*Journal of Harbin Engineering University* Vol 44 No. 8
*ISSN: 1006-7043* August 2023

# Efficient Access Control Using Hybrid Identity Based Cryptography and Certificate Less Cryptography with Signcryption in E-Health Care Application

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**Abstract**
Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) is a collection of wireless sensor nodes which can be placed within the body or outside the body of a human which observes the functionality and adjoining situations of the body. Utilizing a Wireless Body Area Network, the patient encounters a greater physical versatility and is never again constrained to remain in the hospital. Without being measured face-to face, the medical workers can give guidance to patients in a real-time way. WBANs can greatly improve the healthcare quality. The personal information and medical data are stored and processed in sensors. Only authorized persons get access to the network and collect details about the treatment and diagnosis, but still secure access control is the challenging task in WBAN. To overcome the challenges, we design an efficient access control scheme based on Hybrid Identity based cryptography and certificateless cryptography with signcryption(HICA). The proposed access control scheme achieves integrity, nonrepudiation, confidentiality, anonymity and authentication. The proposed system has the least computational cost and total energy consumption with two existing systems.
**Keywords:** Wireless Body Area Network, medical data, HICA, cryptography, confidentiality

## Introduction

Considering the data from the perspective of the entire population [1]: According to estimates from 2028, there will be 3.1 billion elderly people worldwide, up from 972 million in the year 2017, 201 billion in the year 50, and 972 million in the year 20. As the mature persons living with this age group will experience numerous medical illnesses, they may need more ongoing clinical treatment to survive. Therefore, assuming them must travel a great distance from their native location to the clinical centre is ill-conceived. In the huge majority of places on earth with financially sent and back-phrasing regions, traditional medical treatment is being practiced, and these attentive centres are understanding the patients at a set time or seven days per week. This method of decision-making is not leading to effective reductions in medical issues. Therefore, it is anticipated that a continuous monitoring system will result in better patient outcomes for this current group of patients.

Recently, telemedicine is one area where remote body region organisation (WBAN) is emerging as a guide to empower consistently and effectively. [2] Small size actuators and sensors are present in the WBAN. These sensor placement sites are set up to capture biosignals either directly on the patient's body or slightly below the skin such the electrocardiogram (ECG), blood pressure, blood glucose level, body temperature, and heartbeat. These sensors are communicating with one another distantly. Patients have the option to leave the clinical setting earlier than expected and proceed to assess their home situation. The patients are free to leave the nursing home in any case, and the clinical focus server has access to information on their diseases. Here, the office's enlightening file should be kept as secret as is reasonably possible.

Because the WBAN sensor devices are being used to gather sensitive information and may encounter hostile situations, they require a sophisticated and effective security system if they are to prevent terrible correspondences from occurring inside the structure. The numerous protection and guard requirements for intriguing and patient-confidential clinical information are handled by these gadgets. The clinical reports of patients provide an immediate effect of what is happening, making it easier to manipulate or deceive the system. We first discuss a WBAN system and how it is used for clinical idea seeing in this evaluation study, our discussion of the arrangement of HICA cryptographic assessments and guidelines, which incorporates significant security requirements,

attacks, and threats at different association tiers in a WBAN, ends the provision of a strategy for prosperity and security in wireless body area network.

**Similar Work**

Li et.al [3] In order to plan a practical and covert access control system using sophisticated encryption for the WBANs, present a novel encryption strategy. With the suggested permission control, confidentiality, request, endorsement, fairness, and nonrepudiation are all achieved. Our recommended method has the highest non-computational outlay and overall power utilisation for the controller when compared to the nonstop three access control procedure for the WBANs.

According to S. Child et al. [4], the idea of clinical consideration depends on the patient's consent to govern their prosperity data. Additionally, a huge target for an attacker is the cloud server's data base. The offender might try to change, add, or remove the put away information. We suggest a secure confirmation display for a cloud-assisted TMIS with access control that uses blockchain to address these problems. We utilise blockchain to ensure information steadfastness and distributed access control for a thriving informative index in the cloud server's sidebar using ciphertext-methodology quality-based encryption (CP-ABE). We use robotized endorsement of online security shows and applications to formally sponsor the proposed show and direct accommodating appraisal and (Boycott) thinking assessment to demonstrate the potential of the proposed show.

