



# Security and Privacy on the Road

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WINLAB Research Review

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## Very Hard (and Fun!) Problem

- Is it possible to track you when we just know your:

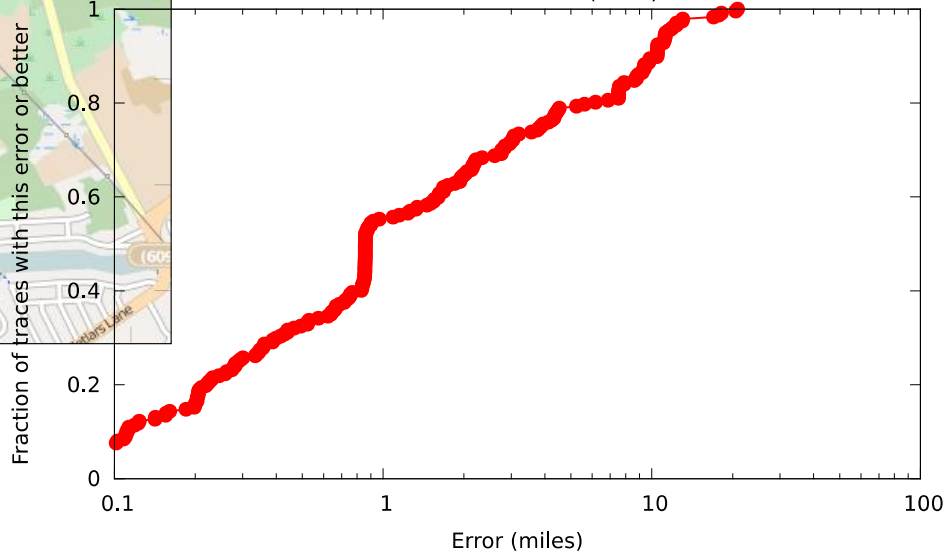
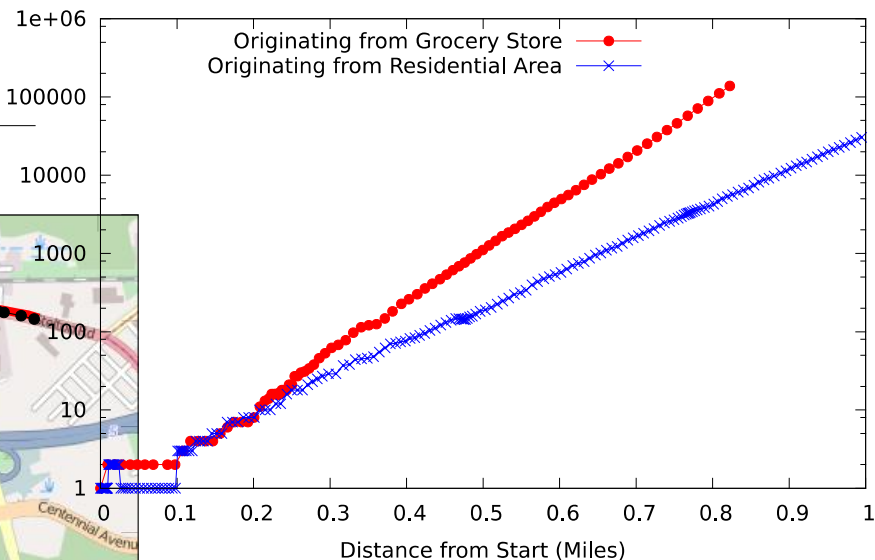
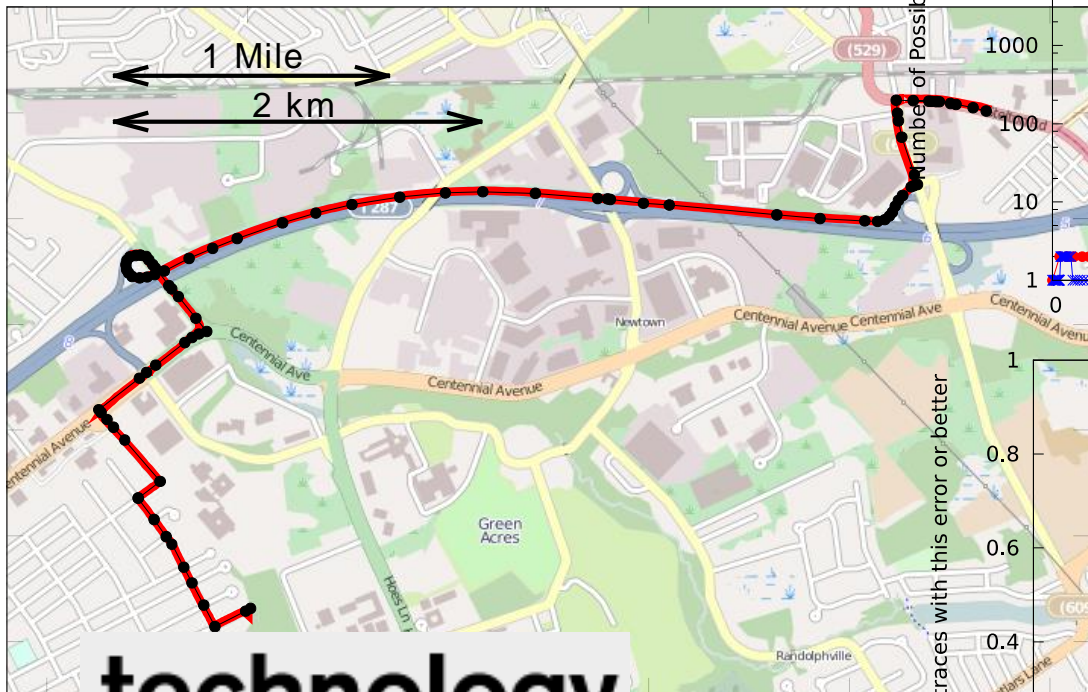
- Starting location

