

Lehrstuhl für Informations-
und Kommunikationsdienste

Location Dependent Digital Rights Management

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Objectives

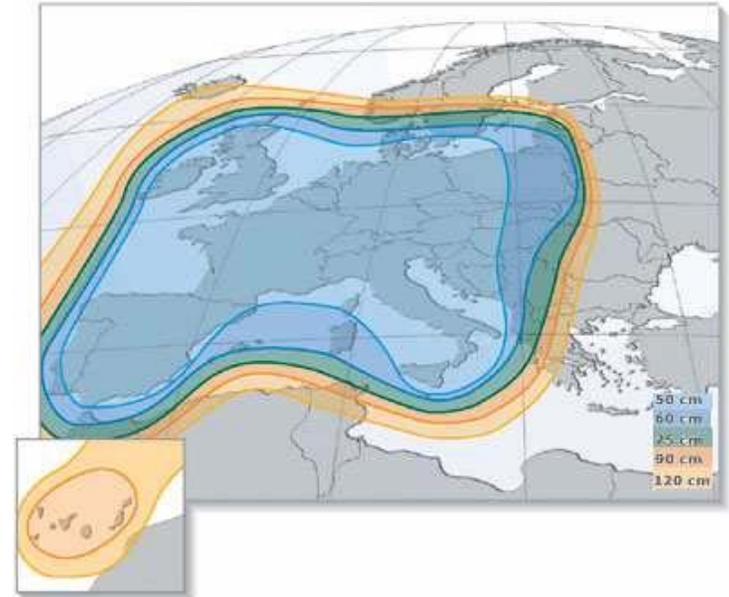
- Limit access to classified or copyrighted material to a dedicated area
- Providing an authenticated position information for several applications

Scenarios

- A company wants to make sure that secret material remains within the company's ground
- An Oscar nominated movie shall be only viewable at the referee's home only
- TV shows or DVD movies are licensed to a single country only
- An armoured car for money transport can be opened next to the bank only
- A harddisc can only be read when the harddisc is on the premises of the lab

Scenarios

- TV shows or DVD movies are licensed to a single country only
 - Reception area of a German TV station



