Institute of Operating Systems and Computer Networks



# Secure communication based on noisy input data Introduction

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# Overview and Structure

- Classification methods
- Feature extraction
  - Features from audio
  - Features from RF
- Fuzzy Commitment
- Fuzzy Extractors
- Authentication with noisy data
- Error correcting codes
- Entropy
- Physically unclonable functions





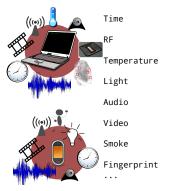
#### Introduction

Conclusion



• We are surrounded by a multitude of sensors

- Sensor readings utilised for
  - Information provisioning
  - Situation classification
  - Authentication
  - Cryptography







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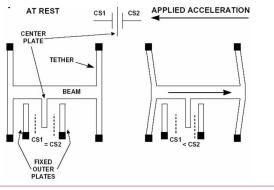




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- MEMS acceleration sensors
  - E.g. Analogue Devices ADXL
  - Low energy consumption, small, cheap, medium precision
  - MEMS = Micro-mechanical System: Mechanic in Silicon (Silizium)
  - Here: Comparison of capacity CS1 and CS2 leads to acceleration

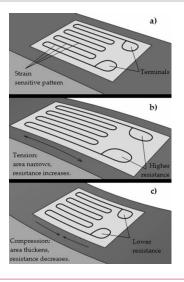




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- Pressure sensors
  - Z.B. IEE about 3-10 Euro
  - Very imprecise

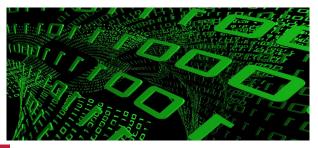






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- Output of sensors has to be interpreted typically
  - Raw electrical signals
  - Interpretation of signals as electric values
  - Binary or Real valued representation
  - Further identification of features
  - Feature extraction
  - Interpretation of features and classification



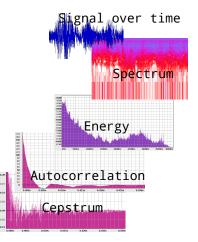


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# Features and feature extraction

- What is a feature and why do we need it?
  - Captured data might be hard to interpret
  - Many aspects can be contained in a single data stream
  - Example: Audio
    - I oudness
    - Energy on frequency bands
    - Zero crossings
    - Direction changes





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# Examples and case studies: Media Cup

- Media Cup: Context recognition
  - Activity: Trigger sleep mode (save energy)
  - Level of activity
  - Own context: Object movement, person is nervous, specific handling of objects
  - Environmental context: Vibration, earthquake
- Sensor: Ballswitch
  - (nearly) no quiescent current
  - Various types, filled with gas/liquid
  - e.g. Acceleration with fixed value (liquid)
  - Vibration (filled with gas)



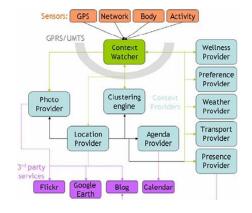




# Examples and case studies: Context Watcher

- Context Watcher
  - Location
    - GSM cell-ID; GPS
  - Mood
    - user input
  - Activity
    - calender based
  - Bio-data
    - heart and foot sensors
  - Weather
    - location based over internet
  - Photo/picture
    - camera





# Examples and case studies: Context Watcher





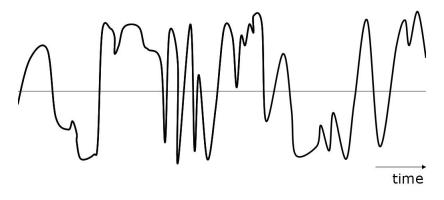
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#### TEA-Audio

- Requirements
  - Restricted memory space
  - Computing power restricted
- Benefit
  - $\bullet \ \ \mathsf{Many \ sensors} \to \mathsf{Many \ features}$
- Example approach
  - Utilise time domain (no transformation)
  - Utilise statistic measures
  - Feature extraction based on small amount of data

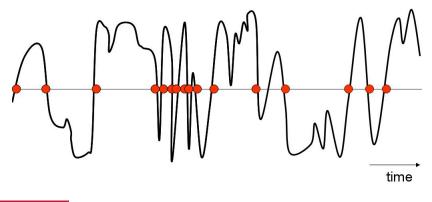


• Audio data in time domain



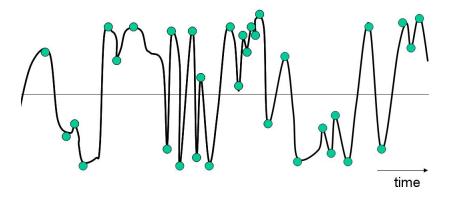


- Count zero crossings
- Distance between zero crossings



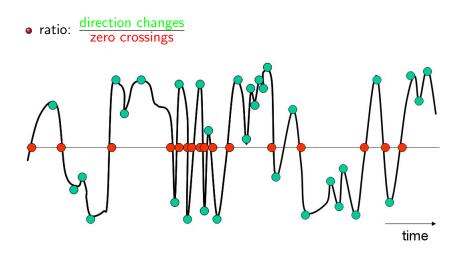


• Count of direction changes





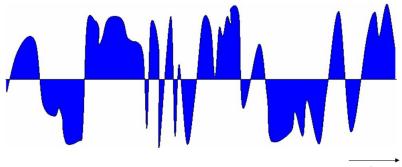
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#### Integral

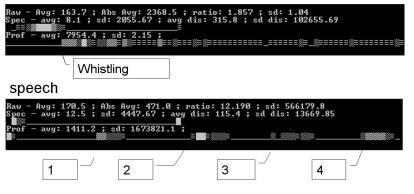


time



• Several chunks for speech

#### whistling





• Distance between zero crossings: distinct behaviour of oscillation at start and end

#### whistling

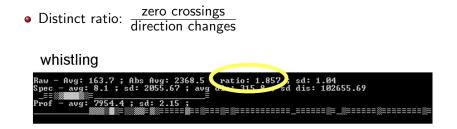


#### speech





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#### speech





• Significant change in standard deviation of chunks

#### whistling



#### speech







#### Introduction

Conclusion



# **Questions?**

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#### Literature

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- P. Tulys, B. Skoric, T. Kevenaar: Security with Noisy Data On private biometrics, secure key storage and anti-counterfeiting, Springer, 2007.
- R.O. Duda, P.E. Hart, D.G. Stork: Pattern Classification, Wiley, 2001.









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