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Қ. И. Сәтпаев атындағы Қазақ ұлттық техникалық зерттеу университеті

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РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
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ГЕОЛОГИЯ ЖӘНЕ ТЕХНИКАЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМДАР СЕРИЯСЫ

♦

СЕРИЯ ГЕОЛОГИИ И ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ НАУК

♦

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TRAINING OF NEURAL NETWORK BIOMETRY-CODE CONVERTERS

Abstract. There are considered theoretical and practical issues of training of neural network biometric parameters converters into the key code on the example of the handwriting dynamics. The researches were carried out in the simulation environment of the «NeuroTrader» in the modes of manual and automatic training. Analysis of research results has shown that for sustainable learning there is a need in a large number of examples or the use of a composite adder. The resulting neural network container allows safely and anonymously to store a biometric pattern.

Key words: neuron, neural network converter, training, weight coefficient, adder.

Introduction. The development of information technology, informatization of society leads to an increase in the requirements for information security systems, including protection against unauthorized access. The reason for this is an increase in the volume of stored and transmitted information, the number of electronic services, the possibility of distance access to information, distance learning, and etc.

Analysis of the existing modern authentication systems shows that most systems use a password authentication. The obvious disadvantage of this system is long passwords, which are hard to remember. As a consequence, they are recorded, that leads to their loss, divulgence, theft. Alternative to password authentication are biometric systems which use the unique biometric parameters of a particular user as a key.

The advantages of biometric authentication include the possibility of implementation on computer hardware, the complexity of compromising, substitution, the possibility to authenticate at entering the system and during its operation. As biometric parameters there are used finger- and palmprints, geometric parameters of hands, face, ears, drawing of the eye iris or its retina, features of handwriting or keyboard handwriting, voice.

In recent years a widespread distribution has received the authentication based on handwriting, the prospect of which is confirmed by the fairly wide distribution of such authentication tools, as well as a large number of relevant theoretical and practical researches [1-6]. At the same time, their use is limited by relatively low recognition accuracy, a significant development time, insufficient adaptation to many features of modern IT, which predetermines the relevance of researches in this direction.

Problem statement. The analysis of works devoted to biometric user authentication show that this process can be divided into several stages, for example, such as reading a biometric parameter, highlighting of features and a biometric pattern forming, adding a pattern to the database. The resulting biometric pattern should be unique and protected. Obtaining of a biometric pattern from a biometric parameter leads to the question of image recognition. This problem is successfully solved by using artificial neural networks.

Purpose and objectives of the research. In accordance with the general problem of the researches in the field of neural network systems of biometric user authentication, the main purpose of the research is the training of artificial neural networks for the handwriting recognition.

Training of a neural network converter. In accordance with GOST R 52633.0 [7] the neural network converter of biometry-code must be trained in advance to convert the secret biometric image of "Own" into a user's private key. Training should be carried out automatically (without human intervention in the process of selecting the parameters of an artificial neural network), the user must have assurance that his long password (key) involved in training will not be compromised.

The general scheme for training of the neural network biometric parameters converter into the key code is shown in figure 1 [8].

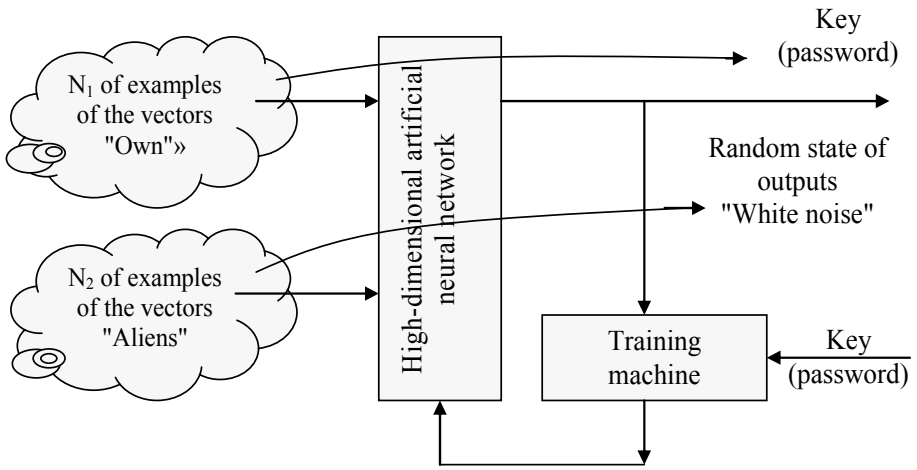

Figure1 – The structural scheme of training of the neural network biometric parameters converter into the key code (password)