and

- Your driving speed with timestamps?

# Elastic Pathing: Speed is Enough to Track You

Ground Truth  Predicted Path 



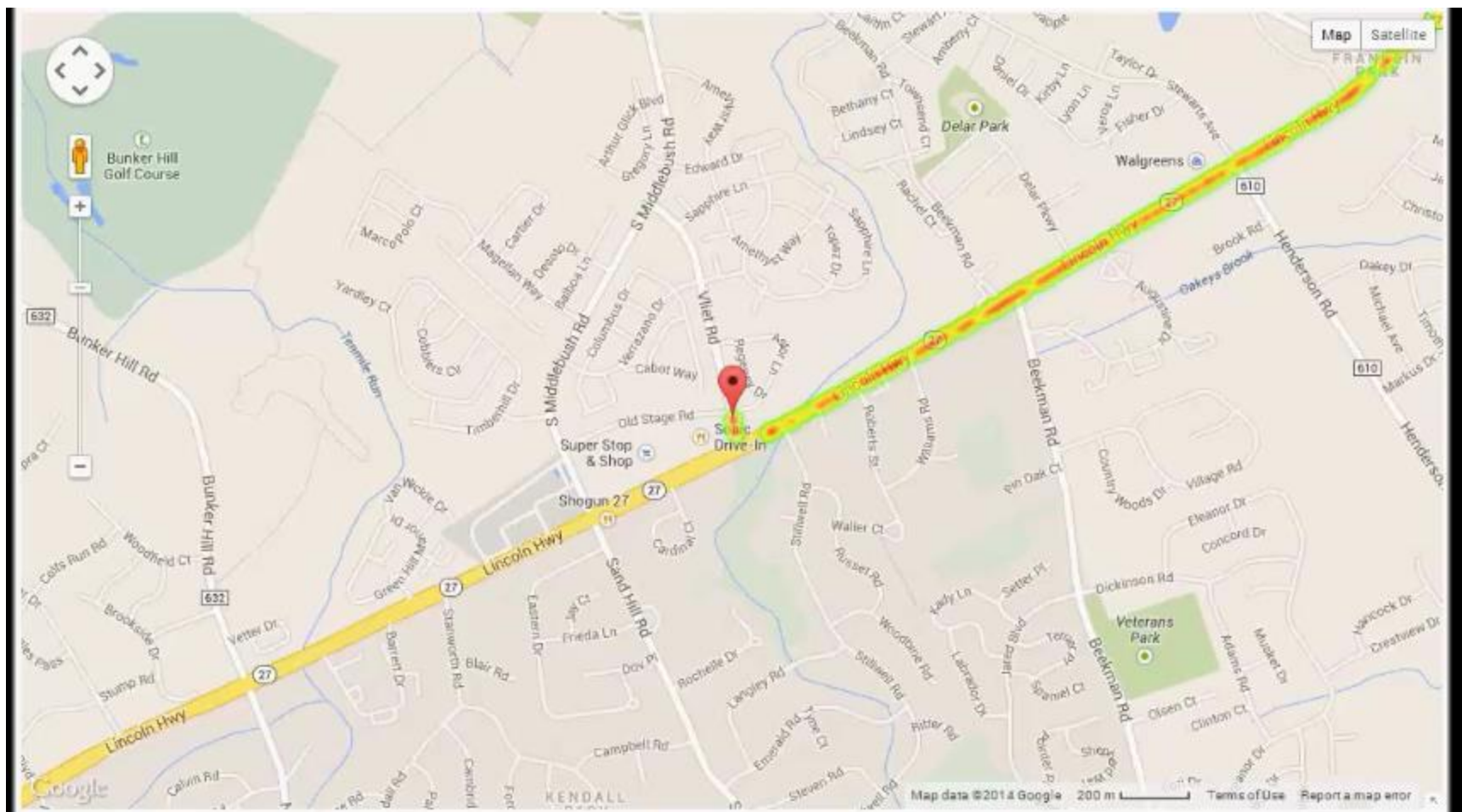
## Additional Motivation: Usage-Based Automotive Insurance

