Master's Thesis

**Modeling and Discovering Human Behavior from Smartphone Sensing Life-Log Data**

Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering

Graduate School, Chonnam National University

MAFRUR, Rischan

June 2015

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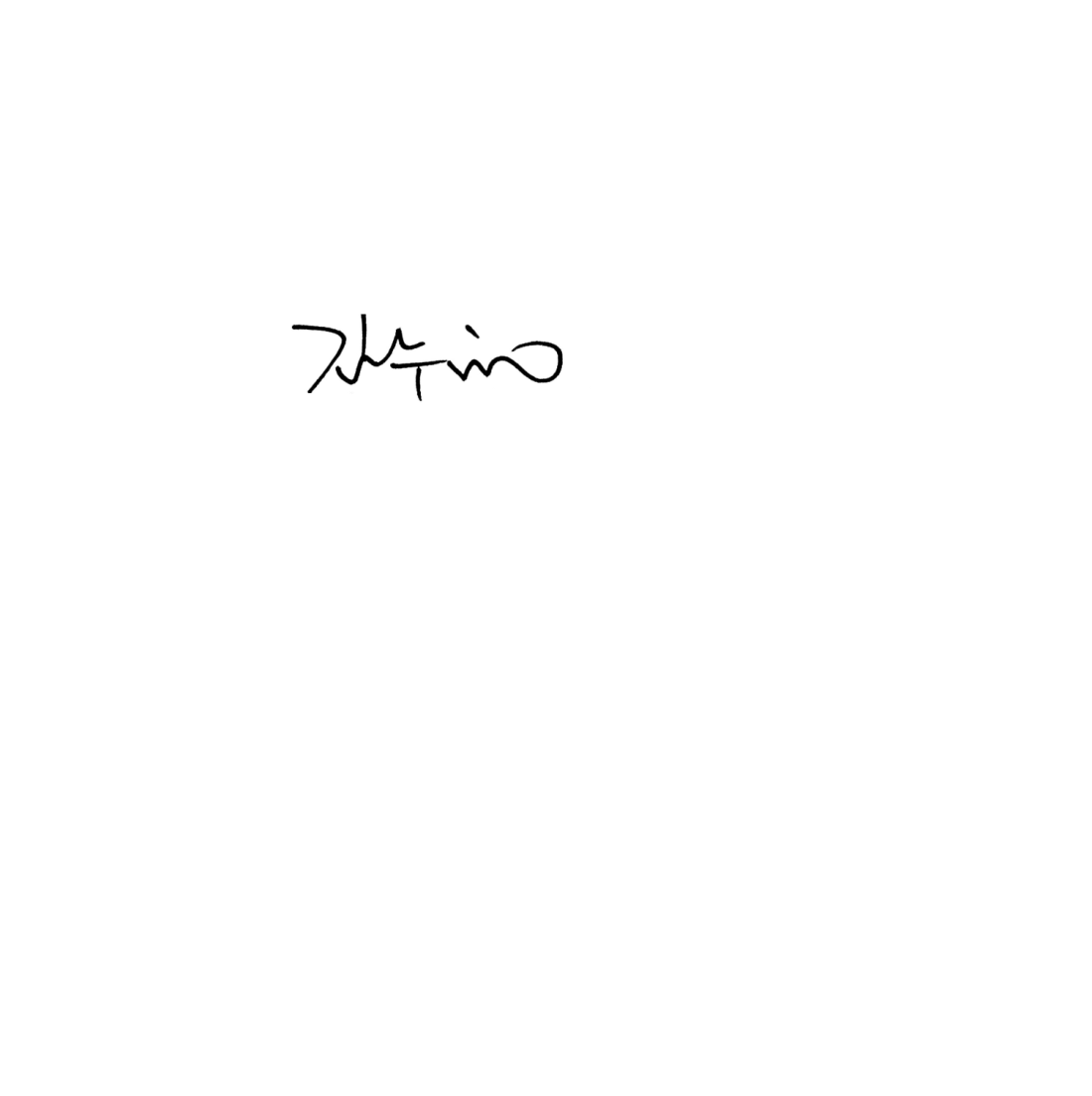
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A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Engineering in Computer Engineering.

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June 2015

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# (Abstract)

Today, personal data is becoming a new economic asset. Many of researchers mention that personal data which generated from our smartphone can be used for many purposes such as identification, recommendation system, and etc. In this research, we have collected user personal data from many users, around 38 students during 2 months. We develop new approach that can be used to identify human behavior motifs based on user personal data from their smartphone. The personal data which generated by users smartphone are heterogeneous data because those data produced by variety of sensors. Sometimes, the data from one or more sensors do not available. We used many of sensors and tried to combine them rather than only use one of sensor to handle it. We have implemented our approach to demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of our approach to identify human behavior. Furthermore, we evaluate our approach and present the details in this paper.

# INTRODUCTION

## Overview

Nowadays, smartphone capability has increased significantly. Smartphone has equipped with high processor, bigger memory, bigger storage and etc. With this equipment, smartphone has capability to running complex application. Many sensor also has embedded to the smartphone. With this sensor and log capability of smartphone, we can develop many useful system or application in different domain such as healthcare (elderly monitoring system) human fall detection, transportation (monitoring road and traffic condition), personal and social behavior, environmental monitoring (pollution, weather) and etc. To develop such system, we have to collect the user personal data and then analyze it. In this research, we try to collect user personal data to identify human behavior. Every person has unique behavior (behavior model). Example cases, in the context of daily behavior: Alice is research student in one of university in Korea. Every working day, he wakes up, takes a shower, breakfast, and goes to his campus at 8:40 AM. He living in dormitory, he walks from dormitory to his lab (campus) takes 10 minutes. Usually, he arrived in his lab at 9 AM and then sits on his chair and starts working. This example is one of the human daily routine in working day. Based on this story, we can used Alice’s smartphone sensor data to define and build Alice’s behavior model.

In term of personal data sensing, there are two ways to collect personal data from the users based on user involvement. First, participatory sensing and then the second, opportunistic sensing. Participatory sensing means the application still need user's intervention to complete their task. The examples for such application need user to taking text input for each time period, taking picture and etc. On the other hand, opportunistic sensing means application does not need user's intervention to complete their task, users not involved in making decisions instead smart phone itself make decisions according to the sensed and stored data. In this paper, to collect user personal data, we follow opportunistic method because we do not want to bothering user much. Based on those data, we try to identify human behavior and create their behavior model.

## Contribution

Our contribution in this work are: (1) We have developed an application data collector which can collect user personal data and it following opportunistic method. This application does not bothering users, there is nothing to do after user installing this application. (2) We have develop system that can identify human behavior based on their smartphone personal data. (3) Instead of identify human behavior we also develop system which can create human behavior model.

