Delta Ruled Fully Recurrent Deep Learning for Finger-Vein Verification

P.Rakkimuthu, M.Dharmalingam

Abstract: Finger-vein verification is a significant problem to be resolved in image processing because it provides high security in many practical applications. Few research works have been designed in conventional works using different machine learning techniques. However, the verification accuracy of existing algorithms was not sufficient. Also, the amount of time required for verifying the input finger vein image was more. In order to overcome such limitations, Delta Ruled Fully Recurrent Deep Learning (DRFRDL) technique is proposed. The DRFRDL technique comprises of three main layers namely input, hidden, output layer for accurate finger-vein authentication. The input layer in DRFRDL Technique takes a number of finger vein images as input and then sent it to the hidden layer. The designed DRFRDL technique used numbers of hidden layers in order to deeply examine the input finger vein images. The result of the hidden layer is feeding back into the network along with the inputs in order to find outs the vein features that exist in a given image. Followed by, the extracted vein features at hidden layers are transmitted to the output layer. In DRFRDL technique, output layer applies Gaussian activation function that calculates the features matching score via determining the association between extracted vein features and the vein features that are already stored in the database. After estimating the matching score, the output layer returns the verification result. If the output layer result is 1, then vein features are matched and the user is considered as authorized person. Otherwise, vein features are not matched and the user is considered as unauthorized person. Thus, DRFRDL technique increases the authentication performance of finger-vein with higher accuracy and minimal time. The simulation of DRFRDL Technique is conducted using metrics such as verification accuracy, verification time and false positive rate with respect to a different number of finger-vein images. The simulation results depict that the DRFRDL Technique is able to improve the accuracy and also reduces the amount of time needed for finger-vein verification when compared to state-of-the-art works.

Keywords: Delta Rule, Features matching score, Finger-vein, Gaussian activation function, Input layer, Hidden layer, Output layer, Recurrent Behavior.

I. INTRODUCTION

Finger vein verification is a new physiological biometric for human identification. Finger vein verification system employs vascular pattern underneath the skin of the finger palmar side to validate the personal identity. Compared with the existing biometric traits, finger-vein patterns reveal some excellent benefits in a real application. Each finger vein contains a unique vein pattern, which is found inside the body and is extremely not easy to forge. Many research works have been introduced for authenticating finger vein images. But, the verification performance of conventional techniques was not enough. In addition, the time taken for authenticating the finger vein image is also higher when increasing the number of input images. Therefore, DRFRDL technique is proposed in this paper by combining the delta rule concepts in a fully recurrent deep neural network for effective finger-vein authentication.

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) was employed in [1] for feature extraction and Finger-vein verification. However, the ratio of number of finger vein images that are wrongly verified was higher. The lightweight deep-learning framework was employed in [2] for finger vein verification. But, time complexity using this method was very higher. A novel method was presented in [3] to enhance the verification performance using finger-vein images with high quality. However, verification accuracy using this method was not enhanced. Finger-vein extraction approach was presented in [4] to find the valley-like structures using the curvatures and thereby increasing the accuracy of the finger-vein verification. But, computational complexity involved during the verification process remained an open issue.

A novel method was designed in [5] based on finger vein patterns through employing region of interest extraction and oriented elements feature extraction scheme. However, verification performance was poor. Bi-layer restoration method was developed in [6] to handle skin scattering and obtain better visibility of finger vein images. But, the false-positive rate was not reduced. An iterative deep belief network (DBN) was introduced in [7] to extort vein features depends on the initial label data and thereby achieve robust vein verification. However, the time required for vein verification process was higher. Finger-vein recognition system was presented in [8] by employing binary robust invariant elementary features. But, the ratio of number of finger vein images that are correctly authenticated using this system was lower. An optimized matching was performed in [9] to create pixel-based 2D displacements that correspond to deformations and thereby finding finger veins. However, the verification time was not minimized. Multi-Features Fusion was carried out in [10] by using the Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) matching method to get better performance for finger-vein recognition. But, the error
rate involved during the finger-vein recognition process was more.

