When Cryptography Needs a Hand: Practical Post-Quantum Authentication for V2V Communications

Geoff Twardokus
RIT Rochester Institute of Technology

Nina Bindel
SANDBOXAQ

Hanif Rahbari
RIT Rochester Institute of Technology

Sarah McCarthy
UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

NDSS SYMPOSIUM/2024
Presented by Internet Society

February 27-29, 2024

Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) Communication

Direct wireless communication between vehicles for safety could prevent 600,000 car crashes every year[1]

[1]National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA), “Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; V2V Communications,” Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) for FMVSS No. 150, V2V Communications; 88 FR 80685, Nov. 2023.

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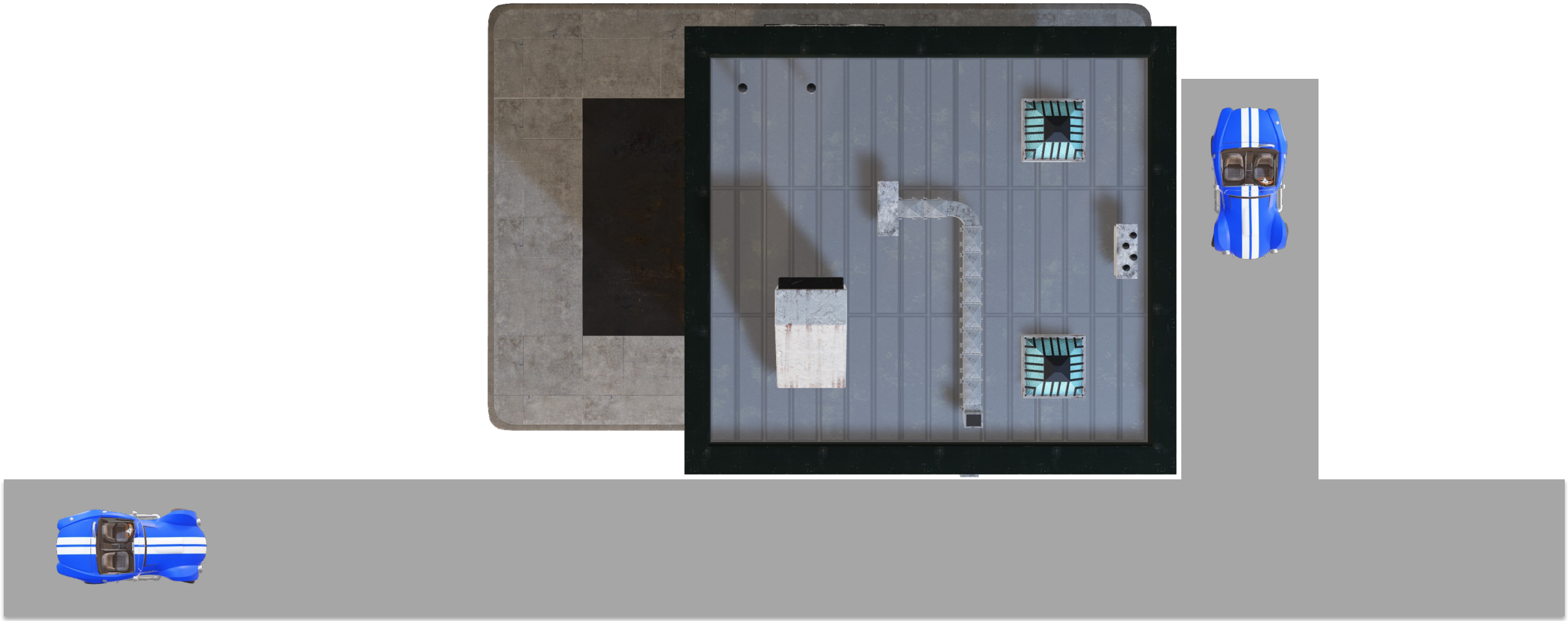

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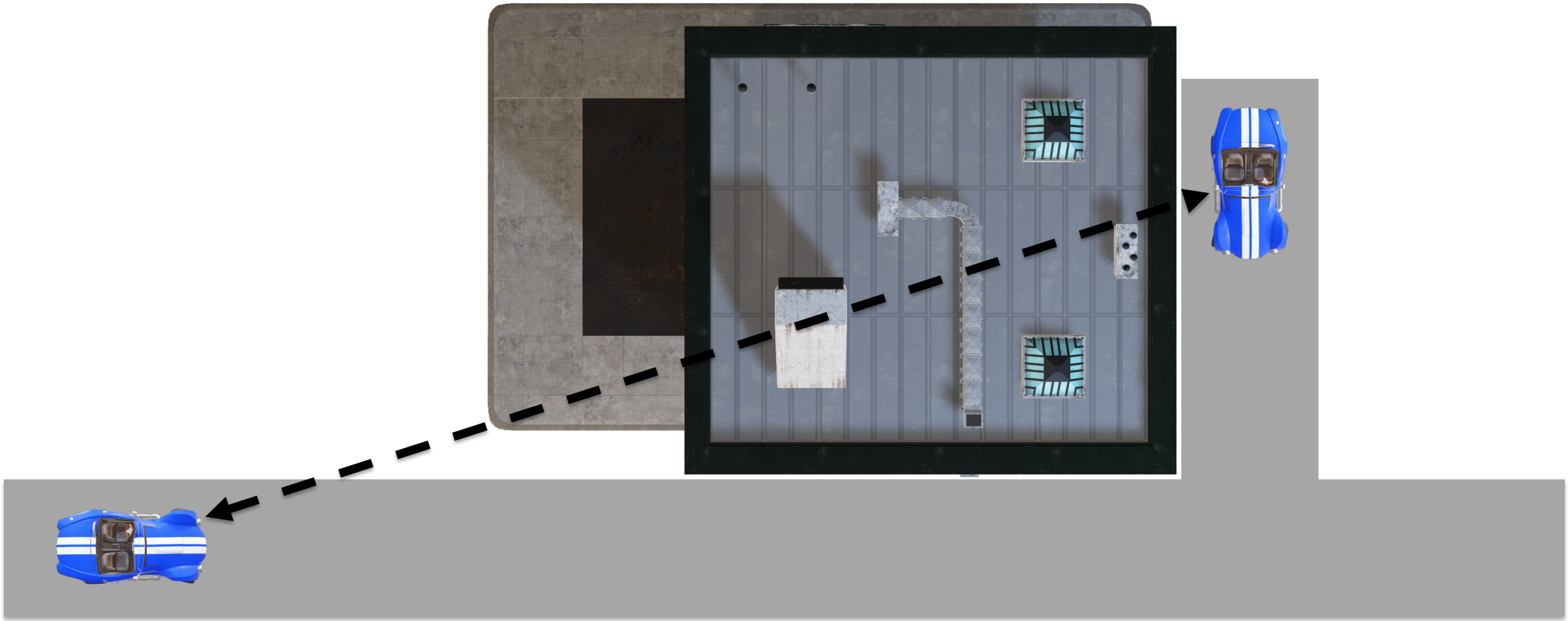

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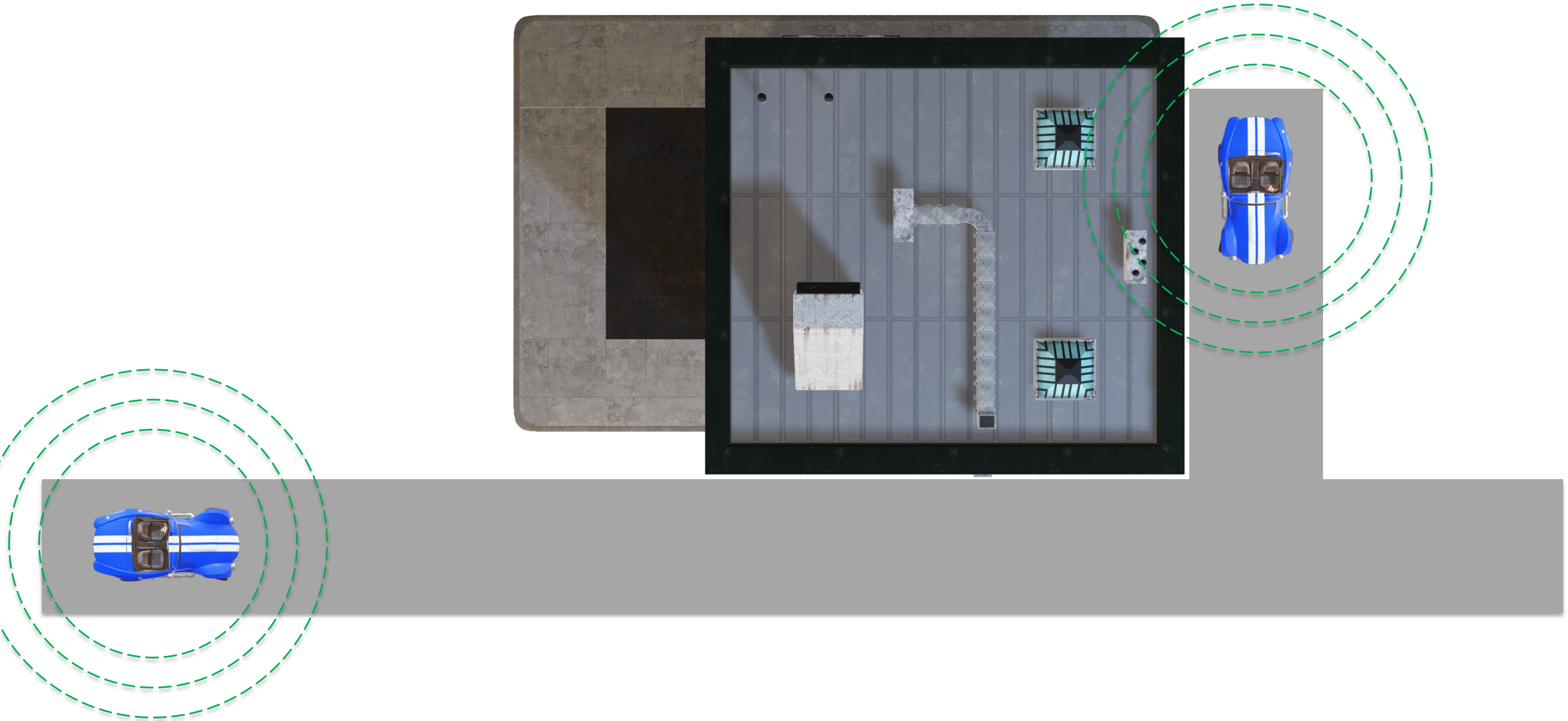

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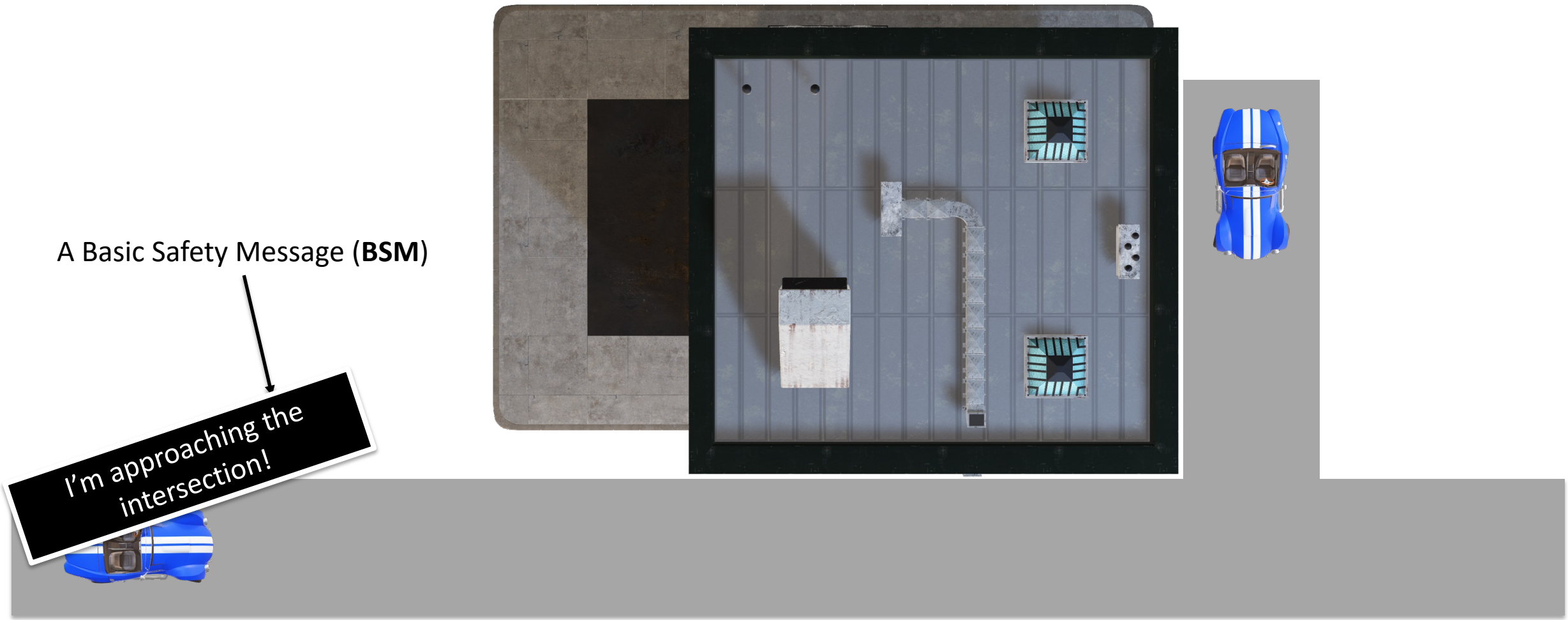
A Basic Safety Message (**BSM**)



