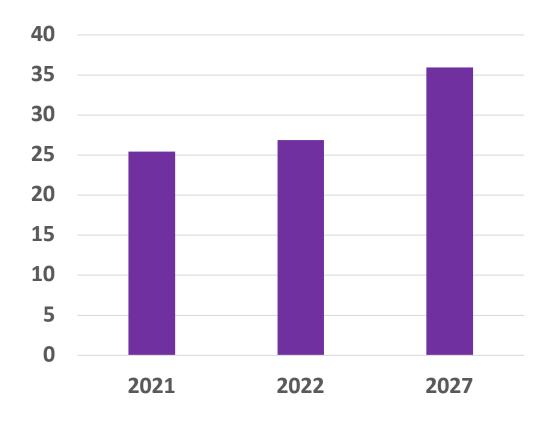
XPorter: A Study of the Multi-Port Charger Security on Privacy Leakage and Voice Injection

Tao Ni^{*}, Yongliang Chen^{*}, Weitao Xu^{*}, Lei Xue[†], Qingchuan Zhao^{*™}

*City University of Hong Kong †Sun Yat-Sen University

Introduction

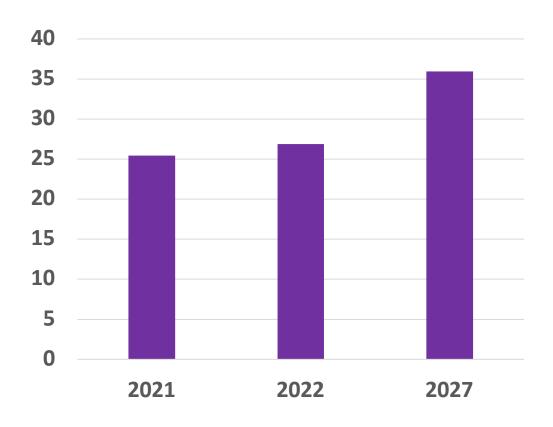
Global USB Charger Market (Billion Dollars)



Source from: **BusinessWire**

Introduction

Global USB Charger Market (Billion Dollars)



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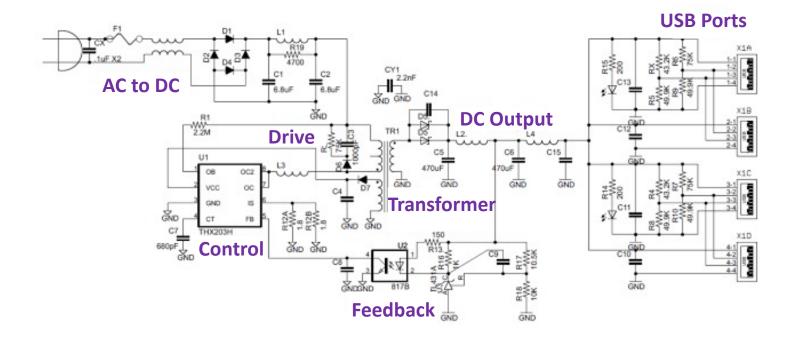
Multi-Port Chargers

