

BackDoor: Making Microphones Hear Inaudible Sounds



Nirupam Roy



Haitham Hassanieh

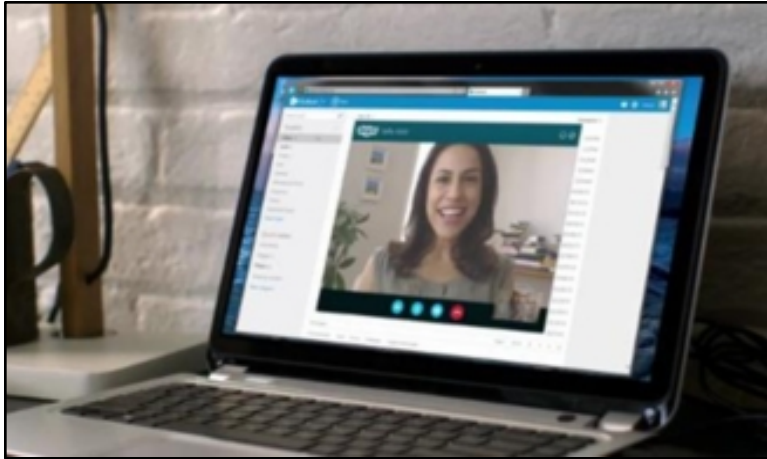


Romit Roy Choudhury

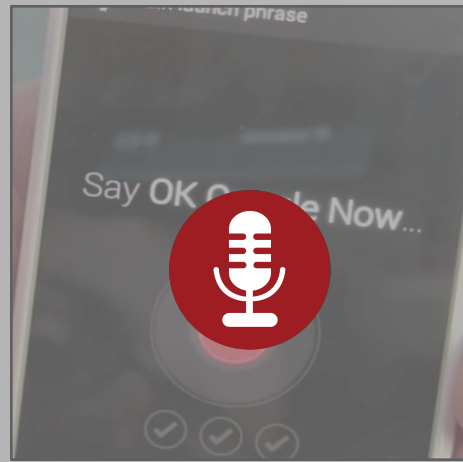
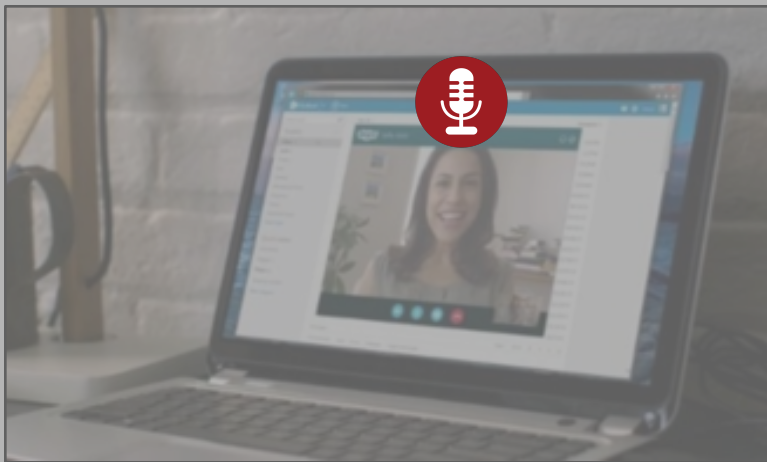
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Microphones are everywhere

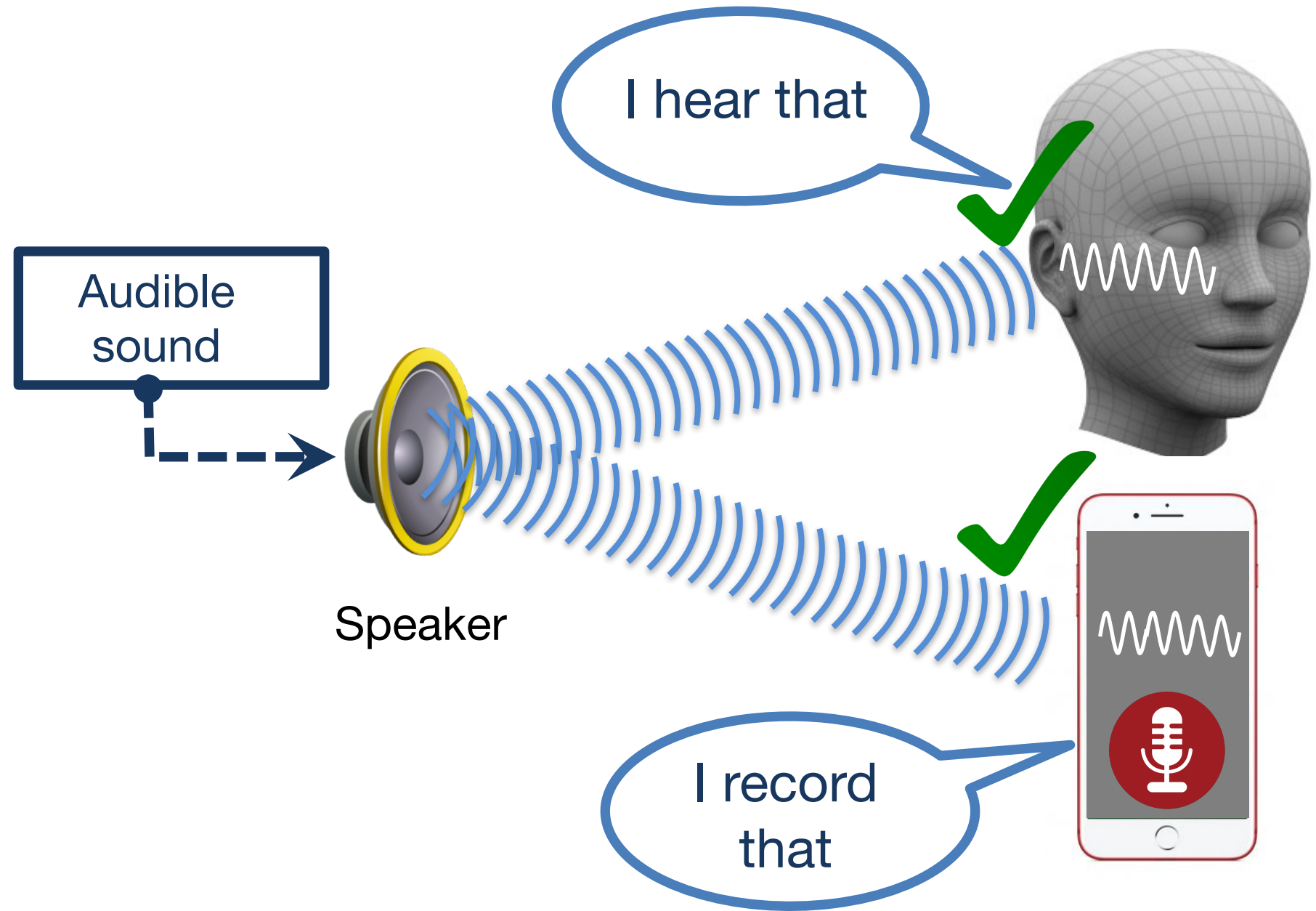
Google Home



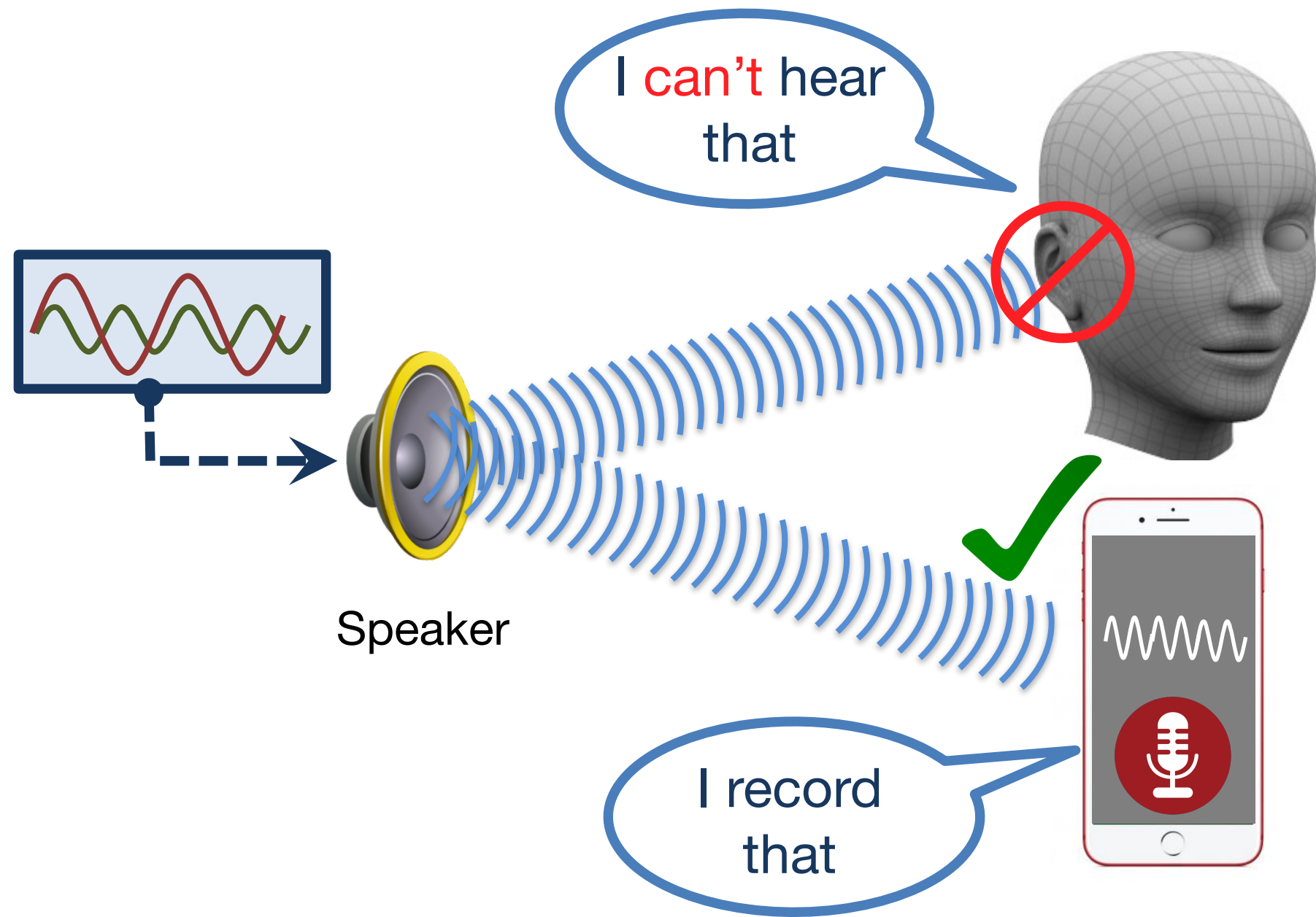
Microphones are everywhere



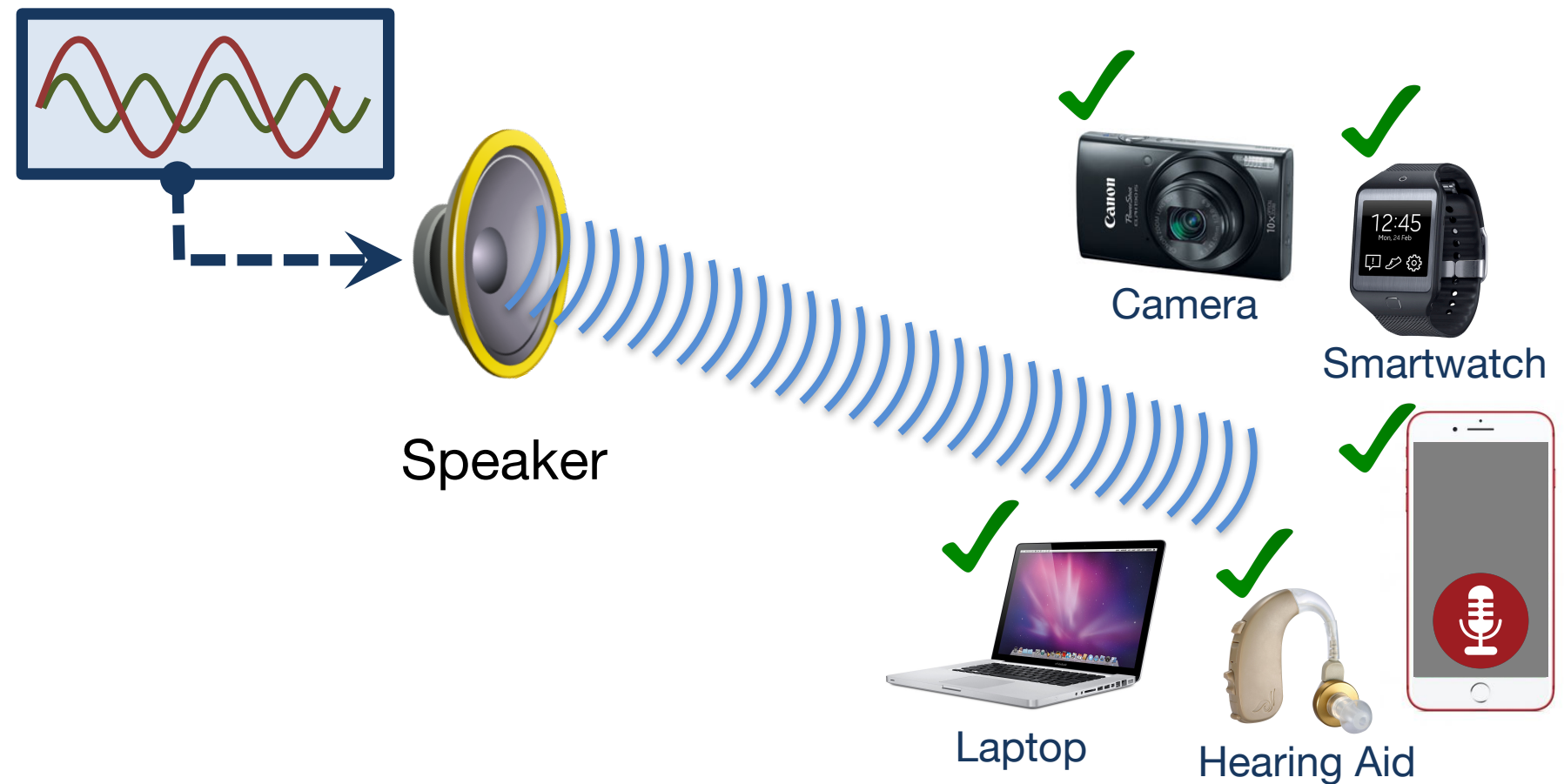
Microphones record audible sounds



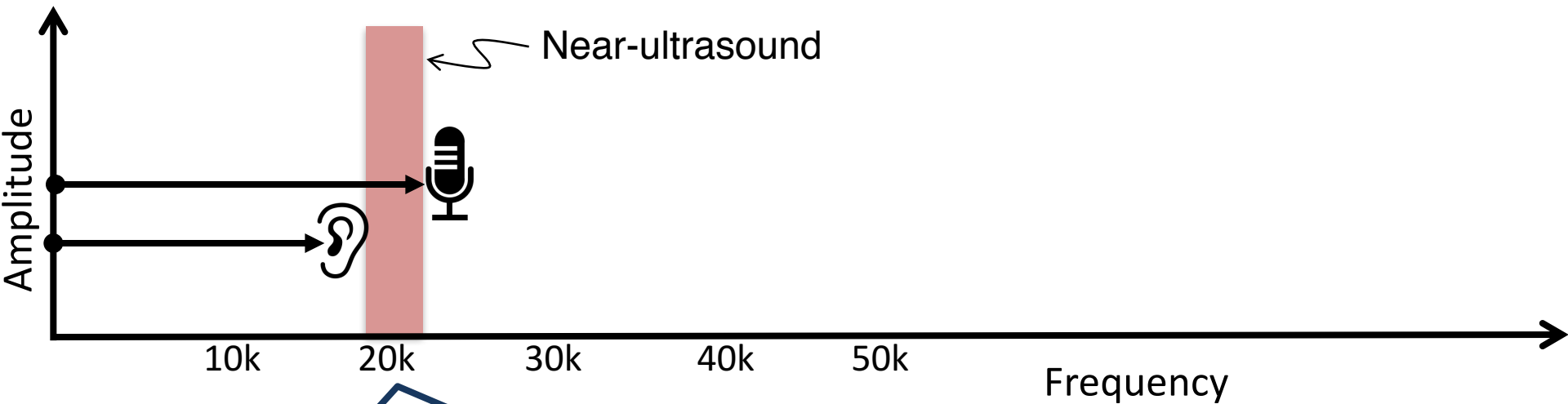
Inaudible, but recordable !



