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Software Defined Radio Discovery

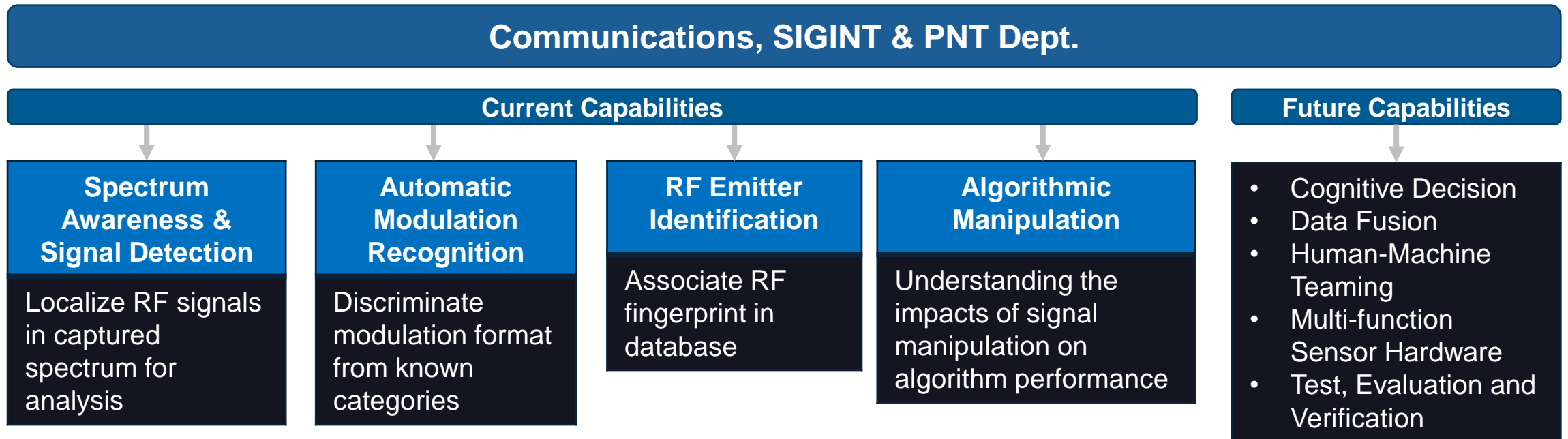
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18 November 2020

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FOR A SAFER WORLD™

Signal Analysis Technologies



Software Defined Radio (SDR) Enables Rapid Capability Comm Systems & Can Challenge Identification

Conventional Approach to Develop Waveform Characterization is Time-Intensive

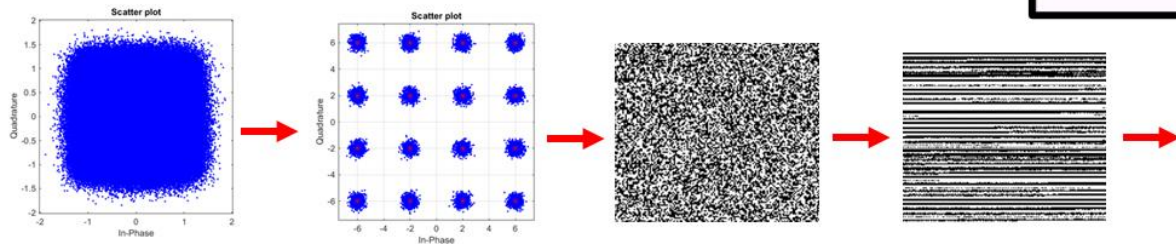
Discovery → Identification → Exploitation

Conventional Characterization Lifecycle: months to years

Software Defined Radio (SDR) is enabling our adversaries with non-traditional communication systems

Current Waveform Characterization Development Cannot Achieve *Seconds to Minutes* Time-Scales

Example of Characterization Process



Cheap SDRs

File Edit View Build Help

Options
ID: top_block
Generate Options: WX GUI

Variable
ID: samp_rate
Value: 96k

Easy to Program with Open Source Software

Funcube Dongle Source
Device Name: hw:2
Frequency (Hz): 433.92M
LNA Gain (dB): 20
Mixer Gain (dB): 12
Frequency corr. (ppm): -120
DC I offset: 0
DC Q offset: 0
IQ phase balance: 0
IQ gain balance: 1

AM Demod
Channel Rate: 96k
Audio Decimation: 1
Audio Pass: 5k
Audio Stop: 5.5k

Audio Sink
Sample Rate: 96k

Wav File Sink
File: /tmp/test.wav
Sample Rate: 96k
Bits per Sample: 8

Desired Outcome: to create an automated system to rapidly identify and characterize RF waveforms

Low Cost Hardware & Open Source, Off-the-Shelf Waveform Protocols : Specific Types for our Effort



