

A photograph of two women in profile, looking upwards. The scene is dimly lit with a strong blue tint. In the background, there are out-of-focus warm lights, creating a bokeh effect. The women's faces are partially illuminated by the ambient light.

# Ericsson Network Security TDTS06

Imagine a world where limitless connectivity means  
limitless possibility

# Ericsson Network Security



TSTD06

<https://www.ida.liu.se/~TDTS04/timetable/index.shtml>

Pontus Sandberg, Manager Ericsson R&D Security

Joakim Aronius, Security Systems Manager

Magnus Öberg, Security Standardization Engineer

March 8th

# Who we are



## Pontus Sandberg

- R&D Manager in Security @ Development Unit Networks
- Started my career at Ericsson Research, followed by 4G development, Operations to 5G Resilience, Capacity and Security
- Global experience both from R&D and Customer interaction
- M.Sc from LiU

## Mats Gustafsson

- Security and Privacy Advisor @ Development Unit Networks
- Worked with product security for 3G, 4G, and 5G base stations as well as with Ericsson's Network Management system
- Current focus is security assurance frameworks for products as well as operations and internal environments
- M.Sc. and Ph. Lic. from LiU

# Who are we



## Joakim Aronius

- Working with product security for 4G and 5G base stations
- Has worked with IPSec, IPv6, CMPv2 (certificate management) etc
- Has previously worked at Saab with information security and security in JAS 39 Gripen.
- M.Sc. from LiU, Computer Science and Engineering

## Magnus Öberg

- Ericsson Standardization Delegate in O-RAN Security Focus Group
- Security Champion @ Development Unit Networks
- Worked with product security for 3G, 4G, and 5G base stations.
- Current focus is security assurance frameworks for products and security standardization
- M.Sc. and Ph. Lic. from LiU

# Agenda March 8th

Ericsson 5G Security introduction

Baseband  
auto integration

Standardization

# 5G brings **new** security challenges



Ever evolving  
security threats



Critical infrastructure  
concerns



Increasing regulatory  
requirements (e.g., GDPR)



DevSecOps  
accelerating cycles



Billions of new  
devices



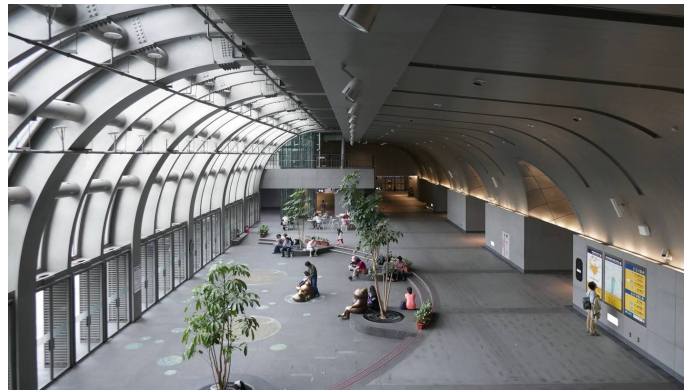
Distributed Cloud -  
specific challenges

# Baseband auto integration

Joakim Aronius



# Network sites





# Network rollout...



- Preparations
  - Radio Network planning
  - Node Provisioning
- Install new node
  - Physical installation
  - Integration into network

