

Sharing and Crowdsourcing GNSS Data to Monitor and Protect the GNSS RF Environment

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Background

- GNSS Radio-Frequency Interference (RFI), including **jamming and spoofing**, are a growing threat to GNSS *[NSBPNTAB, Bruner]*
 - Local-area jamming, e.g., from Personal Privacy Devices (PPDs)
 - Wide-area jamming, e.g., in conflict areas, or due to unintentional jamming
 - with **growing reliance on GNSS** for tracking and automation comes **new motives** for disturbance and manipulation

November 2009, Liberty Airport in Newark, N.J.
Personal Privacy Devices (PPD) Affect A/C Operations



[NPNTAB]



- Yet, **we are lacking a coordinated, deliberate, public response** to achieve Positioning Navigation and Timing (PNT) situational awareness
 - we need a “weather channel” for the RF environment (this does not need to be limited to GNSS RFI)

[NSBPNTAB] National Space-Based PNT Advisory Board. “Protect, Toughen, and Augment Global Positioning System for Users.” gps.gov, 2018.

[Bruner] M. Bruner, “GPS under attack as crooks, rogue workers wage electronic war,” News Brief at NBC, 2016.

[NPNTAB] National PNT Advisory Board, “Comments on Jamming the Global Positioning System - A National Security Threat: Recent Events and Potential Cures,” 2010

Motivation and Focus

- RFI monitoring using publicly available data has been demonstrated, **but typically provides circumstantial evidence of jamming/spoofing using opportunistic data** [C4ADS, GBS Scott, Miralles, Strizic]
 - using crowd-sourced data, shared by **volunteers**
 - using data of opportunity: **not dedicated** to RFI monitoring (often missing), posted with significant **latency**
 - *Were the detected events **actual RFIs**? Are they **impacting GNSS now**?*
 - *What if we made **a more deliberate effort** to address RFI?*
- In this presentation:
 - Example: **GNSS jamming monitoring** using data of opportunity from traffic management systems
 - Our effort: opportunistic data to **find suspected jammers**, dedicated equipment to **prove jamming**

[C4ADS] C4ADS. "Above us only stars." Tech. Rep., 2019.

[GBS] Bjorn Bergman. "Systematic Data Analysis Reveals False Vessel Tracks." Data and technology, News & Views, Research and analysis, 2021

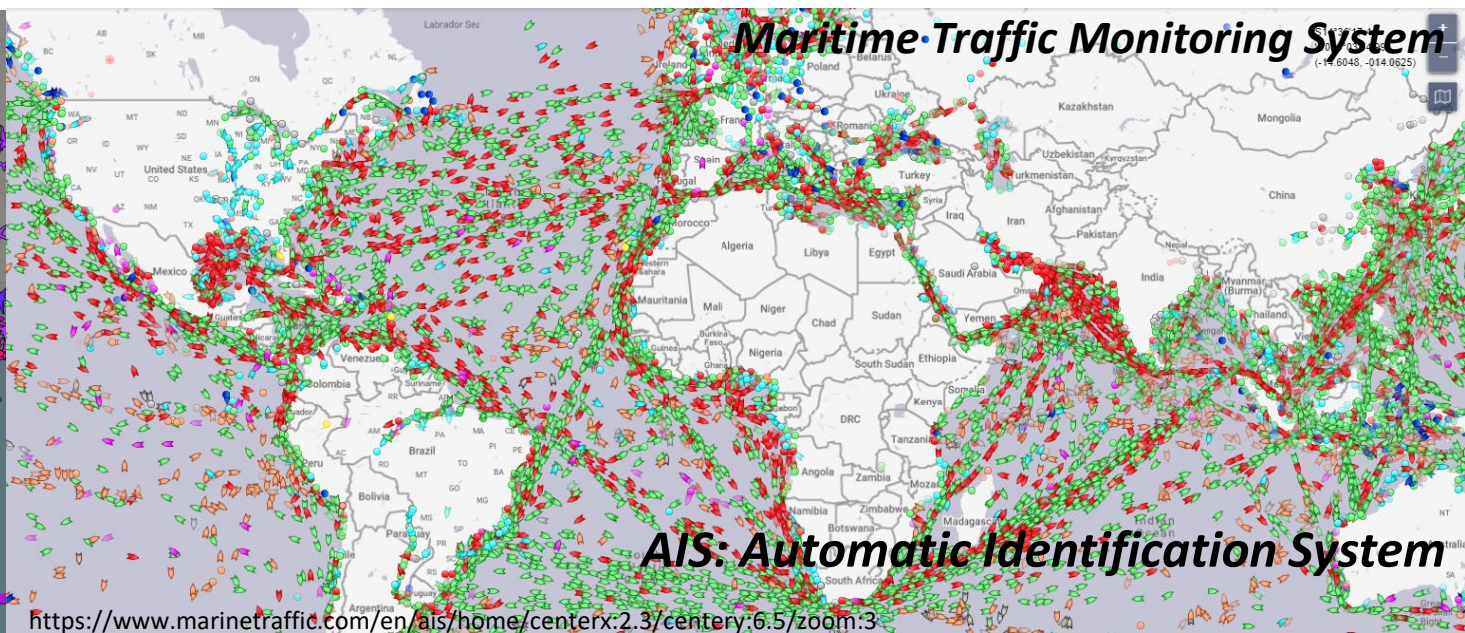
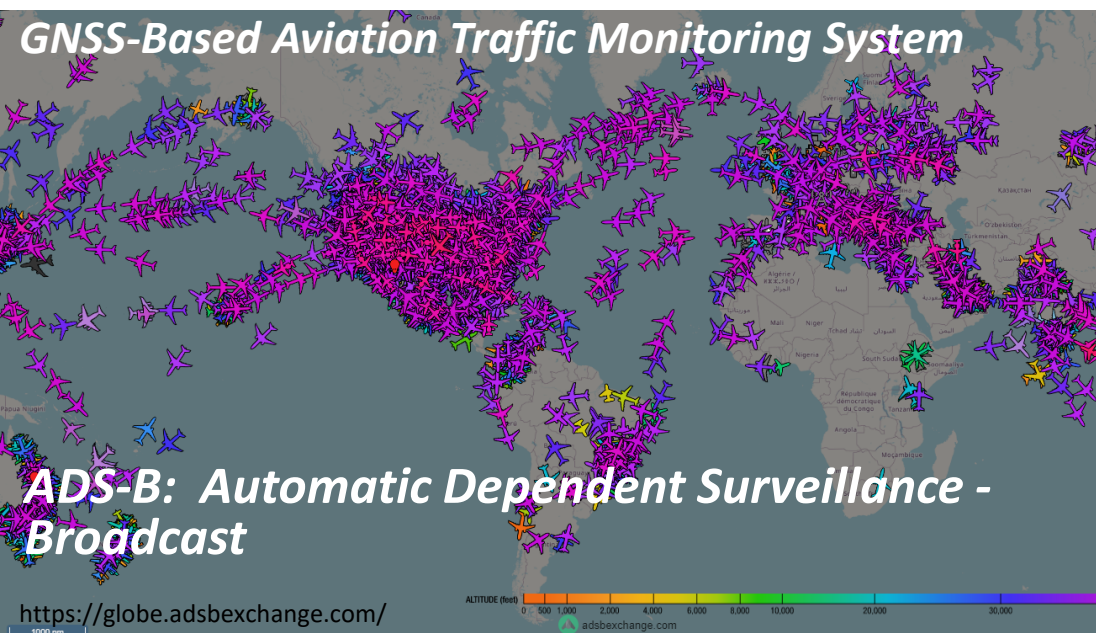
[Scott] L. Scott, "J911: The case for fast jammer detection and location using crowdsourcing approaches," ION GNSS 2011

