



SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO

MIKE HAM

WHAT IS SDR?

- ▶ Effectively the goal is to remove the analog parts of a radio and do it all in software
 - ▶ Think about turning a knob on the radio and replacing that mechanism with software
- ▶ Rather than just being able to tune into one thing (e.g. FM radio), you can capture a wide array of bands

WHAT RADIO WAVES SURROUND YOU?

WHAT CAN SDR DO?

- ▶ This can be used as an AM / FM radio, a police scanner, air traffic control listener, etc.
- ▶ Receiver images from weather satellites
- ▶ You're basically packet sniffing with radio
- ▶ Isn't that not legit to do?
 - ▶ Use common sense when doing stuff like this
 - ▶ The antennas we have can only receive not transmit so we're ok here

THE HARDWARE

- ▶ USB RTL-SDR Kit
- ▶ \$17.99 from Hak5 <http://hakshop.myshopify.com/collections/software-defined-radio/products/software-defined-radio-kit-rtl-sdr?variant=424034573>



INTENDED PURPOSE

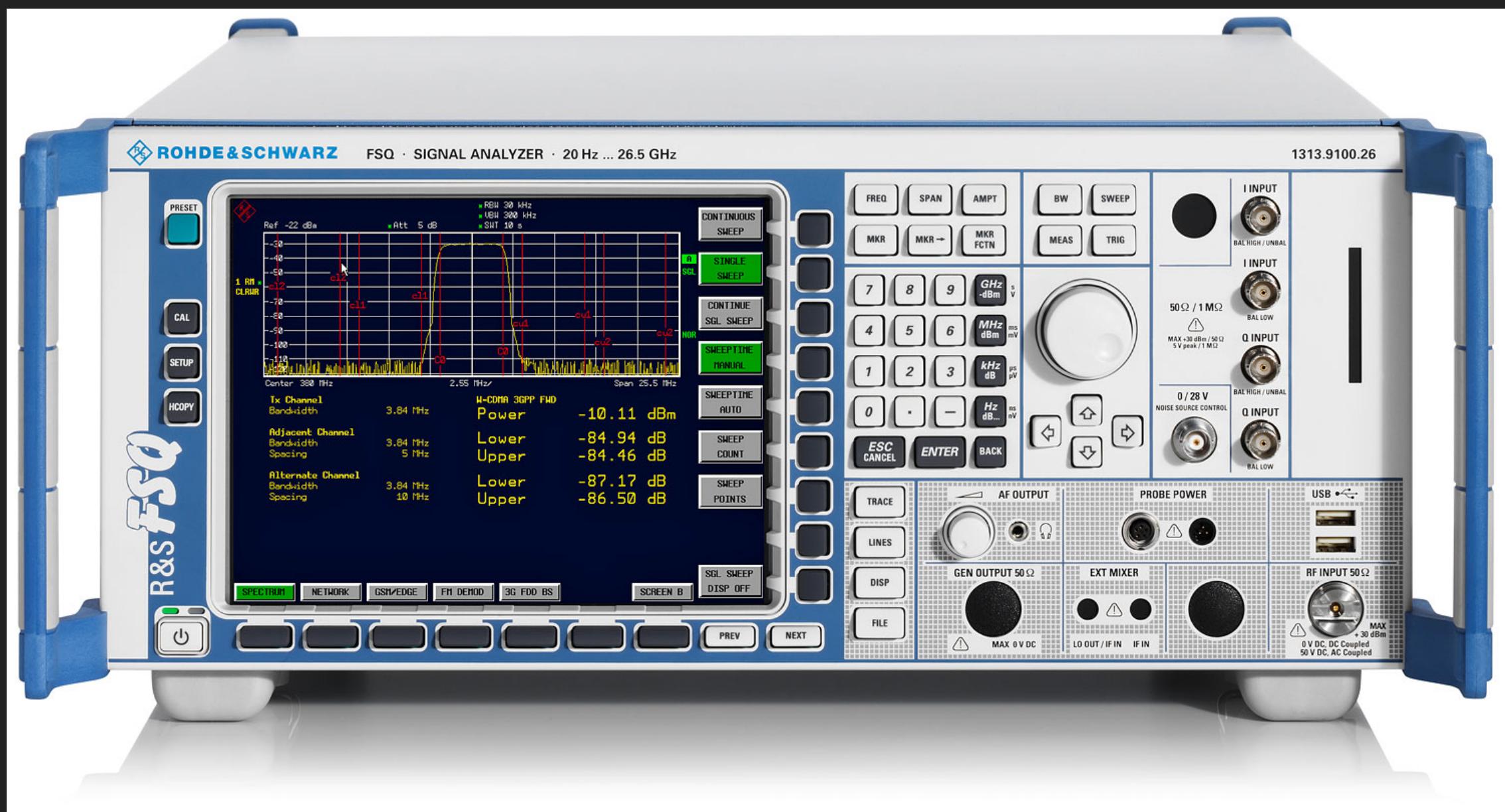
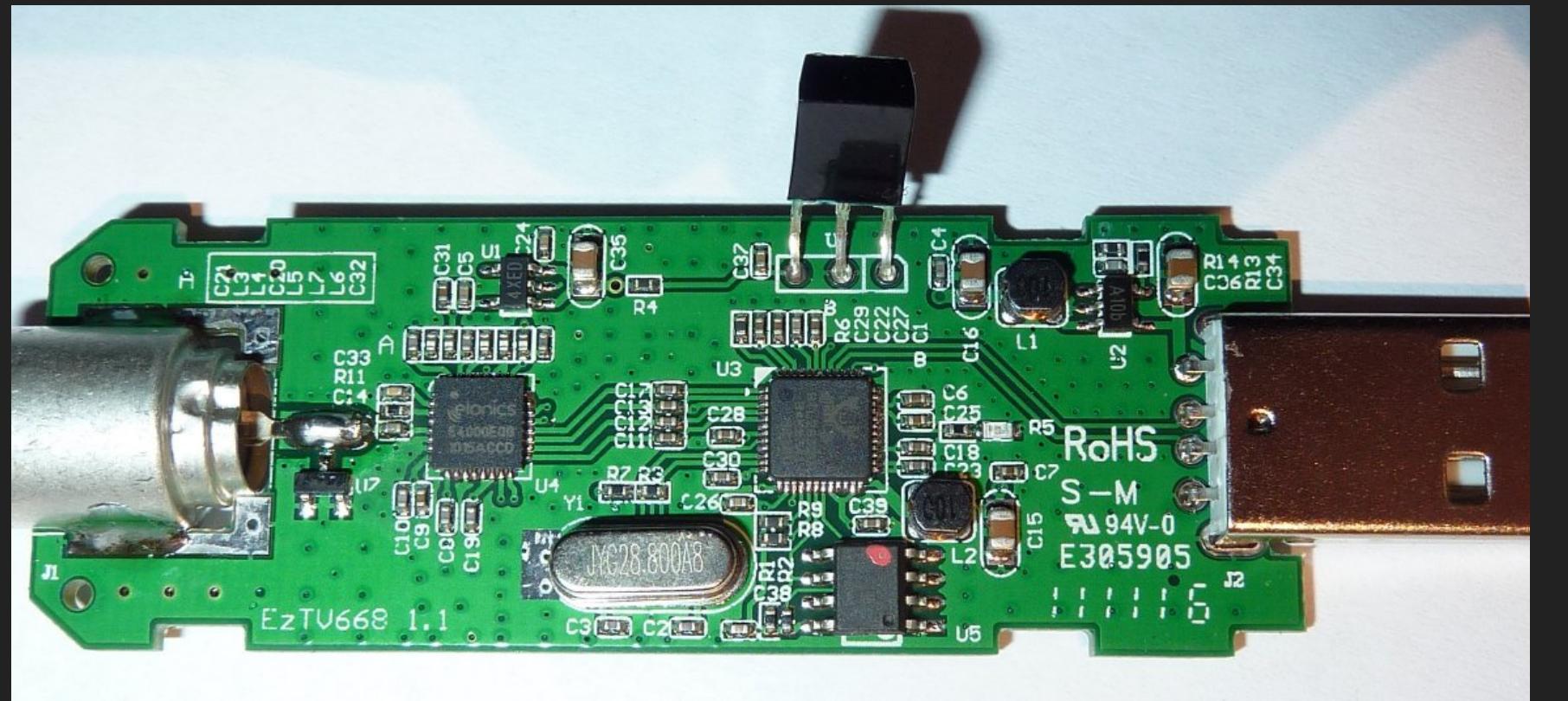
- ▶ This USB adapter is meant to allow users to record and watch digital TV on a computer
 - ▶ Still image snapshots, recording and playback, etc.
 - ▶ Play FM radio and DAB digital radio
- ▶ Realtek RTL2832U and R820T chipsets
 - ▶ With a little trickery, we can actually make these do a lot more

