

Generating SSI Decentralized Identifiers Through Biometric Patterns: a Case Study*

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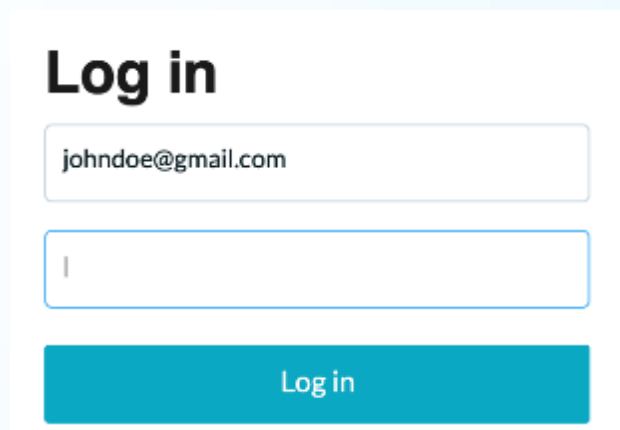
Outline

1. Self Sovereign Identity
2. Motivation
3. Biometric authentication
4. Proposed schema
5. Case study
6. Conclusion



Self Sovereign Identity

“... aims to allow individuals to control what personal data they disclose and with whom they share it ...”



A screenshot of a centralized login form. It features a 'Log in' title, a text input field containing 'johndoe@gmail.com', an empty password input field, and a teal 'Log in' button at the bottom.

Centralized Identity



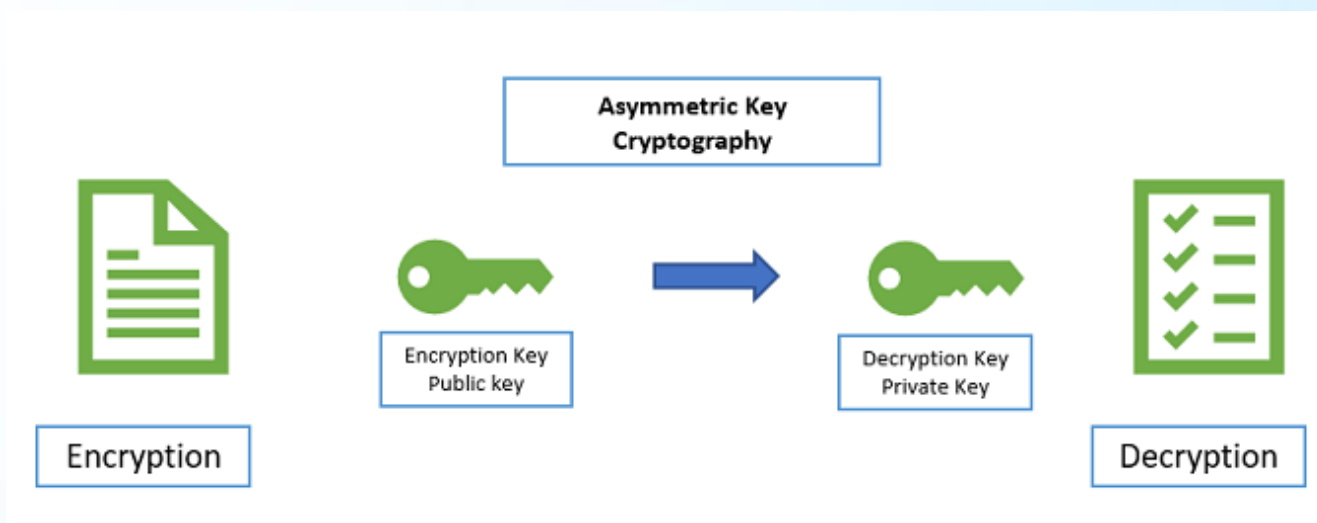
Federated Identity



SSI

DIDs

A Decentralized Identifier (DID) is an alphanumeric string uniquely associated with an individual



DIDs are usually derived by the public key

What happens if private key is compromised?