[Miralles] D. Miralles, N. Levigne, D. M. Akos, J. Blanch, and S. Lo, "Android raw GNSS measurements as the new anti-spoofing and anti-jamming solution," ION GNSS+ 2018.

[Strizic] L. Strizic, D. M. Akos, and S. Lo, "Crowdsourcing GNSS jammer detection and localization," ION ITM 2018.

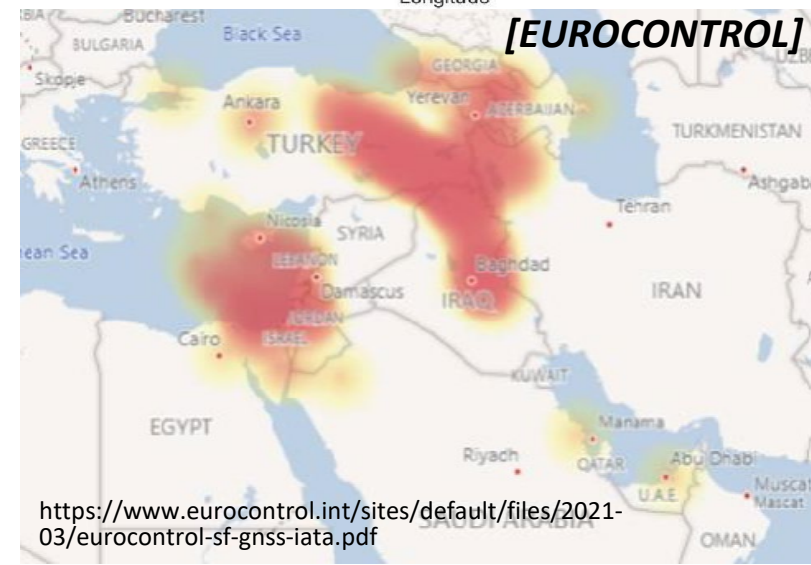
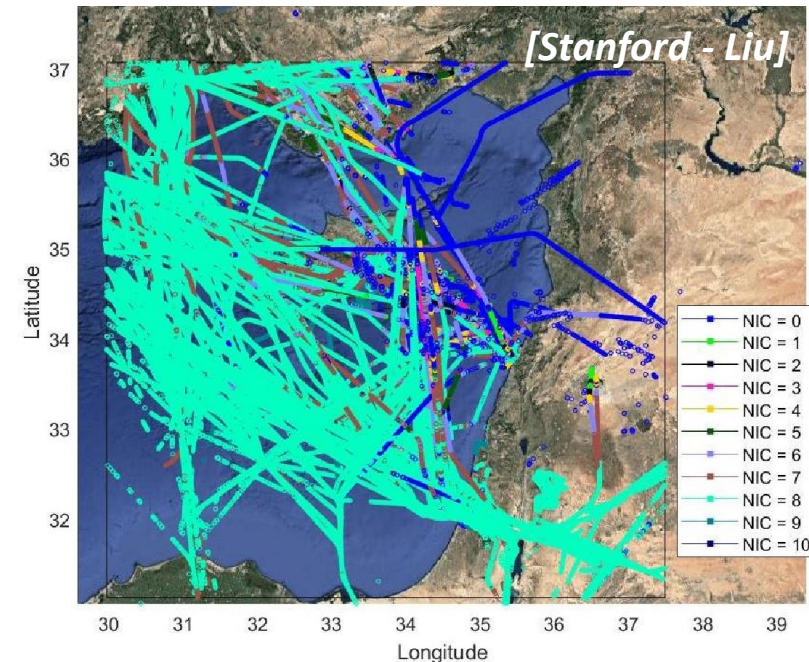
GNSS Jamming and Spoofing

