

# Locating Mobile Phones using Signalling System #7

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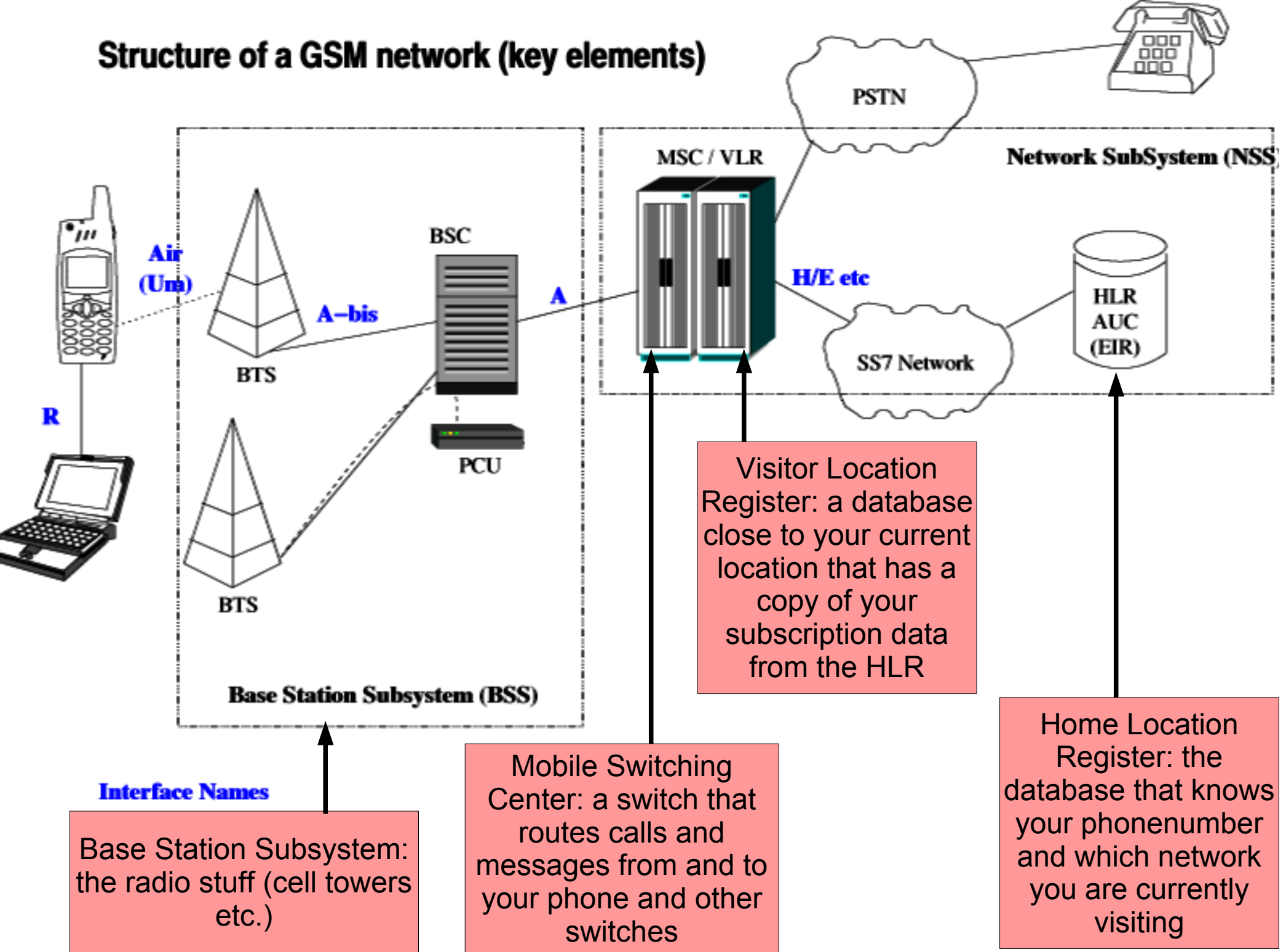
# What is Signalling System #7?

- protocol suite used by most telecommunications operators throughout the world to talk to each other
- standardized in ITU-T Q.700 series
- when it was designed, there were only few telecoms operators, and they were either state controlled or really big corporations
- trusted each other, so no authentication built in
- today, everybody can be an operator (e.g. VoIP), so SS7 access is easier to get

# Mobile Application Part (MAP)

- part of SS7 that specifies additional signalling that is required for mobile phones to work (roaming, SMS, etc.)
- standardized in 3GPP TS 29.002
- in order for two network operators to talk MAP to each other they usually need a roaming agreement

# Structure of a GSM network (key elements)



# What does the network know about your location?

- the location of the cell tower is also a pretty good approximation of *your* location
- but that information is only known to the network you are currently logged into
- restricted to technical operation of the network - exceptions:
  - "Locate my phone" services
    - have to assure the operator that they have the consent of the phone's owner
    - doesn't work anymore as soon as you are logged into a network that is not your home network
  - Law enforcement
    - have to call the operator of the network you are currently logged into (*not* your home network operator)