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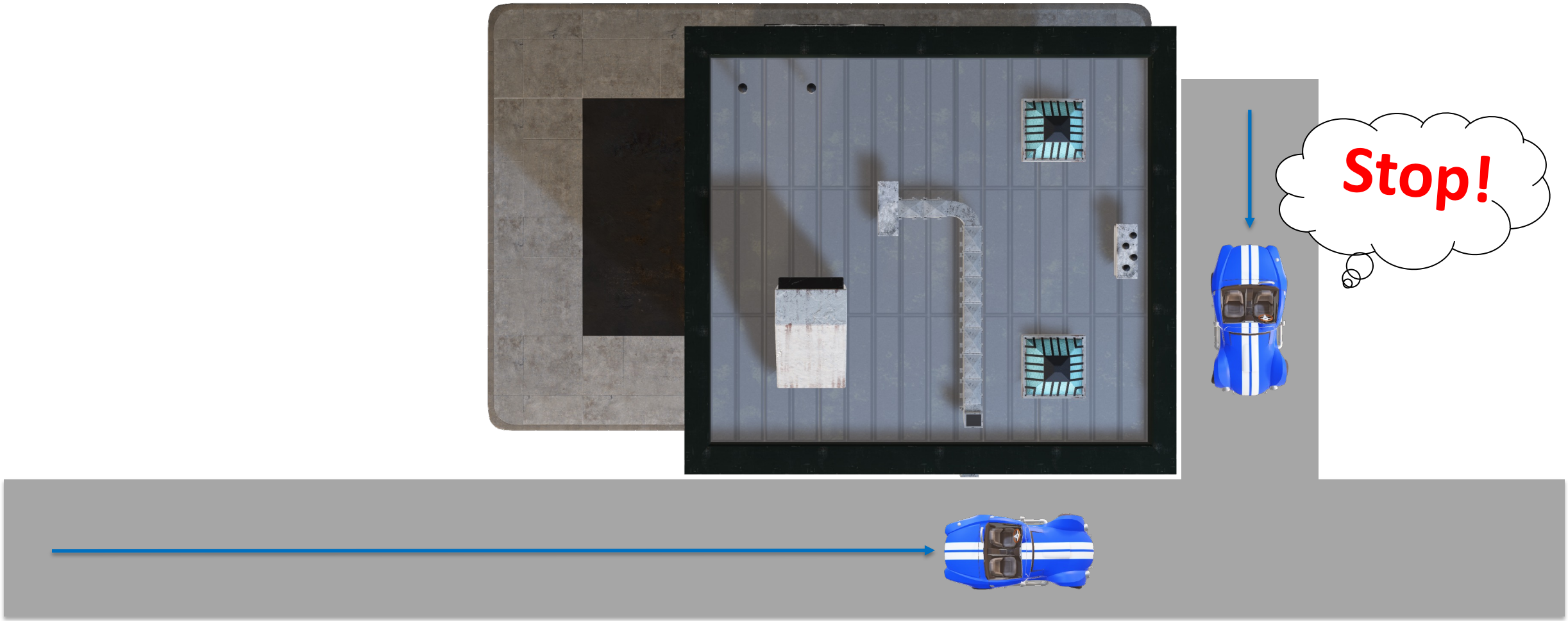

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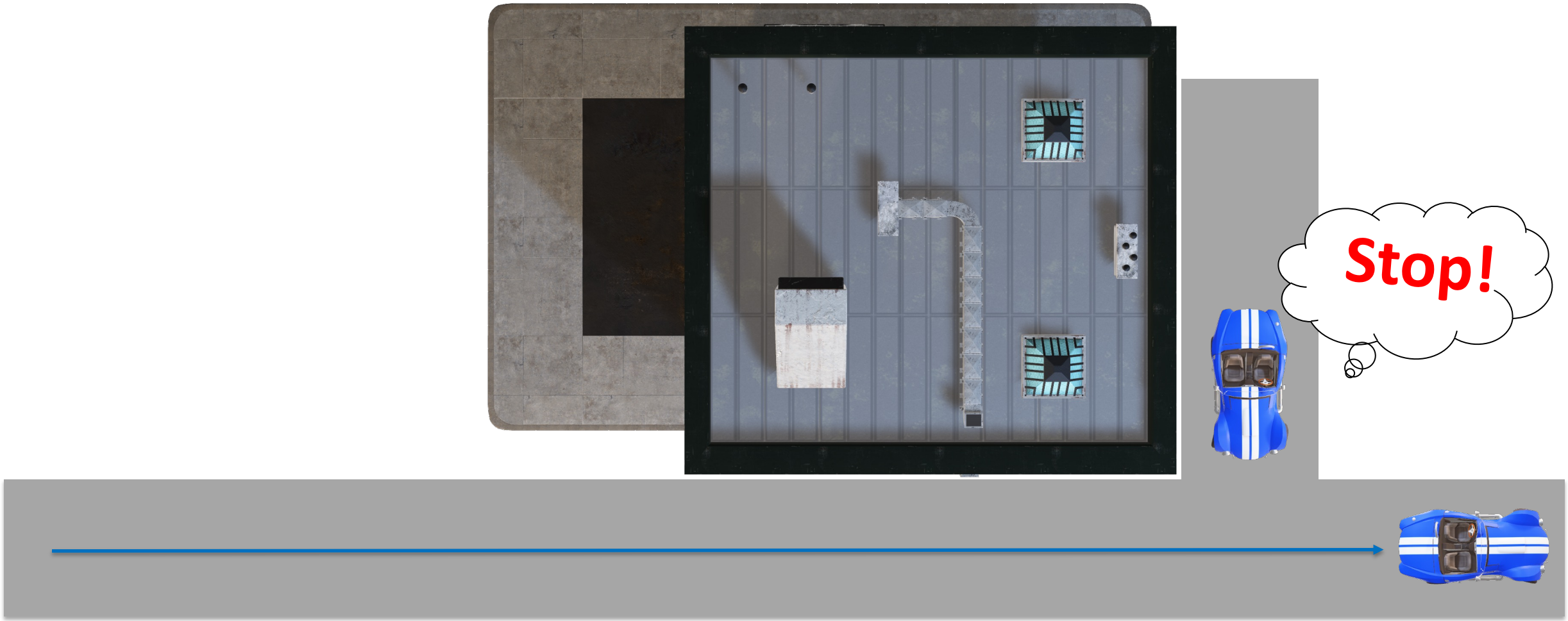

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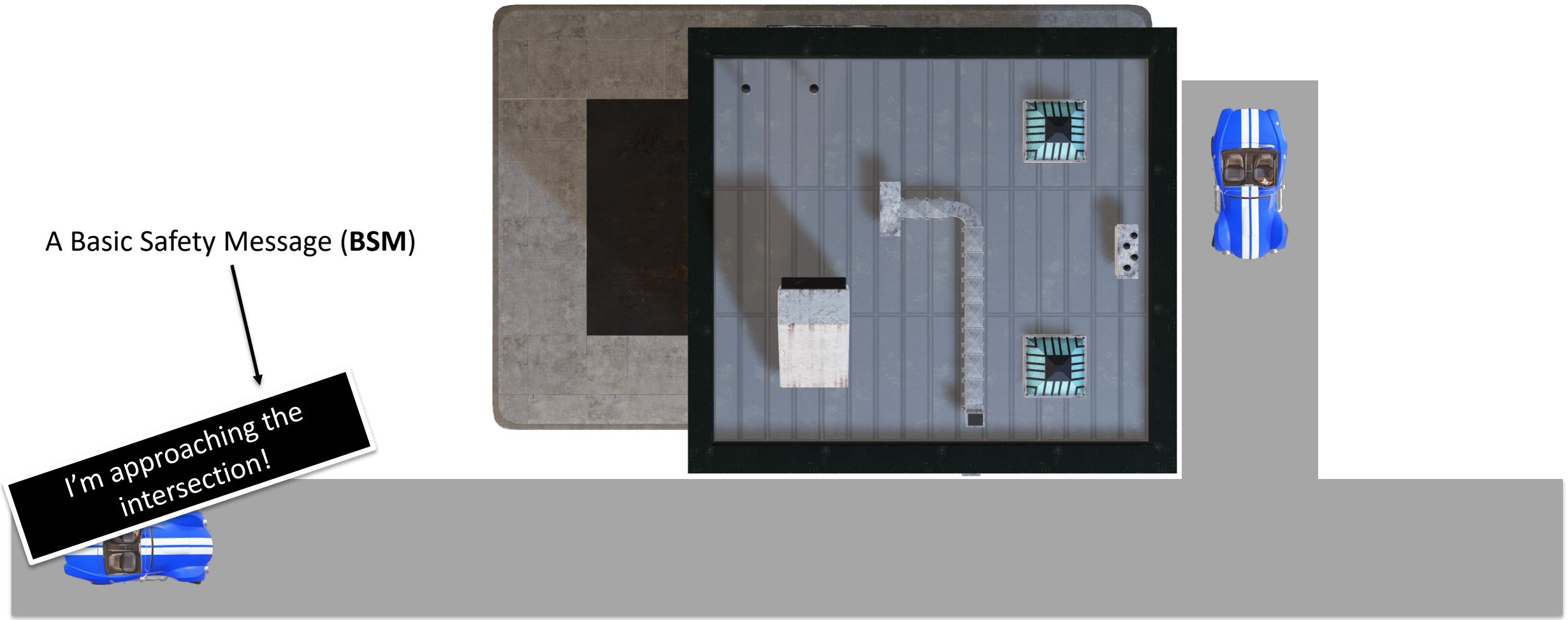

V2V Authentication

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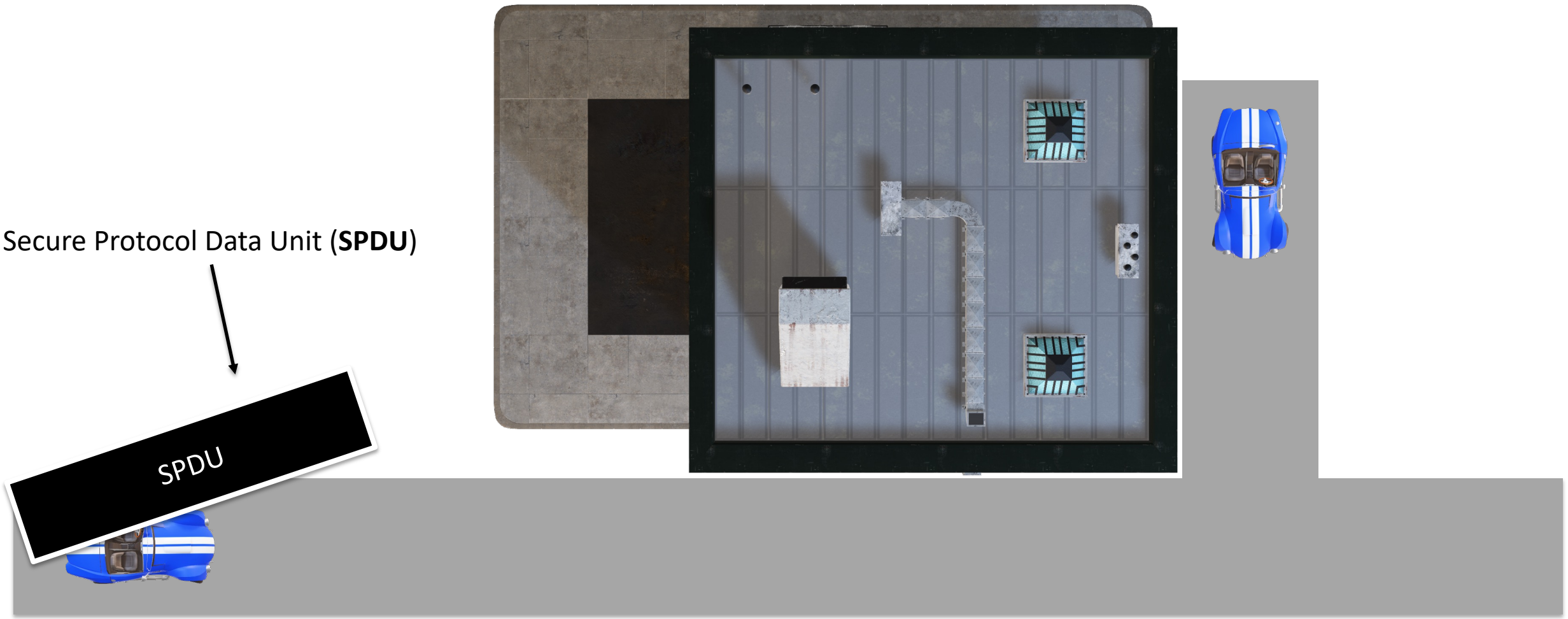

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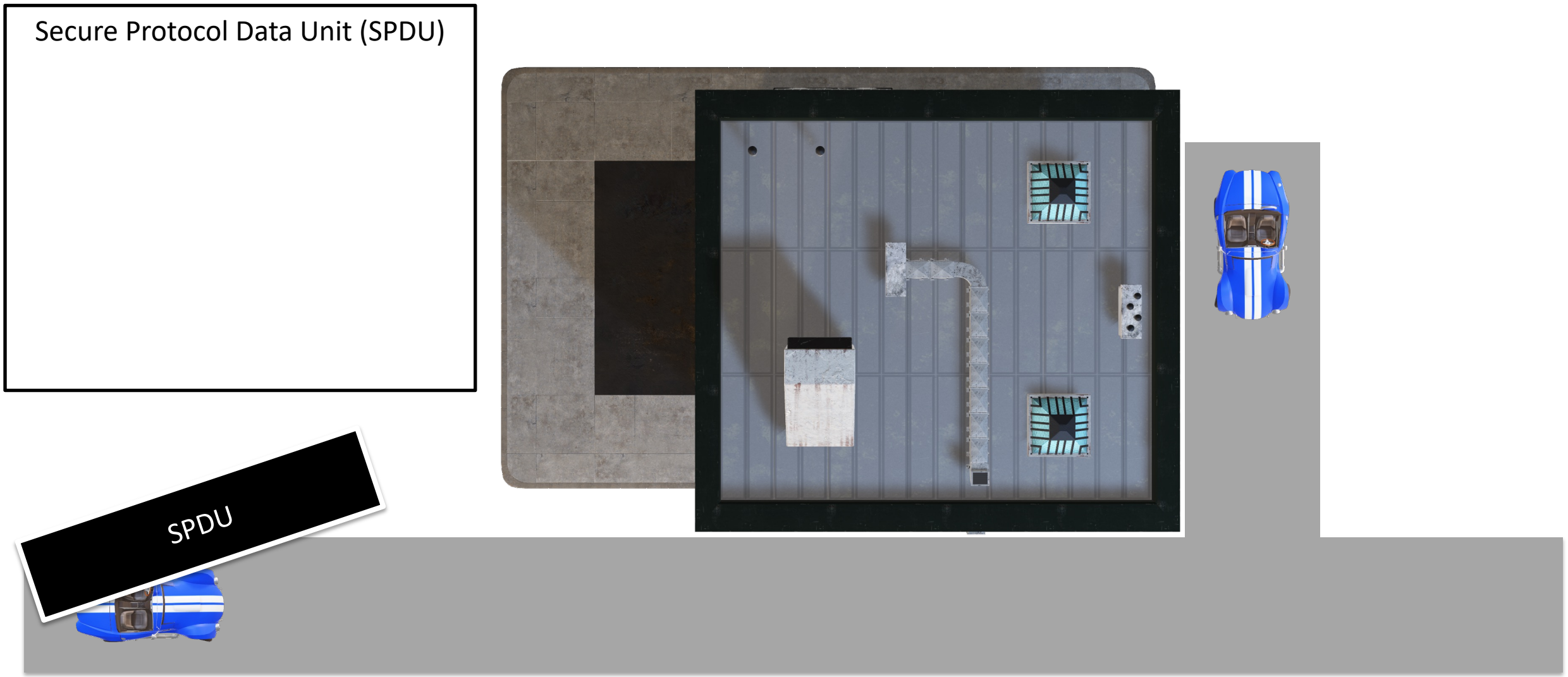