Works with unmodified devices



It's not "near-ultrasound"



chirp.io

Pseudo-ranging

SenSys'12

ApneaApp

MobiSys'15

DopLink

UbiComp'13

SoundWave

CHI'12



lisnr.com

AAMouse

MobiSys'15

AirLink

UbiComp'14

Spartacus

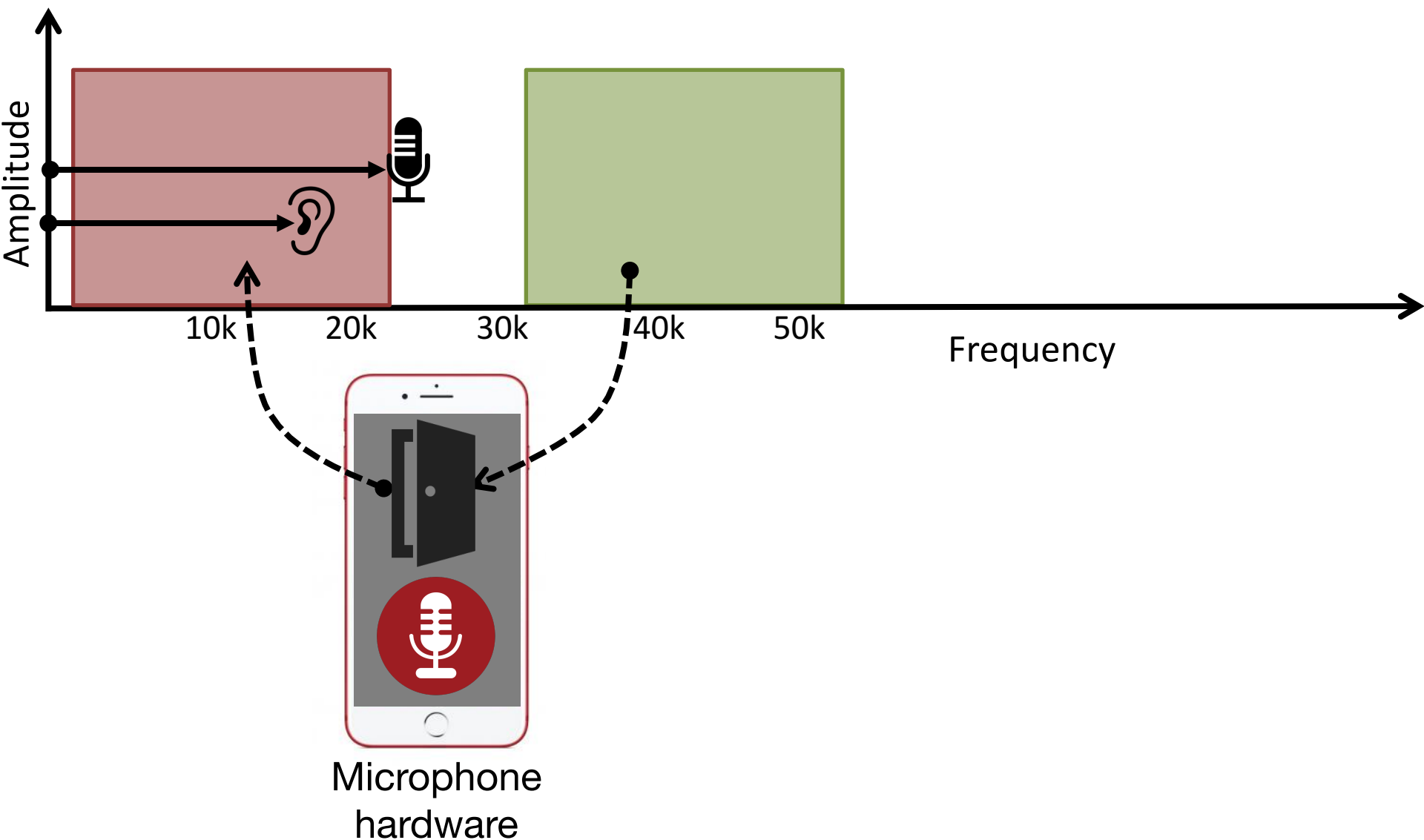
MobiSys'13

Crowd-counting

SenSys'12



Exploiting fundamental nonlinearity

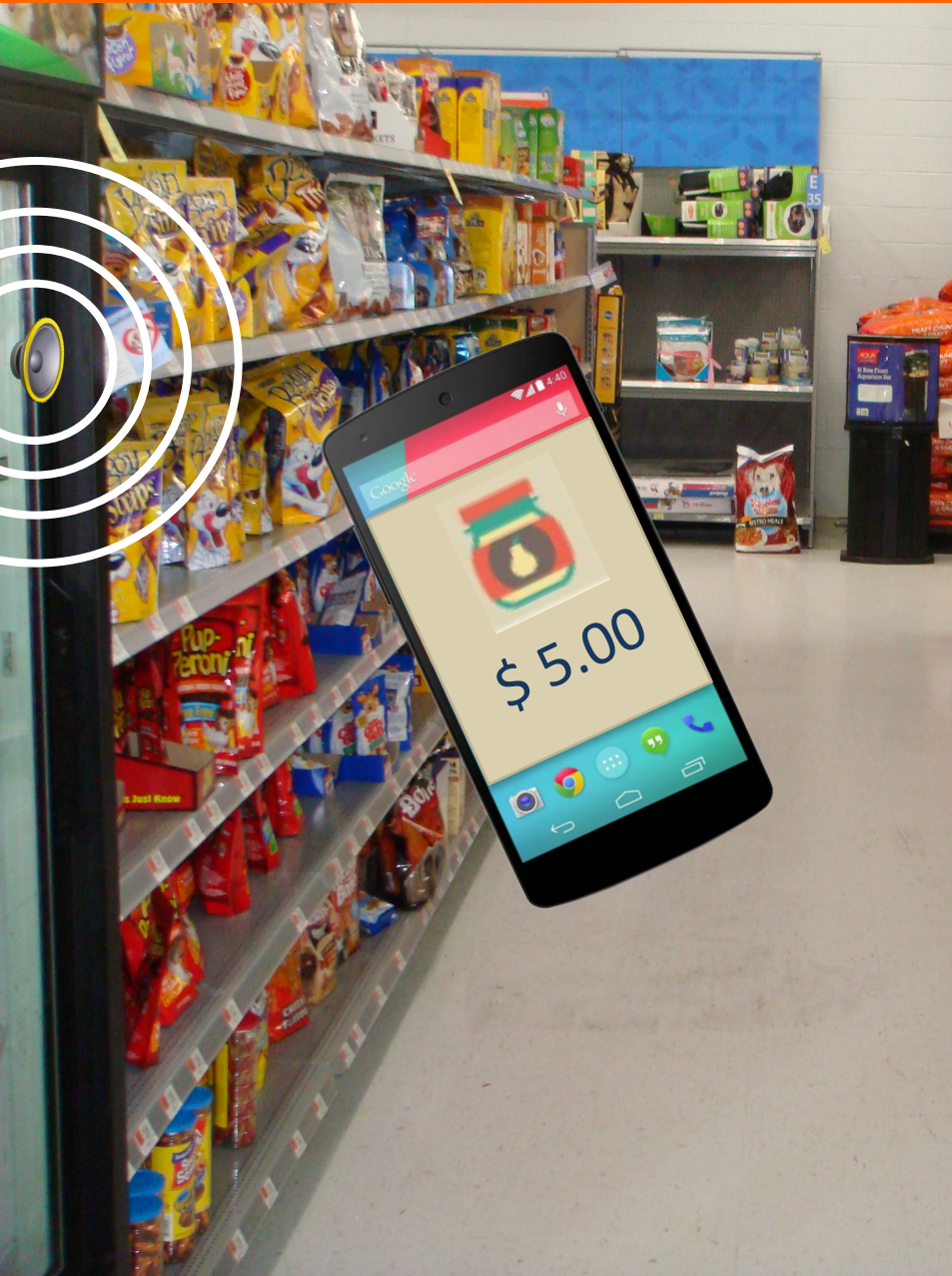


What can we do with it?