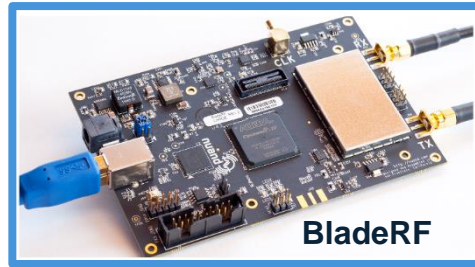
HackRF

\$299



LimeSDR

\$299



BladeRF

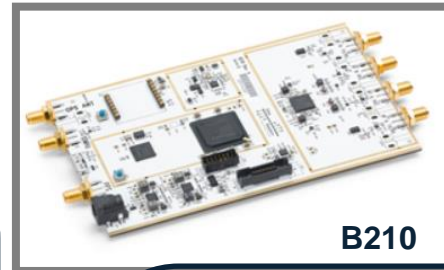
\$420



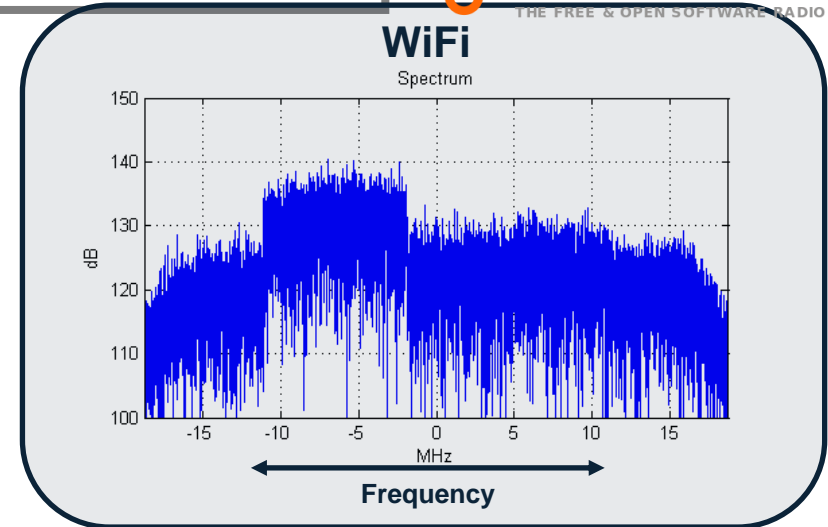
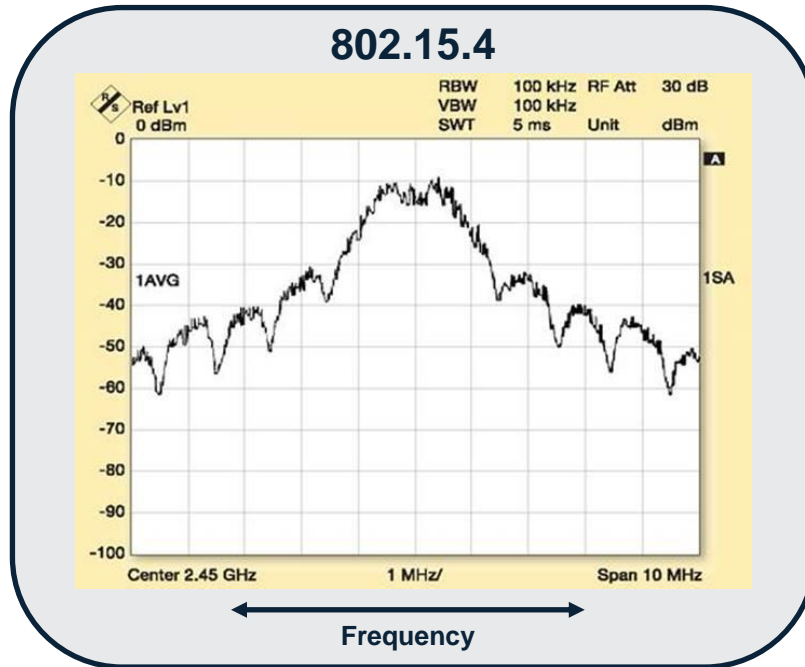
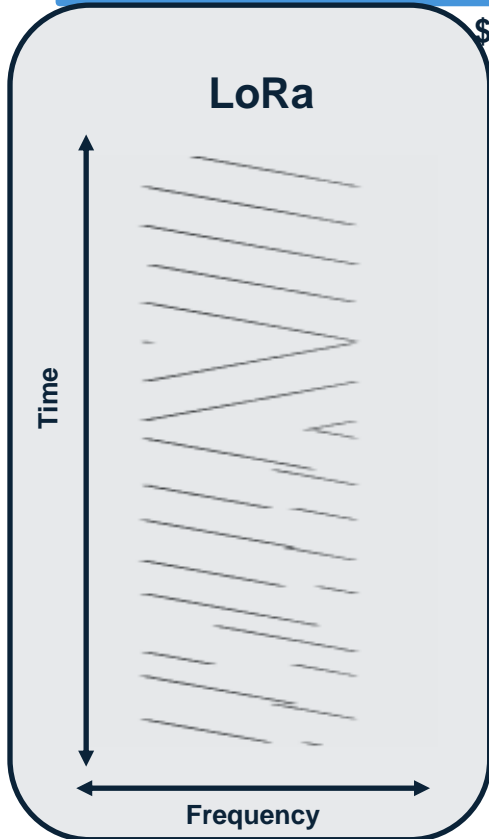
\$2500



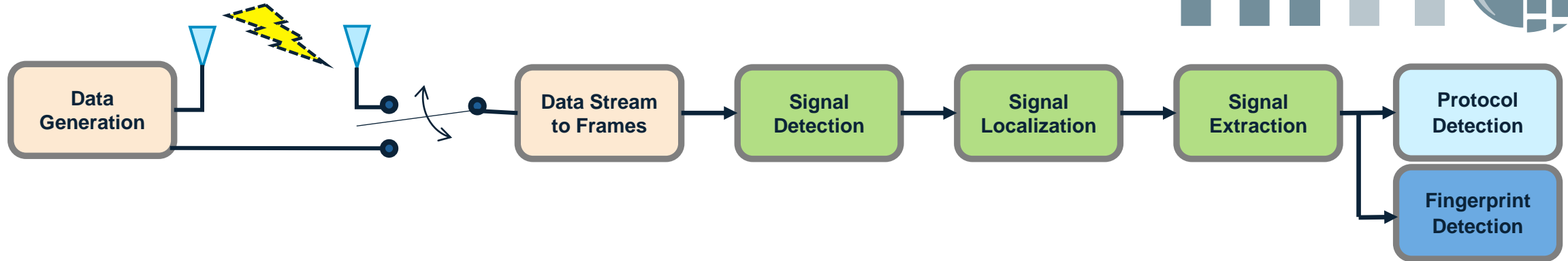
N210



B210



SDR Emitter Identification Architecture



Data Generation creates the stimulus data which could be wirelessly transmitted or through wire and channel emulation

Data Stream to Frames is the conversion from streaming processing to block processing

