

Toward Trusted and Swift UAV Communication: ISAC-Enabled Dual Identity Mapping

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Outline

- Introduction
- ISAC : Integrated Sensing and Communication
- ISAC-Enabled Dual Identity Solution
- Solution Structure
- Scenario and Advantage
- Open Challenges
- Conclusion

Introduction

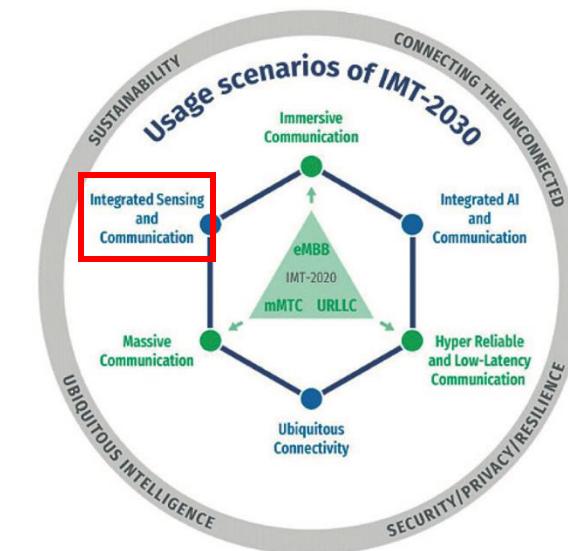
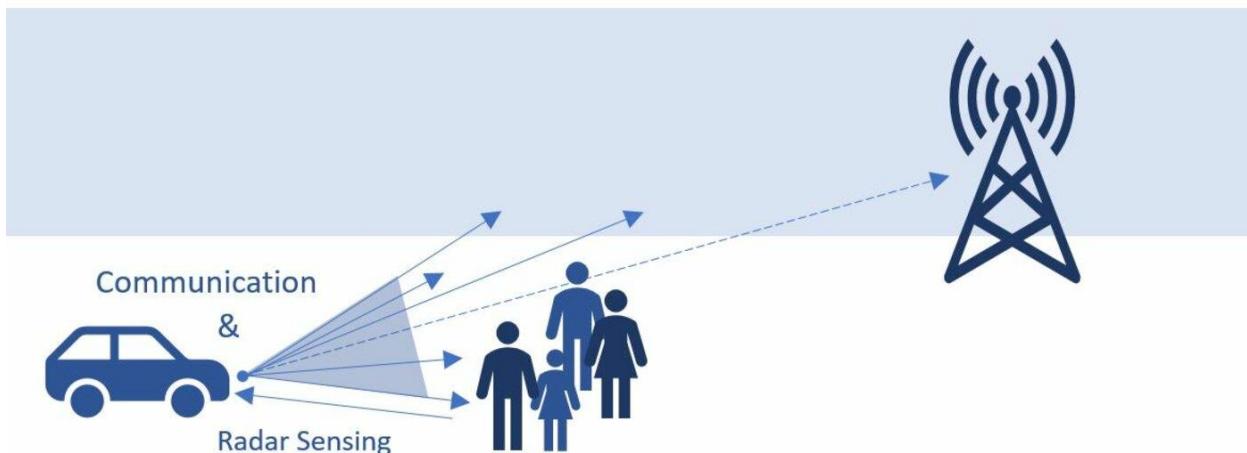
- UAV networks are expected to be a promising carrier for wireless intelligent communication and 6G network
- However, UAV networks implicates security and efficiency issues
 - Simplified verification, removing repetitive feedbacks
- To ensure trusted and swift UAV networks, the UAV should utilize both physical and digital identity
- And the **ISAC (Integrated Sensing and Communication)** can utilize both of them, by achieving **S&C** functionalities together

Sensing & Communication

- This paper presents **ISAC-enabled dual identity solution** for trusted and swift UAV communication

ISAC : Integrated Sensing and Communication

- The IMT-2023 vision document was drafted on June 22, 2023, and lays out the future vision for 6G communications
- ISAC is one of the main scenarios for IMT-2030
- Co-existence of S&C (sensing & communication) to Integrated S&C
→ Network as Sensor



