PANCAST: LISTENING TO BLUETOOTH BEACONS FOR EPIDEMIC RISK MITIGATION **AASTHA MEHTA**

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> > 31 AUG 2022



MY RESEARCH

Building systems for security and privacy ...



Enabling compliance with data regulations

Mitigating side channels in cloud



Securing ML in the edge



Inclusive and privacypreserving contact tracing



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Testing

Contact tracing









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Tracing infected persons and those who came in contact with them





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Direct test resources to individuals likely to be infected





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Inform health policies and interventions that can help contain the disease





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Isolation



The Local news@thelocal.de @thelocalgermany

> 22 June 2020 11:32 CEST

Updated 22 June 2020 17:11 CEST

coronavirus

industry

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More than 1,300 workers test positive: Germany fights to control coronavirus spread at meat plant



Members of the Bundeswehr (German Army) outside Tönnies. Photo: DPA

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MANUAL CONTACT TRACING



Limitations

- Difficult to scale
- People forget information

Health workers interview sick persons about their recent encounters and travel history



SPECTS: Smartphone-Based Pairwise Encounter-Based Contact Tracing Systems







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• Record physical proximity between users via close-range bluetooth exchange





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- Sick persons report encounter history to a health authority (backend)

SPECTS: Smartphone-Based Pairwise Encounter-Based Contact Tracing Systems





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- Users query backend for risk info (centralized) OR



SPECTS: Smartphone-Based Pairwise Encounter-Based Contact Tracing Systems

7



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- Backend notifies users (decentralized)

push notification

e-range bluetooth exchange authority (backend)



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Trade utility for privacy





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Do not capture contextual info useful for epidemiological analysis (e.g. location, indoor/ outdoor, noise level)



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Vulnerabilities

<A1, B2> <A2, C3> A2 (G. **C**3 <C3, A2> Cannot capture noncontemporaneous transmissions (e.g. elevators) upload ids

3

B2

Do not capture contextual info useful for epidemiological analysis (e.g. location, indoor/ outdoor, noise level)

<B2, A1>

<B3, D1>

ッ

B3

D



relay and replay attacks

8





Do not capture contextual info useful for epidemiological analysis (e.g. location, indoor/ outdoor, noise level) relay and replay attacks







 Placed in strategic locations (restaurants, classroom, buses)

• Labeled with location, env. info



Broadcast <ephIDs, loc, time>

BLE beacon

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• Labeled with location, env. info

















- Beacons and user device registrations, user uploads
- Epidemiological analysis
- Disseminate risk info







Broadcast <ephIDs, loc, time>















- User devices mostly passive
- Transmit with explicit user consent
- Decentralized risk notification







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- Transmit with explicit user consent
- Decentralized risk notification

Key Primitive: Infrastructure-to-User Encounters

 Minimizes data collection Similar privacy as existing SPECTS while using location info Robust against eavesdropping, relay, and replay attacks



- Risk dissemination
- Implementation and evaluation
- Deployment

OUTLINE



RISK DISSEMINATION

<E0, L0, T7> <E4, L1, T2> * . . . • • • * ••• <E3, L2, T5> Backend * <E2, L3, T4> <E1, L2, T0>

Overview



<E0, L0, T7> <E3, L2, T5> <E6, L1, T9>




Overview





<E0, L0, T7> <E3, L2, T5> <E6, L1, T9>





Overview



- Correct information
- Preserve privacy of diagnosed individuals
- Preserve privacy of users seeking risk information
- Timely dissemination
- Low bandwidth, power, compute cost for user devices

Key Requirements



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Add junk entries using differential privacy



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- Preserve privacy of users seeking risk information
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- Low bandwidth, power, compute cost for user devices

Add junk entries using differential privacy

➡ Ideally, using broadcast ➡ But this is inefficient ...





risk-data/day = $(\#new-cases/day * max-enctrs/day + \Delta) * sizeof(ephID)$ bytes

#risk-entries/day



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Assume new encounter every 5 min throughout the day 4032 encounters in 14 days



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DP noise: ~300K entries at 99th percentile



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#risk-entries/day

Assume new encounter every 5 min throughout the day = 4032 encounters in 14 days

Country	# new cases/day	# risk entries/day	Bytes/day (MiB)
Australia	18	390,838	1.258
Germany	3346	$13,\!809,\!334$	44.447
Italy	3821	15,724,534	50.612
France	16036	$64,\!975,\!414$	209.133
Brazil	26429	$106,\!879,\!990$	344.009
USA	48639	$196,\!430,\!710$	632.242
India	72019	290,698,870	935.658
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https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/ (based on Oct 2020)

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Assume new encounter every 5 min throughout the day ⇒4032 encounters in 14 days

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Australia	18	390,838	1.258	13.191
Germany	3346	$13,\!809,\!334$	44.447	466.065
Italy	3821	15,724,534	50.612	530.703
France	16036	64,975,414	209.133	2192.92
Brazil	26429	106,879,990	344.009	3607.2
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> Assuming BLE xput of ~0.8 Mbps





Broadcast protocol

Network beacons broadcast risk data of local region

Dongles passively listen to a network beacon





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Ahmedabad

Problem: Travellers may not get all risk information



DISSEMINATION PROTOCOL Querying protocol Dongles query for risk data of non-local regions •••• Backend

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Querying protocol

Privacy goal: hide queries and responses from backend, network beacon, eavesdroppers



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Assumption: non-colluding servers

• e.g., using two different cloud providers or heterogeneous hardware TEEs

Benny Chor, Oded Goldreich, Eyal Kushilevitz, and Madhu Sudan. Private Information Retrieval. Foundations of Computer Science, 1995



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D

B[0]

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Server S1



Server S2



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Server S2



 S_1

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geneous hardware TEEs $D = \langle B[i] \rangle$ $B_1 = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{N} s_1[i] \cdot B[i]$ Server S1 $B_2 = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{N} s_2[i] \cdot B[i]$

Server S2

B[2] B[3]

 $B_1 = B[2]$

 $B_2 = B[1] \oplus B[2]$



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$$S_1 0 0 1 0 D B[0]$$

 $S_2 0 1 1 0$

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$$B_1 = \bigoplus_{i=0}^N s_1[i] \cdot B[i]$$



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B[3] B[2] **B**[1

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What is a "good" uniform block (region) size?

