

# Tackling Cyber Security of Internet of Things by Leveraging Low Cost Physical Layer Security

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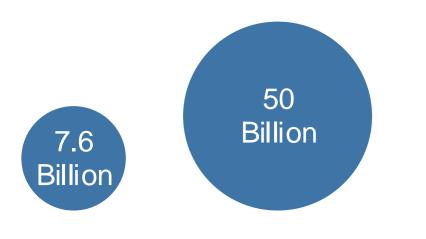


## **Internet of Things - Connecting Everthing Together**

Devices per person

by 2020

Internet of Things (IoT) integrates ubiquitous connections between things with communication, computing, and sensing ability.



Connected devices by 2020

Data Source: Cisco

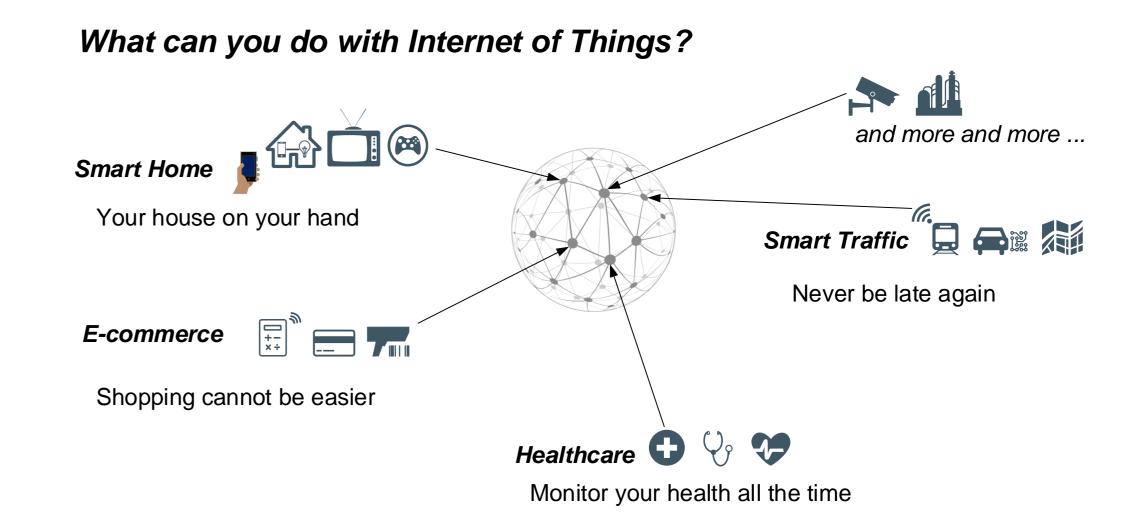
World population

by 2020



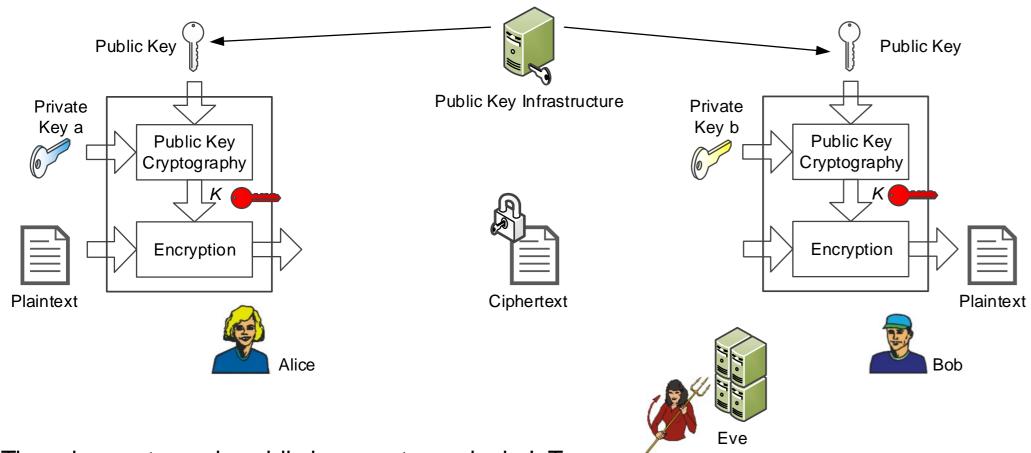
Potential economic impact per year by 2025

Data Source: McKinsey



## Security is Challenging for IoT

Conventional encryption system uses public key cryptography to share the key between users.