# Dataset

## Data Acquisition

### Application Data Collector

To develop application data collector, we do not develop from scratch, we use Funf library. The Funf Open Sensing Framework is an Android-based extensible framework, originally developed at the MIT Media Lab, for doing phone-based mobile sensing. Funf provides a reusable set of functionalities enabling the collection and configuration for a broad range of data types. Funf is open sourced under the LGPL license. Figure 1 shows Funf framework can collect many of sensing from smartphone such location, movement, communication and usage, social proximity, and many more. In this document, we do not describe details about Funf architecture but we describe about the data that we have collected and how to extract, visualize and analyze it. More details about Funf architecture can be seen in the main site of Funf and also Funf developer site.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Probes** | **Interval,duration (s)** |
| 1. | Location | 300 |
| 2. | Wi-Fi | 300 |
| 3. | Bluetooth | 300 |
| 4. | Battery | 300 |
| 5. | Call Log | 86400 |
| 6. | SMS Log | 86400 |
| 7. | Applications Installed | 86400 |
| 8. | Hardware Info | 86400 |
| 9. | Contacts | 86400 |
| 10. | Browser Search Log | 86400 |
| 11. | Browser Bookmark | 86400 |
| 12. | Light Sensor | 120,0.07 |
| 13. | Proximity | 120,0.07 |
| 14. | Temperature | 120,0.07 |
| 15. | Magnetic Field | 120,0.07 |
| 16. | Pressure | 120,0.07 |
| 17. | Activity Log | 120,0.07 |
| 18. | Screen Status | 120,0.07 |
| 19. | Running Application | 120,0.07 |

### Dataset Description

Our application follows opportunistic sensing because we do not want to bothering user much. To do that we must define the time (interval and duration), when the application will request the data from the smartphone. Interval means how many times in second system will send data request to the smartphone. The example, we set interval 300 seconds means 5 minutes, so application will request and store the data for every 5 minutes. Duration is used in sensor data because without duration is useless to collect the sensors data. The example of duration, when we set interval 120 seconds and duration 0.07 s so the application will send data request to the smartphone for every 2 minutes and the system will record the data during 0.07 seconds. To make easy for remembering, we classify the data to three of data categorization, are:

1. On Request Data (Current Data)
2. Historical Data (Saved in Android db)
3. Continuous Data (Sensor data)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\rischan\Music\funf.png | D:\Dropbox\thesis\figures\dataviewinsmartphone.png |
| Figure 1. Funf Open Sensing Framework | Figure 3. Personal data in user’s smartphone |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D:\Dropbox\thesis\figures\ppt2\pptdata\sstringxml.JPG | D:\Dropbox\thesis\figures\ppt2\pptdata\funfsettingxml.JPG |
| (a) | (b) |
| Figure 2. (a) strings.xml file in project directory, (b) inside the string.xml file | |

On request data means we try to ask current values from android system such as location, battery, nearby Bluetooth and etc. Historical data means the data that already store in android database so we try to access and copy those data from android database system to our application, the example of historical data are contact, call log, SMS log, and etc. Continuous data means we can get those data continuously such as sensor data (accelerometer, gyroscope, magnetic field, and etc). We are living in time dimension space so every data has timestamp. Funf already has features to collect time, Funf using UNIX UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) which is ( Unix time or POSIX time or Unix timestamp) is the number of seconds that have elapsed since January 1, 1970. To convert UNIX time to the human readable time, we can use POSIX function in R or another programming language. Data that we collected using our application will be store in SQLite database format with (*\*.db*) extension, the view of data can be seen in Figure 3. To open those database, we can use SQLite browser that can be download in SQLite browser main site. The table in all of databases contain four columns, \_id is automatically generated by database engine, name means the name of probes (sensors), timestamp column is time when system store the data to the phone’s storage, and value is the value that returned from the sensors.

Table 2. List of probes and types

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name of Probes** | **Explanation** |
| **On Request Data Table** | | |
| 1. | SimpleLocationProbe |  |
| 2. | WifiProbe |  |
| 3. | BluetoothProbe |  |
| 4. | BatteryProbe |  |
| **Historical Data Table** | | |
| 1. | CallLogProbe |  |
| 2. | SmsProbe |  |
| 3. | ApplicationsProbe |  |
| 4. | HardwareInfoProbe |  |
| 5. | BrowserBookmarksProbe |  |
| 6. | BrowserSearchesProbe |  |
| 7. | ContactProbe |  |
| **Continuous Data Table** | | |
| 1. | LightSensorProbe |  |
| 2. | ProximitySensorProbe |  |
| 3. | TemperatureSensorProbe |  |
| 4. | MagneticFieldSensorProbe |  |
| 5. | PressureSensorProbe |  |
| 6. | ScreenProbe |  |
| 7. | RunningApplicationsProbe |  |
| 8. | ActivityProbe |  |

In this document, we give the example of location data, the name of probe is *“Simple Location Probe”.* Location is one of the most important information from the user. Our application is collecting location information from the user’s smartphone, the value that returned by system is like in the box below:

{"mAccuracy":1625.0,"mAltitude":0.0,"mBearing":0.0,"mElapsedRealtimeNanos":21989372000000,"mExtras":{"networkLocationSource":"cached","networkLocationType":"cell","noGPSLocation":{"mAccuracy":1625.0,"mAltitude":0.0,"mBearing":0.0,"mElapsedRealtimeNanos":21989372000000,"mHasAccuracy":true,"mHasAltitude":false,"mHasBearing":false,"mHasSpeed":false,"mIsFromMockProvider":false,**"mLatitude":35.1837595,"mLongitude":126.9052379**,"mProvider":"network","mSpeed":0.0,"mTime":1403484137091},"travelState":"stationary"},"mHasAccuracy":true,"mHasAltitude":false,"mHasBearing":false,"mHasSpeed":false,"mIsFromMockProvider":false,"mLatitude":35.1837595,"mLongitude":126.9052379,"mProvider":"network","mSpeed":0.0,"mTime":1403484137091,"timestamp":1403484137.255}

That data which from location probes representing a geographic location. A location can consist of a latitude, longitude, timestamp, and other information such as bearing, altitude, velocity and etc. All locations generated by the *LocationManager* are guaranteed to have a valid latitude, longitude, and timestamp (both UTC time and elapsed real-time since boot) and all other parameters are optional. The details documents about the data itself can be accessed in our projects site[[1]](#footnote-1), open “Data Documentation” directory.

The size of all of data after extracted is 28.7 GB. Extracted data contain 47 directories in different name for each student data. The result of data summarization which contain with name of directories, size, starting point, and ending point can be seen in Table 6. Starting point means when the student start the application, and ending point means when the student stop the application.

