

Hacking a Bird in the Sky

The Revenge of Angry Birds

Jim Geovedi, Raditya Iryandi, Raoul Chiesa

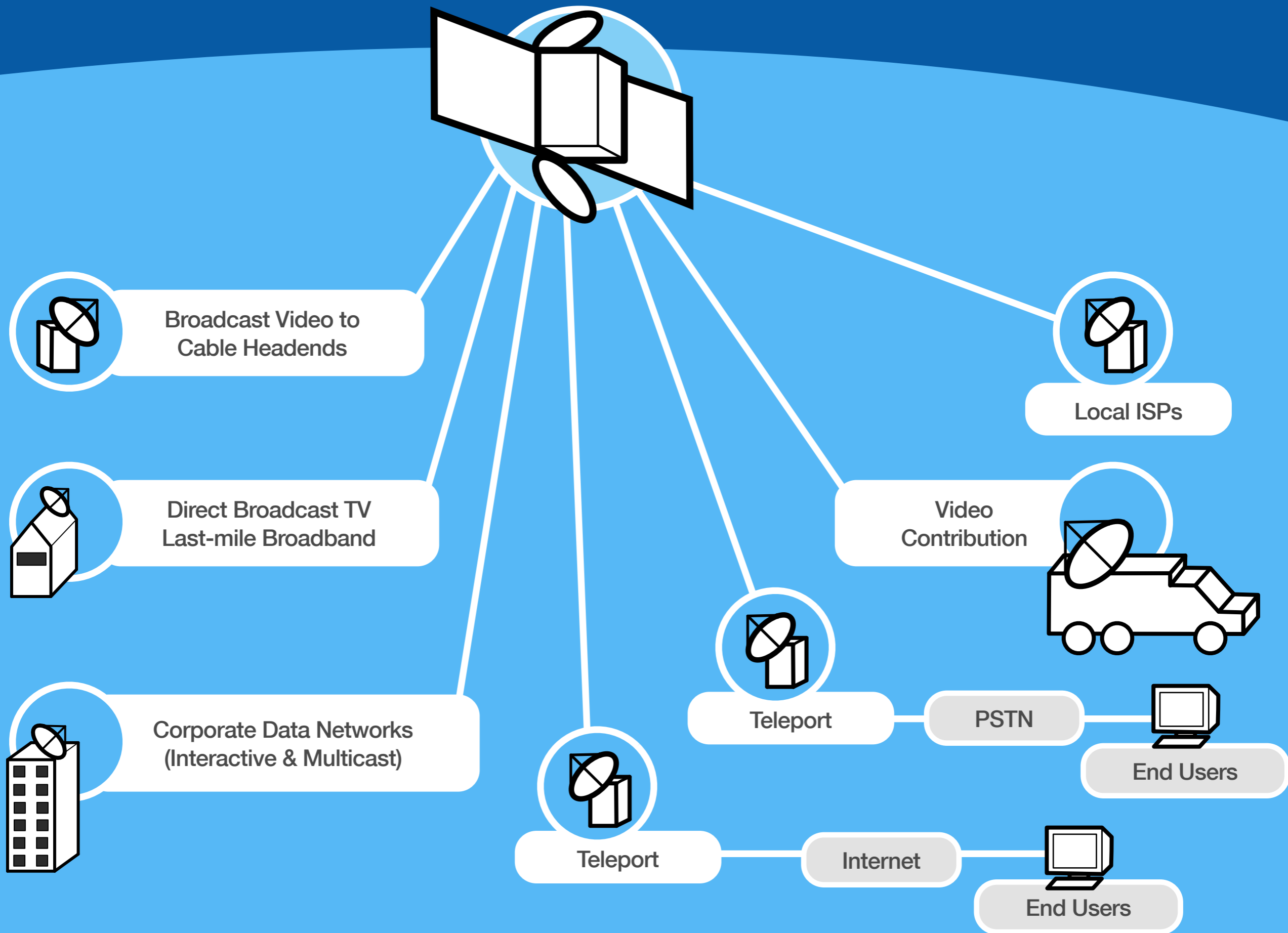


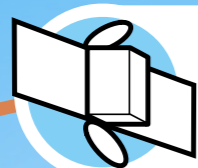
Satellite Communication

When terrestrial communication **FAIL**, we **PREVAIL!**

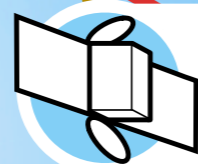


Arthur C. Clarke
1917-2008

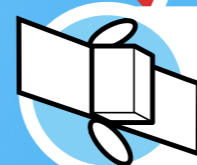




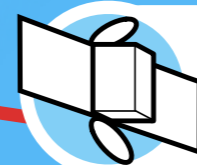
Medium Earth Orbit
Altitude: 8,000-20,000 km



Low Earth Orbit
Altitude: 500-2,000 km



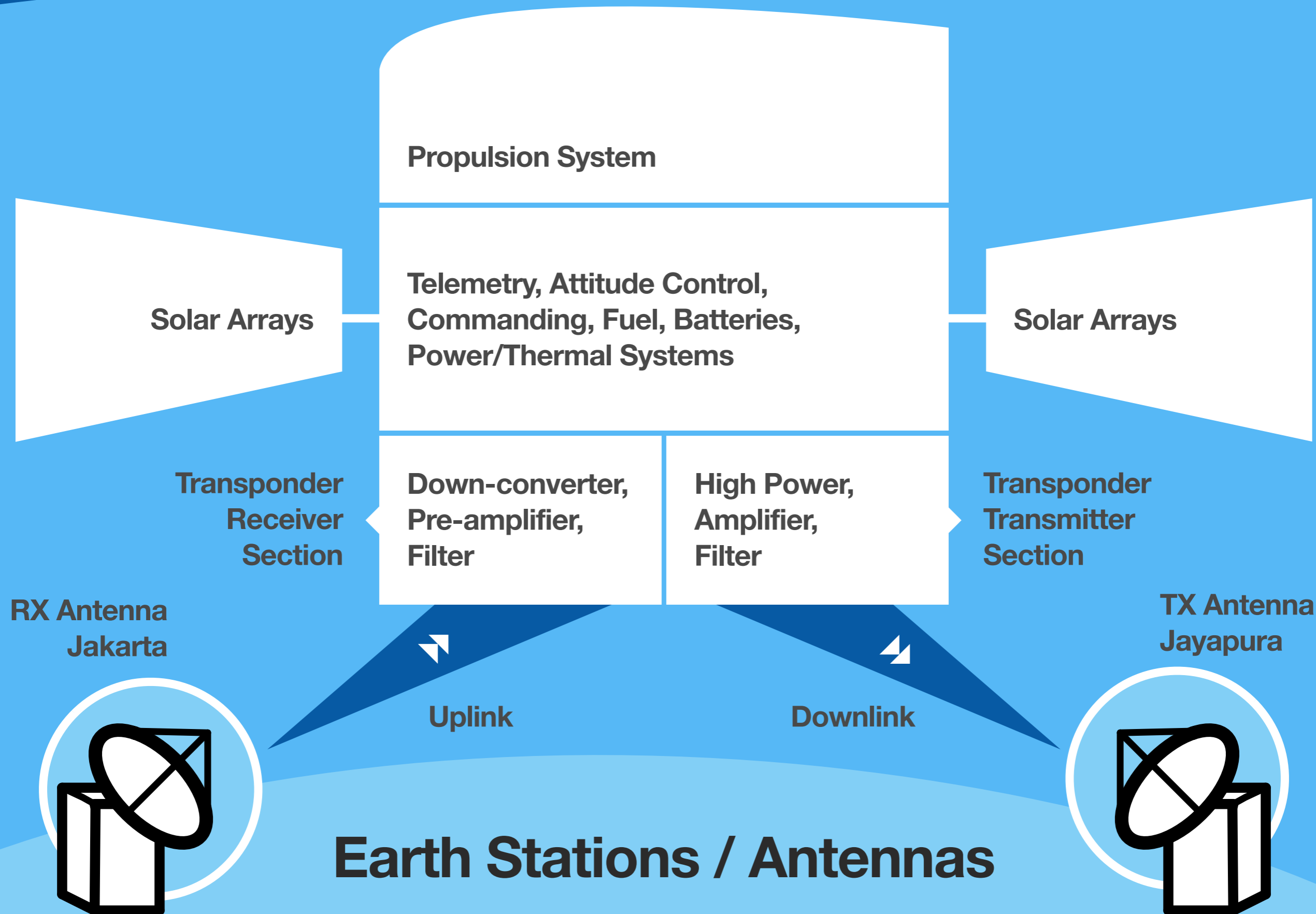
Geostationary Orbit
Altitude: 35,786 km



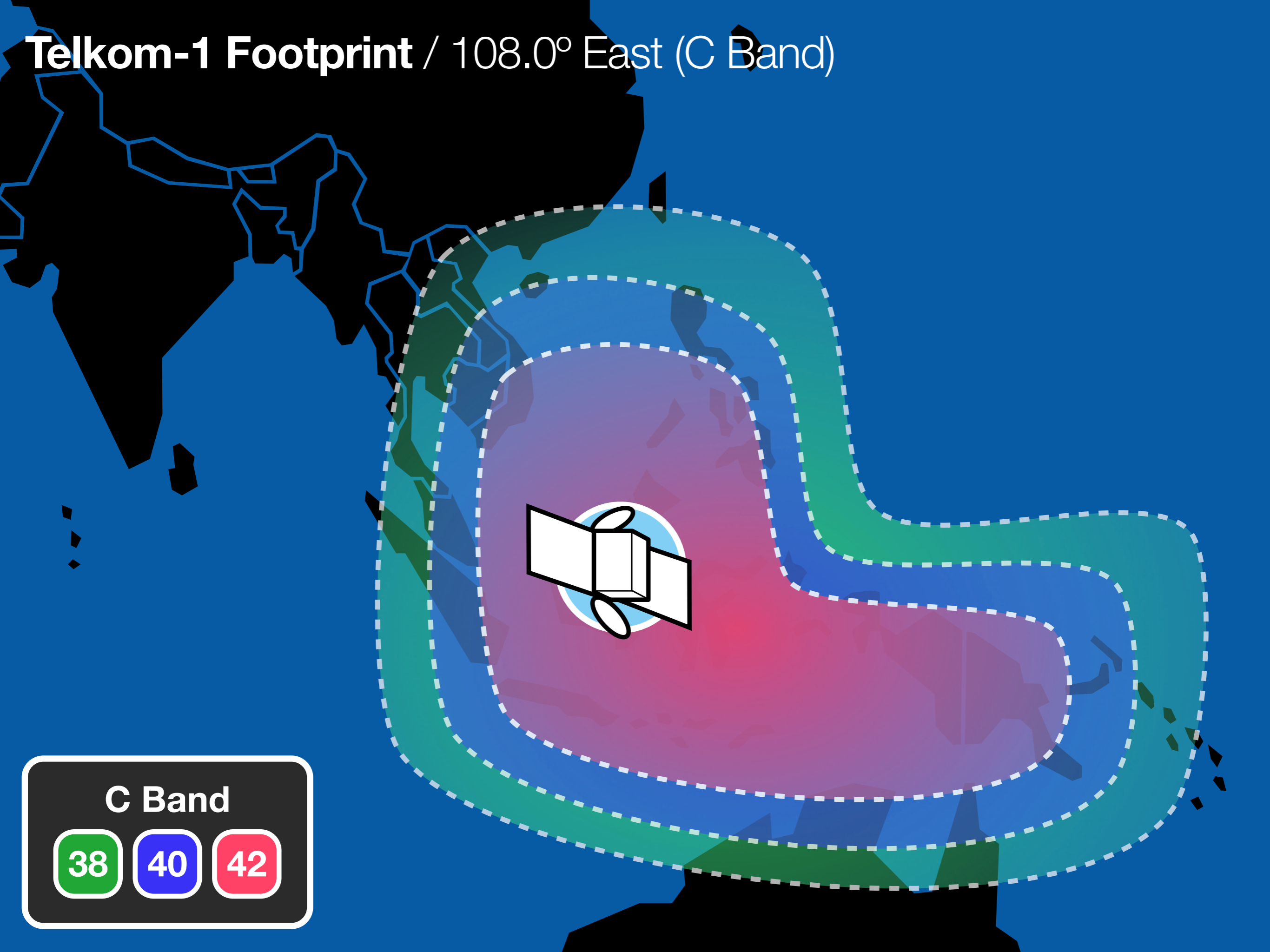
Highly Elliptical Orbit
Altitude: >35,786 km

average distance to moon:
384,400 km





Telkom-1 Footprint / 108.0° East (C Band)



