

# International Biometric Group

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## Testing for Emerging Modalities

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**INTERNATIONAL BIOMETRIC PERFORMANCE CONFERENCE**

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# Topics

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- Longitudinal perspectives on performance testing for emerging biometrics
- Differences in testing emerging vs. established modalities
- Lessons learned

# What Constitutes Emerging?

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- A novel modality, or a modality with limited deployment / test history (e.g. keystroke dynamics)
- A technology that takes a substantially new approach to an established modality (e.g. ultrasonic fingerprint)
- Emerging is a matter of perspective
  - In 2000, iris recognition was commercialized, but still emerging
  - Palm vein and finger vein were considered emerging in North America in 2006, notwithstanding extensive deployment in Japan
  - Can be prototype, pre-commercial, or early-stage commercial
- Ambiguity on how to conduct performance testing
  - How should subjects use devices (do best practices exist)?
  - How is sample data obtained from the sensor / system?
  - How is the matcher implemented?
  - How are results analyzed?

# Keystroke Dynamics

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- **Net Nanny BioPassword (2000)**

- Scenario evaluation, real-time matching
- 200 subjects, ~2000 comparisons

Transactional	
FNMR	FMR
19.91%	1.30%

- **AuthenWare AuthenTest (2009)**

- Scenario evaluation, real-time matching
- Additional offline post-processing
- 500 subjects, ~7000 comparisons

Transactional	
FNMR	FMR
3.20%	3.26%

- **Observations**

- Needed regular access to a trained, controlled population
- Ideally tested *in situ* due to emulate impact of keyboards, input devices
- Traditional biometric terminology – samples, templates, comparison scores – not directly applicable to this technology
- How to obtain quantity of signatures sufficient to build robust models?
- Are trained typists more prone to false matching?
- *Test results may substantially understate actual performance*

# Palm Vein

- **Fujitsu PalmSecure (2006)**

- Hybrid scenario/technology evaluation
- Online capture, offline matching
- ~650 subjects, 2 positions, ~22k samples, ~50m comparisons

Transactional	FNMR	FMR
Same-Visit	0.57%	0.056%
Cross-Visit	0.69%	0.063%

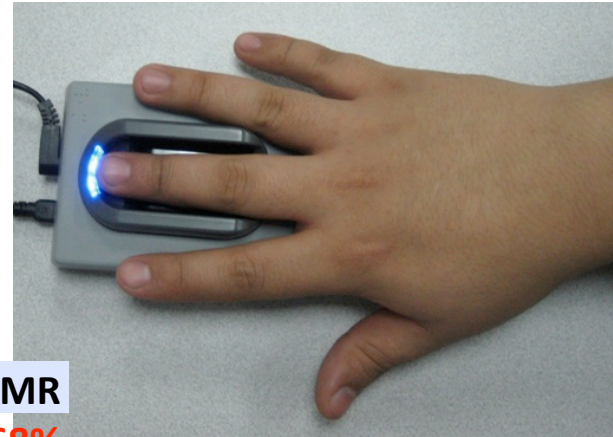


- **Observations**

- Vendor needed tuning samples from subjects of specific ethnicities
- Female error rates were an order of magnitude higher than male
- Housing / cradle was a prototype designed for standalone testing
- Most difficulties related to capture instructions
- Offline matching took weeks – matcher never implemented for volume
- Lack of granular thresholds reduced visibility into performance
- *While considered emerging, technology was in many ways mature*

# Finger Vein

- **Hitachi UBReader TS-E3F1 (2006)**
  - Hybrid scenario/technology evaluation
  - Online capture, offline matching
  - ~650 subjects, 2 positions, ~22k samples, ~25m comparisons



Transactional	FNMR @ 0.10% FMR	FNMR @ 0.01% FMR
Same-Visit	0.34%	0.68%
Cross-Visit	1.94%	2.77%

- **Observations**
  - Vendor had to port matching capability from on-card to server-based
  - Vendor modified native recognition sample capture to acquire a 14-15 second image stream for each capture attempt
  - Capture logic relies on multi-pass quality assessments, such that typical capture behavior for genuine and impostor captures different
  - Tester implemented “Better-instance” matching logic
  - *Creative problem solving often required to test emerging modalities*

# Contactless Fingerprint

- **TST Biometrics BiRD 3 (2009)**
  - Hybrid scenario/technology evaluation
  - Online capture, offline matching
  - ~500 subjects, 6 positions, ~37k samples, ~32m comparisons



