



Cyber-Human System:

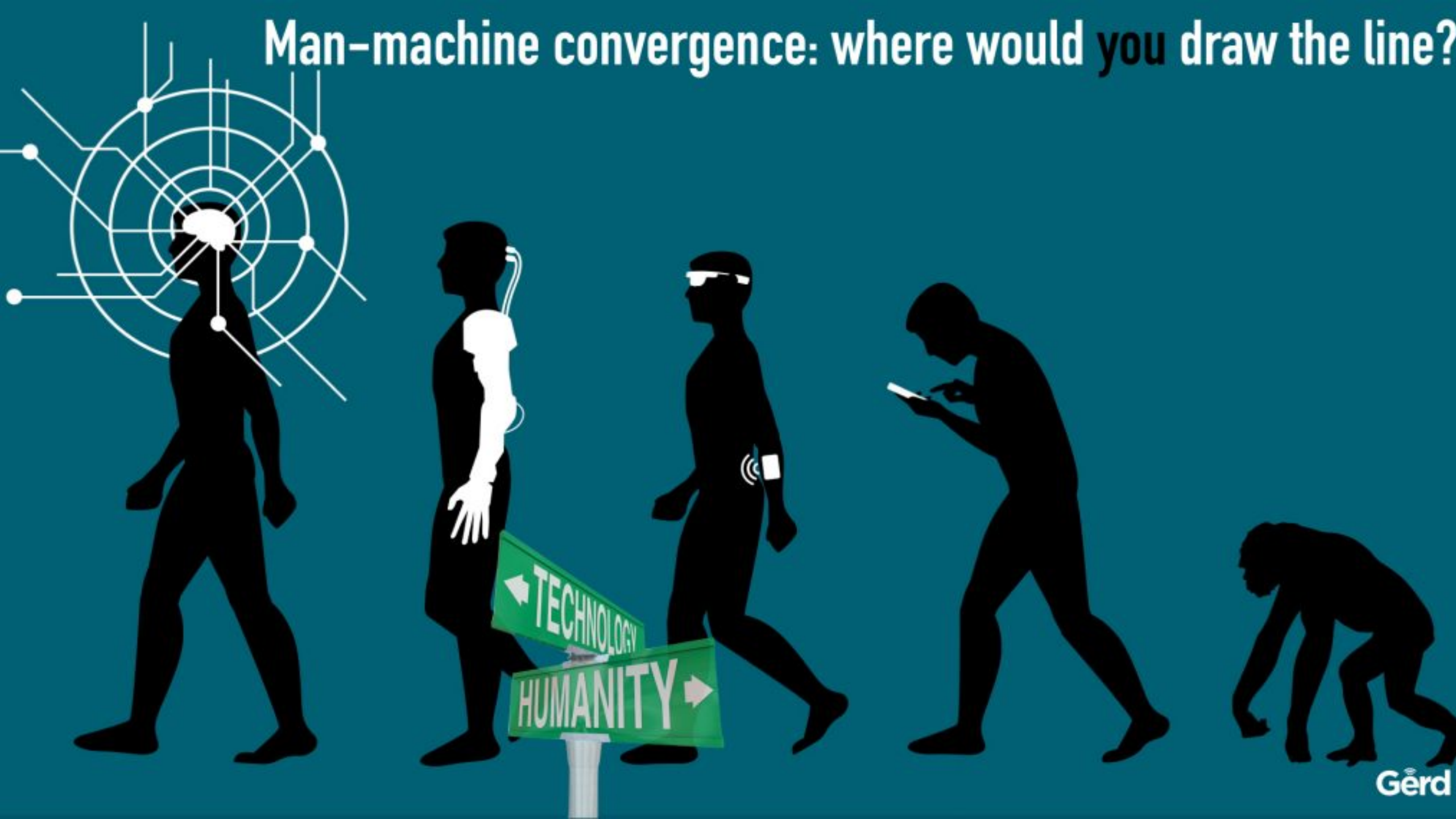
SECURITY ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES
FOR AUTHENTICATION AND DATA
PRIVACY

Michele Nogueira, Federal University of Paraná (UFPR)

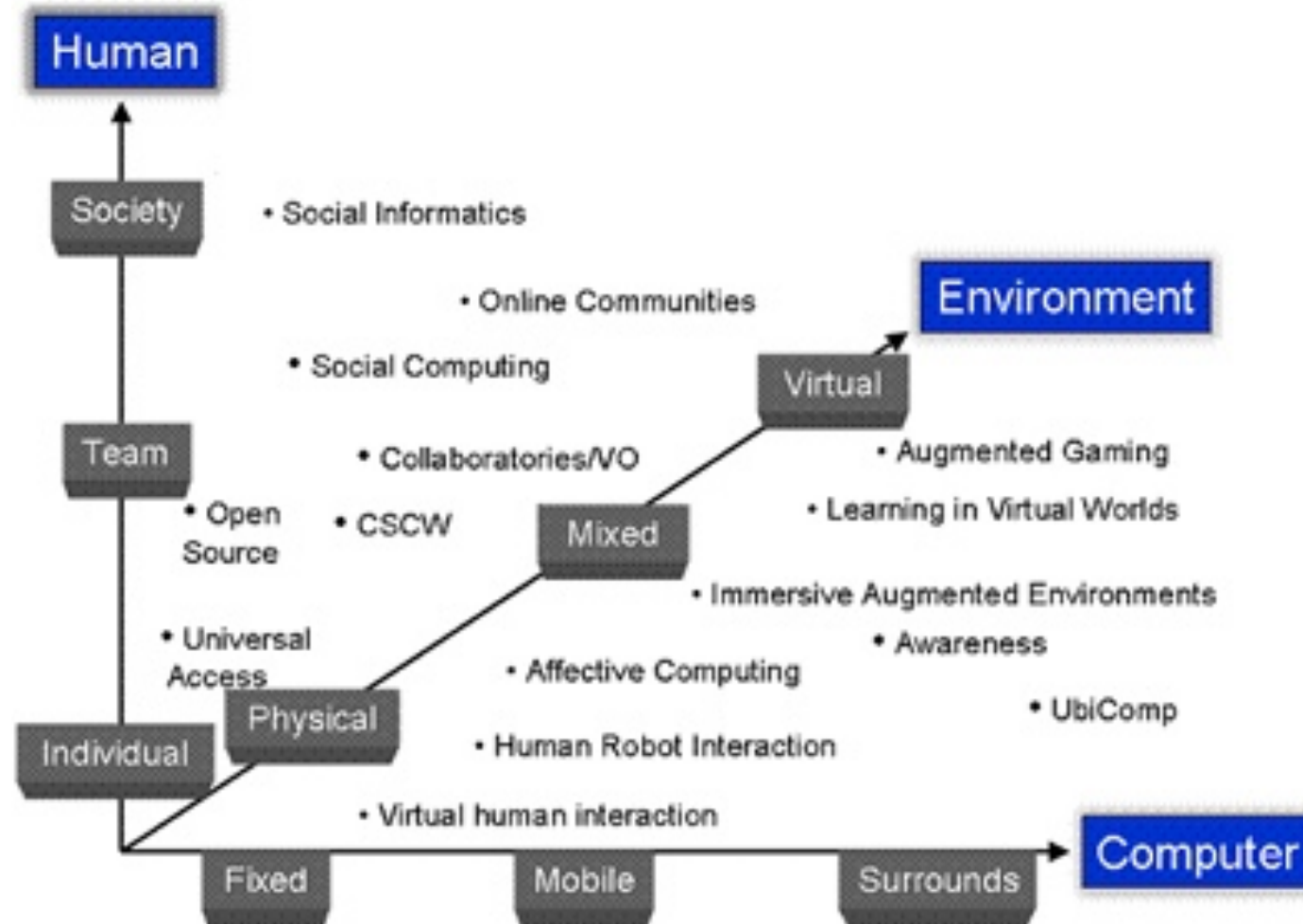
CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS WORKSHOP
Montevideo, Uruguay



