



IoT connectivity / LoRa networks / Security

Nov 2015

Accelerating Your Success™

# What is IoT / M2M ?

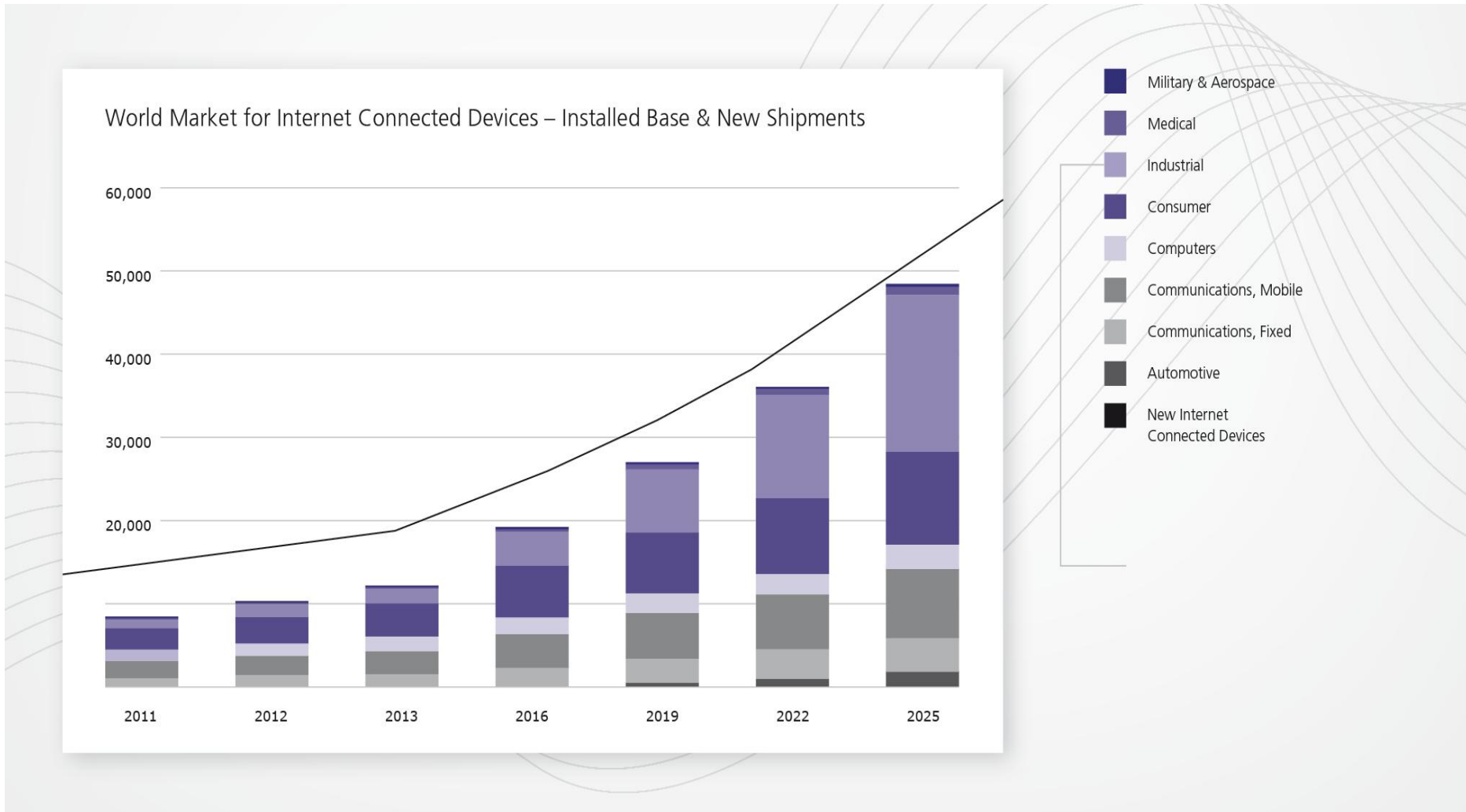


Internet of Things (IoT)

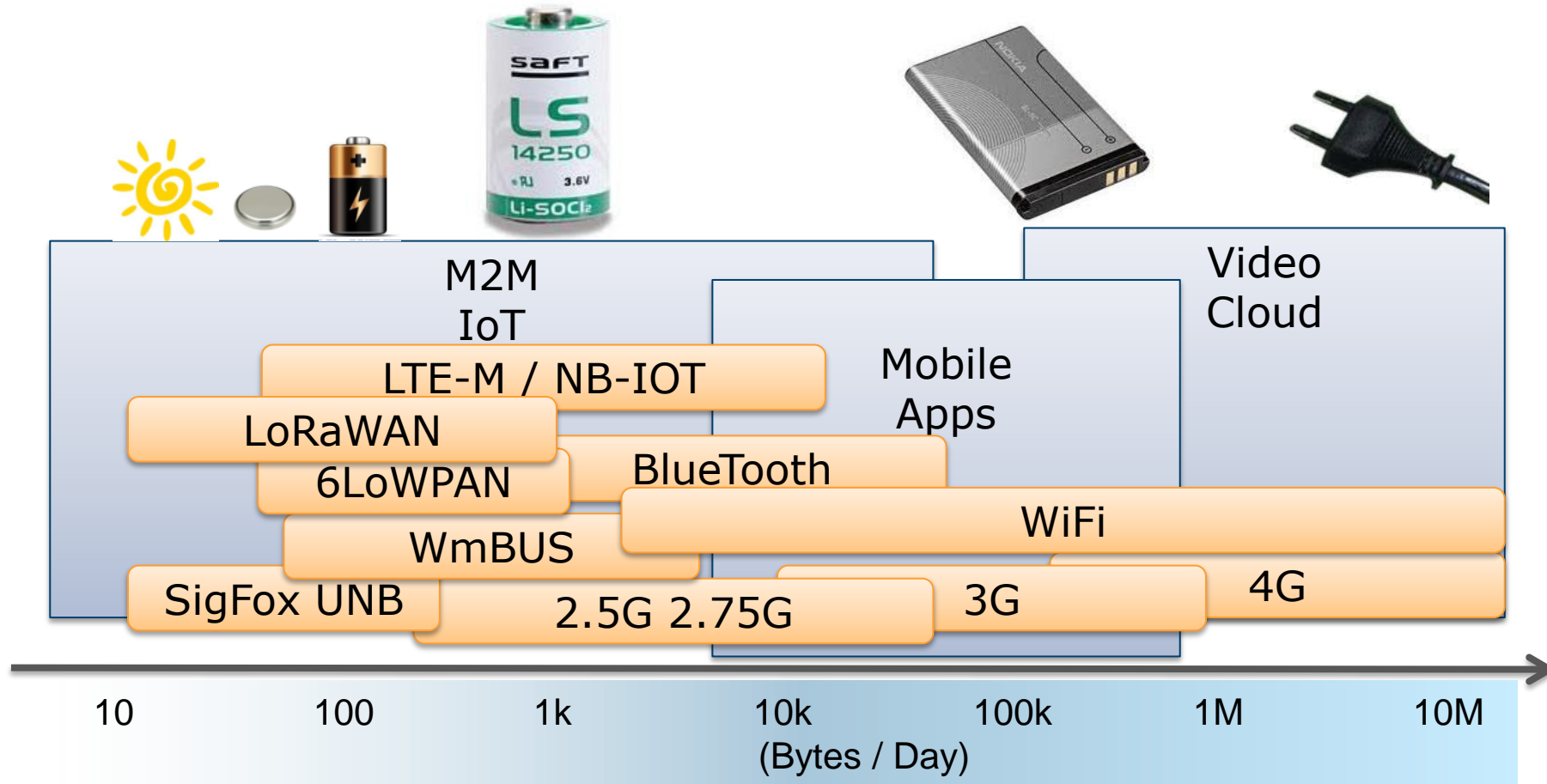


Machine to Machine (M2M)

