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Firefly: Spoofing Earth Observation Satellites through Radio Overshadowing

*Edd Salkield*¹ Joshua Smailes¹ Sebastian Köhler¹
Simon Birnbach¹ Richard Baker¹ Martin Strohmeier²
Ivan Martinovic¹

¹Systems Security Lab, University of Oxford

²Cyber-Defence Campus, armasuisse Science + Technology

Trinity Term 2022



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Challenges of unauthenticated satellites

- Many current satellites do not encrypt the downlink, due to:



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- Many current satellites do not encrypt the downlink, due to:
 - Increased power budget and costs



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 - Open access data



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Challenges of unauthenticated satellites

- Many current satellites do not encrypt the downlink, due to:
 - Increased power budget and costs
 - Open access data
 - Legacy systems backwards compatibility



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- Many current satellites do not encrypt the downlink, due to:
 - Increased power budget and costs
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 - Legacy systems backwards compatibility
- Other satellites are decryptable, due to:



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- Many current satellites do not encrypt the downlink, due to:
 - Increased power budget and costs
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- Other satellites are decryptable, due to:
 - Insecure cryptosystems ¹

¹COMS-1 uses single DES <https://vksdr.com/lrit-key-dec/>



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- Many current satellites do not encrypt the downlink, due to:
 - Increased power budget and costs
 - Open access data
 - Legacy systems backwards compatibility
- Other satellites are decryptable, due to:
 - Insecure cryptosystems ¹
 - Leaked keys ²

¹ COMS-1 uses single DES <https://vkssdr.com/lrit-key-dec/>

² GK-2A keys leaked in source code <https://vkssdr.com/xrit-rx/>



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Insecure Earth Observation Satellites

Satellites with insecure downlinks include:

- **Fire detection and management**, e.g., Terra, Aqua



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Satellites with insecure downlinks include:

- **Fire detection and management**, e.g., Terra, Aqua
- Geospatial intelligence, e.g., Landsat-7..9
- Weather monitoring, e.g., GOES-14..17, FengYun series
- Infrared sensing, e.g., Metop-A,B
- Climate monitoring, e.g., Suomi-NPP



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Insecure Earth Observation Satellites

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Further details available in the paper



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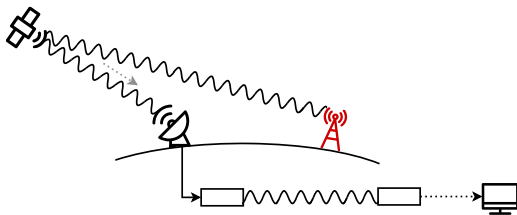
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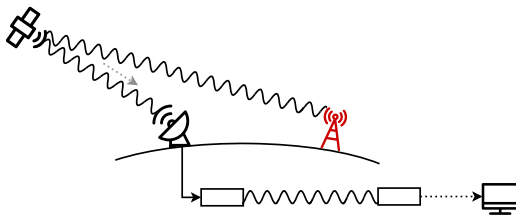
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Using an SDR and open source software, attackers can:



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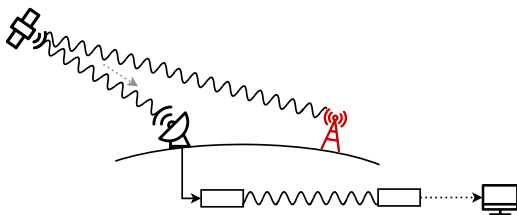
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Using an SDR and open source software, attackers can:

- Read confidential maritime data¹ and internet traffic²

¹Pavur et al. (2020) "A Tale of Sea and Sky on the Security of Maritime VSAT Communications"

²Pavur et al. (2019) "Secrets in the Sky: On Privacy and Infrastructure Security in DVB-S Satellite Broadband"



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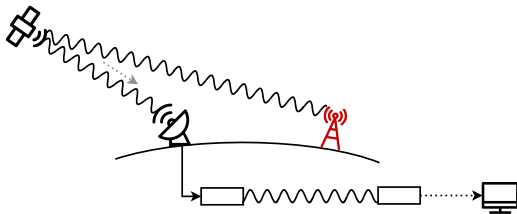
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Using an SDR and open source software, attackers can:

- Read confidential maritime data¹ and internet traffic²
- Eavesdrop on Iridium traffic and calls³

¹Pavur et al. (2020) "A Tale of Sea and Sky on the Security of Maritime VSAT Communications"

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³muccc "Iridium Toolkit" <https://github.com/muccc/iridium-toolkit>



