Zigator: Analyzing the Security of Zigbee-Enabled Smart Homes

Dimitrios-Georgios Akestoridis, Madhumitha Harishankar, Michael Weber, and Patrick Tague

Carnegie Mellon University

ACM WiSec 2020

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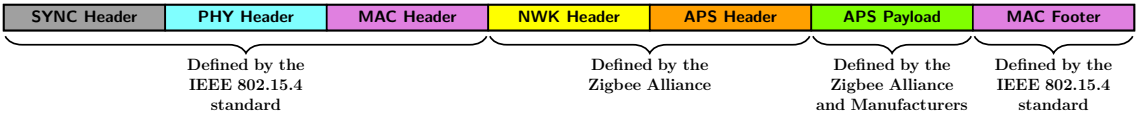

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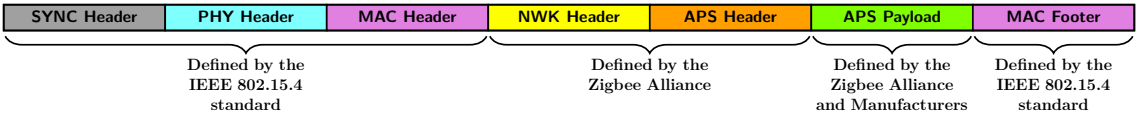

We study the security consequences of the design choice to disable **MAC-layer security** in centralized Zigbee networks

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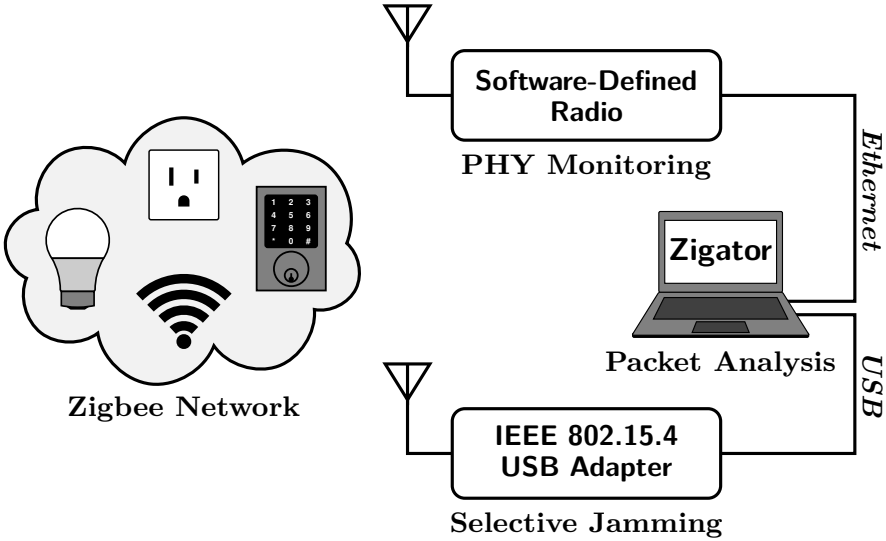
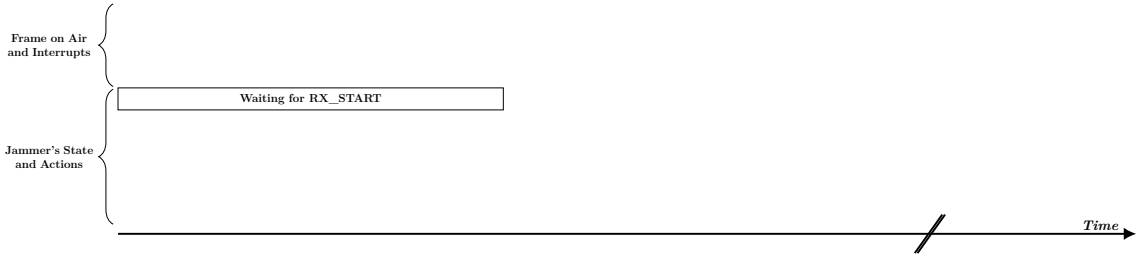
- **Attacker's goal:**
  - Obtaining the network key from an already formed Zigbee network

Security Analysis with Zigator



Our implementation of a selective jammer



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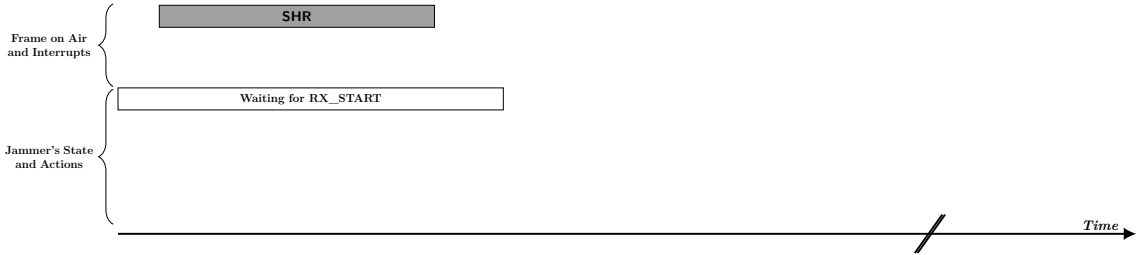

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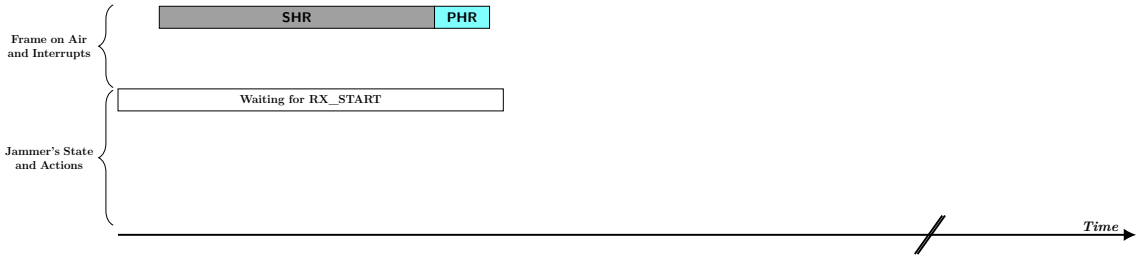

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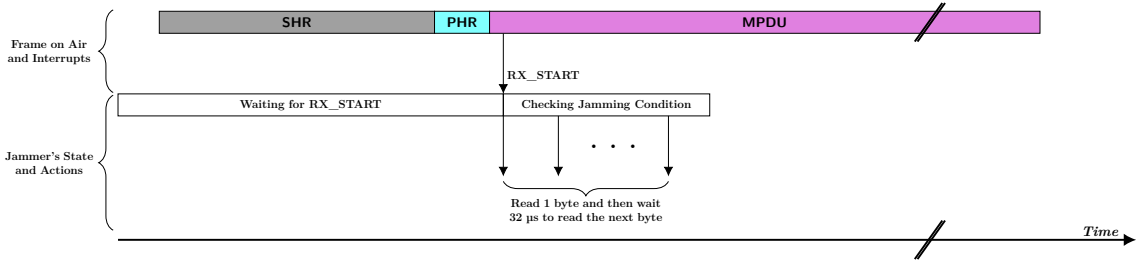