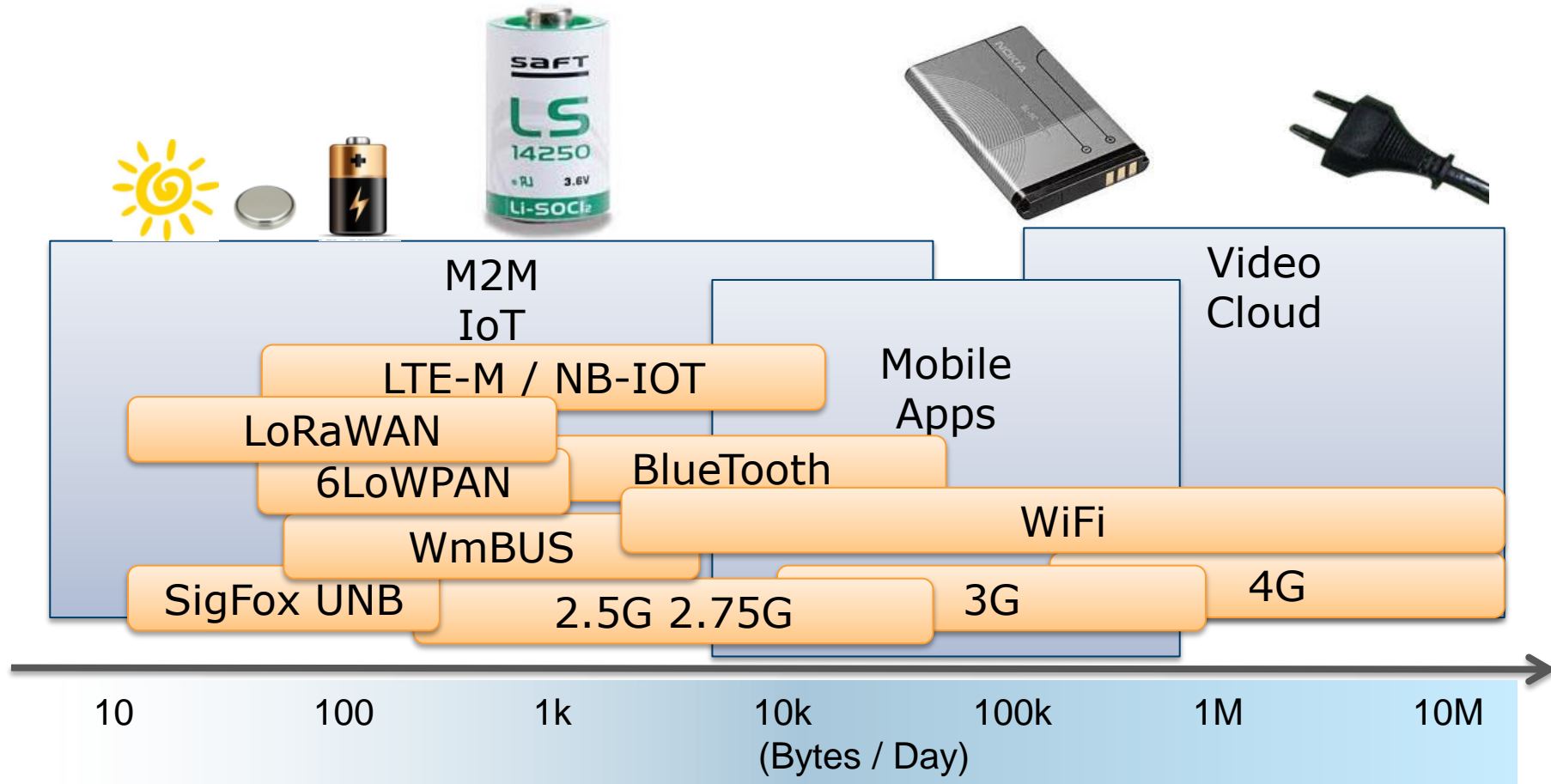
# To Be connected or not to Be at all ?



# Wireless – wireless – wireless

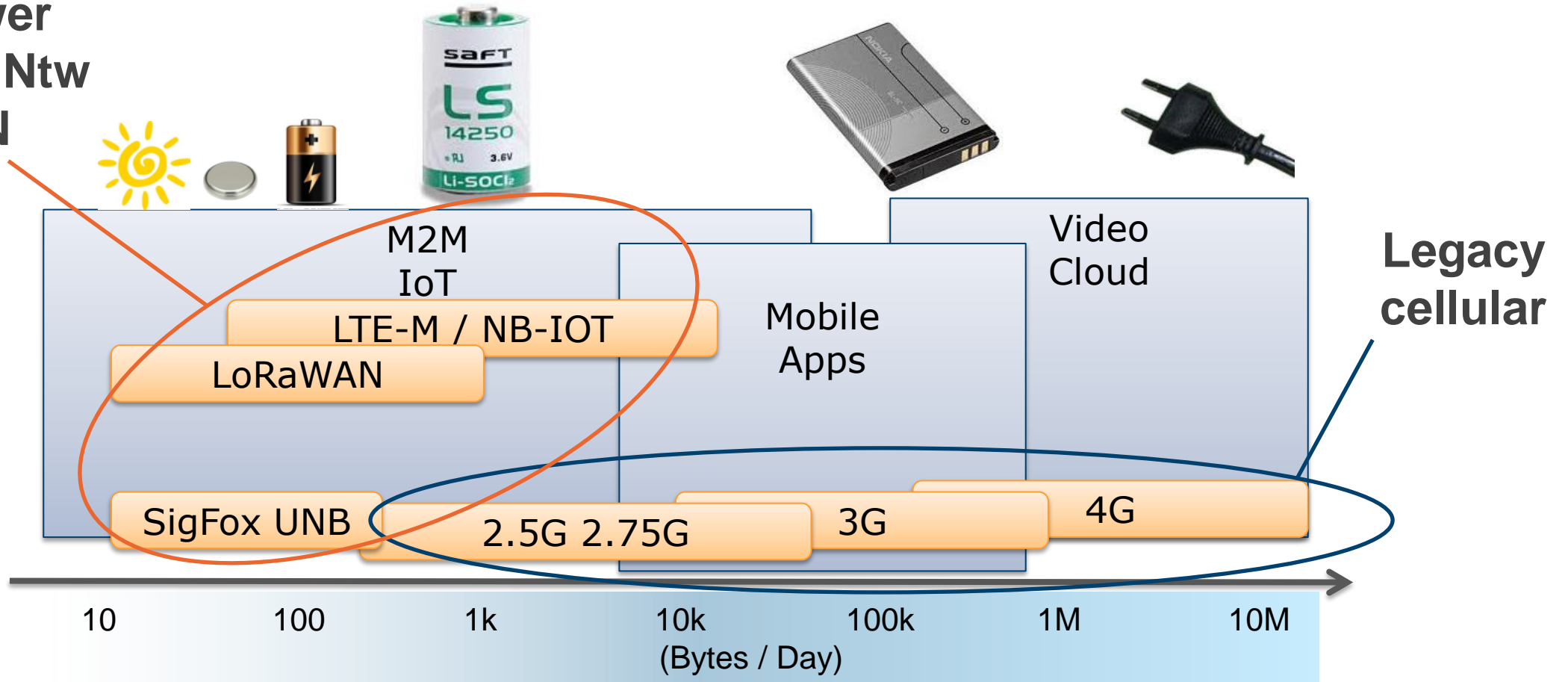


# Wireless but no gateway / smartphone



# Wireless Wide Area Networks – WAN

Low-Power  
Wide Area Ntw  
LPWAN





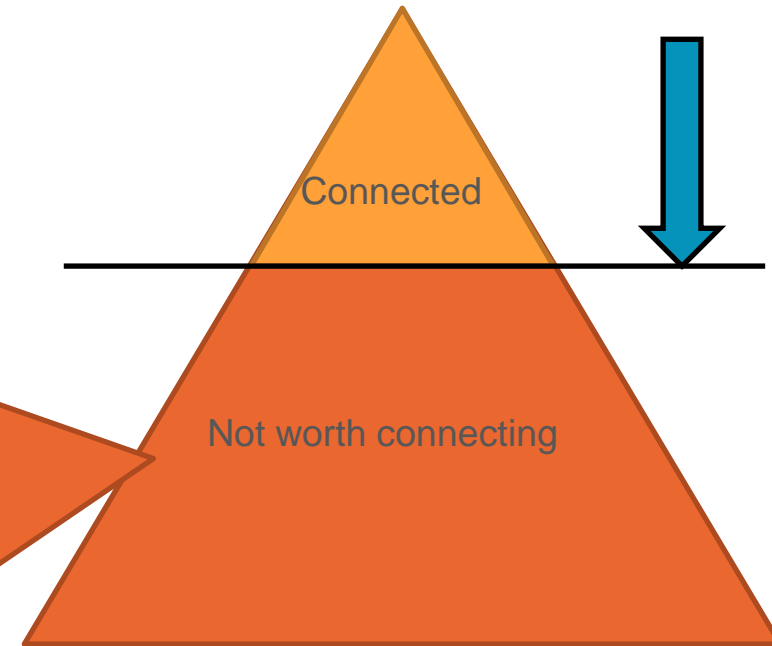
# Legacy cellular 2G 3G 4G

- PRO:
  - Operated by MNOs MVNOs since 20 years
  - Massive infrastructure & continued investments
  - Licenced spectrum
  - Ubiquitous service worldwide
  - Secure communication (SIM card)
  - Regulatory body = 3GPP – GSMA
  - Extensive service offering
- Aiming at serving smartphones voice + data
- Aiming at increasing bandwidth 2G → 3G → 4G to fight price erosion
- Legacy M2M communication channel
- CON:
  - not suitable for low-cost battery-operated devices



