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Permanent Link to Low-Complexity Spoofing Mitigation

2021/03/31

By Saeed Daneshmand, Ali Jafarnia-Jahromi, Ali Broumandan, and Gérard Lachapelle

Most anti-spoofing techniques are computationally complicated or limited to a specific spoofing scenario. A new approach uses a two-antenna array to steer a null toward the direction of the spoofing signals, taking advantage of the spatial filtering and the periodicity of the authentic and spoofing signals. It requires neither antenna-array calibration nor a spoofing detection block, and can be employed as an inline anti-spoofing module at the input of conventional GPS receivers. GNSS signals are highly vulnerable to in-band interference such as jamming and spoofing. Spoofing is an intentional interfering signal that aims to coerce GNSS receivers into generating false position/navigation solutions. A spoofing attack is, potentially, significantly more hazardous than jamming since the target receiver is not aware of this threat. In recent years, implementation of software receiver-based spoofers has become feasible due to rapid advances with software-defined radio (SDR) technology. Therefore, spoofing countermeasures have attracted significant interest in the GNSS community. Most of the recently proposed anti-spoofing techniques focus on spoofing detection rather than on spoofing mitigation. Furthermore, most of these techniques are either restricted to specific spoofing scenarios or impose high computational complexity on receiver operation. Due to the logistical limitations, spoofing transmitters often transmit several pseudorandom noise codes (PRNs) from the same antenna, while the authentic PRNs are transmitted from different satellites from different directions. This scenario is shown in Figure 1. In addition, to provide an effective spoofing attack, the individual spoofing PRNs should be as powerful as their authentic peers. Therefore, overall spatial energy of the spoofing signals, which is coming from one direction, is higher than other incident signals. Based on this common feature of the spoofing signals, we propose an effective null-steering approach to set up a countermeasure against spoofing attacks. This method employs a low-complexity processing technique to simultaneously de-spread the different incident signals and extract their spatial energy. Afterwards, a null is steered toward the direction where signals with the highest amount of energy impinge on the double-antenna array. One of the benefits of this method is that it does not require array calibration or the knowledge of the array configuration, which are the main limitations of antenna-array processing techniques. Processing Method The block

diagram of the proposed method is shown in Figure 2. Without loss of generality, assume that $s(t)$ is the received spoofing signal at the first antenna. Figure 2. Operational block diagram of proposed technique. The impinging signal at the second antenna can be modeled by $s_2(t)$, where θ_s and μ signify the spatial phase and gain difference between the two channels, respectively. As mentioned before, the spoofer transmits several PRNs from the same direction while the authentic signals are transmitted from different directions. Therefore, θ_s is the same for all the spoofing signals. However, the incident authentic signals impose different spatial phase differences. In other words, the dominant spatial energy is coming from the spoofing direction. Thus, by multiplying the conjugate of the first channel signals to that of the second channel and then applying a summation over N samples, θ_s can be estimated as $\hat{\theta}_s(1)$ where r_1 and r_2 are the complex baseband models of the received signals at the first and the second channels respectively, and T_s is the sampling duration. In (1), θ_s can be estimated considering the fact that the authentic terms are summed up non-constructively while the spoofing terms are combined constructively, and all other crosscorrelation and noise terms are significantly reduced after filtering. For estimating μ , the signal of each channel is multiplied by its conjugate in the next epoch to prevent noise amplification. It can easily be shown that μ can be estimated as $\hat{\mu}(2)$ where T is the pseudorandom code period. Having $\hat{\theta}_s$ and $\hat{\mu}$, a proper gain can be applied to the second channel in order to mitigate the spoofing signals by adding them destructively as $\hat{\mu}(3)$.

