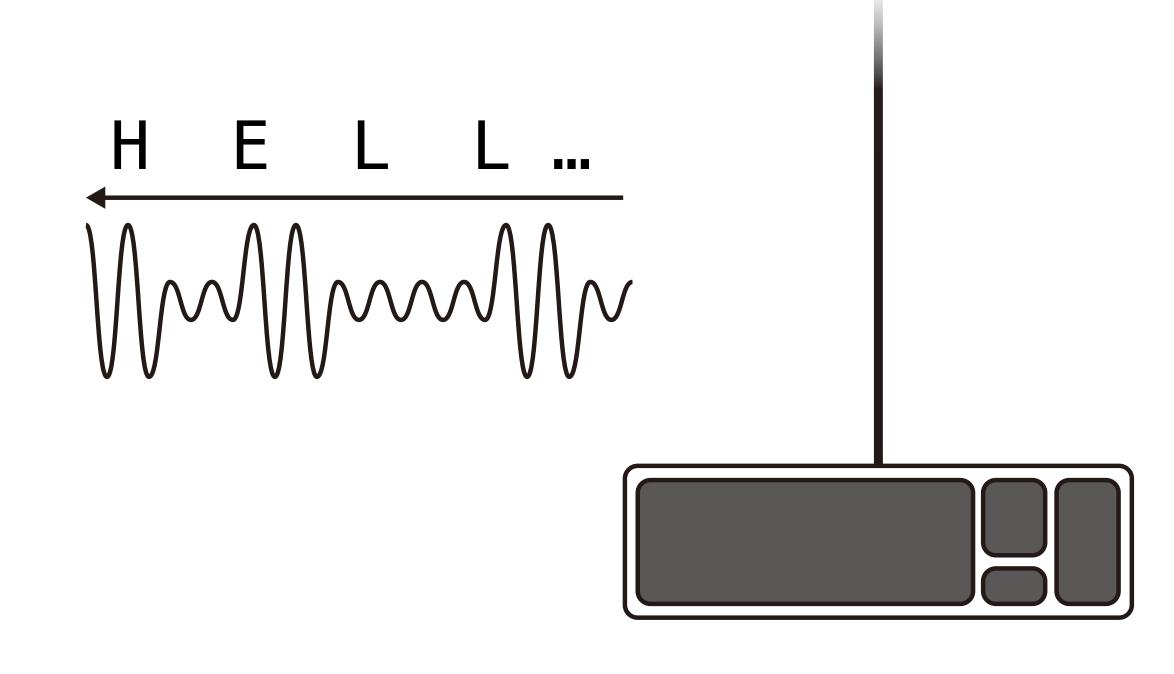
### Satohiro Wakabayashi, Seita Maruyama, Tatsuya Mori, Shigeki Goto, Masahiro Kinugawa, Yu-ichi Hayashi

Waseda University, National Institute of Technology Sendai College, Nara Institute of Science and Technology

## Background: (passive) EM side-channel attack





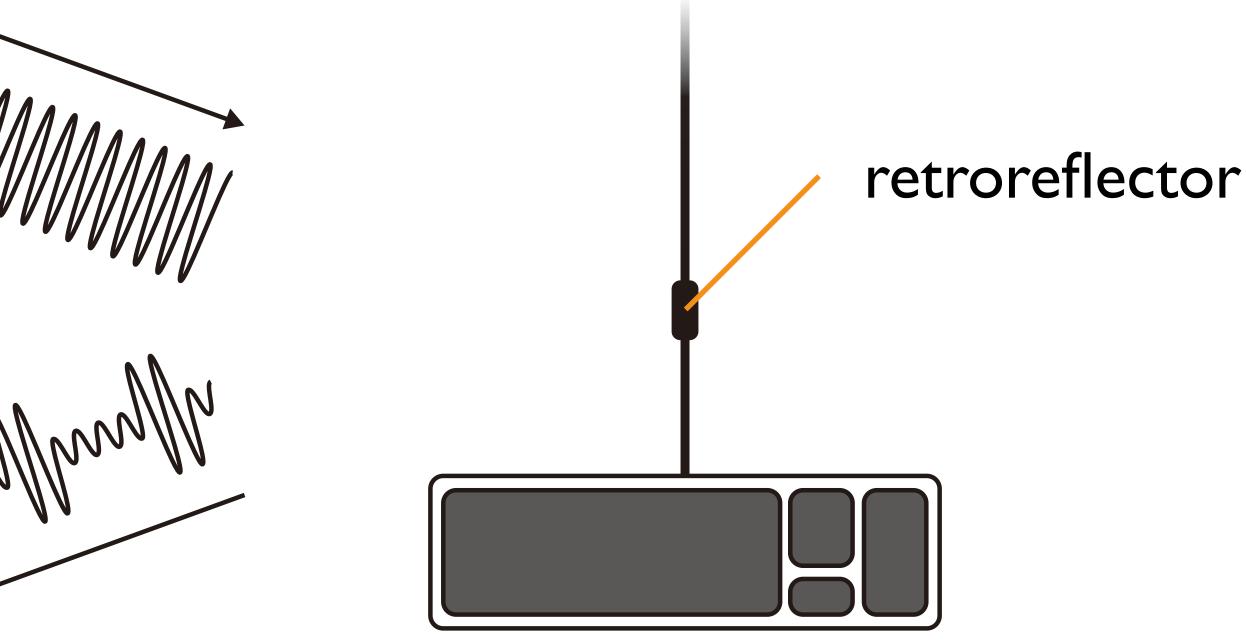


Typing "Hello"

## **Radio-Frequency Retroreflector Attack (RFRA)**

- is an **active** electromagnetic side-channel attack
- aims to steal **the target's signals** by actively irradiating the targeted device with a radio wave
- A malicious circuit (retroreflector) is embedded in the target device in advance

