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Investigation of Person Identification and Authentication by Vein Patterns

Ashendra Kumar Saxena, Professor,
College of Computing Sciences and Information Technology, Teerthanker Mahaveer University,
Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India
Email Id- ashendrasaxena@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: ***Identity confirmation has developed as a vital aspect of peoples' everyday lives. Logging onto electronic accounts or computers, utilizing ATMs (Automated Teller Machines), and granted admission clearance to an area or a bank generally are only few most typical scenarios when identity confirmation is required. There are several techniques to confirm somebody's identification. The utilization of a identification code is the most common, but it tends to be outdated since biometric appear to be the answer to the person proof of identity issue. Person authentication and identification utilizing the biological traits of the person are created and are in use all across the globe. There are several sorts of biometric identification systems one such medium which is an extremely new approach of the systems are vein pattern recognition system. This vein pattern identification system may be developed utilizing multiple algorithms. In this study, the surveys of several methods which are applied for vein pattern extraction are done.***

KEYWORDS: ***Algorithm, Biometric, Finger Vein, Pattern Recognition, Vein Pattern.***

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the dawn of the 21st century, technology has been advancing in practically all sectors known to humanity. Be it new sorts of user interfaces or traffic assistance or even security [1], [2], several methods are being developed employing the notions of image processing. One such area of interest is a biometric system. A biometric system is a technology system that utilizes information about a person or other biological creature to identify that person. A biometric system will entail passing data via algorithms for a certain outcome, generally connected to an identification of a user or other entity. Biometrics provides various benefits over the usual security procedures such as screening and security and accuracy. Biometrics is being employed as one of the various possibilities in the Recognition System. Biometric systems are classified based on the authentication medium utilized. They are widely separated as identifications of vein pattern detection Face Detection Iris Pattern, Finger Prints, Signature Dynamics, DNA, Voice Pattern, Hand Geometry, etc [3].

A very new technique for fingerprint identification is finger vein identification. It contrasts the vascular distribution in a person's finger with already gathered information. The field of finger vein authentication is currently in the spotlight. The data available in contrast to the completed study is insufficient since it is still relatively new comparative to other biometrics fields. The main justification for using this technique is the advantages of using the finger vein as fingerprints, which are acceptable sufficient. First of all, it is a fingerprint trait that is hard to forge since its fundamental operation is to produce infrared light in the finger and record the finger's vein structure using a camera. Finger veins are a very good means of recognition since it is well recognized that each person has a different finger vein shape. The ability to reach it with any fingers of an individual and the fact that the vein patterns are permanent—that is, they remain consistent over time—are further advantages of the distinctive identification provided

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by the finger vein. The finger vein feature partially satisfies the seven criteria that define whether a biometric trait is acceptable and useful for authentication system: (1) Circumvention, (2) Acceptability, (3) Performance, (4) Quantifiability, (5) Permanence, (6) Uniqueness, and (7) Universality. As a consequence, finger vein biometrics has gained momentum owing to all these benefits and enhances the curiosity of most researchers to perform studies on this subject.

1.1.Recognizing patterns in palm veins

When oxygen is carried by your arteries from your lungs to the tissues in your body, it is carried by the hemoglobin in your blood. By the time the blood travels via several arteries to return to your heart, this oxygen has been released. This distinction between deoxidized and oxygenated hemoglobin is used in vein pattern identification. If you use a scanner to shine infrared light over the area, deoxidized hemoglobin absorbs it, making the vein pattern apparent.

Each person's hand has a different arrangement of veins. As a result, reference points in the pattern may be saved, and they can be utilized as a security and identification method. The vein pattern is often stored in systems that recognize vein patterns as an image that may or may not be encoded. As opposed to the Palm-ID, which converts the vein pattern into code within the scanner itself, the scanned reference points are immediately saved as an encrypted template. Therefore, this technique of palm vein pattern identification gives a very high degree of security [4].