To resolve the above mentioned conventional method issues, DRFRDL Technique is introduced in this research work. The main contributions of DRFRDL Technique are described in below:

- To decreases the time complexity of finger vein verification as compared to state-of-the-art works, the Delta rule is applied in DRFRDL technique which is a gradient descent learning rule that is used to update the weights of the inputs to artificial neurons in a fully recurrent deep neural network structure. The Delta rule utilizes an error function to perform gradient descent learning in DRFRDL technique. Hence, delta rule employs the derivative of the network’s weights along with the output error to adjust the weights and thereby provides better finger-vein authentication results with a lower amount of time consumption when compared to existing works.

- To improve the performance of finger vein authentication with higher accuracy and minimal false positive rate, Fully Recurrent Neural network (FRNN) is employed in DRFRDL technique on contrary to conventional deep learnings. Because Fully Recurrent Neural network is a most general type of recurrent network in which all neurons are fully interconnected. As a result, the finger vein verification performance of proposed DRFRDL technique is not affected due to any structural constraints. As a result, DRFRDL technique significantly increases the accuracy of finger vein authentication as compared to conventional works.

The organization of the paper is described as follows: Section 2 describes the literature survey. The proposed DRFRDL technique is explained in Section 3 with help of the architecture diagram. Section 4 presents the simulation evaluation. Simulation Results of DRFRDL technique are analyzed with various metrics in Section 5. Section 6 concludes the work.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A finger vein ROI extraction method was presented in [11] that robust to finger displacement and rotation. Singular value decomposition-based minutiae matching method was introduced in [12] for finger vein identification. The deep learning-based method was designed in [13] by combining a Convolutional Auto-Encoder (CAE) with a support vector machine (SVM) for finger vein authentication. A personalized subset of features was extracted in [14] using Pyramid Histograms of Gray, Texture, and Orientation Gradients (PHGTOG) in order to increase the recognition performance with lesser computational complexity. Finger-vein authentication was accomplished in [15] with the support of deformation-tolerant feature-point matching. A novel local binary learning feature for finger vein images called personalized binary code (PBC) was presented in [16].

Enhanced maximum curvature descriptors were employed in [17] to achieve minimal time complexity for finger vein verification. A novel examination of the soft biometric trait was presented in [18] to improve the accuracy of finger vein recognition. A correlation coefficient based template matching algorithm was used in [19] to identify the identity of a person using the match-scores with finger vein images stored in the database. Accurate ROI localization and hierarchical hyper-sphere model was introduced in [20] for finger-vein detection. An efficient finger vein based personal authentication system was presented in [21] to minimize the error rate of verification. A micro-control capture images technology was employed in [22] for the finger vein detection through adaptive image segmentation. Local binary pattern (LBP) descriptors were designed in [23] to minimize the feature vector dimensionality of finger vein discovery. K-nearest neighbor and sparse representation based classifiers (KNN-SRC) was employed in [24] for personal authentication using finger vein pattern.

A survey of different techniques developed for veins based personal identification using different data mining algorithms was analyzed in [25]. Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) based finger vein recognition was introduced in [26] for personal authentication. A complete and fully automated finger image matching framework was designed in [27] using the finger surface and finger subsurface features. Contact-Free Palm-Vein Recognition was implemented in [28] with the help of local invarient features. Efficient minutiae matching method was developed in [29] for attaining higher finger vein recognition accuracy. A Novel Approach was introduced in [30] for finger vein authentication by using self-taught learning. A robust method based on Bag-of-Words (BoW) was presented in [31] for achieving higher accuracy for finger vein verification.

Blocked Filtering Method was designed in [32] to increase the reliability of personal authentication. Computational Intelligence Techniques was constructed in [33] to increase the processing speed of the finger vein authentication system. Novel finger-vein recognition was performed in [34] by using an image quality assessment. Local discriminative feature learning method was designed in [35] for finger vein recognition using multi-directional pixel difference vectors. Two Parallel Enhancement Approaches based Fuzzy Histogram Equalization was presented in [36] for finger vein identification. Super pixel-based finger vein recognition method was presented in [37] to improve the recognition performance. A finger vein recognition method was implemented in [38] by application of a personalized best bit map (PBBM). A finger vein recognition algorithm was designed in [39] with the help of gradient-correlation. A systematic review of different finger vein recognition techniques was analyzed in [40]. To diminishing the vanishing gradient problem, to update the weight on pruned cascade [42] and recurrent cascade neural learning [43] to reached the best accuracy on the image classification on Cifar-100 data set.