## Important considerations

- No node pre-configuration
- Time on site
- Complexity/Required skills



# Auto Integration Use Cases

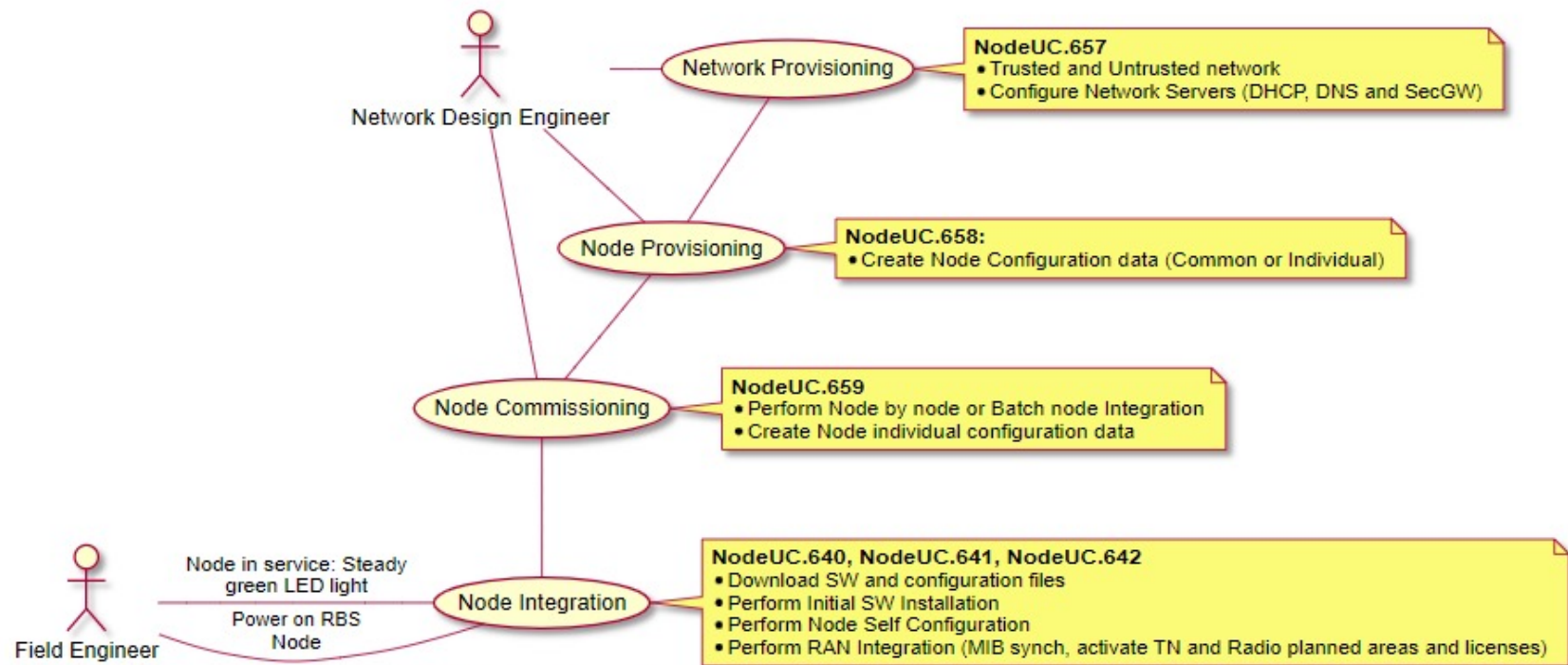
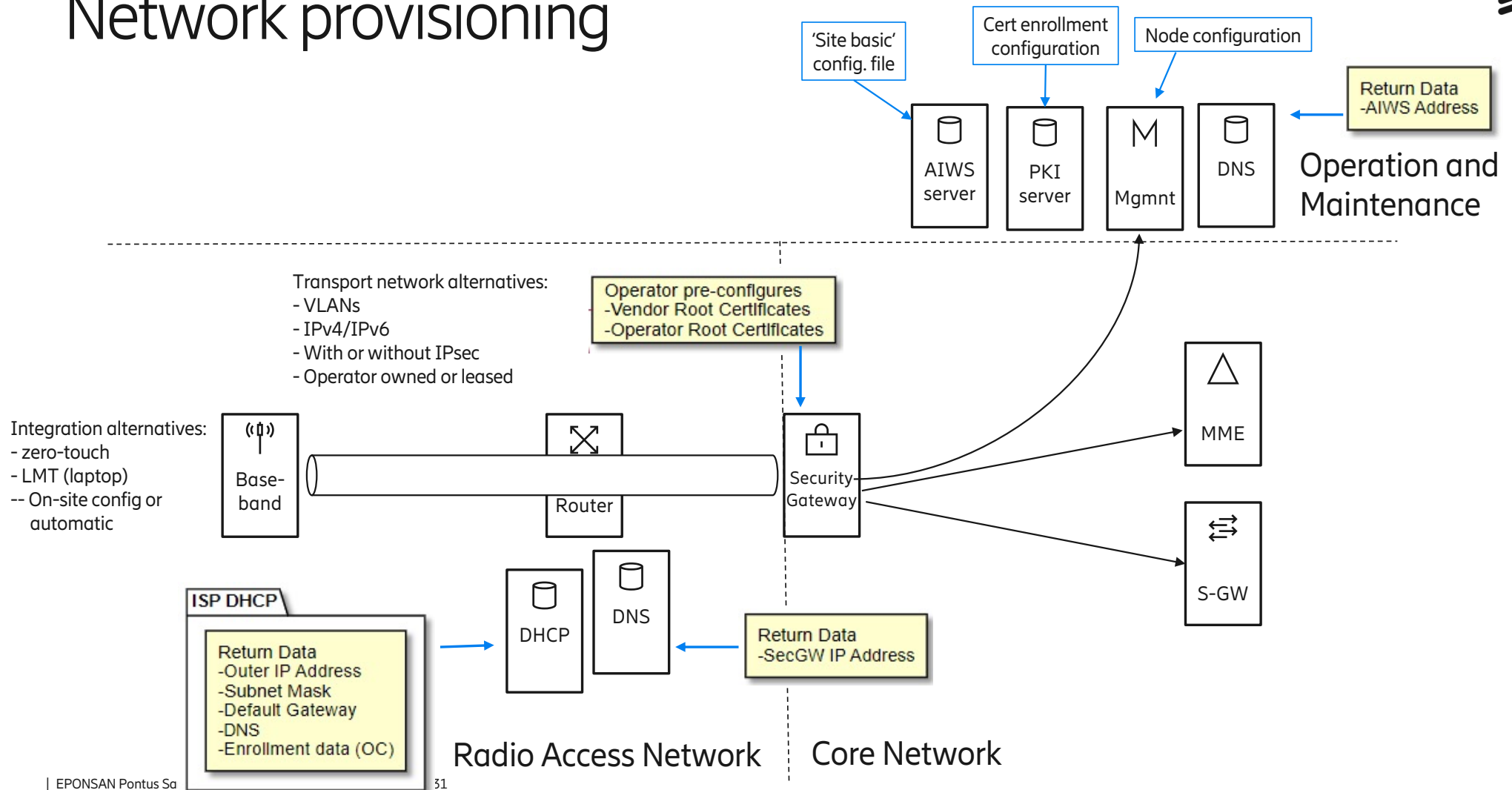
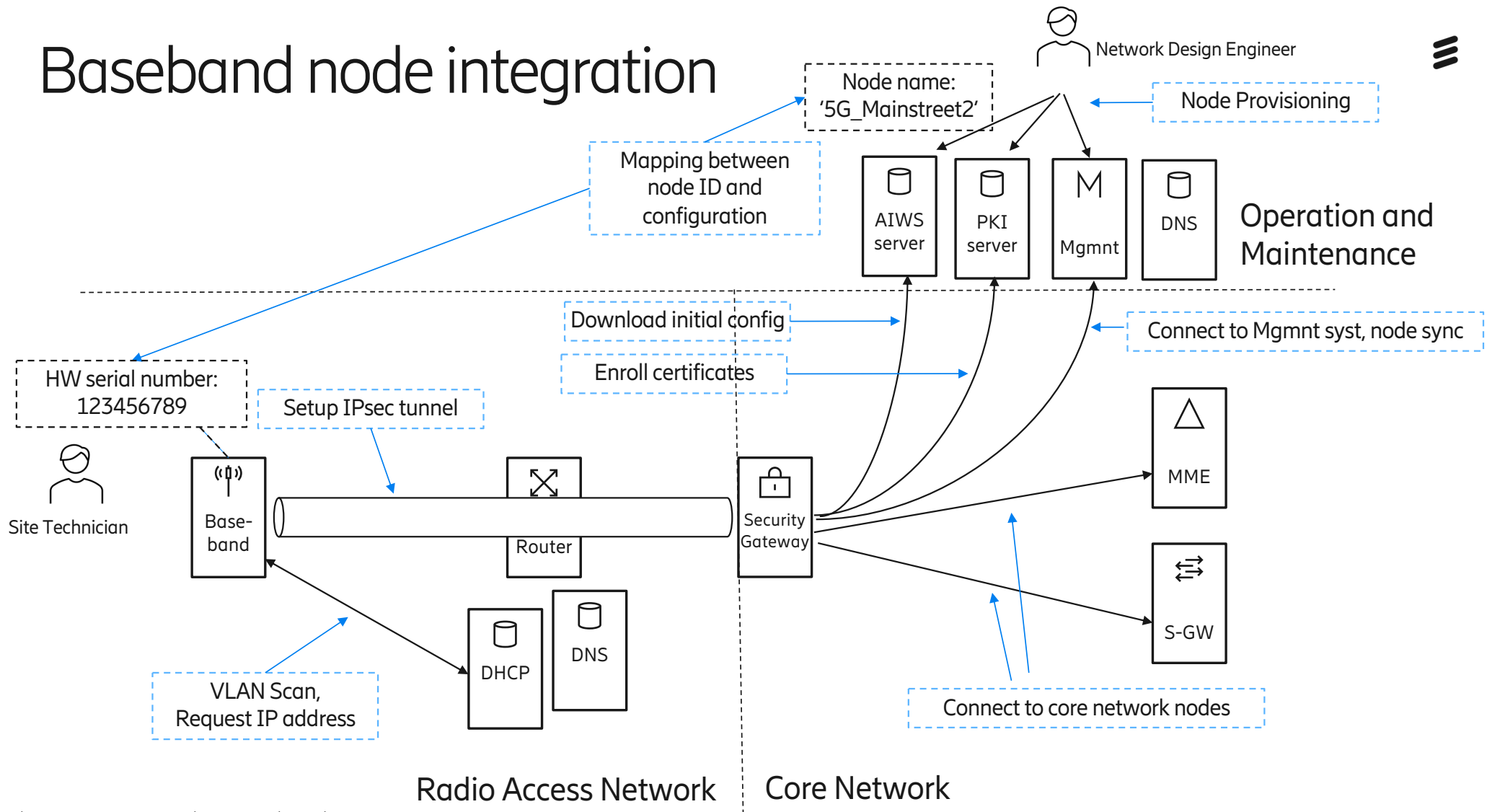


