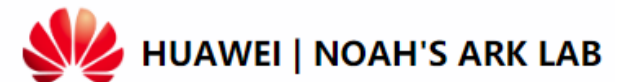


BreathLive: Liveness Detection for Heart Sound Authentication with Deep Breathing

Chenyu Huang¹, Huangxun Chen¹, Lin Yang^{1,2}, Qian Zhang¹

¹Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

²Noah's Ark Lab, Huawei Technologies



Heart Monitoring Wearables

- Purpose
 - Diagnostic aid
 - Fitness
- Privacy issue
 - The sensitive heart data need to be protected.

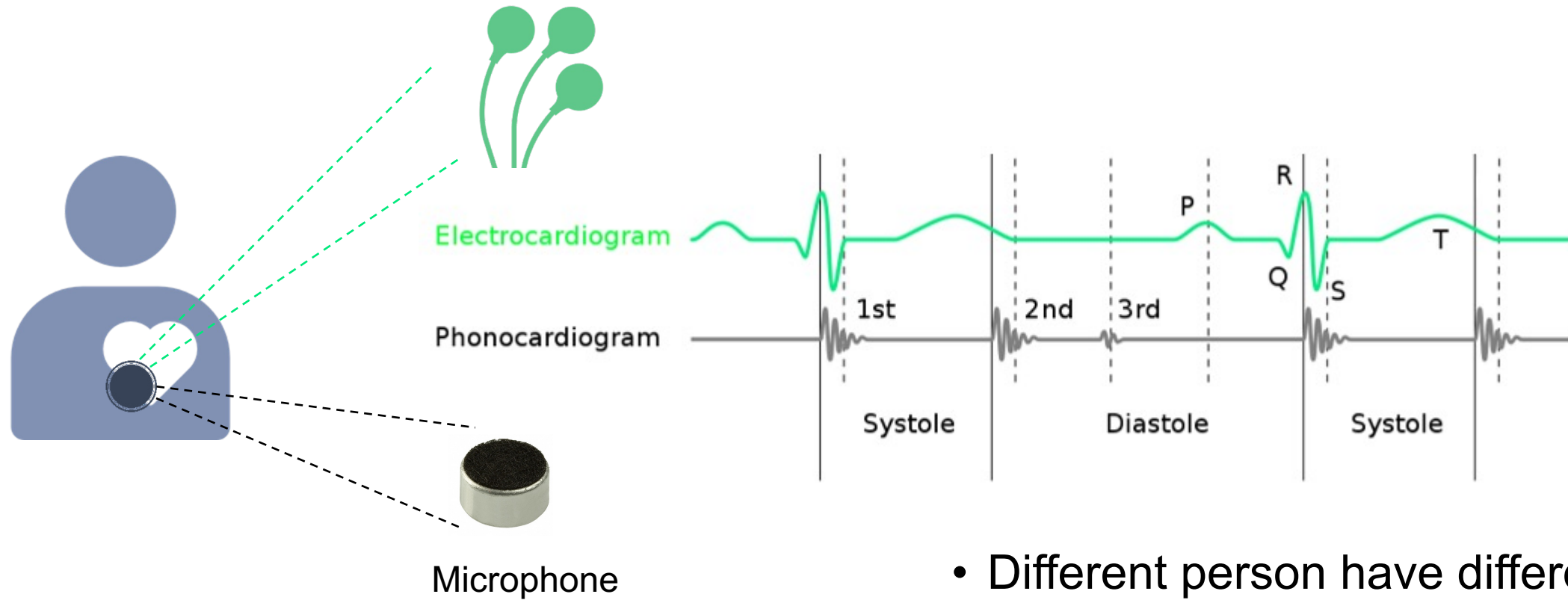


Electronic Stethoscope



Heart Rate Monitor

Heart Authentication



- Different person have different ECG and heart sound

Replay attack

- Sound and ECG¹ authentication is vulnerable to replay attack.



How to implement the liveness detection on these chest-worn wearables?