GEEKY SPECS

- ▶ DVBT:48.25 ~863.25 MHZ
- ▶ FM radio: 87.5~108 MHZ
- ▶ DAB radio: L-Band-1452960~1490624 KHZ
- ▶ VHF-174928~ 239200 KHz
- ▶ Will work for both for software defined radio and DVB video capture (where available)
- ▶ Compatible with most SDR software. Approx range: 25MHz-1700MHz
- ▶ 6-8 MHz Bandwidth

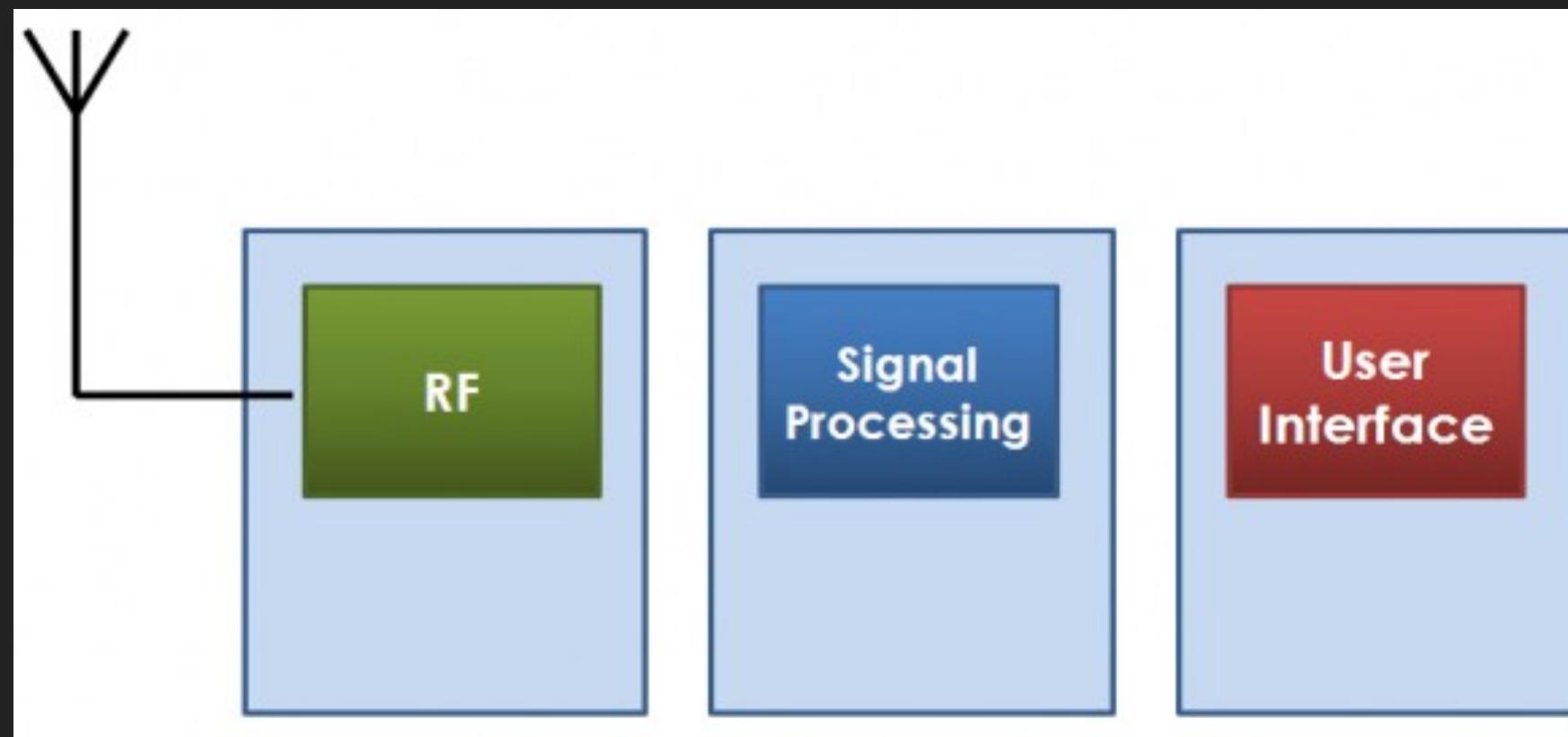
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OTHER SDR HARDWARE