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Secure Protocol Data Unit (SPDU)

BSM (“I’m approaching…”)

V2V Authentication

Secure Protocol Data Unit (SPDU)

Digital Certificate

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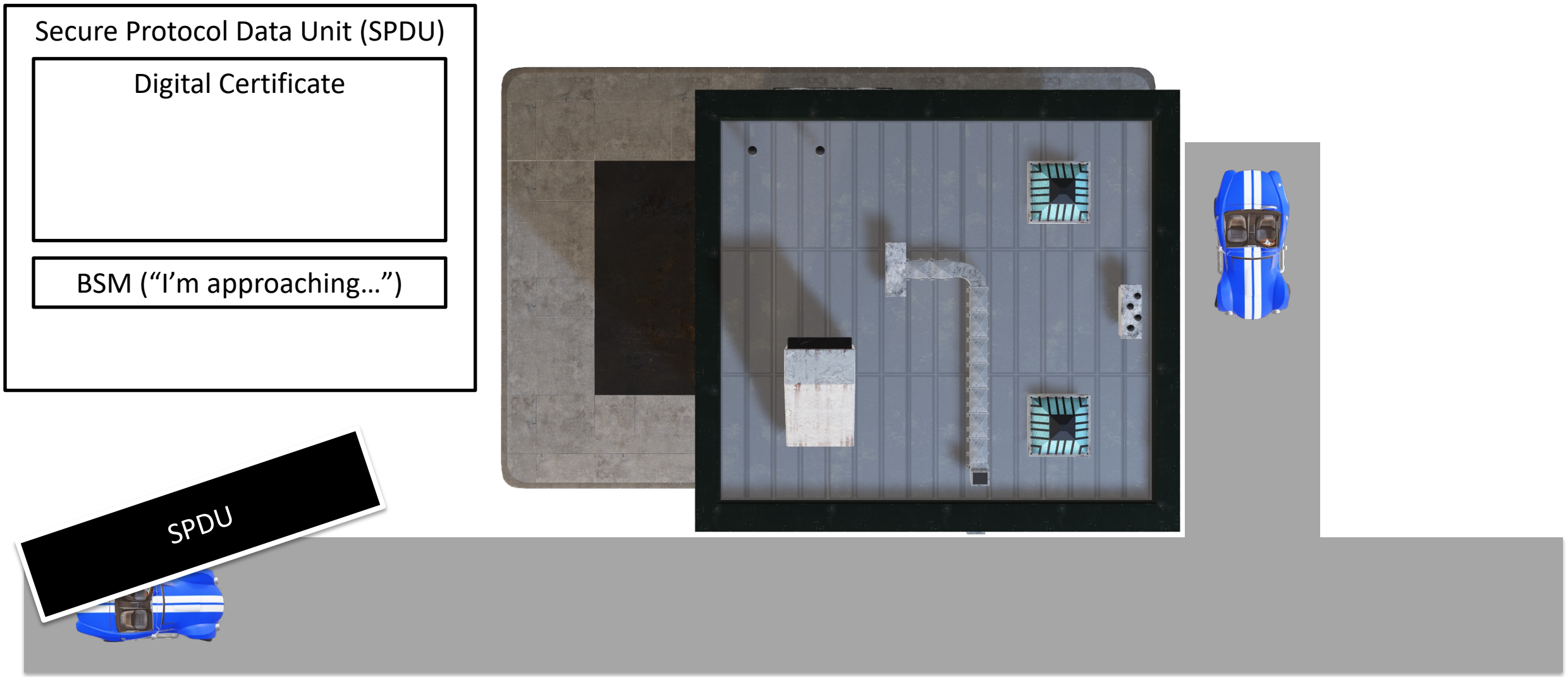

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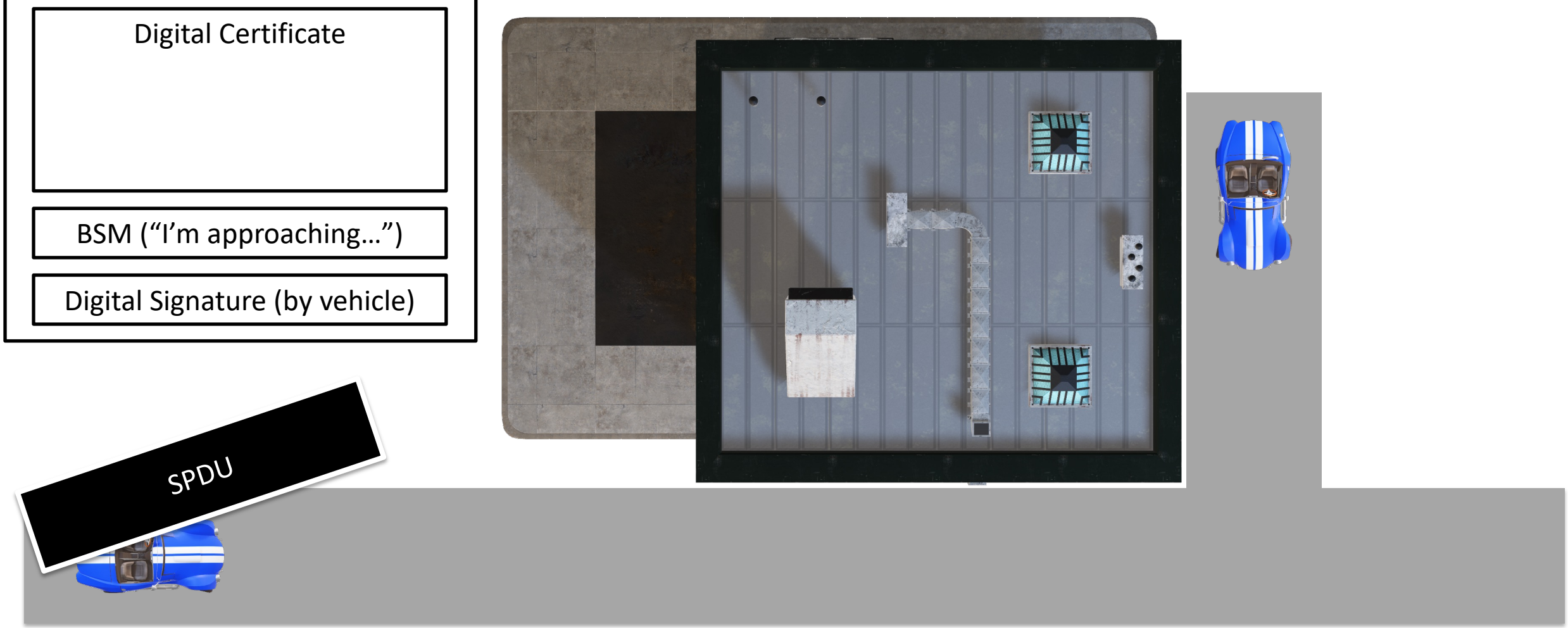

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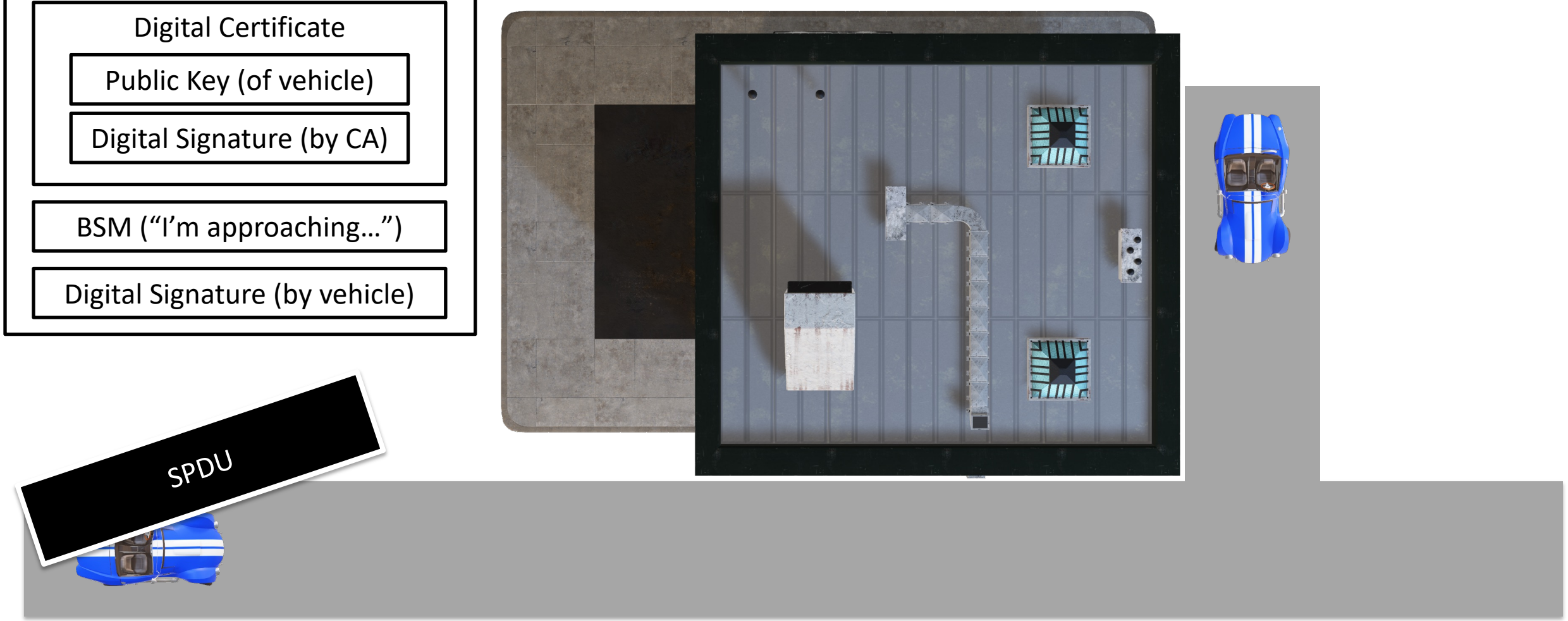

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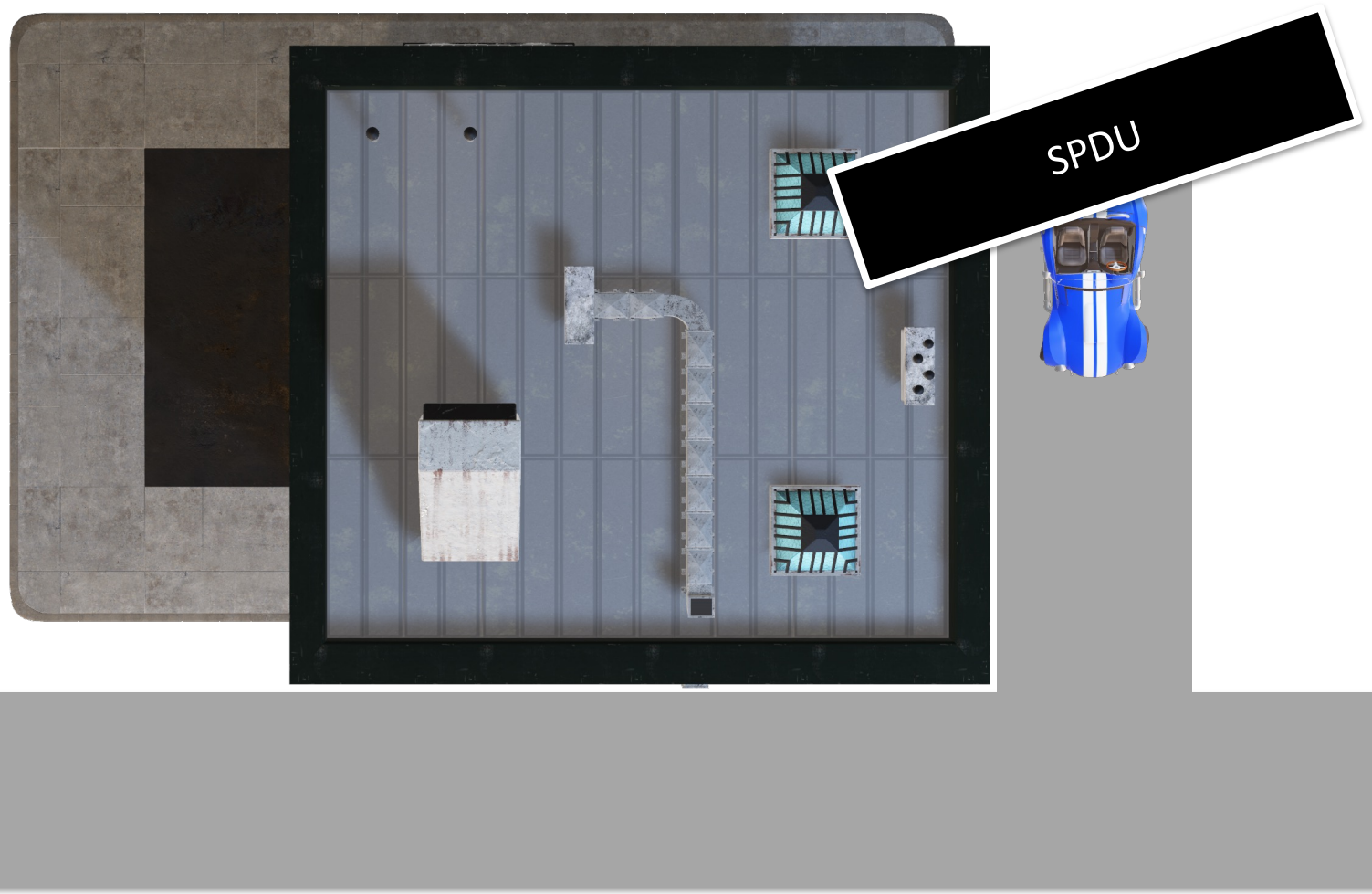