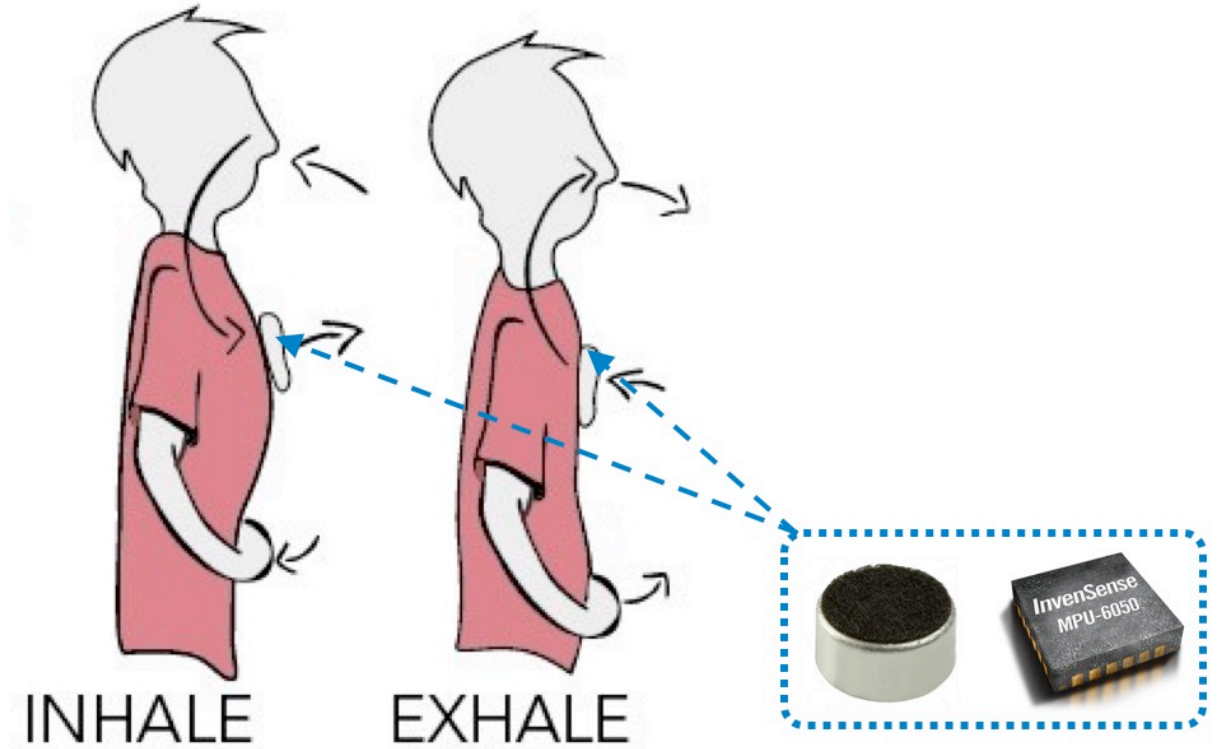
liveness detection for heart sound authentication



