

# Basics II

COMP 388-002/488-002 Biometrics

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Fall 2025



**LOYOLA**  
UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

# Today we will...

## *Discuss*

Biometric systems and their errors.

Metrics to compare Biometric systems.

# Today's Attendance

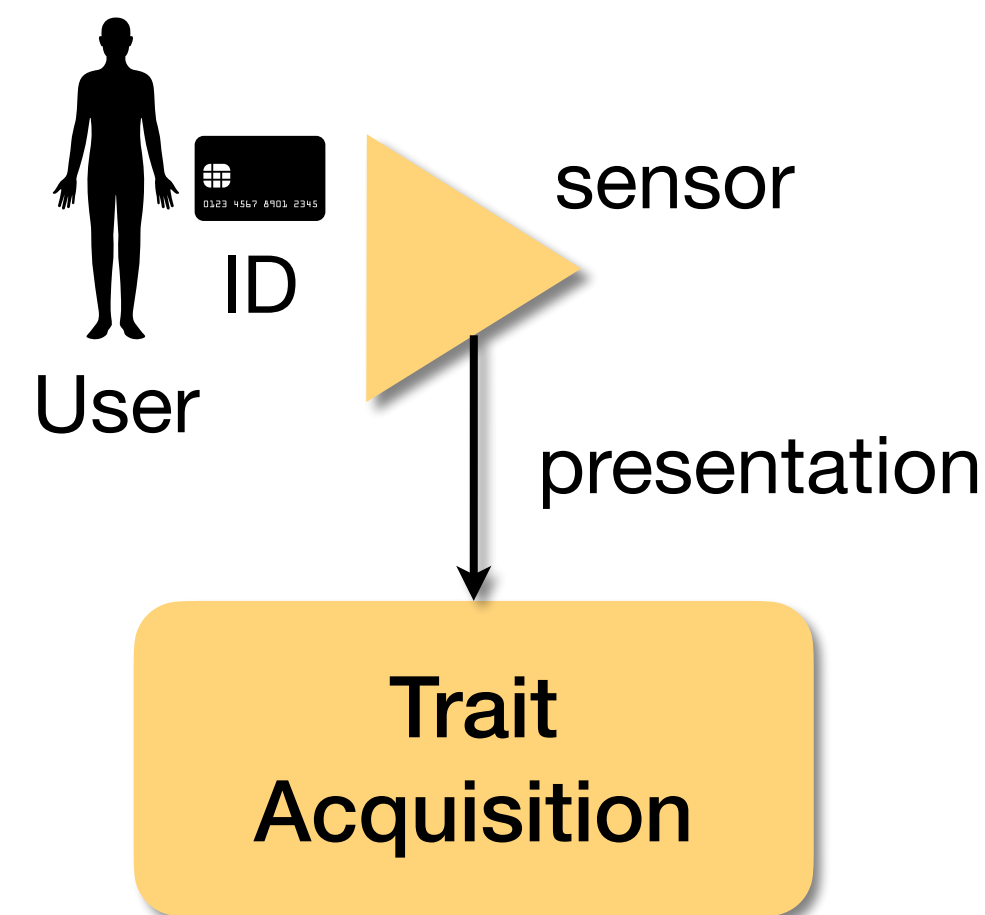
**Please fill out the form**

[forms.gle/3ejMkRF21jurS3Ws6](https://forms.gle/3ejMkRF21jurS3Ws6)



# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment



## Trait Acquisition

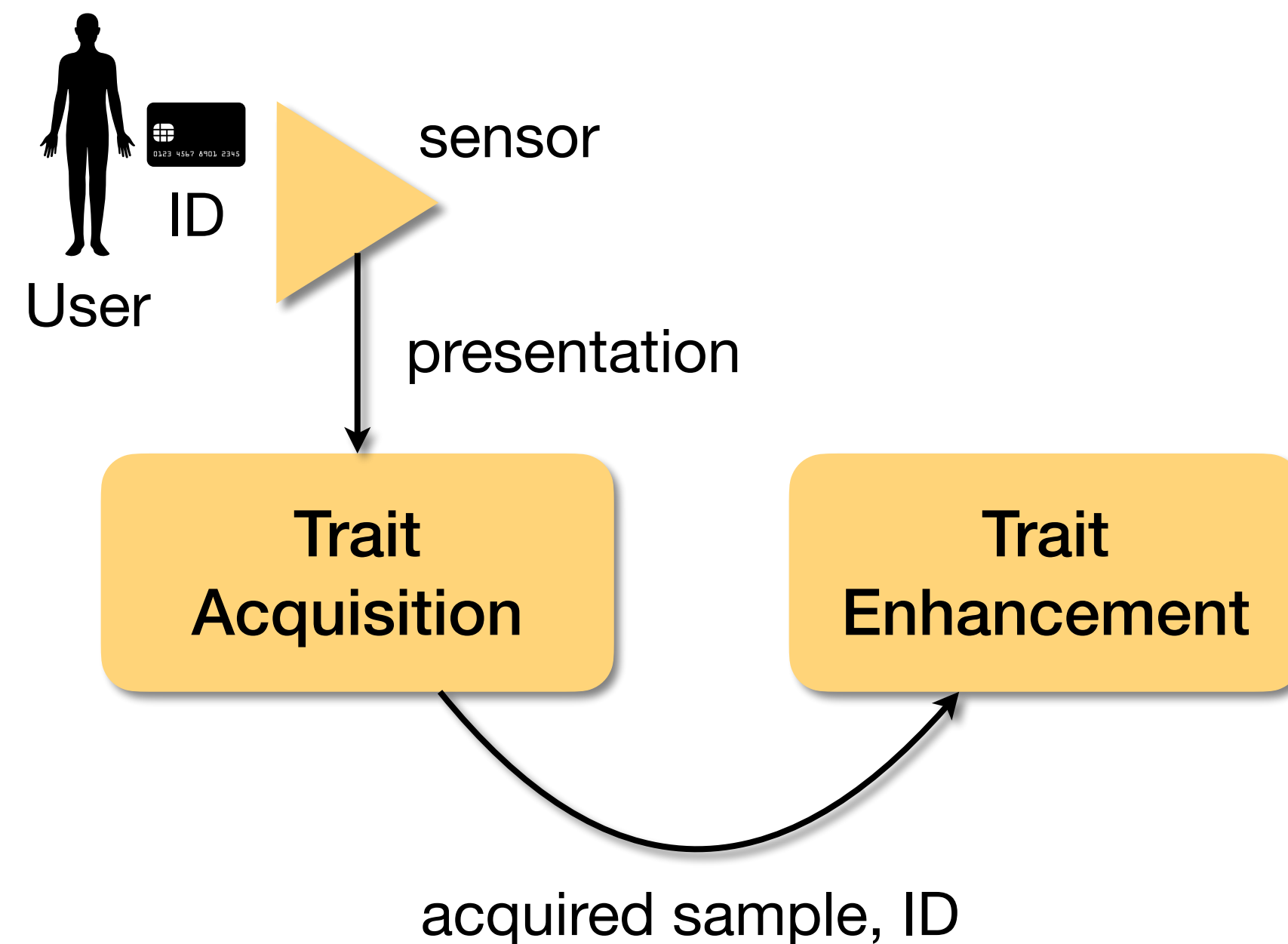
We'll have data-collection classes.  
We'll use real-world sensors.

## What to observe?

Sensors have different **quality**  
(in terms of precision, resolution,  
presence of noise, and usability)

# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment

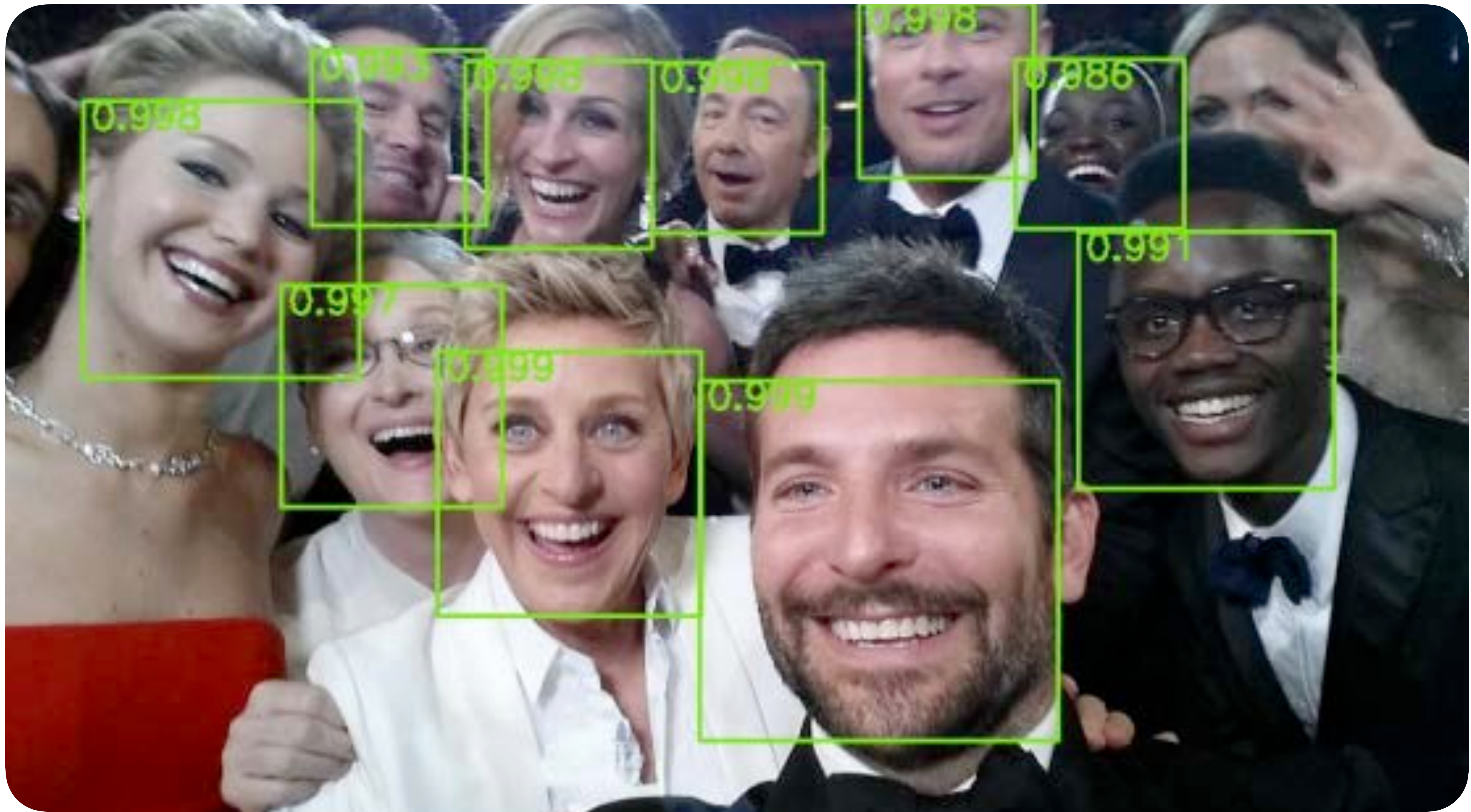


## Trait Enhancement

Noise removal.

Operations to keep only **essential** information (consider universality, uniqueness, permanence, circumvention, and performance).





0.998

0.995

0.998

0.998

0.998

0.986

0.997

0.999

0.999

0.991



Load irises

Load examination

Save examination

Save report

Quit program

Brightness



Contrast



Sharpening



Segment iris

Brightness



Contrast



Sharpening



Segment iris



1x



### Human-Interpretable Features

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TSHEPII	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Matched	-	0	+	out of 0
	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Unmatched	-	1	+	out of 0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SURF	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Matched	-	0	+	out of 0
	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Unmatched	-	1	+	out of 0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crypts	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Matched	-	0	+	out of 0

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MSER	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Matched	-	0	+	out of 0
	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Unmatched	-	1	+	out of 0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SIFT	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Matched	-	0	+	out of 0
	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Unmatched	-	1	+	out of 0

Undo last removal

### Manual Annotation

Annotate...

☒ Matching Regions ☒ Non-Matching Regions

☒ Show Matching Regions ☒ Show Non-Matching Regions

### Non-Human-Interpretable Features

Gabor Filters

thr: 0.4461

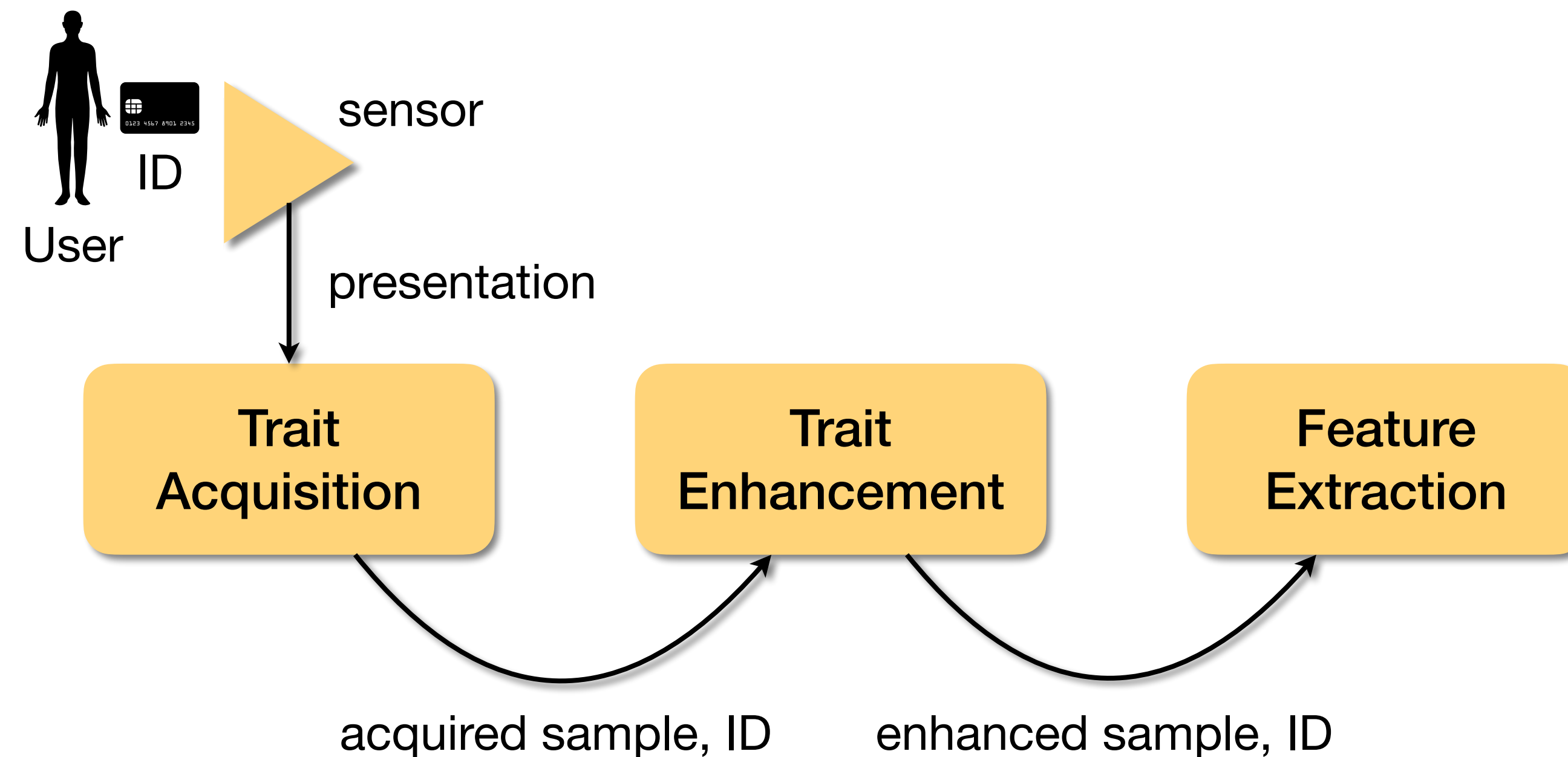
BSIF Filters

thr: 0.4216

### Global match score

# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Modules



## Feature Extraction

Compact but expressive digital representation of the trait.

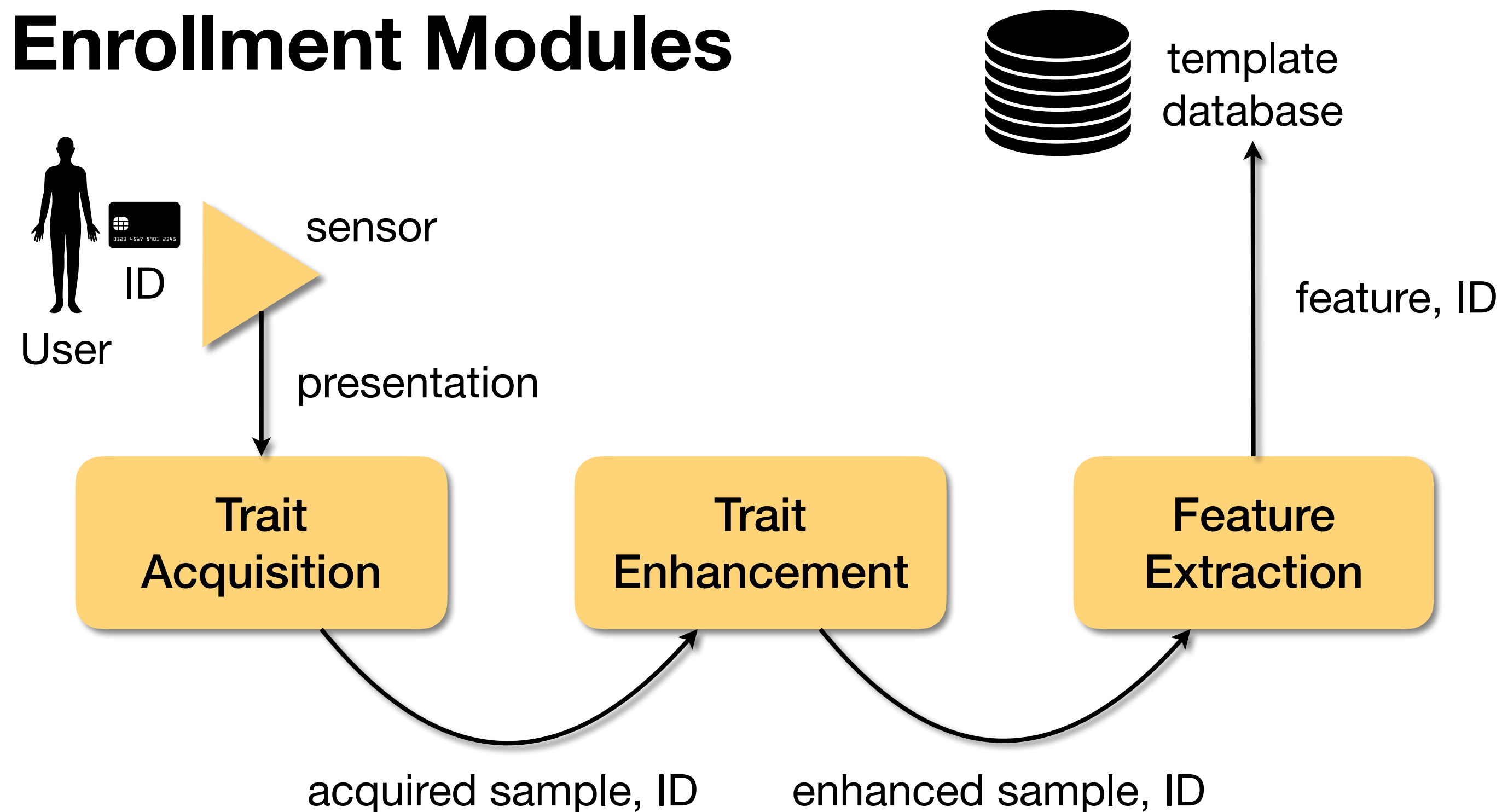
## Types

**Handcrafted** or **learned** with machine learning.  
We'll see both cases.



# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Modules

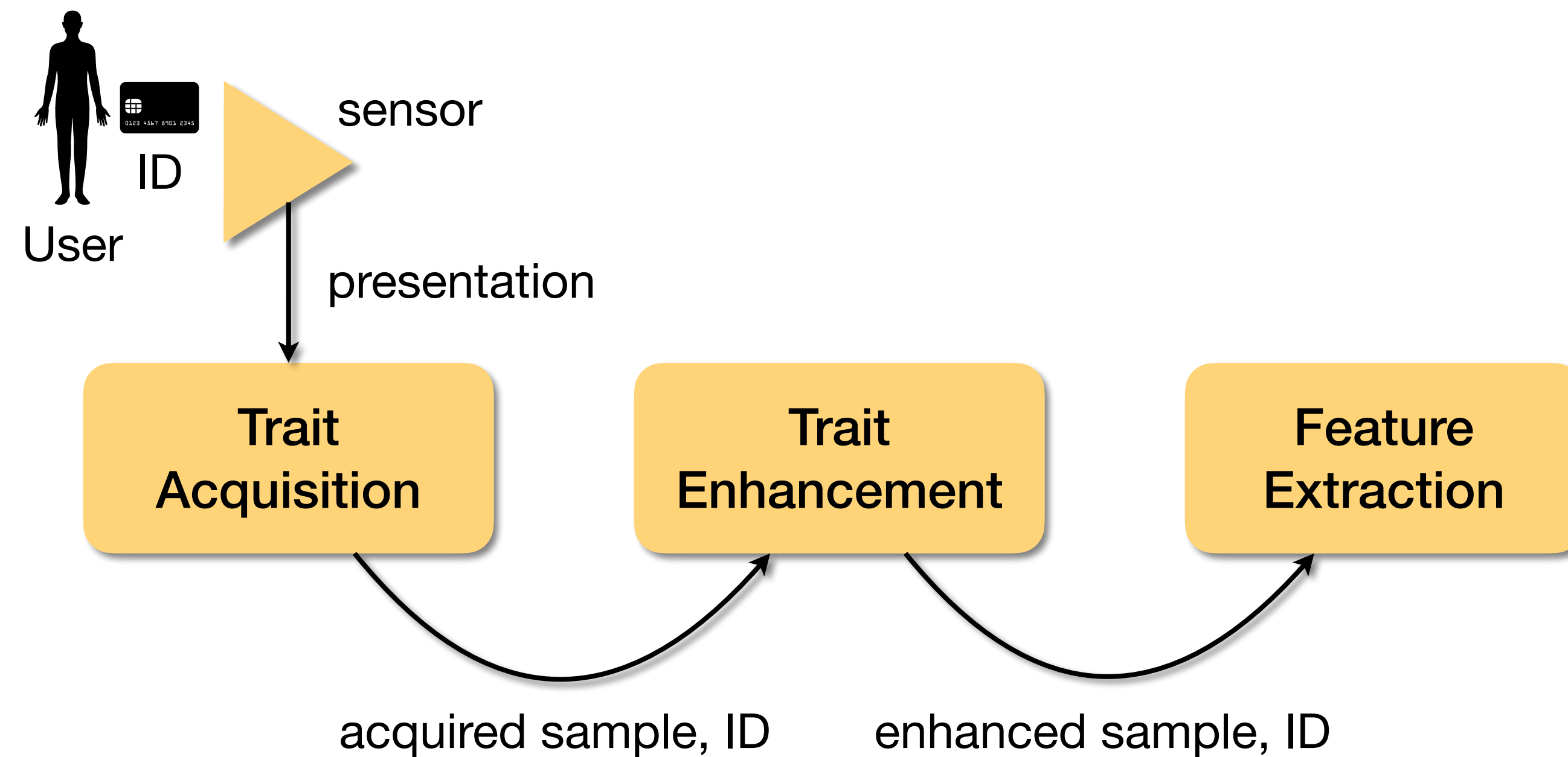


## Template Database

It inherits all the security and privacy issues from database systems. Be careful with invasions, leaks, etc.

