

# The Need for Large-Scale Biometric Testing

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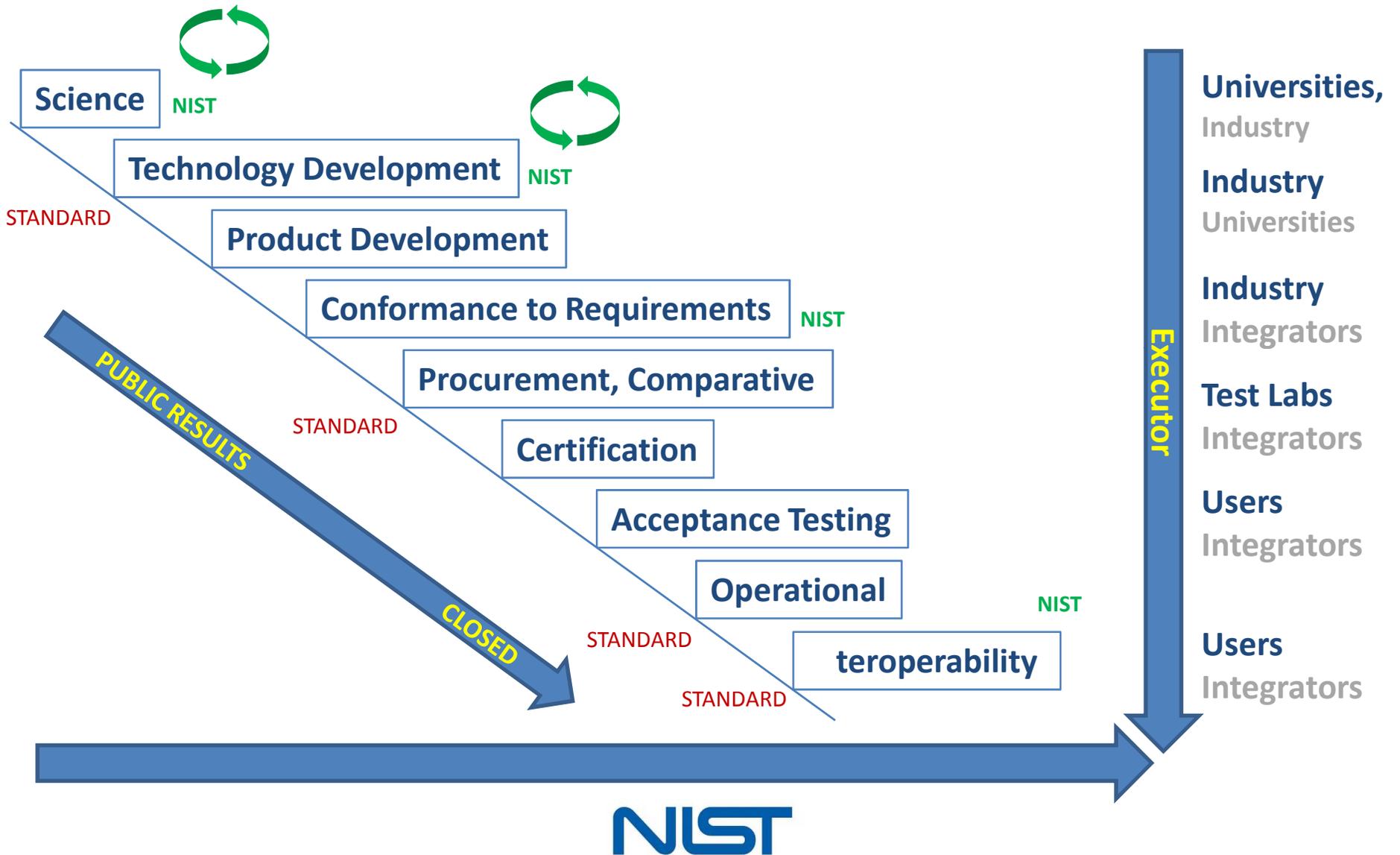
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# The purposes of biometric testing

