# BL(u)E CRAB:

RSSI Detection Pattern Analysis for Flagging System Development

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# Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)

- Low power devices
- Application
  - Smart Home
  - Fitness devices
  - Trackers

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- Application
  - Smart Home
  - Fitness devices
  - Trackers

- AirTag
- Tile
- Chipolo
- SmartTag

### What is the Threat?

### Stalking

- Making unwanted and persistent phone calls
- Approaching or showing up in places uninvited
- Following and watching the person
- Sending unwanted texts, emails, and social media messages
- Delivering unwanted gifts
- Utilizing technology for monitoring and tracking

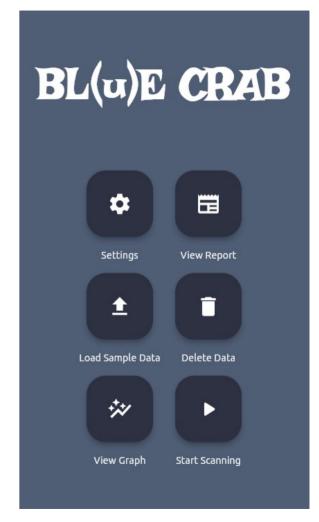
### What is the Threat?

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# BL(u)E CRAB

- Flutter app
- Scans for BLE devices nearby
- Assess risk
- Flags device
- Logs device info



location



• time

RSSI

location



• time

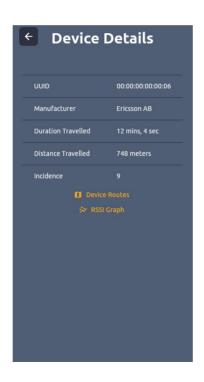
**Device Details** 00:00:00:00:00:06 Ericsson AB 12 mins, 4 sec Distance Travelled 748 meters

RSSI

location



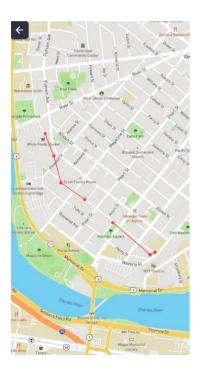
• time



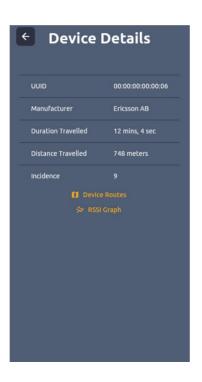
RSSI

What is this?

location



• time



• RSSI

Received Signal Strength Indicator

# Question

How does the RSSI values differ for suspicious and non-suspicious devices?

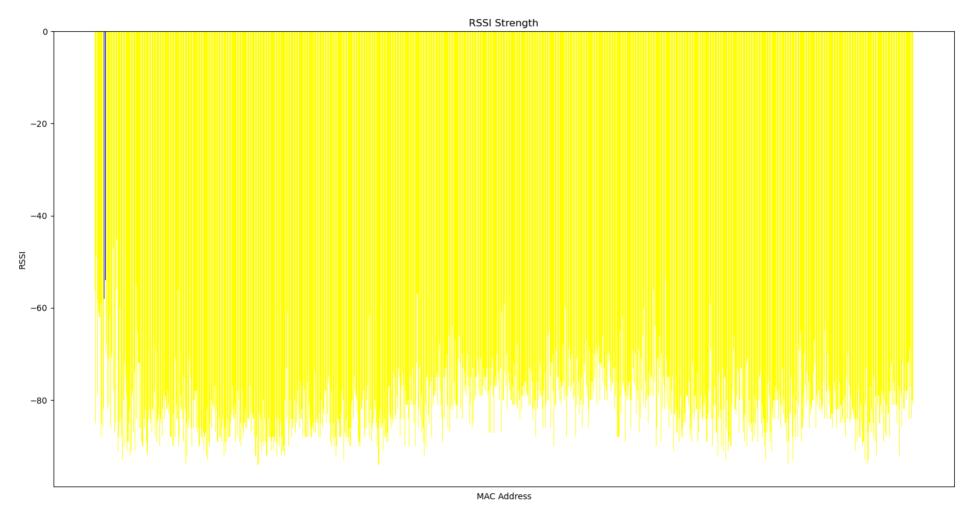
# Reading the data

- The data is from BLE-Doubt
- JSON
- Various travel and planted methods
- Ground truth