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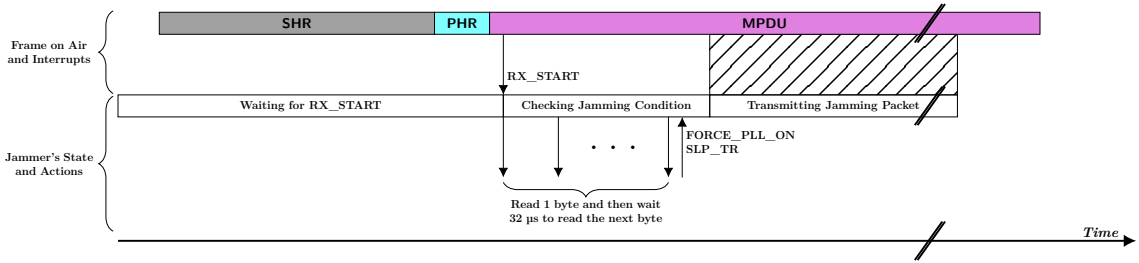

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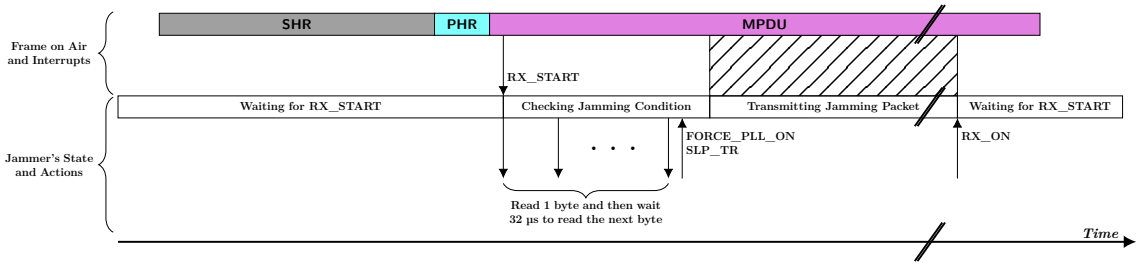
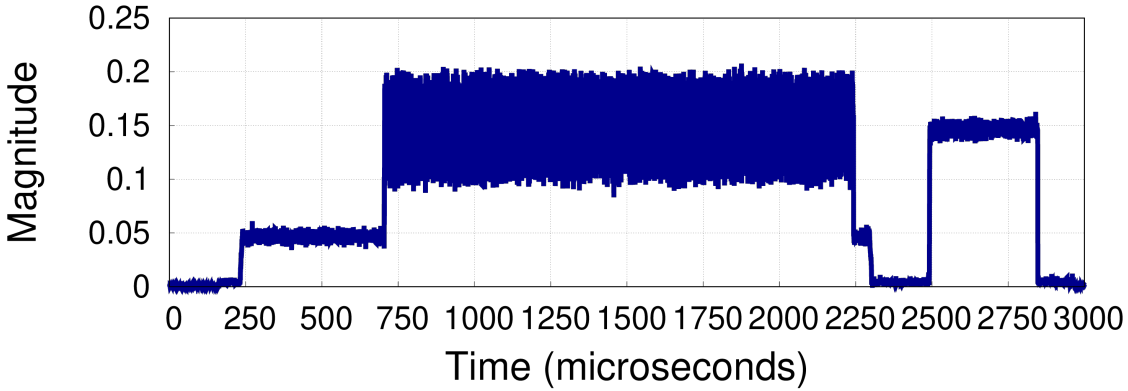


Combining Core Functionalities



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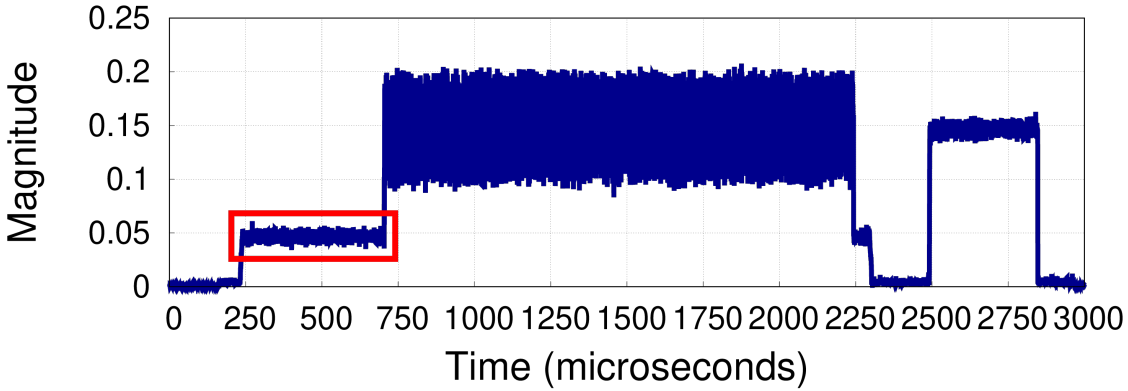

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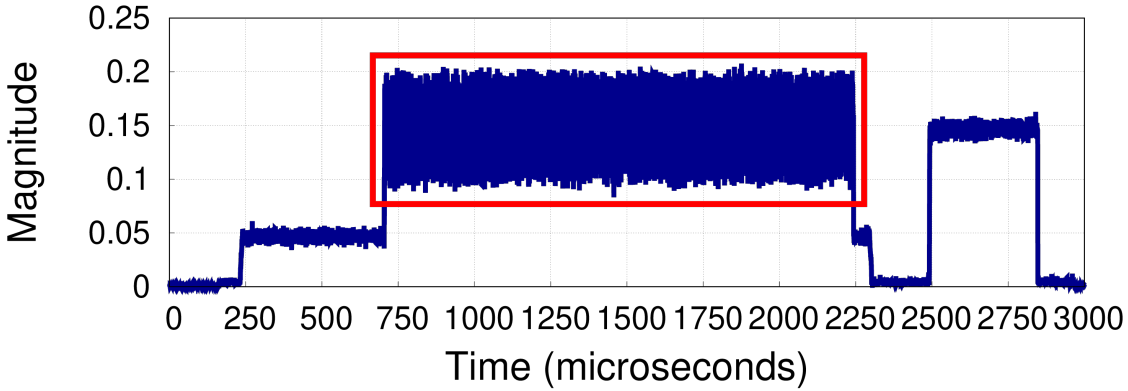

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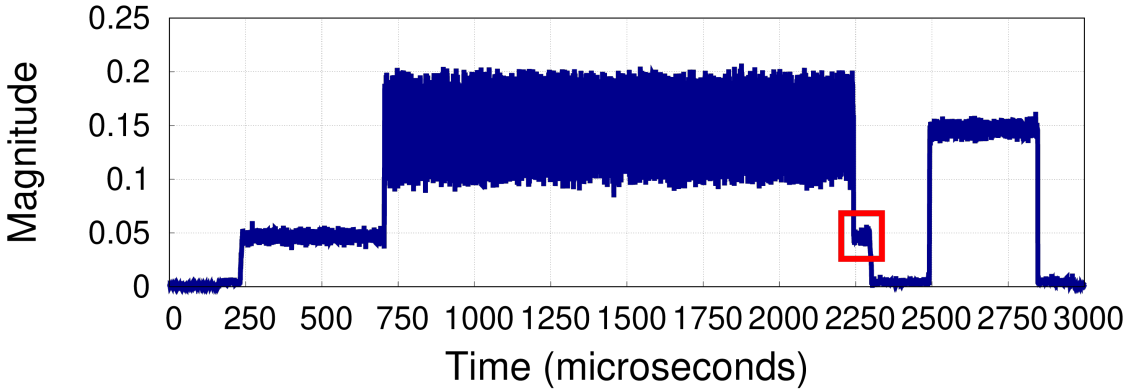

