TUTORIAL:

LTE AND 5G PROTOCOL SECURITY PROCEDURES AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSES USING SOFTWARE RADIO TESTBEDS

PART II – UPPER LAYERS

Vuk Marojevic, Roger Piqueras Jover

Vuk.marojevic@ece.msstate.edu, rpiquerasjov@bloomberg.net

October 30th 2018

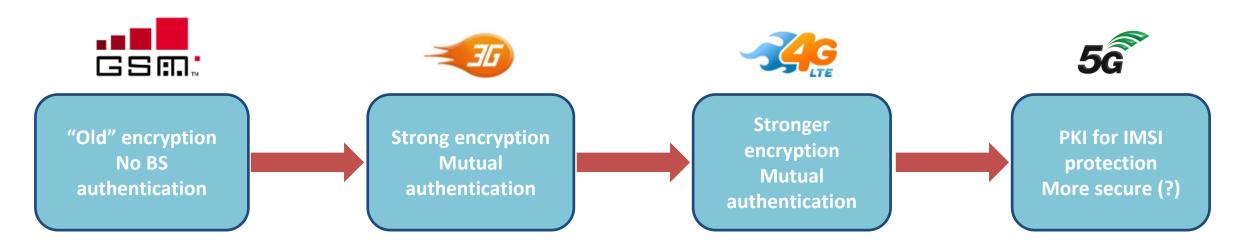
ABOUT – ROGER PIQUERAS JOVER

- Recent dad who goes to a lot of live music shows, plays and watches too much soccer, and does some security research on the side
- Security Researcher (aka Senior Security Architect), Office of the CTO at Bloomberg
- Formerly (5 years) Principal Member of Technical Staff at AT&T Security Research
- Mobile/wireless network security research
 - Mostly LTE PHY and upper layers
- If it communicates wirelessly, I am interested in its security
 - BLE
 - -802.11
 - Zigbee, Zigwave
 - LoRaWAN
- More details
 - http://rogerpiquerasjover.net/



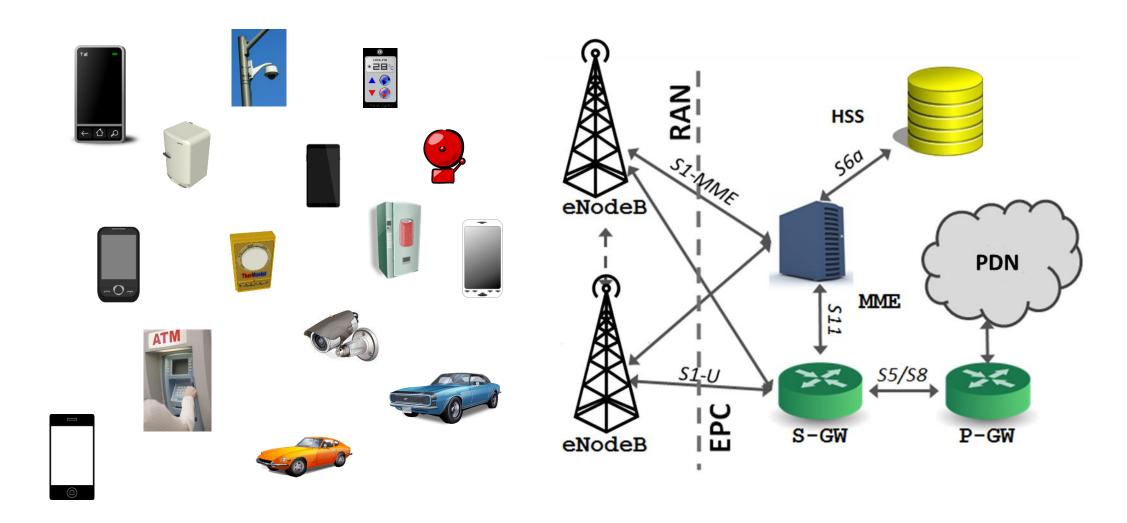
EXPLORING MOBILE NETWORK PROTOCOL SECURITY

The first mobile networks were not designed with a strong security focus (no support for encryption in 1G!!!)

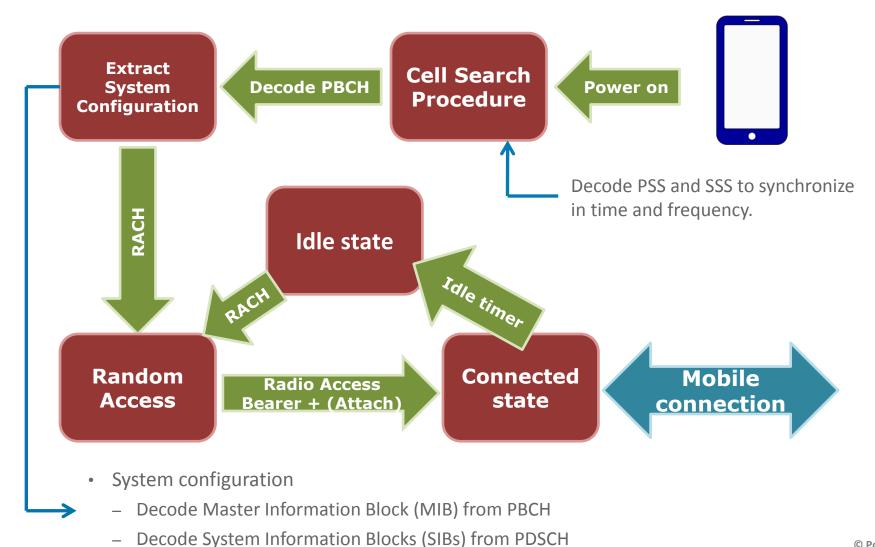


LTE BASICS

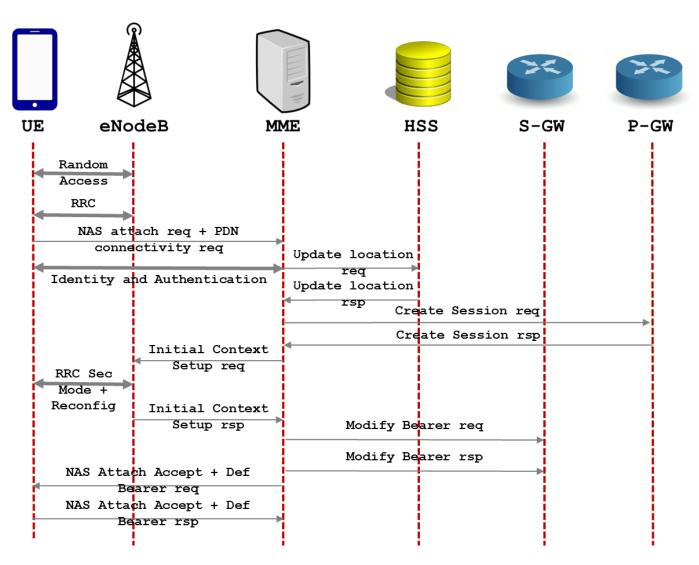
LTE MOBILE NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



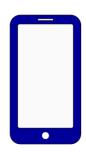
LTE CELL SELECTION AND CONNECTION



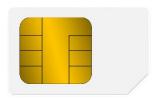
LTE NAS ATTACH PROCEDURE



MOBILE NETWORK USER/DEVICE IDENTIFIERS



IMEI – "Serial number" of the device



IMSI – secret id of the SIM that should never be disclosed TMSI – temporary id used by the network once it knows who you are



MSISDN – Your phone number.

Name	Start time	DI/UI	Cell	Cell ID	Frame	Subf	RCE	Power	Length	Errs	Retrans	Decr	Valid	Sf RSSI	SINR	ר	RACH
RACH	01:32:03.954999	U			440	1	-16.64	-57.98	0						16.64	-	betwe
MAC Random Access Response	01:32:03.958999	D			440	5	-16.41	-45.73	7	OK				-39.20	16.41	4	DCCVVC
RRCConnectionRequest	01:32:03.964999	U			441	1	-23.85	-51.14	6	OK					23.85		RRC h
RRCConnectionSetup	01:32:03.979999	D			442	6	-15.11	-42.21	26	OK				-38.72	15.11		UE an
RRCConnectionSetupComplete	01:32:04.013999	U			446	0			56	OK						Ţ	UE all
Attach Request	01:32:04.013999	U			446	0	-25.25	-49.36	53	OK					25.25		
PDN Connectivity Request	01:32:04.013999	U			446	0	-25.25	-49.36	36	OK					25.25		
DLInformationTransfer	01:32:04.088999	D			453	5			39	OK							
Authentication Request	01:32:04.088999	D			453	5	-15.00	-41.33	36	OK				-38.44	15.00		
ULInformationTransfer	01:32:04.225999	U			467	2			22	OK							
Authentication Response	01:32:04.225999	U			467	2	-20.80	-53.66	19	OK					20.80		
DLInformationTransfer	01:32:04.267999	D			471	4			17	OK							Conn
Security Protected NAS Message	01:32:04.267999	D			471	4	-15.52	-44.04	14	OK		Not	No	-39.22	15.52		Conn
Security Mode Command	01:32:04.267999	D			471	4	-15.52	-44.04	8	OK				-39.22	15.52		(auth
ULInformationTransfer	01:32:04.285999	U			473	2			22	OK							encry
Security Protected NAS Message	01:32:04.285999	U			473	2	-22.49	-52.16	19	OK		No	No		22.49		etc)
Unknown NAS	01:32:04.285999	U			473	2	-22.49	-52.16	13	OK					22.49		,
DLInformationTransfer	01:32:04.327999	D			477	4			12	OK							
Security Protected NAS Message	01:32:04.327999	D			477	4	-14.73	-45.68	9	OK		No	No	-39.27	14.73		
Unknown NAS	01:32:04.327999	D			477	4	-14.73	-45.68	3	OK				-39.27	14.73		
ULInformationTransfer	01:32:04.345999	U			479	2			24	OK							
Security Protected NAS Message	01:32:04.345999	U			479	2	-21.36	-53.39	21	OK		No	No		21.36		
Unknown NAS	01:32:04.345999	U			479	2	-21.36	-53.39	15	OK					21.36	J	
SecurityModeCommand	01:32:04.472999	D			491	9			3	OK						٦	
Ciphered RRC	01:32:04.495999	U			494	2			2	OK		No	No				
Ciphered RRC	01:32:04.501999	D			494	8			3	OK		No	No				
Ciphered RRC	01:32:04.515999	U			496	2			18	OK		No	No				
Ciphered RRC	01:32:04.536999	D			498	3			165	OK		No	No				
Ciphered RRC	01:32:04.575999	U			502	2			2	OK		No	No			-	Encry
Ciphered RRC	01:32:04.575999	U			502	2			16	OK		No	No				,
Ciphered RRC	01:32:04.604999	D			505	1			30	OK		No	No				
Ciphered data	01:32:14.426997	U			463	3			96	OK		No					
Ciphered data	01:32:14.475997	U			468	2			40	OK		No					© Po
Ciphered data	01:32:14.513997	U			472	0			96	OK		No				J	0.0

RACH handshake between UE and eNB

RRC handshake between UE and eNB

Connection setup (authentication, set-up of encryption, tunnel set-up, etc)

Encrypted traffic

Portions Copyright 2018 Bloomberg L.P.

