Rethinking the Security and Privacy of Bluetooth Low Energy

Dr. Zhiqiang Lin
Distinguished Professor of Engineering
zlin@cse.ohio-state.edu

10/17/2022

Outline

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The evolution of our computing

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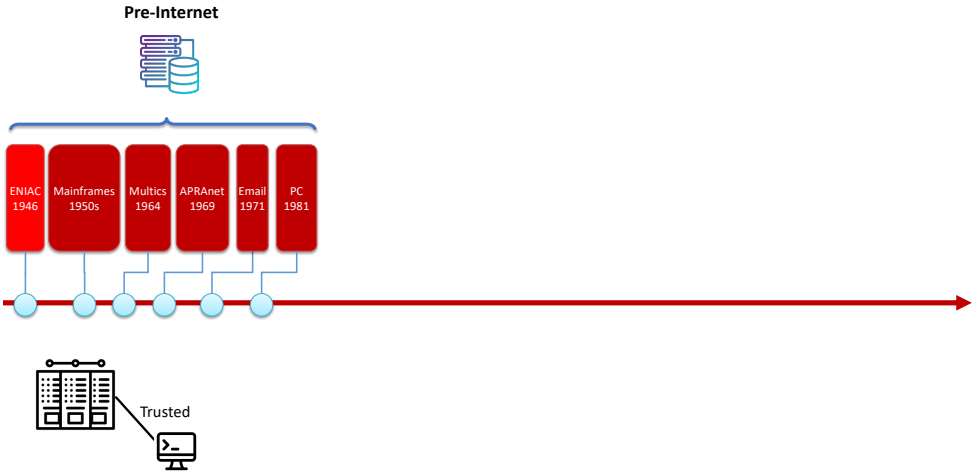

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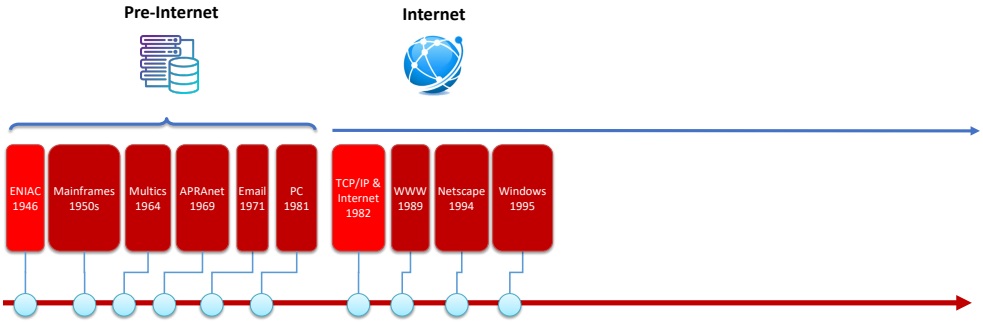

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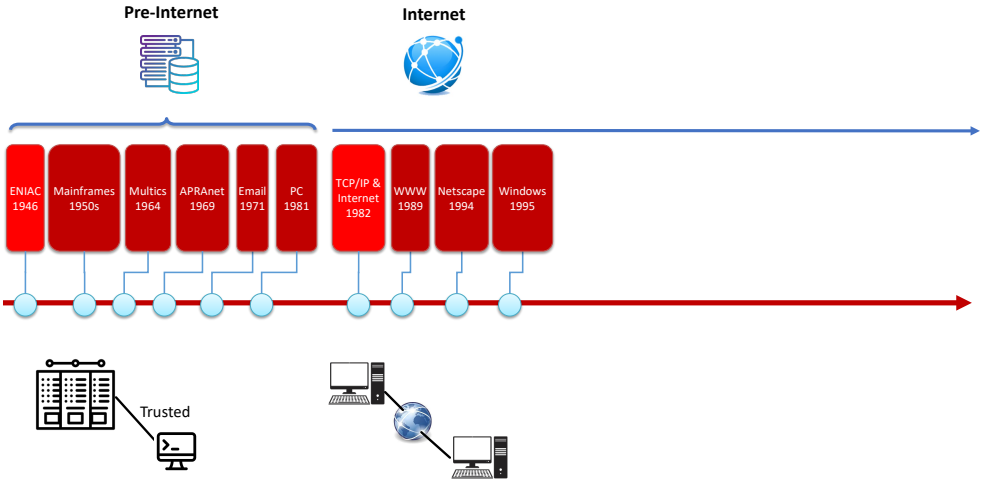

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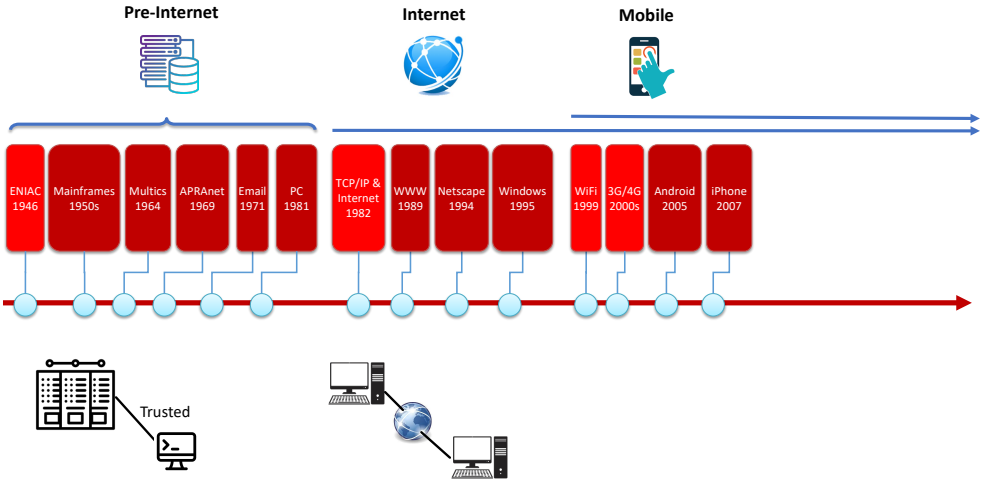

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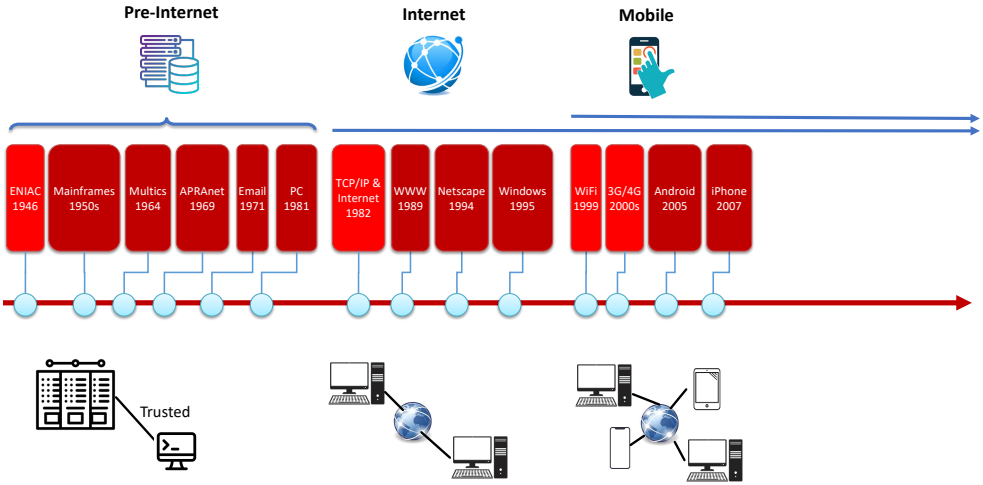

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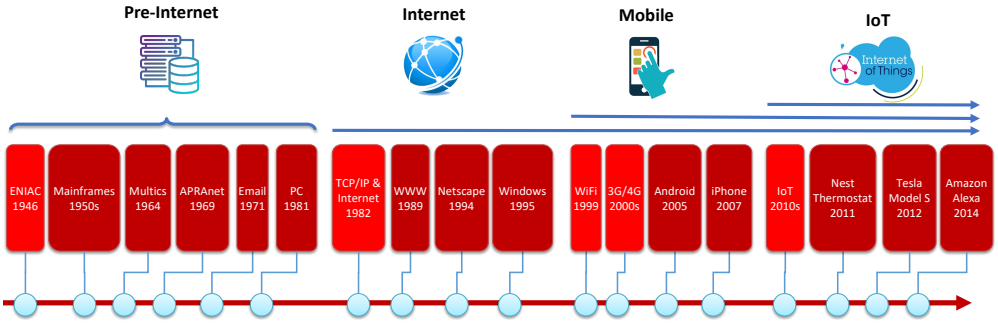

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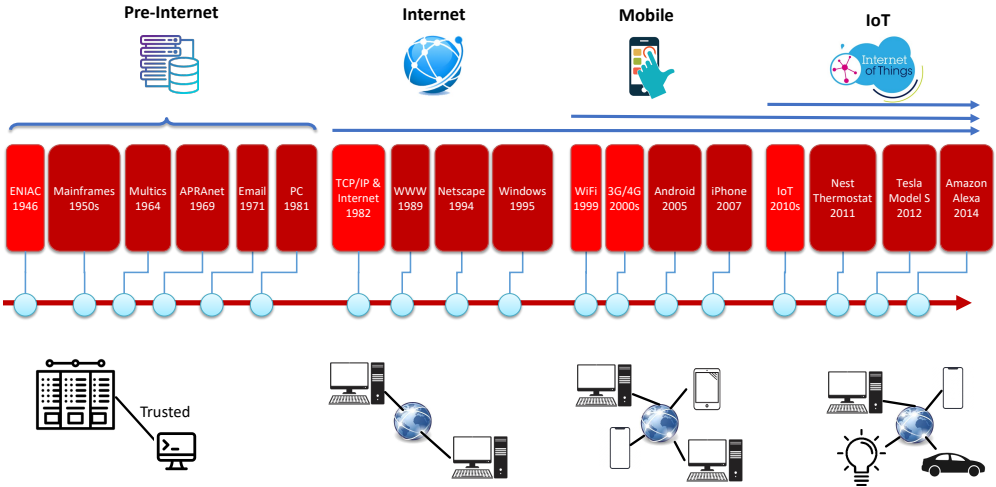
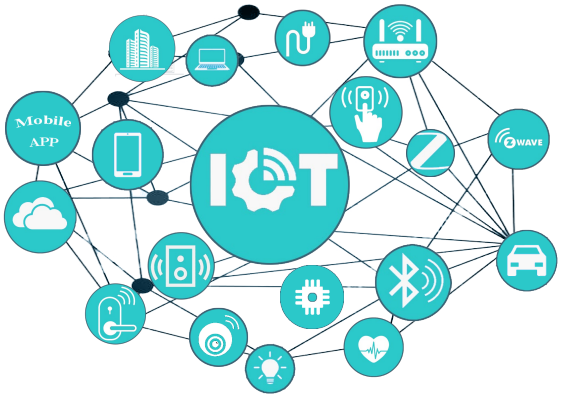


Why IoT



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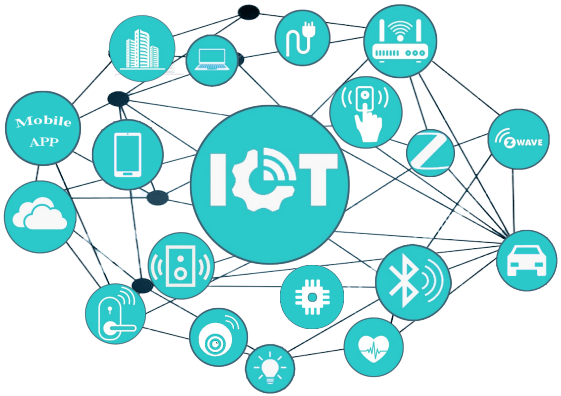
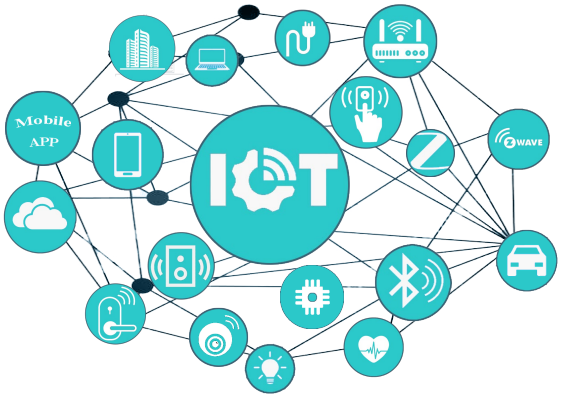


CIA:

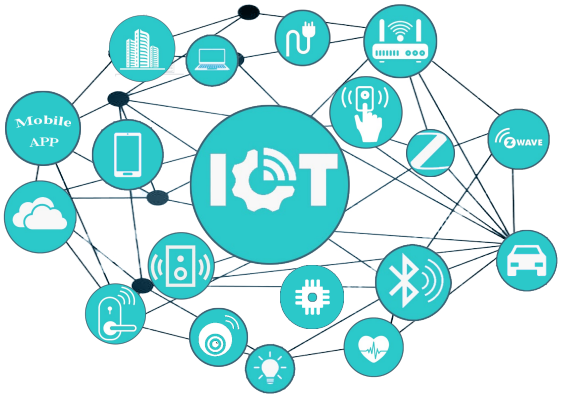
1. Convenience
2. Intelligence
3. Automation

Why IoT



Security + Privacy

Our Recent Works in IoT Security and Privacy



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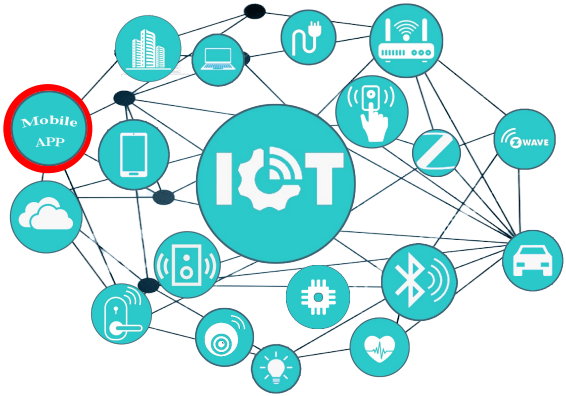

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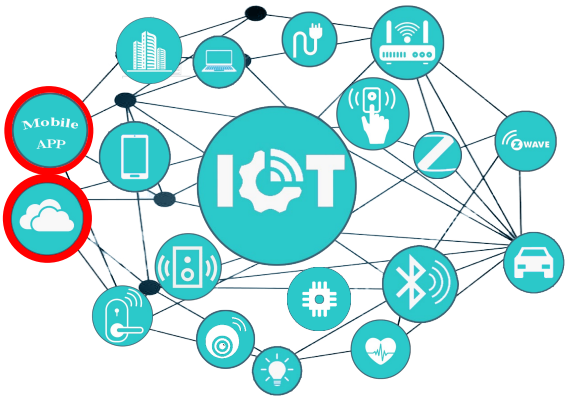

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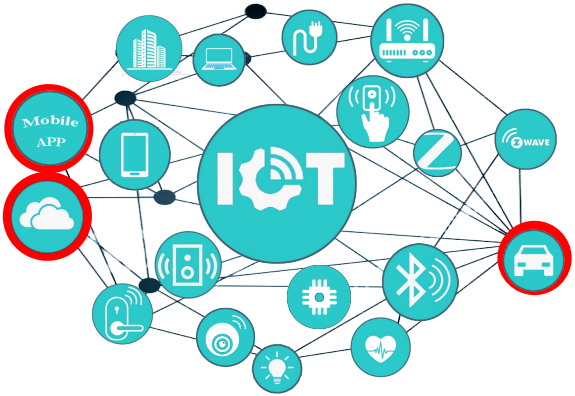

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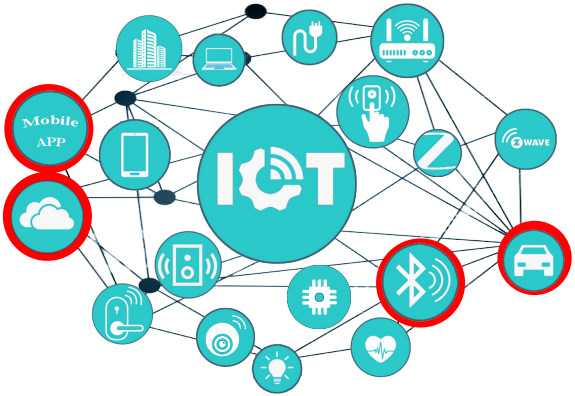

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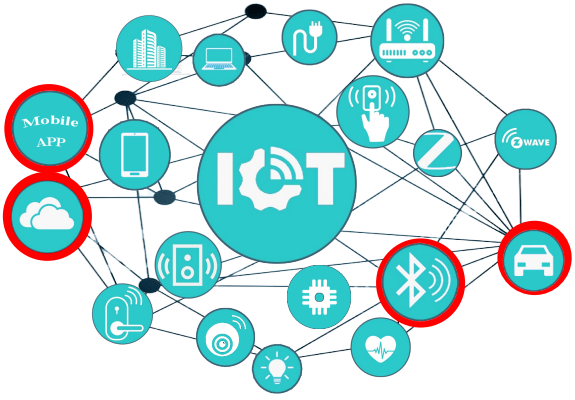

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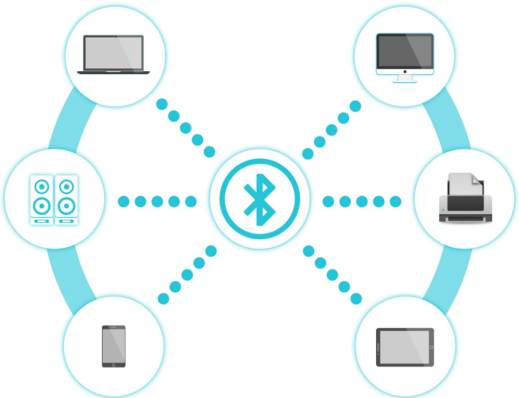
What is Bluetooth

Bluetooth wireless technology

- Low-cost, low-power
- Short-range radio
- For ad-hoc wireless communication
- For voice and data transmission



What is Bluetooth

Google
Contact tracing

Why Named Bluetooth

Harald “Bluetooth” Gormsson

- King of Denmark 940-981.
- He was also known for his bad **tooth**, which had a very dark **blue-grey** shade.
- He united the Tribes of Denmark.

The Bluetooth wireless specification design was named after the king in 1997, based on an analogy **that the technology would unite devices the way Harald Bluetooth united the tribes of Denmark into a single kingdom**.

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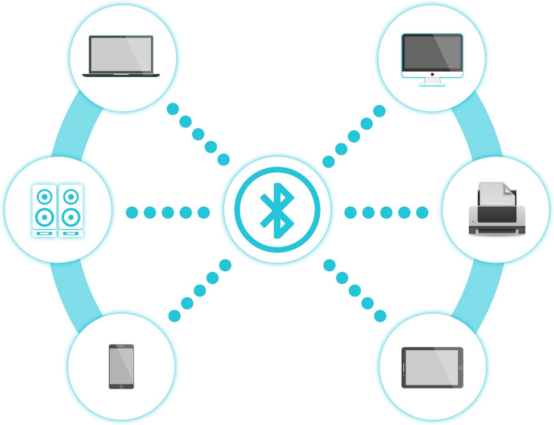
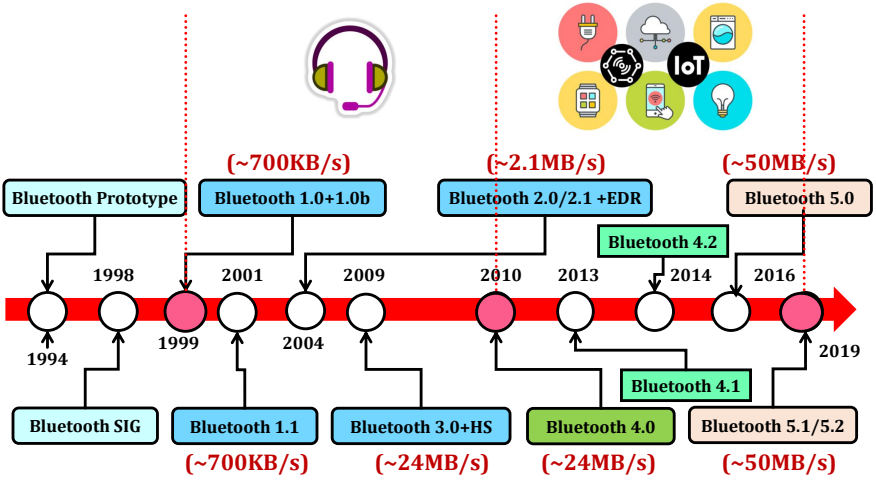
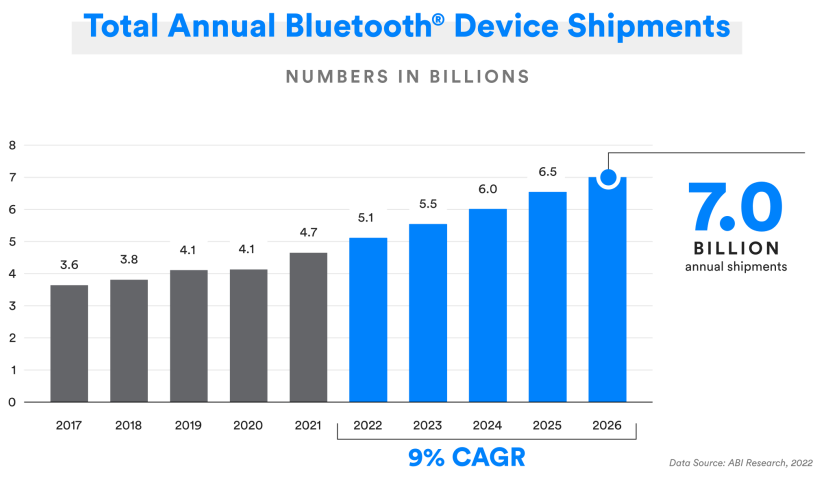


History of Bluetooth



Total Annual Bluetooth Device Shipments



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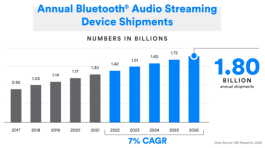

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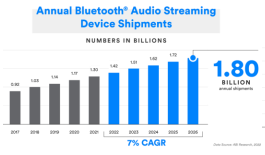

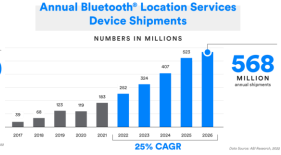

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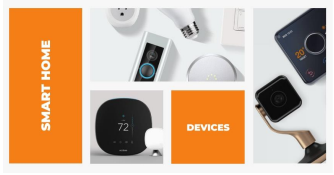
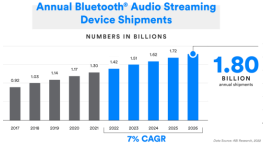
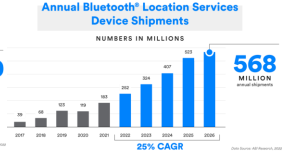
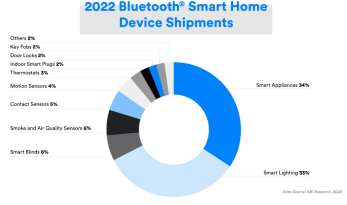
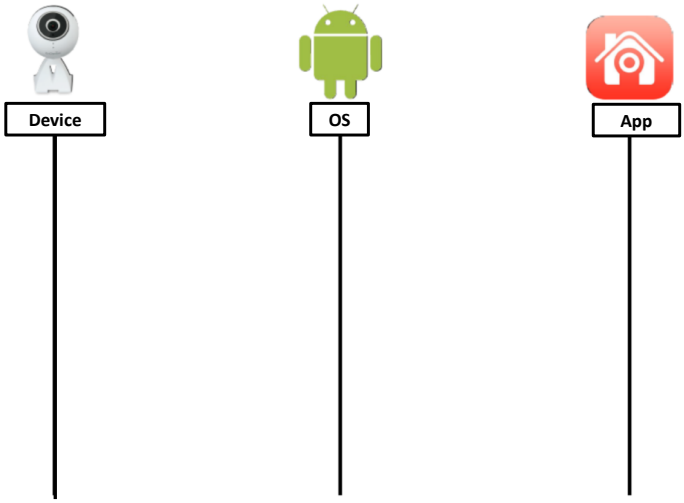








The General Workflow of Device Communication in TCP/IP Setting



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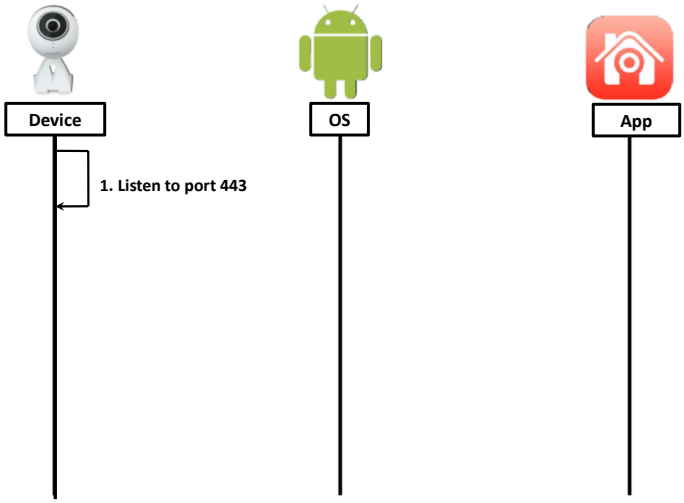