III. DELTA RULED FULLY RECURRENT DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE

The Delta Ruled Fully Recurrent Deep Learning (DRFRDL) technique is developed with the objective of improving the performance of finger-vein verification with higher accuracy and minimal time complexity. On the contrary to conventional works, DRFRDL technique is proposed by applying delta rule concepts in a fully recurrent deep neural network. The designed DRFRDL technique includes an input layer, three
hidden layer, and output layer. An input layer in DRFRDL technique is fully associated with the output layer by means of adjustable, weighted links. The input layer acquires a number of vein images as input. Also, the DRFRDL technique contains a number of hidden nodes to discover the vein features that are presented in input images. Hidden nodes in DRFRDL technique also operate as a secondary, dynamic memory of the system. In addition to that, DRFRDL technique comprises of unit-delay feedback connections which are fed back into its input layer to effectively authenticate input finger vein images. The combination of dynamic, context-based memory with the recurrent behavior, feedback connections formulates the proposed DRFRDL technique for accurately generating the finger vein verification results. Finally, the output layer gives the authentication result. The architecture diagram of DRFRDL technique is depicted in below Figure 1.

Figure 1 presents the flow processes of DRFRDL technique for effective finger vein verification. As shown in above Figure 1, DRFRDL technique initially gets the finger-vein image database (i.e. SDUMLA-HMT Database.) as input which contains a many numbers of vein images represented as $\mu_1 = \mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots, \mu_n$. Each user vein images is fed into input layer for verifying their identity. Each input vein image to the input layer is then sent to the nodes in hidden layers. The DRFRDL technique employs one or more hidden layers to deeply learn the input vein image and thereby take out significant vein features for verification. After that, hidden layers sent the discovered vein features to the output layer. In DRFRDL technique, output layer utilizes Gaussian Activation Function that computes feature matching score through finding the relationship between extracted vein features and the vein features that are already stored in the database. The output of hidden layer is feeding back into the network along with the inputs in order to only extract significant the finger-vein features. Finally, the output layer generates a verification result of input vein images. The structure of DRFRDL technique is demonstrated in below Figure 2.

The structure of proposed DRFRDL technique is depicted in above Figure 2 for accurate finger vein verification. Let us consider an input finger-vein image database comprises a large number of vein images denoted as $\mu_1 = \mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots, \mu_n$. Here $\mu_i$ indicates the input vein images. At the beginning, DRFRDL technique initializes the neural network with arbitrary weights. In DRFRDL technique, input neurons are denoted as ‘a’, the hidden neurons are designated as ‘b’ and the output neurons are indicated as ‘c’. Input layer is constructed by combining current input vein images.
\[ a(t) = w_{ab} \mu_i(t) + b(t - 1) \quad (1) \]

From the above expression (1), \( a(t) \) denotes the neurons process in input layer at time \( t' \). For each input vein images \( \mu_i \) of a user, DRFRDL technique updates activities of every neurons at a different time and then generates output. In hidden layer, the action of neuron at a time \( t \) is mathematically obtained as follows,

\[ b(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} w_{ab} \mu_i(t) \quad (2) \]

From the above mathematical representation (2), \( w_{ab} \) signify a weight between input and hidden layer and \( \mu_i(t) \) point out the activity of neuron \( i \) in a hidden layer at time \( t \). In the same way, the activity of neuron \( i \) in hidden layers at a time \( t + 1 \) is mathematically expressed as follows,

\[ b(t + 1) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} w_{ab} \mu_i(t + 1) \quad (3) \]

From the mathematical formulation, \( \mu_i(t + 1) \) indicates the activity of neuron \( i \) at a time \( t + 1 \). For each instance of input vein image, the previous output of hidden unit activations is feeding back into network with inputs. Accordingly, recurrent behavioral of DRFRDL technique is mathematically represented as follows,

\[ b(t) = w_{ab} \mu_i(t) + w_b (t - 1) \quad (4) \]

