

DP3T:

Deploying decentralized, privacy-preserving contact tracing

Wouter Lueks | March 29, 2023

Some slides adapted from Carmela Troncoso

A collaborative (marathon-length) sprint

Maintenance and support
↓

March 2020 - **Start**

April 2020 – **GAEN is announced**

May 2020 – **Final version DP3T**

June 2020 – **Pilot SwissCovid
(& other EU apps)**

July 2020 – **SwissCovid launch**

August/September 2020 – **Towards
international interoperability**

September 2020 to summer 2021 –
Presence tracing

Decentralized Privacy-Preserving Proximity Tracing

Version: 25 May 2020.

Contact the first author for the latest version.

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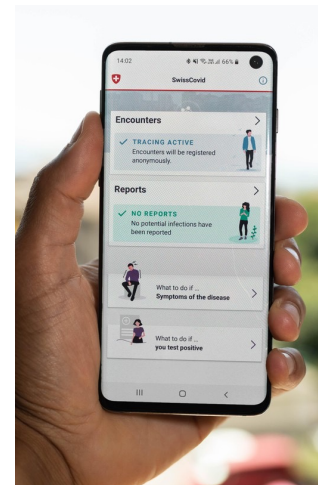
IMDEA Software Institute: Prof. Dario Fiore

INESC TEC: Prof. Manuel Barbosa (FCUP), Prof. Rui Oliveira (UMinho), Prof. José Pereira (UMinho)

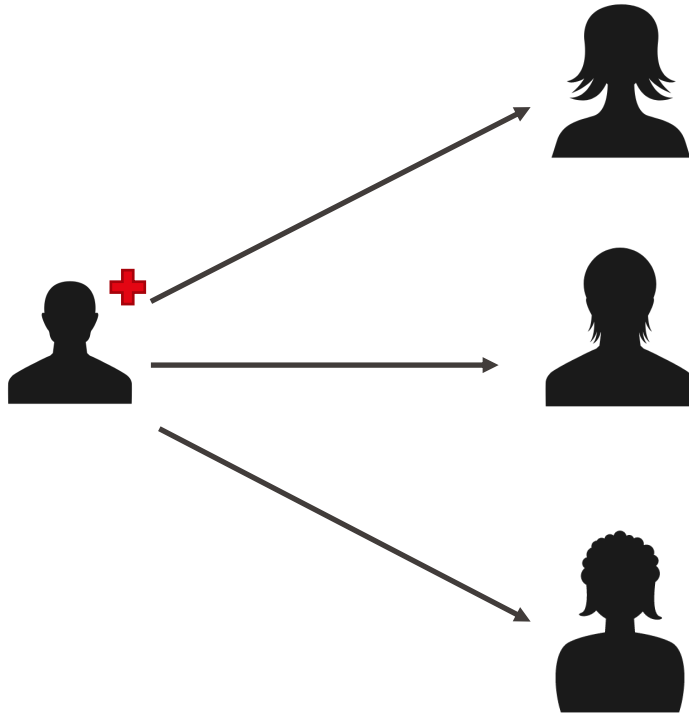
<https://github.com/DP-3T/documents>

The “hidden” constraint Reality

- **Millions of users:** need scalability and reliability
- **Deploy within weeks/months:** Design under time pressure!
 - Need fast, robust verification
 - KISS principle: Keep It Simple Stupid
 - Avoid new technologies or non-mainstream
- **Use existing infrastructure & hardware**



Digital Contact Tracing



Digital Contact Tracing:
notify people that were close enough and long enough to a contagious individual

Design Principle: purpose limitation by default, ensure system can be used **only** for notifications

Risks of Digital Contact Tracing



System must embed
social contact information!

■ Privacy Risks

- **Leak location traces** (who was where when) of positive and non-positive individuals
- **Reveal medical information** (positive individuals, exposures)
- **Leak social interactions** between individuals

■ Social Risks

- **Control** who gets notified, and thus quarantines and who not

German police used a tracing app to scout crime witnesses. Some fear that's fuel for covid conspiracists.