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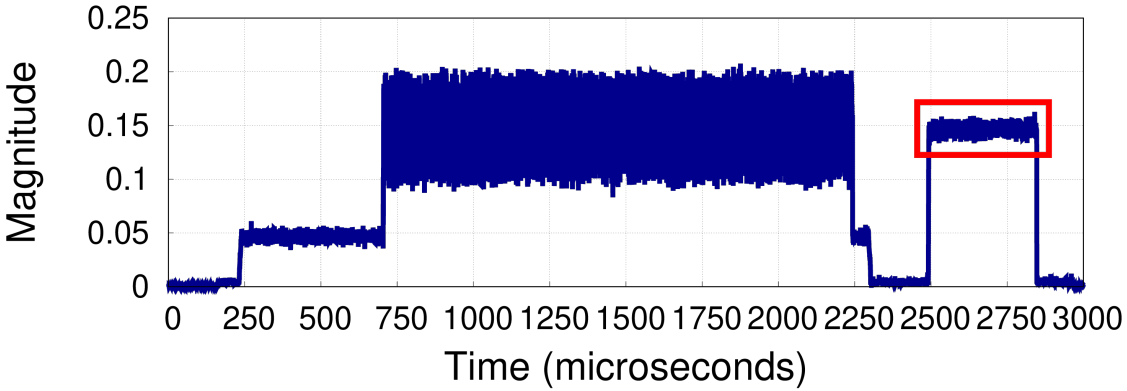
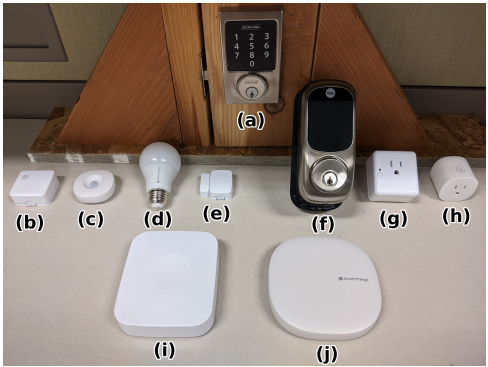


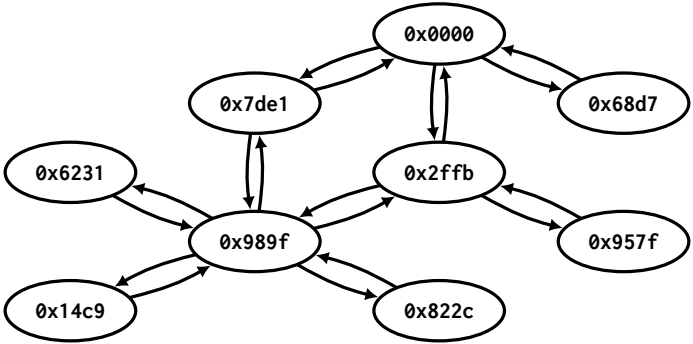
Experimental Setup

- We captured packets that were generated from **ten commercial Zigbee devices**
- We conducted **eight experiments** that differed in the smart hub that was used and the physical topology of the devices
- Our experiments lasted about 34.644 hours in total and resulted in a dataset of **571,509 valid packets**

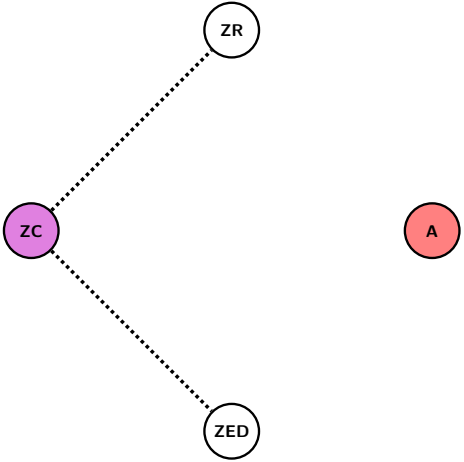


Inferring the Topology of a Zigbee Network

- Log distinct pairs of source and destination addresses
- Trivial identification of the **Zigbee Coordinator** $\Rightarrow$ always `0x0000`



Identifying Logical Device Types



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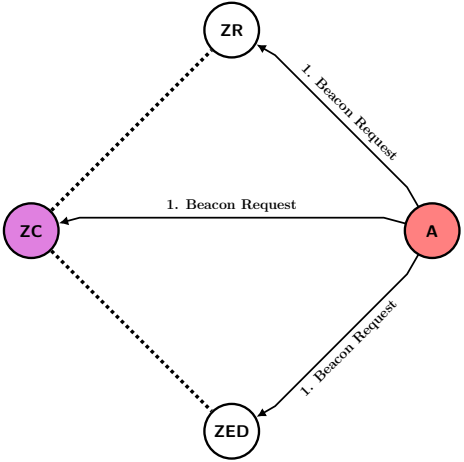

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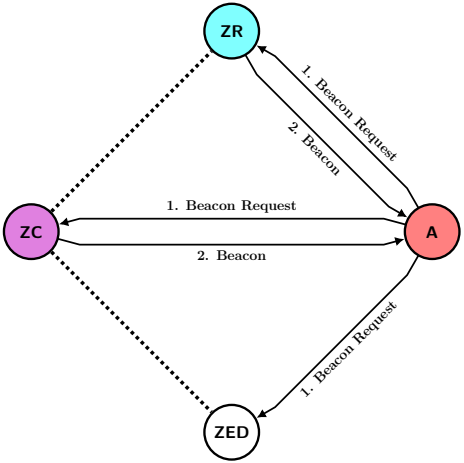

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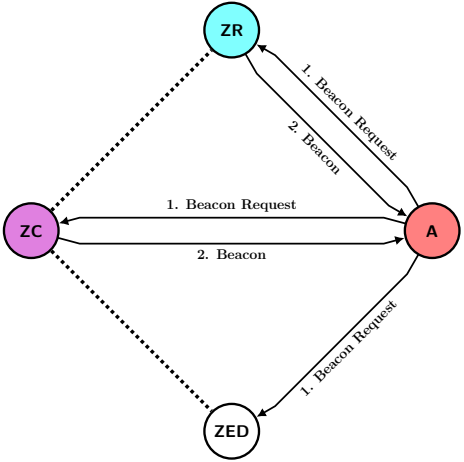

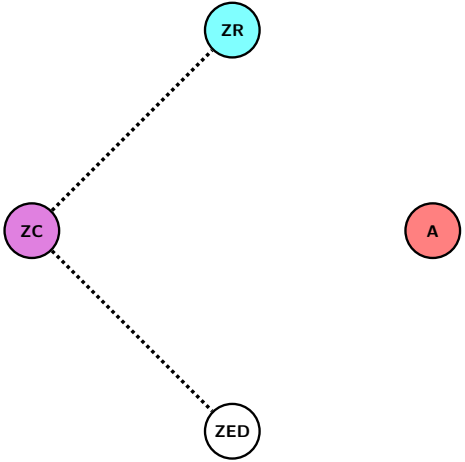

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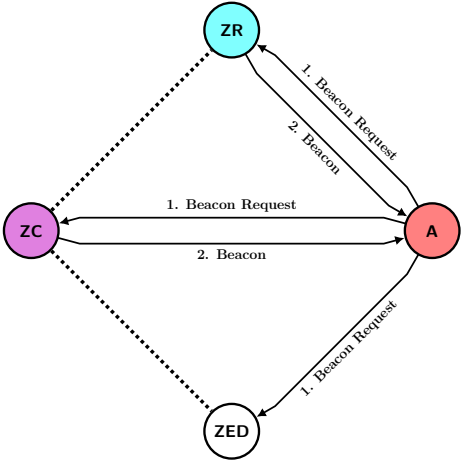