**Table 6. Data Summarization from 47 students.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Data ID** | **Size (MB)** | **Starting Point** | **Ending Point** |
| 1. | ENFP\_0719 | 628 | 6/30/2014 8:26 | 8/20/2014 0:18 |
| 2. | ENFP\_0773 | 664 | 6/26/2014 12:34 | 8/18/2014 4:58 |
| 3. | ENFP\_2012 | 661 | 6/27/2014 6:11 | 9/2/2014 3:57 |
| 4. | ENTJ\_5868 | 6890 | 6/27/2014 5:31 | 8/13/2014 0:00 |
| 5. | ENTJ\_6454 | 121 | 6/26/2014 5:32 | 8/6/2014 18:53 |
| 6. | ENTJ\_6966 | 272 | 7/2/2014 7:24 | 8/19/2014 11:22 |
| 7. | ENTP\_5623 | 455 | 6/30/2014 4:49 | 8/19/2014 20:57 |
| 8. | ESFJ\_2301 | 145 | 6/27/2014 5:31 | 8/20/2014 2:58 |
| 9. | ESFJ\_9284 | 158 | 6/26/2014 12:34 | 8/18/2014 4:58 |
| 10. | ESFP\_0912 | 278 | 6/26/2014 5:28 | 8/18/2014 8:53 |
| 11. | ESFP\_3295 | - |  |  |
| 12. | ESFP\_4634 | 486 | 6/27/2014 5:25 | 8/20/2014 4:10 |
| 13. | ESFP\_7467 | 607 | 6/26/2014 5:27 | 8/19/2014 7:18 |
| 14. | ESTJ\_0371 | 2390 | 7/3/2014 16:21 | 8/16/2014 21:03 |
| 15. | ESTJ\_3022 | 183 | 6/26/2014 5:28 | 8/18/2014 23:22 |
| 16. | ESTJ\_5071 | 1920 | 7/2/2014 2:34 | 9/11/2014 1:49 |
| 17. | ESTJ\_5190 | 258 | 7/30/2014 6:04 | 8/24/2014 1:43 |
| 18. | ESTJ\_5824 | 173 | 6/26/2014 5:29 | 8/18/2014 3:51 |
| 19. | ESTJ\_6510 | 756 | 6/27/2014 5:30 | 8/20/2014 8:09 |
| 20. | ESTP\_4301 | 232 | 6/26/2014 5:29 | 8/20/2014 4:39 |
| 21. | ESTP\_5154 | 990 | 6/27/2014 5:31 | 8/13/2014 0:00 |
| 22. | INFP\_1993 | 432 | 6/26/2014 5:31 | 8/20/2014 0:31 |
| 23. | INTJ\_5498 | 342 | 6/26/2014 5:28 | 8/20/2014 2:49 |
| 24. | INTJ\_7906 | 312 | 6/14/2014 11:00 | 8/16/2014 23:01 |
| 25. | INTP\_3739 | 1030 | 6/27/2014 5:28 | 8/18/2014 5:58 |
| 26. | INTP\_6399 | 199 | 6/26/2014 5:29 | 8/12/2014 8:32 |
| 27. | INTP\_9712 | 180 | 6/26/2014 5:37 | 8/16/2014 18:05 |
| 28. | ISFJ\_2057 | 183 | 6/27/2014 5:32 | 8/14/2014 23:19 |
| 29. | ISFJ\_2711 | 767 | 7/31/2014 0:51 | 8/20/2014 6:59 |
| 30. | ISFJ\_7328 | 133 | 6/30/2014 7:09 | 8/19/2014 23:37 |
| 31. | ISFP\_4030 | 2380 | 6/27/2014 6:11 | 9/2/2014 3:57 |
| 32. | ISFP\_4282 | 613 | 6/27/2014 5:27 | 8/20/2014 2:46 |
| 33. | ISTJ\_0178 | 158 | 6/26/2014 5:28 | 8/19/2014 5:05 |
| 34. | ISTJ\_0386 | 284 | 6/26/2014 5:27 | 8/19/2014 7:18 |
| 35. | ISTJ\_2068 | 339 | 6/26/2014 5:29 | 8/18/2014 5:30 |
| 36. | ISTJ\_2837 | 186 | 6/27/2014 5:27 | 8/22/2014 5:41 |
| 37. | ISTJ\_3052 | 131 | 6/27/2014 5:27 | 8/20/2014 3:41 |
| 38. | ISTJ\_4659 | 325 | 7/2/2014 2:34 | 9/11/2014 1:49 |
| 39. | ISTJ\_4667 | 156 | 6/26/2014 5:29 | 8/15/2014 10:44 |
| 40. | ISTJ\_4700 | 170 | 7/3/2014 6:50 | 8/25/2014 13:08 |
| 41. | ISTJ\_4753 | 363 | 6/26/2014 5:29 | 8/18/2014 23:48 |
| 42. | ISTJ\_4968 | 95 | 7/3/2014 16:21 | 8/16/2014 21:03 |
| 43. | ISTJ\_9139 | 473 | 7/3/2014 16:21 | 8/20/2014 5:57 |
| 44. | ISTJ\_9576 | 198 | 7/4/2014 1:00 | 8/18/2014 7:12 |
| 45. | ISTP\_3948 | 500 | 6/26/2014 5:29 | 8/20/2014 1:28 |
| 46. | ISTP\_7676 | 365 | 6/27/2014 5:31 | 8/19/2014 22:11 |
| 47. | XXXX\_XXXX | 434 | 6/27/2014 5:31 | 8/21/2014 6:02 |

## Data Pre-processing

Not all of data from user’s smartphone are clean, means the data has a noise and duplication.

In this section, we explain about the data pre-processing which is contain with two subchapters are data cleansing and data transformation.

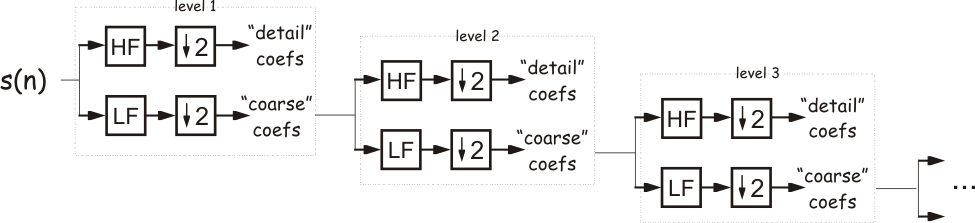
### Data Cleansing

Funf library which we used as base of our application for collecting user personal data has problem in historical data. Historical data is the data which are already stored in android database system such as contact, SMS log, call log, and etc. We use 86400 second interval, means we will copy those data from android database system to our application database one time every day. It will make duplication in our database, so we have to care about it. System does not always work well, sometimes the return value is NA, no value, and has. We use R programming language to make module which can remove this duplication and also clean the noisy data.

### Dataset Transformation

As we mentioned in data description section that the size of all of the data is around 28 GB. It will is the mobile accelerometer is power saving designed to be simpler than standalone sensors, its sampling rate is not stable and entirely depends on mobile OS. The time interval between two consecutive returned samples is not a constant. The sensor only outputs value when the forces acting on each dimension have a significant change. The sampling rate of our device is approximately 27 Hz. Therefore, acquired signal is interpolated to 32 Hz using linear interpolation to ensure that the time interval between two sample-points will be fixed.

When accelerometer samples movement data by user walking, some noises will inevitably be collected. These additional noises came from various sources (e.g., idle orientation shifts, screen taps, bumps on the road while walking). Moreover, mobile accelerometer produces numerous noises compared with standalone sensors since its functionality is fully governed by mobile OS layer. A digital filter needs to be designed to eliminate noises and reduce the impact of misplacement error concurrently. Multi-level wavelet decomposition and reconstruction method are adopted to filter the signal.