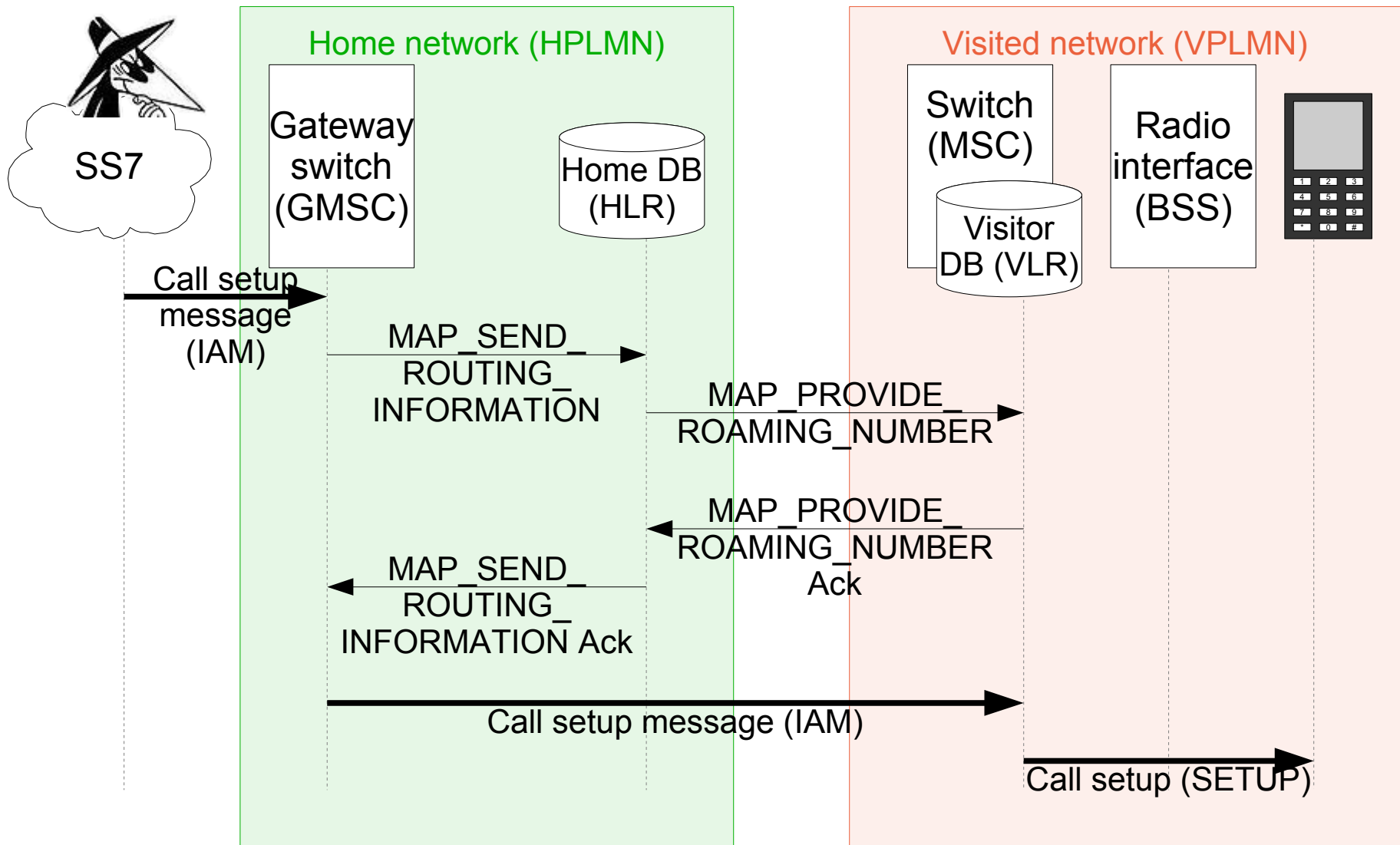


# Can somebody with SS7/MAP access find out your location?

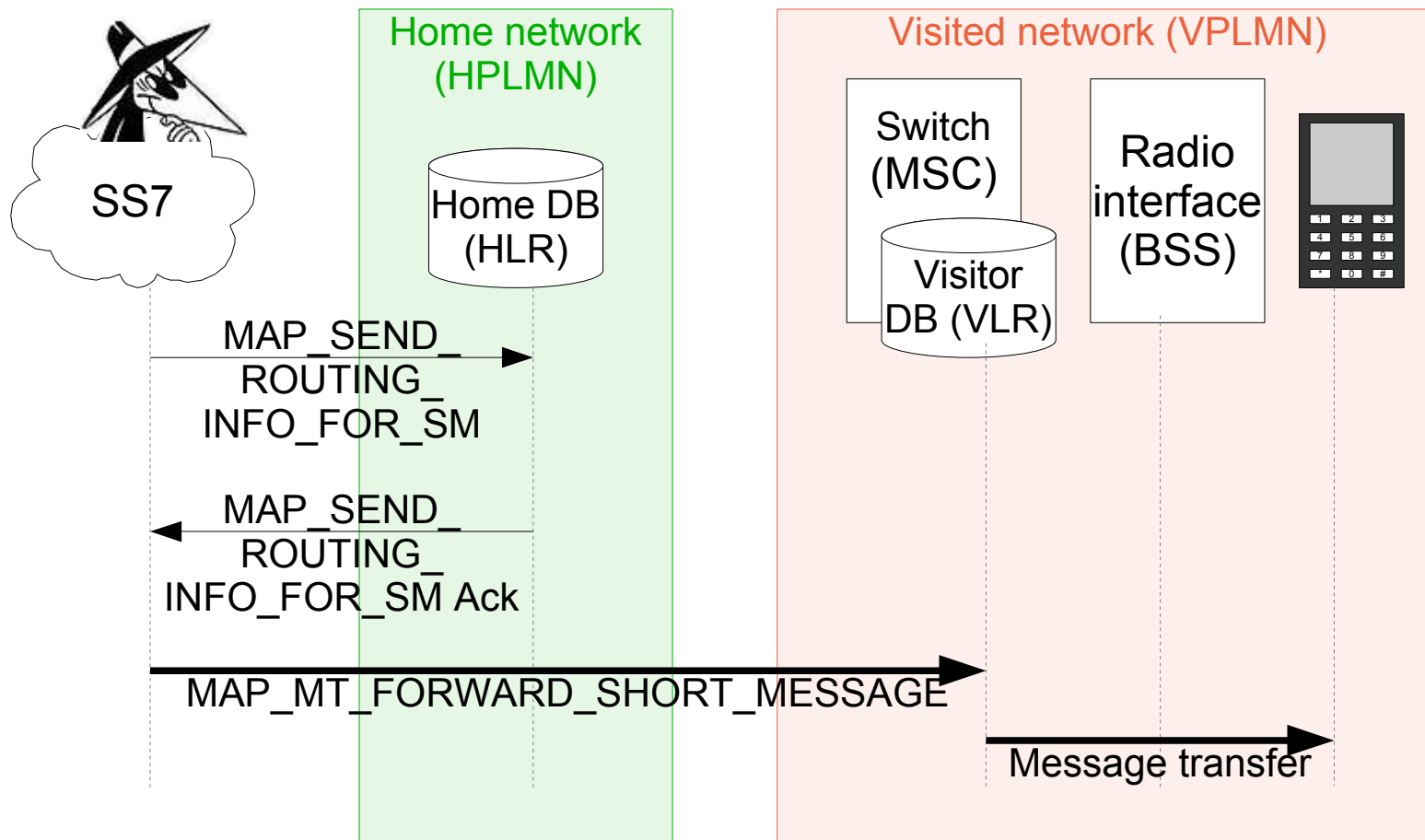
- services that can be initiated to your phone number from almost anywhere in the global SS7 network are
  - voice calls
  - short messages

Let's see if these services give any indication of your location...

