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Enhanced Secure Algorithm for Fingerprint Recognition

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Philosophy of Doctoral in Electrical Engineering (Computer and Systems)

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رسالة مقدمة للحصول على درجة الدكتوراة في الهندسة الكهربية (هندسة الحاسبات والنظم)

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المهندسة / أميرة محمد عبد الموجود محمد صالح بكالوريوس الهندسة الكهربية (هندسة الحاسبات والنظم) كلية الهندسة جامعة عين شمس ٢٠٠٠ ماجستير في الهندسة الكهربية (هندسة الحاسبات والنظم) كلية الهندسة جامعة عين شمس ٢٠٠٤

تحت إشراف الدكتور/ عبد المنعم عبد الظاهر و هدان الأستاذ الدكتور/ أيمن محمد و هبة الدكتور/ أيمن محمد و هبة الدكتور/ أيمن محمد بهاء الدين صادق قسم هندسة الحاسبات والنظم القاهرة - ٢٠١١

Abstract

Amira Mohammad Abdel-Mawgoud Saleh

Enhanced Secure Algorithm for Fingerprint Recognition

Philosophy of Doctoral Dissertation
(Ain Shams University - Faculty of Engineering - 2011)

Recognition of persons by means of biometric characteristics is an emerging phenomenon in our society. It has received more and more attention during the last years due to the need for security in a large range of applications. Among the many biometric features, the fingerprint is considered one of the most practical ones. Fingerprint recognition requires a minimal effort from the user, does not capture other information than strictly necessary for the recognition process, and provides relatively good performance. Another reason for the popularity of fingerprints is the relatively low price of fingerprint sensors, which enables easy integration into PC keyboards, smart cards and wireless hardware.

A critical step in fingerprint identification system is thinning of the input fingerprint image. The performance of a minutiae extraction algorithm relies heavily on the quality of the thinning algorithm. So, a fast fingerprint *thinning* algorithm is proposed. The algorithm works directly on the gray-scale image not the binarized one as binarization of fingerprint causes many spurious minutiae and also removes many important features. The performance of the thinning algorithm is evaluated and experimental results show that the proposed thinning algorithm is both fast and accurate.

The next step after thinning of the fingerprint image is minutiae extraction. These minutiae together with the template obtained from the database are used in fingerprint matching. In this study, a new minutiae-based fingerprint *matching* technique is proposed. The main idea is that each fingerprint is represented by a minutiae table of just two columns in the database. The number of different minutiae types (terminations and bifurcations) found in each track of a certain width around the core point

of the fingerprint is recorded in this table. Each row in the table represents a certain track, in the first column, the number of terminations in each track is recorded, in the second column, the number of bifurcations in each track is recorded. Since neither minutiae *position* nor *orientation* is considered in tables representing the fingerprints in database, the algorithm is rotation and translation invariant, and needs less storage size. Experimental results show that recognition accuracy is 98%, with Equal Error Rate (EER) of 2%.

Finally, the integrity of the data transmission via communication channels must be secure all the way from the scanner to the application. This is typically achieved by cryptographic methods. So, a watermarking algorithm is proposed, to hide the minutiae data (proposed minutiae table) in its corresponding fingerprint using two secret keys k_1 , and k_2 to increase security. The watermarking algorithm is blind i.e. it does not need the original fingerprint to extract the watermark. Two security watermarking applications are studied which can be used to guarantee secure transmission of acquired fingerprint images from intelligence agencies to a central image database and to eliminate several types of biometric system attacks.

Experimental results show that watermark is both invisible and robust against Gaussian noise addition, and JPEG compression with high and moderate quality factors. After watermarking and without attacks, recognition accuracy does not change and still is 98%. After applying Gaussian noise addition, and JPEG compression with high and moderate quality factors on the watermarked fingerprint images, recognition accuracy decreases slightly to reach 96%.

Keywords:

Biometrics, fingerprints, segmentation, image processing, fingerprint recognition, Gabor filter, fingerprint enhancement, binarization, thinning algorithms, skeleton, direction field analysis, feature extraction, minutiae matching, adaptive singular point detection, core point, fingerprint identification, verification, secure authentication, threat model, watermarking, information security, Data hiding.

List of publications

- 1. A. M. Saleh, A. M. Bahaa Eldin, and A.-M. A. Wahdan, "A Modified Thinning Algorithm for Fingerprint Identification Systems," in *International Conference on Computer Engineering and Systems ICCES* Cairo, Egypt, December 14-16, 2009, pp. 371-376.
- 2. Amira Saleh, Ayman Bahaa and A. Wahdan (2011). Fingerprint Recognition, Advanced Biometric Technologies, Girija Chetty and Jucheng Yang (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-307-487-0, InTech, Available from: http://www.intechopen.com/articles/show/title/fingerprint-recognition

Acknowledgement

First, I would like to thank ALLAH for his great support to me in accomplishing this work.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Prof. Abdel-Moneim Wahdan for suggesting of the point of research, his valuable advices, and his great efforts revising the thesis. I can not express my thanks to him for his care and guidance that started long ago since I was an undergraduate student and during my Master of Science degree. He actually gave me the chance to express my capabilities and to put my first step in scientific research.

I would like also to thank Dr. Ayman Mohammad Bahaa Eldeen Sadeq for his great efforts along the thesis development since it was just thoughts in mind. I would like to thank him for his great support and for supplying me with all the materials and references I needed.

I would like to thank Eng. Ahmad Zaki, member of the staff of Computer and System Engineering Department, for his help, support and encouragement.

Also, I would like to thank Mrs Seham, the secretary of our department. She was always helpful, kind and answering all my questions at anytime and anywhere.

I would like also to express my deepest gratitude for my dear mother for her patience, great support and encouragement during the most critical stages of the thesis. I thank her for taking responsibility of my daughter and my son providing me with full means of comfort to concentrate well in my work. Also, I would like to thank my brothers, especially Ahmad, who supported me with useful resources, care and encouragement.

At last but not least, I would like to thank my beloved husband for his care, patience, and encouragement during the thesis development. In fact, I don't find the words that would fairly express my thankfulness and gratitude to him.

Finally, I wished my dear father, Dr. Mohammad Abdel-Mawgoud, attend this happy occasion of obtaining the doctoral degree about which he cared a lot in his last words to me. May ALLAH send his blessing upon him.

Statement

This dissertation is submitted to Ain Shams University for the degree of Philosophy of Doctoral in Electrical Engineering (Computer and Systems Engineering).

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author at the Computer and Systems Engineering Department, Ain Shams University.

No part of this thesis has been submitted for a degree or qualification at other university or institution.

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