

# DERMALOG

## On Testing the Robustness of Liveness Detection Feature Extractors for Fingerprint Live Scanners



# Outline

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- ▶ Why liveness detection?
- ▶ Typical Workflow
- ▶ Known challenges
- ▶ How to overcome
- ▶ An example
- ▶ Discussion & Conclusion

# Who is DERMALOG?

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- ▶ HQ in Hamburg, Germany
- ▶ Outpost in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- ▶ Modality: fingerprints
- ▶ Main Products:
  - ▶ AFIS
  - ▶ Live scanners

# Why Liveness Detection?

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Spoofer

Easy &  
cheap

Manuals  
available

Vulnerable  
systems

Risk

False  
accepts

Loss of  
trust

Loss of  
acceptance

# Why Liveness Detection?

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Detect spoofing



Increase security



Increase customer's trust

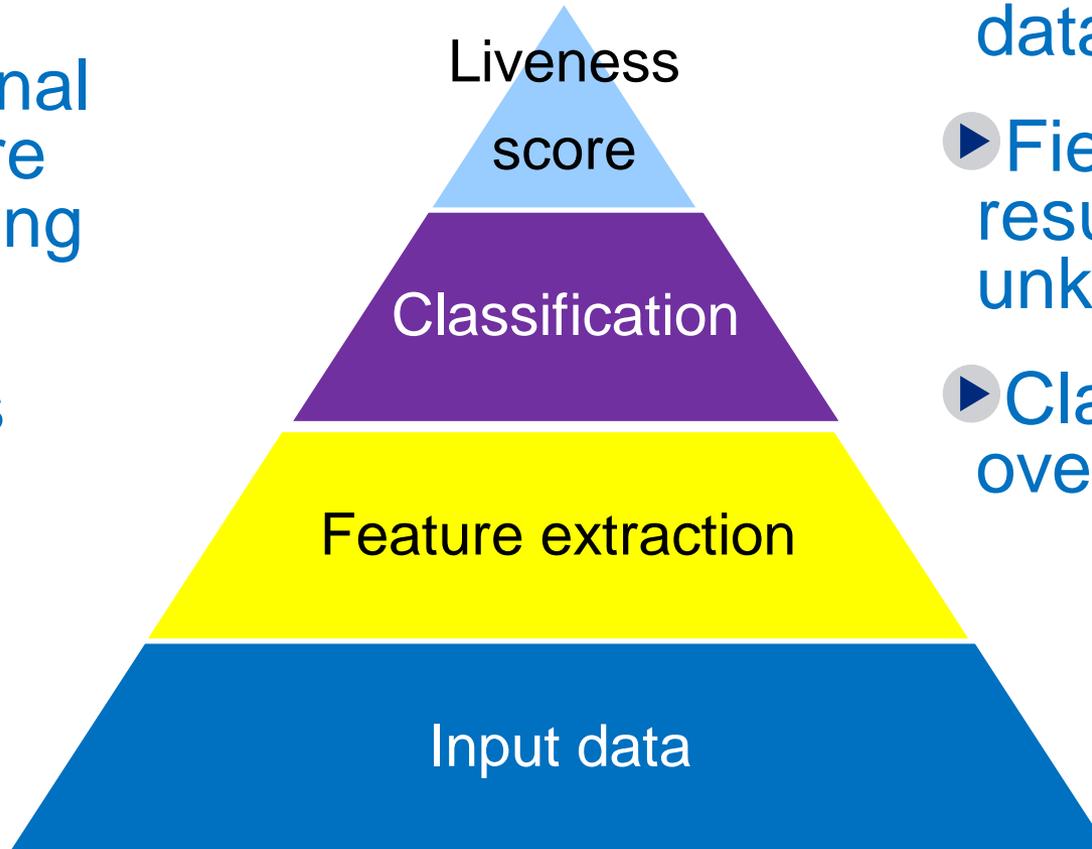


Increase acceptance

# Typical Workflow

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- ▶ Grayscale images
- ▶ Additional hardware measuring
- ▶ Result: liveness score



- ▶ Lab: good results on known data
- ▶ Field: bad results on unknown data
- ▶ Classifier overtrained?

# Known Challenges

## External

- Illumination
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Dust/Dirt
- Latents
- Population (skin etc.)
- ...

