CS 925Lecture 23 Time Synchronization Security

Thursday, April 25, 2024



Time transfer protocols

Software-only solution:

Network Time Protocol (NTP)

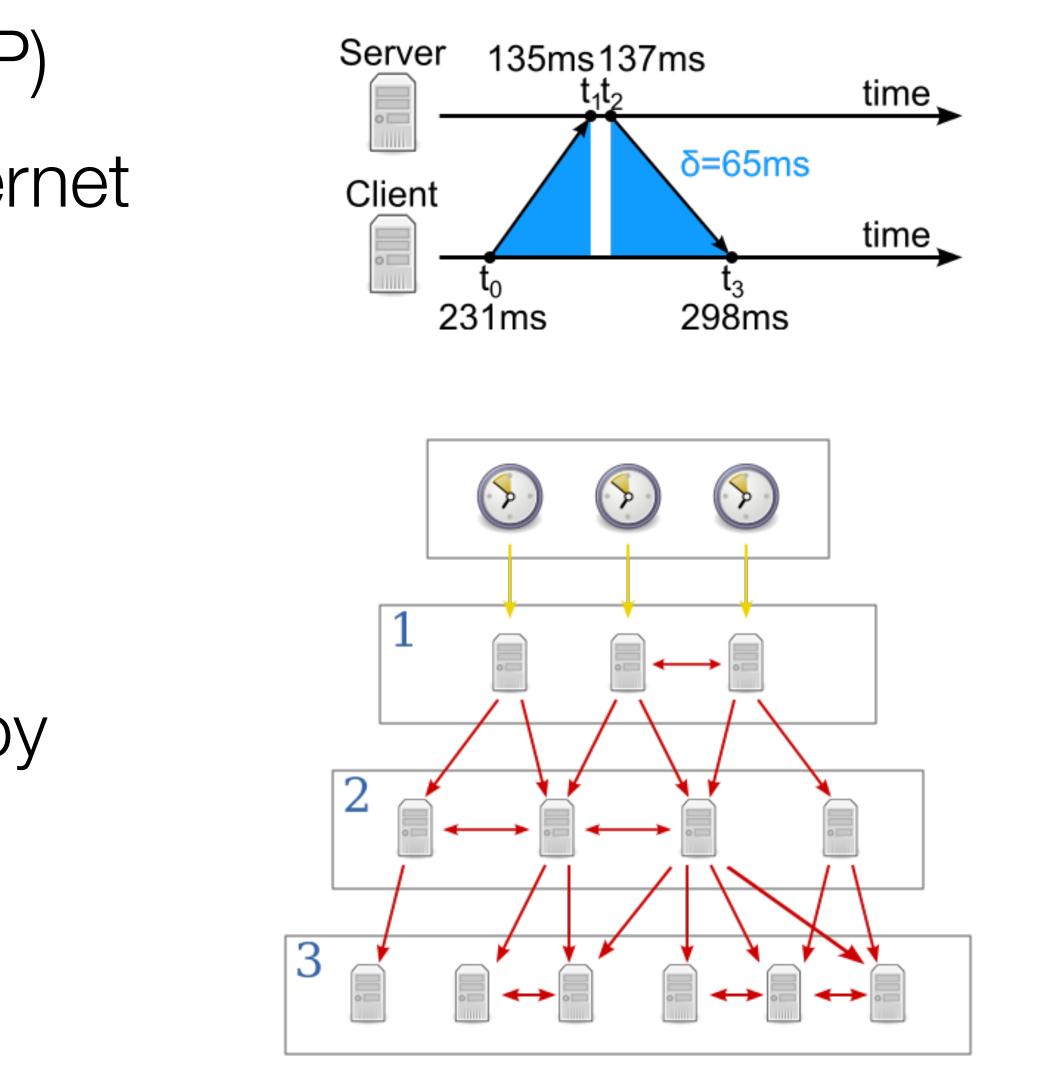
Hardware-assisted solutions:

IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP)

White Rabbit

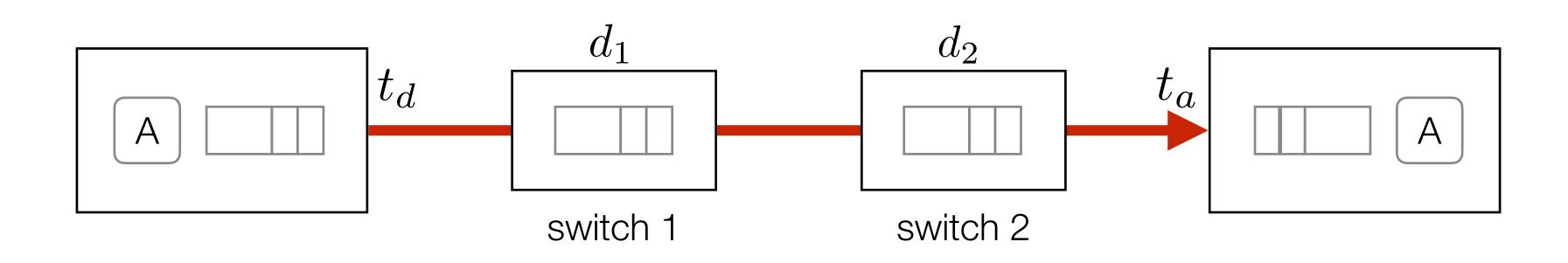
NTP

- Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- One of the fundamental Internet protocols
- Current version (NTPv4): RFC 5905 is from 2010
- Clock strata
- Implemented and enabled by default by most operating systems