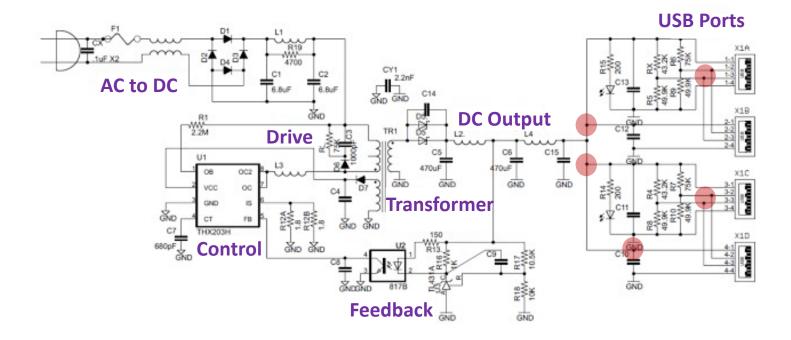


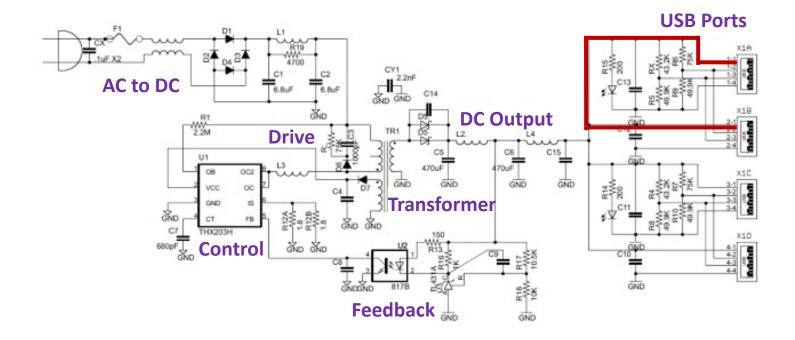


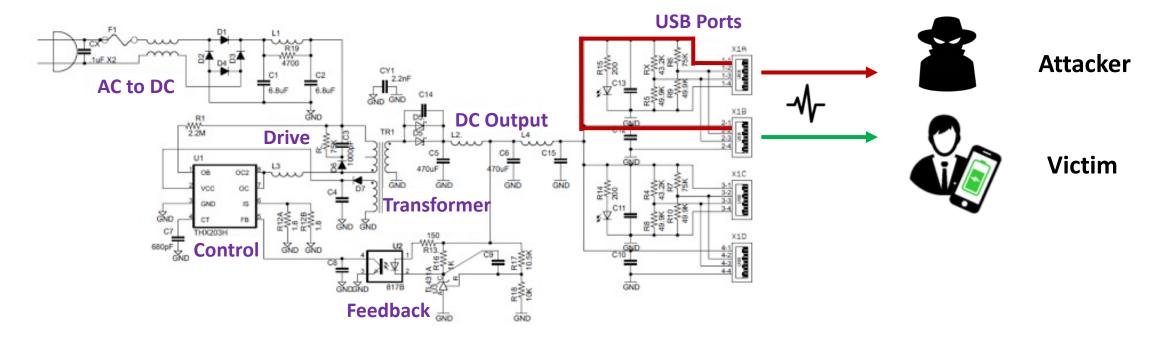






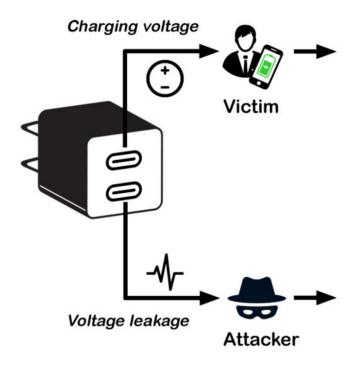




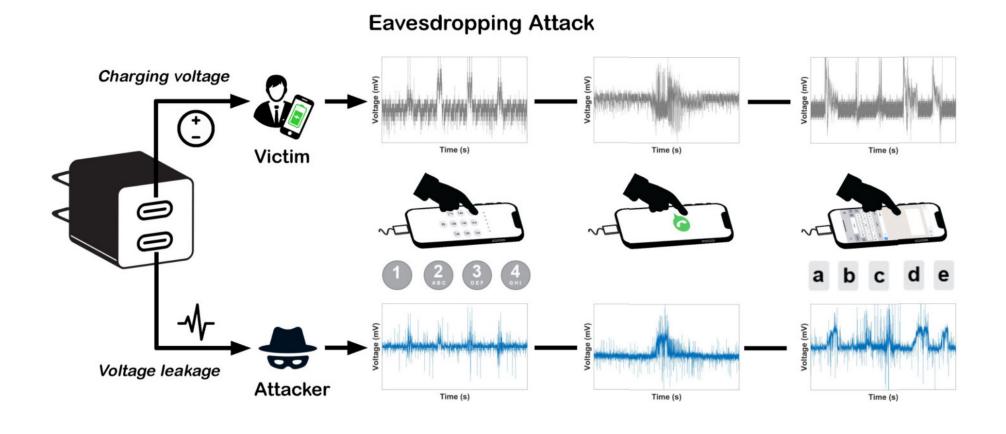


Eavesdropping Attacks in Multi-Port Charger

Eavesdropping Attack



Eavesdropping Attacks in Multi-Port Charger



Is USB-C Safe?



Apple announcing USB C in iPhone 15

#AppleEvent #iPhone15



11:34 PM · Sep 12, 2023 · **1,102** Views

Is USB-C Safe?