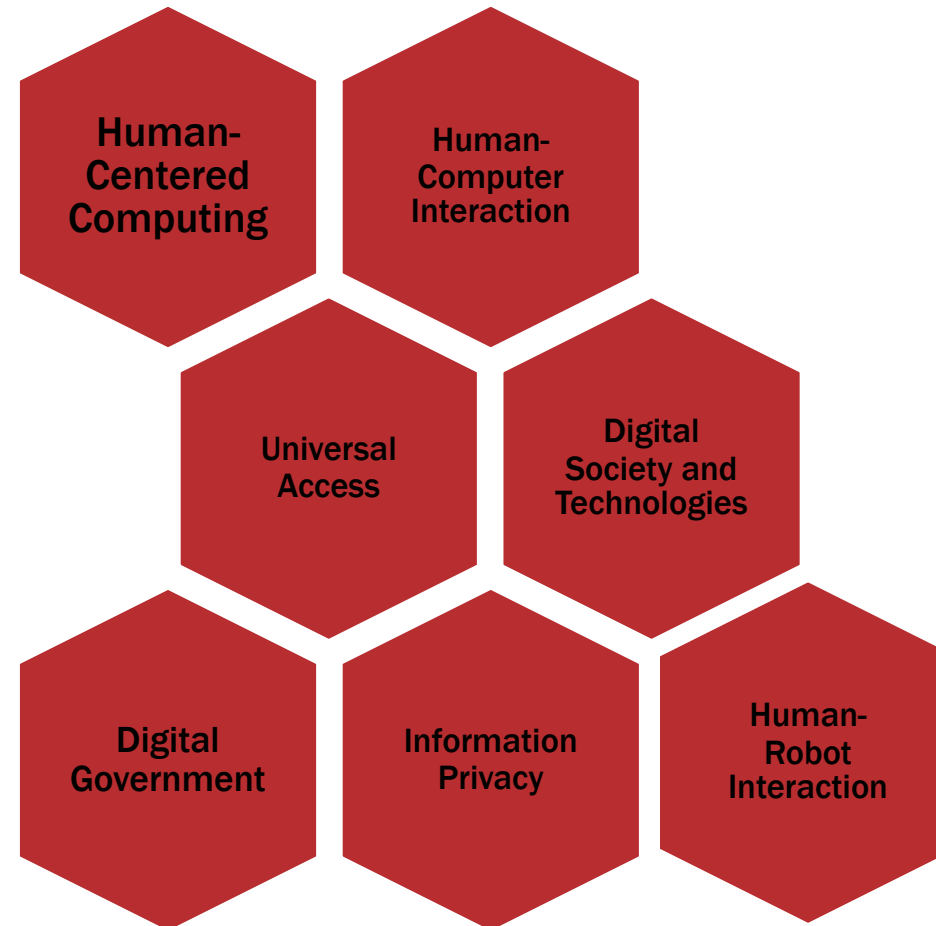
Man-machine convergence: where would you draw the line?



NSF Cyber-Human Systems



Cyber-Human Systems

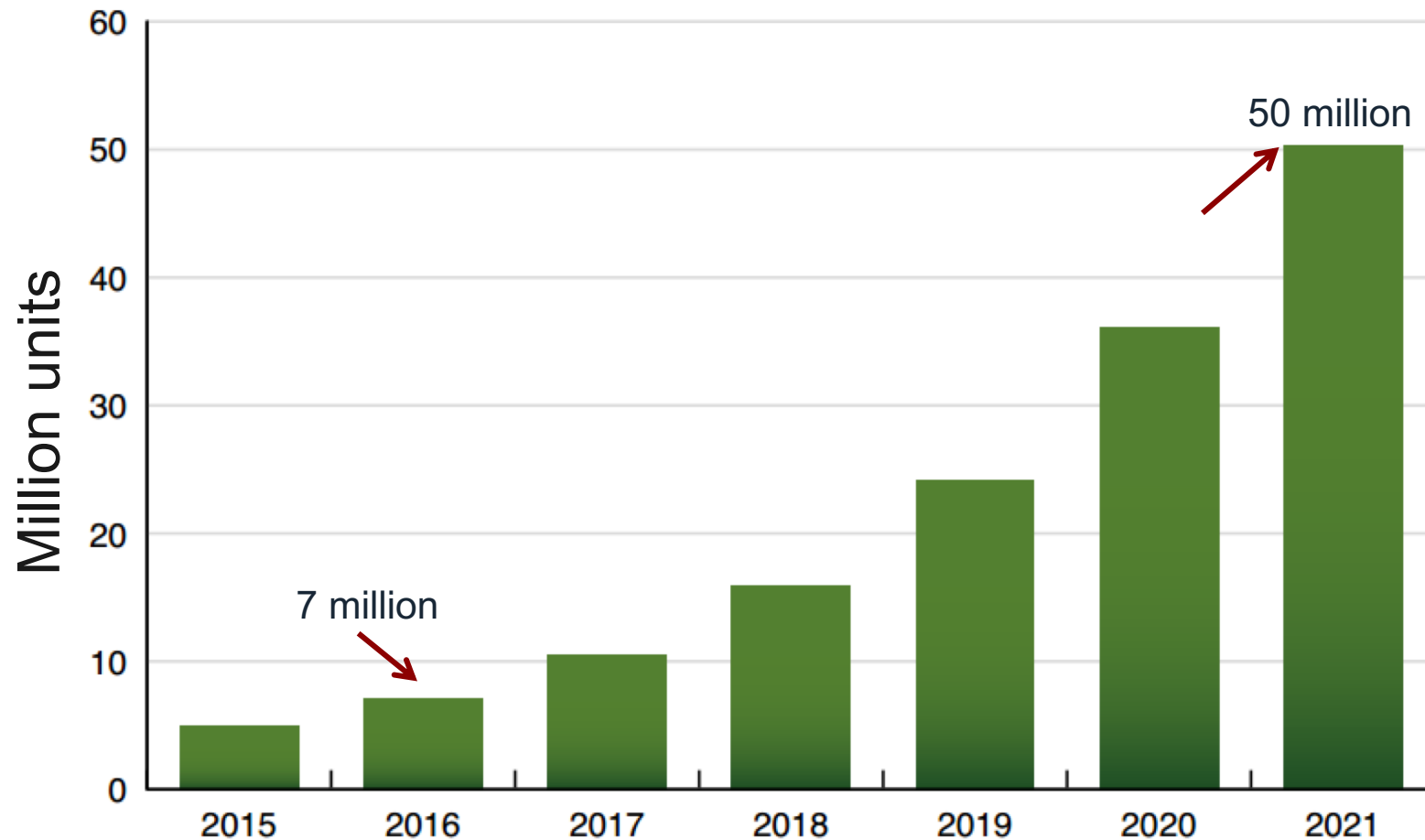


RNP



Introduction

Use of medical applications and devices

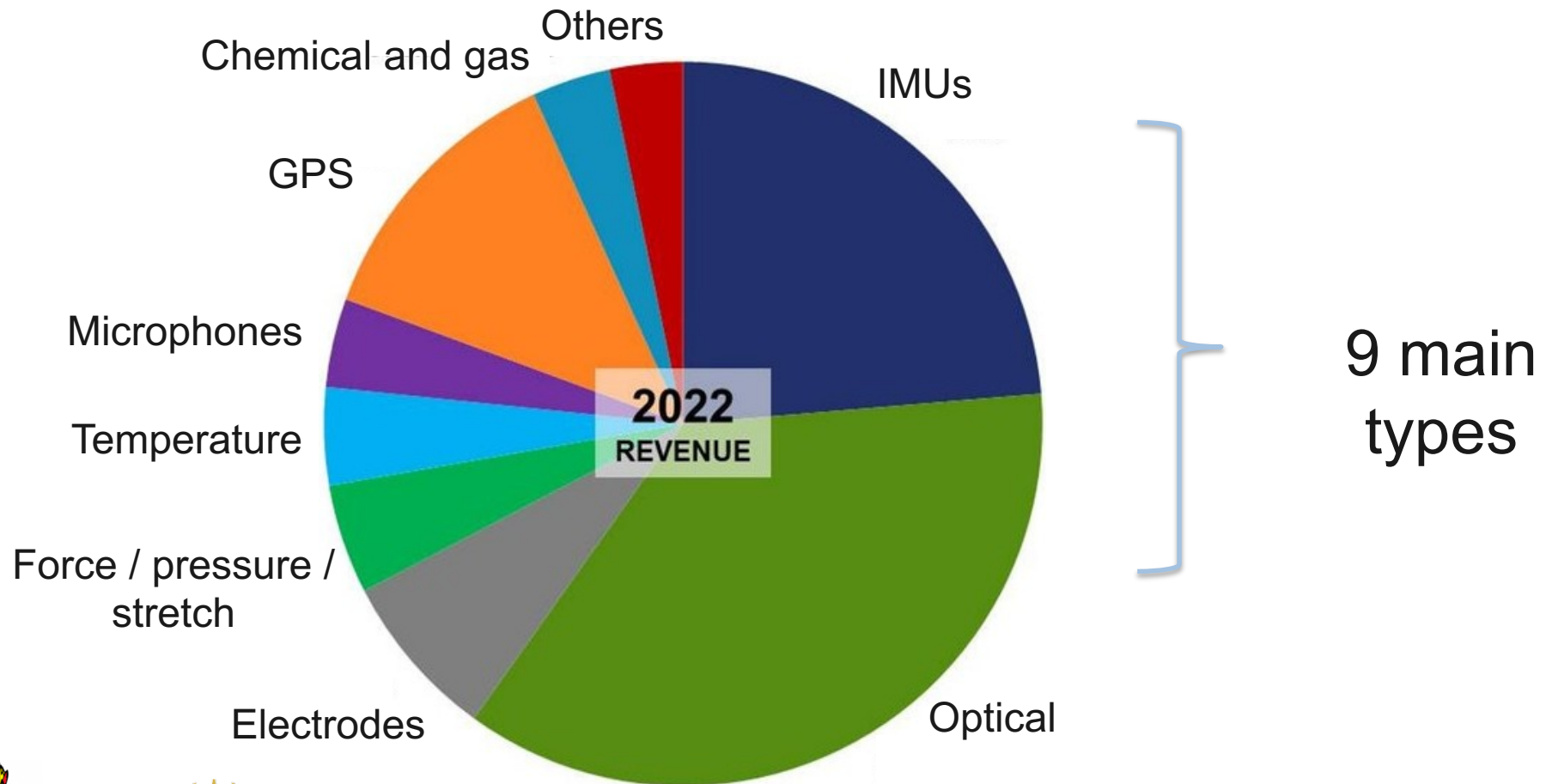


Home-connected medical monitoring devices
(World from 2015 to 2021)

