

# Multibiometrics

CSE 40537/60537 Biometrics

**Daniel Moreira**  
Spring 2020



# Today you will...

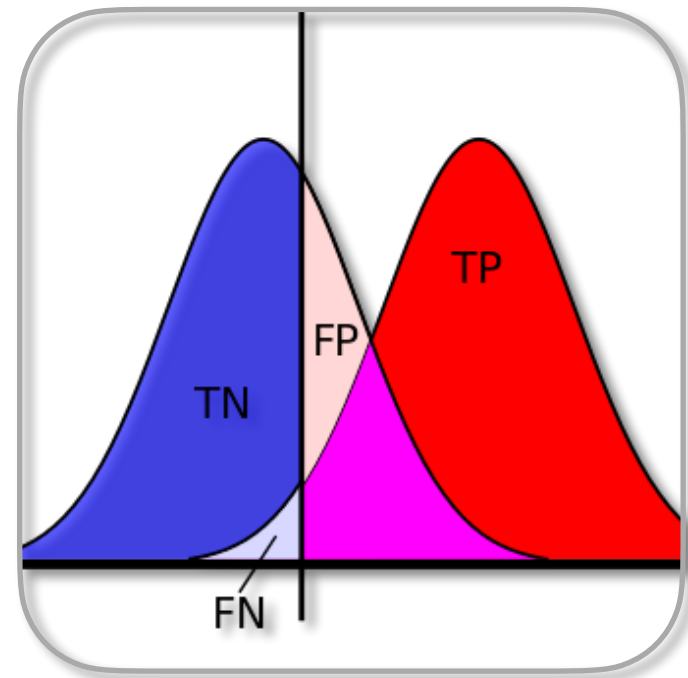
*Get to know*

Alternative traits.

Importance of Multibiometrics.

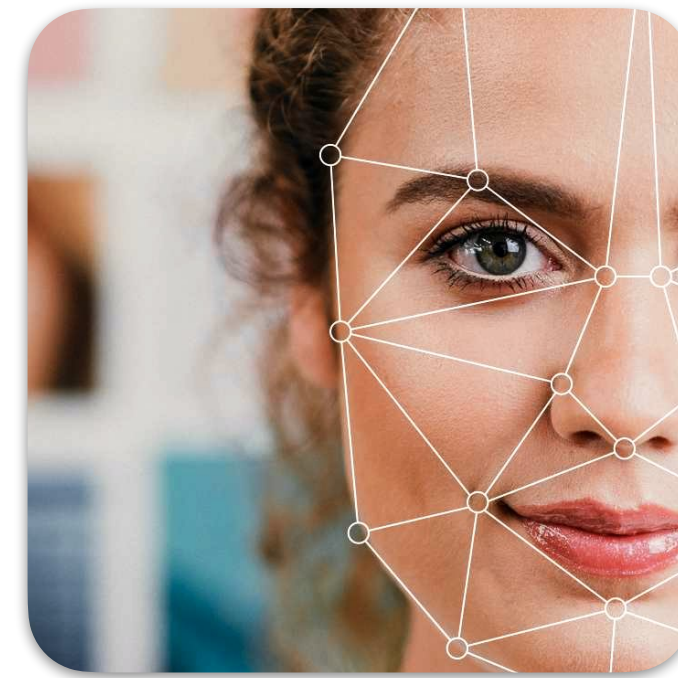
# Course Overview

## Content



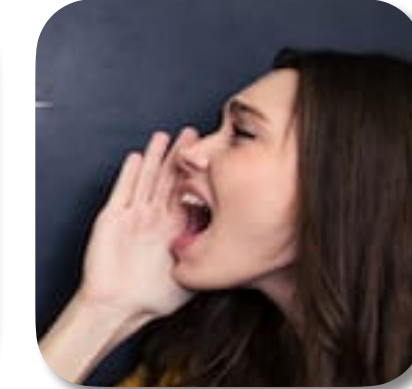
### Basics

Concepts  
Metrics  
Metric  
implementation



### Core Traits (3)

Concepts  
Baseline implementation  
Evaluation  
Assignments



**Alternative Traits and  
Fusion  
Concepts**

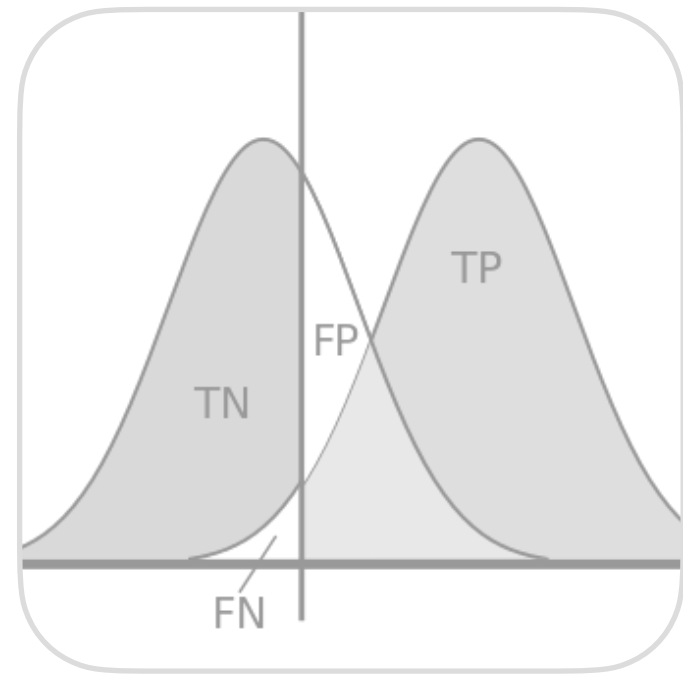


**Invited Talks (2)**  
State of the art  
Future work



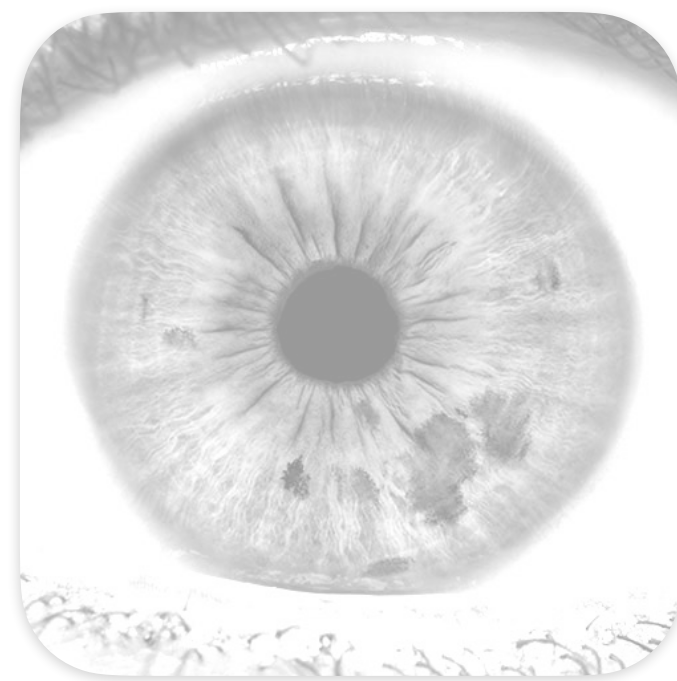
# Course Overview

## Content



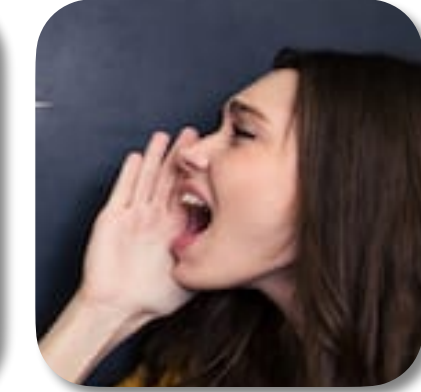
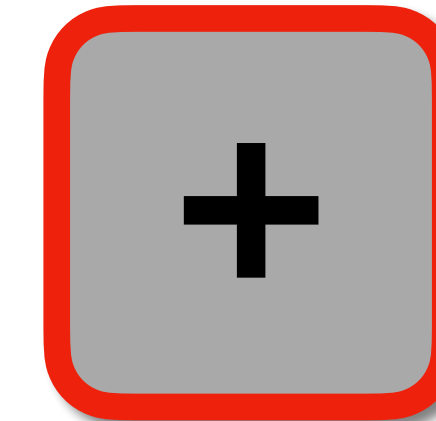
### Basics

Concepts  
Metrics  
Metric  
implementation



### Core Traits (3)

Concepts  
Baseline implementation  
Evaluation  
Assignments



**Alternative Traits and  
Fusion  
Concepts**

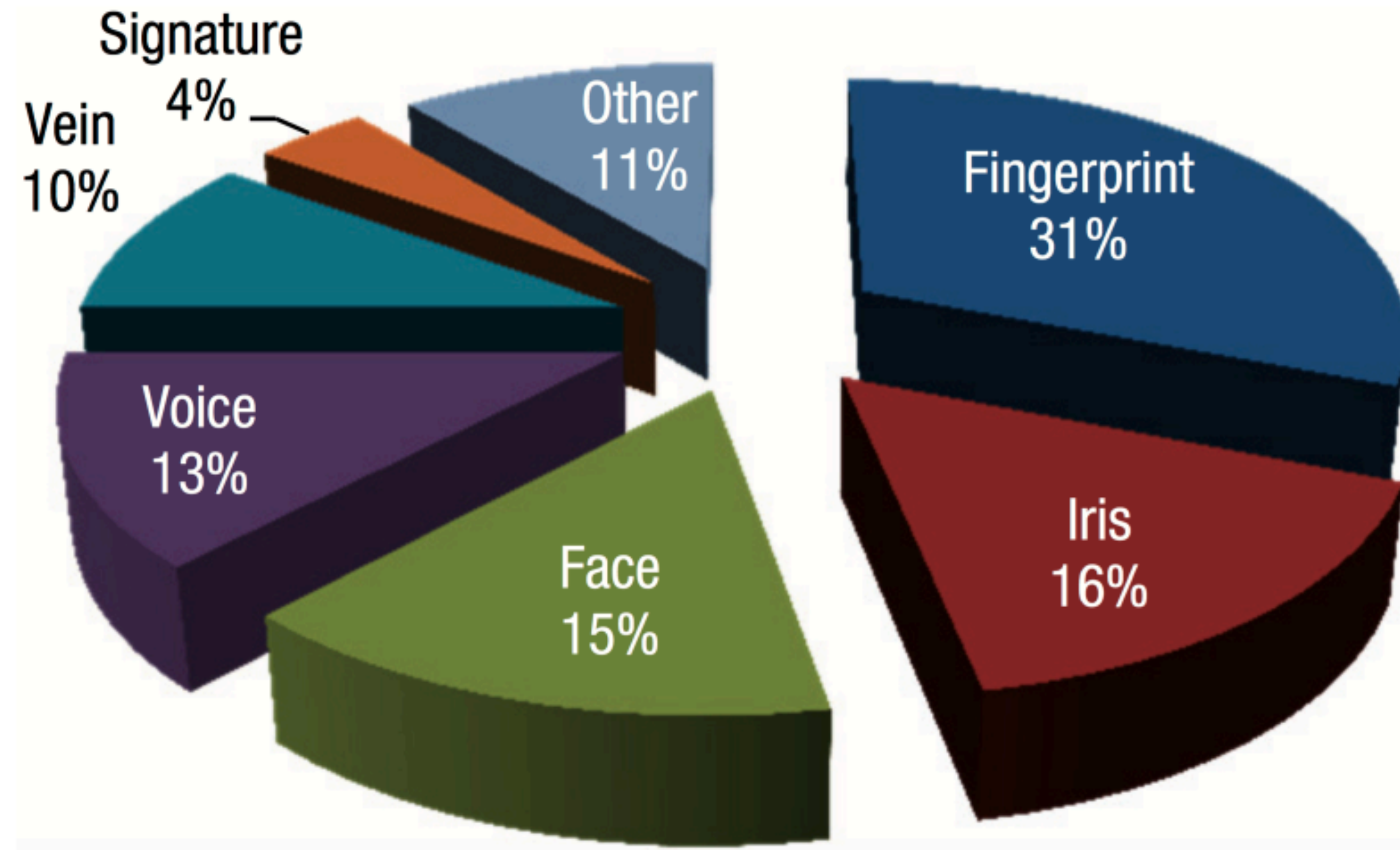


**Invited Talks (2)**  
State of the art  
Future work



# Alternative Traits

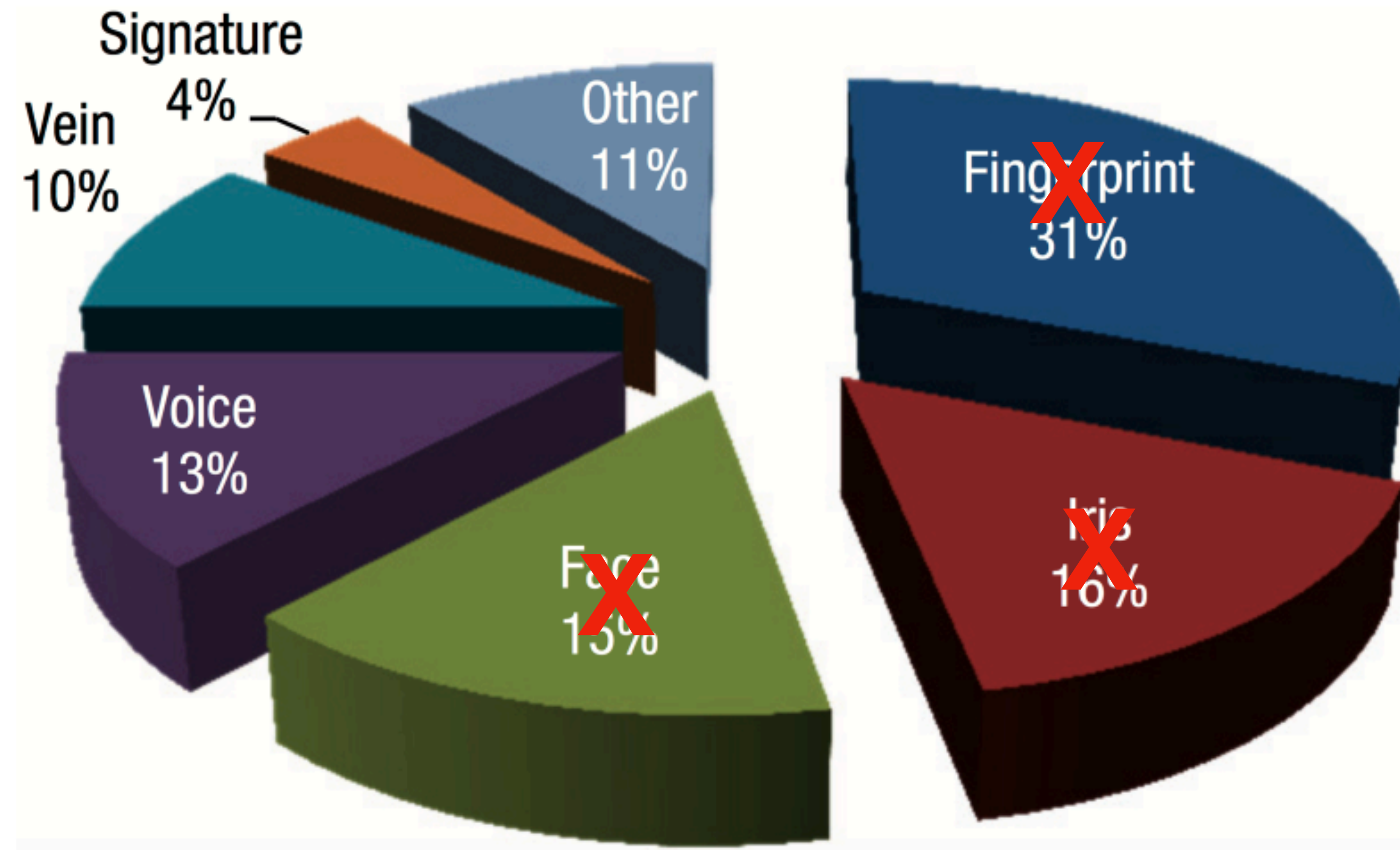
## Market



Source: Mani and Nadeski, *Processing solutions for biometric systems*, Texas Instruments, 2015

# Alternative Traits

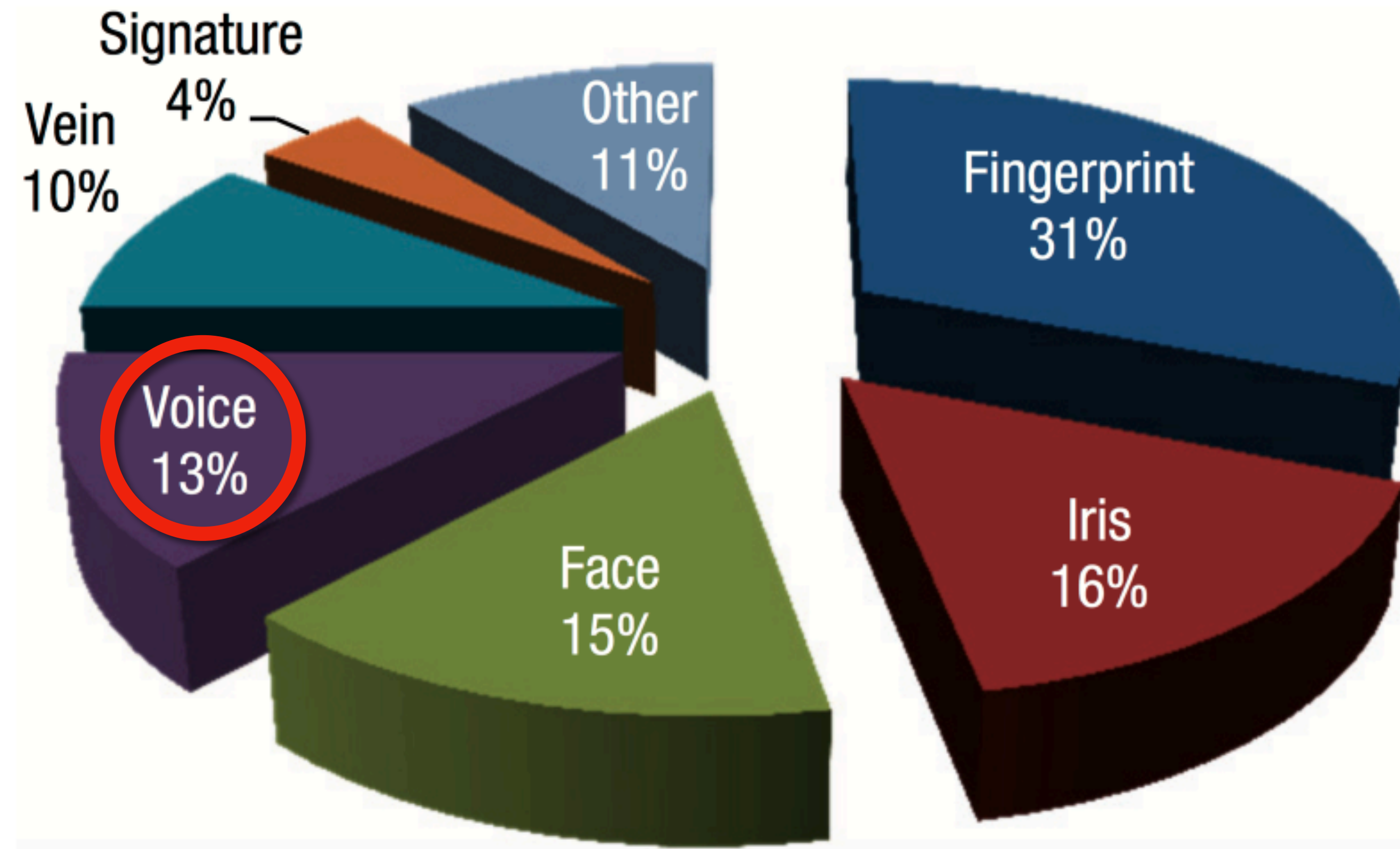
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# Alternative Traits

## Market



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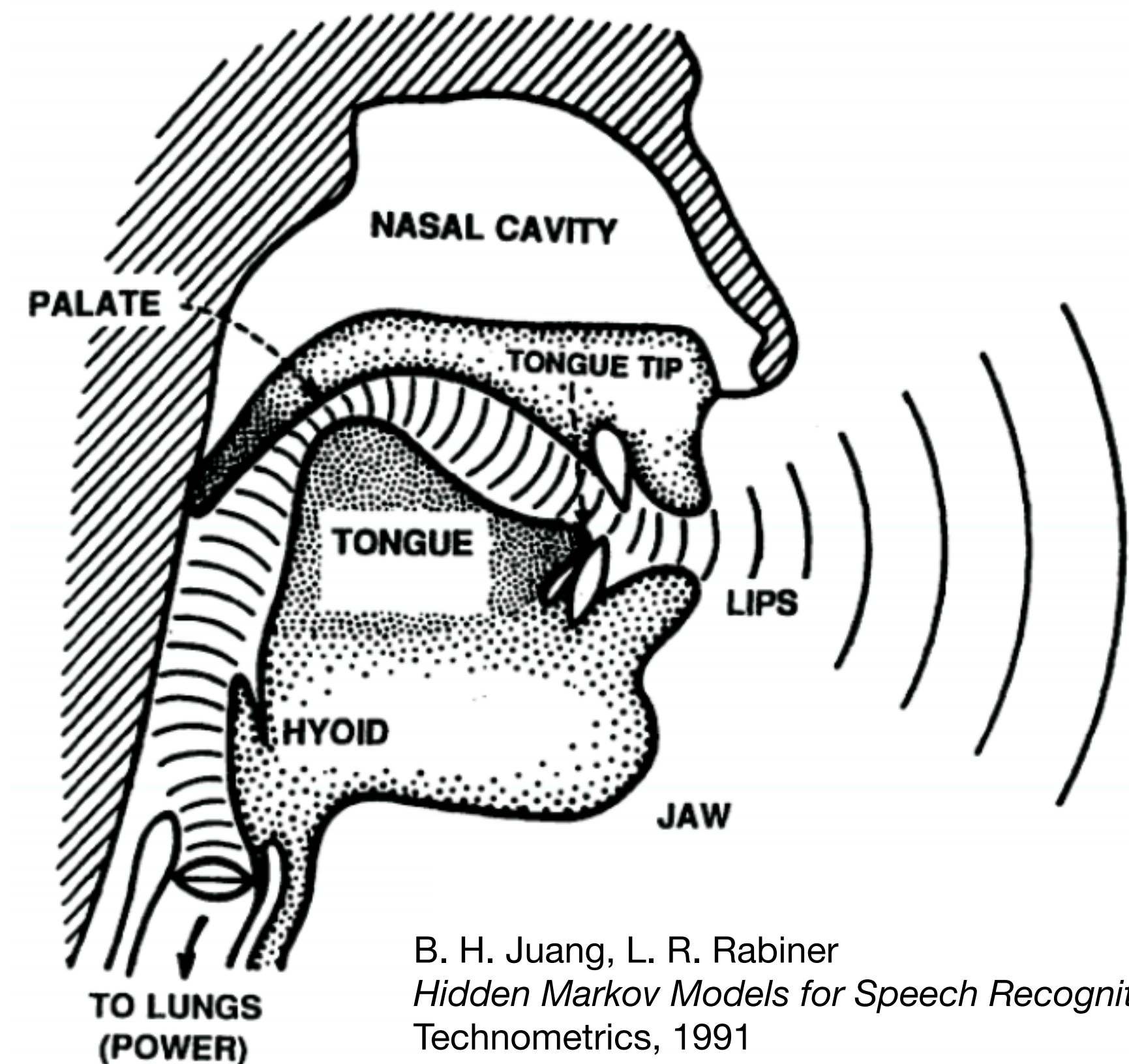


# Voice Recognition

## Human Vocal System

Complex combination of organs, rooted on *genetic* factors but mostly *epigenetic*.

Health, age, mood, stress, and even mother tongue will influence somebody's voice.



