



POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Wireless Internet Project

**MAC Randomization Behavior of Different Devices in Wi-Fi Probe
Requests**

Hamed Lotfalizadeh – 10946486

Mostafa Hashemiyani – 10946135

Summer 2024

I. Introduction

In this report we analyzed the MAC randomization behavior in Wi-Fi probe requests of the iPhone 15 Pro Max and Xiaomi 11T Pro devices. Using a sniffer in monitor mode and Wireshark, we captured and examined probe request packets in different scenarios. Through a sniffing and filtering procedure, we explored the patterns and variations in MAC randomization for both devices. The findings offer valuable insights into the privacy protection mechanisms employed by these devices during Wi-Fi connections.

In the context of Wi-Fi connections, stations send probe requests to access points (APs) to connect a certain network and get access to it. These probe requests generally include unencrypted information, such as a randomized Media Access Control (MAC) address, to protect user privacy. Understanding the MAC randomization behavior of devices is crucial for evaluating their effectiveness in safeguarding user identities. This report aims to characterize the MAC randomization behavior of iPhone 15 Pro and Xiaomi 11T Pro 5G devices through an analysis of their Wi-Fi probe requests.

II. Examination Process

1- Devices and environment

The sniffing process was conducted using a MacBook Air laptop in monitor mode with Wireshark software, a network protocol analyzer, in a controlled environment, along with two phones (iPhone 15 Pro and Xiaomi 11T Pro). Sniffing was conducted on a single channel, channel number 2, with a bandwidth of 20 MHz. To maintain proximity between the access point and the station, the roles of the phones were switched as needed, with one phone functioning as an access point while the other operated as a station, and vice versa, during the sniffing process. The mobile devices under examination was positioned approximately 20 cm away from the access point.

2- Filtering

Sniffing was performed for almost 20 minutes in each scenario and 4 hours for 12 scenarios to capture an adequate amount of probe request data. The following states were considered to evaluate the MAC randomization behavior of two devices:

| Scenarios | Wi-Fi | Screen | Power Saving |
|-----------|-------|--------|--------------|
| WN-SN | ON | ON | OFF |
| WN-SF | ON | OFF | OFF |
| WF-SN | OFF | ON | OFF |
| WF-SF | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| PN- WN-SN | ON | ON | ON |
| PN- WN-SF | ON | ON | OFF |

After capturing the data, we used the 2-step filtering to focus on probe requests and distinguish them from other networks:

- 1- The filter (`wlan.fc.type_subtype == 0x0004`) was used to identify packets related to probe requests. This filtering process excluded irrelevant packets, allowing focus only on the probe requests sent by the devices.
- 2- The RSSI values of the probe requests were used to distinguish devices close to the sniffer from those farther away. The filter (`wlan_radio.signal_dbm >= -55`) was used to filter out probe requests from devices within a 20 cm range. There were 12 different scenarios for both devices, three of which are

shown in Fig.1, Fig.2, and Fig.3. This RSSI-based filtering allowed us to focus on the probe requests from the iPhone 15 Pro and Xiaomi 11T Pro devices under this examination.

