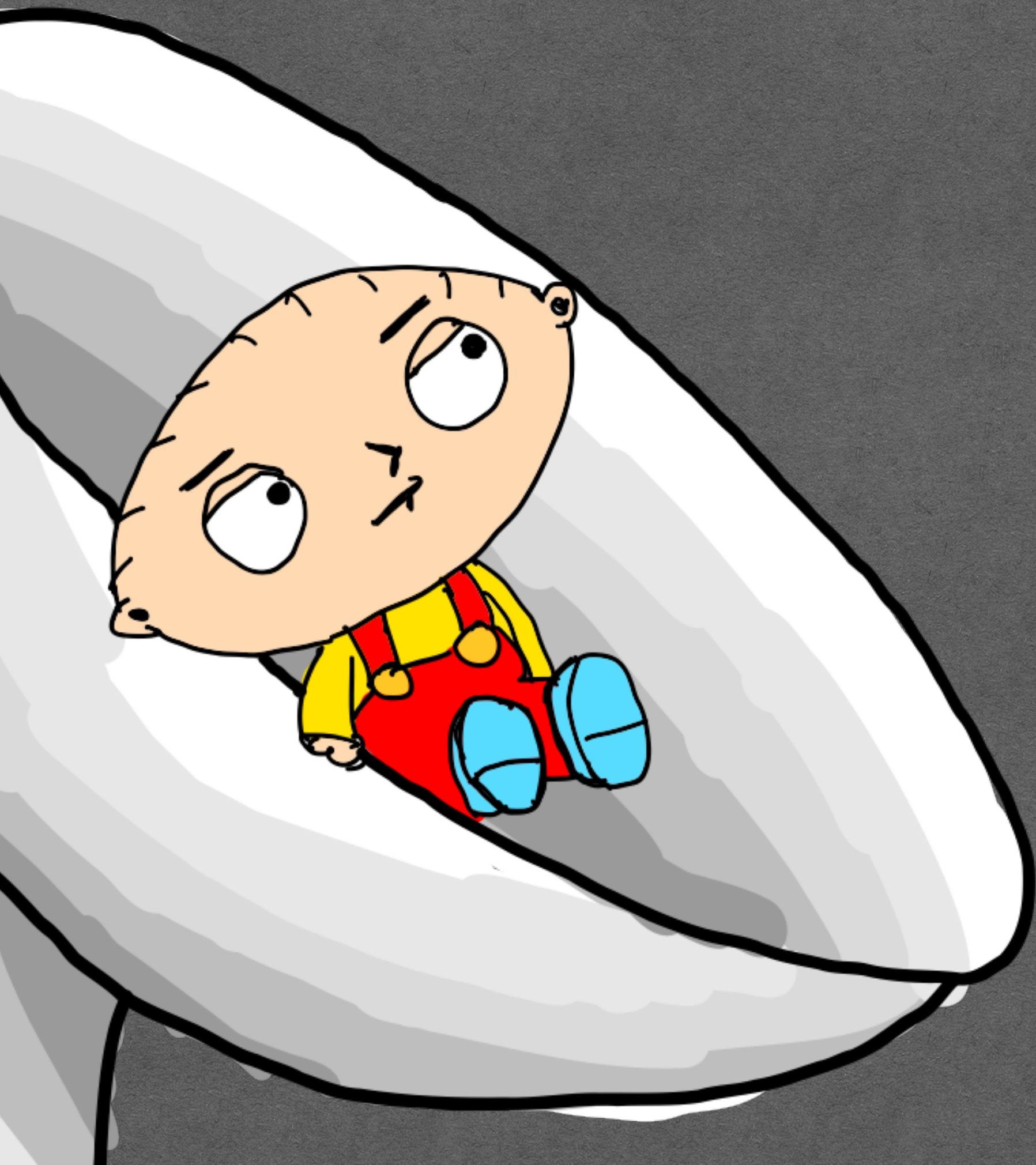


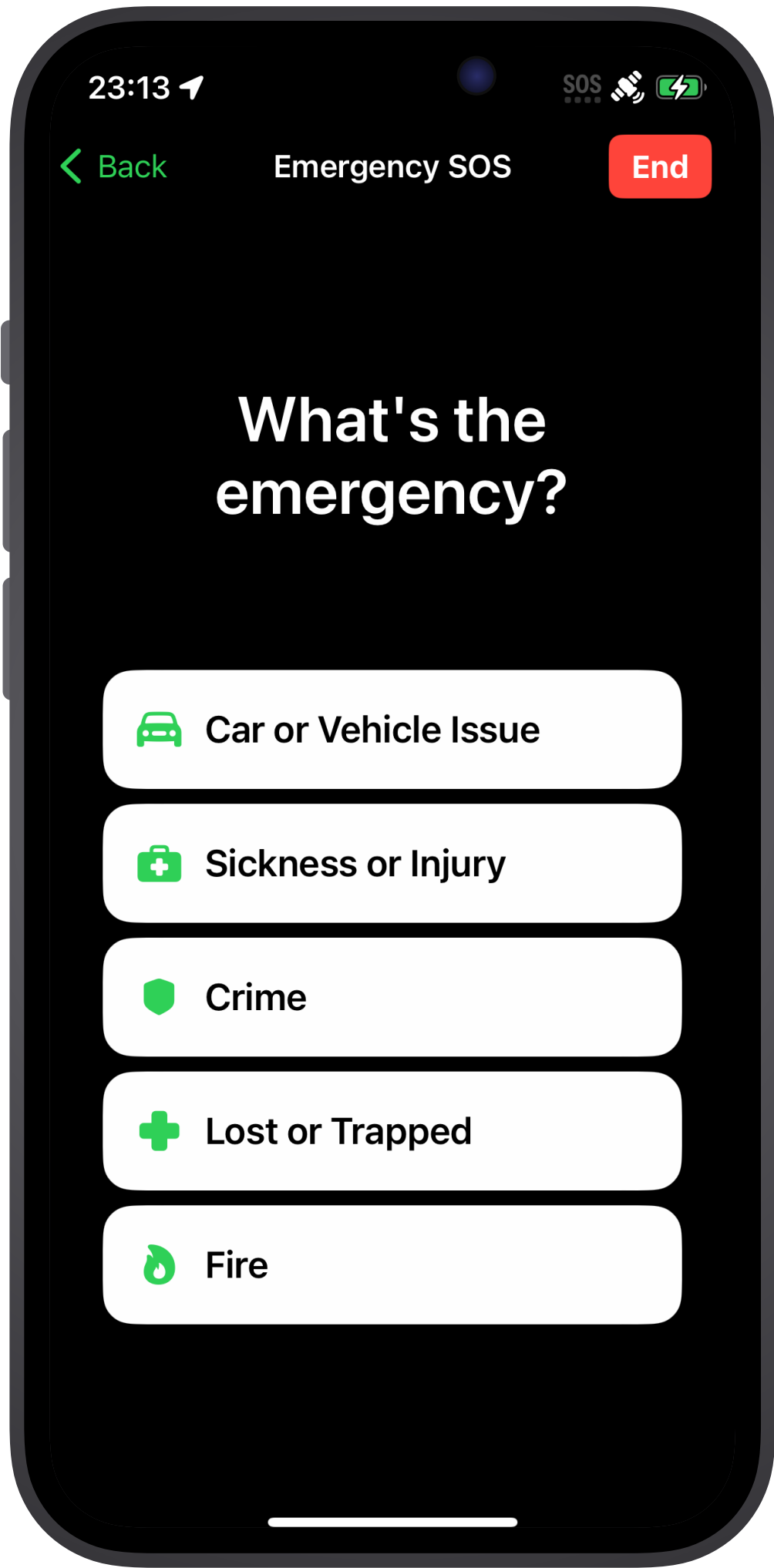
Starshields for iOS

Navigating the Security Cosmos in Satellite Communication



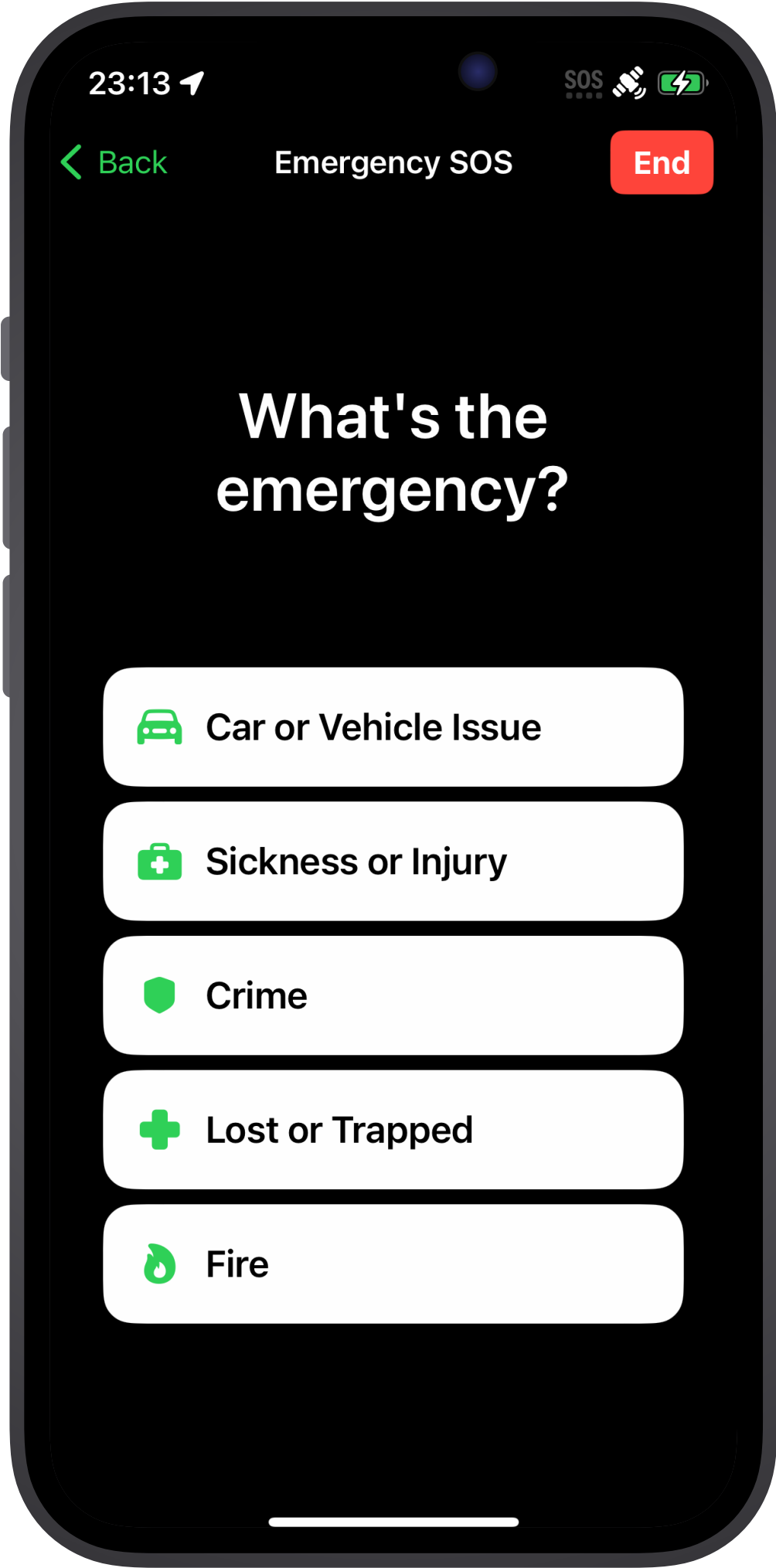
**Jiska Classen*, Alexander Heinrich*,
Fabian Portner, Felix Rohrbach, Matthias Hollick**