1.2.Recognizing vein patterns in fingers

The same idea underlies palm vein pattern recognition and finger vein pattern recognition. The deoxidized hemoglobin makes it feasible to see the vein pattern in the fingers when illuminated with near-infrared light. However, the surface area that you are working within a finger scan is substantially smaller. This implies that, on the one hand, this method is more portable than palm vein pattern recognition since the scanner itself is smaller. However, since the finger has to be placed more precisely on the scanner, it is less user-friendly. Because there are fewer reference points due to the smaller surface area, it is more challenging to accurately identify the pattern. The amount of security and convenience that may be accomplished using vein pattern recognition increases with the number of reference sites.

1.3.Recognition of retinal vein patterns

At the back of the eye, there is a thin layer of tissue called the retina. Every retina is different due to the intricate design of the capillaries that carry blood to it. Recognizing retinal vein patterns entails scanning the retina using non-infrared light that is shone through the eye. The vein pattern may be seen and recorded as an image when the retina's blood vessels absorb this light. Retinal vein pattern recognition is losing favor, mostly because it is a difficult method to employ. Users must maintain total stillness for it to function properly. Additionally, they need to be at the proper height and distance away from the scanner. Additionally, a lot of individuals dislike the notion of light shining in their eyes [5].

The usual approach used to obtain finger veins pictures comprises the location of a CMOS or CCD camera opposite to a near-infrared (NIR) light source (LED), with the finger placed between them. The camera may record an image that includes the finger veins since haemoglobin has a smaller absorption to NIR frequencies compared to visual areas. Ofcourse, the vein pattern portrayal quality is influenced by the wavelengths of the used LED source. The gathered vein patterns are contrasted with smart card-stored prototypes capillaries. Due to the

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varied thicknesses of fingers and muscles, the photographs taken not only show texture features but also uneven shading and noise. The use of the correct method to retrieve the finger vein attributes is thus the biggest difficult part of the total operation.

Figure 1 displays a flowchart that outlines the processes a common finger vein detection algorithm takes. The finger pictures are normally captured by utilizing a camera and a separate lighting source generating near-infrared light. Picture preprocessing commonly comprises denoising (like image smoothing, blurring, etc.), image thresholding, image enhancement, and skeletonization. The next stage, known as feature extraction, is the one that is going to be covered in the following sections fully. Finally, in the final stage, the retrieved characteristics are employed as input in a matching/recognition algorithm [6].

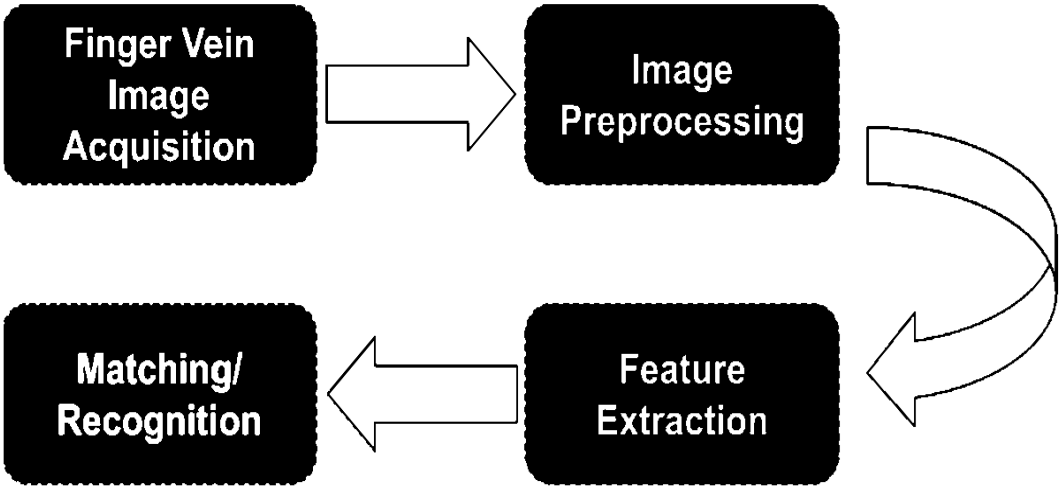

Figure 1: Illustrating the processes of a Common Finger Vein Detection Algorithm

1.4.Finger Vein Feature Extraction

For the requirement of the study, the investigated extracting features techniques were classified as follows: (1) other feature extraction methods (2) algos dependent on image transformations, (3) algos dependent on local binary patterns, (4) algos dependent on dimensionality reduction, and (5) algos dependent on vein patterns, for each area, a comparative and cumulative table is shown for the methods related to the respective category. It should be mentioned that, in most circumstances, the feature selection method effectiveness is assessed per the Equal Error Rate (EER), Accuracy, and Recognition Rate (RR) metrices. In our example, we evaluated the effectiveness of a technique as having a high RR or accuracy when its performance was equal to or greater than 99%, while its performance analysis of the EER was viewed as poor when it was lower than 1%. The determination of these limits was attributed to the high demands made by the crucial use of biometric technology.

