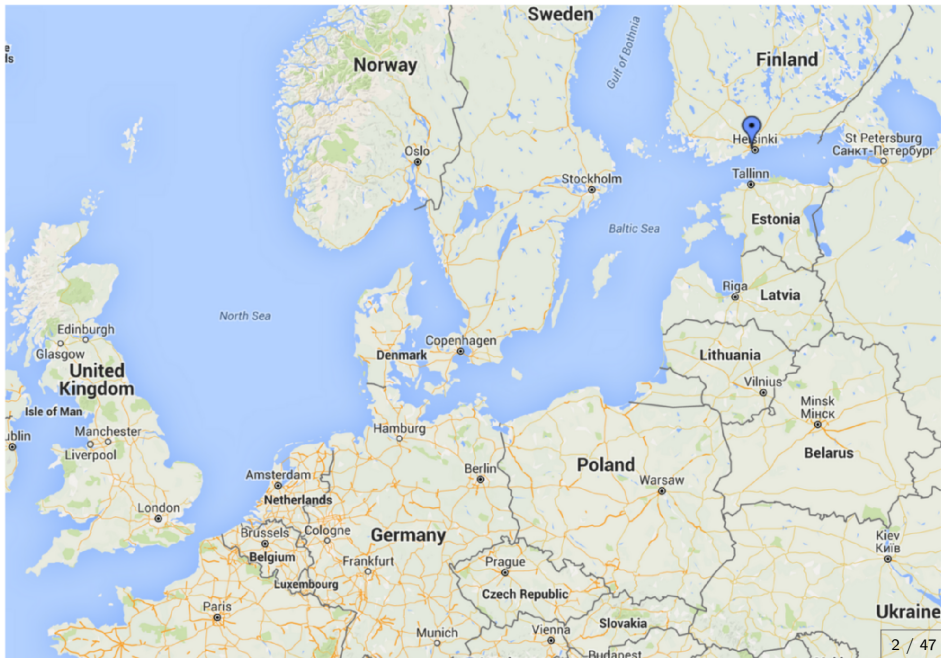


Usable security from ecocentric videos, implicit Fuzzy pairing and Device-free activity recognition

Stephan Sigg

Aalto University, Communications and Networking

June 27, 2016



Established 01.2010 as merger of
A! Helsinki School of Economics,
Helsinki University of Technology
Aalto University University of Art and Design Helsinki

Professors: 409
ERC-grant holder: 16
Postdocs: 561
PhD: 1353
BSc/MSc Students: 10943

Sweden

Gulf of Bothnia

Finland

Helsinki

St Petersburg
Санкт-Петербург

Tallinn

Stockholm

Baltic Sea

Estonia

Riga

Latvia

Lithuania

Vilnius

Minsk

Belarus

Poland

Warsaw

Germany

Berlin

Hamburg

Copenhagen

Denmark

North Sea

Amsterdam

Netherlands

Brussels

Belgium

Cologne

Luxembourg

Frankfurt

Paris

Munich

Vienna

Prague

Czech Republic

Slovakia

Budapest

Ukraine

2 / 47

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Professors: 409
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Comnet

- Personnel: ~115
- 11 + 2 Professors
- budget ~7.8 M€
 - ~ 60% external funding
- ~ 55 M.Sc thesis annually
- ~ 8 D.Sc thesis annually



Comnet is a multi-disciplinary unit of research and higher education covering communications and networking technology, networking business and human aspects of communications. In its area, Comnet is the largest unit in Finland.

<http://comnet.aalto.fi/en/>



Aalto University
School of Electrical
Engineering

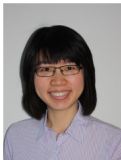
Comnet

6/8/16

2



Professors



Xiao Yu
Networking
software and
applications



Stephan Sigg
Ubiquitous
computing



Antti Oulasvirta
Human-Computer
Interaction
(User Interfaces)



Heikki Hämmäinen
Network Economics



Juuso Töyli
Network economics
Adjunct Prof.



Jarno Limnell
Cyber security
PoP



Patric Östergård
Information theory



Olav Tirkkonen
Communications
theory



Riku Jäntti
Communications
Engineering
Head of
department



Jyri Hämmäläinen
Radio
communications
Dean of ELEC



Raimo Kantola
Networking
technology
Routing, trust,
and privacy

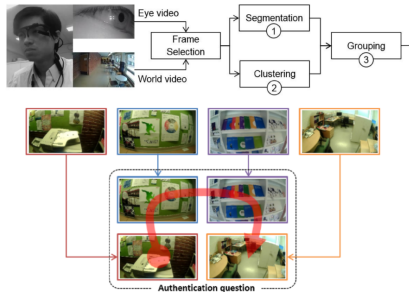
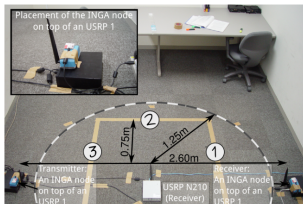


Tarik Taleb
Mobile Core
Networks
Network Function
Virtualization and Cloud
Communications



Jukka Manner
Internet
technologies
Transport

Ambient Intelligence



Stephan Sigg
Randomized Algorithms,
Optimization, Usable security,
Activity recognition, Machine
learning, Pervasive Computing

Le Ngu Nguyen
Usable Security,
Activity recognition,
Machine learning,
Mobile applications

Bahareh Gholampoorayzdi
Signal processing,
RF-based Device-free
activity recognition

Muneeba Raja
Sentiment sensing, Device-Free
RF-based Activity recognition,
Pervasive Computing

Visitors
Dominik Schuermann
Security in DTN, Anonymity in
decentralized networks,
Authenticated Key Exchange
Usable security

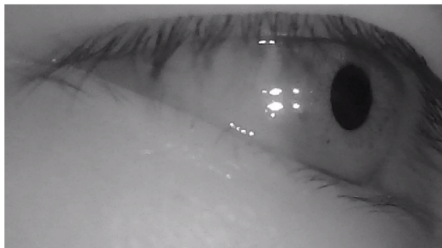
Arne Bruesch
Machine learning,
Information systems,
Ad-hoc secure device pairing,
Inertial sensors

Project:

Secure authentication from an Egocentric Camera



Secure authentication from Ego-centric camera



b)

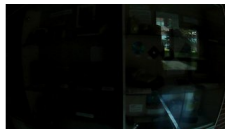
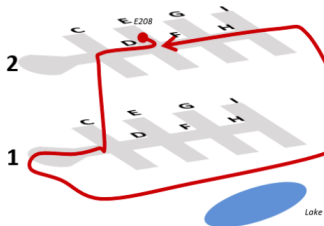