**Figure 2.3** Multi-level wavelet decomposition

According to the Figure 2.3, original signal is denoted by. High-pass filter and low-pass filter are denoted by and. Within each level, the outputs from high-pass filter are known as detail coefficients. On the other hand, low-pass filter outputs contain most of the information of the input signal. They are known as coarse coefficients. The signal is down-sampled by 2 at each level. Coefficients obtained from the low-pass filter are used as the original signal for the next level, and this process continues until the desired level is achieved.

In contrast, reconstruction is the reverse of decomposition process. To eliminate noises, we assign the detail coefficients to 0. The reconstruction of the signal is computed by concatenating the coefficients of high-frequency with low-frequency. In this study, the Daubechies orthogonal wavelet () with level 2 is adopted for reducing noise and eliminating the impact of misplacement error simultaneously.

## Feature Extraction

In this stage, three phases are investigated to obtain an optimal classification model: First, possible features on both time and frequency domains are extracted on 3 types of acceleration data including -axis signal, magnitude and sum of acceleration forces of axes. As discussed in the Section 2.2.1, signals could not be distinguished with current limited resources on mobile devices. Hence, we consider the sum of forces acting simultaneously on both axes. Second, feature subset selection algorithms are applied for obtaining the best feature set. Feature subsets are selected based on the accuracy criterion of the learning algorithm. Finally, the best feature subsets are classified using Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier with Radial Basis Function (RBF) kernel.

### Define Human Activity and Behavior

We extract features which can represent characteristics of gait signal in time domain including

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Average maximum acceleration   (2.7)   * Average minimum acceleration   (2.8) | * 10-bin histogram distribution   (2.9) |
| * Average absolute difference   (2.10) | * Standard deviation   (2.11) |
| * Root Mean Square   (2.12) | * Waveform length   (2.13) |

where is the data point in time series of a segment, is the number of gait cycles in the segment, is the total number of data point in the segment.

These features above are extracted on 3 types of signal including , and

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Cadence period   (2.14) | * Cadence frequency   (2.15) |

where is the time length of gait cycle

### Listing Features and Extraction

Wifi dan location

* 40 first FFT coefficients

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (2.16) |

* 40 first DCT coefficients

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (2.17) |

Similar to features on time domains, these coefficients are extracted on , and.

As stated before, the walking speed of users in fact is not absolutely constant. Hence, the length of gait cycles is not stable. Calculating coefficients on frequency domain (e.g. ) requires window frames (or patterns) have the same fixed length. Meanwhile, the length of gait cycles fluctuates slightly around time gap calculated in the Section 2.3. As a result, the number of data points in every gait cycle needs to be normalized by using our proposed algorithm [14] to make sure the frequency coefficients are calculated properly.

# HUMAN BEHAVIORS MODELING

Biometric cryptosystems (BCS) (aka biometric encryption, biometric template protection) have been being developed to enhance both privacy and security of the conventional biometric systems [35-37, 58, 59, 61]. In these systems, biometric templates are bound with a cryptographic key, making it computationally challenging to retrieve either the key or the original template from the biometrically encrypted data. A user would be authenticated / identified if he provided a new template which is sufficiently close to the original which is registered to the system before. The backbone of this system is based on conventional cryptography wherein a cryptographic key is employed as the authentication factor. However unlike conventional password-based system where key management remains security and utilization issues [38, 39], BCS links biometrics with cryptography to overcome such vulnerabilities by biometrically managing such keys with the more secure and more convenient way. In this thesis, we additionally introduce a gait based biometric cryptosystem. Our BCS relies on fuzzy commitment scheme [36] to deal with the natural variations of gait templates. The original gait template is always discarded and is not stored in the system so that the security and privacy are significantly enhanced. Such templates are acquired by an integrated accelerometer in mobile devices and then, are transformed for feasibly binding with cryptographic keys. Helper data supporting authentication are stored in the mobile storage and biometrically encrypted to prevent an attacker from retrieving either the key or original templates. Hence, they are still secure even though mobile devices are lost or compromised.

## Background and Problem Statement

### Smartphone Personal Data

In 1999, A. Juels and M. Wattenberg combined well-known techniques from the areas of error correcting codes and cryptography to achieve a new type of cryptographic primitive referred to a fuzzy commitment scheme [36]. Figure 3.1 illustrates the operation of this scheme in a biometric scenario, wherein codeword c of length represents a secret or a cryptographic key, and witness is the biometric template having the same length with . The -bit can be expressed in terms of the codeword along with an offset such that . The function is to conceal by using a conventional cryptographic hash function while leaving in clear.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.1) |

Each provides partial information about yet is not saved under archetype and be always concealed by . In the enrollment, a user will provide an original biometrics . The system generates a codeword and computes the fuzzy commitment . The returned values of and are stored locally. In authentication, the user who is supposed to be will provide a fresh biometrics . To decommit using, the system computes , where is an efficient decoding function. will be equal to if is sufficiently close to according to an appropriate distance metric. The differences between and are removed by the error correcting code techniques used in .

C:\Users\ThangHoang\Desktop\res\fuzzy commitment scheme.emf

**Figure 3.1** The fuzzy commitment scheme proposed by A. Juels [36]

### Modeling and Discovering Human Activity and Behaviors

The random error correcting codes used in our system is BCH codes that were discovered independently by Bose and Ray-Chaudhuri [47] and by Hocquenghem [48]. BCH Codes, like many other digital codes, are used to encode a vector information message of length (the cryptographic key in this study) into a codeword vector of length.

BCH codes are the generation of Hamming codes for multiple error correction. It could be defined over any field. However in this work, we only focus on using binary BCH codes over Galois Field with in which, code symbols are represented by bits of.

For any positive integer and, there exists a binay BCH code with length and minimum distance such that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.2) |

where is the maximum errors which could be corrected. In other word, this binary BCH code could correct up to errors in a block of digits.

Let be a primitive element in Galois Field. The minimal polynomial of over GF(2) is denoted as . The generator polynomial of -error correcting BCH code of length is the Least Common Multiple () of the minimal polynimals of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.3) |

If is even, could be expressed as where is odd and . Then is a conjugate of . Therefore . (3.3) is equivalent to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.4) |

The information block length of is determined by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.5) |

The minimum distance is determined by the weight of the generator polynomial

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.6) |

The encoding process of Binary BCH code could be summarized as follows. Given a information message . We express in term of message polynomial

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.7) |

Parameters including the length of codeword and the -error correcting code are pre-defined. Then, we generate the irreducible primitive polynomial of over with the degree of , and the primitive element of . The minimal polynomials for each element in is determined respectively. Then, the generator polynomial is calculated according to (3.4)

Finally, the encoding process is done by multiplying message polynomial with the generator polynomial yielding a codeword where are coefficients of the codeword

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.8) |

where

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.9) |

Given a codeword , the BCH decoding could be done by a specific algorithm proposed by J. Massey et al. [49]. The outline of BCH decoding includes typical steps as following

* Calculating the syndrome for
* Determining the coefficients of the error polynomial from by using the Berlekamp-Massey Algorithm or Euclidean Algorithm
* Determining the locations of the errors by calculating the inverses of the roots of using Chien search
* Correcting the errors.