The training is carried out by alternately presenting of the "Own" and "Alien" images to the learning machine with an intermediate selection of the coefficients of the artificial neural network [9-11]. The weight coefficients should be selected in such a way when during the appearance at the inputsof the artificial neural network of the "Own" vector elements there appears a long password (key) at the outputs of the artificial neural network. During the appearance at the inputs of the artificial neural network of data vectors corresponding to the images "Alien", at the outputs of the artificial neural network there should appear random states – "white noise" [12].

Let's consider the training process using the example of a degenerate neural network converter biometry-code with one output [13, 14], shown in figure 2.

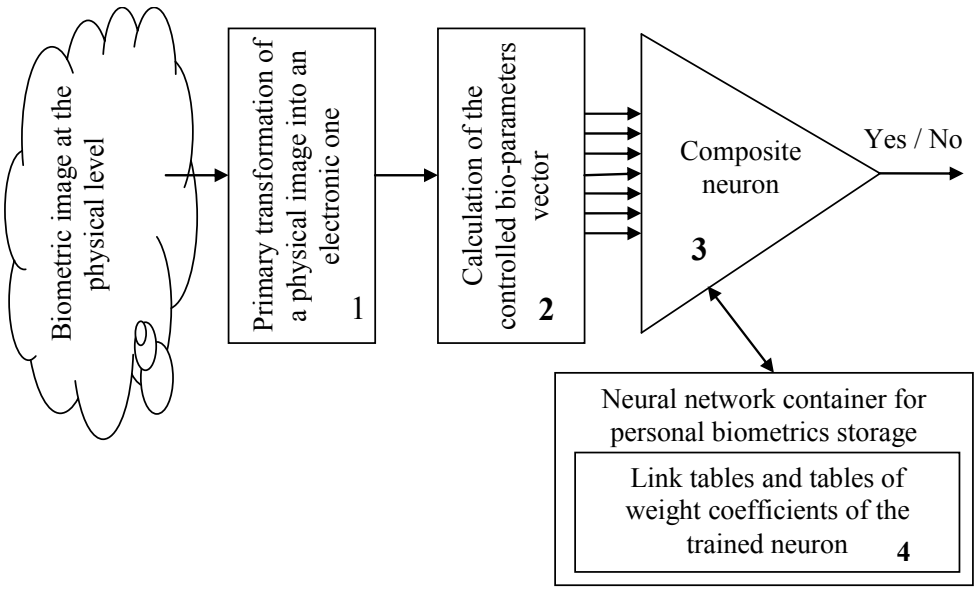

Figure 2 – A degenerate neural network converter biometry-code with one composite neuron

It is clear that the training of one neuron does not represent a particular difficulty, and for this purpose there can be used any of the hundreds of currently known learning algorithms [15-20].

In order to illustrate the training process we will use the “NeuroTrader”"s modeling environment. As a biometric image we will select the handwriting dynamics, will form a training sample from several examples of "Own" and from several examples of "Alien".

As examples of the image of "Own" we will use 13 handwritten images of the word "Almaty", reproduced by the same person (figure 3).

