

5G-Spector: An O-RAN Compliant Layer-3 Cellular Attack Detection Service

Haohuang Wen¹, Phillip Porras², Vinod Yegneswaran², Ashish Gehani², Zhiqiang Lin¹

¹The Ohio State University, ²SRI International



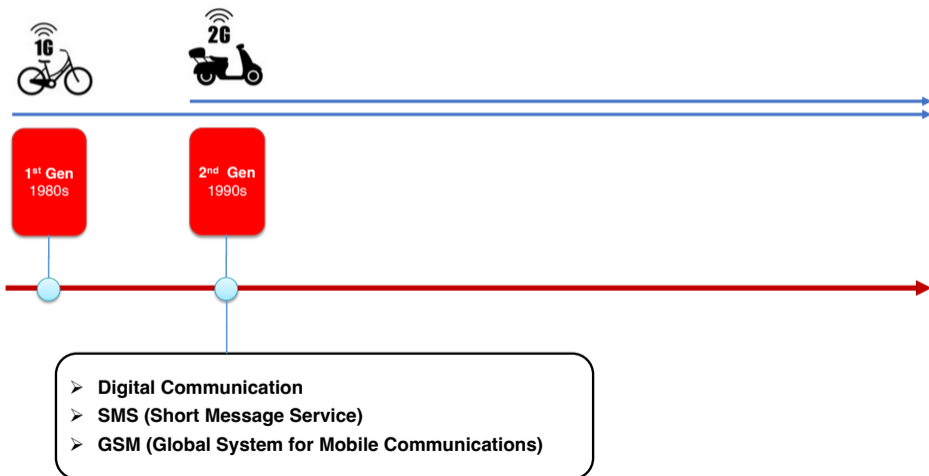
Evolution of Cellular Network



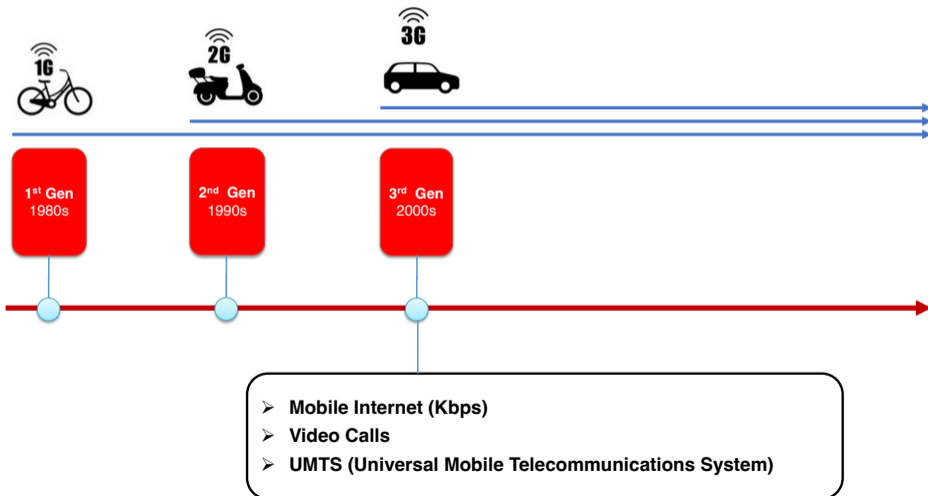
1st Gen
1980s

- Analog Voice
- Very Low data rates

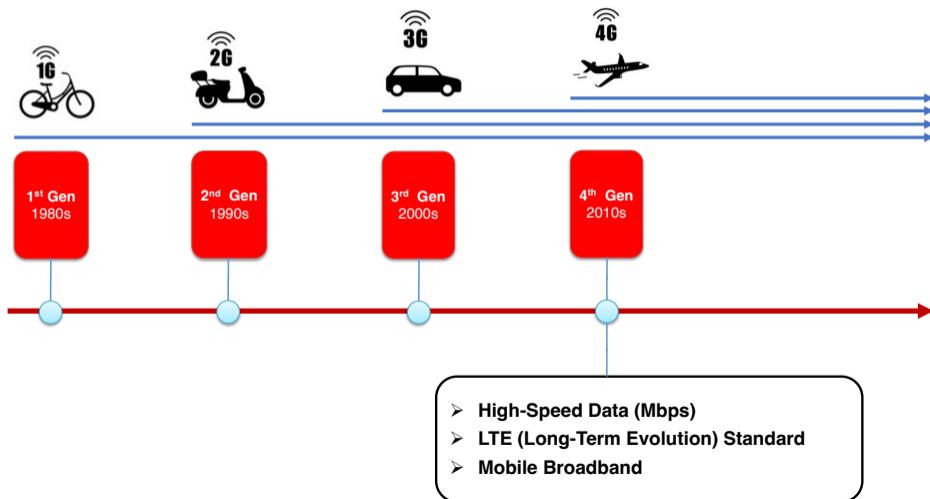
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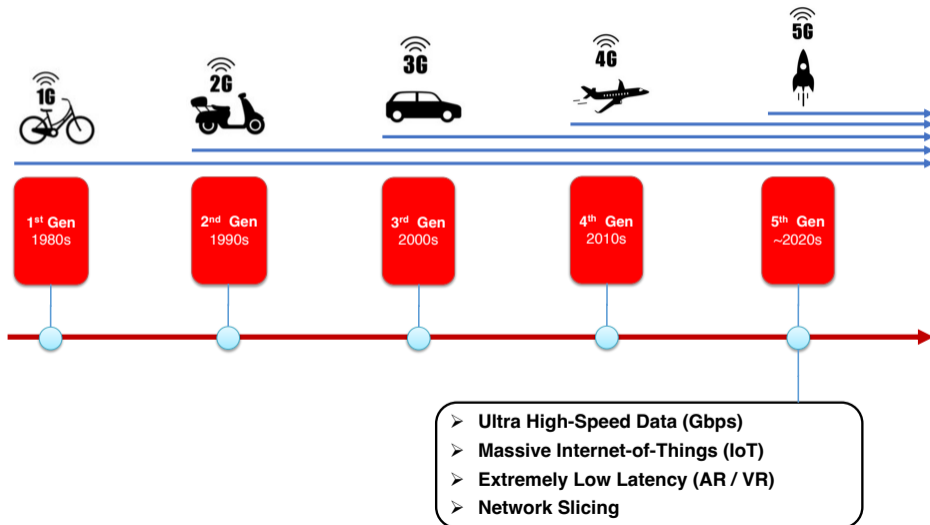
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Evolution of Cellular Network



Why 5G is not Secure

Why do we care about 5G Security and Privacy?