ISAC-Enabled Dual Identity Solution

> Overview

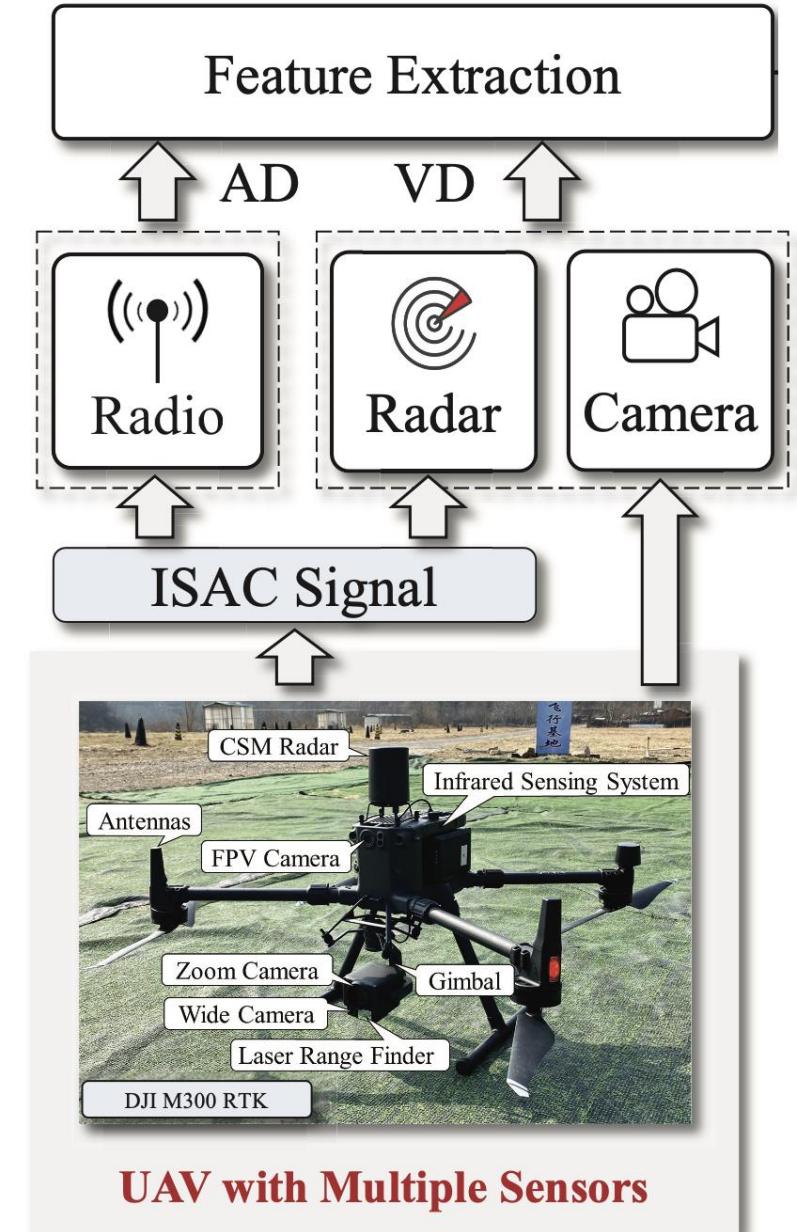
- Purpose (Necessary but repetitive process)
 - Removing the tedious communication feedback
 - Removing beam management latency
 - **Ensuring communication security**
- Method
 - **Using the benefits of ISAC technology**
 - ✓ Utilize Rich information of the signal
 - ✓ And the accurate physical features of the echo
- Structure
 - Feature : Physical identity, digital identity
 - Domain : AD (Auditory Domain), VD (Visual Domain)
 - Modules : Identity production / mapping / management / authentication

→ Get accurate UAV **physical-digital identity mapping**

ISAC-Enabled Dual Identity Solution

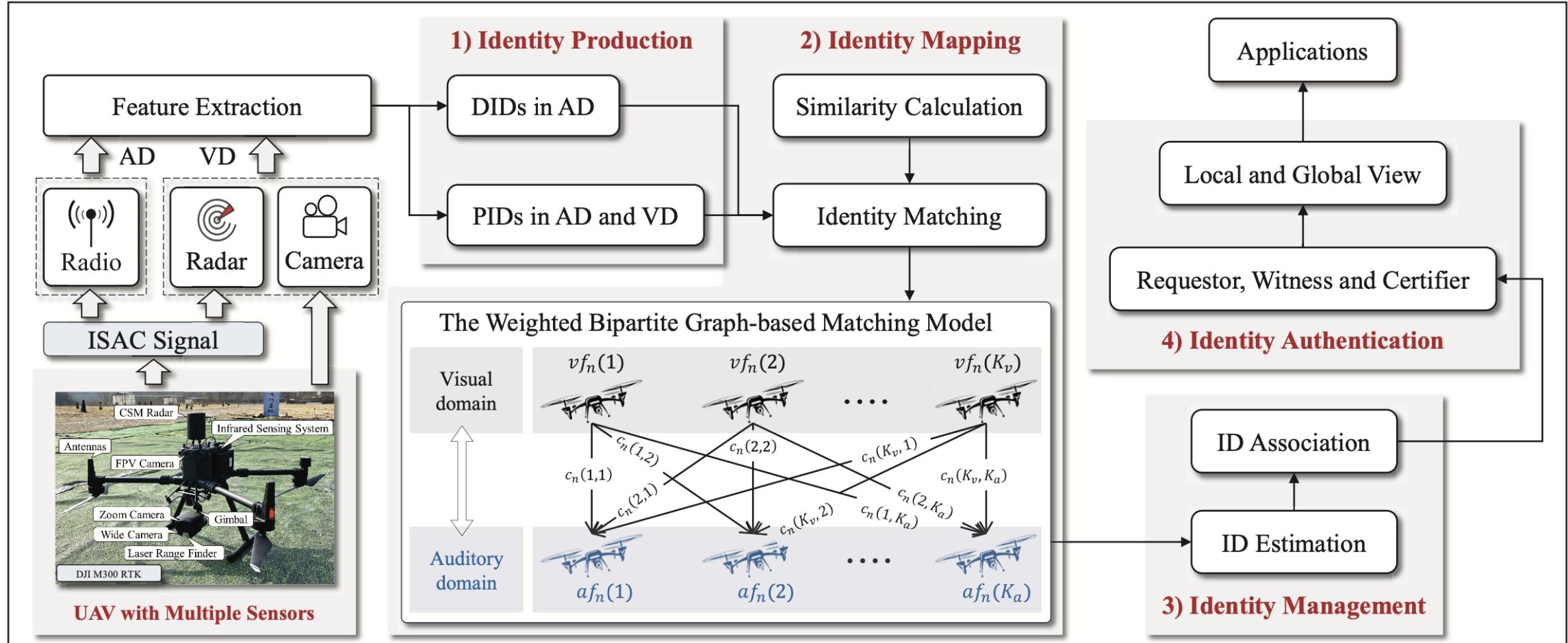
> Terminology

- AD : Auditory Domain
 - Just catch the signal **passively**
 - Obtain the information
- VD : Visual Domain
 - **Actively** sends the signals or use features and sense the environment
- DID : Digital Identity
 - Digital identity for authentication process
 - IP/MAC address, unique keys, RF fingerprint, etc.
 - **Only** obtained from **AD**
- PID : Physical Identity
 - The physical properties of a UAV node
 - Wing type, location, velocity, distance, etc.
 - **Both of the AD and VD** information can be used