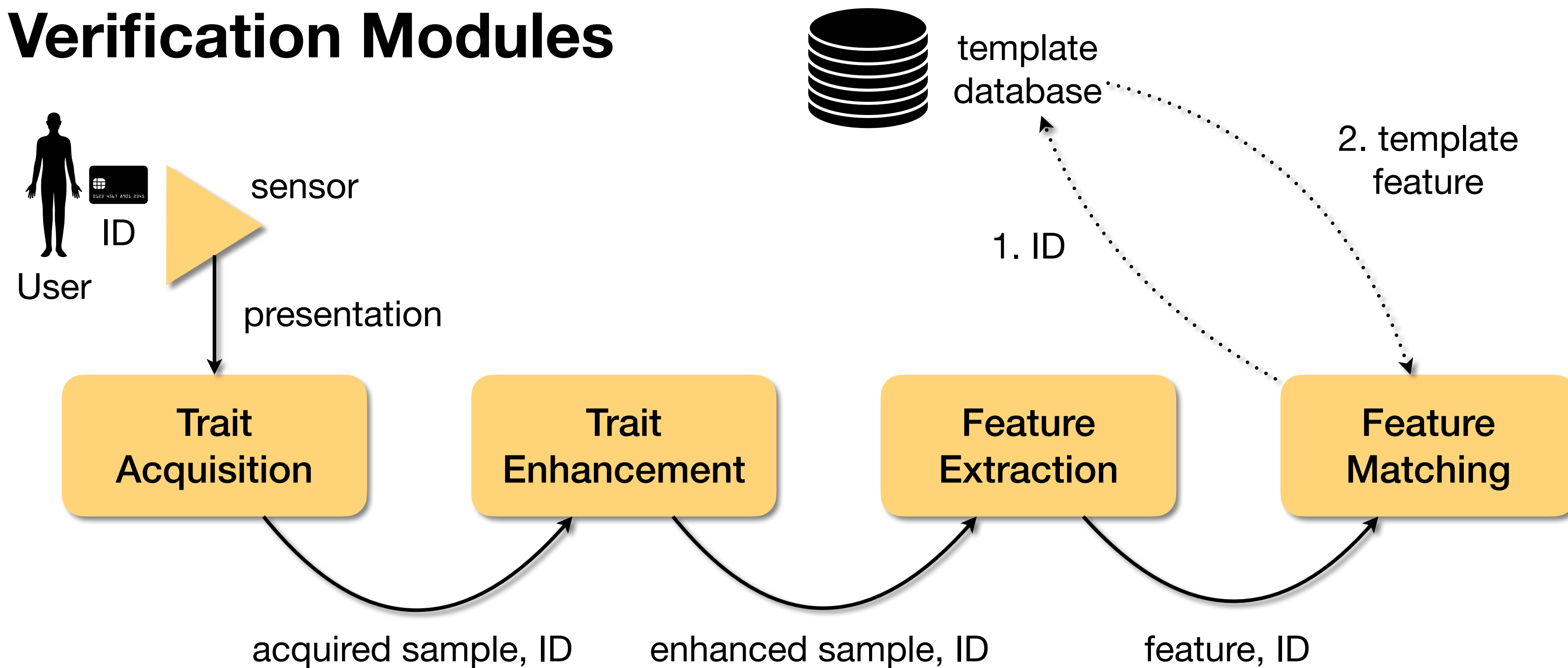
# Biometric Systems

## Verification Modules



# Biometric Systems

## Verification Modules

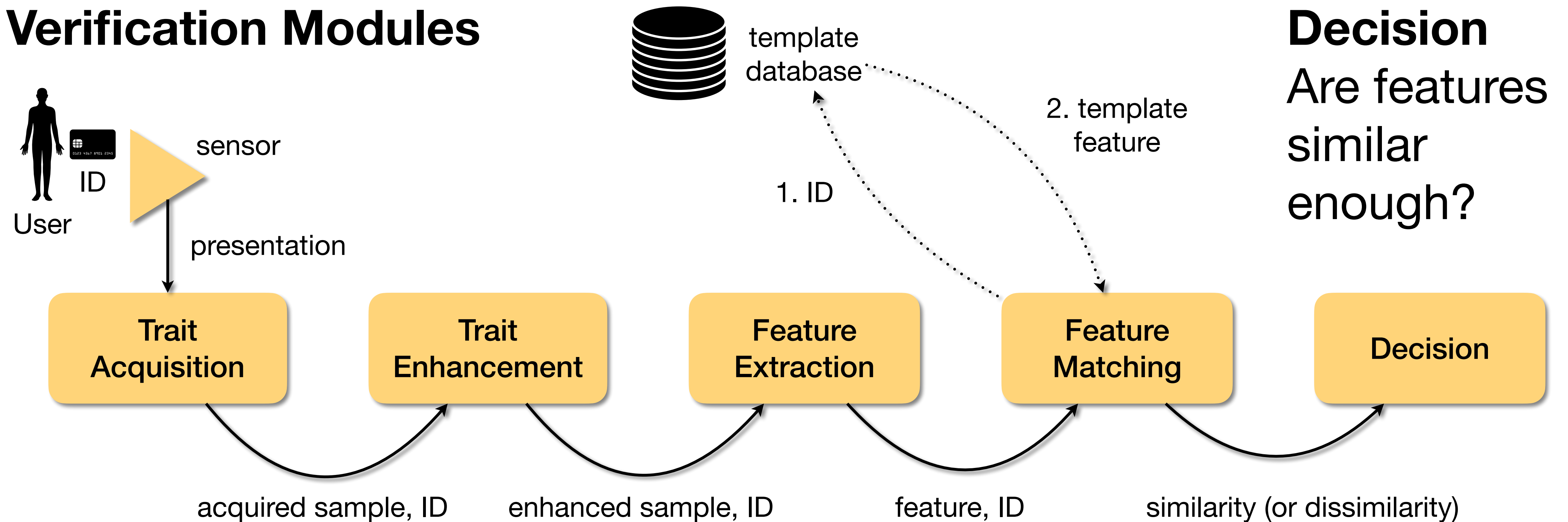


**Feature Matching**  
Comparison of **acquired** and **template** features.



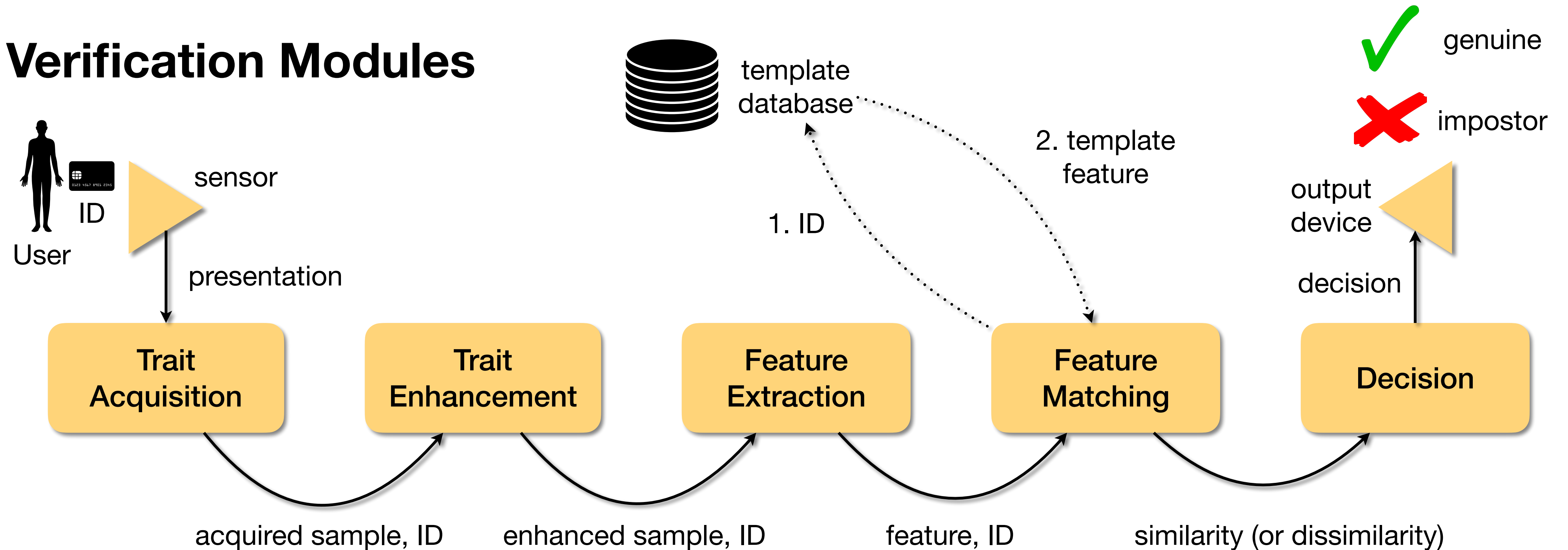
# Biometric Systems

## Verification Modules



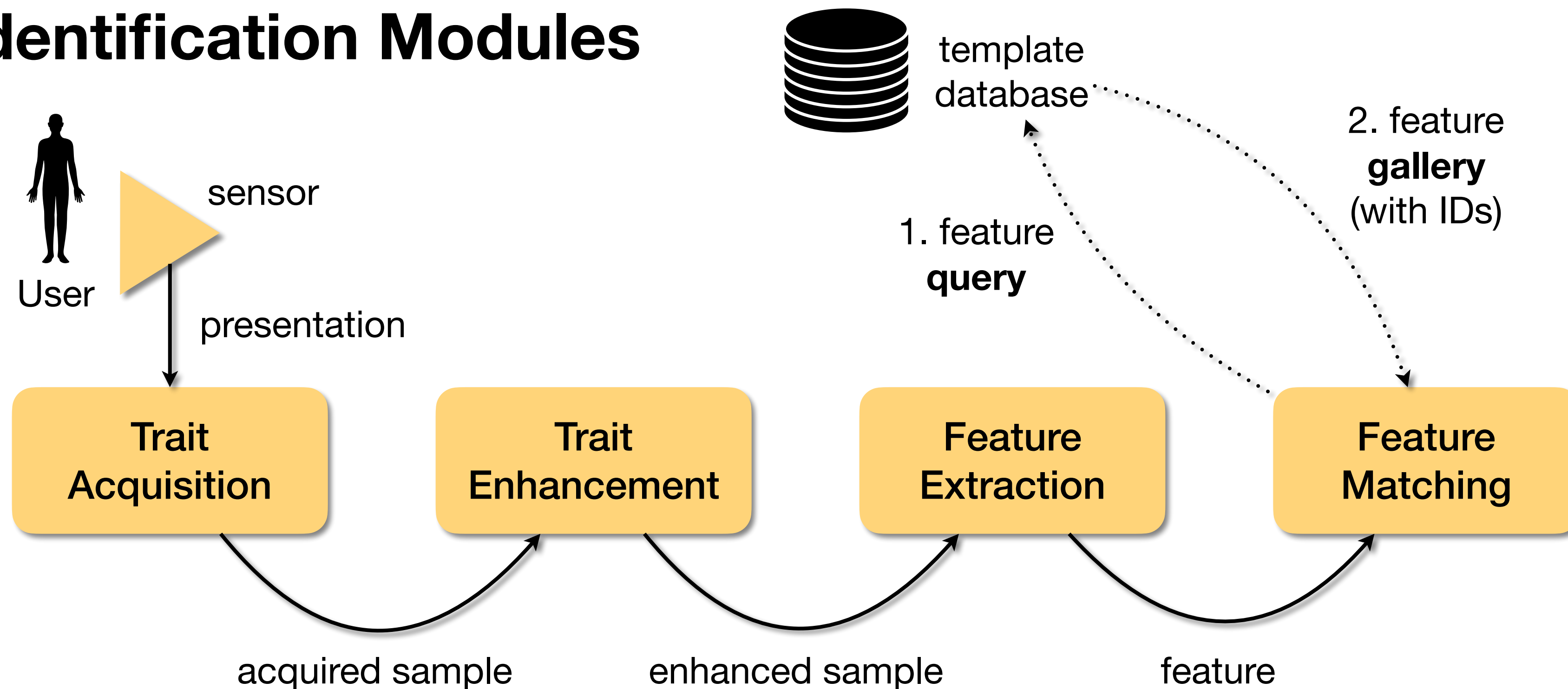
# Biometric Systems

## Verification Modules



# Biometric Systems

## Identification Modules



**Gallery**  
Closest  
template  
features to  
query.



# Biometric Systems

## Query and Gallery Example



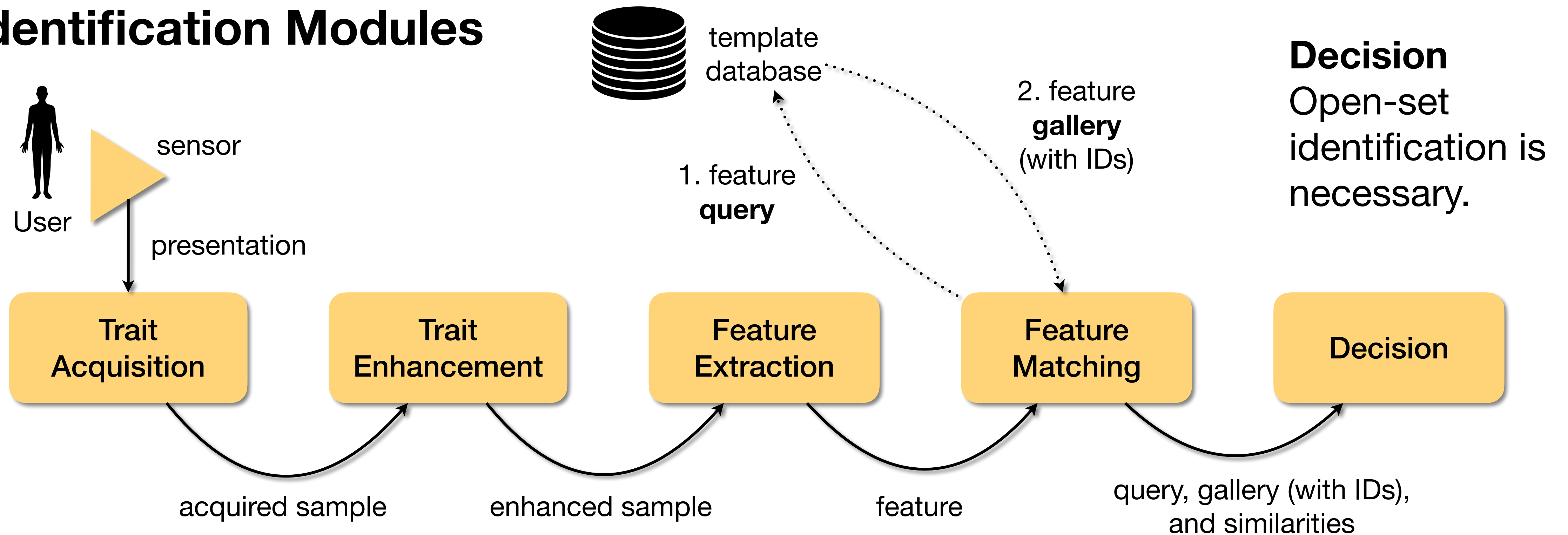
query



gallery

# Biometric Systems

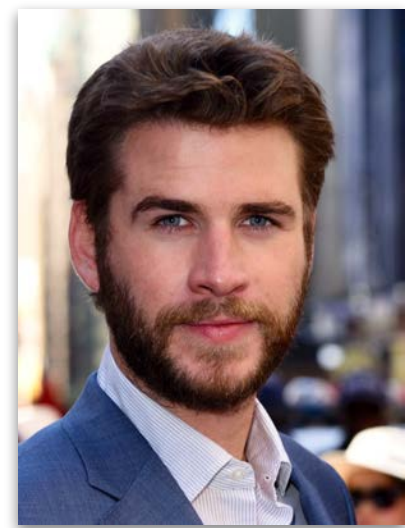
## Identification Modules





# Biometric Systems

## Open-set vs. Closed-set Identification



**Query**  
(Liam Hemsworth)

### Dataset



Robert  
Downey Jr.



Scarlet  
Johansson



Chris  
Evans



Mark  
Ruffalo



Chris  
Hemsworth



Jeremy  
Renner

### Feature Space



### Closed Set

**Output**  
This is  
Chris Hemsworth!



### Open Set

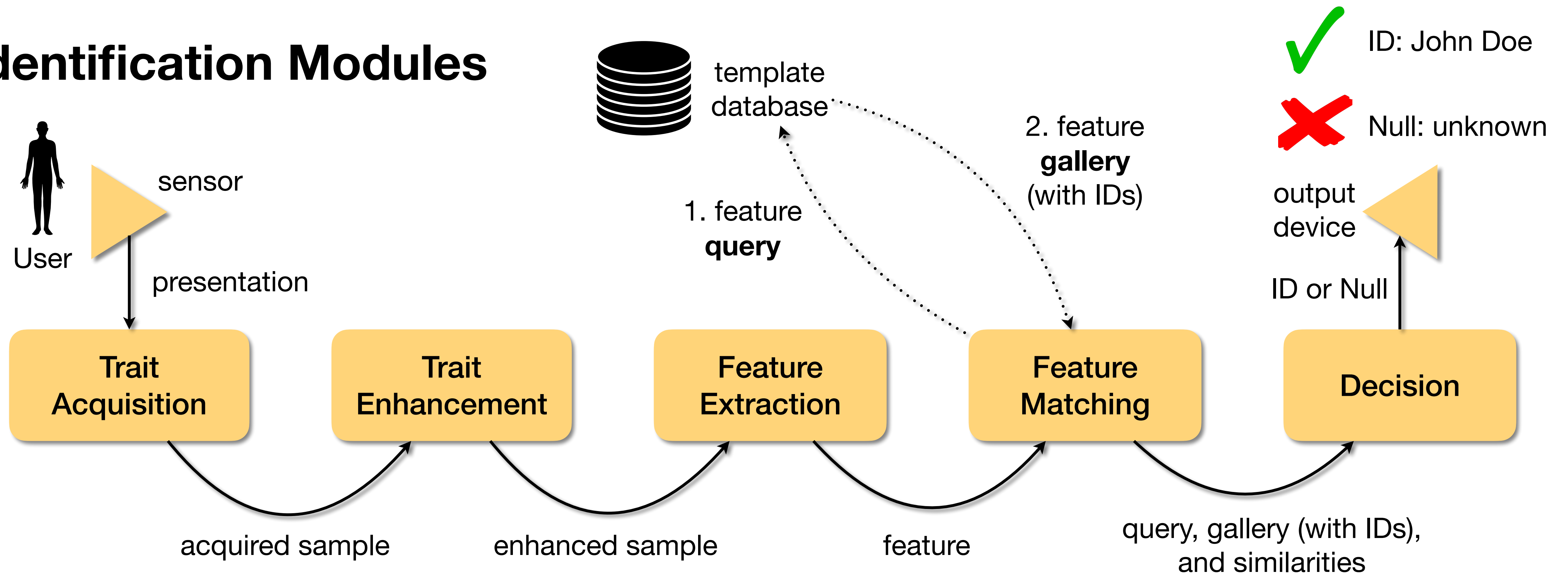
**Output**  
I don't know  
this person!