PassFrame video

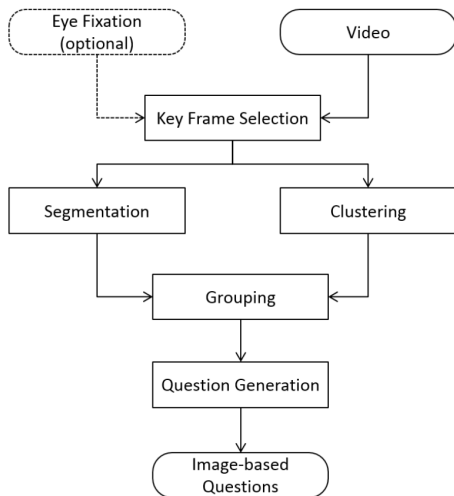
Device-authentication from egocentric videos

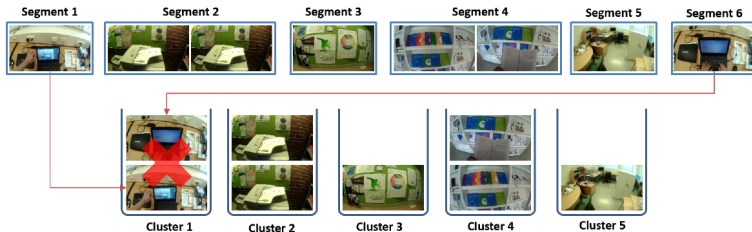
Try and break it:

<http://ambientintelligence.aalto.fi/passframe/>



Overview (Frame selection and challenge generation)





Segmentation

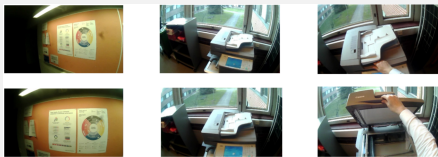


Figure 3. Images selected by eye fixations (bottom) and frame sampling (top)

clustering

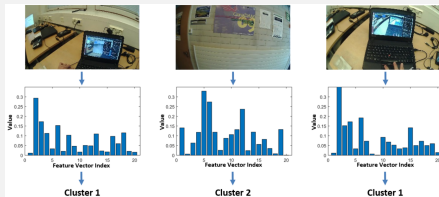
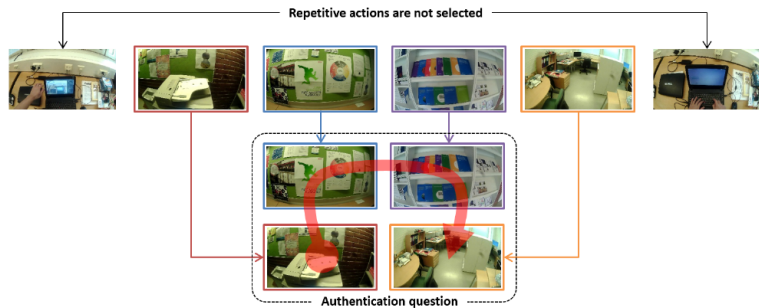


Figure 6. Feature values extracted from video frames (We only show absolute values of a part of feature vectors for better visualization)



Figure 5. Non-informative images discarded from small clusters

Secure authentication from Egocentric camera



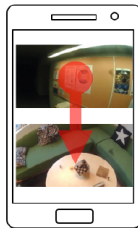
Alternative Authentication schemes



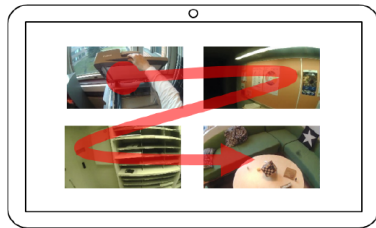
a)



b)

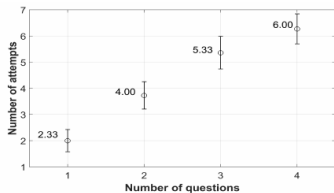


c)

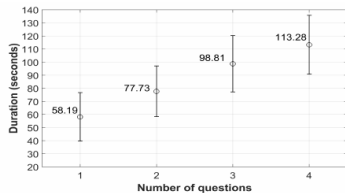


d)

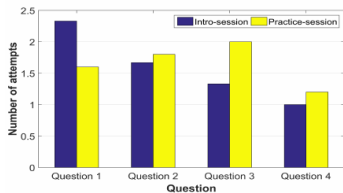
Performance of subjects



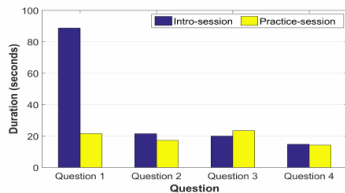
(a) Number of attempts to answer the challenges



