

# Drive Me Not - GPS Spoofing Detection via Cellular Network Architecture, Models, and Experiments

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# Agenda

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- Background on GPS
- GPS Security Issues
- Cellular Network
- Spoofing Detection Strategy
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions and Future Works

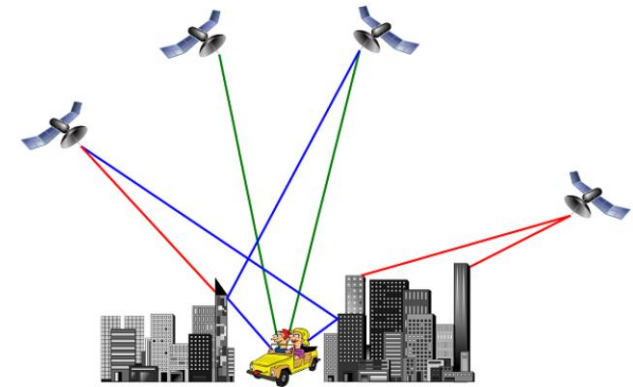
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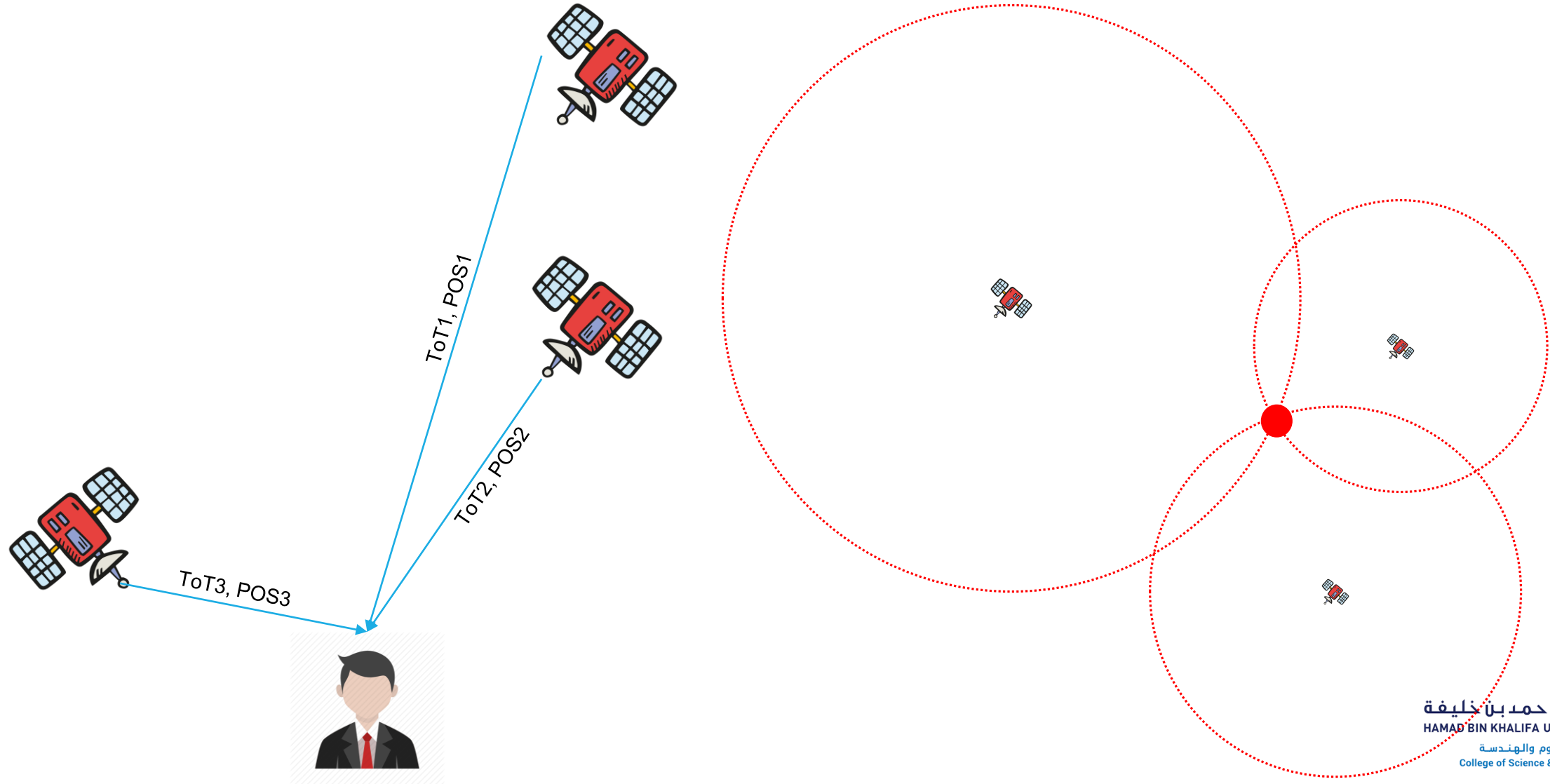
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# Global Positioning System (GPS)

- Satellite-based radio-navigation system owned by the United States government and operated by the United States Air Force.
- Global navigation satellite system that provides geolocation and time information to a GPS receiver anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites.
- Obstacles such as mountains and buildings block the relatively weak GPS signals.
- Started in 1973 and enabled for civilian use in the 1980s.
- Precision: around 1m
- Number of satellites: 31
- Characteristics: MEO, about 20000Km.