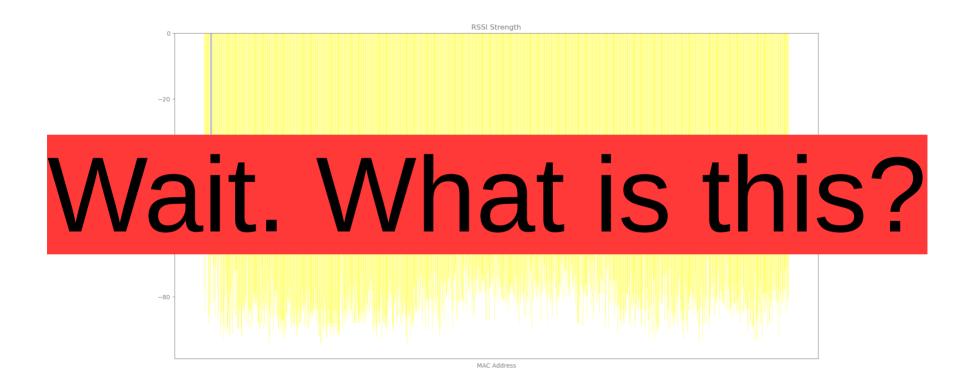
	Movement	Location
A	Walking	Backpack
В	Walking	Backpack
С	Walking	Pockets
D	Walking	Pockets
E	Car	Car
F	Jogging	Backpack
G	Walking	Backpack
Н	Walking	Backpack
Ι	Train	Backpack
J	Train	Backpack
K	Walking	Pockets
L	Walking	Pockets
M	Train	
N	Car	Car

J. Briggs and C. Geeng, "Ble-doubt: Smartphone-based detection of malicious bluetooth trackers," in 2022 IEEE Security and Privacy Workshops (SPW). IEEE, 2022, pp. 208–214.