Research priorities

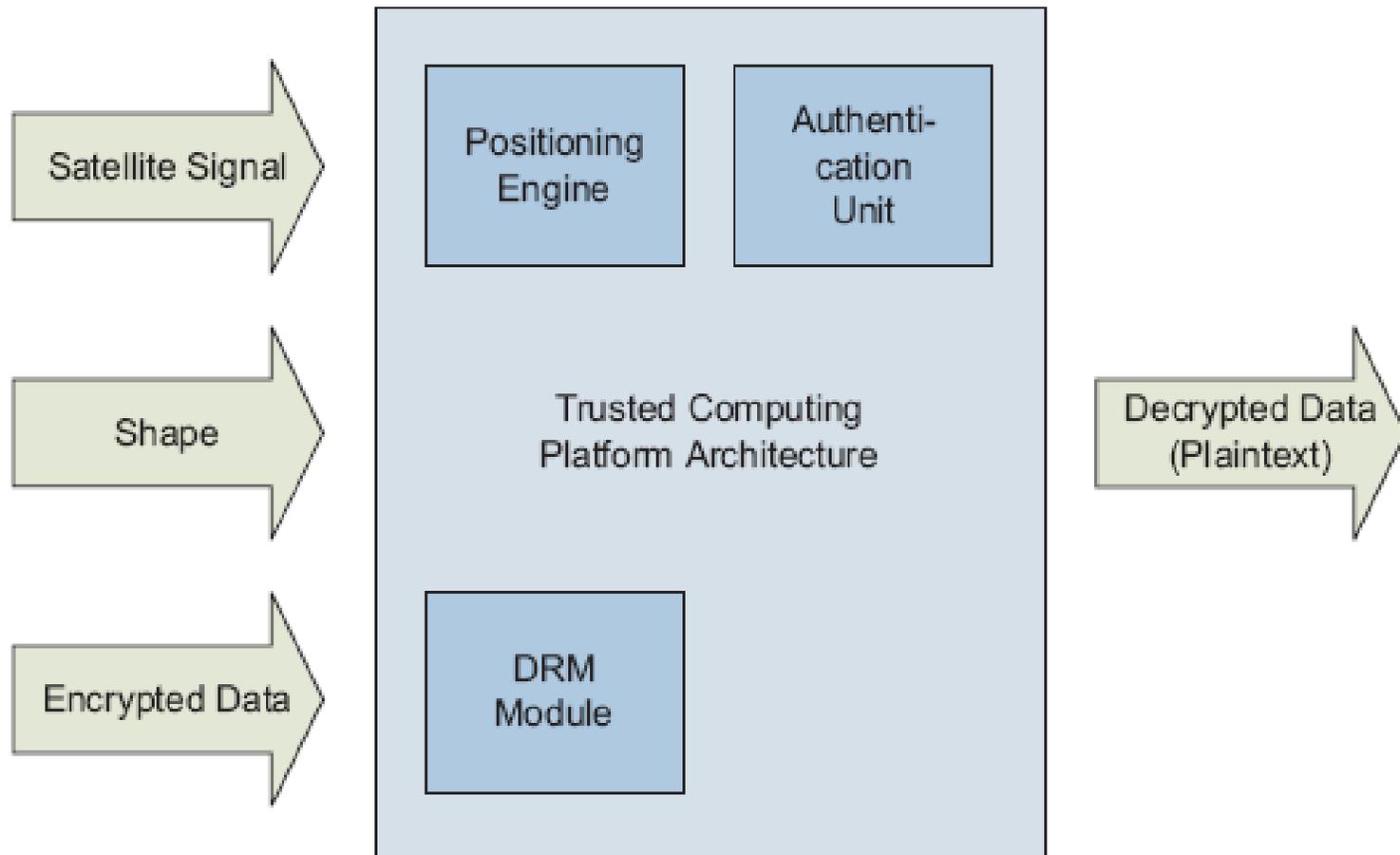
■ Location provider

1. Satellite based (GPS / Galileo)
2. Fingerprinting / probabilistic with return channel or combination with tracking (WLAN, BT)
3. Fingerprinting / probabilistic w/o return channel