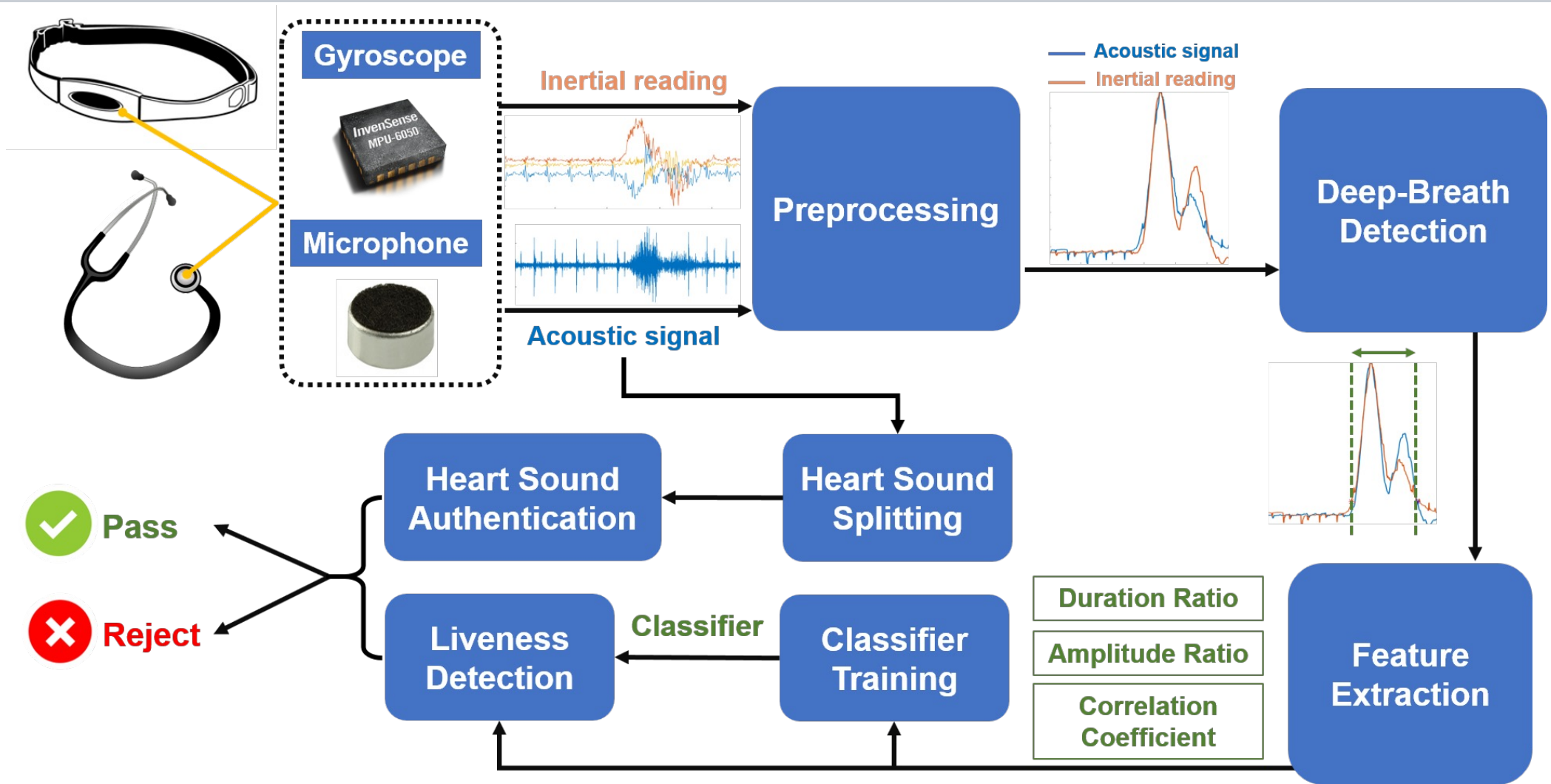
¹Eberz, S., Patané, A., Paoletti, N., Kwiatkowska, M., Roeschlin, M. and Martinovic, I., 2017. Broken Hearted: How To Attack ECG Biometrics.