- Threats to GNSS and a major concern in aviation:
 - **Spoofing**: faking GPS (for misleading, high-jacking)
 - **Jamming**: denial of service
- **Large, wide-spread GNSS jamming** can be observed using publicly available data



Using ADS-B to Localize Jamming in Syria (September 2020)

- ADS-B is a GNSS-based traffic monitoring system
 - aircraft are required to share their location
 - ADS-B In receivers (e.g., VT) access air traffic data and can voluntarily share it online (e.g., adsbexchange.com)
- Liu et al. analyzed ADS-B data during jamming incidents in Cypriot and Syrian airspace in September 2020. [Liu]
 - ADS-B data include **NIC: Navigation Integrity Category** – indicator of containment radius
- A heat map of RFI pilot reports in the region was also generated [EUROCONTROL].



ADS-B-based Online Daily RFI Monitor

GPSJam
Daily maps of GPS interference
[About](#) | [FAQ](#)

12/03/2022 📅

Settings =



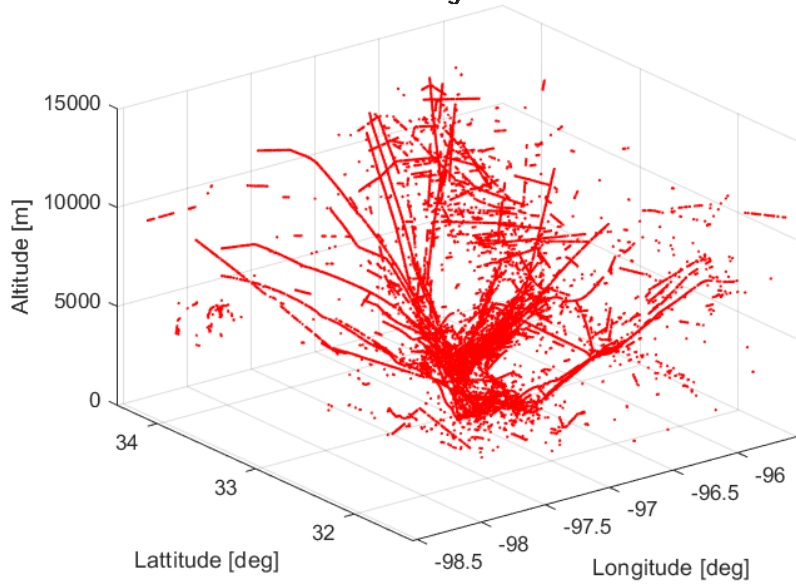
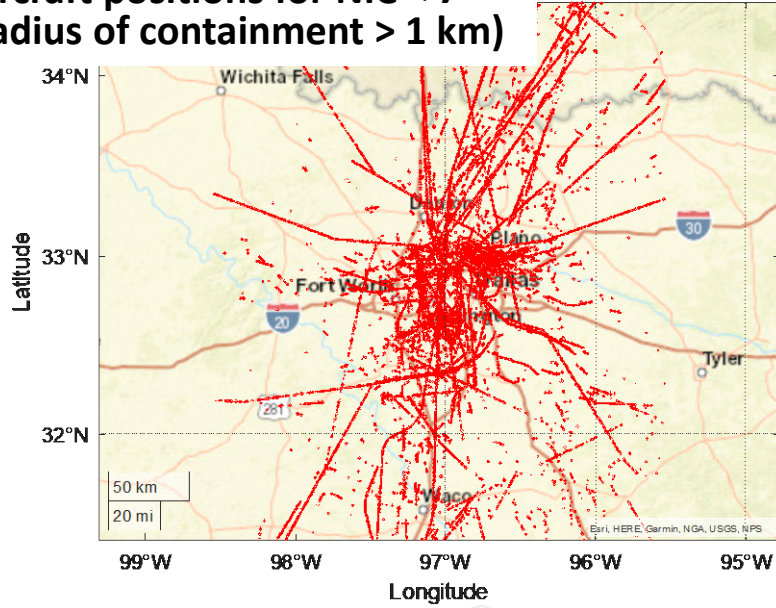
Level of GPS interference

- Low 0-2%
- Medium 2-10%
- High > 10%

Dallas Fort Worth (DFW) Airport (October 17-18 2022)

Aircraft positions for NIC < 7
(radius of containment > 1 km)

