

# Palm Vein Biometrics Based on Infrared Imaging and Complex Matched Filtering

---

Modris Greitans, Mihails Pudzs, Rihards Fuksis  
Institute of Electronics and Computer Science  
Dzerbenes 14, Riga, Latvia  
e-mail: *Rihards.Fuksis@gmail.com*

Research is supported by:



ESF project Nr.  
1DP/1.1.1.2.0/09/APIA/VIAA/0  
20, co-financed by EU



Latvian State research  
program in innovative  
materials and technologies

**The 12th ACM Workshop on Multimedia and Security**  
September 9-10, Rome, Italy



# Motivation

---

## Problem

- Identity fraud
- Linking physical person to a digital identity

## Solution

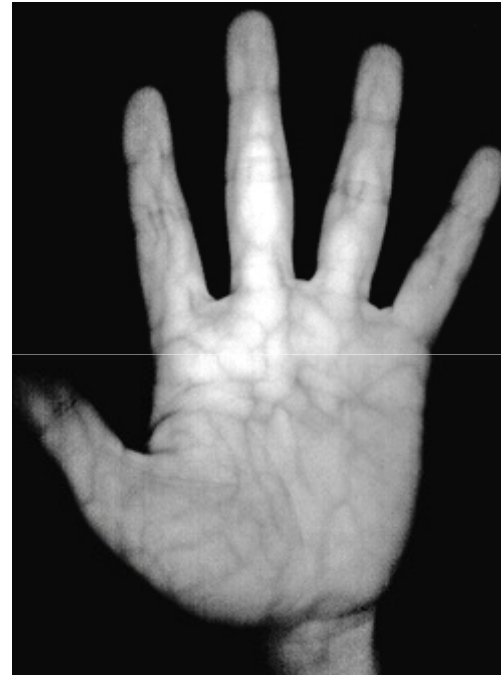
- Biometrics



# Why Palm Veins?

---

- Invisible in daylight
- Hard to falsify
- Unique structure
- Allow distinguish twins
- Easy to use



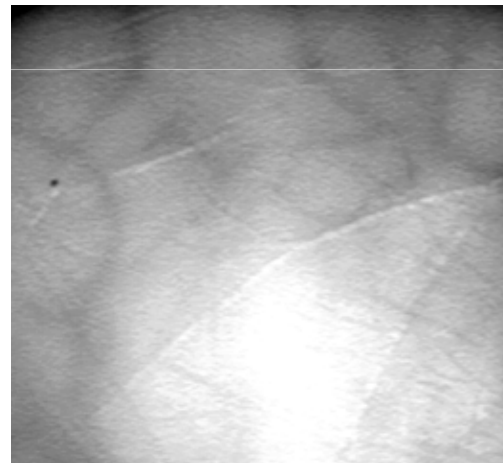
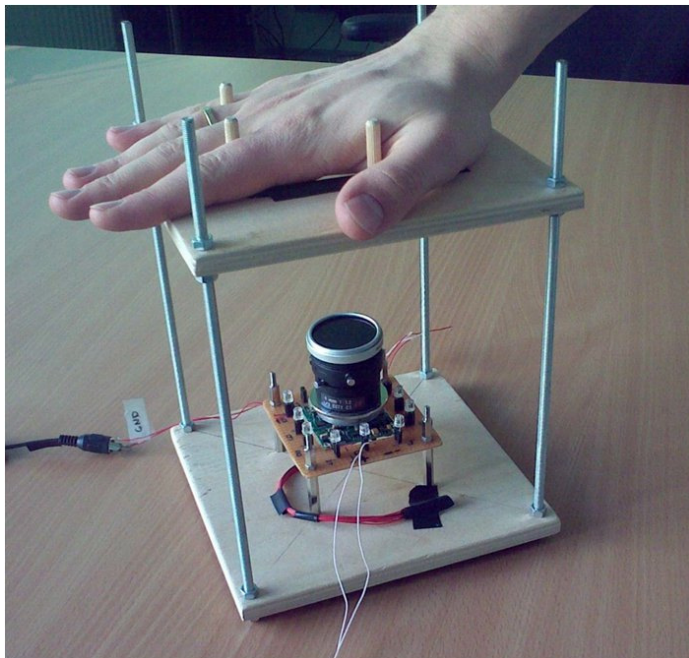
# Outline