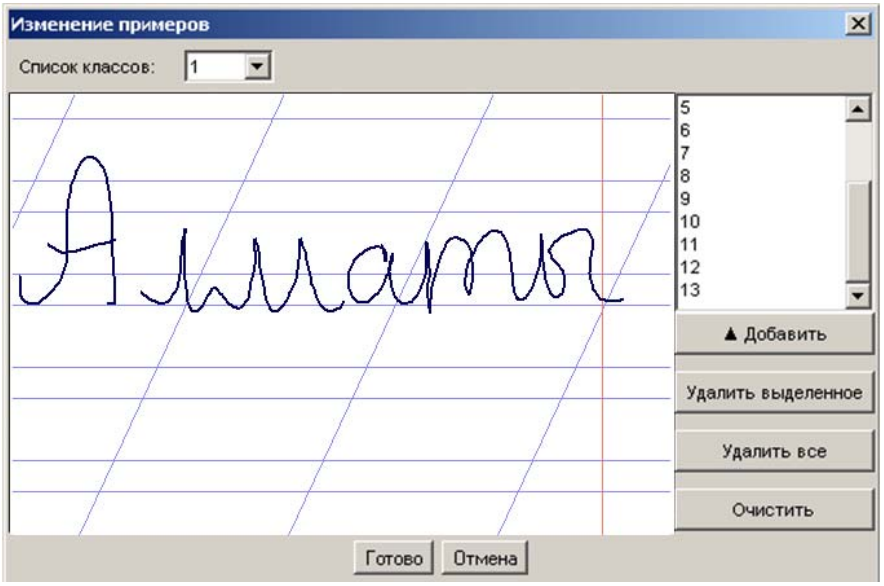

Figure3 – The screen entering form of the examples of the handwritten password "Own" in the "NeuroTrader" modeling environment

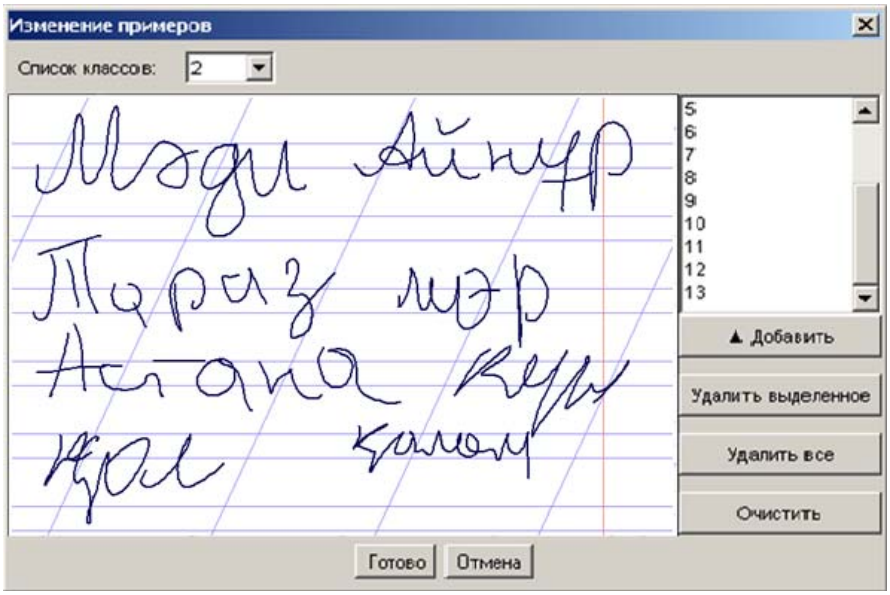

Figure 4 – The screen entering form of the examples of the handwritten images "Aliens" in the "NeuroTrader" modeling environment

As images of "Aliens" there were used the words "Madi", "Ainur", "Taraz", "mor", "Astana", "kun", "kol", "kalam" (figure 4), reproduced handwritten by different people. Therefore, at training a neuron it is necessary to select its weight coefficients in such a way that the set of images "Alien" and the set of examples of one image of "Own" were as much as possible spaced at the output of the adder of the neuron. As a rule, as an euron there is considered an adder with some nonlinear element at the output.

As analyzing parameters the modeling environment "NeuroTrader" uses the Fourier coefficients of the pen oscillations resulting from the handwritten reproduction of the analyzed words. Figure 5 showsan example of such oscillations.

