Computer Science, FAST NUCES

#### Thursday, 15/5/2025

## PalmSecure Revolutionizing Transport with Biometric Precision

#### **GROUP MEMBERS**

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#### **SUPERVISOR**

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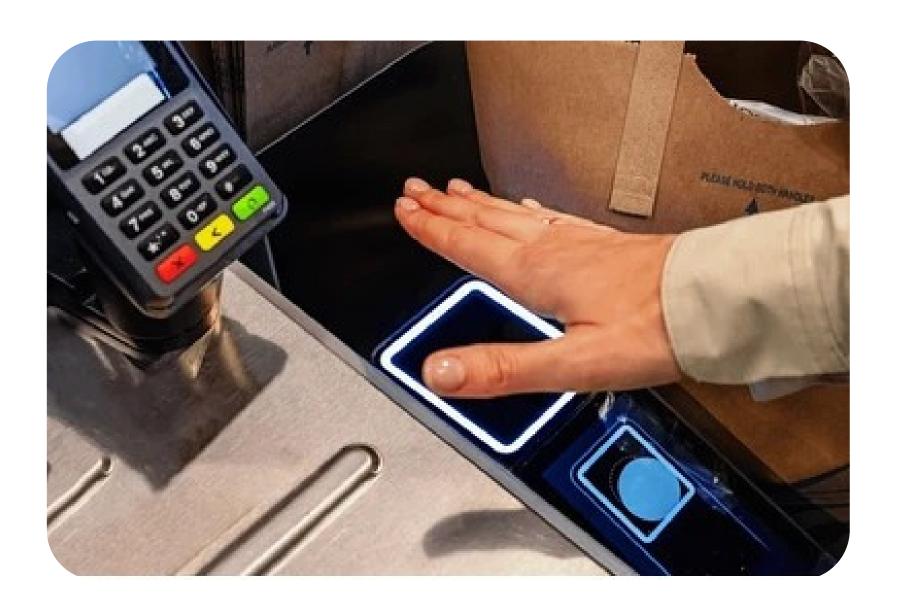
- Introduction
- || Literature Review
- || Methodology
- **IV** Results
- V Implementation & Development
- VI Conclusion & Discussion

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## I. Introduction

Existing transportation biometric systems are vulnerable to environmental factors, health risks, and accuracy limitations, requiring complex hardware compromising security, efficiency, and revenue. A robust, accurate, and hygienic solution is urgently needed

- Security breaches and unauthorized access in transport.
- Passenger safety concerns.
- Inefficient identity verification systems



## I. Introduction

## Objective

To develop a palmprint
verification system tailored for
the transport industry using
biometric and deep learning
technologies

## Challenges in the Transport Industry

- Security vulnerabilities in current biometric systems
- Environmental sensitivity of facial and fingerprint recognition
- Health concerns due to contact-based methods
- Accuracy limitations under diverse conditions

#### II. Literature Review

## **Why Comprehensive Coordination Mechanism?**

- Extracts multi-order texture and spatial features
- Overcomes limitations of other biometric methods

