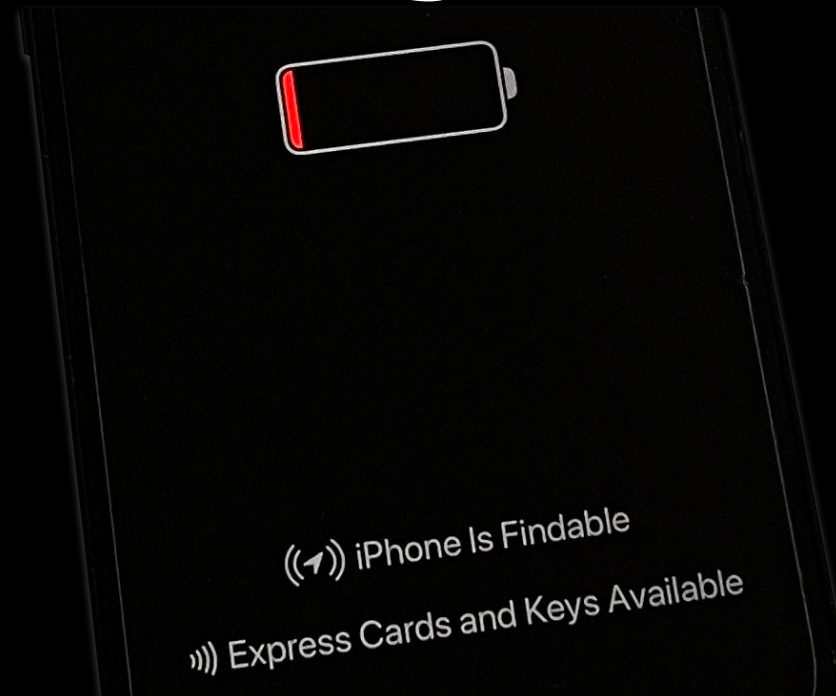


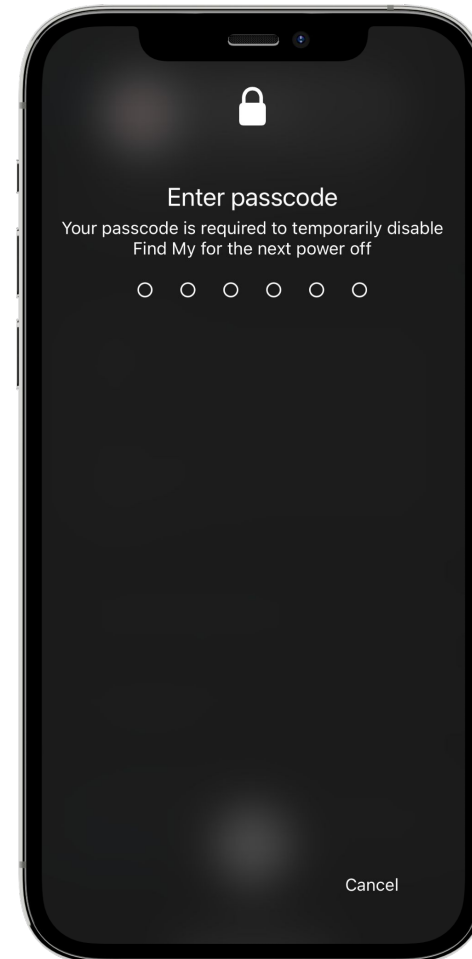
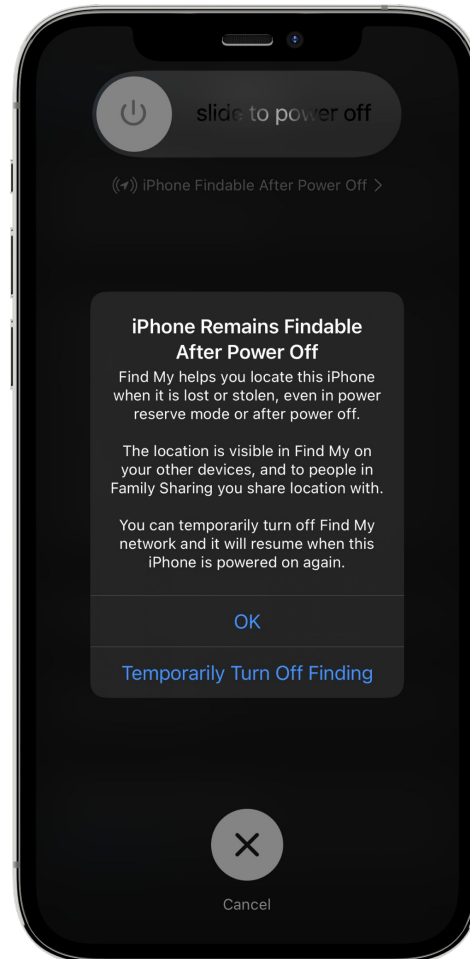
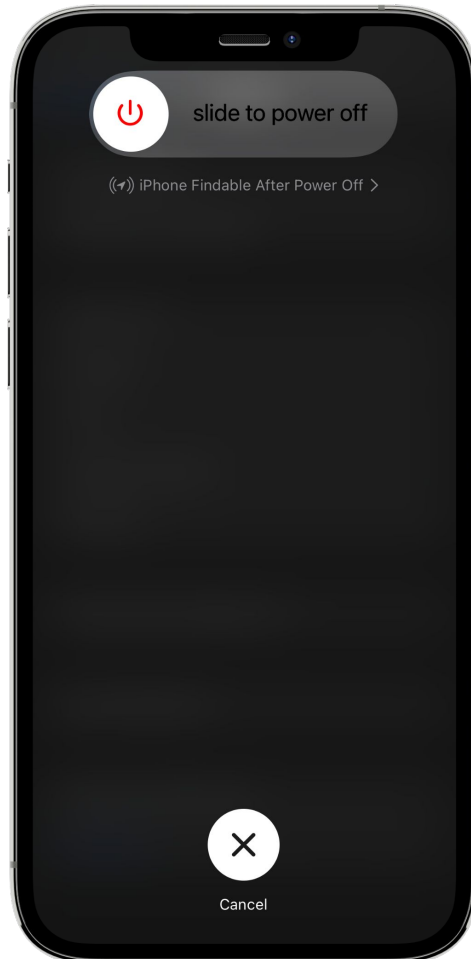
# When Wireless Malware Stays On After Turning Off iPhones