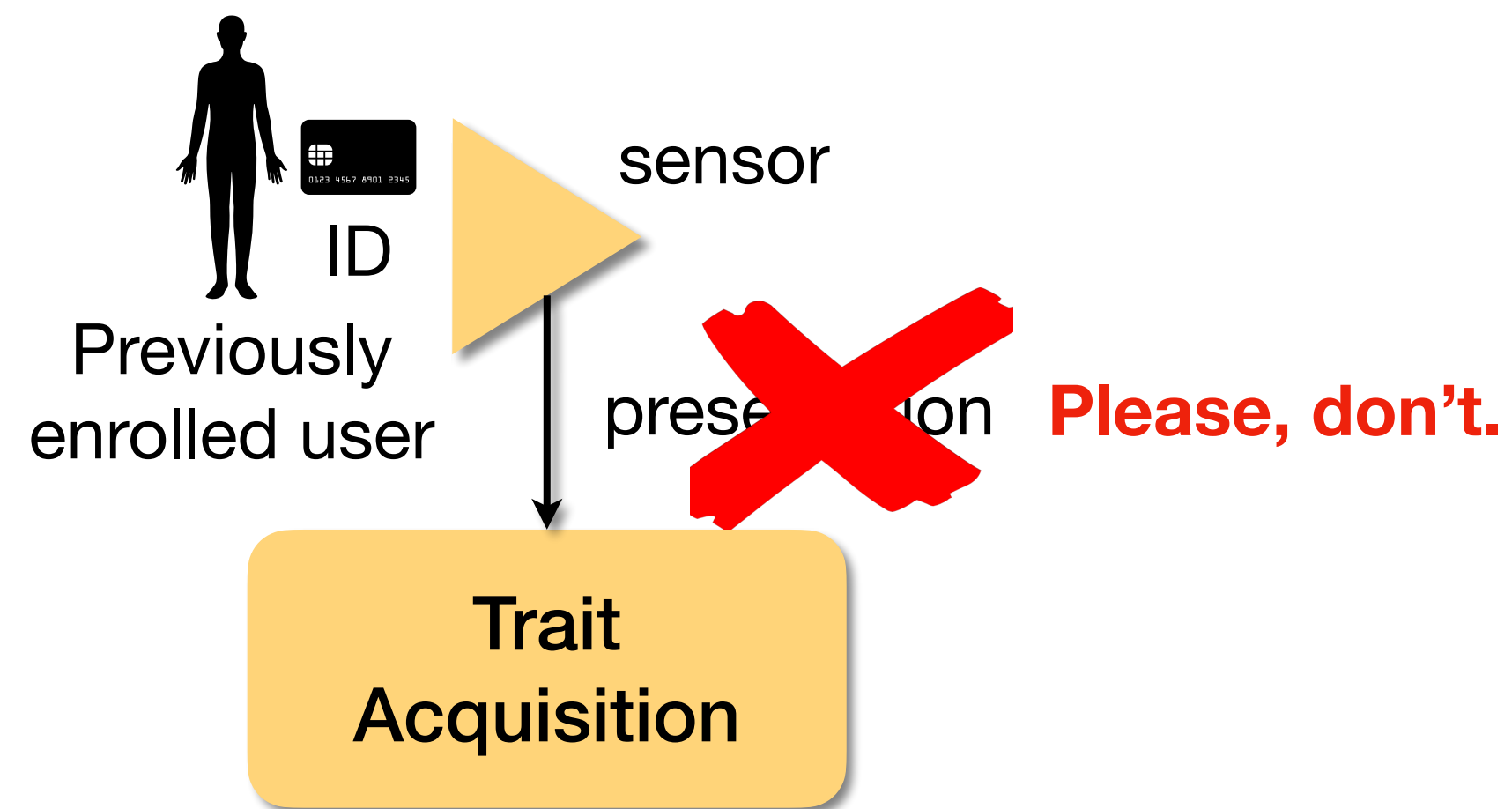
# Biometric Systems

## Identification Modules



# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Revision

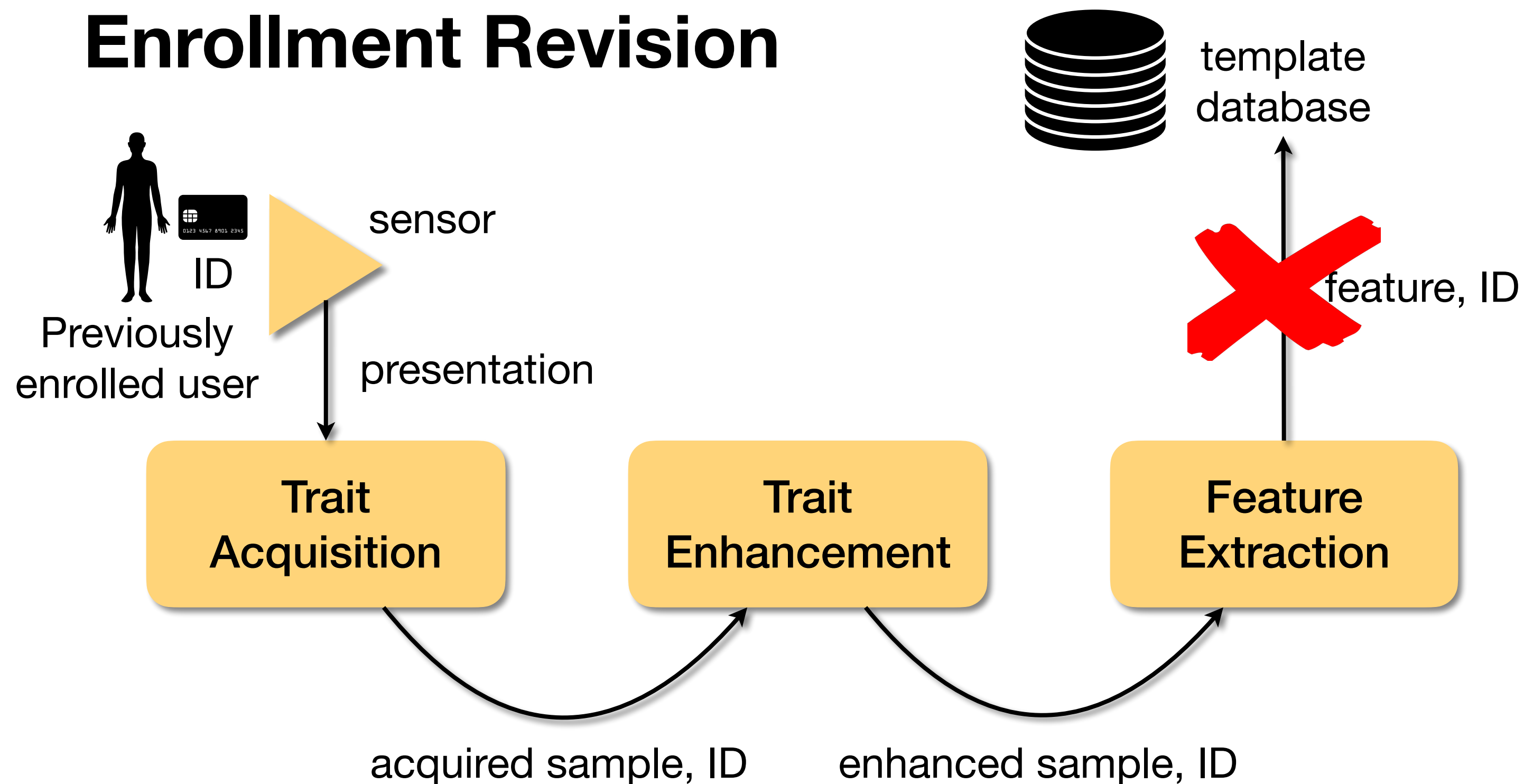


## Attended operation?

“I’m seeing here in my notes that you are already enrolled.”

# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Revision

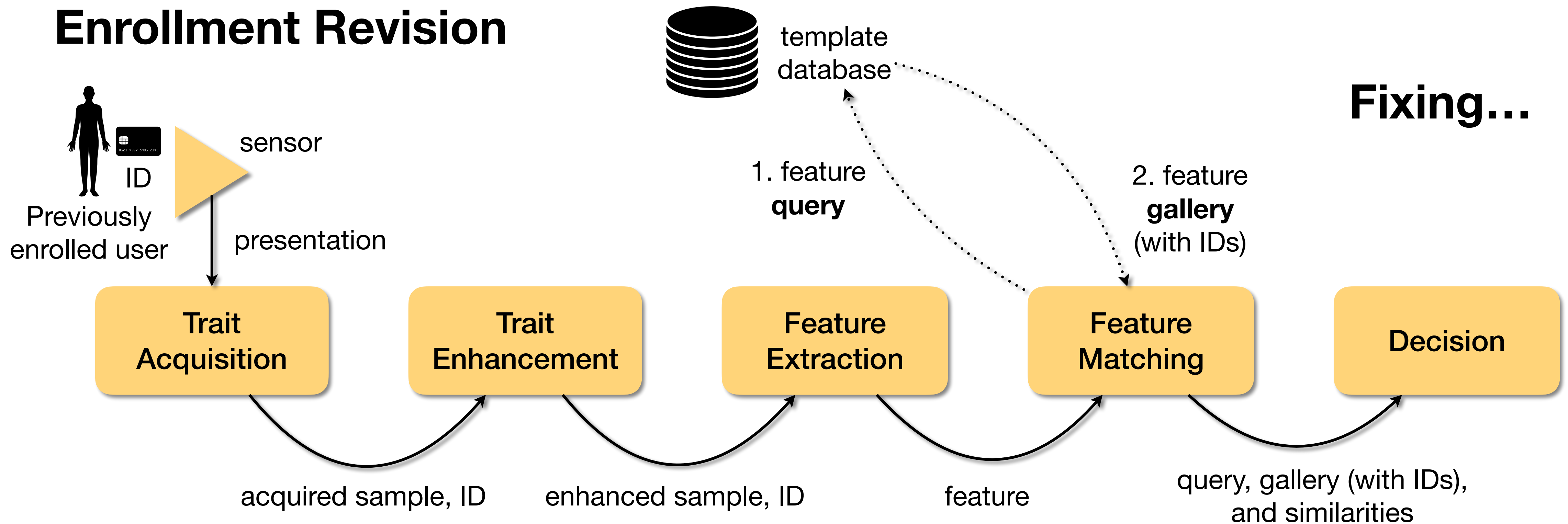


**Unattended operation?**  
The system must deal with re-enrollment attempts.



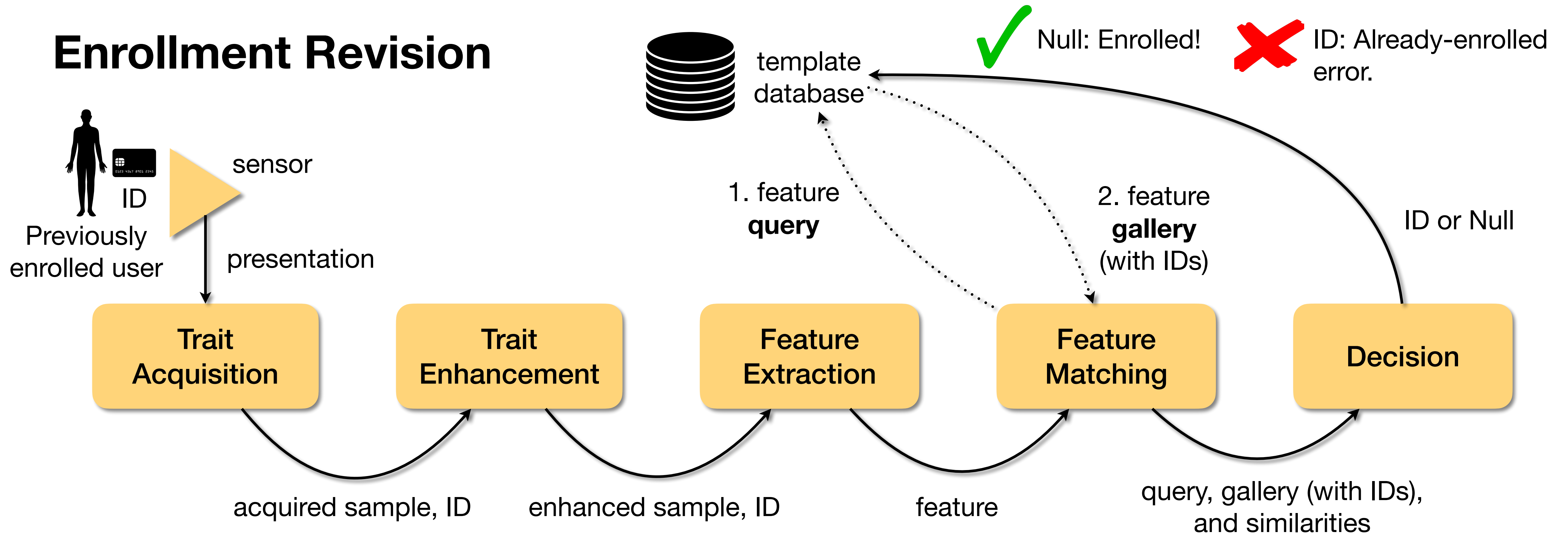
# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Revision



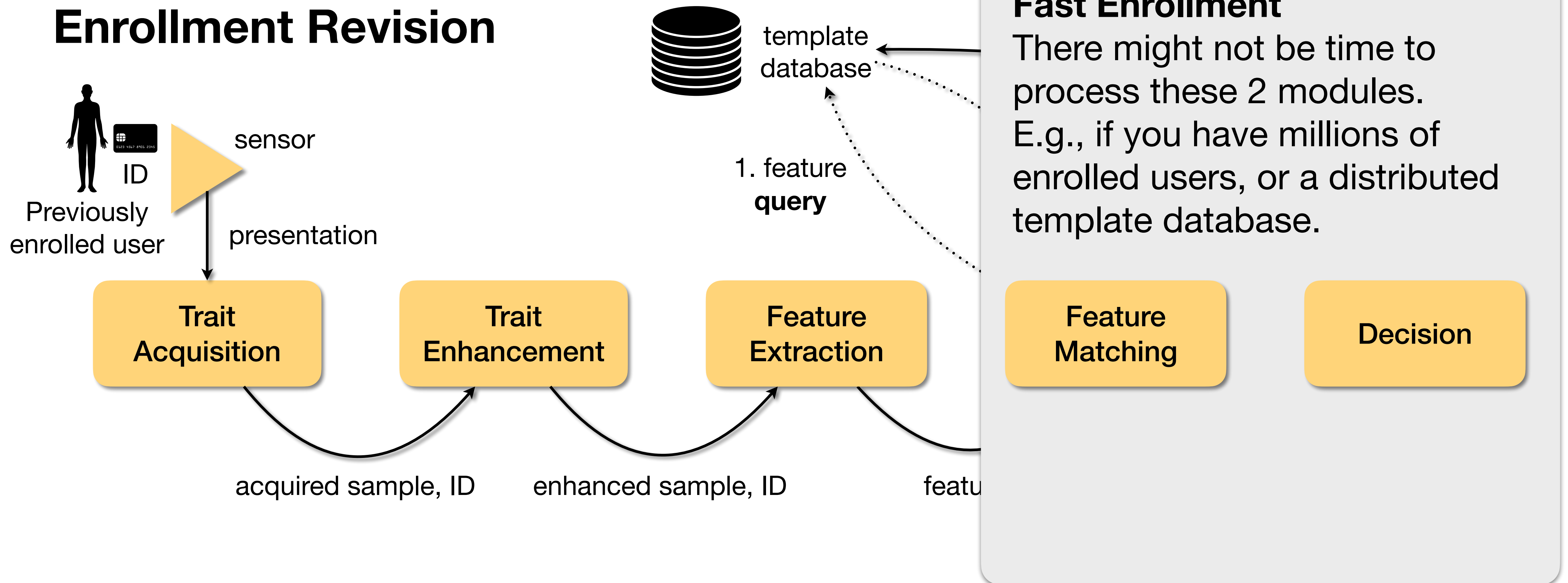
# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Revision



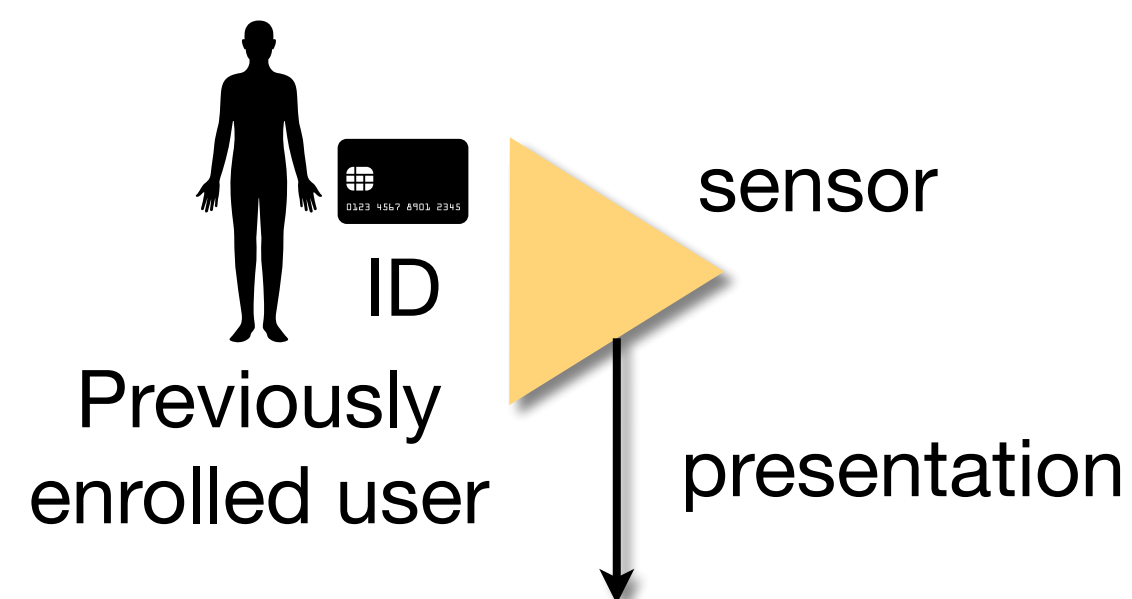
# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Revision



# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Revision

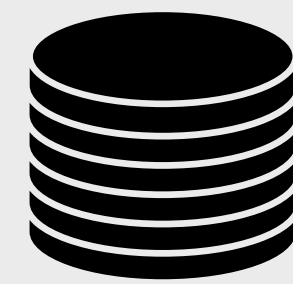


Trait  
Acquisition

acquired sample, ID

Trait  
Enhancement

enhanced sample, ID



template  
database

feature, ID

Feature  
Extraction

## Fast Enrollment

Possible solution: conclude enrollment after *Feature Extraction*.

