

# The impact of open-source testbeds on cellular security research



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02/08/2022

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# About me

- Things I do...
  - Fatherhood
  - SWE at Google
  - Wireless Security Research
  - Soccer, live rock/punk-rock/metal music, geek
- Mobile/wireless security research
  - Started 12 years ago with LTE
  - History of breaking things communicating over 802.11, BLE, ZigBee...
  - 5G security
- Random trivia/achievements I am proud of
  - Watched every single game live on TV during World Cup 2006 and 2010
  - Seen the band Bad Religion live 23 times
- More
  - <http://rogerpiquerasjover.net/>



@rgoestotheshows

“ The opinions and ideas discussed in this talk are mine. They do not necessarily reflect my employer’s and are not related to my day job. ”

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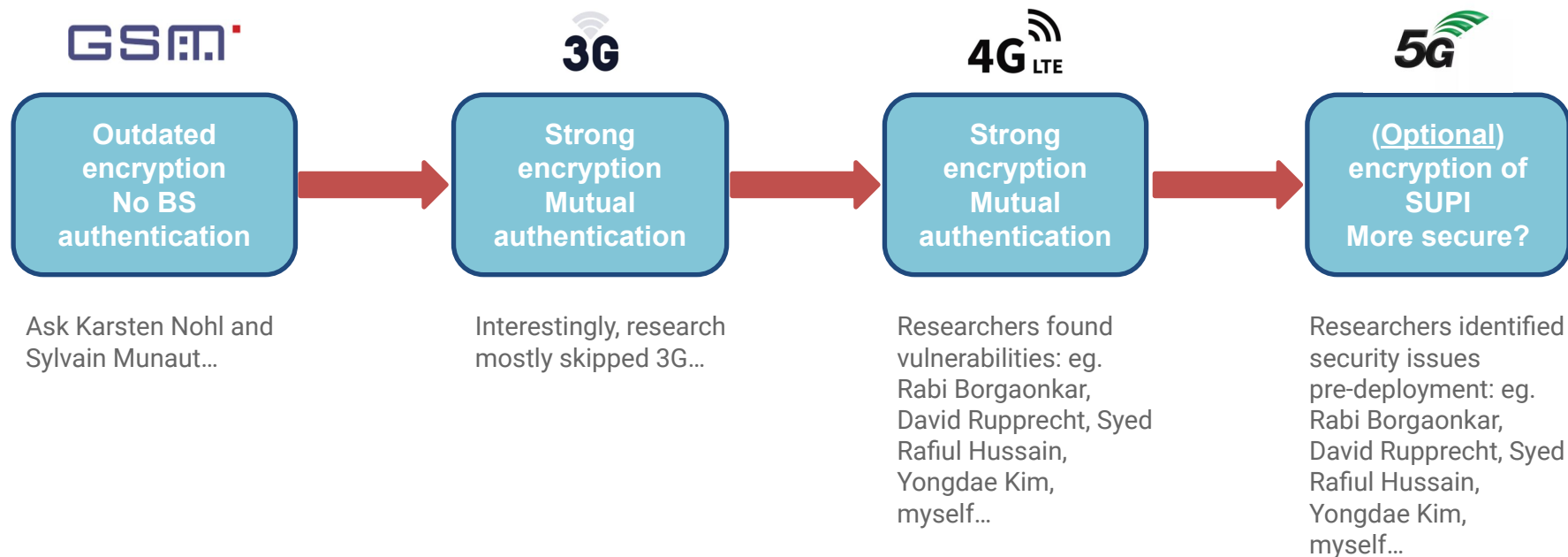
# The impact of open source on mobile security research.

Roger Piqueras Jover - May 2016

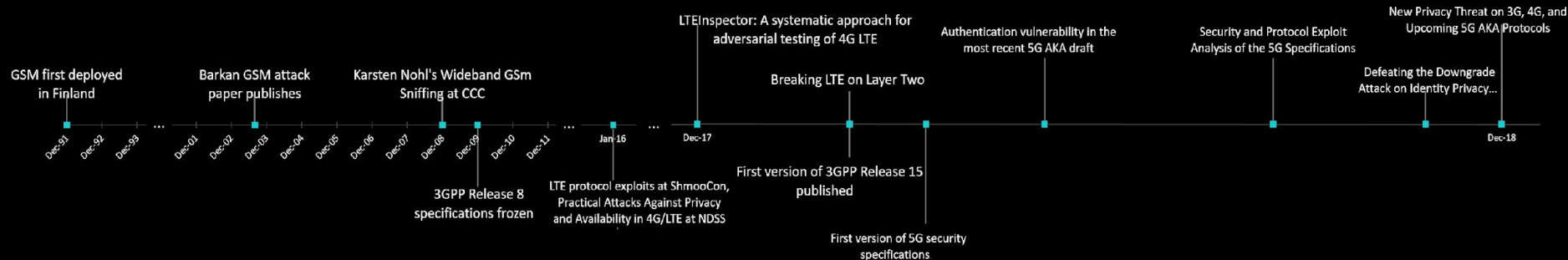
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/impact-open-source-mobile-security-research-roger-piqueras-jover/>