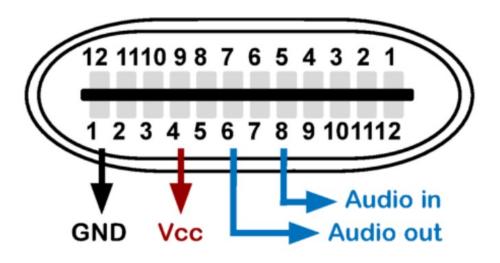
Apple announcing USB C in iPhone 15

#AppleEvent #iPhone15



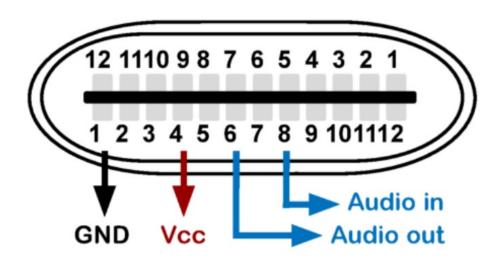
11:34 PM · Sep 12, 2023 · **1,102** Views

USB-C Port Structure

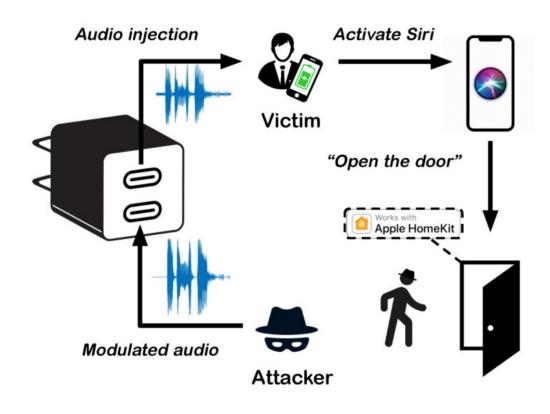


Inaudible Audio Injection Attack vis USB-C

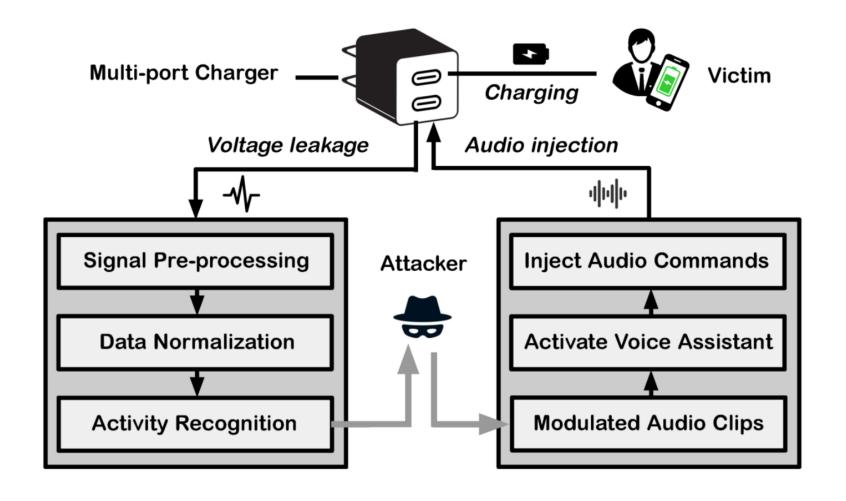
USB-C Port Structure



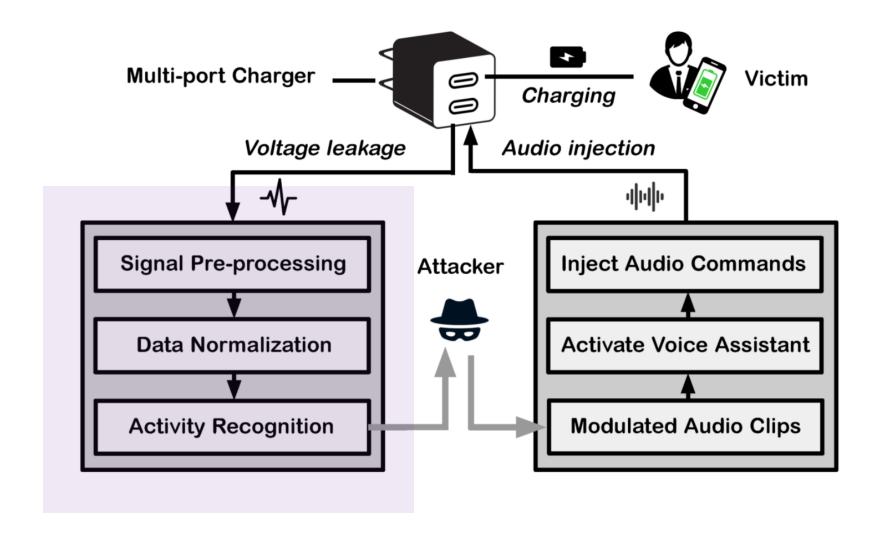
Inaudible Audio Injection Attack



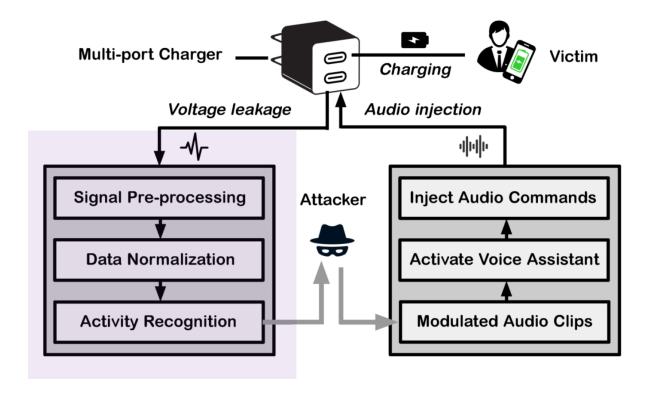
XPorter – Attacks across (X) Charging Ports of a Multi-Port Charger



XPorter – Eavesdropping Attacks



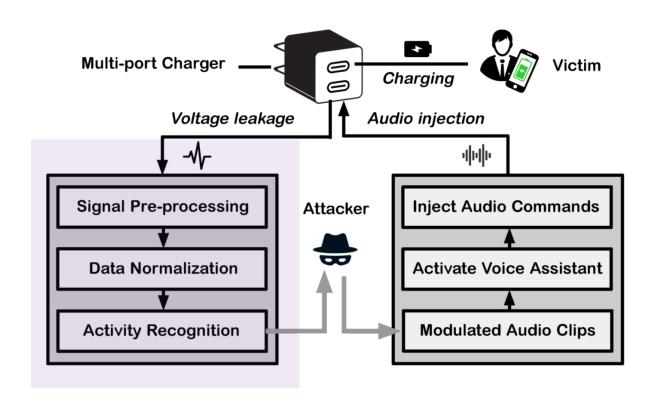
Eavesdropping Attacks – Signal Processing



Signal Processing Algorithm

```
Algorithm 1: Signal processing of eavesdropping attack
    Input: V = [v_{c_1}(t_1), v_{c_2}(t_2), \dots, v_{c_m}(t_m)]: obtained signals
               from the voltage leakage. o, f: order and frequency
               of the S-G filter. \tau: threshold of the variance.
    Output: S = [S_1, S_2, ..., S_n]: filtered voltage signal clips
                  containing specific smartphone activities.
 1 \ \widetilde{\mathcal{V}} \leftarrow [], \mathcal{S} \leftarrow [] \rightarrow initialize the empty array to record
      filtered signals and segmented voltage signal clips.
2 filter \leftarrow sgolayfilt(o, f) \triangleright initialize an S-G filter with the
      given order o and the frequency f.
3 for each signal v_{c_i}(t_i) \in \mathcal{V} do
        \widetilde{v}_{c_i}(t_i) \leftarrow filter(v_{c_i}(t_i))
5 \quad | \quad \widetilde{\mathcal{V}} \leftarrow [\widetilde{v}_{c_1}(t_1), \widetilde{v}_{c_2}(t_2), \dots, \widetilde{v}_{c_i}(t_i)]
