



6.808: Mobile and Sensor Computing aka IoT Systems

<http://6808.github.io>

Lecture 13: IoT Security Cyber-Physical Security and Acoustic Attacks

Some slides adapted from Nirupam Roy (UMD College Park)

Course Staff

Lecturers: Fadel Adib (fadel@mit.edu)
Hari Balakrishnan (hari@csail.mit.edu)
Maya Nielan (mnielan@mit.edu)
Sayeed Saad Afzal (afzals@mit.edu)

Announcements

- 1- Project Proposals due March 16
- 2- Lab 4 out; due March 30
- 3- PSet 2 due April 4
- 4- Grades will be out this week

Project Timeline

March 16

April 6

April 13 - May 4

May 9

Project
Proposal

Final
Components

Project
Meetings

Presentations
+ Demos

March 30/April 4

April 13 - May 4

May 2

Project
Meetings

Project
Hacking

Abstracts
Due

Feedback to refine your ideas

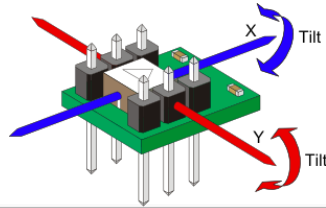
1. Feedback is to help you excel on the final project
2. Project is biggest chunk of class (40%) - by comparison, labs combined are 25%
3. Started learning the challenge in an IoT system: motivation, idea, time, \$

Class Timeline

4 Quadrants of IoT

Sensing Tasks & Modalities

- Localization
- Inertial
- Camera-based



Computation

Sensor Proc. & Fusion
(localization, inertial,
split proc., fusion)