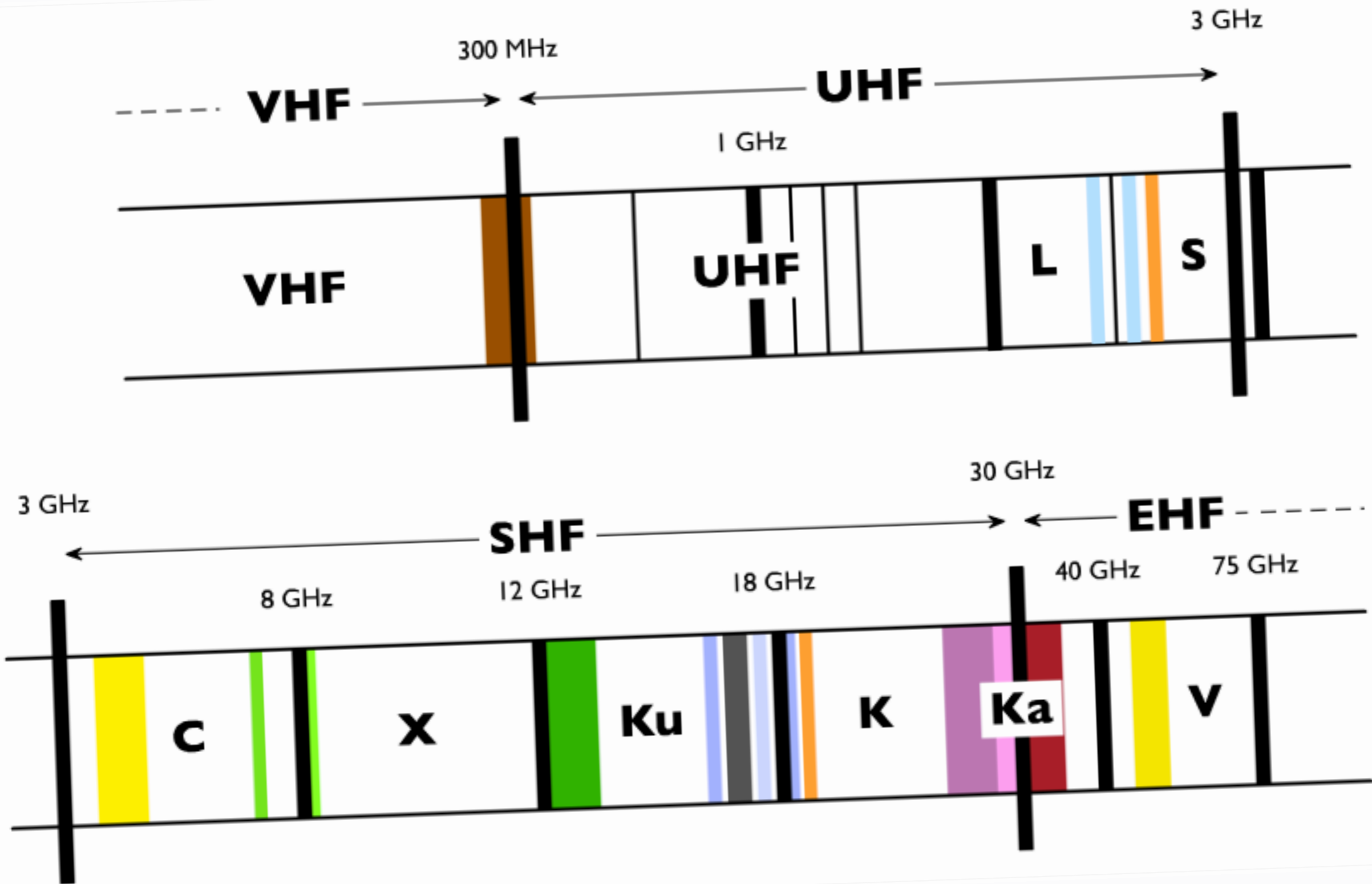
C Band

38

40

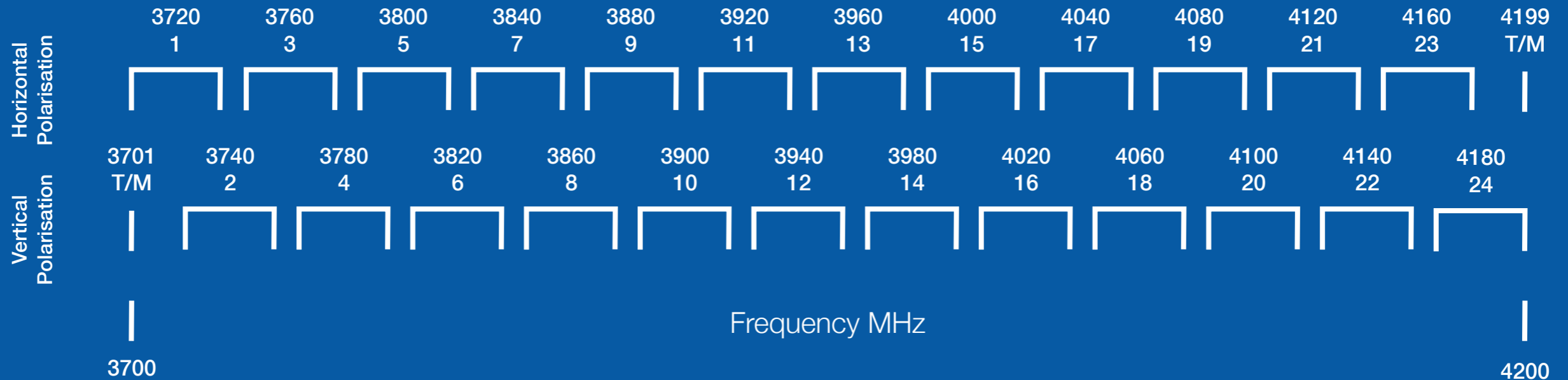
42

Frequency Band Designations

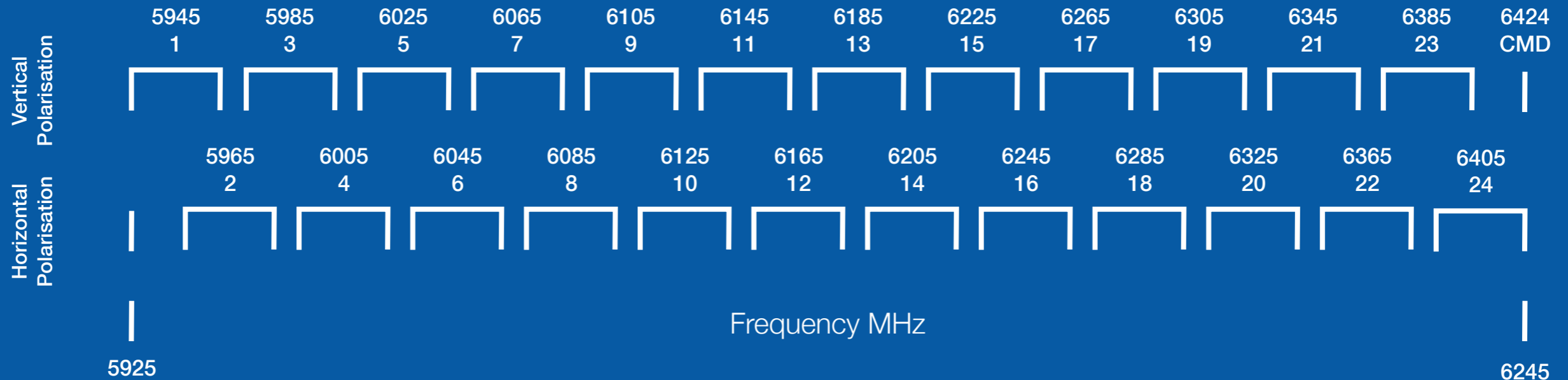


Example of Frequency and Polarisation Distribution

Transmit



Receive



Channel spacing = 40 MHz — Usable bandwidth = 36 MHz

VSAT / Very Small Aperture Terminal

- ▶ **Two-way** satellite communication
- ▶ Use **small dish** antennas
(diameter: 75cm-2,4m)
- ▶ Managed by the **HUB**
(master earth station)

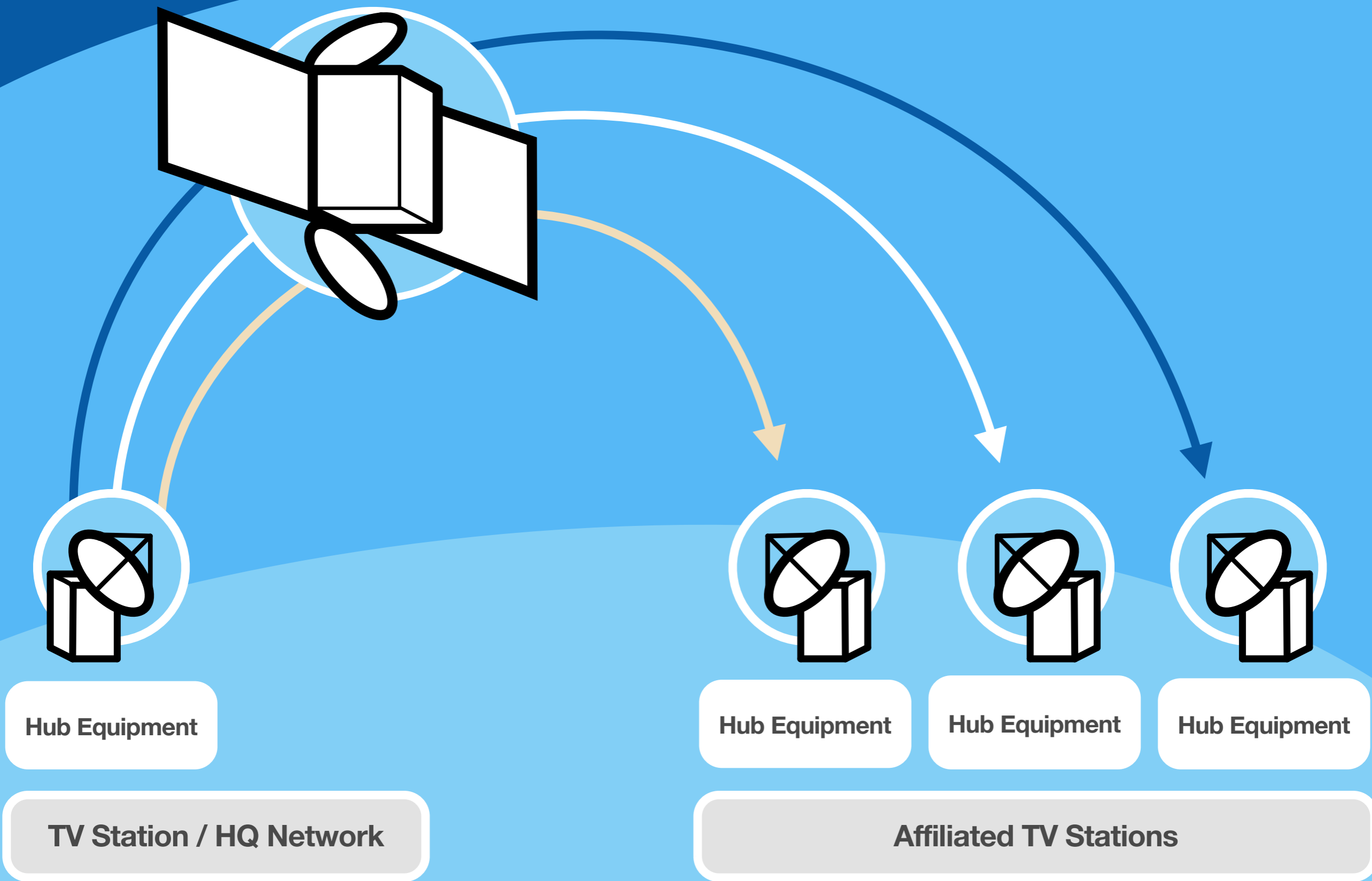


VSAT / Services

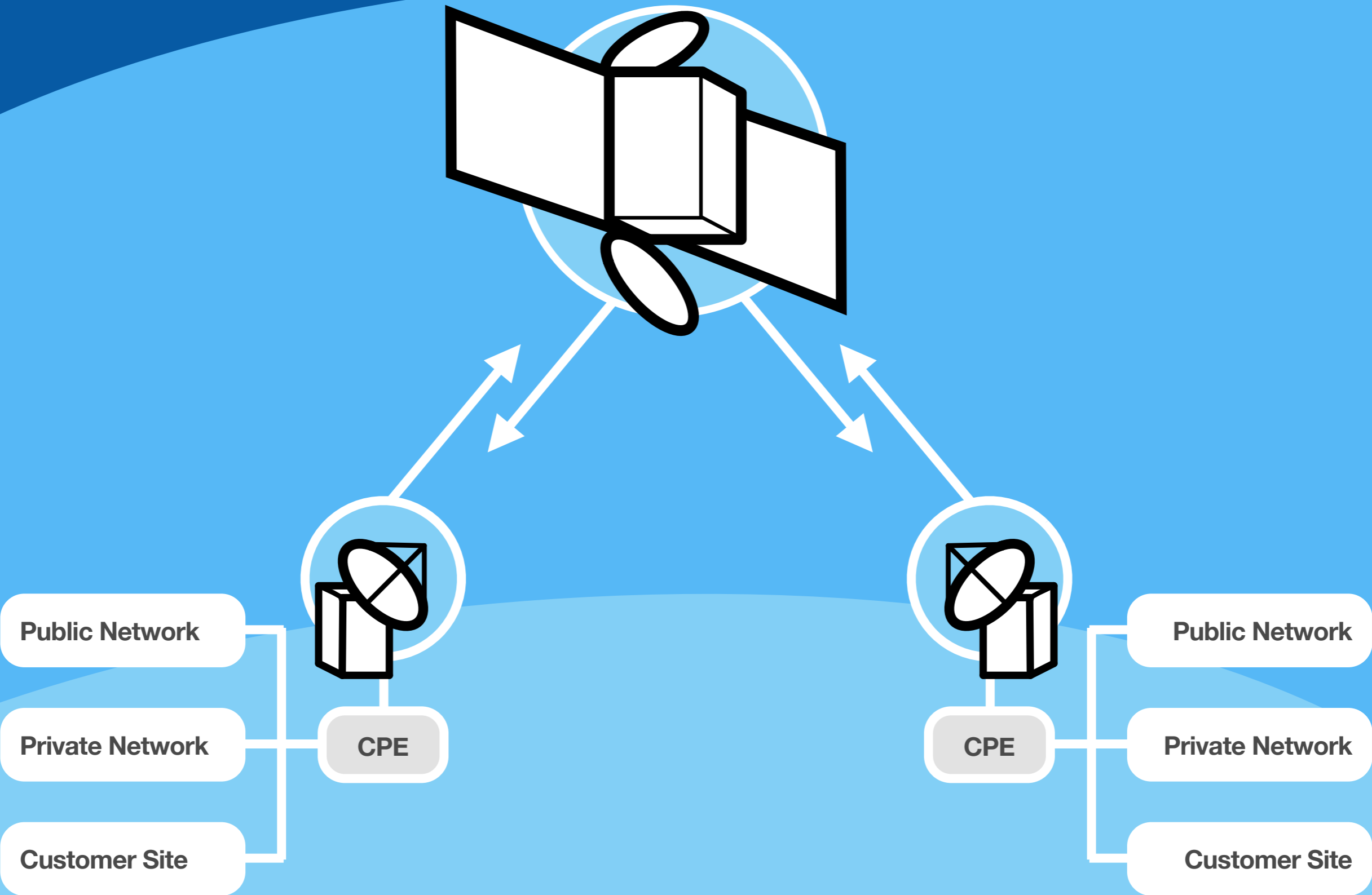
- ▶ One-way multicast
- ▶ One-way with terrestrial return
- ▶ Two-way satellite access



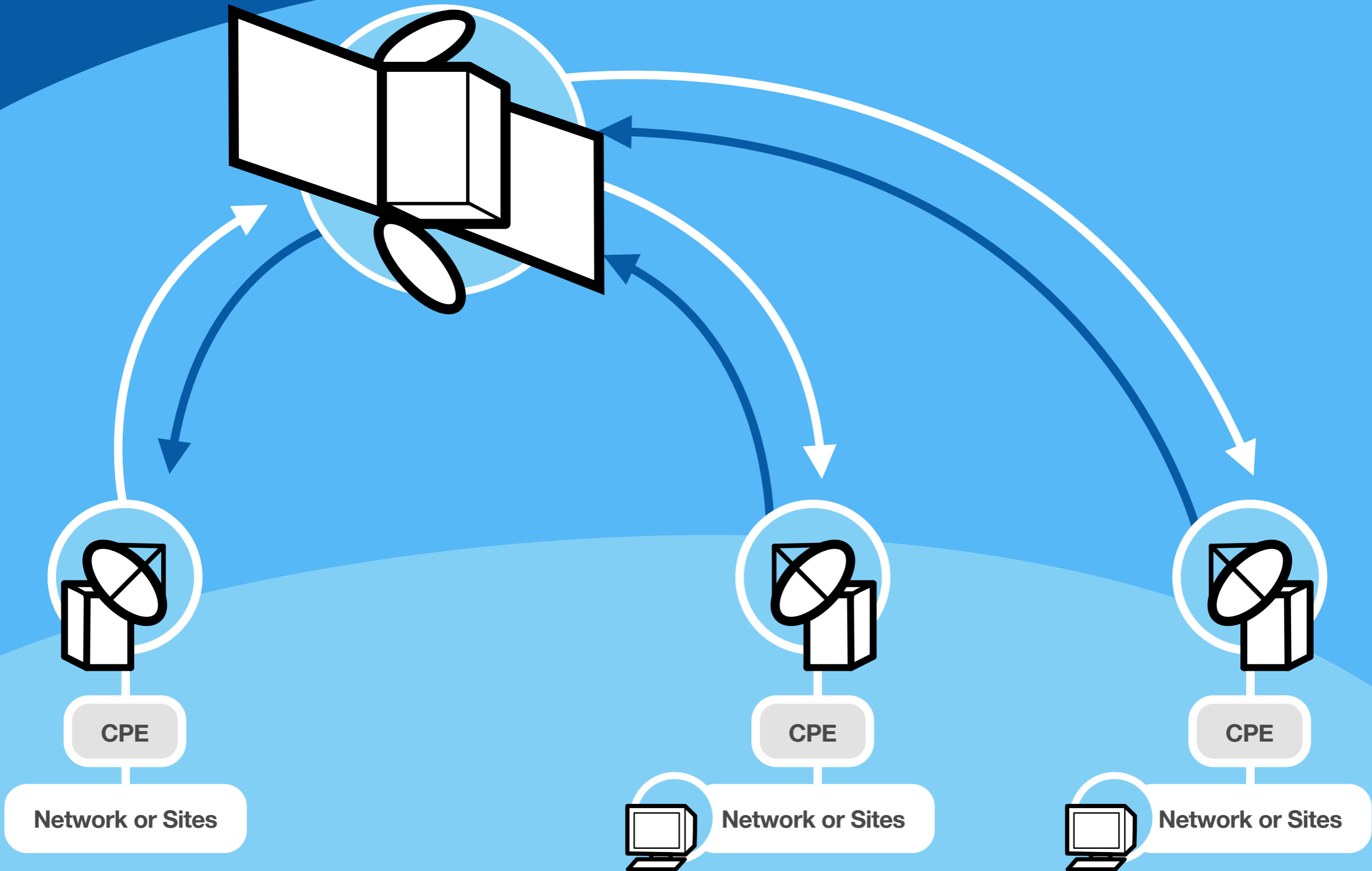
VSAT Network Topologies / Simplex Transmission



