

***Importance of Open Discussion on
Adversarial Analyses for Mobile Security
Technologies
--- A Case Study for User Identification ---***

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Security Architecture

Operating Systems Security

Software Tamper Resistance

Mobile Code Security

Physical Tamper Resistance

Communications Security

Cryptographic Protocol

User Identification

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Security assessment of biometric user identification systems should be conducted not only for the accuracy of authentication, but also for security against fraud.

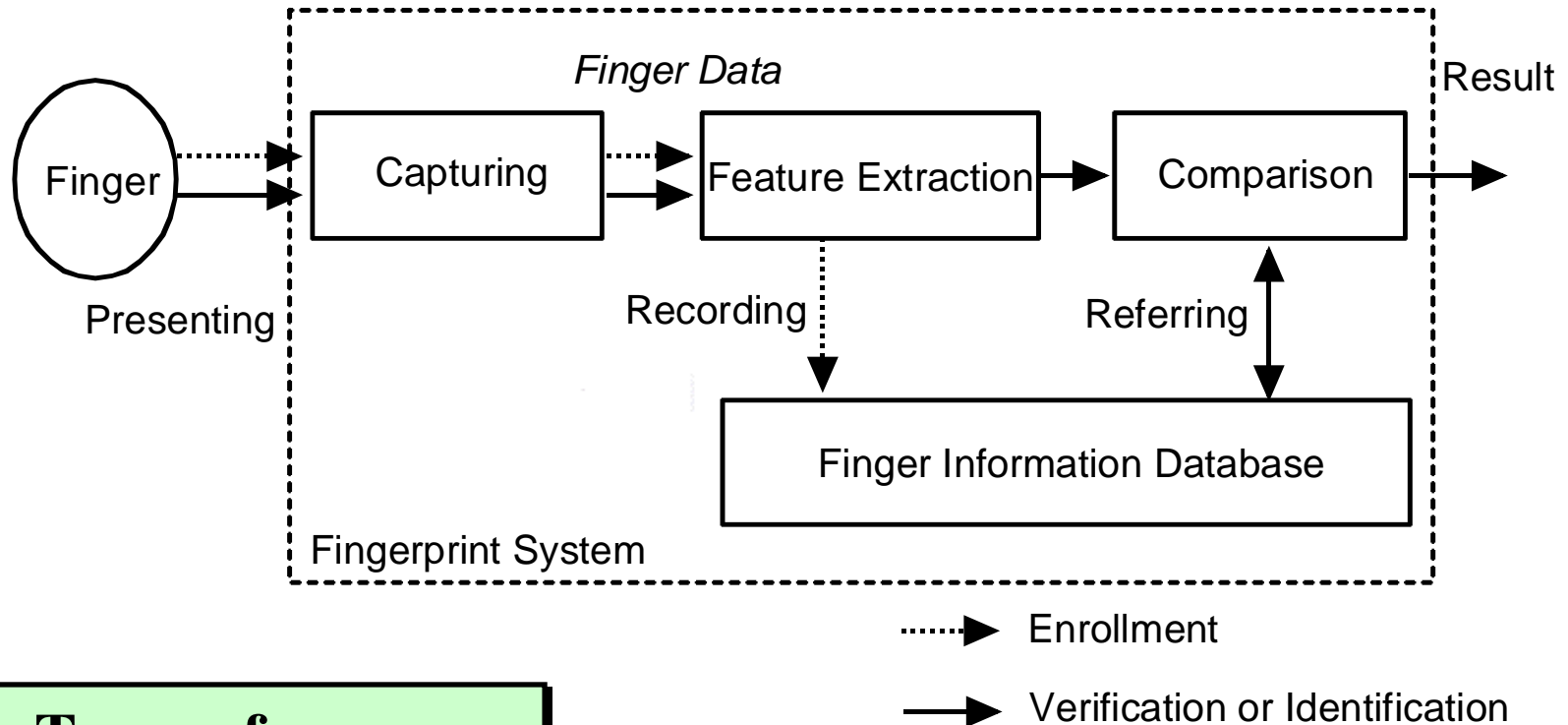


In this presentation we focus on Fingerprint Systems which may become widespread for Mobile Terminals.

Examine Adversarial Analysis as A Third Party

- *Can we make artificial fingers that fool fingerprint systems?*
- *What are acceptance rates?*

Typical structure of a fingerprint system



Types of sensors

- Optical sensors
- Capacitive sensors
- Thermal sensors, Ultrasound sensors, etc.

“Live and Well” Detection

A Risk Analysis for Fingerprint Systems

Attackers may present

1) the registered finger,

by an armed criminal, under duress, or with a sleeping drug,

*2) an unregistered finger (an imposter's finger),
i.e., non-effort forgery,*

3) a severed fingertip from the registered finger,

4) a genetic clone of the registered finger,

5) an artificial clone of the registered finger, and

6) the others,

such as a well-known method as a “fault based attack.”

Fraud with Artificial Fingers

Part of patterns of dishonest acts with artificial fingers against a fingerprint system.

	Verification / Identification				
Enrollment	L(X)	A(X)	L(Y)	A(Y)	A(Z)
L(X)	(1)	(2)	– *	–	–
A(Y)	–	–	(3)	(4)	–
A(Z)	–	–	–	–	(5)

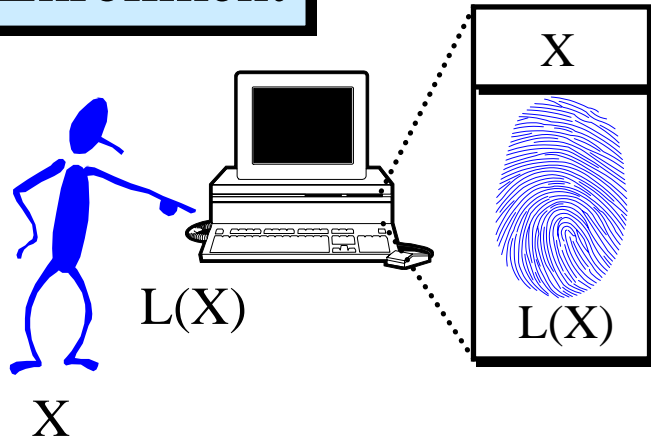
L(X): A Live Finger corresponding to Person X

A(Y): An Artificial Finger corresponding to Person Y

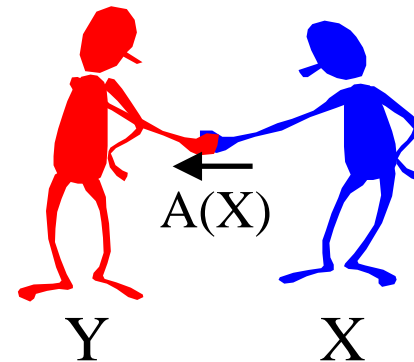
A(Z): An Artificial Finger corresponding to Nobody