**Jiska Classen**  
**Secure Mobile Networking Lab - SEEMOO**  
**TU Darmstadt, Germany**

**Find My  
After Power Off**

# New "Security" Feature (iOS 15)





Is it a good anti-theft protection?



Find My Advertisement #1

Find My Advertisement #2

Find My Advertisement #3

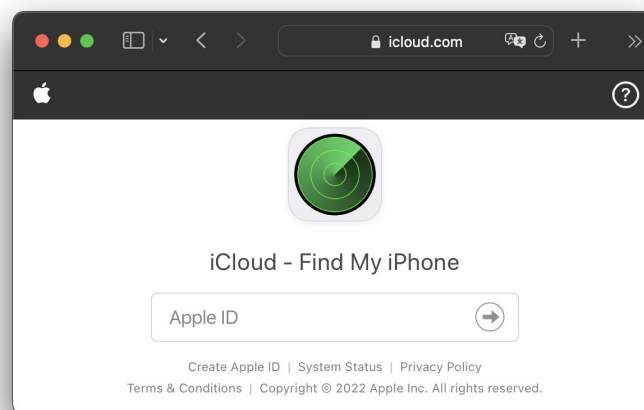
Find My Advertisement #4



Reporting device  
location encrypted  
with your public key



- Master Beacon Key
- Rolling Public Key  
→ Fresh, unlinkable key every 15 minutes



Query for last reports  
of your public keys

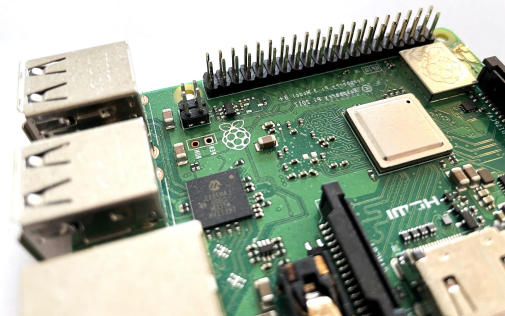
# Observations

- Collect BLE advertisements (script by [@Sn0wfreeze](#))
  - User-initiated shutdown.
  - Low battery automated shutdown.
  - Reboot, unlock, ...
- Unexpected findings!
  - Advertisements roll every 15min, as with normal Find My.
  - Advertisements stop after 5h on low battery.
  - Advertisements stop after 24h on user-initiated shutdown.
  - Reboot won't re-enable advertisements after 24h without unlock/Internet.
  - Find My dialogue might be shown even if activating Find My fails.



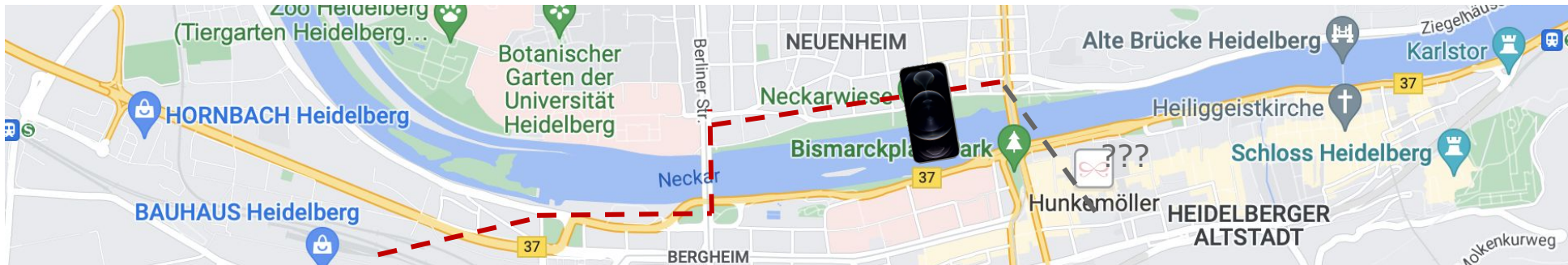
```
collect_advertisements.py

from bluepy.btle import Scanner,
DefaultDelegate, ScanEntry,
Peripheral, UUID, Service,
Characteristic, AssignedNumbers
import json
...
class BLEScanner(DefaultDelegate):
```



# Technical Limitations

- Secure storage of Find My *Master Beacon Key* vs. promise of anti-theft...
- Master Beacon Key allows generating all past and future advertisements sent by a device.  
→ Allows access to the device's location reports.