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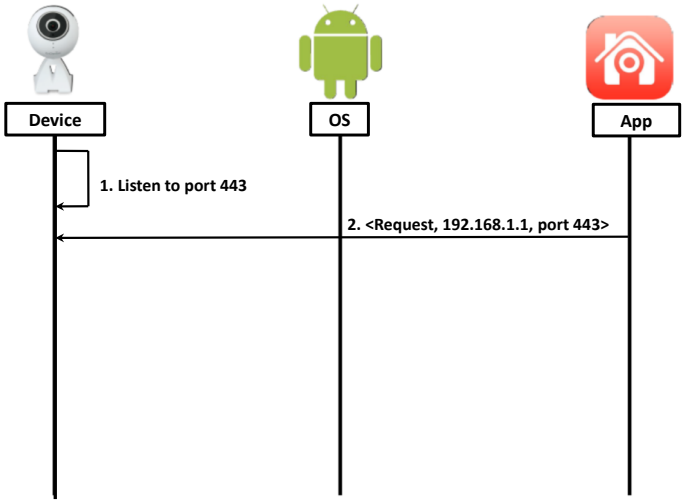

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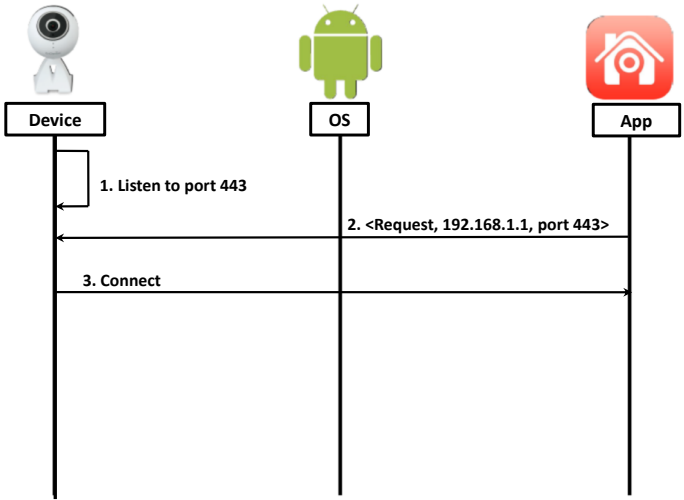

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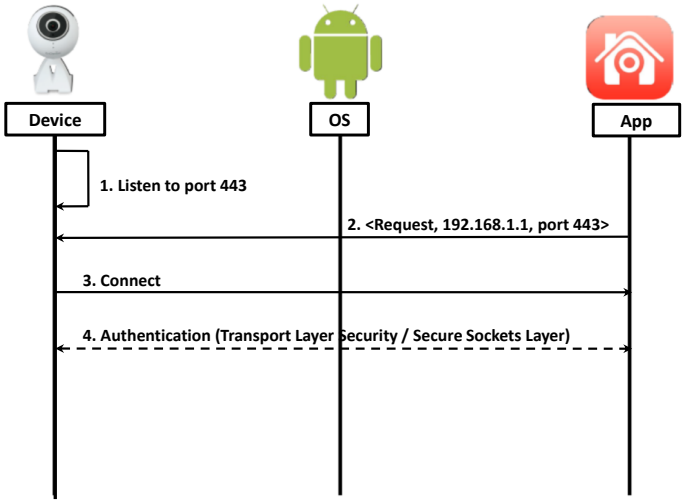

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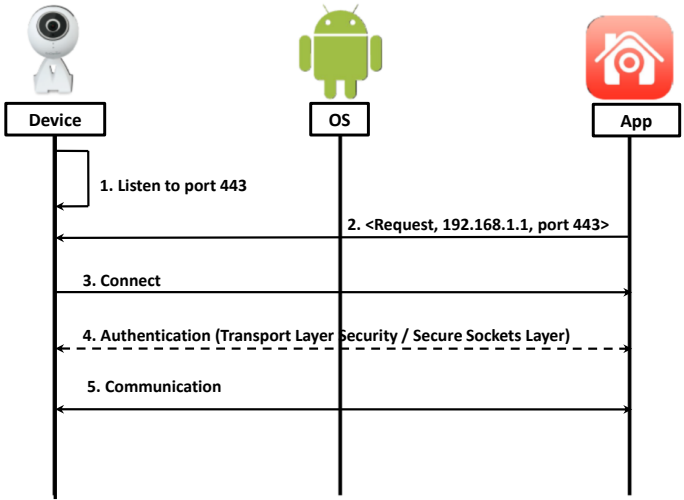

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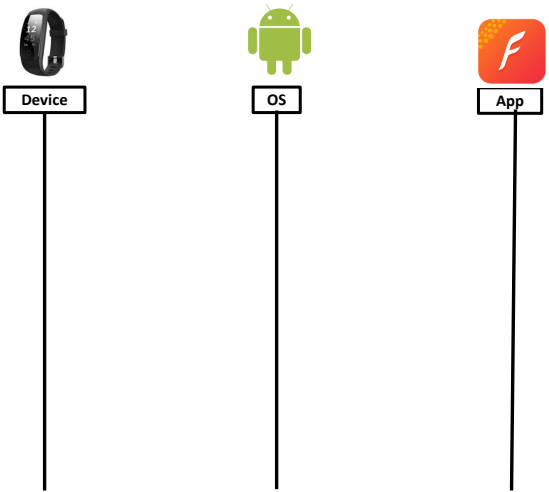
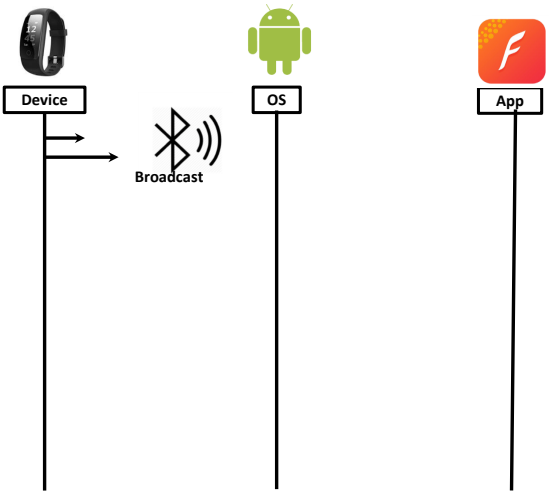


The General Workflow of BLE IoT Devices and Companion Apps



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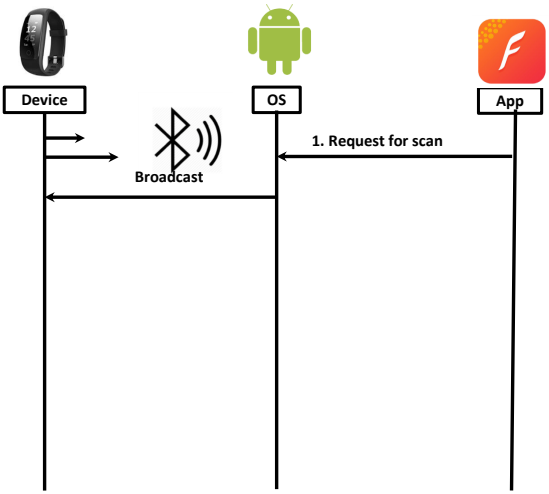

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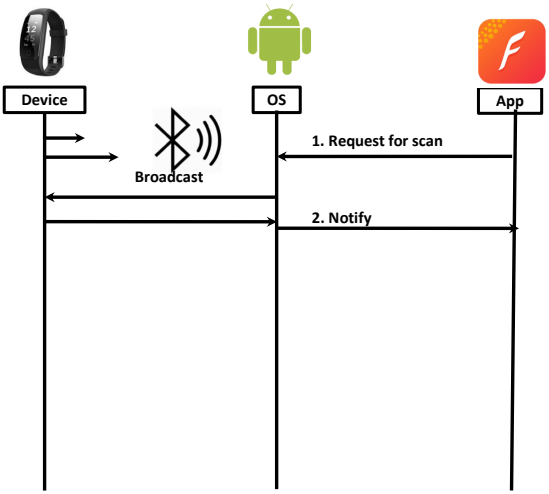

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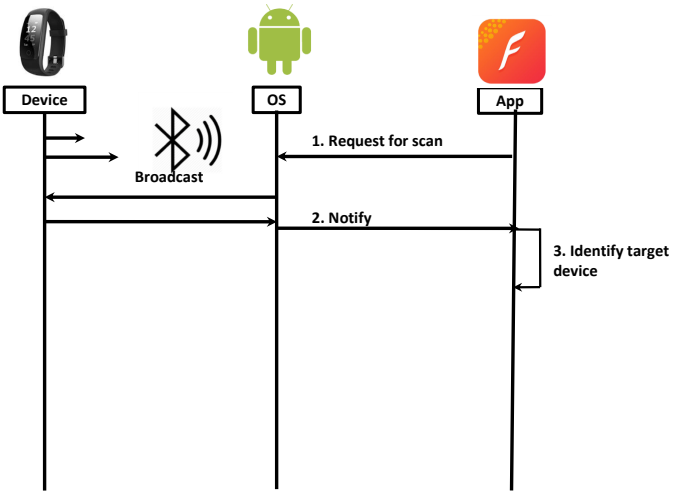

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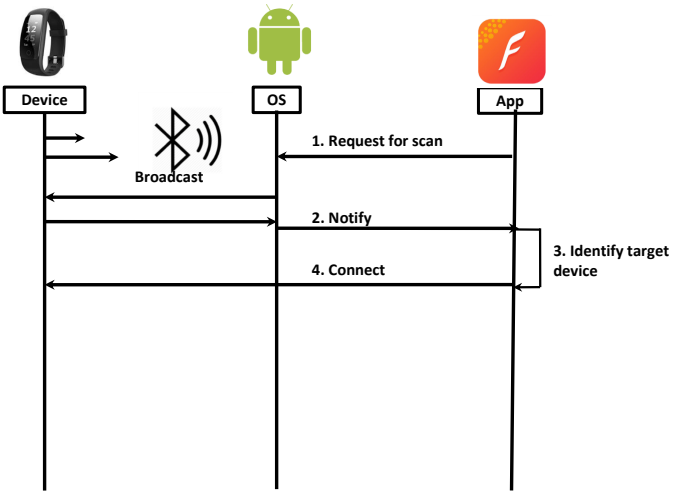

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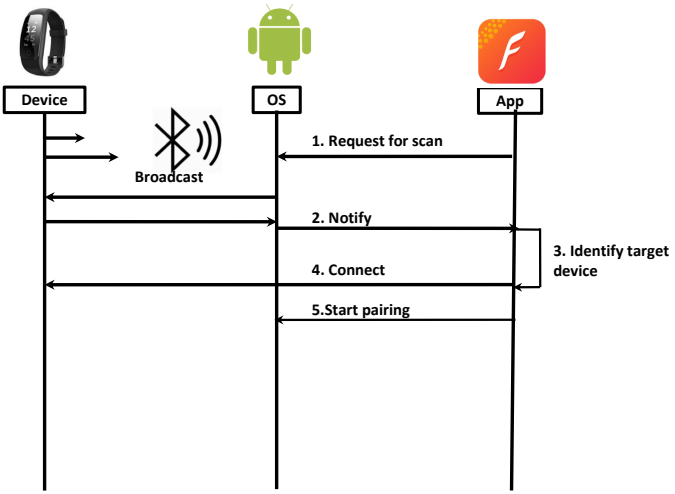

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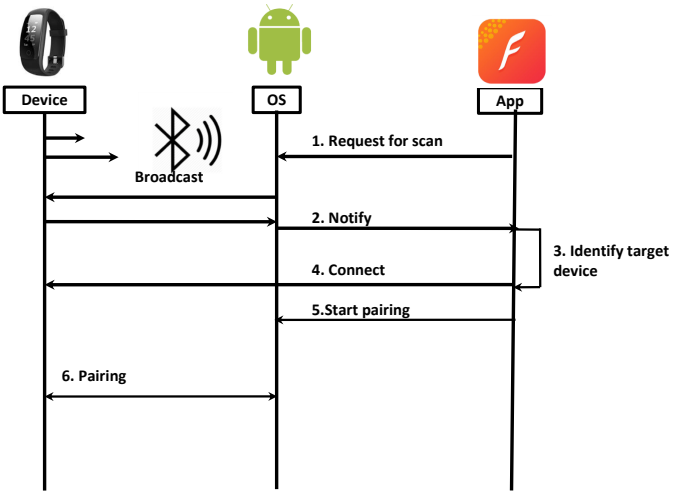