6 \widetilde{\mathcal{V}} \leftarrow [\widetilde{v}_{c_1}(t_1), \widetilde{v}_{c_2}(t_2), \dots, \widetilde{v}_{c_m}(t_m)] \triangleright the filtered signals.
7 \ \widetilde{\mathcal{V}} \leftarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{V}} - average([\widetilde{v}_{c_1}(t_1), \cdots, \widetilde{v}_{c_f}(t_f)]) \triangleright deduct offset.
 8 window \leftarrow movvar(\tau, f/10) \triangleright initialize an moving-variance
      window with the given threshold \tau and size of f/10.
9 for each filtered signal \widetilde{v}_{c_i}(t_i) \in \widetilde{V} do
           \mathcal{R}_{c_i}(t_i) \leftarrow window(\widetilde{v}_{c_i}(t_i)) > \text{obtain the time-variance}
             signal from the moving-variance window.
          for each r_i \in \mathcal{R}_{c_i}(t_i) do
                if \forall r_j \in [r_i, r_{i+f/10}], r_j < r_{j+1} \text{ and } r_j > \tau \text{ then }
                   k_{start} \leftarrow r_i \triangleright \text{obtain } start \text{ index of the activity.}
13
                 else if \forall r_i \in [r_i, r_{i+f/10}], r_i > r_{j+1} and r_i > \tau
14
                    then
                      k_{end} \leftarrow r_{i+f/10}
                                                                   ▶ obtain end index.
          S_i \leftarrow [\widetilde{v}_{c_i}(k_{start}), \widetilde{v}_{c_i}(k_{start})] \triangleright \text{voltage signal clip that}
             contains the specific activity.
          S \leftarrow [S_1, S_2, \dots, S_i]
18 S = [S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n]
Output voltage signal clips {\cal S} that contain user activities.
```