IntelliJudg				 _			<u>و</u>	
Count	Name	Start time	DI/UI	Frame	RNTI	RCE	Power	Err
1	RACH	00:04:42.942818	_	651		-6.42	-64.65	
2	MAC Random Access Response	00:04:42.946818	D	651	####	-8.50	-45.23	OK
3	RRCConnectionRequest	00:04:42.952818	U	652		-19.19	-56.46	OK
4	RRCConnectionSetup	00:04:42.967818	D	653	###	-9.07	-43.18	OK
5	RRCConnectionSetupComplete	00:04:43.001818	U	657				OK
6	Attach Request	00:04:43.001818	U	657	####			OK
7	PDN Connectivity Request	00:04:43.001818	U	657		-17.59	-60.11	OK
8	DLInformationTransfer	00:04:43.080818	D	664				OK
9	Authentication Request	00:04:43.080818	D	664	####	-8.86	-42.27	OK
10	ULInformationTransfer	00:04:43.213818	U	678				OK
11	Authentication Response	00:04:43.213818	U	678		-12.51	-65.43	OK
12	DLInformationTransfer	00:04:43.258818	D	682				OK
13	Security Protected NAS Message	00:04:43.258818	D :	682		-8.90	-44.51	ОК
14	Security Mode Command	00:04:43.258818	D	682		-8.90	-44.51	OK
15	ULInformationTransfer	00:04:43.273818	U	684				OK
16	Security Protected NAS Message	00:04:43.273818	U	684		-11.14	-64.93	OK
17	Unknown NAS	00:04:43.273818	U	684		-11.14	-64.93	OK
18	DLInformationTransfer	00:04:43.318818	D	688				OK
19	Security Protected NAS Message	00:04:43.318818	D	688		-8.88	-45.69	OK
20	Unknown NAS	00:04:43.318818	D	688		-8.88	-45.69	OK
21	ULInformationTransfer	00:04:43.333818	U	690	####			OK
22	Security Protected NAS Message	00:04:43.333818	U	690		-11.82	-63.66	ОК
23	Unknown NAS	00:04:43.333818	U	690		-11.82	-63.66	OK
24	SecurityModeCommand	00:04:43.451818	D	702	####			ОК
25	Ciphered RRC	00:04:43.479818	D	704				ОК
26	Ciphered RRC	00:04:43.503818	U	707				OK
27	Ciphered RRC	00:04:43,524818	D	709				OK
28	Ciphered RRC	00:04:43.563818	U	713	####			OK
29	Ciphered RRC	00:04:43.563818	U	713				ОК
30	Ciphered RRC	00:04:43.594818	D	716				ОК
31	Ciphered data	00:04:52.021817	D	535				ОК
32	Ciphered data	00:04:52.021817	D	535				OK
33	Ciphered data	00:04:52.113817	Ш	544				ОК
34	Ciphered data	00:04:52.153817	Ш	 548	#####			OK

Unencrypted and unprotected. I can sniff these messages and I can transmit them pretending to be a legitimate base station.

Other things sent in the clear:

- Base station config (broadcast messages)
- Measurement reports
- Measurement report requests
- (Sometimes) GPS coordinates
- HO related messages
- Paging messages
- Etc

Regardless of mutual authentication and strong encryption, a mobile device engages in a substantial exchange of unprotected messages with *any* LTE base station (malicious or not) that advertises itself with the right broadcast information.

Spoiler alert – This also potentially applies to 5G. No viable solution proposed in the specifications yet.

(more on this later)

EXPLORING LTE SECURITY WITH SOFTWARE-RADIO

TOOLSET

- LTE open source implementation (eNB+UE)
 - Modified OpenLTE http://openIte.sourceforge.net/
 - Recent work with modified srsLTE https://github.com/srsLTE
 - First available UE stack implementation!!!!!!
 - LTE sniffer
 - Modifications to source for protocol exploit experimentation
- HW setup
 - USRP B210/USRP mini for active rogue base station
 - BUDGET: USRP B210 (\$1100) + GPSDO (\$625) + LTE Antenna (2x\$30) = \$1785
 - Machine running Ubunutu







All LTE active radio experiments MUST be performed inside a faraday cage!!!

- Base station configuration broadcasted in the clear in MIB and SIB messages.
- srsLTE + AirScope
 - Dump everything on pcap
- Very useful information that could be leveraged by and adversary
 - Optimal tx power for a rogue base station
 - High priority frequencies to force priority cell reselection

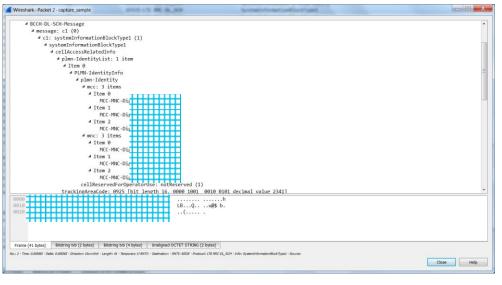
Tracking Area of the legitimate cell (use a different one in your rogue eNodeB to force TAU update

messages)

- Mapping of signaling channels
- Paging channel mapping and paging configuration
- Broadcast message scanning tools available in both srsLTE and openLTE

LTE/LTE-A Jamming, Spoofing and Sniffing: Threat Assessment and Mitigation. Marc Lichtman, Roger Piqueras Jover, Mina Labib, Raghunandan Rao, Vuk Marojevic, Jeffrey H. Reed. IEEE Communications Magazine. Special issue on Critical Communications and Public Safety Networks. April 2016.



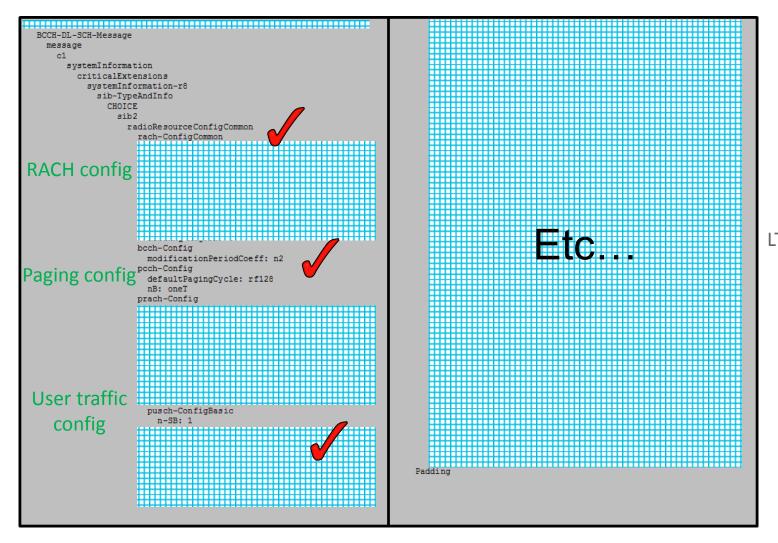


```
Subframe: 0
  BCCH-BCH-Message
    message
      dl-Bandwidth: n50
      phich-Config
        phich-Duration: normal
        phich-Resource: one
      systemFrameNumber: {8
bits | 0x17}
      spare: {10 bits|0x0000|Right
Aligned}
```

LTE PBCH MIB packet

```
BCCH-DL-SCH-Message
  message
     systemInformationBlockType1
       cellAccessRelatedInfo
         plmn-IdentityList
           PLMN-IdentityInfo
            plmn-Identity
               MCC-MNC-Digit: 3
               MCC-MNC-Digit: 1
                                        Mobile operator
               MCC-MNC-Digit: 0
                MCC-MNC-Digit:
               MCC-MNC-Digit:
                MCC-MNC-Digit:
            cellReservedForOperatorUse: reserved
         trackingAreaCode: {16 bits|
         cellIdentity: {28 bits| Right Aligned}
         cellBarred: notBarred
         intraFreqReselection: allowed
         csg-Indication: false
       cellSelectionInfo
         q-RxLevMin:
                                   RX power to select
       freqBandIndicator:
                                         that cell
       schedulingInfoList
         SchedulingInfo
          si-Periodicity: rf8
          sib-MappingInfo
            SIB-Type: sibType3
       si-WindowLength: ms10
       systemInfoValueTag: 11
  Padding
```

LTE PDSCH SIB1 packet



LTE PDSCH SIB2/3 packet

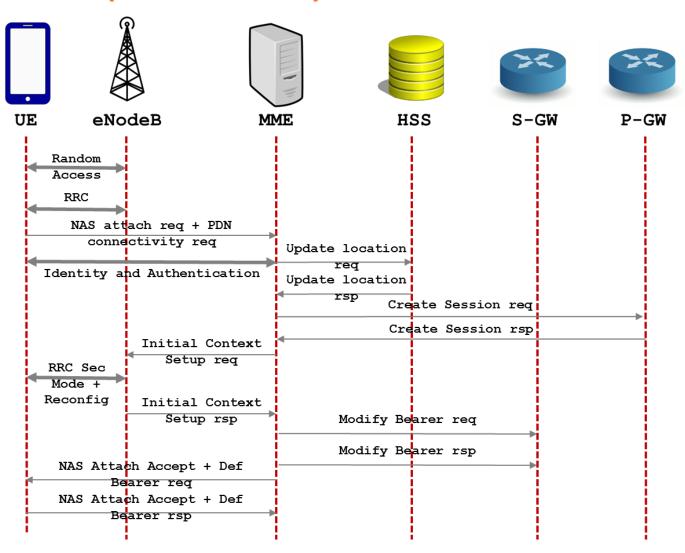
- MIB/SIB messages are necessary for the operation of the network
 - Some things must be sent in the clear (i.e. a device connecting for the first time)
 - But perhaps not everything
- Things an attacker can learn from MIB and SIB messages
 - Optimal tx power for a rogue base station (no need to set up your USRP to its max tx power)
 - High priority frequencies to force priority cell reselection
 - Mobile operator who owns that tower
 - Tracking Area of the legitimate cell (use a different one in your rogue eNodeB to force TAU update messages)
 - Mapping of signaling channels
 - Paging channel mapping and paging configuration
 - Etc

LTE/LTE-A Jamming, Spoofing and Sniffing: Threat Assessment and Mitigation. Marc Lichtman, Roger Piqueras Jover, Mina Labib, Raghunandan Rao, Vuk Marojevic, Jeffrey H. Reed. IEEE Communications Magazine. Special issue on Critical Communications and Public Safety Networks. April 2016.