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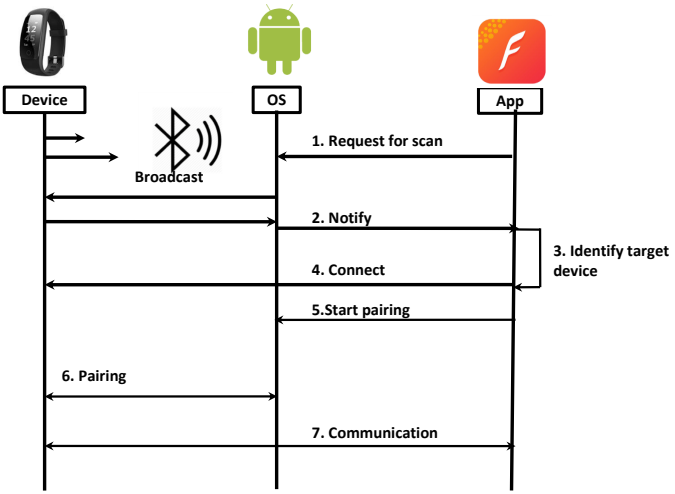

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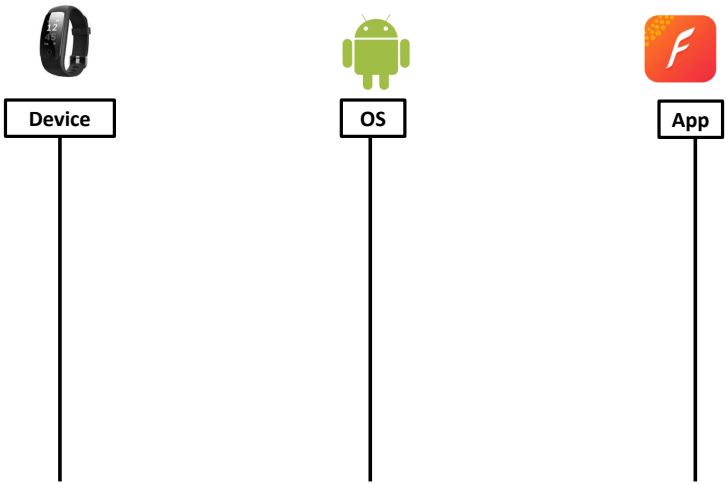
Pairing Workflow



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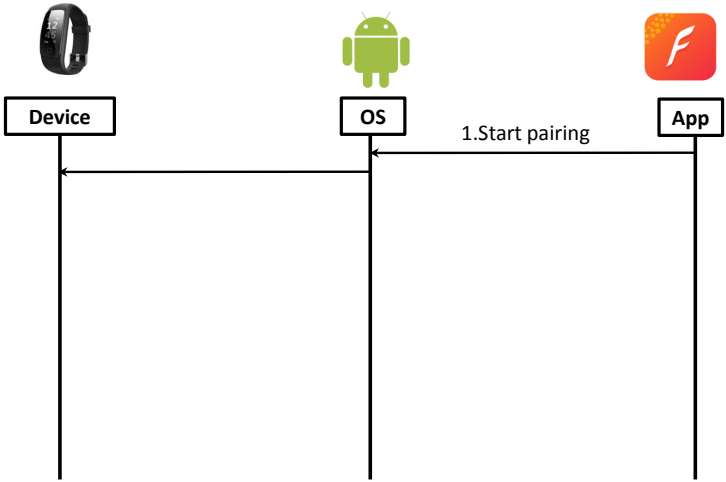
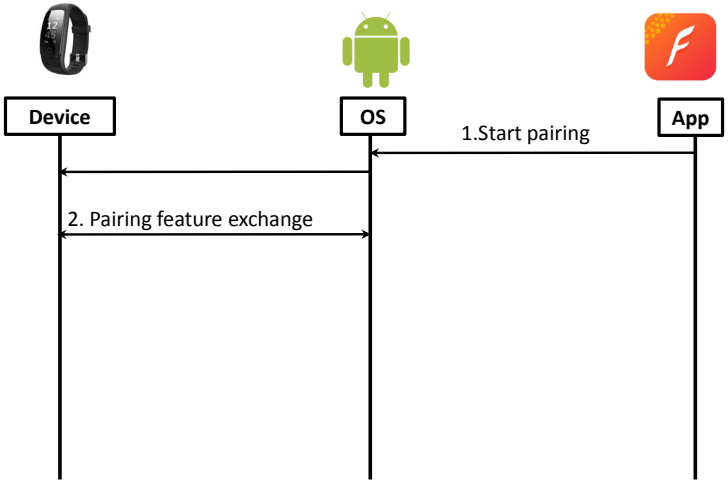


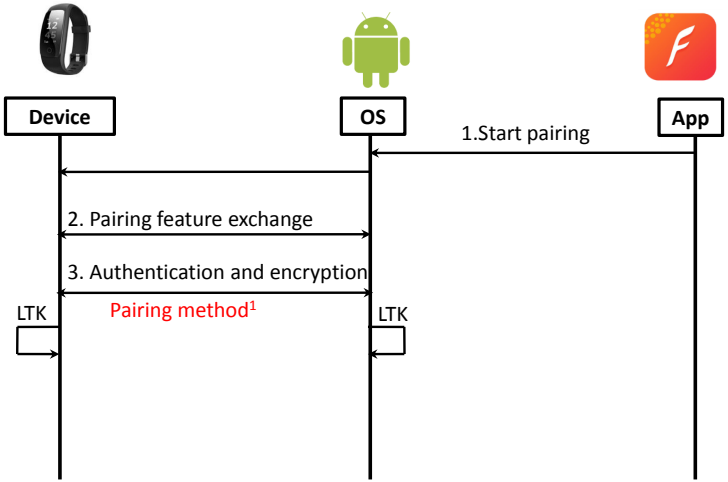
Pairing Workflow



I/O Features

- Keypad
- Screen
- Out of band Channel

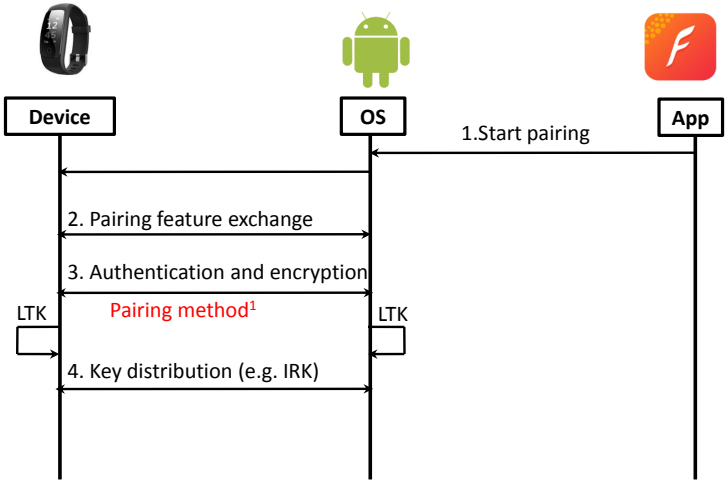
Pairing Workflow



Pairing Methods

- Just Works
- Passkey Entry
- Out of band
- Numeric Comparison

Pairing Workflow



Pairing Methods

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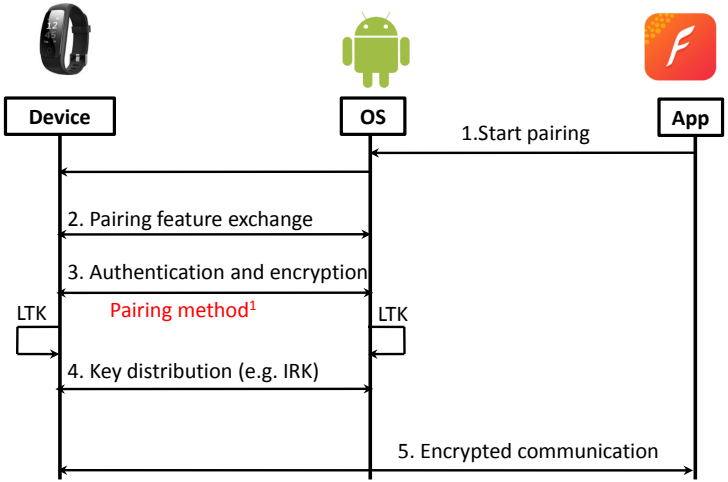
Pairing Workflow



Pairing Methods

- Just Works
- Passkey Entry
- Out of band
- Numeric Comparison

Workflow of Pairing: Elliptic Curve Diffie–Hellman (**ECDH**) Key Exchange

1. Alice generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_A, PK_A = Pri_A * \mathrm{G}\}$

Workflow of Pairing: Elliptic Curve Diffie–Hellman (**ECDH**) Key Exchange

1. Alice generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_A, PK_A = Pri_A * G\}$
2. Bob generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_B, PK_B = Pri_B * G\}$

Workflow of Pairing: Elliptic Curve Diffie–Hellman (**ECDH**) Key Exchange

1. Alice generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_A, PK_A = Pri_A * \mathrm{G}\}$
2. Bob generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_B, PK_B = Pri_B * \mathrm{G}\}$
3. Alice and Bob exchanges PK_A and PK_B

Workflow of Pairing: Elliptic Curve Diffie–Hellman (**ECDH**) Key Exchange

1. Alice generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_A, PK_A = Pri_A * \mathrm{G}\}$
2. Bob generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_B, PK_B = Pri_B * \mathrm{G}\}$
3. Alice and Bob exchanges PK_A and PK_B
4. Alice calculates sharedKey: $K_A = Pri_A * PK_B$

Workflow of Pairing: Elliptic Curve Diffie–Hellman (**ECDH**) Key Exchange

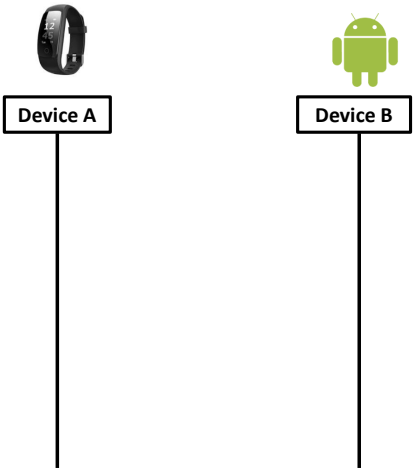
1. Alice generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_A, PK_A = Pri_A$ * G$\}$
2. Bob generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_B, PK_B = Pri_B$ * G$\}$
3. Alice and Bob exchanges PK_A and PK_B
4. Alice calculates sharedKey: $K_A = Pri_A * PK_B$
5. Bob calculates sharedKey: $K_B = Pri_B * PK_A$

Workflow of Pairing: Elliptic Curve Diffie–Hellman (**ECDH**) Key Exchange

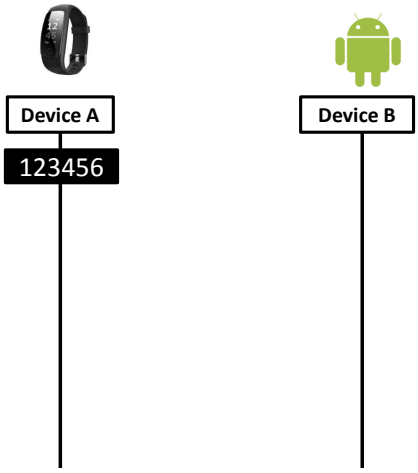
1. Alice generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_A, PK_A = Pri_A * G\}$
2. Bob generates a random ECC key pair: $\{Pri_B, PK_B = Pri_B * G\}$
3. Alice and Bob exchanges PK_A and PK_B
4. Alice calculates sharedKey: $K_A = Pri_A * PK_B$
5. Bob calculates sharedKey: $K_B = Pri_B * PK_A$