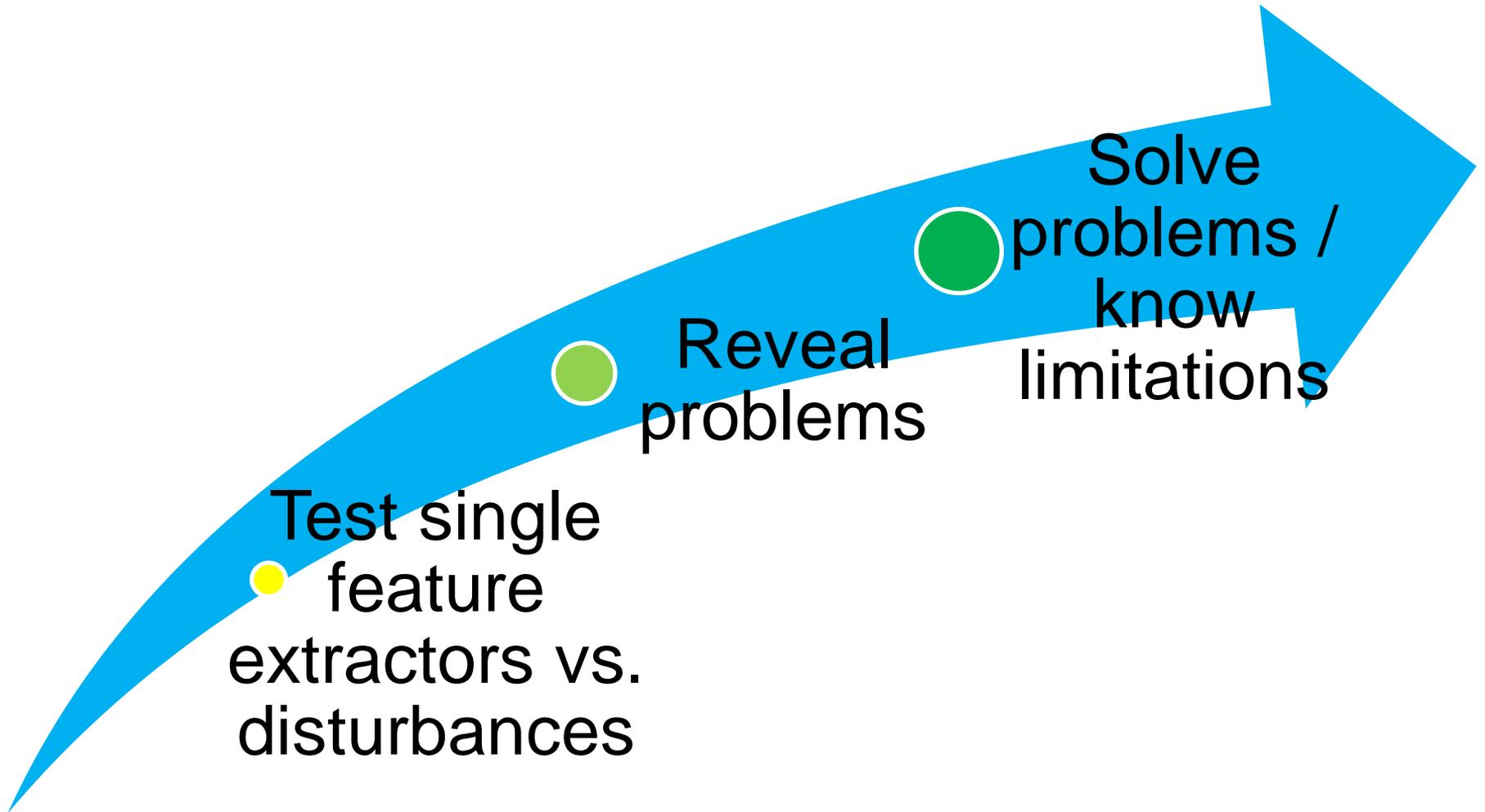
## Internal

- Noise
- Defects
- Sharpness
- Fabrication tolerances
- ...

► **ISO/IEC 29197: Evaluation Methodology for Environmental Influence in Biometric Systems Performance**

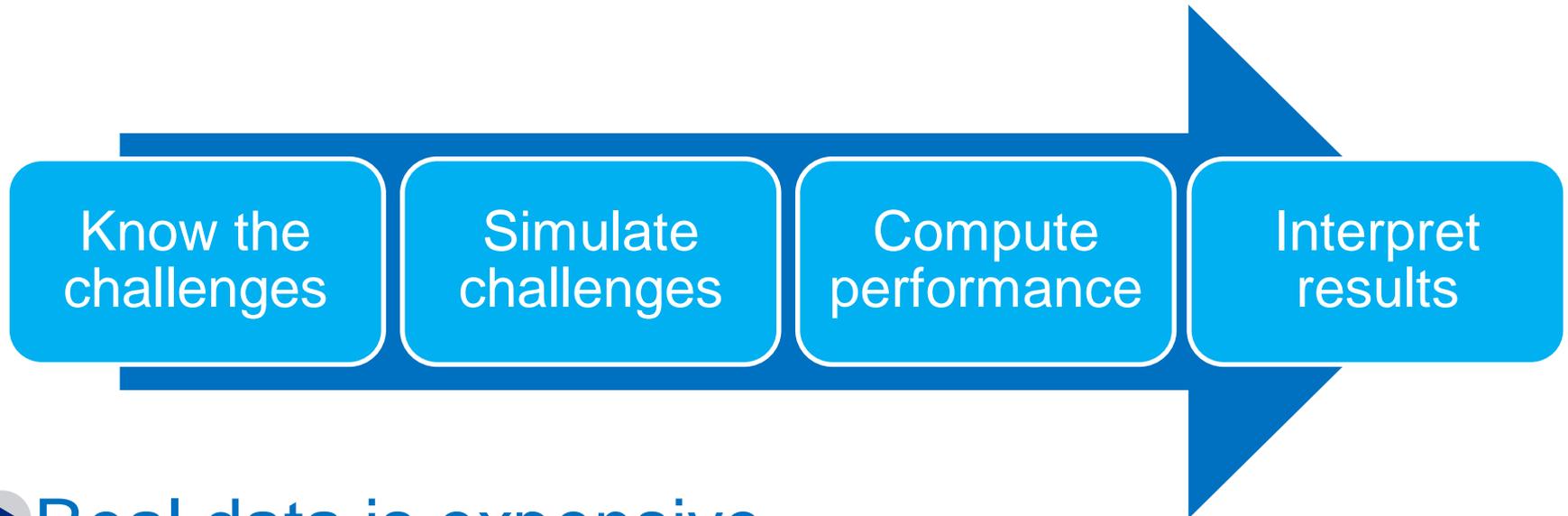
# Known Challenges

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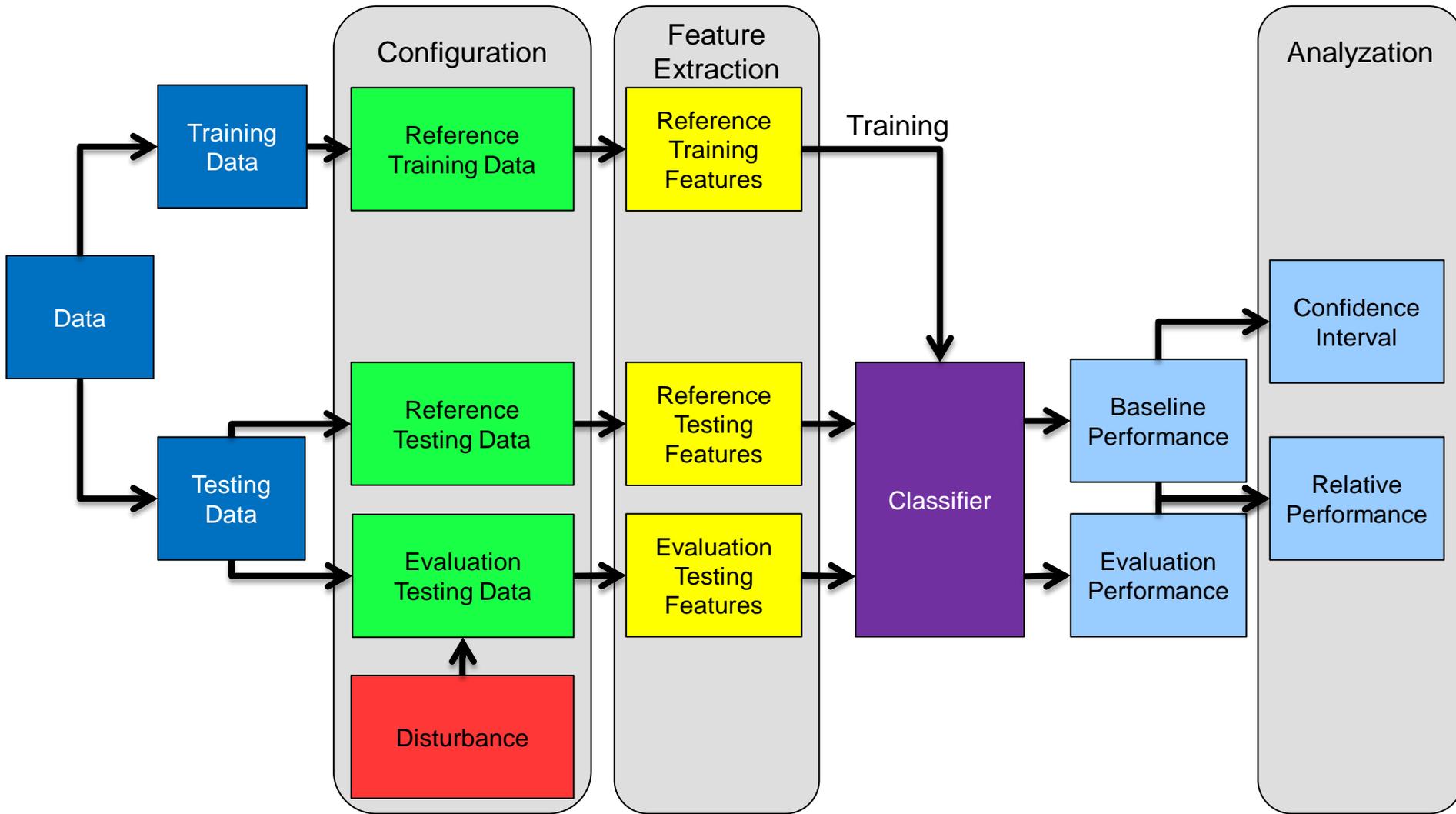
# How to Test