By Rachel Pannett

January 13, 2022 | Updated January 13, 2022 at 8:19 a.m. EST



Sensitive business addresses among 500,000 published in COVID data breach

By [Jonathan Kearsley](#) and [Clair Weaver](#)

February 14, 2022 – 7.00pm

“including **defence sites**, a **missile maintenance unit** and **domestic violence shelters**”

Theresa Stadler, Wouter Lueks, Katharina Kohls, Carmela Troncoso:
Preliminary Analysis of Potential Harms in the Luca Tracing System. CoRR abs/2103.11958 (2021)



The Coronavirus
Pandemic >

Covid-19 Updates

Coronavirus Map a

Living by the Code: In China, Covid-Era Controls May Outlast the Virus

The country has instituted a wide range of high-tech controls on society as part of a mostly successful effort to stop the virus. The consequences may endure.

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Test and trace is being used to harass women - already

There's a deeply troubling phenomenon emerging out of handing over data in restaurants and pubs

By Marisa Bate

15 July 2020 • 3:32pm



Infrastructure Matters
(when you build a road, people will use it,
... and use it in ways you didn't expect)



Purpose Limitation by Design

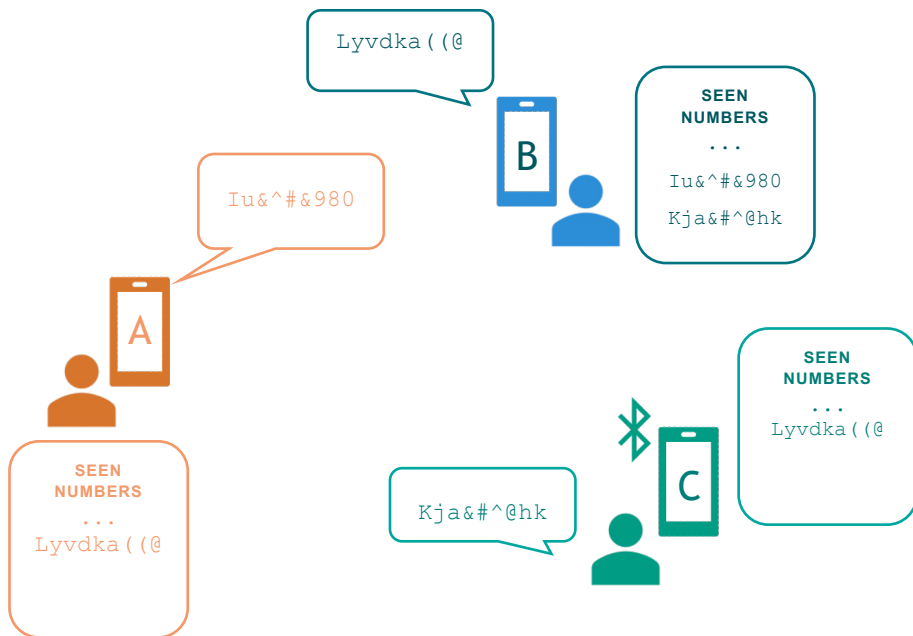
**ensure your system can be used only for the
purpose that you initially defined**

Infrastructure Matters

**(when you build a road, people will use it,
... and use it in ways you didn't expect)**

Decentralized Architecture

Walking around



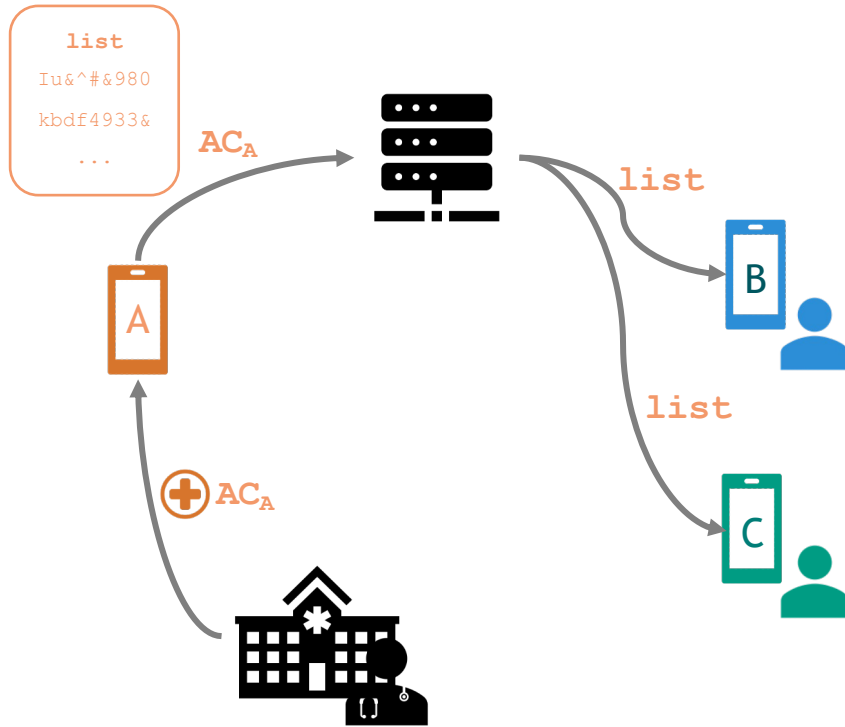
When a device hears a random identifier from a nearby device, it records having seen that number.