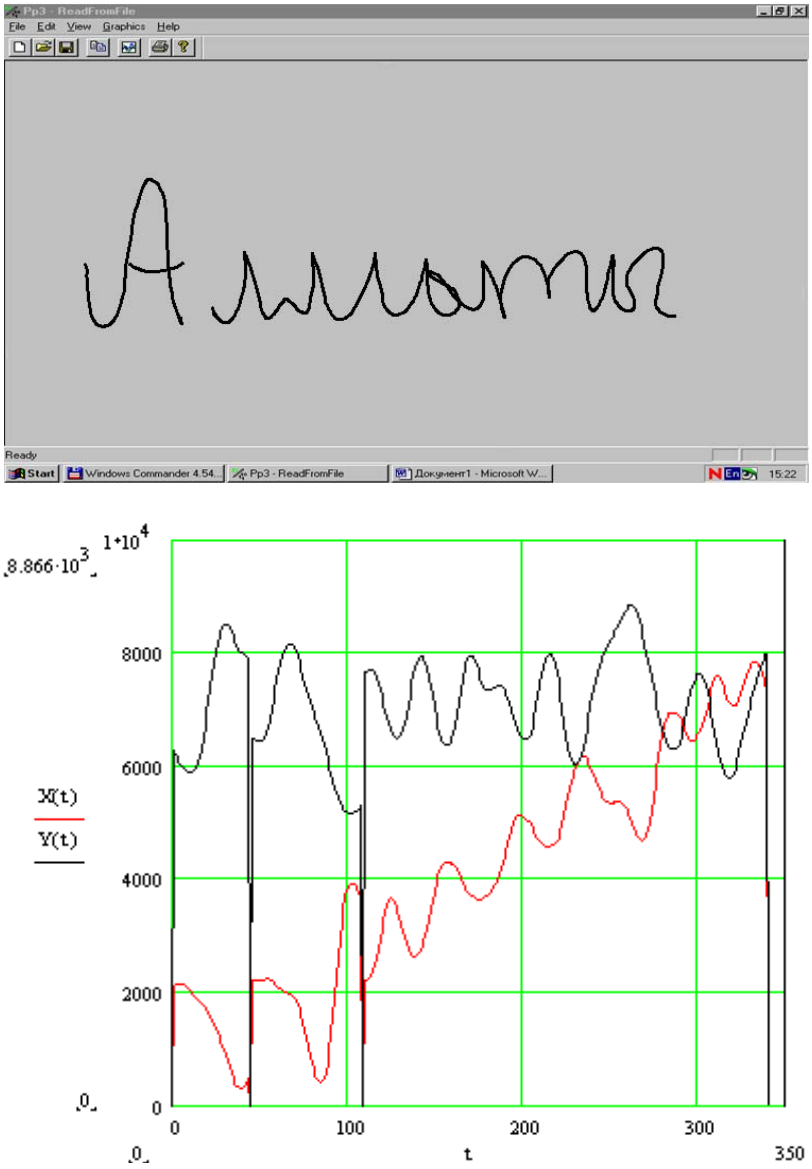

Figure 5 – Example of the pen oscillations Y(t) and X(t) at the handwritten reproductionof the word-password «Almaty»

Practice has shown that for handwritten words of 4, 5, 6 letters it is sufficient to take into account about 24 of cosine and sinus coefficients of the Fourier series (k = 1,2,3, ..., 24). Then taking into account two coordinates makes it possible to obtain a vector from 96 biometric parameters (1-4):

$$\nu_k = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T Y(t)\cdot\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{T}t)dt, \quad (1); \qquad \nu_{2k} = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T Y(t)\cdot\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{T}t)dt \quad (2);$$

$$\nu_{3k} = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T X(t)\cdot\cos(k\frac{2\pi}{T}t)dt, \quad (3); \qquad \nu_{4k} = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T X(t)\cdot\sin(k\frac{2\pi}{T}t)dt \quad (4);$$

where T – full time for entering a signature (handwritten word-password).

As a result, during the training of a neuron it is necessary to select iteratively its weight coefficients – μ_i of all inputs of the adder. If we denote through $z(\overline{v})$ the output responses of the adder to the images of "Own", then we get following:

$$z(\overline{v}) = \mu_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{96} \mu_i v_i \tag{5}$$

Sinceweneed that all the examples of the hand written word "Almaty" give are spons eat the output of the neuron "1", then the adjustment of the single nonlinear element must be carried out according to the following rule:

$$\begin{cases} y(\xi_i) = \text{"0"} \quad if \quad \xi_i \langle \min(z(\overline{v}_i)); \\ y(\xi_i) = \text{"1"} \quad if \quad \xi_i \geq \min(z(\overline{v}_i)) \end{cases}_i \tag{6}$$

Unfortunately, the adjustment (selection) of 96 weight coefficients of the neuron can not always be performed automatically using 13 examples of the images "Own" and "Aliens" in the training sample. For normal algorithms there are no problems with automatic training only when the number of inputs of the trainee neuron is close to the number of examples in the training sample.

In our situation, the number of examples is not sufficient for sustainable training. In this regard, the neuron adder should be made composite, as it is shown on figure 6.