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- ▶ Real data is expensive
- ▶ Disturbances:
  - ▶ How to model them mathematically
  - ▶ What must be expected?

# How to Test



## Example - Data

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- ▶ LivDet2009 data set

- ▶ Subset only

- ▶ Identix DFR2100

- ▶ 686 dpi, 720x720 pixels

- ▶ Cropped ROI

Training  
data

750  
genuine

250  
gelatin

Testing  
data

3,000  
genuine

1,000  
gelatin

# Example - Tested Feature Extractors

$$\gamma_2$$

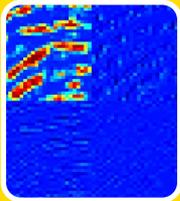
## Kurtosis

- Proposed by Abhyankar et al. [2006]
- Baseline performance: EER ~ 21%

$$\mu / \sigma$$

## Coefficient of variation

- Proposed by Abhyankar et al. [2006]
- Baseline performance: EER ~ 8.9%



## Surface coarseness

- Proposed by Moon et al. [2008]
- Baseline performance: EER ~ 25%

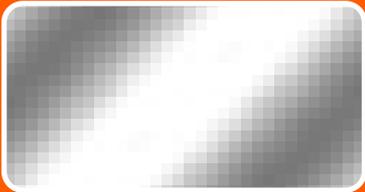


## Combined

- Combination of the previous three
- Baseline performance: EER ~ 8.4%

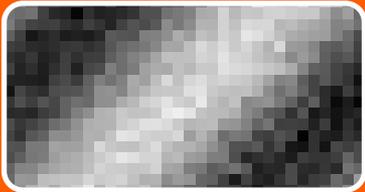
# Example - Disturbances to be Tested

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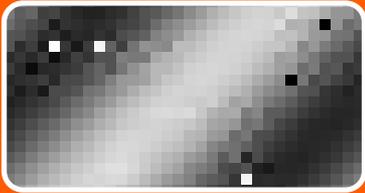
## Illumination offset

- Internal/External illumination variation
- Homogenous offset



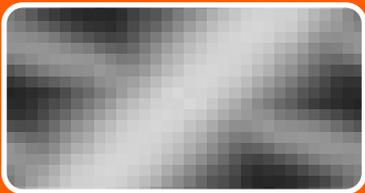
## White Gaussian Noise

- Noise in components



## Shot Noise

- A.k.a. “Salt and Pepper Noise”
- Defect pixels



## Latents

- “Dirt” from previous acquisitions
- Simulated latents

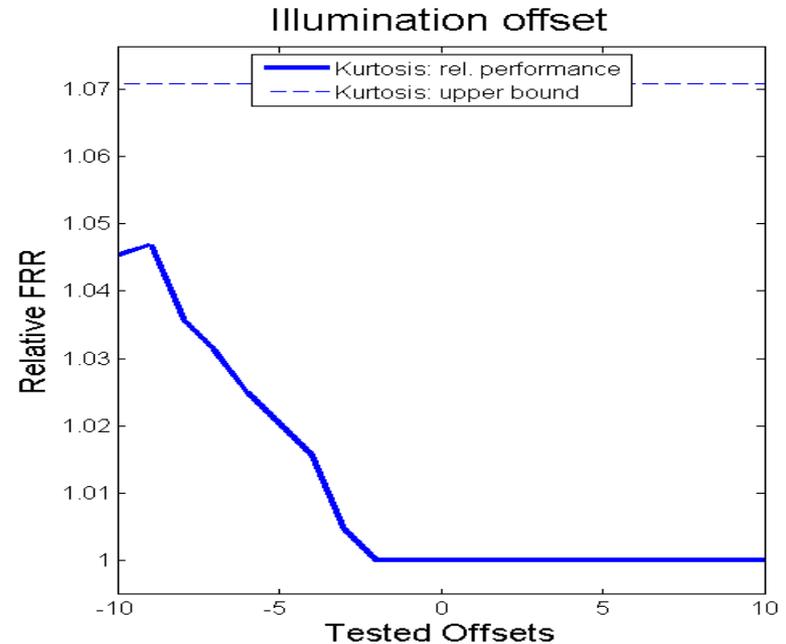
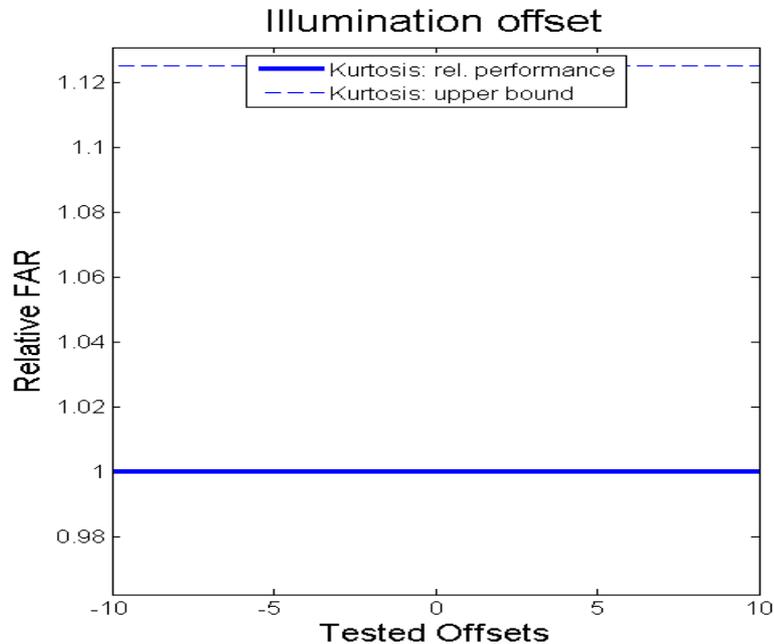
# Example – Confidence Intervals

