Your Noise, My Signal: Exploiting Switching Noise for Stealthy Data Exfiltration from Desktop Computers

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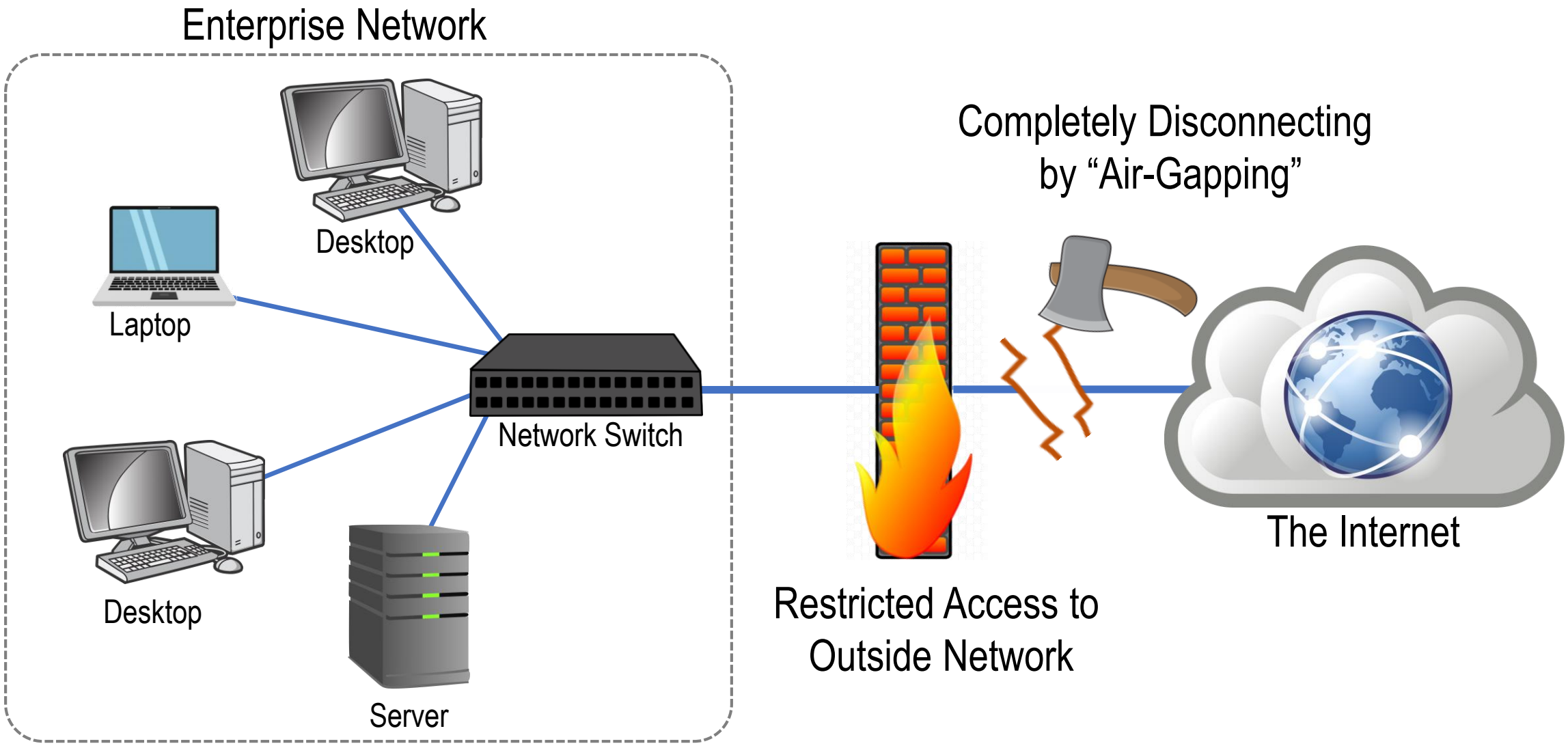
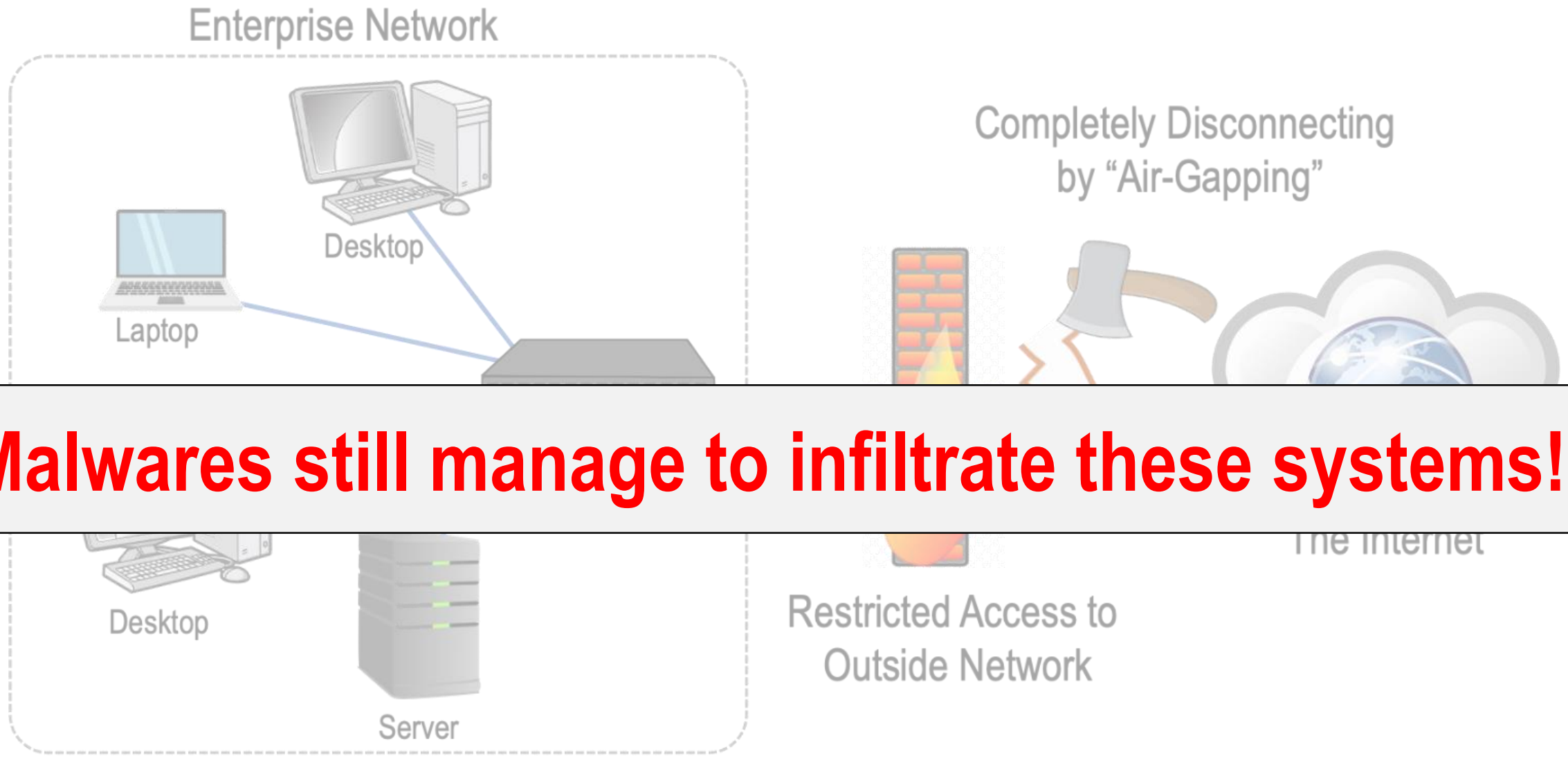