# Call setup

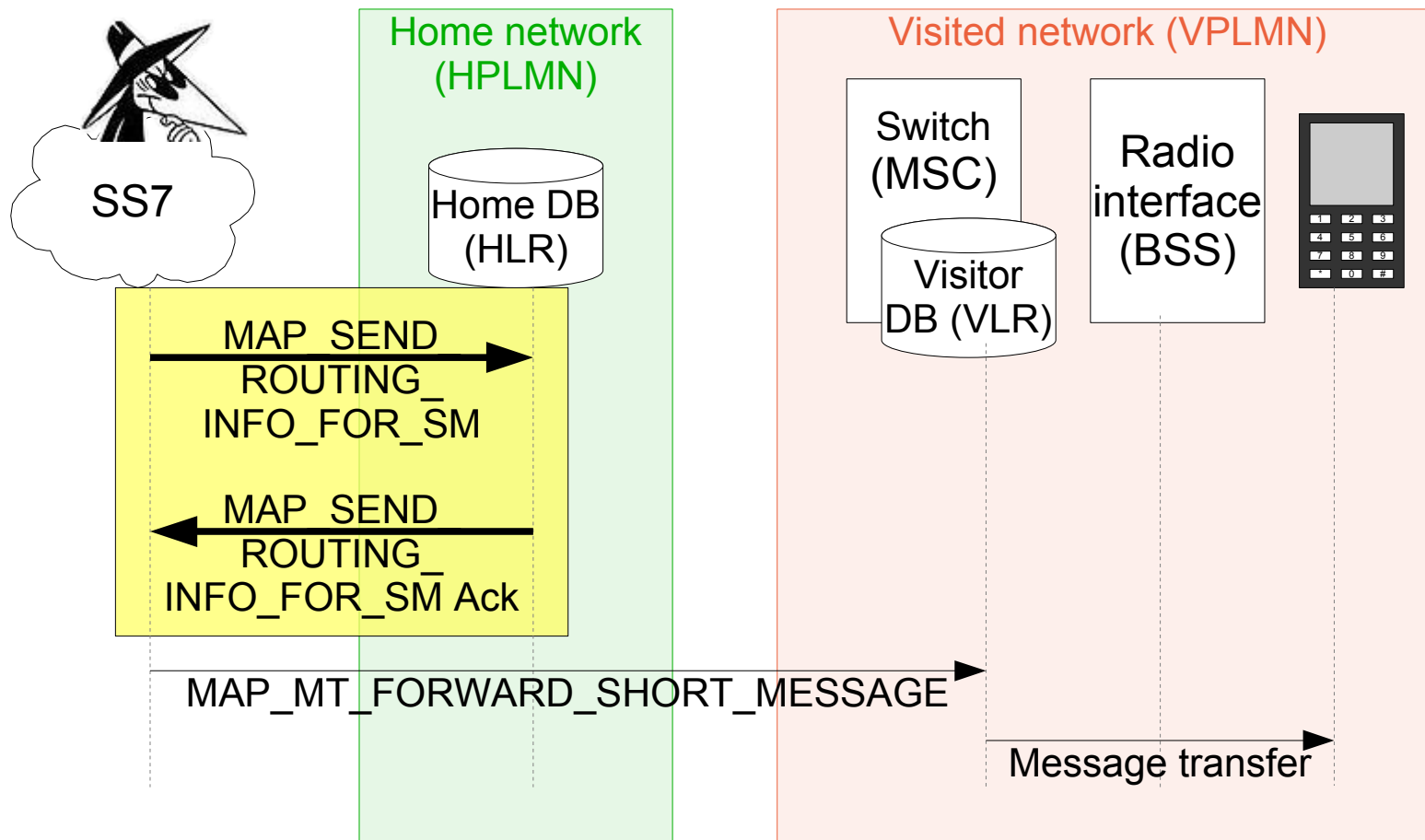


# Sending a short message





# Sending a short message



# MAP-SEND-ROUTING-INFO-FOR-SM (3GPP TS 29.002)

- no correlation between requesting routing info for a message and actually sending a message
- SMS are sent directly from the SMSC of the sender to the MSC that you are currently using
- successful request returns:
  - your IMSI ("real" phone number)
  - global title of MSC you are using
  - user error (e.g. "Absent subscriber" == your phone is off)

# Mobile Switching Center (MSC)

- handles calls and SMS
  - can only handle a certain amount of calls, so in big cities there might be more than one MSC for each network, while in the countryside one MSC might serve a really large area
  - global title of the MSC tells us which country you are currently in, because it starts with the country code
  - maybe also the network, if mobile networks in that country can be identified by their area code
  - other than that: numbering is operator internal
- ... but that doesn't mean that we cannot get further information from the number by looking at it long enough

# MSC global title (examples)

	T-Mobile Germany	Vodafone Germany
Berlin	+491710360000	+491720012097
Hamburg	+491710400000	+491720022097
Frankfurt	+491710650000	+491720061097
Stuttgart	+491710700000	+491720076097
München	+491710870000	+491720082097