Feature  
Matching

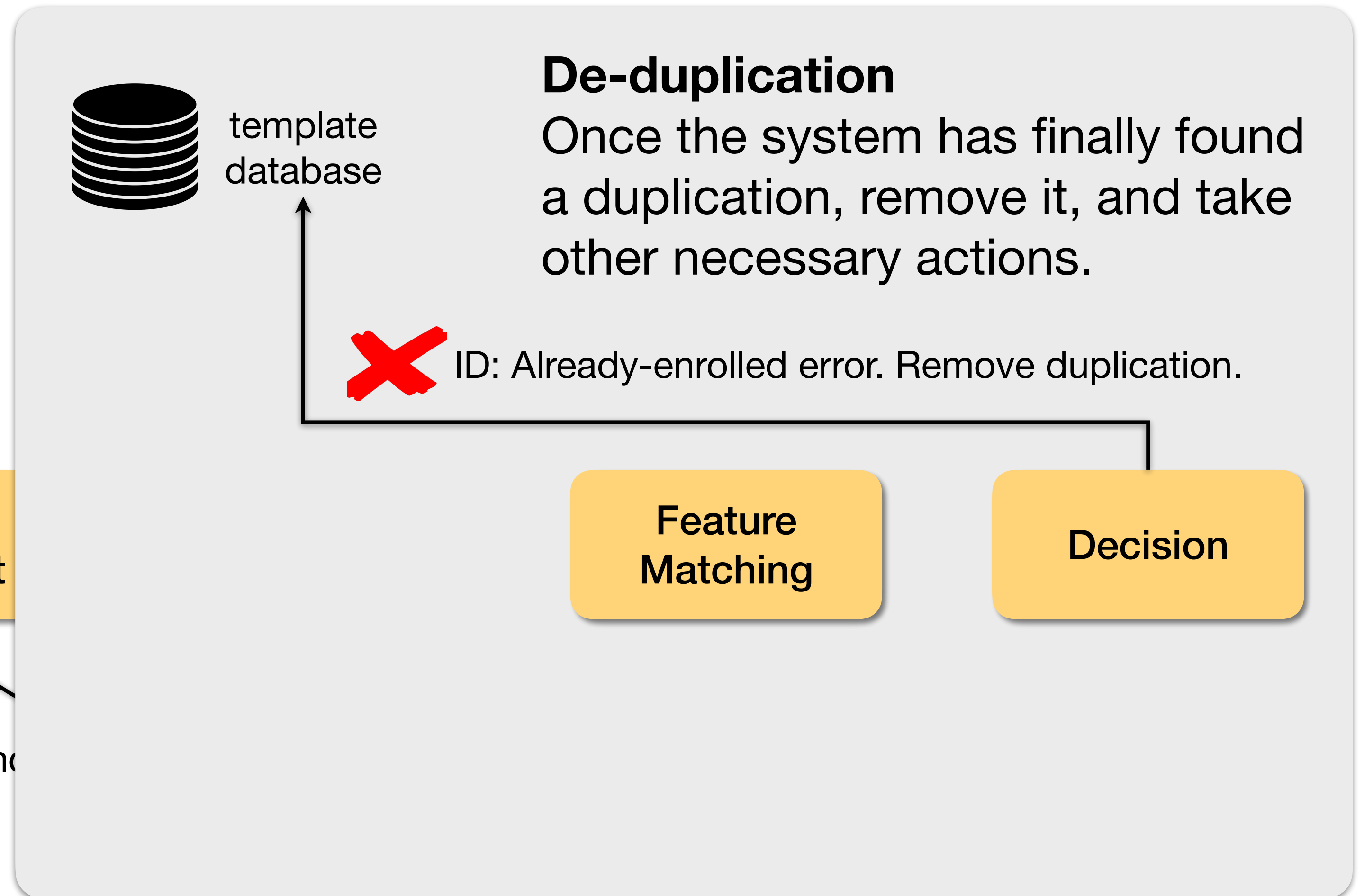
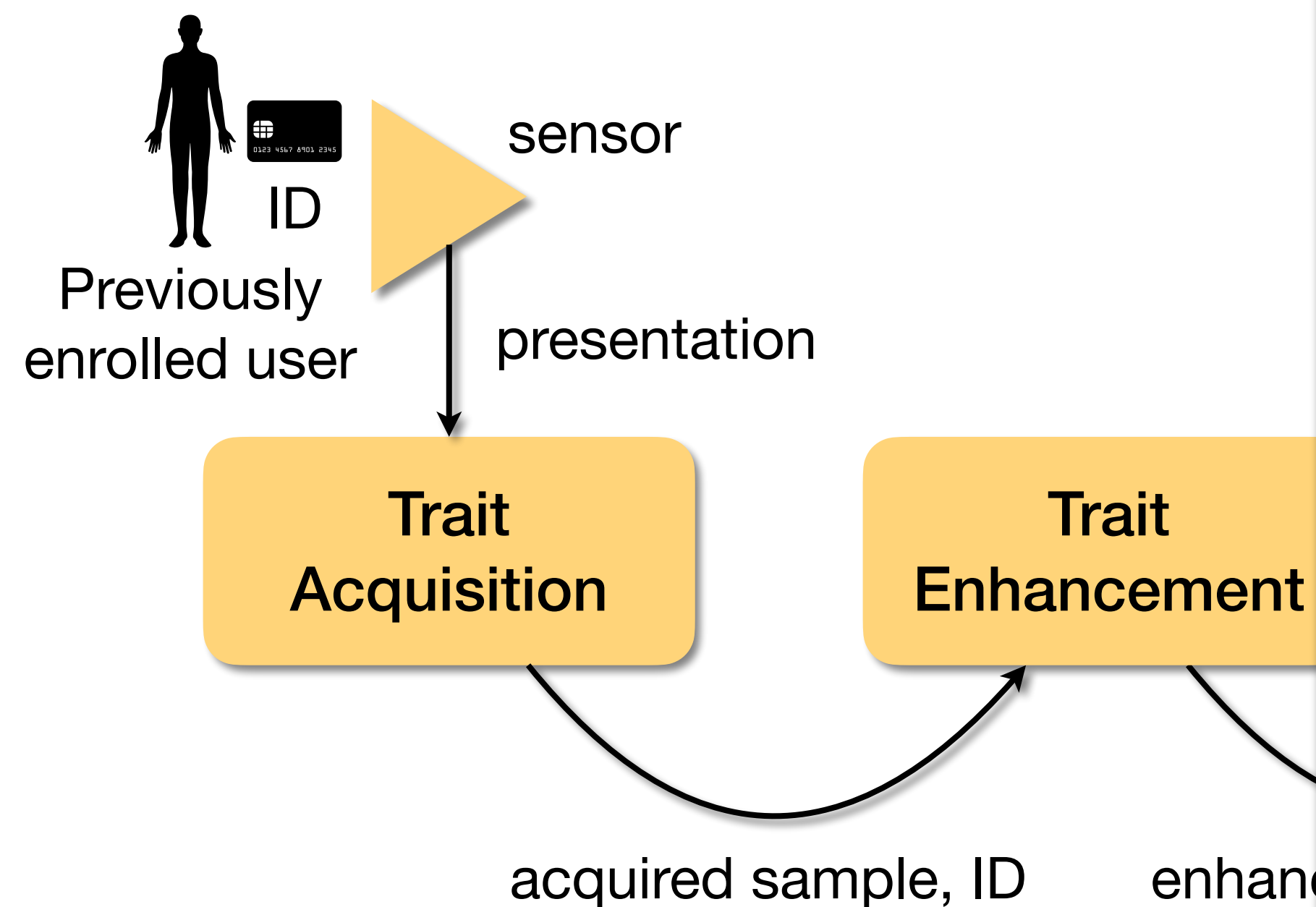
Decision

Proceed to *Feature Matching* and *Decision* and take the needed time.



# Biometric Systems

## Enrollment Revision



# Biometric Systems

## Deployment



From all modules integrated within single chips...



To disperse modules independently deployed in diverse platforms.





# Biometric Systems

## What do we want to consider?

Things to consider when designing a Biometrics system, besides trait.

## Cooperative or non-cooperative users? (1/5)

Do users want to be identified?

Don't appeal to covert deployment.





# Biometric Systems

**What do we want to consider?**

Things to consider when designing a Biometrics system, besides trait.

**Habituated or non-habituated users? (2/5)**

Do users interact with the system frequently or sporadically?





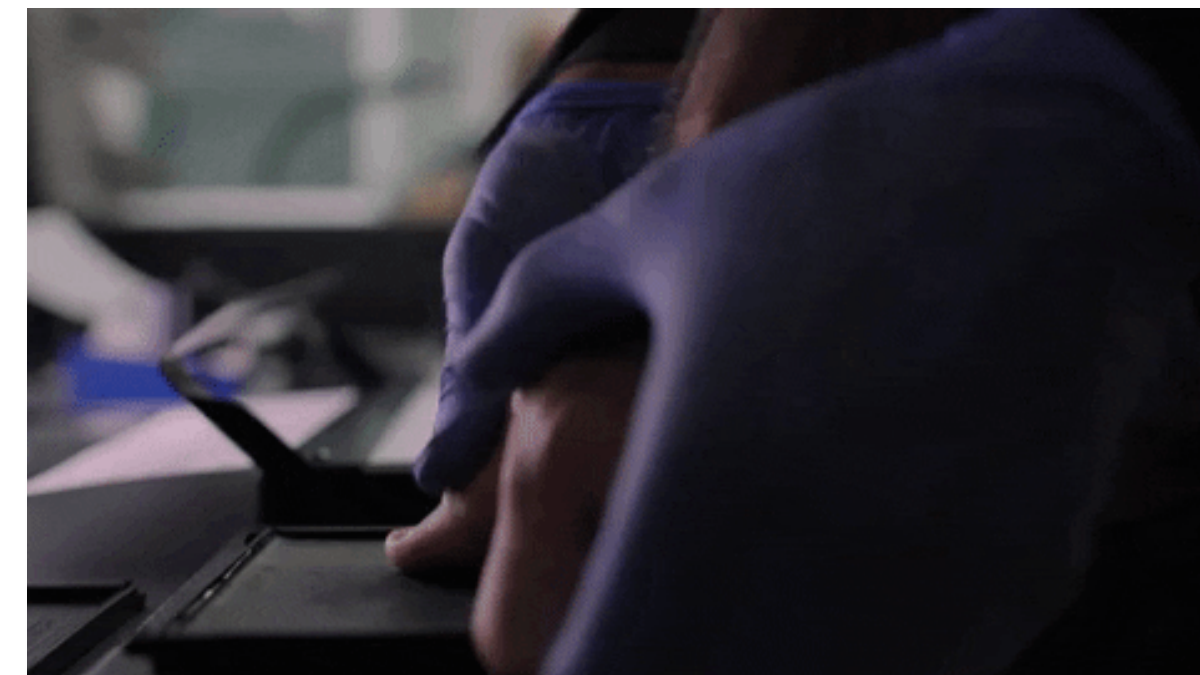
# Biometric Systems

**What do we want to consider?**

Things to consider when designing a Biometrics system, besides trait.

**Attended or  
unattended operation? (3/5)**

Will somebody be helping users?





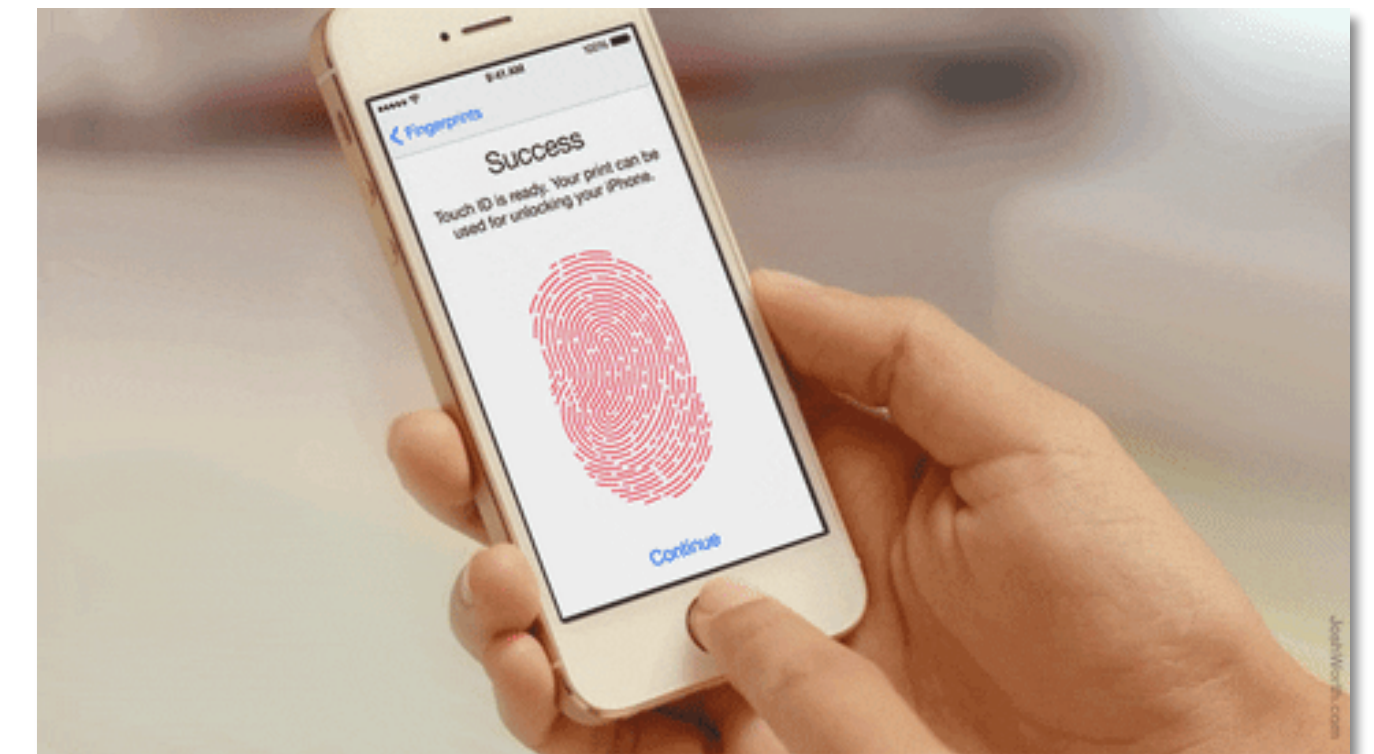
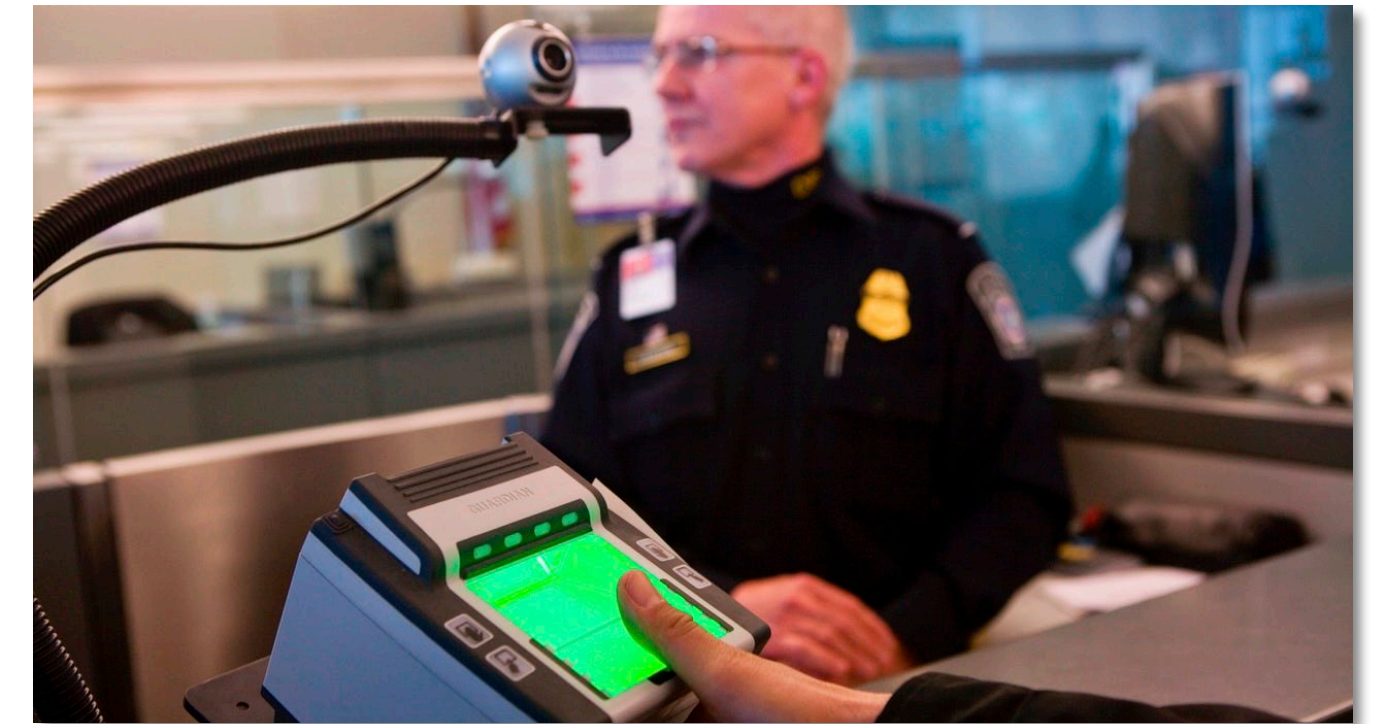
# Biometric Systems

**What do we want to consider?**

Things to consider when designing a Biometrics system, besides trait.

**Controlled or uncontrolled environment? (4/5)**

How do the environmental conditions change?  
(temperature, illumination, etc.)





# Biometric Systems

## What do we want to consider?

Things to consider when designing a Biometrics system, besides trait.

## What are the computational requirements? (5/5)

Consider memory footprint, processing time, response time, and system availability.



# Biometric Systems

What do we want to avoid?

## **✗ Covert deployment**

Users must be aware of the Biometric system collecting their data.  
Respect their privacy.



## **✗ No data confidentiality**

Collected data must be confidential. Avoid function creep.

## **✗ Unsafe system**

We will get to know threats (attacks) that may harm a system's integrity.



# Biometric System Errors

## Denial of Access (1/3)

### Verification

Jane Doe: Here, I'm Jane Doe.

System: No, you're not.

### Identification

Jane Doe: Here, my fingerprints.

System: I don't know you.





# Biometric System Errors

## Denial of Access (1/3)

### Possible Causes

**Intrinsic failure:** intra-user trait variation, due to different sensors, hardware malfunction, pose, illumination, make-up, aging, illness, cosmetic surgeries, etc.

**Adversarial attack:** malicious alteration of template database, etc.

# Biometric System Errors

## Intrusion (2/3)

### Verification

Jane Doe: Here, I'm Jane Fonda.

System: Welcome, Jane Fonda!

### Identification

Jane Doe: Here, my fingerprints.

System: Welcome, Jane Fonda!



<https://www.wired.com/story/10-year-old-face-id-unlocks-mothers-iphone-x/>



# Biometric System Errors

## Intrusion (2/3)

### Possible Causes

**Intrinsic failure:** inter-user high similarity, due to low trait uniqueness, poor trait capture, etc.

**Adversarial attack:**  
impersonation, spoofing, etc.



impersonation



spoofing

# Biometric System Errors

## Repudiation (3/3)

### Verification

Jane Doe: See, I'm not Jane Doe.

System: Yeah, you're right.

### Identification

Jane Doe: Here, my fingerprints.

System: Yeah, I don't know you.





# Biometric System Errors

## Repudiation (3/3)

### Possible Causes

**Intrinsic failure:** hardware malfunction, intra-user trait variation.

**Adversarial attack:** obfuscation.



obfuscation



# Biometric System Errors

## Math Model

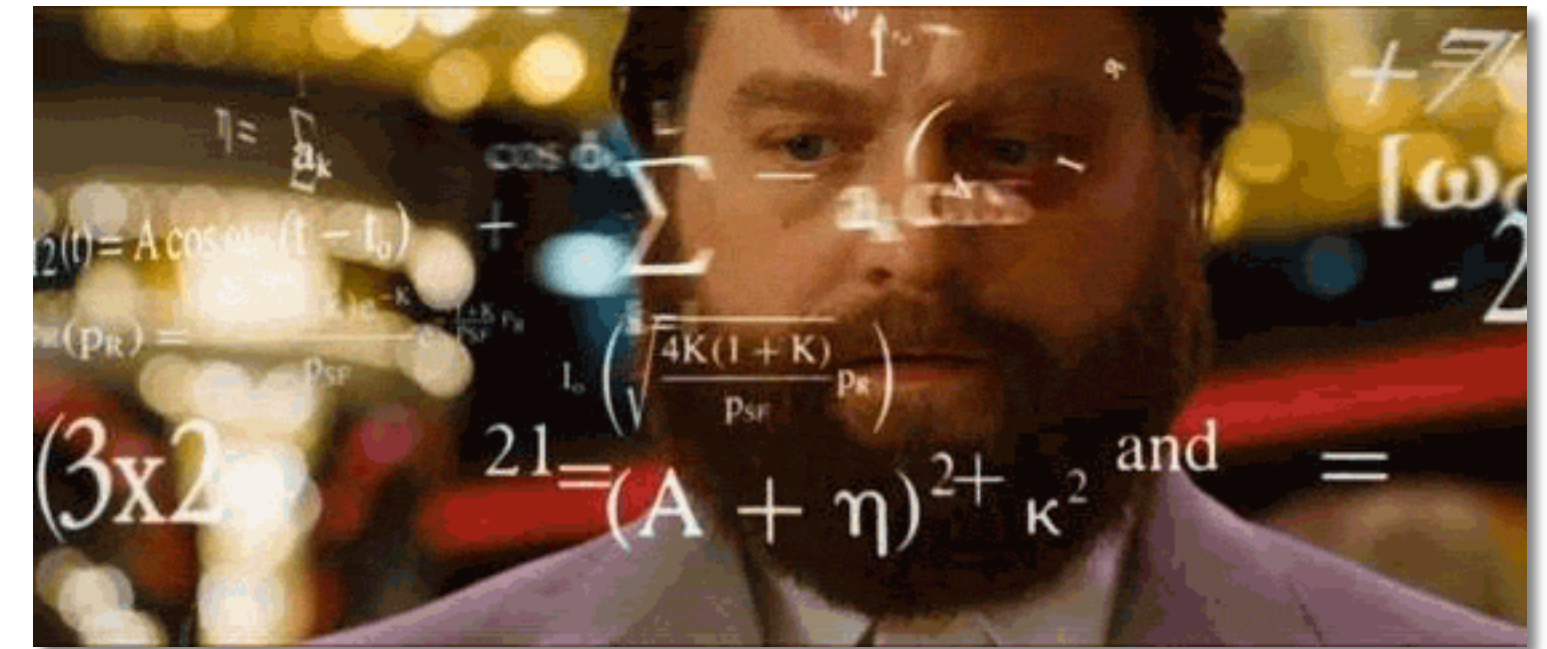
Objective definition of 2 events:

### 1. False Non-Match (FNM)

A comparison of two features of the same individual should lead to a match, but it led to a non-match.  
It causes either a denial of access or helps repudiation.