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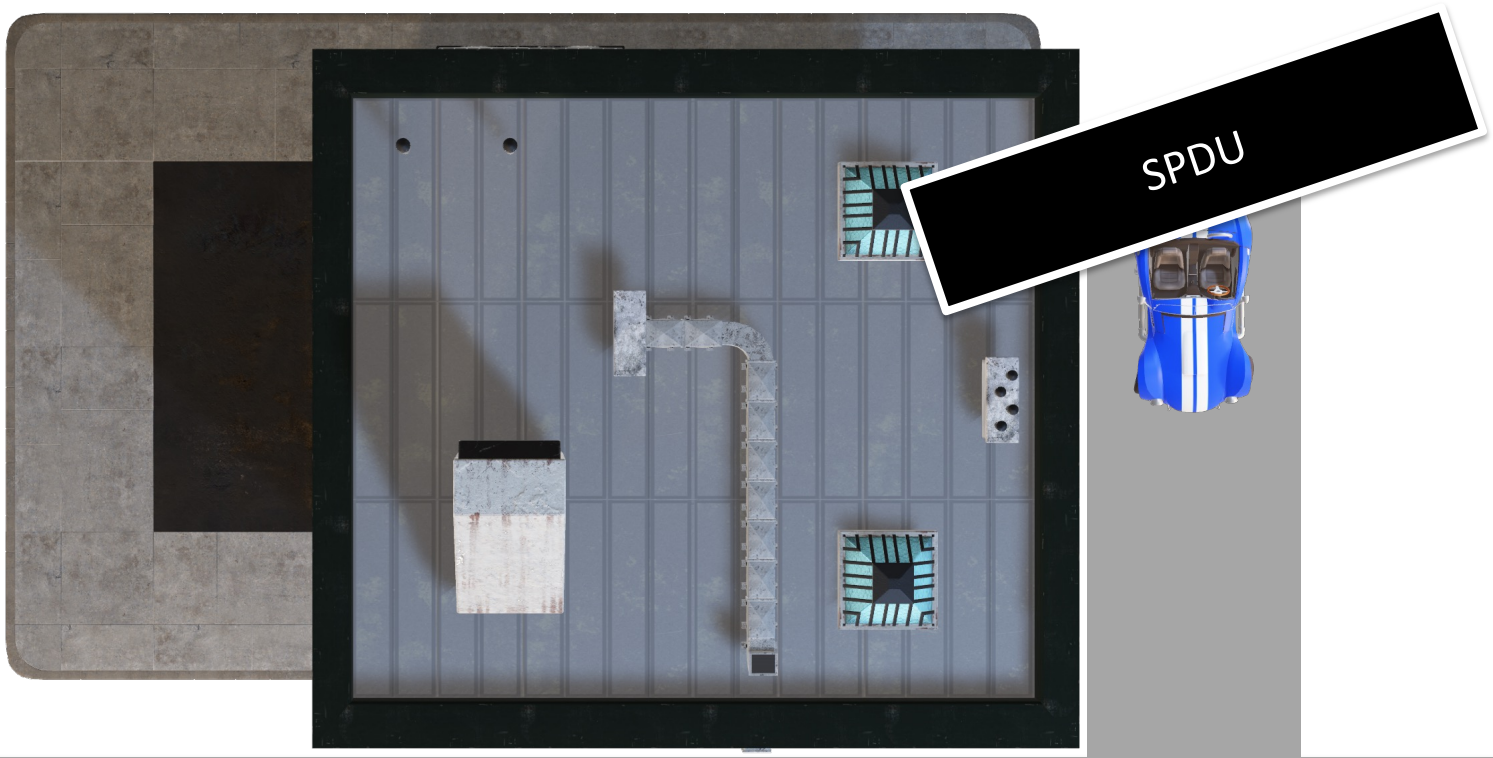

V2V Authentication

Certificate Valid?

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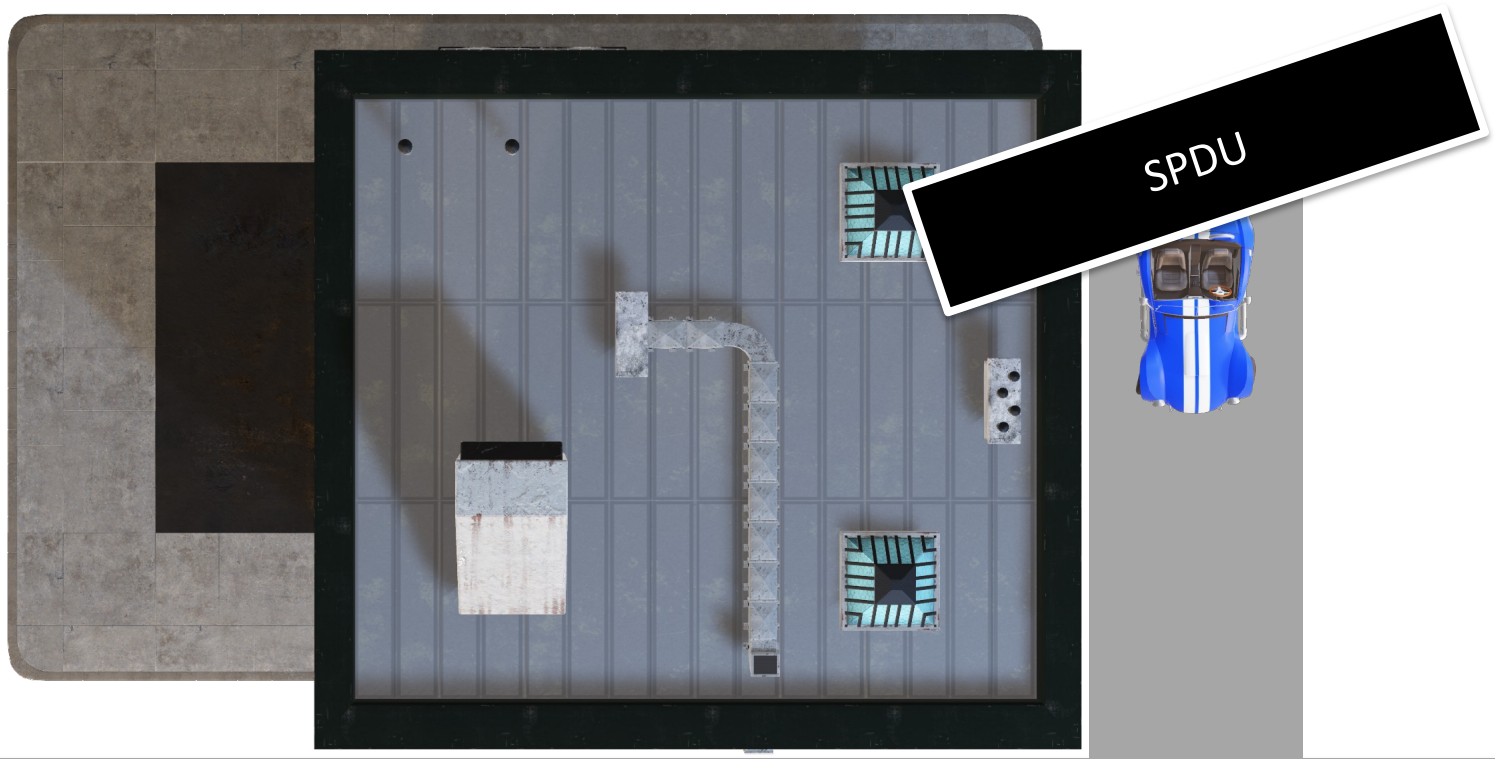

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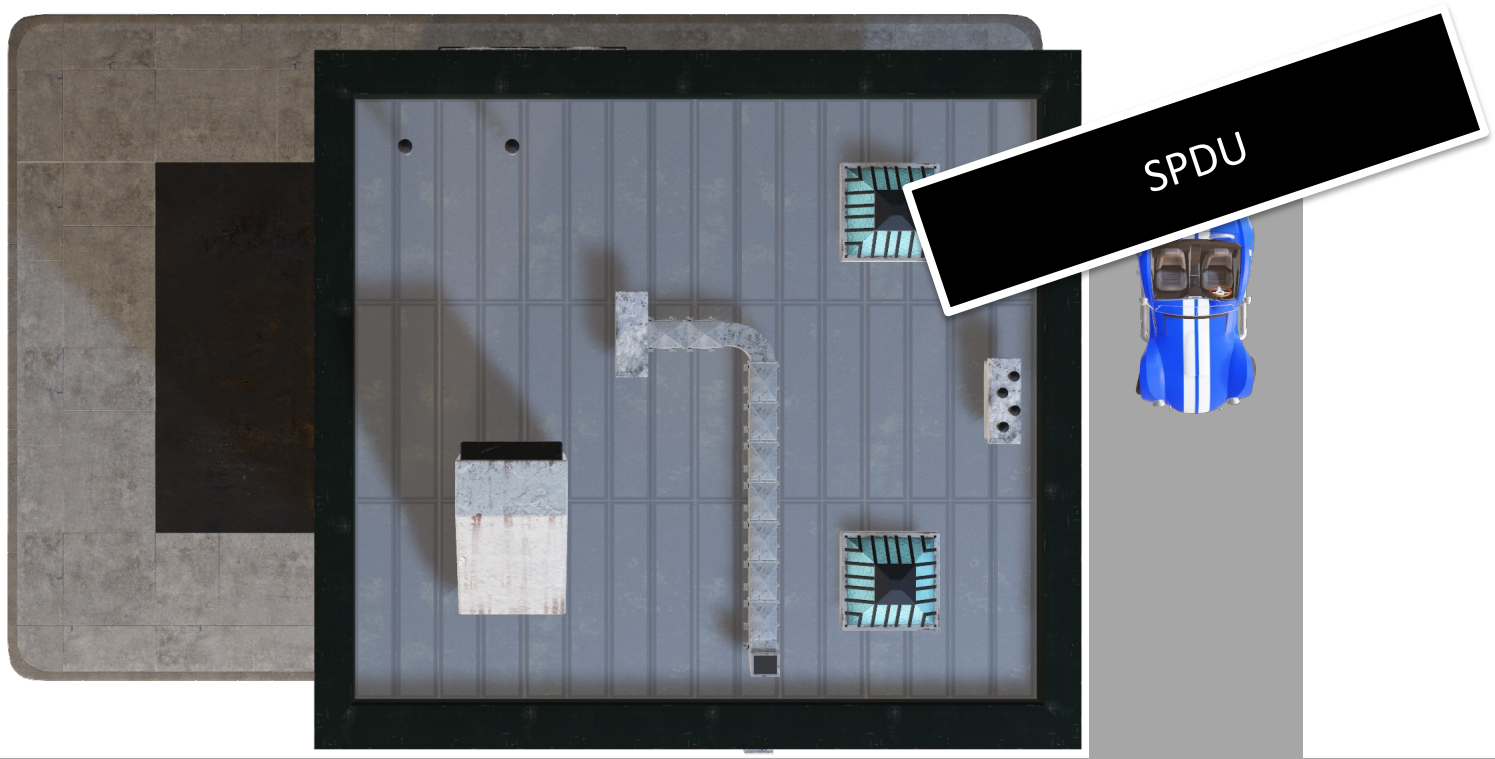

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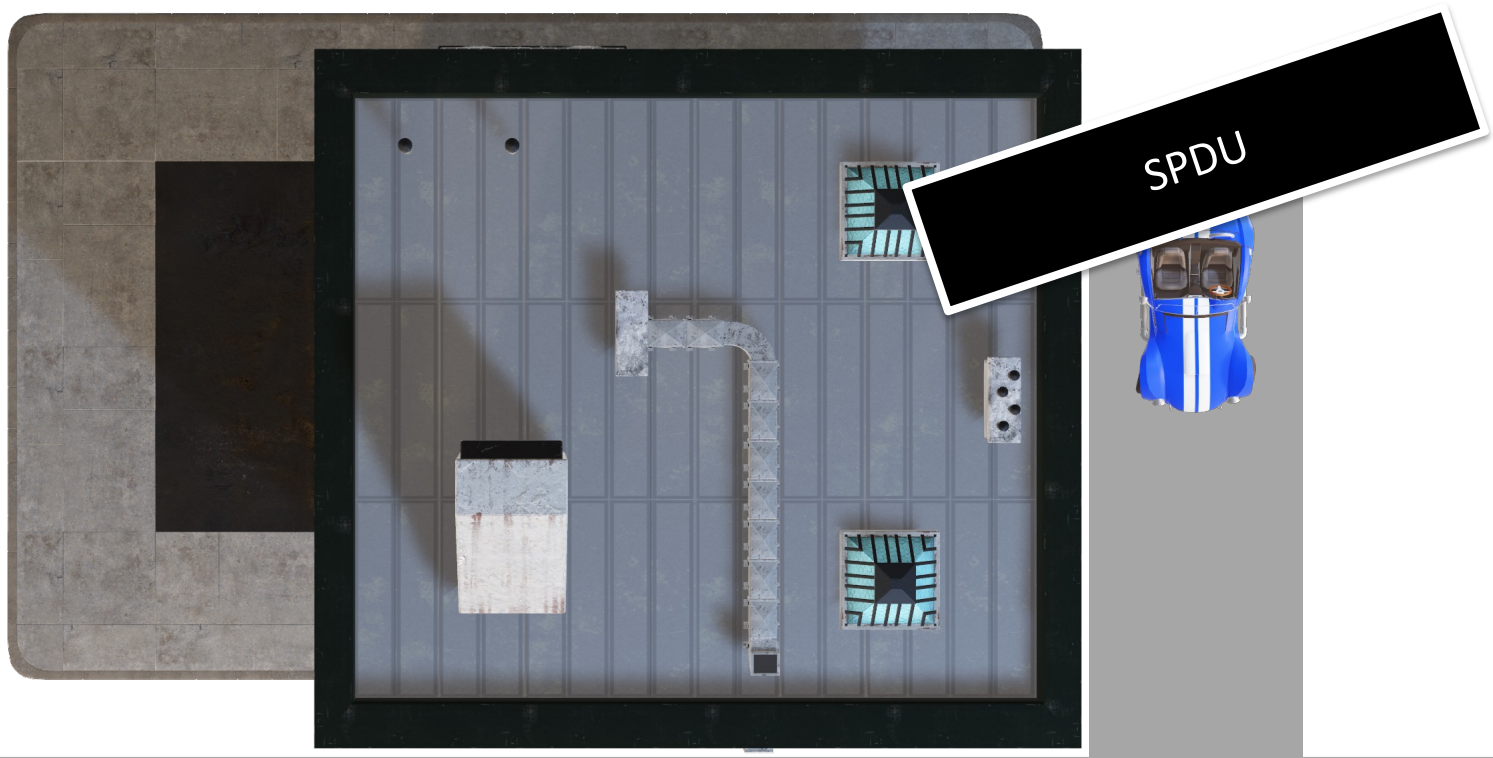