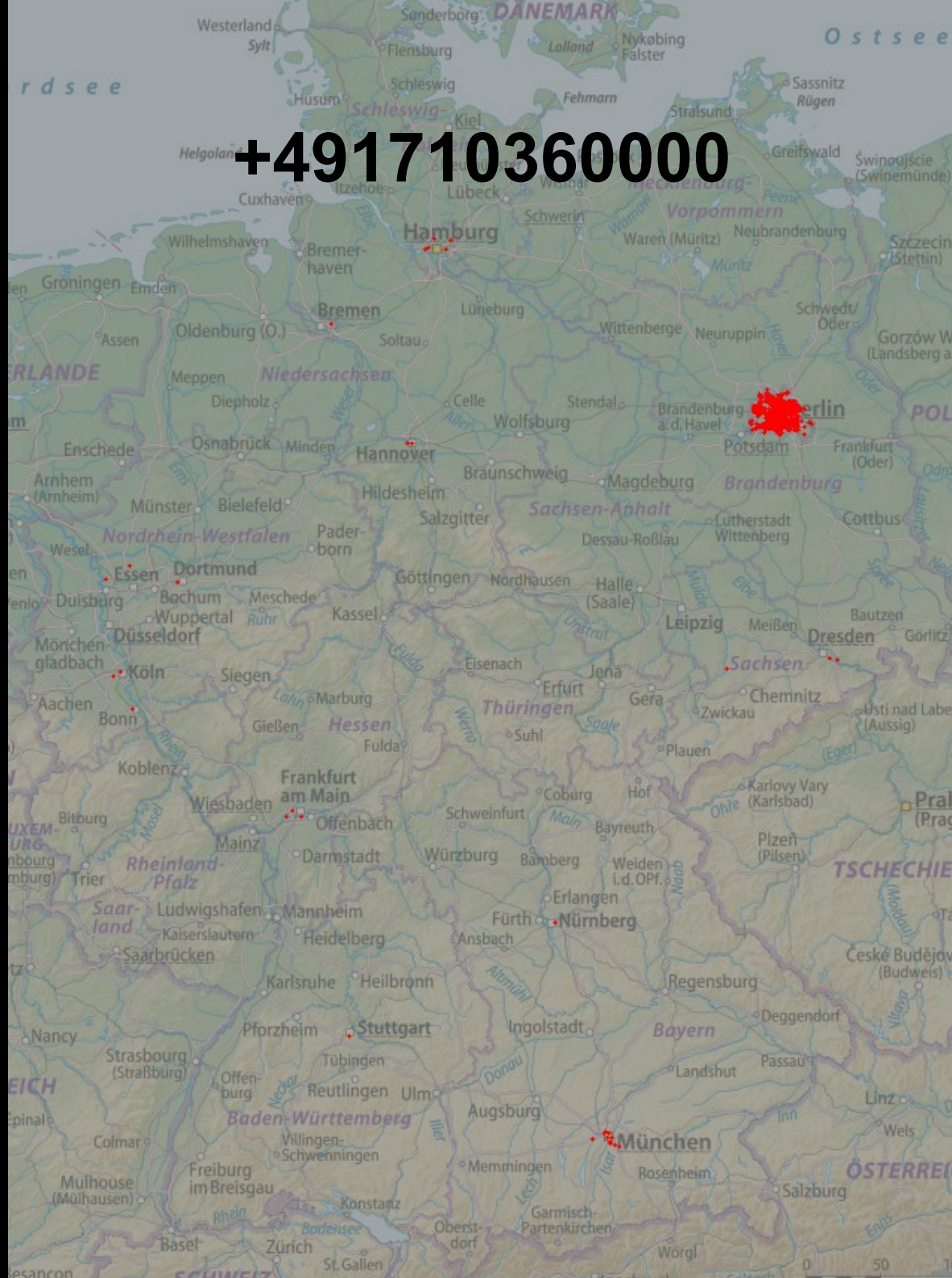
# MSC global title (examples)

	T-Mobile Germany	Vodafone Germany
	First digit of area code	First digit of ZIP code
Berlin	+491710360000	+491720012097
Hamburg	+491710400000	+491720022097
Frankfurt	+491710650000	+491720061097
Stuttgart	+491710700000	+491720076097
München	+491710870000	+491720082097

# Automated approach to narrow down the area an MSC is serving (1/2)

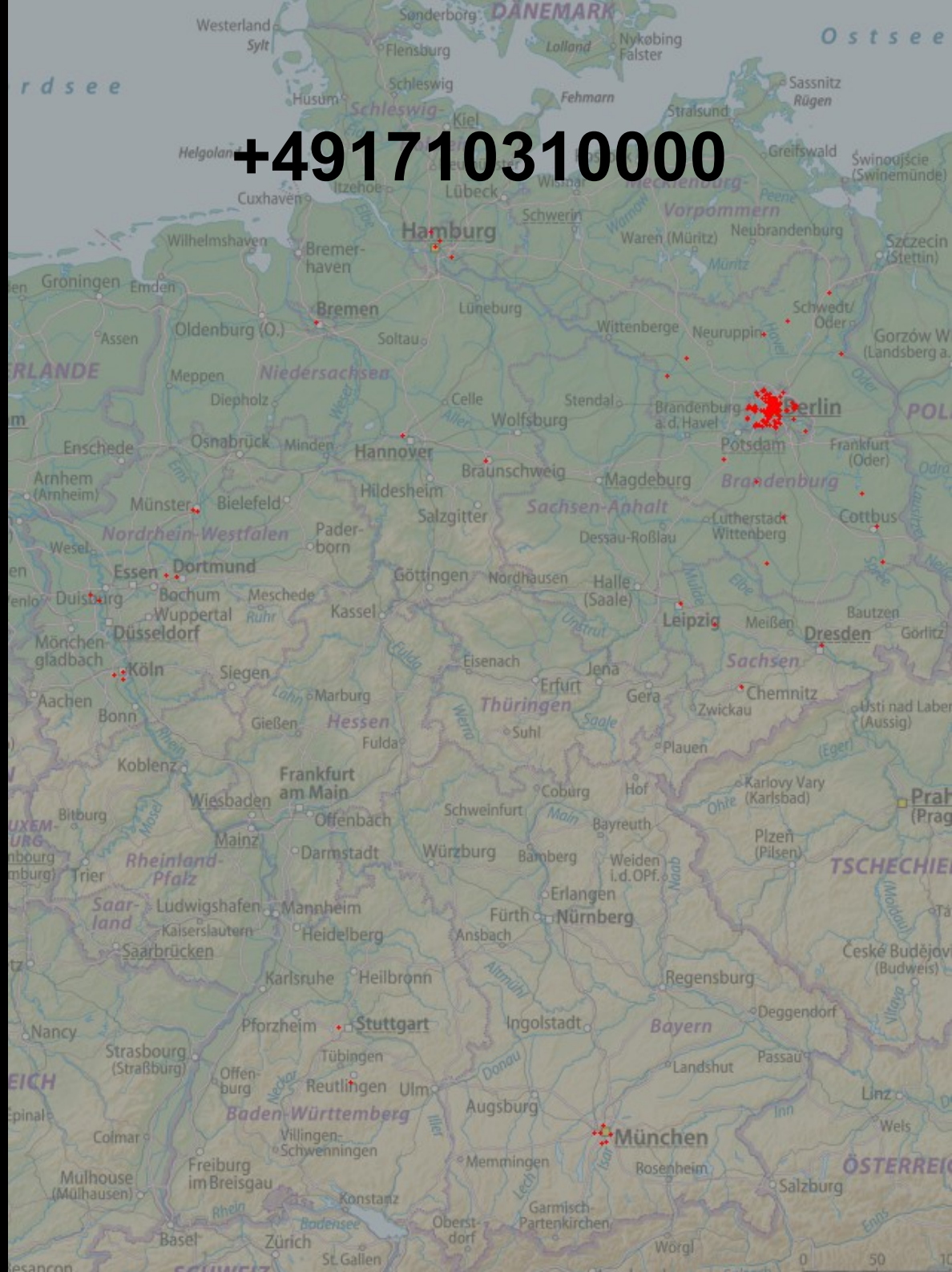
- Rop had a great idea: if we have a lot of mobile phone numbers and already know their location, we could query the network for the current MSC of these numbers, thus creating a MSC ↔ geolocation mapping
- thanks to erdgeist, we have a decoded copy of the "Das Telefonbuch" CD
- sent tens of thousands of MAP\_SEND\_ROUTING\_INFO\_FOR\_SM requests for numbers from the phonebook
  - requests where done at night, when most people are at home
  - removed the obvious errors