### 2. False Match (FM)

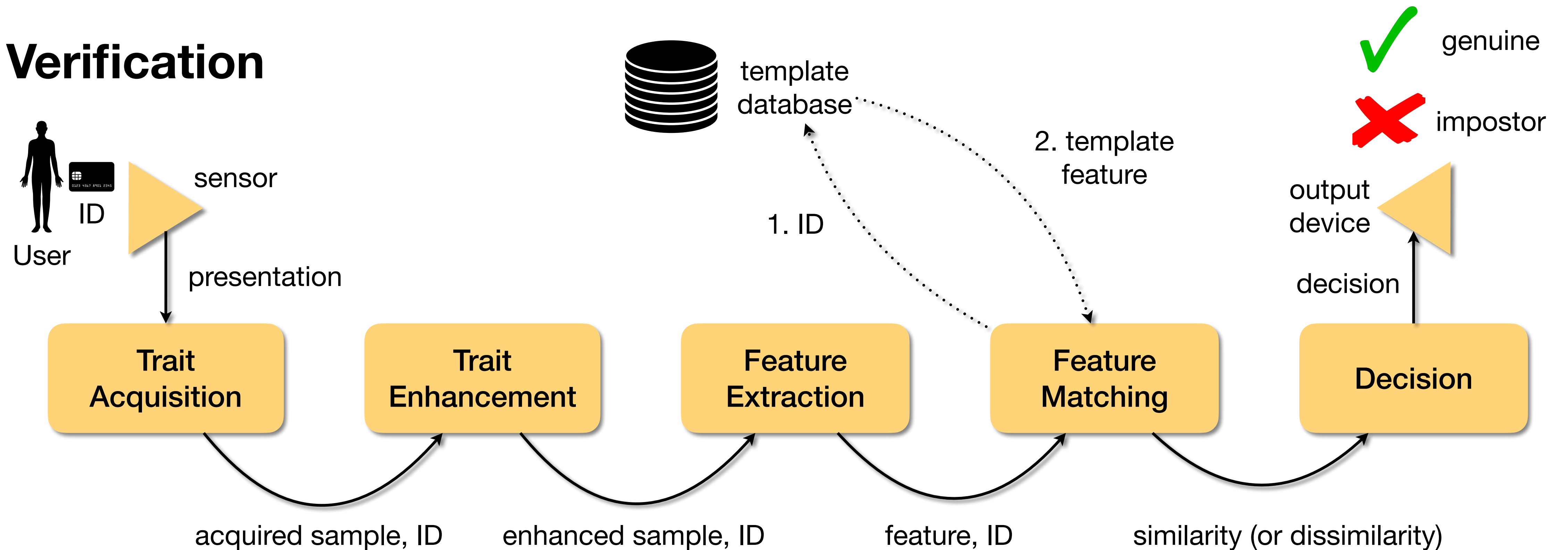
A comparison of two features from different individuals should lead to a non-match, but it led to a match.  
It helps an intrusion.



Let's see how to compute them!

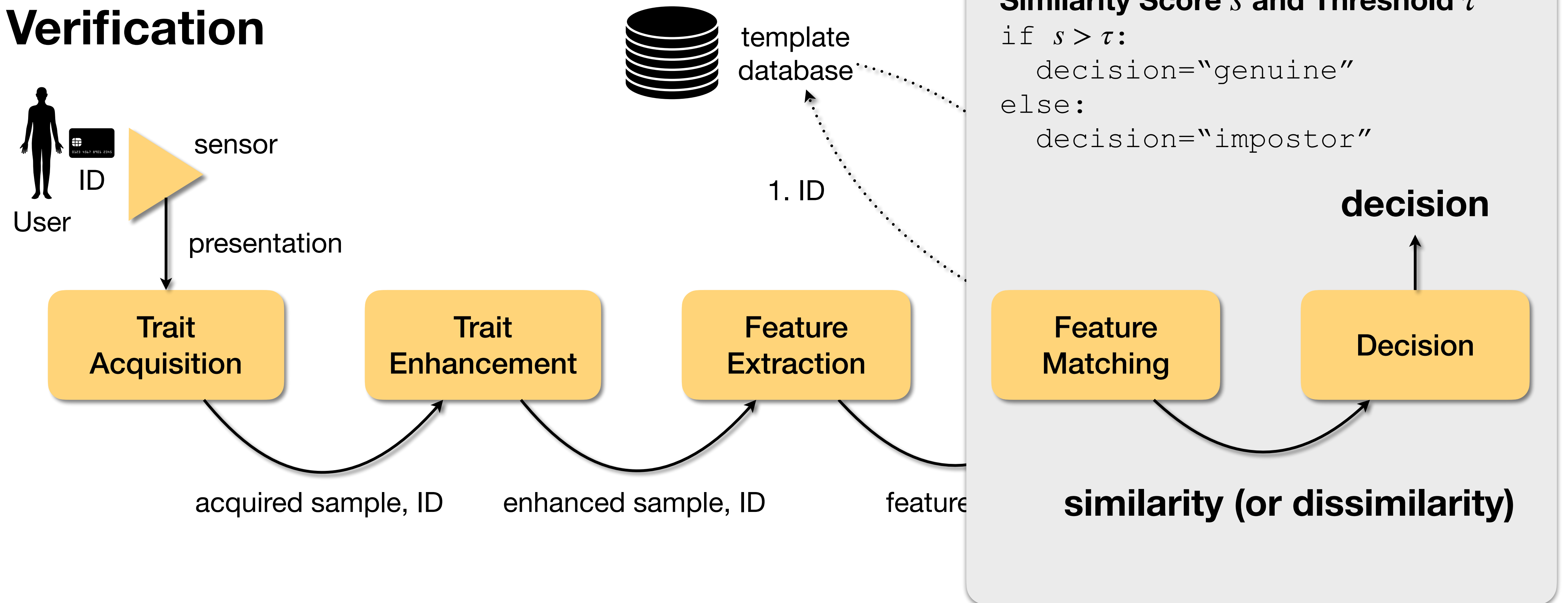
# Metrics

## Verification



# Metrics

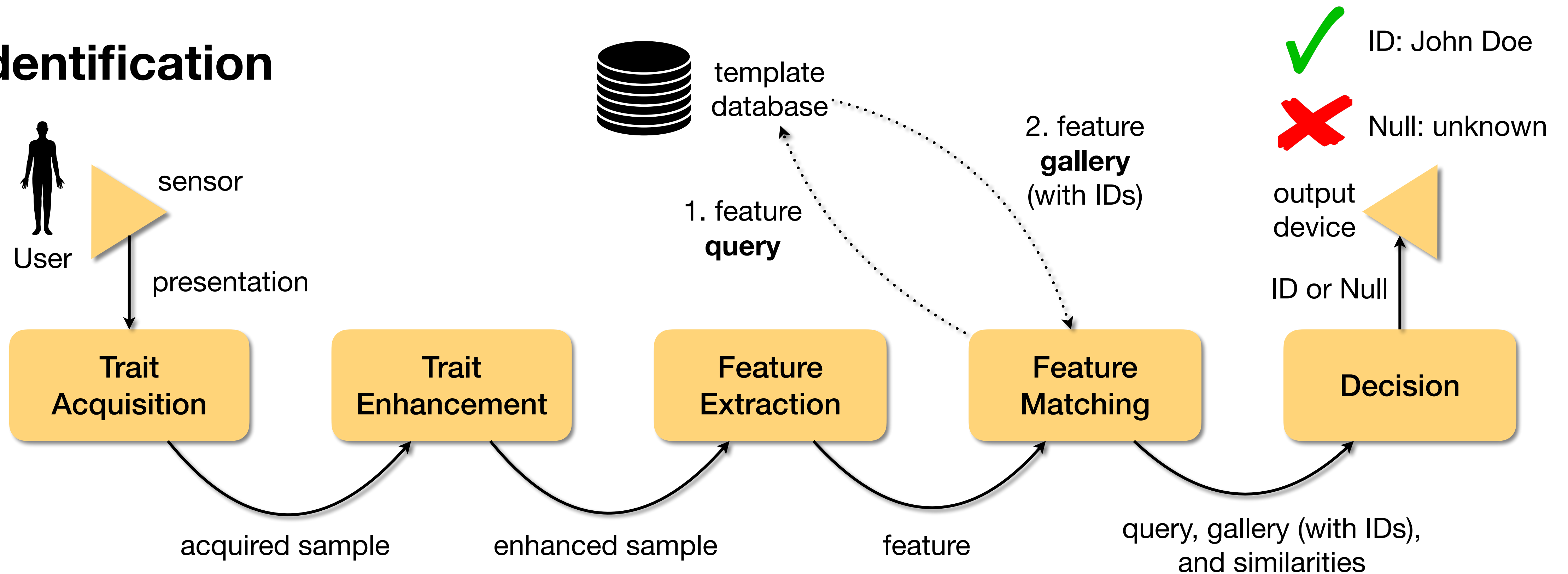
## Verification





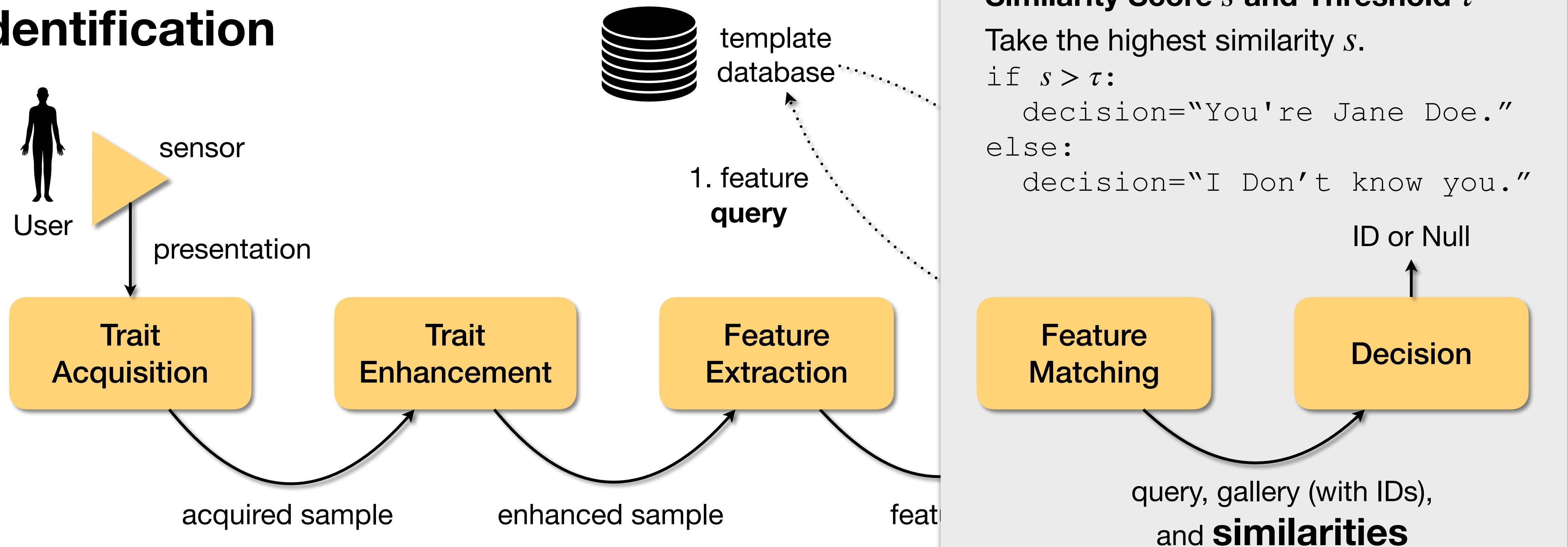
# Metrics

## Identification

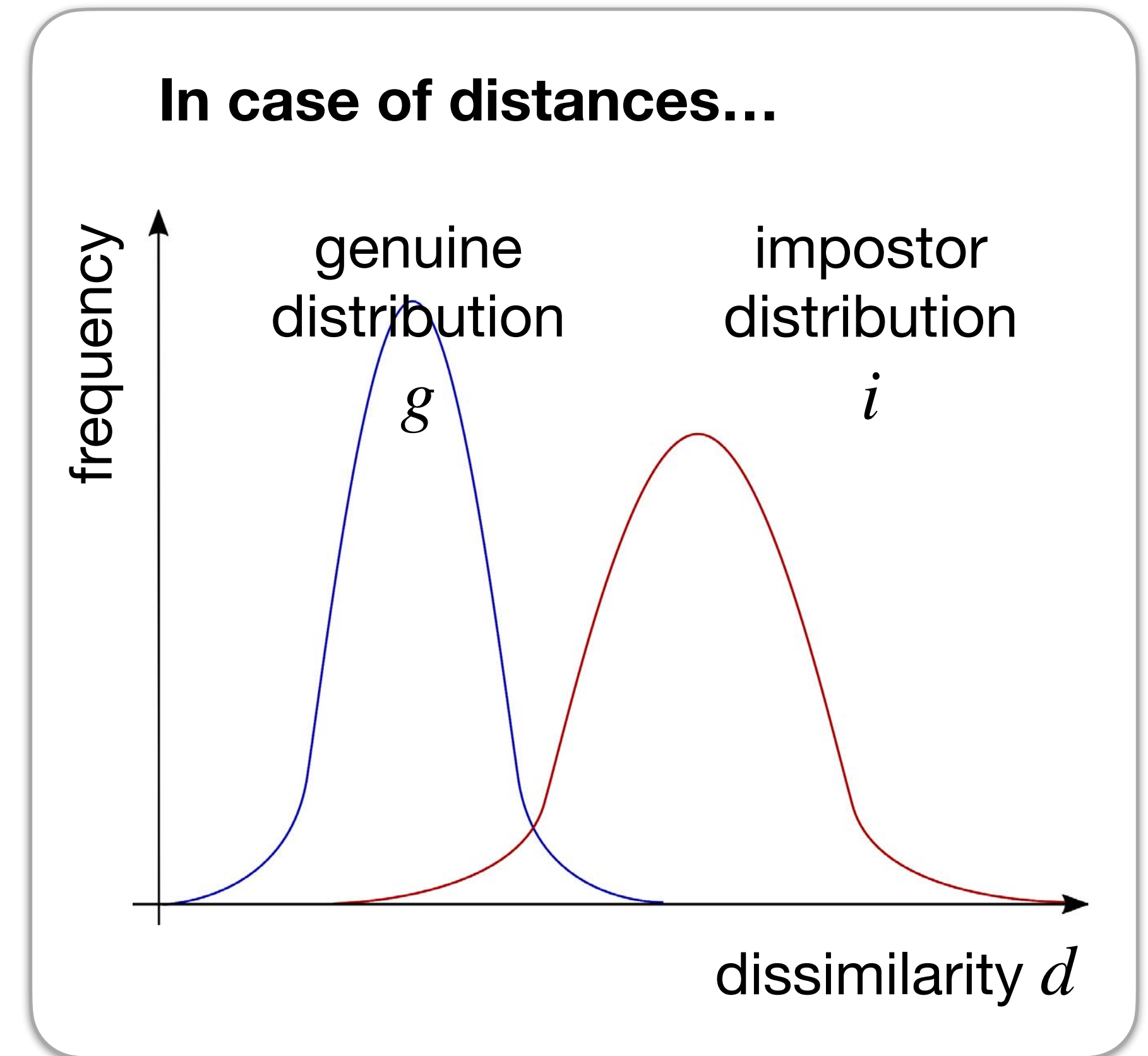
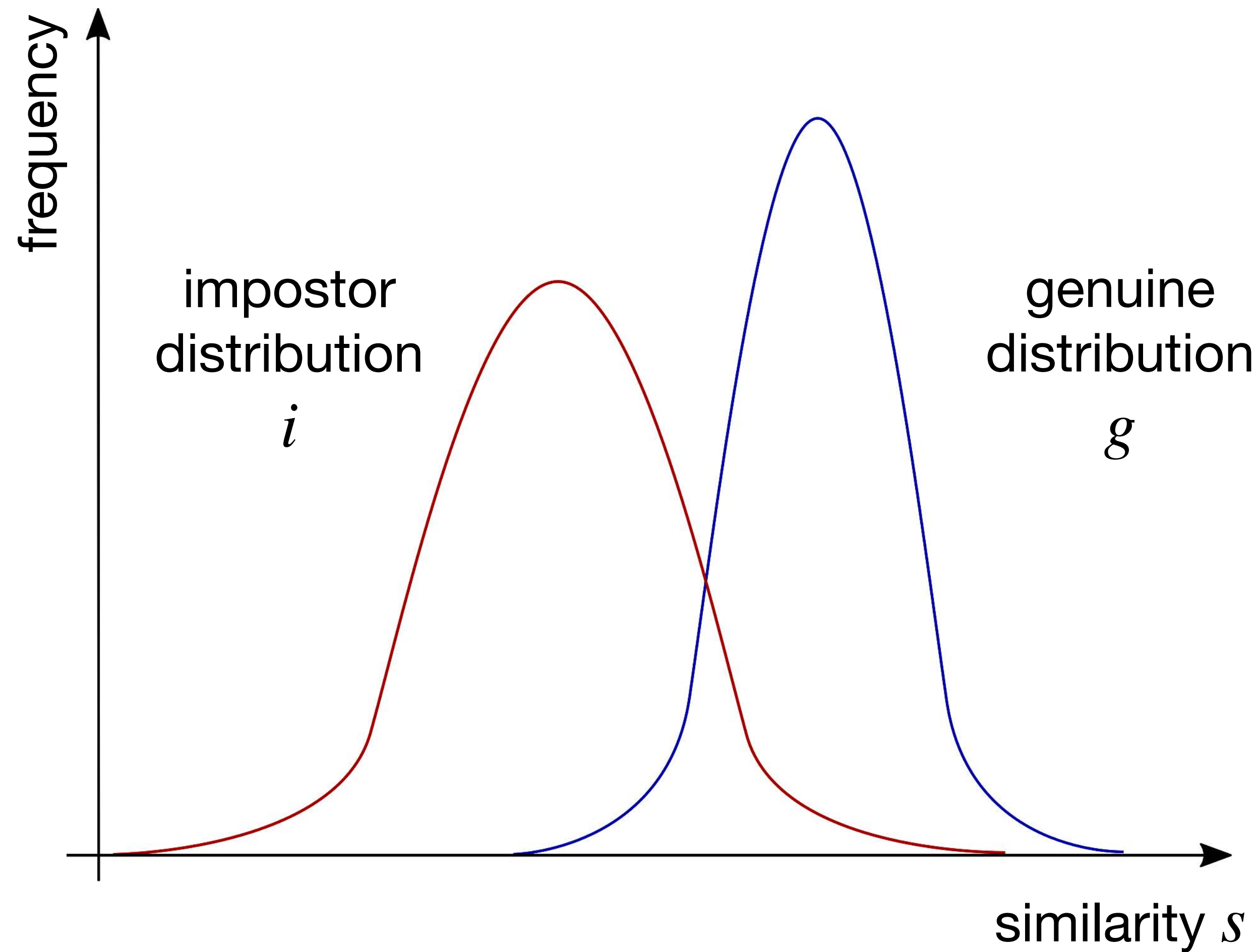


# Metrics

## Identification

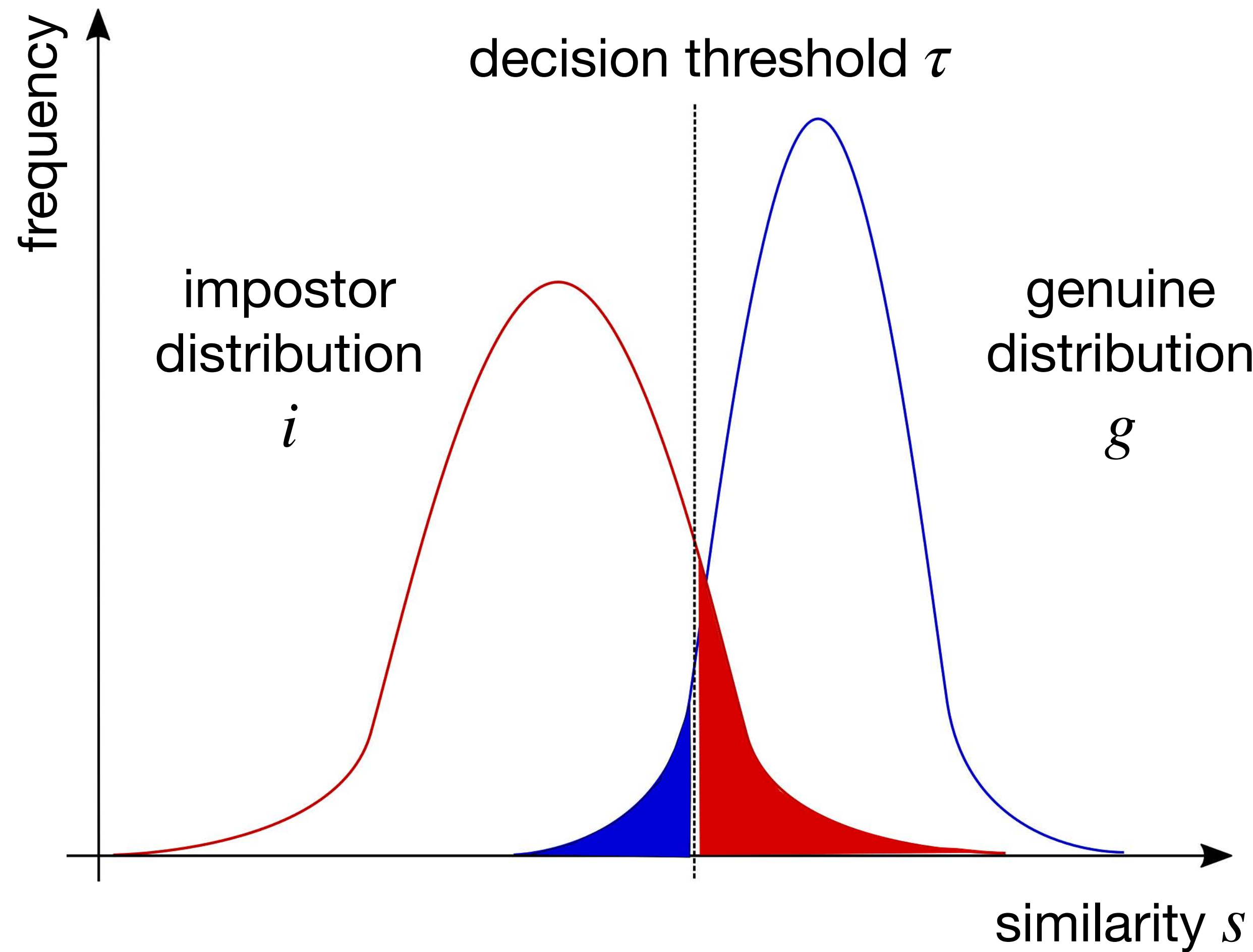



# Metrics

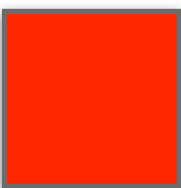




# Metrics



  $FNM(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} g(s) \, ds$

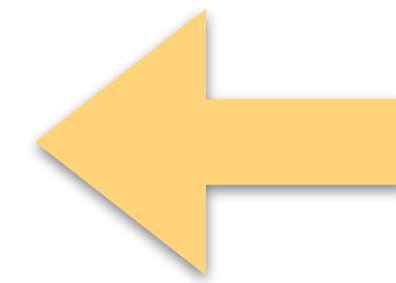
  $FM(\tau) = \int_{\tau}^{\infty} i(s) \, ds$

# Metrics

## In Practice

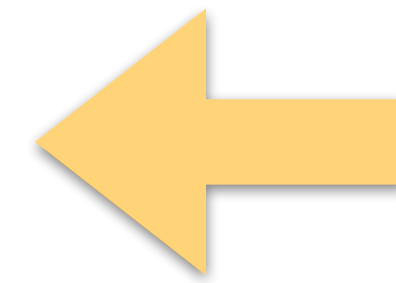
False Non-Match Rate (FNMR) and False Match Rate (FMR)

$$FNMR(\tau) = \frac{\#(\text{false nonmatches for } \tau)}{\#(\text{genuine comparisons})}$$



$$\blacksquare FNM(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} g(s) \, ds$$

$$FMR(\tau) = \frac{\#(\text{false matches for } \tau)}{\#(\text{impostor comparisons})}$$



$$\blacksquare FM(\tau) = \int_{\tau}^{\infty} i(s) \, ds$$

# Metrics

## In Practice

False Non-Match Rate (FNMR) and False Match Rate (FMR)

$$FNMR(\tau) = \frac{\#(\text{false nonmatches for } \tau)}{\#(\text{genuine comparisons})}$$

How many of the genuine comparisons are wrongly computed by the system?

$$FMR(\tau) = \frac{\#(\text{false matches for } \tau)}{\#(\text{impostor comparisons})}$$

How many of the impostor comparisons are wrongly computed by the system?