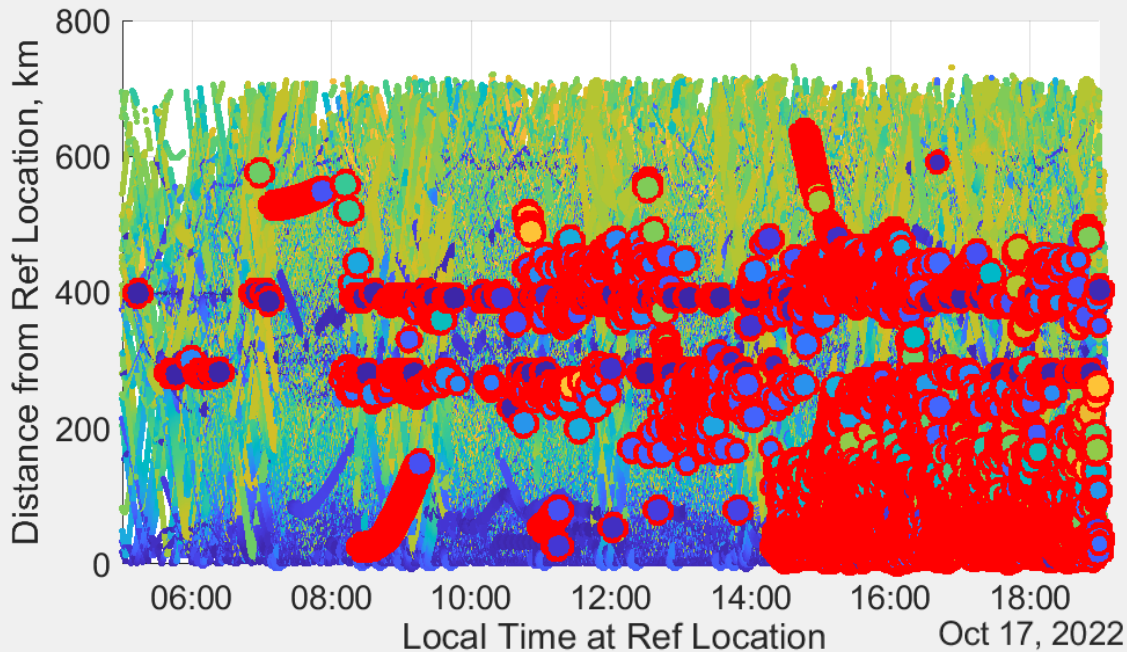
(UTC)



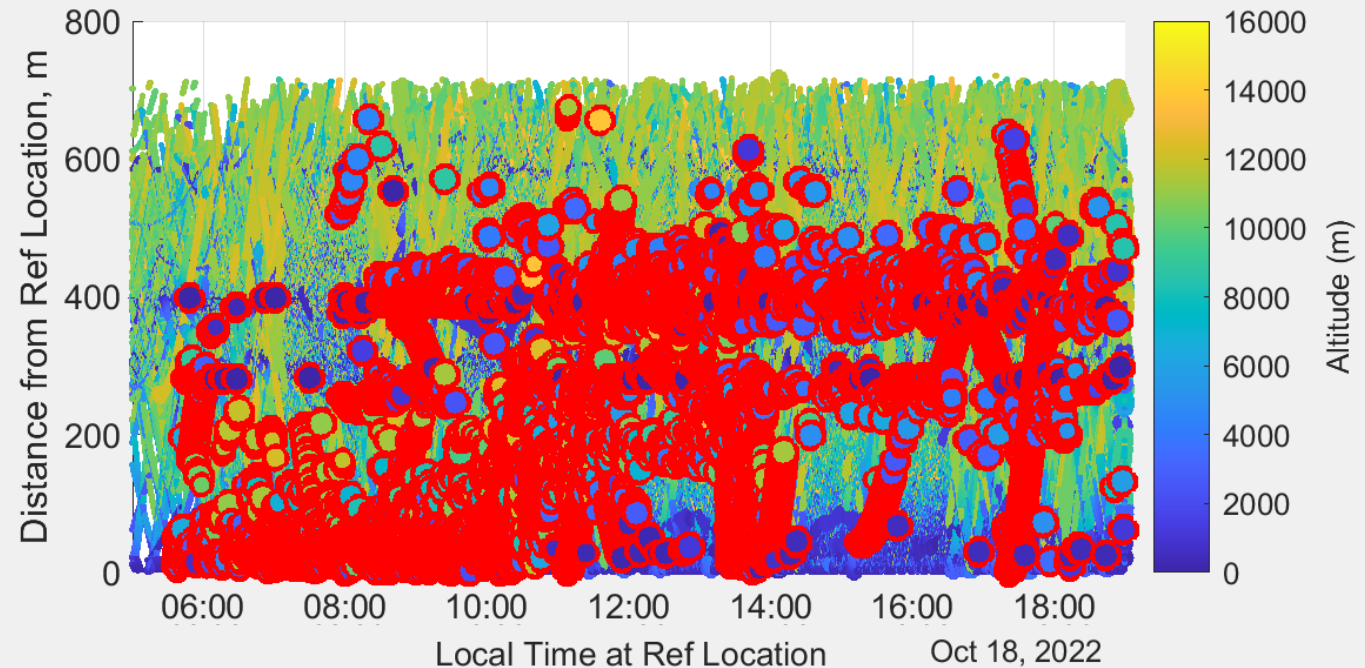
Dallas Fort Worth (DFW) Airport (October 17-18 2022)

- Widescale disturbance in the US National Airspace System – *cause unknown*
 - This event: obvious strong, wide-scale disturbance – **proof** by number of impacted users
 - In general: **how to identify actual jamming ?**
and distinguish it from a large containment radius dur to poor GNSS?

Texas: 17th of October 2022



Texas: 18th of October 2022



Focus on Widespread Jamming Issue

- **Motivation:**

- avoid tracking by employers, authorities, (fishing, trafficking, toxic waste disposal), tracking by a significant other...