Power/Energy

Energy management
& harvesting



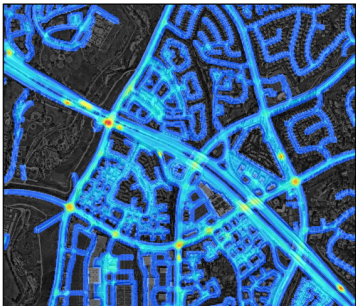
Connectivity

- Connectivity tech
- Mesh architectures
- Battery-free IoT



Emerging Application Domains & Cross-Cutting Topics

1. Transportation



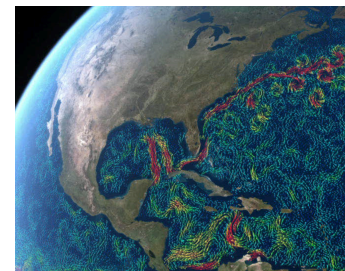
2. Health



3. Agriculture



4. Oceans/Climate

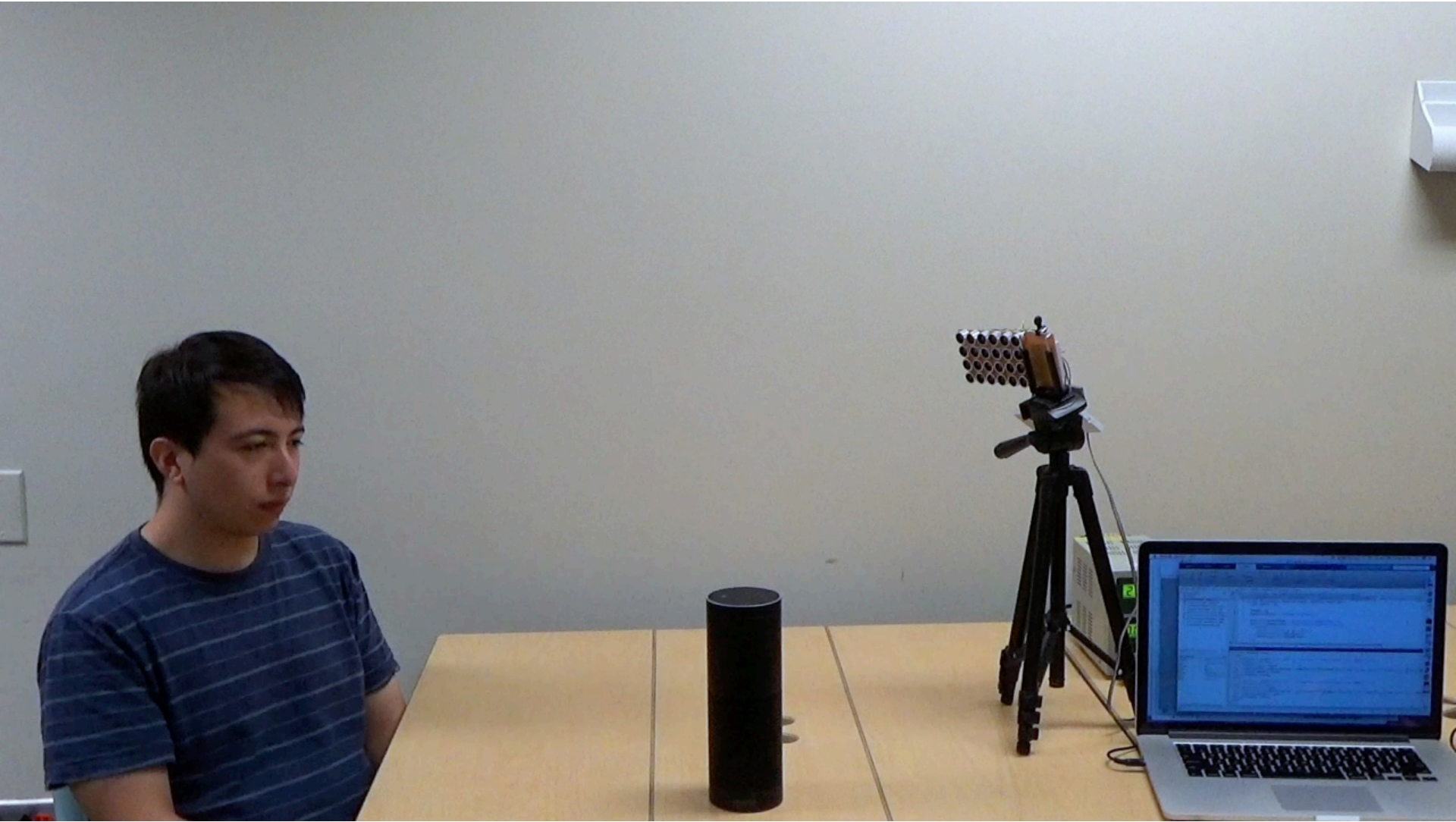


5. Security/Privacy



This lecture

Mobile Security
Inaudible Voice Commands





Light Commands
Hacking using Laser



CSE COMPUTER SCIENCE
AND ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

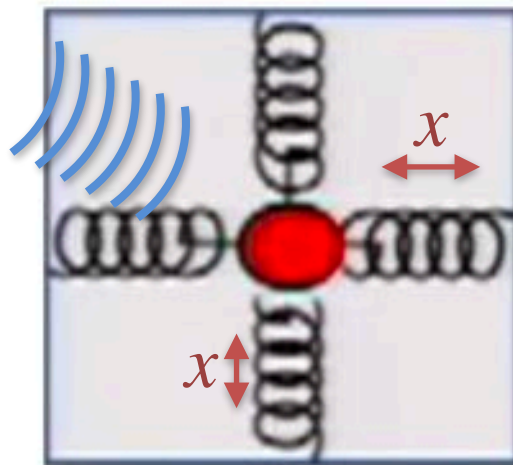


LIGHT COMMANDS

Analog Sensor Security
Acoustic Attacks on MEMS
Accelerometers



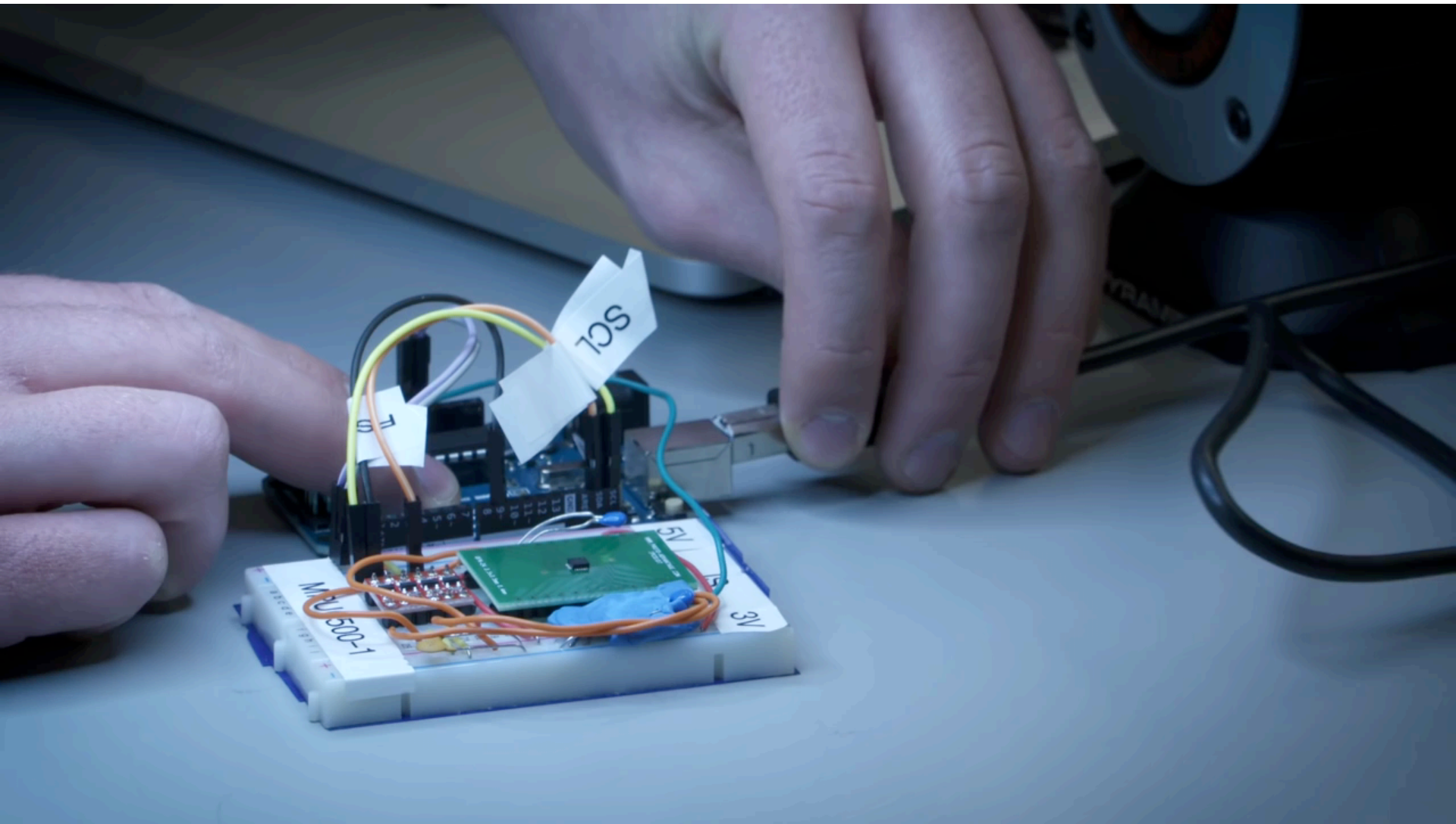
Acoustic
“pressure” waves



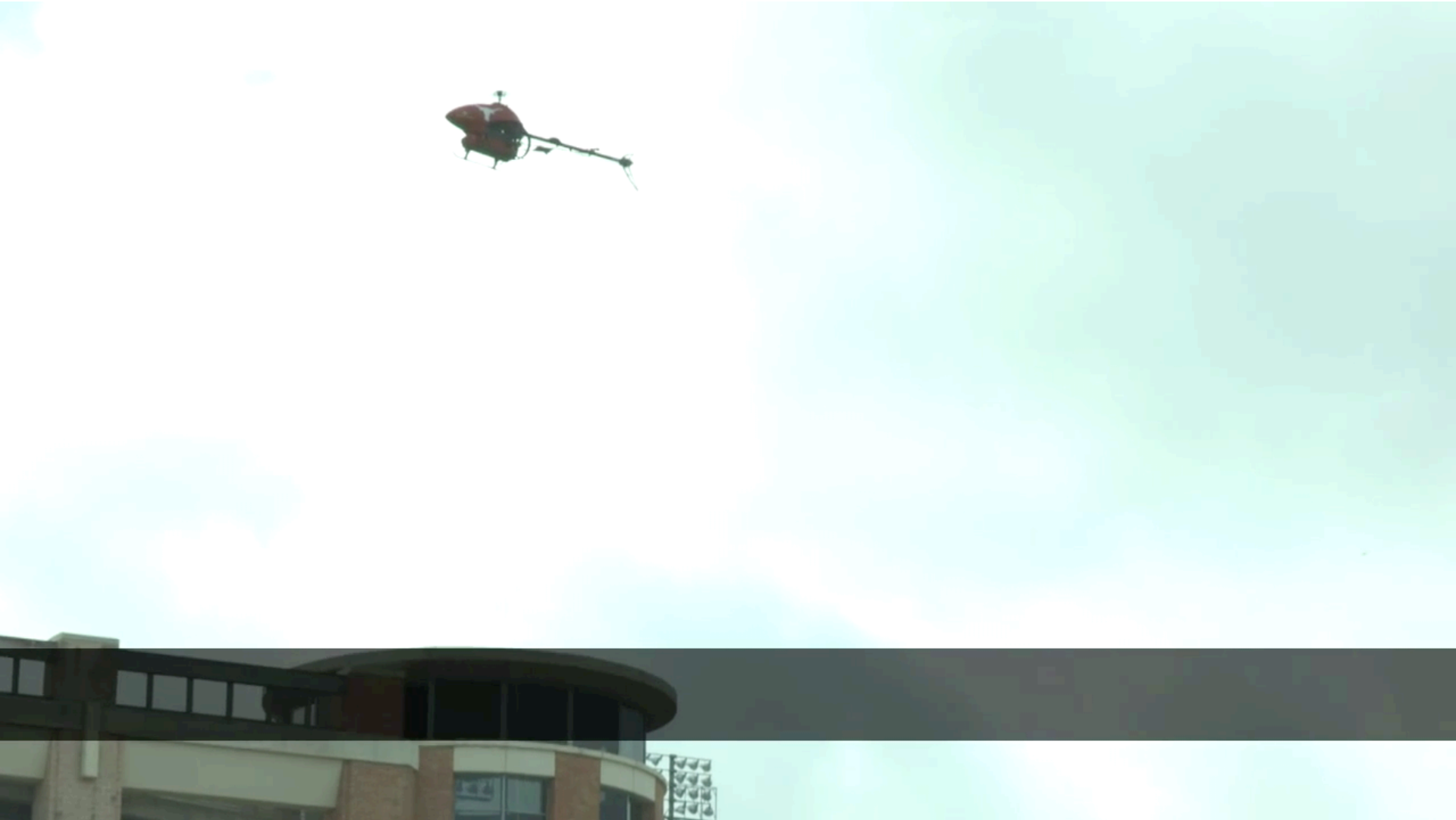
$$F = ma = kx$$

acceleration

measure
displacement

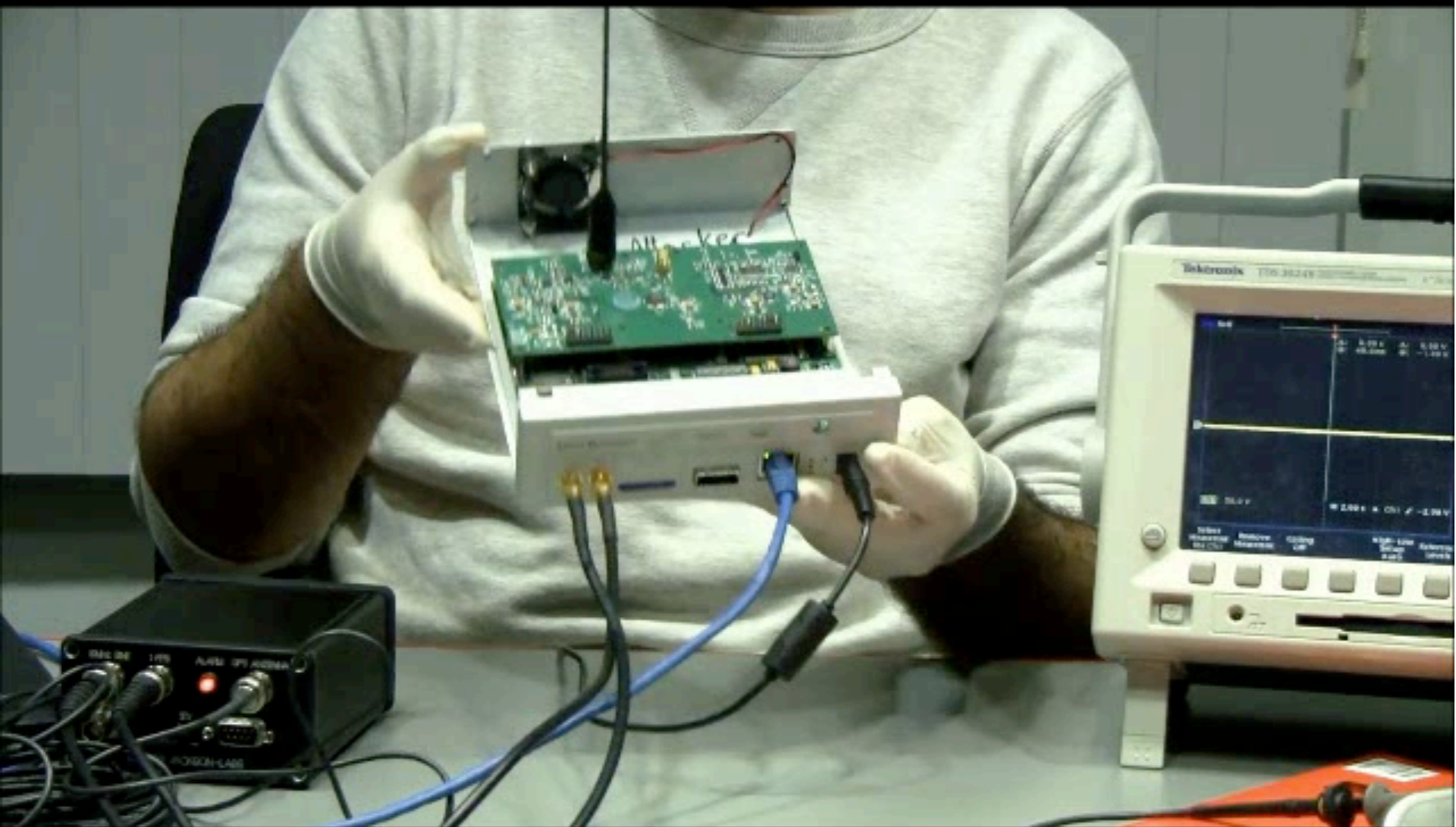


Drone Security
Spoofing GPS Signals



Pacemaker Security

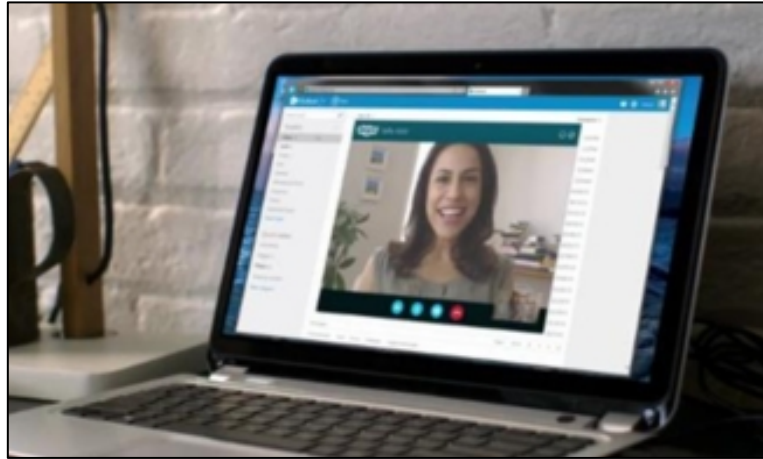
Wireless Control of Pacemaker



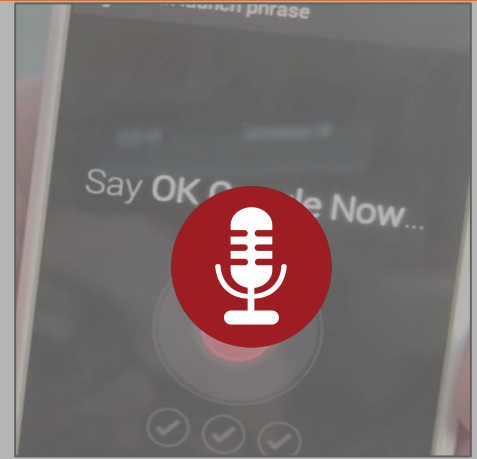
BackDoor: Making Microphones Hear Inaudible Sounds

Microphones are everywhere

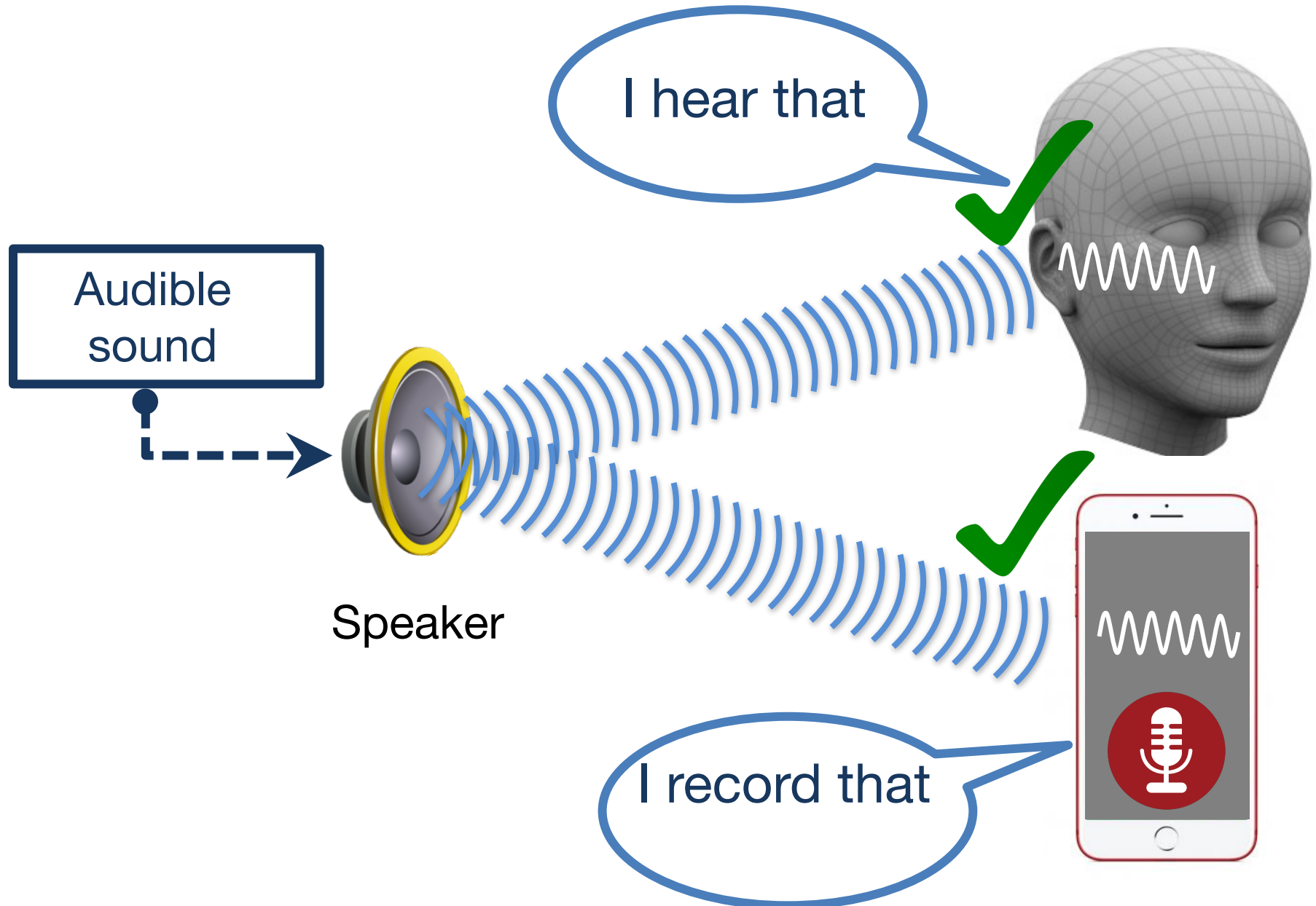
Google Home



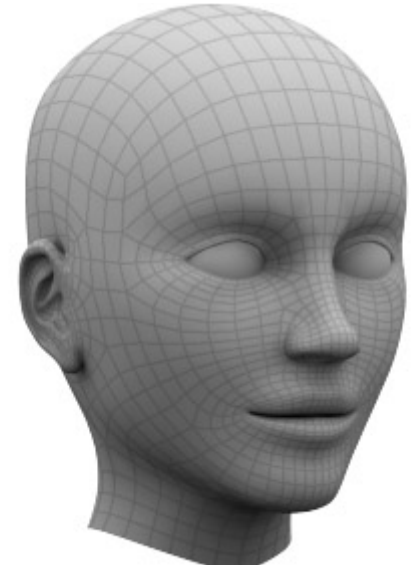
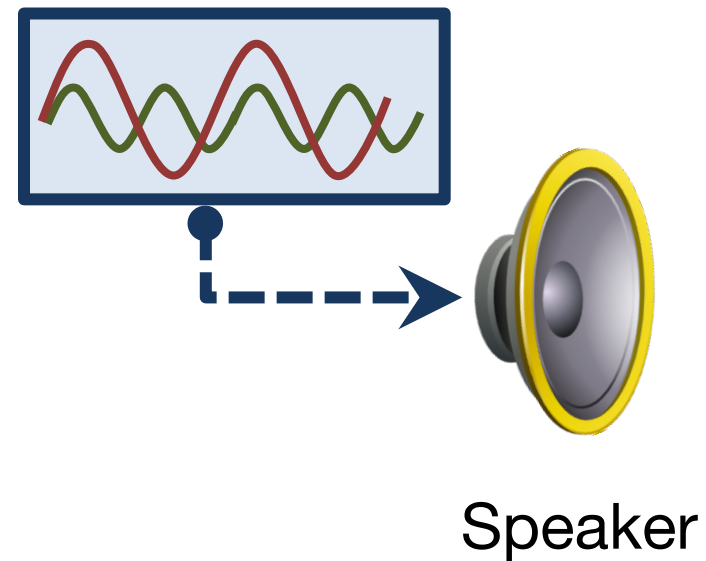
Microphones are everywhere



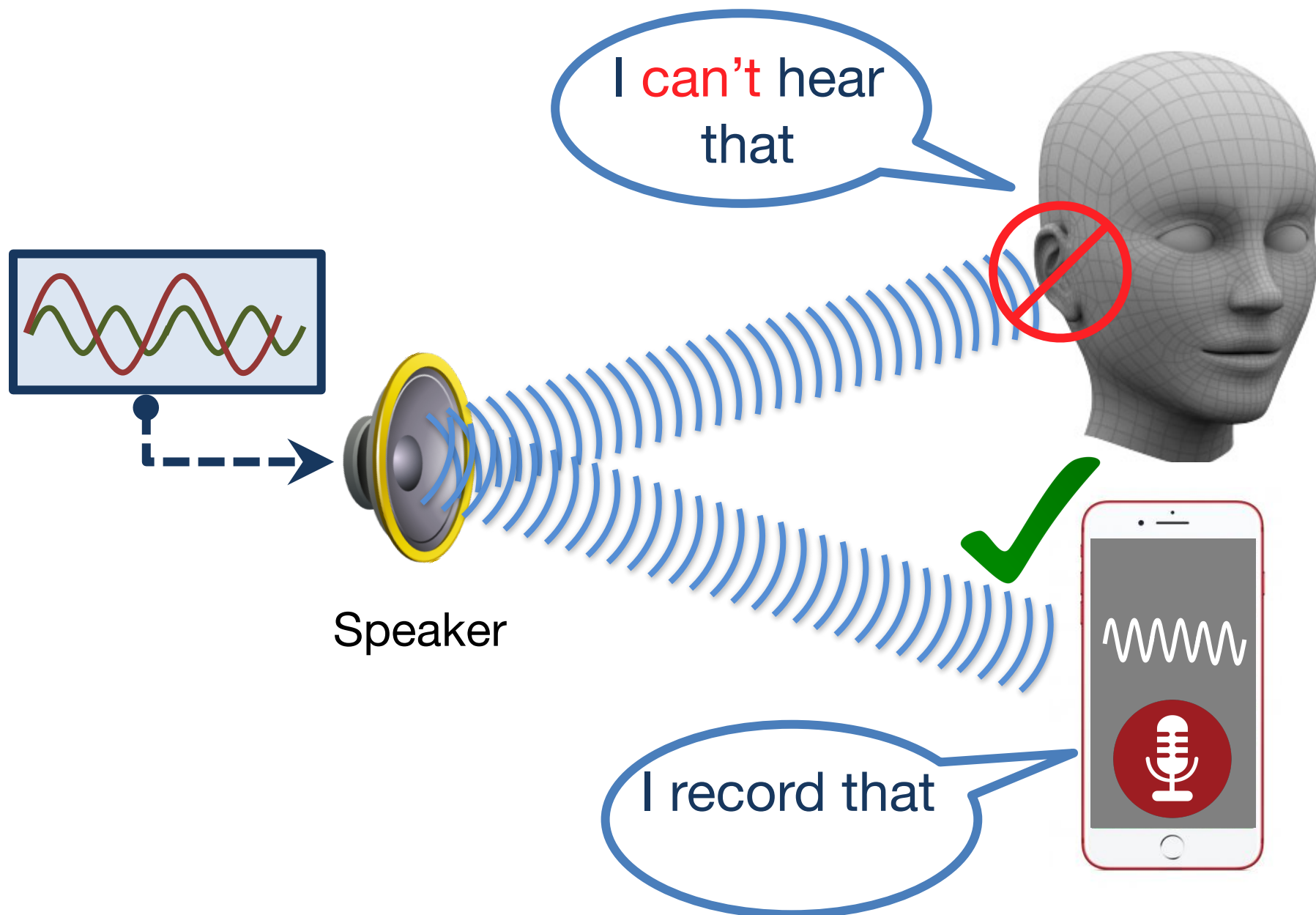
Microphones record audible sounds



Inaudible, but recordable !



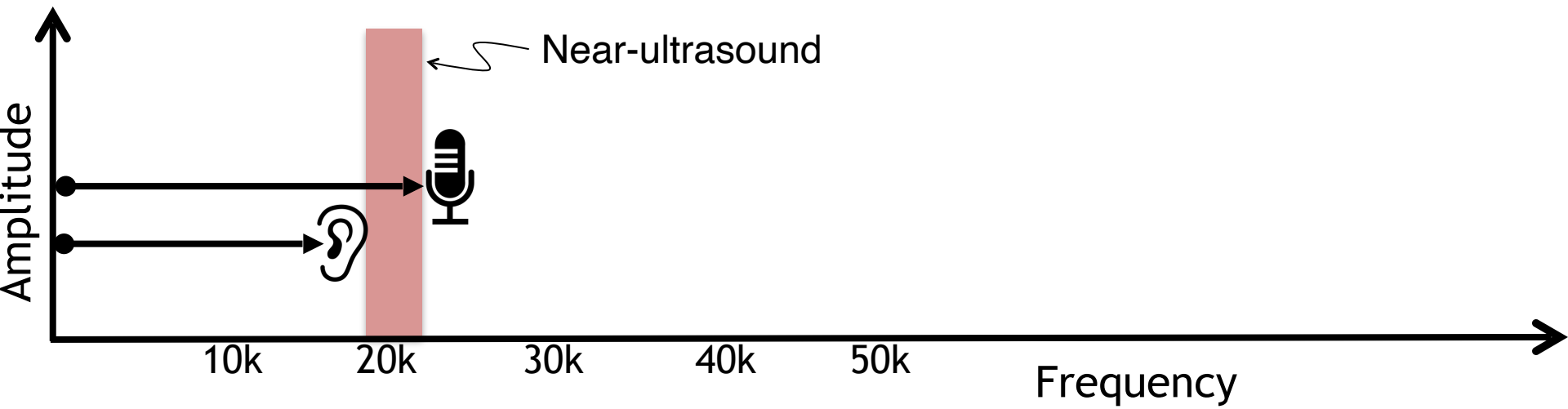
Inaudible, but recordable !