# Metrics

## In Practice

Interpretation of \*R values.

**Suppose a face recognition system with FMR=0.1%**

FMR=0.001, one error in every 1K comparisons.

Is it good?



**Suppose the Newark airport**

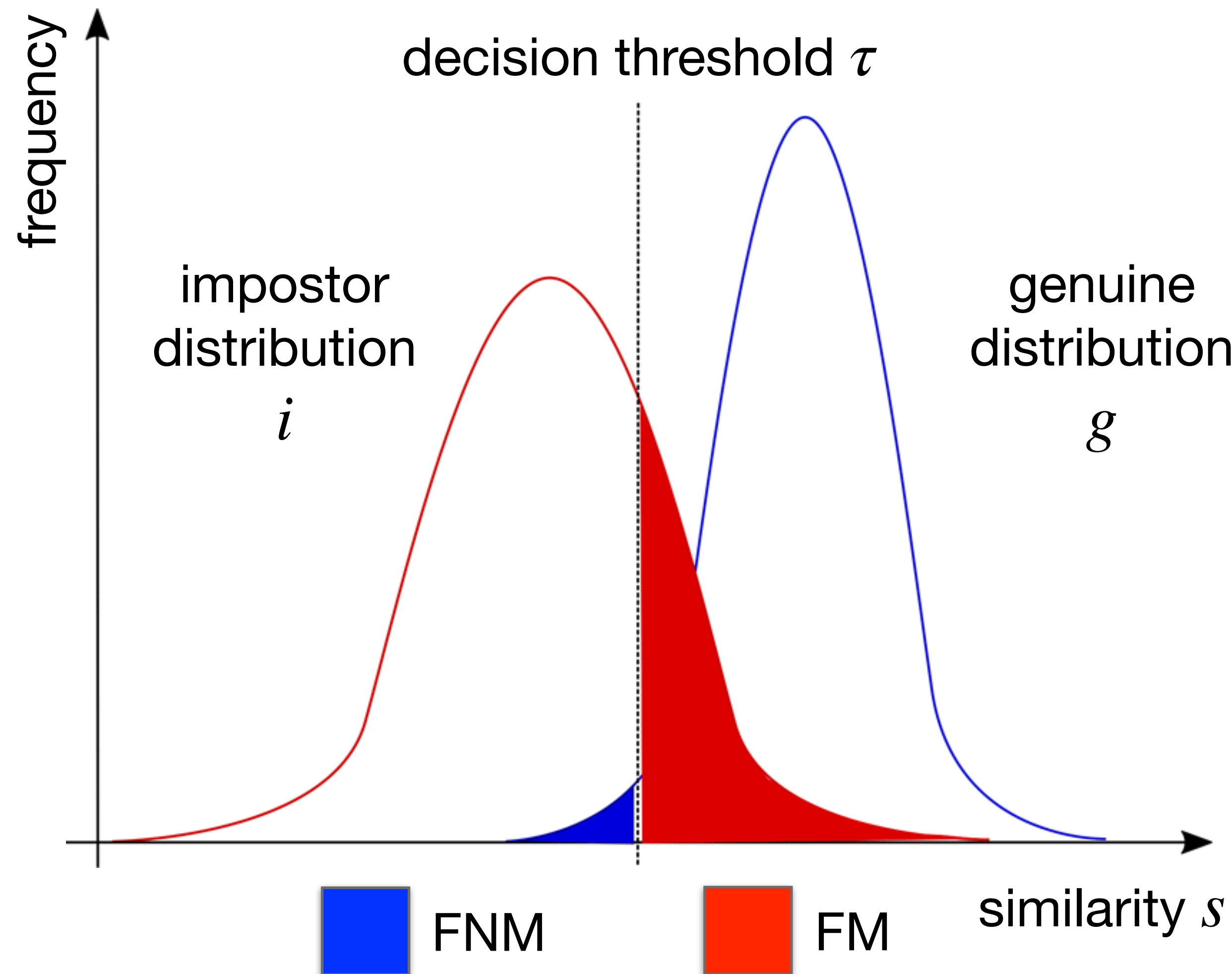
5K people per hour, 14h per day (70K people per day)

Suppose a suspect watch list with 100K people: 7 billion comparisons per day.

Average number of false matches per day: 7 million people to double check every day.

**Terrorist watch list in 2016: 1,8 million people**

# Metrics



**What is the impact of changing the decision threshold?**

**The larger the value of  $\tau$ :**  
The larger the value of FNM;  
The smaller the value of FM.

FNM and FM are inversely proportional.

# Metrics

## What to choose?

### Small FNMR

Suitable to avoid denial of access and repudiation.

Increases intrusion probability, though.

### Small FMR

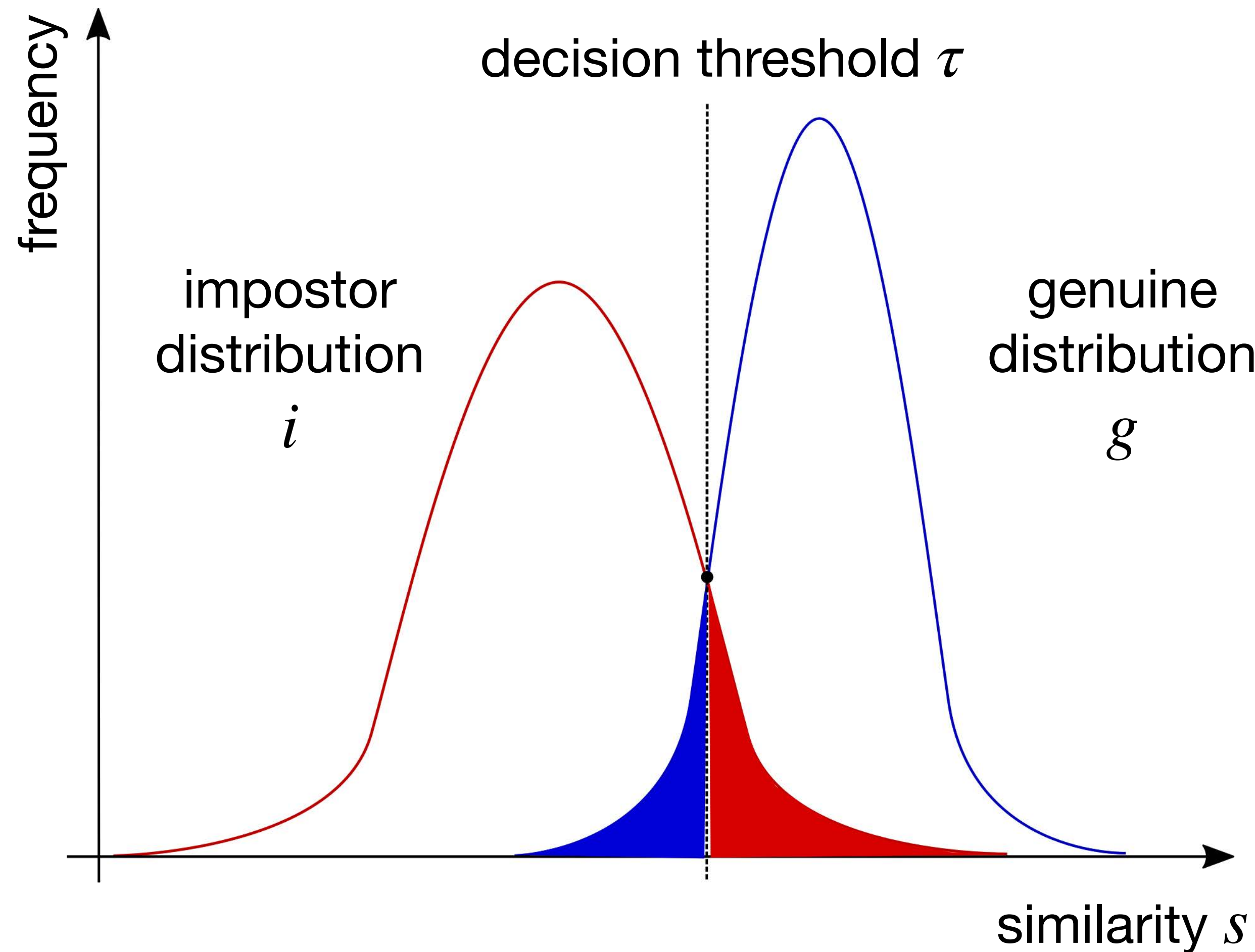
Suitable to avoid intrusion.

Increases denial of service and repudiation probability, though.





# Metrics



**What to choose?**

**Equal Error Rate (EER)**

Common practice.

Pick the threshold where  
 $\text{FNMR} = \text{FMR}$ .

# Metrics

**How to compare two different systems?**

Biometric systems *A* and *B*.

**Compare both systems' FNMR and FMR  
at EER (1/3)**

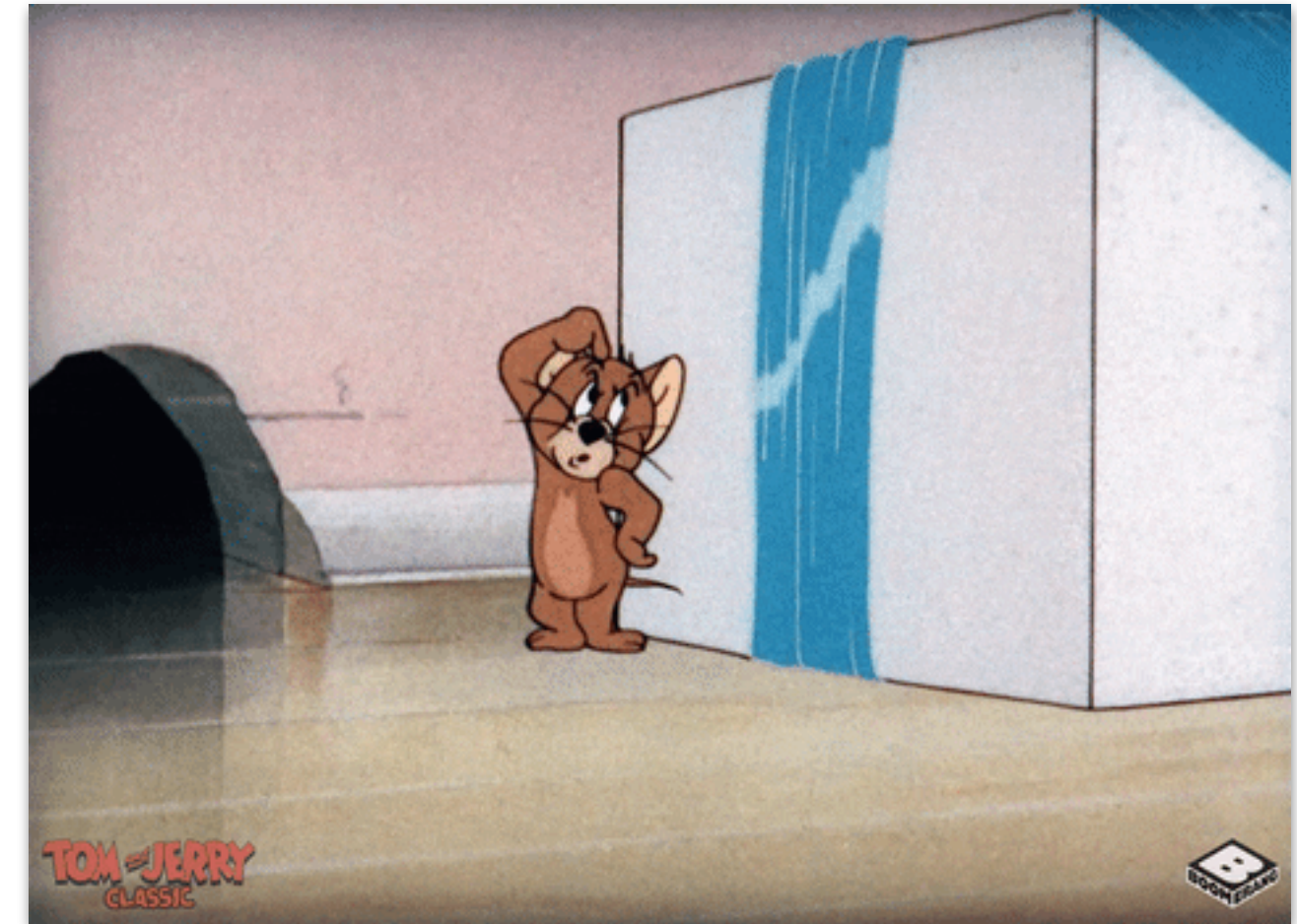
Take the one with smaller FNMR and FMR values.



# Metrics

**How to compare two different systems?**  
Biometric systems *A* and *B*.

**Use a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve (2/3)**

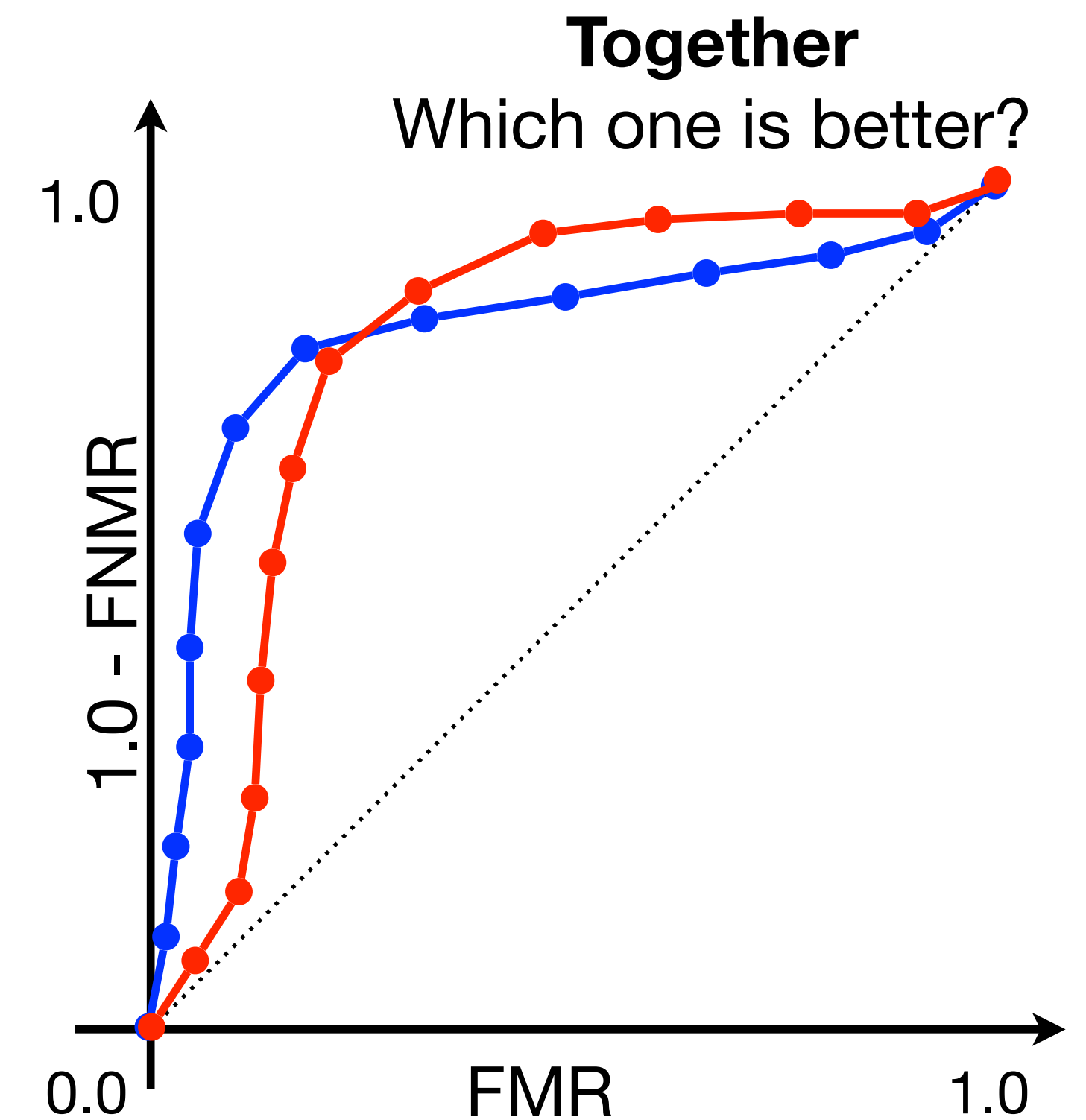
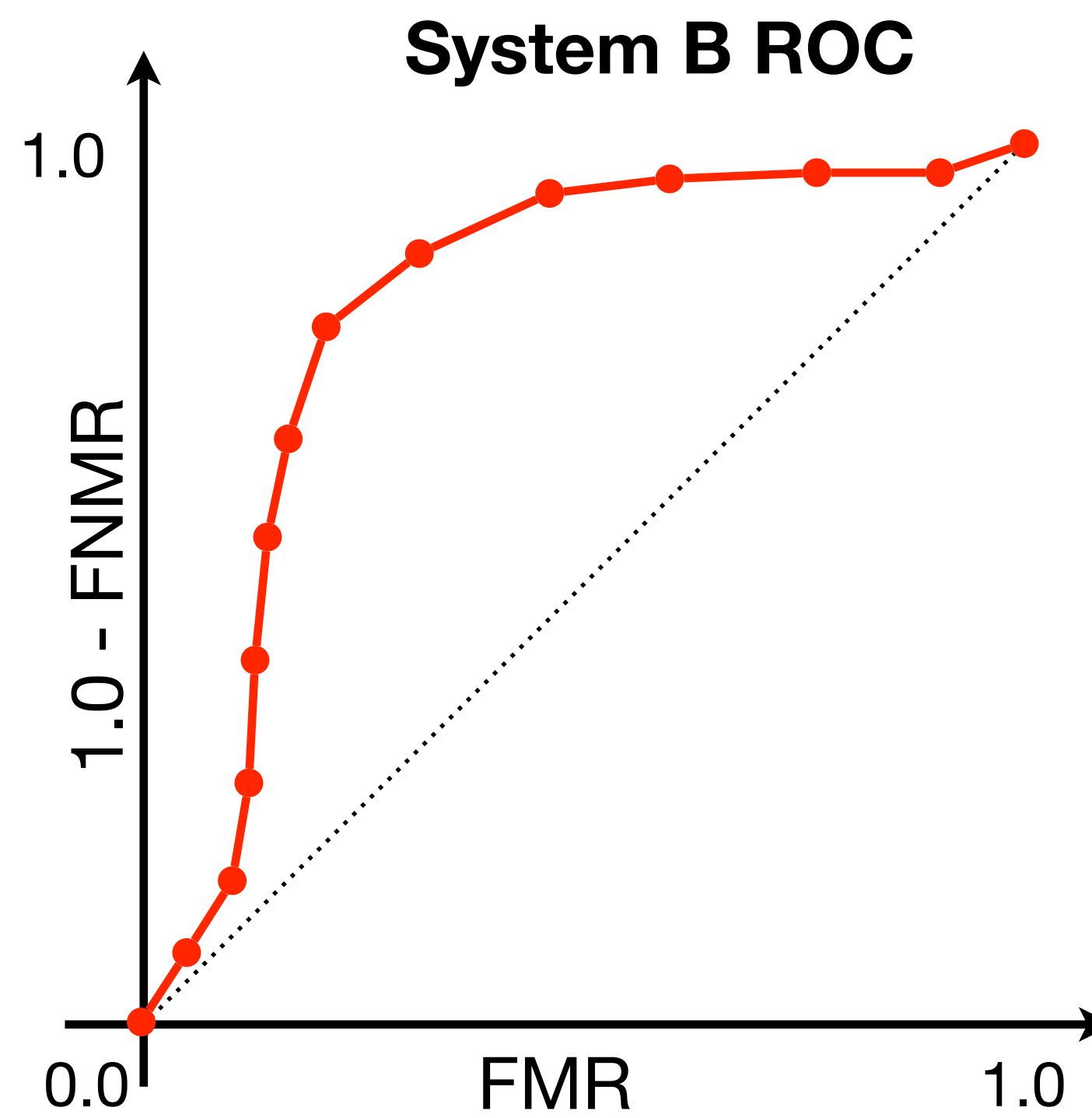
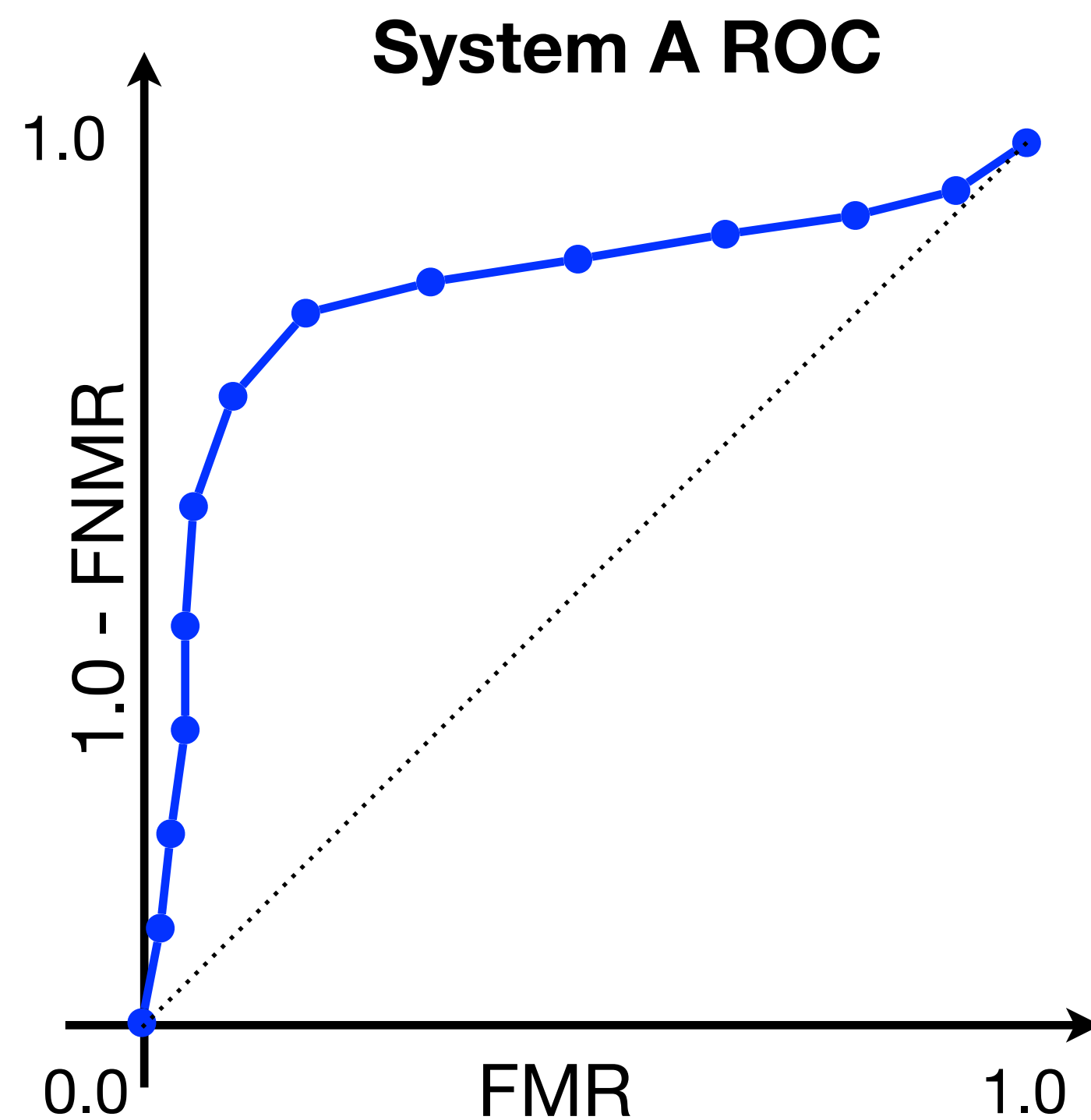