- » Scientific discovery
  - » Basic research, sensors, algorithms,
- » Research and development
  - » Is the method better than before?
  - » Internal commercial, or gov-industry cooperation
- » Capability testing
  - » Is the technology viable?
    - Benchmarking
    - Core capability
  - » Establishing criteria
- » Testing to know what's possible
  - » Could requirements be met
  - » Is the technology viable?
- » Comparative testing
  - » Which technology?
  - » Which implementation?
- » Conformance
  - » To requirements
  - » To standards
- » Interoperability testing
  - » Can we upgrade, replace, while keeping our data?
  - » Jurisdictional interoperability
- » Certification
  - » Can we leverage others' tests?
- » Regression
  - » Has the update helped?

# Stages of Testing



# Why test at all?

## » It's about money

### » Biometric errors cause additional cost

- Failure to enroll → additional time, procedures, modalities, processes, time
- In 1:N false non-match → benefits fraud, immigration fraud
- In 1:N false match → identity resolution processes

### » Can the application requirements be met?

### » Can the technical requirements be met?

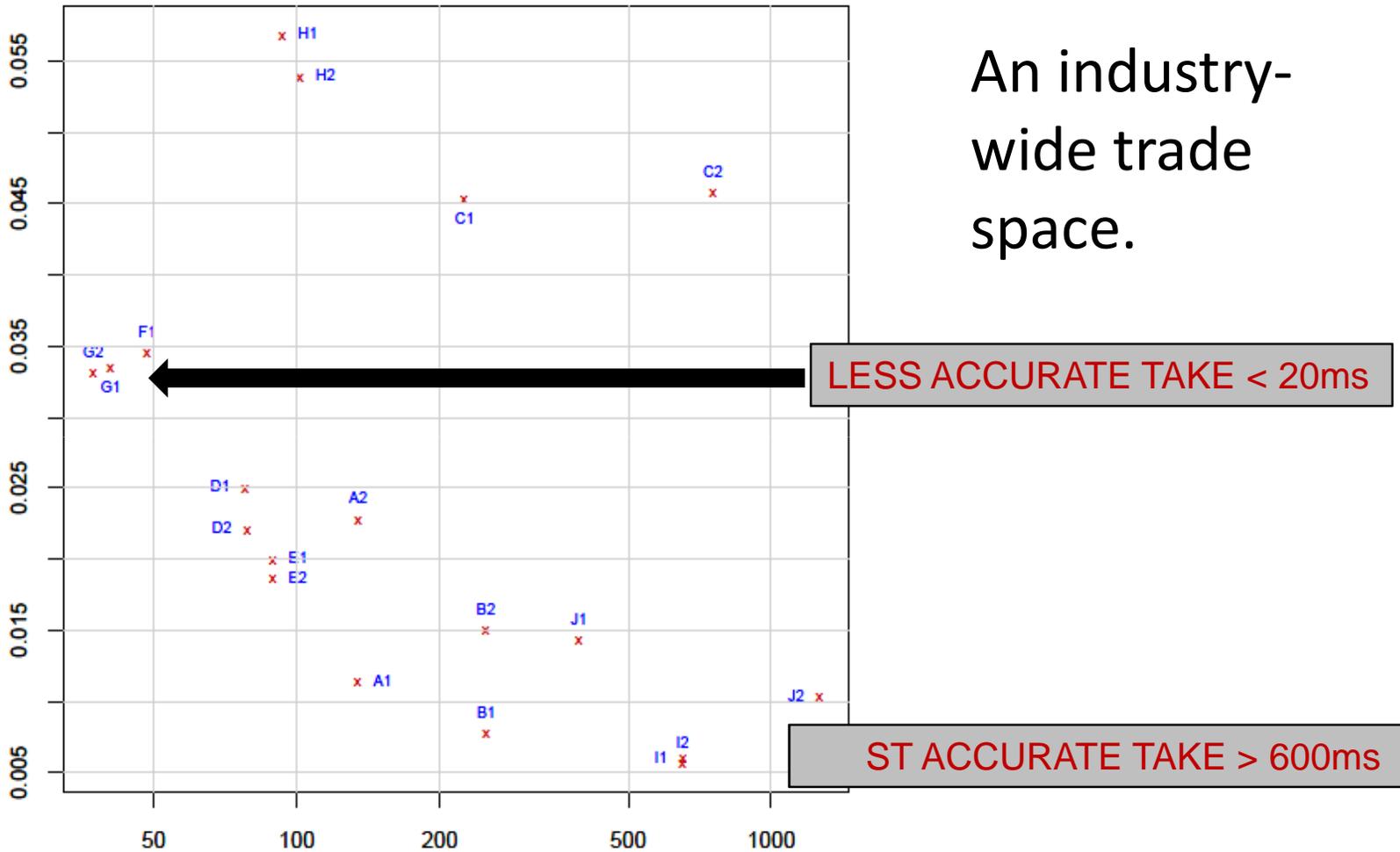
### » Risk mitigation

- Characterizing performance allows procedures to mitigate risk e.g. a finding that FTE > 0.03 prompts environmental redesign to regulate humidity, or ambient light.

### » Conformance, Interoperability

- Entire system needs to be upgraded / junked if it doesn't interoperate with others

# Trading Time for Accuracy



An industry-wide trade space.