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# MOBILE NETWORK SECURITY RETROSPECTIVE



# MOBILE NETWORK SECURITY RETROSPECTIVE



- GSM
  - Deployment 1991, first crypto attacks 2004, first system attack 2009
  - Osmocombb, OpenBTS, OpenBSC, etc
- LTE
  - Standards 2008, deployment 2012, first system attacks early 2016
  - OpenLTE (12/31/2012), srsLTE (06/15/2015)
  - Lots of excellent research papers over the last ~4 years
- 5G
  - Release 15 published 12/2017, 5G security specifications 03/2018, vulnerabilities found since 2018

# SECURITY RESEARCH RAPIDLY MATURING

- Cellular security research ramping up rapidly!



18 years from deployment to first demonstrated vulnerabilities



8 years from standards to first demonstrated vulns, 3 years from deployment to first demonstrated vulns



**A number of vulnerabilities identified even before deployment**

# WHAT HAS CHANGED BETWEEN THEN AND NOW?

- Research ecosystem maturing
  - Maturity of open-source tools
  - Excellent work from academia over the last few years
  - Cellular security research hitting mainstream media

**srsRAN**

**Ruhr Universität  
Bochum**

**KAIST**

**openLTE**

**TU Berlin**

**Purdue University**

**OpenAirInterface**

**VATech**





# openLTE

- First open-source implementation of the LTE stack

- The one that started it all!
- By Ben Wojtowicz
- First commit December 31, 2011 (Happy new year!)

- **December 31, 2011:** Initial release (version 00.01) of matlab/octave files for LTE FDD downlink transmission and reception. This includes PSS, SSS, CRS, and PBCH. The receiver has been tested against a live LTE recording and the transmitter has been tested against the receiver.

- Abandoned in 2017... then major update/refactoring on Valentine's Day 2021 (I like you too!)

- **February 14, 2021:** Version 0.21.0 is available. This version includes a massive reformat, a new RRC library, migration of `LTE_fdd_dl_file_gen` and `LTE_fdd_dl_file_scan` from python to c++, turbo decoder improvements, and many bug fixes

I probably would not be here  
(career-wise) right now if it wasn't for  
openLTE...

# SRSRAN, FORMERLY KNOWN AS SRSLTE

- Open-source implementation of the LTE stack, including the UE stack
  - The one most people use (at least most people I know of!)
  - By the Software Radio Systems team (<https://www.srs.io/>)
  - First commit in 2014: 11k lines of code for an LTE cell search function
  - Very well documented, great community support
  - GNU AGPL license (<https://github.com/srsran/srsRAN/blob/master/LICENSE>)
  - Pro-tip: Enable Google Scholar notifications for keywords “security” and “srsLTE”

A banner image for srsRAN. On the left, the text 'srsRAN' is in a light blue font, followed by 'Your own mobile network' in a large white font. Below this, in smaller white text, it says 'Open-source 4G and 5G software radio suite developed by [Software Radio Systems \(SRS\)](#)'. On the right side of the banner, there is a dark blue box with a terminal prompt '> \_' and the text 'Install the latest srsRAN release for Ubuntu:'. Below this text are three lines of terminal commands: '\$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:softwareradiosystems/srsran', '\$ sudo apt-get update', and '\$ sudo apt-get install srsran -y'.

I probably would not be here  
(career-wise) right now if it wasn't for  
srsLTE...