A millstone of these steps is described clearly in [43]

## Proposed Methods

### Overall architecture

Figure 3.2 sketches our proposed gait based BCS using fuzzy commitment scheme based on binary BCH codes. The objective of this system is to biometrically encrypt a cryptographic key (i.e. symmetric key) using user’s biometric gait. This key will be successfully replicated if the user provides a fresh template which is sufficiently close to the original which has been registered before according to the Hamming distance metric. The system consists of two phases including enrollment phase and authentication phase which are briefly described as following

In the enrollment phase, gait signal of a user will be firstly acquired and then is pre-processed to eliminate the influence of the acquisition environment. Real-valued gait templates are then extracted and binarized. After that, reliable bits in the binary template are determined via estimating the error probability of each component using statistical analysis. Concurrently, a binary cryptographic key is generated randomly. On the one hand, this key will be encoded using binary BCH codes to mitigate the variations of gait characteristics. The encoded key will be bound with the binary template forming secured. On the other hand, a cryptographic hash function will be applied to keep safely under concealed form. Helper data used for binary template construction along with will also be stored for further use to replicate the key in the authentication phase.

C:\Users\ThangHoang\Desktop\res\biometric cryptosystem model_NO_ATTACK.emf

**Figure 3.2** The overall architecture of our proposed gait based BCS using fuzzy commitment scheme where ⊕ denotes the OR-exclusive operation

In the authentication phase, the user supposed to be will provide a fresh gait template. Such template is also preprocessed and binarized using helper data which is previously stored in the enrollment phase. After that, extracted binary template will be bound with the secured returning a string. This string will be decoded using BCH decoding to obtain a fresh key. Finally, the hash code of will be matched with for authentication decision. The milestones of our system are described in detail as in the following

### Recognizing Human Daily Activity and Behaviors

A gait cycle based segmentation algorithm as discuss in the Section 2.3 is also applied to split the gait signal into separated patterns. A gait template is extracted by concatenating 3 dimensional signals, respectively.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.10) |

where is the -dimensional signal.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.11) |

is constructed by concatenating consecutive gait cycles which are separated and normalized by a segmentation algorithm in the Section 2.3. Finally we obtain a gait template with the length of. Figure 3.3 shows extracted gait templates of 3 users. Since samples in the template are real values, we call these templates as real-valued templates in . After that, an interpolation is adopted to resample the gait template to appropriate lengths for possibly binding with the cryptographic key in our system.

Given samples to in an extracted gait template where is the acceleration value sensed at the time of . We apply spline interpolation to simulate the continuity of the template. The spline interpolation such that for is determined by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.12) |

is a cubic polynomial which is calculated as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.13) |

where

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| , , | (3.14) |

Note that *,* is calculated by solving the tridiagonal matrix

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.15) |

where

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3.16) |

C:\Users\ThangHoang\Desktop\res\gait_template.emf

**Figure 3.3** Illustration of extracted real-valued gait templates of 3 users

From now, we denote as the length of the gait template after resampling. Resampled templates will be binarized for binding with the BCH codeword which is encoded from a cryptographic key. The binarization is based on statistical analysis and a quantization method which will be described in the next section.

### Human and Machine Time

### Similarity Pattern Detection

We use BCH to denote a binary BCH code, whereis the code length of bits, is the key length of bits and is the error correction capability. The binary cryptographic key of length is generated randomly corresponding to each user and then be encoded into the codeword of length using encoding scheme. After that, we bind the extracted binary gait template with yielding secured. The method used to bind these two binary strings is *exclusive-OR* operation. We summarize all of essential steps both in enrollment phase and verification phase in our system as following

#### *Motif Identitication*

1. Select a by pre-defining parameters including the length of the codeword, the length of secret key.

For each user , biometric template is extracted using the method in Section 3.2.2

1. Determine the mean over all feature vectors and extract binary gait templates using the method in the Section 3.2.3. Then, discard
2. Determine the reliable bit indices and reducing the length of to by only selecting first bits among based on
3. Store as helper data for further use to construct fresh binary templates in the authentication phase
4. Randomly generate a binary secret key with the length of
5. Calculate the hash code of by using a cryptographic hash function (e.g. SHA, MD5, etc.). Then, discard and store .
6. Encode using encoding scheme to obtain the codeword
7. Bind with using *exclusive-OR* operator yielding , and then store

#### *Behavior Profiling*

For each user , a fresh biometric template is extracted using the method in the Section 3.2.2 same as in the enrollment phase

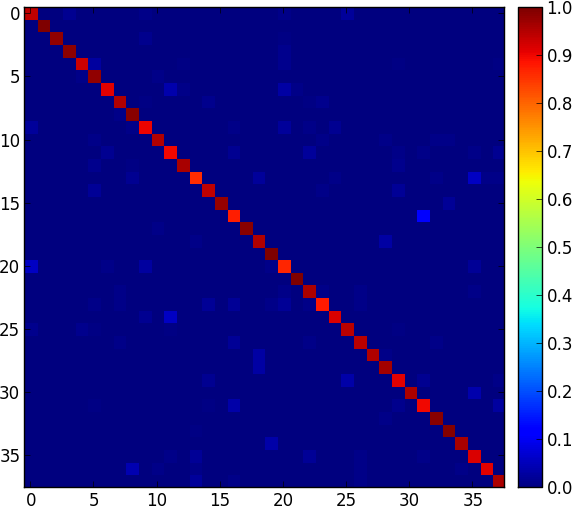
1. Extract binary gait templates with length of using the method in the Section 3.2.3 with the help of and which are previously stored.
2. Bind with using exclusive-OR operator to obtain a corrupted codeword
3. Employ BCH decoding algorithms to obtain the key from
4. Calculating hash code using the equivalent cryptographic hash function as in the enrollment phase
5. Matching with , if , the user is authenticated. Otherwise, it will be rejected.

# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

## Result and Discussion

### Behavior Identification

Total 8500 patterns are extracted from the dataset by using our segmentation algorithm. Around patterns corresponding to each volunteer are split into two separated parts. The first part is used for training (*T-part*) and the remaining is used for prediction (*P-part*). We used libsvm[[2]](#footnote-2) [26] as the tool to perform SVM with RBF kernel. The performance of RBF kernel fully depends on selecting parameters . In order to construct an optimal SVM model, we perform a strategy to find the good yielding the best classification result. Features described in section 3.4 are extracted on both *T-part* and *P-part*. To deal with over-fitting issue, 10-fold cross validation is applied on T-part with various . The yielding the best cross validation accuracy will be selected. According to [26], we tried exponentially growing sequences of and to identify the ‘coarse’ pair first (e.g. ). Subsequently, a more detailed search is performed to identify a finer () yielding an optimal cross-validation accuracy. The best is identified at the cross-validation accuracy of 98.71%. Then, whole *T-part* is trained again using () to obtain the final SVM model. An overall accuracy rate approximately 94.93% is achieved when using such model to predict *T-part*. Figure 4.1(a) illustrates the confusion matrix of prediction result.