- Some companies claim to only collect speed data to preserve privacy
- Examples
  - PROGRESSIVE: Snapshot device
  - Allstate: DriveWise device
- **Starting location: home address known by insurance companies**

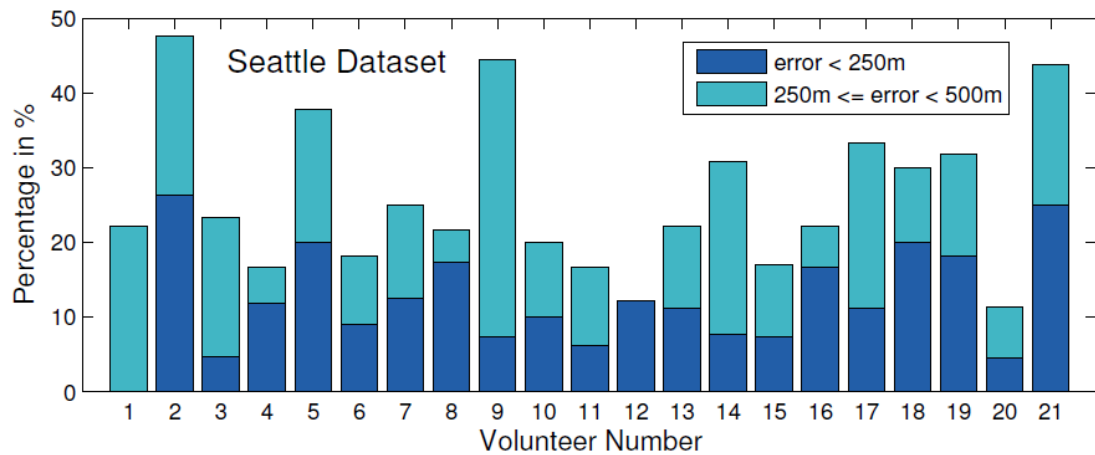
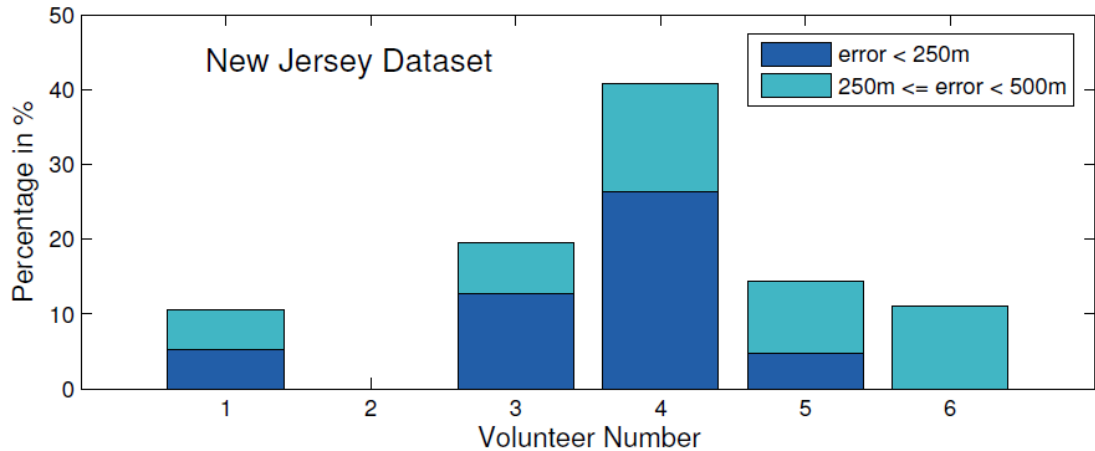
# Key Idea: Elastic Pathing Algorithm