- **Jamming devices:**



jammer-store.com/gp5000-car-use-gps-jammer.html

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size Portable USB Car GPS Signal Blocker Shield Anti Tracking Stalking Anti Locator Privacy Protection for 12V / 24V Car

Brand: size

★★★★★ 1 rating

\$10⁸⁹

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Extra Savings Promotion Available 2 Applicable Promotion(s)

Brand	size
Color	Black
Item Dimensions LxWxH	3.54 x 2.36 x 0.79 inches
Item Weight	48 Grams

About this item

- 2. Effectively interfere with GPS and Beidou satellite signals, protect your whereabouts privacy and information confidentiality.
 - 4. Does not affect the normal use of mobile phones or other electronic devices.
 - 1. Effectively prevent GPS and Beidou satellite positioning and tracking, shielding range is 5-20m.
 - 3. Interfere with all current GPS global positioning systems and Beidou positioning systems.
 - 5. Suitable for 12V or 24V car, but it cannot exceed 24V.
- › See more product details

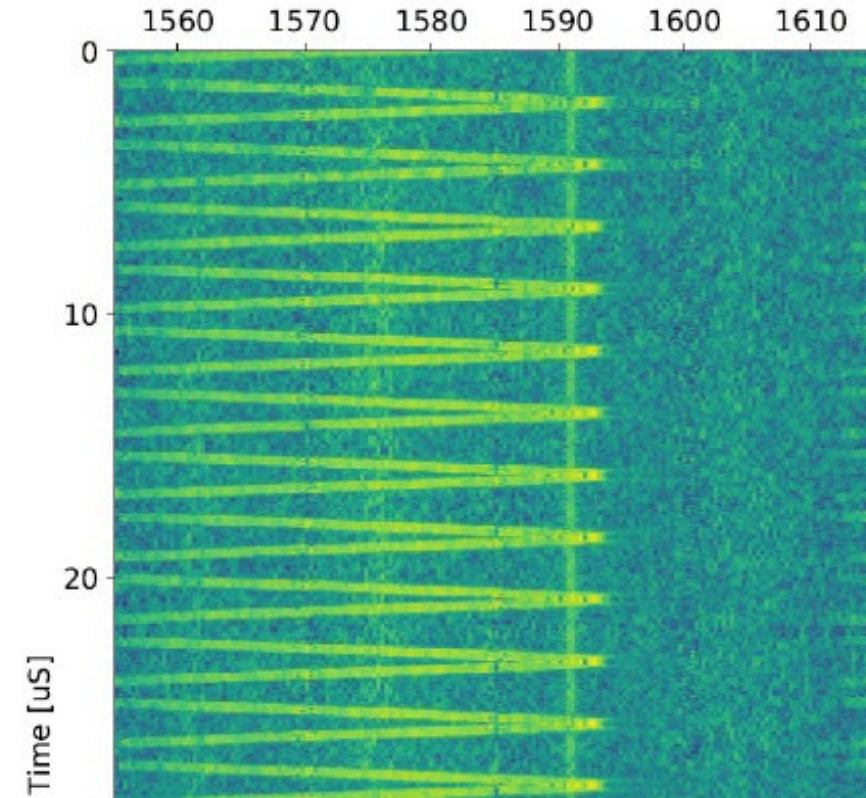
"Your work is important, thanks for helping protect people from the tyrannical exploitation of advanced technology"

TechCrunch.com

Getting Evidence Using Dedicated Equipment

- Example: European Union STRIKE3 program (H2020) found 160,000 GNSS interference events over 18 months in 14 countries.
 - “Standardisation of GNSS Threat reporting and Receiver testing through International Knowledge Exchange, Experimentation and Exploitation”

- Example: Norway’s SINTEF
 - Finding evidence of PPD chirp jammers
 - tens of thousands of events [SINTEF]