Fraud with Artificial Fingers I

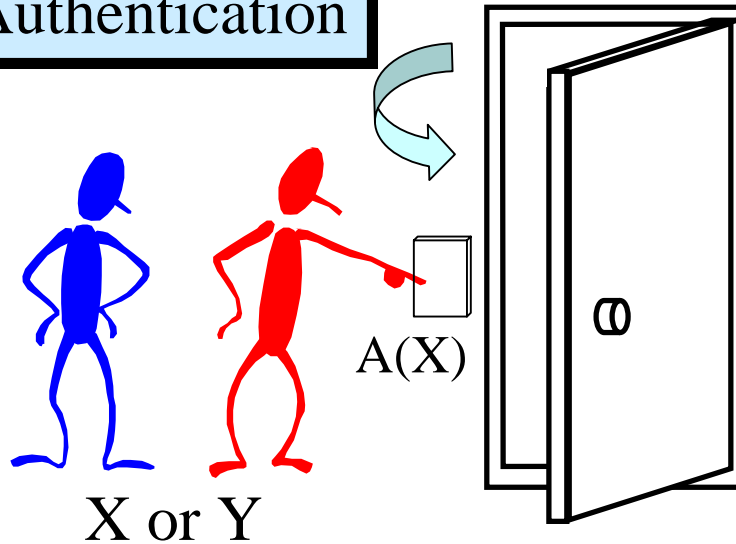
Enrollment



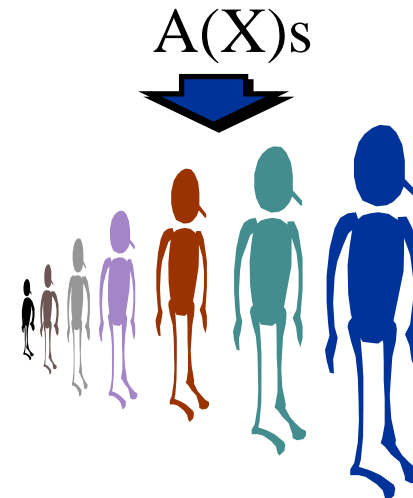
Y obtains $A(X)$.



Authentication

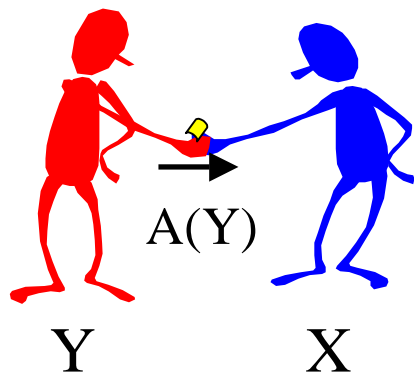


Distribution of $A(X)$ s

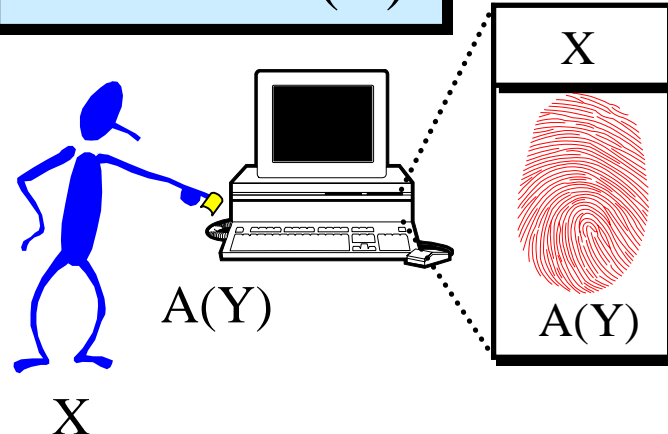


Fraud with Artificial Fingers II

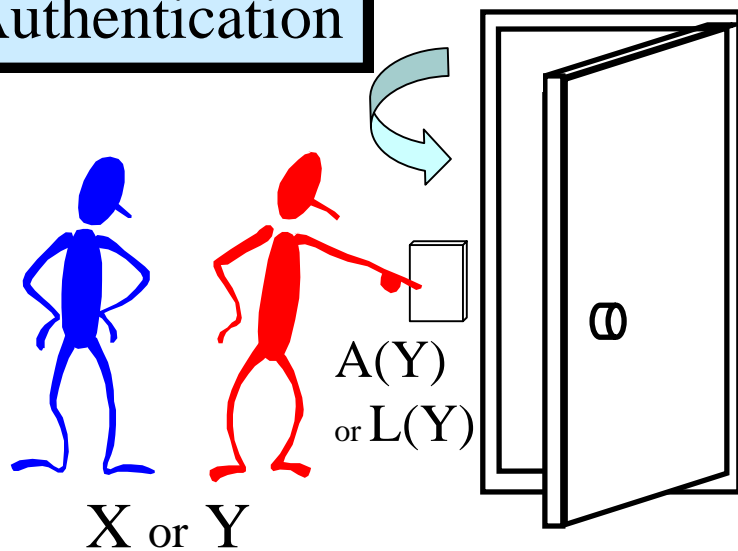
X obtains A(Y).



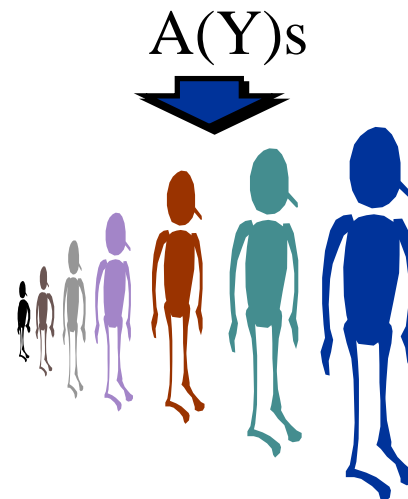
X enrolls A(Y).



