



# Interoperable Maritime Messaging Architecture Using VDES and SECOM Security Standards

Candidate:  
Nicola Lepore

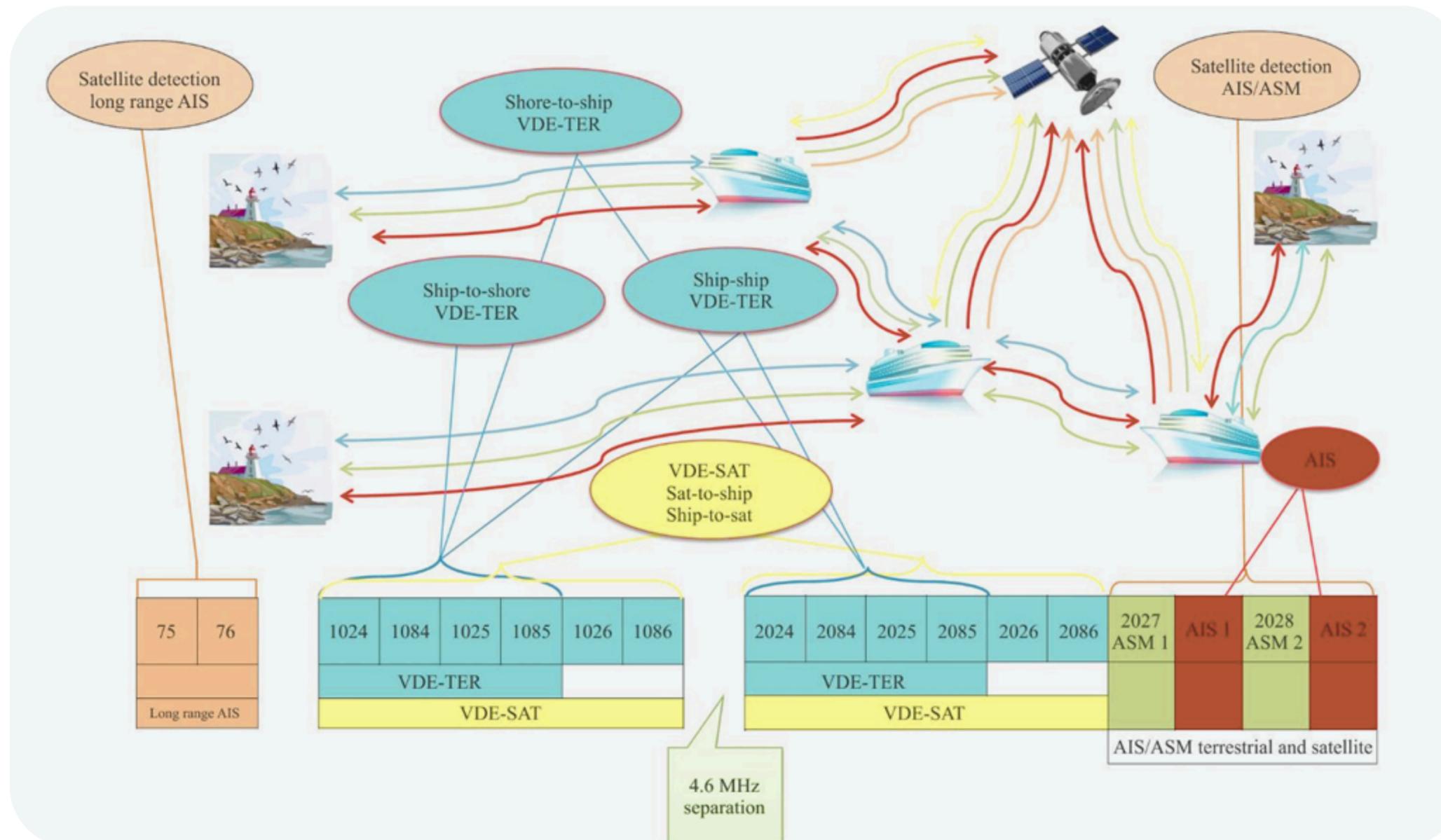
Supervisors:  
Prof: Stefano Chessa  
Prof: Paolo Pagano

# Introduction & Background

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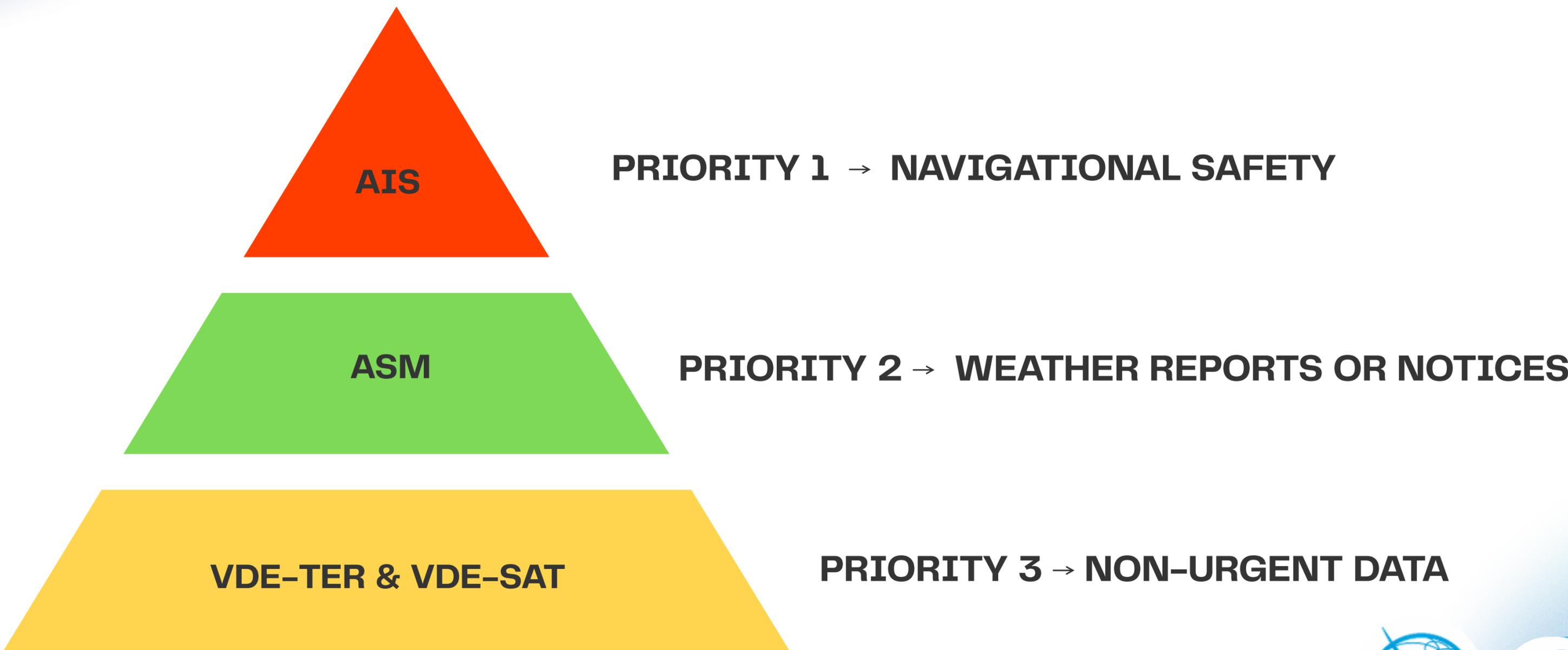
# WHAT IS VDES & HOW DOES IT WORK?

THE VHF DATA EXCHANGE SYSTEM (VDES) IS A RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM OPERATING IN THE MARITIME VHF BAND, DESIGNED FOR THE EXCHANGE OF DIGITAL DATA



# VDES MESSAGES HIERARCHY

THIS HIERARCHY ENSURES THAT VDES INCREASES COMMUNICATION CAPABILITIES WITHOUT EVER COMPROMISING SAFETY.



**AIS**

**PRIORITY 1 → NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY**

**ASM**

**PRIORITY 2 → WEATHER REPORTS OR NOTICES**

**VDE-TER & VDE-SAT**

**PRIORITY 3 → NON-URGENT DATA**

HIERARCHY OBTAINED FROM: ITU-R M2092-1 AND IALA G1139



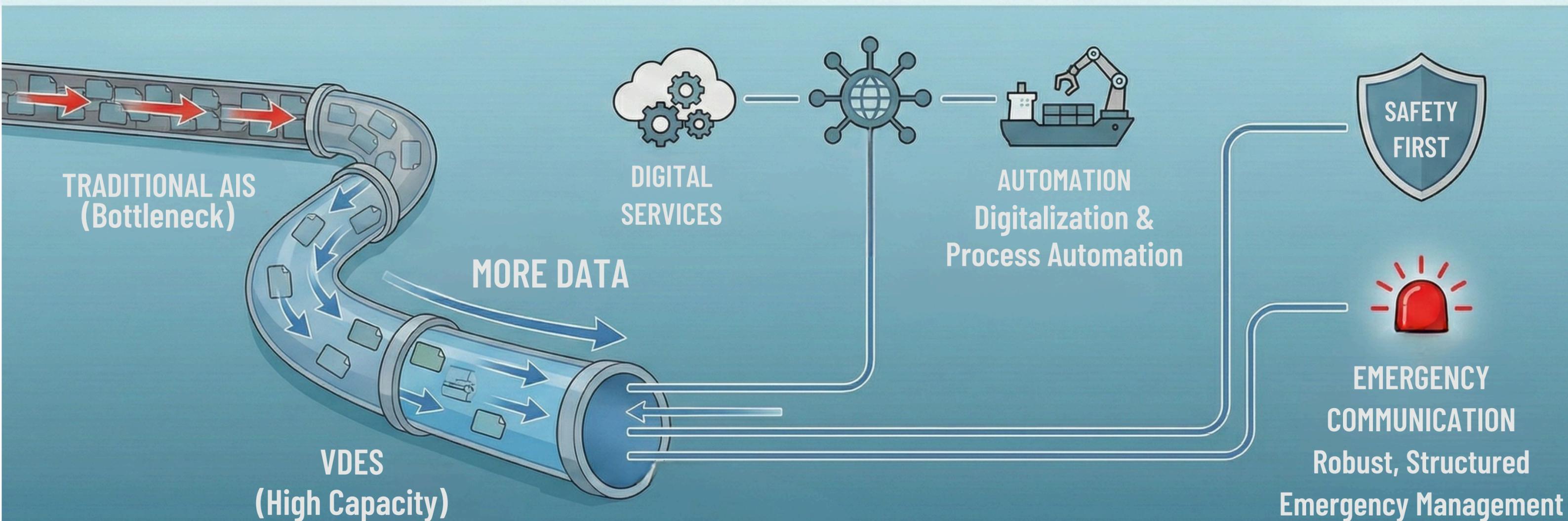
# VDES PURPOSE:

## Enhancing Maritime Data Exchange & Safety

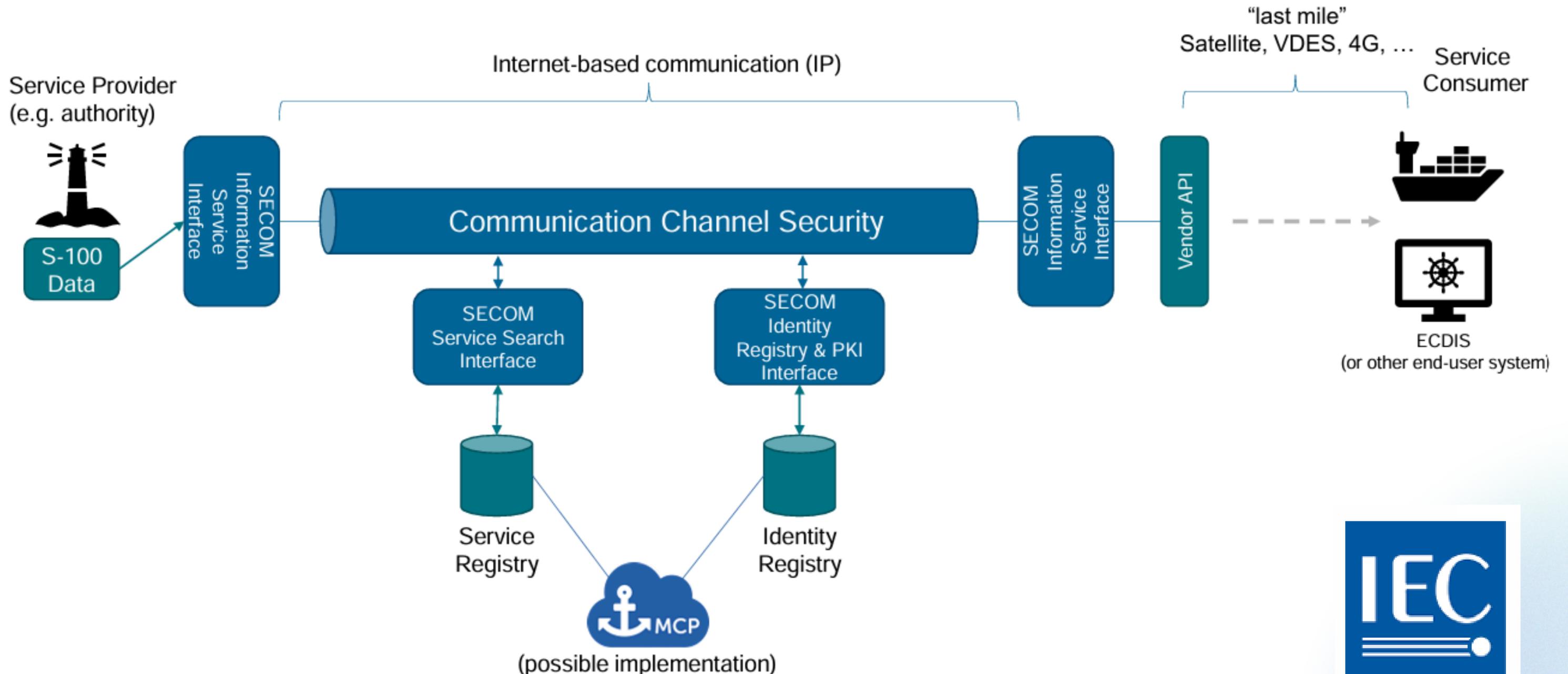
1. INCREASE DATA EXCHANGE CAPACITY

2. SUPPORT e-NAVIGATION

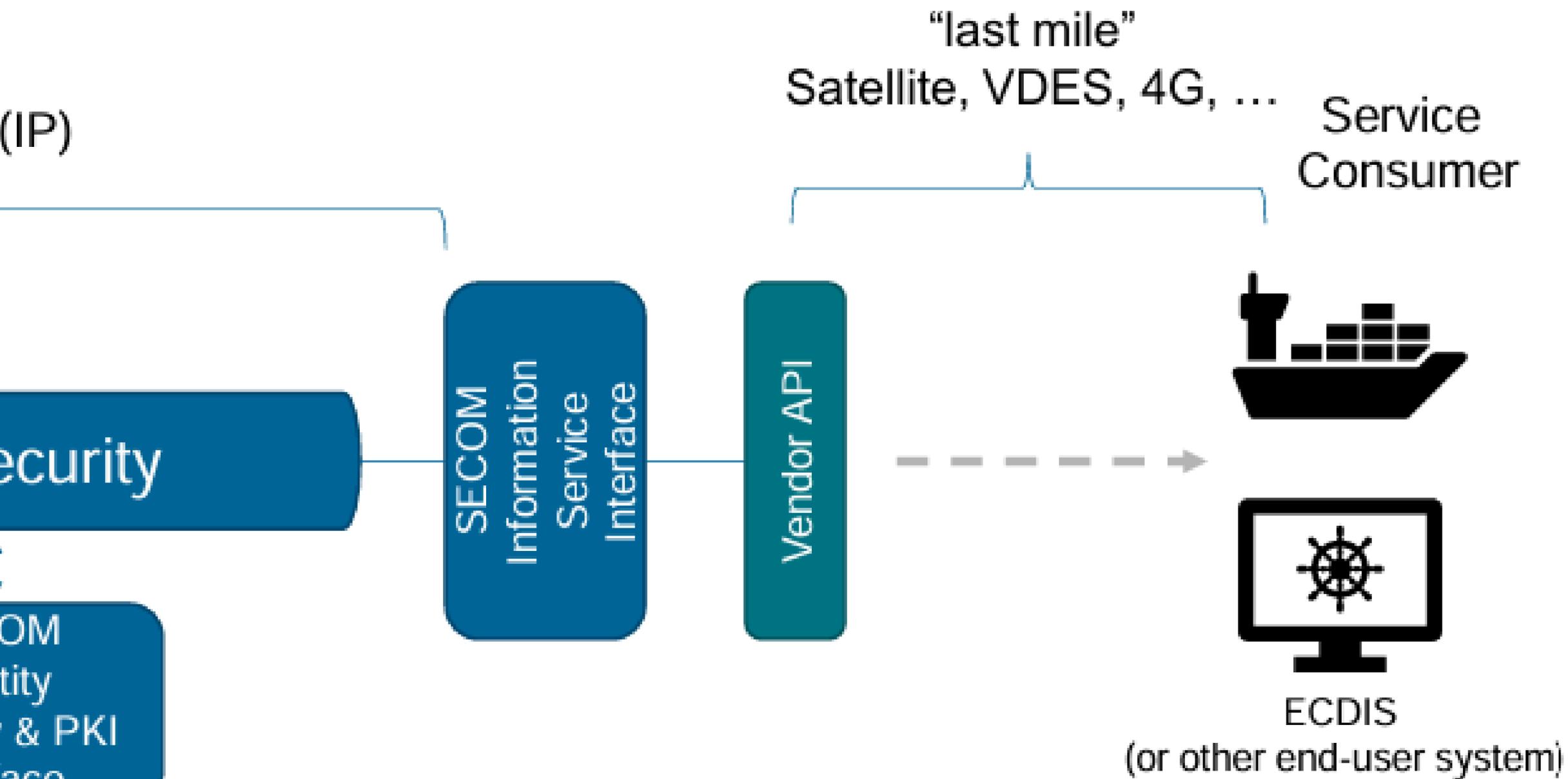
3. ENSURE SAFETY PRIORITY



# WHAT IS SECOM?



# VDES AND SECOM INTEGRATION



# WHO STANDARDIZES THEM?

**INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**



**INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION**



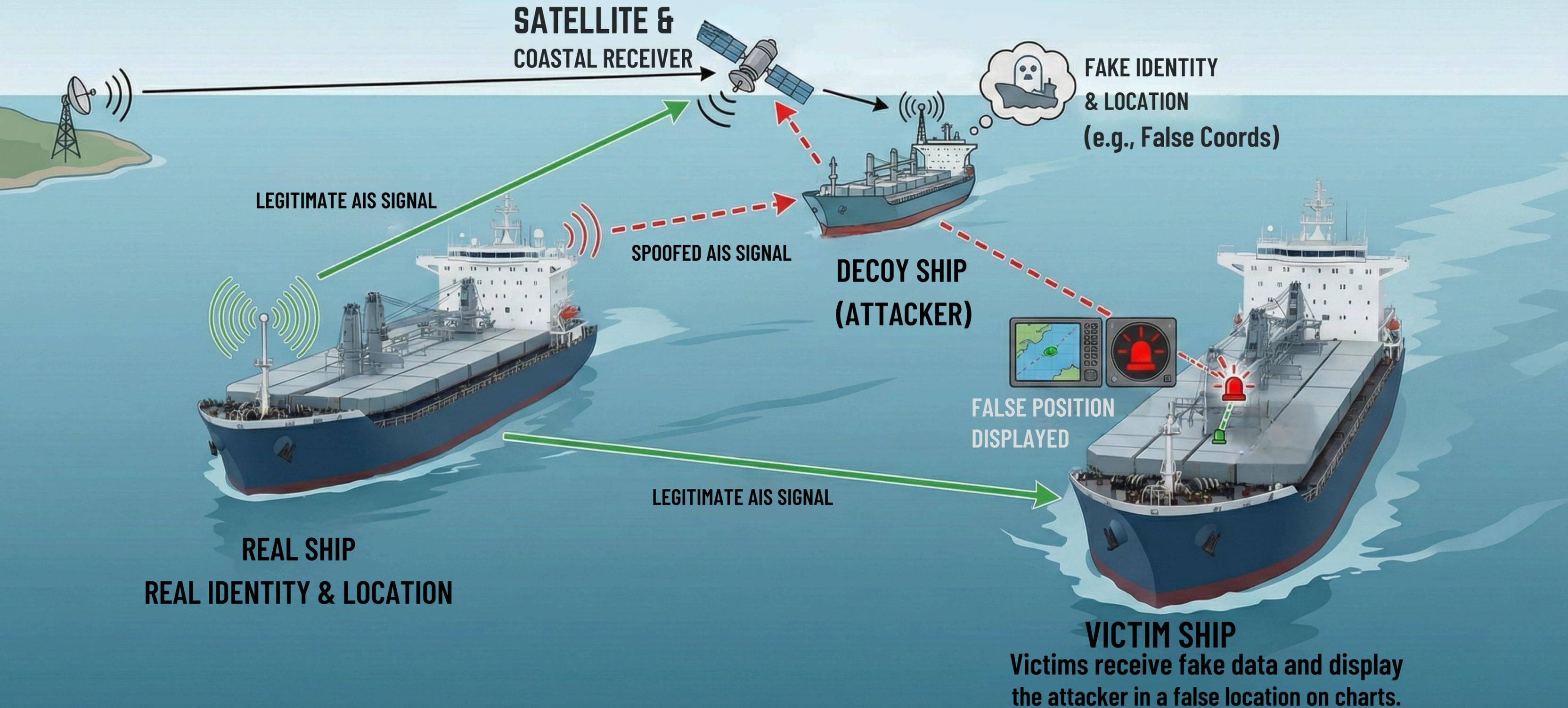
**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME  
ORGANIZATION**



**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
MARINE AIDS TO NAVIGATION AND  
LIGHTHOUSE AUTHORITIES**



# MARITIME SPOOFING ATTACK



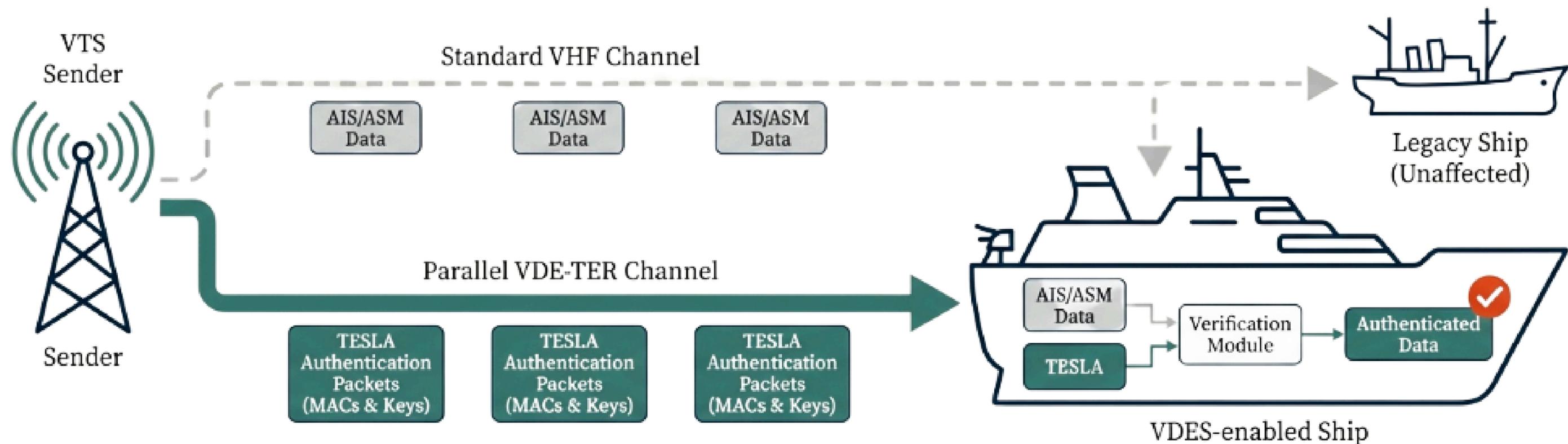
# SUGGESTED SOLUTION

BY IALA GUIDELINE ON "VDES AUTHENTICATION TECHNIQUES"



Use the **VDE-TER** channel to transmit authentication data in parallel through the TESLA protocol. In this way:

- AIS/ASMs remain unchanged → full compatibility with legacy systems.
- Authentication can travel on a separate channel, without introducing overhead into the original messages.