Signal Detection finds activity in the data collection

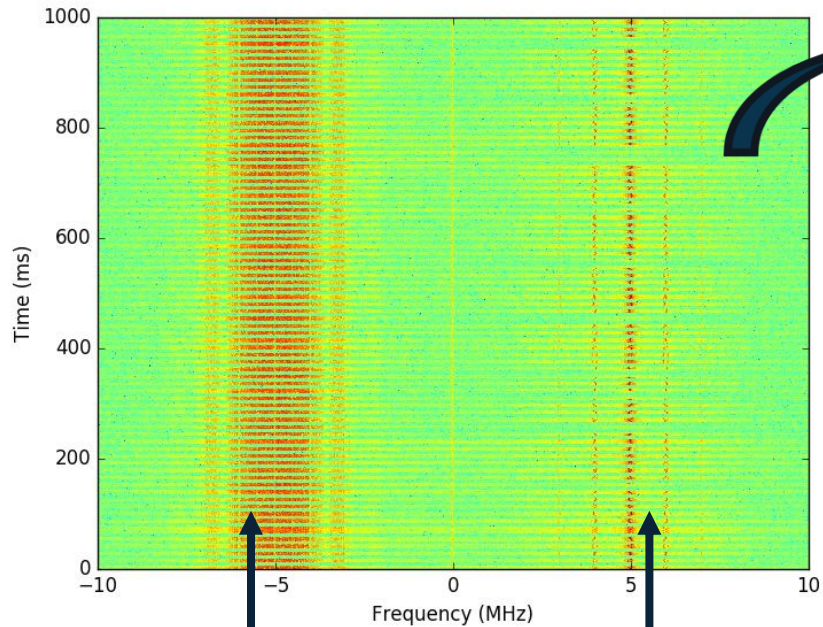
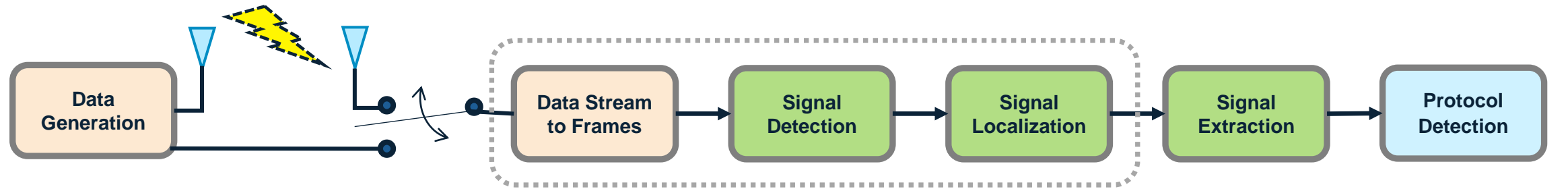
Signal Localization isolates the signal detection in time and frequency
Note: signal detection and localization could occur within the same algorithm

Signal Extraction takes the localized signal from wider band signal and passband filters, moves to baseband and downsamples the data

Protocol Detection processes a set of algorithms to rapidly identify common waveform protocols
Currently implemented detection for: IEEE 802.15.4 & LoRa
In development: IEEE 802.11
Future: Bluetooth

Fingerprint Detection rapidly identify characteristics unique to the emitter hardware.

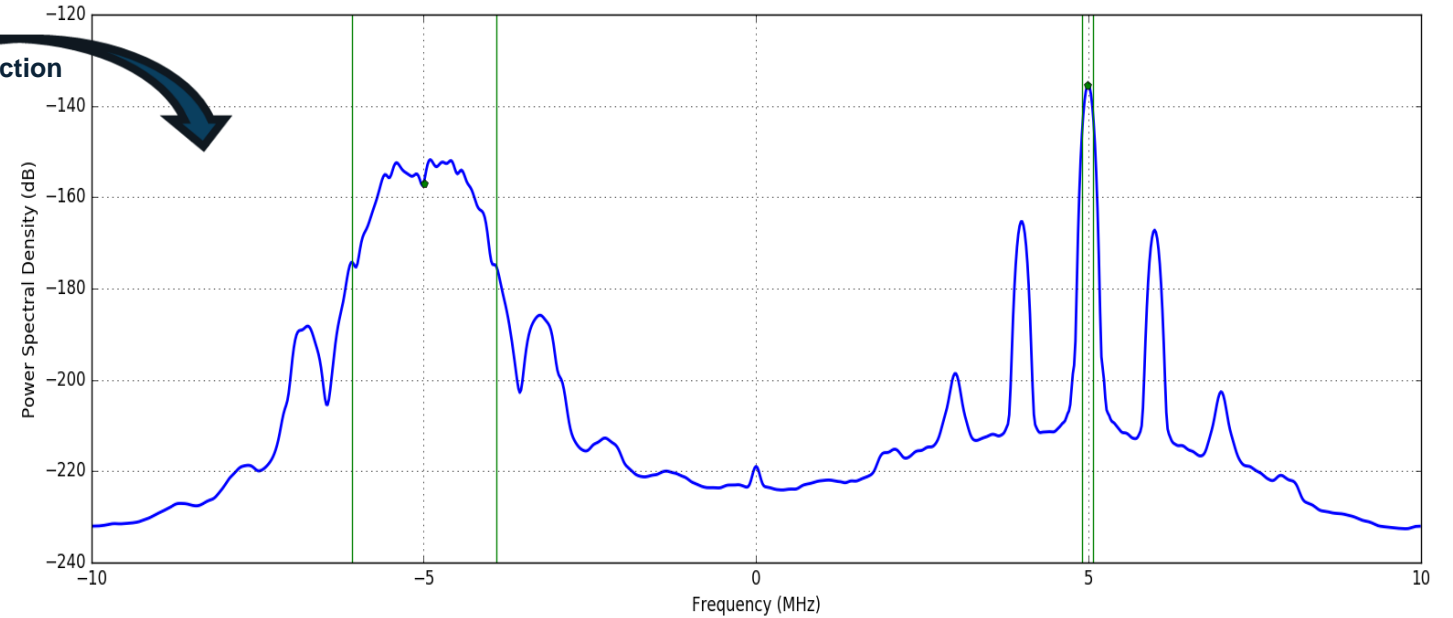
Illustrative Example of Processing (1)