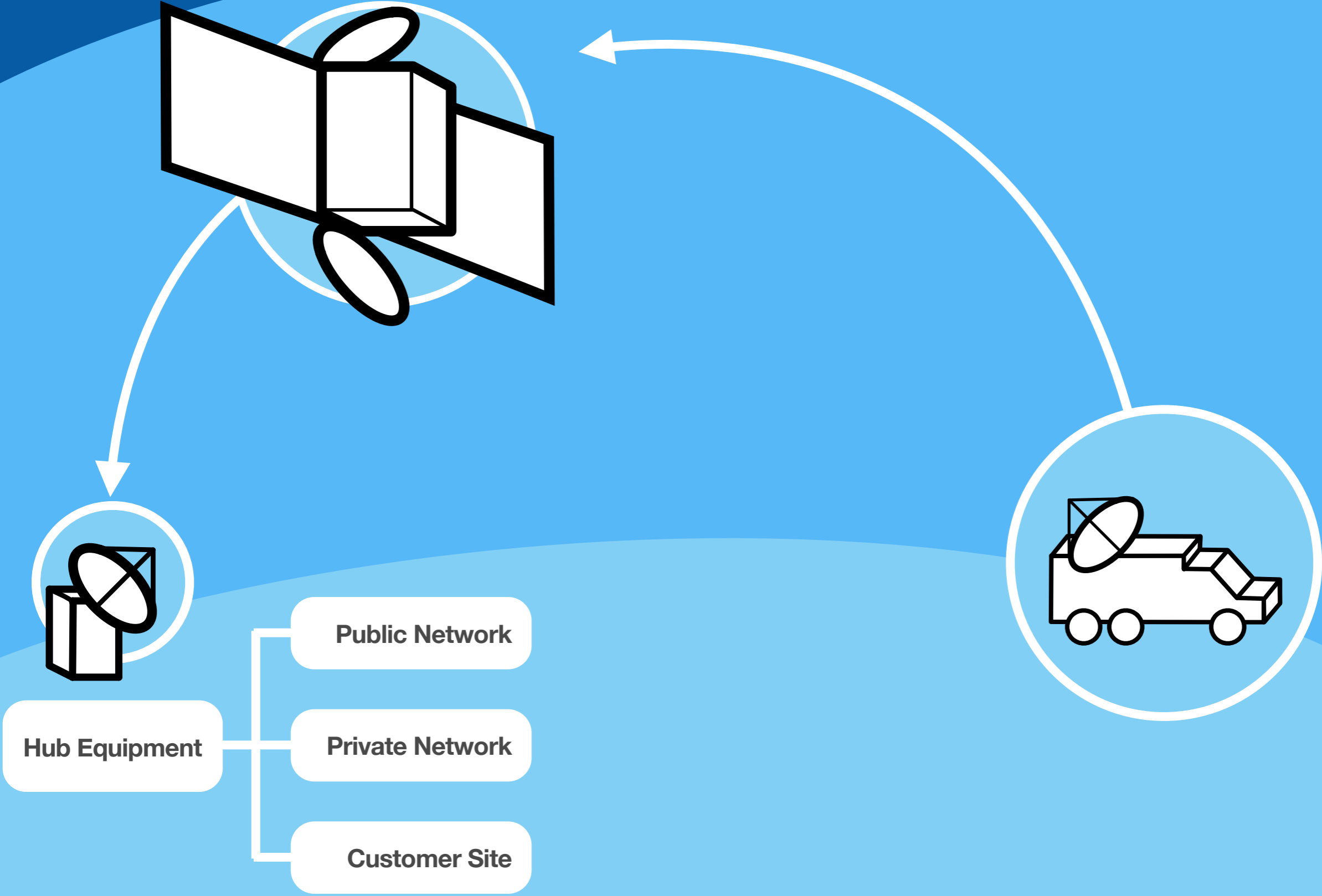
VSAT Network Topologies / Point-to-Point Duplex Transmission



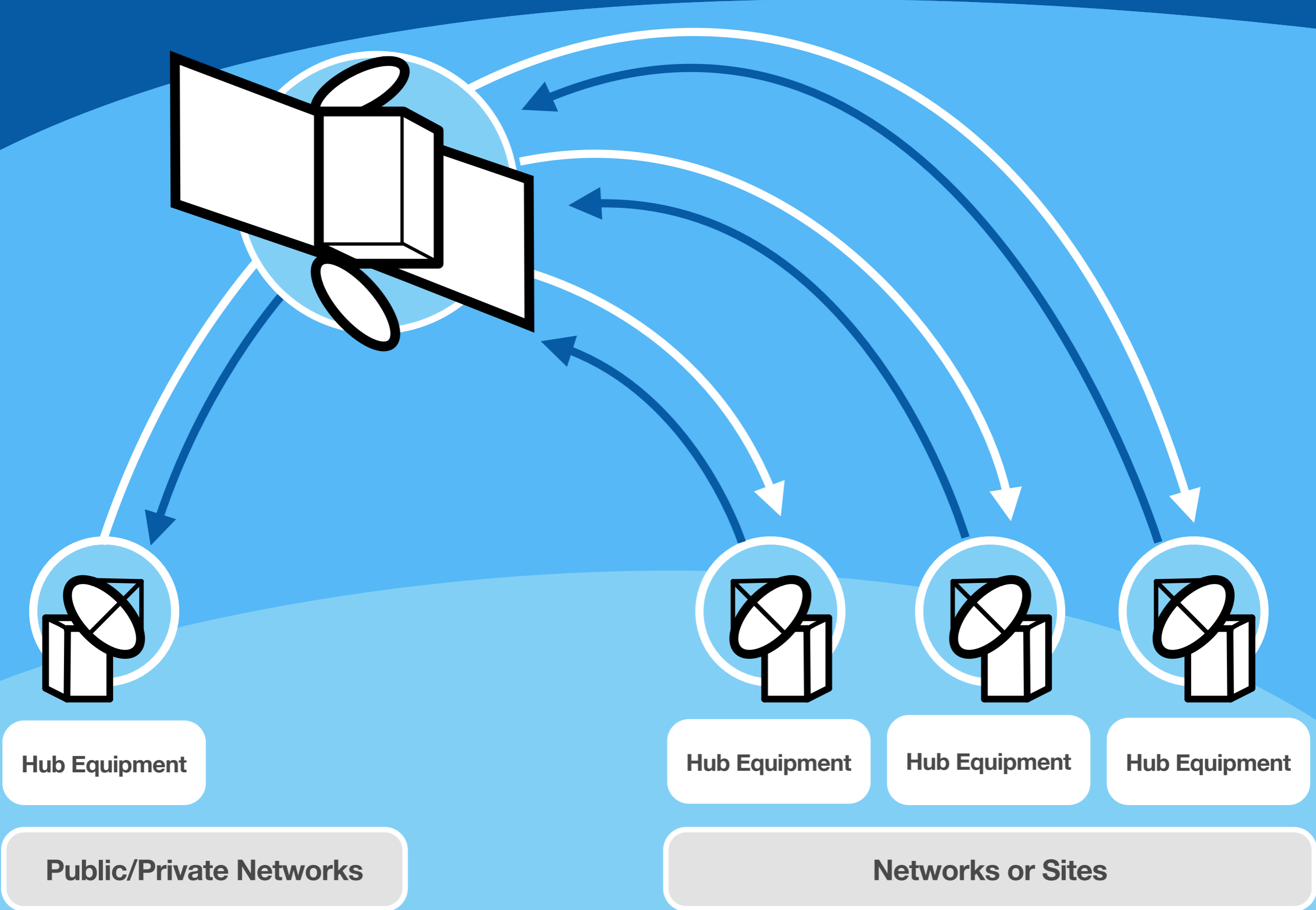
VSAT Network Topologies / Point-to-Multipoint Transmission



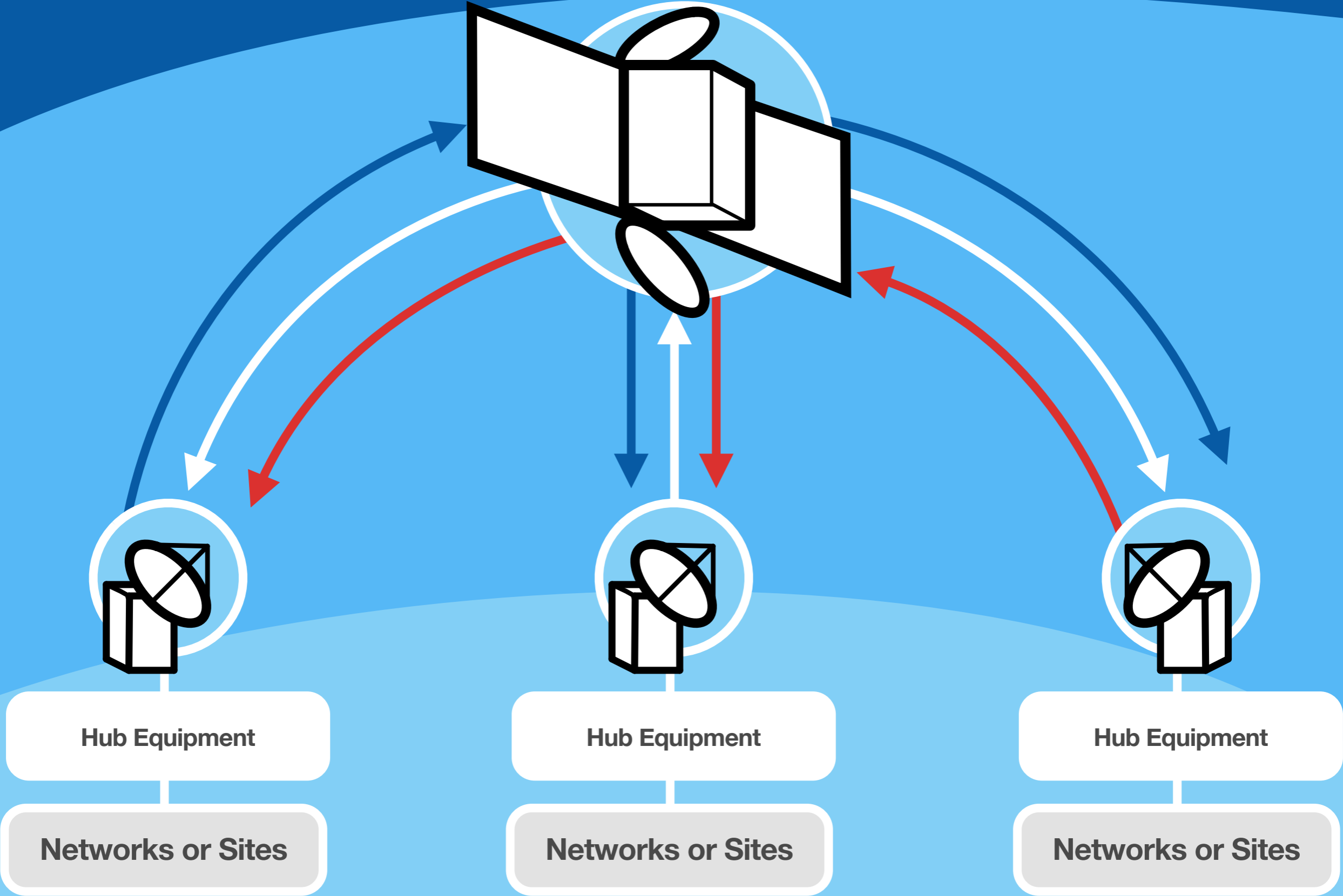
VSAT Network Topologies / Mobile Antenna Service



