Spectrum Security & Enforcement in Spectrum Sharing

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Security and Privacy Threats

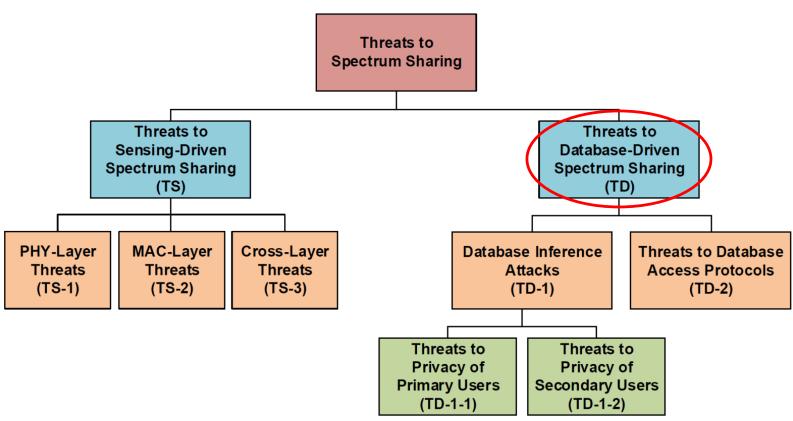
- When different stakeholders share a common resource, such as spectrum, security and enforcement become critical considerations that affect the welfare of all stakeholders.
- Threats to spectrum sharing often exploit the mechanisms which enable coexistence
 - Viz, spectrum sensing and geolocation databases







Taxonomy of Threats to Spectrum Sharing





Database Inference Attacks

- Threats to the privacy of primary users (PUs)
 - Through seemingly innocuous queries to the database (DB), SUs can determine / infer the type, location, and operating characteristics of PU transmitters
 - A critical concern when the PU transmitters are nodes in a military or intelligence gathering network
- Threats to the privacy of secondary users (SUs)
 - Location privacy







Threats to the Database Access Protocol

- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others are studying security concerns specific to DB access protocols
 - E.g., Protocol to Access White Space database (PAWS)
- Known security issues
 - Modifying a device to masquerade as another certified device
 - Spoofed database
 - Modifying or jamming a DB query
 - Modifying or jamming a DB response
 - Masquerading as a DB to terminate access or unfairly limit spectrum access to other devices



Threat Countermeasures & Enforcement

- Ex ante (preventive) approaches
 - Mechanisms for "spectrum access control"
 - Ex) policy-based radios (w/ policy reasoner), secure radio middleware, tamper resistance techniques, radio integrity assessment techniques, hardware-based compliancy modules
- Ex post (punitive) approaches
 - Remediate malicious or selfish behavior after a harmful interference event has occurred
 - Ex) schemes for uniquely identifying rogue transmitters (e.g., PHY-layer authentication), localization of non-compliant transmitters, punishment of non-compliant transmitters