IEEE 802.15.4
@ -5 MHz with
2 MHz BW

LoRa
@ +5 MHz with
125 kHz BW

detection

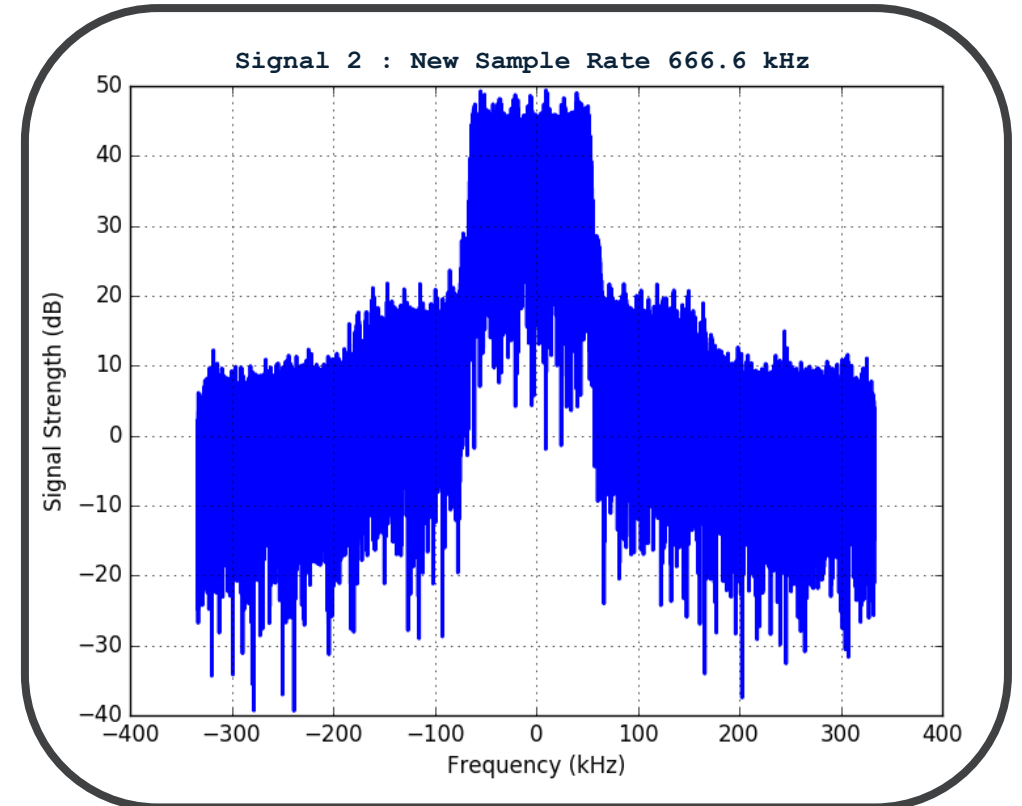
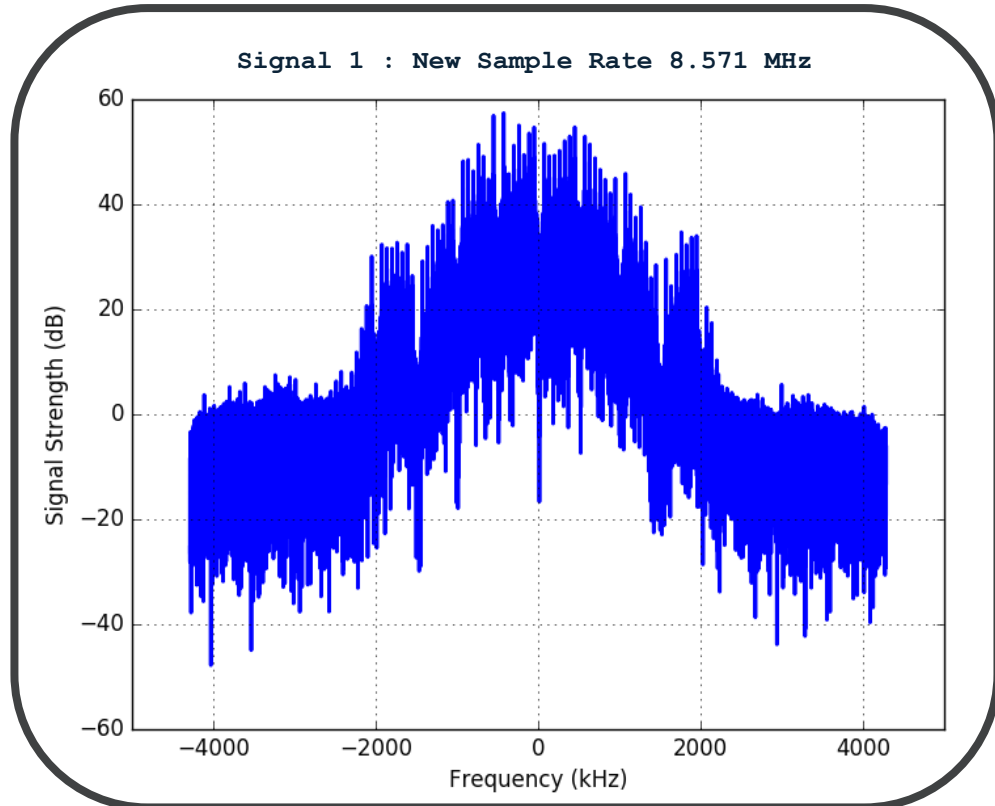
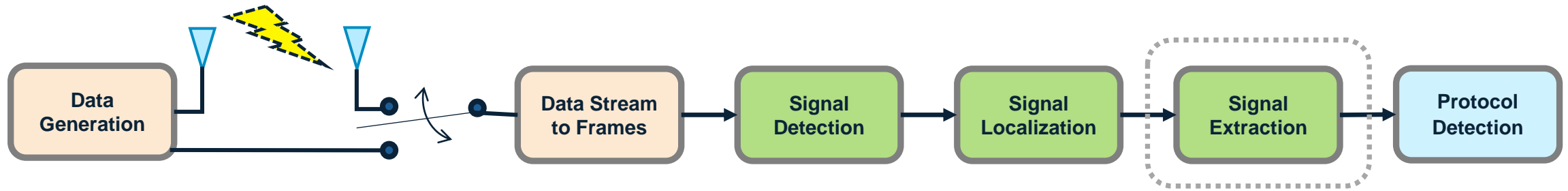


localization

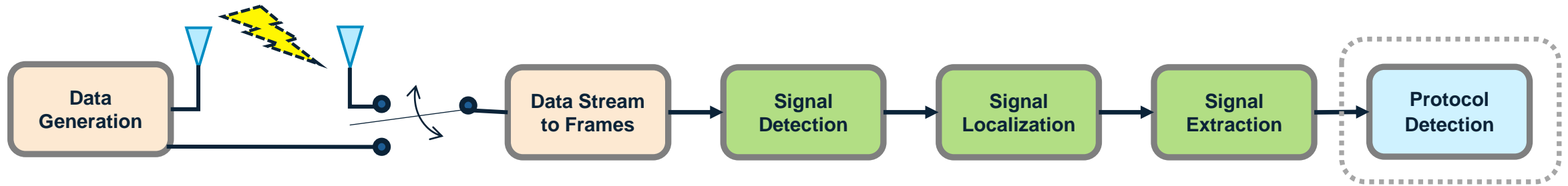
Signal 1
Center Frequency -4.990234 MHz
Bandwidth 2.168863 MHz

Signal 2
Center Frequency +4.990234 MHz
Bandwidth 161.8554 kHz

Illustrative Example of Processing (2)

