

A Method of Securing Data Transferred between Unmanned Aircraft System and Ground Control Station Based on One-Time Pads

Avdonin Ivan, Budko Marina, Budko Mikhail, Grozov Vladimir, Guirik Alexei

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Drone – Ground Control information interaction





One-time pad (Vernam cypher)





Requirements

Key sequences are truly random

OTP pages are used only once

Plaintext length ≤ key length

Used page should be destroyed



Practical implementation





Possible sources of a truly random data





One-time pad generation





Pseudo-random OTP generation

- Key generation by means of /dev/random from Linux kernel
- Generation of GOST 28147-89 gamma block
- **OTP** pages formation
 - DT_i current date and value for the beginning of *i* generation step V_i – initial value for *i* generation step R_i – pseudorandom number created on *i* generation step





Encryption of telemetry data (UAV side)

GCS ←

transfer







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Conclusions

- The proposed method uses such advantages of one-time pad as theoretically proven perfect security, high encryption speed and implementation simplicity.
- It allows raising data protection level without additional expenses on significant computational capability and highcapacity memory.



Further work

- Improvement of OTP degree of randomness
- Solving of data integrity and availability problems
- Implementation of the method in the University ITMO project of multirotor UAV
- Integration in MAVLink protocol (Micro Air Vehicle Link), commonly used for micro UAVs communication



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Thank you!