Image acquisition

Processing

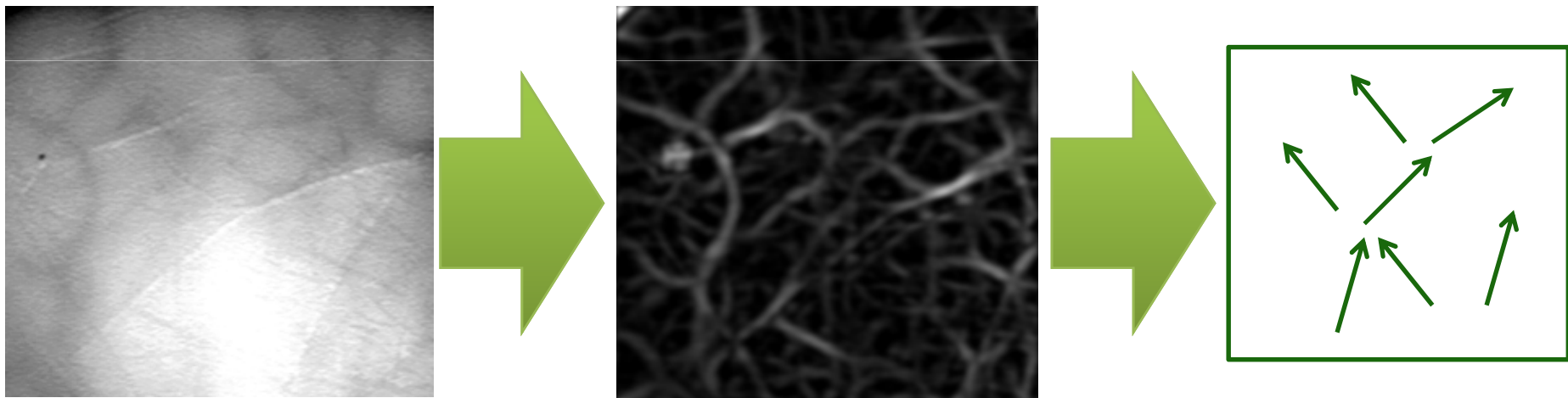
Recognition

Results



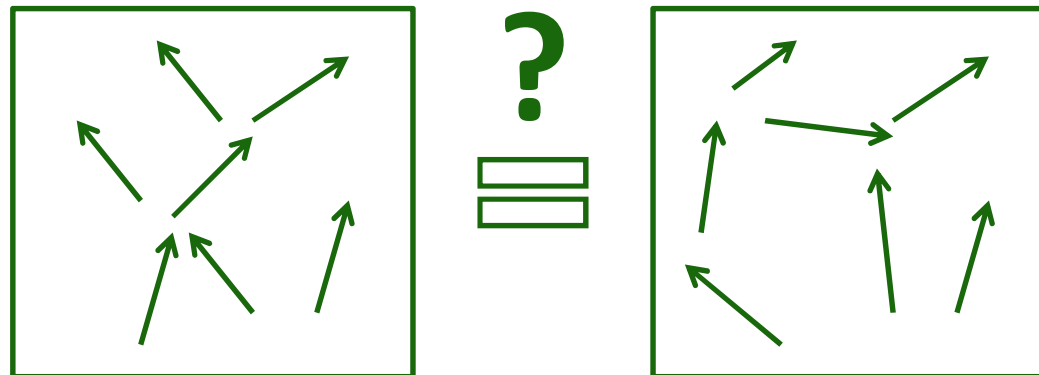
# Outline

---

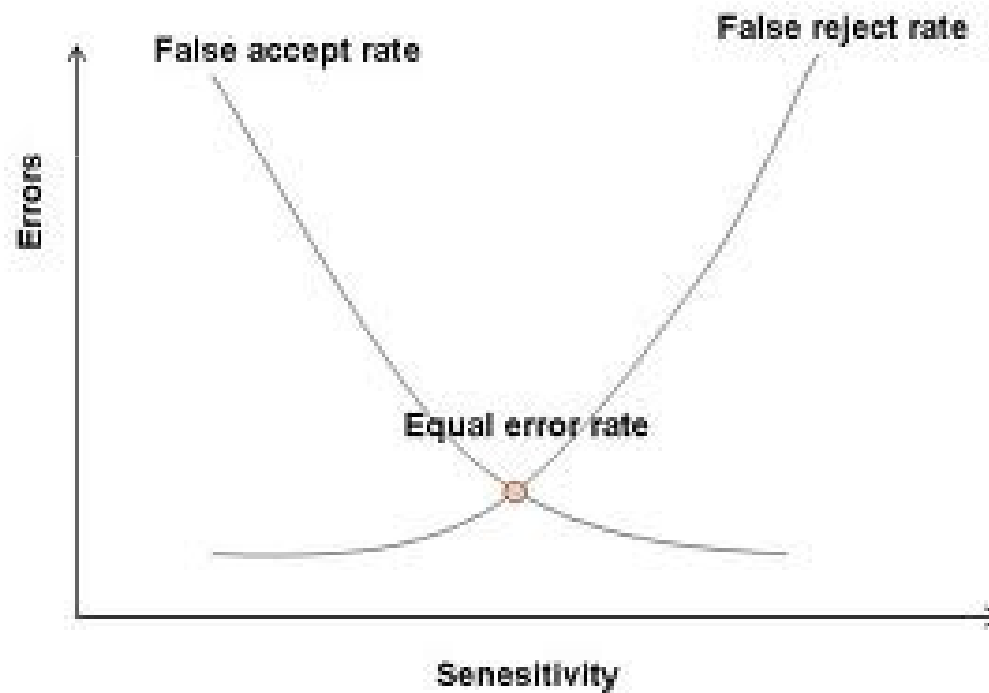


# Outline

---



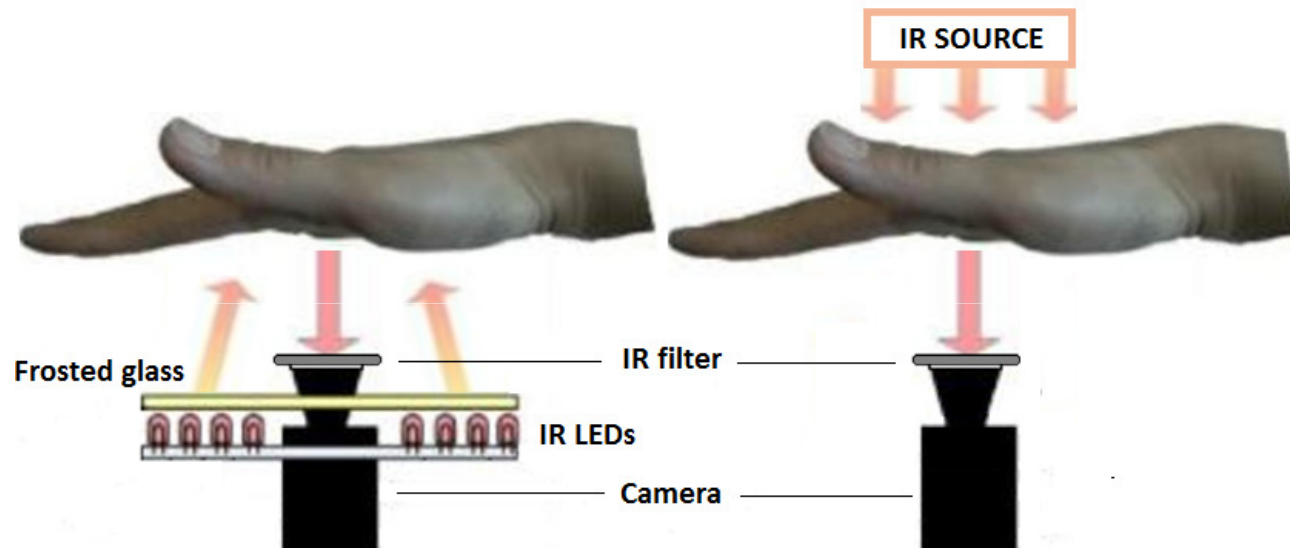
# Outline



# Imaging Methods

## Reflection

## Transmission



### Advantages

Low power consumption  
Compact design