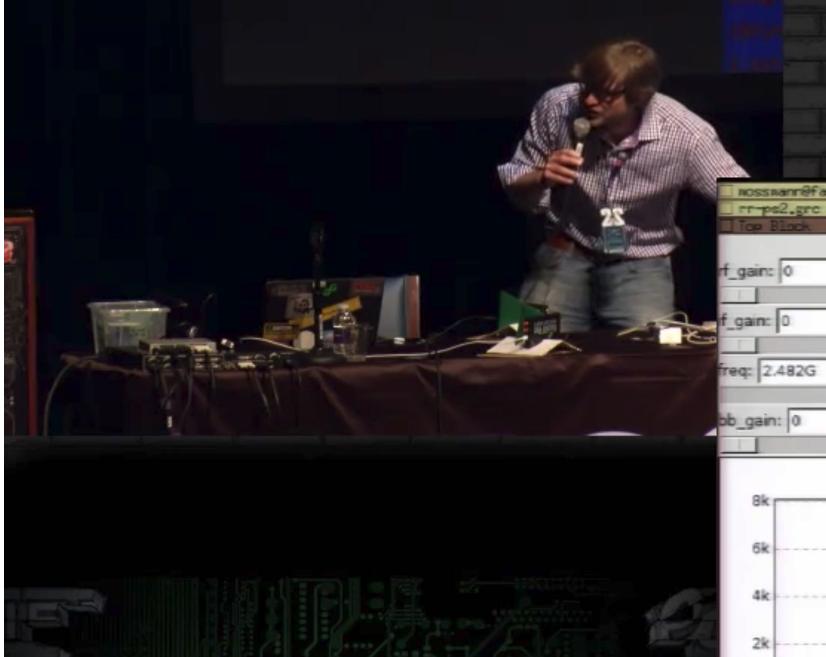




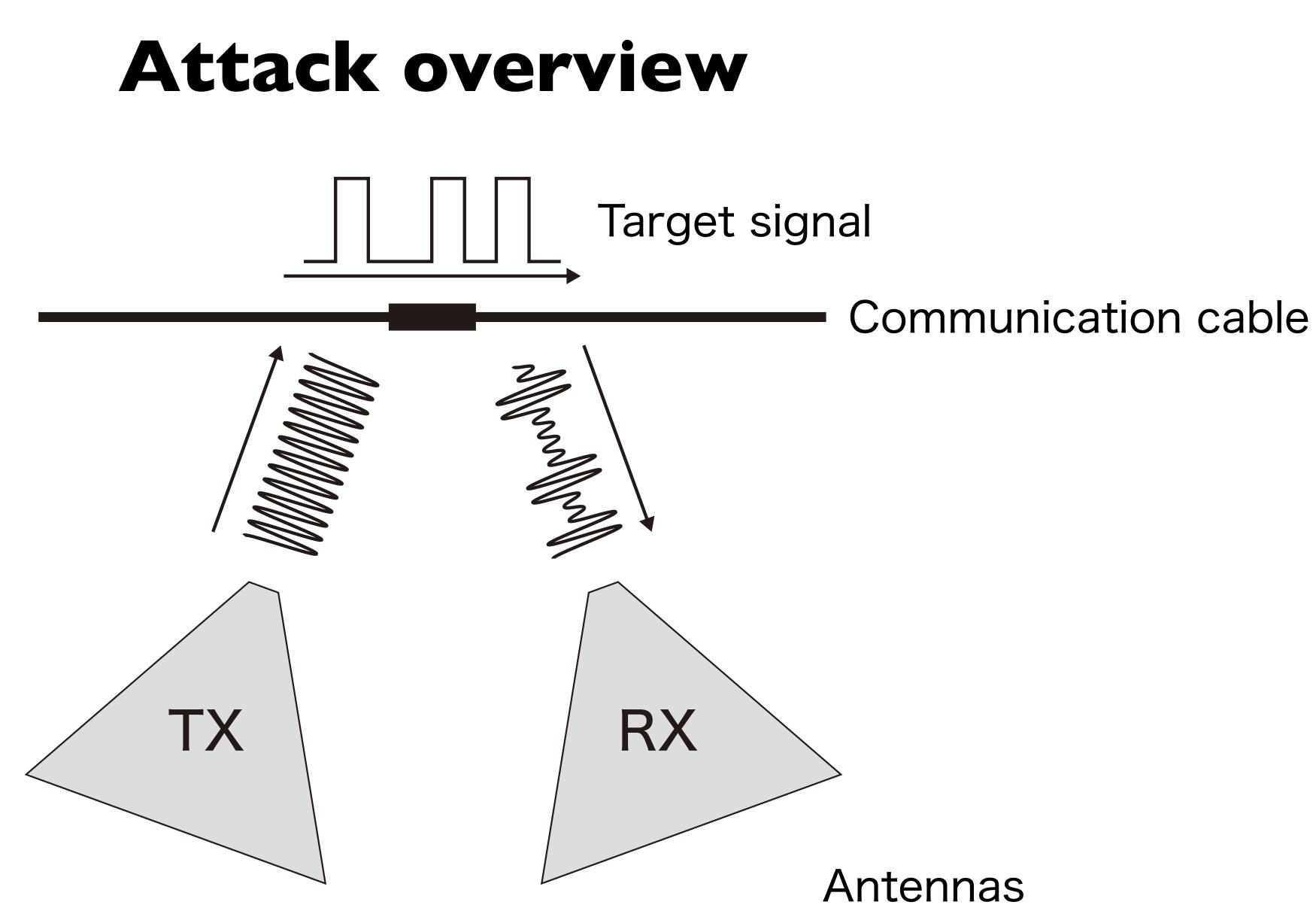


## **Background of RFRA**

- "The Thing": a predecessor of RFID and RFRA (mid 20th century)
- Possible use of RFRA in the intelligence community (R. J. Anderson 2008)
- NSA ANT catalog: ANGRYNEIGHBOR (2014)
- RFRA demo/talk: DEF CON 22, USENIX WOOT2015 (M. Ossmann)

