

Formal Analysis of V2X Revocation Protocols

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- Security challenges of Intelligent Transportation Systems
- Revocation in Vehicle-to-Anything (V2X) communication
- Formal Verification of REWIRE Protocols: PLAIN and R-TOKEN
- O-TOKEN: Addressing the issues found

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)

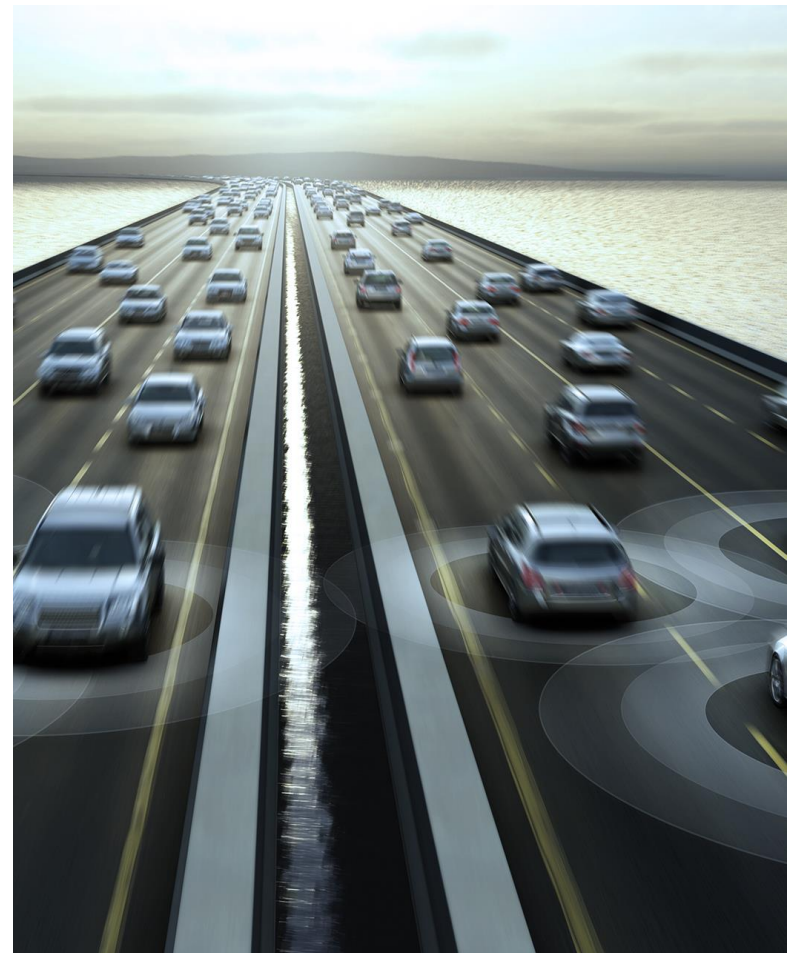
What are they?

ITS's are the combination of transport and ICT Systems to enable safer, coordinated, environmentally friendly, and smarter transportation networks.

ITS's use Pseudonyms (short-lived certificates) for authenticated message exchange. Pseudonyms change frequently to protect privacy of vehicles.

