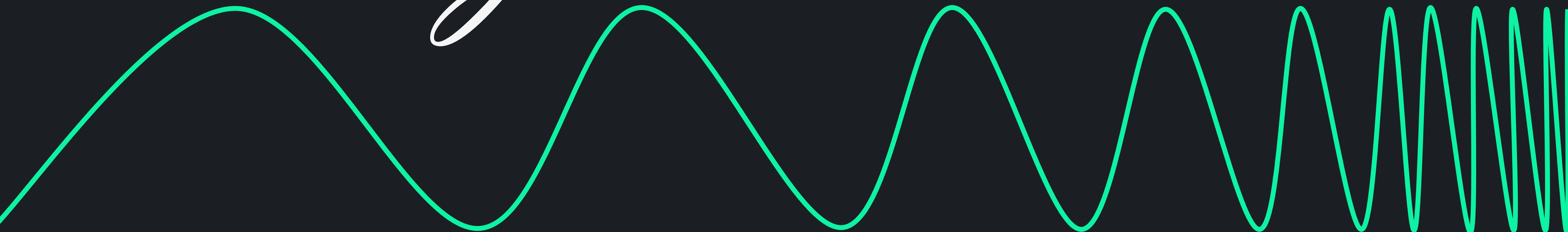




*Signal*



MWR

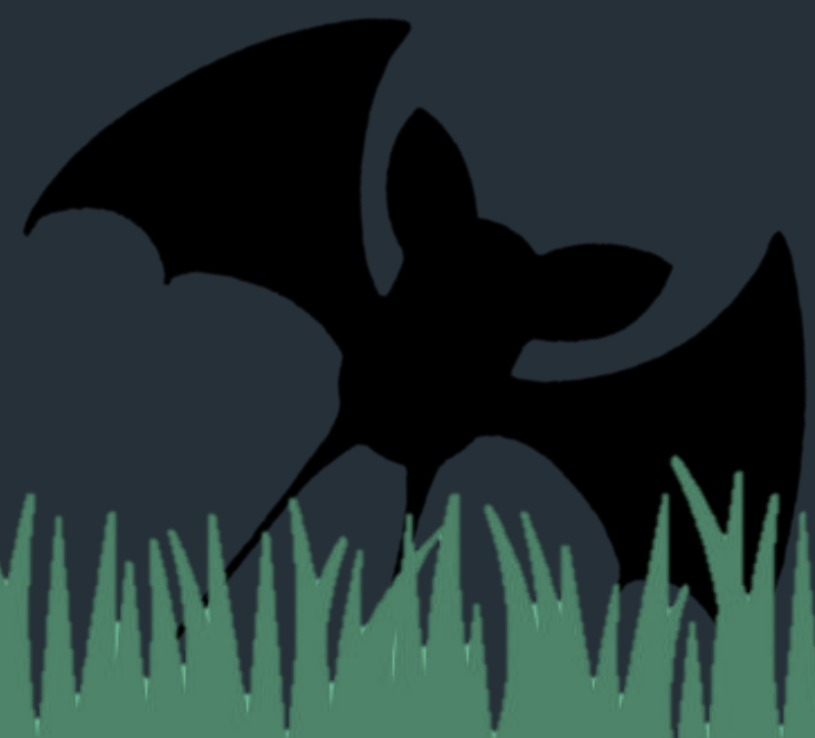
**LABS**

**SAFARI**

BSidesNYC 2018

*Welcome!*

- Curious about RF?
- Looking for awesome new projects?
- Seeking adventure?



+

## Agenda

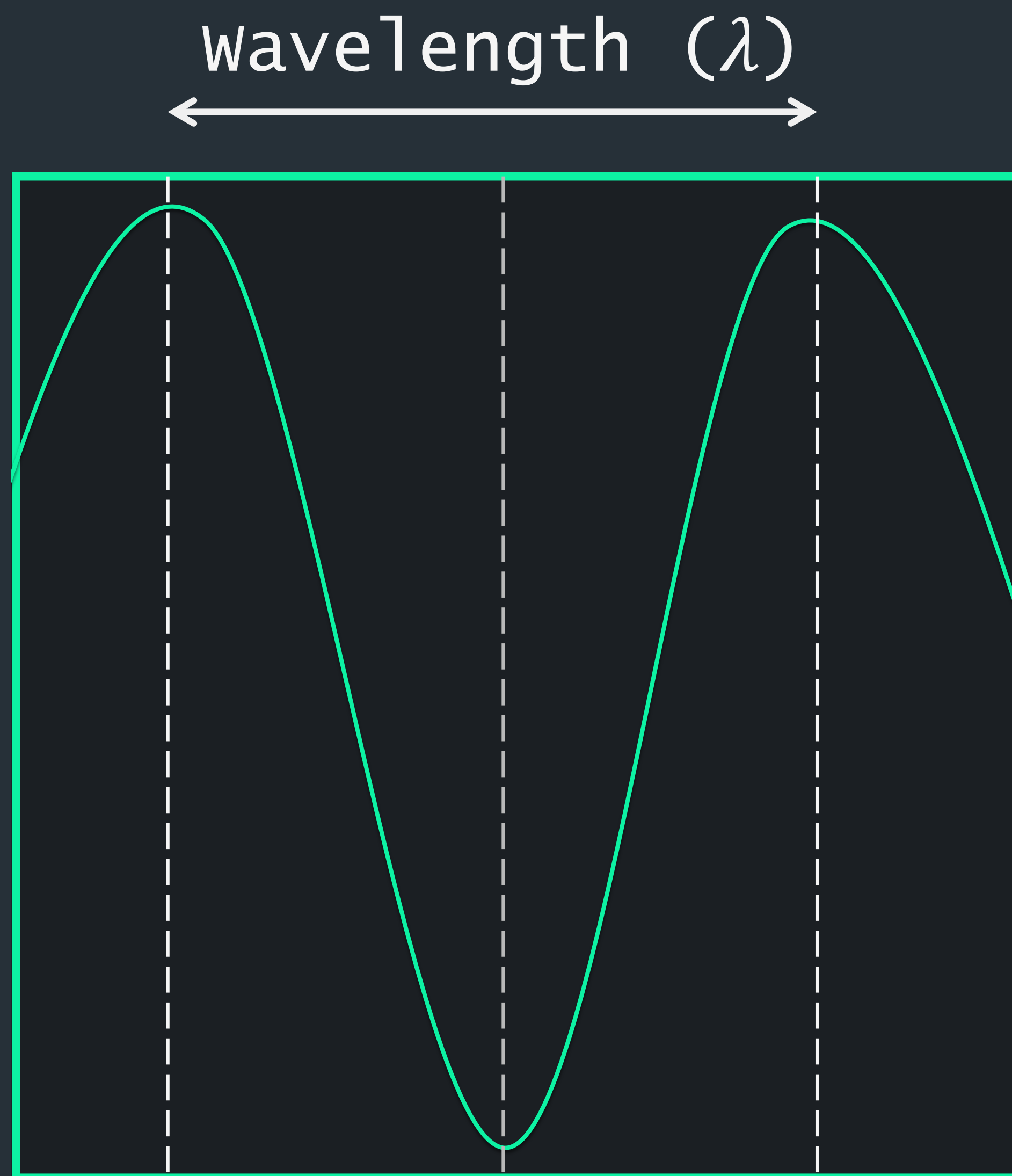
- + RF Overview / Exploration
  - + GQRX
- + Light Switch Reversing
  - + RTL\_433
- + Fan Controller
  - + GNU Radio Companion (GRC)
- + Signal Security
- + Continuing the Adventure

+

## Safari Guide

- Katie Knowles, @\_sigil
- + Security Consultant,  
MWR InfoSecurity
- + RF Enthusiast
- + Infosec Explorer



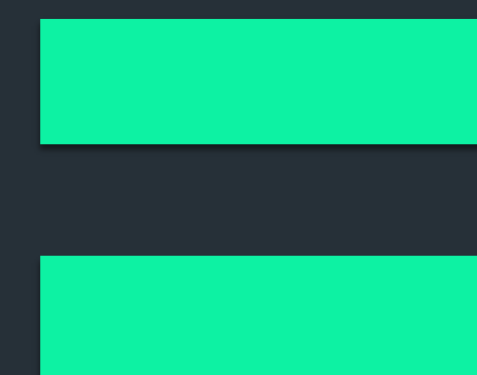


## Fundamentals

- + RF travels as electromagnetic (EM) waves
- + EM waves travel at the speed of light ( $c$ )
- + Wavelength ( $\lambda$ ): The length of the wave
- + Frequency ( $f$ ): How many wavelengths happen in a unit of time, based on the wave's speed
- + Multiplying Wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) by Frequency ( $f$ ) will always equal the speed of light ( $c$ )

