



Ham Radio 4 Hackers

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Ham Radio 4 Hackers

Which one of these things is just like the other?



#about_us

- Eric Watkins
kr0ver
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Has anybody seen Nick?

- We created this talk for Nick:





This is what HAM radio nerds look like
Mobile contesting
(talk to as many different people in a given time as possible)





This is what hacker nerds look like

Wardriving



Ya, really different looking...



Most InfoSec types know what wardriving is, right?



What Would Wikipedia Say?

“Amateur radio (also called ham radio) describes the use of radio frequency spectrum for purposes of **non-commercial** exchange of messages, **wireless experimentation**, self-training, private recreation, radiosport, contesting, and **emergency communication**.

The term "amateur" is used to specify "a duly authorized person interested in radioelectric practice with a purely personal aim and **without pecuniary interest**;"

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amateur_radio



What is Amateur Radio to hackers?

- Legal transmission
- Legitimate transmission
- Education, training & learning





What does HAM radio have to do with hackers?

The fundamentals of RF learned for ham radio apply to ALL wireless systems.



DefCon WiFi
shootout
champions
crowned: 125
miles

Source:

<https://boingboing.net/2005/07/31/defcon-wifi-shootout.html>



Licensing basics

- To get on the air: get licensed & know the rules to operate legally.
- US licenses are good for 10 years for anyone except a representative of a foreign government.
- Amateur only, no commercial activity permitted at all.
- Public communications only, no encryption
- Transmission not broadcast
- In the US there are three license classes:
 - Technician, General and Extra.