Solution Structure

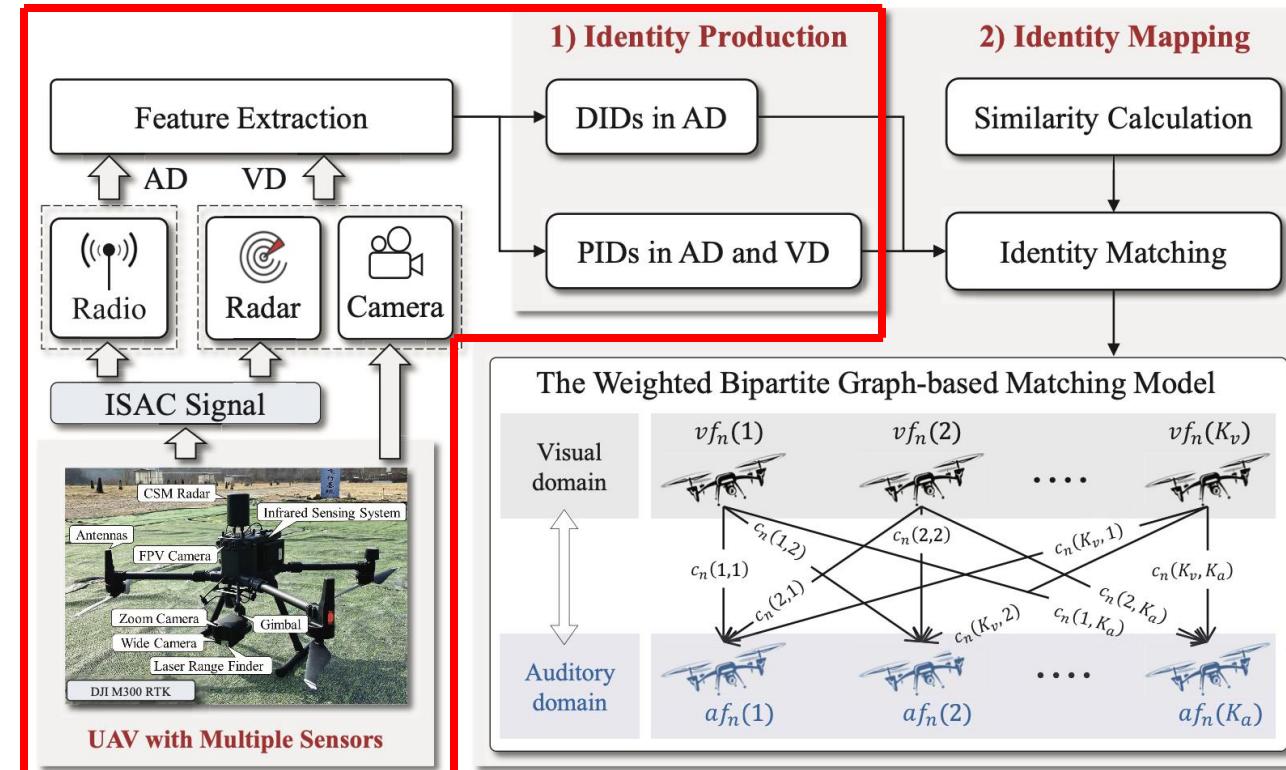
> Overview



Solution Structure

> Identity Production Module

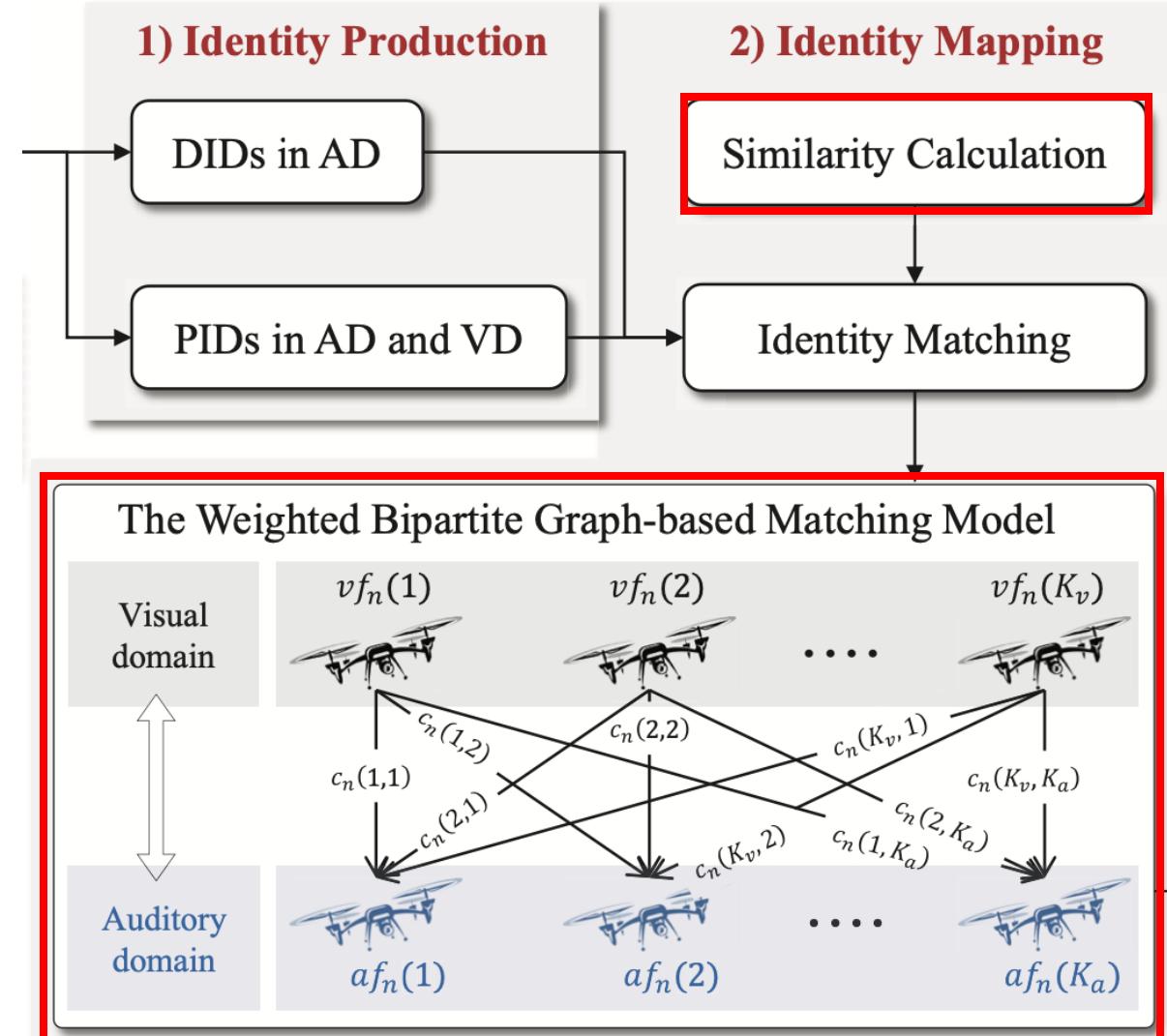
- Receive information from AD & VD
- Based on the echoes from the ISAC signal, the module can estimate PID
 - Matched-filtering of Doppler-shifted echo
 - Micro-Doppler frequency
- Physical attributes are dynamically weighted
→ Valid for distinguishing the all types of UAVs
- DIDs are only obtained from AD