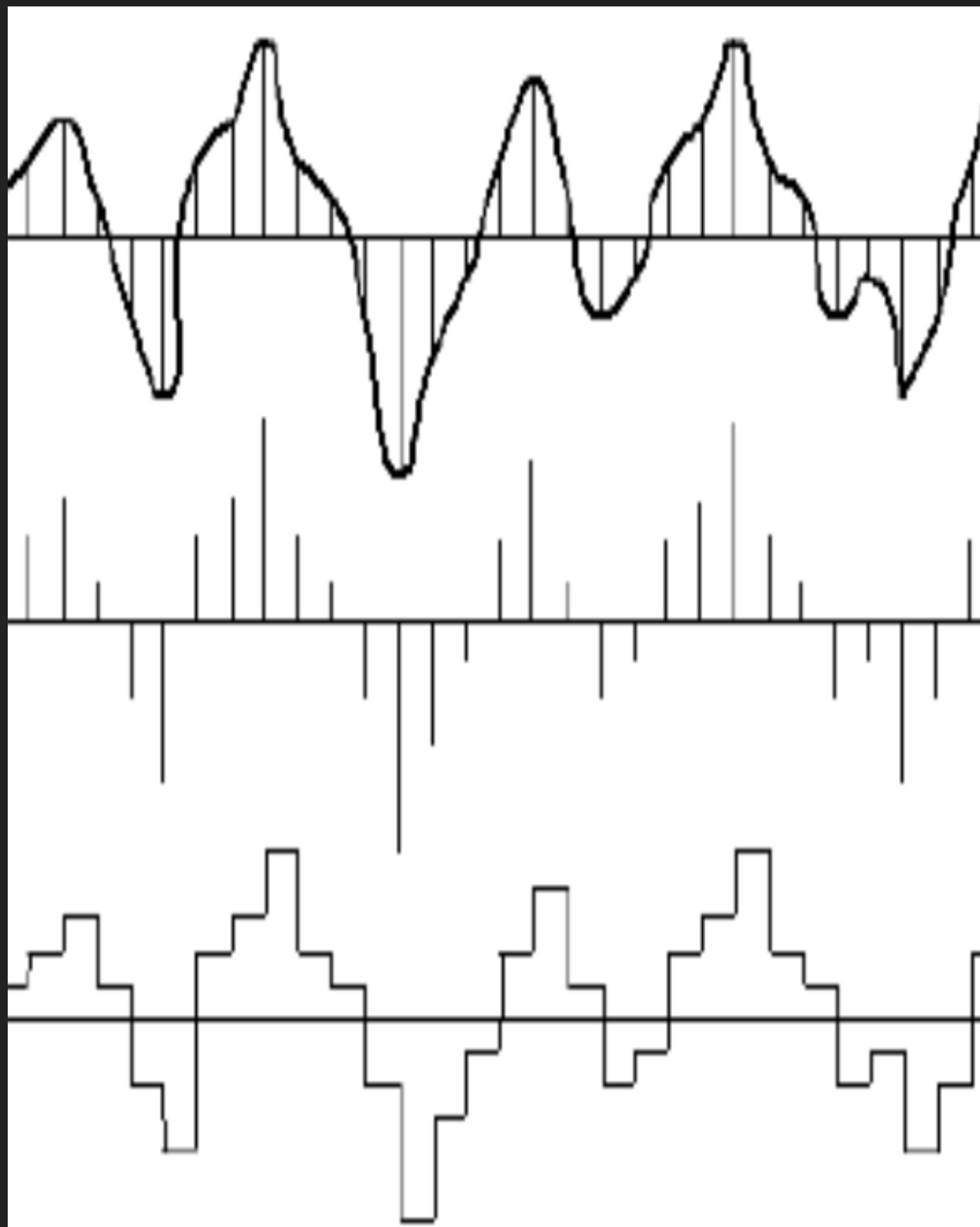
HOW DOES SDR WORK?

