

Presentation at IIW22

# Revocable Biometrics

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# Traditional Biometrics

## Enrollment:

Enrollment sample (raw data, e.g. bitmap) =>

Enrollment code (features) =>

Template

## Authentication:

Authentication sample => authentication code

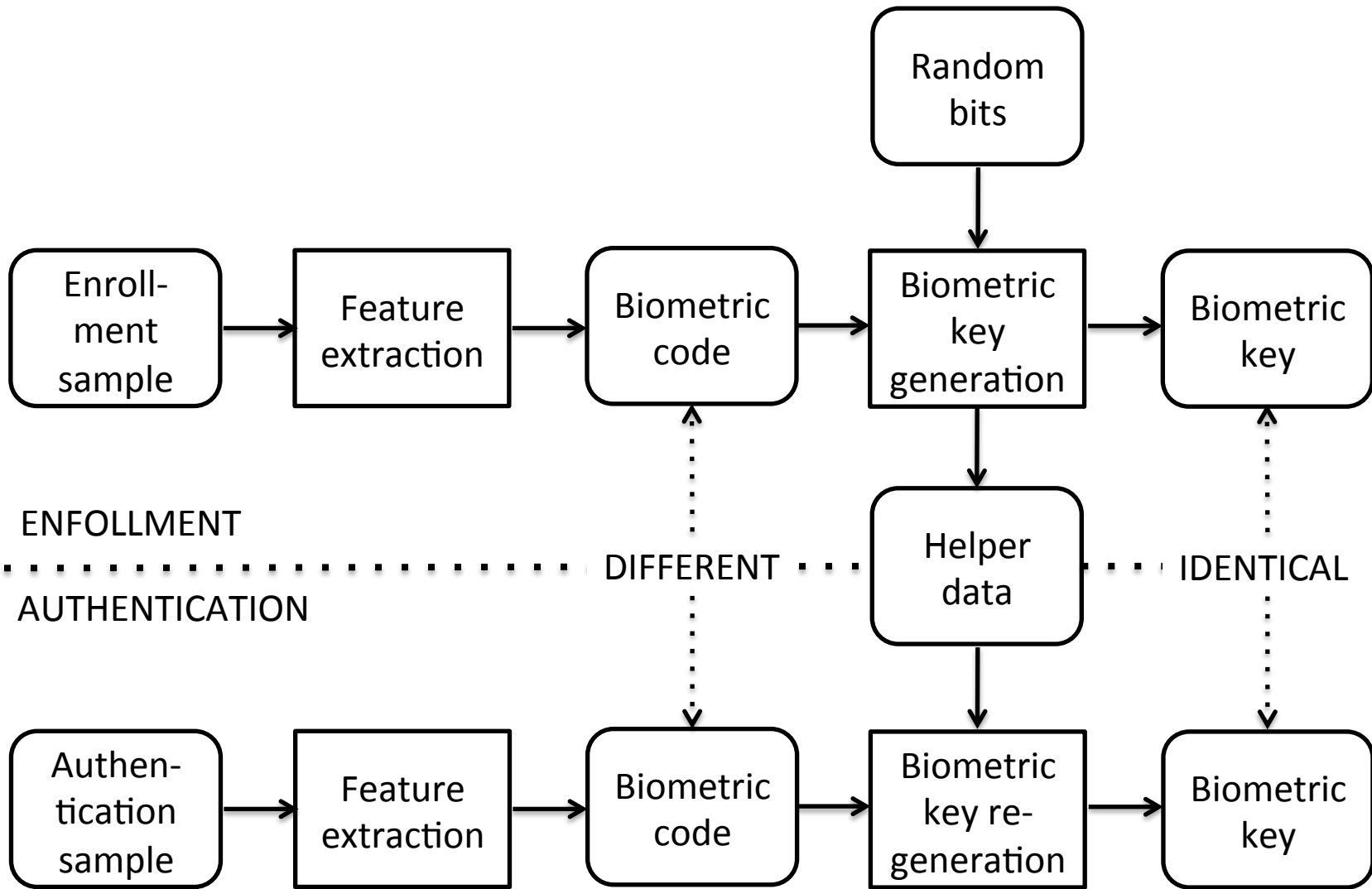
Match authentication code against template

# Privacy Danger

- Template => sample that can be successfully matched against template
- Adversary who captures template can impersonate user
- User cannot recover from the compromise because the biometric credential is not revocable

# Revocable Biometrics

- Enrollment
  - Enrollment sample (bitmap) => enrollment code (features)
  - Enrollment code + random bits => biometric key + helper data
  - Helper data is stored for use at authentication time
- Authentication
  - Authentication sample => authentication code
  - Authentication code + helper data => same biometric key if sample is genuine



# Revocable Biometrics, continued

- Biometric key can be used for authentication
  - As bearer token, or
  - As symmetric key that signs a challenge
- Biometric key and helper data can be revoked because they are randomized
- **AND...** no useful information can be obtained from the helper data

# Revocable Biometrics Using Error Correction System

- Enrollment
  - Biometric key generated at random
  - Biometric key + redundancy => codeword
  - Enrollment sample => enrollment code
  - Enrollment code  $\oplus$  codeword => helper data
- Authentication
  - Authentication sample => authentication code
  - Authentication code  $\oplus$  helper data =  
authentication code  $\oplus$  (enrollment code  $\oplus$  codeword) =  
(authentication code  $\oplus$  enrollment code)  $\oplus$  codeword  
bits that differ  $\oplus$  codeword
  - Error correction system can recover codeword if sample is genuine
  - Biometric key recovered by dropping redundancy from codeword

# Best Result

- Hao, Anderson & Daugman, “Combining biometrics with cryptography effectively”, IEEE Transactions on Computers 55(9), pages 1081-1088, 2006
  - Iris
  - 140-bit biometric key
- Reported experimental results:
  - 0.47% FRR
  - 0% FAR



# Caveats

- Biometric key  $\oplus$  helper data = biometric code
- Low entropy for modalities other than iris

# Multifactor Authentication

- Low entropy for modalities other than iris can be addressed with MFA
- Example: 3FA
  - Biometric key
  - Password
  - Uncertified key pair

# Enhanced 3FA

- Password deserves protection against security breach of a back-end database because it has intrinsic value if reused
- Joint hash method
  - Password hashed with public key and optionally with biometric key, rather than salt
  - Public key not stored in back-end
- Protocredential method
  - Password and biometric key not sent to back-end
  - Instead, they are used to regenerate an uncertified key pair from a protocredential

# Thank you for your attention!

For more information:  
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## Any questions?