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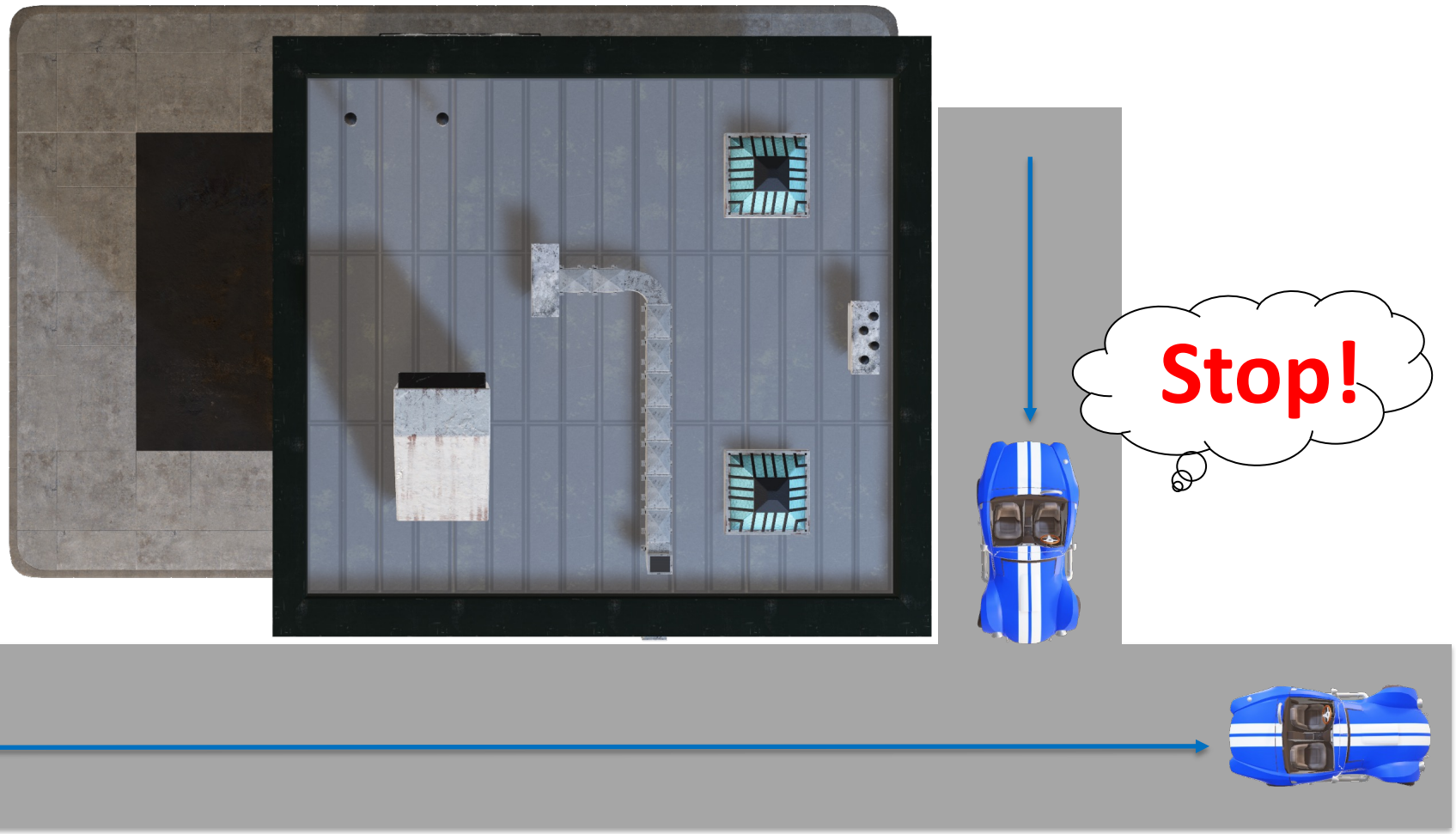

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Problem: V2V protocols cannot easily adopt these PQ signatures

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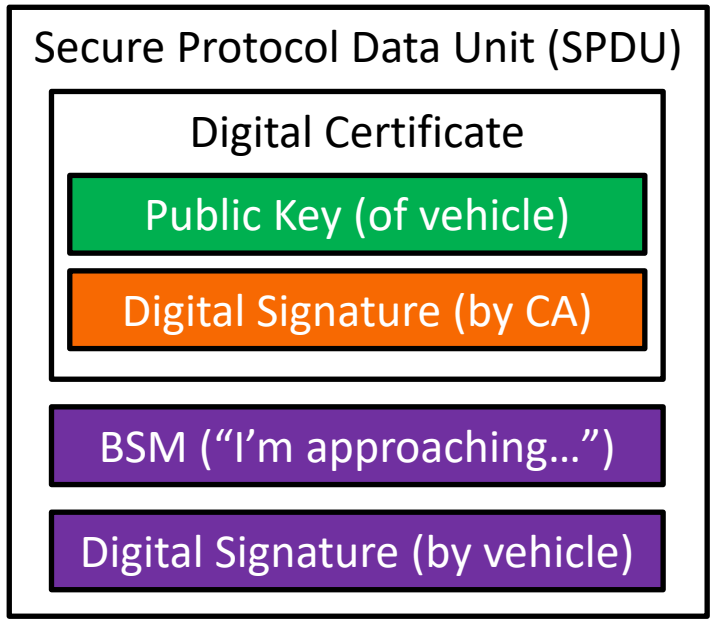

