

Multibiometrics

CSE 40537/60537 Biometrics

Daniel Moreira
Spring 2022

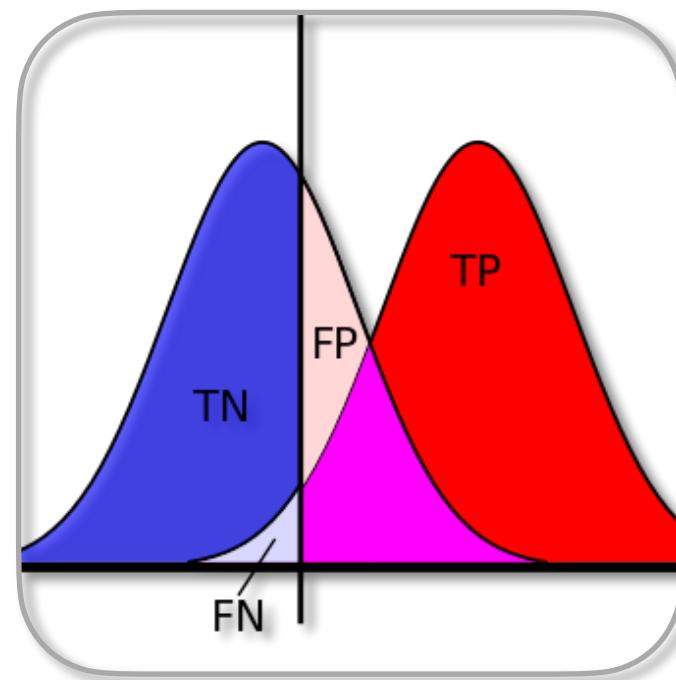


Today you will...

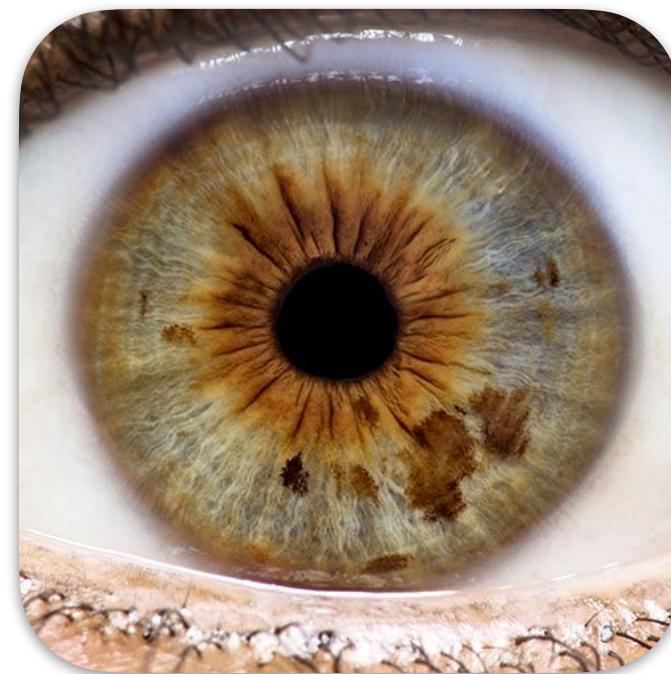
Get to know
Importance of Multibiometrics.

Course Overview

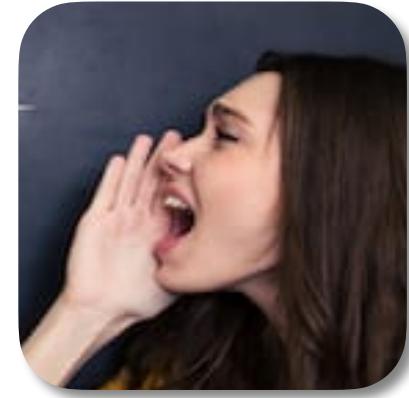
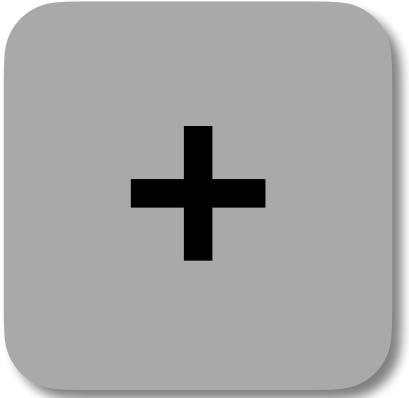
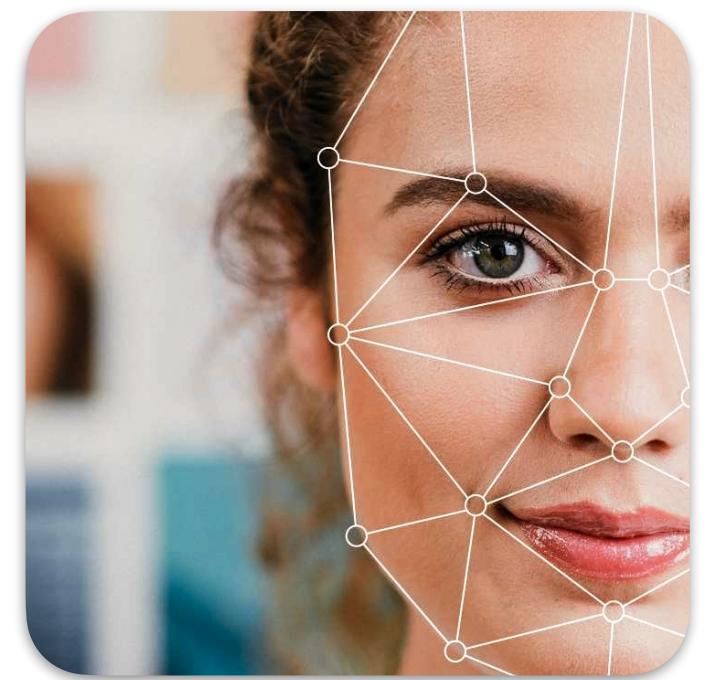
Content



Basics
Concepts
Metrics
Metric implementation



Core Traits (3)
Concepts
Baseline implementation
Evaluation
Assignments



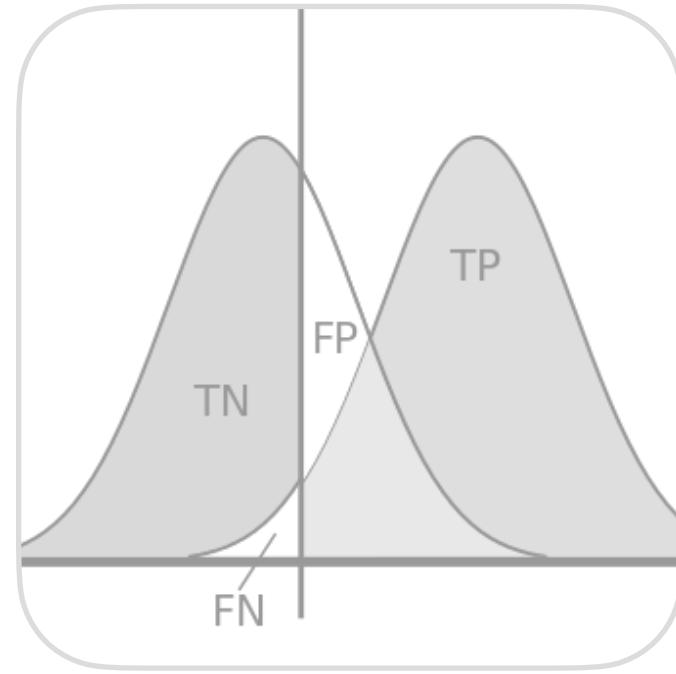
Alternative Traits and Fusion Concepts



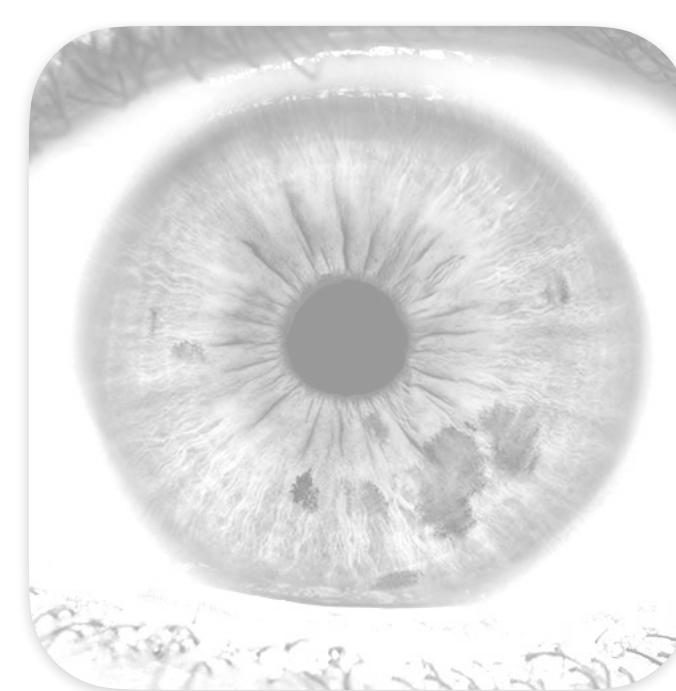
Invited Talks (2)
State of the art
Future work

Course Overview

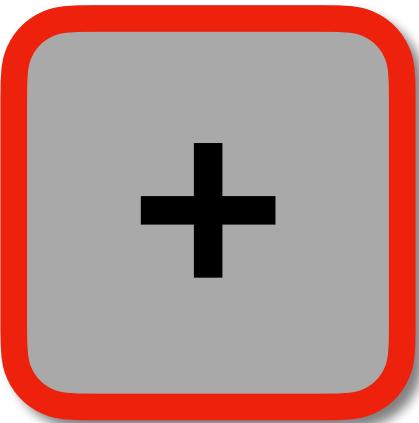
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Alternative Traits and
Fusion
Concepts



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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?

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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

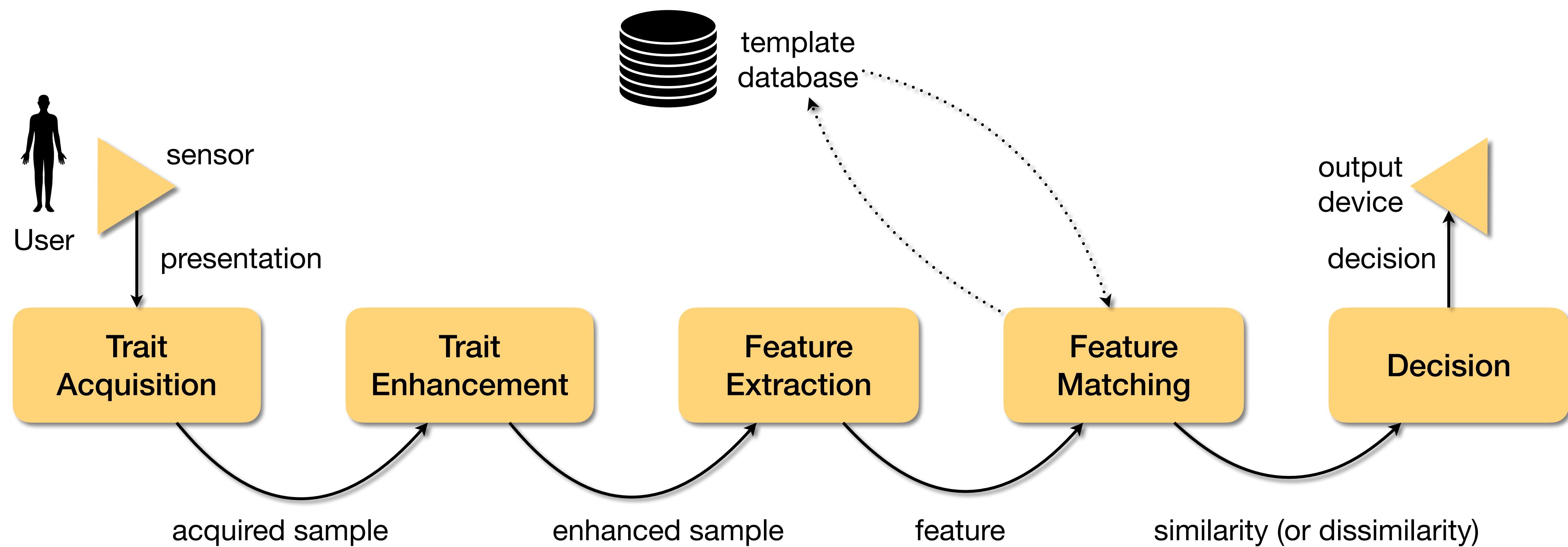
System becomes more expensive
(more sensors, more software).

More runtime.

More complexity.

