



# POLITECNICO MILANO 1863

Wireless Internet Project

Characterizing MAC Randomization Behavior of iPhone 15 pro max and Xiaomi 11t pro Devices in Wi-Fi Probe Requests

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## Abstract

This report analyzes the MAC randomization behavior in Wi-Fi probe requests of the iPhone 15 Pro Max and Xiaomi 11T Pro 5G devices. Using a sniffer in monitor mode and Wireshark, we captured and examined probe request packets under various device states and on different days. Through a thorough 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.

## 1. Introduction

In the context of Wi-Fi connections, stations send probe requests to access points (APs) for network discovery and establishment. 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 Max and Xiaomi 11T Pro 5G devices through an analysis of their Wi-Fi probe requests.

## 2. Sniffing Procedure

The study involved the following steps to capture and analyze the Wi-Fi probe requests:

### a. Experimental Setup

- The sniffing process was performed using a MacBook Air laptop in monitor mode, alongside Wireshark, a network protocol analyzer, in a controlled environment.
- The mobile device models, iPhone 15 ProMax and Xiaomi 11t pro 5G, were selected for the analysis.
- The sniffing was conducted over two different days to ensure the capture of randomized MAC addresses.
- The sniffing was performed on three channels: 1, 2, and 3.
- To ensure sufficient proximity between the access point and station, the phone roles were interchangeably assigned. One phone functioned as an access point while the other operated as a station, and vice versa, during the sniffing process.
- The mobile device under investigation was positioned approximately 20 cm away from the access point.

### b. Device States and Sniffing Duration

To evaluate the MAC randomization behavior under different scenarios, the devices were tested in six distinct states, denoted as A, S, WA, WS, PA, and PS.

- Mode A: Wi-Fi interface and screen were turned on.

- Mode S: Wi-Fi interface was on, but the screen was off.
- Mode WA: Wi-Fi interface was off, but the screen was on.
- Mode WS: Both Wi-Fi interface and screen were off.
- Mode PA: Power mode was on, Wi-Fi interface was on, and the screen was on.
- Mode PS: Power mode was on, Wi-Fi interface was on, and the screen was off.

Sniffing was performed for 20 minutes in each mode on two different days to capture an adequate amount of probe request data.

### 3. Filtering Procedure

To focus on probe requests and isolate them from other network traffic, the captured packets were filtered as follows:

#### a. Probe Request Identification

- The following filter was applied to identify packets specifically related to probe requests: (wlan.fc.type\_subtype == 0x0004).
- This filtering process helped exclude irrelevant packets and concentrate solely on the probe requests emitted by the devices.

#### b. Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) Filtering

The RSSI values of the probe requests were leveraged to differentiate devices in close proximity to the sniffer from others.

- A threshold of -55 dBm was set to filter out probe requests from devices within a 20 cm range using the following filter: (wlan\_radio.signal\_dbm >= -55).
- This RSSI-based filtering allowed us to focus on the probe requests emitted by the iPhone 15 pro max and Xiaomi 11t pro devices under investigation.

### 4. Analysis

The analysis of MAC randomization behavior in Wi-Fi probe requests yielded the following insights for iPhone 15 pro max and Xiaomi 11t pro devices. The results are also available in Fig.1. Besides, Table 1 shows the original and the randomized MAC addresses after the filtering

Phone model	Original MAC addresses	Randomized MAC addresses
iPhone 15 pro max	A0:52:72:1d:e2:bf	be:3c:53:70:c3:6d 96:20:1c:a3:ce:57
Xiaomi 11t pro	8c:7a:3d:b5:70:22	9e:c5:28:5e:fc:de

Table. 1 The original and randomized MAC addresses per each phone

The following reasons highlight how the different modes and their corresponding device states (Wi-Fi interface, screen, power-saving) directly impact the generation and frequency of probe requests.

Mode A: The high number of probe requests in this mode is due to both the Wi-Fi interface and screen being turned on. When the screen is active, the device frequently searches for available networks and sends out probe requests to discover nearby access points or reconnect to previously connected networks.