$$Pri_A * (Pri_B * G) = Pri_B * (Pri_A * G)$$

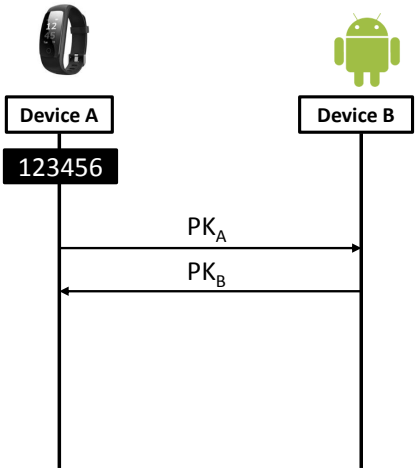
Workflow of Passkey Entry



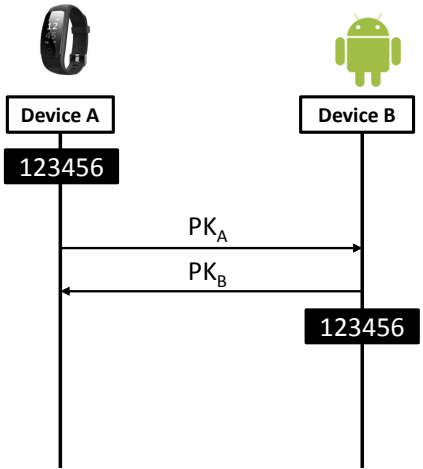
Workflow of Passkey Entry



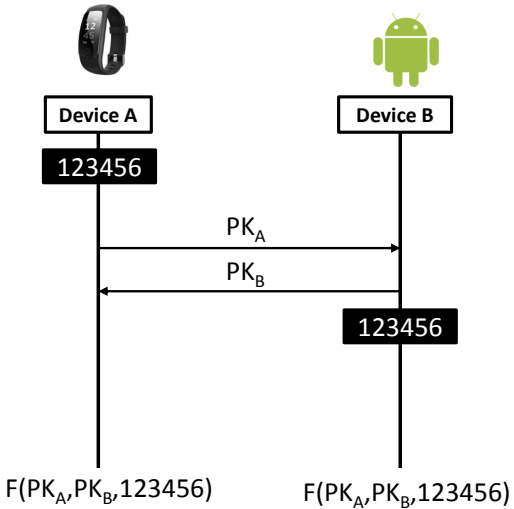
Workflow of Passkey Entry



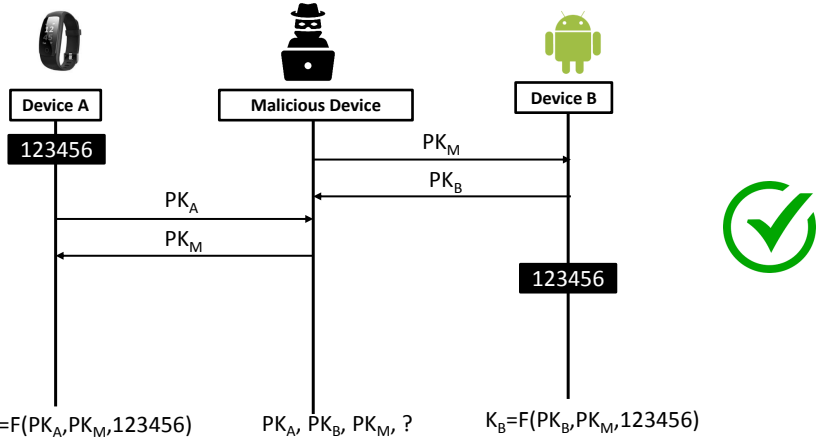
Workflow of Passkey Entry



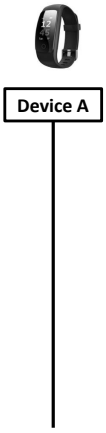
Workflow of Passkey Entry

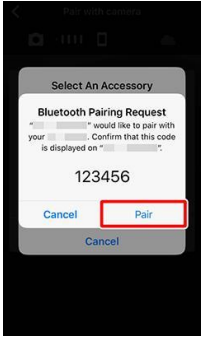


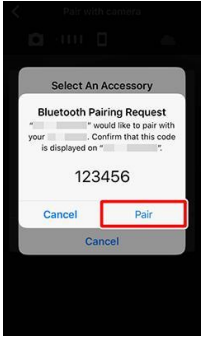
Workflow of Passkey Entry



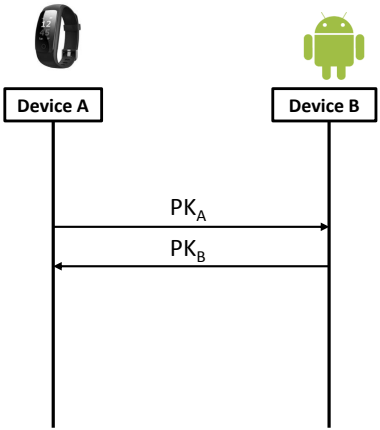
Workflow of Numeric Comparison

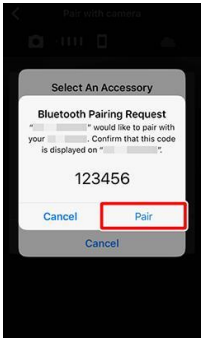


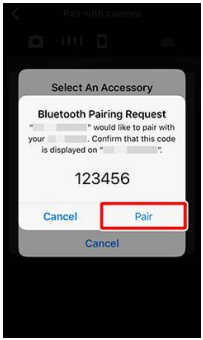




Workflow of Numeric Comparison







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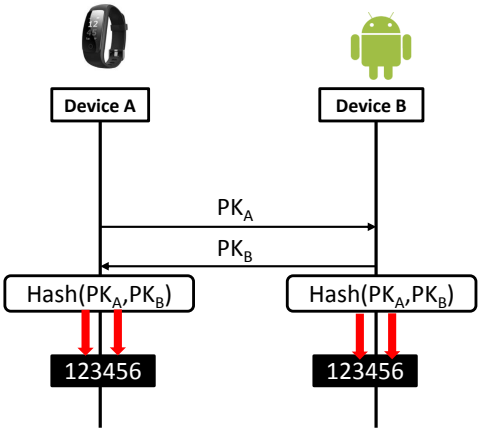

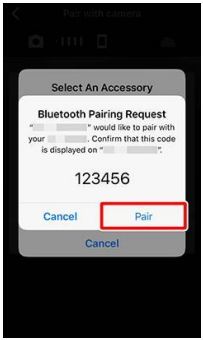

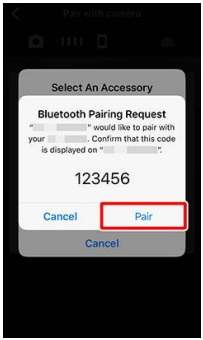

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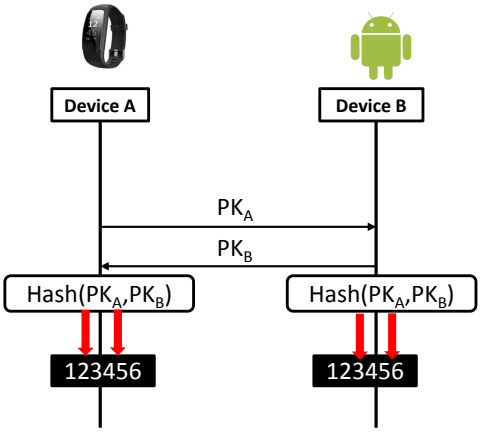
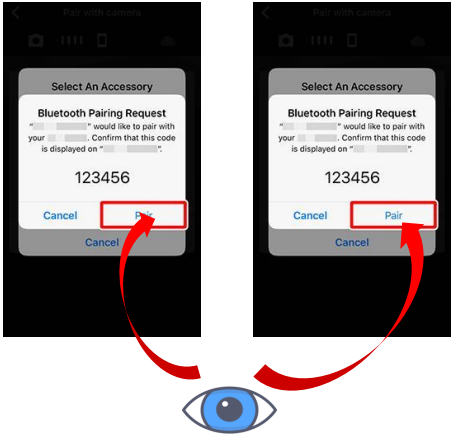
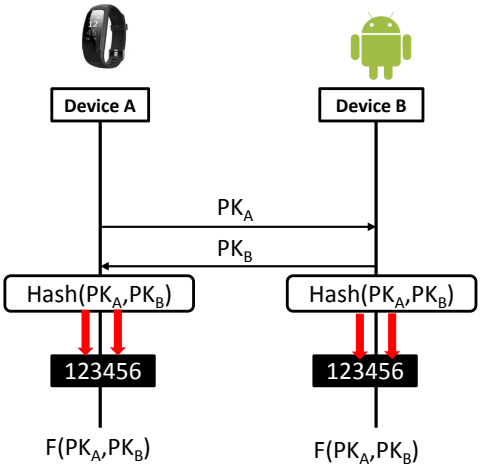
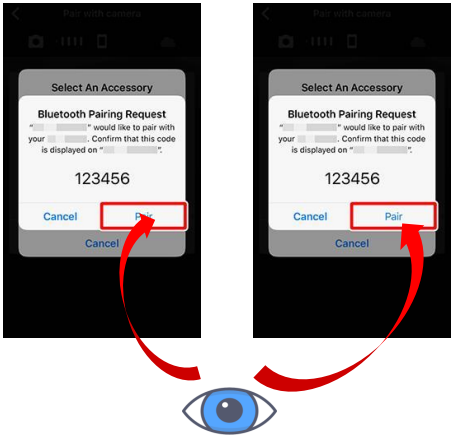


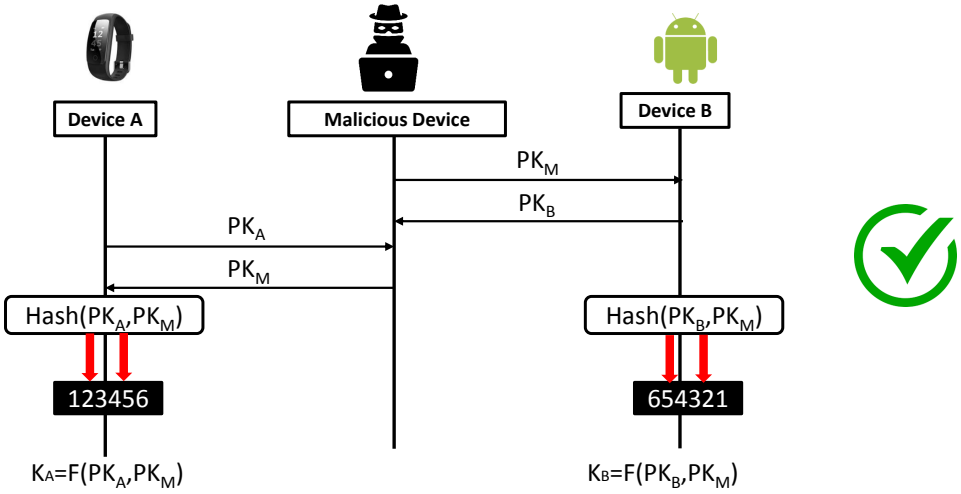


Workflow of Numeric Comparison

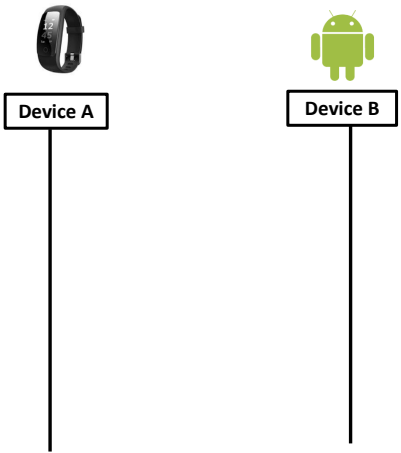




Workflow of Numeric Comparison



Workflow of Out of Band



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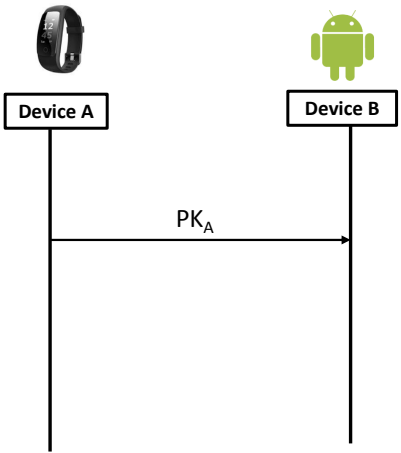
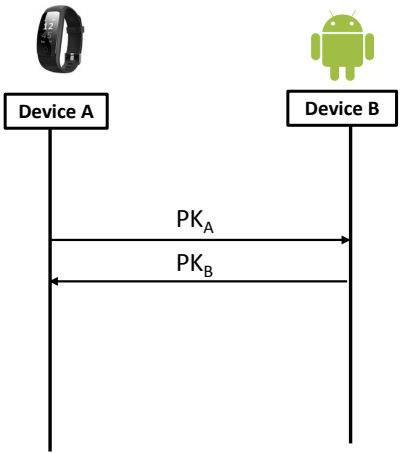


Workflow of Out of Band



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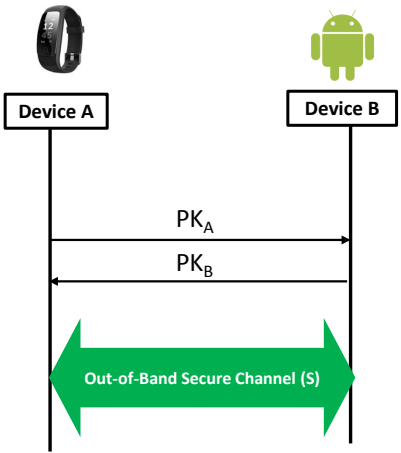

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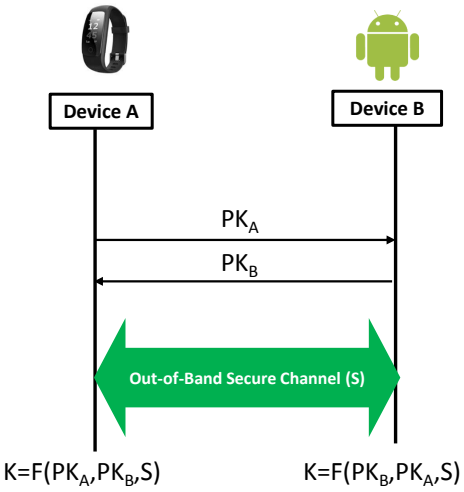