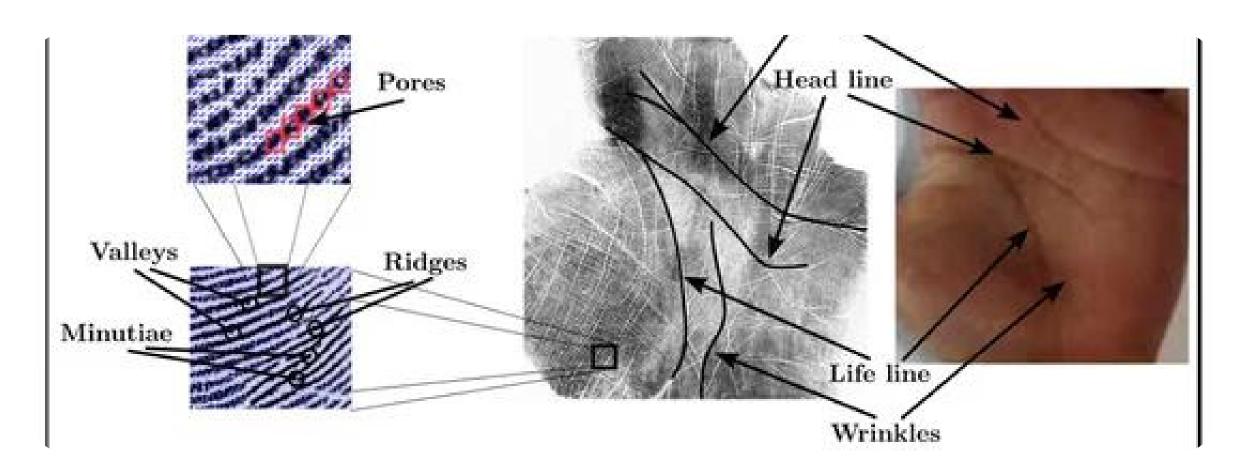


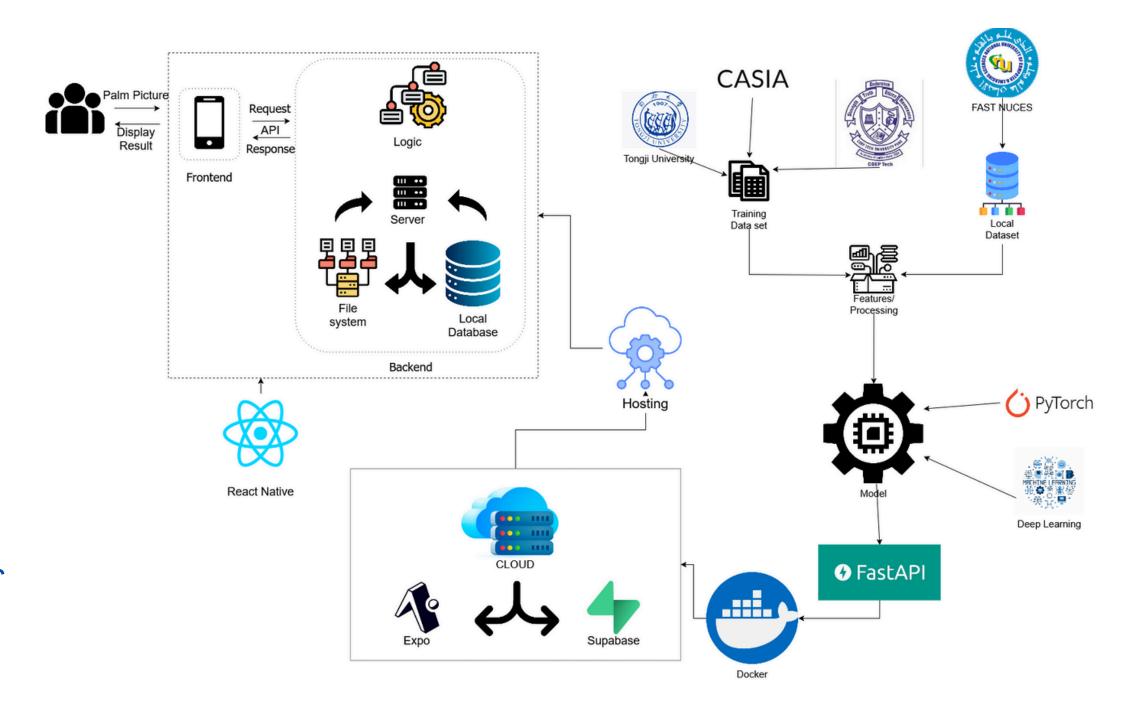
Fig 2: https:// www.sciencedirect.com/science/ article/pii/S0031320304001001

## Why Comprehensive Coordination Mechanism?

- Robust Feature Extraction: extracts multi-order texture and spatial features
- Improved Generalizability: eliminates the need for class labels or pre-trained filters
- Improved Robustness: provides robust feature extraction mechanisms
- Non-Contact and Hygienic: supports touchless palmprint recognition
- Scalability: CCM's efficient architecture allows for scalable deployment