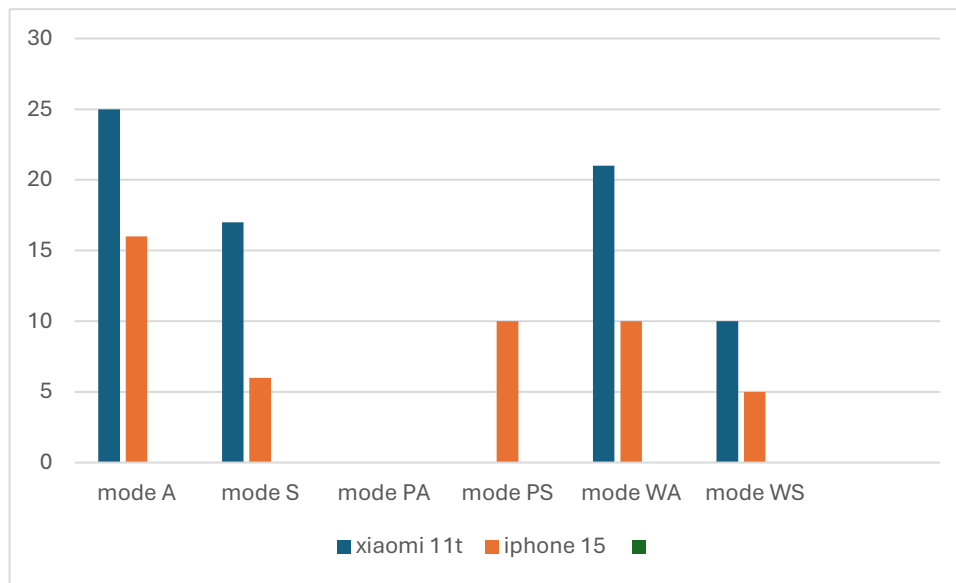
Mode S: The reduced number of probe requests in this mode is due to the screen being off. While the Wi-Fi interface remains on, the lower screen activity likely means less user interaction, resulting in fewer probe requests.

Mode WA: With the Wi-Fi interface turned off, the device cannot send or receive probe requests. Consequently, no probe requests were observed in this mode.

Mode WS: In this mode, both the Wi-Fi interface and screen are turned off, so no probe requests are generated, as the device is not actively searching for or connected to any Wi-Fi networks.

Mode PA: The higher number of probe requests in this mode can be attributed to the combination of the Wi-Fi interface, screen, and power-saving features being active.

Mode PS: In this mode, the screen is off, indicating reduced user interaction. However, the Wi-Fi interface is still on, and power-saving features are active. The decrease in probe requests compared to other modes is due to the device being in a power-saving state with reduced overall network activity. Additionally, the inactive screen further contributes to the reduction in probe requests.



## 5. Conclusion

This report characterizes the MAC randomization behavior in Wi-Fi probe requests for iPhone 15 pro max and Xiaomi 11t pro 5G devices. Sniffing was conducted for both devices in an isolated room over two different days. The analysis revealed variations in MAC randomization activity based on different device states. When both the Wi-Fi interface and screen are on, probe requests are at their 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 the impact of device states and power-saving features on probe request behavior. They also provide insights into the privacy protection measures employed by these devices during Wi-Fi connections, particularly highlighting the effectiveness of MAC randomization in enhancing user privacy.



MM4-prob.pcap					
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help					
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>					
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
1	0.000000	3a:3a:96:e8:02:c7	Broadcast	802.11	156 Probe Request, SN=1333, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
2	55.619126	72:14:05:9c:b6:5e	Broadcast	802.11	153 Probe Request, SN=2185, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
3	56.908056	HcnElectroni_95:c4:19	Broadcast	802.11	233 Probe Request, SN=2676, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
4	68.423838	fa:4e:59:12:4d:ec	Broadcast	802.11	94 Probe Request, SN=421, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
5	105.539741	fe:b4:22:06:98:d5	Broadcast	802.11	156 Probe Request, SN=3798, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
6	105.579727	be:3c:53:70:c3:6d	Broadcast	802.11	96 Probe Request, SN=421, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
7	105.579733	be:3c:53:70:c3:6d	Broadcast	802.11	96 Probe Request, SN=422, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
8	105.646678	be:3c:53:70:c3:6d	Broadcast	802.11	96 Probe Request, SN=423, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
9	105.646695	be:3c:53:70:c3:6d	Broadcast	802.11	96 Probe Request, SN=424, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard
10	105.724812	be:3c:53:70:c3:6d	Broadcast	802.11	96 Probe Request, SN=426, FN=0, Flags=.....C, SSID=Wildcard

mode wa : , power mode on wifi interference on , screen on , station : xiaomi 11t pro , AP : iPhone 15 pro