



# PROBLEM STATEMENT

Handwritten signatures are frequently used for personal identification and verification.

Challenges of detecting forged signatures:

- "No two signatures of the same person are exactly the same"
- Variability in pens used
- Noisy background



# **METHODOLOGY**



Look for usable dataset

04 — MODEL

Build models

PROCESS

Pre-process data Create Lists of Signatures and binary Labels

05 — TUNE

Fine-tune optimizers and model parameters

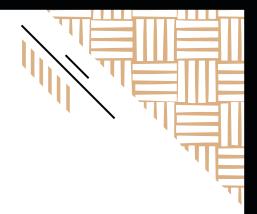
03 <u>EDA</u>

View and explore images

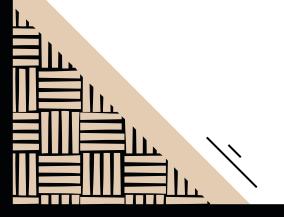
05 — EVALUATE

Evaluate models





# 55 sets (per person) of 20 forged and 20 signatures



**DATASET** 

# **GENUINE / FORGED SIGNATURES ?**

O1 Thora

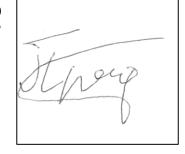
03



Why pre-processing is required:

- Signature not in the center
- Background noise
- Variability in image size

02



04





# **IMAGE PRE-PROCESSING**

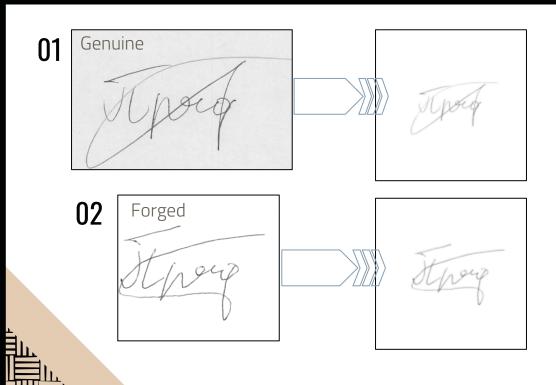


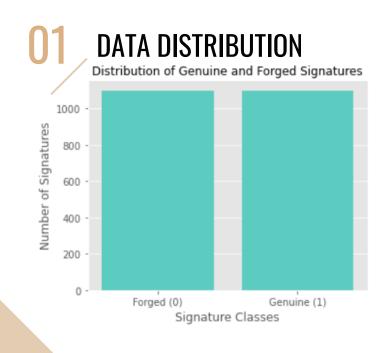
Image pre-processing steps

- Image changed to grayscale / single channel.
- Background is removed
- Gaussian filter applied
- Centralized image
- Image is cropped and resized

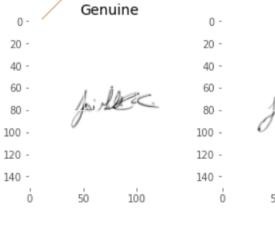


# **EDA**











Forged

## **MODELING: NEURAL NETWORK**



#### **CNN**

Covolutional Neural Network
Insufficient data is likely to
cause over fitting of the model



#### SNN

Siamese Neural Networks
Good for training with
insufficient data



#### PRE-TRAINED

InceptionV3
Experimented with it
Requires more tuning





#### Genuine-Genuine Pairs

20 genuine signatures per pax: 20 choose 2 = 190 Genuine-Genuine image pairs for one person

#### Genuine-Forged Pairs

Pair every 1 genuine signature of a person with 20 randomly sampled Forged signatures of the same person.

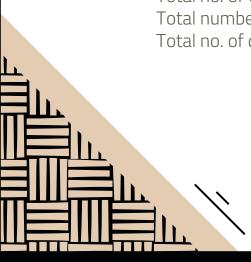
20 \* 20 = 400 Genuine-Forged image pairs per person

In all we have 55 person's data in the training data.