# ADAPTATION OF THE TESLA PROTOCOL

TESLA PROTOCOL PAPER: RFC 4082/2005

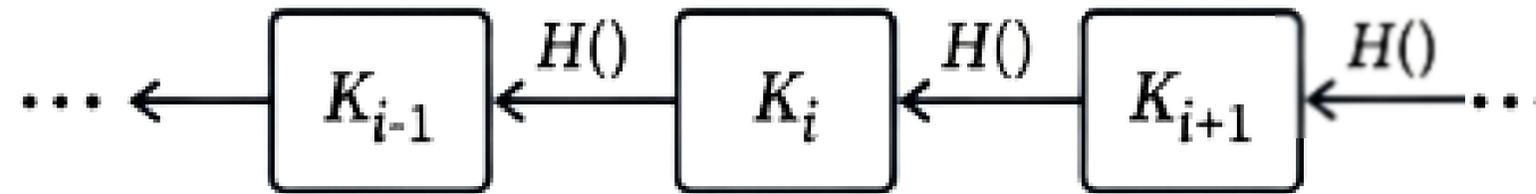
01 Key Chain Generation  
& Disclosure

02 Bootstrap &  
Synchronization

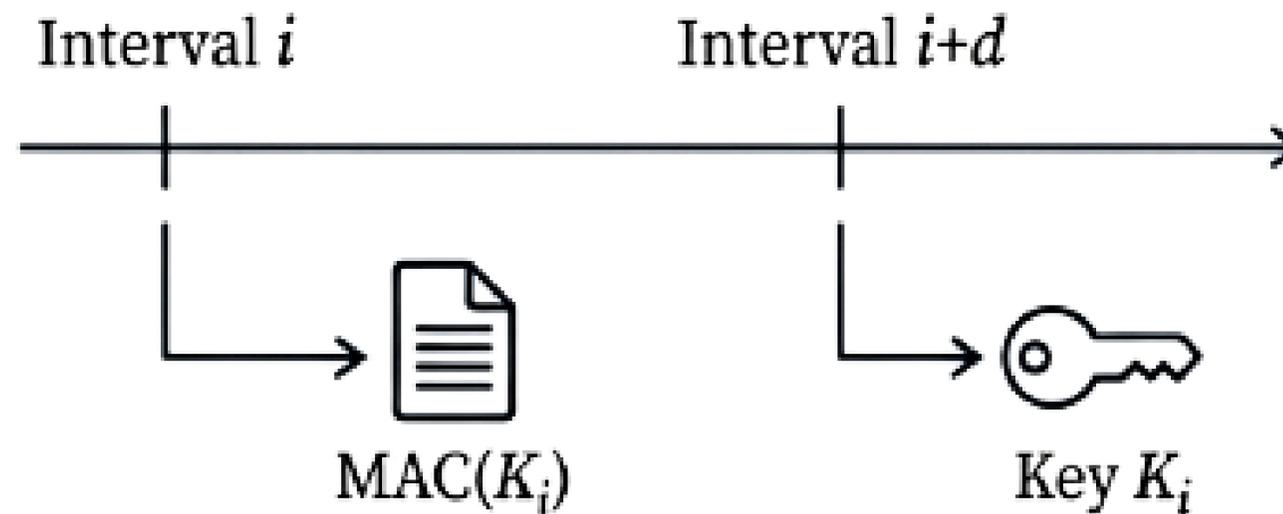
03 How the protocol  
should be integrated

# KEY CHAIN GENERATION & DISCLOSURE

## TESLA Core Mechanism



**One-Way Key Chain:** Keys are generated backward.  
Easy to verify, impossible to predict.



**Delayed Key Disclosure:** The key to verify a message is revealed later, preventing real-time forgery.

# KEY CHAIN GENERATION & DISCLOSURE

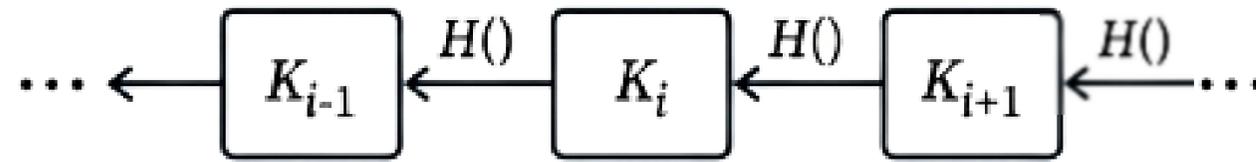
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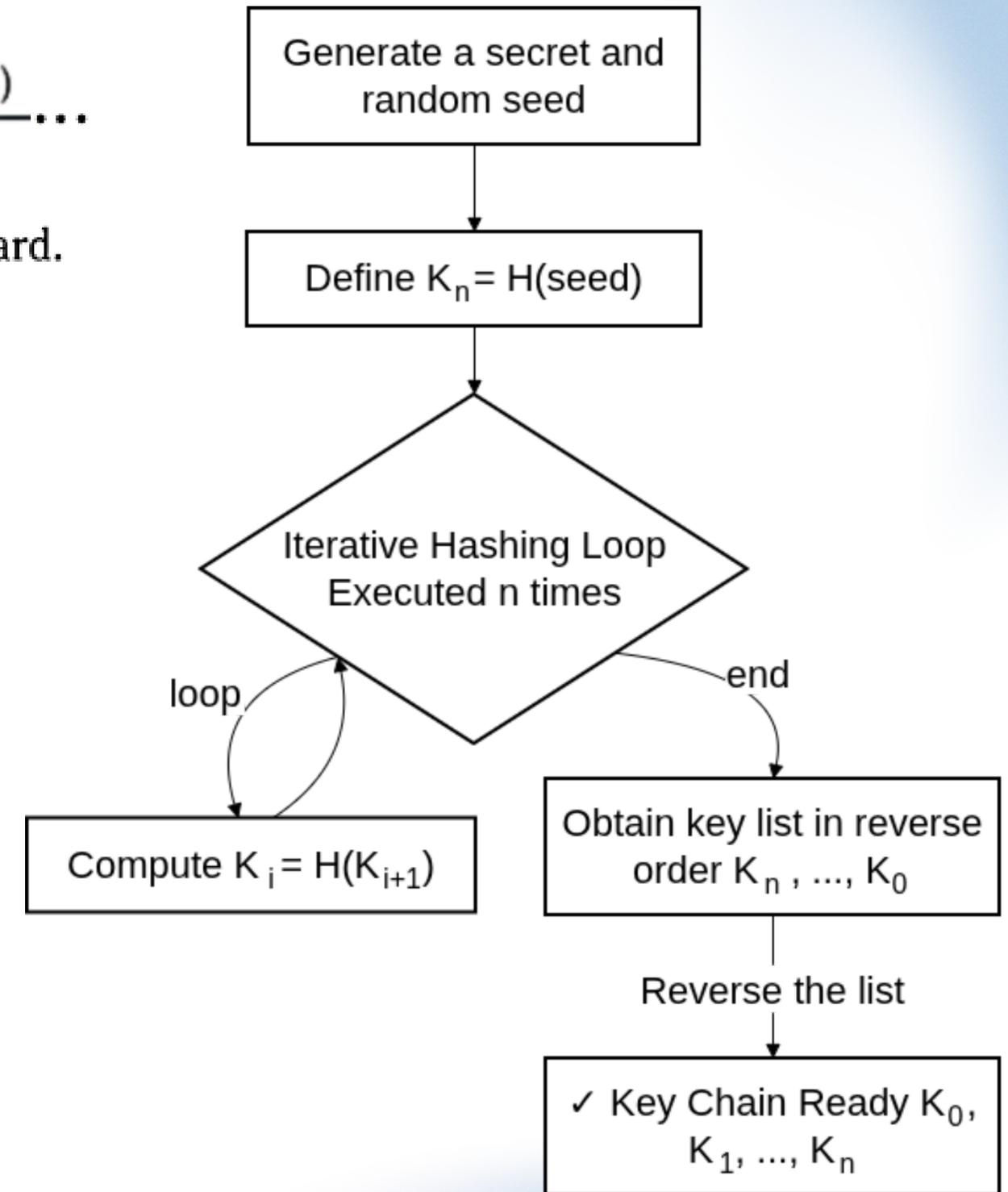
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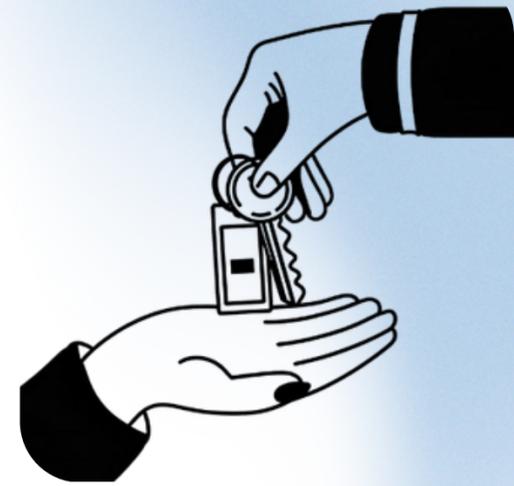
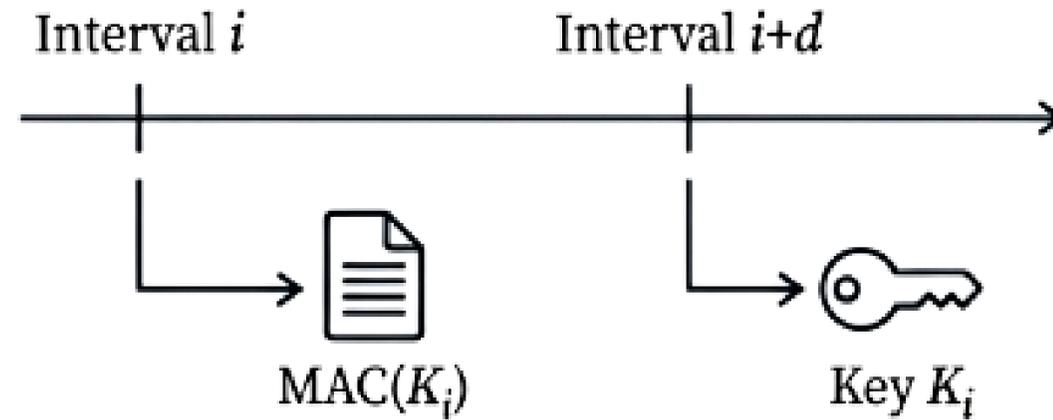
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## USE OF HASH FUNCTION SHA-256