Impersonation

Our Proposal: Generating DIDs from extracted biometric features

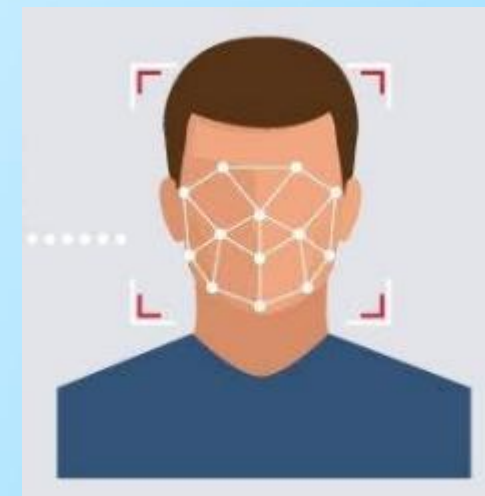
Authentication factors

Log in

Something you know



Something you own



Something you are

Biometric authentication

Fingerprint



Iris



Handwriting



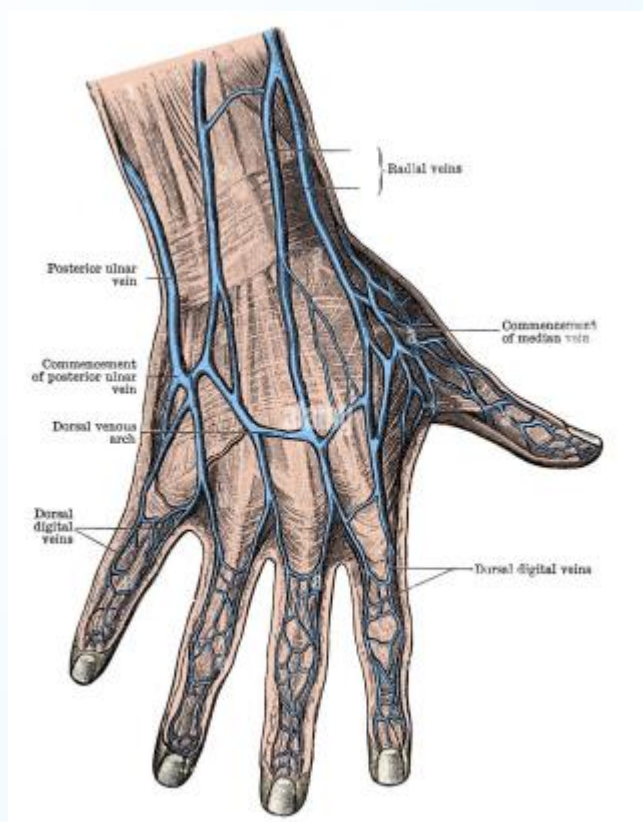
Palm



Voice



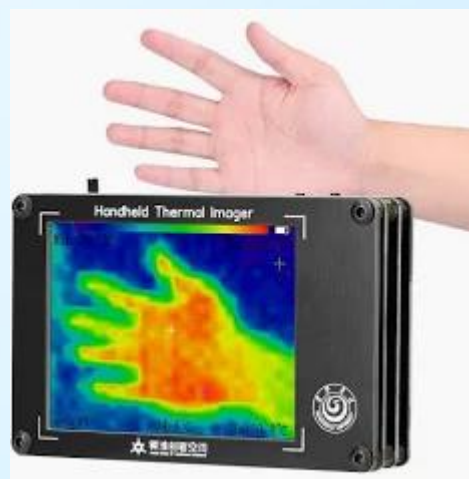