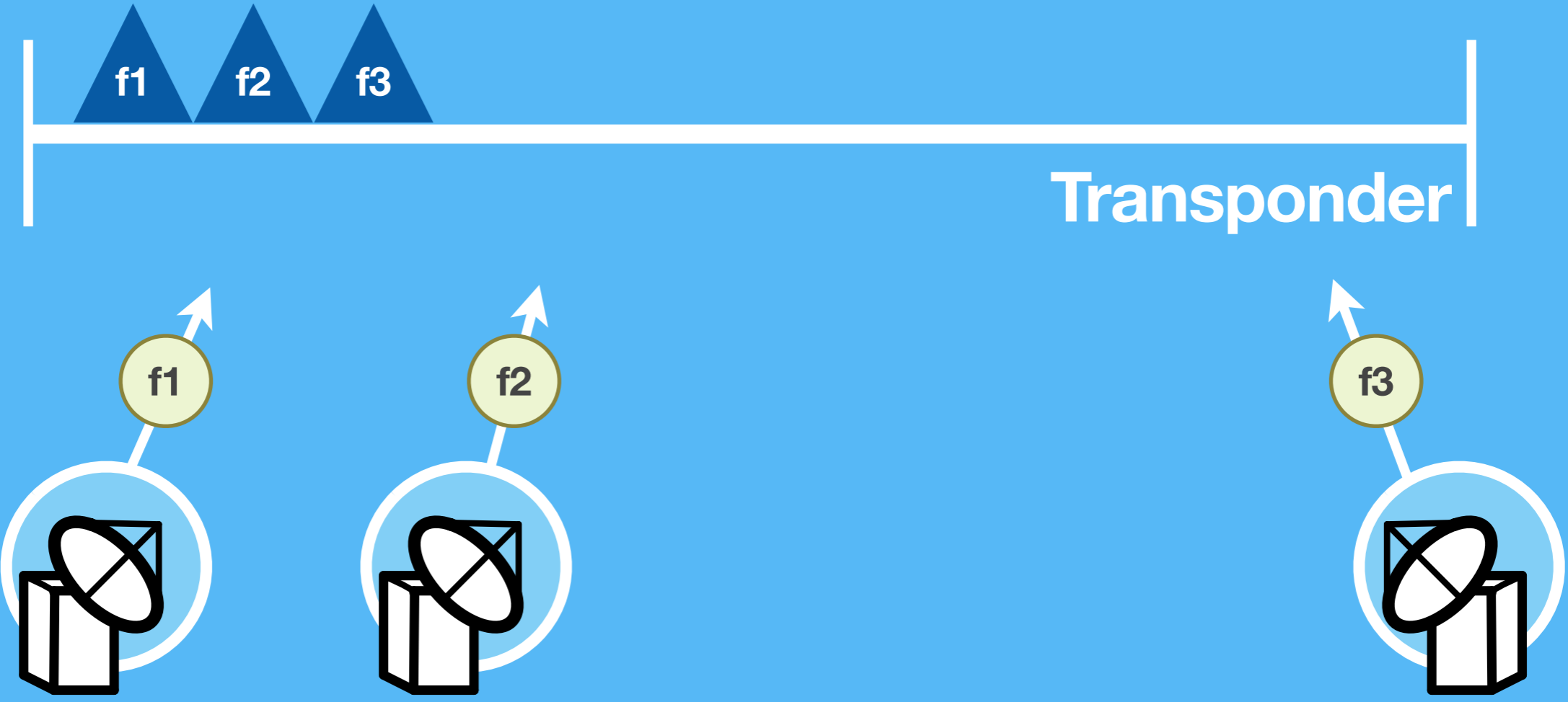
VSAT Network Topologies / Star Network



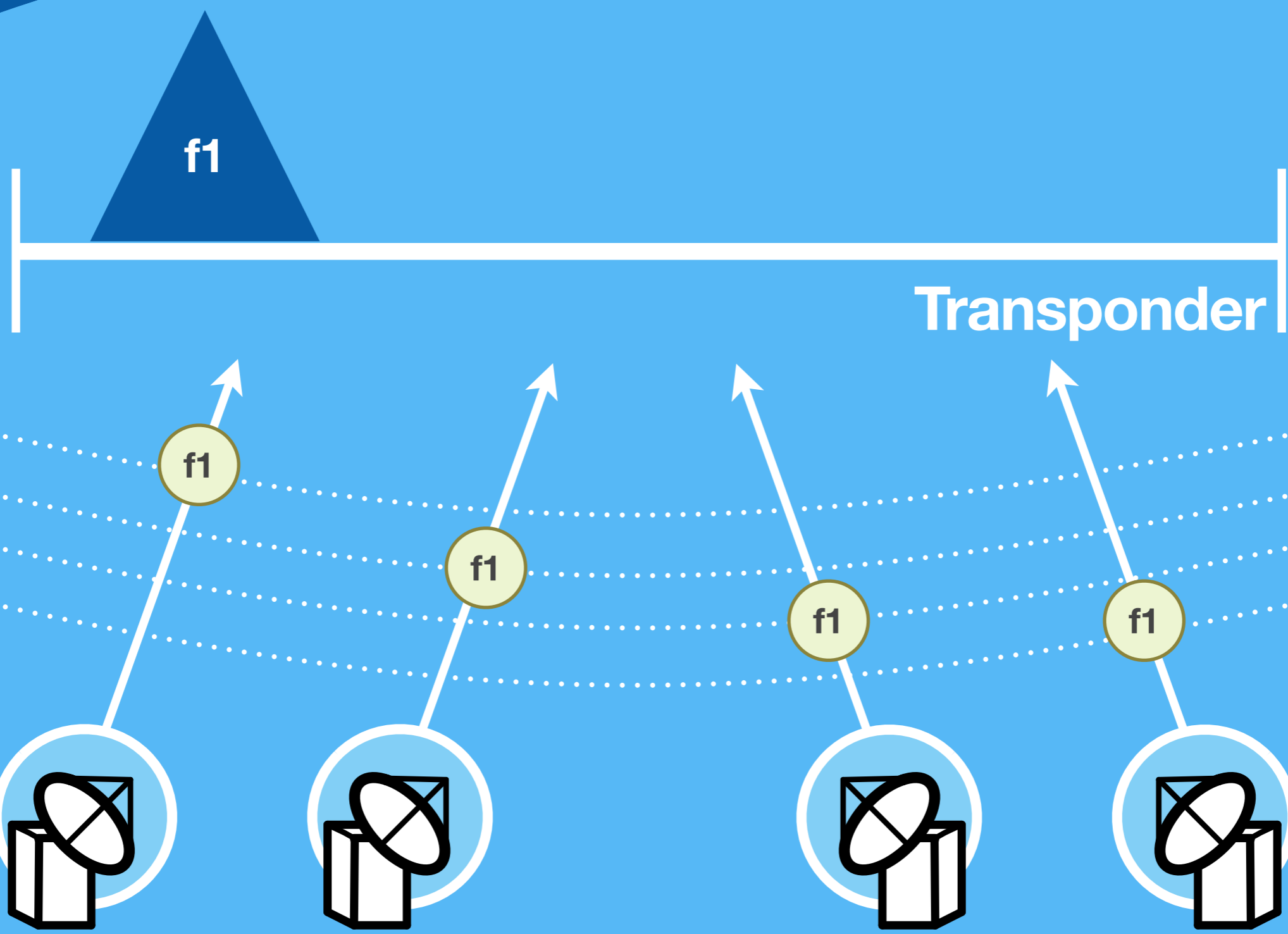
VSAT Network Topologies / Mesh Network



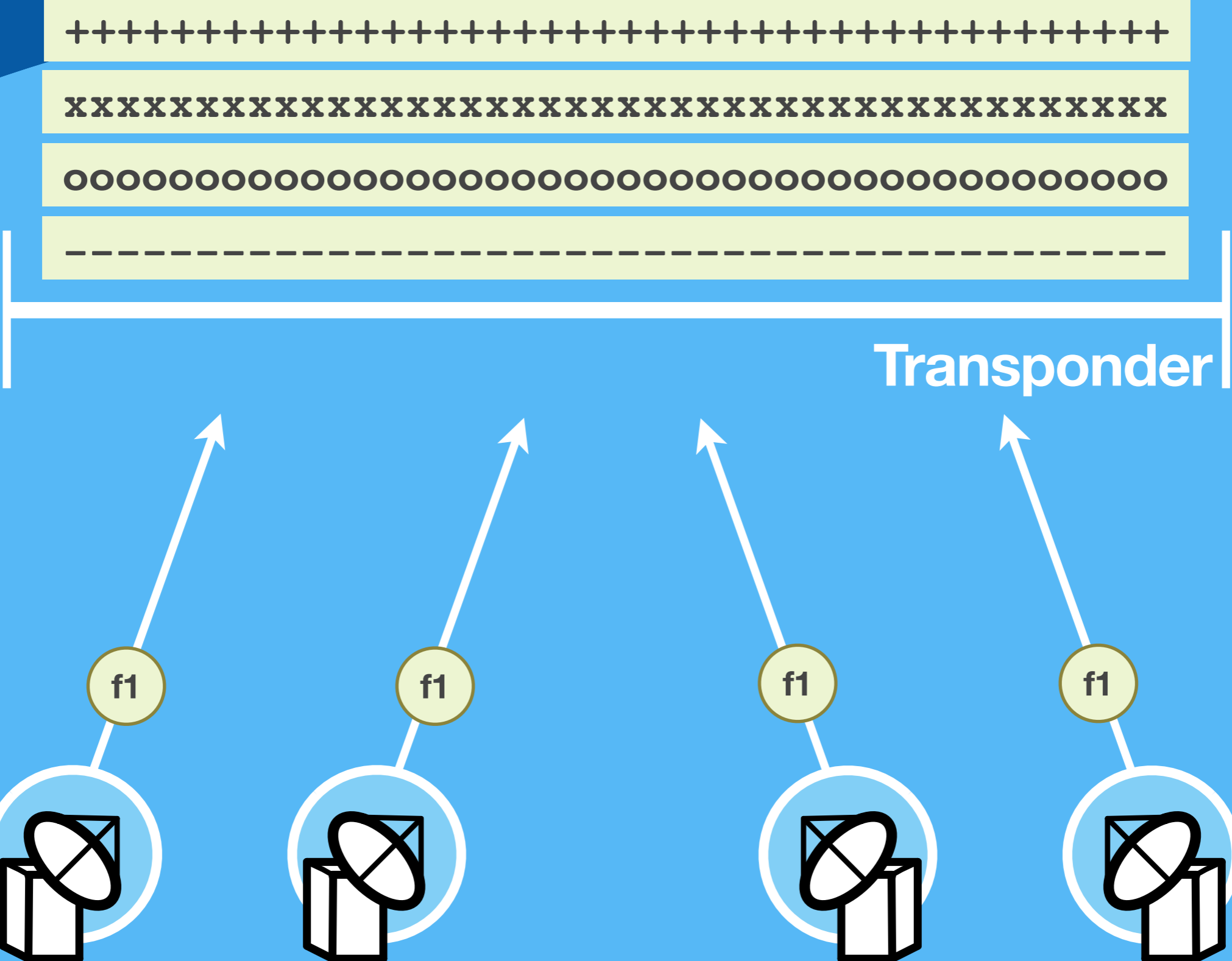
Access Methods / FDMA (Frequency Division Multiple Access)



Access Methods / TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access)



Access Methods / CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)



Satellite Vulnerabilities

Current systems are **vulnerable** to a variety of attacks, and future systems **promise little improvement.**

Unless you have millions of dollars and a team of engineers, you have **no hope** of taking over commercial or governmental satellites.

If someone did put together the power to try such a stunt, they would be more likely to **damage** a satellite than take it over.

How to Break into Satellites: Not!

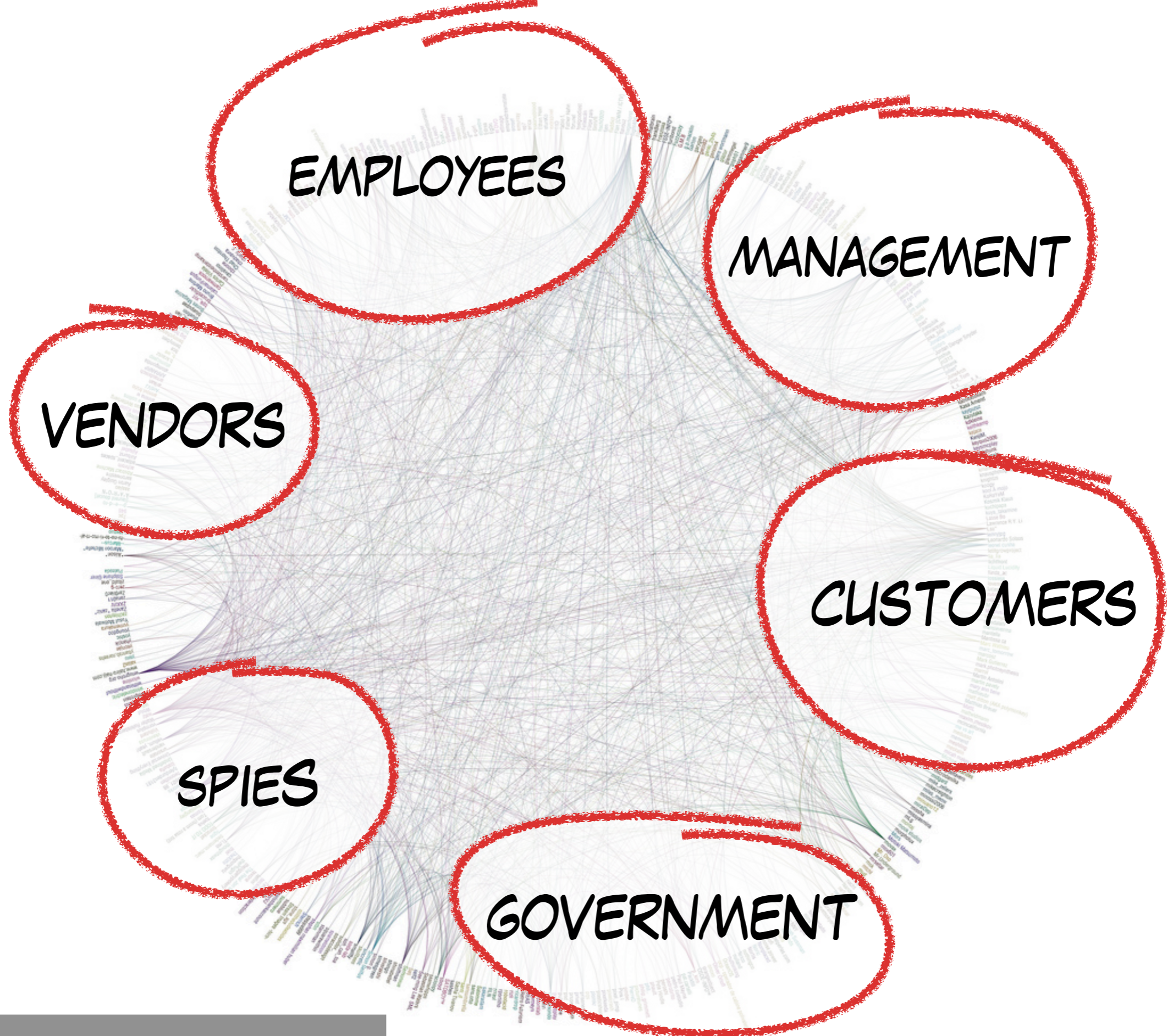
Carolyn Meinel's GUIDE TO (mostly) HARMLESS HACKING

GOBBLES!





hackers will **eventually** find a way to hack

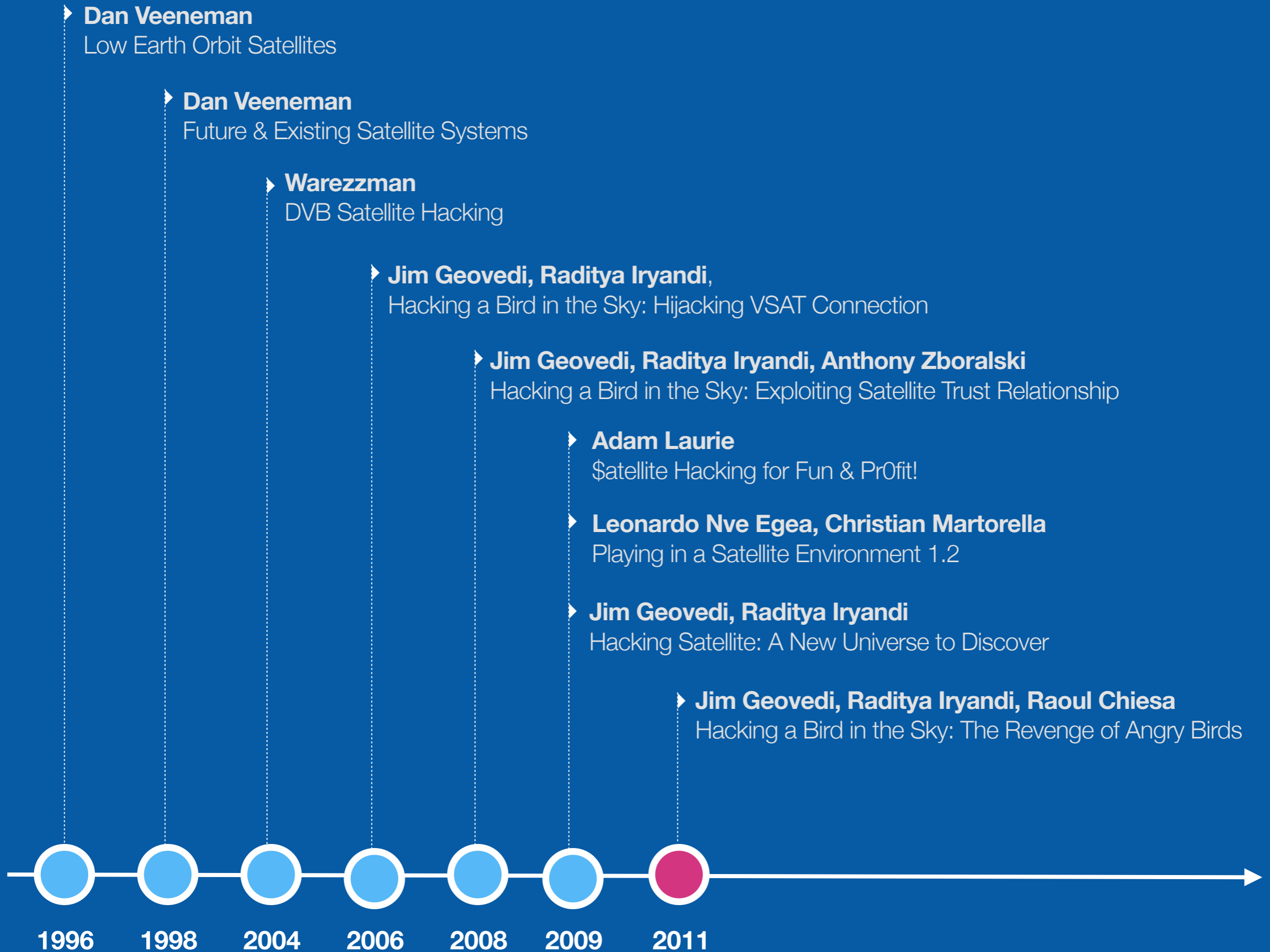


network of trust

A photograph showing several large satellite dish antennas silhouetted against a sunset sky. The dishes are of various sizes and are mounted on structures. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue, indicating the time is either dawn or dusk. The overall scene is a technical or industrial landscape.

It is worth noting that **the most likely cause of damage** to or loss of service from a satellite **is the actual operator.**

Dan Veeneman



Veeneman's Satellite Hypothetical Attacks

Denial of Service

Jam Uplink

Overpower Uplink

Jam Downlink

Orbital Positioning

Raging Transponder
Spoofing

Direct Commanding

Command Replay

Insertion

Takeover Spare Satellite



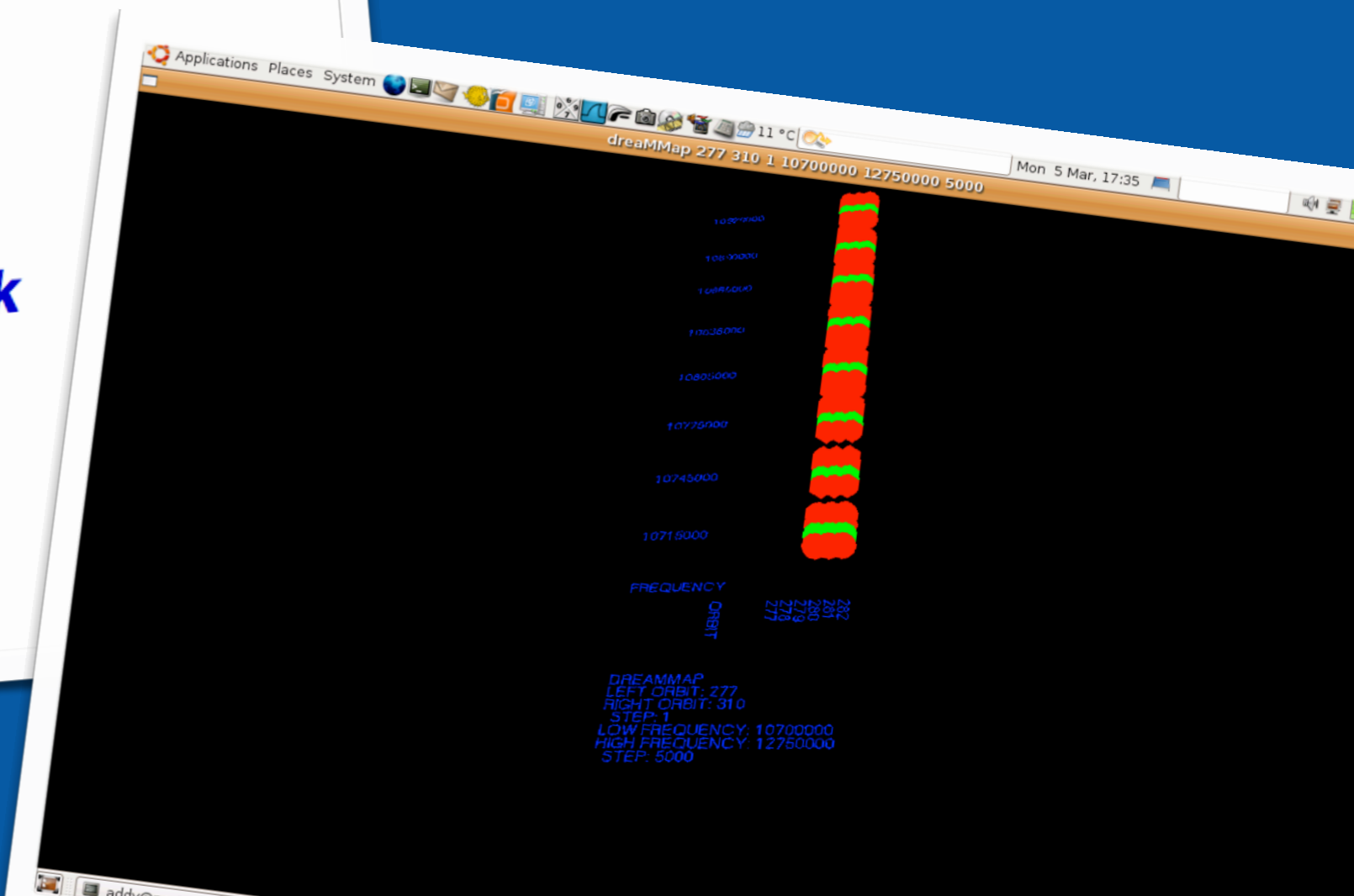
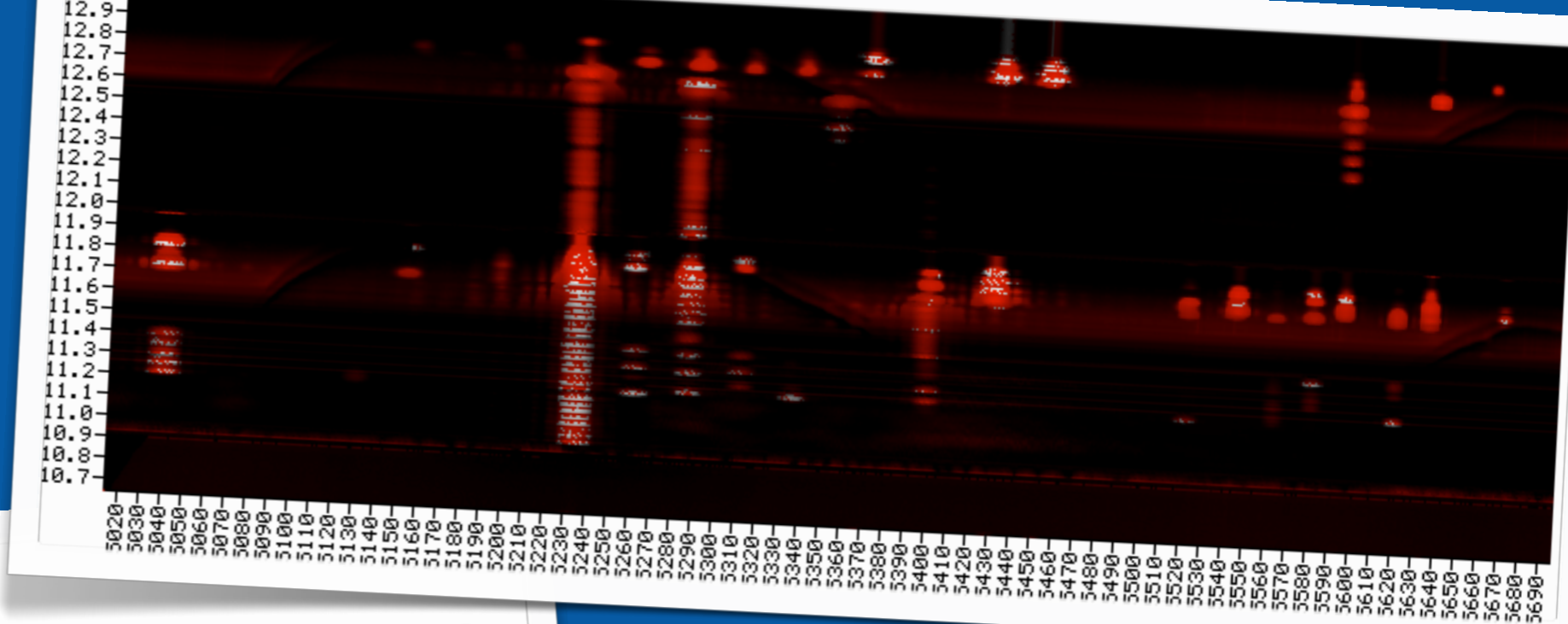
Satellite Operation Centre