## Implementation Methodology

- Data Collection: Local dataset and publicly available databases (Tongji Palmprint Database, CASIA Palmprit Dataset, COEP Palmprint Dataset)
- Data Augmentation:
   Techniques like rotation, , and illumination variations to improve robustness
- Model Training
- Spatial, Channel, and Multi-Order Competition Modules for feature extraction
- Mobile App Developed using React Native for real-time palmprint verification



#### **Dataset Details**

## **Tongji Contactless Palmprint Dataset:**

- 12,000 images from 300 individuals
- Contactless nature, suitable for hygienic applications

## **CASIA Palmprint Image Database**

- 5,502 gray-scale images from 312 individuals
- Images captured from both left and right palms





Fig 1: A sample Image from Tongji Contactless Palmprint Database



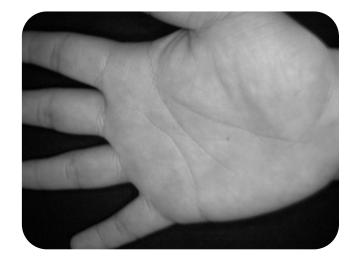


Fig 2: A sample Image from CASIA Palmprint Dataset

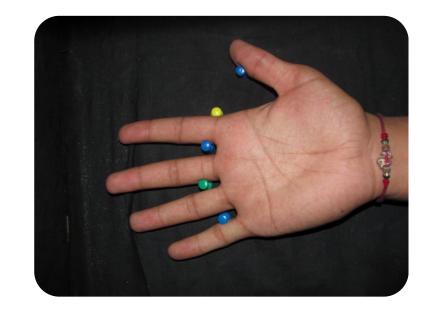
#### **Dataset Details**

## **COEP Palmprint Dataset:**

- 1,344 palmprint images from 168 individuals
- Variations in hand orientation and positioning

## **Locally Collected Dataset:**

- 120 images from 30 users
- Variability in image quality, resolution, and environmental conditions



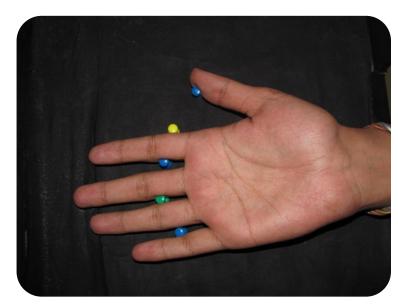


Fig 3: A sample Image from COEP Palmprint Dataset





Fig 4: A sample Image from Locally Collected Palmprint Dataset

#### **CCNet Architecture**

The CCNet model integrates multiple competition mechanisms to enhance feature extraction and recognition accuracy

## **Key Components:**

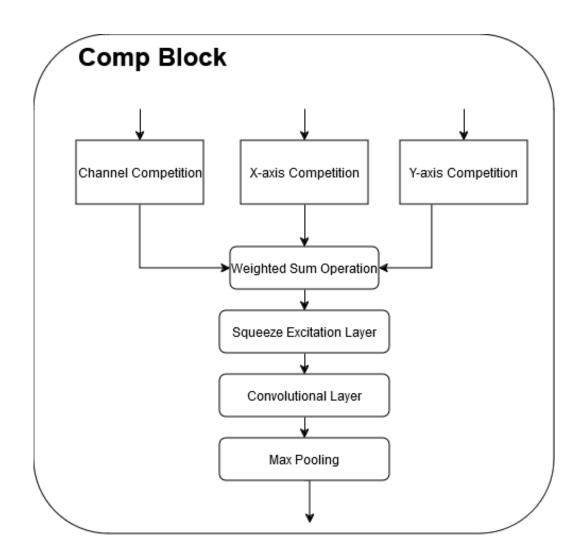
- Learnable Gabor Filters: Automatic adaptation to varying input features.
- Spatial Competition Module: Analyzes relationships between different palmprint regions
- Channel Competition Module: Determines dominant texture responses along specific feature channels
- Multi-Order Competition Module: Captures multiscale and higher-order texture features
- Comprehensive Competition Mechanism: Unifies spatial, channel, and multi-order competition mechanisms for efficient feature extraction