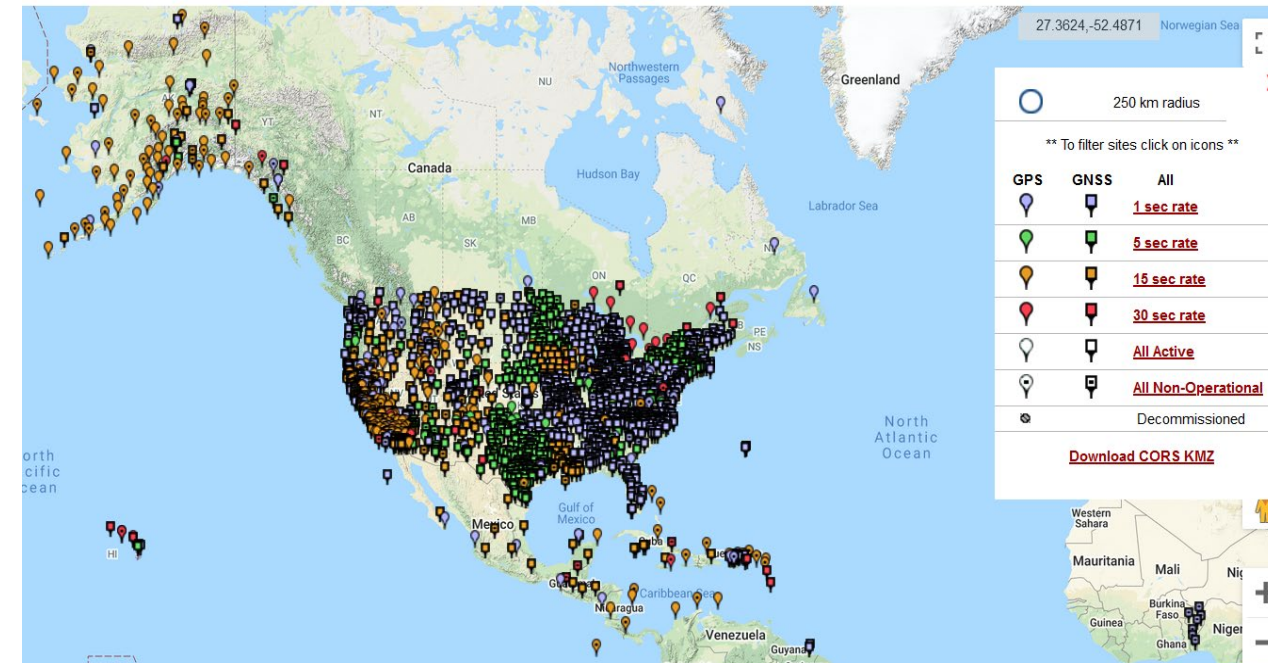


[SINTEF]
 Aiden J. Morrison, Nadezda Sokolova, Nicolai Gerrard,
 Anders Rødningsby, Christian Rost, Laura Ruotsalainen,
 “RFI Considerations for Utility of the Galileo E6 Signal,”
 ION GNSS+ 2021.

Evaluation Using NGS CORS Site Data

- We leverage a receiver networks providing publicly-available data
 - signal quality “C/N0” data
 - no RF front end data (still better than NIC)
- We want to improve detection using a receiver network as compared to a single receiver:
 - We want to **identify temporal and spatial interference patterns**
- To **prove the presence** of RFI:
 - We will **predict RFI**, and deploy our equipment

Map of CORS Network Reference Stations



Source: https://www.ngs.noaa.gov/CORS_Map/

*NOAA National Geodetic Survey (NGS)
Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS)
is a network of ~2000 reference stations.*

Jamming Detection on US Highways Using CORS and IGS Data

- We designed a C/N0-based jamming detectors [Jada 2021]:
 - **highly-sensitive** (locally Neyman-Pearson optimal)
 - ensuring a **quantifiable risk of false alerts**
- The monitor is **self-calibrating**:
 - a **high-fidelity** mean-C/N0 model and a **robust** probabilistic model of nominal deviations
 - automatically adjusts to different receivers, antennas, local multipath environments
- We processed data from **900 stations** along US highways



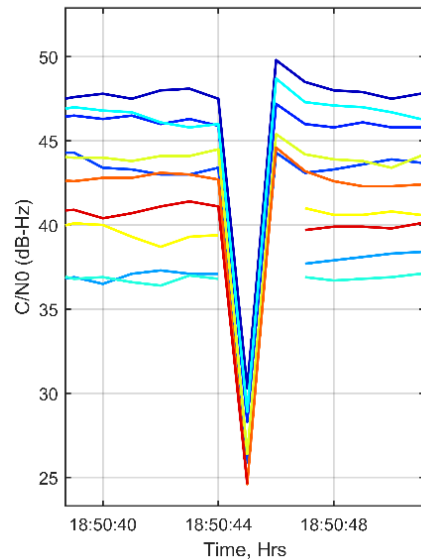
The IGS (International GNSS Service) site lies near a highway. We could deploy our equipment on a parking lot near the highway.

IGS Data Analysis: Colorado Springs

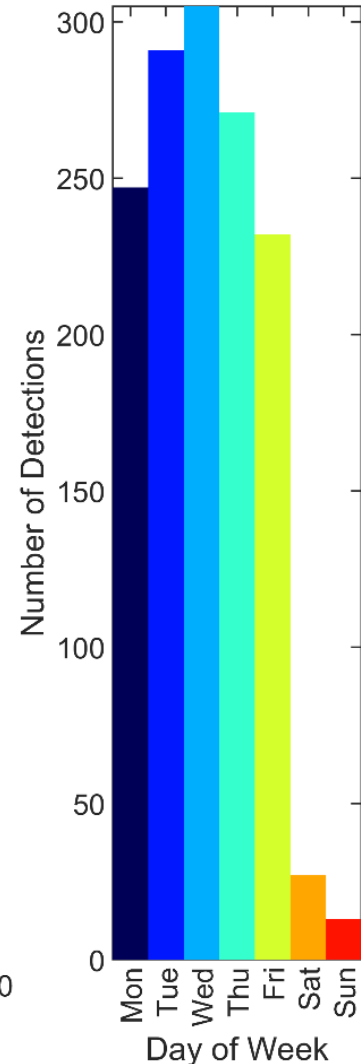
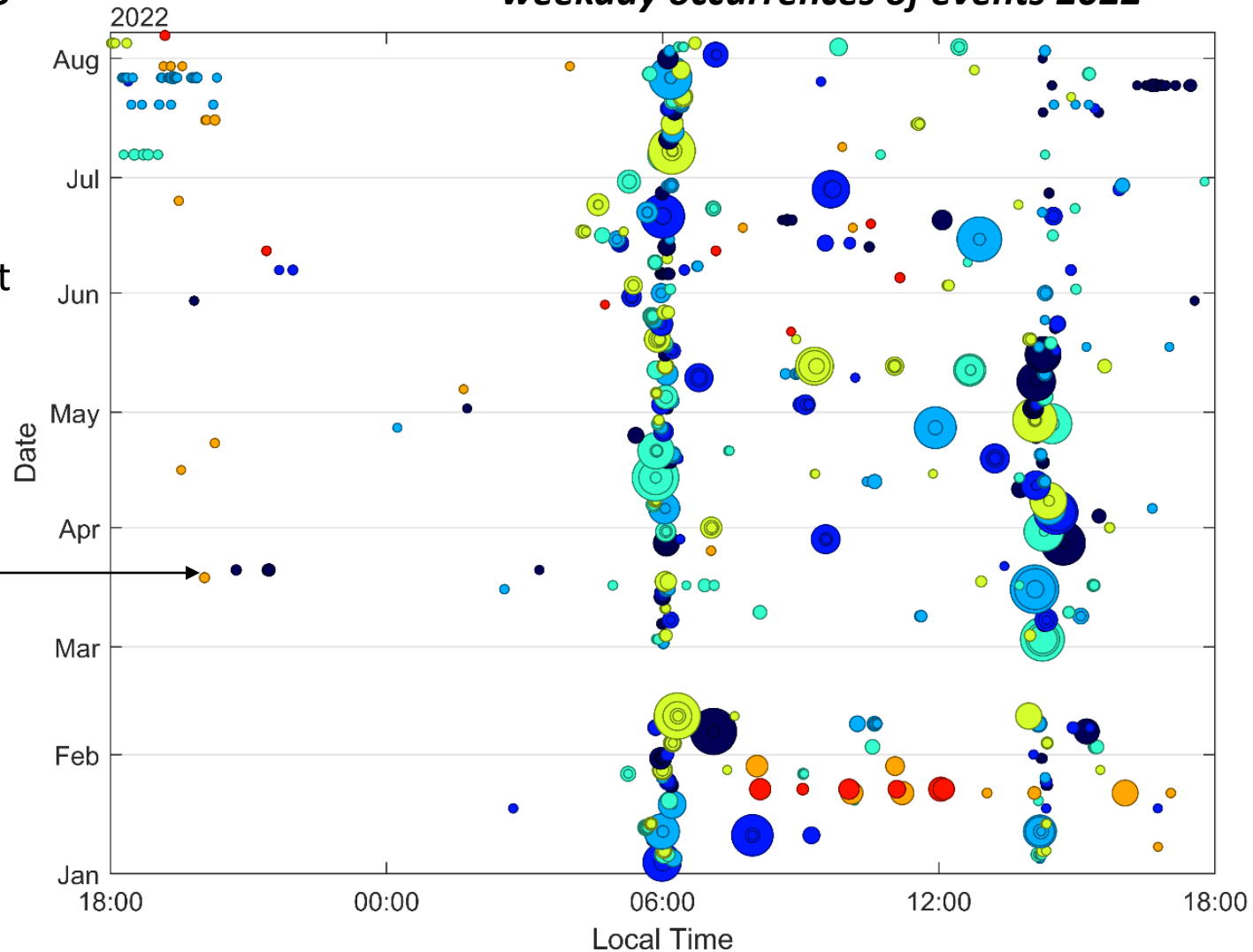
- We found RFI patterns at an IGS station in Colorado Springs, CO.