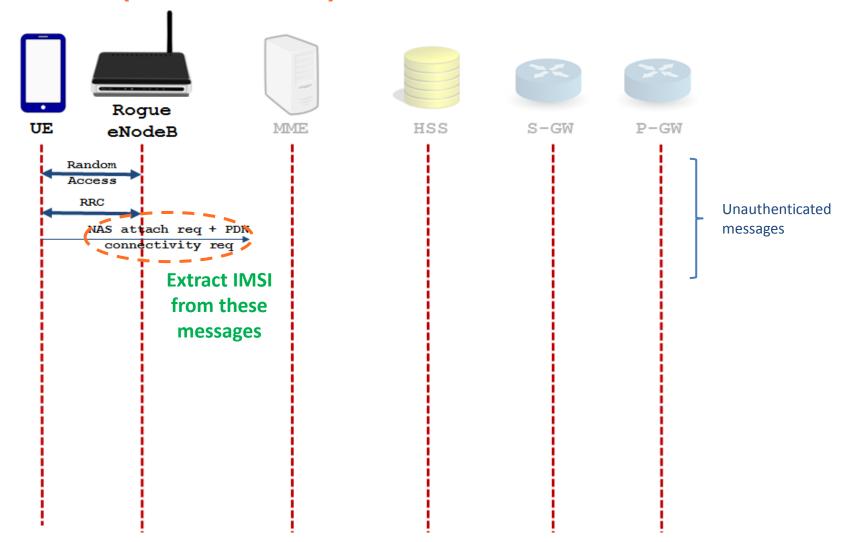
IMSI CATCHERS(STINGRAY)

- Active device that intercepts mobile devices
 - Malicious base station advertising itself as legitimate
 - Transmits the same configuration and broadcast information as real base station
 - Forces all mobile devices in its range do disclose their IMSI in the clear
 - After catching the IMSI, releases connection and mobile device reconnects to real base station
- Wrongly assumed to require downgrading to GSM
 - Jam/block 3G and LTE signals
 - Use GSM-based IMSI catcher
- Can be implemented easily using open source tools
 - openBTS (GSM)
 - srsLTE/OpenLTE (LTE)

IMSI CATCHERS(STINGRAY)

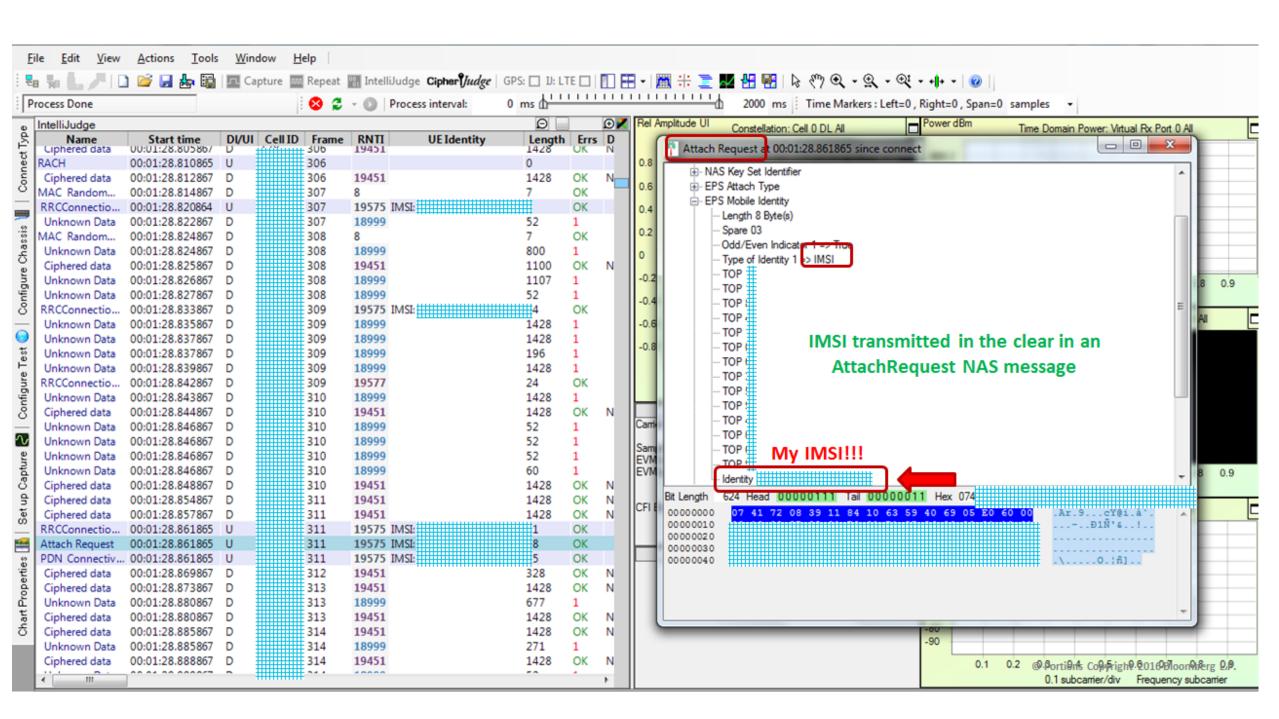


IMSI CATCHERS(STINGRAY)

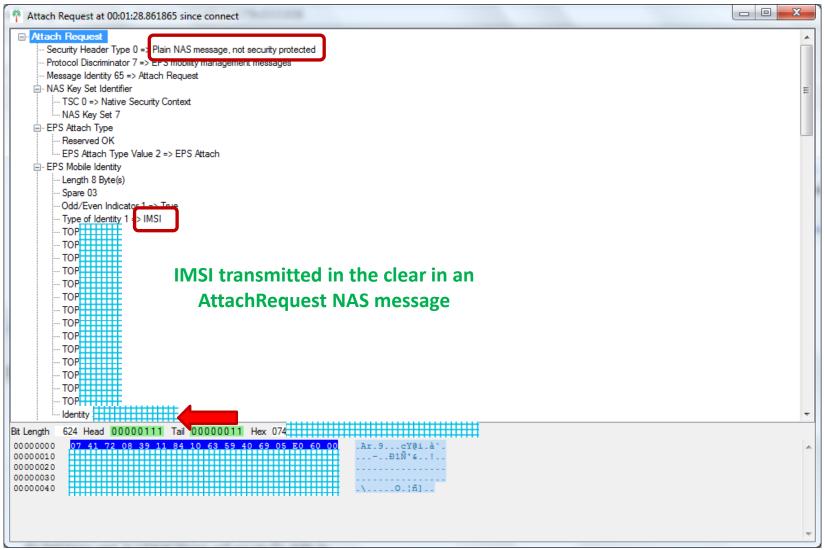


LOW-COST LTE IMSI CATCHER (STINGRAY)

- Despite common assumptions, in LTE the IMSI is always transmitted in the clear at least once
 - If the network has never seen that UE, it must use the IMSI to claim its identity
 - A UE will trust *any* eNodeB that claims it has never seen that device (pre-authentication messages)
 - IMSI can also be transmitted in the clear in error recovery situations (very rare)
- Implementation
 - USRP B210 + Ubuntu 14.10 + gnuradio 3.7.2
 - LTE base station OpenLTE's LTE_fdd_eNodeB (slightly modified)
 - Added feature to record IMSI from Attach Request messages
 - Send attach reject after IMSI collection
- Stingrays also possible in LTE without need to downgrade connection to GSM
 - Not possible to implement a MitM threat (mutual authentication)

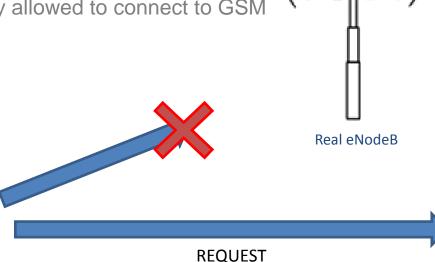


LOW-COST LTE IMSI CATCHER (STINGRAY)



DEVICE AND SIM TEMPORARY LOCK

- Attach reject and TAU (Tracking Area Update) reject messages not encrypted/integrityprotected
- Spoofing this messages one can trick a device to
 - Believe it is not allowed to connect to the network (blocked)
 - Believe it is supposed to downgrade to or only allowed to connect to GSM



These are not the droids we are looking for. I am not allowed to connect to my provider anymore, I won't try again.



These are not the droids you are looking for... And you are not allowed to connect anymore to this network.

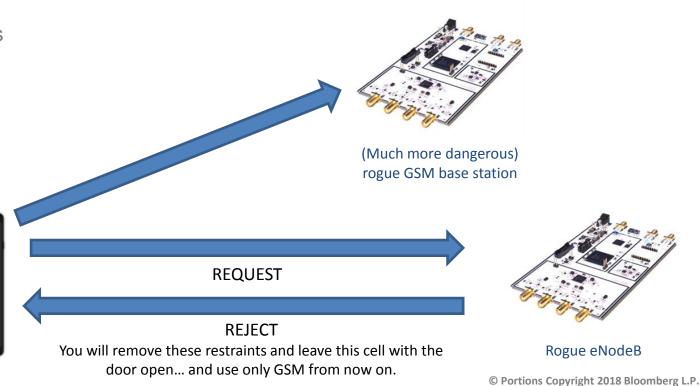


Rogue eNodeB

SOFT DOWNGRADE TO GSM

- Use similar techniques to "instruct" the phone to downgrade to GSM
 - Only GSM services allowed OR LTE and 3G not allowed
- Once at GSM, the phone to connects to your rogue base station
 - Bruteforce the encryption
 - Listen to phone calls, read text messages
 - Man in the Middle
 - A long list of other bad things...

I will remove these restraints and leave this cell with the door open... and use only GSM from now on... and I'll drop my weapon.



DEVICE TEMPORARY LOCK AND SOFT DOWNGRADE

- Some results
 - The blocking of the device/SIM is only temporary
 - Device won't connect until rebooted
 - SIM won't connect until reboot
 - SIM/device bricked until timer T3245 expires (24 to 48 hours!)
 - Downgrade device to GSM and get it to connect to a rogue BS
- If the target is an M2M device, it could be a semi-persistent attack
 - Reboot M2M device remotely?
 - Send a technician to reset SIM?
 - Or just wait 48 hours for your M2M device to come back online...

CONNECTION HIJACKING IN LTE

- LTE layer 2 encryption and integrity protection
 - Packets with known structure
 - AES Counter Mode (AES-CTR)
 - 16 bit checksum in the IP-UDP DNS request packets
- Protocol exploit
 - Track user (RNTI)
 - Identify DNS requests
 - MitM DNS requests (some "radio" challenges)
 - Apply mask to flip bits on destination IP address
 - Forward DNS requests to malicious DNS server

EXPLORING UPLINK PROTOCOL SECURITY

SRSUE

- First open-source implementation of the mobile device stack
 - https://github.com/srsLTE/srsLTE/tree/master/srsue
 - First commit May 2017
- Platform to experiment with UL pre-authentication messages
- Now researchers can analyze exploits in the eNodeB and the mobile core network

CONNECTION DETACH HANDSHAKE

- Procedure through which the UE disconnects from the network
 - Switch off UE
 - Airplane mode
 - Remove SIM
- Can be UE initiated and does not require ACK from network (!!!)
- Authentication/integrity protection (???)

