

NSA ANT Raumüberwachung, 30C3, Jacob Appelbaum, 30 December 2013

Um in Räume hineinzuhorchen und zu sehen, ohne tatsächlich Funksignale aussendende Wanzen zu installieren, hat die NSA-Abteilung ANT eine ganze Reihe von Gerätschaften entwickelt. Die meisten basieren auf einer Kombination von Hardware-Einbauten, die ein sehr unauffälliges Signal erzeugen und einer Radar-Einheit, die von außen auf den überwachten Raum gerichtet wird. Die zurückgeworfenen Radarwellen werden durch das Signal des im Raum versteckten Implantats verändert. Auf diese Weise lässt sich der Ort eines im Raum platzierten Gegenstandes ebenso erfassen (TAWDRYYARD) wie im Raum gesprochene Sprache (LOUDAUTO) oder das auf einem Monitor angezeigte Bild (NIGHTWATCH, RAGEMASTER). Die Familie dieser Kombinations-Spähgeräte aus Hardware-Implantat und Radarerfassung nennt die Abteilung ANT ANGRYNEIGHBOR - zorniger Nachbar. Die Radareinheit CTX4000 dagegen kann Abstrahlungen von Geräten wie Laserdruckern sichtbar machen, auch wenn die kein Implantat aufweisen. Dieses System nennt die NSA DROPMIRE - es wurde internen Dokumenten zufolge beispielsweise gegen die EU-Niederlassung in Washington eingesetzt.

CTX4000 ist ein Sender kontinuierlicher Radarwellen zur Signalanalyse der Reflexionen von Implantaten der ANGRYNEIGHBOR-Familie. Es wird unter anderem zum Datensammeln mit einer DROPMIRE genannten Methode genutzt – diese kam beispielsweise gegen die EU-Vertretung in Washington zum Einsatz.

LOUDAUTO ist eine passive Audio-Wanze, die Sprache aufzeichnet und durch Radarwellen-Bestrahlung die Daten nach außen übermittelt.

NIGHTWATCH ist ein System zur Rekonstruktion von Monitorsignalen angegriffener Zielsysteme.

PHOTOANGLO ist ein weiterentwickeltes Radarsystem (Nachfolger des CTX4000), das die Reflexionen kontinuierlicher Signale auswertet. Damit lassen sich passive Wanzen wie die der ANGRYNEIGHBOR-Familie von Weitem auslesen.

TAWDRYYARD ist ein Hardware-Modul, das eingehende Radarwellen zurückwirft und es so möglich macht es etwa durch Wände in einem Raum zu lokalisieren. Es wird unter anderem benutzt, um RAGEMASTER-Module, die Monitore überwachen sollen (siehe unter "Bildschirm"), leichter auffindbar zu machen.



CTX4000

ANT Product Data

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The CTX4000 is a portable continuous wave (CW) radar unit. It can be used to illuminate a target system to recover different off net information. Primary uses include VAGRANT and DROPMIRE collection.

8 Jul 2008



(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The CTX4000 provides the means to collect signals that otherwise would not be collectable, or would be extremely difficult to collect and process. It provides the following features:

- Frequency Range: 1 - 2 GHz.
- Bandwidth: Up to 45 MHz
- Output Power: User adjustable up to 2 W using the internal amplifier; external amplifiers make it possible to go up to 1 kW.
- Phase adjustment with front panel knob
- User-selectable high- and low-pass filters.
- Remote controllable
- Outputs:
 - Transmit antenna
 - I & Q video outputs
 - DC bias for an external pre-amp on the Receive input connector
- Inputs:
 - External oscillator
 - Receive antenna

Unit Cost: N/A

Status: unit is operational. However, it is reaching the end of its service life. It is scheduled to be replaced by PHOTOANGLO starting in September 2008.

POC: [REDACTED], S32243, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]@nsa.ic.gov

Derived From: NSA/CSSM 1-52
Dated: 20070108
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LOUDAUTO

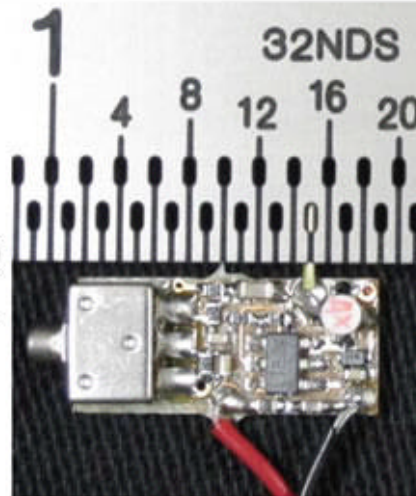
ANT Product Data

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) Audio-based RF retro-reflector. Provides room audio from targeted space using radar and basic post-processing.

07 Apr 2009

(U) Capabilities

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) LOUDAUTO's current design maximizes the gain of the microphone. This makes it extremely useful for picking up room audio. It can pick up speech at a standard, office volume from over 20' away. (NOTE: Concealments may reduce this distance.) It uses very little power (~15 uA at 3.0 VDC), so little, in fact, that battery self-discharge is more of an issue for serviceable lifetime than the power draw from this unit. The simplicity of the design allows the form factor to be tailored for specific operational requirements. All components are COTS and so are non-attributable to NSA.