<http://www.arrl.org/getting-licensed>

Radio Basics

- Pump AC into a wire, get EM waves
- EM waves jiggle a wire, get AC

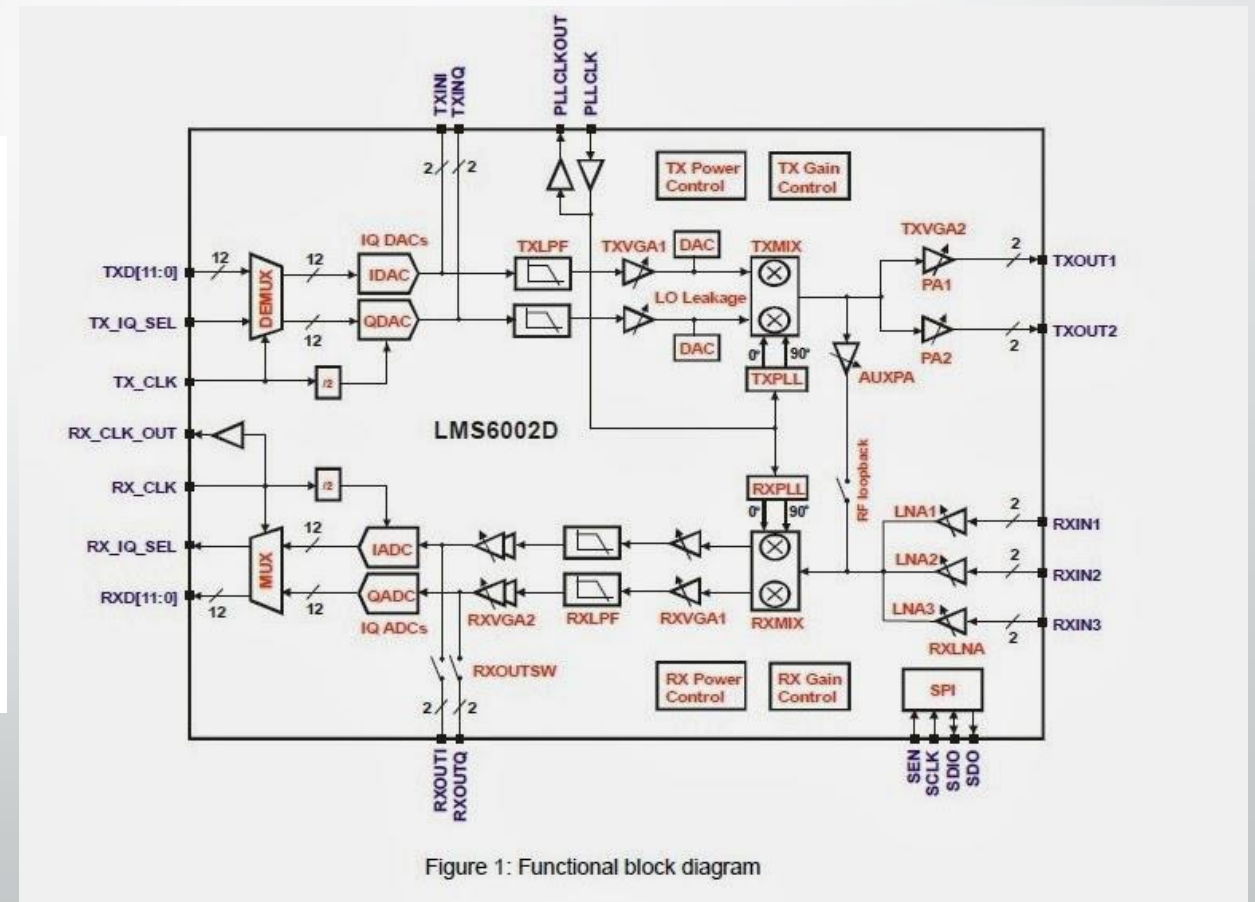
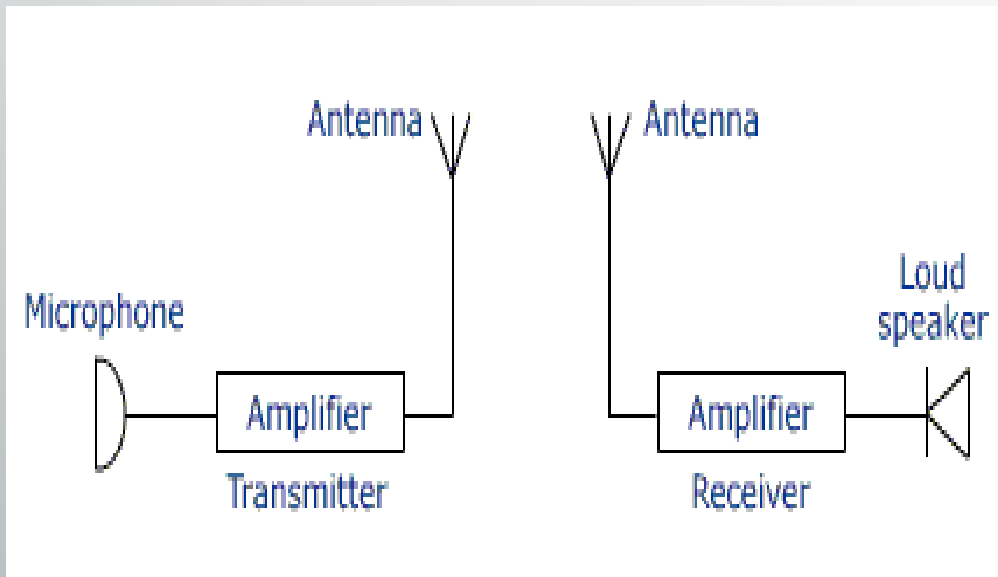
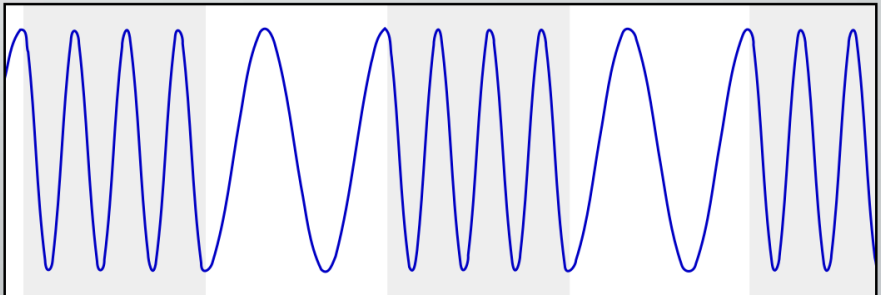
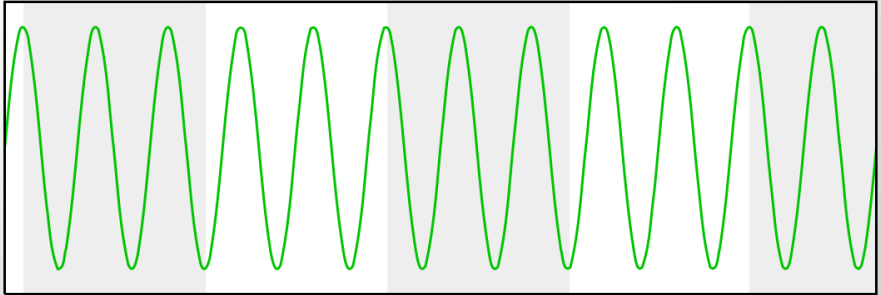
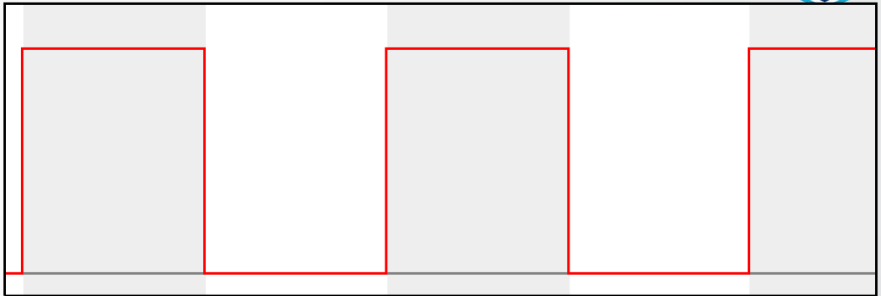
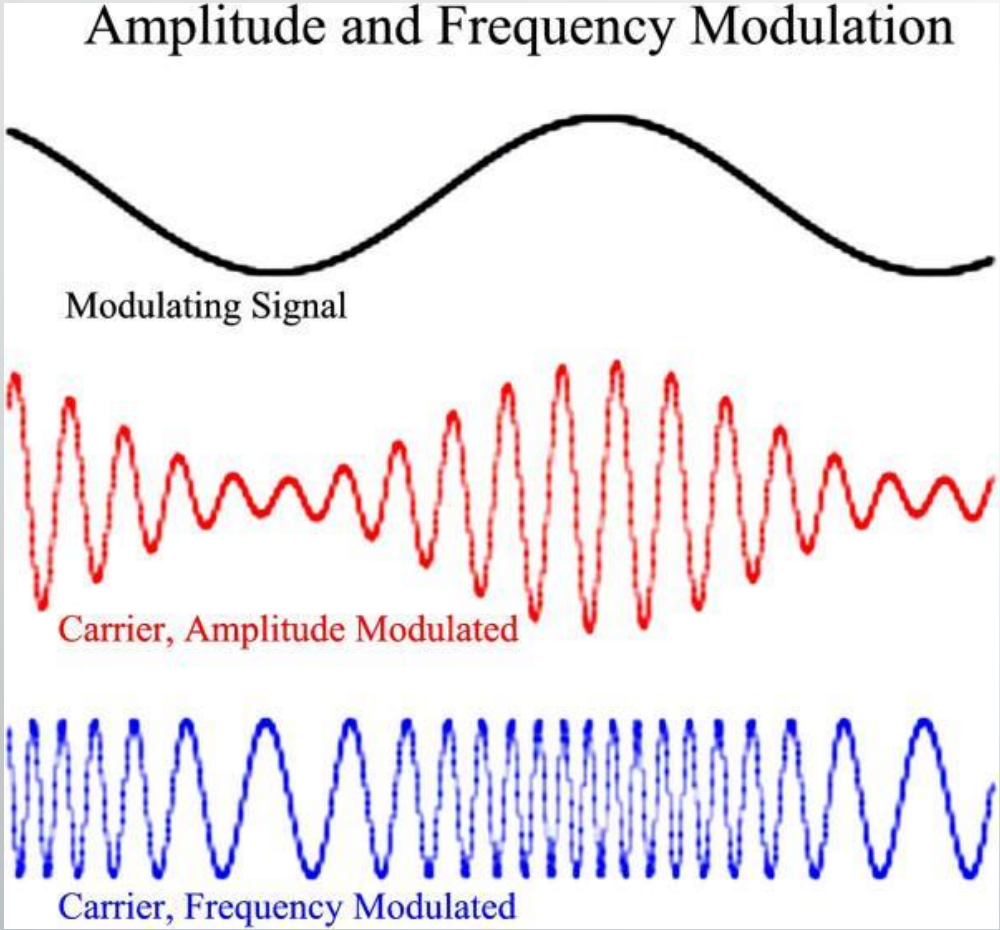