LESS ACCURATE TAKE < 20ms

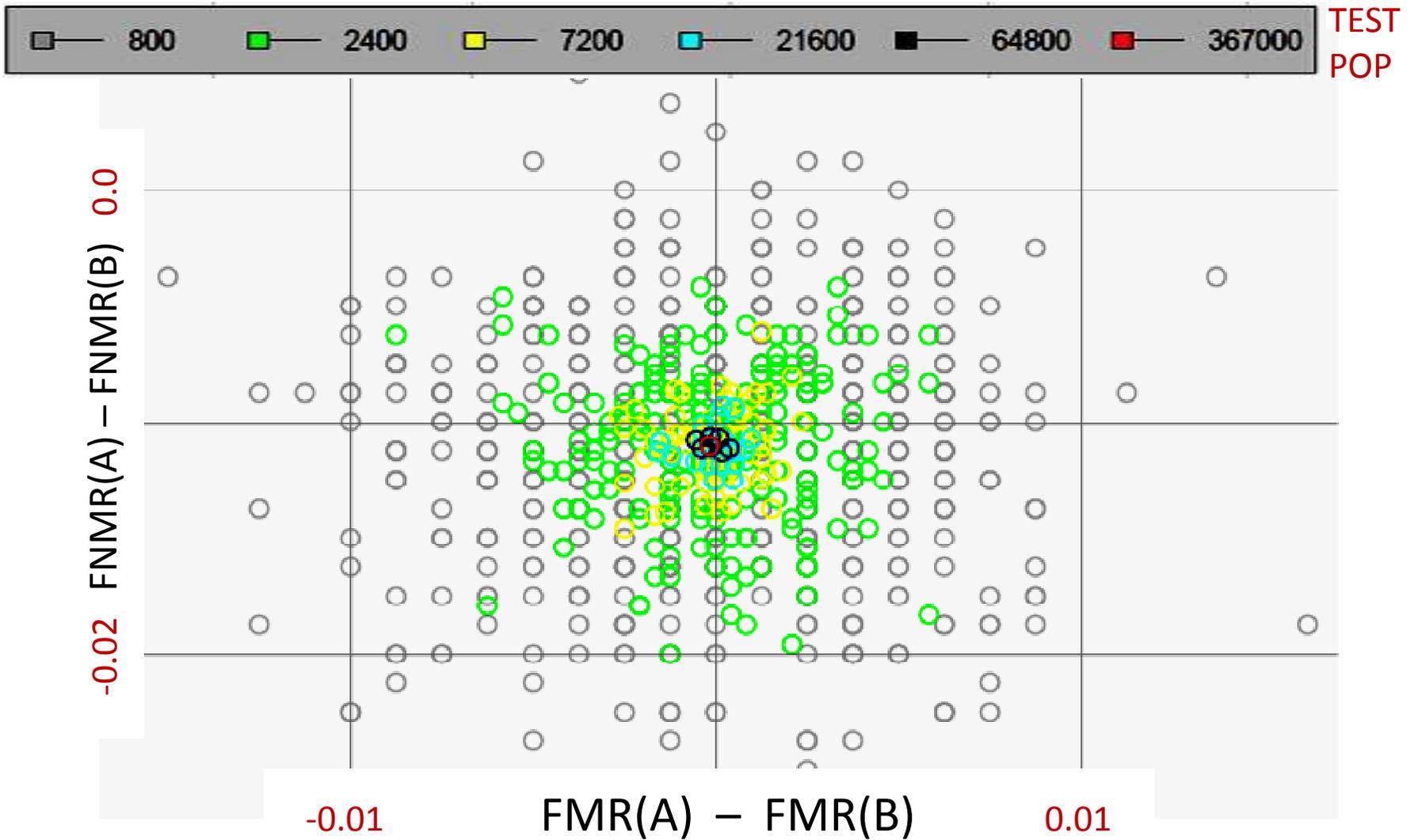
ST ACCURATE TAKE > 600ms

(milliseconds, mean kinds 3 and 7)

# Large scale testing, eh? What's large?

- » Statistical definition of large
  - » Depends on purpose
    - e.g. show, with 99% confidence, that a match-on-card comparison algorithm has FAR < 10<sup>-4</sup>
    - e.g. existence proof that a gummy finger can be enrolled in a biometric system
    - e.g. given a choice of instructional modes for use of a biometric sensor, determine via live test, which is best
    - e.g. testing whether a e-Passport conformance testing suite correctly rejects defective records or JPEG 2000 streams
  - » Technology dependent
    - e.g. comparing AFIS systems vs. comparing 1:1 ePassport gates
- » Practically...
  - » Systematic effects are larger than random effects and these can be identified efficiently
    - Irises with radius greater than 150 pixels always fail to enroll
  - » Cost constraints limit population size, test duration
    - Corners are cut (e.g. full-cross comparison of N samples)
  - » Test crews get tired

# Test Size :: Vendor A vs. B



# IBPC 2010

## » International Biometric Performance Conference

- » Novel test methods, metrics
- » Specification, requirements, certification
- » Accuracy, security, operational
- » Emphasis on **how** systems are tested, vs. latest results