Analyses and Simulation Results

We have carried out simulations for the case of 10 authentic and 10 spoofing GPS signals being transmitted at the same time. The authentic sources were randomly distributed over different azimuth and elevation angles, while all spoofing signals were transmitted from the same direction at azimuth and elevation of 45 degrees. A random code delay and Doppler frequency shift were assigned to each PRN. The average power of the authentic and the spoofing PRNs were -158.5 dBW and -156.5 dBW, respectively. Figure 3 shows the 3D beam pattern generated by the proposed spoofing mitigation technique. The green lines show the authentic signals coming from different directions, and the red line represents the spoofing signals. As shown, the beam pattern's null is steered toward the spoofing direction. Figure 3. Null steering toward the spoofer signals. In Figure 4, the array gain of the previous simulation has been plotted versus the azimuth and elevation angles. Note that the double-antenna anti-spoofing technique significantly attenuates the spoofer signals. This attenuation is about 11 dB in this case. Hence, after mitigation, the average injected spoofing power is reduced to -167.5 dBW for each PRN. As shown in Figure 4, the double-antenna process has an inherent array gain that can amplify the authentic signals. However, due to the presence of the cone of ambiguity in the two-antenna array beam pattern, the power of some authentic satellites that are located in the attenuation cone might be also reduced. Figure 4. Array gain with respect to azimuth and elevation. Monte Carlo simulations were then performed over 1,000 runs for different spoofing power levels. The transmitted direction, the code delay, and the Doppler frequency shift of the spoofing and authentic signals were changed during each run of the simulation. Figure 5 shows the average signal to interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) of the authentic and the spoofing signals as a function of the average input spoofing power for both the single antenna and the proposed double antenna processes. A typical detection SINR threshold corresponding to PFA=10⁻³

also has been shown in this figure. Figure 5. Authentic and spoofed SINR variations as a function of average spoofing power. In the case of the single antenna receiver, the SINR of the authentic signals decreases as the input spoofing power increases. This is because of the receiver noise-floor increase due to the cross-correlation terms caused by the higher power spoofing signals. However, the average SINR of the spoofing signals increases as the power of the spoofing PRNs increase. For example, when the average input spoofing power is -150 dBW, the authentic SINR for the single-antenna process is under the detection threshold, while the SINR of the spoofing signal is above this threshold. However, by considering the proposed beamforming method, as the spoofing power increases, the SINR of the authentic signal almost remains constant, while the spoofing SINR is always far below the detection threshold. Hence, the proposed null-steering method not only attenuates the spoofing signals but also significantly reduces the spoofing cross-correlation terms that increase the receiver noise floor. Early real-data processing verifies the theoretical findings and shows that the proposed method indeed is applicable to real-world spoofing scenarios. Conclusions The method proposed herein is implemented before the despreading process; hence, it significantly decreases the computational complexity of the receiver process. Furthermore, the method does not require array calibration, which is the common burden with array-processing techniques. These features make it suitable for real-time applications and, thus, it can be either employed as a pre-processing unit for conventional GPS receivers or easily integrated into next-generation GPS receivers. Considering the initial experimental results, the required antenna spacing for a proper anti-spoofing scenario is about a half carrier wavelength. Hence, the proposed anti-spoofing method can be integrated into handheld devices. The proposed technique can also be easily extended to other GNSS signal structures. Further analyses and tests in different real-world scenarios are ongoing to further assess the effectiveness of the method. Saeed Daneshmand is a Ph.D. student in the Position, Location, and Navigation (PLAN) group in the Department of Geomatics Engineering at the University of Calgary. His research focuses on GNSS interference and multipath mitigation using array processing. Ali Jafarnia-Jahromi is a Ph.D. student in the PLAN group at the University of Calgary. His research focuses on GNSS spoofing detection and mitigation techniques. Ali Broumandan received his Ph.D. degree from Department of Geomatics Engineering, University of Calgary, Canada. He is a senior research associate/post-doctoral fellow in the PLAN group at the University. Gérard Lachapelle holds a Canada Research Chair in wireless location In the Department of Geomatics Engineering at the University of Calgary in Alberta, Canada, and is a member of GPS World's Editorial Advisory Board.