(b) Time duration spent on answering the challenges



(c) Average number of attempts on each challenge



(d) Average thinking duration on each challenge

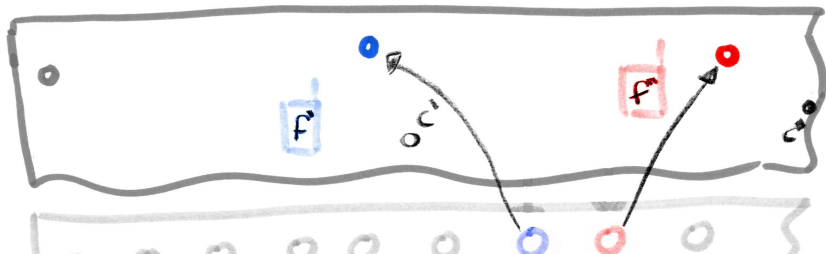
Issues

- Similar images



Figure 11. Some images that are difficult for the users to recall

- Robustness against an active attacker

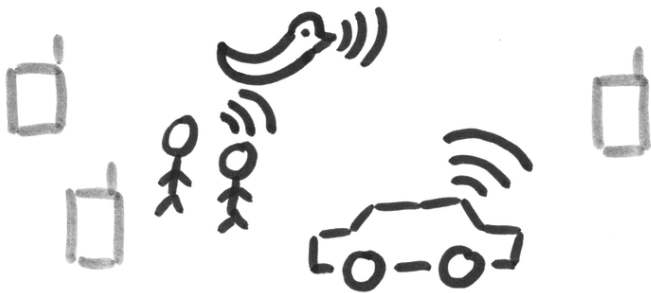


Secure spontaneous authentication from ambient audio

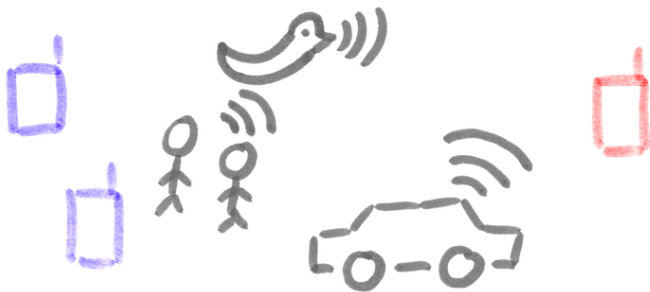
Spontaneous audio-based device pairing



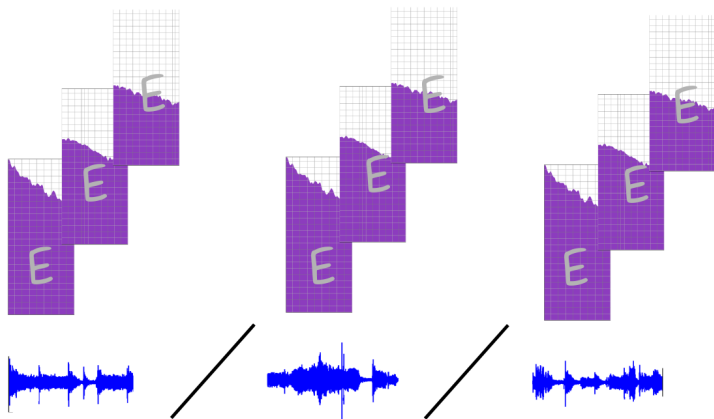
Spontaneous audio-based device pairing



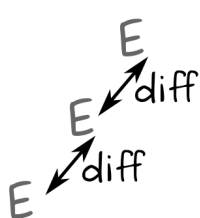
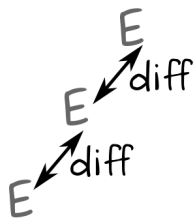
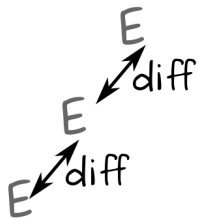
Spontaneous audio-based device pairing



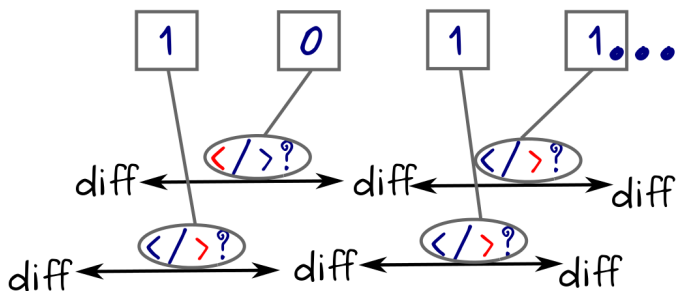
Spontaneous audio-based device pairing



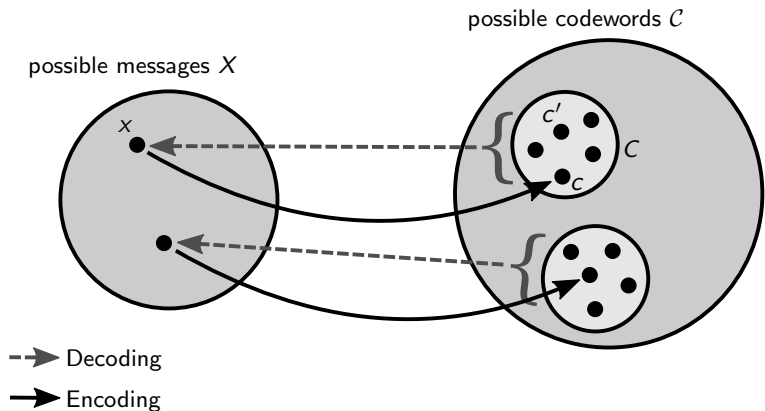
Spontaneous audio-based device pairing



Spontaneous audio-based device pairing



Secure pairing from noisy data

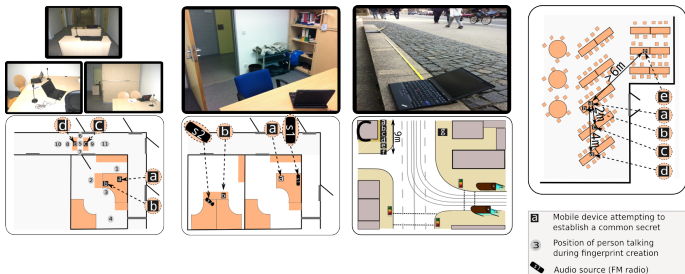


Security from environmental stimuli

Audio-based ad-hoc secure pairing^a

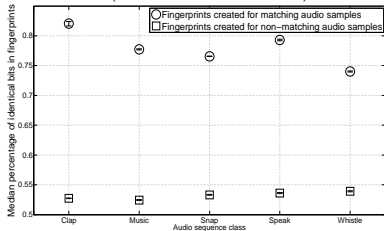
^aS. Sigg et al., Secure Communication based on Ambient Audio, IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing, vol. 12, no. 2, 2013

- Audio as common context source
- Fuzzy cryptography

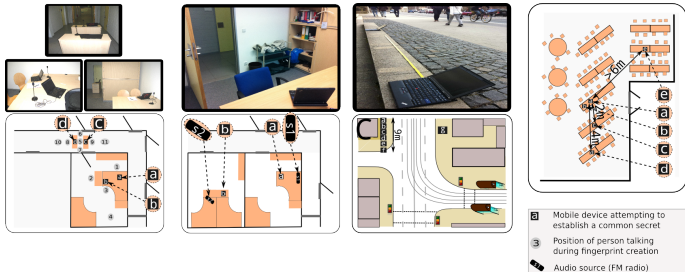
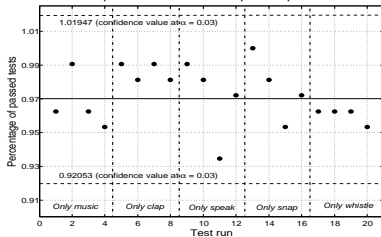