### Disadvantages

Some wrinkles visible

### Advantages

Slightly better palm vein visibility

### Disadvantages

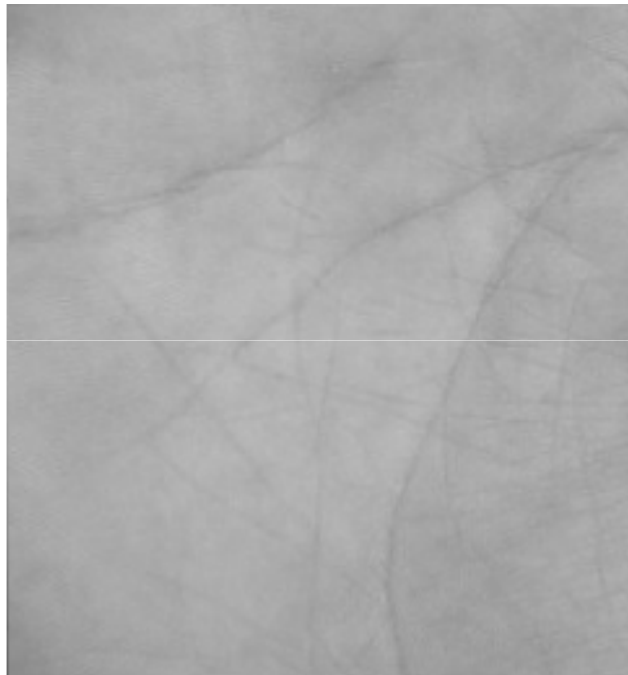
High power consumption  
Bulky design



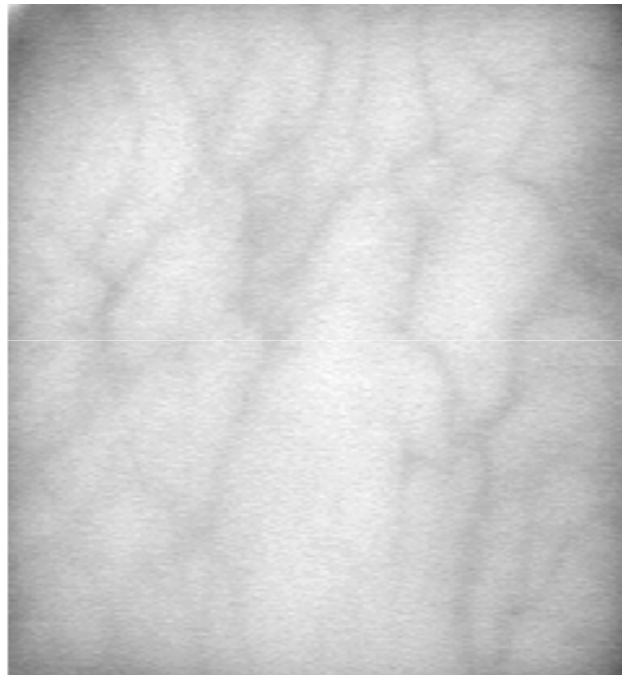


# Acquired Images

---



Visible light



Reflection  
method

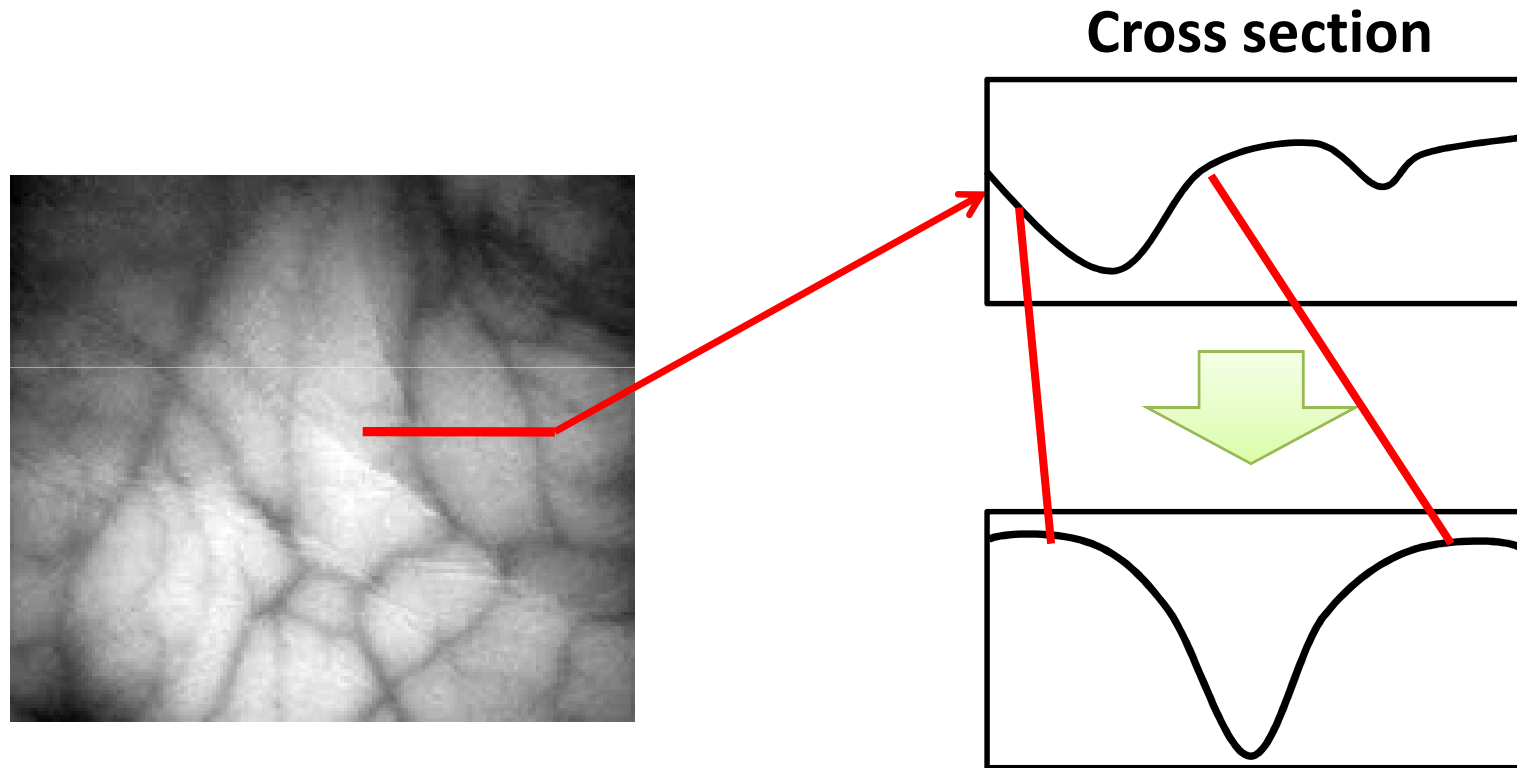


Transmission  
method