Why 5G is not Secure

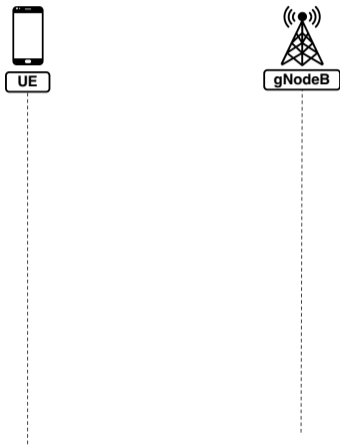
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The vulnerable cellular network standard

Why 5G is not Secure



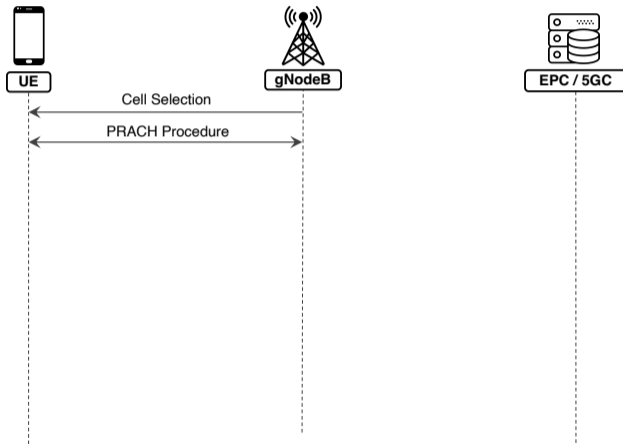
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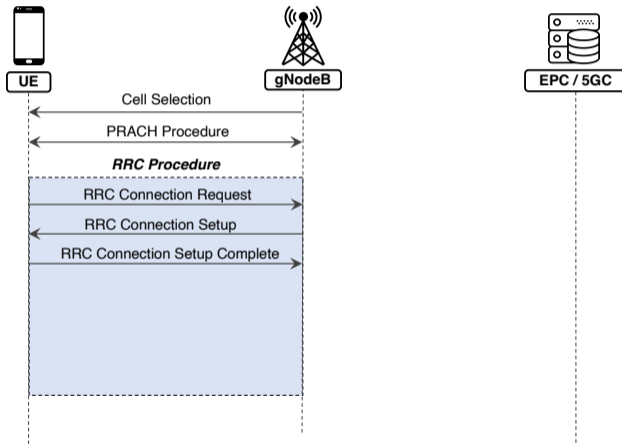
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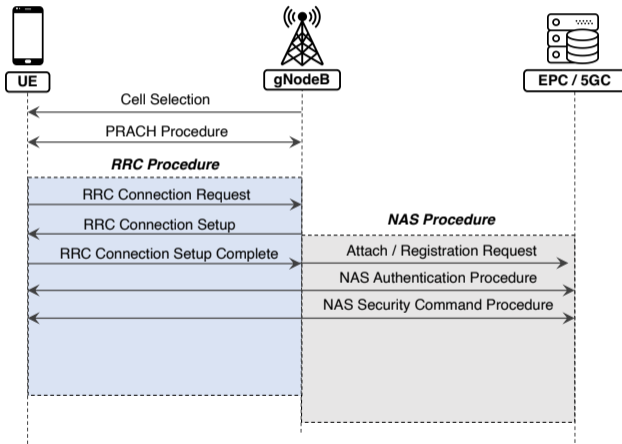
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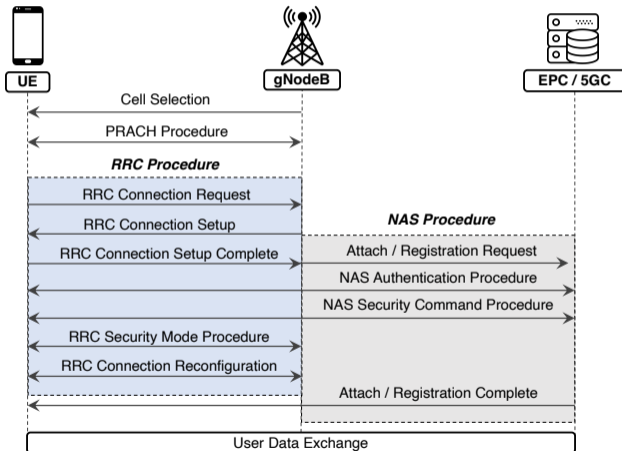
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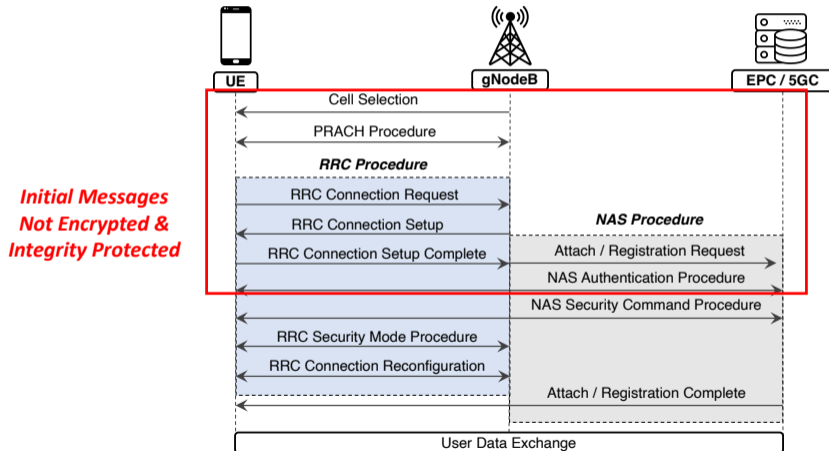
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Why 5G is not Secure