# Voice Recognition

## Acquisition

### Off-line

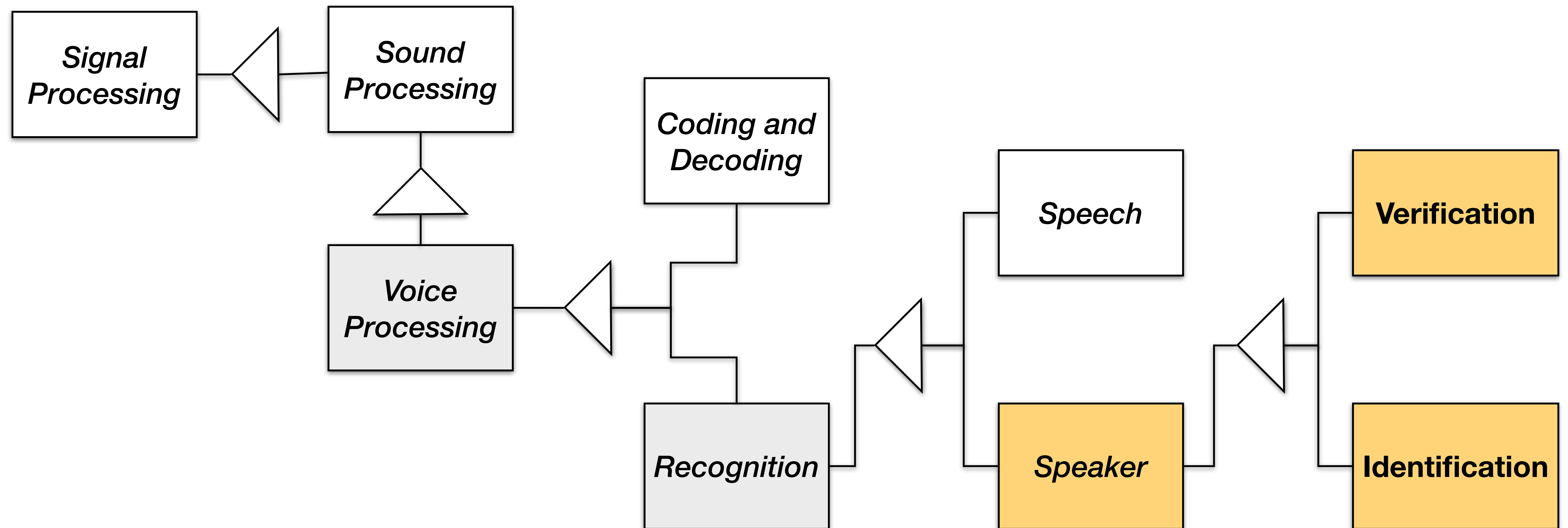


### On-line



# Voice Recognition

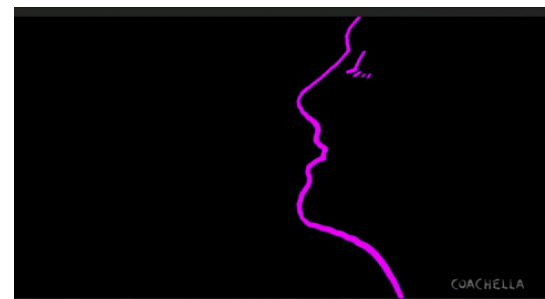
## Field Development





# Voice Recognition

## Variants



### Fixed-Text

Enrollment and authentication with the same word.

### Text-Dependent

Usage of authentication phrases (composed from a pre-defined vocabulary).

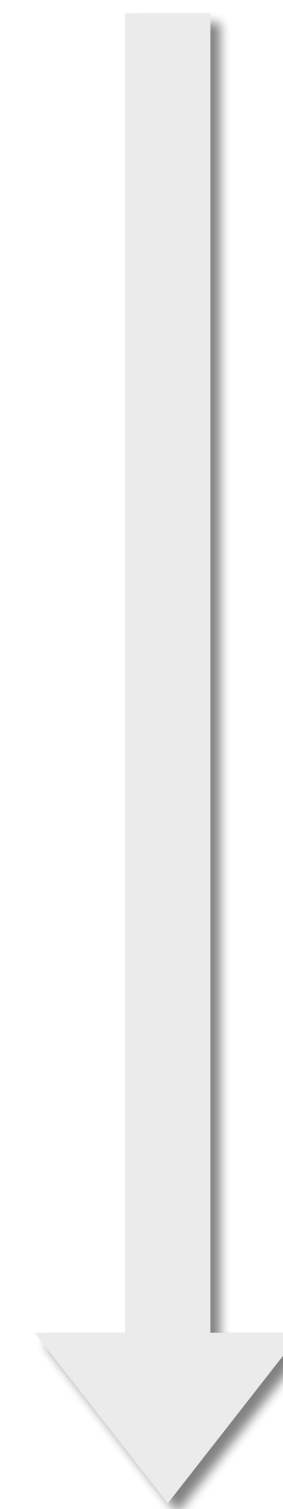
### Text-Independent

Users may say any word/phrase.

### Conversational (under development)

Speech and speaker recognition, with semantic analysis.

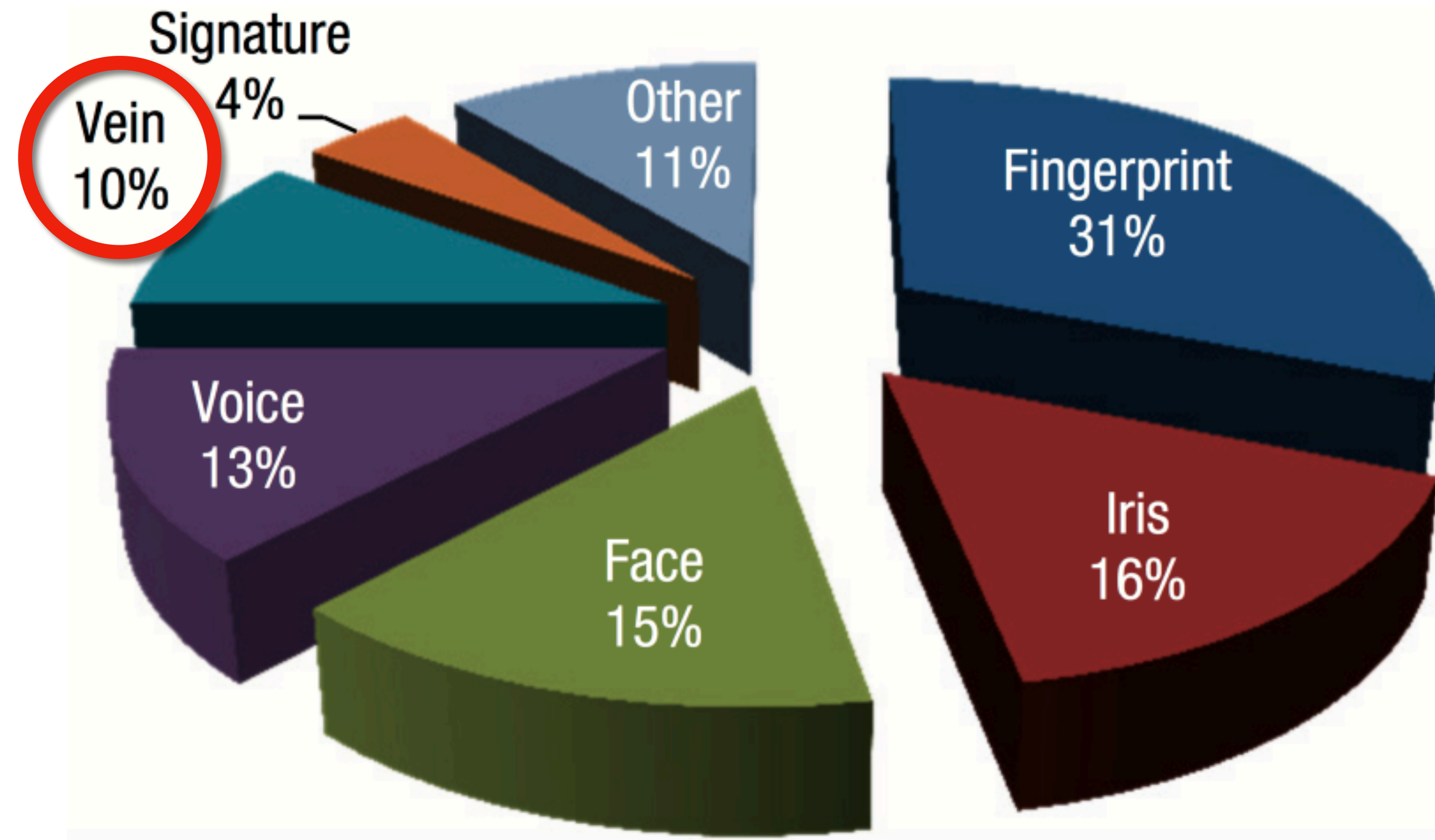
## Security



increases

# Alternative Traits

## Market



Source: Mani and Nadeski, *Processing solutions for biometric systems*, Texas Instruments, 2015

# Vein Recognition

## Human Circulatory System

Veins are *epigenetic*.

Commonest modalities:  
palm and finger veins.



Dr. Adam Czajka



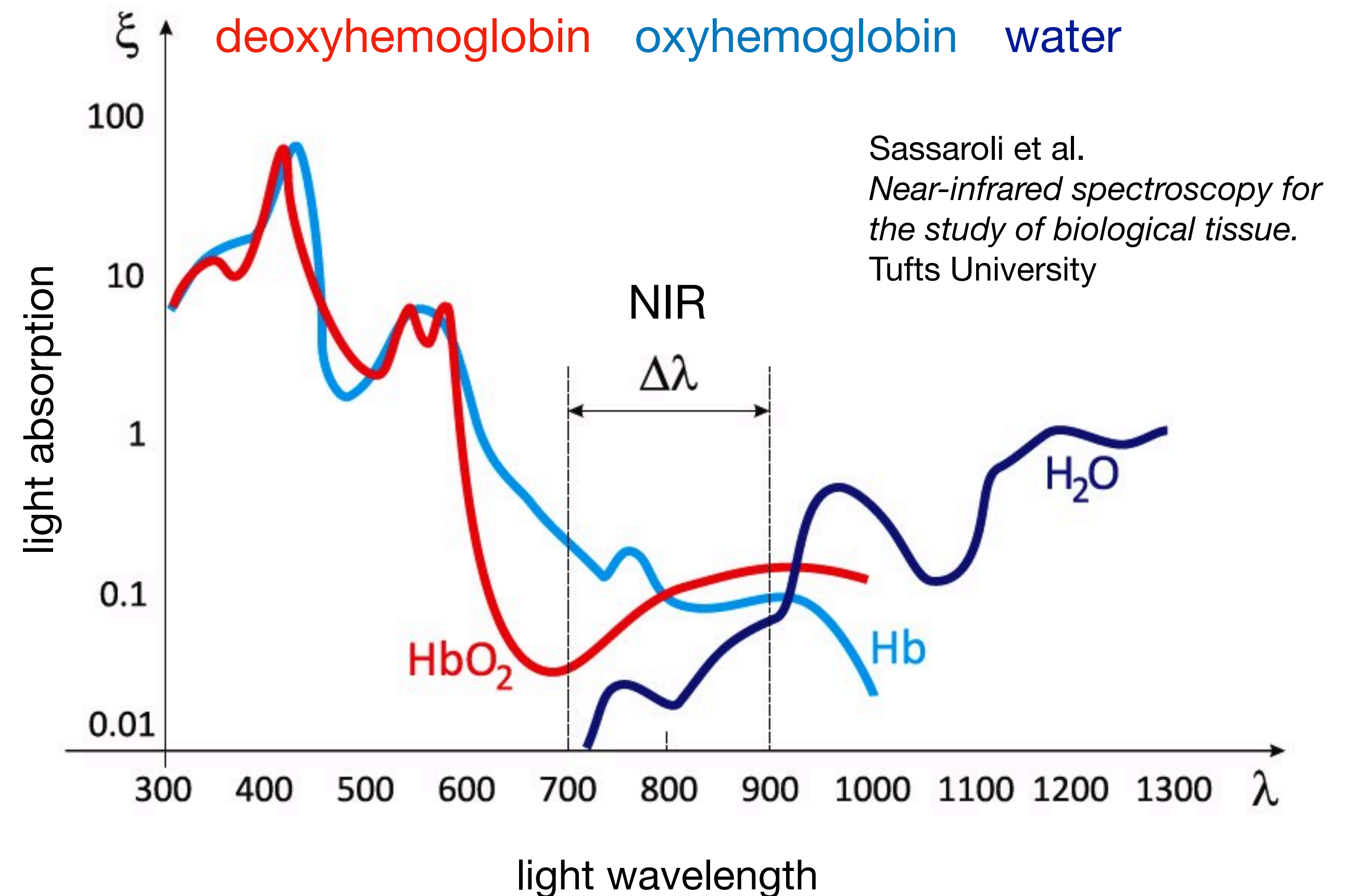
Hitachi  
*Finger Vein Authentication*  
White Paper, 2004



# Vein Recognition

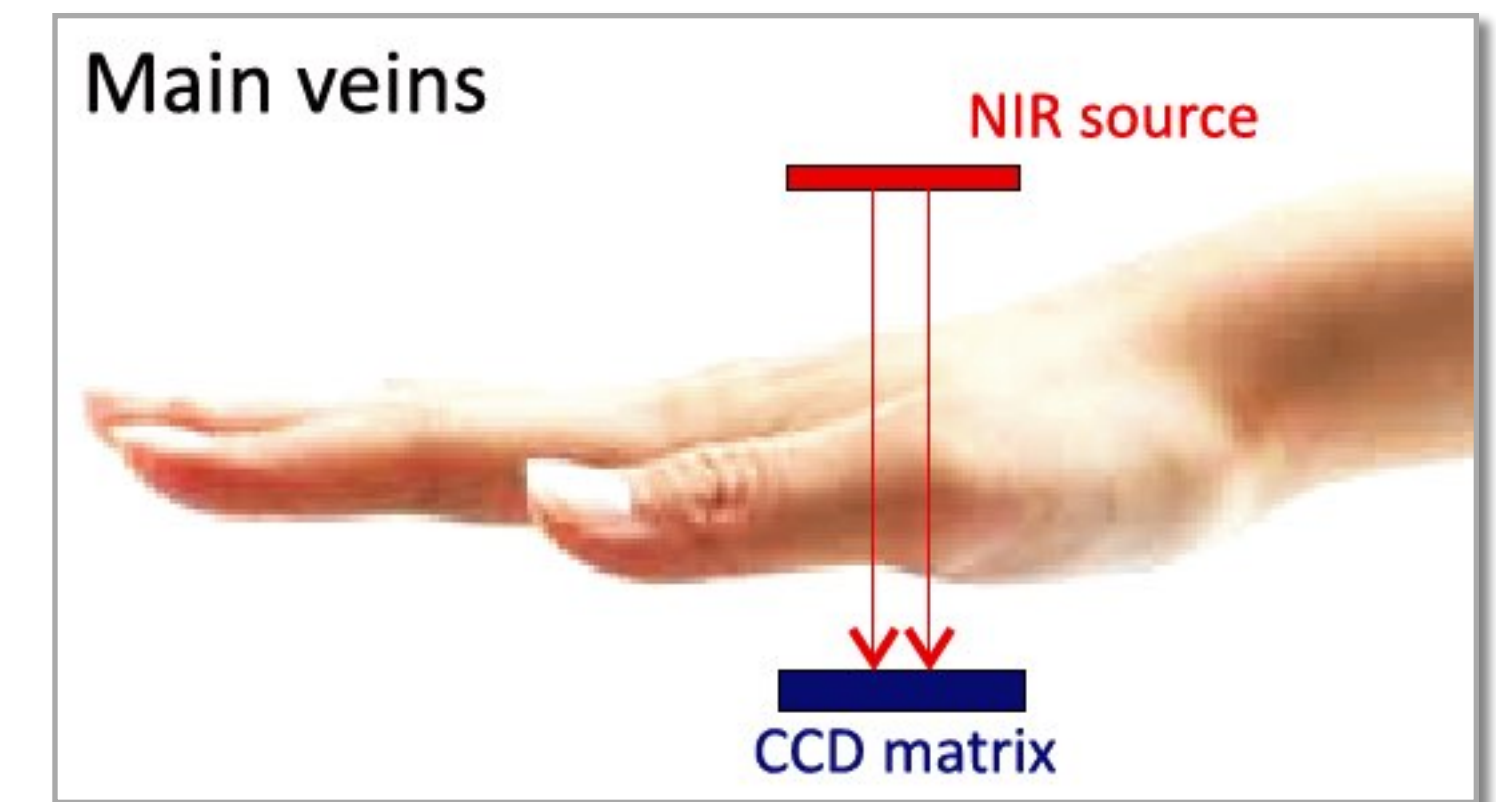
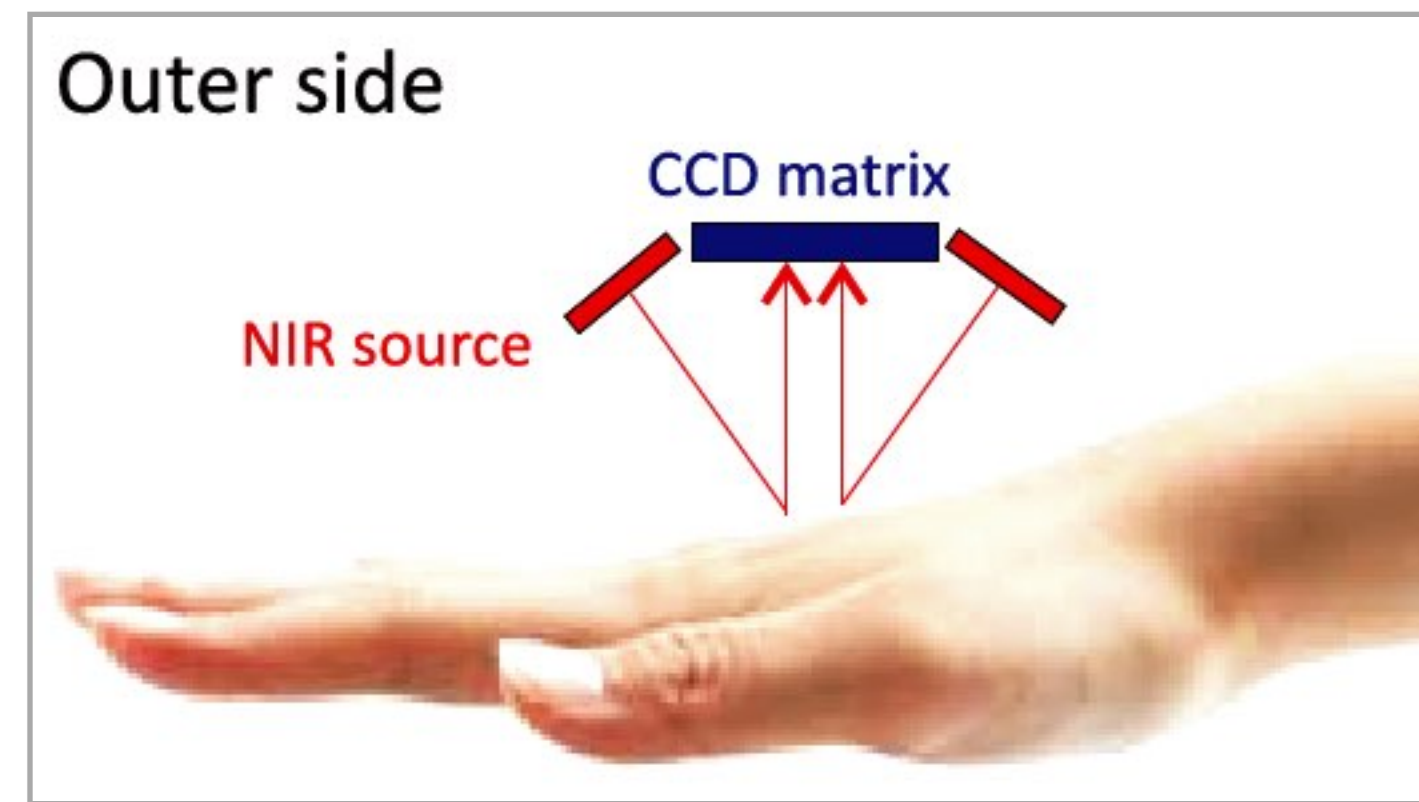
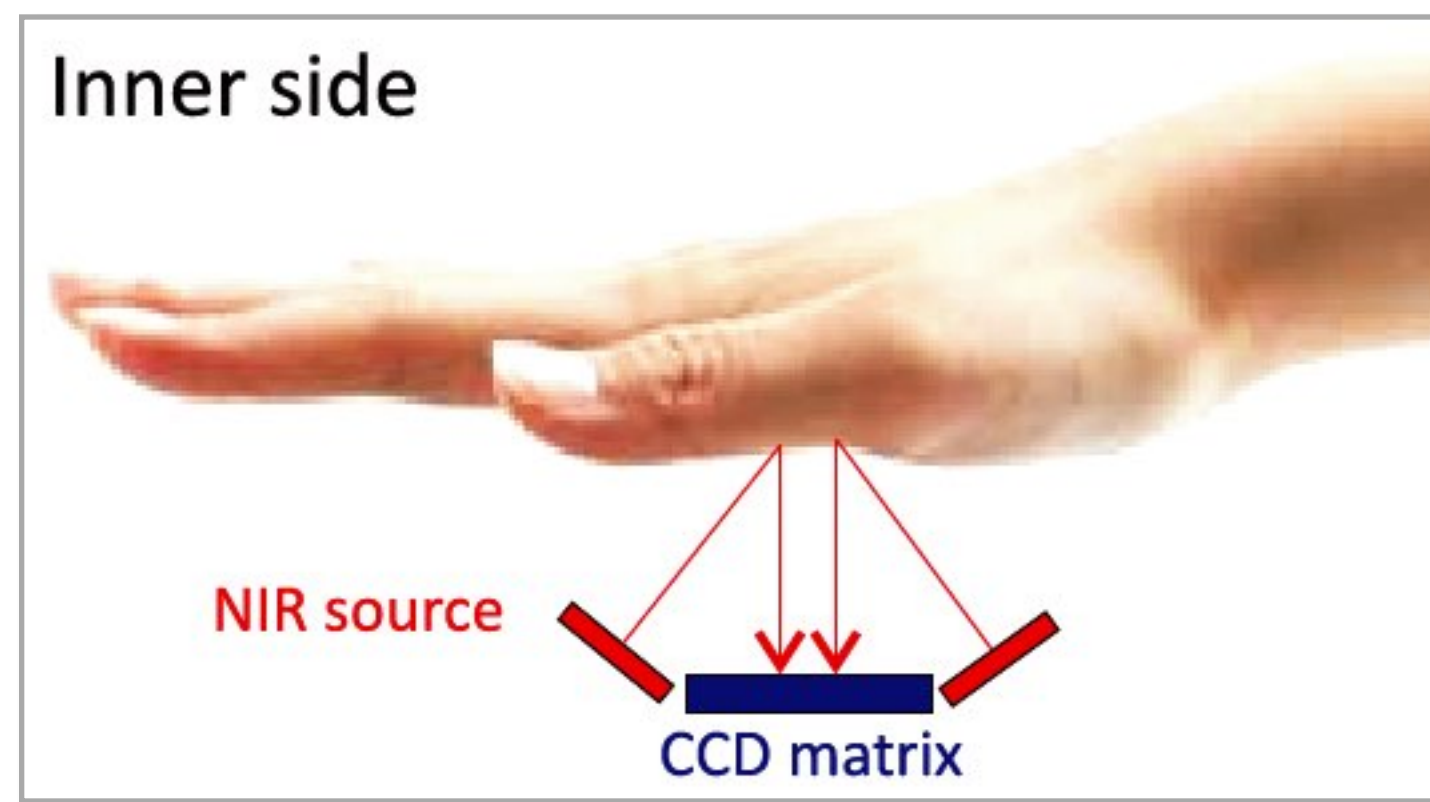
## Acquisition

Dedicated near-infrared (NIR)  
light sensors  
(on-line acquisition).



# Vein Recognition

## Palm Vein Acquisition



Dr. Adam Czajka



# Vein Recognition

## Palm Vein Acquisition

MITRE

*State of the Art Biometrics Excellence Roadmap*

Tech. Report, 2008



Fujitsu PalmSecure reader



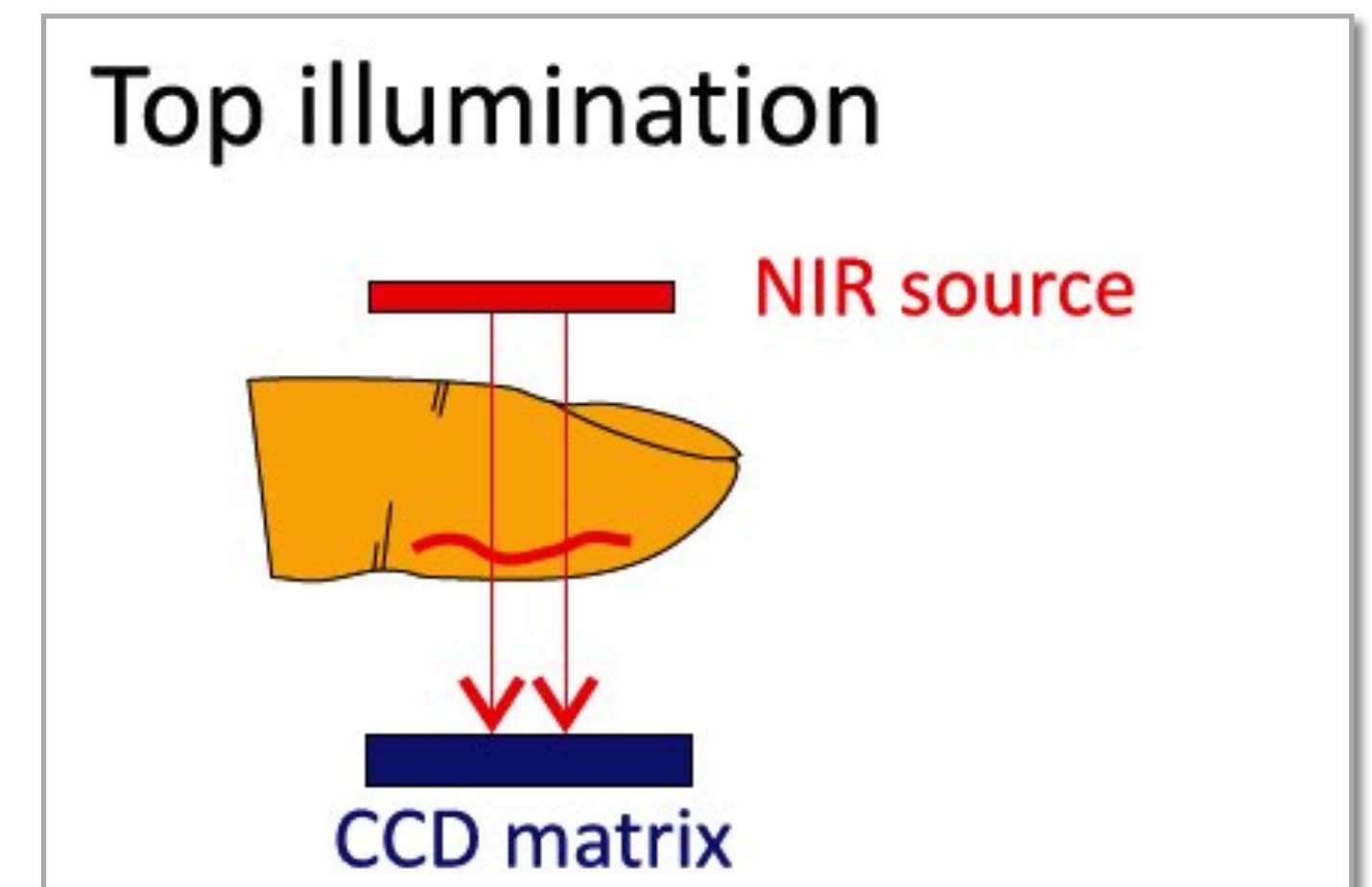
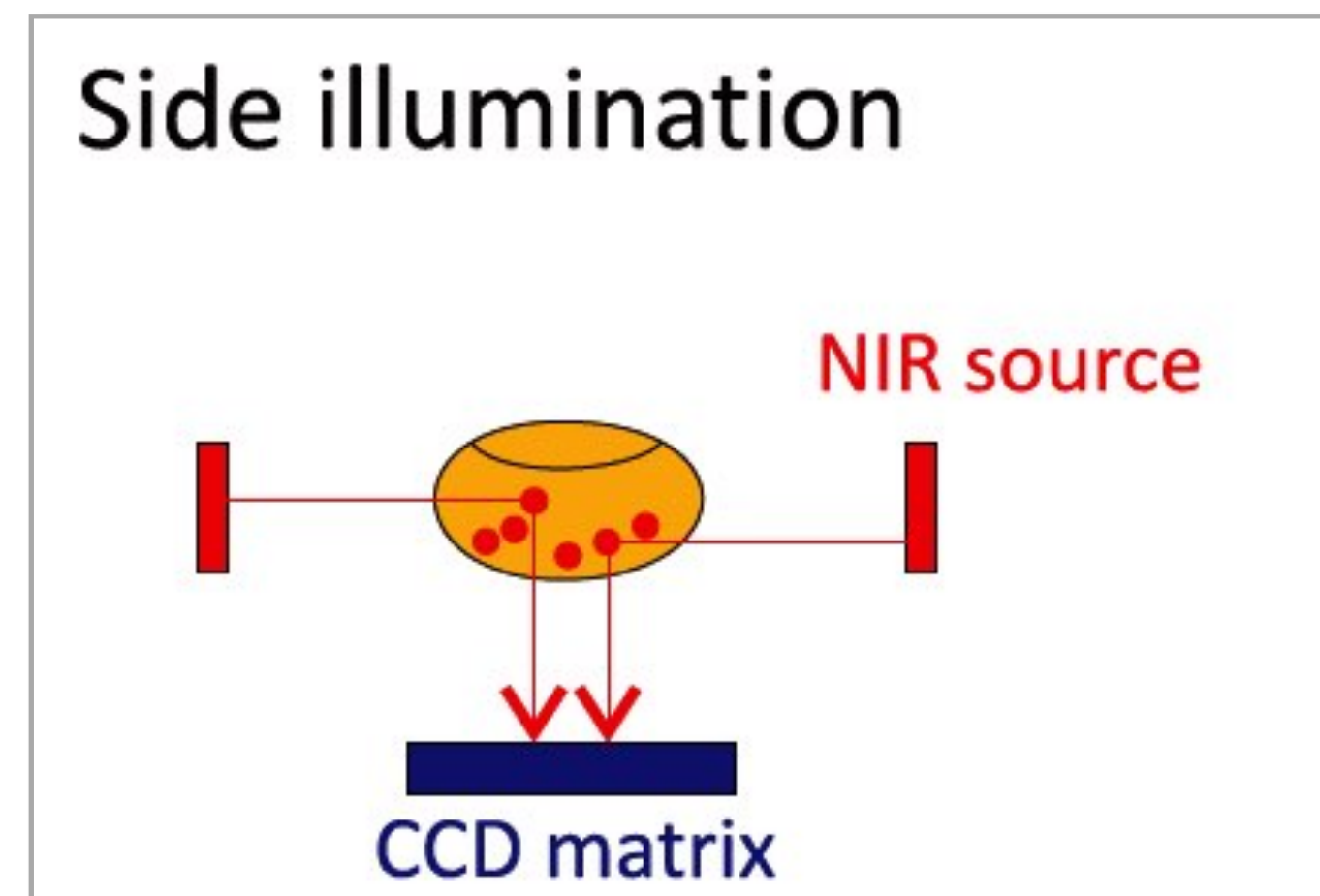
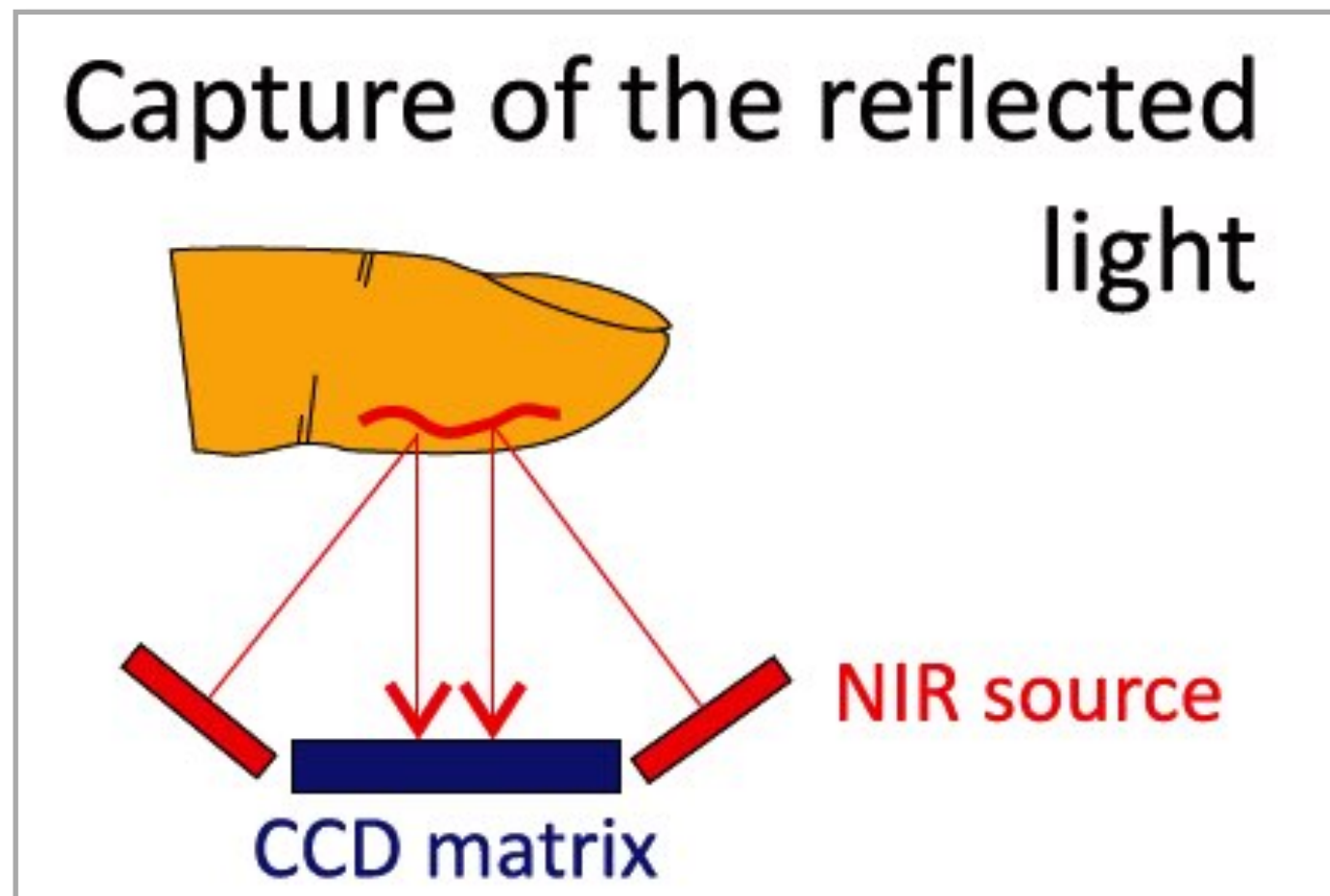
Techsphere VP II reader





# Vein Recognition

## Finger Vein Acquisition



Dr. Adam Czajka

# Vein Recognition

## Finger Vein Acquisition

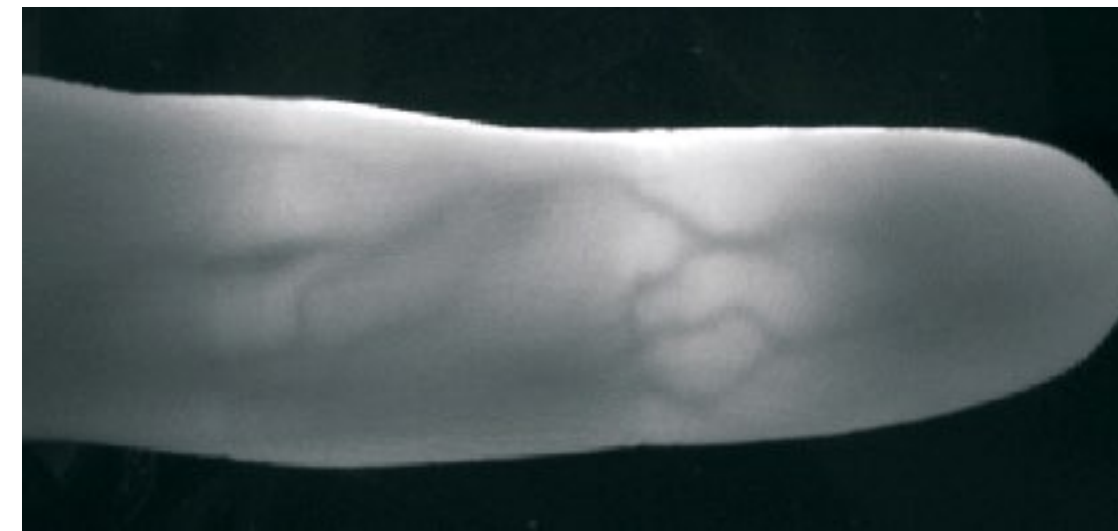


Hitachi H1 reader  
(with top illumination)

MITRE

*State of the Art Biometrics Excellence Roadmap*

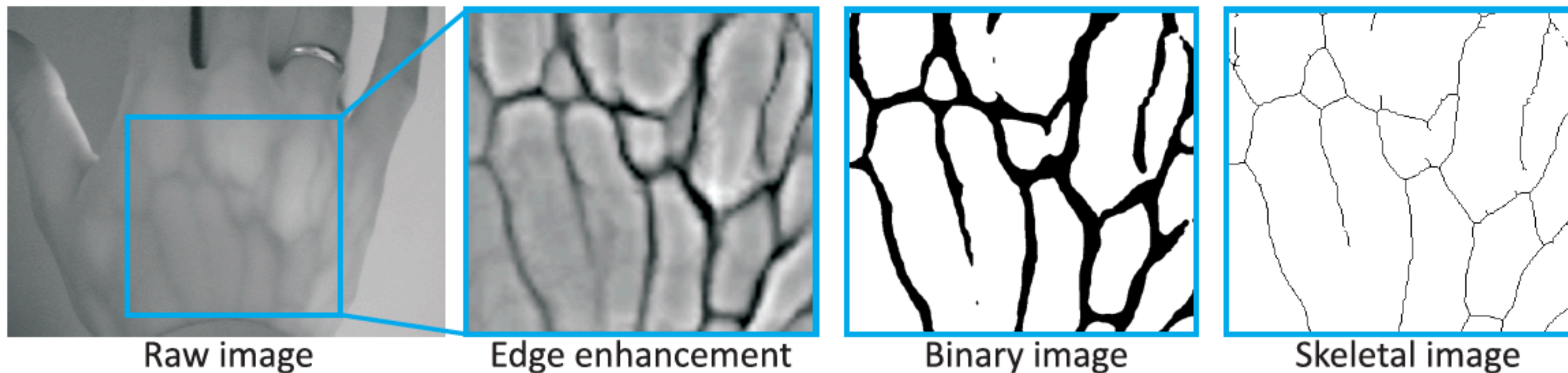
Tech. Report, 2008



# Vein Recognition

## Vein Description Strategies

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# Vein Recognition

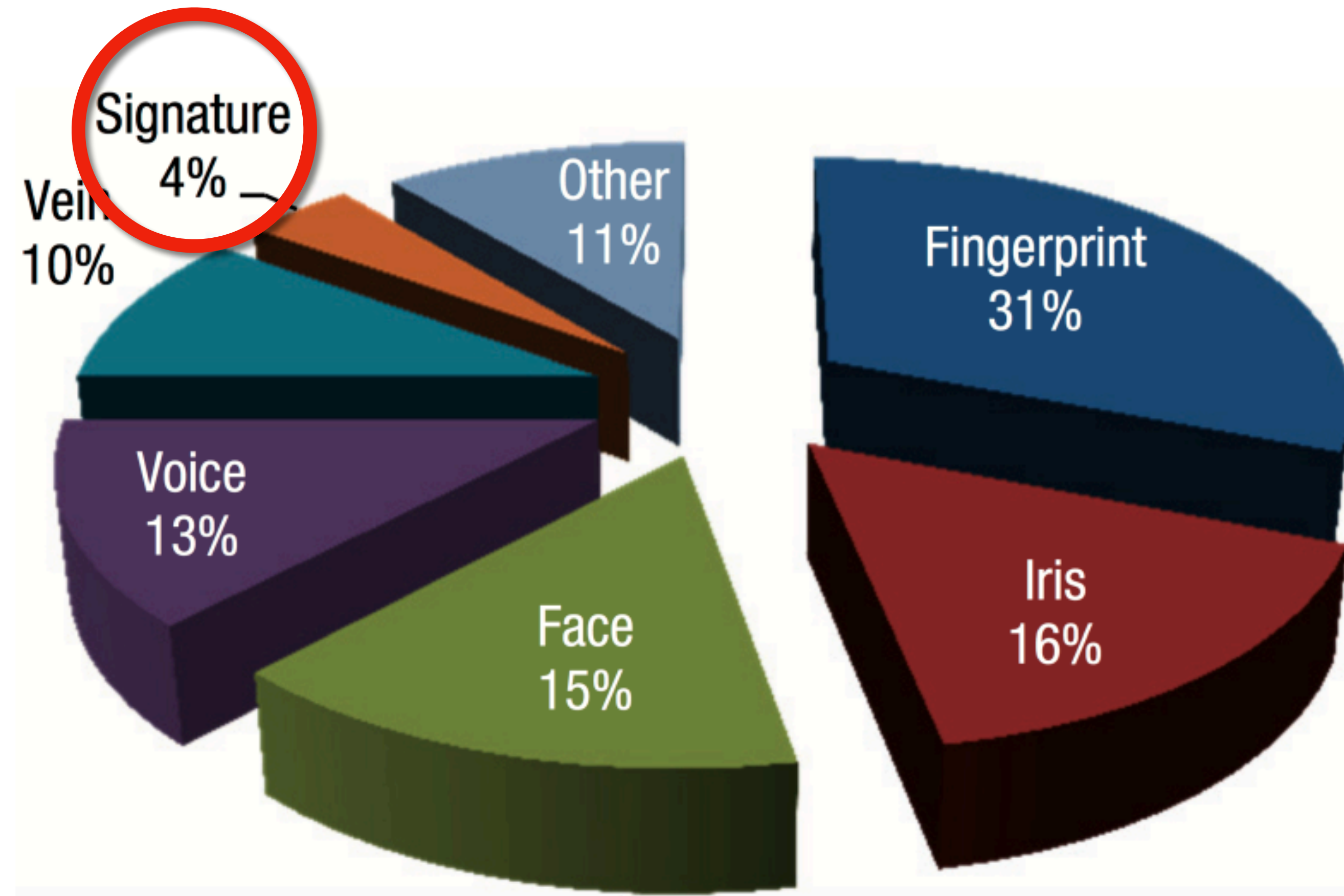
## Vein Description Strategies



Miura et al.  
*Extraction of Ginger-Vein Patterns Using Maximum  
Curvature Points in Image Profiles*  
IAPR 2005

# Alternative Traits

Market



Source: Mani and Nadeski, *Processing solutions for biometric systems*, Texas Instruments, 2015



# Signature Recognition

## Behavioral Trait





# Signature Recognition

## Acquisition

### Off-line



### On-line



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y1449tOo7Xw>



# Signature Recognition

## Off-line Acquisition

Based on visual content only.

General-purpose sensor  
(e.g., scanner, camera).

Not necessarily aided by a computer.

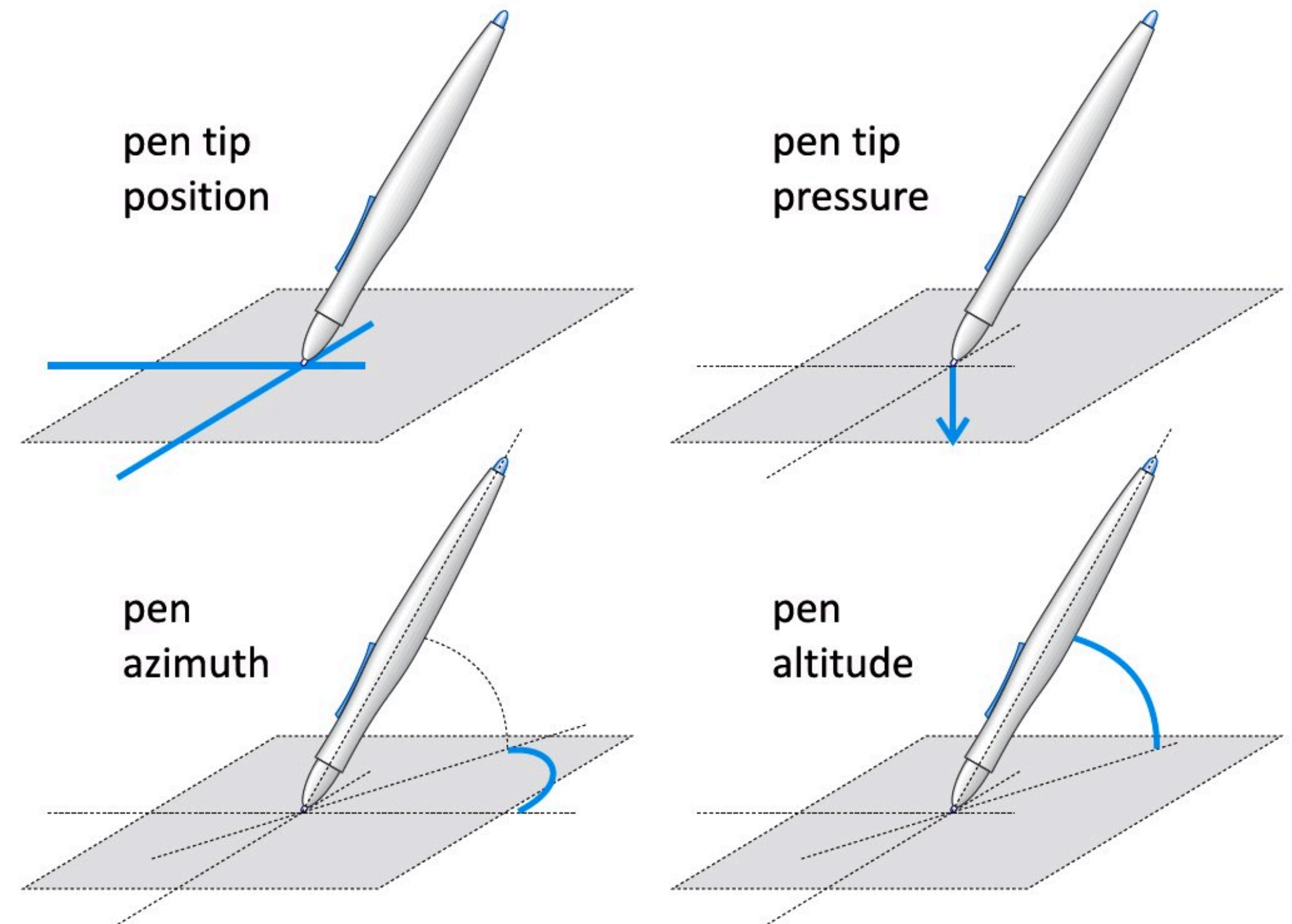


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NPf2otAxB8U>

# Signature Recognition

## On-line Acquisition

Various components are captured from the signing behavior.



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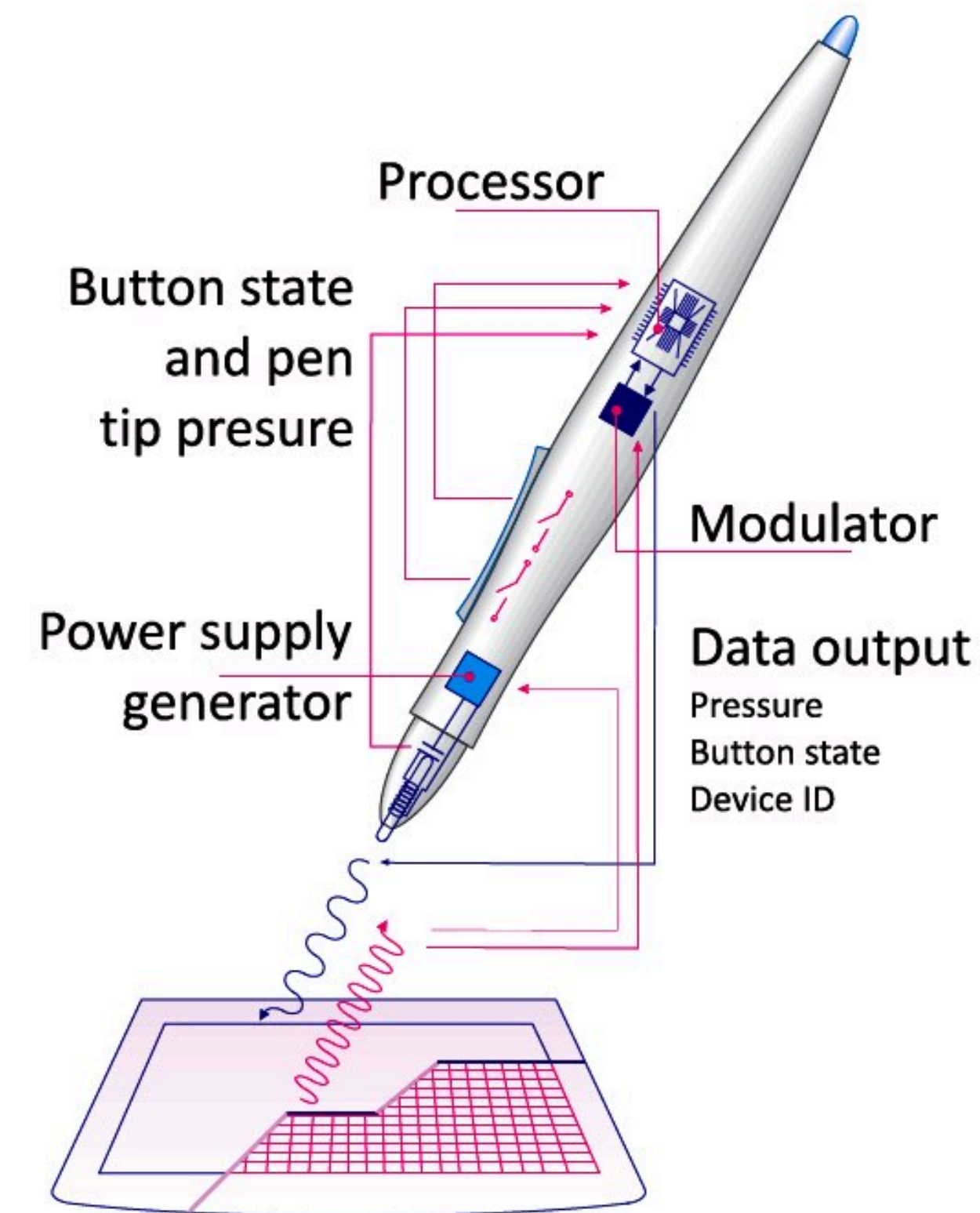


# Signature Recognition

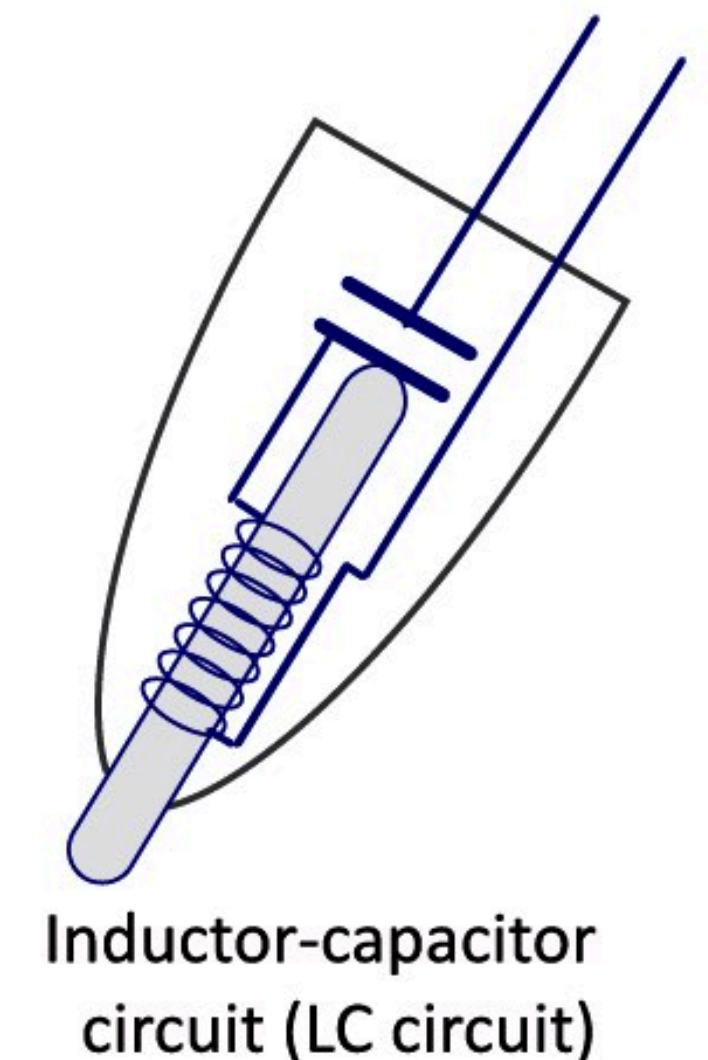
## On-line Acquisition

Various components are captured from the signing behavior.

Special sensors (such as digitizing tablets).



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# Signature Recognition

## On-line Acquisition

Various components are captured from the signing behavior.

Special sensors (such as digitizing tablets).

Aided by computer  
(*acquisition, enhancement, feature extraction, matching, decision*).

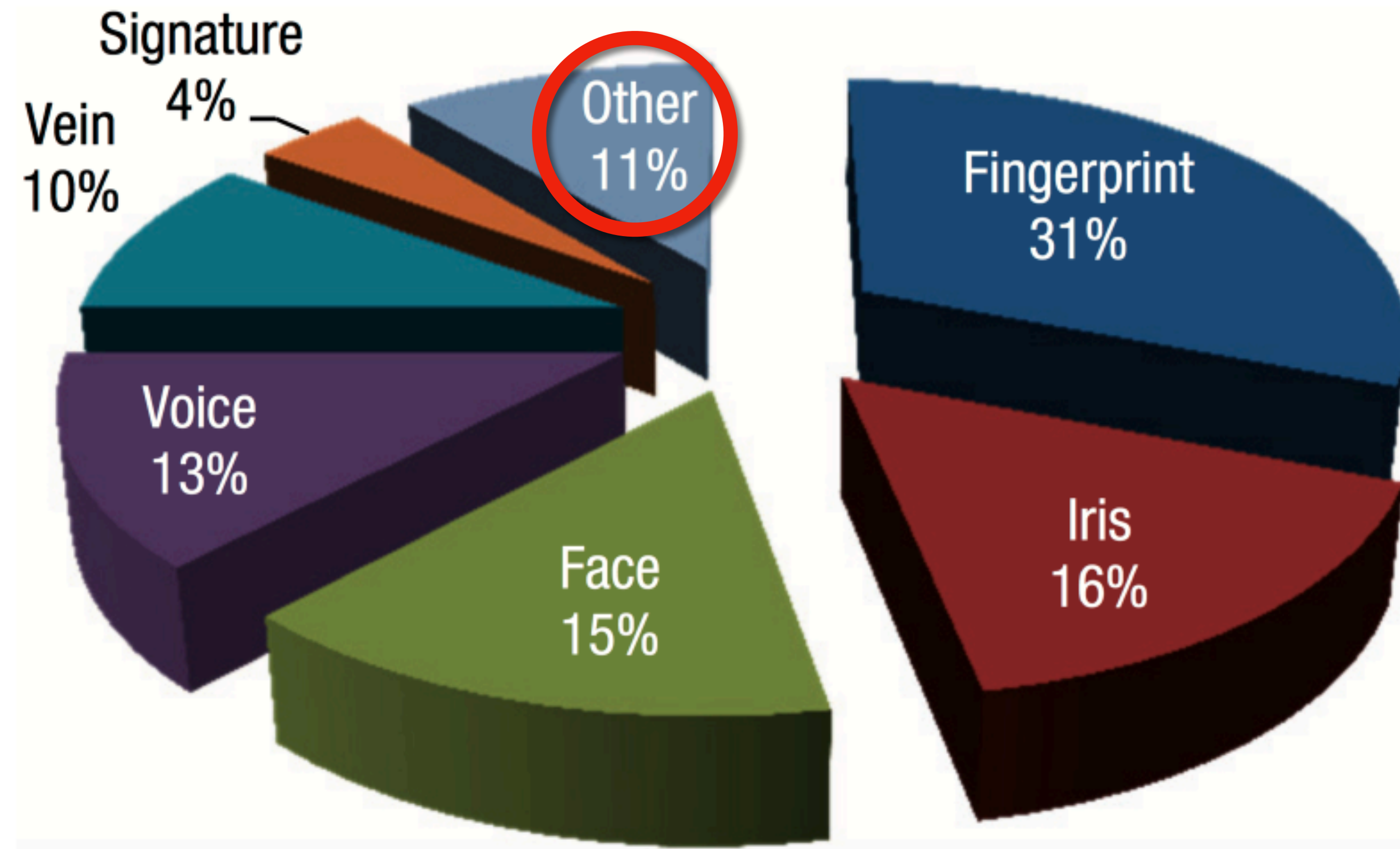


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# Alternative Traits

## Market



Source: Mani and Nadeski, *Processing solutions for biometric systems*, Texas Instruments, 2015



# Other Traits



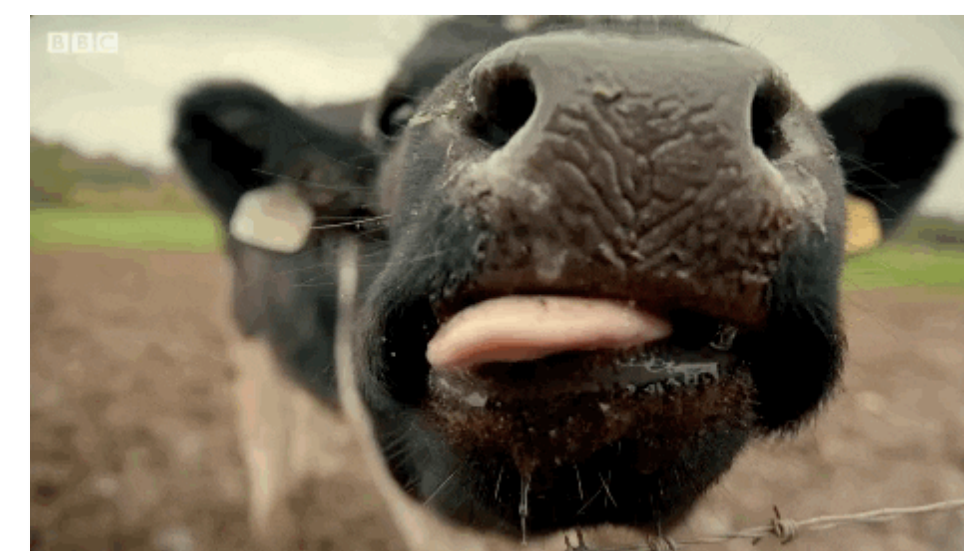
**DNA**



**Gate**



**Ears**

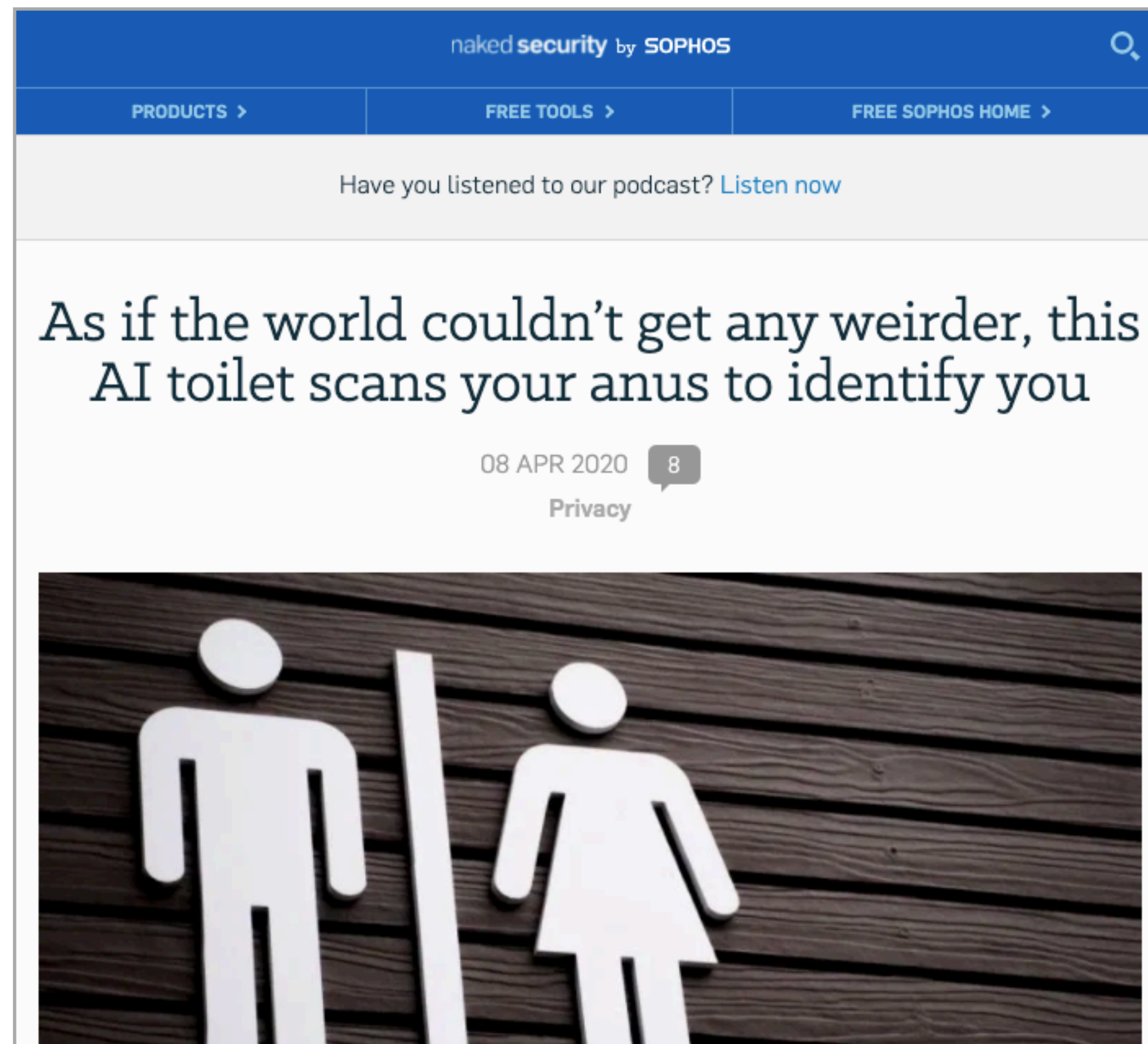


**Tongue Print**



# Other Traits

Ahem...



<https://nakedsecurity.sophos.com/2020/04/08/as-if-the-world-couldnt-get-any-weirder-this-ai-toilet-scans-your-anus-to-identify-you/>



# Multibiometrics

## Pick a Trait

### Universality (1/8)

Does everybody have the trait?

### Uniqueness (2/8)

How likely two or more individuals will present the same trait?

### Permanence (3/8)

How easily does the trait change?

### Measurability (4/8)

How easy is it to acquire and digitize the trait?





# Multibiometrics

## Pick a Trait

### **Acceptability (5/8)**

Will individuals collaborate during data collection?

### **Circumvention (6/8)**

How hard can the trait be forged or imitated?

### **Performance (7/8)**

How good is the trait quantitatively according to objective metrics?

### **Accountability (8/8)**

How easy is it for the everyman to understand the trait comparison?





# Multibiometrics

## Pick a Trait

There is no silver bullet.  
No trait satisfies all *concepts*.

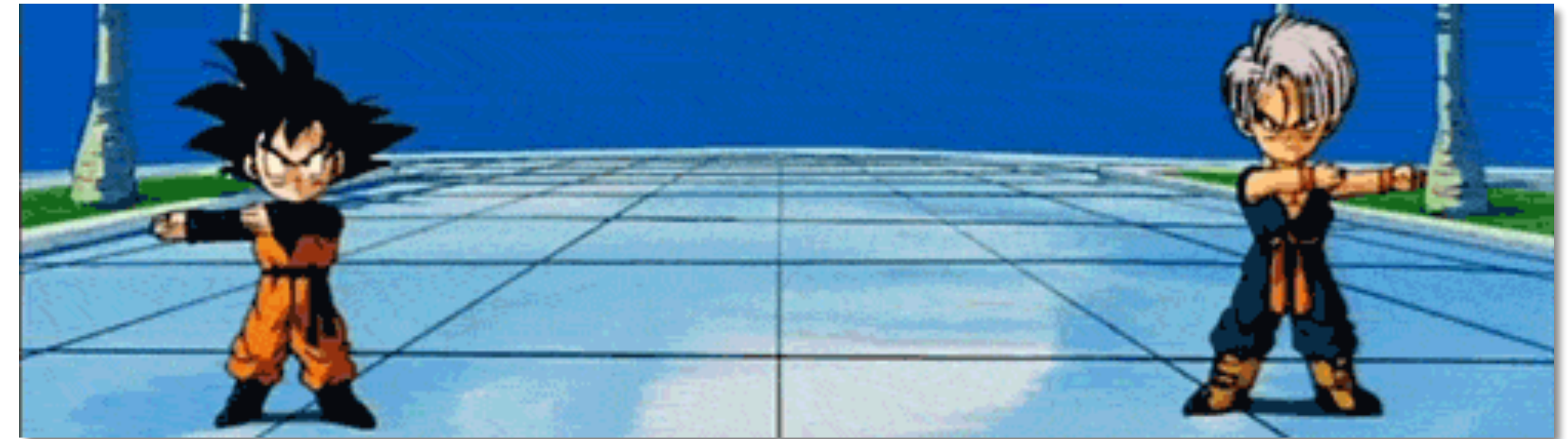




# Multibiometrics

## **Solution**

Rely on multiple traits.  
Allow various presentations.  
Combine results (data fusion).



## **Pros**

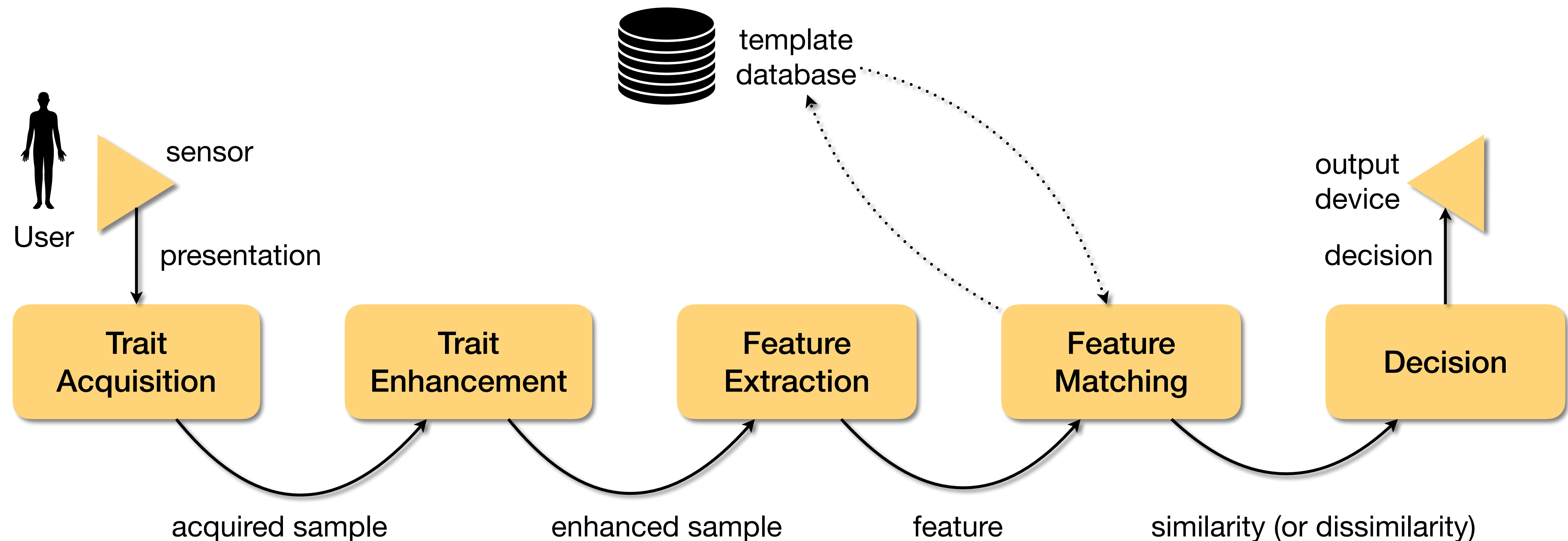
More concepts can be satisfied.  
System is more robust to attacks.  
It becomes more expensive  
to attack the system.

## **Cons**

System becomes more expensive  
(more sensors, more software).  
More runtime.  
More complexity.

# Multibiometrics

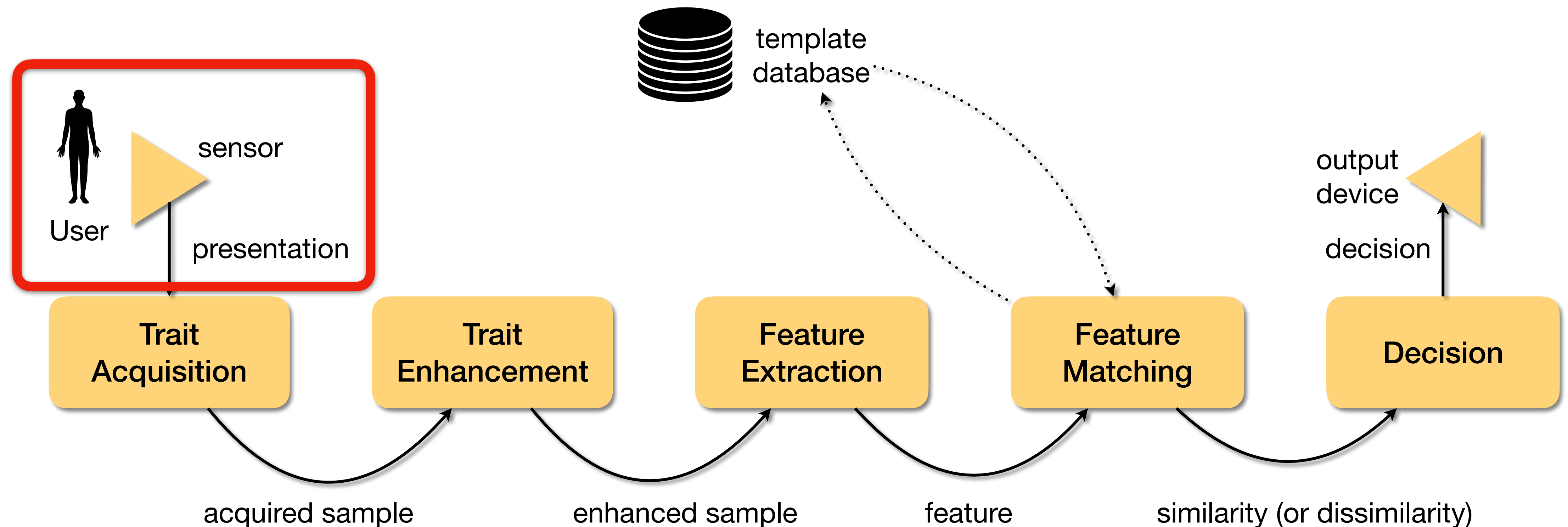
## Types of Multibiometric Systems





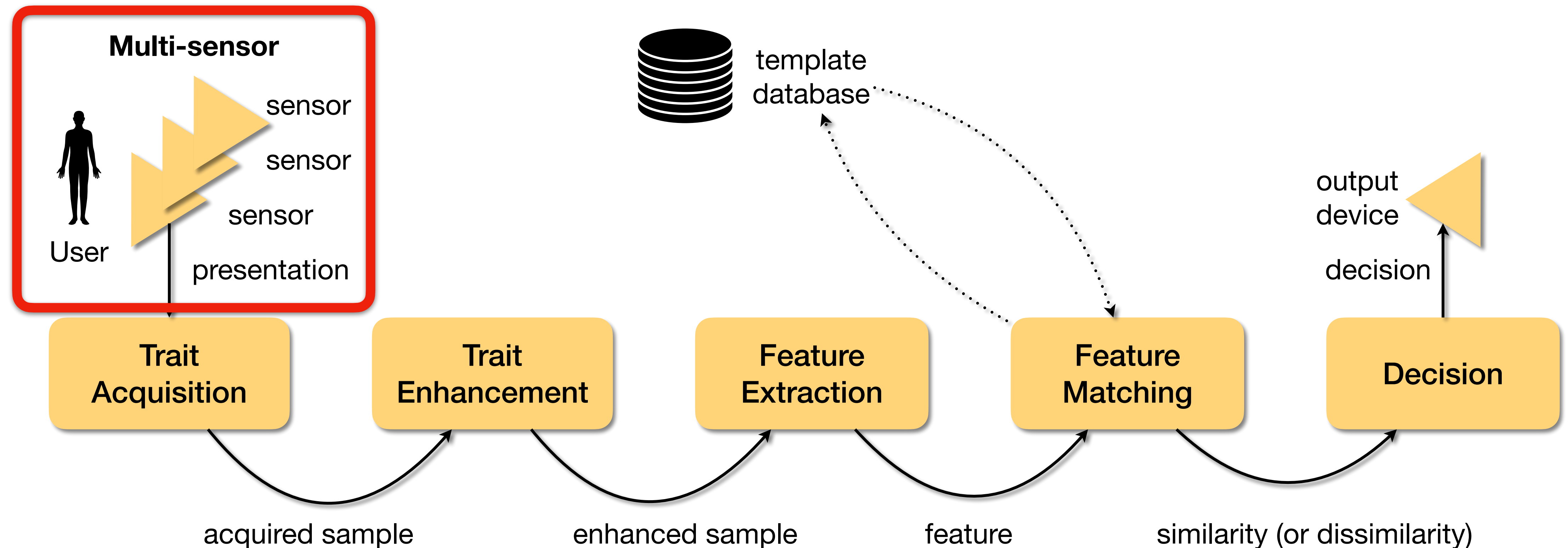
# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems



# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems





# Multibiometrics

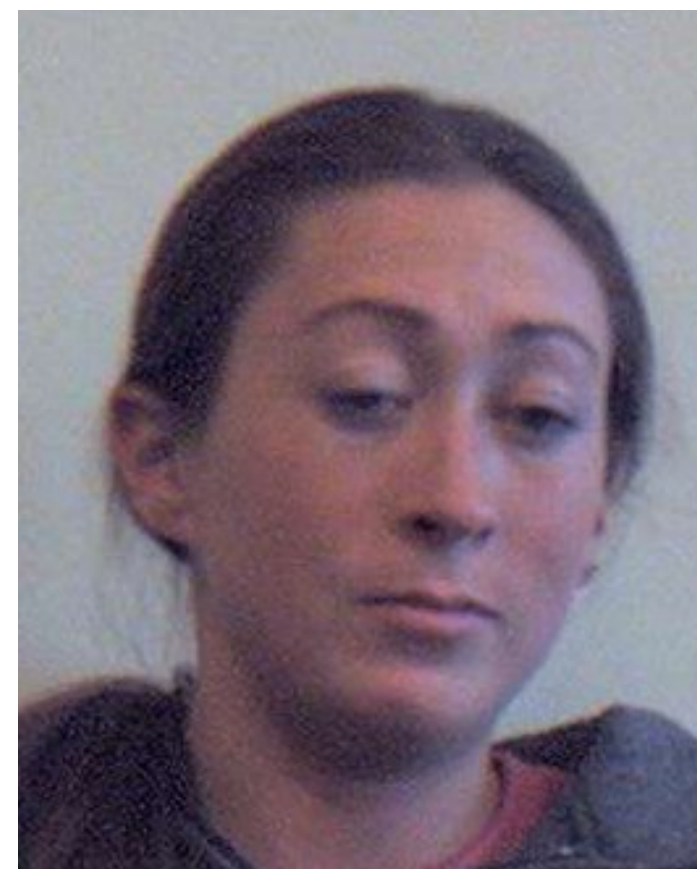
## Types of Multibiometric Systems

### Multi-sensor Systems (1/5)

Single trait, multiple sensors.

If one sensor fails, other sensors might overcome the failure.

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visible light



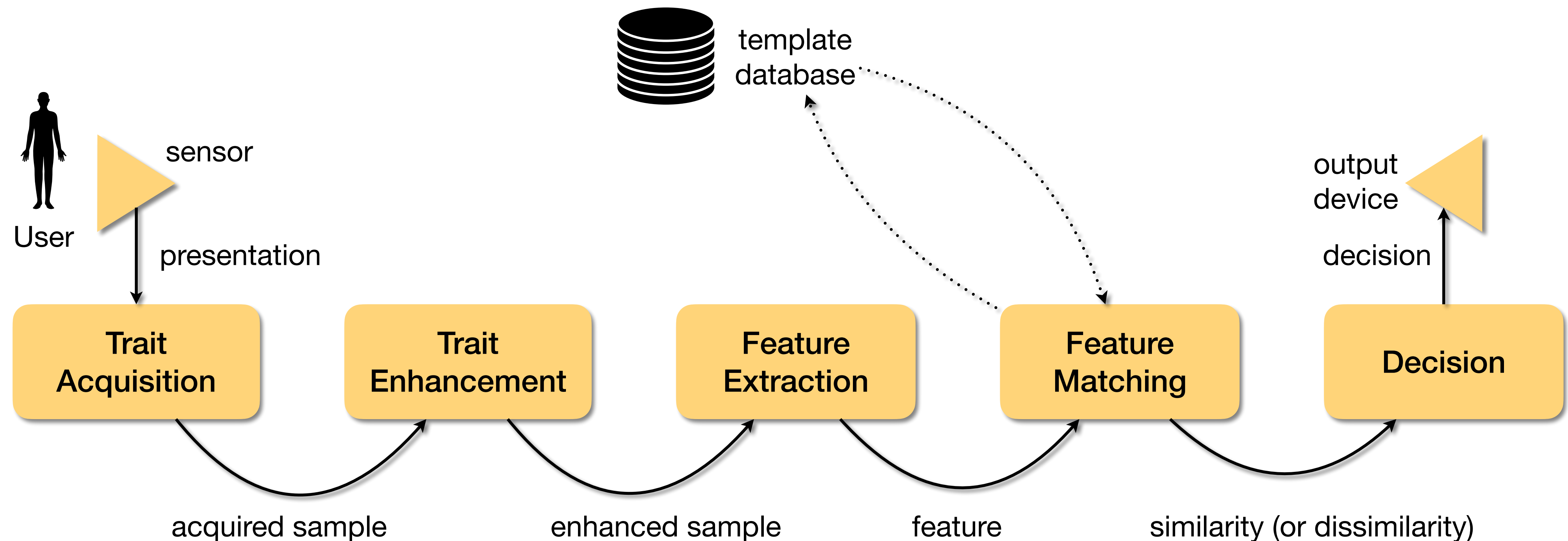
NIR



thermal

# Multibiometrics

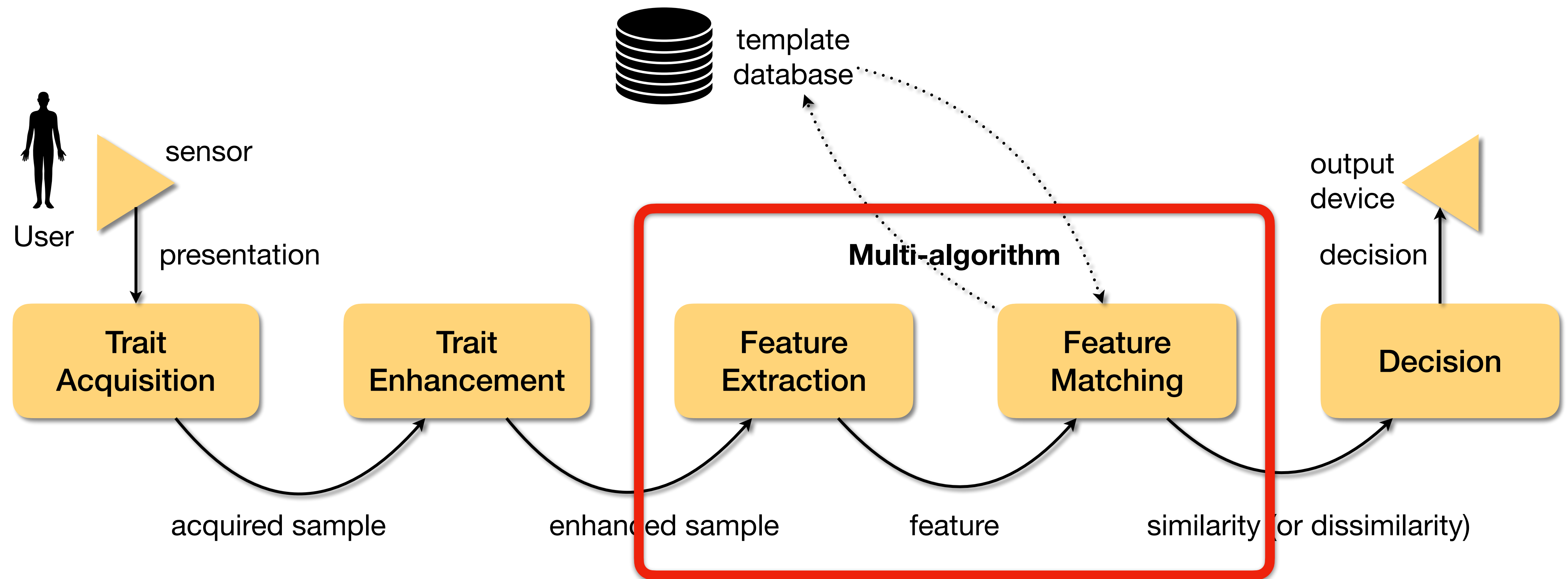
## Types of Multibiometric Systems





# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems



# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems

### Multi-algorithm Systems (2/5)

Single trait, single sensor,  
multiple feature extractors and  
matching solutions.

Complementary solutions  
will lead to higher accuracy  
in the end.



Daugman's iris code from 2D Gabor filters

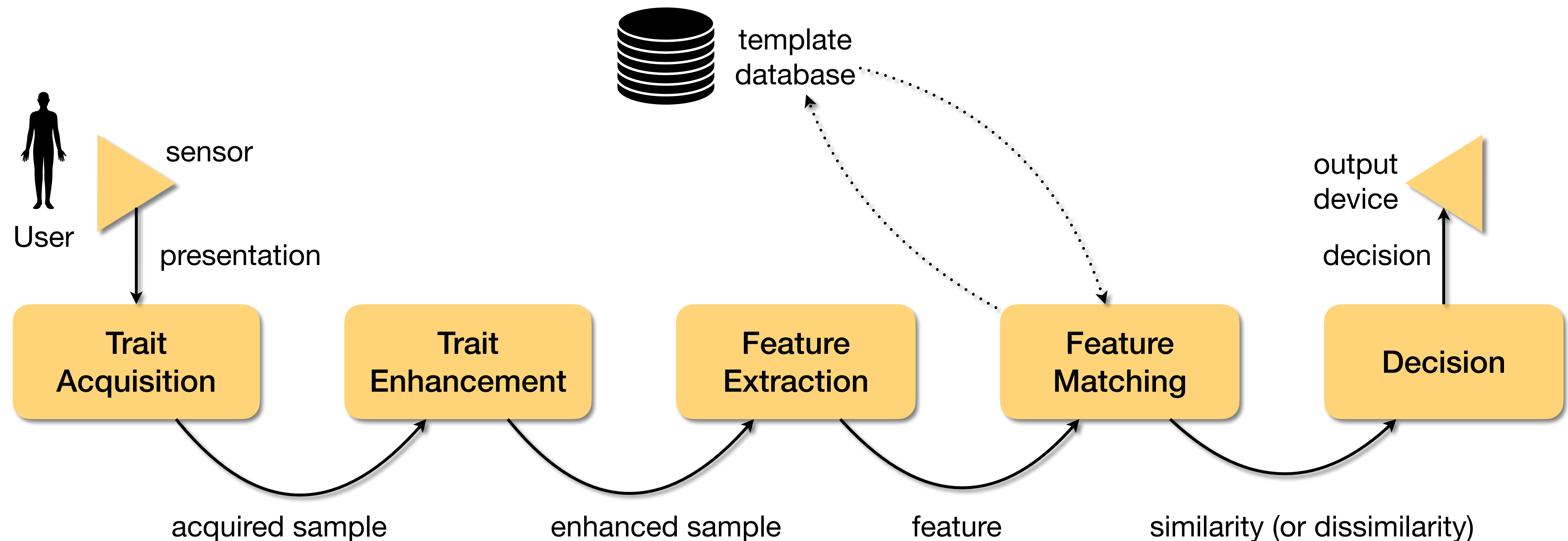


Binary code from BSIF filters.



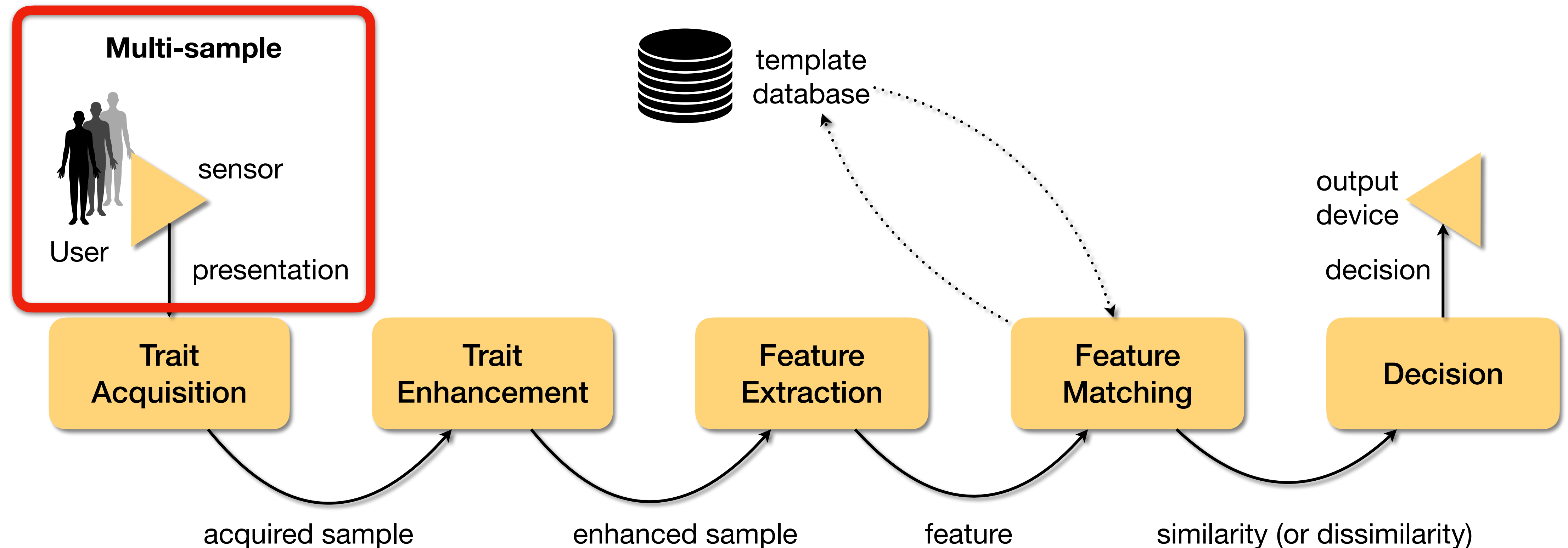
# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems



# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems





# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems

### Multi-sample Systems (3/5)

Single trait, single sensor,  
multiple presentations.

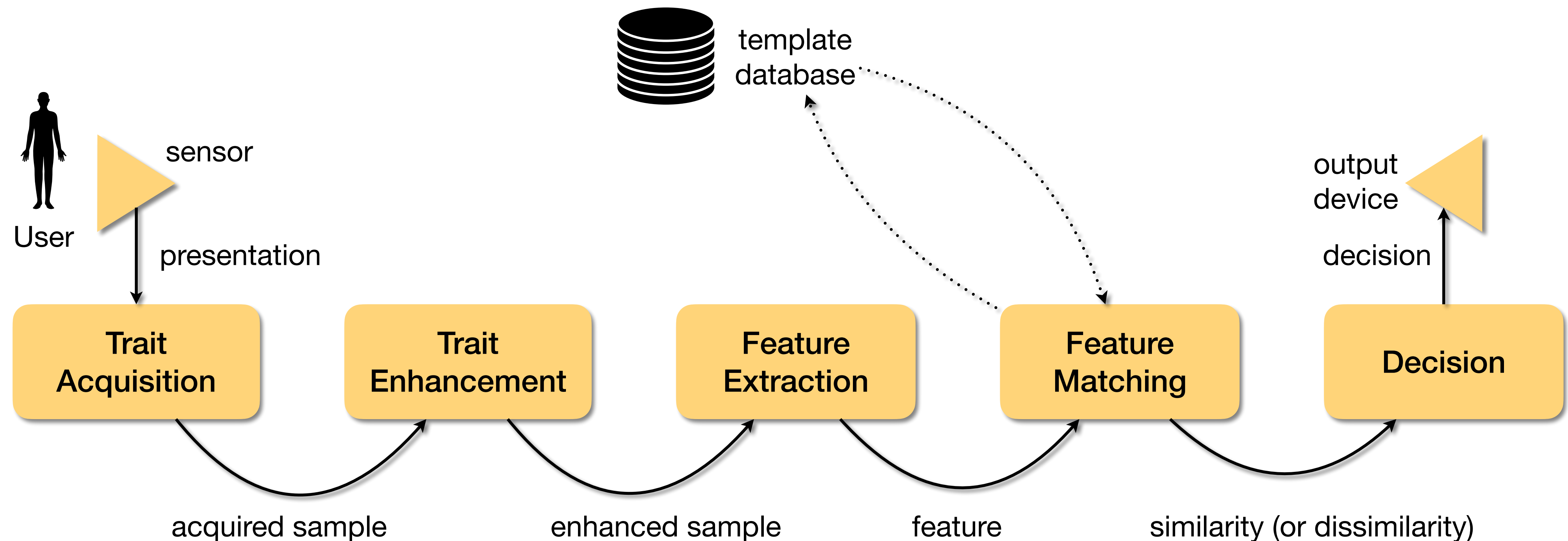
More complete representation  
of the trait (account for variations).



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# Multibiometrics

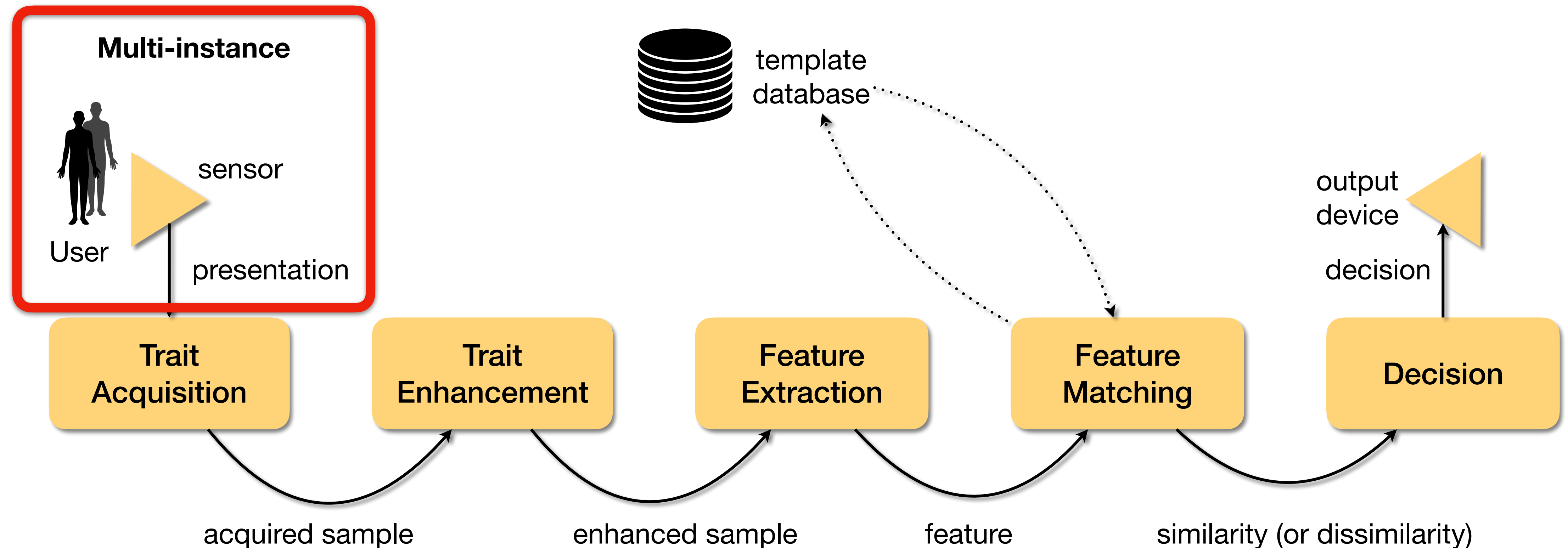
## Types of Multibiometric Systems





# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems



# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems

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### Multi-instance Systems (4/5)

Single trait, single sensor,  
multiple instances  
(e.g., right and left irises,  
or each one of the 10 hand fingerprints, etc.).

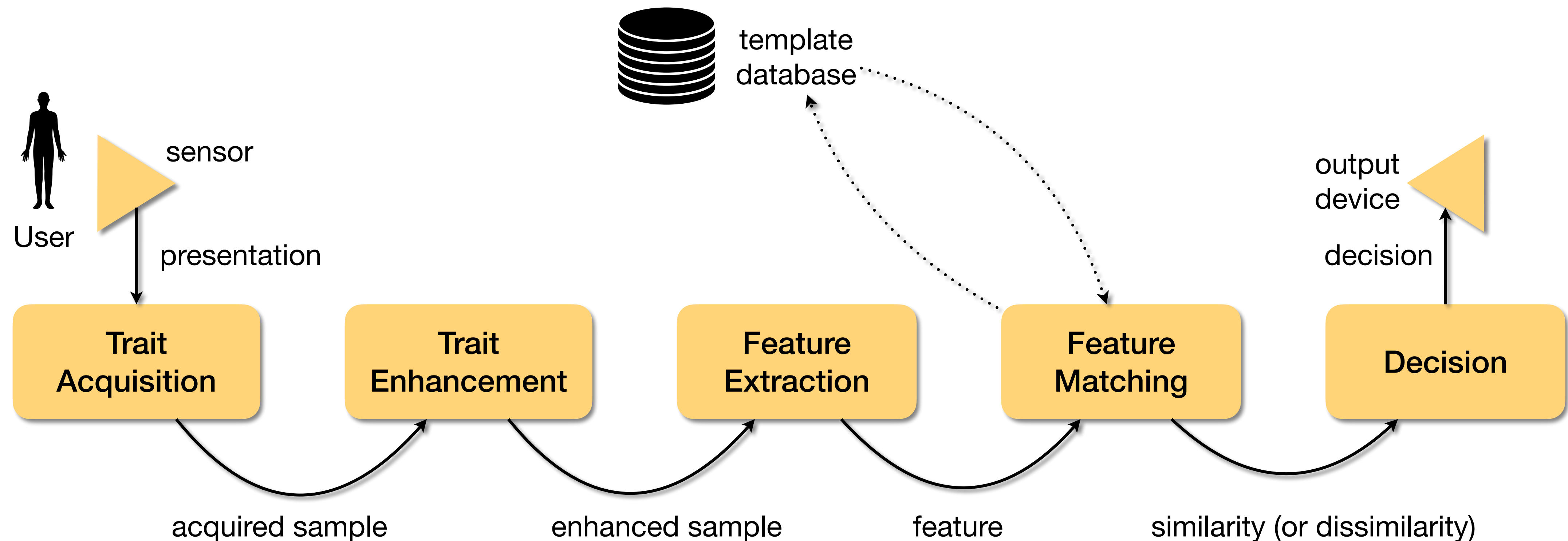
No need for extra sensors or extra software.  
Successful presentations might overcome  
the failed ones.





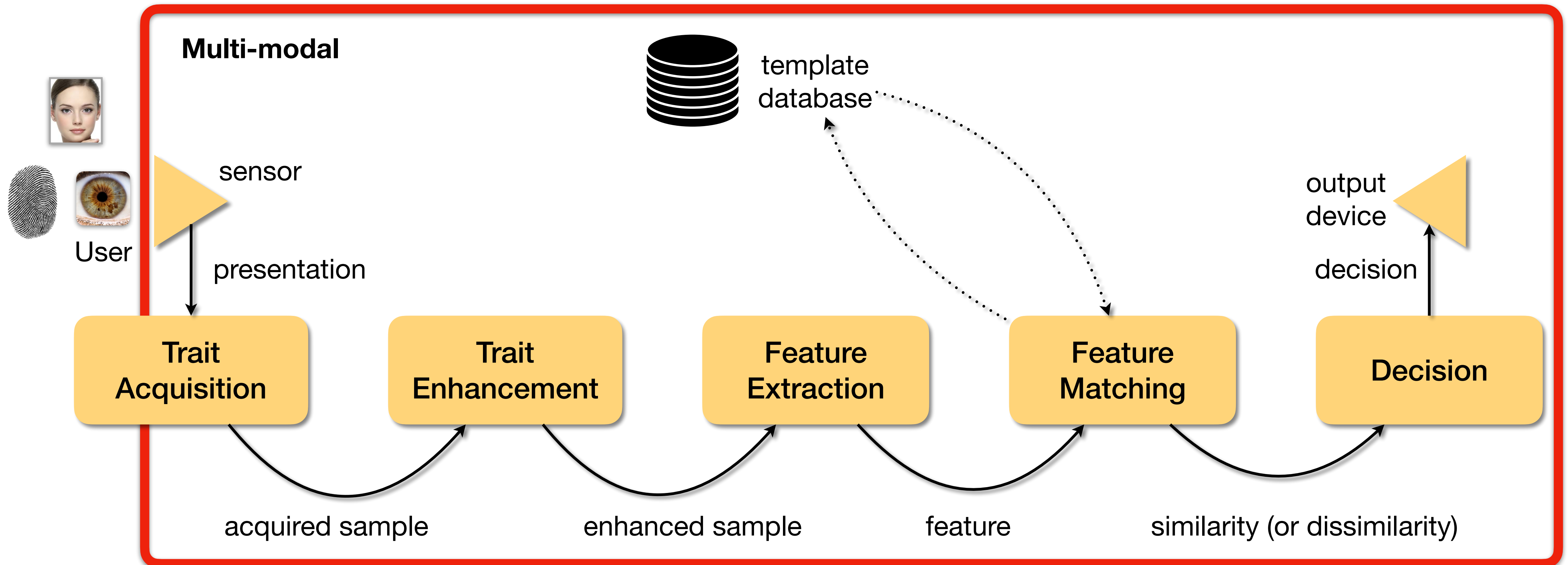
# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems



# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems



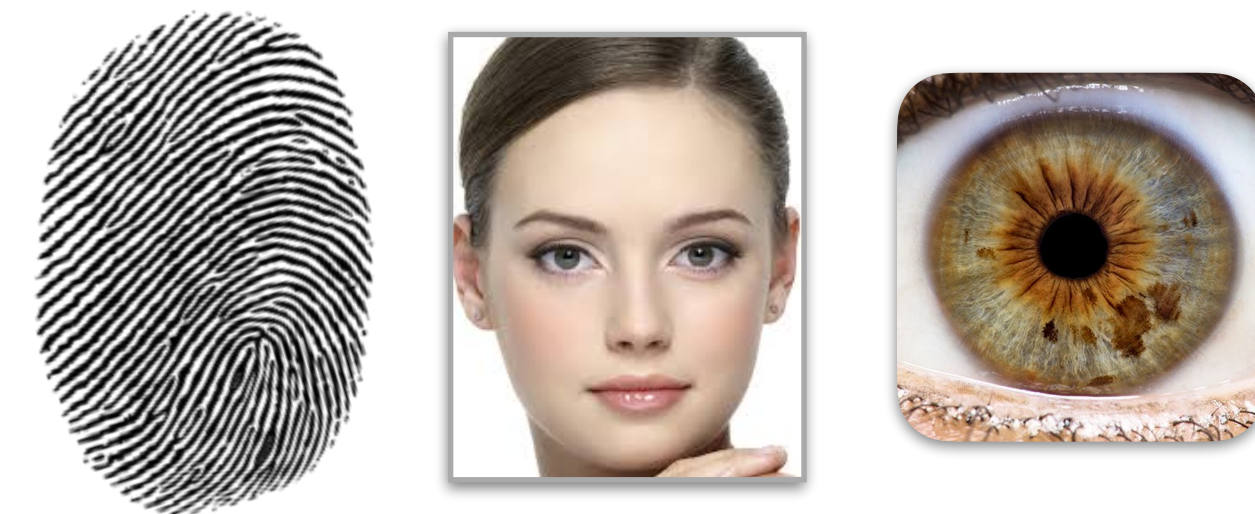
# Multibiometrics

## Types of Multibiometric Systems

### Multi-modal Systems (5/5)

Multiple traits (modalities).

Complementary solutions  
will lead to higher accuracy  
in the end.



**How to combine solutions?**

Perform data fusion!

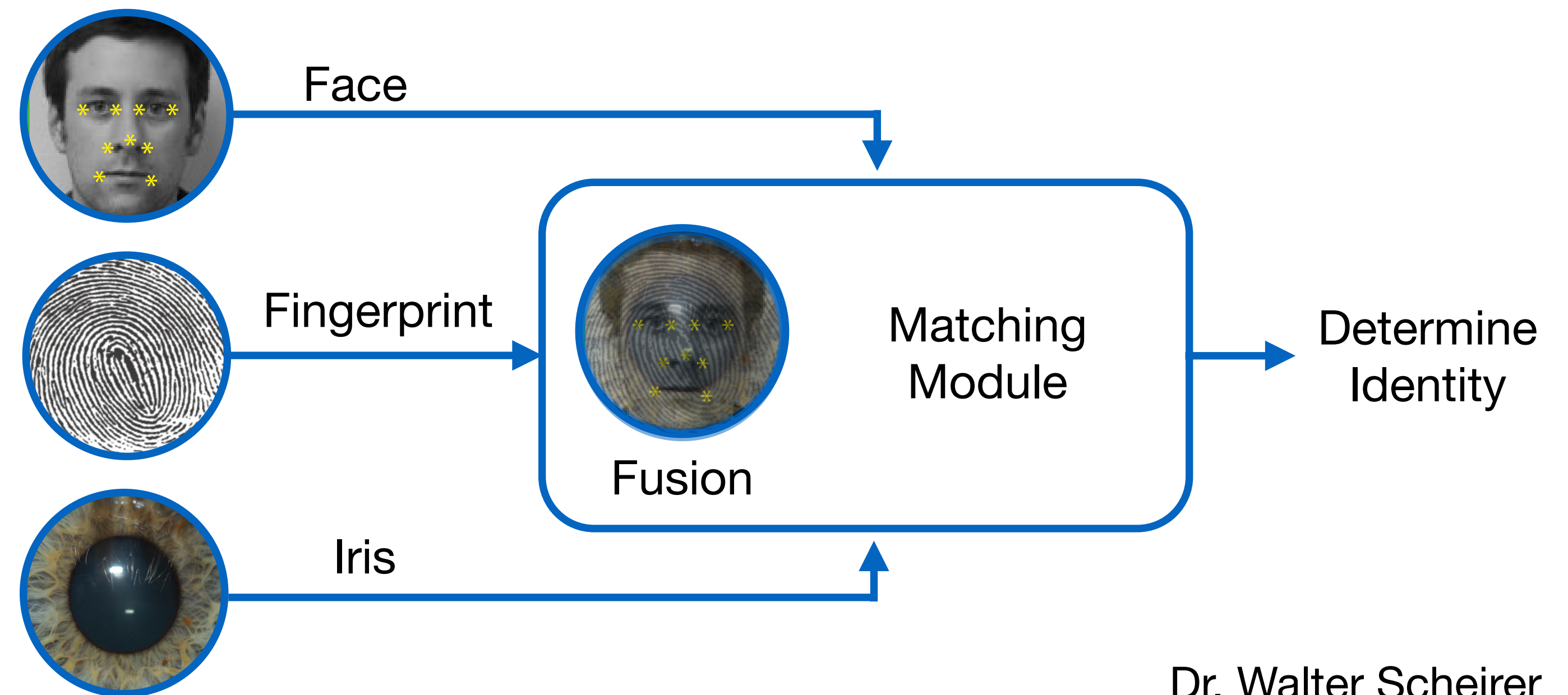


# Multibiometrics

## Architectures

### Parallel (1/2)

Evidence acquired from multiple sources is processed simultaneously.



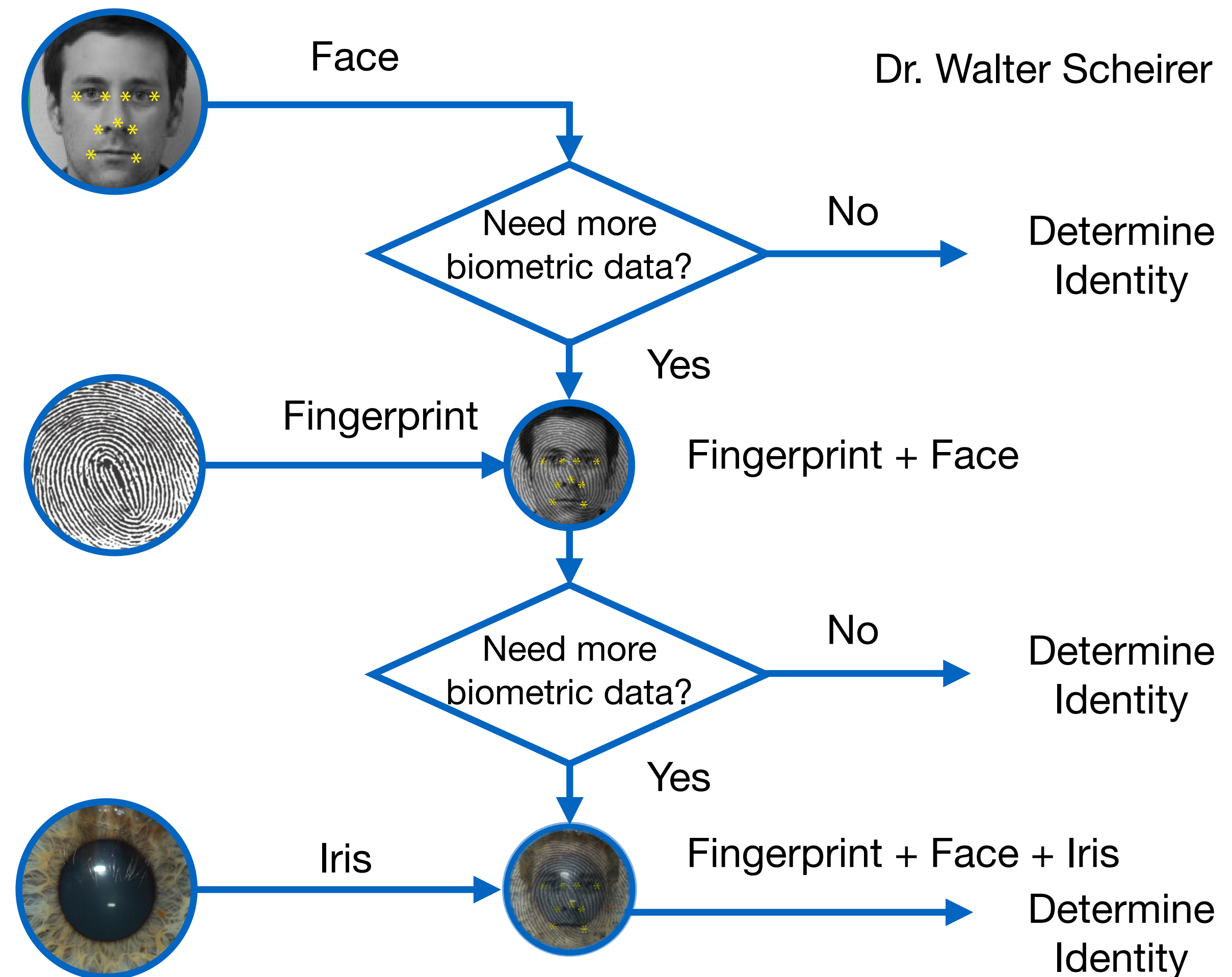
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# Multibiometrics

## Architectures

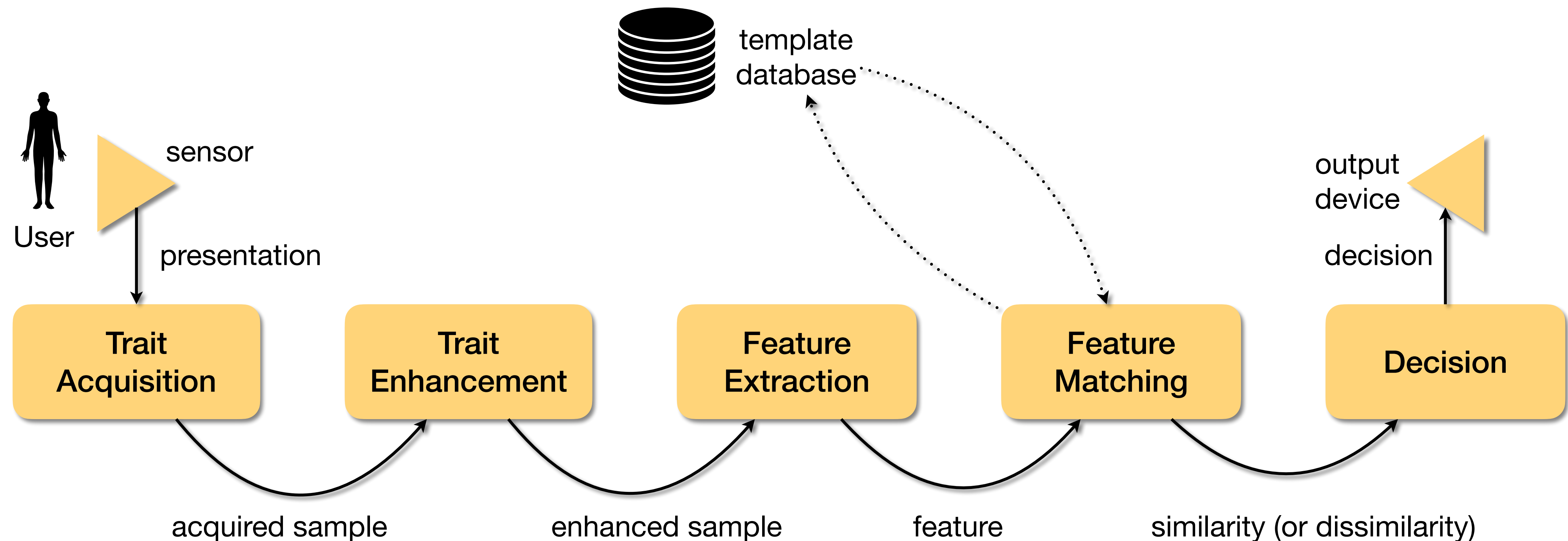
### Cascade (2/2)

Multiple sources are processed on demand (e.g., whenever a decision score is not confident enough).



# Multibiometrics

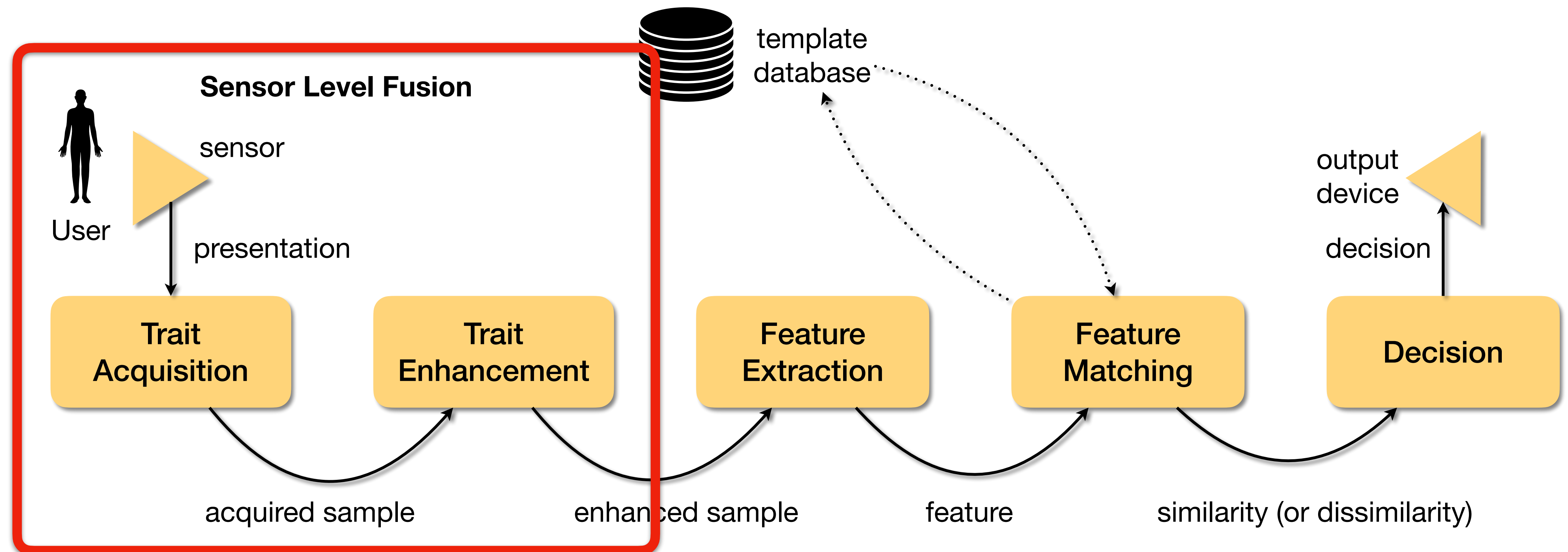
## Data Fusion Levels





# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels



# Multibiometrics

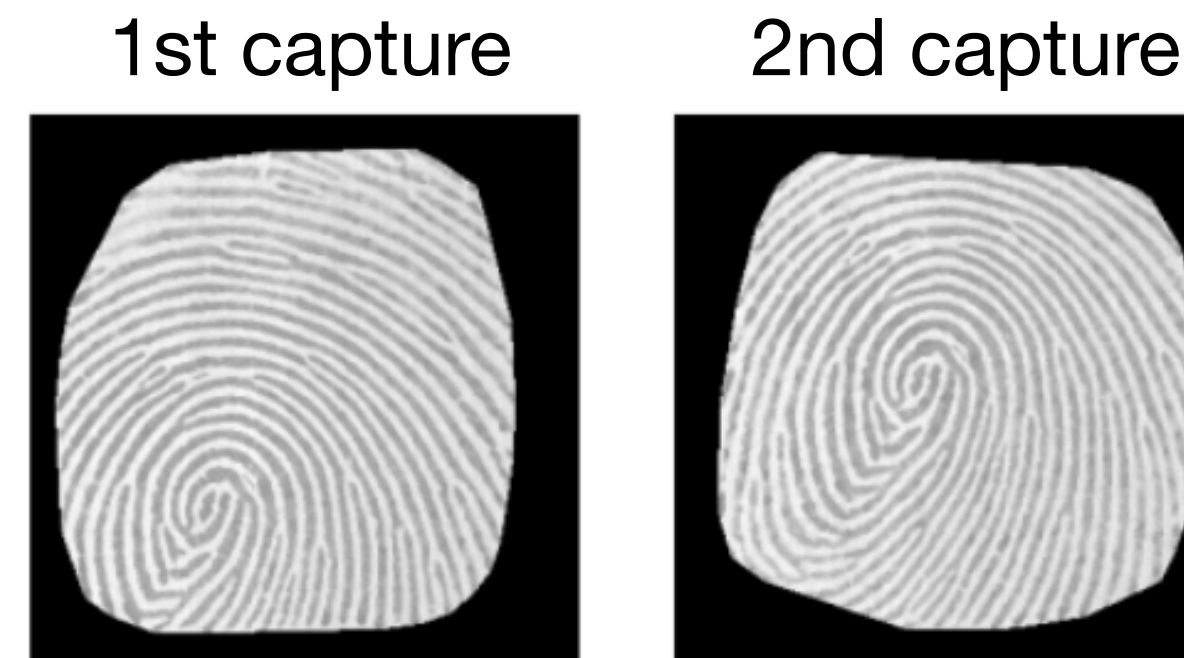
## Data Fusion Levels

### Sensor Level Fusion

Multiple sources of raw data are consolidated before feature extraction.

### Example

Different captures of the same fingerprint are combined to generate sample larger than sensor capacity.



# Multibiometrics

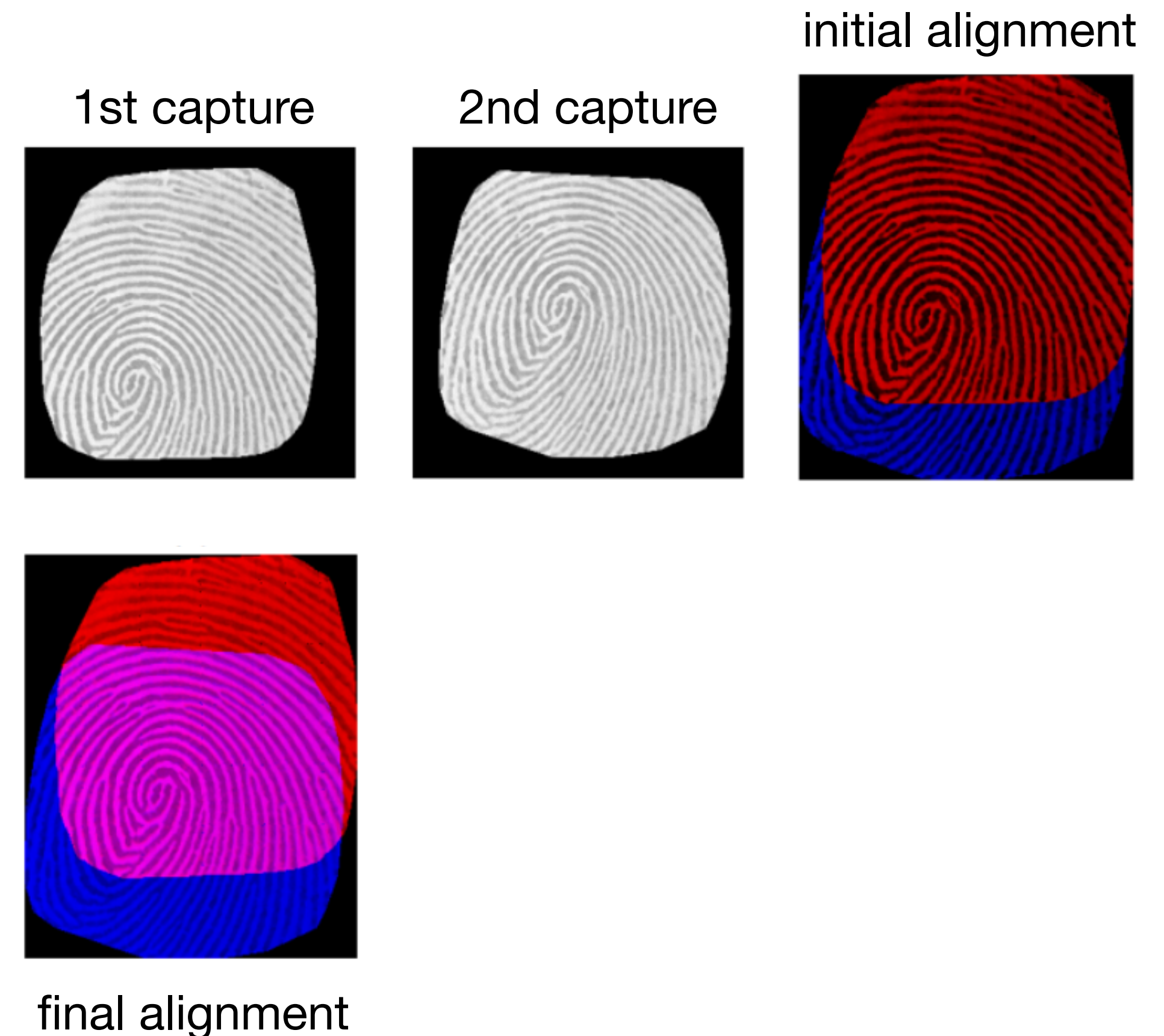
## Data Fusion Levels

### Sensor Level Fusion

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# Multibiometrics

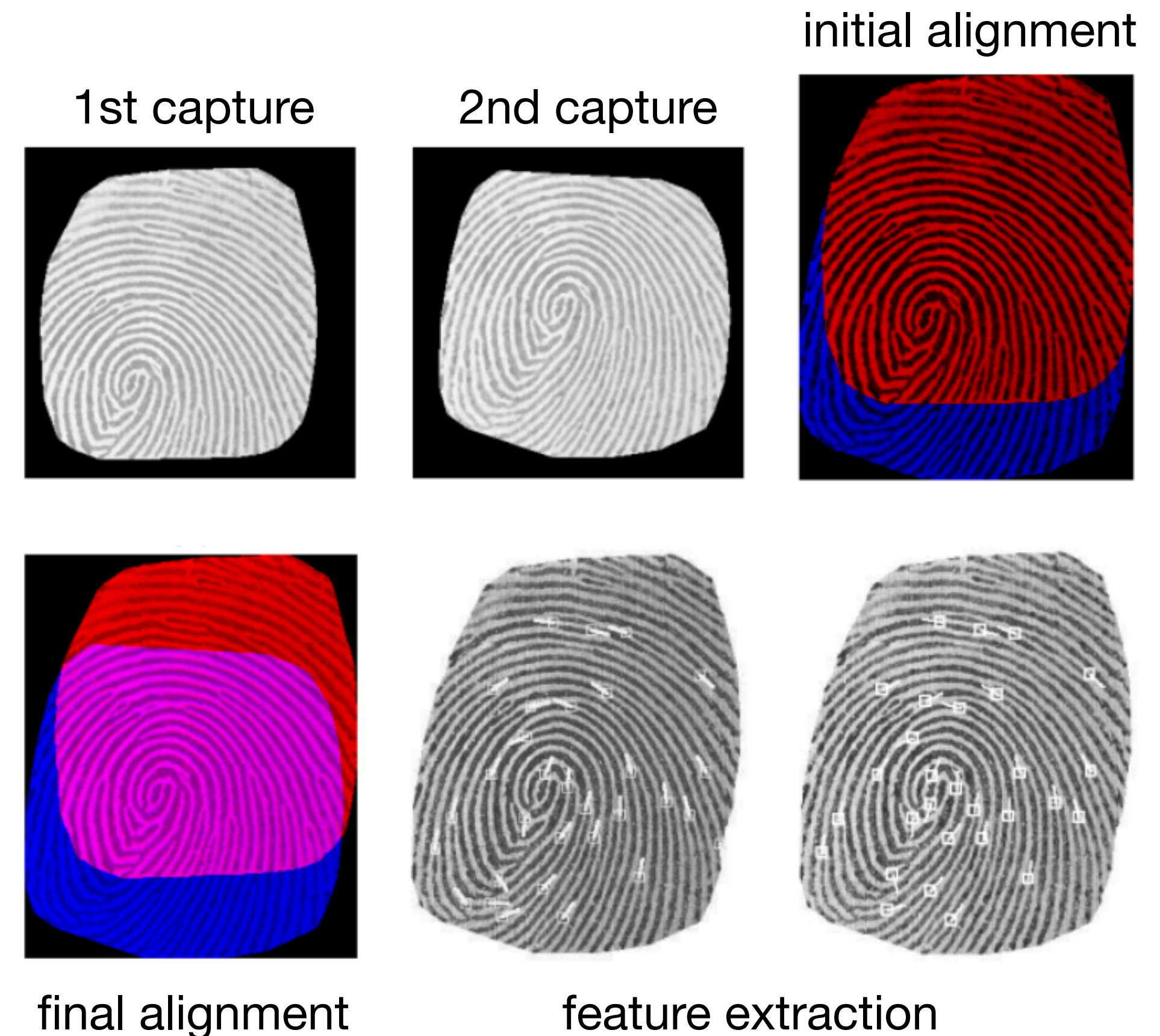
## Data Fusion Levels

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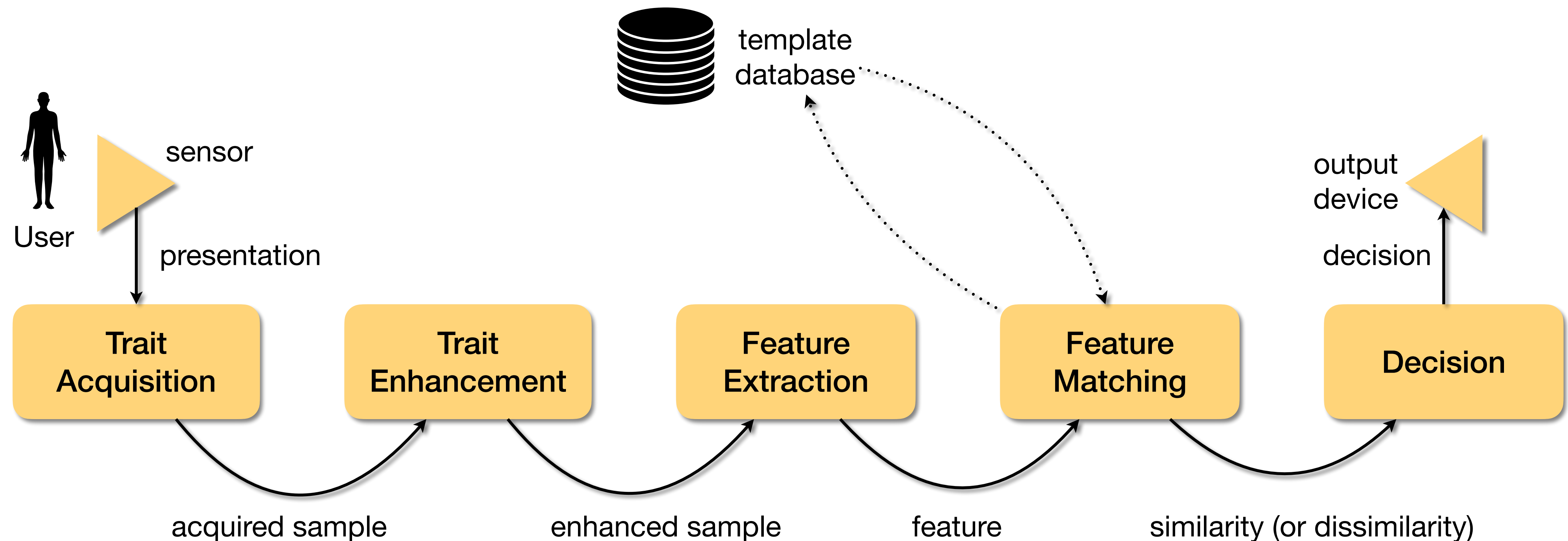
Different captures of the same fingerprint are combined to generate sample larger than sensor capacity.



Jain and Ross  
*Fingerprint Mosaicking*  
ICASSP 2002

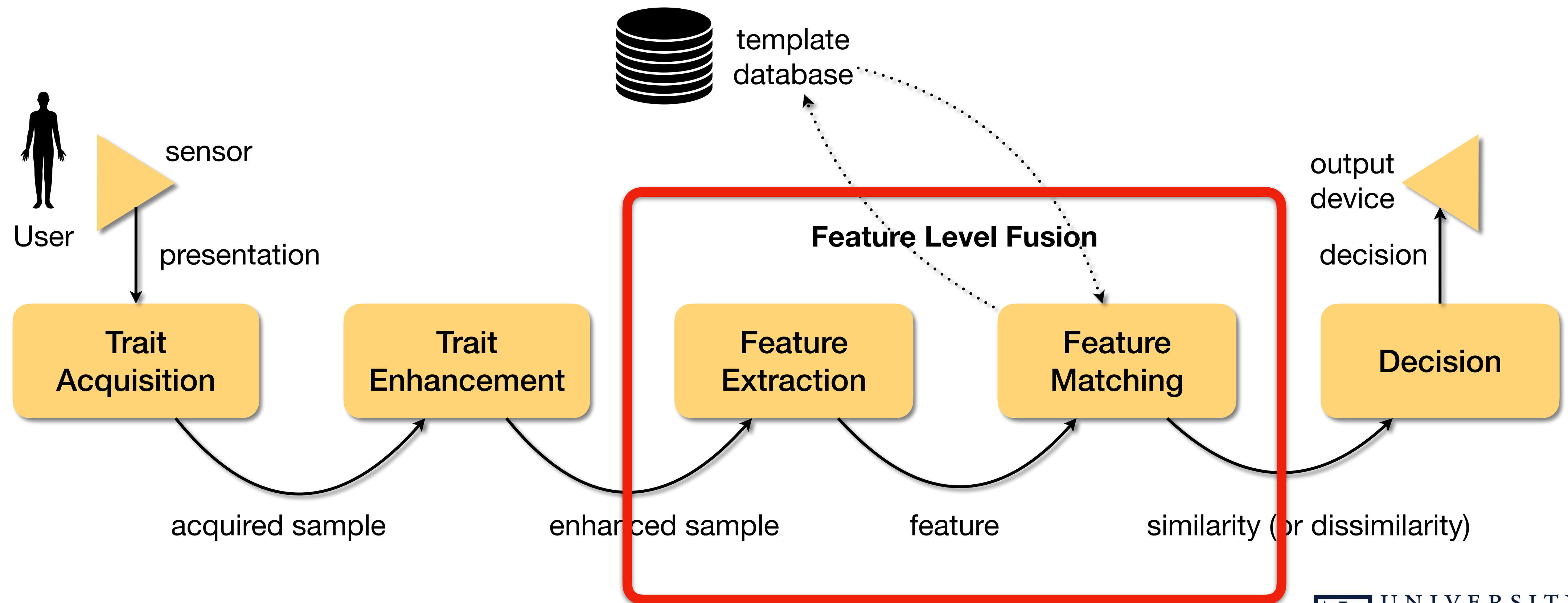
# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels



# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels





# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

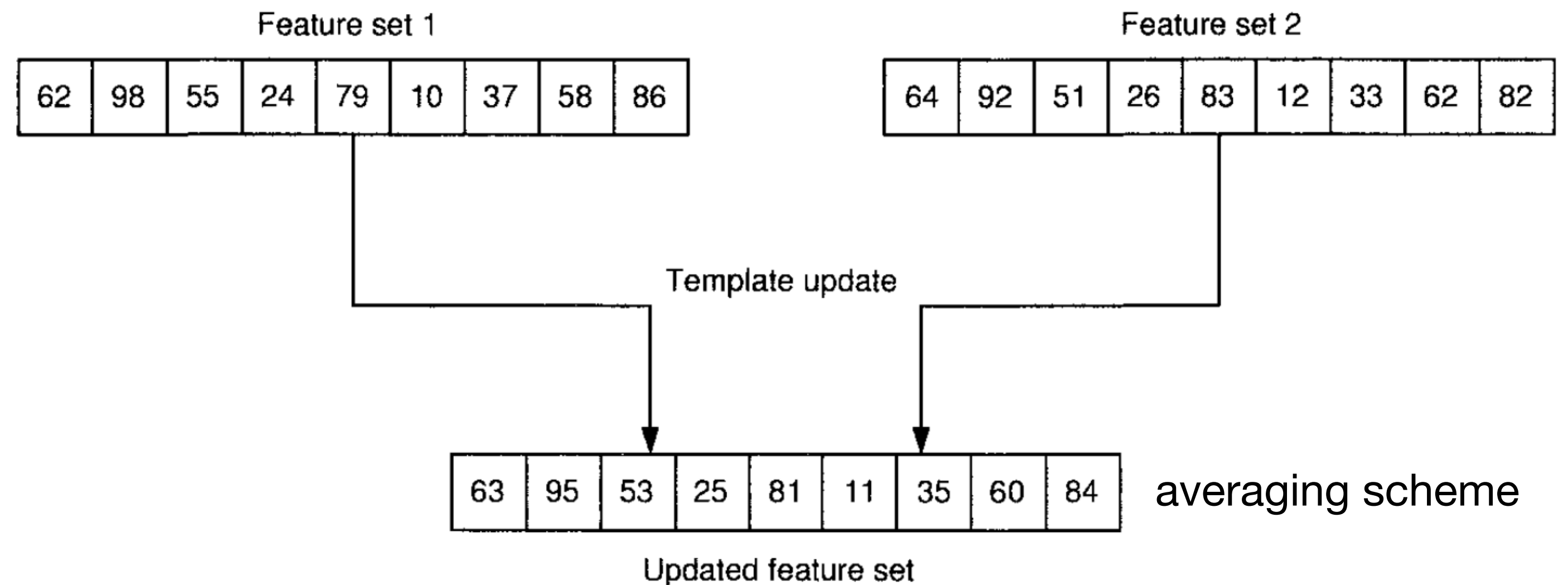
### Feature Level Fusion

Multiple feature vectors from the same individual are combined into a single feature vector, prior to matching.

### Example Strategies

Linear combination, concatenation, etc.

Ross, Nandakumar, and Jain  
*Handbook of Multibiometrics*  
Springer Books, 2006



# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Feature Level Fusion Challenges

Multi-sensor Systems	Different-nature feature vectors.
Multi-algorithm Systems	Different-nature feature vectors.
Multi-sample Systems	Same-nature feature vectors.
Multi-instance Systems	Same-nature feature vectors.
Multi-modal Systems	Different-nature feature vectors.

# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Feature Level Fusion Challenges

Multi-sensor Systems	<b>Different-nature feature vectors.</b>
Multi-algorithm Systems	<b>Different-nature feature vectors.</b>
Multi-sample Systems	Same-nature feature vectors.
Multi-instance Systems	Same-nature feature vectors.
Multi-modal Systems	<b>Different-nature feature vectors.</b>



# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Feature Level Fusion Challenges

How to combine features of different nature?  
(e.g., different domains, different scales, different ranges of values, etc.).

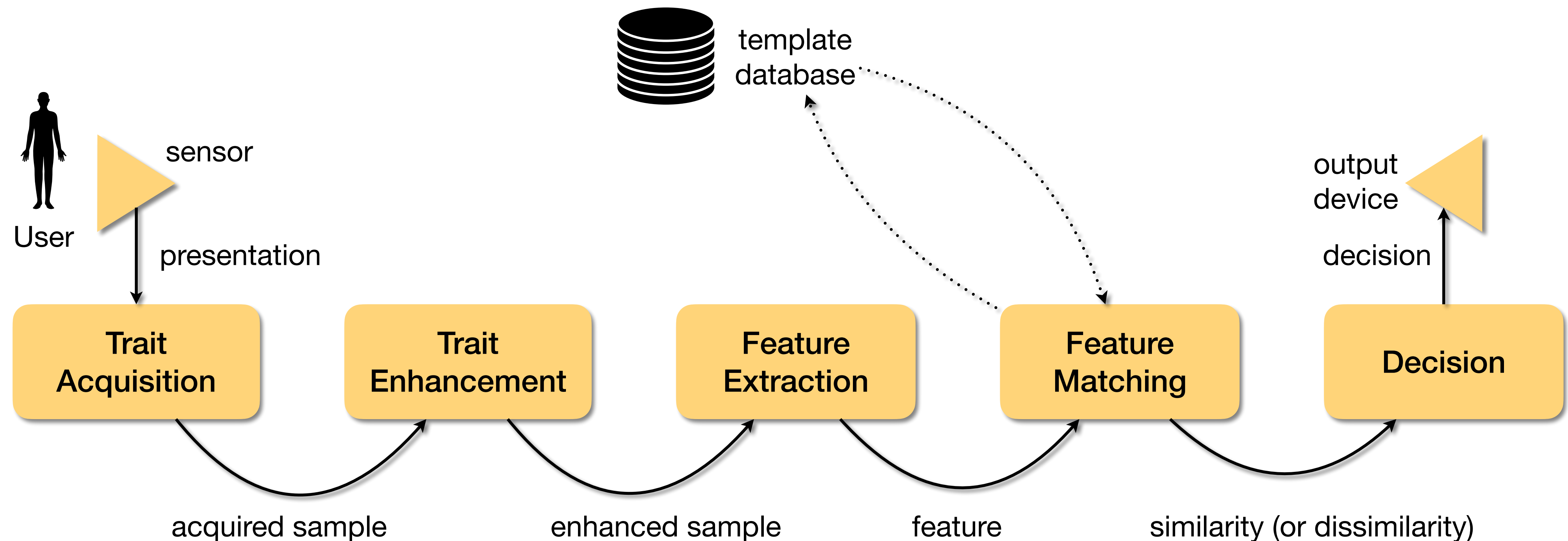
Typical solutions: **concatenation, normalization.**

Caution: too-large vectors will suffer from the **curse of dimensionality.**



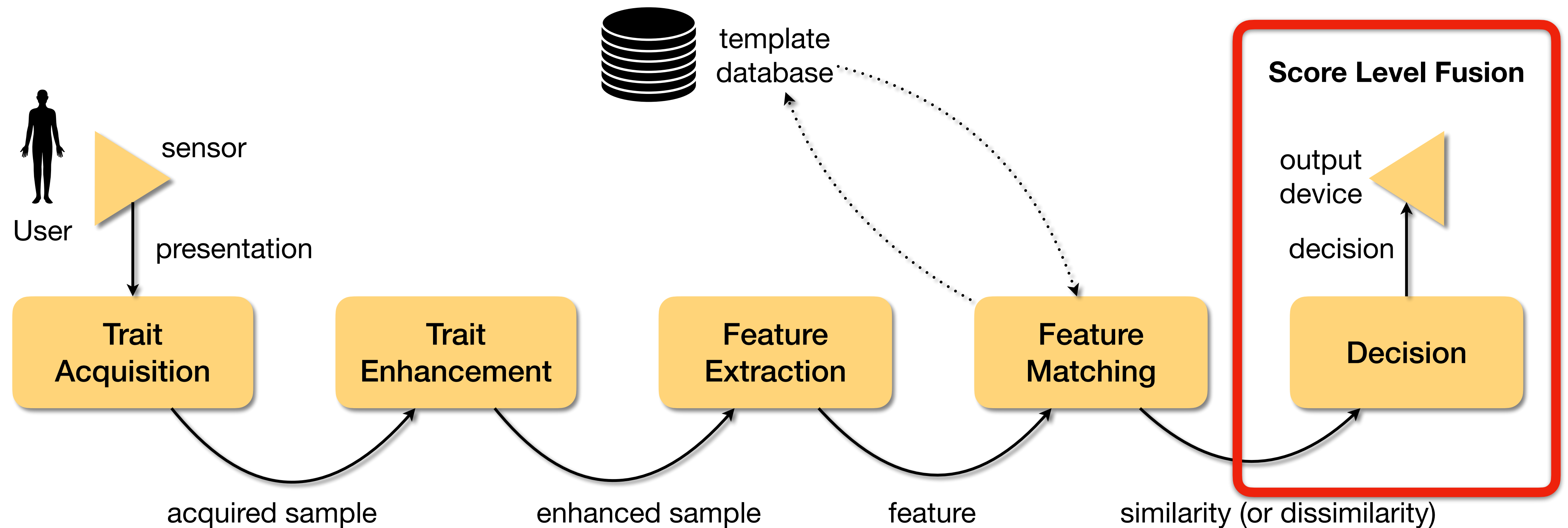
# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels



# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels





# Multibiometrics

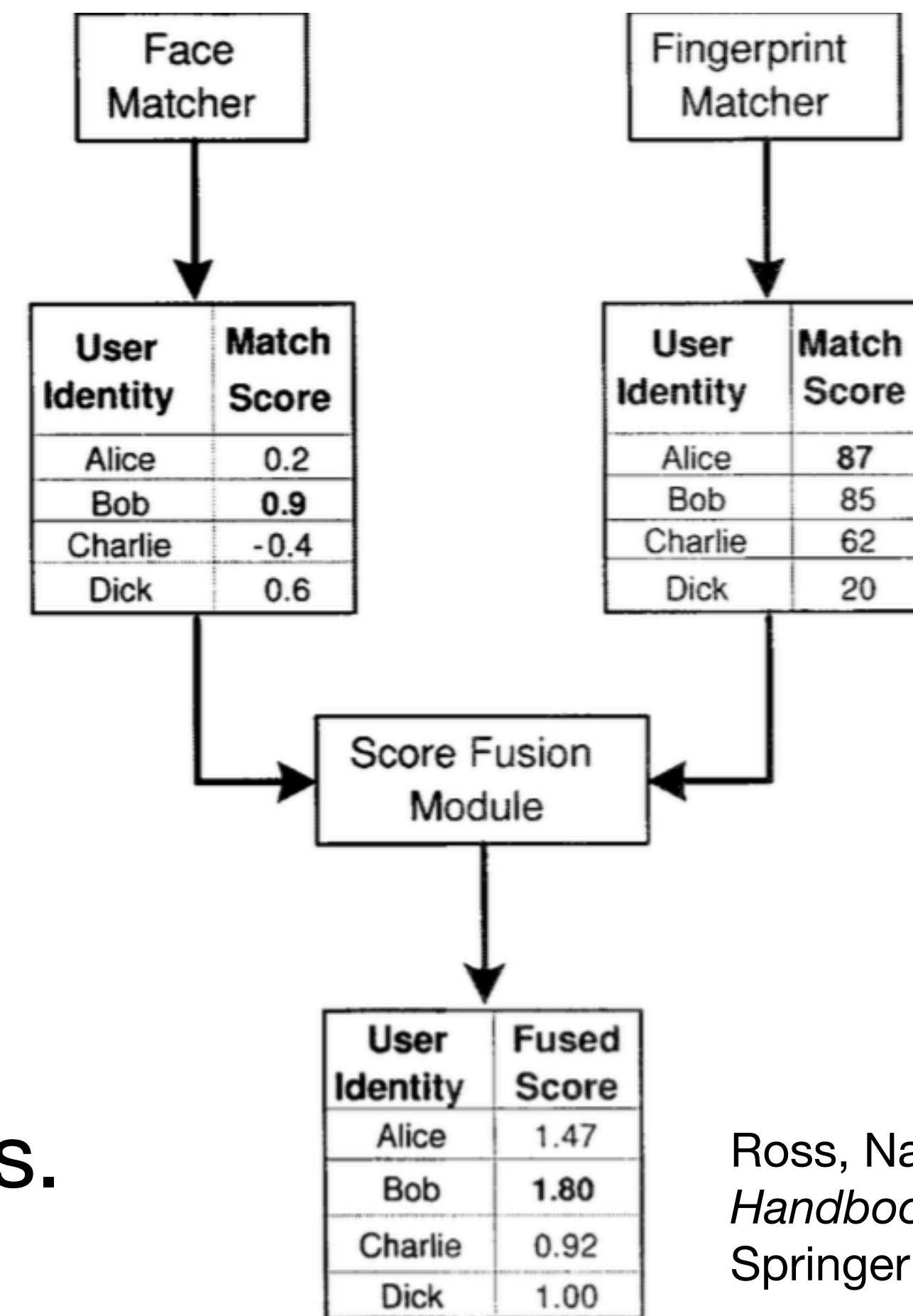
## Data Fusion Levels

### Score Level Fusion

Scores (similarities or dissimilarities) from different matching algorithms are consolidated before final decision.