- Accumulate distance from speed
- Include all the possible paths while matching
- Priority First Search:
  - First explore the candidate path having smallest overall error
  - Drop the path if current speed is way beyond the speed limit
  - Sort the possible path according to the overall error
  - Repeat until complete

# Demo



# Finding: Accuracy Differs with Drivers



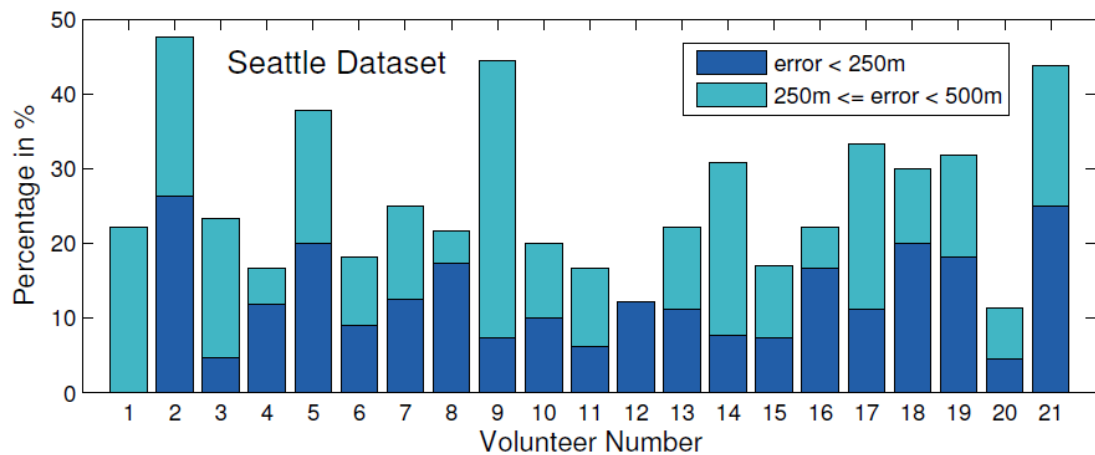
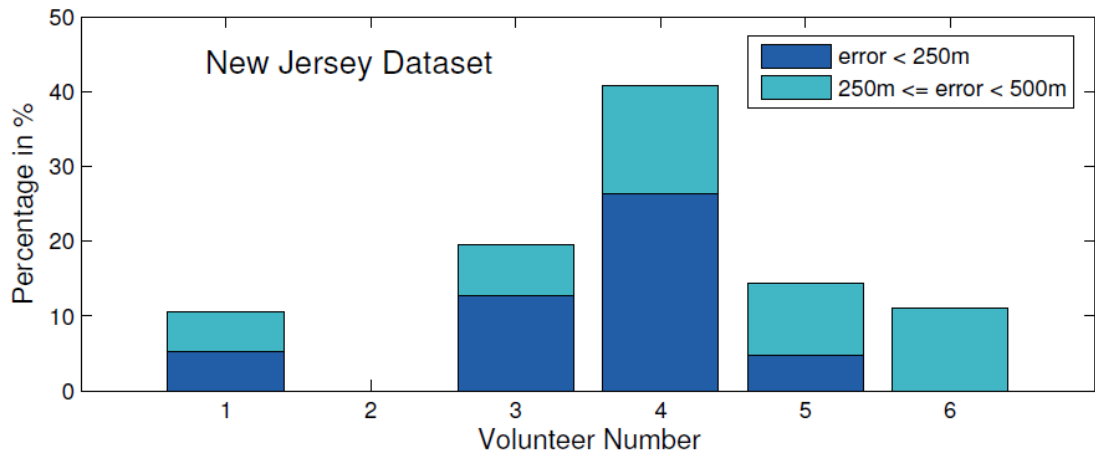