Application: Acoustic jammer



Application: Acoustic communication



Threat: Acoustic DOS attack

Threat: Acoustic DOS attack



Jamming
hearing aids



Threat: Acoustic DOS attack



Jamming
hearing aids



Blocking
911 calls



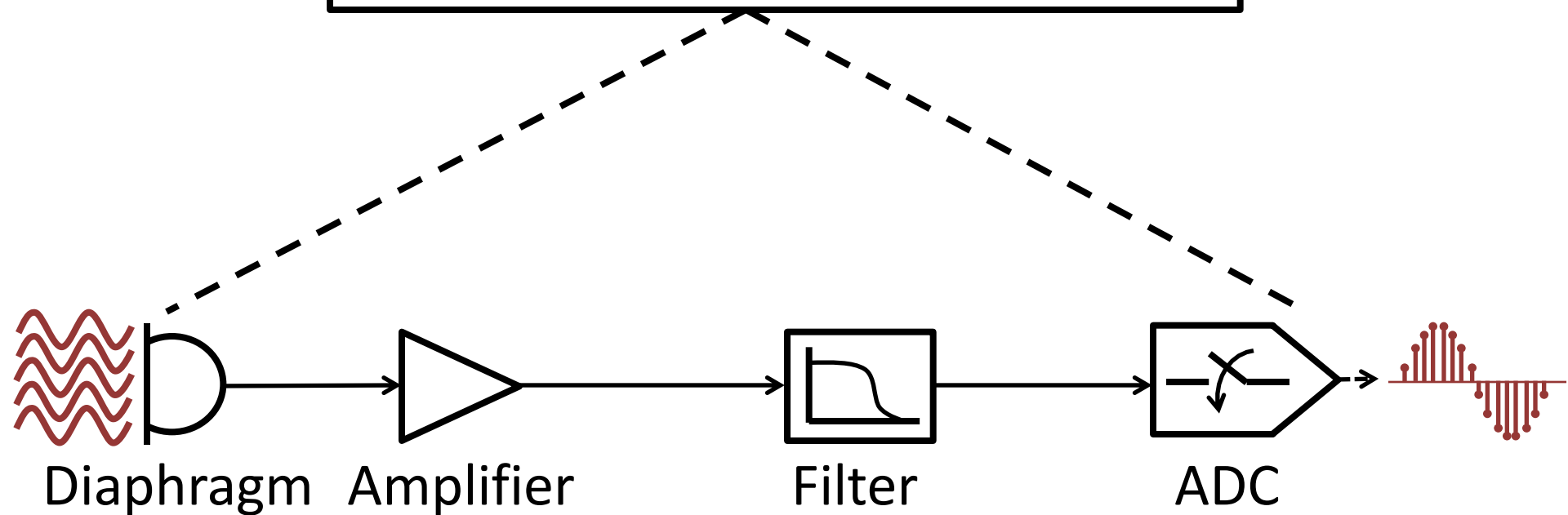
Talk outline

- ① Microphone Overview
- ② System Design
- ③ Challenges
- ④ Evaluation

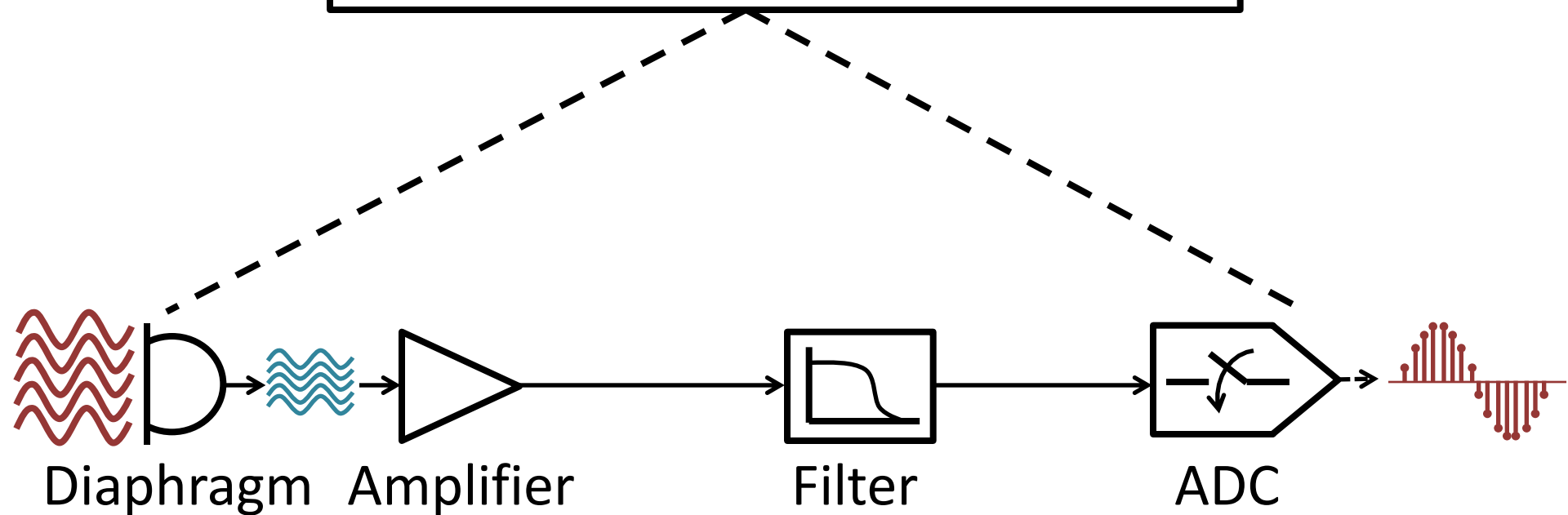
Talk outline

- ① Microphone Overview
- ② System Design
- ③ Challenges
- ④ Evaluation

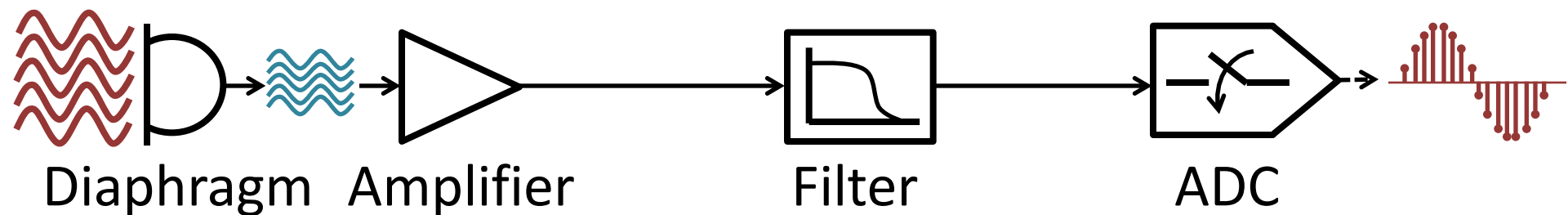
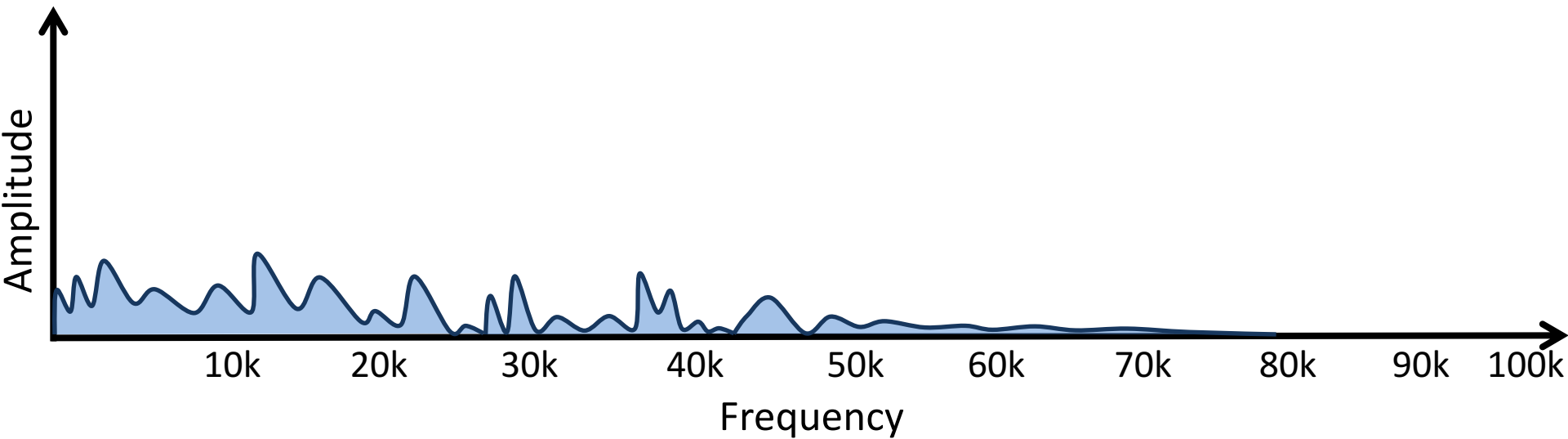
Microphone working principle



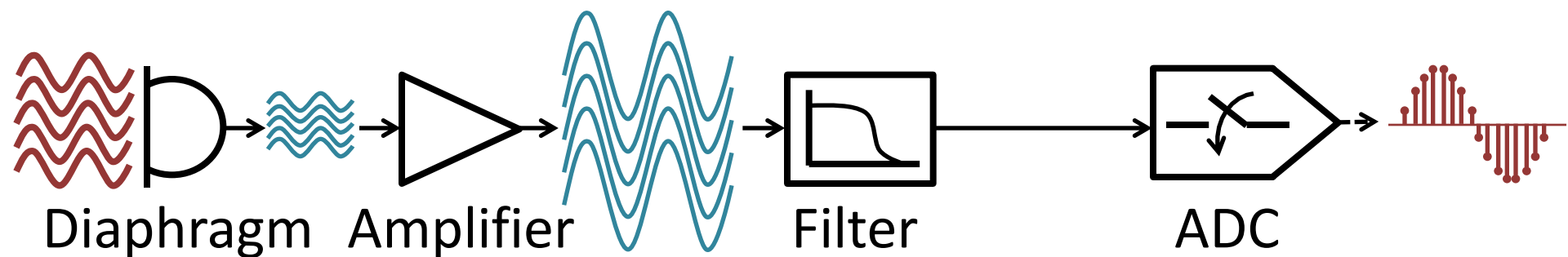
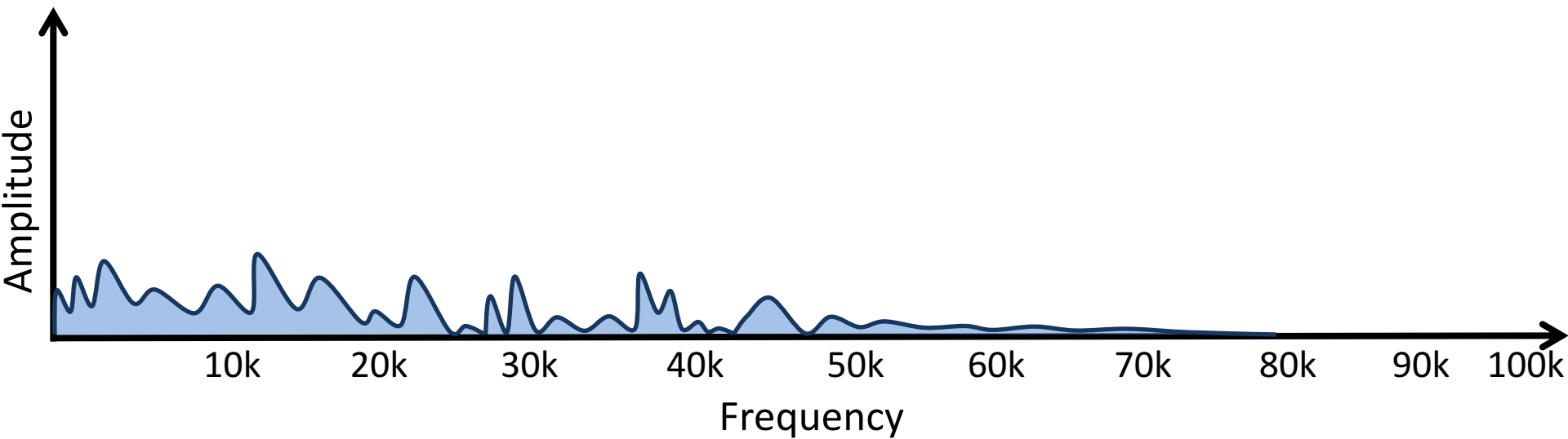
Microphone working principle



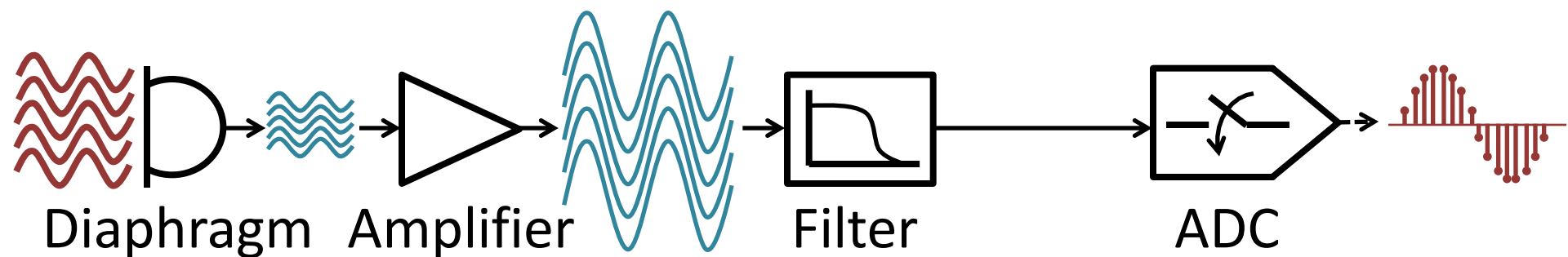
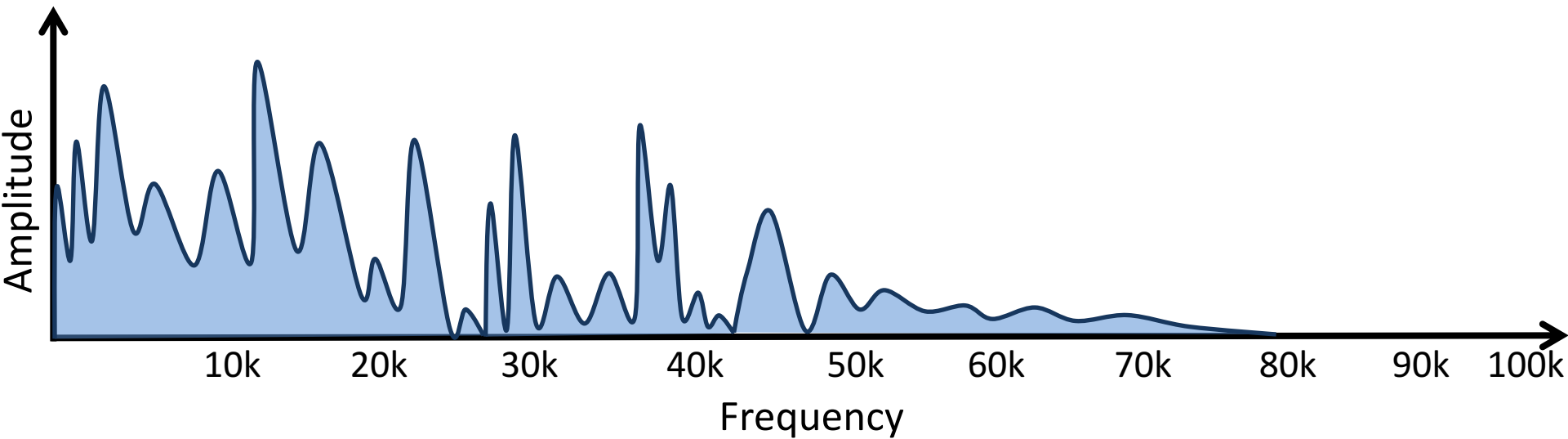
Microphone working principle



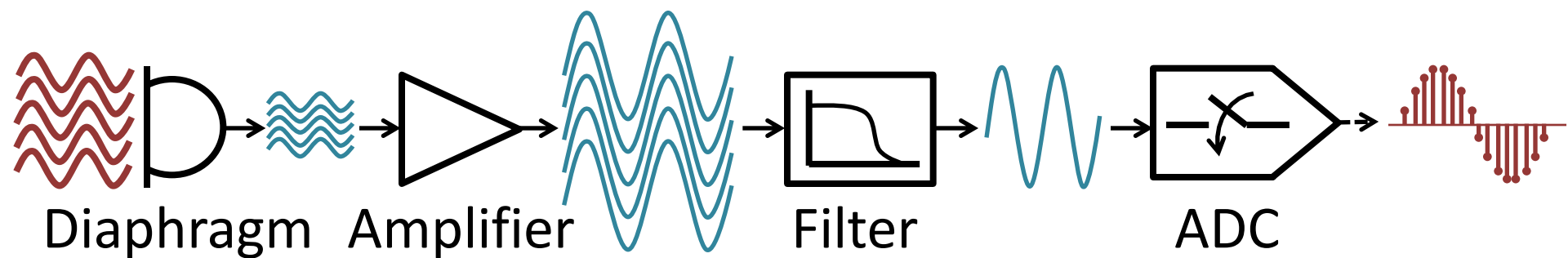
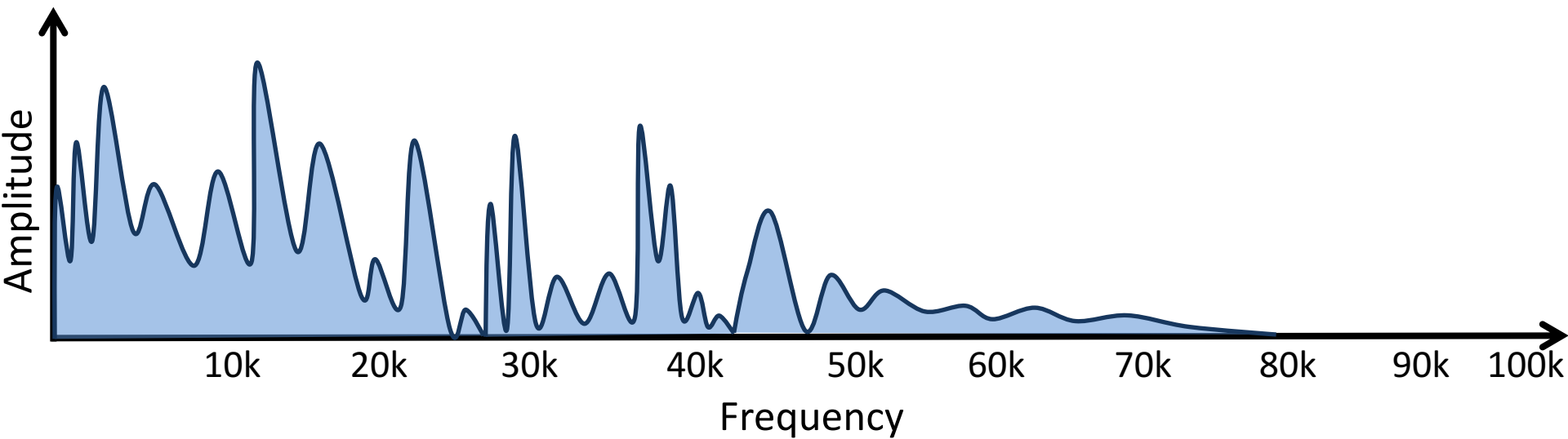
Microphone working principle