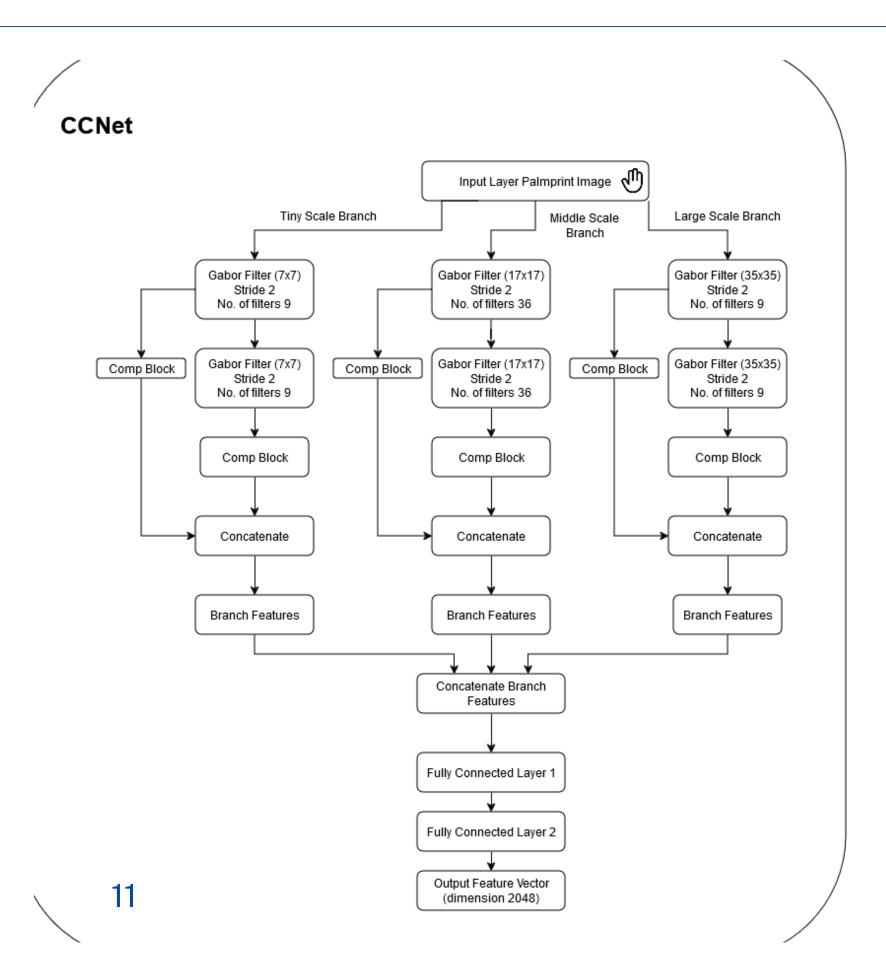
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#### **CCNet Architecture**

#### Benefits:

- Improved recognition accuracy
- Efficient feature extraction
- Robustness to varying input features





#### Evaluation Metrics for Palmprint Recognition

## **Key Metrics:**

- Equal Error Rate (EER): Measures the balance between False Acceptance Rate (FAR) and False Rejection Rate (FRR)
- False Acceptance Rate (FAR): Percentage of unauthorized users incorrectly accepted
- False Rejection Rate (FRR): Percentage of legitimate users incorrectly rejected
- Accuracy: Ratio of correctly classified samples to total samples

## **Why EER is Preferred Over Accuracy:**

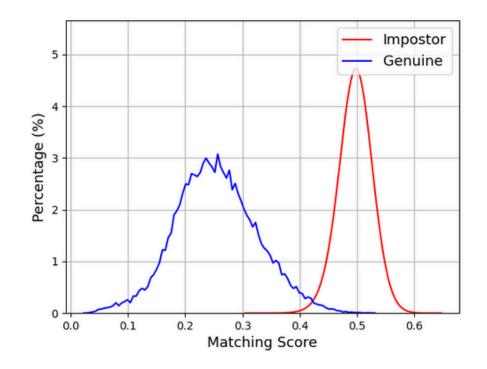
- EER provides a balanced measure of performance, addressing the trade-off between FAR and FRR
- Accuracy may obscure the trade-offs between FAR and FRR, making EER a more reliable metric for biometric systems

