# Second Symposium & Workshop on ICAO-Standard MRTDs, Biometrics and Security

**Face Biometric Capture & Applications** 

Terry Hartmann

Director and Global Solution Lead

Secure Identification & Biometrics

UNISYS

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

MRTD Symposium ICAO Headquarters, Montreal 6-8 September 2006



### Identity Concepts – Who are you?

#### 1. Something You Have

Driver license, passport, token (PKI), Smartcard ....

### 2. Something You Know

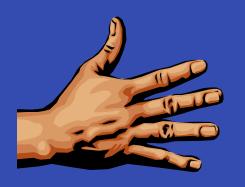
PIN, Password, family name, date of birth, word/phrase

### 3. Something You are Still Entitled to

Passport not lost, citizenship not revoked

### 4. Something You Are (Biometrics)

- Physical Characteristics
- Behavioral Characteristics





### What are Biometrics?









### Biometric – What is it?

Biometrics is the automated technique of measuring a physical characteristic or personal trait and comparing it to information in a database or on a token for the purposes of positive identification

# Types of Biometric

- DNA
- Retina Scan
- Iris Recognition
- Voice
- Hand Geometry
- Skin texture
- Vein Patterns
- Fingerprint 100 years
- Face Recognition since forever

Face recognition is the globally interoperable biometric for MRTDs!

Finger & Iris are optional supporting biometrics

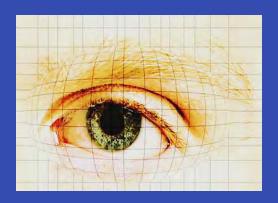


# Identity Theft

(cautionary folklore)

### A folk Tale: Little Red Riding Hood





### What is Facial Recognition?



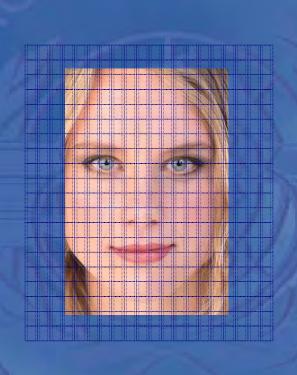






## **Facial Recognition**











### The face recognition process

- User enrollment
- Image capture
- Image processing
  - ➤Image storage





- Feature extraction Template
  - >Template storage



- Comparison 1)\*%^\$\_#\* vs 1)%\*^\$\_#\*
- Confidence Score eg 9.2 out of 10

## Compare

The photo image extracted from the chip in the passport





The person standing in front of you at the airport



# How do you use it?



# Identification Matching 1:many (database)







"Have we seen this person before under another identity?"

### **Verification Matching 1:1**







"Is this person who he/she claims to be?"

### **Watch List Matching**











"Is this person on a list of wanted people?"

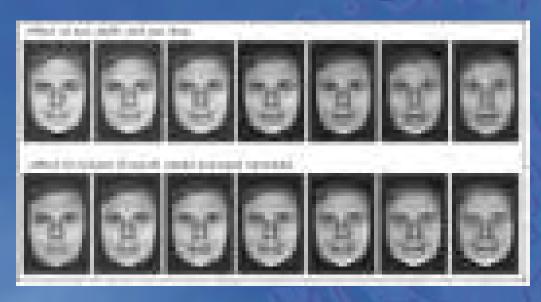
### Method - Eigenface

- The eigenface technique uses a combination of linear algebra and statistical analysis to generate a set of basis faces--the eigenfaces--against which inputs are tested
- a set of "standardized face ingredients" is derived from statistical analysis of many pictures of faces
- any human face can be considered to be a combination of these standard faces. One person's face might be made up of 10% from face 1, 20% from face 2 and so on
- ➤ the eigenface method can be thought of as reducing a face to a number. First it averages out a database of head shots to produce one composite face. Then it compares the face being identified to the composite. An algorithm measures how much the target face differs from the composite and generates a personal (template) number based on the deviation