Enterprise Network
Desktop
Laptop
Network Switch
Desktop
Server
Completely Disconnecting
by “Air-Gapping”
The Internet
Restricted Access to
Outside Network



Malwares still manage to infiltrate these systems!

- Supply chain attacks
- HW/SW backdoors
- Portable drives
- And many other ways…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Cybersecurity

New Evidence of Hacked Supermicro Hardware Found in U.S. Telecom

The discovery shows that China continues to sabotage critical technology components bound for America.

By Jordan Robertson and Michael Riley
October 9, 2018, 10:01 AM CDT *Updated on October 9, 2018, 4:37 PM CDT*


{* SECURITY *}

US Army bans USB devices to contain worm

Unfriendly fire

By John Leyden 20 Nov 2008 at 13:41 21 SHARE ▼

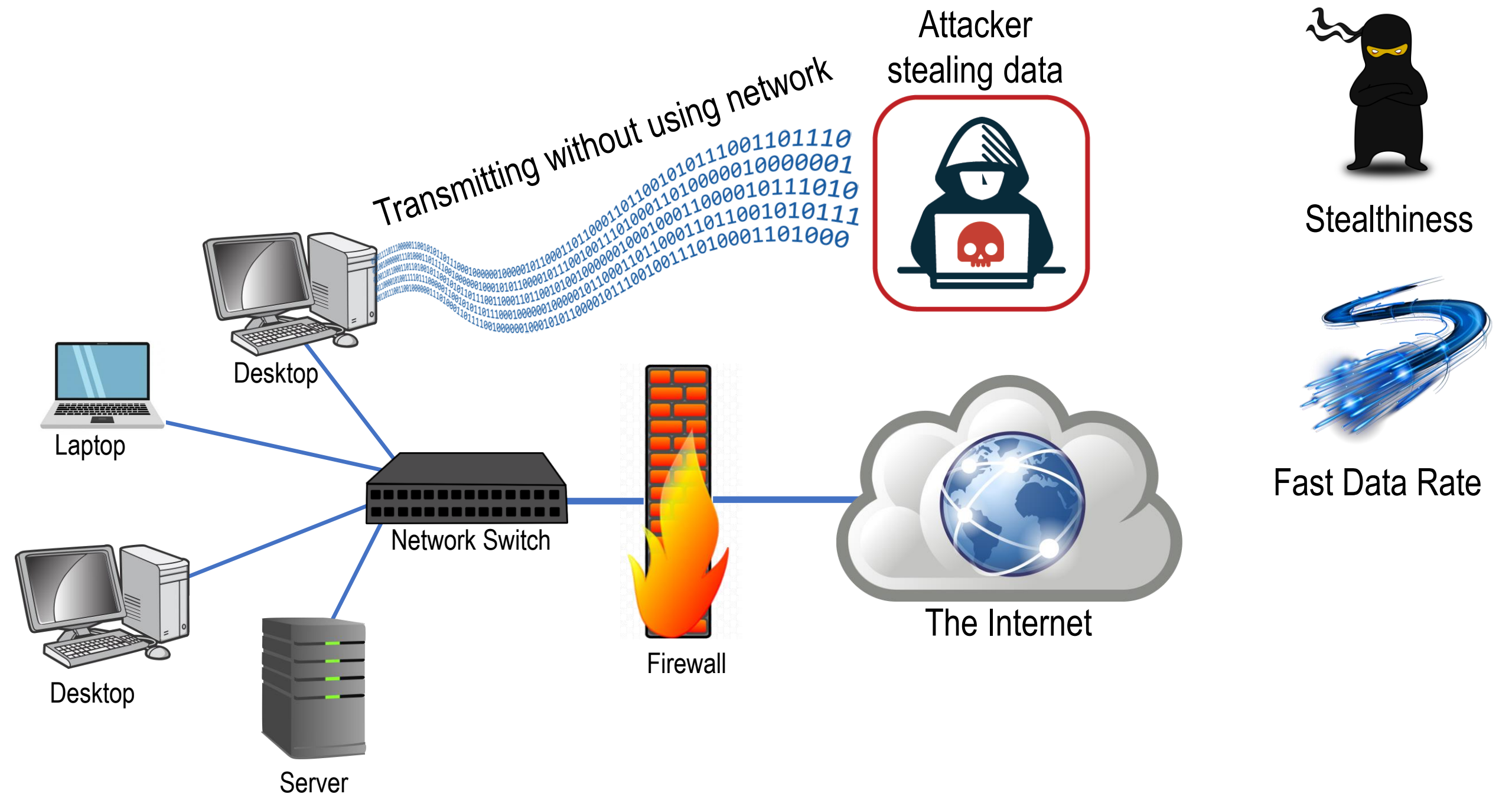
The US Army has reportedly suspended the use of USB and removable media devices after a worm began spreading across its network.