 C:\Users\ThangHoang\Desktop\Authentication\Paper\unknown\image\SFFS_SFS_alg.emf

(a) (b)

**Figure 4.1** **(a)** Confusion matrix of the gait recognition using SVM and RBF kernel, **(b)** the classification accuracy of feature subsets by applying SFFS and SFS algorithms

Additionally, by applying the SFS and SFFS algorithm, the dimension of feature vectors is reduced and the classification accuracy is slightly increased as well. The processing time is also ameliorated significantly (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1(b)). By applying SFFS, the prediction time only costs 411 milliseconds per sample using mobile resources. In authentication mode, a task requires to predict on 9 consecutive samples (as discussed in the Section 4.2.3). It costs less than 4 seconds to make a decision. This is an acceptable level compared to original case (≈ 20 seconds). Note that processing time is very important in mobile applications since we aim to deploy a lightweight authentication model running directly on mobile phone. Nowadays, it is likely to be optimized by its weight, power and size rather than computational power (e.g. CPU, memory). Hence reducing feature dimension will help the mobile device to perform classification task more quickly so that the interaction between the phone and its user is also improved.

**Table 4.1** The performance of reducing feature dimension versus non-reducing

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scheme** | **No. of Subsets** | **Accuracy** | **Loading Time** | **Prediction Time** |
| **Original** | 29 | 94.34 % | 205897 ms | 2280 ms |
| **SFS** | 12 | 94.90 % | 86799 ms | 398 ms |
| **SFFS** | 13 | 94.93 % | 84223 ms | 411 ms |

### Validity of The Results

Before discussing the impact of mobile installation, we first compare the performance of segmentation based on gait cycles against previous studies used fixed size segmentation [15-17]. Since walking is a regularly cyclic activity, it is relatively easy to perceive that segmentation based on gait cycle always yields a better classification result compared with based on a fixed length (Table 4.2(a)).

**Table 4.2** **(a)** Improvements of segmentation based on gait cycles compared with fixed length, **(b)** the influence of disorientation error to the classification results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (a) | | |  | (b) | | |
| **Segmentation method** | | **Accuracy** |  | **Segmentation method** | **Fixing dis-orientation** | **Accuracy** |
| Fixed length | 3000 ms | 87.88 % |  | Fixed length | No | 79.53 % |
| 6000 ms | 87.78 % |  | Our algorithm | No | 84.03 % |
| 9000 ms | 84.73 % |  | Yes | 94.93 % |
| Gait cycle | 2 GCs | 92.26 % |  |  |  |  |
| 4 GCs | 94.93 % |  |  |  |  |
| 8 GCs | 90.94 % |  |  |  |  |

Second, we analyze the impacts of installation errors to segmentation algorithm and the classification accuracy. Note that a perfect accuracy rate of segmentation is achieved when using our algorithm with the transformed -signal. All gait cycles are detected and segmented correctly. Table 4.2(b) illustrates the performance of the segmentation task with/without fixing disorientation error. As discussed above, the periodicity of walking is only represented well in transformed -signal. Without rectifying such issues, the segmentation algorithm could not determine precisely the regularity of gait cycles caused by -signal’s instability. Therefore, each segmented pattern could not only represent a sequence of consecutive gait cycles well. That leads features extracted from these patterns could not represent the characteristics of walking style of individuals as well. As a result, the classification accuracy rate is contaminated. Even with using segmentation based on fixed length, the best achieved classification rate at length of 3000 ms is also worse (79.53%).

## Experimental Evaluation

The variation of biometric gait could be influenced by acquisition conditions. Since this is the early approach of gait based BCS not using PR-ML algorithms to handle natural variations of biometric gait, we only consider gait signals not to be influenced by many environmental conditions such as the influence of footgear, the installation errors, etc. Hence, we exclude gait signals which are significantly influenced by these conditions. Only signals acquired when the phone is placed vertically inside the trouser pocket with a fixed orientation and position are selected. Totally, we obtained 34 out of 38 users satisfying our conditions above and having at least 16 gait templates extracted by our proposed segmentation and template extraction method. Each extracted template consists of consecutive gait cycles and each gait cycle is normalized to samples of length. Therefore, templates will have the equal length of samples where 3 is the number of dimensions in the acquired signal including as described in the Section 3.2.2. After that these real-valued gait templates are resampled using interpolation to appropriate lengths for binarization and key binding scheme. Finally, such resampled gait templates will be equally divided into two parts used for training and testing.

### Time Execution and Performance

Figure 4.3 illustrates the normalized Euclidean distance distribution of real-valued gait templates and the Hamming distance distribution of binary template based on reliable bits selection. The Euclidean distance of two real-valued templates of length is calculated by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (4.1) |

The Hamming distance of two binary templates of length is calculated by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (4.2) |

C:\Users\ThangHoang\Desktop\fig1.emf

**Figure 4.3** The density distribution of real-valued and binary gait templates

Looking at the case of the Euclidean distance distribution of real-valued templates, the discrimination is likely to be low. In a more details, the distribution areas of same and different users mostly distribute from 0 to 0.2. That means gait templates between users are likely to be similar. Therefore, applying a threshold-based classification on such templates will result in a high error rate. From our experiment, we observe that extracting binary templates using the quantization method not only makes such templates be applicable to binding with binary BCH codewords but also increase the discrimination property. This is because binary templates only contains bits having high reliable. As shown in the Figure 4.3, the Hamming distances of intra- and inter- class templates are more discriminant and distribute mostly around 0.2 and 0.5 respectively. Templates between users are more dissimilar so that determining an appropriate threshold to classify such templates is more straightforward to achieve an acceptable error rate.

### **Limitation**

Spline interpolation is necessarily adopted to resample gait templates from the original length of to appropriate values of for extracting binary templates having sufficient length to bind with a binary BCH codeword (e.g. ). Hence, we analyze the impacts of resampling process on the gait template similarity. Figure 4.4(a) shows that the variation of real-valued templates is not influenced by the resampling process. The similarity of such templates does not changed significantly when they are resampled to various lengths.

C:\Users\ThangHoang\Desktop\res\euc_dist\63to4158interp.emf C:\Users\ThangHoang\Desktop\res\ham_dist\511bits_variousn.emf

**Figure 4.4** **(a)** The Euclidean distance distribution of real-valued templates when they are resampled to various length of , **(b)** The Hamming distance of binary templates of length extracted from when is resampled to be times of

However, although resampling process does not modify the similarity of real-valued templates, it adversely affects the reliable bits selection process which determines reliable bits out of to extract binary templates. If is much larger than, determining reliable bits based on their error function may be instable because of existing a large number of bits having a same error probability. Such bits could be selected arbitrarily. As a result, the extracted binary templates are more sensitive to error. Figure 4.4(b) illustrates the changes of distribution area when is resampled to a value of times of in term of . The distance of intra class templates are getting decreased and towards to 0. In other words, binary templates of the same user are getting more similar. That makes the number of errors need to be corrected in a template of the same user will be reduced. However, the distribution area of inter-class templates not only reduces to 0 but also be getting wider and mixes with the distribution of intra class templates. This phenomenon also happens in different cases of (e.g. ). Hence, an appropriate value of should be selected according to the requirement of to trade off the similarity of intra- and inter- templates.