Eavesdropping Attacks – Normalization and Activity Recognition



DTW-based Data Normalization

$$DTW_{q}(S_{i}, S_{i}^{'}) = \min_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}(S_{i}, S_{i}^{'})} \left(\sum_{(i,j) \in \pi} d(S_{i}, S_{j}^{'})^{q} \right)^{\left(\frac{1}{q}\right)},$$

$$R_{i,j} = DTW_q(S_{\rightarrow i}, S'_{\rightarrow j})^q,$$

$$R_{i,j} = \min_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}(S_{\to i}, S'_{\to j})} \sum_{(k,l) \in \pi} d(S_k, S'_l)^q$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} d(S_i, S'_j)^q + \min_{\pi \in \mathcal{P}(S_{\to i}, S'_{\to j})} \sum_{(k,l) \in \pi[:-1]} d(S_k, S'_l)^q$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} d(S_i, S'_j)^q + \min(R_{i-1,j}, R_{i,j-1}, R_{i-1,j-1}),$$

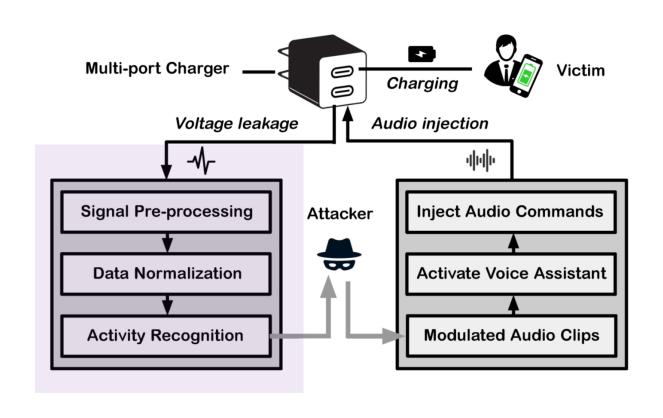
CNN-LSTM Classification

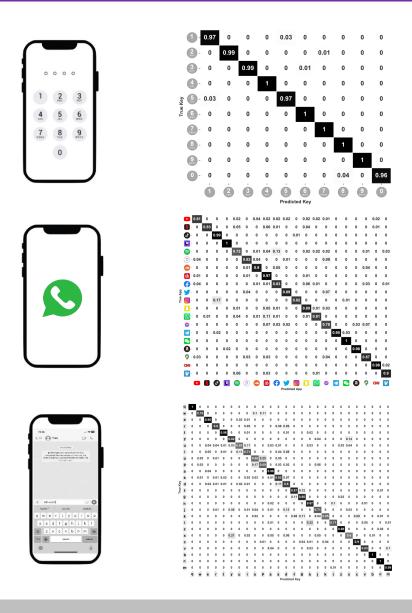




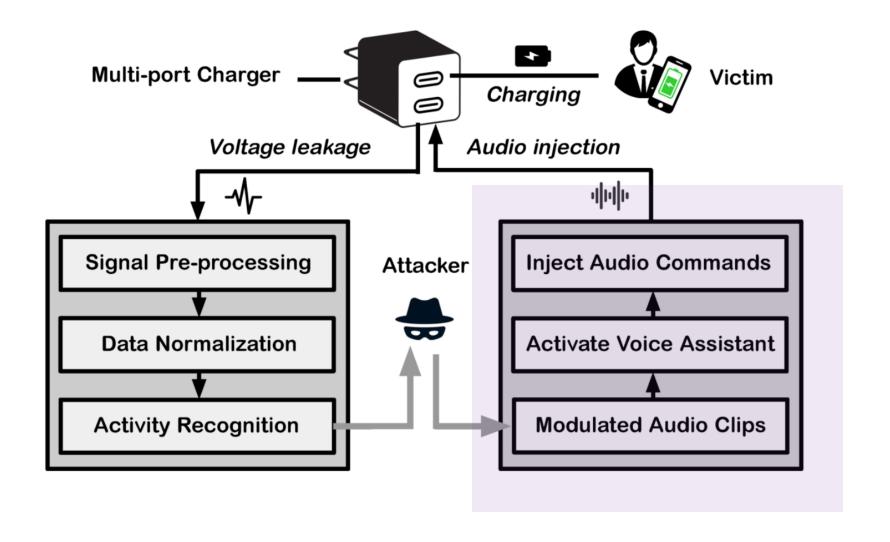


Eavesdropping Attacks – Results

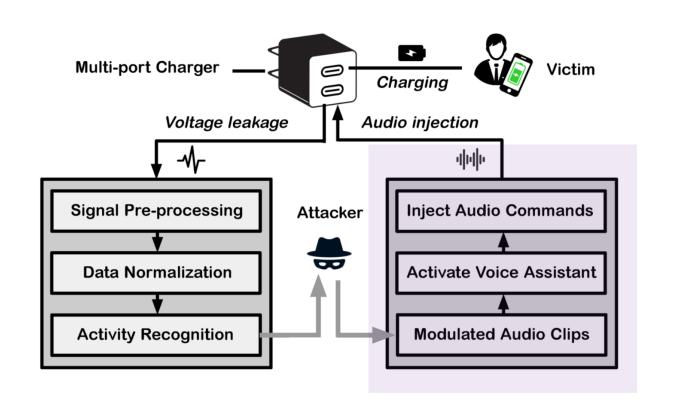


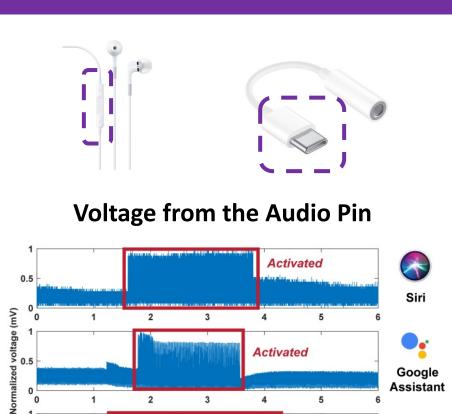


XPorter – Inaudible Audio Injection Attacks



Audio Injection Attacks – How to trigger the Voice Assistant?





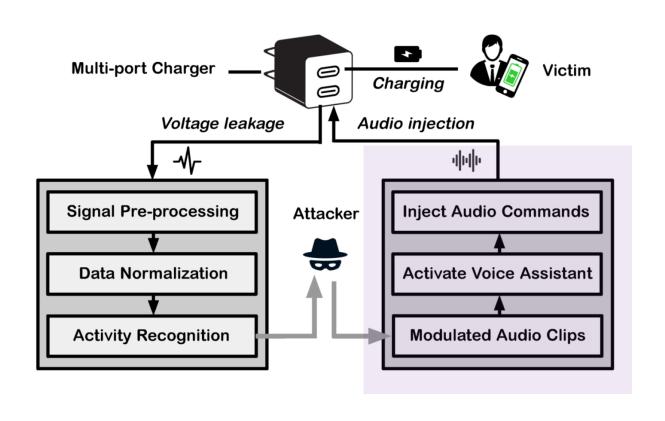
2

Time (s)

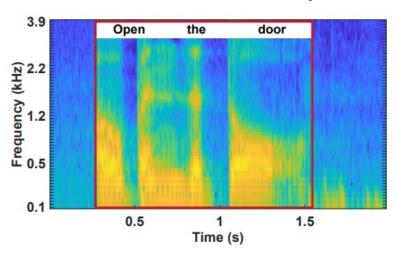
Activated

Breeno

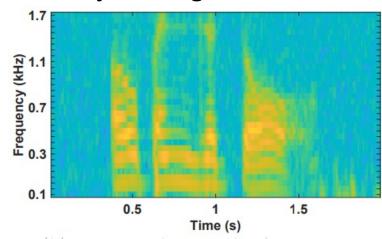
Audio Injection Attacks – Inject Audio via USB-C



