Frankenstein: Advanced Wireless Fuzzing to Exploit New Bluetooth **Escalation Targets**

COMPSCI 702 - Reuben Speirs

What was the motivation behind the research?

- Large amount of smartphone users.

- Bluetooth connectivity in vast majority.

- Large attack surface.

- Connectable once bluetooth on and by default.



What is fuzzing?

- Inputs into an app to find bugs

- Often automated and random.

- Used as part of dynamic analysis.



How does frankenstein work?

- Emulation of the firmware during execution.
- Snapshots of the hardware using the CYW2073 bluetooth controller.
- Named Frankenstein as emulation of snapshot used to bring firmware to life in another environment specifically host PC.
- Frankenstein allows for RCE.
- Saving state and injecting code.
- Debugging calls.





What was found

- Several vulnerabilities were found including:
 - Link key extraction

- Interchip escalation

- Bricking devices





Link key extraction

- Link key extraction used for encryption.



- Key can be used to eavesdrops on communication between devices.

- In some cases view shared private information such as phone contacts.

- Link keys from inactive devices can be retrieved for use at a later data



Interchip escalation

- Wifi and Bluetooth functionality on same chip.

- Escalation from Bluetooth to access Wifi.

- Cant software patch.

- Disabling Bluetooth functionality when Wifi is connected solves the issue.



Examples of interchip escalations effects on devices.

| Chip | Device | OS | Build Date | Address | Value | Effect |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------|--|
| BCM4335C0 | Nexus 5 | Android 6.0.1 | Dec 11 2012 | 0x650440, 0x650600 | 0×00 | Disconnects from 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi, Wi-Fi can be re- connected. |
| BCM4345B0 | iPhone 6 | iOS 12.4 | Jul 15 2013 | 0x650000- 0x6507ff | | Disables 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi until restarting Bluetooth. |
| BCM4345C0 | Raspberry Pi 3+/4 | Raspbian Buster | Aug 19 2014 | 0x650000- 0x6507ff | Random | Full and partial Wi-Fi crashes, including Secure Digital Input Output (SDIO), ability to scan for Wi-Fis, speed reduction. Re- boot required to restore functionality. |
| BCM4358A3 | Nexus 6P | Android 7.1.2 | Oct 23 2014 | 0x650000- 0x6507ff | | Disables all Wi-Fi until restarting Bluetooth. |
| BCM4358A3 | Samsung Galaxy S6 | Lineage OS 14.1 | Oct 23 2014 | 0x650000- 0x6507ff | | Disables all Wi-Fi until restarting Bluetooth. |
| BCM4345C1 | iPhone SE | iOS 12.4-13.3.1 | Jan 27 2015 | 0x650200 | 0xff | Kernel panic, resulting in a reboot. |
| BCM4355C0 | iPhone 7 | iOS 12.4-13.3.1 | Sep 14 2015 | 0x650200 | | Kernel panic, resulting in a reboot. |
| BCM4347B0 | Samsung Galaxy S8 | Android 8.0.0 | Jun 3 2016 | 0x650200 | | Disables 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi, kernel panic and reboot when re-enabling Wi-Fi. |
| BCM4347B0 | Samsung Galaxy S8 | LineageOS 16.0 | Jun 3 2016 | 0x650200 | | Temporarily disables 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi, freezes system for a couple of seconds when re-enabling Wi-Fi. |
| BCM4347B1 | iPhone 8/X/XR | iOS 12.4-13.3.1 | Oct 11 2016 | 0x650200 | | Kernel panic, resulting in a reboot. |
| BCM4375B1 | Samsung Galaxy S10/S10e/S10+ | Android 9 | Apr 13 2018 | 0x650200 | | Disables 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Wi-Fi. Reboot required to re- enable Wi-Fi. |
| BCM4377B3 | MacBook Pro/Air 2019-2020 | macOS 10.15.1-10.15.5 | Feb 28 2018 | 0x650400 | | Kernel panic, resulting in a reboot. |
| BCM4378B1 | iPhone 11 | iOS 13.3 | Oct 25 2018 | 0x650400 | | Kernel panic, resulting in a reboot. |



Brick devices

- Bluetooth chip uses read only memory to store firmware and patches.

- Non volatile random access memory used during manufacturing to store device specific information.

- Could be written to to brick devices.





Ineffective solutions: Disabling bluetooth

- Newer devices not disabled.

- Not hard reset on disable/flight mode.



- Some devices such as iPhones do not hard reset while the S10e does during flight mode.

- Reliance on bluetooth always on for connectivity makes attacking more convenient.



Issues take a long time to patch

- Slow times to fix report issues by Broadcom, Samsung and other vendors.
- Limit physical patchroms means patching vulnerabilities is limited.
- Chips usually a year old once they are release in off the shelf devices. So hard to test for vulnerabilities with limit access to hardware.
- Always being connected and devices not being reset means over the air attacks are more likely than ever.



Acknowledgement

[1] Frankenstein: Advanced Wireless Fuzzing to Exploit New Bluetooth Escalation Targets

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https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity20/presentation/ruge



Thank you for listening!!!

Questions?