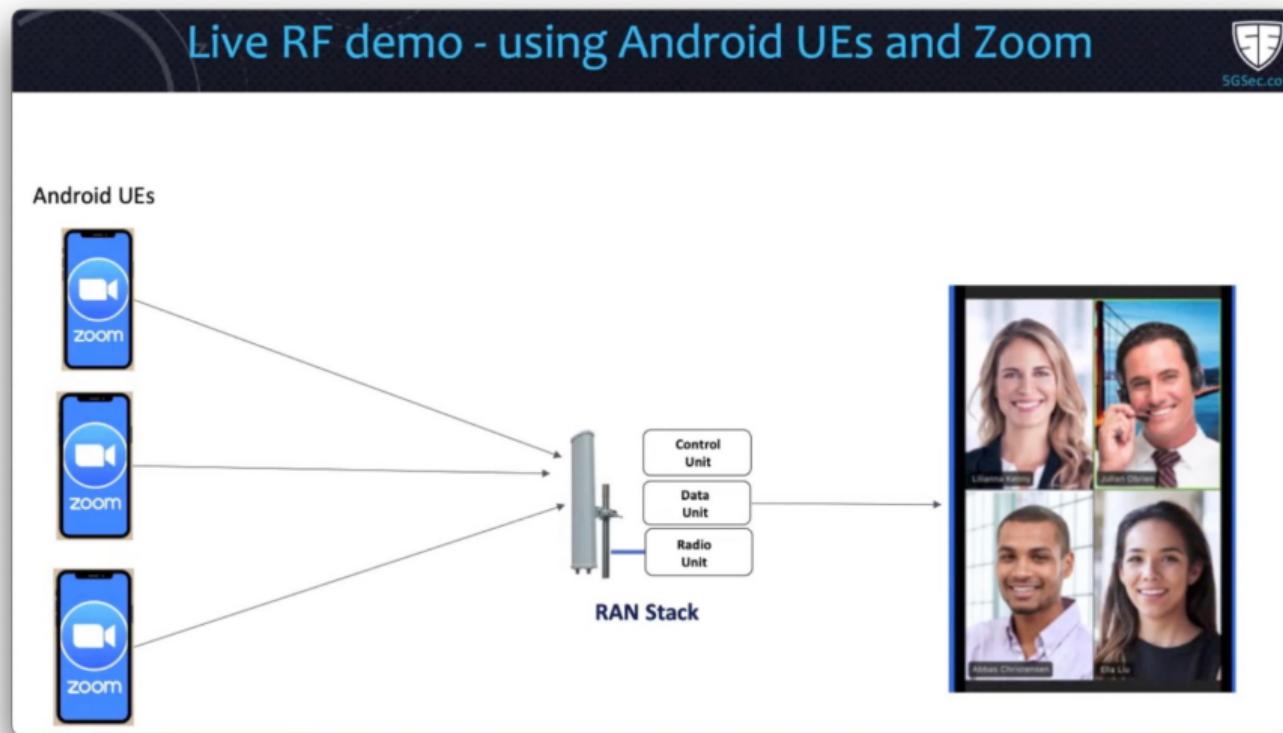


Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks

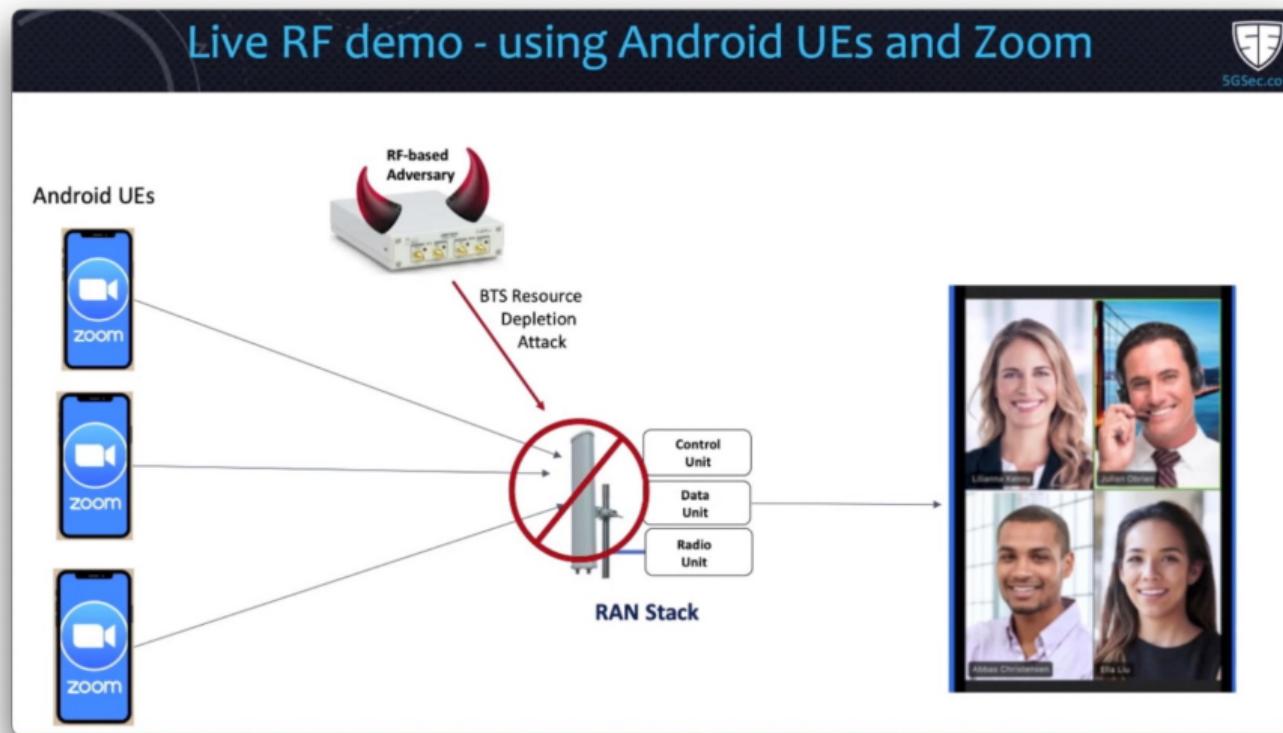


Our 5G Network Testbed at the Computer Science Lab of SRI International.

