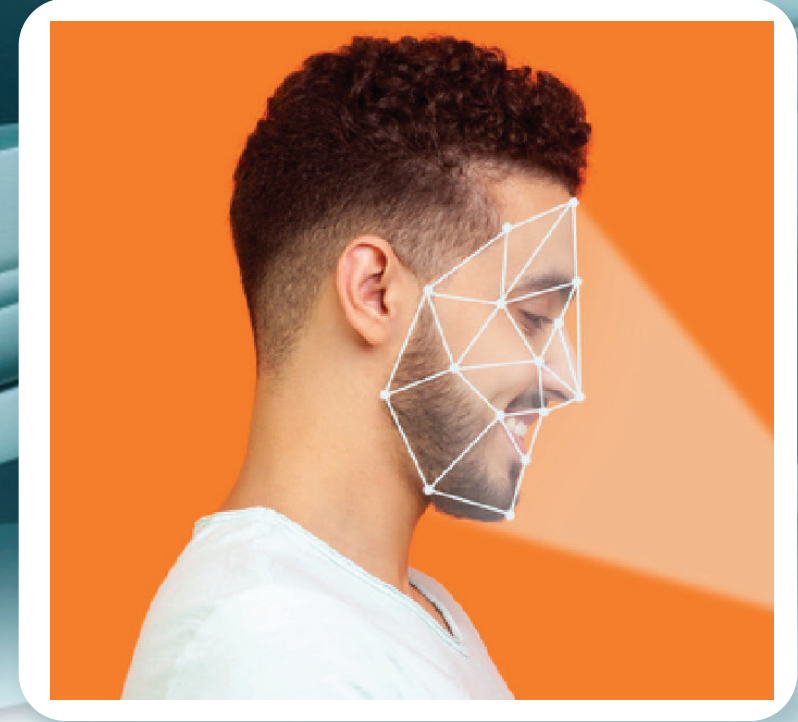


Palmki vs Face ID

In a world where digital security is paramount, it's crucial to question the effectiveness of our biometric safeguards. While Face ID has become a household name, not everyone is aware of its vulnerabilities.



PALMKI

VS

Face ID

Internal part of the body

- Palm vein pattern scan => transformed into hashed code
- Check on heat, structure and light intensity of the internal vein structure

Unique

- No failures, even with identical, monozygotic twins

Accuracy

- 99.9999%

Fraud

- Fraud is not yet possible

User experience

- 1 sec
- 1 gesture
- Immediate response

Applications:

- To be used for access control, cybersecurity, proces automation, ID verification, time & attendance, payments

External part of the body

- 3D face => transformed into hashed code
- Check on features and measurements

Not unique

- Failures with look-alikes or identical twins

Accuracy

- 96%

Fraud is possible:

- Photographes, 3D rendered models, 3D printed masks, deepfakes, reflectables (glasses), AI risks,...

User experience

- 5 sec
- 2 gestures (first to activate camera)
- Late response

Applications:

- Only to be used for ID verification

GDPR: Legislation advises against biometric authentication methods, such as Face ID, that rely on checking external features of the body. Palmki checks the internal palm vein patterns and is thus much safer.

Offering a level of security that goes beyond the surface, Palmki stands as a superior and safer alternative. Upgrade your biometric security and choose Palmki as your safety shield for acces control and cybersecurity.

Inside body (Palmki)



Outside body (face, fingerprint,...)

Inside body = Internal part of body

- Leaves no traces (positive GDPR advice)

- Blood flow required
 - The technology always needs a living hand

- No impact from minor damage or aging

- Always in control over usage (hold hand 4 cm in front of the Palmki sensor or place hand on Palmki U-guide)

- No re-engineering possible
 - Hashed code of living hand with blood flow
 - Not possible to make a fake 'living hand' from the stored hashed code

Outside body = appearance

- Leaves traces (negative GDPR advice)

- Mostly no liveness check

- Negative impact on recognition due to minor damages (fingerprint)
- Negative impact on recognition due to lighting (facial recognition)
- Negative impact on recognition technology due to changes in appearance (beard / glasses / headgear)

- No control over usage
 - Camera captures face to identify (not always within your control)
 - High-resolution pictures for fraudulent fingerprint usage

- Simple imitation of silicone finger (non-living) possible