Drones: Myths, Facts, Hacks and the Future

Dr. Todd Humphreys
November 21, 2014
It’s TRUE, they’re here ... UNMANNED aerial vehicles!

In your own BACKYARD!

"The Drones"

Our lives will never be the same!
Drones are Here!
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What are drones?
Lithium Ion Batteries

Commercialized in 1991

Twice the energy density and smaller than NiCd or NiMH
Lithium Ion Batteries

Cell Capacity, Ah

Year


1  2  3

Ralph Brodd
Small, Low-Cost, High-Performance Computation
GPS “Selective Availability” Switched Off

4:00 AM
May 2, 2000
Low-Cost, High-Resolution Digital Cameras
Drone

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

Remotely Piloted Aircraft

Aeronaves pilotadas por control remoto

Unmanned Aerial System (UAS)

Autonomous Aircraft
Is it legal to fly a drone?
An aircraft is any device used for flight in the air. This definition includes any aircraft, large or small. The prohibition on careless and reckless operation in 91.13(a) applies with respect to any aircraft other than [kites and balloons].
The Rub:
The FAA considers flying an aircraft below 500 feet reckless (except at takeoff and landing)

But ...
FAA guidance on model aircraft: “Don’t fly above 400 feet.”
So ... federal regulations on drones are currently both **absurd** and **inconsistent**
Texas Law (HB 912): Need neighbor’s consent to capture image by drone of him on his property

My advice:
1. Don’t fly near airports
2. Stay under 400 feet
3. Don’t fly for hire
4. No close-up pictures of people without consent
5. Don’t scare people
What would I do with a drone?
Can drones be hacked?
Missing CIA RQ-170 Sentinel Stealth Drone
December 4, 2011
Spoofing and Jamming a Drone

A hijacker can exploit security weaknesses in radio transmissions used to pilot a drone. Sending false signals or jamming legitimate ones can divert the drone’s flight path and send it crashing into the ground. Security researchers have demonstrated potential scenarios for foul play, shown here with the Schiebel Camcopter drone.

The operator of a drone directs its movement using radio signals from a ground station, but these control signals can be jammed.

Jamming

Noise transmissions can block GPS navigation and other critical signals for piloting a drone. The craft can be programmed to return to a home base if a control signal is jammed, but no satisfactory solution exists if both GPS and a control signal are obstructed.

Spoofing

A handheld electronic controller can forge signals from GPS satellites or transponders that identify an aircraft. Spoofing can overpower these transmissions and cause a drone to veer off course or come dangerously close to other aircraft. As a countermeasure, signals can be encrypted with a digital signature the drone recognizes as legitimate. But this technology is years away from being deployed—and alternatives that do not use encryption are unproven.
\[ C_d = r_{si} - r_{ti} + C(d_{RX} + d_{TX} + d_s) + \|\Delta r_t - \Delta r_{TX}\| \]
Easier to Crash than to Control
Is automotive radar, a key technology for self-driving cars, also hackable?
Do drones like to play sports?
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
RADIONAVIGATION LABORATORY

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Dr. Todd Humphreys directs the Radionavigation Laboratory at UT Austin, where advanced radionavigation technology is being developed, and novel ways to exploit and protect radionavigation systems such as GPS are being explored.

Dr. Humphreys has Ph.D. from Cornell University. He received the UT Regents' Outstanding Teaching Award in 2012, the NSF CAREER Award in 2015, and the Institute of Navigation Thurlow Award in 2015. Dr. Humphreys joined the faculty of the Cockrell School of Engineering in Fall 2009.