Data exfiltration remains a challenge!

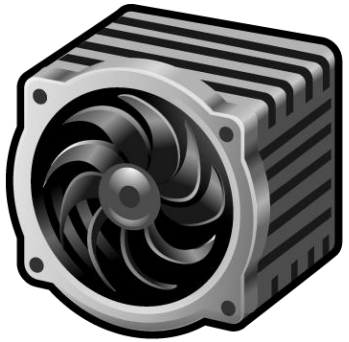
- Getting in, the **infiltration**, can be a “one time” incident
- Getting stolen data out, the **exfiltration**, is long-term
  - Infiltration methods are not suitable for exfiltration
  - Cannot use the network

How to send data without using the network?

Focus of our work!


Attacker
stealing data
Transmitting without using network
Desktop
Laptop
Network Switch
Desktop
Server
Firewall
The Internet
Stealthiness
Fast Data Rate

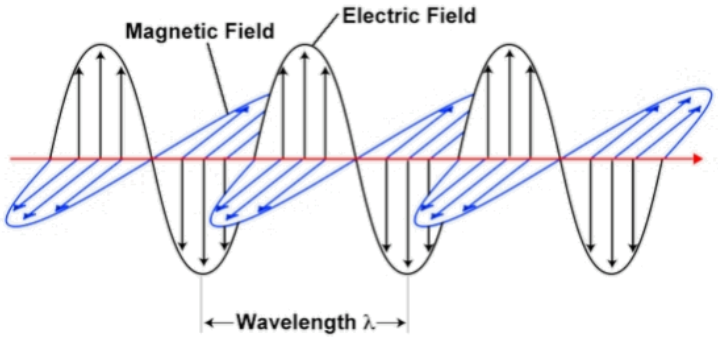
Data transmission without using network



Fan
Noise

Generated
Heat

Status
LED

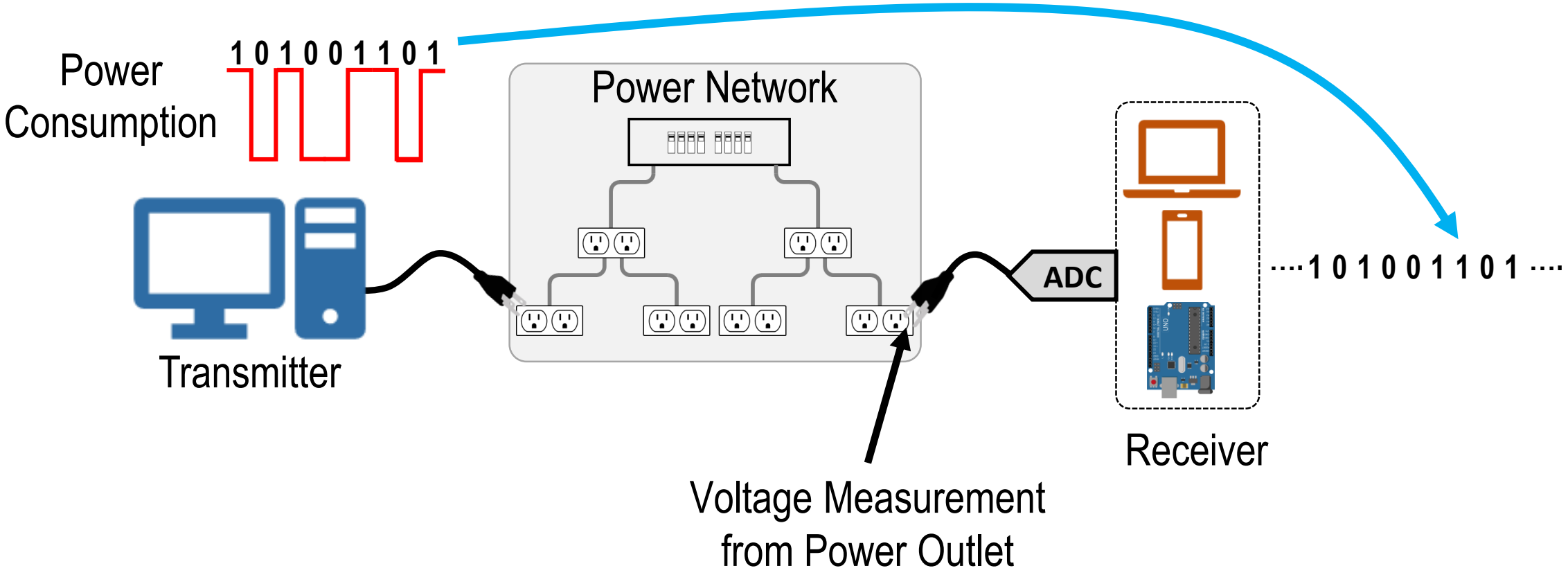


Electromagnetic
Emanation

....