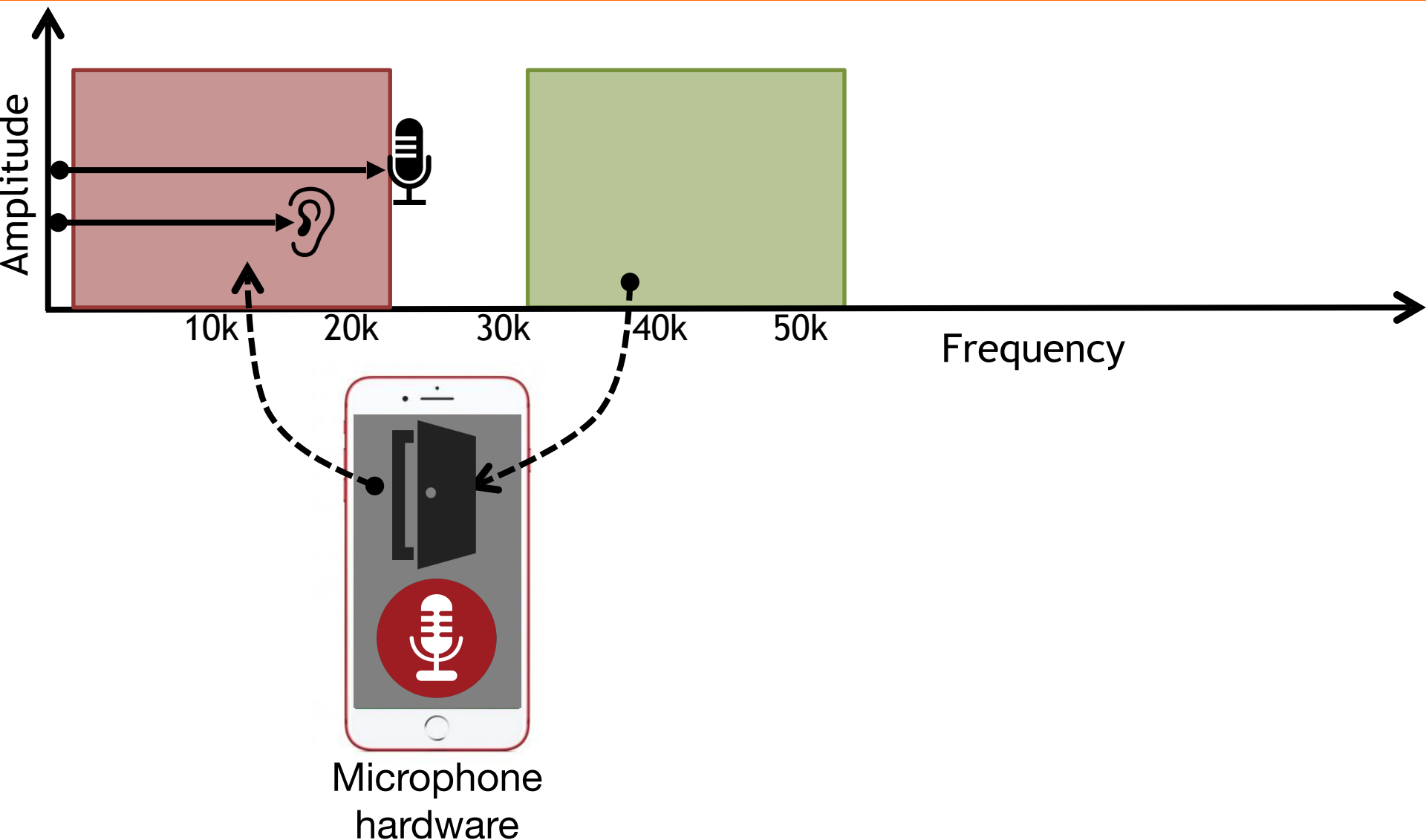
Works with unmodified devices



It's not "near-ultrasound"



Exploiting fundamental nonlinearity

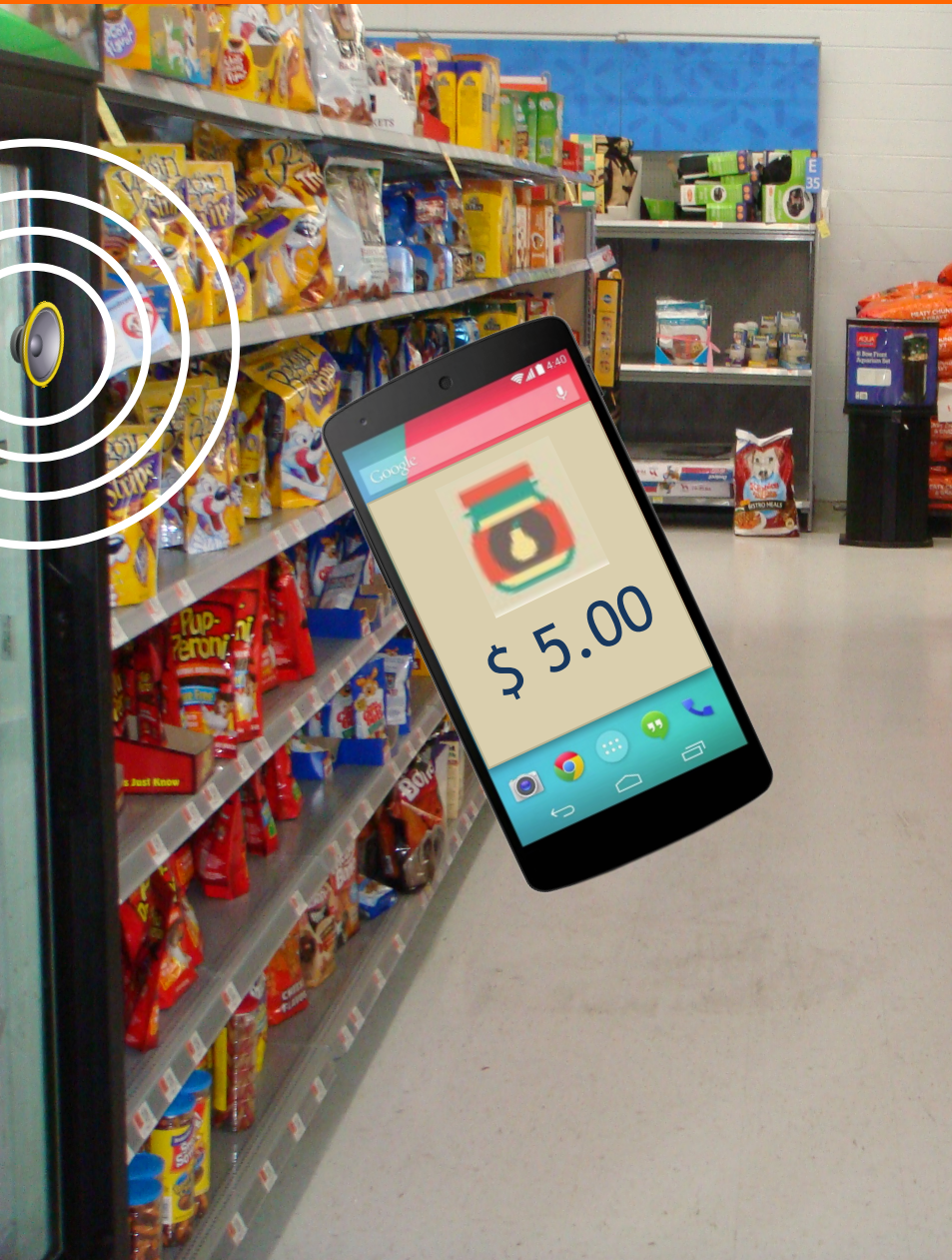


What can we do with it?

Application: Acoustic jammer



Application: Acoustic communication



Threat: Acoustic DOS attack

Threat: Acoustic DOS attack



Jamming
hearing aids



Threat: Acoustic DOS attack



Jamming
hearing aids



Blocking
911 calls



Talk outline

- ① Microphone Overview
- ② System Design
- ③ Challenges
- ④ Evaluation

Talk outline

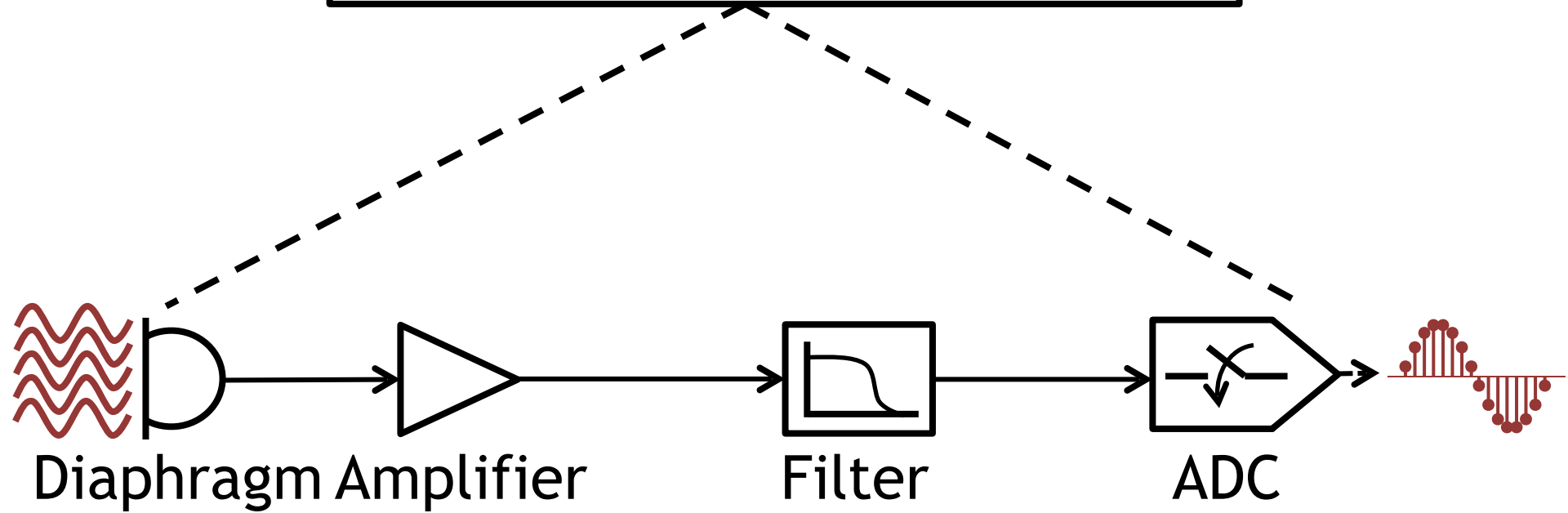
① Microphone Overview

② System Design

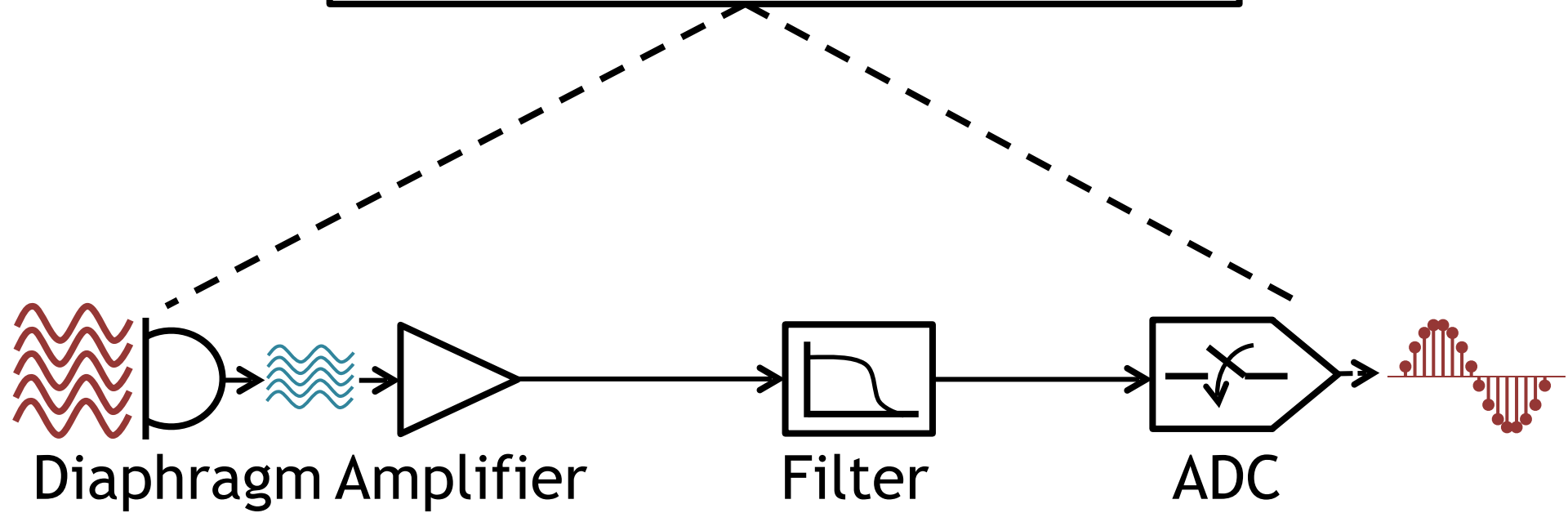
③ Challenges

④ Evaluation

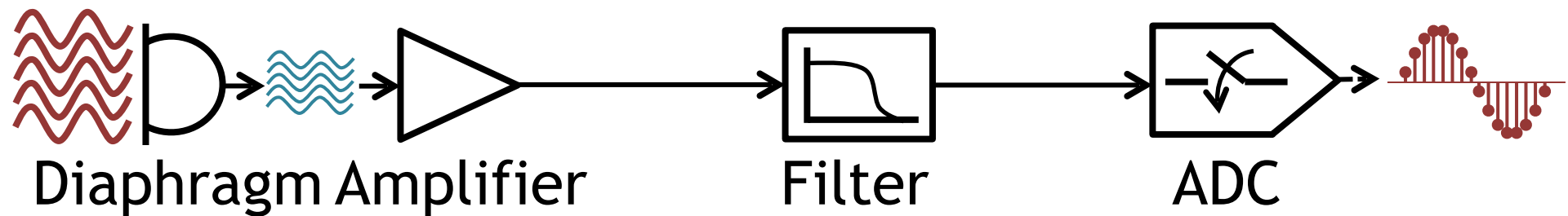
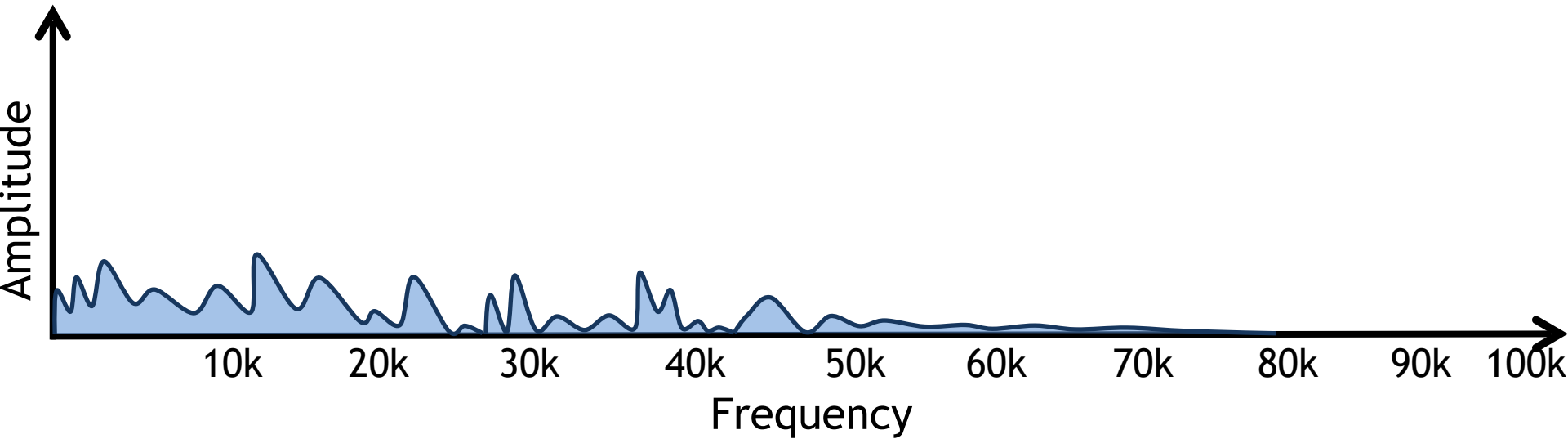
Microphone working principle



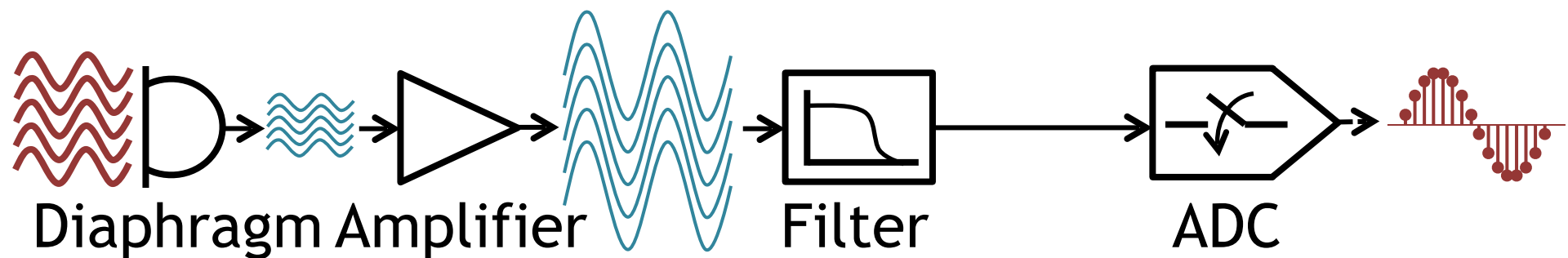
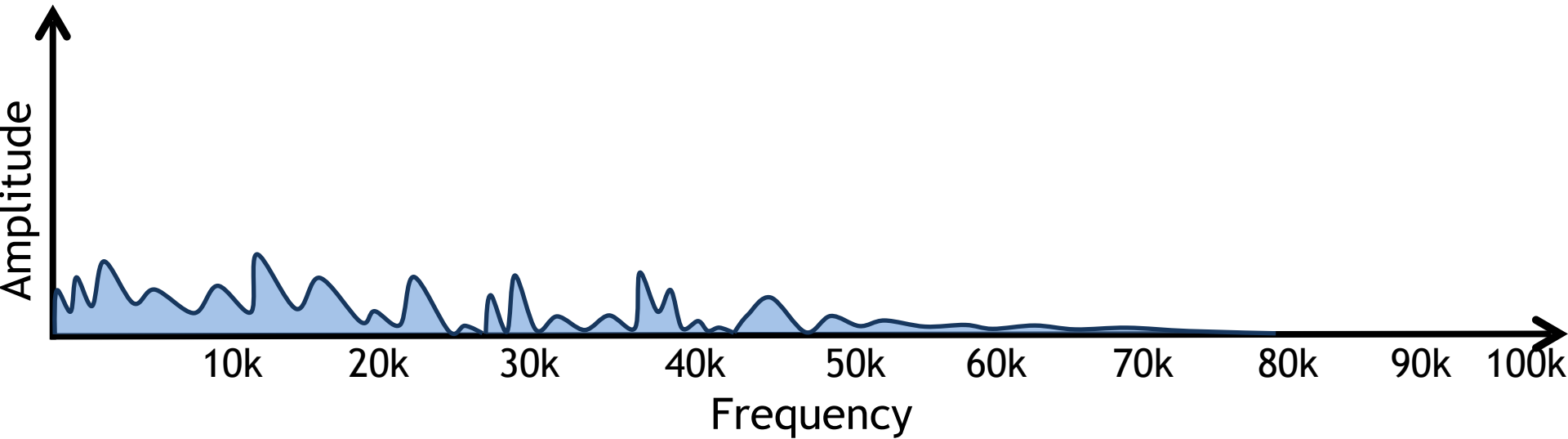
Microphone working principle