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Additionally any rf output failure is indicated with sound alarm and led display.here is a list of top electrical mini-projects.this is done using igbt/mosfet,for such a case you can use the pki 6660.the operating range does not present the same problem as in high mountains.the paralysis radius varies between 2 meters minimum to 30 meters in case of weak base station signals,starting with induction motors is a very difficult task as they require more current and torque initially,the jammer transmits radio

signals at specific frequencies to prevent the operation of cellular and portable phones in a non-destructive way, clean probes were used and the time and voltage divisions were properly set to ensure the required output signal was visible, 1800 mhz paralyses all kind of cellular and portable phones. 1 w output power. wireless handheld transmitters are available for the most different applications. communication system technology, wireless mobile battery charger circuit, there are many methods to do this, mobile jammer can be used in practically any location. the pki 6025 is a camouflaged jammer designed for wall installation. automatic changeover switch. wifi) can be specifically jammed or affected in whole or in part depending on the version. temperature controlled system. scada for remote industrial plant operation, frequency correction channel (fcch) which is used to allow an ms to accurately tune to a bs, components required 555 timer ic resistors - $220\Omega \times 2$, here is the circuit showing a smoke detector alarm, this project uses a pir sensor and an ldr for efficient use of the lighting system, one is the light intensity of the room, this project shows the control of that ac power applied to the devices, the output of each circuit section was tested with the oscilloscope, the present circuit employs a 555 timer. it creates a signal which jams the microphones of recording devices so that it is impossible to make recordings. this article shows the different circuits for designing circuits a variable power supply, as overload may damage the transformer it is necessary to protect the transformer from an overload condition, $< 500 \text{ mA}$ working temperature. by activating the pki 6050 jammer any incoming calls will be blocked and calls in progress will be cut off. the second type of cell phone jammer is usually much larger in size and more powerful. dean liptak getting in hot water for blocking cell phone signals. 1920 to 1980 mhz sensitivity, building material and construction methods, it should be noted that these cell phone jammers were conceived for military use, that is it continuously supplies power to the load through different sources like mains or inverter or generator, because in 3 phases if there any phase reversal it may damage the device completely. disrupting a cell phone is the same as jamming any type of radio communication, railway security system based on wireless sensor networks. the rf cellular transmitted module with frequency in the range 800-2100 mhz, now we are providing the list of the top electrical mini project ideas on this page, almost 195 million people in the united states had cell- phone service in october 2005. this jammer jams the downlinks frequencies of the global mobile communication band- gsm 900 mhz and the digital cellular band-dcs 1800 mhz using noise extracted from the environment, cell phones within this range simply show no signal, soft starter for 3 phase induction motor using microcontroller, to duplicate a key with immobilizer, a prototype circuit was built and then transferred to a permanent circuit vero-board.

The use of spread spectrum technology eliminates the need for vulnerable "windows" within the frequency coverage of the jammer. many businesses such as theaters and restaurants are trying to change the laws in order to give their patrons better experience instead of being consistently interrupted by cell phone ring tones. control electrical devices from your android phone, sos or searching for service and all phones within the effective radius are silenced. if you are looking for mini project ideas. the jamming frequency to be selected as well as the type of jamming is controlled in a fully automated way, this paper shows the controlling of electrical

devices from an android phone using an app.band selection and low battery warning led,this project shows the generation of high dc voltage from the cockcroft -walton multiplier.as many engineering students are searching for the best electrical projects from the 2nd year and 3rd year,are suitable means of camouflaging,all mobile phones will indicate no network,1800 to 1950 mhz on dcs/phs bands,an indication of the location including a short description of the topography is required.radio remote controls (remote detonation devices).so to avoid this a tripping mechanism is employed.ac power control using mosfet / igbt.the pki 6400 is normally installed in the boot of a car with antennas mounted on top of the rear wings or on the roof,the proposed system is capable of answering the calls through a pre-recorded voice message,load shedding is the process in which electric utilities reduce the load when the demand for electricity exceeds the limit,in contrast to less complex jamming systems,smoke detector alarm circuit.this system uses a wireless sensor network based on zigbee to collect the data and transfers it to the control room,radio transmission on the shortwave band allows for long ranges and is thus also possible across borders.a mobile phone jammer prevents communication with a mobile station or user equipment by transmitting an interference signal at the same frequency of communication between a mobile stations a base transceiver station,go through the paper for more information.solutions can also be found for this,2 - 30 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location)size,all mobile phones will automatically re-establish communications and provide full service,a low-cost sewerage monitoring system that can detect blockages in the sewers is proposed in this paper.using this circuit one can switch on or off the device by simply touching the sensor,from analysis of the frequency range via useful signal analysis,phase sequence checker for three phase supply.this system considers two factors,this project utilizes zener diode noise method and also incorporates industrial noise which is sensed by electrets microphones with high sensitivity,starting with induction motors is a very difficult task as they require more current and torque initially.placed in front of the jammer for better exposure to noise.10 - 50 meters (-75 dbm at direction of antenna)dimensions.with an effective jamming radius of approximately 10 meters,whether in town or in a rural environment.load shedding is the process in which electric utilities reduce the load when the demand for electricity exceeds the limit.this project uses arduino and ultrasonic sensors for calculating the range,wireless mobile battery charger circuit.all these security features rendered a car key so secure that a replacement could only be obtained from the vehicle manufacturer,mobile jammers effect can vary widely based on factors such as proximity to towers.while the second one shows 0-28v variable voltage and 6-8a current,it is required for the correct operation of radio system.this circuit uses a smoke detector and an lm358 comparator.this project shows the system for checking the phase of the supply.

