

The Performance of User Verification Using Two Fingerprint Based On Error Rate

**This thesis is presented to the Graduate School
in fulfillment of the requirements for
Master of Science (Information Technology)
Universiti Utara Malaysia**

By

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Abstrak

Teknologi biometrik, terutamanya cap jari, telah mula mendapat perhatian pengguna dalam memastikan keselamatan sesuatu tempat atau harta benda. Dalam implementasi sistem pengesahan individu menggunakan satu cap jari pada masa sekarang, sistem telah berhadapan dengan pelbagai masalah seperti cap jari kotor dan pengguna tidak meletakkan cap jari dengan betul. Apabila masalah yang berlaku hanya menjejaskan sebahagian kecil permukaan cap jari, ianya akan dapat diselesaikan pada fasa pemrosesan imej dan pengecaman corak. Apabila keadaan sebaliknya berlaku, maka pendekatan yang lain terpaksa digunakan. Oleh itu, pendekatan menggunakan dua cap jari pada proses pengesahan telah digunakan bagi mengatasi masalah ini. Dengan tidak hanya merujuk kepada penggunaan ibu jari yang selalu digunakan, potensi pada jari yang lain telah cuba dikenal pasti bagi mendapatkan dua jari terbaik, yang telah digunakan dalam proses ini. Beberapa kaedah mudah dalam pengelasan keputusan daripada kedua-dua cap jari ini telah dicuba, dan kaedah yang terbaik telah digunakan untuk melihat tahap prestasi sistem berbanding dengan sistem yang berasaskan satu cap jari. Dalam kajian ini, kadar jumlah ralat telah digunakan sebagai penentu tahap prestasi sistem. Walaupun tidak dapat menyelesaikan masalah yang dihadapi sepenuhnya, jumlah kadar ralat bagi sistem pengesahan ini telah dapat dikurangkan menggunakan pendekatan yang telah dicadangkan.

Abstract

Biometric technology, especially fingerprint, attract users around the world to use it to secure their places or properties. On the current implementation of fingerprint based person verification, the system face several problems such as noisy finger and fingerprint misplacement by the user. When the problem only effected a small part of fingerprint, it is solved or minimized on the image processing and pattern recognition phase. But, when the problem involves a larger part of fingerprint, another approach needs to be used. To solve or minimize this kind of problem, the approach uses two fingerprints on the verification process have been experimented on this research. By not only referring to the thumbs which are usually used, the potential of the other fingerprint have been studied to find the two best fingerprints as used in this process. Using several simple methods to classify the decisions from both fingerprints; the best classifier have been used to study the performance level of the system compared to the current system used in single fingerprint. In this study, total error rate has been used as an indicator to the performance level of the system. Although the problems have not been totally solved, but the total error rates for fingerprint verification system has been minimized by using this approach.

Acknowledgements

Firstly of all, I would like to wish Alhamdulillah, offer my heartfelt thanks in prayer to Allah for granting me the grace to complete my study.

Here, I would like to express my appreciation to all my family member. My father, Abu Seman Abdul; my mother, Noriah Ariffin; and all my brothers and sister for their kind understanding whilst pursuing my study, very especially when my study caused me to compromise on the amount of time spent with the family.

Special thanks to Mr. Hatim Mohd. Tahir and Mr. Roshidi Din for their useful advice. I am greatly indebted and honored in accepting and agreeing to be my supervisor for this thesis. Without them, I would not have persevered to the end. Further, I would like to thank Dr. Abu Talib Othman for his kindness to take me into the research world, setting the research environment during the initial stages of this study. I am also grateful for his guidance whenever I was facing a problem.

I also would like to thank all the staff of Universiti Utara Malaysia, especially in the School of Information Technology for their cooperation to me during my study here. To Ministry of Science and Technology, thank you very much for the monetary support that enables researchers like me to want to pursue more researches in the future.