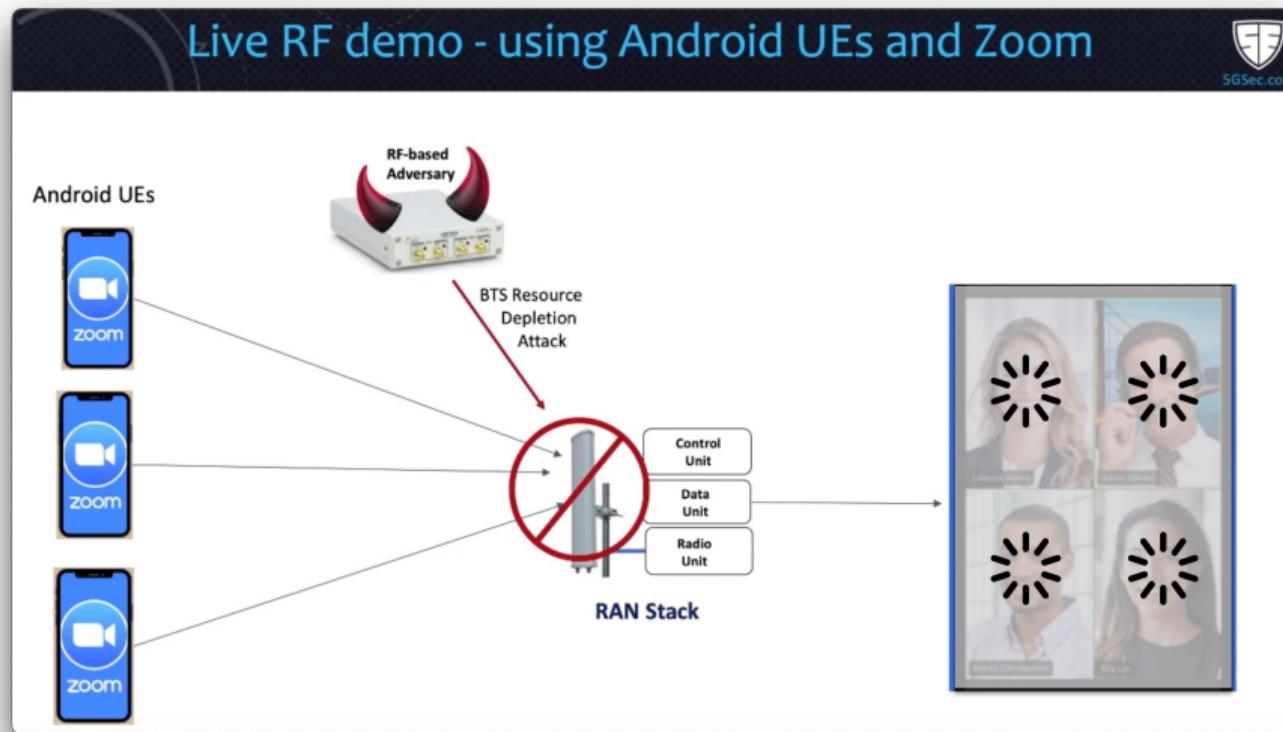
Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks



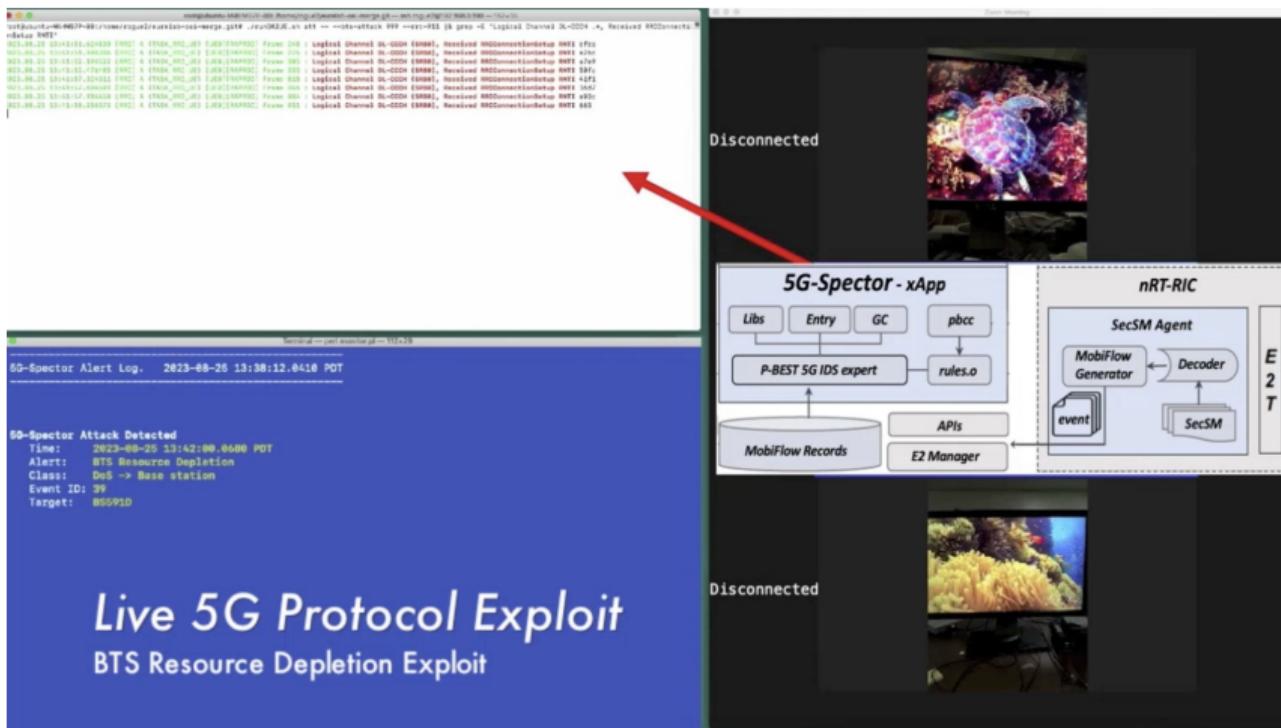
Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks



Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks

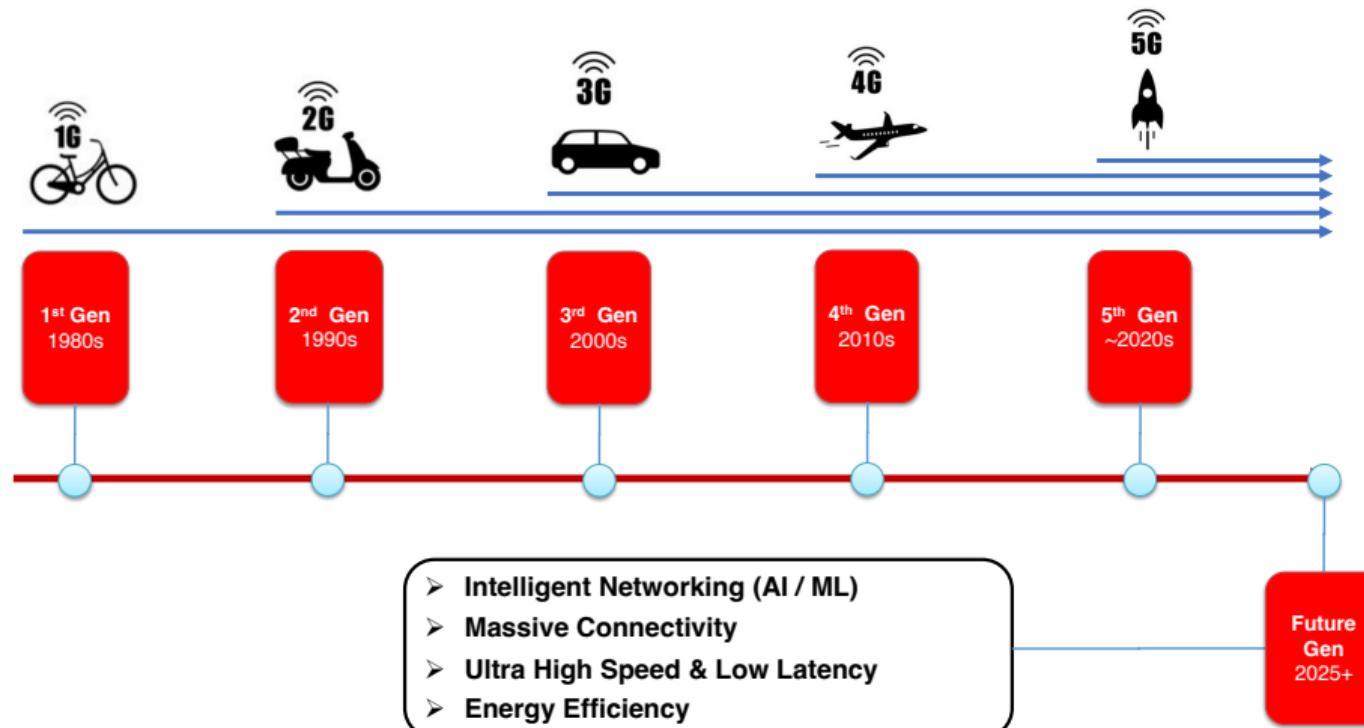


Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks

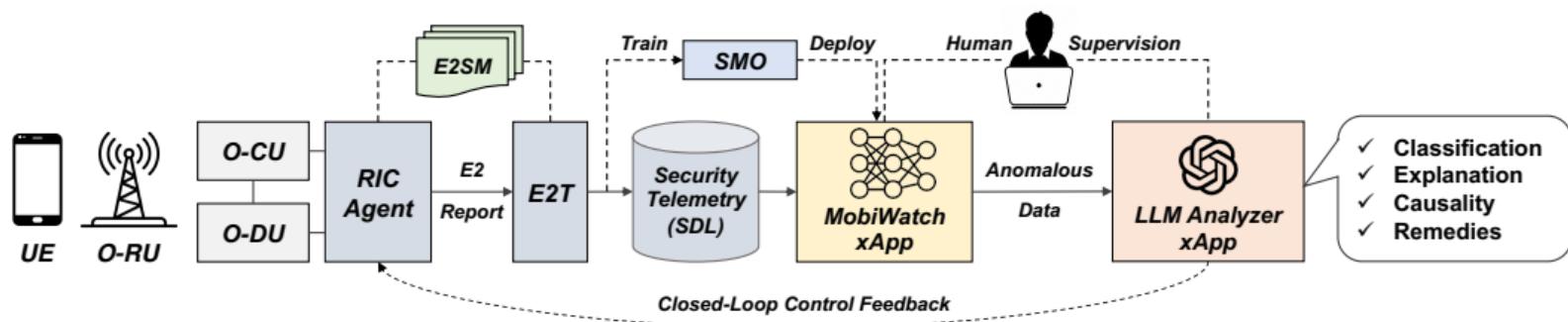


Demo video available at <https://www.5gsec.com/post/5g-spector-demo>

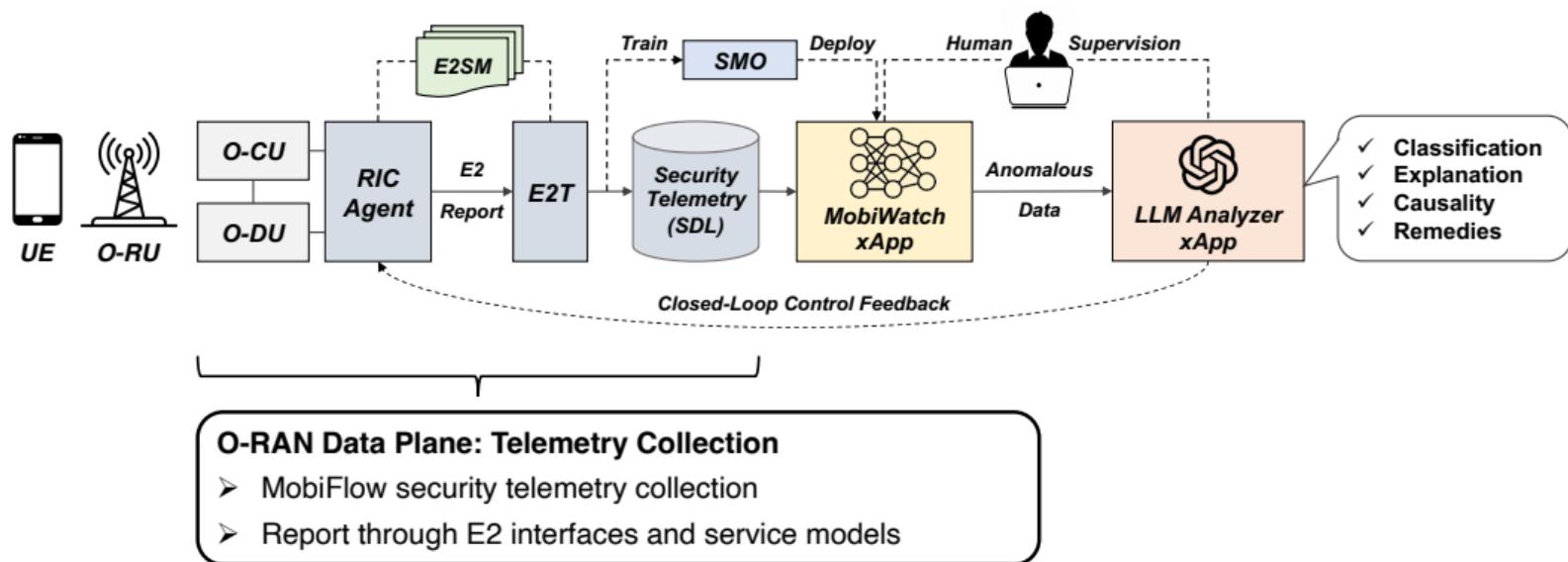
6GXsec Overview



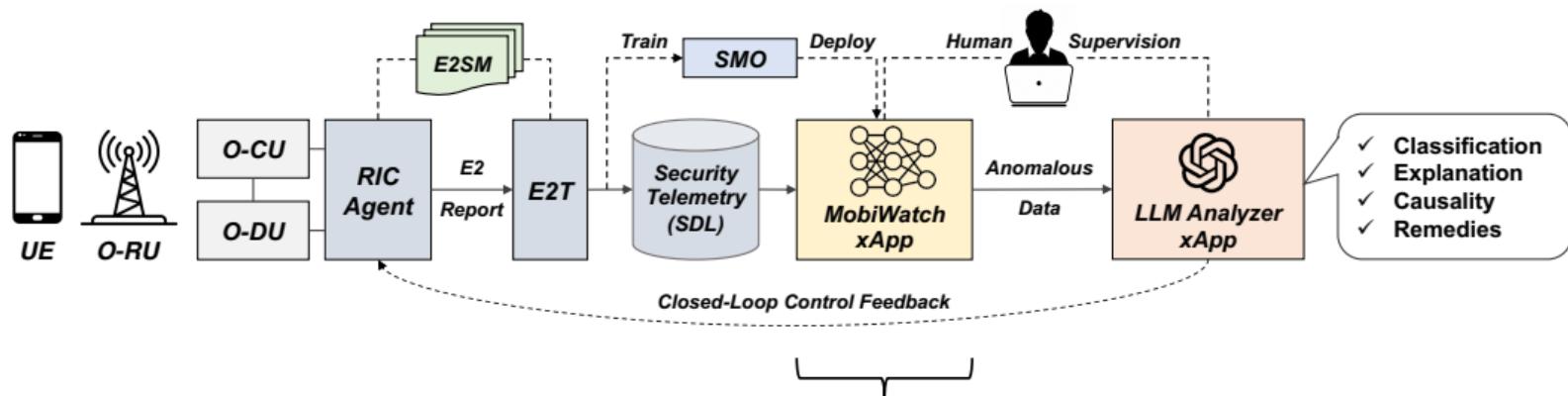
6GXsec Overview



6GXsec Overview



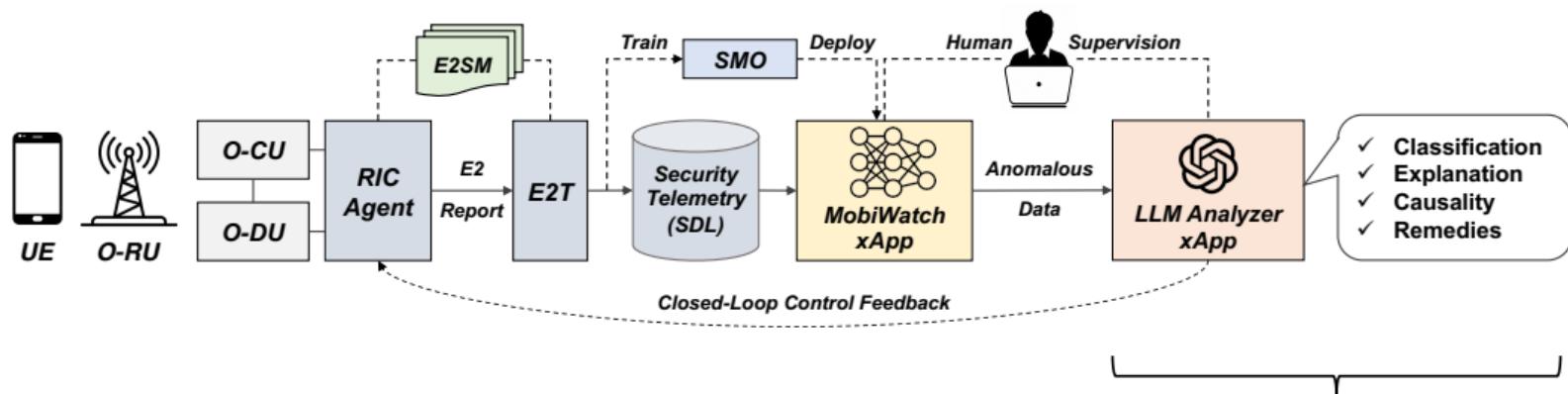
6GXsec Overview