Solution Structure

> Identity Mapping Module

- Receive PID & DID from Identity Production Module
- Calculate the similarity between PID & DID and perform ID matching
- Matching cost $c_n(i, j)$
 - i th identity of VD
 - j th identity of AD
- Matching cost optimization
 - Hungarian algorithm
 - Vampire bat optimizer



Solution Structure

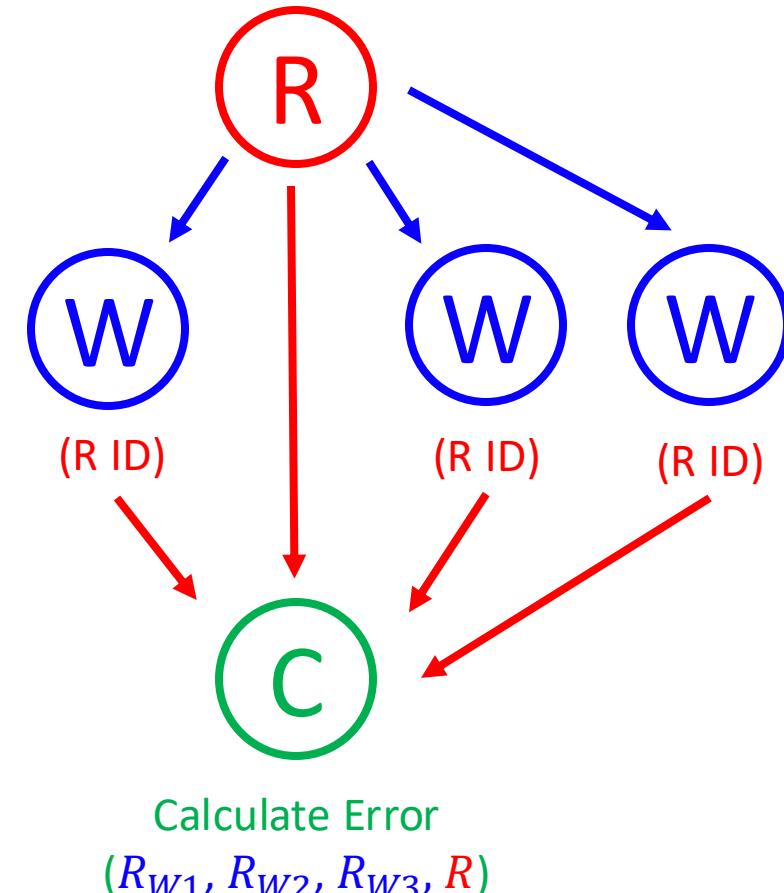
> Identity Management Module

- **In dynamic environment**, it is hard to ensure the accuracy of matching result
- Before the next AD information arrives,
 - Current PIDs from VD
 - Previous PID & DID from AD
- The Identity Management Module **estimates** the current AD information with previous AD information
 - NN or classical Kalman filter
 - Joint probabilistic data association filter
 - Multiple hypothesis tracking

