

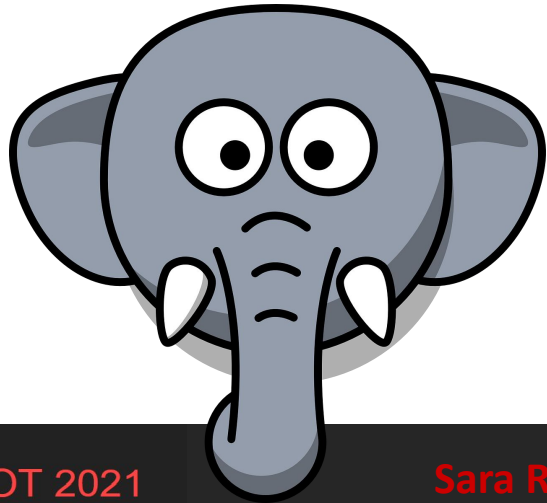


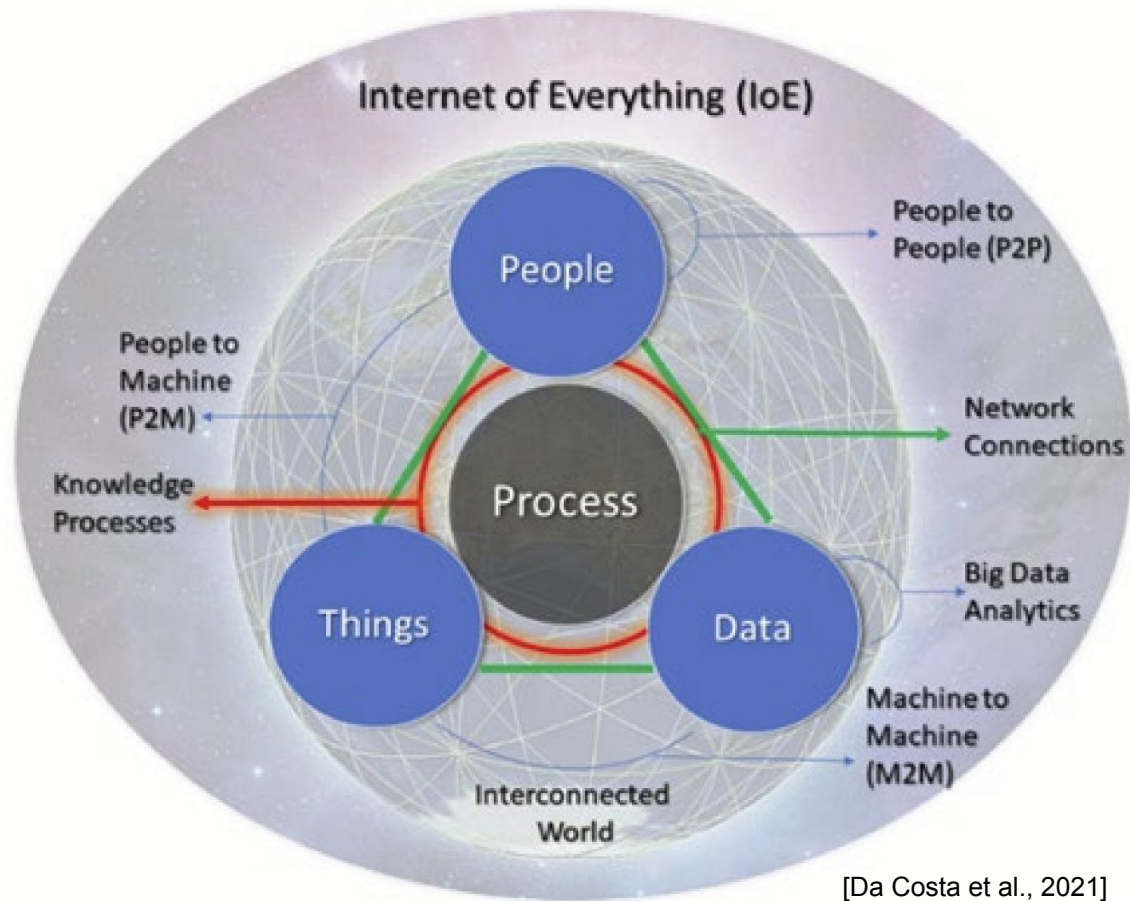
Sensor Security

Sara Rampazzi
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The Internet of Everything





[Da Costa et al., 2021]



Smarter decision



Autonomous decision





Your tech devices want to read your brain. What could go wrong?

Neurable, NextMind, Facebook and other tech firms are championing brain-controlled gadgets as the next big thing

By [Dalvin Brown](#)

April 27, 2021 at 5:14 p.m. EDT

Amazon Sidewalk will create entire smart neighborhoods. Here's what you should know

Launching June 8 on Echo speakers, Ring products, Tile trackers and more, Amazon's low-bandwidth internet-of-things network lets your smart home stretch beyond Wi-Fi range.

Toyota Driver Monitoring Sensors Could Detect Heart Trouble



The raft of sensors in new Toyota cars could include some to detect heart anomalies in drivers before they strike.

Dan Carney | Oct 28, 2020



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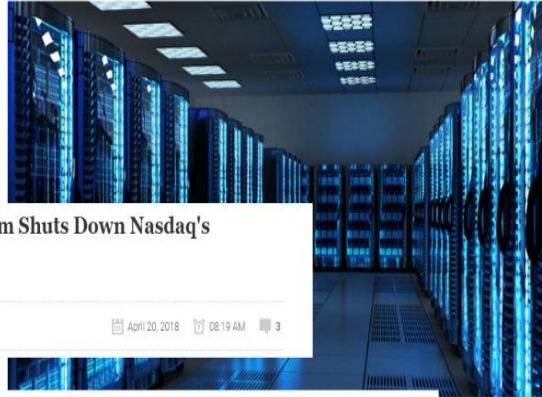
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Unexpected effects

A Loud Sound Just Shut Down a Bank's Data Center for 10 Hours

Dozens of hard drives were knocked down during a fire drill that involved inert gas deployment.

Andrada Fiscutean
Sep 11 2016, 12:00pm



Loud Sound From Fire Alarm System Shuts Down Nasdaq's Scandinavian Data Center

By Catalin Cimpanu

April 20, 2018 08:19 AM 3

NEWS

Can a Loud Noise Really Bring Down a Data Center?



Engine vibration can apparently fool the software into thinking the seat is empty.

iPhone 12 magnets could deactivate implantable cardiac devices

Henry Ford cardiologists warned that the magnetic array in the new iPhones can potentially interfere with pacemakers and implantable defibrillators.