Threat Model



Adversary UEs

Threat Model

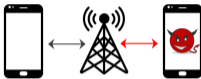


Adversary UEs



Man-In-the-Middle Attacker

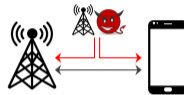
Threat Model



Adversary UEs



Man-In-the-Middle Attacker



Signal Injector

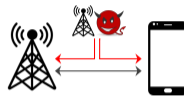
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USRP B210
(\$2000)

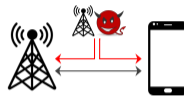
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Man-In-the-Middle Attacker



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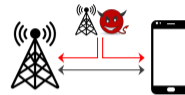
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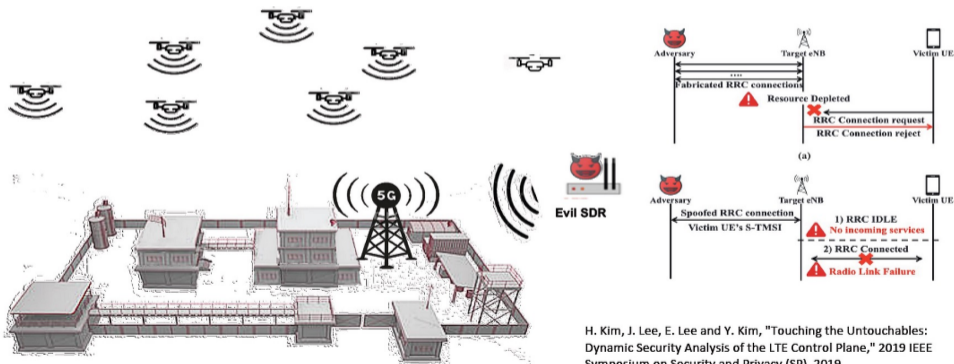
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OpenAirInterface 5G
(Free)

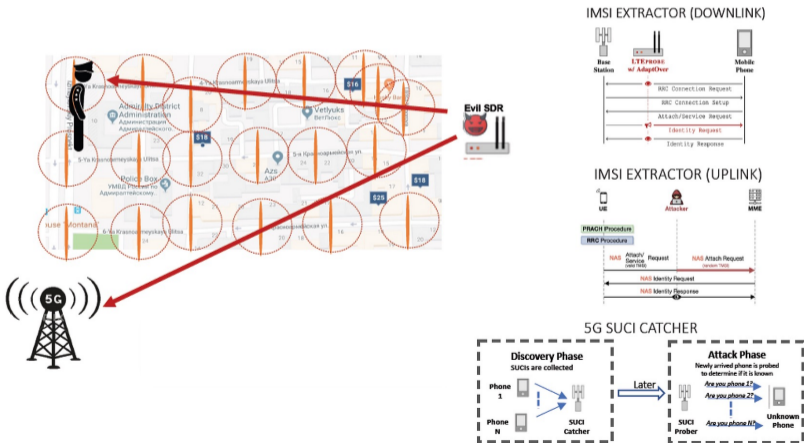
Attack Scenarios

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



Attack Scenarios

5G User Location Tracking Attack Scenario



Attack Scenarios

Can we fix the standards to eliminate these attacks?

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Currently very challenging due to numerous concerns

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

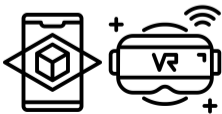
Attack Scenarios

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How to defend against these attacks?

Our Key Insight: OpenRAN (O-RAN)



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Our Key Insight: OpenRAN (O-RAN)

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

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

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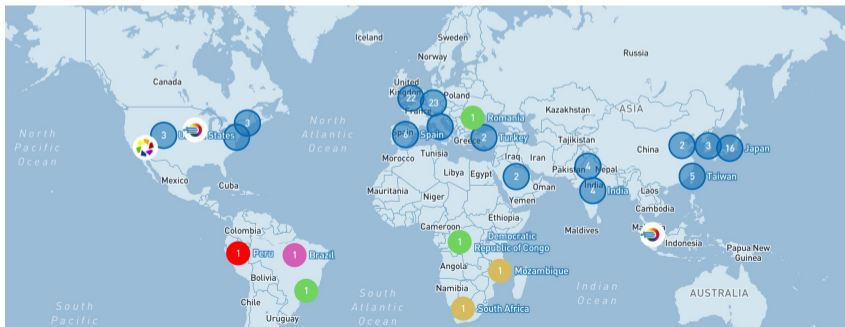
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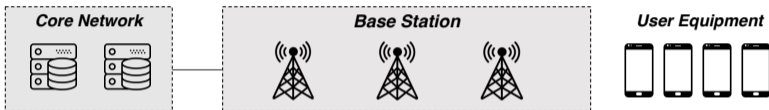
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- ▶ Adopted by 32 mobile network operator worldwide (as of 2/2024)