$$c = 3 * 10^8 \text{ m/s} = f * \lambda$$

# Investigating Unknown Signals:

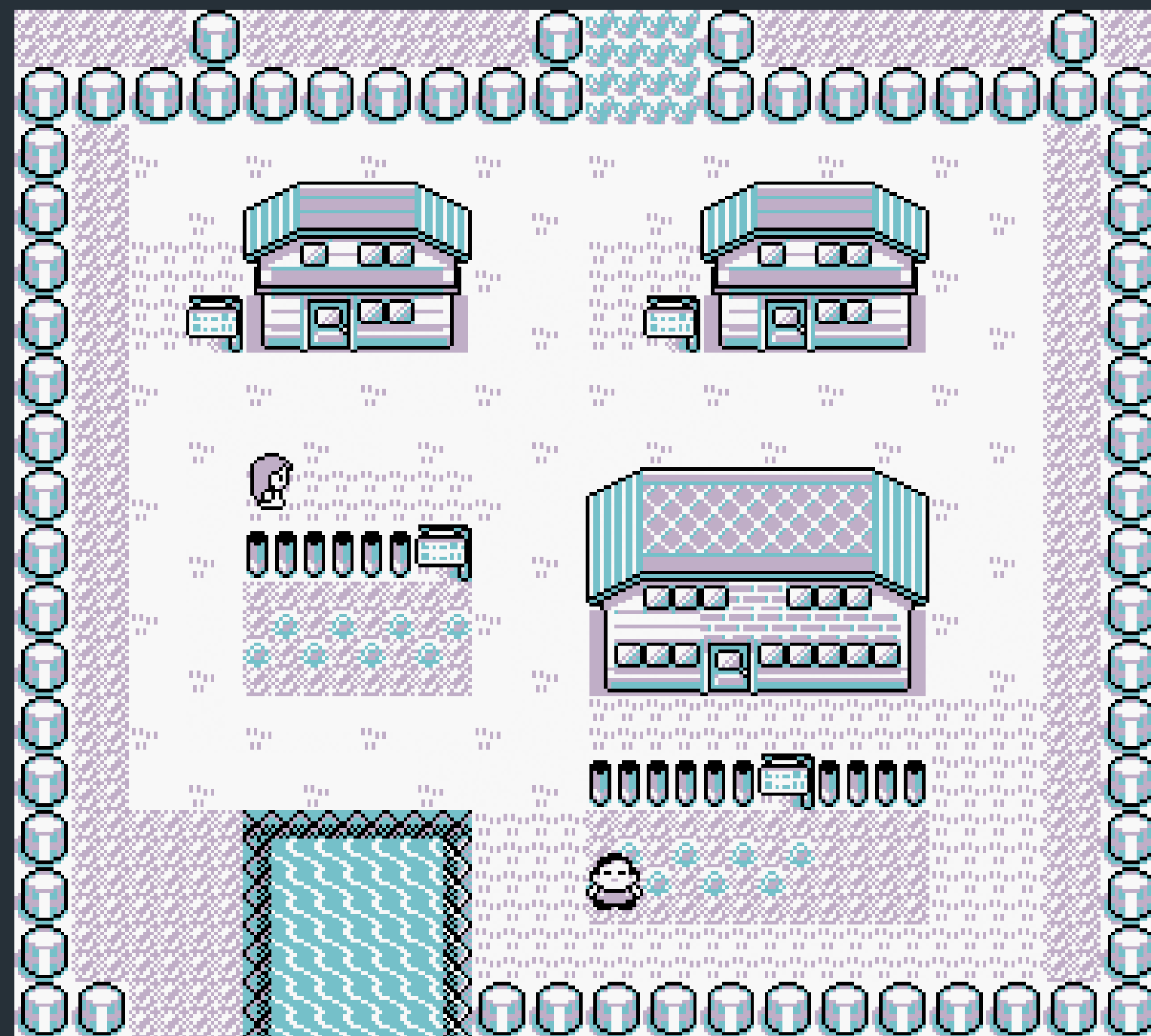


RTL-SDR  
(~\$30)

Linux  
(Free)

MAGIC!  
(Priceless)

## First Steps with GQRX



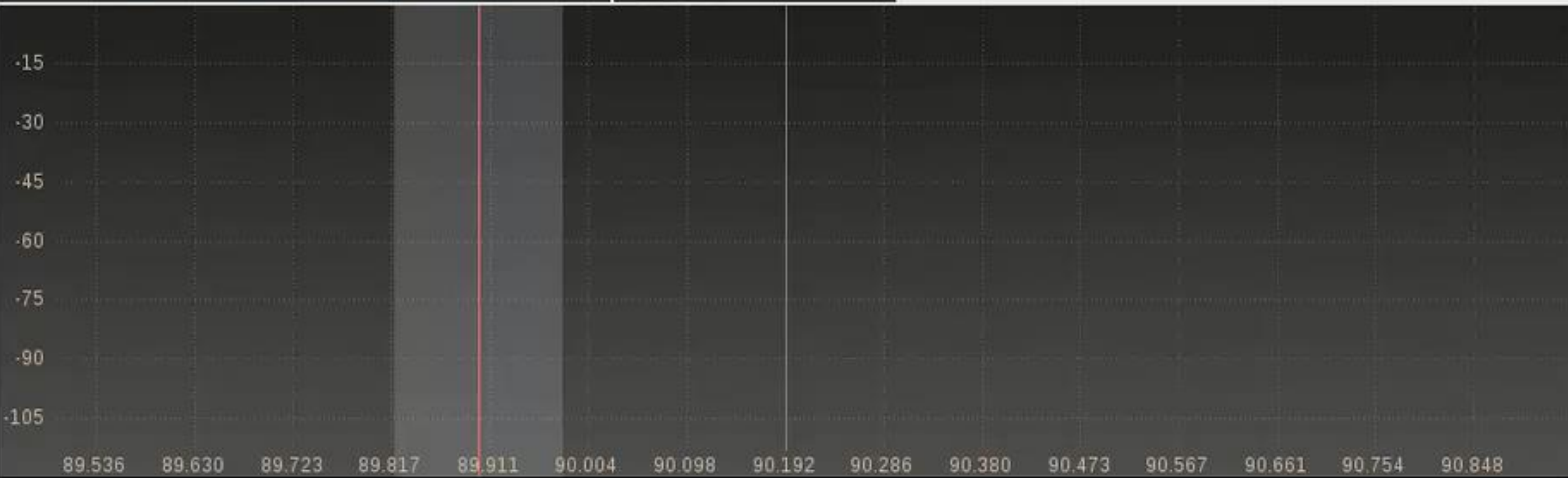
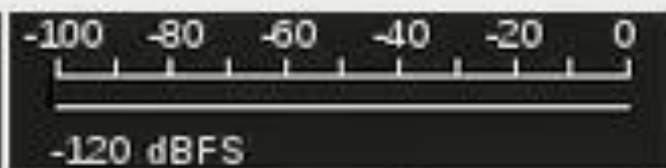
- + Simple program for tuning Software Defined Radios (SDRs)
- + “Waterfall” view of activity at different frequencies over time
- + Frequency range limited based on hardware of SDR in use