# Metrics

**How to compare two different systems?**  
Biometric systems *A* and *B*.

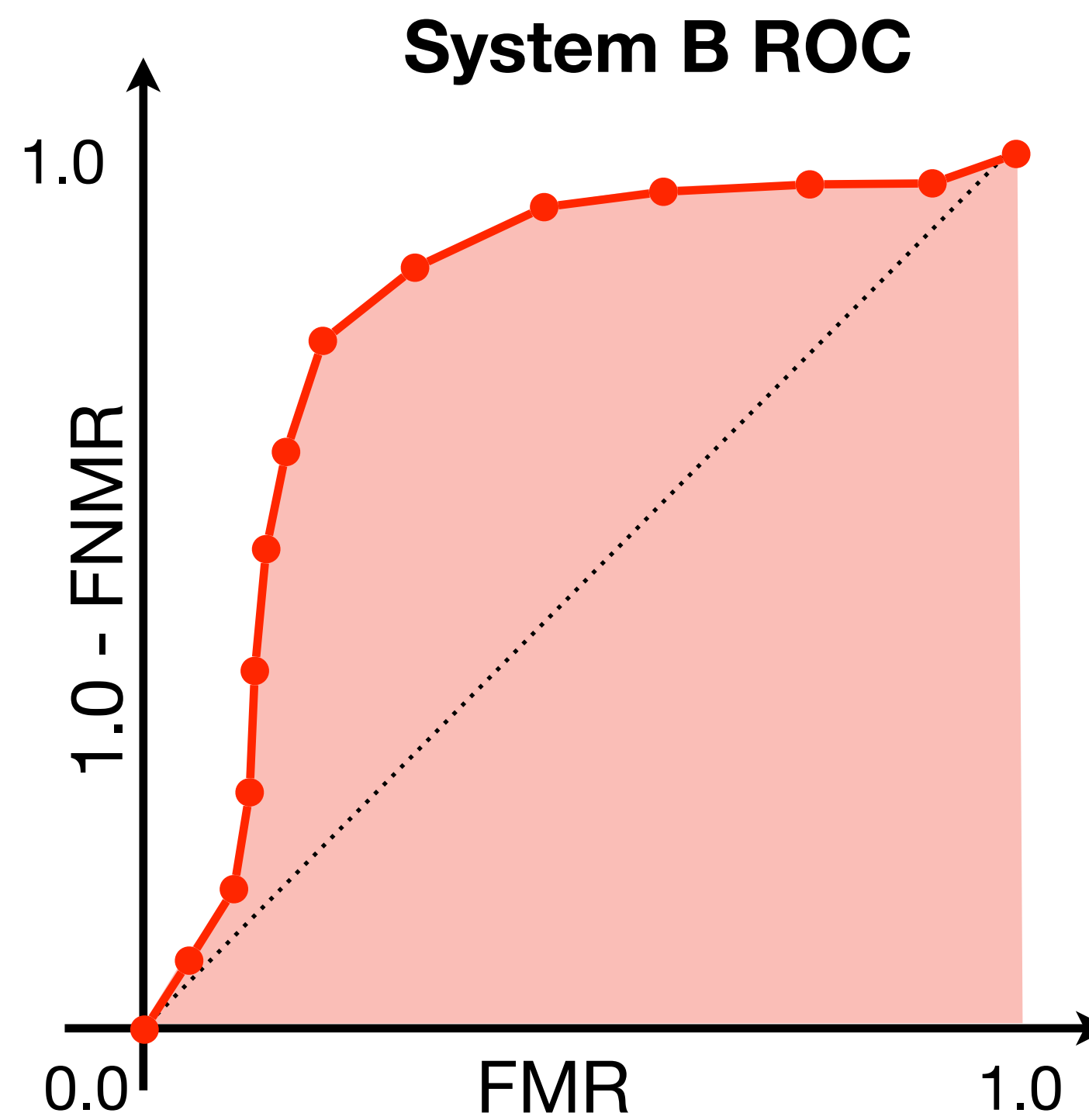
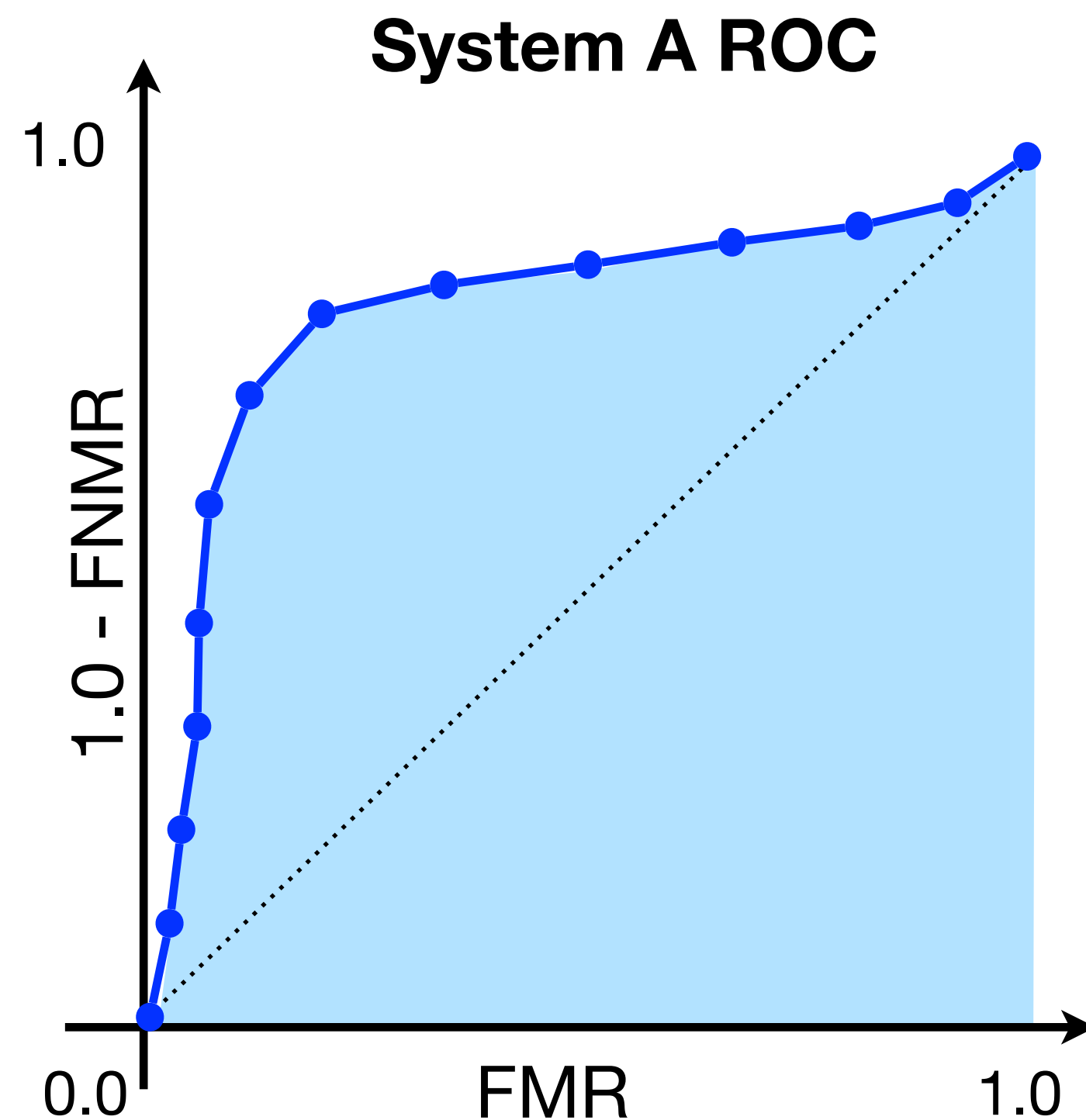
Compute FMR and FNMR for a variety of thresholds.



# Metrics

**How to compare two different systems?**

Biometric systems *A* and *B*.



**Which one is better?**

Compute the Area Under The Curve (AUC).

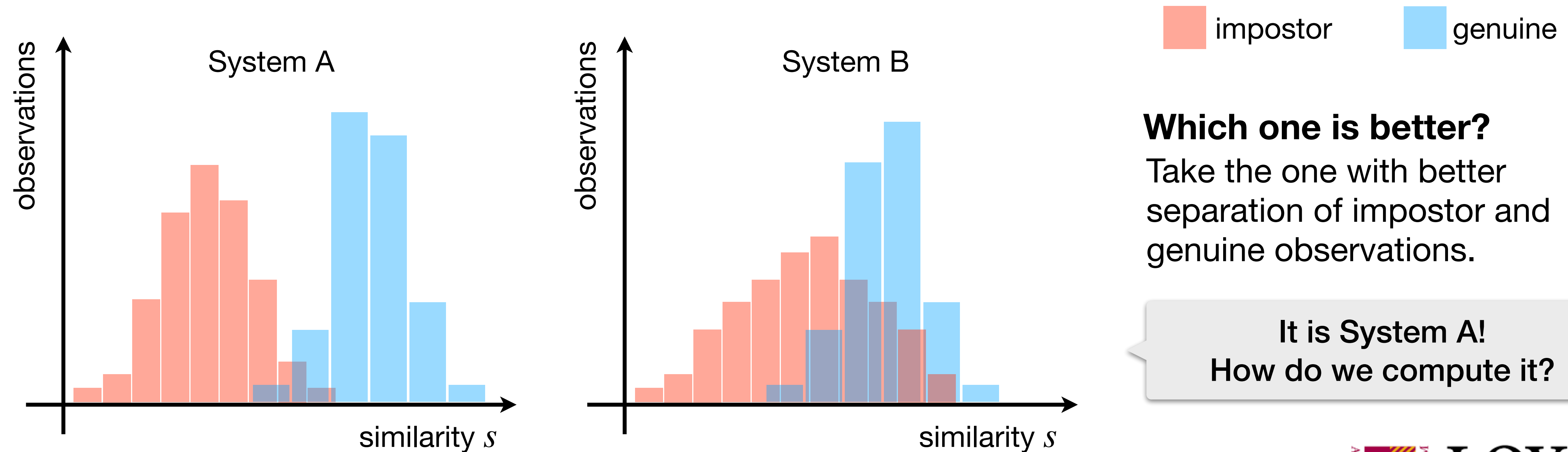
The best solution presents larger AUC.

# Metrics

**How to compare two different systems?**

Biometric systems  $A$  and  $B$ .

**Compute the difference between impostor and genuine distributions for each system (3/3)**





# Metrics

**How to compare two different systems?**

Biometric systems  $A$  and  $B$ .

**Compute the difference between impostor and genuine distributions for each system (3/3)**

**Which one is better?**

Take the system with larger **d-prime**:

$$d' = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times |\mu_{\text{genuine}} - \mu_{\text{impostor}}|}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\text{genuine}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{impostor}}^2}}$$

Hypothesis: the distributions are Gaussians  
(with mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$ ).

The larger the separation between the distributions,  
the larger the value of d-prime.

# Metrics

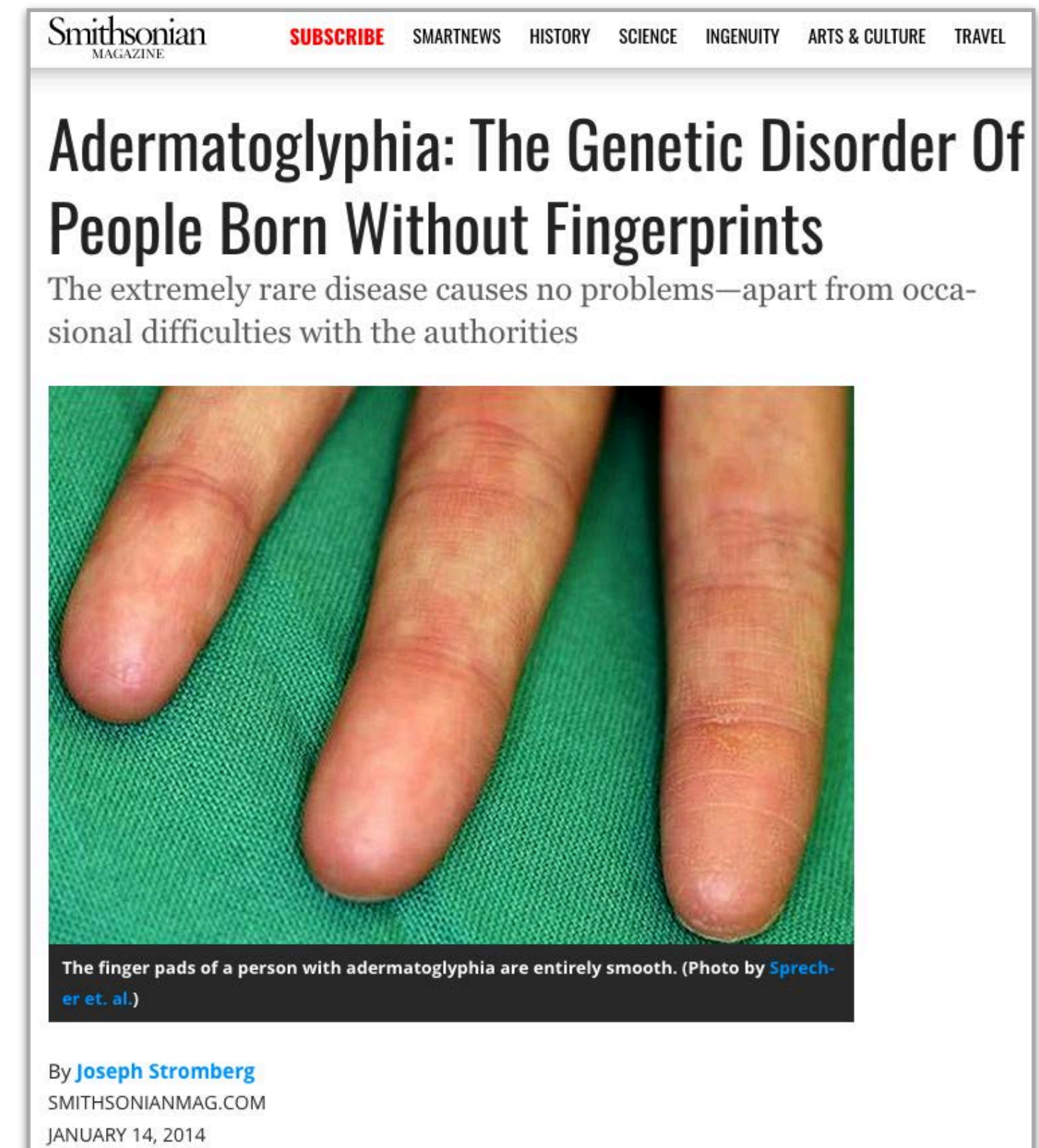
## Other Metrics (1/4, 2/4)

### Failure to Acquire (FTA)

Rate of falsely rejected biometric samples due to problems in acquisition.

### Failure to Enroll (FTE)

The same as FTA, but during enrollment.



<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/adermatoglyphia-genetic-disorder-people-born-without-fingerprints-180949338/>



# Metrics

## Other Metrics (3/4, 4/4)

### *Positive Metrics*

#### **True Non-Match Rate (TNMR)**

$$\text{TNMR} = 1.0 - \text{FMR}$$

#### **True Match Rate (TMR)**

$$\text{TMR} = 1.0 - \text{FNMR}$$

You want to maximize these instead of minimizing.