From the mathematical expression (4) and (5), \( b(t) \) denotes an output of the hidden layer at the instance time \( t' \) and \( b_i(t - 1) \) signifies the previous hidden layer output. Here, \( w_b \) symbolizes a weights of hidden layers. By using the equations (2), (3) and (4), hidden layers detects the vein features in input images for effectual user authentication. The identified vein features are then transmitted to the output layer. From that, the activity of neuron \( i \) in output layers at a time \( t + 1 \) is mathematically determined as follows,

\[ c(t) = F(w_{ab}b(t)) \quad (5) \]

From the above mathematical equations (5), \( c(t) \) denotes the verification output whereas \( w_{ab} \) signifies the weight between the hidden and output layer. Here \( F \) signifies the activation function. The DRFRDL technique used Gaussian function as activation function in order to obtain higher vein verification accuracy. Thus, Gaussian activation function is mathematically expressed as follows,

\[ F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\mu_i - m)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (6) \]

From the above mathematical formula (6), \( \mu_i \) represent input vein image with their extracted features at a hidden layer. Here, \( m \) and \( \sigma \) denotes mean and variance value of vein features. Consequently, the output of Gaussian activation function is presented in below Figure 3.

Figure 3. Gaussian Activation Function Output

Figure 3 portrays the result of Gaussian activation function in DRFRDL technique to validate the finger vein of an input image. As presented in the above diagram, the Gaussian activation function is a bell-shaped curve. The Gaussian activation function determines feature matching score in terms of class membership such as \( '0' \) or \( '1' \) based on how close the extracted vein feature of an input image is to a vein features already stored in a database. The outcome of the Gaussian activation function value is either \( '0' \) or \( '1' \). If the extracted vein features of an input image are matched with vein features is stored in the database, then Gaussian activation function returns matching score as ‘1’. Otherwise, Gaussian activation function returns feature matching score as ‘0’. Thus, the verification result at the output layer is mathematically obtained as follows,

\[ c(t) = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{vein features are matched} \\
0, & \text{vein features are not matched} 
\end{cases} \quad (7) \]

From the above mathematical expression (7), \( c(t) = 1 \) indicates that extracted vein features of an input image are matched with vein features is stored in the database. Hence, DRFRDL technique considered that the user is an authorized person. Besides to that, \( c(t) = 0 \) represents that extracted vein features of an input image are not matched with any vein features is stored in database. Thus, DRFRDL technique considered that the user is not an authorized person.

For all the trained input vein images, then DRFRDL technique measures error rate \( \tau(t) \) using below mathematical formula,

\[ \tau(t) = T_i - A_i \quad (8) \]

From the above mathematical equation (8), DRFRDL technique calculates error rate for each verification result obtained at the output layer. Here, \( T_i \) signifies a target output whereas \( A_i \) is an actual output. Followed by, DRFRDL technique updates the weights according to estimated error. On the contrary to conventional works, delta rule is used in DRFRDL technique to update the weights of inputs to artificial neurons. For a neuron \( i \) with activation function, the delta rule for updating weight is mathematically expressed as follows,

\[ \Delta w_{ab} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial w_{ab}} \pi_i - A_i \quad (9) \]

From the above mathematical representation (9), \( \Delta w_{ab} \) symbolizes an updated weight, \( \pi \) represents a small constant i.e. learning rate. Here, \( \pi \) indicates an actual input (i.e. finger vein image of a user). The delta rule is applied in DRFRDL technique with aiming at minimizing the error function in the output of the neural network using gradient descent. Accordingly, DRFRDL technique determines the partial derivative of error function according to each weight \( \Delta w_{ab} \) using below mathematical formula,

\[ \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial w_{ab}} = \frac{\partial (T_i - A_i)^2}{\partial w_{ab}} \quad (10) \]

Subsequently, the chain rule is employed in DRFRDL technique to partition the above equation into two derivatives as follows,

\[ \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial w_{ab}} = \left( \frac{\partial (T_i - A_i)^2}{\partial w_{ab}} \right) \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial w_{ab}} \quad (11) \]