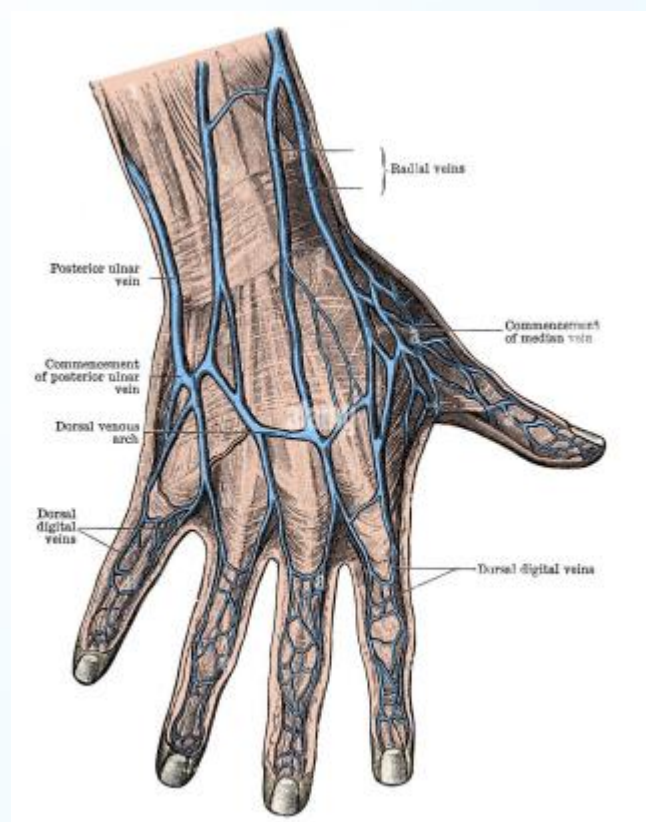
Hand-based authentication



Advantages:

- 10x more unique features than fingerprint
- Hard to copy
- Contactless (no contamination)
- Universal (vs. face)
- More stable over time (than face)
- Liveness

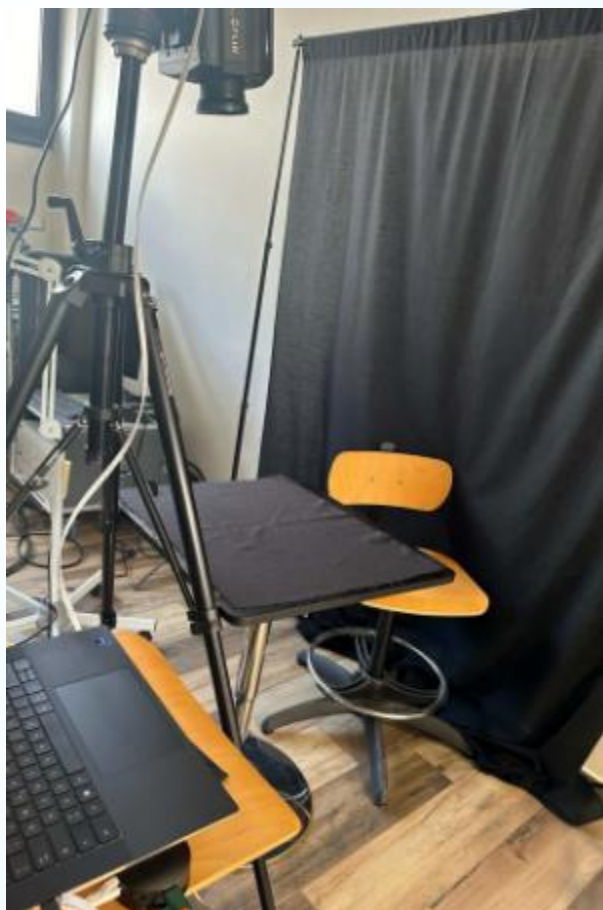
Hand Vein Patterns



A thermal imaging camera detects the thermal energy radiated by any body (temperature)

