Towards Touch-to-Access Device Authentication Using Induced Body Electric Potentials

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Lots of heterogeneous IoT devices to access



Existing access control approaches

User authentication

password

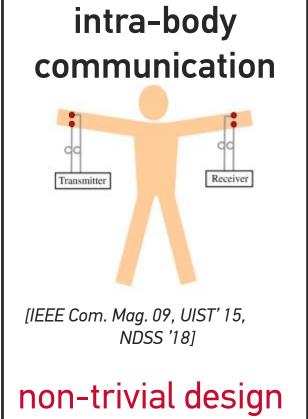


no keypad or touchscreen



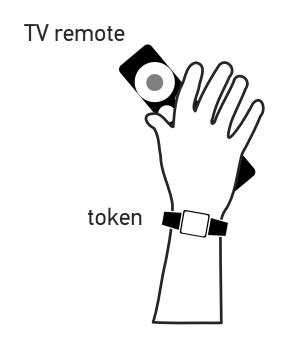
Device authentication





Easy-to-use device authentication using a wearable token for smart objects?

TouchAuth: device authentication through touching







Preference

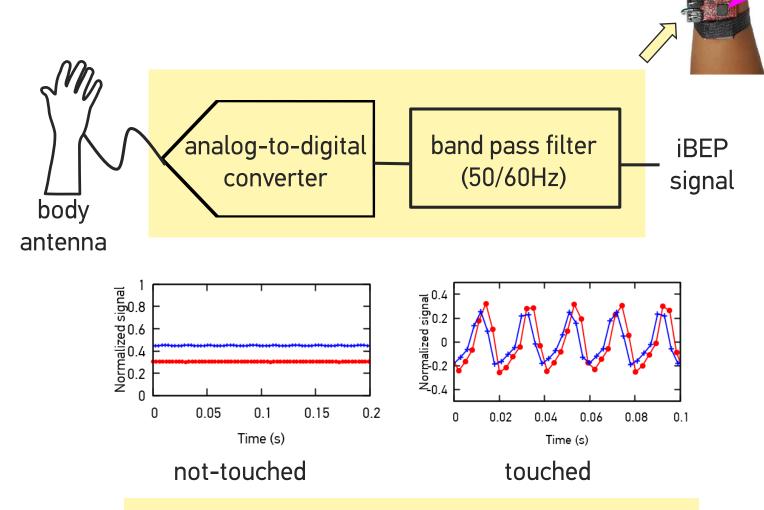


Touch to unlock

Induced body electric potential (iBEP)

powerline radiation (50Hz or 60Hz)

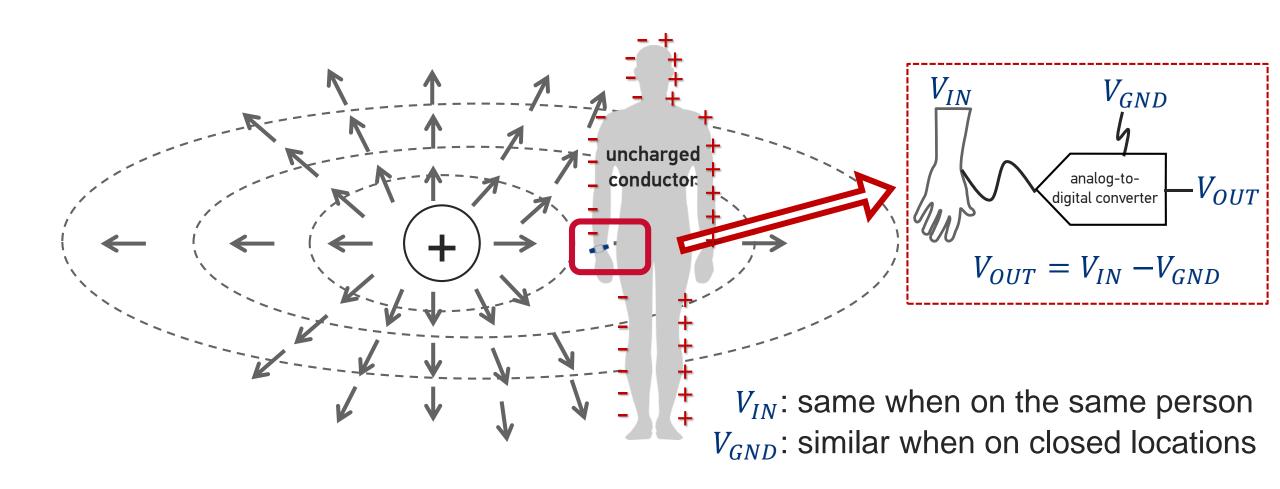
[CHI '12, UbiComp' 12, IPSN '17, SenSys '17]



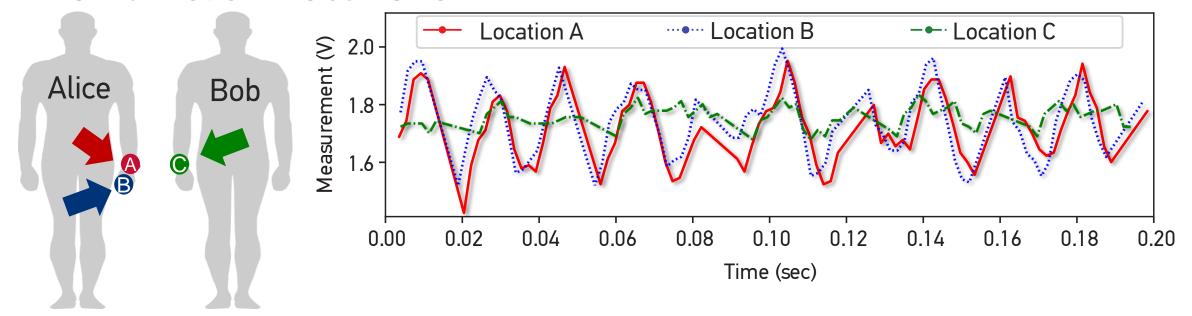
iBEP signal is amplified by human body

Source of iBEP

iBEPs are similar at same body, closed locations.