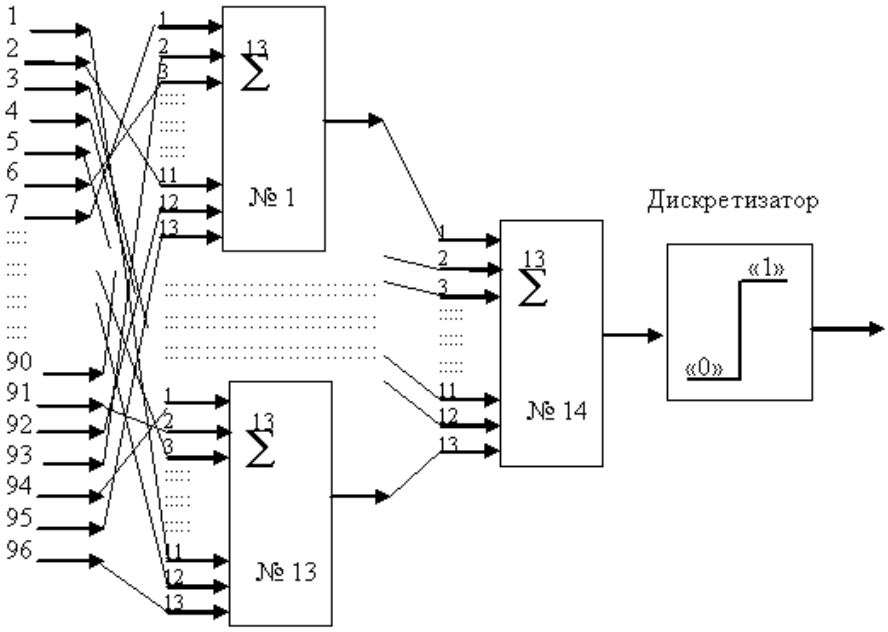

Figure 6 – Artificial neuron with composite adders

In order to train each of the 14 adders of the composite neuron it is sufficient to have a training sample of 13 examples, because each adder has 13 inputs (the number of inputs does not exceed the number of examples). Organizing a composite adder it is recommended to connect randomly each of the addersof the first layer to the inputs of the neuron. Obviously, it is necessary to trace the fact of all the inputs using.

Each of the adders of the first layer is trained independently on the examples of the images "Own" and "Aliens". When all the adders of the first layer are trained, the data of the examples from their inputs are translated to the outputs of the adders and further are used in training the single adder of the second layer. There are no nonlinear elements at the outputs of the adders of the first layer, that allow to consider all adders as one adder with a large number of inputs. The decomposition of the complete training task into 14 simpler subtasks is only necessary for the automatic training mode. In the mode of manual training

of a neuron (such a mode in the modeling environment "NeuroTrader" is available) you can achieve satisfactory results.

The results of the automatic training of the last adder of the composite neuron are shown in figure 7.

It should be noted that a positive fact that information about the parameters of a trained neuron is much more difficult to use than information in a biometric pattern. The conditions for the formation of the biometric pattern directly indicate the position of the controlled biometric parameters.