Image acquisition is non-invasive and harmless

Hand-based authentication



Phase 1: Acquisition

- Flir X8400sc thermal camera



Hand-based authentication



Phase 2: Image enhancement

- Fusion2 palette
- Adaptive Process Enhancements



Hand-based authentication

Phase 4: Feature extraction

Table 1: Detected vein report

Right Hand			Left Hand		
ROI	Pixels	mm	ROI	Pixels	mm
Line 1	396	91.08	Line 6	397	91.31
Line 2	135	31.05	Line 7	126	28.98
Line 3	115	26.45	Line 8	200	46.00
Line 4	118	27.14	Line 9	155	35.65
Line 5	206	47.38			

Phase 5: Classification

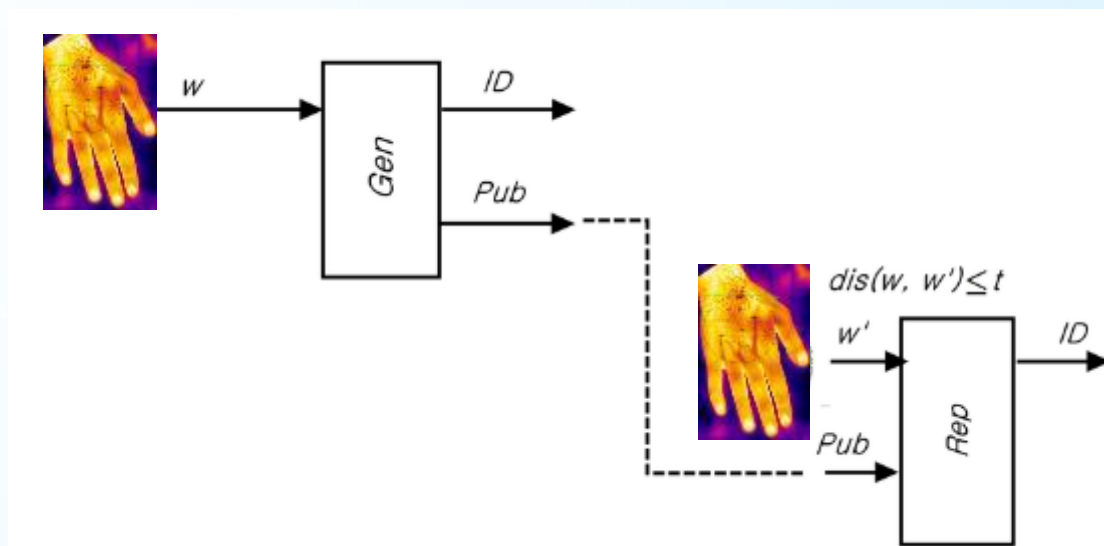
- As a Future work



DID generation

Biometric features slightly differ from each acquisition (blood pulse, lighting, positioning): they cannot be used as they are

Fuzzy extractors are useful tools (returns the same k for all inputs that differ less than a given threshold d)



$$(ID, Pub) = Gen(w, t)$$

$$DID = H(ID)$$

DID regeneration is enabled to support the SSI Pseudonymity Principle

Case study

Accesso allo stadio dotato di tornelli

Caso A: biglietto elettronico (credenziale)

Caso B: scansione della mano (biometria)



Analisi costi/benefici

Scenari di autenticazione	Simbolo	Credenziali	Biometria	Case Study
Numero di utenti	N	\checkmark		20.000
Investimento iniziale	I	\checkmark		50k€ - 150k€
Gestione	G		\checkmark	10k€ - 5k€
Percentuale di frodi	PF		\checkmark	0,10% - 0,01%
Danno medio per frode	DF	=	=	1k€
Costi totali	$C_C = I + G \times \text{anni}$	$C_C = I + G \times \text{anni}$	$C_B = I + G \times \text{anni}$	
Perdite totali	$P_C = N \times PF \times DF \times \text{anni}$	$P_C = N \times PF \times DF \times \text{anni}$	$P_B = N \times PF \times DF$	
Valore Economico del Rischio	VER		$VER_B = C_C + P_C - C_B + P_B$	

$$VER_B > 0 \text{ dopo } 4,4 \text{ anni}$$

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