

# Dissertation Defense

# Physical Object Identification and Authentication Applications

Welcome

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# Physical Object Identification and Authentication Applications

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Biometric Systems & Performance Evaluation

02

### Roundwood Recognition

Feasibility of roundwood identification  
based on log end images

03

### Fish Identification

Distinctivity and Stability of the Atlantic  
Salmon iris

04

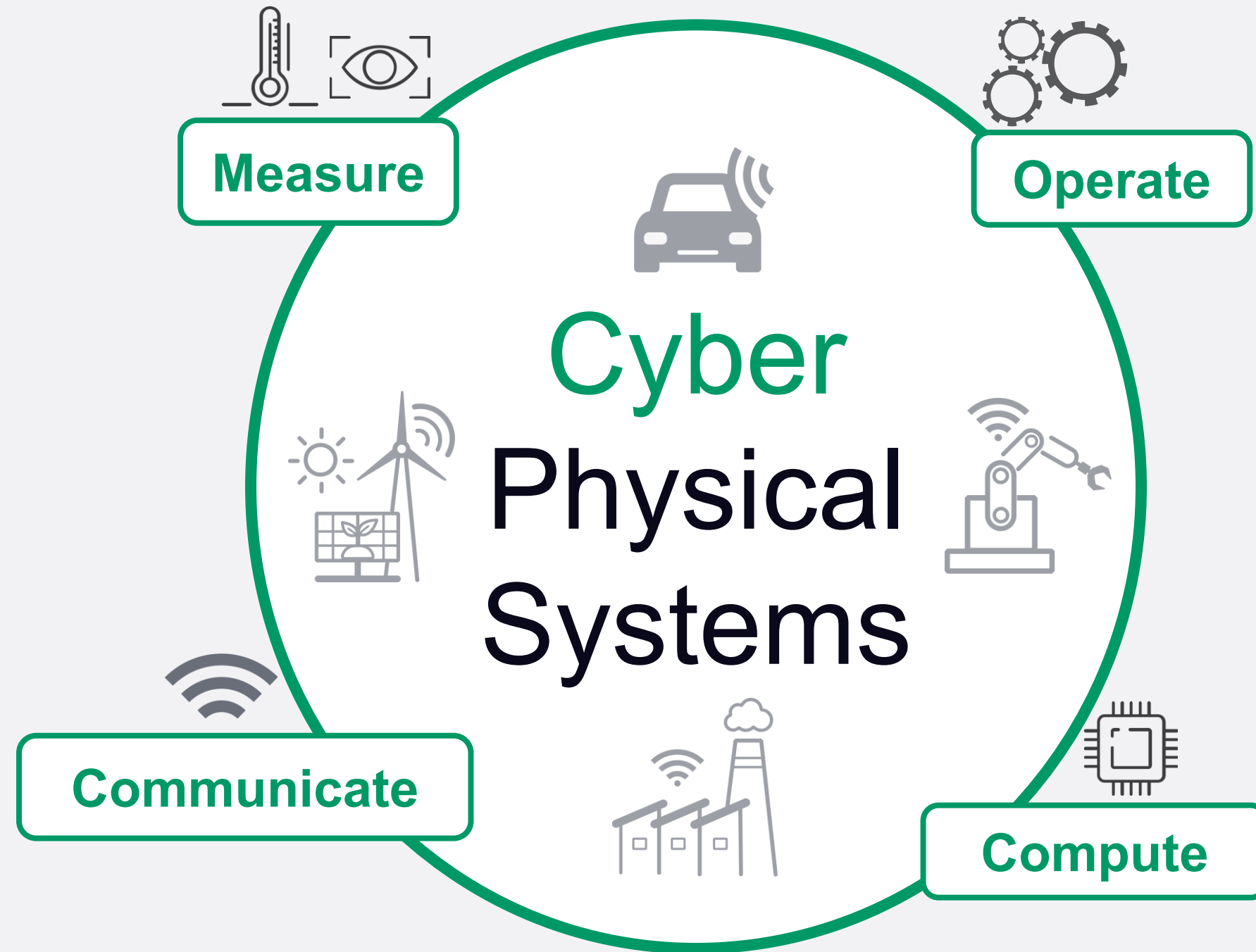
### Drug Authentication

Packaging-based authentication of drugs



# Introduction [1/3]

## Cyber Physical Systems (CPS)

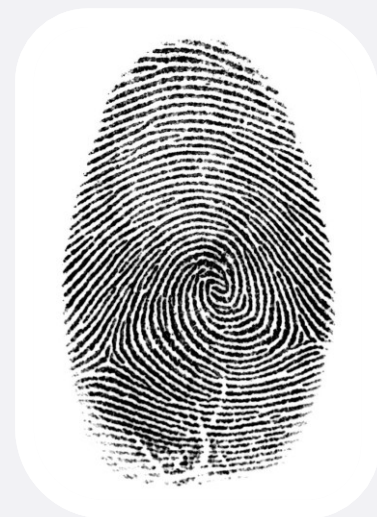


# Introduction [2/3]

## Physical marking-free Object Identification

### Human Biometrics

Biometrics is a technology used to identify, analyze, and measure an individual's physical and behavioral characteristics.



### Physical Objects

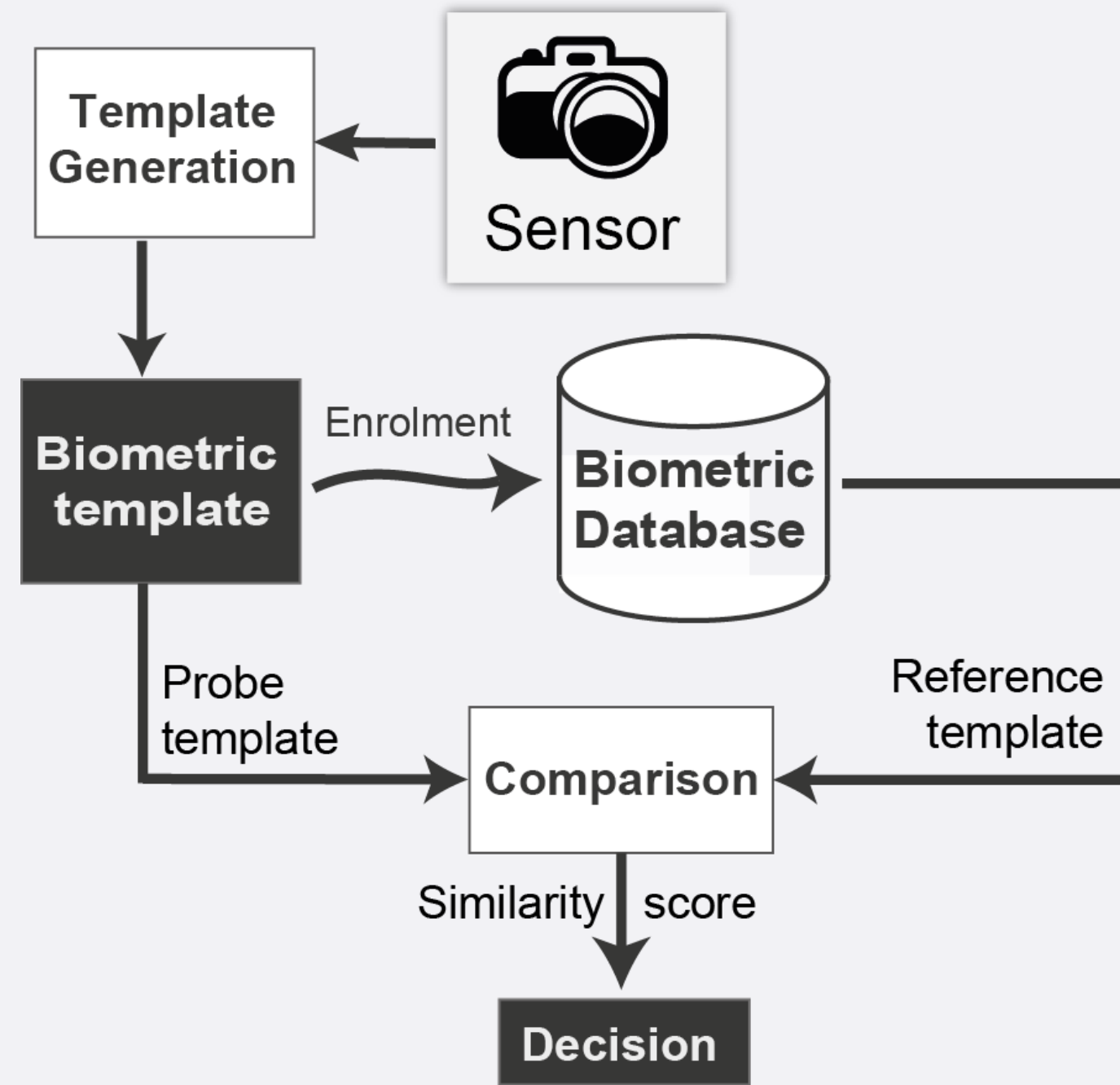
Recognize or identify various real world objects using internal or external characteristics.