CONNECTION DETACH HANDSHAKE

- NAS detach request message
 - Includes EPS mobile identity
 - Can be GUTI or IMSI.
 - It can even be the IMEI
- In some cases it does not require integrity protection
 - It can be spoofed!

3GPP TS 24.301 V13.7.0 (2016-09)

5.5.2.2.1 - UE initiated detach procedure initiation

Page 122

NAS Detach Request can be sent with TMSI and even just the IMEI

3GPP TS 24.301 V13.7.0 (2016-09)

4.4.4.3 - Integrity checking of NAS signalling messages in the MME

Page 47

NAS Detach Request NOT integrity protected

THERE'S MORE...

3GPP TS 24.301 V13.7.0 (2016-09)

4.4.4.3 - Integrity checking of NAS signalling messages in the MME

Between page 47 and 48

Even NAS security context is active, MME will process a NAS Detach Request with a MAC that fails integrity check or cannot be verified

REMOTE DEVICE DETACH

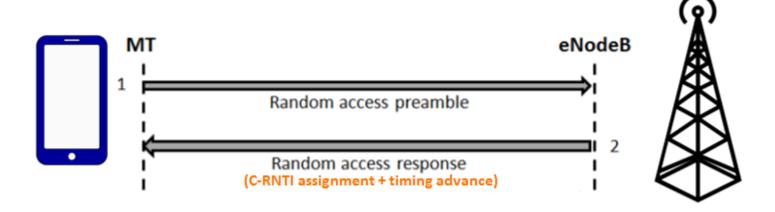
- Set up
 - Test smartphone (victim)
 - Linux box #1
 - USRP B210 running srsUE (adversary)
 - Linux box #2
 - USRP B210 running srsENB
 - Open source LTE EPC
- Run RRC handshake and spoof Detach Request message with victim's identity
- Knock out victim from network remotely
 - Though in the lab it is not "remotely"
- Testing it in a real network would be easy
 - But not legal
 - Next tests → commercial picocell
- Might not work in a real network if inter-layer integrity checks are well implemented

LTE LOCATION LEAKS

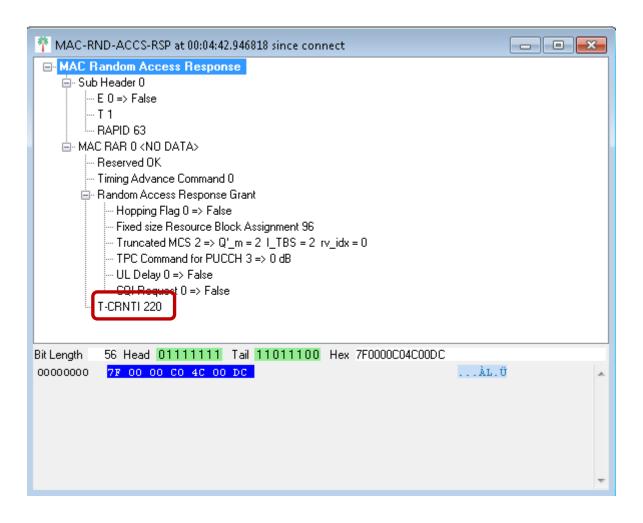
LOCATION LEAKS AND DEVICE TRACKING - RNTI

RNTI

- PHY layer id sent in the clear in EVERY SINGLE packet, both UL and DL
- Identifies uniquely every UE within a cell
 - Changes infrequently
 - Based on several captures in the NYC and Honolulu areas
- No distinguishable behavior per operator or per base station manufacturer
- Assigned by the network in the MAC RAR response to the RACH preamble



LOCATION LEAKS AND DEVICE TRACKING - RNTI



LOCATION LEAKS AND DEVICE TRACKING - RNTI

			VIOL			
Name	Start time	DI/UI	Cell ID Frame	RNTI	UE Identity Length	Errs
RACH	00:02:26.830866	U	988		D	
MAC Random Access Response	00:02:26.834868	D	989	8	7	OK
RRCConnectionRequest	00:02:26.840866	U	989	19841	6	OK
RRCConnectionSetup	00:02:26.853868	D	991	19841	24	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.855868	D	991	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.856868	D	991	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.857868	D	991	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.858868	D	991	19681	1280	OK
Unknown Data	00:02:26.871868	D	992	12381	52	1
Unknown Data	00:02:26.871868	D	992	12381	109	1
RRCConnectionSetupComplete	00:02:26.874866	U	993	19841	7	OK
Service Request	00:02:26.874866	U	993	19841	4	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.894868	D	995	19681	1280	ОК
Ciphered data	00:02:26.895868	D	995	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.900868	D	995	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.901868	D	995	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.902868	D	995	19681	1280	OK
SecurityModeCommand	00:02:26.909868	D	996	19841	3	ОК
Ciphered data	00:02:26.931868	D	998	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.932868	D	998	19681	1280	OK
SecurityModeComplete	00:02:26.932866	U	998	19841	2	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.933868	D	999	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.934868	D	999	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.952868	D	1000	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.953868	D	1001	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.954868	D	1001	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.955868	D	1001	19681	1280	OK
RRCConnectionReconfiguration	00:02:26.957868	D	1001	19841	B4	OK
RRCConnectionReconfigurationC	00:02:26.972866	U	1002	19841	2	OK
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)	00:02:26.972866	U	1002	19841	70	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.974868	D	1003	19681	1280	OK
Ciphered data	00:02:26.975868	D	1003	19581	404	OK
MAC Random Access Response	00:02:26.984868	D	1004	4 >	7	OK
RRCConnectionSetup	00:02:27.003868	D	1006	1 3	24	OK
Unknown Data	00:02:27.020868	D	1007	1 1	1428	1
Ciphered RRC	00:02:27.021868	D	1007	1 5		OK
← III						

RNTI TRACKING WITH OPEN-SOURCE TOOLS

0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - ul:

2.7 kb, mcs= 2.6, prb=12.4 - ul:

roger@ny731-6w-080messi: ~/SRC/LTE_new_scanner

0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0

0.2 kb, mcs= 3.0, prb=16.0

0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - ul:

0.0 kb, mcs=15.5, prb=19.0 - ul:

0x 27: dl:

0x1ea9: dl:

0x 3b: dl:

0xc8c6: dl:

0xecac: dl:

0xaf73: dl: 0.9 kb, mcs=17.0, prb=10.0 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=1s 621 ms 0x122c: dl: 2.7 kb, mcs= 4.7, prb= 4.7 - ul: 3.0 kb, mcs= 6.2, prb= 3.6 - timeout=0s 8 ms 0x1513: dl: 1.6 kb, mcs=11.0, prb= 9.0 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 405 ms 0x214b: dl: 0.1 kb, mcs= 7.0, prb= 3.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=1s 509 ms 0x 2fe: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=1s 451 ms 0x1f7d: dl: 0.3 kb, mcs= 2.2, prb= 3.0 0.6 kb, mcs= 9.5, prb= 2.9 - timeout=0s 5 ms 0x1fd3: dl: 0.2 kb, mcs= 7.0, prb= 3.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=1s 401 ms 0x 1f: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - ul: 0.7 kb, mcs=21.0, prb= 4.0 - timeout=0s 921 ms 0x 10: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 0.7 kb, mcs=21.0, prb= 4.0 - timeout=0s 88 ms 0x211d: dl: 2.3 kb, mcs= 5.9, prb=13.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 305 ms 0x3dfc: dl: 0.6 kb, mcs= 7.0, prb=20.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=1s 84 ms 0x 41e: dl: 80.0 kb, mcs=16.2, prb=19.6 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 529 ms 0x523a: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 0.2 kb, mcs=20.0, prb= 3.0 - timeout=1s 40 ms dl: 0xe386: 0.7 kb, mcs= 2.0, prb=37.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 585 ms 0x6023: dl: 0.8 kb, mcs= 8.0, prb=10.0 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 365 ms 0xc4d5: dl: 0.4 kb, mcs= 6.5, prb=14.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 861 ms 0x826f: dl: 2.0 kb, mcs= 9.5, prb=26.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 61 ms 0xc42b: dl: 0.5 kb, mcs= 7.0, prb= 4.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 5 ms - ul: 0x1f5b: dl: 1.5 kb, mcs= 6.0, prb=30.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 21 ms 0x 2b: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 0.1 kb, mcs=21.0, prb= 1.0 - timeout=0s 633 ms 0x5efa: dl: 0.2 kb, mcs= 5.5, prb= 4.0 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 311 ms 0xa8ce: dl: 0.8 kb, mcs=15.5, prb=15.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 360 ms 0xbd37: dl: 0.1 kb, mcs= 2.0, prb=13.0 1.3 kb, mcs=24.0, prb=20.0 - timeout=0s 337 ms 0x17ee: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 543 ms 0x 322: dl: 4.3 kb, mcs= 9.5, prb=32.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 45 ms 0x1770: dl: 4.0 kb, mcs= 2.2, prb= 9.3 - ul: 3.8 kb, mcs=13.7, prb= 3.5 - timeout=0s 106 ms 0xb439: dl: 0.6 kb, mcs=11.5, prb= 9.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 521 ms 0xfb15: dl: 0.3 kb, mcs= 4.5, prb= 7.0 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 346 ms 0x15ff: dl: 0.3 kb, mcs= 2.0, prb= 6.0 1.1 kb, mcs= 9.0, prb= 5.4 - timeout=0s 49 ms 0x1bb0: dl: 0.8 kb, mcs= 3.3, prb= 6.3 0.8 kb, mcs=10.3, prb= 3.4 - timeout=0s 109 ms 0x b0: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 1.7 kb, mcs=21.0, prb= 4.0 - timeout=0s 146 ms 0x1ca6: dl: 0.6 kb, mcs= 3.6, prb= 6.0 - ul: 0.5 kb, mcs=10.5, prb= 3.4 - timeout=0s 149 ms 0x 28: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 0.2 kb, mcs=20.0, prb= 4.0 - timeout=0s 394 ms 0x1bb7: dl: 1.0 kb, mcs= 2.3, prb= 6.4 - ul: 0.7 kb, mcs= 3.9, prb= 3.9 - timeout=0s 48 ms 0x93fa: dl: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.5, prb= 4.0 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 232 ms 0x257d: dl: 0.6 kb, mcs=13.0, prb= 8.0 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 205 ms 0x8a56: dl: 0.3 kb, mcs= 9.5, prb= 6.0 - ul: 0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 202 ms 0x115a: dl: 0.8 kb, mcs= 2.0, prb= 7.4 0.7 kb, mcs= 8.8, prb= 3.3 - timeout=-1s 998 ms 0x 36: dl:

