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Altri autori (Persone)	JinXuanyu
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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1 Overall of Brain Fingerprint Identification -- Chapter 2 Basics of EEG Signals -- Chapter 3 Multi-Task Brain Fingerprint Identification Based on Brain Networks -- Chapter 4 Multi-Task Brain Fingerprint Identification Based on Low-Rank and Sparse Decomposition Model -- Chapter 5 Multi-Task Brain Fingerprint Identification Based on Residual and Multi-scale Spatio-temporal Convolution Neural Network (RAMST-CNN) -- Chapter 6 Multi-Task Brain Fingerprint Identification Based on Convolutional Tensor-Train Neural Network (CTNN) -- Chapter 7 Specific-Task and Multi-Session Brain Fingerprint Identification Based on Multi-scale Convolution and Graph Pooling Network (MCGP) -- Chapter 8 Multi-Task and Multi-Session Brain Fingerprint Identification Based on Tensorized Spatial-Frequency Attention Network with Domain Adaptation (TSFAN) -- Chapter 9 Task-independent Cross-Session Brain Fingerprint Identification Based on Disentangled Adversarial Generalization Network (DAGN) -- Chapter 10 Summary.
Sommario/riassunto	This open access book delves into the emerging field of biometric

identification using brainwave patterns. Specifically, this book presents recent advances in electroencephalography (EEG)-based biometric recognition to identify unique neural signatures that can be used for secure authentication and identification. Traditional biometric systems such as fingerprints, iris scans, and face recognition have become integral to security and identification. However, these methods are increasingly vulnerable to spoofing and other forms of attack. Unlike other traditional biometrics, EEG signals are non-invasive, continuous authentication, liveness detection, and resistance to coercion due to the complexity and uniqueness of brain patterns. Therefore, it is particularly suitable for high-security fields such as military and finance, providing a promising alternative for future high-security identification and authentication. However, most of the existing brain fingerprint identification studies require subjects to perform specific cognitive tasks, which limits the popularization and application of brain fingerprint identification in practical scenarios. Additionally, due to the low signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and time-varying characteristics of EEG signals, there are distribution differences in EEG data across sessions from several days, leading to stability issues in brain fingerprint features extracted at different sessions. Finally, because the EEG signal is affected by the coupling of multiple factors and the nervous system has continuous spontaneous variability, which makes it difficult for the brain fingerprint identification model to be suitable for the scenarios of unseen sessions and cognitive tasks, and there is the problem of insufficient model generalization. In this book, based on traditional machine learning methods and deep learning methods, the authors will carry out multi-task single-session, single-task multi-session, and multi-task multi-session brain fingerprint identification research respectively for the above problems, to provide an effective solution for the application of brain fingerprint identification in practical scenarios.

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