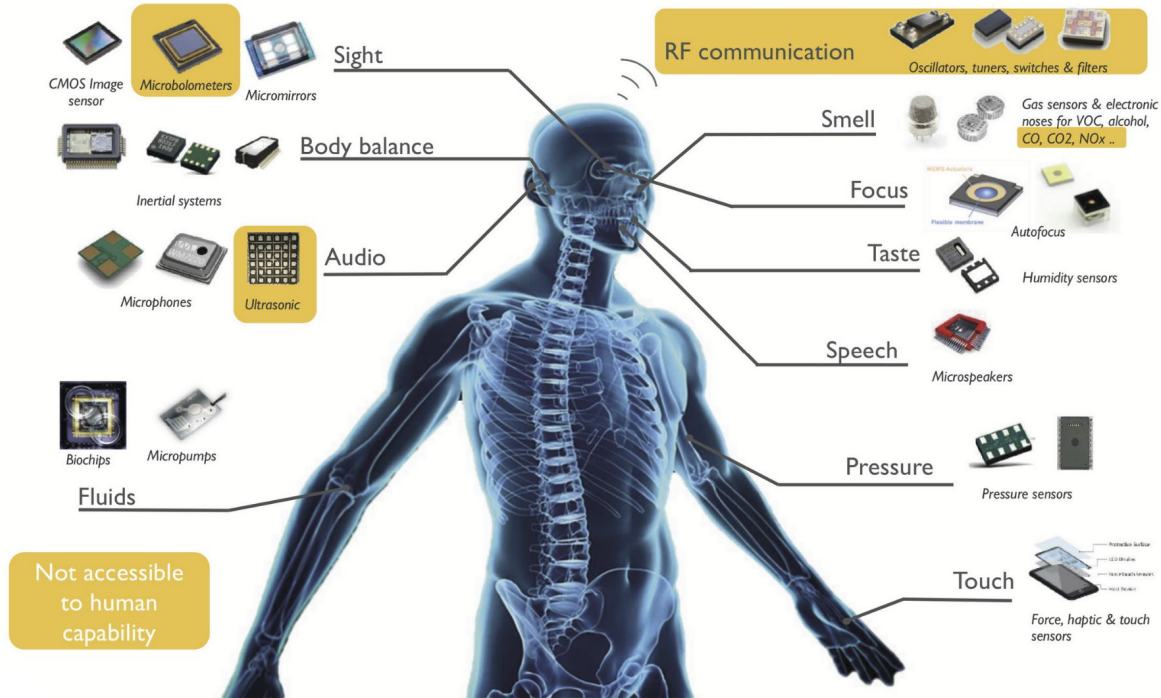


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Do sensors act as our senses?



© 2019 | www.yole.fr – www.i-micronews.com

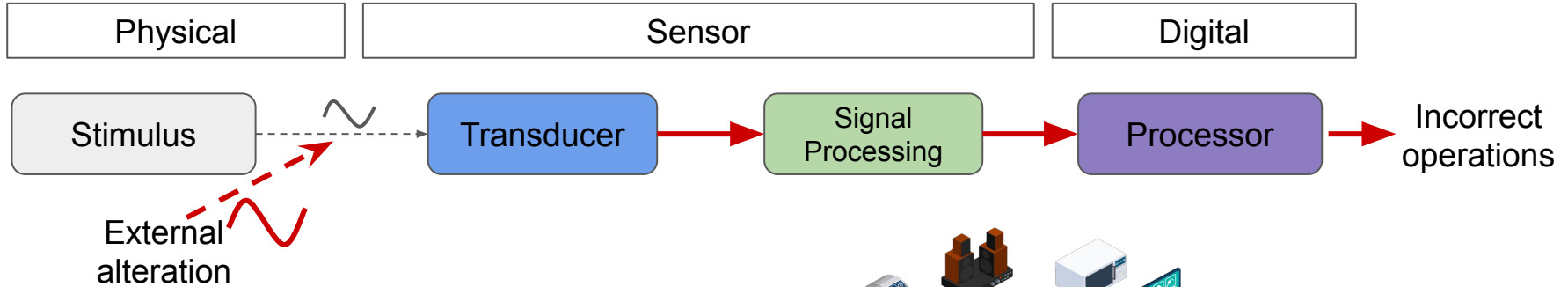


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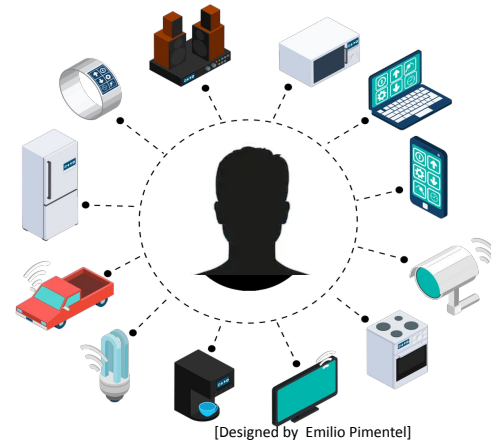
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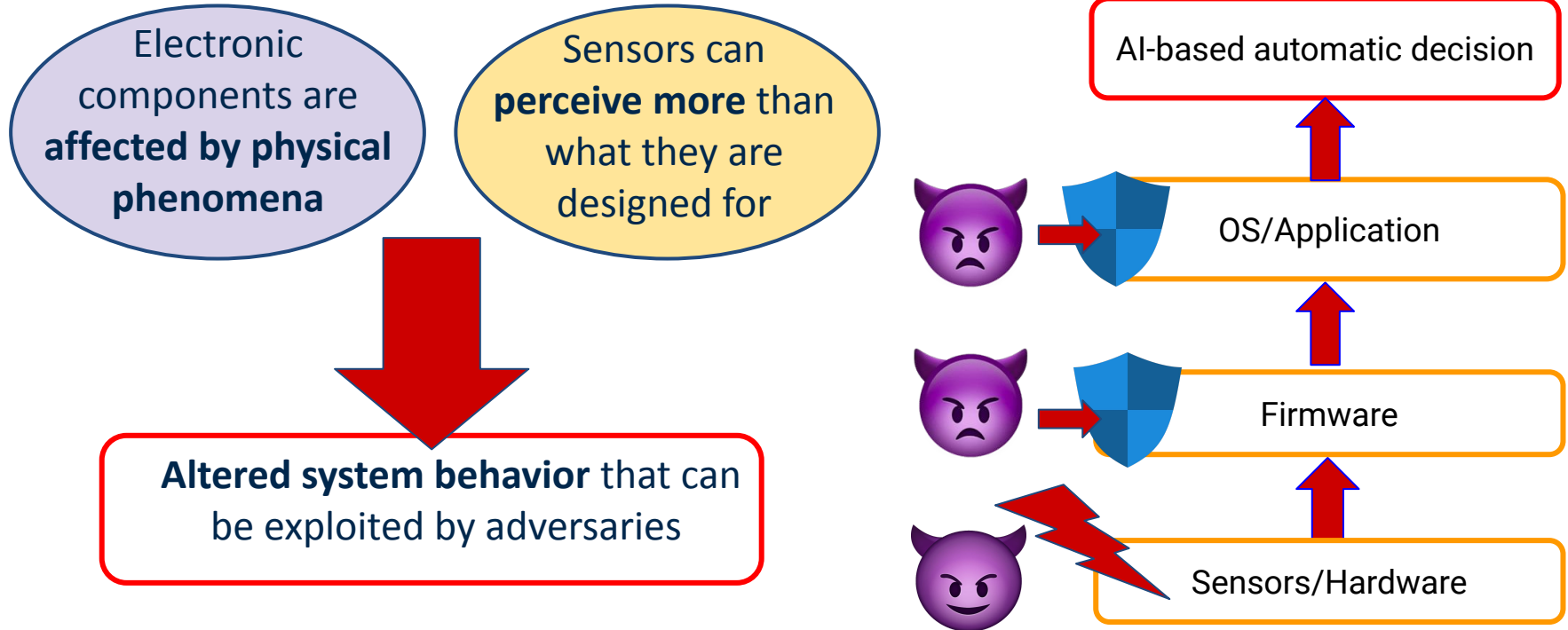
What it means sensor attacks?