# LPWAN for battery operated devices

Container geolocation tag  
Connected HVAC systems  
Connected call buttons  
Animal Tracking  
Bicycle antitheft and geolocation  
Industrial logistics  
Consumer accessories  
...  
+ >200 new ideas



...75% of the M2M market by 2020!



# LPWAN for battery operated devices

- 2012: SIGFOX invented LPWAN with the deployment of their UNB (Ultra-Narrow-Band) network in FR
- 2012: SEMTECH acquires CYCLEO a French start-up inventor of the LoRa technology
- 2014: Inception of the LoRa Alliance as an answer to SIGFOX who declined using the LoRa technology for their network
- 2015: 3GPP and GSMA have started working together on a NB-IoT standard aiming at providing improved service in licenced spectrum in the frame of a 4G upgrade
  - LoRaWAN & SIGFOX not retained
  - Objective is to deliver a standard by end of 2015



# LoRa Technology



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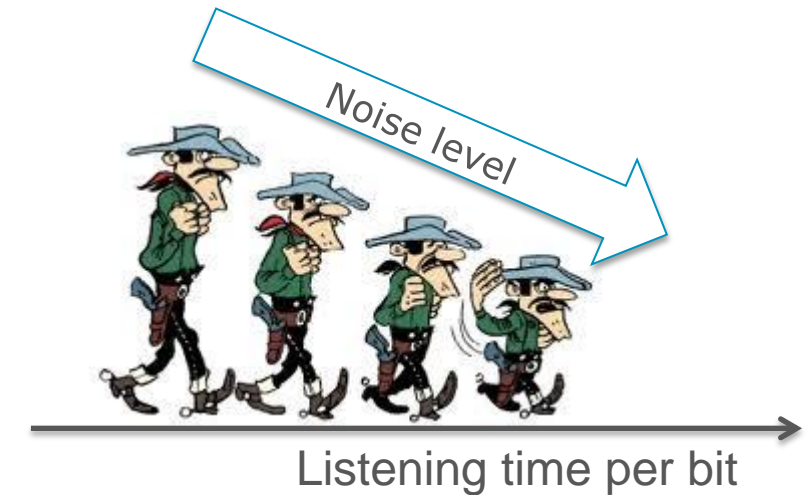
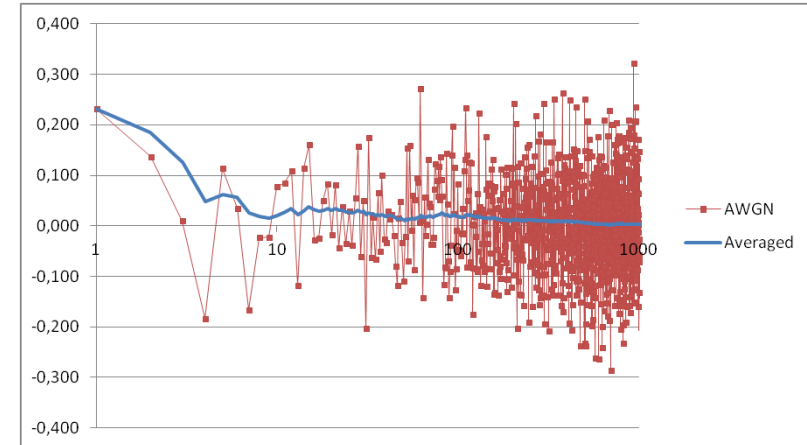


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# Why are LPWANs “long-range” ?

- A longer listening time per bit helps bring the noise level down
- Bit duration x2
  - Energy per bit x2 (+6dB)
  - Noise energy x  $\sqrt{2}$  (+3dB)
  - Improvement of SNR by 3dB
- From 2G to LoRa
  - 200kbps → 100bps
  - Bit duration extended by factor x2000
  - Range improvement x  $\sqrt{2000}$  = x45 in open space at iso Tx power
  - Wider cells, less capex for operator
  - Same for Sigfox



# LoRa Radio Characteristics

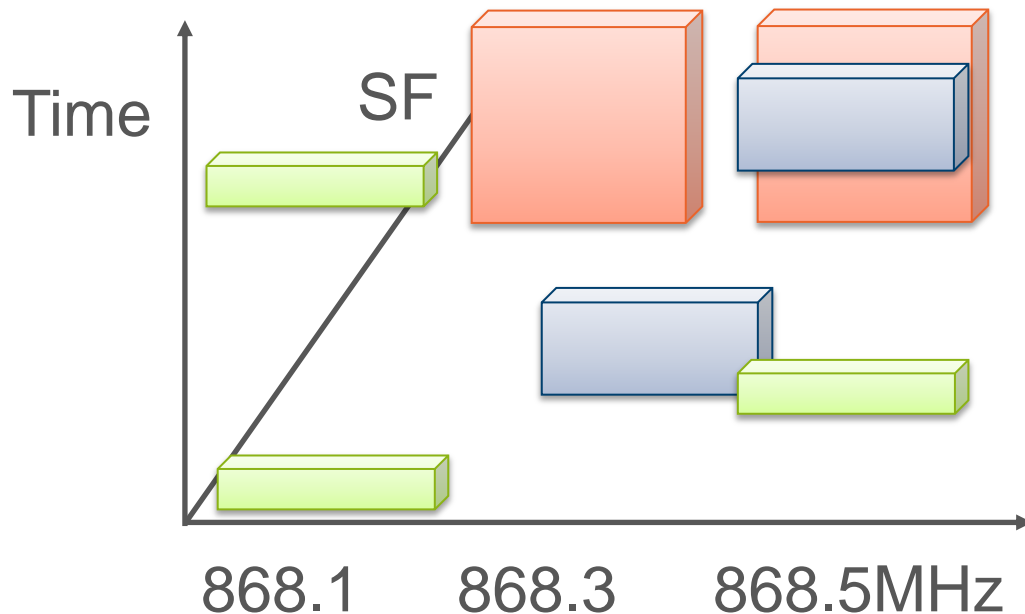
## Spread Spectrum – LoRaWAN

- Uplink:
  - LoRa 0.3-50 kbits per second (Adaptive Data Rate)
  - Link budget = +14dBm (Tx) – -140dBm (ntw sensitivity) = 154dB >> GPRS
  - 10-50 bytes/message payload
  - Message duration = 40ms – 1.2s
  - Energy spent per message  $E_{tx} = 1.2s \times 50mA = 17\mu Ah$  at full sensitivity
  - Energy spent per message  $E_{tx} = 40ms \times 50mA = 0.6\mu Ah$  at min sensitivity
- Downlink:
  - LoRa 0.3-50 kbits per second
  - Link budget = +27dBm (Tx) – -135dBm (node sensitivity) = 162dB >> GPRS
  - Message duration = 40ms – 1.2s with average latency of 2s
  - Energy spent per message  $E_{rx} = 3s \times 11mA = 9\mu Ah$  at full sensitivity

# LoRaWAN Spectrum Access

## Spread Spectrum – LoRaWAN

- 3 frequency channels 125kHz each
- 6 Spreading Factors (SF) orthogonal between them yielding bitrates from 300bps-50kbps
- Base-station capacity =  $3 \times 24 \times 3600 \times 10\% = 26\text{k mess/day}$  @ max link budget (SF12)
- Base-station capacity =  $3 \times 32 \times 24 \times 3600 \times 10\% = 829\text{k mess/day}$  @ min link budget (SF7) (= max - 15dB)



# LoRaWAN Classes

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## LoRaWAN

- Class-A
  - Uplink initiated by Node based on Node's need.
  - Class A operation gives the lowest power Device.
- Class-B
  - Sensors are synchronized by network beaconing - TDMA
  - Unlikely in public deployment
  - Useful in private networks for throughput optimization
- Class-C
  - Mains-powered sensors/actuators can be in listen-mode full-time



# LoRaWAN Standard

The **LoRa™ Alliance** (<http://lora-alliance.org/>) is an open, nonprofit association of members.

