

BBC Communications in GNURadio



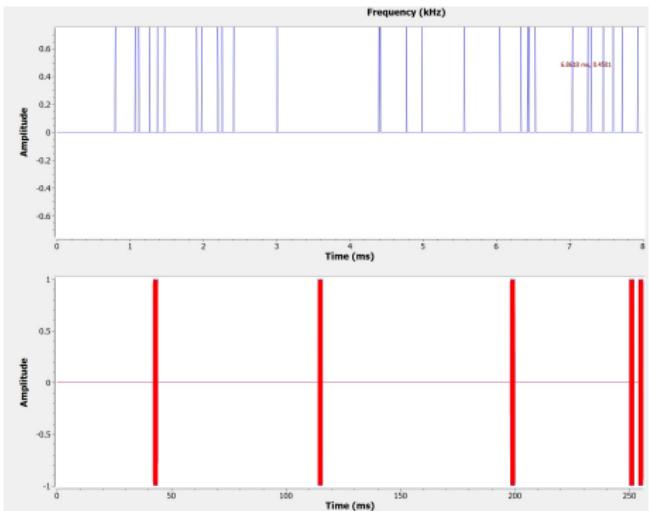
N. Rogers and J. Morrison

United States Air Force Academy
Department of Electrical and
Computer Engineering

September 2022

OVERVIEW

- BBC Overview
- GNURadio implementation
- Lessons learned
- Future Development



WHAT IS BBC?

- Keyless
- Concurrent-codes
- Spread spectrum
- Jam-resistant (not LPI)
- Invertable hash algorithm encoding
- Limitation: Low throughput
- Limitation: modulation type
- Limit: Mark Density

No pre-shared key



WHAT IS BBC?

- Keyless
- Concurrent-codes
- Spread spectrum
- Jam-resistant (not LPI)
- Invertable hash algorithm encoding
- Limitation: Low throughput
- Limitation: modulation type
- Limit: Mark Density

Can encode multiple messages
in a single codeword



WHAT IS BBC?

- Keyless
- Concurrent-codes
- Spread spectrum
- Jam-resistant (not LPI)
- Invertable hash algorithm encoding
- Limitation: Low throughput
- Limitation: modulation type
- Limit: Mark Density

Transmitted signal size greater than message

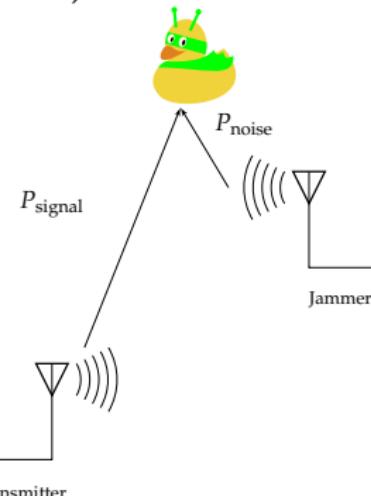


WHAT IS BBC?

- Keyless
- Concurrent-codes
- Spread spectrum
- Jam-resistant (not LPI)
- Invertable hash algorithm encoding
- Limitation: Low throughput
- Limitation: modulation type
- Limit: Mark Density

→ Cannot remove information that exists

→ Additional information in codeword can be ignored (to an extent)



WHAT IS BBC?

- Keyless
- Concurrent-codes
- Spread spectrum
- Jam-resistant (not LPI)
- Invertable hash algorithm encoding
- Limitation: Low throughput
- Limitation: modulation type
- Limit: Mark Density



WHAT IS BBC?

- Keyless
- Concurrent-codes
- Spread spectrum
- Jam-resistant (not LPI)
- Invertable hash algorithm encoding
- Limitation: Low throughput
- Limitation: modulation type
- Limit: Mark Density



WHAT IS BBC?