O-RAN Control Plane: Threat Detection

- **MobiWatch:** xApp with unsupervised deep learning
- Trained on benign cellular control traffic datasets
- Detect unseen attack deviated from normal traffic patterns

6GXsec Overview

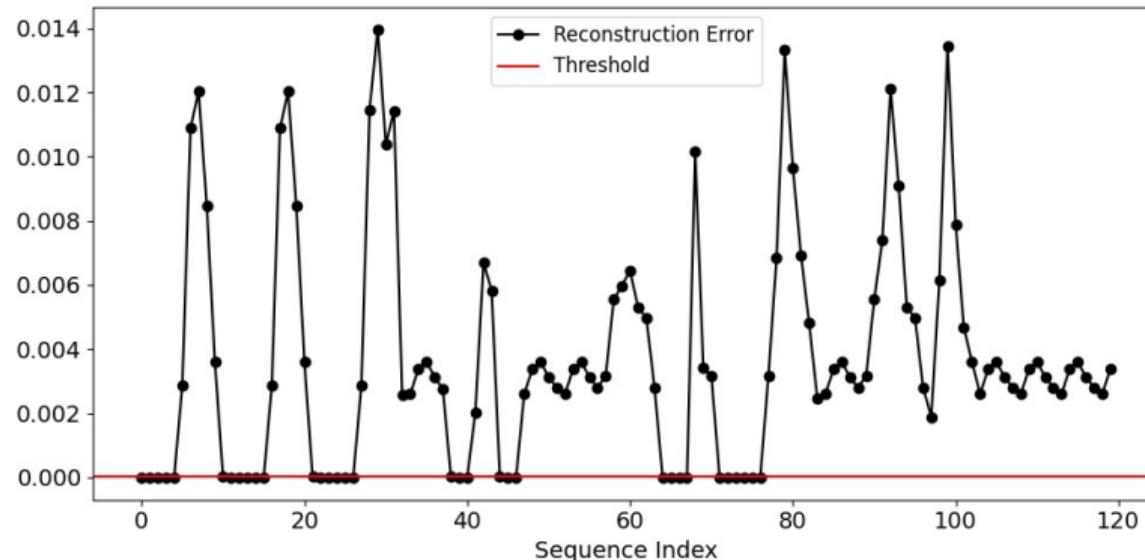


O-RAN Control Plane: Threat Explanation

- **LLM Analyzer:** Expert-Referencing xApp interfacing with LLM APIs
- Analyze / Explain complicated threat / anomaly patterns
- Propose potential mitigations for operators

