



Using sensor data to generate random bit-strings

Patrik Jansson

Magnus Rundlöf

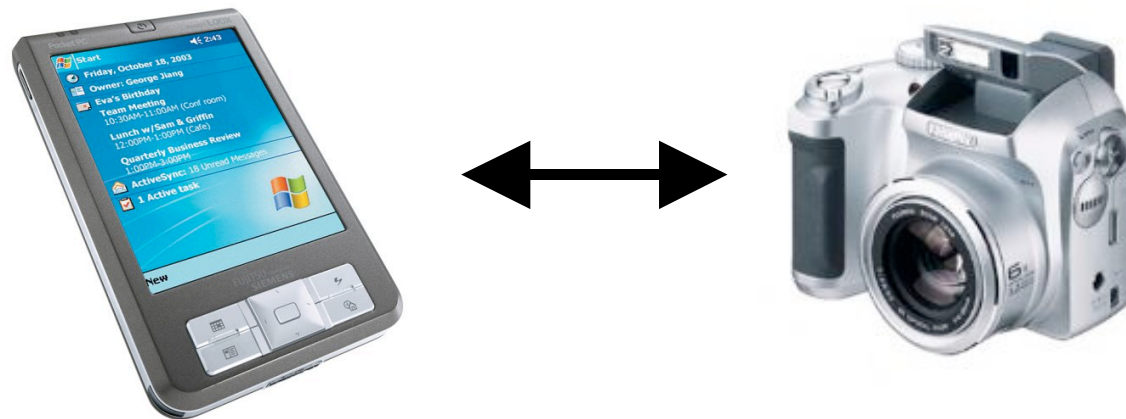
Supervisor: Christian Rohner

General

- Generate random bit-strings from sensor data for use in cryptographic applications.
- If we could generate the identical sequence in two places at the same time we would solve the key distribution problem.

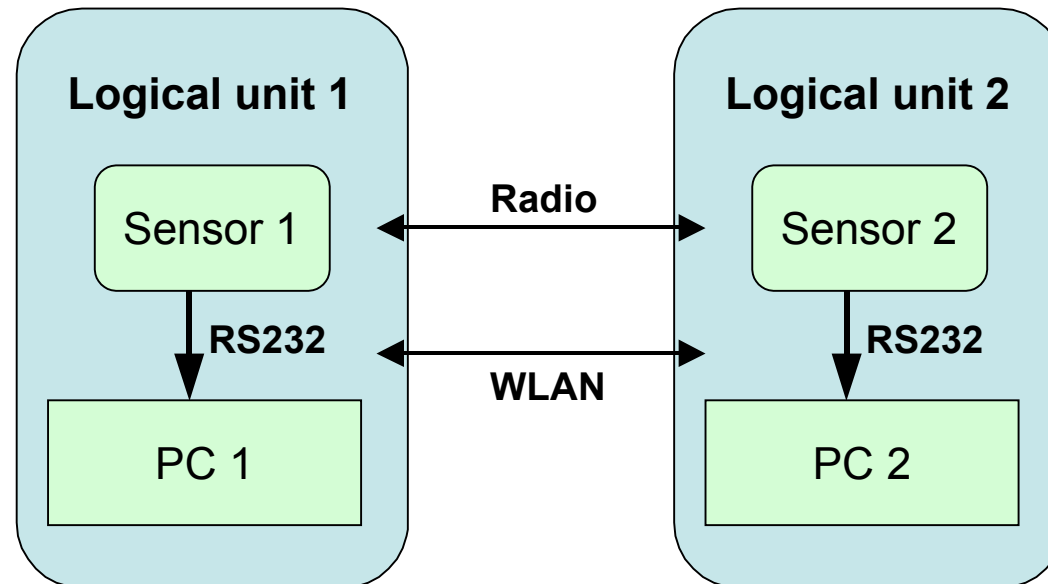
Applications

- Applicable only locally, not for encrypting traffic over the Internet.
- For example, between PDA's, mobile phones and digital cameras.



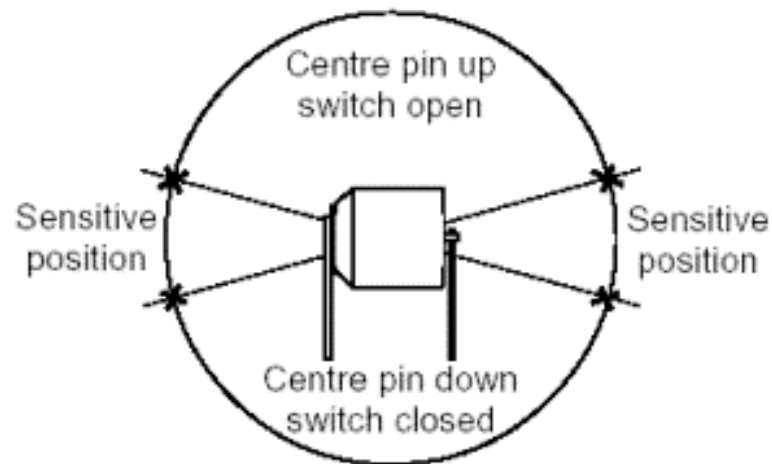
Set-up

- Embedded Sensor Board (ESB)
 - Contiki Operating System
- PC



Tilt sensor

- How does it work?
- How does contiki handle the sensor?