# Introduction [3/3]

## Biometric Systems & Performance Evaluation

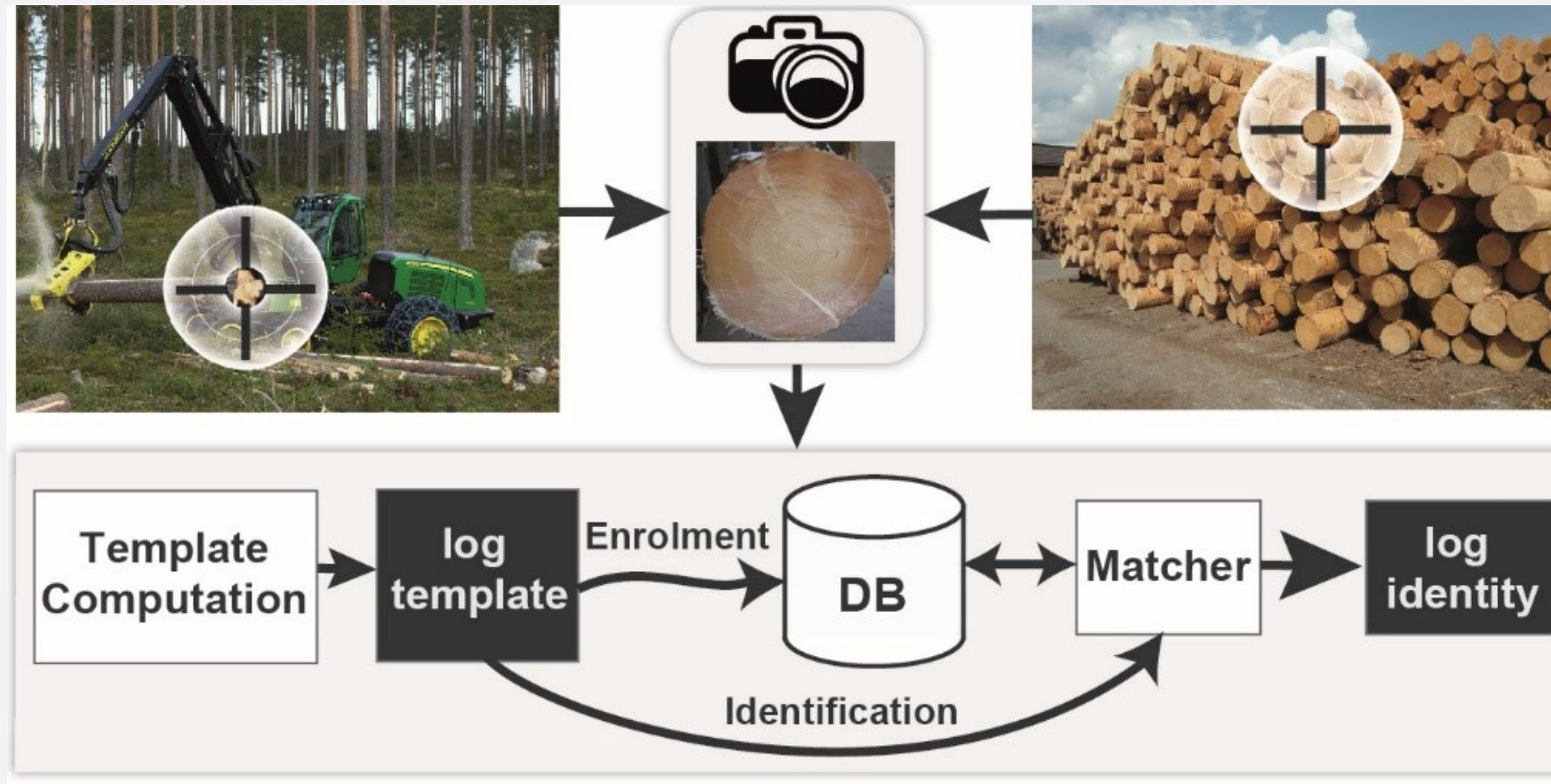
- Biometric systems are inherently probabilistic
- Errors can be reduced but not eliminated [1]





# Roundwood recognition

## Motivation



# Roundwood recognition

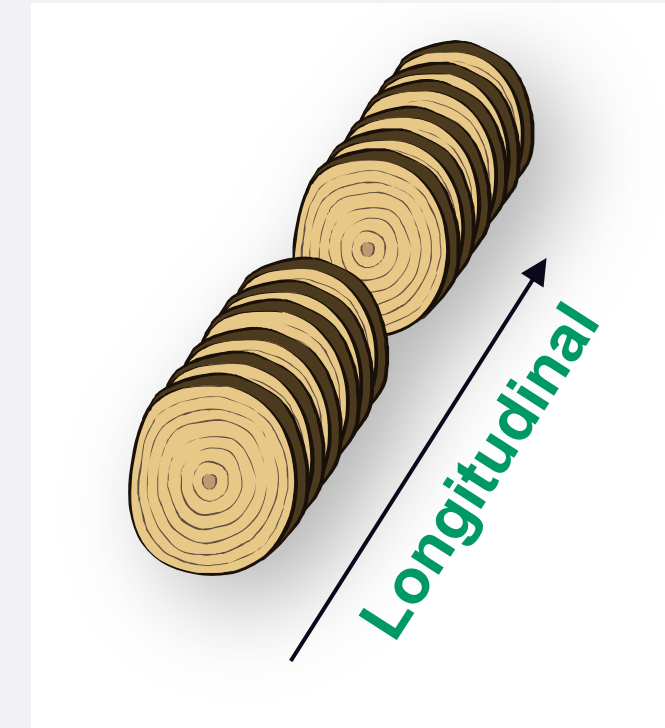
## Stability investigations [1/2]

### [1] Towards the applicability of biometric wood log traceability using digital log end images

Rudolf Schraml, Johann Charwat-Pessler, Alexander Petutschnigg, Andreas Uhl (2015)

### [2] Temporal and longitudinal variances in wood log cross-section image analysis

Rudolf Schraml, Johann Charwat-Pessler, Andreas Uhl (2014)



# Roundwood recognition

## Stability investigations [2/2]

*The similarity between two cross-sections decreases if the time interval or longitudinal distance increases.*

Temporal and Longitudinal variations

*Roundwood recognition is robust to cutting off slices up to 5 cm in thickness, even if the second cut in the sawmill is performed with another cutting tool.*

Surface and Longitudinal variations





# Roundwood recognition

## Distinctiveness investigations [1/4]

### [1] Validation and Reliability of the Discriminative Power of Geometric Wood Log End Features

Rudolf Schraml, Alexander Petutschnigg, Andreas Uhl (2015)

### [2] Tree Log Identification Based on Digital Cross-Section Images of Log Ends Using Fingerprint and Iris Recognition Methods

Rudolf Schraml, Heinz Hofbauer, Alexander Petutschnigg, Andreas Uhl (2015)

### [3] On rotational pre-alignment for tree log end identification using methods inspired by fingerprint and iris recognition

Rudolf Schraml, Heinz Hofbauer, Alexander Petutschnigg, Andreas Uhl (2016)