Deployments of O-RAN based technology and solutions from map.o-ran.org

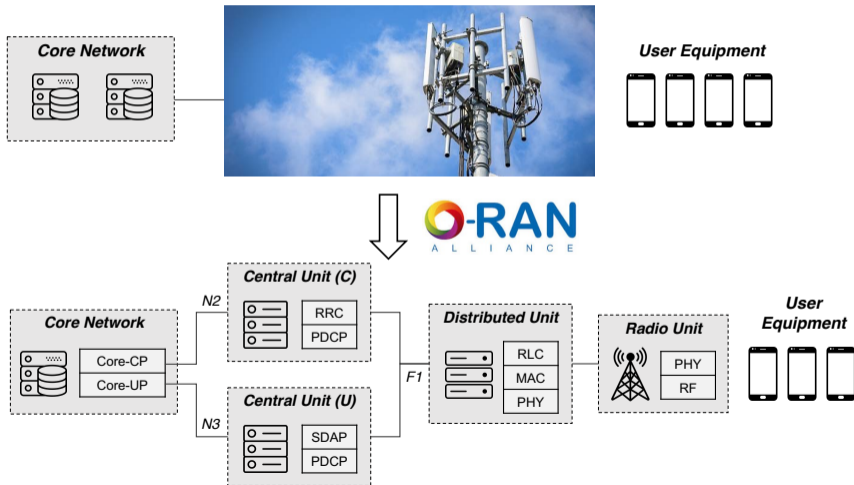
Traditional RAN vs. Open RAN



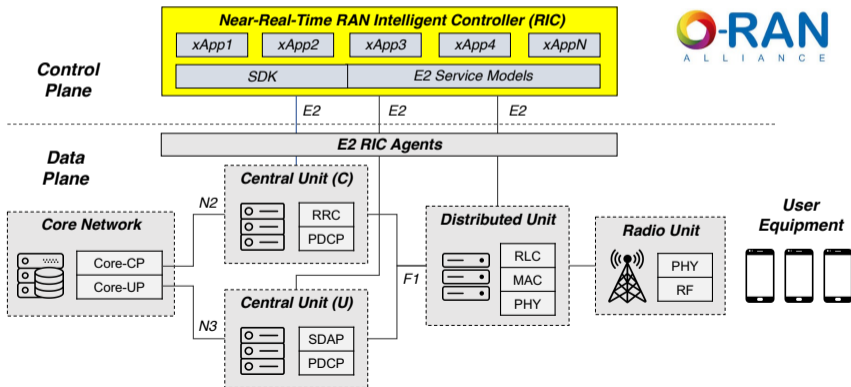
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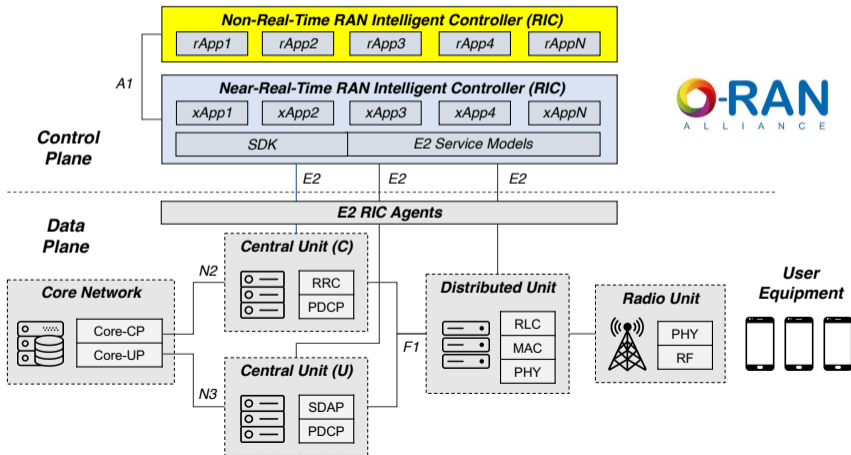
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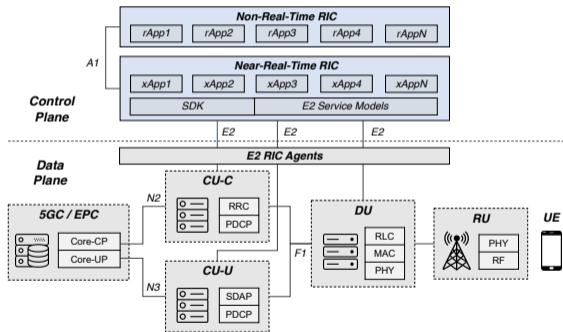
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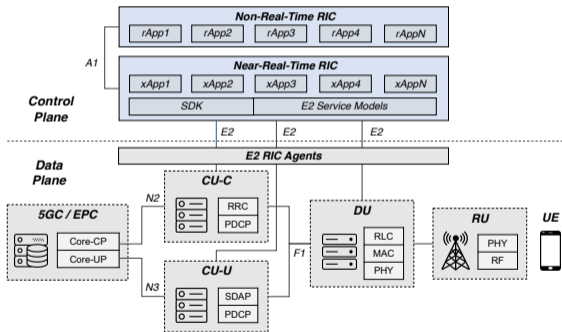
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O-RAN's Key Capabilities

- ▶ Disaggregation

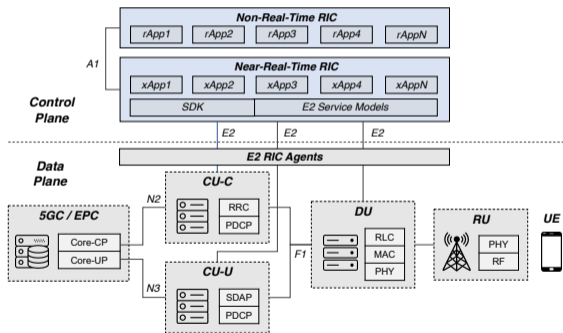
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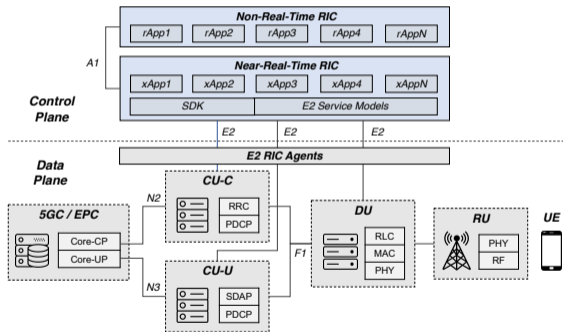
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- ▶ Disaggregation
- ▶ Modularization (xApps / rApps)
- ▶ Interoperability
- ▶ Open Interfaces