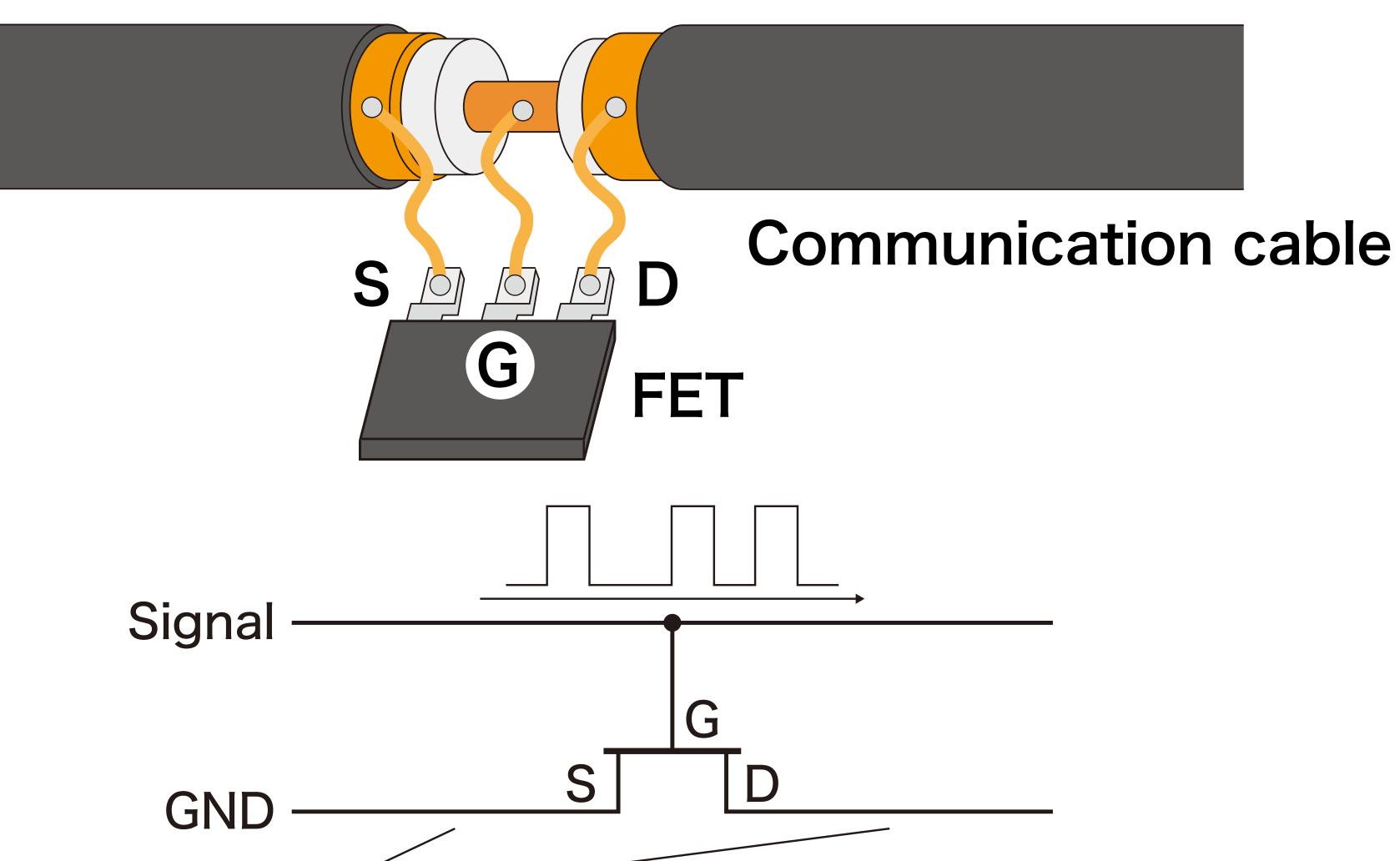


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### Retroreflector





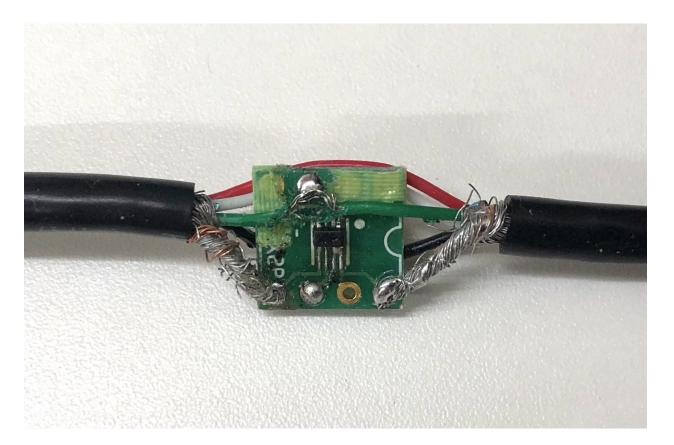
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### Retroreflector

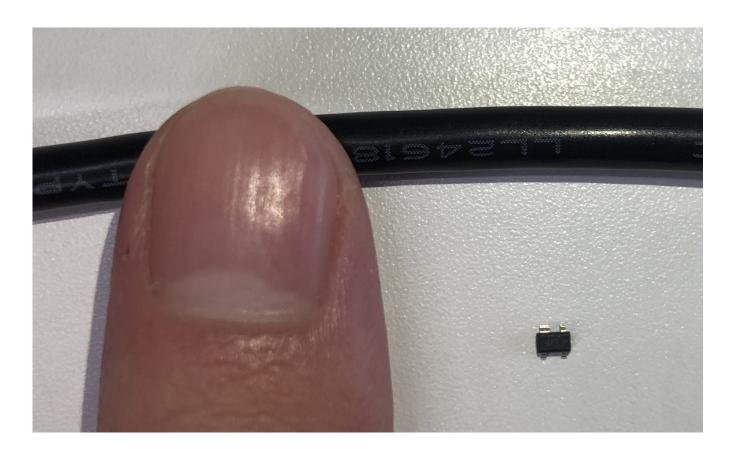
- Retroreflector consists of
  - field-effect transistor (FET) chip
  - wire that can work as a dipole antenna
- FET is very small

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- It is easy to implement anywhere
- antenna



An attacker needs to transmit radio waves that is resonant frequency of dipole





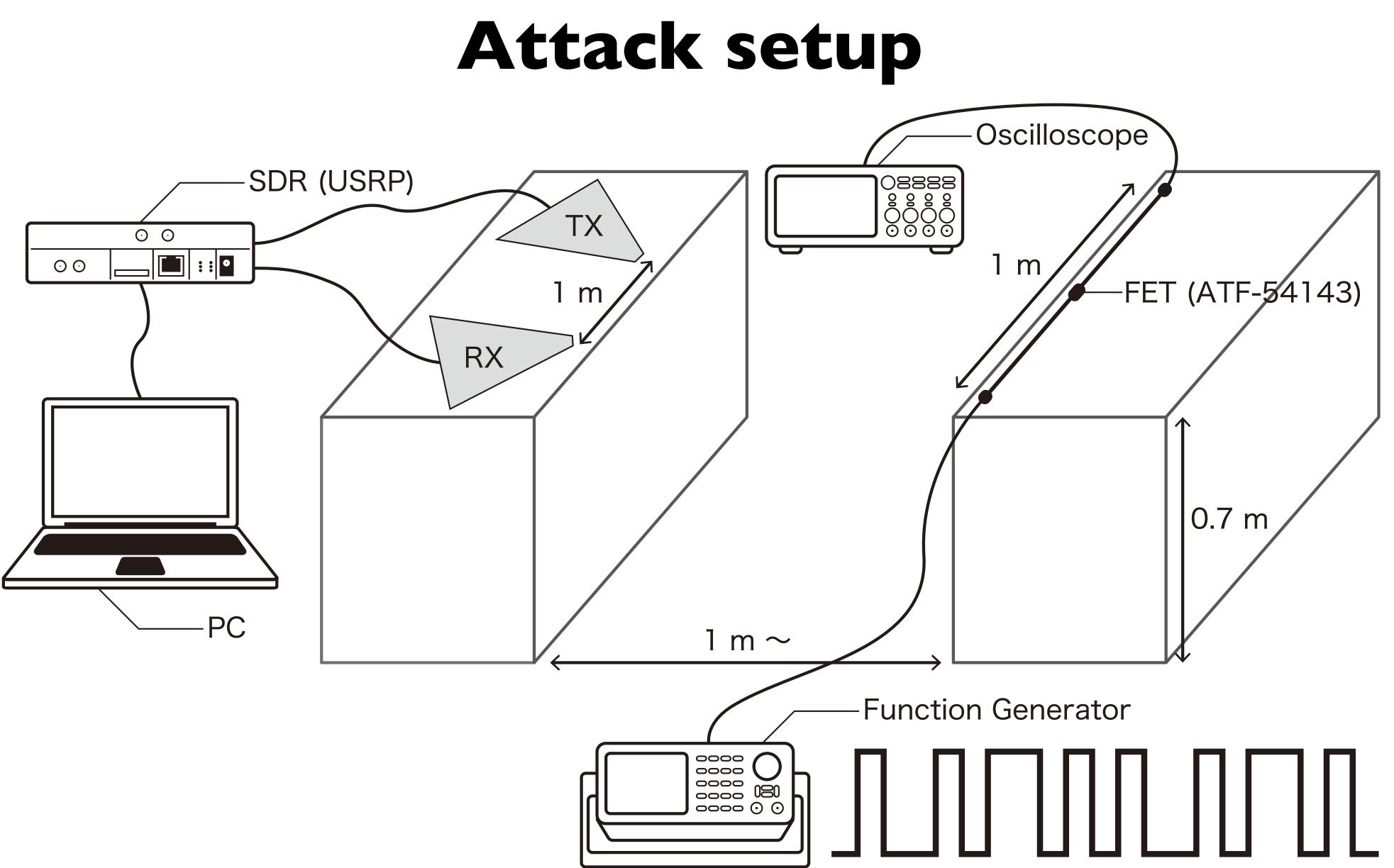
## **Research Questions**

- It is known that the RFRA works in practice
- Our research question is: Is the RFRA a feasible attack?
  - The attackable distance between target and attacker
  - The limit of the speed of the target signal
  - Real-world applications