<http://gqrx.dk/>





89.900 000 MHz



Receiver Options

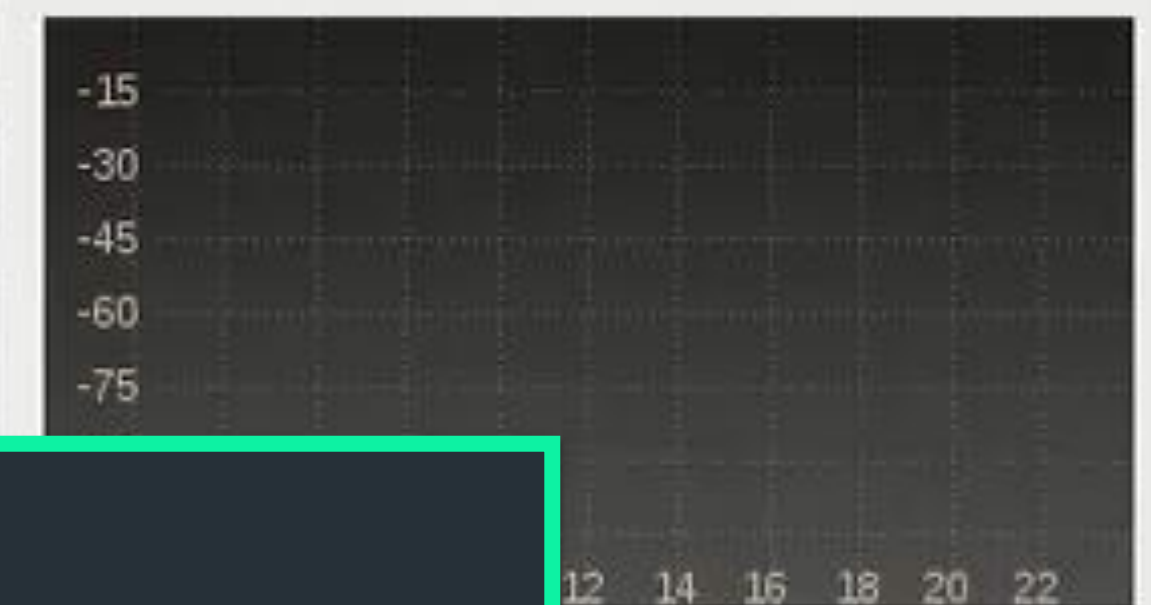
-292.000 kHz

Hardware freq: 90.192000 MHz

- Filter: Normal
- Mode: WFM (stereo)
- AGC: Fast
- Squelch: -60.0 dBFS

Input controls Receiver Options

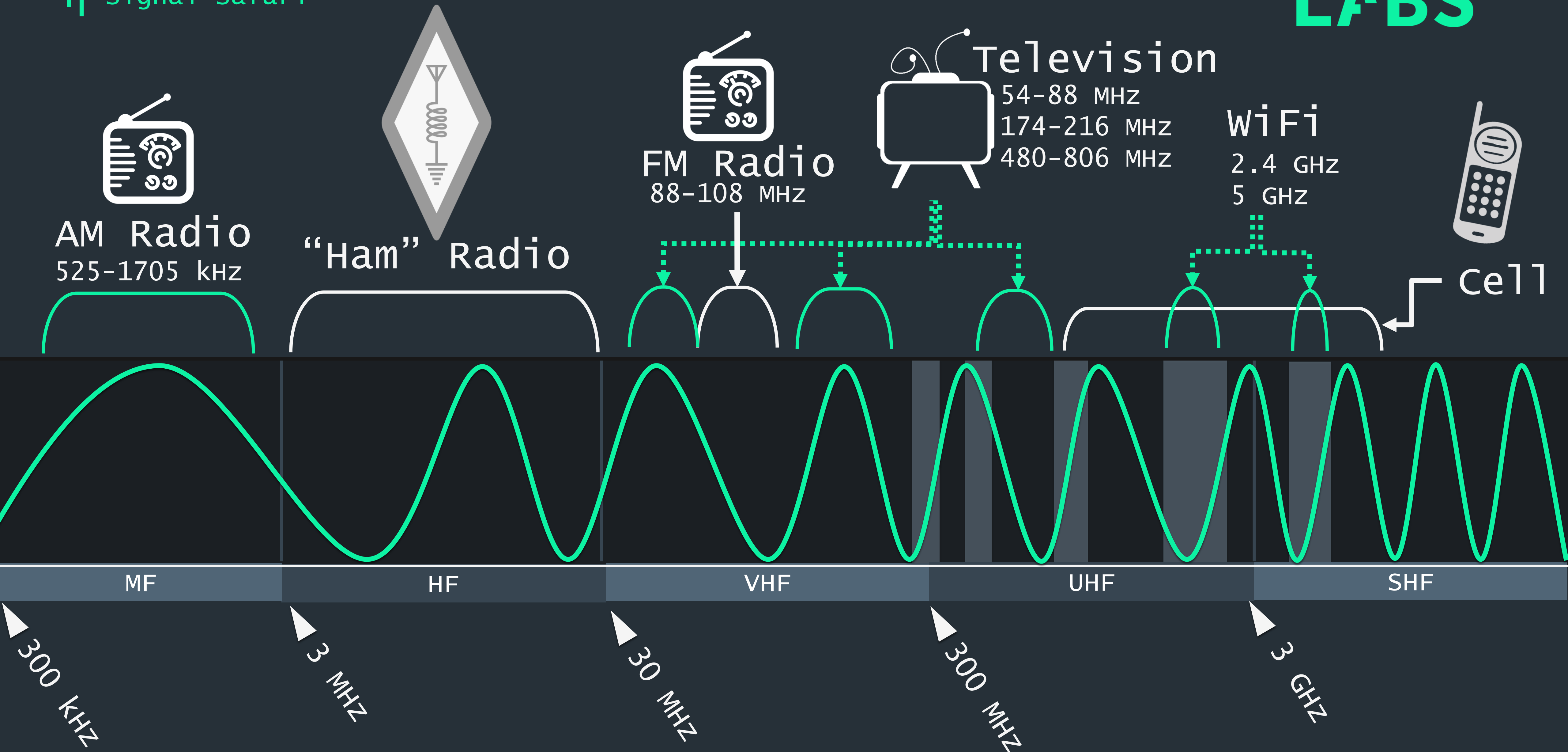
Audio



25.6 dB

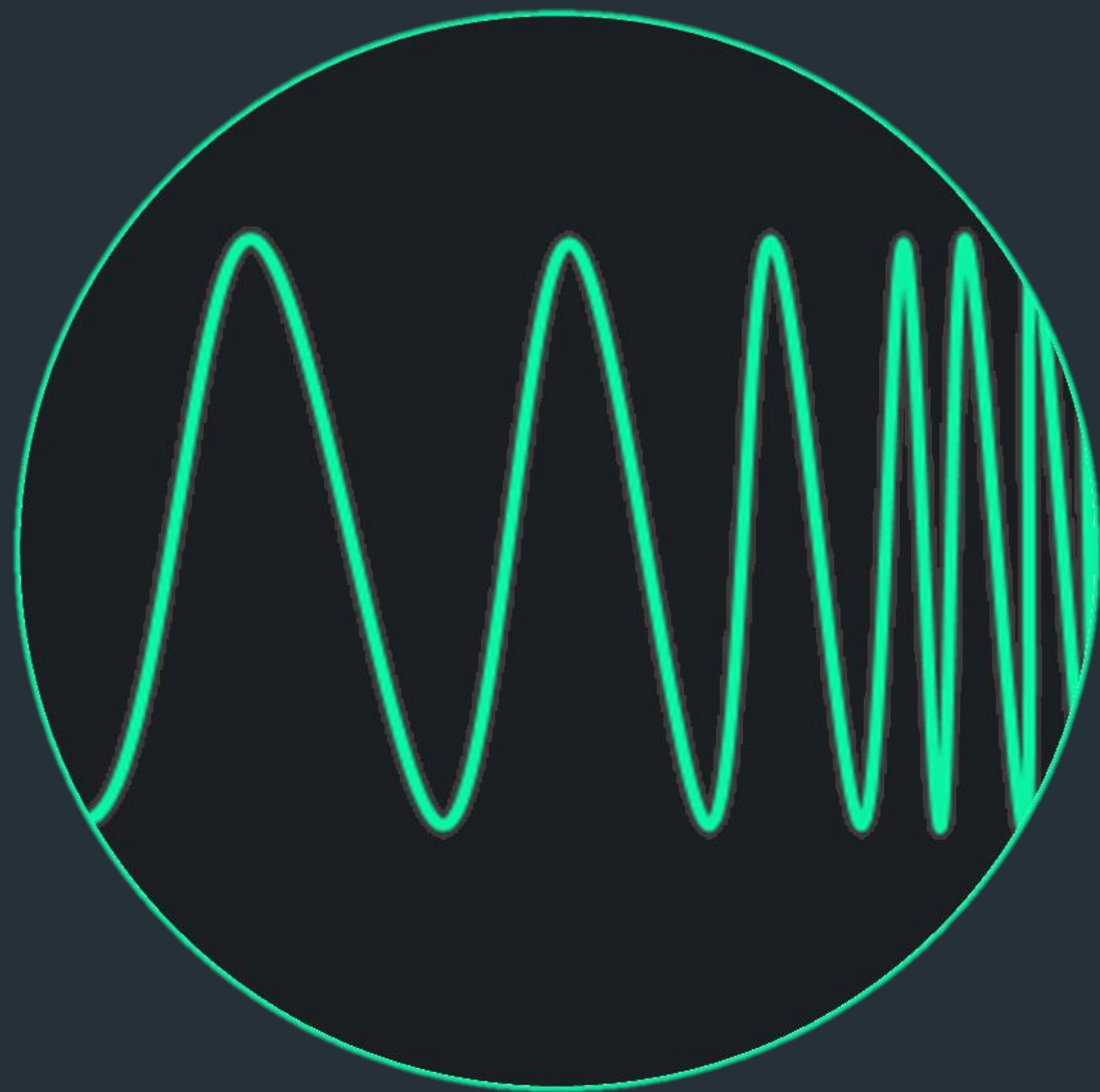
FFT Settings Audio

GQRX Demo :  
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/w-eqF9hs6kY>





## Short-Range Device Frequencies



Center $f$	Starts at:	Ends at:	Type
433 MHz	433.05 MHz	434.79 MHz	ISM
915 MHz	902 MHz	928 MHz	ISM
2.45 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.5 GHz	ISM
5.8 GHz	5.725 GHz	5.875 GHz	ISM
315 MHz	285 MHz	322 MHz	Unlicensed

## Simple Control Signals

### + ASK: Amplitude-Shift Keying

Amplitude (strength) of signal communicates 1 or 0.