## Tongji Contactless Palmprint Dataset

#### **Key Performance Indicators:**

• Equal Error Rate (EER): 0.4%, Testing Accuracy: 94%

Our implementation achieved an EER of 0.4%, closely matching the state-of-the-art performance of CCM. Both methods demonstrated excellent separation in inner-class and outer-class score distributions, indicating effective feature learning and matching. This suggests that both methods are highly accurate in distinguishing between genuine and impostor pairs



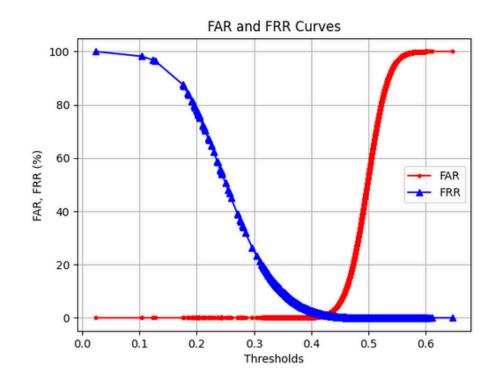


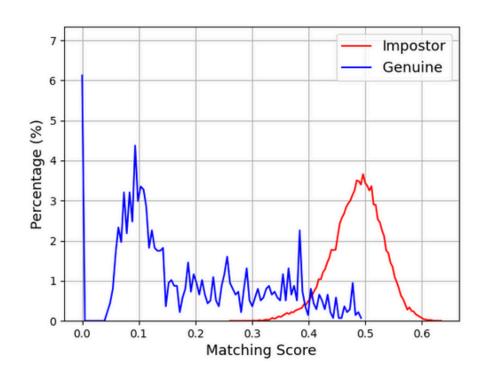
Figure 1: Tongji Dataset Results

## COEP Palmprint Dataset:

#### **Key Performance Indicators:**

• Equal Error Rate (EER): 5.77%, Testing Accuracy: 96%

The CCNet model demonstrated exceptional performance, characterized by a clear separation between inner-class and outer-class scores. This indicates the model's ability to effectively extract discriminative features in contactless palmprint recognition.



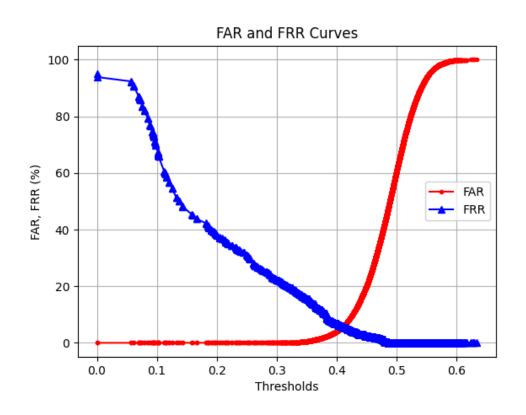


Figure 1: COEP Dataset Results

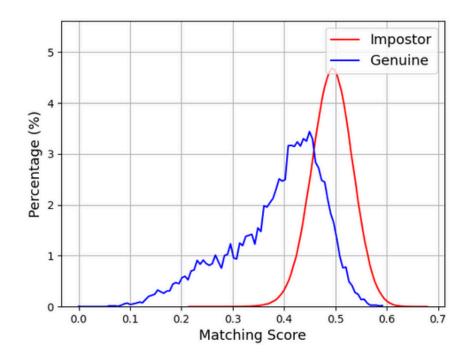
## CASIA Palmprint Image Database

#### **Key Performance Indicators:**

• Equal Error Rate (EER): 20%, Testing Accuracy: 84%

#### **Challenges and Future Improvements:**

- Higher EER indicates challenges in generalization due to intra-class variability and noise
- Potential improvements through dataset-specific tuning of the CCNet architecture