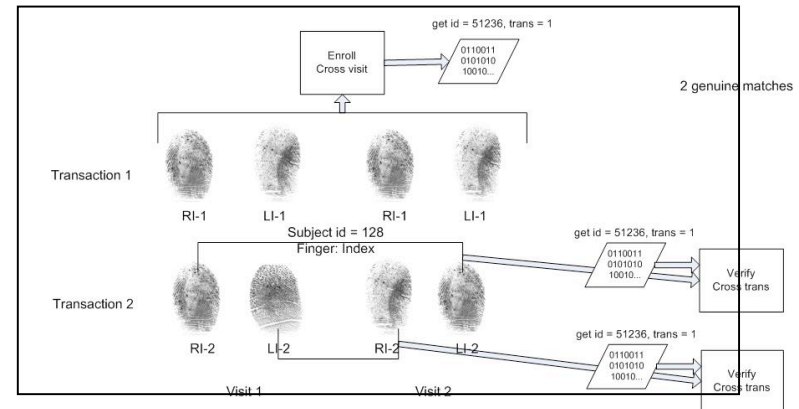
Transactional	FNMR @ 0.10% FMR	FNMR @ 0.01% FMR
Same-Visit	0.067%	0.067%
Cross-Visit	0.372%	0.661%

- **Observations**
  - Example of an emerging approach to an established modality
  - Vendor used results to support engineering decisions (e.g. default thresholds, interoperability with contact sensors)
  - Presentation duration considerably longer than for contact devices
  - Interoperability with contact systems essential
  - *When appropriate, emulate governing principles from mainstream modalities*

# Fingerprints with Crypto Keys

- **GenKey (2007)**

- Technology evaluation
- Offline matching (and a separate online test)
- ~1200 subjects, ~20k samples, ~4.5m comparisons
- Numerous exploratory tests conducted



- **Observations**

- Testing intended to assess the viability of (paper) token issuance from a workflow perspective; matching secondary to the concept
- Experimentation with different thresholds necessary to get into the vicinity of sensible match scores
- Vendor primarily interested from a marketing perspective
- *Testing was meant to validate what the vendor already knew*

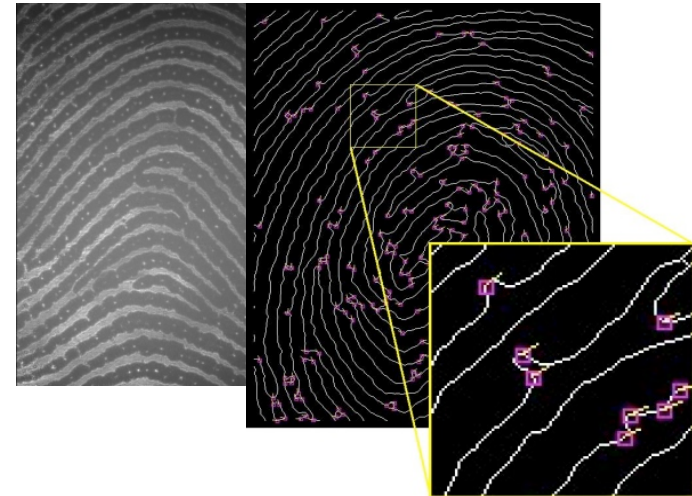


# 3700dpi Fingerprint (Pores, Ridge Contour)

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- **Aprilis** Holosensor (2005-6)

- Hybrid scenario/technology evaluation
- Online capture, offline matching
- ~650 subjects, 4 positions, ~9k samples, ~32m comparisons
- EER ~20%



- **Observations**

- Company disintegrated, more or less, over the course of the evaluation
- Thus, no matching technology (used NBIS Bozorth) and no support
- Technology on the extreme side of prototype-to-commercial spectrum
- Had to develop best practices for presentation on the fly
- In retrospect, we needed a way to evaluate pure imaging capabilities (e.g. fidelity) without reliance on matching
- *Sometimes modalities are emerging for a reason*

# General Observations

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- Testing typically assumes a consultative aspect
- Vendors expect feedback on how to improve their technology
  - Tester may be identifying and solving problems that the vendor has not seen or anticipated
    - Bugs in development software, libraries
- Results may be generated solely for the vendor
- While test approaches should reflect relevant best practices, flexibility and creativity may be required to accommodate novel technology aspects
- Allow for trial and error, more dry run testing, further exploration of parameters that may impact quality