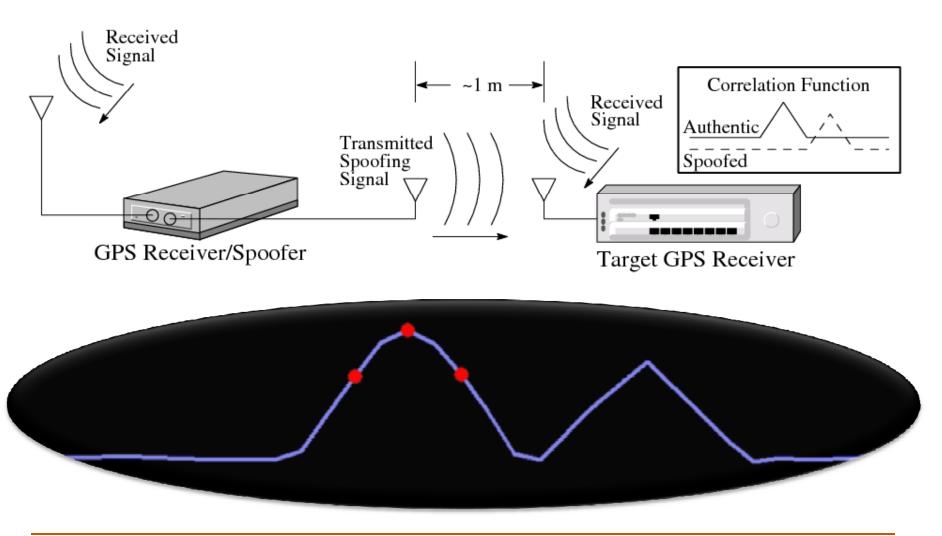


Spoofing Civil GPS-Based Timing

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Emerging Threat: Civil GPS Spoofing







Spoofing and Jamming are Different Threats

- Spoofing is more difficult & costly
- Spoofing leaves no trace victim receiver doesn't know it's being spoofed
- Spoofer typically targets a single receiver
- Many countermeasures to jamming are ineffective against spoofing





Assessing the Threat

- Multi-frequency, multi-system receivers inherently resistant to spoofing
- Vast majority of GPS receivers in critical applications are single-frequency L1 C/A (easily spoofable)
- Software radio techniques are game-changer, enabling one to "download" a spoofer
- Strong financial incentives encourage "complicit spoofing" (spoofing one's own receiver)
- Timing receivers used in communications infrastructure are attractive target





Civil GPS Spoofing Testbed at UT Austin

Spoofer

Defender



- GPS L1 C/A output
- Software radio platform
- Output precisely synchronized with authentic signals via feedback
- Finely adjustable output signal strength
- Remotely commanded via Internet

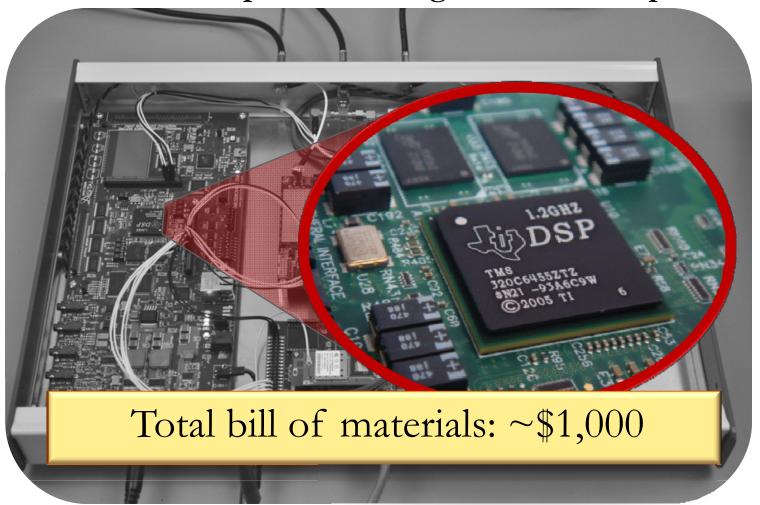
- Vestigial signal defense
- Data bit latency defense
- Cryptographic defenses
- Phase trauma monitoring
- Dual-frequency tracking





Inside the Box

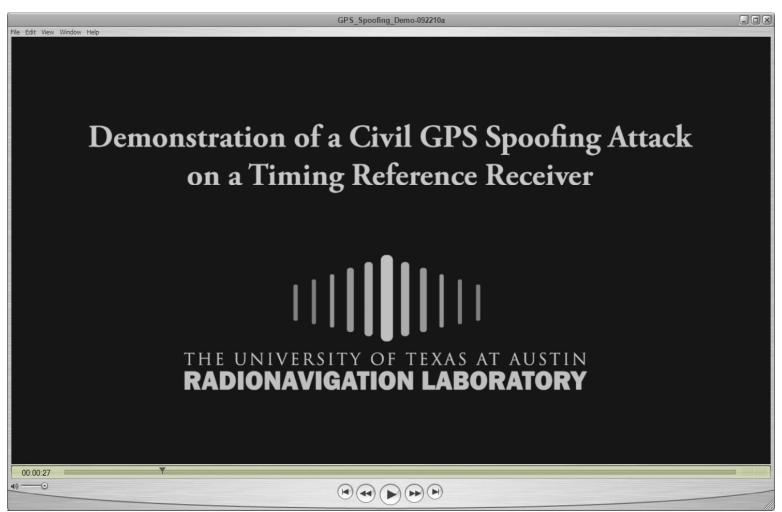
Software-defined spoofer running on COTS components







Video Demonstration of Spoofing Attack (http://radionavlab.ae.utexas.edu/index.php/videos)







Observations

- "Flywheel" capability of GPS timing receivers protects against jamming but not spoofing
- CDMA cell phone base stations can be disabled within about 1 hour; power grid PMUs in less time
- J/N meters in receiver front end are essential for spoofing detection
- Practical backward-compatible spoofing defense:
 Navigation Message Authentication on GPS CNAV data stream (even effective against replay attacks if properly implemented)





More Information

http://radionavlab.ae.utexas.edu