0.7 kb, mcs=21.0, prb= 4.0 - timeout=0s 116 ms

0.6 kb, mcs= 3.8, prb= 3.8 - timeout=0s 90 ms

0.2 kb, mcs=21.0, prb= 4.0 - timeout=0s 145 ms

0.2 kb, mcs=21.0, prb= 4.0 - timeout=0s 140 ms

0.0 kb. mcs= 0.0. prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 71 ms

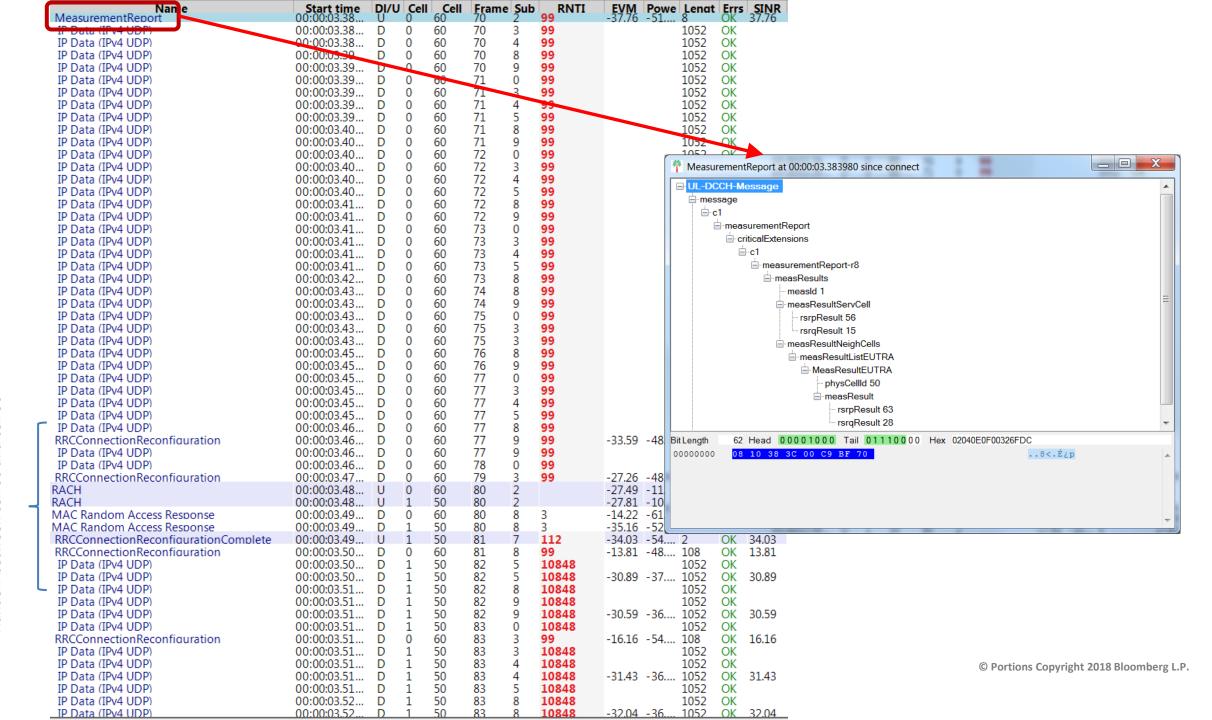
0.0 kb, mcs= 0.0, prb= 0.0 - timeout=0s 0 ms

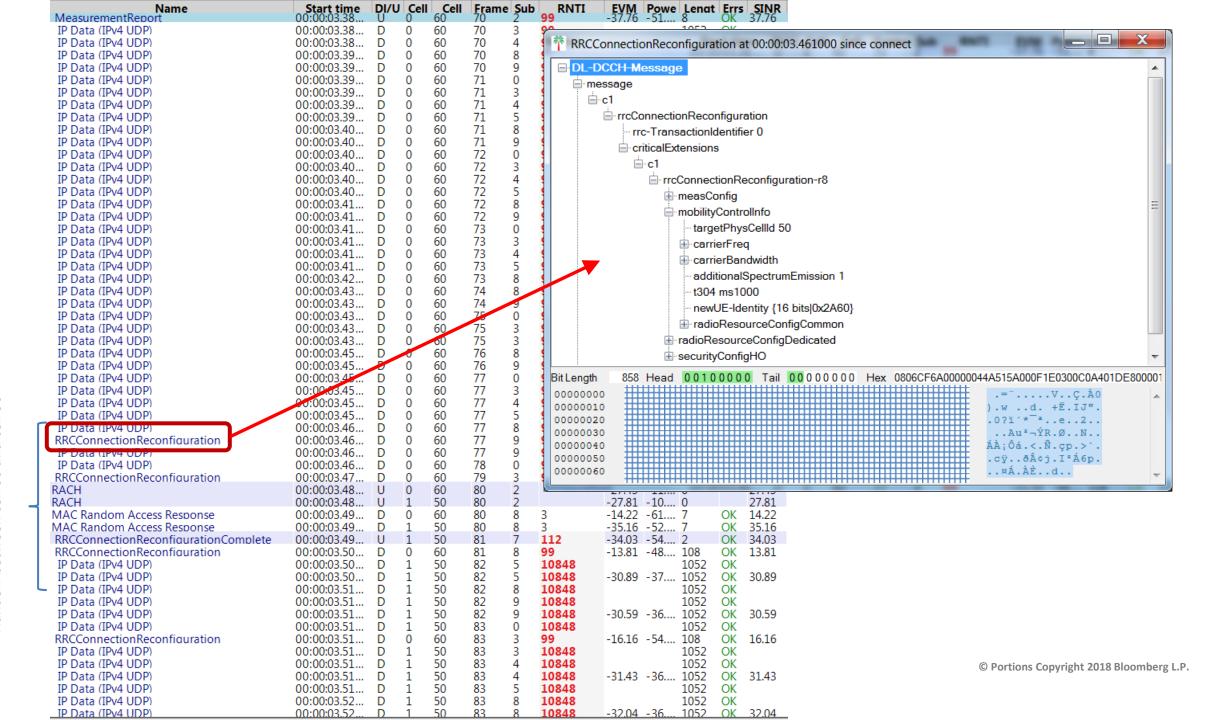
RNTIs being tracked within this cell (srsLTE)

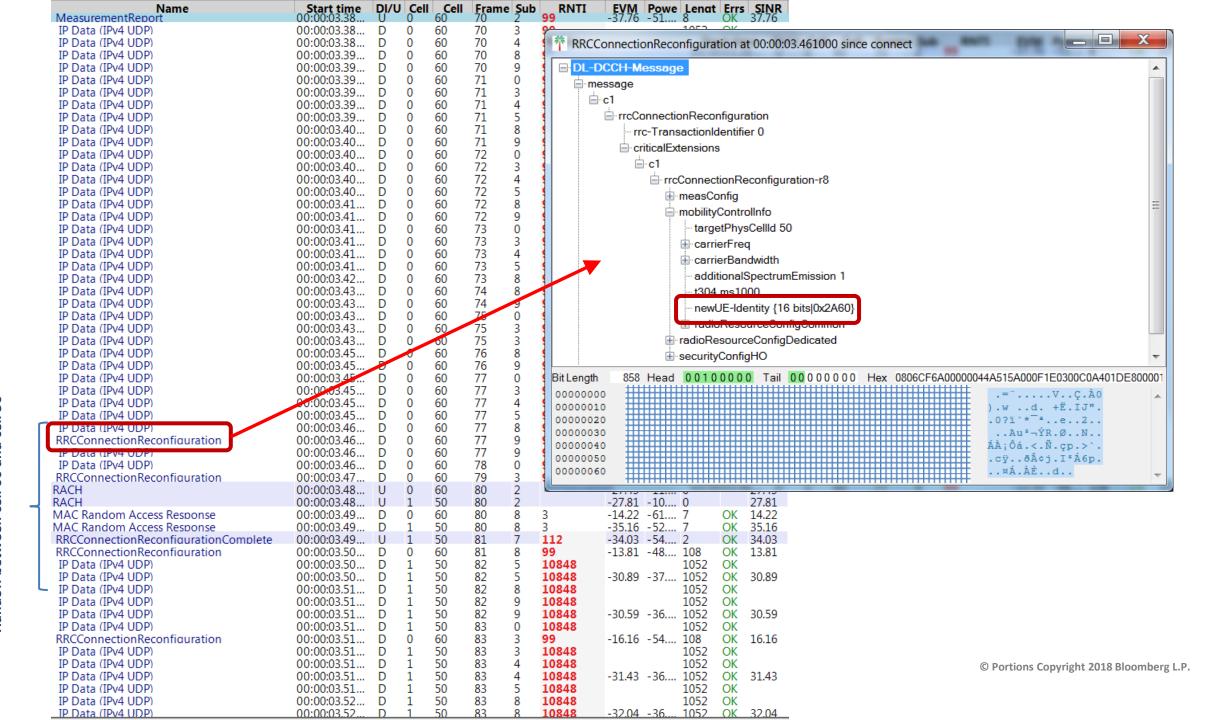
Massurementikens Start time Di/U Cell Cell Fame Sub Start Star		Name MeasurementReport	Start time 00:00:03.38	DĮ/U	Cell	Cell	Frame 70	Sub	RNTI	EVM	Powe	Lenat	Errs	SINR		
IP Data (Ph4 UPP)										-37.70				37.70		
IP Data (IPP4 UDP)																
IP Data (IPP4 UDP)																
IP Data (IPV4 UDP)																
IP Data (IP)+4 UDP		IP Data (IPv4 UDP)	00:00:03.39	D	0	60			99							
PD ata (PP4 UPP		IP Data (IPv4 UDP)	00:00:03.39	D	0	60	71	3	99		:	1052	OK			
PD ata (IPV4 UDP)		IP Data (IPv4 UDP)		D	0	60			99				OK			
PD Data (IPM+ UDP)		IP Data (IPv4 UDP)	00:00:03.39	D	0	60	71	5	99			1052	OK			
PD ata (PM UDP		IP Data (IPv4 UDP)	00:00:03.40	D	0	60		8			:	1052	OK			
PD ata (PM UDP					0											
IP Data (IP/4 UDP)				D	0											
PD ata (PM 4 UPP)					_											
IP Data (IPV4 UDP)																
IP Data (IPV4 UDP)					_											
IP Data (IPN4 UDP)					_											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					-											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					-											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					_											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)																
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					_											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)																
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					_											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					-											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)																
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					_											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					_			Q								
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)				_	_											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)				_	-											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					-											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					_											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)																
RRCConnectionReconfiguration	_				_											
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					0					-33.59				33.59		
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)					0	60										
RACH RACH RACH O0:00:03.48 U 0 0 60 80 2 -27.49 -11 0 27.49 RACH RACH RACH O0:00:03.48 U 1 50 80 2 -27.81 -10 0 27.81 MAC Random Access Response O0:00:03.49 D 0 60 80 8 3 -14.22 -61 7 OK 14.22 MAC Random Access Response O0:00:03.49 D 1 50 80 8 3 -35.16 -52 7 OK 35.16 RRCConnectionReconfiguration RRCConnectionReconfiguration O0:00:03.50 D 0 60 81 8 99 -13.81 -48 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.50 D 1 50 82 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) IP Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 8 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 8 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 0 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 0 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 0 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 3 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 UDP) O0:00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 5 10848 ID Data (IPv4 U				D	0	60			99				OK		7	
RACH		RRCConnectionReconfiguration	00:00:03.47	D	0	60	79	3	99	-27.26	-48	108	OK	27.26		
MAC Random Access Response 00:00:03.49 D 0 60 80 8 3 -14.22 -61 7 OK 14.22 -14 7 OK 14.22 -15 7 OK 35.16 -52 7 OK 35.16 -32 7 OK 34.03 -34 35.16 -32 7 OK 34.03 -34 3 -35.16 -32 7 OK 34.03 -34 3 -35.16 -32 7 OK 34.03 -34 3 99 -13.81 -48 108 0K 13.81 -19 1052 OK 34 1052 OK 1052			00:00:03.48	U	0	60	80	2						27.49	٠.	_
MAC Random Access Response 00:00:03.49 D 1 50 80 8 3 -35.16 -52 7 OK 35.16 RRCConnectionReconfiguration RRCConnectionReconfiguration 00:00:03.50 D 0 60 81 8 99 -13.81 -48 108 OK 13.81 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.50 D 1 50 82 5 10848 -13.81 -48 108 OK 13.81 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 5 10848 -30.89 -37 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 8 10848 1052 OK 30.89 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 -30.59 -36 1052 OK 30.59 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83																
RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete RRCConnectionReconfiguration RRCCONNECTIONRECONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTIONRECTION					_										- 1	
RRCConnectionReconfiguration IP Data (IPv4 UDP) IP										-35.16	-52	7				
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)										-34.03	-54	2				
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)										-13.81				13.81	- 1	
IP Data (IPv4 UDP)							82	5		20.00				20.00	- 1	
IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 -30.59 -36 1052 OK 30.59 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 0 10848 -30.59 -36 1052 OK RRCConnectionReconfiguration 00:00:03.51 D 0 60 83 3 99 -16.16 -54 108 OK 16.16 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8										-30.89				30.89	- 1	
IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 82 9 10848 -30.59 -36 1052 OK 30.59 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 0 10848 -16.16 -54 108 OK 16.16 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 3 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8 10848 1052 OK<			00:00:03.51		_										- 1	
IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 0 10848 1052 OK RRCConnectionReconfiguration 00:00:03.51 D 0 60 83 3 99 -16.16 -54 108 OK 16.16 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8 10848 1052 OK										20.50				20 E0	- 1	
RRCConnectionReconfiguration 00:00:03.51 D 0 60 83 3 99 -16.16 -54 108 OK 16.16 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 3 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8 10848 1052 OK										-30.59				30.59	- 1	
IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 3 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK 31.43 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8 10848 1052 OK				_						1616				1616	- 1	
IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8 10848 1052 OK										-10.10				10.10		
IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 4 10848 -31.43 -36 1052 OK 31.43 IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 1052 OK 10																
IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.51 D 1 50 83 5 10848 1052 OK IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8 10848 1052 OK										-31 //2				21 //2		
IP Data (IPv4 UDP) 00:00:03.52 D 1 50 83 8 10848 1052 OK					_					31,43				21,43	Ų	
					_											
					ī					-32.04				32.04	_ `	