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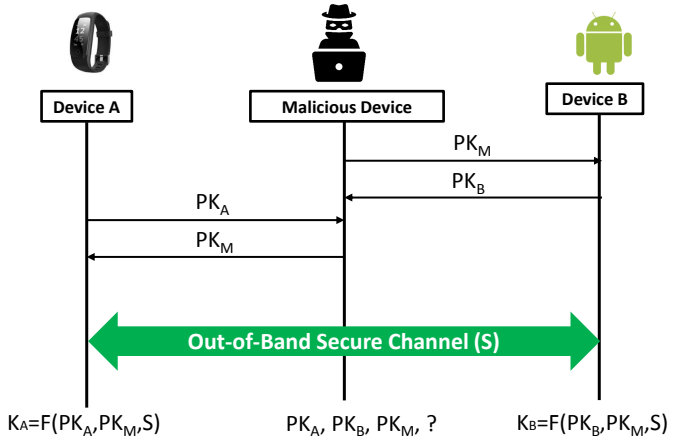
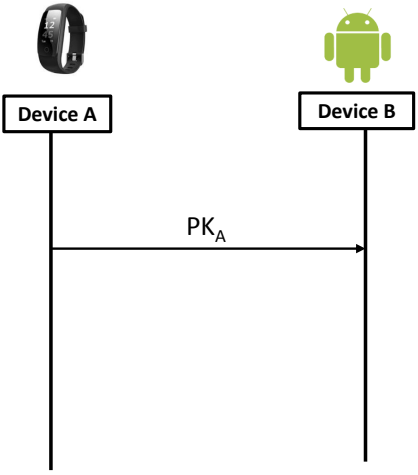


Workflow of Justworks

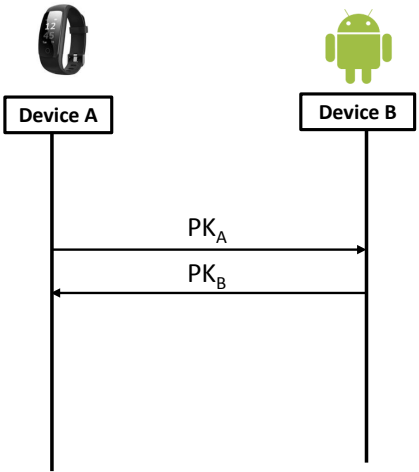
Device A

Device B

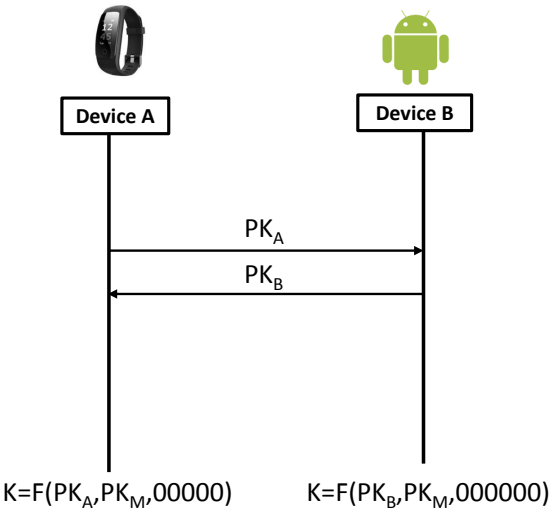
Workflow of Justworks



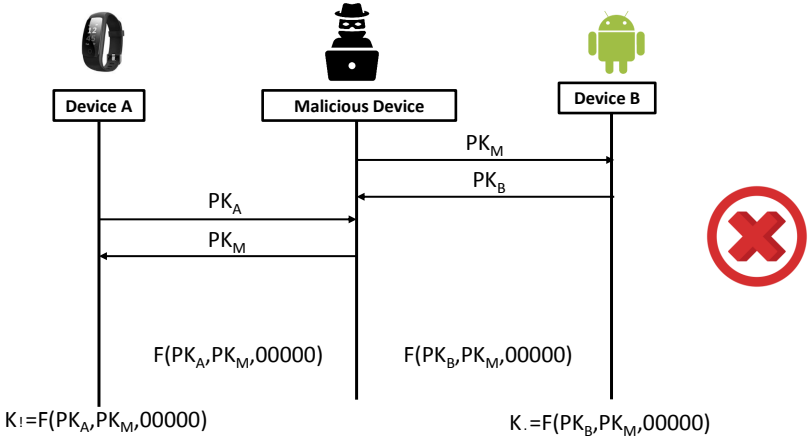
Workflow of Justworks



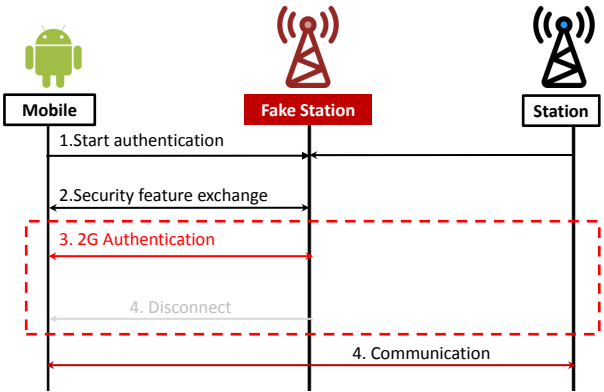
Workflow of Justworks



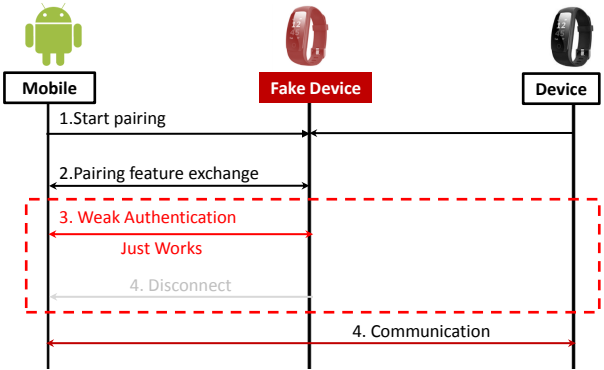
Workflow of Justworks



Our Downgrade Attacks against Bluetooth Low Energy



Our Downgrade Attacks against Bluetooth Low Energy



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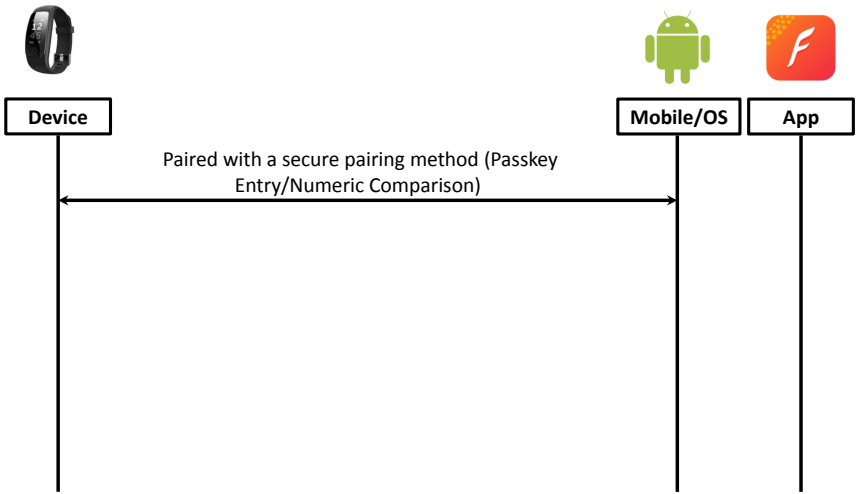

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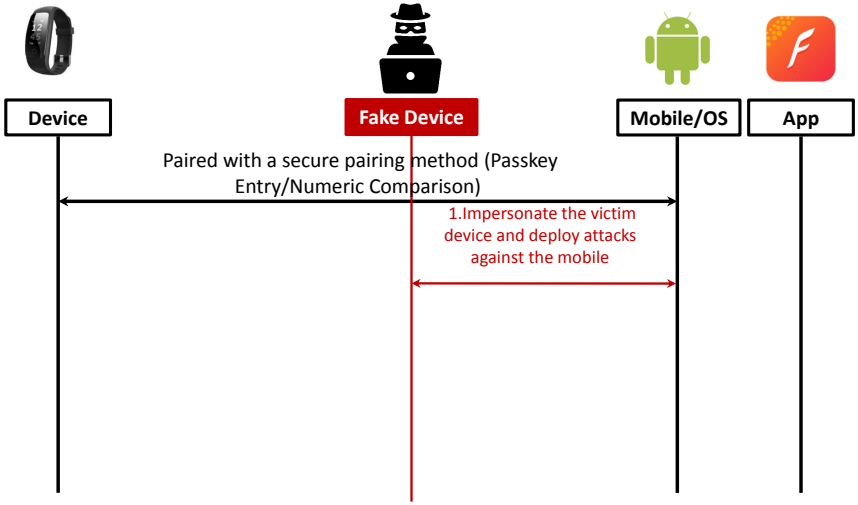
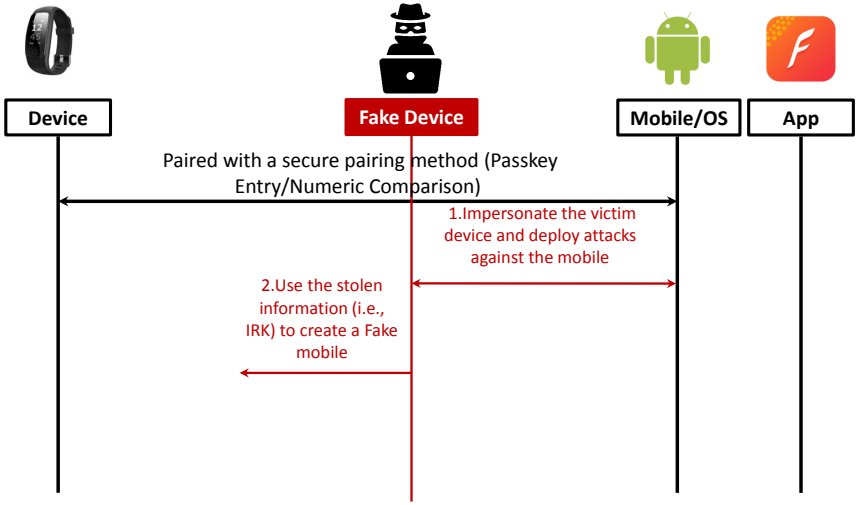
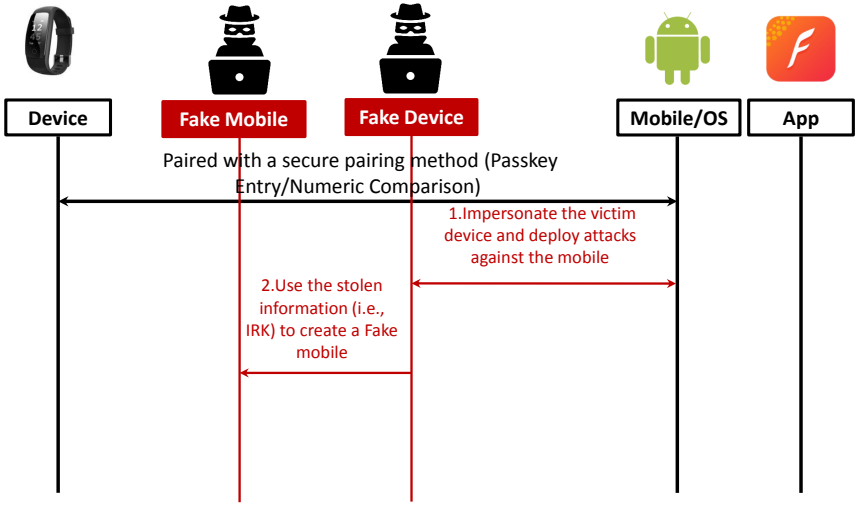


Our Downgrade Attacks against Bluetooth Low Energy



Our Downgrade Attacks against Bluetooth Low Energy



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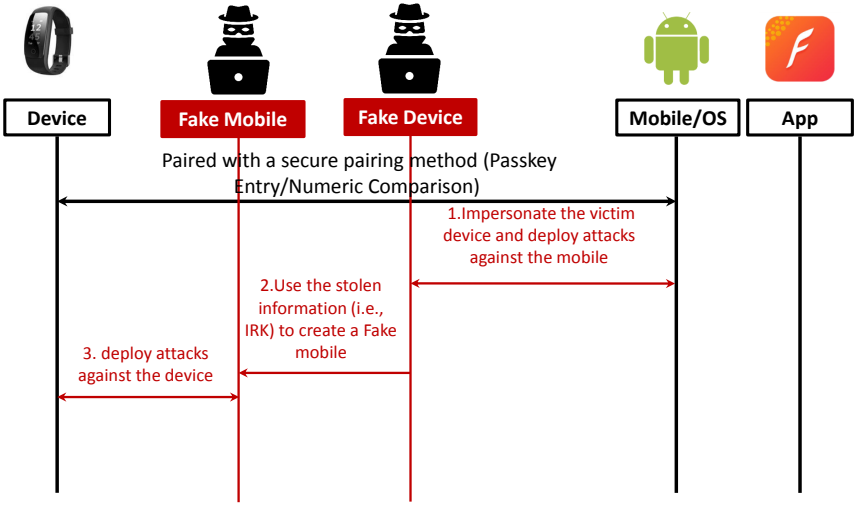
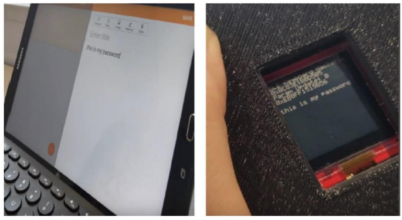