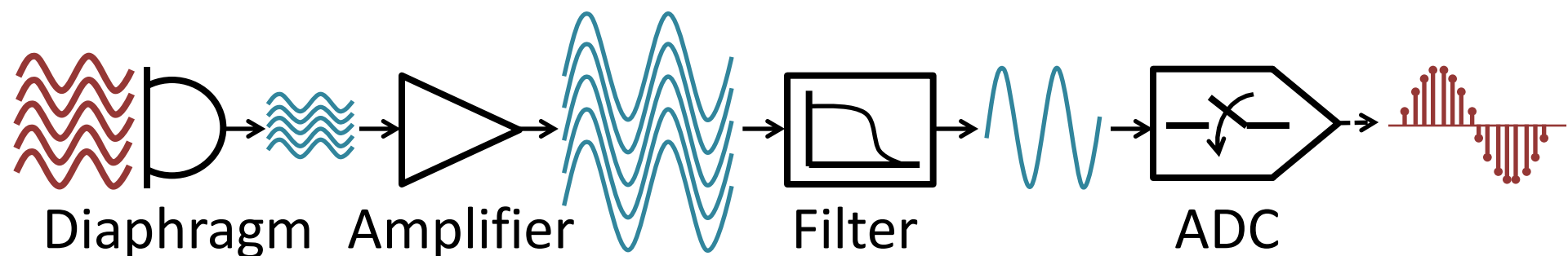
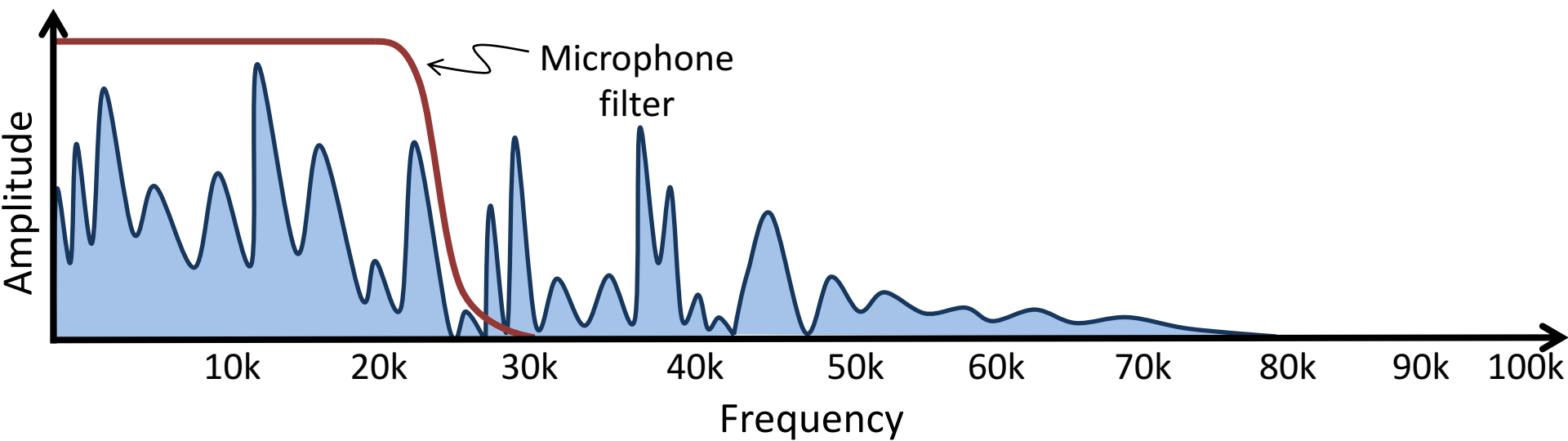
Microphone working principle



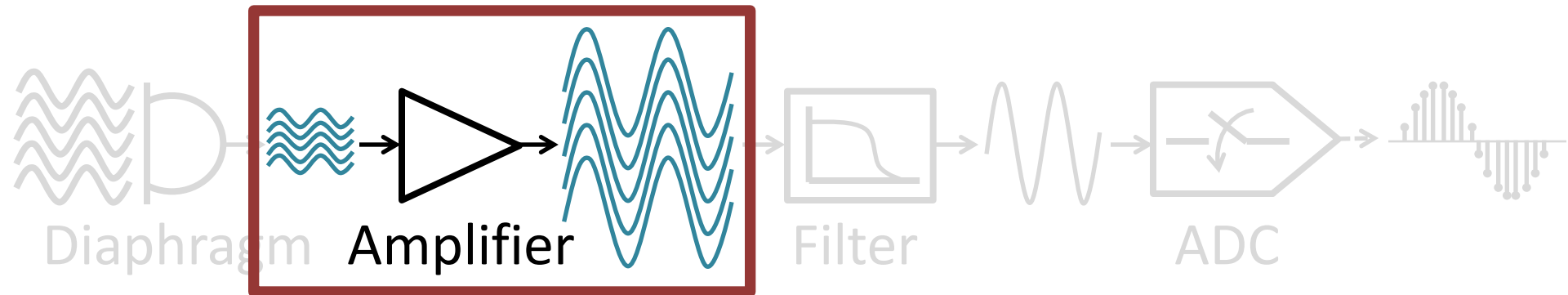
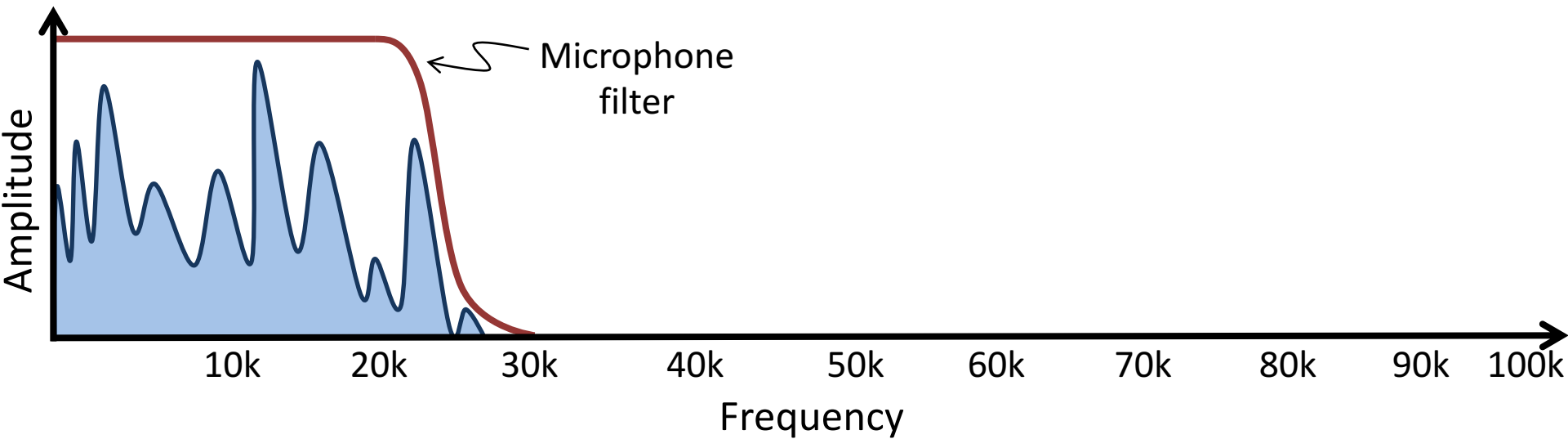
Microphone working principle



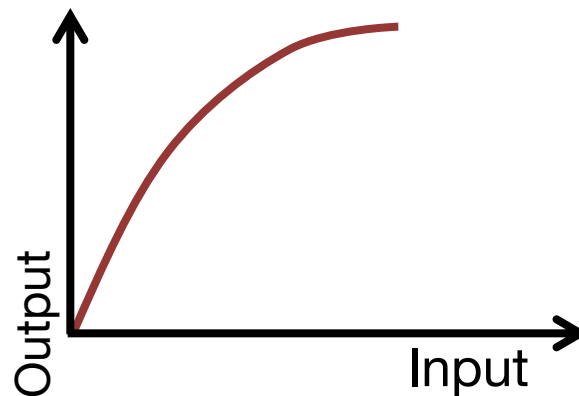
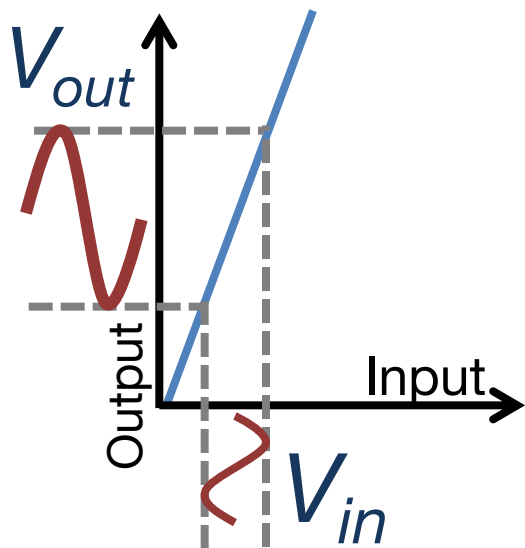
Microphone working principle



Microphone working principle

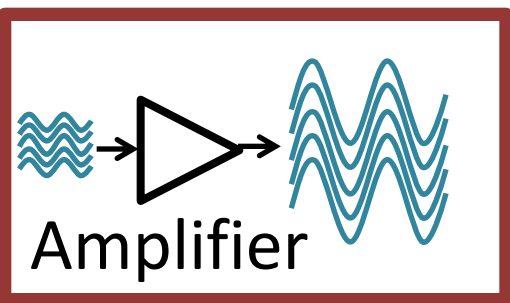
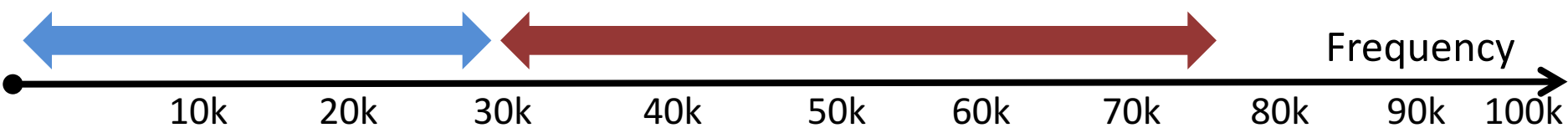


Microphone working principle

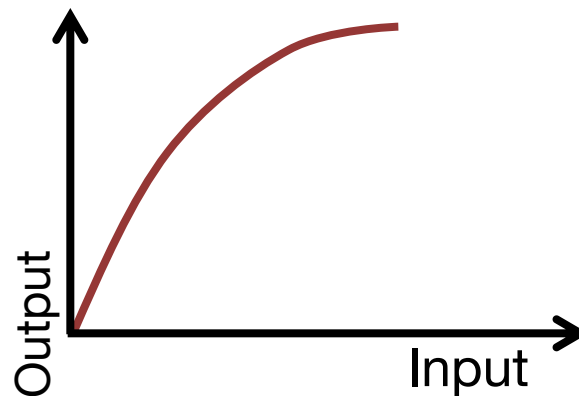
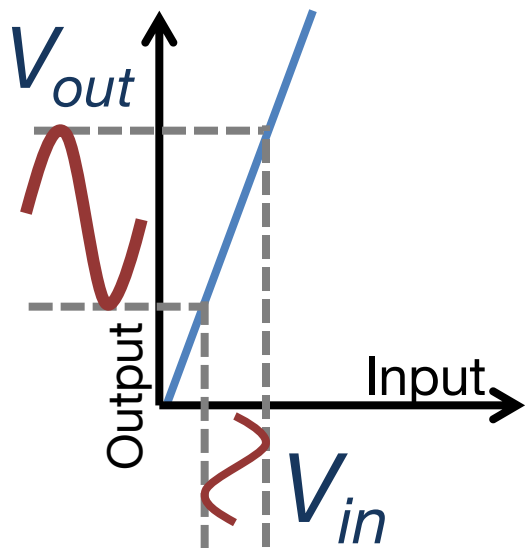


$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2 + a_3 V_{in}^3 + \dots$$

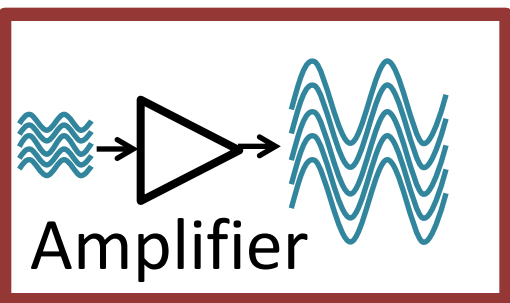
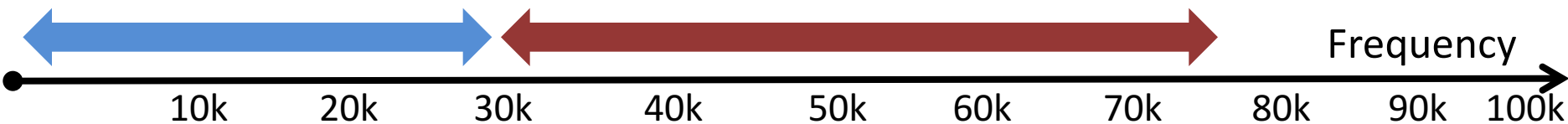


Microphone working principle

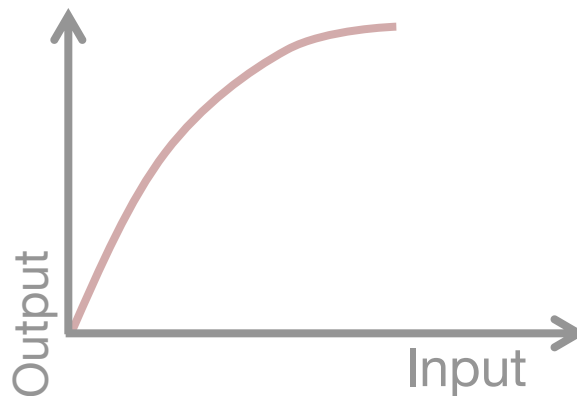
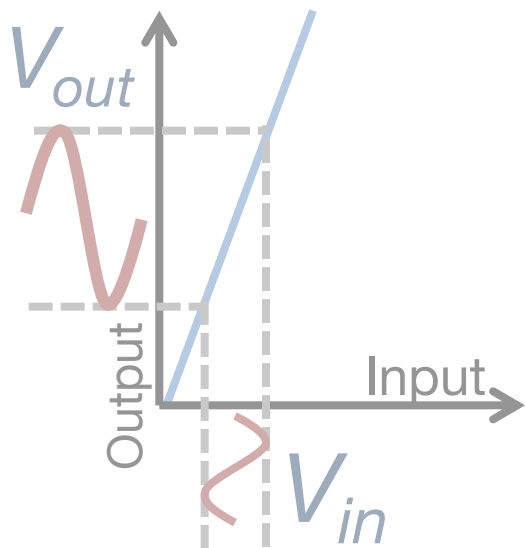