- On shutdown, 96 Find My advertisements for 15min (=24h) are generated.
  - Sent to the Bluetooth chip.
  - Stored in a database accessible before first unlock.



Is it a good anti-theft protection?

No!



# Low-Power Mode

LPM, LEPM, Power Reserve, ...



# Initial Reverse Engineering


- Get latest iOS IPSW.
- Extract firmware...

```
% strings BCM4387C2_19.3.384.3994_PCIE_Hazelnut_CLPC_OS_USI_20211011.bin | grep Hazelnut
tier2/Olympic/PCIE/Hazelnut_CLPC_OS/USI/bld/A_4387C2_ROM/tier2/patch/bcs/scheduler.o.patch2.c
tier2/Olympic/PCIE/Hazelnut_CLPC_OS/USI/bld/A_4387C2_ROM/tier2/patch/bcs/isr.o.patch2.c
...
tier2/Olympic/PCIE/Hazelnut_CLPC_OS/USI/bld/A_4387C2_ROM/tier2/patch/bcs/mpaf_layer_patch.o.patch2.c
...
tier2/Olympic/PCIE/Hazelnut_CLPC_OS/USI/bld/A_4387C2_ROM/tier2/patch/mpaf/apps/lpm/lpm_app.o.patch2.c
tier2/Olympic/PCIE/Hazelnut_CLPC_OS/USI/bld/A_4387C2_ROM/tier2/patch/mpaf/apps/lpm/lpm_app_gatt.o.patch2.c
tier2/Olympic/PCIE/Hazelnut_CLPC_OS/USI/bld/A_4387C2_ROM/tier2/patch/mpaf/apps/lpm/lpm_app_fsm.o.patch2.c
...
```

- **MPAF** is the name of a standalone thread, also used for IoT device development in the *Cypress Wiced SDK 6.2*.
- Not surprising at all.
- Reversing finished 🎉

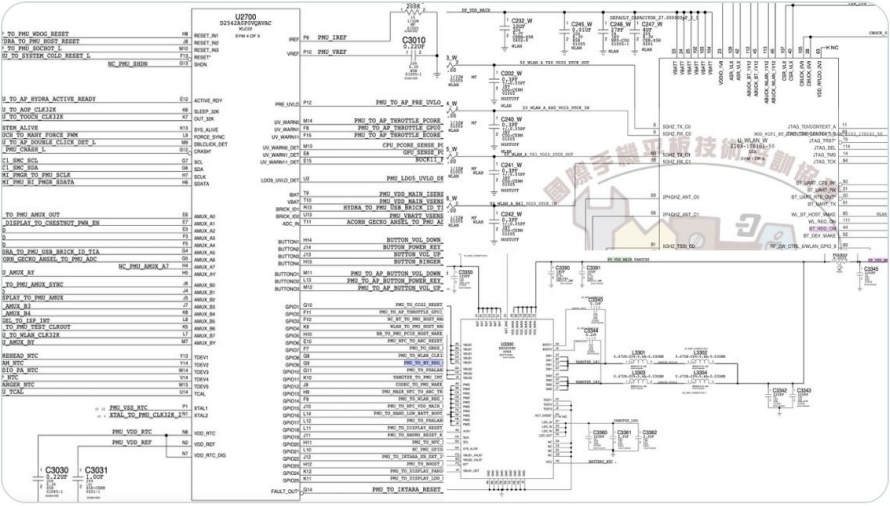
# How is the Bluetooth chip powered?

- No idea but Always-on Processor (AoP) firmware has some power module for Bluetooth...
- Publish blog post.
- If you're wrong on the Internet, people will correct you.

**Hector Martin**  
@marcan42

Replying to @naehrdine and @nicolas09F9

Thankfully, iPhone schematics are fairly readily available. Here's one. Notice how the PMU has an output to enable the Bluetooth block in the WLAN/Bluetooth chipset. If you look at that chipset, you'll see it is powered by PP\_VDD\_MAIN coming off of the battery charge IC.



