



# Biometric Authentication using Online Signature

Claudia Tinnirello, PhD student



University of Trento  
Department of Mathematics



# Outline

Introduction

An example of authentication scheme

Performance analysis and possible improvements



# Outline

Introduction

An example of authentication scheme

Performance analysis and possible improvements



# Outline

Introduction

An example of authentication scheme

Performance analysis and possible improvements



Identification plays a fundamental role in an increasingly interconnected society.

There are three broad identification modes, based on

1. something you *know*;
2. something you *have*;
3. something you *are*.

→ **biometric recognition**



Identification plays a fundamental role in an increasingly interconnected society.

There are three broad identification modes, based on

1. something you *know*;
2. something you *have*;
3. something you *are*.

→ *biometric recognition*



Identification plays a fundamental role in an increasingly interconnected society.

There are three broad identification modes, based on

1. something you *know*;
2. something you *have*;
3. something you *are*.

EN

Username

Password

@unitn.it  @guest.unitn.it

Login

[Informativa sulla privacy](#) | [Guida anti-phishing](#) | [Help&info](#) | [FAQ](#)

→ biometric recognition



Identification plays a fundamental role in an increasingly interconnected society.

There are three broad identification modes, based on

1. something you *know*;
2. something you *have*;
3. something you *are*.



→ biometric recognition





Identification plays a fundamental role in an increasingly interconnected society.

There are three broad identification modes, based on

1. something you *know*;
2. something you *have*;
3. something you *are*.



→ biometric recognition



Identification plays a fundamental role in an increasingly interconnected society.

There are three broad identification modes, based on

1. something you *know*;
2. something you *have*;
3. something you *are*.



→ **biometric recognition**



# Handwritten Signature

The signature is captured using a digital table like



It extracts from the signature some information like: time stamp, pressure, coordinates  $x$  and  $y$ , ...

⇒ velocity, acceleration ...



## Handwritten Signature

The signature is captured using a digital table like



It extracts from the signature some information like: time stamp, pressure, coordinates  $x$  and  $y$ , ...

⇒ velocity, acceleration ...



## POSITIVE ASPECTS:

- people are familiar with the use of signatures in their daily life;
- analysis requires no invasive measurements.

## NEGATIVE ASPECTS:

an individual signature is never entirely the same and can vary substantially over an individual's lifetime.

A user's biometric cannot be changed like a password.



## POSITIVE ASPECTS:

- people are familiar with the use of signatures in their daily life;
- analysis requires no invasive measurements.

## NEGATIVE ASPECTS:

an individual signature is never entirely the same and can vary substantially over an individual's lifetime.

A user's biometric cannot be changed like passwords.



## POSITIVE ASPECTS:

- people are familiar with the use of signatures in their daily life;
- analysis requires no invasive measurements.

## NEGATIVE ASPECTS:

an individual signature is never entirely the same and can vary substantially over an individual's lifetime.

A user's biometric features are not constant over time.



## POSITIVE ASPECTS:

- people are familiar with the use of signatures in their daily life;
- analysis requires no invasive measurements.

## NEGATIVE ASPECTS:

- an individual signature is never entirely the same and can vary substantially over an individual's lifetime.
- A user's biometric cannot be changed like a password.





## POSITIVE ASPECTS:

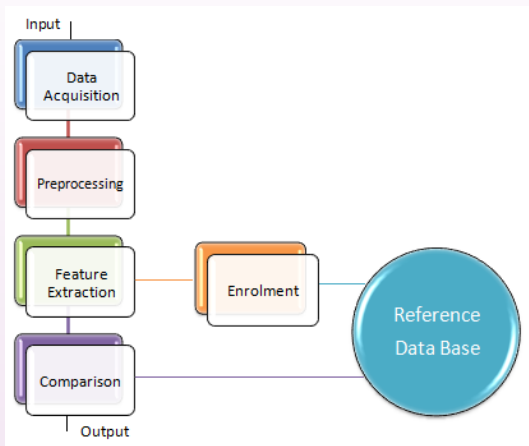
- people are familiar with the use of signatures in their daily life;
- analysis requires no invasive measurements.

## NEGATIVE ASPECTS:

- an individual signature is never entirely the same and can vary substantially over an individual's lifetime.
- A user's biometric cannot be changed like a password.



# Typical Verification Process





# Our Algorithm

The algorithm consists of 3 main steps

1. **Training**: step necessary to compute time thresholds and the values used during the binarization phase;
2. **Enrollment**: the steps the algorithm follows when a new user is enrolled into the system;
3. **Authentication**: the steps the algorithm follows when a user needs to verify his gesture.



# Our Algorithm

The algorithm consists of 3 main steps

1. **Training**: step necessary to compute time thresholds and the values used during the binarization phase;
2. **Enrollment**: the steps the algorithm follows when a new user is enrolled into the system;
3. **Authentication**: the steps the algorithm follows when a user needs to verify his gesture.