# Vessel Analysis

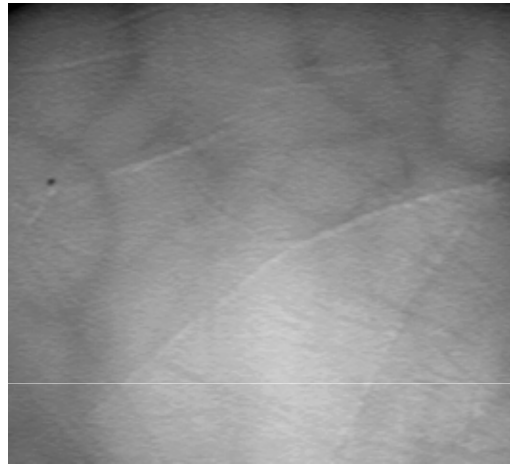
---



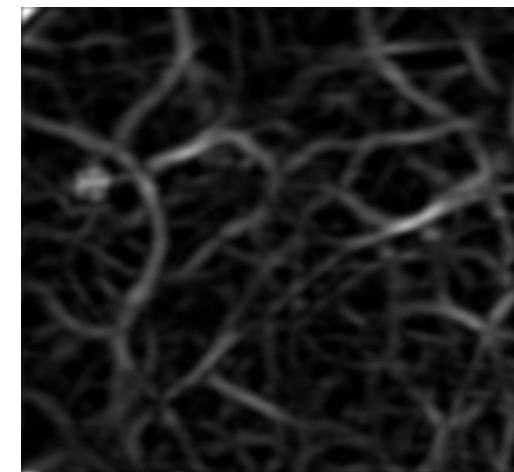
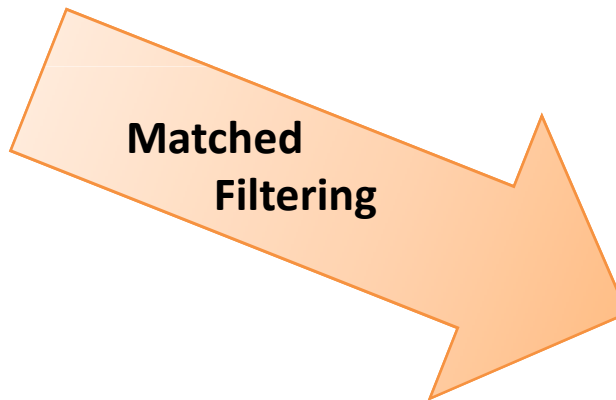
Vessel cross section can be approximated with Gaussian function



# Matched Filtering



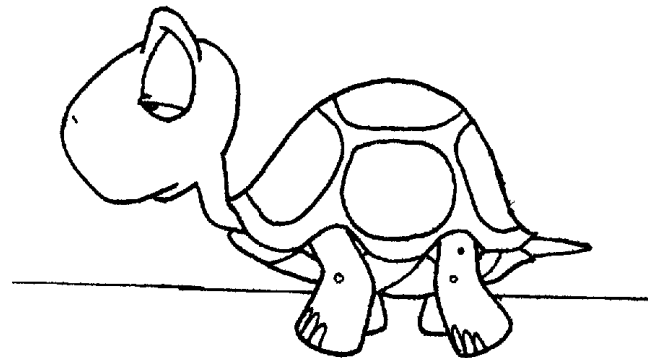
$$\begin{cases} g_{\phi}(x, y) = -\exp(-x'^2 / 2\sigma_x^2) \\ x' = x \cos \phi + y \sin \phi \end{cases}$$