Satellite Features

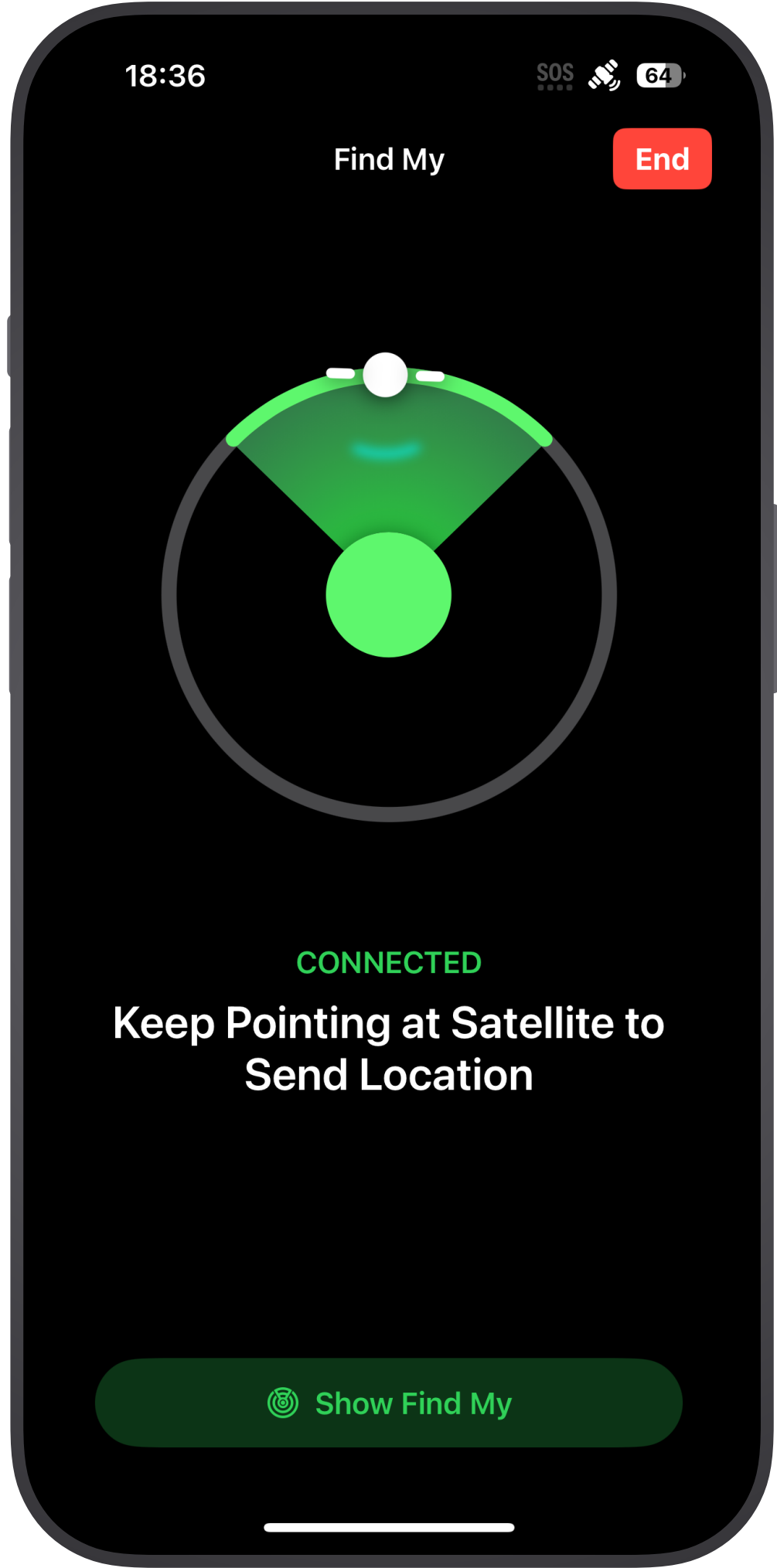


Emergency SOS

Satellite Features

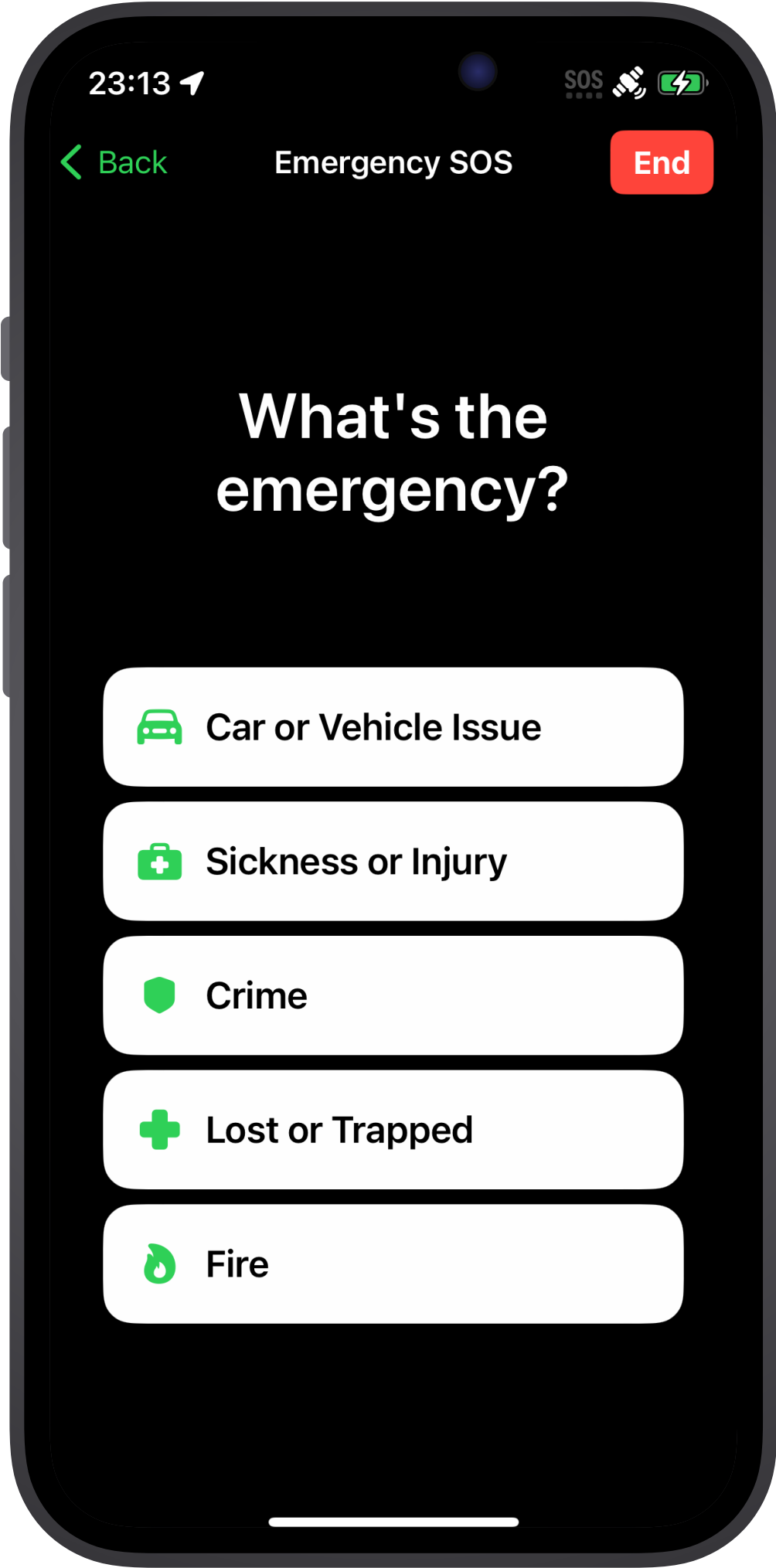


Emergency SOS

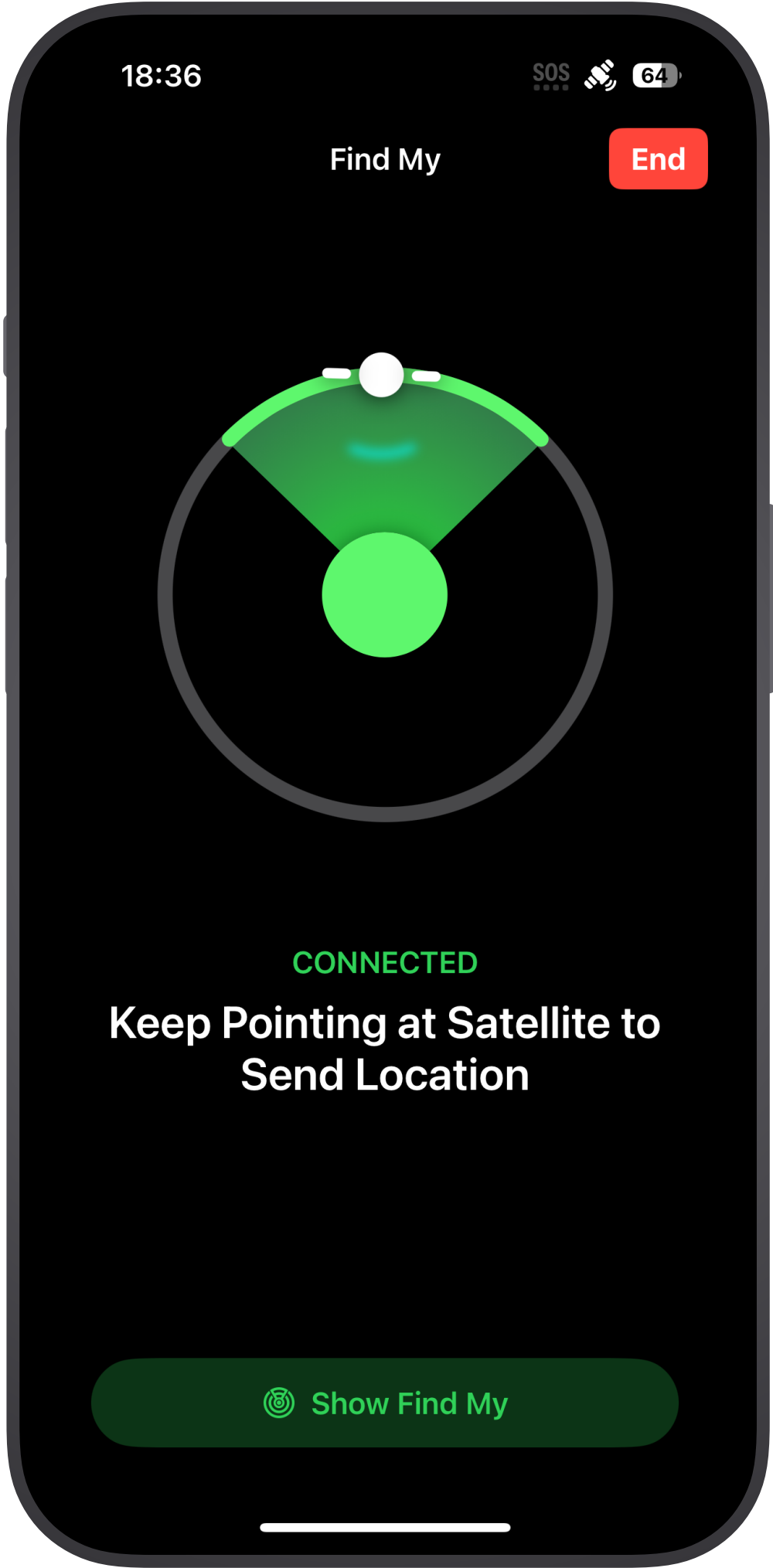


Find My Friends

Satellite Features



Emergency SOS

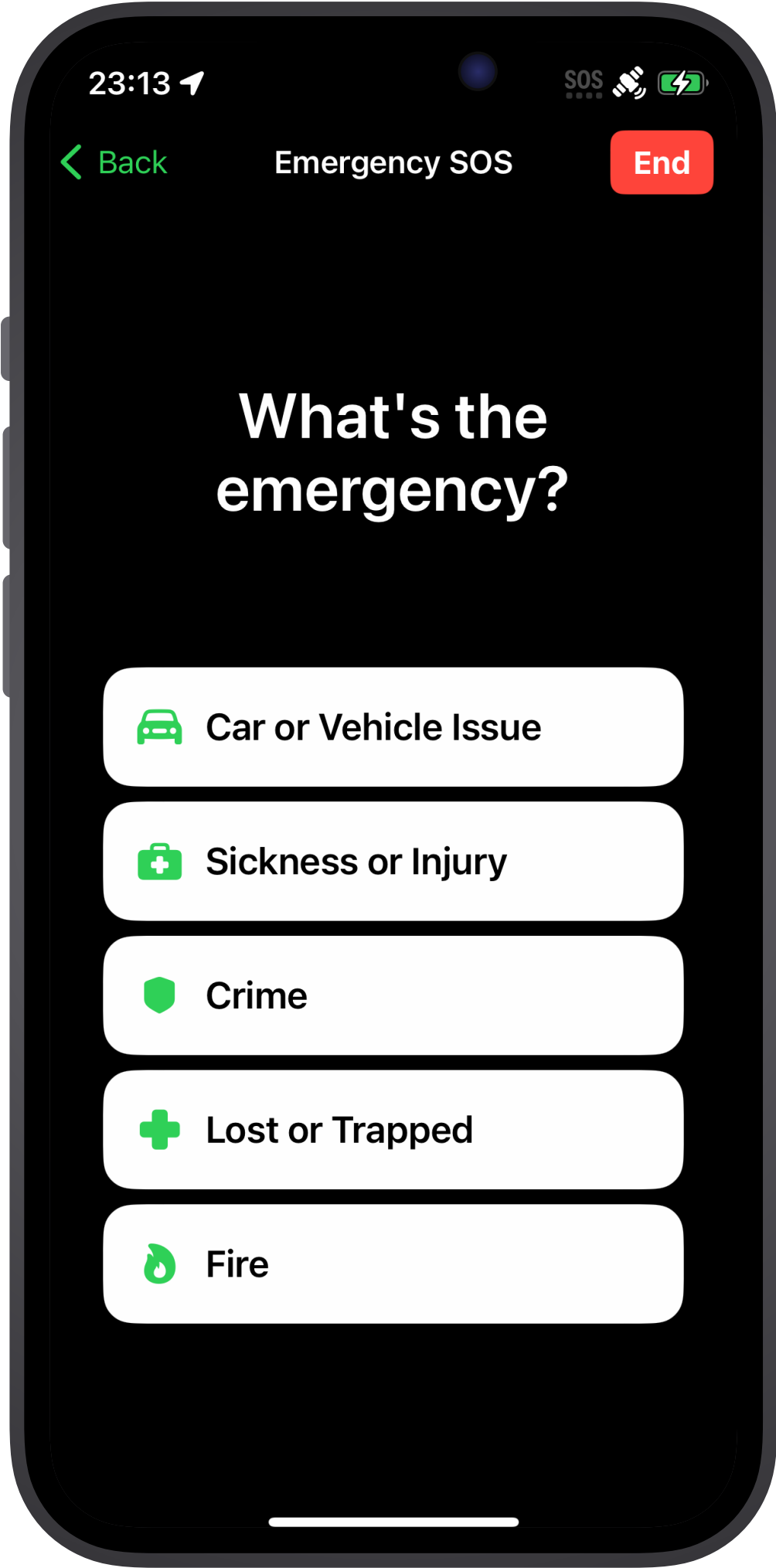


Find My Friends

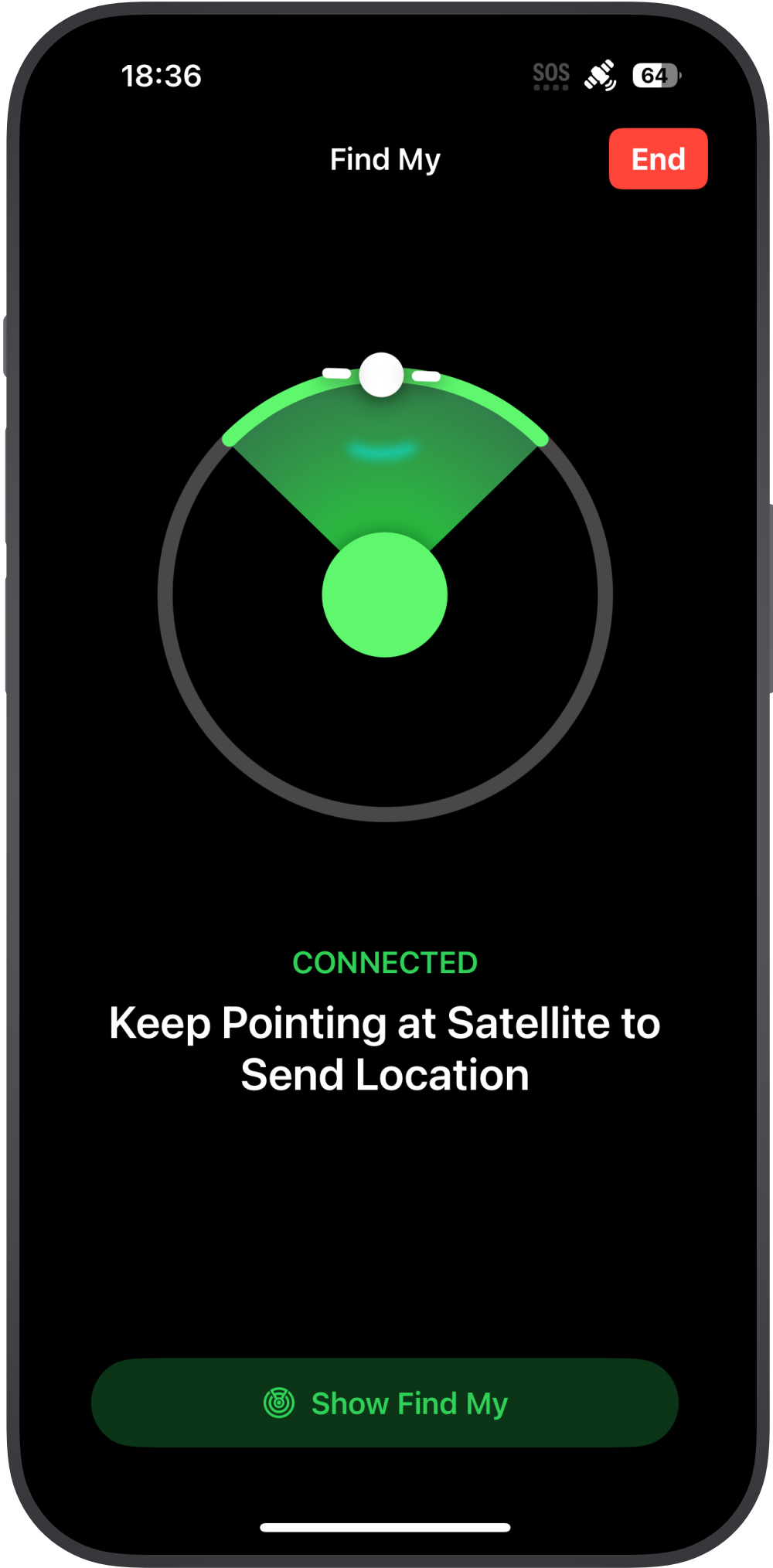


Roadside Assistance

Satellite Features



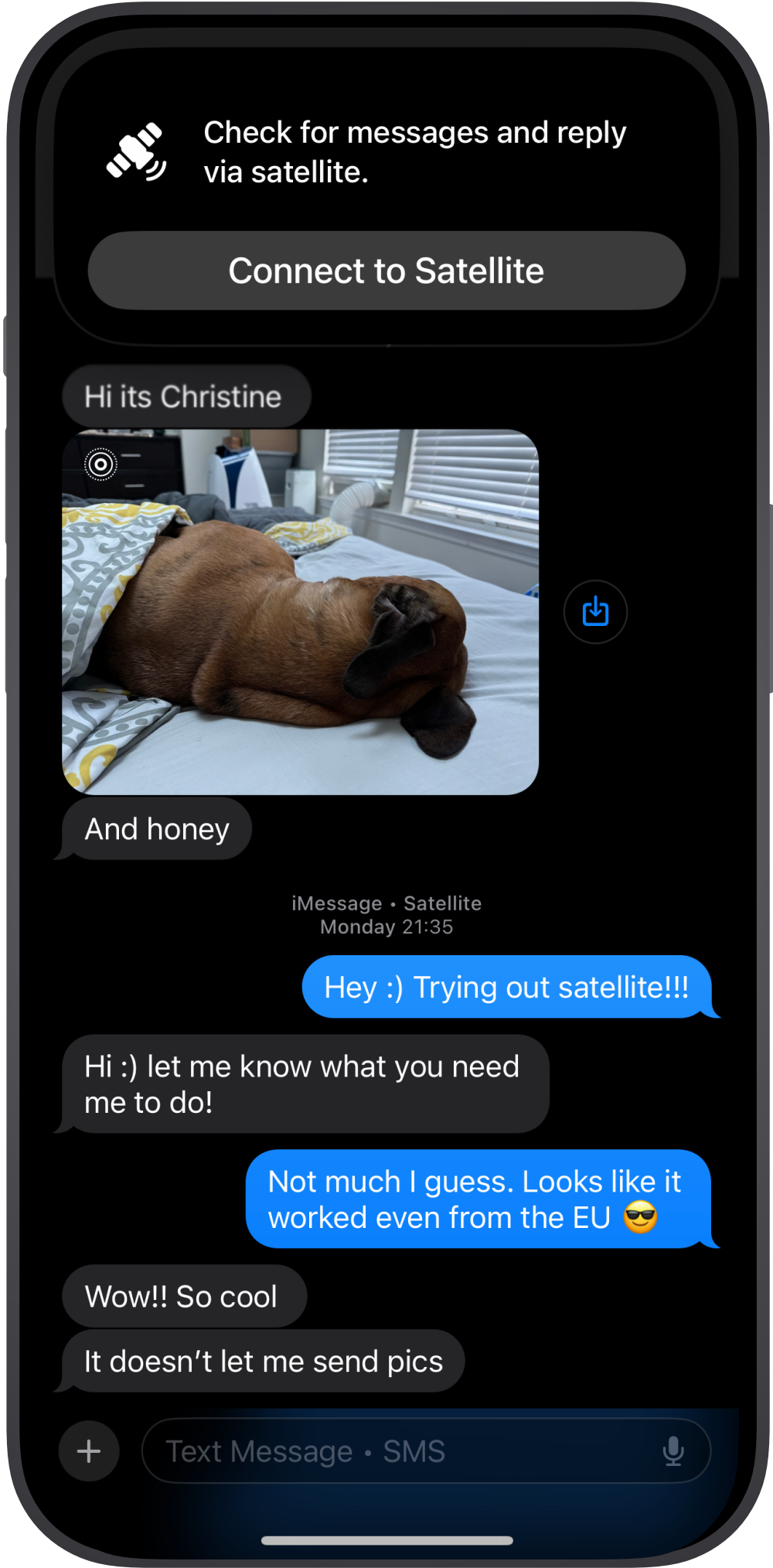
Emergency SOS



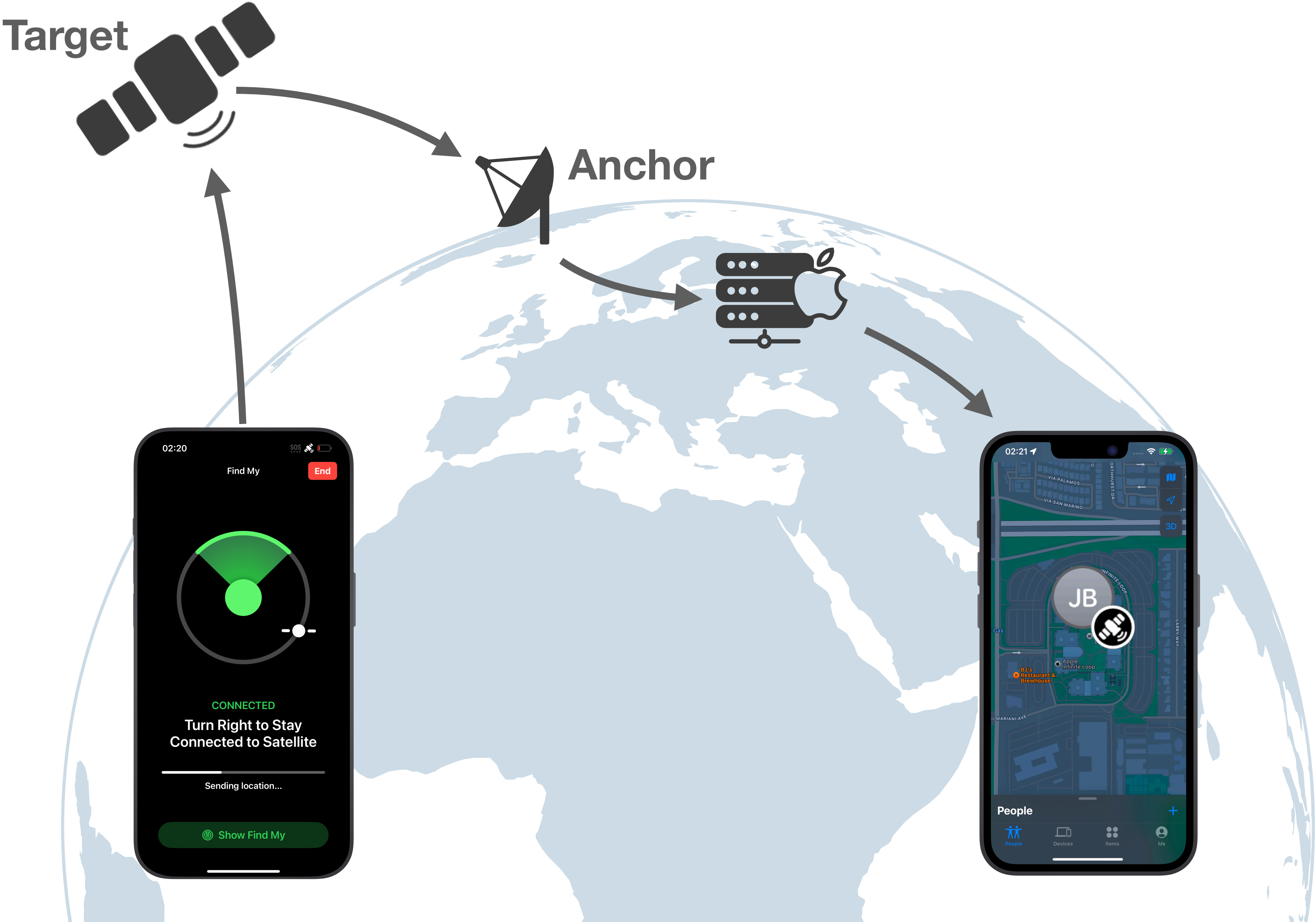