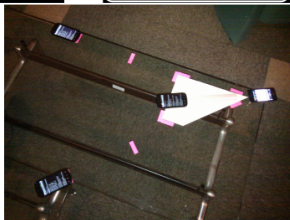
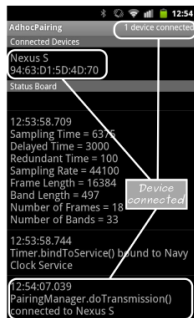
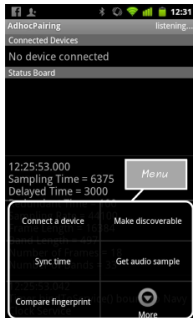
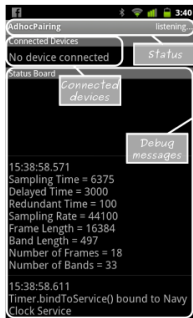
Security from environmental stimuli

Hamming distance in created fingerprints
(loud audio source in 1.5m and 3m)



Percentage of tests in one test run
that passed at >5% for Kuiper KS p-values





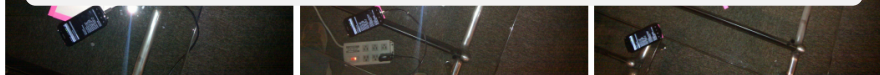
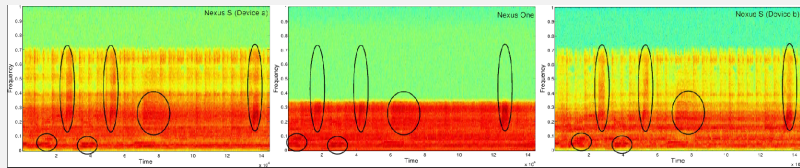
Security from environmental stimuli



Real-time implementation on android mobile phones^a

^aStephan Sigg, et al., AdhocPairing: Spontaneous audio-based secure device pairing for Android mobile devices, IWSSI 2012

- Hardware noise cancellation on some phones
- Hardware originated synchronisation offset



Security from environmental stimuli

How to synchronise audio without disclosing information?

No data shall be transmitted among devices

Hardware-originated synchronisation offset

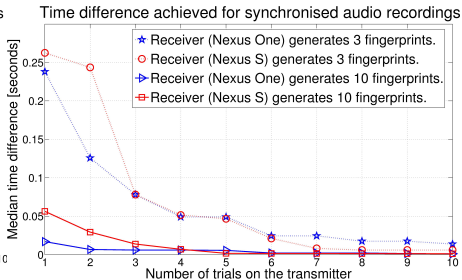
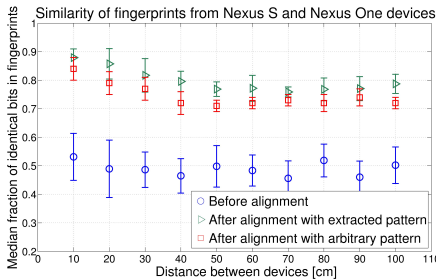
- Approximate pattern matching with arbitrary common sequence ^a



^aT. F. Smith and M. S. Waterman. Identification of common molecular subsequences. *Journal of molecular biology*, 147(1):195-197, Mar. 1981

Security from environmental stimuli

Hardware-originated synchronisation offset



- Synchronisation in the order of 3ms possible
- No additional data transmitted among devices^{1 2}

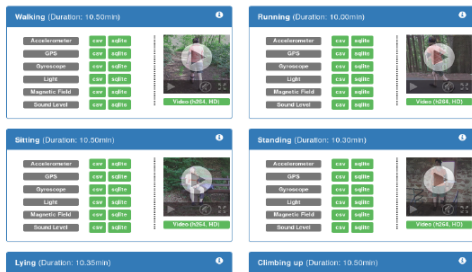
¹ N. Nguyen, S. Sigg, A. Huynh and Y. Ji: Pattern-based Alignment of Audio Data for Ad-hoc Pairing, ISWC, 2012

² N. Nguyen, S. Sigg, A. Huynh and Y. Ji: Using ambient audio in secure mobile phone communication, PerCom, 2012

Unobtrusive Ad-Hoc Pairing for Body Area Networks



- 15 Subjects
- 8 Actions
- 7 Sensor-positions
- 6 Sensors



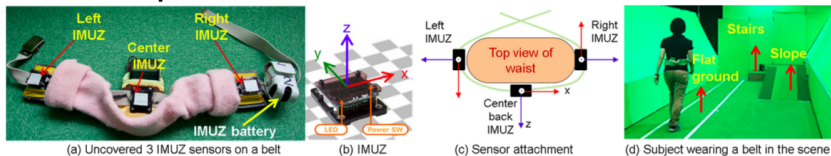
Szttyler et al.: *On-body Localization of Wearable Devices [...]*

Osaka University (OU-ISIR Gait database)

- 460 participants aged between 8 and 78
- gender ratio almost 50:50
- max. 8 gait cycles
- **Sensorpositions: Waist right, left, back**
- **3D-Accelerometer and Gyroscope (100Hz)**

URL: <http://www.am.sanken.osaka-u.ac.jp/BiometricDB/SimilarActionsInertialDB.htm>

■ Sensor Setup

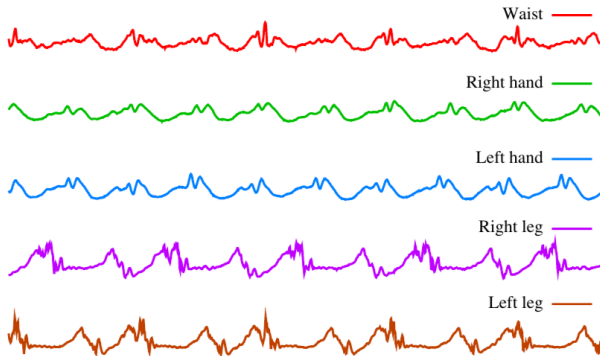


Thanh Trung Ngo, Yasushi Makihara, Hajime Nagahara, Yasuhiro Mukaigawa, Yasushi Yagi,
"Similar gait action recognition using an inertial sensor," Pattern Recognition Vol.48 (4), pp. 1289-1301, 2015

Dartmouth

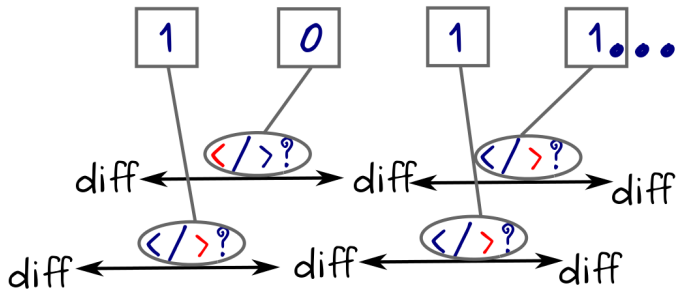
- 7 Subjects
- 5 Accelerometers - no Gyroscopes
- 13 hours at 255Hz
- waist, left wrist, right wrist, left ankle, right ankle

<http://www.cs.dartmouth.edu/~dfk/papers/cornelius-same-body.pdf>

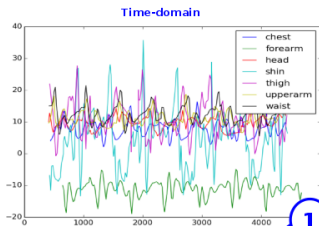


Cory Cornelius and David Kotz. 2011. Recognizing whether sensors are on the same body. In *Proceedings of the 9th international conference on Pervasive computing (Pervasive'11)*, Kent Lyons, Jeffrey Hightower, and Elaine M. Huang (Eds.). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 332-349.