Challenges and Solutions

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5G-Spector Solutions

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Challenges and Solutions

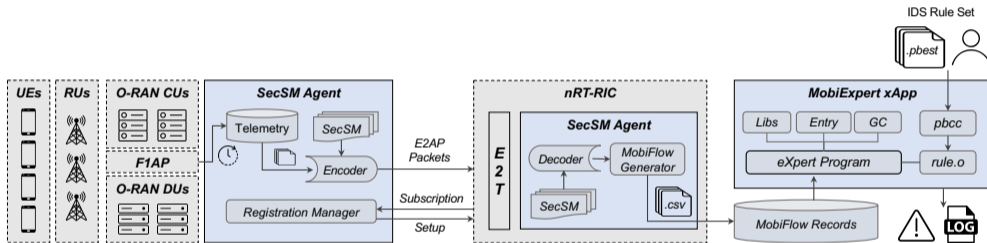
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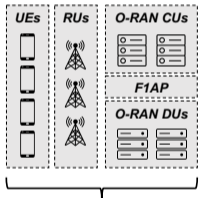
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- ✔ **P-BEST** [LP99] w/ a decoupled architecture and efficient IDS programming language

5G-Spector Design



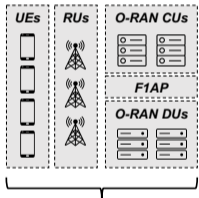
5G-Spectra Design



RAN Data Plane

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

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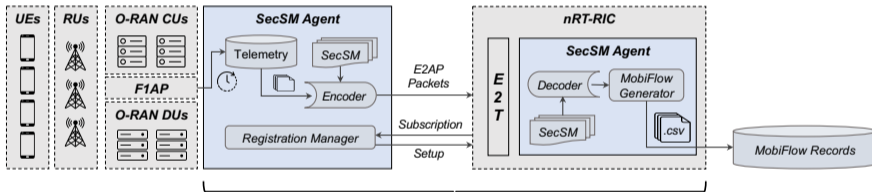


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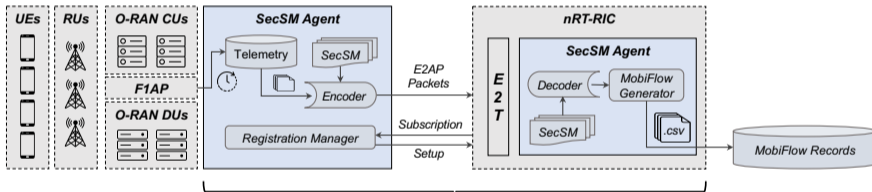
5G-Sector Design



5G-Sector Control Layer

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

5G-Spector Design

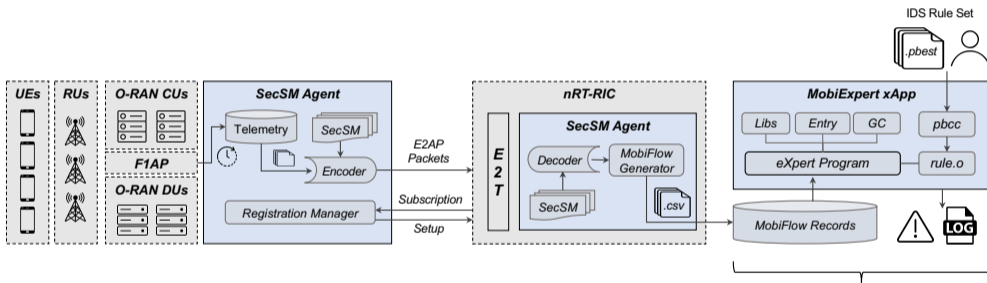


5G-Spector Control Layer

- xApp Registration and Subscription management
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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 ← AttachReject	○	✓
	NAS	SecModeCmd ← AttachReject	●	✓
	NAS	AttachAccept ← AttachReject	●	✓
	NAS	AuthRequest ← ServiceReject	●	✓
	NAS	SecModeCmd ← ServiceReject	●	✓
Uplink DoS	NAS	AttachReq ← AttachReq (<i>Invalid IMSI</i>)	○	✓
	NAS	ServiceReq ← ServiceReq (<i>Invalid MAC</i>)	●	✓
Uplink IMSI Extractor	NAS	AttachReq ← AttachReq (<i>Unknown TMSI</i>)	○	✓
Downlink IMSI Extractor	NAS	AuthRequest ← IdentityRequest (<i>IMSI</i>)	○	✓
	NAS	AuthRequest ← IdentityRequest (<i>IMEI</i>)	●	✓
	NAS	AuthRequest ← IdentityRequest (<i>TMSI</i>)	●	✓
	NAS	SecModeCmd ← IdentityRequest (<i>IMSI</i>)	●	✓
	NAS	AttachAccept ← IdentityRequest (<i>IMSI</i>)	●	✓
Null Cipher & Integrity	RRC	SecModeComplete ← SecModeFailure	○	✓
	NAS	SecModeComplete ← SecModeReject	●	✓

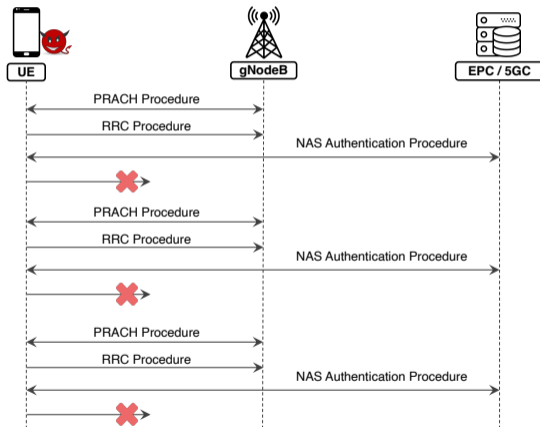
Table: All L3 cellular attacks and variants replicated and evaluated ($A \leftarrow B$ indicates message B overwrites A).