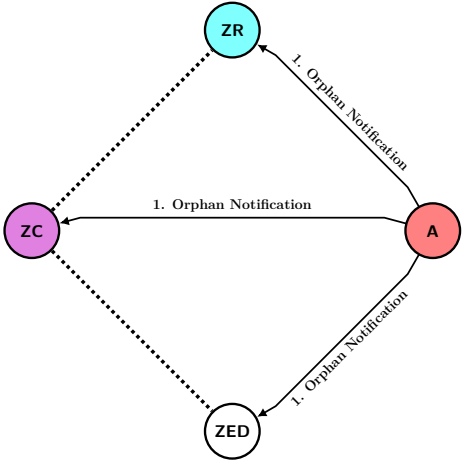

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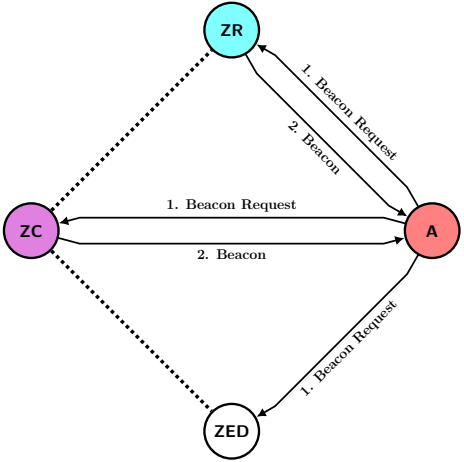

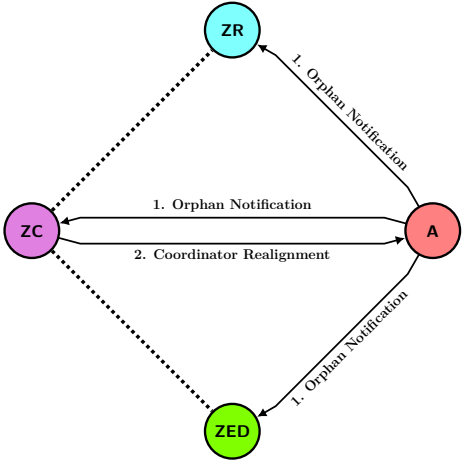

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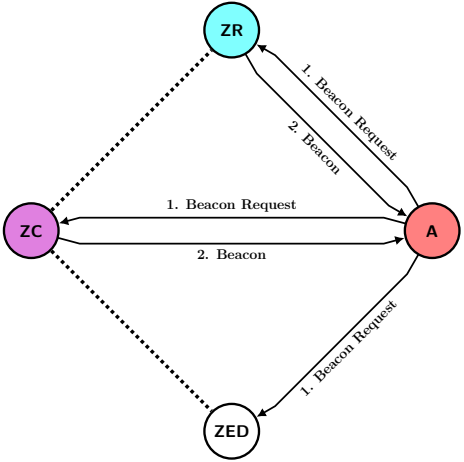

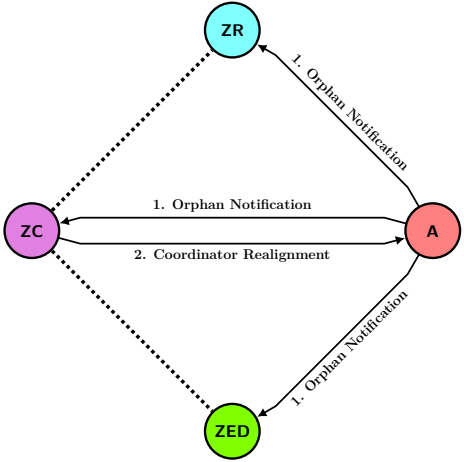

Passive identification based on **Data Request** and **Link Status** commands

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  ⇒ 0x286d97
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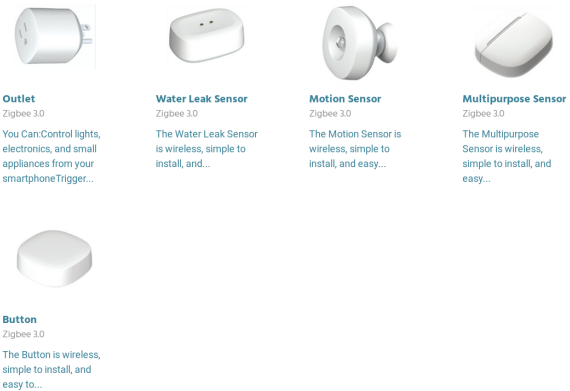

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Zigbee Routers:
1. Outlet

Zigbee End Devices:
1. Water Leak Sensor
2. Motion Sensor
3. Multipurpose Sensor
4. Button

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Identifying Encrypted NWK Commands

NWK Command Name
Route Request
Route Reply
Network Status
Leave
Route Record
Rejoin Request
Rejoin Response
Link Status
Network Report
Network Update
End Device Timeout Request
End Device Timeout Response

Identifying Encrypted NWK Commands

NWK Command Name	Payload Length (bytes)
Route Request	{**5**, **13**}
Route Reply	{7, 15, **23**}
Network Status	{1, **3**}
Leave	{**1**}
Route Record	{**1**, **3**, **5**, . . . }
Rejoin Request	{**1**}
Rejoin Response	{**3**}
Link Status	{**1**, **4**, **7**, . . . }
Network Report	{**11**, 13, 15, . . . }
Network Update	{**12**}
End Device Timeout Request	{**2**}
End Device Timeout Response	{**2**}

Identifying Encrypted NWK Commands

NWK Command Name	Payload Length (bytes)	Radius†
Route Request	{**5**, **13**}	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }
Route Reply	{7, 15, **23**}	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }
Network Status	{1, **3**}	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }
Leave	{**1**}	{**1**}
Route Record	{**1**, **3**, **5**, . . . }	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }
Rejoin Request	{**1**}	{**1**}
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Route Reply	{7, 15, **23**}	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }	{**ZC**, **ZR**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**}
Network Status	{1, **3**}	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }	{**ZC**, **ZR**, **ZED**, 0xfffd}	{ZC, **ZR**, ZED}
Leave	{**1**}	{**1**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**, **ZED**, **0xfffd**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**, **ZED**}
Route Record	{**1**, **3**, **5**, . . . }	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }	{**ZC**, ZR}	{ZC, **ZR**, **ZED**}
Rejoin Request	{**1**}	{**1**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**}	{**ZR**, **ZED**}
Rejoin Response	{**3**}	{**1**}	{**ZR**, **ZED**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**}
Link Status	{**1**, **4**, **7**, . . . }	{**1**}	{**0xfffc**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**}
Network Report	{**11**, 13, 15, . . . }	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }	{**ZC**}‡	{**ZR**}‡
Network Update	{**12**}	{**2*d***, **2*d* − 1**, . . . }	{**0xffff**}	{**ZC**}‡
End Device Timeout Request	{**2**}	{**1**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**}	{**ZED**}
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End Device Timeout Request	{**2**}	{**1**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**}	{**ZED**}
End Device Timeout Response	{**2**}	{**1**}	{**ZED**}	{**ZC**, **ZR**}

The **decision tree** that we developed is included in our paper

Commissioning of Zigbee Devices

- Legacy Zigbee devices use the **default Trust Center link key** to join a network
- A Zigbee 3.0 device can join a Zigbee 3.0 network using an **install code**