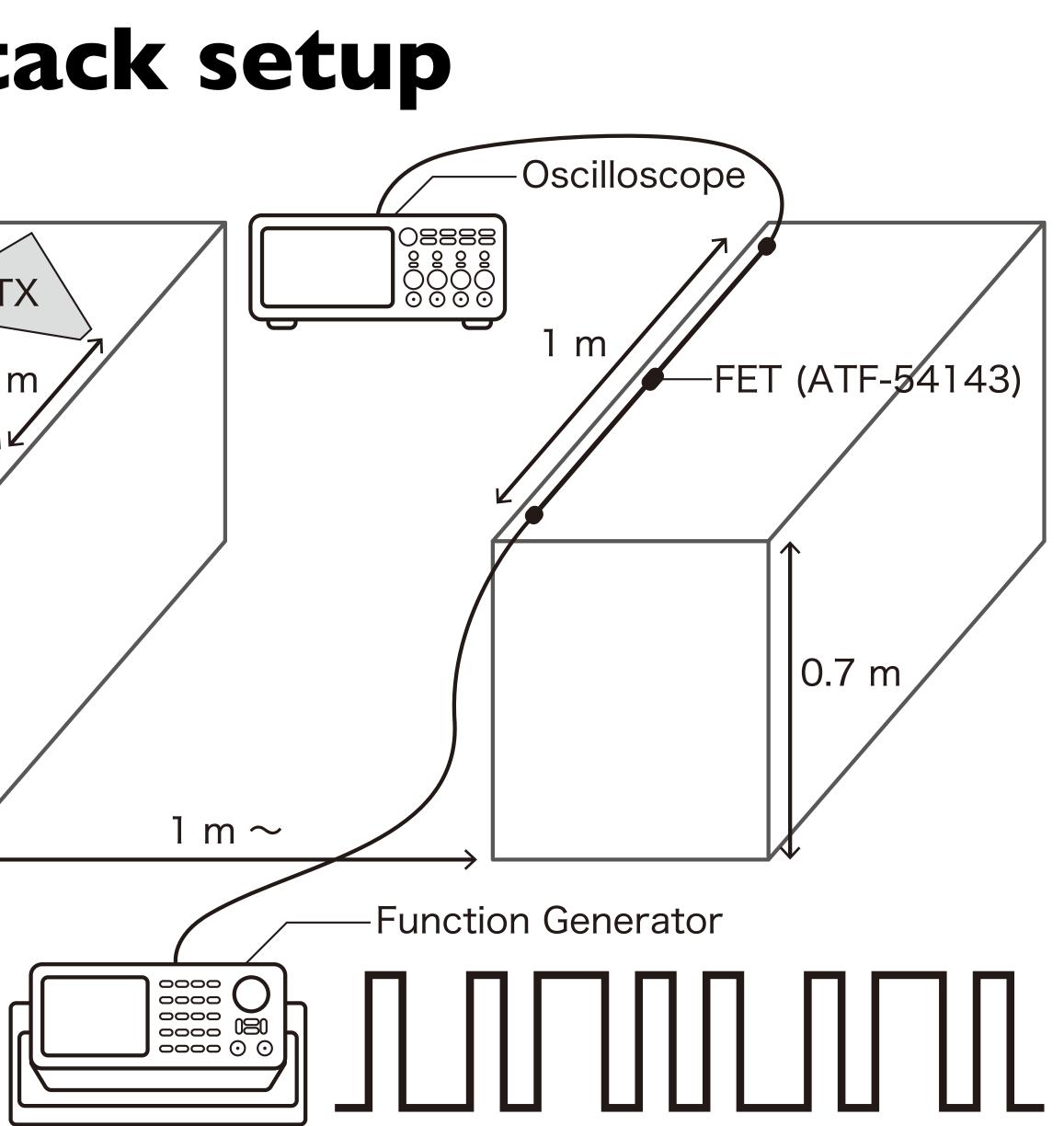
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### I. Evaluation of RFRA

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### Instruments used in the experiments

Antenna

SDR

Attacker PC

FET

### List of software and PC used for SDR

OS

SDR software toolkit

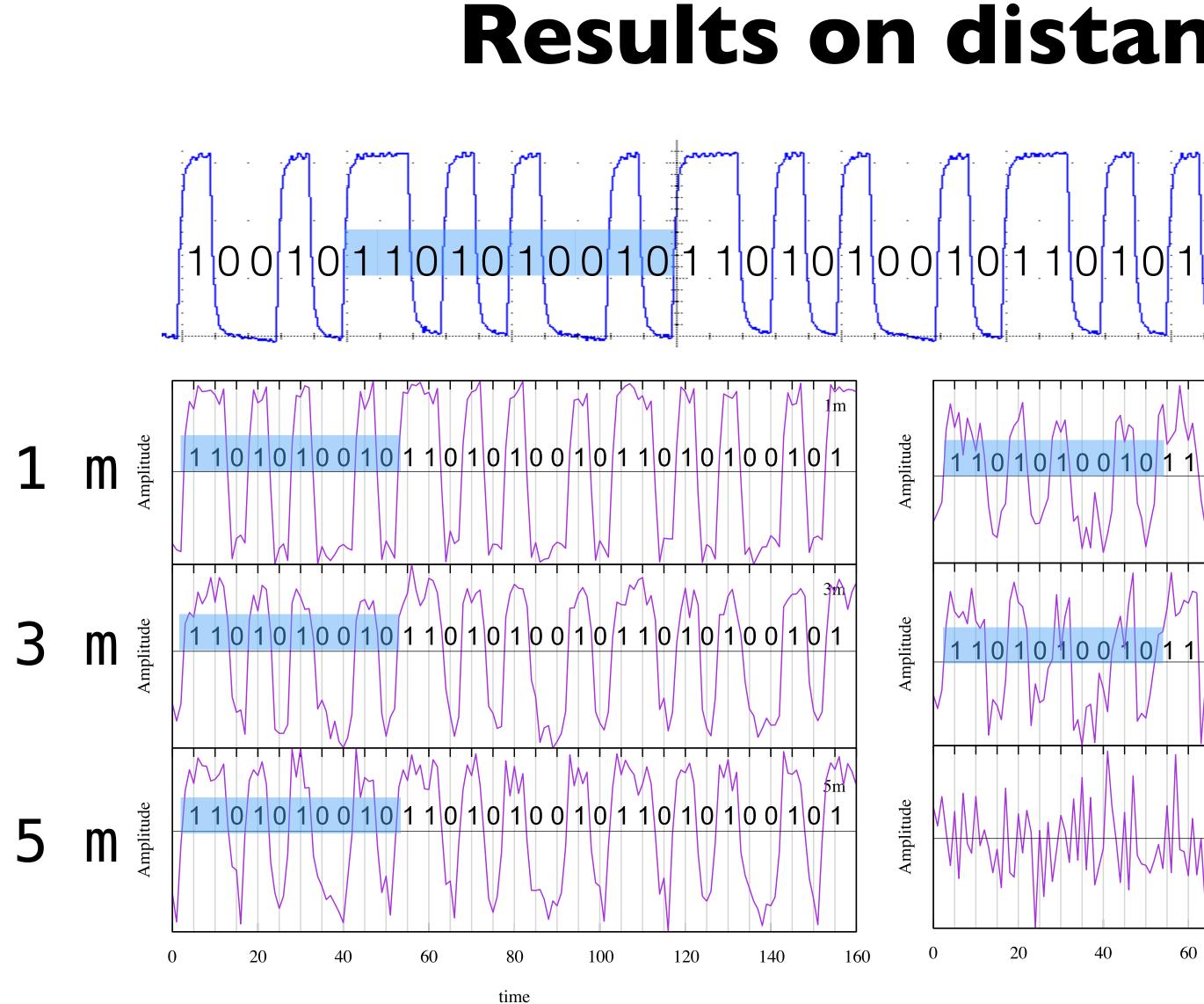
CPU

RAM

## Equipment

Model	
Ettus Research LP0410	
USRP N210(Up to 50 MS/s)	
ASUS ROG G752VS	
ATF-54143	