\$atellite Hacking for Fun & Pr0fit!

Adam Laurie
adam@algroup.co.uk

<http://rfidiot.org>



DVB: Satellite Hacking For Dummies

Wzz - Undercon 2004



Leonardo Nve Egea
lnve@s21sec.com

Playing in a Satellite environment 1.2

DVB Feeds



Captured NATO feeds

Hacking a Bird in the Sky

Exploiting Satellite Trust Relationship

2.0

Jim Geovedi
jim.geovedi@bellua.com

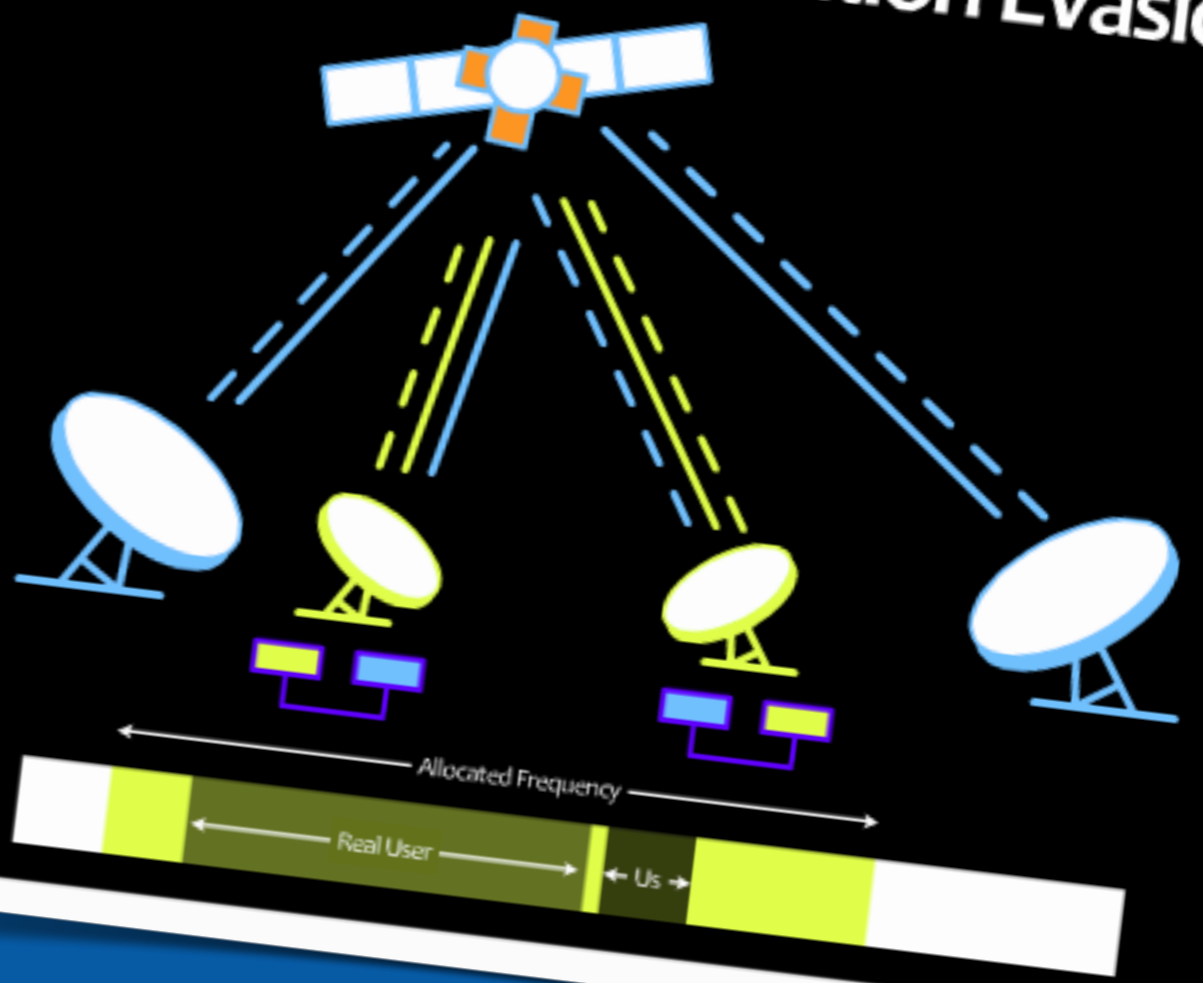
Raditya Iryandi
raditya.iryandi@bellua.com

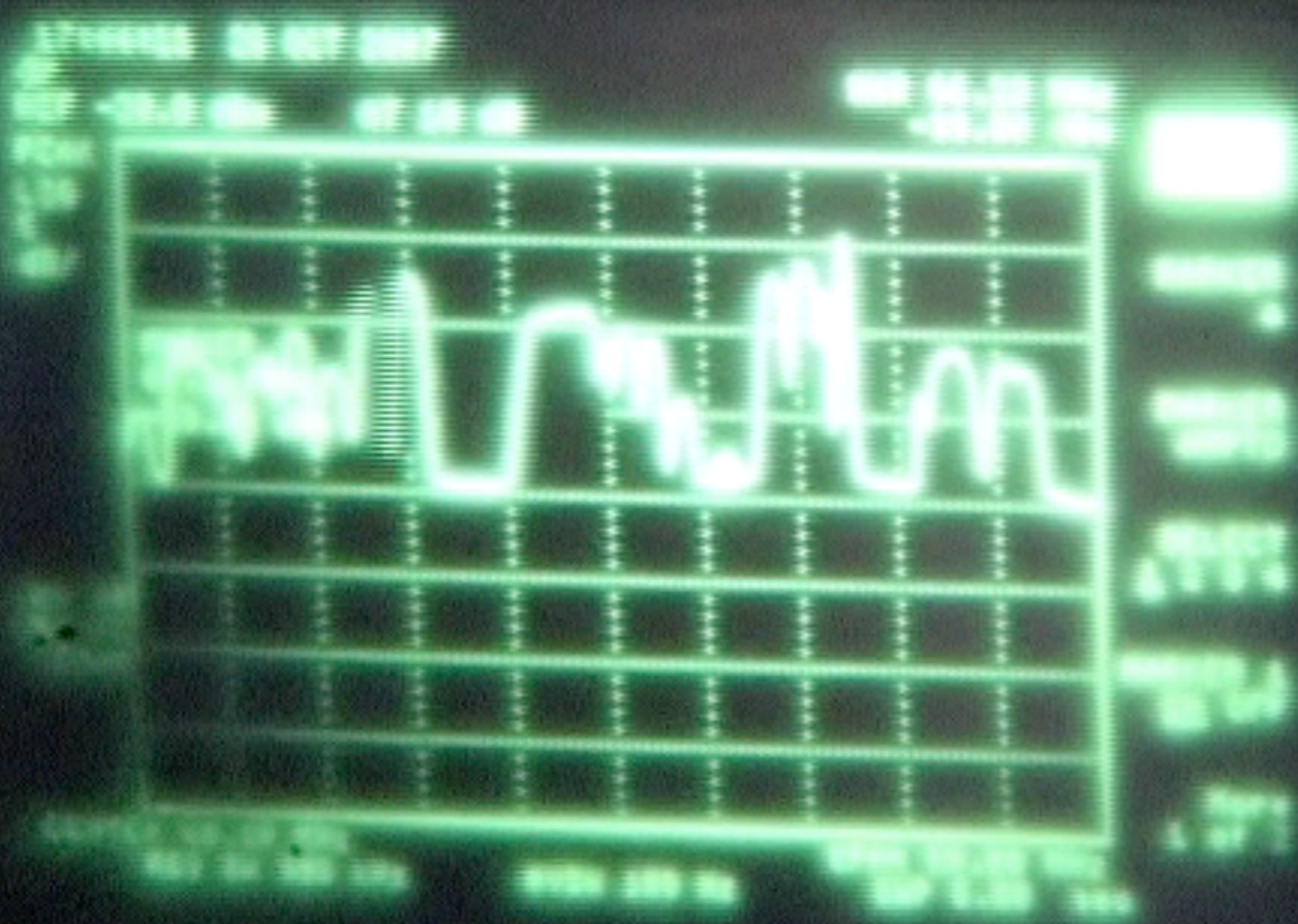


Hacking a Bird in the Sky: Exploiting Satellite Trust Relationship

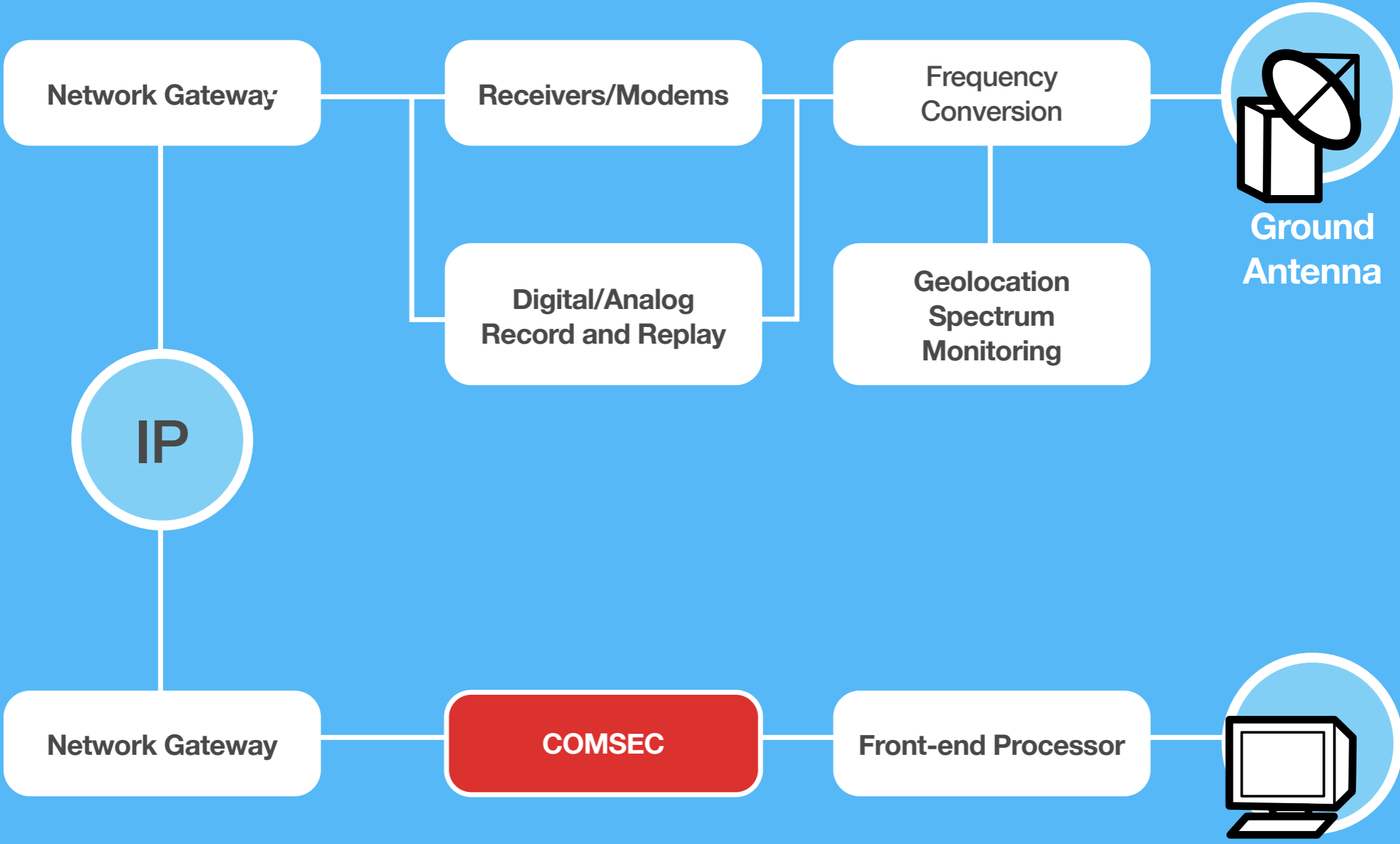
HITBSecConf Dubai 2008

Rogue Carrier Detection Evasion





Satellite TT&C Ground Networks



Command and Control

Land Earth Station Attacks

Satellite-based Attacks Against ATMs and Bank Networks

It's not a big truck. **It's a series of tubes.**

A server rack with orange cables and blue text boxes. The word 'CORE' is prominently displayed in the center. Surrounding it are various banking and financial terms. The background shows a dense array of orange cables connected to server racks.