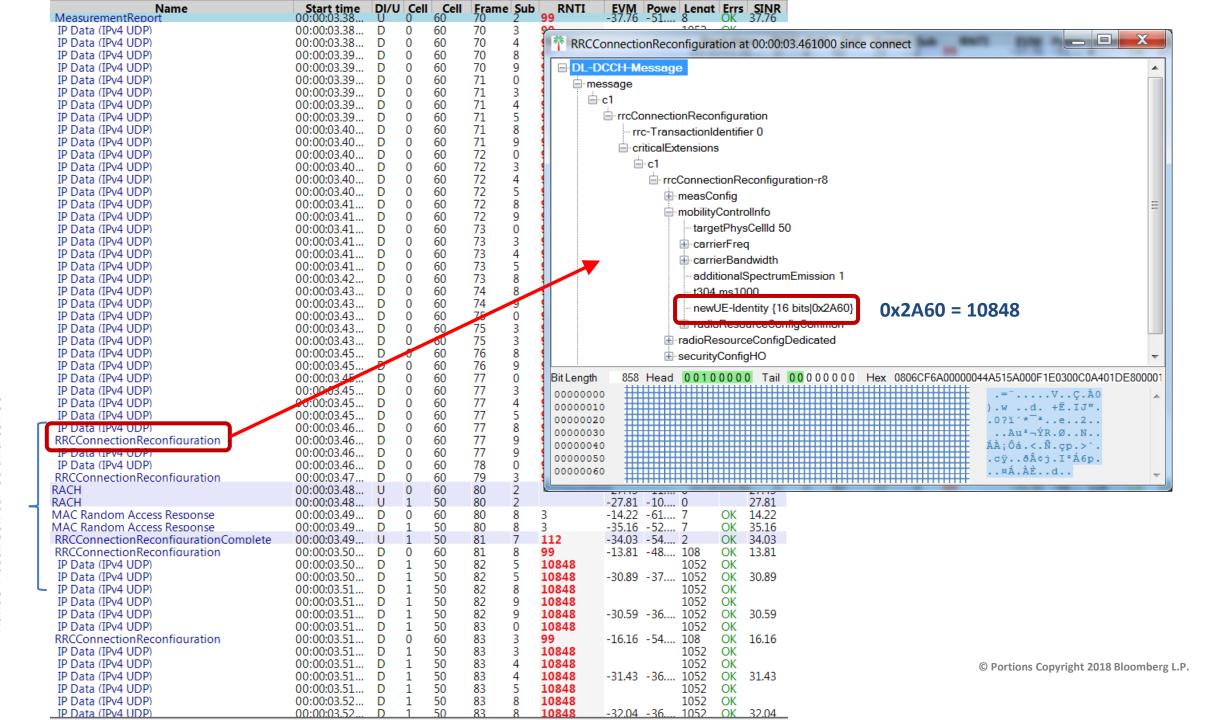
Cell ID = 60

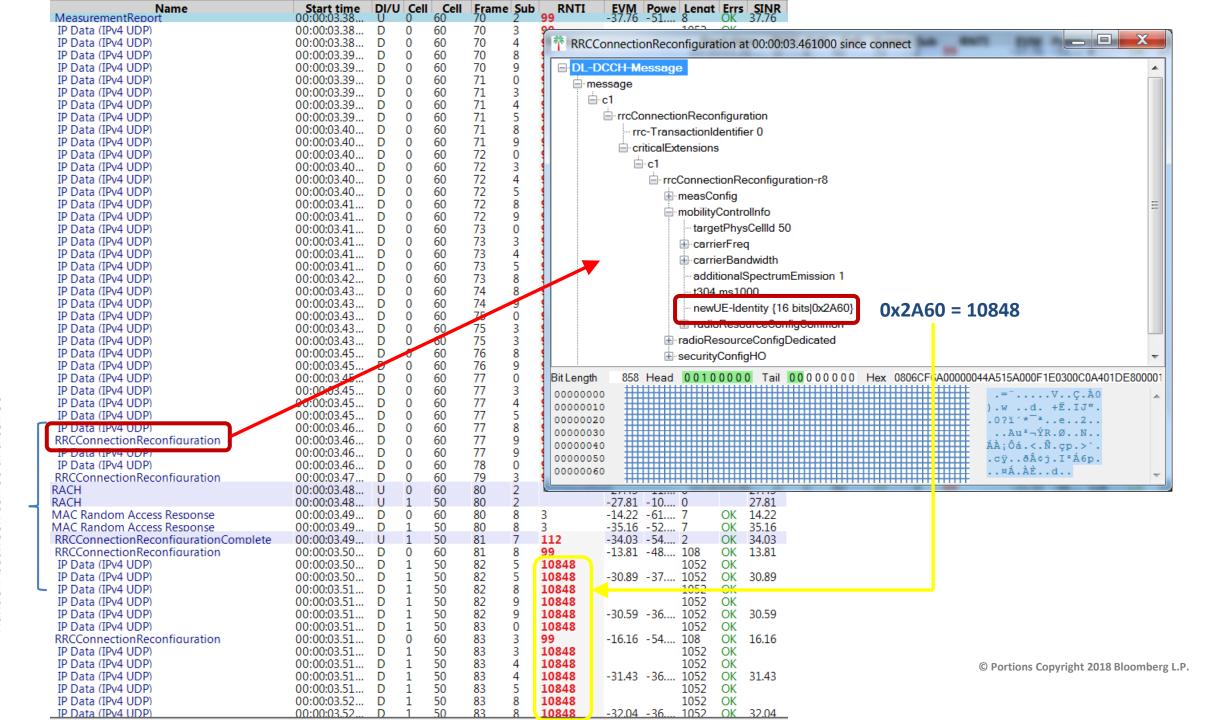
Cell ID = 50

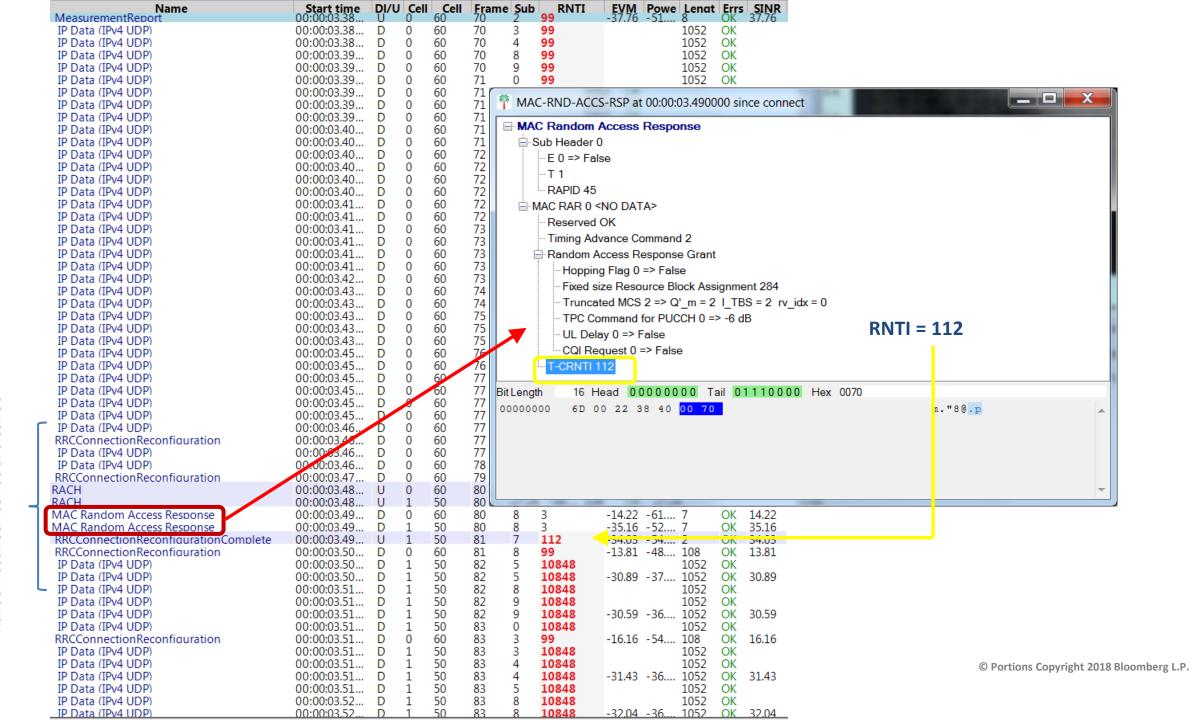


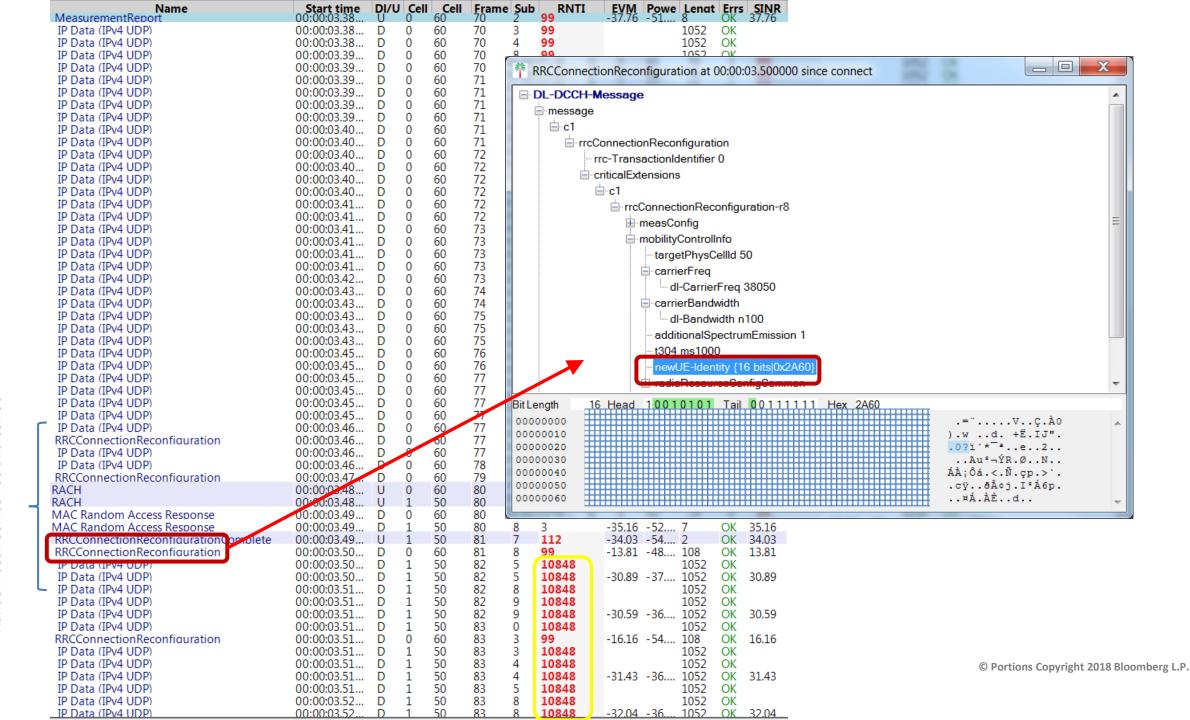










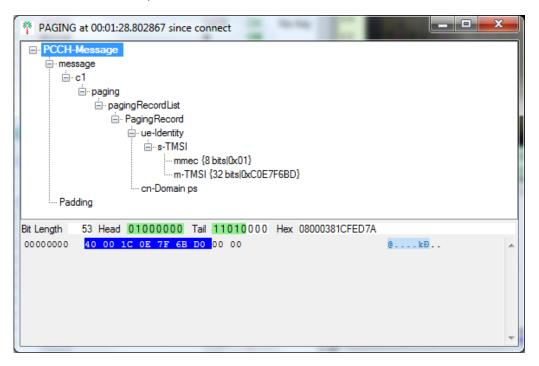


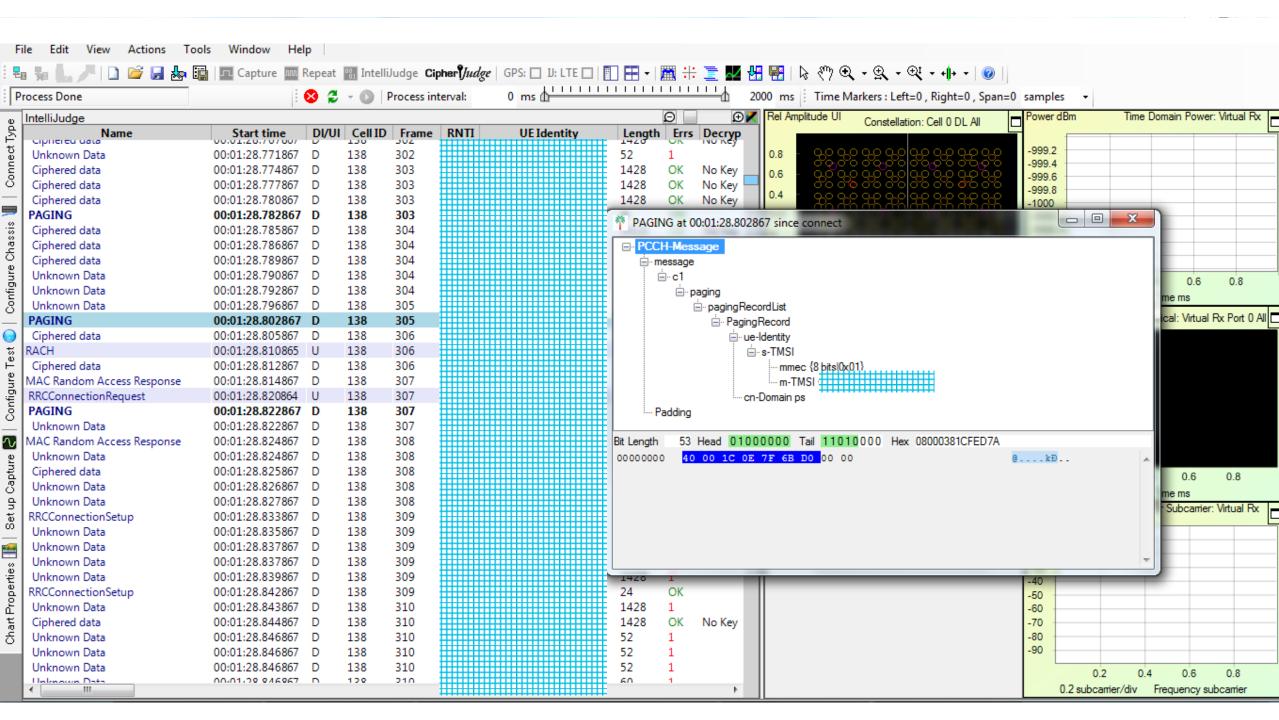
RNTI LOCATION LEAKS AND DEVICE TRACKING

- Unprotected RRC Connection Reconfiguration message for handover should not occur
 - eNBs that used to have this issue have since been configured correctly
- According to 3GPP TR 33.899 V1.3.0 (2017-08)
 - RNTI tracking is not a privacy issue because RNTI is not a long lived id
 - But I keep seeing in the lab the RNTI of my devices not changing for hours...
 - TMSI can be mapped to RNTI, but TMSI is also short lived id
 - But the TMSI changes rather infrequently as well...
- LTE hijacking paper shows it is indeed possible!
 - https://alter-attack.net/media/breaking_lte_on_layer_two.pdf

OTHER POTENTIAL LTE LOCATION LEAKS

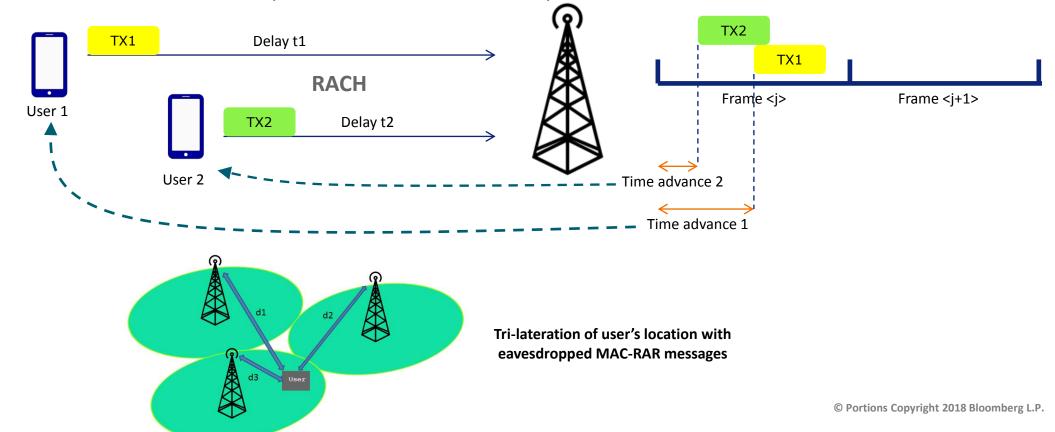
- Paging messages sent in the clear
 - Known location tracking techniques based on sniffing paging messages
 - Silent text message to target IMSI/TMSI/MSISDN
 - If a paging is sniffed, the UE is in the same Tracking Area as the sniffer
 - If connection establishment is sniffed, the UE is in the same cell as the sniffer