Authentication

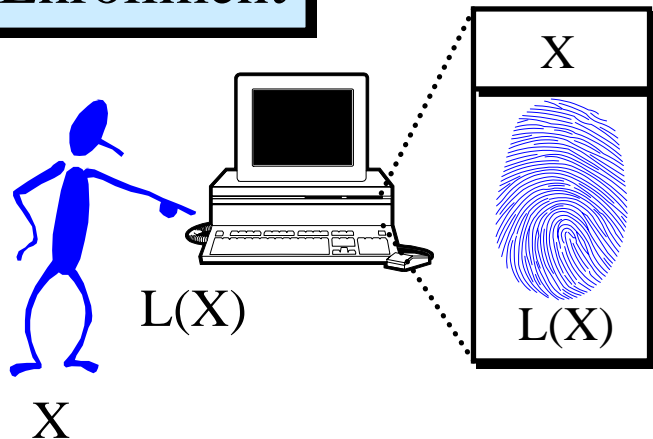


Distribution of A(Y)s

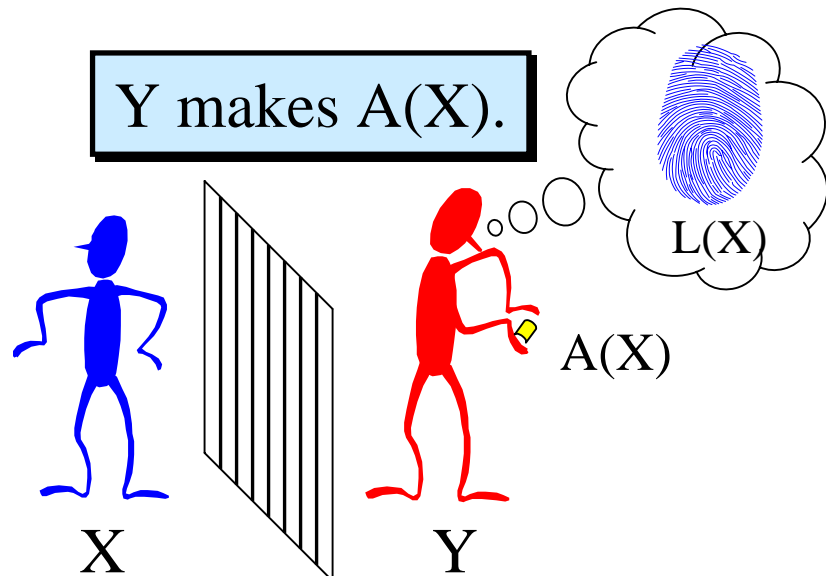


Fraud with Artificial Fingers III

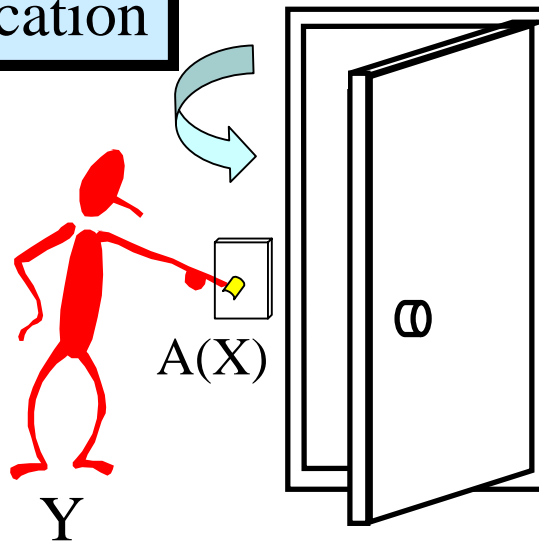
Enrollment



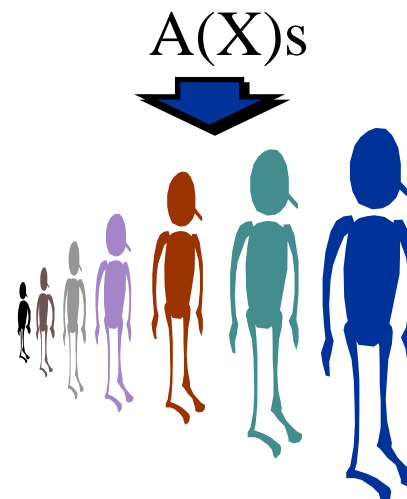
Y makes $A(X)$.



Authentication



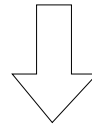
Distribution of $A(X)$ s



Mapping a Fingerprint onto Artificial Fingers

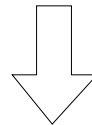
Fingerprint

e.g., Live Fingers, Generators, ...



Impression

e.g., Molds, Residual Fingerprints, ...



Artificial Finger

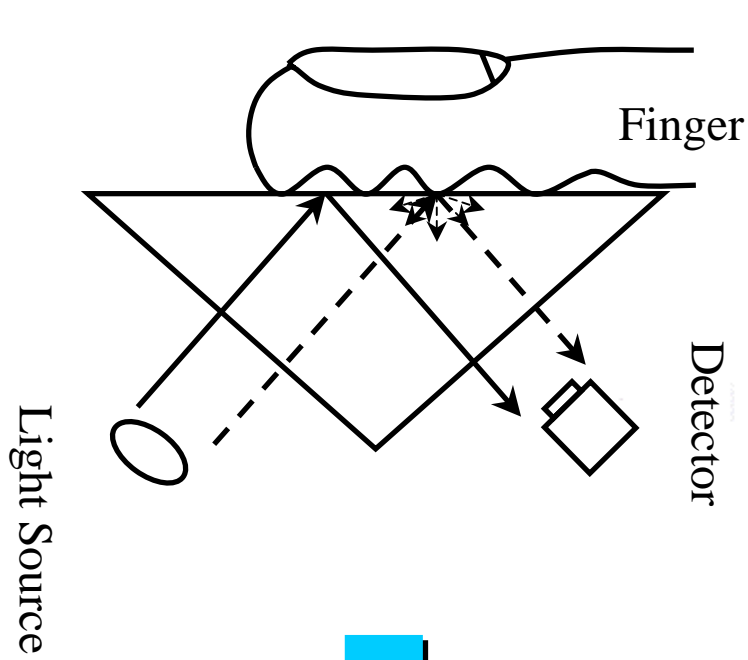
Process 0

(1) Finger

(2) Mold

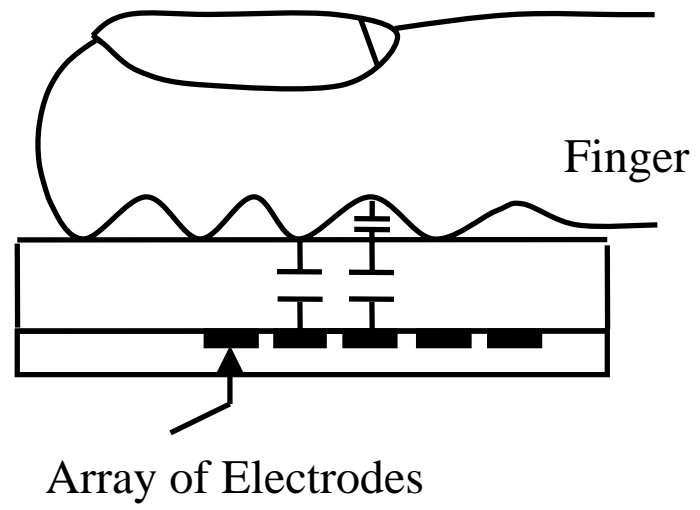
(3) Silicone Rubber Finger

Optical Sensor



Often Accepts
Silicone Rubber Fingers

Capacitive Sensor



Usually Rejects
Silicone Rubber Fingers

Our Result

Process 1

(1) Finger

(2) Plastic Mold

(3) Gummy Finger



Making an Artificial Finger **directly** from a Live Finger

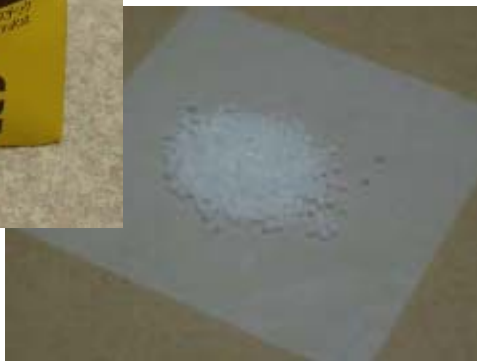
Materials

Free molding plastic
“FREEPLASTIC”

by Daicel FineChem Ltd.