TRADE FINANCE

TREASURY

DATA WAREHOUSING

REMITTANCE

ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING

CRM

CORE

COLLECTION SYSTEM

ATM SWITCH

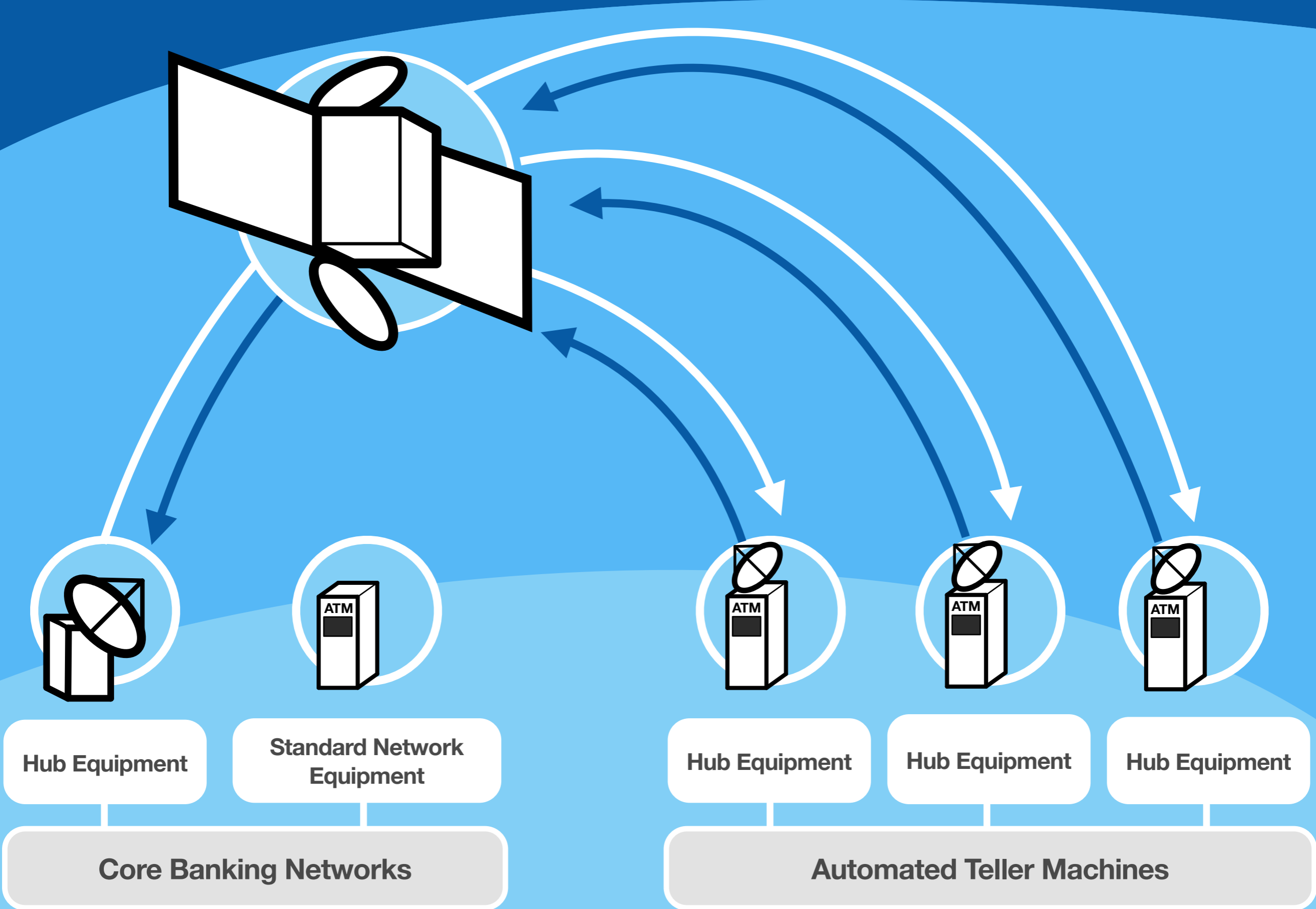
INTERNET BANKING

MOBILE BANKING

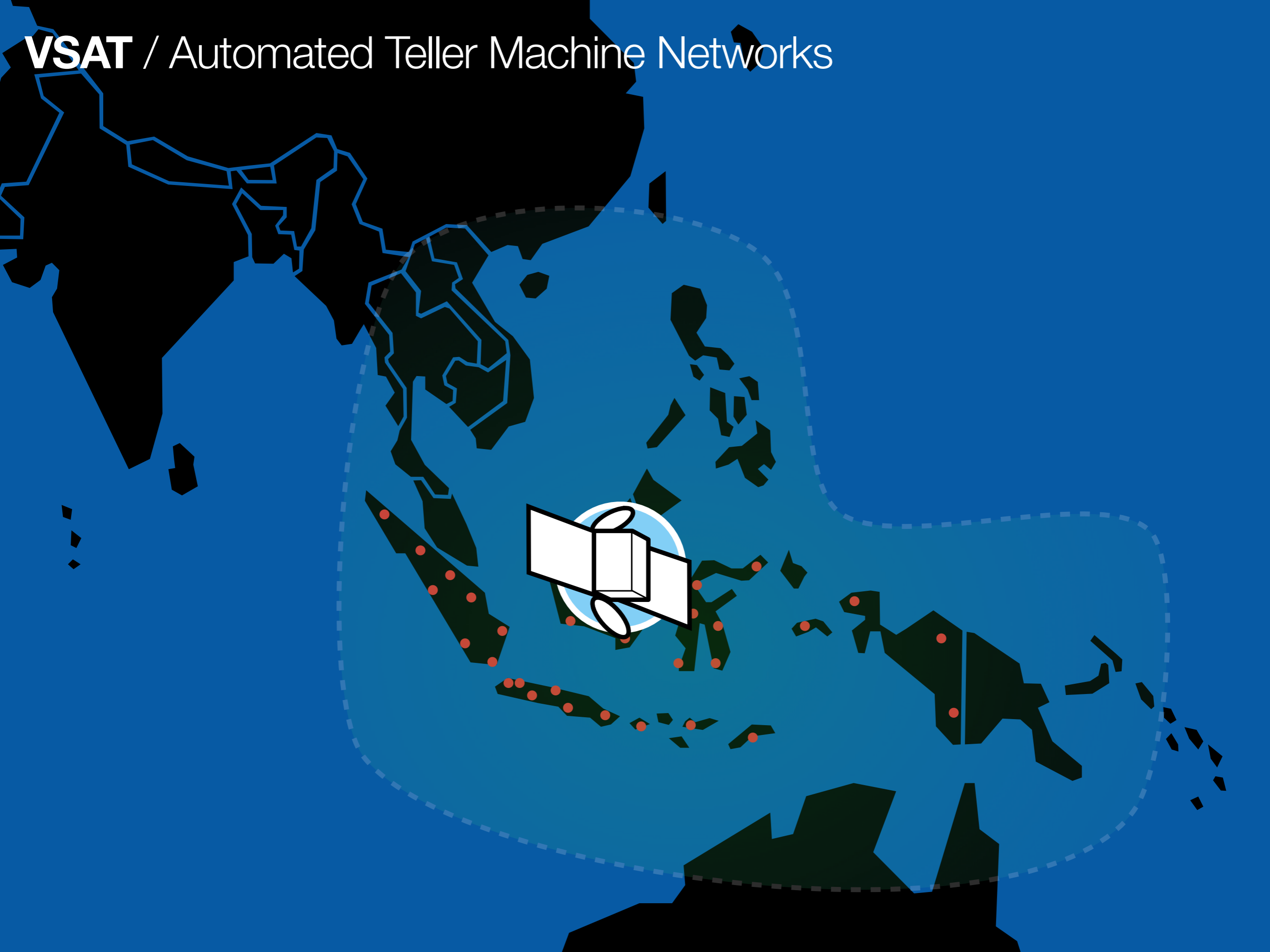
ISLAMIC (SHARIA) BANKING

CARD MANAGEMENT

VSAT / Automated Teller Machine Networks



VSAT / Automated Teller Machine Networks

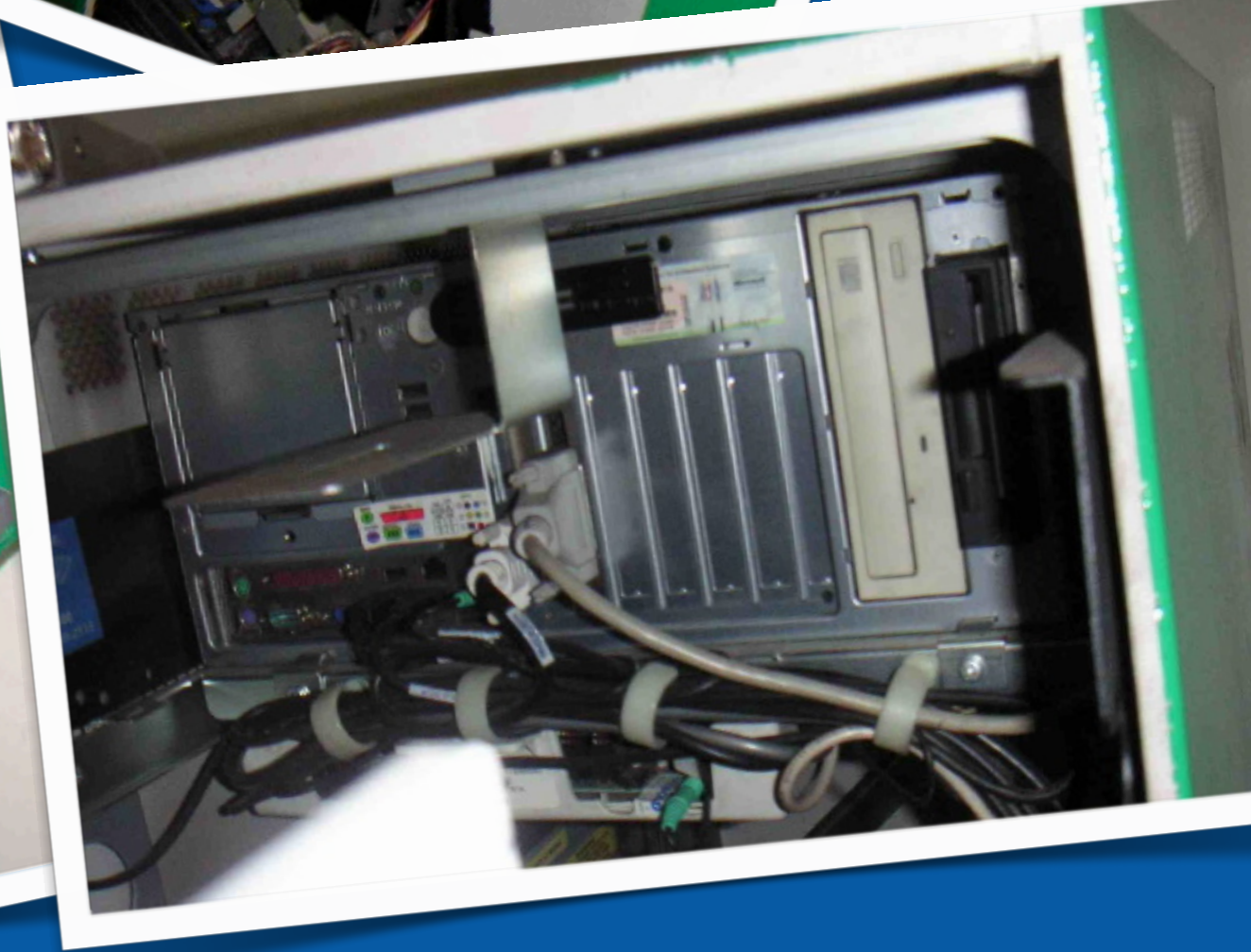




ATM

ATM

Automated Teller Machine



Automated Teller Machine

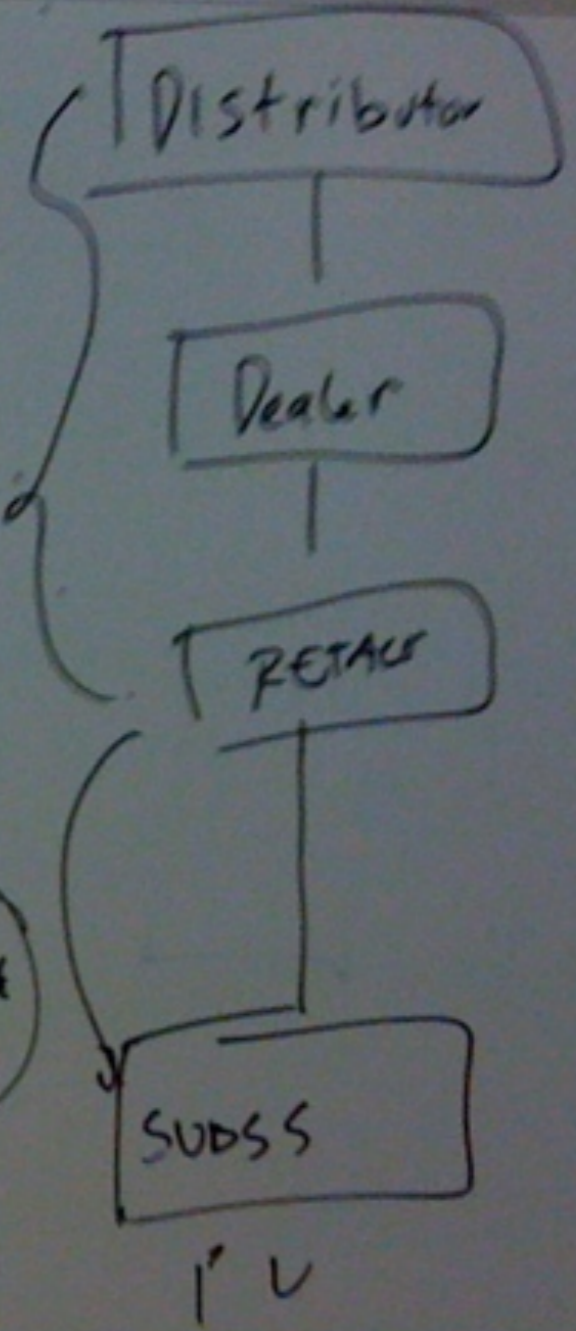
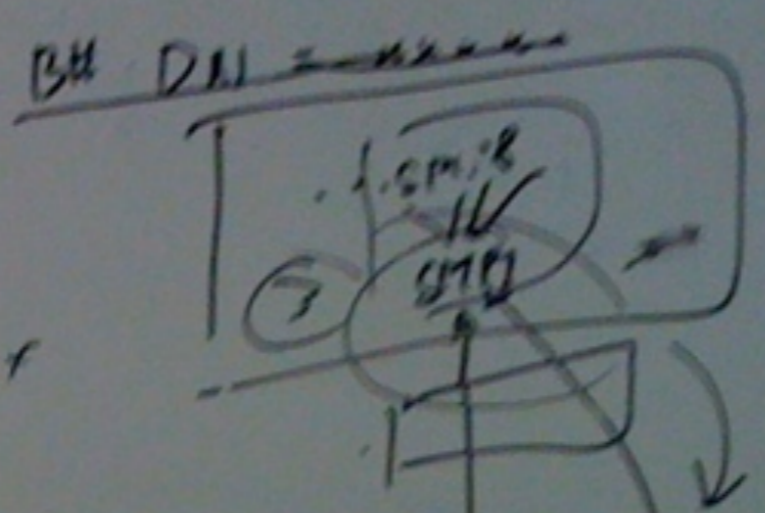


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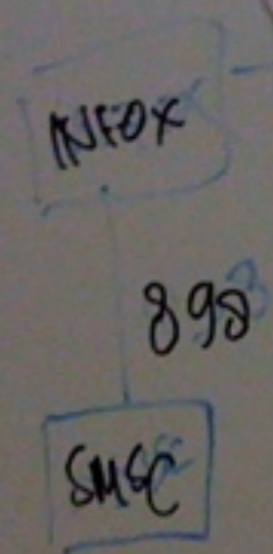
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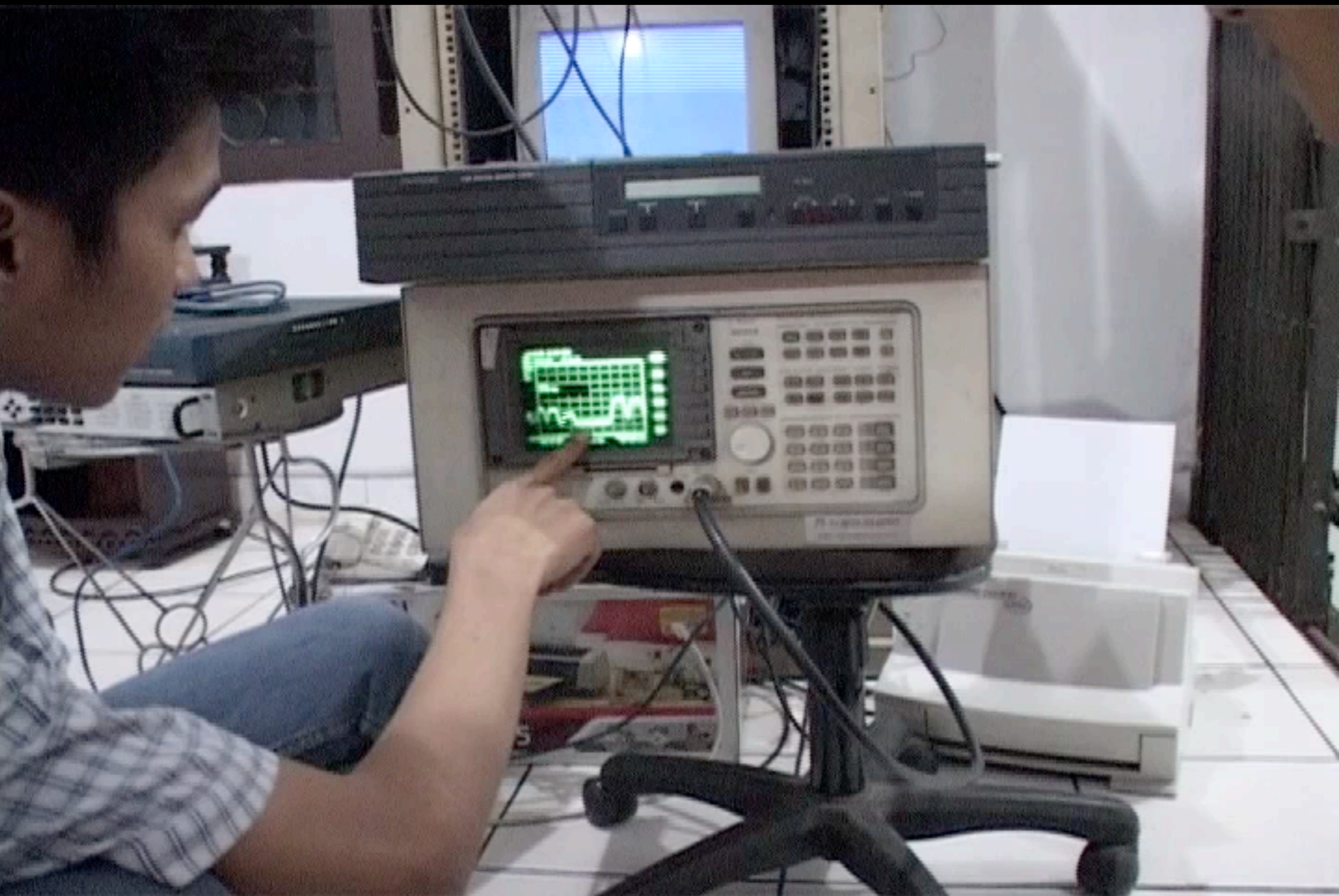