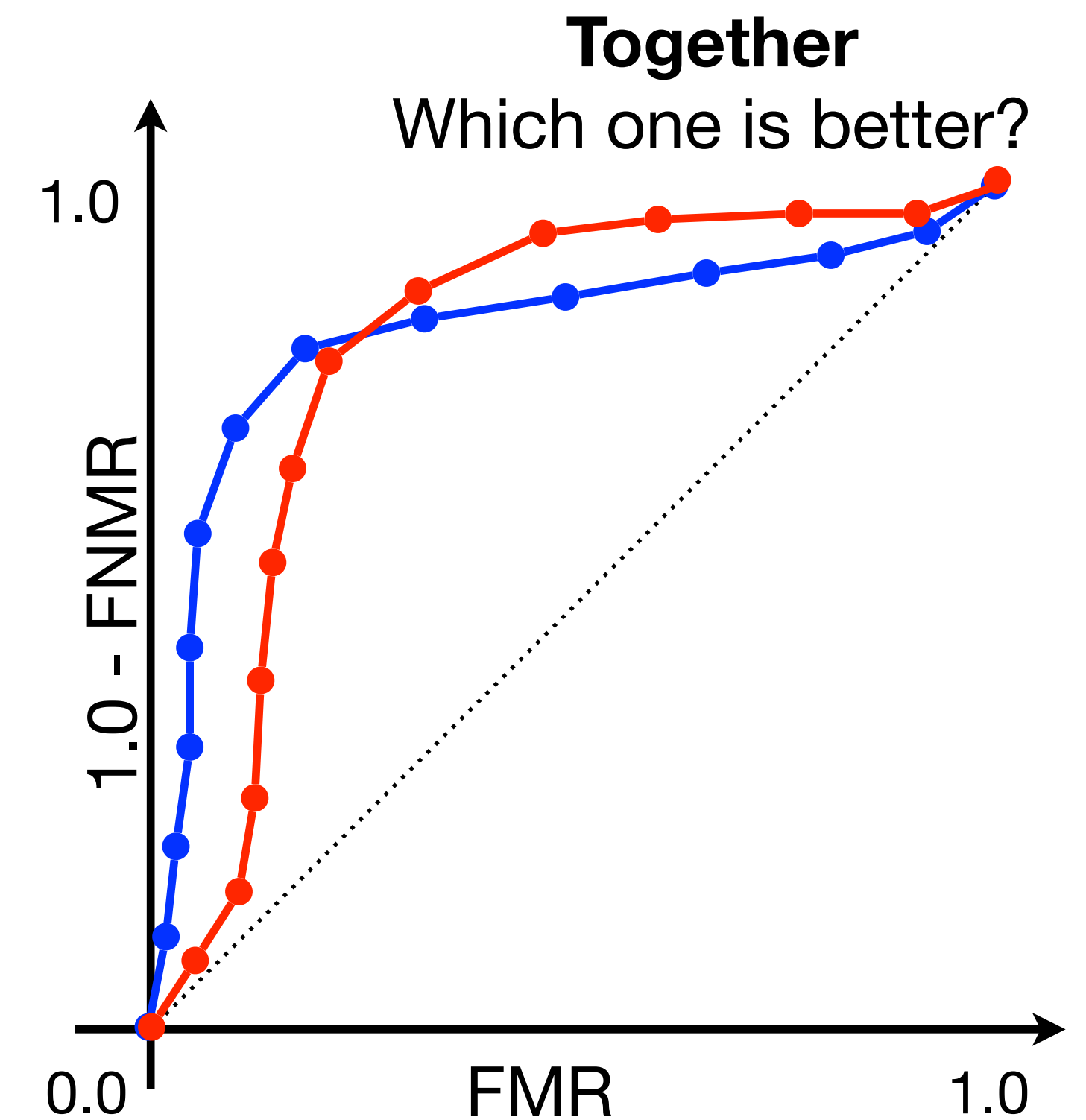
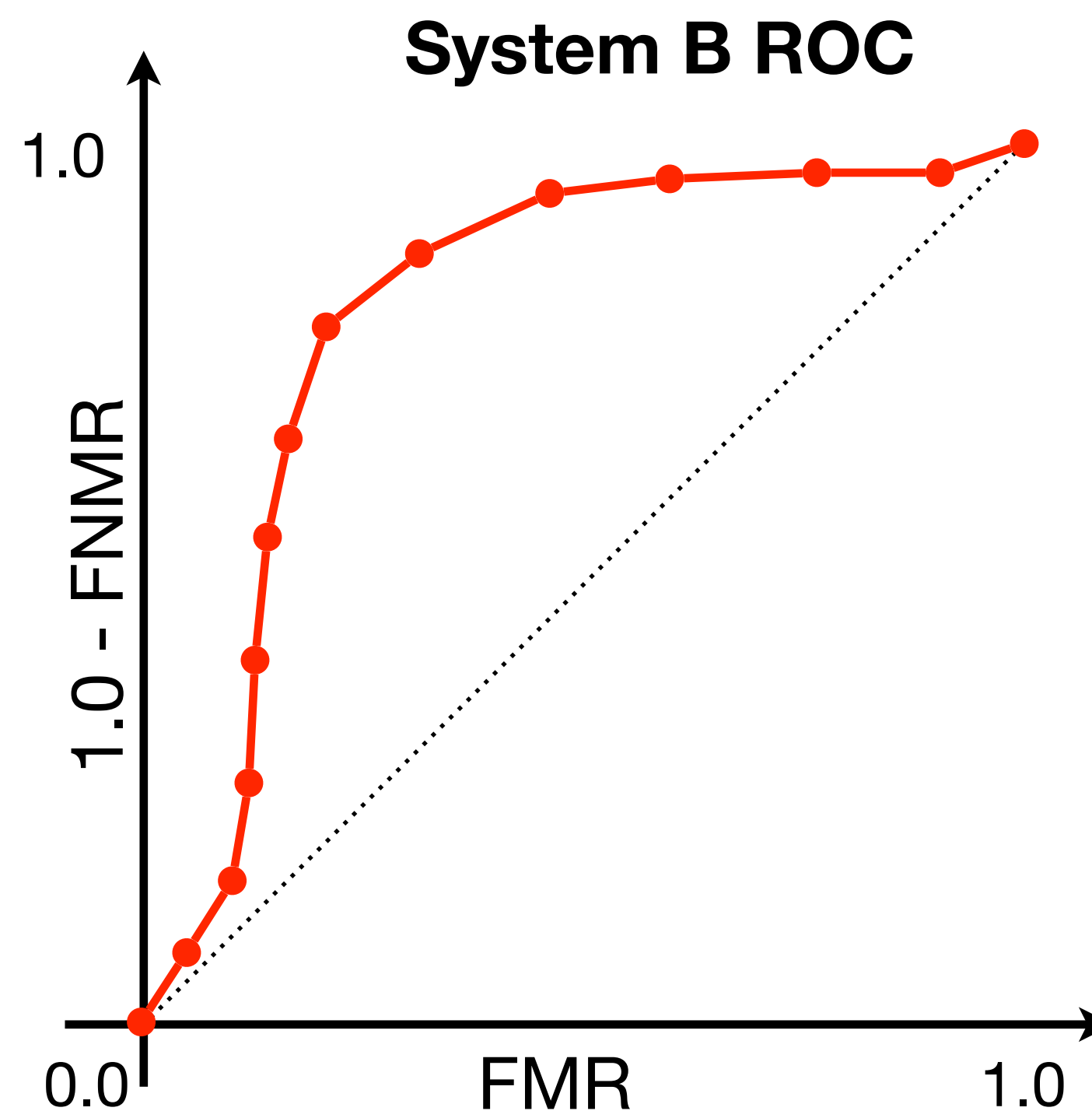
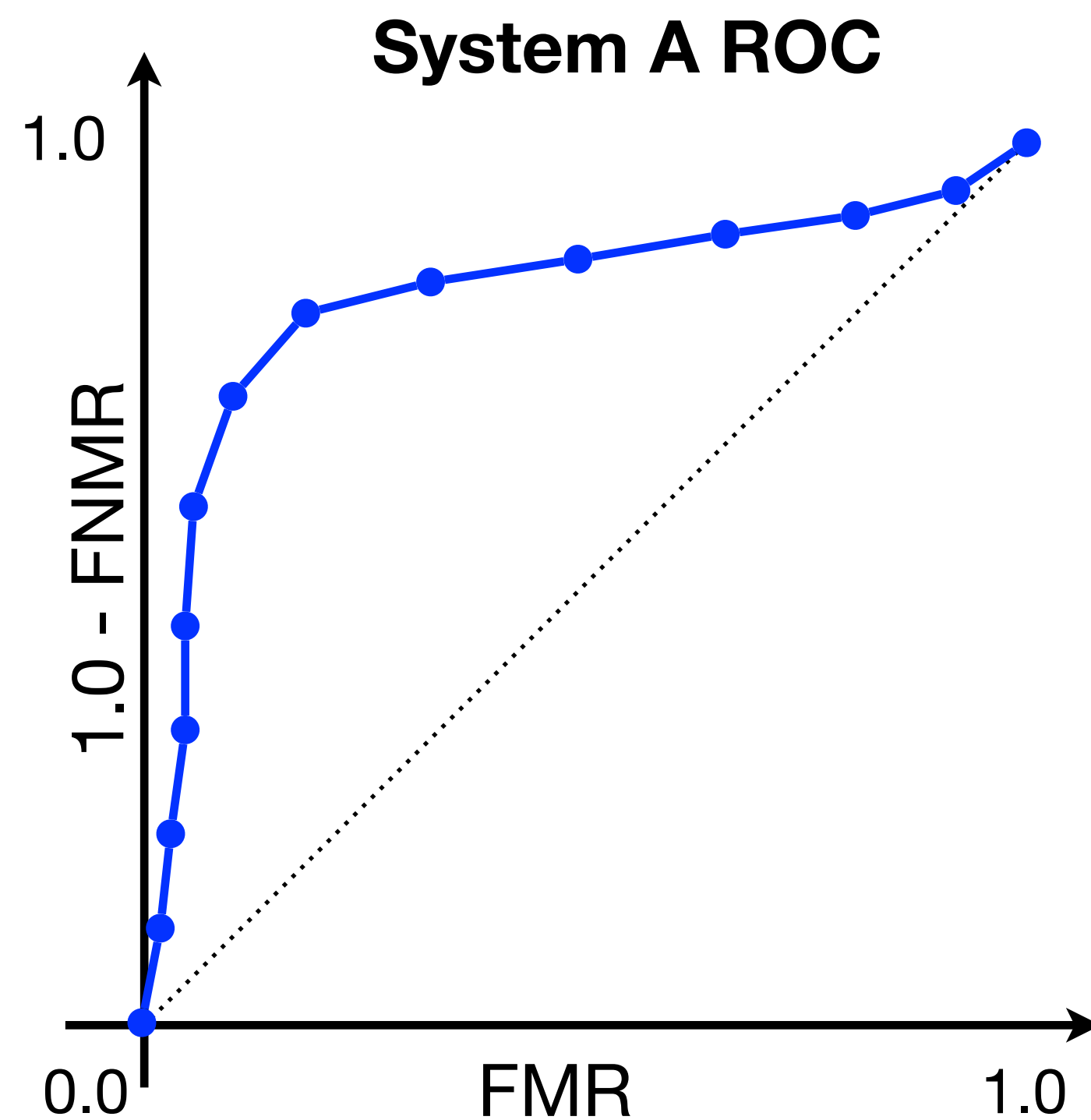




# Metrics

**How to compare two different systems?**  
Biometric systems *A* and *B*.

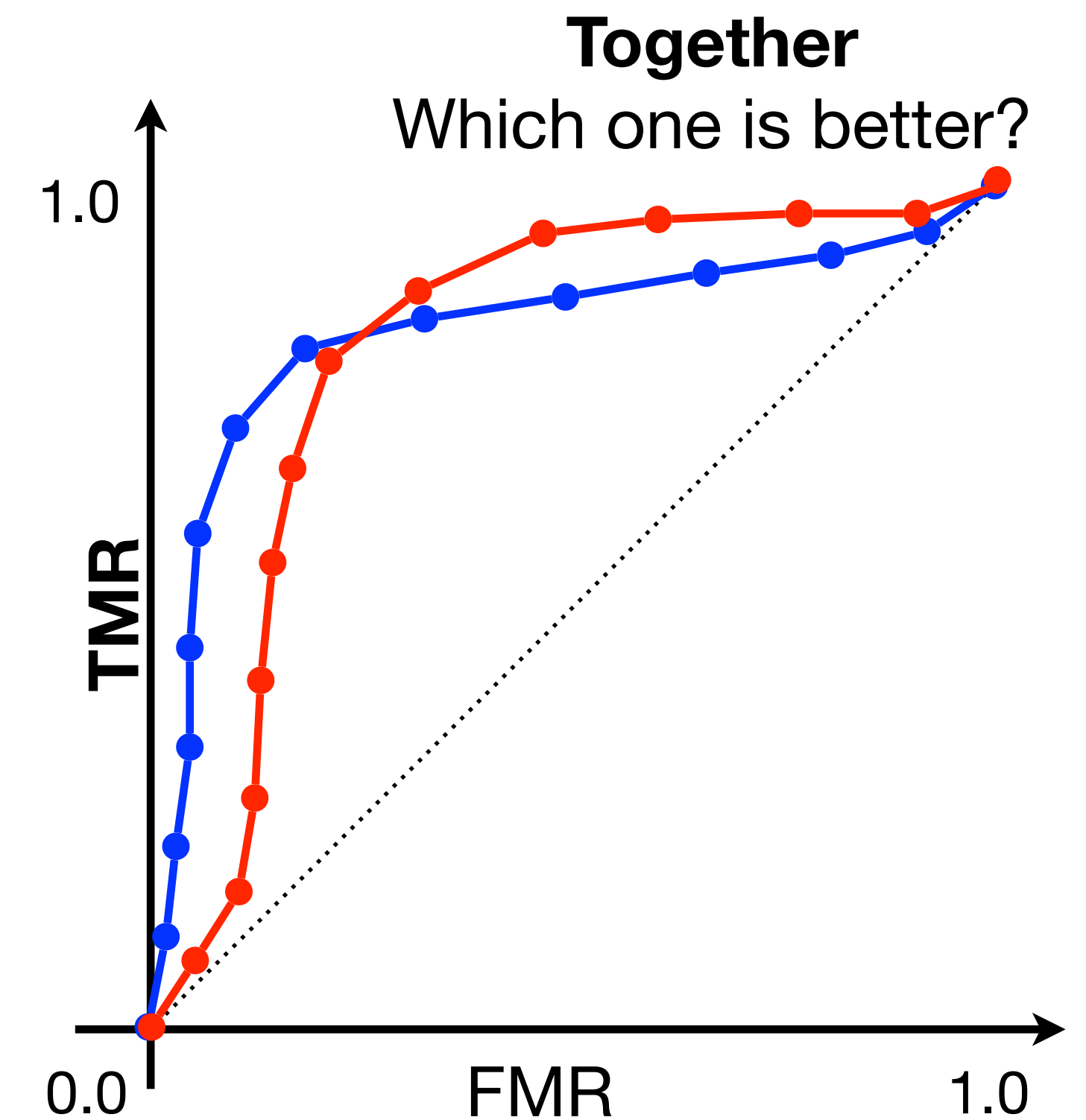
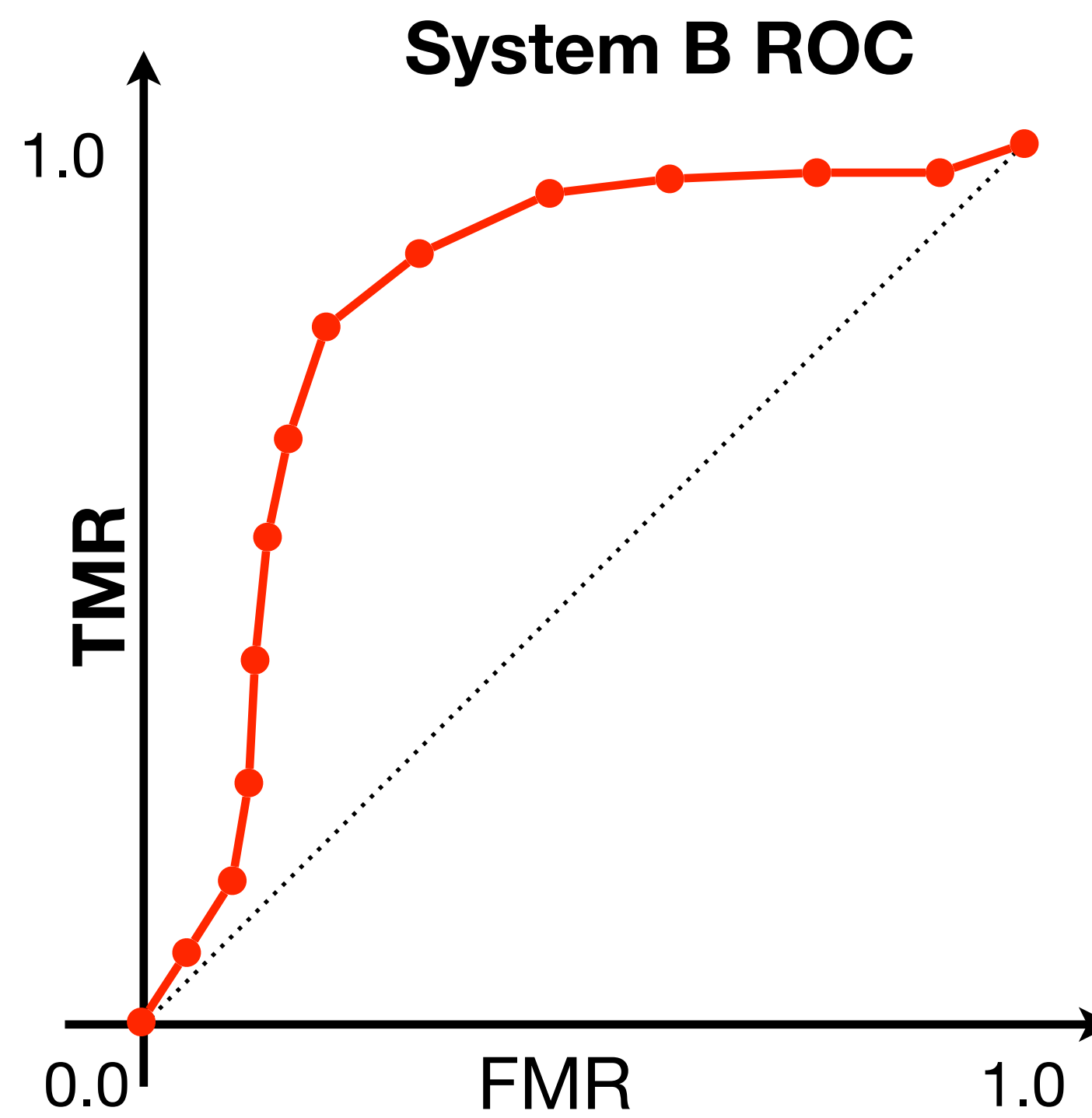
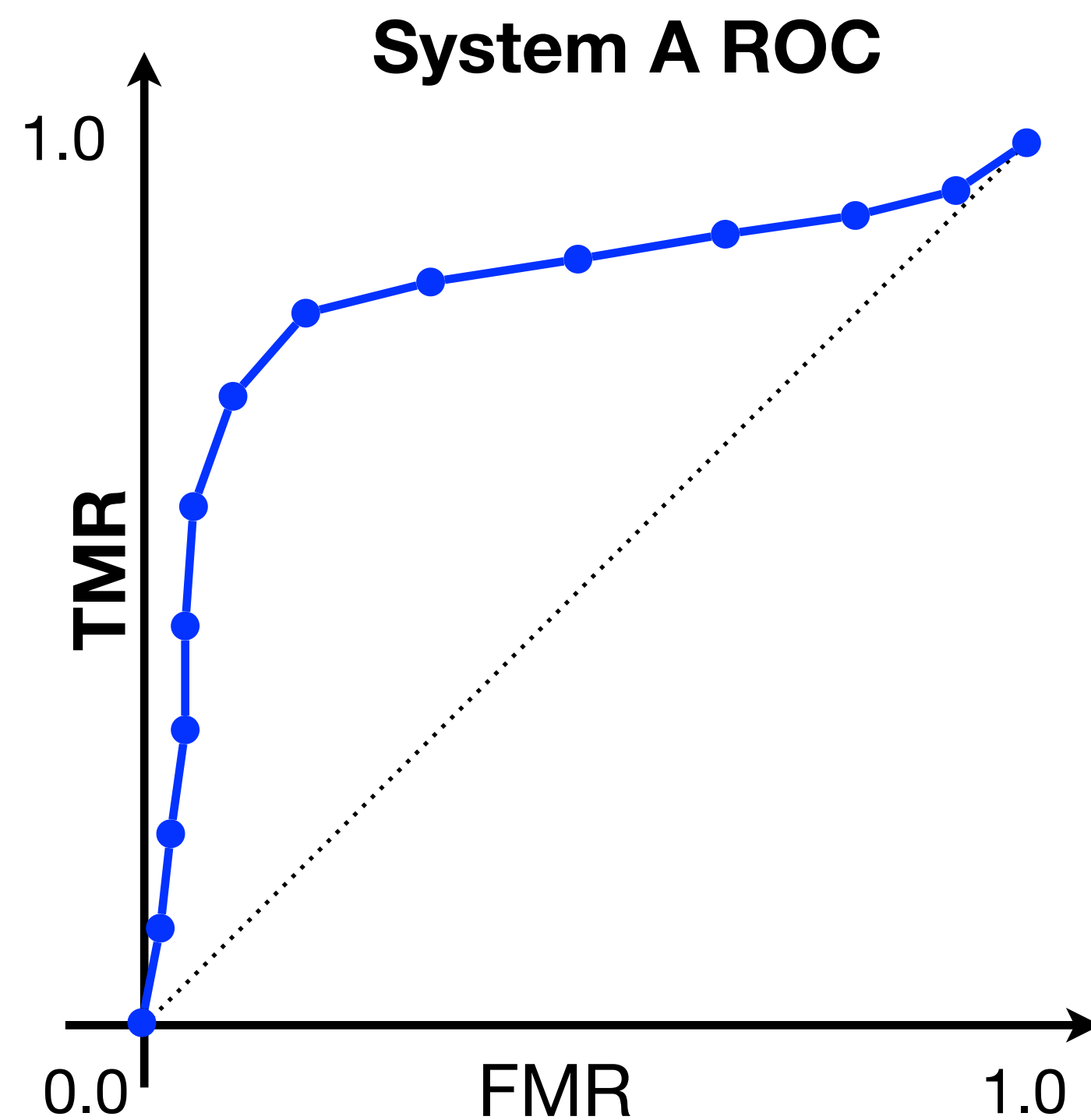
Compute FMR and FNMR for a variety of thresholds.



# Metrics

**How to compare two different systems?**  
Biometric systems *A* and *B*.

Compute FMR and FNMR for a variety of thresholds.



# What's Next?

## **First Coding Day**

Implementation of metrics.

## **Bring your computers**

Don't have one?

Please let me know ASAP.

Be ready! :)

Tools: Google Colab.