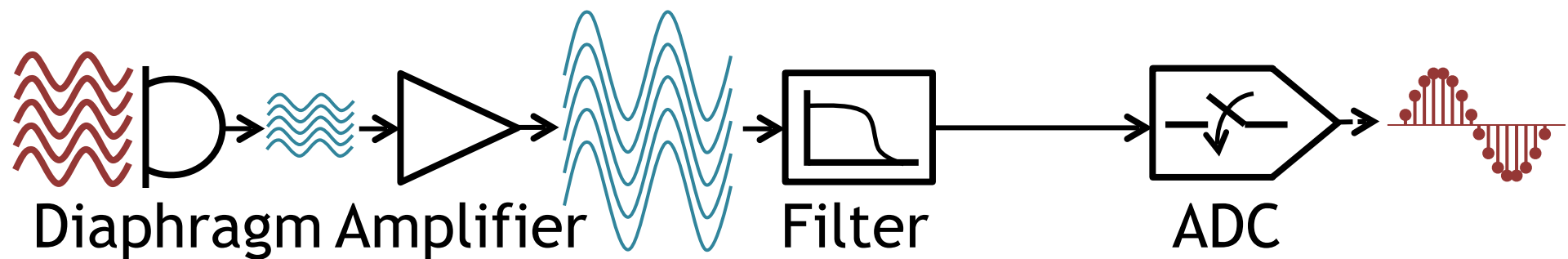
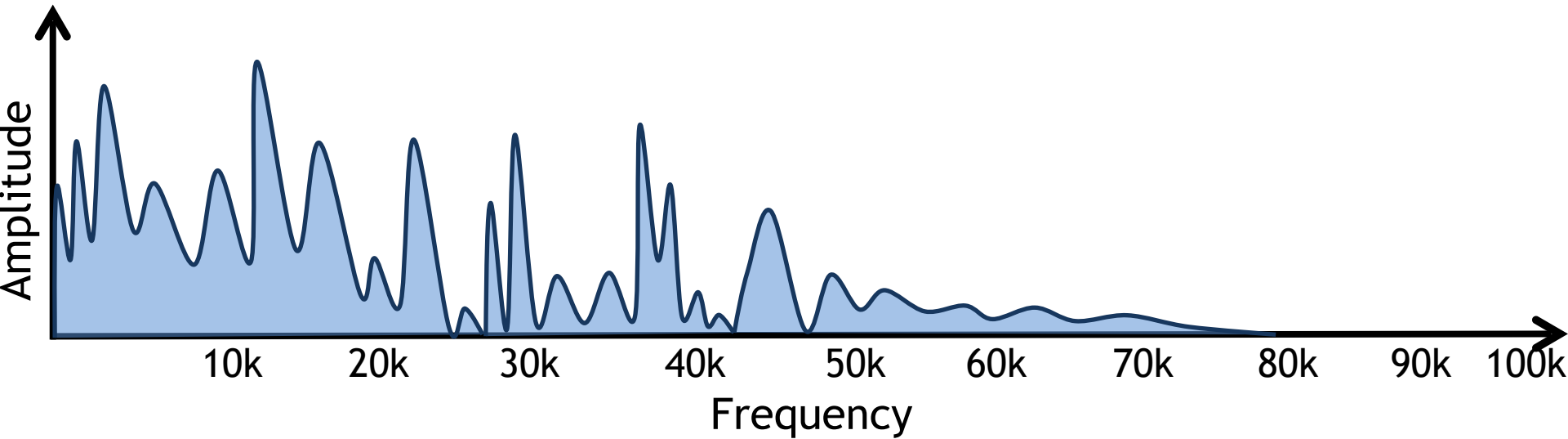
Microphone working principle



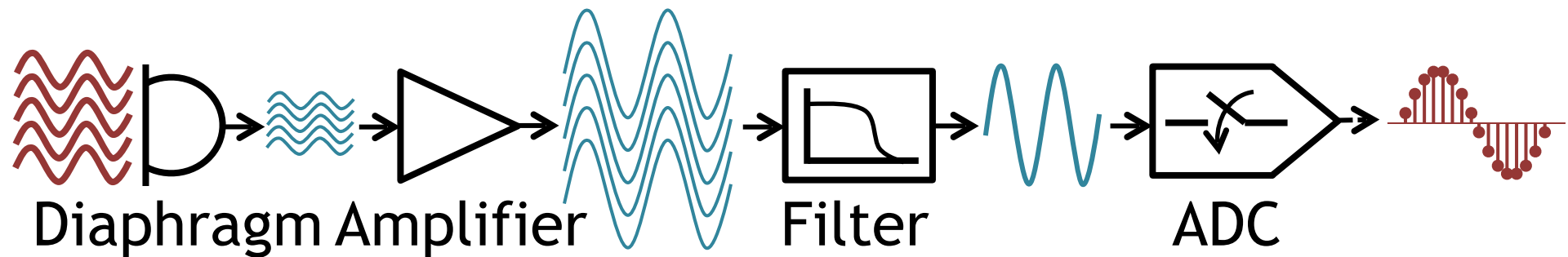
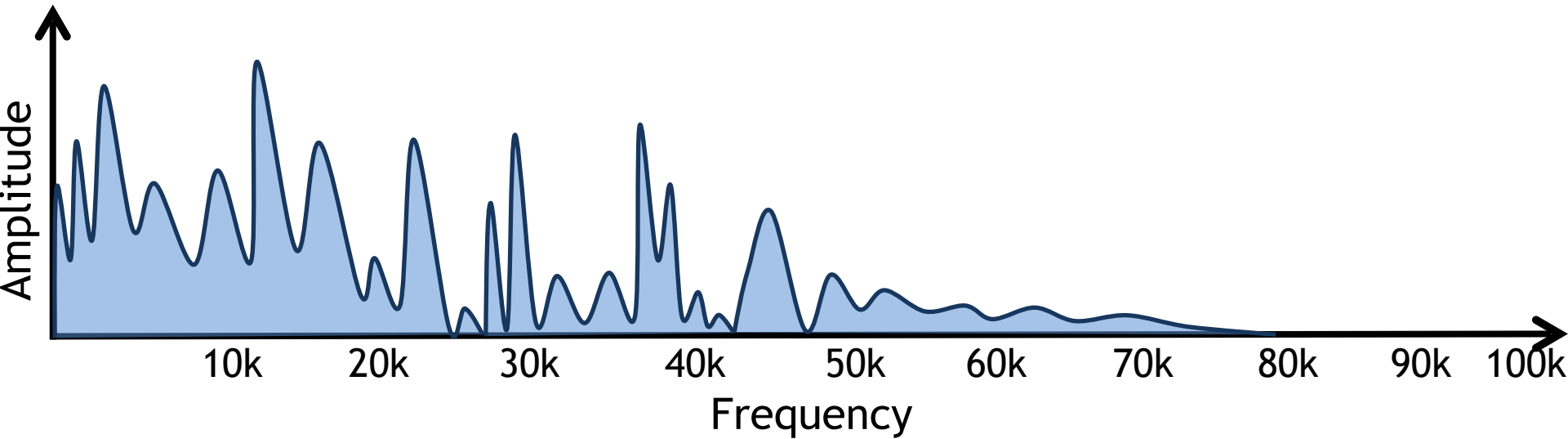
Microphone working principle



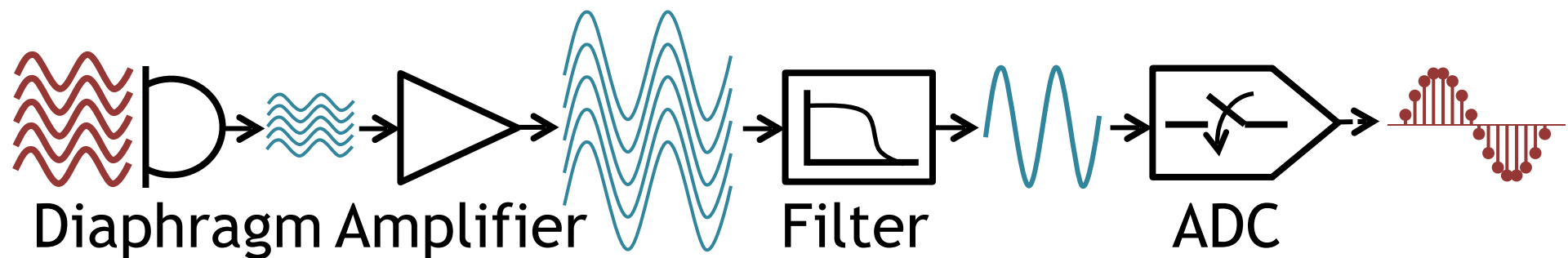
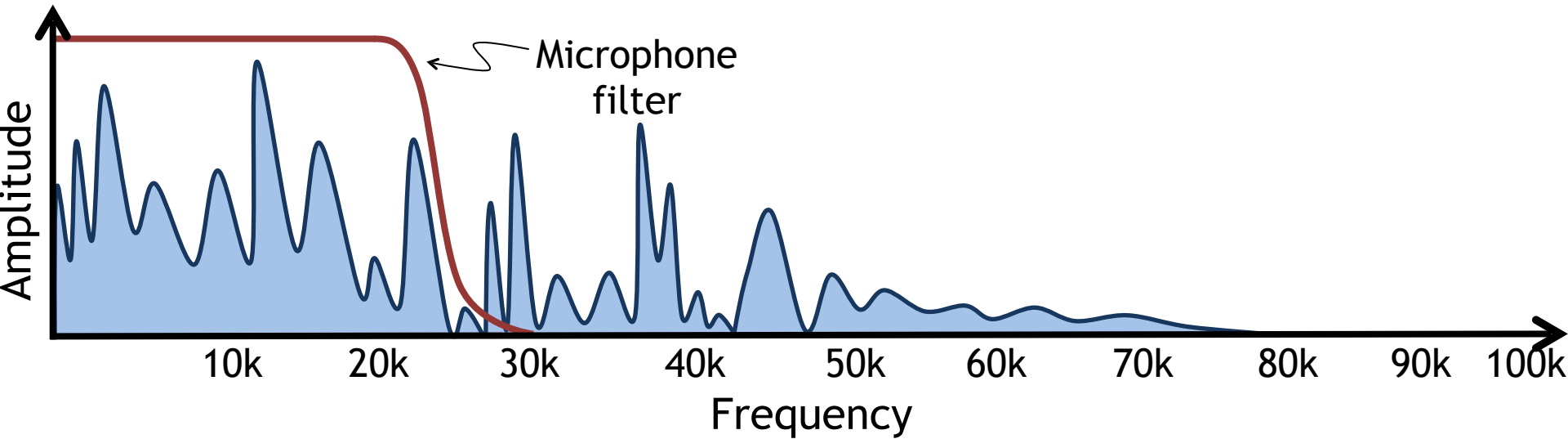
Microphone working principle



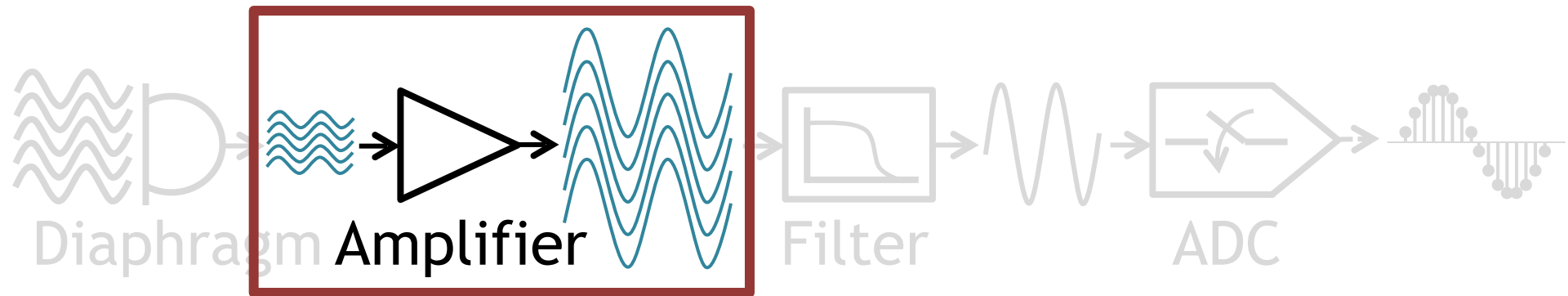
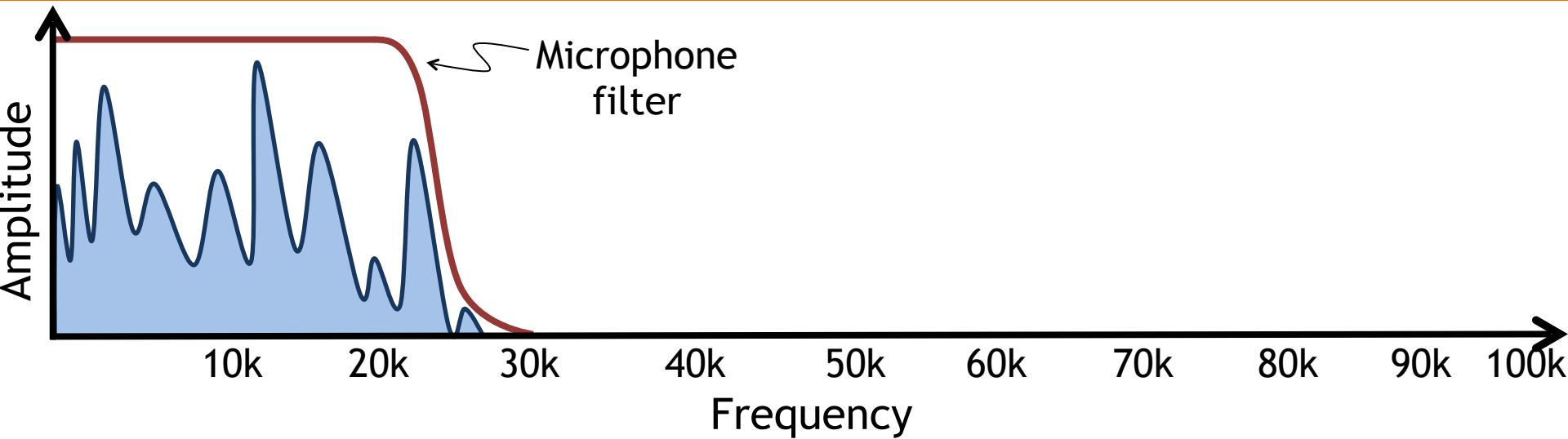
Microphone working principle



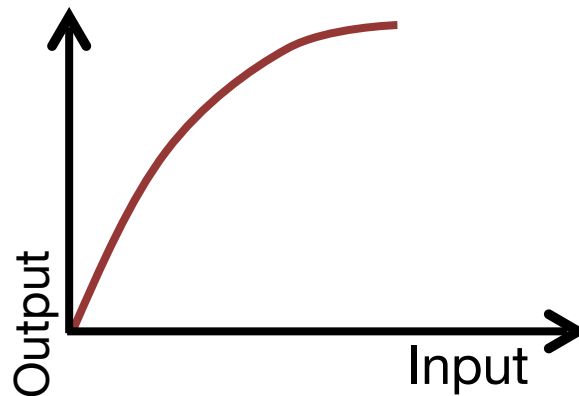
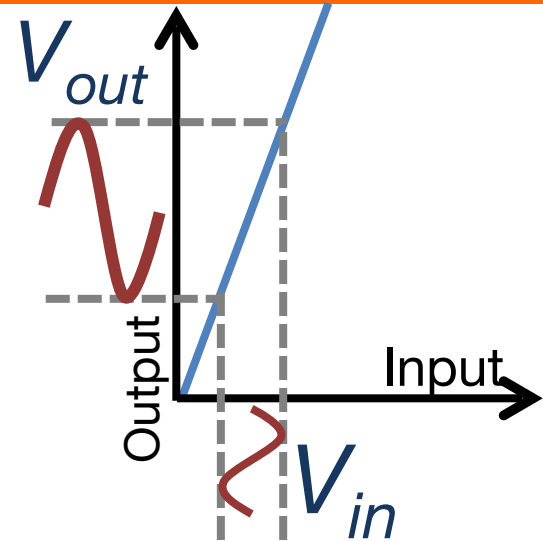
Microphone working principle