350JPY/35grams

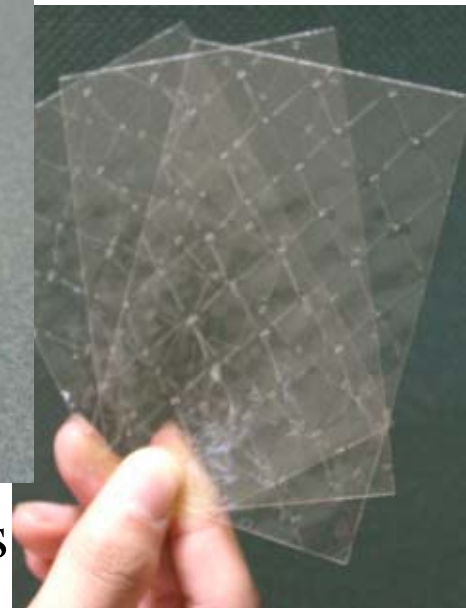


Solid gelatin sheet
“GELATINE LEAF”

by MARUHA CORP



200JPY/30grams



Making an Artificial Finger *directly* from a Live Finger

How to make a mold



Put the plastic into hot water to soften it.



Press a live finger against it.



The mold

It takes around 10 minutes.

Making an Artificial Finger **directly from** a Live Finger

Preparation of material

- A liquid in which immersed gelatin at 50 wt.% .



Add boiling water (30cc) to solid gelatin (30g) in a bottle and mix up them.

It takes around 20 minutes.

Making an Artificial Finger *directly from* a Live Finger

How to make a gummy finger



Pour the liquid into the mold.



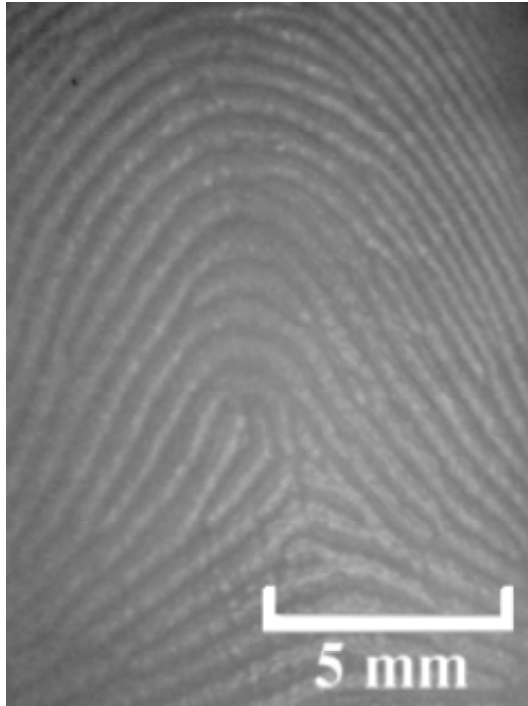
Put it into a refrigerator to cool.



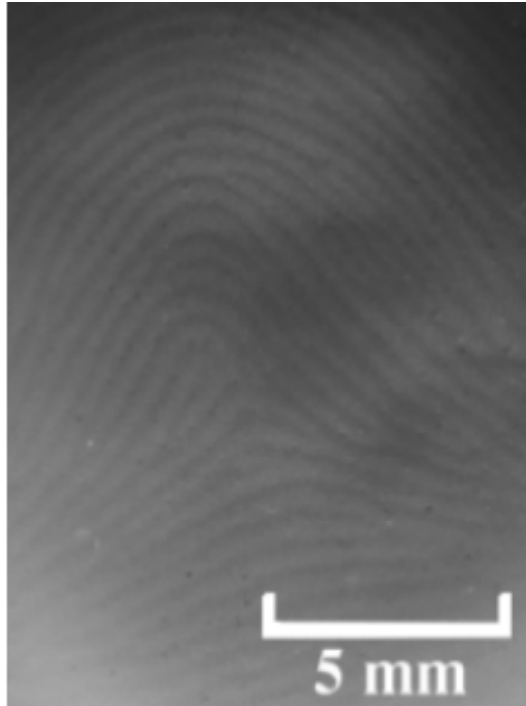
The gummy finger

It takes around 10 minutes.

The photomicrographs of fingers



(a) Live Finger



(b) Silicone Finger



(c) Gummy Finger

Captured images with the device C (an optical sensor).



(a) Live Finger (b) Silicone Finger (c) Gummy Finger

Captured images with the device H (a capacitive sensor).



(a) Live Finger (b) Gummy Finger

Subjects: five persons whose ages are from 20's to 40's

Fingerprint systems: 11 types

We attempted one-to-one verification 100 times counting the number of times that it accepts a finger presented.

Types of experiments

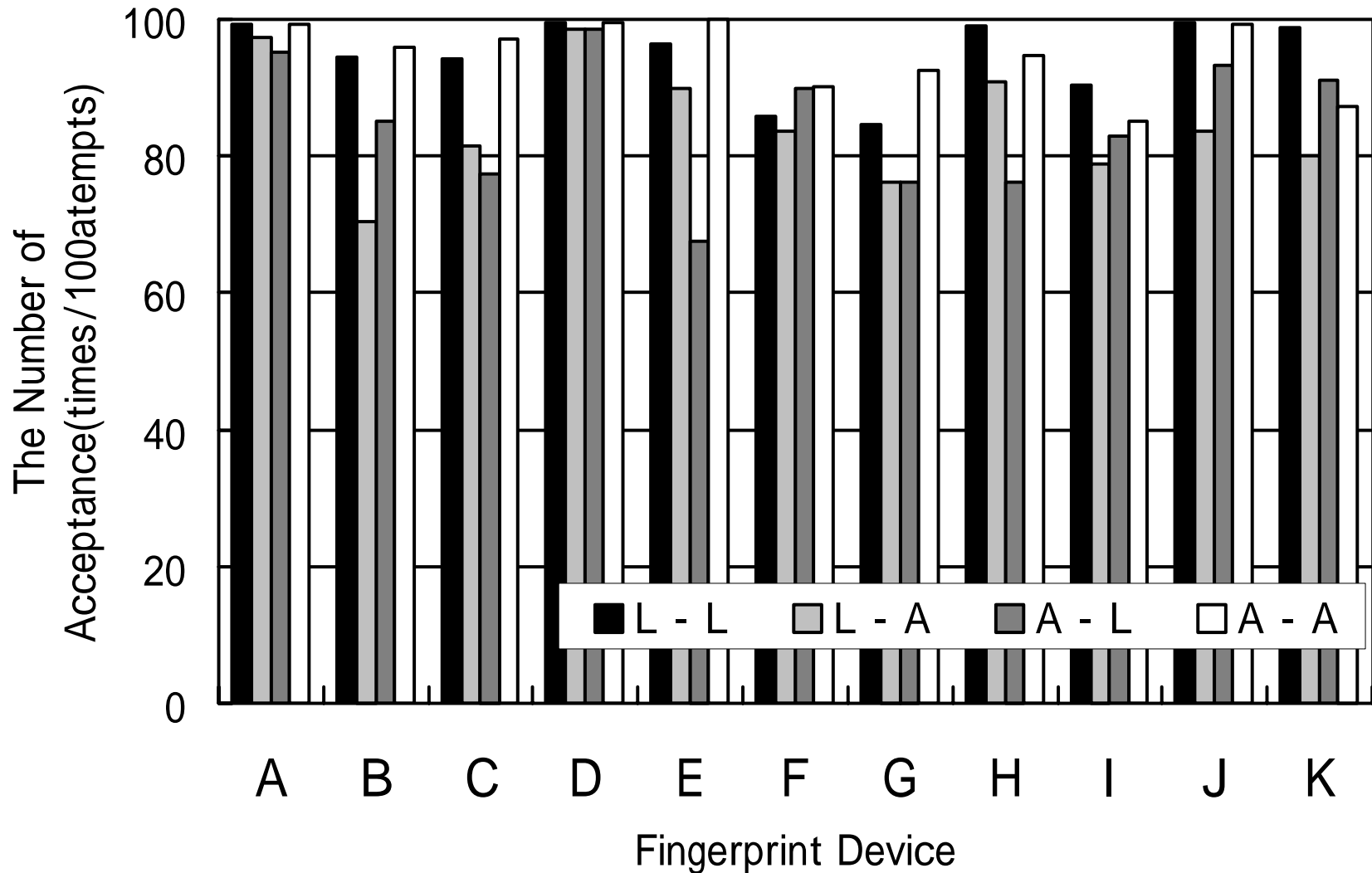
Experiment	Enrollment	Verification
Type 1	Live Finger	Live Finger
Type 2	Live Finger	Gummy Finger
Type 3	Gummy Finger	Live Finger
Type 4	Gummy Finger	Gummy Finger