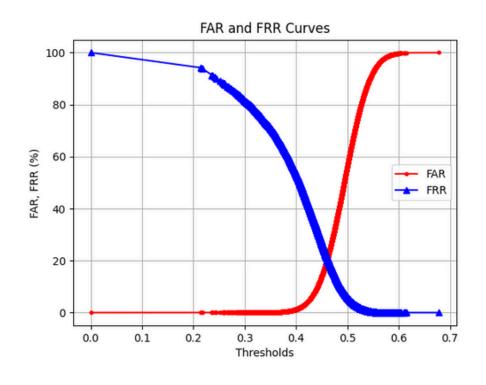


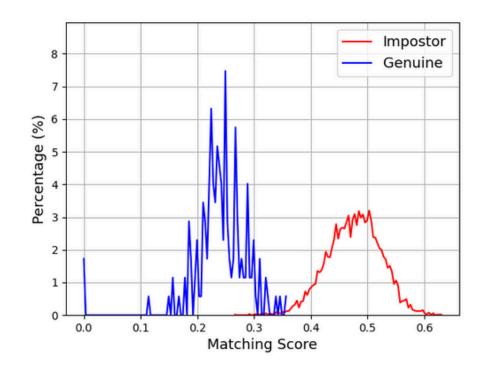
Figure 1: Casia Dataset Results

#### Locally Collected Dataset

#### **Key Performance Indicators:**

• Testing Accuracy: 99%, Equal Error Rate (EER): 0.1%

The CCNet model demonstrated robustness and high reliability in real-world scenarios, achieving impressive results despite variations in image quality. Its adaptability and potential applicability in diverse conditions make it suitable for practical deployment.



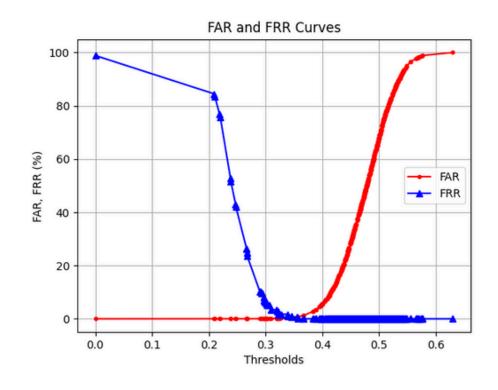


Figure 1: Local Dataset Results

## Completed Deliverables - Phase I

- Data Preparation for Public Datasets: Preparation of public datasets for model training and evaluation of the Tongji Contactless Palmprint Dataset, CASIA
   Palmprint Image Database, and COEP Palmprint Dataset
- Collection and Preparation of Locally Collected Dataset: Gathering and preparation of a diverse and representative dataset of palmprints for model training and evaluation
- **Development of the CCNet Model:** Design and implementation of the CCNet model for palmprint recognition, incorporating spatial, channel, and multi-order competition mechanisms for robust feature extraction

## Completed Deliverables - Phase I

- Integration and Training of Datasets: Integration of public and locally collected datasets for training and evaluation of the CCNet model
- Evaluation of Model Performance: Accuracy, loss curves, Matching Score Distribution curves, Equal Error Rates (EER), and FAR-FRR curves
- Preliminary Testing on Locally Collected Dataset: Initial testing of the CCNet model on the locally collected dataset to assess its generalizability to real-world conditions

## Completed Deliverables - Phase II

- Complete Local Dataset Testing: Finalize dataset collection, conduct extensive evaluations, and identify areas for improvement
- Performance Enhancement Techniques: Implement advanced preprocessing techniques, optimize hyperparameters, and improve accuracy
- **Develop Mobile Application (PalmSecure):** Design a user-friendly, secure, and efficient mobile app for real-time palmprint recognition