# OPEN AIR INTERFACE

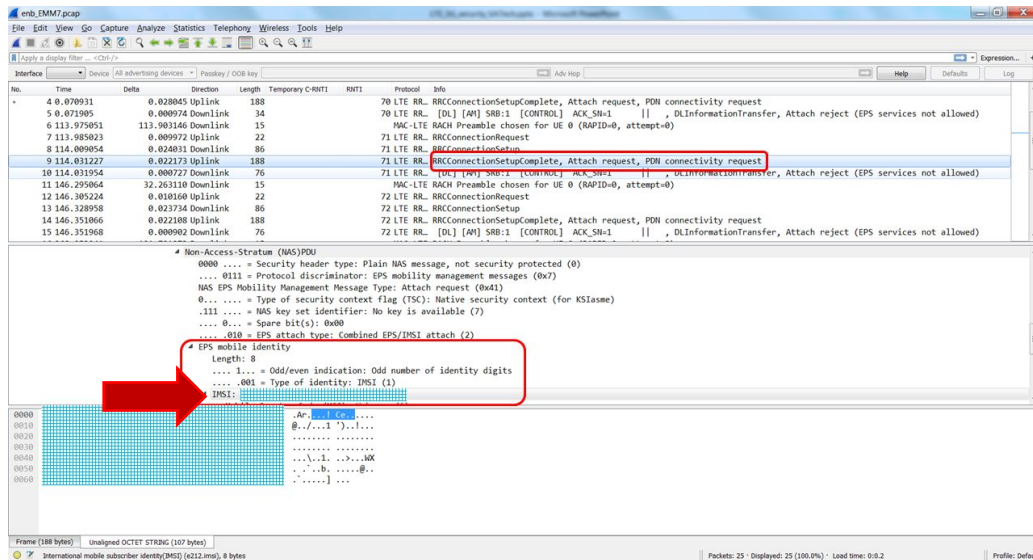
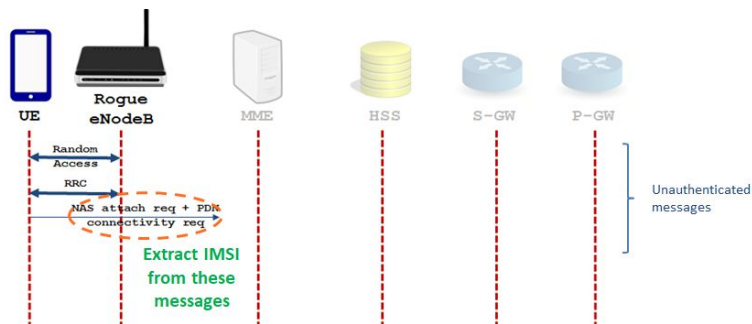
- Released in 2014 under the French non-profit OpenAirInterface Software Alliance
  - EURECOM project
  - Under OAI Public License (modified Apache v2.0 license) - [https://openairinterface.org/?page\\_id=698](https://openairinterface.org/?page_id=698)
  - Code is free to use for non-commercial/academic research purposes

```
openairinterface5g
├── ci-scripts: Meta-scripts used by the OSA CI process. Contains also configuration files used day-to-day by CI.
├── cmake_targets: Build utilities to compile (simulation, emulation and real-time platforms), and generated build files
├── common : Some common OAI utilities, other tools can be found at openair2/UTILS
├── doc : Contains an up-to-date feature set list
├── LICENSE
├── maketags : Script to generate emacs tags
├── nfapi : Contains the NFAPI code. A local Readme file provides more details.
├── openair1 : 3GPP LTE Rel-10/12 PHY layer + PHY RF simulation. A local Readme file provides more details.
├── openair2 : 3GPP LTE Rel-10 RLC/MAC/PDCP/RRC/X2AP + LTE Rel-14 M2AP implementation.
│   ├── COMMON
│   ├── DOCS
│   ├── ENB_APP
│   ├── LAYER2/RLC/ with the following subdirectories: UM_v9.3.0, TM_v9.3.0, and AM_v9.3.0.
│   ├── LAYER2/PDCP/PDCP_v10.1.0.
│   ├── NETWORK_DRIVER
│   ├── PHY_INTERFACE
│   ├── RRC/LITE
│   ├── UTIL
│   ├── X2AP
│   ├── M2AP
│   └── MCE_APP
├── openair3: 3GPP LTE Rel10 for S1AP, NAS GTPV1-U for both ENB and UE.
│   ├── COMMON
│   ├── DOCS
│   ├── GTPV1-U
│   ├── NAS
│   ├── S1AP
│   ├── M3AP
│   ├── SCTP
│   ├── SECU
│   ├── UDP
│   └── UTILS
└── targets: Top-level wrappers for unitary simulation for PHY channels, system-level emulation (eNB-UE with and without
```

# Cellular security research with OSS testbeds - Some examples

# IMSI CATCHING

- Until late 2015, it was wrongly assumed to not be possible in LTE
  - Just a few lines of extra code in srsLTE
  - Not too long ago operators would still page devices using the IMSI in some cases