(U) Concept of Operation

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) Room audio is picked up by the microphone and converted into an analog electrical signal. This signal is used to pulse position modulate (PPM) a square wave signal running at a pre-set frequency. This square wave is used to turn a FET (field effect transistor) on and off. When the unit is illuminated with a CW signal from a nearby radar unit, the illuminating signal is amplitude-modulated with the PPM square wave. This signal is re-radiated, where it is picked up by the radar, then processed to recover the room audio. Processing is currently performed by COTS equipment with FM demodulation capability (Rohde & Schwarz FSH-series portable spectrum analyzers, etc.) LOUDAUTO is part of the ANGRYNEIGHBOR family of radar retro-reflectors.



Unit Cost: \$30

Status: End processing still in development

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NIGHTWATCH

ANT Product Data

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) NIGHTWATCH is a portable computer with specialized, internal hardware designed to process progressive-scan (non-interlaced) VAGRANT signals.

24 Jul 2008

(U) Capability Summary

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The current implementation of NIGHTWATCH consists of a general-purpose PC inside of a shielded case. The PC has PCI digitizing and clock cards to provide the needed interface and accurate clocking required for video reconstruction. It also has:

- horizontal sync, vertical sync and video outputs to drive an external, multi-sync monitor.
- video input
- spectral analysis up to 150 kHz to provide for indications of horizontal and vertical sync frequencies
- frame capture and forwarding
- PCMCIA cards for program and data storage
- horizontal sync locking to keep the display set on the NIGHTWATCH display.
- frame averaging up to 2^{16} (65536) frames.



(U) Concept of Operation

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The video output from an appropriate collection system, such as a CTX4000, PHOTOANGLO, or general-purpose receiver, is connected to the video input on the NIGHTWATCH system. The user, using the appropriate tools either within NIGHTWATCH or externally, determines the horizontal and vertical sync frequencies of the targeted monitor. Once the user matches the proper frequencies, he activates "Sync Lock" and frame averaging to reduce noise and improve readability of the targeted monitor. If warranted, the user then forwards the displayed frames over a network to NSAW, where analysts can look at them for intelligence purposes.

Unit Cost: N/A

Status: This system has reached the end of its service life. All work concerning the NIGHTWATCH system is strictly for maintenance purposes. This system is slated to be replaced by the VIEWPLATE system.

POC: [REDACTED] S32243, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]@nsa.ic.gov

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PHOTOANGLO

ANT Product Data

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) PHOTOANGLO is a joint NSA/GCHQ project to develop a new radar system to take the place of the CTX4000.

24 Jul 2008

(U) Capabilities

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The planned capabilities for this system are:

- Frequency range: 1 - 2 GHz, which will be later extended to 1 - 4 GHz.
- Maximum bandwidth: 450 MHz.
- Size: Small enough to fit into a slim briefcase.
- Weight: Less than 10 lbs.
- Maximum Output Power: 2 W
- Output:
 - Video
 - Transmit antenna
- Inputs:
 - External oscillator
 - Receive antenna

(U) Concept of Operation

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) (TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The radar unit generates an un-modulated, continuous wave (CW) signal. The oscillator is either generated internally, or externally through a signal generator or cavity oscillator. The unit amplifies the signal and sends it out to an RF connector, where it is directed to some form of transmission antenna (horn, parabolic dish, LPA, spiral). The signal illuminates the target system and is re-radiated. The receive antenna picks up the re-radiated signal and directs the signal to the receive input. The signal is amplified, filtered, and mixed with the transmit antenna. The result is a homodyne receiver in which the RF signal is mixed directly to baseband. The baseband video signal is ported to an external BNC connector. This connects to a processing system, such as NIGHTWATCH, an LFS-2, or VIEWPLATE, to process the signal and provide the intelligence.



Unit Cost: \$40k (planned)

Status: Development. Planned IOC is 1st QTR FY09.

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TAWDRYYARD

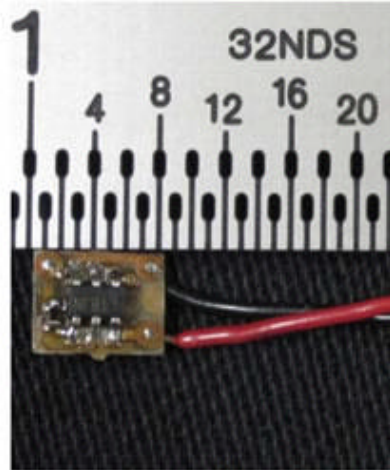
ANT Product Data

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) Beacon RF retro-reflector. Provides return when illuminated with radar to provide rough positional location.

07 Apr 2009

(U) Capabilities

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) TAWDRYYARD is used as a beacon, typically to assist in locating and identifying deployed RAGEMASTER units. Current design allows it to be detected and located quite easily within a 50' radius of the radar system being used to illuminate it. TAWDRYYARD draws as 8 μ A at 2.5V (20 μ W) allowing a standard lithium coin cell to power it for months or years. The simplicity of the design allows the form factor to be tailored for specific operational requirements. Future capabilities being considered are return of GPS coordinates and a unique target identifier and automatic processing to scan a target area for presence of TAWDRYYARDs. All components are COTS and so are non-attributable to NSA.



(U) Concept of Operation

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The board generates a square wave operating at a preset frequency. This square wave is used to turn a FET (field effect transistor) on and off. When the unit is illuminated with a CW signal, the illuminating signal is amplitude-modulated (AM) with the square wave. This signal is re-radiated, where it is picked up by the radar, then processed to recover the clock signal. Typically, the fundamental is used to indicate the unit's presence, and is simply displayed on a low frequency spectrum analyzer. TAWDRYYARD is part of the ANGRYNEIGHBOR family of radar retro-reflectors.

Unit Cost: \$30

Status: End processing still in development

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