Find My Friends



Roadside Assistance

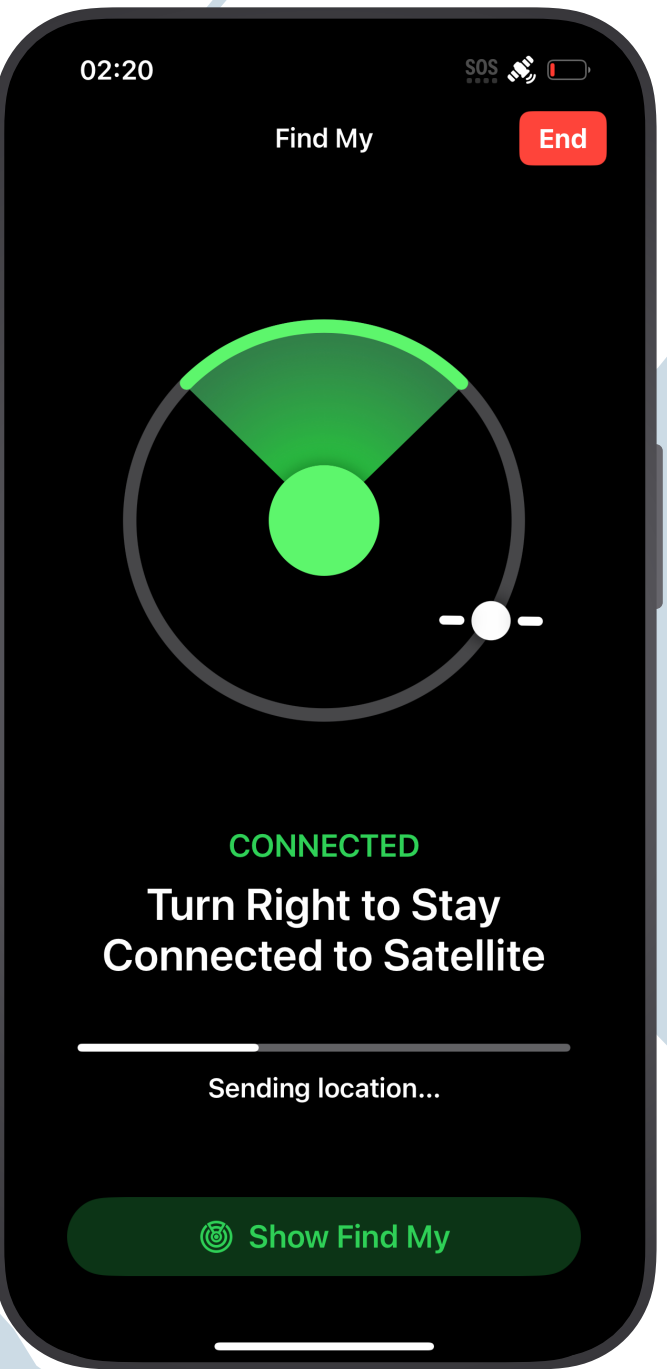


Messages



Target

Anchor



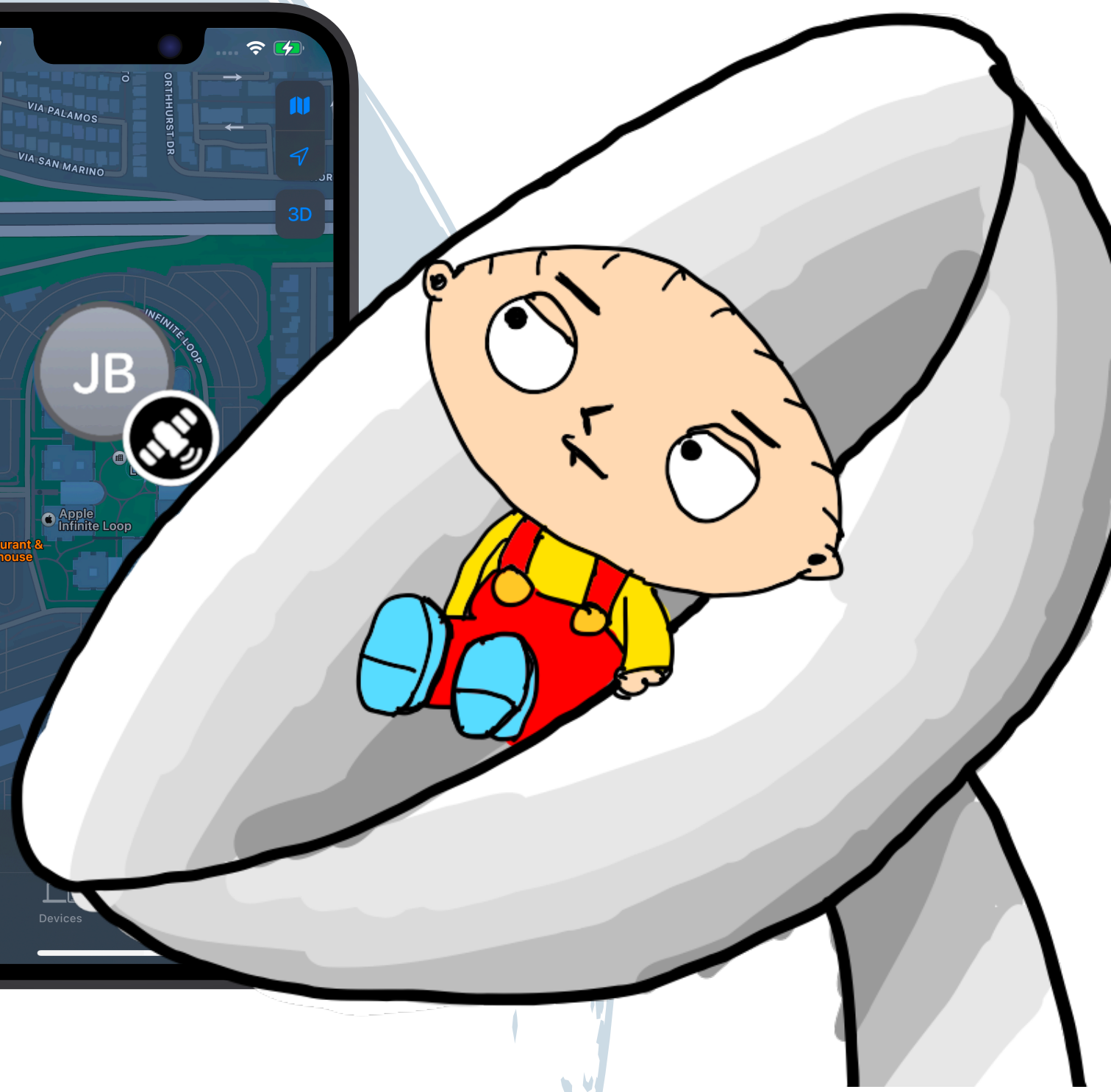
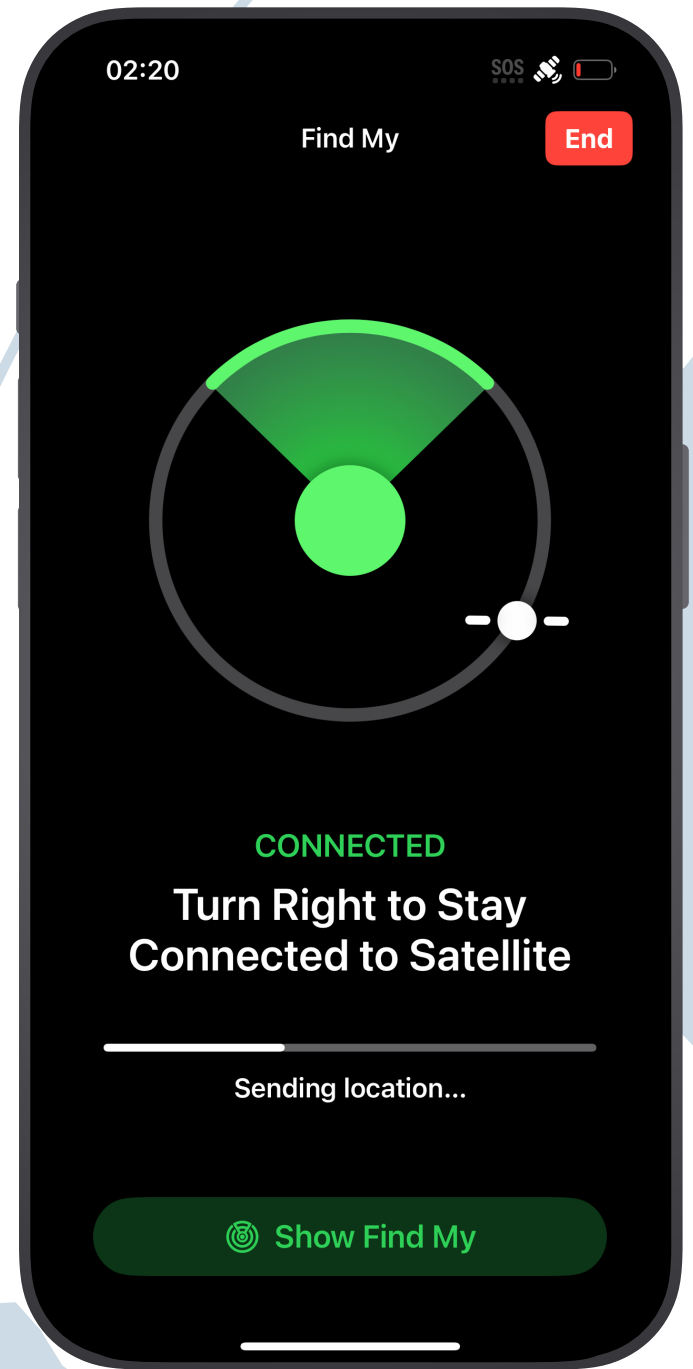
Target



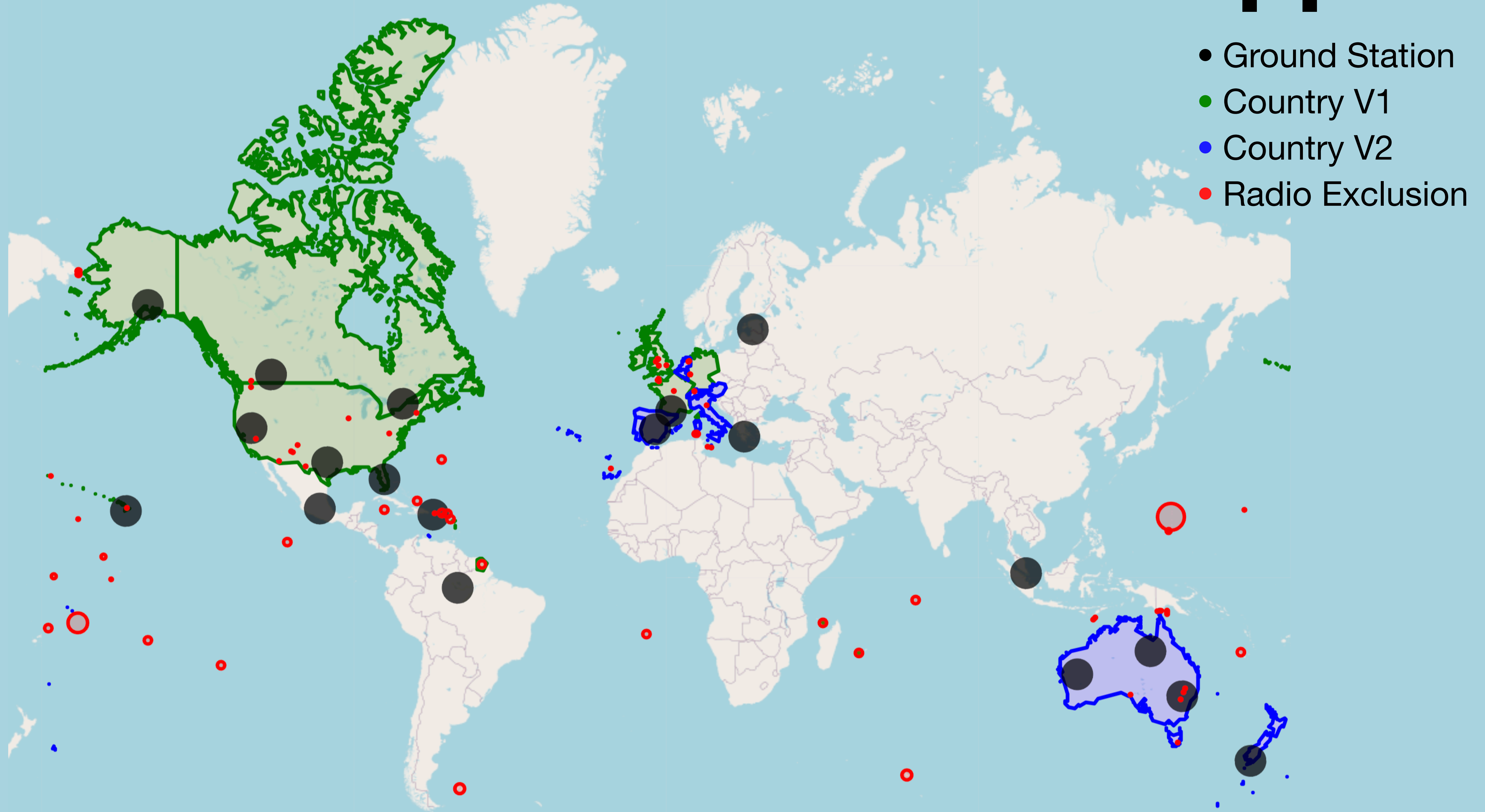
Anchor



Stewie



Globalstar Infrastructure @ Apple



Research Questions

RQ1

How are security and privacy features implemented in this resource-constrained satellite communication environment?

RQ2

Can users bypass service restrictions imposed by Apple?