Windows 10	
GNU Radio 3.7.11	
Core i7 7700HQ 2.8 GHz/4 Core	
32 GB	



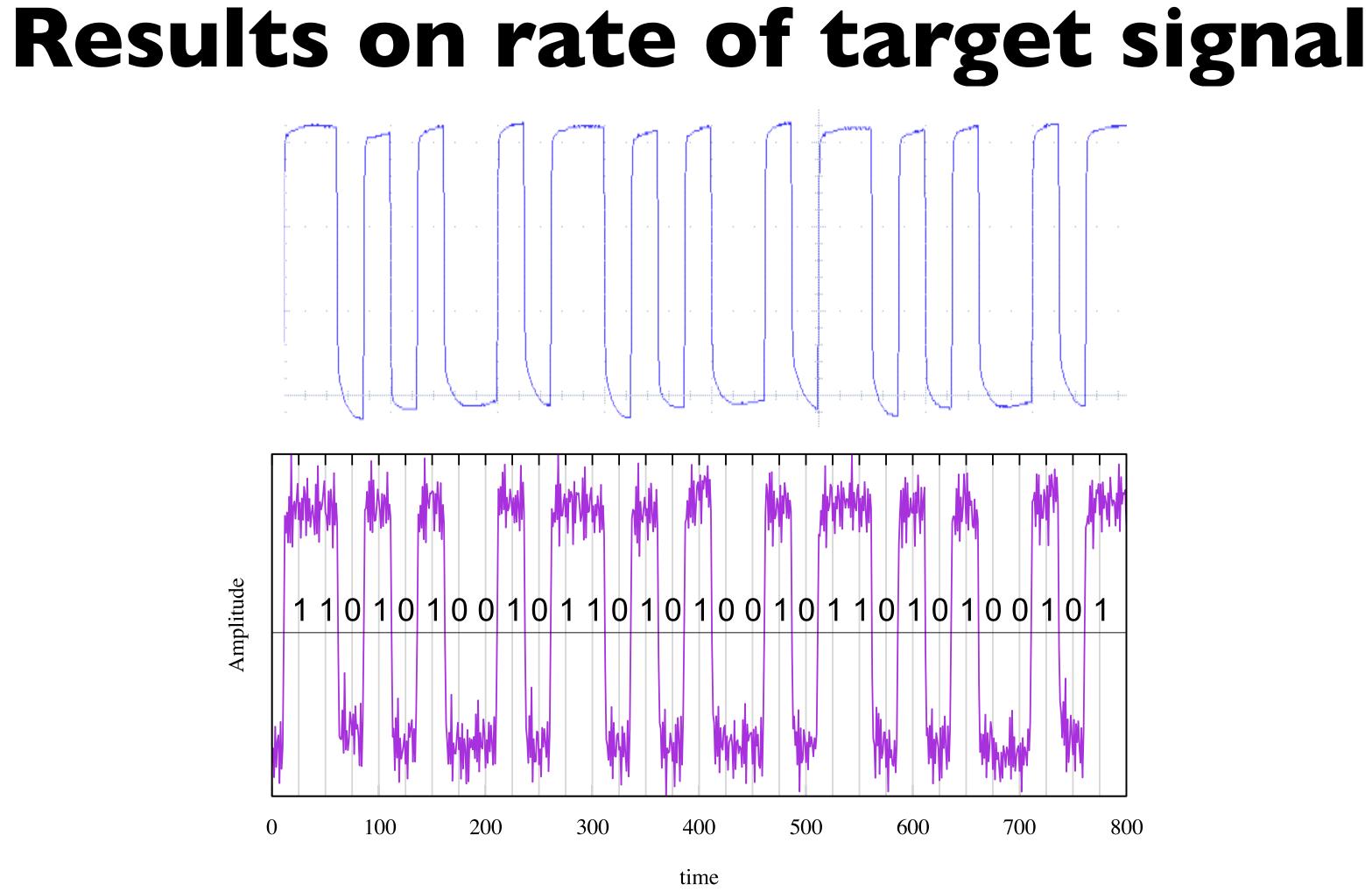
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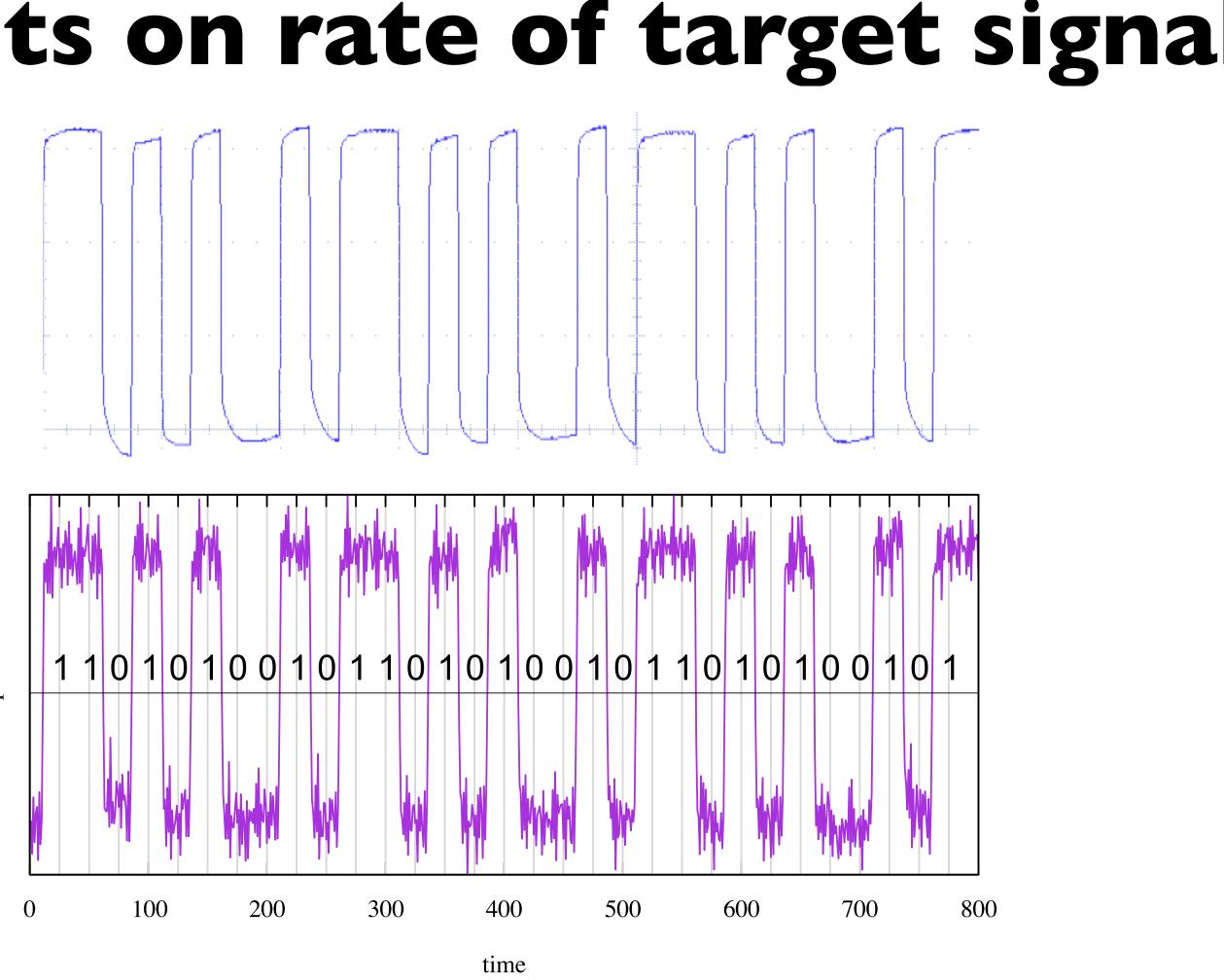
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#### **Results on distance** Target signal 2 Mbps Amplitude m 10m Amplitude 10 m 0/1 1 0/1 0/1 0 0 1 0 // 1 0 1 0/1 0 0/1 0 11m Amplitude m 120 140 160 20 40 60 80 100 140 160 time

