IEEE P802.15

Wireless Personal Area Networks

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| Project | IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) |
| Title | List of issues to be solved by the privacy group |
| Date Submitted | 14th May 2023 |
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| Re: | May SG Privacy meeting |
| Abstract | Provide list of issues that SG privacy group needs to address |
| Purpose | Start working on the 802.15.4 privacy |
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1. List of issues
	1. MAC addresses in the frames
		1. Generic

The frames cannot use stable extended address, they need to use extended addresses that are not permanent.

* + 1. Do not use static addresses

This means devices should not use their static address in clear in any of the messages they are sending out, not even when they are joining a network, resuming from the sleep, or when they are restarted.

* + 1. Only one addresses

Lots of devices only have one configurable extended address recognized by the hardware, thus they can only receive broadcast frames and frames having their extended address as destination address. On the other hand they can turn radio to promiscuous mode to see all traffic if needed.

For privacy it would be better to have multiple address for each device. Perhaps we need a have capability information telling whether the device supports that.

For example the ranging might use temporary address for each ranging round.

We might also have location specific addresses for example for one shop to get discounts etc.

* + 1. Do not respond to static address

Devices needs to be able to not respond to messages sent to their stable extended address. Even if someone directly sends message using the stable extended address of the device (i.e., probing attack) device needs to have option not to respond to them.

* 1. Sending updates to the peers when address changes
		1. Generic

We need a method to send a message from on device to another telling that the first device is changing its mac address, and tell the new mac address the device is going to be using.

* + 1. Identification of the address change message

We can use either the stable extended address of the device to identify the device doing the change, or we can use the some kind of authenticated identifier to identify the device. Using the previous temporary address will work in some cases, but if there is device who has missed previous update of the address then they do not know who is sending this message.

* + 1. Update security context

The security context of the 802.15.4 is tied to the extended address of the peer, the when the device receives a message saying one of its peers is changing addresses it needs to update the security context for that peer.

The secDeviceDescriptors are keyed by the extended address, if the extended address changes then all the peers connected to that device needs to know the new temporary address. The information stored in the security context includes the frame counters for replay protection (i.e., what was the last frame counter the other peer used when it sent message to us), thus there is security implications of this change. Using secFrameCounterPerKey feature of the 802.15.4 we will automatically reset the frame counters associated with that device to zero, as there will be new device using the same key, i.e. we will add new entry for the new device, and most likely mark the old entry as something that can be deleted after the address change is finished.

We do not need to reset the frame counter to zero, we could start it from the random value, and we could increment it with random value every time we use.

* + 1. Send update to peers before going to sleep

We need to send updates to peers before we go to sleep, so when we wake up we will be using new mac address, and there is no way of correlating the old mac address used before going to sleep with new one.

* + 1. Group keys

We need a mechanims that allows changing address tied to the group keys too, i.e., keys used for beacons or device discovery packets. As some devices might be sleeping when we change addresses, we have to have mechanism where the device needs to find the group key owner again even if the address is changed.

* + 1. KeySource

There is 8-octet KeySource field in the frames which can be tied to the extended address of the owner of the key. We need to use temporary KeySource not tied to the extended address of any device.

* + 1. Changing KeySources

We need a mechanism to update the KeySource too. This needs to be done at the same time when the MAC address of the owner of the key is changed. Note, that when MAC address and KeySource are both changed the attackers listening the traffic at that time, can quite easily correlate the old and new addresses and KeySources.

* 1. Beacons and network discovery

We need a method where new device can find the network to join, even if if the device creating the network is using temporary address.

* 1. Network identification

The device joining network needs a method of identifying the network it is joining to even when the addresses used are random. We might need some form of encrypted network identification where the devices which do not know the network identification key can’t decode which network this.

* 1. Sequence numbers

Sequence numbers, i.e., DSN, BSN, and EBSN should not have that much privacy issues, but it could be good idea to reset them to random number after you change addresses.