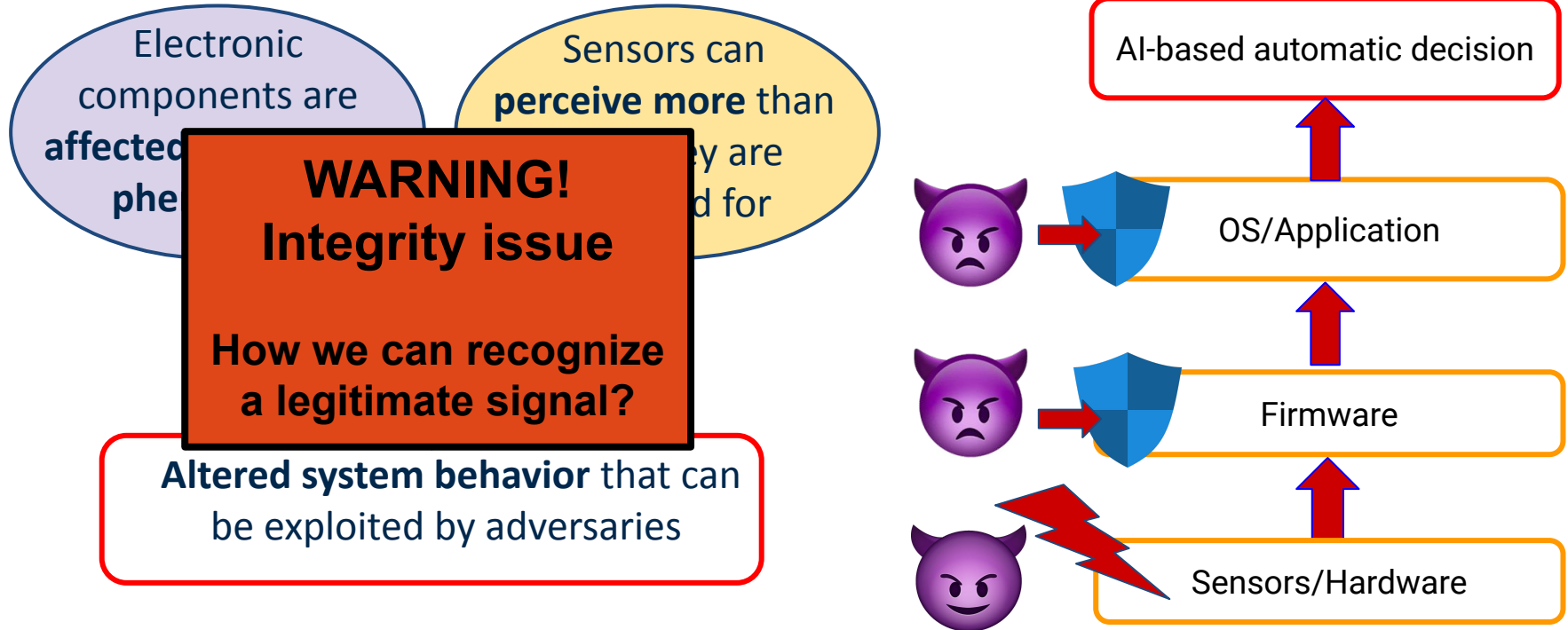
- Electromagnetic interference
- Sound
- Light
- Mechanical vibration
- Heat
- Magnetic field



What it means sensor attacks?

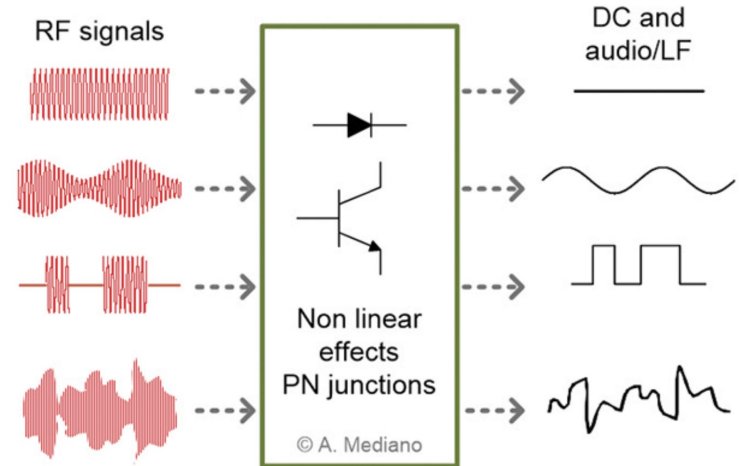


What it means sensor attacks?



Sensor exploitation

- **Coupling** (e.g. resonance frequencies)
- **Non-linearities** (e.g. rectification)
- **Intermodulation** (e.g. change in frequency range)
- **Periodicity** (e.g. sample frequency)
- **Oversensing** (e.g. signal conversion/demodulation)



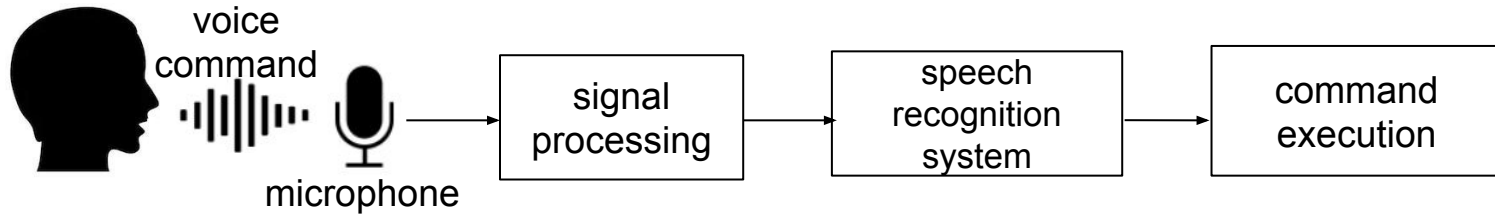
Voice Controllable Systems



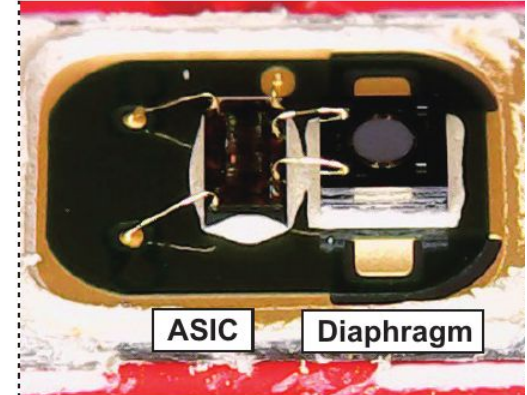
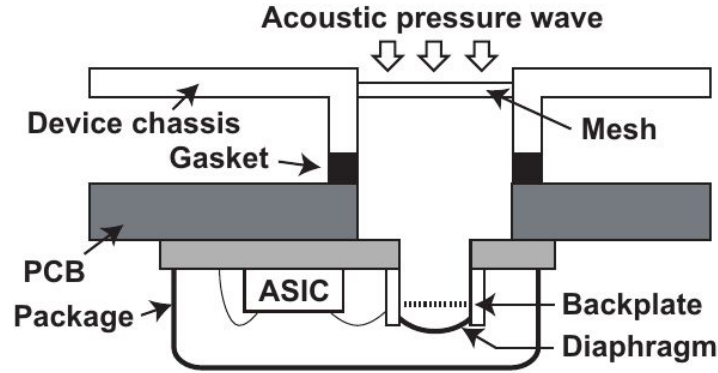
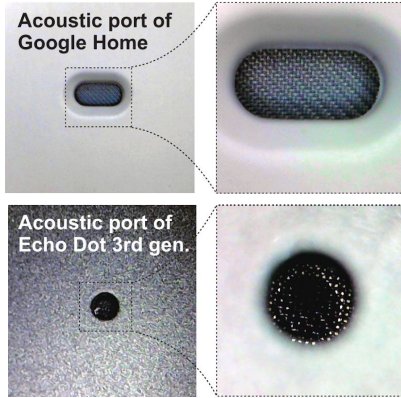
[Source: pandaily.com]



[Source: developers.google.com]