# Summary

- New Jersey dataset
  - 14% traces: error less than 250 meters (0.16 miles)
  - 24% traces: error less than 500 meters (0.31 miles)
- Seattle dataset
  - 13% traces: error less than 250 meters
  - 26% traces: error less than 500 meters
- **More information and full demo video at:**
- **<http://elasticpathing.org/>**



# Accuracy Differs with Drivers?

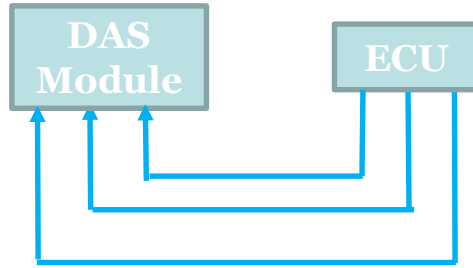


- **Car theft: a major problem**
  - FBI's estimate for 2013: “just under 700,000 units” stolen vehicles just in the United States
  - Only 42.6% of stolen vehicles were recovered in 2008
- **Solution : Authenticate drivers by driving behavior**
  - Use driving data
  - Distinguish between drivers based on their driving habits

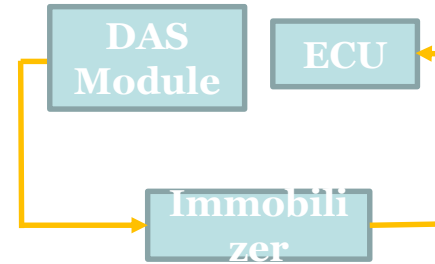
# DAS: Driving Authentication System



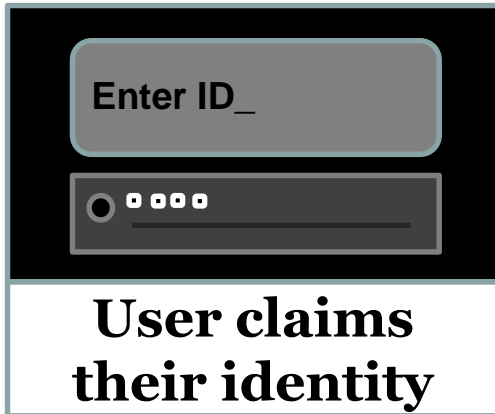
Ignition



DAS collects driving data from ECU

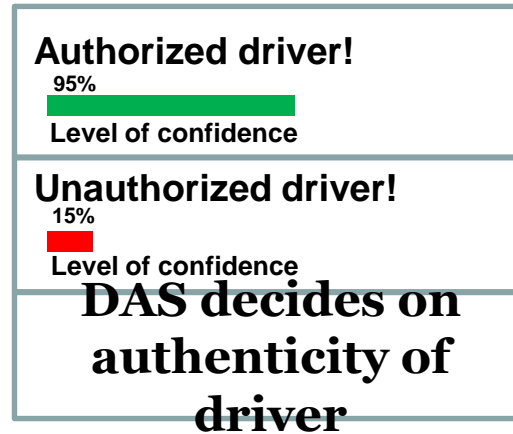


DAS sends the appropriate signal to ECU via immobilizer.



A black rectangular box representing a user interface. It contains a grey rounded rectangle with the text 'Enter ID\_'. Below it is a grey rounded rectangle with a circular indicator and four small white squares, representing a PIN or password input field.