The List of Fingerprint Devices

	Hardware Specifications						Software Specifications			Methods for Verification
	Manufacturer / Selling Agency	Product Name	Type	Product Number	Sensor	Live and Well Detection	Manufacturer / Selling Agency	Product Name (Application)	Comparison Levels	
Device A	Compaq Computer Corporation	Compaq Stand-Alone Fingerprint Identification Unit	DFR ₃ -200	E03811US001	Optical Sensor	unknown	Compaq Computer Corporation	Fingerprint Identification Technology Software version 1.1	1 through 3	Minutiae Matching
Device B	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	Fingerprint Recognizer	FPR-DT mkII	003136	Optical Sensor	unknown	Sumikin Izumi Computer Service co. Ltd.	SecFP V1.11	Fixed	Minutiae Matching
Device C	NEC Corporation	Fingerprint Identification Unit (Prism)	N7950-41	9Y00003	Optical Sensor	unknown	NEC Corporation	Basic Utilities for Fingerprint Identification	Fixed	Minutiae Matching (Minutia and Relation)
Device D	OMRON Corporation	Fingerprint Recognition Sensor	FPS-1000	90500854	Optical Sensor	unknown	OMRON Corporation	"YUBI PASS" U.are.U ₃ Fingerprint Verification Software	Fixed	Minutiae Matching
Device E	Sony Corporation	Sony Fingerprint Identification Unit	FIU-002-F11	00709	Optical Sensor	Live Finger detection	TSUBASA SYSTEM CO.,LTD.	Fingerprint Identification Unit Windows ₃ 95 Interactive Demo Version 1.0 Build 13	1 through 5	Pattern matching
Device F	FUJITSU LIMITED	Fingsensor	FS-200U	00AA000257	Capacitive Sensor	unknown	FUJITSU LIMITED	Logon for Fingsensor V1.0 for Windows ₃ 95/98	Fixed	Minutiae Matching (Correlation)
Device G	NEC Corporation	Fingerprint Identification Unit (Serial)	PK-FP002	0300529S	Capacitive Sensor	unknown	NEC Corporation	Basic Utilities for Fingerprint Identification	Fixed	Minutiae Matching (Minutia and Relation)
Device H	Siemens AG (Infineon Technologies AG)	FingerTIP ₃ EVALUATION KIT	EVALUATION-KIT	C98451-D6100-A900-4	Capacitive Sensor	unknown	Siemens AG (Infineon Technologies AG)	FingerTIP ₃ Software Development Kit (SDK) Version: V0.90, Beta 3 "Demo Program"	Fixed	Minutia matching
Device I	Sony Corporation	Sony Fingerprint Identification Unit	FIU-710	3000398	Capacitive Sensor	Live Finger detection	Systemneeds Inc.	Good-bye "PASSWORD"s	1 through 5	Pattern matching
Device J	Secugen	EyeD mouse II	SMB-800	9650172004	Optical Sensor	unknown	Secugen	SecuDesktop 1.55 日本語版	1 through 9	Minutia matching
Device K	Ethentica	ethenticator MS 3000 PC Card	MS 3000	M300F20091	Optical Sensor	unknown	Ethentica	Secure Suite Release1.0	Fixed	Minutia matching


Experimental Results

Making an Artificial Finger **directly** from a Live Finger



Our Result

Process 2

- (1) Residual Fingerprint*
 - (2) Digital Image Data*
 - (3) Printed Circuit Board*
 - (4) Gummy Finger*
- 

Making an Artificial Finger from a Residual Fingerprint

Materials

A photosensitive coated Printed Circuit Board (PCB)

“10K” by Sanhayato Co., Ltd .



320JPY/sheet



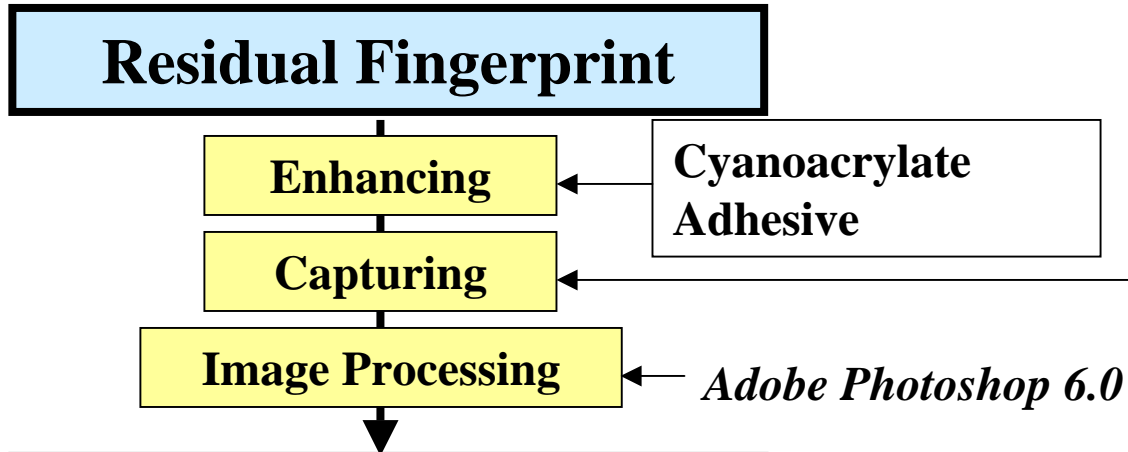
Solid gelatin sheet
“GELATINE LEAF”
by MARUHA CORP