Figure 1: Functional block diagram

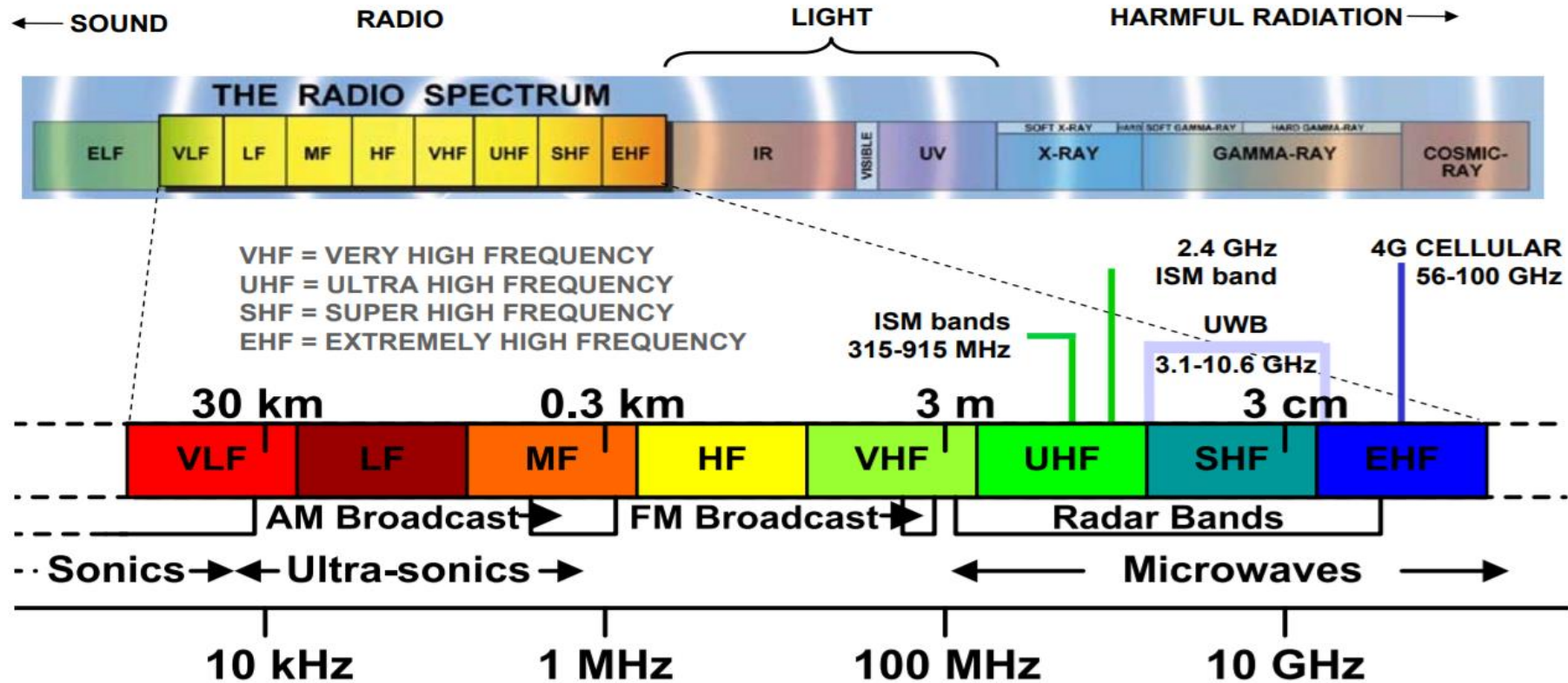
Modulation



Modulated Signal



Electromagnetic Spectrum



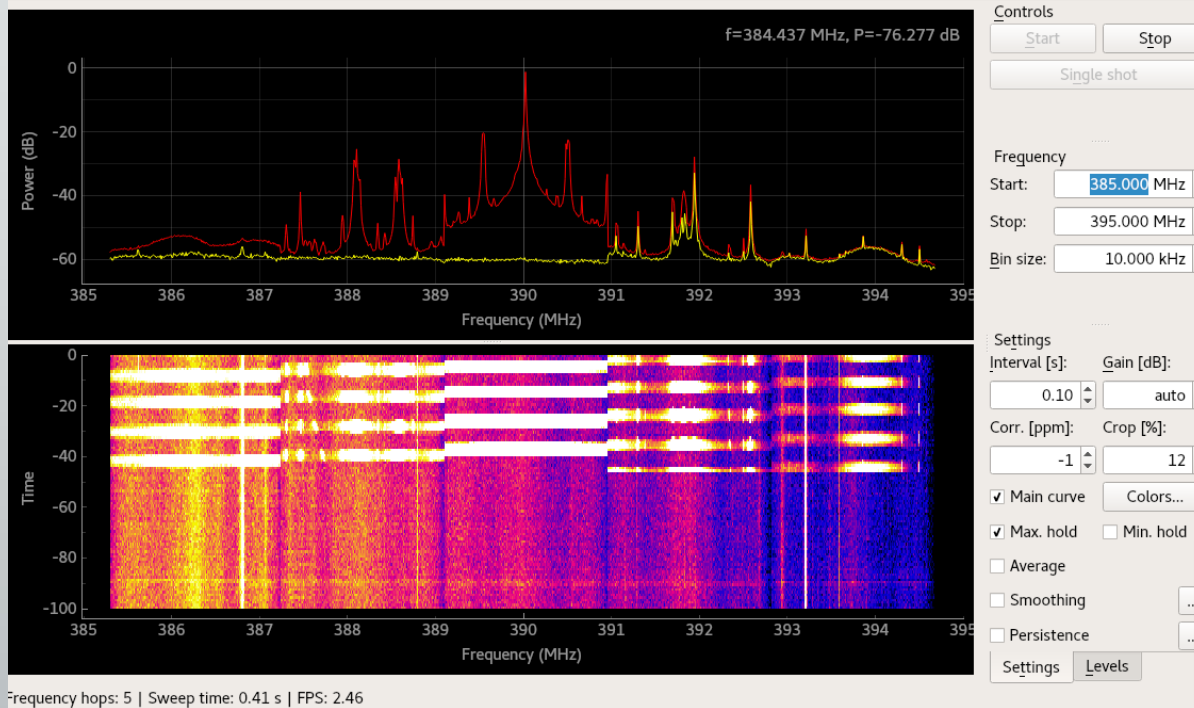
ISM = Industrial, Scientific and Medical
UWB = Ultra Wide Band