# Our Algorithm

The algorithm consists of 3 main steps

1. **Training**: step necessary to compute time thresholds and the values used during the binarization phase;
2. **Enrollment**: the steps the algorithm follows when a new user is enrolled into the system;
3. **Authentication**: the steps the algorithm follows when a user needs to verify his gesture.



# Training

For this step we need a training database, representative of the population we want to enrol into the system.

The tablet extracts some or all of the following data per gesture:

- spatial coordinates  $X$  and  $Y$  ;
- a time-stamp,  $T$ ;
- pressure,  $P$ ;
- event type,  $E$
- event ID - different touch events have different ID when they are simultaneously in contact with the device.



# Training

For this step we need a training database, representative of the population we want to enrol into the system.

The tablet extracts some or all of the following data per gesture:

- spatial coordinates  $X$  and  $Y$  ;
- a time-stamp,  $T$ ;
- pressure,  $P$ ;
- event type,  $E$
- event ID - different touch events have different ID when they are simultaneously in contact with the device.



# Training

For this step we need a training database, representative of the population we want to enrol into the system.

The tablet extracts some or all of the following data per gesture:

- spatial coordinates  $X$  and  $Y$  ;
- a time-stamp,  $T$ ;
- pressure,  $P$ ;
- event type,  $E$
- event ID - different touch events have different ID when they are simultaneously in contact with the device.





## Feature Extraction

Starting from this data, we computed a total of 63 features for each gesture.

ID	Description	ID	Description	ID	Description
1	Number of Sample	19,21,23,25	Y Local Acceleration	49	Height
2	Time Duration	26-27	X and Y Absolute Mean Velocity	50	Y Maximum
3	Aspect Ratio	28-29	X and Y Initial Value	51	Y Minimum
4-5	X and Y Areas	30-31	X and Y Final Value	52	Y Mean
6	X Mean Velocity	32-35	Statistic Moments $M_{1,1}, M_{1,2}, M_{2,1}, M_{0,3}$	53	Pressure Mean
7	X Mean Acceleration	37-40	X Local Area	54	Pressure Maximum
8	Y Mean Velocity	41-44	Y Local Area	55	Pressure Minimum
9	Y Mean Acceleration	45	Width	56-57	X and Y Maximum Velocity
10,12,14,16	X Local Velocity	46	X Maximum	58-61	Pressure Local Area
11,13,15,17	X Local Acceleration	47	X Minimum	62	X Peak Number
18,20,22,24	Y Local Velocity	48	X Mean	63	Y Peak Number



# Training

From the training database we calculate the following values:

- *four time thresholds*  $th_1, th_2, th_3, th_4$  (Time Threshold Control);
- *three medians*  $m_1, M, m_2$  for each feature (Binarization process)



# Training

From the training database we calculate the following values:

- *four time thresholds*  $th_1, th_2, th_3, th_4$  (Time Threshold Control);
- *three medians*  $m_1, M, m_2$  for each feature (Binarization process)



# Training

From the training database we calculate the following values:

- *four time thresholds*  $th_1, th_2, th_3, th_4$  (Time Threshold Control);
- *three medians*  $m_1, M, m_2$  for each feature (Binarization process)



## Enrollment

- 5 biometric measurements are recorded for each user;
- The mean time duration  $T$  is compared to the four time thresholds computed during the training stage, obtaining  $Fascia\_temp$ .
- For each feature the median value is compared to  $m_1, M, m_2$  in order to assign it one of the following strings  $\{1011, 1111, 0111, 0101\}$  obtaining the vector  $B$ .

The same process is applied to each of the five feature vectors, obtaining the vectors  $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$



## Enrollment

- 5 biometric measurements are recorded for each user;
- The mean time duration  $T$  is compared to the four time thresholds computed during the training stage, obtaining `Fascia_temp`.
- For each feature the median value is compared to  $m_1, M, m_2$  in order to assign it one of the following strings  $\{1011, 1111, 0111, 0101\}$  obtaining the vector  $B$ .  
The same process is applied to each of the five feature vectors, obtaining the vectors  $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$



## Enrollment

- 5 biometric measurements are recorded for each user;
- The mean time duration  $T$  is compared to the four time thresholds computed during the training stage, obtaining `Fascia_temp`.
- For each feature the median value is compared to  $m_1, M, m_2$  in order to assign it one of the following strings  $\{1011, 1111, 0111, 0101\}$  obtaining the vector  $B$ .

The same process is applied to each of the five feature vectors, obtaining the vectors  $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$



## Enrollment

- 5 biometric measurements are recorded for each user;
- The mean time duration  $T$  is compared to the four time thresholds computed during the training stage, obtaining `Fascia_temp`.
- For each feature the median value is compared to  $m_1, M, m_2$  in order to assign it one of the following strings  $\{1011, 1111, 0111, 0101\}$  obtaining the vector  $B$ .