Microphone working principle



Microphone working principle



$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2 + a_3 V_{in}^3 + \dots$$

10k

20k

30k

40k

50k

60k

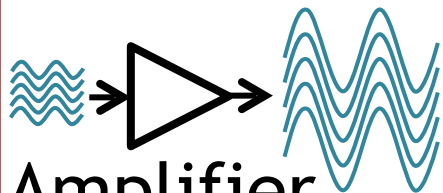
70k

80k

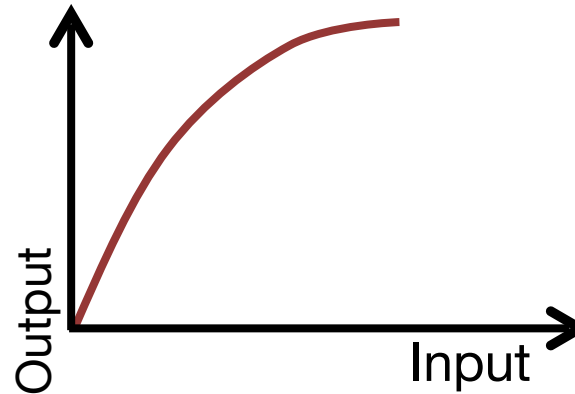
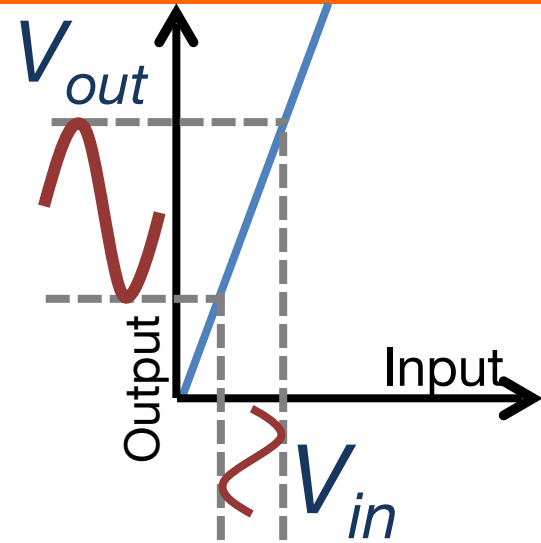
90k

100k

Frequency

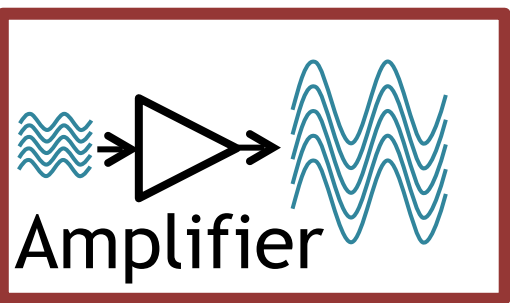
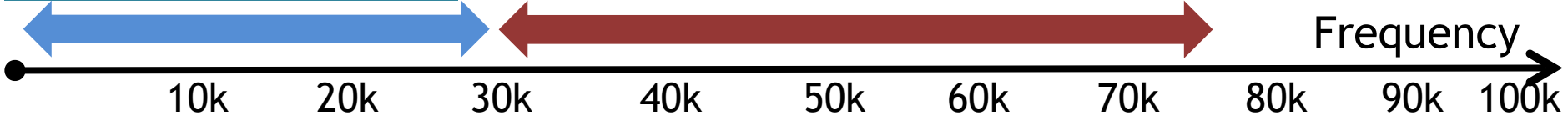


Microphone working principle

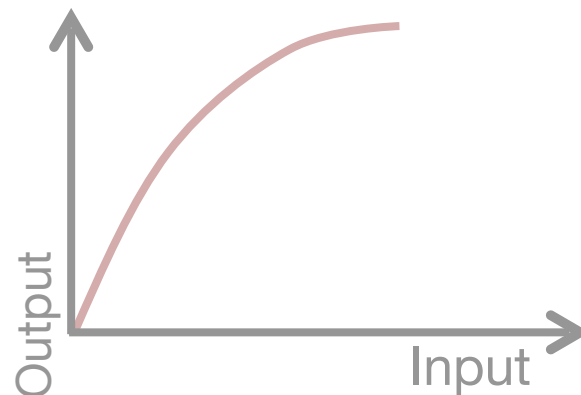
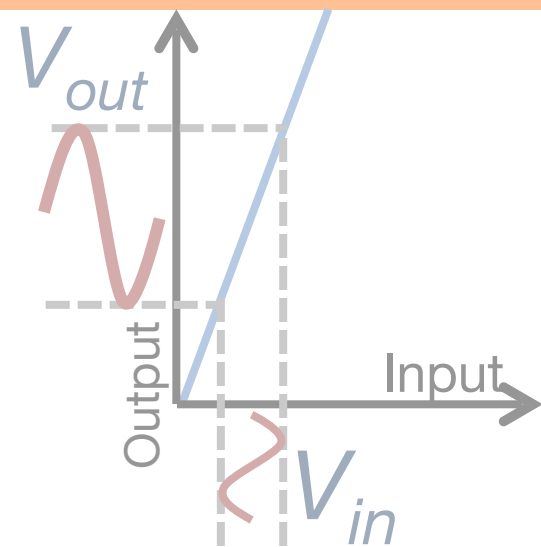


$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$



Microphone working principle



$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

Frequency

10k

20k

30k

40k

50k

60k

70k

80k

90k

100k



Amplifier

Talk outline

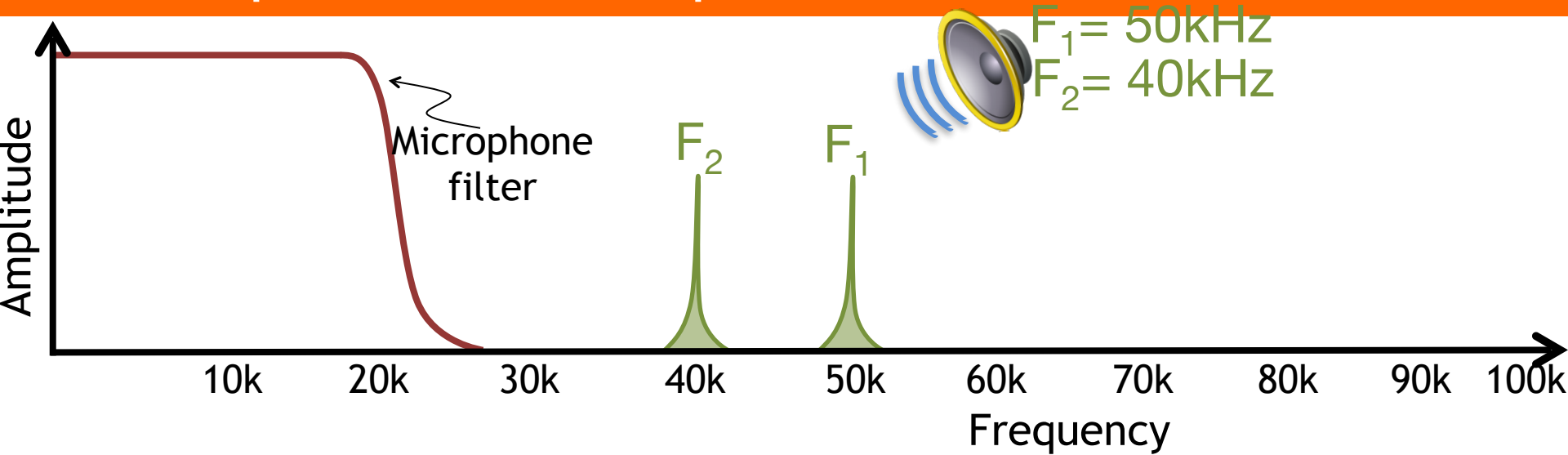
① Microphone Overview

② System Design

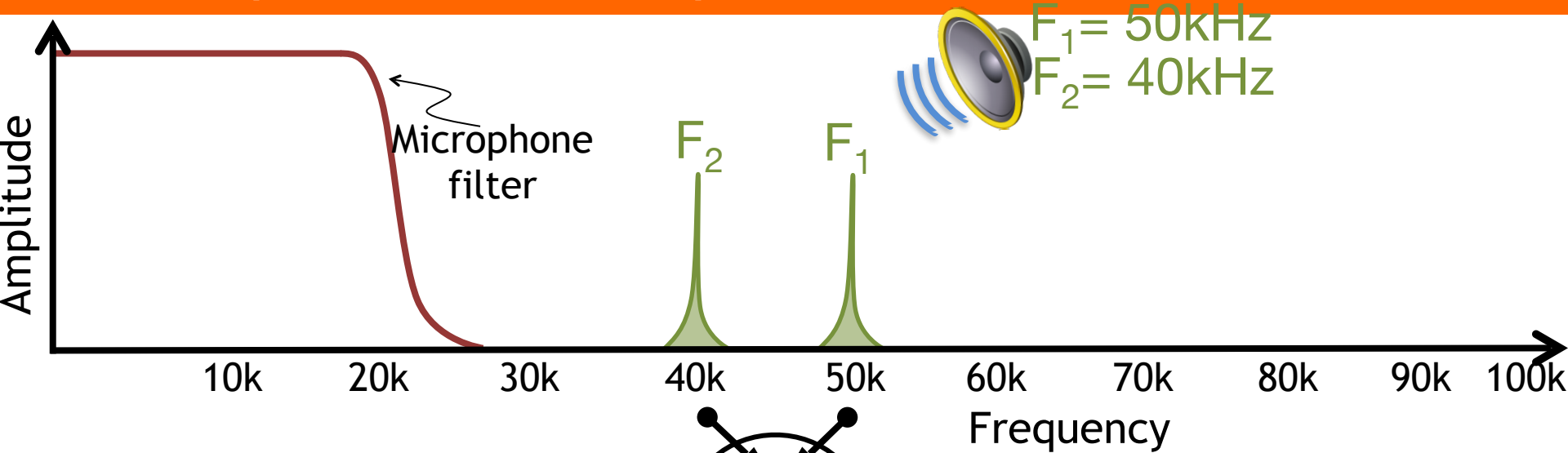
③ Challenges

④ Evaluation

Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



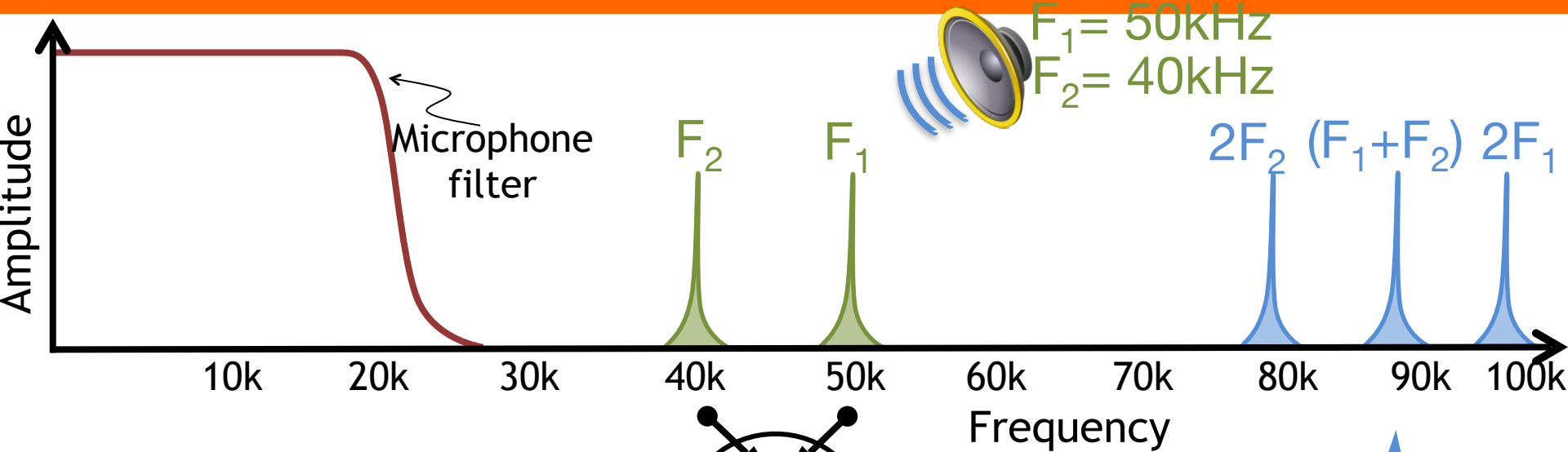
Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin F_1 + \sin F_2)^2 = & \cos 2F_1 \\ & + \cos 2F_2 \\ & + \cos (F_1 + F_2) \\ & + \cos (F_1 - F_2) \end{aligned}$$

Exploiting amplifier non-linearity

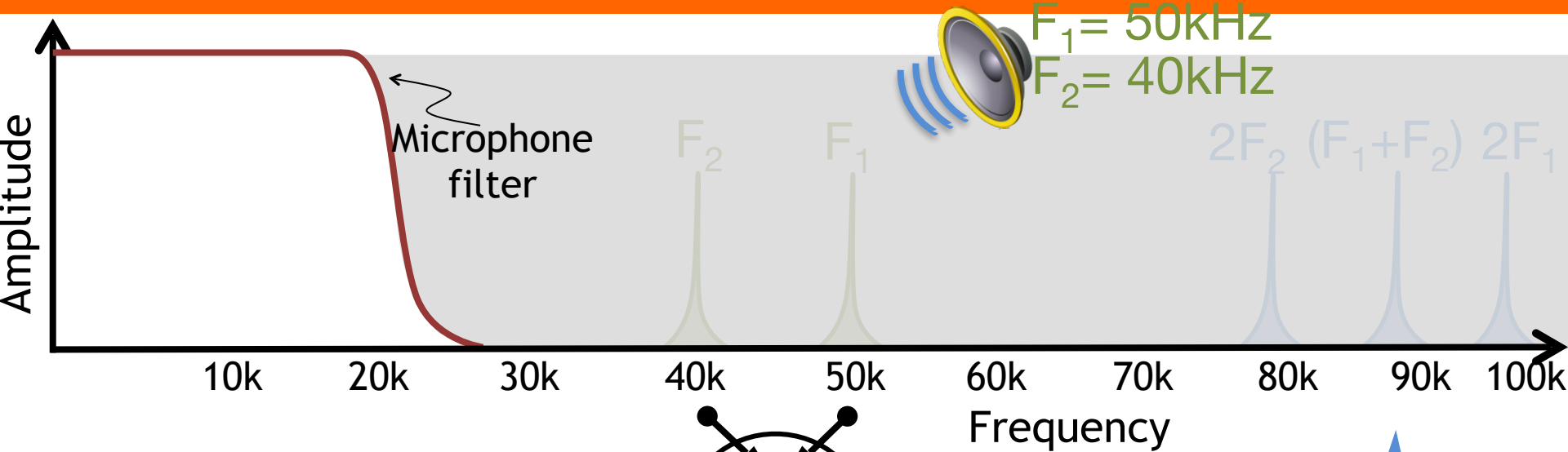


$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

$$(\sin F_1 + \sin F_2)^2 =$$

- + $\cos 2F_1$
- + $\cos 2F_2$
- + $\cos (F_1 + F_2)$
- + $\cos (F_1 - F_2)$

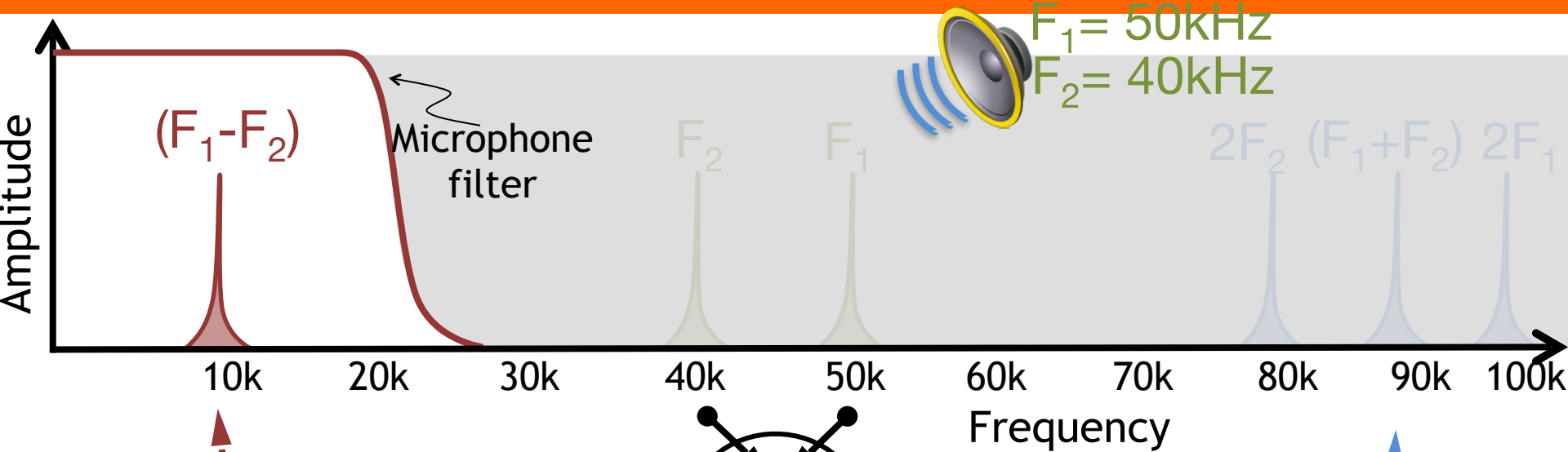
Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin F_1 + \sin F_2)^2 = & \cos 2F_1 \\ & + \cos 2F_2 \\ & + \cos (F_1 + F_2) \\ & + \cos (F_1 - F_2) \end{aligned}$$