Source: JSC.MIL

© 2006 Texas Instruments Inc, Slide 5



Qspectrumradar Demo



FCC ID: HBW7359

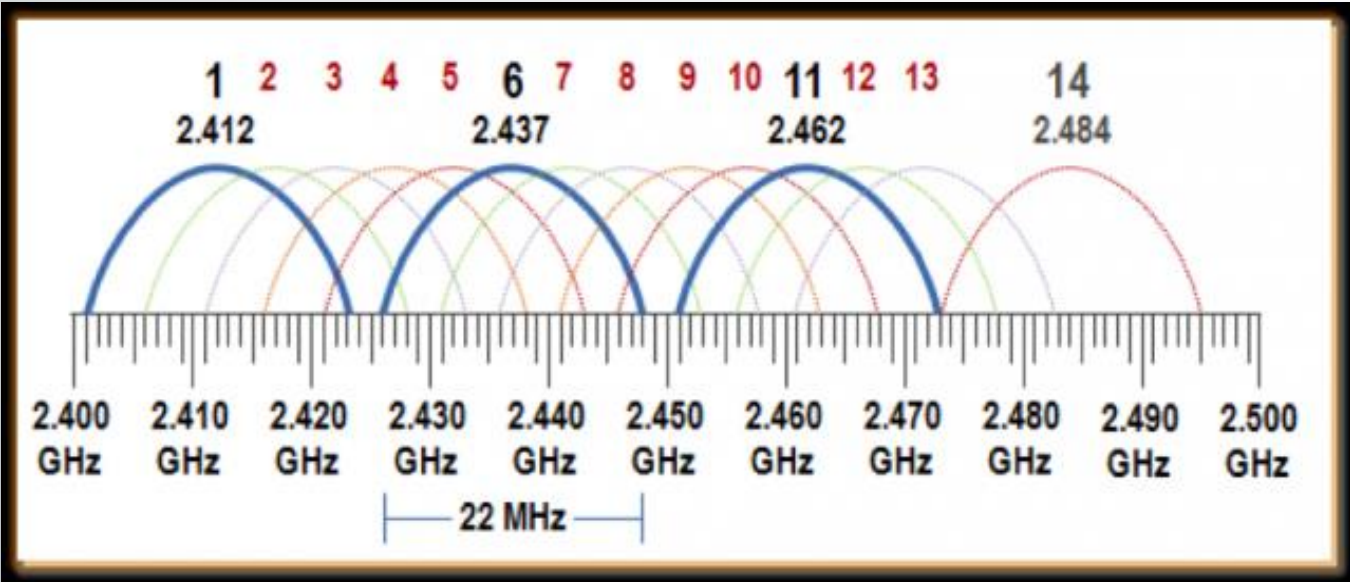
Frequency: 390 MHz

Google the first line or even just “garage door opener frequency”



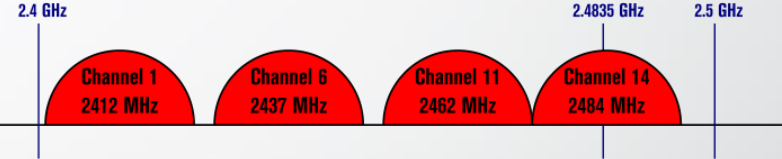
How does this apply to my wi-fi?