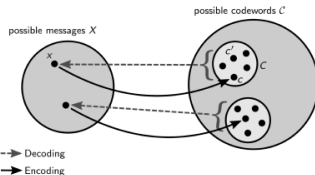
Audio Fingerprinting (Haitsma & Kalker, ISMIR 2002)



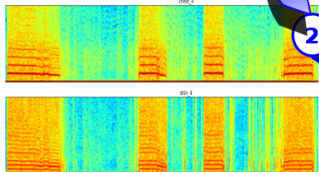
Audio Landmarks (Wang, ISMIR 2003)



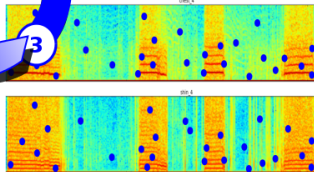
Generate Identical keys from similar fingerprints (Fuzzy cryptography)



Energy in Frequency-domain over time

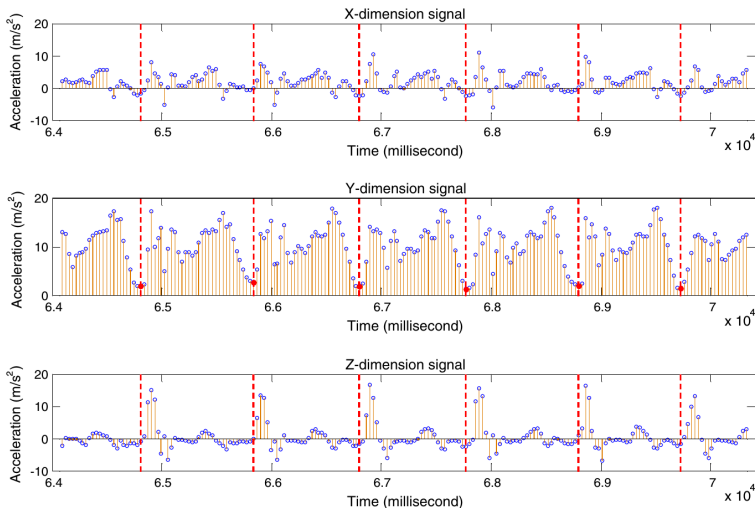


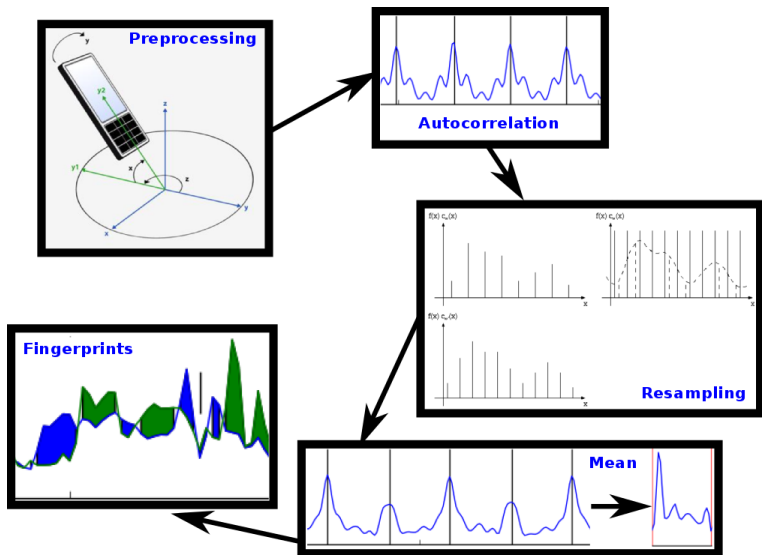
Similar fingerprint from characteristic Landmarks



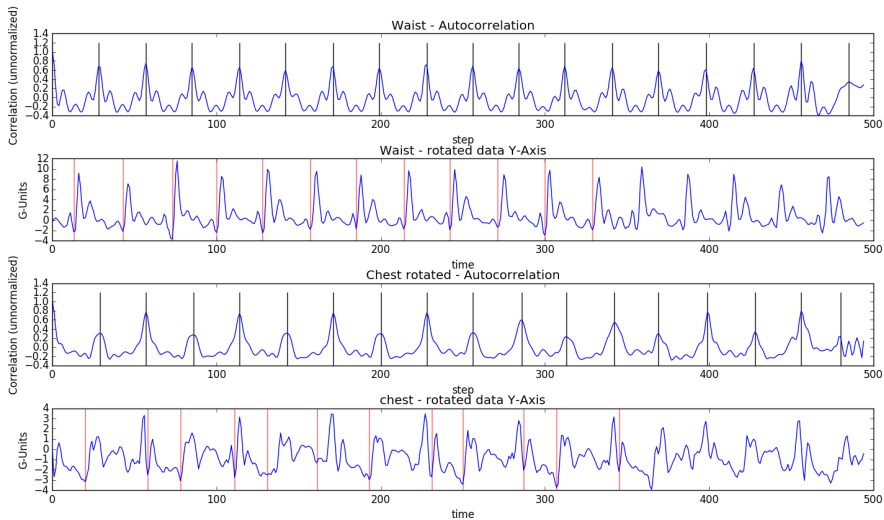
Wang: An Industrial Strength Audio Search Algorithm. ISMIR. 2003.