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- ▶ Naive Bayes Classifier
- ▶ False suspicious presentation detection rate (false SP-DR aka FRR)
- ▶ False suspicious presentation non-detection rate (false SP-NDR aka FAR)
- ▶ Use upper bounds of Confidence Intervals (significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$ )
- ▶ Only relative error rates will be used

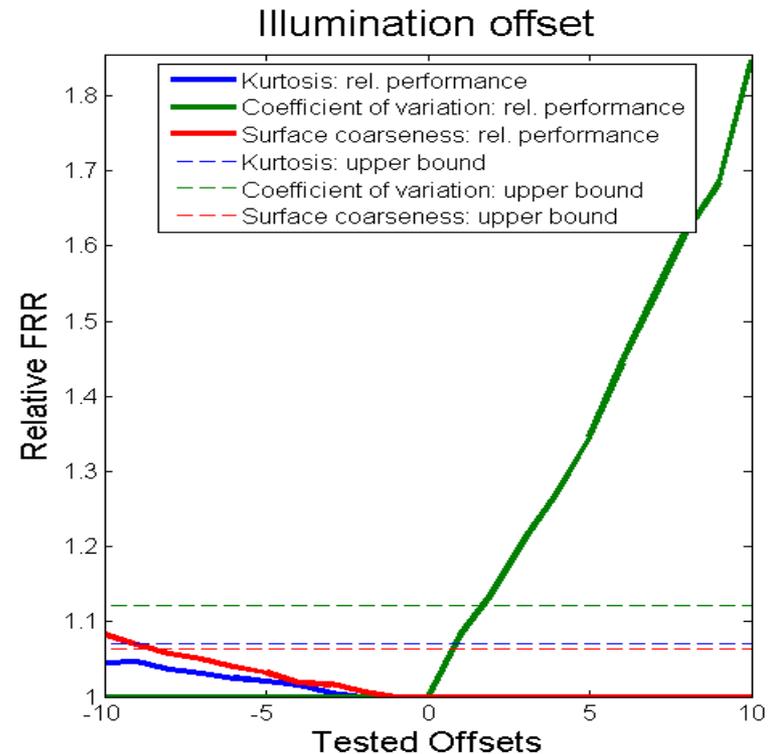
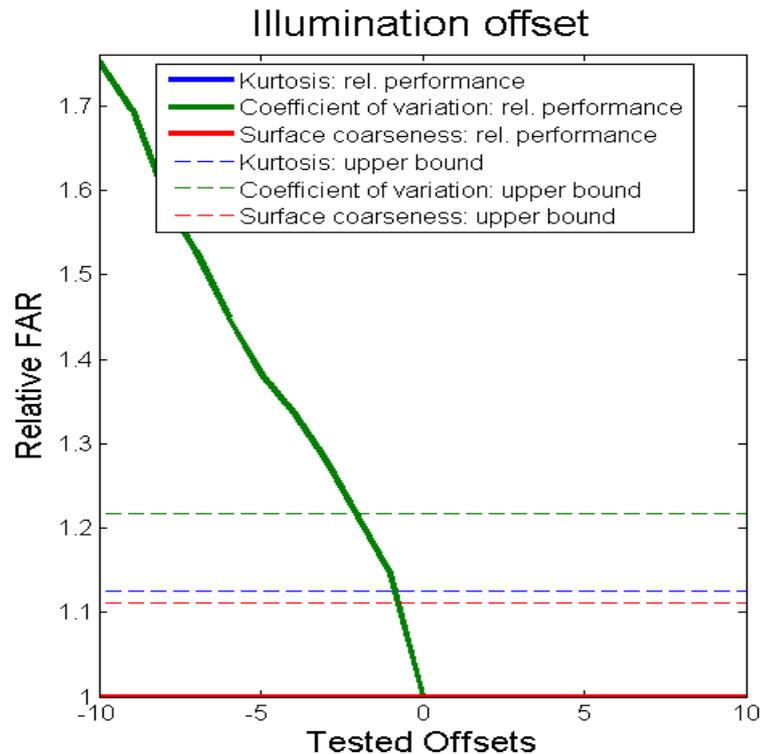
Feature Extractor	EER on Testing Set	Upper Bound for Relative FRR	Upper Bound for Relative FAR
Kurtosis	21.3%	1.07	1.12
Coefficient of variation	8.9%	1.12	1.22
Surface coarseness	25.0%	1.06	1.11
Combined	8.4%	1.13	1.23

# Example – Some Results



- ▶ Baseline performance for offset 0
- ▶ Tendencies revealed in relative error rates
- ▶ Apply confidence intervals
- ▶ Crop to relative performance 1.0