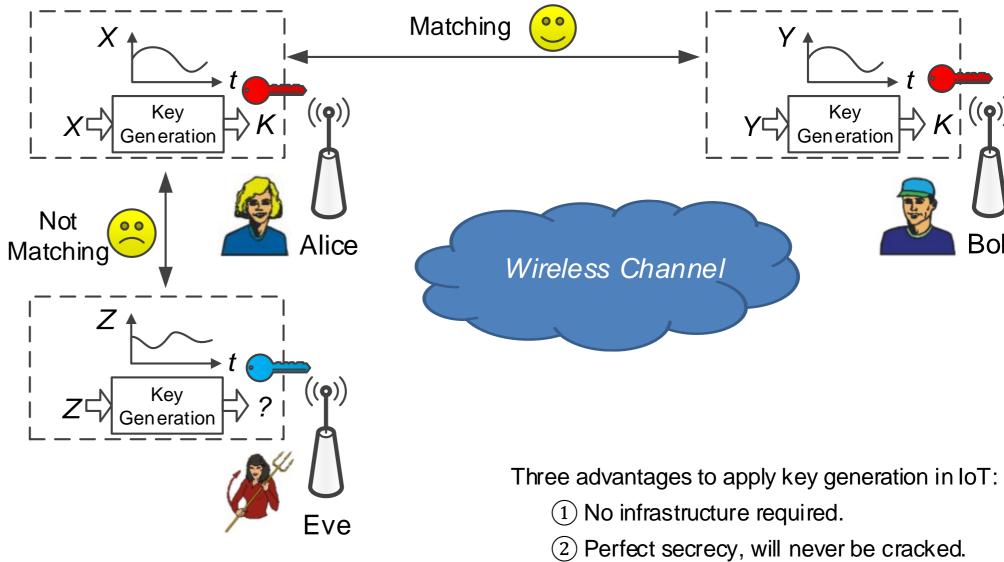


Three issues to apply public key cryptography in IoT:

- 1 Public key infrastructure may not be available.
- 2 Would be cracked by the emerging quantum algorithms.
- 3 Too heavy for low cost IoT devices.

### Use Your Environment as the Key

The wireless environment residing between users is perfect as the key, termed as *physical layer security key generation*.



3 Lightweight.

# Physical Layer Security at Queen's

We are dedicated to develop *lightweight* and "almost free" physical layer security key generation for low cost IoT devices. We implemented our ideas using state-of-the-art prototyping facility (WiFi-based WARP technology), and have carried out extensive theoretical and experimental studies.

#### Research Achievement/Impact

- The first academic research group in the UK working on practical key generation
- Six top-notch journal and five key conference papers
- Four projects under review for potential financial support

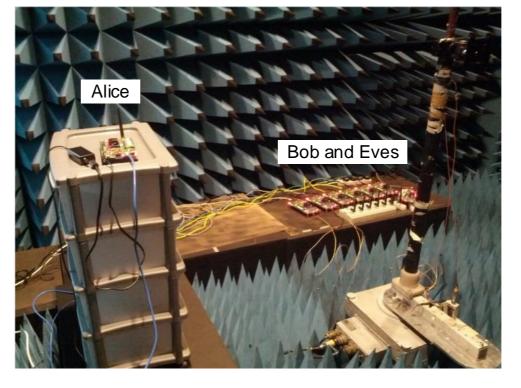
#### **Collaborator**



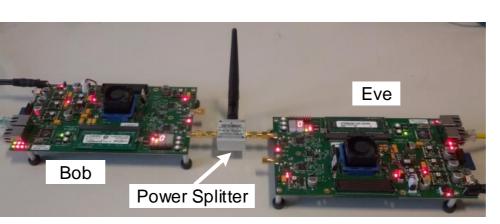




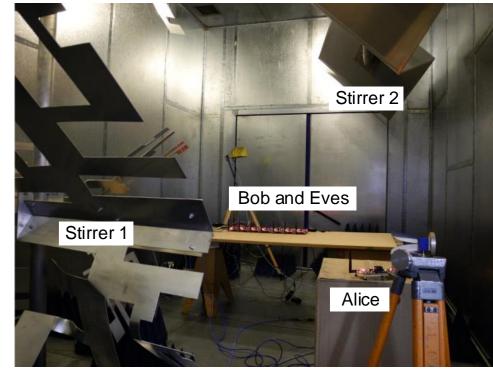




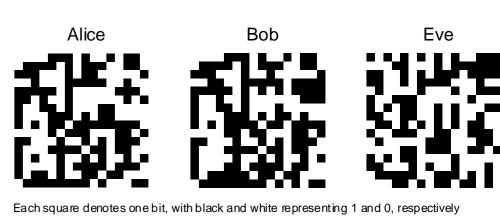
Experiment Setup in Anechoic Chamber



Experiment Setup to Study Key Generation Principle



Experiment Setup in Reverberation Chamber



Experiment Results: Key Generated by Users

# Acknowledgement