User claims their identity

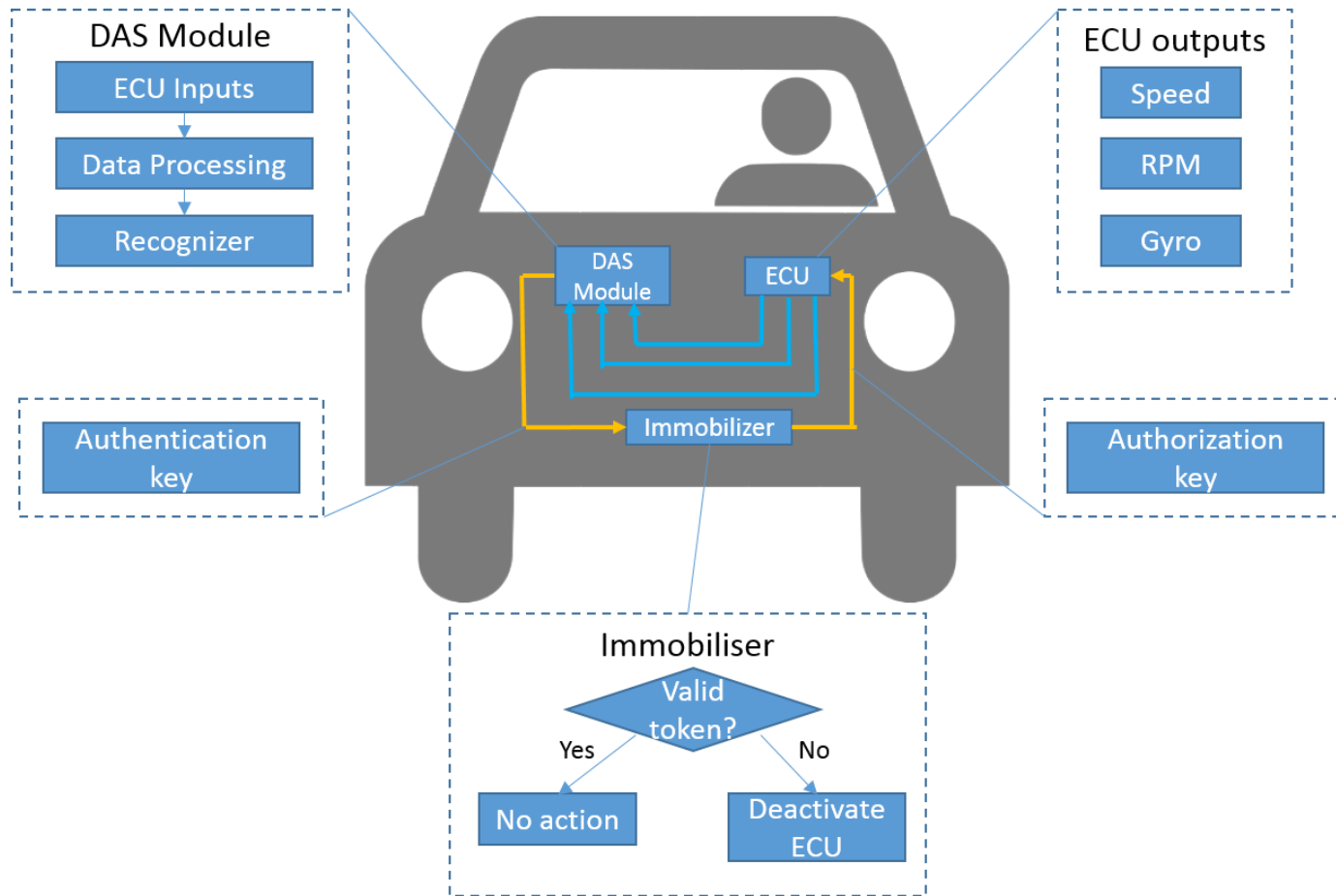


Authorized driver!  
95%  
Level of confidence

Unauthorized driver!  
15%  
Level of confidence

DAS decides on authenticity of driver

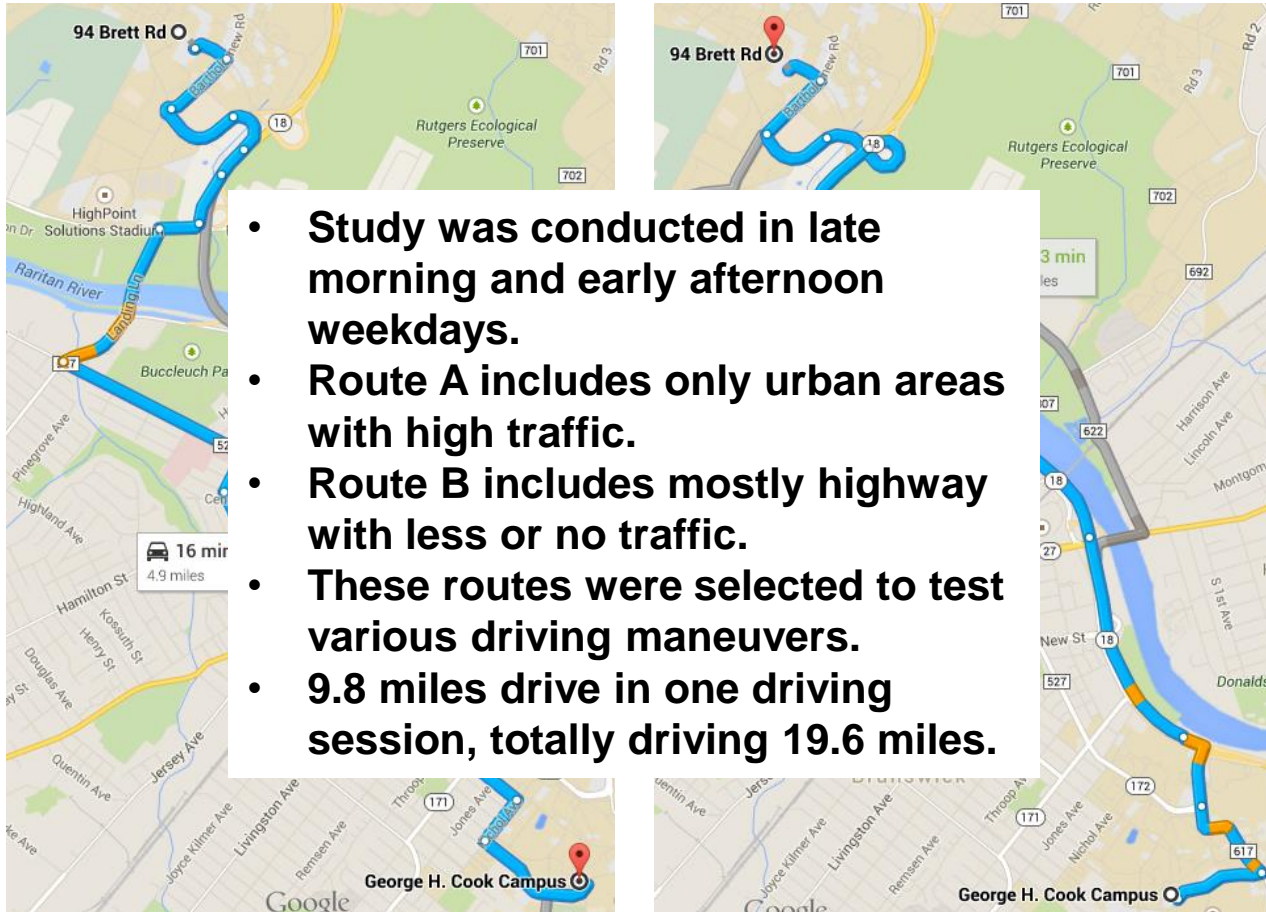
- System Architecture



- **Design Considerations**

- Number of people
  - How many people drive the car?
- Lending your car
  - Friend, rental cars etc
- Variable driving patterns
  - Changes in driving behavior at different times
- Environmental effect
  - Changes in weather conditions, road obstruction, etc.
- Regional effect
  - Changes in driving behavior in different cities

- **Formal study with 30 participants**



**Route A**

**Route B**

- Individual Analysis of Drivers Equal Error Rate**