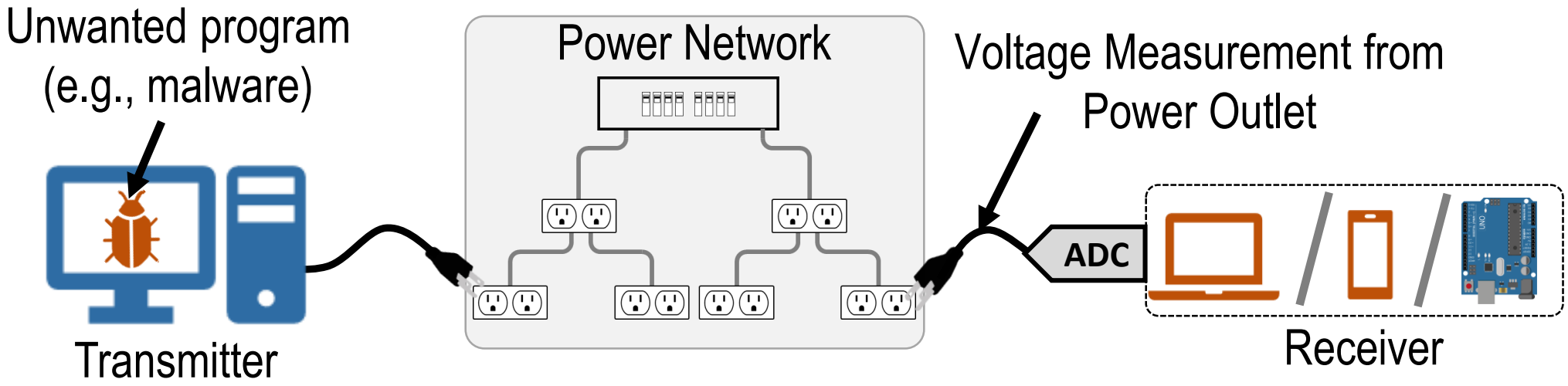
Our approach

- We vary computer power consumption to send data over the power network
- We extract data from voltage measurements at other outlet



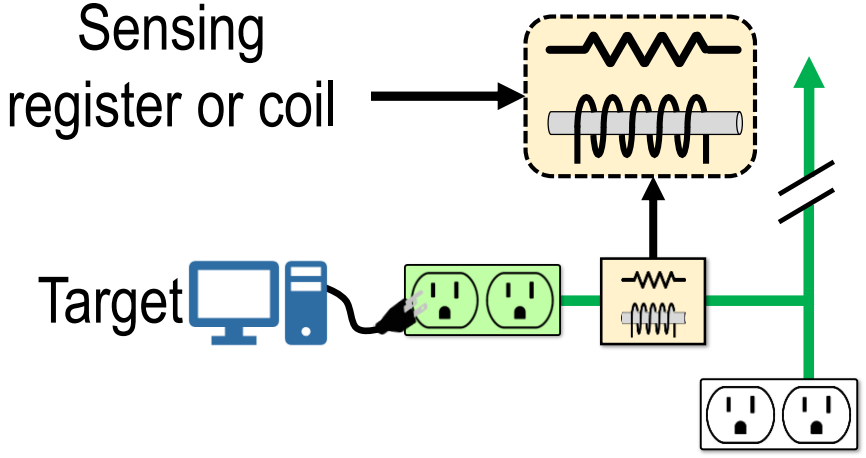
Threat model

- Transmitter
  - Target is infected with malware that can steal sensitive data
  - Malware modulates the power by running CPU intensive instructions
- Receiver
  - Connected to a power outlet within the same power network as the transmitter
  - Equipped with an ADC to collect voltage measurements

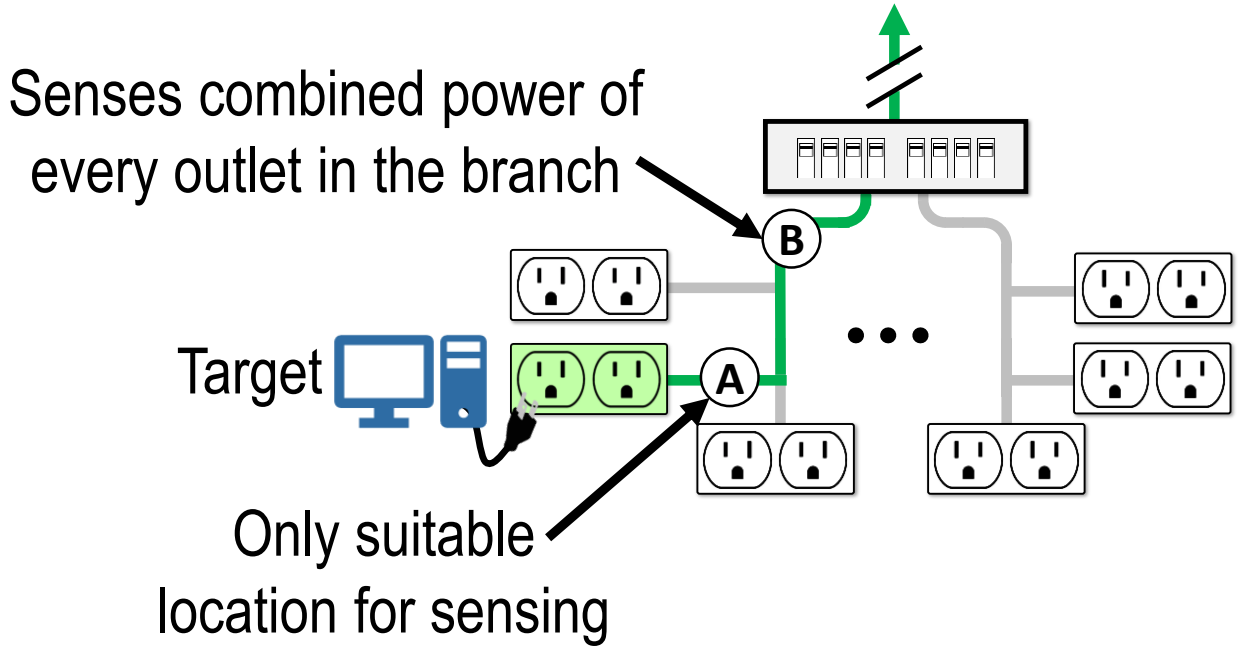


Why use voltage measurement?