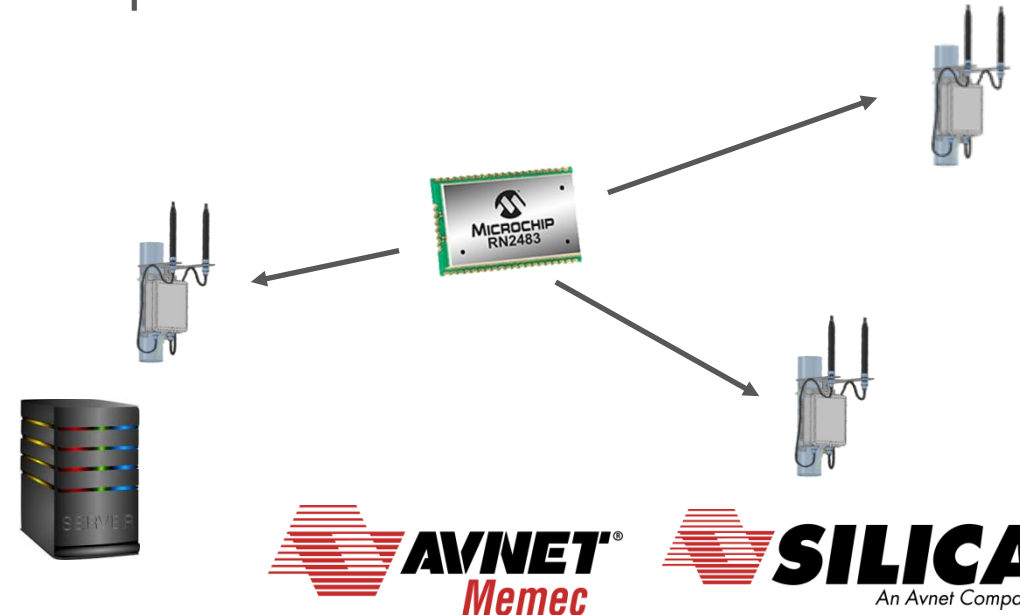
**Mission:** to standardize Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN)

Alliance members will collaborate to drive the global success of the LoRaWAN™ protocol



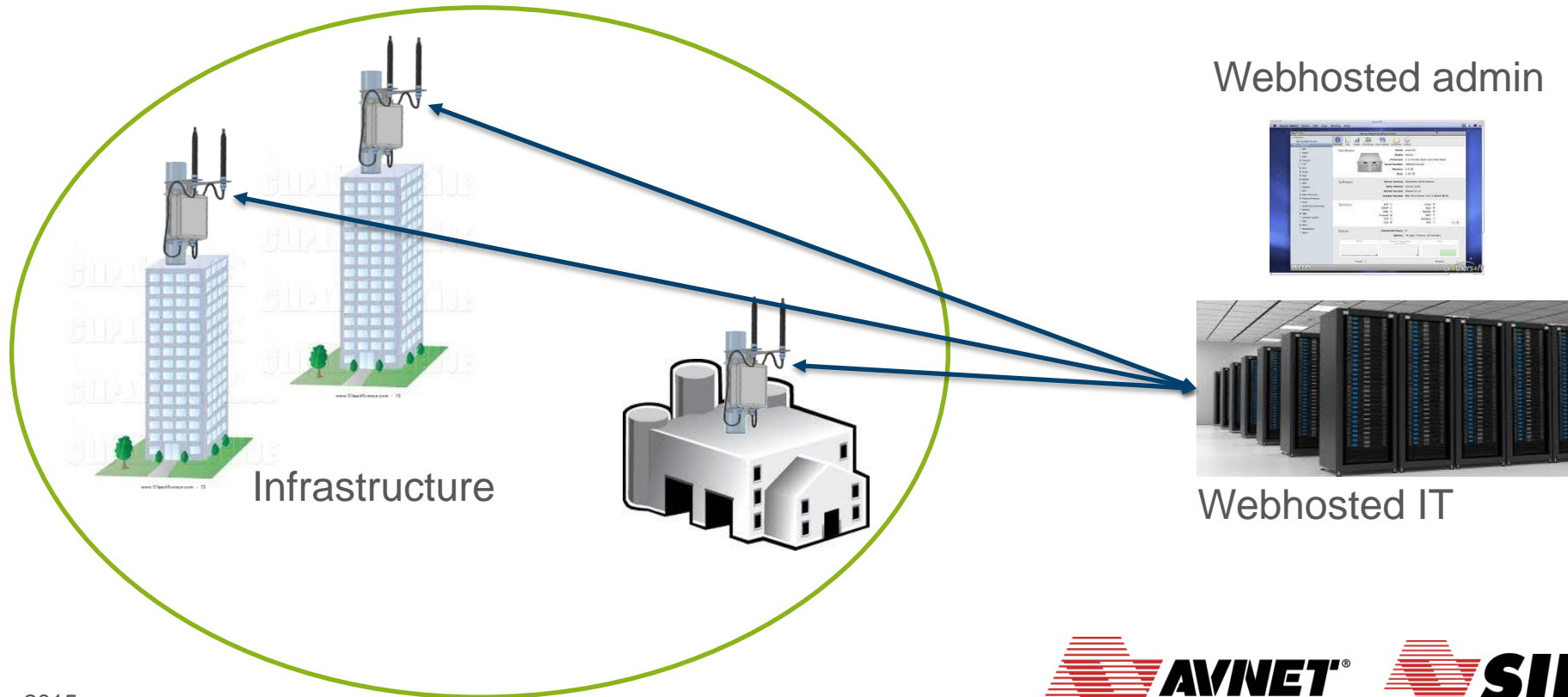
# What LoRa can do that others cannot

- Geolocation without GPS
- Even works indoor!
- ... provided that the node is seen by at least 3 base-station
- Heavily depends on the operator deployment strategy
- Operational in Q2 2016
- Supported in latest revision of gateway hardware and stack
- How does it work ? DTOA: Differential Time of Arrival
- If base-stations are time synchronized and can time-stamp received messages with a precision of  $100\text{ns} = 30\text{m}$
- Computation in back-end service



# LoraWAN Private network infrastructure

- Customer owns, installs and administrates his private network across his buildings and campuses
- Connects sensors, actuators, machines inside Intranet
- Compatible with public networks when available
- Also useful to strengthen / complement a public network in harsh industrial environments

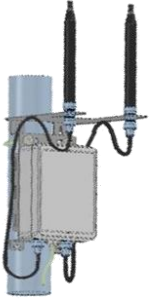


# Where can we use this?



# LoRa Available Hardware / Software

Gateways :

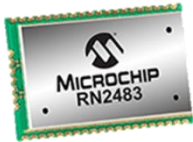


Kerlink, Actility...

Software stack for Nodes :

<https://github.com/Lora-net/LoRaMac-node>

Modules :



Microchip, Telecom Design.....

Base Station/ Server Software : Actility, IBM..