+491710360000



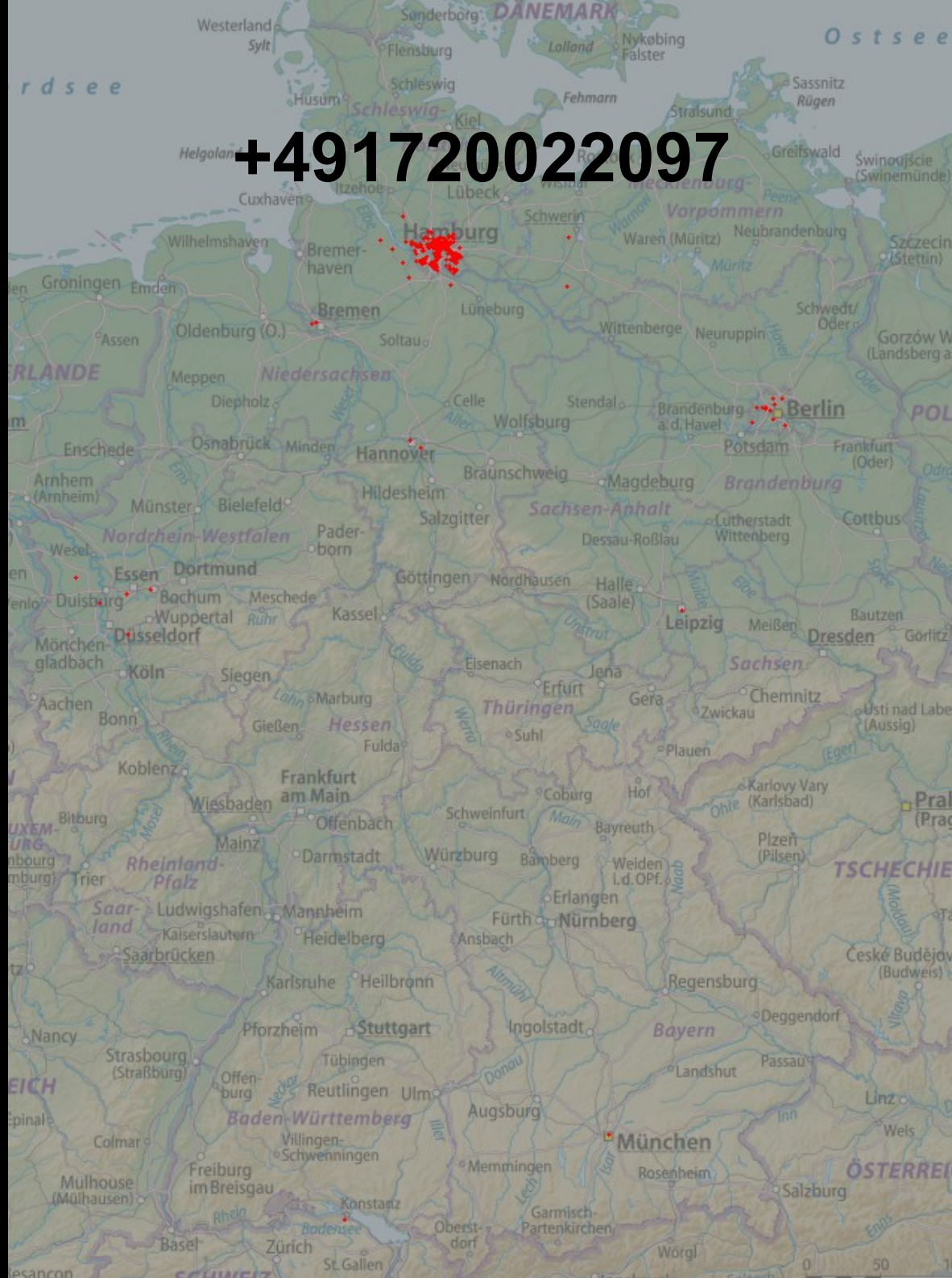


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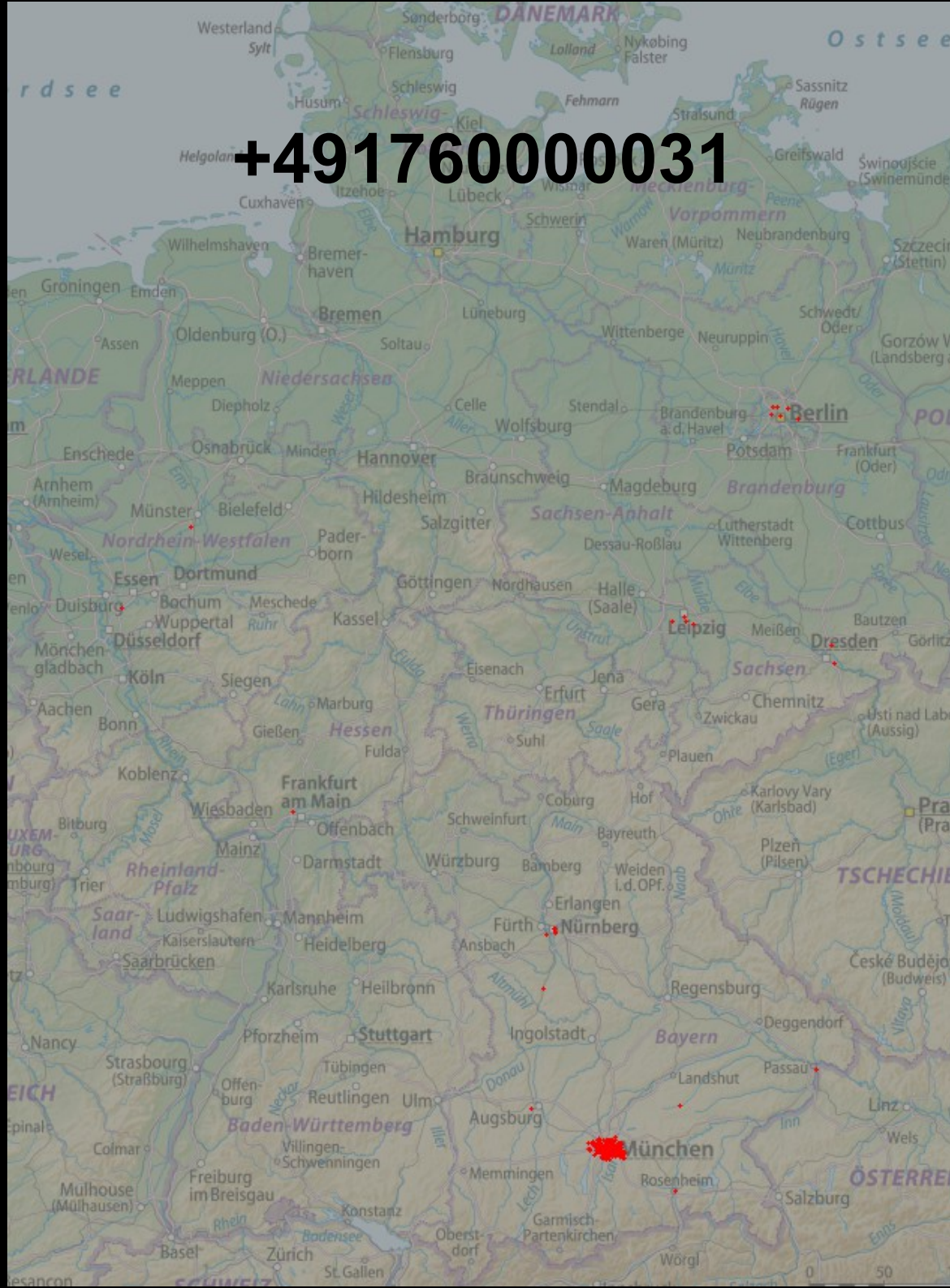