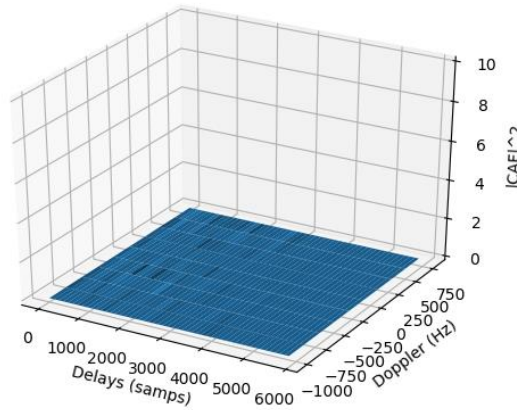
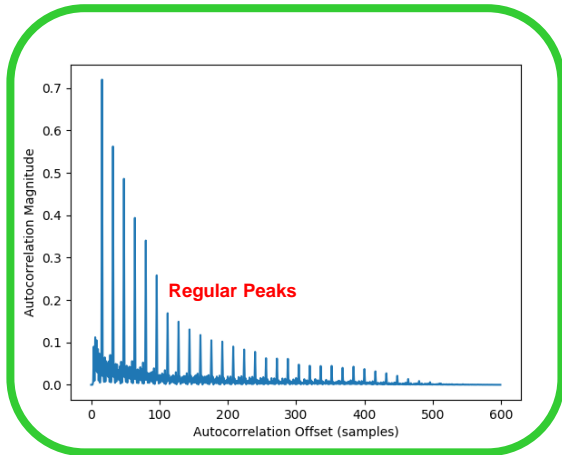


Illustrative Example of Processing (3)



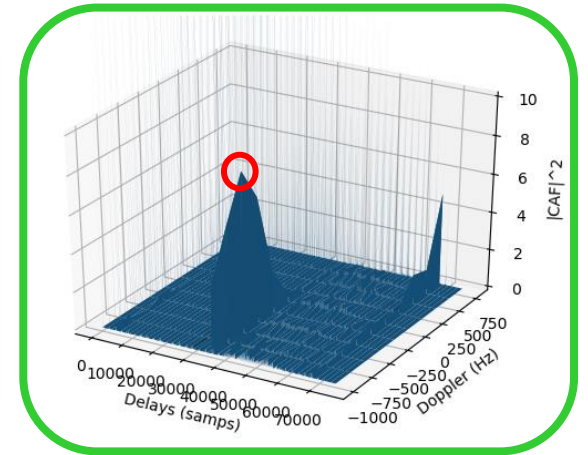
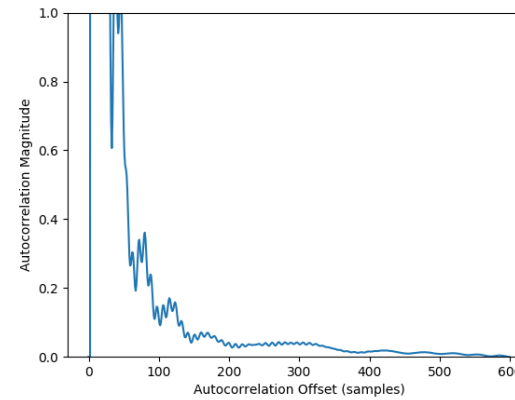
Signal 1 is IEEE 802.15.4