# How GPS works?



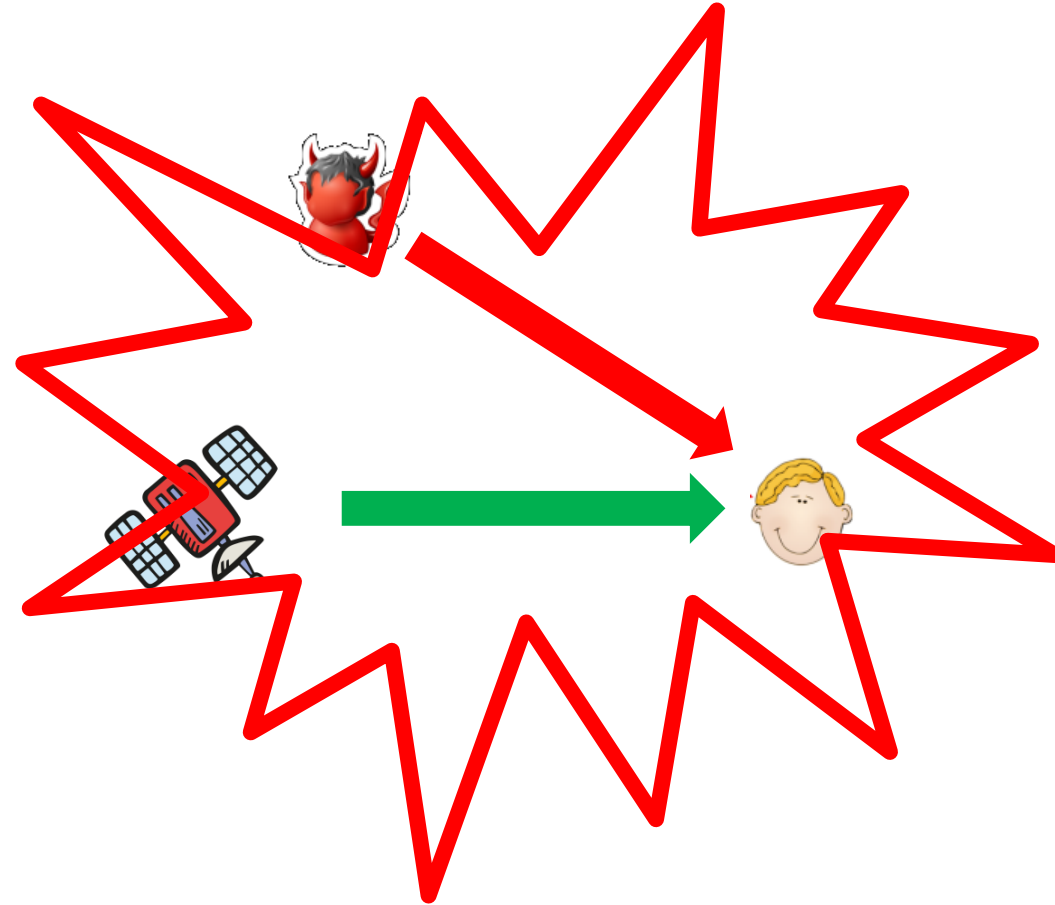
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# GPS (in)Security

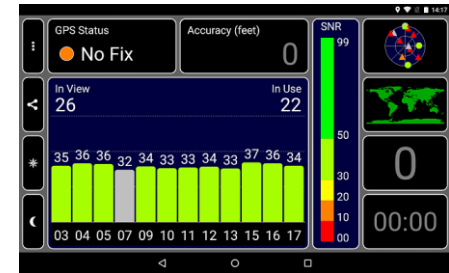
- **No Authentication**
  - The signal is not authenticated, i.e., source might be whoever
- **No Confidentiality**
  - Content of the transmitted message is in cleartext
- **Availability Issues**
  - The signal can be easily disrupted/jammed





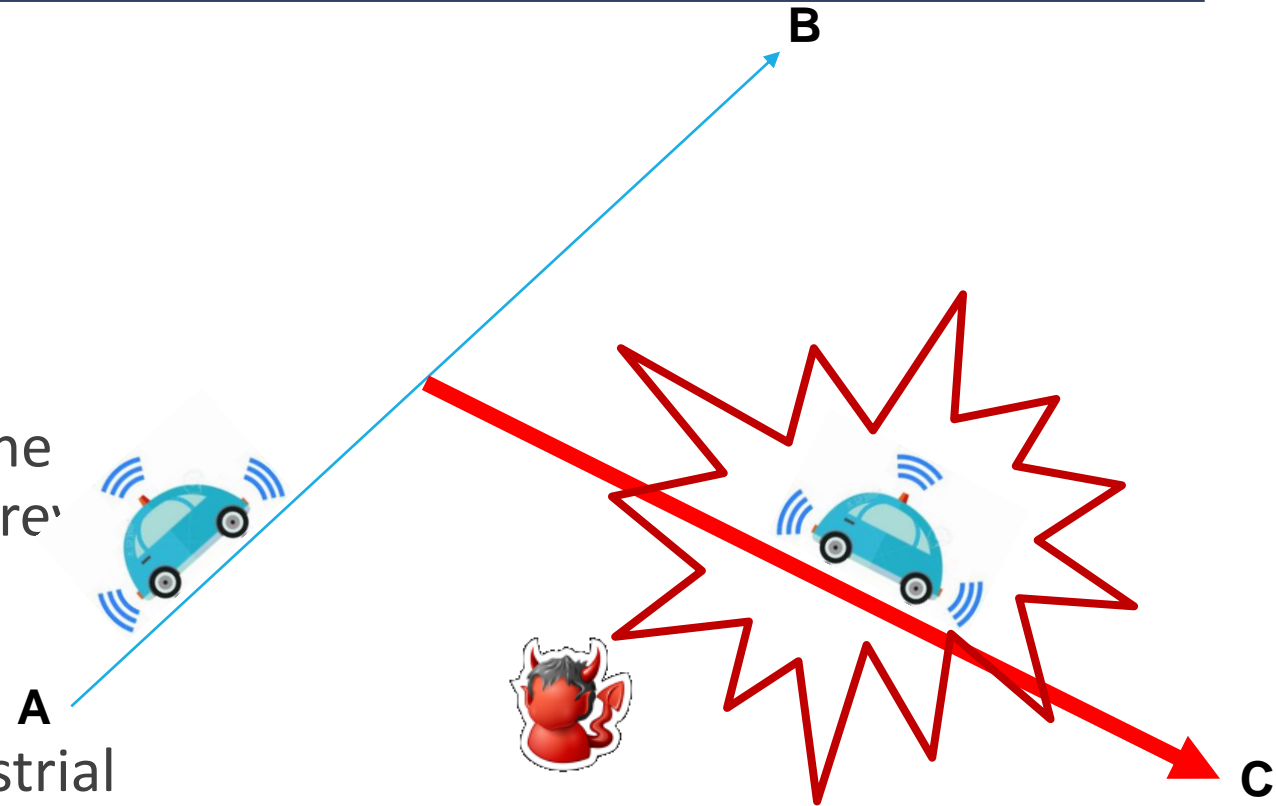
# GPS Spoofing Attacks

- Requirements
  - The adversary has to transmit with high power (e.g. be close enough to the target)
  - The number of fake satellites should be greater than the actual ones
- Implications
  - The GPS spoofer should be hidden (for attackers with low power tx capabilities)
  - Proper configuration of the software/hardware
- Caveat
  - Some GPS receivers are less prone to be cheated