## V. Implementation & Development

## Project Timeline and Key Milestones



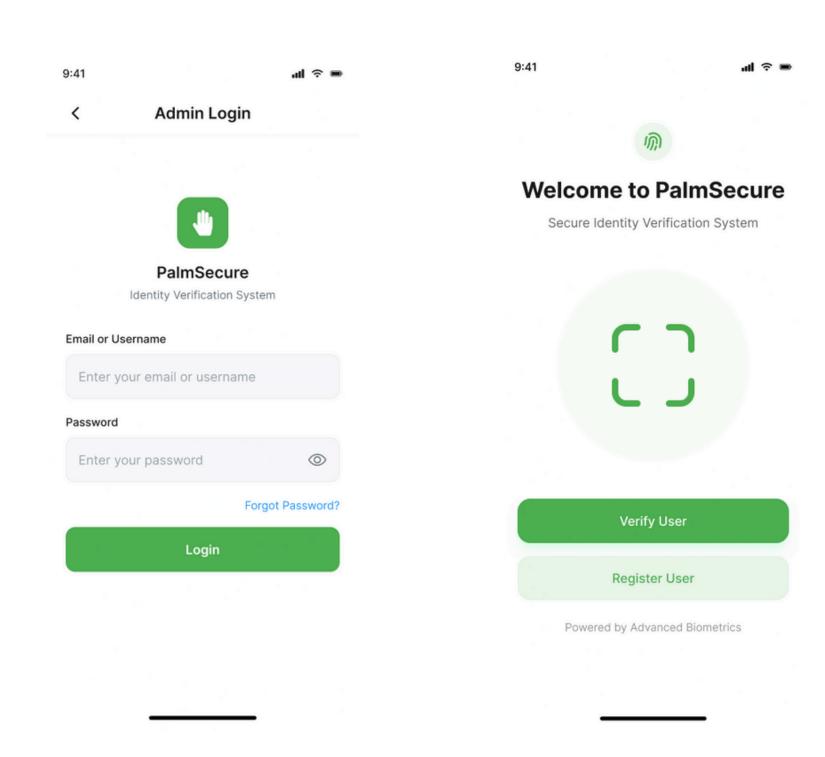
V. Implementation & Development

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## App workflow and UI

## **Home Page & Core Workflow**

- Two Primary Options:
  - Verify User: For instant palmprint authentication.
  - Register User: Adminprivileged operation (requires login)
- Flow: Users start here and choose between verification or registration



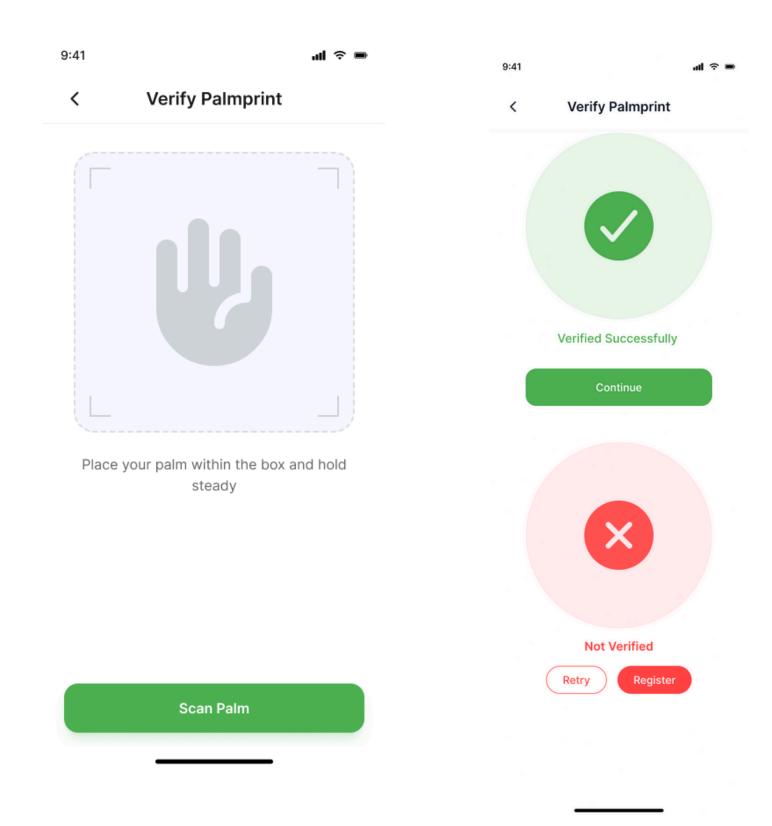
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## App workflow and UI