11:09 AM · Oct 1, 2021 · Twitter Web App

## PRIMARY NFC

mm1100.m4



I2C BT TO NFC SDA

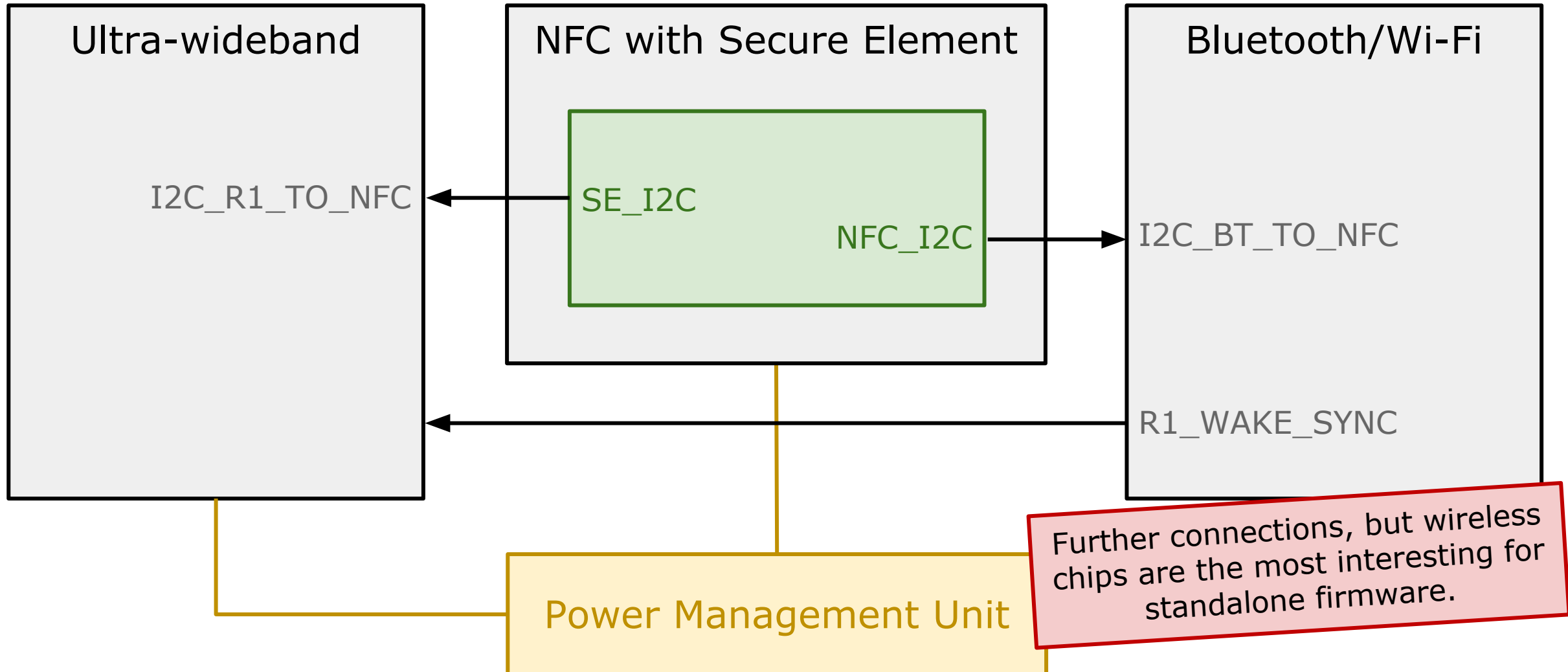
F4

NFC\_I2C\_SDA

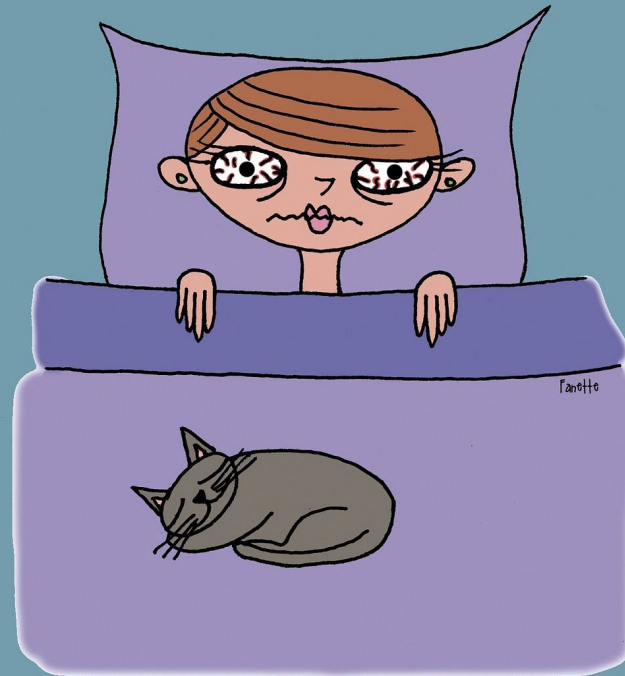
SE\_I2C\_SDA

H1	I2C	R1	TO	NFC	SDA
----	-----	----	----	-----	-----

# Hardware Changes (iPhone 11 and Newer)



# iPhone Insomnia



What is all this doing while the iPhone is “off”?