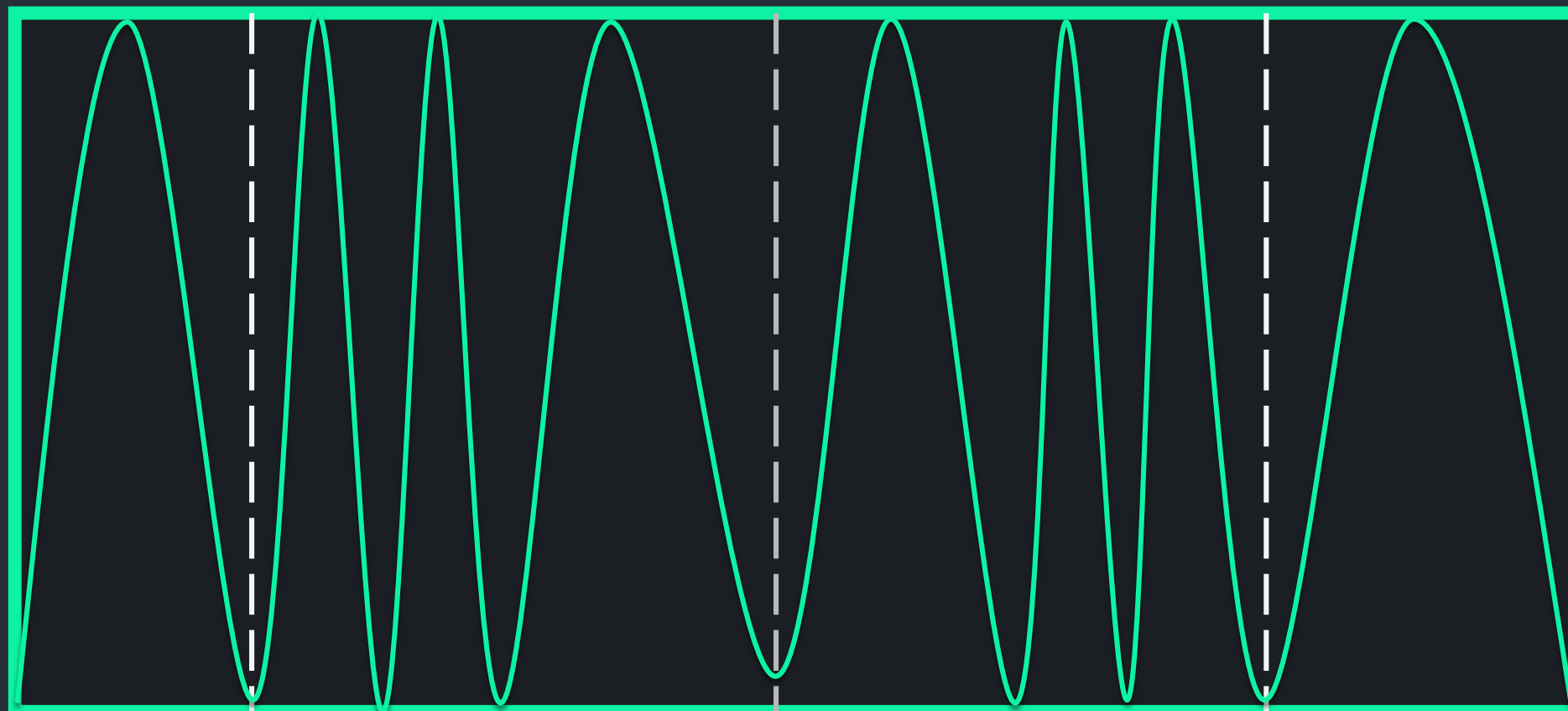
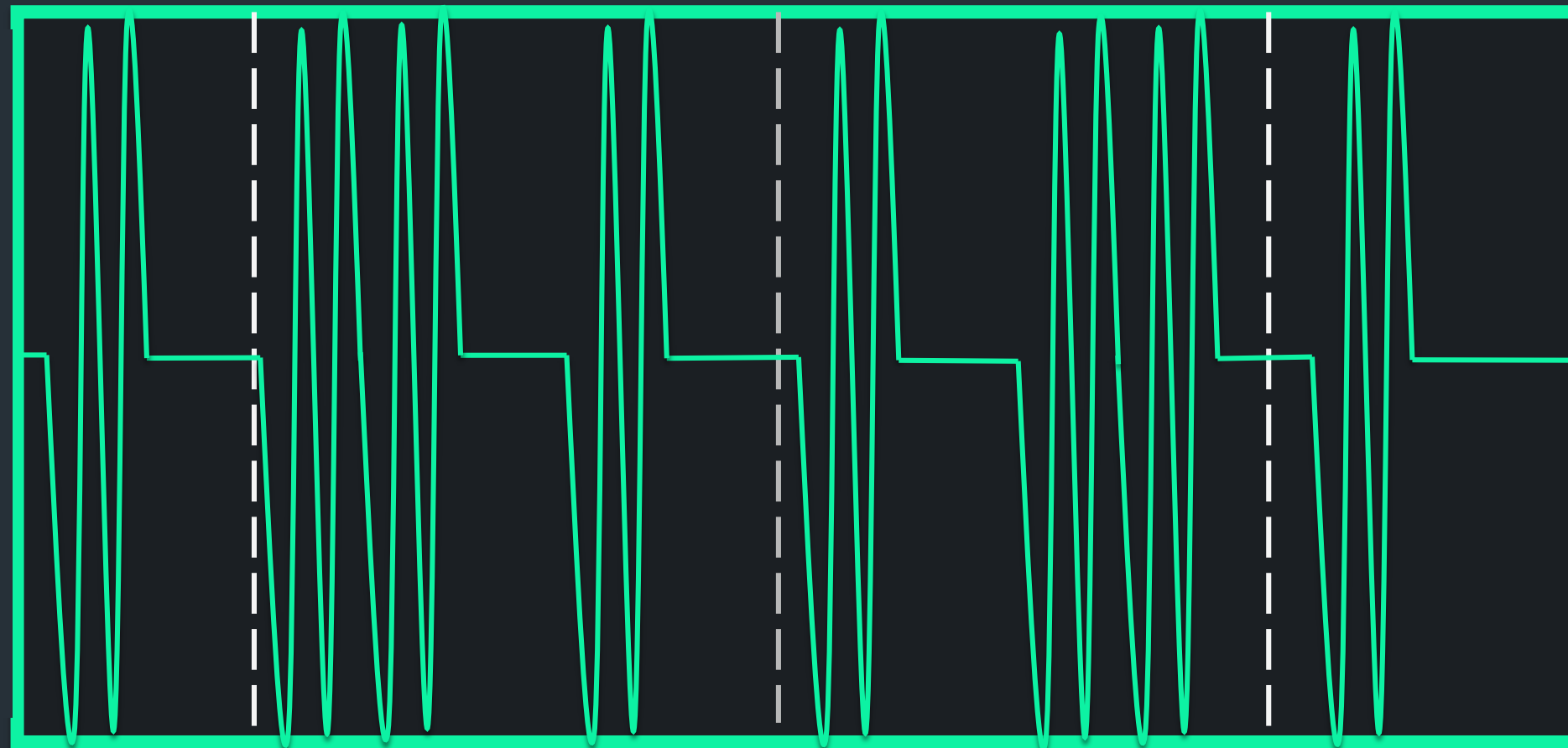
*Pictured: A short pulse is 0, and a long pulse is 1. Also known as On-Off Keying (OOK).*

### + FSK: Frequency-Shift Keying

Frequency ( $f$ ) of signal communicates 1 or 0.

*Pictured: A low frequency is 0, and a high frequency is 1.*

0 1 0 0 1 0

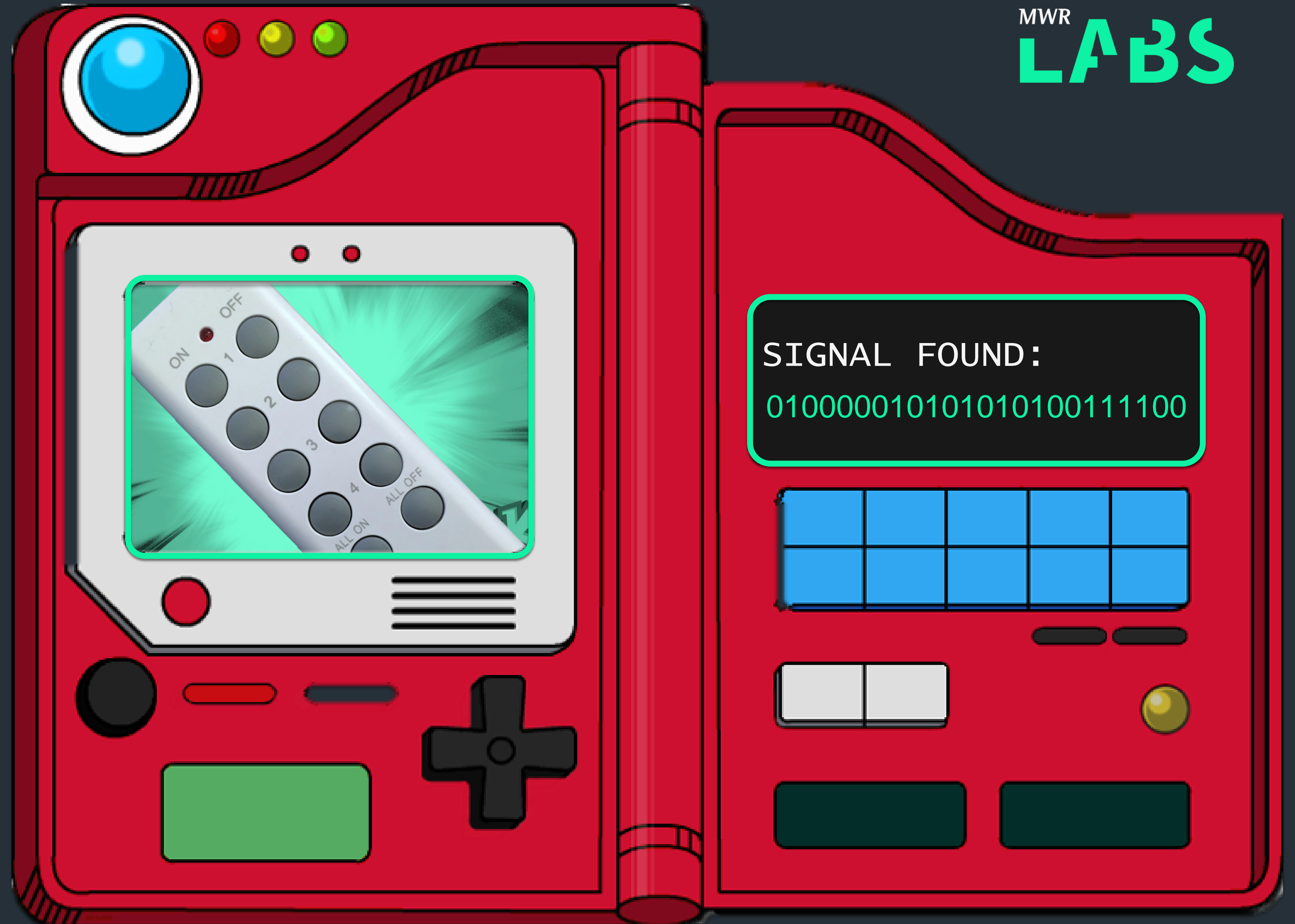




**MYSTERY SIGNAL!**



If only we  
had a  
tool...



SIGNAL FOUND:  
010000010101010100111100



## RTL\_433

- + Command-line
- + Identifies unknown signals
- + Focused on 433 MHz range
- + Can be tuned to search at specific frequencies and other ranges

```
build$ rtl_433 -qa
Found Rafael Micro R820T tuner
Exact sample rate is: 250000.000414 Hz
Sample rate set to 250000.
Bit detection level set to 0 (Auto).
Tuner gain set to Auto.
Tuned to 433920000 Hz.
*** signal_start = 339858, signal_end = 399541
signal_len = 59683, pulses = 175
Iteration 1. t: 94 min: 48 (109) max: 140 (66) delta 5
Iteration 2. t: 94 min: 48 (109) max: 140 (66) delta 0
Pulse coding: Short pulse length 48 - Long pulse length 140
Short distance: 43, long distance: 134, packet distance: 1418

p_limit: 94
bitbuffer:: Number of rows: 7
[00] {25} 41 55 33 00 : 01000001 01010101 00110011 0
[01] {25} 41 55 33 00 : 01000001 01010101 00110011 0
[02] {25} 41 55 33 00 : 01000001 01010101 00110011 0
[03] {25} 41 55 33 00 : 01000001 01010101 00110011 0
```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