Source: MobiHealthNews, 2017

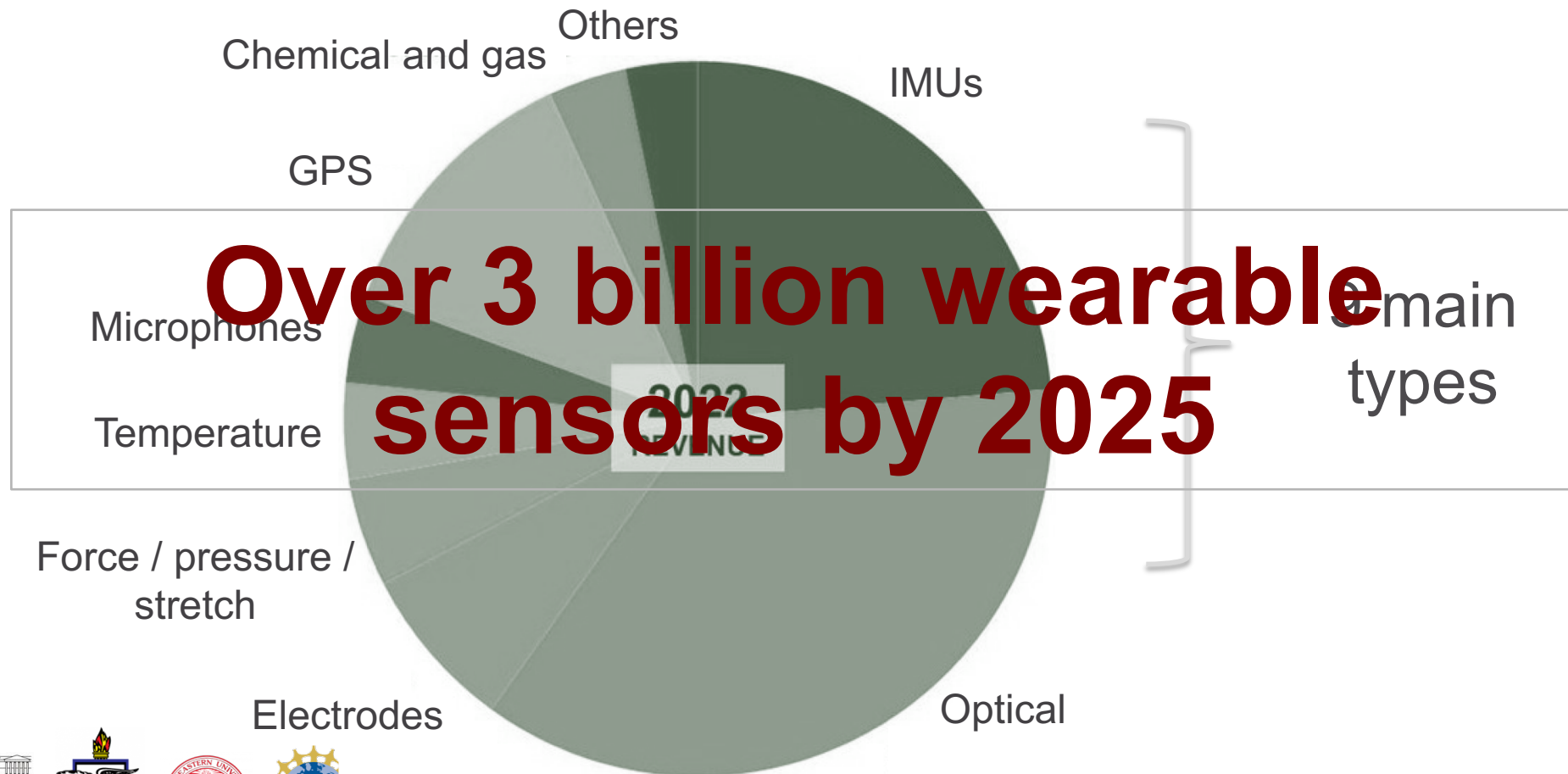
Introduction

Over 42 different types of wearable sensors



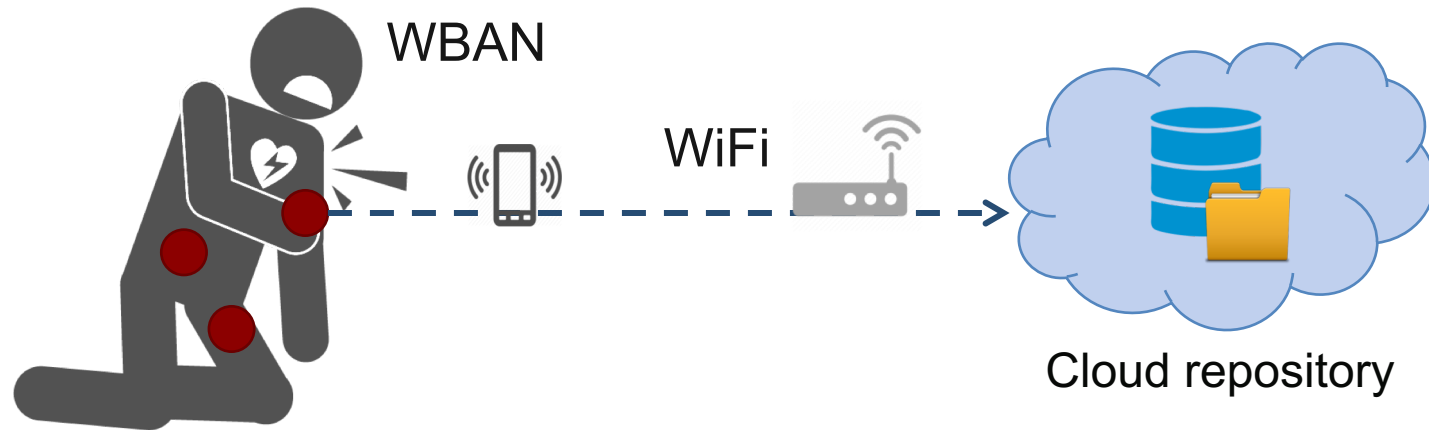
Introduction

Over 42 different types of wearable sensors



Problem

User's vital physiological data privacy



Patient with
wearable sensors

Increased attack vectors
(e.g. intrusions and eavesdropping)

**Secure transmission sensed data
through wearable sensors**

Problem



Wearable Sensors

Sensitive data

Resource constraints
(e.g. computationally)

Software and hardware security
vulnerabilities

These three factors make wearable sensors a target of **new attack vectors**

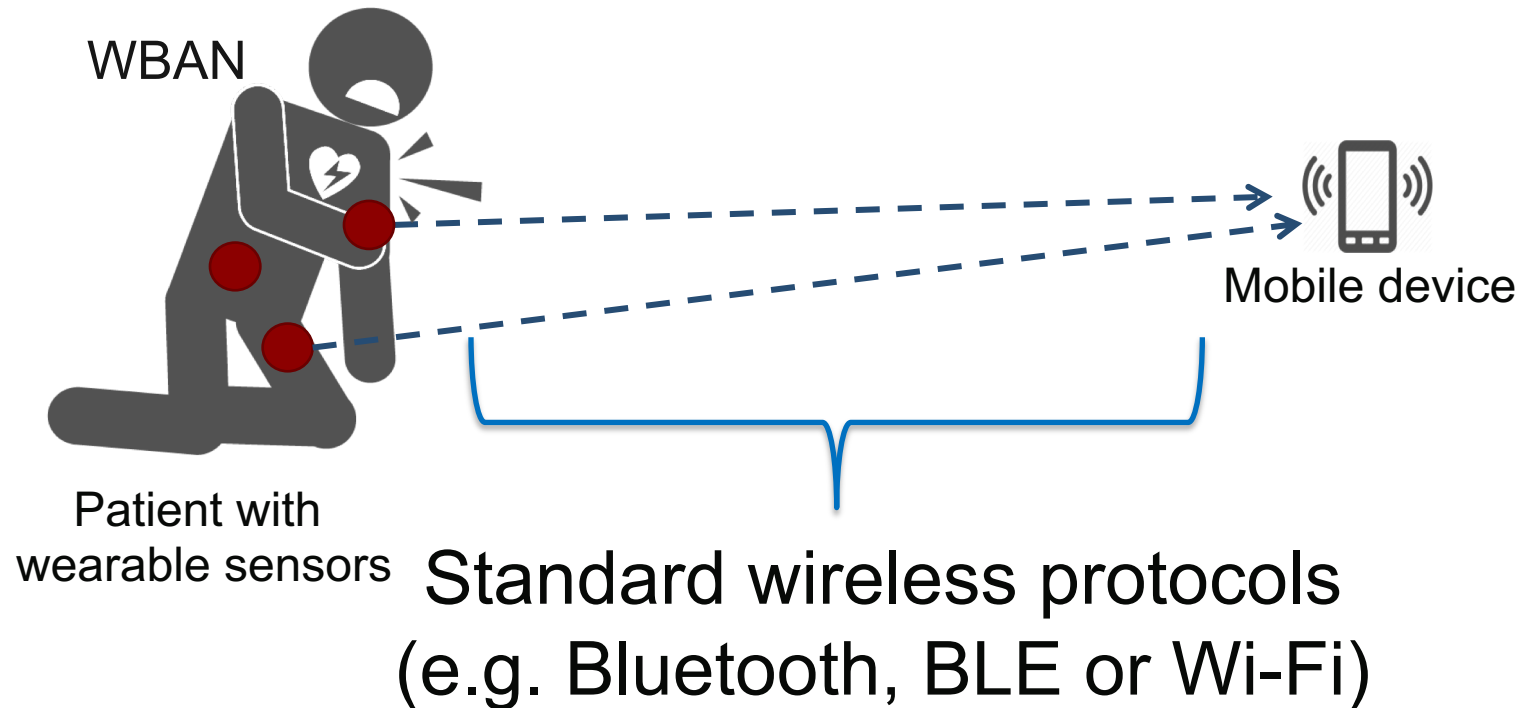
Attack Vector

- Leakage of private information
- Cross-layer fingerprinting
 - Fingerprint some radio
 - Cross-layer information
 - Possibility to calculate operational bandwidth and link layer rates