### How does Facial Recognition Work?



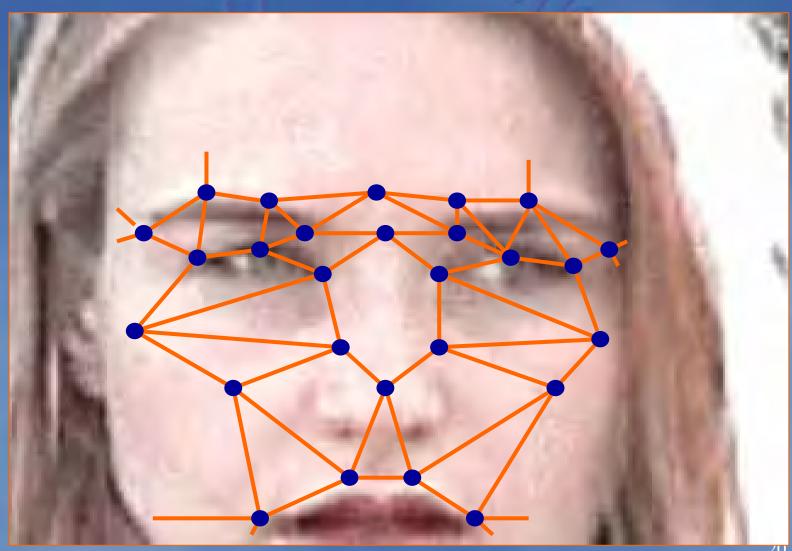
### **Eigenfaces**



A bland androgynous human face



## **Local Feature Analysis**



### Method – Local Feature Analysis

- Analyzes the pixels that make up the face image
- Compare the darkness of each pixel to that of its neighbours, looking for areas where abrupt differences in value radiate outward from a single pixel.
- ➤ These changes can occur between the eyebrows and skin, the eyes and eyelids, or on features that protrude, such as the cheekbones and nose.
- ➤ The system plots the location of each pixel, known as an "anchor point," then connects the dots, forming a mesh of triangles based on bone structure so makeup, glasses won't fool it.

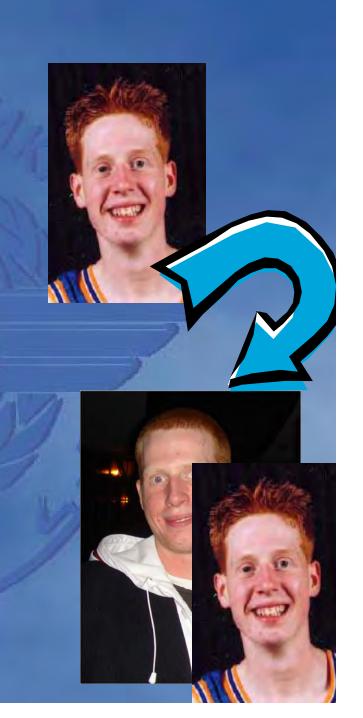
# Considerations at Issuance



The photo image provided

**Fraud Detection** 

Your existing Database



# The Importance of Quality Capture of Face Garbage in = Garbage out

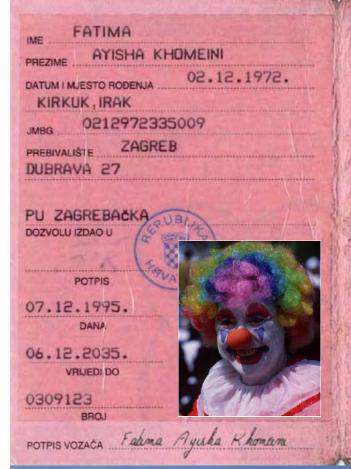
Why enrolment is so important!