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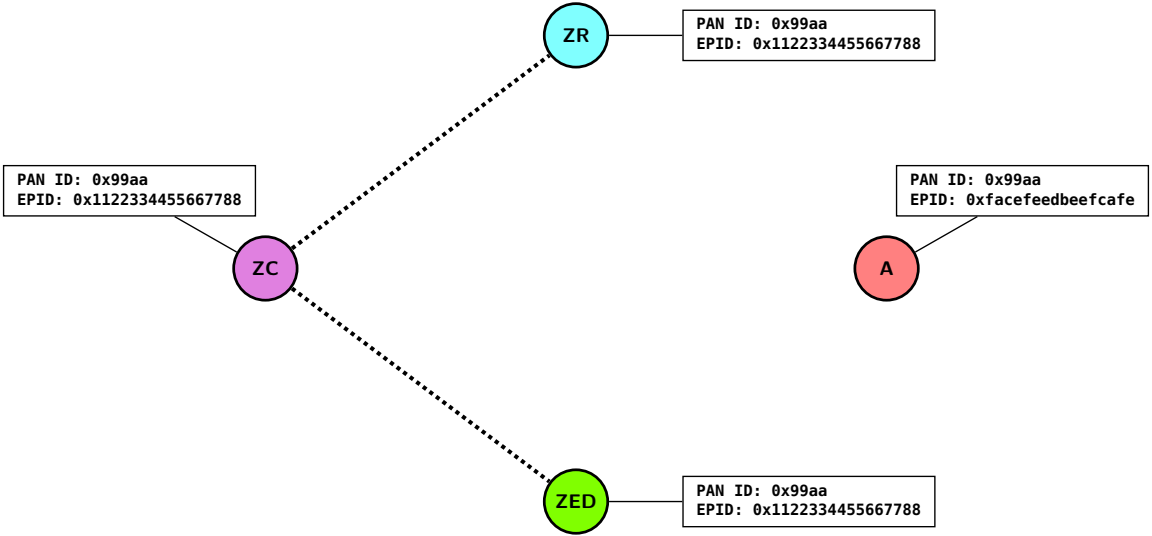
- Legacy Zigbee devices use the **default Trust Center link key** to join a network
- A Zigbee 3.0 device can join a Zigbee 3.0 network using an **install code**
- The attacker's main strategy is to launch a **denial-of-service attack** that would force the end user to **factory reset** a device that uses a known Trust Center link key

Disconnecting Zigbee Devices



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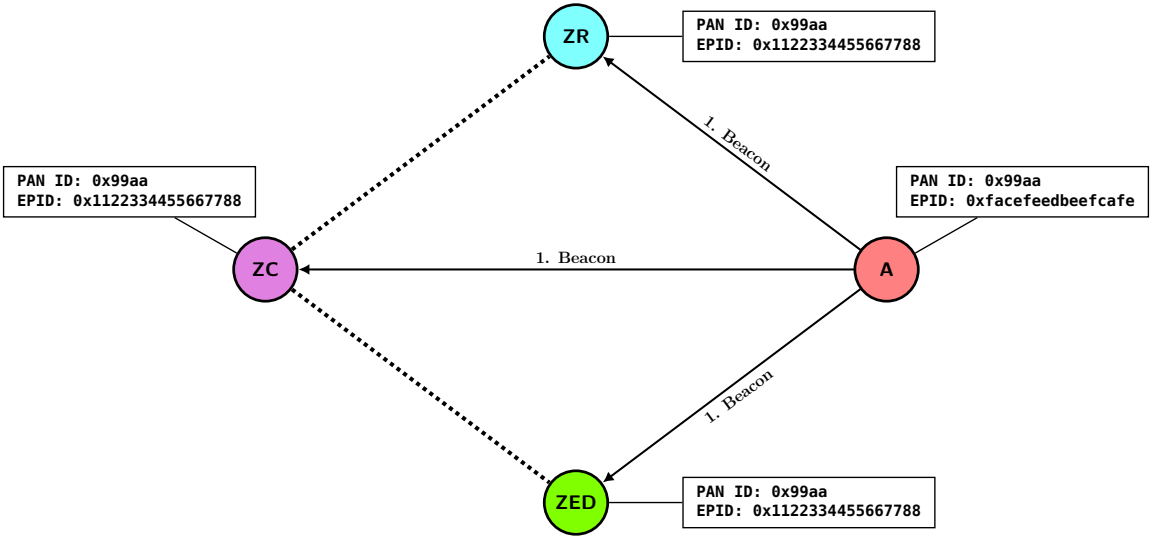

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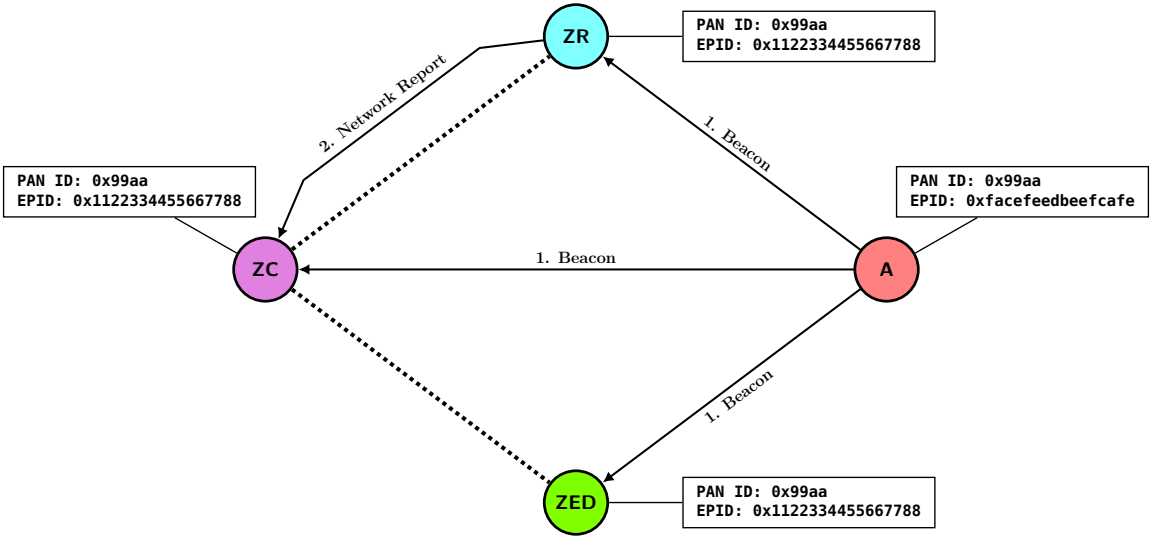

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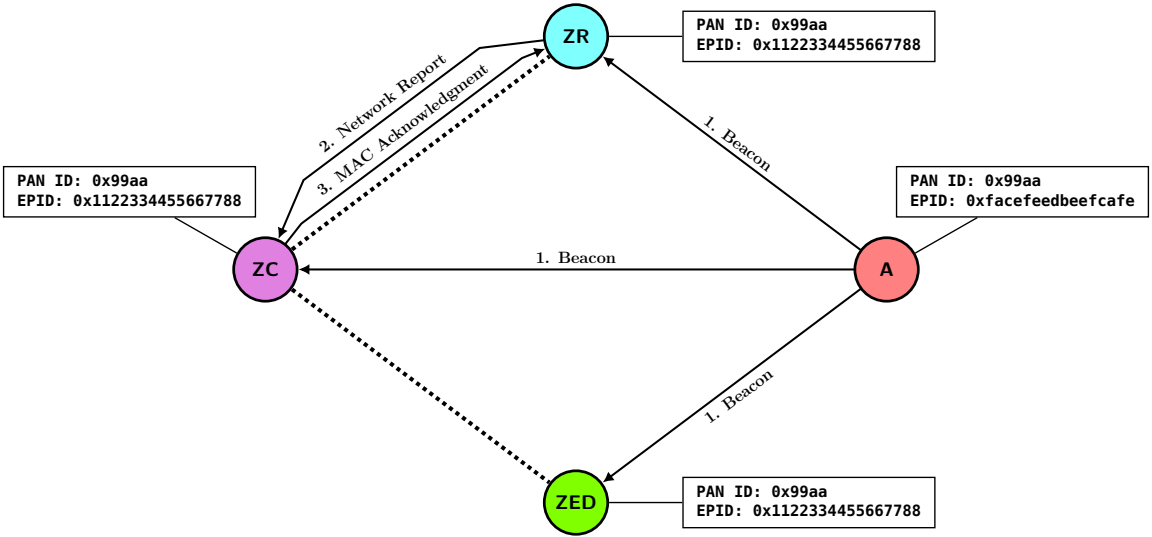