Signal 2 is LoRa



802.15.4 Test ✓

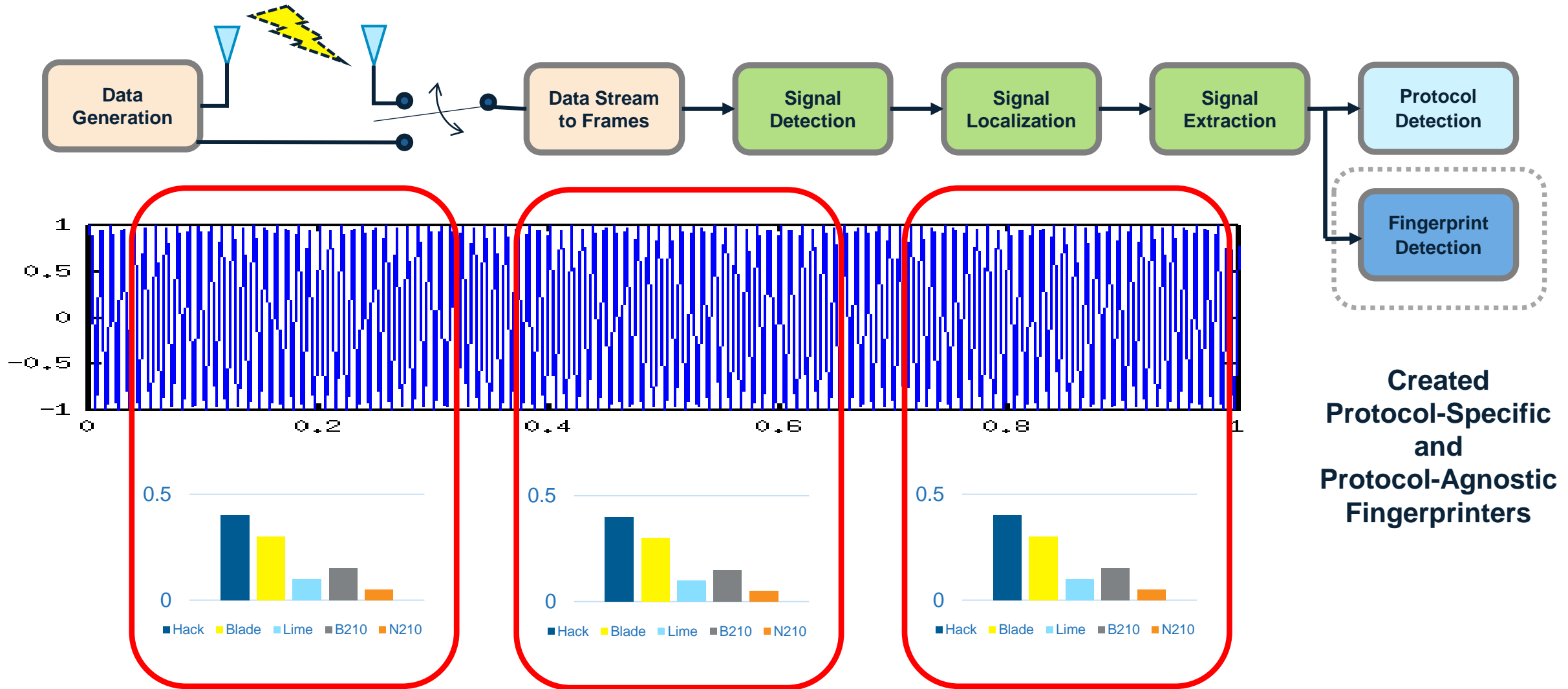
LoRa Test ✗



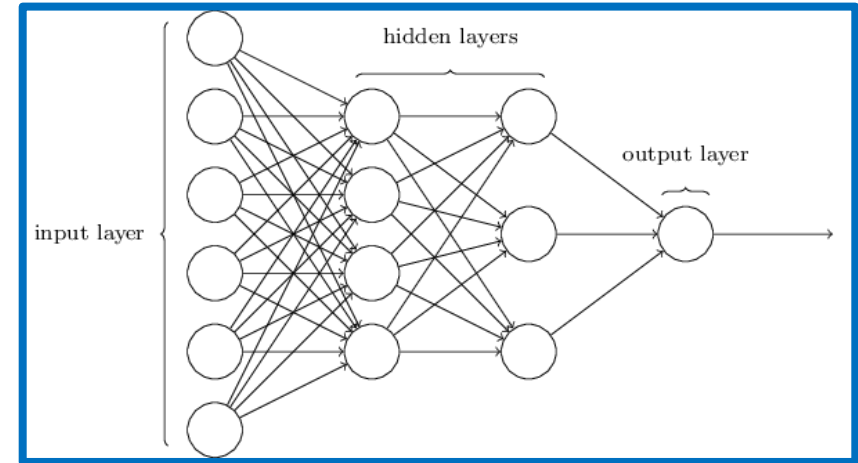
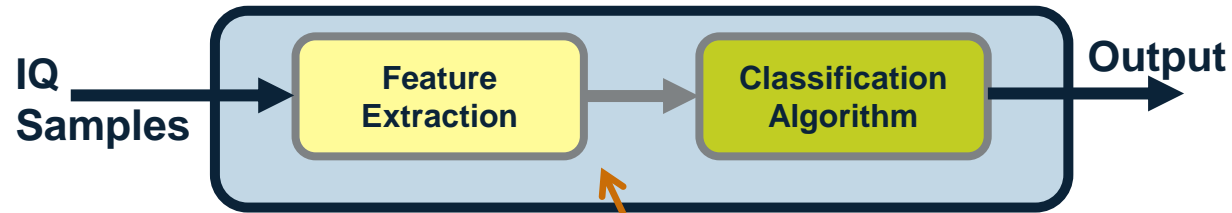
802.15.4 Test ✗

LoRa Test ✓

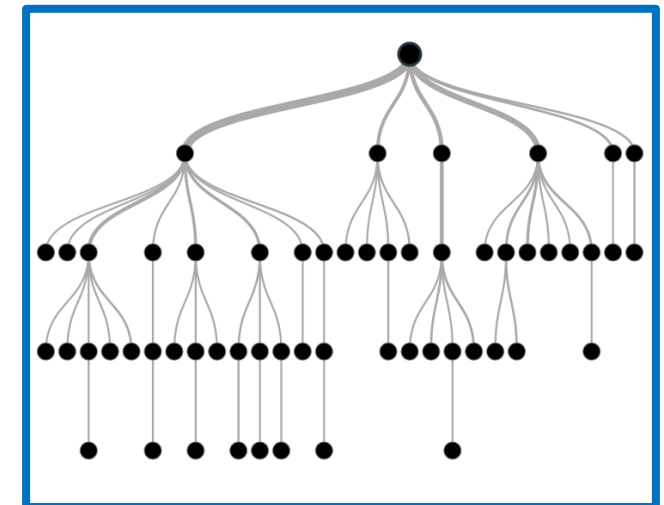
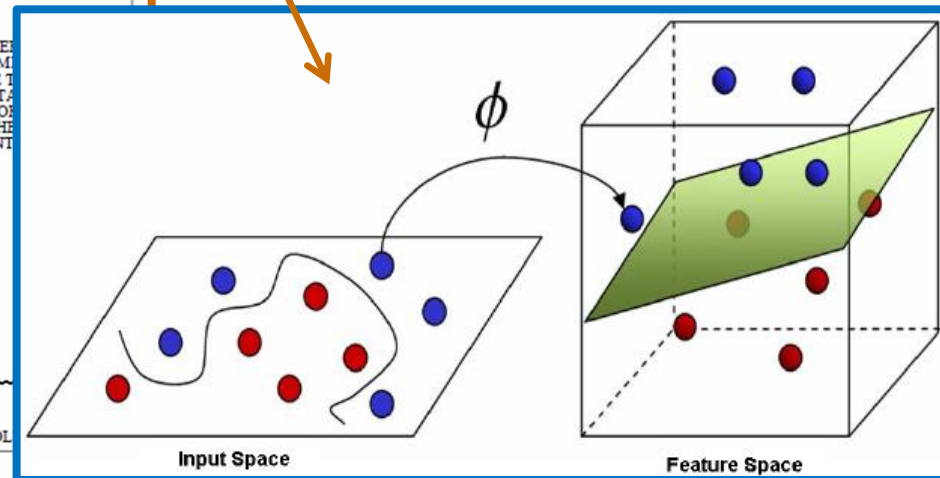
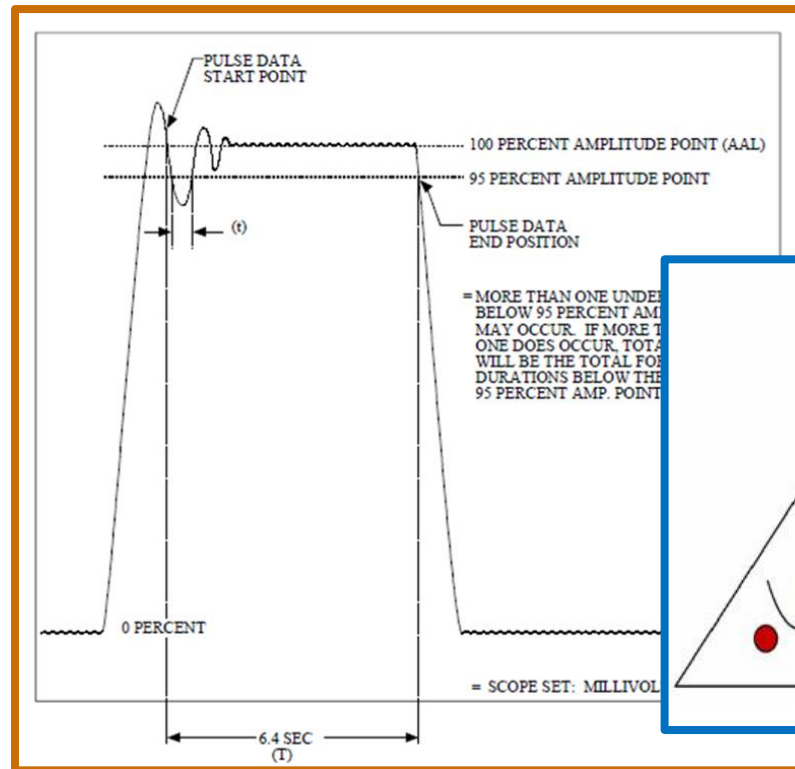
Illustrative Example of Processing (4)



