

Methods of Alignment for On-Line Signature Verification

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Abstract—Size, location and rotation angle of on-line handwritten signature will have effects on the performance of verification. Methods of alignment for on-line signature verification are proposed in this paper, the size, location and rotation angle of test and reference signatures are aligned effectively to reduce the variations of different inputting. A method of SCLC-DTW with signature curves location constraint is proposed also to improved efficiency of similarity calculation. Several experiments are carried out on standard on-line signature dataset DB1, which consists of 5000 signatures from 100 individuals in total. The best result is given by EER=2.99%, which indicates the effectiveness of our proposed methods.

Keywords—on-line signature verification; alignment;DTW; SCLC-DTW

I. INTRODUCTION

On-line handwritten signature verification is one of the most acceptable biometrics due to the fact that on-line handwritten signatures have long been established as most widespread means of personal verification. The signatures are difficult to be imitated and forged because of unique and consistent for a given period. Experimental results presented in great many research works have indicated that accuracy of on-line signature verification is not lower than other biometrics [1-2].

On-line handwritten signatures are collected through by the user writing on the collective devices in real-time, and the signatures are presented by time series. By the reasons of collective devices, external environments and psychological factors, there are variation of the size, location and rotation angle of signatures for each inputting. Furthermore, from the perspective of the kinematic, signatures are rapid and skilled human actions which mainly determined by the dynamics of muscle system. Signatures would not keeping higher consistent for a long time since external and internal environment exchanging. Thus, it is important to effectively align the test signatures to references, and reduce the influences the inconsistency of the size,

location and rotation angle on the performances of on-line handwritten signature verification[3-7]. During on-line signature verification process, the authenticity of test signature is evaluated by matching its features against those stored in knowledge base for given individual. There are some commonly used verification methods, such as template matching methods, statistical based methods, and structural based methods [8-10].

In our works, we propose some methods of alignment to obtain the optimal matching between test signatures and references in order to improve the recognition rate. We also propose a method of similarity calculation based on DTW with signature curves location constraint to reduce the complexity of computation.

II. ALIGNMENT FOR ON-LINE SIGNATURE

To reduce the influences of inconsistency on performances of on-line signature verification, test signatures should be aligned to reference coordinate system before verification. The inconsistencies are mainly caused by variations of the size, location and rotation angle of signatures.

A. Alignment with Size

The size of signatures should be aligned due to the variation size of each inputting, and this variation would increase the dissimilarity between test signatures and references. The commonly used method of size alignment is max-min normalization to standardize the size of signature.

$$\hat{S}(n) = \frac{S(n) - S_{\min}}{S_{\max} - S_{\min}} \quad (1)$$

Where, $\hat{S}(n) = \{\hat{x}(n), \hat{y}(n)\}$ is normalized signature after size alignment, $S(n) = \{x(n), y(n)\}$ is original signature, $S_{\min} = \min_{n \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}} S(n)$, $S_{\max} = \max_{n \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}} S(n)$, N is total number of sampled points of signature.

B. Alignment of Signature Location

As stated, the locations of signatures are different on the collective device at each time inputting, and this variation would also increase the dissimilarity between the test signatures and references. The locations of signatures should be also aligned before verification, and the signature location could be aligned by signature center and signature centroid respectively.

Locations alignment with signature center is given by

$$S_{center}'(n) = S(n) - S_{center} \quad (2)$$

Where, $S_{center}'(n)$ is the signature after location alignment with signature center, $S_{center} = (S_{max} - S_{min})/2$ is the signature center, S_{min} and S_{max} are defined as above.

Locations of signatures could be aligned with signature centroid is

$$S_{centroid}'(n) = S(n) - S_{centroid} \quad (3)$$

Where, $S_{centroid}'(n)$ is the signature after location alignment with signature centroid, $S_{centroid} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N S(n)$ is the signature centroid.

C. Alignment of Signature Rotation Angle

The variability in orientation of signatures would produce noise in the stage of verification. The signature rotation angle is aligned by rotate the signature coordinate axes with a suitable reference angle to the standard reference coordinate system. The coordinate axes of signature would be rotated by means of a rotation matrix as bellow

$$x' = x \cdot \cos(\alpha) - y \cdot \sin(\alpha) \quad (4)$$

$$y' = x \cdot \sin(\alpha) + y \cdot \cos(\alpha) \quad (5)$$

Where, x and y are the original coordinate, x' and y' are the new signature coordinate after rotation angle alignment, α is the reference rotate angle, which would be calculated as bellow

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \arctan(2 \cdot I_{xycm} / (I_{ycm} - I_{xcm})) \quad (6)$$

where, I_{xycm} , I_{ycm} and I_{xcm} are the moments of inertia referred to the reference centroid, which will be calculated as $I_{xcm} = I_{x0} - N y_{cm}^2$, $I_{ycm} = I_{y0} - N x_{cm}^2$ and $I_{xycm} = I_{xy0} - N x_{cm} y_{cm}$. $I_{x0} = \sum_{n=1,2,\dots,N} x^2(n)$, $I_{y0} = \sum_{n=1,2,\dots,N} y^2(n)$ and $I_{xy0} = \sum_{n=1,2,\dots,N} x(n) y(n)$.