Channels in 2.4ghz WiFi



Non-Overlapping Channels for 2.4 GHz WLAN

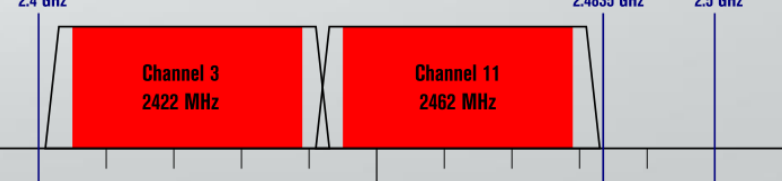
802.11b (DSSS) channel width 22 MHz



802.11g/n (OFDM) 20 MHz ch. width - 16.25 MHz used by sub-carriers

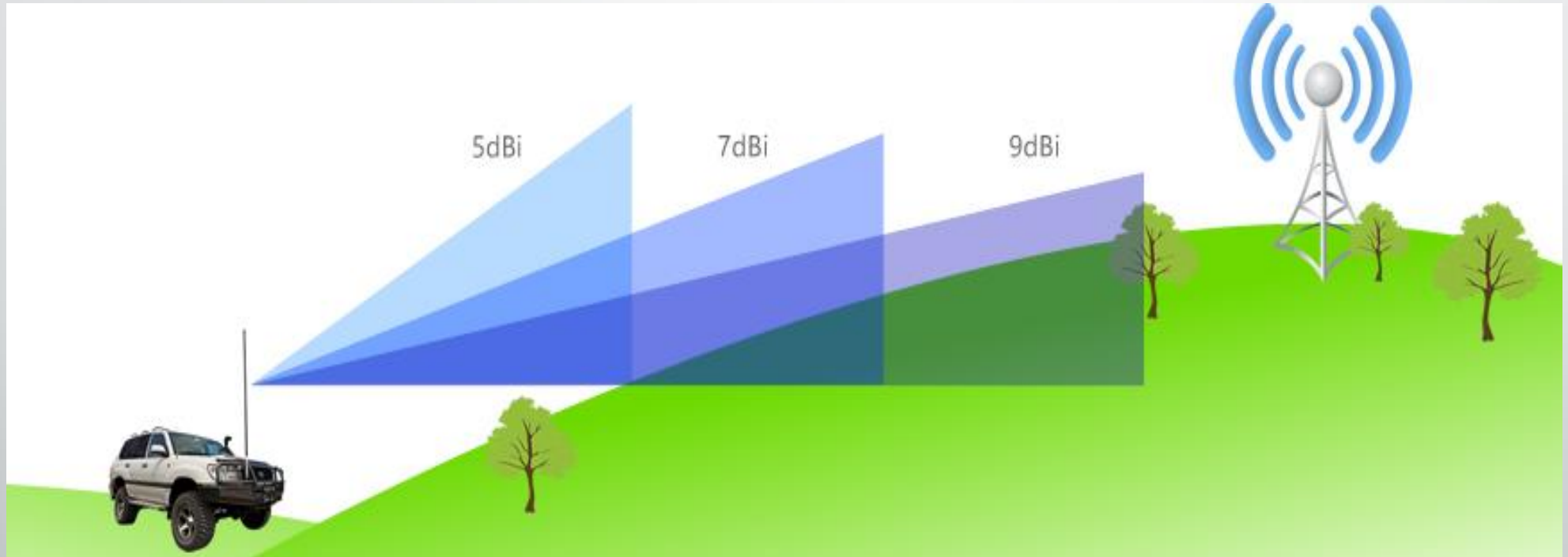


802.11n (OFDM) 40 MHz ch. width - 33.75 MHz used by sub-carriers



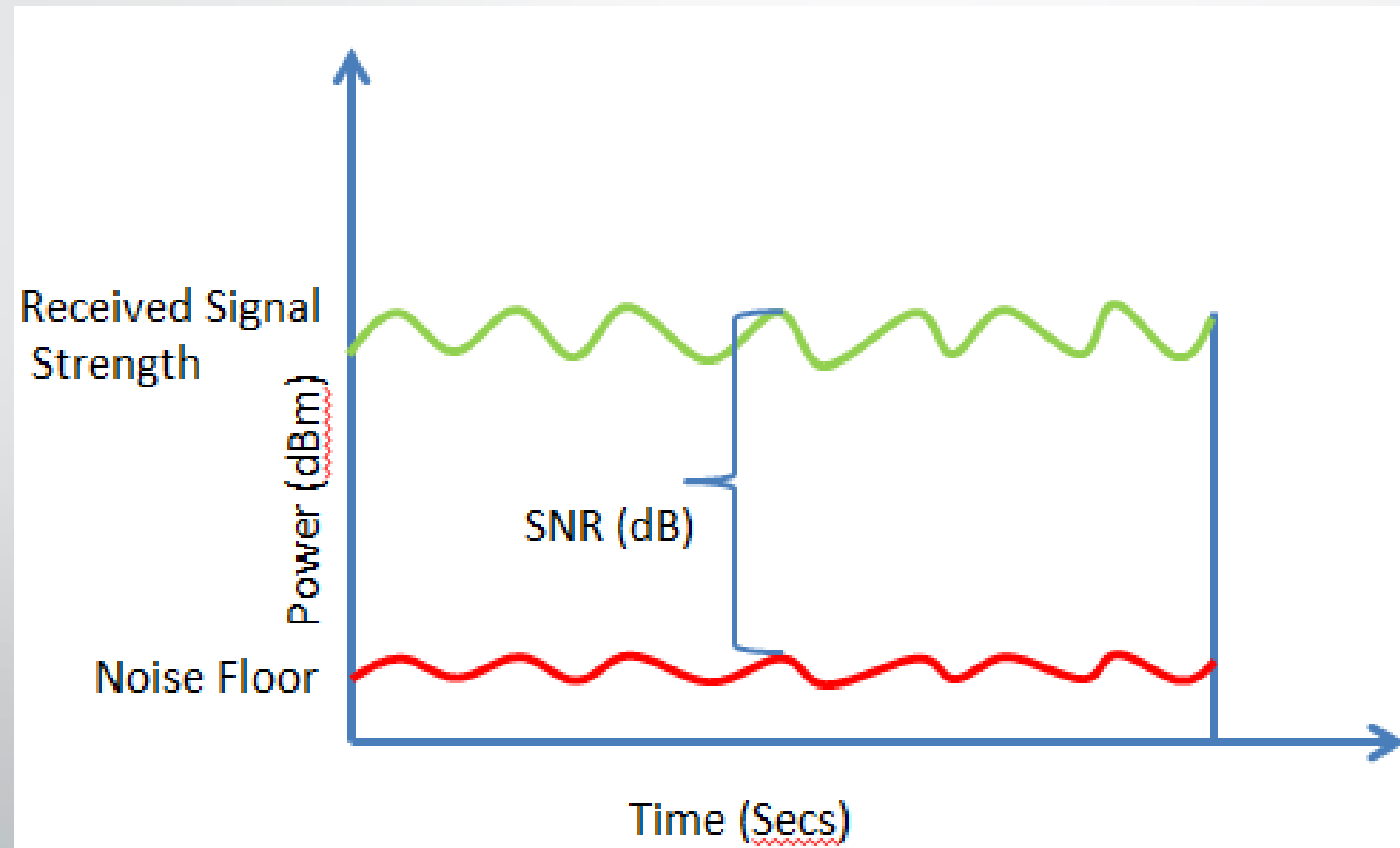


Tell me again about gain?