# Scenario

- Components:
  - Car/Truck
  - GPS-based navigation
  - Path from A to B
- The adversary transmits a fake position to the car, and therefore the car can be driven where the adversary decides.
- This is a general problem that might affect:
  - Pedestrian, aircraft, self-driving cars, industrial devices (timing)...
- **How to detect the GPS spoofing attack?**



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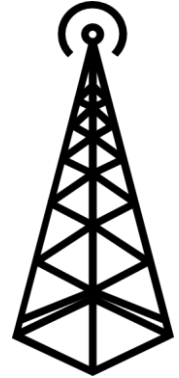
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# Cellular Network

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- Cellular Access Points broadcast a few information
- Cell ID (CID)
  - Unique number to identify each base station
- Location Area Code (LAC)
  - A "location area" is a set of base stations that are grouped together to optimise signalling.
- Mobile Network Code (MNC)
  - Unique identifier of the mobile network operator
- Received Signal Strength (RSS)
  - Received power associated to the received message and estimated by the user's device

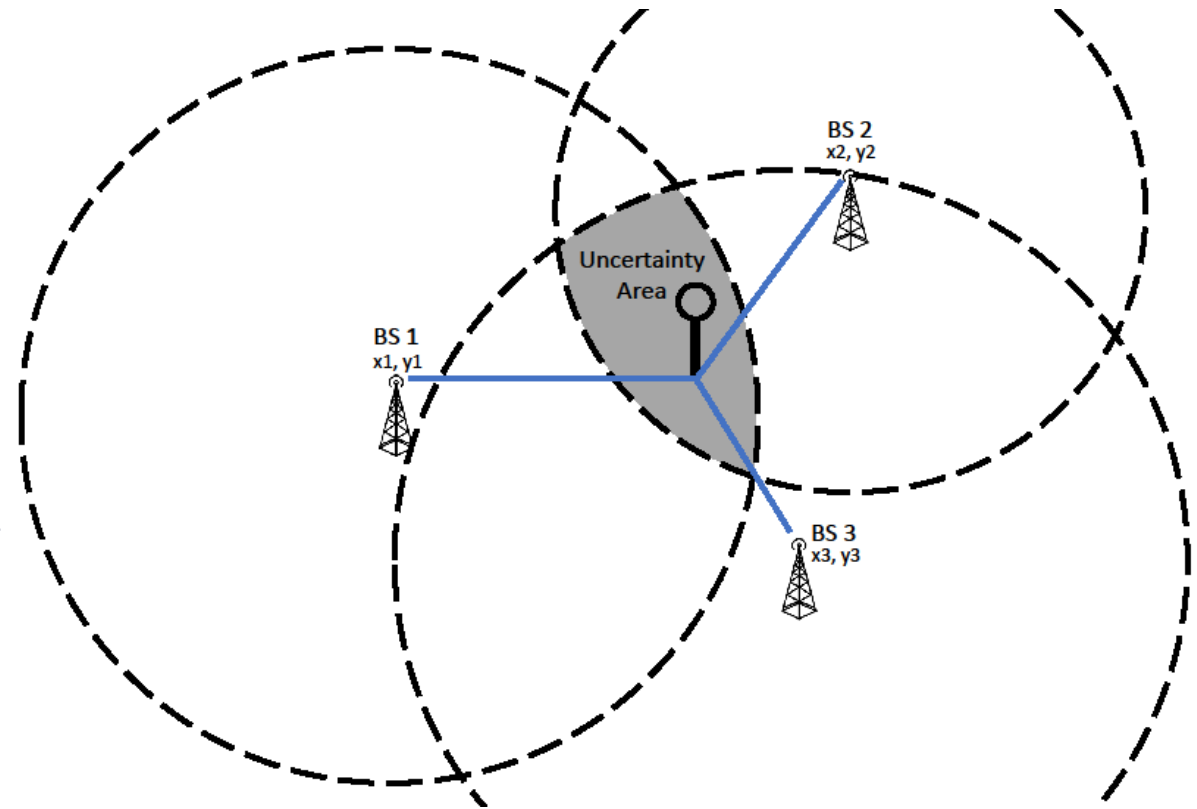


# Rough Localization via Cellular Network

CID, LAC, MNC	Latitude, Longitude
1, 1, 1	x1, y1
2, 2, 1	x2, y2
3, 3, 2	x3, y3

- User position estimation by averaging the anchors' position:

$$\left[ \sum_{i=1}^N lat_{BS_i} \cdot w_i, \sum_{i=1}^N lon_{BS_i} \cdot w_i \right]$$