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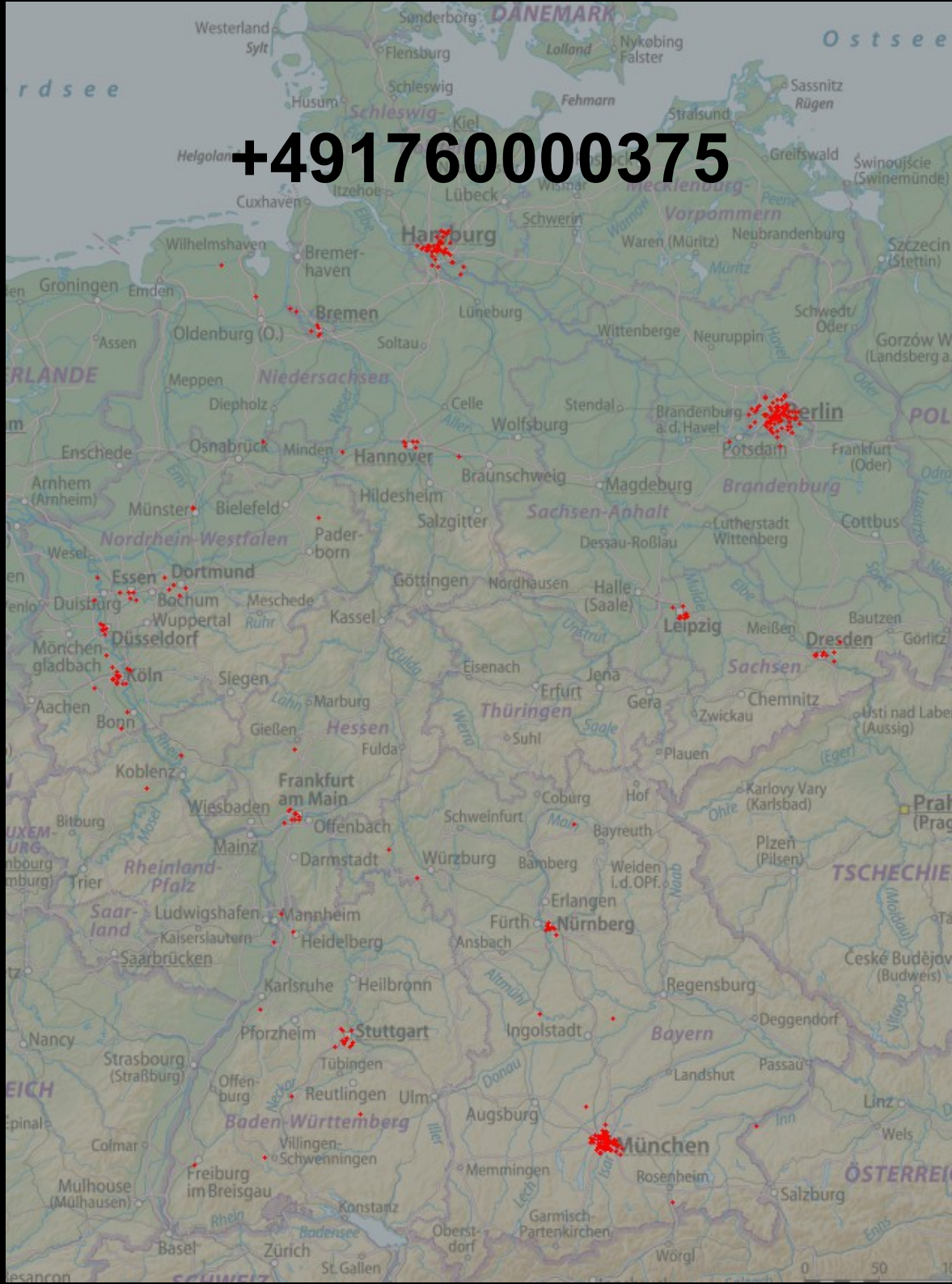


+49176000031





+491760000375



# Automated approach to narrow down the area an MSC is serving (2/2)

- big thanks to itsme, who created such a mapping for the Netherlands
- other countries also possible if there are phone books available

**"No one I know is a network operator - so I can be pretty sure that no one who would care finds out my location, right?"**

- wrong: there are several companies offering a lookup service where you send them an MSISDN, they perform a MAP-SEND-ROUTING-INFO-FOR-SM request and send the IMSI and MSC they receive from the HLR back to you
- cost per request is in the low single euro cent area