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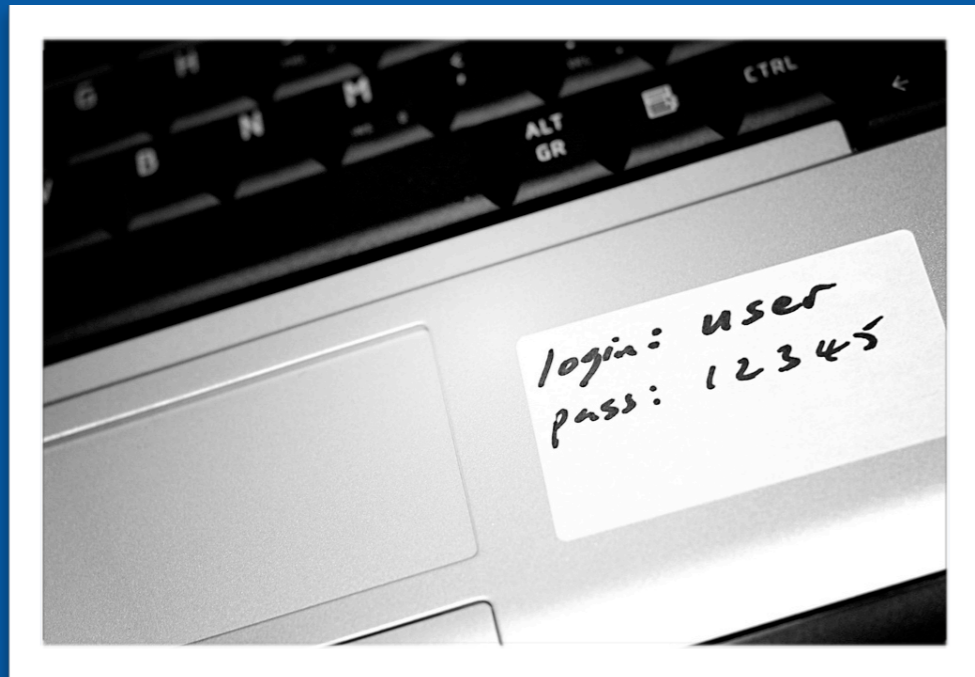


192.160.198.15

OMFGWTFKTHXBYE



The Usual Culprits



People Problems

- Weak Passwords
- Lack of Awareness
- Lack of Skills



System Problems

- Outdated Systems
- Insecure Configurations
- Insecure Protocols



MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

Distributed Satellite Scanning Framework

Identify **potential problems** at an early stage.

Framework Goals

- ▶ *Dead or Alive status* / checking if the bird is still alive
- ▶ *Protocols* / understand which protocols the target is running
- ▶ *Service type* / knowing which service we can (ab)use
- ▶ *Distributed IP C&C* / widening the coverage

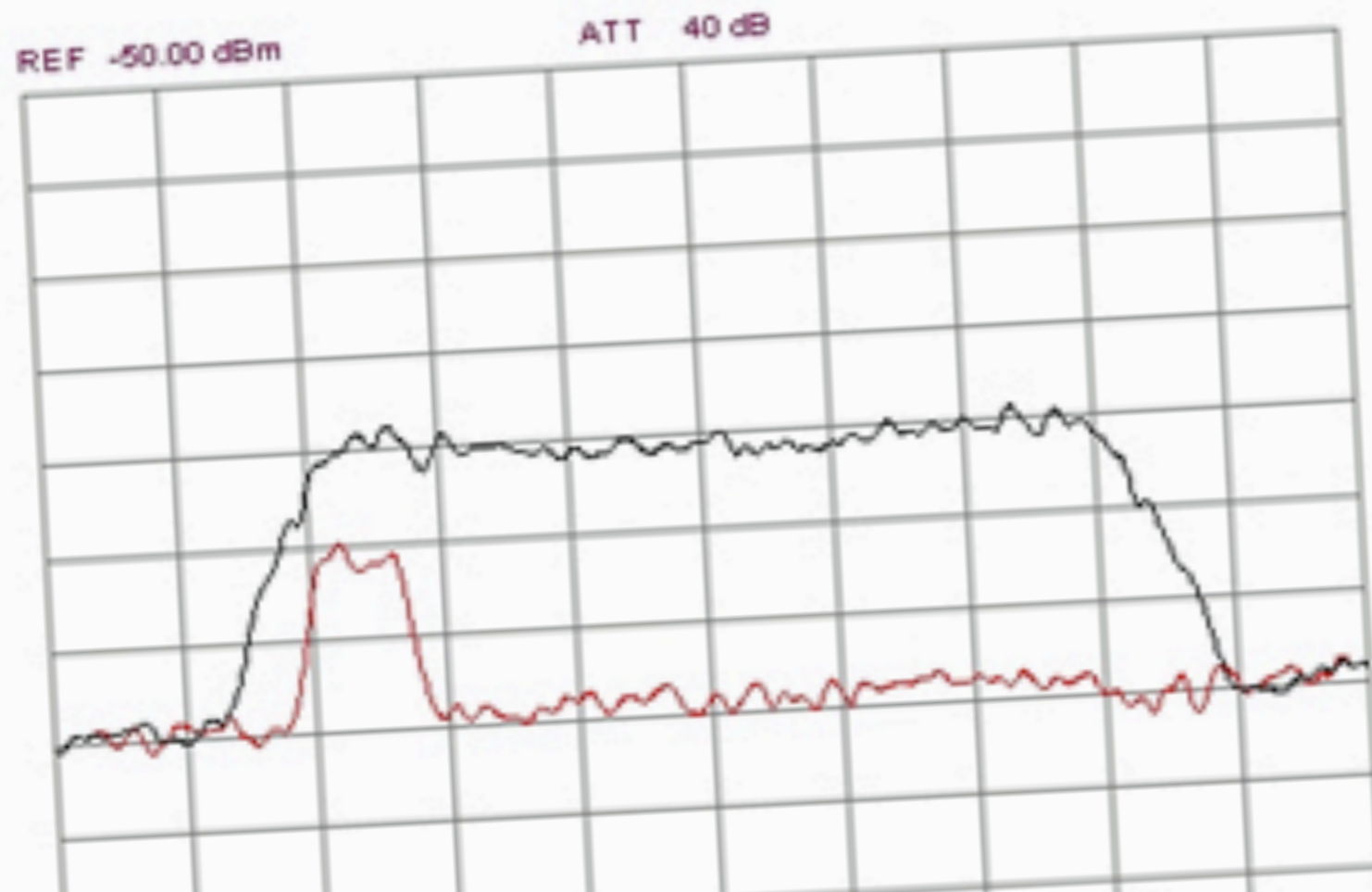
Distributed IP C&C



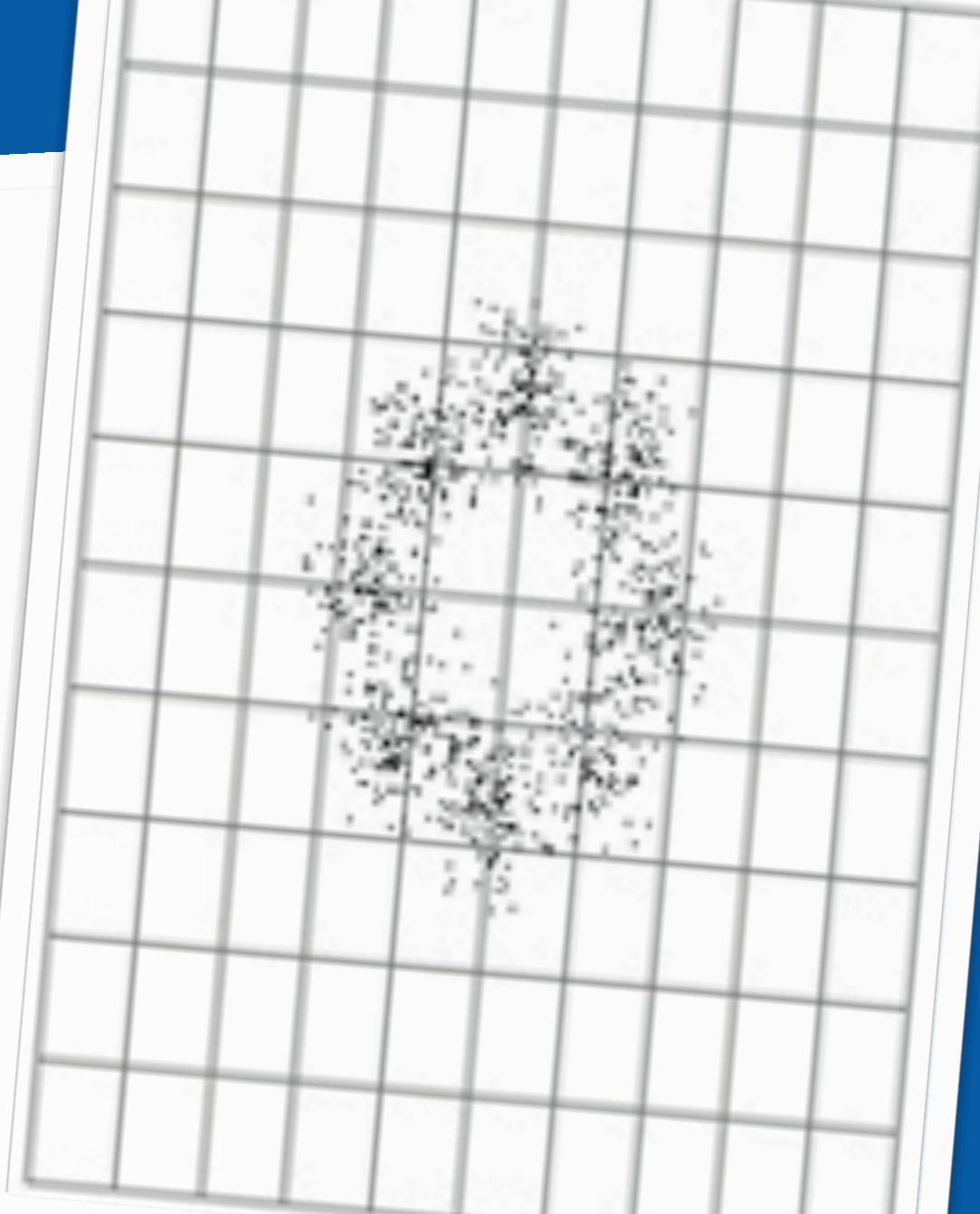
Satellite Carrier Monitoring System

- ▶ Spectrum Analyser and Digital Spectrum Processor analysis
- ▶ Reference trace and measurement
- ▶ Automatic alerts for abnormal and missing carriers

Shared Data



CENTER 11.7518835 GHz
RBW 55.2 kHz



Date/Time	Modulation Type	Symbol Rate(Ksps)	Center Freq(MHz)	BER	Carrier Standard	Inner Coding	Outer Coding	C/No(dB/Hz)
2008-04-09 11:25:04	8PSK	4495.617	11751.930803	6.041545e-...	IESS-310	2/3	(201,219)	78.49
(Carrier 1)	QPSK	520.606	11750.000047	5.193933e-...	DVB-S	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	61.39
2008-04-09 11:25:05	8PSK	4495.599	11751.930801	5.310448e-...	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	78.59
(Carrier 1)	QPSK	520.557	11750.000023	4.231619e-...	DVB-S	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	61.90
2008-04-09 11:25:05	8PSK	4495.625	11751.930798	8.047151e-...	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	78.27
(Carrier 1)	QPSK	520.519	11750.000026	4.087403e-...	DVB-S	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	61.98
2008-04-09 11:25:06	8PSK	4495.615	11751.930787	1.001068e-...	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	78.09
(Carrier 1)	QPSK	520.548	11750.000053	4.632580e-...	DVB-S	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	61.68
2008-04-09 11:25:06	8PSK	4495.603	11751.930794	1.199190e-...	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	77.93
(Carrier 1)	QPSK	520.636	11750.000047	5.549887e-...	DVB-S	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	61.21
2008-04-09 11:25:07	8PSK	4495.596	11751.930810	1.014424e-...	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	78.08
(Carrier 1)	8PSK	520.545	11749.949598	4.234794e-...	DVB-S	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	63.66
2008-04-09 11:25:07	8PSK	4495.592	11751.930807	9.335312e-...	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	78.15
(Carrier 1)	QPSK	520.571	11749.999994	4.954524e-...	DVB-S	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	61.51
2008-04-09 11:25:07	8PSK	4495.601	11751.930800	6.497372e-...	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	78.44
(Carrier 1)	QPSK	520.497	11750.000075	4.331030e-...	DVB-S	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	61.84

What's Next?

No, the journey doesn't end here.



(10) Patent No.: **US 6,847,867 B1**
 (45) Date of Patent: **Jan. 25, 2005**

United States Patent
Elliott

- (54) **SATELLITE COMMUNICATION WITH LOW PROBABILITY OF DETECTION**
- (75) Inventor: **Brig Barnum Elliott, Arlington, MA (US)**
- (73) Assignee: **BBNT Solutions LLC, Cambridge, MA (US)**
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 5 days.

- (21) Appl. No.: **10/626,043**
- (22) Filed: **Jul. 24, 2003**
- (51) Int. Cl.⁷ **G06F 7/00**
- (52) U.S. Cl. **701/13; 701/213; 342/357.06; 342/357.09**
- (58) Field of Search **701/13, 213, 214, 701/215, 300; 342/357.06, 357.09; 455/12.1, 427**

- References Cited**
 U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
- 5,771,449 A * 6/1998 Blasing et al. 455/422.1
 - 6,240,074 B1 * 5/2001 Chandos et al. 370/321
 - 6,665,296 B1 * 12/2003 Sturza et al. 370/389

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Steve A. Borbash et al.: "Distributed Topology Control Algorithm for Multihop Wireless Networks," 6 pages.

Ram Ramanathan: "On the Performance of Ad Hoc Networks with Beamforming Antennas," Internetwork Research Department, BBN Technologies, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 11 pages.

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"To Diode, DORIS, Doris Mission on SPOT 4," http://spot4.cnes.fr/spot4_gb/doris-di.ht, Oct. 28, 2002, pp. 1-6.

"BLISL Project: The Second Year," <http://www.technion.ac.il/ASRI/projects/blisl/2ndyear.htm>, pp. 1-9.

"SPOT 4 and ARTEMIS," Nov. 20, 2001, <http://www.uk-space.com/press/press105.htm>, pp. 1-3.