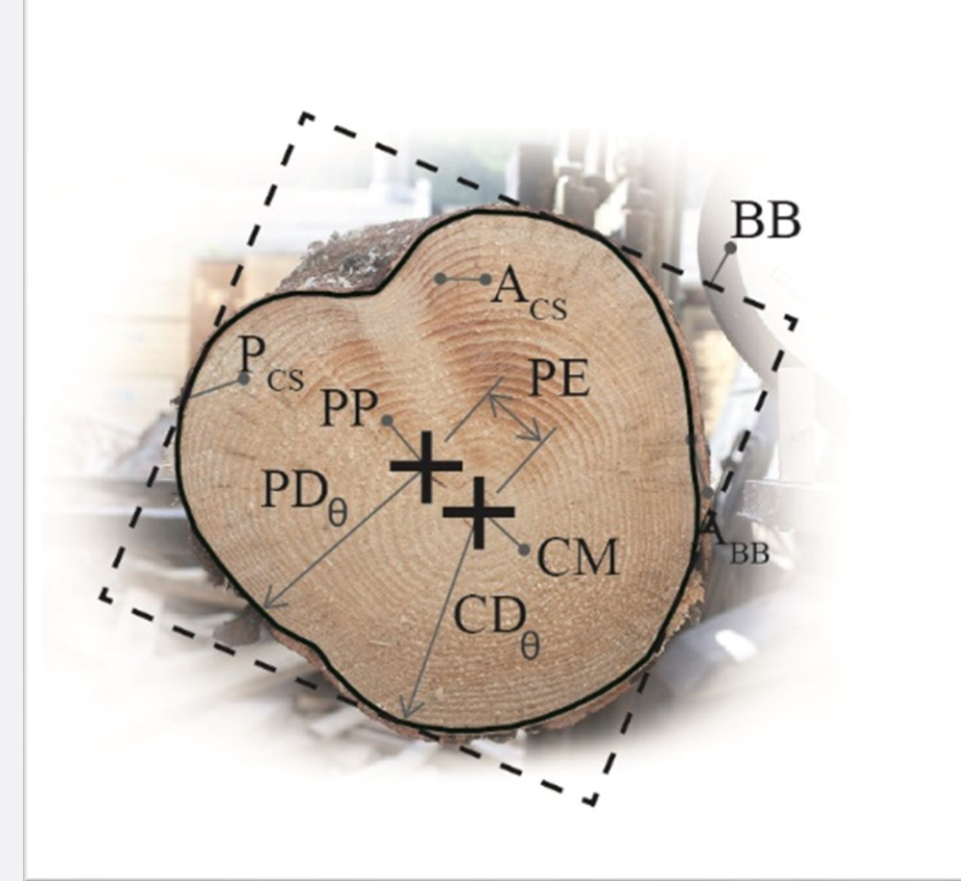
### [4] Matching Score Models for Hyperspectral Range Analysis to Improve Wood Log Traceability by Fingerprint Methods

Rudolf Schraml, Karl Entacher, Alexander Petutschnigg, Timothy Young, Andreas Uhl (2020)

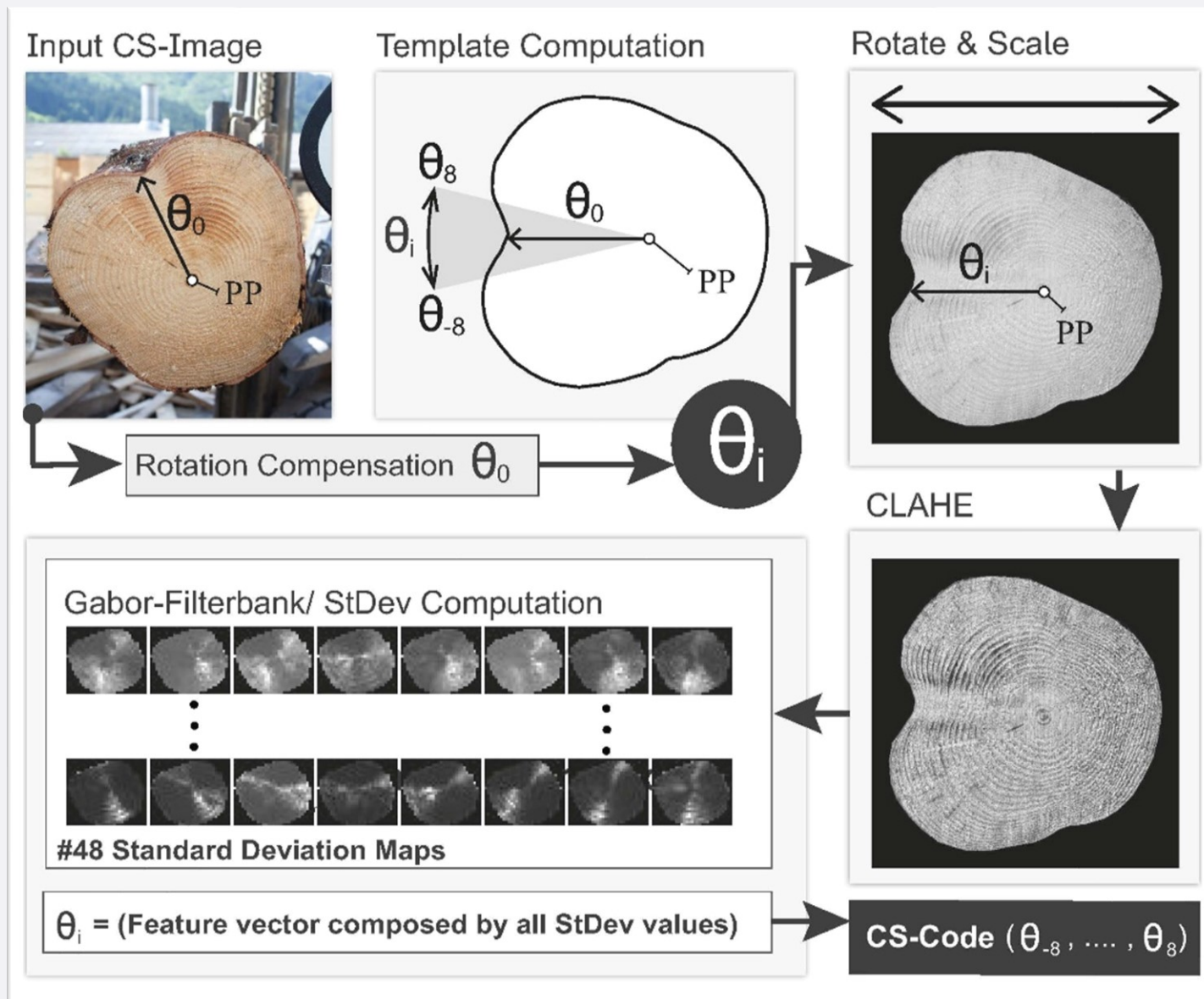


# Roundwood recognition

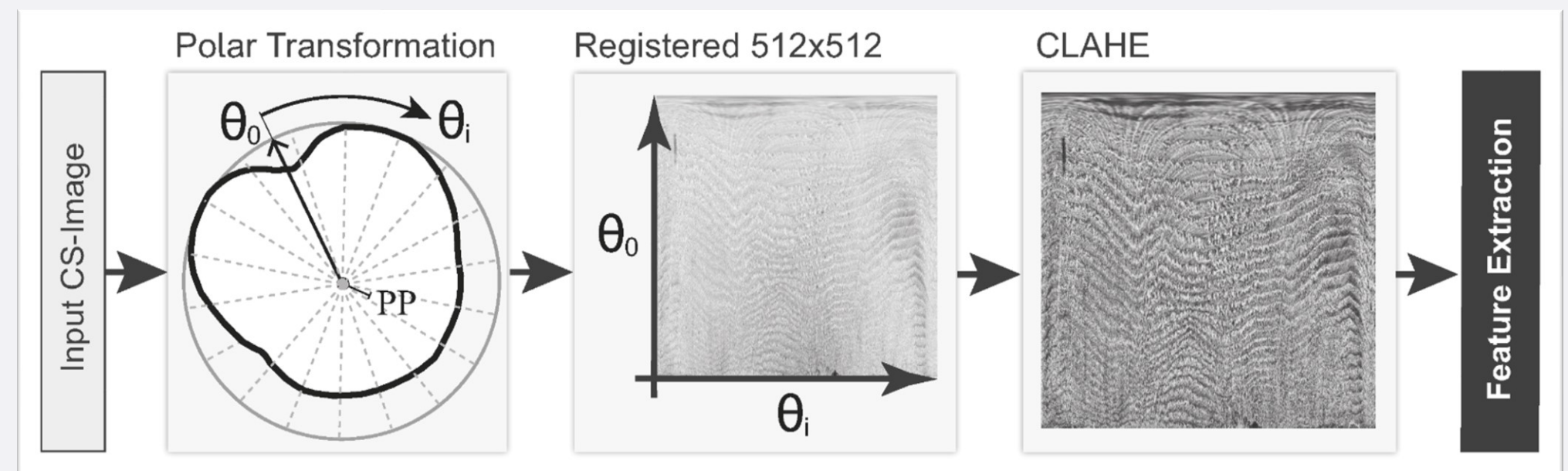
## Distinctiveness investigations [2/4]