SDR sampling rate is 10 MS/s

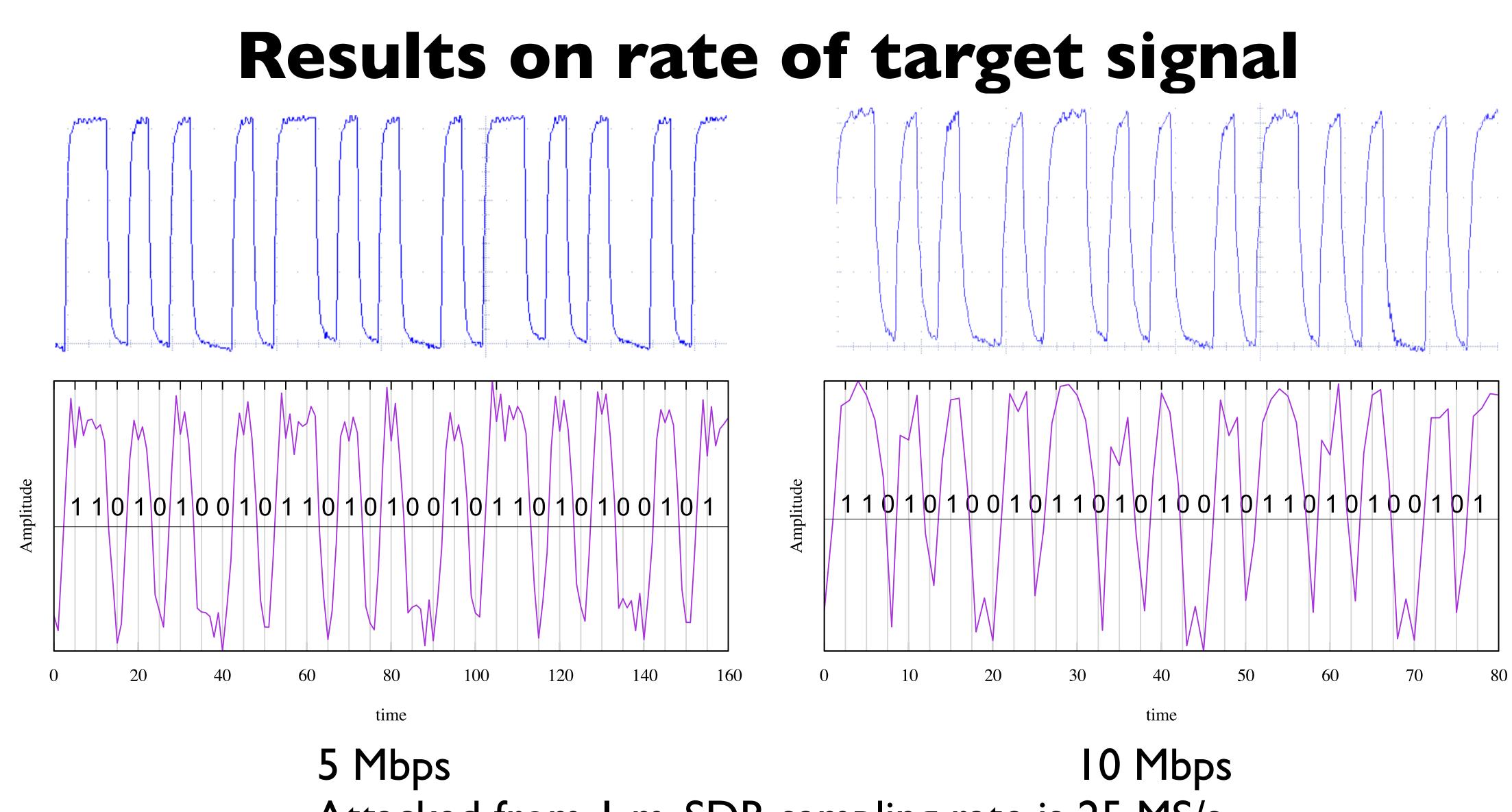
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### I Mbps Attacked from 1 m, SDR sampling rate is 25 MS/s

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# Attacked from 1 m, SDR sampling rate is 25 MS/s

# Summary of the experiment

- The total cost of setup is approximately 5000 US dollars.
- The attack succeeded from 10m distance
  - I0 m is enough flexibility in setting up the attack equipment
- The attack succeeded to the target signal of 10 Mbps
  - USB keyboard may be attackable

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### 2. Application

## Application

- 10 Mbps communication is attackable (previous experiment)
- ► USB transfer rates are ...
  - USB low-speed mode: 1.5 Mbps
  - USB full-speed mode: 12 Mbps
  - USB high-speed mode: 480 Mbps
- USB low-speed mode is attackable!

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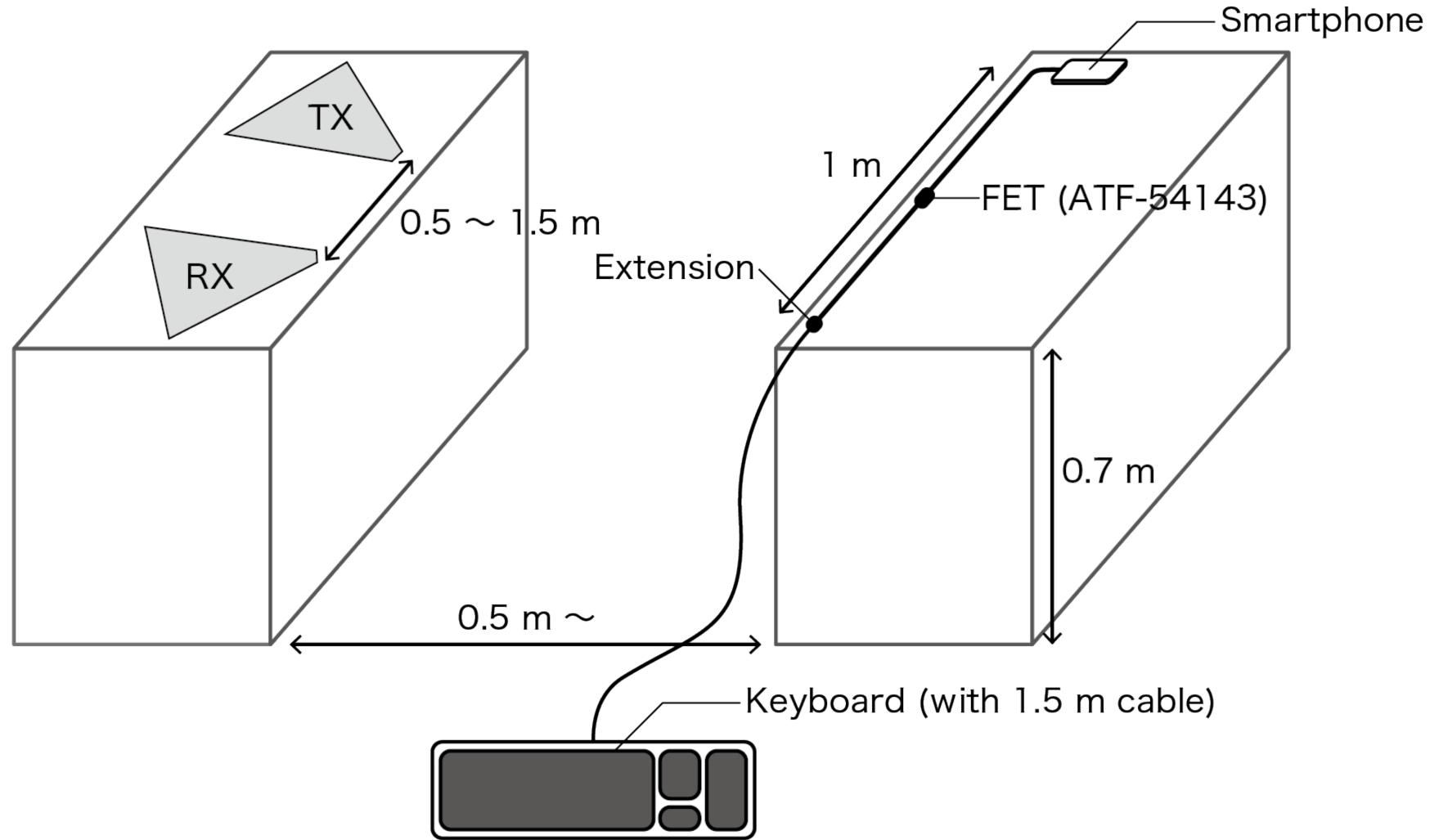
# Application