#### **User Verification Process**

- Instruction: "Place your palm within the box and hold steady"
- Action: Scan Palm button initiates realtime image capture
- Outcomes:
  - a. Verified Successfully: Redirect to home.
  - b. Not Verified: Options to Retry or Register as New User

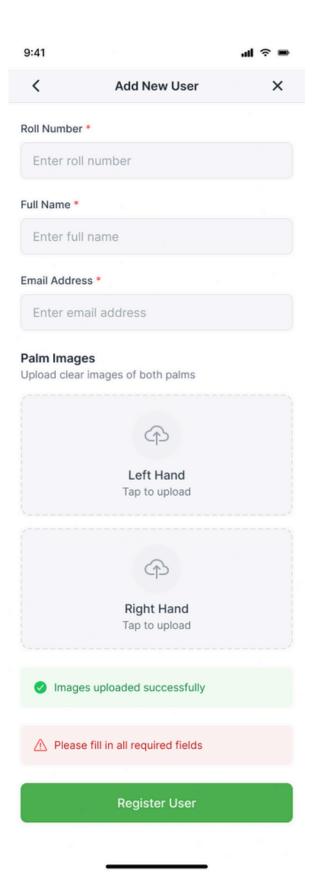


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## App workflow and UI

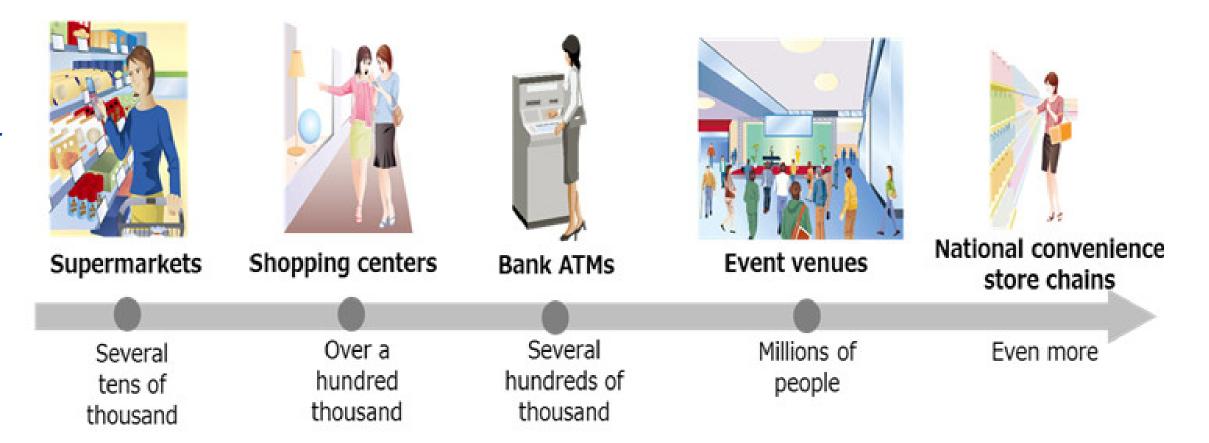
## **New User Registration Workflow Steps:**

- 1. Fill user details: Roll number, name, email
- 2. Upload left and right palm images.
- 3. Validation: "Fill all fields" prompt for incomplete data
- 4. Finalize: Register User button.
- **Security:** Palm images stored as biometric templates



## Project Impact

- Transport Industry:
   Improved passenger
   safety and operational
   security
- Expansion: Potential applications in banking, ATMs, healthcare, and law enforcement



## VI. Conclusion & Discussions

## Sustainable Development Goals

- Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Building resilient, secure transport systems
- Sustainable Cities and
   Communities: Enhancing
   safety and efficiency
- Peace, Justice, and Strong
   Institutions: Reducing
   identity fraud and crime



#### Conclusion

- PalmSecure offers a cutting-edge solution to transport security challenges
- Future scalability into
   various industries, including
   banking and healthcare
- Comprehensive approach to biometric identity
   verification using deep learning



Figure 3: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-app-that-lets-users-scan-their-palm-to-pay-at-restaurants/

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# Thank You For Listening

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