# DEVICE DoS AND SILENT DOWNGRADE TO GSM

- Rogue base station replying with Attach Reject and/or TAU Reject messages
  - Brick a mobile device until reboot or toggle of airplane mode
  - Silent downgrade to GSM

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an LTE network. The top pane displays a list of packets, with packet 5 (time 0.071905) highlighted. This packet is a DL RRCConnectionSetupComplete message from the UE to the eNB, containing an Attach request and PDN connectivity request. The bottom pane shows the packet details, where the 'Attach reject (EPS services not allowed)' message is highlighted. The message is a NAS EPS Mobility Management Message Type: Attach reject (0x44) with cause 'EPS services not allowed (7)'. The MAC address is 0x00000000, which matches the calculated result.

No.	Time	Delta	Direction	Length	Temporary C-RNTI	RNTI	Protocol	Info
2	0.009992	0.009992	Uplink	22			70 LTE RR_	RRCConnectionRequest
3	0.042886	0.032894	Downlink	86			70 LTE RR_	RRCConnectionSetup
4	0.070931	0.028045	Uplink	188			70 LTE RR_	RRCConnectionSetupComplete, Attach request, PDN connectivity request
5	0.071905	0.000974	Downlink	34			70 LTE RR_	[DL] [AM] SRB:1 [CONTROL] ACK_SN=1    , DLInformationTransfer, Attach reject (EPS services not allowed)
6	113.975051	113.903146	Downlink	15			70 LTE RR_	MAC-LTE RACH Preamble chosen for UE 0 (RAPID=0, attempt=0)
7	113.985023	0.009972	Uplink	22			71 LTE RR_	RRCConnectionRequest
8	114.009054	0.024031	Downlink	86			71 LTE RR_	RRCConnectionSetup
9	114.031227	0.022173	Uplink	188			71 LTE RR_	RRCConnectionSetupComplete, Attach request, PDN connectivity request
10	114.031954	0.000727	Downlink	76			71 LTE RR_	[DL] [AM] SRB:1 [CONTROL] ACK_SN=1    , DLInformationTransfer, Attach reject (EPS services not allowed)
11	146.295064	32.263110	Downlink	15			72 LTE RR_	MAC-LTE RACH Preamble chosen for UE 0 (RAPID=0, attempt=0)
12	146.305224	0.010160	Uplink	22			72 LTE RR_	RRCConnectionRequest
13	146.328958	0.023734	Downlink	86			72 LTE RR_	RRCConnectionSetup

```
rrc-TransactionIdentifier: 0
  criticalExtensions: c1 (0)
    c1: dlInformationTransfer-r8 (0)
      dlInformationTransfer-r8
        dedicatedInfoType: dedicatedInfoNAS (0)
          dedicatedInfoNAS: 074407
            Non-Access-Stratum (NAS)PDU
              0000 .... = Security header type: Plain NAS message, not security protected (0)
              .... 0111 = Protocol discriminator: EPS mobility management messages (0x7)
              NAS EPS Mobility Management Message Type: Attach reject (0x44)
                Cause: EPS services not allowed (7)
              MAC: 0x00000000 [Matches calculated result]
```

# DNS SPOOFING AND TRAFFIC HIJACK OVER LTE

## ○ aLTer Attack

- Leverages RNTI-based tracking/fingerprinting
- Poor implementation of AES cipher leads to cipher text modification attack
- Flip bits in encrypted DNS responses, modify plain-text IP in DNS response predictably and hijack user's traffic

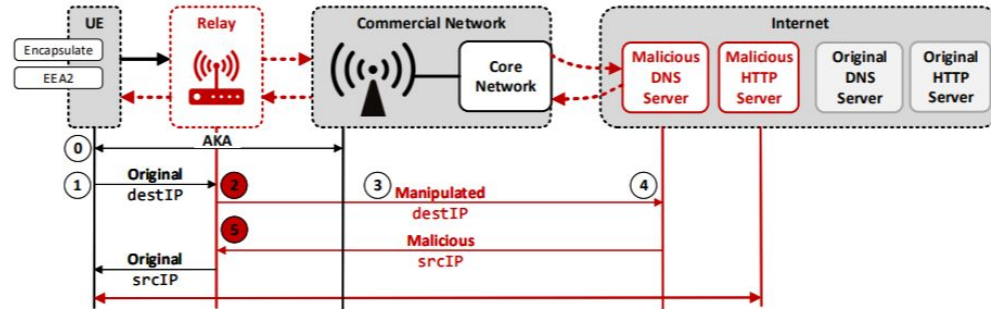


Fig. 4. aLTer: Overview of the DNS redirection attack. We deploy a malicious relay as a MitM between the UE and the commercial network and alter the destination IP address of a DNS request to redirect messages to our malicious DNS server. Eventually, the UE connects to the malicious HTTP server.