A fundamental age process that makes use of the irregularity open from interbeat ranges was proposed by M. F. Awan et al (IBIs). One canine was used in a preliminary in vivo study to test the theory using subcutaneous, right chamber, and right ventricle implantation of conventional bipolar cardiovascular pacemaker leads. A movement of stretches with n-of-the-plant scattering is simulated, three pieces were separated for each recorded IBI while accounting for the open haphazardness and entropy of the data. This is considered to be the age of a middle-focused 128-cycle key string with a typical piece blunder pace of roughly 3%. The keys were forced through the multiple cecentreoints of a multi-nodal leadless pacemaker and subcutaneous device framework using consistency testing procedures.

Z. Li et al. [7] suggest a layer-based security strategy that uses real channel data and eliminates the need for additional hardware. Research is done specifically on the group assembled participation for Physical or interface layer signal strength marker (RSSI) data collection for symmetric mystery key age. We provide a practical useful gathering solution to improve the similarity, alter, and width of RSSI data for high effectual key era A noteworthy improvement is the haphazard blending of RSSI data with multiple data thickness and better data closeness and alteration using different pathways amid a member center and a congregation or between two collections.

Considering the Macintosh layer. A. Over a WBAN medical care inspection framework, Nabila et al. [8] provide a comparison inspection of the distant principles IEEE 802.15.6 as well as IEEE 802.15.4. The basic goal of this work is to identify determining criteria in order to choose the norm for delivering the perfect quality of service (QoS) for such a framework in distinctive rush period jam circumstances. A complete set of recreations utilising the Castalia Test system have been performed to review the average redundancy, throughput, and unchanging excellence of the two guides under alike conditions.

X. Yuan et al. [9] To further broaden resource identification while taking the needs of WBANs' clients and work requirements into consideration, Our approach is based on a Two-Stage Potential Game (TPOS). For the QoS of errands, we build a utility lift particularly. The capacities for credit, expenses, and regulation are offered to show the computation off-load. Then, in order to address the subject of shared limit frameworks that exist in the specific room of the potential game model, we provide a two-stage streamlining strategy. This manages the assessment's sound judgement and streamlines the computation of various strategies.

According to D. Yadav et al. [10], the transmission round for selecting a group head is the first step. To do this, we must define criteria based on clear energy values for selecting a hub as a bunch head. Next, a likelihood circulation based on probabilistic

grouping is used to select the group head. Finally, a bunch district is created around the selected group head, with a hub having a location with that particular lo Individuals give their information to the group leader during the transmission stage, and the group leader then forwards the gathered information to the target. Each time a bundle is transmitted, a note is applied to the data.

P. C. Paul et.al [11] Clinical thinking applications built on the WBAN gather much relevant data, which makes them more appealing to attackers. Establishing a connection is necessary to ensure the safety and security of the data in a WBAN application. The majority of planners have limited knowledge of the market-express legal requirements and security regulations, and there are several security measures with necessary execution nuances. As a result, it serves as motivation for planners to put security and protection measures in place. The purpose of this study is to familiarise readers with the framework employed in the original plan for WBAN clinical thinking applications to construct information security and confirmation riske also describe how the system guards against the recently mentioned problems.

**Privacy And Security Requirements For Wban**

The primary goal of any security will be provided through encryption technologies. In a alike vein, information or patient data regarding a huma user's health state that is gathered by various sensors within WBAN is applied. Within WBAN, security must be implemented in three key areas.

1. In close proximity to the client's body, on sensors attached.
2. On different servers (where combined data is held in reserve and afterwards to be sent outer for additional conduct).
3. Numerous exits or doorways on parallel pathways.
4. Through the Internet (to edge the scientific local area outer the WBAN).
5. On equipment used by clinical assistants or clinicians.

The precondition of safety has a few fairly rigid goals, including the following:

I. If pregnant women may access and misuse their continuing health information, the lives of the elderly and non-technical clients may be in danger.
II. The existence of a mother and her child could be in jeopardy if someone hacks a pregnant woman's ongoing status and makes it public. This could harm the pregnant woman's financial situation.
III. By learning the patient's confidential present condition, certain insurance patients can modify (to reduce benefits) their contracts for customers.
IV. Through the use of an unauthorised channel, incorrect data may be intentionally introduced. A clinical therapy that is unsightly could be offered in light of these revised findings. Because of this, the patient's existence as well as the reputation and generosity of the emergency room and the doctors might both be ruined.
V. The WBAN project improvement would suffer as a result, and target clients and clients will defame it. Fallen Innovation confidence could discourage and prevent scientists from making further progress. So it is highly recommended that WBANs be used to construct precise, robust, safe, and reliable remote medical services attentive frameworks.