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## Express Cards with power reserve

If iOS isn't running because iPhone needs to be charged, there may still be enough power in the battery to support Express Card transactions. Supported iPhone devices automatically support this feature with:

- A payment or transit card designated as the Express Transit card
- Student ID cards with Express Mode turned on
- Car keys with Express Mode turned on
- Home keys with Express Mode turned on
- Hospitality or Corporate access cards with Express Mode turned on

Pressing the side button (or on iPhone SE 2nd generation, the Home button) displays the low-battery icon as well as text indicating that Express Cards are available to use. **The NFC controller performs Express Card transactions under the same conditions as when iOS is running**, except that transactions are indicated only with haptic notification (no visible notification is shown). On iPhone SE 2nd generation, completed transactions may take a few seconds to appear on screen. This feature isn't available when a standard user-initiated shutdown is performed.

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Digital Car Key 3.0 supports power reserve and is based on Bluetooth & Ultra-wideband

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“Find My After Power Off” is likely a byproduct of Digital Car Key 3.0.

# Entering Low-Power Mode

## ☐ User-initiated

- Find My (24h)
- Find My dialogue is shown
- User can opt out during each shutdown
- Pressing power button turns on phone

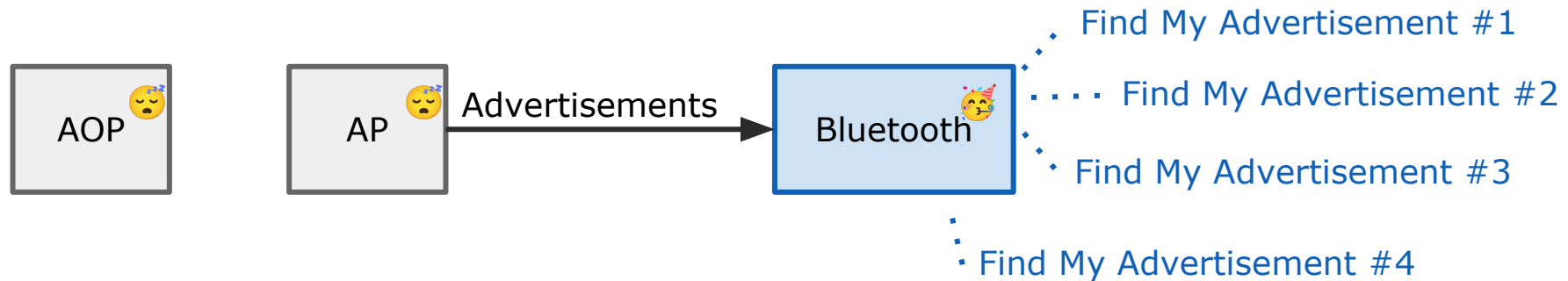
## ☐ Automated (aka "Power Reserve")

- Find My + Express Cards and Keys (5h)
- No dialogue, opt out via disabling features in settings
- Pressing power button shows empty battery and enabled features




# Basic Principle

- iOS initializes firmware on LPM-enabled chips.
- iOS application processor (and always-on processor) shut down.
- Power Management Unit (PMU) powers chips to run standalone firmware.



# Supported Devices

Series	NFC+SE	NFC LPM	Bluetooth/Wi-Fi	UWB	Find My LPM
iPhone XR	NXP SN100	✓	BCM4347B1	—	—
iPhone X□	NXP SN100	✓	BCM4377B2	—	—
iPhone 11	NXP SN200	✓	BCM4378B1	r1p0	✓
iPhone SE 2020	NXP SN200	✓	BCM4378B1	—	—
iPhone 12	NXP SN210	✓	BCM4387C2	r1p1	✓
iPhone 13	NXP SN210	✓	BCM4387C2	r1p2	✓



Same Bluetooth chip but  
no Find My LPM support...

