

New smartwatch application for accurate signature verification developed

January 19 2017

An innovative, new system that uses smartwatch devices and software to verify handwritten signatures and detect even the most skilled forgeries has been developed by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (BGU) and Tel Aviv University (TAU) researchers.

While most online [signature verification](#) technologies rely on dedicated digital devices—such as tablets or smart pens—to capture, analyze and verify signatures, this new method utilizes motion sensors found in readily available hand-worn devices. Recent market research shows that one out of six people already wear a smartwatch and the market is expected to reach 373 million devices by 2020.

Signature verification technology addresses both random and skilled forgeries. A random forger does not have any information about the other person and uses his or her own signature style. Skilled forgers often practice copying a person's name as accurately as possible, which makes their forgeries harder to detect.

The research team developed software that uses motion data gathered from the movements of a person's wrist to identify the writer during the signing process. This information, compiled from accelerometer and gyroscope sensors, senses changes in rotational motion and orientation, and trains a machine learning algorithm to distinguish between genuine or forged signatures.

"We based our hypothesis on the assumption that people adopt a specific

signing pattern that is unique and very difficult for others to imitate, and that this uniqueness can be captured adequately using the [motion sensors](#) of a hand-worn device," says Ben Nassi, who is a graduate student in the Department of Software and Information Systems Engineering at BGU.

The research team also included, Prof. Yuval Elovici, director of BGU's Cyber Security Research Center, Dr. Erez Shmueli, of TAU's Department of Industrial Engineering, and Alona Levy, a graduate student in Dr. Shmueli's department.

In the research study, 66 TAU students used a digital pen to record 15 samples of their genuine signature on a tablet while wearing a smartwatch on their writing hand. Then, each student studied trace recordings of other people's genuine signatures and was asked to forge five of them. [Click here for a video on the research.](#)

"The results for both random and skilled forgery tests were encouraging, and confirmed our system is able to successfully distinguish between genuine and forged signatures with a high degree of accuracy," says Nassi.

While several recent studies have examined the use of motion data to identify people within various scenarios, the approach in this study, Handwritten Signature Verification Using Hand-Worn Devices, is the first of its kind. "Using a wrist-worn device or fitness tracker provides more comprehensive data than other wearable devices, since it measures the gestures of a user's arm, hand and all fingers rather than just a single finger or the forearm," Nassi says.

"We've combined the benefits of both offline and online verification methods," says Dr. Shmueli. "Like offline methods, our approach doesn't require a designated ad-hoc device to capture a signature. You can use virtually any hand-worn device to write and collect the signature

itself on a paper document, such as a contract, receipt or other non-digitized document. Then, our system operates like an online verification system to comprehensively capture the dynamics of the signing process and confirm authenticity."

The researchers have filed for a patent for the initial system, which enables a generic smartwatch to become a signature verifier.

They plan to expand their research to include larger-scale experimentation and will investigate the benefits of collecting data from both a smartwatch device and a writing digitizer, such as a tablet, to see if combining information from both sources improves accuracy. They will also study the impact of data extracted from additional sensors, such as the ones used in lie detector machines to measure heart-rate variability.

Provided by American Associates, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Citation: New smartwatch application for accurate signature verification developed (2017, January 19) retrieved 3 July 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-01-smartwatch-application-accurate-signature-verification.html>

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