Figure 3.4.1: AutoIntegration - Use Case Diagram

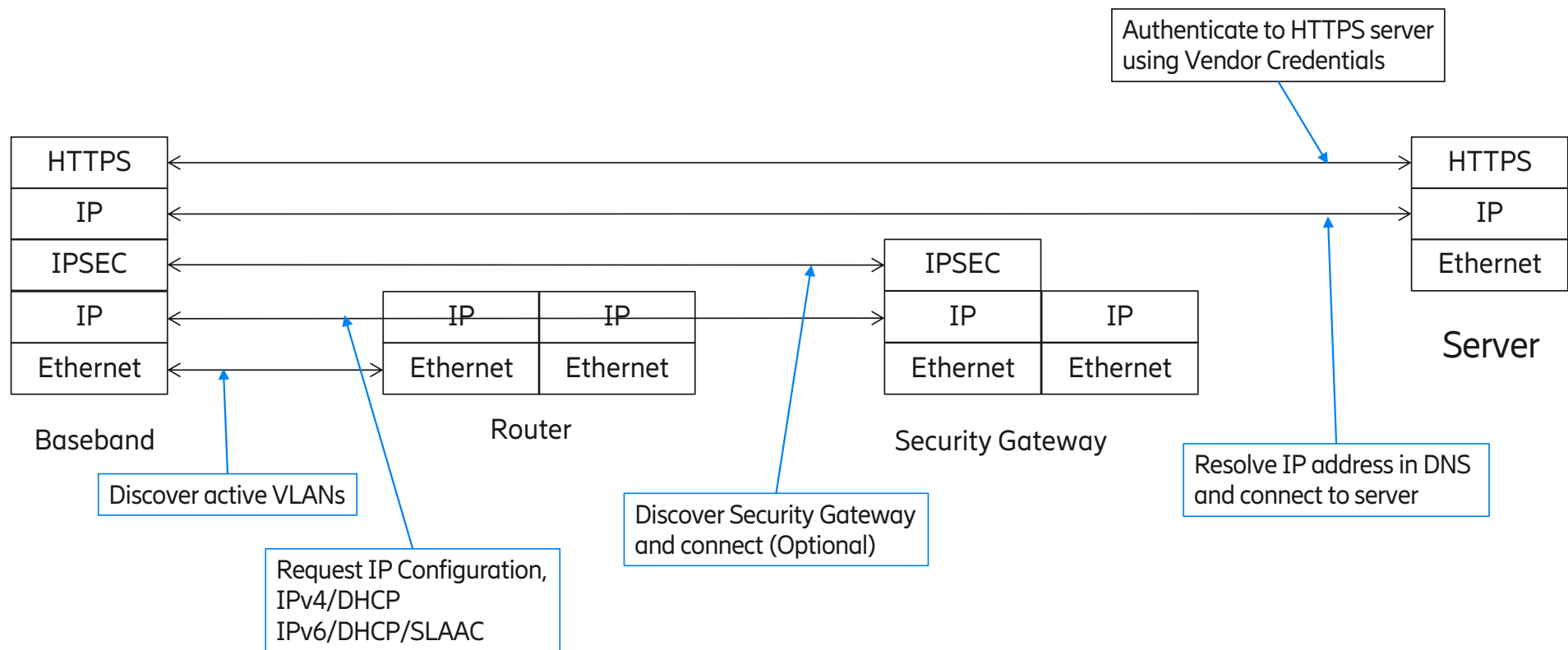
# Network provisioning



# Baseband node integration

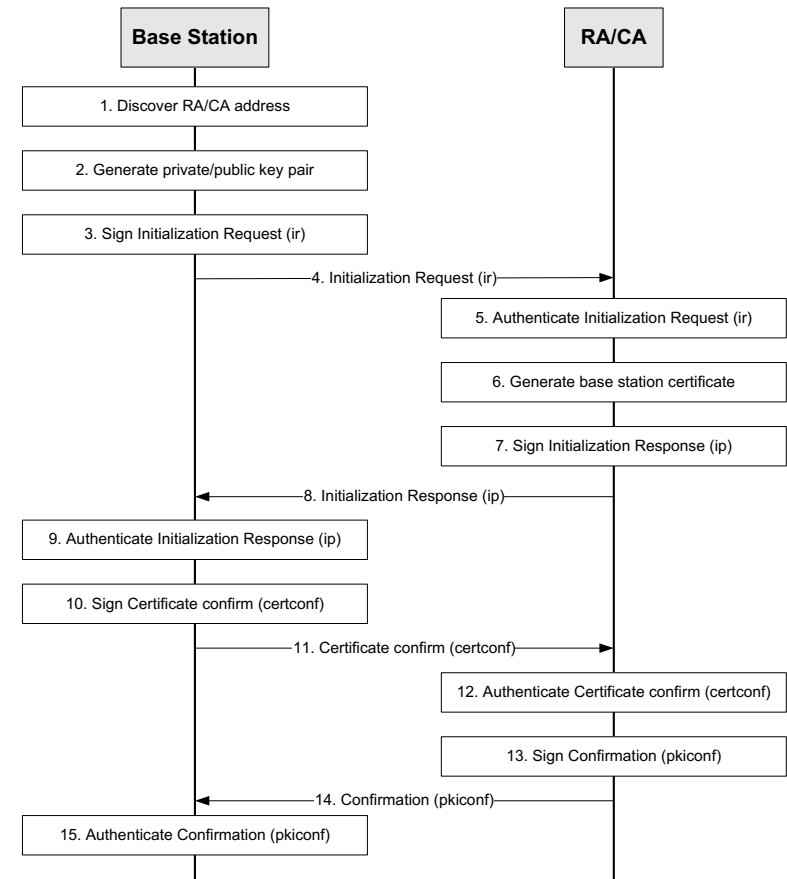


# Download Configuration files, HTTPS over IPsec



# Standardization

- Standardization needed as otherwise the vendors will create proprietary solutions...
- Transport protocols, IPv4, IPv6, IPsec etc standardized by IETF.
- 3GPP specifies profiles which parts of a standard that must be supported, e.g. IPsec/IKEv2, TLS, CMPv2 etc.



CMPv2 certificate enrollment sequence

# Standardization

Magnus Öberg



# Why standards?



- Standards – “widely agreed ways of doing things”.
  - Formal standards – developed by Standards Development Organizations (SDOs)
    - Consensus built – generally agreed after negotiation among all involved stakeholders.
    - Fair development process – regulated so all involved parties are able to express their views.
  - De-facto standards – “standard in actuality”, something widely adopted
- Standardization – the work on defining a standard, ie agree on how something should be done.
  - Consensus built – generally agreed after negotiation among all involved stakeholders.
  - Fair development process – regulated so all involved parties are able to express their views.