III. ON-LINE SIGNATURE VERIFICATION

Dynamic time warping (DTW) is widely used in on-line signature verification when template matching approaches are considered. It is less efficient and more complexity of computation of traditional DTW if the number of sampled points were larger. A simple but efficient matching method based on complete information of signature is proposed.

For a given individual, let $\{s(n) (x,y), n=1,2,\dots,N\}$ and $\{t(m) (x,y), m=1,2,\dots,M\}$ be reference and test signature respectively, where, N and M denote the sampled points included in the two signatures; (x,y) denotes the curve of signature. The curves of reference and test signature are matched by DTW, and the optimal path is obtained by dynamic programming, i.e. $W_{(s,t),(x,y)} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_r, \dots, w_R\}$, where, $\max(N, M) \leq R \leq N + M - 1$, $w_r = (w_{r_s}, w_{r_t})$ denotes the matching pair on the DTW path, which is

called the signature curves location constraint of DTW matching. Considering the DTW matching with signature curves location constraint, the similarity of feature F_k between reference and test signature is calculated by Euclidean distance, denotes as SCLC-DTW.

$$DIST_{(s,t),F_k} = d_{(s,t),F_k} | W_{(s,t),(x,y)} = \sum_{r=1}^R \sqrt{(F_{s_k}(w_{r_s}) - F_{t_k}(w_{r_t}))^2} \quad (7)$$

Where, $DIST_{(s,t),F_k}$ denotes the SCLC-DTW distance of feature F_k between reference and the test signature, $W_{(s,t),(x,y)}$ denotes the optimal DTW matching path of signature curves between reference and test signature.

According to the discussions above, not only the complete information of signature but also the DTW dynamic programming is included in the proposed method of similarity calculation based on SCLC-DTW. Moreover, computational complexity of on-line signature verification is decreased by proposed method. The computational complexity of traditional DTW is given by $O(K * N * M)$, instead, the computational complexity of SCLC-DTW is given by $O(N * M + K * (N + M - 1)) \approx O(N * M)$. It is more efficient of proposed SCLC-DTW than traditional DTW.

As for the verification, according to the threshold stored in knowledge base, we could output the verification result of genuine or forgery according to voting rule. The decision-making tag matrix of test signature is given as

$$Vote(s^{ref}, k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } DIST_{(s,t),F_k} \leq TH_{s^{ref},F_k} \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

The voting rule is defined as if $\sum_{1 \leq s^{ref} \leq L_s, 1 \leq k \leq L_c} Vote(s^{ref}, k) \geq COUNT_{vote}$, the test signature is genuine, otherwise, the test signature is forgery. Where, $COUNT_{vote}$ is the numbers of confirmed tag, L_s is the numbers of references, and L_c is the numbers of features used in verification. TH_{s^{ref},F_k} is the decision threshold of feature F_k for given individual reference s^{ref} .

IV. EXPERIMENTATION

A. On-Line Signature Verification Dataset Description

Several experiments based on large scale dataset of MCYT_Subcorpus_100 (DB1) [11] are carried out. DB1 consists of 5000 on-line signatures from 100 individuals. For each individual, there are 50 signatures in all, out of these, 25 signatures are genuine and 25 signatures are skilled forgeries. 5 genuine signatures are selected randomly from genuine signatures to be used as references. The construction and description of DB1 is shown in TABLE I.

TABLE I. DESCRIPTION OF ON-LINE SIGNATURE VERIFICATION DATASET

Descriptions	Signature Details
No. of References	100*5=500 (Genuines)
	10*20=2000 (Genuines)
No. of Test Signatures	10*25=2500 (Skilled forgeries)

B. Feature Extraction

6 features are extracted to be used in our works, i.e. $F_Base = \{X, Y, V_x, V_y, a_c, P\}$. Out of these, feature $X(n)$, $Y(n)$ and $P(n)$ are obtained directly from signature acquisition devices.

Features of $V_x(n), V_y(n), a_c(n)$ are extracted by simple mathematical computation as,

- Linear Velocity in x-direction: $V_x(n) = (X(n+1) - X(n-1))/2$;
- Linear Velocity in y-direction: $V_y(n) = (Y(n+1) - Y(n-1))/2$;
- Centripetal Acceleration: $a_c(n) = (V_x(n) \cdot a_y(n) - V_y(n) \cdot a_x(n))/V(n)$, where, $a_x(n)$ and $a_y(n)$ is the linear Acceleration in x-direction and

y-direction, $a_x(n) = (V_x(n+1) - V_x(n-1))/2$, $a_y(n) = (V_y(n+1) - V_y(n-1))/2$, $V(n)$ is the absolute velocity, $V(n) = \sqrt{V_x(n)^2 + V_y(n)^2}$.