Gait recognition (Hoang & Choi & Nguyen, IJIS 2015)

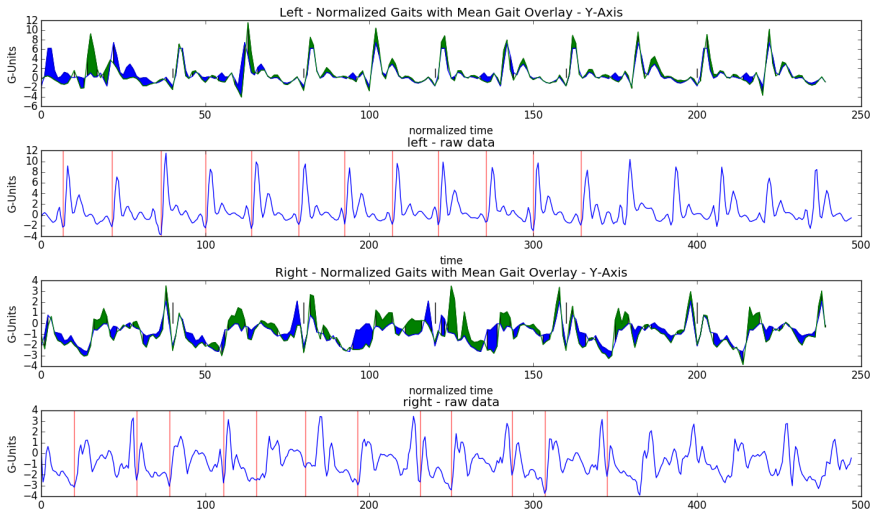




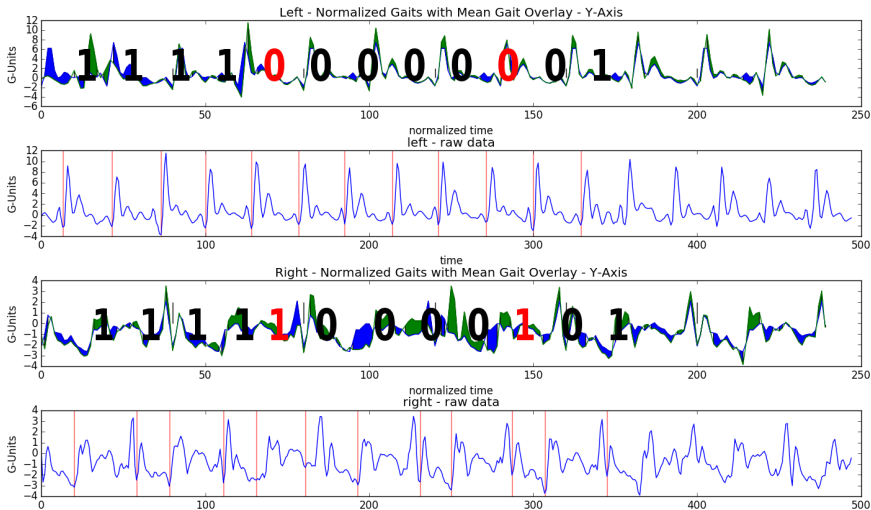
Results



Results



Results

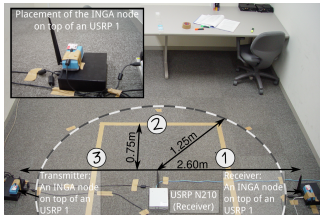


Project:

RF-based device-free activity recognition



RF-based device-free activity recognition



Active SDR-based DFAR (USRP1)
 Frequency: 900MHz (RFX900 board), Vert900 Antenna, 4dBi antenna gain
 Signal: Sine signal, continuously modulated onto the carrier
 Sample rate: 80 Hz

Passive SDR-based DFAR (USRP N210)
 Frequency: 82.5MHz (WBX board), Vert900 Antenna, 4dBi antenna gain
 Signal: Environmental FM radio captured from a nearby radio station
 Sample rate: 64Hz

Active RSSI-based DFAR (INGA wsn nodes, v1.4)
 Frequency: 2.4GHz IEEE802.15.4, PCB High Gain-Antenna
 Signal: RSSI samples from packets transmitted between nodes
 Sample rate: Transmission of 100 packets per second

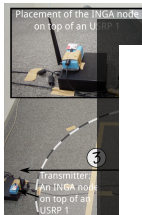
Accelerometer-based activity recognition (Iphone 4)
 Signal: 3-axis accelerometer
 Sample rate: 40 Hz

	Active		Passive		
Continuous signal		# receive devices cf. [13]		LTE UWB	# receive devices
		multiple subjects cf. [13]		UMTS Wimax	multiple subjects
RSSI-based		Localise activities cf. [20]		FM 6GHz	Localise activities
		speed (dynamic activities) multiple frequency bands in [13]		training in new environ. recognise activities cf. [13,20]	speed (dynamic activities) in [19]
		multiple frequency bands in [14]		multiple bands	multiple subjects
		multiple subjects		training in new environ. recognise activities cf. [14]	multiple subjects
		Localise activities		multiple bands	Localise activities
		speed (dynamic activities) multiple frequency bands		training in new environ. recognise activities	speed (dynamic activities) multiple frequency bands

Walking
 Lying
 standing
 empty
 Crawling



RF-based device-free activity recognition



Active SDR-based DFAR (USR1)
 Frequency: 900MHz (RFX900 board), Vert900 Antenna, 4dBi antenna gain

	Classification			
	lying	standing	walking	crawling
Ground truth ly	.976	.024		
st		1.0		
wa			.955	.045
cr			.253	.748

(a) Classification accuracy for accelerometer-based activity recognition by a k-NN

	Classification			
	lying	standing	walking	crawling
Ground truth ly	.904	.096		
st	.096	.898	.006	
wa		.013	.962	.025
cr		.038	.212	.75

(b) Classification accuracy for active SDR-based DFAR by a k-NN algorithm

	Classification			
	lying	standing	walking	crawling
Ground truth ly	.882	.118		
st	.12	.869	.007	.004
wa			.953	.047
cr		.01	.439	.551

(c) Classification accuracy for active RSSI-based DFAR by a k-NN algorithm

	Classification			
	lying	standing	walking	crawling
Ground truth ly	1.0			
st	.056	.98	.022	
wa	.023		.874	.102
cr	.044	.144		.811