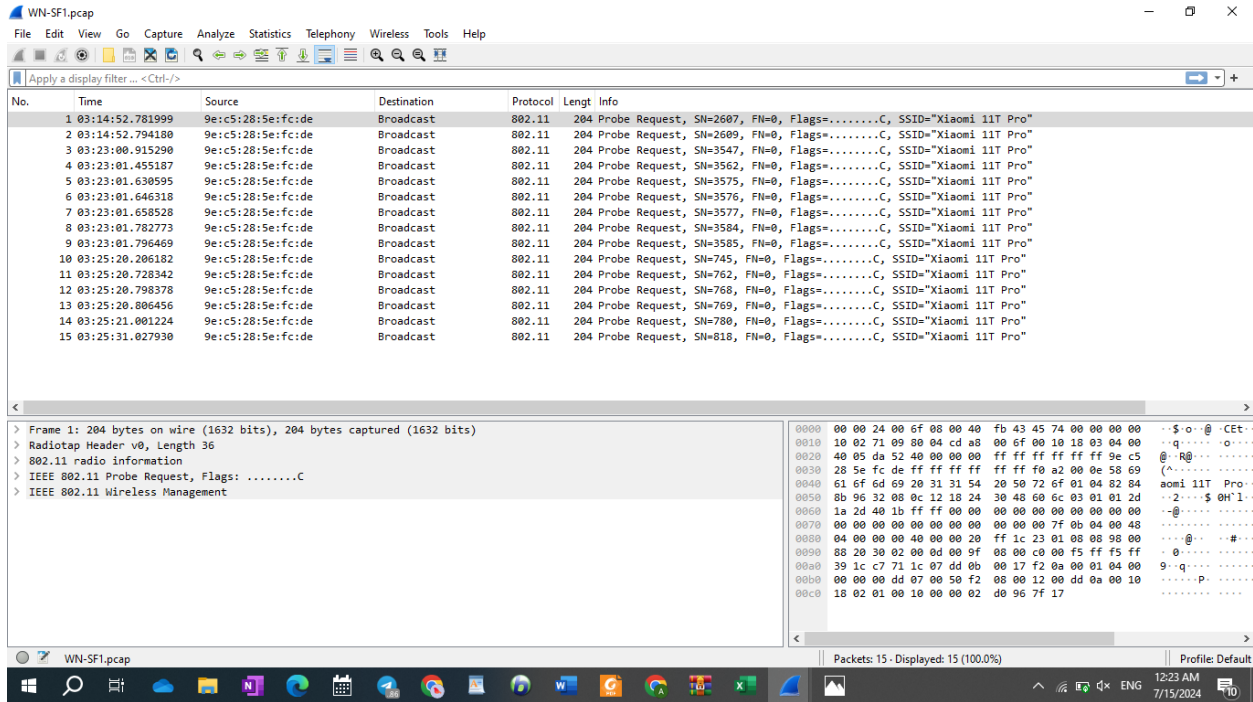


Figure 1: WN-SF Scenario For AP: Xiaomi 11t pro and Station : iPhone 15 pro

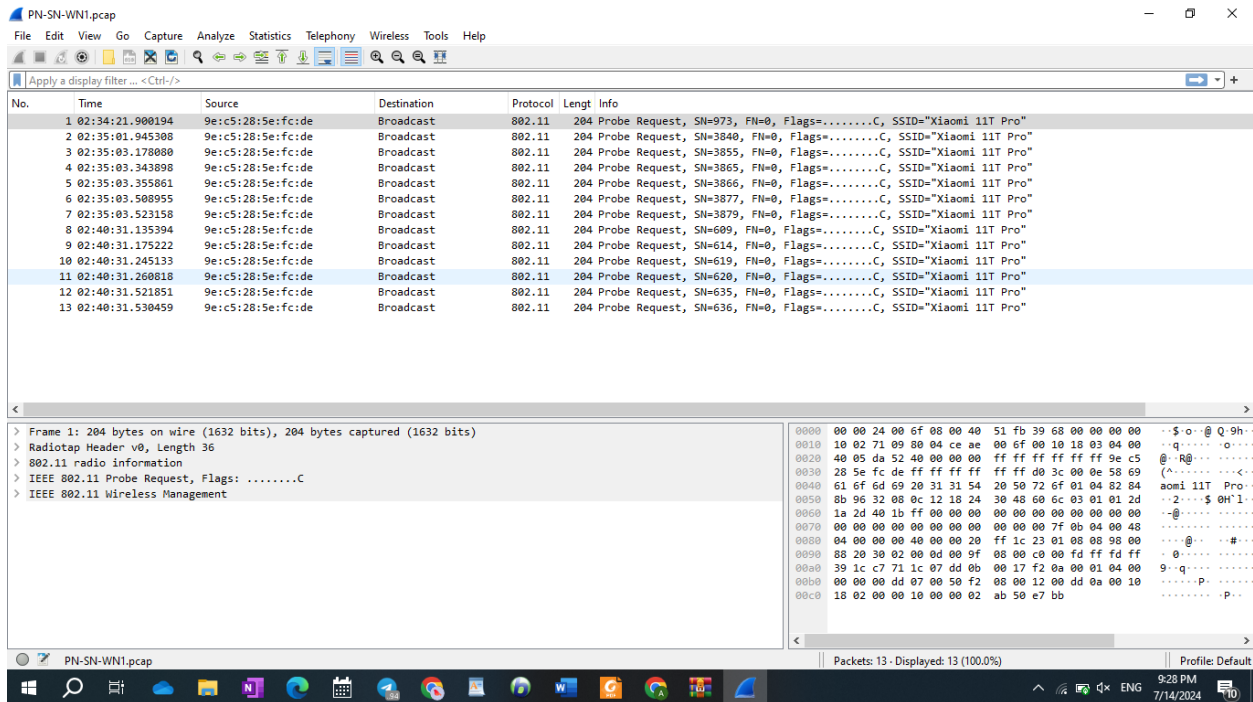


Figure 2: PN- WN-SN Scenario for AP: Xiaomi 11t pro and Station : iPhone 15 pro

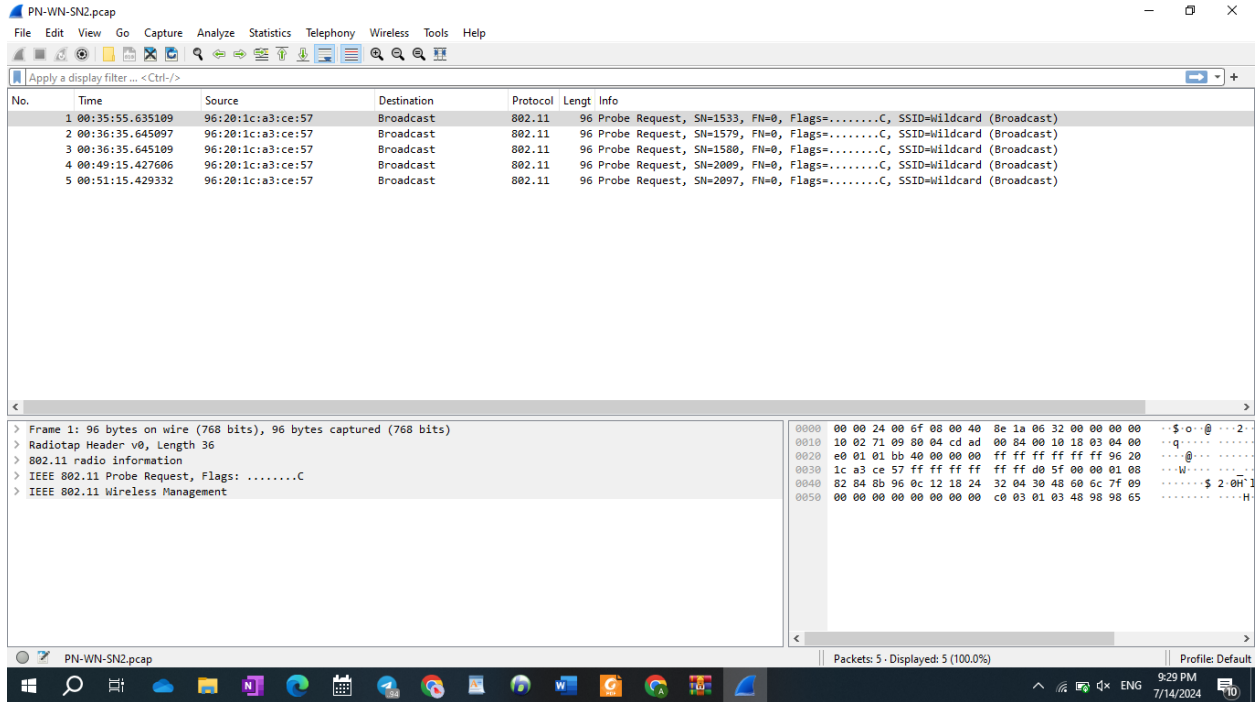


Figure 3: PN- WN-SN Scenario for AP: iPhone 15 pro and station : Xiaomi 11t pro

III. Results

The analysis of MAC randomization behavior in Wi-Fi probe requests illustrated the following MAC addresses for iPhone 15 pro and Xiaomi 11t pro devices. The results, captured by Mac Air and filtered in Wireshark application, are shown in Fig.4 to represent a better insight for comparison of the two devices mechanism and performance in allocating MAC addresses, when they request to get access to networks. And finally, the following table shows the original and the randomized MAC addresses after the filtering.

