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Title

Distance Enlargement and Reduction Attacks on Ultrasound Ranging

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Distance Enlargement and Reduction Attacks on Ultrasound Ranging

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Introduction:

Motivation

Localization is a critical middleware service in sensor networks:

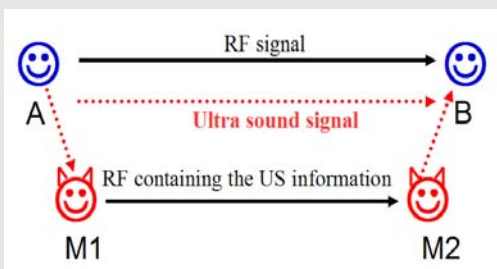
- Tracking of targets,
- Sensor Deployment, ...

• Most positioning techniques are currently studied in non-adversarial settings.

Problem Description: Distance Reduction And Enlargement

Wormhole Attacks

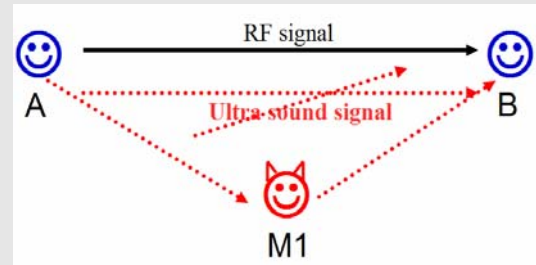
Exploits the fact that light travels faster than light



- Distance between A and B can be arbitrarily reduced.
- Attackers can pass the signal between them through a fast radio link, so that the signal would be to the listener much faster.
- This would only work if:

$$\frac{x}{c} \geq \frac{x_1}{c} + P_{USreceive} + P_{RFsend} + P_{RFpropagate} + P_{RFreceive} + P_{USsend} + \frac{x_2}{V_{us}}$$

Pulse-Delay Attacks



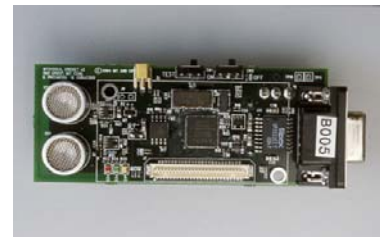
- Distance between A and B can be arbitrarily increased.
- Attacker can make the distance seem longer by jamming the ultrasound signal from the beacon, and replay it at a later time.

Prototype Implementation:

Setting

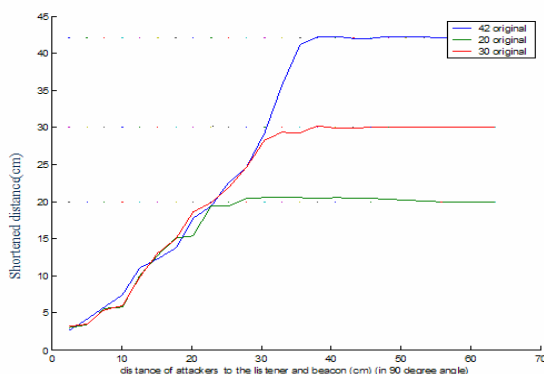
We used Crickets from MIT with V2 Software:

Two Cricket nodes (A and B) are placed at distance d . This distance is then measured using ultrasonic ranging: an ultrasonic signal and a radio signal are sent at the same time from node A to node B; node B then measures the difference between the reception time of the ultrasonic signal and the reception time of the radio signal; based on this difference, B estimates its distance to A. Case Study: M1 and M2 placed in 90° wrt Beacon and Listener.



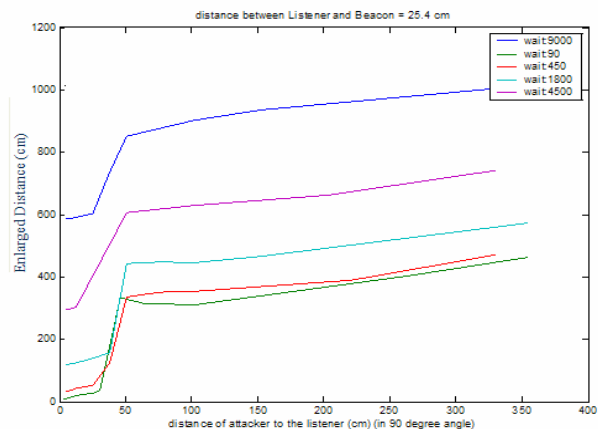
Distance Reduction:

Average distance measured with Attackers vs. Distance of Attackers to beacon and listener



When A1 also wait for US from B to send RF to A2

Distance Enlargement:



When original distance b/w L and B is 25 cm