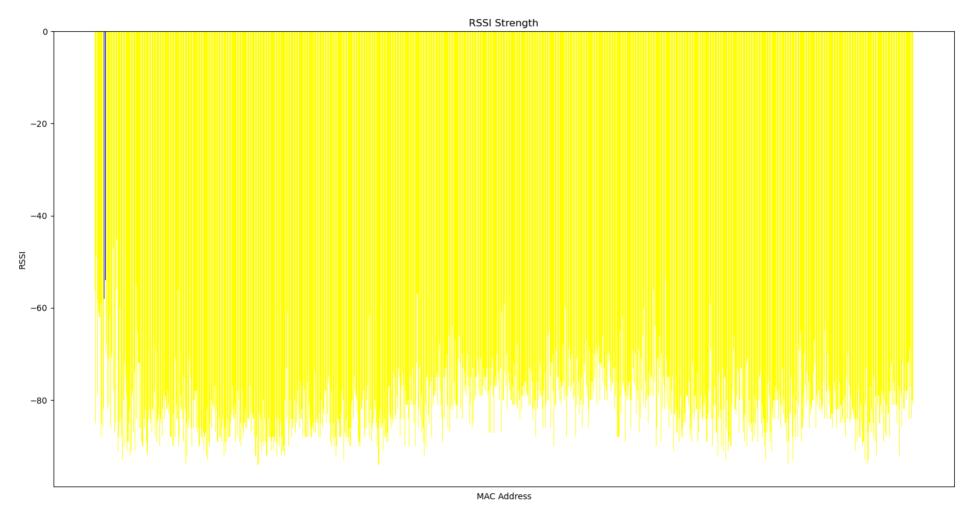
### Graph



### Graph



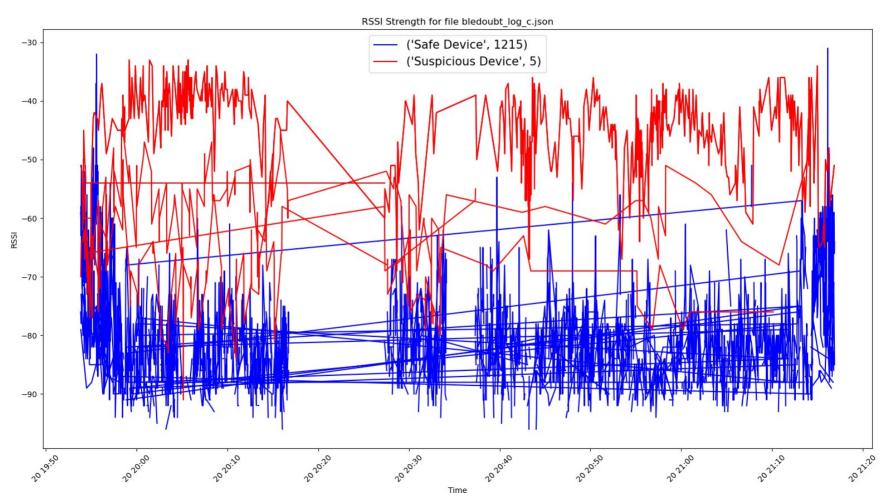
### Graph



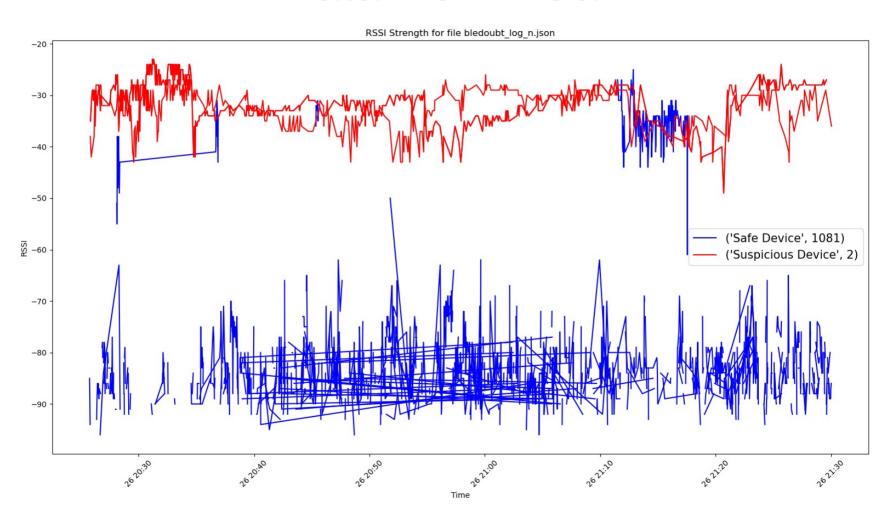
# Identifying each mac id

```
#note: change function to takes in variable
     def sort(mac, rssi, time):
         #list of unique mac addresses
         fmac = list(set(mac))
46
         #new lists to store RSSI and time as a list in list
         #for each unique mac address
         arssi = []
         atime = []
         for i in fmac:
             r = []
             t = []
         #loop through the original mac list to find each unique mac address
         #idx is the index of the original mac list
             for idx, e in enumerate(mac):
                 if i == e:
                     r.append(rssi[idx])
                     t.append(time[idx])
             arssi.append(r)
             atime.append(t)
         return fmac, arssi, atime
```

## Data file c – Walking, Pockets



## Data file n - Car



# Significant time Detected

```
for a in macsafe:
   idx = macsafe.index(a)
   if len(timesafe[idx]) > 60:
        labelsafe.append(a)
        labelsafe r.append(rssisafe[idx])
        labelsafe t.append(timesafe[idx])
   else:
for a in macsus:
   idx = macsus.index(a)
   if len(timesus[idx]) > 60:
        labelsus.append(a)
        labelsus r.append(rssisus[idx])
        labelsus t.append(timesus[idx])
   else:
       next
```