Machine Learning Approaches to Classification

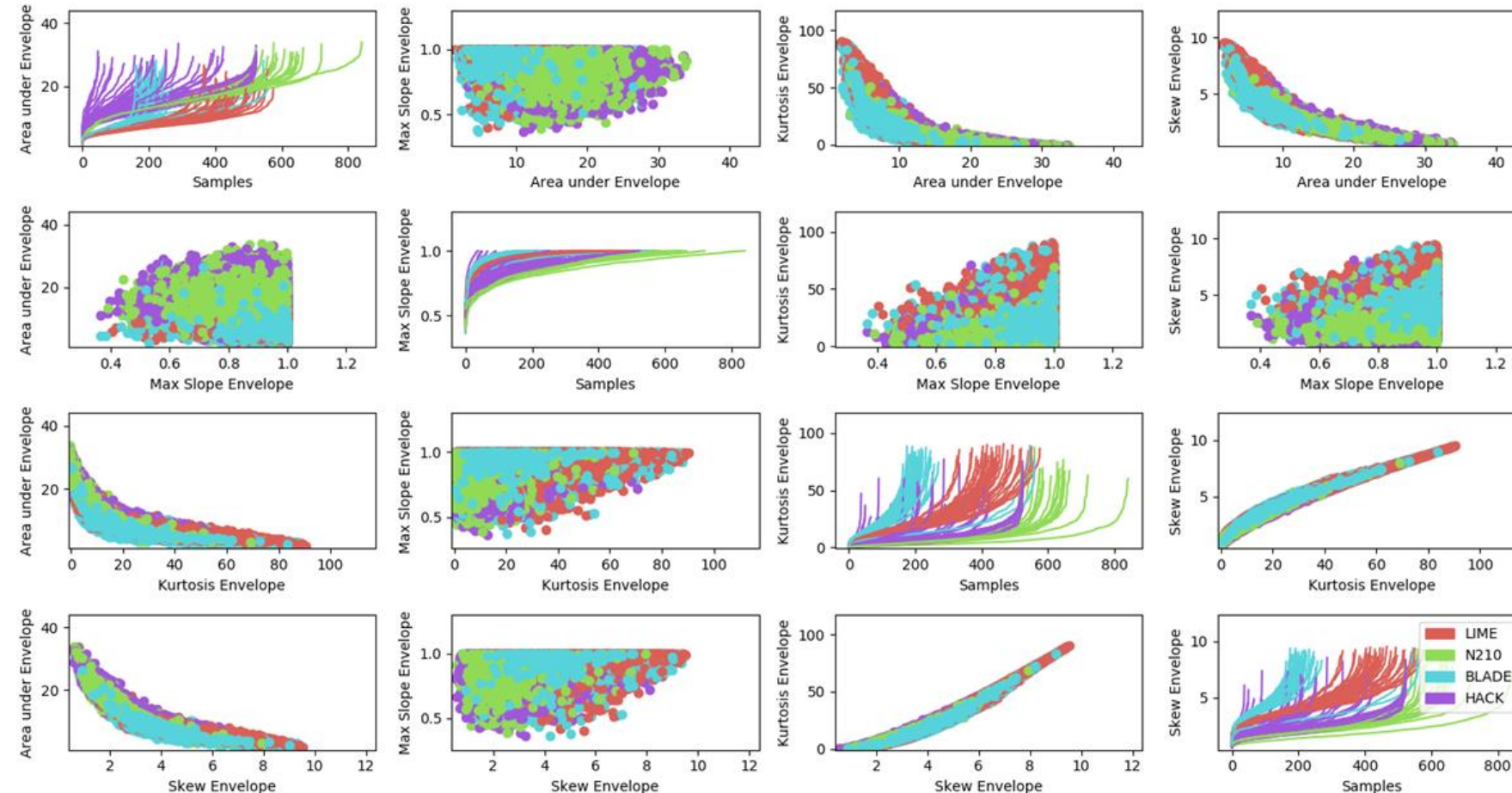


Human Designed Features Based on Domain Knowledge



WiFi Fingerprinter using Energy Envelope Features

Energy Envelope is calculated from the spectrogram by finding the envelope of the signal and normalizing such that the maximum has a unit-magnitude



Random Forest Classification Confusion Matrix

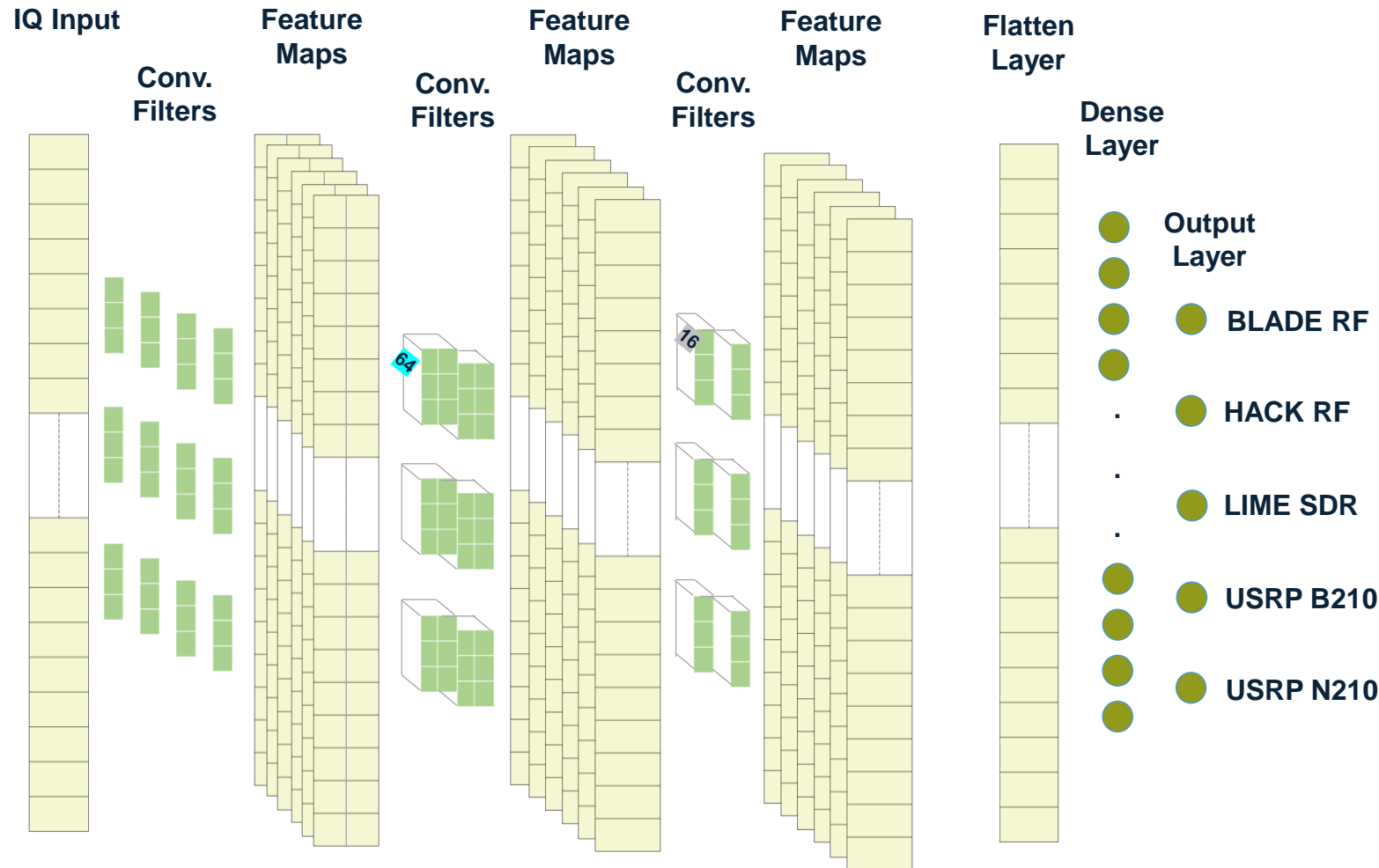
	LIME	N210	BLADE	HACK
LIME	99.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
N210	0.5%	80.5%	0.1%	19.0%
BLADE	0.3%	0%	99.3%	0.2%
HACK	0%	7.6%	0%	92.4%