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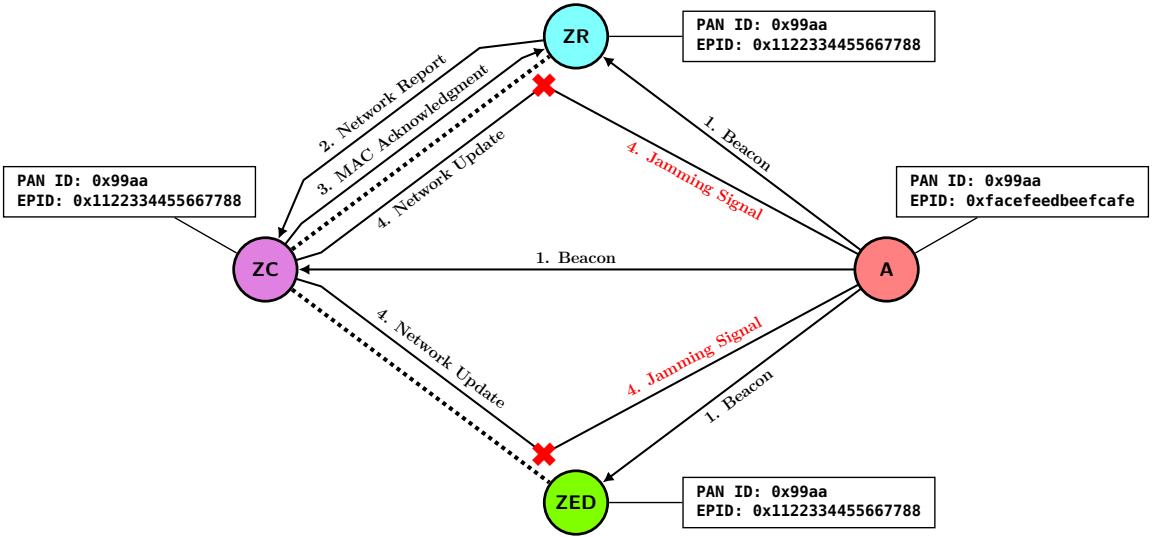

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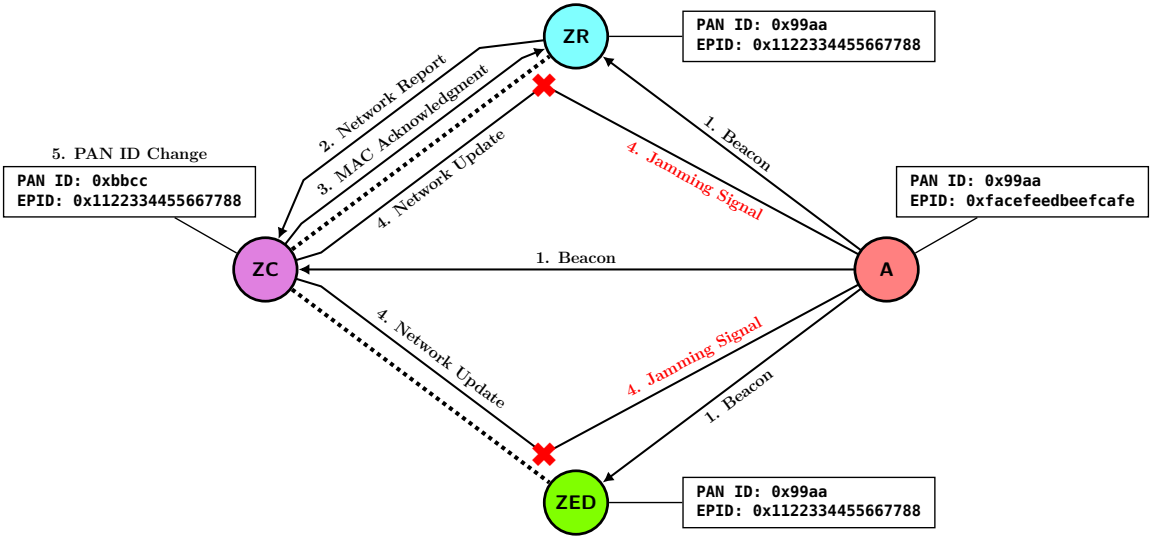
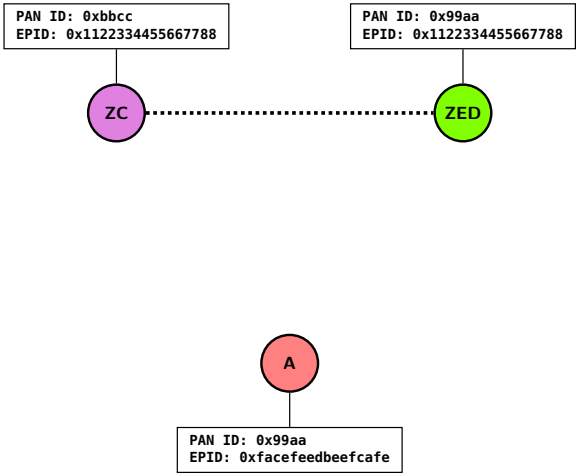


Keeping Zigbee Devices Disconnected (pt. 1)



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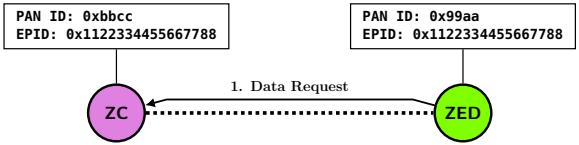

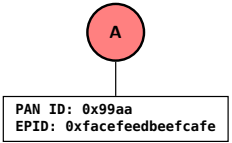

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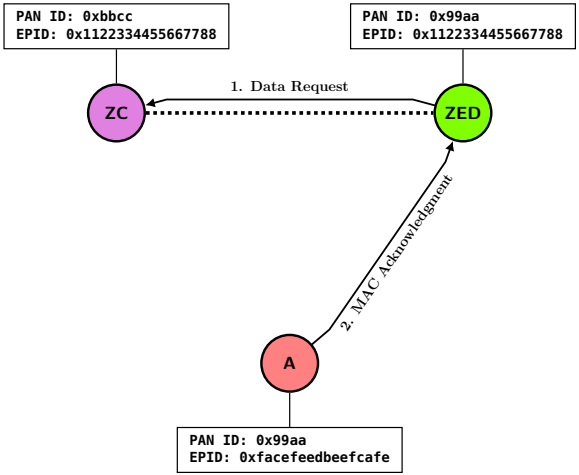