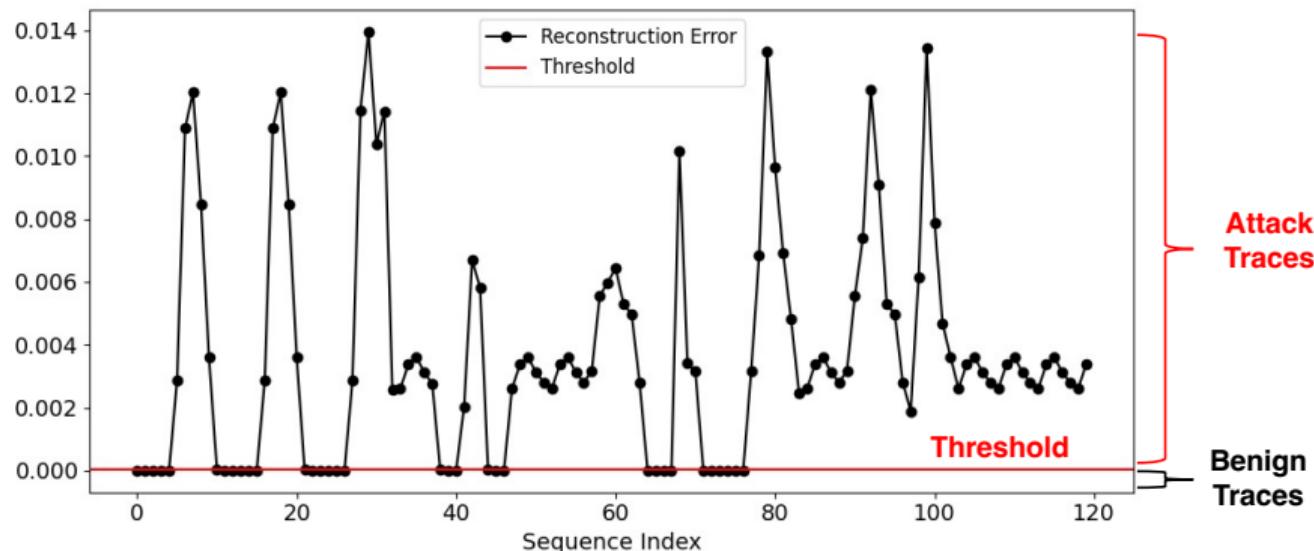
Preliminary Results

Unsupervised deep learning model for detecting layer-3 anomalies and attacks



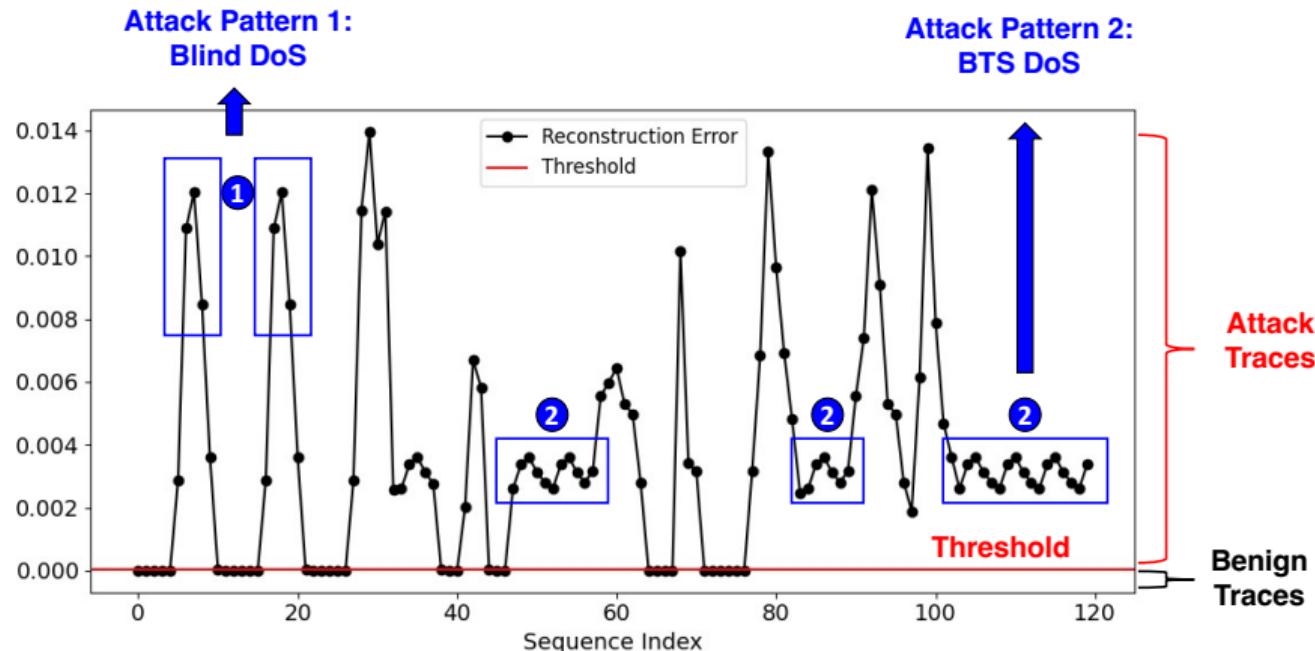
Preliminary Results

Unsupervised deep learning model for detecting layer-3 anomalies and attacks



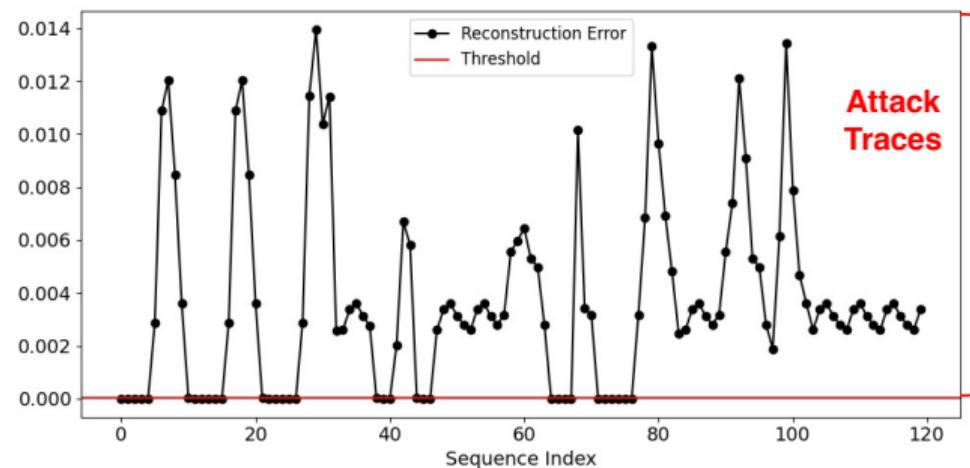
Preliminary Results

Unsupervised deep learning model for detecting layer-3 anomalies and attacks



Preliminary Results

LLM Expert-Referencing xApp for explaining / classifying anomalous cellular traffic