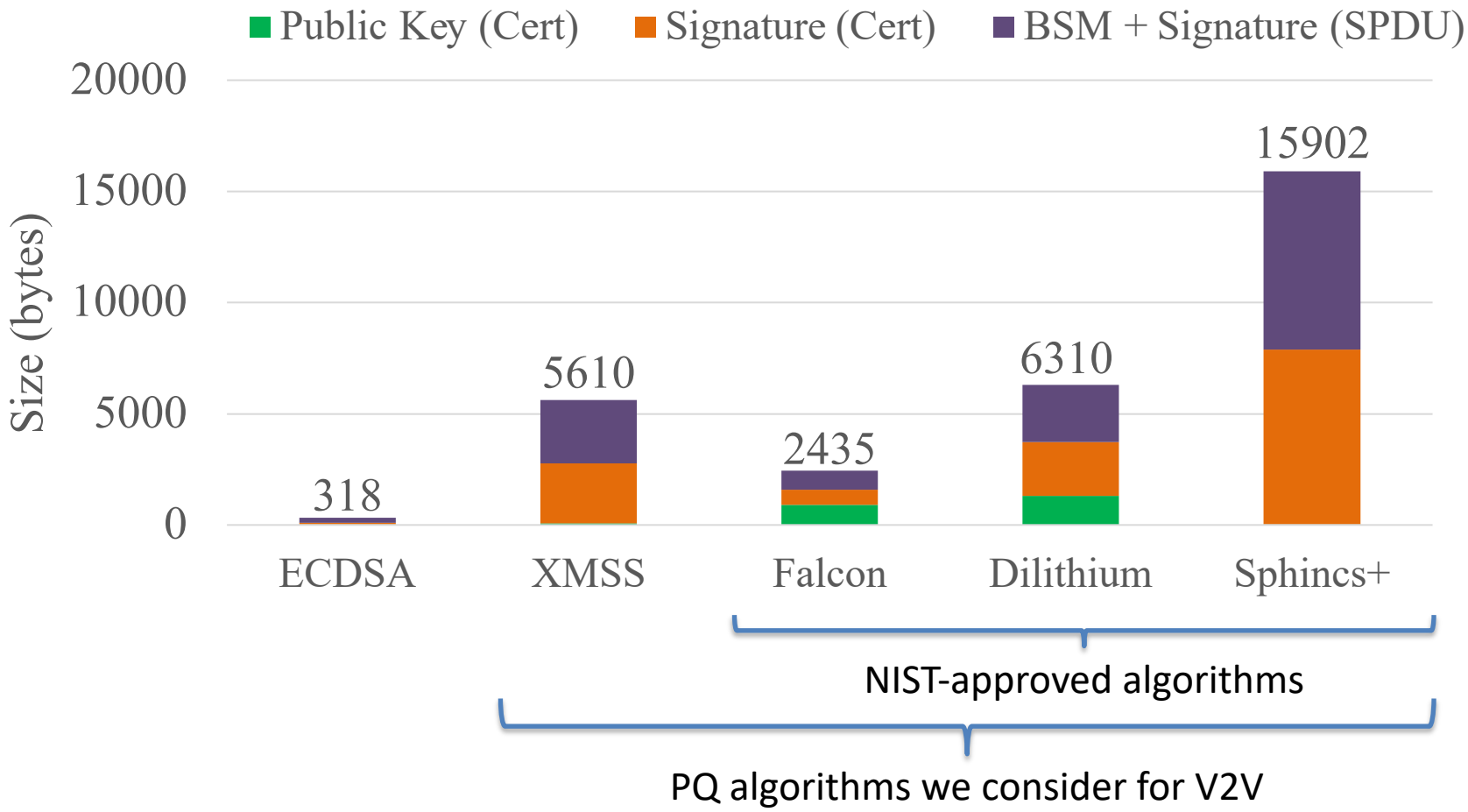

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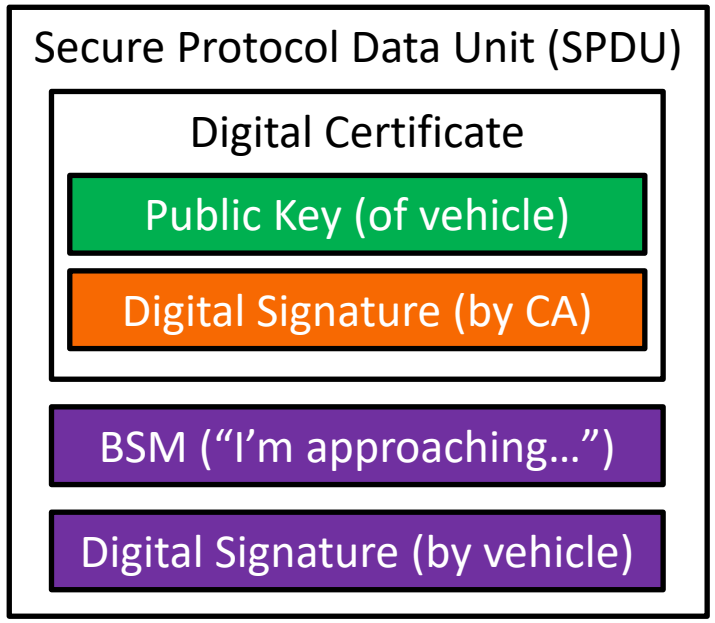
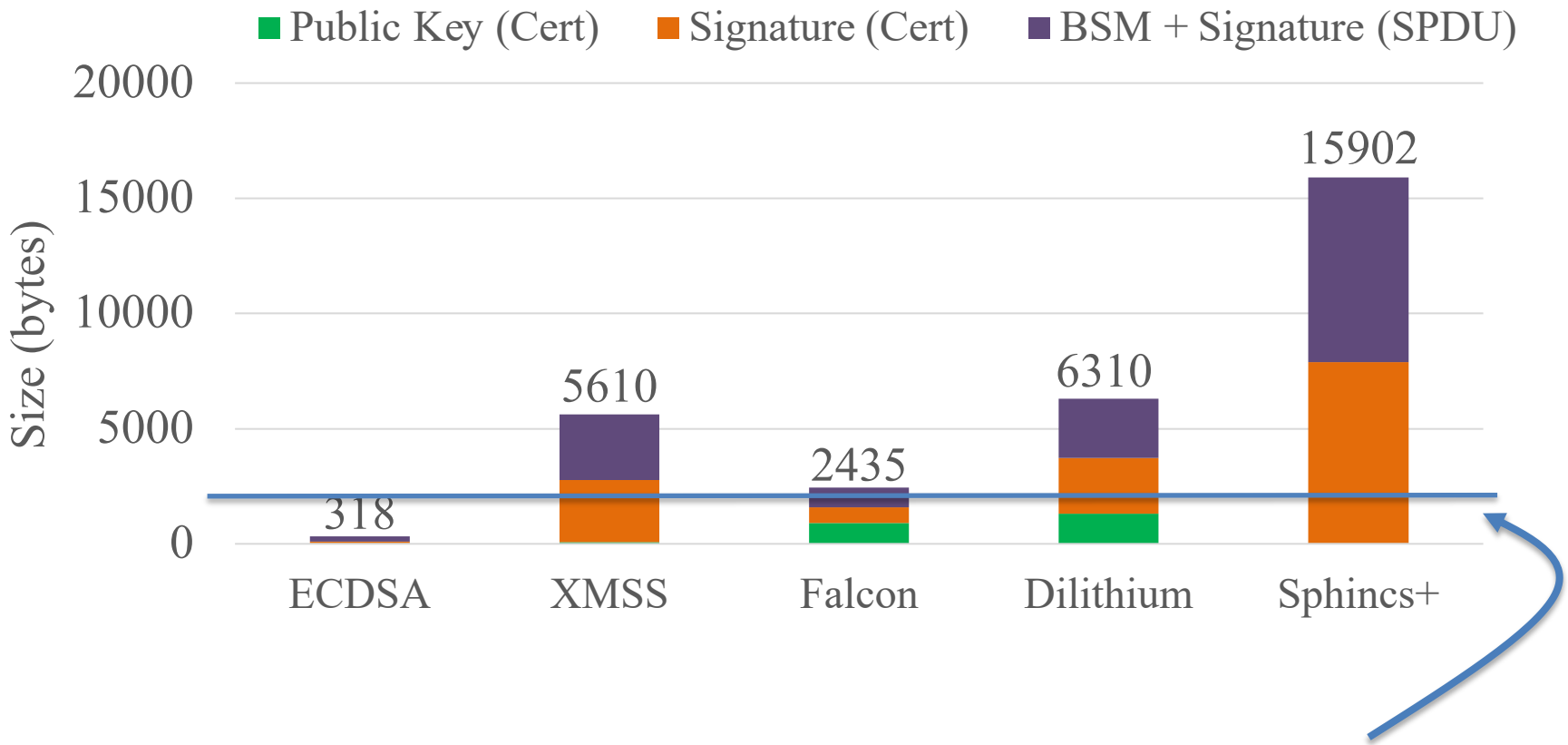
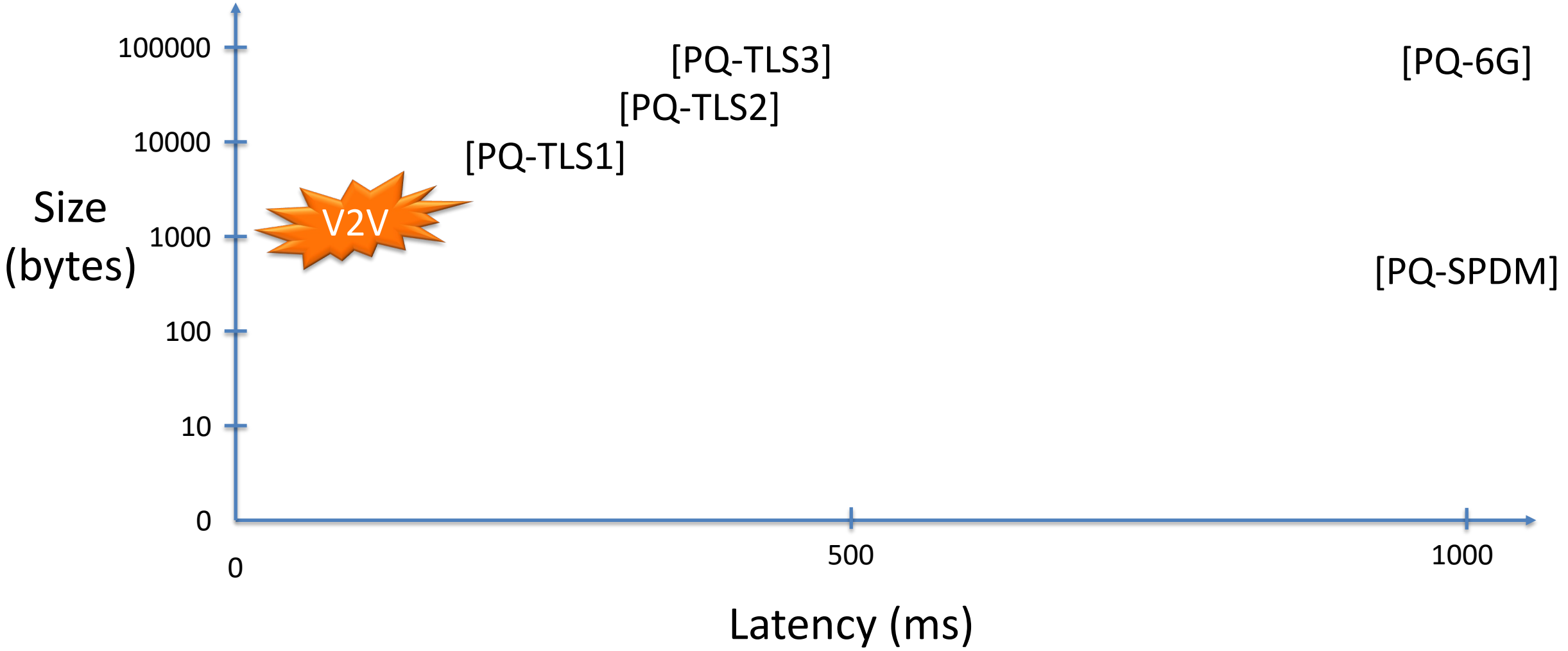




- Dedicated Short-Range Communication (DSRC) → 2,304-byte limit

V2V is (Uniquely) More Constrained



Our Contributions

Analyze quantum threat
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Identify V2V constraints for PQC

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Hybrid (PQ/EC) Authentication Protocol
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AI-based Transmission Optimization

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Security Reduction (Proofs)
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Extensive Experiments

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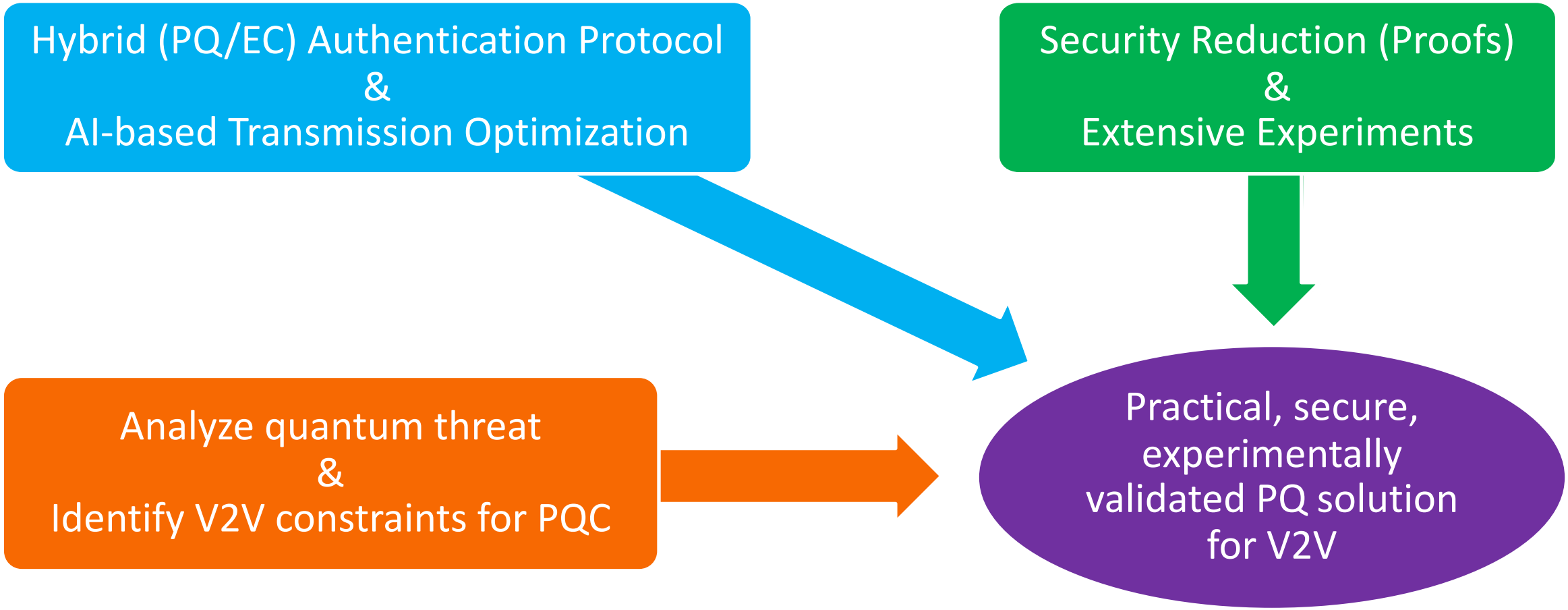

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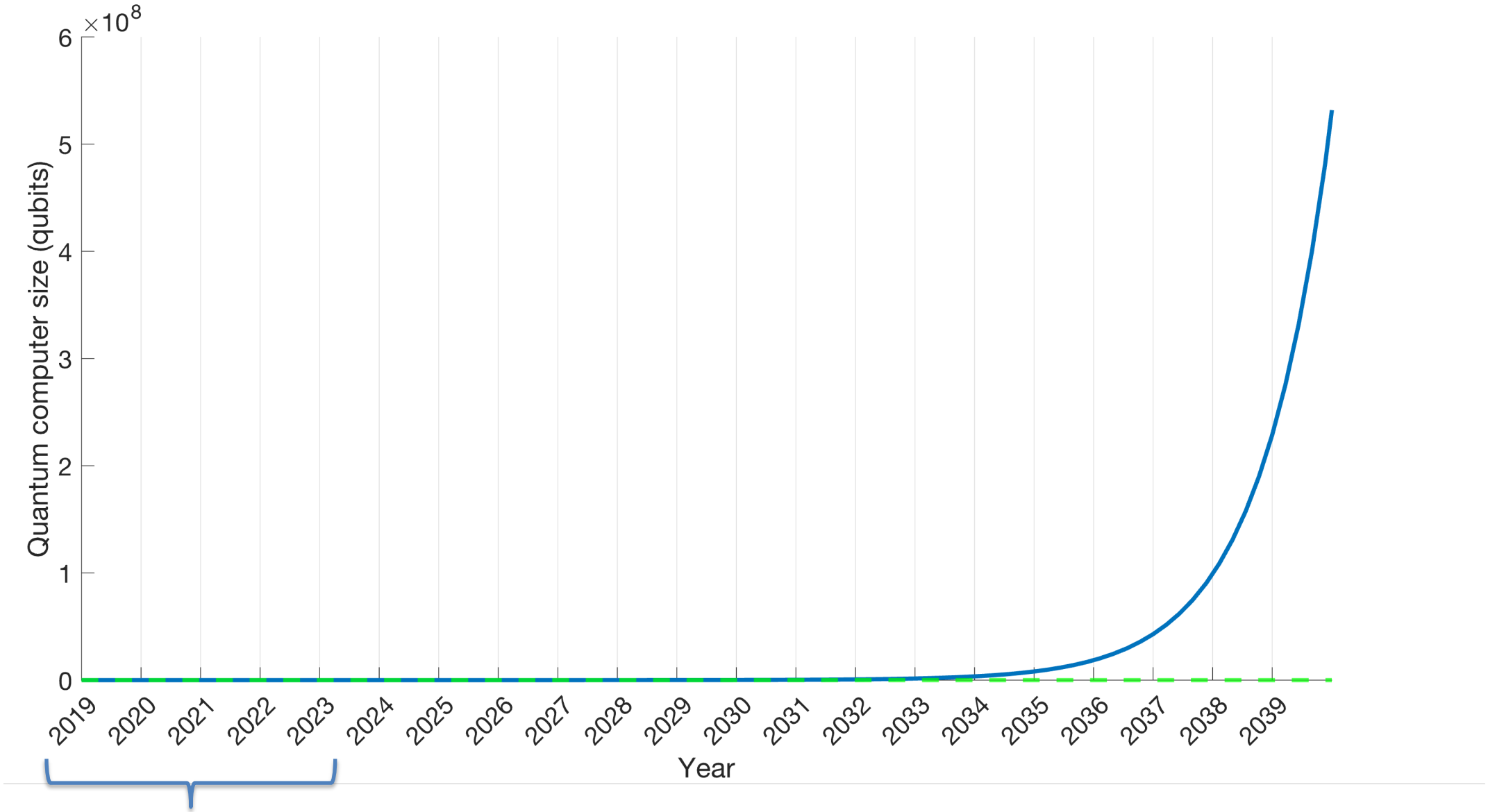
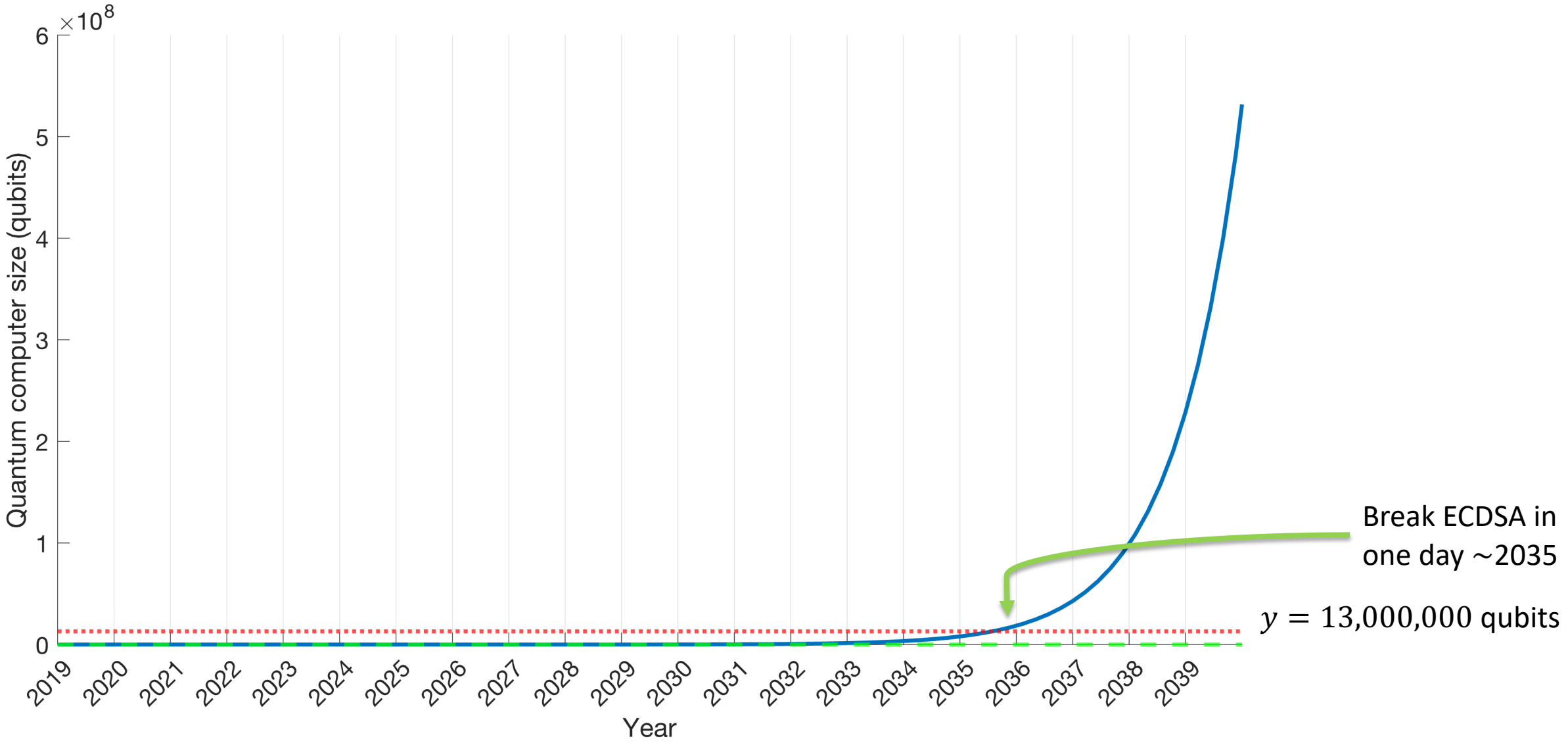