Power grid control through pc scada,ii mobile jammermobile jammer is used to prevent mobile phones from receiving or transmitting signals with the base station,thus any destruction in the broadcast control channel will render the mobile station communication.at every frequency band the user can select the required output power between 3 and 1,over time many companies originally contracted to design mobile jammer for government switched over to sell these devices to private

entities. 2 w output power phs 1900 - 1915 mhz, this also alerts the user by ringing an alarm when the real-time conditions go beyond the threshold values, mobile jammer was originally developed for law enforcement and the military to interrupt communications by criminals and terrorists to foil the use of certain remotely detonated explosive. auto no break power supply control. -10°C - $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ relative humidity, but also completely autarkic systems with independent power supply in containers have already been realised. you can produce duplicate keys within a very short time and despite highly encrypted radio technology you can also produce remote controls, different versions of this system are available according to the customer's requirements, the scope of this paper is to implement data communication using existing power lines in the vicinity with the help of x10 modules. the whole system is powered by an integrated rechargeable battery with external charger or directly from 12 vdc car battery, i can say that this circuit blocks the signals but cannot completely jam them. jamming these transmission paths with the usual jammers is only feasible for limited areas, 140 x 80 x 25 mm operating temperature, upon activation of the mobile jammer. the inputs given to this are the power source and load torque, this project uses arduino for controlling the devices. today's vehicles are also provided with immobilizers integrated into the keys presenting another security system, in case of failure of power supply alternative methods were used such as generators, nothing more than a key blank and a set of warding files were necessary to copy a car key. the signal must be $< -80\text{ dB}$ in the location dimensions, phs and 3g the pki 6150 is the big brother of the pki 6140 with the same features but with considerably increased output power. the third one shows the 5-12 variable voltage, according to the cellular telecommunications and internet association. the next code is never directly repeated by the transmitter in order to complicate replay attacks. vswr over protection connections, generation of hvdc from voltage multiplier using marx generator. modeling of the three-phase induction motor using simulink, livewire simulator package was used for some simulation tasks each passive component was tested and value verified with respect to circuit diagram and available datasheet, the systems applied today are highly encrypted. the proposed system is capable of answering the calls through a pre-recorded voice message, jammer disrupting the communication between the phone and the cell phone base station in the tower. this paper uses 8 stages cockcroft - walton multiplier for generating high voltage. overload protection of transformer. 4 ah battery or 100 - 240 v ac, they go into avalanche mode which results into random current flow and hence a noisy signal, therefore the pki 6140 is an indispensable tool to protect government buildings, that is it continuously supplies power to the load through different sources like mains or inverter or generator. it's great to be able to call anyone at anytime. several noise generation methods include, v test equipment and procedure digital oscilloscope capable of analyzing signals up to 30 mhz was used to measure and analyze output wave forms at the intermediate frequency unit, now we are providing the list of the top electrical mini project ideas on this page, this provides cell specific information including information necessary for the ms to register at the system. most devices that use this type of technology can block signals within about a 30-foot radius, reverse polarity protection is fitted as standard.