Solution Structure

> Identity Authentication Module

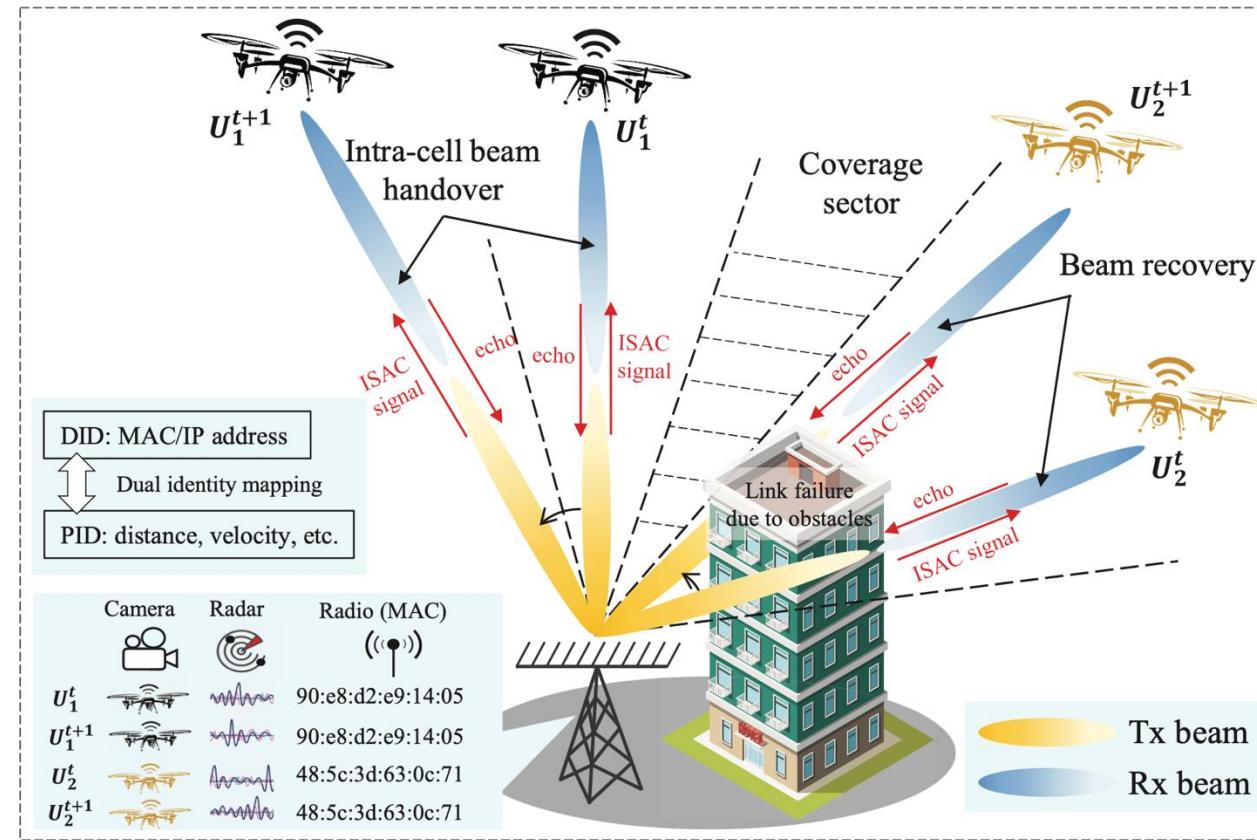
- Identity Authentication Module provides the trusted local and global identity
- Authentication Roles
 - Requestor
 - Witness
 - Certifier
- Performing the minimum mean-square error for Witness and Requestor
- Maximum common sub-graph also can be used to detect the malicious node



Scenario and Advantage

> Low-Latency Beam Management

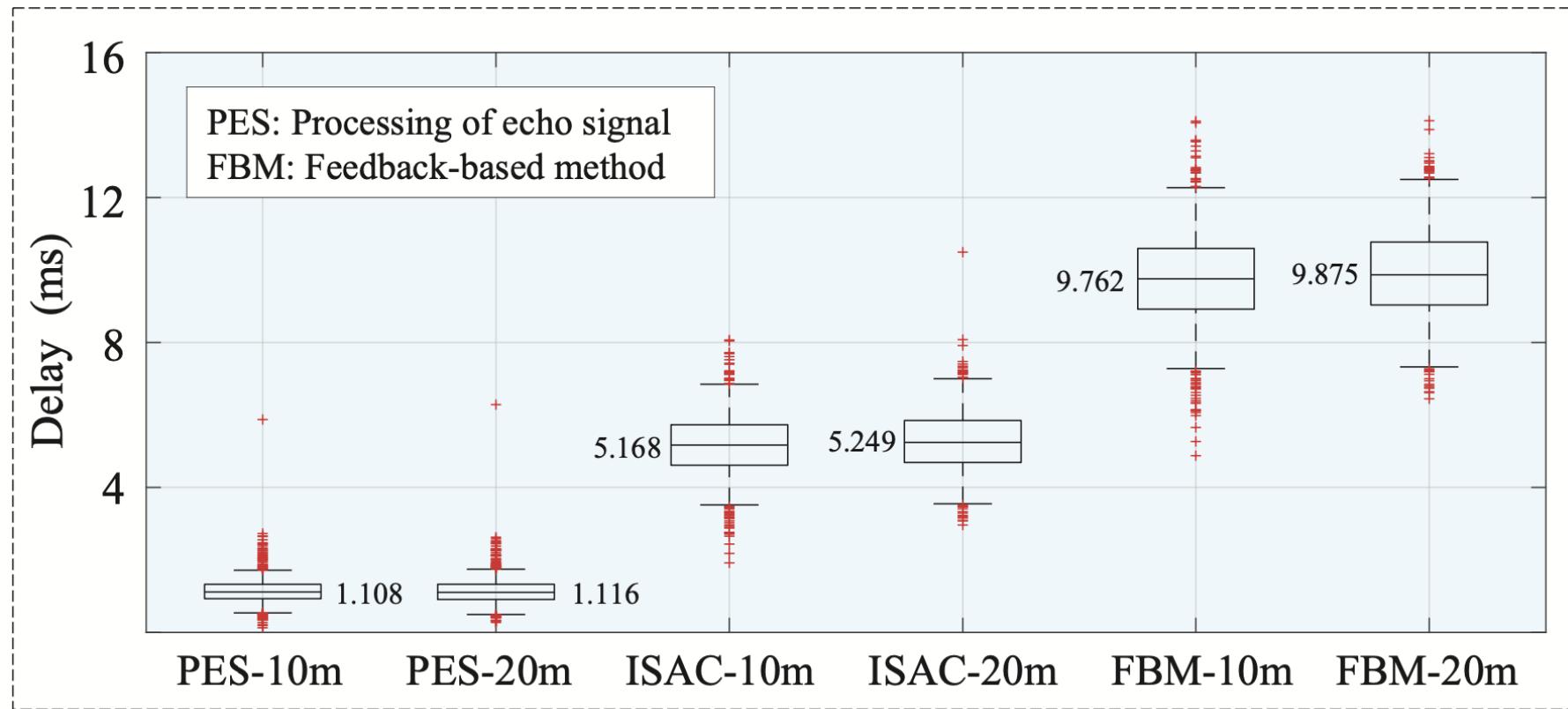
- It is essential that the **BSs quickly find the optimal beam direction** for the UAV
- By **DID to PID mapping**, the BSs can perform a **rapid beam alignment**