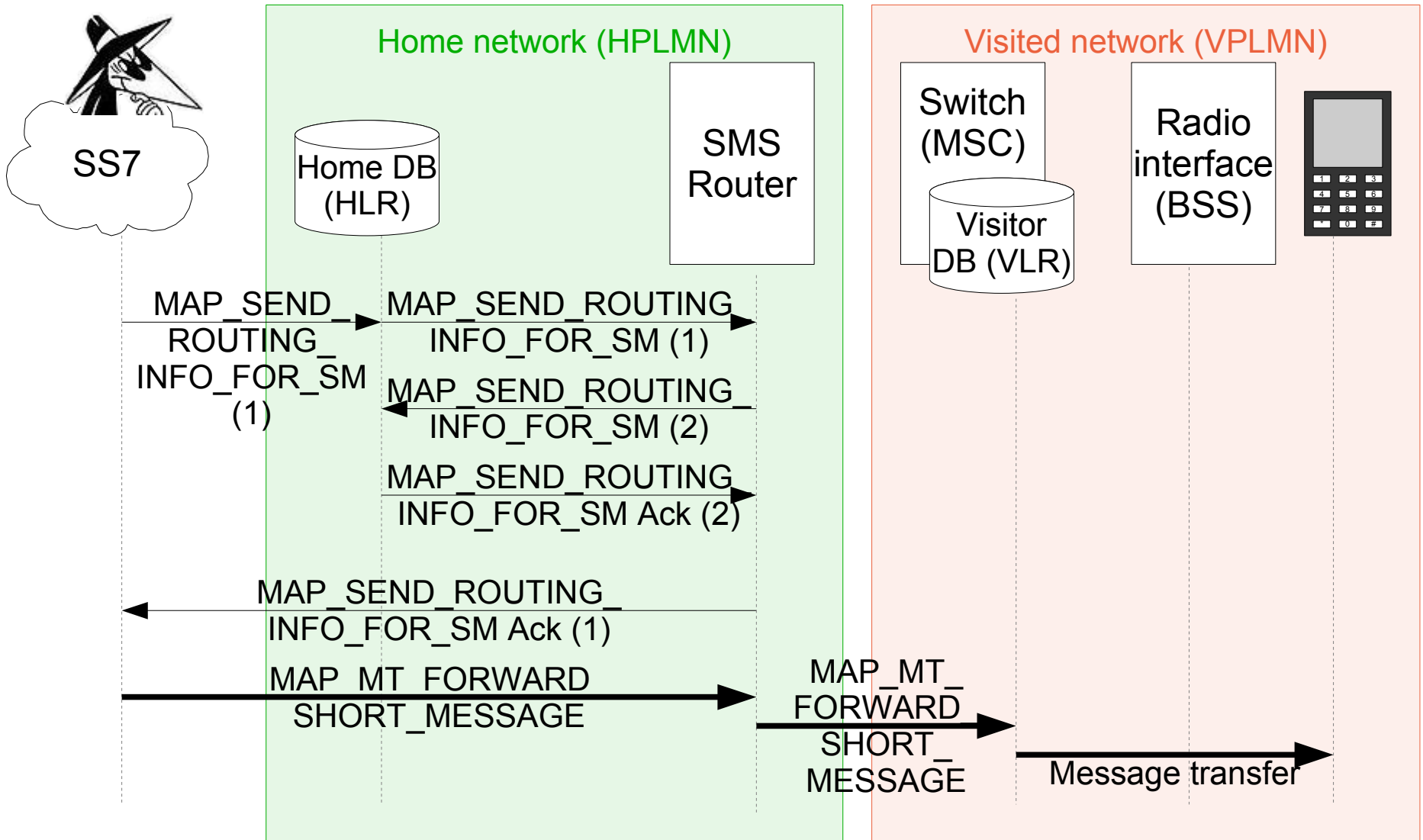
# What is the business case for selling this service?

- Evil\_Spammer wants to send spam SMS without paying
- he has SS7 access, and can also send MAP requests, but of course he has no roaming agreements with any other operators, so they don't answer his requests
- but: sending a message via MAP\_MT\_FORWARD\_SHORT\_MESSAGE does not even require an answer!
- Evil\_Spammer just needs to know, to which MSC the message should be sent, so he uses one of these services...
- then he sets the sender address of the SMS request to that of another networks short message center
- the receiving network bills the SMS to that other network → free spam SMS!

# I don't want to be located - what can I do? (1/2)

- SMS "home routing" (3GPP TR 23.840) will fix the problem
  - all messages to your phone are routed to an SMS router in your home network
  - that router will then deliver the message to your phone
  - MAP-SEND-ROUTING-INFO-FOR-SM only returns the ISDN number of the SMS router
  - instead of the IMSI, a random "correlation id" will be returned
  - operators will implement this to
    - prevent fraud
    - enable "VAS"
    - enable "lawful interception" of SMS sent to you when you are in another country

# SMS "home routing" (3GPP TR 23.840)





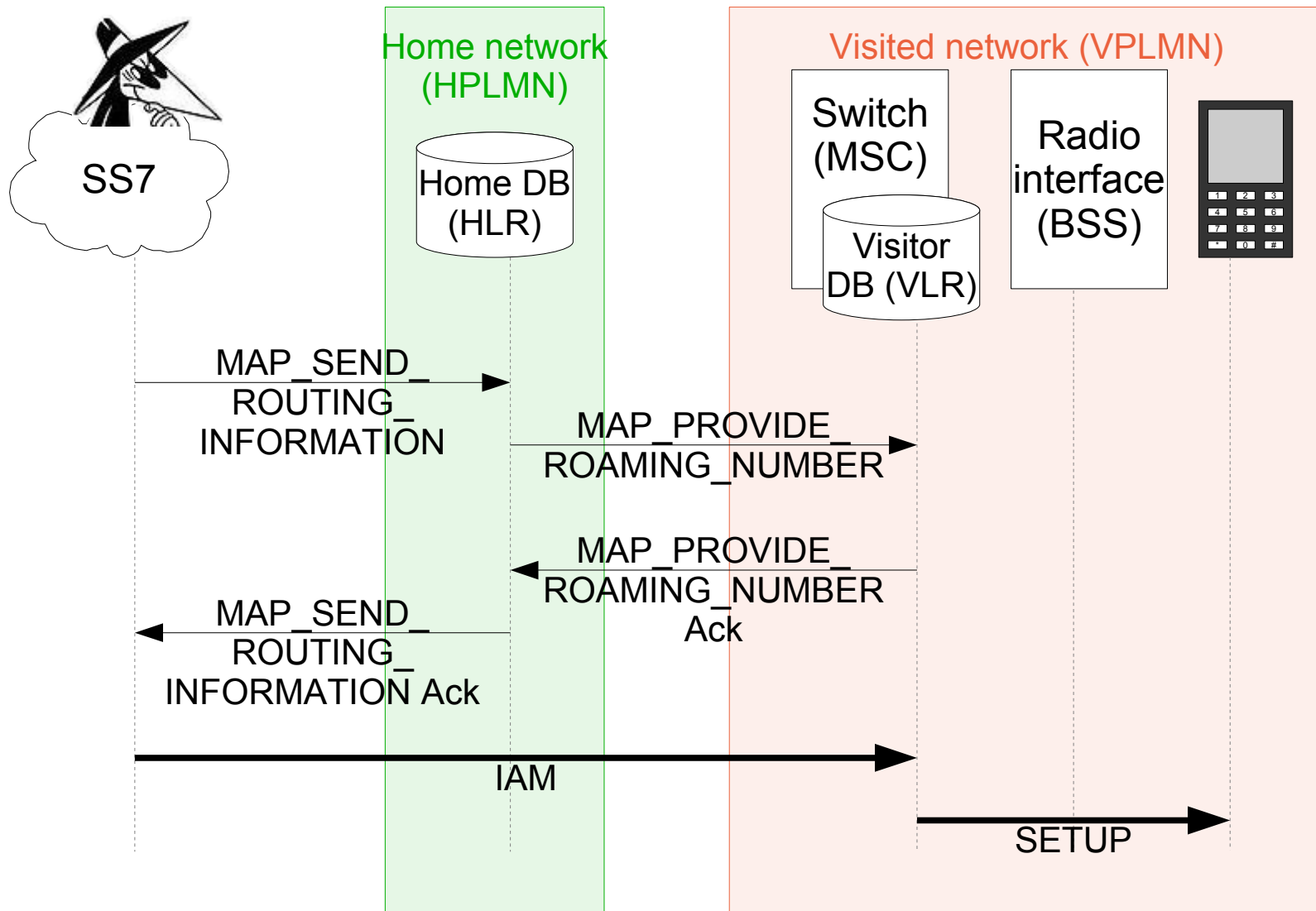
# I don't want to be located - what can I do? (2/2)