# Standardization bodies



# Security Standardization



- Functional – requirements on product functionality, eg
  - Data in transit shall be confidentiality protected
  - Data at rest shall be integrity protected
- Assurance – requirements on development processes, eg
  - Source code shall be version controlled
  - The product shall have a Software Bill of Materials

# 3GPP TSG SA WG3 (SA3) - Security



## Main objectives

- Defining security requirements
- Specifying the architectures and protocols for security and privacy in 3GPP systems.

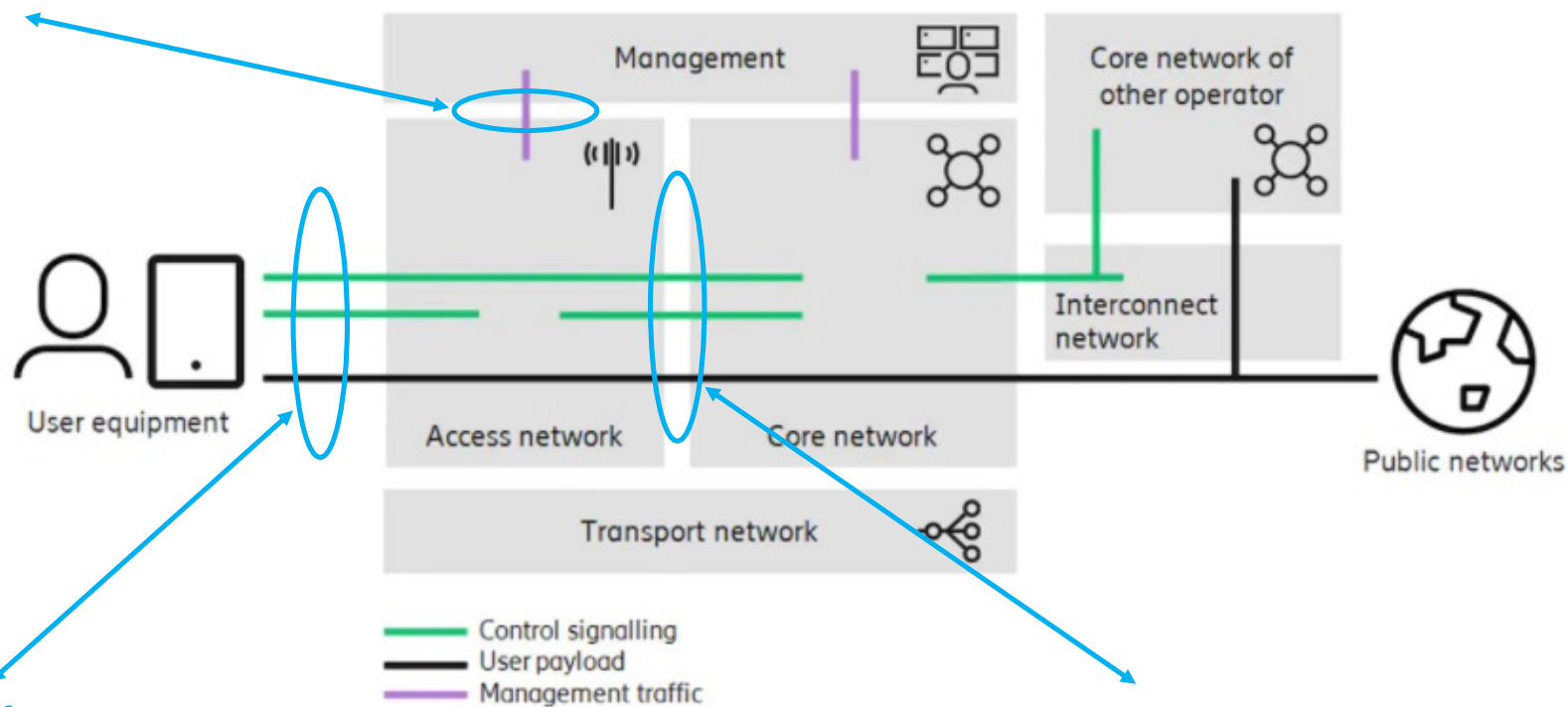
## Some publications

- TS 33.117 - Catalogue of general security assurance requirements
- TS 33.210 - Network Domain Security (NDS); IP network layer security
- TS 33.216 - Security Assurance Specification (SCAS) for the evolved Node B (eNB) network product class
- TS 33.310 - Network Domain Security (NDS); Authentication Framework (AF)
- TS 33.401 - 3GPP System Architecture Evolution (SAE); Security architecture
- TS 33.501 - Security architecture and procedures for 5G system
- TS 33.511 - Security Assurance Specification (SCAS) for the next generation Node B (gNodeB) network product class