- ▶ At a 10,000' view, SDR converts the analog signals on the antenna into digital signals (1's and 0's)
- ▶ Using signal processing techniques, we can make that data more usable



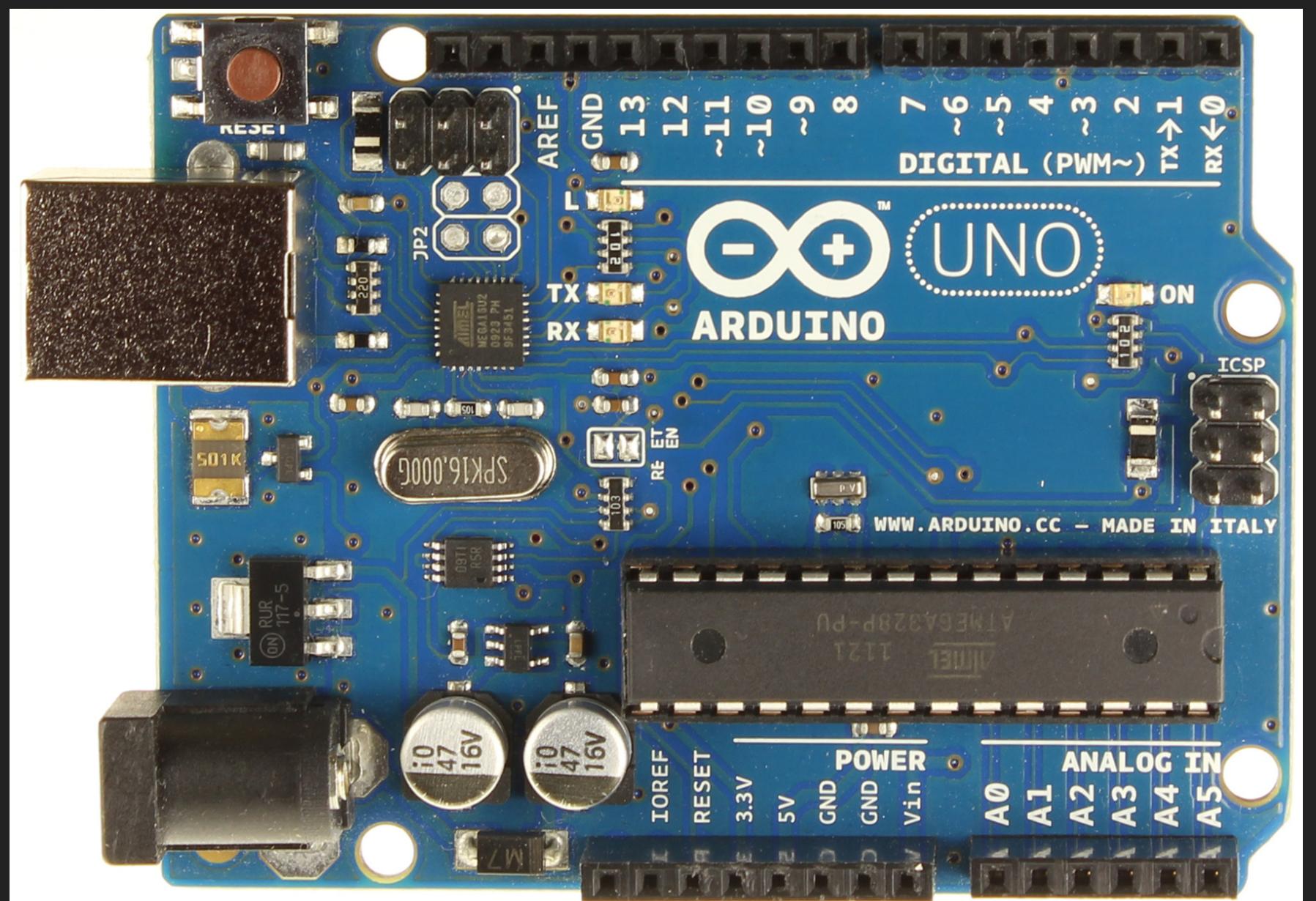
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ORIGINAL → SAMPLED → RECONSTRUCTED