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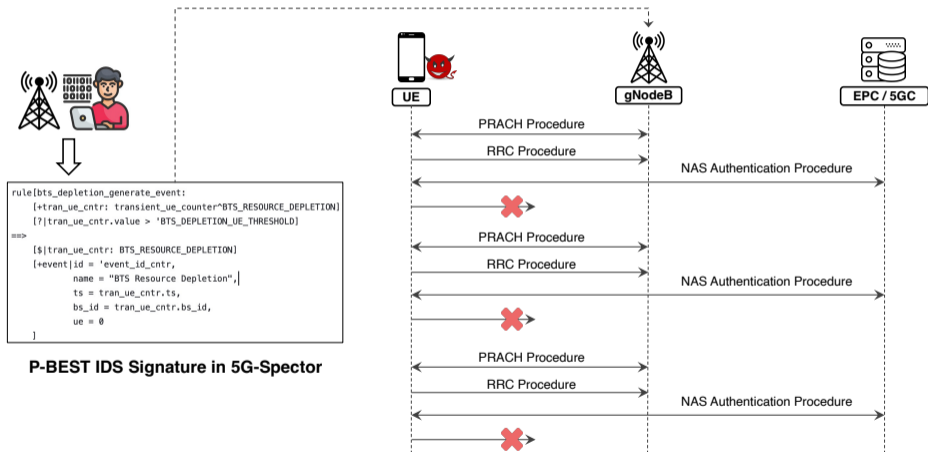
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BTS Resource Depletion Attack

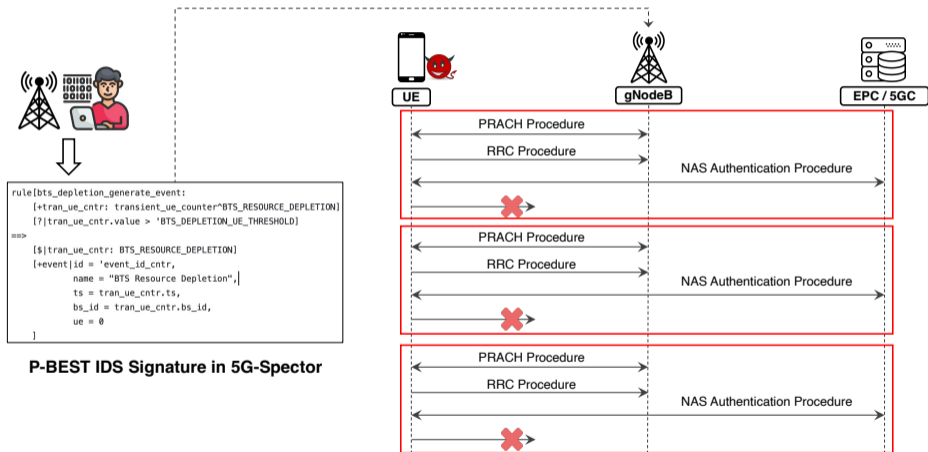
Kim et al. "Touching the untouchables: Dynamic security analysis of the LTE control plane."

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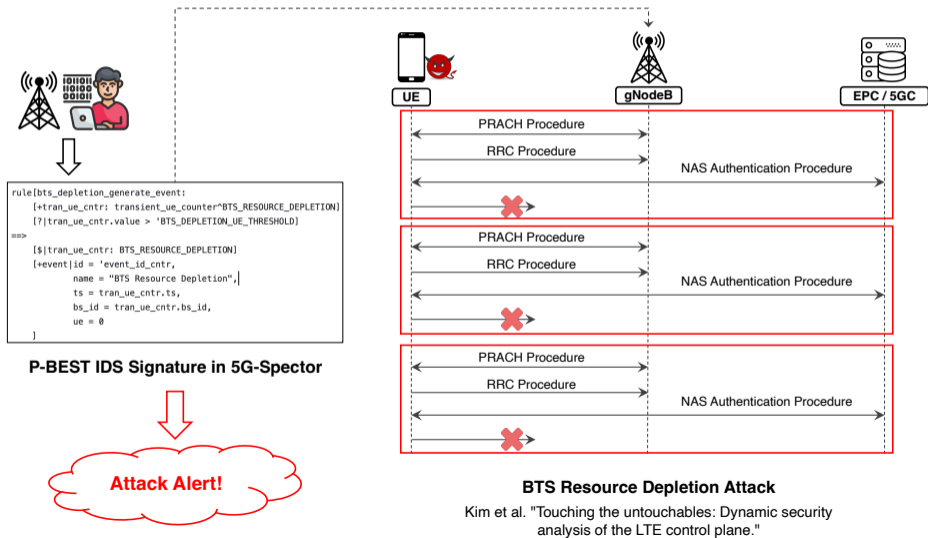
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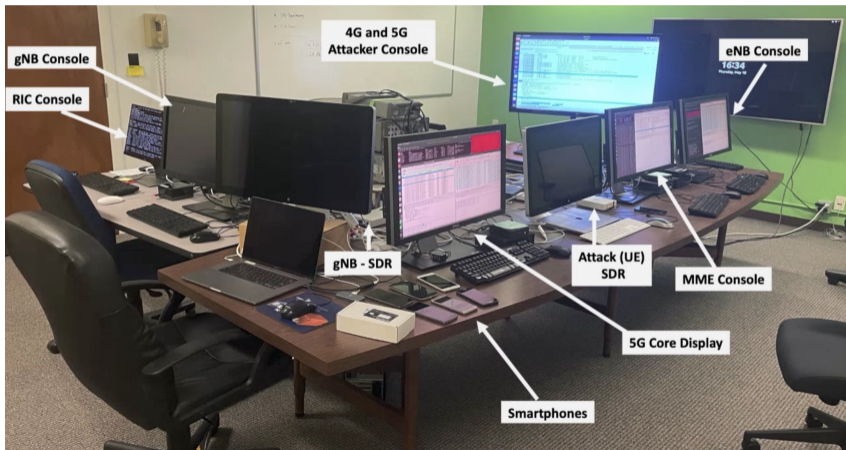


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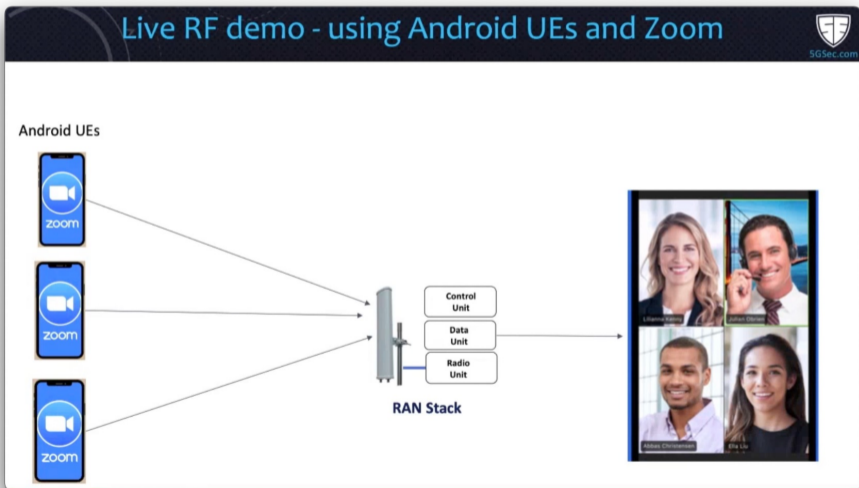


Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks

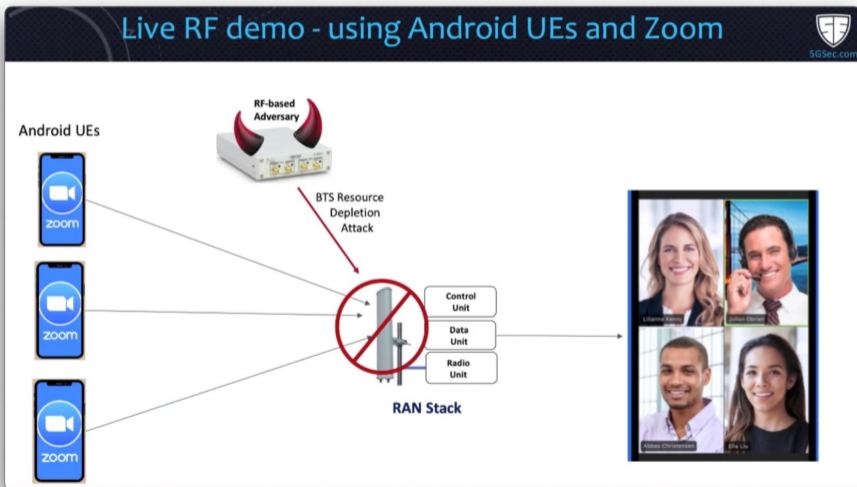


Our 5G Network Testbed at the Computer Science Lab of SRI International.

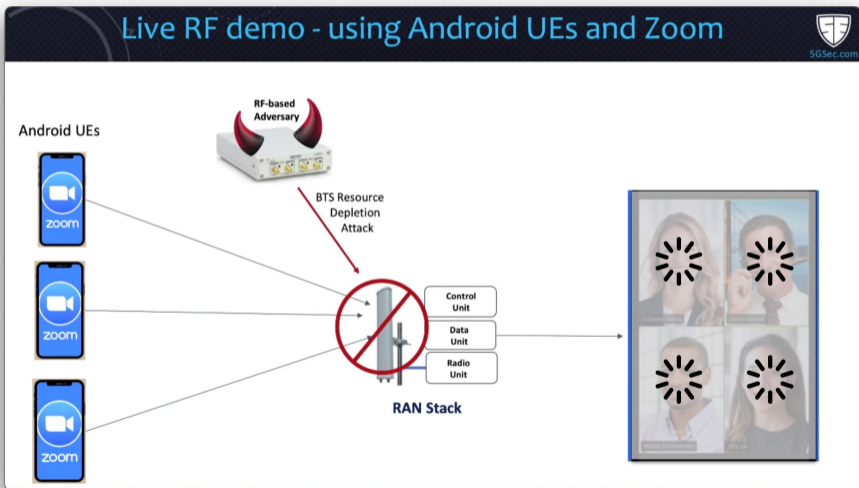
Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks



Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks



Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks



Evaluation w/ OTA Attacks

The image is a composite of several elements related to a 5G security demonstration:

- Terminal Window (Top Left):** Shows network logs with entries such as "Logical Channel DL-SDTA (SDTA)", "Received RRCConnectionSetup", and "RRCConnectionSetupComplete".
- Terminal Window (Bottom Left):** Displays an alert log titled "5G-Spector Alert Log" and an "Attack Detected" notification. The alert details include:
 - Time: 2023-09-25 13:38:12.0416 PDT
 - Alert: BTS Resource Depletion
 - Class: DoS -> Base station
 - Event ID: 39
 - Target: 85092D
- System Architecture Diagram (Center):**
 - 5G-Spector - xApp:** Contains components "Libs", "Entry", "GC", and "pbcc". It interacts with "P-BEST 5G IDS expert" and "rules.o".
 - nRT-RIC:** Contains a "SecSM Agent" which includes a "MobiFlow Generator" and a "Decoder". It receives "event" data and outputs to "SecSM".
 - External Components:** "MobiFlow Records" feeds into the "P-BEST 5G IDS expert". "APIs" and "EZ Manager" are also shown.
 - E2T:** A vertical label on the right side of the nRT-RIC section.
- Visuals:** Two "Disconnected" labels are placed over underwater camera feeds of coral reefs. A red arrow points from the terminal logs to the architecture diagram.

Live 5G Protocol Exploit
BTS Resource Depletion Exploit

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

Evaluation w/ Real-World Datasets

Name	Ref	UE	Time(s)	#Pkt.	#MF	#Sess.	B	Event
BT-1	[LPY+16]	LG LS660	10,597	4,164	1,810	113	✓	0
BT-2	[LPY+16]	LG G3 VS985	514	3,803	173	15	✓	0
BT-3	[LPY+16]	LG G3 VS985	489	3,766	158	15	✓	0
BT-4	[LPY+16]	Galaxy S5	764	2,996	154	13	✓	0
BT-5	[LPY+16]	LG G3 VS985	16,324	26,548	1,217	114	✓	0
BT-6	[LPY+16]	Galaxy S5	1,459	2,803	97	13	✓	0
BT-7	[LPY+16]	Galaxy S5	2,053	4,794	448	27	✓	0
BT-8	[LPY+16]	Galaxy S5	6,387	2,839	1,435	113	✓	0
							
AT-1	[EAW+]	N/A	1	632	61	11	✗	0
AT-2	[EAW+]	N/A	1	482	53	8	✗	0
AT-3	[EAW+]	N/A	1	626	59	6	✗	0
							

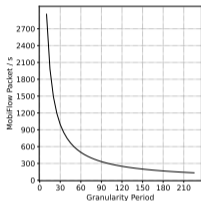
Table: Evaluation results using real-world benign cellular traffic.