Attack Vector

Cross-layer fingerprinting

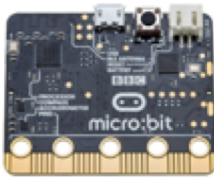
- Communication with mobile device



It is easy identify the device and the wireless model

Attacks On Apple Wireless Direct Link (AWDL)

- Apple Wireless Direct Link (AWDL) based on Wi-Fi ad hoc mode
 - AWDL is widely used (over billion iOS, macOS, tvOS, watchOS devices)
 - Device-to-device services e.g., Apple AirDrop, and by Apple Watch & TV
 - Services rely on a combination of AWDL and Bluetooth LE
- Design and implementation flaws [Stute et al. 2019]
 - Attacks **without connecting to the same network**
 - Expose users' long-term information
 - Real MAC address, device owner names, etc.
 - Enables efficient tracking
 - Denial of service attack
 - Targeted crashing
 - Simultaneously crash (blackout)
 - Man-in-the-middle AirDrop file transfers, intercept and modify
- Disclosed to Apple, released fix to DoS [November 2018]
- Beyond Apple ecosystem: Wi-Fi Neighbor Awareness Networking (NAN), Google Android NAN



How can we improve
security and **privacy**
in the transmission of user's data?

- **Two-fold approach:**

- 1. Assessing privacy intrusion and attack vectors**

Objective: Analyze and explore characteristics of wearable devices, Apps and network stacks.

- **Two-fold approach:**

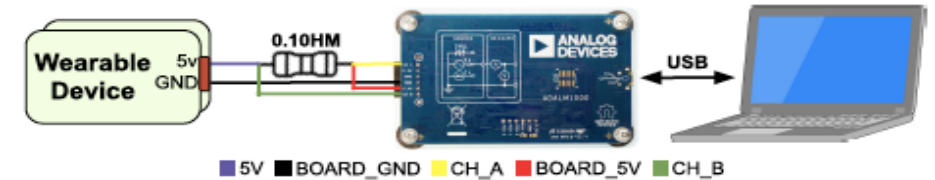
2. Privacy protection

Objective: A side channel using the body's own conducting medium to protect the transmission of the secret information.

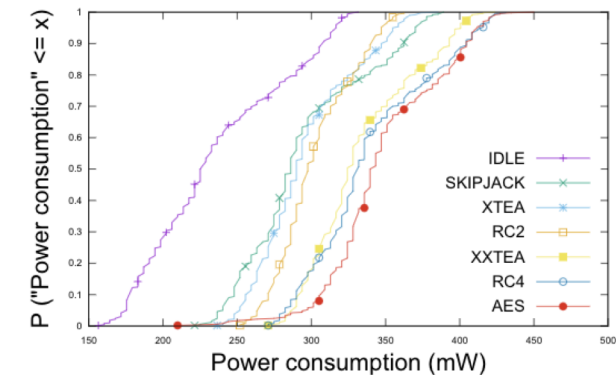
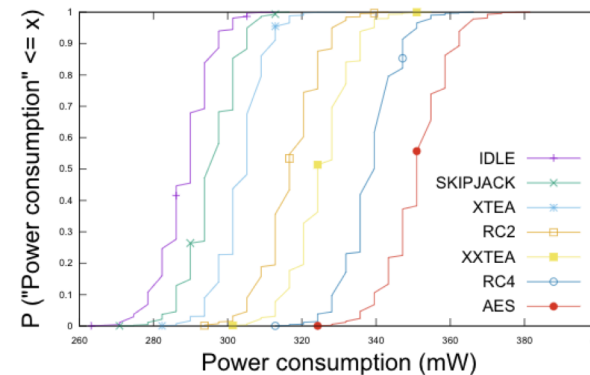
Assessing privacy and intrusion

Empirical analysis of cryptographic algorithms in wearable communication

- Real implementation
- Block and stream ciphers
- Different metrics
 - Memory and energy consumption
 - Security
- AES, the best in security, but it still requires improvements



ALGORITHM	COMPLEXITY	MEMORY CONSUMPTION (BYTES)			
		Shimmer 2R		Teensy 3.2	
		ROM	RAM	ROM	RAM
SKIPJACK	$O(1)$	6,834	608	13,892	4,584
XTEA	$O(1)$	6,772	612	13,360	4,620
RC2	$O(1)$	6,786	726	14,028	4,828
XXTEA	$O(n)$	7,064	604	13,456	4,556
RC4	$O(n)$	6,994	604	13,348	4,556
AES	$O(1)$	24,068	1,978	14,048	4,812



(a) Power consumption per state Teensy 3.2 (b) Power consumption per state Shimmer 2R

Figure 3: Power consumption in milliwatts on the *run* state

Assessing privacy and intrusion

On going empirical investigations

- A. Vergutz, I. Medeiros, D. Rosario, E. Cerqueira, A. Santos, M. Nogueira. A Method for Identifying eHealth Applications using Side-Channel Information. IEEE GLOBECOM 2019 (to appear)
- P. Resque, S. Costa, D. Rosário, E. Cerqueira, A. Vergutz, A. Santos, M. Nogueira. Assessing Data Traffic Classification to Priority Access for Wireless Healthcare Application. IEEE LATINCOM 2019 (to appear).

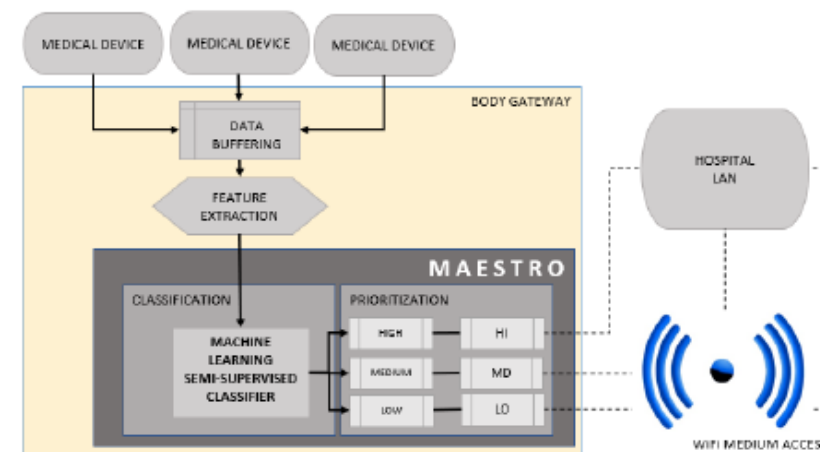
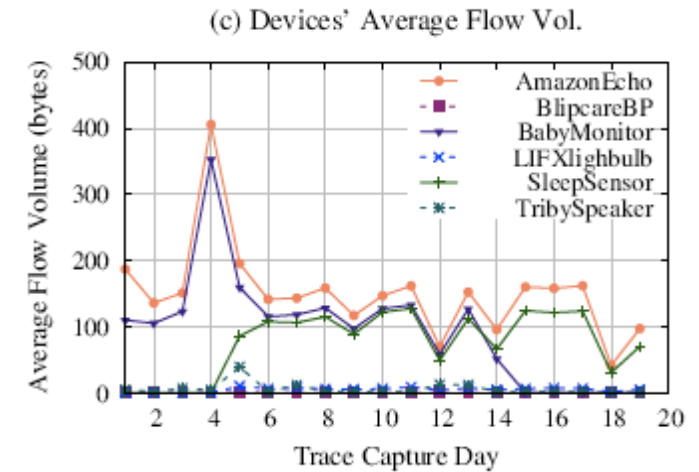
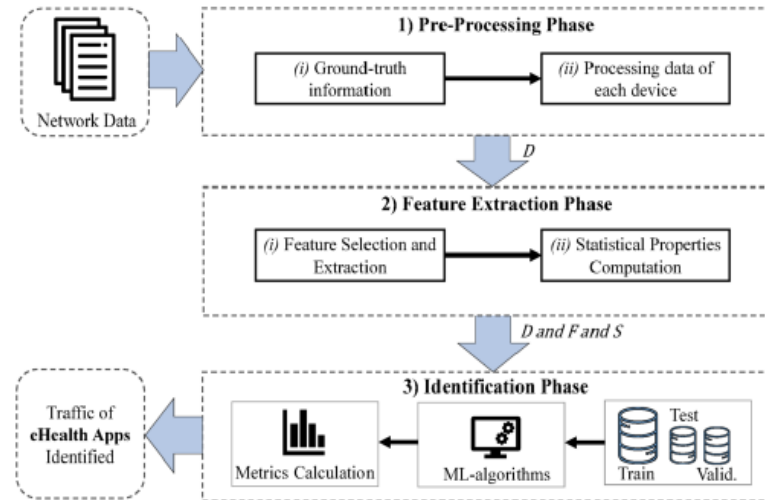


