

Information Technology Laboratory

Information Access Division (IAD)



NIST

# **Evaluating the Performance of Biometric Algorithms**

#### Craig Watson – NIST Biometric Consortium 2009

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National Institute of Standards and Technology

...working with industry to foster innovation, trade, security and jobs

## Outline

- Why NIST?
- Impact and Issues with Evaluations
- NIST Evaluation Process
- Datasets
- NIST Evaluations
- Future Plans

#### Why NIST Performs Biometric Evaluations

- Mandates:
  - Patriot Act (PL 107-56)
  - Enhanced Border Security and VISA Entry Reform Act (PL 107-173)
  - Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12)
  - 10-Print Transition: mandated by Homeland Security Council Deputies Committee
- Develop testing methods for evaluating biometrics performance
- Advance biometric matching technologies
- Other Government Agencies

#### Impact of Evaluations

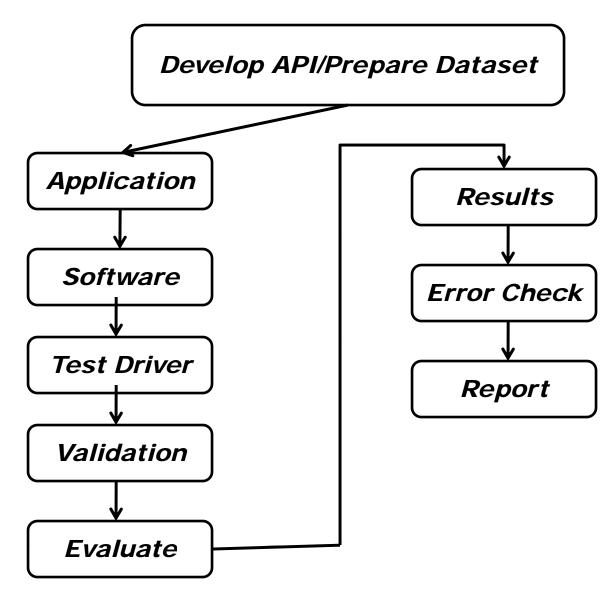
- Current measure of biometric technology performance on operational data.
- Algorithm developers can evaluate performance with operational datasets.
- Advance biometric matching technologies.
- Improve implementation's adherence to standards and protocols

### **Issues with Performing Evaluations**

- Baseline algorithms (bozorth) give ability to develop evaluation methods
- Developing API to meet evaluation needs
- Dataset sample size
- Dataset preparation and security
- Repeatable results
- Validation/Security of submitted SDK
- Interpretation of results



#### **Evaluation Process**



## **Evaluation Process**

- *API* 
  - Inputs/Outputs to interface with SDK
  - Consider "gaming" issues
  - Use existing standards when possible
  - Length of time to run evaluation
- Dataset Preparation
  - Consolidations
  - Sample selection random, sample size, diversity of data
  - "True" imposter data
  - Data format
  - Length of time to run evaluation

## **Evaluation Process**

- Software Validation
  - Repeatable why not?
  - Resolve issues of non compliance
  - Estimate length of time to run evaluation
- Evaluation
  - Managing across multiple systems enrollment and matching stages
  - Unexpected exits
  - System maintenance shutdowns
  - Length of time to run evaluation
- Confidence in results
  - What to report
  - Statistical significance
  - Error check "outliers"

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#### **Public Datasets**

Algorithm Development & SDK Validation biometrics.nist.gov/databases

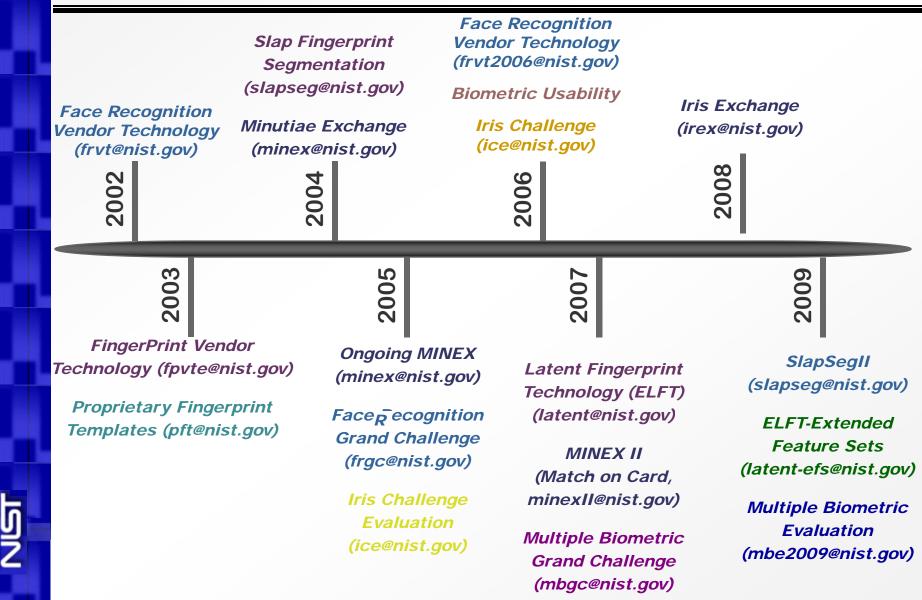
- Fingerprint
  - NIST Special Databases 4, 9, 10, 14, 24, 29, 30
- Face
  - NIST Special Database 18
  - ColorFERET
- Iris
  - ICE dataset

#### Sequestered Datasets Used for Evaluations

- Fingerprint , Face, and Iris
  - Operational Datasets from sponsoring agency
  - Large number of subjects (100,000 6,000,000)
  - Multiple Instances
  - Meta-data for results analysis

#### **Biometrics Evaluations at NIST**

biometrics.nist.gov/evaluations



### Large Scale Evaluations

- SAN Storage for large datasets (240TB)
- High end computing
  - 32 blades (4x4) with 192GB memory
  - 24 blades (2x4) with 48GB memory
  - 80 blades (2x2) with 16GB memory
  - 136 blades -> 336 CPU -> 1024 cores

### Evaluation of Latent Fingerprint Technologies-Extended Feature Set (ELFT-EFS)

- Gallery feature space 8-12GB
- Current: 80 blades (2x2) 4GB memory, 70 GB local storage workspace
- Upgraded: 16GB memory to allow searching backgrounds 10K subjects with 10 rolled prints or slaps each.
- 300GB local storage workspace
- OS upgrades to 64-bit Linux and windows.

#### Large Scale Evaluations

- Use larger sample sizes in existing 1-to-1 evaluations (PFT, MINEX, ...)
- Large scale biometric identification evaluations (1-tomany)
- Government needs for evaluations on large datasets
- Testing methods and APIs for large-scale evaluations

#### Thank You

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