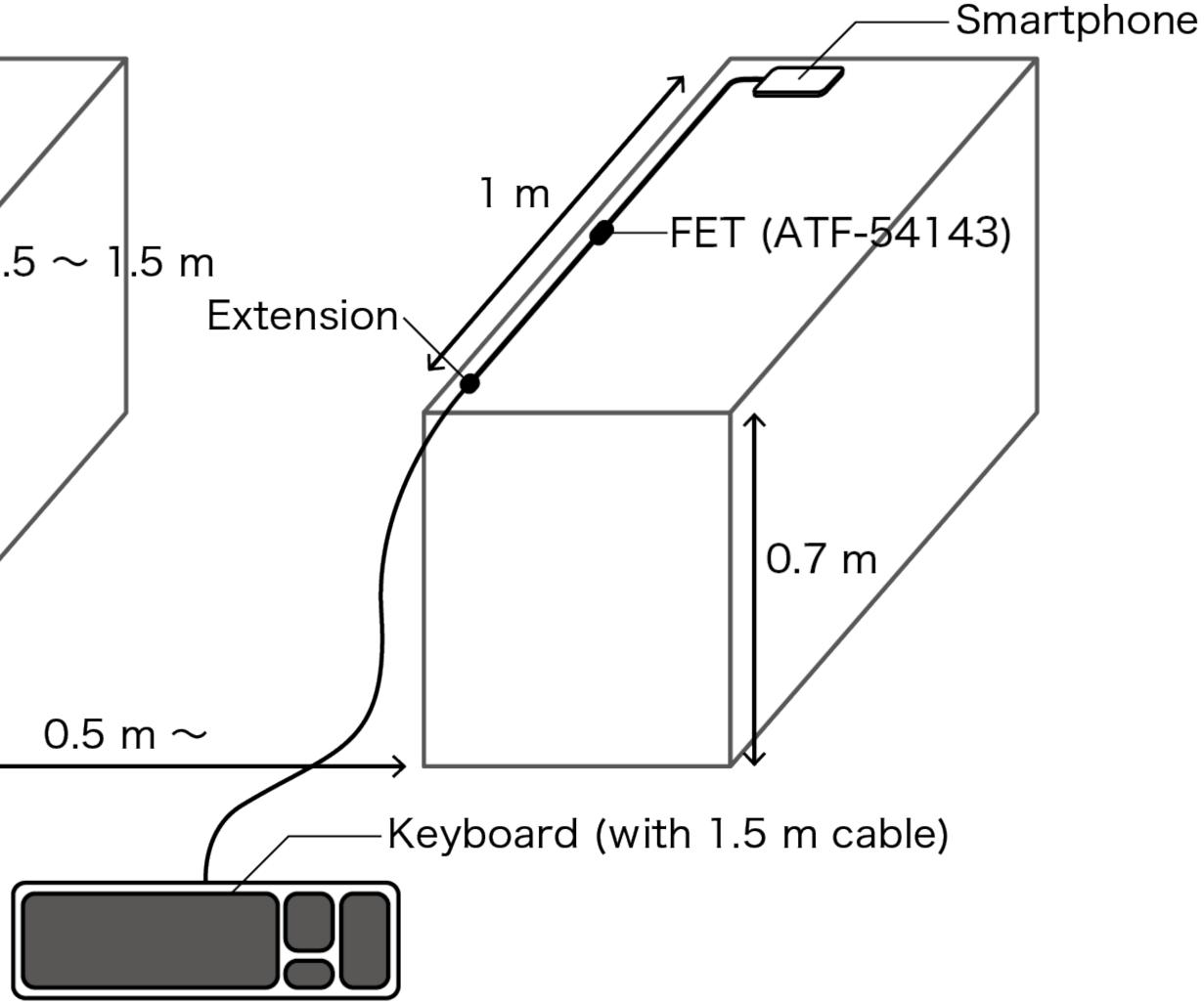
- Most of USB keyboards use USB low-speed mode
- Is RFRA effective for real-world applications?

- Eavesdrop typing of USB keyboard and evaluate the accuracy
  - We typed pangram
     ex) "My faxed joke won a pager in the cable TV quiz show."
- We developed program to detect typed keys from an eavesdropped waveform