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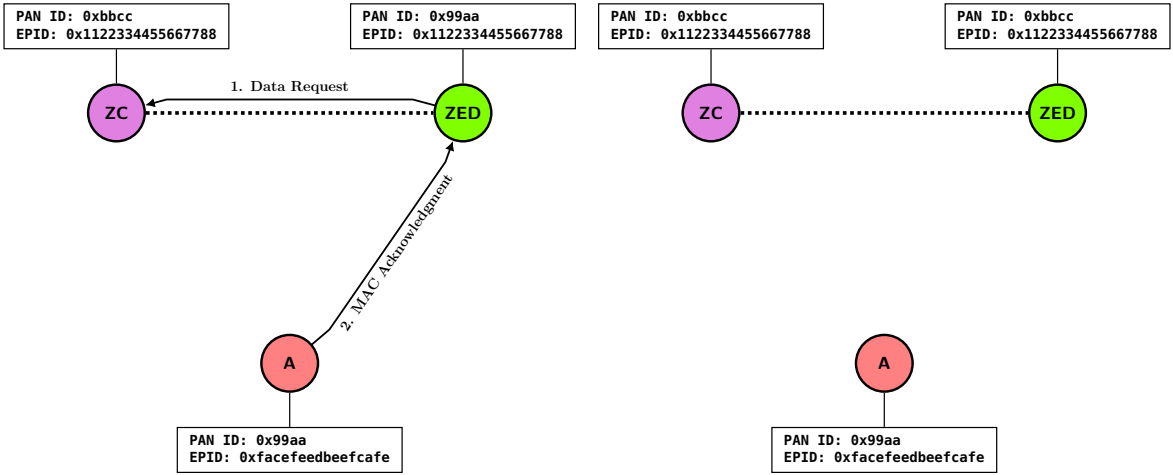

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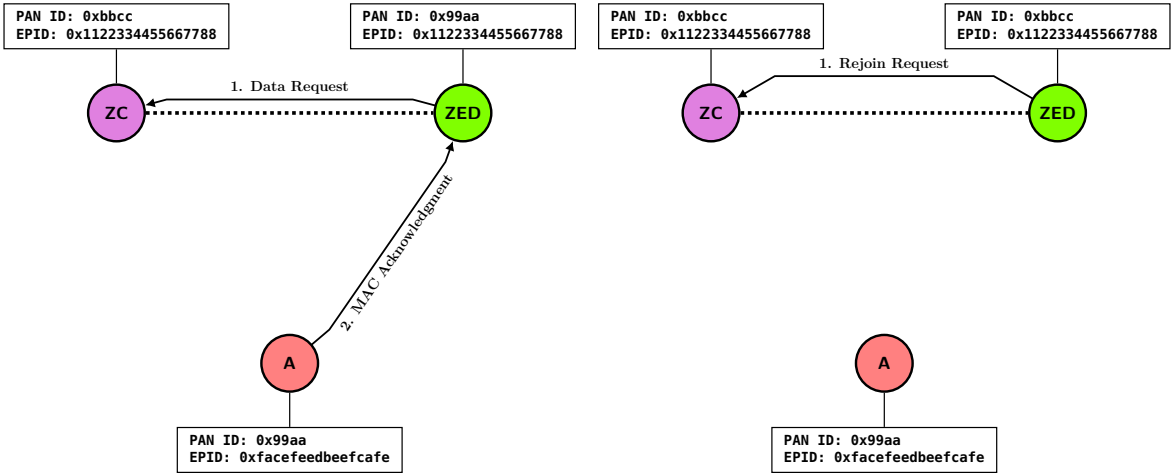

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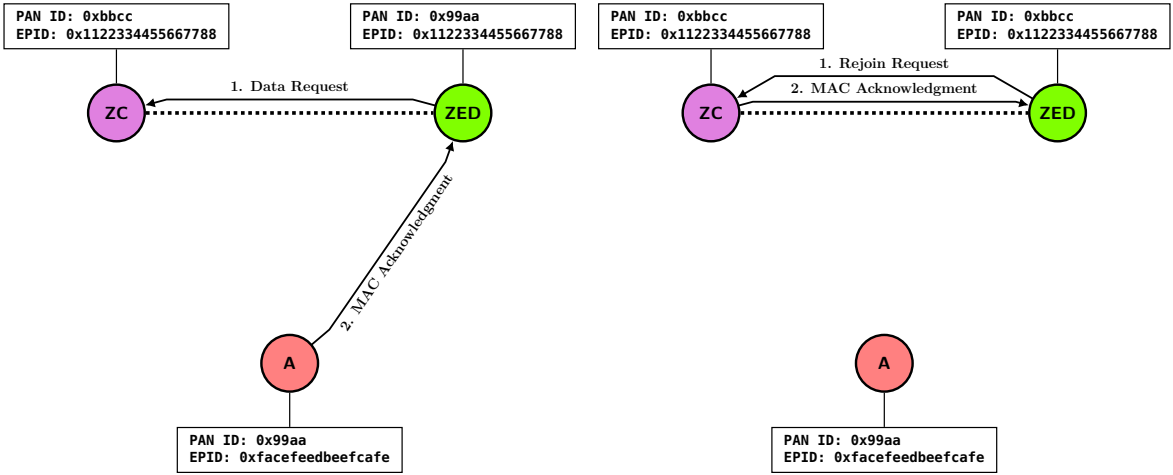

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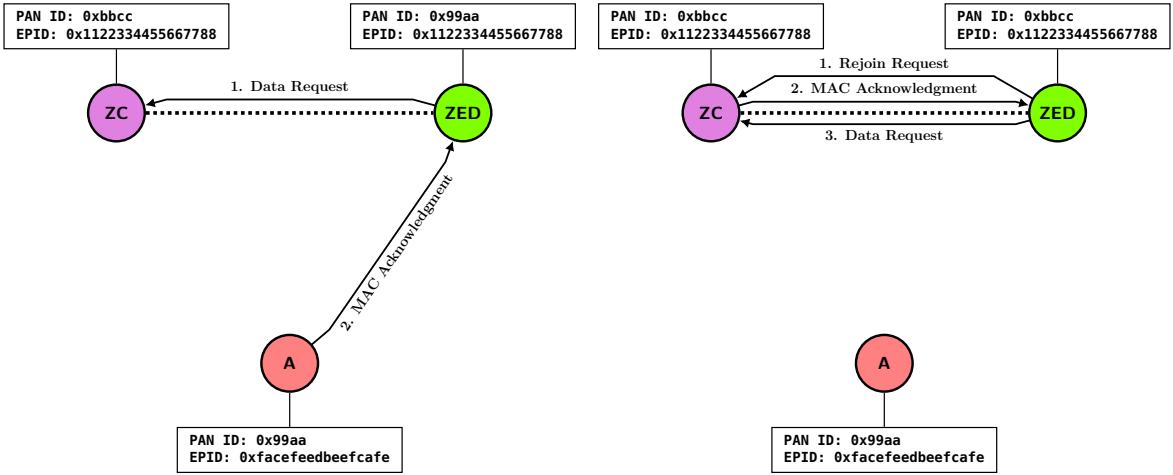

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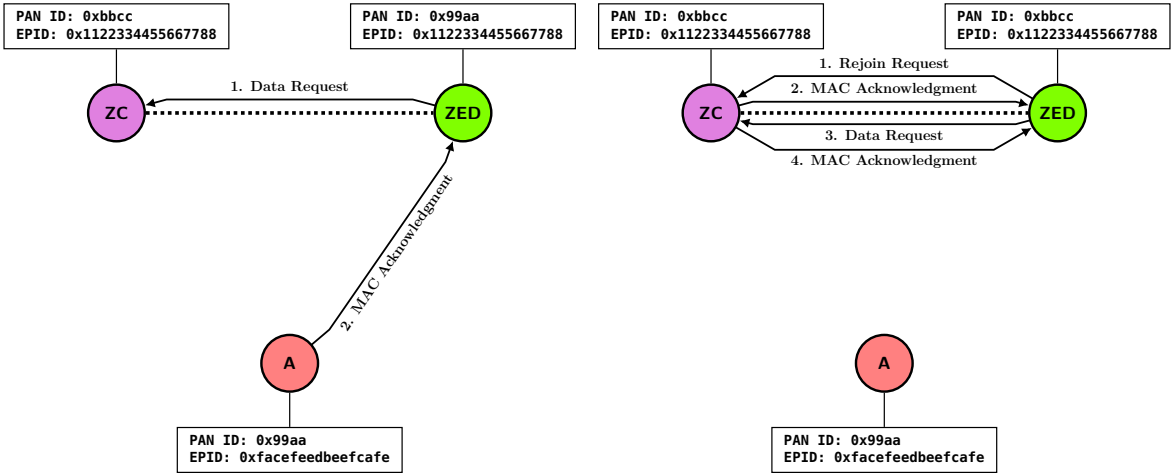