Total no. of Genuine-Genuine pairs = 55 \* 190 = 10450

Total number of Genuine-Forged pairs = 55 \* 400 = 22000

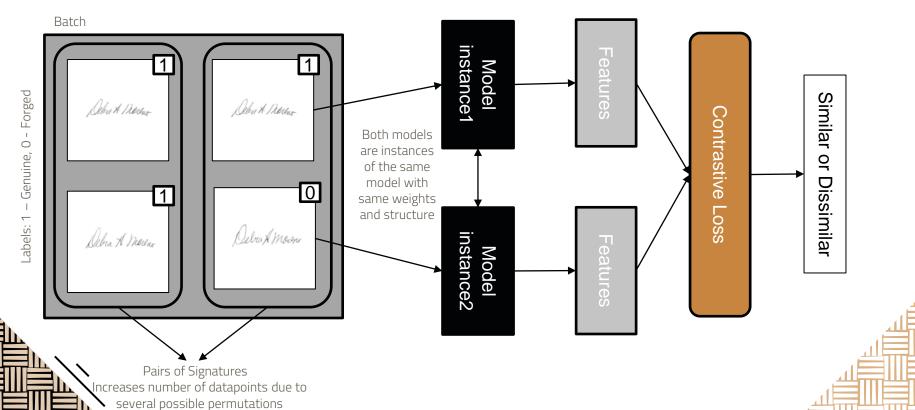
Total no. of data points = 10450 + 22000 = 32450





# SIAMESE NEURAL NETWORK





# **MODEL TUNING**



### **OPTIMIZER**

- 1. Adam
- 2. Adagrad
- 3. SGD
- 4. RMSprop

### **BATCH SIZE** 32, 64, 256

**LEARNING RATE** 



1. 1e-4

2. 1e-5

3. 1e-6



# MODEL EVALUATION



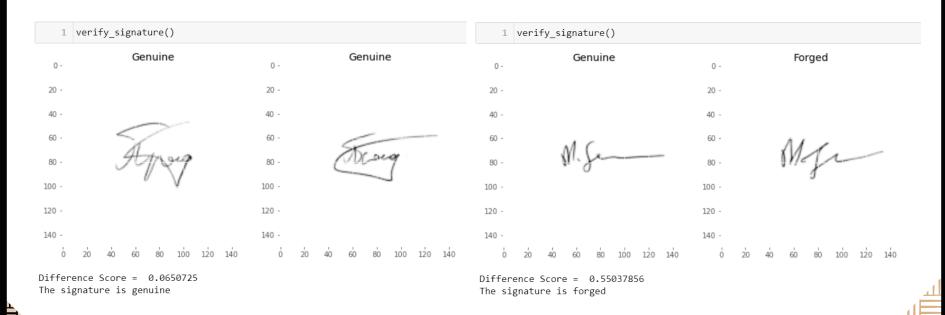
| Model No. | Optimizer | Batch Size | Learning Rate | Epoch Number | Accuracy (%) |
|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1         | Adam      | 32         | 0.0001        | 13           | 65.6         |
| 2         | Adam      | 64         | 0.0001        | 24           | 69.3         |
| 3         | Adam      | 256        | 0.0001        | 8            | 64.8         |
| 4         | Adam      | 32         | 1e-05         | 7            | 65.9         |
| 5         | Adam      | 64         | 1e-05         | 79           | 70.4         |
| 6         | Adam      | 256        | 1e-05         | 2            | 71.4         |
| 7         | RMSprop   | 32         | 0.0001        | 8            | 72.2         |
| 8         | RMSprop   | 64         | 0.0001        | 11           | 69.2         |
| 9         | RMSprop   | 256        | 0.0001        | 25           | 72.1         |
| 10        | RMSprop   | 32         | 1e-05         | 3            | 69.9         |
| 11        | RMSprop   | 64         | 1e-05         | 18           | 68.2         |
| 12        | RMSprop   | 256        | 1e-05         | 0            | 70.7         |



Model 7 has the highest accuracy score.

# **PREDICTIONS**













# FUTURE WORKS

- 1. Build model using triplet loss function on Siamese Neural Networks (Current models built on contrastive loss)
- 2. Change metrics to precision
- 3. Look into pre-trained models and fine-tune the model more.
- 4. Deploy on web application



# QUESTIONS