$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

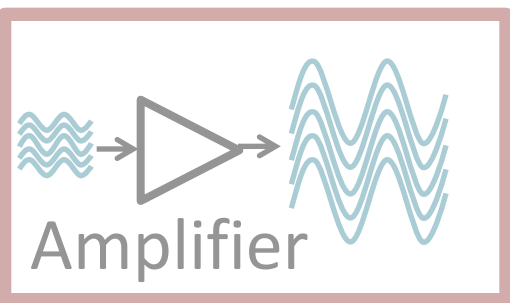
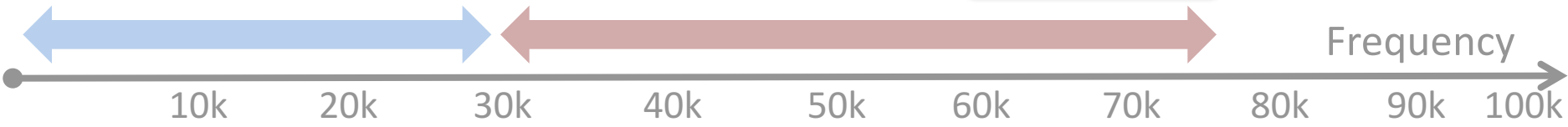


Microphone working principle



$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$



Talk outline

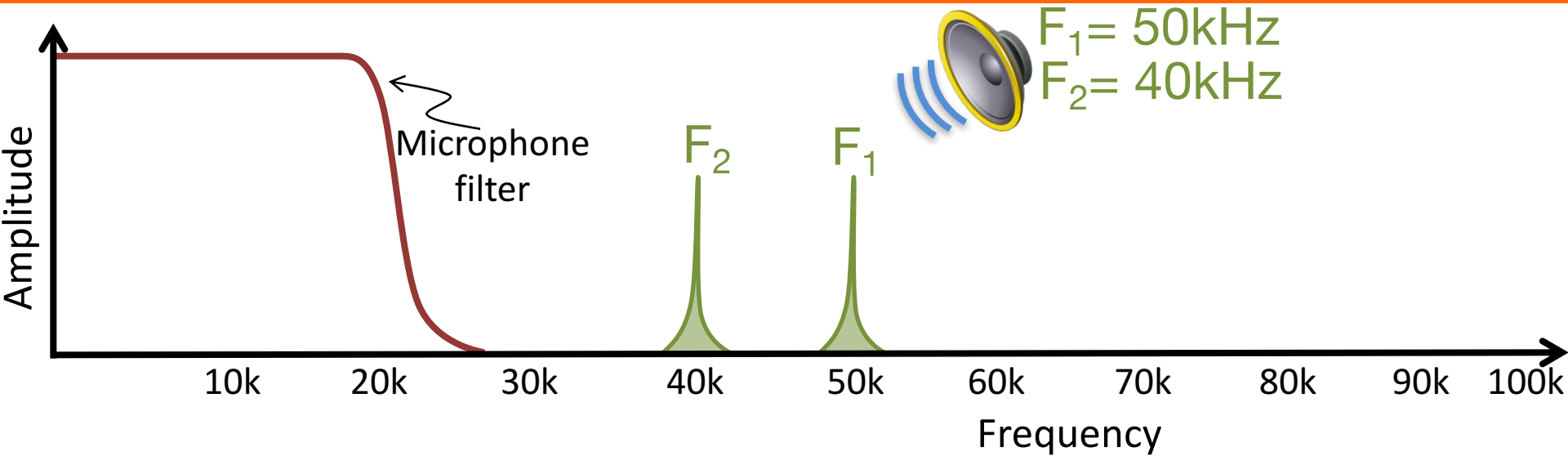
① Microphone Overview

② System Design

③ Challenges

④ Evaluation

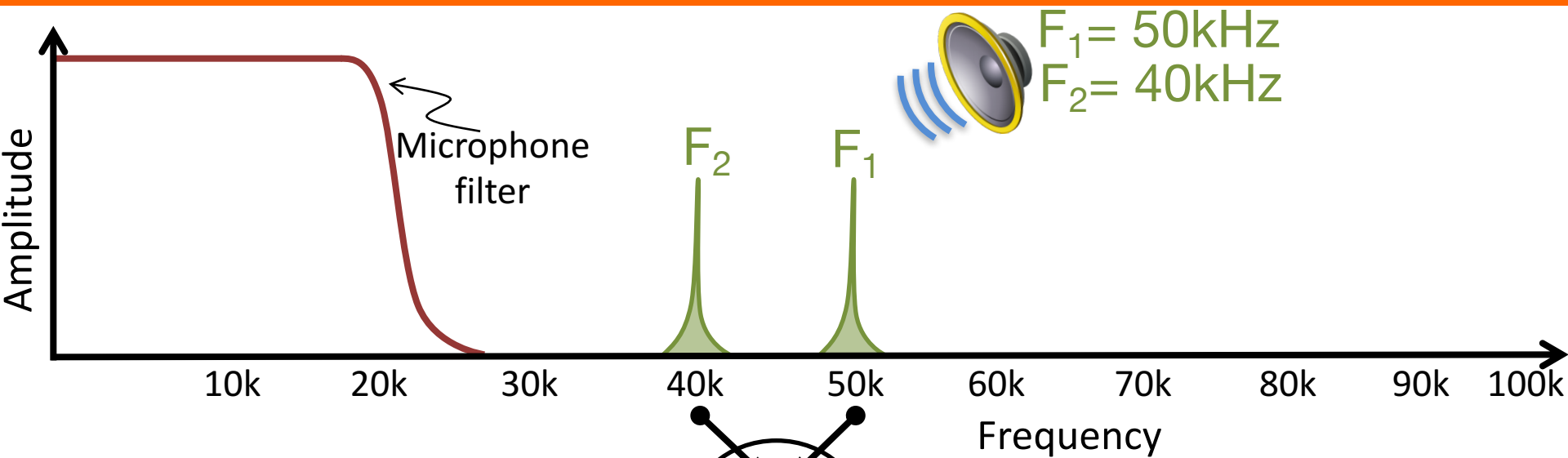
Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



$$S_{out} = A_1(S_1 + S_2) + A_2(S_1 + S_2)^2$$
$$= A_1\{Sin(\omega_1 t) + Sin(\omega_2 t)\} + A_2\{Sin^2(\omega_1 t) +$$
$$Sin^2(\omega_2 t) + 2Sin(\omega_1 t)Sin(\omega_2 t)\}$$

where $\omega_1 = 2\pi 40$ and $\omega_2 = 2\pi 50$.

Exploiting amplifier non-linearity

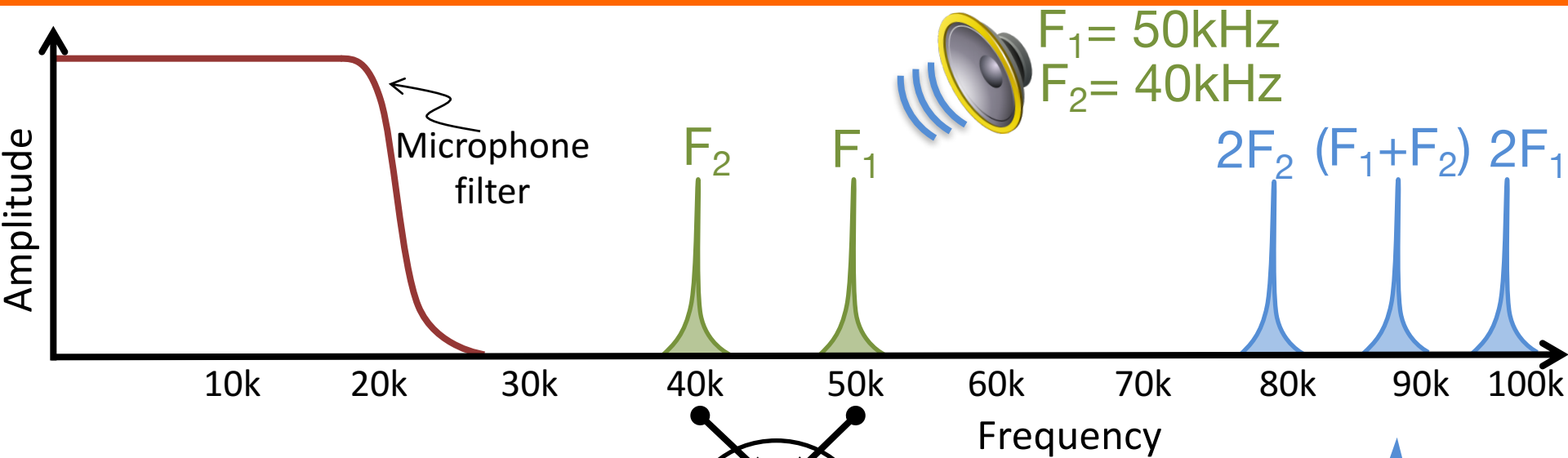


$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin F_1 + \sin F_2)^2 = & \cos 2F_1 \\ & + \cos 2F_2 \\ & + \cos (F_1 + F_2) \\ & + \cos (F_1 - F_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$A_2(S_1 + S_2)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\text{Cos}(2\omega_1 t) - \frac{1}{2}\text{Cos}(2\omega_2 t) + \text{Cos}((\omega_1 - \omega_2)t) - \text{Cos}((\omega_1 + \omega_2)t)$$

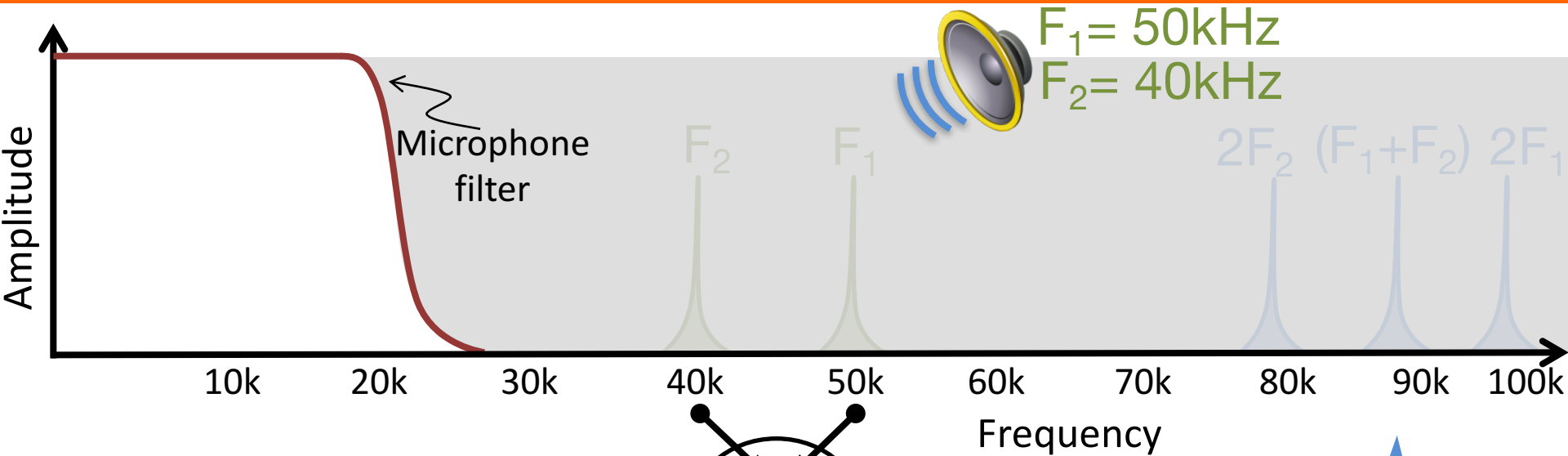
Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin F_1 + \sin F_2)^2 = & \cos 2F_1 \\ & + \cos 2F_2 \\ & + \cos (F_1 + F_2) \\ & + \cos (F_1 - F_2) \end{aligned}$$

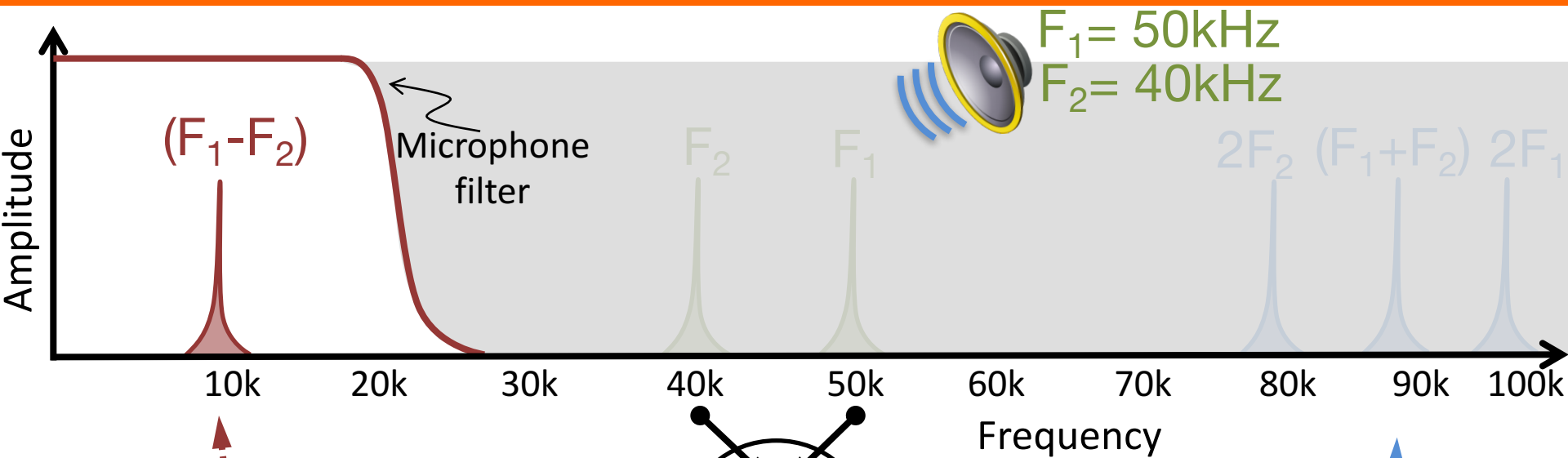
Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin F_1 + \sin F_2)^2 = & \cos 2F_1 \\ & + \cos 2F_2 \\ & + \cos (F_1 + F_2) \\ & + \cos (F_1 - F_2) \end{aligned}$$