Extrapolation from 2019-2023 IBM data and forecast


×10^8
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Quantum computer size (qubits)
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
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Year
Break ECDSA in one day ~2035
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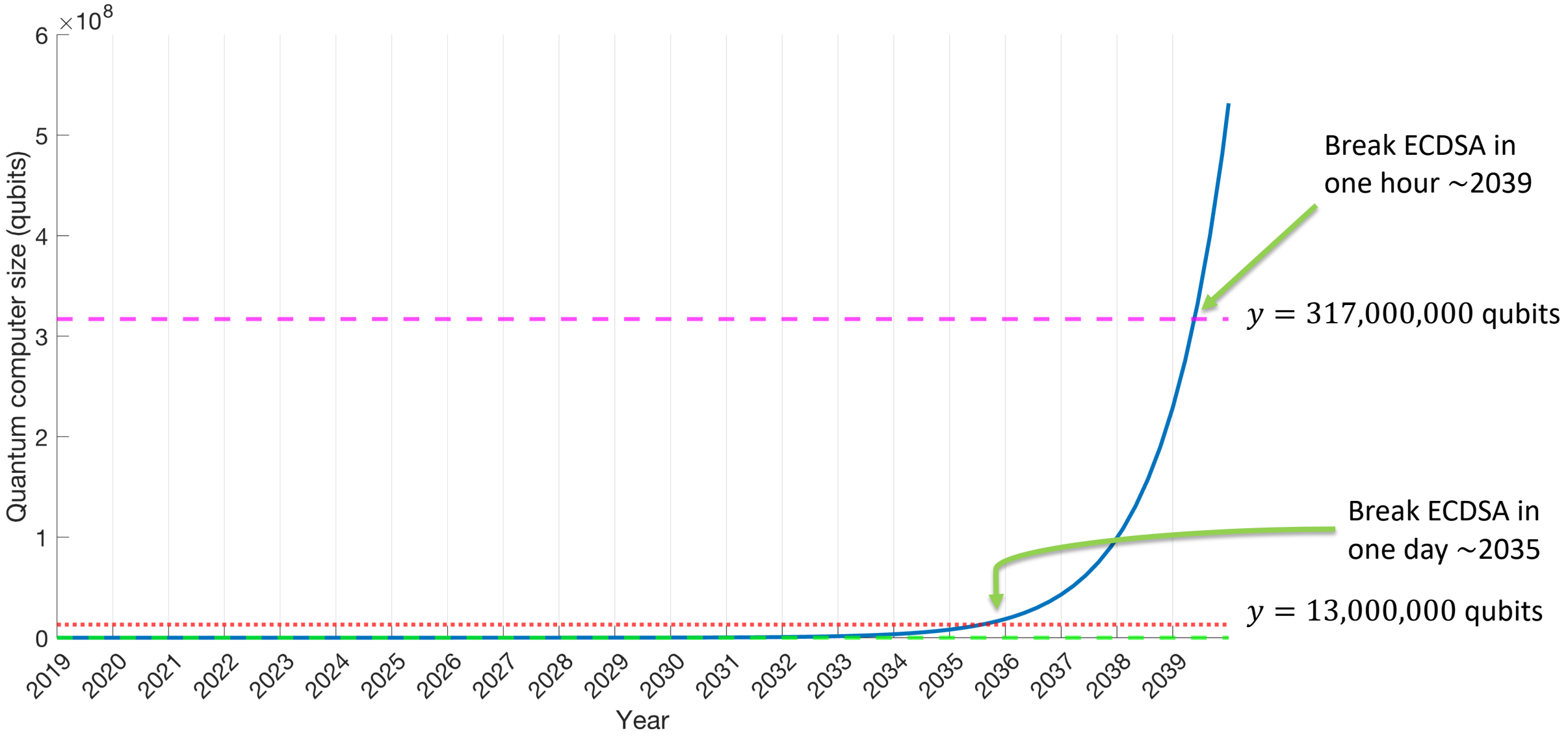
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2035
2036
2037
2038
2039
Year
Break ECDSA in one hour ~2039
y = 317,000,000 qubits
Break ECDSA in one day ~2035
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Unlikely to have quantum threat before ~2035

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Today's V2V wireless protocols and vehicle hardware need quantum resistance

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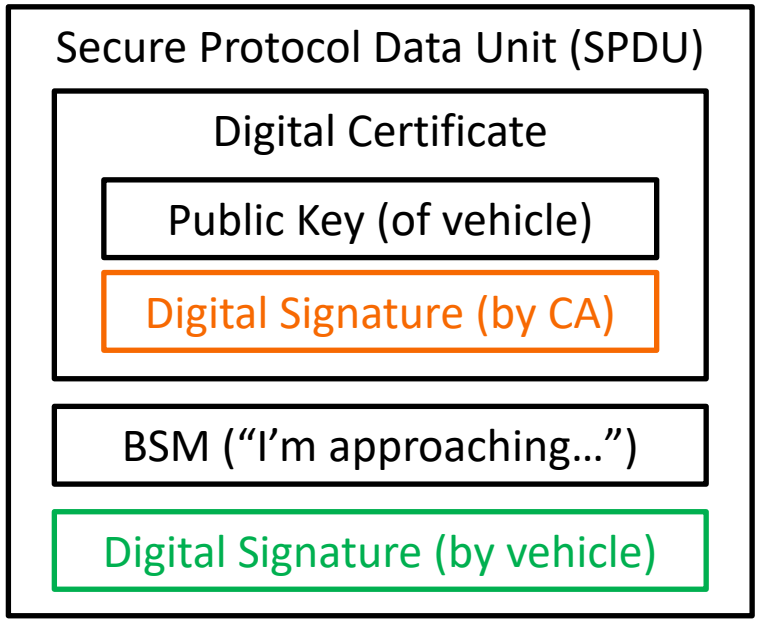

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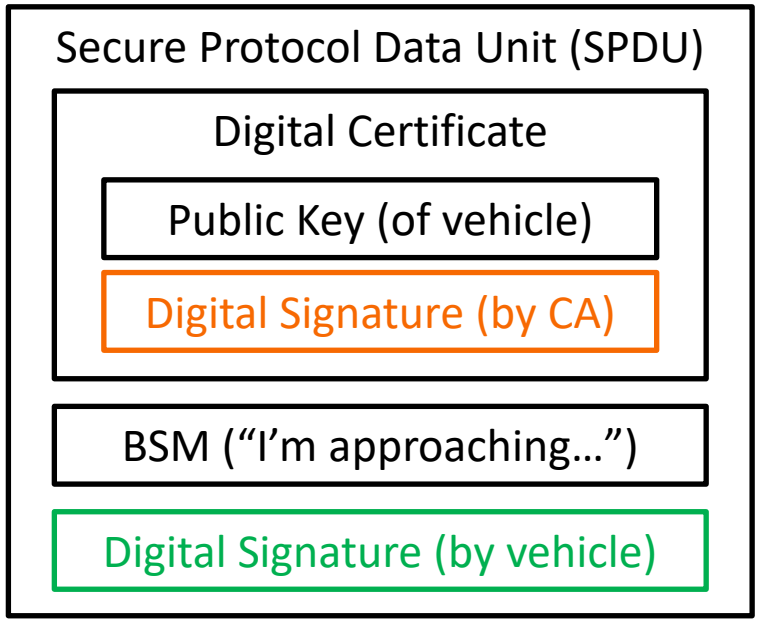

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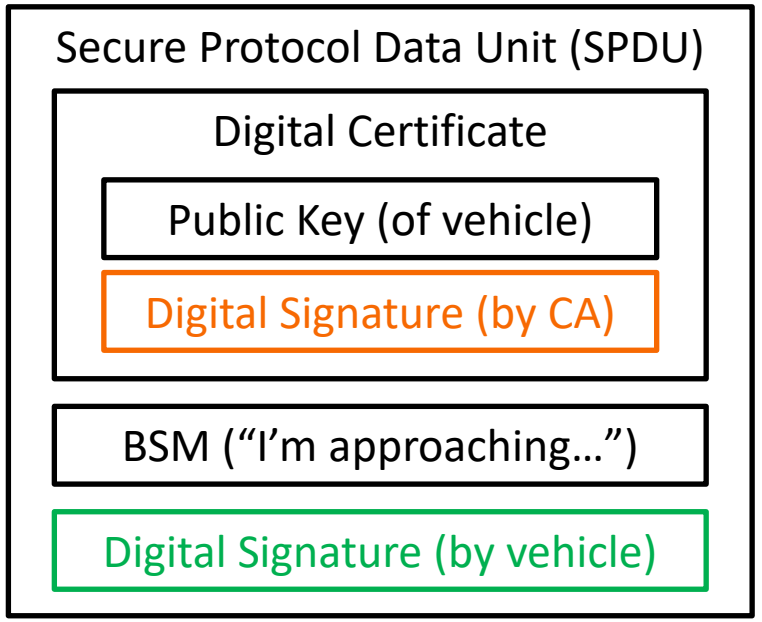
For the near future, focus on protecting certificates from quantum attacks in a hybrid solution for PQ V2V



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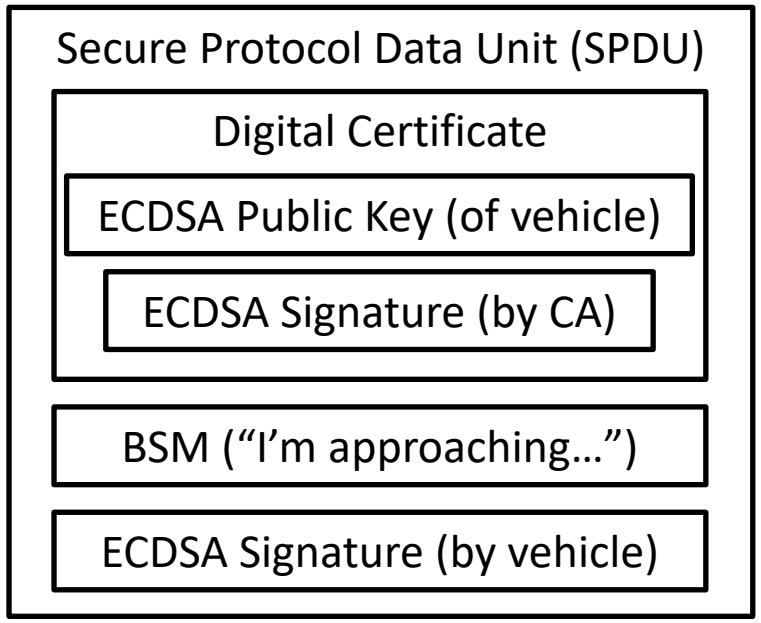

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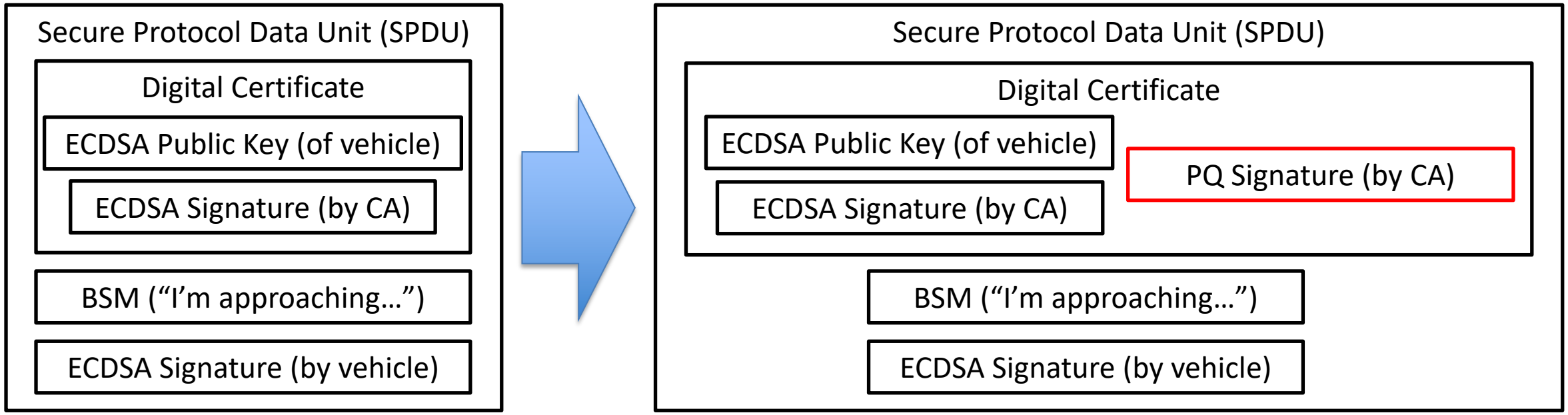
- Kickstart transition to PQ hardware and protocols
- Use PQ signature for certificate, keep EC signature for message