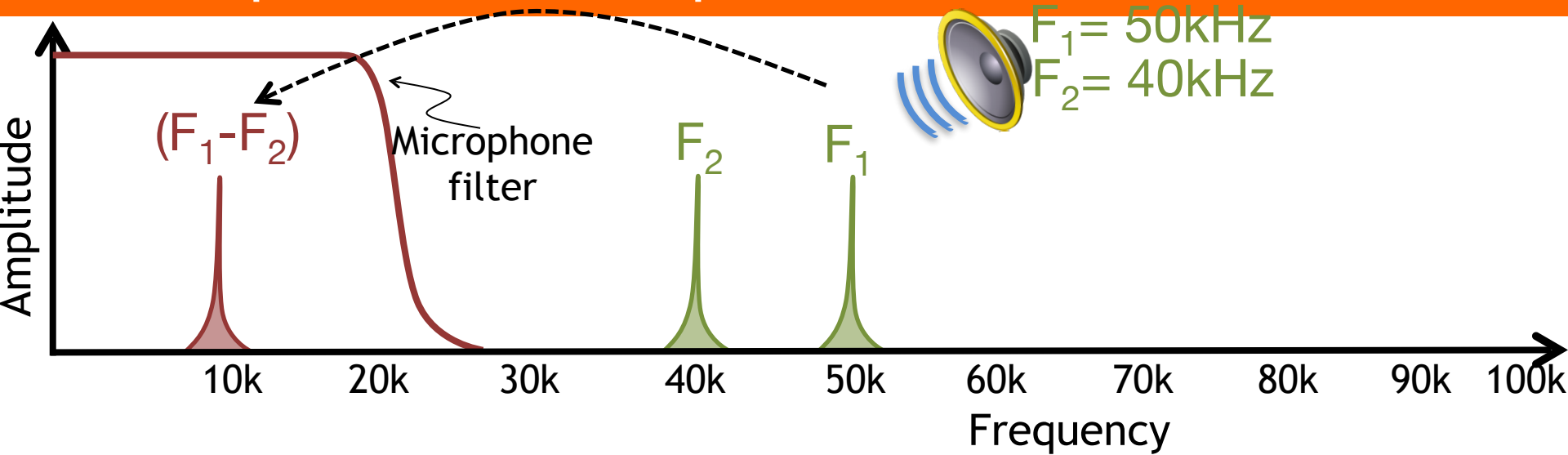
Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



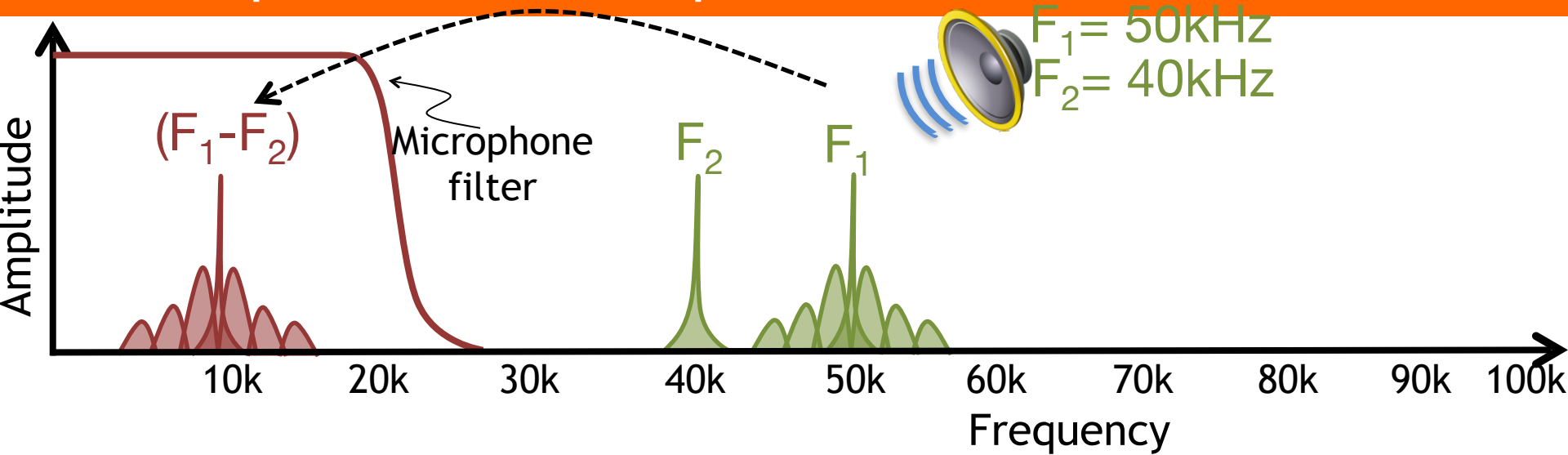
$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin F_1 + \sin F_2)^2 = & \cos 2F_1 \\ & + \cos 2F_2 \\ & + \cos (F_1 + F_2) \\ & + \cos (F_1 - F_2) \end{aligned}$$

Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



Talk outline

① Microphone Overview

② System Design

③ Challenges

④ Evaluation

- Stretching Break!



Talk outline

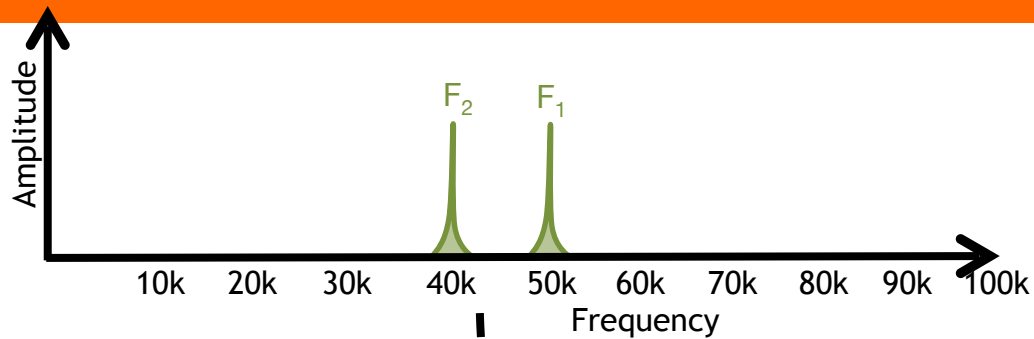
① Microphone Overview

② System Design

③ Challenges

④ Evaluation

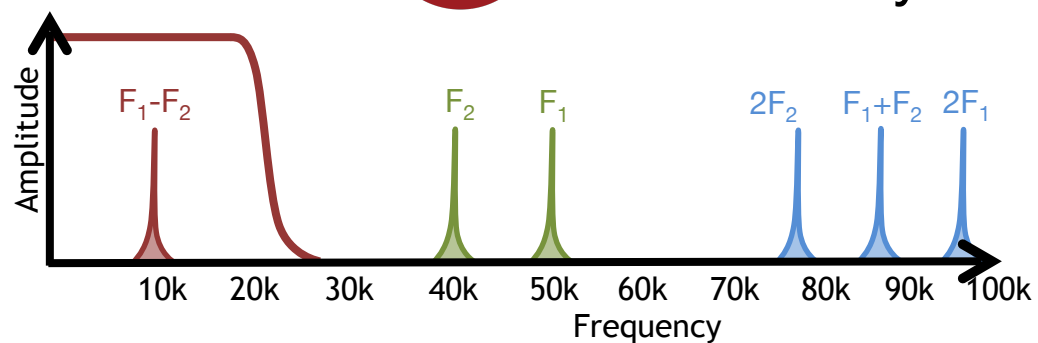
Challenges



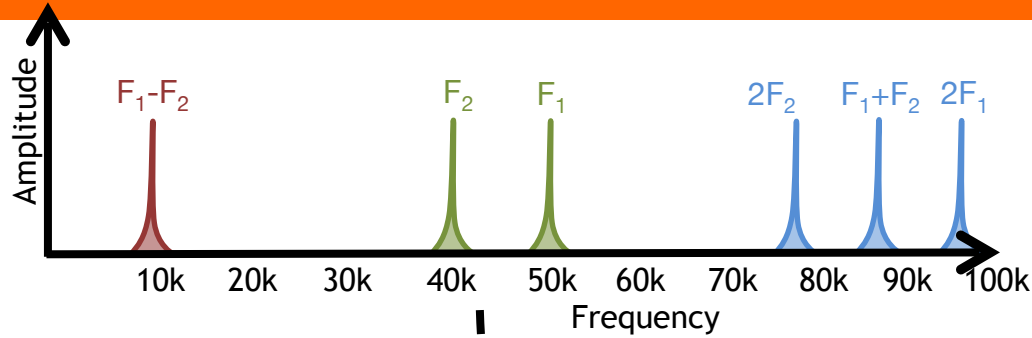
Speaker's
nonlinearity



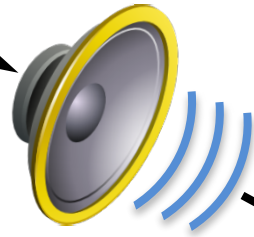
Microphone's
nonlinearity



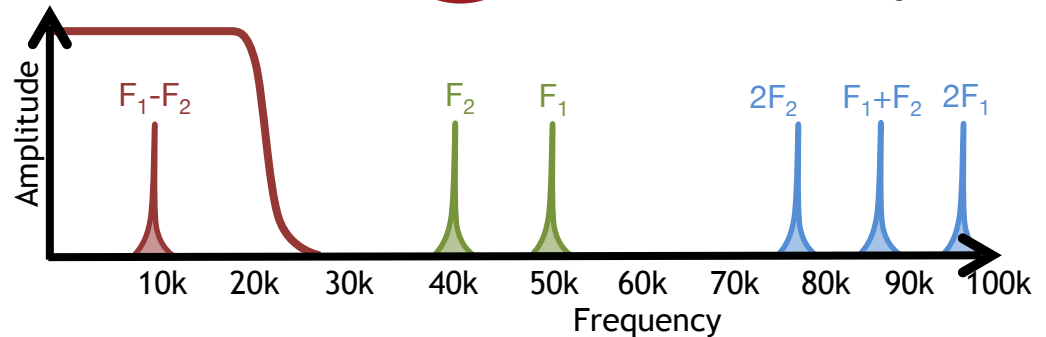
Challenges



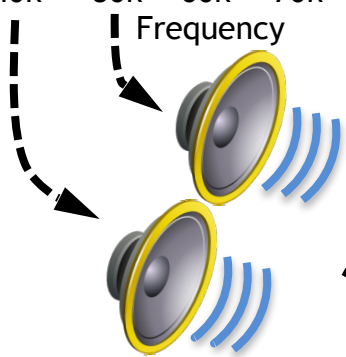
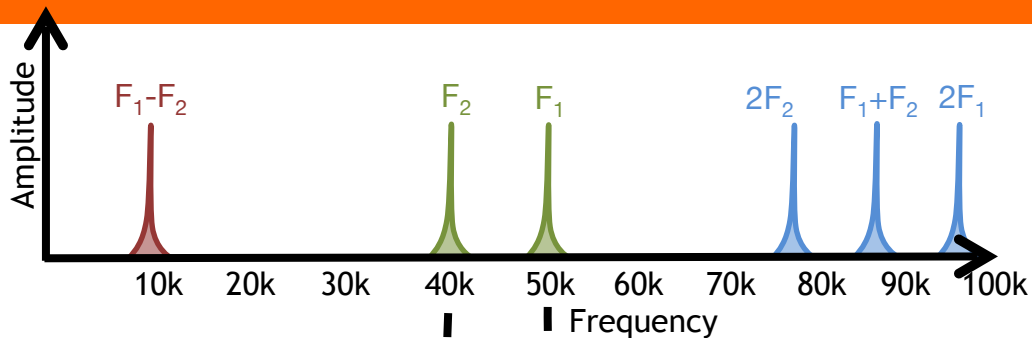
Speaker's
nonlinearity



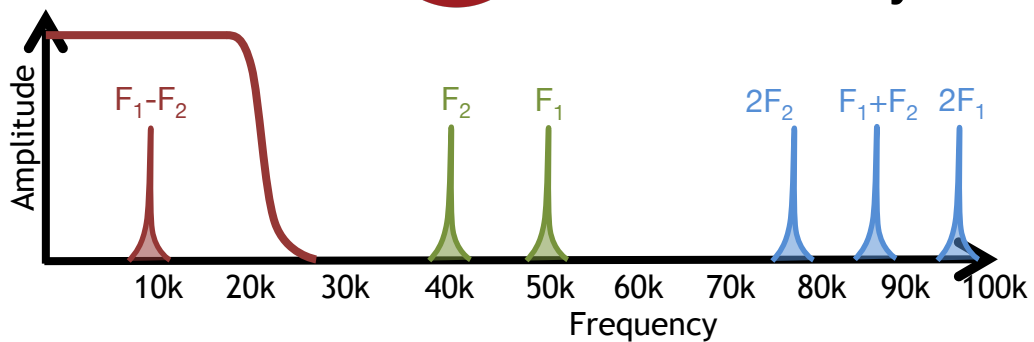
Microphone's
nonlinearity



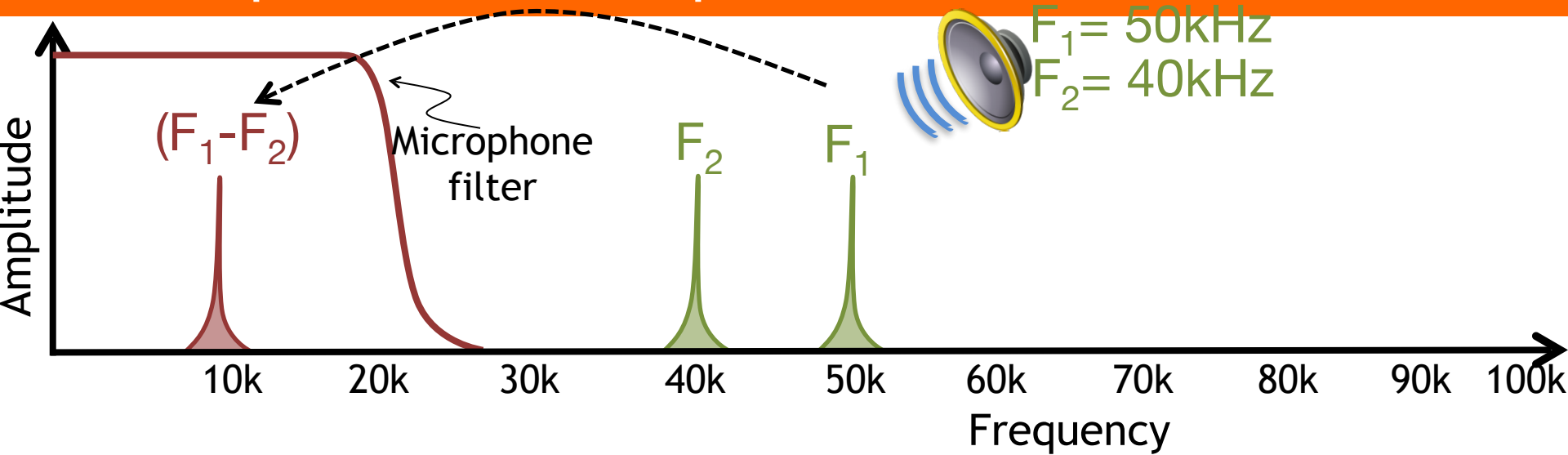
Challenges



Microphone's
nonlinearity



Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



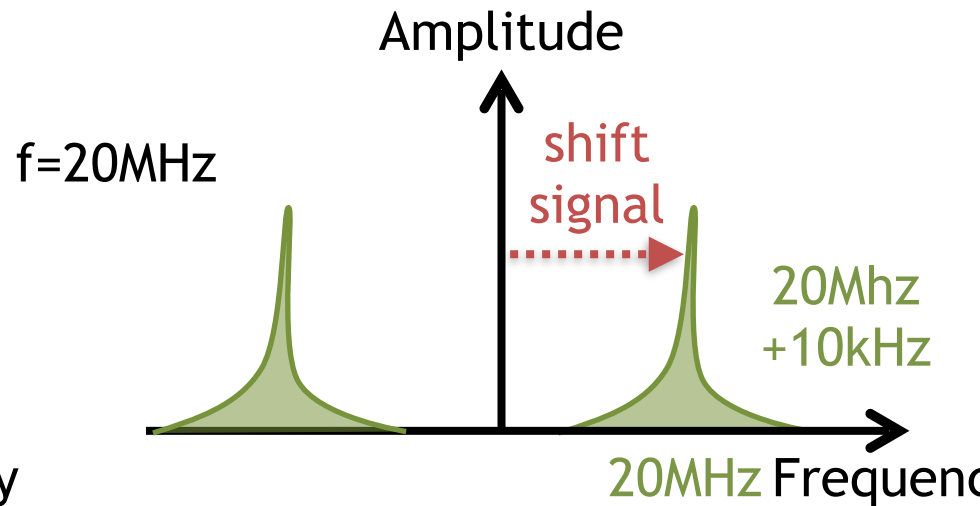
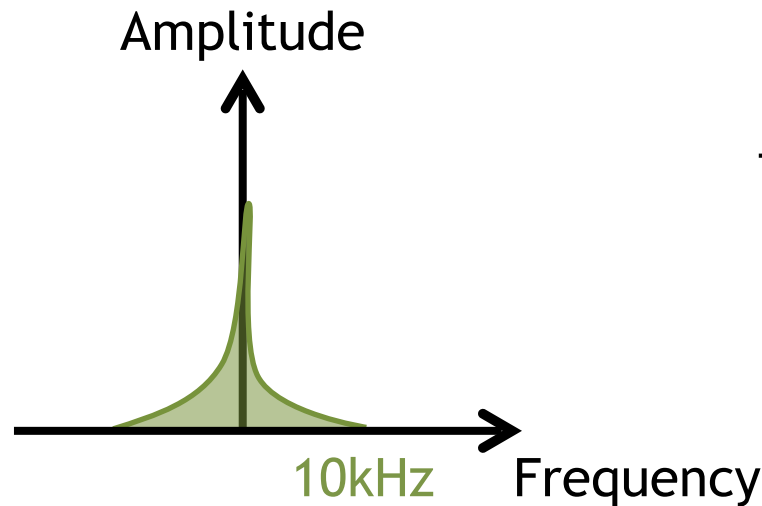
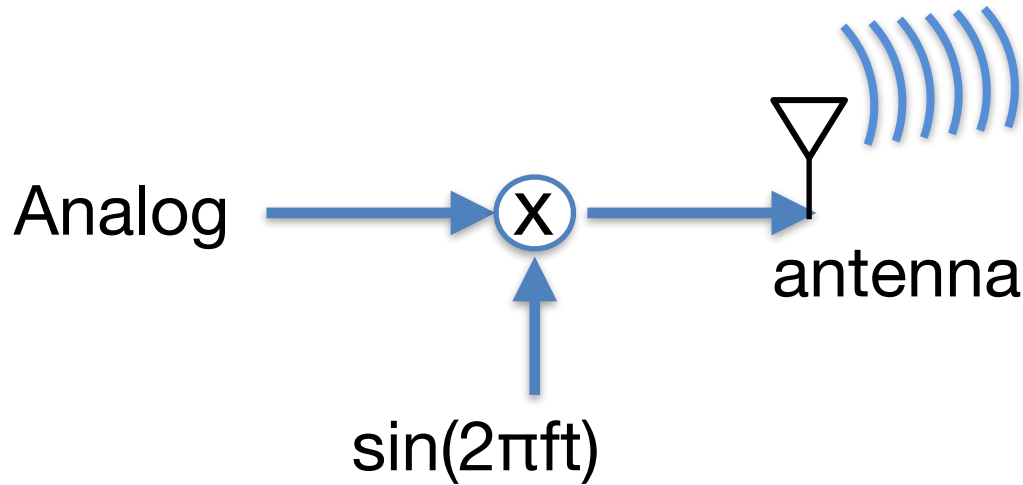
Not sending a single “tone” (sine wave), but sending a command.

How can we send this command?

Primer on Modulation

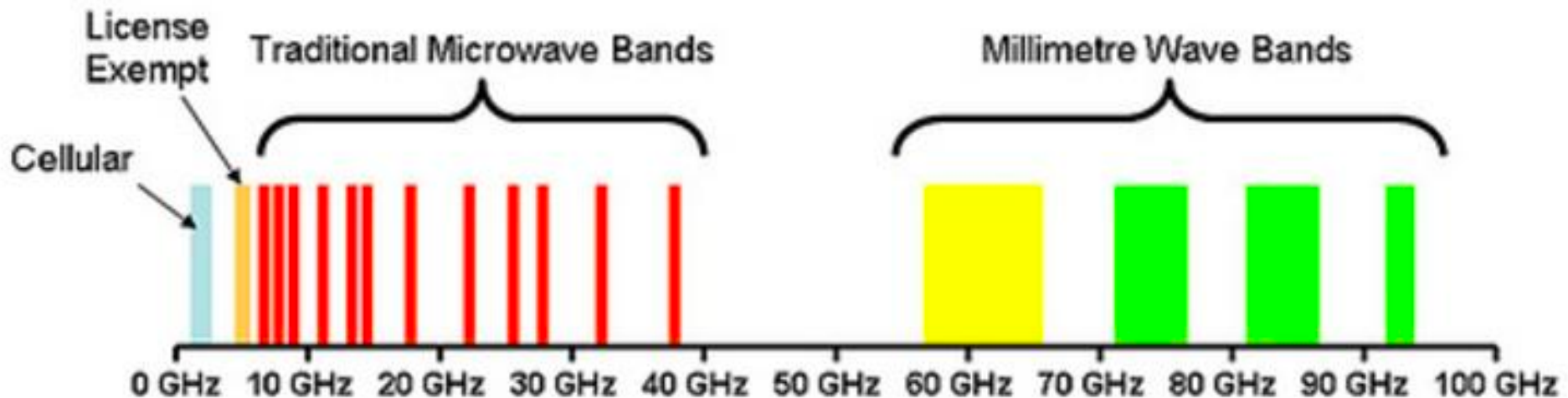
E.g., We send WiFi at 2.4GHz or 5GHz
What does this mean and Why?

Primer on Modulation



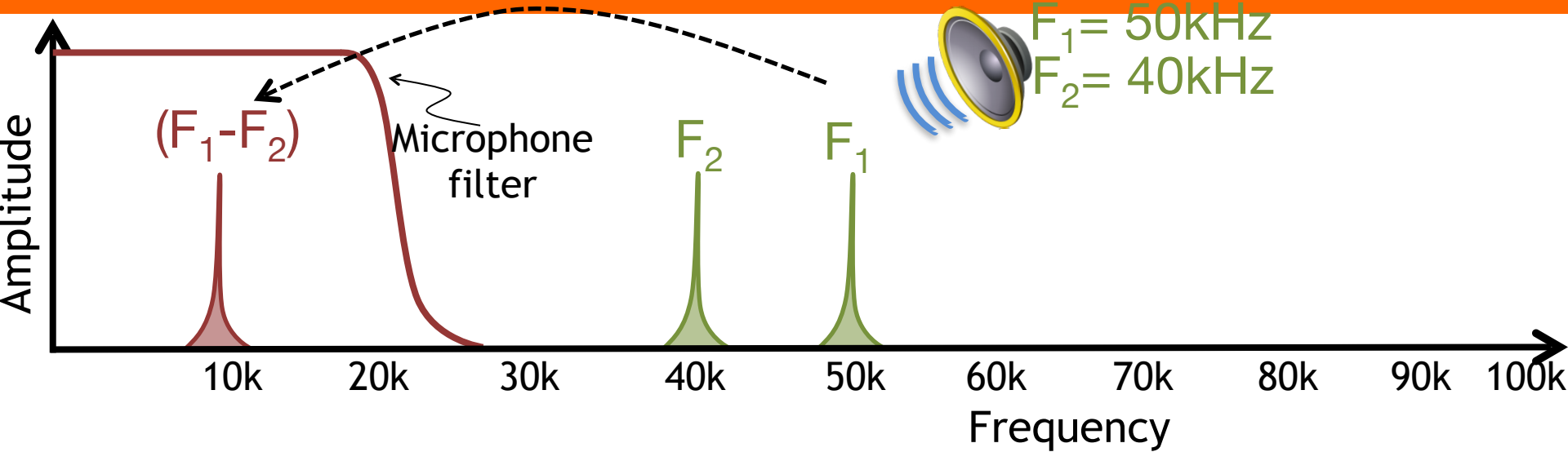
Why is Modulation useful?

1. Interference, Technology Co-existence
2. Spectrum Access (Legal)
3. Antenna size (wavelength/4)



WiFi? LTE? 5G?

Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



Not sending a single “tone” (sine wave), but sending a command/message.

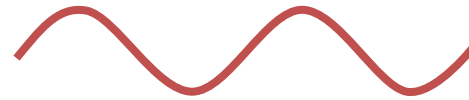
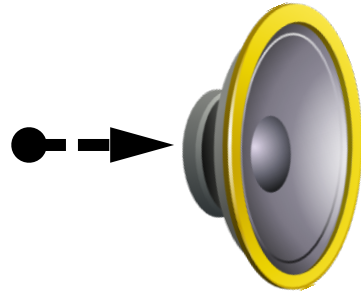
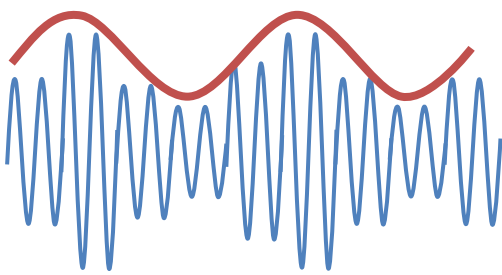
How can we send this command message $m(t)$?

$$m(t) \times \sin(2\pi ft)$$

Challenges

~~Amplitude modulation~~

$$S_{AM} = a \cdot \underbrace{\sin(\omega_m t)}_{\text{message}} \cdot \underbrace{\sin(\omega_c t)}_{\text{carrier}}$$



Ultrasonic speaker

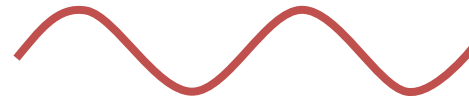
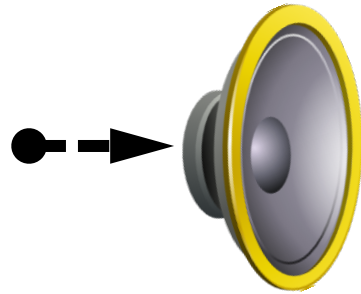
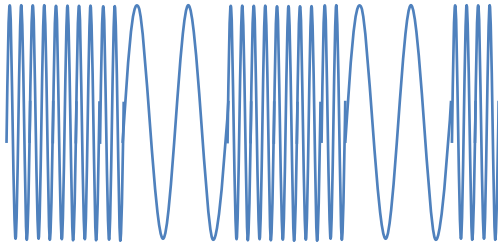
$$\begin{aligned} S_{out,AM}^2 &= A_2 \{ a \sin(\omega_m t) \cdot \sin(\omega_c t) \}^2 \\ &= -A_2 \frac{a^2}{4} \{ \cos(\omega_c t - \omega_m t) - \cos(\omega_c t + \omega_m t) \}^2 \\ &= -A_2 \frac{a^2}{4} \cos(2\omega_m t) + (\text{terms with frequencies} \\ &\quad \text{above } \omega_c \text{ and DC}) \end{aligned}$$

Problem: speaker has non-linearities
=> Audible sound

Challenges

Frequency
modulation

$$S_{FM} = \sin(\omega_c t + \beta \sin(\omega_m t))$$

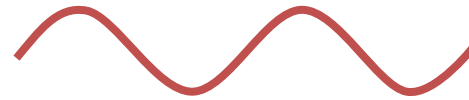
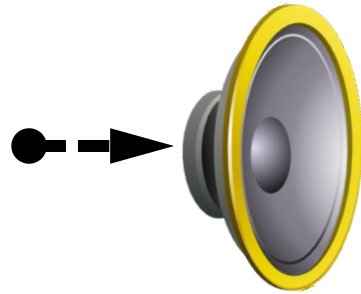
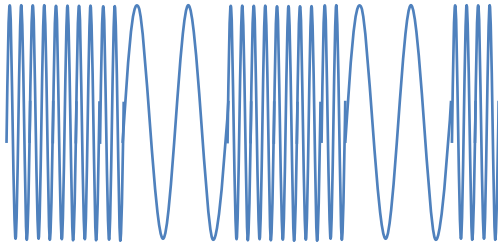