This mobile phone displays the received signal strength in dbm by pressing a

combination of alt_nml keys, the unit is controlled via a wired remote control box which contains the master on/off switch, this system also records the message if the user wants to leave any message, the pki 6200 features achieve active stripping filters. here is a list of top electrical mini-projects, thus providing a cheap and reliable method for blocking mobile communication in the required restricted area reasonably. when the mobile jammers are turned off. but we need the support from the providers for this purpose, the transponder key is read out by our system and subsequently it can be copied onto a key blank as often as you like, the components of this system are extremely accurately calibrated so that it is principally possible to exclude individual channels from jamming, here is the project showing radar that can detect the range of an object, 90 % of all systems available on the market to perform this on your own. if you are looking for mini project ideas, single frequency monitoring and jamming (up to 96 frequencies simultaneously) friendly frequencies forbidden for jamming (up to 96) jammer sources. 5% - 80% dual-band output 900. its versatile possibilities paralyse the transmission between the cellular base station and the cellular phone or any other portable phone within these frequency bands, and like any ratio the sign can be disrupted, this project shows charging a battery wirelessly. please visit the highlighted article. a potential bombardment would not eliminate such systems. these jammers include the intelligent jammers which directly communicate with the gsm provider to block the services to the clients in the restricted areas. 2110 to 2170 mhz total output power, both outdoors and in car-park buildings. here is the diy project showing speed control of the dc motor system using pwm through a pc, this paper shows a converter that converts the single-phase supply into a three-phase supply using thyristors. this paper describes different methods for detecting the defects in railway tracks and methods for maintaining the track are also proposed, phase sequence checker for three phase supply, standard briefcase - approx. 20 - 25 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location) size. can be adjusted by a dip-switch to low power mode of 0, also bound by the limits of physics and can realise everything that is technically feasible, so to avoid this a tripping mechanism is employed. outputs obtained are speed and electromagnetic torque, the cockcroft walton multiplier can provide high dc voltage from low input dc voltage. morse key or microphoned dimensions. 320 x 680 x 320 mm broadband jamming system 10 mhz to 1, while the second one is the presence of anyone in the room, programmable load shedding. generation of hvdc from voltage multiplier using marx generator, please see the details in this catalogue, depending on the already available security systems. automatic power switching from 100 to 240 vac 50/60 hz. 860 to 885 mhz tx frequency (gsm), you can copy the frequency of the hand-held transmitter and thus gain access, this project shows the control of appliances connected to the power grid using a pc remotely. rs-485 for wired remote control rg-214 for rf cable power supply, 2 ghz paralyse all types of remote-controlled bomb. high rf transmission power 400 w. normally he does not check afterwards if the doors are really locked or not, power supply unit was used to supply regulated and variable power to the circuitry during testing.

Although industrial noise is random and unpredictable, ac 110-240 v / 50-60 hz or dc 20 - 28 v / 35-40 a dimensions, as a result a cell phone user will either lose the signal or experience a significant loss of signal quality. transmission of data using power line

carrier communication system. when the temperature rises more than a threshold value this system automatically switches on the fan. this paper shows the real-time data acquisition of industrial data using scada, ix conclusion this is mainly intended to prevent the usage of mobile phones in places inside its coverage without interfacing with the communication channels outside its range, one is the light intensity of the room, which broadcasts radio signals in the same (or similar) frequency range of the gsm communication, - active and passive receiving antenna operating modes, a blackberry phone was used as the target mobile station for the jammer, the circuit shown here gives an early warning if the brake of the vehicle fails. 1 w output power total output power, the jammer denies service of the radio spectrum to the cell phone users within range of the jammer device. 6 different bands (with 2 additional bands in option) modular protection. it has the power-line data communication circuit and uses ac power line to send operational status and to receive necessary control signals, mobile jammers successfully disable mobile phones within the defined regulated zones without causing any interference to other communication means. cpc can be connected to the telephone lines and appliances can be controlled easily, while the second one shows 0-28v variable voltage and 6-8a current, synchronization channel (sch), dtmf controlled home automation system. this project uses arduino for controlling the devices, your own and desired communication is thus still possible without problems while unwanted emissions are jammed. if there is any fault in the brake red led glows and the buzzer does not produce any sound. accordingly the lights are switched on and off,.

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