A Cooperative Location Privacy Protection Scheme for Vehicular Ad-hoc Networks

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Vehicular Communication (VC) Systems

Figure 1: Vehicular Public-Key Infrastructure (VPKI) Architecture [7, 9].

Security System Entities

- Vehicles registered with one (home) **Long Term Certification Authority (LTCA)**
- **Pseudonym Certification Authority (PCA)** servers in one or multiple domains
- Vehicles can obtain pseudonyms from any **PCA** (in home or foreign domains)
- Trust across domains with the help of a **Root CA (RCA)** or cross-certification

Security & Privacy Requirements

- Authentication and communication integrity
- Authorization and access control
- Non-repudiation, accountability and eviction
- **Conditional anonymity & unlinkability**

Adversarial Model

- *Honest-but-curious* VPKI entities
- Adversaries could eavesdrop VC systems to infer user-sensitive information, derived from Cooperative Awareness Messages (CAMs), e.g., timing, velocity, heading, and location, to harm user privacy

Pseudonym Acquisition Policy

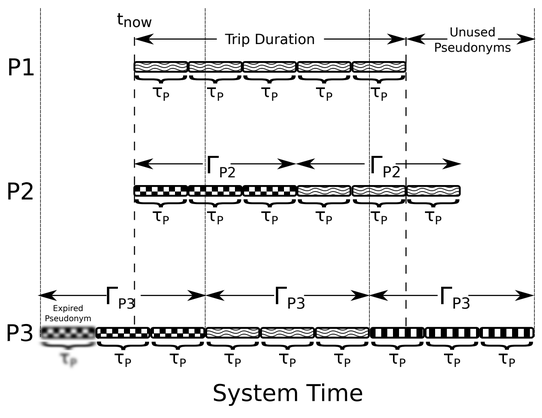

Figure 2: A Schematic Comparison of P1, P2, and P3 [9].

- P1: User-controlled (user-defined) policy
- P2: Oblivious policy
- P3: Universally fixed policy

Inferring User-sensitive Information

- **Syntactically and semantically (i.e., time and velocity) linking messages**
- **Linking based on times of pseudonym changes (cannot be obfuscated)**

SECMACE Overview

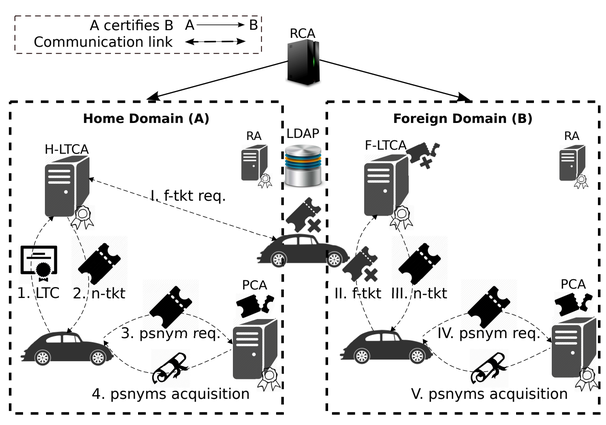

Figure 3: Pseudonym Acquisition Overview in Home and Foreign Domains [7, 12].

Mitigating Timing-based Inferences

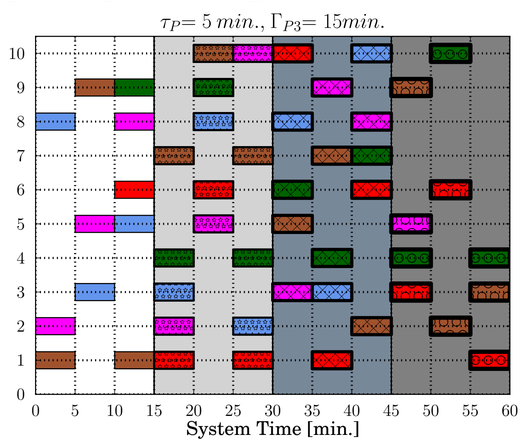

Figure 4: Universally Fixed Policy [7, 9, 12]

- Achieving highest level of privacy: anonymity set equals to the number of active vehicles
- Preventing a single *honest-but-curious* VPKI entity from linking pseudonyms

Solution 1: Mix-zones Everywhere

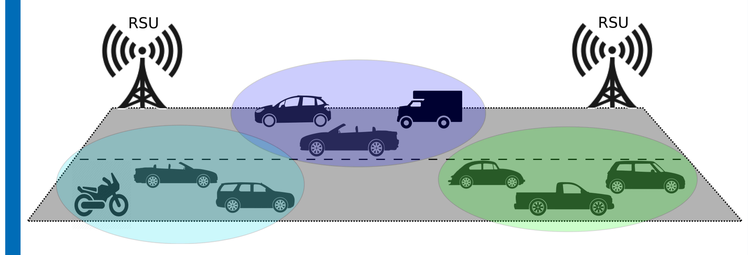

Figure 5: Dynamic construction of Mix-zones.

- Upon reaching a pseudonym transition process, a dynamic mix-zone formation is initiated
- All CAMs within each mix-zone are encrypted using a distinct symmetric session key
- Dynamic formation of mix-zones combined with the fully-unlinkable pseudonyms issuance process hinder harming user privacy by colluding entities, e.g., a VPKI entity

Mix-Zone Initiation Protocol

Protocol 1: Mix-Zone Initiation Protocol

procedure INITIATE-MIXZONE()
  $Flag_{INIT\text{-}MIX} \leftarrow True$ ▷ Initializing Mix-zone flag to true
  $CAM \leftarrow \{Fields, Flag_{INIT\text{-}MIX}, t_{now}\}$ ▷ Encapsulating a CAM
  $(CAM)_{\sigma_{k_v}} \leftarrow \text{Sign}(CAM, K_v)$ ▷ Signing the CAM
  $broadcast((CAM)_{\sigma_{k_v}})$ ▷ Broadcasting a CAM with Mix-zone initiation
  Generate(SK) ▷ Generating a symmetric key SK
  for i:=1 to **n do** ▷ n: number of neighboring vehicles
    Begin
      $SK_{\sigma_{K_v^i}} \leftarrow \text{Encrypt}(K_v^i, SK)$ ▷ Encrypting SK with a neighbor's public key
      $\zeta \leftarrow (INIT\text{-}MIX, SK_{\sigma_{K_v^i}}, K_v, K_v^i, t_{now})$ ▷ Encapsulating the msg
      $\zeta_{\sigma_{k_v}} \leftarrow Sign(k_v, \zeta)$ ▷ Signing the message with it's private key
      $broadcast(\zeta_{\sigma_{k_v}})$ ▷ Broadcasting Mix-zone SK
    End
end procedure

Solution 2: A Vehicle-centric & Cooperative Mix-zone Scheme

Figure 6: Mix-zones construction with *decoy traffic*.

- Mitigating syntactic & semantic linking attacks
- Requires having vehicles provided with pseudonyms with overlapping lifetimes
- Preventing malicious internal vehicles from degrading the anonymity set
- Strongly protecting user privacy in the presence of *honest-but-curious* VPKI entities

Remaining Challenges

- Efficient, scalable, and resilient group authentication scheme to initiate dynamic formation of mix-zones
- Evaluating the performance of the two solutions in simulation and gauging the achieved privacy protection

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