A finger vein image is obtained by sticking a hand on a camcorder, with a near-infrared (NIR) light focused on it from the opposing side of the picture. With the NIR light pointed towards the finger, the veins appear apparent and so a feature extraction procedure may be performed. There are numerous biometric systems, each having its pros and downsides. Iris recognition is among the biometric system that displays the algebraic structure of both iris patterns or simply one iris pattern. The advantage of this method is extremely high accuracy and a minimal validation period that is less than 5 seconds. The drawback linked with this technology is that

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it demands very high data retention and also the entire hardware is quite costly for various biometric systems [7].

Fingerprint recognition: This technology detects and records the fingerprints of the persons and the captured biometrics are utilized to recognize a user. The benefit of this system is that it is extremely affordable, simple to use, and takes very minimal storage space. The drawback is that simple to acquire access with duplicate fingerprints.

Voice recognition: This technology employs the audio message of a person to verify the system. The benefit of this method is it has great social acceptance and very minimal verification time. The drawback with this technology is it is much less precise and a minor change in the voice of a person due to a health condition will not verify the technology.

Signature recognition: This method identifies the signatures of the person which are kept in the database. The system's advantage is it has a very low verification time and inexpensive technology but the downside of the method is the signatures can be replicated very quickly and it may be used for certifying the network.

Of the above-described biometric systems, each one has its pros and limitations. There is one biometric system that offers more benefits than the preceding systems which is named Vein pattern recognition biometrics.

Vein pattern recognition: This method first separates the vein pattern utilizing optimization algorithms and the obtained vein pattern is kept in the database which is then employed for comparing the vein pattern of the input picture or scanned vein pattern. The benefits of this approach are that it is tough to forge since veins patterns are not similar as it is varied from individual to individual. An additional benefit is that it has an excellent precision rate in comparison to other biometric technology. So, with the established benefits of the vein pattern recognition system here in this work the review of several algorithms utilized for vein pattern identification is performed and presented [3], [8]–[12].

2. DISCUSSION

A very few publications that evaluate finger vein biometry are provided. The initial review report was written by Yang et al. [13], concentrating on the methodologies utilized in picture capture, the public finger vein datasets, and the applicable extraction of features algorithms. From the extracting features viewpoint, the provided research was examined in the light of just 15 articles, a very tiny proportion of the published work through 2014. Consequently, the value of this initial review study was not the evaluation of all the associated published works, but the commencement of a systematic scientific dialogue surrounding finger vein identification.

Syazana-Itqan et al. [1] released a study on techniques of finger vein biometric. This review study reviewed published approaches in pre-processing, extraction of features, and categorization and assessed some of the available finger vein datasets. The proposed research arose from an investigation of 18 studies providing traditional methodology, 5 papers that employed Machine Learning (ML) techniques, and 1 article that brought CNN in to fingers vein detection. This second review study likewise did not provide all of the publications through 2016 but concentrated on a specific section of the literature.

After a year the previous review issue, Khanam and Dev [14] released a conference article that examined the extracting features approaches employed in fingers vein identification. The

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information of this research contained 26 publications released in the years 2004–2015. Even though the number of evaluated articles was more than that in the prior review articles, this study for the first time divided the extraction of feature techniques into 3 groups to demonstrate the approaches more systematically.

3. CONCLUSION

The study has spoken about numerous approaches to identifying and detecting the vein pattern. These approaches are correct however when it comes to implementations, they fail, since the space and computational burden of these techniques are high. In the future direction, a hardware advantageous algorithm needs to be created so that it may be deployed anywhere and everywhere.

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