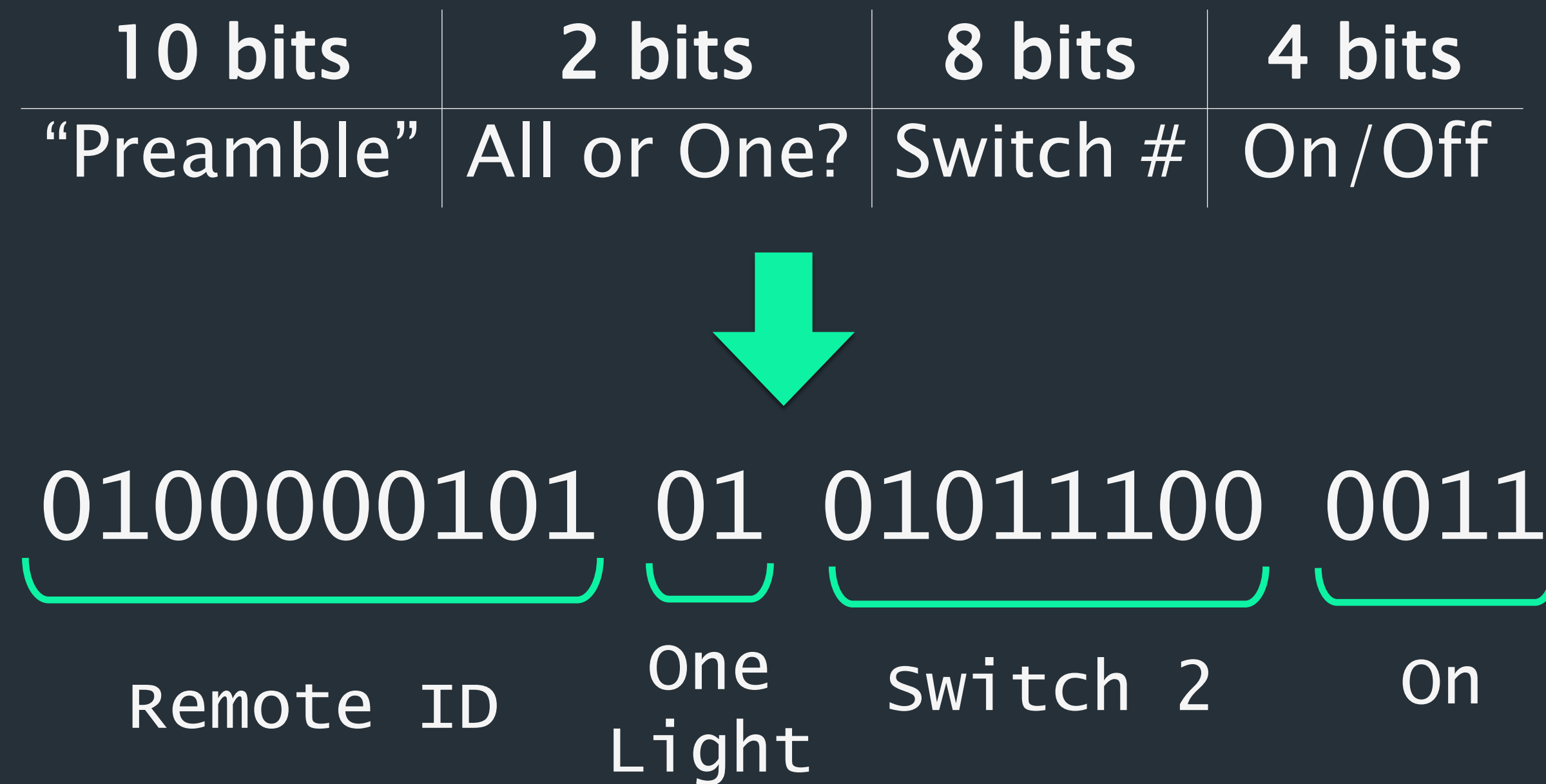
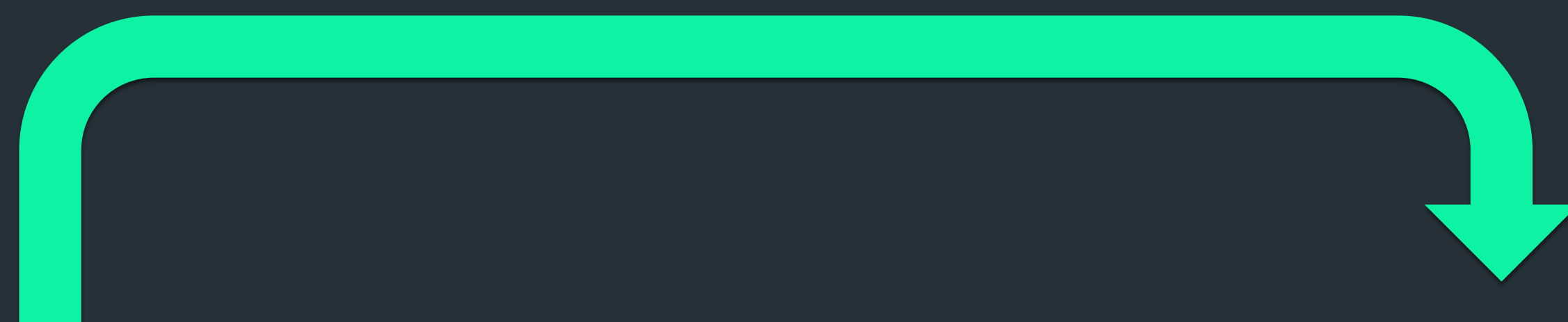
```
$rtl_433 -qa  
Found Rafael Micro R820T tuner  
Exact sample rate is: 250000.000414 Hz  
Sample rate set to 250000.  
Bit detection level set to 0 (Auto).  
Tuner gain set to Auto.  
Tuned to 433920000 Hz.
```

RTL\_433 Demo:

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/BjUsPk9I13g>

# Command Map

Switch	State	RF Command
1	On	0100000101 01 01010011 0011
1	Off	0100000101 01 01010011 1100
2	On	0100000101 01 01011100 0011
2	Off	0100000101 01 01011100 1100
3	On	0100000101 01 01110000 0011
3	Off	0100000101 01 01110000 1100
4	On	0100000101 01 11010000 0011
4	Off	0100000101 01 11010000 1100
All	On	0100000101 11 01010000 0011
All	Off	0100000101 11 01010000 1100



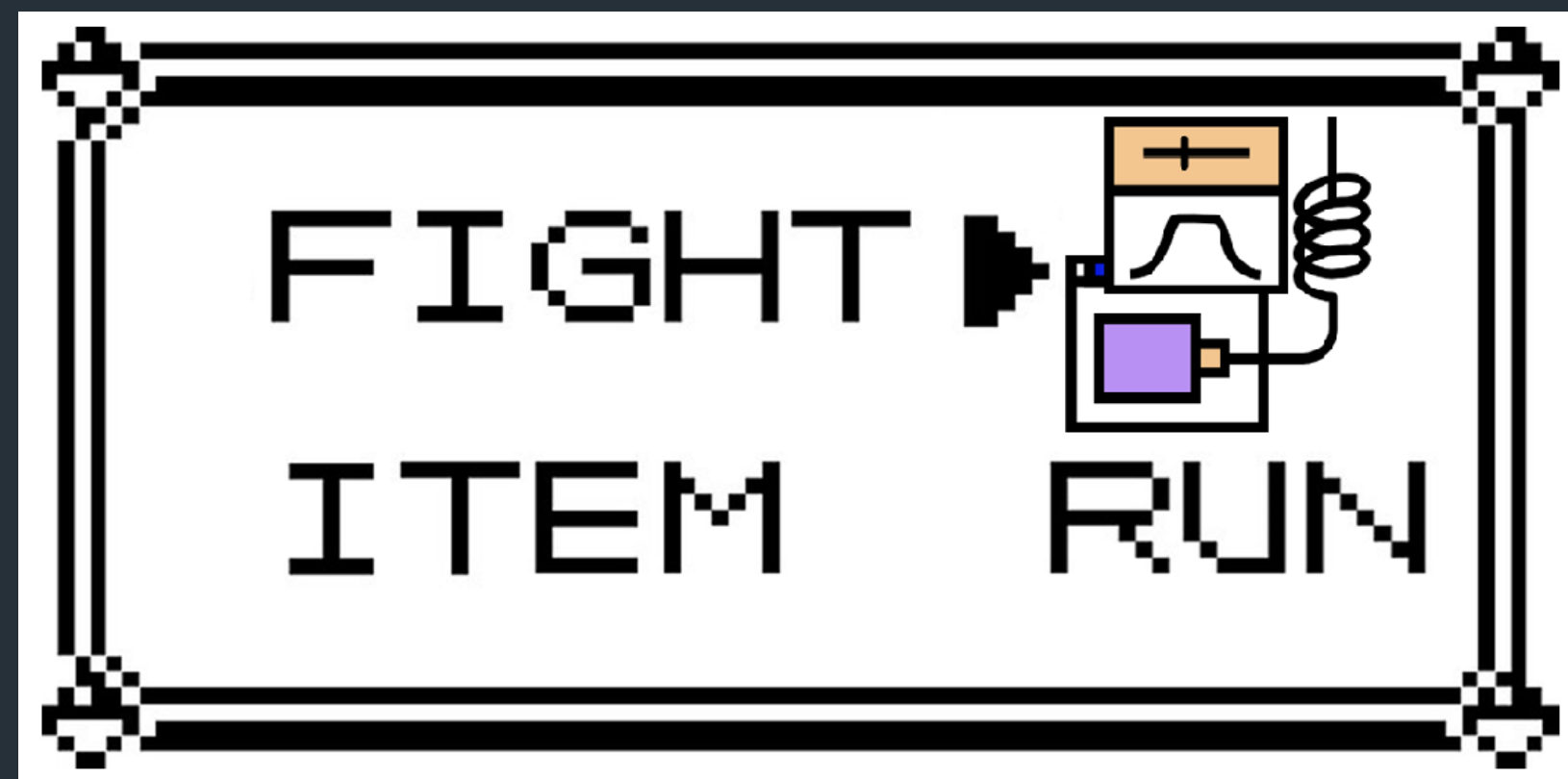
"This is Remote 0100000101. Turn Switch 2 on."