	<b>Driver# 1</b>	<b>Driver# 2</b>	<b>Driver# 3</b>	<b>Driver# 4</b>	<b>Driver# 5</b>	<b>Driver# 6</b>	<b>Driver# 7</b>	<b>Driver# 8</b>	<b>Driver# 9</b>	<b>Driver# 10</b>
<b>EER (%)</b>	0	0	0	6.67	6.67	10	6.67	6.67	0	3.33
	<b>Driver# 11</b>	<b>Driver# 12</b>	<b>Driver# 13</b>	<b>Driver# 14</b>	<b>Driver# 15</b>	<b>Driver# 16</b>	<b>Driver# 17</b>	<b>Driver# 18</b>	<b>Driver# 19</b>	<b>Driver# 20</b>
<b>EER (%)</b>	6.67	0	3.33	0	10	13.33	6.67	6.67	13.33	0
	<b>Driver# 21</b>	<b>Driver# 22</b>	<b>Driver# 23</b>	<b>Driver# 24</b>	<b>Driver# 25</b>	<b>Driver# 26</b>	<b>Driver# 27</b>	<b>Driver# 28</b>	<b>Driver# 29</b>	<b>Driver# 30</b>
<b>EER (%)</b>	16.67	0	10	0	0	3.33	0	3.33	0	0

- Unfamiliarity with route: inconsistent driving**
- Road obstruction**



# Summary



# RUTGERS

THE STATE UNIVERSITY  
OF NEW JERSEY

Thank you!