### Strategies

*Discriminative* versus *generative* approaches.



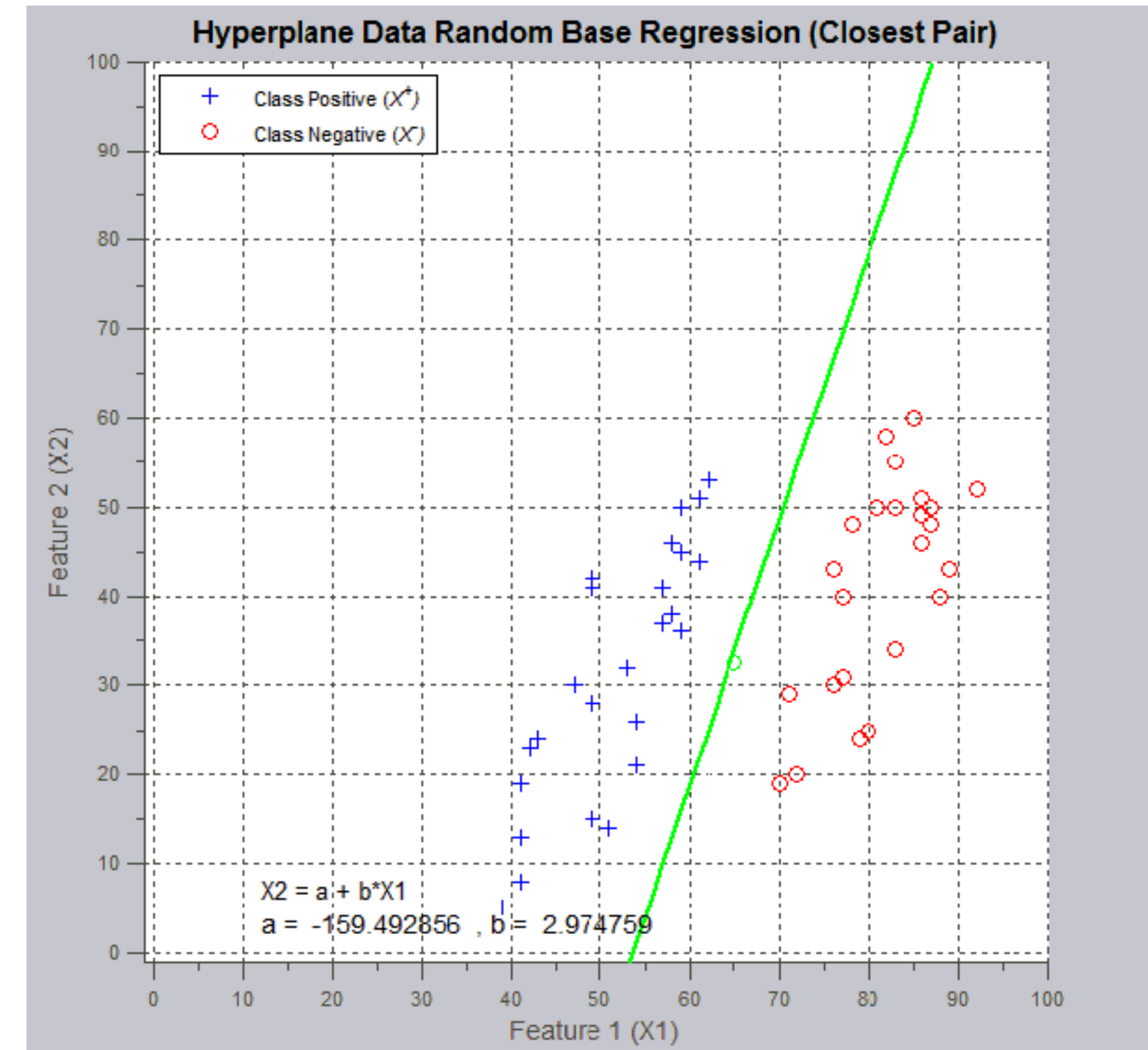
Ross, Nandakumar, and Jain  
*Handbook of Multibiometrics*  
Springer Books, 2006

# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Score Level Fusion Discriminative Approaches

Thresholds, separation hyperplanes, decision trees, etc. are used to decide the Biometric system outcome (impostor versus genuine).












Example: Support Vector Machine (SVM)

# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Score Level Fusion Discriminative Approaches

Examples:  
AND and OR rules.

	Face		Fingerprint		Iris		Decision
AND		Non-Match		"Ursula"		"Ursula"	Non-Match
AND		"Ursula"		"Ursula"		"Ursula"	Ursula
OR		Non-Match		"Ursula"		"Ursula"	Ursula

Dr. Walter Scheirer



# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Score Level Fusion Discriminative Approaches

Examples:  
Majority Voting.

Face



"Gudrun"

Fingerprint



"Ursula"

Iris



"Ursula"

Decision

*votes = 2*  
Ursula

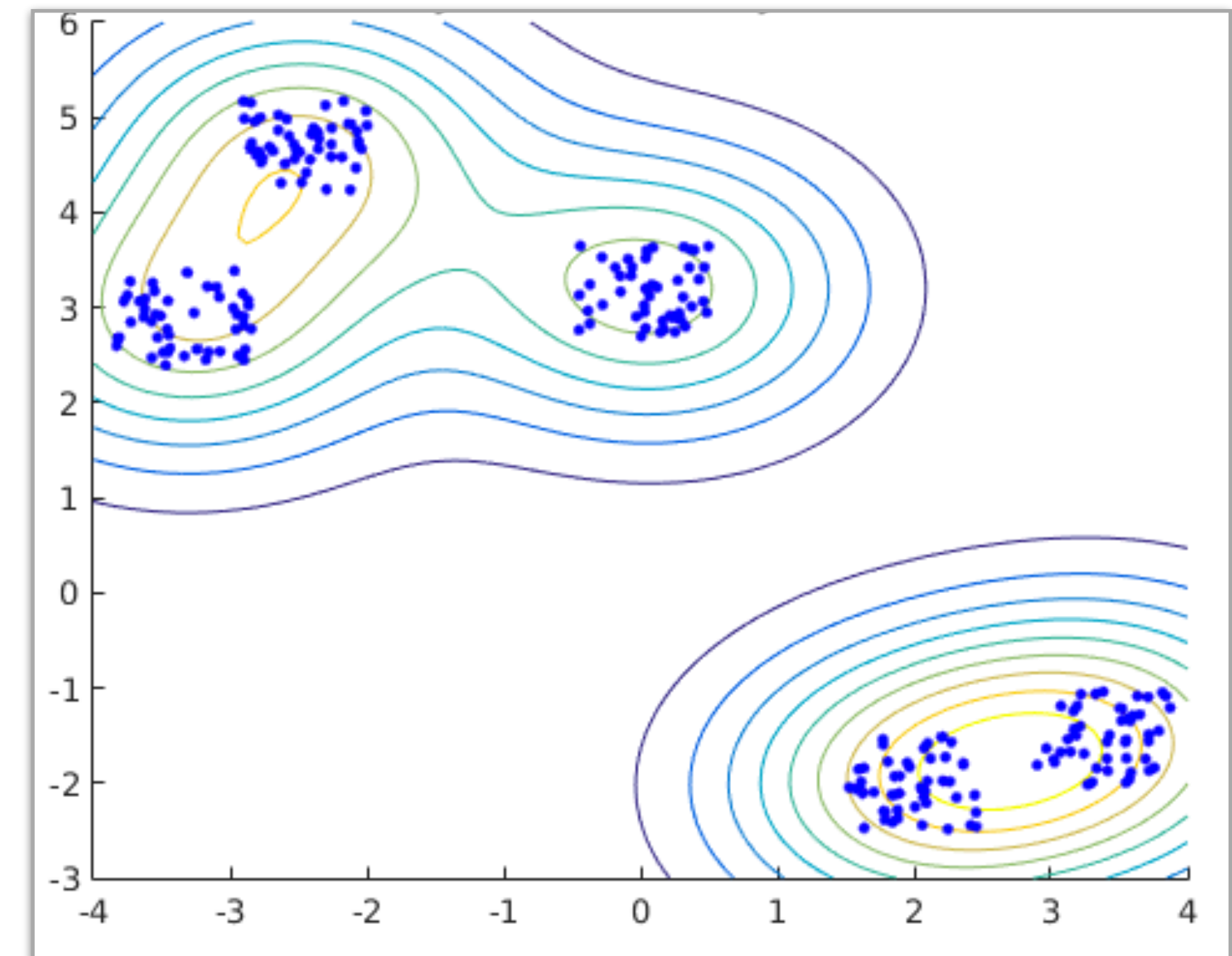
Dr. Walter Scheirer

# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Score Level Fusion Generative Approaches

Data distribution models of the joint probability of observations and scores are computed in *training* time and further used in *operation* time to return the probability of a presentation be either impostor or genuine.



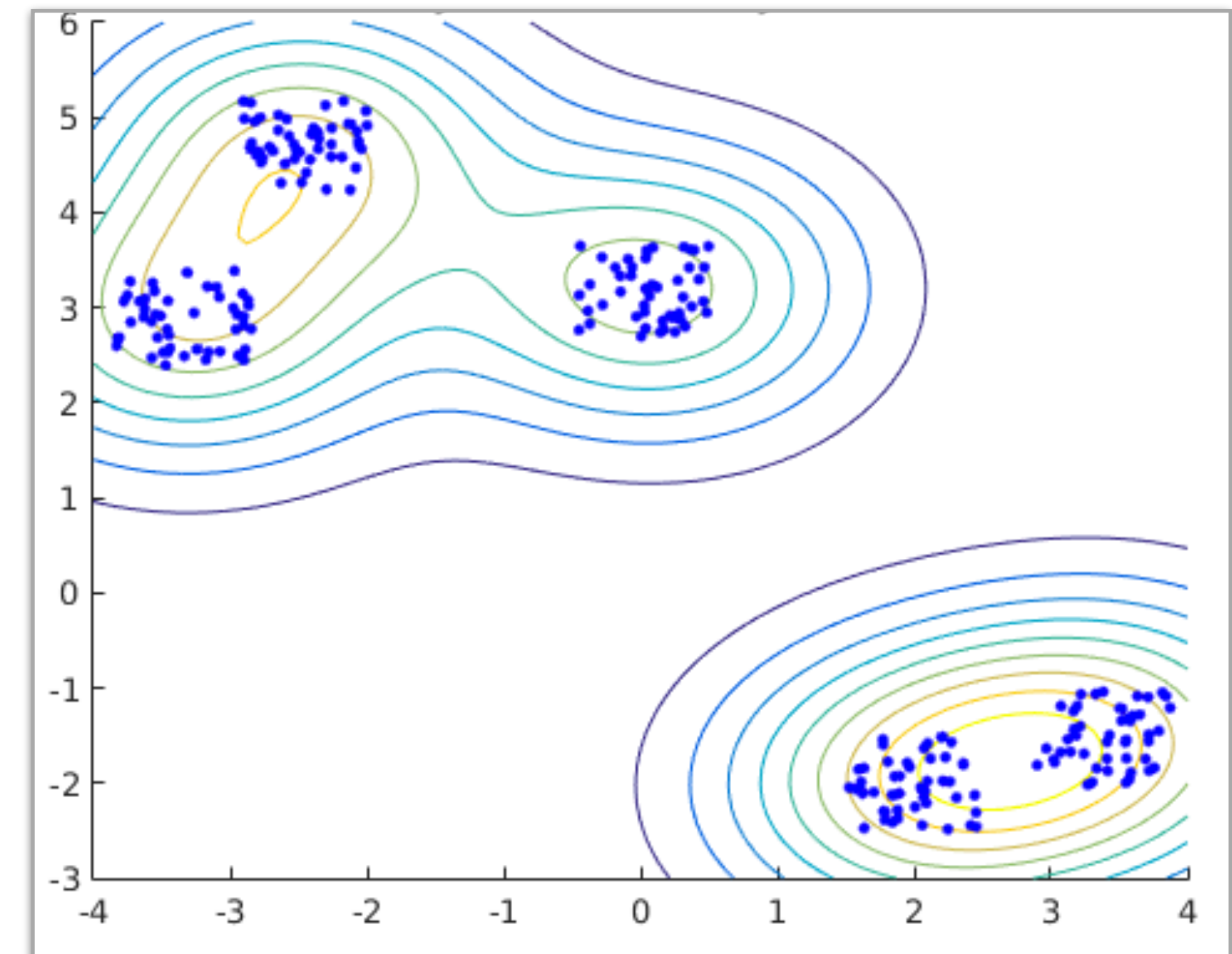
# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Score Level Fusion

Generative Approaches

Examples: Naïve Bayes,  
Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM),  
Extreme-Value Theory, etc.





# Multibiometrics

## Data Fusion Levels

### Score Level Fusion

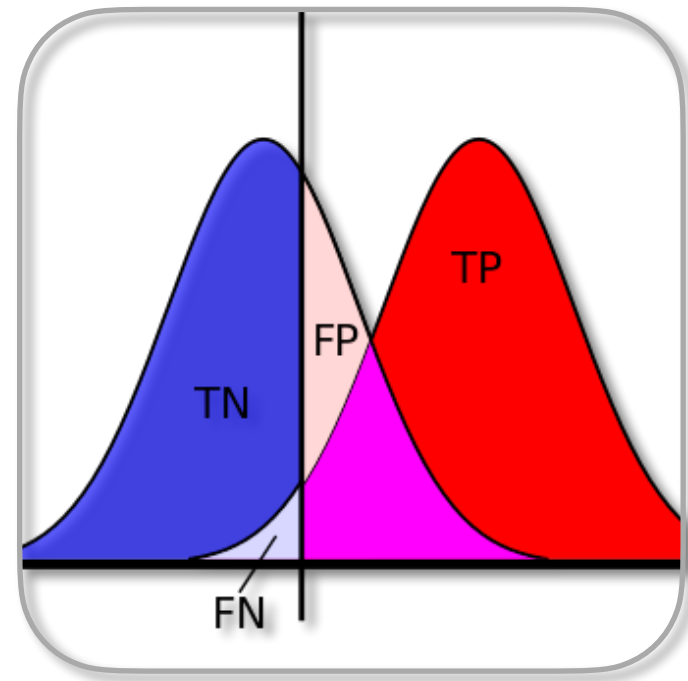
#### Pros

Regardless of being either discriminative or generative, it can be used with commercial off-the-shelf matchers that do not expose their feature vectors but return confidence scores.



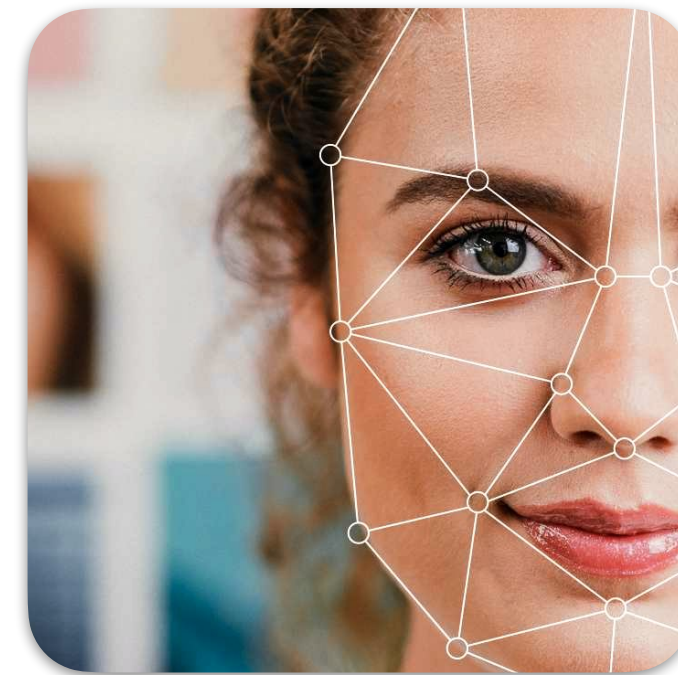
# Course Overview

## Content



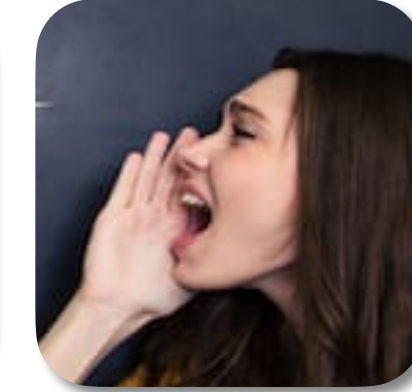
### Basics

Concepts  
Metrics  
Metric  
implementation



### Core Traits (3)

Concepts  
Baseline implementation  
Evaluation  
Assignments



**Alternative Traits and Fusion Concepts**

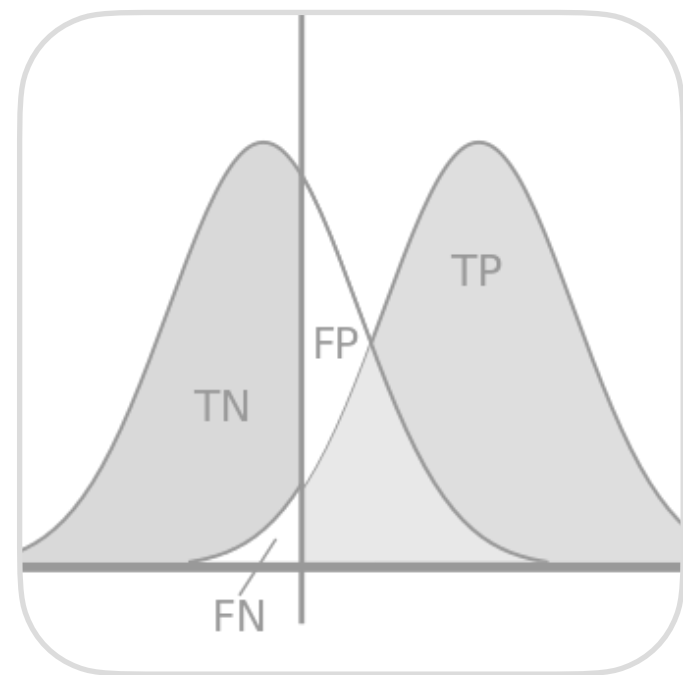


**Invited Talks (2)**  
State of the art  
Future work



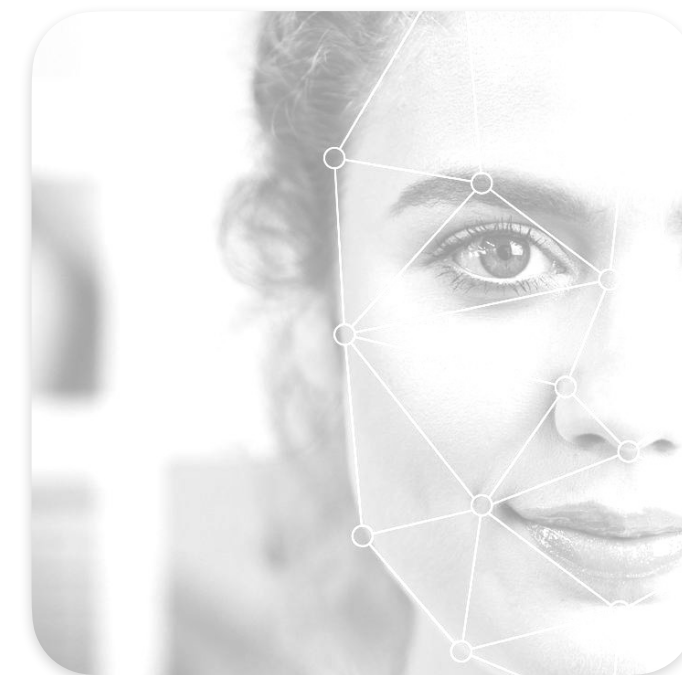
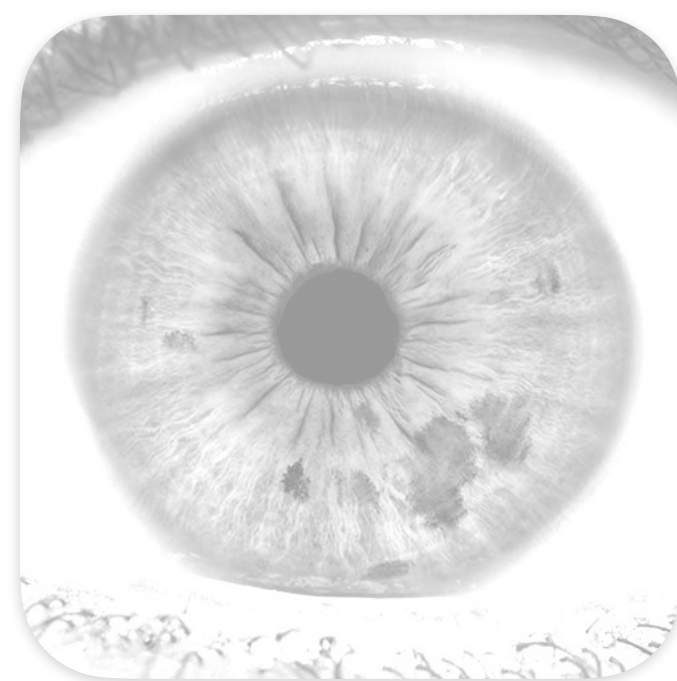
# S'up Next?

## Content



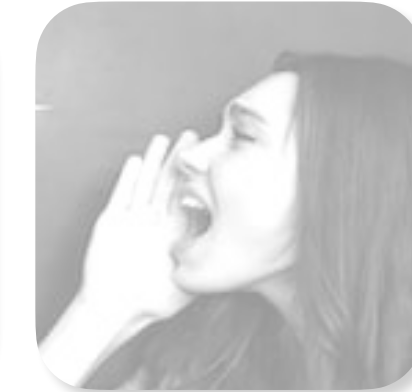
### Basics

Concepts  
Metrics  
Metric  
implementation



### Core Traits (3)

Concepts  
Baseline implementation  
Evaluation  
Assignments



Alternative Traits and  
Fusion  
Concepts



**Invited Talks (2)**  
State of the art  
Future work



# First Talk



**Dr. Andrey Kuehlkamp**

<https://crc.nd.edu/about/people/andrey-kuehlkamp/>

**TUE, April 14, 5:05 PM (EST)**

<https://notredame.zoom.us/my/dmoreira>

# Second Talk



**Dr. Adam Czajka**

<https://engineering.nd.edu/profiles/aczajka>

**THR, April 16, 5:05 PM (EST)**

<https://notredame.zoom.us/my/dmoreira>

## **Acknowledgments**

This material is heavily based on  
Dr. Adam Czajka's and Dr. Walter Scheirer's courses.  
Thank you, professors, for kindly allowing me to use your material.

<https://engineering.nd.edu/profiles/aczajka>  
<https://www.wjscheirer.com/>