- Limitations of prior works that use *traditional* power measurement



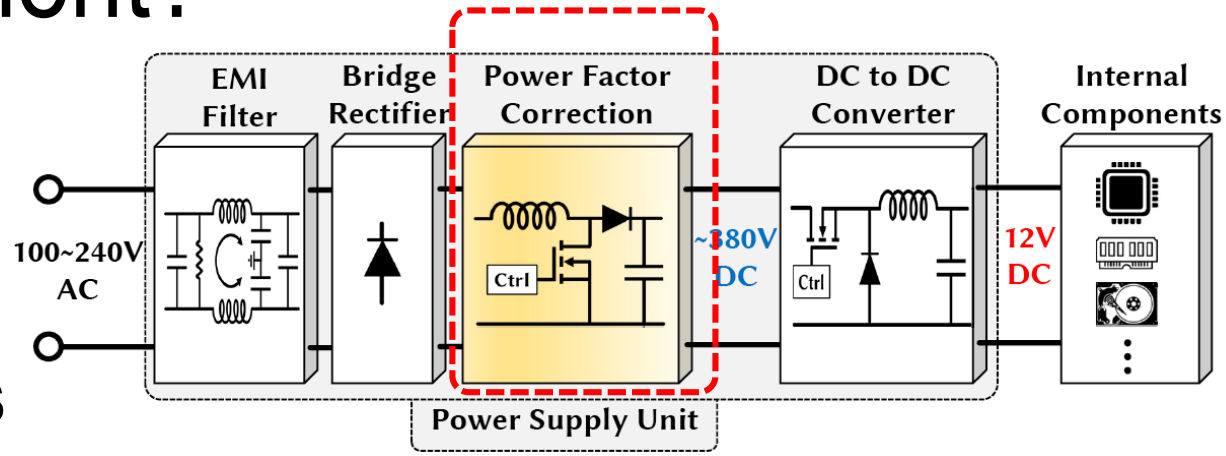
Requires physically tempering the power outlet/cable

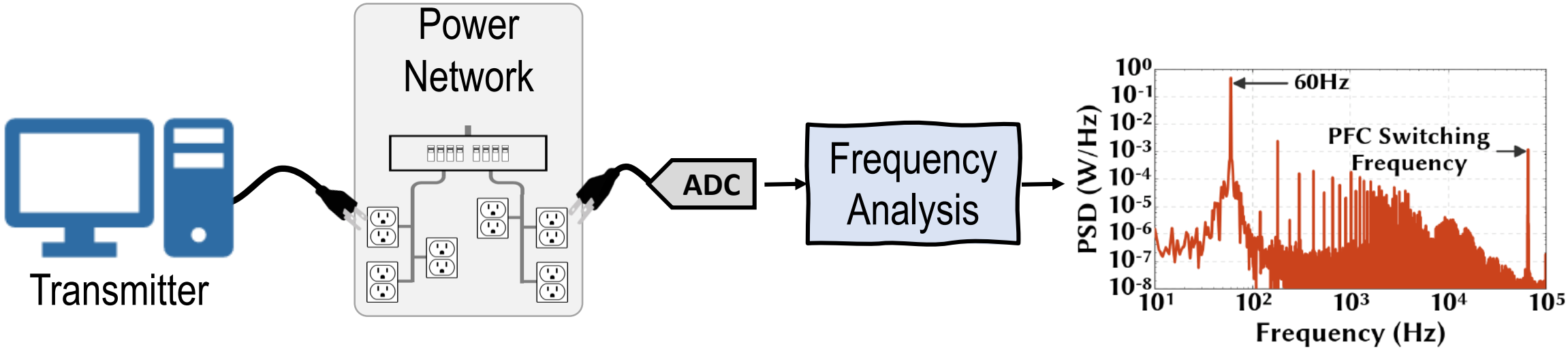


Requires targeted sensor placement

How to use voltage measurement?

- Power factor correction (PFC) circuits is ubiquitously available in desktop computer power supply unit
- PFC creates high-frequency voltage ripples due to rapid switching

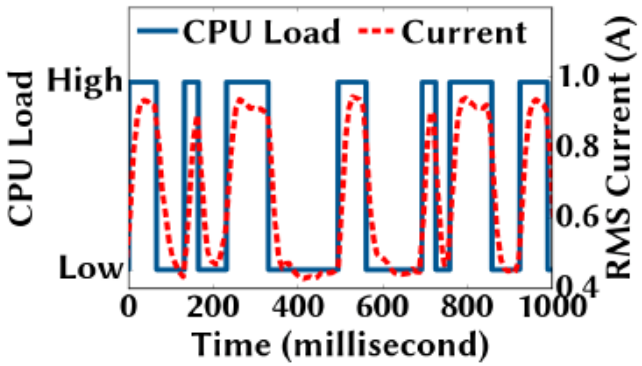




- PFC switching frequency varies with power supplies

Sending data using voltage measurement

- Transmitter and receiver are in a lab, ~55 feet away from each other

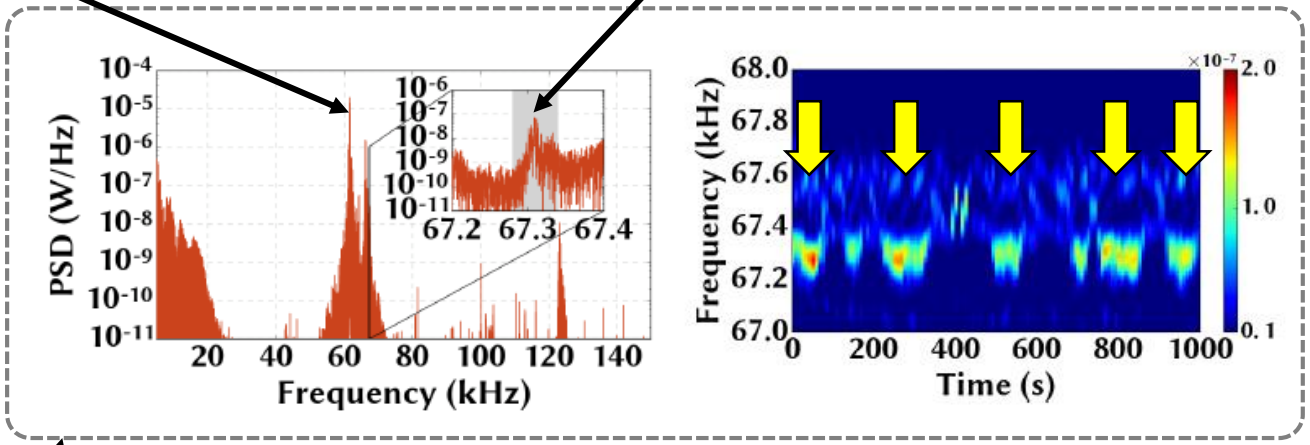


Transmitter

Power Network

Spike from other computers

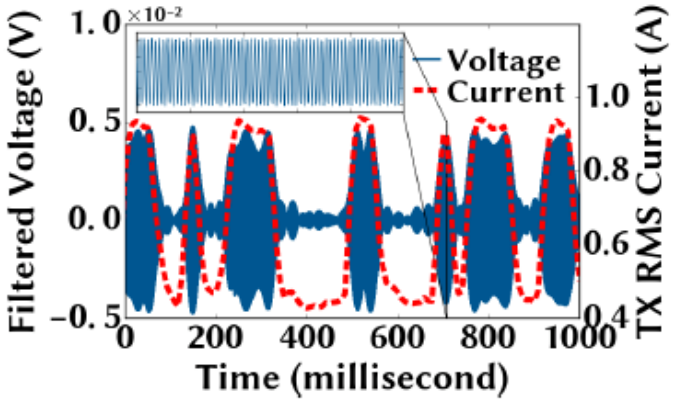
Spike from transmitter



ADC

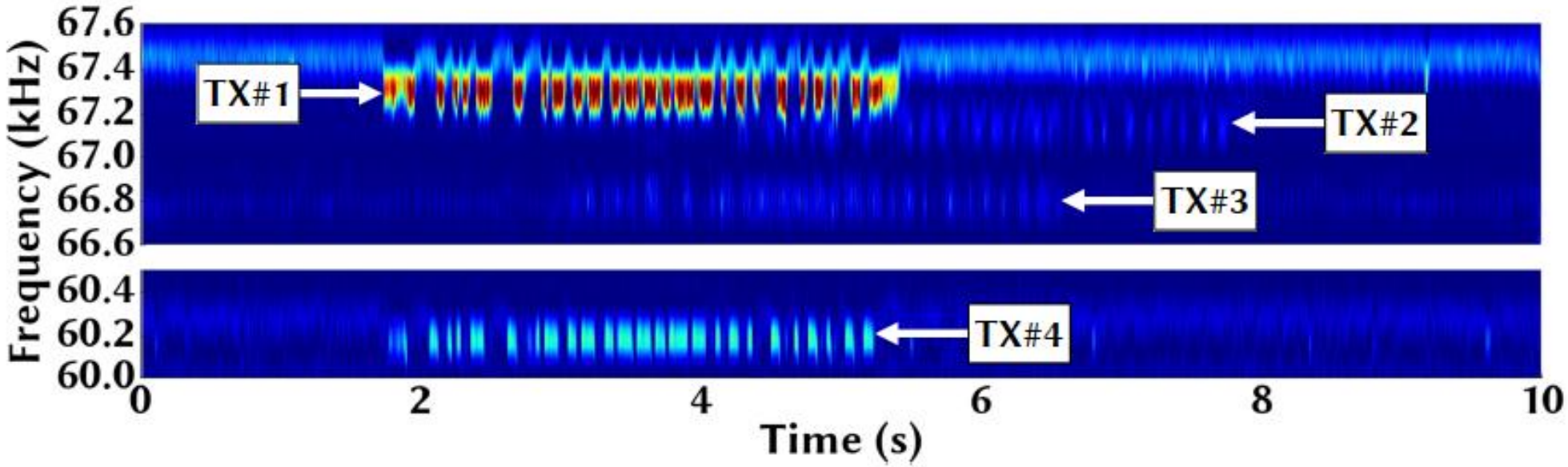
Receiver

Band-pass filter <67.28kHz, 67.34kHz>



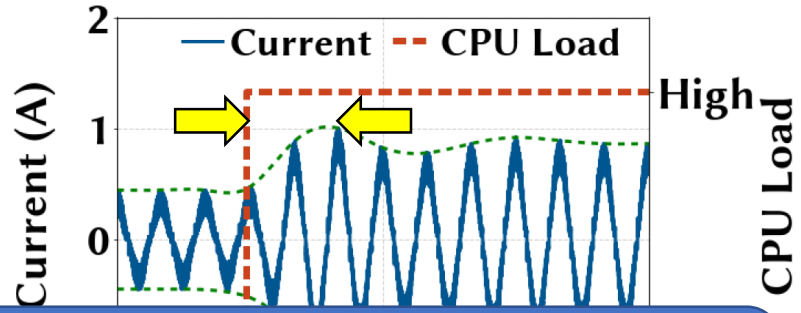
Simultaneous transmission

- 4 transmitters sending data to a single receiver



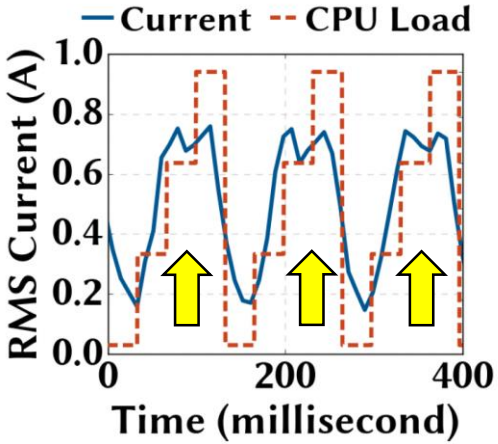
Bit rate

- Symbol rate
  - Limited by lag in response to CPU load change
  - Maximum symbol rate is ~30 symbols/second

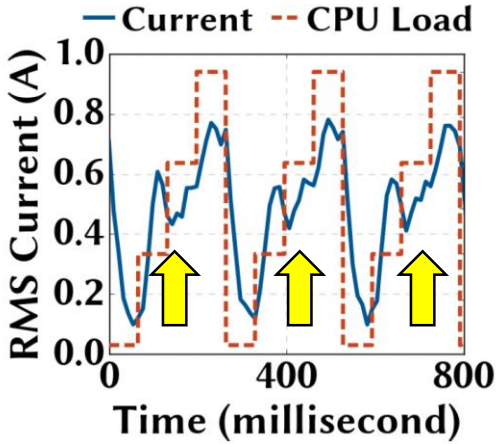


Maximum bit rate ~30 bits/s

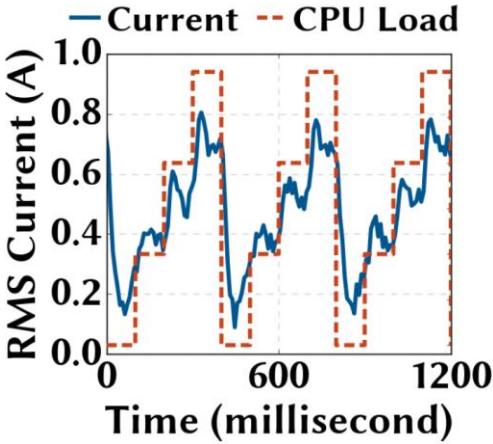
- Bits per symbol
  - Current needs time to settle
  - One bit/symbol