Modulated Audio Clip

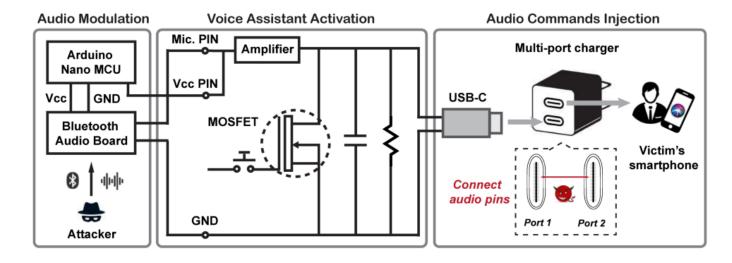


Injected Signal of USB-C



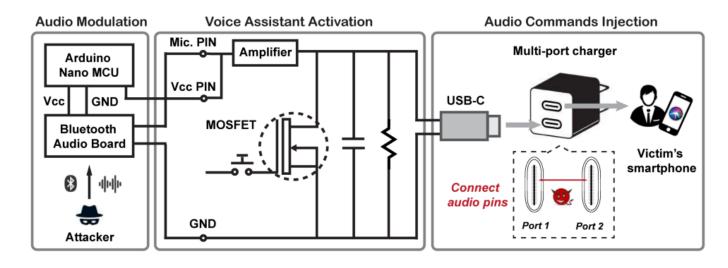
Audio Injection Attacks – Portable Attacking Device

Circuit Design

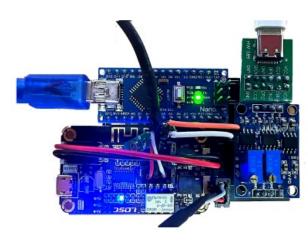


Audio Injection Attacks – Portable Attacking Device

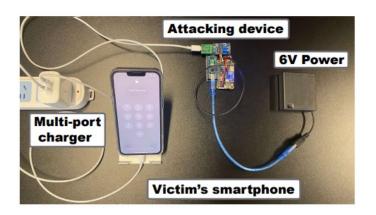
Circuit Design



Prototype

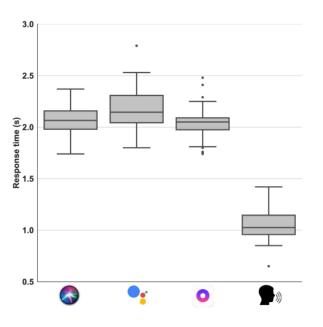


Attack Scenario



Audio Injection Attacks – Results

Response time

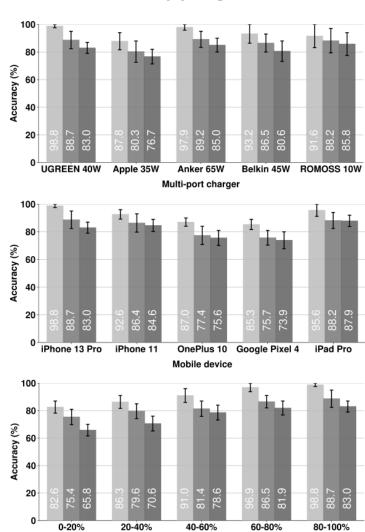


Inaudible Audio Injection Attack Results

#	Voice Command	SNR			•		Act. Inj.		#	Voice	SNR			•;		•	
		(dB)	Act. Inj.		Act. Inj.					Command	(dB)	Act.	Inj.	Act.	Inj.	Act.	Inj.
1	Call mom.	20.7	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	✓	11	Where is my home?	19.0	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓
2	Call my wife.	21.2	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	12	What's my ETA?	20.7	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓
3	Call Bob.	20.3	✓	✓	/	✓	1	✓	13	Open the garage door.	21.5	1	✓	1	✓	1	/
4	Open Gmail.	19.8	✓	✓	1	✓	1	✓	14	Turn on the lights.	19.8	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Open WhatsApp.	20.3	✓	✓	/	✓	1	✓	15	Turn off all alarms.	20.7	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓
6	Open Paypal.	22.3	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	16	Send a message to	19.2	1	/	1	✓	1	✓
7	Check my voicemail.	19.8	✓	✓	/	✓	1	✓	17	Send a reply email to	18.8	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓
8	Check my emails.	20.7	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓	18	Tell Bob where I am.	20.3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Check my wallet.	18.5	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	✓	19	Did I lock the front door?	21.3	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	/
10	What's my name?	21.2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20	What's my next schedule?	19.5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Practical Impact Factors