By using the above equation (11), weight between input and hidden layer \( w_{ab} \) is updated with respect to error function ‘\( \tau \)’. In the same way, the weights of hidden layer and output layer is updated as follows,
By using the above mathematical expressions (12) and (13), the weights on the hidden layer and output layer are updated. After updating all weights, DRFRDL technique applied gradient descent which is a first-order iterative optimization algorithm. The gradient descent is employed in DRFRDL technique adjusts weights based on the error function. Thus, the error rate of finger vein verification is optimized as follows,

\[
c(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \arg \min \tau(t)
\]

From the above formula (14), \(c(t)\) signifies a final output where \(\arg \min\) helps for DRFRDL technique to discover minimal error function for accurately verifying the finger vein images. The processes of DRFRDL technique is repeated until the error function is very lower for efficiently performing finger vein verification process. The algorithmic processes of DRFRDL technique is explained as follows,

| Step 1: Begin | Step 2: Initialize network with random weights |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Step 3: While \(\text{"TC\" is reached}) do | Step 4: For each input image \(\mu_i\) at the input layer |
| Step 5: Input layer sent obtained images to hidden layers using (1) | Step 6: Hidden layers extract vein features in an image using (2), (3) and (4) |
| Step 7: Hidden layer forwards extracted features to the output layer | Step 8: Output layer applies Gaussian activation function \(F\) |
| Step 9: Measure feature matching score using (6) | Step 10: Output layer generates verification result \(c(t)\) using (5) |
| Step 11: End for | Step 12: Calculate error \(\tau(t)\) using (8) |
| Step 13: Update weight \(\Delta w_{ab}, \Delta w_b, \Delta gw_{bc}\) using (11), (12) and (13) | Step 14: Find minimum error using (14) |
| Step 15: End while | Step 16: If \(c(t) = 1\) then |
| Step 17: Vein features are matched and the user is authorized | Step 18: Else |
| Step 19: Vein features are not matched | Step 20: End If |
| Step 21: End | |

Algorithm 1 Delta Ruled Fully Recurrent Deep Learning Algorithm

IV. SIMULATION SETTINGS

The DRFRDL technique is implemented in MATLAB simulator by using SDUMLA-HMT Database [41] to measure the performance. The SDUMLA-HMT is a finger vein database which contains 3,816 images with 320x240 pixels in size. To conduct the simulation work, DRFRDL technique considers a various number of finger vein images in the range of 25-250 from SDUMLA-HMT Database. The efficiency of DRFRDL technique is measured in terms of verification accuracy, verification time and false-positive rate. The simulation result of DRFRDL technique is compared with conventional Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) [1] and a lightweight deep-learning [2].

V. RESULTS

In this section, the simulation result of proposed DRFRDL technique is presented. The effectiveness of DRFRDL technique is compared with conventional Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) [1] and a lightweight deep-learning [2] with the assist of parameters such as verification...
accuracy, verification time and false-positive rate.

5.1 Measure of Verification Accuracy

Verification Accuracy (VA) determines the ratio of a number of fingerprint images that are correctly verified to the total number of fingerprint images. The verification accuracy is measured in terms of percentages (%) and mathematically computed as follows:

\[ VA = \frac{n_{CV}}{n} \times 100 \]  

(15)

From the above equation (15), the accuracy of fingerprint authentication is estimated. Here, \( n \) denotes the number of fingerprint images considered for performing simulation process whereas \( n_{CV} \) represents the number of correctly verified fingerprint images.

**Sample Mathematical Calculation for Verification Accuracy**

- **proposed DRFRDL technique:** Number of fingerprint images accurately verified is 21 and the total number of the fingerprint images is 25, then the verification accuracy is calculated as follows,

\[ VA = \frac{21}{25} \times 100 = 84 \% \]

- **Existing CNN:** Number of fingerprint images exactly verified is 17 and the total number of the fingerprint images is 25, then the verification accuracy is obtained as follows,

\[ VA = \frac{17}{25} \times 100 = 68 \% \]

- **Existing lightweight deep-learning:** Number of fingerprint images perfectly verified is 19 and the total number of fingerprint images is 25, then the verification accuracy is computed as follows,

\[ VA = \frac{19}{25} \times 100 = 76 \% \]