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PRANKS?



BALINT SEEBER – APPLICATIONS SPECIALIST



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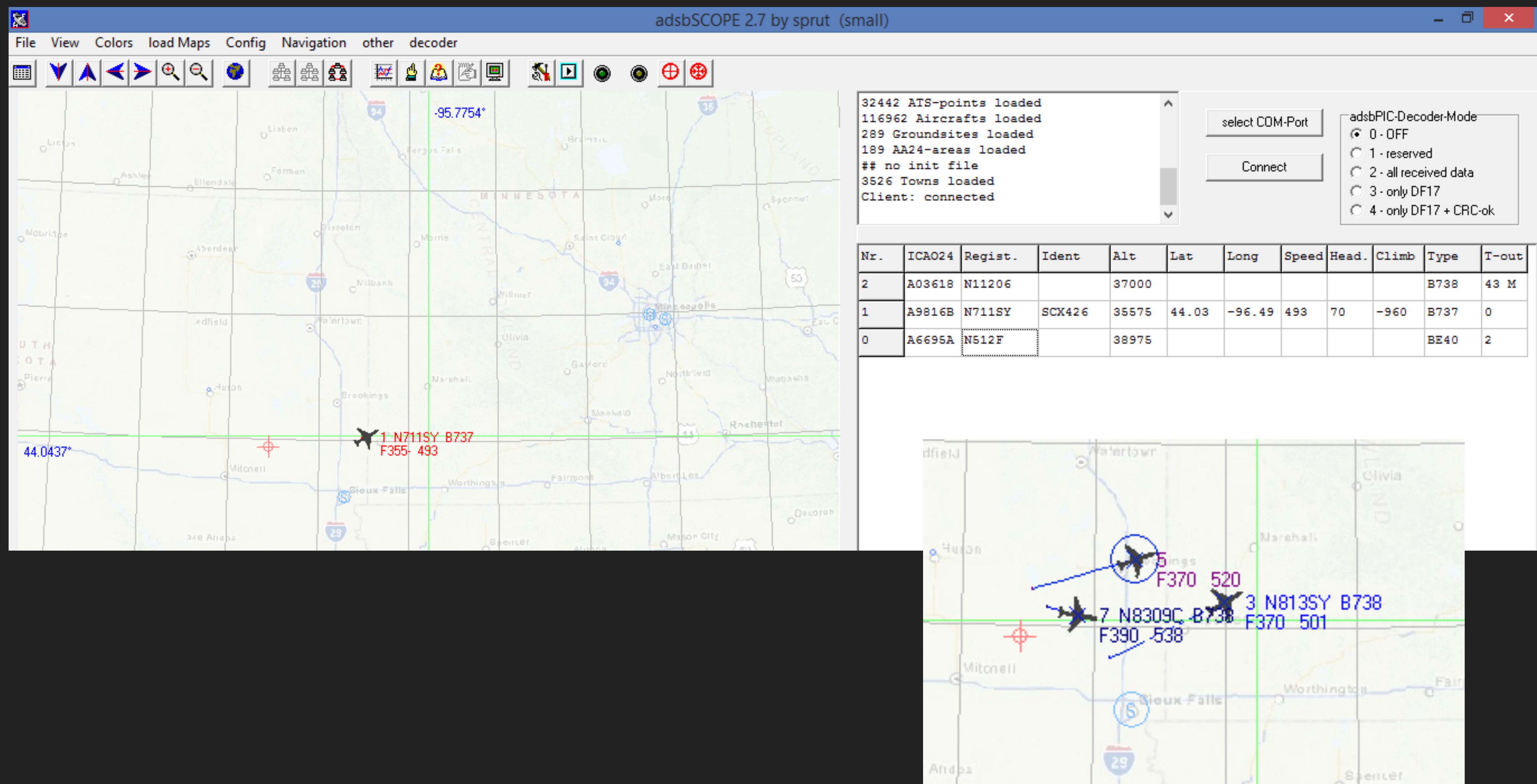


OPENBTS



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== Using SIP RTP CoS mark 5
-- Executing [222@sip-external:1] Macro("SIP/IMSI231082462443020-0000001", "dialGSM,IMSI231082462443019") in new stack
-- Executing [s@macro-dialGSM:1] Dial("SIP/IMSI231082462443020-00001", "SIP/IMSI231082462443019") in new stack
== Using SIP RTP CoS mark 5
-- Called SIP/IMSI231082462443019
-- SIP/IMSI231082462443019-00000002 is ringing
-- Executing [600@sip-external:2] Echo("SIP/IMSI231082462443021-000000", "") in new stack
-- SIP/IMSI231082462443019-00000002 answered SIP/IMSI231082462443020-00000001
-- Locally bridging SIP/IMSI231082462443020-00000001 and SIP/IMSI231082462443019-00000002
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JARED BOON

- ▶ Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS)
- ▶ All cars in the US sold after 2008 have it
- ▶ We should know if one of our tires are low
- ▶ Guess what? There's no "wire" going into your tire to check the pressure, it's wireless



TPMS

- ▶ The signals have some really rudimentary protection on them, but Jared was able to demodulate them
- ▶ He could get each tire's pressure from 30-50 feet away depending on the TPMS module
- ▶ Probably not a goldmine of information but interesting nonetheless

MORE IDEAS

- ▶ Building security badges
- ▶ Gated communities
- ▶ Doorbells
- ▶ Remote controlled power outlets

HACKING YOUR CAR KEYS

- ▶ EVERYTHING that transmits wirelessly should have an FCC ID on it
 - ▶ This includes your car key fob
 - ▶ Grab a couple of wireless things around you and see
- ▶ The FCC does extensive testing on these devices to learn how they work and to make sure that they operate safely within their design specification
- ▶ That info is publicly listed and searchable, so we too can figure out how stuff works