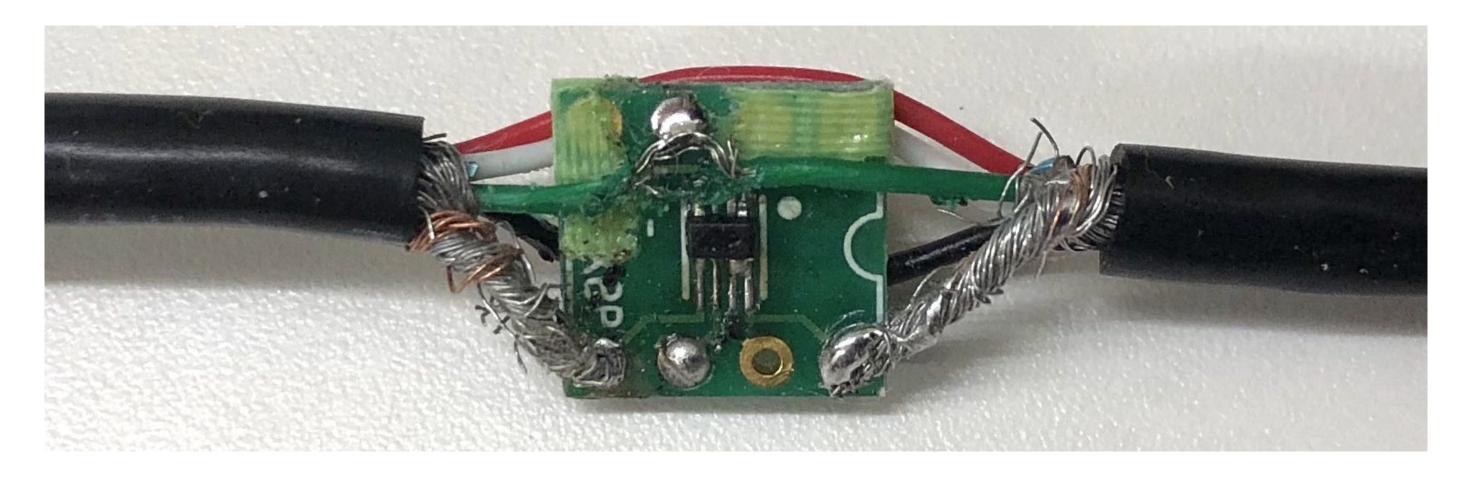




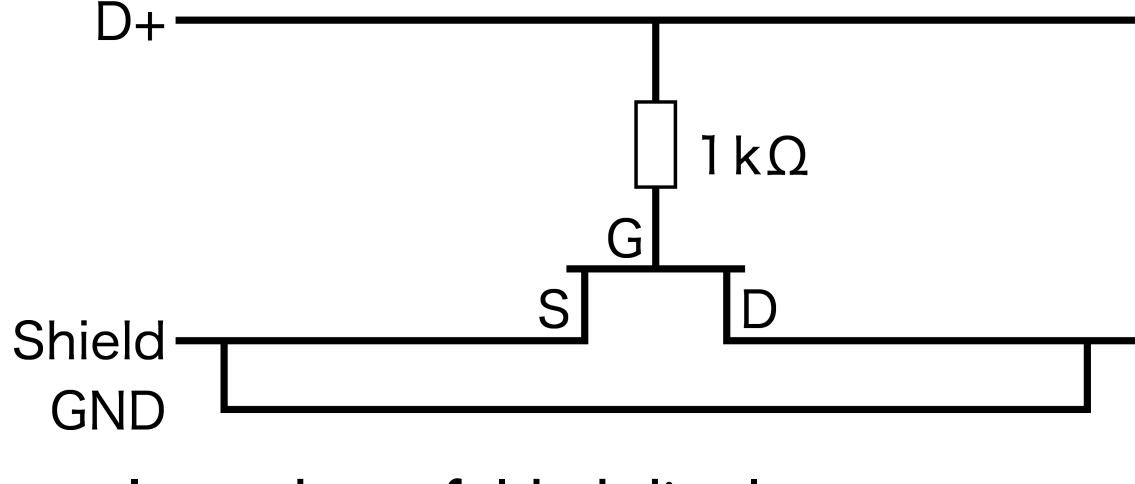
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### Experiment

### Implementation



### 



It works as folded dipole antenna

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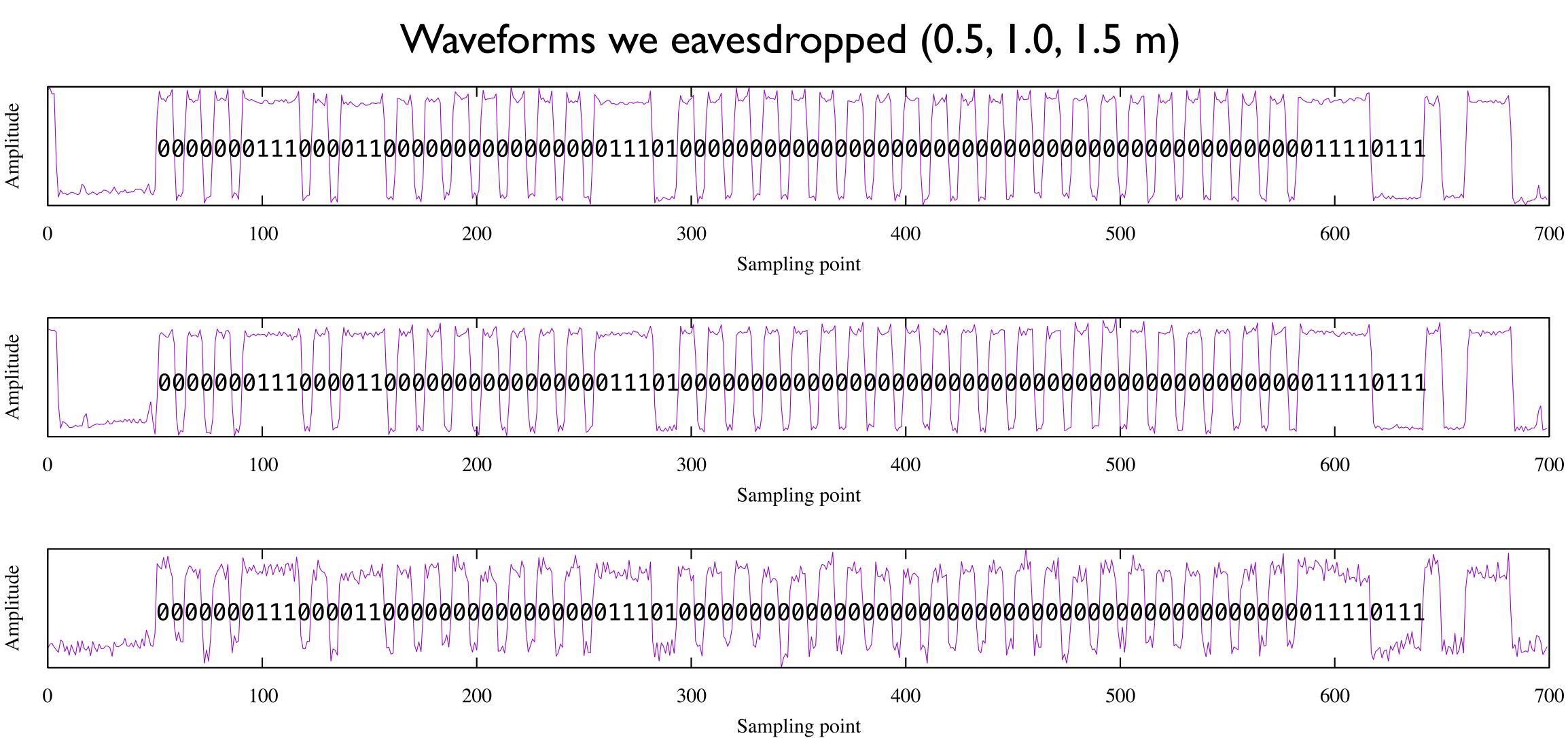
Distance [m]	Error rate [%]
0.5	0.0
I.0	0.0
I.5	I.0
2.0	100.0

	Erro
•••	paper
•••	paper

### Result

### Error rate

- or point (I.5 m)
  in the cable tv ...
- in th cable tv ...



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### Result

### Limitation

- Attackable target communication speed depends on the sampling rate of SDR
- high-performance hardware can extend the limitation
- The resonant frequency is changed by the shape of target cable.
  - Attack becomes difficult if victim wears a cable because the shape of cable changes frequently

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### Countermeasures

- The best solution is "encryption."
- Detecting malicious circuit in the physical layer
  - There was a previous study on detecting hardware key loggers
  - If a FET is embedded at the time of manufacturing, this approach may not be directly applicable
- Monitoring malicious/reflected radio waves
  - Quite difficult...
- Further research is needed

### Future work

- Some conditions are not clear
  - Frequency of irradiation radio waves
  - Antenna position
- Attacking analog signals
  - Audio cable (less than 20 kHz)
  - VGA cable (25 MHz)

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- Using 5000 dollars setup
  - Attackable from 10 m
  - Attackable 10 Mbps signal
- We showed that RFRA is applicable for USB devices

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### Conclusion