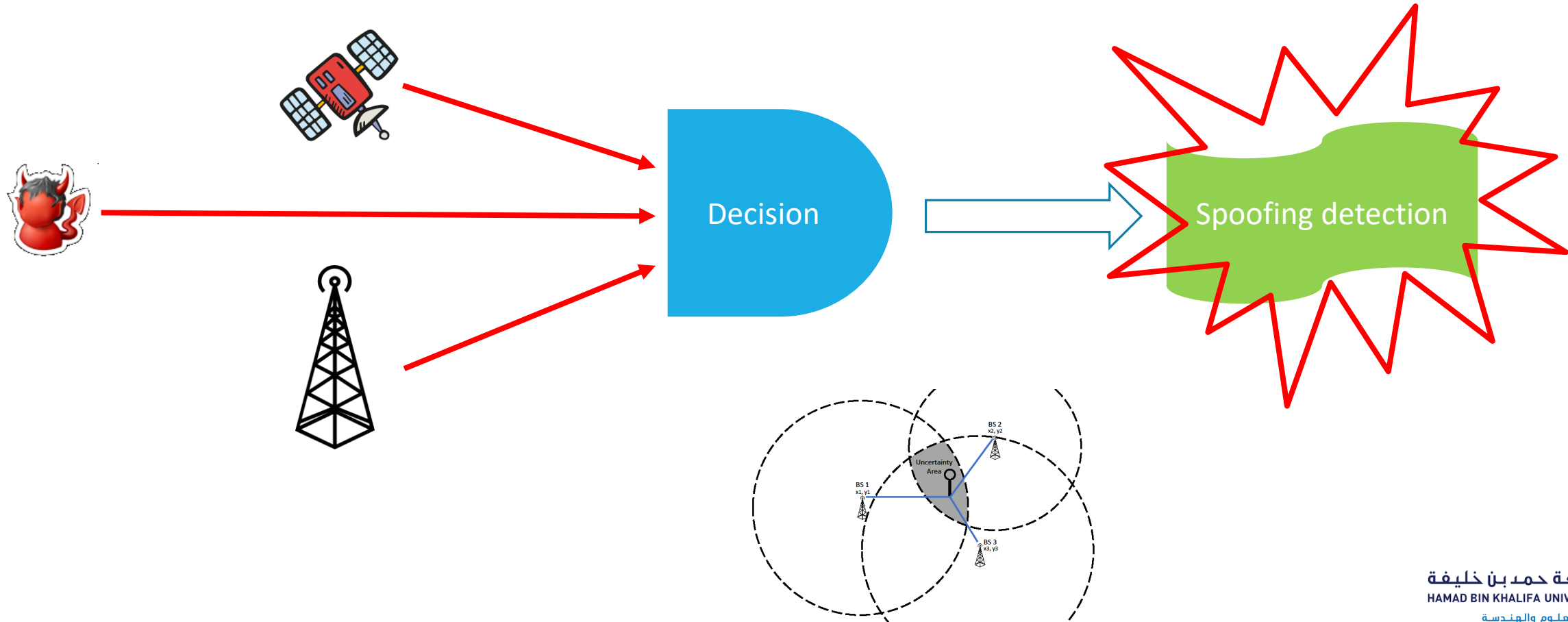


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# Our idea in a nutshell



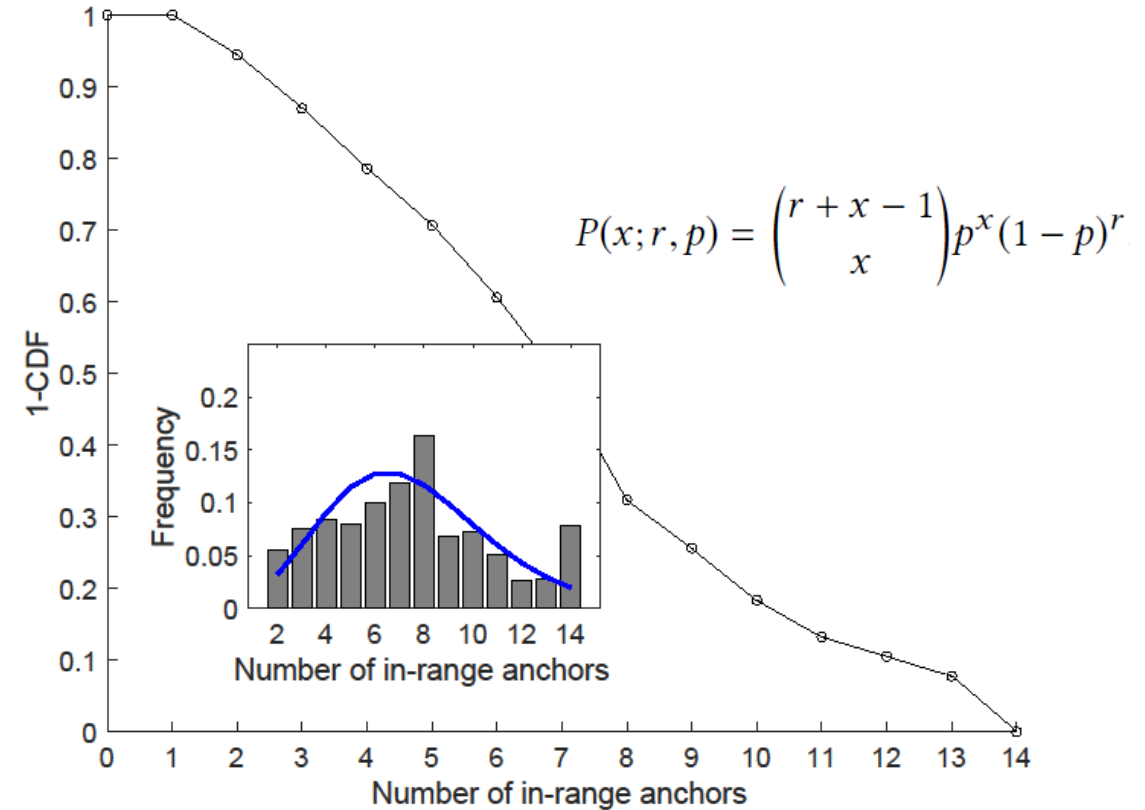
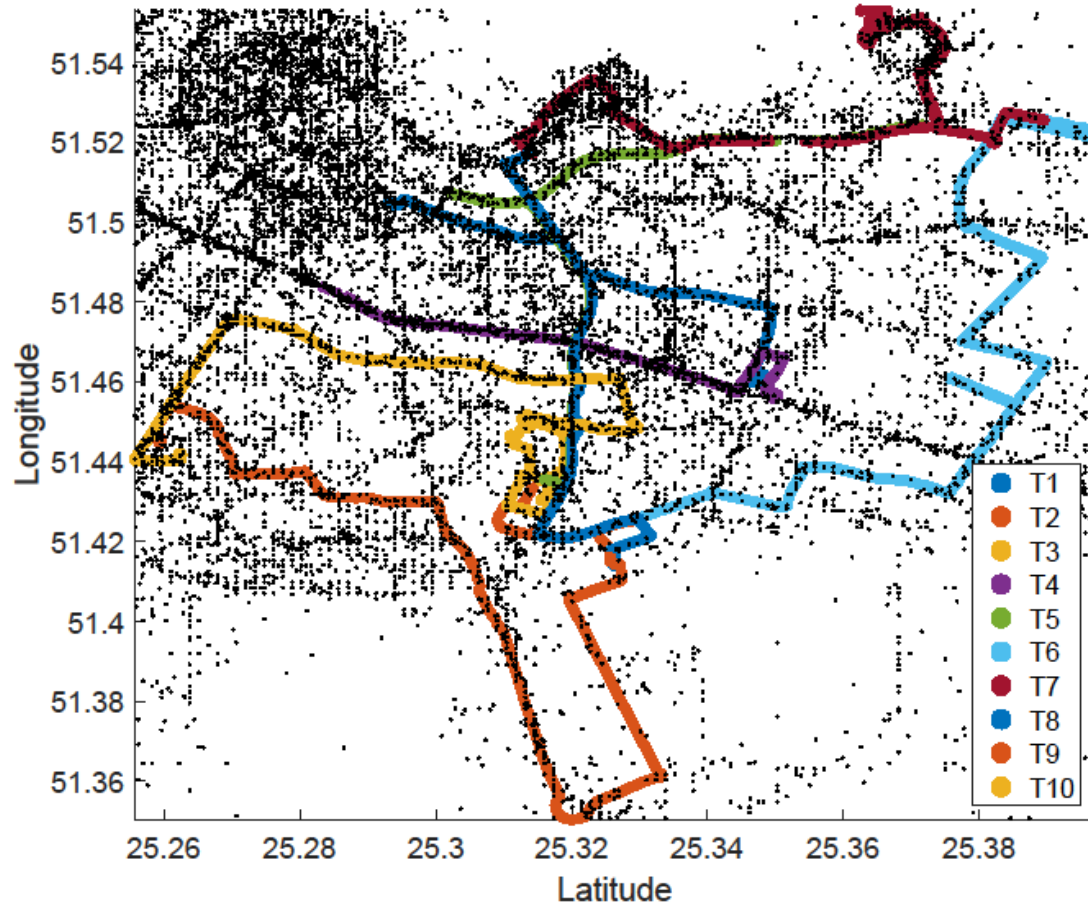