**MYSTERY SIGNAL!**



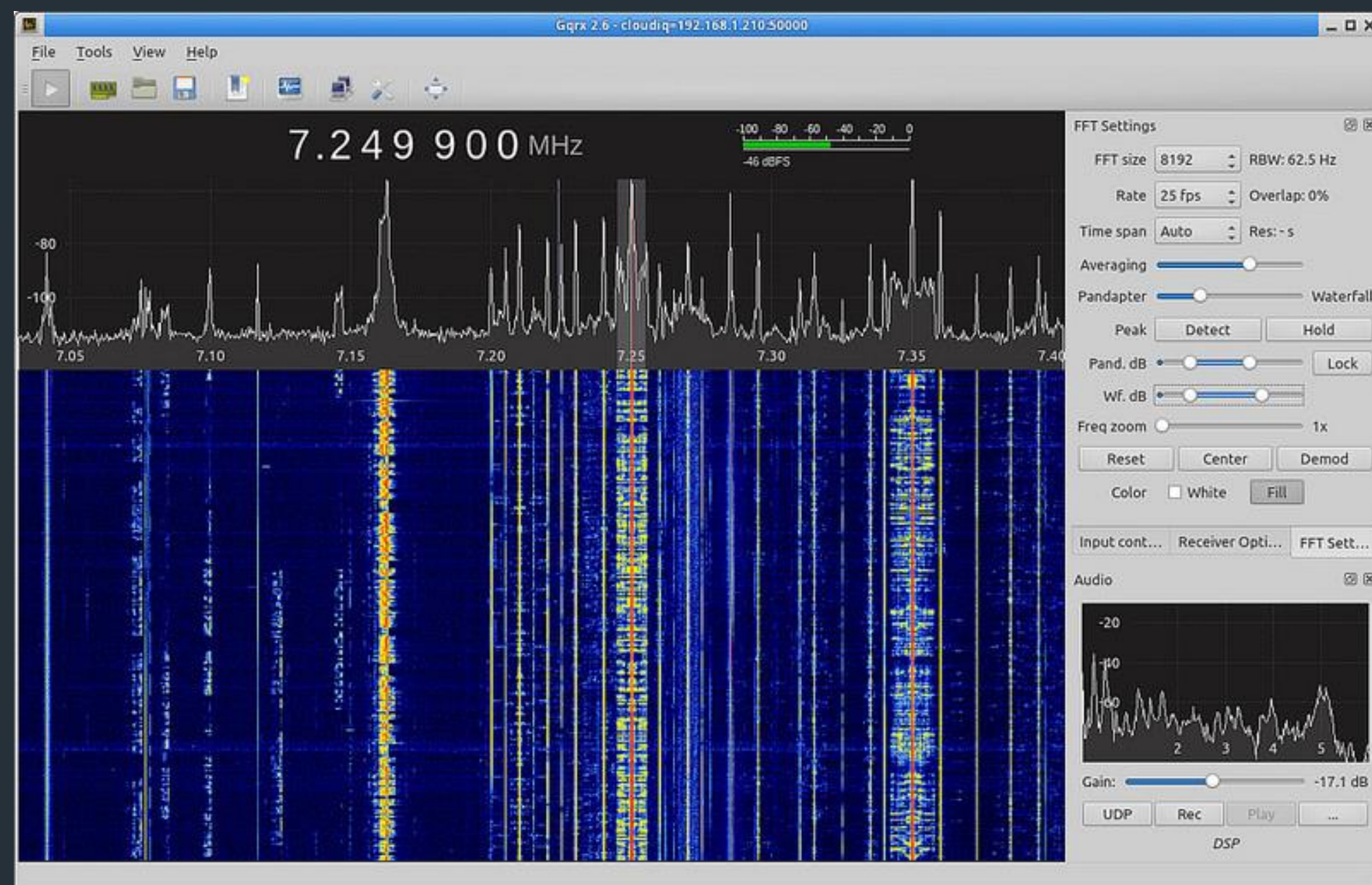
## New Challenges, New Tools



- + RTL\_433 won't discover signals without a "nearby" frequency to look at
- + GQRX is good for tuning, but has limited features and views
- + GNU Radio Companion (GRC) can create software radio systems
- + Simple, block-based design generates code using GNU Radio in Python

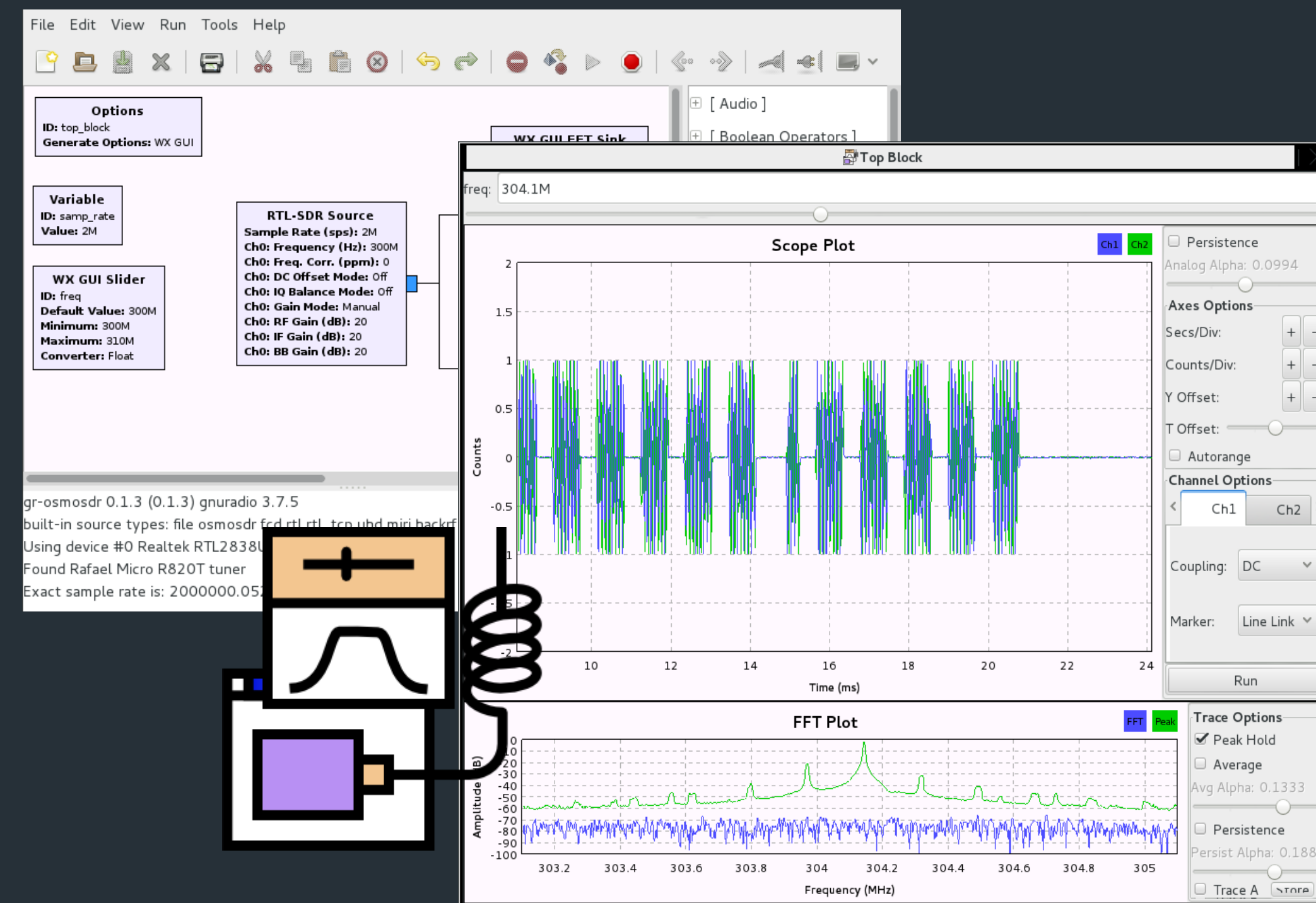
<https://wiki.gnuradio.org/index.php/GNURadioCompanion>