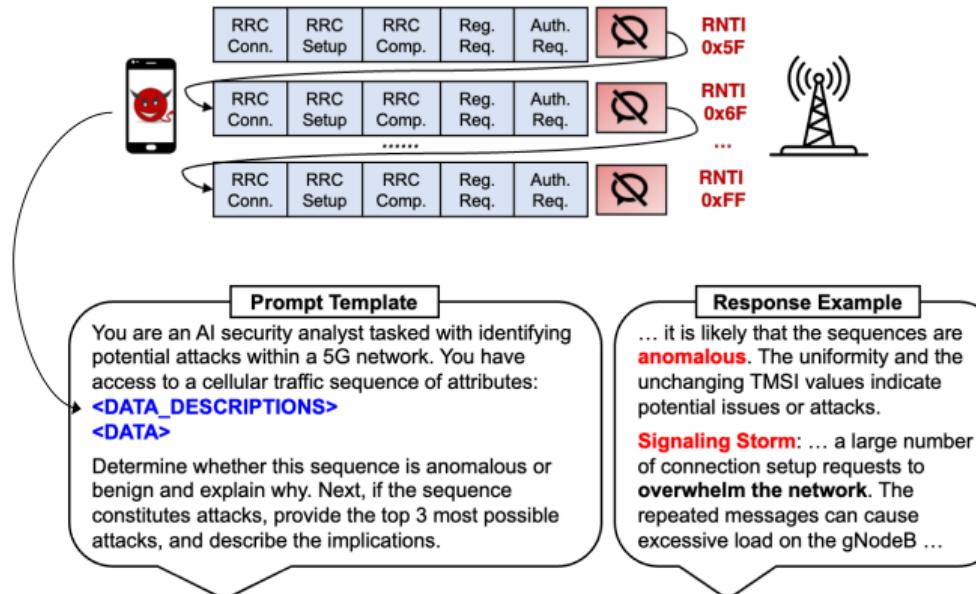


LLAMA 2
Gemini

- ✓ Classification
- ✓ Explanation
- ✓ Causality
- ✓ Remedies

Preliminary Results

LLM Expert-Referencing xApp for explaining / classifying anomalous cellular traffic