Satellite Connectivity

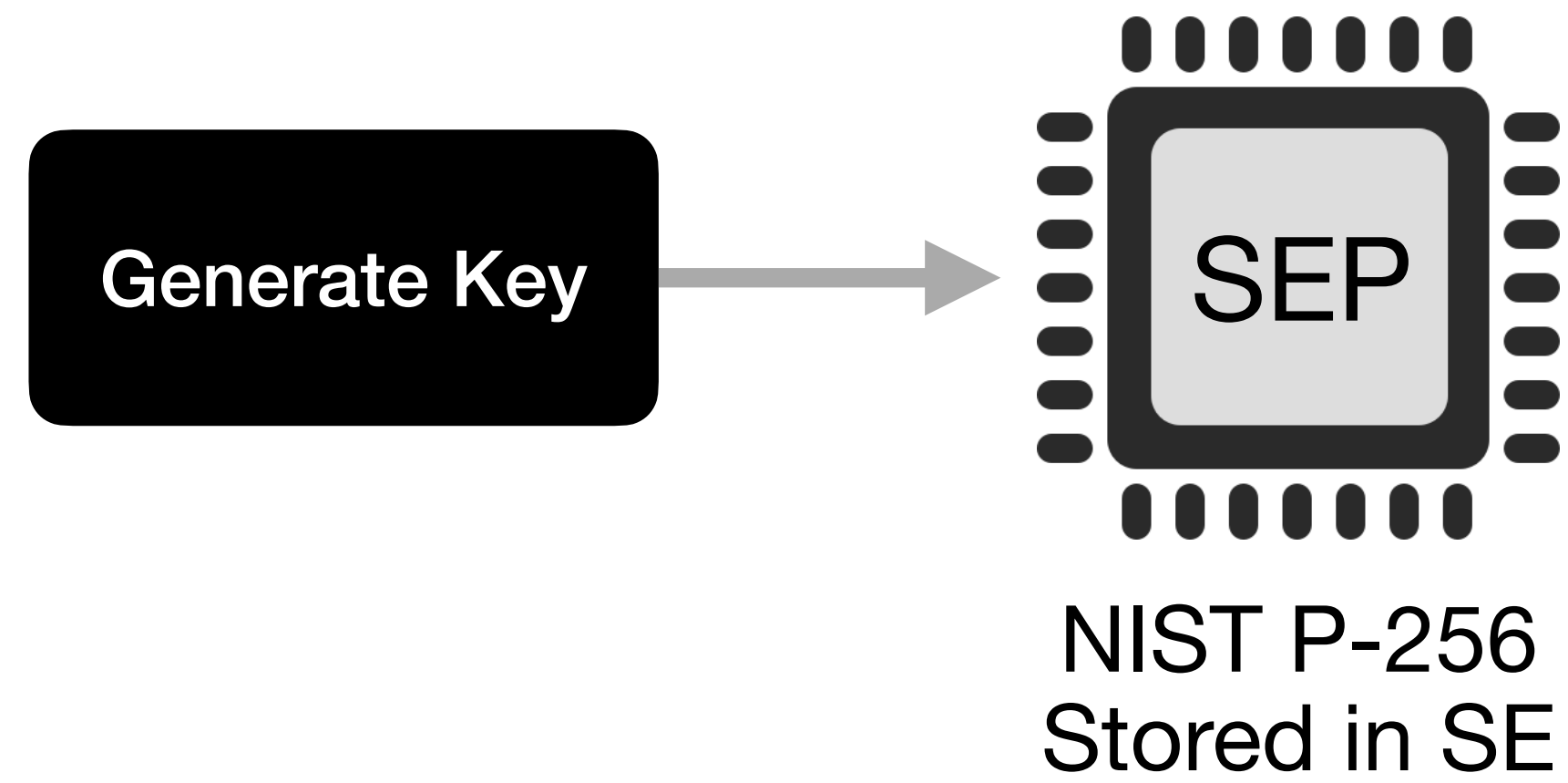


LLC Keys

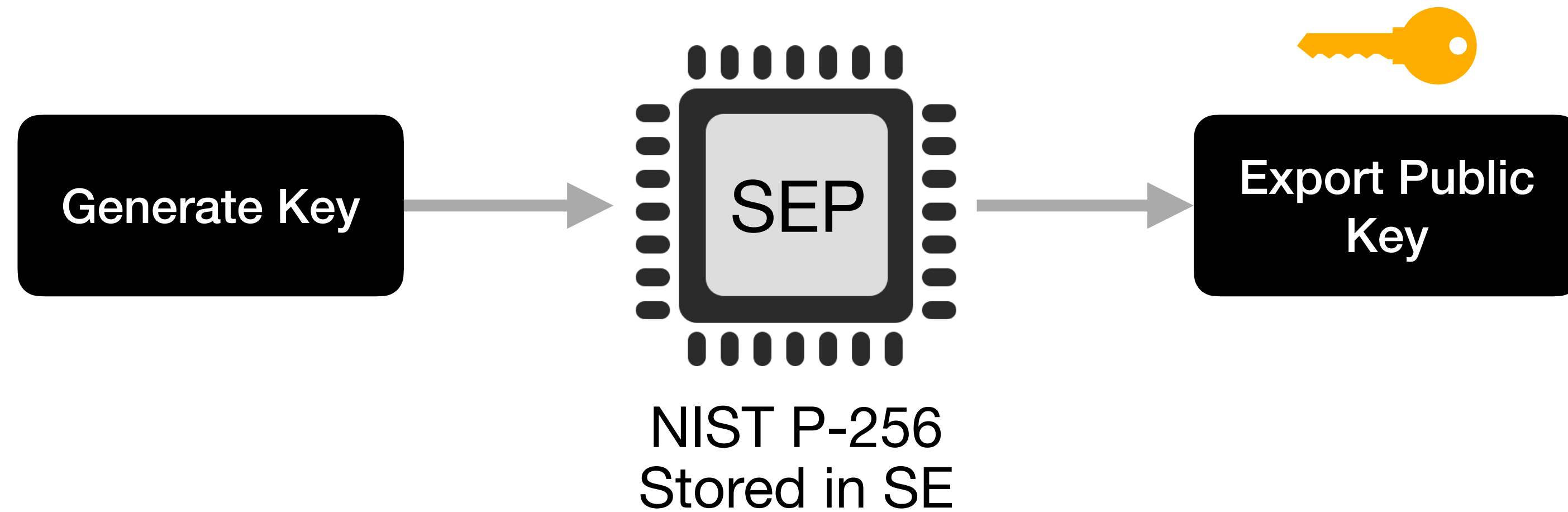
LLC Keys

Generate Key

LLC Keys

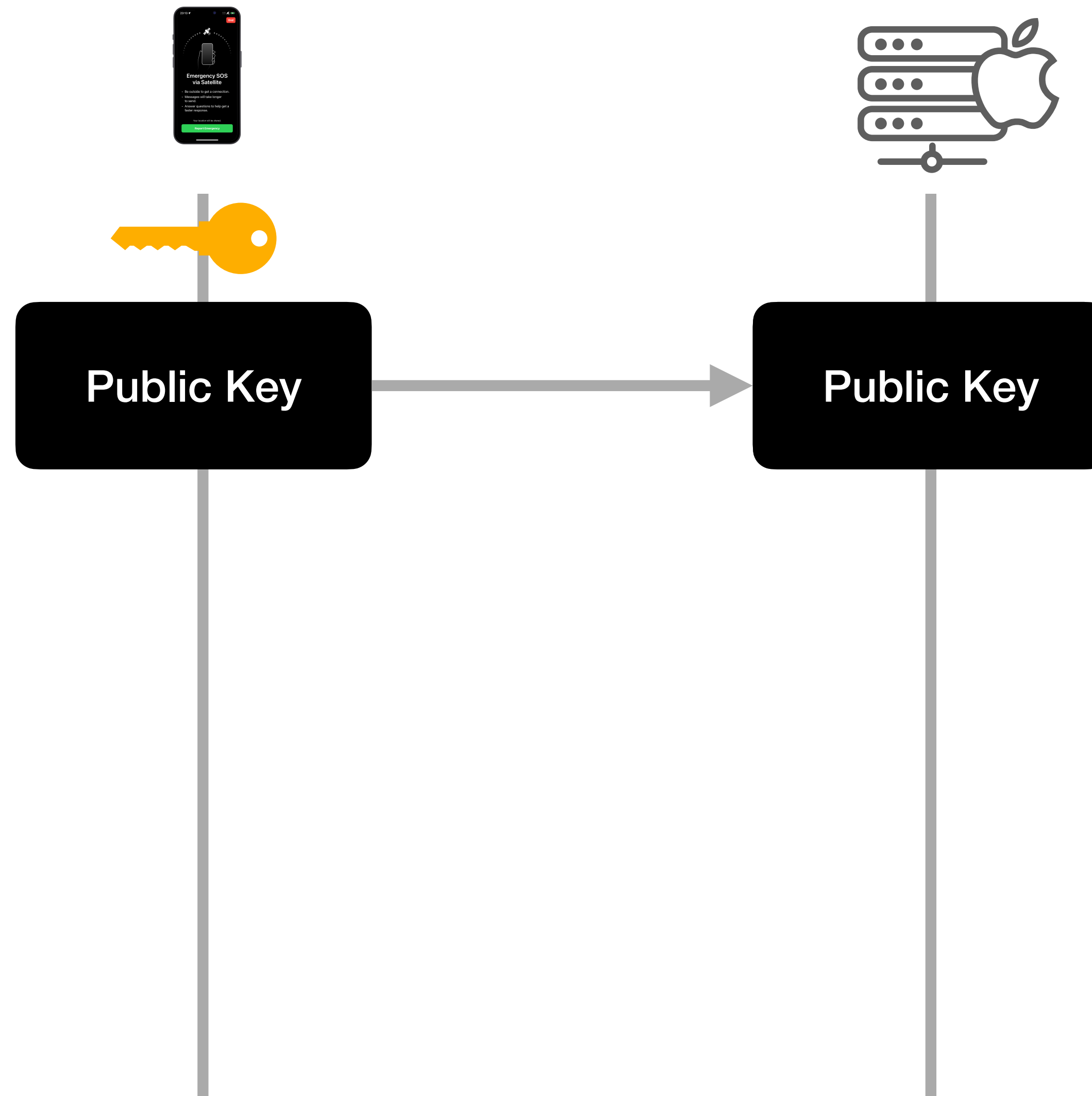


LLC Keys

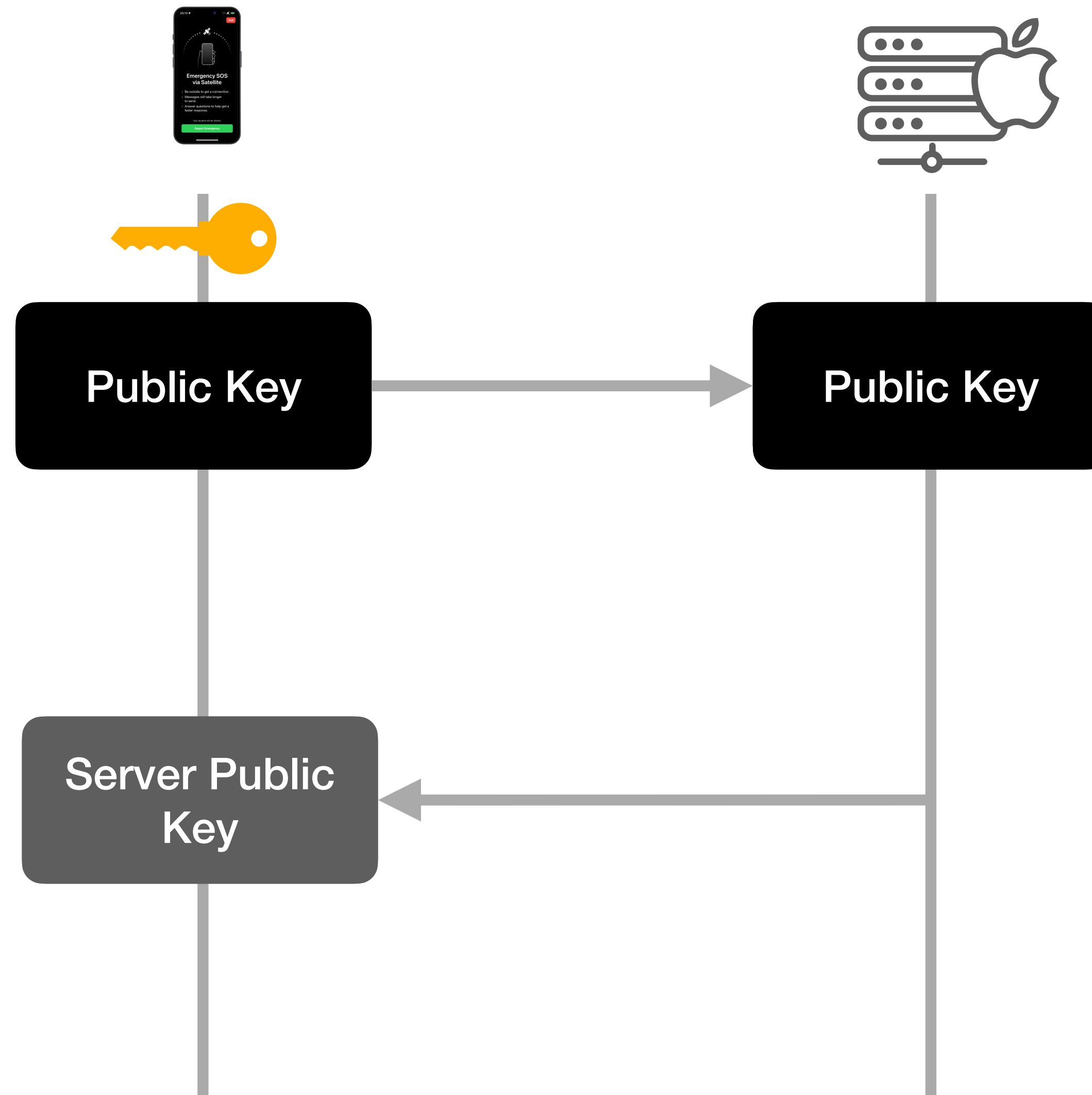


During initial Stewie provisioning (online), there are multiple LLC keys set up for satellite connections between Apple and the iPhone.

Key Synchronisation

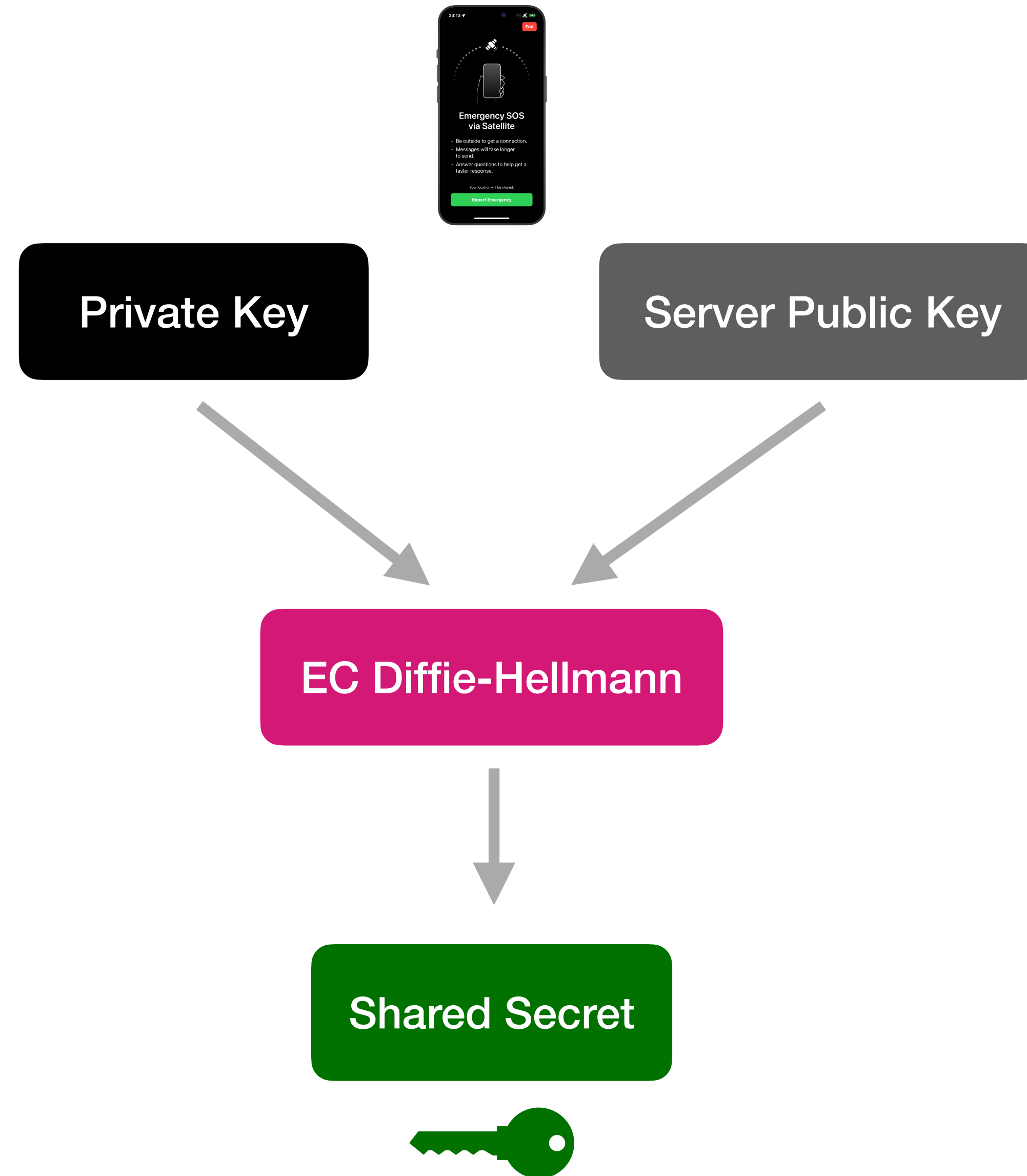


Key Synchronisation



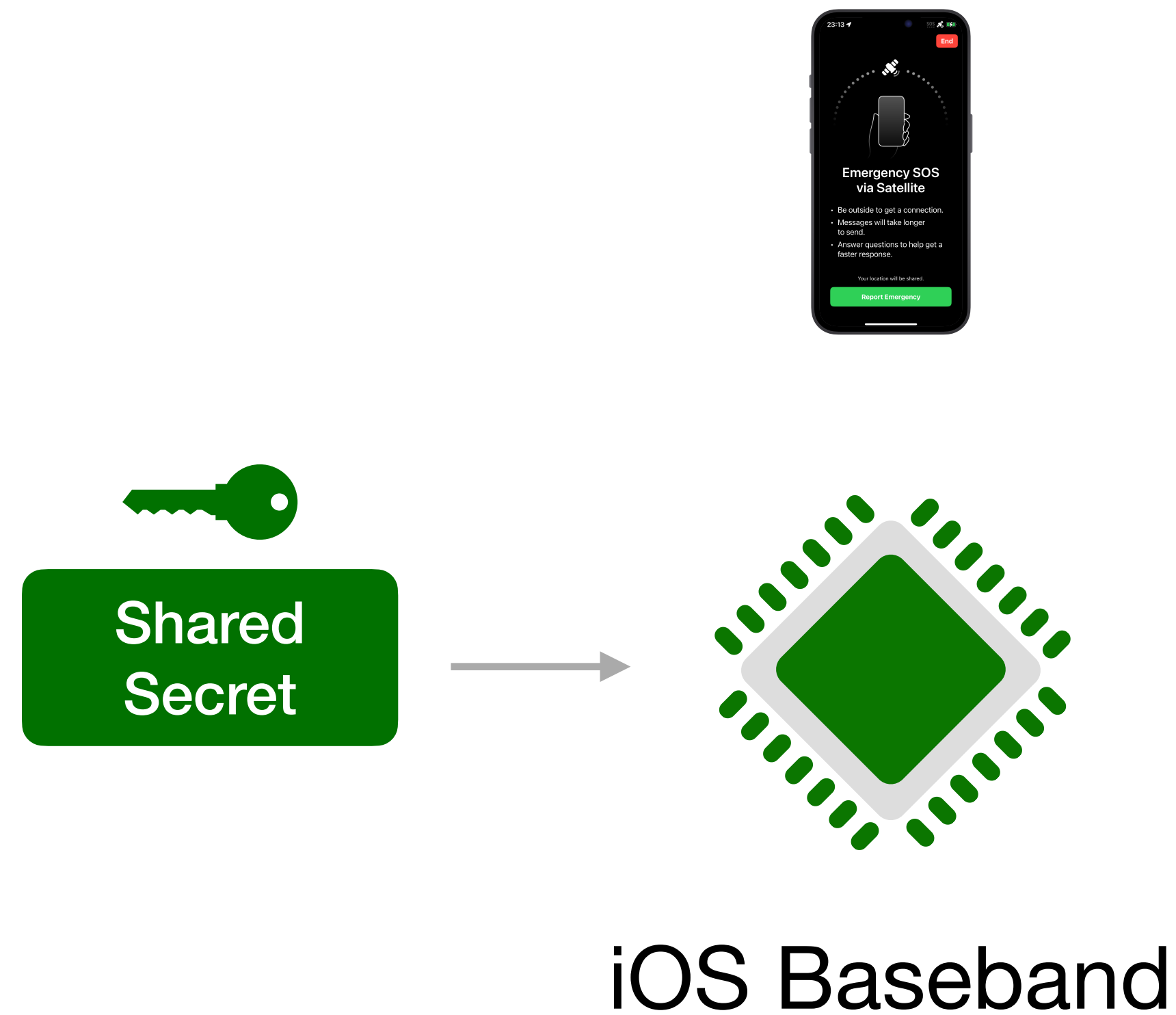
Apple remembers your public key & the server key they used for the answer.