The same process is applied to each of the five feature vectors, obtaining the vectors  $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$





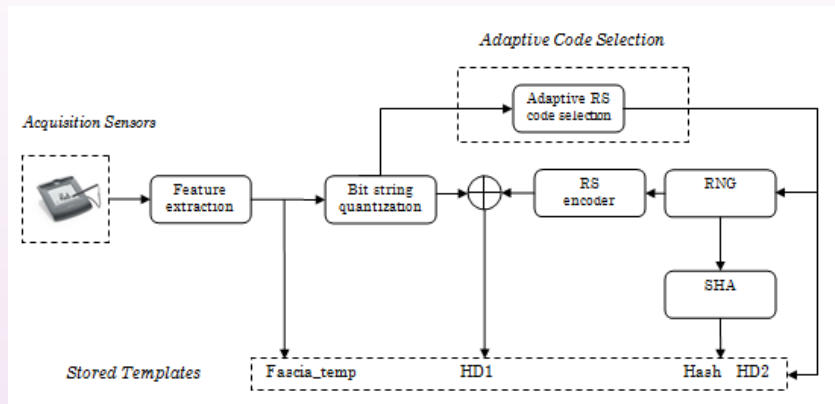
## Enrollment

- 5 biometric measurements are recorded for each user;
- The mean time duration  $T$  is compared to the four time thresholds computed during the training stage, obtaining `Fascia_temp`.
- For each feature the median value is compared to  $m_1, M, m_2$  in order to assign it one of the following strings  $\{1011, 1111, 0111, 0101\}$  obtaining the vector  $B$ .

The same process is applied to each of the five feature vectors, obtaining the vectors  $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5$



# Enrollment





## Stored templates

The system saves the following data:

- $m_1, M, m_2$
- $HD_1$ , the sum between the binarized vector  $B$  and the code word obtain for each user  $s$
- $HD_2$ , the correction capability vector
- Hash
- `Fascia_temp`



## Stored templates

The system saves the following data:

- $m_1, M, m_2$
- $HD_1$ , the sum between the binarized vector  $B$  and the code word obtain for each user  $s$
- $HD_2$ , the correction capability vector
- Hash
- `Fascia_temp`



# Authentication

The authentication process is organized into two steps:

1. Time threshold control
2. Feature analysis



# Authentication

The authentication process is organized into two steps:

1. Time threshold control
2. Feature analysis



## Time threshold control

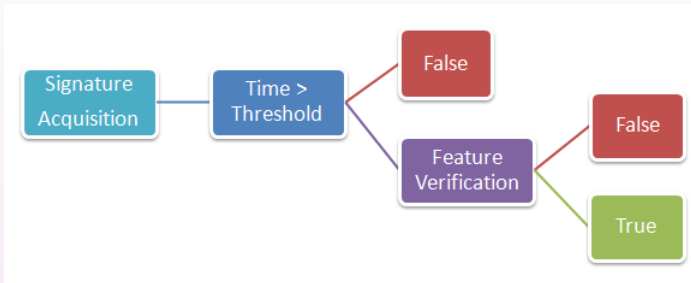
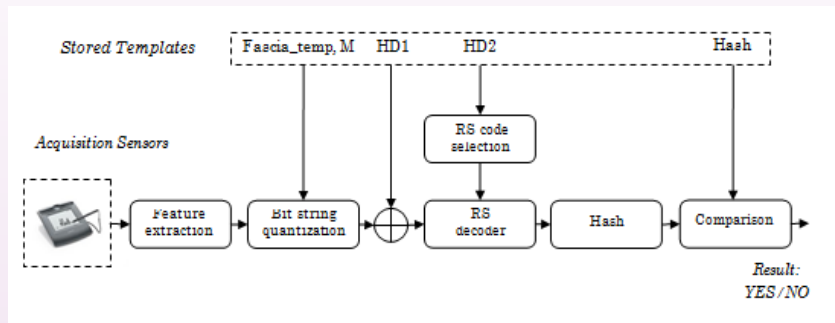


Figure : Scheme representing how the time threshold will be used.



# Feature analysis







# Performance Evaluation

Evaluating a verification system requires the analysis of two types of errors:

1. **False Acceptance Rate (FAR)**: rate of incorrectly accepted forgeries
2. **False Rejection Rate (FRR)**: rate of genuine signatures that are incorrectly rejected by the system



## Results

Different choices of *time thresholds* and *code correction capability* lead to different percentages.

Allowing the user to have a *second* signature attempt in case the first one fails to authenticate, the best results achieved with the used database are:

FAR = 1.91%

FRR = 6.66%



## Results

Different choices of *time thresholds* and *code correction capability* lead to different percentages.

Allowing the user to have a *second* signature attempt in case the first one fails to authenticate, the best results achieved with the used database are:

$$\text{FAR} = 1.91\%$$

$$\text{FRR} = 6.66\%$$



## Possible improvements

Many modifications are possible that can enhance the performance of the previous algorithm.

For example, one can change

- the extracted set of features;
- the encoding scheme;
- the binarization process

(in order to test your new verification scheme you could need a database containing genuine and forgery signatures).



Thank you for attention!