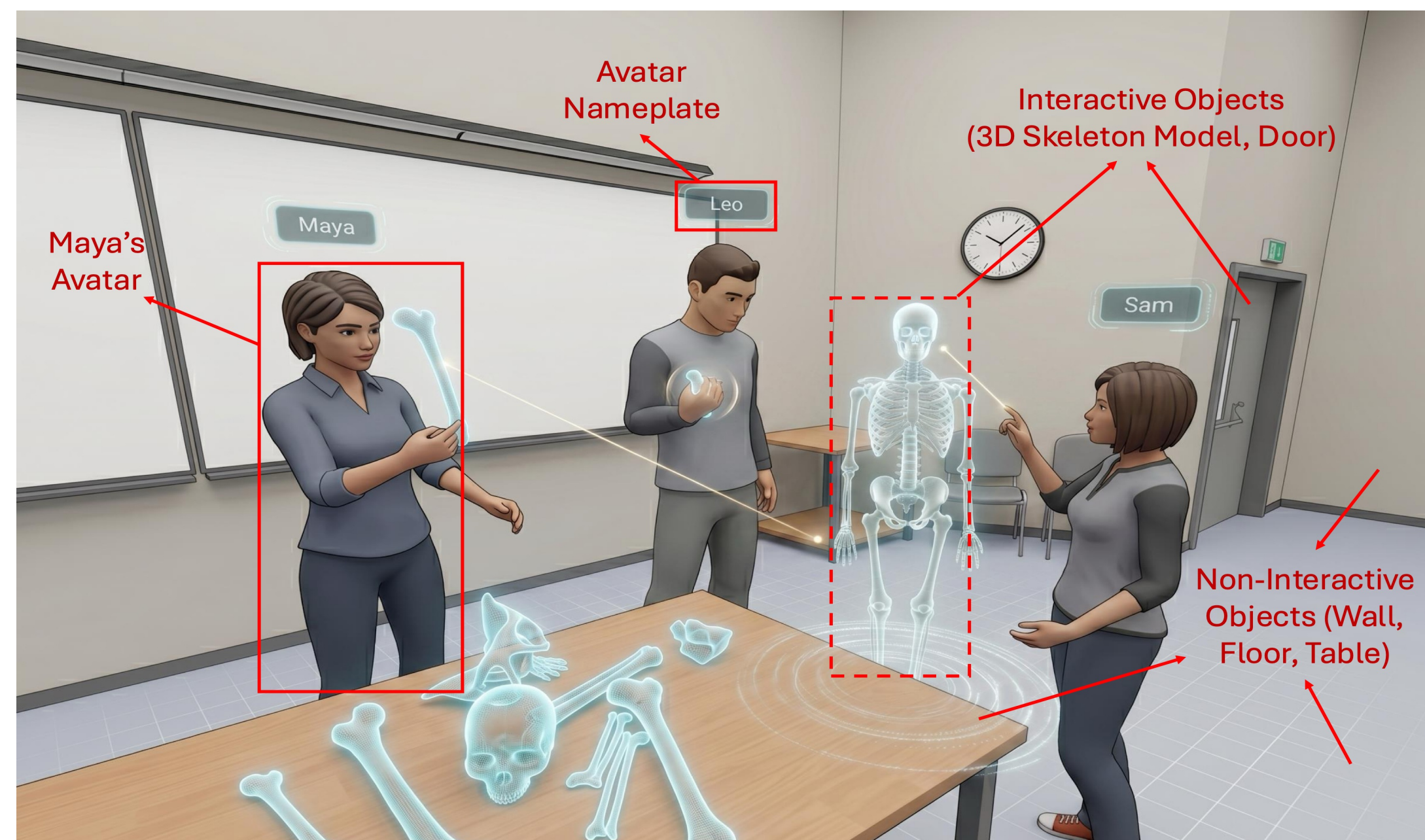


Relay and Betray: Exploiting Client-Side Authority in Multi-User Mixed Reality

Mutahar Ali, Habiba Farrukh

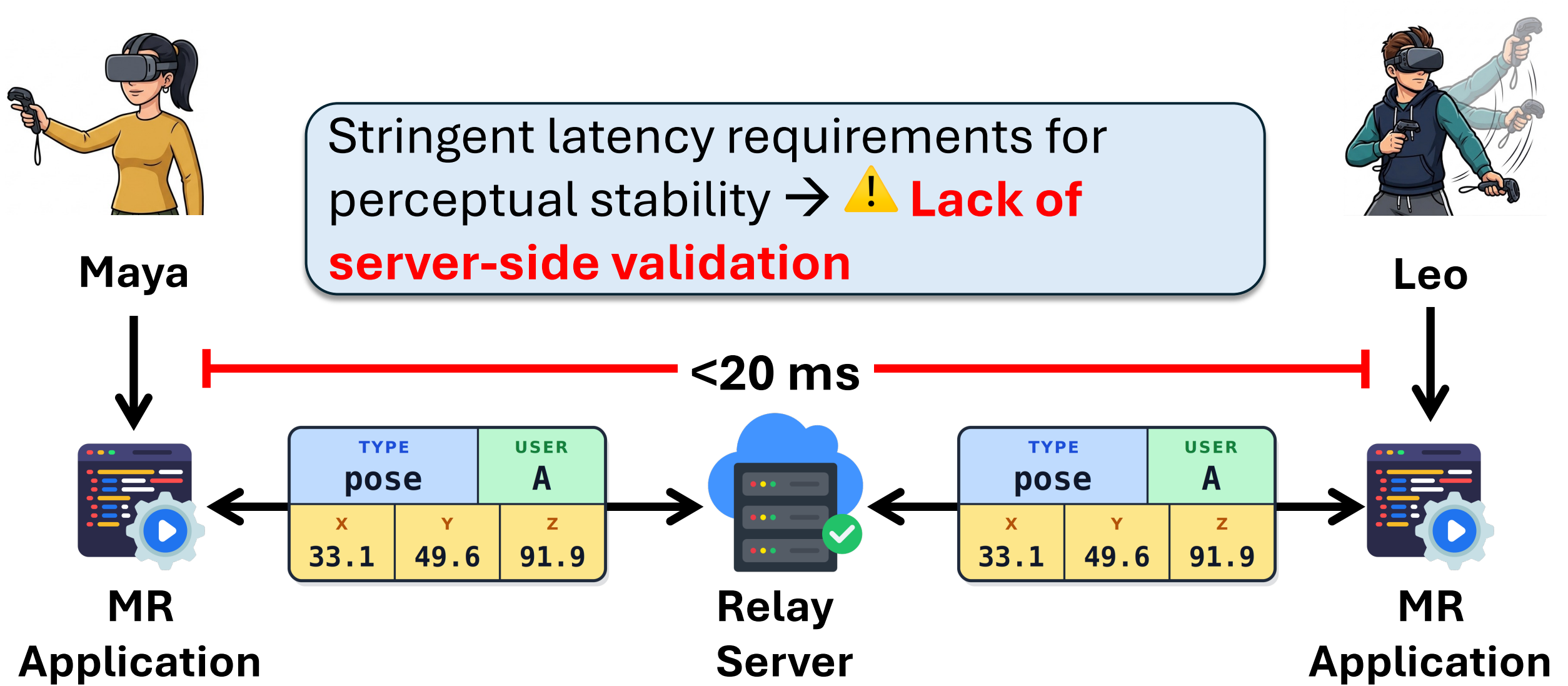


Background

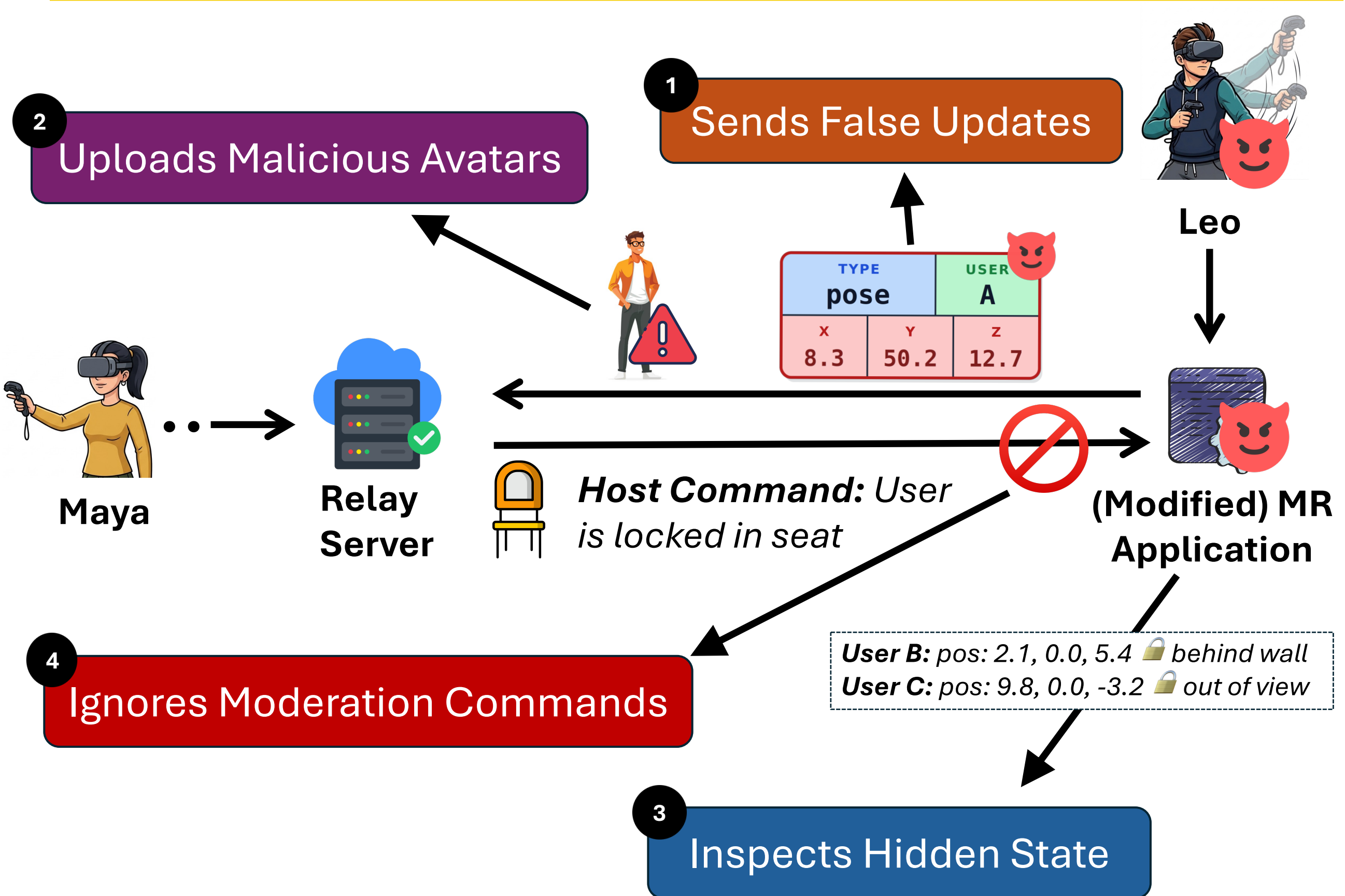


Multi-User Mixed Reality Apps

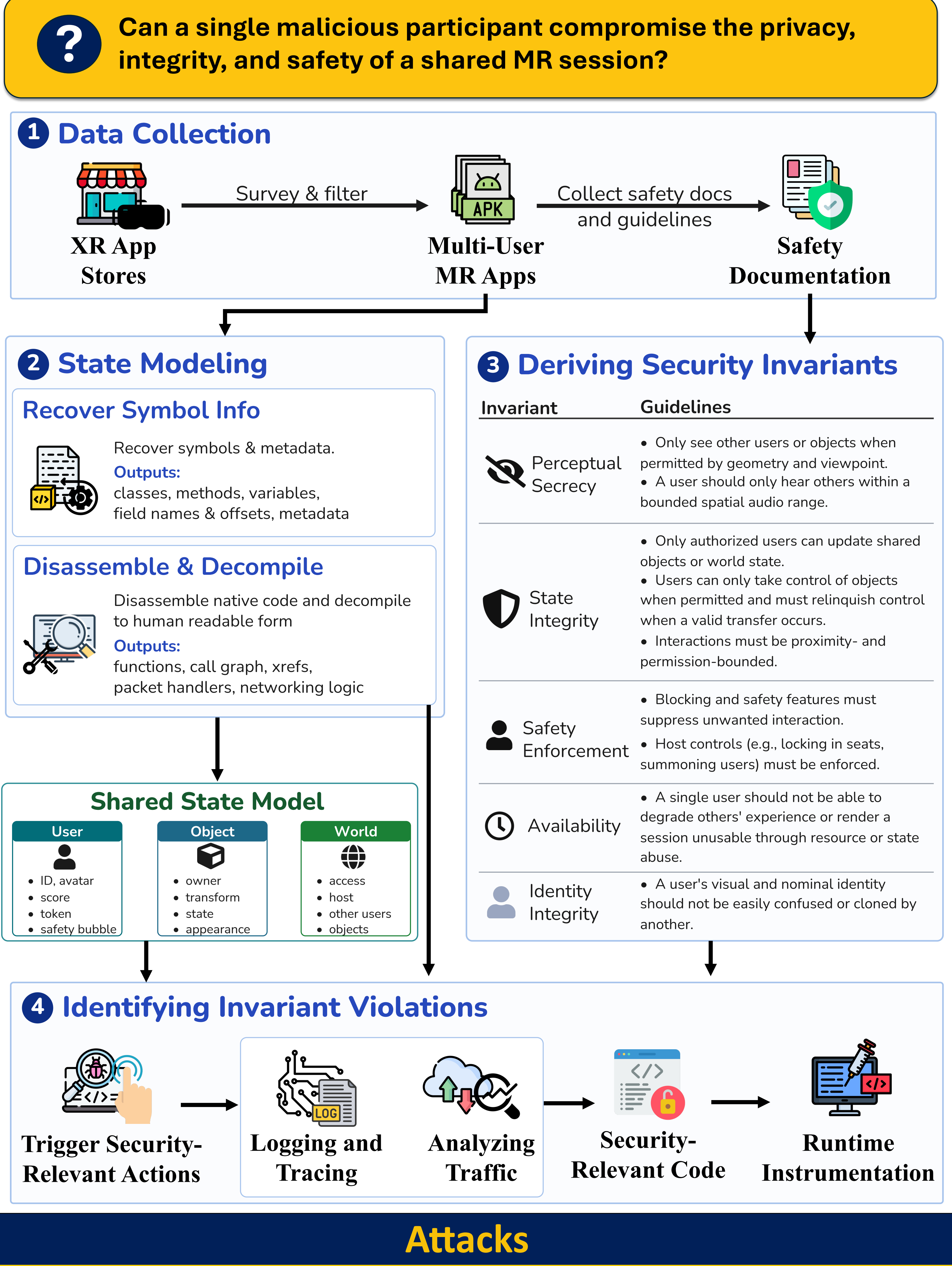
- Multi-user MR apps enable groups of users to experience the same 3D virtual space in real time.
- Users are represented by embodied avatars, and state (e.g., pose) is synchronized across users.
- Use cases include healthcare, education, training, design, social events, and gaming.



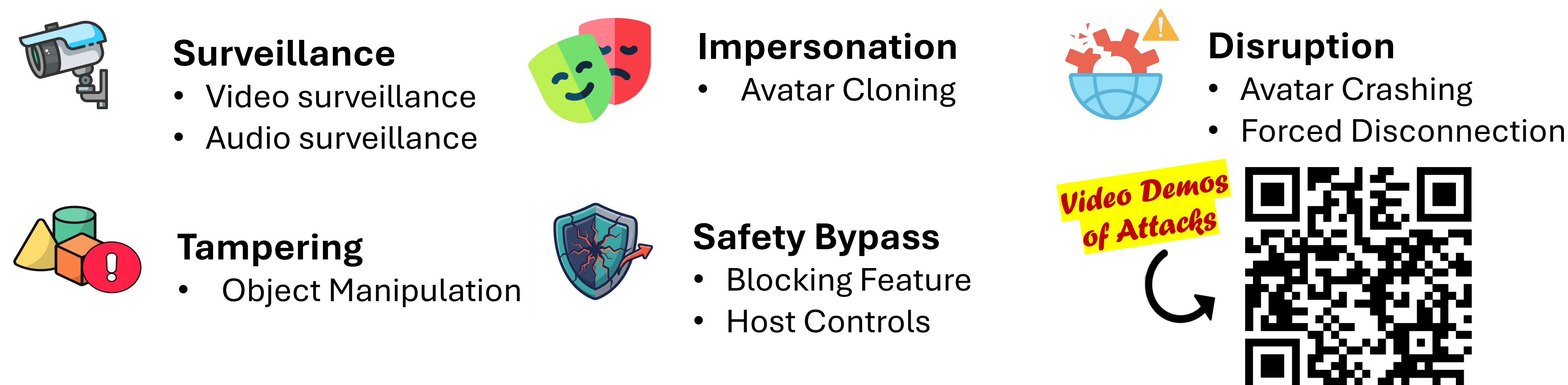
Threat Model



Methodology



Attacks



Evaluation

Summary

- Analyzed 20 popular MR apps, including social, healthcare, design, education, and gaming apps.
- Attacks succeed across **all apps** on **all platforms**, except one app where attacks succeed on 2/4 platforms.

20 Apps

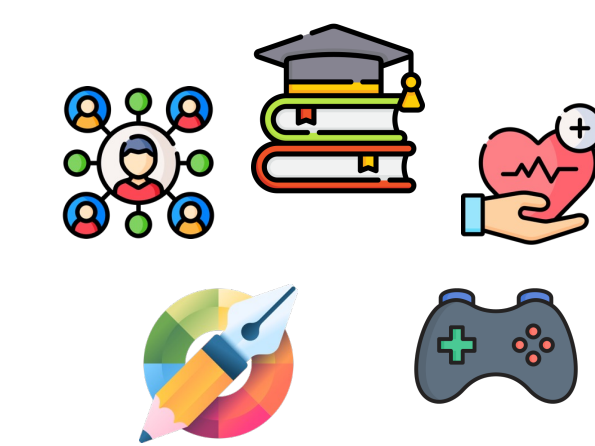


150M+ installs

6M+ monthly active users

280K+ peak concurrent users

Use cases



4 Platforms



Video surveillance	20/20
Audio surveillance	20/20
Object manipulation	20/20
Block evasion	7/9 full, 2/9 partial
Host control evasion	10/10 apps with host controls
Avatar crashing	6/6 apps with fully custom avatars
Forcing disconnection	7/20 apps; rest are server-validated
Avatar cloning	6/6 apps with fully custom avatars

* N<20 means the attack does not apply to some apps

Takeaways & Defenses

Takeaways

- Client-side trust creates a fundamental immersion-security tradeoff in multi-user MR.
- Apps rely on client authority for critical decisions, which leads to privacy, integrity, and safety risks.

Defenses

- Not all states are equally latency-sensitive; selective server-side validation for discrete high-impact actions
- State minimization and spatial filtering to avoid over-replicating sensitive perceptual data
- Client hardening; integrity checks and remote attestation to raise barrier for attacks



Findings responsibly disclosed to affected vendors; many acknowledged; some implemented hardening fixes.