To Mr. Patrick Verlinde and Mr. Salil Prabhakar, thanks for sharing their experiences with me. The knowledge they shared with me invariably helped to improve the overall quality of my study. Last but not least, I also express my sincere thanks to all friends for their useful help, recommendations, and assistance, especially during my hour of need.

List of tables

Chapter 2

Table 2.1: Comparison of biometric techniques (Jain et al., 1999c).....	14
Table 2.2: Type of voice verification (Markowitz, 2000).....	17

Chapter 5

Table 5.1: Number of problem on each finger.....	63
Table 5.2: Fingerprint enrollment problems.....	64
Table 5.3: True verification score for left fingers.....	67
Table 5.4: True verification score for right fingers.....	69
Table 5.5: Impostor scores for user 1 and user 2.....	72
Table 5.6: Impostor scores for user 3 and user 4.....	73
Table 5.7: Impostor scores for user 5 and user 6.....	74
Table 5.8: Impostor scores for user 7 and user 8.....	75
Table 5.9: Impostor scores for user 9 and user 10.....	76
Table 5.10: Impostor scores for user 11 and user 12.....	77
Table 5.11: Impostor scores for user 13 and user 14.....	78
Table 5.12: Impostor scores for user 15 and user 16.....	79
Table 5.13: Impostor scores for user 17 and user 18.....	80
Table 5.14: Impostor scores for user 19 and user 20.....	81
Table 5.15: Impostor scores for user 21 and user 22.....	82
Table 5.16: Impostor scores for user 23 and user 24.....	83
Table 5.17: Impostor scores for user 25 and user 26.....	84
Table 5.18: Impostor scores for user 27 and user 28.....	85

Table 5.19: Impostor scores for user 29 and user 30.....	86
Table 5.20: Impostor scores for user 31 and user 32.....	87
Table 5.21: Impostor verification score for user 33.....	88
Table 5.22: Left index and left middle finger TER.....	90
Table 5.23: TER comparison between Averaging, Decision Tree, and Decision Tree with Averaging Technique.....	93
Table 5.24: TER comparison between ‘AND’ rule, ‘OR’ rule and ‘OR’ rule with Averaging method.....	96

Chapter 6

Table 6.1: Biggest, smallest, and average true verification scores.....	104
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List of figures

Chapter 2

Figure 2.1: Error rate for biometric system (Biolab, 2000b).....	13
Figure 2.2: 2001 Biometric comparative market shares by IBG (IBG, 2001).....	15
Figure 2.3: Voice verification process (Markowitz, 2000).....	17
Figure 2.4: Face recognition process (Ashbourn, 2000).....	19
Figure 2.5: Local feature analysis image (Visionics, 2001).....	19
Figure 2.6: Hand recognition process (Houpio, 1998).....	21
Figure 2.7: Hand geometry features detection (Biolab, 2000a).....	21
Figure 2.8: Location of minutiae points.....	23
Figure 2.9: Fingerprint recognition process (Jain, Prabhakar, and Ross, 1999c).....	24
Figure 2.10: Fusion level diagram.....	27
Figure 2.11: Serial suite fusion.....	30
Figure 2.12: Parallel suite fusion.....	31

Chapter 3

Figure 3.1: Research process (adapted from Nunamaker, Chen, & Purdin, 1991).....	39
Figure 3.2: U are U 2000 fingerprint scanner.....	40

Chapter 4

Figure 4.1: Biometric key cryptography system process hierarchy.....	49
Figure 4.2: System context diagram.....	50
Figure 4.3: Fingerprint process.....	52
Figure 4.4: Enrollment process.....	53
Figure 4.5: Verification process.....	54
Figure 4.6: Encryption / decryption process.....	55
Figure 4.7: Binary decision tree.....	58

Figure 4.8: Binary decision tree with averaging.....	59
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Chapter 5

Figure 5.1: TER for left middle and left index.....	91
Figure 5.2: TER comparison between averaging, decision tree and decision tree with averaging method.....	94
Figure 5.3: TER comparison between 'AND' rule, 'OR' rule and 'OR' rule with averaging method.....	97