Geometric features



Fingerprint-based approach



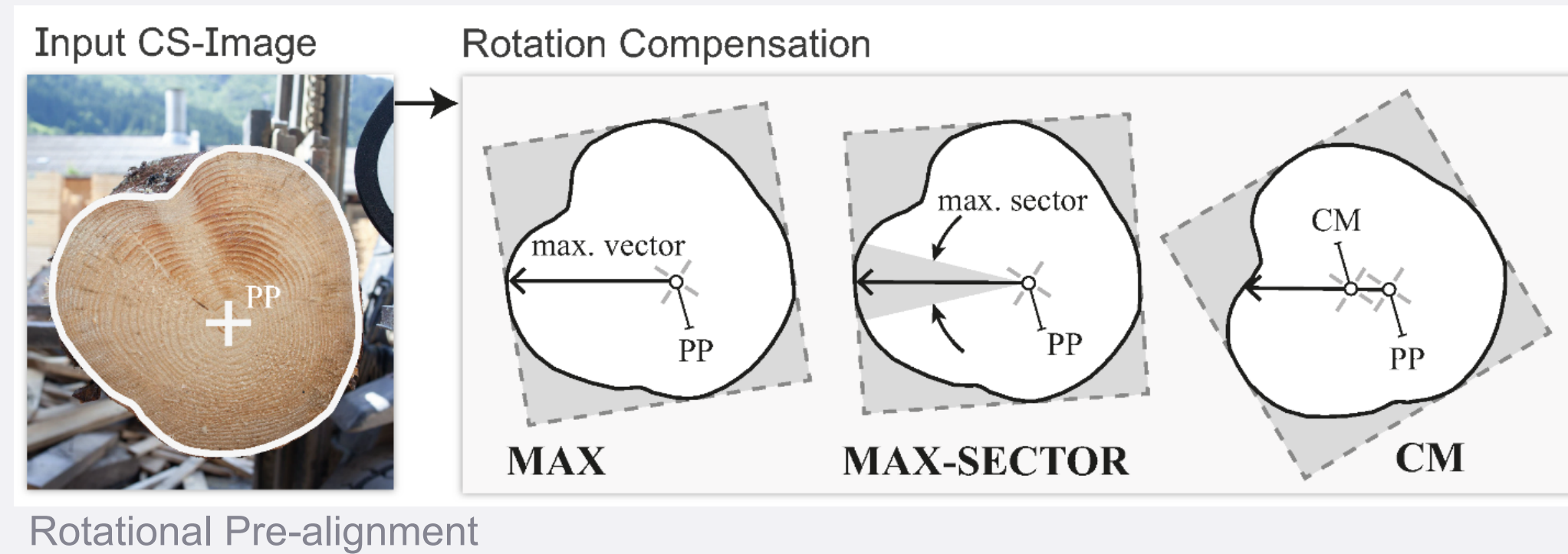
Iris-based approach





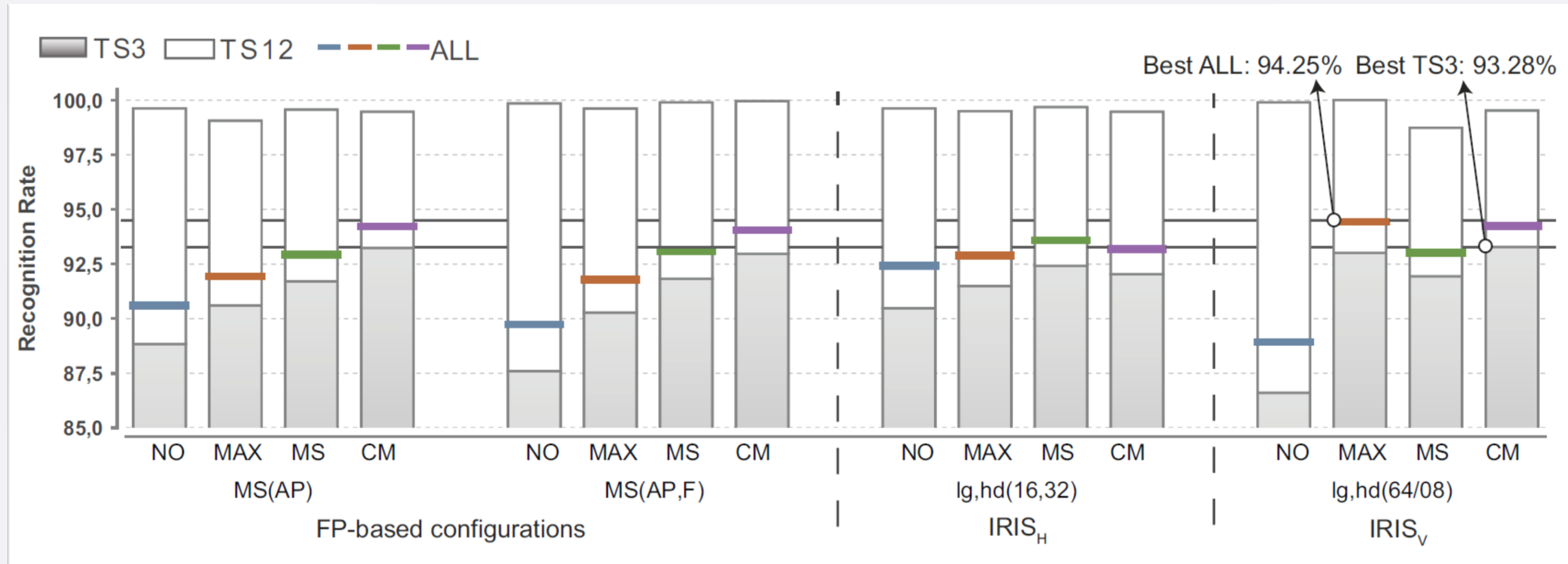
# Roundwood recognition

## Distinctiveness investigations [3/4]