Tranceivers :



Semtech SX127x series

Developement Tools :



# IoT Security



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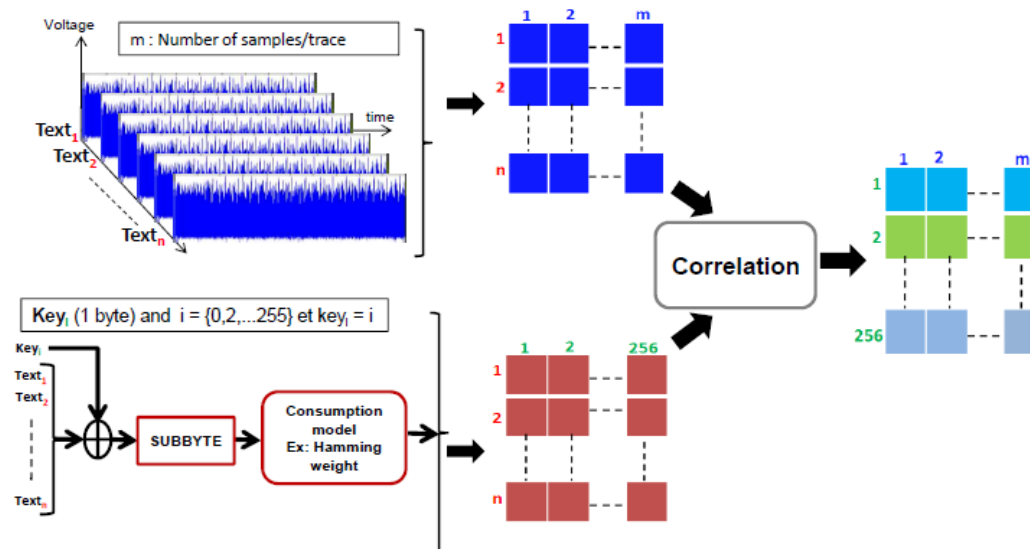
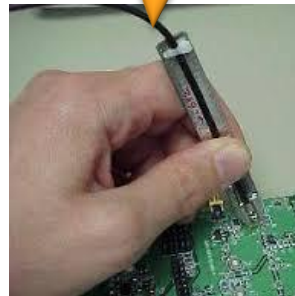
# Being connected is great unless...

... you get exposed while poorly protected



# How secure is security?

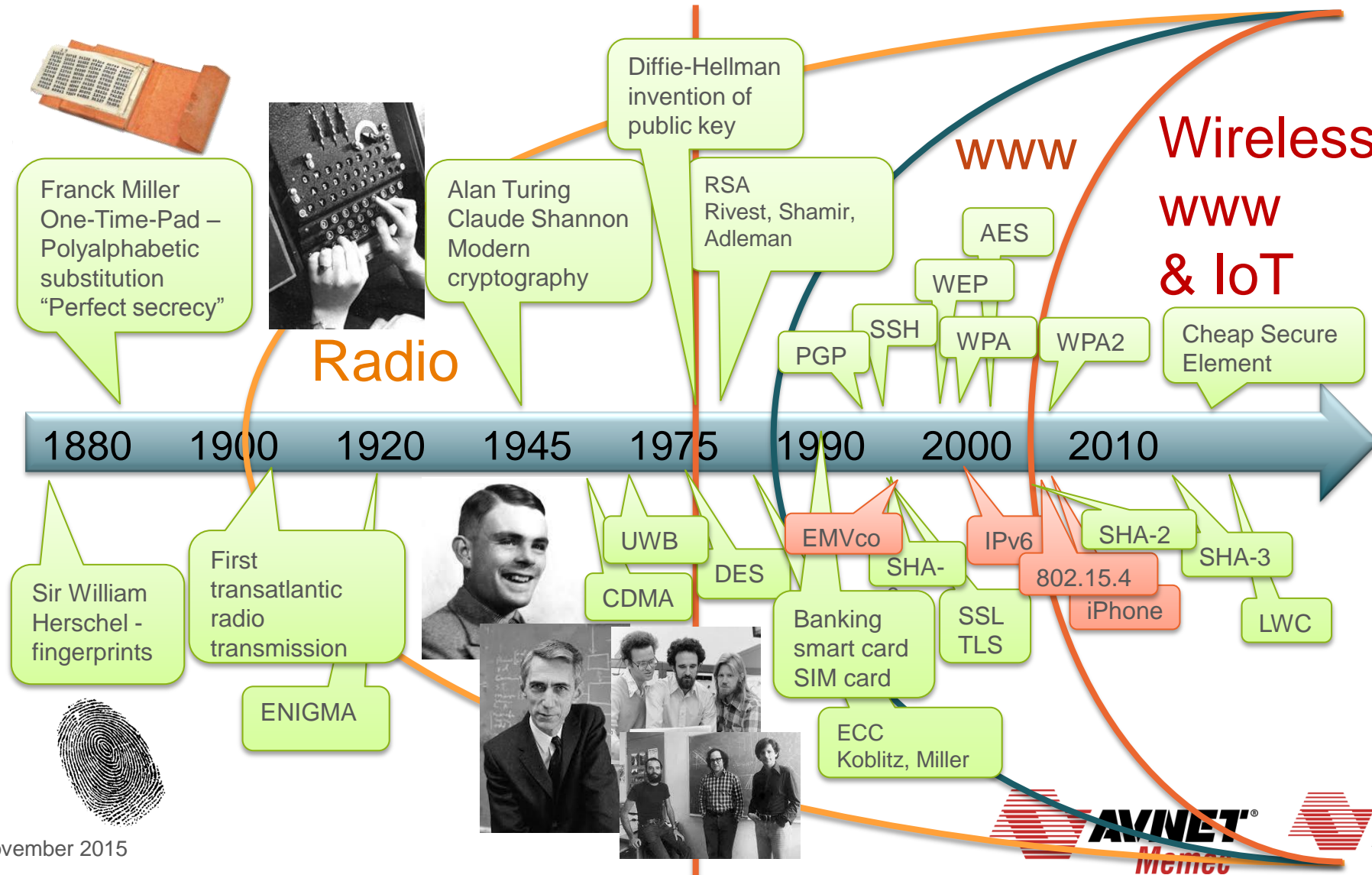
It takes 16min, a laptop,  
Matlab, a 150€ USB  
oscilloscope & probe to  
extract an AES128 key from  
any non-secure MCU



Courtesy of Driss Aboulkassimi – CEATech – FR – [driss.aboulkassimi@cea.fr](mailto:driss.aboulkassimi@cea.fr)

# State-of-the-art CRYPTOGRAPHY in History

## Contemporary period



# perfect secrecy

- Does perfect secrecy exist ?  
→ YES with the one-time pad – inconvenient:  $\text{length}(\text{key}) \geq \text{length}(\text{message})$
- Can we have perfect secrecy with  $\text{length}(\text{key}) < \text{length}(\text{message})$  ?  
→ NO
- Is it a problem, ie is perfect secrecy what we need ?  
→ NO – we need “good enough” secrecy:
  - $\text{length}(\text{key}) \ll \text{length}(\text{message})$
  - can only be broken with probability  $\ll \varepsilon$
  - can only be broken with unrealistic computation complexity
- Does such secrecy exist ?  
→ YES – RSA / AES / SHA / ECC can provide this level of performance