- DETERMINISTIC
- COLLISION RESISTANT
- ONE-WAY

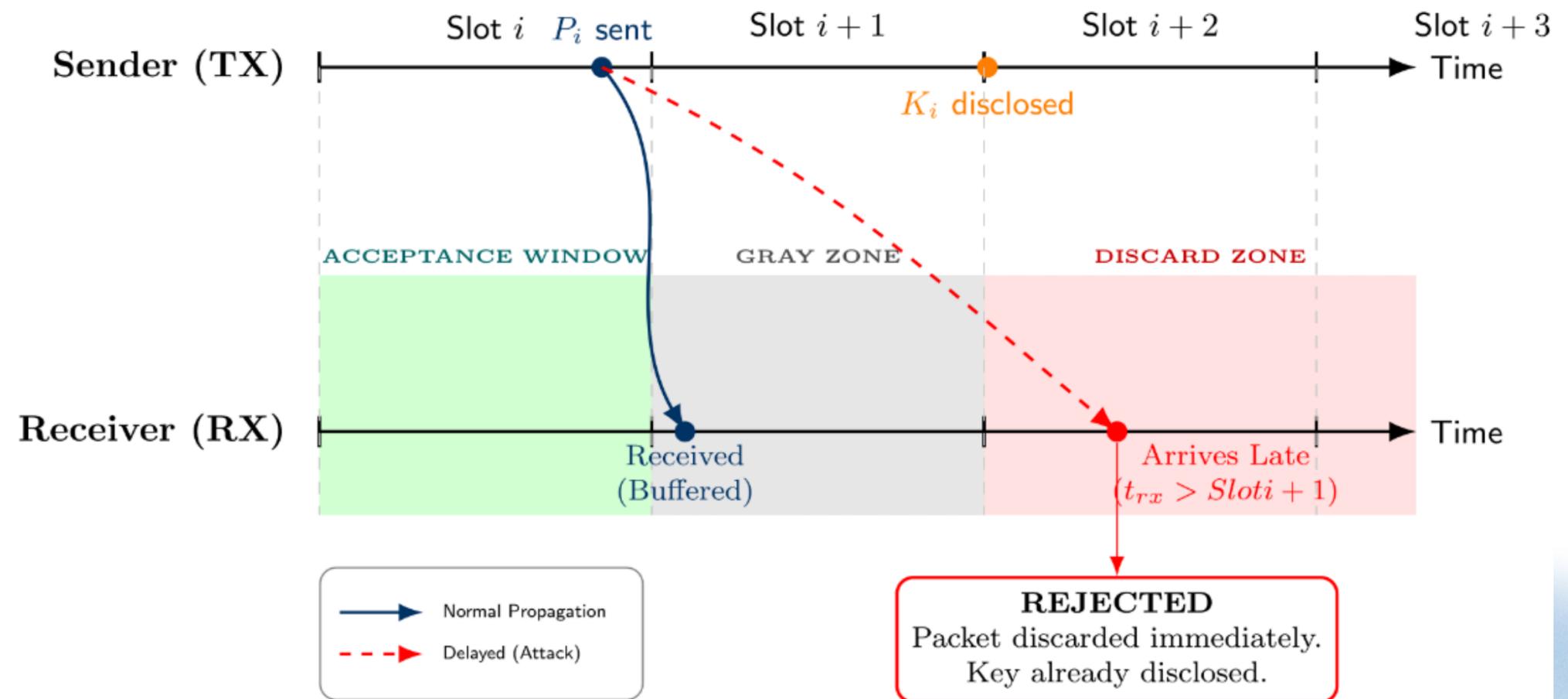


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## ORDER AND TIME OF RECEIPT ARE FUNDAMENTAL



# KEY CHAIRIN GENERATION & DISCLOSURE



# DOUBLE BUFFER LOGIC



## AIS CHANNEL FLOW

## VDE-TER CHANNEL FLOW

### Buffer 1: Messages Pending Verification

Pos	Packet ID	AIS Data (JSON)	PEER	
			A	B
0	fc171d48	{"MMSI": "244000778", "TSTAMP": "2024-11-19 20:30:16 GMT": "LATITUDE": "51.87966", "LONGITUDE": "4.27414", "COG", ...}	16	9
1	aa74b090	{"MMSI": "244850737", "TSTAMP": "2024-11-19 20:29:11 GMT": "LATITUDE": "52.38447", "LONGITUDE": "4.89329", "COG", ...}	16	8
2	cb71d8bd	{"MMSI": "710033180", "TSTAMP": "2024-11-19 20:30:07 GMT": "LATITUDE": "46.31487", "LONGITUDE": "22.83145", "COG", ...}	16	7
4	b382e5bf	{"MMSI": "257520600", "TSTAMP": "2024-11-19 20:38:52 GMT": "LATITUDE": "64.91273", "LONGITUDE": "1.30742", "COG", ...}	10	7

TESLA packets with AIS messages waiting for authentication

### Buffer 2: TESLA Authentication Buffer

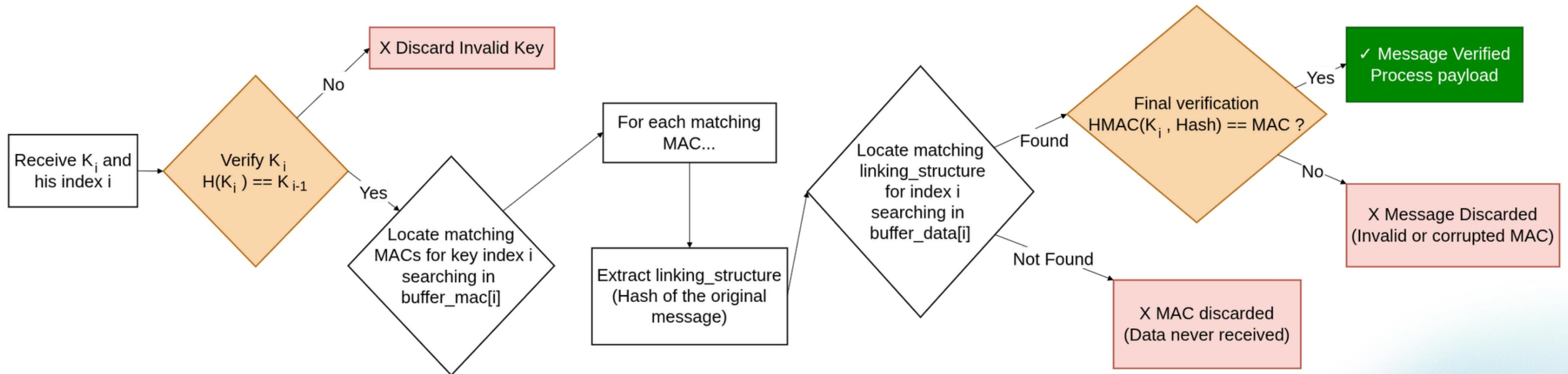
Packet ID	MAC	Key Index
fc171d48	bb0031da85a6	16
aa74b090	bf58b2ccc3d7	16
cb71d8bd	f0a1b4ebb4c1	15
Oea600fa	8dba3a7cc544	15
b382e5bf	9e91a84a54cf	14

# MESSAGE VERIFICATION PROCESS

✓ AIS MESSAGE

✓ MAC PACKET

✓ TESLA KEY

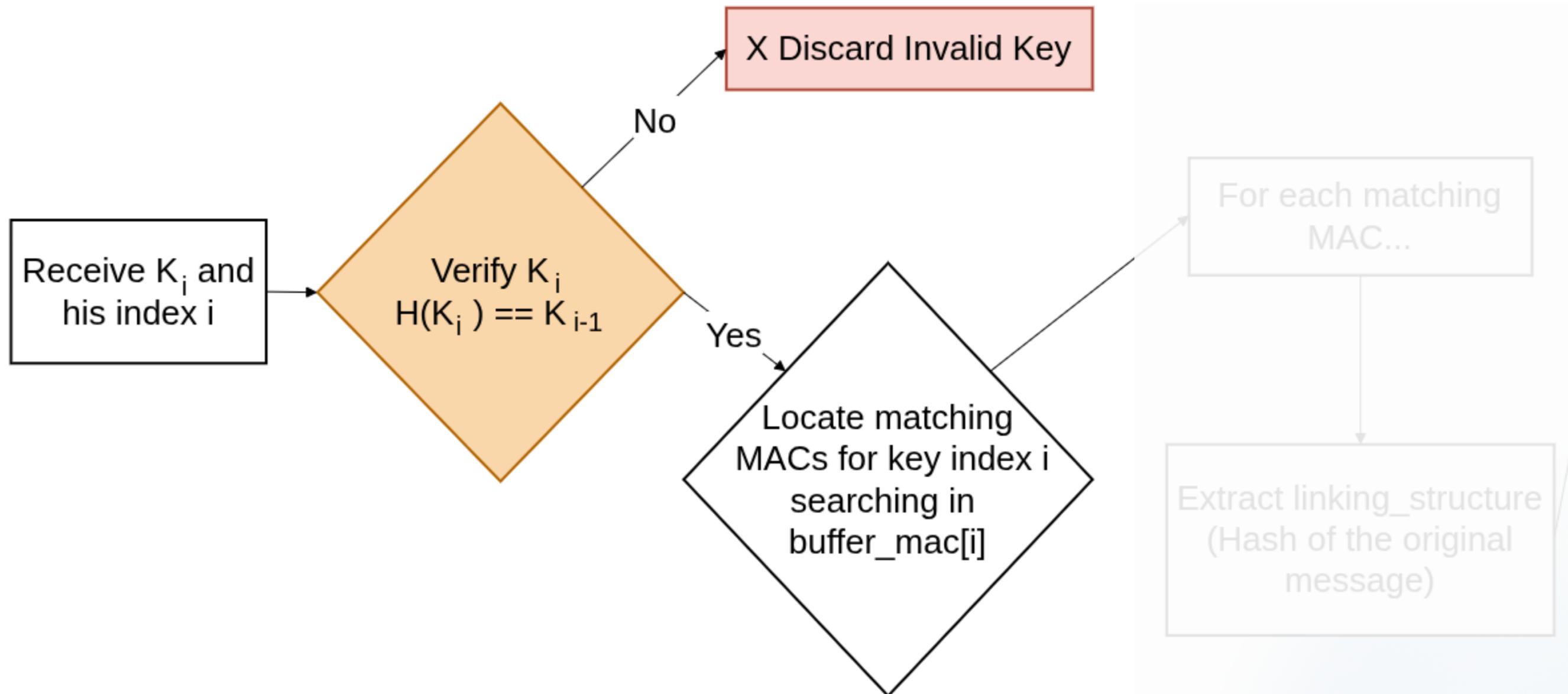


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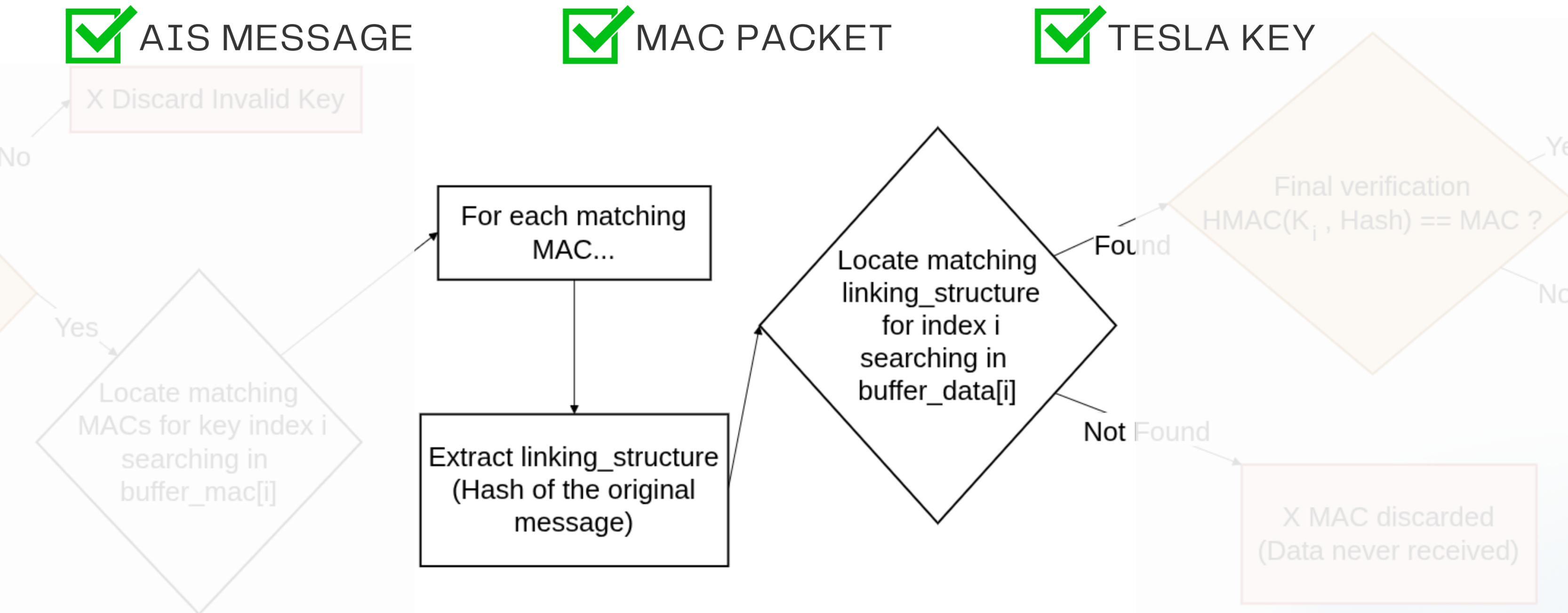