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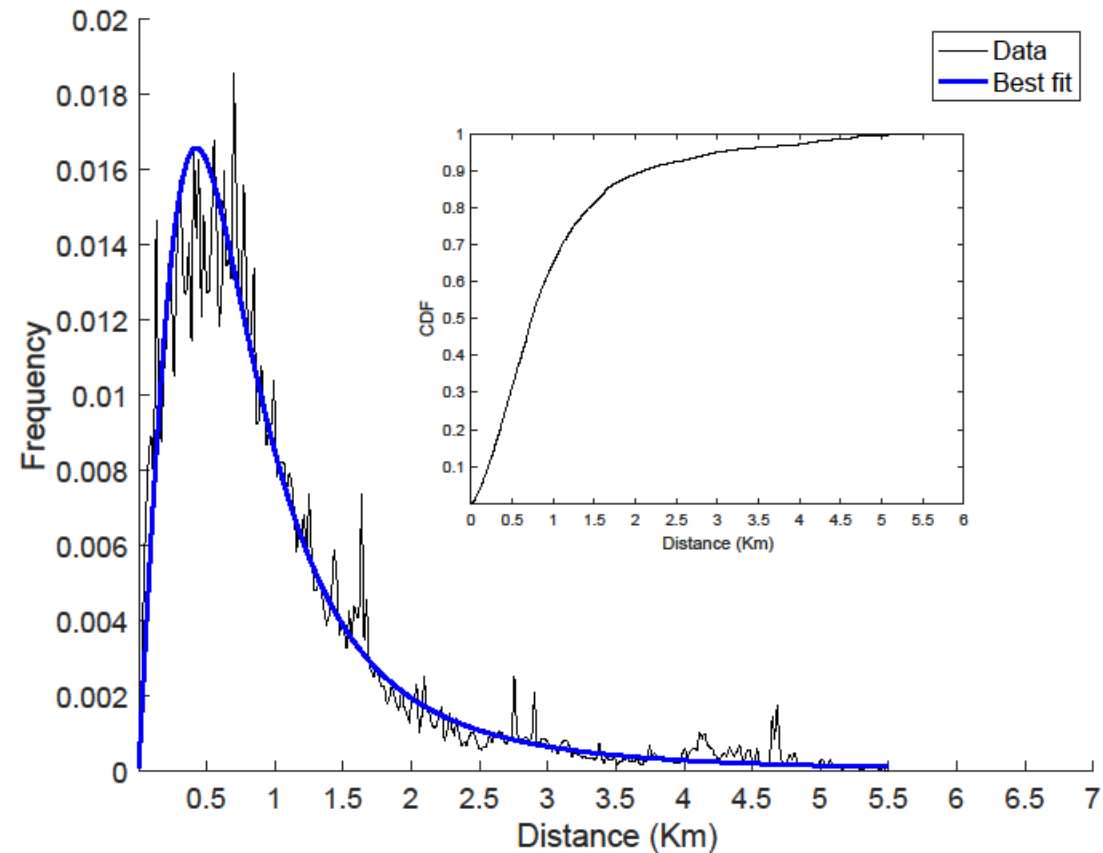
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# Base Stations (BS) Distributions