Small regions a query bandwidth

Large regions response bandwidth



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Our solution

1. Dynamically adapt regions to maintain a uniform block size



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1. Dynamically adapt regions to maintain a uniform block size RiskDB

ephID	locID	time	
E0	LO	T7	BO
E4	L1	T2	
E1	L2	Т0	
E3	L2	T5	
E2	L3	T4	B2 + padding



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Ris	k	D	B
Ris	k	D	B

L-map

L0

L1

L2

L3

ephID	locID	time	
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E4	L1	T2	
E1	L2	т0]
E3	L2	T5	
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- 2. Dongles use two rounds of PIR
- Round 1: block idx = PIR(loc id)
- Round 2: block = PIR(block idx)



- Risk dissemination
- Implementation and evaluation
- Deployment

OUTLINE



IMPLEMENTATION

PanCast devices



Smartphone app



Dev Kits: ~300 CAD/~18K INR

Production: ~20 CAD/~1200 INR

Network beacons can be integrated with wifi base stations





EVALUATION



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Risk download latency

Broadcast: BLE periodic broadcast @10 ms Querying: BLE connection oriented comm.



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EVALUATION

Payload size: 5 MB (~1.5 million risk entries)

Operation	Latency (s)
Broadcast	315
Querying	61



EVALUATION

Risk download latency

Broadcast: BLE periodic broadcast @10 ms Querying: BLE connection oriented comm.

Battery life

Operation	Current	Normalized current in an he
Base current	0.10 mA	0.10 mA
BLE Scanning	3.77 mA	0.19 mA
Encounter logging	2.60 mA	0.01 mA
Crypto	2.50 mA	~10 ⁻⁴ mA

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our

Typical coin cells: 220 mAh Expected battery life: $\frac{220}{0.1 + 0.19 + 0.01} \approx 33$ days



Strategic deployment of beacons

• e.g. prioritize restaurants, supermarkets, schools over forests



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Interoperate with manual tracing

Provides utility even with low user adoption







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Can manually insert risk entries into the backend based on users' inputs





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ONGOING WORK

Deployment

- Ran a pilot deployment with simulated infection transmissions @ UBC CS
- Future: Perform a real-world deployment
- Dataset generation
- Refining risk estimation models

Practical considerations

- Beacon placement density
- Handling clock synchronizations
- Visualization support for dongle data via users' personal devices



PANCAST www.pancast.mpi-sws.org



Property	PanCast
Utility	 Strategically-placed beacons provide contextual in allowing more accurate risk estimates Useful even under partial deployment
Privacy	 Beacons only broadcast; user devices mostly pass Decentralized risk notification Differential privacy for patients, IT-PIR for queriers
Inclusiveness	Simple, zero-maintenance dongles, or smartphones
Interoperability	Interoperates with manual tracing; complements SP



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QUESTIONS?





BACKUP



PRIVACY

Operation stage	Backend	Other users	Network beacon	Terminal
Registration	PII(e.g., phone $\#$), user-donglemapping, beacon-locationmap,devices' secret keys,	none	none	none
Encounter logging	none	none	none	none
Encounter upload	location history	none	none	upload size, location his- tory*
Risk notification	none	common subset of location history, but anonymized**	noised broadcast size*** and time	none

* Only if user wishes to use the terminal to select data prior to upload ** Other users only learn ephids of beacons where they intersected with at least one sick user *** Beacons only observe differentially-private (noised) broadcast size (recall: Δ)





No environmental factors; PanCast with manual tracing, SPECTS do not interoperate with manual tracing





Site-dependent transmission rates in PanCast, but not SPECTS.





PanCast vs. SPECTS without manual tracing and without leveraging environmental factors.

PanCast performs worse than SPECTS because it is deprived of beacons, manual tracing, and environmental information





Reduction of infections with combined SPECTS + PanCast + manual tracing, but without environmental factors

















- Clock inconsistencies due to beacon and dongle power failures
- Beacon location misconfiguration
- Relay attacks

SECURITY





1. Delayed release (using personal device)



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Test clinic

1. Test result (+ve) 2. enc_{OTP}("upload", test-result) * Dongle



Trusted terminal



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Test clinic 1. Test result 2 (+ve) 2. enc_{OTP}("upload", test-result) ∦ **3**. $enc_{k_D}(enctr-list, test-result)$ Dongle **Trusted terminal**





1. Delayed release (using personal device)

Test clinic 1. Test result 2 (+ve) 2. enc_{OTP}("upload", test-result) * **3**. $enc_{k_D}(enctr-list, test-result)$ **Trusted terminal** Dongle



4. $enc_{k_D}(enctr-list, test-result)$





2. Early release (from test clinic)

4. $enc_{k_D}(enctr-list, test-result)$





4. $enc_{k_D}(enctr-list, test-result)$





4. $enc_{k_D}(enctr-list, test-result)$



















ENCOUNTER UPLOAD Risk database: $\{eph_{B,i_B}, loc_B, T\}$ 4. $enc_{k_D}(enctr-list, test-result)$ Backend **Trusted terminal** 5. OTP, test-result 3. $enc_{OTP}(enc_{k_D}(enctr-list, test-kit\#))$ Backend **Trusted terminal** 33