- RFI: 6:00 am and 2:00 pm on weekdays over the past 8 months.

Example event



C/N0-based jamming detector results showing weekday occurrences of events 2022

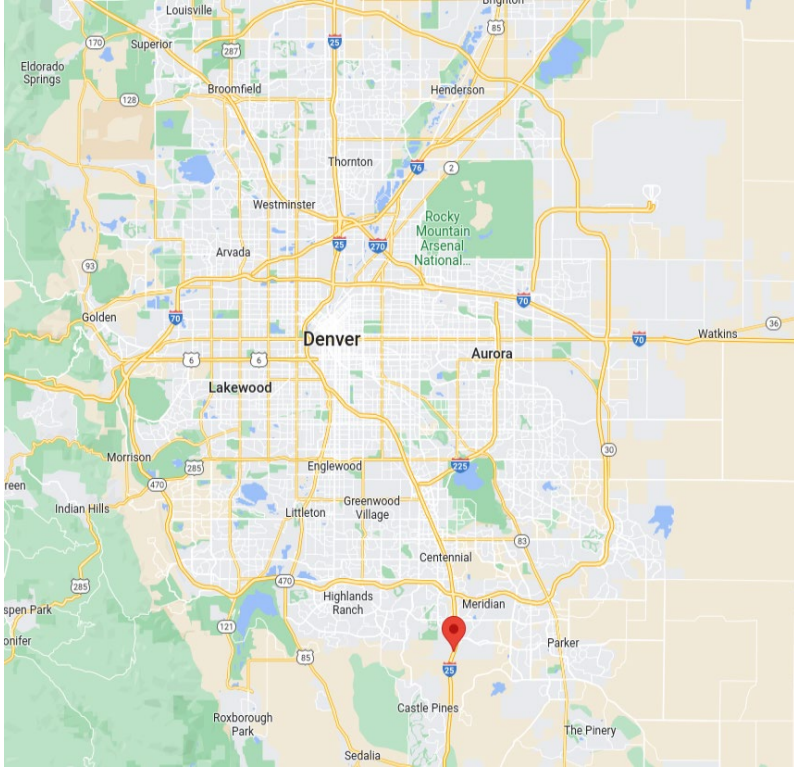


Wideband RF Data Collection Hardware

- To characterize GPS interference, we designed a **portable wideband RF data collection setup**
 - using a **Universal Software Radio Peripheral (USRP)**
 - a non-GPS-disciplined oscillator
 - an extra COTS (commercial off-the-shelf) receiver
- We designed a process to store memory-expensive wideband RF data
 - activated by an RF-signal **power-based detector**



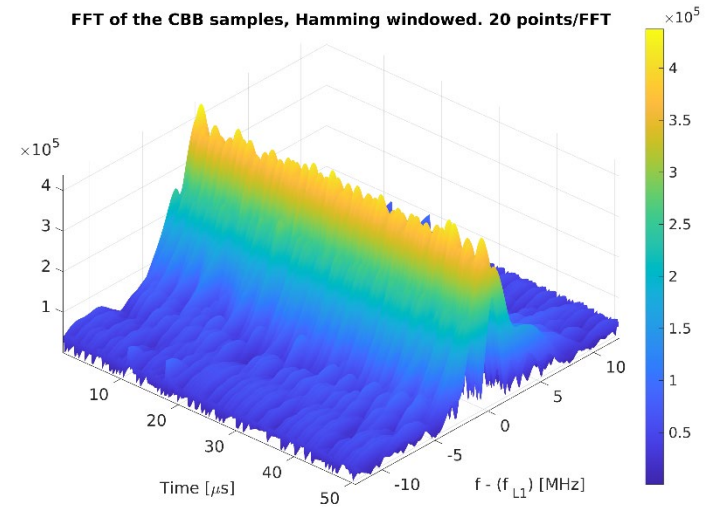
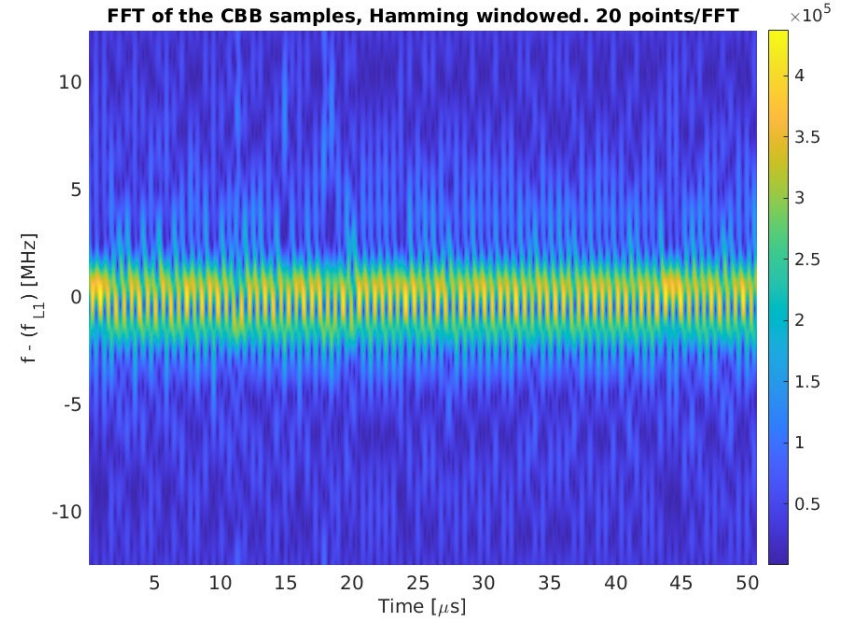
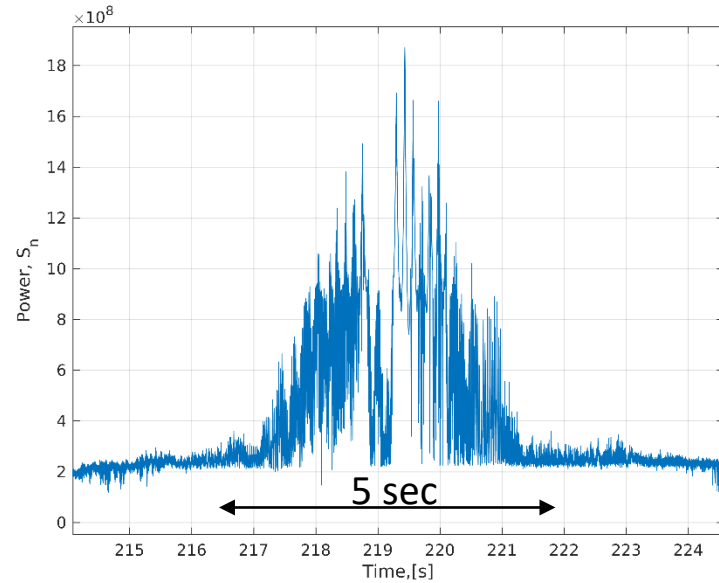
Spectrogram of a PPD Jamming Signal



We identified a PPD near Denver on Interstate I-25, on September 21, 2022 at 8 AM.



Antennas mounted on our car



Conclusion

- GNSS plays a key role in **localization and coordination**
 - Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) infrastructure must be “**protected, toughened, and augmented**”
- Crowdsourced data from ADS-B (and cell-phone) can be used to detect and localize suspected jamming and spoofing
 - detection is **only possible a-posteriori, for wide-scale events**
 - proof of jamming comes from the number of impacted users
 - detection is not obvious for localized, temporary events
- We used publicly available data to **predict jamming events** on US highways
 - We then used our own equipment to observe and **identify jammers**

Way Forward

- There are numerous **connected GNSS receiver networks** that could be leverage for RFI monitoring
 - **traffic management** (ADS-B, AIS, in the near-term future: cars/trucks) and **scientific purposes** (CORS, IGS)
 - **differential GNSS** networks, **cell phone** towers (even cell phone users), etc.
- **Suggestions** --- we would improve GNSS RFI monitoring by:
 - designing messaging standards to include GNSS signal quality data fields (C/N0, AGC, RF front end bandwidth)
 - Radio Tech. Comm. for Marit. Serv.: **RTCM SC-134**, Integrity for GNSS-based High Accuracy Applications
 - **NMEA** (National Marine Electronics Association) – message proposed by Dong Kyeong Lee (UC Boulder)
 - developing **dedicated, robust** data collection and **low-latency sharing** systems
 - **coordinating data-monitoring** efforts and **alerting** system