# GQRX

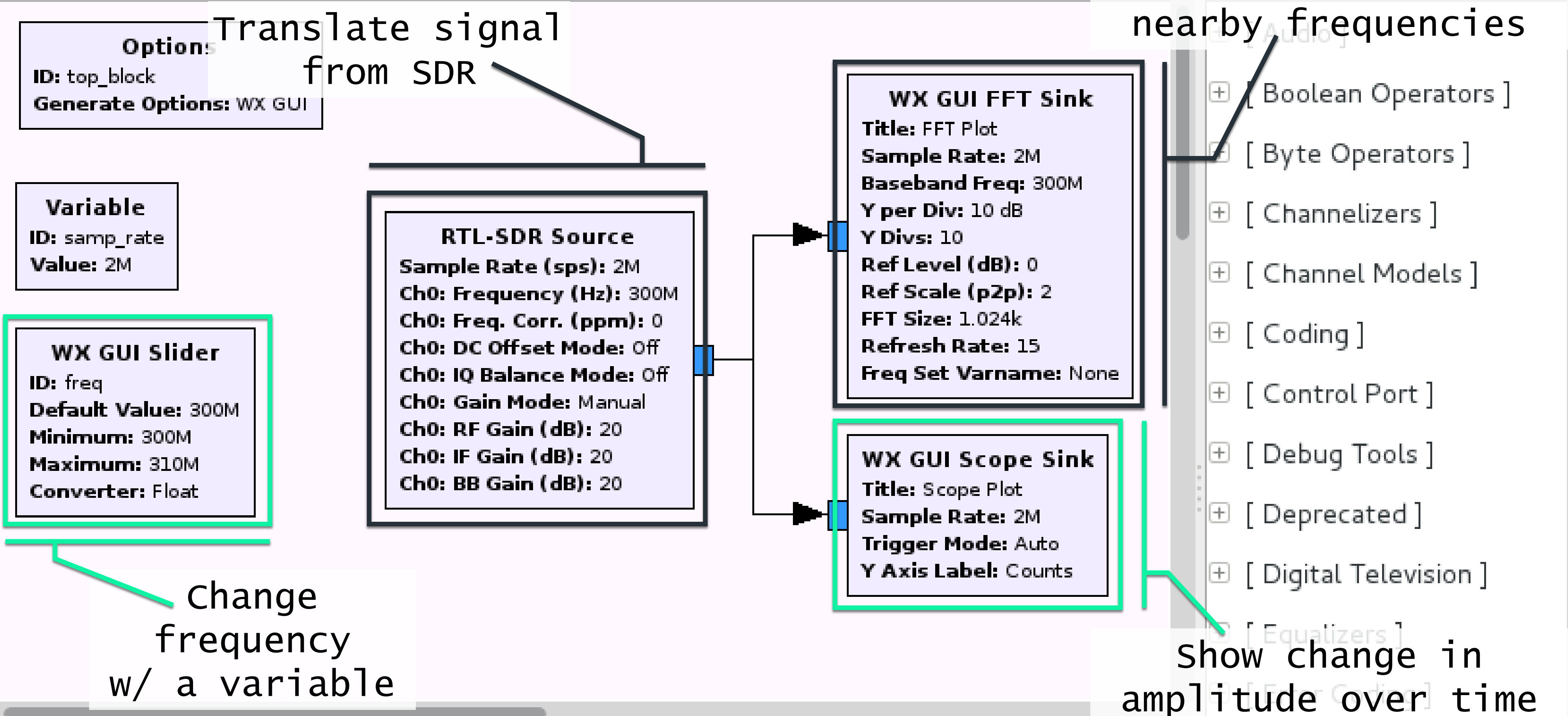


Tool that  
uses GNURadio

# GRC

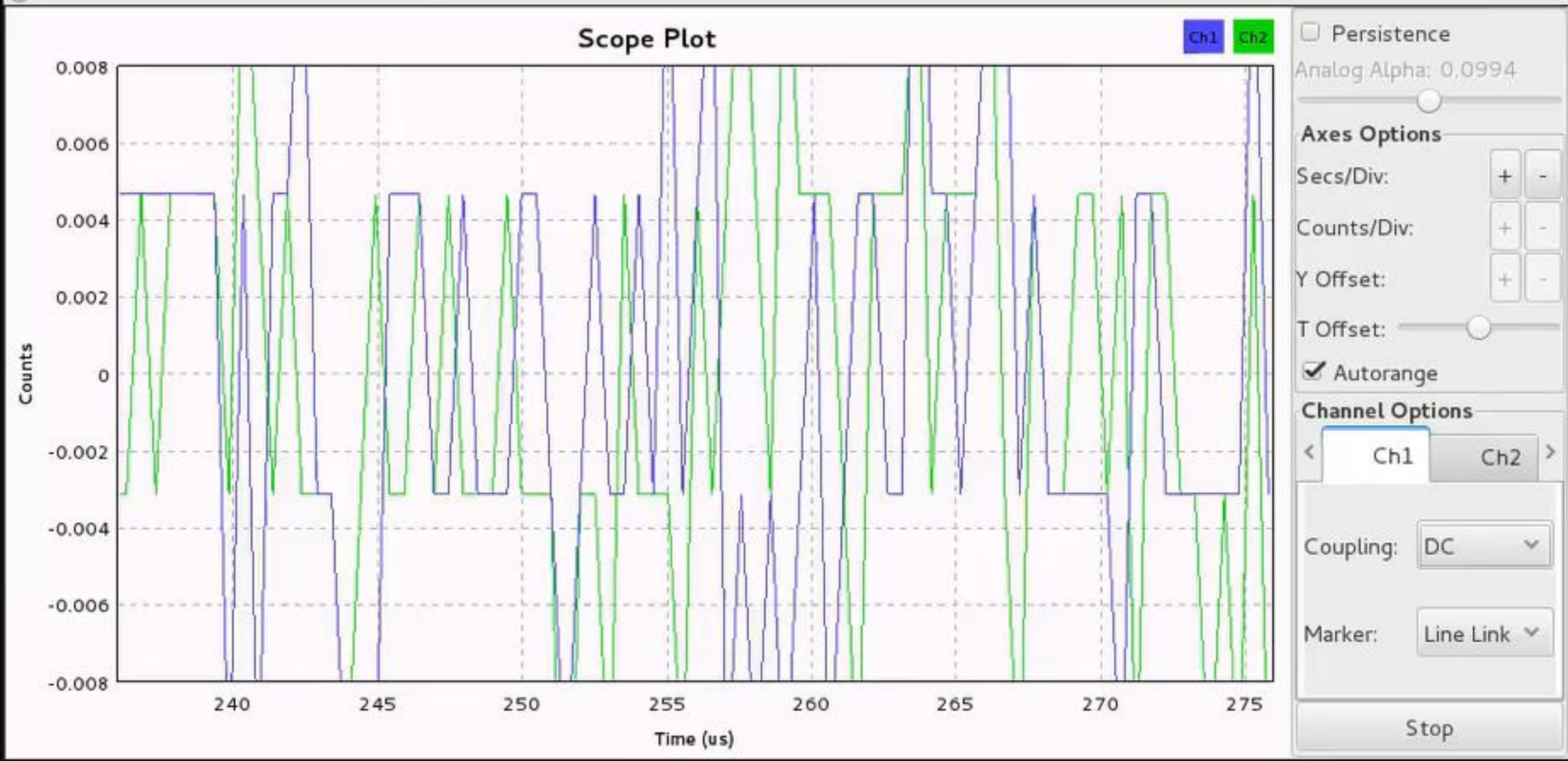


Builds tools that  
use GNURadio



```
gr-osmosdr 0.1.3 (0.1.3) gnuradio 3.7.5
built-in source types: file osmosdr fcd rtl rtl_tcp uhd miri hackrf bladerf rfspace airspy
Using device #0 Realtek RTL2838UHIDIR SN: 00000001
Found Rafael Micro R820T tuner
Exact sample rate is: 2000000.052982 Hz
```

freq: 300M



Amplitude (dB)

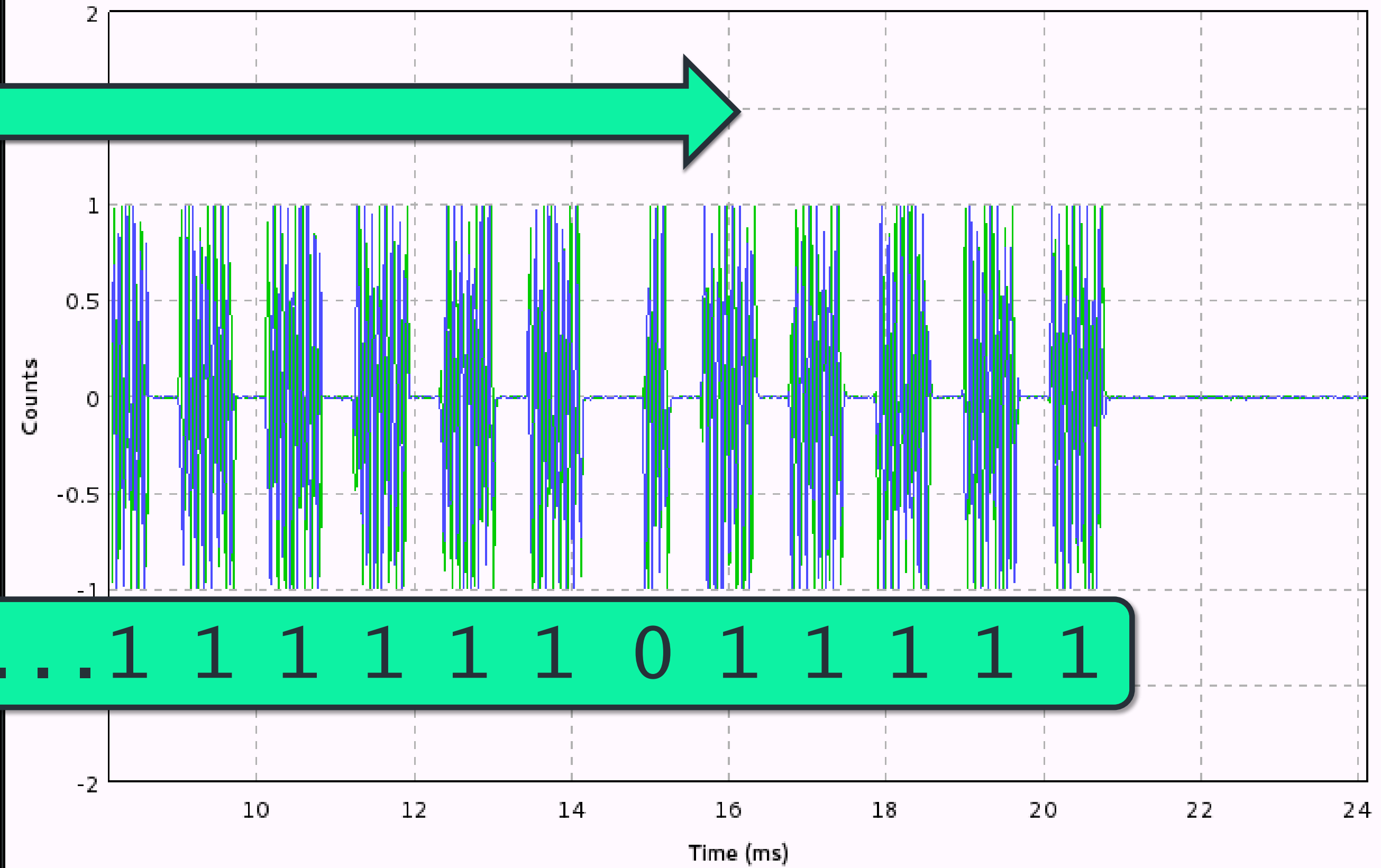
**GRC Demo :**  
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/CMfnIXyjXJ0>

Frequency (MHz)