Scenario and Advantage

> Low-Latency Beam Management

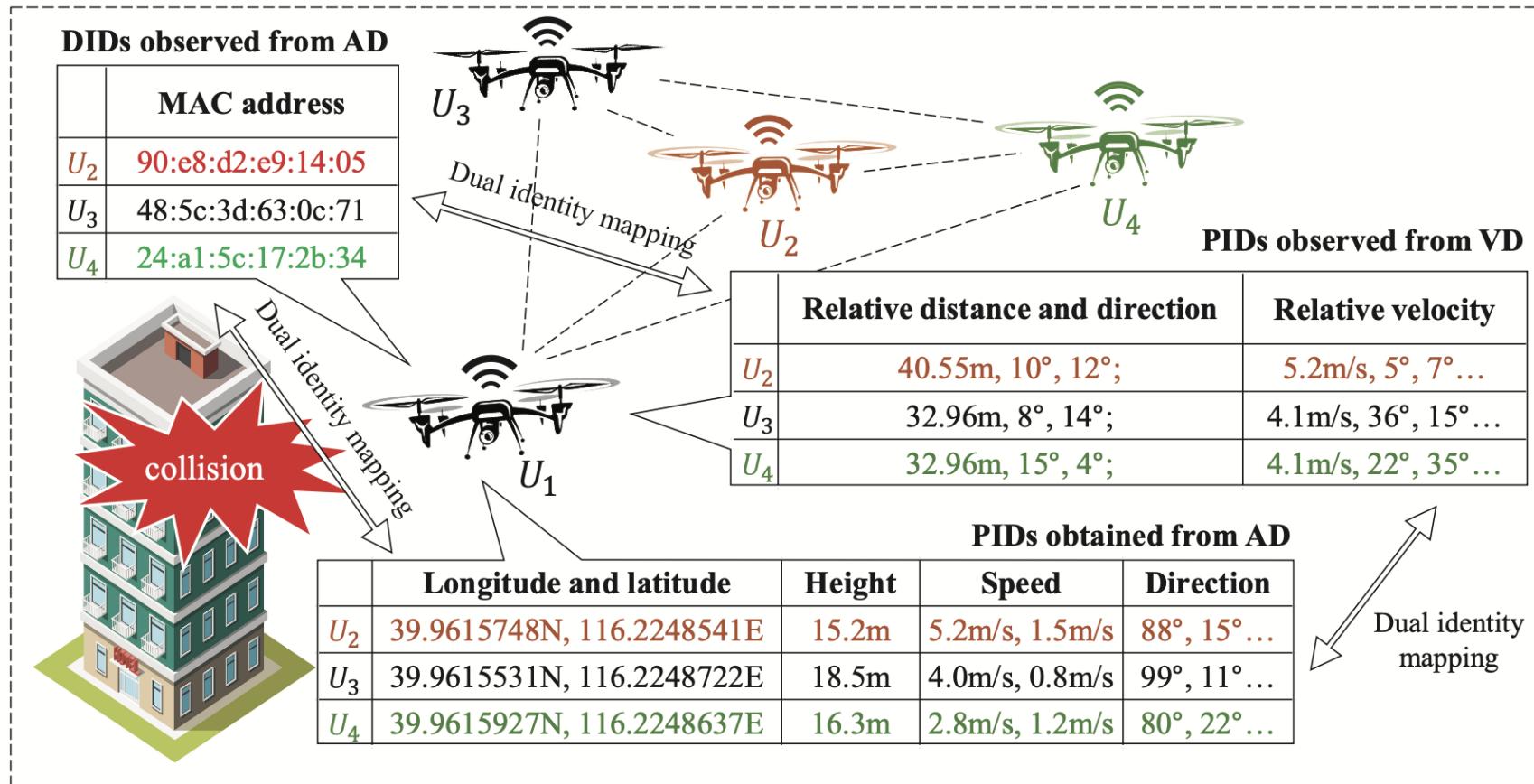
- Reduced communication delay about 4.6ms
- The echo signal processing delay is negligible at about 1ms



Scenario and Advantage

> Swift Transmission of Emergency Messages

- Traditional broadcasting alert system can cause issues on unintended nodes
- By **PID to DID mapping**, the UAV can deliver the alert to a specific DID