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✓ MAC PACKET

✓ TESLA KEY

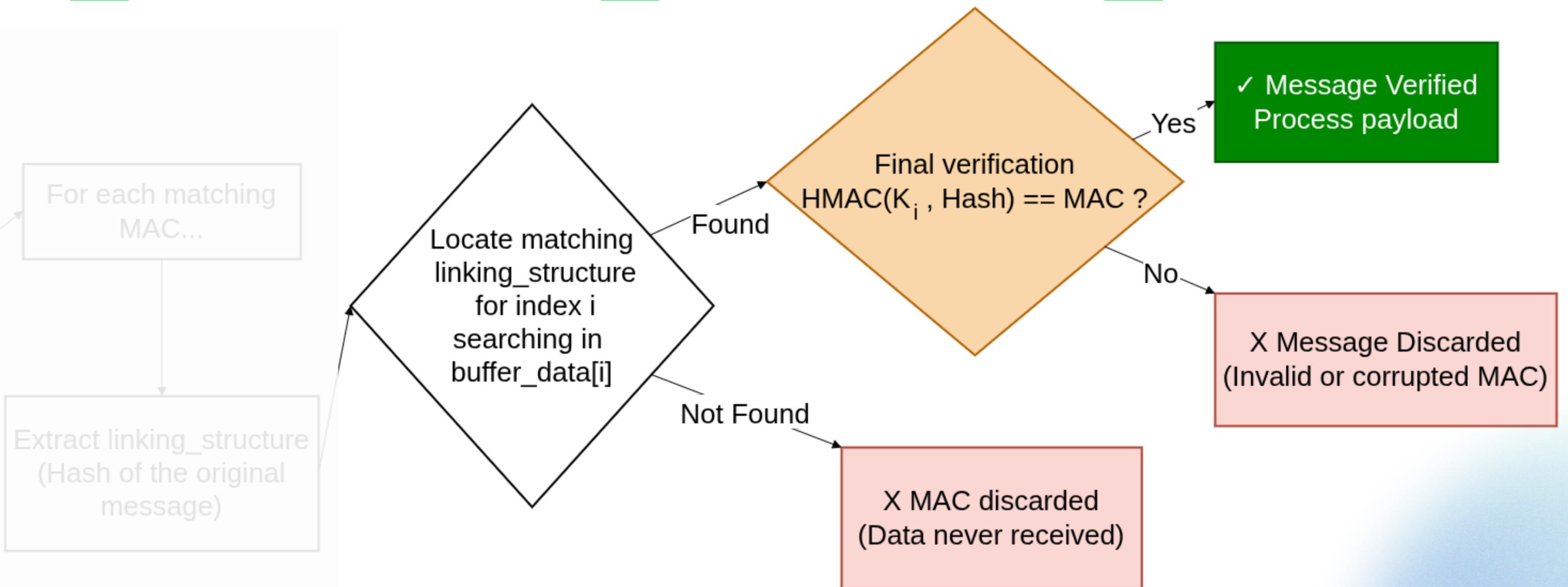


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✓ AIS MESSAGE

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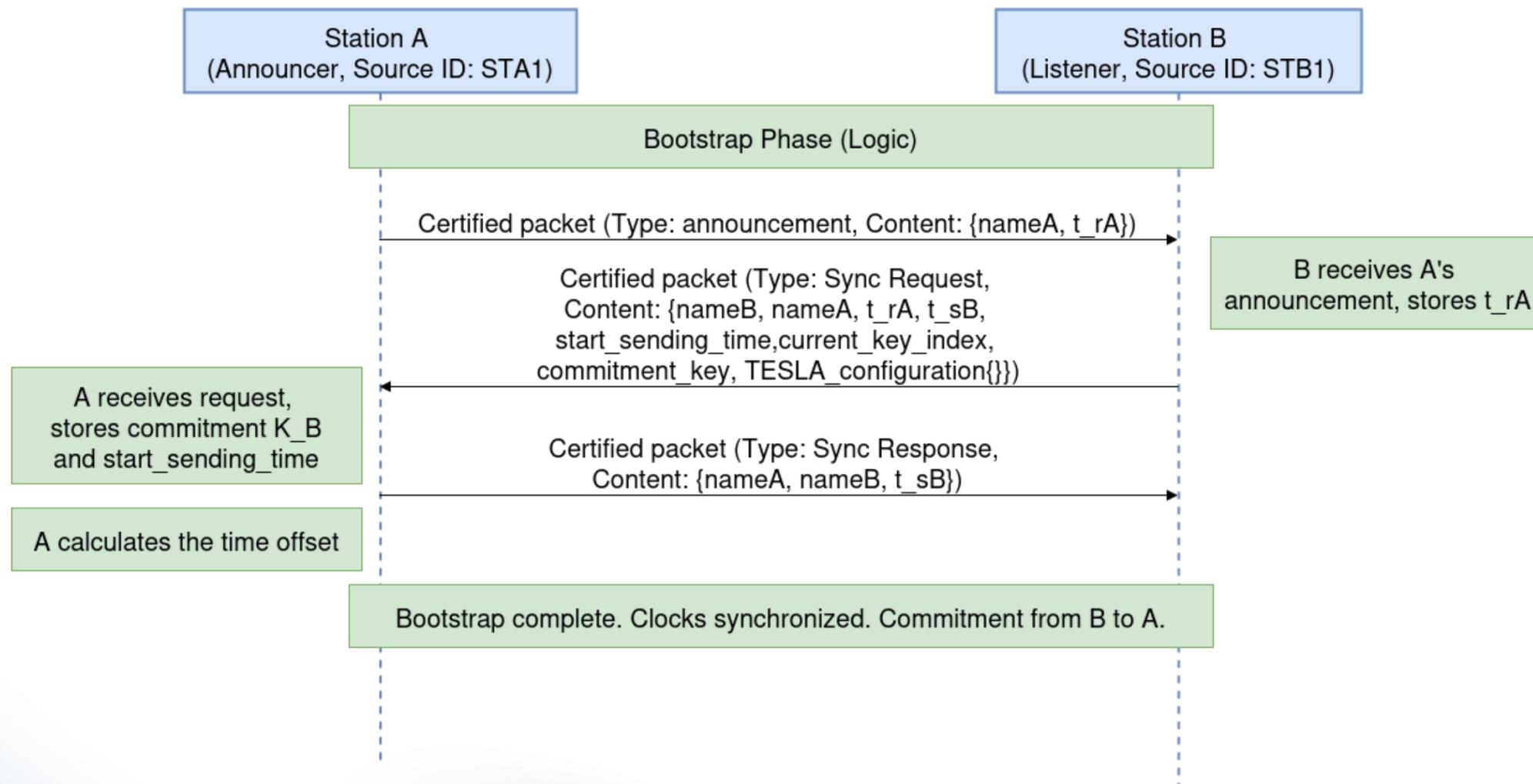
# MESSAGE VERIFICATION PROCESS



**HOW DO WE SECURELY SHARE FIRST KEY AND SYNCHRONIZE CLOCKS?**

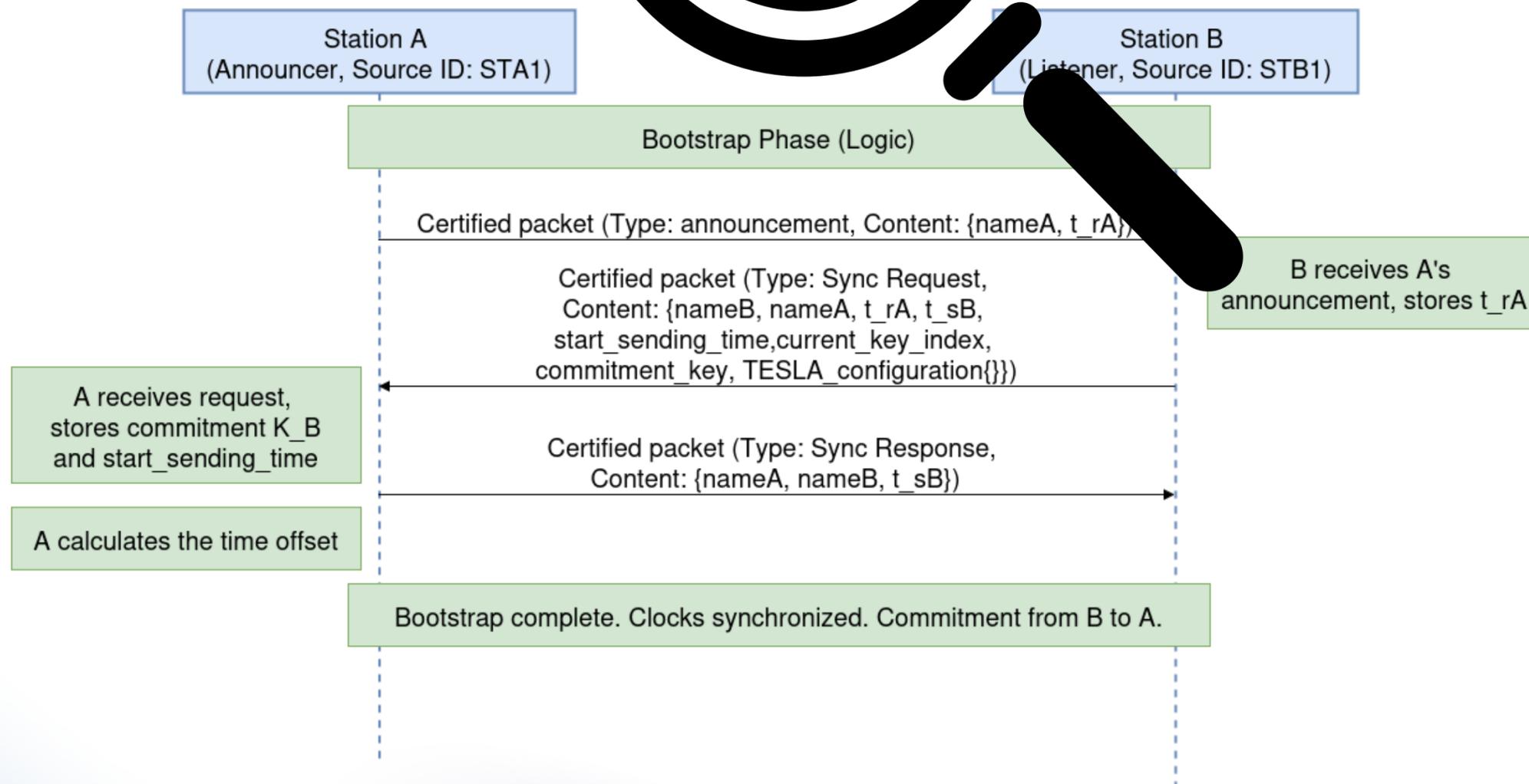
# HOW DO WE SECURELY SHARE FIRST KEY AND SYNCHRONIZE CLOCKS?