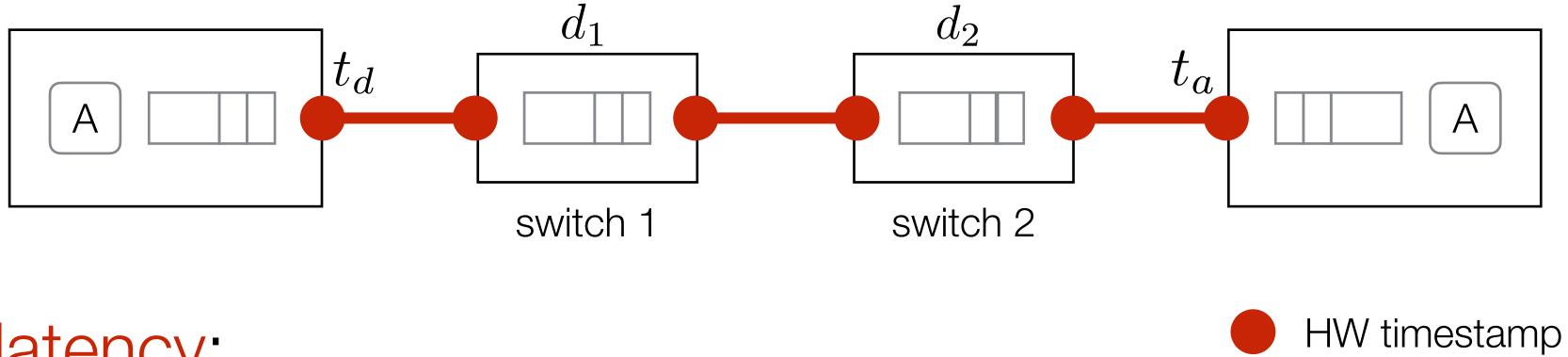


IFFE Std 1588

- Precision Time Protocol (PTP)
 - initial version: IEEE Std 1588[™]-2002
 - "current" version: IEEE Std 1588[™]-2008 (a.k.a. v2)
 - new version: IEEE Std 1588[™]-2019 (a.k.a. v2.1)
- Takes advantage of hardware support
 - precise packet arrival and departure timestamp
 - allows for compensation of delay encountered within a switch



IFFE Std 1588



Link latency:

- "constant" on links
- variable at endpoints and switches due to queueing
- Variable components can be eliminated:

 $t_a -$



$$t_d - \sum_{i=1}^N d_i$$

Key Components

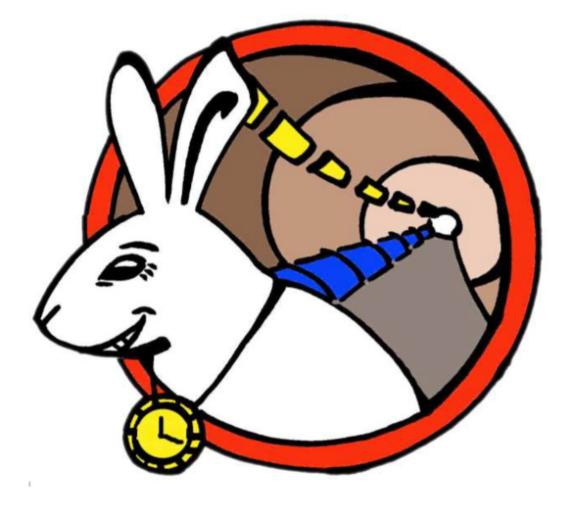
- Node types ("clock" = IEEE Std 1588 aware node)
 - ordinary clocks (OC)
 - boundary clocks (BC)
 - transparent clocks (TC)
- End to End (e2e) and Peer to Peer (p2p) modes
- Use of multicasting
- MAC or IP as underlying protocols
- Best Master Clock (BMC) algorithm
- Application domain specific profiles

White Rabbit

- Std 1588
- Means:
 - Synchronous Ethernet for syntonization
 - IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol

A project from CERN, supported in the latest version of IEEE

• Goals: sub-nanosecond accuracy, flexibility, predictability and reliability, robustness, open source hardware and software



Achievable accuracy

Continental distances:

- GNSS (GPS, Glonass, BeiDou, Galileo): 1 µs is easy, 50 ns is possible, <10 ns very hard
- NTP (Network Time Protocol): milliseconds
- Within a LAN:

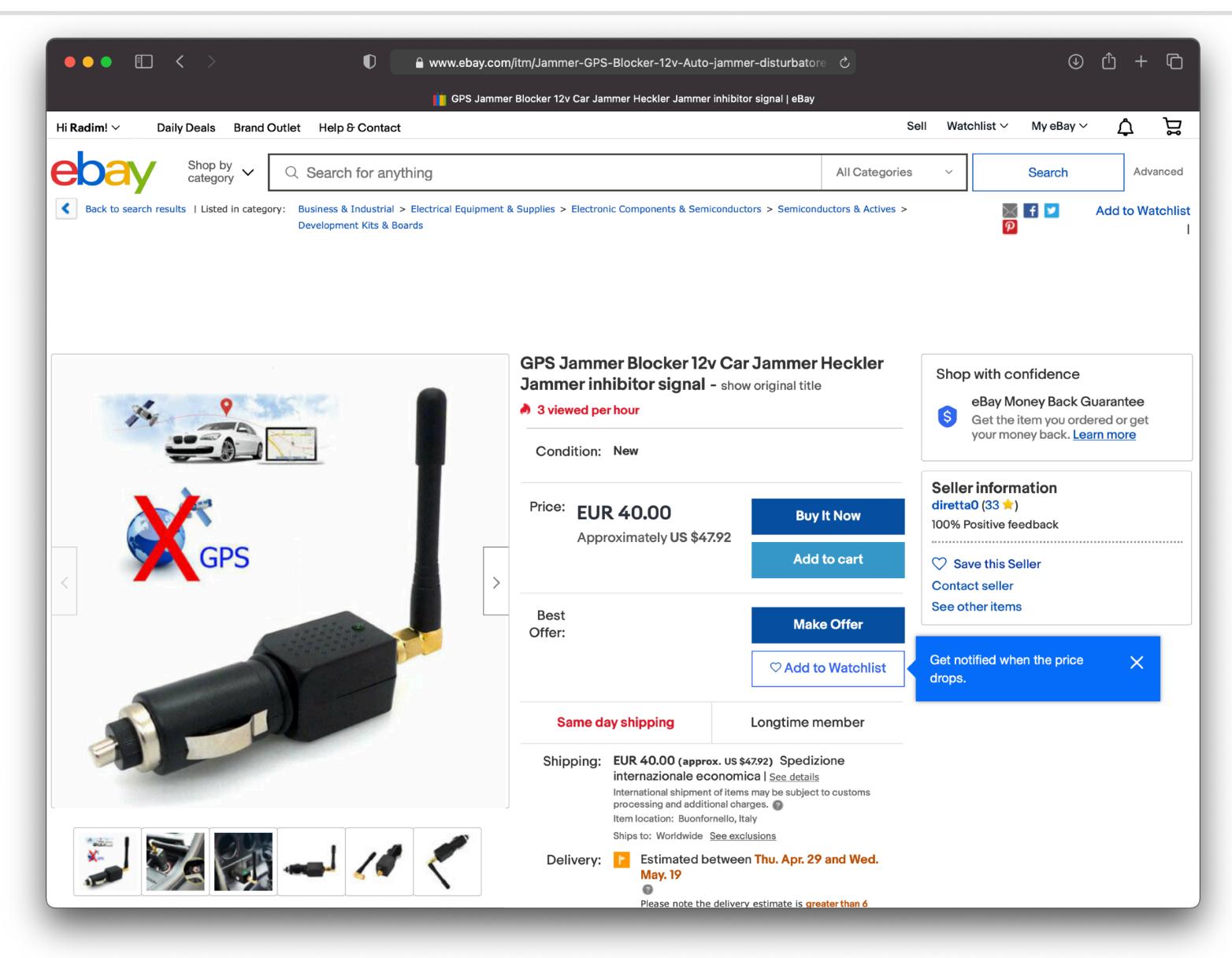
 - IEE1588: 1 µs easy, 50 ns with care, few ns hard - White Rabbit: 100 ps accuracy, 10 ps jitter

Timing Security

- Loss of precise time synchronization can have serious consequences:
 - disruption of the power grid, including physical damage
 - disruption of mobile networks
 - halted high-frequency securities trading
- Much of these systems depend on functioning GNSS (GPS):
 - bad idea: GPS signal is weak and can be jammed or even spoofed



From eBay...



Timing Security - Solutions

- Fancy antennas and smart GNSS receivers
 - How about swarms of autonomous aerial GPS spoofers?
- Combine GNSS and network-based solutions
 - this is a good idea for other reasons...
 - but now we need to protect the protocol!

Securing Timing Protocols

- Attacks:
 - Packet manipulation
 - Spoofing
 - Replay attack
 - Rogue master attack
 - Interception and removal
 - Packet delay manipulation
 - L2/L3 DoS attacks
 - Crypto performance attacks
 - Time protocol DoS attacks

Securing Timing Protocols

- PTP-Integrated Security Mechanisms
 - adding security features to the timing protocols
- External Transport Security Mechanisms
 - using existing transport security (IPsec and MACsec)
- Architecture Guidance
 - robust and resilient deployment
- Monitoring and Management Guidance
 - mechanisms to detect problems