Standards

- ISO15408-2
- ETSI 102-941 and;
- IEEE WAVE



Trust

Architecture
Attestation
Assurance

Privacy

Anonymity
Pseudonymity
Unlinkability
Unobservability



Authentication

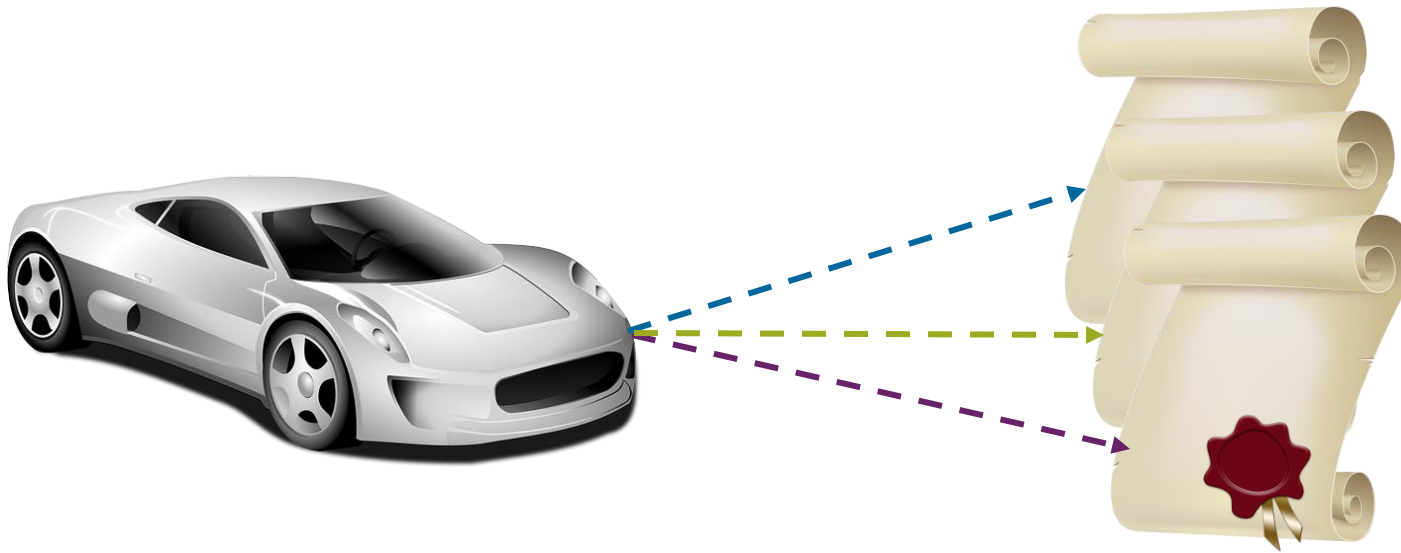
Authorisation
Revocation

Software

Safety / Run time
Verification
Assurance

Pseudonyms in V2X

Pseudonyms can enable:



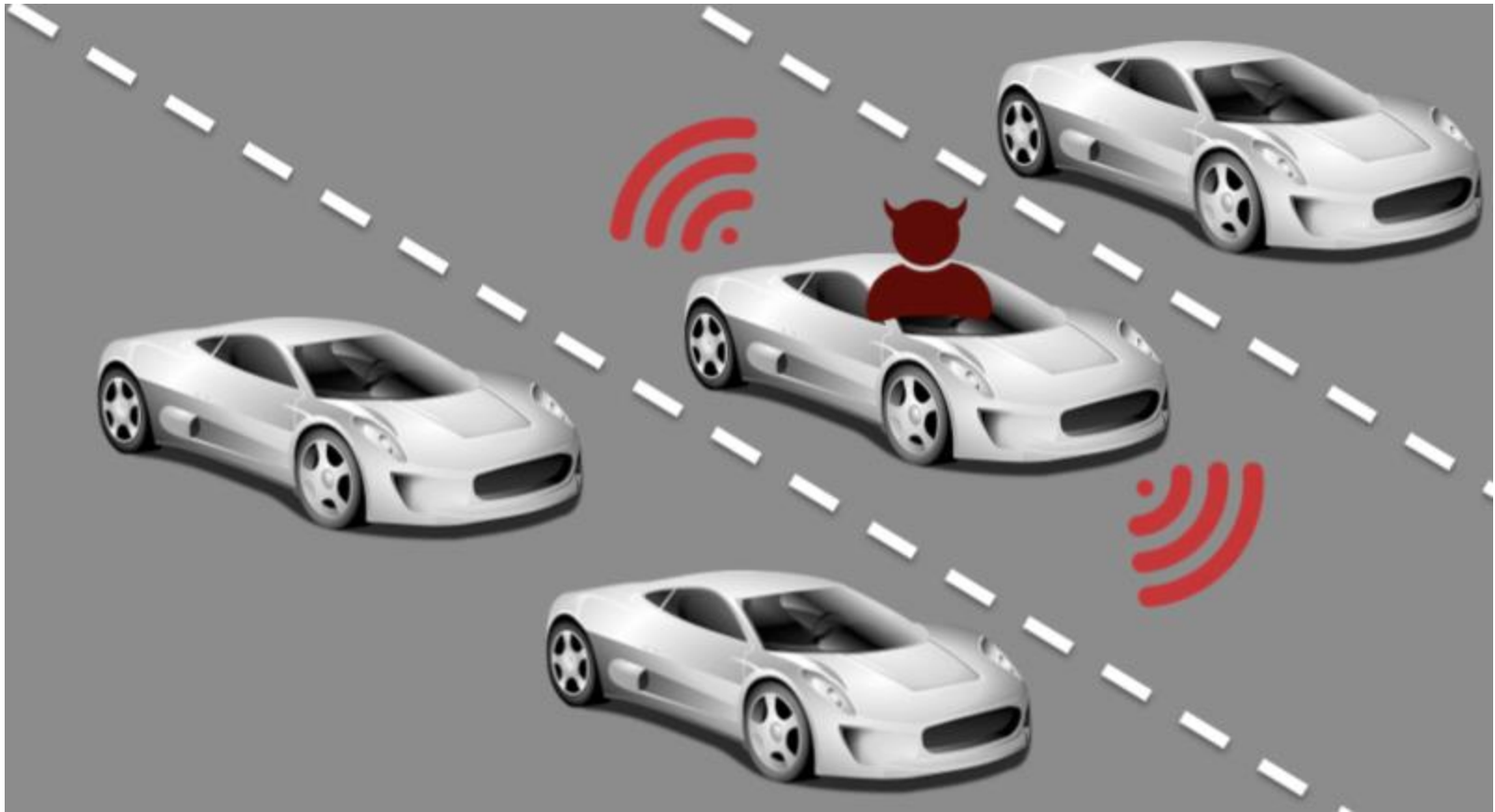
Anonymity

Pseudonymity

Unlinkability

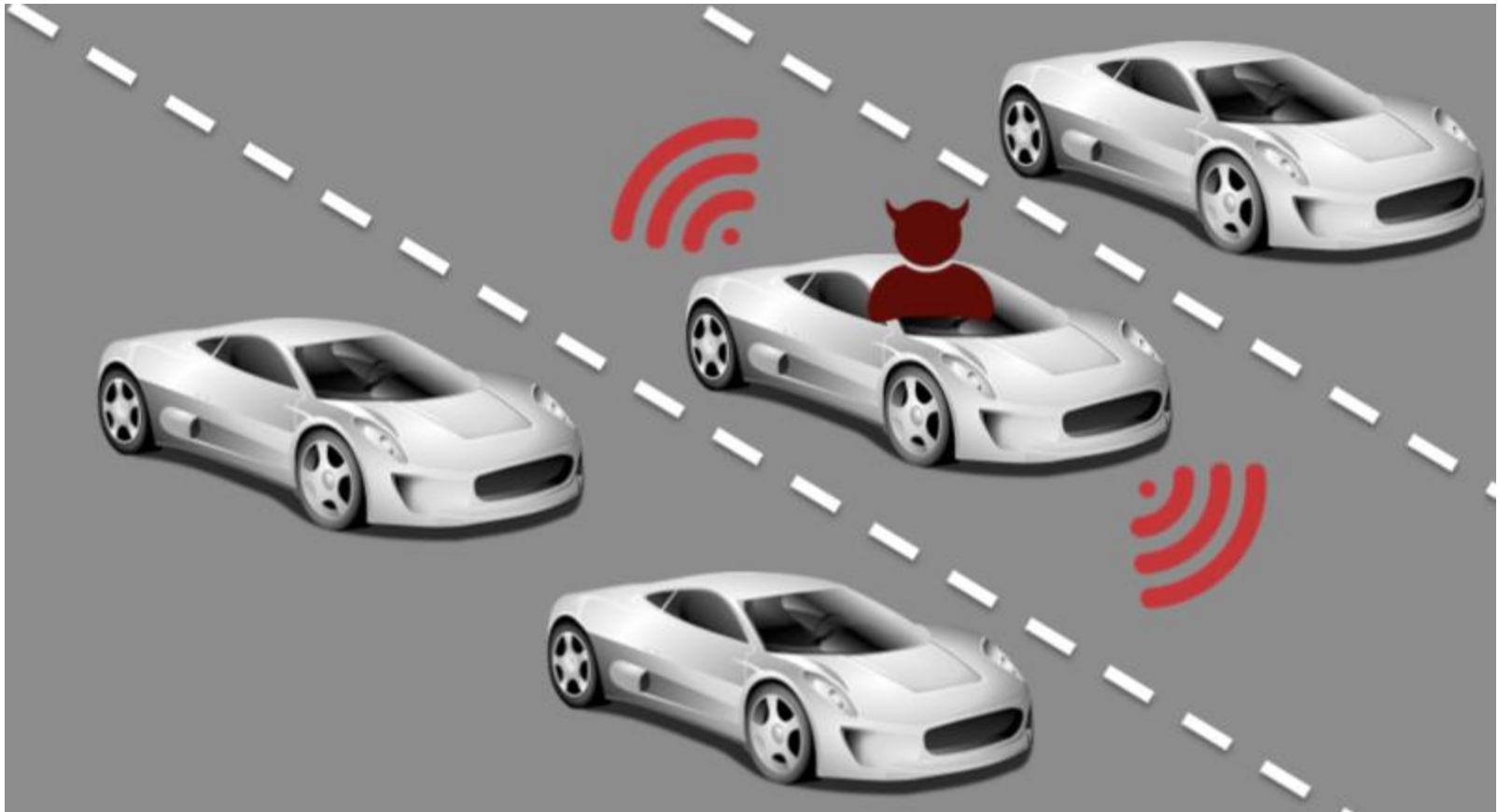
Unobserveability

How do you remove a rogue vehicle?



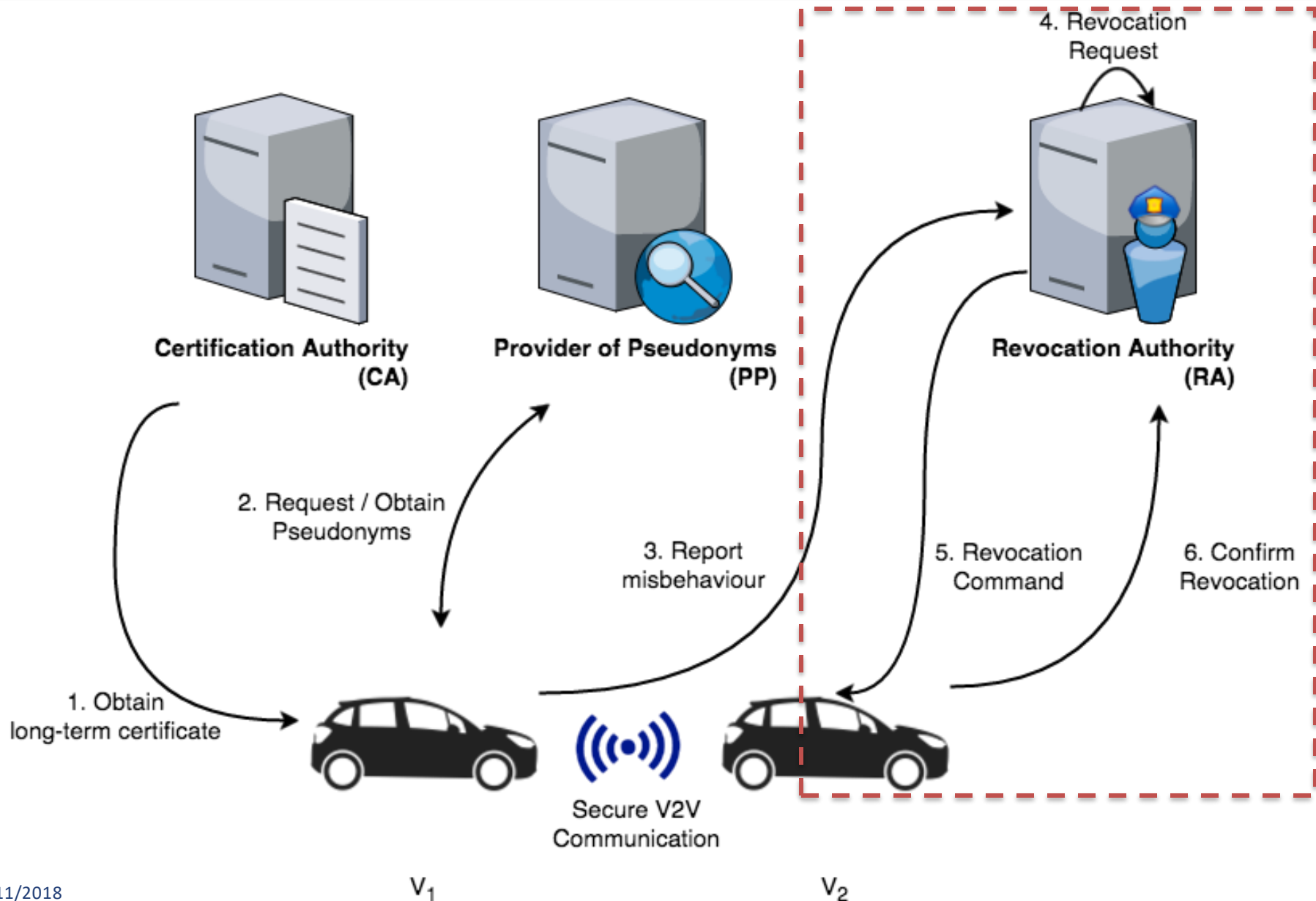
1. Using Pseudonym Certificate Revocation Lists (does not scale)
2. Prevent vehicle from broadcasting network messages, by deleting its issued pseudonyms

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Pseudonym Lifecycle

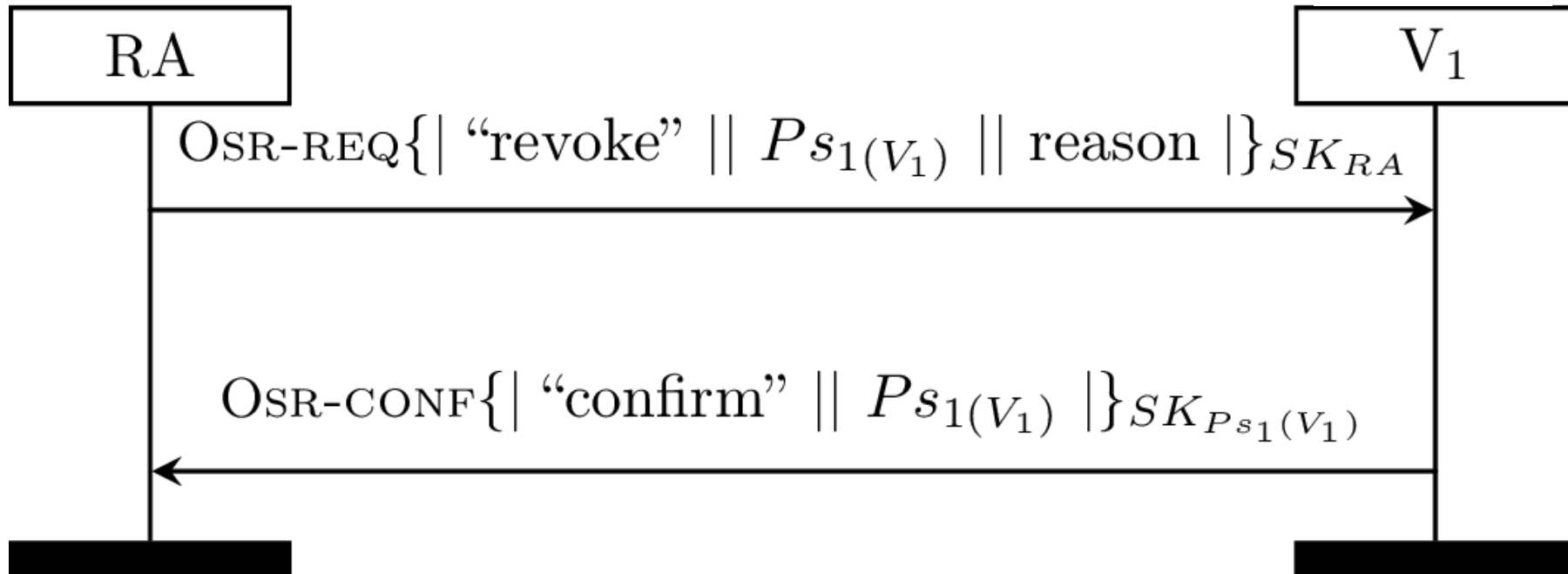


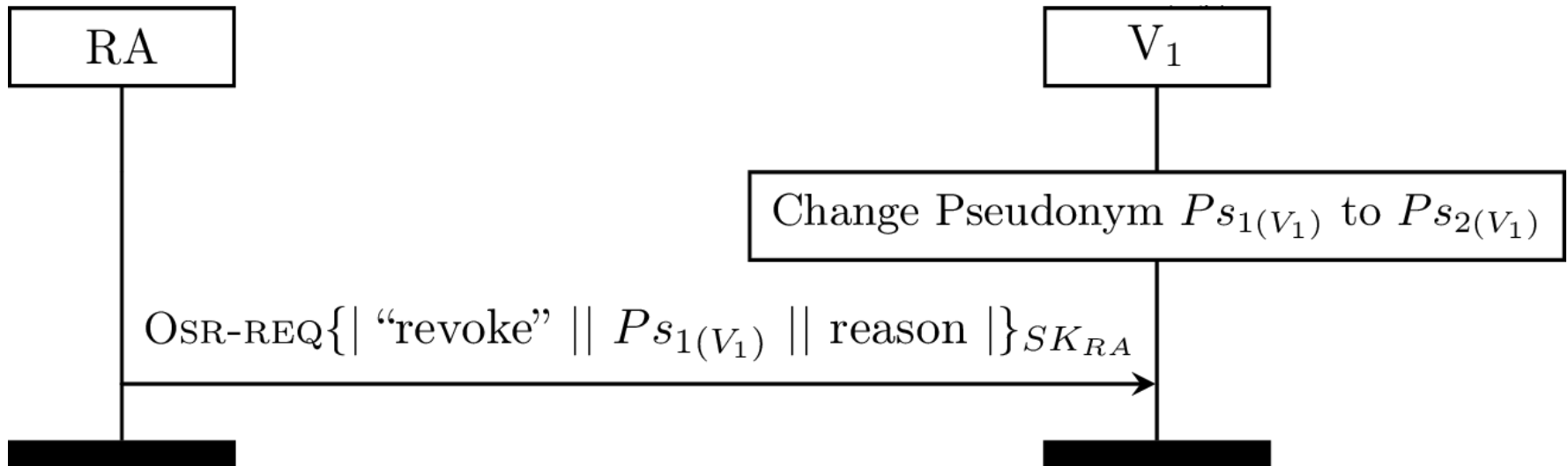
By D. Förster, H. Löhr, J. Zibuschka, F. Kargl at TRUST 2015

- Use of Trusted Components (TC) to support revocation
- TC = no Certificate Revocation Lists
- Two schemes identified in paper
 - PLAIN: Uses pseudonyms to sign "confirm revocation" messages
 - R-TOKEN: Link token scheme. Uses Long-term key pair for "confirm revocation" message signing

- **Goals**
 - **Authentication:** Completion of the protocol confirms the intended vehicle has been revoked
 - **Functional Correctness:** revocation happens even in presence of a change of pseudonym
- Analysis performed using the TAMARIN Prover
 - Symbolic protocol analysis
 - Behavior defined as Multiset Rewrite rules
 - Properties expressed on traces using logic

- PLAIN: is not functionally correct
 - Revocation can only occur when there is no change of pseudonym
- R-TOKEN: has an authentication flaw
 - Revocation confirmation cannot be verified by the RA
- O-TOKEN:
 - Improvement to the REWIRE protocols that ensures correct revocation

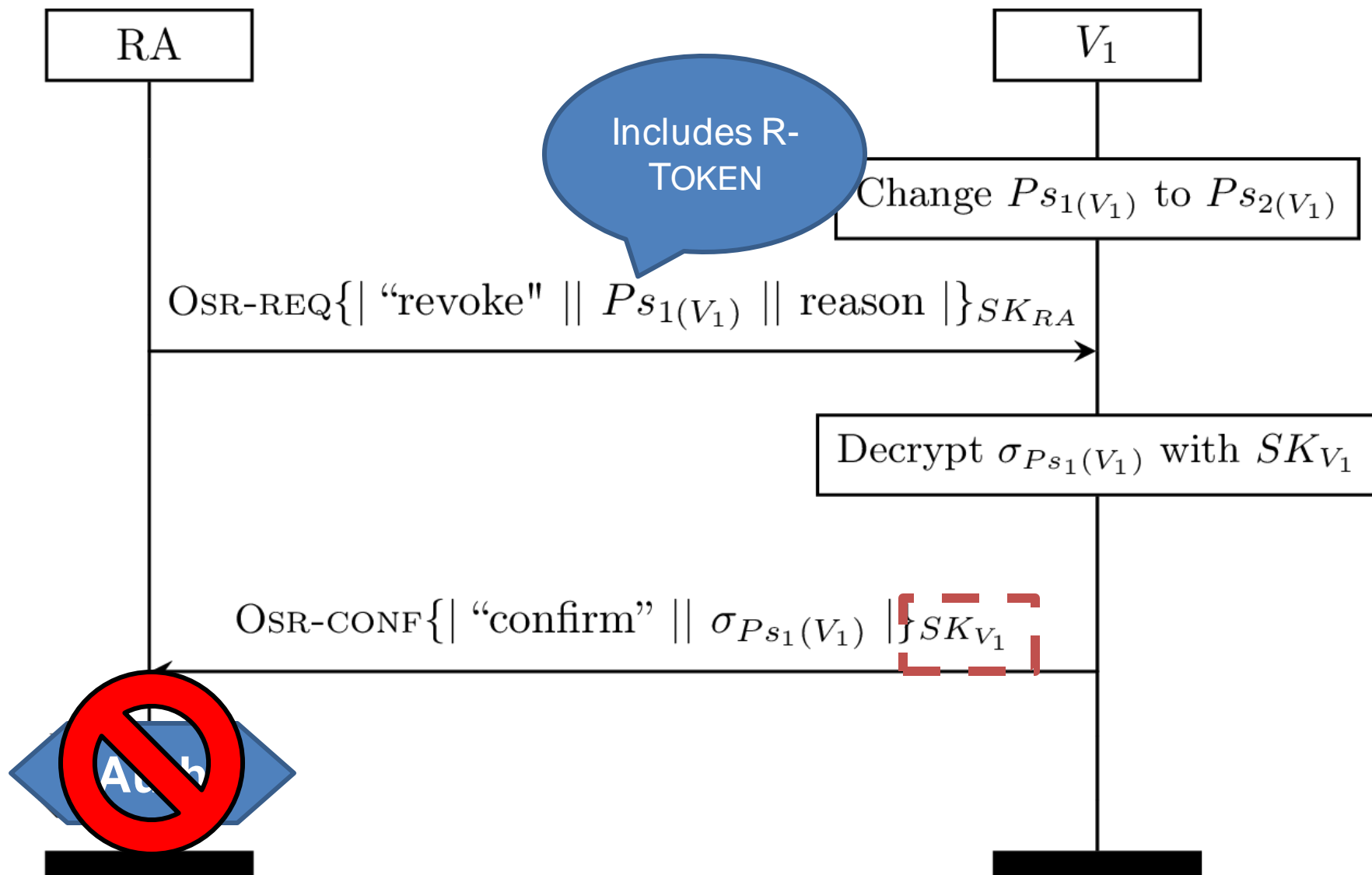




- Creates pseudo-linkability between pseudonyms
- Vehicles in this scheme have long term key-pair PK_{V_j} / SK_{V_j}
- Introduces extra field 'R-TOKEN' in pseudonyms

$$\sigma_{P_{S_i}(V_j)} := \{ | V_j || PK_{V_j} || r | \}_{SK_{V_j}}$$

- Pseudonym now consists of a key-pair and R-TOKEN.