# Fit for Purpose

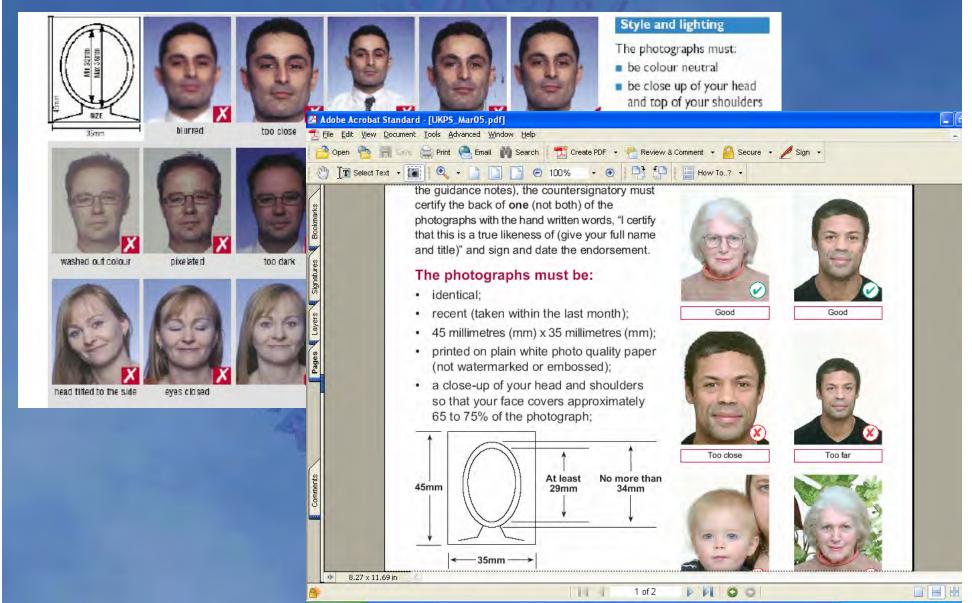
### eg a Drivers Licence



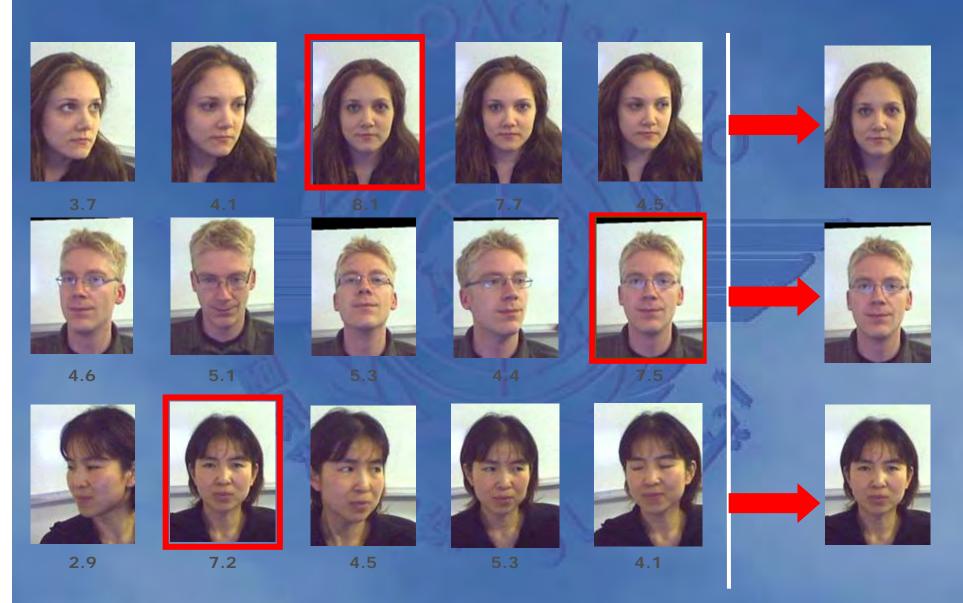
#### KATEGORIJE VOZILA ZA KOJE VRIJEDI DOZVOLA: Motocikli M. . datum polaganja Vozila, osim vozila kategorije A, čija najveća dopuštena masa nije veća od 3.500 kg i koja nemaju više od osam sjedala, ne računajući sjedalo za vozača. 11.04.1991. datum polaganja Vozila za prijevoz tereta čija je najveća dopuštena masa veća od 3.500 kg. MP datum polaganja Vozila za prijevoz osoba, koja, osim sjedala za vozača, imaju više od osam siedala. M.P. datum polaganja Skupovi vozila čija vučna vozila spadaju u kategoriju B, C ili D, a priključna su vozila najveće dopustene mase veće od 750 kg. datum polaganja

### VRSTE VOZILA ZA KOJE VRIJEDI DOZVOLA: Tramvaji 1. 2. datum polaganja Traktori 11.04.1991. datum polaganja Radni strojevi i mopedi 11.04.1991. datum polaganja NAPOMENA:

### Enrolment - Photograph Guidelines



### **Quality Assessment**



### enswife? Ag

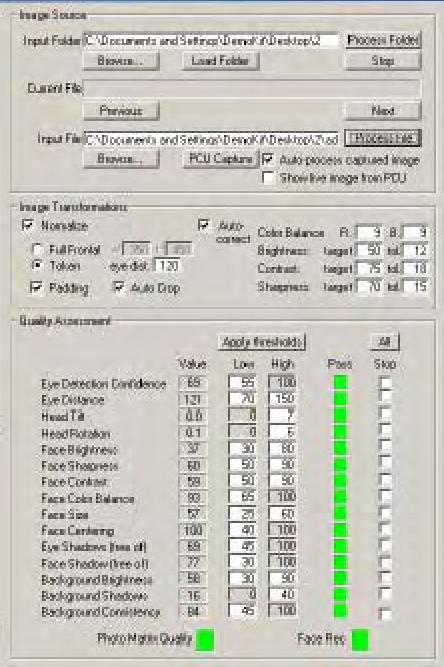


P fipto-check



original

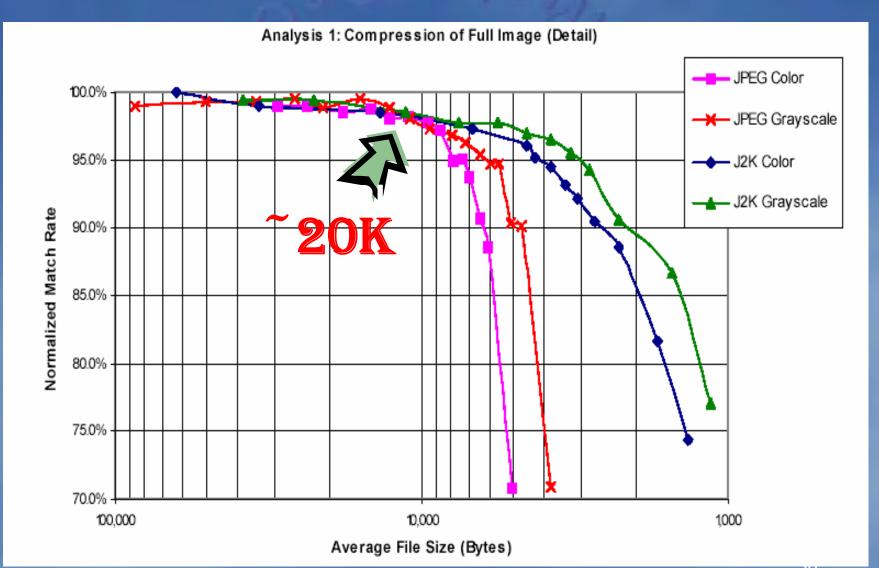
Edi



## Compression & Storage Issues



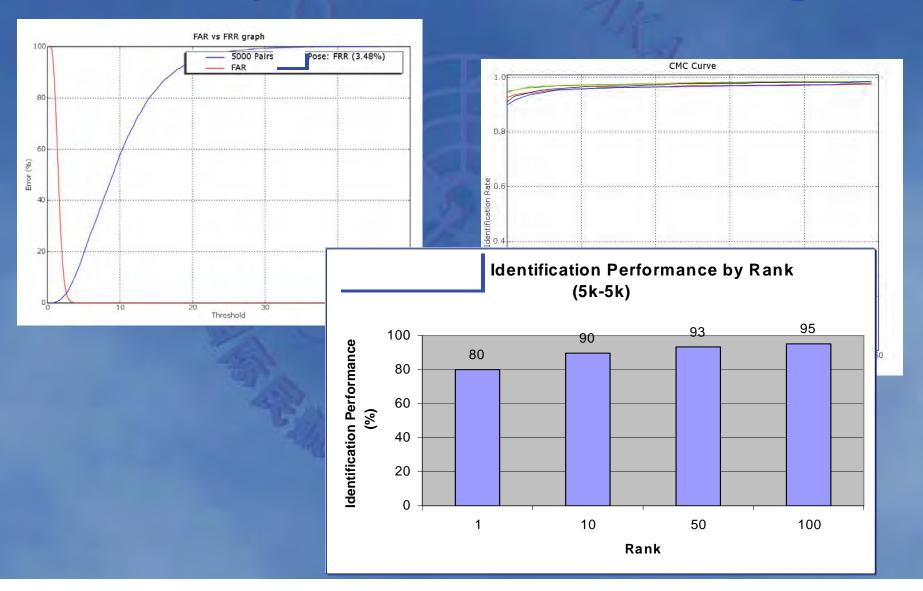
### Face Compression Analysis

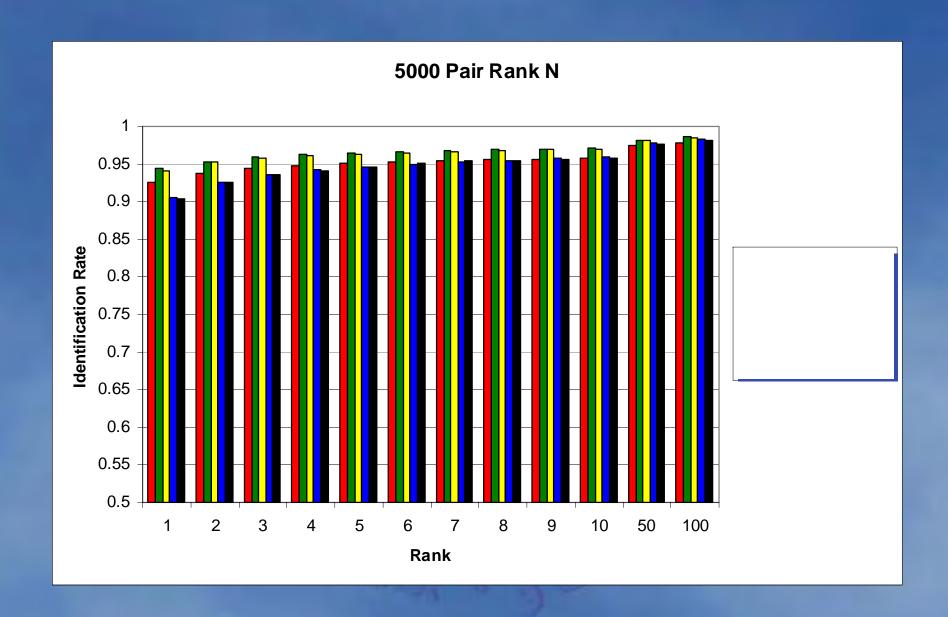


# Similarity Test Methodology

- > Probe and Gallery
- >The importance of testing your images
- >pairs of real photos at random age, sex,
  - race, years apart
- >5000:5000 predicts
- >5million: 5million

### 1:many Identification Matching

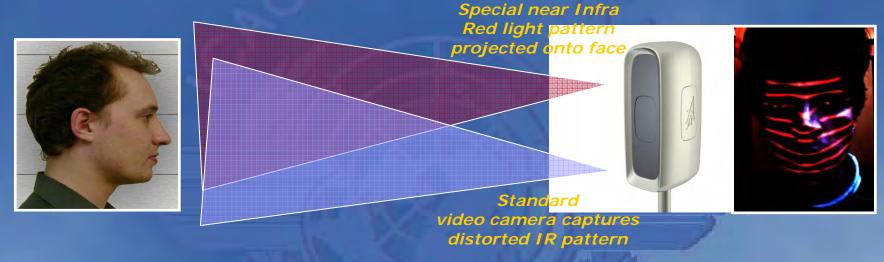