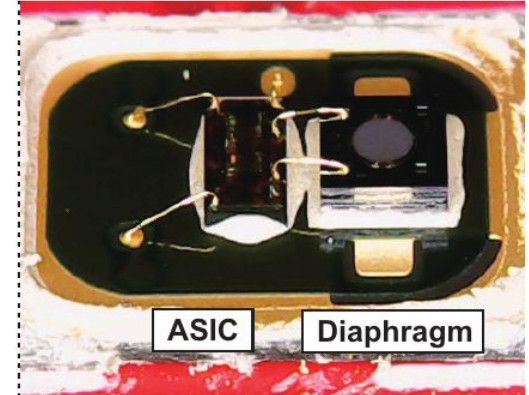
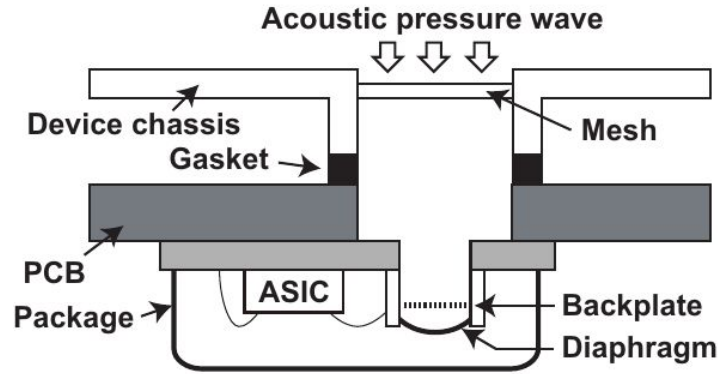
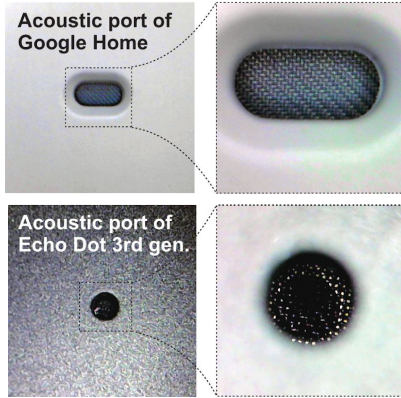


MEMS microphone



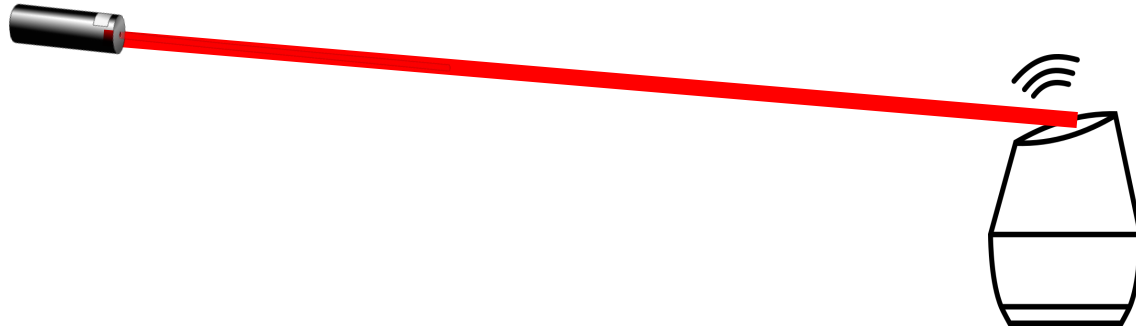
The diaphragm and backplate work as parallel-plate **capacitor**
The ASIC converts the capacitive change to voltage

MEMS microphone

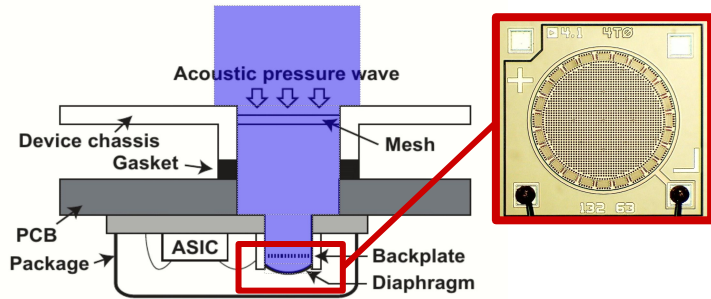


*“Microphones are designed to capture **only acoustic waves**”*
- The unaware systems designer -

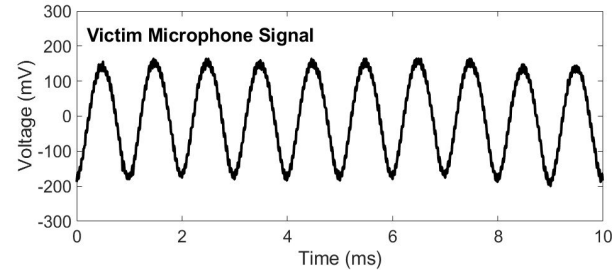
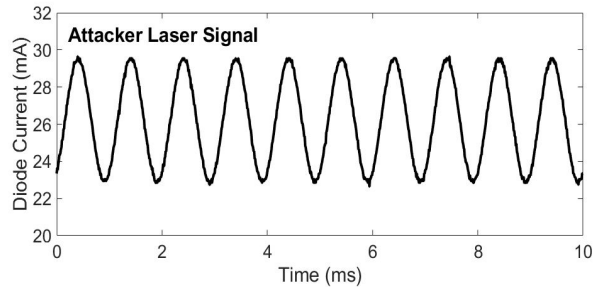
MEMS microphones can capture light



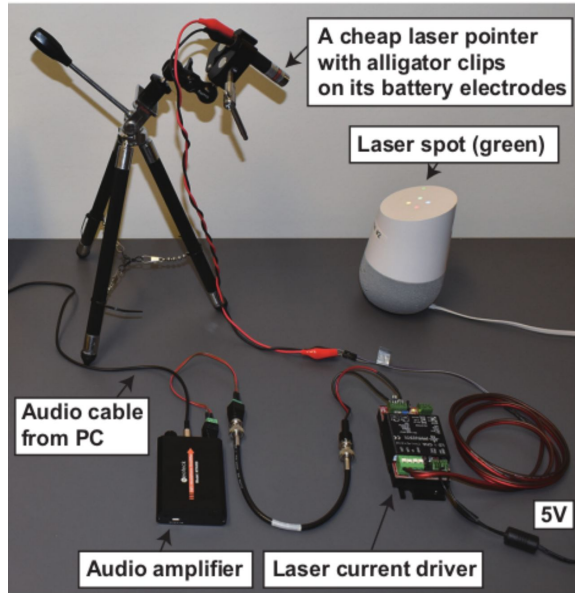
MEMS microphones can capture light



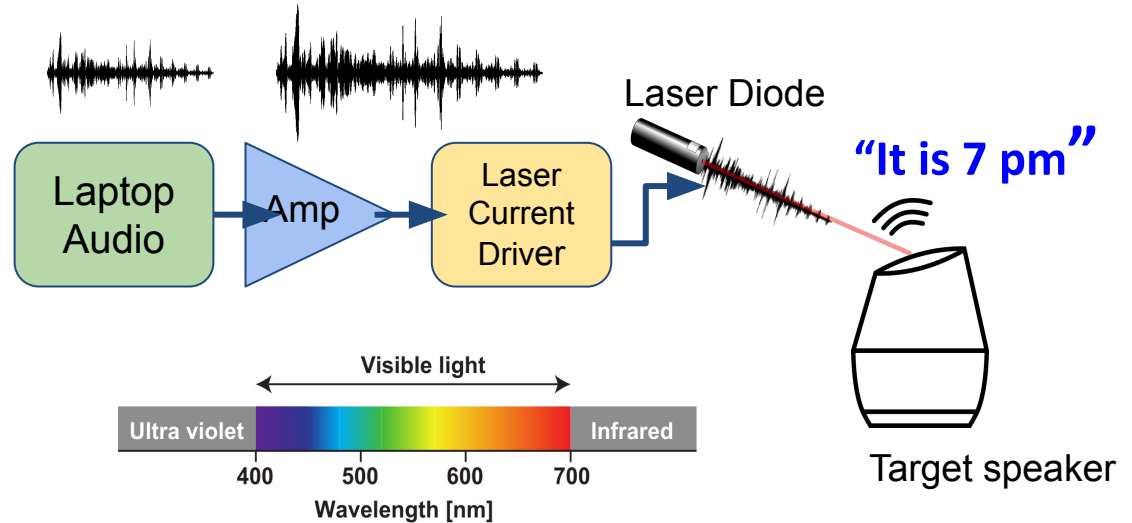
Amplitude modulated light generates a modulated voltage signal in the audio frequency range