## BOOTSTRAP PHASE = THREE WAY HANDSHAKE SECURED WITH PKI



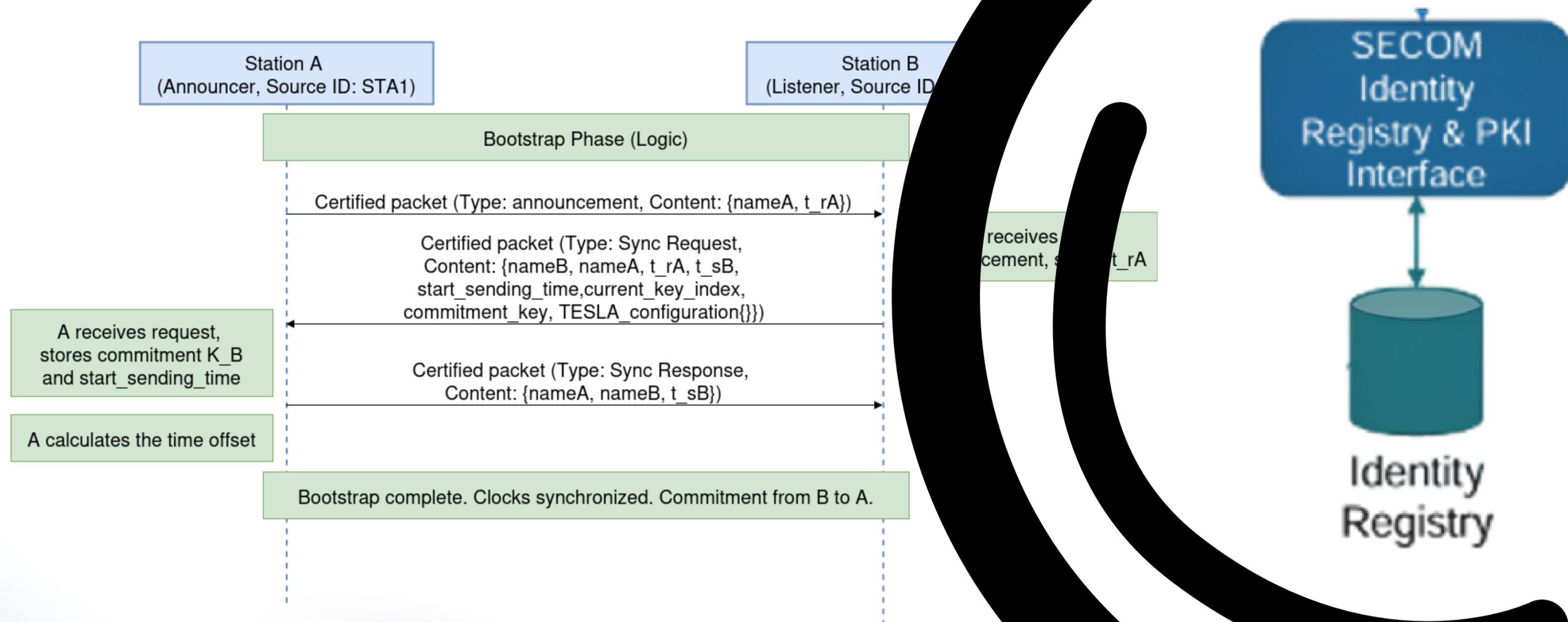
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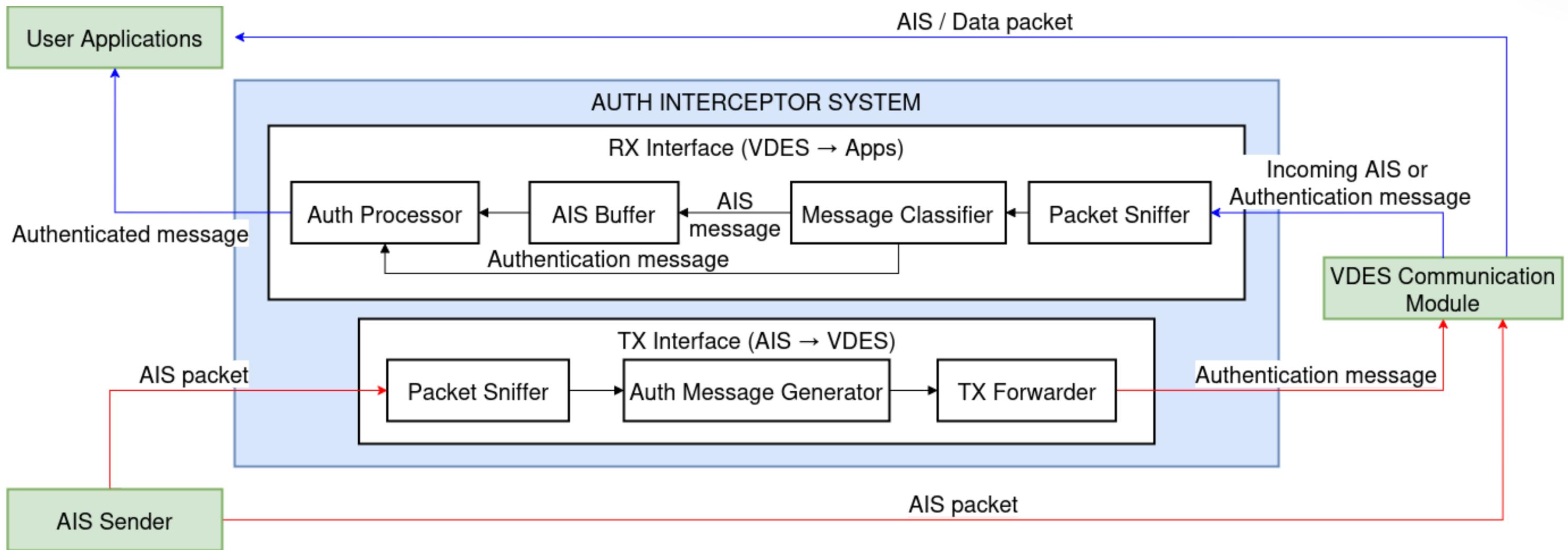
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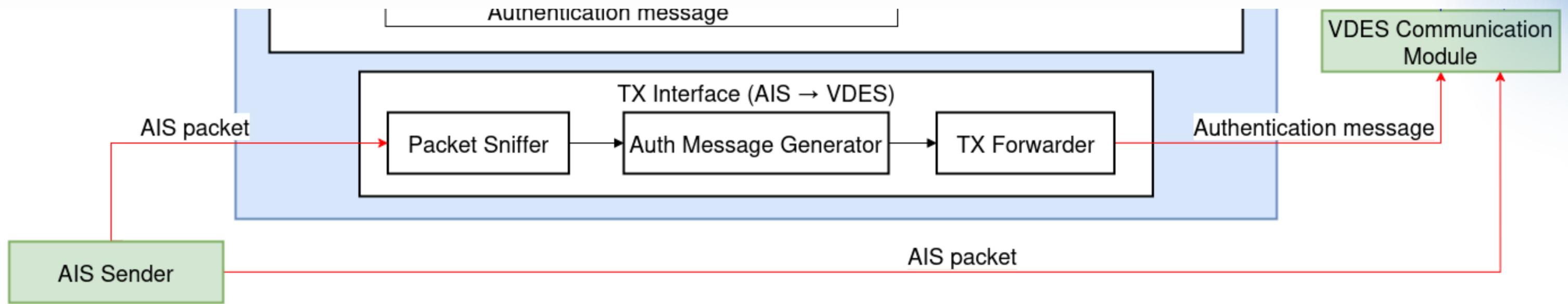
**HOW THE PROTOCOL SHOULD BE INTEGRATED?**

# HOW THE PROTOCOL SHOULD BE INTEGRATED?

## THROUGH AN INTERCEPTOR AND AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM



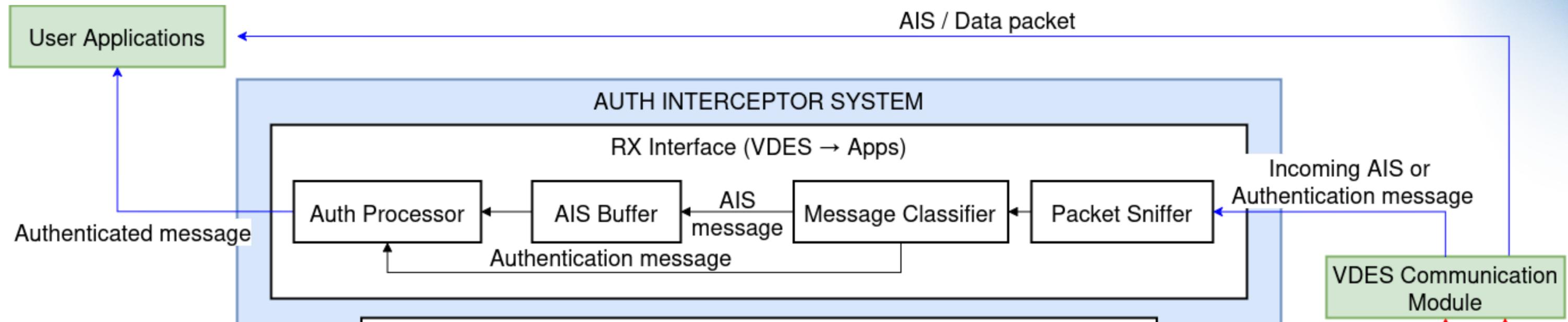
# HOW THE PROTOCOL SHOULD BE INTEGRATED?



**SENDER INTERFACE(TX) → SENDS PACKETS WITH:**

- SNIFF PACKETS COMING FROM AIS (ONBOARD UDP PACKETS)
- SEND AUTHENTICATION MESSAGES (THROUGH VDE-TER)

# HOW THE PROTOCOL SHOULD BE INTEGRATED?



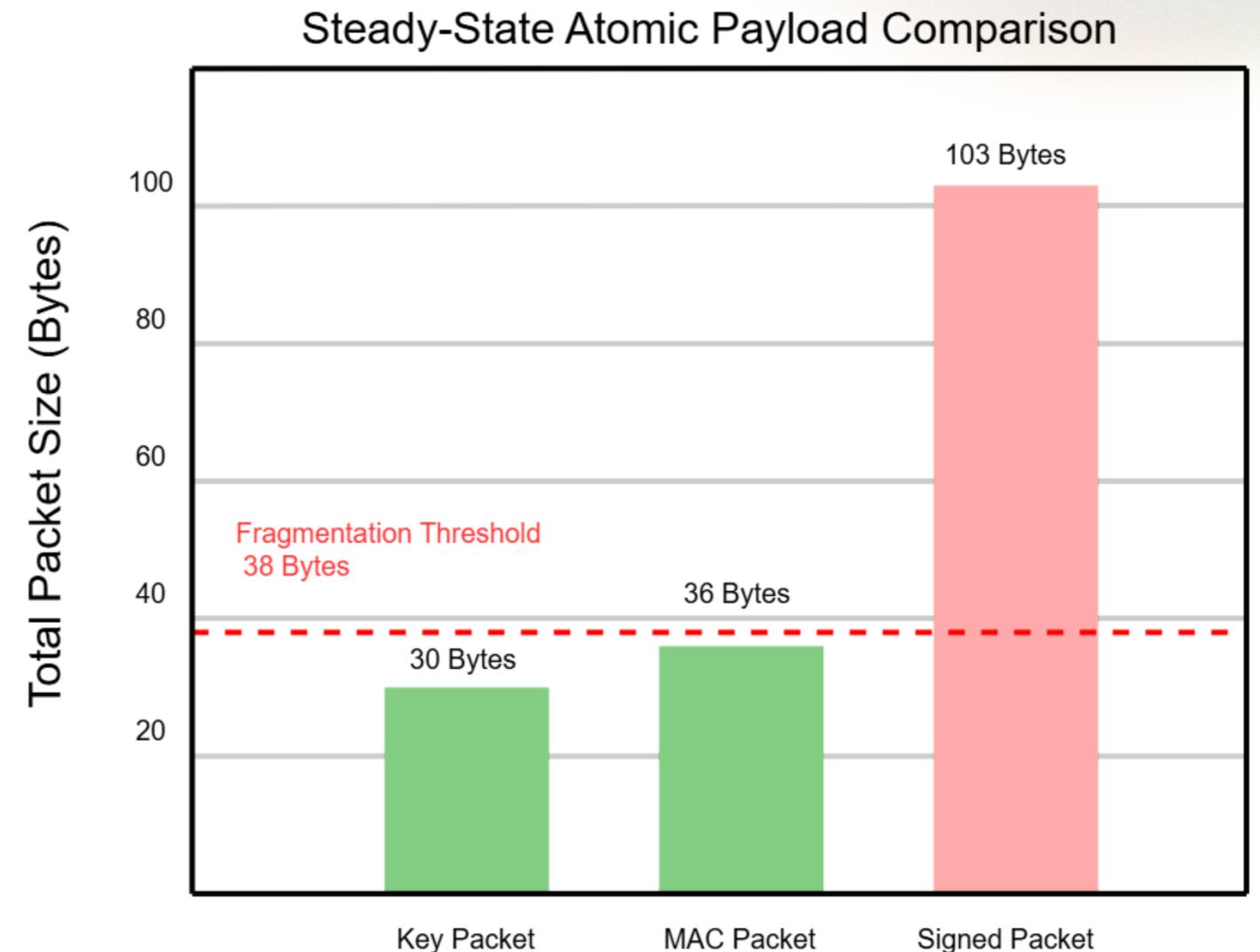
## RECEIVER INTERFACE (RX):

- BUFFERS PACKETS WHILE WAITING FOR THE CORRESPONDING KEY
- VERIFY THAT THE OBTAINED KEY BELONGS TO THE CHAIN
- VALIDATES THE MAC
- ACCEPTS THE PACKET AS AUTHENTIC
- SEND THE PACKET AS VALID TO THE USER APPLICATION

# PERFORMANCE: TESLA VS. PKI BENCHMARKS

(BASED ON INTEL I5 10TH)