■ Area definition

1. Static region (shape, polygone)
2. Neighborhood / complex relations

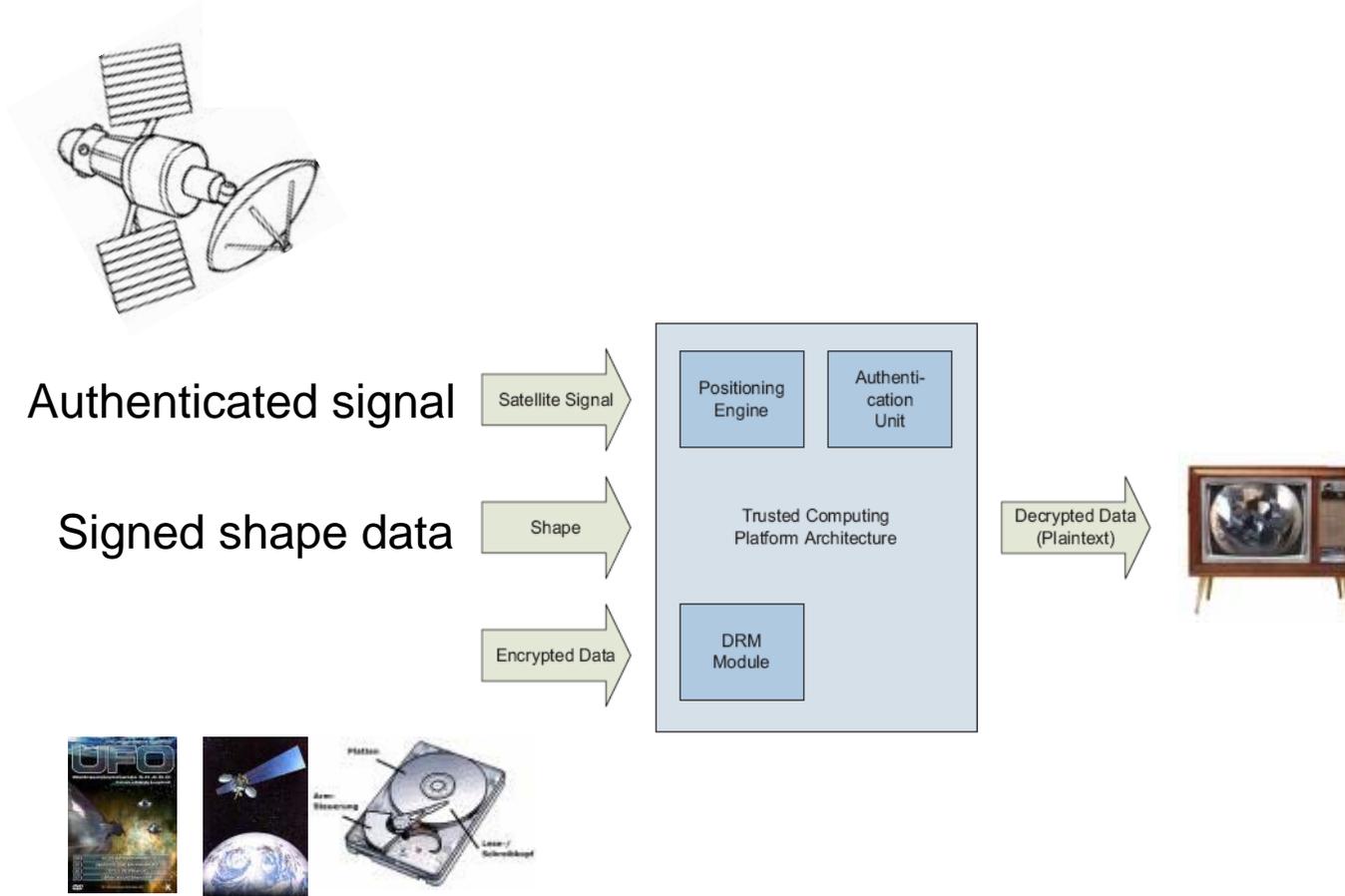
Basic principle



Building blocks

- Satellite based location provider
 - Either Navstar-GPS or Galileo
 - Signed signals
- Trusted hardware
 - Authentication module
 - Precise clock
 - Secure clock adjustment / synchronization