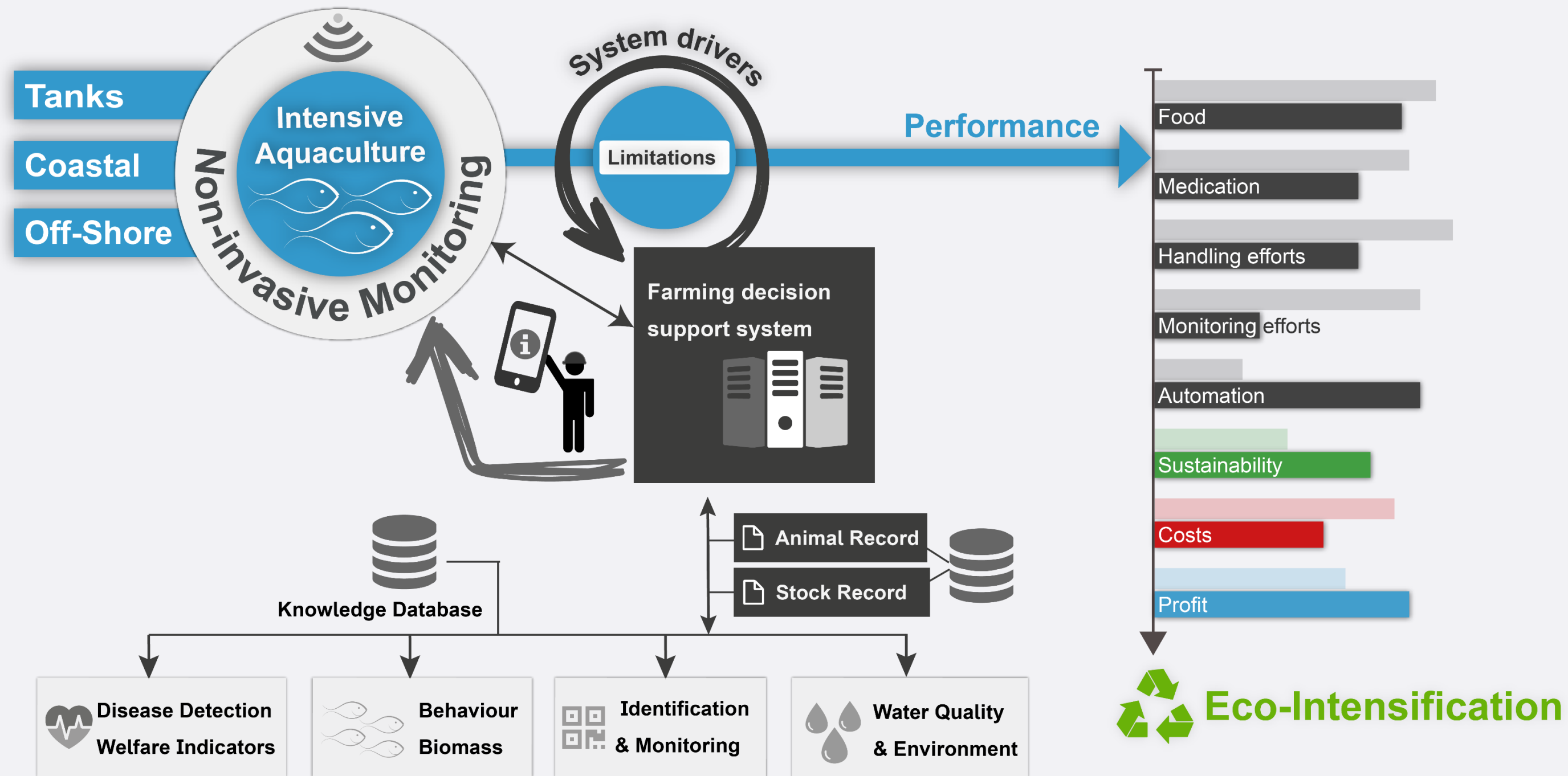
# Roundwood recognition

## Distinctiveness investigations [4/4]

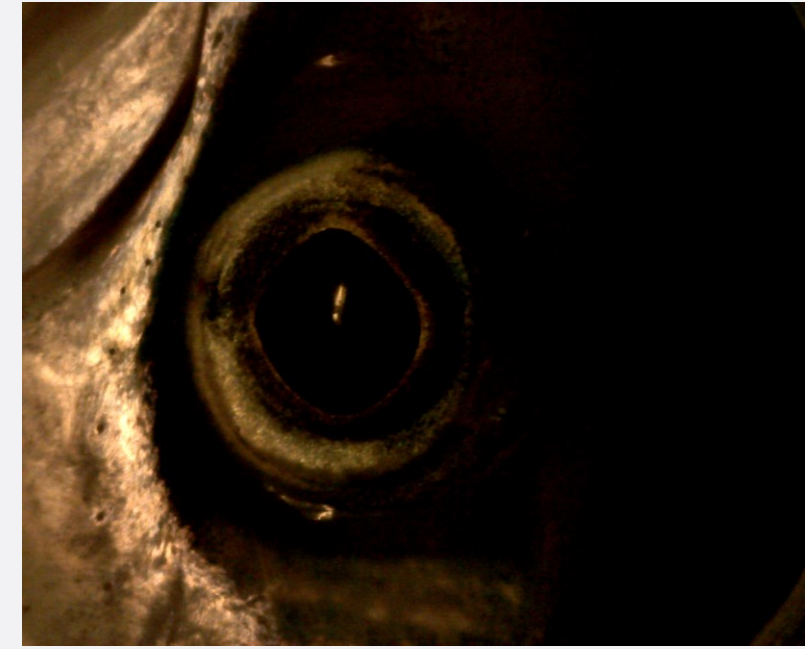
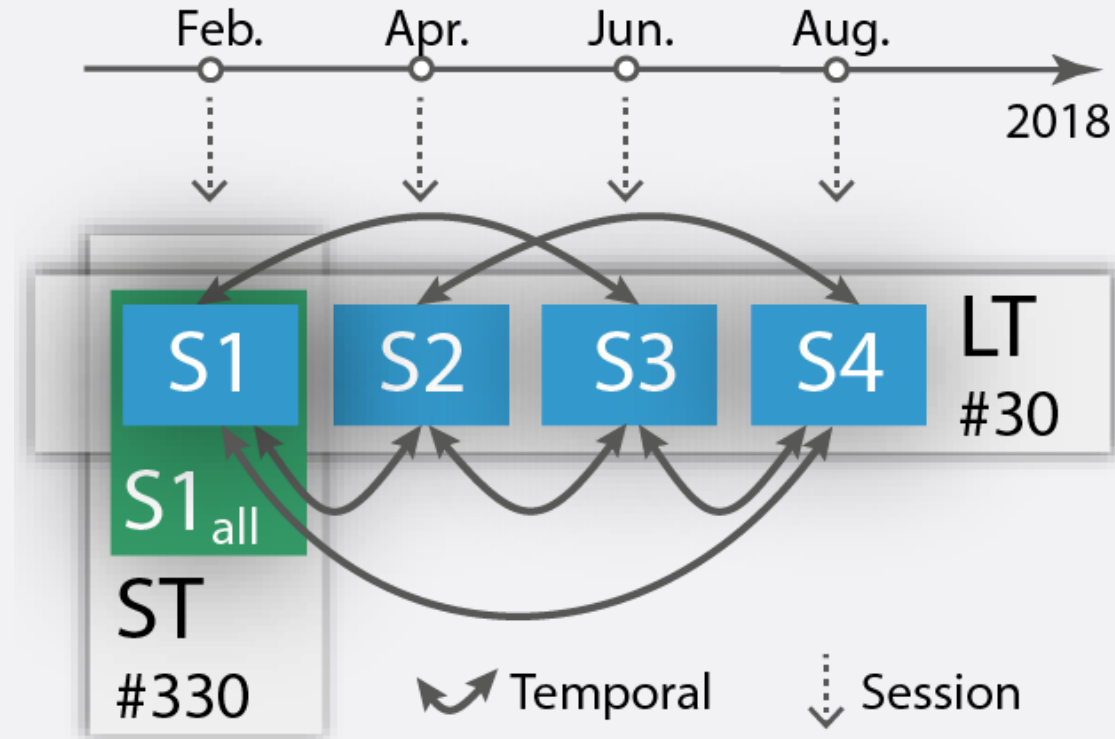
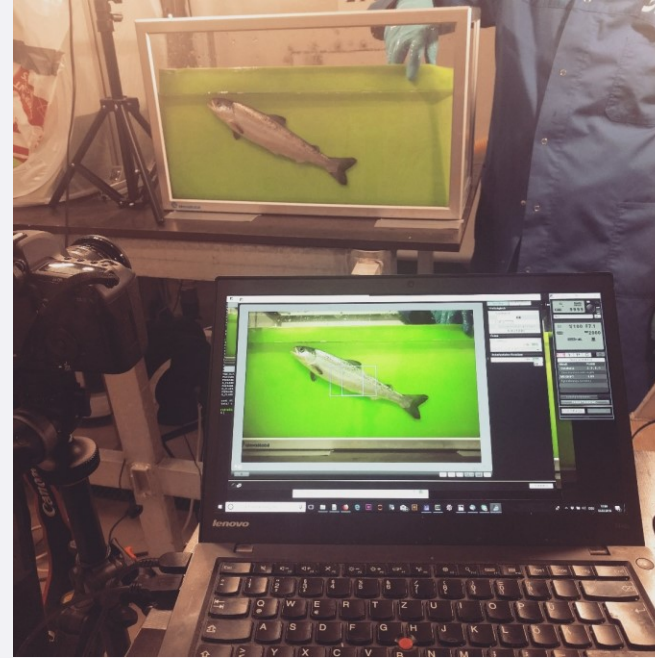