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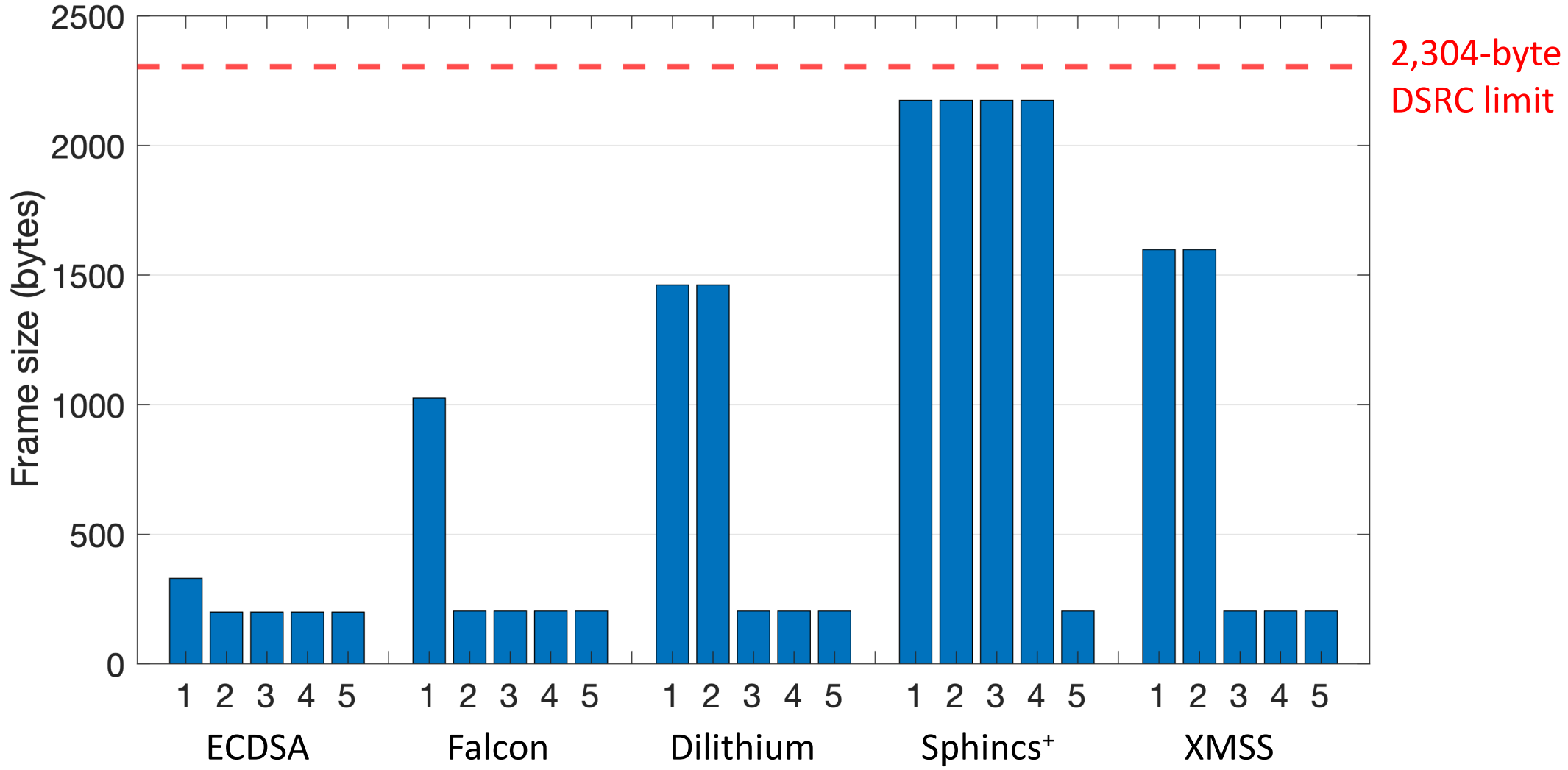
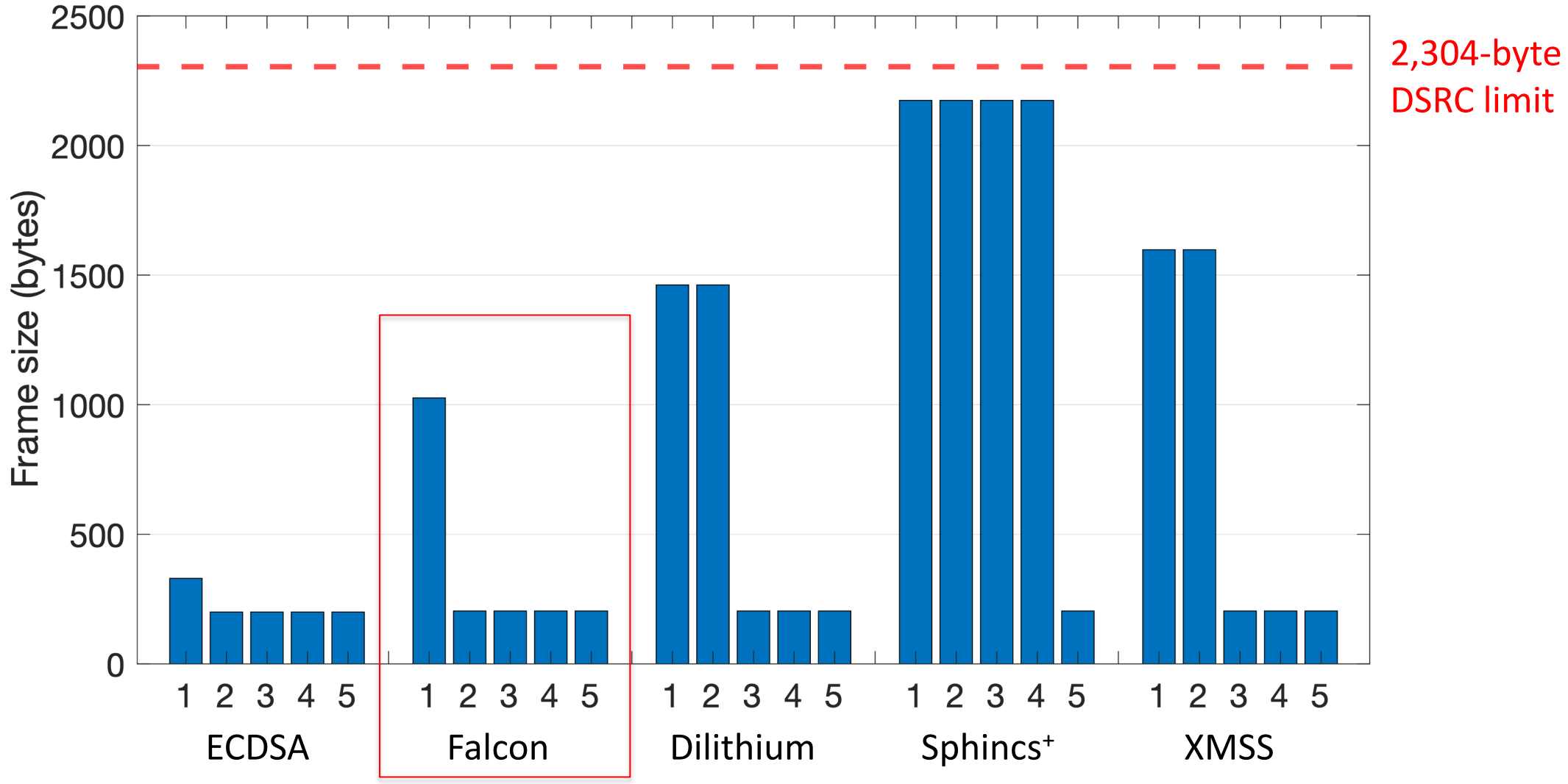
- Goal: Minimize message size



5-SPDU certificate cycle for ECDSA and selected PQ algorithms



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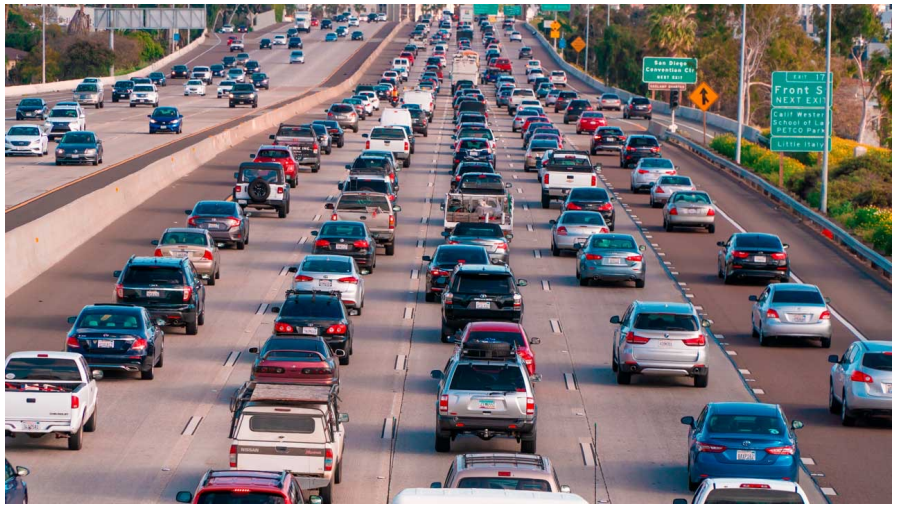
Problem: In high-density scenarios (100 vehicles/km), FLR is +63% when ECDSA replaced with *Partially Hybrid* design (using Falcon)



Source: https://bit.ly/3UPmBCG

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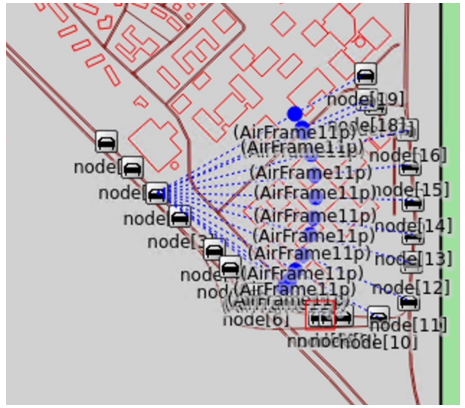
- Use distributed AI to dynamically adjust certificate interval
- Also optimize peer-to-peer certificate sharing protocol (P2PCD)

Experiments

- Extensive simulations in VEINS
  - Custom PQ-V2V module



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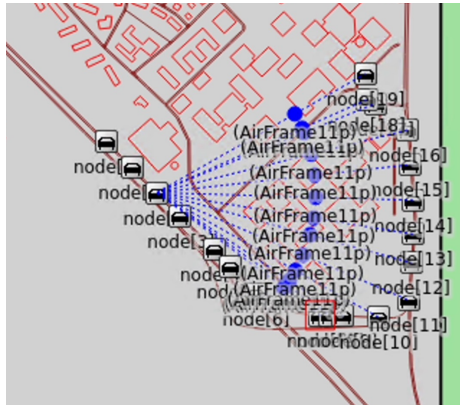

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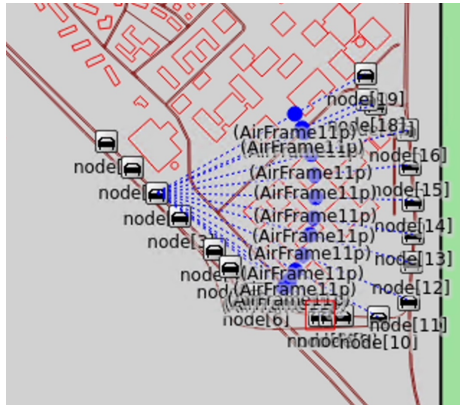

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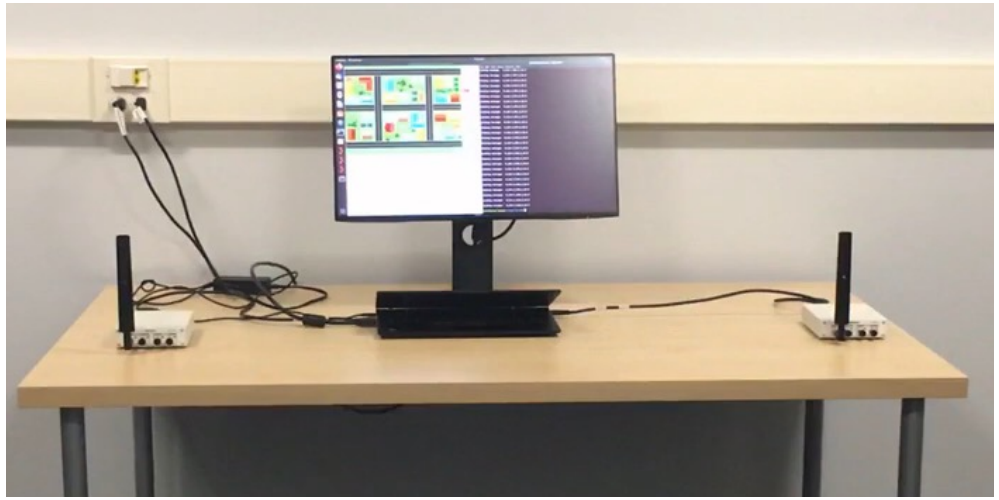
- Benchmarking PQ algorithms on ARM-based V2V chipset
- USRP experiments in the lab and on real roadways
  - New testbed: *PQ-V2Verifier*



Experimental Results

- Combining hardware benchmarks, over-the-air measurements, and infusing data into VEINS simulations:

	Metric (vs. ECDSA)	Low-density (60 vehicles/km)	High-density (100 vehicles/km)
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Experimental Results

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Partially Hybrid w/ Spectrum Optimization	Δ FLR	+7.9%	+7.1%

Conclusions

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- Developed practical, hybrid authentication protocol
- Identified Falcon as best PQ algorithm for V2V
- Applied AI to optimize spectrum, improve reliability
- Validated through simulations and hardware experiments

Key Contributions

Forecast/assessment of quantum risk

Hybrid authentication protocol

Falcon is best PQ algorithm for V2V

AI to optimize spectrum, reliability

Simulations + hardware experiments

Thank You! Questions?

← Our paper

← Artifacts

Artifact Evaluated NDSS SYMPOSIUM Available Functional

NSF

Geoff Twardokus
geoff.twardokus@mail.rit.edu

RIT ESL Global Cybersecurity Institute Wireless and IoT Security and Privacy Lab

Nina Bindel

SANDBOXAQ

Hanif Rahbari

RIT ESL Global Cybersecurity Institute Wireless and IoT Security and Privacy Lab

Sarah McCarthy

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO