Defeating Spread Spectrum Communication with Software Defined Radio

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Great Scott Gadgets

EDSC 2013

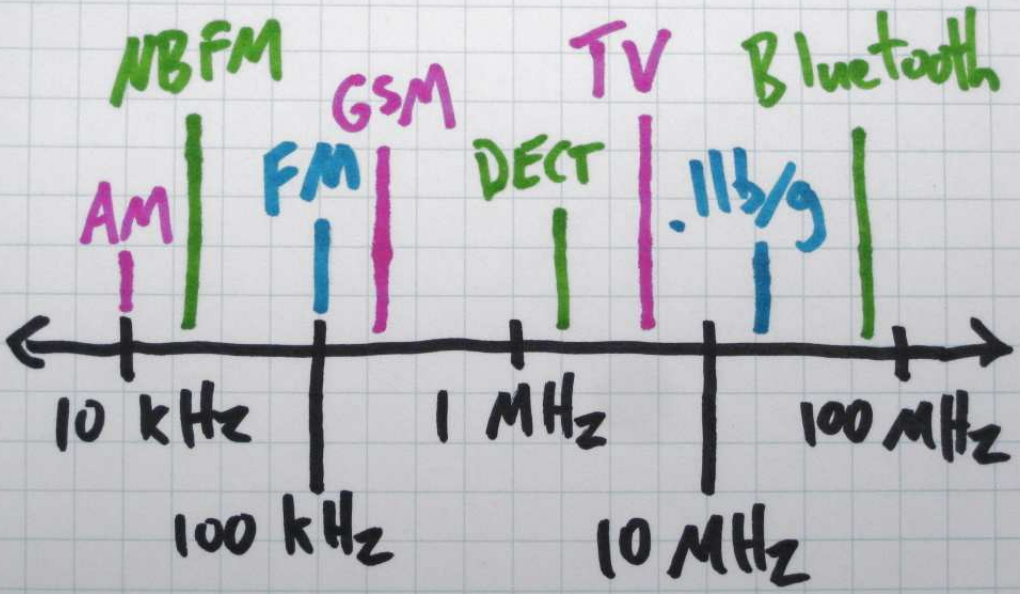
Spread Spectrum Communication

using more RF bandwidth than necessary in exchange for some benefit

"bandwidth"

width (in Hz) of the range of frequency components of a signal

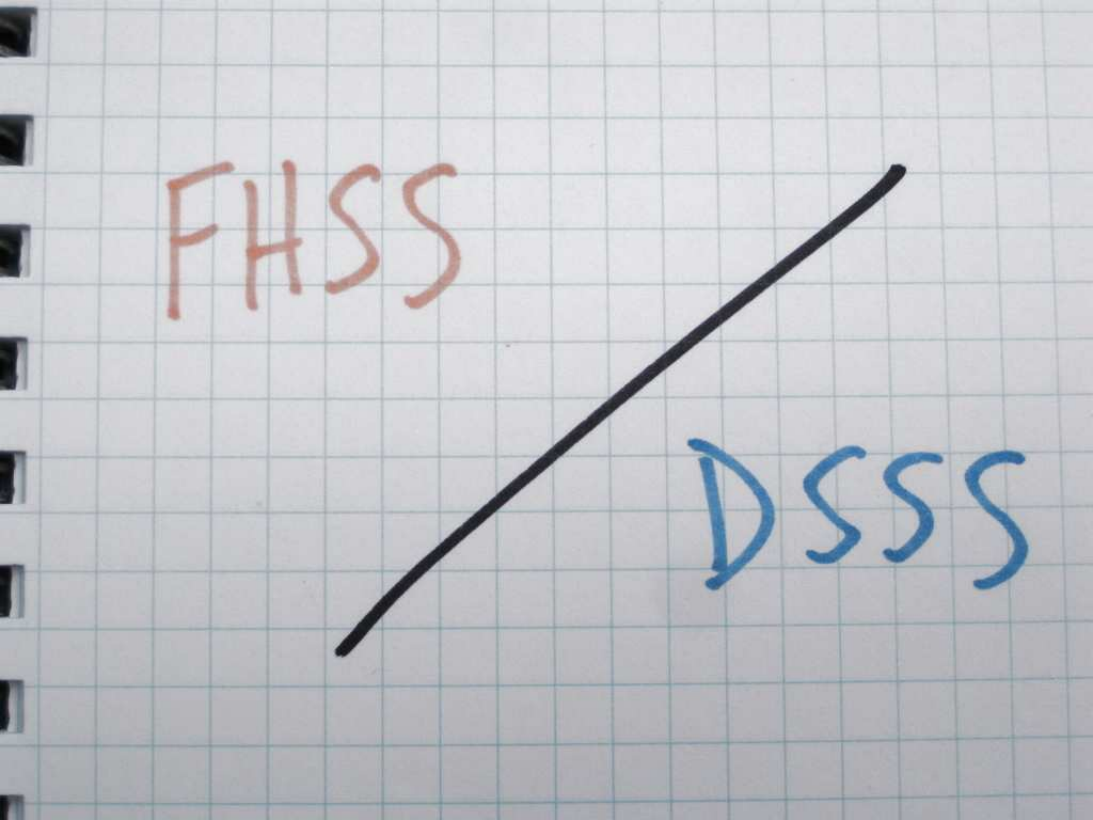
bandwidth


NBFM
GSM
TV
Bluetooth
AM
FM
DECT
.11b/g
10 kHz
100 kHz
1 MHz
10 MHz
100 MHz

Spread Spectrum Benefits

"the establishment of secure communications, increasing resistance to natural interference, noise and jamming, to prevent detection, and to limit power flux density"

-Wikipedia


FHSS
DSSS

Software Defined Radio (SDR)

radio implemented with Digital Signal Processing (DSP)

HackRF Jawbreaker

6 December 2012

http://greatscottgadgets.com/hackrf/

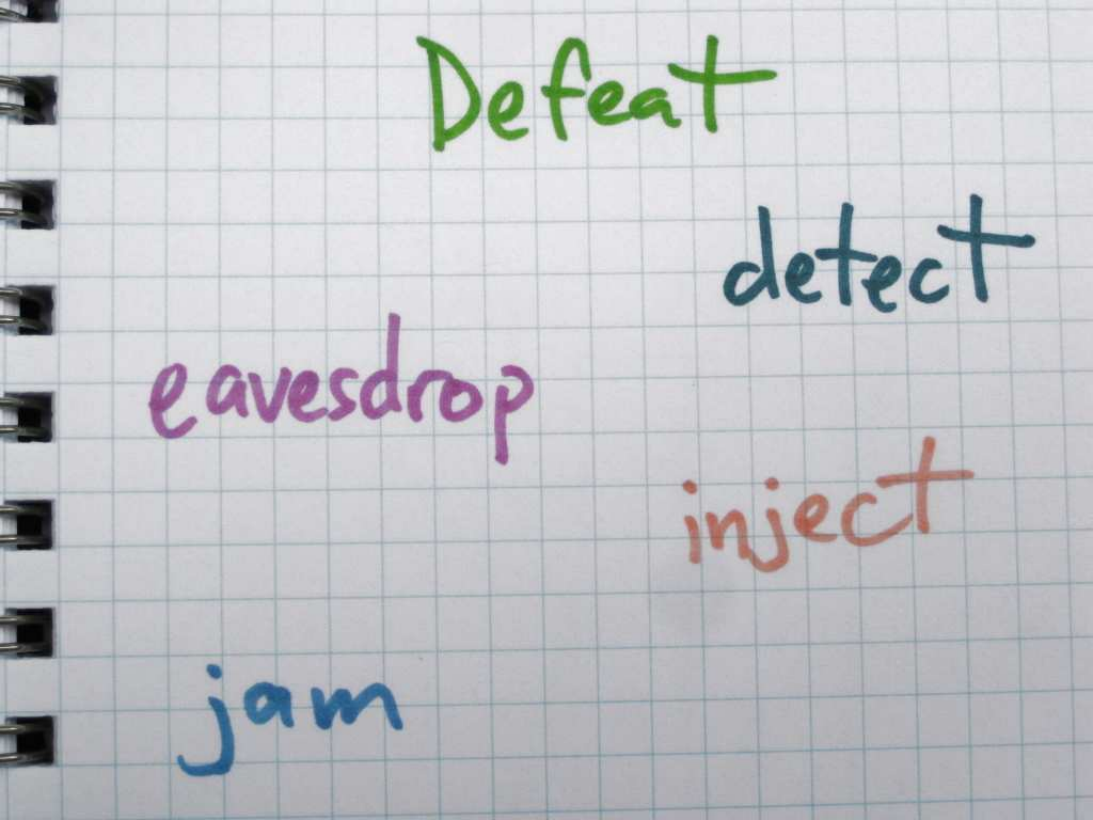
HackRF

20 MHz bandwidth

30 MHz to 6 GHz
operating frequency

portable

open source hardware


Defeat
detect
eavesdrop
inject
jam

FHSS

Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum

Secret Frequencies

Nevil Maskelyne

vs.

Guglielmo Marconi

1903

"I can tune my instruments so that no other instrument that is not similarly tuned can tap my messages."

—Marconi

"There was a young
fellow of Italy
who diddled the public
quite prettily."

—Maskelyne

Nikola Tesla

1903 patent: "Method of Signaling"

"without any danger of the signals or messages being disturbed, intercepted, interfered with in any way."

George Antheil
and
Hedy Lamarr

1942 patent:
"Secret Communication System"

player piano mechanism

FHSS Today

- classic Bluetooth
- Bluetooth Low Energy (aka Bluetooth Smart)
- 802.11 FHSS
- proprietary systems

Defeating FHSS

hop-along

all channels

intentional aliasing

Hop-along

Can implement without SDR: Ubertooth hedyattack

hopping sequence predicted from sparse observations

All Channels

SDR can transmit or receive on many channels simultaneously

eavesdrop or jam without predicting hopping sequence


ALTERA
Cyclone IV
Daisho
07 May 2013
http://greatscottgadgets.com/daisho/

Intentional Aliasing

Building an All-Channel Bluetooth Monitor

Ossmann and Spill

ShmooCon 2009

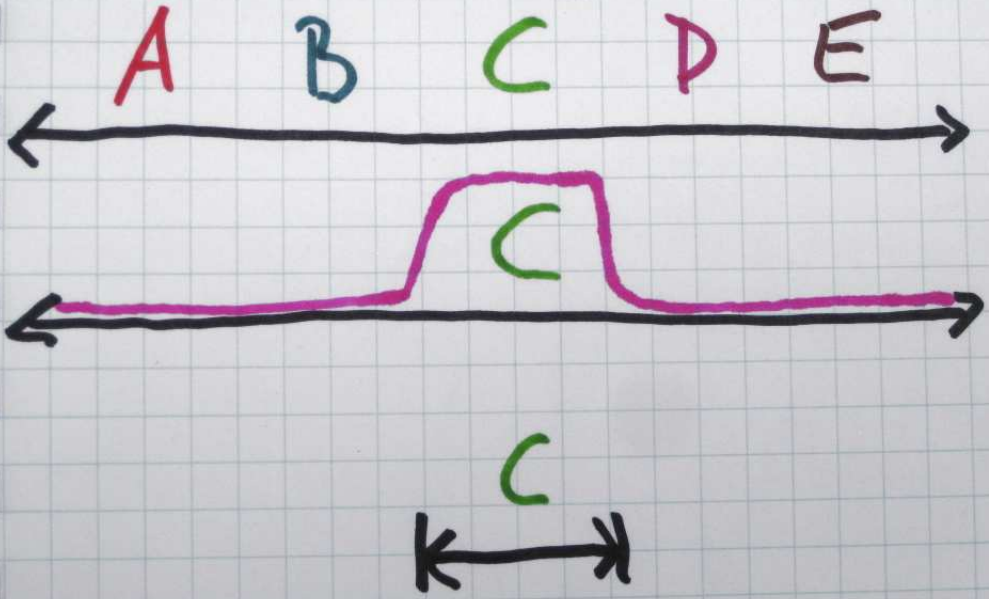
Aliasing

A B C D E

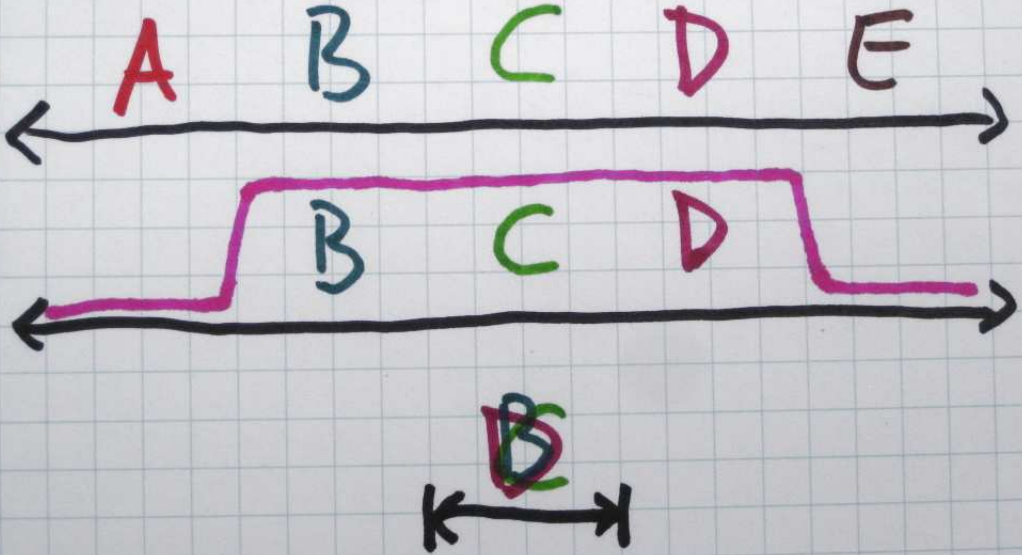
analog frequencies

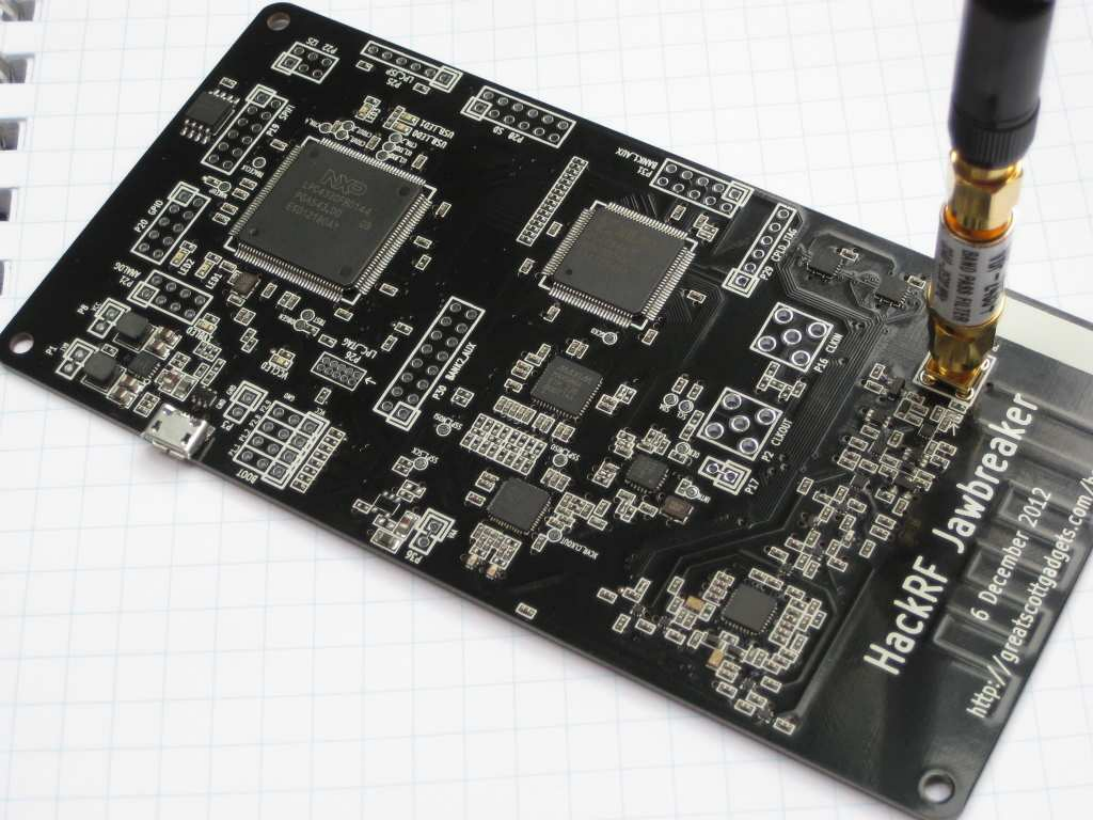
digital frequencies

Anti-aliasing Filter



Intentional Aliasing




HackRF Jawbreaker
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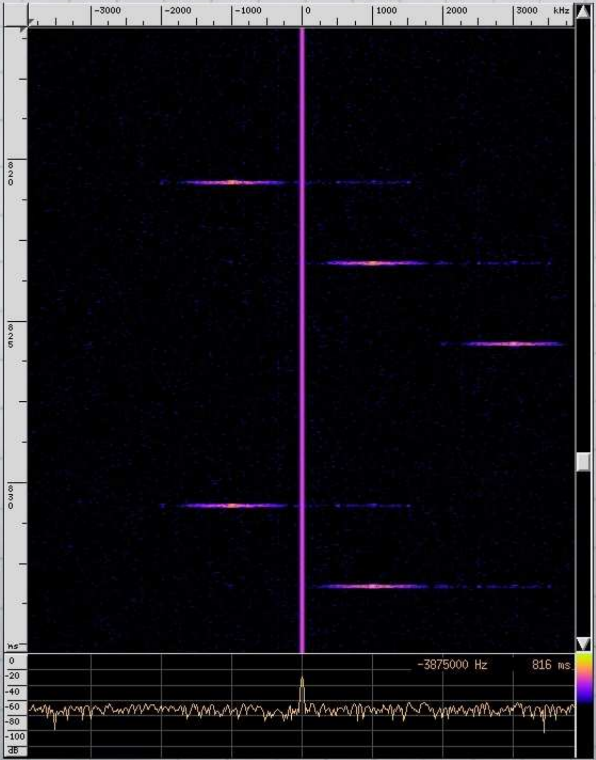
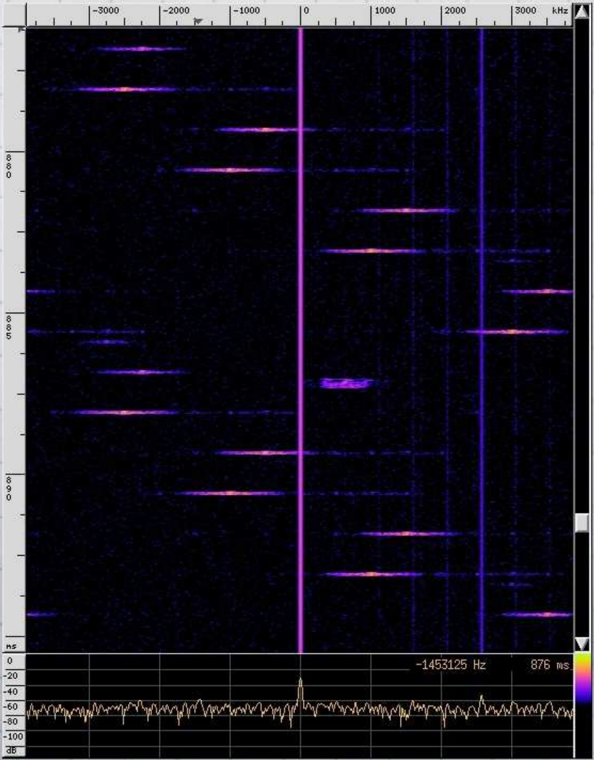
http://greatscottgadgets.com/

Without Aliasing



With Aliasing



HackRF

maximum filter bandwidth: 30.8 MHz

great for FHSS in the 902 to 928 MHz ISM band

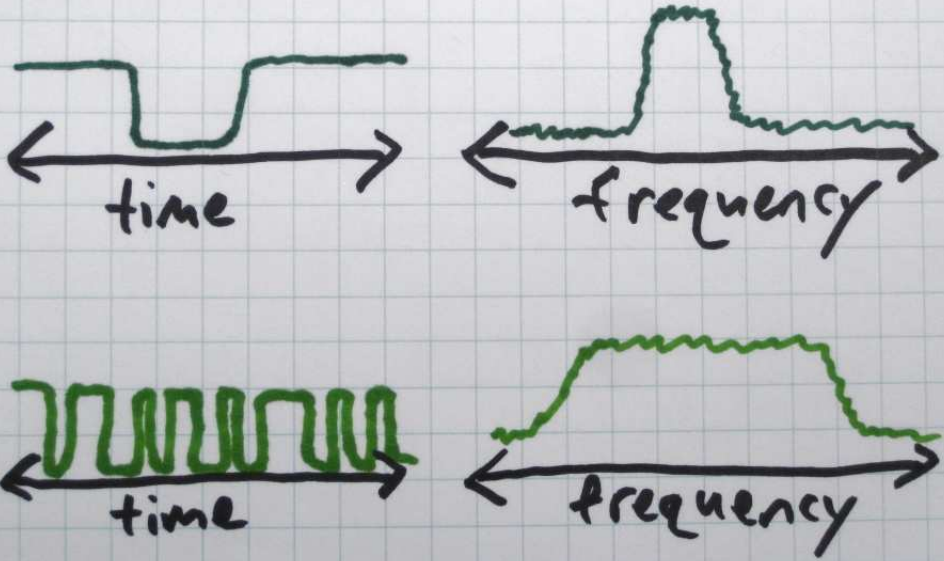
FHSS Defeated

Can detect, eavesdrop, inject, and jam with any of the three techniques (but I don't recommend TX with intentional aliasing)

DSSS

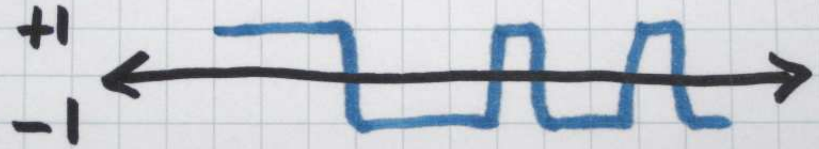
Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum

More bps → Wider Bandwidth

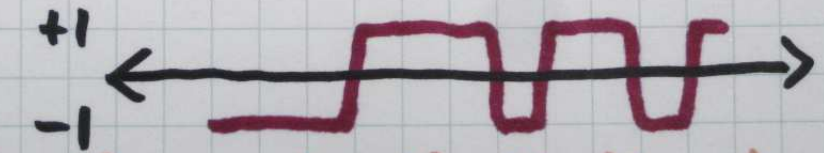


A Bunch of Chips for Every Bit

to send 1:

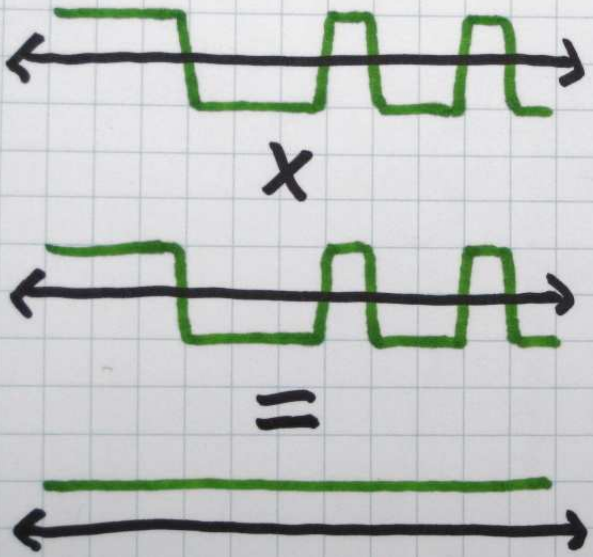


to send 0:



1 Mbps → 11 M chips/s

Correlation



multiply

accumulate

(11)

DSSS Examples

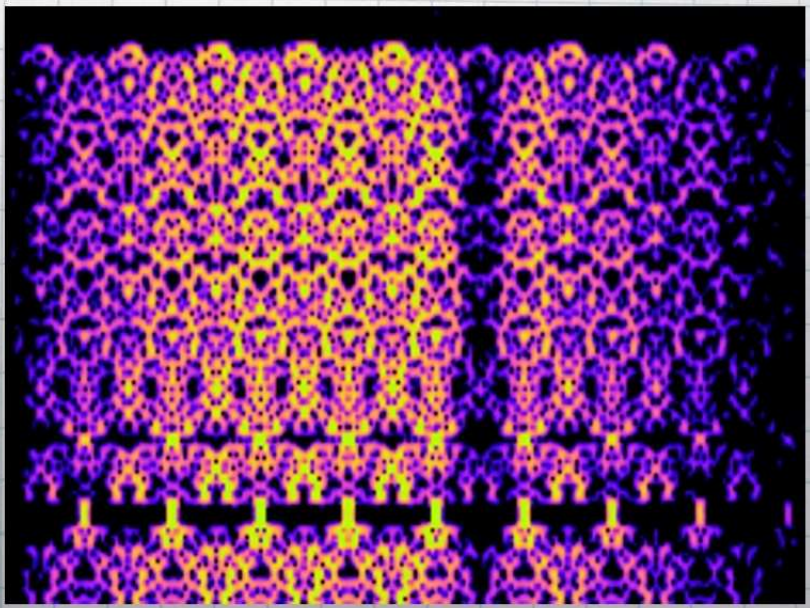
802.11 b/g (especially management frames)

802.15.4 (ZigBee)

GPS

proprietary systems

Spotting DSSS



Wideband Jamming

DSSS immune to narrowband jamming

but vulnerable to wideband jamming

SDR can do either

and can transmit random codes

Weak Signal Detection

"below the noise floor"

directional antennas

math

multiple antennas

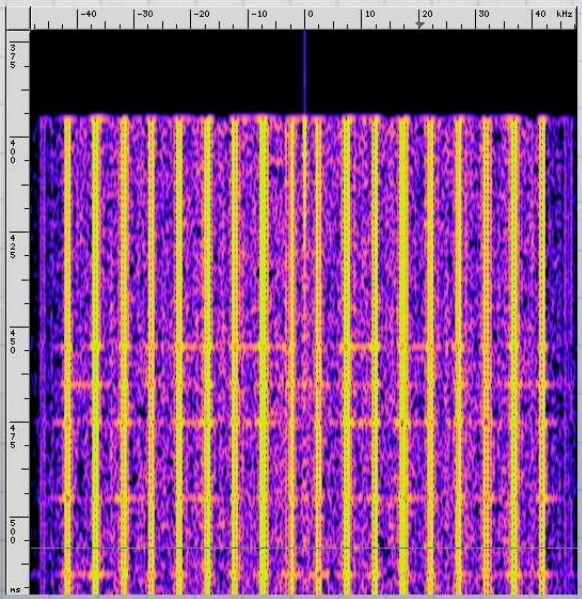

SOS
spot
CONNECT

Code Determination

code needed for eavesdropping and injection

autocorrelation

Insufficient Bandwidth



3 Air Interface

The STX2 complies with the following air interface specifications:

3.1 Modulation

3.1.1 Description

The information data bit shall be XOR-ed with a pseudo random sequence (PN code) to create a DSSS waveform.

The PN sequence is the following maximal length sequence:

- 255 chip PN sequence

PN chip transitions are synchronized with the RF carrier transitions.

The nominal PN rate is 1.25 Mcps with a nominal Bit Rate of 100.04 bps.

3.1.2 Quality

The EVM (Error Vector Magnitude) is less than 15 % RMS for 1020 symbols. This corresponds to an RMS phase error of less than 18 degrees and a magnitude error of less than 10%.

The unit of service of the STX2 is a message. Depending on the length of a message, a message may be split in several Air Interface Packets. The STX2 manages the function of the on-air protocol, so users need not concern themselves much with this section except to understand how the STX performs its function for design timing considerations.

The Air Interface Packet structure is as follows (the preamble is transmitted first). User data is concatenated with housekeeping information to create an Air Interface Packet.

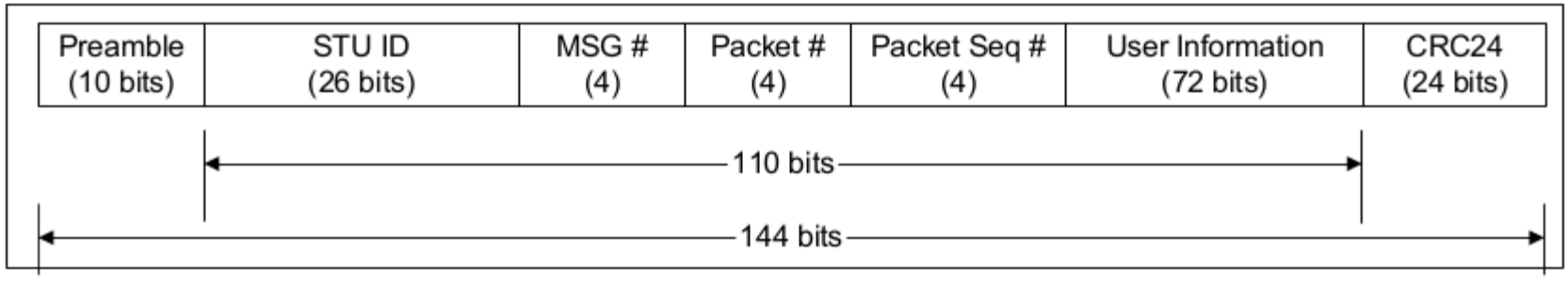
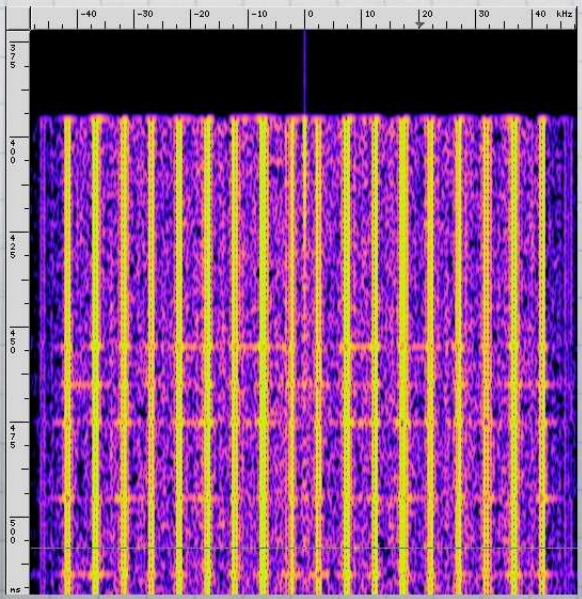


Figure 4, Packet On-Air Structure

Table 1, Air Interface Packet Fields

Preamble (10)	Consists of the 10-bit binary bit pattern 0000001011 Leftmost bit is sent first
STX ID (26)	3 bits for manufacturer ID (000) and 23 bits for unit ID
Message Number (4)	Message number modulo 16. The message number of the last message transmitted shall be saved in non-volatile memory This number is NOT reset upon new configuration.
Packet Number (4)	Number of packets in a message. This is used for messages longer

Insufficient Bandwidth



DSSS Defeated

can detect,
eavesdrop, inject,
and jam

Spread Spectrum Communication

not for security

Questions

http://greatscottgadgets.com/