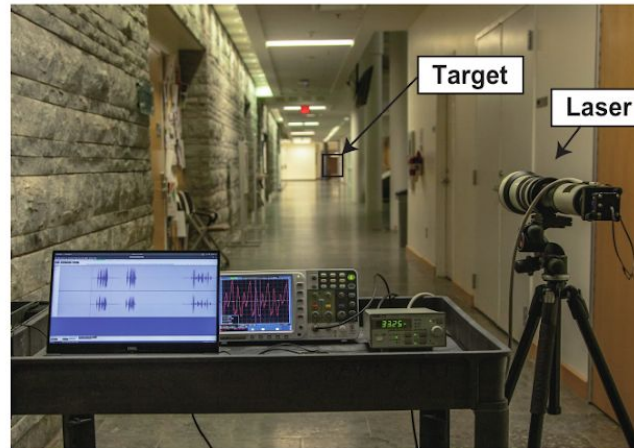
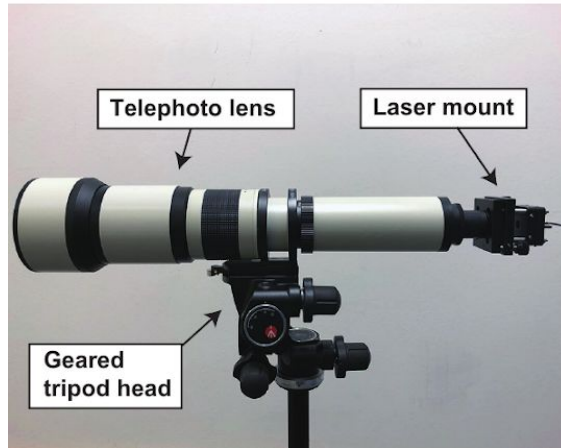
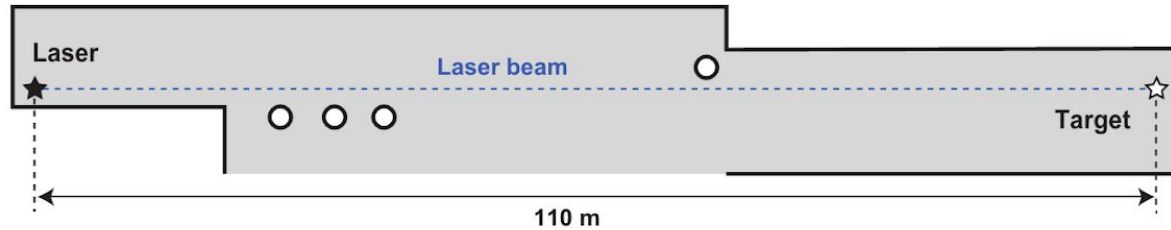
LightCommands



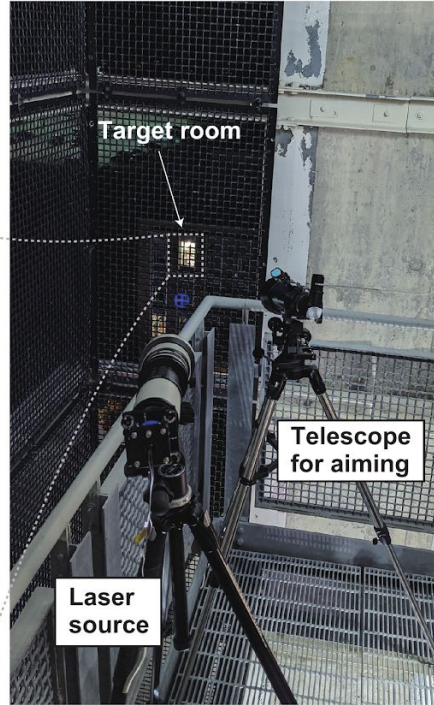
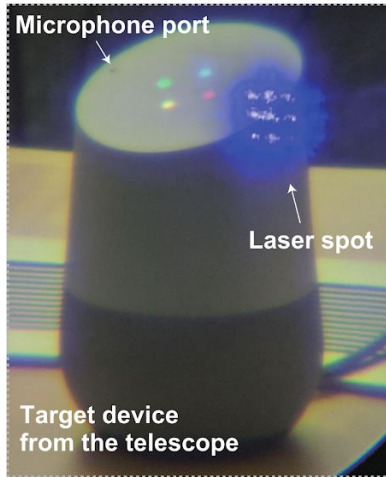
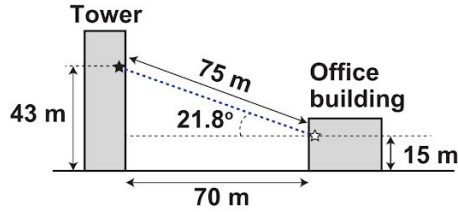
“OK Google, What time is it?”



MEMS microphones can capture light

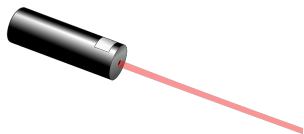


MEMS microphones can capture light



Device	Voice Recognition System	Minimun Laser Power at 30 cm [mW]	Max Distance at 60 mW [m]*	Max Distance at 5 mW [m]**
Google Home	Google Assistant	0.5	50+	110+
Google Home mini	Google Assistant	16	20	-
Google NEST Cam IQ	Google Assistant	9	50+	-
Echo Plus 1st Generation	Amazon Alexa	2.4	50+	110+
Echo Plus 2nd Generation	Amazon Alexa	2.9	50+	50
Echo	Amazon Alexa	25	50+	-
Echo Dot 2nd Generation	Amazon Alexa	7	50+	-
Echo Dot 3rd Generation	Amazon Alexa	9	50+	-
Echo Show 5	Amazon Alexa	17	50+	-
Echo Spot	Amazon Alexa	29	50+	-
Facebook Portal Mini	Alexa + Portal	18	5	-
Fire Cube TV	Amazon Alexa	13	20	-
EchoBee 4	Amazon Alexa	1.7	50+	70
iPhone XR	Siri	21	10	-
iPad 6th Gen	Siri	27	20	-
Samsung Galaxy S9	Google Assistant	60	5	-
Google Pixel 2	Google Assistant	46	5	-

Laser pointer power!



5mW:
110+ meters

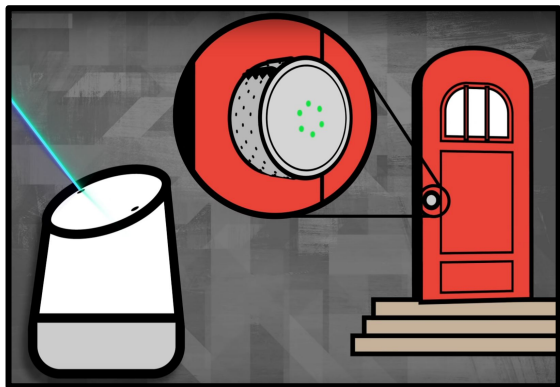
60mW:
50+ meters

Phones/Tablets

60mW:
5-20 meters

* Limited to a 50 m long corridor.
** Limited to a 110 m long corridor.