**Methodology**

The proposed work uses an innovative hybrid cross-breed encryption technique that conforms with: (1) The public key generators (PKG) and (KGC) are crucial for heterogeneous designs since they can deliver multiple expert keys and improvement limits for diverse cryptography settings. (2) Along with the conventional definitions and security models for heterogeneous cross-breed encryption methods, insider security for both reality and secrecy is offered. (3Each customer assigns a specific pseudo-character to achieve limiting personal security insurance. When it matters, a fictitious authority could back up the qualified person. (4) Use flavour encryption to send the communication to the receiver encoded in a single encryption.

**Specifications of the proposed system**

The suggested method has four properties: the source IDA, the key age community, and the private confidential key generator, and n receivers $\{ID_B\}n_i = 1$, allowing IDA to mail sending n recipients m messages $\{ID_{Bi}\}n_i = 1$ .at this juncture, Pseudo-characters will be computed for the company's customers, coupled with key matches and secret keys produced by a key generation facility. In G1, we make use of the key concentrate capability, or KEF.

**Preliminary**

We describe the problematic concerns with bilinear assistance in this section. In a prime solicitation q, let's think about two cyclic orders for G1 and G2, and let P be the producer of G1. $e$: $G1 \times G1 \rightarrow G2$ - A bilinear alide, must have those attributes to meet the following conditions:

1. ***Bilinearity***: On behalf of every $M, N, O \in G1$ and $a, b \in Z_q^*$
$e(M + O, N) = E(M, N)\, e(O, N)$ .
Also $e(aM, bO) = e(M, O)ab$.

2. ***Non-decline:*** That is $M, N \in G1$, such that $e(M, N) \neq 1$.

3. ***Compatibility: For*** $e(M, N)$ can be estimated for $M, N \in G1$.

***1. Definition:*** specified $G1$ and $G2$ as two groups of the same prime order $q$, a bilinear map $e$: $G1 \times G1 -> G2$, and a generator $M$ of $G1$, the decisional bilinear Diffie-Hellman problem is to come to a decision whether $U = e(M, M)^{abc}$ for given $(M, aM, bM, cM)$ and $U \in G2$.

***2. Definition:*** Variants decisional bilinear Diffie-Hellman problem is to come to a decision whether $U = e(M, M)^{abc-1}$ for specified $(M, aM, bM, cM, c - 1\, M)$ and$U \in G2$.

***3. Definition:*** Variants computational bilinear Diffie-Hellman problem is to estimate $T = e(M, M)^{abd-1}$ for specified $(M, aM, bM, dM, d - 1\, M)$.

**Setup phase:**

**1. Private Key generator** arbitrarily picks $S_1 \in Z_q^*$ and two hash functions: $\mathrm{H}_0$: $G_1 \rightarrow \{0,1\}^*, \mathrm{H}_1$: $\{0,1\}^* \rightarrow G1$ computes $P_1 = s_1\, M$, where $s_1$ a master secret key is which recognized merely by Private **Key generator** knows.

2. **Key generation center** arbitrarily picks $S_2 \in Z_q^*$ and four hash functions: $\mathrm{H}_2$: $G_1\{0,1\}^*, \mathrm{H}_3$: $\{0,1\}^* \rightarrow G1, \mathrm{H}_4 : G2 \rightarrow Z_q^*$ , $\mathrm{H}_5 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow Z_q^*$ estimates $P_2 = s_2\, M$ here $s_2$ is a master secret key that identified merely by **key generation center**.

Public parameters = $< e, M, M_1, M_2, G_1, G_2, \mathrm{H}_0, \mathrm{H}_1, \mathrm{H}_2, \mathrm{H}_3, \mathrm{H}_4, \mathrm{H}_5, \mathrm{KEF} >$ and stay $s1, s2$ secret in that order.

***Anony-Personality Based Cryptography - KG:*** *In character-oriented cryptography, clients get its confidential key as described in*

1. Sender A arbitrarily picks $k_A \in Z_q^*$ calculates $CID_{A,1} = k_A.M$ and transforms $(RCID_A, CID_{A,1})$ to **Private Key generator**, here $RCID_A$ is the genuine individuality of sender A. **Private Key generator** estimates $C\mathrm{ID}_{\mathrm{A},2} = RCID_A \oplus \mathrm{H}_0(s_1\, CID_{A,1}, U)$, where $U$ represents the valid stage of this pseudo-identity. To conclude, the identity os sender $A$ is $CID_A = (CID_{A,1}, CID_{A,2}, U)$.