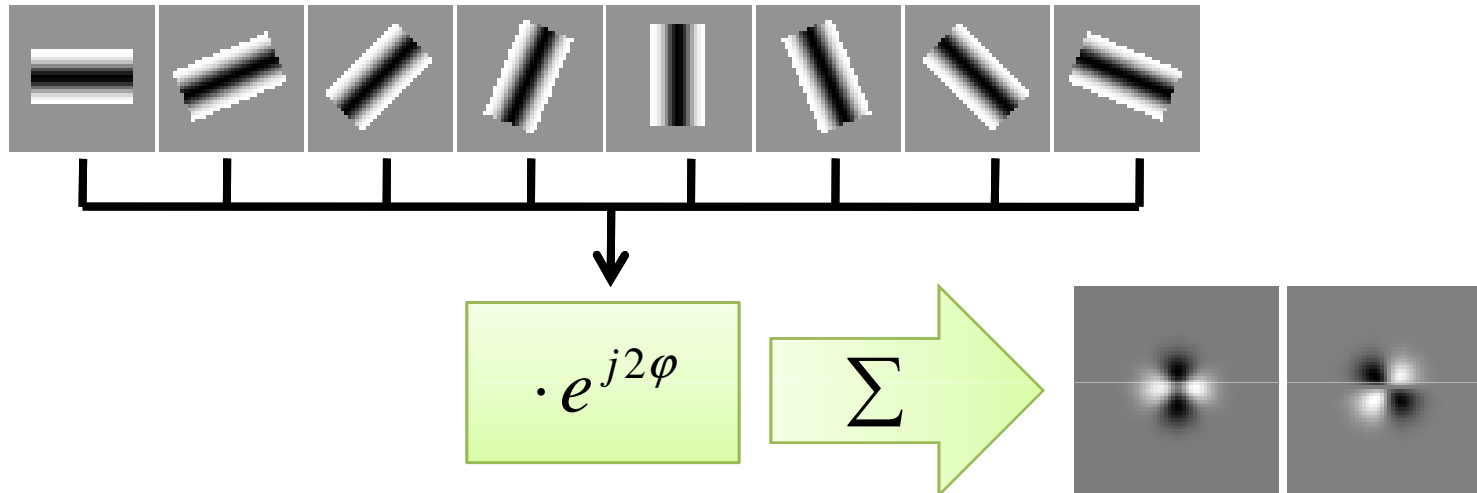
# Matched filtering

$$g_{\phi}(x, y) = -\exp(-x'^2 / 2\sigma_x^2)$$

## Matched filtering - SLOW



# Complex Matched Filtering



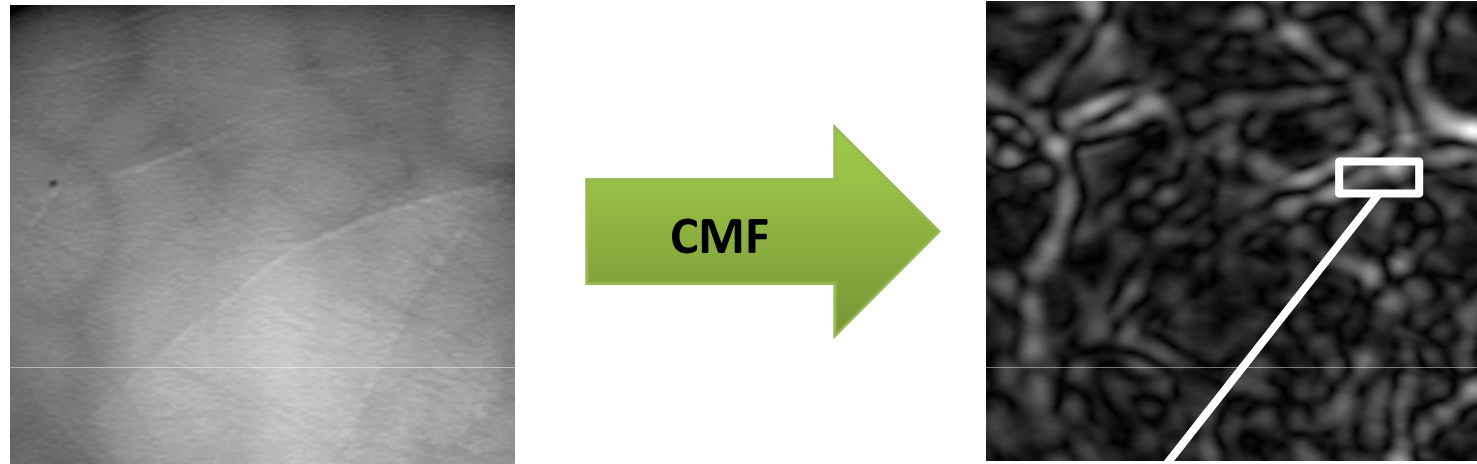
$$CMF(x, y) = \left[ \sum_l e^{j2\phi_l} \cdot G(x, y, \phi_l) \right]$$

For further information:

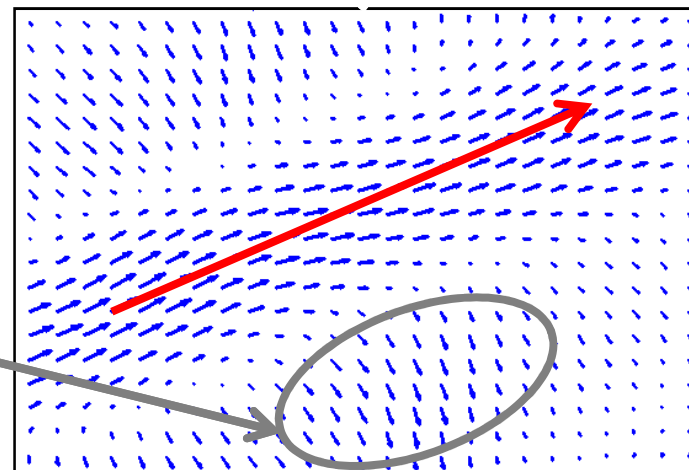
M.Greitans, M.Pudzis, R.Fuksis. „Object Analysis in Images Using Complex 2d Matched Filters”, Proceedings of the IEEE Region 8 Conference EUROCON 2009. Saint–Petersburg, Russia, May, 2009., pp. 1392-1397.



# CMF Result



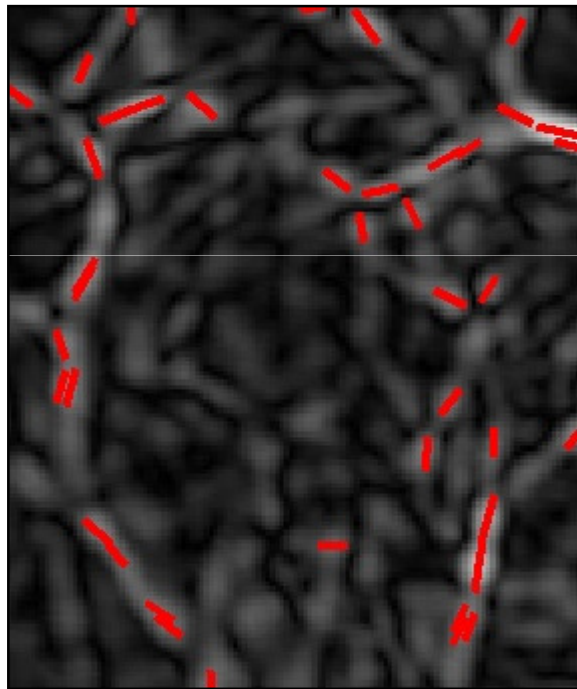
**Advantages:**  
Filtering with one complex mask  
Additional information about the vessel's orientation  
**Drawback: Halo effect**



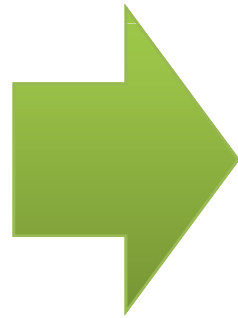
# Building Vector Sets

---

After CMF we can construct the most significant vector set



240x320 pixels



128 bytes

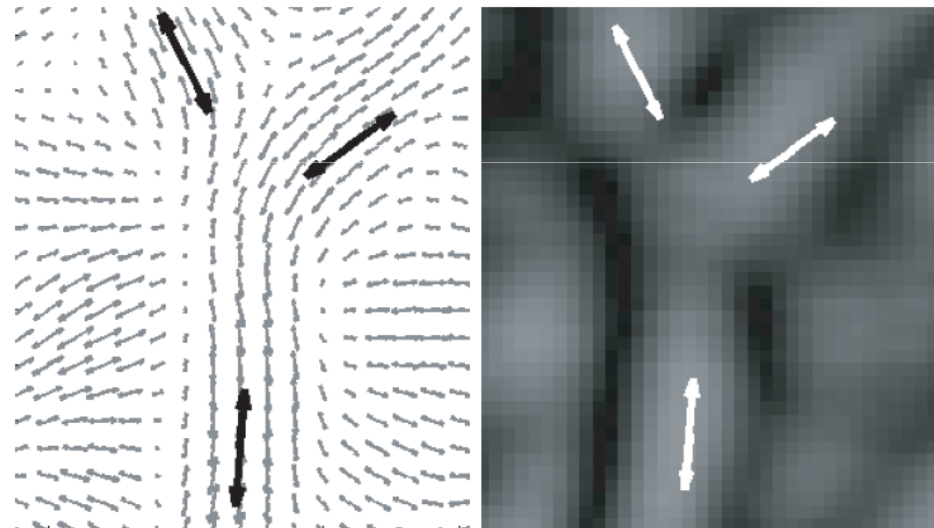


# Building Vector Sets

---

Iterative execution of the following steps:

- Find max response
- Save the vector
- Exclude neighbor vectors from further processing
- Continue



