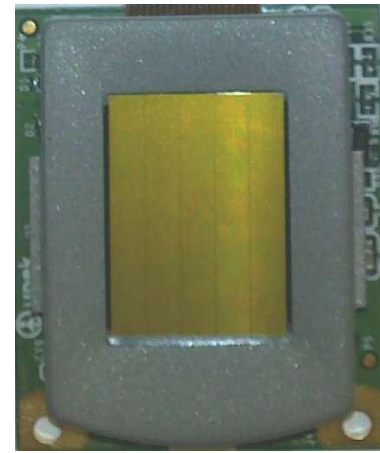


## ➤ Fingerprints

### • Fingerprints

- highly distinct
- develop early in life
- relatively permanent over time
- used to identify individuals for over a century
- low-cost and small-sized implementations readily available



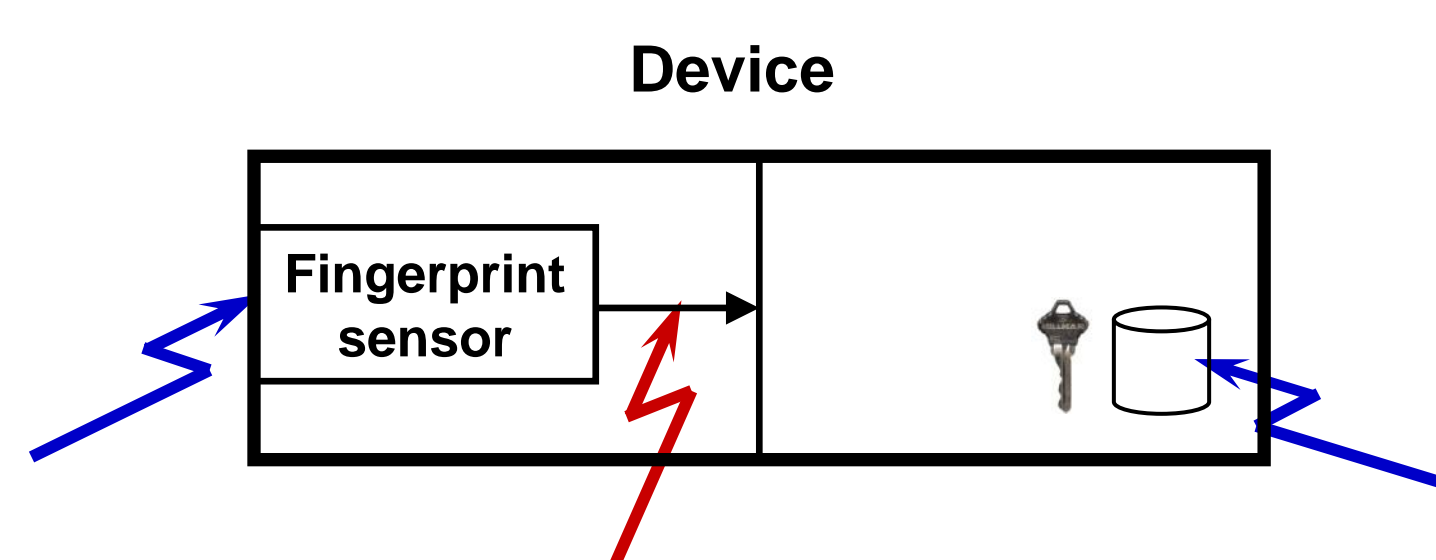
### • Problems of fingerprints (and of most biometrics)

- have a low degree of secrecy
- are set to become publicly available
- are difficult to be changed
- cannot be revoked

## ➤ Challenges

### • Portable devices

- authentication in unsupervised environments
- portable devices are easily stolen and physical attacks on them are possible



### • Attacks of interest

- malicious replacement of the authentic sensor
- replay of a stolen image of the authentic fingerprint