Eavesdropping Attacks



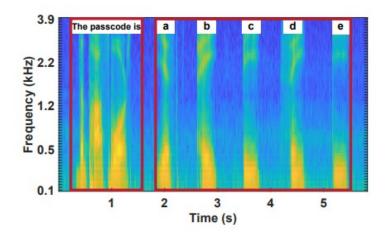
Battery level

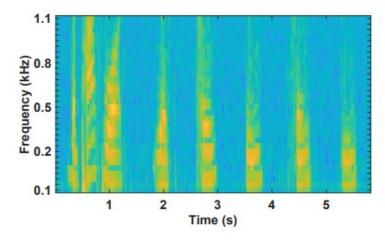
Inaudible Audio Injection Attacks

Multi-port Charger	# of Ports	Type of Ports	Mobile Device	Voice Assistant	Battery Level	Act. SR.	Inj. SR.
UGREEN 40 W	2	2× USB-C	iPhone 13 Pro		80-100%	100%	100%
Anker 65W	3	1× USB-A 2× USB-C	iPhone 13 Pro	(3)	40-60%	100%	100%
Belkin 65W	2	2× USB-C	iPhone 13 Pro		60-80%	100%	100%
UGREEN 40 W	2	2× USB-C	Google Pixel 4	•;	20-40%	100%	100%
Anker 65W	3	1× USB-A 2× USB-C	Google Pixel 4	•;	60-80%	100%	100%
Belkin 65W	2	2× USB-C	Google Pixel 4	•;	0-20%	100%	100%
UGREEN 40 W	2	2× USB-C	OnePlus 10 Pro	•	80-100%	100%	100%
Anker 65W	3	1× USB-A 2× USB-C	OnePlus 10 Pro	•	60-80%	100%	100%
Belkin 65W	2	2× USB-C	OnePlus 10 Pro	•	0-20%	100%	100%
UGREEN 40 W	2	2× USB-C	iPad Pro		60-80%	100%	100%
Anker 65W	3	1× USB-A 2× USB-C	iPad Pro	(3)	80-100%	100%	100%
Belkin 65W	2	2× USB-C	iPad Pro		20-40%	100%	100%

Extending Attacks

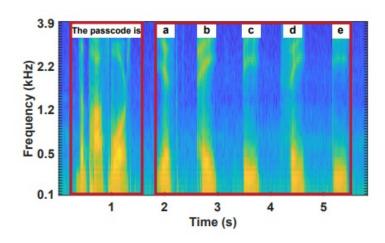
Audio Eavesdropping

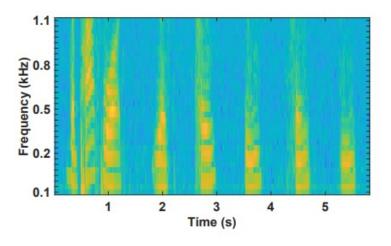




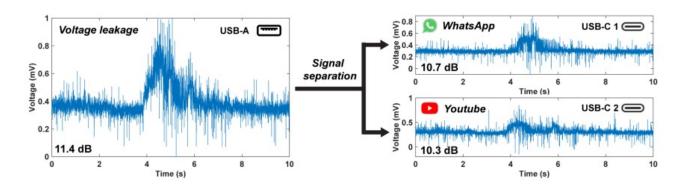
Extending Attacks

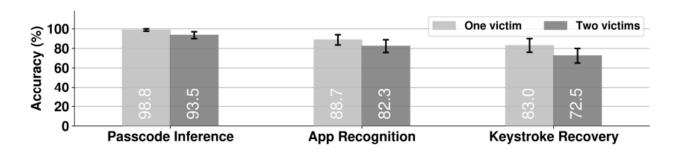
Audio Eavesdropping





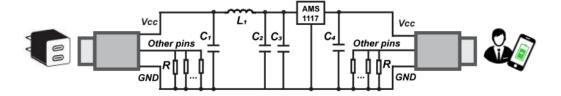
Attack Multiple Victims





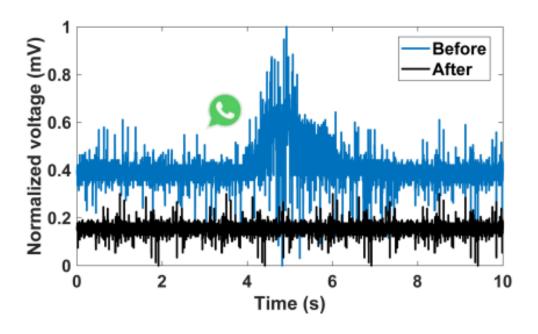
Countermeasures

Circuit to smooth out voltage leakages



Prototype





Demo

XPorter: A Study of the Multi-Port Charger Security on Privacy Leakage and Voice Injection

Demo



Conclusion

- A novel attack. We introduce a new attack vector that can be exploited to attack mobile devices charged by a commodity multi-port charger.
- A new framework. We propose and implement a new attack framework, XPorter, to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed attacks.
- **Comprehensive evaluation.** We comprehensively evaluate the effectiveness of XPorter with five commodity multi-port chargers and five mobile devices.

Thank you!

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City University of Hong Kong



I will be on the 2024 job market!

Read the paper