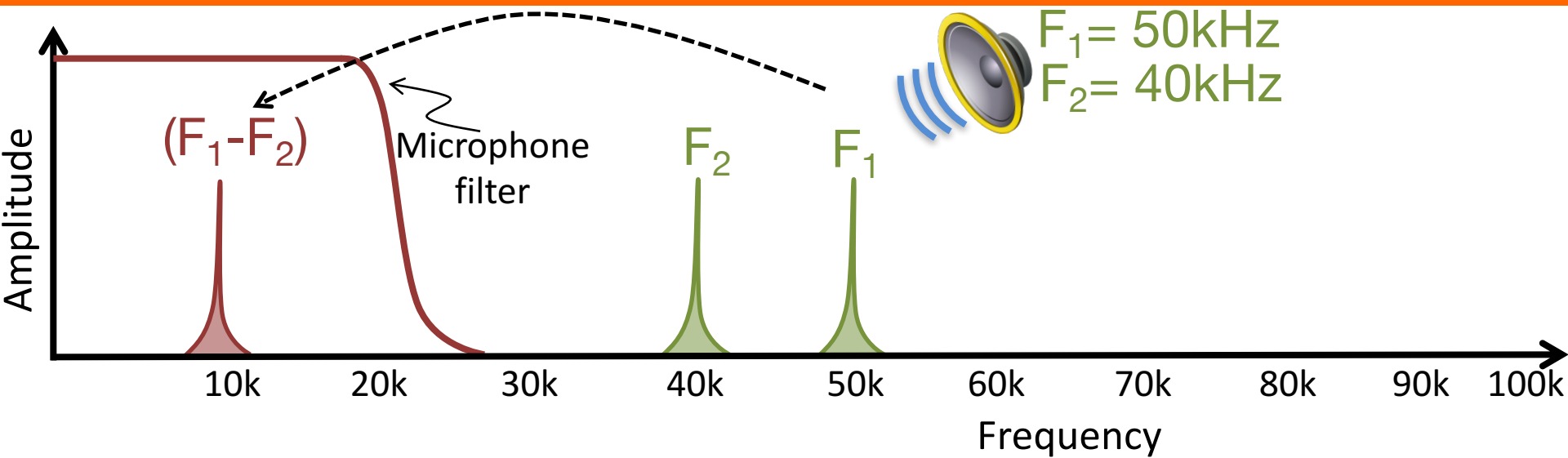
Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



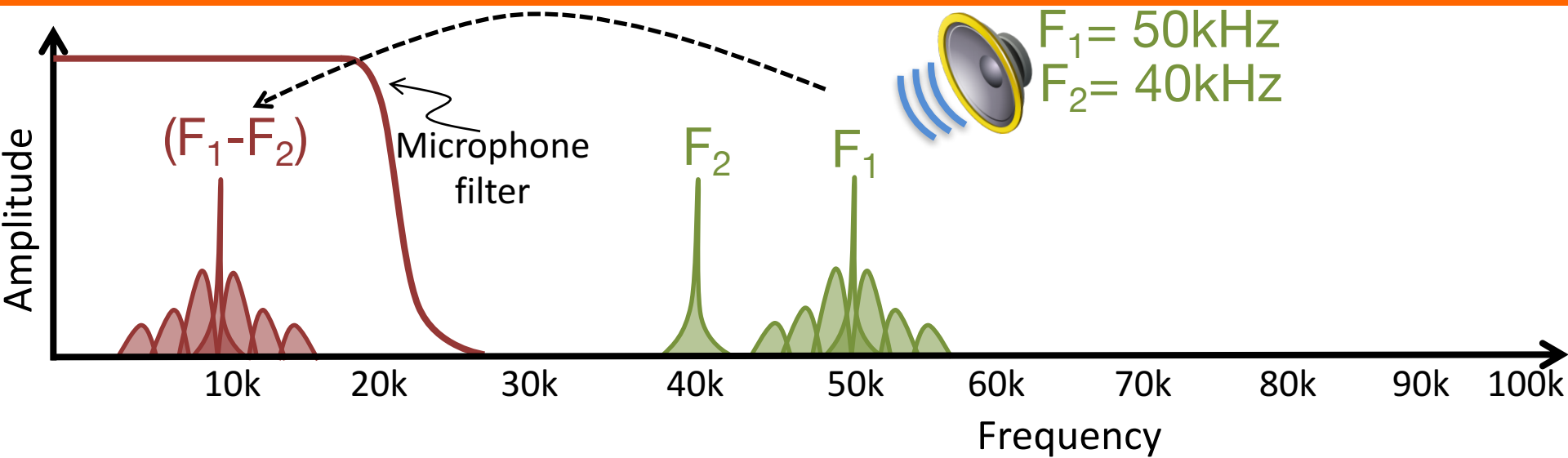
$$V_{out} = a_1 V_{in} + a_2 V_{in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin F_1 + \sin F_2)^2 = & \cos 2F_1 \\ & + \cos 2F_2 \\ & + \cos (F_1 + F_2) \\ & + \cos (F_1 - F_2) \end{aligned}$$

Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



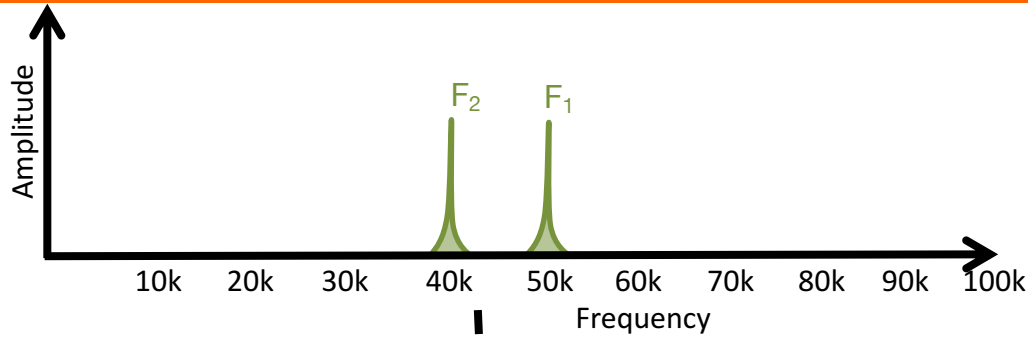
Exploiting amplifier non-linearity



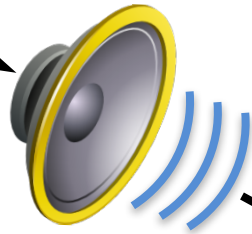
Talk outline

- ① Microphone Overview
- ② System Design
- ③ Challenges
- ④ Evaluation

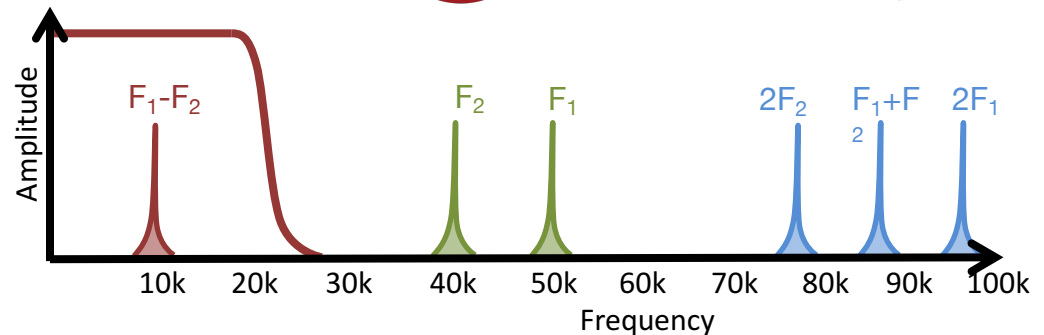
Challenges



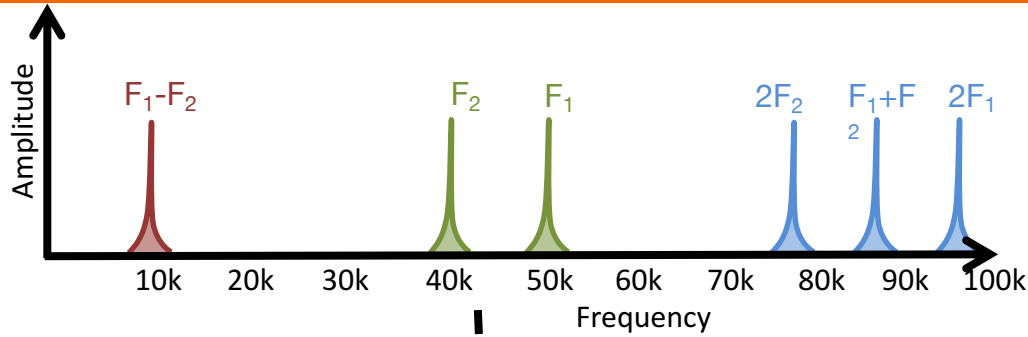
Speaker's nonlinearity



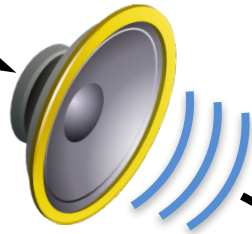
Microphone's nonlinearity



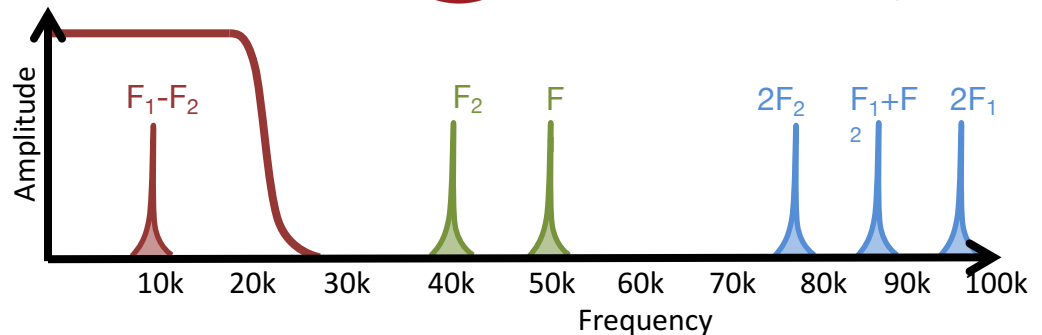
Challenges



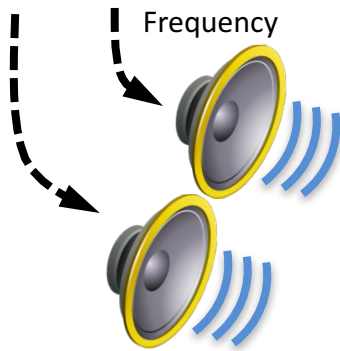
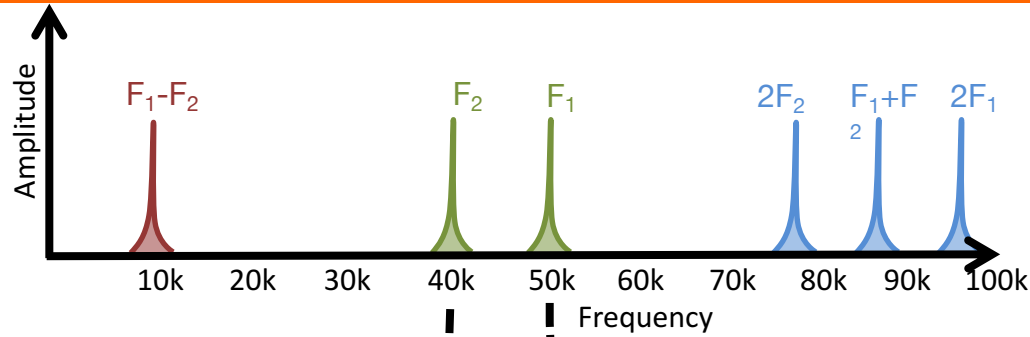
Speaker's
nonlinearity



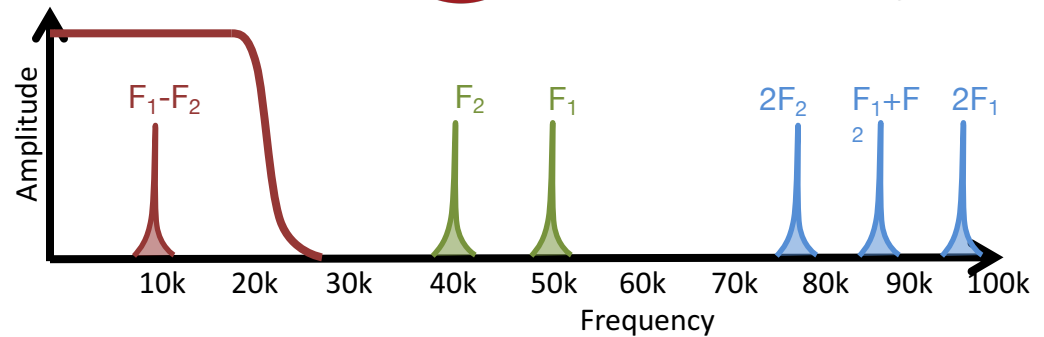
Microphone's
nonlinearity



Challenges

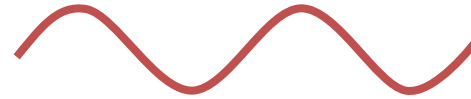
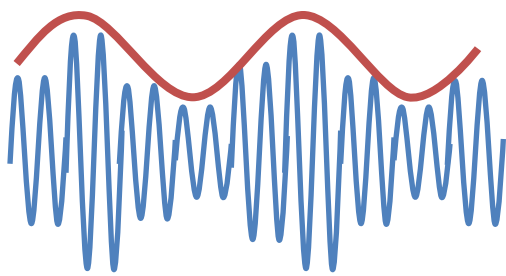


Microphone's nonlinearity



Challenges

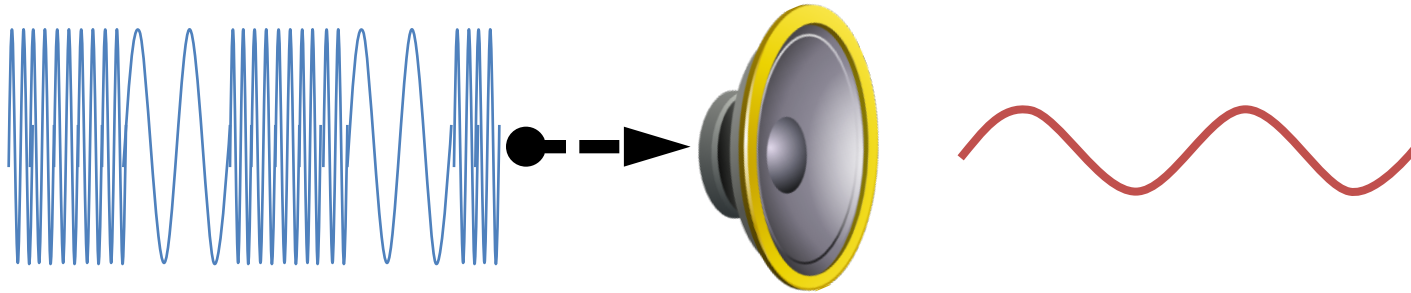
~~Amplitude modulation~~



Ultrasonic speaker

Challenges

Frequency
modulation



Ultrasonic
speaker

Challenges

- Signal self-demodulation
- Piezoelectric ringing effect
- Carrier intermixing
- Spectrum inversion
- Carrier power allocation