BreathLive

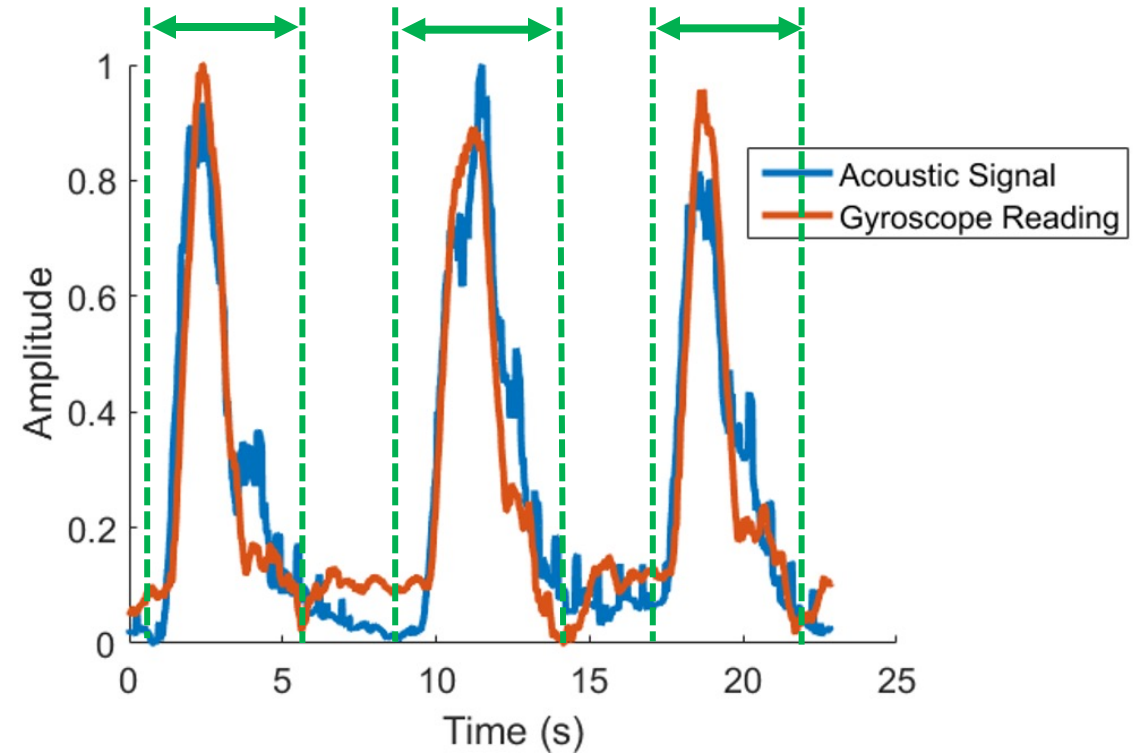
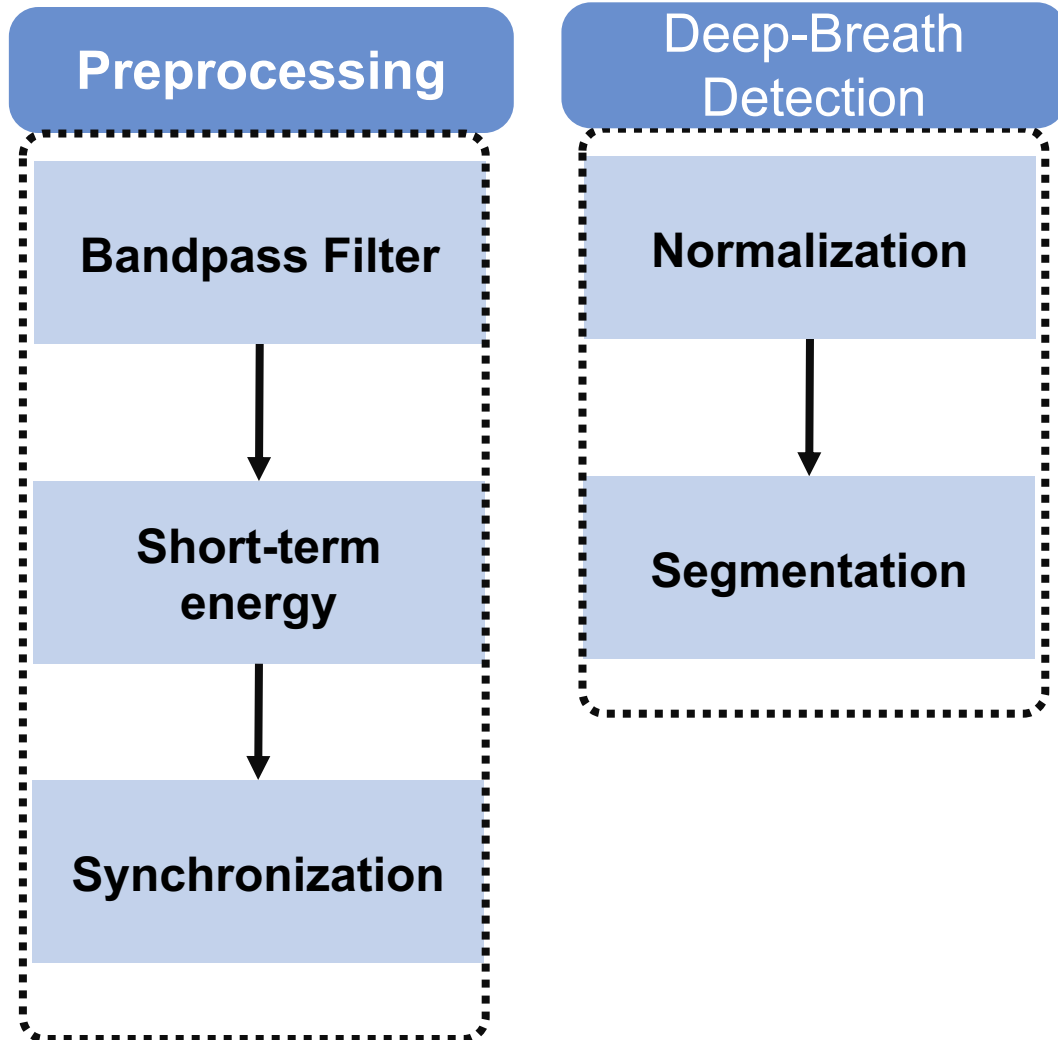
- Deep breathing can be utilized!
 - Black-Box property
 - Randomness property
- BreathLive
 - The inherent correlation between sounds and chest motion caused by deep breathing.