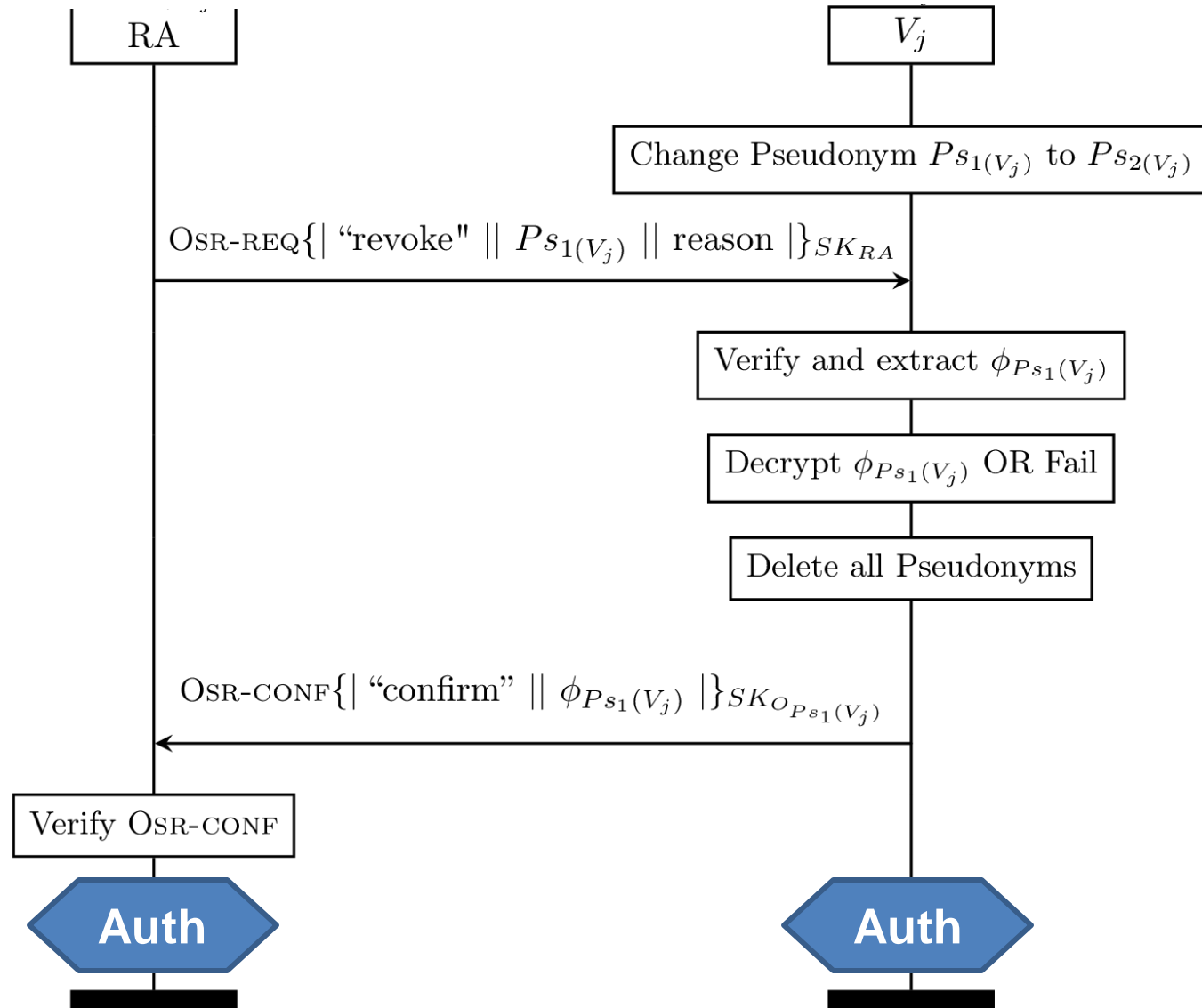


OBSCURE-TOKEN (O-TOKEN)

- New key-pair "O keys" SK_O / PK_O
- O-TOKEN is an encryption of SK_O under vehicle long-term symmetric key:

$$\phi_{PS_i(V_j)} := \{ | SK_{O_{PS_i(V_j)}} | \}_{LTK_{V_j}}$$

- Pseudonyms contain O-TOKEN and PK_O



Future research directions

Finer grained
model
capture privacy

Use DAA to
explore alternate
architectures