(d) Classification accuracy for passive SDR-based DFAR by a k-NN algorithm

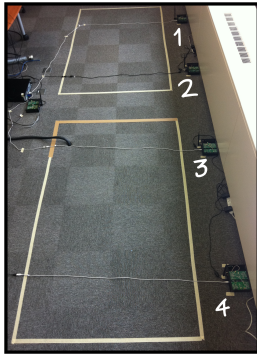
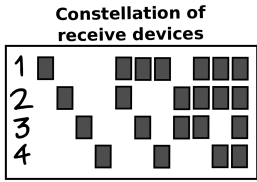
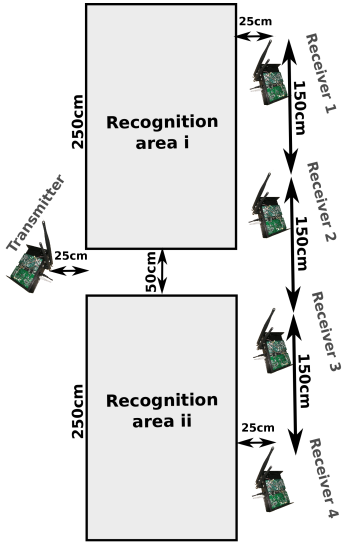
Continuous signal
 Tx
 Rx
 speed (dynamic activities)
 multiple frequency bands in new environ.
 training in new environ.
 recognise activities cf. [14]

ling

Recognition of multiple activities simultaneously

standing
walking
crawling
lying
empty

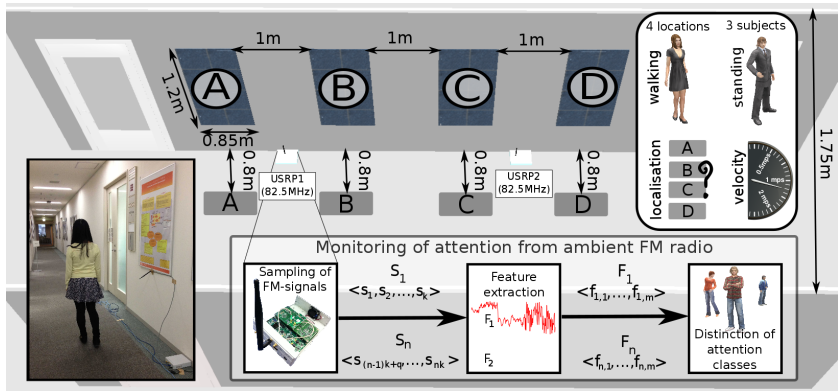
$$5 \times 5 = 25$$



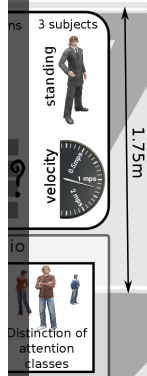
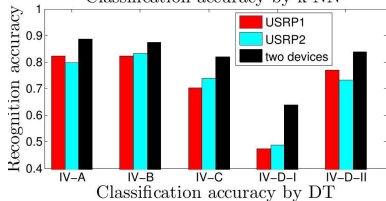
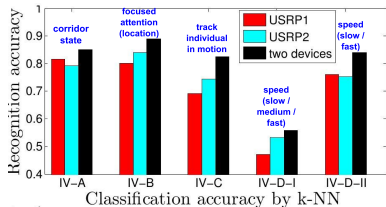
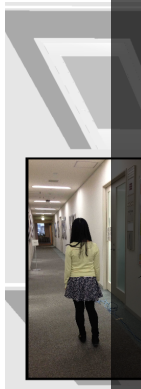
	Constellation of receive devices						
	1,2	1,3	1,4	2,3	1,2,3	1,2,4	1,2,3,4
CA	.697	.749	.726	.730	.787	.754	.838
IS	1.49	1.64	1.57	1.57	1.7	1.65	1.86
Brier	.421	.355	.388	.390	.318	.343	.229
AUC	.930	.946	.939	.928	.958	.960	.980

Table 5: Overall performance of the k-NN classifier

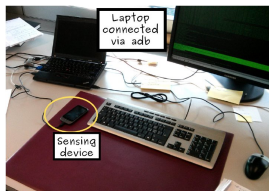
Monitoring attention from RF



Monitoring attention from RF



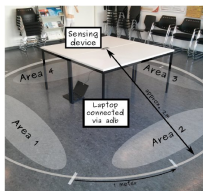
Situation and gestures from passive RSSI-based DFAR



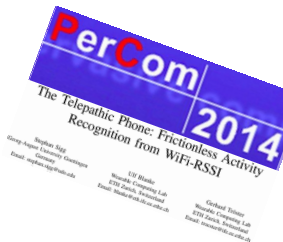
(a) Office environment at ETH



(b) Lecture room at TU-BS



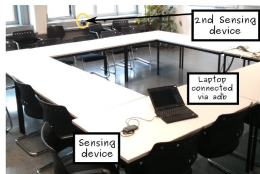
(c) Scenario for the distinction of walking speed



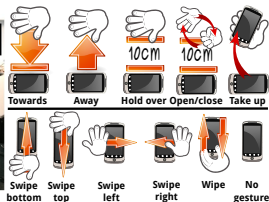
(d) Activities conducted behind a closed door



(e) Sensing device inside pocket



(f) Meeting room at ETH



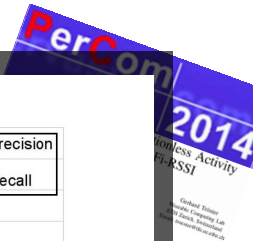
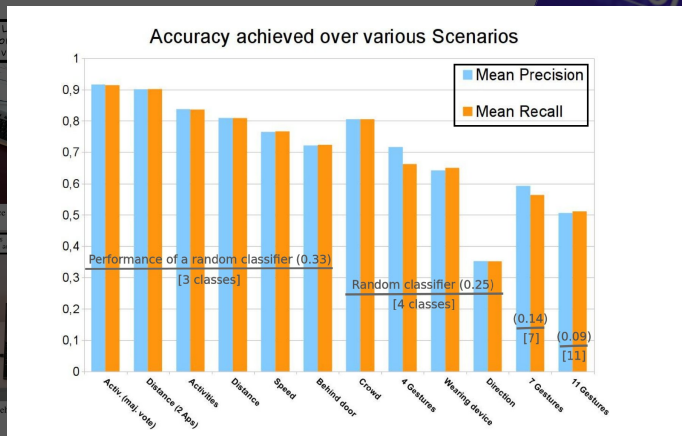
Situation and gestures from passive RSSI-based DFAR



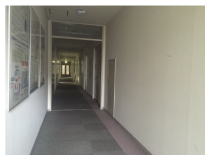
(a) Office



(d) Activities conducted by



Modelling CSI vectors via multivariate gaussian distribution

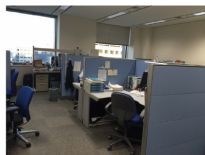


(a) Corridor

1.8m × 12m;

No equipment or obstructions

4 Transmitters and 3 receivers are placed on podiums at a height of 1.2m from the floor.

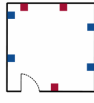


(b) Laboratory office

8.5m × 8m;

Furnished with multiple computer desks and chairs.