### • Need to verify the authenticity of the sensor which acquired a particular fingerprint image

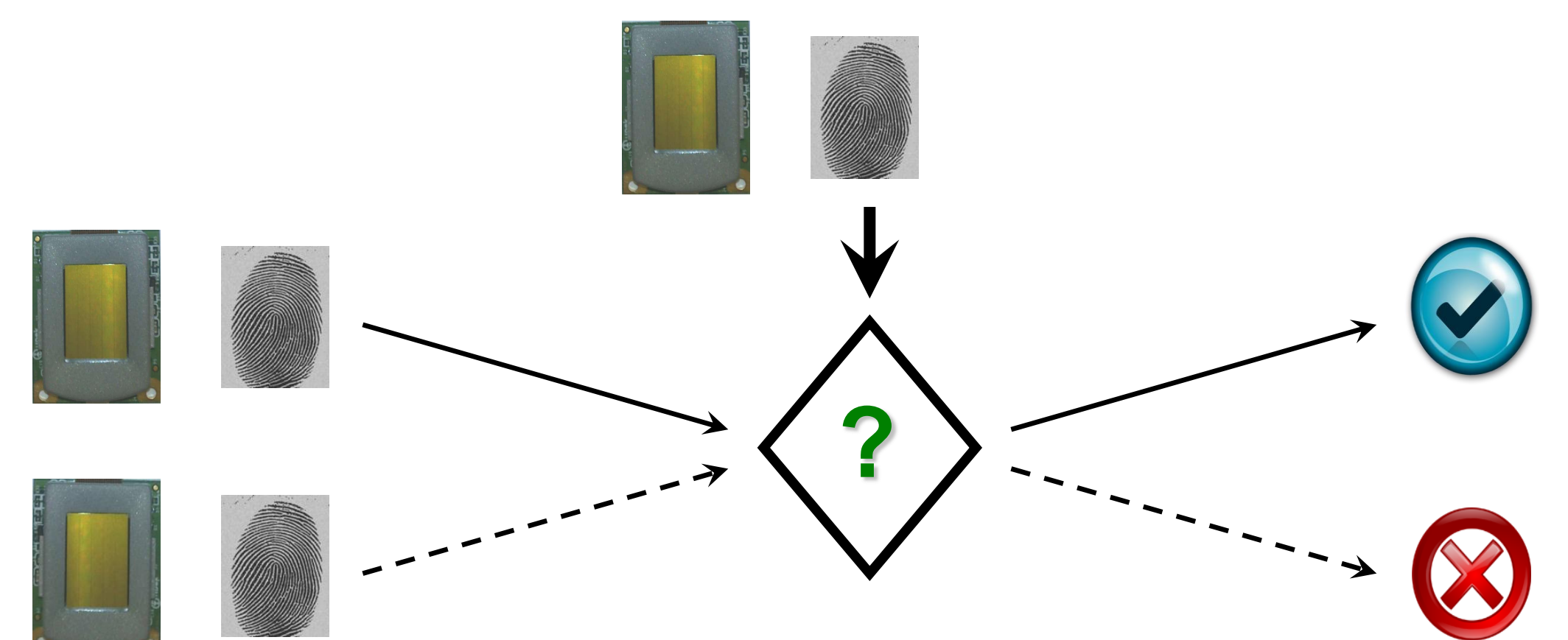
### • Approach: use the scanner pattern

- unique, persistent, and unalterable characteristics of the sensors (scanners)

## ➤ Solution

### • Sensor authentication

- determines if two images have been acquired with the same sensor or with a different sensor of the same type, manufacturer, and model
- sensor enrolment and sensor verification



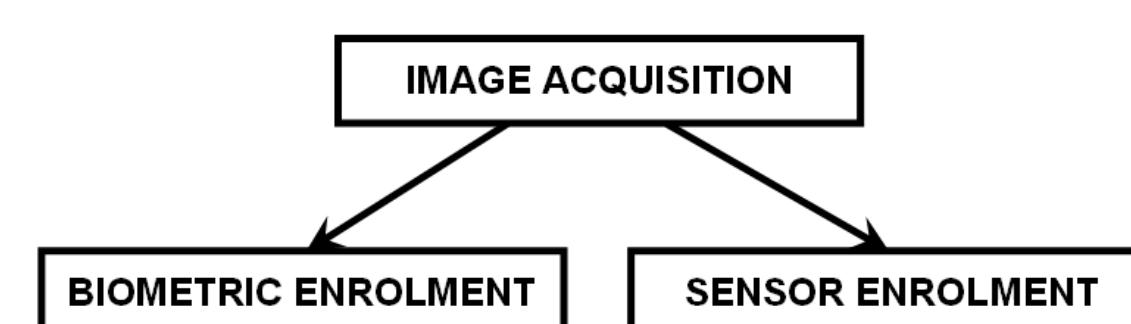
### • Our technology

- accurate, computationally efficient, robust
- can be added as a software add-on

## ➤ Applications

### • Bipartite authentication

- biometric authentication and sensor authentication
- bipartite enrolment
- bipartite verification



### • Directions

- bind user and device
- device authentication/identification
- source of randomness

### • Settings

- mobile wallets
- access to health care and medical records
- contextual authentication/user rights
- asset management