# Telecom Networks



Operation and Management Interface



5G Air Interface

NG Interface

# Protocol stacks – 5G Air interface

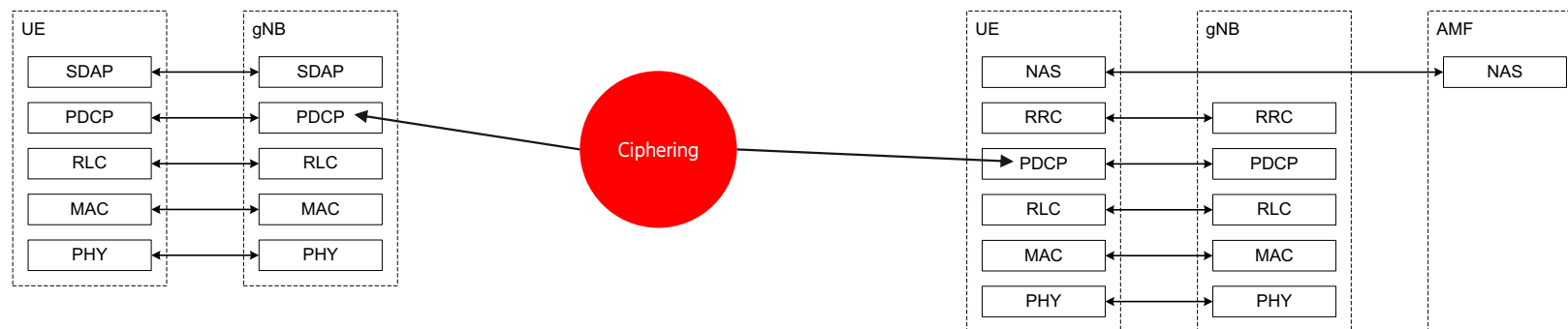


- User Plane

- Service Data Adaptation Protocol (SDAP)
- Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP)
- Radio Link Control (RLC)
- Medium Access Control (MAC)
- Physical Layer (PHY)

- Control Plane

- Non-Access-Stratum (NAS)
- Radio Resource Control (RRC)
- Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP)
- Radio Link Control (RLC)
- Medium Access Control (MAC)
- Physical Layer (PHY)



# Protocol stacks – NG interface

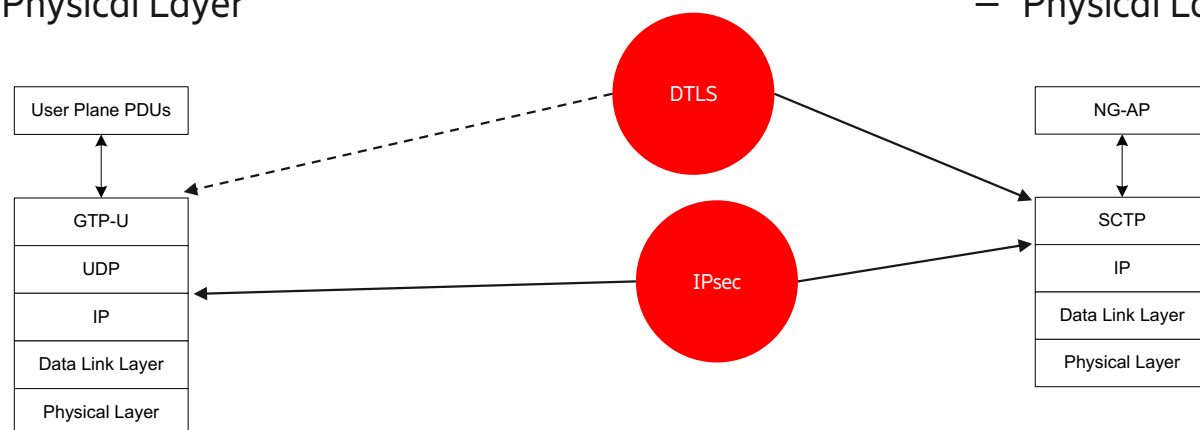


- User Plane

- GPRS Tunneling Protocol for User Plane (GTP-U)
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- Internet Protocol (IP)
- Data Link Layer
- Physical Layer

- Control Plane

- NG Application Protocol (NG-AP)
- Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP)
- Internet Protocol (IP)
- Data Link Layer
- Physical Layer





# Security Protocols for Operation and Management



- TLS
  - SSH
  - SFTP
  - FTPES
  - HTTPS
  - LDAPS
  - CMPv2
  - NTP
  - SNMP
- Configuration and Troubleshooting
- File transfer
- Emergency access
- Authentication and Authorization
- Certificate Management
- Time of Day – required to check that certificates are valid!
- SNMP Traps - used to send alerts to the management system