C. Alignment of On-Line Signature

On-line signature dataset DB1 is used to the experiments of alignment, results of alignment of individual-30 are given in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. From the Fig. 1, as for genuine signature, the best matching is obtained by centroid alignment, and the worst matching is given by size alignment. While as for skilled forgeries, the same conclusion is obtained from Fig. 2. The experiment results indicate the best matching between test and reference signatures could be obtained by centroid alignment.

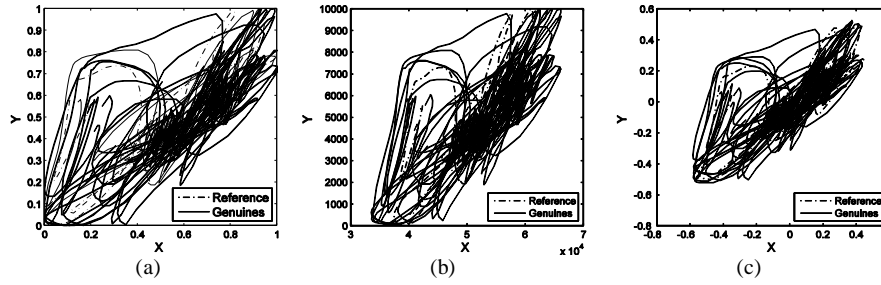


Figure 1. Alignment between genuine signature and reference.(a)alignment with size,(b)alignment with signature center,(c)alignment with signature centroid

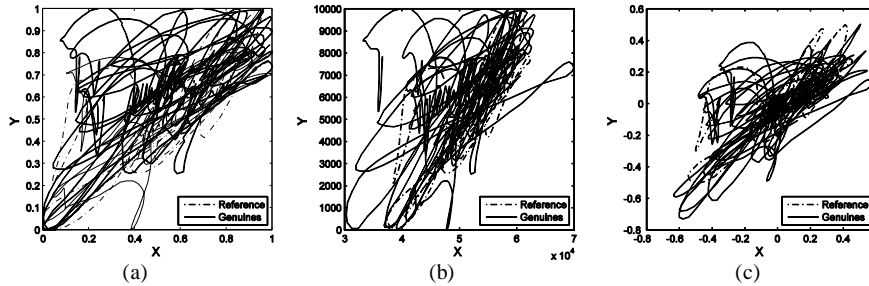


Figure 2. Alignment between skilled forgeries and reference.(a)alignment with size,(b)alignment with signature center,(c)alignment with signature centroid

D. Results of On-Line Signature Verification

To verify the effectiveness of our proposed method of signature alignment and similarity calculation, the authenticity of 4500 test signatures from 100 individuals are determined. Error rates of EER(Equal Error Rate), FRR(False Reject Rate),FAR(False Accept Rate) are adopted to evaluate the performance of on-line signature verification, in which EER could indicate the security level of a given biometrics system. Experiment results of different methods of signature alignment are given in TABLE II, which with the traditional DTW as similarity

calculation. From the TABLE II, it is obtained lowest EER=3.89% with centroid alignment, which indicates that it could be obtained optimal performance after alignment with signature centroid. Error rates of on-line signature verification with different methods of similarity calculation are shown in TABLE III, with signature centroid alignment. EER of signature verification with SCLC-DTW as similarity calculation is 2.99%, which increase 0.9% performance compared with traditional DTW. The experiment results indicate the effectiveness of our proposed method.

TABLE II. ERROR RATES OF ON-LINE SIGNATURE VERIFICATION WITH DIFFERENT METHODS OF ALIGNMENT (DTW)

Method of Alignment	FRR (%)	FAR (%)	EER (%)
Size	5.6	6.2	5.9
Center	4	5.08	4.54
Centroid	4.7	3.08	3.89

TABLE III.

RROR RATES OF ON-LINE SIGNATURE VERIFICATION WITH DIFFERENT METHODS OF SIMILARITY CALCULATION (CENTROID ALIGNMENT)

Method of Verification	FRR (%)	FAR (%)	EER (%)
DTW	4.7	3.08	3.89
SCLC-DTW	3.5	2.48	2.99

V. CONCLUSIONS

We propose some methods of alignment to obtain the optimal matching between test and reference signatures. We also propose a new method of similarity calculation based on SCLC-DTW to improve the efficiency of signature verification. Several experiment results indicate the effectiveness of our proposed methods.

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