Session Key

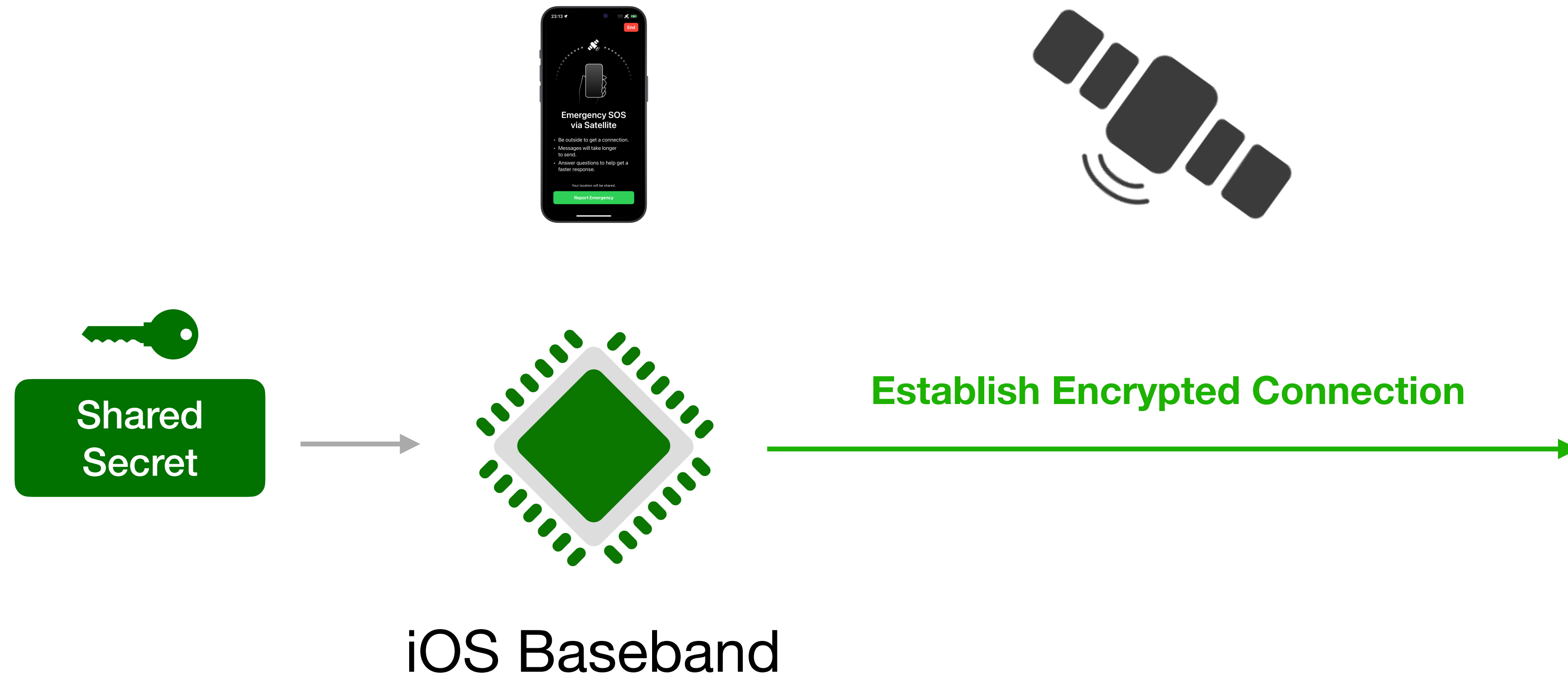


Unlike classic ECDH key exchange, we got all the keys in advance. The *shared secret* can be generated **offline** without any Internet connection!