To determine the accuracy of fingerprint verification, DRFRDL technique is implemented in MATLAB simulator by considering the different number of fingerprint images in the range of 25-250. When performing the experimental evaluation using 175 fingerprint images, proposed DRFRDL technique obtains 95 % verification accuracy whereas state-of-the-art works Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) [1] and a lightweight deep-learning [2] attain 79 % and 82 % respectively. Thus, verification accuracy using proposed DRFRDL technique is very higher as compared to other works. The performance result analysis of verification accuracy is presented in below Table 1.

**Table 1 Tabulation for Verification Accuracy**

| Number of fingerprint images (n) | Verification Accuracy (%) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                 | DRFRDL | CNN | lightweight deep-learning |
| 25                              | 84     | 68  | 76                        |
| 50                              | 86     | 72  | 78                        |
| 75                              | 93     | 79  | 83                        |
| 100                             | 91     | 77  | 79                        |
| 125                             | 90     | 78  | 84                        |
| 150                             | 92     | 78  | 81                        |
| 175                             | 95     | 79  | 82                        |

**Figure 4. Comparative Result Analysis of Verification Accuracy versus Number of Finger Vein Images**

Figure 4 demonstrates the impact of verification accuracy based on a various number of fingerprint images using three methods. As presented in the above graphical figure, proposed DRFRDL technique gives higher accuracy to validate the fingerprint image of each user as compared to Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) [1] and a lightweight deep-learning [2]. This is owing to the application of fully recurrent deep neural network in proposed DRFRDL technique on the contrary to existing algorithms. By using the recurrent characteristic, proposed DRFRDL technique deeply observe and mine the key vein features that present in input images without using any manual feature extraction techniques.

With the help of extracted vein features, then proposed DRFRDL technique evaluates matching score to efficiently perform the verification process with higher accuracy. Moreover, Gaussian activation function is utilized in the proposed DRFRDL technique accurately estimates matching score between extracted vein features and vein features stored in the database. This supports for proposed DRFRDL technique to enhance the ratio of a number of fingerprint images that are properly verified as compared to other existing works Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) [1] and a lightweight deep-learning [2]. Therefore, the proposed DRFRDL technique increases the verification accuracy by 19 % and 12 % as compared to Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) [1] and a lightweight deep-learning [2] respectively.

5.2 Measure of Verification Time

The Verification Time (VT) measured as the amount of time needed for verifying the fingerprint images. The verification time is computed in terms of milliseconds (ms) and calculated mathematically as follows,

\[ VT = n \times Time(VSI) \]  

(16)

From the above expression (16), the time utilized for authenticating the fingerprint image of a user is determined. Here, \( n \) denotes the total number of fingerprint images whereas \( Time(VSI) \) indicates the amount of time consumed for verifying a single fingerprint image.

**Sample Mathematical Calculation for Verification Time**

- **Proposed DRFRDL:** total number of fingerprint images are 25 and the time needed to authenticate the single fingerprint image is 1.1 ms, then

| Number of fingerprint images (n) | Verification Time (ms) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 200                             | 92                       |
| 225                             | 94                       |
| 250                             | 97                       |
| 1585                            | Published By: Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering & Sciences Publication |
Veriﬁcation time is determined as follows,

\[ VT = 25 \times 1.1 \text{ ms} = 28 \text{ ms} \]

- **Existing CNN**: total number of ﬁnger vein images are 25 and the time required to validate the single ﬁnger vein image is 1.4 ms, then veriﬁcation time is evaluated as follows,

\[ VT = 25 \times 1.4 \text{ ms} = 35 \text{ ms} \]

- **Existing lightweight deep-learning**: total number of ﬁnger vein are 25 and the time utilized to verify the single ﬁnger vein image is 1.6 ms, then veriﬁcation time is measured as follows,

\[ VT = 25 \times 1.6 \text{ ms} = 40 \text{ ms} \]