Chapter 6

Figure 6.1: Comparison of pinkie and index fingerprint.....	100
Figure 6.2: Fingerprint misplacement image.....	101
Figure 6.3: Thumb surface angle.....	102
Figure 6.4: Fingerprint effected by humidity.....	103
Figure 6.5: Classifiers TER graph.....	107
Figure 6.6: TER comparison between the best classifier and single finger Used.....	109

List of abbreviations

3D - Three dimension

AIDC – Automated Identification and Data Capture Center

ATM – Auto Teller Machine

BLS – Bureau of Labor Statistics

BWG – Biometric Working Group

CCD - Charge-Coupled Device

DCOM – Distributed Component Object Model

DLL – Dynamic Link Library

DNA - Deoxyribonucleic acid

FAR – False Acceptance Rate

FRR – False Rejection Rate

GMPC - Government Multi-Purpose Card

IBG – International Biometric Group

ID – Identity

ISR - Intelligent System Report

SDK – Software Development Kit

TER – Total Error Rate

UID – User Identity

Table of contents

	Page
Permission to use	I
Abstrak (Bahasa Melayu)	II
Abstract (English)	III
Acknowledgement	IV
List of tables	V
List of figures	VII
List of abbreviations	IX

Chapter 1: Introduction to the research

1.1. Introduction.....	1
1.2. Problems with current biometric verification system.....	3
1.3. The research objectives... ..	5
1.4. The research scope and limitation.....	7
1.5. Structure of this report.....	7
1.6. Contribution of this research.....	10

Chapter 2: Biometric verification system

2.1. Introduction	11
2.2. Mono modal biometric techniques.....	16
2.3. Fingerprint scanning.....	23
2.4. Multi modal biometric techniques.....	26
2.4.1. Modality Combination Architecture.....	30
2.4.2. The classifiers.....	32
2.5. Biometric current issues.....	33
2.6. Summary.....	36

Chapter 3: Methodology

3.1. Introduction.....	37
3.2. Research process.....	38
3.3. Development of biometric encryption system.....	40
3.4. System testing and data gathering.....	41
3.4.1. Best practice in testing and reporting performance of biometric devices.....	42
3.4.2. The volunteer crews.....	43
3.4.3. Fingerprint enrollment / acquirement problems.....	44
3.4.4. True user verification test.....	45
3.4.5. Impostor verification test.....	46
3.4. Summary.....	47

Chapter 4: Design of the biometric encryption system

4.1. Introduction.....	48
4.2. Process design.....	49
4.3. Decision fusion.....	56
4.4. Summary.....	61

Chapter 5: The research results

5.1. Introduction.....	62
5.2. Fingerprint enrollment problems.....	63
5.3. Verification score results.....	66
5.4. System performance.....	88
5.5. Summary.....	98

Chapter 6: Result discussion

6.1. Introduction.....99
6.2. The best two fingers.....99
6.3. The system performance.....106
6.4. Summary.....110

Chapter 7: Conclusion and future works

7.1. Introduction.....111
7.2. Conclusion.....111
7.3. Future works.....113

References.....115

Appendices

Appendix 1.....120
Appendix 2.....122

Chapter 1

Introduction to the research

1.1 Introduction

There are many applications or processes used to prove the identity of a person. It covers non-critical e-mail application such as web-based email to the most critical access control such as in the defense agency. All need the best method to prove the user identity. Most of them still use simple identification or verification modules such as login and password.

In the context of system security, verification is referring to the process of comparing identity of a user against the single stored sample of the identity (IPC, 1999). It has played a major role in our life everyday. The system that a person has to interact with need to know who the person is before it can give access or right to the person. It also needs to decide whether the person should get the right to get to the system or not. Besides, it also needs to know whether the person that gets to the system is really the person that he claims to be. In addition, security of the important information on an organization also depends on the reliability of the verification system that controls the access of people or staff in the organization, building or computers. Thus, the verification process has been an important part of many applications to prove the identity of the user.

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

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