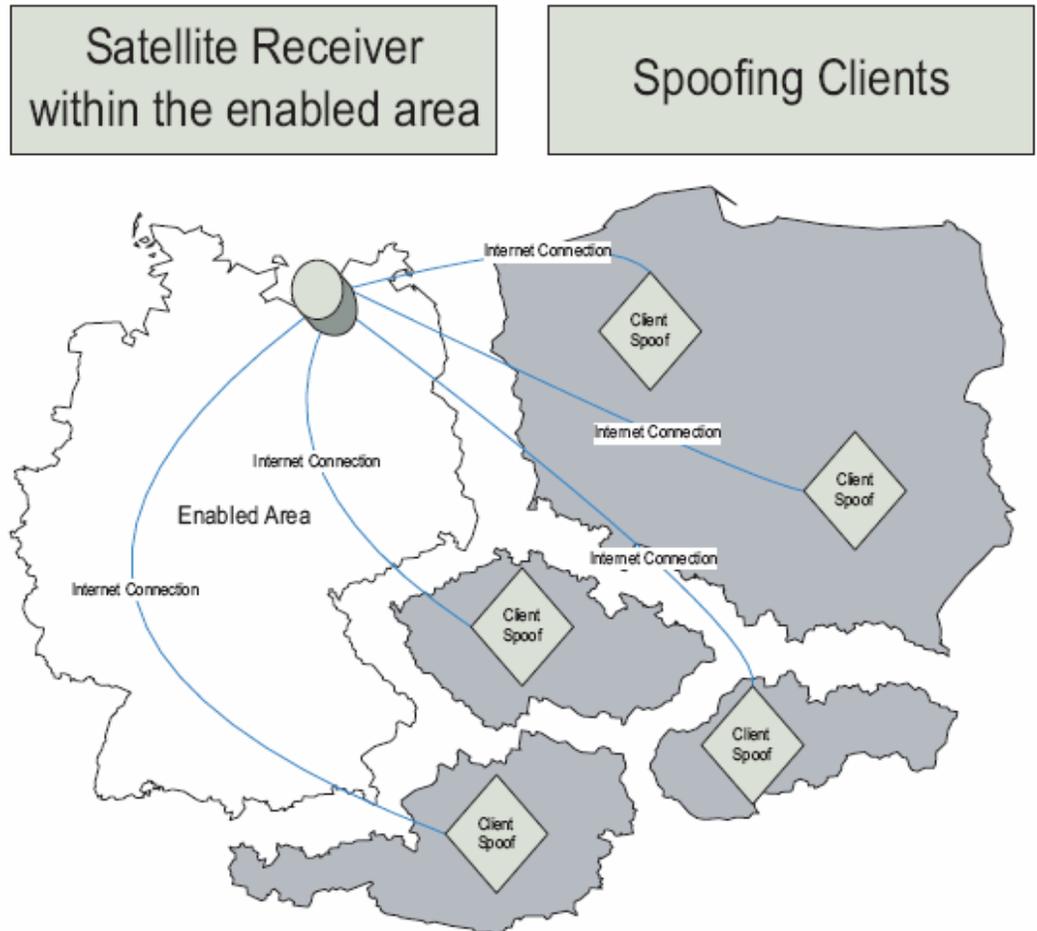
Basic principle



Attacks

- Attacks against cryptographic subsystem
 - Out of scope
- Pseudolites
 - Solved by definition: satellite signal is digitally signed
- Rerouting
 - Forwarding the signal from the point of reception to a spoofing client
 - On different network layers (bit rate of P-code is 10.23MHz (chipping frequency), L2C 50 bps)
- Replay
 - Recording and playback of signals

Rerouting



Defending against rerouting

- Determination of rerouting attacks
 - Latency is the only suitable means
 - Latency caused by forwarding the signal
 - Speed of light
 - Transistor switching time
 - Store and forward of frames / packets in network components
- We have chosen 5ms reasonable minimal latency in WANs