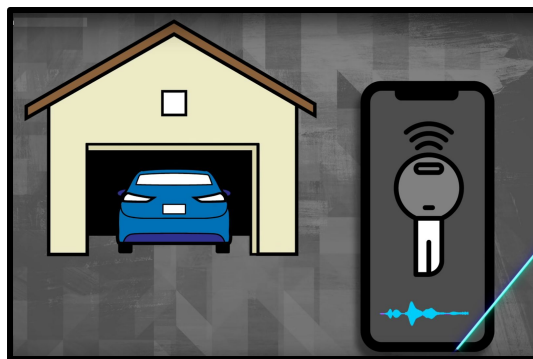
Unlock doors 



Open trunks
Unlock car
Start engine



Turn on/off
Enable/Disable
Change settings



Unauthorized purchases



amazon.com



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[Demo:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L3CAZWL0G1Y>]



blink



**Enable/Disable
security cameras**



[Source: <https://voicebot.ai>]



[Source: store.google.com]

Inaudible Attack on Smart Speakers With Intentional Electromagnetic Interference

Zhifei Xu¹, Member, IEEE, Runbing Hua², Graduate Student Member, IEEE, Jack Juang, Shengxuan Xia, Jun Fan³, Fellow, IEEE, and Chulsoon Hwang⁴, Senior Member, IEEE

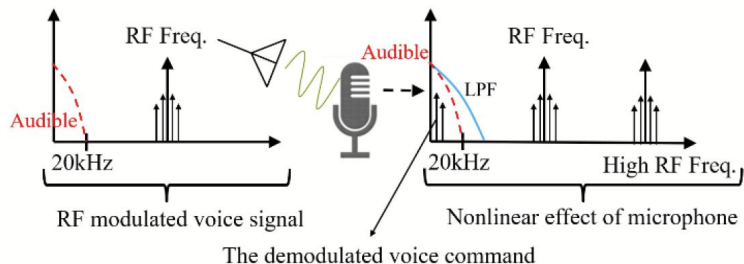
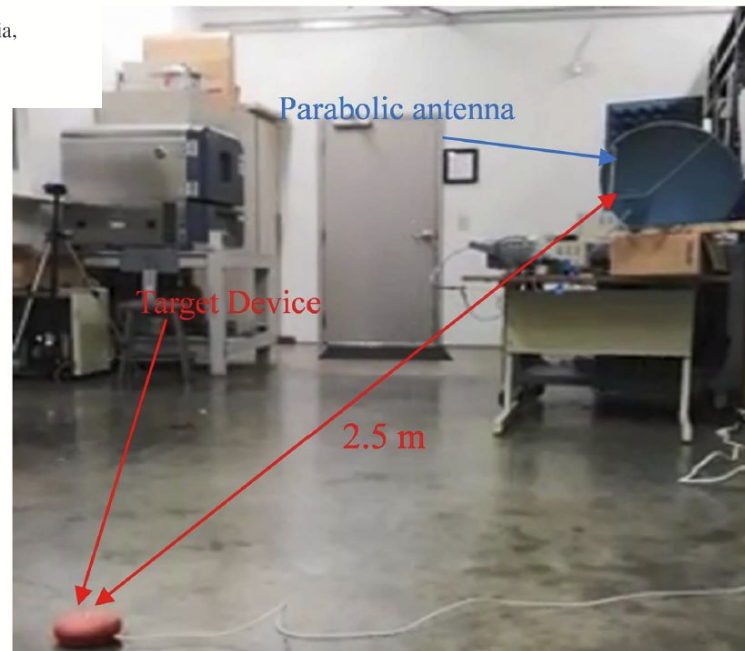


Fig. 2. Demodulation due to the inherent nonlinearity of microphones.



Vulnerabilities combination

Personalization is not authentication

- No speaker authentication, only personalization
- Inaccurate speech recognition (e.g. Text-to-Speech)
- Wake up word-only security (e.g. Siri)



Vulnerabilities combination

Usability Vs Security

- Apps & routines customizable by third-party software (e.g. IFTTT)
- Voice-only operations

OK Google, unlock
the door

Tell Google
Assistant to unlock
your Lockitron Bolt

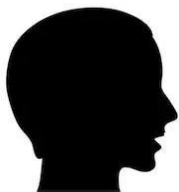
Ask Alexa to unlock
your Sesame smart
lock by saying,
"Alexa trigger open
my door!"



Vulnerabilities combination

Common IoT vulnerabilities

- Not protected operations (e.g. open the garage door)
- Easy PIN bruteforcing (e.g. 1-digit PIN)



“123...”

“124...”

“125...”

“438...”

“Incorrect Passcode, Try Again...”

“Incorrect Passcode, Try Again...”

“Incorrect Passcode, Try Again...”

...

“OK, Opening the front door”



Vulnerabilities combination

While attacking cars:

- No key proximity required (e.g. voice-only activation)
- Unofficial apps & skills used to perform additional actions not permitted by the official apps
- no PIN required for certain operations
- No mechanisms to prevent PIN brute forcing



While IoE evolve fast...

... Vulnerabilities can sum to each other ...

... Consumer electronics and sensors still remain exposed to new and evolved malicious attacks ...

... The patch/fix strategy is not effective.



What about AI?

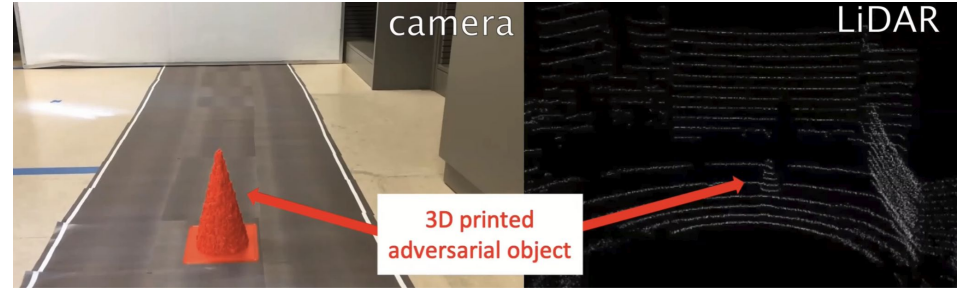
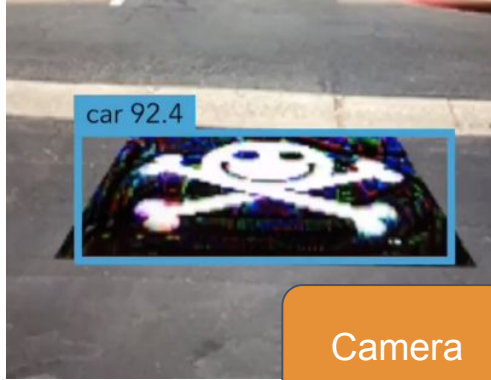