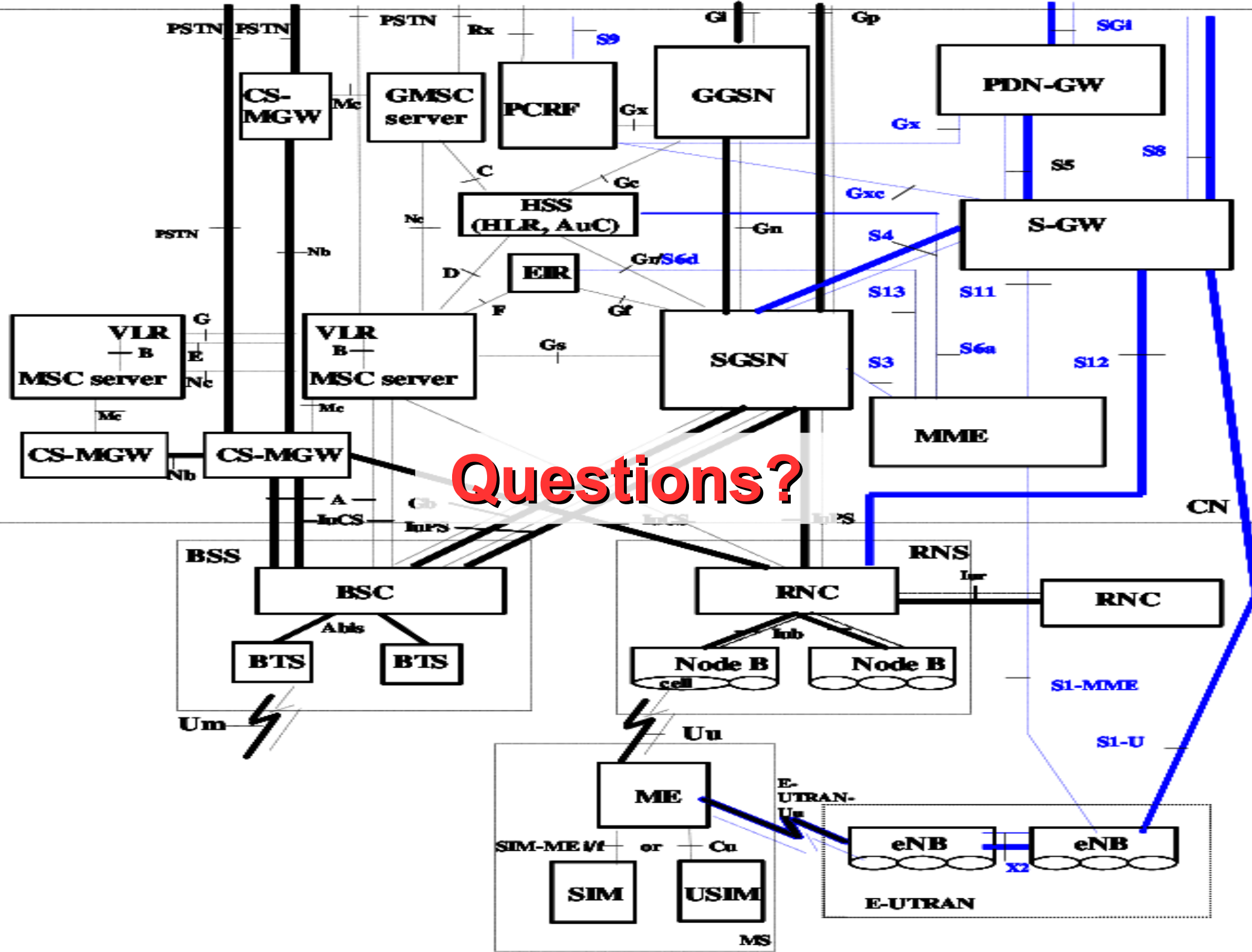
- until home routing is in use:
  - some networks offer multiple SIMs for one phone number and use an SMS router to decide which SIM will receive the SMS (e.g. o2 Germany)
  - let your operator block incoming SMS for your phone number
  - switch your phone off

# What's next: Optimal routeing

- Specified in 3GPP TS 23.079
- makes it possible to route calls directly to the network you are currently logged into
- this can only work if the entity that sets up the call has a way of finding out, which MSC you are currently using...
- OR is currently not widely in use
- charging issues have to be worked out

# Call setup with Optimal Routing





Questions?

# References

- Signalling System #7, ITU-T Q.700 series:  
<http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-Q/e>
- Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification, 3GPP TS 29.002:  
[http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/29\\_series/29.002/](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/29_series/29.002/)
- Reverse-Engineering für Ortsfremde, Datenschleuder #77 (Seite 26):  
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- Leichtes Spiel mit symboltables, Datenschleuder #86 (Seite 63):  
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- Study into routeing of MT-SMs via the HPLMN, 3GPP TR 23.840:  
[http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/23\\_series/23.840/](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/23_series/23.840/)
- Support of Optimal Routeing (SOR), 3GPP TS 23.079:  
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