Security and Conduction Properties of Human Body as a Communication Medium

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PURDUE UNIVERSITY





Security and Conduction Properties of Human Body as a Communication Medium (FY19)





Vision: Human Body as a Comm Medium







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Project 1st Half: EQS-HBC



- Measure in KHz-GHz range of Human Body properties:
 - Conduction
 - Security (Leakage)
 - Interference





Maxwell and Haus



For **Statics systems** both time derivatives are unimportant, and Maxwell's Equations split into decoupled electrostatic and magnetostatic equations.

Electro-quasistatic and Magneto-quasitatic systems arise when one (but not both) time derivative becomes important.

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTROQUASISTATICS AND MAGNETOQUASISTATICS Limits to Statics and Quasistatics, MIT OCW





Hermann A. Haus

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Project 1st Half: EQS-HBC







Outline: EQS-HBC



This Year (Oct 18 – Sep 19)

- **1. Theoretical Model for Return Capacitance**
- 2. MHz-GHz Measurements and Bio-Physical Modeling
- A. Security Property Inter-Human Coupling
- **B.** Conduction Property Intra-body Loss
- 4. Environmental Interference
- A. Human Body Antenna Properties Wearable Measurement
- 5. Safety Analysis
- 6. Lowest-Power BAN
- 7. Application Demonstration





Review: Physical Security: EQS HBC





Nature Scientific Reports



D. Das, S. Maity, B. Chatterjee, and S. Sen, "Enabling Covert Body Area Network using Electro-Quasistatic Human Body Communication," *in Scientific Reports (Nature)*, 9, Article number: 4160 (2019) March 2019





EQS-HBC = Physically Secure



Security of Medical Devices



Original release date: March 21, 2019

The <u>U.S. Department of Homeland Security</u> last week warned that numerous medical devices made by <u>Medtronic</u> are vulnerable to cyber attack. The vulnerabilities affect 17 of the company's implantable cardiac device



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Review: Bio-Physical Model: EQS HBC





Human Body Bio-Physical Circuit Model



- Bio-physical model to match experimental results
- Forward Path: Body Parameters, source/load impedances
- Return Path: External coupling capacitances

TBME 2018





Experiment 1

What is the return path Capacitance ? How does it vary with distance ?





Return Path Capacitance Circuit Model

Purpose: Model and measure return path capacitance to model channel loss







Return Path Capacitance Modeling



Return Path Cap: Benchtop Measurement

 Verification of return path capacitance modeling using disc with various radius'







Return Path Cap: Wearable Measurement







Experiment 2

Can other humans pick up my signals ?





Modeling Inter-body Coupling

Capacitive coupling formed between an EQS-HBC user and an attacker: HBC Leakage/ Inter-Body HBC



Simplified Circuit Model for for Leakage/ Inter-body EQS-HBC





- Purpose: Measure capacitive coupling to a nearby human body
- Observation: In EQS regime, another capacitive division to another human body





Effect of Inter-body Coupling



• Inference:

Margin between Intra-body signal and Inter-body Signal :

At 1m, $C_C \sim 20$ pF, gives an 17.5 dB margin At 5m, $C_C \sim 5$ pF, gives an extra 29.5 dB margin





Experiment 3

Frequency dependence of Inter-Body Leakage





HFSS modeling

(a) Simulation Setup in HFSS (b) Different regions in the simulation results EQS Region EM Region Device Coupling -20 Intra-body Rx -40 Inter-body Rx (HBC) Attacker) Channel Loss (dB) -60 Tx Flat -80 Device Body Peaks Resonance -100 |Peaks Subject 2 -120 Subject 1 40 dB/dec -140 50 Ω load 20 dB/dec -160 Capacitive Load -180 10 0.1 100 1 1000 Frequency (MHz)

Observation: 20dB/dec slope initially then 40dB/dec for R-term





Wearable Sensitive Measurement Device

(a) Transmitting devices: Handheld Frequency Generators

50 kHz - 1MHz

1 MHz - 20 MHz

24 MHz - 6 GHz





(b) Receiving Device: Handheld Spectrum Analyzer (c) Body to Device Coupler









Inter-body Coupling Measurements

Measurement setup in Anechoic Chamber



• Inference:

- i) Capacitive Region: DC to ~100 kHz (for height = 180 cm, distance = 2m), 20 dB/decade rising slope
- ii) EM Region: Above ~100 kHz, rising slope is roughly 40 dB/decade



Preliminary measurements – additional meas ongoing





Experiment 4

MHz-GHz Wearable Channel Model ?





High Frequency Channel Measurements

- Purpose: Determine average path loss in HBC channels from MHz to GHz
- Observation: Channel loss is lower for high impedance termination by 20dB at 10MHz, and equal around 80MHz
- Inference:
 - Low-f C-term much better R-term
 - >100MHz gap reduces

- (a) Transmitting devices: Handheld Frequency Generators
 - 1 MHz 20 MHz

24 MHz - 6 GHz





(b) Receiving Device: Handheld Spectrum Analyzer

(c) Body to Device Coupler







Hanging setup for Inter-Device







High Frequency Channel Measurements







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Experiment 5

What about Interference on Human Body?





Interference Measurement Setup







Interference on Body (< 250kHz)





-100



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Experiment 6

Is EQS-HBC safe for Humans?