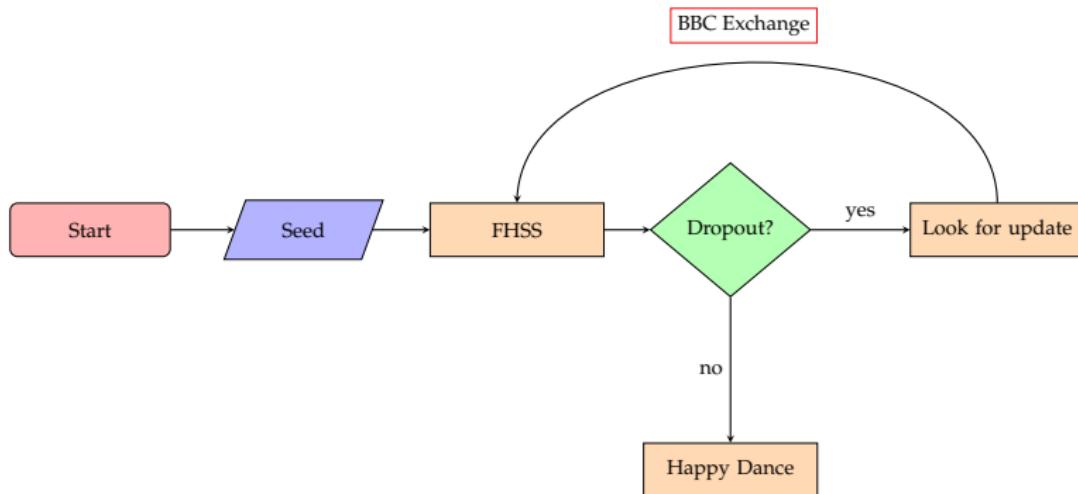
- Keyless
- Concurrent-codes
- Spread spectrum
- Jam-resistant (not LPI)
- Invertable hash algorithm encoding
- Limitation: Low throughput
- Limitation: modulation type
- Limit: Mark Density

Mark Density

$$\mu = \frac{n_{\text{bits, message}}}{n_{\text{bits, codeword}}}$$

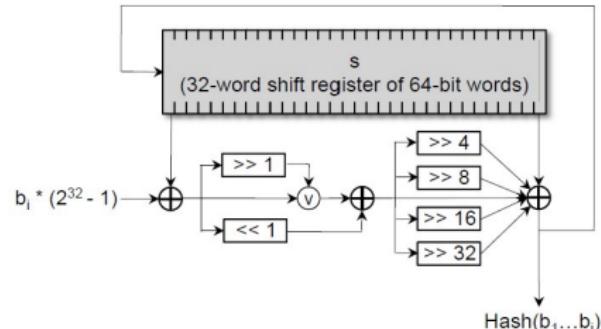
Limit $\longrightarrow 0.5$

USE CASE - FHSS SEQUENCE



ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

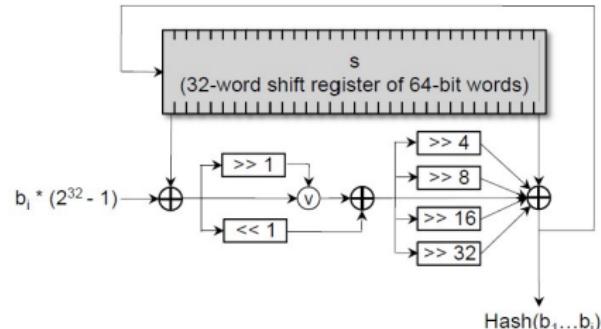
- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits



¹ Baird, Carlisle, Bahn. The Glowworm Hash: Increased Speed and Security for BBC Unkeyed Jam Resistance. 2012.

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

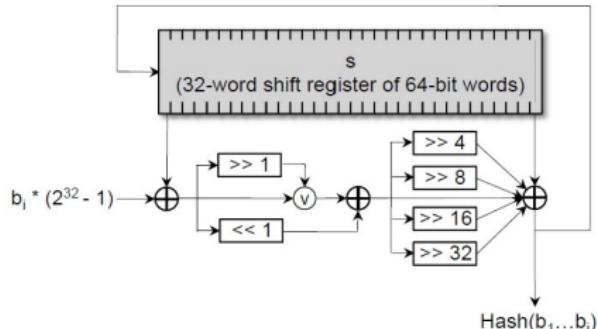
- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example —
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits



¹ Baird, Carlisle, Bahn. The Glowworm Hash: Increased Speed and Security for BBC Unkeyed Jam Resistance. 2012.

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

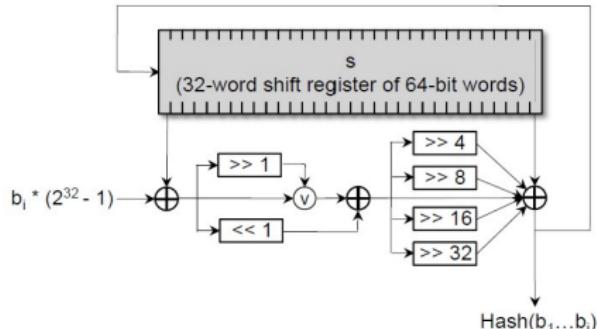
- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits



¹ Baird, Carlisle, Bahn. The Glowworm Hash: Increased Speed and Security for BBC Unkeyed Jam Resistance. 2012.

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits



¹ Baird, Carlisle, Bahn. The Glowworm Hash: Increased Speed and Security for BBC Unkeyed Jam Resistance. 2012.

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH:

CODEWORD:

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

8 9 1 11 12 13 14 15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH: 5

CODEWORD:

0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

8 9 1 11 12 13 14 15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →

Message = 0011 0010

Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH: 0

CODEWORD:

1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH: 14

CODEWORD:

1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH: 2

CODEWORD:

1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

8 9 1 11 12 13 14 15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH: 0

CODEWORD:

1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →

Message = 0011 0010

Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH: 0

CODEWORD:

1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →

Message = 0011 0010

Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH: 3

CODEWORD:

1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →

Message = 0011 0010

Codeword = 16bits

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

GLOWWORM HASH: 12

CODEWORD:

1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15

ENCODING – THE GLOWWORM HASH

- Input is length of codeword
- Output is “sparse” codeword
- Shift register produces mark locations in codeword
- Shift register values depend on current substring
- Example →
Message = 0011 0010
Codeword = 16bits
- $\mu = \frac{b_{\text{message}}}{b_{\text{codeword}}} = \frac{6}{16} = 0.375$

MESSAGE:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

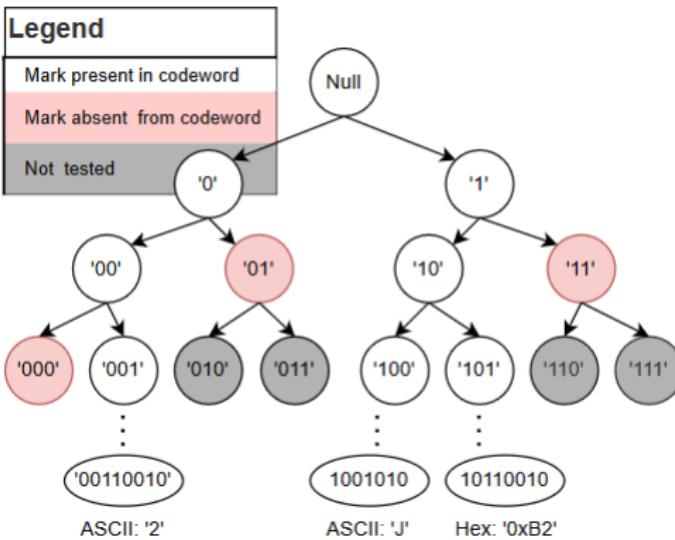
GLOWWORM HASH:

CODEWORD:

1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15

DECODING

- Depth-First Search:
 - Intuitive to implement,
 - Stack depth
 - Inefficient use of memory
- Breadth-First Search
 - More difficult to implement
 - Memory / CPU efficient



JAM-RESISTANCE

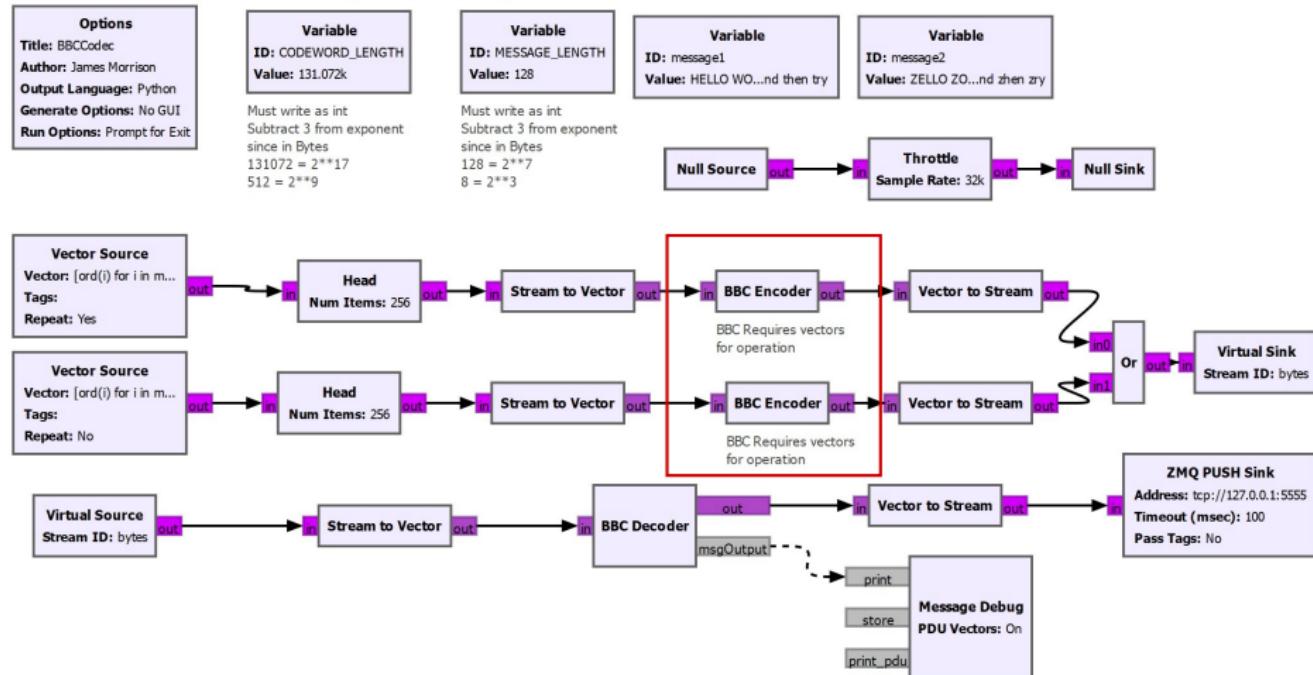
Jamming acts as a bit-wise “OR”



Origin	ASCII Character	BBC Codeword
Original message (TX)	2	10011100 00001010
Jamming signal	!	01000001 10001101
Channel packet (OR)	N/A	11011101 10001111

- Broadband noise attack → enough energy wins (always)
- Random marks add additional messages, don't affect existing
- Checksum bits protect against hallucinations

BBC IN GNURADIO - ENCODE/DECODE



HELLO WORLD! Welcome to BBC in GNURadio. This is a jam-resistant codec, and we are sending messages, encoding them, and then trying to receive them. ZELLO ZORLD! Zelcome zo ZBC zn ZNURadio. Zhis zs z zam-zesistant zodec, znd ze re zending zessages, zncoding zhem, znd zhen zry.

BBC IN GNURADIO - ENCODE/DECODE



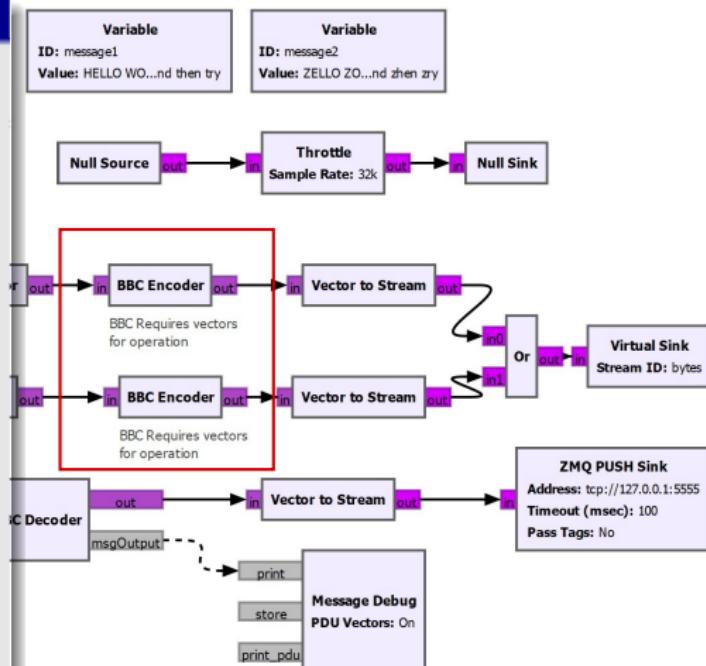
Details

- Encoder

- Input = bytes vectors of length MESSAGE LENGTH
- Output = bytes vectors of length CODEWORD LENGTH

- Decoder

- Input =bytes vectors of length CODEWORD LENGTH
- Output = bytes vectors of length MESSAGE LENGTH



BASIC TESTING – PACKET DENSITY LIMIT



UNITED STATES
AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Options
Title: BBC Codec
Author: James Morrison
Output Language: Python
Generate Options: No GUI
Run Options: Prompt for Exit

Variable
ID: CODEWORD_LENGTH
Value: 131.072k

Must write as int
 Subtract 3 from exponent
 since in Bytes
 $131072 = 2^{17}$
 $512 = 2^9$

Variable
ID: MESSAGE_LENGTH
Value: 128

Must write as int
 Subtract 3 from exponent
 since in Bytes
 $128 = 2^7$
 $8 = 2^3$

Variable
ID: message1
Value: HELLO WO...nd then try



Vector Source
Vector: [ord(i) for i in m...]
Tags:
Repeat: Yes

Head
Num Items: 256

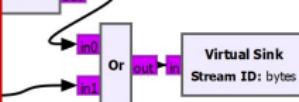
Must write as int
 Subtract 3 from exponent
 since in Bytes
 $131072 = 2^{17}$
 $512 = 2^9$

Must write as int
 Subtract 3 from exponent
 since in Bytes
 $128 = 2^7$
 $8 = 2^3$

BBC Requires vectors
 for operation

Vector Source
Vector: 26
Tags:
Repeat: Yes

00011010



Virtual Source
Stream ID: bytes

Stream to Vector

BBC Decoder

Vector to Stream

ZMQ PUSH Sink
Address: tcp://127.0.0.1:5555
Timeout (msec): 100
Pass Tags: No

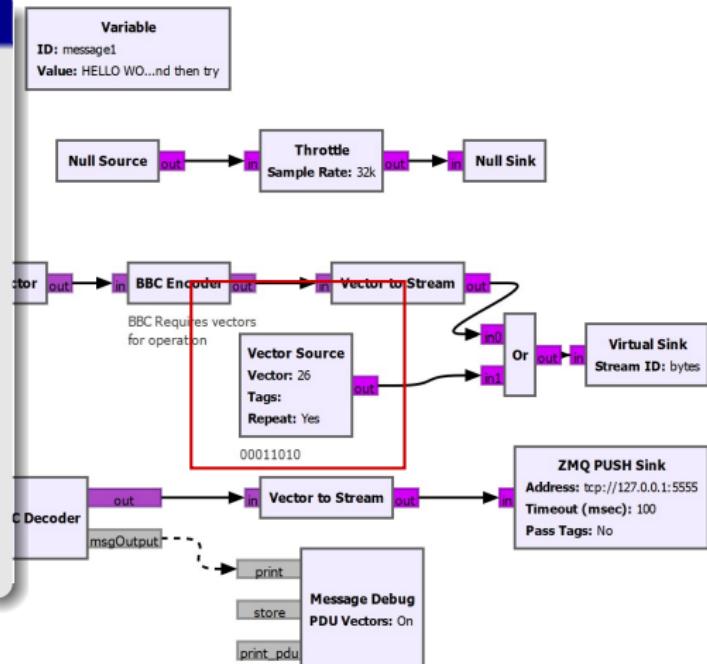
Message Debug
PDU Vectors: On
 print
 store
 print_pdu

BASIC TESTING – PACKET DENSITY LIMIT



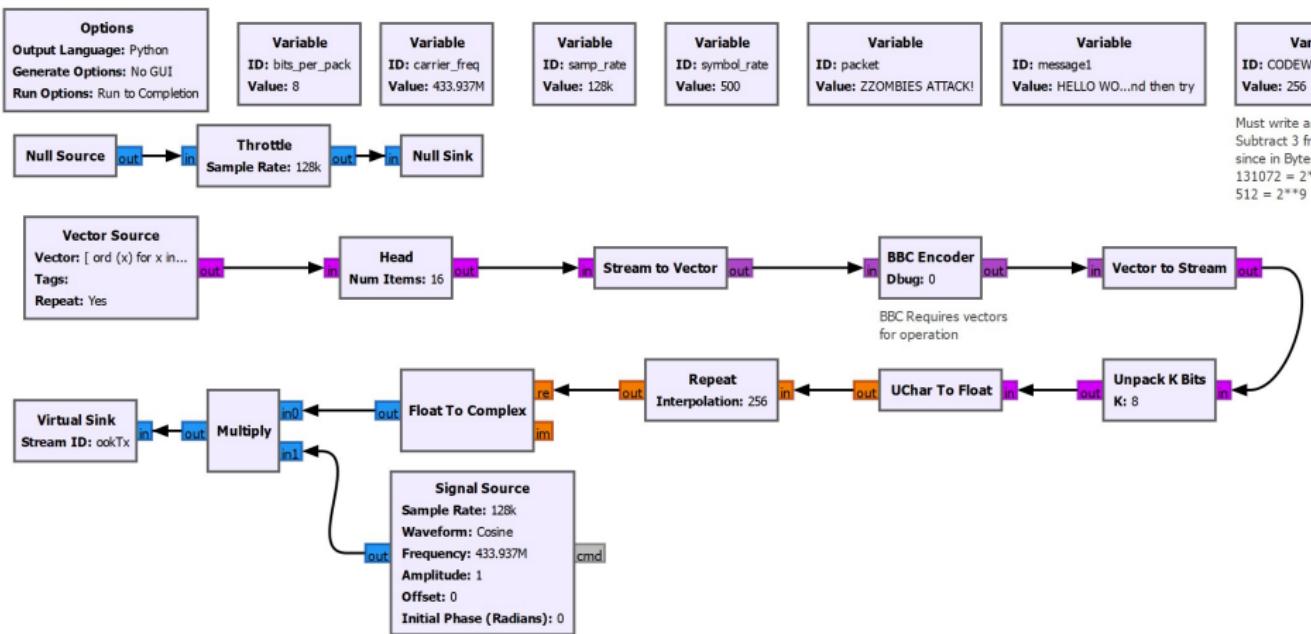
Details

- Replaced message2 with vector source
- Idea is to test $\mu = 50\%$ mark density
- $26_{10} = 00011010_2$ (hovering around limit)
PASS
- $27_{10} = 00011011_2$ (over limit)
FAIL



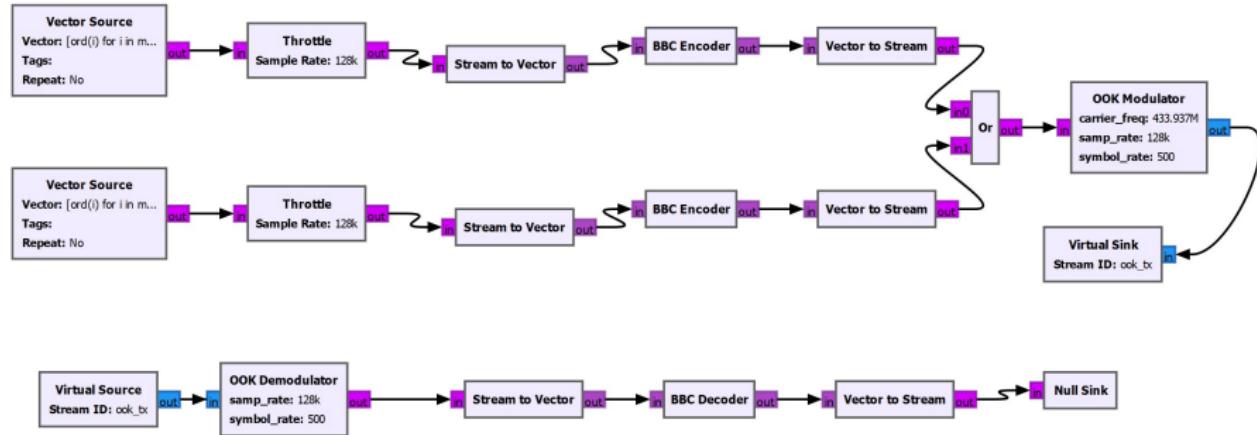
OOK IMPLEMENTATION

- Chose OOK for simplicity
- Complements jam-resistance of BBC



OOK IMPLEMENTATION

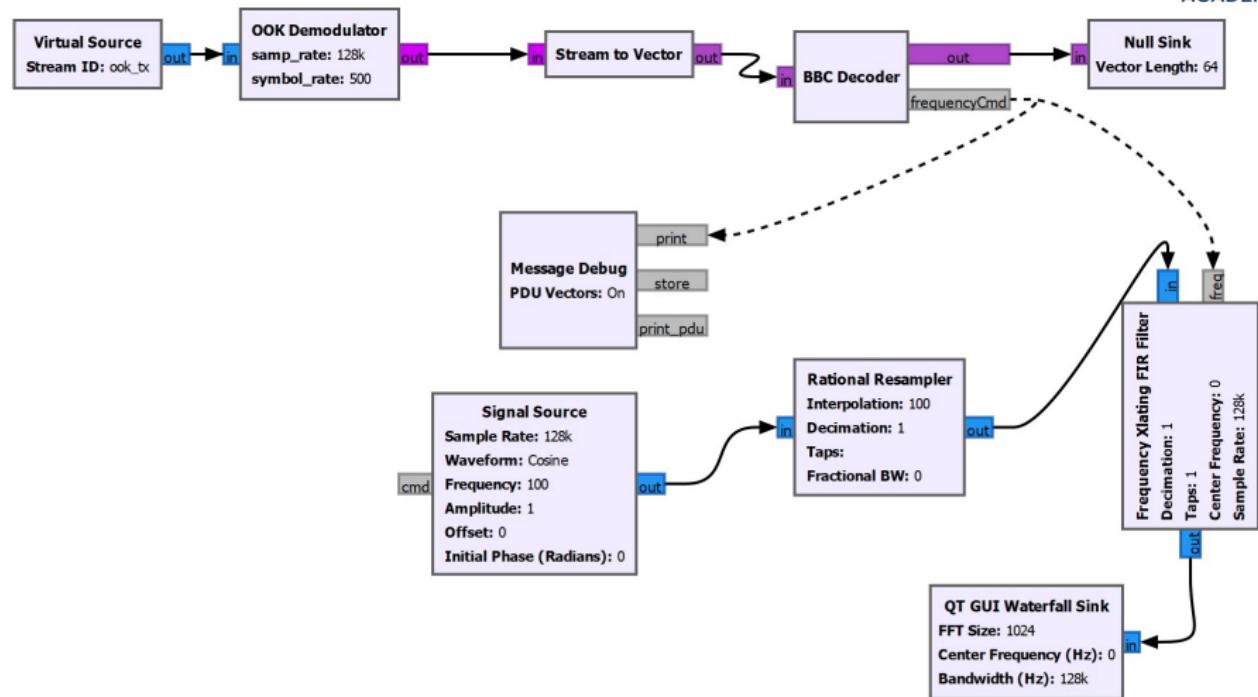
- OOK Hier blocks
- Sends codeword as bytes over message port as PMT.intern()
- BBC Decoder modified to receive bytes/re-assemble codewords
- Outputs messages



USE CASE - FHSS



UNITED STATES
AIR FORCE ACADEMY



LESSONS LEARNED

- out_sig can be a challenge
- Dynamic sizing of in/out vectors
- Sometimes, you just need a PMT
- Block development documentation difficult to follow (but is getting better!)
- Future goal is to output bytes to out_sig



SUMMARY & WHAT'S NEXT?

- Fix bytes output
- Package for CGAN
- Performance benchmark testing
- Hardware testing/implementation
- Active statistical thresholding
- Multimark BBC
- Codeword detection using ring buffer