Our Downgrade Attacks against Bluetooth Low Energy

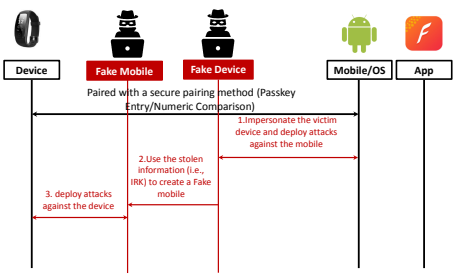
The Tested BLE devices



MITM attack against BLE keyboards

CVE-2020-9770

Our Downgrade Attacks against Bluetooth Low Energy



"Breaking Secure Pairing of Bluetooth Low Energy Using Downgrade Attacks", Yue Zhang, Jian Weng, Rajib Dey, Yier Jin, Zhiqiang Lin, and Xinwen Fu. *In Proceedings of the 29th USENIX Security Symposium*, Boston, MA. August 2020

Outline

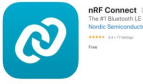
Bluetooth Sniffers

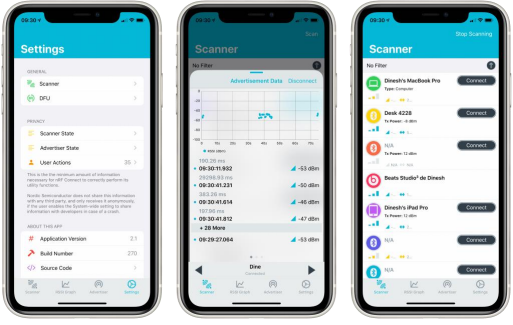
Ubertooth One Sniffer

125 USD

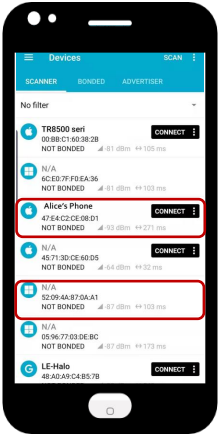
Adafruit LE sniffer

25 USD





Bluetooth Sniffers

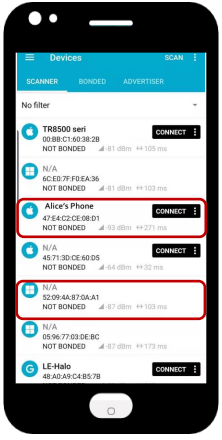


Alice's phone

Bob's phone

T1: 52:09:4A:87:0A:A1

Bluetooth Sniffers



Alice's phone

Bob's phone

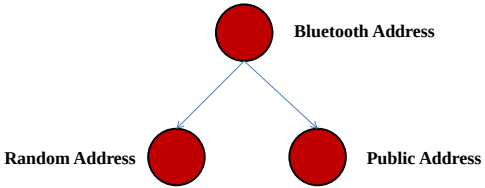
T1: 52:09:4A:87:0A:A1

T2: 52:09:4A:87:0A:A1

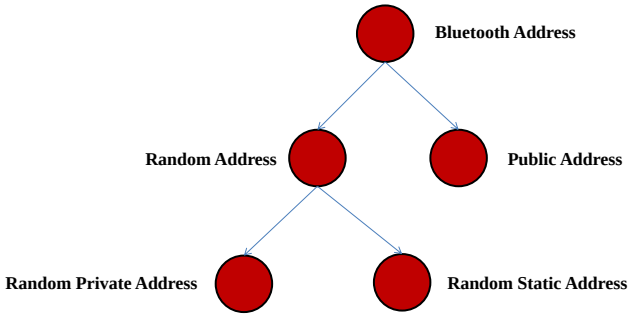
Bluetooth Address Types

Bluetooth Address

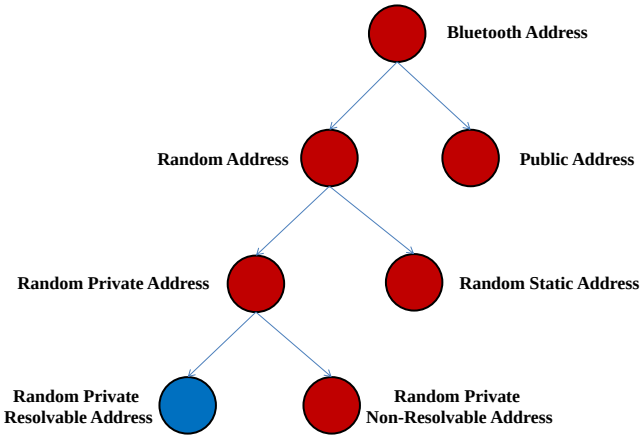
Bluetooth Address Types



Bluetooth Address Types



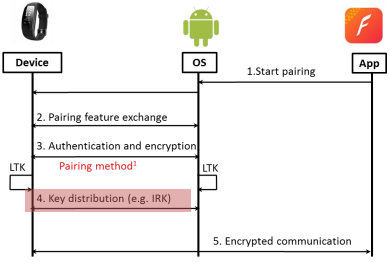
Bluetooth Address Types



How to Avoid Being Tracked: MAC Address Randomization

Identity Resolving Key (irk_p)

Identity Resolving Key (irk_c)



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(II) RPA Resolution

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Type	rand	Hash
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$$rpa_c = prand_{24} \,||\, H_{24}(Prand_{24}||irk_c)$$

$irk_p = irk_c \rightarrow rpa_p = rpa_c$

Our Discovery I — Allowlist-based Side Channel

58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31

NO.	Time	Source	Destination	TYPE
1	00:00:04	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	ADV_IND

Our Discovery I — Allowlist-based Side Channel

NO.	Time	Source	Destination	TYPE
1	00:00:04	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	ADV_IND
2	00:00:08	7e:D7:8E:C7:8e:51	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	SCAN_REQ
3	00:00:12	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	SCAN_RSP

Our Discovery I — Allowlist-based Side Channel

NO.	Time	Source	Destination	TYPE
1	00:00:04	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	ADV_IND
2	00:00:08	7e:D7:8E:C7:8e:51	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	SCAN_REQ
3	00:00:12	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	SCAN_RSP
4	00:00:16	4f:b7:8E:C7:8e:38	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	SCAN_REQ
5	00:00:24	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	ADV_IND

Our Discovery I — Allowlist-based Side Channel

NO.	Time	Source	Destination	TYPE
1	00:00:04	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	ADV_IND
2	00:00:08	7e:D7:8E:C7:8e:51	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	SCAN_REQ
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4	00:00:16	4f:b7:8E:C7:8e:38	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	SCAN_REQ
5	00:00:24	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	ADV_IND

.....

200	00:15:08	73:D7:8E:C7:8e:45	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	SCAN_REQ
201	00:15:12	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	SCAN_RSP

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NO.	Time	Source	Destination	TYPE
1	00:00:04	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	ADV_IND
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4	00:00:16	4f:b7:8E:C7:8e:38	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	SCAN_REQ
5	00:00:24	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	ADV_IND
.....				
200	00:15:08	73:D7:8E:C7:8e:45	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	SCAN_REQ
201	00:15:12	58:D7:8E:C7:8e:31	Broadcast	SCAN_RSP

1. Cache
2. Timing
3. Power
4. Votage
5. Electromagnetic
6. Acoustic
7. Allow-list
8. ...

Passive Bluetooth Address Tracking (BAT) Attacks

Attack I: Monitoring a Victim's Status

Passive Bluetooth Address Tracking (BAT) Attacks

Attack I: Monitoring a Victim's Status

Passive Bluetooth Address Tracking (BAT) Attacks

Attack I: Monitoring a Victim's Status

Passive Bluetooth Address Tracking (BAT) Attacks

Attack I: Monitoring a Victim's Status

Passive Bluetooth Address Tracking (BAT) Attacks

Attack I: Monitoring a Victim's Status

Our Discovery II — MAC Address Replay

Identity Resolving Key (irk_p)

Identity Resolving Key (irk_c)

Our Discovery II — MAC Address Replay

Identity Resolving Key (irk_p)

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(I) RPA Generation

$$rpa_p = prand_{24} || H_{24}(Prand_{24} || irk_p)$$

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Type	rand	Hash
01 (2bits)	0x00...3 (22bits)	0x00...04 (24bits)

(II) RPA Resolution

Type	rand	Hash
01 (2bits)	0x00...3 (22bits)	0x00...04 (24bits)

$$rpa_c = prand_{24} || H_{24}(Prand_{24} || irk_c)$$

$irk_p = irk_c$ ➔ $rpa_p = rpa_c$

rpa_p

Our Discovery II — MAC Address Replay

Identity Resolving Key (irk_p)

Identity Resolving Key (irk_c)

(I) RPA Generation

$$rpa_p = prand_{24} || H_{24}(Prand_{24} || irk_p)$$

Type	rand	Hash
01 (2bits)	0x00...3 (22bits)	0x00...04 (24bits)

No Identity Resolving Key

RPA Replay (rpa'_p)

Type	rand	Hash
01 (2bits)	0x00...3 (22bits)	0x00...04 (24bits)

(II) RPA Resolution

Type	rand	Hash
01 (2bits)	0x00...3 (22bits)	0x00...04 (24bits)

$$rpa_c = prand_{24} || H_{24}(Prand_{24} || irk_c)$$

$irk_p = irk_c$ ➔ $rpa_p = rpa_c$

rpa_p

Our Discovery II — MAC Address Replay

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Identity Resolving Key (irk_c)

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No Identity Resolving Key

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Type	rand	Hash
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Type	rand	Hash
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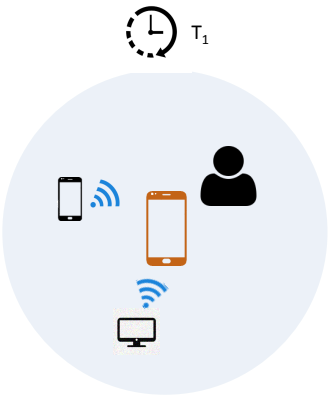
$$rpa_c = prand_{24} || H_{24}(Prand_{24} || irk_c)$$

$irk_p = irk_c$ ➔ $rpa_p = rpa_c$

rpa_p

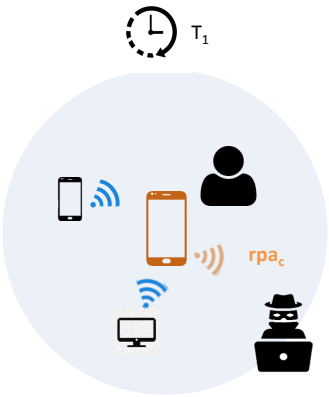
rpa'_p

Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Past Trajetory



Attack II: Tracking a Victim's Past Trajectory

Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Past Trajetory



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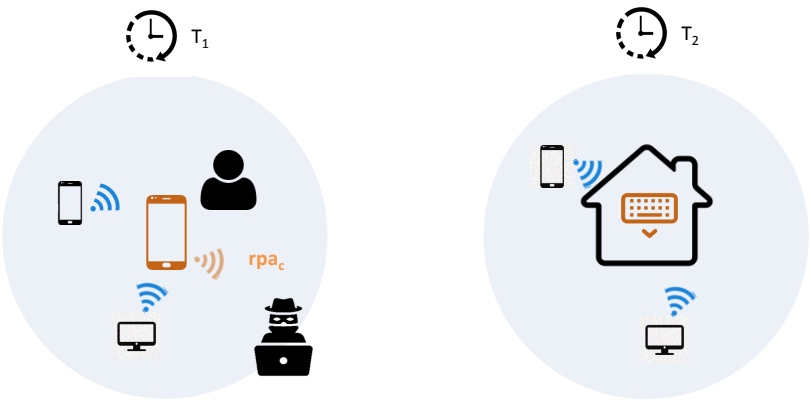
Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Past Trajetory