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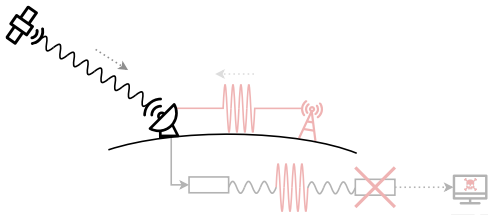
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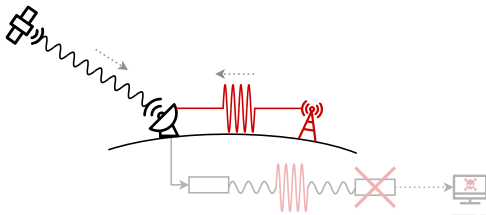
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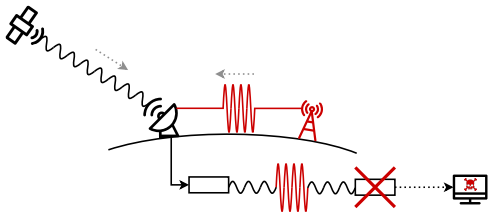
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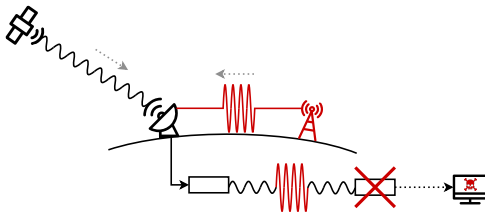
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Spoofing attacks have been shown against:



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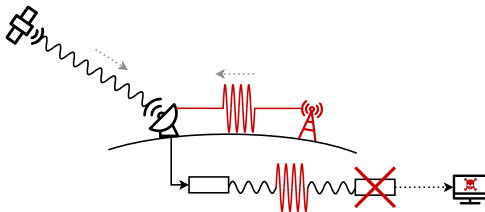
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Spoofing attacks have been shown against:

- GNSS to manipulate calculated location¹

¹ Motallebighomi et. al. (2022) "Cryptography Is Not Enough: Relay Attacks on Authenticated GNSS Signals"



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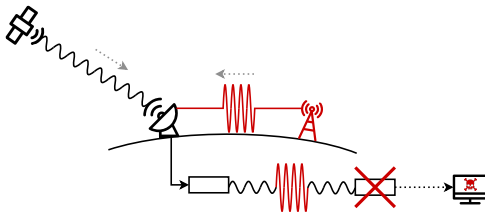
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Spoofing attacks have been shown against:

- GNSS to manipulate calculated location¹
- Uplinks for satellite hijacking² or broadcast intrusion³

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² "2011 REPORT TO CONGRESS of the U.S.-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION"
p.223–224

³ Broadcasting (1986) "'Captain Midnight' unmasked"



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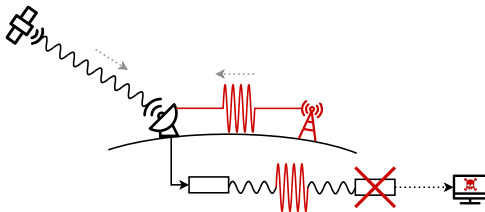
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Spoofing attacks have been shown against:

- GNSS to manipulate calculated location¹
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No work considers spoofing Earth Observation satellites

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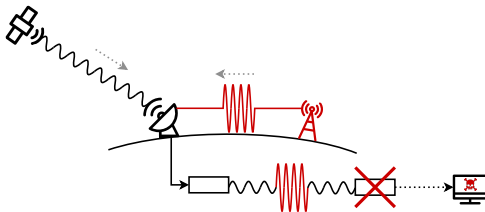
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No work considers spoofing Earth Observation satellites

RQ: What can the attacker achieve by exploiting the unauthenticated channel?

¹ Motallebighomi et. al. (2022) "Cryptography Is Not Enough: Relay Attacks on Authenticated GNSS Signals"

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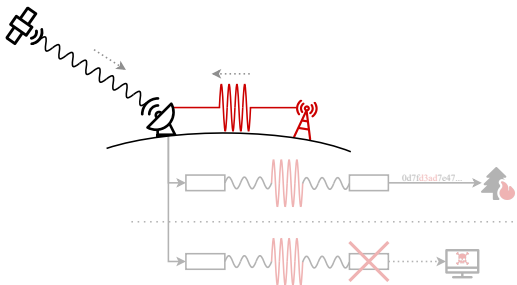
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Threat model



Attacker transmits counterfeit signals in the vicinity of the receiver, to:



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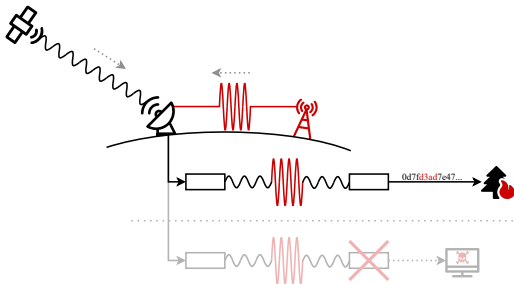
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Attacker transmits counterfeit signals in the vicinity of the receiver, to:

- Affect the satellite-derived datasets



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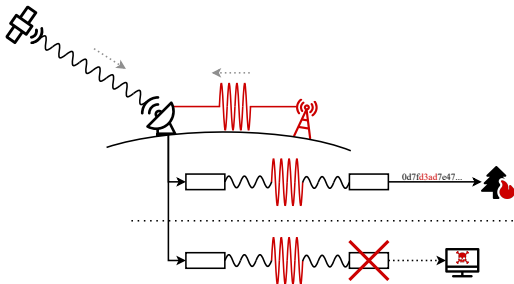
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Threat model



Attacker transmits counterfeit signals in the vicinity of the receiver, to:

- Affect the satellite-derived datasets
- Exploit or disrupt downlink processing stages



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Attacker capabilities

Estimated cost

Hardware component	Cost
limeSDR	598 USD
X-Band upconverter	100 USD ¹
X-Band amplifier	1,638 USD
Compatible antenna	431 USD
Total	3,000 USD

¹ Estimated price from self-built amateur radio equipment



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Hardware component	Cost
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X-Band upconverter	100 USD ¹
X-Band amplifier	1,638 USD
Compatible antenna	431 USD
<i>Total</i>	3,000 USD

Within the budget of a motivated hobbyist

¹ Estimated price from self-built amateur radio equipment



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Case Study: Forest fire detection in FIRMS

NASA's global fire detection service



The 2019 Australia bushfires as seen from Aqua's MODIS instrument, annotated with the *Fires and Thermal Anomalies* dataset on NASA's worldview.



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Case Study: Forest fire detection in FIRMS

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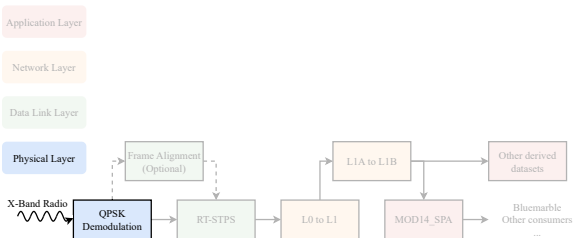
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With a research account, anyone can download the entire set of decoding software from NASA's *Direct Readout Laboratory* <https://directreadout.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/>



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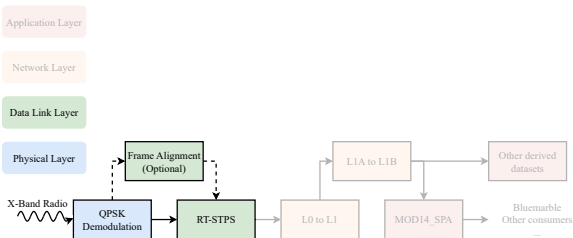
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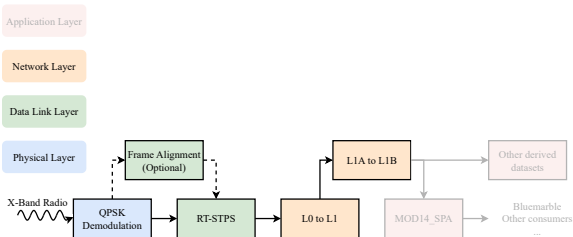
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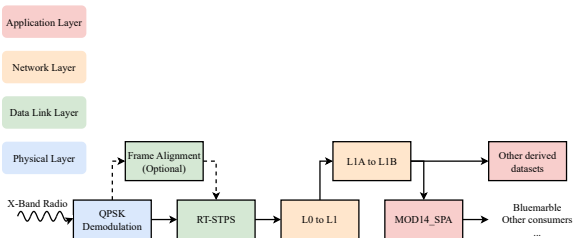
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- Obtain legitimate data from digital archive¹

¹<https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/archive/>



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Attack overview

- Obtain legitimate data from digital archive¹
- Perform security audit on downlink decoder software²

¹<https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/archive/>

²<https://directreadout.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/>, with an academic account



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Attack overview

- Obtain legitimate data from digital archive¹
- Perform security audit on downlink decoder software²
 - Determine data integrity checks

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- Obtain legitimate data from digital archive¹
- Perform security audit on downlink decoder software²
 - Determine data integrity checks
 - Identify vulnerabilities where safe input data assumed