Measurements and Validation

Sensitivity to High Frequencies:

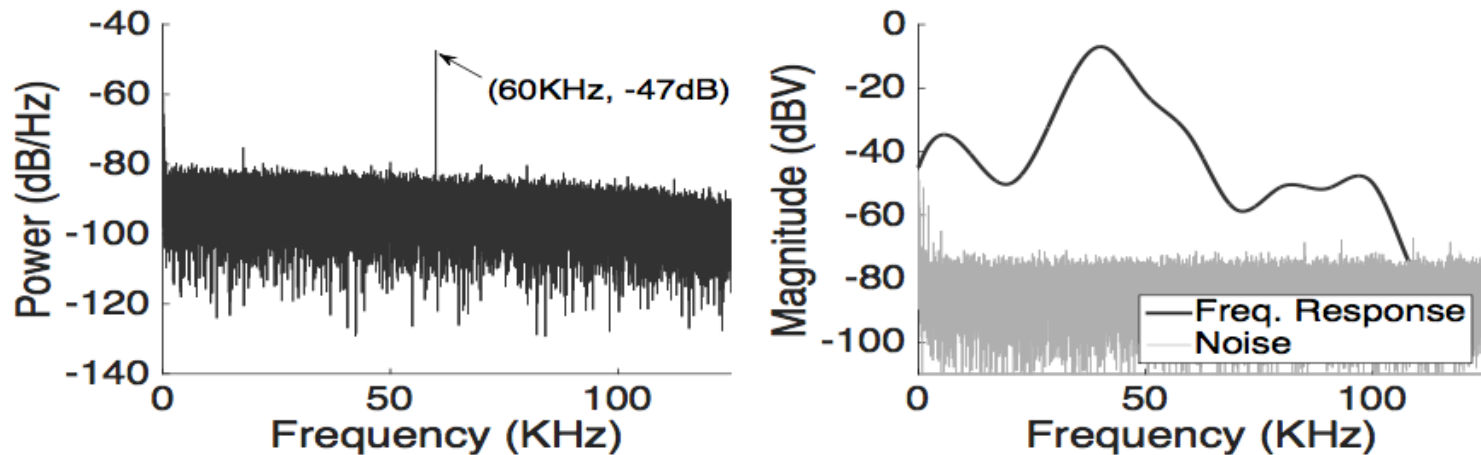


Figure 4: (a) Microphone signals (measured before the LPF) confirm the diaphragm and pre-amplifier's sensitivity to ultrasound frequencies. (b) Full freq. response at the output of the amplifier.

60kHz sound was played through an ultrasonic speaker and recorded with a programmable micro- phone circuit.

Measurements and Validation

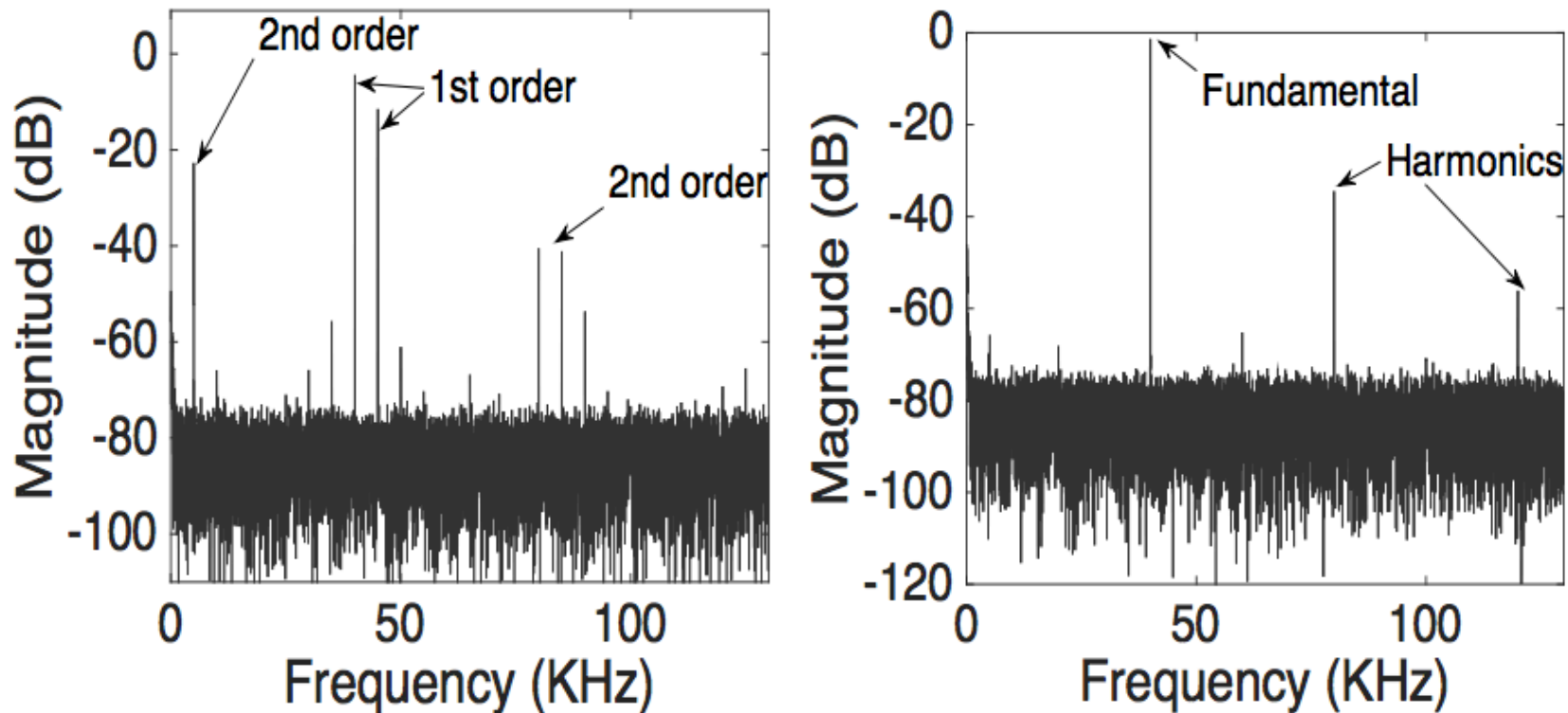
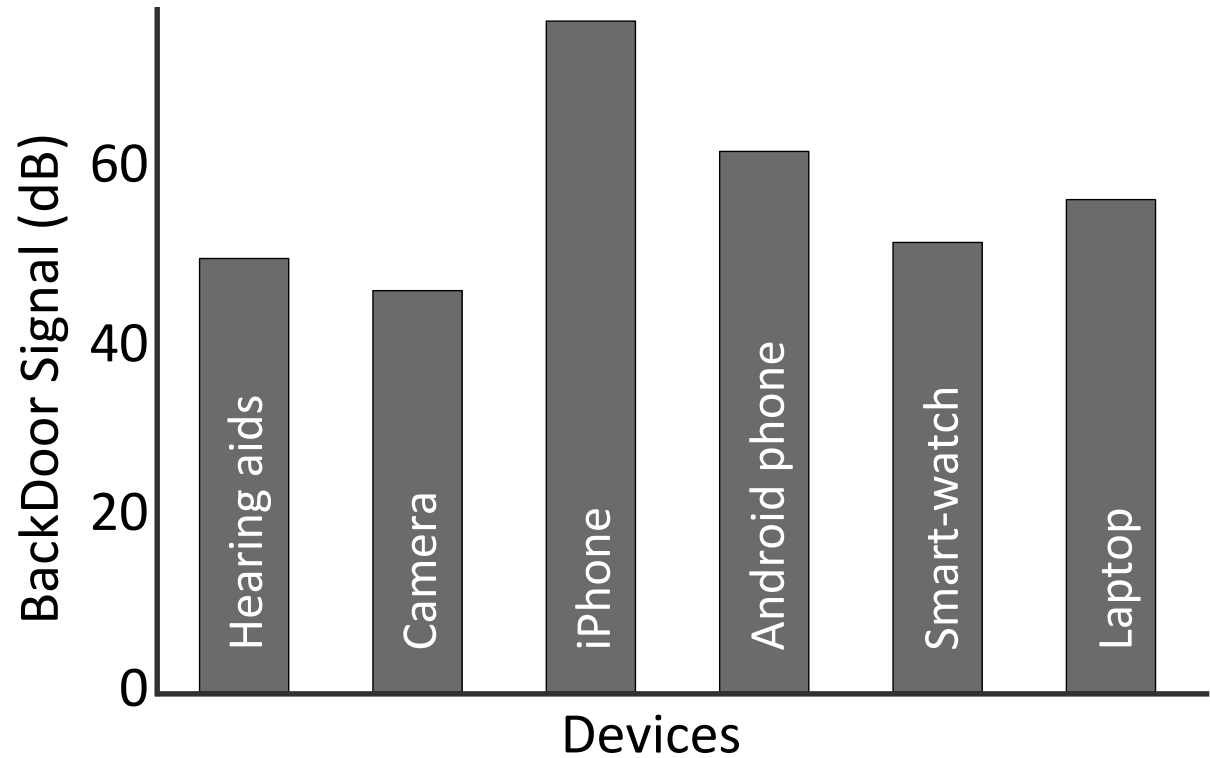
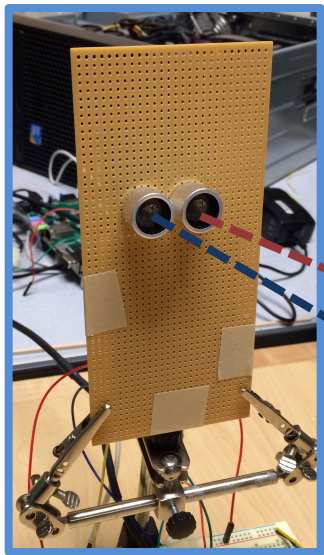


Figure 5: (a) The intermodulation distortion of signal (b) Harmonic distortion.