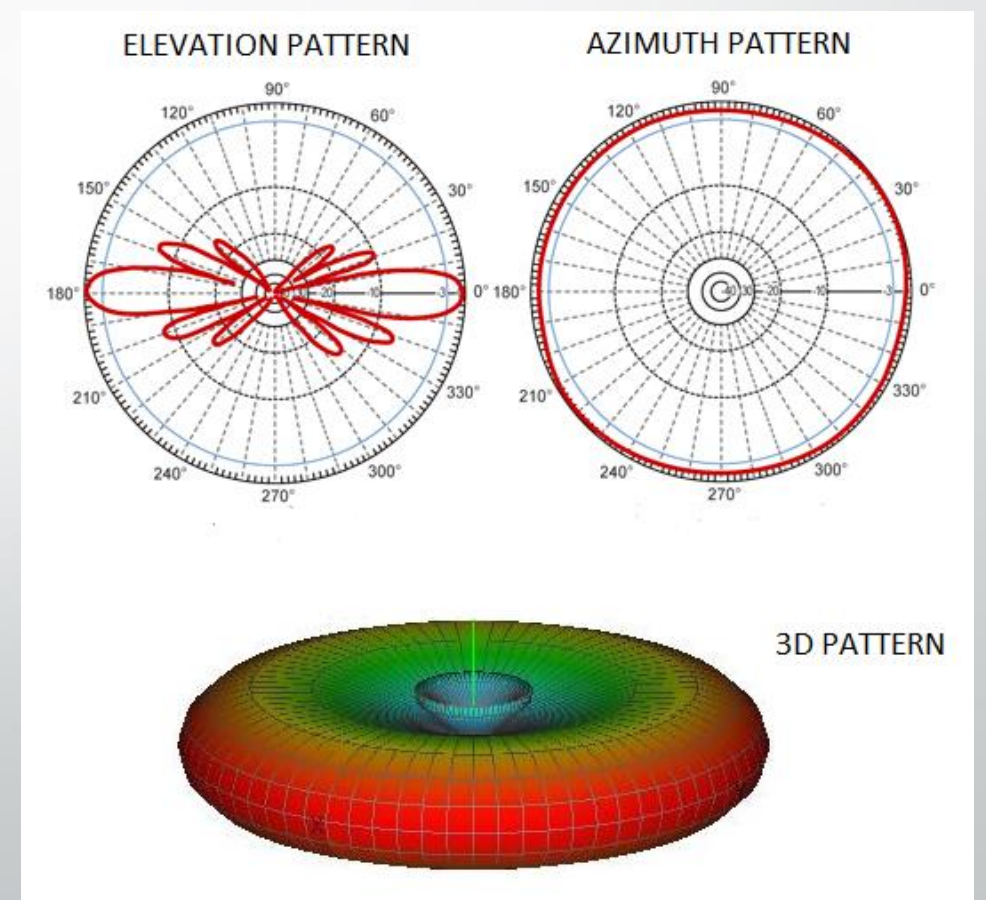
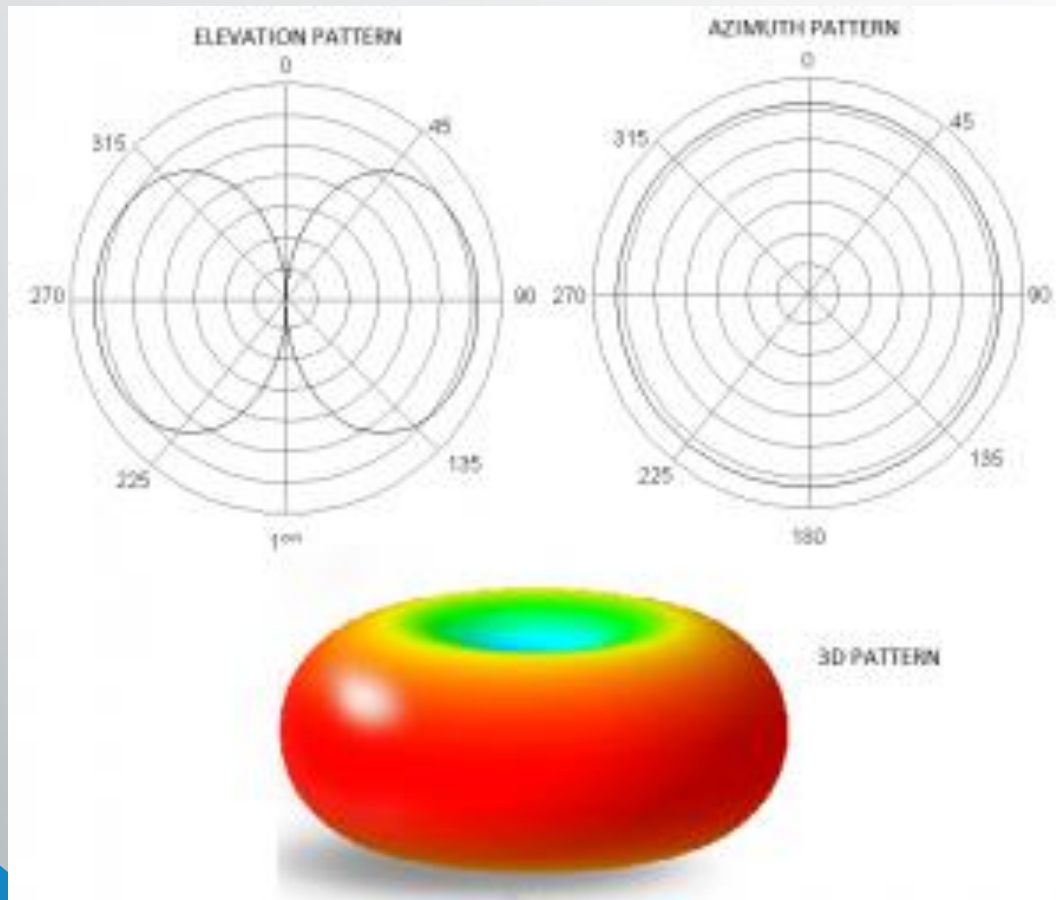


What is louder (brighter)? 5 watts or 0.005 watts?