Figure 1: The MAESTRO System

Privacy Protection

A side channel using the body's own conducting medium to protect the transmission of the secret information

Privacy Protection

Unique Biomarkers

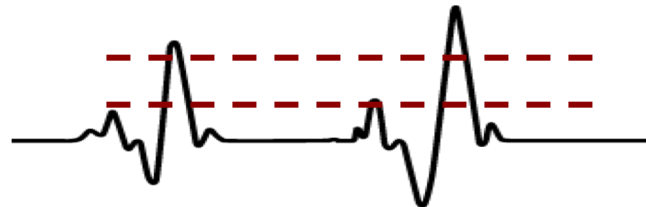
- Exchange patient-physician information
 - Biometric applications



**Common target
for spoofing**

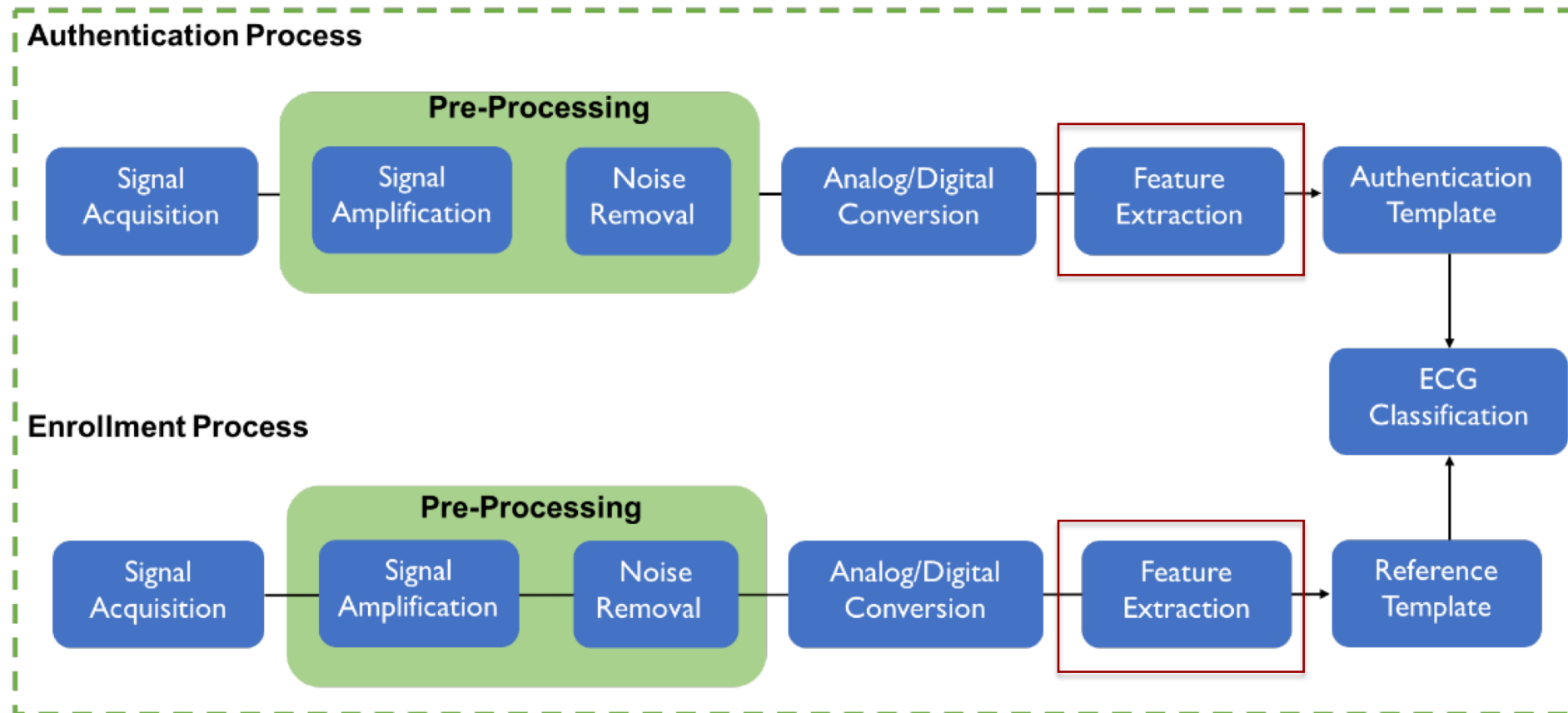
- Body's naturally generated bioelectrical signals

E.g.: ECG, EMG and
PPG signals



Unique Biomarkers

Typical ECG authentication system



Unique Biomarkers

- Feature extraction from an ECG signal to identify levels of uniqueness:
 - ECG temporal features (*Fiducial*)
 - ECG frequency domain features (*Non-fiducial*)
 - Both ECG features (*Hybrid*)
 - Signal classification through machine learning
 - E.g.: neural networks and K-NN

Unique Biomarkers

- Accuracies from literature:
 - Fiducial classification presented 99.2%
 - Non-fiducial classification shown 98.8%
 - K-NN classification presented 96.76%

Wearable sensors have resource constraints, so low complexity classification is needed!

Recent trends: joint **ECG** and **EMG**
Now, we investigate **PPG**

Unique Biomarkers

HealthSense Framework:

Examine and implement **PPG extraction**
algorithms for joint ECG signal

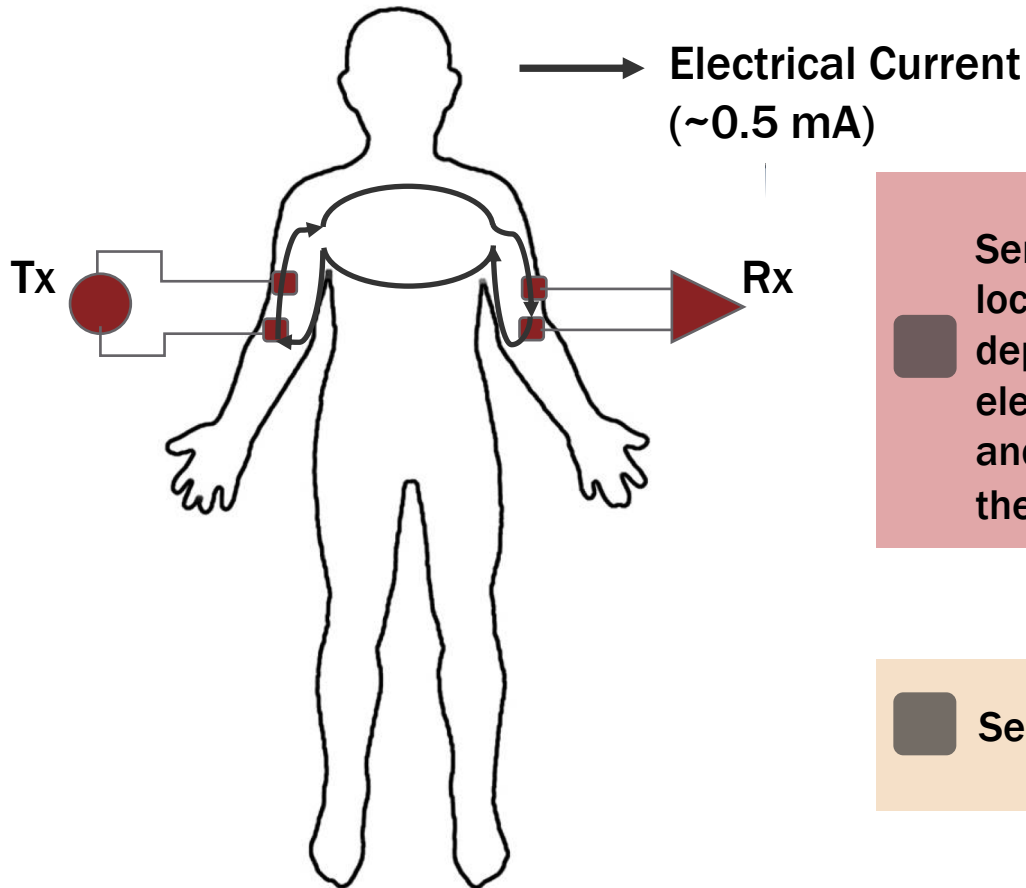


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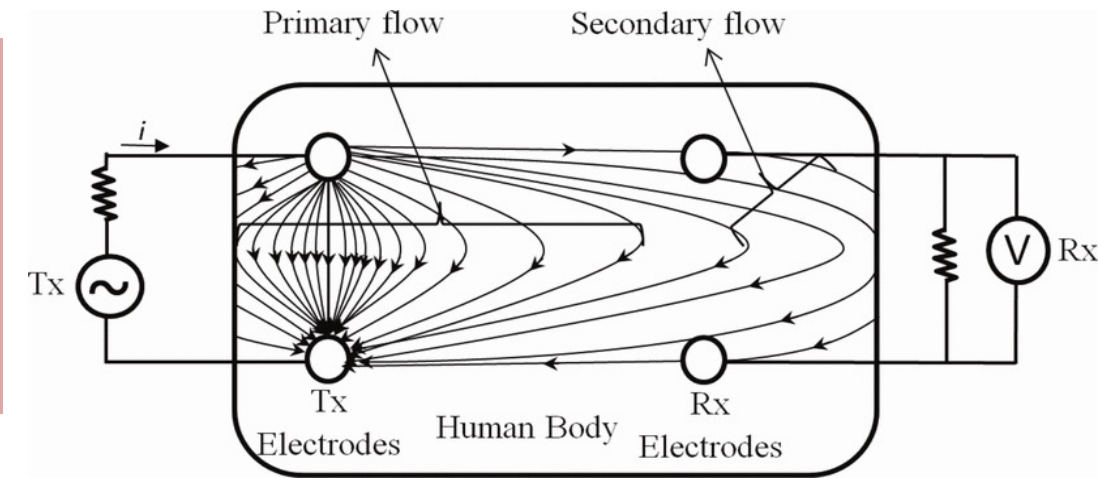
Sensing and Communication