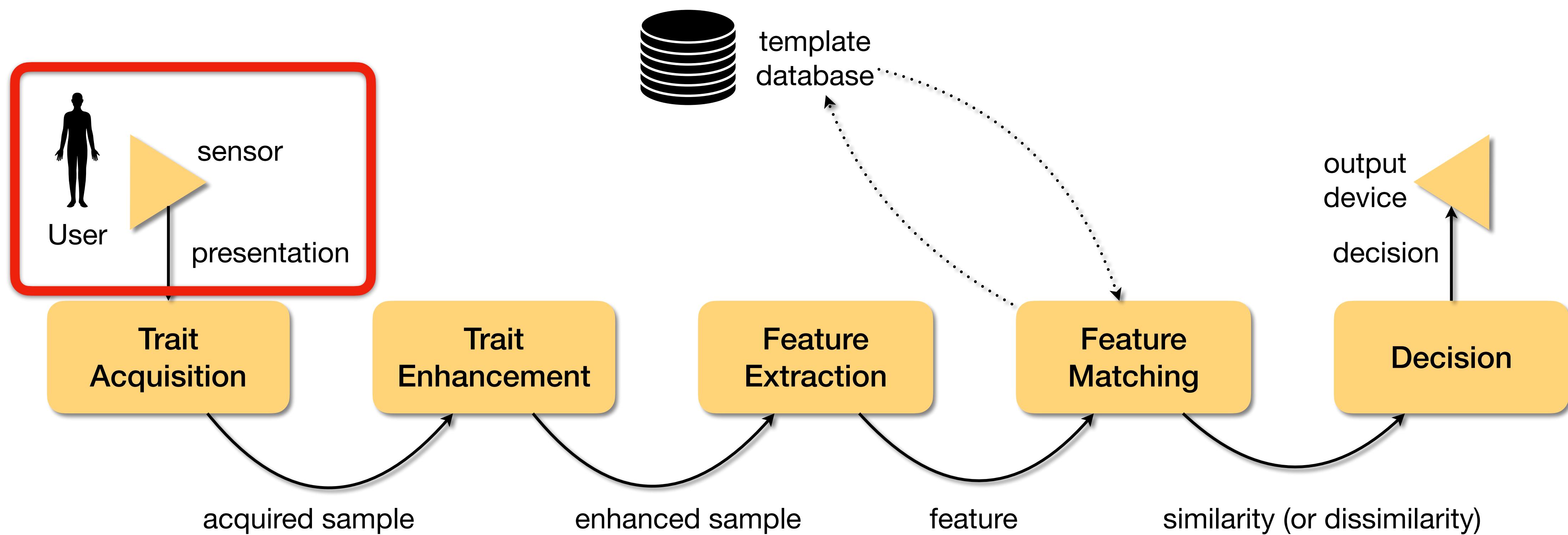
Multibiometrics

Types of Multibiometric Systems



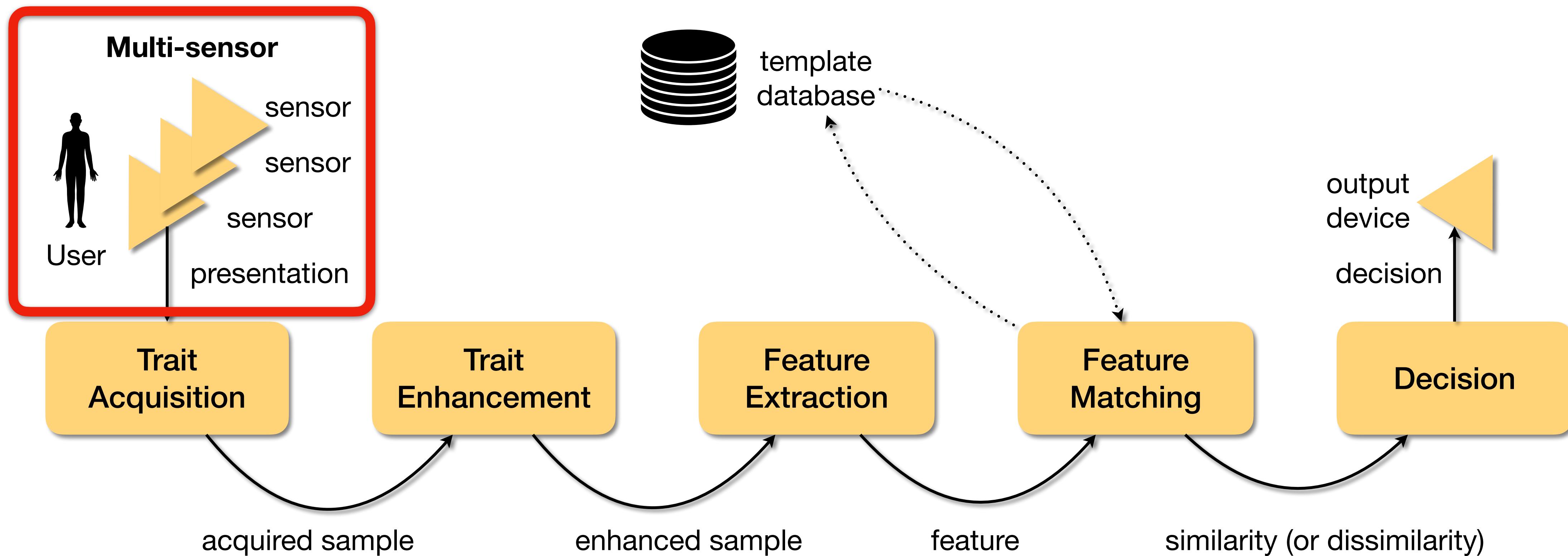
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Types of Multibiometric Systems



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Types of Multibiometric Systems



Multibiometrics

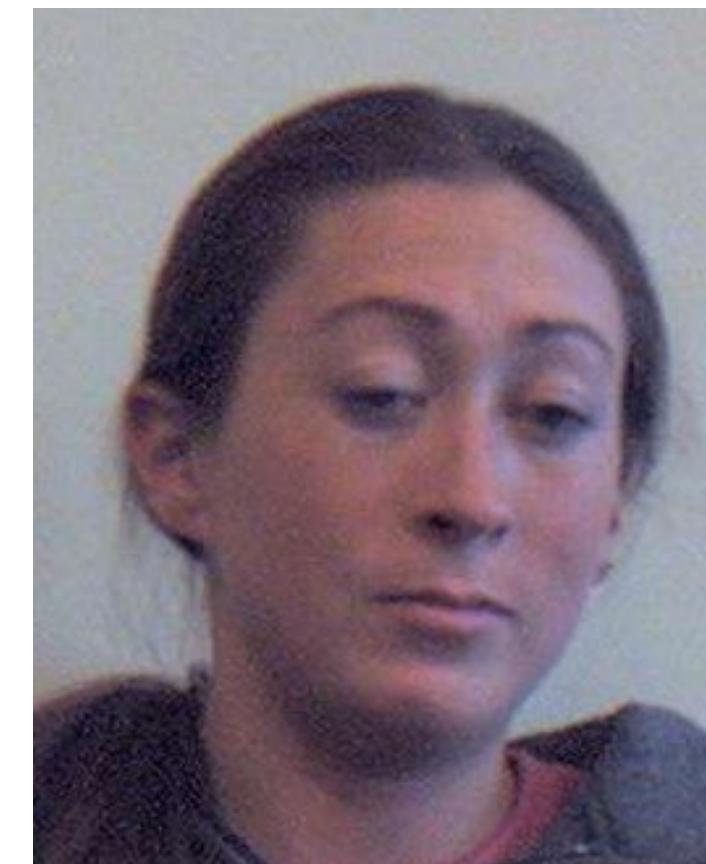
Types of Multibiometric Systems

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Multi-sensor Systems (1/5)

Single trait, multiple sensors.

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



visible light



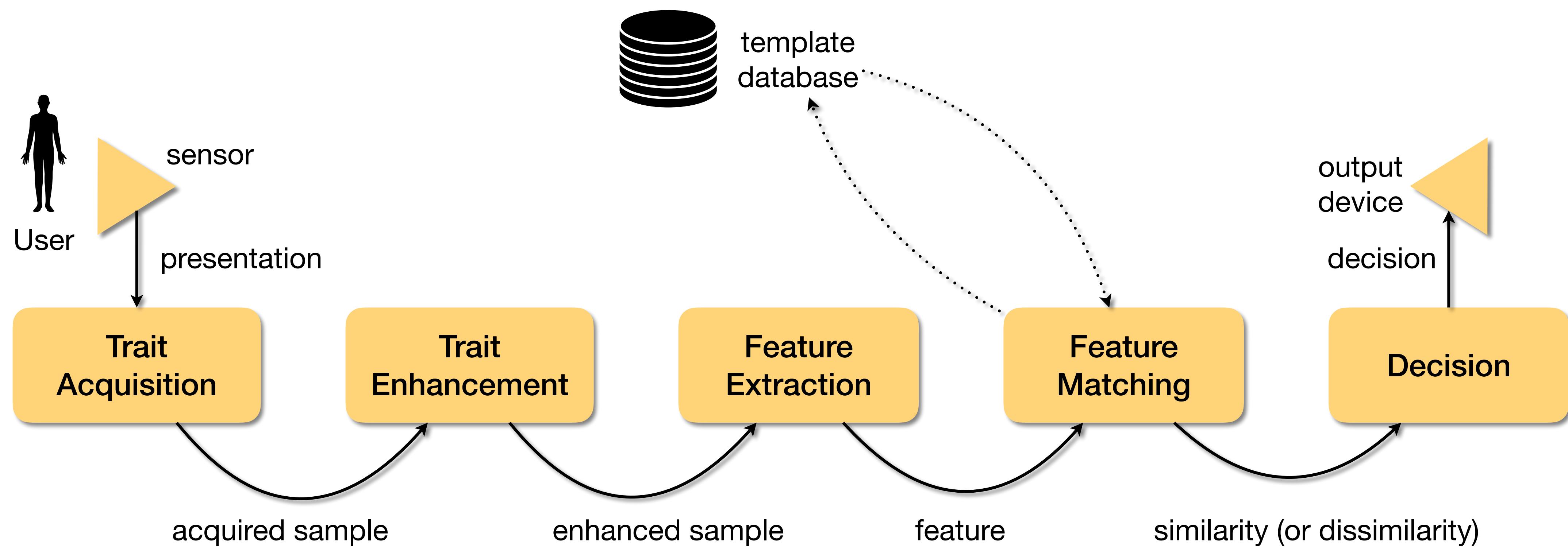
NIR



thermal

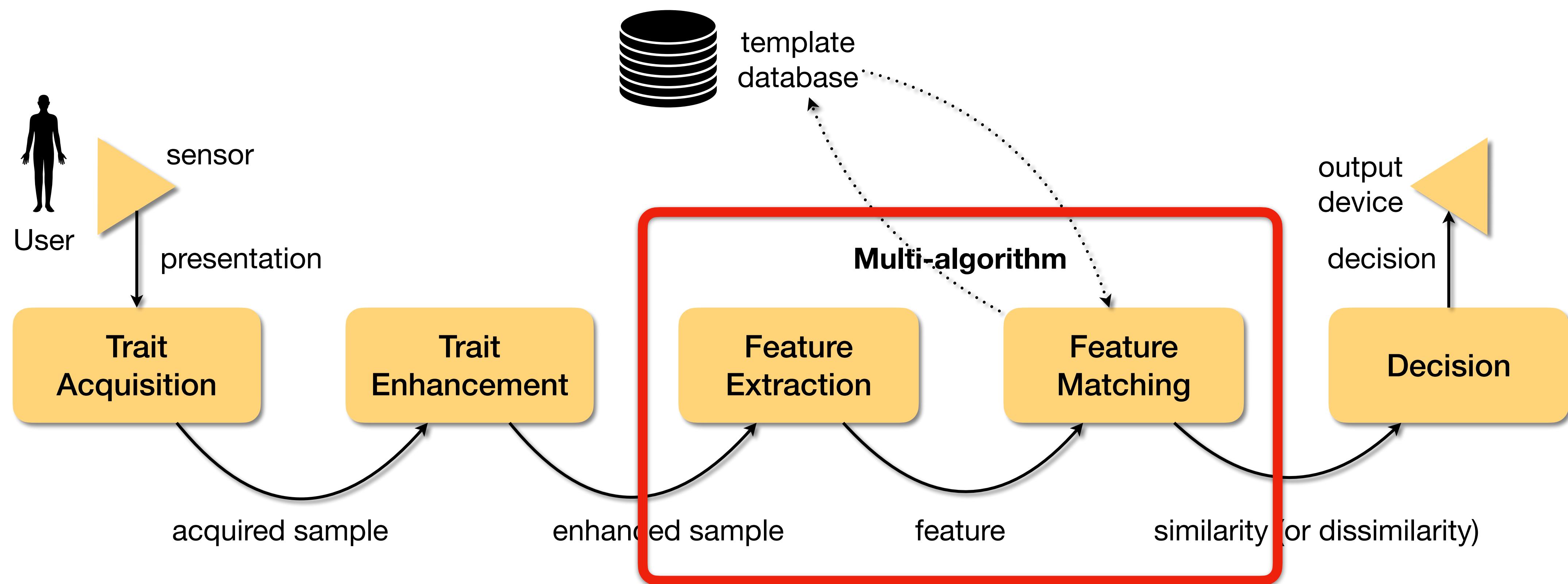
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Types of Multibiometric Systems



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Types of Multibiometric Systems



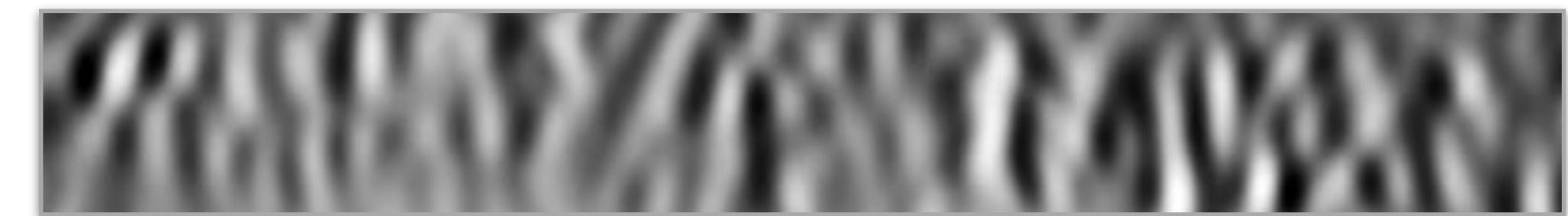
Multibiometrics

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.



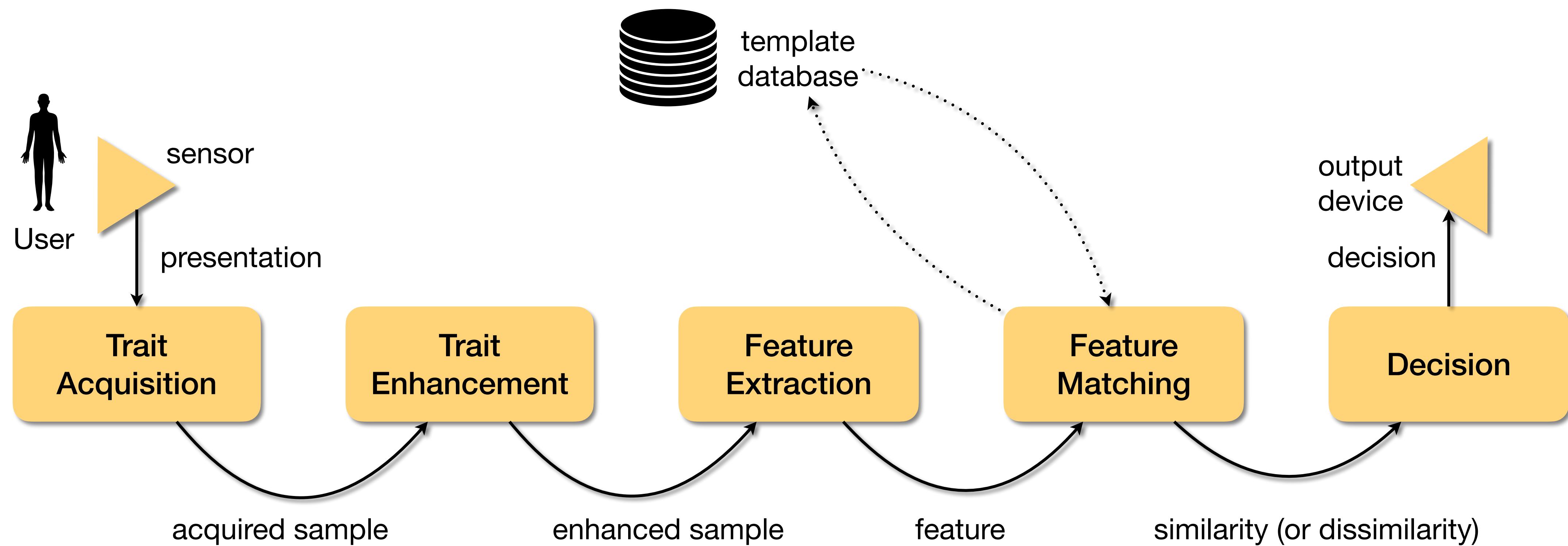
Daugman's iris code from 2D Gabor filters



Binary code from BSIF filters.