**2.** **Private Key generator** creates a private key for IBC users as $sk_A = s_1^{-1}\Psi_A$ , where $\Psi_A = \mathrm{H}_1(CID_A).(sk_A, Q_A, CID_A)$ is sent to $A$ via a secure lane.

A smaller amount of anonymous authentication encryption key generation (KG): In KG, clients receive their partial not to be disclosed key as proceeds:

1. Receiver $B_i(i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\})$ arbitrarily picks $k_{Bi} \in Z_q^*$ calculates $CID_{B_i,1} = k_{Bi}M$ and transforms $(RCID_{Bi}, CID_{Bi,1})$ to KGC, here $RCID_{Bi}$ is the genuine identity of receiver Bi. KGC calculates
$CID_{Bi,2} = RCID_{Bi} \oplus \mathrm{H}_2(s_2\, CID_{Bi,1}, U_i)$, here Ti represents the valid phase of this pseudo-identity. To conclude, the identity of receiver Bi is $CID_{Bi} = (CID_{Bi.1}, CID_{Bi,2}, U_i)$.

2. KGC creates the unfinished private key for CLC users as $D_{Bi} = s_2^{-1}\, \Psi_{Bi}$ , here $\Psi_{Bi} = \mathrm{H}_3(\mathrm{CID_{Bi}}).(\mathrm{D_{Bi}}, \Psi_{\mathrm{Bi}}, \mathrm{CID_{Bi}})$ is deliver to $B_i$ via a secure lane.

3. $B_i$ Arbitrarily picks the secret worth $w_{Bi} \in Z_q^*$ to compute $sk_{Bi} = w_{Bi}\, D_{Bi}, pk_B i = w_{Bi}\, M$.

· ***Symbol: A shipper N data are encrypted by A.*** A sender $A$ signcrypts $n$ data $m_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ to n receiver $B_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ as follows:

1. Arbitrarily selects $r_1, r_2 \in Z_q^*$ , and estimates $Z_1 = r_1\, M_2, U_2 = r_1 N_A$.

2. Work out $V_i = e(Q, N_{Bi})^{r_1}$, $Ri = e(pk_{Bi}, N_{Bi})^{r1}$, $\varphi i = r2 \oplus \mathrm{H}_4(V_i)$ and let $\varphi = (\varphi 1, \varphi 2, , \varphi n)$.
3. Work out $C = DEM.Enc(K, Q)$ here $K = KDF(r2)$ and $Q = (m_1 \oplus R_1 || m_2 \oplus R_2 || \dots || m_n \oplus R_n)$.
4. Work out $h_i = \mathrm{H}_5(Z_1, U_2, M, R_i, V_i, CID_A, CID_{Bi})$.
5. Work out $V_i = (r_1 + h_i) sk_A$ and let $v = (V_1, V_2 \dots V_n)$.

Go back cipher text $\sigma = (C, \phi \leftarrow (Z_1, Z_2, V, \varphi))$.

Unsigncrypt: Later than in receipt of a ciphertext $\sigma = (C, \phi \leftarrow (Z_1, Z_2, V, \varphi))$. the receiver $Bi (i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\})$ Decrypts σ as follows:

1. Compute $Vi = e(Z_1, D_{Bi}), O_i = e(Z_1, sk_{Bi})$ and obtain $r2 = \varphi_i \oplus \mathrm{H}_4(V_i)$.
2. Recover $N = DEM.Dec(K, C)$ where $K = KDF(r_2)$. Receiver $B_i$ recoup own message $m_i = (m_i \oplus O_i) \oplus O_i$.
3. Work out $hi = \mathrm{H}_5(Z_1, Z_2, N, O_i, V_i, CID_A, CID_{Bi})$.
4. Allow the note if and only if the subsequent equation remains:

$$e(M1, V_i) = e(M, U_2 + h_i N_A)$$

**Planned Access control plan:**

The enrollment, validation and approval, repudiation, and instatement phases make up the entrance control scheme.