System Overview

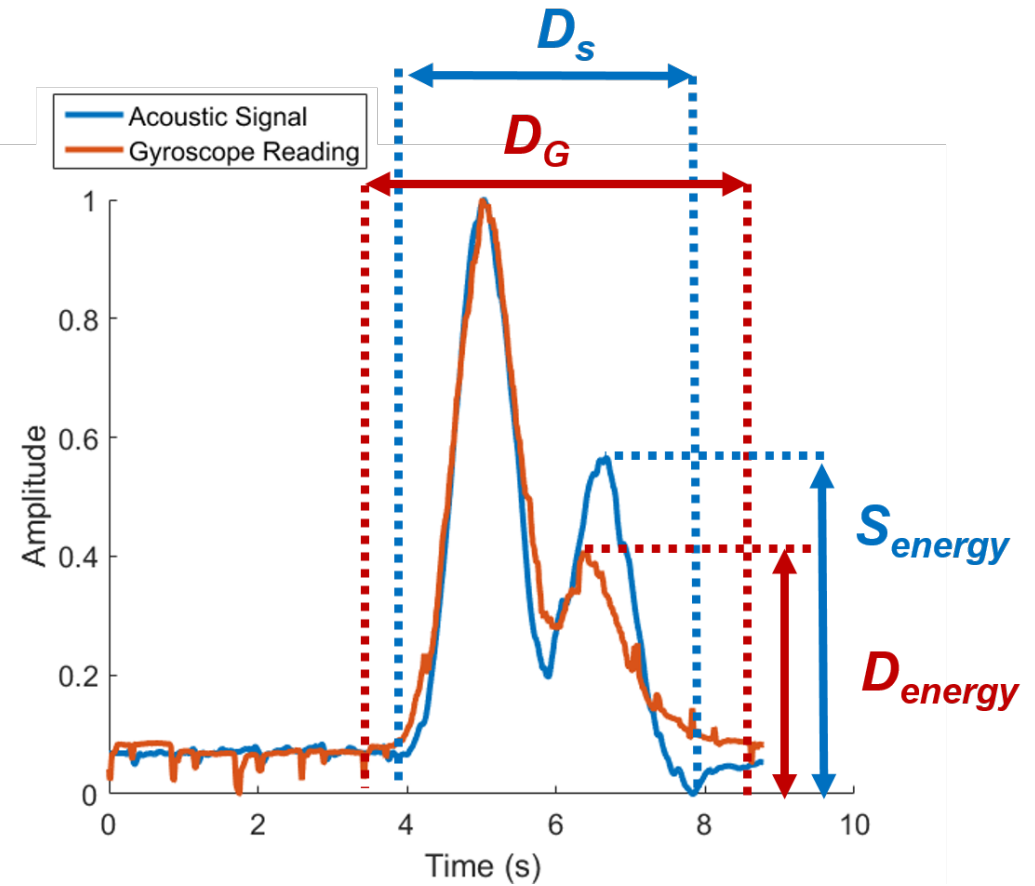


Preprocessing & Deep-Breath Detection

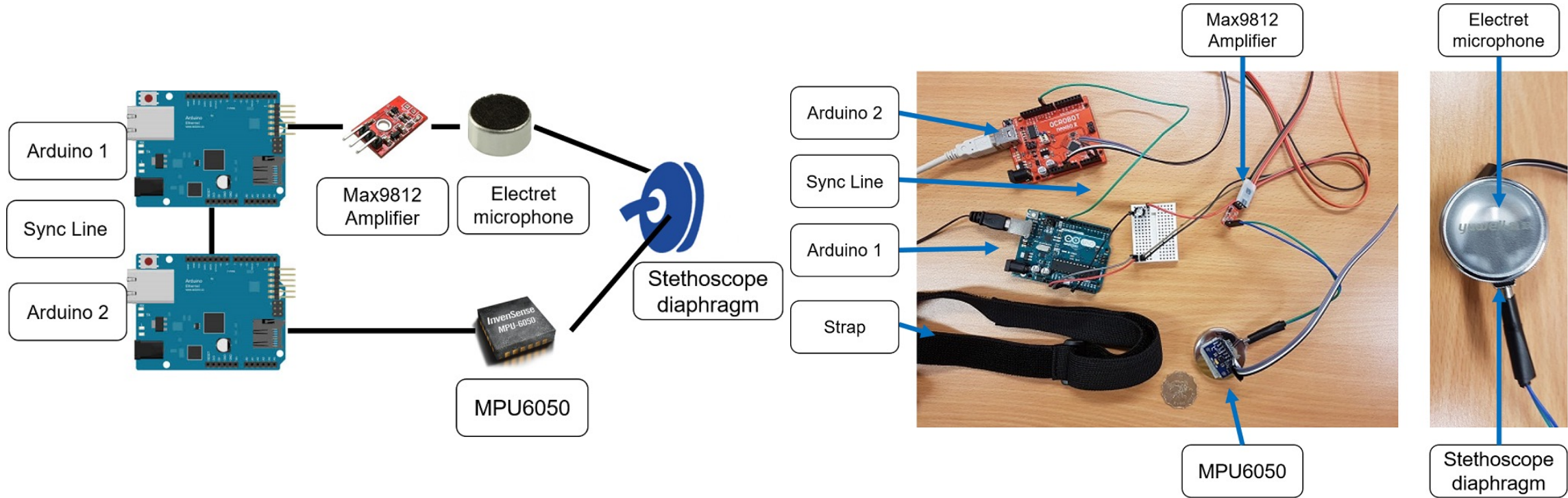


Feature Extraction & Classifier

- Feature Extraction
 - Correlation Coefficients
 - Mean, standard deviation, min and max of amplitude ratio
 - Duration Ratio
- Classifier
 - Logistic Regression(LR)
 - Support Vector Machine(SVM)
 - Multilayer Perceptron(MLP)



Implementation



Evaluation Setup

- 16 volunteers
- Three phases
 1. Daily usage
 2. Security analysis
 3. Context Experiment
- Threat model
 - Simple Replay Attack
 - Gyroscope Injection Attack
 - Random Impersonation Attack
 - Advanced Impersonation Attack
 - Advanced Replay Attack