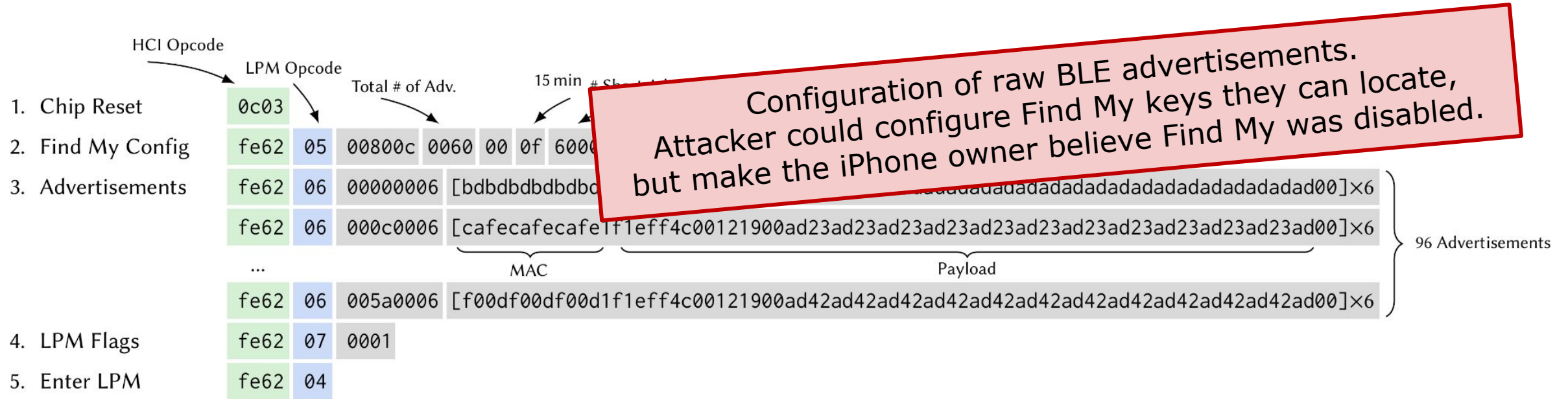
# Analysis & Attack Vectors

- **NFC/SE** firmware is encrypted and signed.
  - Previous hacking attempts on PN553, but SN100/200/210 is not vulnerable to the same attack.  
<https://www.pentestpartners.com/security-blog/breaking-the-nfc-chips-in-tens-of-millions-of-smart-phones-and-a-few-pos-systems/>
- **UWB** firmware is only signed.
  - We did lots of static analysis, some of our U1 driver interface reversing published at Black Hat 2021.
  - Florian Kosterhon even fuzzed the interface into chip direction, emulated the firmware for fuzzing, etc. but no vulnerabilities found.
  - UWB has no data transfer, requires activation via BLE, limited attack surface.
- **Bluetooth** firmware??
  - Lots of experience with that in our team!
  - @r0bre wrote an iPhone X□+ firmware patcher for his thesis.