- **A** is nearby **B**: records **B**'s number
- **B** is nearby **A** and **C**: records **A**, **C**'s number
- **C** is nearby **B**: records **B**'s number

Beacons **rotate** every ~10 minutes to prevent tracking

Decentralized Architecture

Exposure notification



A user with a **positive diagnosis**:

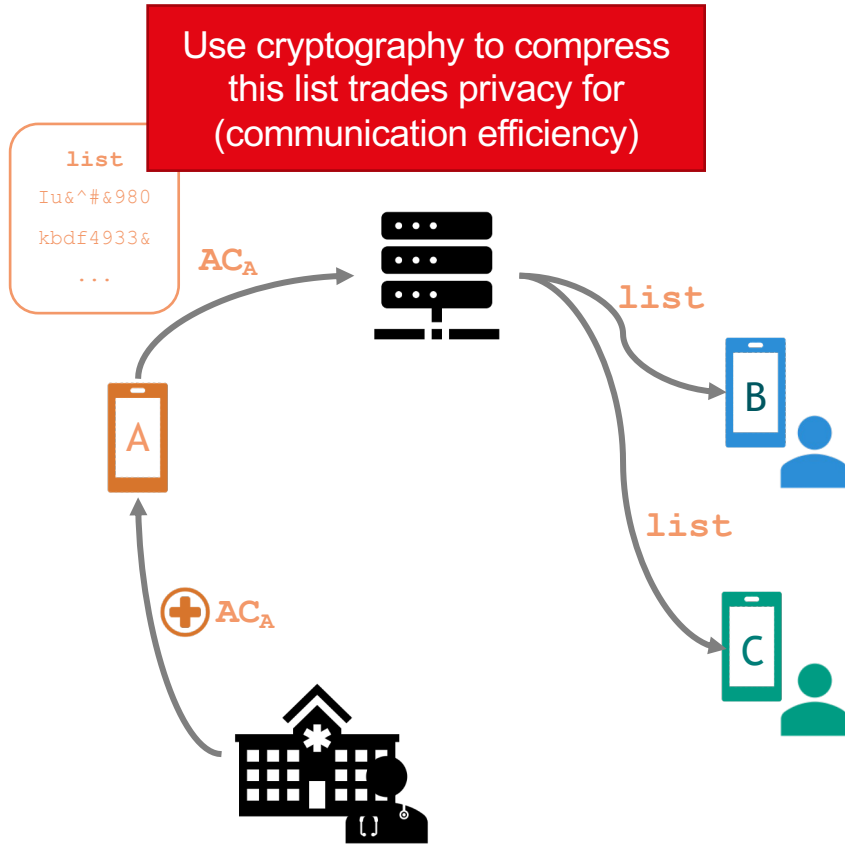
- Uploads their own list

Other devices:

- Download uploaded lists with **positive** identifiers
- And use these to compute their user's **exposure**
- **Notify** user if exposure high enough