Average Accuracy: 93.11%

Average Precision: 93.05%

Easily Extendable to Other Protocols

Neural Network (NN) Fingerprinter Architecture: Protocol Agnostic



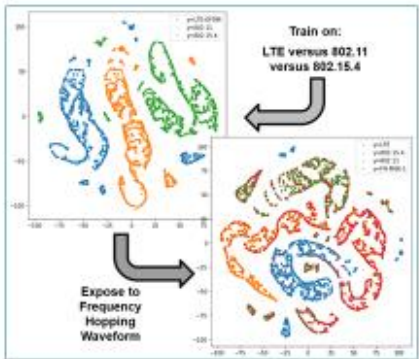
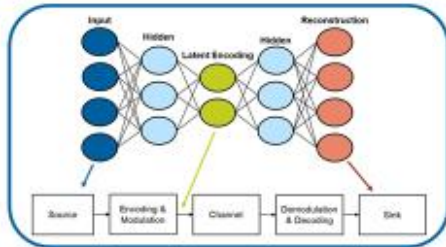
	BLADE RF	HACK RF	LIME SDR	B210	N210
BLADE RF	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HACK RF	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%
LIME SDR	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
USRP B210	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
USRP N210	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Average Accuracy: 93.33%

Average Precision: 95.00%

Going Forward

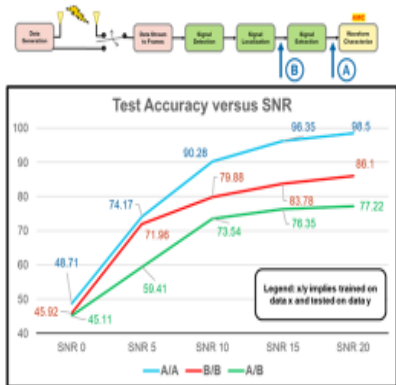
RF Emitter Identification



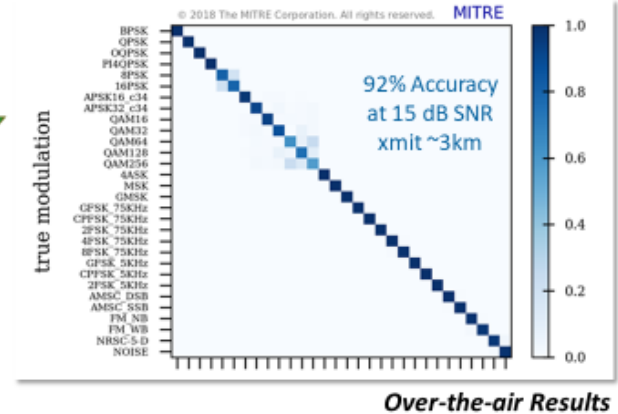
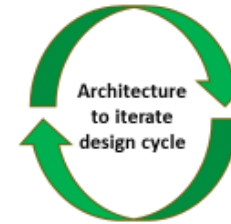
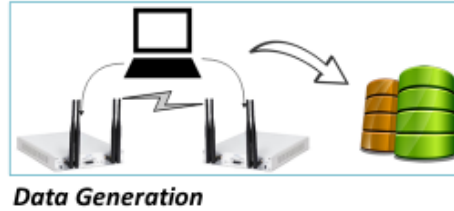
Performance Analysis of Data-Driven Algorithms

Machine Learning algorithms cannot be developed in a vacuum

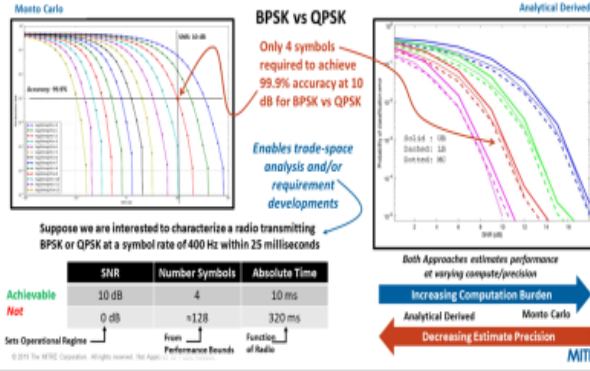
We studied the affects on performance due to signal processing functions



Automatic Modulation Recognition



Computing Modulation Classification Performance Bounds



Mathematically derived performance bounds allows us to better: (1) set algorithmic expectations (2) derive realistic requirements (3) understand operational trade-off space

Developed ability to recognize the modulation format of communication waveform
Architecture enables rapid algorithm development & improvement – also extendable to other RF modalities

MITRE

- How much data is needed to achieve requirements?
- Is there a connection to Information Theory?

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