Ultrasonic
speaker

Challenges

Frequency
modulation

$$S_{FM} = \sin(\omega_c t + \beta \sin(\omega_m t))$$

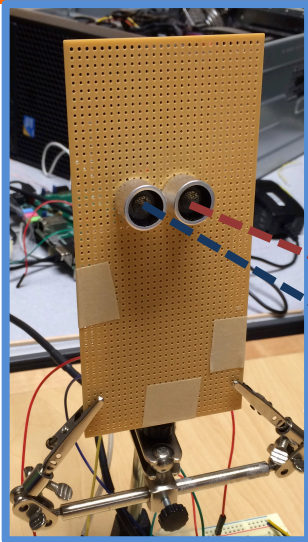


Ultrasonic
speaker

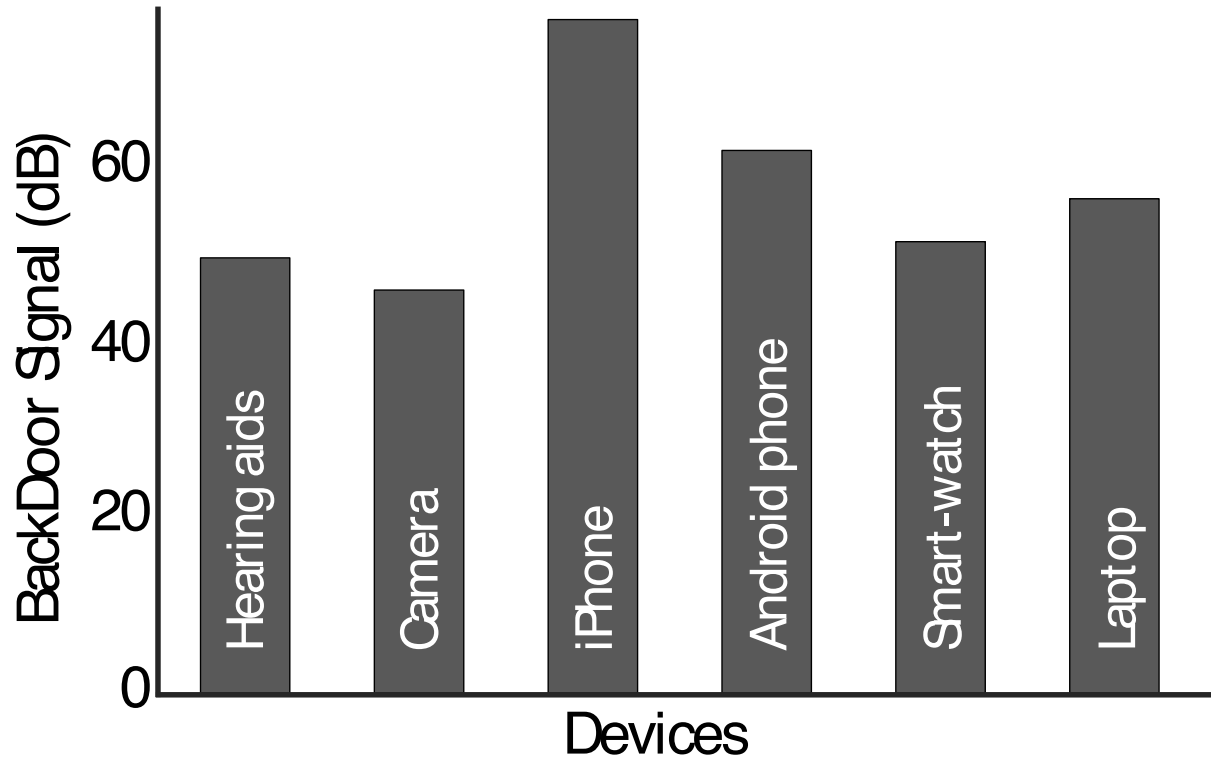
Talk outline

- ① Microphone Overview
- ② System Design
- ③ Challenges
- ④ Evaluation

Hardware generalizability



40 kHz
50 kHz



Hearing Aid



Camera



iPhone



Android phone

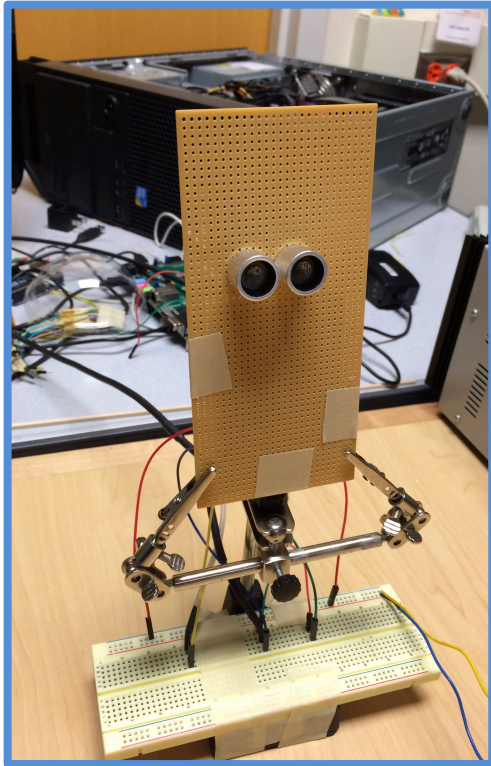


Smartwatch

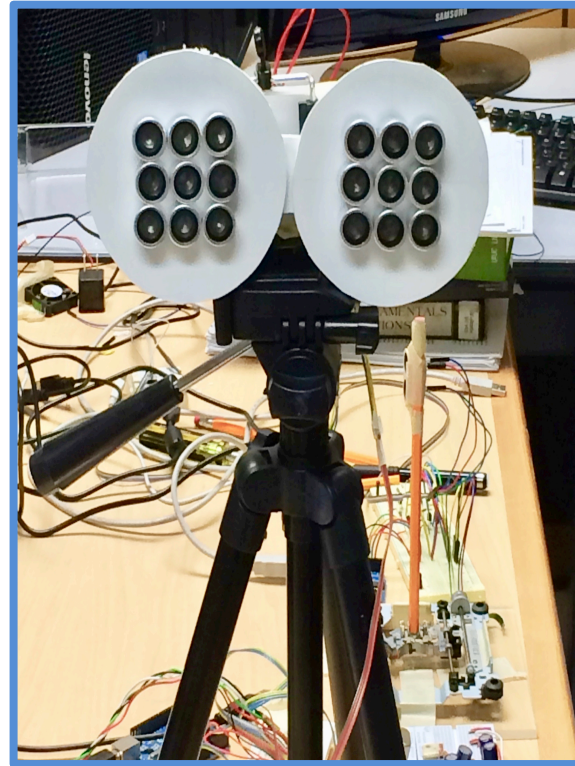


Laptop

Implementation

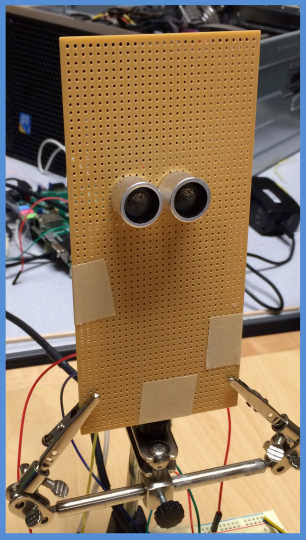


Communication
prototype



Jammer
prototype

Communication performance



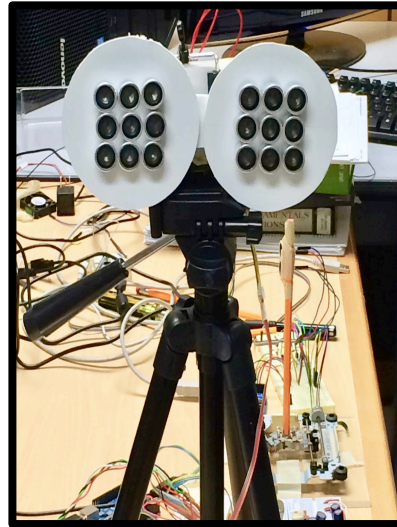
FM data packets

4kbps
up to 1 meter



More power can increase the distance

Jamming performance

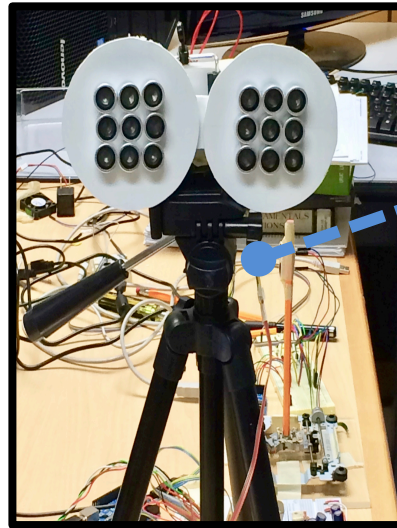


BackDoor jammer



Spy
microphone

Jamming performance

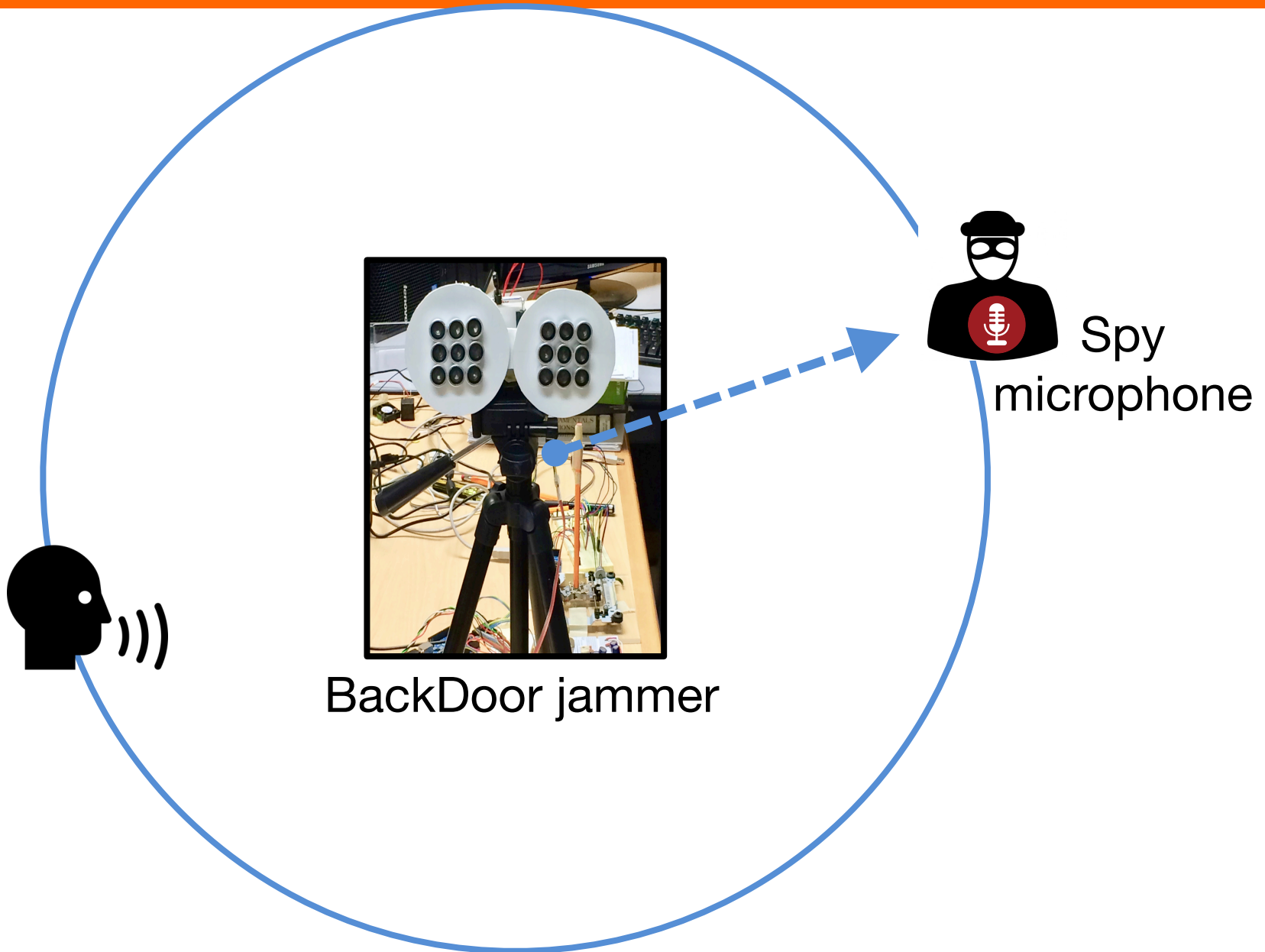


BackDoor jammer

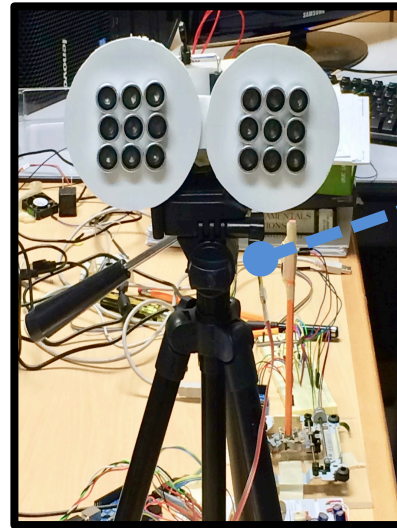


Spy
microphone

Jamming performance



Jamming performance

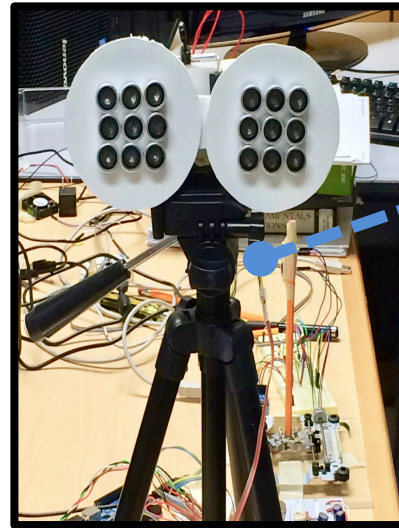


BackDoor jammer

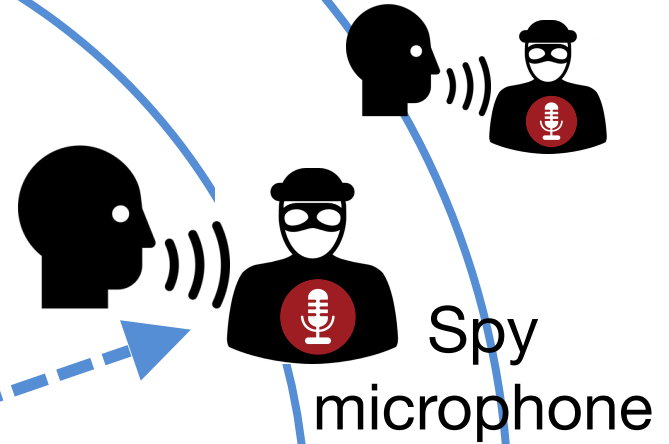


Spy
microphone

Jamming performance

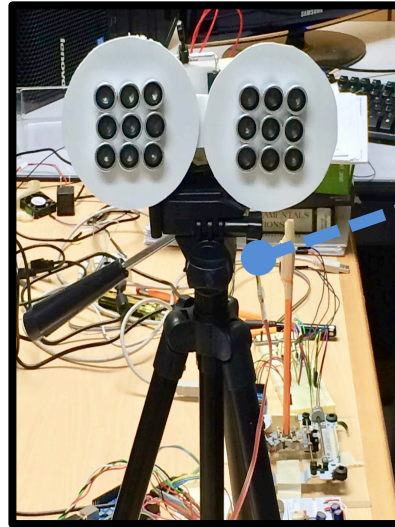


BackDoor jammer

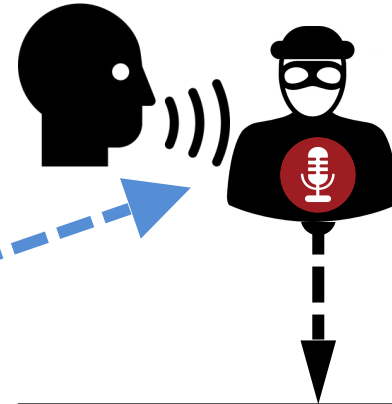


Jamming performance

2000 spoken words



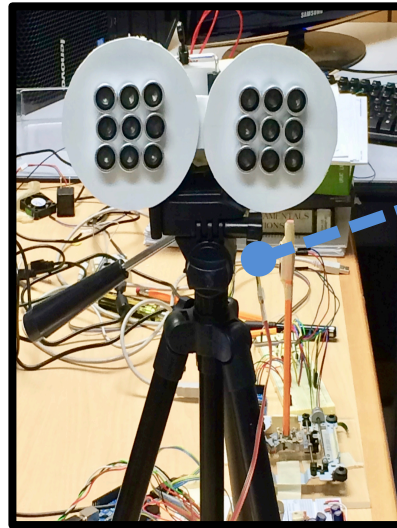
BackDoor jammer



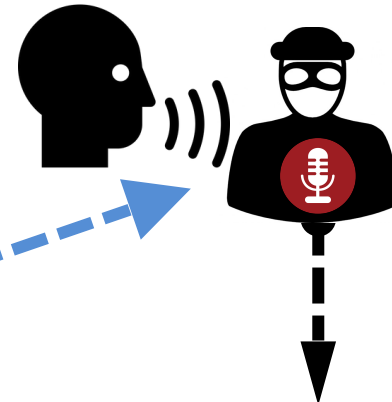
Jammed recording

Jamming performance

2000 spoken words



BackDoor jammer



Jammed recording



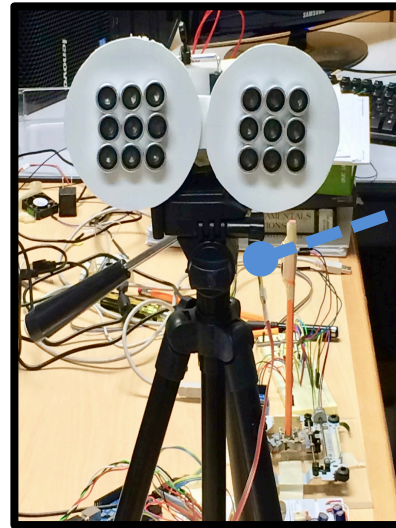
Human listener



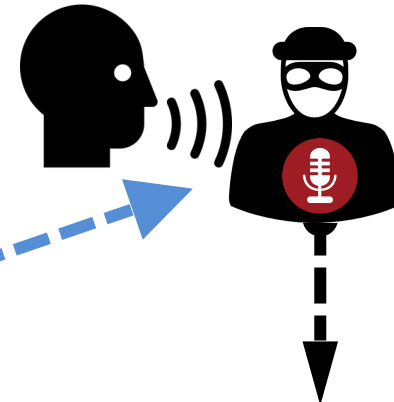
Speech recognition

Jamming performance

2000 spoken words



BackDoor jammer



Jammed recording



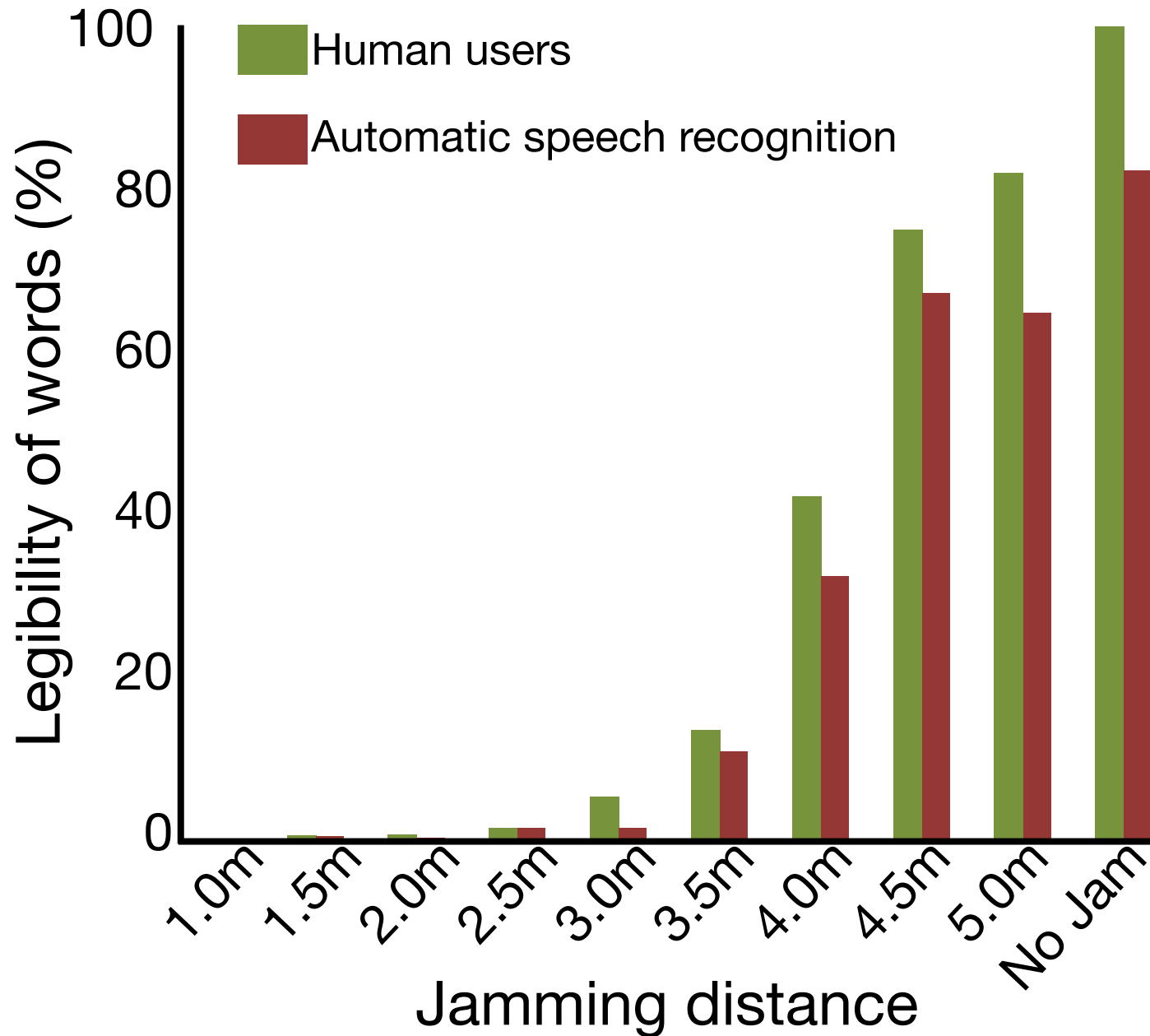
Human listener



Speech recognition

% of legible words

Jamming performance



How would you design a system to secure against this attack?

Finally, a Likely Explanation for the “Sonic Weapon” Used at the U.S. Embassy in Cuba

Researchers say bad engineering, not a deliberate attack, may be to blame

By Jean Kumagai



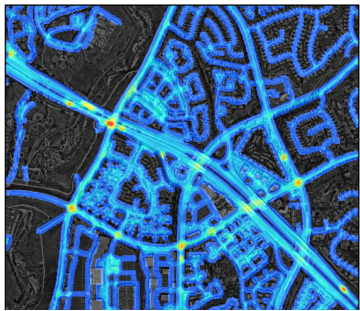
Summary

- IoT Security: both digital and analog
- “Sensor” security & attacks:
 - Mobile acoustic attacks (inaudible voice commands)
 - Light commands (laser)
 - Analog Sensor attacks (on MEMS accelerometers)
 - Drone Security (Spoofing GPS)
 - Medical Security (Hacking Pacemakers)
- Modulation schemes
 - Mechanism & benefits
 - Inter-modulation
- Fundamentals have implications beyond IoT (e.g., Cuban “acoustic attack”)

Remainder of the Class

Emerging Application Domains & Cross-Cutting Topics

1. Transportation



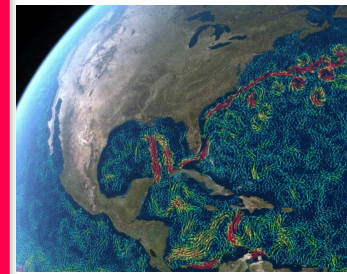
2. Health



3. Agriculture



4. Oceans/
Climate



5. Security/
Privacy



TODO:

- 1- Project Proposals due March 16
- 2- Lab 4 out; due March 30
- 3- PSet 2 due April 4
- 4- Grades will be out this week