Decentralized Architecture

Exposure notification



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Integrating with Hardware

Phones + Bluetooth Low Energy

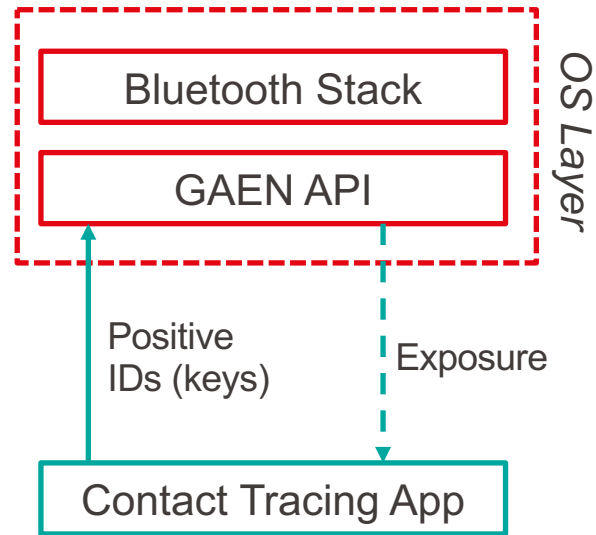
- Battery and CPU usage
 - Broadcast only: no connections
 - Therefore: limited payload (<20 bytes)
 - Cannot measure often
 - **OS Level:** Google and Apple must be involved
- Run in the background
 - **OS Level:** Apple must be involved
- Compatibility Android - iOS
 - **OS Level:** Google and Apple must be involved
- Preventing Tracking
 - Must rotate BLE beacon and BT MAC simultaneously
 - **OS Level:** Google and Apple must be involved



Google/Apple Exposure Notification (GAEN) Framework

Integrating with Mobile Platforms

- The Google and Apple Exposure Notification API (GAEN) exposed OS level features
- But with **high level** interface only
- Google and Apple **choose security and privacy trade-offs**:
 - Yes, it made deploying (risky) centralized apps virtually impossible
 - But it also **limited** deploying more privacy-friendly designs and prevented other **design points**
- And API license terms ensure, e.g.,
 - That location data cannot be used in the app
 - That there can be only one app per state/nation
- On other words, the **deployment context** gave power to mobile OS manufacturers



Privacy at all Layers

BT Protocol stack

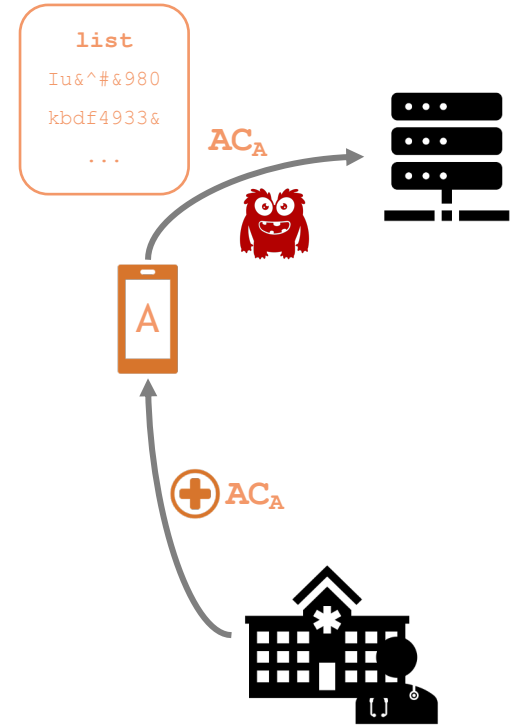
- We must ensure privacy by **considering all layers** simultaneously
- Phones **transmit BLE beacons** that rotate frequently
- But they do so using the BLE stack: hence, **BT MAC address** is also **visible**
- To prevent tracking using BLE beacons: phones must **rotate both simultaneously**
- **Requires OS-level changes** (and not supported by older phones / stacks)



Privacy at all Layers

Network Layer

- Uploads by phones are very easy to detect by **network adversaries**, and **reveal that somebody has COVID-19**
- (Despite all protocol-level protections)
- Solution: app makes random **dummy uploads** (that look exactly like real uploads) to provide **plausible deniability**
- Deployed this in CH, but details are tricky
- And requires operating system to give app **background processing**



Conclusions

Lessons Learned

- **Purpose Limitation:** Technology brings risks, need to design using **purpose limitation** to ensure protection
- **Context matters:** how and where you deploy technology influences what you can achieve:
 - Contact Tracing Apps required OS level changes by Google and Apple
 - And thus gave them the **power to control** what could and could not be done
- **Privacy must be maintained at all layers:** protocol layer only is not enough, e.g.
 - Interaction between BT beacons and MACs
 - Unobservability at network layer when uploading