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Attack overview

- Obtain legitimate data from digital archive¹
- Perform security audit on downlink decoder software²
 - Determine data integrity checks
 - Identify vulnerabilities where safe input data assumed
- Process data to add/remove artifacts³

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³Code provided in the paper



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Attack overview

- Obtain legitimate data from digital archive¹
- Perform security audit on downlink decoder software²
 - Determine data integrity checks
 - Identify vulnerabilities where safe input data assumed
- Process data to add/remove artifacts³
 - Edit image format to insert fictitious data

¹<https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/archive/>

²<https://directreadout.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/>, with an academic account

³Code provided in the paper



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- Obtain legitimate data from digital archive¹
- Perform security audit on downlink decoder software²
 - Determine data integrity checks
 - Identify vulnerabilities where safe input data assumed
- Process data to add/remove artifacts³
 - Edit image format to insert fictitious data
 - Construct payload packet to trigger vulnerability chain

¹<https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/archive/>

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³Code provided in the paper



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Affecting the derived dataset

Packet structure

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Primary Header		Secondary Header					Data Zone				
...	Packet Length	Time Tag	...	Packet Type	Scan Count	Mirror Side	...	Frame Count	...	Data Field	Checksum



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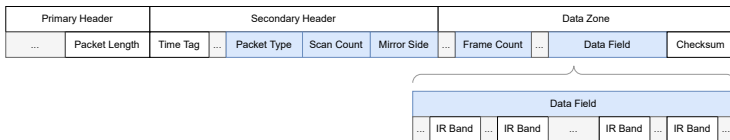
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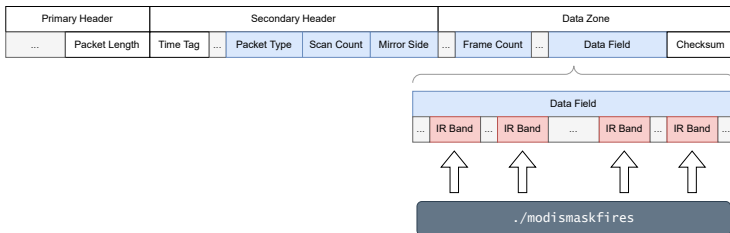
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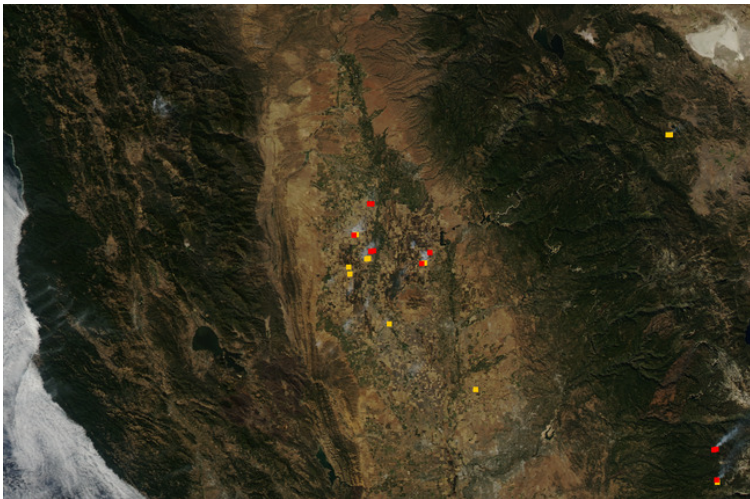
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Original image.



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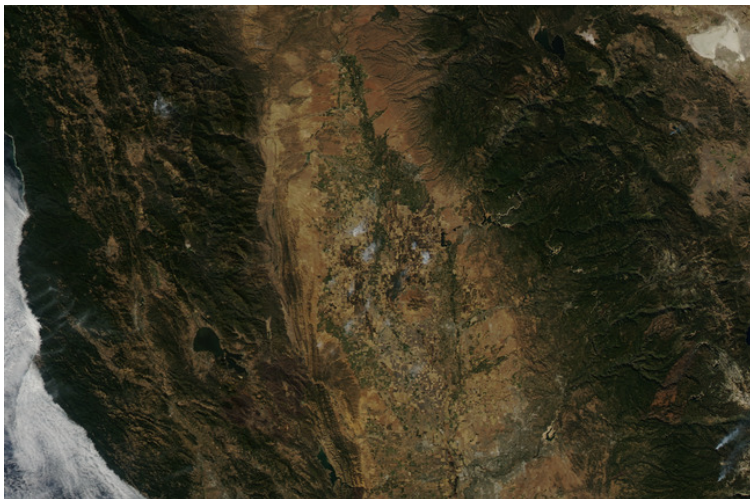
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Masking existing fires.