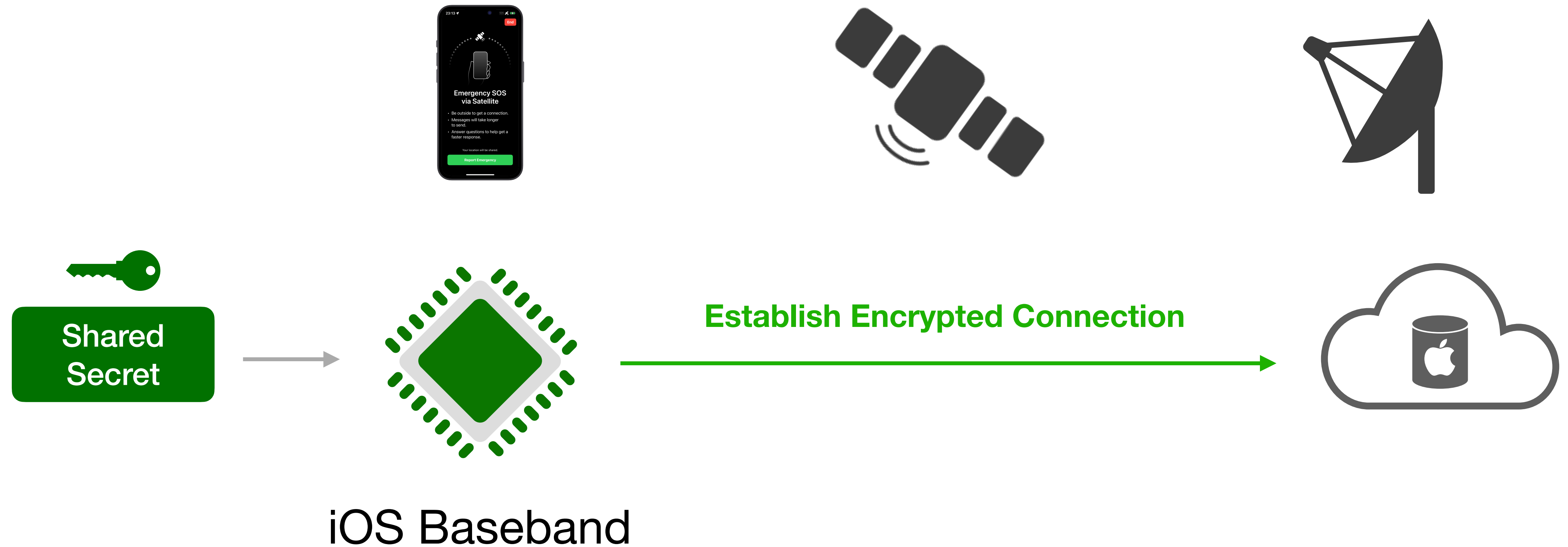
Connect and Authenticate



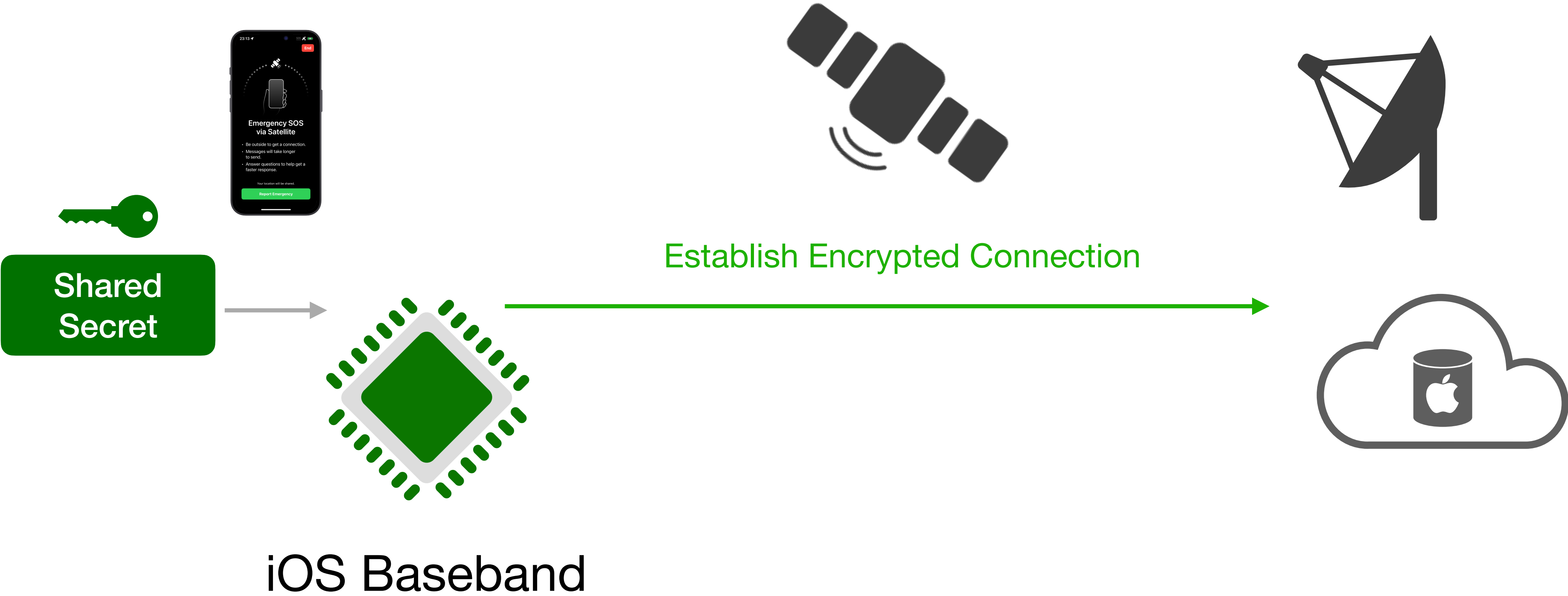
Connect and Authenticate



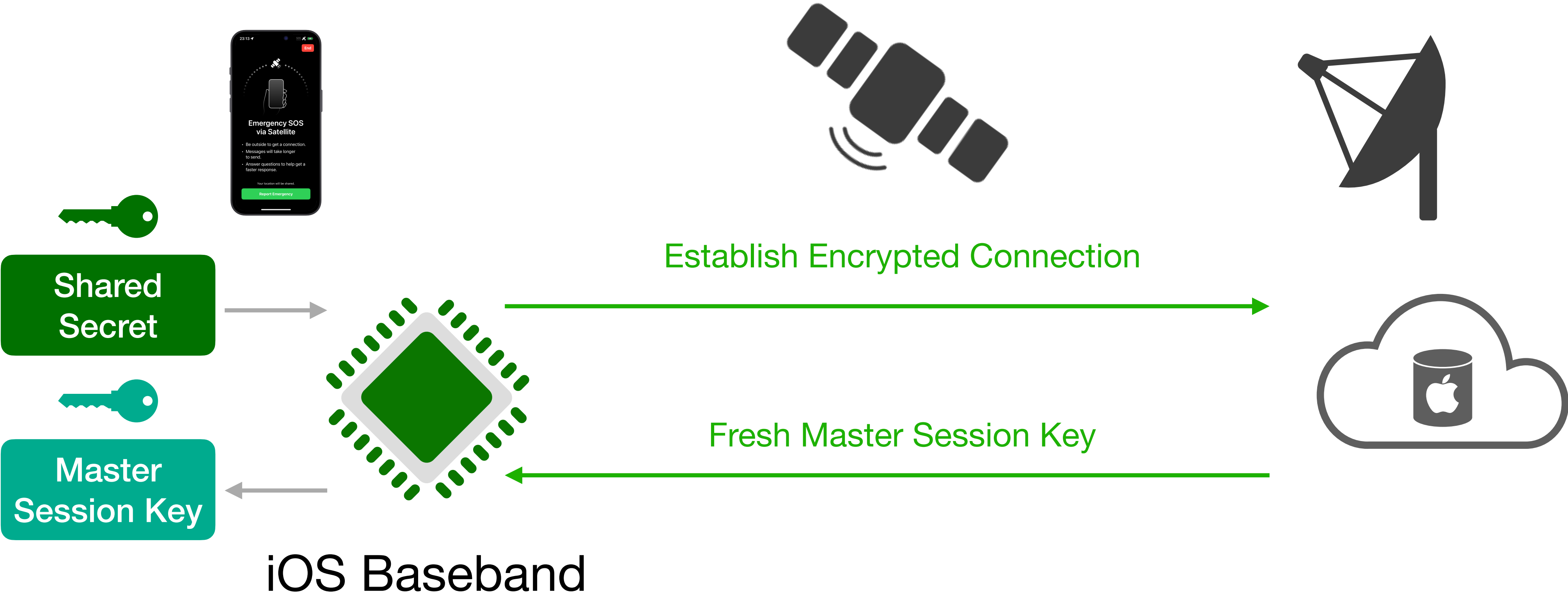
Connect and Authenticate



Emergency SOS Encryption Keys

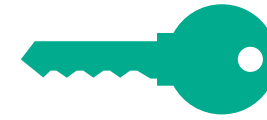


Emergency SOS Encryption Keys



Text Encryption

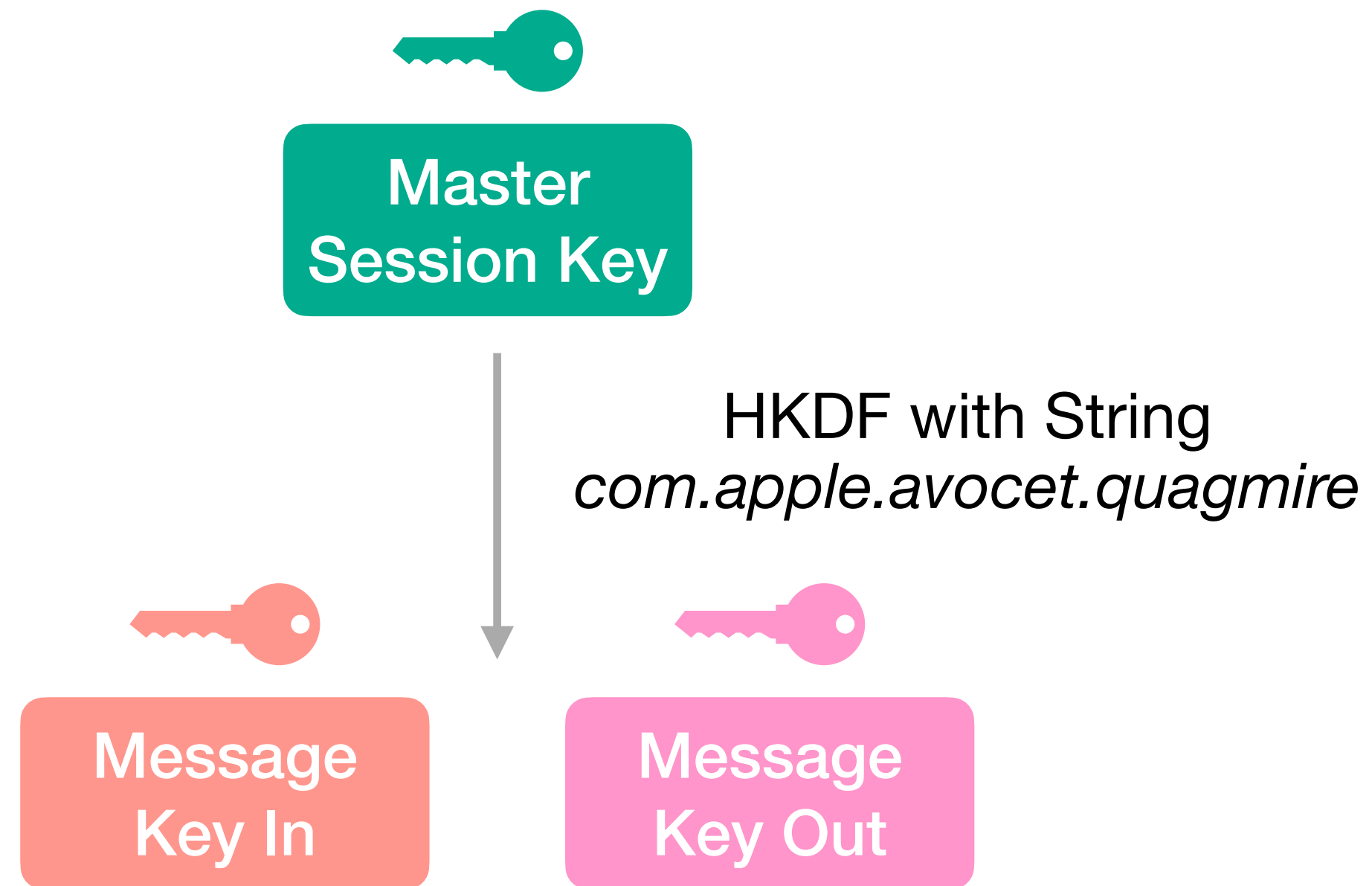
Text Encryption



Master
Session Key

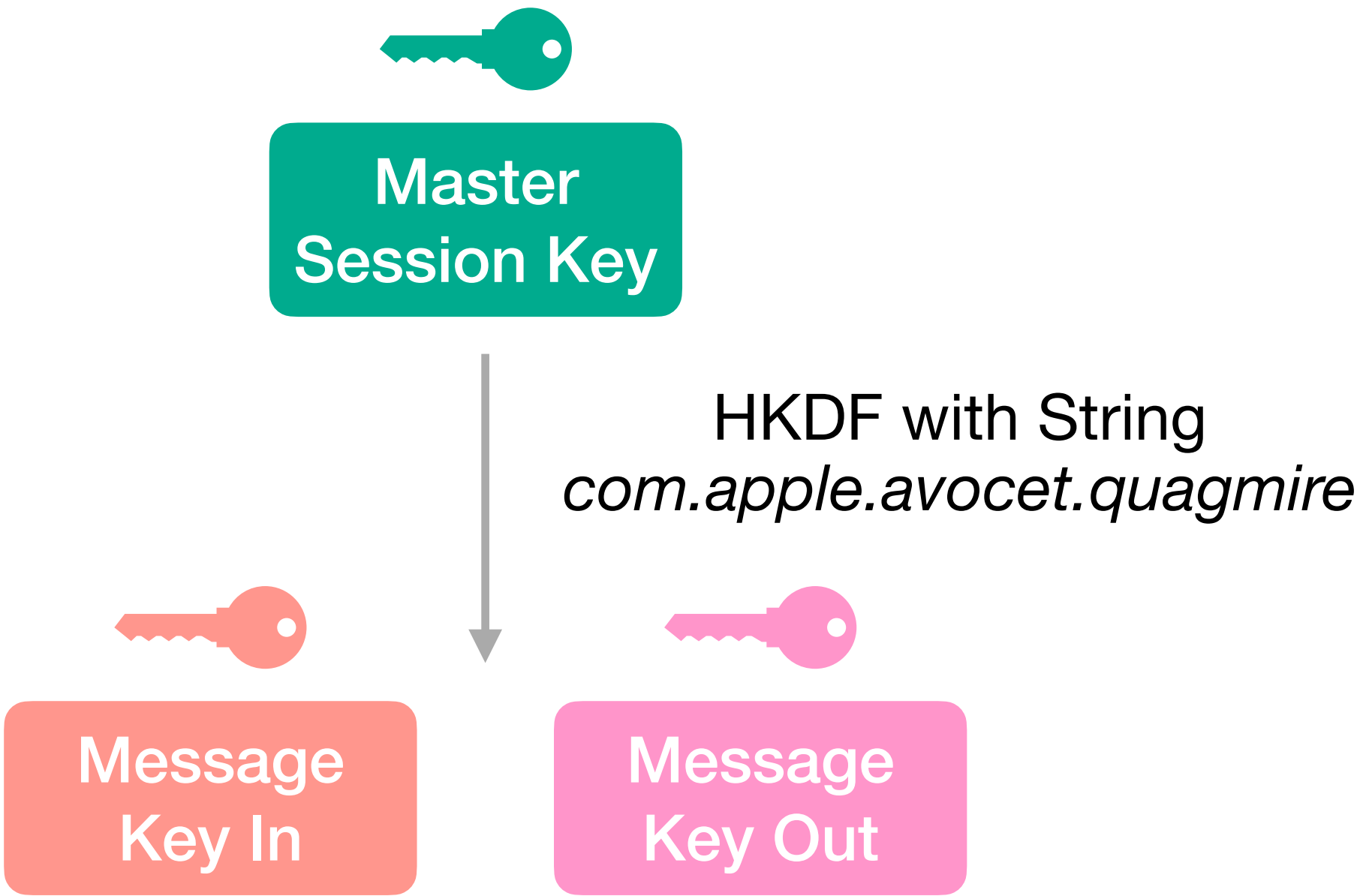
Text Encryption

Using a Hashed Key Derivation Function, we can use one 256 bit key to create two 256 bit keys!



Text Encryption

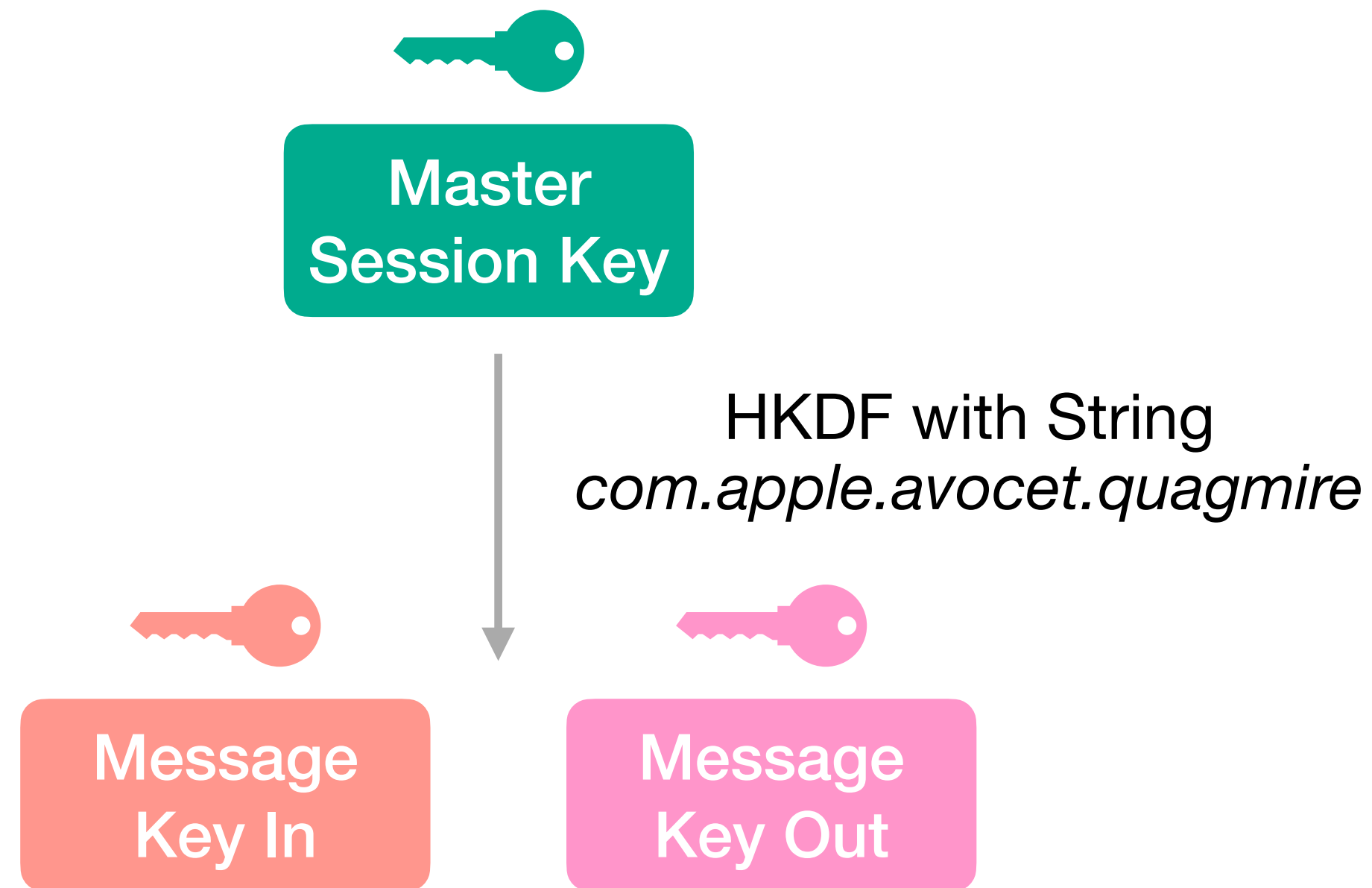
Using a Hashed Key Derivation Function, we can use one 256 bit key to create two 256 bit keys!



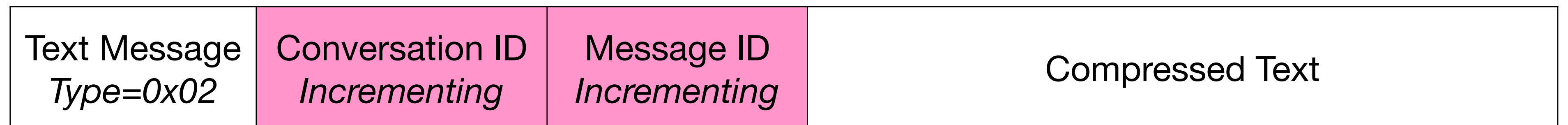
Text Message <i>Type=0x02</i>	Conversation ID <i>Incrementing</i>	Message ID <i>Incrementing</i>	Compressed Text
----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	-----------------

Text Encryption

Using a Hashed Key Derivation Function, we can use one 256 bit key to create two 256 bit keys!

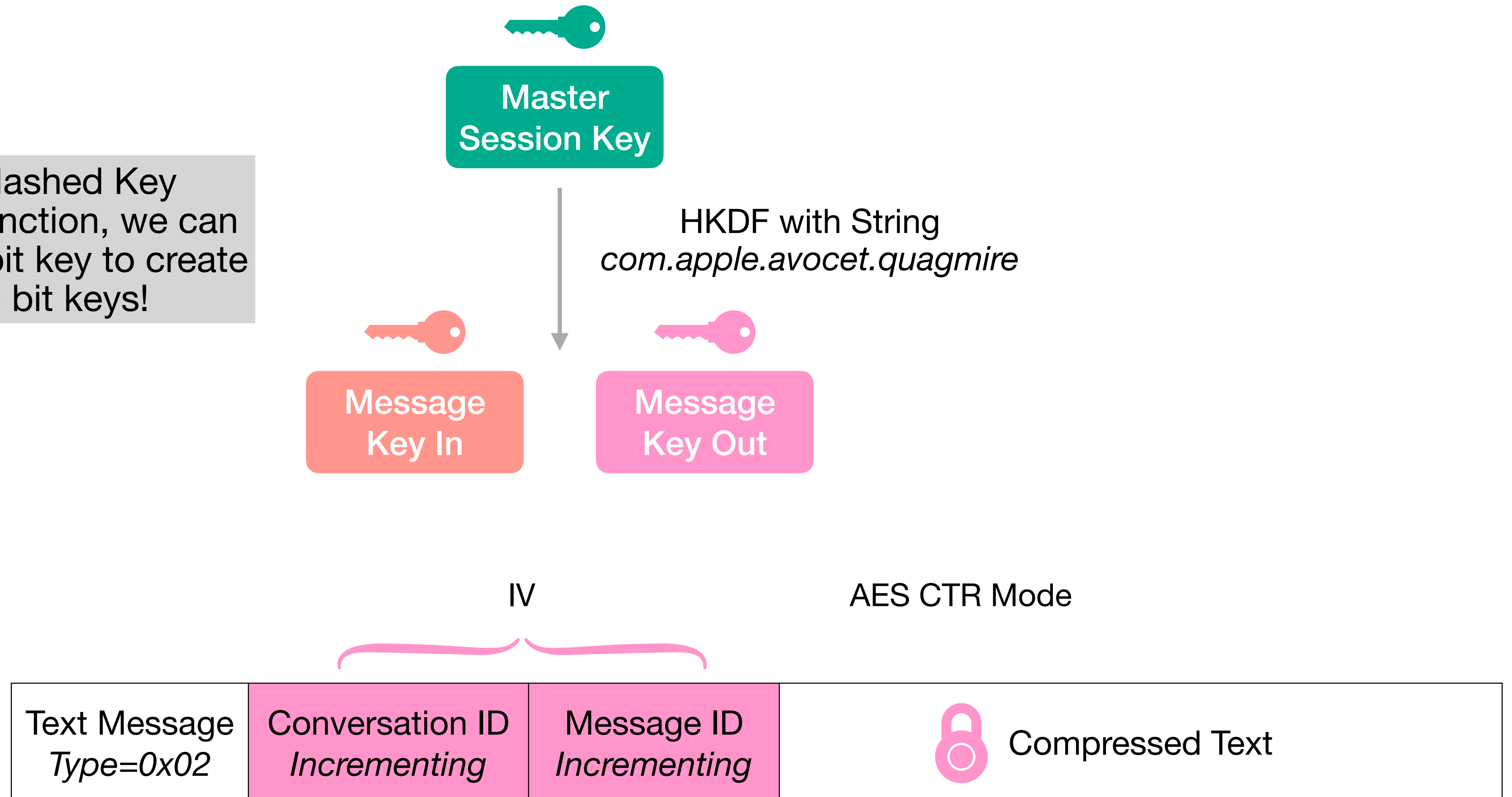


IV



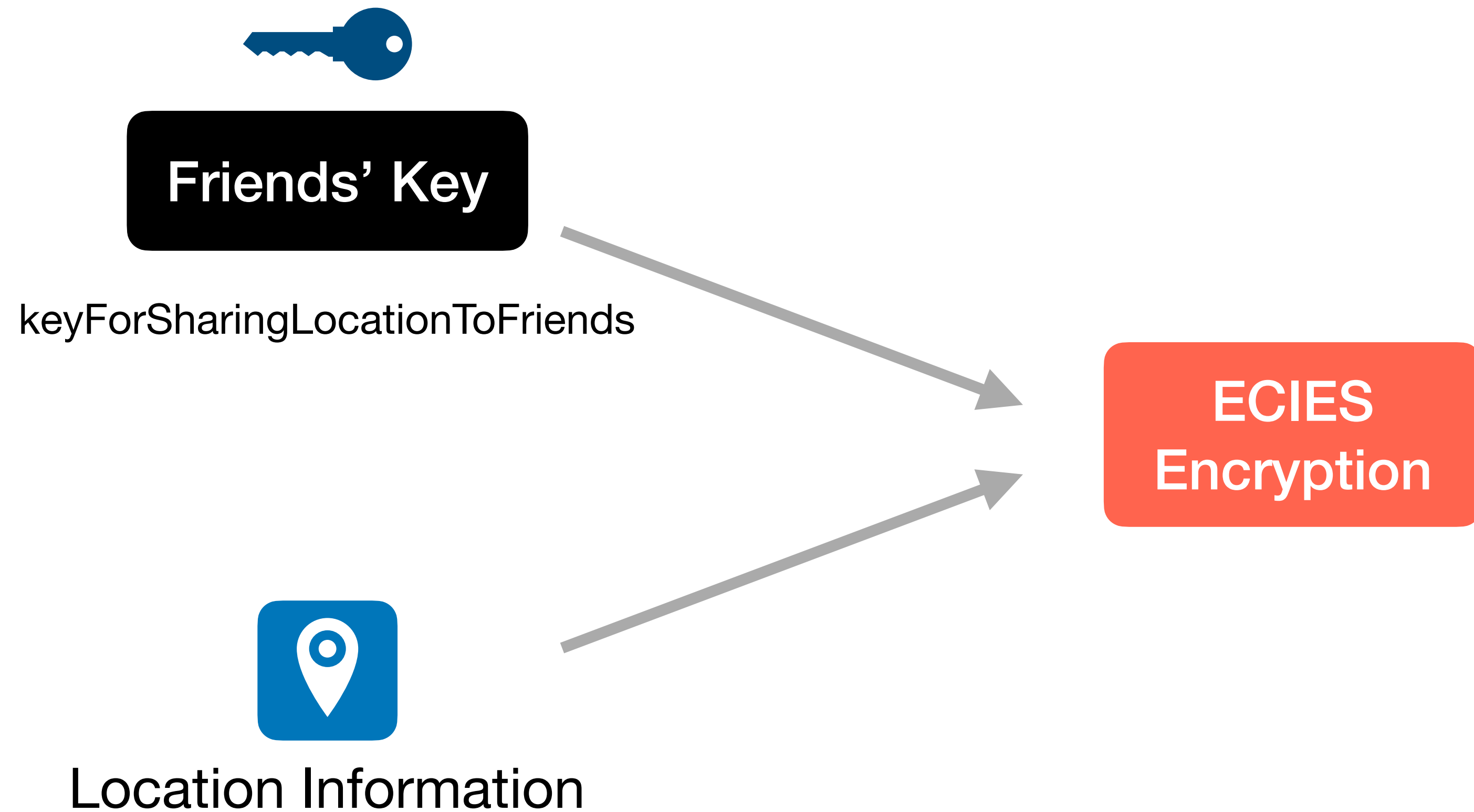
Text Encryption

Using a Hashed Key Derivation Function, we can use one 256 bit key to create two 256 bit keys!