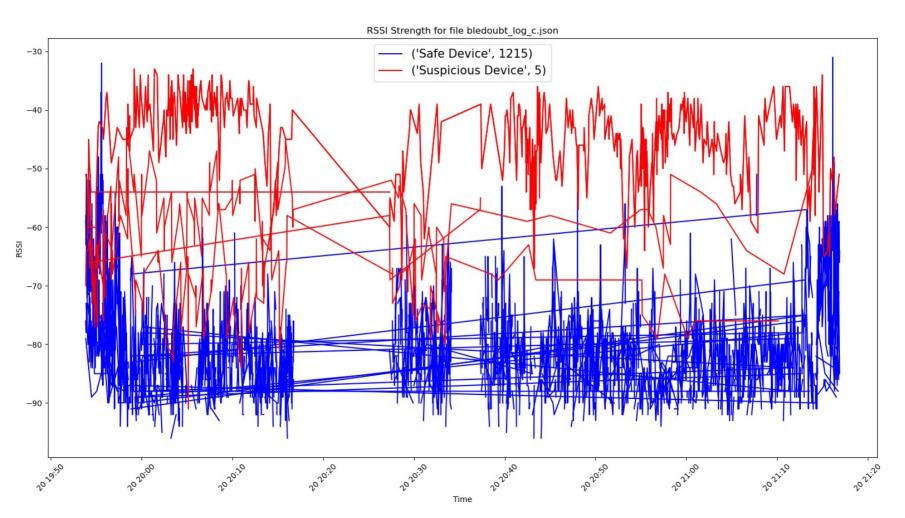
Setting threshold to 60 seconds

Plotting with different colors

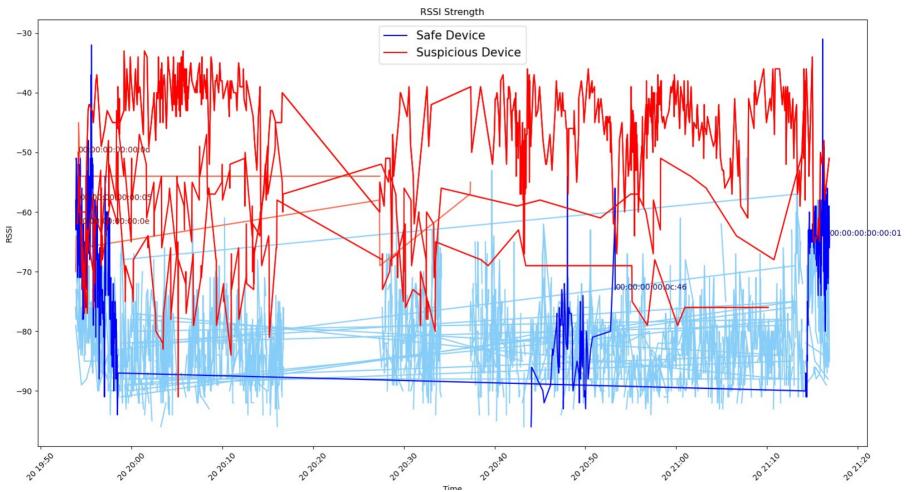
```
#the colors were changed to be a lighter verson of the original colors
for i in range(len(macsafe)):
    sorted_pairs = sorted(zip(timesafe[i], rssisafe[i]), key=lambda x: x[0])
    timesafe_paired, rssisafe_paired = zip(*sorted_pairs)
    plt.plot(timesafe_paired, rssisafe_paired, color="lightskyblue")

# specially plot significant devices with bold color
for i in range(len(labelsafe)):
    sorted_pairs = sorted(zip(labelsafe_t[i], labelsafe_r[i]), key=lambda x: x[0])
    timesafe_paired, rssisafe_paired = zip(*sorted_pairs)
    plt.plot(timesafe_paired, rssisafe_paired, color = "blue")
    plt.text(labelsafe_t[i][-1], labelsafe_r[i][-1], labelsafe[i], color="navy")
```