Evaluation w/ Real-World Datasets

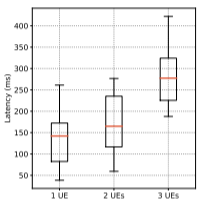
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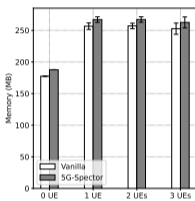
Evaluation of Performance and Overhead



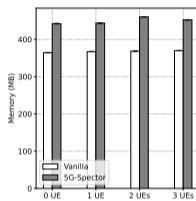
(a) Throughput.



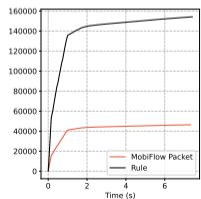
(b) Latency.



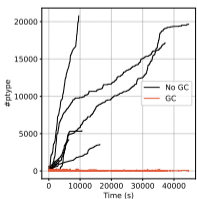
(a) RAN MEM.



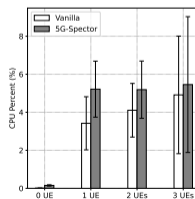
(b) RIC MEM.



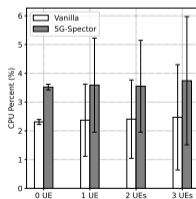
(c) Speed.



(d) GC Performance.

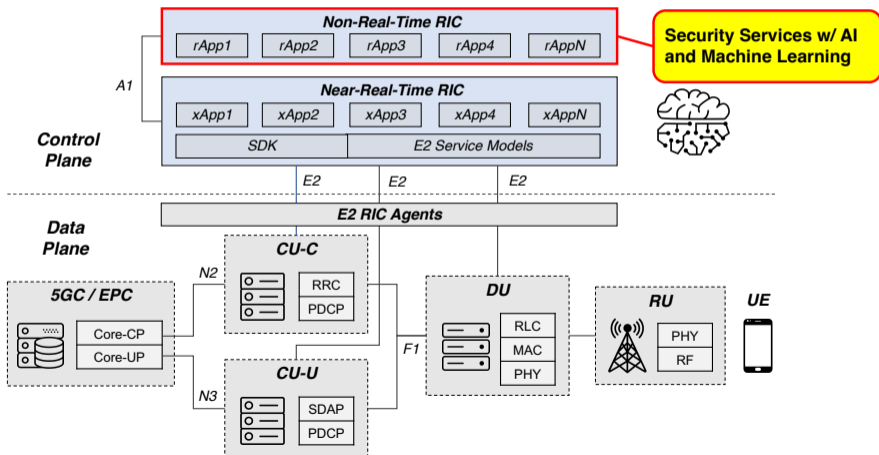


(c) RAN CPU.

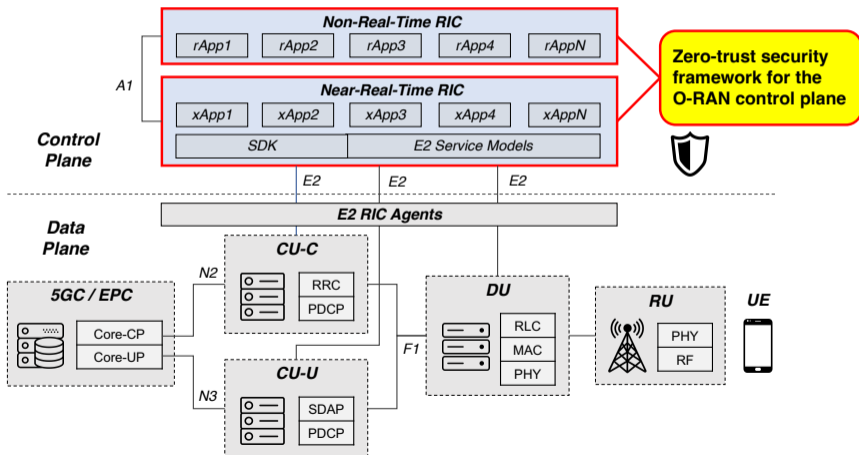


(d) RIC CPU.

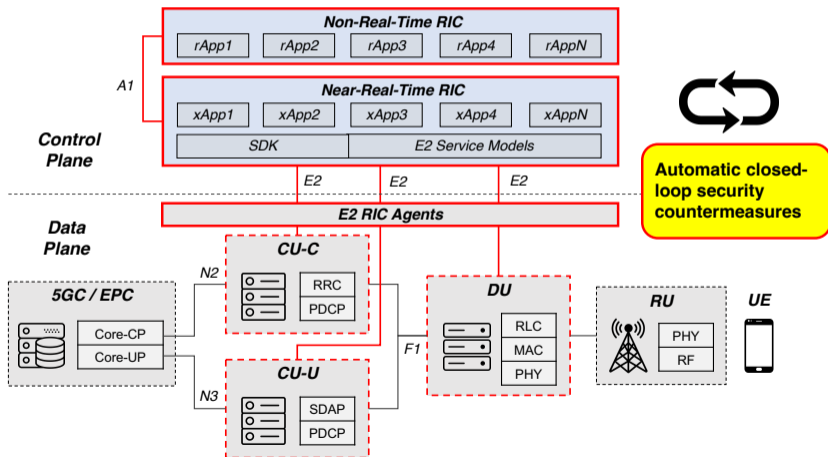
Future Work



Future Work



Future Work



Thank You



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Radio Access Network



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SE-RAN
Security Enhanced
Radio Access Network



Paper QR Code

5G-Spector Full paper (NDSS'24):

<https://web.cse.ohio-state.edu/~wen.423/papers/5G-Spector-NDSS24.pdf>

5G-Spector Source Code: <https://github.com/5GSEC/5G-Spector>

5G-Spector Demo Video: <https://www.5gsec.com/post/5g-spector-demo>

My personal homepage: <https://web.cse.ohio-state.edu/~wen.423/>

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