Galvanic coupling



In galvanic coupled IBC, an electrical signal is applied differentially between the two electrodes of the transmitter

Sensitive to body locations due to the dependence on inter-electrode distance and orientation along the body



Secondary path of propagation is used for potential difference detection at Rx

Sensing and Communication

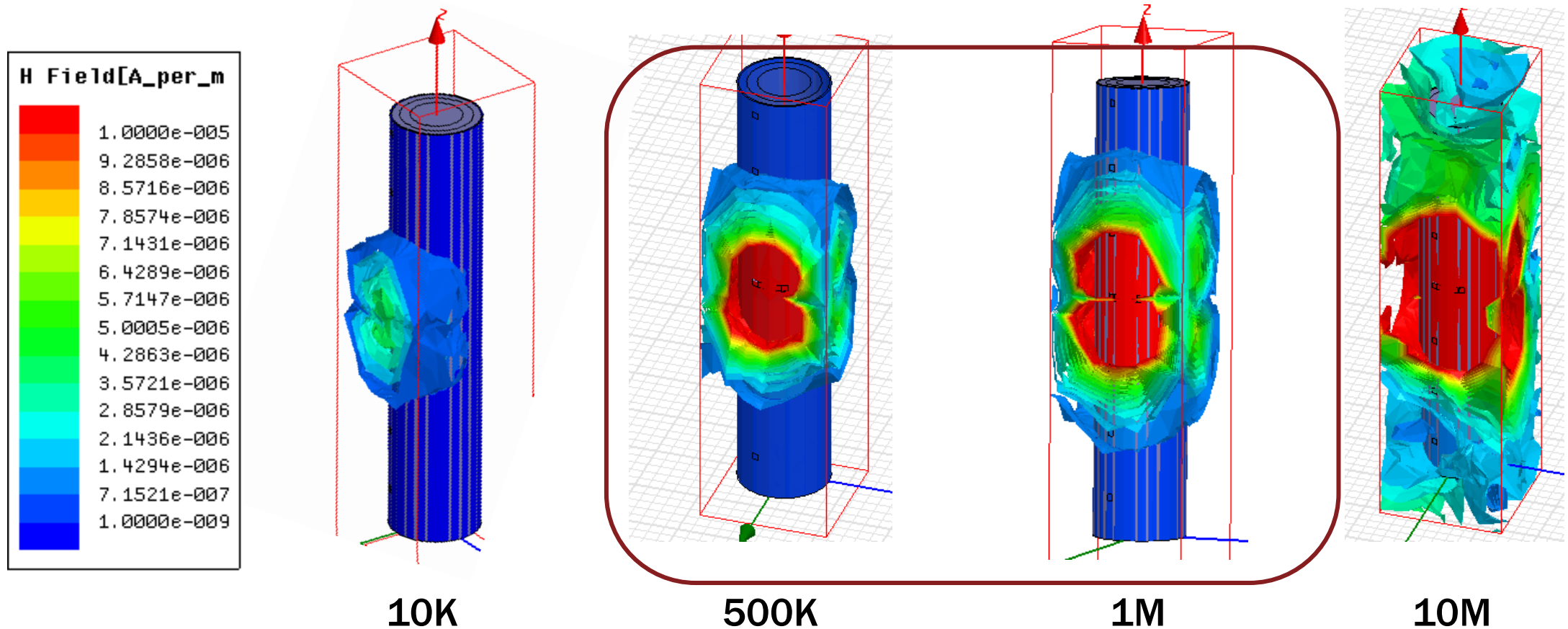
Galvanic coupling

- An alternative to over-the-air radio frequency communication
- Energy efficient
- Signals cannot be eavesdropped
- Data transfer through the human tissues

Sensing and Communication

Galvanic coupling

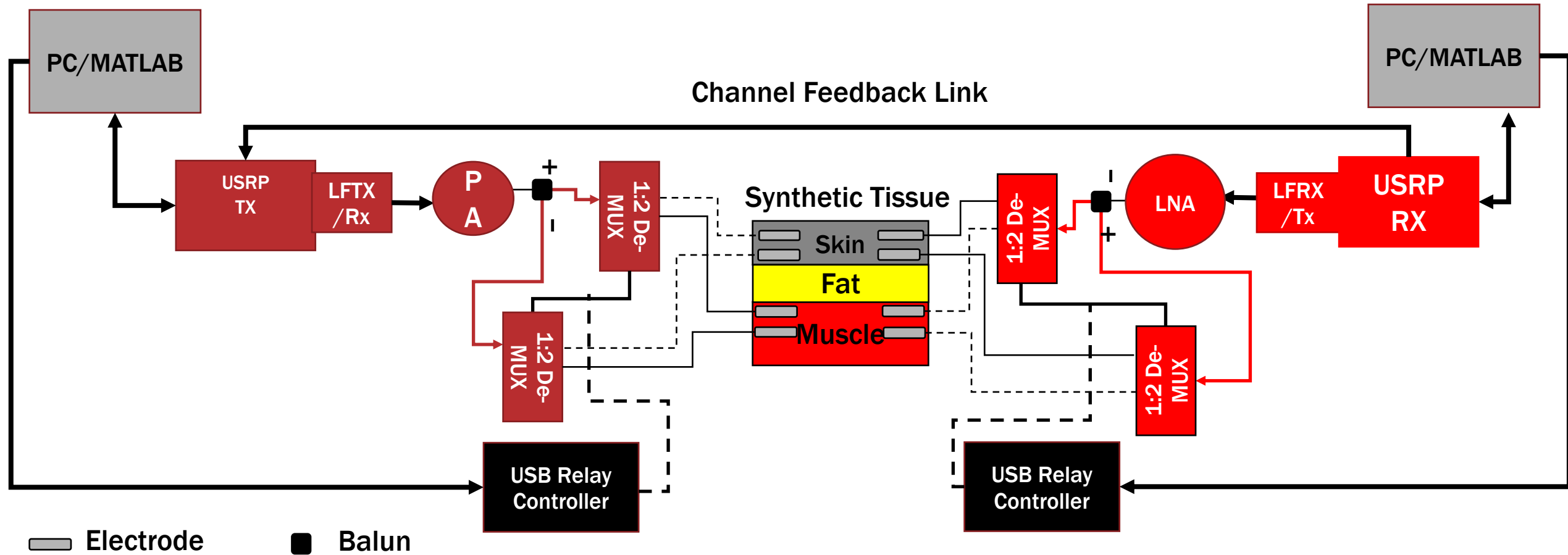
Limit signal “leakage” from the body, prevents sniffing attacks