**Initialization Phase**

The SP administers a WBAN and calculates the Game Plan during this stage. The controller has consigned a private key SB, a person IDB and a public key PKB. An exclusive key can be delivered electronically or manually. We can use a protected connection layer if the web-based approach is used to ensure the confidentiality of the secret key.

**Registration Stage**

To access the segment functionality of the WBAN, a client must interact with the SP. The client initially sends the SP their personality IDA, and the SP checks them both with the assumption that they are straightforward. The SP rejects this enlisting interest if this character isn't enormous. In any case, the SP creates a fragmented private by executing the Concentrate Generally Private-Key exam and establishing a pass date ED.

$$D_A = \left(\frac{1}{(\mathrm{H}_1(CID_A || ED) + V)}\right) * M$$

This connection image is $||$. The customer can determine

$$\hat{e}(D_A, \mathrm{H}_1(\mathrm{H}_1(CID_A || ED)M + P_{PUB}) = g$$

keeps. If the clause is true, then the DA is significant. Whatever the case, the DA isn't significant.

**Authentication and authorisation phase**

An IDA-character client must send a request message with the prefix m before it may access the WBAN's viewing data. To prevent a replay attack and close the definition gap, the client interfaces the sales message. To move on to a new message, use the timestamp TS, the client's name, and their public key: $m' = m||TS||CID_A||PK_A$. The new message $m'$, the character IDA, public key PKA, private key SA, and public key PKB of the client, as well as the personality IDB and public key PKB of the controller, are then utilised as inputs in a Signcrypt evaluation, yielding a ciphertext with the value $\sigma =. (c, V, U)$. The cipher text is subsequently sent from the client to the controller. When a client expresses interest in a solicitation, the regulator first cycles $r = (U, V_B)$ and recovers$(m||UV||CID_A||PK_A)$. The controller then registers $h = H4\,(m, CID_A, PK_A, r)$, and determines if the client is interested. $r = \hat{}e(U, V_B)$ and recoups $m||TS||CID_A||PK_A = c \oplus \mathrm{H3}\,(r)$. after that, the controller estimates $h = \mathrm{H}_4\,(m, CID_A, PK_A, r)$ and checks if

$$r = \hat{e}\big(V, PK_A + \mathrm{H}_2(PK_A)(\mathrm{H}_1(CID_A || ED)P + P_{PUB})\big)g^{-h}$$

remains. While the formerly said provision is not true, it discards the claim for a question. Any of the event, access to the WBAN's information is authorized for the client. In this case, the regulator uses the meeting key to symmetrically scramble the information collected using an AES RSA computation. $\mathrm{H}_3\,(r)$. The customer and the controller have shared this meeting key in light of the suggested scheme. Our entrance control plot achieves check, genuineness, and nonrepudiation because only the client and the controller have access to this gathering key, which maintains the secrecy of their future communications. Additionally, because our entry control plan

encrypts both the character IDA and the public key PKA, an adversary cannot gain access to the client's personal information. Our entrance control strategy thus reaches unlimited quality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, performance measurements are used to assess our suggested system. We must contrast our mechanism with the current system. We contrast the SEEDA and CLSC methods for each result. Then, we contrast the effect of the proposed HICA algorithm with those of SEEDA and CLSC.

POCKET DELIVERY RATIO (PDR )

PDR evaluates the difference between the entire bundles given through the base hub and the actual volume of bundles received by the objective hub (Rni) (Sni ). PDR determines the conveyance's proportional progress. As PDR esteem grows, so does the organization's performance [12]. PDR is one of the QoS boundaries. It can be applied and shows the rate of a directing convention's success.

$$\mathrm{PDR} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=0}^{N} \mathrm{Rn_i}\right)}{\left(\sum_{i=0}^{N} \mathrm{Sn_i}\right)}.$$