200JPY/30grams



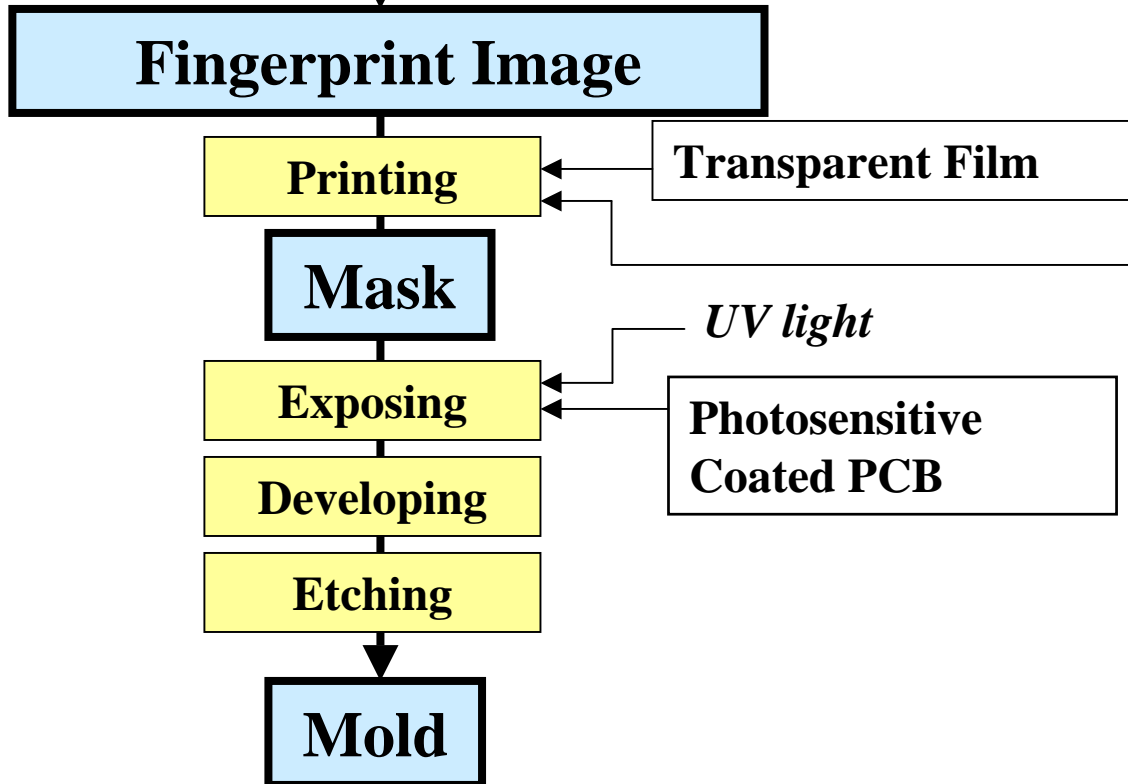
Recipe 2-2



Digital Microscope



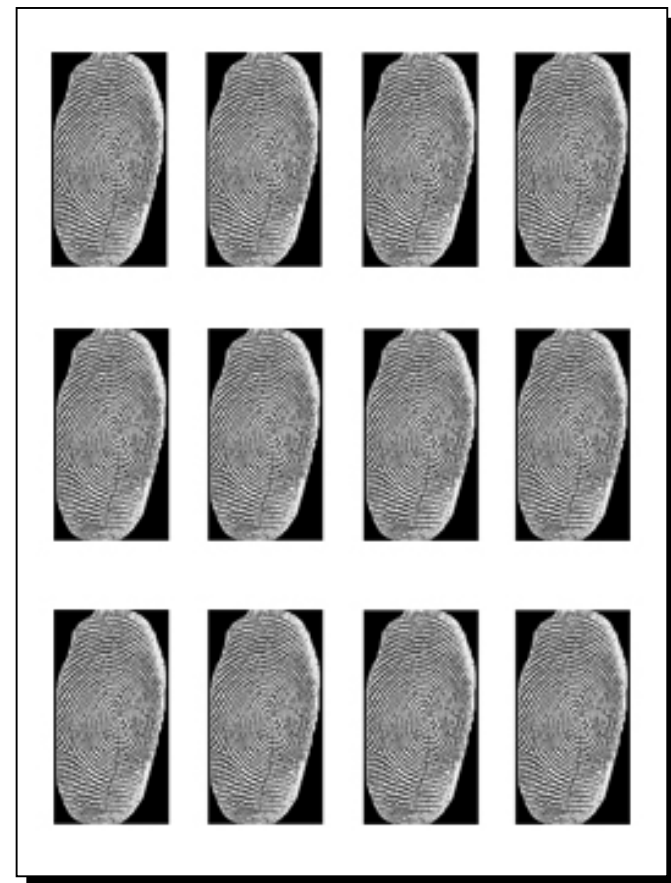
KEYENCE VH6300: 900k pixels



Inkjet Printer



Canon BJ-F800: 1200x600dpi

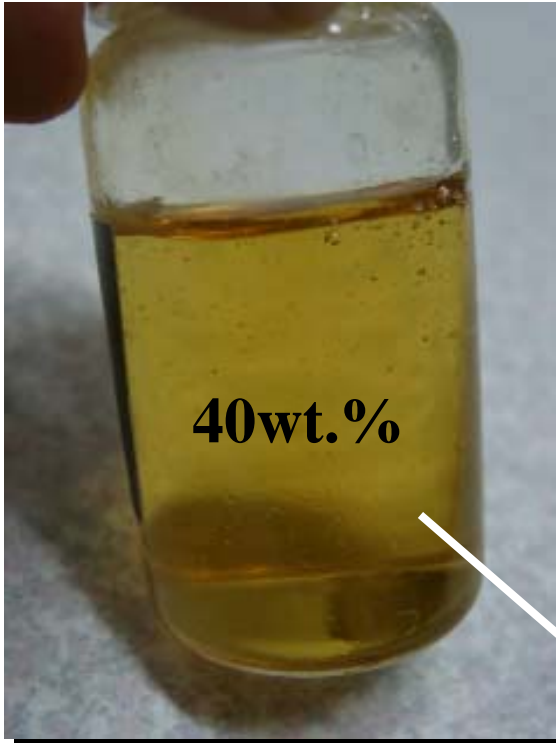


A Mask with Fingerprint Images

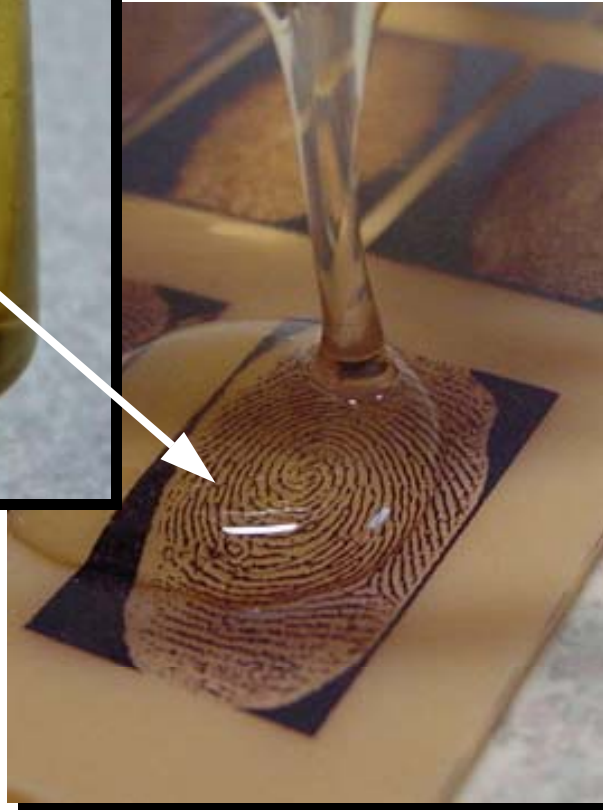
An Enhanced Fingerprint

A Fingerprint Image