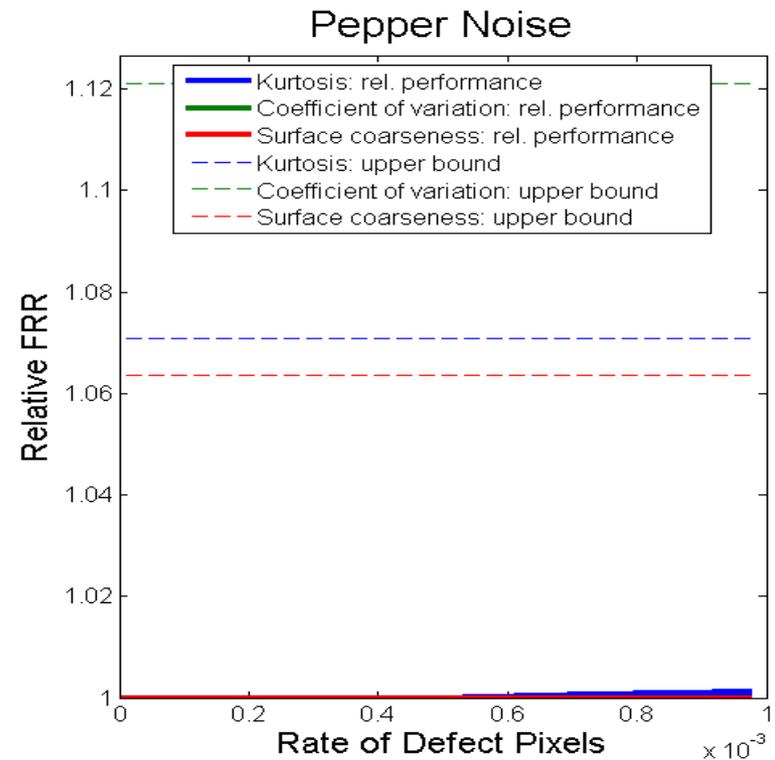
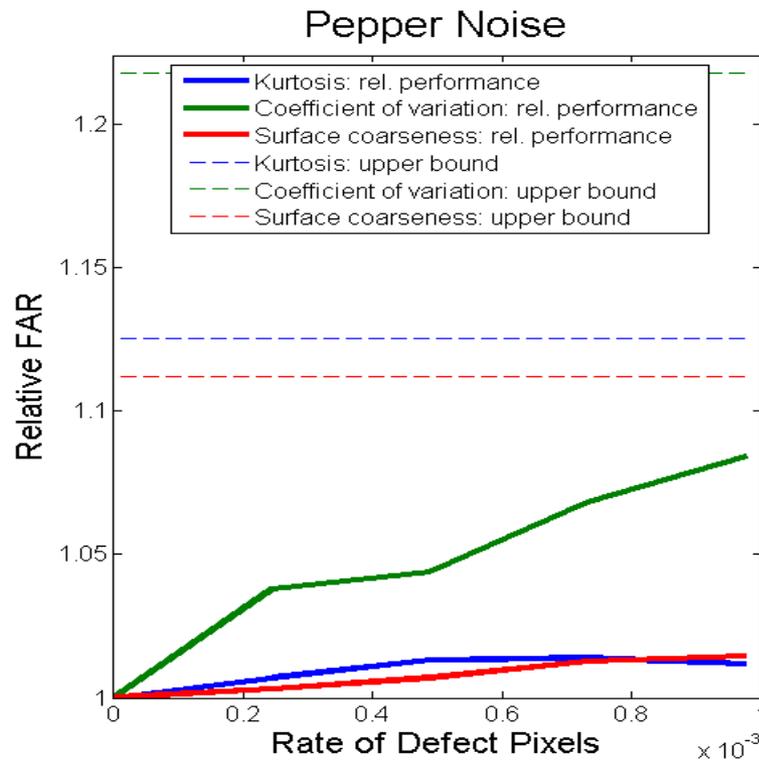
# Example – Some Results



► Parameter range [-10 10]

► Strong decay for coefficient of variation

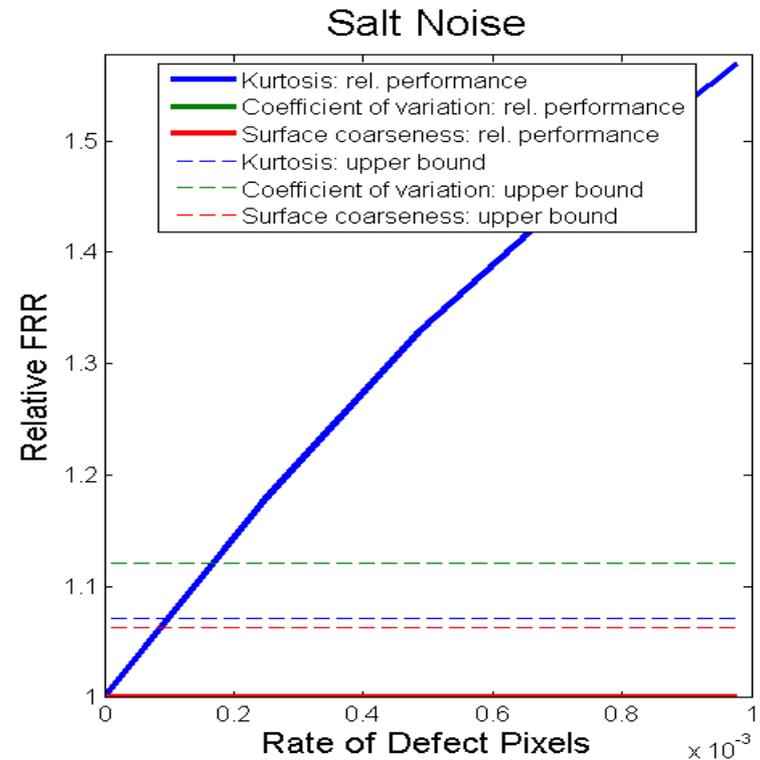
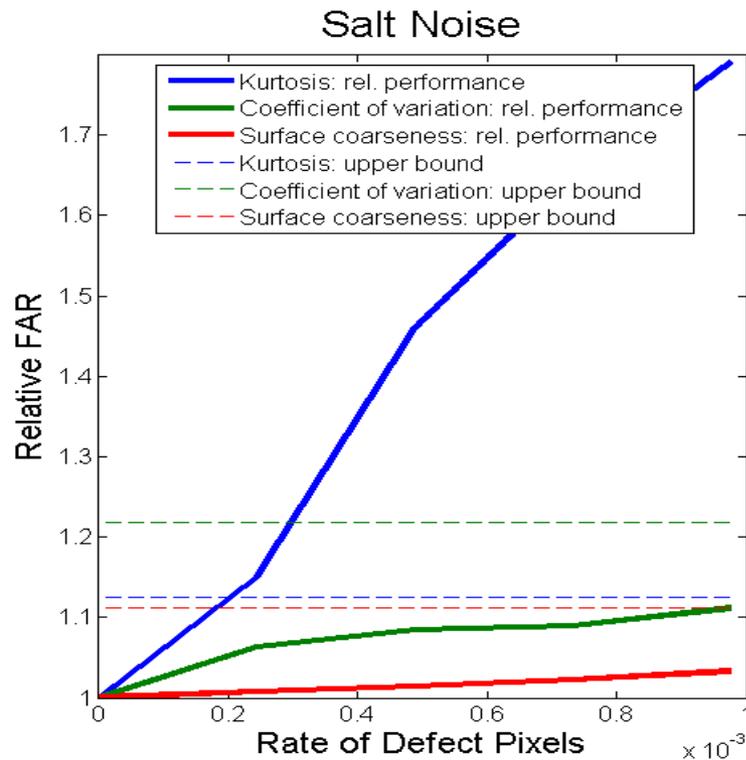
# Example – Some Results



► Parameter: Rate of defect pixels

► “Pepper Noise”: All seem to be robust.