Hardware generalizability



Hearing Aid



Camera



iPhone



Android phone



Smartwatch

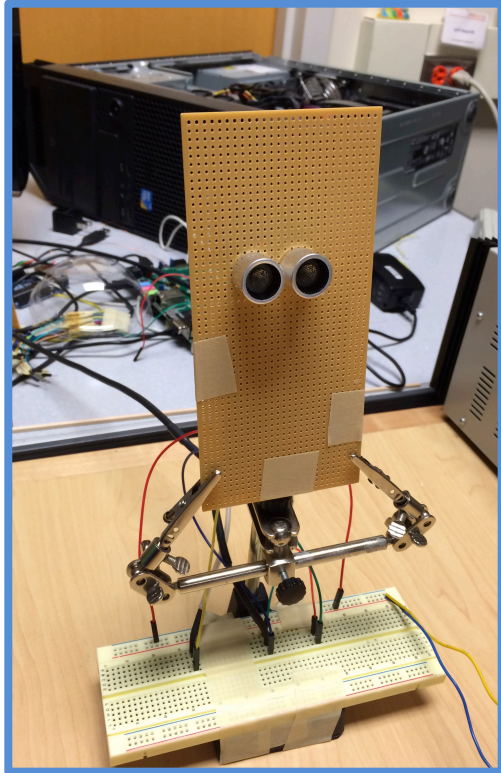


Laptop

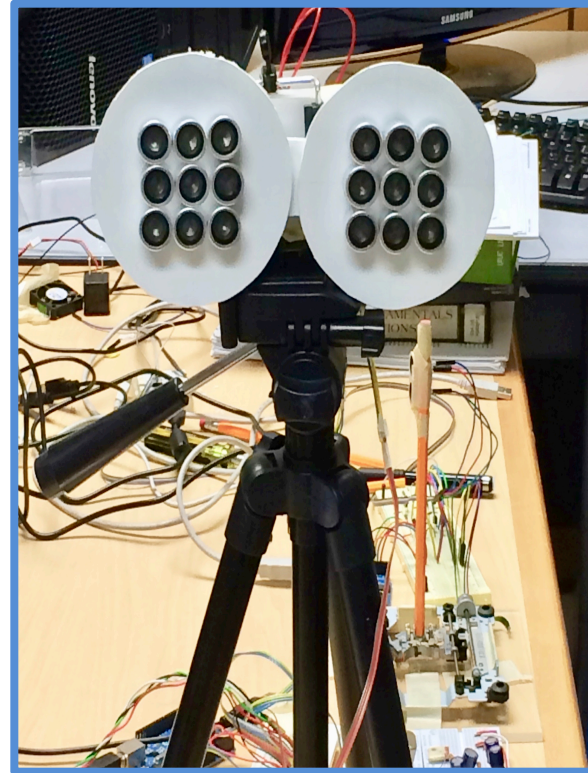
Talk outline

- ① Microphone Overview
- ② System Design
- ③ Challenges
- ④ Evaluation

Implementation

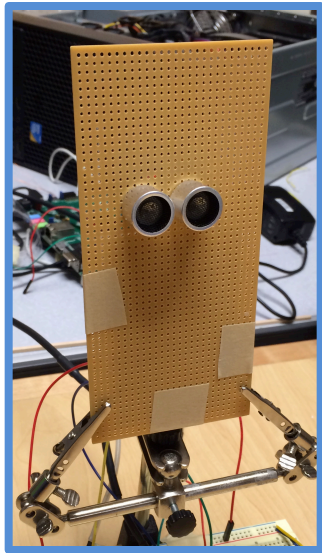


Communication
prototype



Jammer
prototype

Communication performance



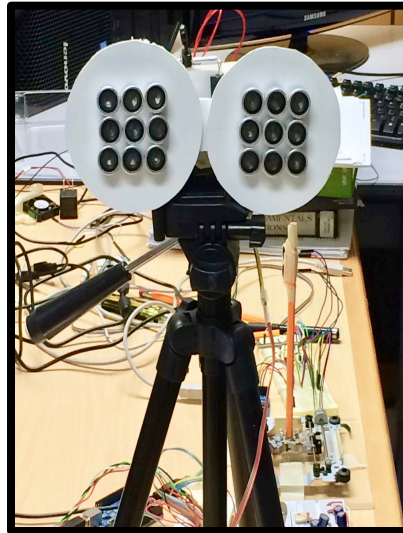
FM data packets

4kbps
up to 1 meter



More power can increase the distance

Jamming performance

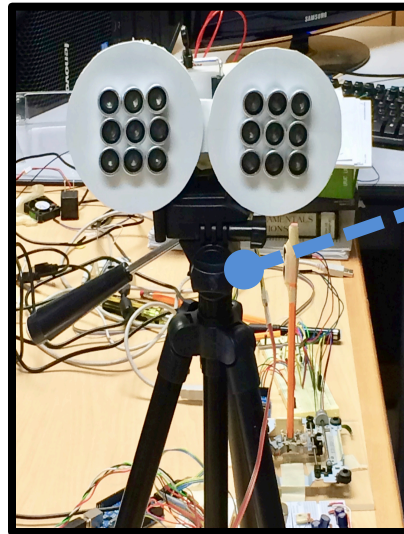


BackDoor jammer



Spy
microphone

Jamming performance

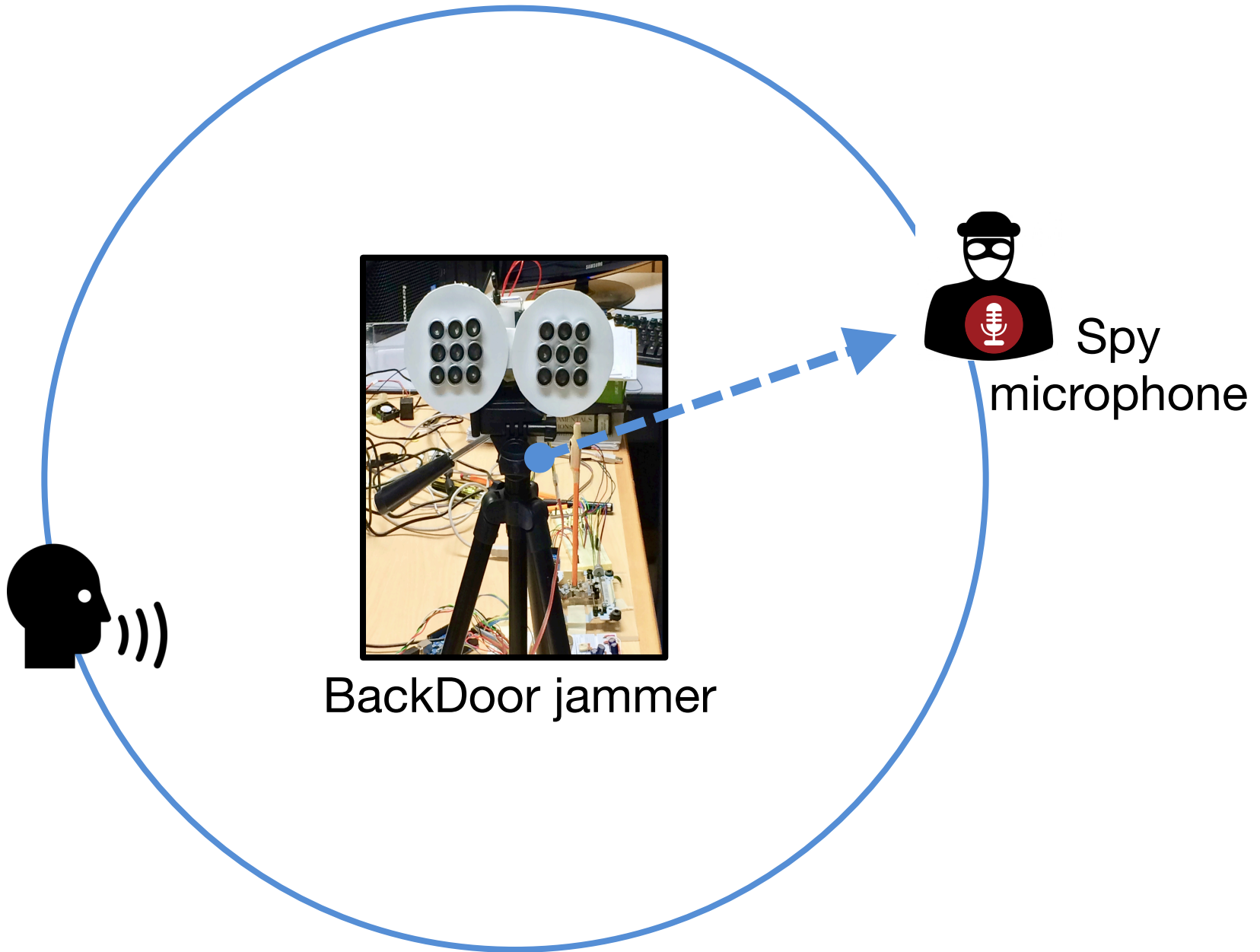


BackDoor jammer

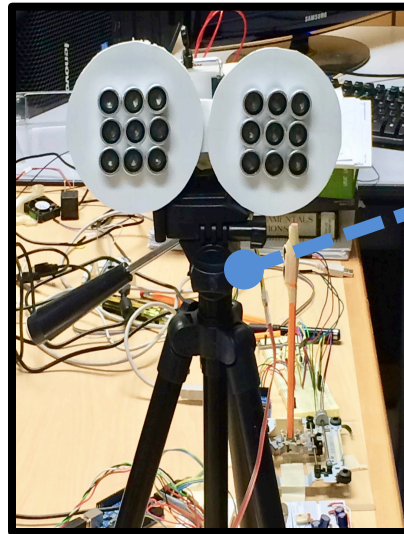


Spy
microphone

Jamming performance



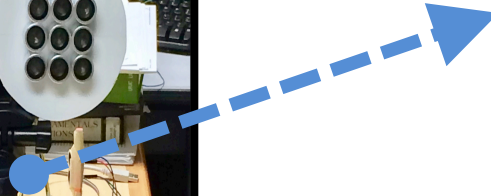
Jamming performance



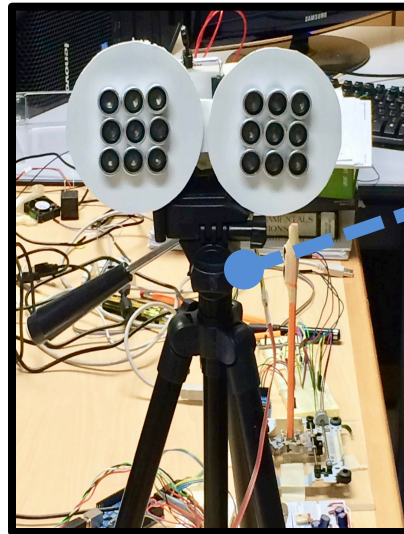
BackDoor jammer



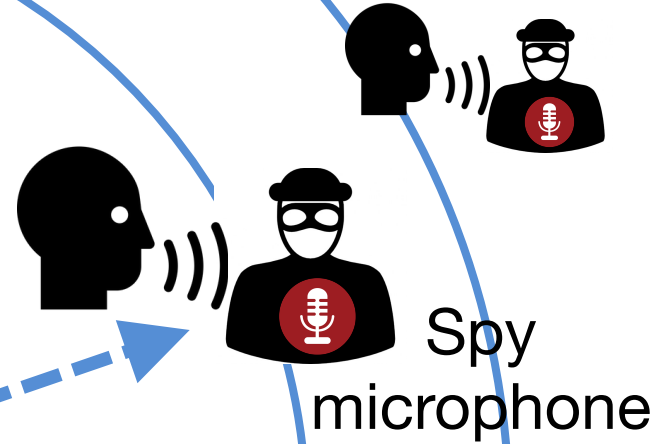
Spy
microphone



Jamming performance

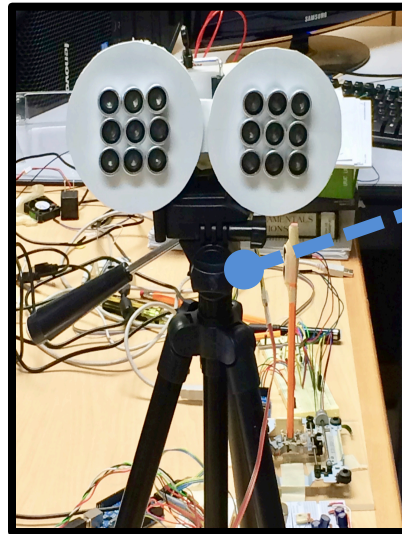


BackDoor jammer

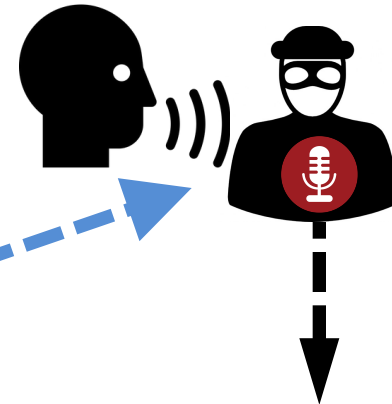


Jamming performance

2000 spoken words



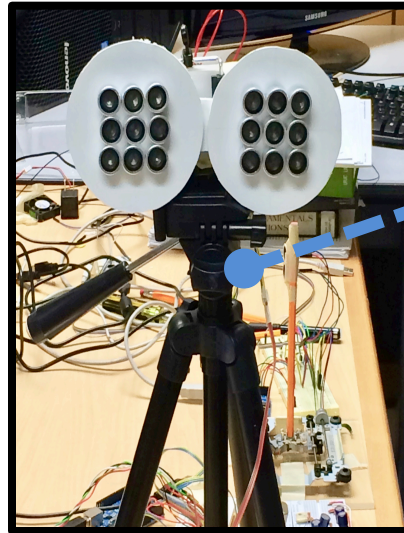
BackDoor jammer



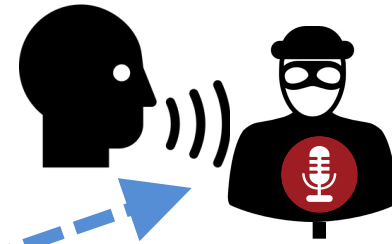
Jammed recording

Jamming performance

2000 spoken words



BackDoor jammer



Jammed recording



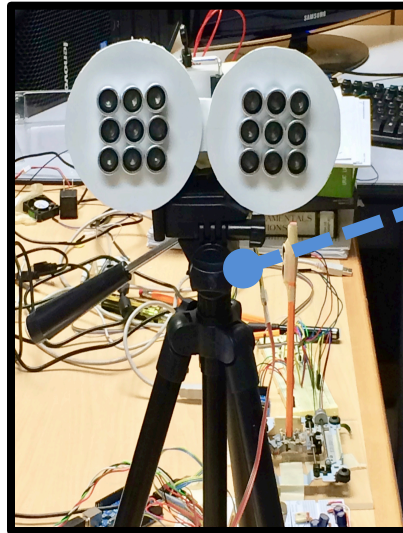
Human listener



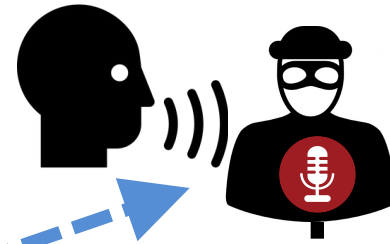
Speech recognition

Jamming performance

2000 spoken words



BackDoor jammer



Jammed recording



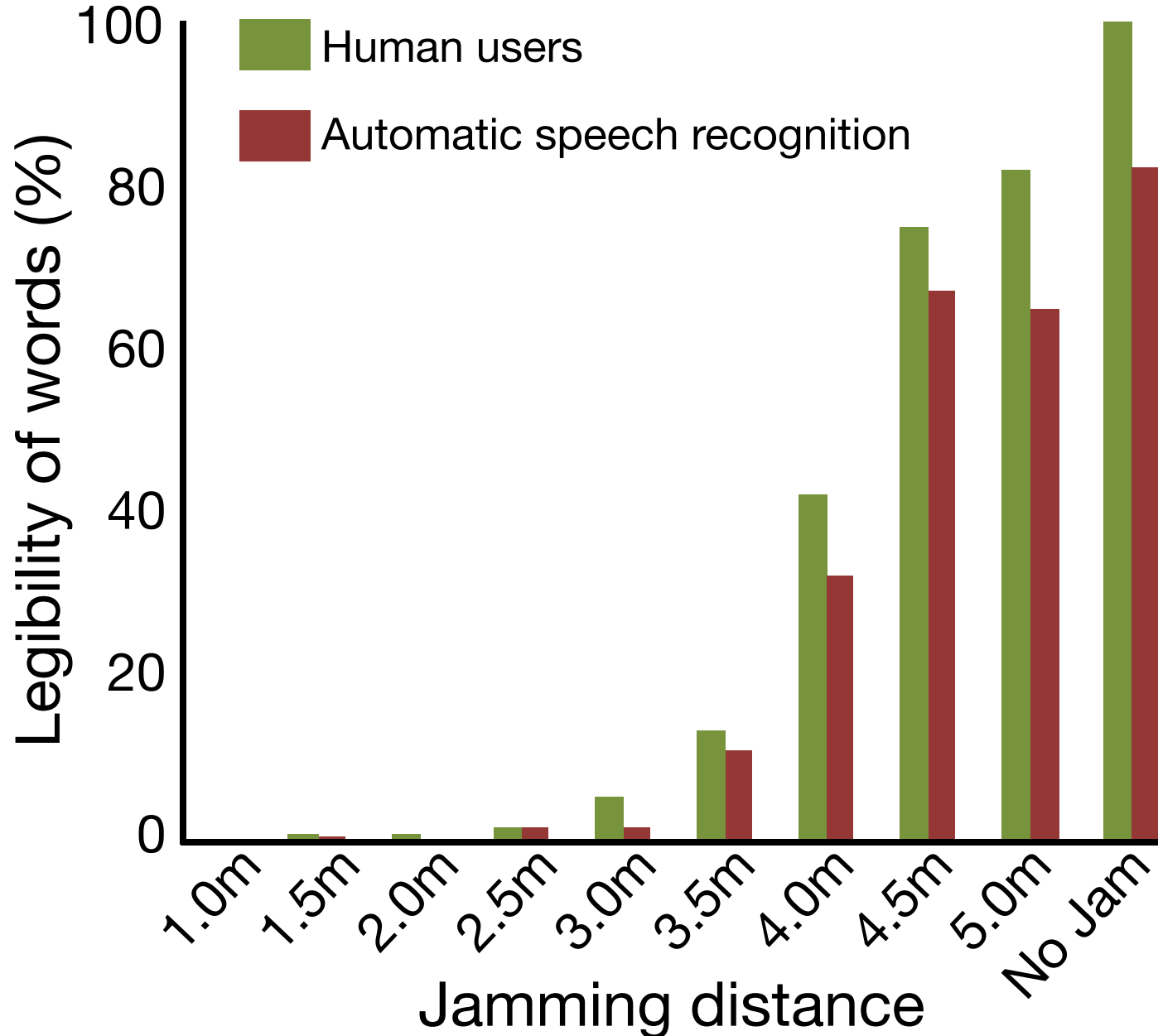
Human listener



Speech recognition

% of legible words

Jamming performance



Jamming performance



Takeaways

- ① Specially designed inaudible sound can be recorded with unmodified microphone
- ② It can make acoustic jammer possible and also can be a communication channel
- ③ It also uncovers threats like acoustic Denial-of-Service attacks

Thank You

SyNRG group website: <http://synrg.csl.illinois.edu>

Jamming performance