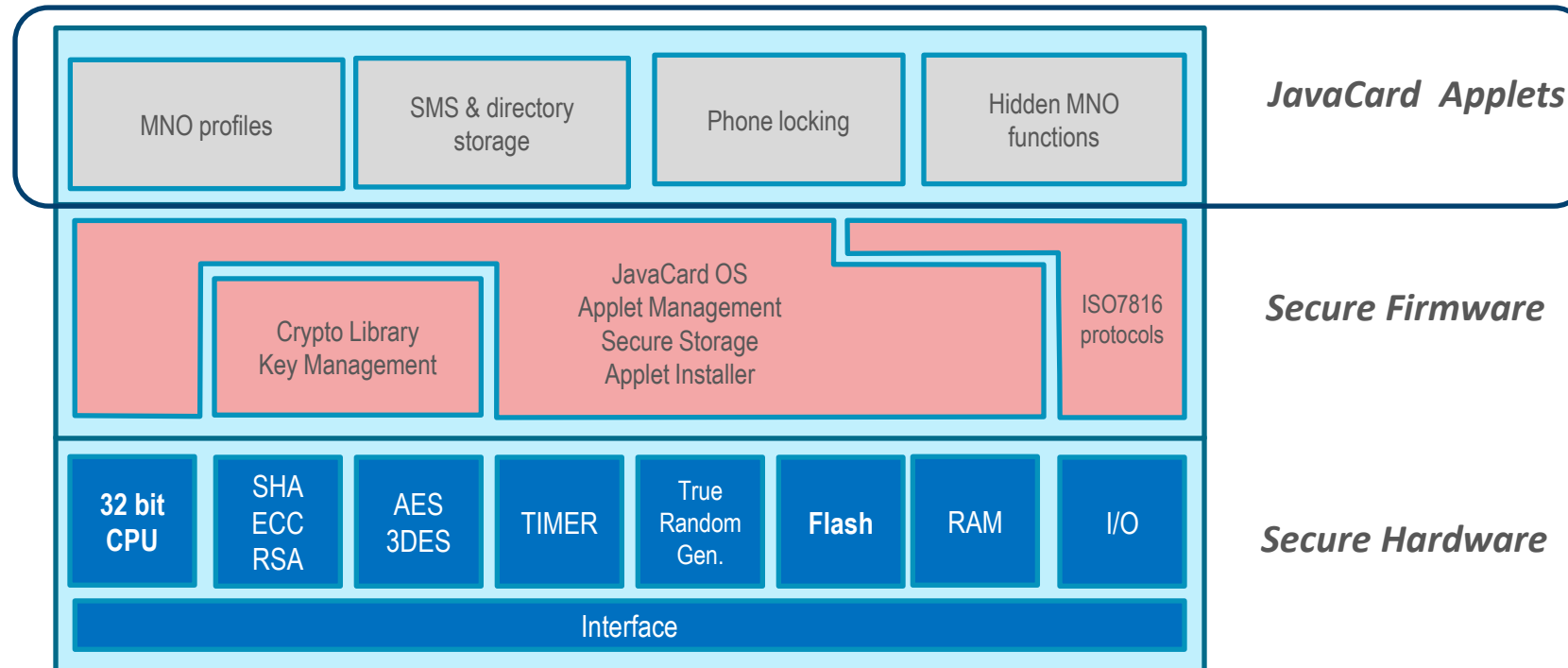
# Cryptography is mature

- Since RSA, AES, ECC, SHA, cryptography has reached maturity
- “Cryptography is now by far the best settled part of Information Security” (Whitfield Diffie, 2005)
- Computational complexity for brute-force attack  $\sim 2^{\text{length}(\text{key})}$ 
  - 2048-bit key takes  $2^{2048} \sim 10^{600}$  steps to solve
  - $10^{82}$  atoms in universe
  - Assuming // computing with 1 computer per atom still takes  $> 10^{500}$  steps per computer
  - Assuming lightning-fast computing with  $10^{100}$  steps per second
  - Computation would take  $10^{400}$  seconds  $\gg$  life-time of galaxy

# What is a UICC / SIM card ?



Customized and personalized by the MNO/VNO for the subscriber

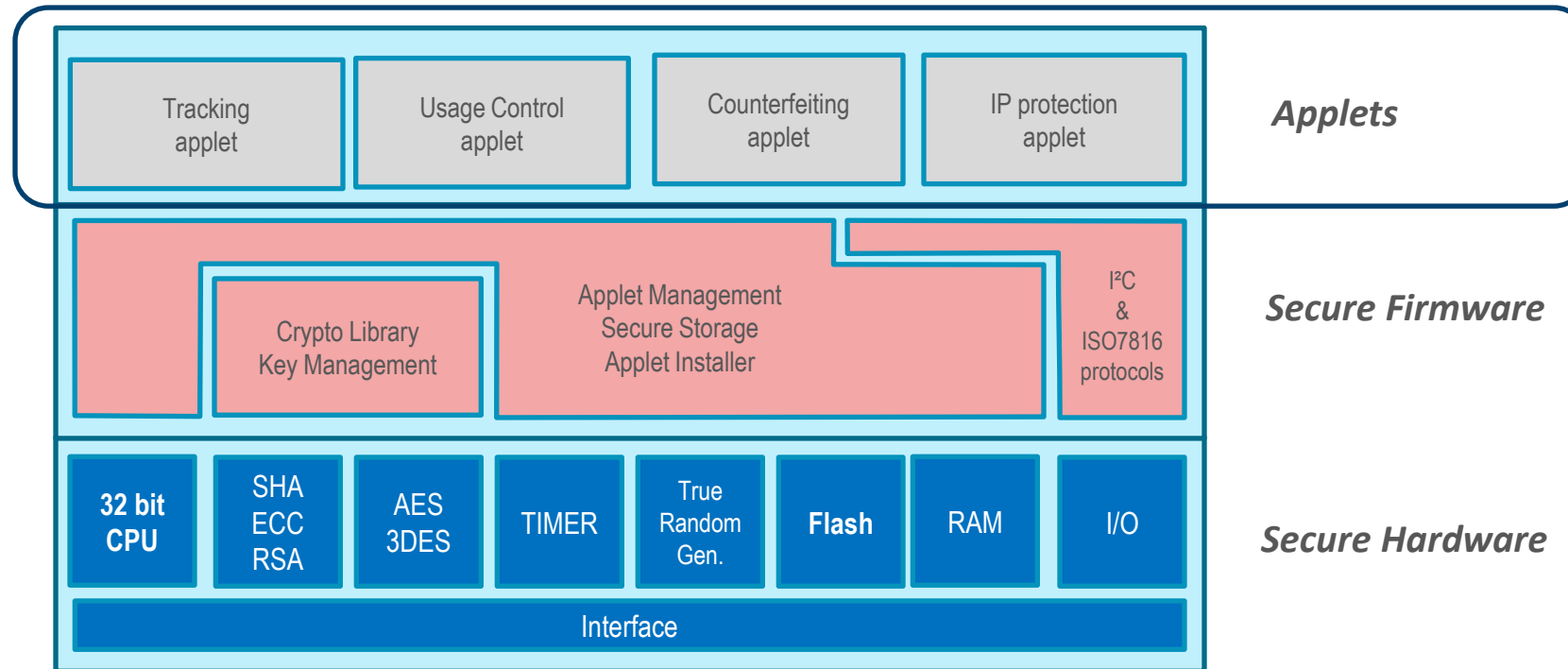
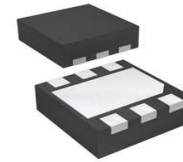




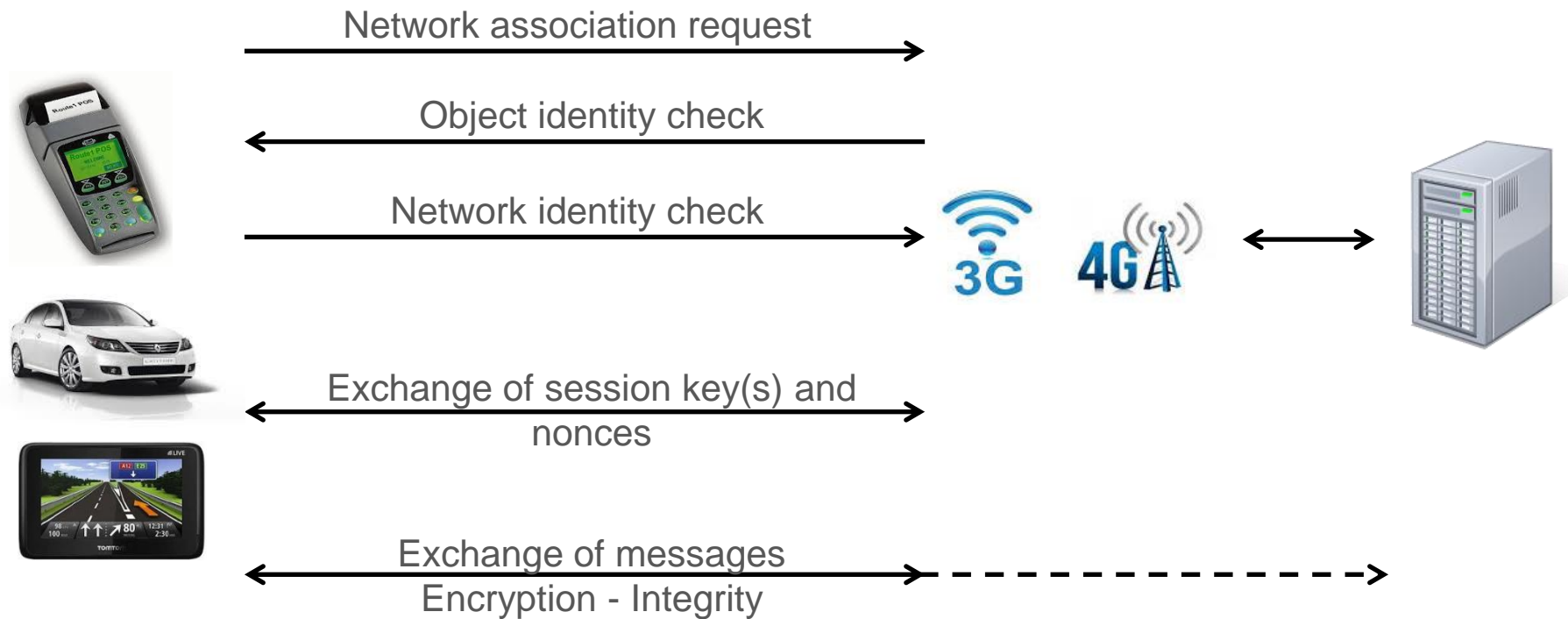
# What is a secure element ?