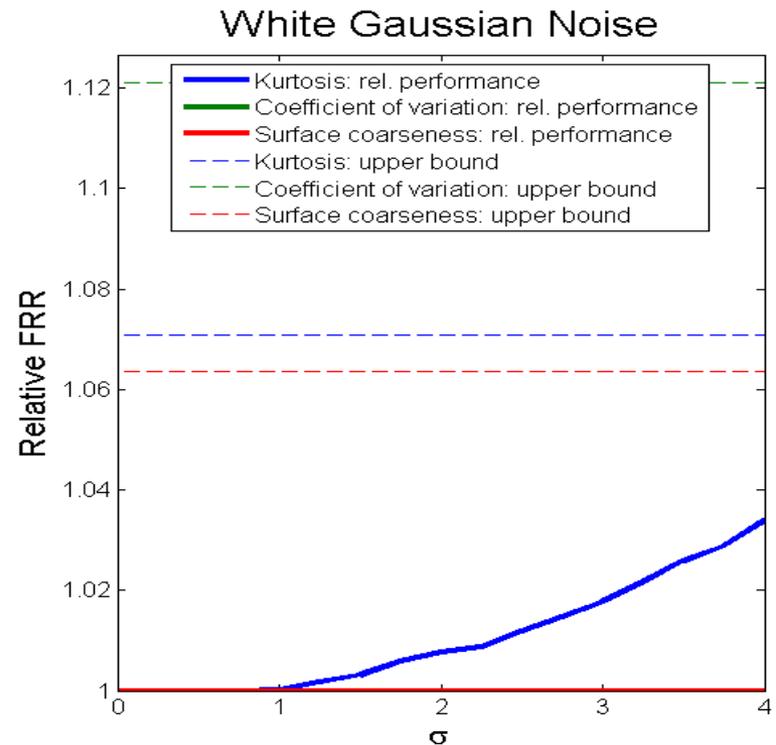
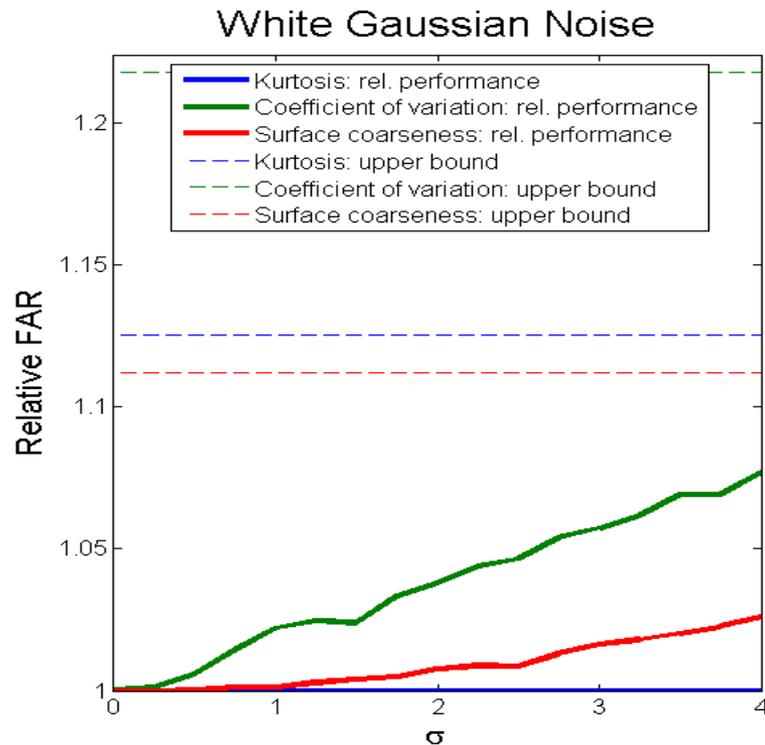
# Example – Some Results



► Parameter: Rate of defect pixels

► “Salt Noise”: Kurtosis is not robust.

# Example – Some Results

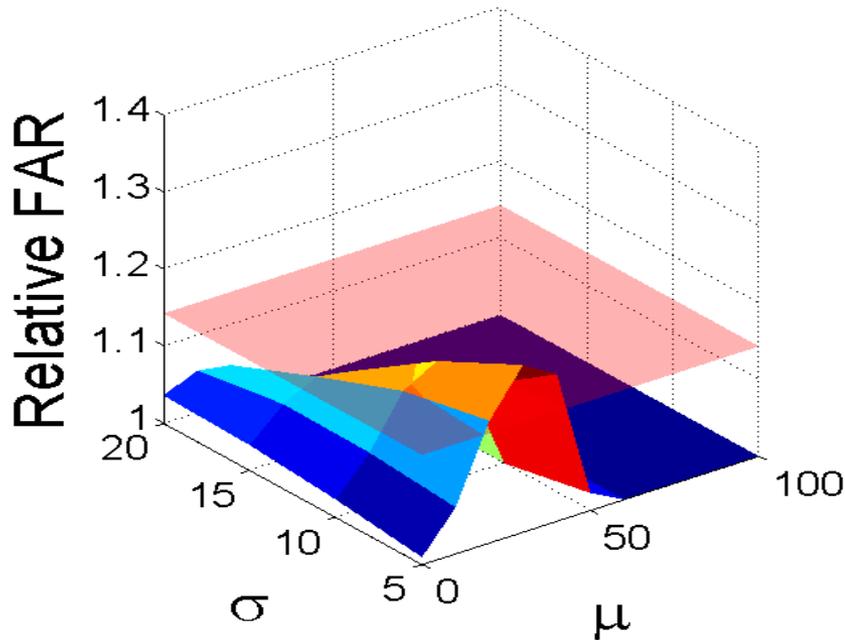


► Parameter range [0 4]

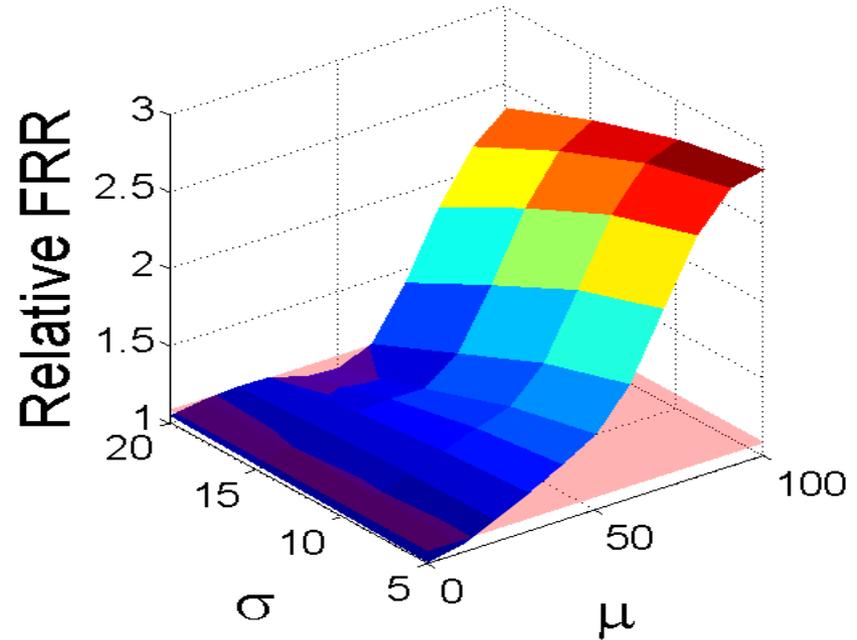
► All extractors seem to be robust.