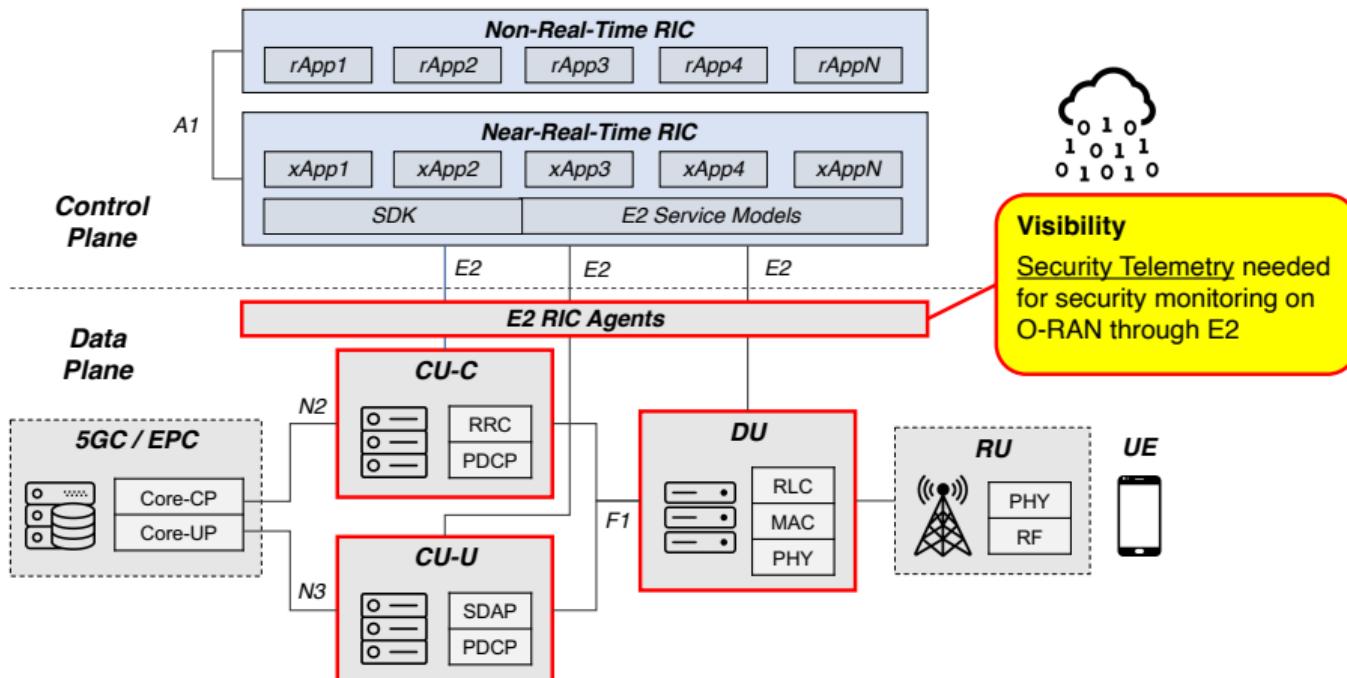


Preliminary Results

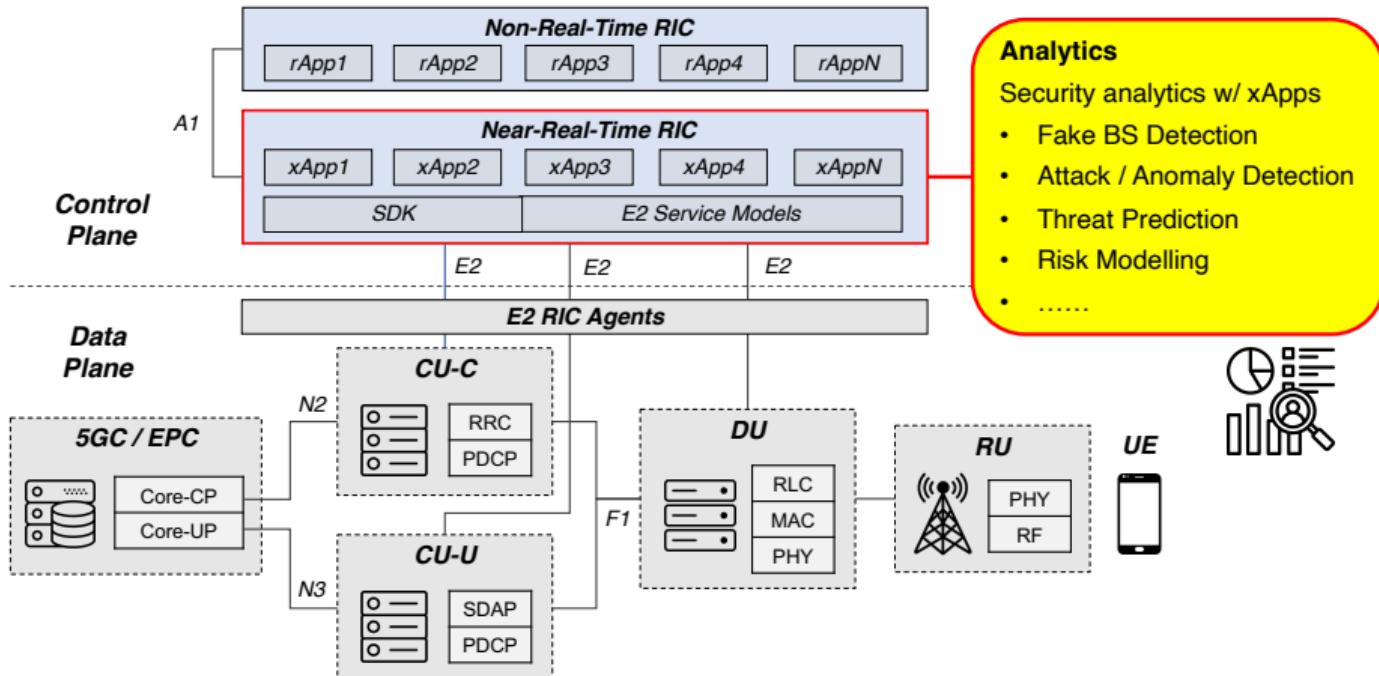
Attack / Trace	Baseline LLM Models				
	Chat GPT-4o	Gemini	Copilot	Llama3	Claude 3 Sonnet
BTS DoS [KLLK19]	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Blind DoS [KLLK19]	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Uplink ID Extr [EKL ⁺ 22]	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Downlink ID Extr [KEL ⁺ 22]	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Null Cipher & Int. [HEK ⁺ 19]	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Benign Sequence 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Benign Sequence 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table: Summary of attack classification results from different baseline LLMs. ✓ indicates the LLM correctly identifies the attack or benign cellular sequences. ✗ indicates wrong decisions.