In BCH codes, the length of information is inversely proportional to the number of correcting errors. The larger theis, the lower the information would be. For example, suppose the BCH codeword of length is 511 bits, if is up to 25 bits approximately 5% of , the length of key will be 157 bits. If is up to 121 bits ≈ 24% of , will be reduced significantly to 10. Applying cryptographic hash functions to conceal the cryptographic key at this length is insecure. Hence, in our system, we set to be approximately 12% for to be large enough.

As discussed above, the FAR and FRR reflect the security and friendliness of a BCS, respectively. In our system, we prioritize the security so that our objective is to make the FAR always equal to 0% and the FRR is as low as possible. To do that, the appropriate value of is selected based on analyzing the distance distribution of intra- and inter- class binary templates as already illustrated in the Figure 4.4(b). Table 4.3 specifically shows our selected values of. At such values, the normalized Hamming distance of extracted binary templates between users is always larger than 12% so that the expected FAR of 0% could be achieved, whereas the normalized Hamming distance of gait templates of the same users would be mostly lower than 12%, hence a low FRR could be achieved

**Table 4.3** Optimal length of the real-valued template corresponding with the requisite length of the binary gait template

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 127 | 317 |
| 255 | 586 |
| 511 | 126 |

# RELATED WORKS

## Smartphone Personal Data

State of the art BCSs which were previously proposed mostly focus on using physiological modalities such as iris [54, 57], face [50, 52, 46] and fingerprint [53, 55]. Theref are some studies that use behavioral biometrics such as signature [51], voice [40, 42] and keystroke [41]. Generally, BCSs could be classified into 2 subsystems including key binding and key-generation systems [60]. In key-binding systems – like our approach, a random key string is generated and then, bound with a biometric template yielding helper data. Such data is stored for further utilization to retrieve the key in the authentication phase. Several key binding techniques are fuzzy commitment scheme [36], helper data scheme [59] and fuzzy vault [37]. The key is revocable so that helper data containing a partial of biometric template is also revocable. A new helper data could be recreated by binding a fresh biometric template with a new key which is generated randomly, if the old data is compromised. Some key-binding based systems were implemented using various biometric modalities such as iris [57], face [50, 52, 46], fingerprint [53, 55], hand written signature [51], voice [42], keystroke [41] and authors achieved promising results. For example, F.Hao et al [57] proposed an iris based BCS using fuzzy commitment scheme. They used 2048 bits of iris code combined with the concatenated codes and achieved the FAR and FRR of 0% and 0.47% respectively, the key length and the security of their system is the key length are 140 and 44 bits respectively. In contrast to key-binding systems – the key generation scheme – helper data is created directly only from the biometric template. Such helper data will associate with a presented query which is close to the original template [56] to generate either the unique key string or the original template. Typical techniques of such scheme are fuzzy extractor [35, 58], secure sketches [61]. Applications of key-generated have already been implemented on iris [54] and voice [40]

All studies above are uni-modal BCSs wherein authors attempted to achieve the optimal performance in terms of FAR, FRR, key length and the security strength against to masquerade attacks. Hence, some other authors introduced multi-modal BCS by fusing several biometric modalities to enhance the performance of the system [28, 33, 60, 62, 63] (e.g. increases the key length and the security level of the system, reduces the rate of FAR and FRR, etc.) In [33], A. Nagar et al. combine fingerprint, iris and face together to construct a multimodal BCS. At the security level of 53 bits equivalent to , the Genuine Acceptance Rate () of 99% are achieved, compared with using individual modality such as . Nandakumar and Jain [62] used two biometric modalities of fingerprint and iris to construct a key-binding based multiBCS using fuzzy vault. The combination of two modalities results in the and of approximately 1.8% and ~0.01%, wherein the is significantly reduced compared with the of 12% and 21.2% when individually using single fingerprint and iris respectively.

## Modeling and Discovering Human Behaviors

Human gait has been considered as a particular style and manner of moving human feet and hence contains the information of identity authentication. In a more detailed level view, the mechanism of human gait involves synchronization between the skeletal, neurological and muscular system of human body [4]. In 2005, H. Ailisto et al. were the first to propose the gait authentication using wearable sensor [13] and this area was further expanded by Gafurov et al. [10]. In general, sensors are attached to various positions on human body to record locomotion signal. Various sensors are experimented including gyroscope, rotation sensor but acceleration sensor (or accelerometer) is the most commonly used. In this field, there are two typical approaches: (1) Template Matching (TM) and (2) Machine Learning (ML). In (1), acquired signal is preprocessed and then split into patterns. Best patterns which represent the most characteristics of the subject are considered as representative gait templates. They are then stored as referred templates corresponding to individual. Various distance metrics such as Dynamic Time Warping (DTW) [9, 19, 14], Euclidean distance [8, 9], auto-correlation [13], nearest neighbors [11] are used for calculating the similarity score between a given pattern and referred templates.

Second method is the most popular approach used in pattern recognition areas. In this approach, gait signal is segmented into patterns. On each pattern, features are extracted in time domain, frequency domain, and wavelet domain or by special techniques such as time delay embedding [18]. Extracted feature vectors are then classified using supervised classifiers like HMM [16], SVM [17, 15, 20, 14, 18], ANN [5], LDA [5]. Some other works propose hybrid approaches in which either distance metrics such as DTW [7], Euclidean [10, 12], are used to measure the similarity scores of features extracted in time and frequency domains, or similarity scores of gait templates can be considered as features which are used for classification [6].