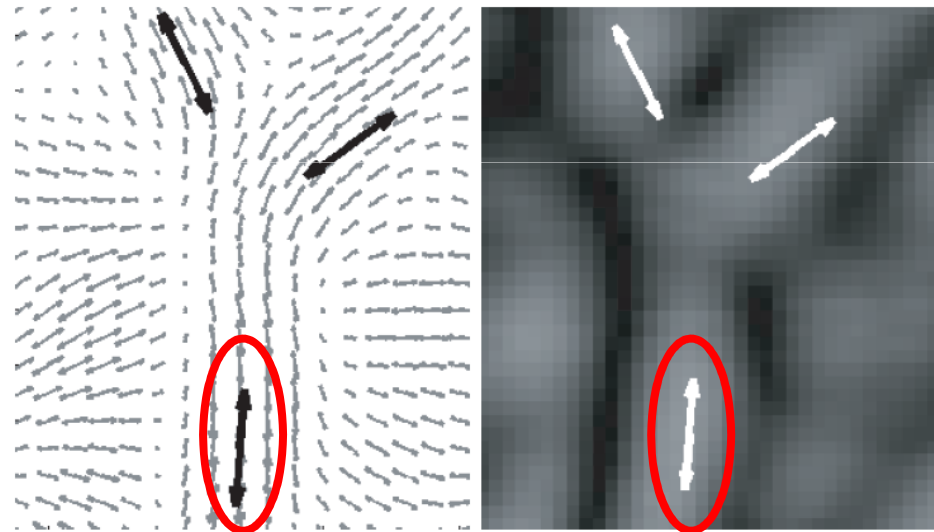


# Building Vector Sets

---

Iterative execution of the following steps:

- Find max response
- Save the vector
- Exclude neighbor vectors from further processing
- Continue

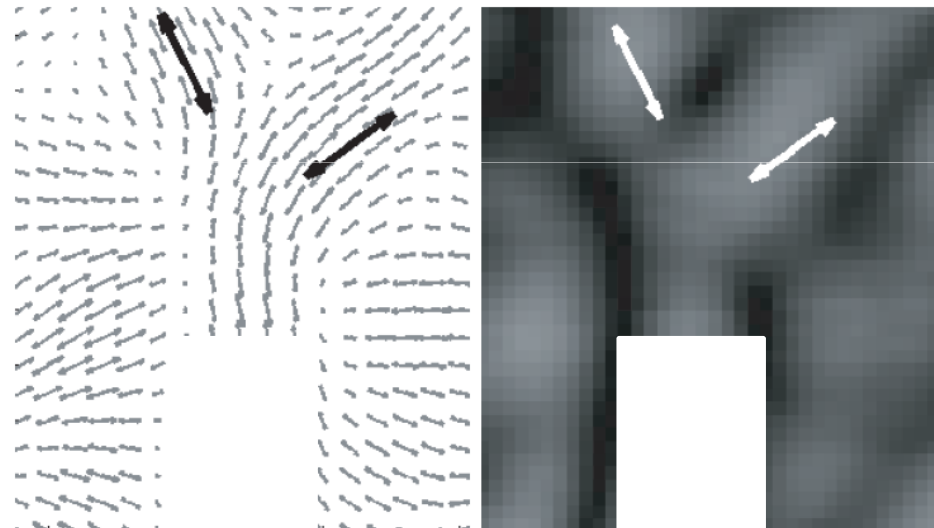


# Building Vector Sets

---

Iterative execution of the following steps:

- Find max response
- Save the vector
- Exclude neighbor vectors from further processing
- Continue

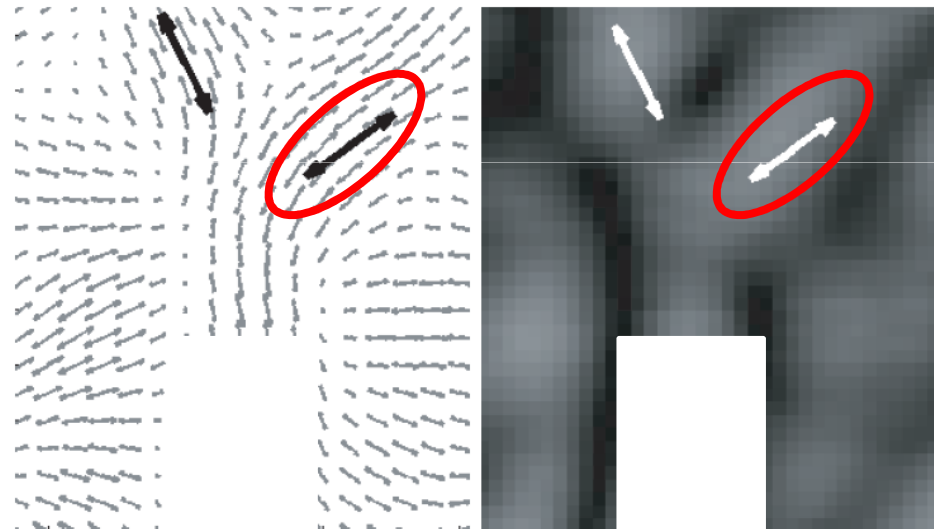


# Building Vector Sets

---

Iterative execution of the following steps:

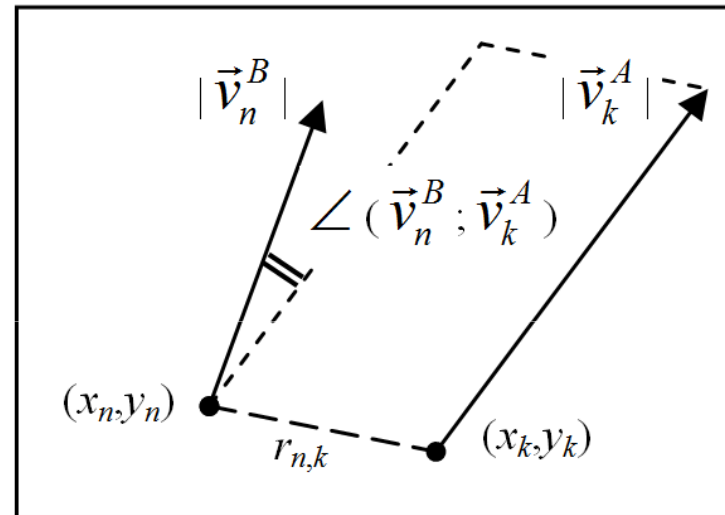
- Find max response
- Save the vector
- Exclude neighbor vectors from further processing
- Continue



# Comparison of Vectors

Calculation of similarity:

1. Pair of longer vectors have greater influence on similarity
2. Closely oriented vectors have greater impact
3. Closer the vectors – more considerable contribution



