

**3D Face**  
Biometric Research

# **End-Users' Group Meeting Berlin**

## **21th of February 2008**

**3D Face EU research project:  
Overview, progress and challenges**

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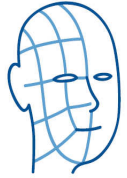


# Agenda

- **3DFACE background and motivation**
- **Objectives and achievements**
- **Remaining challenges**

# Background of the 3DFACE project

- Electronic passport issued in Europe all contain a digitized facial image
- 2D facial recognition needs to be improved with more robustness
- **Unattended** border crossing can be achieved, only if additional (biometric) characteristics are observed



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# Examples of automatic border control





## Border Control Systems

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# The 3DFACE project

- Integrated Project (FP6-026845)
  - 36 month project started April 2006
  - Research on 3D facial recognition to address needs of airports for processing biometric passports
- Consortium of 16 partners
  - Industry (Bundesdruckerei, Philips, Sagem, L1)
  - SMEs (Cognitec, Polygon)
  - Research Centres (Fraunhofer-IGD, CGC, CNR-IBB, JRC)
  - Universities (Kent, Twente, Darmstadt)
  - Operators (Airport Berlin, Airport Salzburg, BKA)
- **One particularity: competitive work on algorithm research**

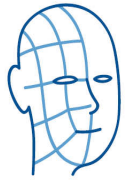
# Project objectives

- **3D face acquisition**
- **Explore multimodal facial data**
- **Biometric encryption techniques**
- **Piloting at several locations**
- **Standardization**



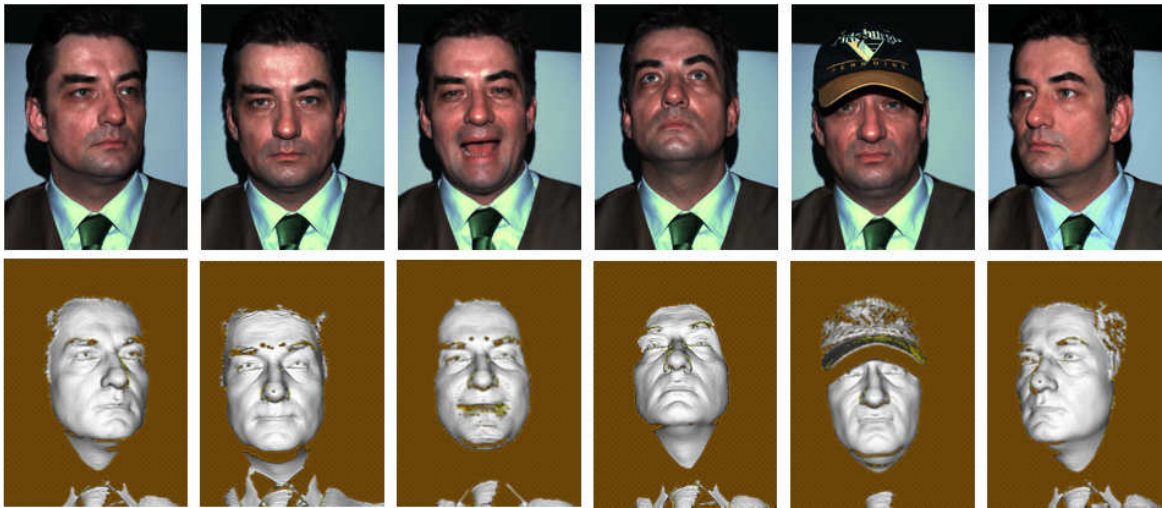
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# 3D FACE acquisition

- 3D and high-resolution 2D data
- Set-up of database with 600 subjects





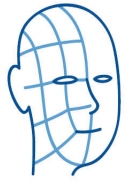
# 3D face acquisition

- **New device: automatic height adjustment**
- **Will used in the pilot phases**