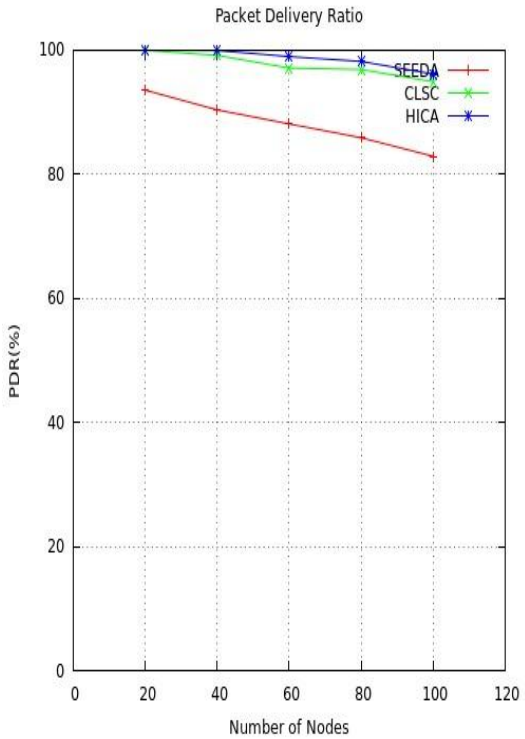


**Fig 1 PDR comparison between the suggested approach and SEEDA and CLSC**

Throughput

By calculating the volume of traffic on the receiver, the throughput is utilised to analyse bandwidth.

$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{\text{total of the packet sent}}{\text{total data sending time}}.$$

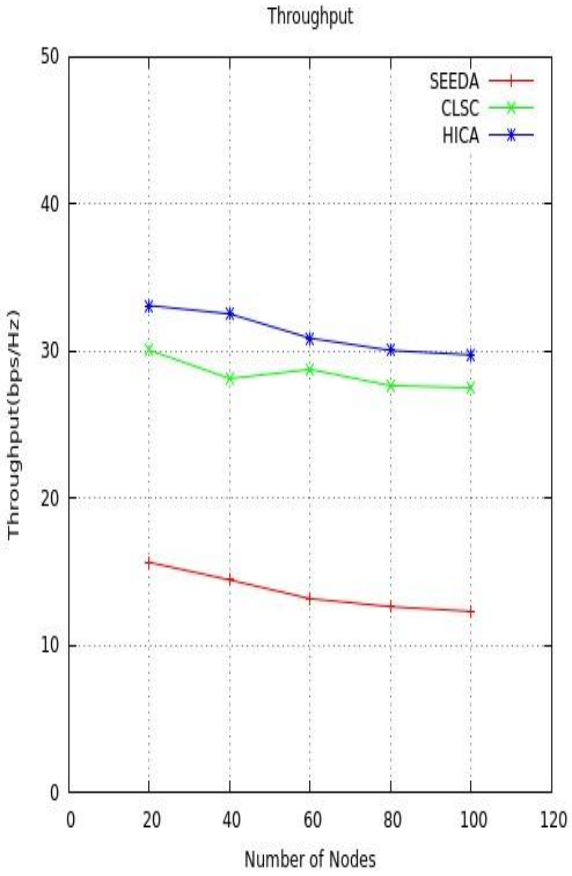


**Fig 2 Computability comparison**

Message Loss

the amount of packets sent via the network divided by the delay between each packet [14]. The TCP protocol keeps track of packet losses, which will reduce the amount of energy lost when a packet is dropped. The UDP protocol is not informed of the packet loss. One approach of figuring out packet loss is

$$\text{Packet Loss} = \frac{\text{total of packet sent} - \text{total of the packet received}}{\text{total of packet sent}}$$

For 10 to 50 nodes, packet loss for CLSC and HICA is constant, but as the number of nodes increases, does the packet loss for HICA.

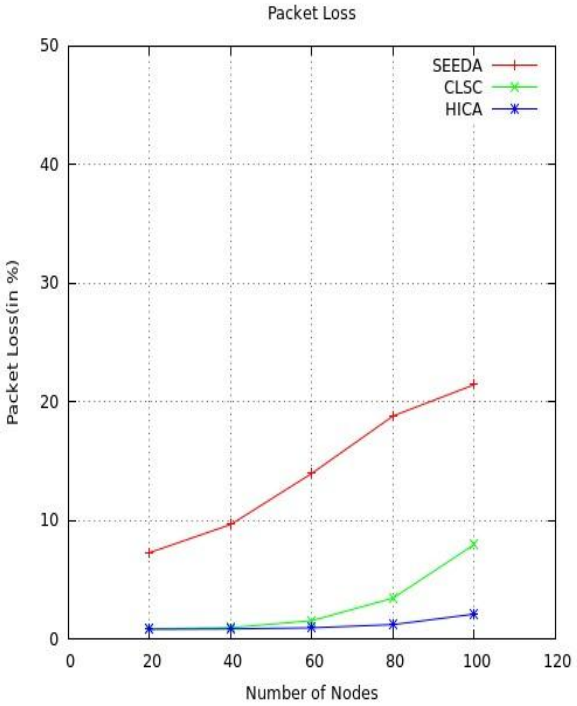


**Fig 3 Depiction of packet loss in the output**

Delay

Transporting a packet from its source to its destination causes a delay and is often stated as a time delay. Here is how the average delay is determined:

$$\text{Delay} = \frac{\text{time packet received} - \text{time packet sen}}{\text{total package received}}$$