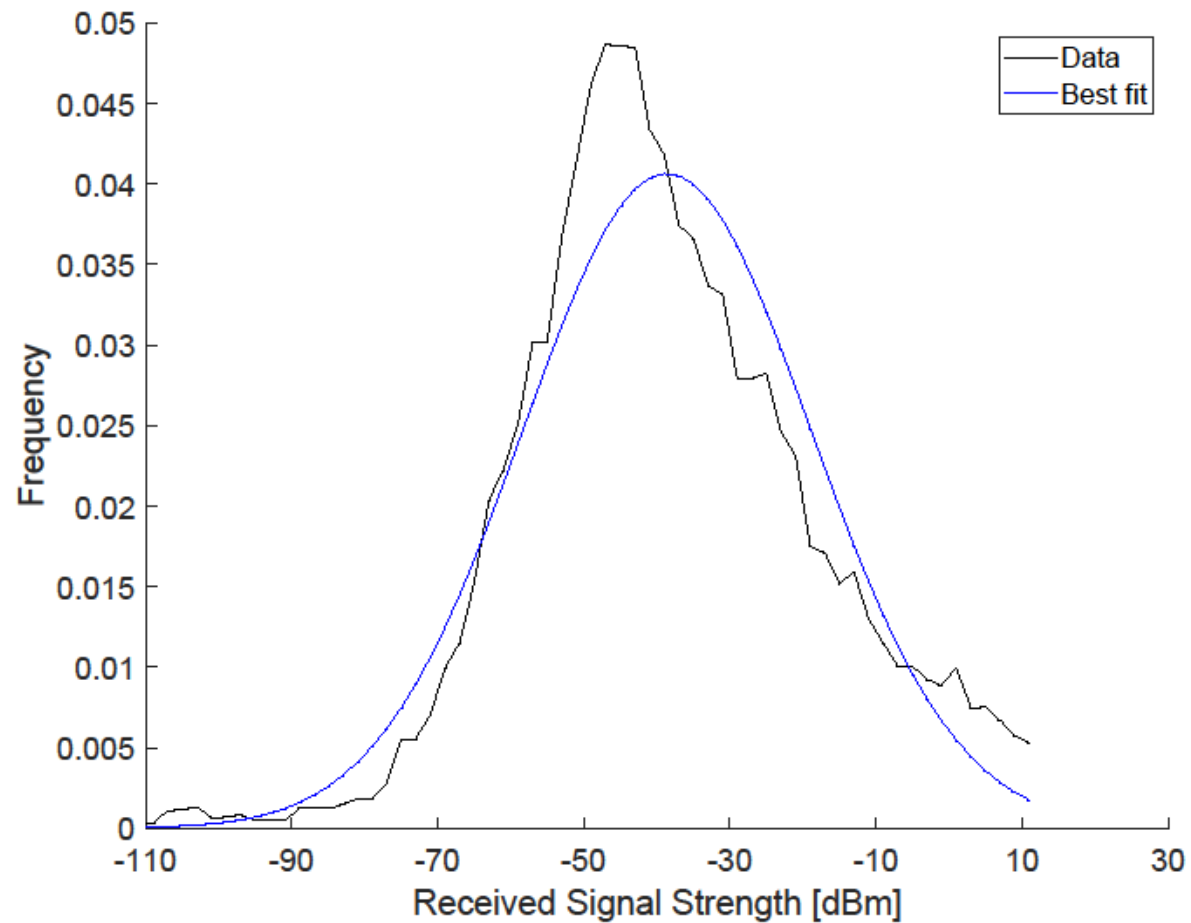


# BS-Node Distance Distribution



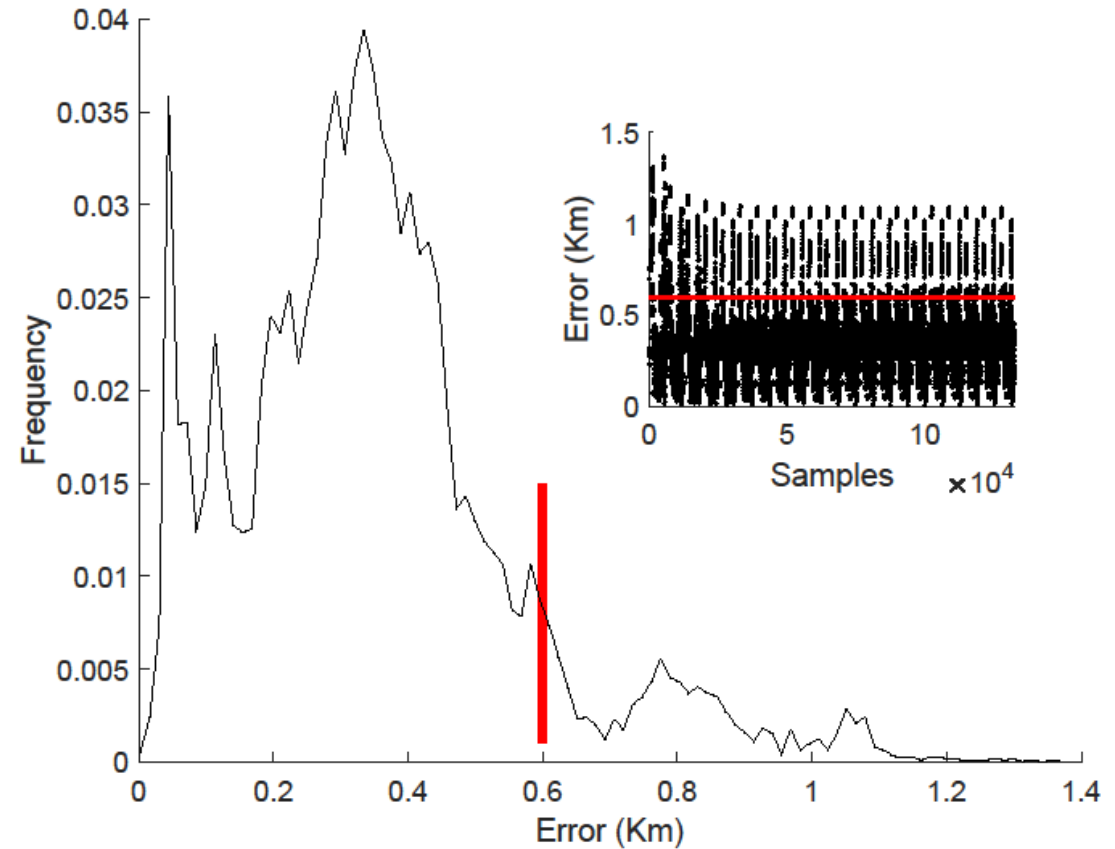
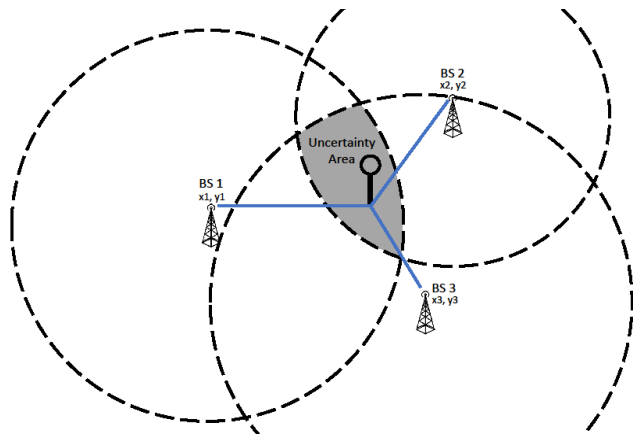
$$P(x; \alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}$$