Homeland  
Security

## » Co-chairs

- » Patrick Grother, Elham Tabassi, NIST
- » Christoph Busch, Fraunhofer
- » Tony Mansfield, NPL



## » Logistics

- » March 2-4, 2010
- » Gaithersburg, Maryland
- » Call for papers: <http://biometrics.nist.gov/ibpc2010>

NIST



# In 119 pages IREX covers

- » <http://iris.nist.gov/irex>
- » Compare algorithmic accuracy
  - » ROCs
  - » Fixed threshold – effect on FMR and FNMR
- » Speed-accuracy trade-space
- » False Match Rate Calibration
  - » How to set the threshold
- » Effect of dataset
  - » On FNMR, on FMR
- » Algorithm interoperability
  - » Enroll on A – Identify on B
  - » Segmentation performance
- » Image quality assessments
- » Biometric zoo
- » Compare lossy compression algs
  - » JPEG vs. JPEG 2000
- » Limits of lossless compression
- » Bounds on iris size
- » How closely to crop an iris
- » Comparison of specialized formats
  - » Masked vs. Polar
  - » Which is fit for purpose
- » Effect of pupil dilation
  - » And change in dilation
- » Effect of eyelid occlusion
- » Effect of iris-pupil displacement

Thanks  
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Minutia interoperability: <http://fingerprint.nist.gov/minex>

Iris interoperability: <http://iris.nist.gov/irex>

Biometric Performance Conference: <http://biometrics.nist.gov/ibpc2010>

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