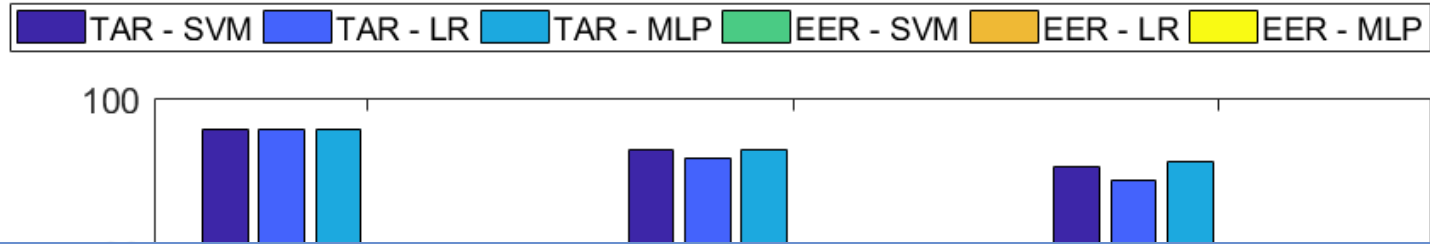


Phase 1: Daily Usage

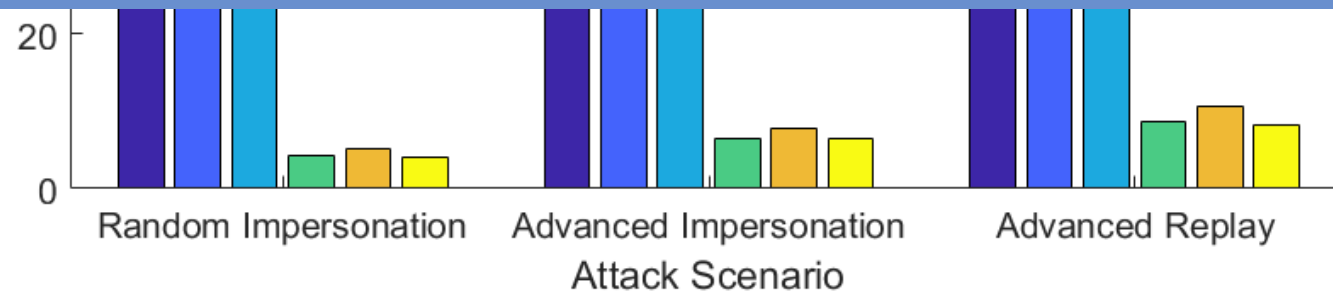
- Act as normal users
- 3 sessions, each contains 10 deep breathings.
 - First 2 sessions for training, rest for testing.