| Phone Devices Model and Brand | Device 1: iPhone 15 pro | Device 2: Xiaomi 11t Pro |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Main MAC addresses | a0:52:72:1d:e2:bf | 8c:7a:3d:b5:70:22 |
| Randomized MAC addresses | 9e:c5:28:5e:fc:de | be:3c:53:70:c3:6d 96:20:1c:a3:ce:57 |

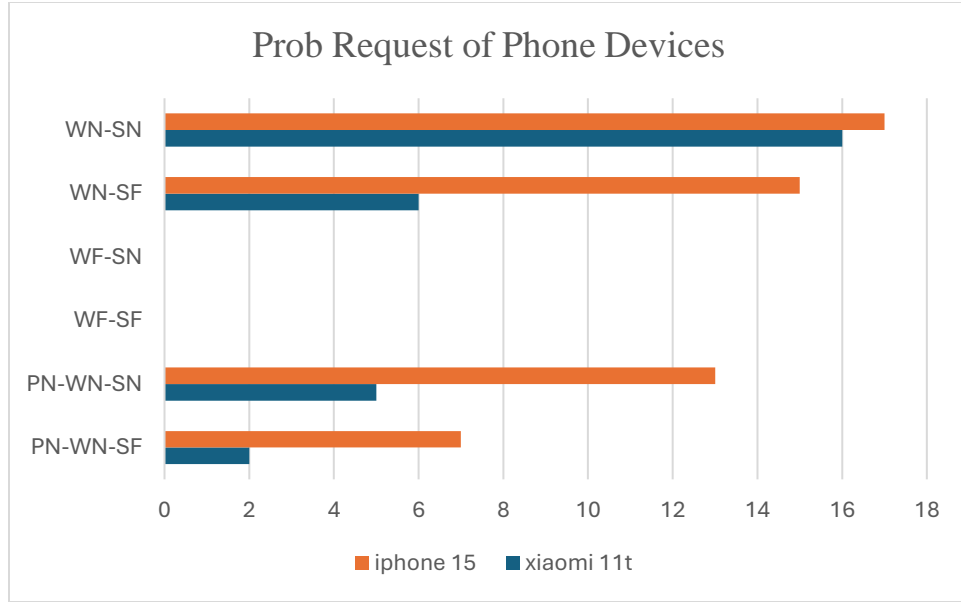


Figure 4: Comparison of different scenarios in two examined devices

IV. Conclusion

To sum up, this report represents the MAC randomization behavior in Wi-Fi probe requests for the iPhone 15 Pro and Xiaomi 11T Pro devices in different scenarios in an isolated place. The analysis illustrated variations in MAC randomization activity based on different device states and their companies' policies. When both the Wi-Fi interface and screen are on, the number of probe requests is at its highest. With the screen off, the number of probe requests decreases. When the Wi-Fi interface is off, no probe requests are observed. The power-saving feature reduces network activity and the number of probe requests. Therefore, in power-saving mode with the screen off, the number of probe requests is at its lowest.

These findings enhance our understanding of how device states and power-saving features affect probe request behavior. Additionally, they provide insights into the privacy protection measures used by these devices during Wi-Fi connections, particularly highlighting the effectiveness of MAC randomization in enhancing user privacy.