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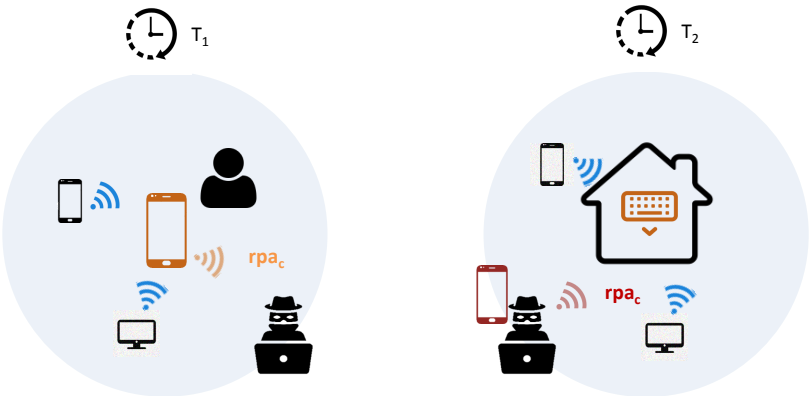
Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Past Trajetory

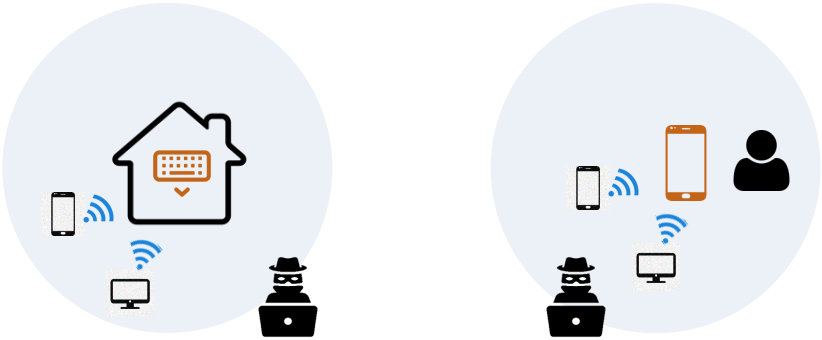


Attack II: Tracking a Victim's Past Trajectory

Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location

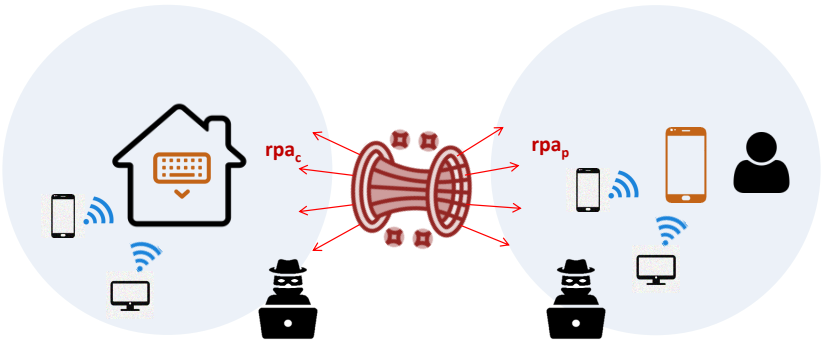
Attack III: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location w/ Tunneling

Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location



Attack III: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location w/ Tunneling

Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location



Attack III: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location w/ Tunneling

Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location

Attack IV: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location w/o Tunneling

Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location

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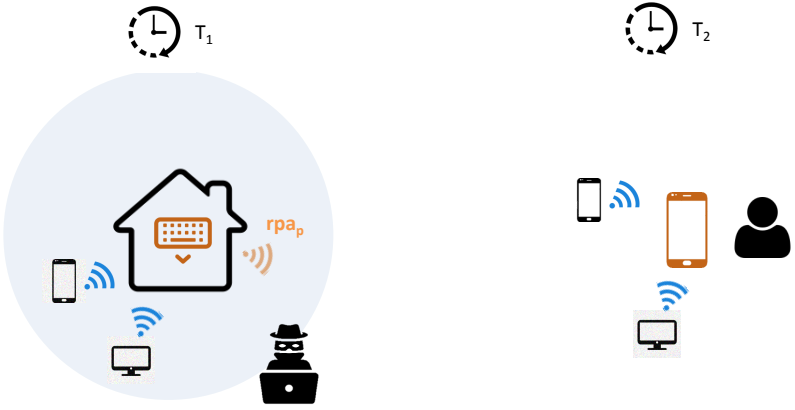
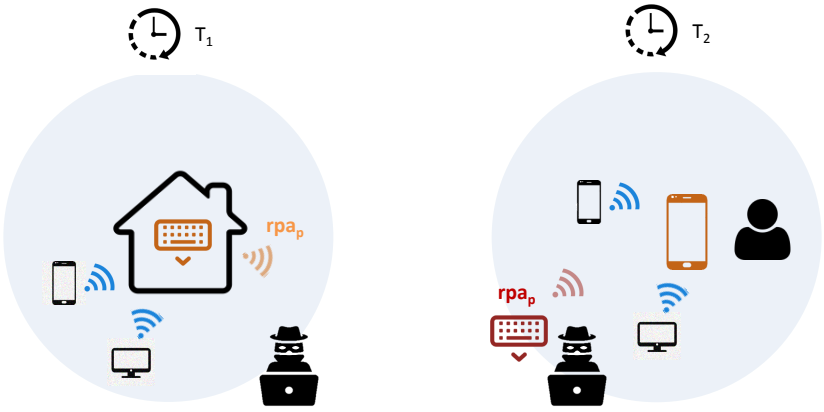
Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location



Attack IV: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location w/o Tunneling

Active BAT Attacks: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location



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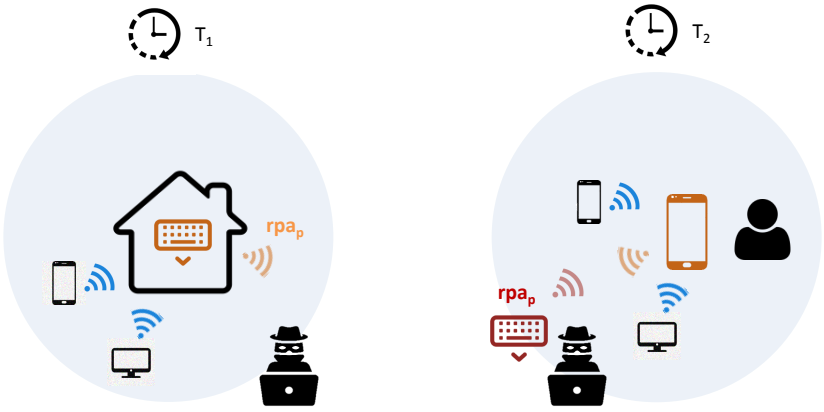

Attack IV: Tracking a Victim's Real-time Location w/o Tunneling

SABLE — Defense

Identity Resolving Key (irk_p)

Identity Resolving Key (irk_c)

SABLE — Defense

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$irk_p = irk_c$ ➔ $rpa_p = rpa_c$

Within a Threshold *Tx*

rpa_p

SABLE — Defense

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Identity Resolving Key (irk_c)

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$$rpa_p = prand_{24} || H_{24}(Prand_{24} || T || irk_p)$$

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01 (2bits)	0x00...3 (22bits)	0x00...04 (24bits)

No Identity Resolving Key

RPA Replay (rpa'$_p$)

Type	rand	Hash
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Type	rand	Hash
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$$rpa_c = prand_{24} || H_{24}(Prand_{24} || T || irk_c)$$

$irk_p = irk_c$ ➔ $rpa_p = rpa_c$

Within a Threshold *Tx*

rpa_p

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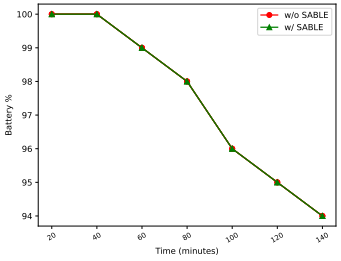
$irk_p = irk_c$ ➔ $rpa_p = rpa_c$

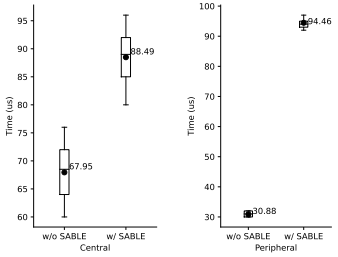
Within a Threshold *Tx*

rpa$_p$

rpa'$_p$

Performance of SABLE

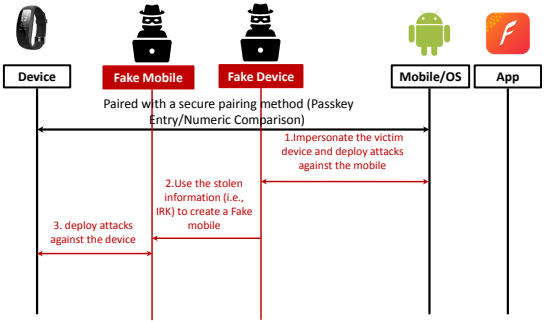




"When Good Becomes Evil: Tracking Bluetooth Low Energy Devices via Allowlist-based Side Channel and Its Countermeasure". Yue Zhang, and Zhiqiang Lin. *In Proceedings of the 29th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security (CCS 2022)*. November 2022

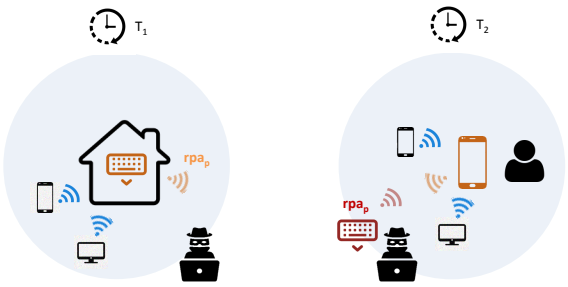
Outline

Lesson Learned (1/3): BLE Communication Can Be Downgraded



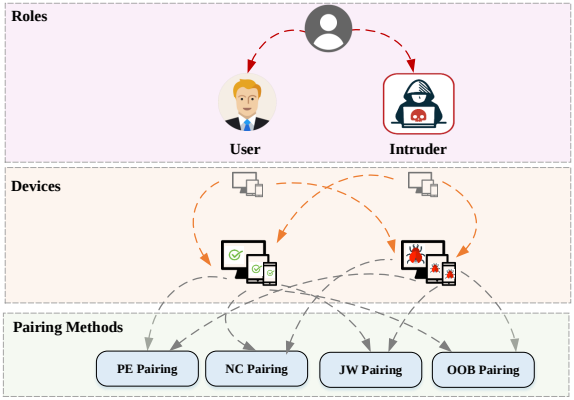
- Bluetooth low energy (BLE) pairing can be **downgraded**
- There are many stages that are not part of the pairing process, but they are, in fact, closely related to pairing security.
- A systematic analysis of the pairing process, including the **error handling** of BLE communication, is needed.

Lesson Learned (2/3): New Features Need Re-examinations



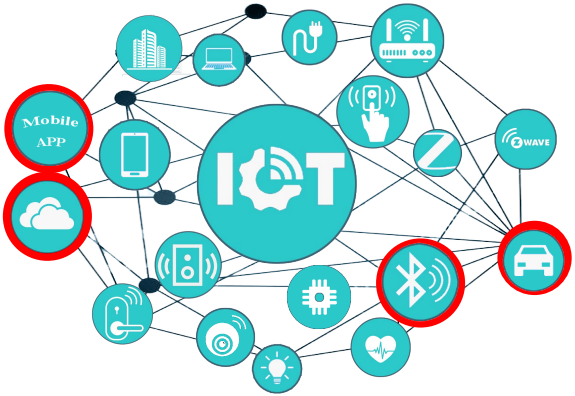
- BLE introduces multiple new features, some of which may **violate existing assumptions**
- Simliar to allowlist, those new features need to be **scrunitized**. For example, Cross-transport key derivation (CTKD); Authorization; The Connection Signature Resolving Key (CSRK).

Lesson Learned (3/3): Formal Method Can Help Improve BLE Security



- The specification (3,000+ pages) is often confusing and inconsistent across chapters.
- The confusion may lead to different vendors implement BLE protocols in quite different ways, for example, for error handling, and IRK use.
- Converting the Bluetooth specification to formal model (e.g., using NLP), and formally verify the entire protocol would help.
- See our NDSS'23 paper.

IoT Security and Privacy



1. ~~Automatic Uncovering of Hidden Behaviors From Input Validation in Mobile Apps. In S&P 2020~~
2. ~~Why Does Your Data Leak? Uncovering the Data Leakage in Cloud From Mobile Apps. In S&P 2019~~
3. ~~The Betrayal At Cloud City: An Empirical Analysis Of Cloud-Based Mobile Backends. In USENIX Security 2019~~
4. ~~Plug-N-Pwned: Comprehensive Vulnerability Analysis of OBD-II Dongles as A New Over-the-Air Attack Surface in Automotive IoT. In USENIX Security 2020~~
5. ~~Automated Cross-Platform Reverse Engineering of CAN Bus Commands from Mobile Apps. In NDSS 2020~~
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Thank You

Rethinking the Security and Privacy of Bluetooth Low Energy

Dr. Zhiqiang Lin
Distinguished Professor of Engineering
zlin@cse.ohio-state.edu

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