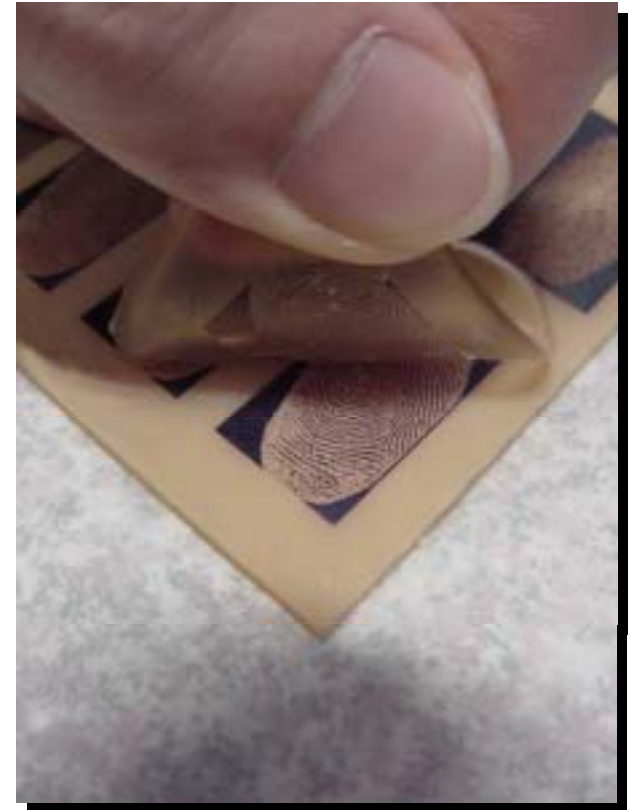
Gelatin Liquid



Drip the liquid onto the mold.



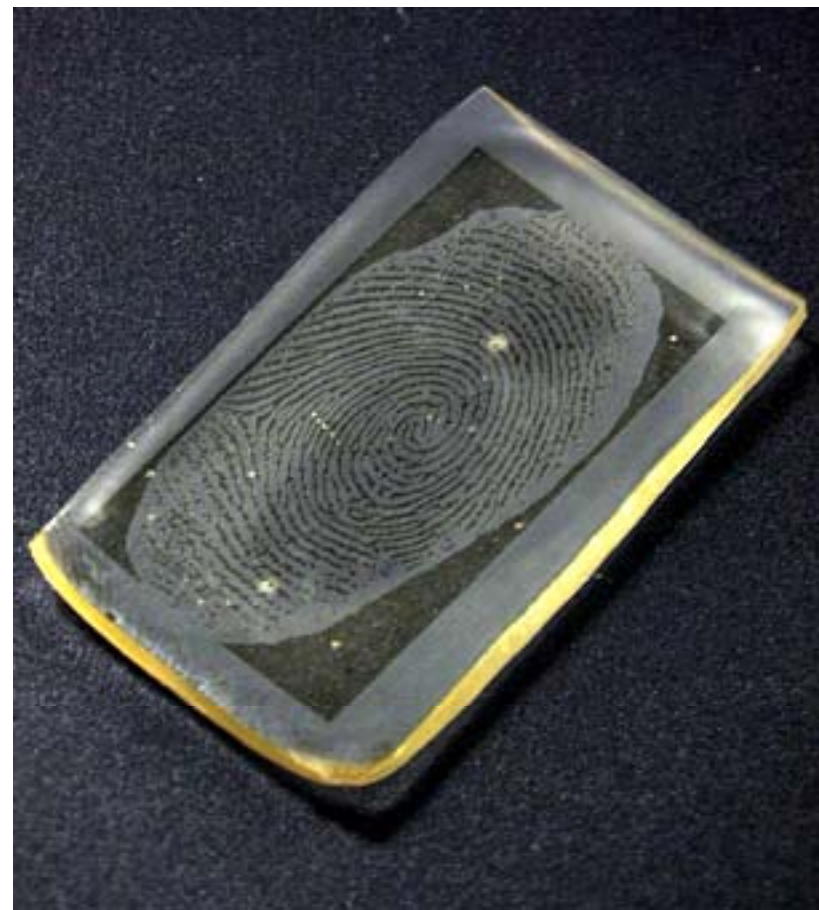
Put this mold into a refrigerator to cool, and then peel carefully.



The Mold and the Gummy Finger



Mold: 70JPY/piece
(Ten molds can be obtained
in the PCB.)



Gummy Finger: 50JPY/piece

Resolution of Fingerprint Images

Pores can be observed.