## Example – Some Results

### Latents

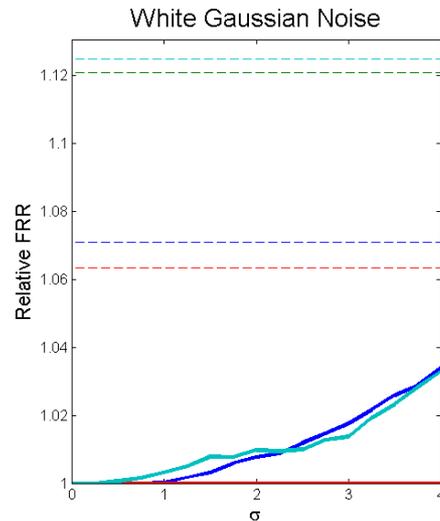
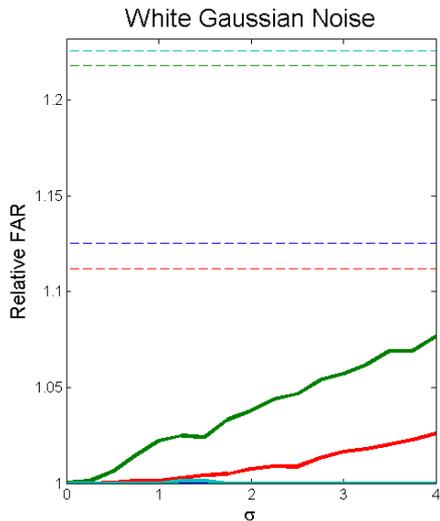
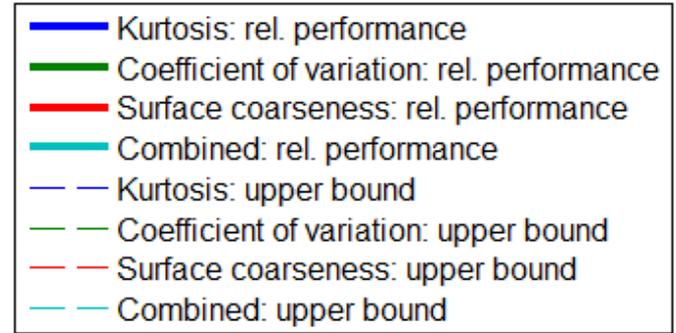
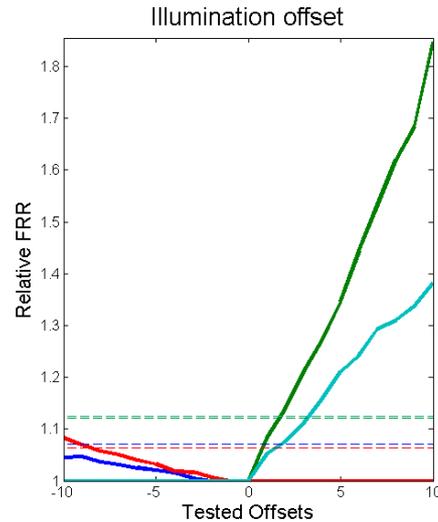
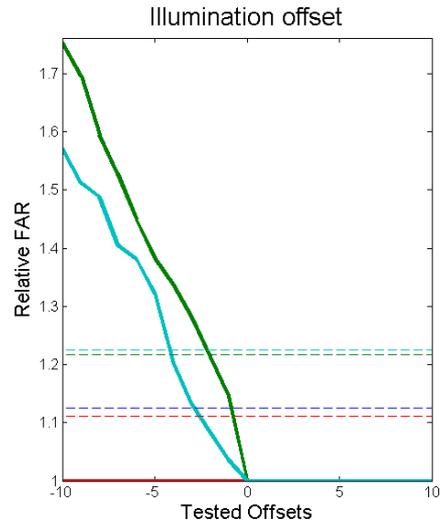


### Latents



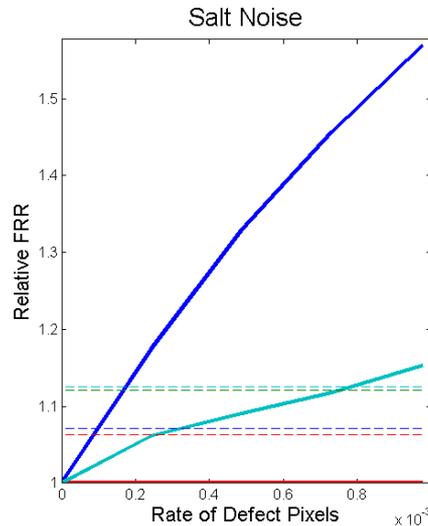
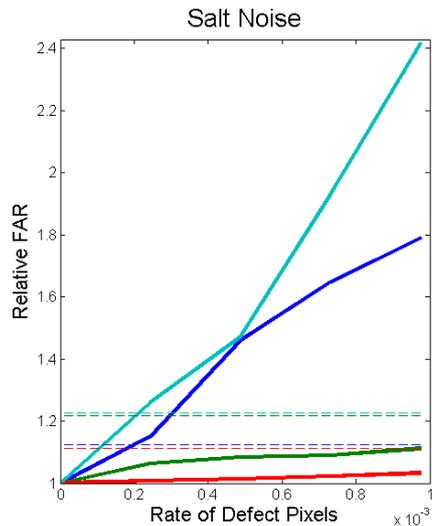
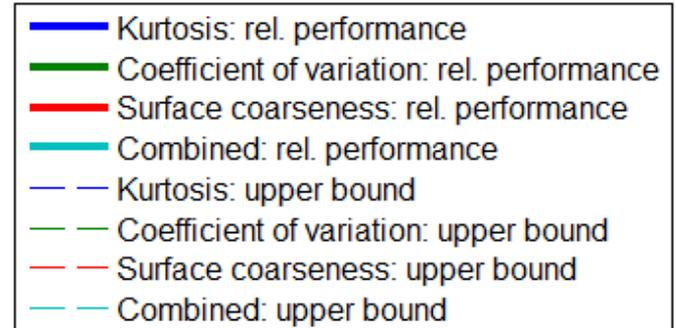
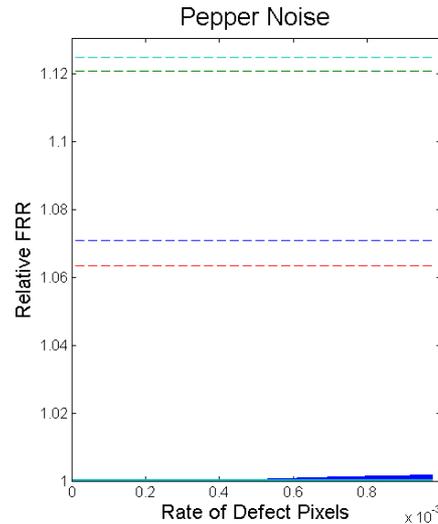
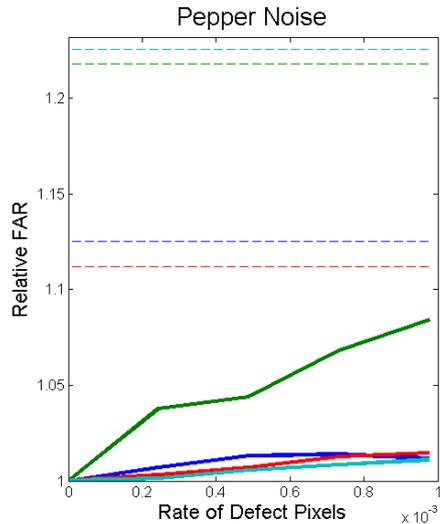
- ▶ Extractor: Kurtosis
- ▶ Parameter range: mean [0 100], deviation [0 15]
- ▶ Decay when mean gets close to common ridge mean.