# DIGITAL CERTIFICATES IN CELLULAR NETWORKS

- X509 certs in cellular
  - SIBx broadcast messages and security-critical messages (*TAUpdateReject*, *AttachReject*, etc)
- Working prototype on srsRAN
  - Trimmed down certificates

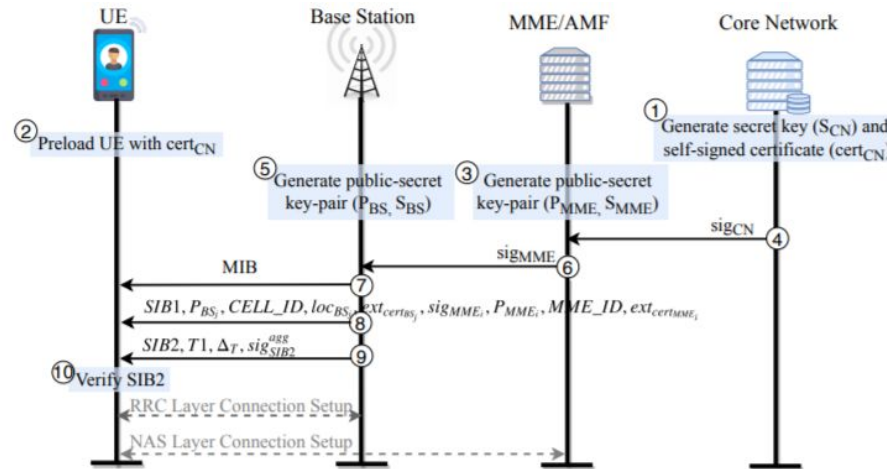


Figure 8: Optimized PKI Scheme.



# Looking ahead - 5G testbeds

# OSS 5G SECURITY TESTBEDS

- Open Air Interface
  - Partial implementation of 5G RAN (mainly PHY + MAC + RLC)
  - COTS UE connection over 5G NSA (with LTE EPC)
- srsRAN
  - Very good documentation (<https://docs.srsran.com/en/latest/>)
  - COTS UE connection over 5G NSA (with LTE EPC)
    - [https://docs.srsran.com/en/latest/app\\_notes/source/5g\\_nsa\\_cots/source/index.html](https://docs.srsran.com/en/latest/app_notes/source/5g_nsa_cots/source/index.html)
  - NSA UE (srsUE) connection with commercial NSA gNB
    - [https://docs.srsran.com/en/latest/app\\_notes/source/5g\\_nsa\\_amari/source/index.html](https://docs.srsran.com/en/latest/app_notes/source/5g_nsa_amari/source/index.html)
- openLTE
  - open5G: Open source implementation of the 3GPP 5G specifications
    - <https://open5g.sourceforge.io/>
  - NRARFCN\_recorder, GSCN\_recorder, GSCN\_scan

# PLENTY OF COMMERCIAL OPTIONS

*(Incomplete list with testbeds I am aware of in absolutely no particular order)*

- Radisys - <https://www.radisys.com/connect/connectran/5g>
- Yate - <https://yatebts.com/products/>
- AWS Private 5G Networks - <https://aws.amazon.com/private5g/>
- Parallel Wireless - <https://www.parallelwireless.com/technologies/5g/>
- LimeMicro “network in a box” - <https://limemicro.com/products/systems/>
- Mavenir - <https://www.mavenir.com/solutions/evolve-5g/>
- Accelleran - <https://accelleran.com/>
- Etc...

Wrapping up...

# INTERESTED IN CELLULAR SECURITY?

- Strong SW engineering and development skills? Experience in LTE, 5G and open-source testbeds? Experience with Android Platform and/or Telephony?
  - My team is hiring; let's chat! Apply here:
    - <https://www.linkedin.com/jobs/view/software-engineer-iii-security-privacy-android-at-google-2891245381>
  - ~~Summer '22 Security Engineer Summer Internship; apply [here](#)~~ (reach out for summer 2023!)
- Academic teams working in cellular security?
  - Android Security and Privacy grant that aims to foster collaboration between Android and academia
  - Application deadline ~early Fall
- Google is hiring! And we have many wireless-related teams
  - Fi, Android, Chrome, Pixel, Cloud 5G, Nest, Fitbit...

# Thank You