# Fish Identification Motivation



# Fish Identification Image Acquisition



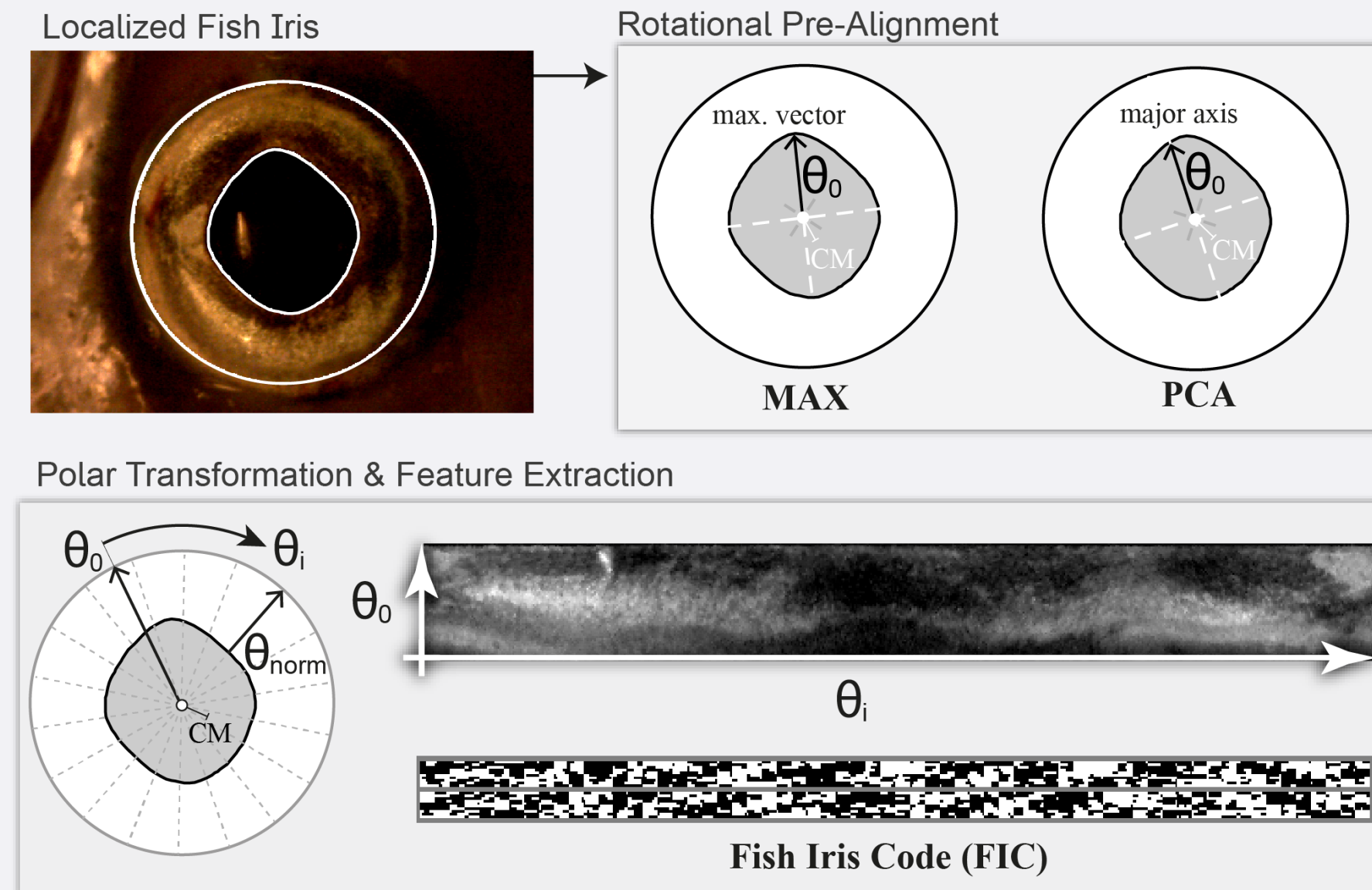


# Fish Identification

## Iris Identification [1/2]

### [1] Towards fish individuality-based aquaculture

Rudolf Schraml, Heinz Hofbauer, Ehsaneddin Jalilian, Dinara Bekkozhayeva, Mohammadmehdi Saberioon, Petr Cisar, Andreas Uhl, 2020



# Fish Identification

## Iris Identification [2/2]

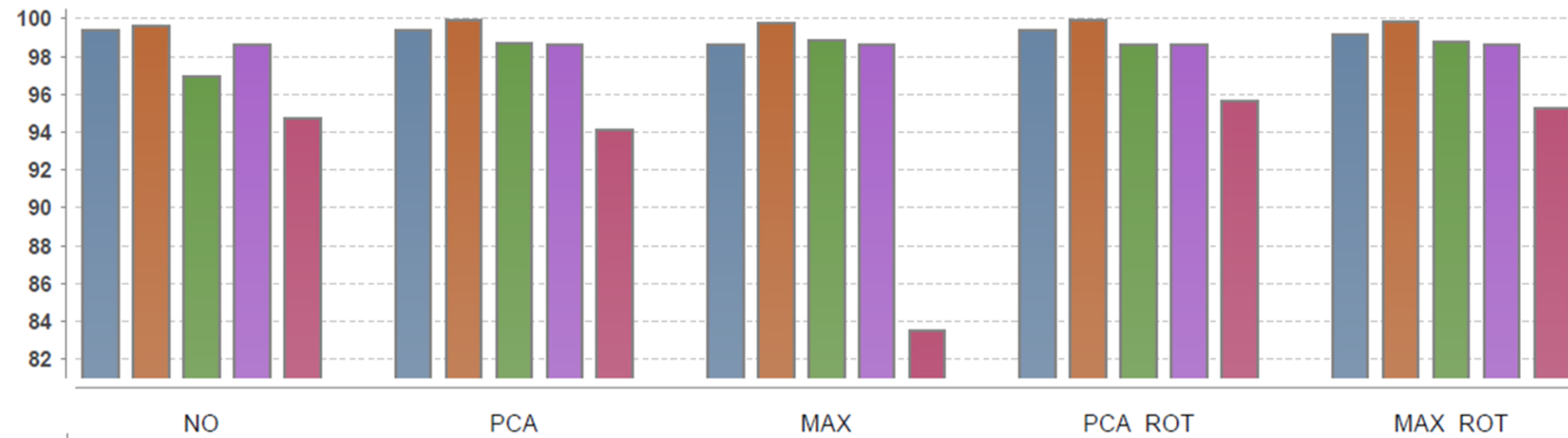


Fig. 10: Session SDs (CNN, SHIFT 16) – Identification performance evaluation [Y-Axis: Rank-1 recognition rate %]

Legend: S1a (blue), S1 (orange), S2 (green), S3 (purple), S4 (red)

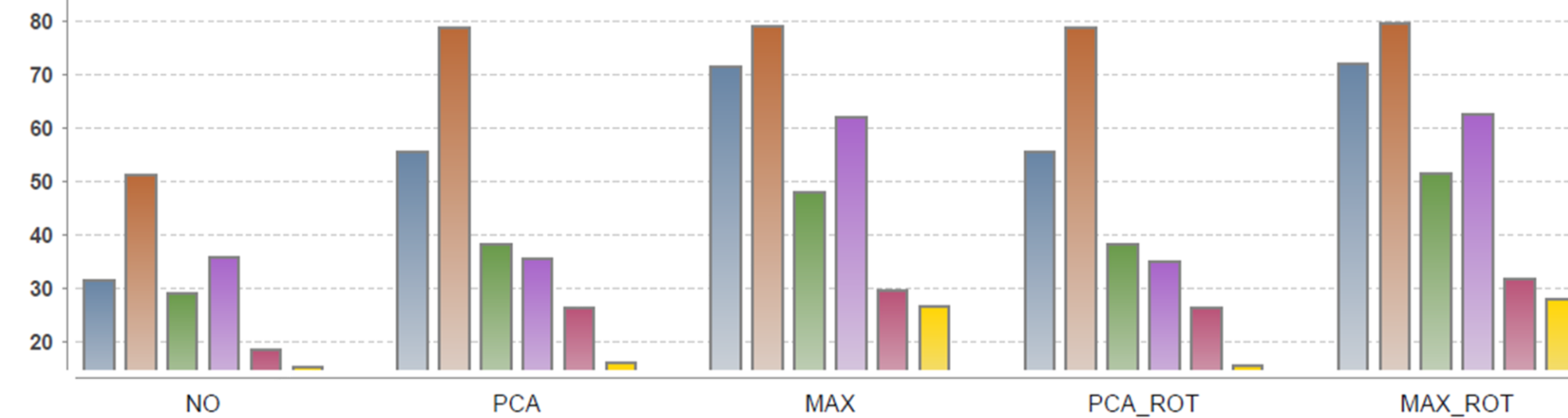


Fig. 11: Temporal SDs (CNN, SHIFT 16) – Identification performance evaluation [Y-Axis: Rank-1 recognition rate %]

Legend: S1-S2 (blue), S2-S3 (orange), S3-S4 (green), S1-S3 (purple), S2-S4 (red), S1-S4 (yellow)

*The Atlantic Salmon iris is highly distinctive but it shows a weak stability due to ageing effects.*