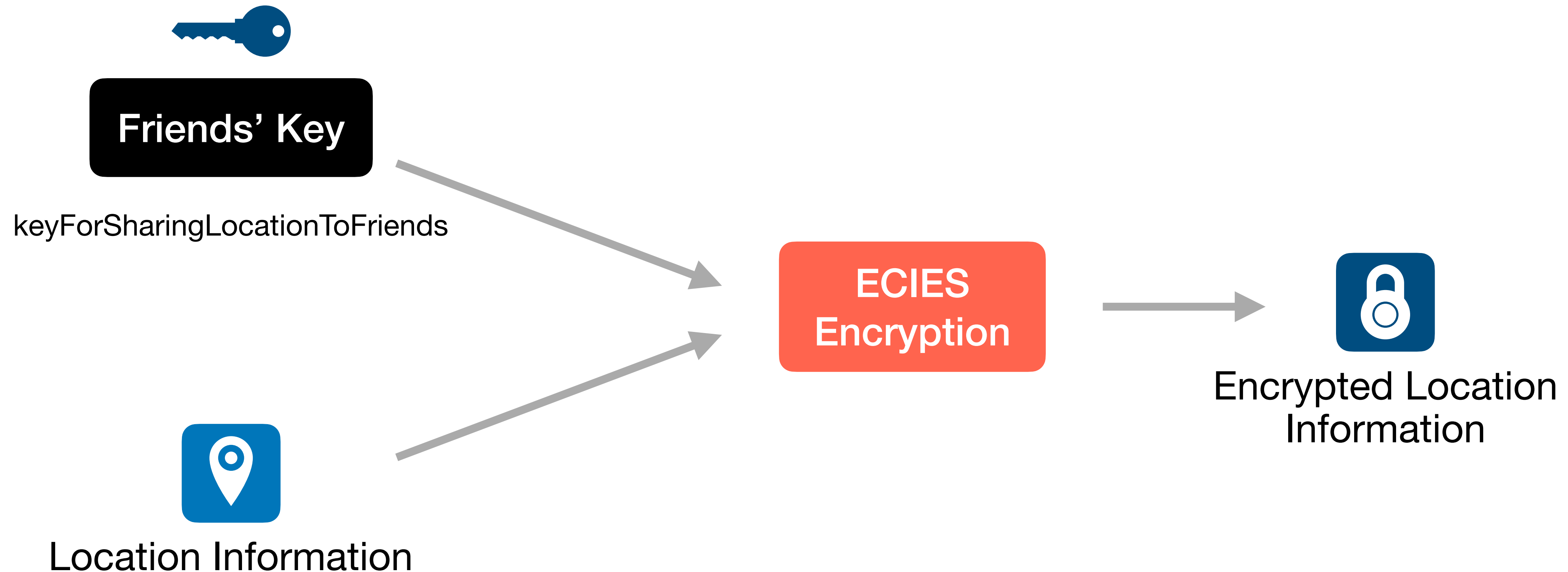


End-to-End Location Encryption

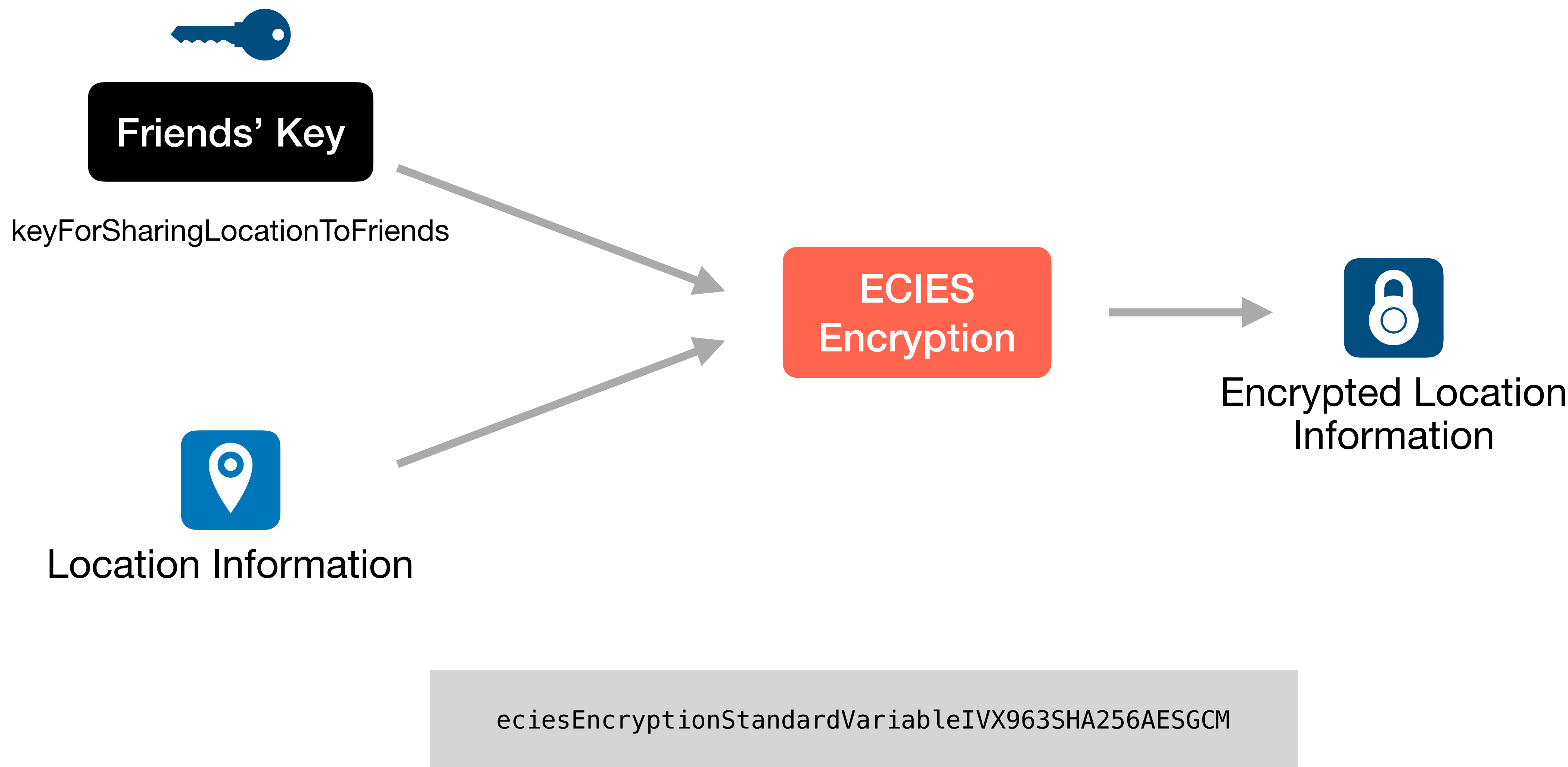
End-to-End Location Encryption



End-to-End Location Encryption



End-to-End Location Encryption



Data Protection Mechanisms

Transport Encryption  shared secret

End-to-End Encryption  Master Session Key
 Friends' Key



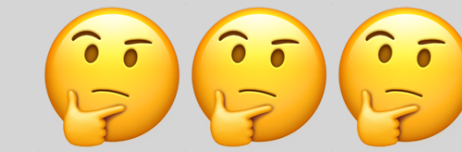
Emergency Text Messages



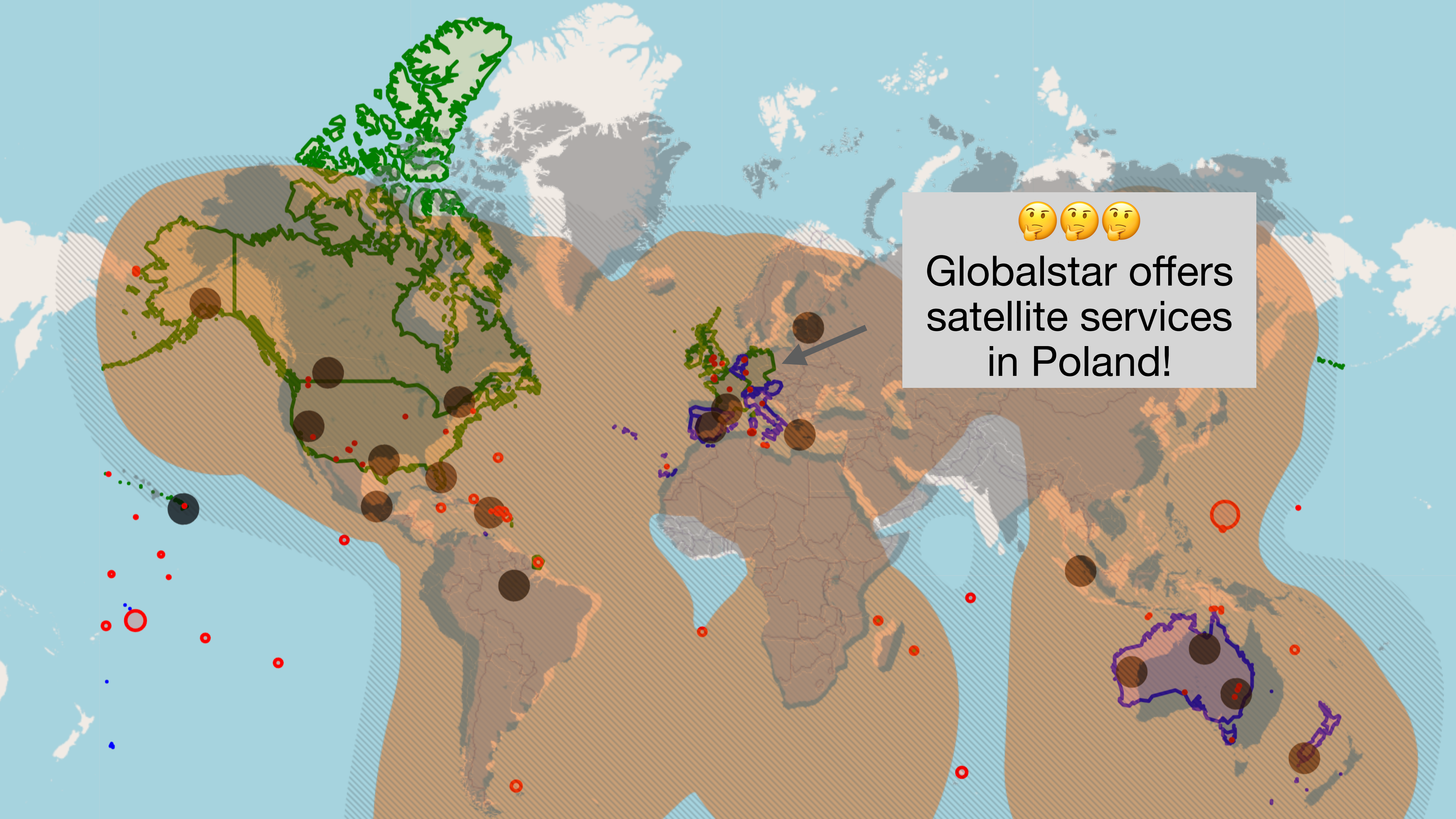
Find My Location Data

A blue-tinted photograph of a large, curved metal structure, possibly a stadium or arena, with the text "Bypassing Restrictions" overlaid in white.

Bypassing Restrictions



Globalstar offers
satellite services
in Poland!




```
...
<key>countries</key>
<array>
  <dict>
    <key>allowed_services</key>
    <array>
      <string>emergency</string>
      <string>findmy</string>
    </array>
    <key>fwd_alternate_channels</key>
    <array>
      <integer>262220</integer>
      <integer>262270</integer>
    </array>
    <key>fwd_channel</key>
    <integer>262170</integer>
    <key>iso3166_alpha_3</key>
    <string>DEU</string>
  </dict>
</array>
...

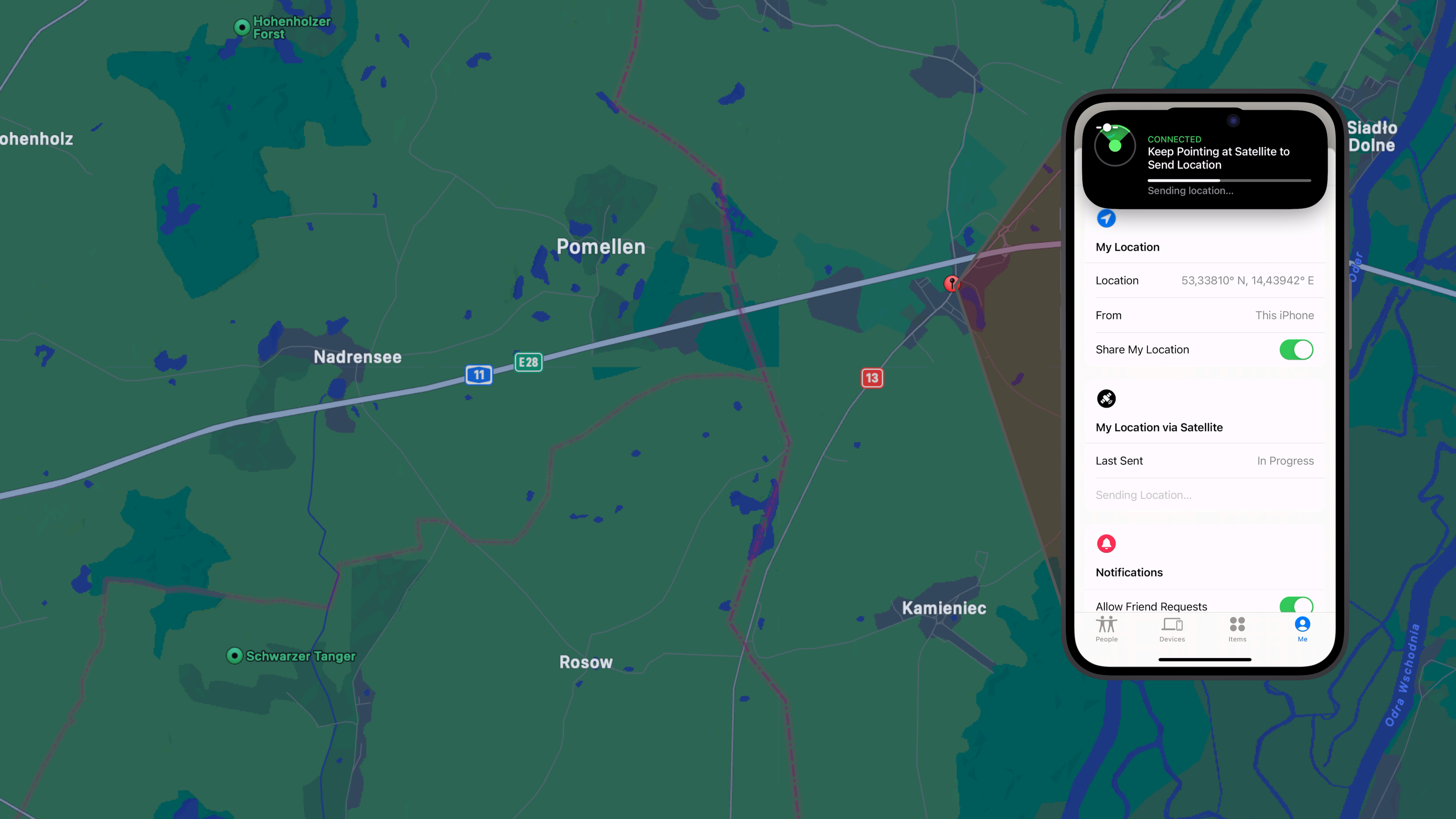
```




```
...
<key>countries</key>
<array>
  <dict>
    <key>allowed_services</key>
    <array>
      <string>emergency</string>
      <string>findmy</string>
    </array>
    <key>fwd_alternate_channels</key>
    <array>
      <integer>262220</integer>
      <integer>262270</integer>
    </array>
    <key>fwd_channel</key>
    <integer>262170</integer>
    <key>iso3166_alpha_3</key>
    <string>POL</string>
  </dict>
</array>
```

POL

/private/var/mobile/Library/Trial/Treatments/
803/factorPacks/.../assets/Config/Config.plist






CONNECTED

Keep Pointing at Satellite to Send Location

Sending location...



My Location

Location


53,33810° N, 14,43942° E

From

This iPhone

Share My Location

☒




My Location via Satellite

Last Sent

In Progress


Sending Location...





Notifications


Allow Friend Requests

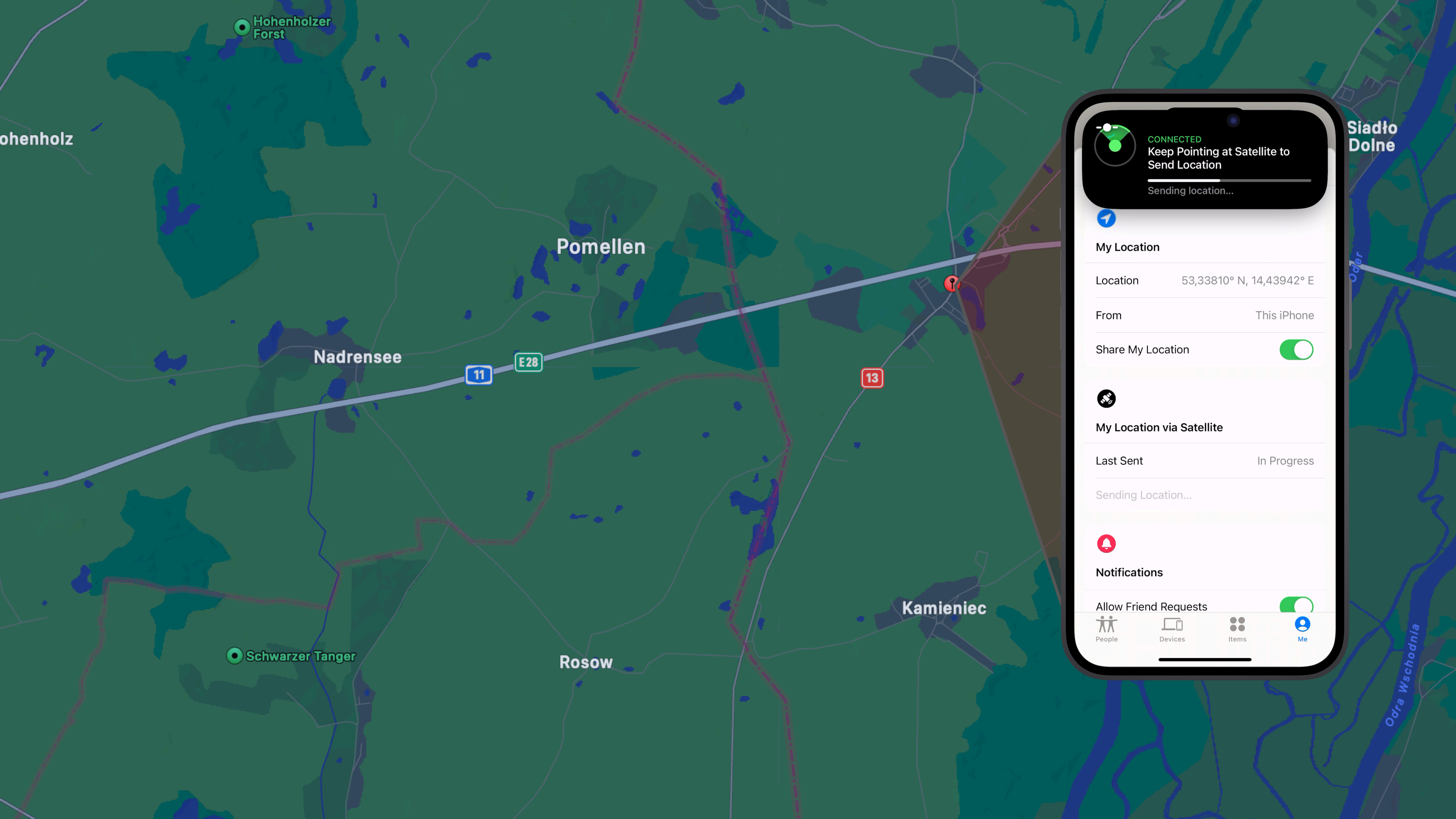
☒


People

Devices

Items

Me






CONNECTED

Keep Pointing at Satellite to Send Location

Sending location...



My Location

Location


53,33810° N, 14,43942° E

From

This iPhone

Share My Location

☒




My Location via Satellite

Last Sent

In Progress


Sending Location...