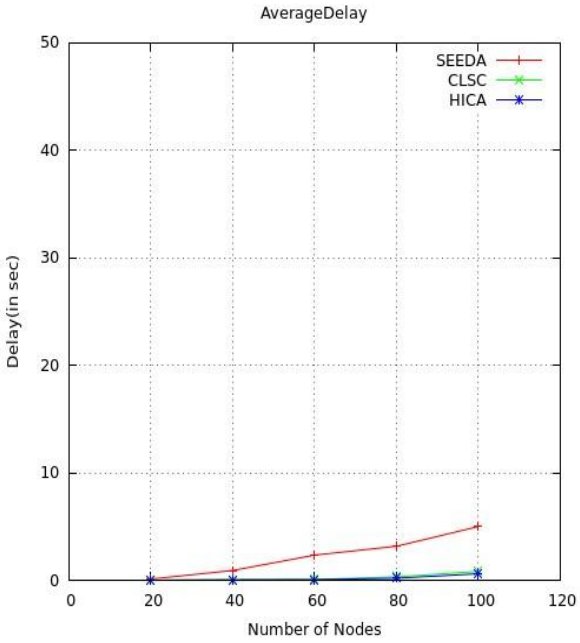


**Fig 4 Delay comparison**

With more car nodes, performance of delay rises and then falls, but the delay does not rise much when more nodes are added to the HICA algorithm.

energy usage on average

Each node's energy consumption calculation is provided by,

$$\text{Average Energy Consumption} = \frac{i - r}{N}.$$

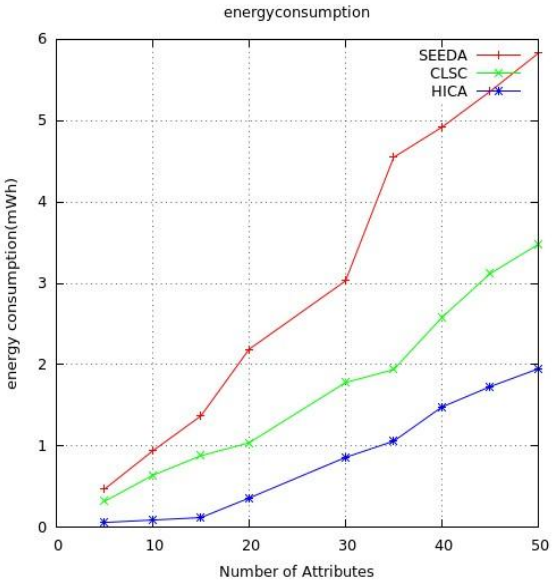


**Fig 5 Energy Comparison**

Routing overhead for SEEDA, CLSC, and HICA is plotted against the number of nodes in Figure 6. When compared to SEEDA and CLSC, HICA has the lowest Routing overhead, whereas SEEDA has the lowest performance when compared to CLSC. As a result of its proactive nature, CLSC produces more overhead than HICA when it comes to routing. HICA has lower routing overhead since it only responds once to the request, as seen in Figs. 7 and 8. These figures indicate the computational cost for encryption and decryption..