# Drug packaging authentication

## Motivation



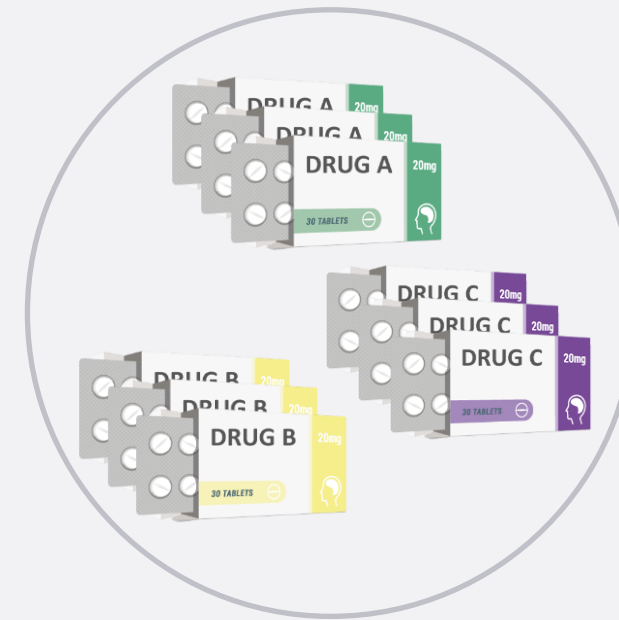
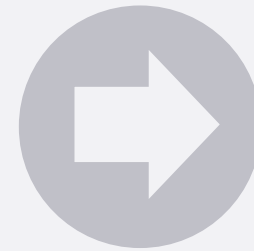
**2013:** 5% counterfeited products on EU level → faked medicals are a threat for the patients and cause an economic loss.

The Falsified Medicines Directive (FMD) should be implemented until 2018. The current solution relies on product **serialization** and tracking using unique numeric identifiers.



# Drug packaging authentication

## Basic idea



### serialization

Individualize each instance of a product using unique identifiers or PUF-based approaches, e.g. fibre fingerprints

### classification

Use intrinsic or extrinsic features which are constant across all instances but different to features from other products.



# Drug packaging authentication Contributions [1/5]

## [1] Towards Drug Counterfeit Detection Using Package Paperboard Classification

Christof Kauba, Luca Debiasi, Rudolf Schraml, Andreas Uhl (2016)

## [2] On the feasibility of classification-based product package authentication

Rudolf Schraml, Luca Debiasi, Christof Kauba, Andreas Uhl (2017)

## [3] Real or Fake: Mobile Device Drug Packaging Authentication

Rudolf Schraml, Luca Debiasi, Andreas Uhl (2018)

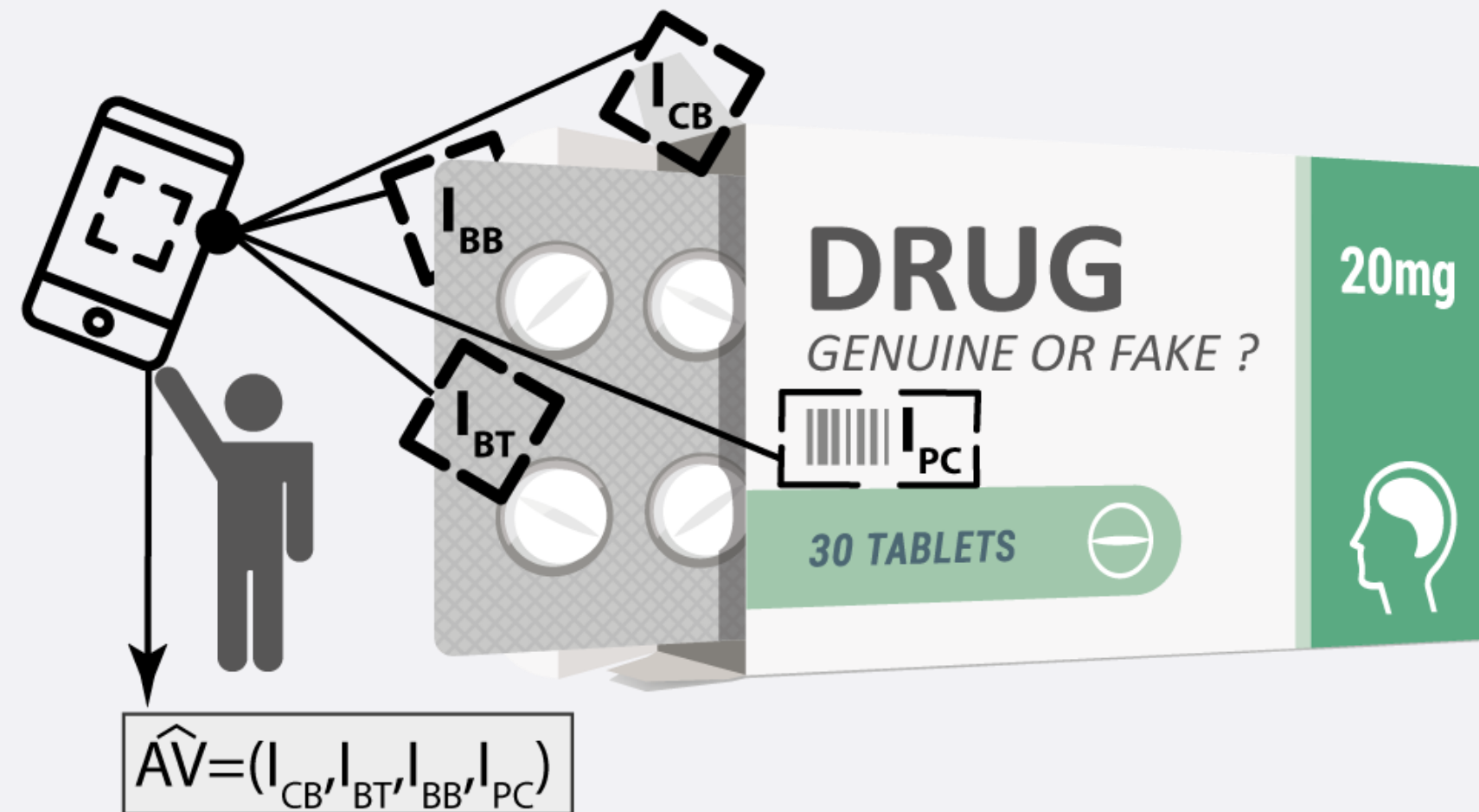
Capture packaging **modalities**:

**CB** = Cardboard

**BB** = Blister Bottom

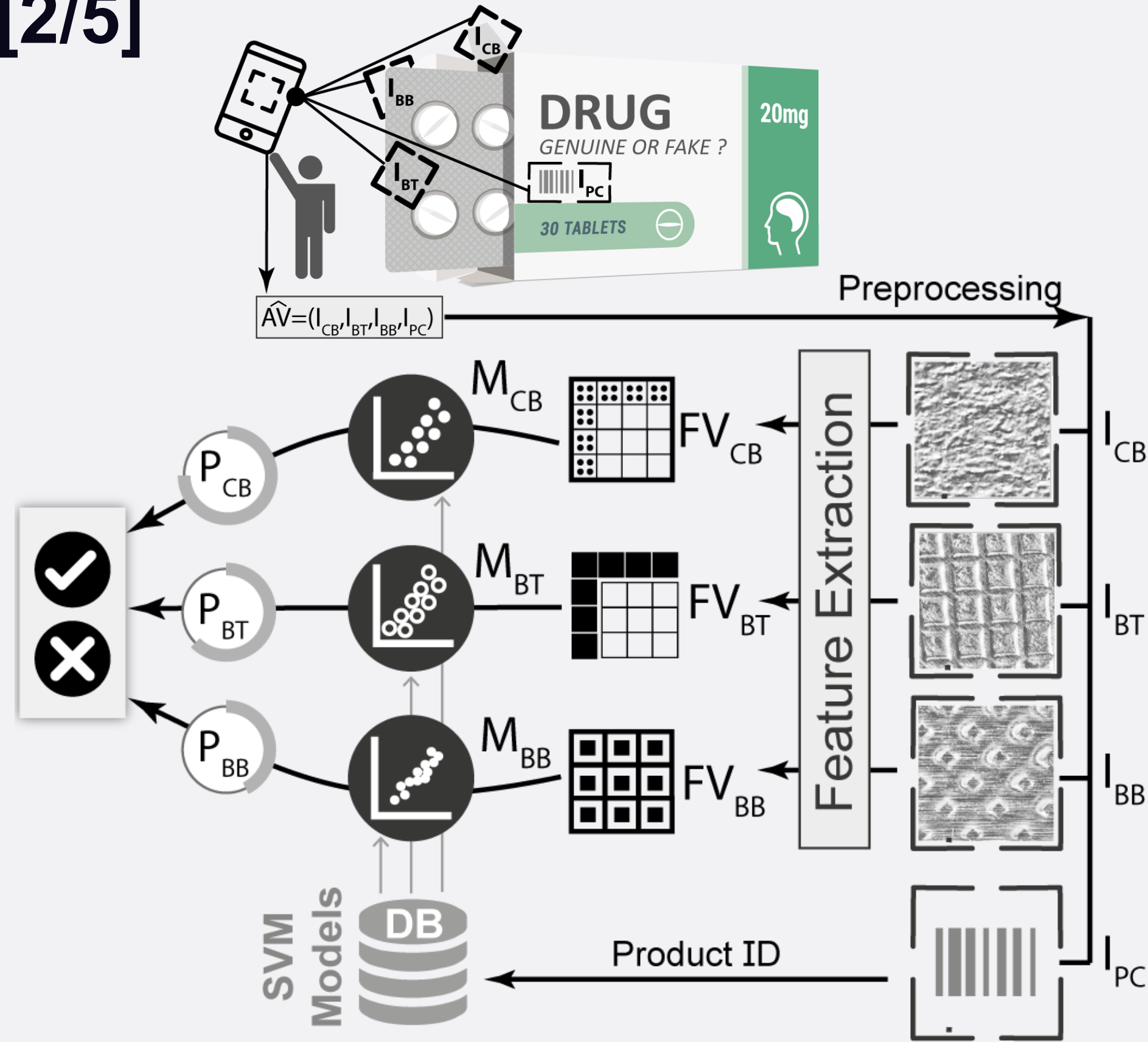
**BT** = Blister Top

& the product code (PC)



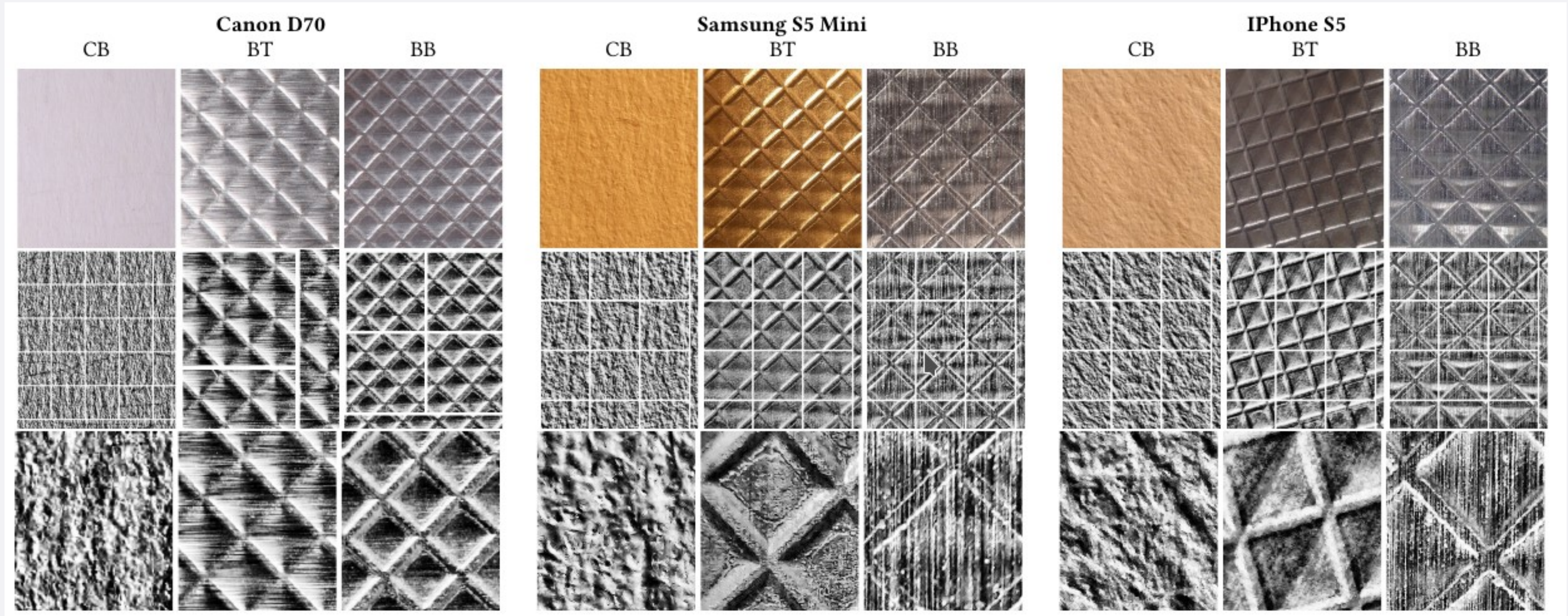
# Drug packaging authentication

## Contributions [2/5]





# Drug packaging authentication Contributions [3/5]





# Drug packaging authentication

## Contributions [4/5]



### Instance **invariance**

Textural features of drug packaging material are constant and highly discriminative.



### Instance **generalisation**

Experiments indicate that a classifier can be trained with a set of known instances and is able to authenticate unseen instances.



### Modality **fusion**

Modality fusion improves the authentication performance.



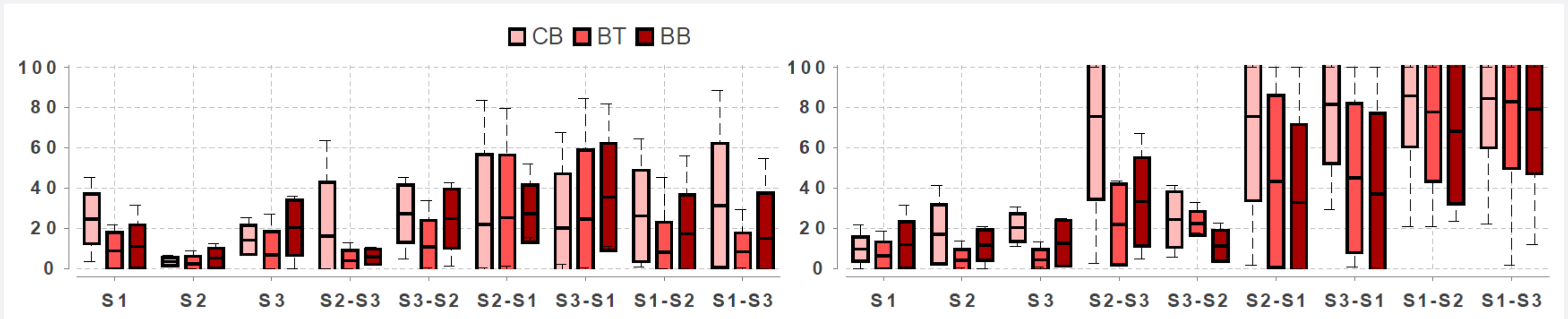
### Mobile-device based **authentication**

Images captured with mobile devices are suited for classification-based packaging authentication.



# Drug packaging authentication Contributions [5/5]

**FISHER L-SVM (Best Features):**  
Y-Axis: Single sensor, Cross-sensor scenario



False Positive Rates:  $FPR[\%] = \frac{FP}{TN+FP}$

False Negative Rates:  $FNR[\%] = \frac{FN}{TP+FN}$



## Cross-sensor scenario

Current approach is not suited for a real-world cross-sensor scenario





# Conclusion

## Physical Object Identification and Authentication Applications

01

- Demonstrated the applicability of fingerprint and iris recognition approaches.
- Investigated the stability of the annual ring pattern with respect to longitudinal, temporal and surface variations.
- Introduced and assessed rotational pre-alignment strategies.

Roundwood  
Recognition

02

- Demonstrated the principal feasibility of Atlantic salmon fish identification using iris images.
- A fully automated system for iris image processing has been proposed.
- Short and Long term experiments were presented.

Fish iris identification

03

- Demonstrated the feasibility of classification-based drug packaging authentication.
- Proposed a new authentication system.
- Single and cross-sensor experiments were performed.

Drug packaging  
authentication



# Open Challenges & Outlook

## Physical Object Identification and Authentication Applications

Consider realistic data acquisition.

Deep Learning-Based Approaches



「thank you.」