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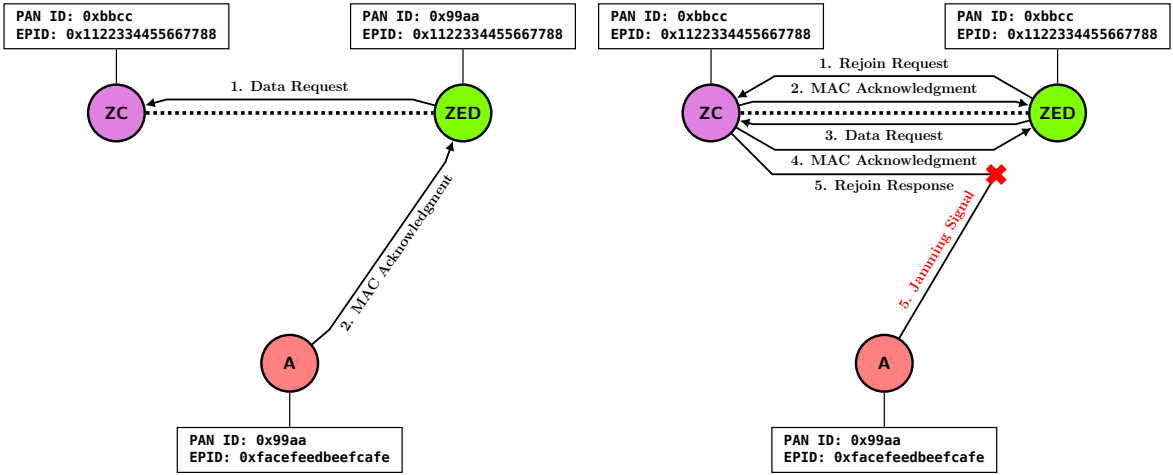

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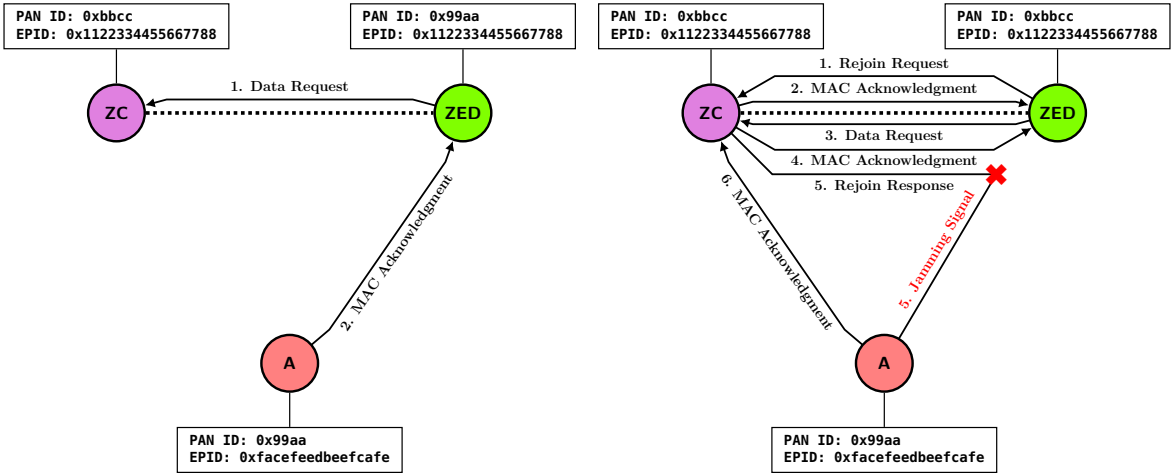

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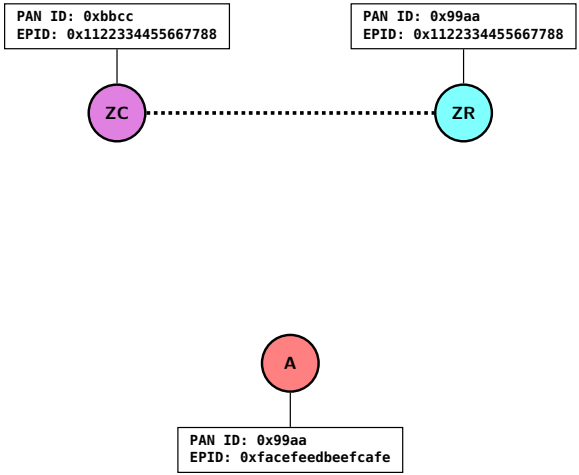
- By jamming the **beacons** with the updated PAN ID we could keep any Zigbee device disconnected



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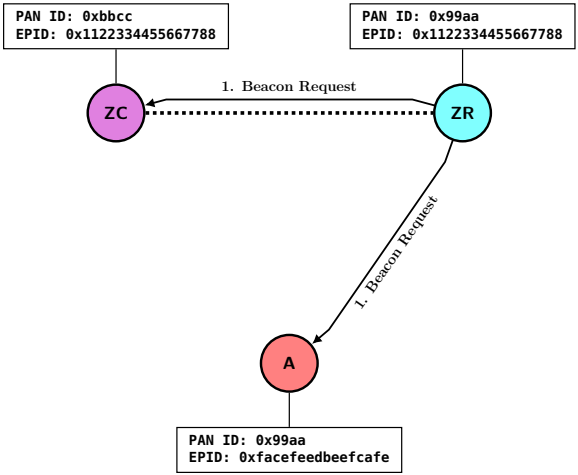

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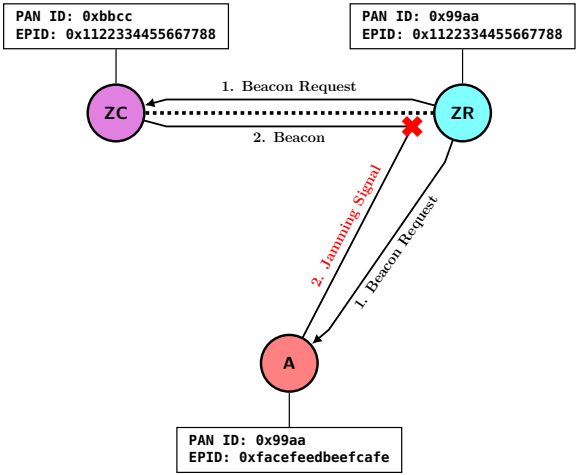

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- We recommend the following security enhancements:
  - The Trust Center link key should be **reconfigurable** over an out-of-band communication channel
  - The end users should be **made aware** of the security risks that the use of a legacy Zigbee device would introduce to their networks

Conclusion

- The lack of MAC-layer security exposes Zigbee networks to several passive and active attacks
- Developed software:
  - https://github.com/akestoridis/zigator
  - https://github.com/akestoridis/atusb-attacks
  - https://github.com/akestoridis/grc-ieee802154
  - https://github.com/akestoridis/wireshark-zigbee-profile
- CRAWDAD dataset cmu/zigbee-smarthome:
  - https://doi.org/10.15783/c7-nvc6-4q28
- Additional resources:
  - http://mews.sv.cmu.edu/research/zigator/