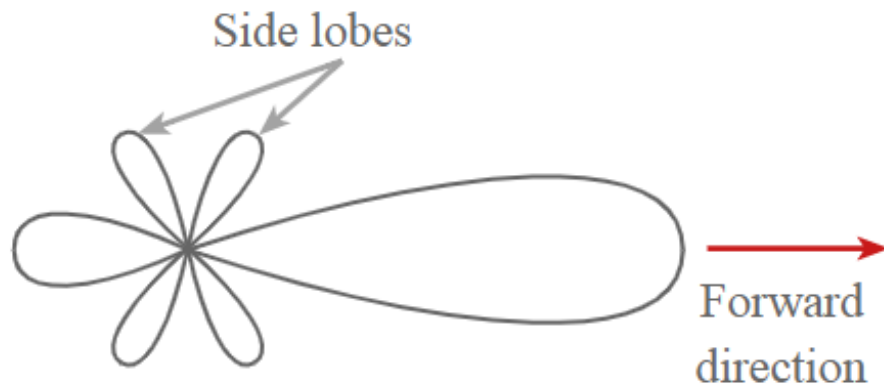
Signal to Noise Ratio



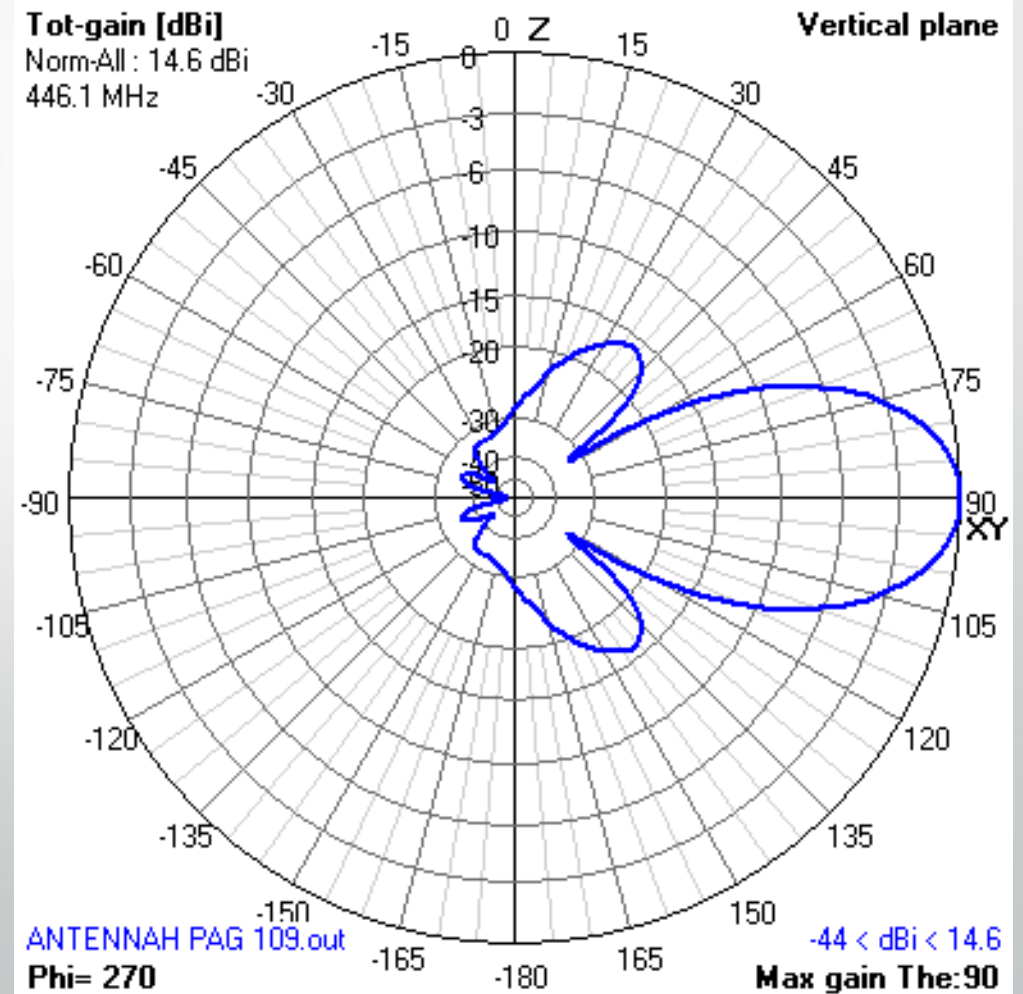
Omni - Directional Antennas



Directional Antennas



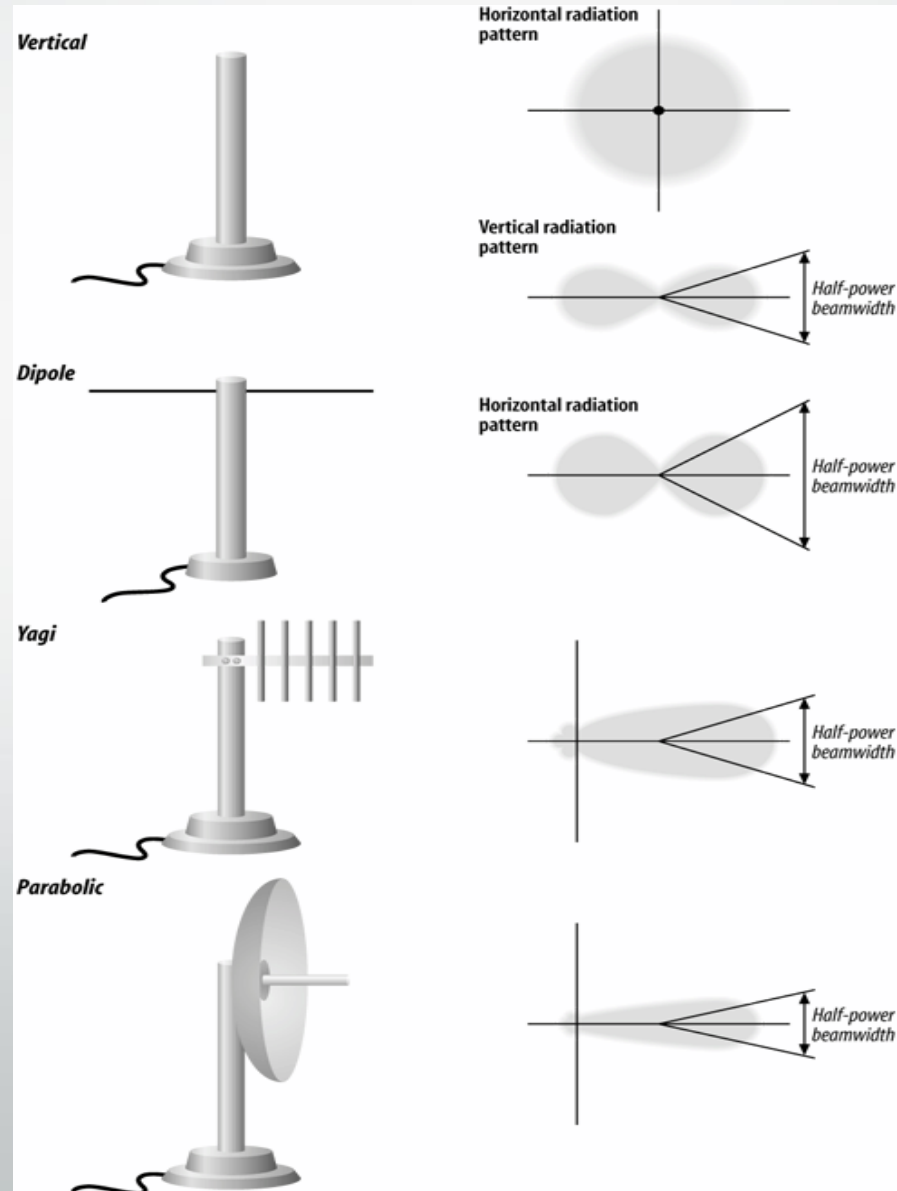
Polar diagram of a Yagi antenna



Antennas



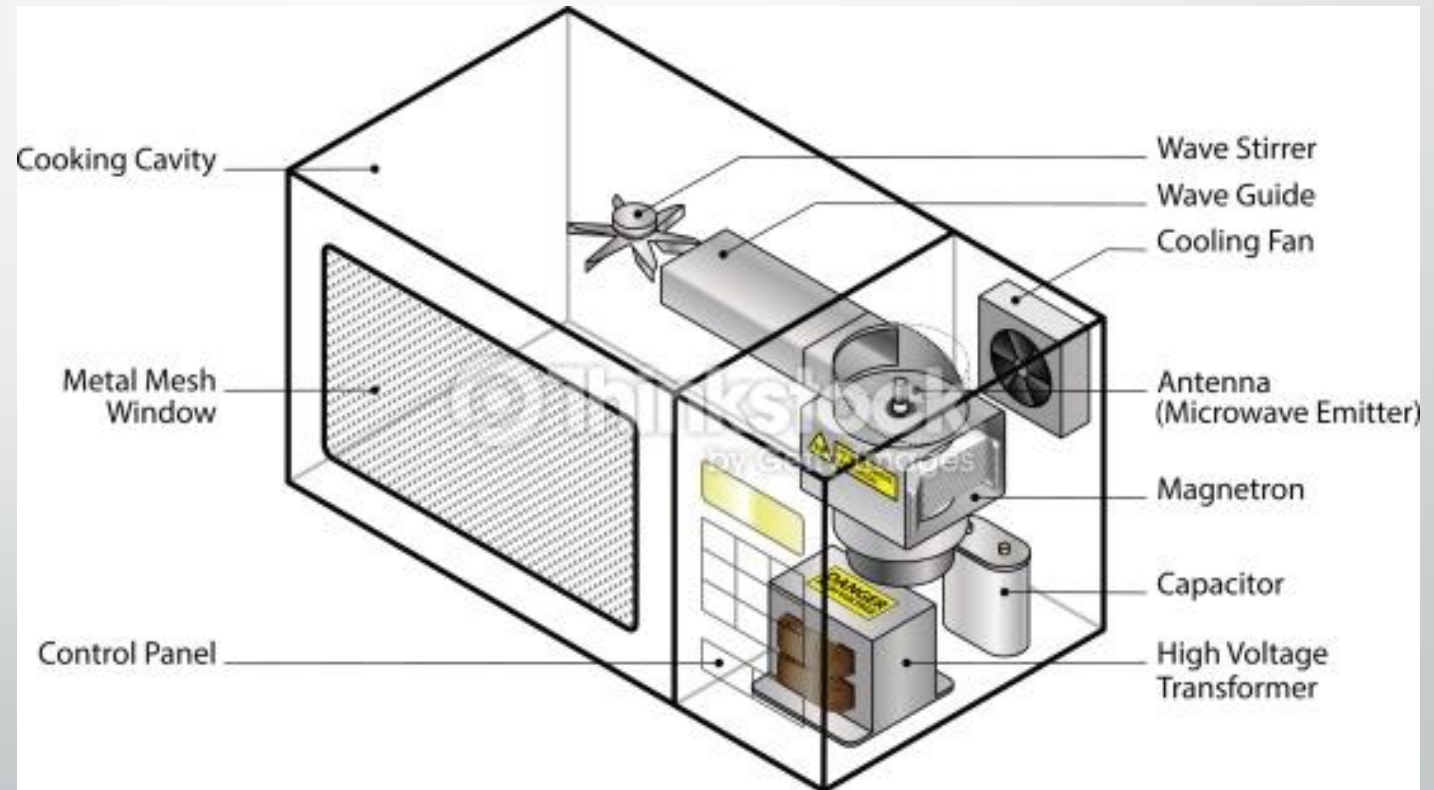
A few common antenna types



Faraday Cages & Shielding



Both of these are effective Faraday cages providing shielding inside and out



SDR – Software Defined Radio





Demo walk-through

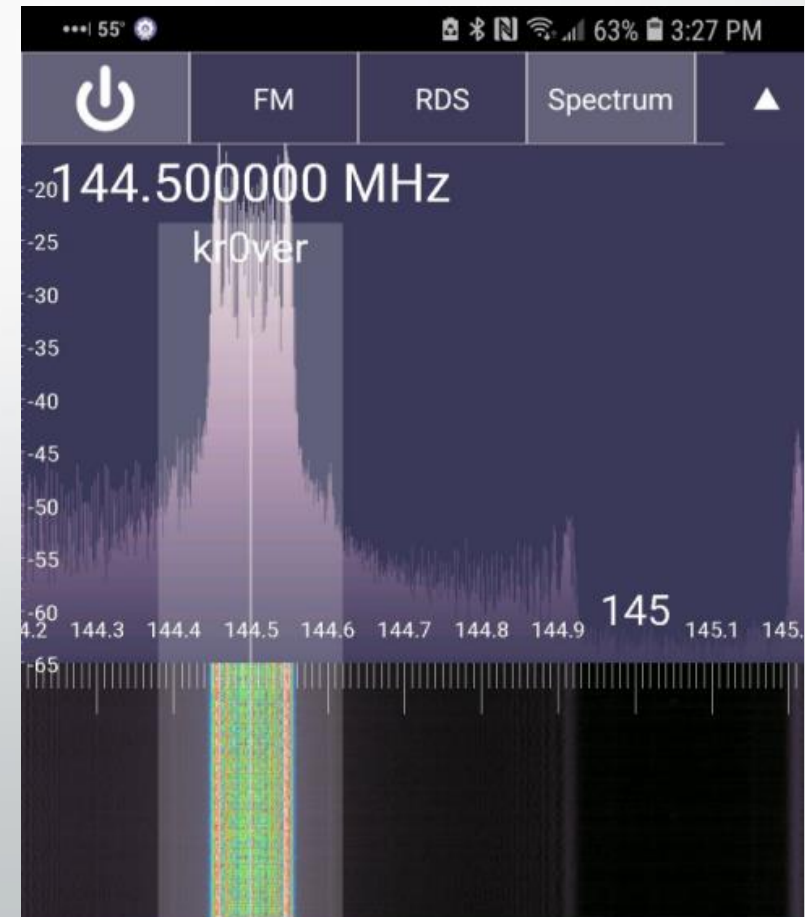
- Lets get radioactive
 - Insert canned crowd participation speech here



Make the receiver work (attach RTL-SDR to Android)

Fight the SDR Touch UI (better on a tablet)

- Drag the menu bar at top right/left to find stuff
- Make sure signal type is set to **FM**
- Tapping and/or dragging on the screen will change freq or filter width (easy to mess stuff up)
- **Prefs > Filter width (Hz) > 60,000**
- Select **Jump** & type in the frequency
 - 144.550mhz
- Power button on top left to start/stop radio
 - Stop radio before exiting or it will keep running in the background





How to know if it worked

- Millennials - look confused & listen to geezers ramble
- Old farts - Nod at each other knowingly while busting out a good back in the day story





Let the magic happen (Decode the audio)

1. On another phone not running the RTL-SDR launch following app

-Android: Robot36

-iDevice: SSTV Slow Scan TV

2. Select Scottie S1

-SSTV mostly, Robot36 figures it out

3. Put the phones near each other

4. Fiddle with the volume if needed

a. Try not to cause too much interference with others





Apps used for demo

- **iDevice**

- SSTV Slow Scan TV (Black Cat Systems)
 - \$3 Apple tax
- <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/sstv-slow-scan-tv/id387910013?mt=8>

- **Smart phone users (Android)**

- Robot36 - SSTV Image Decoder (Ahmet Inan)
 - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=xdsopl.robot36>
- RTL2832U driver (Martin Marinov)
 - https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=marto.rtl_tcp_andro
- SDR Touch - Live offline radio (Martin Marinov)
 - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=marto.androsdr2>



Thanks for your attention..

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