# **Bluetooth Firmware Analysis**

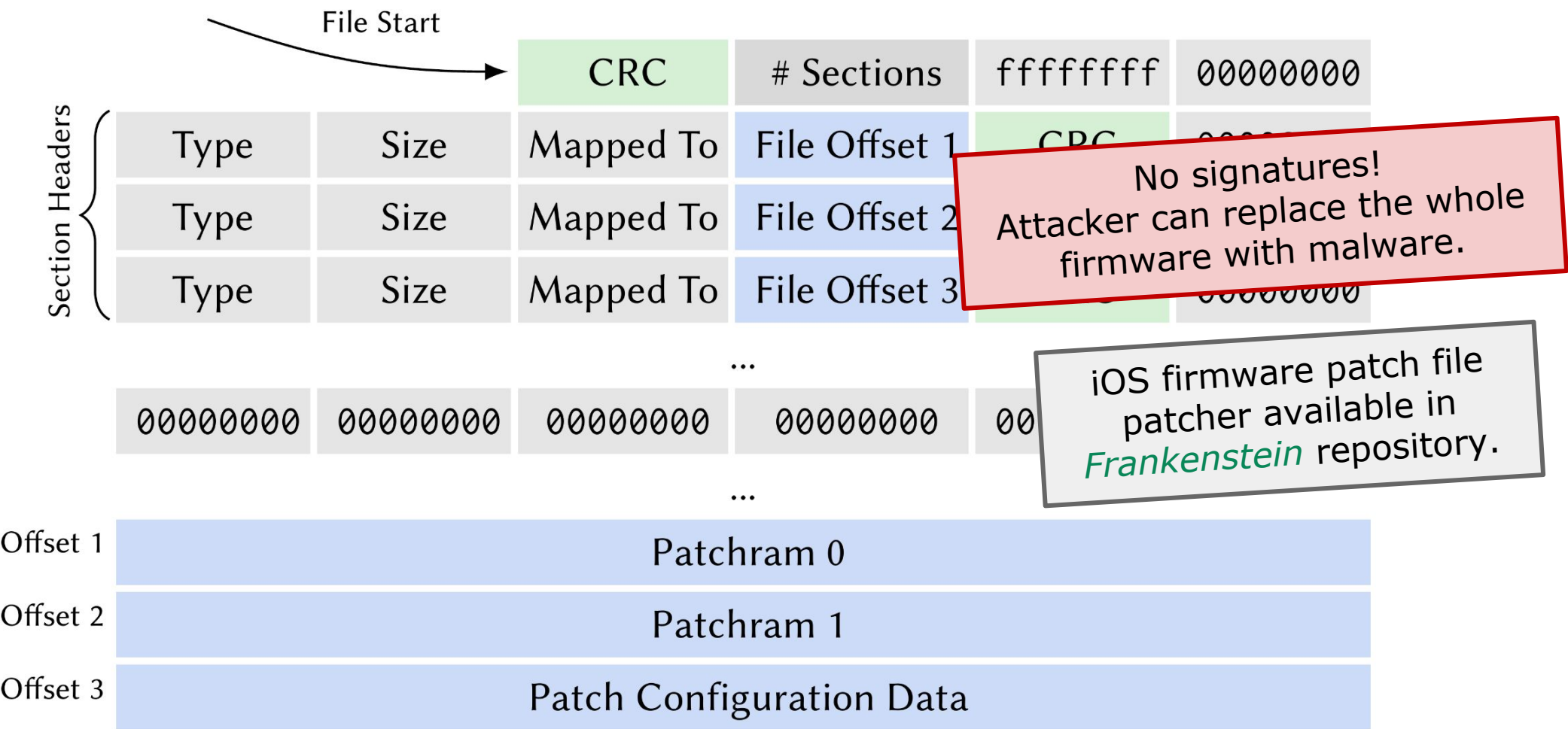


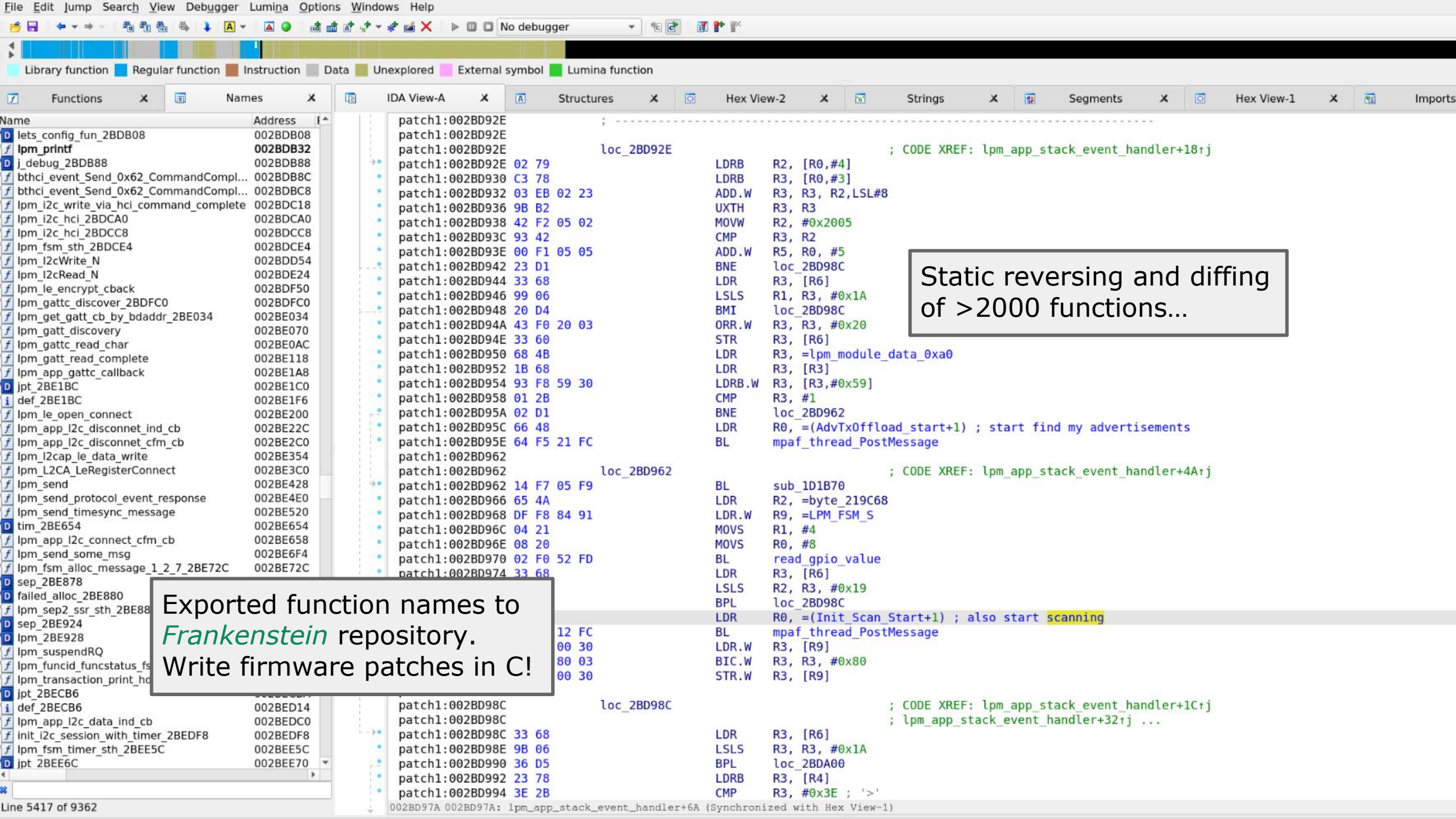
# LPM Initialization



- Initialization commands observed from logs (non-jailbroken iOS 15).
- Static and dynamic firmware analysis to confirm semantics.

# Bluetooth Firmware Patch Format





Static reversing and diffing  
of >2000 functions...

Exported function names to  
*Frankenstein* repository.  
Write firmware patches in C!

# Firmware Analysis Workflow

- Dump Bluetooth ROM of iPhone 12 on any (jailbreakable) iOS version with *InternalBlue*.
- Apply iOS 15 firmware patches.
- Perform static analysis to locate functions of interest.  
Modify functions in patch file if needed (e.g., allow Write\_RAM, Launch\_RAM).
- Load patches to jailbroken iPhone for dynamic analysis.