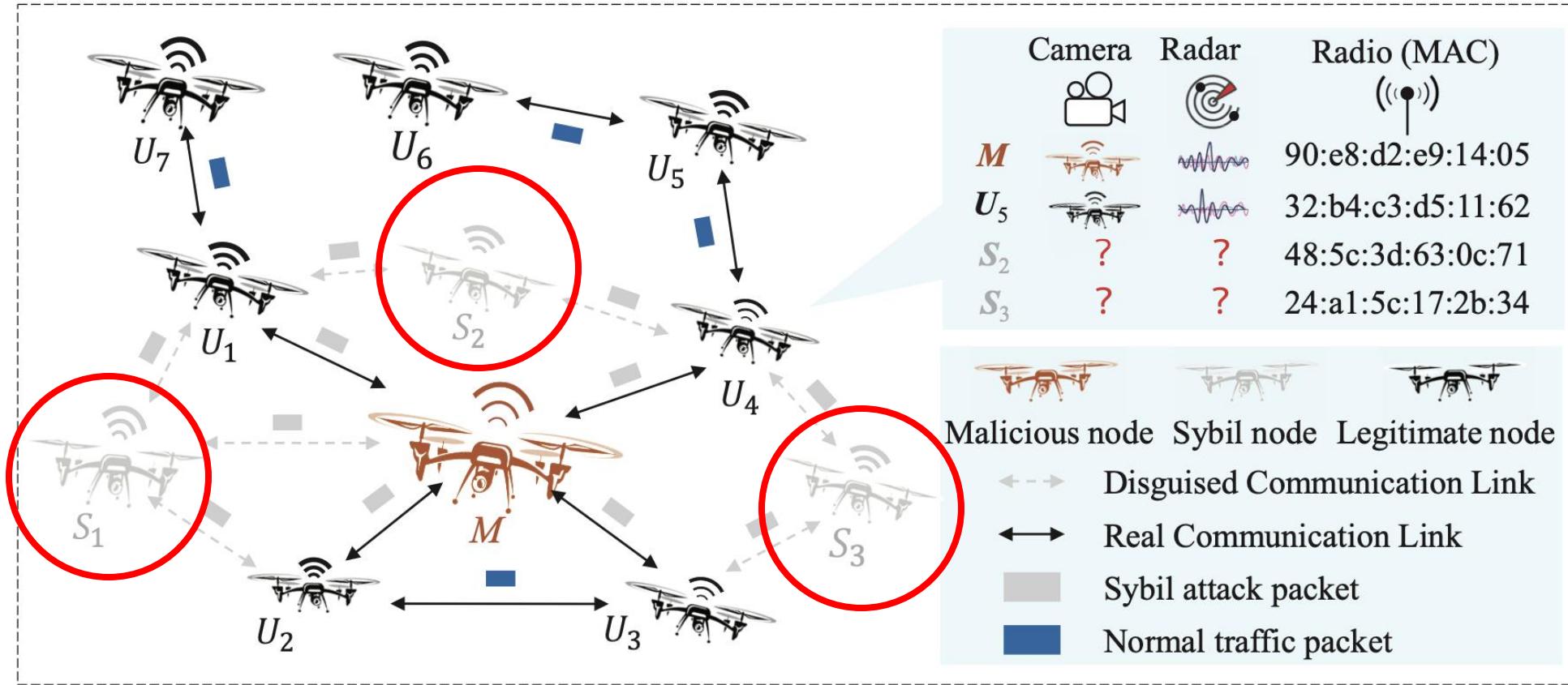


Scenario and Advantage

> Trusted Networking Under Sybil Attack

- Sybil Attack

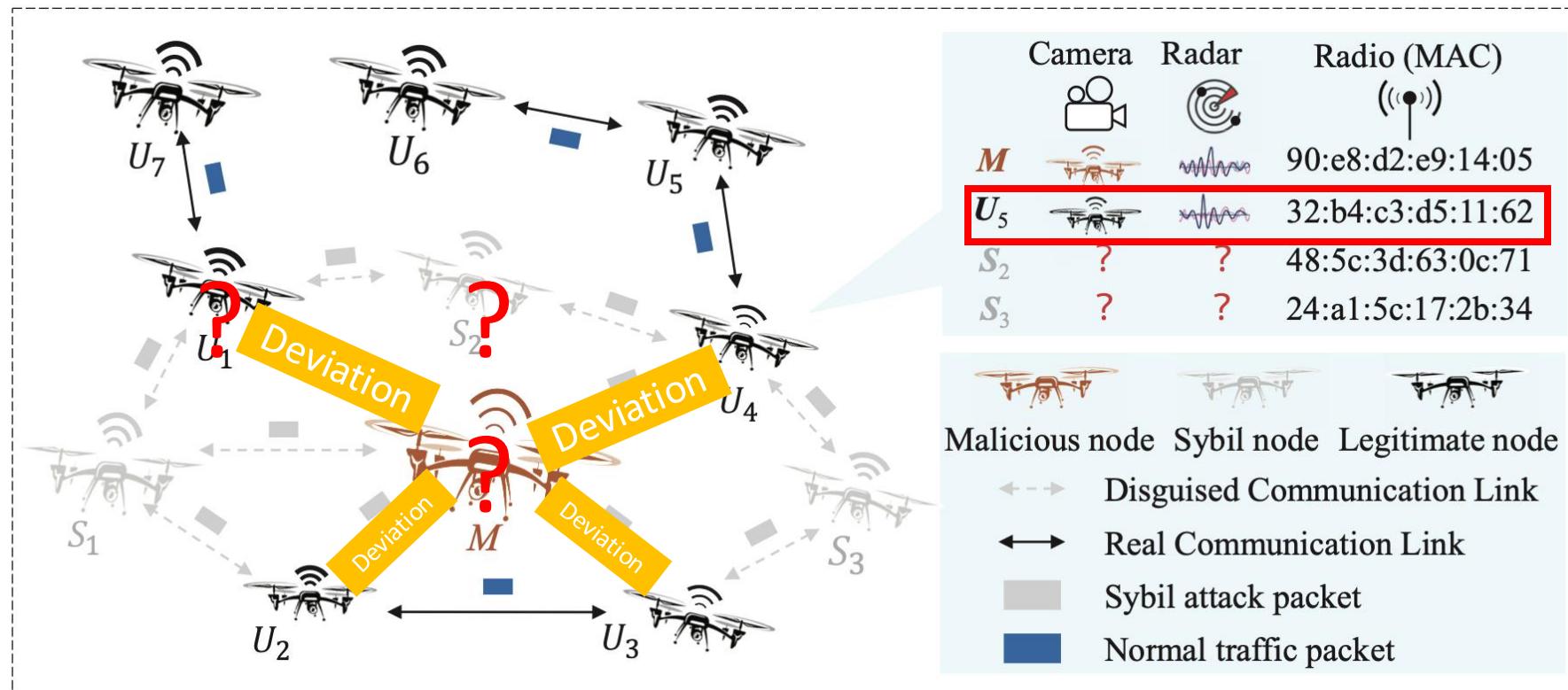
- A single entity creates multiple fake identities on a network
- Use fake identities to manipulate consensus, distort certain information, etc.



