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ABSTRACT

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*Example of an abstract: A biometric sample collected in an uncontrolled outdoor environment varies significantly from its indoor version. Sample variations due to outdoor environmental conditions degrade the performance of biometric systems that otherwise perform well with indoor samples. In this study, we quantitatively evaluate such performance degradation in the case of a face and a voice biometric system. We also investigate how elementary combination schemes involving min-max or z normalization followed by the sum or max fusion rule can improve performance of the multi-biometric system. We use commercial biometric systems to collect face and voice samples from the same subjects in an environment that closely mimics the operational scenario. This realistic evaluation on a dataset of 116 subjects shows that the system performance degrades in outdoor scenarios but by multimodal score fusion the performance is enhanced by 20%. We also find that max rule fusion performs better than sum rule fusion on this dataset. More interestingly, we see that by using multiple samples of the same biometric modality, the performance of a unimodal system can approach that of a multimodal system.*

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**Table 1. Summary of different works pertaining to face and speech fusion**

| Study | Algorithm used | DB Size | Covariates of interest | Top individual performance | Fusion Performance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UK-BWG (Mansfield et al., 2001) | Face, voice: Commercial | 200 | Time: 1–2 month separation (indoor) | TAR* at 1% FAR# Face: 96.5% Voice: 96% | – |
| Brunelli (Brunelli and Falavigna, 1995) | Face: Hierarchical correlation Voice: MFCC | 87 | Time: 3 sessions, time unknown (indoor) | Face: TAR = 92% at 4.5% FAR Voice: TAR = 63% at 15% FAR | TAR =98.5% at 0.5% FAR |
| Jain (Jain et al., 1999) | Face: Eigenface Voice: Cepstrum Coeff. Based | 50 | Time: Two weeks (indoor) | TAR at 1% FAR Face: 43% Voice: 96.5% Fingerprint: 96% | Face + Voice + Fingerprint = 98.5% |
| Sanderson (Sanderson and Paliwal, 2002) | Face: PCA Voice: MFCC | 43 | Time: 3 sessions (indoor) Noise addition to voice | Equal Error Rate Face: 10% Voice: 12.41% | Equal Error Rate 2.86% |
| Proposed study | Face, voice: Commercial | 116 | Location: Indoor and Outdoor (same day) Noise addition to eye coordinates | TARs at 1% FAR Indoor-Outdoor Face: 80% Voice: 67.5% | TAR = 98% at 1% FAR |

*TAR–True Acceptance Rate # FAR–False Acceptance Rate

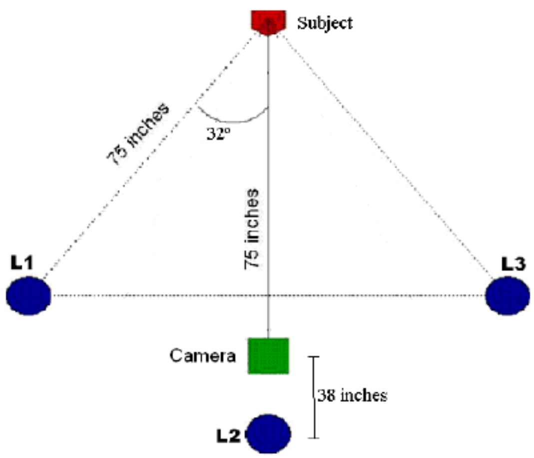


**Fig. 1. Studio setup for capturing face images indoor. Three light sources L1, L2, L3 were used in conjunction with normal office lights.**

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## References

[1] C. Vehlow, T. Reinhardt, D. Weiskopf, Visualizing fuzzy overlapping communities in networks, IEEE Trans. Vis. Comput. Graph. 19 (2013) 2486–2495.

[2] M. E. J. Newman, M. Girvan, Finding and evaluating community structure in networks, Phys. Rev. E. 69 (2004) 026113.

[3] E. Hullermeier, M. Rifqi, A fuzzy variant of the rand index for comparing clustering structures, in: in Proc. IFSA/EUSFLAT Conf., 2009, pp. 1294–1298.

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