



R.I.C.E

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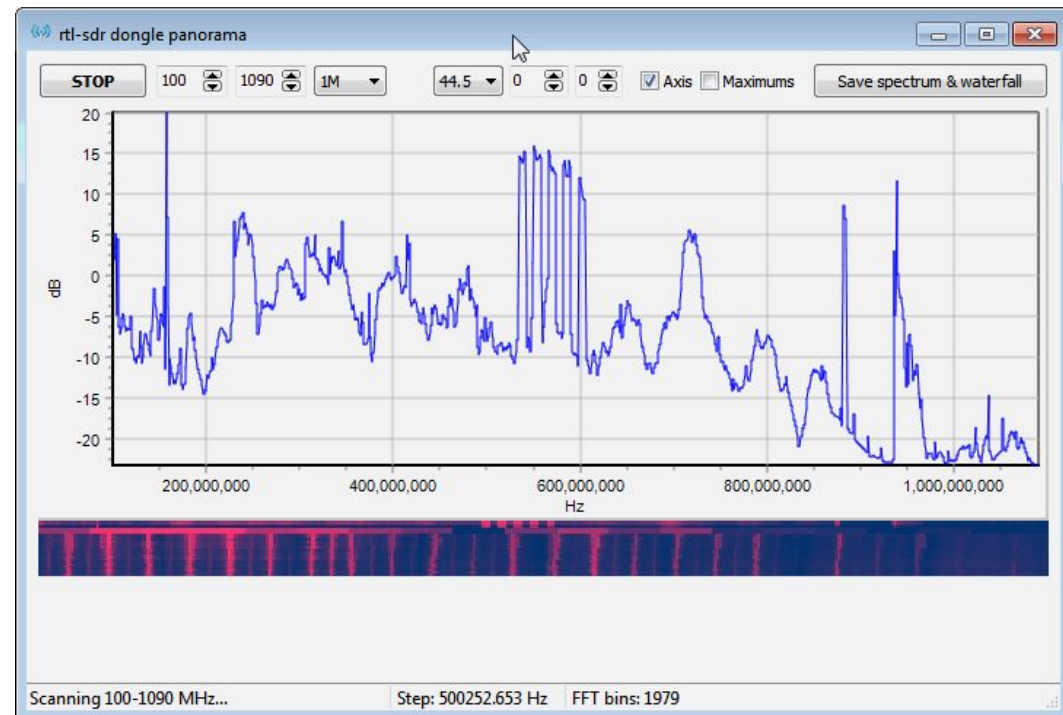
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# Components

- TX-2: Embedded computing device with optimizations for ML. Built around an NVIDIA Pascal-family GPU with 8GB Memory and 59.7GB/s memory bandwidth.
- RTL SDR and LIME SDR.
- Antenna
- GNURadio: Software that provides signal processing blocks to implement software radios.
- GR-OSMOSDR Block: Allows us to be hardware agnostic when it comes to the source block for GNURadio. Detects RTLSDR.
- GR-RDS: Used for the decoding of FM RDS data with the RTL-SDR.
- GR-RFTAP: This module implements the RFTap Encapsulation block, used to encapsulate Radio Frequency (RF) metadata about packets for Wireshark.
- Wireshark: Open source packet analyzer.
- RTLSDR Scanner: A cross platform Python frequency scanning GUI for USB TV dongles, using the OsmoSDR rtl-sdr library.
- Python Scripts utilized to automate and collect RF metadata.

# RTL\_SDR Scanner

- Goal of Automating Signal Reception
- No tools for signal detection w/o GUI
- Analyze .csv output



# RTL\_SDR Scanner

- Analyze .csv with highdb\_bandwidth.py
  - Average detected signal - “noise floor”
  - Set threshold based on difference between noise floor and maximum detected signal
  - When detected power exceeds threshold, triggers tracking variables

```
[mjsumpter@mjsumpterubuntu] - [~/Desktop] - [1728]
[$] ./scanner.sh 90 95 [11:48:04]
Scanning 90 - 95 MHz...

Signal detected: 92.1394293 - 93.3948233 MHz
Signal peak: 93.3049231 MHz
Bandwidth: 125.539 kHz
```

# RTL\_SDR Scanner

- Improving .csv analyzer
  - Currently “anecdotal” - works for expected behavior
  - Fourier Transform analysis
- Inject peak frequency to GNUradio
- Catalogue bandwidth data for classification/database query

```
SELECT sig_type, op_freq, bandwidth, modulation FROM signals WHERE modulation="FM";
```

sig_type	op_freq	bandwidth	modulation
FM Broadcast Radio	65 MHz — 108 MHz	38 kHz — 200 kHz	FM
NFM Voice	27 MHz — 864 MHz	5 kHz — 30 kHz	FM
Slow-Scan Television (SSTV)	3 MHz — 300 MHz	2.5 kHz	FM
WEFAX	3 MHz — 30 MHz	3 kHz	FM

# TX2



- Problems Faced:
  - TX-2 is hardware physically located in FL. Team was distributed around the country.
  - Initial testing of configuration was successfully achieved on a VM with x64 processor. ARM processor posed challenges.
  - Errors in building and missing dependencies meant TX2 had to be reflashed if the cause of failure was not detected.

# TX2

- Solutions utilized:

- TX-2 was configured with static IP Addr in order to allow for SSH and VNC connections.
- Team had to breakdown install methodology into steps in order to identify which component was causing compile errors. Team was not able to identify a substitute for a VM that provided quick saves and reverts similar to VM snapshots.
- Team was able to configure system with successful operation. Team continued on to clone the SD card of the successful build.

# TX2

- Disadvantages of HW:

- Inability to quickly revert during build tests. Architecture is difficult to emulate in Virtual Environments.
- Unique components cause issues when it comes to open source libraries and software written for x86 and/or x64 systems.



# TX2

- How to Improve:

- Develop better documentation during install and debugging.
- Explore emulation options if available.

# Dependency Dependency Dependency Depends

- Programs that rely on other programs to rely on
- RTLSDR\_Scanner relied on
  - Numpy, Matplotlib, pyserial, wxpython and 5 others
- Issues occur when the system cannot find the required issues
- Common causes:
  - Mixed Building from source and building via installer, packages etc...
  - Building with mixed permissions
  - Dependencies are the wrong version

# This is out control....version

- noun..the task of keeping a software system consisting of many versions and configurations well organized.
- Issues
  - Team members will duplicate efforts to solve problems
  - All efforts can be lost on a project during a catastrophic failure
- Solutions
  - Software: Github, BitBucket, Docker
  - OS: VMs, Docker
- ALWAYS test your demo the day before ,and DO NOT make changes to it until after

# The Double Cutting Edge of Technology

- Requirements/Issues
  - Lack of Consensus
  - Lack of Testing
  - Resistance by establishment
- Tips
  - Network and knowledge sharing
  - Break problem into smaller obtainable pieces



## Persistence pays off

# Future Work – RF Dictionary/ML

- Utilizing SIG ID Wiki (see references) DB as local reference.
- Adapt current meta classifier for TX2 function
- Coordinate with DeepSIG for omniSIG on TX2

# Resources

[https://kb.ettus.com/Building\\_and\\_Installing\\_the\\_USRP\\_Open-Source\\_Toolchain\\_\(UHD\\_and\\_GNU\\_Radio\)\\_on\\_Linux](https://kb.ettus.com/Building_and_Installing_the_USRP_Open-Source_Toolchain_(UHD_and_GNU_Radio)_on_Linux)

<https://www.sigidwiki.com/wiki/Database>