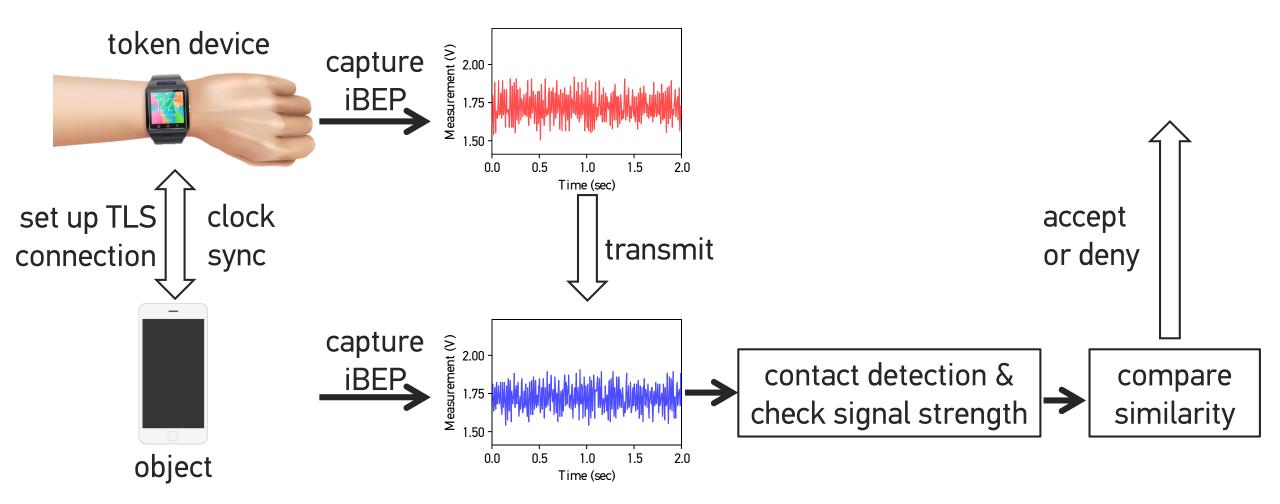
iBEP on different locations



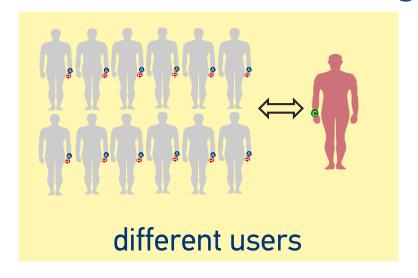
iBEP signals are:

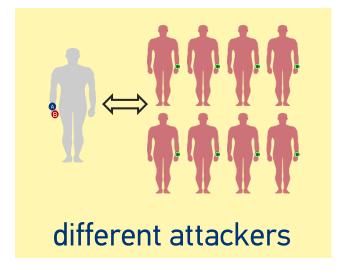
- Similar at the same body and closed locations
- Different on different bodies or different locations iBEP signals can be used for same-body detection

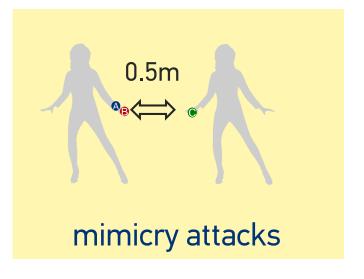
System model of TouchAuth



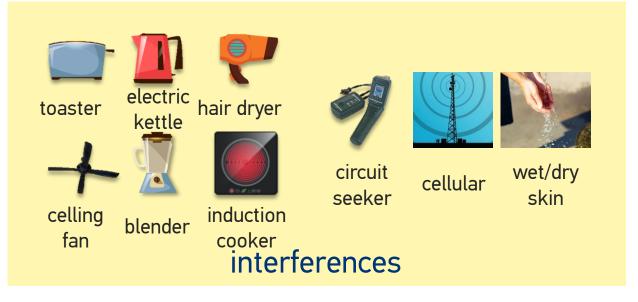
Evaluation methodology











Results: Comparison with other device auth. approaches

Signal	Sensing time (s)	False Acceptance Rate (%)	True Acceptance Rate (%)
TouchAuth (simple sensor only)	1	2.0	94.2%
	5	2.0	98.9%
ECG + PPG [IEEE ComMag'06]	~60 (67 IPIs)	2.1	93.5
	~30 (34 IPIs)	4.5	90.5
PPG [IEEE Trans. Inf. Technol. Biomed.'10]	12.8	0.1	99.9
ECG [INFOCOM'13]	~90 (90 IPIs)	~0	~100

Conclusion

password

biometrics

- Irisfingerprint
- Face voice

physiology

- EMG PPG
- EKG

intra-body communication

TouchAuth: a novel device authentication approach

- iBEP signal: complex human-ambient coupling
 - Similar at same body and closed locations
- TouchAuth
 - Touch-based (intuitive and convenient)
 - Short sensing time