In order to measure the time complexity of ﬁnger vein authentication, DRFRDL technique is implemented in MATLAB simulator with the varied number of ﬁnger vein images in the range of 25-250. When conducting the experimental process using 225 ﬁnger vein images, proposed DRFRDL technique gets 68 ms veriﬁcation time whereas conventional works Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) [1] and a lightweight deep-learning [2] takes 77 ms and 86 ms respectively. As a result, veriﬁcation time using proposed DRFRDL technique is very minimal when compared to other works. The comparative result analysis of veriﬁcation time is depicted in below Table 2.

| Number of ﬁnger vein images (n) | DRFRDL (ms) | CNN (ms) | Lightweight deep-learning (ms) |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 25                            | 28          | 35       | 40                            |
| 50                            | 35          | 40       | 45                            |
| 75                            | 42          | 45       | 53                            |
| 100                           | 47          | 50       | 58                            |
| 125                           | 55          | 59       | 65                            |
| 150                           | 63          | 60       | 69                            |
| 175                           | 56          | 67       | 74                            |
| 200                           | 64          | 74       | 80                            |
| 225                           | 68          | 77       | 86                            |
| 250                           | 75          | 80       | 90                            |

**5.3 Measure of False Positive Rate**

The False Positive Rate (FPR) calculates the ratio of a number of ﬁnger vein images that are incorrectly veriﬁed to the total number of ﬁnger vein images. The false positive rate is estimated in terms of percentages (%) and mathematically obtained as follows,

\[ \text{FPR} = \frac{n_{fp}}{n} \times 100 \]  

(17)

From the above mathematical representation (17), false-positive rate of ﬁnger vein authentication is determined. Here, ‘n’ point outs the total number of ﬁnger vein images used for the simulation process and ‘n_{fp}’ refers to the number of inaccurately veriﬁed ﬁnger vein images.

**Sample Mathematical Calculation for False Positive Rate**

- **Proposed DRFRDL**: Number of ﬁnger vein images mistakenly veriﬁed is 4 and the total number of the ﬁnger vein images is 25, then the false positive rate is estimated as follows,

\[ \text{FPR} = \frac{4}{25} \times 100 = 16 \% \]

- **Existing CNN**: Number of ﬁnger vein images imperfectly veriﬁed is 8 and the total number of the ﬁnger vein images is 25, then the false positive rate is obtained as follows,

\[ \text{FPR} = \frac{8}{25} \times 100 = 32 \% \]

- **Existing lightweight deep-learning**: Number of ﬁnger vein images inexactly veriﬁed is 6 and the total number of ﬁnger vein images is 25, then the false positive rate is determined as follows,

\[ \text{FPR} = \frac{6}{25} \times 100 = 24 \% \]

For evaluating the false positive rate of ﬁnger vein veriﬁcation, DRFRDL technique is implemented in MATLAB simulator by taking a diverse number of ﬁnger vein images in the range of 25-250. When accomplishing the simulation process using 200 ﬁnger vein images, proposed DRFRDL technique achieves 8 % false-positive rate whereas existing works Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) [1] and a lightweight deep-learning [2] obtains 23 % and 20 % respectively. Accordingly, false-positive rate of ﬁnger vein authentication using proposed DRFRDL technique is very lower as compared to other works. The tabulation result analysis of false-positive rate is shown in below Table 3.
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VI. CONCLUSION

The DRFRDL technique is proposed with the goal of enhancing the finger-vein verification performance with higher accuracy and lower time. The goal of DRFRDL technique is obtained with the application of delta rule concepts in a fully recurrent deep neural network. The proposed DRFRDL technique improves the ratio of a number of finger vein images that are accurately verified with support of fully recurrent deep neural network when compared to other existing works. Further, the proposed DRFRDL technique reduces the amount of time needed for authenticating an input finger vein images with help of delta rule concepts as compared to state-of-the-art works. Accordingly, the proposed DRFRDL technique attains enhanced finger-vein authentication performance as compared to conventional works. The proposed DRFRDL Technique carried out simulation evaluation using parameters such as verification accuracy, verification time and false positive rate with respect to a diverse number of finger-vein images. The simulation result reveals that the proposed DRFRDL Technique presents better performance with an improvement of finger vein verification accuracy and minimization of finger vein verification time when compared to state-of-art methods.

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