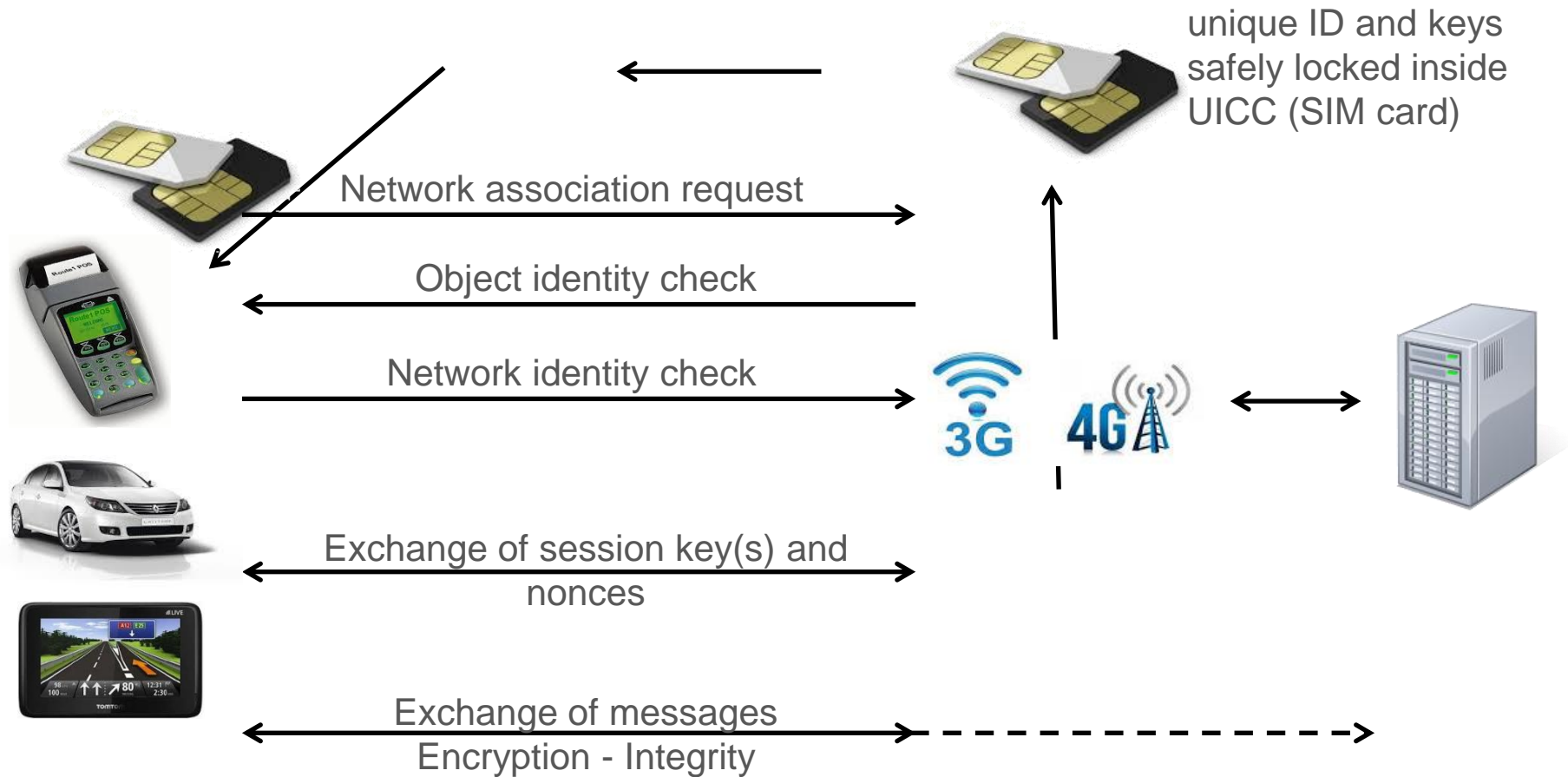
Customized and personalized by AVNET for the client



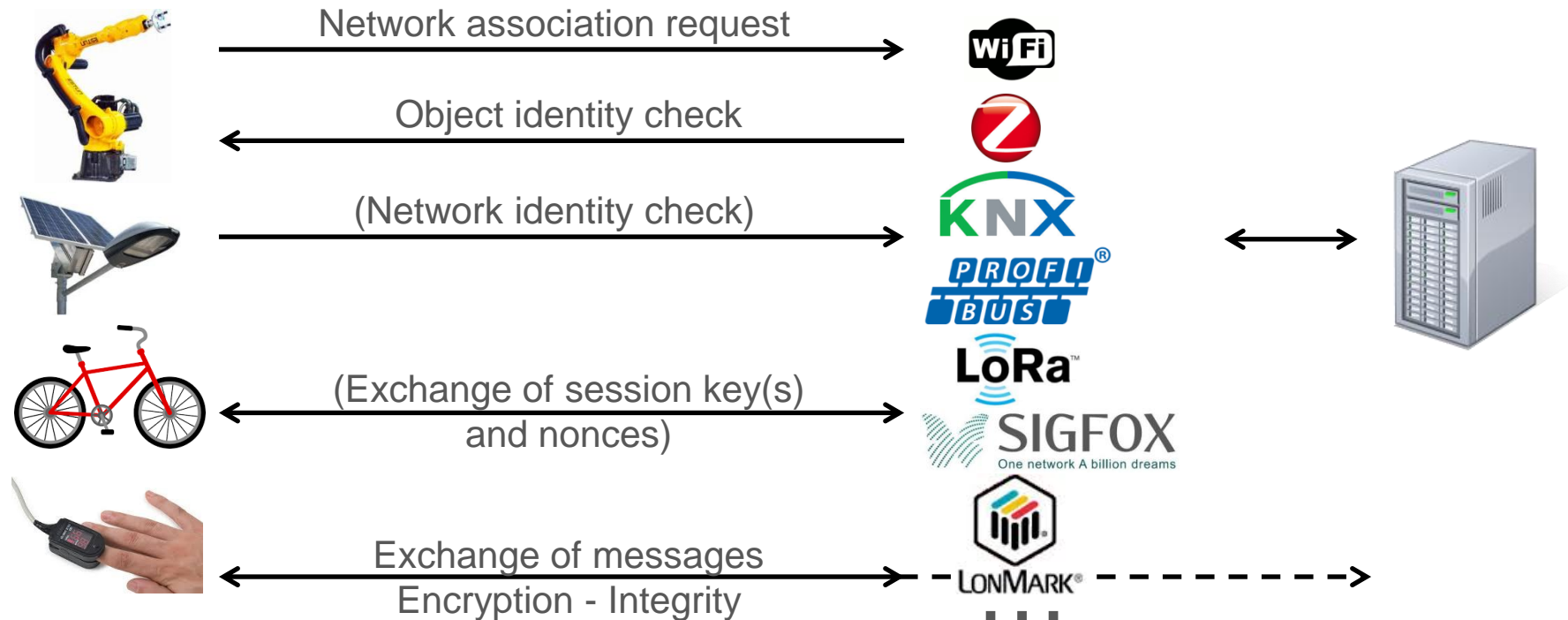
# 2G/3G/4G - connectivity protocol (simplified)