- SCALABILITY WITH 500 VESSELS:  
<1% CPU VS. >200% FOR PKI.
- DOS RESILIENCE
- PACKET ATOMICITY: 1 PACKET VS. 3  
FRAGMENTS REQUIRED BY PKI
- 3-6 SECONDS AUTHENTICATION  
DELAY, COMPATIBLE WITH AIS  
REFRESH CYCLES (2-10S)



# TESTBED IMPLEMENTATION AND PROTOTYPING

- **AUTH INTERCEPTOR:** PYTHON MIDDLEWARE BETWEEN VDES AND APPLICATIONS
- **IEC 61162-450:** UDP MULTICAST (BINARY IMAGE TRANSFER)
- **HIL LORA (868 MHZ):** VDES-EQUIVALENT BITRATE, LATENCY AND COLLISIONS
- **DOCKERIZED MICROSERVICES:** PROTOCOL LOGIC & HARDWARE ABSTRACTION
- **AIS SIMULATOR:** SYNTHETIC TRAFFIC FOR LOAD TESTING



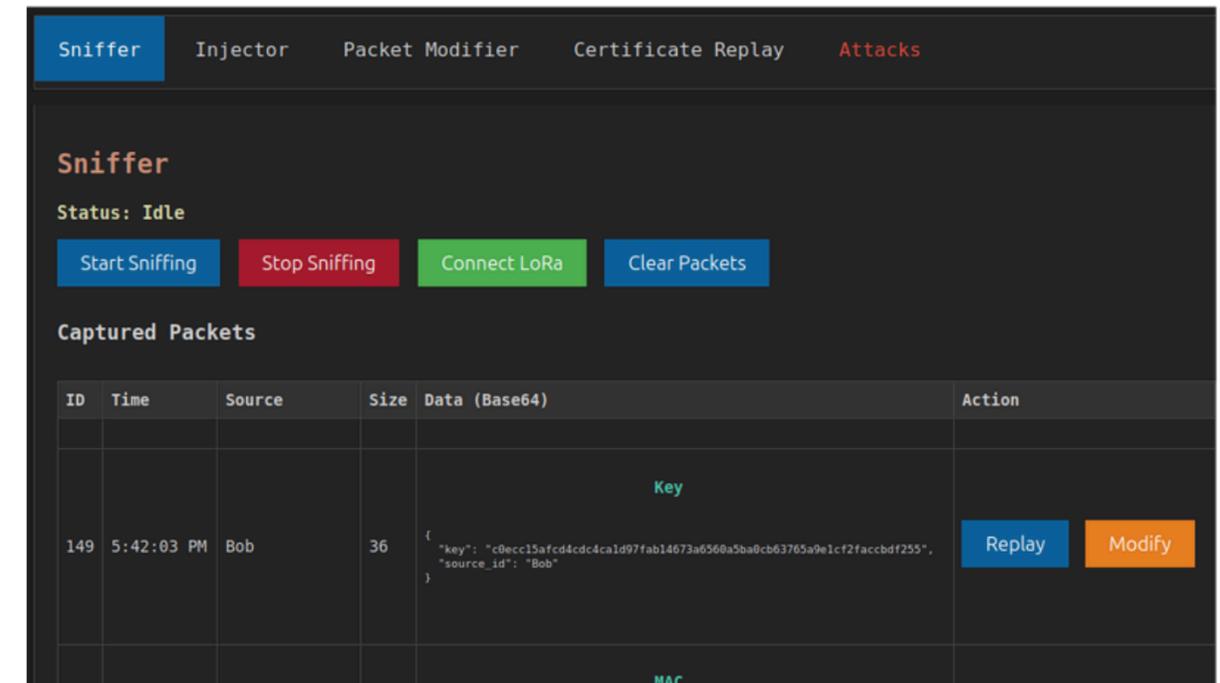
# SECURITY VALIDATION AND ATTACK ANALYSIS

## RED TEAM FRAMEWORK

- EVIL-VDES: OFFENSIVE MODULE OVER LORA
- SNIFFING & REASSEMBLY

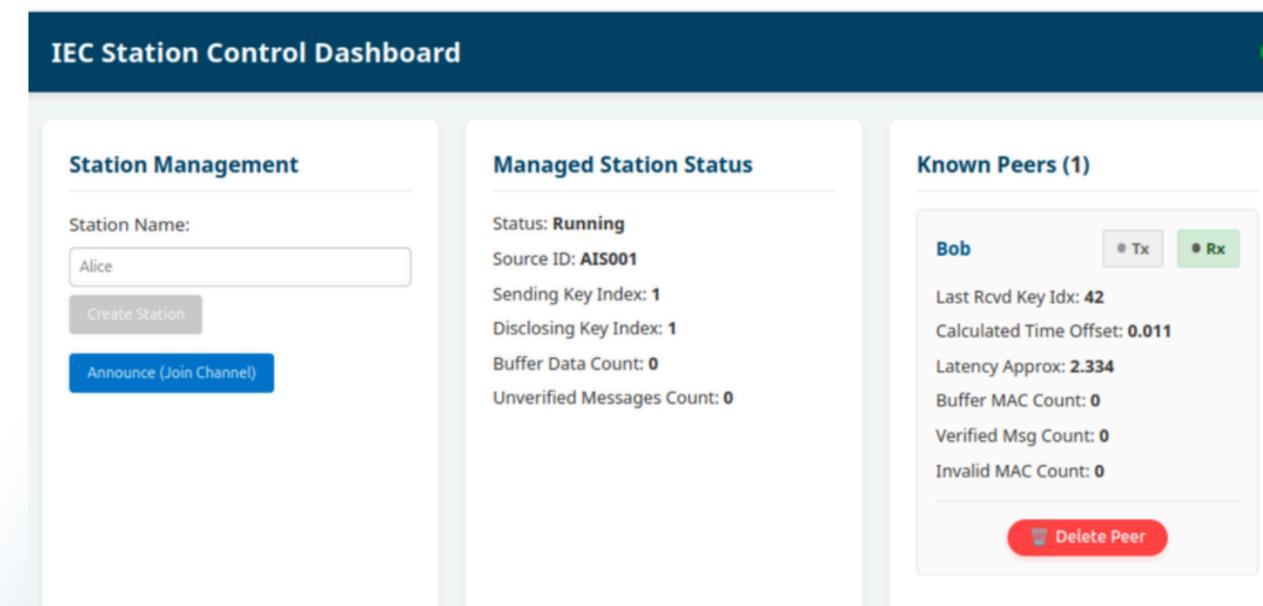
## ATTACK VECTORS

- REPLAY & MASQUERADING
- PACKET FORGING
- DOS & JAMMING



The screenshot shows a web interface for a Sniffer tool. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Sniffer, Injector, Packet Modifier, Certificate Replay, and Attacks. The Sniffer tab is active, and the status is 'Idle'. Below the status are four buttons: Start Sniffing (blue), Stop Sniffing (red), Connect LoRa (green), and Clear Packets (blue). A section titled 'Captured Packets' contains a table with columns for ID, Time, Source, Size, Data (Base64), and Action. One packet is listed with ID 149, Time 5:42:03 PM, Source Bob, and Size 36. The data field shows a JSON object with a key and source\_id. Action buttons for 'Replay' and 'Modify' are visible next to the packet.

ID	Time	Source	Size	Data (Base64)	Action
149	5:42:03 PM	Bob	36	{ "key": "c0eccc15afcd4cdc4ca1d97fab14673a6560a5ba0cb63765a9e1cf2faccbdf255", "source_id": "Bob" }	Replay Modify



The screenshot shows the IEC Station Control Dashboard. It features three main panels: Station Management, Managed Station Status, and Known Peers (1). The Station Management panel has a text input for 'Station Name' (containing 'Alice') and buttons for 'Create Station' and 'Announce (Join Channel)'. The Managed Station Status panel shows 'Status: Running', 'Source ID: AIS001', 'Sending Key Index: 1', 'Disclosing Key Index: 1', 'Buffer Data Count: 0', and 'Unverified Messages Count: 0'. The Known Peers (1) panel shows a peer named 'Bob' with 'Tx' and 'Rx' indicators, and various statistics: 'Last Rcvd Key Idx: 42', 'Calculated Time Offset: 0.011', 'Latency Approx: 2.334', 'Buffer MAC Count: 0', 'Verified Msg Count: 0', and 'Invalid MAC Count: 0'. A 'Delete Peer' button is at the bottom.

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Below the table, the word 'MAC' is partially visible, indicating the next section of the captured packet data.