Sub goals

- Compile applications for Contiki.
- Send sensor data from ESB to PC.
- Process sensor data on PC side.
- Shake two sensors simultaneous and see if the same bit-string is created.

Solutions / ESB

- Poll sensor every 500/1000ms
- The difference between two consecutive polls is sent to the PC via RS232 (serial port).

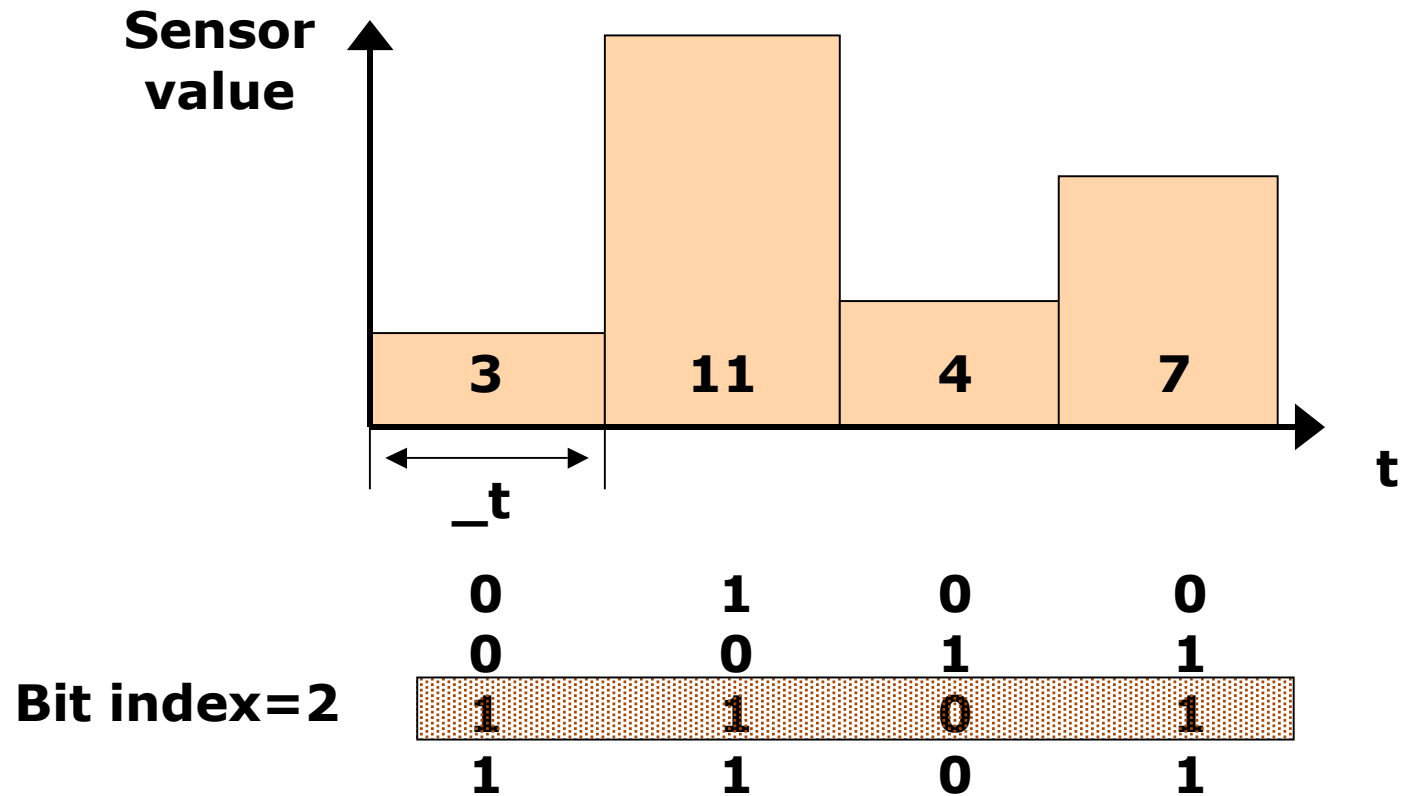
Solutions / PC

- Read sensor data from RS232 and present incoming values in a histogram in real-time.
- Extract bits and construct the bit-string.
- Perform randomness tests on the bit-string.