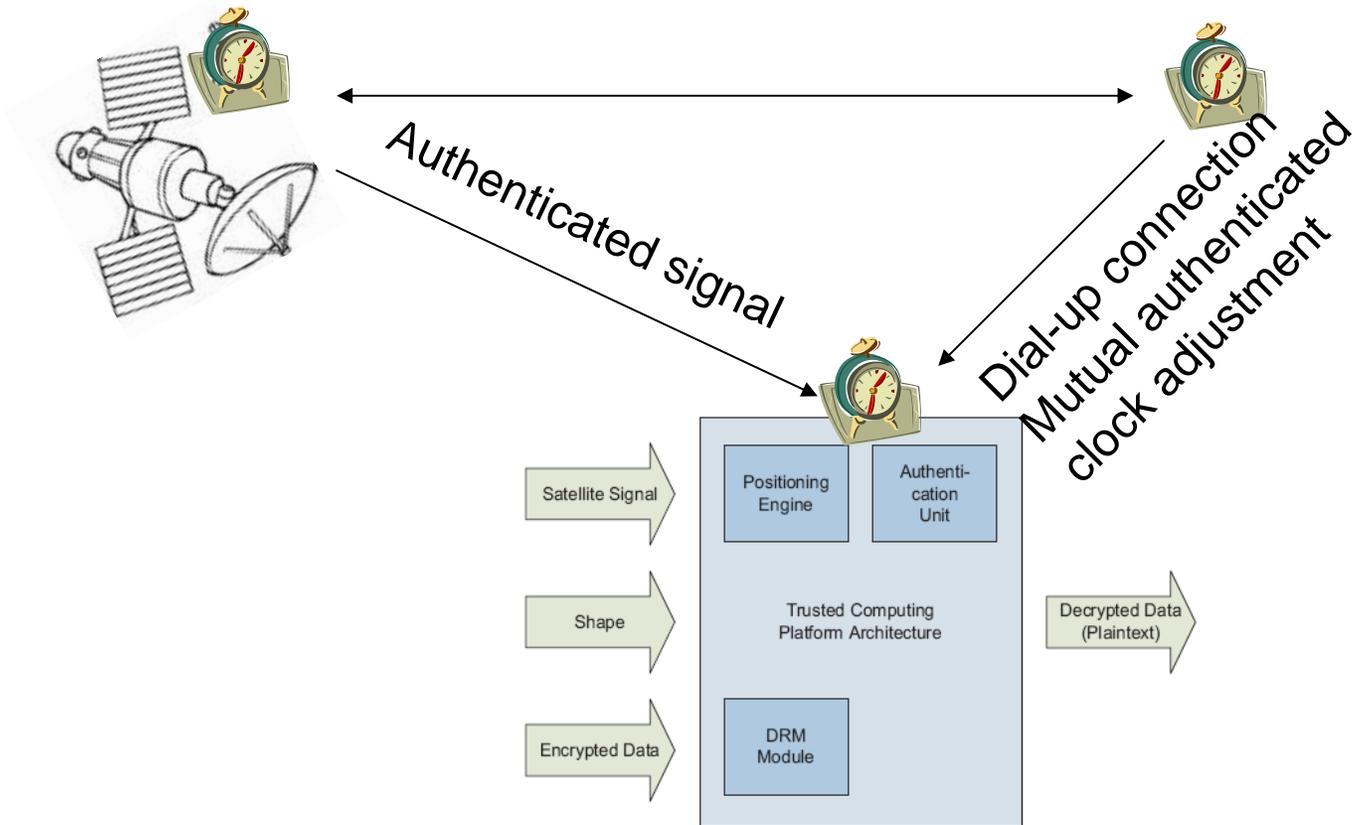
Latencies

```
thm@mammut:/users/iuk00/thm> traceroute 129.143.101.89
traceroute to 129.143.101.89 (129.143.101.89), 30 hops max, 40
  byte packets
 1  139.30.3.1 (139.30.3.1)  0.812 ms  0.598 ms  0.660 ms
 2  rrzgate (139.30.5.3)  0.657 ms  0.765 ms  0.604 ms
 3  139.30.2.65 (139.30.2.65)  1.669 ms  0.815 ms  0.819 ms
 4  139.30.0.17 (139.30.0.17)  0.745 ms  0.766 ms  0.712 ms
 5  ar-rostock3.g-win.dfn.de (188.1.32.141)  0.838 ms  0.792 ms
    0.874 ms
 6  cr-berlin1-po2-1.g-win.dfn.de (188.1.64.65)  6.806 ms  6.632
    ms  6.600 ms
 7  cr-frankfurt1-pol3-0.g-win.dfn.de (188.1.18.54)  15.408 ms
    15.298 ms  16.280 ms
 8  cr-stuttgart1-po3-0.g-win.dfn.de (188.1.18.70)  18.391 ms
    18.399 ms  18.501 ms
 9  ar-stuttgart4-ge3-3.g-win.dfn.de (188.1.76.5)  18.217 ms
    18.226 ms  18.232 ms
10  Stuttgart2.BelWue.de (188.1.38.54)  20.104 ms  20.094 ms
    20.056 ms
11  Stuttgart1.belwue.de (129.143.1.29)  18.691 ms *  18.781 ms
```

Latency detection

- System works offline most of the time
- DRM module needs to check satellite time for delays caused by rerouting
- DRM module requires a precise clock (error less than 5ms)
- Clock has to be protected against manipulation
- Clock must be adjusted regularly

Latency detection



Adjusting the clock

- Uses a mutual authenticated time synchronization protocol
- NTP's accuracy is better than 1ms
- How to deal with connections having asymmetric latencies
 - Switching the roles
 - Makes it much harder for an attacker

Conclusion

- Not able to provide an absolutely secure solution
- But!!!
 - Able to detect rerouting above 5ms
 - Enough security for average requirements
- Authenticated positioning possible with few limitations

Outlook

- Use of different location providers
 - Fingerprinting within Mesh Networks / MANETs with mutual tracking
- Further integration into a chipset
- Prototyping real applications

Thank you!