← Frequency →

Sensing and Communication

Galvanic coupling

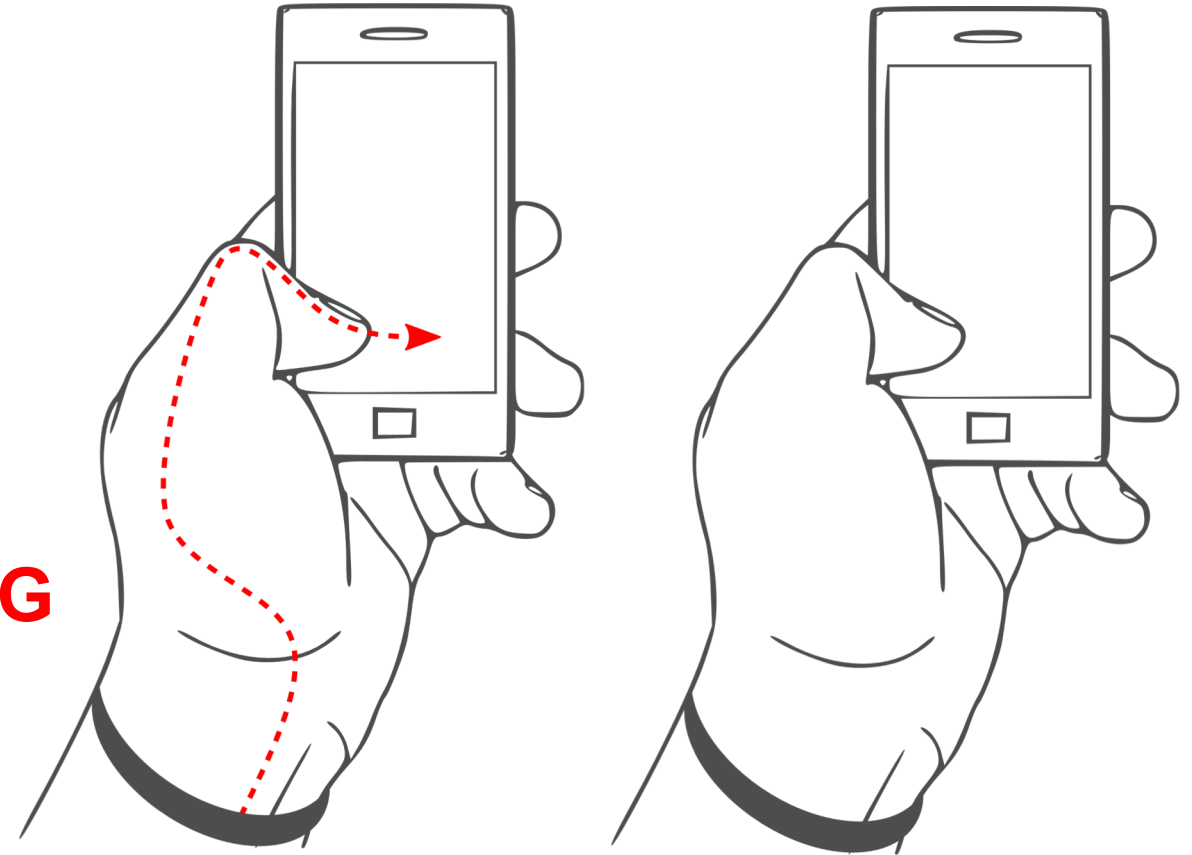


Sensing and Communication

Proposed system

- Wristband with ECG/PPG sensing capabilities
- Smart phone with pair of electrodes integrated

**ECG and PPG
signals**

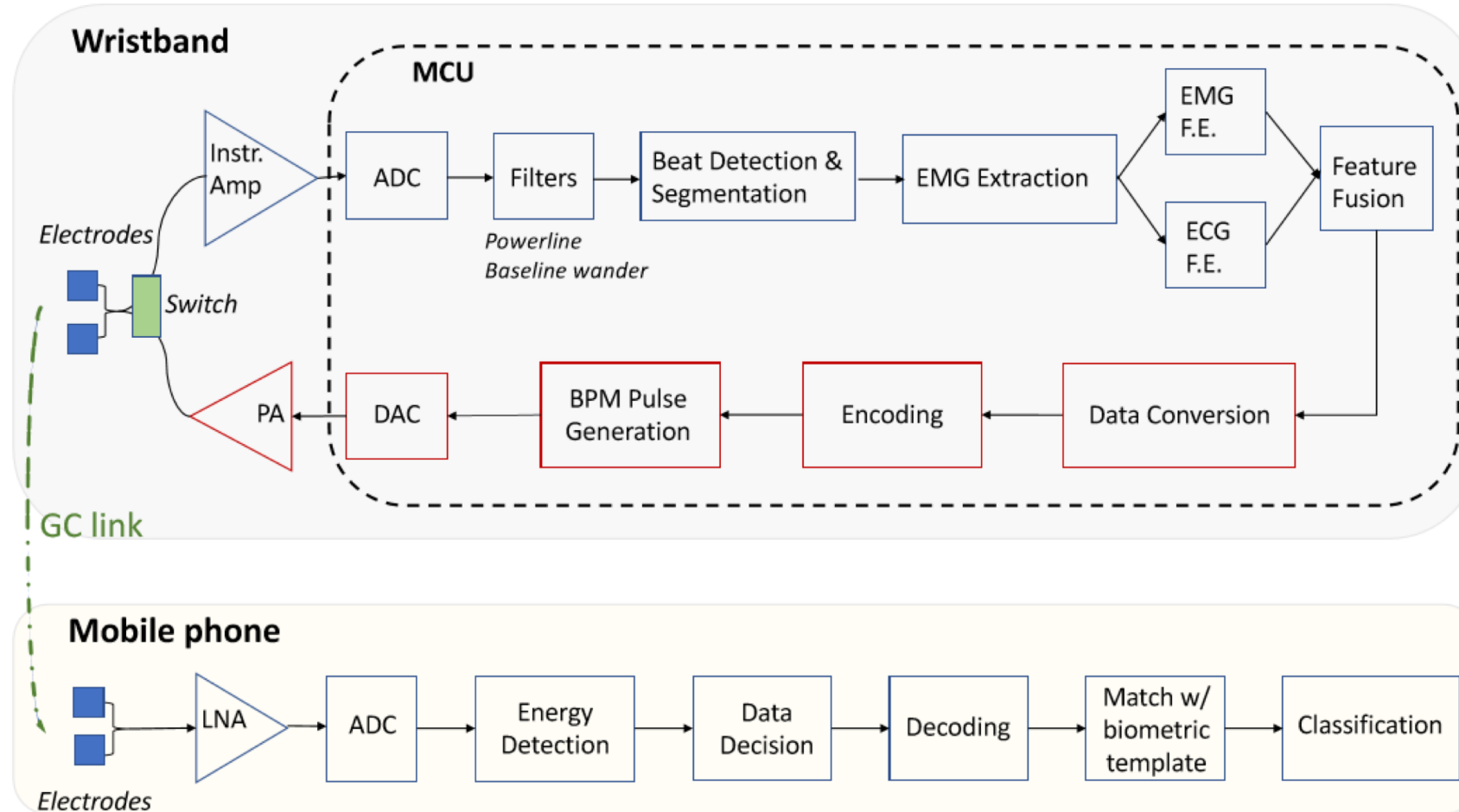


Sensing and Communication

Bio-authentication

- Enables a secure transfer of the biometric information
- A unique “code” based on the biometric features of the ECG and PPG signals
- Replaces the use of the fingerprint sensor

Sensing and Communication System design



Sensing and Communication

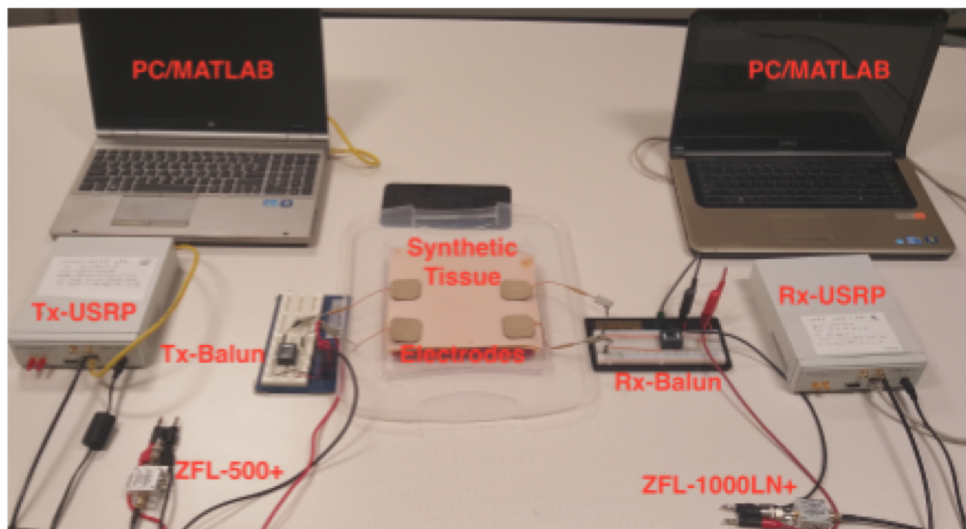
System design

- Biometric acquisition and analysis mode
 - Collects the ECG/PPG signal
 - Extracts the features
- Transmission mode
 - Communicates the unique features to the phone

Sensing and Communication

Bio-authentication testbed

- Software Defined Radio platform
- Communication link to propagate data across a synthetic tissue phantom



Choice of OOK

System Architecture	Occupied Bandwidth	Minimum Tx Power	Max Bit rate	Energy Consumption	Modulation Order (M)
BFSK	209.5 kHz	-8 dBm	50 kbps	590 μ J	2
BPSK	52.3 kHz	-13 dBm	50 kbps	2.75 mJ	2
OOK	52.57 kHz	-9 dBm	50 kbps	158.2μJ	2