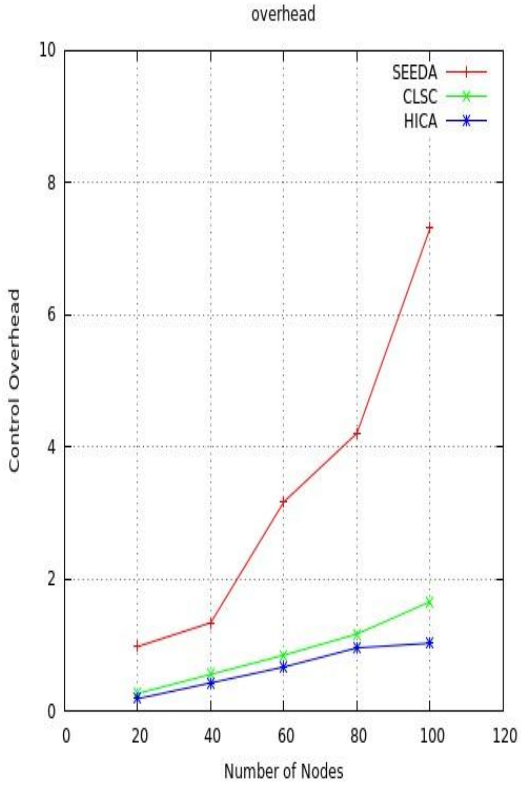


**Fig 6 the overhead for the proposed and current algorithms**

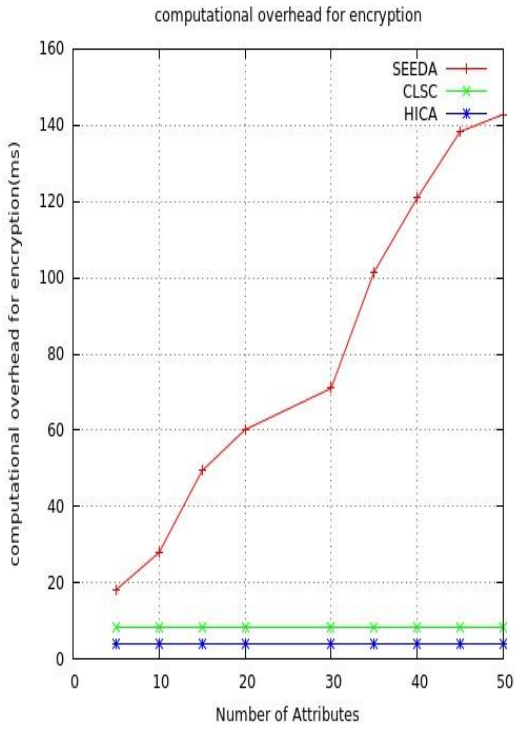


**Fig 7 encryption computation**

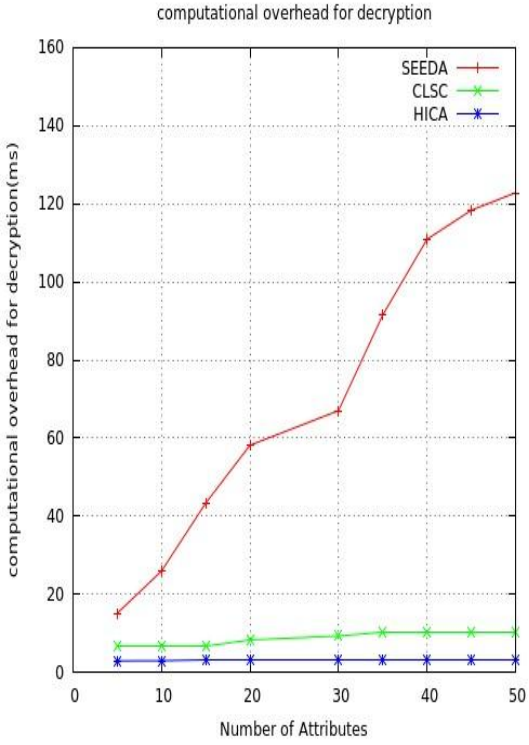


**Fig 8 processing cost for decryption**

The HICA is only frequently used for delayed measurements, while being less frequently used for other measurements like PDR, throughput, bundle misfortune, power expenditure and steering above, according to the assessment of the HICA in the company of CLSC and SEEDA using the assessment scenarios used in this study.

CONCLUSION

Although they are still in the early stages of development, WBAN supporting medical services applications provide enormous obligations at the level of checking, suggesting, or treating. While using WBAN sensor devices for a gathering, To prevent poisonous communications inside the system, sensitive information and potentially hostile situations call for a complex and extremely secure security medium or design. These devices provide various levels of confidentiality and protection for delicate and private patient clinical information. When developing a security solution for WBANs, it is important to keep in mind that WBANs are secure because they are accessible and that this security solution must take into account all aspects of WSN, including information protection, trustworthiness, information newness, and personality verification.

The development of a better, adaptable, safer, cryptographically enforced, and trait-based access control system for remote body region networks is an important future direction because biometric execution is in some way complex and expensive. This is due to the necessity of suggesting a different approach variation in emergency medical care. The results of this investigation show that the HICA technique performs better at each speed range for various execution metrics and has an additional restricted impediment than the SEEDA and CLSC.

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