# Example – Some Results



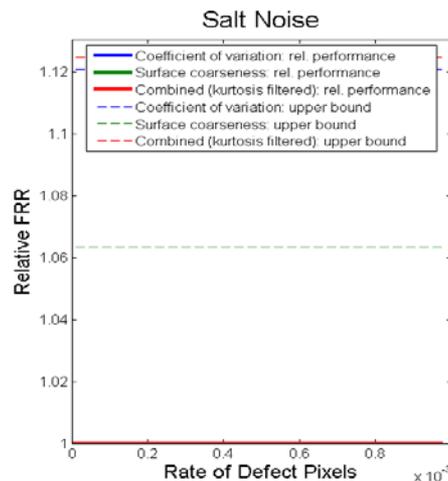
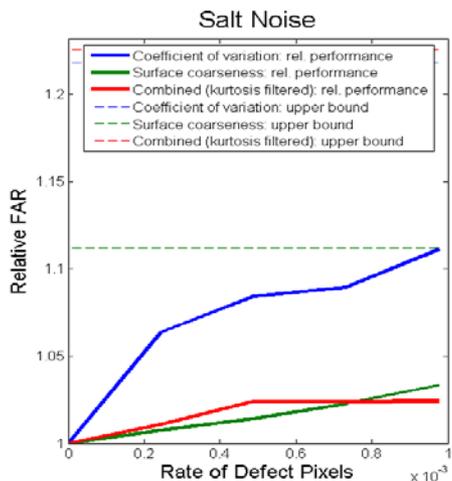
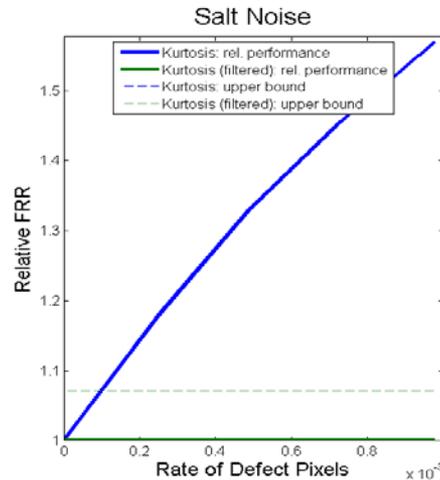
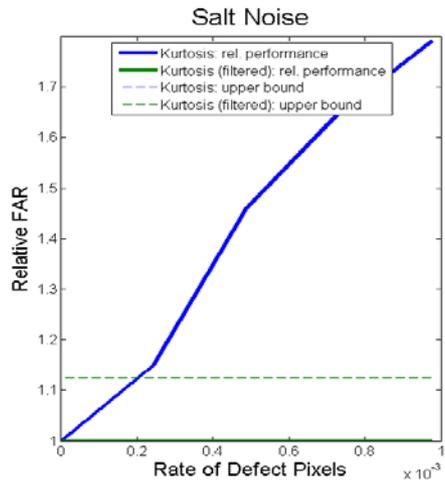
- ▶ Combination tested
- ▶ Single extractor may have impact on combined performance.

# Example – Some Results



- ▶ Combination tested
- ▶ Single extractor may have impact on combined performance.

# Example – Some results



- ▶ Revealed problem: Kurtosis vs. “Salt Noise”
- ▶ Solution: apply special filter
- ▶ Robustness gained
- ▶ Iterative process

# Discussion

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- ▶ Testing simulations...
  - ▶ shall not replace real data.
  - ▶ is cheaper.
  - ▶ is better than no testing.
- ▶ Curse of dimensionality: testing all combinations
- ▶ Classifiers influence needs inspection.

# Summary

## ▶ Proposed method:

▶ Easy workflow

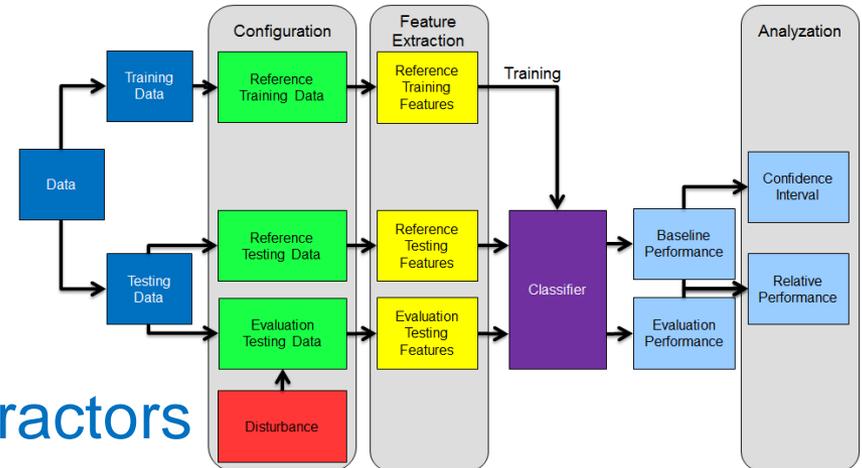
▶ Concentration on feature extractors

▶ Know and model the environment

▶ Tendencies observable in relative error rates.

▶ Not limited to fingerprint

▶ Weakest link may have serious impact



# Outlook

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- ▶ Revealed weaknesses in our own extractors
  - ▶ Robustness gained
  - ▶ Performance stabilized in the field
- ▶ Robustness over performance
- ▶ More disturbances to be modeled
  - ▶ More sophisticated models

# On Testing the Robustness of Liveness Detection Feature Extractors for Fingerprint Live Scanners

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Do you have any questions?  
Thank you.

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