

Security for 5G

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Security standards for 5G More of the same Or What's new?

HOCHSCHULE FÜR ANGEWANDTE WISSENSCHAFTEN-FH MÜNCHEN

Agenda

> Review of 5G Requirements

Security Impact Analysis

Call to Action

NGMN Use Cases





Use case category	User Experienced Data Rate	E2E Latency	Mobility
Broadband access in	DL: 300 Mbps	10 ms	On demand,
dense areas	UL: 50 Mbps		0-100 km/h
Indoor ultra-high	DL: 1 Gbps,	10 ms	Pedestrian
broadband access	UL: 500 Mbps		
Broadband access in	DL: 25 Mbps	10 ms	Pedestrian
a crowd	UL: 50 Mbps		
50+ Mbps everywhere	DL: 50 Mbps	10 ms	0-120 km/h
	UL: 25 Mbps		
Ultra-low cost	DL: 10 Mbps	50 ms	on demand: 0-
broadband access for	UL: 10 Mbps		50 km/h
low ARPU areas			
Mobile broadband in	DL: 50 Mbps	10 ms	On demand, up
vehicles (cars, trains)	UL: 25 Mbps		to 500 km/h
Airplanes connectivity	DL: 15 Mbps per user	10 ms	Up to 1000
	UL: 7.5 Mbps per user		km/h
Massive low-	Low (typically 1-100 kbps)	Seconds to hours	on demand: 0-
cost/long-range/low-			500 km/h
power MTC			
Broadband MTC	See the requirements for the Broadband access in dense areas and 50+Mbps		
	everywhere categories		
Ultra-low latency	DL: 50 Mbps	<1 ms	Pedestrian
	UL: 25 Mbps		
Resilience and traffic	DL: 0.1-1 Mbps	Regular	0-120 km/h
surge	UL: 0.1-1 Mbps	communication: not	
	•	critical	
Ultra-high reliability &	DL: From 50 kbps to 10 Mbps;	1 ms	on demand: 0-
Ultra-low latency	UL: From a few bps to 10 Mbps		500 km/h
Ultra-high availability	DL: 10 Mbps	10 ms	On demand, 0-
& reliability	UL: 10 Mbps		500 km/h
Broadcast like	DL: Up to 200 Mbps	<100 ms	on demand: 0-
services	UL: Modest (e.g. 500 kbps)		500 km/h

Use case category	Connection Density	Traffic Density	
Broadband access in dense areas	200-2500 /km ²	DL: 750 Gbps / km2	
Indoor ultra-high broadband access	75,000 / km ² (75/1000 m ² office)	DL: 15 Tbps/ km2 (15 Gbps / 1000 m2) UL: 2 Tbps / km2 (2 Gbps / 1000 m2)	
Broadband access in a crowd	150,000 / km² (30.000 / stadium)	DL: 3.75 Tbps / km2 (DL: 0.75 Tbps / stadium) UL: 7.5 Tbps / km2 (1.5 Tbps / stadium)	
50+ Mbps everywhere	400 / km² in suburban 100 / km² in rural	DL: 20 Gbps / km2 in suburban UL: 10 Gbps / km2 in suburban DL: 5 Gbps / km2 in rural UL: 2.5 Gbps / km2 in rural	
Ultra-low cost broadband access for low ARPU areas	16 / km ²	16 Mbps / km ²	
Mobile broadband in vehicles (cars, trains)	2000 / km ² (500 active users per train x 4 trains, or 1 active user per car x 2000 cars)	DL: 100 Gbps / km ² (25 Gbps per train, 50 Mbps per car) UL: 50 Gbps / km ² (12.5 Gbps per train, 25 Mbps per car)	
Airplanes connectivity	80 per plane 60 airplanes per 18,000 km ²	DL: 1.2 Gbps / plane UL: 600 Mbps / plane	
Massive low-cost/long-range/low-power MTC	Up to 200,000 / km ²	Non critical	
Broadband MTC	See the requirements for the Br and 50+Mbps everywhere cate	e the requirements for the Broadband access in dense areas ad 50+Mbps everywhere categories	
Ultra-low latency	Not critical	Potentially high	
Resilience and traffic surge	10,000 / km ²	Potentially high	
Ultra-high reliability & Ultra-low latency* (*) the reliability requirement for this category is described in Section 4.4.5	Not critical	Potentially high	
Ultra-high availability & reliability* (*) the reliability requirement for this category is described in Section 4.4.5 Broadcast like services	Not critical	Potentially high	
Dioducust like services	Notheredant	Notreievant	



Explicit 5G security requirements

- Subscriber authentication
- User privacy
- Beyond hop-by-hop security
- > Network security



Security Impacts

Availability 99.999%



> Not only requirement but promise?







Ultra low latency

		cilical	L
Ultra-high reliability &	DL: From 50 kbps to 10 Mbps;	1 ms	
Ultra-low latency	UL: From a few bps to 10 Mbps		
Littra biob availability	DL: 10 Mbos	10 mc	Т

Includes transmission and verification of integrity check

Quick check: 32bit message authentication code (MAC)

- UL transmission in 1ms: 32kbps minimum speed
- Assuming only one MAC
- > Integrity check at multiple layers:
 - Radio access network / end to end

→ New approach to integrity protection required

> What to authenticate?

- Subscriber
- Device
- Service

Business view:

- Which party is authenticator?
 - Access provider?
 - Service provider?
- Who owns authentication data?
- Technical view
 - Efficiently authenticate >50 billion devices

→ New approach to authentication required



Internet of things: traffic model

Requirement

- ✤ > 15 years of battery life
- Traffic model

Infrequent small amount of data transfer

Security view

- Not only protocol, but also implementation
- Software updates
 - Updates as frequent as data transfers
 - Not small amount of data

→ New approach to software patching required



Privacy



- Multiple devices per user
- > Device temporary identifiers can be linked together

→ New approach to user untraceability required

New Applications





- > New codecs required
- Security considerations
- Information leakage over side channels
 - Timing
 - Packet length



Uncle Milton Toys http://www.amazon.com/Star-Wars-Science-Darth-Robotic/dp/B001UZNI2Q

→ No variable bitrate codecs!



Integration of Verticals

> Anything as a service

- Network sharing
- Connectivity providers

Open APIs

- > Who "owns" the customer relationship?
- > Where does authentication take place?
- > Who gets access to which data

→ Trust models may need redefinition



> National privacy regulation

Lawful interception required in most countries

> Transnational over the top service providers

→ Update of regulatory definitions

Spectrum licences

Spectrum sharing

→ Detecting, identifying and deterring illegal spectrum users



Call to action



Conclusion

> 5G introduces new security issues

Requires rethinking

> Opportunity for research to become relevant

→ The window of opportunity is NOW!

Thank you for your attention





http://www.gamingpsych.com/a-definition-of-critical-thinking-2/