Transmitter and receiver are placed on desks with an approximate height of 0.8m from the floor.

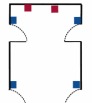


(c) Conference room

9m × 14m;

The environment contains tables, chairs, projector, etc.

4 Transmitters and 3 receivers are placed on stands at the walls in a height of 1.2m above the floor.



(d) Domestic home

11.6m × 7.2m;

Cluttered space with e.g. tables, chairs, television. Dominant non-LoS propagation.

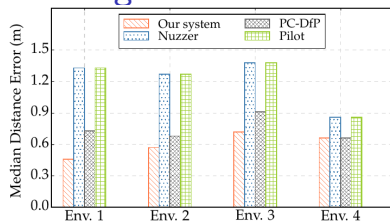
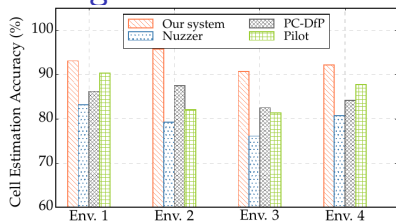
4 Transmitters and 3 receiver in the living room are placed on stands in a height of 1.2m from the floor.



■ Access point ■ Laptop

We model the amplitude of every CSI reading at location 'y' to approximately follow a multivariate Gaussian Distribution. Location is then predicted via the maximum likelihood estimate.

Modelling CSI vectors via multivariate gaussian distribution



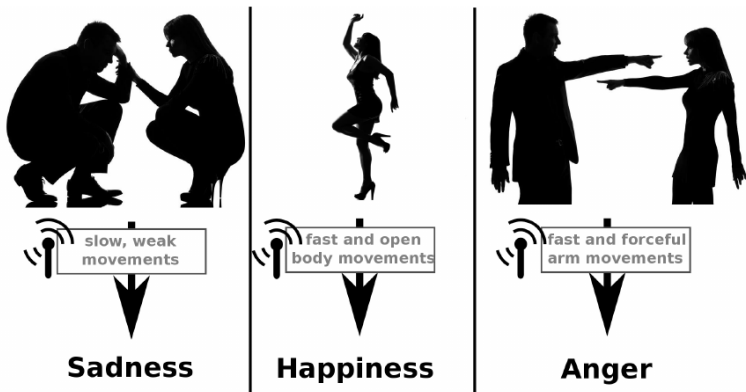
We model the amplitude of every CSI reading at location 'y' to approximately follow a multivariate Gaussian Distribution. Location is then predicted via the maximum likelihood estimate.

Nuzzer: Seifeldin, Saeed, Kosba, El-keyi, Youssef. Nuzzer: A large-scale device-free passive localization system for wireless environments. IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing, 2013.

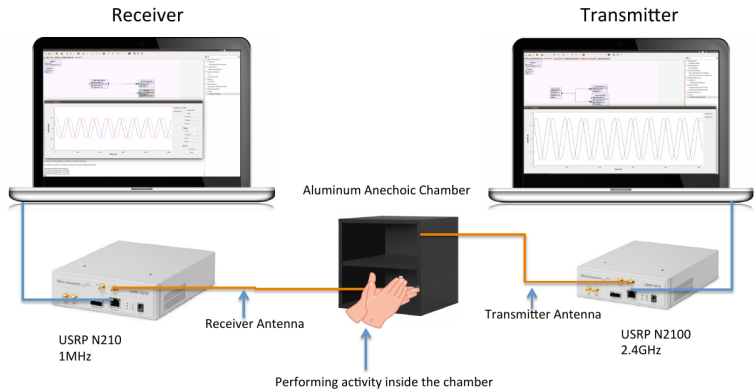
Pilot: Xiao, Wu, Yi, Wang, Ni. Pilot: Passive device-free indoor localization using channel state information. ICDCS, 2013.

PC-DfP: Xu, Firner, Zhang, Howard, Li, Lin. Improving rf- based device-free passive localization in cluttered indoor environments through probabilistic classification

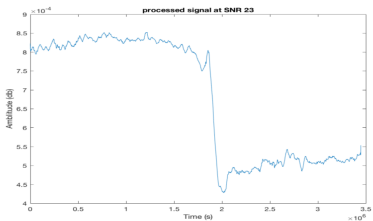
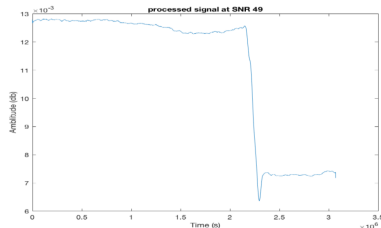
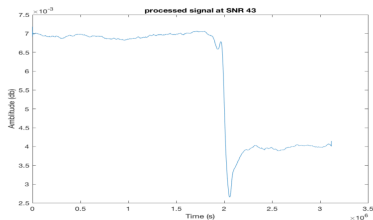
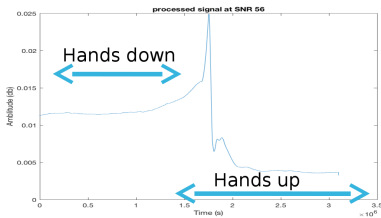
Emotion recognition from RF



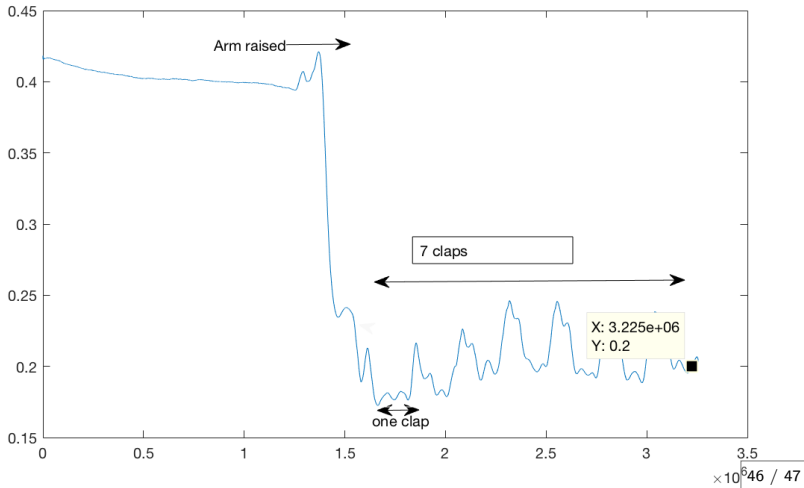
Emotion recognition from RF



Emotion recognition from RF



Emotion recognition from RF



Thank you!

Stephan Sigg

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