	LR	SVM	MLP
True Accept Rate	96.3%	99.3%	99.3%

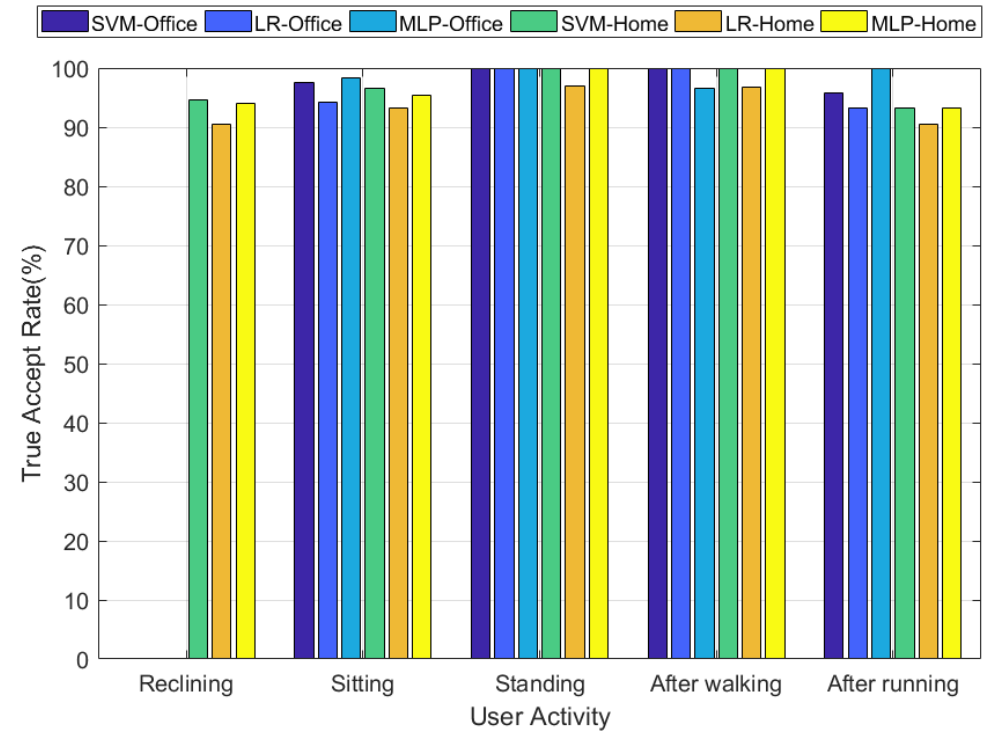
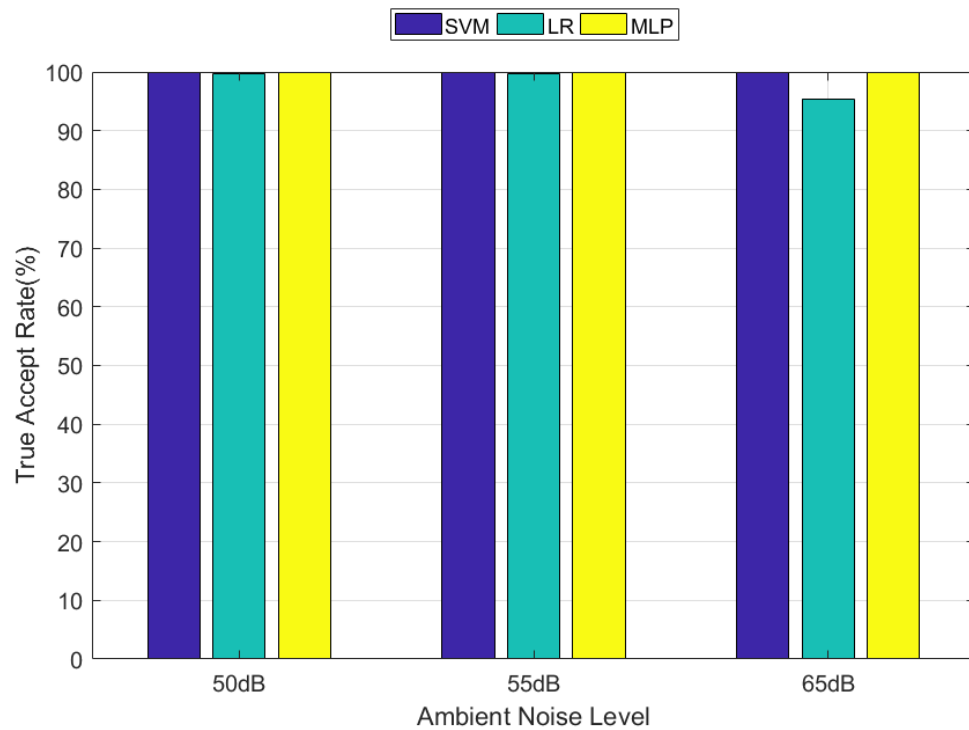
Phase 2: Security Analysis



The system achieves high accuracy with only three to four person for training without the owner.



Phase 3: Context Experiment



Future Work & Conclusion

- Future Work

- Liveness detection for ECG authentication

- Conclusion

- We showed the potential of [deep breathing](#) for liveness detection
- We proposed a liveness detection system, [BreathLive](#), for heart sound authentication on a chest-worn device.
- We implemented our system and tested it under various threat models and contexts. It achieves a [high accuracy](#) with a small training set



Thanks.
Q&A



BACKUP



Impact of the Training Set