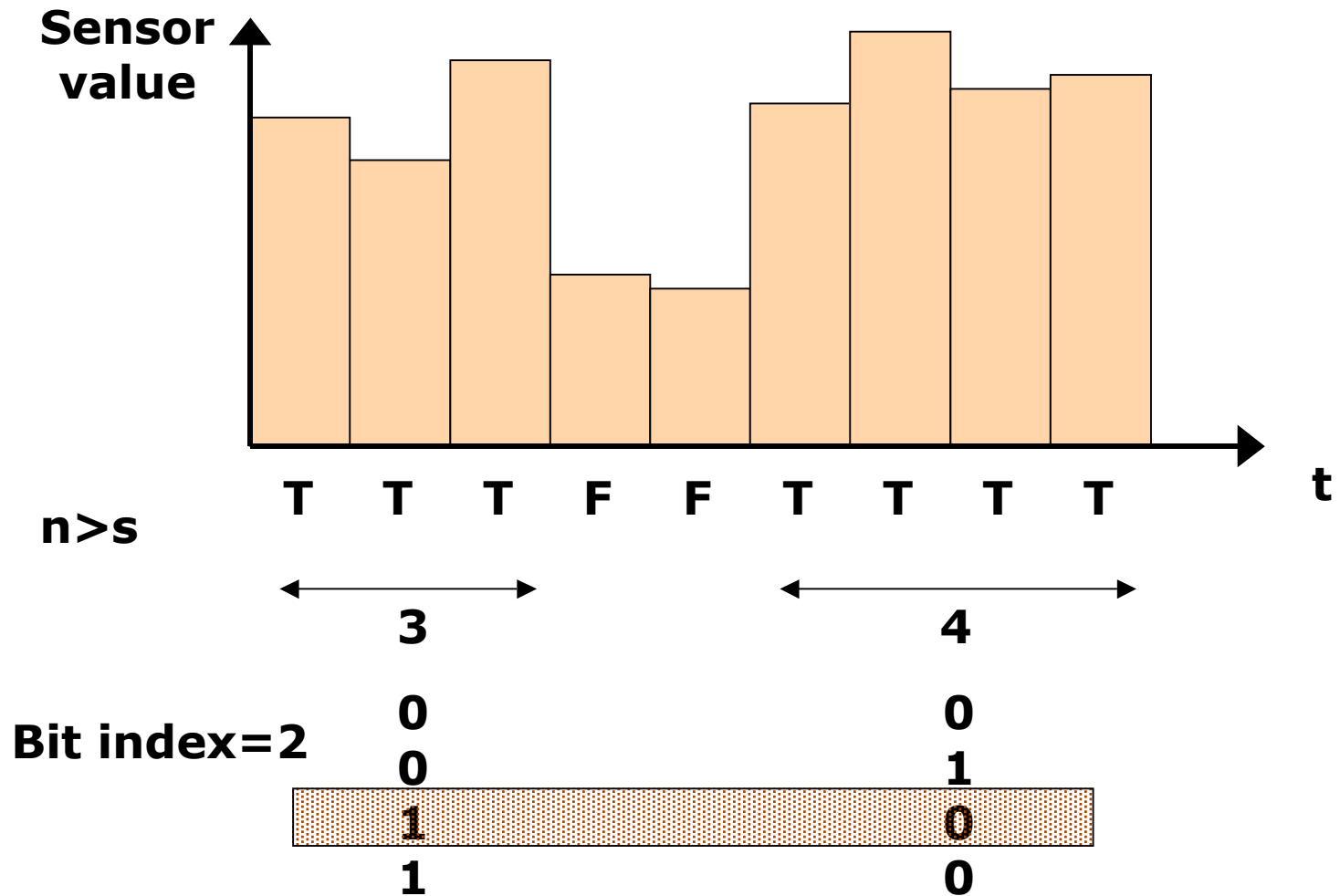
Solutions / bit-string

- Two approaches to generate a bit-string from sensor data
 - Sensor values from fixed intervals
 - Count consecutive intervals satisfying some condition

Sensor values from fixed intervals



Count consecutive intervals



Randomness tests

- Frequency test
 - Compares the number of 0's and 1's.
- Serial test
 - Compares overlapping occurrences of 00, 01, 10, 11.
- Poker test
 - Compares non-overlapping occurrences of different bit sequences of given length.

Conclusions

- The precision of the sensor was not adequate, i.e. the values differ.
- It would be preferable to use sensors with higher resolution.
- Trade-offs
 - Speed vs randomness

Conlusion cont.

- However if we had higher precision and better resolution it could probably be done.

Demo