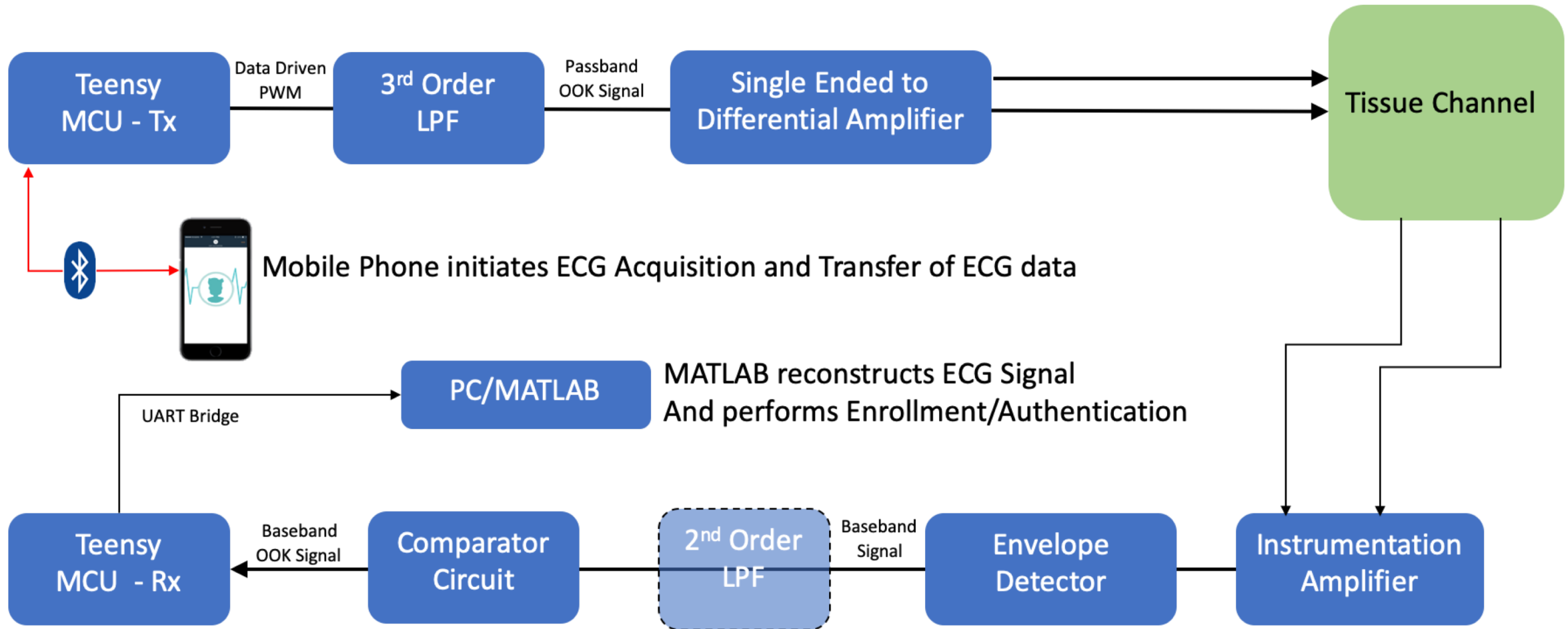
Link Distance: 10 cm
Tissue Layer Communication Scenario:
Skin to Skin
Target BER: 10e-4



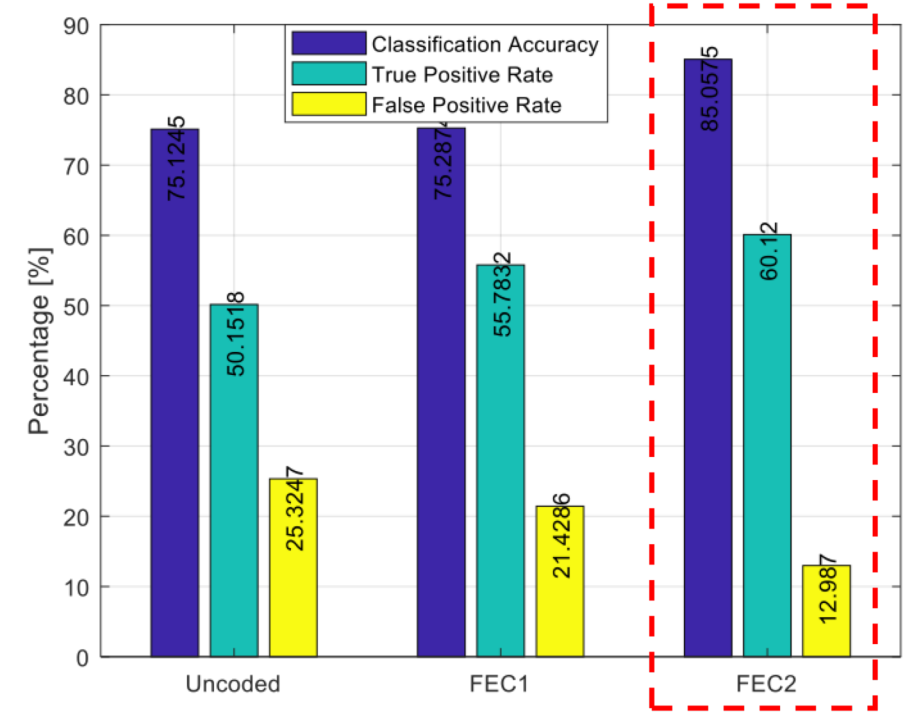
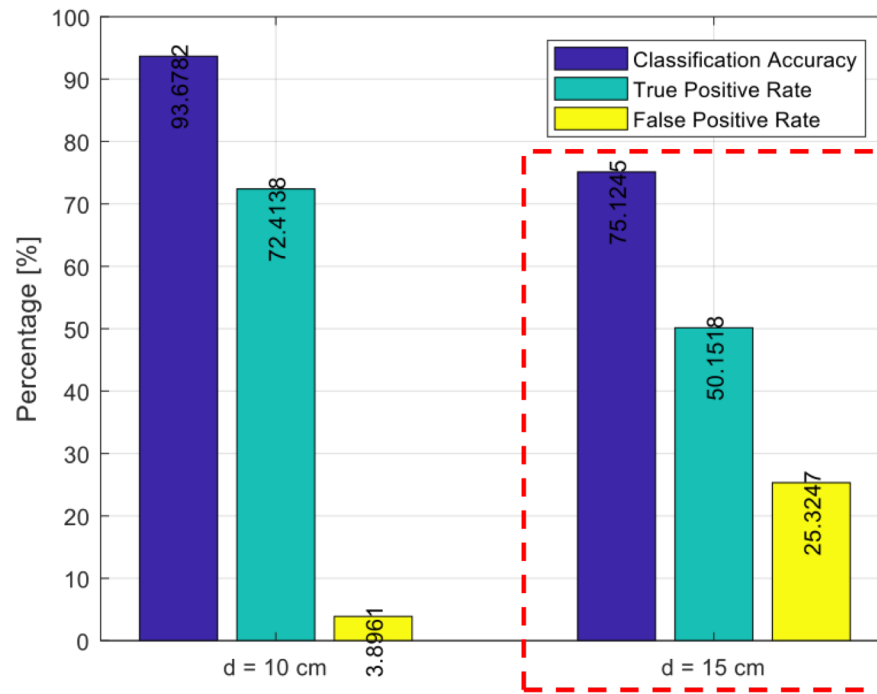
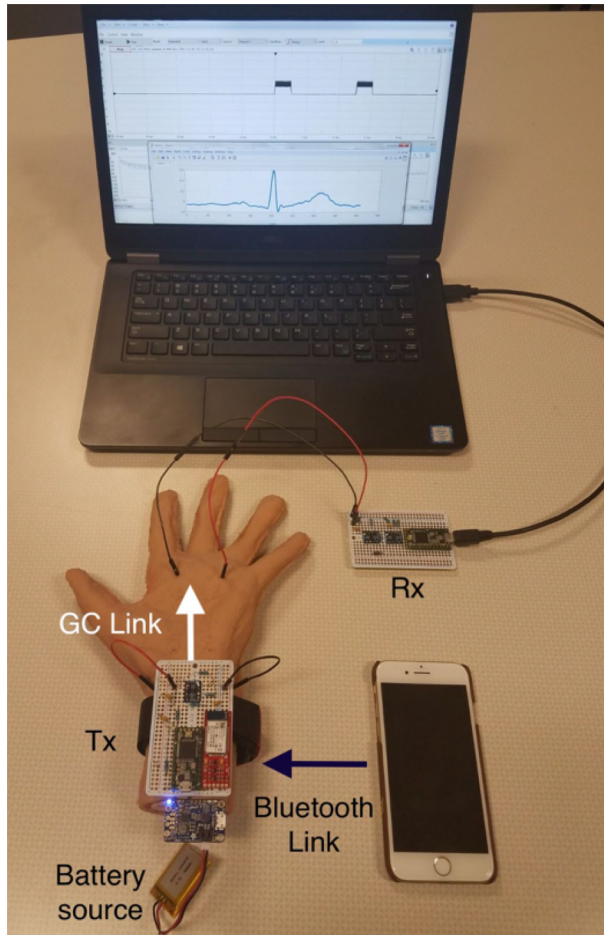
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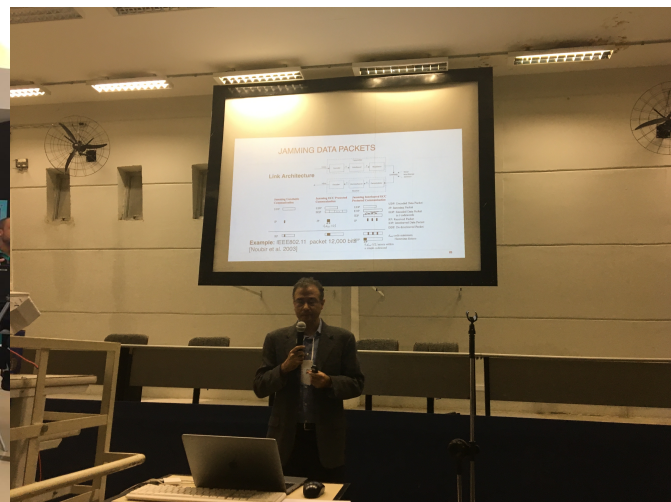
Phone Authentication



Results



Team work



Researchers



RNP



Prof. Cerqueira - UFPA

Prof. Chowdhury - NU

Curitiba



The Fourth Industrial Revolution



*"Ubiquitous, mobile
supercomputing.
Intelligent robots.
Self-driving cars.
Neuro-technological
brain enhancements.
Genetic editing. The
evidence of dramatic
change is all around
us and it's happening
at exponential
speed."*

(Klaus Schwab, the
founder of the world
economic forum)



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