# Estimated RSS at the user's side

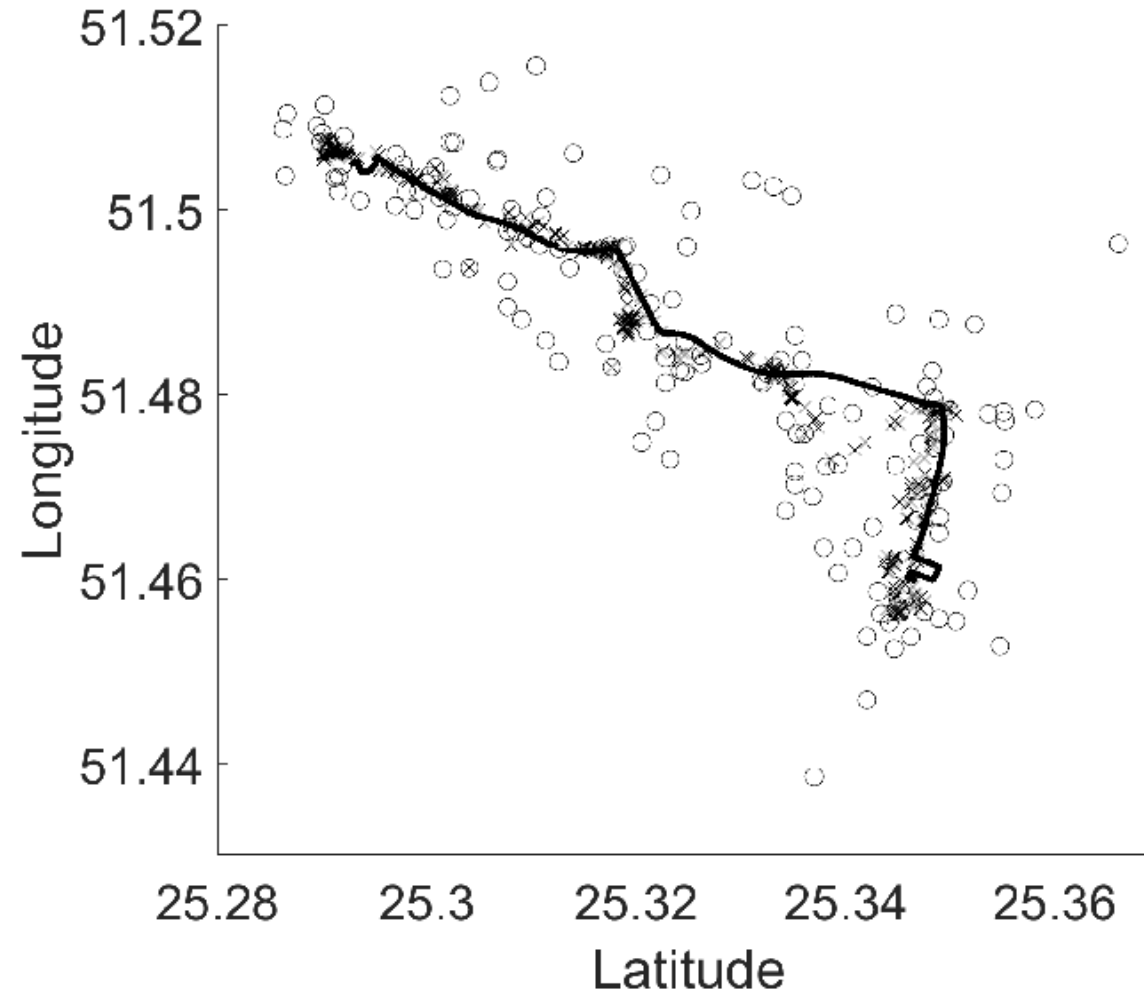


$$P(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

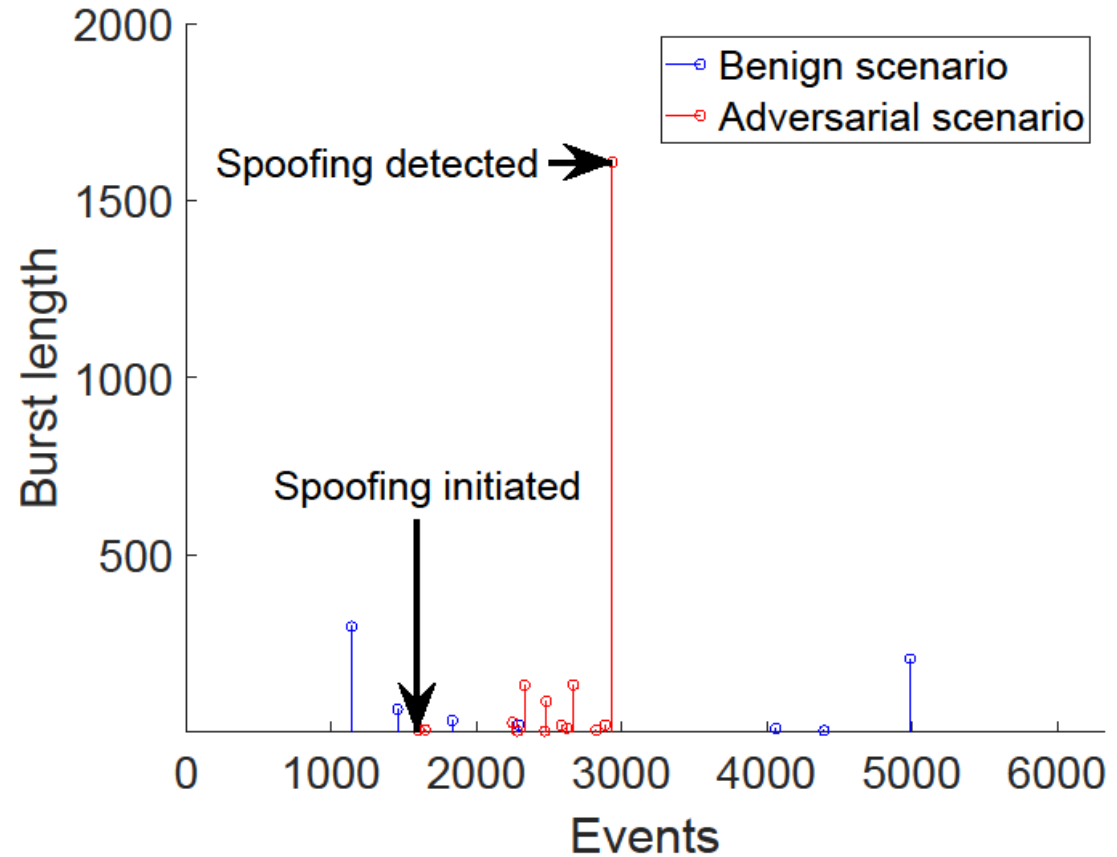
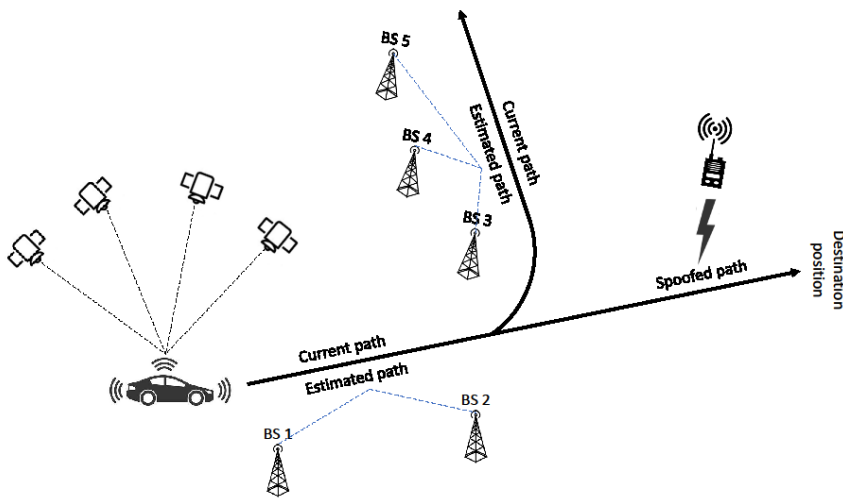
# Position Estimation and Errors