OTHER POTENTIAL LTE LOCATION LEAKS

- Simple location inference
 - Eavesdrop MAC RAR messages
 - Time Advance → distance from eNodeB
 - Very low resolution unless one captures MAC RARs from multiple base stations



5G SECURITY

5G STANDARDS

- 5G largely a marketing buzz word
 - But there's some actual very interesting technology behind
 - First deployments and tests already happening
- Release 15 of the 3GPP standards
 - December 2017
 - First release of 5G New Radio + 5G System
- Most changes at the PHY layer
 - mmWave
 - Massive MIMO
- Work to address some protocol exploits
 - IMSI obfuscation and encryption
 - PKI for IMSI concealing
- Security standards published in March 2018
 - 3GPP TS 33.501 V1.0.0 (2018-03)

IMSI PROTECTION

- IMSI encrypted (concealed) with public key of home operator
 - Probabilistic asymmetric encryption
 - Same IMSI encrypted multiple times results in different ciphertexts (to avoid tracking)
- IMSI catching much harder
- Challenges
 - What happens if private key of home operator is "lost" or needs to be rotated?
 - New SIM?
 - New public key burned in SIM?
 - "Outside of the scope of the 3GPP specifications"

SUPI – THE NEW IMSI

- SUPI Subscription Permanent Identifier
 - New IMSI in 5G
 - SUCI (SUbscription Concealed Identifier) Encrypted SUPI