**3 Impact factors:**

$$s_{nk}^{(AB)} = \overbrace{|\vec{v}_n^B| \cdot |\vec{v}_k^A|}^{\text{magnitudes}} \cdot \overbrace{|\cos \angle(\vec{v}_n^B; \vec{v}_k^A)|}^{\text{angles}} \cdot \overbrace{\exp\left(-\frac{r_{n,k}^2}{\sigma^2}\right)}^{\text{distance}}$$



# Comparison of Vector Sets

---

Similarity index of two vector sets:

$$s(B, A) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K s_{n,k}^{(BA)}$$



Normalization

$$S(B, A) = \frac{s(B, A)}{\sqrt{s(B, B) \cdot s(A, A)}}$$

Drawbacks:

1. Index is influenced by image contrast
2. Neighborhood vessel impact on similarity

Advantages:

1. Value is normalized between 0 and 1

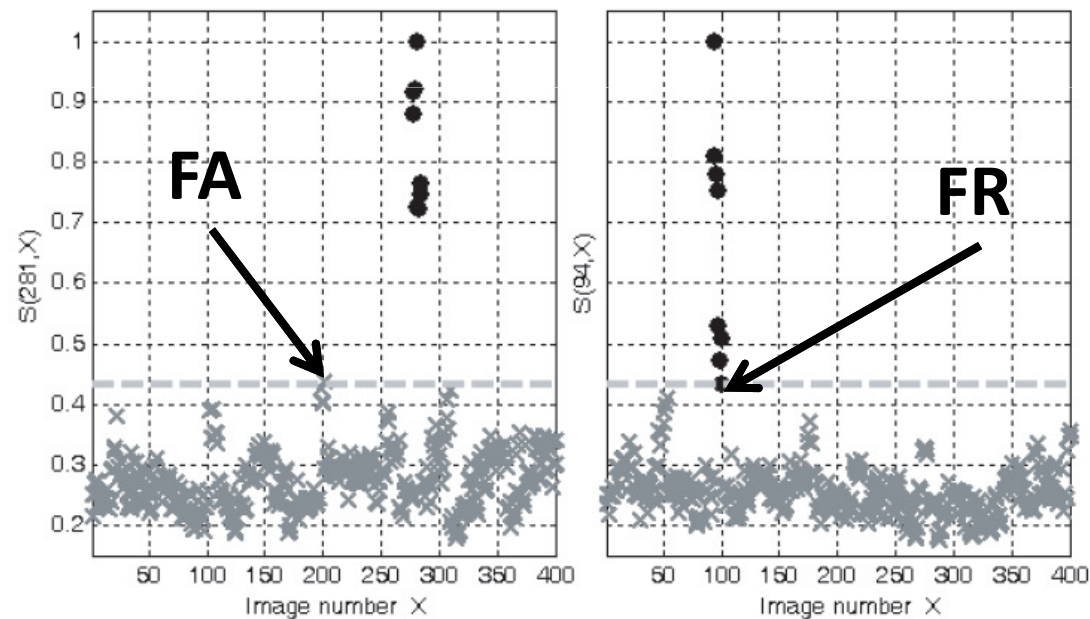
Algorithm is not rotation and scale invariant – we have used the palm fixing stand for accurate image acquisition without shifts



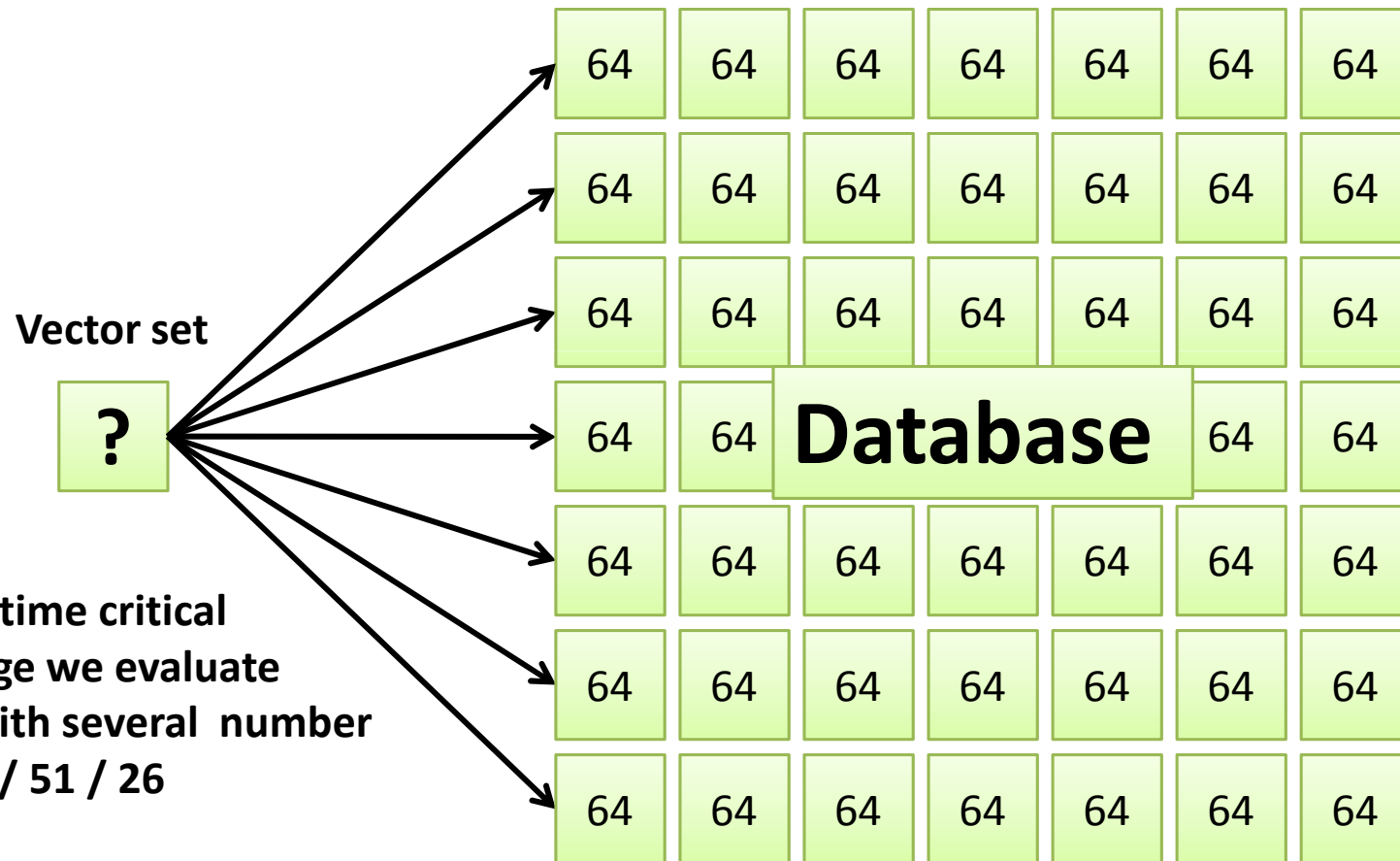
# Construction of the Database

---

- Database of 400 images from 50 persons
- Result of comparison for 2 cases



# Comparison with Database



Because of the time critical recognition stage we evaluate performance with several number of vectors - 64 / 51 / 26