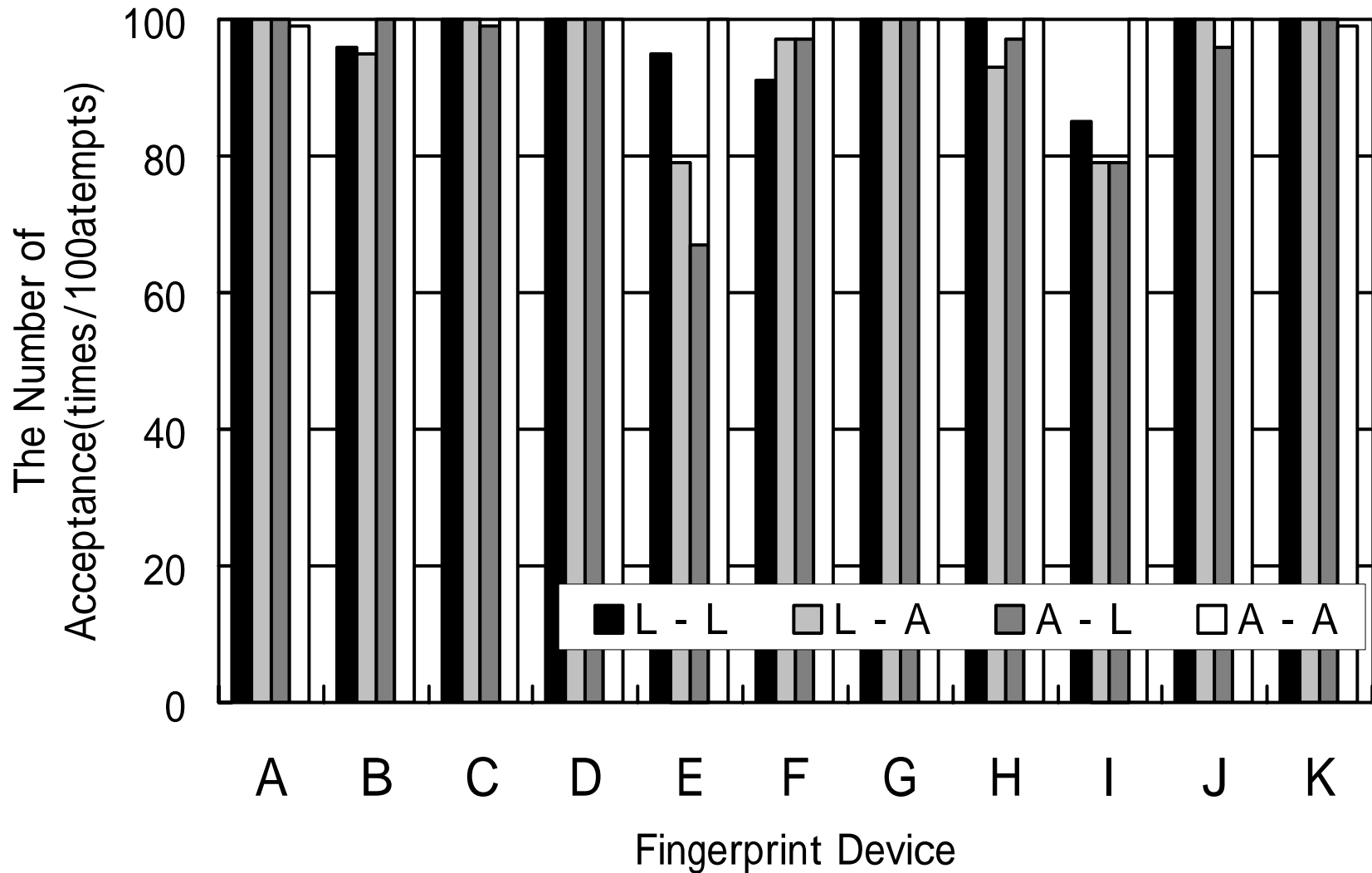
Enhanced Fingerprint



**Captured Fingerprint Image of
the Gummy Finger
with the device H (a capacitive sensor)**

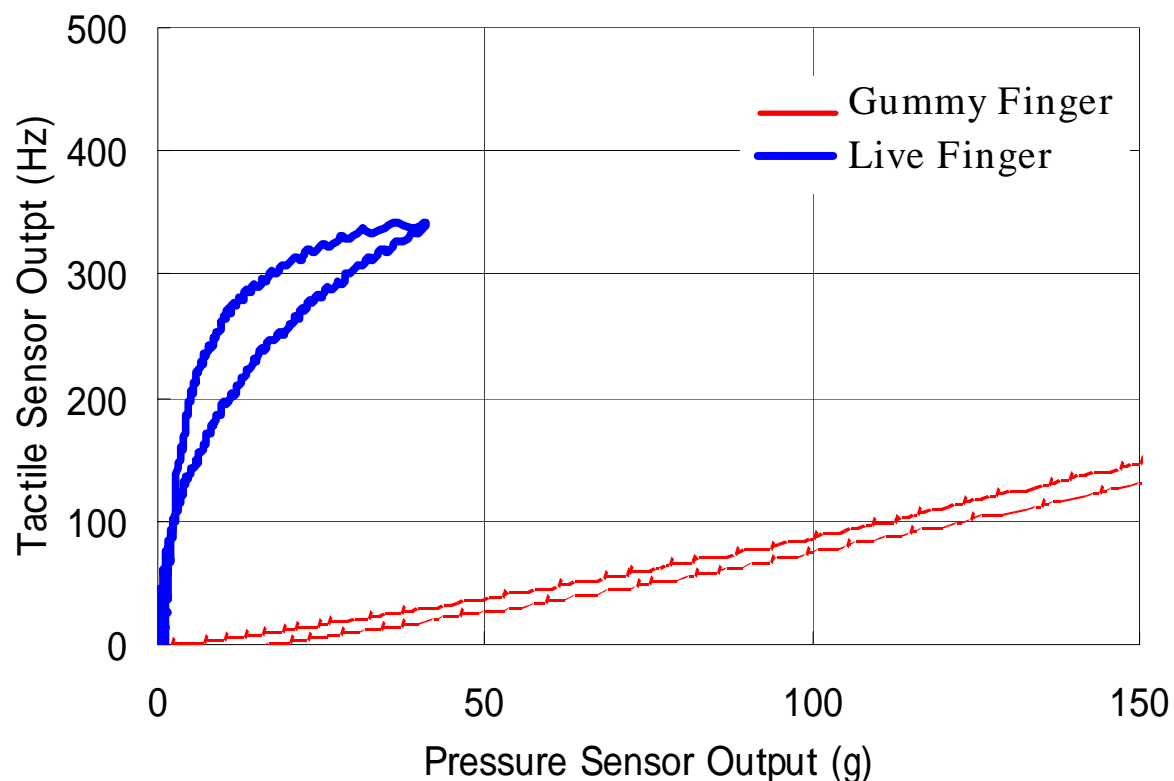
Experimental Results

from Residual Fingerprints (for 1 subject)



Characteristics of Gummy Fingers

	Moisture	Electric Resistance
Live Finger	16%	16 Mohms/cm
Gummy Finger	23%	20 Mohms/cm
Silicone Finger	impossible to measure	impossible to measure



The compliance was also examined for live and *gummy* fingers.

- *There can be various dishonest acts using artificial fingers against the fingerprint systems.*
- *Gummy fingers, which are easy to make with cheap, easily obtainable tools and materials, can be accepted by 11 types of fingerprint systems.*
- *The experimental study on the gummy fingers will have considerable impact on security assessment of fingerprint systems.*
- *Manufacturers, vendors, and users of biometric systems should carefully examine security of their system against artificial clones.*
- *How to treat such information should be an important issue.*

- *Paper:*

*T. Matsumoto, H. Matsumoto, K. Yamada, S. Hoshino,
“Impact of Artificial “Gummy” Fingers on Fingerprint
Systems” Proceedings of SPIE Vol. #4677,
Optical Security and Counterfeit Deterrence Techniques IV.*

- *Send any comments to*

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