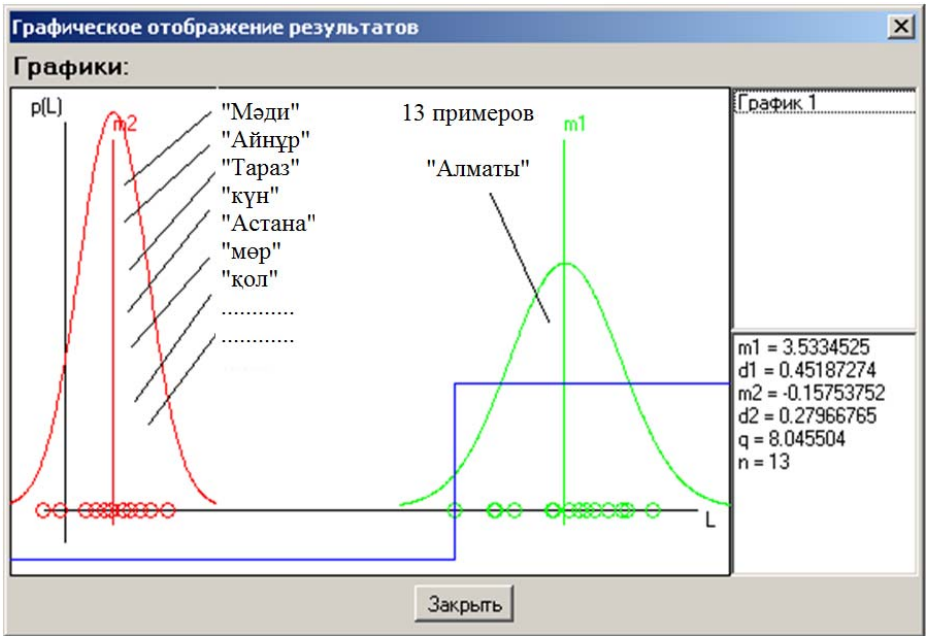

Figure 7 – The screen entering form of the neuron training results in the "NeuroTrader" modeling environment

The situation is completely different with the weight coefficients and connections of the trained composite neuron. According to them it is impossible to specify exactly where the appearance of the biometric parameters "Own" should be expected. An example of link tables of a composite neuron and the weight coefficients of a trained composite neuron is shown in figure 8.

Neural network container for secure (open or anonymous or impersonal) storage of biometrics	
Link tables of the inputs and outputs of adders of a composite neuron	Table of weight coefficients of neuron trained adders
70 19 18 46 10 13 94 90 23 42 64 46 60 86 63 57 19 56 25 61 59 50 75 63 81 58 92 73 67 32 31 11 86 16 08 65 55 41 47 16 74 83 88 34 13 79 61 48 36 11 23 92 67 50 15 51 69 61 01 11 87 75 39 56 96	+94-05-84-40+95-54+70-26-53-40+59-69+44 -01-61-58+23-31-09-86+82+70+54+15-73-14 +65-09-95-28+99-30-37-22+25-91+71+29+18 -78-22-01+12 +32+04-19+16+89-20 -65-91-93 -16+57+95-58-26-36-80-08+60+20 -65-61+45 :: ::

Figure 8 – Exampleofaneuralnetworkcontainerwith the placed in itbiometric parameters of the trained composite neuron

Figure 8 shows that the information placed in the so-called biometric container is very similar to cipher text. It can not be interpreted as simply as information from a biometric pattern. In this respect, the use of artificial neural networks should be considered as one of the methods of hiding of personal biometric user information.

Conclusions:

1. For normal algorithms there are no problems with automatic training only when the number of inputs of the trainee neuron is close to the number of examples in the training sample

2. In case when the number of examples is not sufficient for sustainable training, the neuron adder should be made composite.

3. Organizing a composite adder it is recommended to connect randomly each of the adders of the first layer to the inputs of the neuron.

4. The use of artificial neural networks should be considered as one of the methods of hiding of personal biometric user information

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БИОМЕТРИЯ-КОД НЕЙРОЖЕЛІЛІК ТҮРЛЕНДІРГІШТЕРДІ ОҚЫТУ

Аннотация. Қол жазба өзгерісі мысалында биометриялық параметрлердің нейрожелілік түрлендіргіштерін кілт кодына оқытудың теориялық және тәжірибелік сұрақтары қарастырылады. Зерттеулер «НейроПреподаватель» модельдеу ортасында қолдан оқыту және атоматты оқыту режимдерінде жүргізілді. Зерттеу нәтижелері тұрақты оқыту үшін көп мысалдар қажет екенін немесе құрамдас сумматор керек екенін көрсетті. Нәтижеде алынған нейрожелілк контейнер биометриялық үлгіні қауіпсіз және жасырын сақтауға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: нейрон, нейрожелілік түрлендіргіш, оқыту, салмақтық коэффициент, сумматор.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ НЕЙРОСЕТЕВЫХ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЕЙ БИОМЕТРИЯ–КОД

Аннотация. Рассматриваются теоретические и практические вопросы обучения нейросетевых преобразователей биометрических параметров в код ключа на примере динамики рукописного почерка. Исследования проводились в среде моделирования «НейроПреподаватель» в режимах ручного и автоматического обучения. Анализ результатов исследований показал, что для устойчивого обучения необходимо большое число примеров либо использование составного сумматора. Полученный в результате нейросетевой контейнер позволяет безопасно и анонимно хранить биометрический шаблон.

Ключевые слова: нейрон, нейросетевой преобразователь, обучение, весовой коэффициент, сумматор.

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