**Table 5.1** State of the art gait authentication using Standalone (S) and Mobile sensor (M) including Accelerometer (A), Rotation Sensor (R) by approaches: Template Matching (TM), Machine Learning (ML) and Hybrid (H)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study** | **Sensor /**  **Sampling rate** | **Location** | **Methods** | **No. of Subjects** | **Results** |
| [14]  [6] | M–A / 27Hz  S–A / 50Hz | T Pocket  Ankle | TM, ML  H | 11  22 (16M 6F) | 79.1%, 92.7% RR  3.03% EER |
| [5] | 9 S–R | Body | ML (LDA) | 30 (25M 5F) | ~ 100% RR |
| [15] | M–A | T Pocket | ML (SVM) | 36 | HTER: 10.1% |
| [7] | S–A / 40Hz | Ankle | H | 22 | 3.27% EER |
| [16-17] | M–A / 120Hz  M–A / 45Hz | Hip | ML (HMM)  ML (SVM) | 48 (30M 18F) | 6.15% EER, 5.9% FAR, 6.3% FRR |
| [8]  [18] | S–A / 100Hz  M–A / 25 Hz | Ankle  T Pocket | TM (Euclidean)  ML (SVM) | 10  25 | 20% EER  100% RR |
| [9] | S–A / 100Hz | Hip | TM (PCA) | 60(43M 17F) | 1.6% EER |
| [19] | M–A / 45Hz | Hip | TM (DTW) | 51 (41M 10F) | 20% EER |
| [20] | M–A / 37Hz | Hip | ML ( SVM) | 6 | 90.3 ± 3.2% RR |
| [10] | S–A / 16Hz,  100Hz | Ankle Pocket Arm Hip | H (Euclidean)  H (Manhattan) | 21 (12M 9F)  100 (70M 30F) 50(33M 17F) 30 (23M 7 F) | 5% EER  7% EER  10% EER  13% EER |
| [11] | S–A / 100Hz | Body | TM(NN) | 30 | 96.7% RR |
| [12] [13] | S–A / 256Hz | Waist | TM(cross-corr.), H (FFT, histogram) | 36 (19M 17F) | 6.4 %, 10%, 19% EER |

In early stages, most of works used standalone sensors (SSs) have been implemented with a variety of success rate, they still have some restrictions. For example, SSs is relatively expensive and the interface of some special sensors needs to be developed separately. Thus, there is an increasing need to develop an easy-to-operate gait monitoring system within pervasive and ubiquitous environment. Recently, the developing of micro electromechanical (MEMs) technology helped such sensors to be miniaturized and integrated inside mobile devices (known as mobile sensors - MS). Gait authentication has been initially experimented on MS during recent years. In 2009, S. Sprager et al. used built-in accelerometer in Nokia cellphone positioned at the hip to collect and analyze gait signal [20]. Feature vectors for classification were built based on collected data using dimension reduction on cumulants by Principal Com-ponent Analysis (PCA). The classification in this module was accomplished by Support Vector Machines (SVM). They achieved about 90.3% accuracy. However, the number of experimental participants is rather small (6 persons). In comparison to SSs, MSs are designed to be cheaper, simpler and as a result the quality is not guaranteed as SSs. For example, the sampling rate is low and unstable (<50Hz vs.>100Hz), the noise is rather high. Derawi et al. [19] pointed up that impact by redid Holien’s work [21] using MS instead of SS and achieved EER of 20.1% compared to 12.9%. Table 5.1 summarized gait authentication approaches and their performances with various evaluation metrics such as Equal Error Rate – EER, Recognition Rate – RR, etc. on both SS and MS.

# CONCLUSIONS

In this thesis, we proposed two approaches of gait authentication using PR-ML algorithms and biometric cryptosystem, respectively. In the PR-ML based authentication system, although the quality of built-in sensors is low (the sampling rate is only 27Hz), the achieved results are very considerable. It reflects high potentials to deploy our mechanism to support current active mobile authentications such as PIN or password in reality. Since there is currently no public dataset in this field, the comparison between related works is only relative. Therefore, a more realistic dataset is also constructed to evaluate our mechanism fairly. Nevertheless, many environment factors such as human emotion, time effect, disease and ground materials which could be affected to the human gait is not explored yet. Hence, such issues will be considered deeper in future.

Looking at the case of the biometric cryptosystem, we introduce a novel system using gait combined with fuzzy commitment scheme. The achieved performance in terms of FAR, FRR as well as the key length and the security level are relatively comparative with other state of the art BCSs. The results show the potentials to construct an effective BCS especially on mobile devices since we use mobile sensors to acquire biometric gait and a lightweight model which only require low storage capability and computational complexity. Moreover, gait could be considered as a new modality for multi-modal BCSs. The drawbacks of our work are that the FRR is still rather high which could causes inconvenient for users. Hence, our further work will focus on reducing the rate of FRR by constructing higher discriminant templates as well as finding an optimal quantization scheme for binarization.

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**패턴 인식 및 생체인식 암호화 시스템을 이용한 모바일 폰에서의 보행 인증**

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# (국문초록)

본 논문에서는 휴대 전화에 내장된 센서 자원을 활용하여 두 가지의 새로운 보행 인증 시스템을 제안하였다.

첫 번째 방법으로 전처리 단계에서 정밀한 검토를 실행함으로써 성능을 향상 시킨 패턴 인식 및 기계 학습(PR-ML) 알고리즘을 기반으로 하는 시스템 구축에 초점을 맞추었다. 효과적이며 새로운 분할 알고리즘은 분할 신호를 완벽한 정확성을 갖는 분리된 보행 주기로 제공한다. 그 다음으로, 특징은 시간 및 주파수 영역으로부터 추출된다. 이 시스템은 간단하면서 신뢰성이 높은 모델의 구축을 목표로 하기 때문에 특징 부분 집합 선택 알고리즘은 특징 벡터의 크기뿐만 분류 아니라 분류 태스크의 처리 시간을 최적화하기 위해 적용되고, 최적의 특징 벡터는 SVM 및 RBF 커널을 이용하여 분류된다.

이러한 최적화 방안에도 불구하고 PR-ML 기반의 생체 인식 인증은 여전히 시스템 보안 및 사용자의 개인정보 보호 문제가 남아있다.

본 시스템에서, 인증에 사용되는 본래의 생체 인식 템플릿이나 추출된 특징은 끊임없는 손실을 갖는 데이터 결과를 절충하기 위해서 안전하지 않게 저장된다.

두 번째 방법으로는 사용자의 개인정보 보호와 더불어 시스템의 보안을 보장하기 위해서 Fuzzy Commitment Scheme 방식을 이용한 생체 인식 암호화 시스템을 기반의 보행 인증을 연구하였다. 사용자 확인을 위한 본래의 생체 인식 템플릿의 사용을 대신에 생체 측정 통합 모바일 가속도 센서에 의해 취득한 보행 템플릿을 사용하여 암호화 된 암호 키를 기반으로 한다.

관련 분야의 연구에서 모바일 가속도 센서에 의해 취득한 공용 보행 데이터 집합이 없기 때문에, 자체적으로 38명의 피험자(남 10, 여 28)로부터 보행 신호를 취득하여 성능을 평가하였다.

PR-ML 방식을 구현함으로써 식별 모드에서 94.93%, zeroFAR, FRR 3.89%에 가까운 정확도를 달성하였으며, 인증 모드에서 4초 미만의 처리 시간을 달성했다.

또한 보행 기반의 생체 인식 암호화 방식에서, 139 및 50 비트의 키 길이를 갖을 때, 거의 16.18%과 14.71%에 해당하는 최적의 zeroFAR 및 FRR를 달성하였다.

따라서 본 연구의 결과는 모바일 센서 기반의 보행은 홍채, 지문, 음성 등의 생체 요인과 비교했을 때, 생체 암호 시스템을 구축하는 효과적인 요소로 활용 할 수 있음을 보여준다.

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Rischan Mafrur

1. https://github.com/rischanlab/Rfunf [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Software available at http://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm [↑](#footnote-ref-2)