Trace A Store

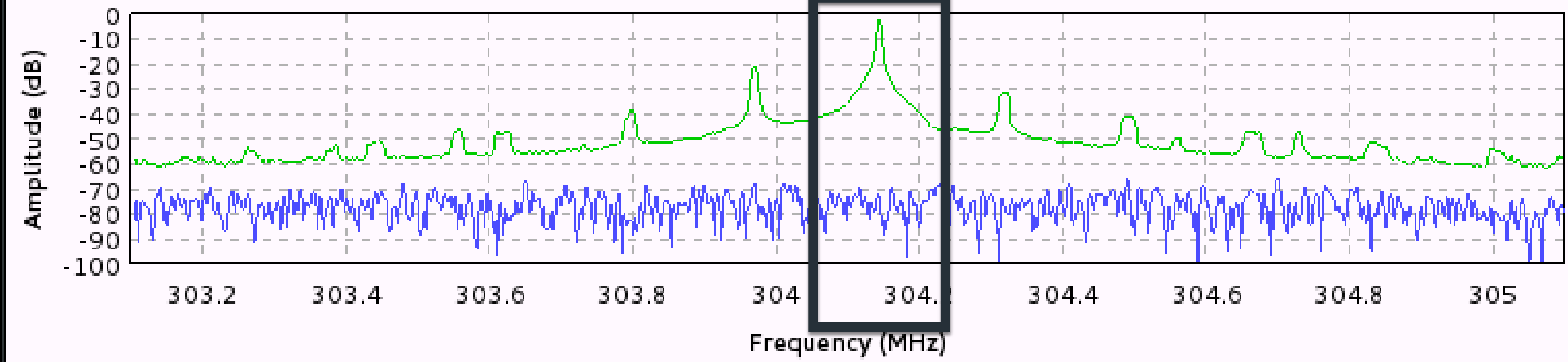
freq: 304.1M

Scope Plot



Persistence  
 Analog Alpha: 0.0994  
**Axes Options**  
 Secs/Div: + -  
 Counts/Div: + -  
 Y Offset: + -  
 T Offset:   
 Autorange  
**Channel Options**  
 < Ch1 Ch2 >  
 Coupling: DC  
 Marker: Line Link  
 Run

FFT Plot



**Trace Options**  
 Peak Hold  
 Average  
 Avg Alpha: 0.1333  
 Persistence  
 Persist Alpha: 0.1887  
 Trace A

- + Slider for *freq* variable tunes from 300–310 MHz
- + FFT sink plot shows highest signals near current center frequency
- + GUI scope plot shows signal strength at center frequency over time

With  $f$  known,  
RTL\_433 can  
handle the  
rest...



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
build$ ./src/rtl_433 -qa -f 304100000
Found Rafael Micro R820T tuner
Exact sample rate is: 250000.000414 Hz
Sample rate set to 250000.
Bit detection level set to 0 (Auto).
Tuner gain set to Auto.
Tuned to 304100000 Hz.
*** signal_start = 375296, signal_end = 893304
signal_len = 518008, pulses = 1320
Iteration 1. t: 134 min: 88 (275) max: 180 (725) delta 13
Iteration 2. t: 134 min: 88 (275) max: 180 (725) delta 0
Pulse coding: Short pulse length 88 - Long pulse length 180

Short distance: 95, long distance: 187, packet distance: 2456

p_limit: 134
bitbuffer:: Number of rows: 25
[00] {22} 70 ff 7c : 01110000 11111111 011111
[01] {22} 70 ff 7c : 01110000 11111111 011111
[02] {22} 70 ff 7c : 01110000 11111111 011111
[03] {22} 70 ff 7c : 01110000 11111111 011111
```



**MYSTERY SIGNAL!**





File Edit View Search Terminal Help

\$rtl\_433 -f 315000000

```

Registering protocol [1] "Rubicon Temperature Sensor"
Registering protocol [2] "Prologue Temperature Sensor"
Registering protocol [3] "Waveman Switch Transmitter"
Registering protocol [4] "LaCrosse TX Temperature / Humidity Sensor"
Registering protocol [5] "Acurite 609TXC Temperature and Humidity Sensor"
Registering protocol [6] "Oregon Scientific Weather Sensor"
Registering protocol [7] "Mebus 433"
Registering protocol [8] "KlikAanKlikUit Wireless Switch"
Registering protocol [9] "AlectoV1 Weather Sensor (Alecto WS3500 WS4500 Ventus W155/W044 Oregon)"
Registering protocol [10] "Cardin S466-TX2"
Registering protocol [11] "Fine Offset Electronics, WH2 Temperature/Humidity Sensor"
Registering protocol [12] "Nexus Temperature & Humidity Sensor"

```

[...]

```

Registering protocol [70] "Toyota TPMS"
Registering protocol [71] "Ford TPMS"
Registering protocol [72] "Renault TPMS"
Registered 72 out of 91 device decoding protocols
Found 1 device(s):
  0: Realtek, RTL2838UHIDIR, SN: 00000001

Using device 0: Generic RTL2832U OEM
Found Rafael Micro R820T tuner
Exact sample rate is: 250000.000414 Hz
Sample rate set to 250000.
Bit detection level set to 0 (Auto).
Tuner gain set to Auto.
Reading samples in async mode...
Tuned to 315000000 Hz

```

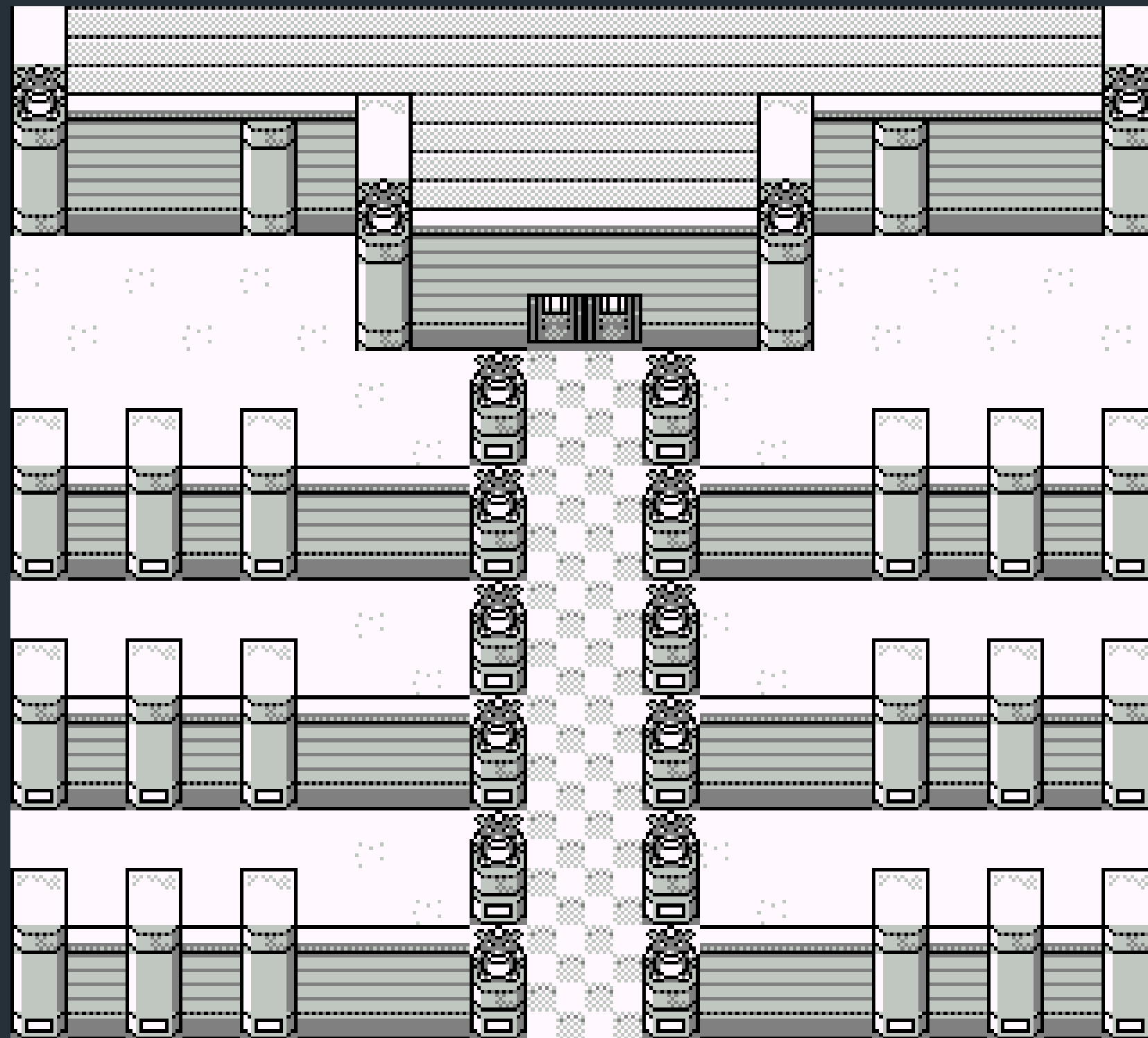
Investigating existing signals with -f

```

2018-01-17 22:34:54 : Toyota : TPMS : 6f1b1782 : 901c0075 : CRC
2018-01-17 22:34:54 : Toyota : TPMS : 6f1b19a8 : 901c0075 : CRC
2018-01-17 22:34:55 : Toyota : TPMS : 6f1b19eb : 6fe30075 : CRC

```

# RF Signal Security



- + Securing RF systems can be tricky
- + Hardware design, limited resources make improvements difficult
- + Things are (slowly) improving
- + Each niche in security offers its own unique challenges. Don't be afraid to explore!

More Curiosity => More Solutions

## Continue Your Safari:

**Flavio D. Garcia:**

USENIX Security '16,  
“Lock It and Still Lose It: On the  
(In)Security of Automotive Remote  
Keyless Entry Systems”

**Michael Ossman:**

Software Defined Radio with HackRF  
<https://greatscottgadgets.com/sdr/>

**ARRL, Amateur Radio:**  
<https://www.arrl.org/>

**Samy Kamkar:**

DC 23, “Drive It Like You Hacked It”

Digital Ding Dong Ditch  
<https://github.com/samyk/dingdong>

**FCC ID Search:**

<https://www.fcc.gov/oet/ea/fccid>

**Browse new registrations:**

<https://fccid.io/#fccid-today>

# Questions?

Reach out at:

 @\_sigil

 Katie.Knowles@mwrinfosecurity.com