Application
TCP
IP
Data Link Layer
Physical Layer

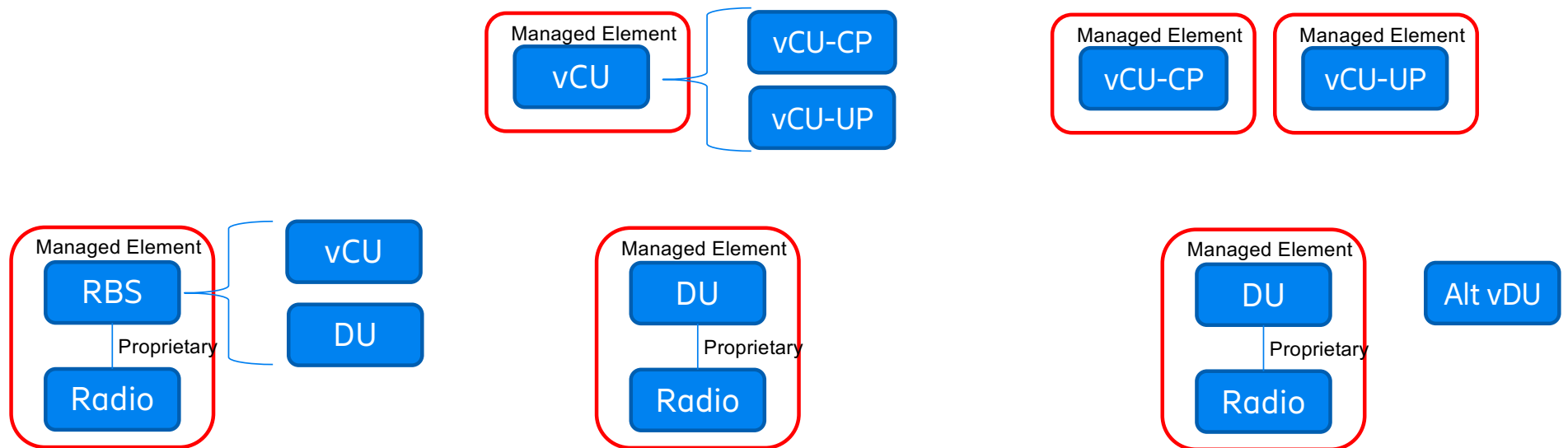
# RAN Virtualization



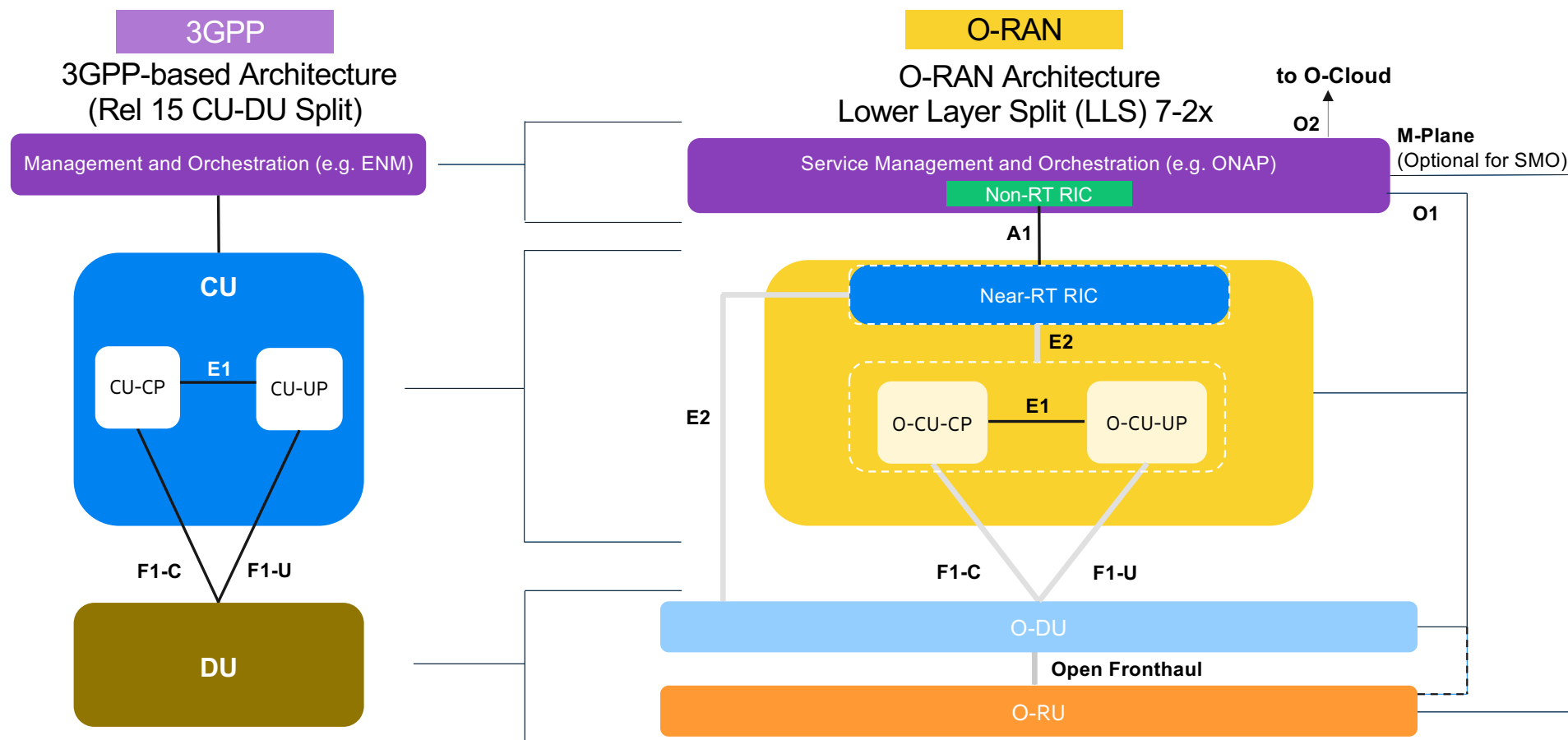
- **Open RAN** is the industry's generic term for an open radio access network architecture. An Open RAN has open interoperable interfaces, RAN virtualization, and support for big data and AI-enabled RAN. Providers deploying an Open RAN can choose between a 3GPP or O-RAN architecture.
- **vRAN** refers to the virtualization of RAN functions, particularly the higher layer and lower layer function of the baseband unit. 3GPP Release 15 CU-DU split architecture facilitated this journey to begin by separating the centralized and distributed functions of RAN.
- **O-RAN** refers to the Open RAN standardized by the O-RAN Alliance. The O-RAN Alliance has four main objectives: Open Interfaces, Virtualization, Intelligence, and Interoperability.