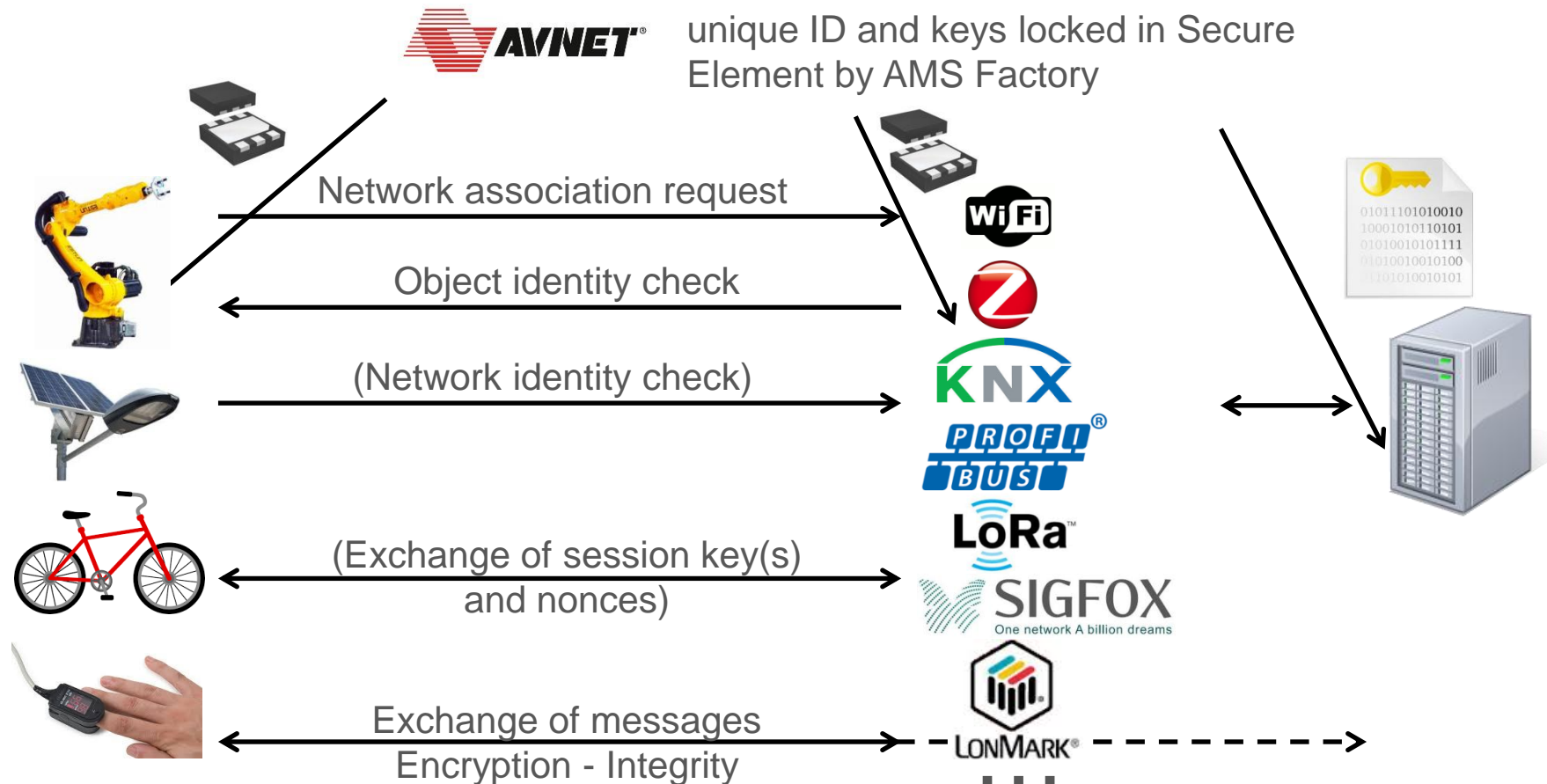
# 2G/3G/4G - HW security handled by SIM card



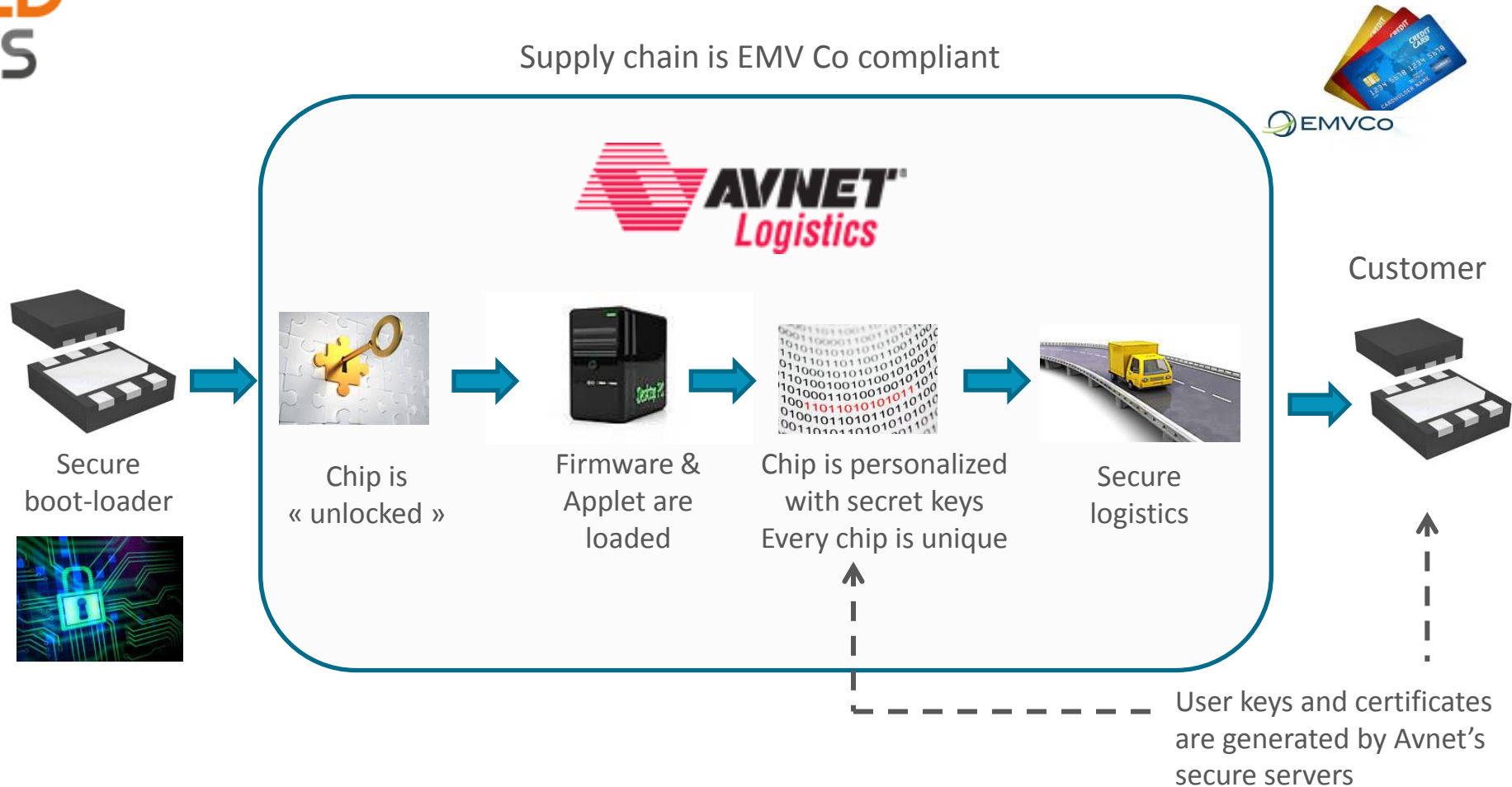
# Other LAN and WAN - same connectivity protocol model



# Other LAN and WAN - HW Security handled by secure element



# AMS 100% secure supply chain





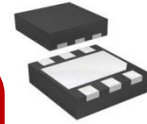
# Beyond wireless - applications of a Secure Element

## TRUSTED OBJECTS

Authentication of  
removable part,  
consumable,  
electronic board....

Protection against  
unauthorized  
modifications of  
software

Integrity control of  
every node of a  
network



Sensitive data secure  
storage

Usage control of  
peripherals (medical)

Secure login to  
remote system

Anti-Cloning

Secure  
tracking

IP protection

Usage control



Thank you.