HBC Safety Study



- Purpose: Determine safety of EQS-HBC and compliance with standards such as ICNIRP, IEEE, NIOSH
- Observation: Field Limits ~100x lower in EQS range, no change in vitals on small safety study subjects.
- Inference: Depends on excitation/termination, galvanic excitation may require current limiting circuitry to be compliant with safety





E-Field Distribution: Capacitive HBC



Low field intensity on the skin





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E-Field Distribution: Galvanic HBC



Higher field intensity close to the skin surface





Safety Limits: Electric Field







Safety Limits: Current Density



Validation through Circuit/FEM simulations





Safety Study Experiment Setup







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Experiment 7

EQS-HBC Power Consumption → Lowest energy Body Area Network Possible?





EQS-HBC IC: Energy Requirements

Developed World's Comparison with State of the Art HBC Transceivers 100 Lowest Power BAN IC J Lee ISSĆC'14 ~1.5uW @ 10Kbps J Bae 10 JSSC'12 Low-f, Low-loss Fotal Power (mW) Gho ISSCC'15 Saadeh JSSC'17 H Cho ISSCC'15 0.1 S Maity **TSMC 65nm Technology** 750 µm **CICC '18** Park Scan+Test 0.01 **30x** SSCC'19 AES 450 µm This Work Int+ 256 CDR Current Samp 0.001 Amp-ED 0.01 0.1 10 100 Data Rate (Mbps)

Implication: Opens up order of magnitude more lifetime of wearable connected patch, maybe energy-harvested





Experiment 8

Applications of EQS-HBC





Wearable-Wearable EQS Demo







Miniaturized Wearable-Machine EQS-HBC







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Next Year

1. Excitation – Termination Dependence Channel Model

- A. Galvanic
- B. In-Body to Out of Body

2. MHz-GHz Measurements and BioPhysical Modeling

- A. Conduction Property analysis and channel-loss database
- B. Security Property Inter Human Coupling 'in-field'

3. Environmental Interference

A. Human Body Interference Database

4. Optimum Coupler

A. EM region, Magnetic





Long-Term Societal Needs: Impact of HBC







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Acknowledgement



PI: Shreyas Sen Assistant Professor, ECE, Purdue University





13+ years research experience @ Georgia Tech, Intel Labs, Qualcomm, Rambus



SPARC Lab: Sensing, Processing, Analytics & Radio Communication



THANK YOU





Publications

 S. Maity, K. Mojabe and S. Sen, "Characterization of Human Body Forward Path Loss and Variability Effects in Voltage-Mode HBC," in IEEE Microwave and Wireless Components Letters, vol. PP, no. 99, pp. 1-3.

http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8301525/

The results highlight the **need for** a) **high impedance termination for HBC signaling** and b) future research on investigating return path loss. It reports the variation in **forward path loss** with excitation/termination modalities, electrode area and pressure

 Maity, S., He, M., Nath, M., Das, D., Chatterjee, B., & Sen, S. (2018). BioPhysical Modeling, Characterization and Optimization of Electro-Quasistatic Human Body Communication. arXiv preprint arXiv:1805.05200.

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Demonstrates the first <u>Bio-Physical Model</u> explaining <u>Electro-Quasistatic HBC</u> Channel characteristics.

3. Shovan Maity, Debayan Das, Baibhab Chatterjee, and Shreyas Sen, "Characterization and Classification of Human Body Channel as a function of Excitation and Termination Modalities," in IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Conference (EMBC 2018)

https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.02492

Demonstrates dependence of different excitation and termination modalities on HBC Channel-Model and Loss

 S. Maity, S. Redford, D.Yang, D. Das, B. Chatterjee, S. Sen, " *BodyWire:* Enabling New Interaction Modalities by Communicating Strictly During Touch using Human Body Communication " submitted to CHI 2019

Demonstrates how Electro-Quasistatic HBC enables Communication 'strictly' during Touch.

b) Security Properties:

 D. Das, S. Maity, B. Chatterjee, and S. Sen, "Enabling Covert Body Area Network using Electro-Quasistatic Human Body Communication" submitted to Nature Scientific Reports (major revision)

c) Applications:

 S. Maity, B. Chatterjee, G. Chang and S. Sen, "A 6.3pJ/b 30Mbps -30dB SIR-tolerant Broadband Interference-Robust Human Body Communication Transceiver using Time Domain Signal-Interference Separation," in IEEE Custom Integrated Circuits Conference (CICC 2018) https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8357033

Demonstrates <u>World's lowest-energy Body-Area Network IC</u>, utilizing Human Body Communication

 S. Maity, D. Das and S. Sen, "Wearable health monitoring using capacitive voltage-mode Human Body Communication," 2017 39th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (EMBC), Seogwipo, 2017, pp. 1-4. <u>http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8036748/</u>

Demonstrates a HBC based BAN for Wearable Health Monitoring

 S. Maity, D. Das, X. Jiang and S. Sen, "Secure Human-Internet using dynamic Human Body Communication," 2017 IEEE/ACM International Symposium on Low Power Electronics and Design (ISLPED), Taipei, 2017, pp. 1-6. <u>http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8009190/</u>

Demonstrates World's first Inter-Human Information exchange

 D. Das, S. Maity, B. Chatterjee, and S. Sen, "In-field Remote Fingerprint Authentication using Human Body Communication and On-Hub Analytics," Engineering in Medicine and Biology Conference *EMBC*, July 2018. https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.10278





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Back-up Slides





Safety Study Experiment Setup





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Safety Study







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Wearable-Wearable Channel Loss

- Channel measurements on multiple subjects at different times of day
- Fully mobile setup enabling new studies







Dependence on Posture



Dependence on Environment