# 3GPP Legacy

# vs 3GPP Split architecture



# 3GPP and O-RAN architectures



Source: Ericsson

O-RAN introduces additional interfaces, functional splits and disaggregation

# O-RAN Alliance



The O-RAN Alliance has since 2018 worked to define standards for an open and intelligent RAN.

- 31 Operator members
- + 200 Contributors (Vendors and Academic)

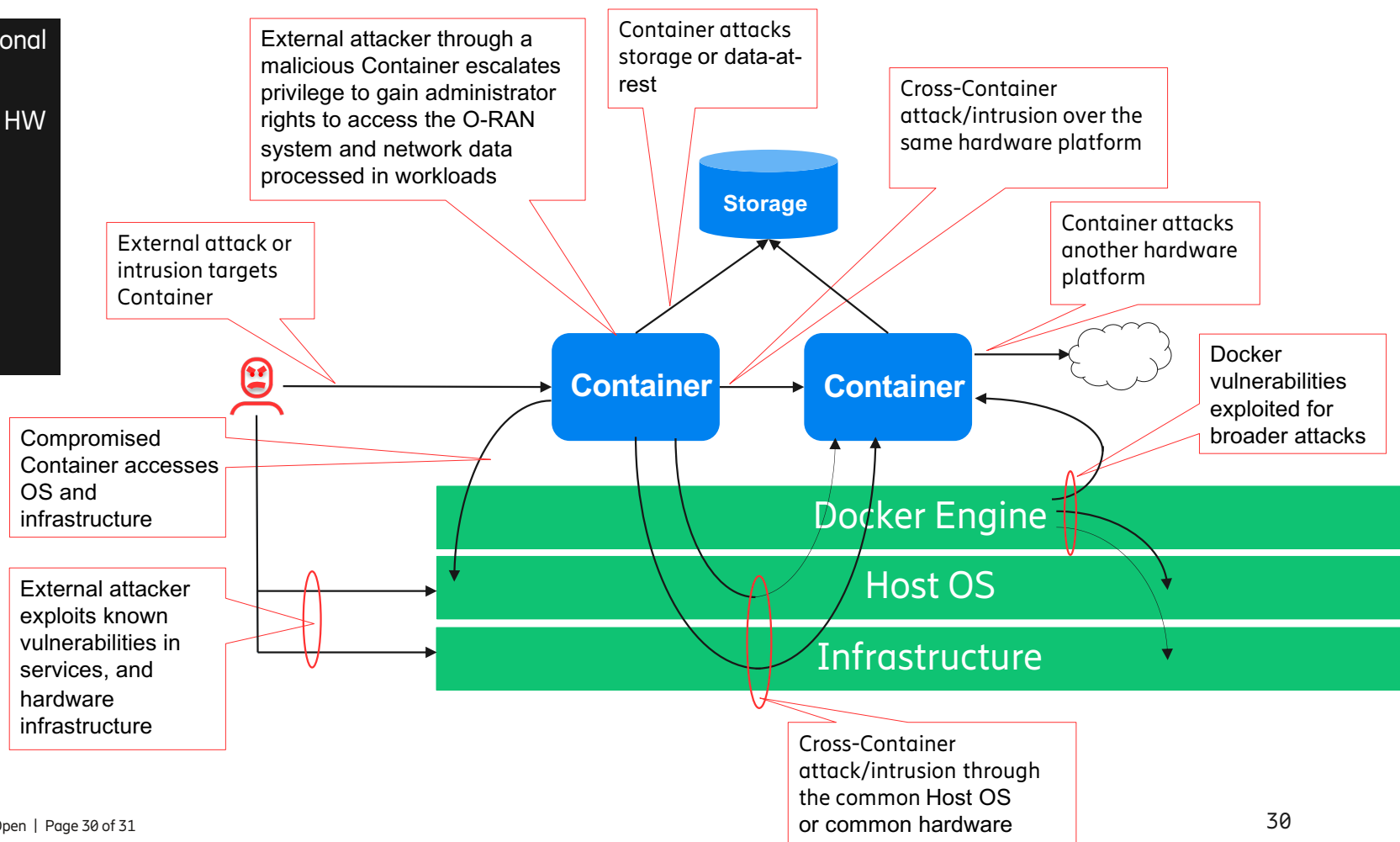
Ref: <https://www.o-ran.org/>

# Cloud Attack Vectors

Ericsson view of cloud security

New trust relations require additional security considerations:

- SW decoupled from dedicated HW
- Another organization may share the same HW
- 3-party organization may be managing the infrastructure
- Open source components may have vulnerabilities



# Key takeaways



5G networks are critical infrastructure – Security is a must!



Network rollout requires planning - with good preparations zero touch integration can be performed securely!



Standardization enables interoperability - many standardization organizations work with security!



Virtualization brings new security considerations - new attack vectors must be evaluated!





# Thank you!

<https://www.ericsson.com/future-technologies>

<https://www.ericsson.com/security>

<https://www.ericsson.com/careers>