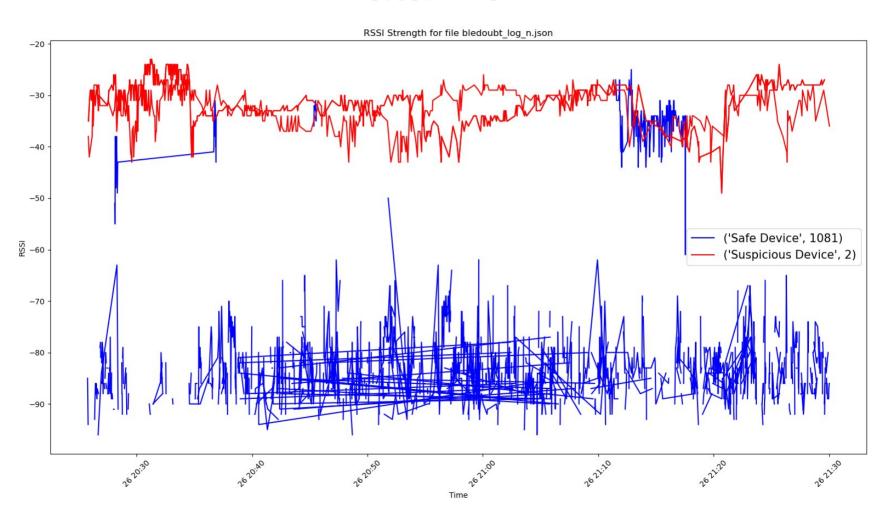
### Data file c



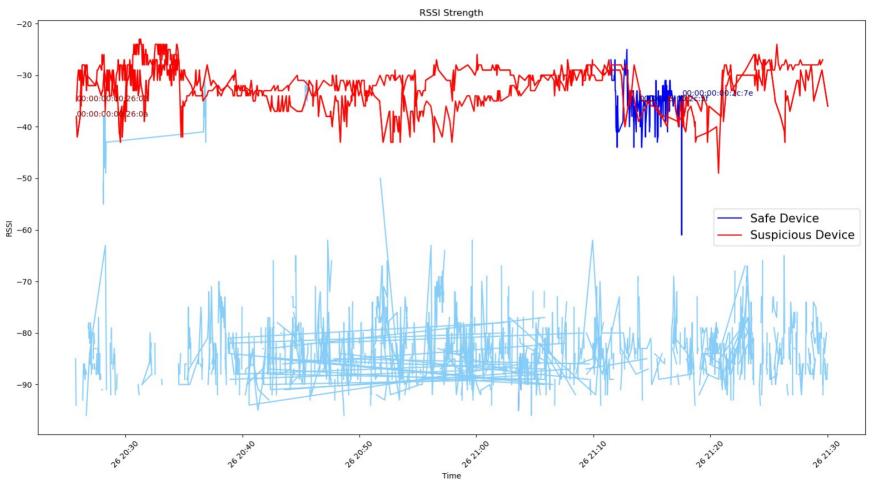
## Data file c – long detection



### Data file n



## Data file n - long detection



# Time of Day

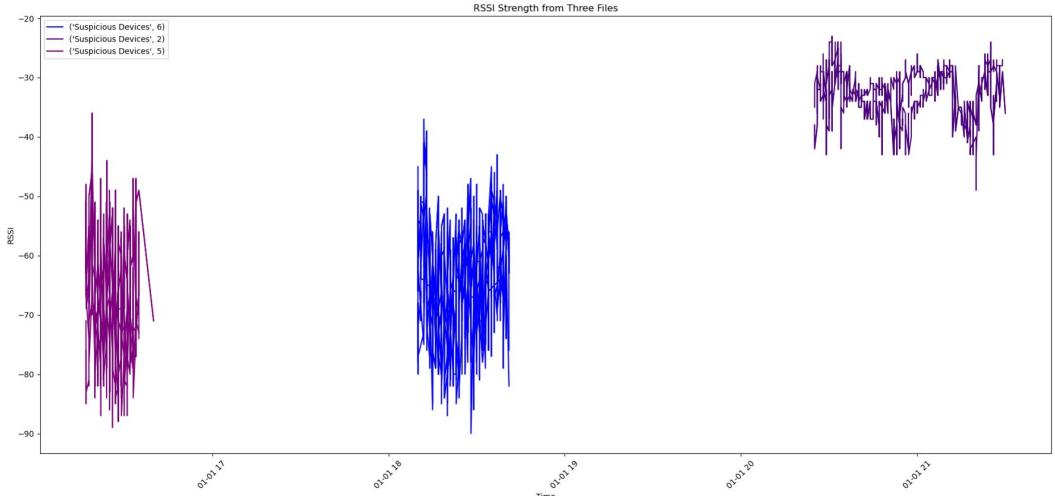
```
#note: change function to takes in variable
# new plot function to simplify main()

def plot(data, setsus, color1):
    mac, rssi, time = make_rssi(data)
    fmac, arssi, atime = sort(mac, rssi, time)
    macsus, rssisus, timesus, = findsus(setsus, fmac, arssi, atime)

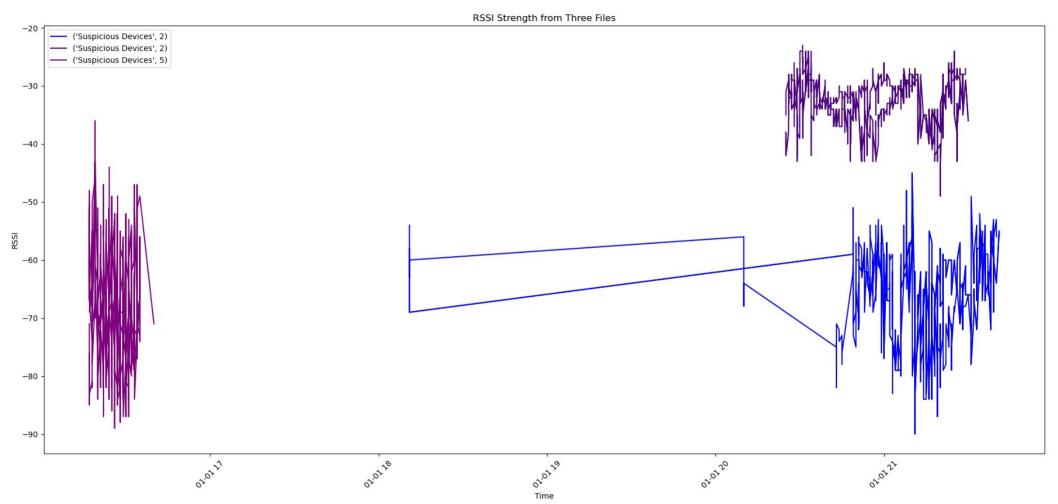
plt.plot(timesus[0], rssisus[0], color=color1, label=("Suspicious Devices", len(macsus)))

for i in range(len(macsus)):
    sorted_pairs = sorted(zip(timesus[i], rssisus[i]), key=lambda x: x[0])
    timesus_paired, rssisus_paired = zip(*sorted_pairs)
    plt.plot(timesus_paired, rssisus_paired, color=color1)
```

## $\ \, \text{Time of day} - G_{\text{(walking, backpack)}}, N_{\text{(Car)}}, J_{\text{(train, Backpack)}} \\$



## $\ \, \text{Time of day} - G_{\text{(walking, backpack)}}, N_{\text{(Car)}}, A_{\text{(walking, backpack)}} \\$



## Conclusion

- Suspicious devices have higher RSSI values
- Suspicious devices have long detection time
- Time of day has no statistically significant difference

## Discussion

- Surrounding environment
- Time significance
- Time of day vs. location

## Acknowledgments

- DIPr Lab
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