(List continued on next page.)
 Primary Examiner—Gertrude A. Jeanglaude
 (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Ropes & Gray LLP

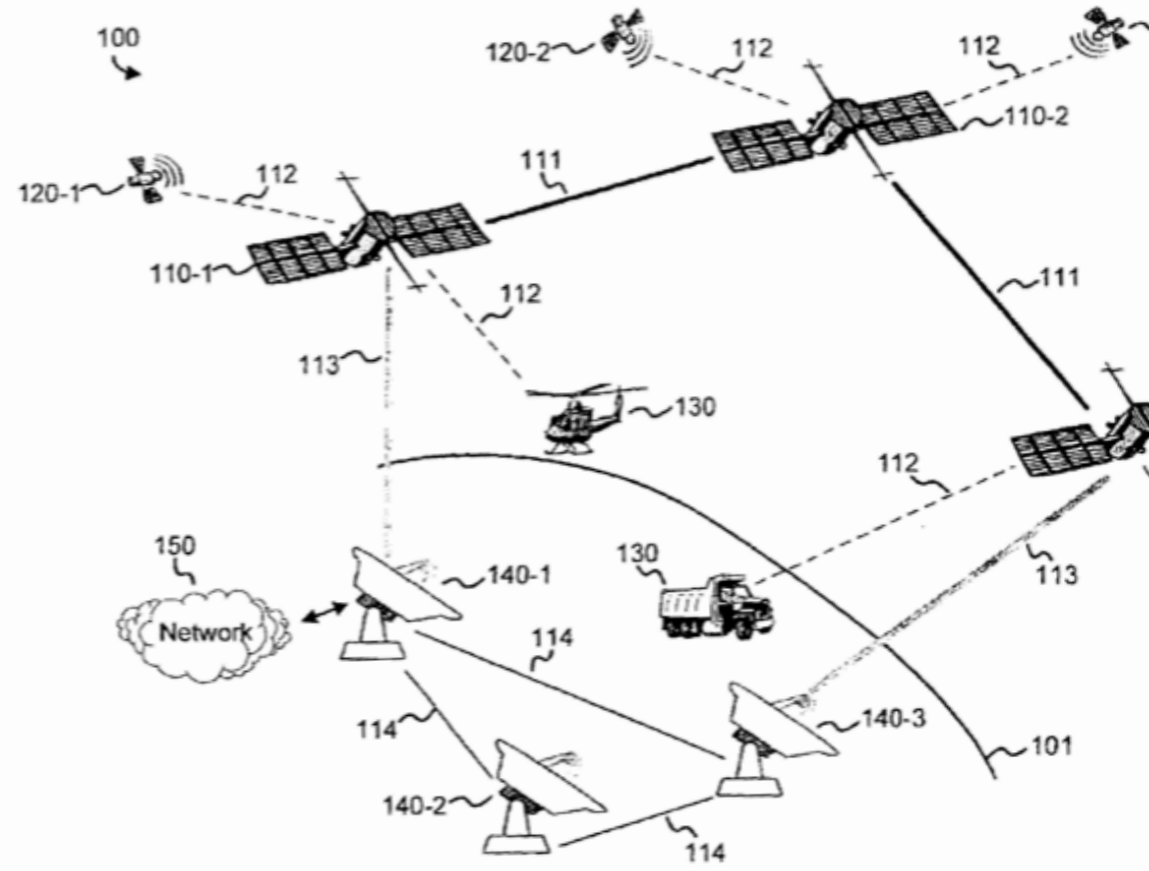


Fig. 1

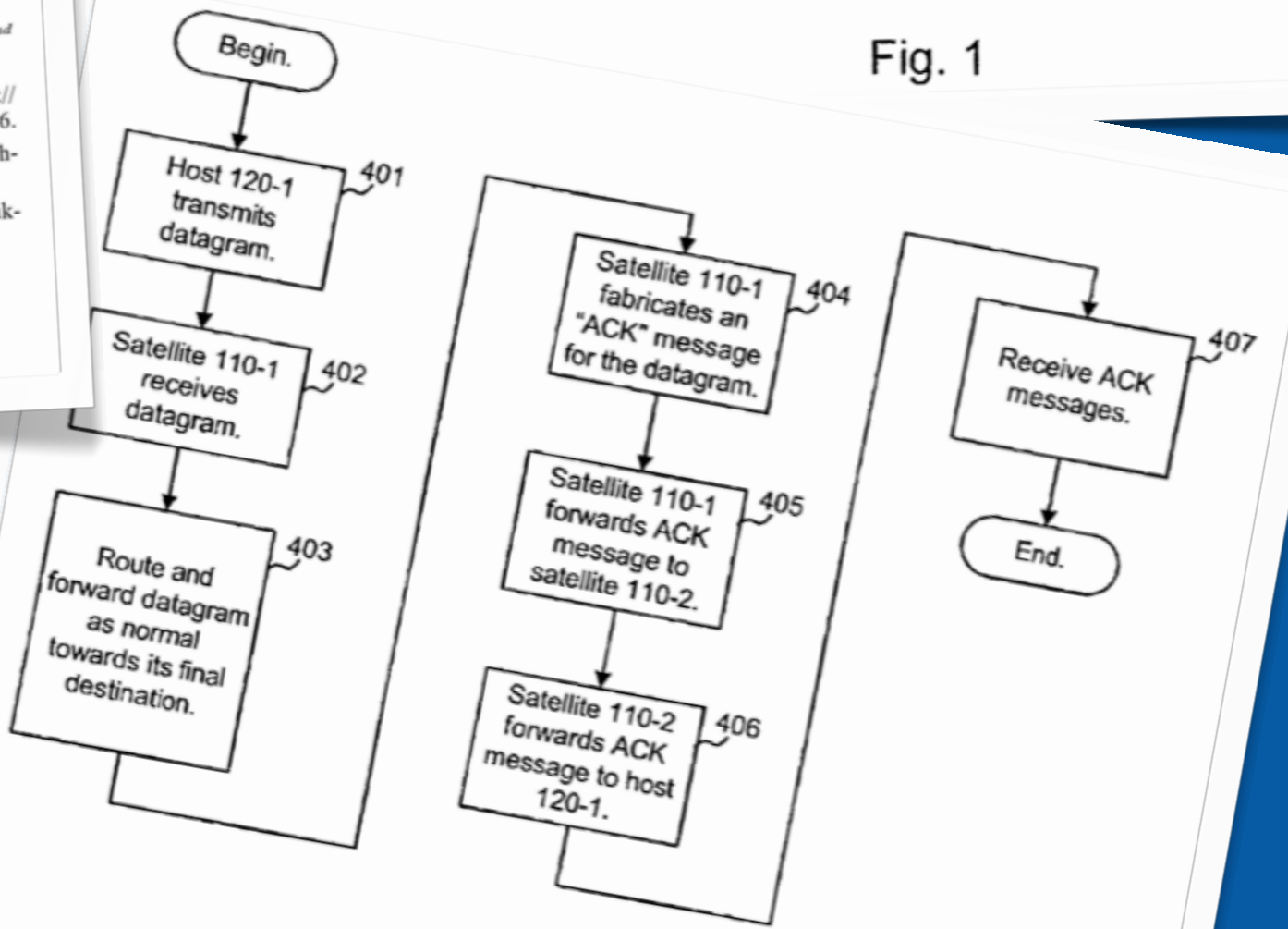


Fig. 4



FSTC | Faculté des Sciences, de la Technologie et de la Communication

CSC | Computer Science and Communications Research Unit



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Satellite Communication Security

Project Description

During the last decade, the importance of information security within the network and internet community has been growing constantly. Every day, new kinds of cyber crimes, from disclosure of confidential data to fraud, are published. As the world became more and more connected, the topic has grown from a governmental or military problem to a day-to-day issue that affects everybody from governmental bodies down to private internet users. With a certain delay, the same situation now applies to space communication systems. Many space agencies are realizing the growing importance of information security not only for military and governmental missions but also for peaceful scientific projects such as earth observation or planetary exploration. This development, together with the increasing usage of standardization for all kinds of protocols, interfaces and data structures, has led the agencies to formulate security requirements for many of their missions. Lack of appropriate standardization in the area of data security led to the development of proprietary solutions for every new mission with security requirements. Increasing development and maintenance costs were the results.

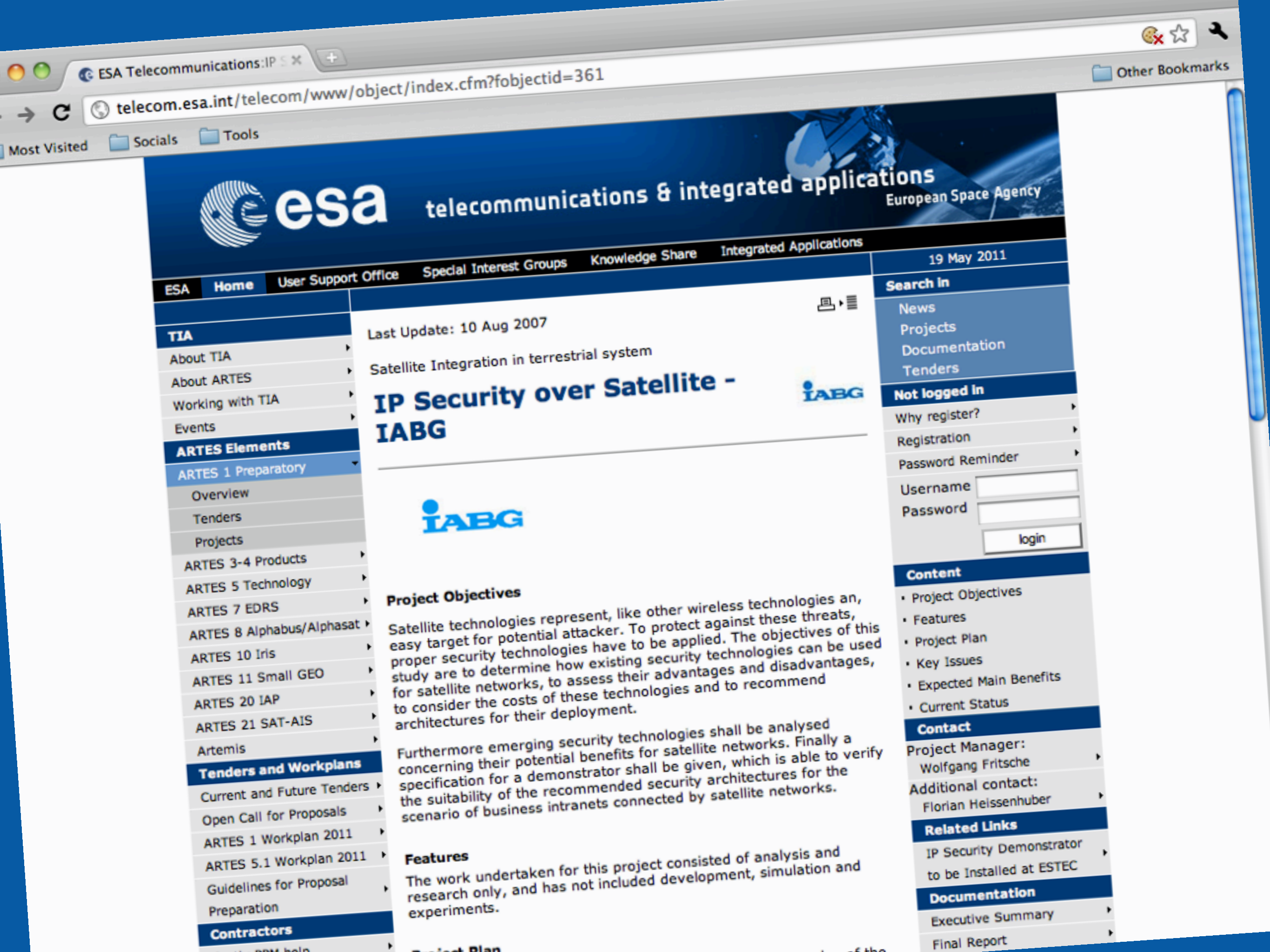
The goal of the project is to investigate different possibilities to secure space communications. This happens regarding aspects like transparency, implementation feasibility, performance and generic application.

This project is a joined endeavour between the University of Luxembourg/SECAN-LAB and the [European Space Agency \(ESA\)](#) represented through its European Space Operations Centre.

Project Breakdown Structure

The project is divided in a number of studies each concerning a different part of ESAs satellite communication infrastructure. These studies are:

- **Ground Segment Study:** This study is concerned with the security of a missions ground infrastructure, called the ground segment. This includes the control centre and ground station operational networks, cross support services and ground segment software. It is organized in three phases. Phase one provides a reference architecture, identifies global threats and vulnerabilities and performs a risk assesment. In phase two, possible solution candiditates are identified. Those are then evaluated regarding the a number of properties such as transparency, implementation feasibility, performance and conformance to standards in phase three.
- **Space Link Study:** ESA is using a number of space related protocols, defined by the [Consulative Comittee for](#)



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 - About ARTES
 - Working with TIA
 - Events
- ARTES Elements**
 - ARTES 1 Preparatory
 - Overview
 - Tenders
 - Projects
 - ARTES 3-4 Products
 - ARTES 5 Technology
 - ARTES 7 EDRS
 - ARTES 8 Alphasat/Alphasat
 - ARTES 10 Iris
 - ARTES 11 Small GEO
 - ARTES 20 IAP
 - ARTES 21 SAT-AIS
 - Artemis
- Tenders and Workplans**
 - Current and Future Tenders
 - Open Call for Proposals
 - ARTES 1 Workplan 2011
 - ARTES 5.1 Workplan 2011
 - Guidelines for Proposal Preparation
- Contractors**

Last Update: 10 Aug 2007
Satellite Integration in terrestrial system

IP Security over Satellite - IABG



Project Objectives

Satellite technologies represent, like other wireless technologies an, easy target for potential attacker. To protect against these threats, proper security technologies have to be applied. The objectives of this study are to determine how existing security technologies can be used for satellite networks, to assess their advantages and disadvantages, to consider the costs of these technologies and to recommend architectures for their deployment.

Furthermore emerging security technologies shall be analysed concerning their potential benefits for satellite networks. Finally a specification for a demonstrator shall be given, which is able to verify the suitability of the recommended security architectures for the scenario of business intranets connected by satellite networks.

Features

The work undertaken for this project consisted of analysis and research only, and has not included development, simulation and experiments.

19 May 2011

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- Registration
- Password Reminder

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Password

Content

- Project Objectives
- Features
- Project Plan
- Key Issues
- Expected Main Benefits
- Current Status

Contact

Project Manager: Wolfgang Fritsche

Additional contact: Florian Heissenhuber

Related Links

- IP Security Demonstrator to be Installed at ESTEC

Documentation

- Executive Summary
- Final Report

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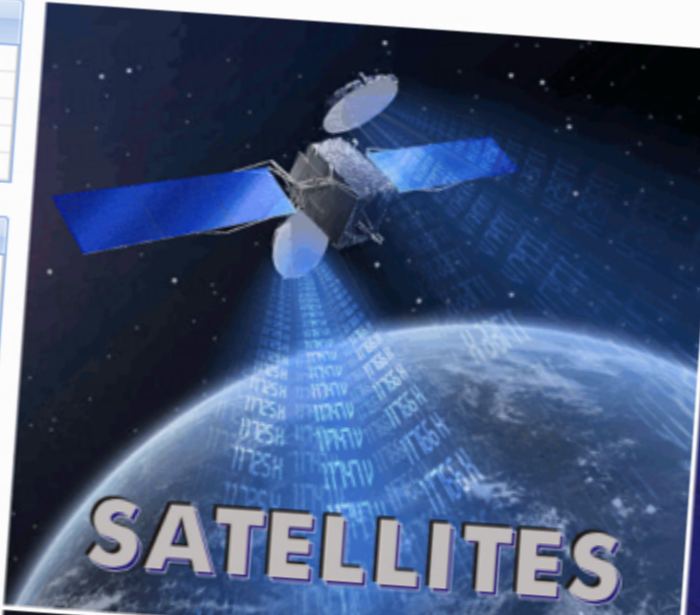
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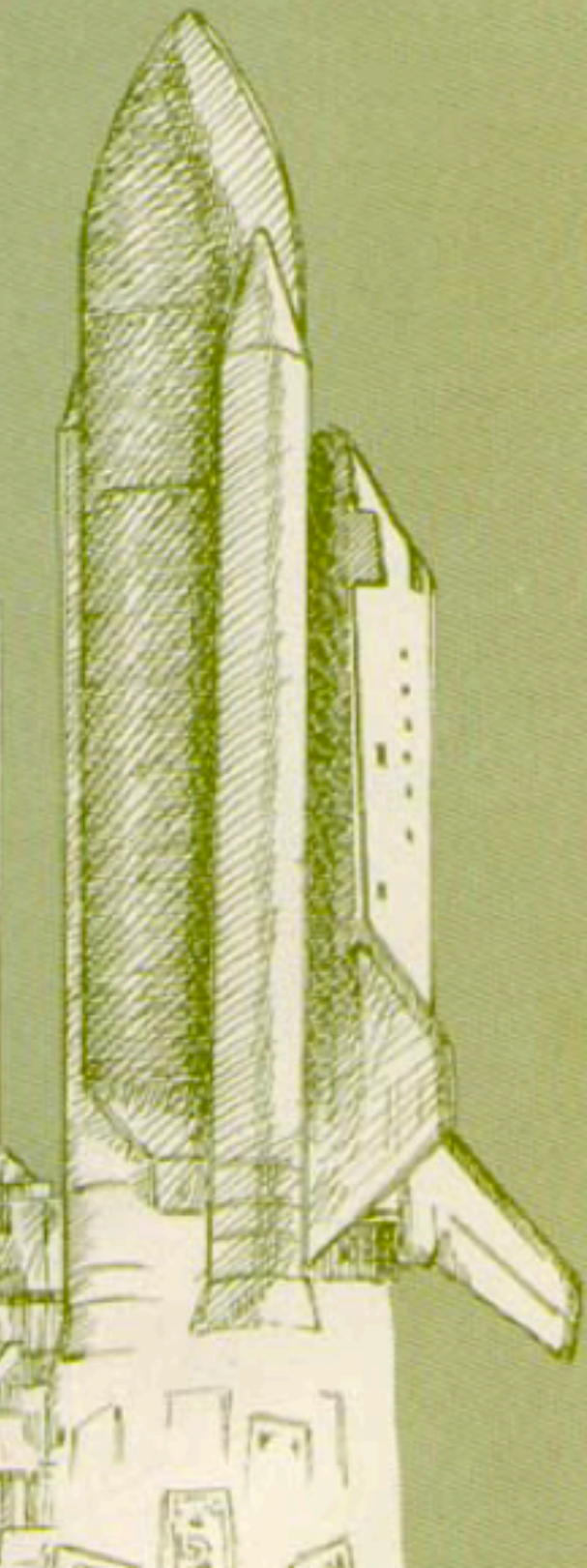


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