# 

### 3D Facial Technology

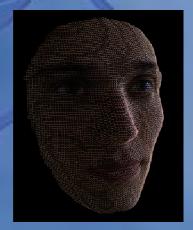
3D video camera based on structured light



- Invisible near IR light permits both night & day vision
- 3D and 2D merging from both perspectives









### **Considerations at INSPECTION**



1-1 1-Watch



## Compare

The photo image extracted from the chip in the passport



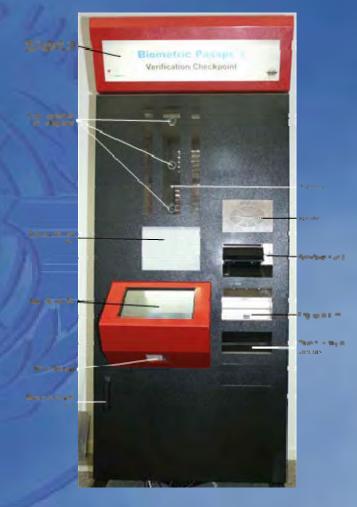


The person standing in front of you at the airport





### Kiosks





# Get the Probe Right !!!



#### Contact Information:

Terry Hartmann

Director and Global Solution Lead,

Secure Identification & Biometrics, UNISYS

(ISO SC17/WG3 & ISO SC37/WG3)

terry.hartmann@unisys.com