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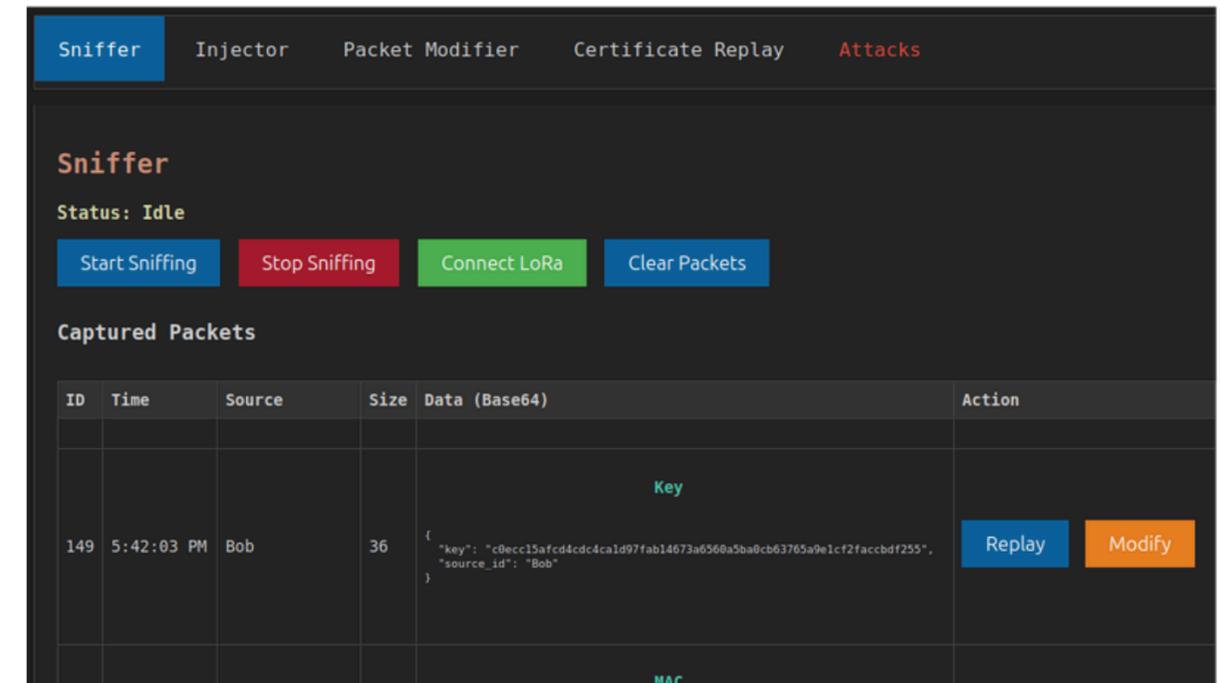
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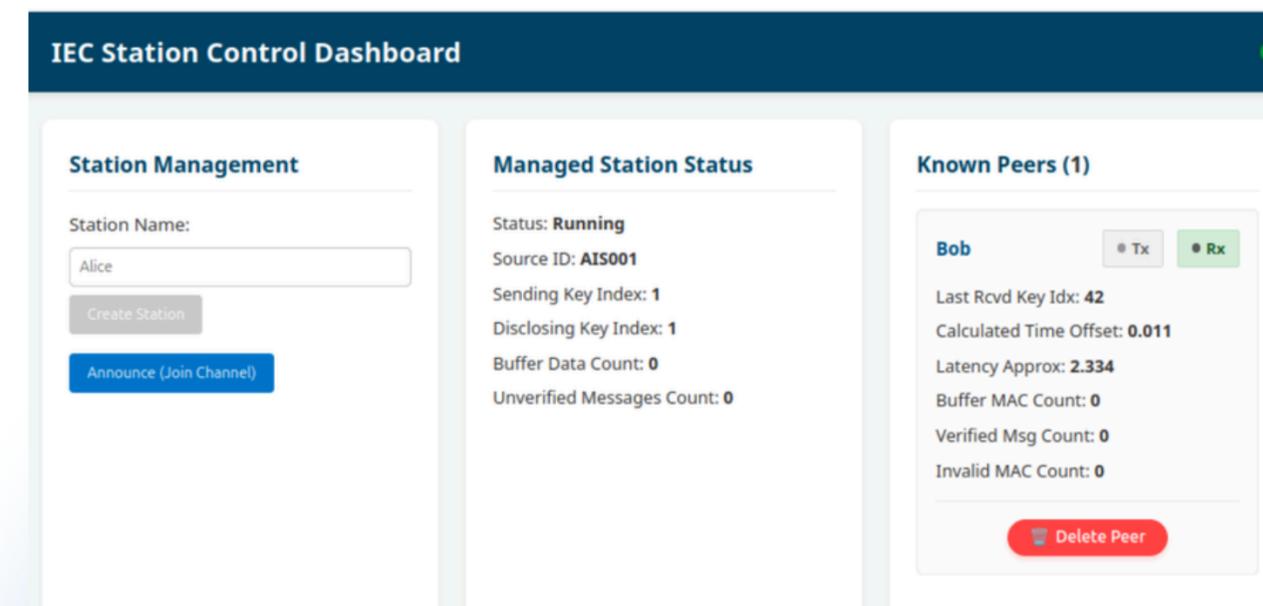
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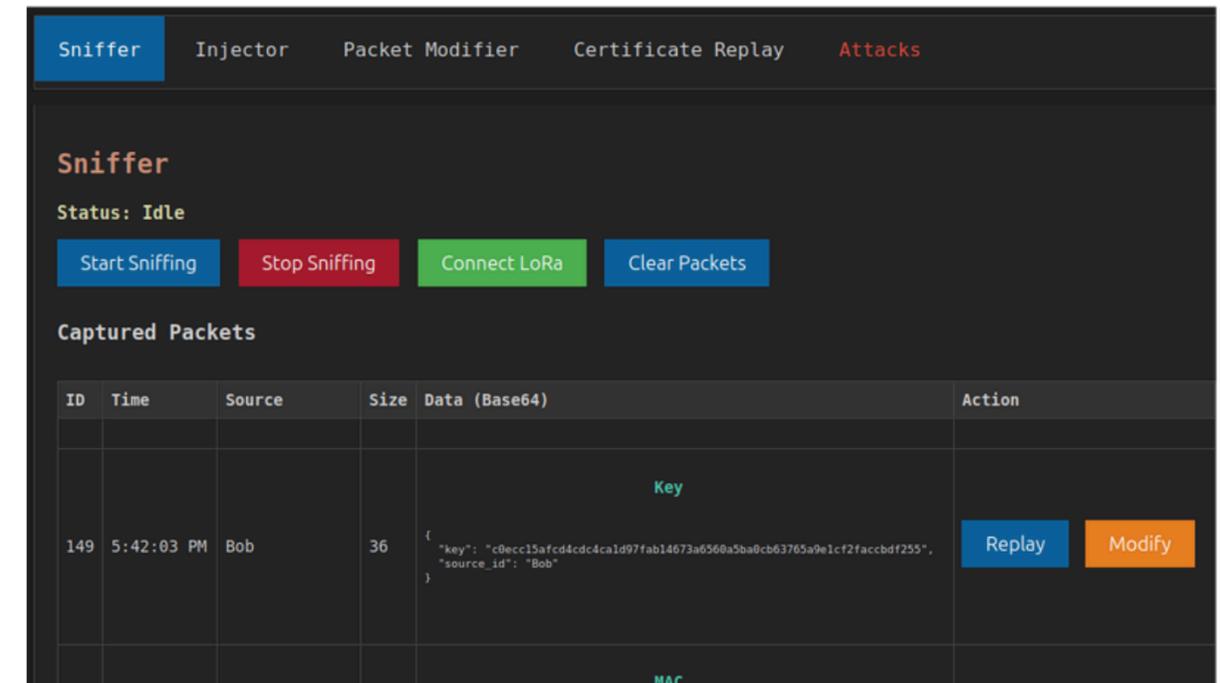
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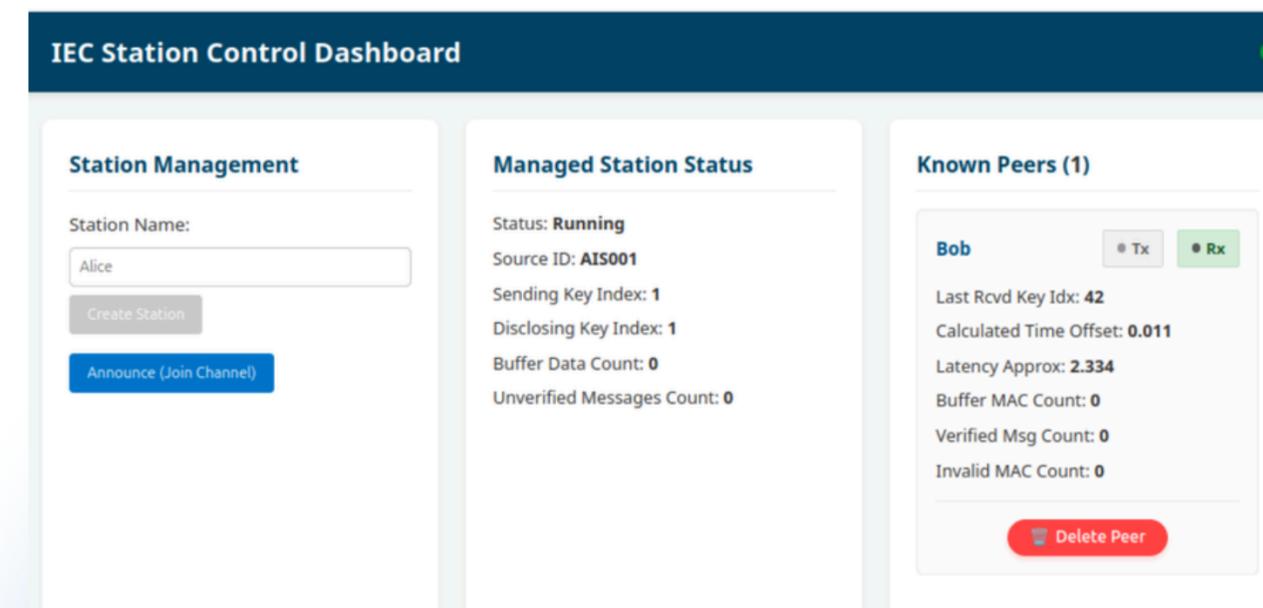
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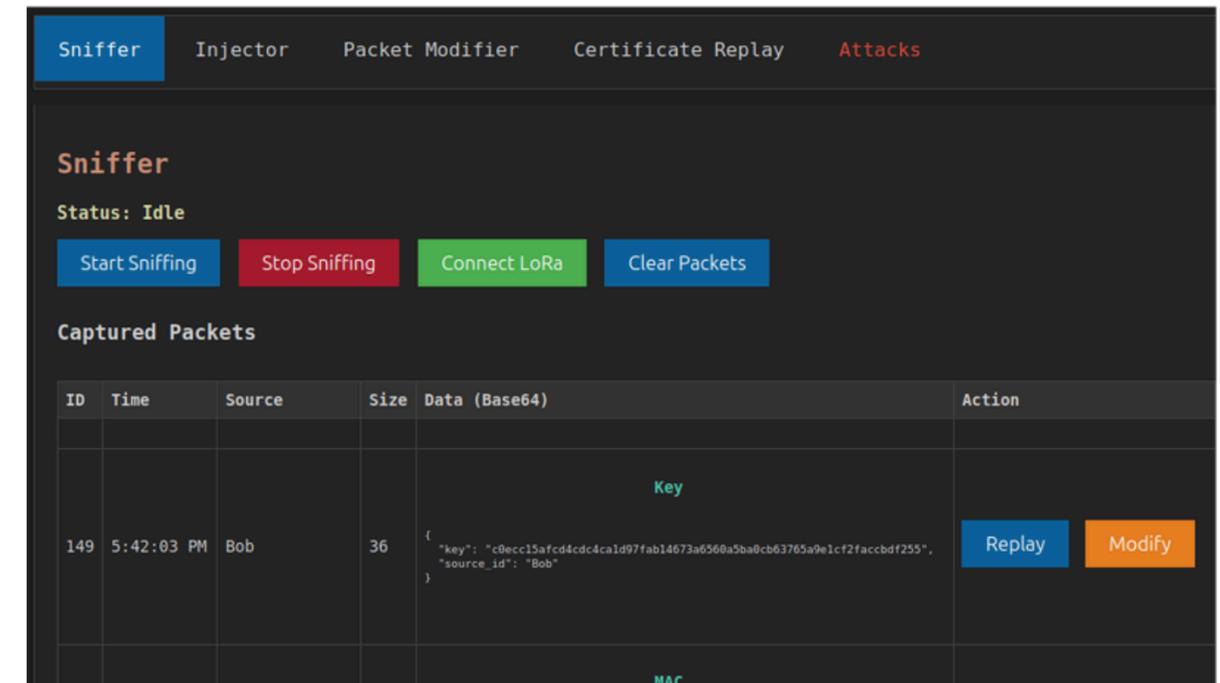
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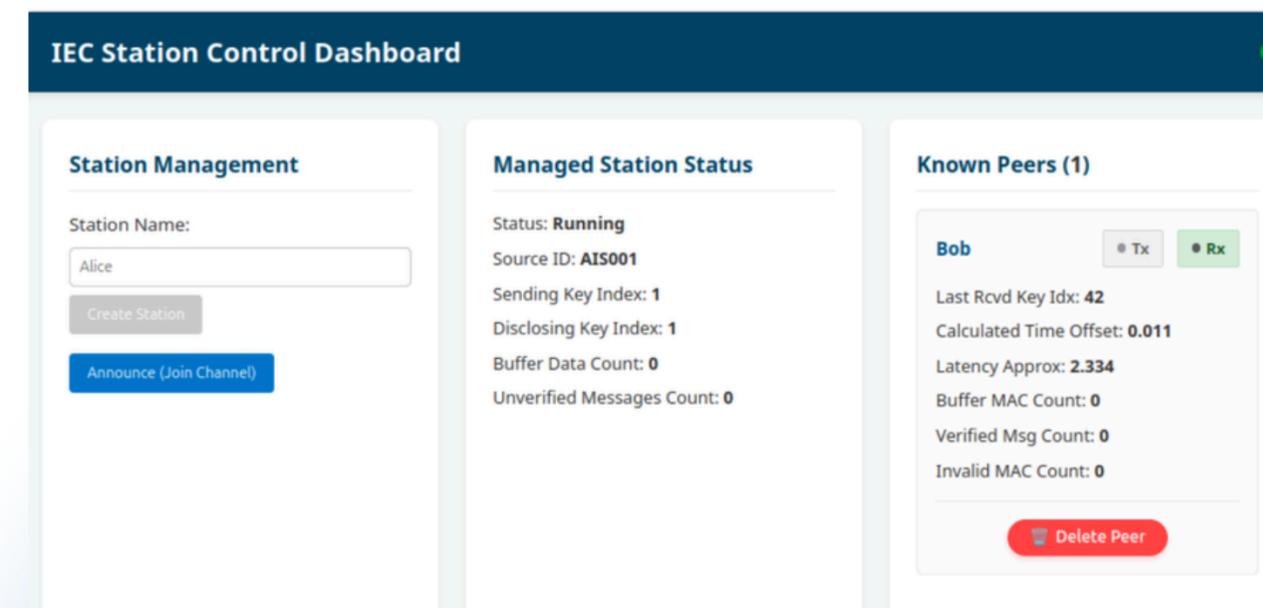
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**LINKS &  
THANKS**

■ IALA GUIDELINE  
VDES  
AUTHENTICATION  
TECHNIQUES (IALA  
G1192).

■ ION PAPER: A  
PRAGMATIC  
APPROACH TO  
VDES  
AUTHENTICATION

■ PAPER: TESLA  
PROTOCOL

■ SECOM STANDARD  
(IEC 63173-2).

■ IEC 63173-2

■ IMO

■ ITU

Thank you for your attention,  
and thanks to CNIT for the opportunity  
to carry out this thesis