Symbol length
33 millisecond

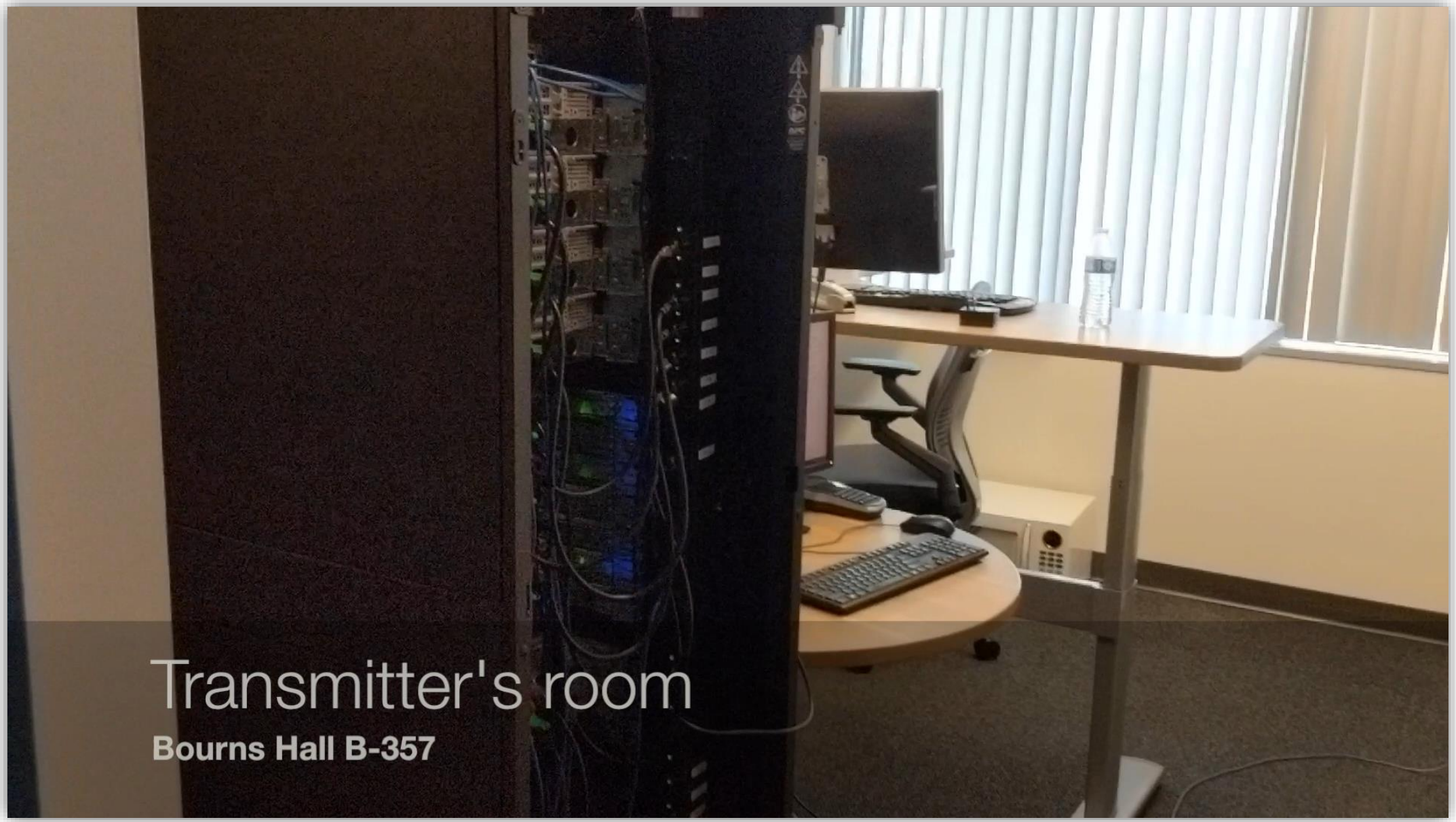


Symbol length
66 millisecond



Symbol length
100 millisecond

Demo



Experiments with different computers and locations

Transmitting Computer	Configuration	Operating System	Power Supply Unit	Year	PFC Switching Frequency	Location	TX-RX Distance	Bit Error Rate	Bits Per Second
Dell Optiplex 9020	Core i7-4790, 16 GB	Windows 10	Dell-L290EM-01 300W by Lite-on Tech. Co.	2015	~67.3 kHz	Lab #1 (Building A)	~55 feet	0.0%	28.48
Dell PowerEdge R630	Dual Xeon E52640, 32GB	Ubuntu Server 14.04	Dell-E495E-S1 495W by Astek Intl.	2016	~65.8 kHz	Office (Building B)	~90 feet	0.0%	28.48
Dell XPS 8920	Core i7-7700, 16 GB	Windows 10	Dell-460AM-03 385W by Delta Electronics Inc.	2017	~60.1 kHz	Lab #1 (Building A)	~55 feet	0.0%	28.48
Acer G3-710	Core i7-7700, 16 GB	Ubuntu 16.04	ACER 750W	2016	~63.5 kHz	Lab #2 (Building A)	~20 feet	10.1%	25.60
Custom Built #1	Core i7-7700, 16GB	Windows 10	Corsair 850W RM850x-RPS0110	2018	~91.2 kHz	Lab #1 (Building A)	~55 feet	8.1%	26.17
Custom Built #2	Core i7-7700K, 16 GB	Ubuntu 16.04	EVGA 850W Supernova 850G2	2016	~67.7 kHz	Lab #3 (Building A)	~15 feet	9.2%	25.85
Apple iMac Model A1419 (27-inch)	Core i5-3470S, 8 GB	macOS 10.13.3	Apple 300W PA13112A1 (for 2012-2017 models)	2015	~101 kHz	Lab #1 (Building A)	~55 Feet	16% (50ms/sym)	15.79
								2% (100ms/sym)	9.21

Experiments under different scenarios

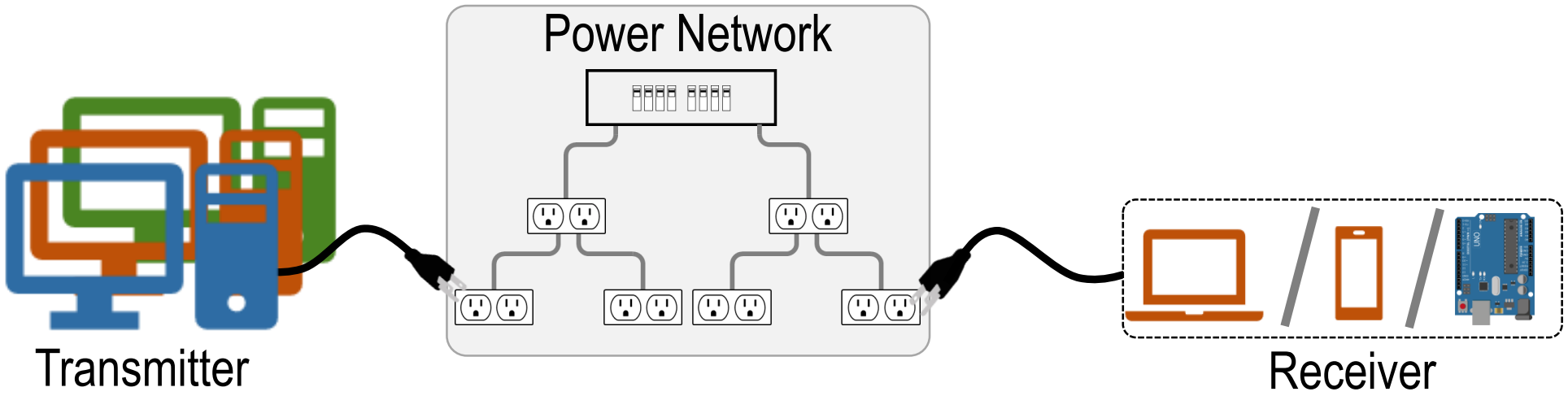
Scenario	Bit Error Rate	Bits Per Second
Default (4 cores)	0.0%	28.48
With YouTube streaming	2.3%	27.82
With MS Word running	0%	28.48
With web browsing	0%	28.48
With HDD file transfer	3.5%	27.48
With ML training	1.67%	28.00
Loading 1 CPU core	8.9%	25.94
Loading 2 CPU cores	2.5%	27.77
Loading 3 CPU cores	0.0%	28.48
Using 4-bit pilot sequence	3.3%	28.13
Using 8-bit pilot sequence	0.0%	27.88

Possible defense strategies

- Eliminate PFC-induced switching noise
  - Require change in a mature power electronics design
- Preventing switching noise from entering the power network
  - Use UPS or power-line filters
- Suppressing Malware Activities
  - Randomize power consumption of a computer

Key take away!

- **Your Noise** is **My Signal**



Thank you!

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