Notifications


Allow Friend Requests

☒

People

Devices

Items

Me

qmi_satellite_poland.pcapng

qmi.service_id == 0xea

No.	Time	Protocol	Length	Info
2899	593.593753	QMI	25	sft Response: Send File
2900	593.593753	QMI	302	sft Request: Send File
2901	593.593757	QMI	20	sft Response: Send File
2902	593.593757	QMI	22	sft Indication: File Transfer Status
2903	593.593758	QMI	555	sft Request: Activation
2904	593.593762	QMI	21	sft Indication: Service Info
2905	593.593769	QMI	20	sft Response: Activation
2941	597.597724	QMI	25	sft Indication: Service Info
2954	600.600671	QMI	28	sft Request: Update Orientation
2955	600.600680	QMI	20	sft Response: Update Orientation
2956	601.600775	QMI	25	sft Indication: Service Info

> Frame 2903: 555 bytes on wire (4440 bits), 555 bytes captured on interface (4440 bits) on 0x00000000
DLT: 147, Payload: qmi (Qualcomm MSM Interface)

Qualcomm MSM Interface

> QMUX Header

> Transaction Header

> Message Header

> TLV 0x01 Service Type

> TLV 0x02 Protocol Mode

> TLV 0x03 SPS Environment Type (depends on reason)

> TLV 0x04 Security Credentials: EPKI (8 bytes) + Shared

> TLV 0x05 EARFCN

> TLV 0x06 Location Data (GPS Timestamps and Zone)

TLV Type: 0x06
TLV Length: 118
TLV Value [truncated]: b379fb3cfde02c404761831a47ab4

> TLV 0x07 Cell Search (?)

> TLV 0x11 Auto Initiate Registration (?)

> TLV 0x10 Heat Map Data

0050 c4 00 04 00 c6 00 04 00 c8 00 04 00 ca 00 04 00

0060 cc 00 04 00 01 1a 00 04 00 06 76 00 b3 79 fb 3c ...v..y.<

0070 fd e0 2c 40 47 61 83 1a 47 ab 4a 40 00 00 76 3b ...@Ga..G.J@..v;

0080 c6 2c 42 40 ff cb b2 6c c7 f6 12 40 21 3e b2 62 ...B@...l...@!>.b

0090 e7 f2 0a 40 76 3b 19 00 00 00 00 00 5f 73 a5 3e ...@v;..._s>

00a0 cd cc cc 3d c5 f5 e5 ba 3e 74 52 13 00 00 7a 44 ...=...>tR...zD

00b0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ...

00c0 00 00 00 00 03 50 4f 4c 12 00 00 00 00 00 00 ...POL

00d0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 3b aa 28 4d 5e 7e ...;(M^~

00e0 03 00 07 01 00 01 11 01 00 00 10 3e 01 06 0f 00 ...>

00f0 00 00 1e 00 00 00 2d 00 00 00 3c 00 00 00 4b 00 ...-...<...K

0100 00 00 5a 00 00 00 18 00 00 00 20 00 00 00 00 00 ...Z...

0110 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ...

0120 00 03 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 00 06 00 00 00 00 00 ...

0130 00 00 00 0f 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 ...

0140 00 00 00 00 00 11 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 13 00 ...

0150 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ...

0160 16 00 00 00 01 01 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 03 01 00 ...

0170 00 00 04 00 00 00 03 01 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 03 ...

0180 01 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 03 01 00 00 00 0d 00 00 ...

0190 00 03 01 00 00 00 0e 00 00 00 03 01 00 00 00 14 ...

01a0 00 00 00 03 01 00 00 00 15 00 00 00 03 02 00 00 ...

01b0 00 02 00 00 00 03 02 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 03 02 ...

01c0 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 03 02 00 00 00 0c 00 00 00 ...

01d0 03 02 00 00 00 0f 00 00 00 03 02 00 00 00 14 00 ...

01e0 00 00 03 03 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 03 03 00 00 00 ...

01f0 0b 00 00 00 03 03 00 00 00 12 00 00 00 03 04 00 ...

0200 00 00 02 00 00 00 02 04 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 01 ...

0210 04 00 00 00 0a 00 00 00 03 04 00 00 00 0f 00 00 ...

0220 00 00 05 00 00 00 0d 00 00 00 03

Bytes 108-225: TLV Value (qmi.tlv_value)

Packets: 3918 · Displayed: 108 (2.8%)

Profile: Default

CONNECTED

Keep Pointing at Satellite to Send Location

Sending location...

1

My Location

Location53,33810° N, 14,43942° E

FromThis iPhone

Share My Location☒

My Location via Satellite

Last SentIn Progress

Sending Location...

Notifications

Allow Friend Requests☒

People

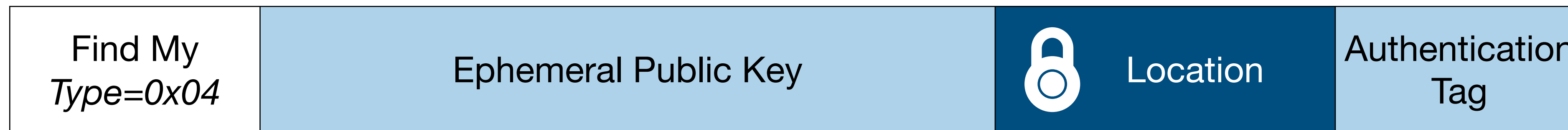
Devices

Items

Me

Sending Custom Messages over Satellite

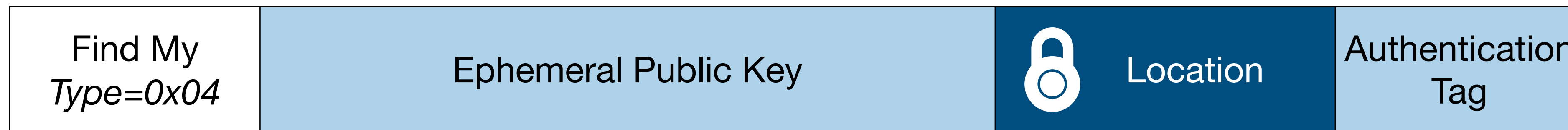
Reproducing Send My for Apple's Satellite Communication



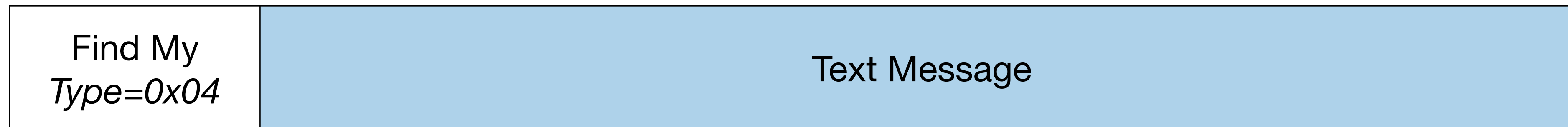
Can we use these 82 bytes for messages?

Sending Custom Messages over Satellite

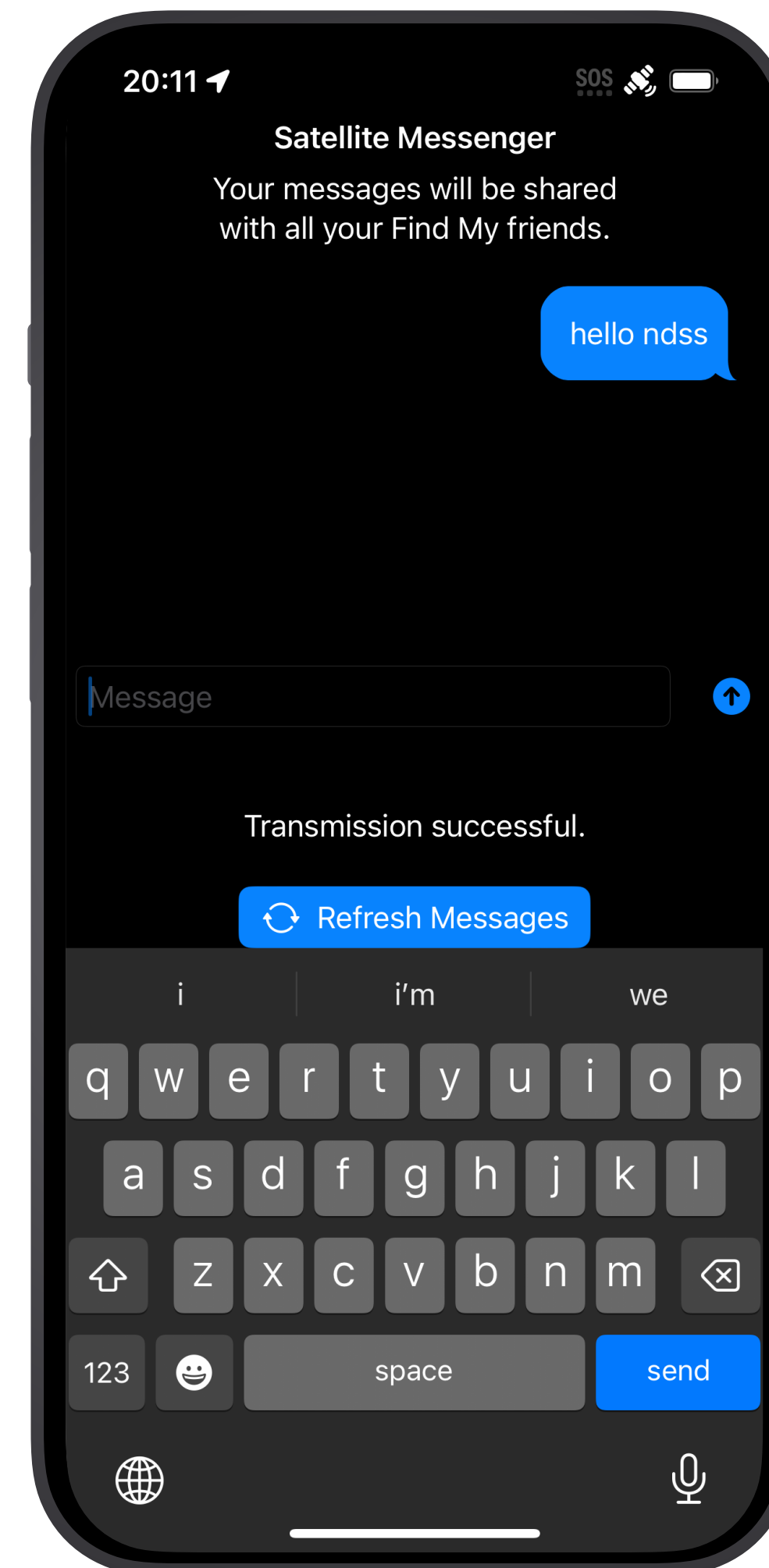
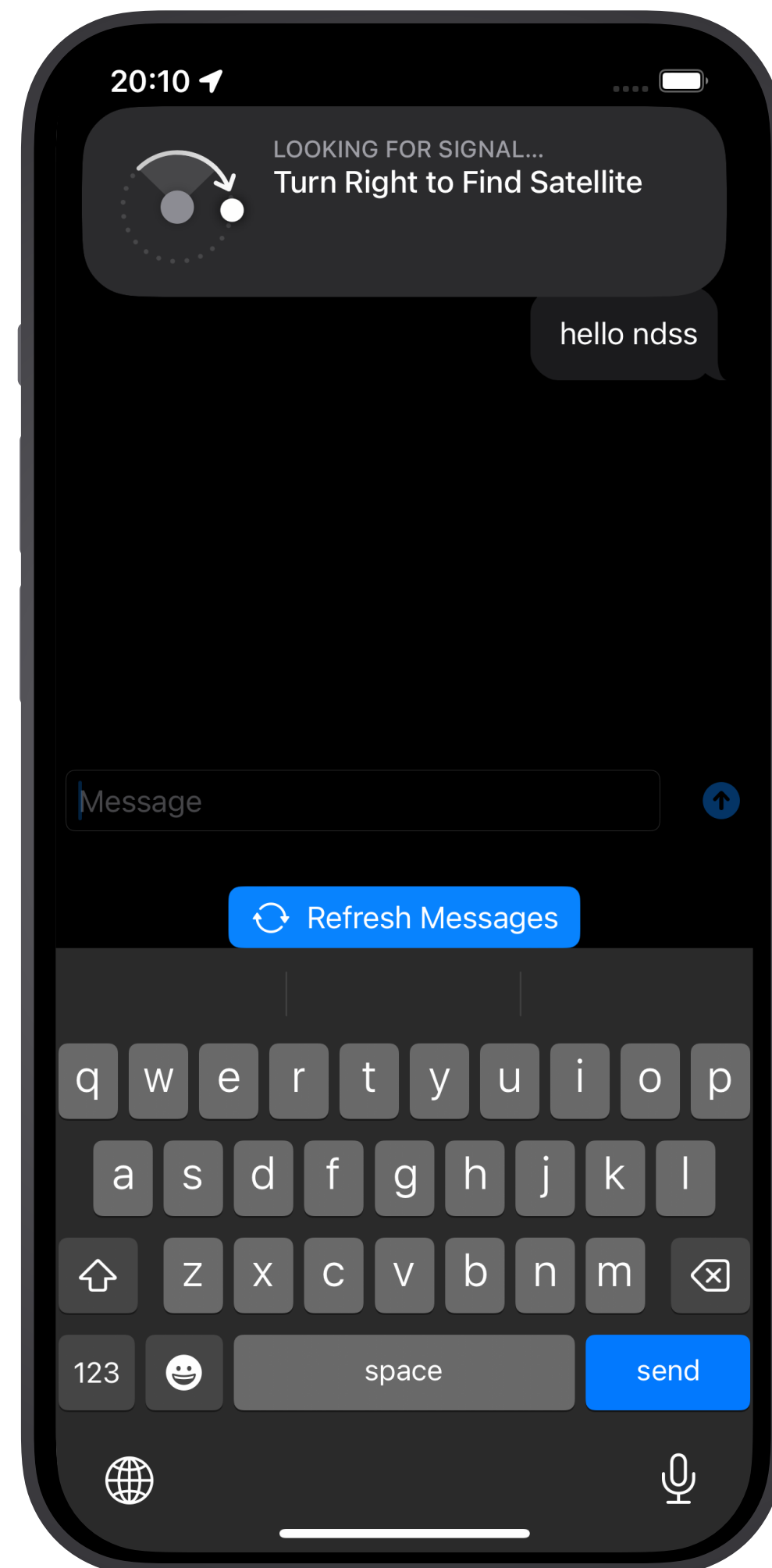
Reproducing Send My for Apple's Satellite Communication



Can we use these 82 bytes for messages?



Sending Satellite Messages With Jailbroken iPhones



Available on GitHub



github.com/seemoo-lab/satellite-messenger

There’s more ... in our paper

Starshields for iOS: Navigating the Security
Cosmos in Satellite Communication

Jiska Classen*
Hasso Plattner Institute
University of Potsdam
jiska.classen@hpi.de

Alexander Heinrich*
Secure Mobile Networking Lab
TU Darmstadt
ah Heinrich@seemoo.de

Fabian Portner
Secure Mobile Networking Lab
TU Darmstadt
fportner@seemoo.de

Felix Rohrbach
Cryptopexity
TU Darmstadt
felix.rohrbach@tu-darmstadt.de

Matthias Hollick
Secure Mobile Networking Lab
TU Darmstadt
mhollick@seemoo.de

Abstract—Apple has integrated satellite communication into their latest iPhones, enabling emergency communication, roadside assistance, location sharing with friends, iMessage, and SMS. This technology allows communication when other wireless services are unavailable. However, the use of satellites poses restrictions on bandwidth and delay, making it difficult to use modern communication protocols with their security and privacy guarantees. To overcome these challenges, Apple designed and implemented a proprietary satellite communication protocol. We are the first to successfully reverse-engineer this protocol and analyze its security and privacy properties. In addition, we develop a simulation-based testbed for testing emergency services without causing emergency calls. Our tests reveal protocol and infrastructure design issues. For example, compact protocol messages come at the cost of missing integrity protection and require an internet-based setup phase. We further demonstrate various restriction bypasses, such as misusing location sharing to send arbitrary text messages on old iOS versions and sending iMessages over satellite from region-locked countries. These bypasses allow us to overcome censorship and operator control of text messaging services.

I. INTRODUCTION

Apple introduced satellite communication support with the iPhone 14 [5], allowing users to request assistance during emergencies in areas without cellular coverage. Further features include sharing the current location with friends over Find My [10] and requesting roadside assistance [9]. iMessage and SMS text messaging were added in iOS 18 [14].

Apple relies on the satellite network provided by Globalstar, a company operating satellites in Low Earth Orbits (LEOs) at around 1 414 km height, orbiting the earth multiple times a day. We found that the oldest satellite used by Apple

was launched in 2007, the same year the first iPhone was released [51]. Operating a 17-year-old infrastructure implicates technological challenges by itself [84], but Apple must also deal with satellites’ fast movement during transmission, high delays, and generally low bandwidth requirements. At the same time, users need to be able to operate satellite communication intuitively under high stress in emergencies. This fact necessitates fast transmissions, ideally within a minute, and high satellite network availability. Apple’s emergency SOS via satellite proved instrumental in saving lives during wildfires and hurricanes, when cellular network communication was no longer possible [52], [81].

Globalstar offers satellite network subscriptions directly to customers for location, text, data, and voice services [34]. In 2015, researchers revealed severe vulnerabilities in Globalstar’s satellite communication protocol and released tools for decoding it [55]. We confirm that these attacks still work as of 2024 to intercept Globalstar’s services. With this troubled security history, Apple invented a novel, proprietary protocol and only shares the Globalstar infrastructure. Apple’s satellite protocol aims to protect highly privacy-sensitive data: A location shared via satellite should only be accessible to the designated recipients. More sensitive data leaves the phone during Emergency SOS via satellite: Health information from the user’s medical ID [15], text messages, location information, and accurate information about the current emergency.

This work represents the first comprehensive investigation into Apple’s satellite services’ security and privacy. We reverse-engineer previously undocumented internals to answer the following research questions: *RQ1: How are security and privacy features implemented in this resource-constrained satellite communication environment?* *RQ2: Can users bypass service restrictions imposed by Apple?*

Contributions. At the time of writing, only limited related work on the security of end-device to satellite communication exists [55], [46], [84], [86]. We are the first to analyze satellite communication implemented in the iPhone. Our main contributions are:

Artifact
Evaluated


NDSS


Available
Functional
Reproduced

Network and Distributed System Security (NDSS) Symposium 2025
24-28 February 2025, San Diego, CA, USA
ISBN 979-8-9894372-8-3
<https://dx.doi.org/10.14722/ndss.2025.240124>
www.ndss-symposium.org

- Satellite Protocol Definition
- Reverse Engineering Methodology
- More Bypasses and leaks
- How to design secure satellite communication?

@Sn0wfreeze

@naehrdine

jiskac