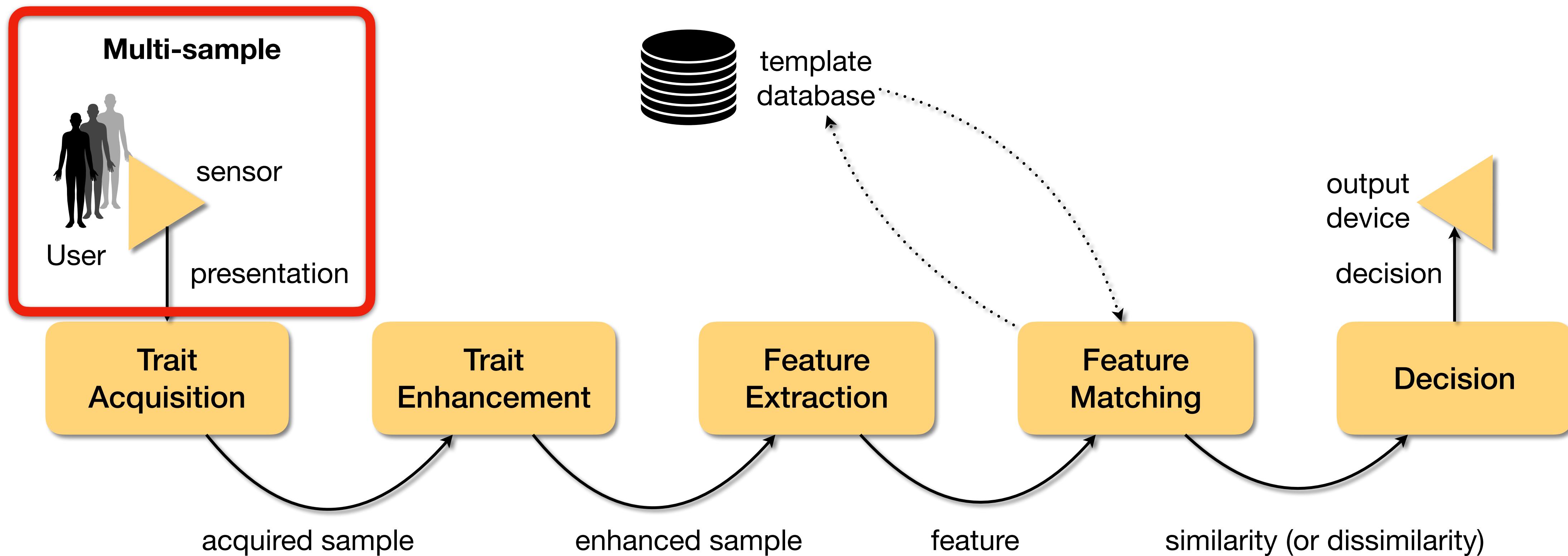
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Types of Multibiometric Systems



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Types of Multibiometric Systems

Multi-sample Systems (3/5)

Single trait, single sensor,
multiple presentations.

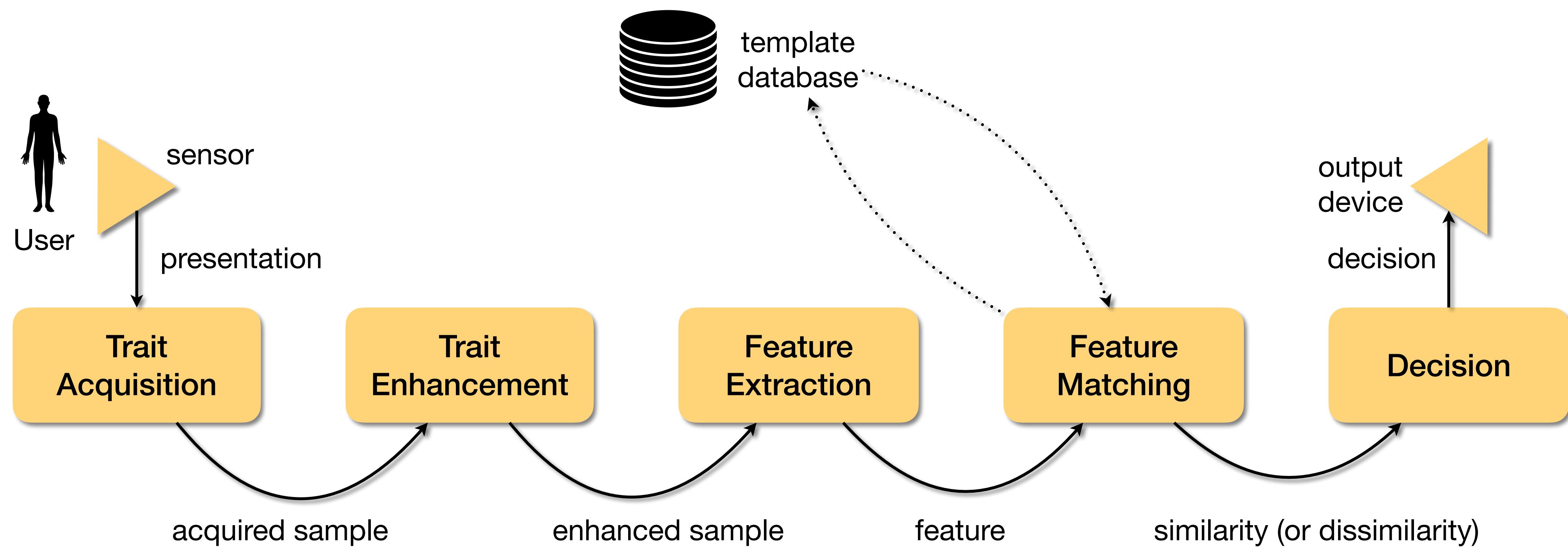
More complete representation
of the trait (account for variations).

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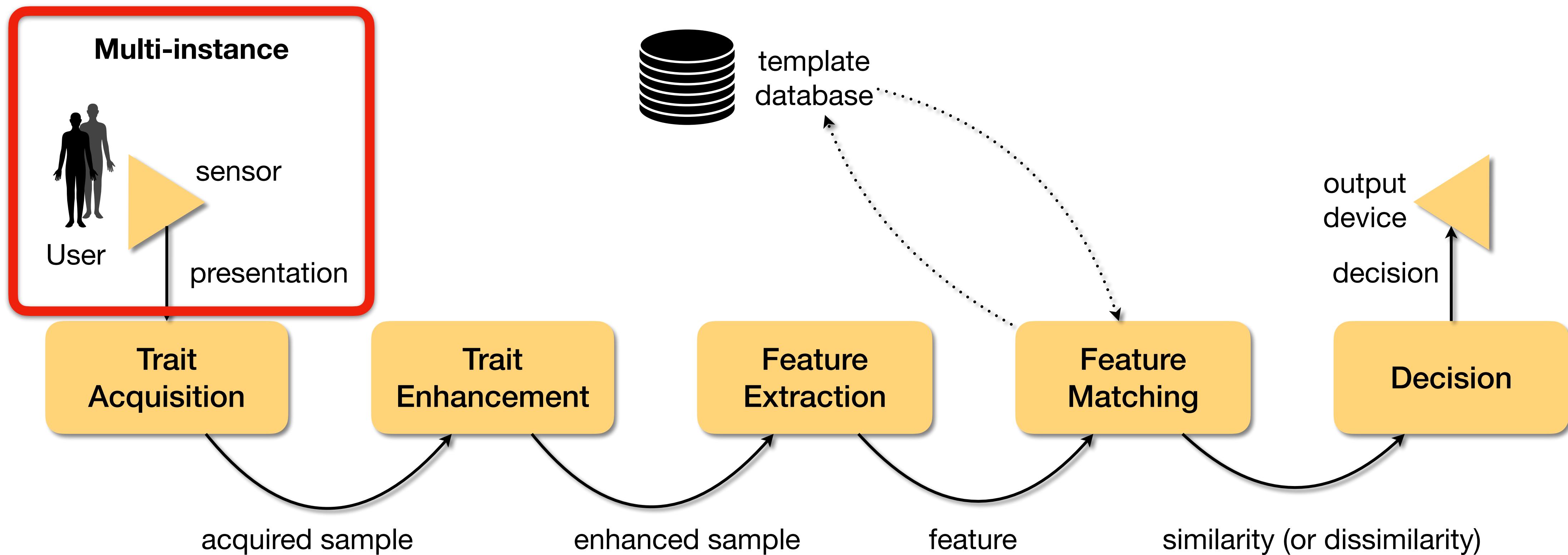
Multibiometrics

Types of Multibiometric Systems



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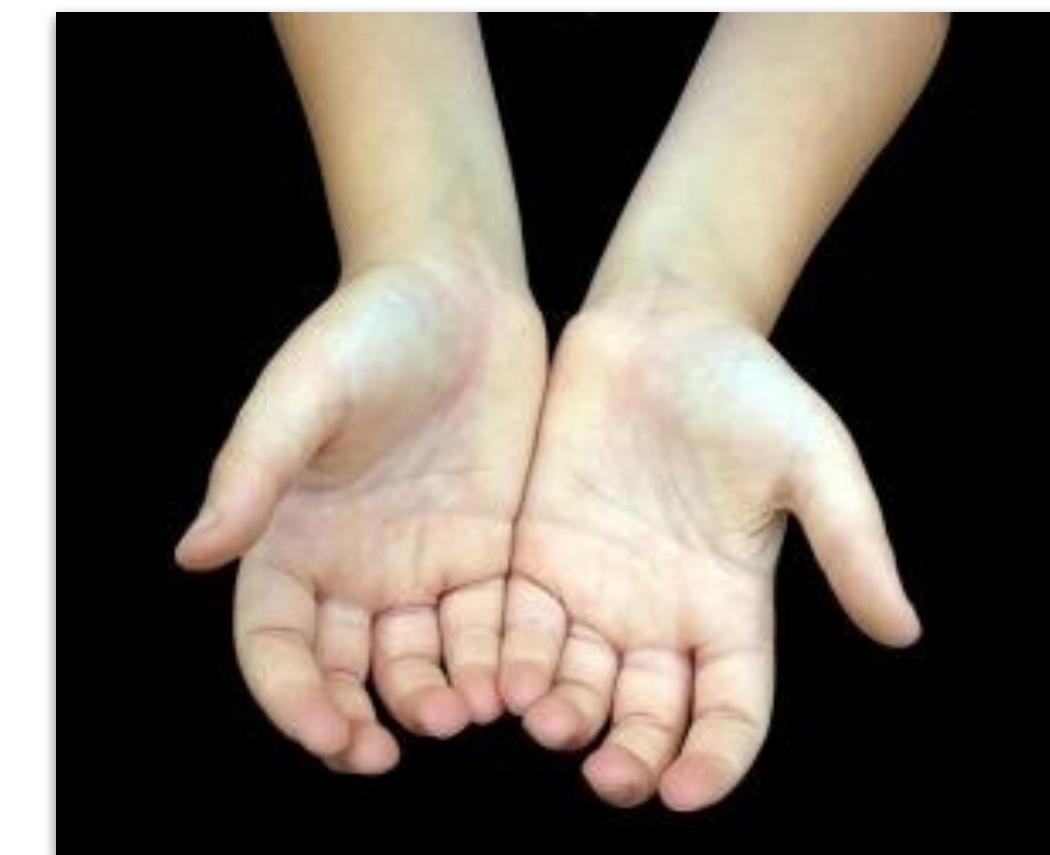
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Types of Multibiometric Systems

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Multi-instance Systems (4/5)

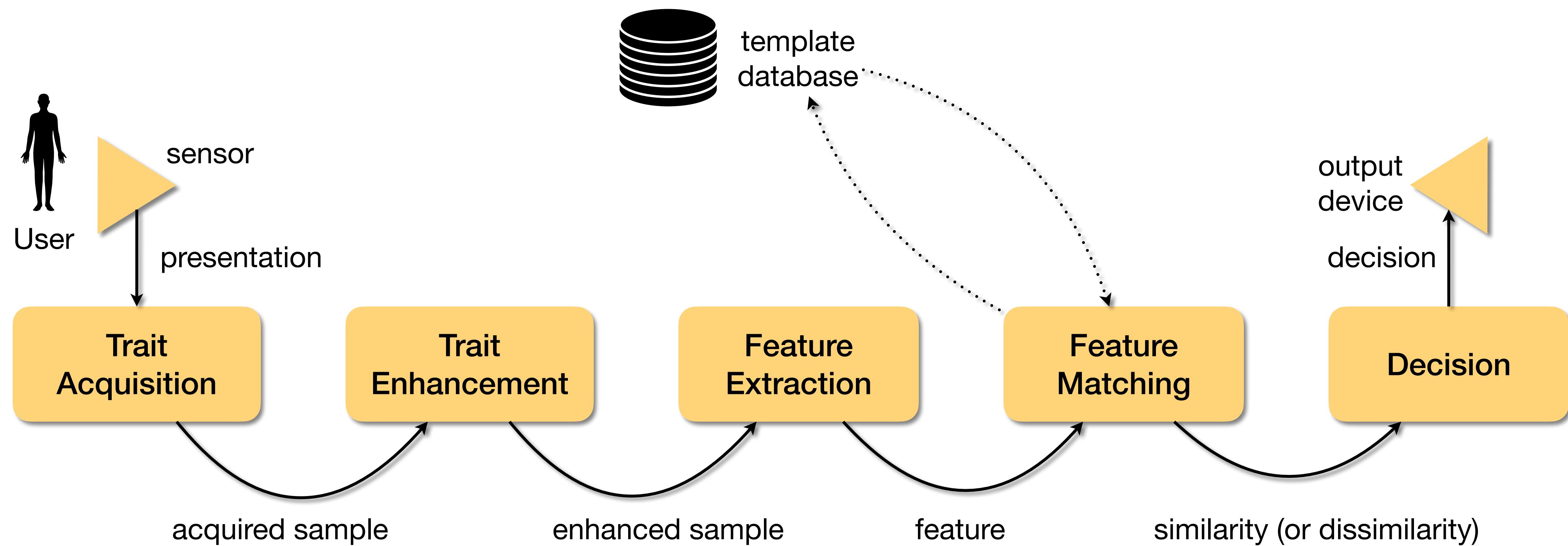
Single trait, single sensor,
multiple instances
(e.g., right and left irises,
or each one of the 10 hand fingerprints, etc.).



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

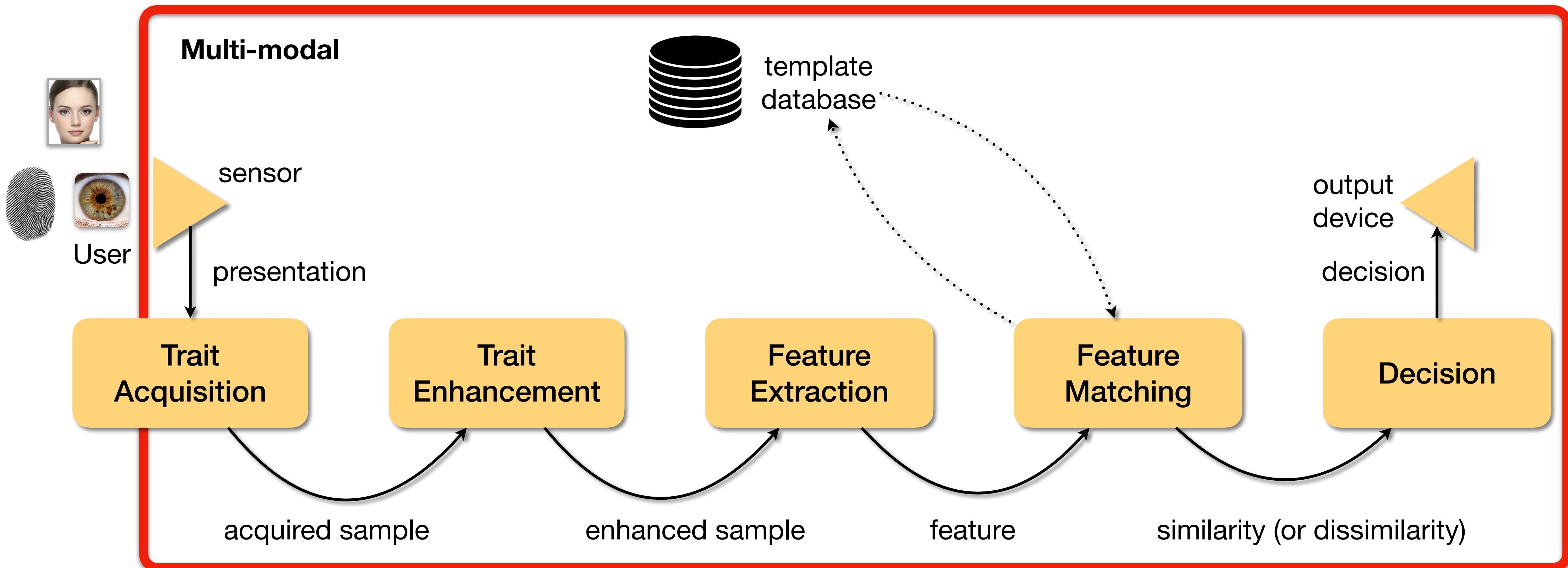
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Types of Multibiometric Systems



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Types of Multibiometric Systems



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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?

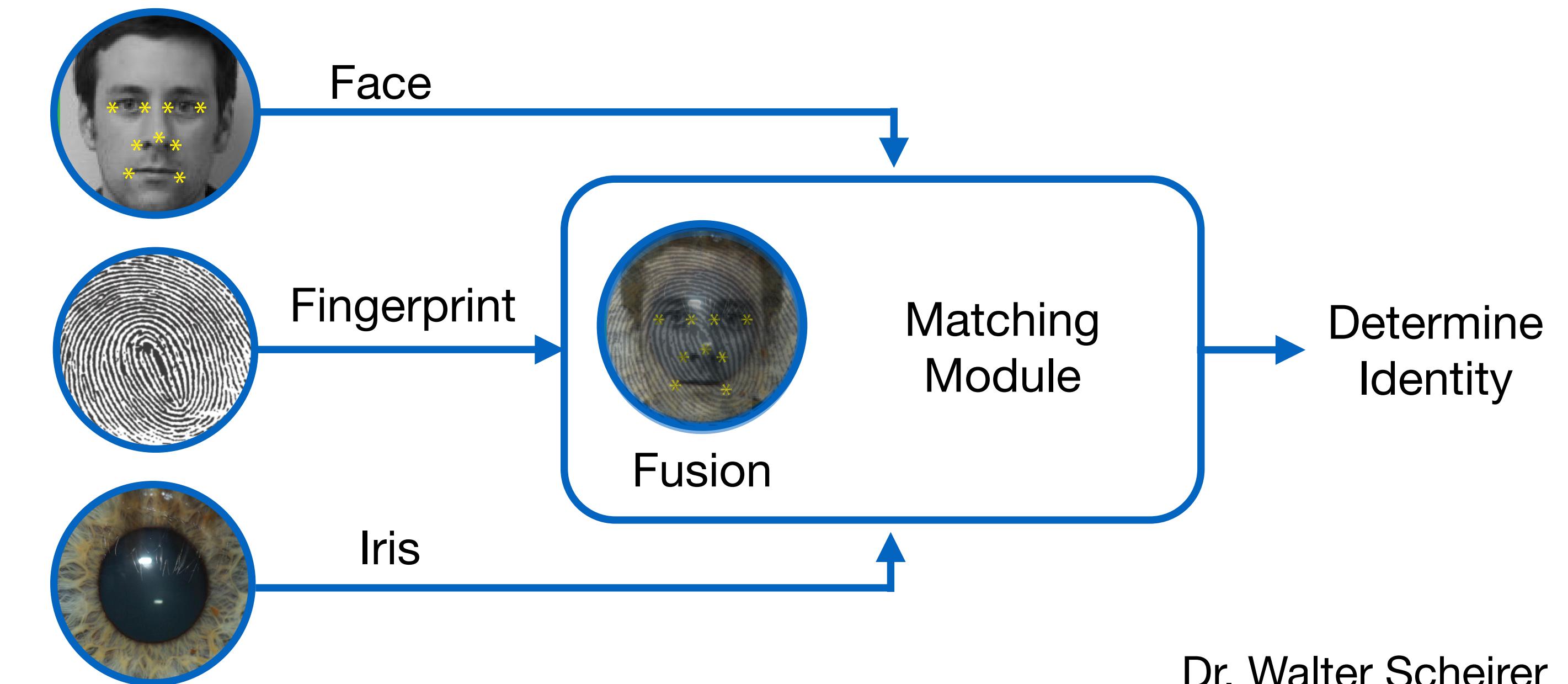
Perform data fusion!

Multibiometrics

Architectures

Parallel (1/2)

Evidence acquired from multiple sources is processed simultaneously.



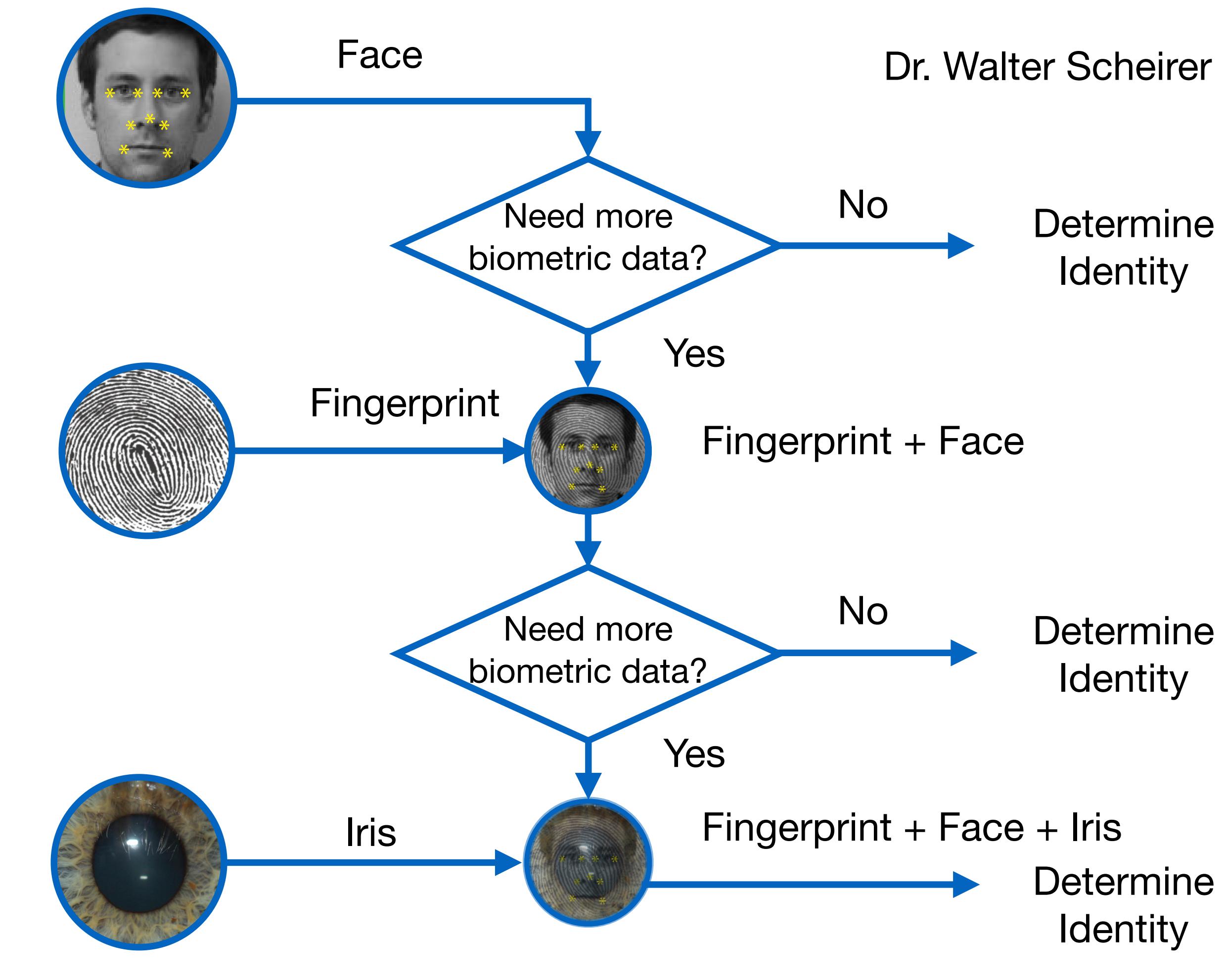
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Architectures

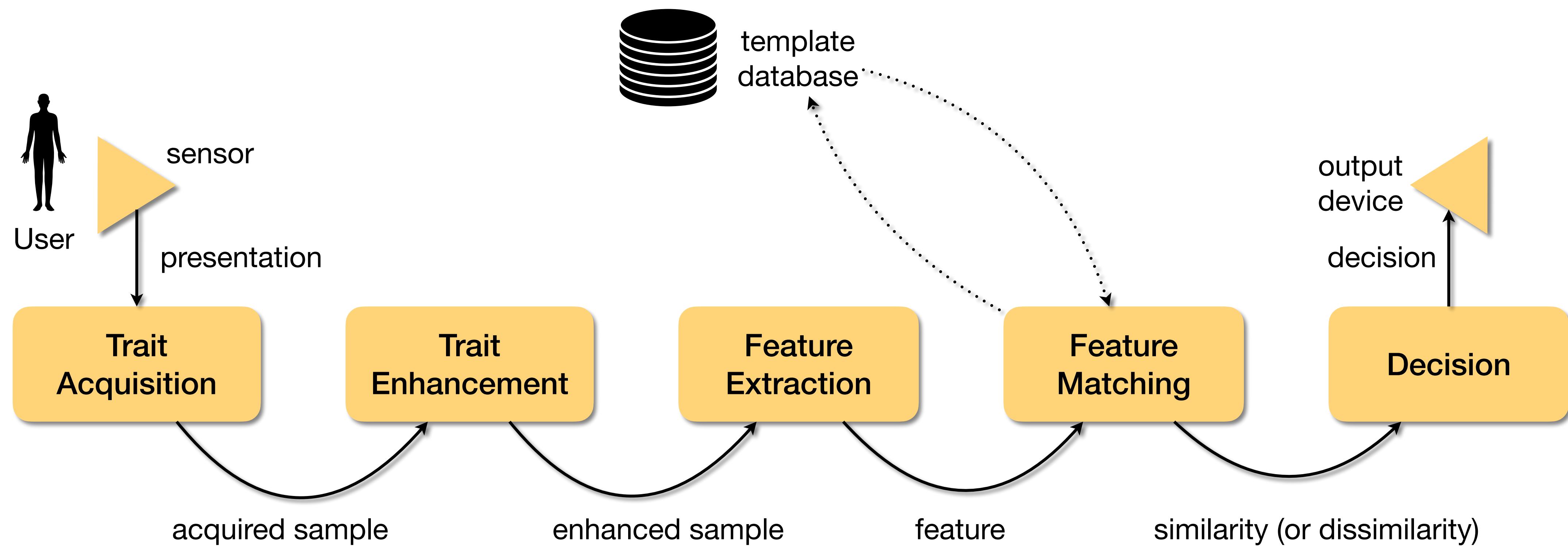
Cascade (2/2)

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



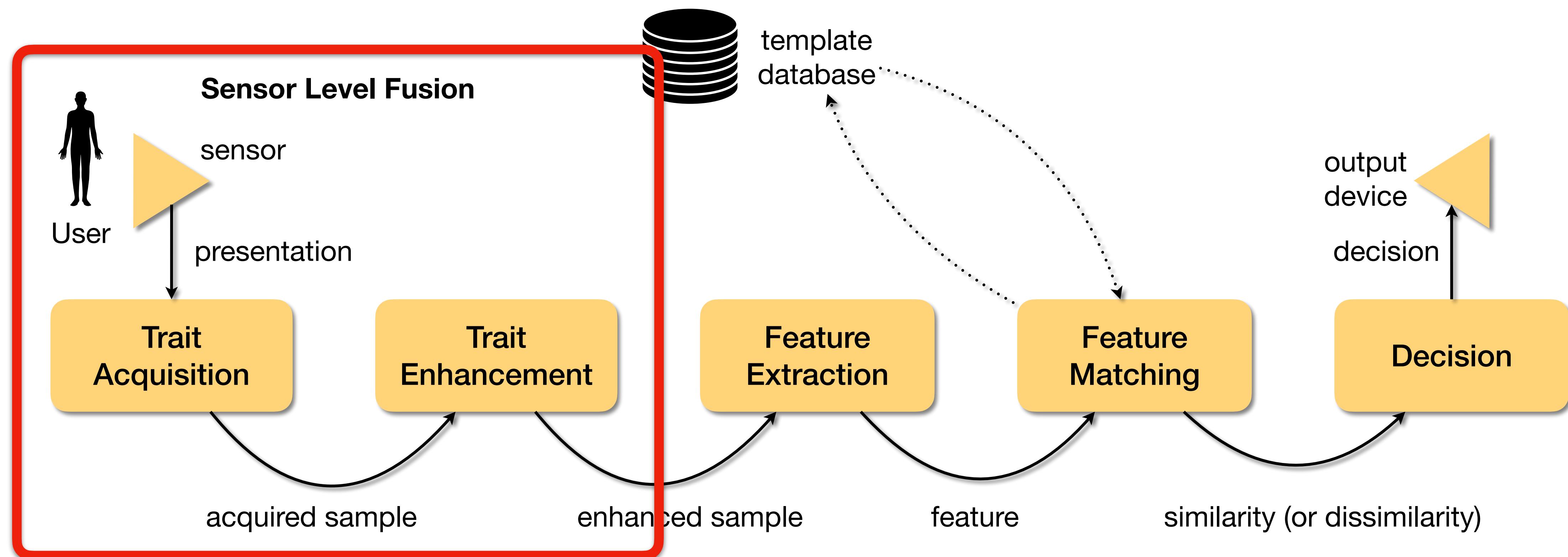
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Data Fusion Levels



Multibiometrics

Data Fusion Levels



Multibiometrics

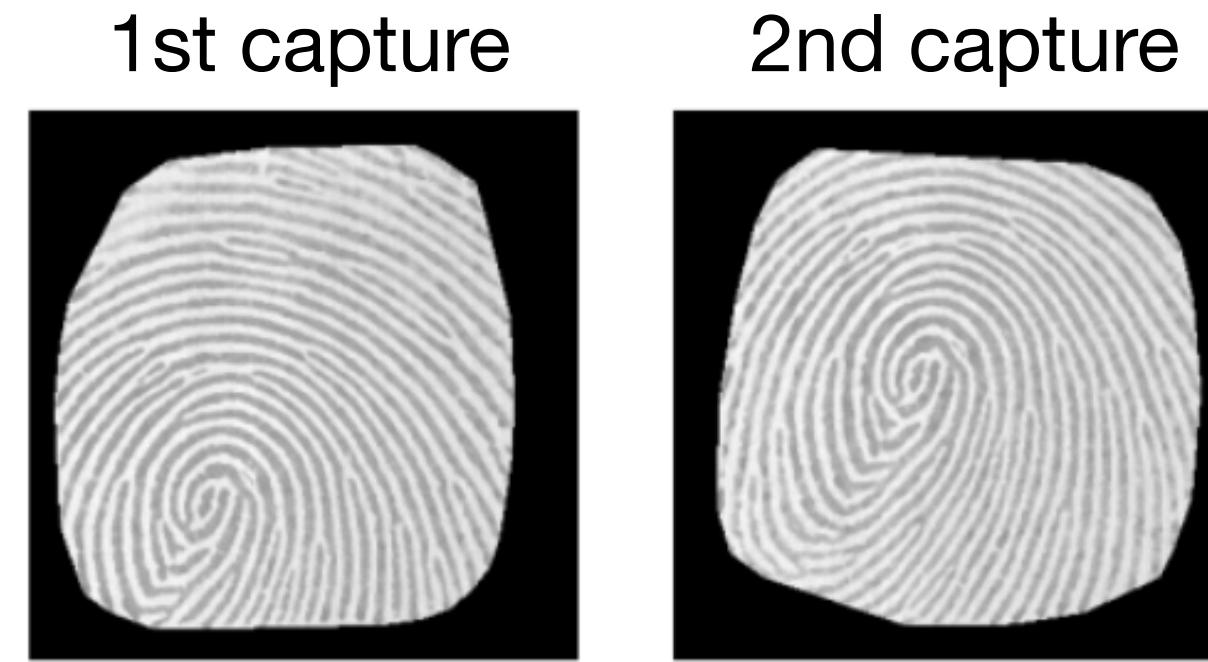
Data Fusion Levels

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

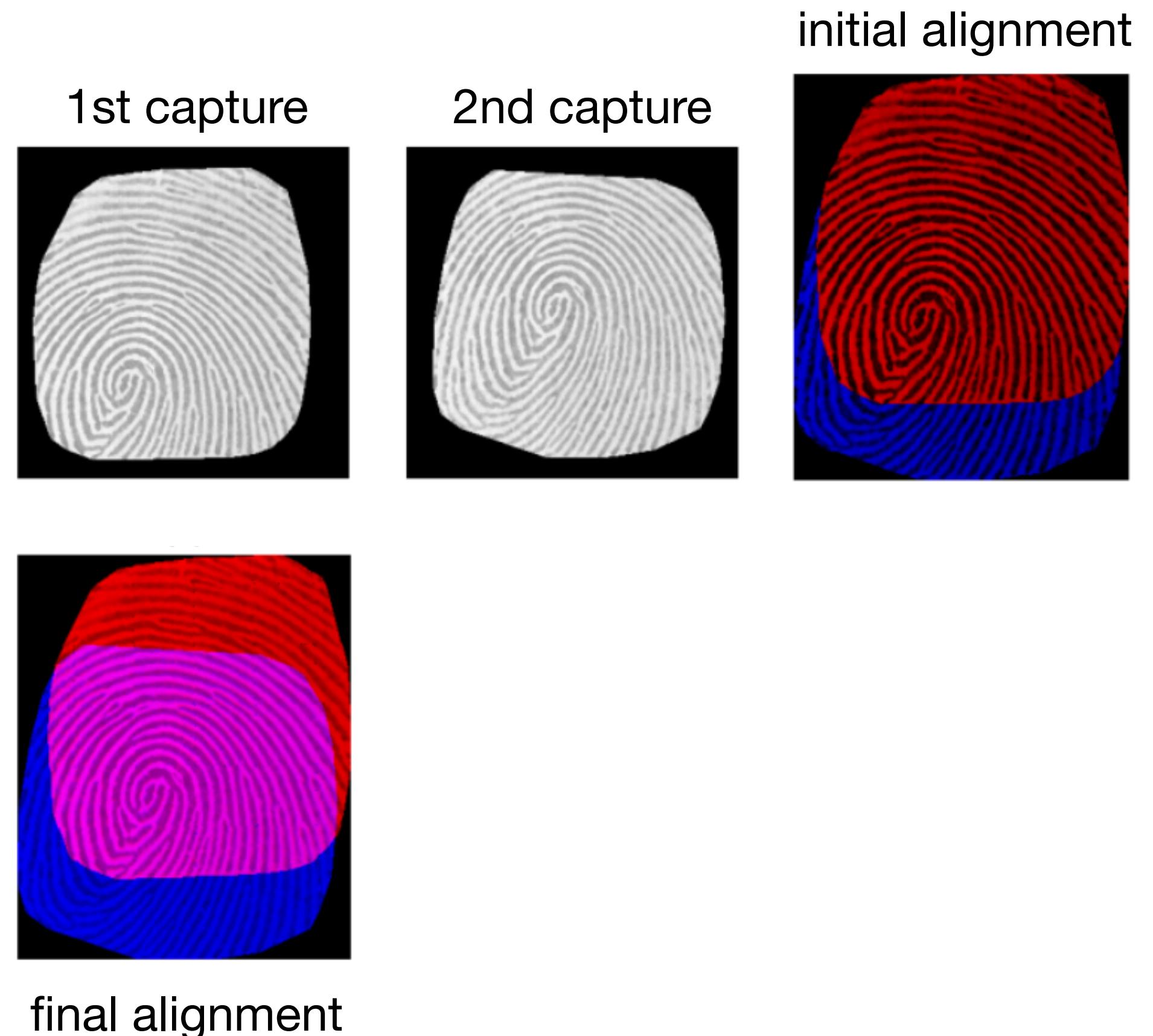
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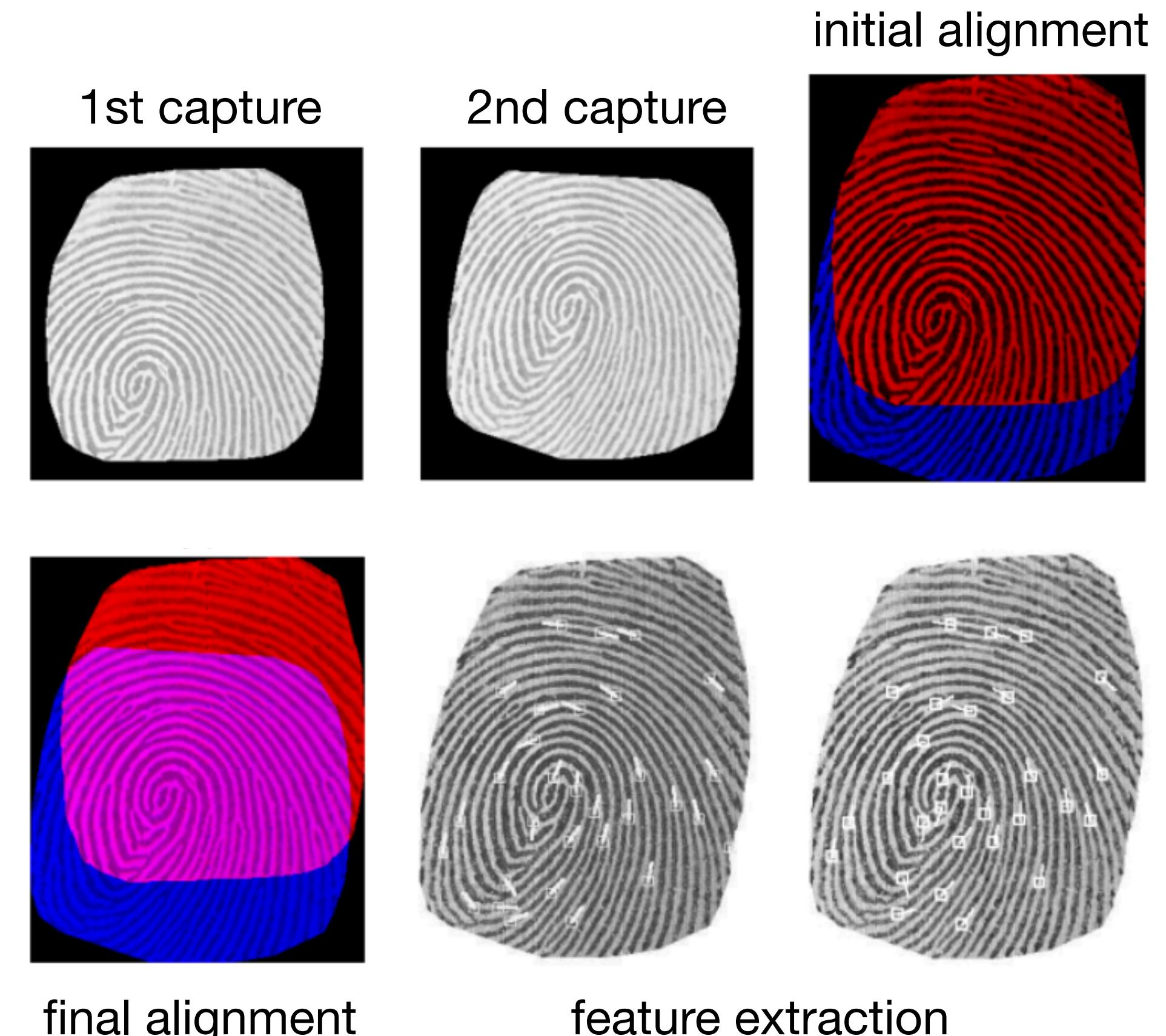
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Sensor Level Fusion

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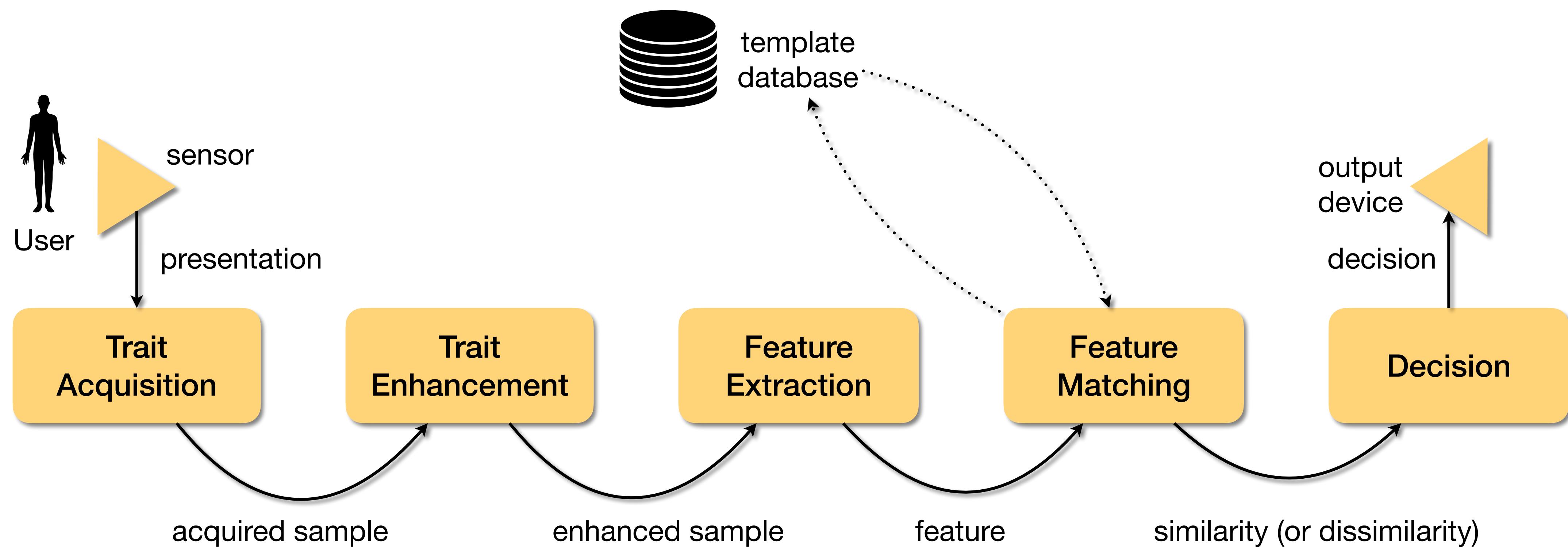
Different captures of the same fingerprint are combined to generate sample larger than sensor capacity.



Jain and Ross
Fingerprint Mosaicking
ICASSP 2002

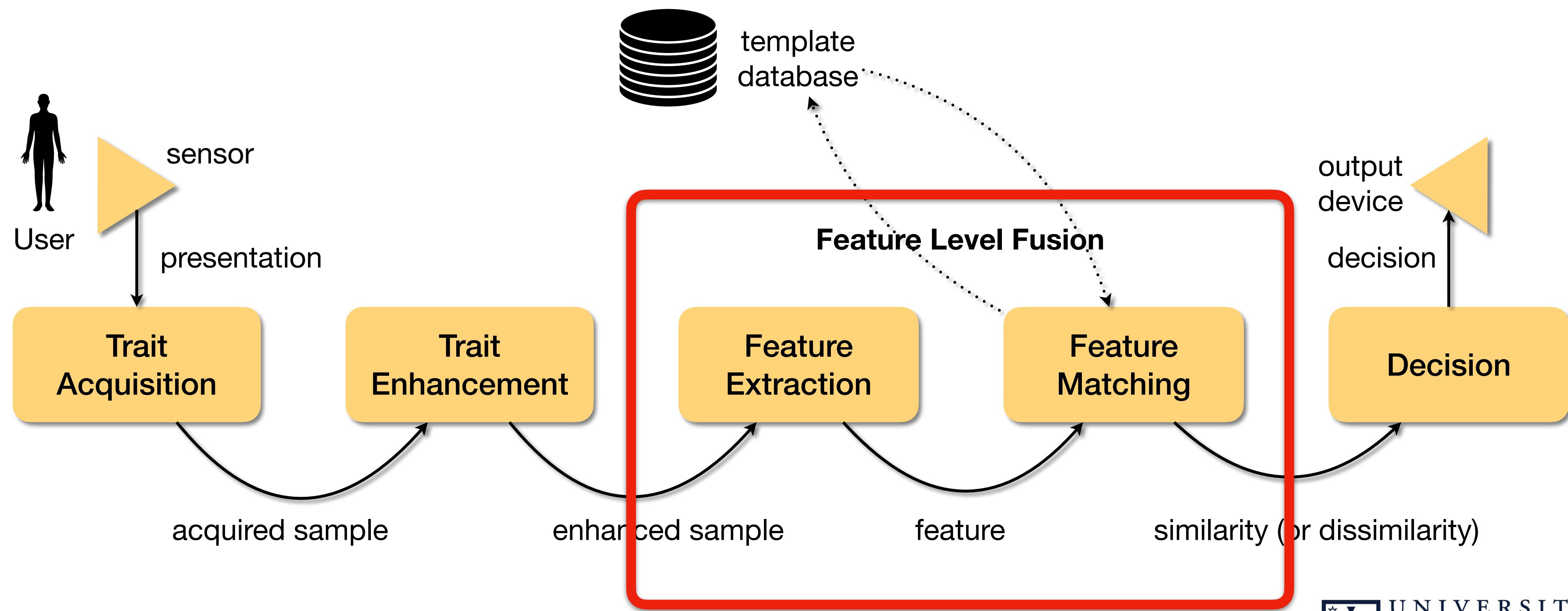
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Data Fusion Levels



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Data Fusion Levels

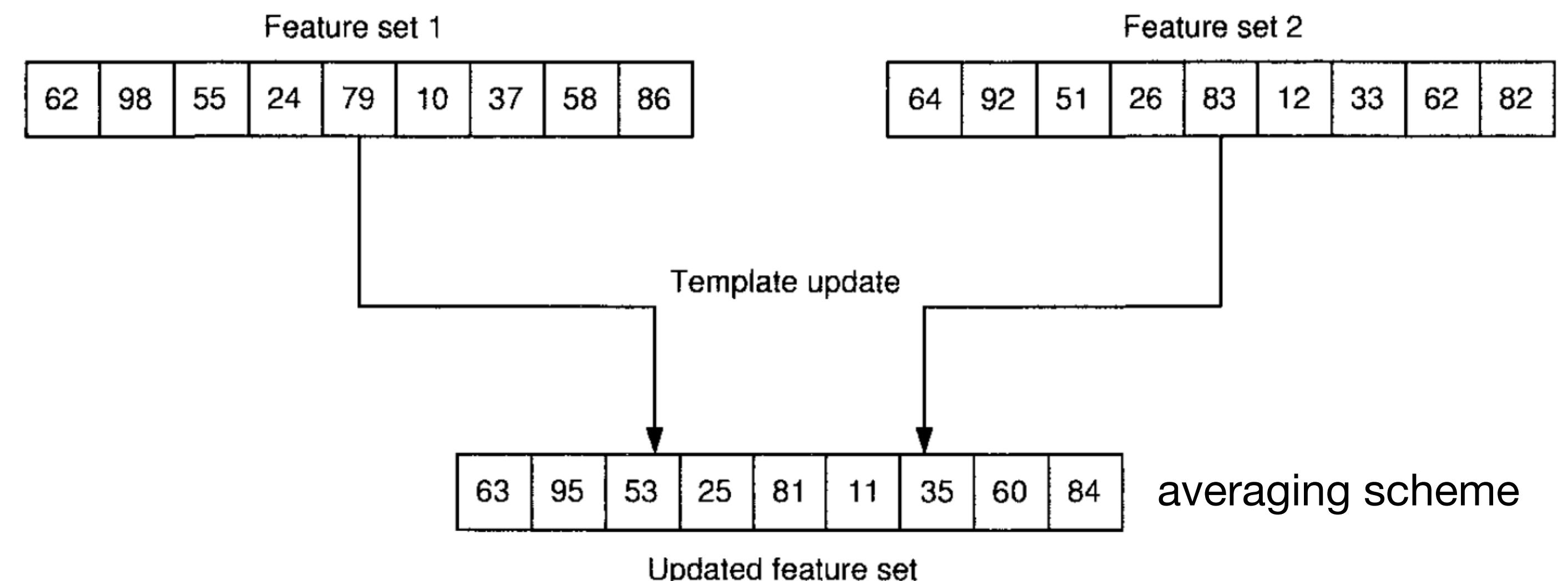


Multibiometrics

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.

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	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.

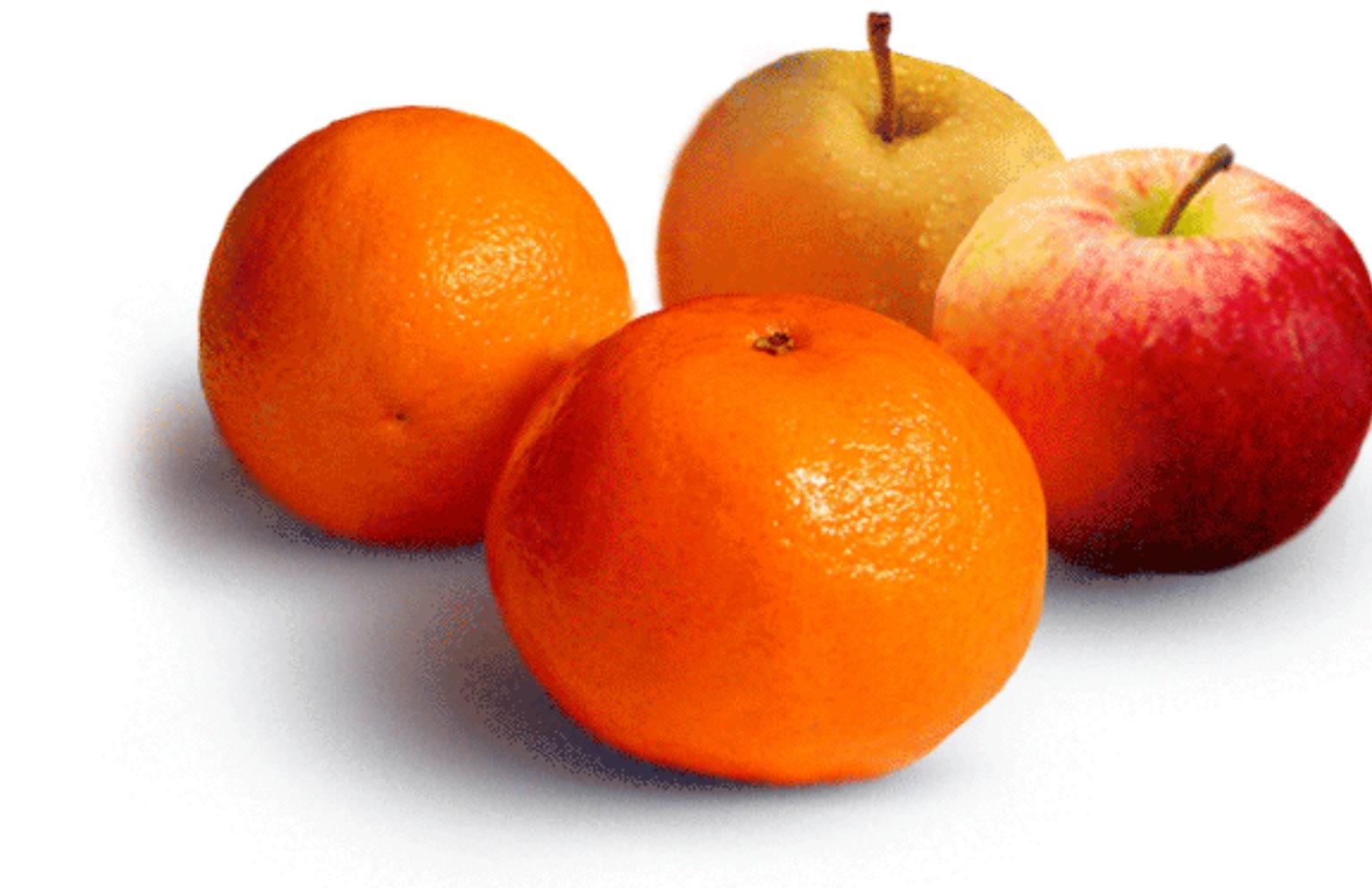
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Data Fusion Levels

Feature Level Fusion Challenges

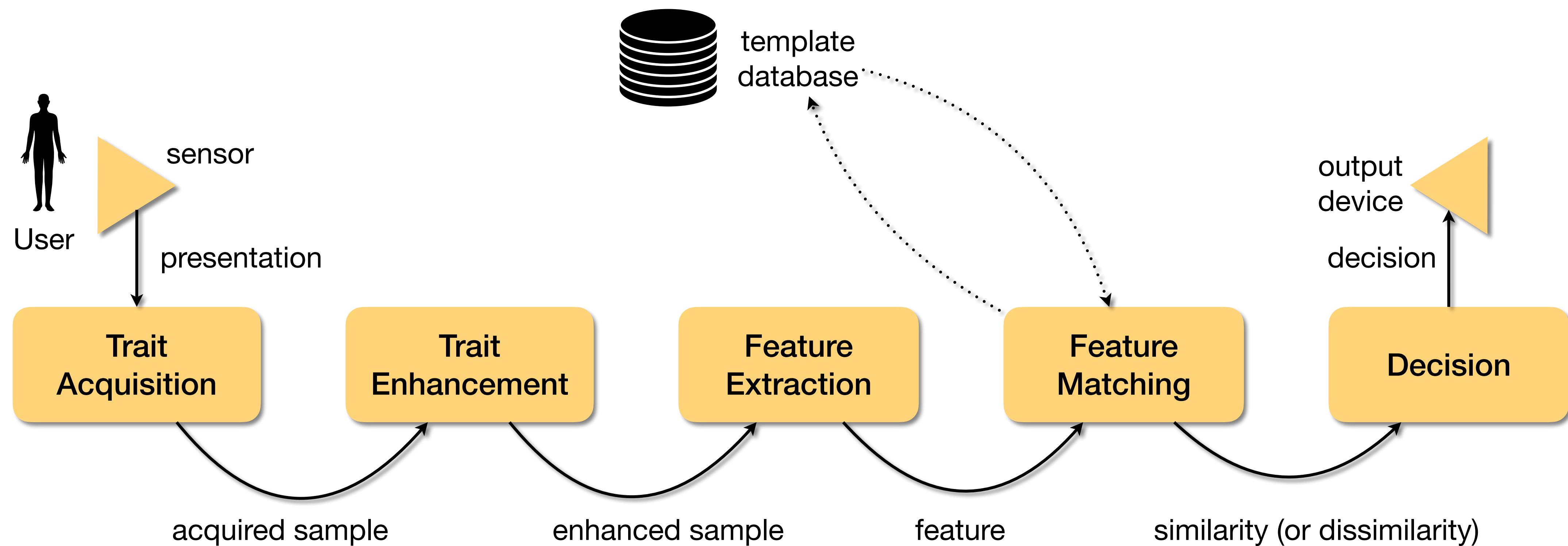
How to combine features of different nature?
(e.g., different domains, different scales, different ranges of values, etc.).

Typical solutions: **concatenation, normalization.**
Caution: too-large vectors will suffer from the **curse of dimensionality**.



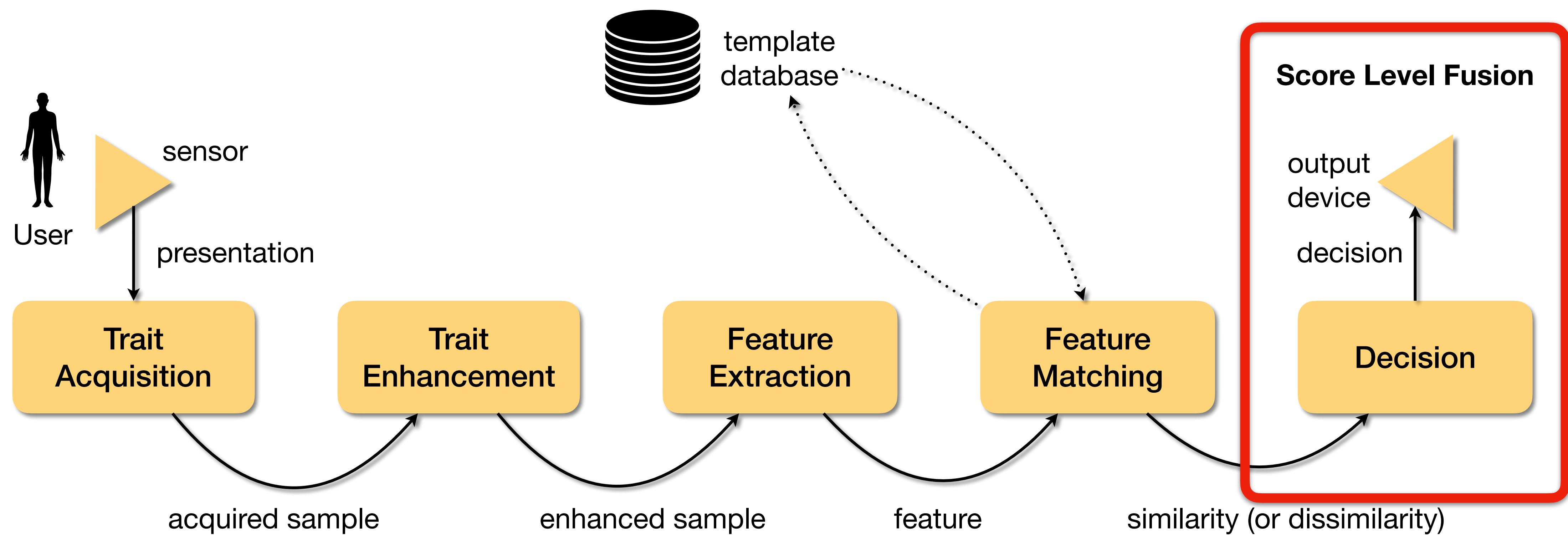
Multibiometrics

Data Fusion Levels



Multibiometrics

Data Fusion Levels



Multibiometrics

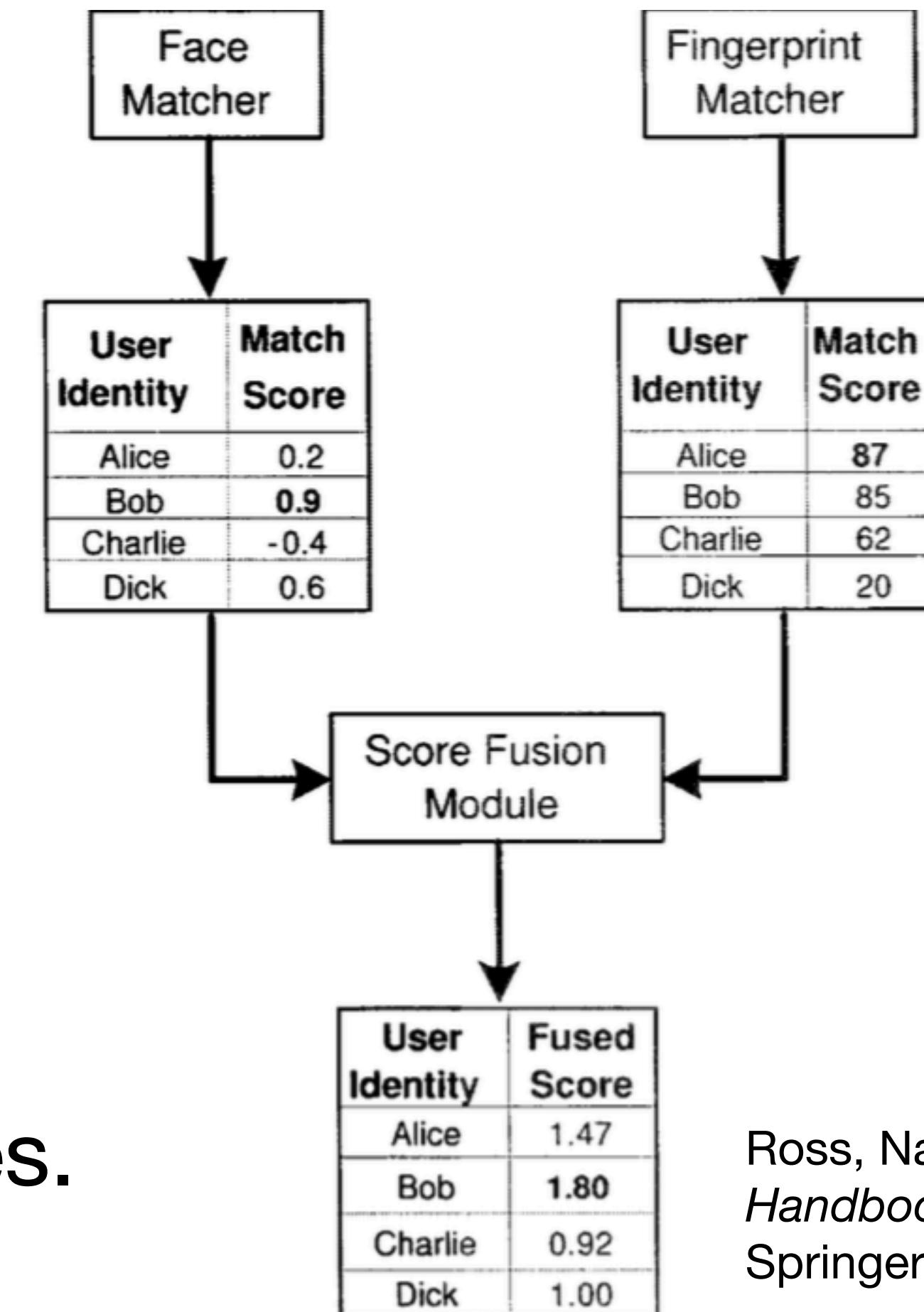
Data Fusion Levels

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

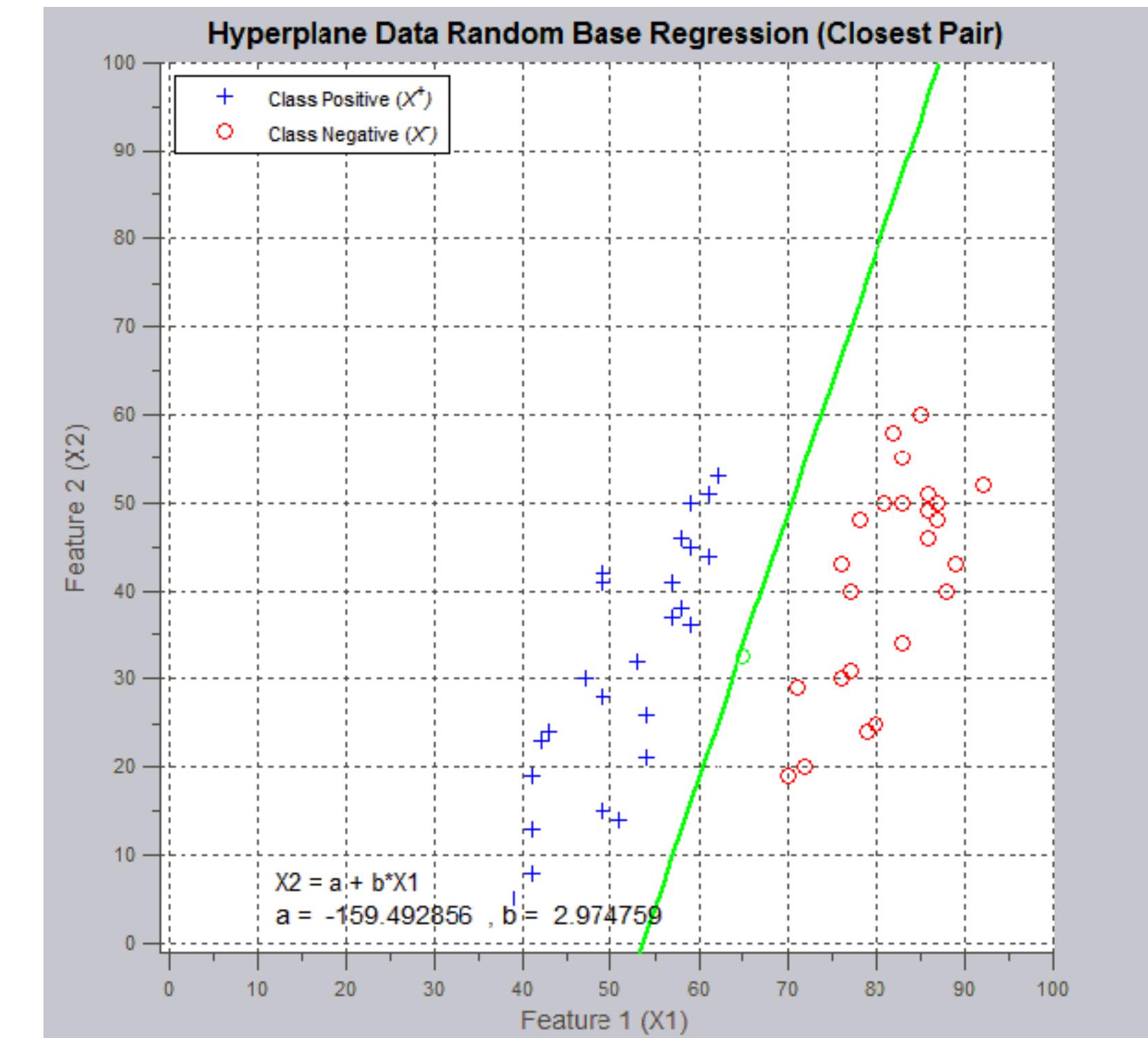
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Data Fusion Levels

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	X	Non-Match		“Ursula”
AND		“Ursula”		“Ursula”
OR	X	Non-Match		“Ursula”
		“Ursula”		“Ursula”

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Data Fusion Levels

Score Level Fusion
Discriminative Approaches

Examples:
Majority Voting.

Face



“Gudrun”
“Ursula”

Fingerprint



“Ursula”

Iris



“Ursula”

Decision

$\text{votes} = 2$
Ursula

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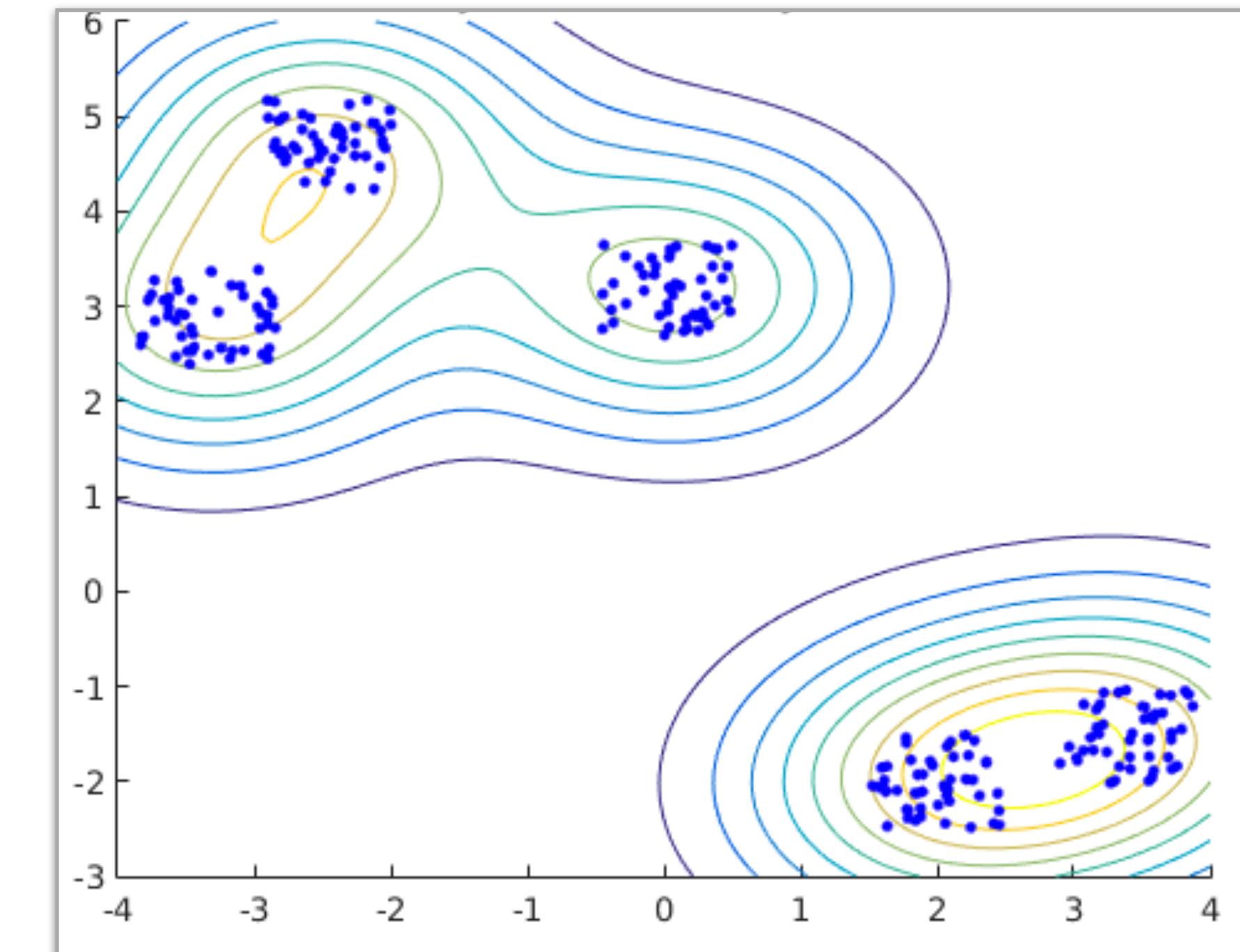
Multibiometrics

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.



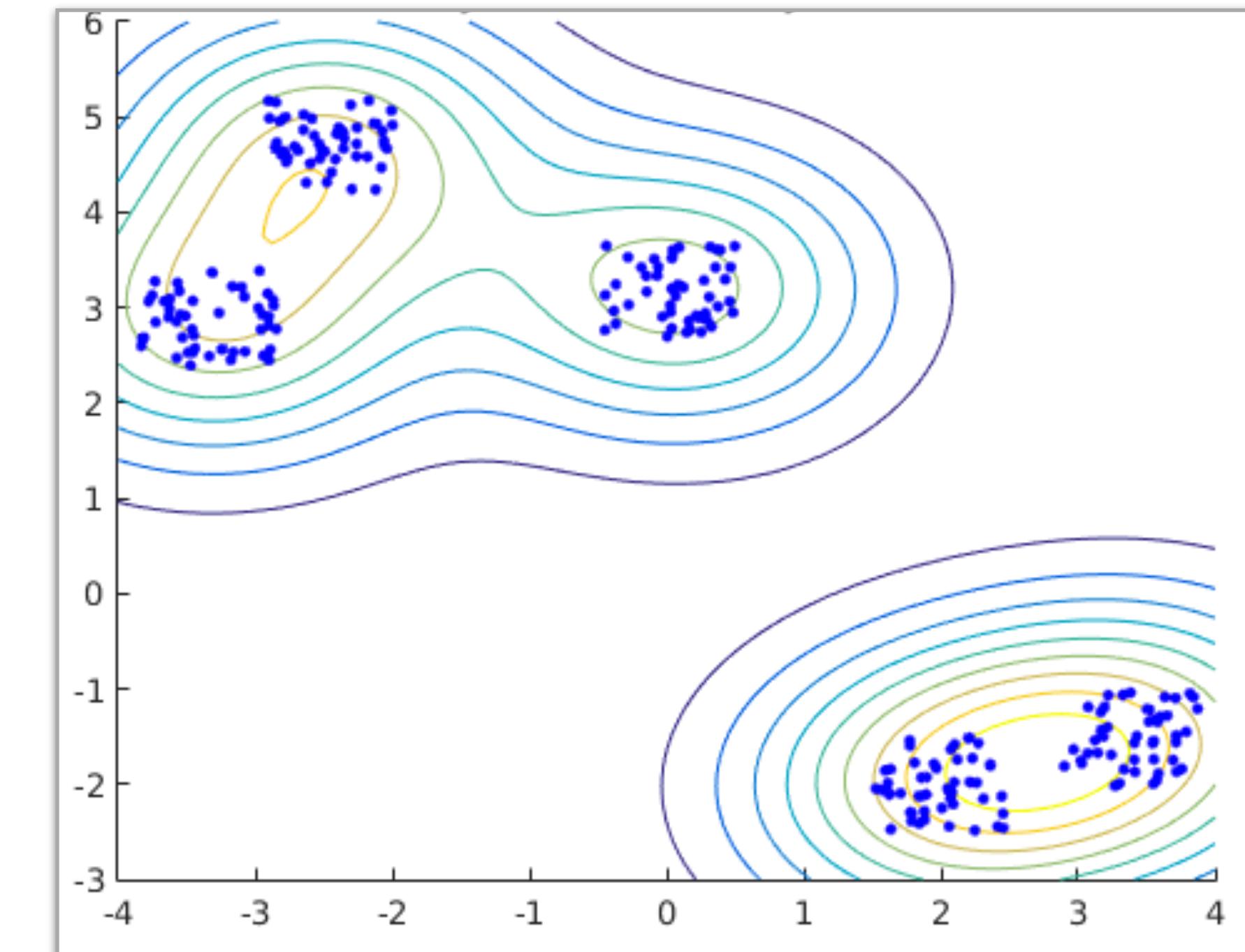
Multibiometrics

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

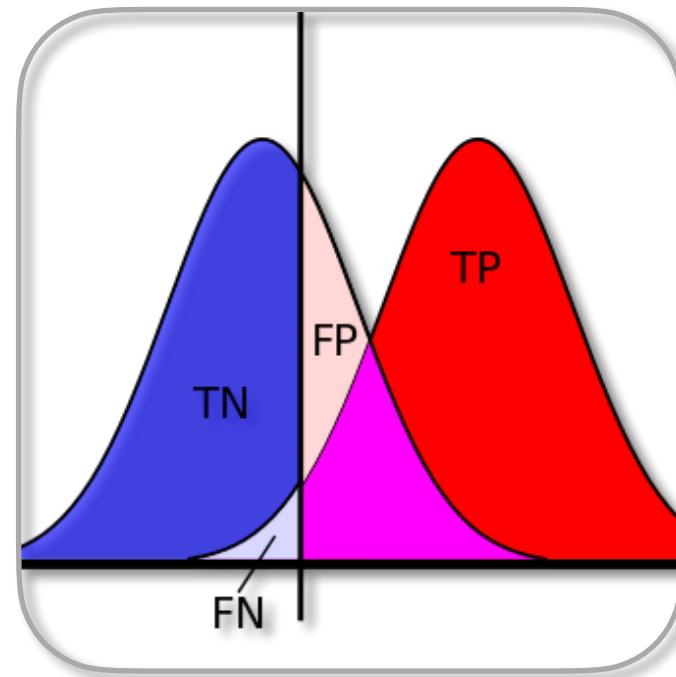
Pros

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.

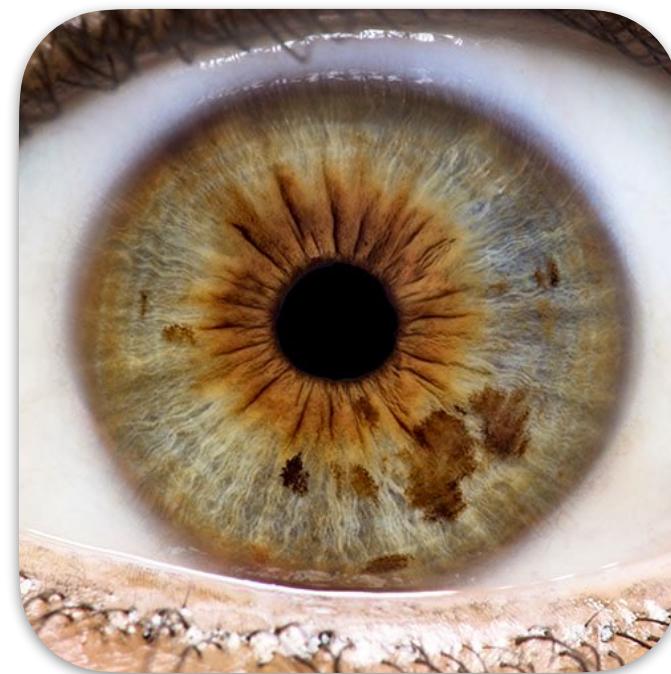


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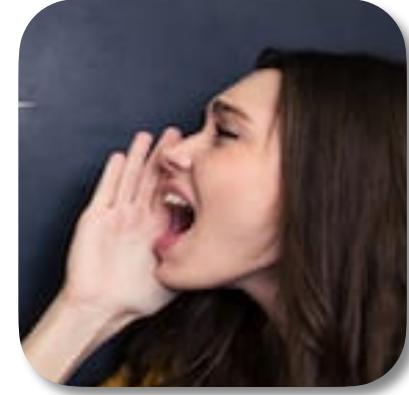
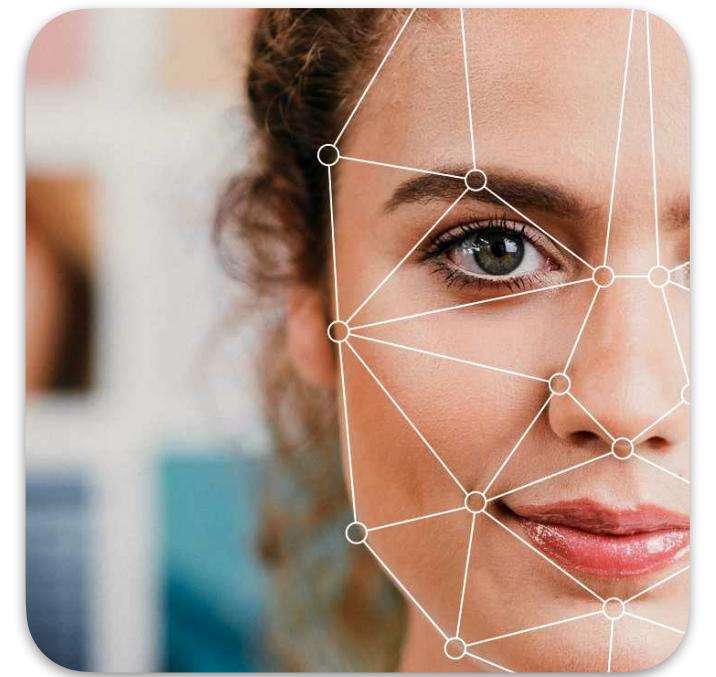
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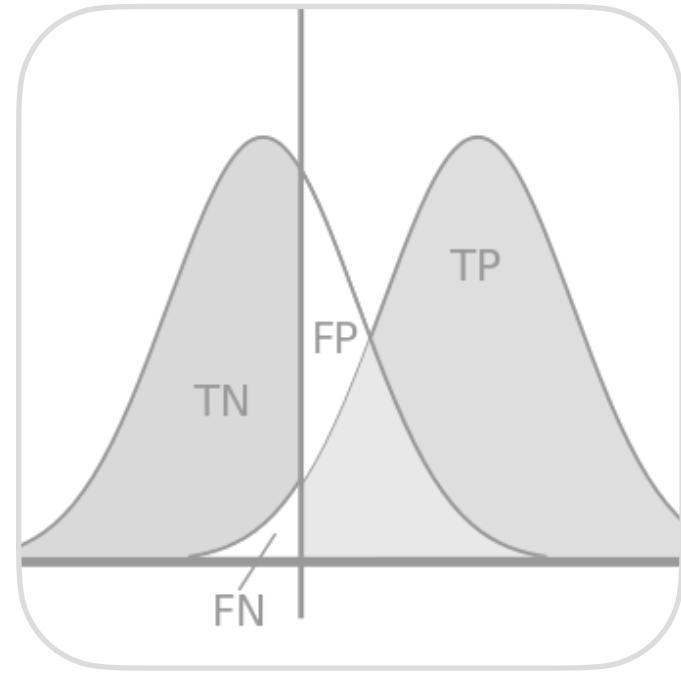
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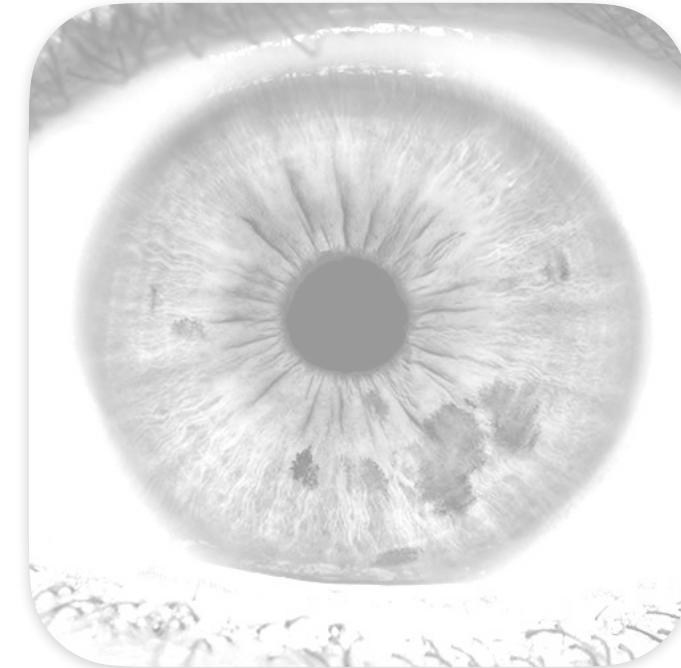
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S'up Next?

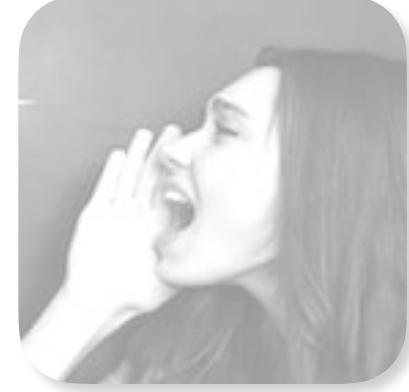
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Core Traits (3)
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Alternative Traits and
Fusion
Concepts



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Past Talk

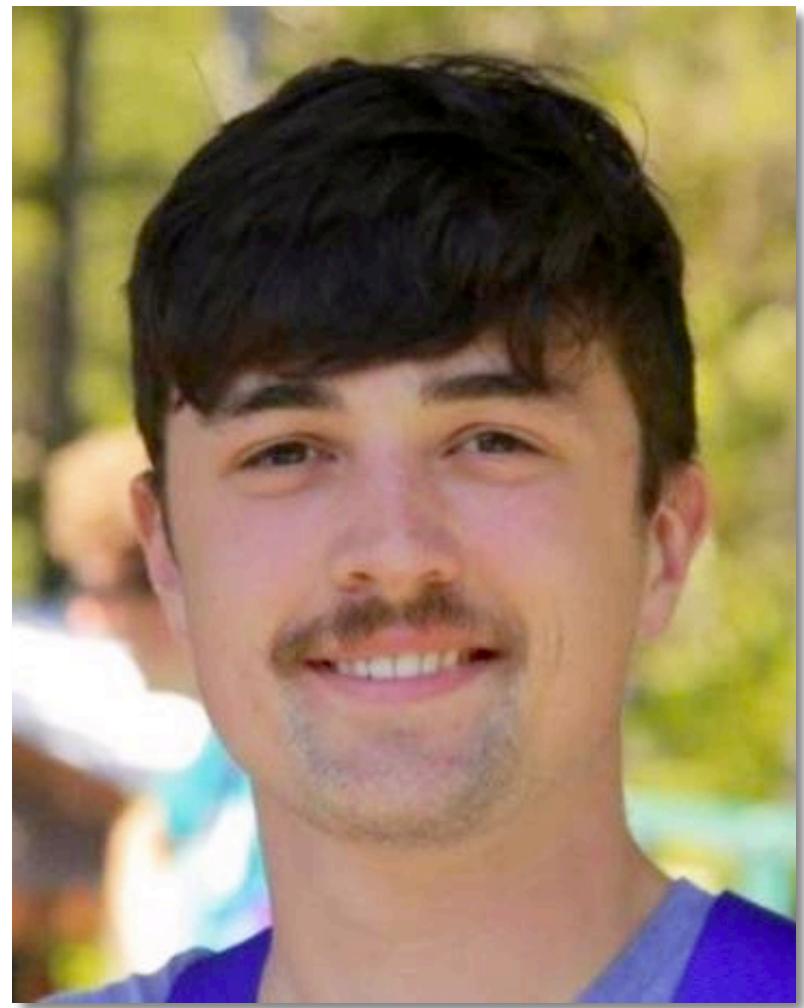


Dr. Andrey Kuehlkamp

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

*Diverse Aspects in Advancing Iris
Recognition Systems*

Next Talk



Mr. Aidan Boyd
<https://github.com/BoydAidan>

Using human perception to train better CNNs