Challenges

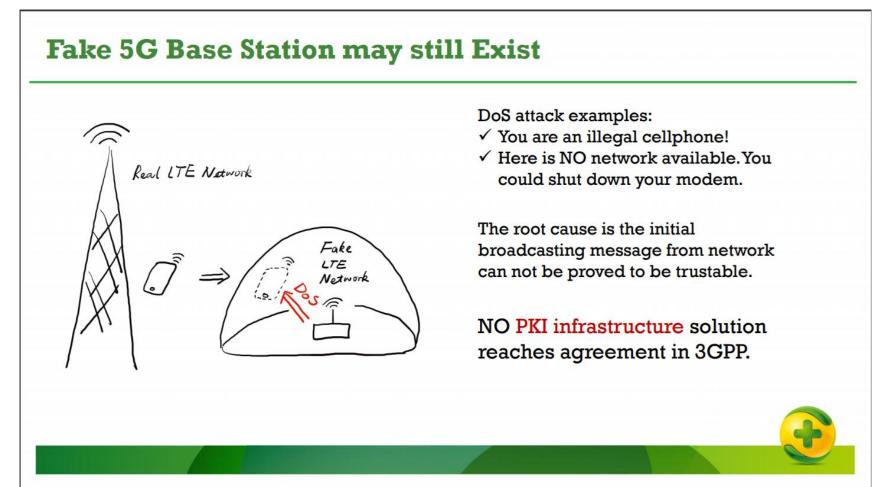
- "If the home network has not provisioned the public key in USIM, the SUPI protection in initial registration procedure is not provided. In this case, the null-scheme shall be used by the ME."
 - Null cipher still supported
- "In case of an unauthenticated emergency call, privacy protection for SUPI is not required."
 - Can a rogue base station fool a UE to initiate such an emergency call?

PROTOCOL EXPLOITS IN 5G

- Most LTE protocol exploits caused by implicit trust in pre-authentication messages
 - RRC, MAC, NAS layers
- 5G aims to tackle known exploits in LTE
 - E.g. AttachReject DoS and downgrade to GSM mentioned explicitly
- Leverage public key of home operator?
 - Does not work with roaming devices
 - Public key from all operators?
 - Not scalable
 - Unrealistic
- How are the 5G security specifications preventing exploiting pre-authentication messages?
 - As of now, 5G appears to be vulnerable to pre-authentication message protocol exploits

PROTOCOL EXPLOITS IN 5G

I am not the only one claiming this...



"OUT OF SCOPE"

This works for most wireless security specifications:

Ctrl+F for {"scope","out of scope","out of the scope", etc}
In mobile communication standard documents

- 5.2.5 Subscriber privacy
 - "The provisioning and updating of the home network public key is out of the scope of the present document.
 It can be implemented using, e.g. the Over the Air (OTA) mechanism."
- 12.2 Mutual authentication
 - "The structure of the PKI used for the certificate is out of scope of the present document."
- C.3.3 Processing on home network side
 - "How often the home network generates new public/private key pair and how the public key is provisioned to the UE are out of the scope of this clause."

NULL CIPHERING

- Supported ciphering modes
 - NEA0 Null ciphering algorithm
 - 128-NEA1 128-bit SNOW 3G based algorithm
 - 128-NEA2 128-bit AES based algorithm
 - 128-NEA3 128-bit ZUC based algorithm
- Null ciphering is a supported option
 - Same for null integrity
 - Potential security edge cases
 - Bidding down attacks
 - Public key of home operator burned in SIM
 - How to authenticate a bidding down request at a foreign (roaming) network?
- Note null ciphering support often a requirement for Lawful Interception

POTENTIAL SECURITY EDGE CASES

- "In case the UE registers for Emergency Services and receives an Identifier Request, the UE shall use the null-scheme for generating the SUCI in the Identifier Response."
- "If the UE receives a NAS security mode command selecting NULL integrity and ciphering algorithms, the UE shall accept this as long as the IMS Emergency session progresses."
- "If the authentication failure is detected in the AMF then the UE is not aware of the failure in the AMF, but still needs to be prepared, according to the conditions specified in TS 24.301, to accept a NAS SMC from the AMF requesting the use of the NULL ciphering and integrity algorithms."
- "If the AMF cannot identify the subscriber, or cannot obtain authentication vector (when SUPI is provided), the AMF shall send NAS SMC with NULL algorithms to the UE regardless of the supported algorithms announced previously by the UE."

• ...

5G SECURITY - ARE WE THERE YET?

NAS integrity activation:

"Replay protection shall be activated when integrity protection is activated, except when the NULL integrity protection algorithm is selected."

Are we there yet? The long path to securing 5G mobile communication networks" https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/we-yet-long-path-securing-5g-mobile-communication-piqueras-jover



http://rogerpiquerasjover.net ---- 💟 @rgoestotheshows

- Shaik, Altaf, et al. "Practical attacks against privacy and availability in 4G/LTE mobile communication systems." arXiv preprint arXiv:1510.07563 (2015).
- Jover, Roger Piqueras. LTE Security and Protocol Exploits. ShmooCon 2016.
- Jover, Roger Piqueras, Joshua Lackey, and Arvind Raghavan. "Enhancing the security of LTE networks against jamming attacks." EURASIP Journal on Information Security 2014.1 (2014): 1-14.
- Jover, Roger Piqueras. "Security attacks against the availability of LTE mobility networks: Overview and research directions." Wireless Personal Multimedia Communications (WPMC), 2013 16th International Symposium on. IEEE, 2013.
- M. Lichtman, R. Piqueras Jover, M. Labib, R. Rao, V. Marojevic, and J. H. Reed, "LTE/LTE-A Jamming, Spoofing and Sniffing: Threat Assessment and Mitigation," Communications Magazine, IEEE, vol. 54, no. 4, 2016.
- Engel, Tobias. "SS7: Locate. Track. Manipulate." FTP: http://events.ccc. de/congress/2014/Fahrplan/system/attachments/2553/or iginal/31c3-ss7-locate-track-manipulate.pdf. 2014.
- Kumar, Swarun, et al. "LTE radio analytics made easy and accessible." ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review. Vol. 44. No. 4. ACM, 2014.
- Spaar, Dieter. "A practical DoS attack to the GSM network." In DeepSec (2009).
- Kune, Denis Foo, et al. "Location leaks on the GSM Air Interface." ISOC NDSS (Feb 2012) (2012).
- Jermyn, Jill, et al. "Scalability of Machine to Machine systems and the Internet of Things on LTE mobile networks." World of Wireless, Mobile and Multimedia Networks (WoWMoM), 2015 IEEE 16th International Symposium on a. IEEE, 2015.
- Lichtman, Marc, et al. "Vulnerability of LTE to hostile interference." Global Conference on Signal and Information Processing (GlobalSIP), 2013 IEEE. IEEE, 2013.

- Golde, Nico, Kévin Redon, and Jean-Pierre Seifert. "Let me answer that for you: Exploiting broadcast information in cellular networks." Presented as part of the 22nd USENIX Security Symposium (USENIX Security 13). 2013.
- Mulliner, Collin, Nico Golde, and Jean-Pierre Seifert. "SMS of Death: From Analyzing to Attacking Mobile Phones on a Large Scale." USENIX Security Symposium. 2011.
- Bhattarai, Sudeep, et al. "On simulation studies of cyber attacks against lte networks." Computer Communication and Networks (ICCCN), 2014 23rd International Conference on. IEEE, 2014.
- Ghavimi, Fayezeh, and Hsiao-Hwa Chen. "M2M Communications in 3GPP LTE/LTE-A Networks: Architectures, Service Requirements, Challenges, and Applications." Communications Surveys & Tutorials, IEEE 17.2 (2015): 525-549.
- Nakarmi, Prajwol Kumar, Oscar Ohlsson, and Michael Liljenstam. "An Air Interface Signaling Protection Function for Mobile Networks: GSM Experiments and Beyond." Trustcom/BigDataSE/ISPA, 2015 IEEE. Vol. 1. IEEE, 2015.
- Khosroshahy, Masood, et al. "Botnets in 4G cellular networks: Platforms to launch DDoS attacks against the air interface." Mobile and Wireless Networking (MoWNeT), 2013 International Conference on Selected Topics in. IEEE, 2013.
- Bailey, D. "War Texting: Weaponizing Machine to Machine." Black-Hat USA (2011).
- Nohl, Karsten, and Sylvain Munaut. "Wideband GSM sniffing." In 27th Chaos Communication Congress. 2010.
- Prasad, Anand. "3GPP SAE-LTE Security." NIKSUN WWSMC (2011).
- Jermyn, Jill, Gabriel Salles-Loustau, and Saman Zonouz. "An analysis of dos attack strategies against the LTE RAN." Journal of Cyber Security 3.2 (2014): 159-180.
- Bailey, Don, and Nick DePetrillo. "The Carmen Sandiego Project." Proc. of BlackHat (Las Vegas, NV, USA, 2010) (2010).

- Hussain, Syed Rafiul, Omar Chowdhury, Shagufta Mehnaz, and Elisa Bertino. "LTEInspector: A Systematic Approach for Adversarial Testing of 4G LTE." In Symposium on Network and Distributed Systems Security (NDSS), pp. 18-21. 2018.
- Rupprecht, David, Katharina Kohls, Thorsten Holz, and Christina Pöpper. "Breaking LTE on Layer Two." In Breaking LTE on Layer Two, p. 0. IEEE..
- Hussain, Syed Rafiul, Omar Chowdhury, Shagufta Mehnaz, and Elisa Bertino. "LTEInspector: A Systematic Approach for Adversarial Testing of 4G LTE." In Symposium on Network and Distributed Systems Security (NDSS), pp. 18-21. 2018..
- Jover, Roger Piqueras, and Vuk Marojevic. "Security and Protocol Exploit Analysis of the 5G Specifications." arXiv preprint arXiv:1809.06925 (2018).
- Raza, Muhammad Taqi, Fatima Muhammad Anwar, and Songwu Lu. "Exposing LTE Security Weaknesses at Protocol Inter-Layer, and Inter-Radio Interactions." In International Conference on Security and Privacy in Communication Systems, pp. 312-338. Springer, Cham, 2017.
- Khan, Haibat, Benjamin Dowling, and Keith M. Martin. "Identity Confidentiality in 5G Mobile Telephony Systems." 2018.
- Mjølsnes, Stig F., and Ruxandra F. Olimid. "Easy 4G/LTE IMSI Catchers for Non-Programmers." In International Conference on Mathematical Methods, Models, and Architectures for Computer Network Security, pp. 235-246. Springer, Cham, 2017.
- Khan, M., Ginzboorg, P., Järvinen, K. and Niemi, V., 2018. Defeating the Downgrade Attack on Identity Privacy in 5G. arXiv preprint arXiv:1811.02293.
- Basin, David, Jannik Dreier, Lucca Hirschi, Saša Radomirovic, Ralf Sasse, and Vincent Stettler. "A Formal Analysis of 5G Authentication." In Proceedings of the 2018 ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security, pp. 1383-1396. ACM, 2018.