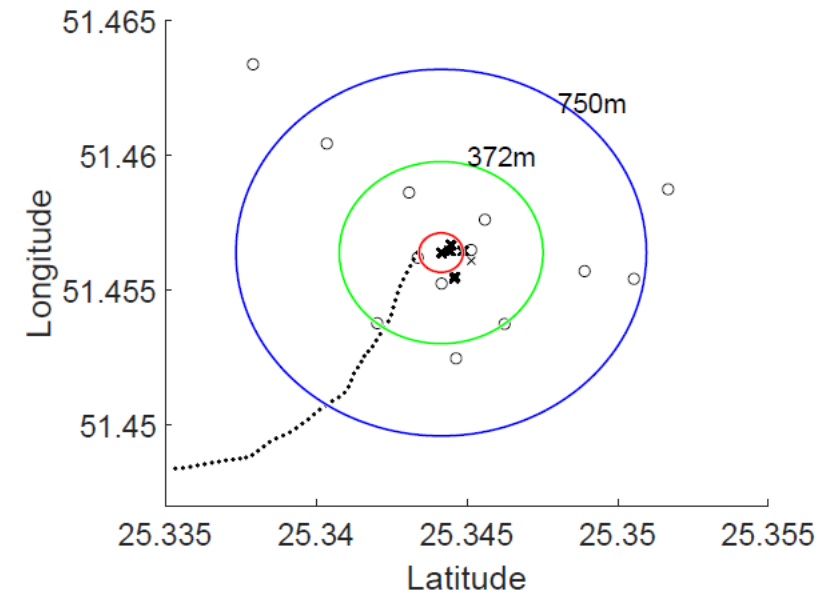
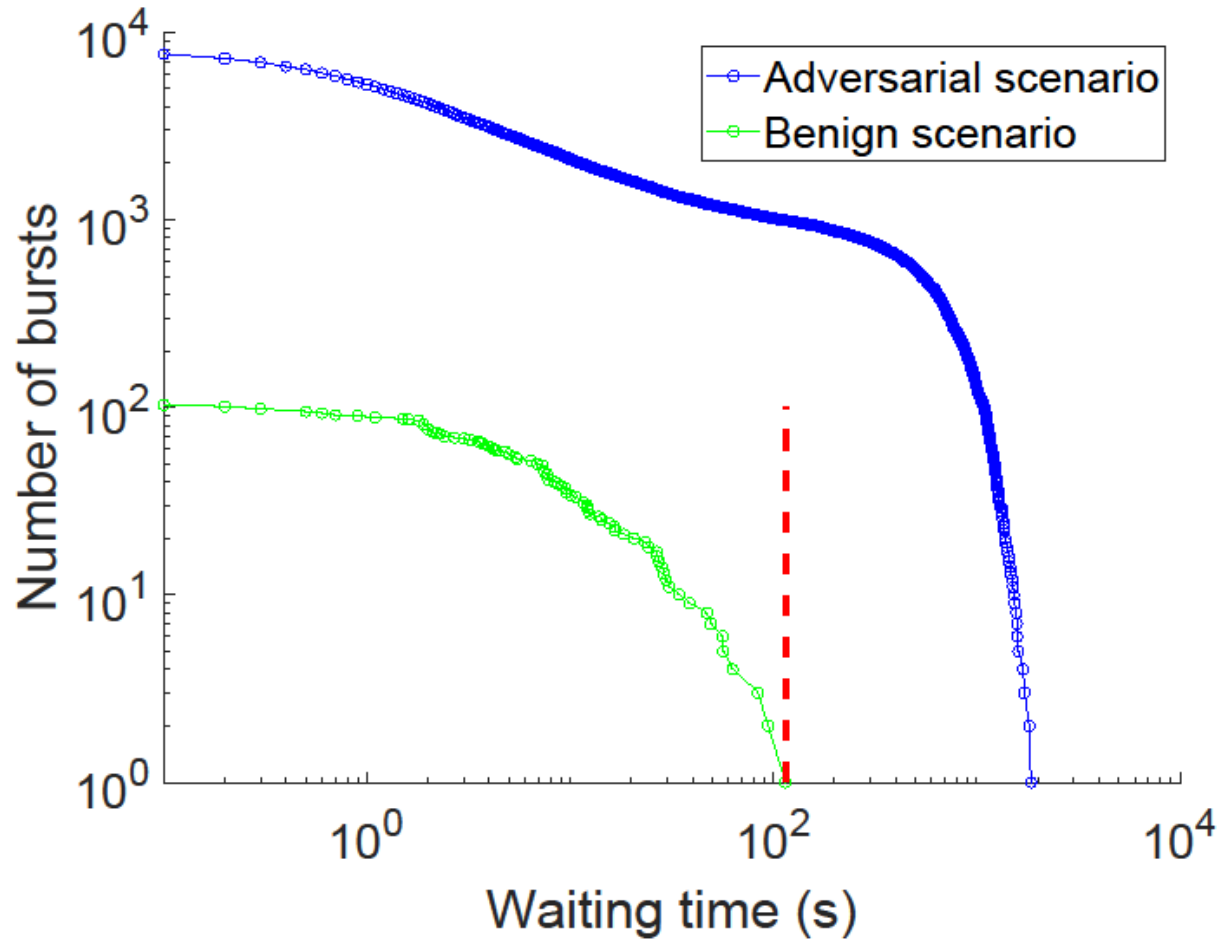
# Baseline: Benign Scenario



# Mitigating False Positives



# Spoofing Detection Performance



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# Conclusions and Future Works

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## Take home message

- GPS is a pervasive technology widely adopted in different fields
- GPS is very easy to spoof
- Cellular Networks are a viable and not invasive option to detect GPS spoofing
- Our results can be considered as very general (applicable to other context as well)

## Future Works

- Including other signal sources (WiFi, TV Broadcast, etc.)
- Robustness to fake Cellular Base Stations

# Questions?

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