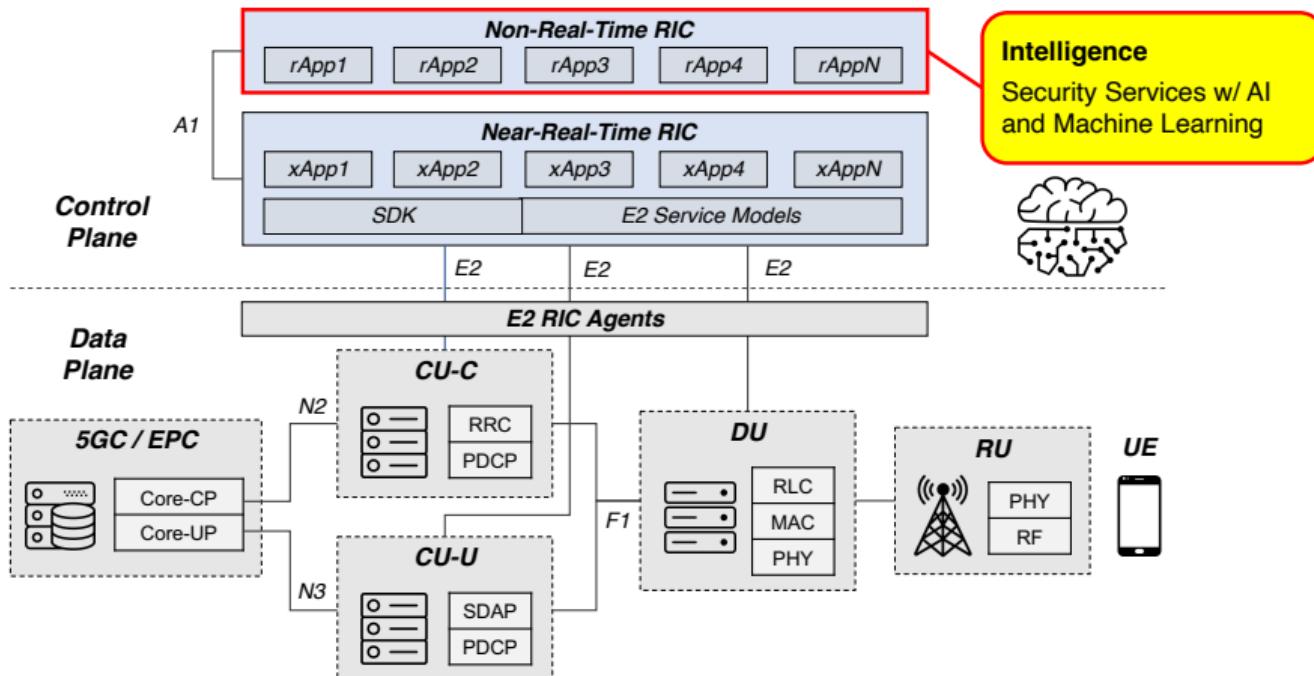
Our Vision on 5G / FutureG Security



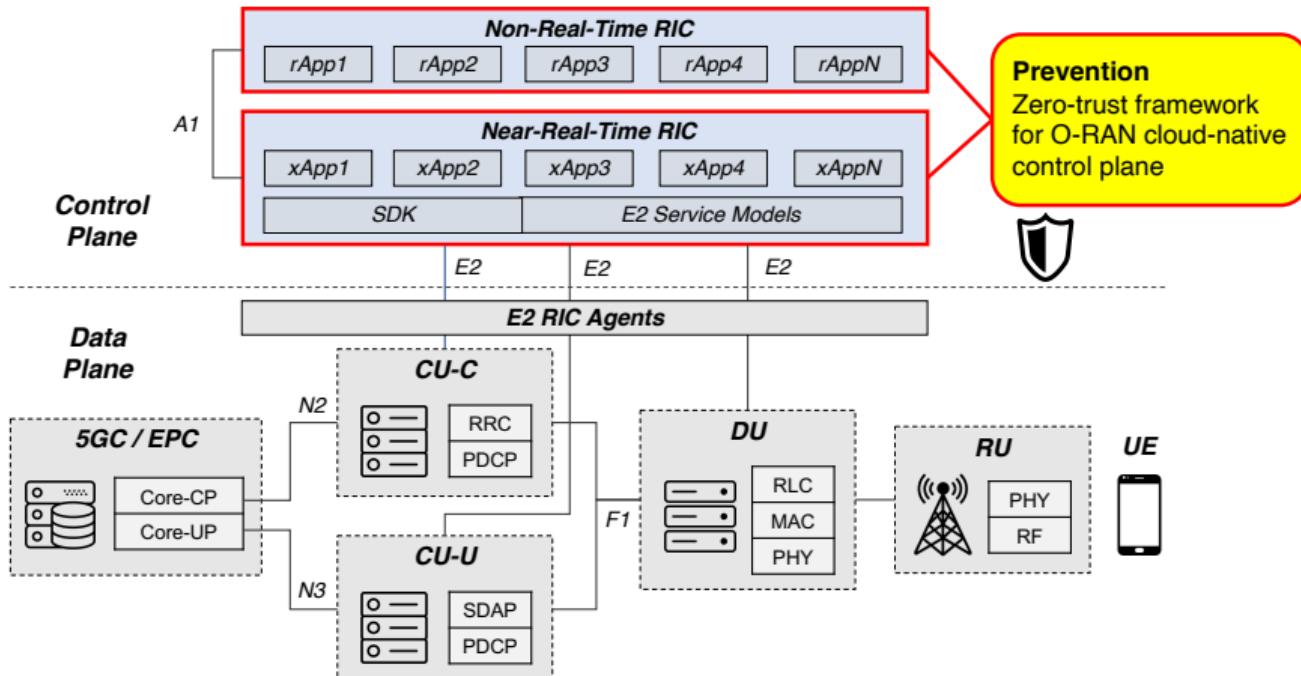
Our Vision on 5G / FutureG Security



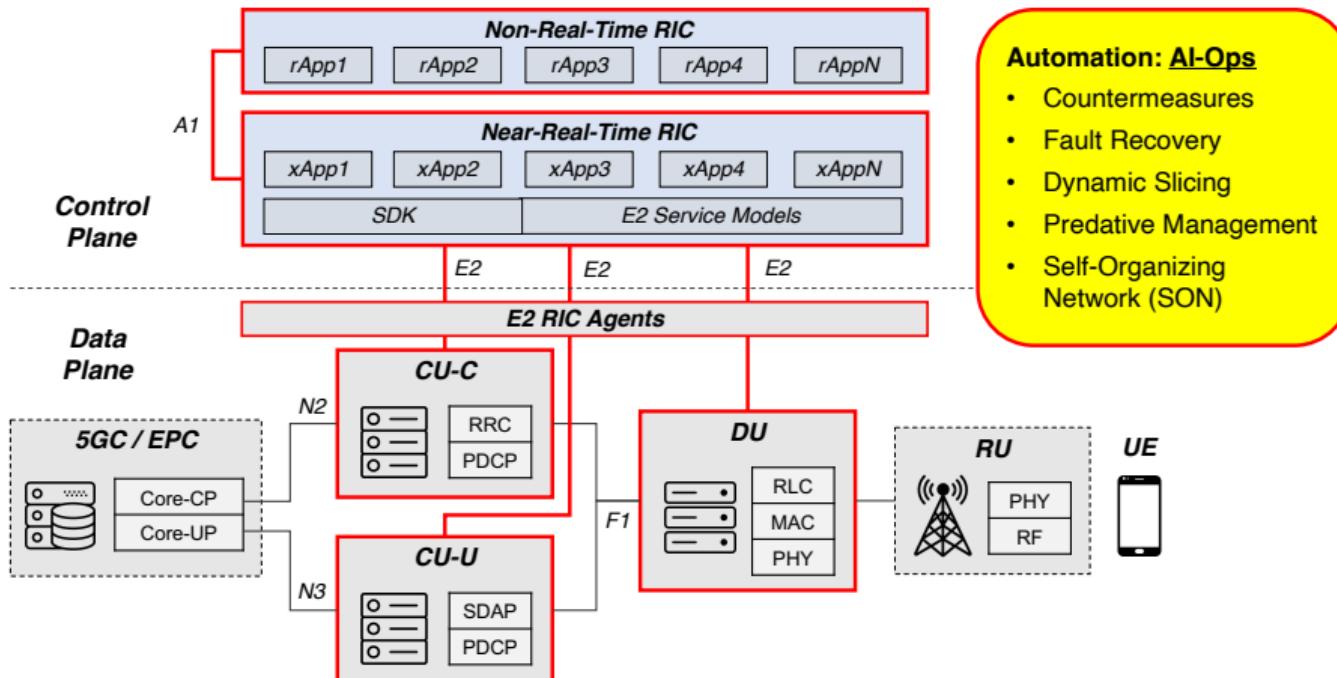
Our Vision on 5G / FutureG Security



Our Vision on 5G / FutureG Security



Our Vision on 5G / FutureG Security



Project SE-RAN



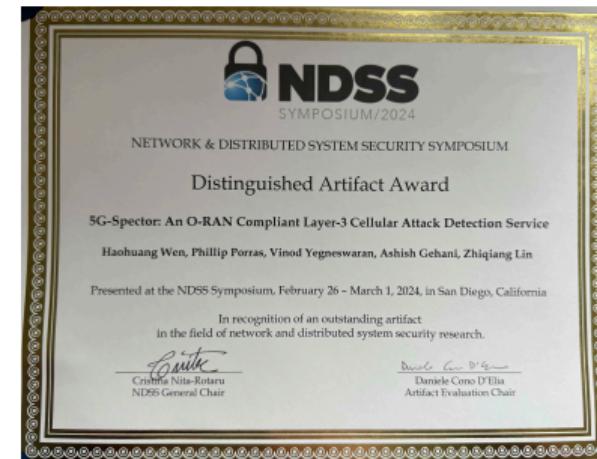
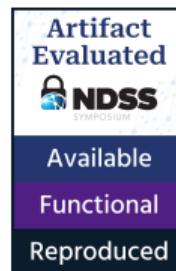
SE-RAN
Security Enhanced
Radio Access Network



Project SE-RAN



Paper QR Code



FutureG Security Workshop



Workshop on Security and Privacy of Next-Generation Networks (FutureG)
(co-located with NDSS'25)

- ▶ Paper Submission Deadline: January 10, 2025
- ▶ Notification of Acceptance: January 31, 2025
- ▶ Camera-Ready Deadline: February 10, 2025
- ▶ Workshop Date: February 24, 2025

<https://www.ndss-symposium.org/ndss2025/submissions/cfp-futureg/>

Thank You

Security-Enhanced Radio Access Networks for 5G OpenRAN

Dr. Zhiqiang Lin

Distinguished Professor of Engineering

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Joint work with Haohuang Wen, Prakhar Sharma, Phil Porras, Vinod Yegneswaran, and Ashish Gehani

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