# Running Backported Firmware

- Run iOS 15 LPM firmware on jailbroken iPhone with iOS 14, load it with BlueTool.
- Send the same LPM initialization commands to the firmware.
- Entering LPM (fe 62 04) terminates HCI communication with the host.
  - We can no longer debug what's going on.
  - bluetoothd will immediately restart the Bluetooth chip upon timeouts.
  - Would require lots of firmware patching for analysis...
- Dumping Bluetooth RAM with *InternalBlue* just before entering LPM.
  - See all structures in RAM.
  - Cross-reference their access in functions.
  - Analyze and name functions, e.g., the one rolling advertisements.

```
power off  
device -D  
bcm -w /tmp/fw.bin
```



Name functions  
starting from here.

```
int bthci_cmd_0xfe62_set_advertisements(int input, int a2, byte* a3) {  
...  
    if ( lpm_module_data_0xa0 ) {  
        switch (input + 12) { // get LPM opcode from HCI command  
            case 1:  
                r = bthci_cmd_lmp_0xfe62_0x01(input + 9);  
                break;  
            case 2:  
                r = bthci_cmd_lmp_0xfe62_0x02(input + 9);  
                break;  
            case 3:  
                r = bthci_cmd_lmp_0xfe62_0x03(input + 9);  
                break;  
            case 4: // Enter LPM  
                r = bthci_cmd_lmp_0xfe62_finally_activate_0x04(input + 9, a2, a3, v4);  
                ...  
                break;  
            case 5: // Find My configuration  
                r = bthci_cmd_lmp_0xfe62_0x05_set_advertisement_config(input + 9);  
                break;  
            case 6: // Set advertisements  
                r = bthci_cmd_lmp_0xfe62_0x06_add_advertisements(input + 9);  
                break;  
            case 7: // Final step  
                r = bthci_cmd_lmp_0xfe62_0x07_after_advertisements(input + 9, a2, a3, v4);  
                break;  
            default: // Error code: HCI command disallowed  
                r = 18;  
                break;  
        }  
    }  
...  
}
```

Some LPM initialization functions  
not used by iOS Find My setup.

# Enable Write\_RAM for Dynamic Analysis

- iOS applies Bluetooth firmware patch to RAM.
- Firmware patch then disables Write\_RAM command.
- Statically remove check, calculate new CRCs.
- Patched firmware available in [InternalBlue](#) repository.

```
patch1:002C57D2          disallow_fwupdate          ; CODE XREF: bthci_cmd_HandleCommand+1D6↑j
patch1:002C57D2  2E 2A          CMP      R2, #0x2E          ; VSC_HandleDownload_Minidriver
patch1:002C57D4  00 F0 C3 81    BEQ.W    command_disallowed
patch1:002C57D8  4C 2A          CMP      R2, #0x4C          ; VSC_Write_RAM
patch1:002C57D8                                ; -> disallows writing to RAM via HCI
patch1:002C57DA  00 F0 C0 81    BEQ.W    command_disallowed
patch1:002C57DE  0B E2          B        call_default_command_handler
```

# Interesting Functions in LPM Firmware

- MPAF thread calls into multiple BLE functions known from leaked symbols (CYW20735 etc. from *Wiced Studio 6.2*).
  - BLE advertisements for Find My.
  - Scanning for other devices, GATT service, ... likely all used for Digital Car Key.
- Analyzing Digital Car Key 3.0?
  - Dynamic analysis would require to also backport NFC + UWB firmware.
  - At the same time also requires the NFC SE applet and various user-space daemon updates introduced in iOS 15.
  - ...waiting for an iOS 15 jailbreak.





# Impact of Firmware Modification

- Malicious Bluetooth firmware could be installed. 🐛
  - Only protection is CRC, no signature checks.
  - Code execution on system → code execution after “power off”.
- Use jailbroken iOS 14.x iPhones for dynamic Bluetooth security analysis. 🔍
  - Modify firmware, e.g., install your own patches for testing.
  - We bring back *Frankenstein* and *InternalBlue* support to the iPhone X□, 11, 2020 SE, 12, and 13 Bluetooth chips!



<https://github.com/seemoo-lab>

# Conclusions

A red digital display showing the number 24. The digits are composed of seven segments, with the top and bottom segments of each digit being slightly offset to create a 3D effect. The display is set against a black background.

You have twenty four hours to find your iPhone!

# 24h Limitation in Find My LPM Module

- No real limitation why LPM should only run 24h.
- Generate more advertisements?  
Quite some memory usage and Bluetooth memory is very limited.
- Master Beacon Key protections...  
Copy key to NFC Secure Element, request more advertisements when empty?  
(Not implemented as of now.)

# Security Impact

- New "*Find My After Power Off*" feature markets LPM for anti-theft.  
Current implementation makes false promises and does not prevent theft. 🔒
- Turning off the main processor 🤪 no longer turns off all chips.  
High-value targets can no longer trust iPhones that off means off. 🎉
- Direct connections between wireless technologies.  
Chips might extract each other's secrets or even execute code. ✨  
(Code execution has been shown for Bluetooth→Wi-Fi...)



# Q&A

 <https://github.com/seemoo-lab/{frankenstein,internalblue}>

 Twitter: @naehrdine

 [jclassen@seemoo.de](mailto:jclassen@seemoo.de)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.06114>