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Fine-grained control over fire injection.



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Motivation

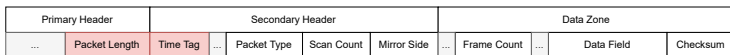
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./spppack



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```
$ printf %1337s | tr " " "f" | \  
spppack --type-flag telecommand \  
--sec-hdr-flag 1 \  
--app-id aqua_modis \  
> bad_packet.PDS
```



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$ printf %1337s | tr " " "f" | \  
spppack --type-flag telecommand \  
--sec-hdr-flag 1 \  
--app-id aqua_modis \  
> bad_packet.PDS
```

```
$ cat bad_packet.PDS good_packet_sequence.PDS \  
> ./data/MYD00F.A2015299...001.PDS
```




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$ printf %1337s | tr " " "f" | \  
spppack --type-flag telecommand \  
--sec-hdr-flag 1 \  
--app-id aqua_modis \  
> bad_packet.PDS
```

```
$ cat bad_packet.PDS good_packet_sequence.PDS \  
> ./data/MYD00F.A2015299...001.PDS
```

```
$ ./run_all.sh ./data/  
DATA_PATH: /mnt/data  
CONTAINER_RUNTIME: docker
```



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```
$ cat bad_packet.PDS good_packet_sequence.PDS \  
> ./data/MYD00F.A2015299...001.PDS
```

```
$ ./run_all.sh ./data/  
DATA_PATH: /mnt/data  
CONTAINER_RUNTIME: docker
```

```
### Processing new PDS:  
MYD00F.A2015299.2110.20152992235.001.PDS
```



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```
$ printf %1337s | tr " " "f" | \  
sppack --type-flag telecommand \  
--sec-hdr-flag 1 \  
--app-id aqua_modis \  
> bad_packet.PDS
```

```
$ cat bad_packet.PDS good_packet_sequence.PDS \  
> ./data/MYD00F.A2015299...001.PDS
```

```
$ ./run_all.sh ./data/  
DATA_PATH: /mnt/data  
CONTAINER_RUNTIME: docker
```

```
### Processing new PDS:  
MYD00F.A2015299.2110.20152992235.001.PDS
```

```
### Running modisl1db l1a-geo initial processing  
10fix_modis: Unrecoverable error in 10fix_modis!
```



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Cryptography should be required in future satellites

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But existing satellites can't be upgraded



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Backwards-compatible countermeasures:



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Backwards-compatible countermeasures:

- Multi-receiver data comparison



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Cryptography should be required in future satellites
But existing satellites can't be upgraded

Backwards-compatible countermeasures:

- Multi-receiver data comparison
- Timing analysis²

² Jedermann et. al. (2021) "Orbit-based Authentication Using TDOA Signatures in Satellite Networks"



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Cryptography should be required in future satellites
But existing satellites can't be upgraded

Backwards-compatible countermeasures:

- Multi-receiver data comparison
- Timing analysis²
- Physical-layer fingerprinting³

² Jedermann et. al. (2021) "Orbit-based Authentication Using TDOA Signatures in Satellite Networks"

³ Oligeri et. al. (2022) "PAST-AI: Physical-Layer Authentication of Satellite Transmitters via Deep Learning"



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Backwards-compatible countermeasures:

- Multi-receiver data comparison
- Timing analysis²
- Physical-layer fingerprinting³

Comparative analysis presented in the paper

² Jedermann et. al. (2021) "Orbit-based Authentication Using TDOA Signatures in Satellite Networks"

³ Oligeri et. al. (2022) "PAST-AI: Physical-Layer Authentication of Satellite Transmitters via Deep Learning"



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Our paper...



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Our paper...

- presents a demonstration of byte-level spoofing against NASA's forest fire detection system.



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Conclusion

Our paper...

- presents a demonstration of byte-level spoofing against NASA's forest fire detection system.
- provides the source code required to manipulate the packet data and structure.



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Our paper...

- presents a demonstration of byte-level spoofing against NASA's forest fire detection system.
- provides the source code required to manipulate the packet data and structure.
- confirms that only a moderate budget is required to perform these attacks.



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Conclusion

Our paper...

- presents a demonstration of byte-level spoofing against NASA's forest fire detection system.
- provides the source code required to manipulate the packet data and structure.
- confirms that only a moderate budget is required to perform these attacks.
- identifies current countermeasures which significantly increase attack difficulty.



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Thank you for your attention

Any questions?

Reach out to me at
edd.salkield@cs.ox.ac.uk