# Results of database evaluation

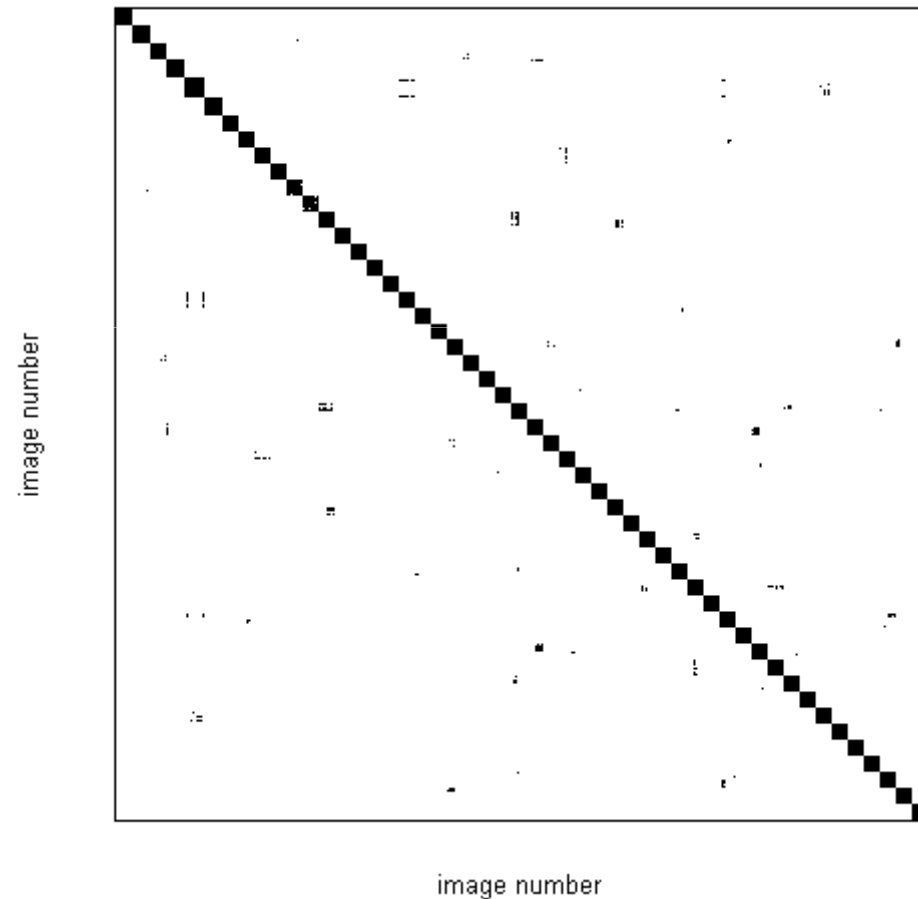
---

**Each image is compared with each other image in database**

**Each black square represents the 8 images of each person**

**Black dots represent the FA  
White dots represent the FR**

Thresholded similarity indexes matrix, using 64 of 64 vectors, EER=0.17%





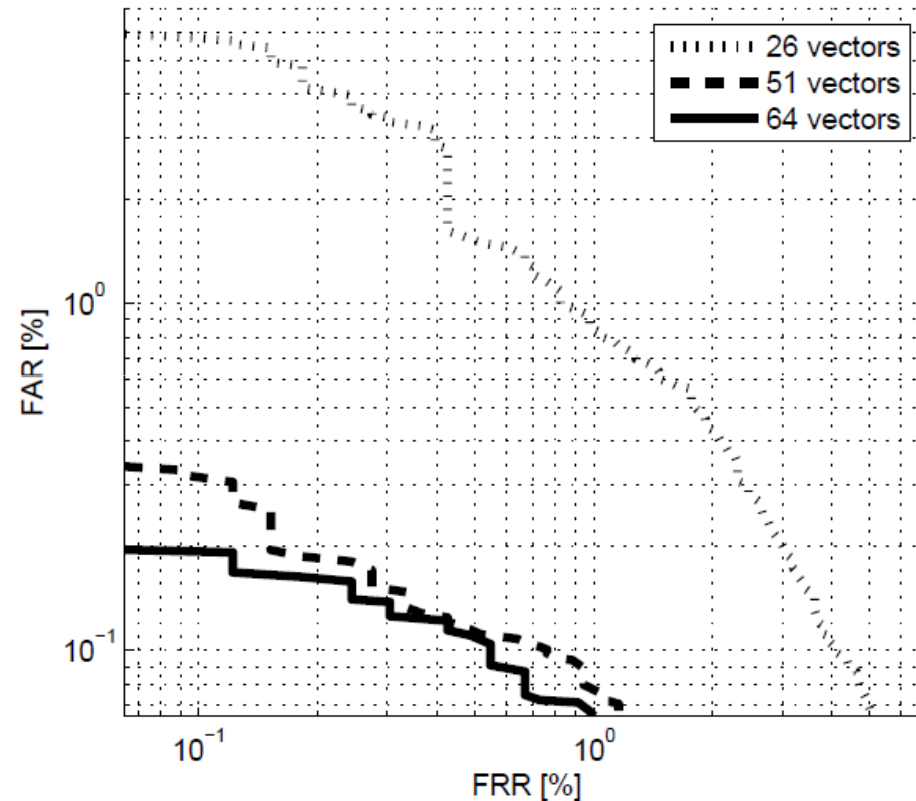
# Experimental results

	P2PM	ICPM
EER	2.679%	0.557%

These methods\* use binary image comparison and the database of 500 persons

	Our method
EER	0.17%

Our method uses vector set comparison, but database of 50 persons



\* H. Chen, G. Lu, and R. Wang. A new palm vein matching method based on icp algorithm. In *ICIS'09: Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Interaction Sciences*, pages 1207–1211, New York, NY, USA, 2009. ACM.



# Conclusions

---

## Imaging

- Reflection method is more suitable for real system
- Power efficiency can be achieved using IR LEDs

## Processing

- CMF is suitable for embedded solutions
- Complexity of CMF can be reduced  $\sim 200$  times

## Recognition

- Rotation and scale invariance must be considered
- Further study on efficient vector comparison needed



# Thank you!

---