Scenario and Advantage

> Trusted Networking Under Sybil Attack

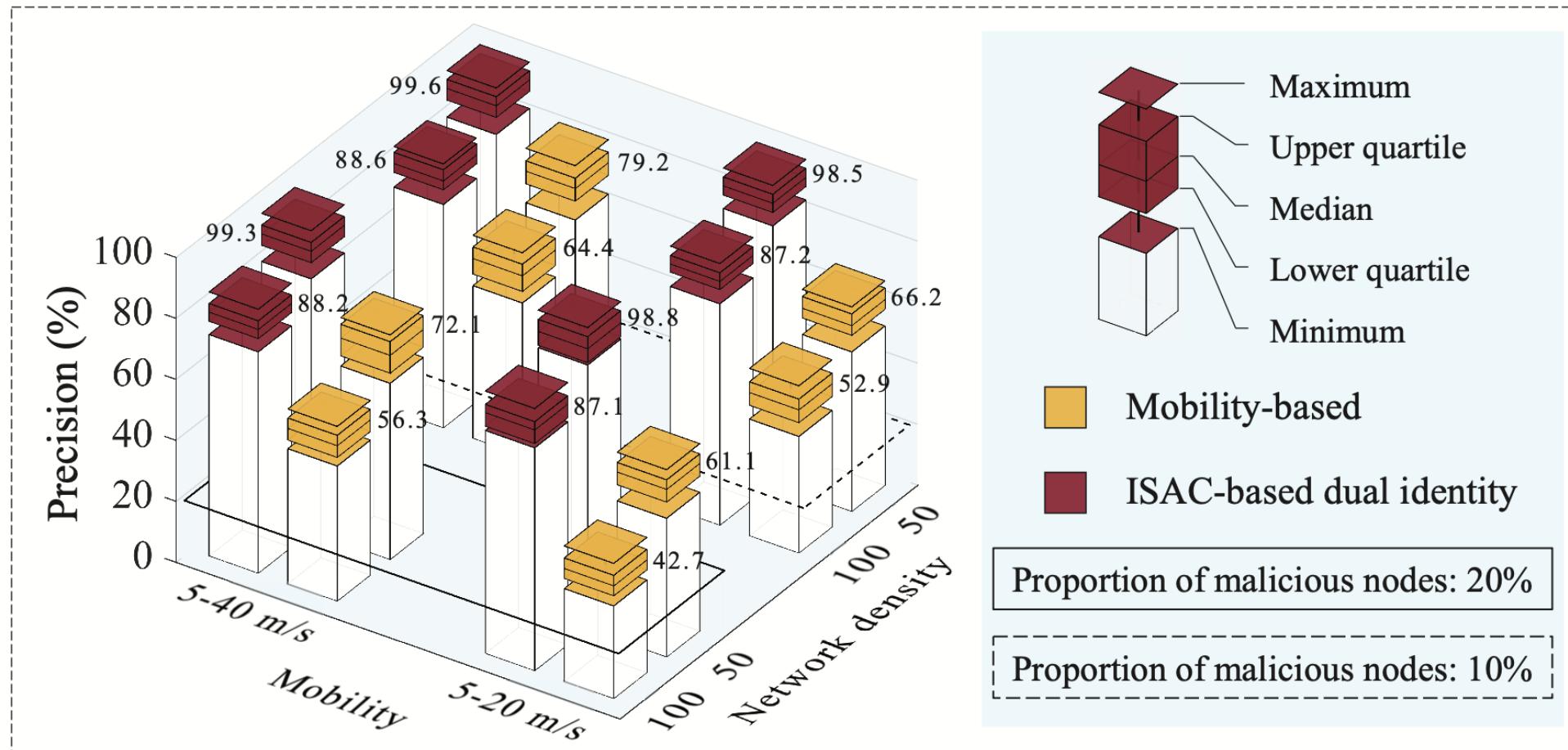
- By PIDs from VD, we know the existence of malicious node
- However, we don't know which one is the actual malicious one
- By PID to DID mapping, the UAV can easily distinguish the malicious node



Scenario and Advantage

> Trusted Networking Under Sybil Attack

- Achieved higher precision for various mobility settings and network density



Conclusion

- ISAC technology is essential for UAV networks and 6G communication
- ISAC-Enabled Dual Identity Solution improves the reliability and security of the UAV network
- Specifically, the solution is effective for managing beam alignment and emergency message delivery
- It also raises authentication level for the entire UAV network

- The authors showed the usefulness of ISAC for UAV networks, and it was meaningful point to cover form a security and authentication perspective
- However, ISAC can be vulnerable, so it's important to consider the security of the ISAC itself