Advanced Driver Assistance Systems

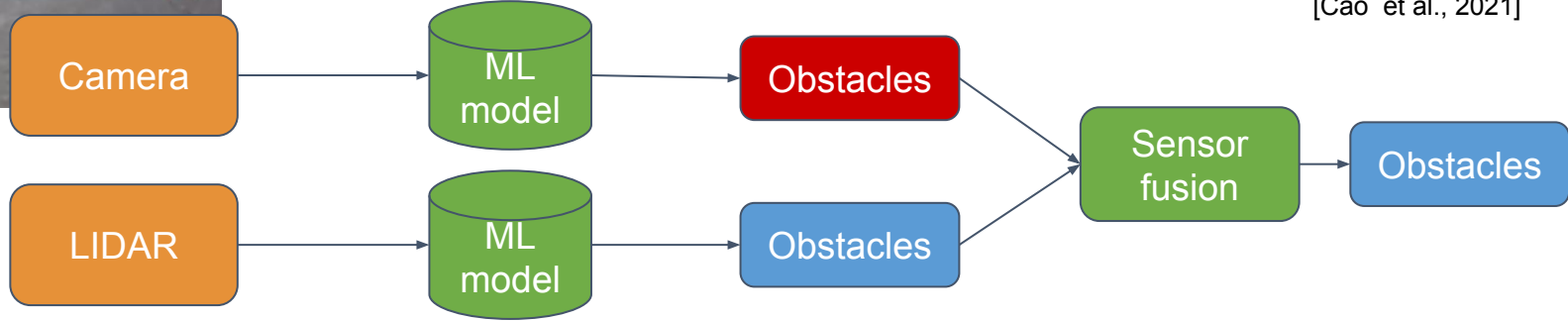
- Enhance the driver's capabilities (navigation, night vision, etc.)
- Take partial or full automatic control of critical driving processes (breaking, steering, parking, speed, etc.)



Advanced Driver Assistance Systems



[Cao et al., 2021]



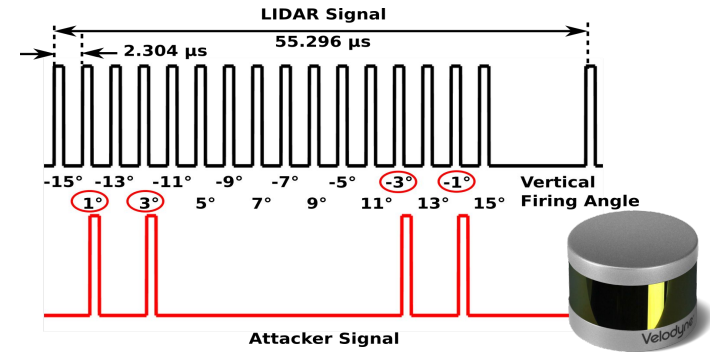
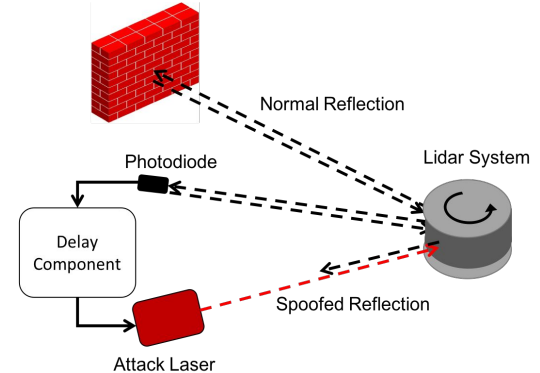
Laser-based attacks on LiDARs

Relay attack using a pulsed laser:

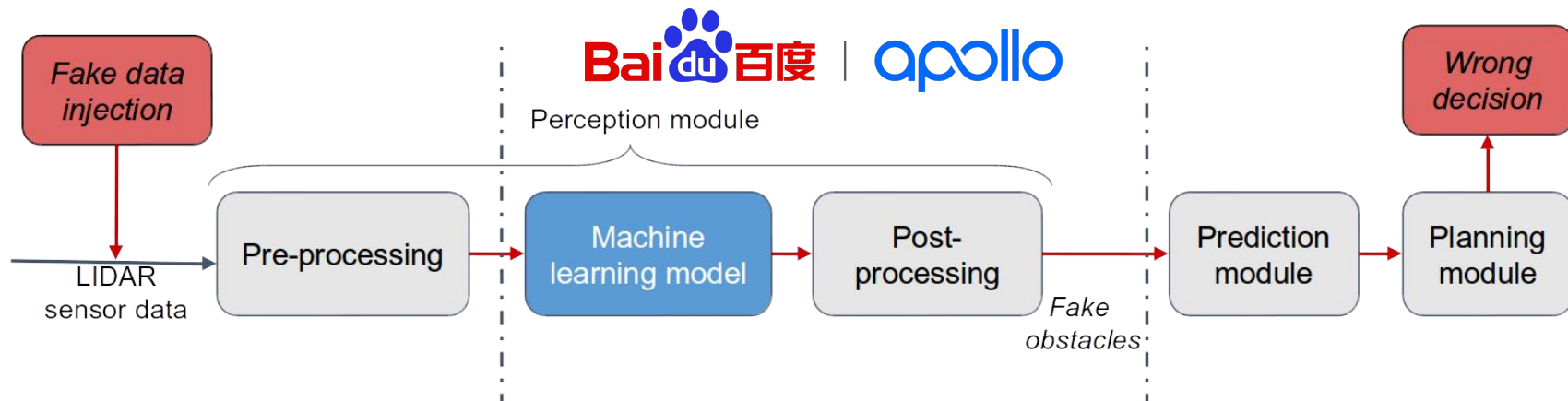
- Fake cloud points generation
- Shaping spoofing objects

Impact on the control decisions:

Inputs selection to cause the system to make the **wrong decision**



Laser-based attacks on LiDARs



$$x' = P(x)$$

Find x' that Maximize

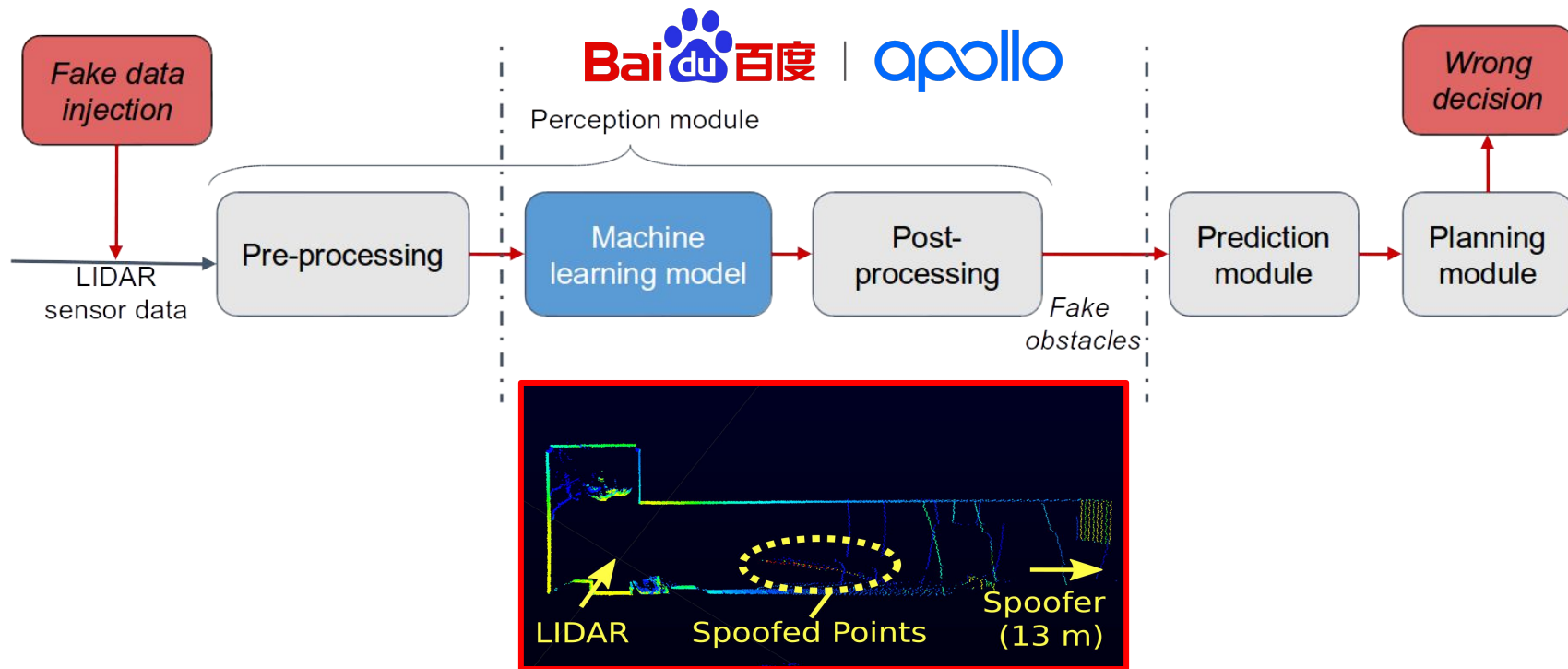
$$J(x', M)$$

$$J(x', M) = \text{objectness} * \text{confidence} * \text{target position}$$

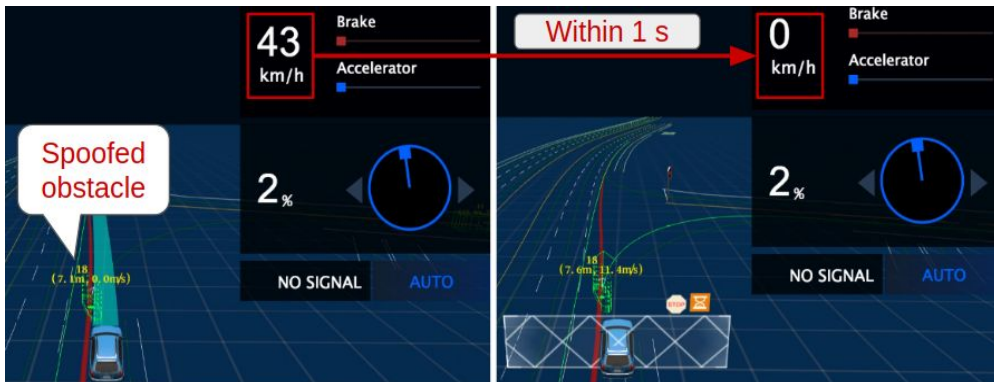
Objectness: probability of a group of points to be part of an obstacle

Confidence: confidence score of the detection

Laser-based attacks on LiDARs

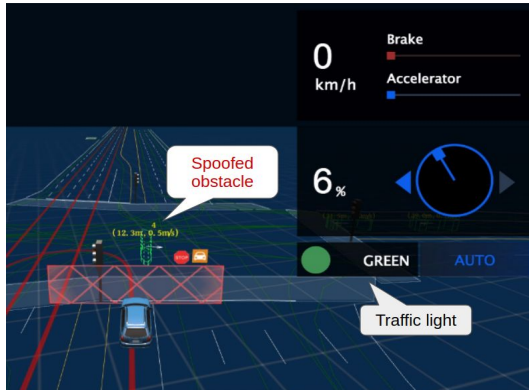


Laser-based attacks on LiDARs



Emergency brake attack

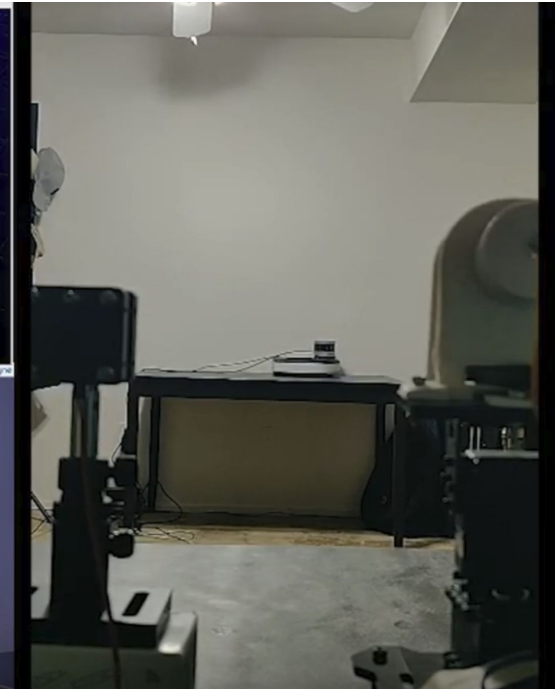
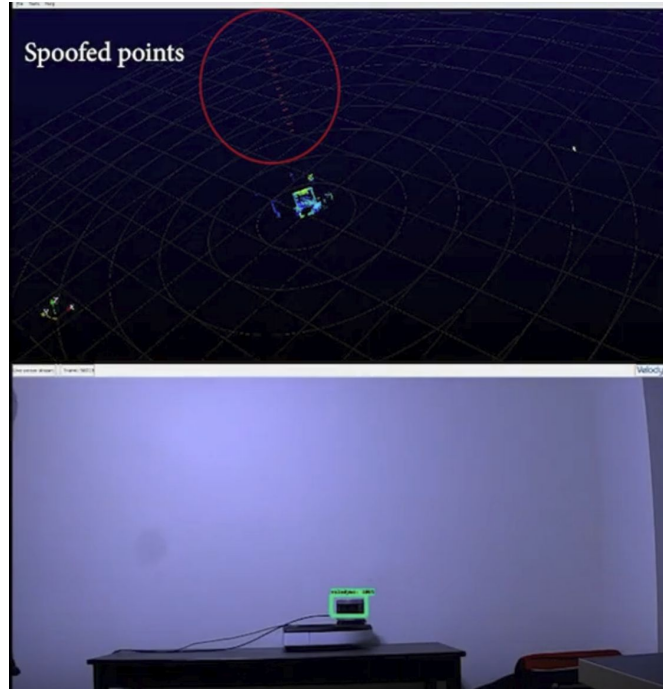
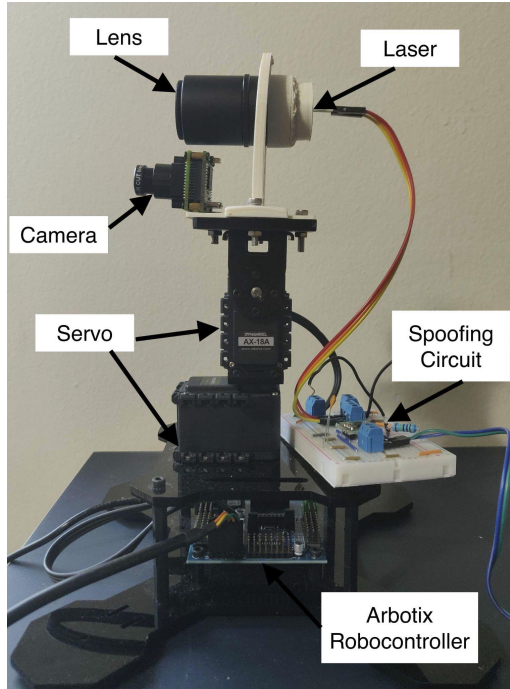
Security implication:
Rear-end collision
Passenger/driver injury



Freezing attack

“Freeze” AV at intersection
Security implication: Blocking traffic

Laser-based attacks on LiDARs



[Demo: <https://sites.google.com/view/lidarspoofingattack>]

While IoE evolve fast...

... Attackers can easily access to AI-based technology to perform more sophisticated attacks ...

... Consumer electronics and sensors can be used as a vector to undermine AI-based technology ...



While IoE evolve fast...

... we need to STOP thinking about hardware and software as separate entities for addressing security.



Be prepared for the future!

TOM GAULD

NewScientist