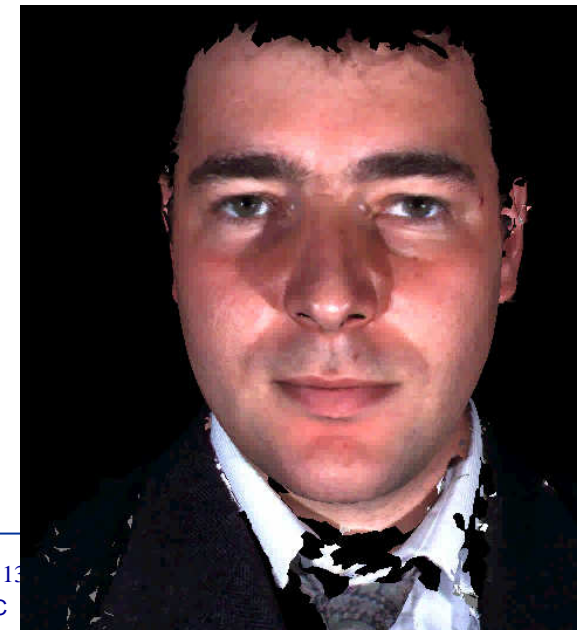
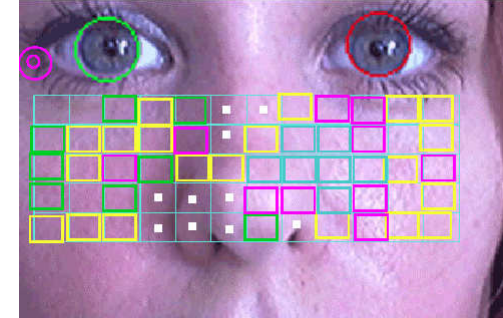
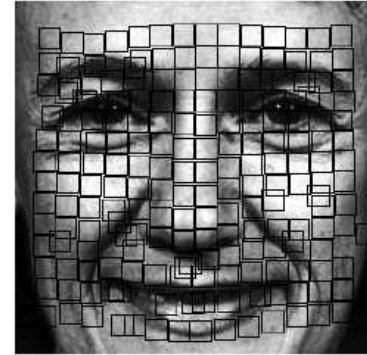
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# Explore biometric facial data

- 3D, 3D+2D
- Skin texture
- Multiple algorithms
- Score level fusion
- Decision level fusion

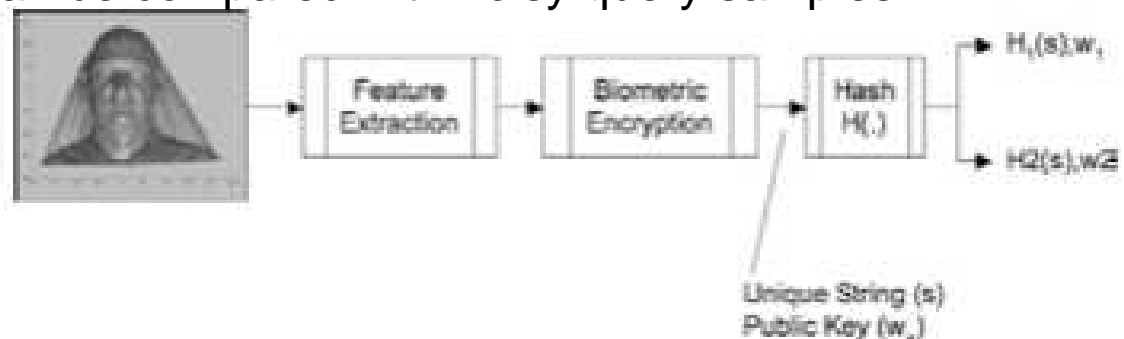


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# Biometric encryption techniques

- Highest degree of protection for stored data
  - Enable templates to be stored in encrypted form
    - ◆ comparison without decryption
  - Enable revocability of biometric references
    - ◆ create new templates from the same sample
  - Avoid Cross-Comparison between databases
  - Avoid Medical Relevant Information
- Challenge: Noise-robustness
  - Stored information can be compared with noisy query samples
  - Fuzzy extractors



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# Piloting at several locations

- Improve biometric performance in an operational environment
  - Internal competition of labs before validation at airports and at BKA
  - Selection of best combination by independent evaluation
- Validation phase
  - Start in July 2008
  - Berlin Schönefeld Airport, Salzburg Airport, BKA location
  - Dedicated to frequent users (area access control)
  - Operational performance
  - Social and operational issues

# Acceptance issues in the project: Privacy

- **Dedicated work on cross-jurisdictional and ethical issues in general (CNR )**
- **... But also operational issues**
  - **Data collection for algorithm design and testing (600 enrolees in France Germany and UK)**
  - **Data from real users is used during the field tests**
  - **Protocol to deal with privacy issues**
    - ◆ **Data collected from volunteers only**
    - ◆ **« anonymous » facial data (NOT the name, occupation, etc.) are kept**
    - ◆ **Information of the volunteers**
    - ◆ **Commitment on the confidentiality of these data used for research purpose in the frame of the project only.**



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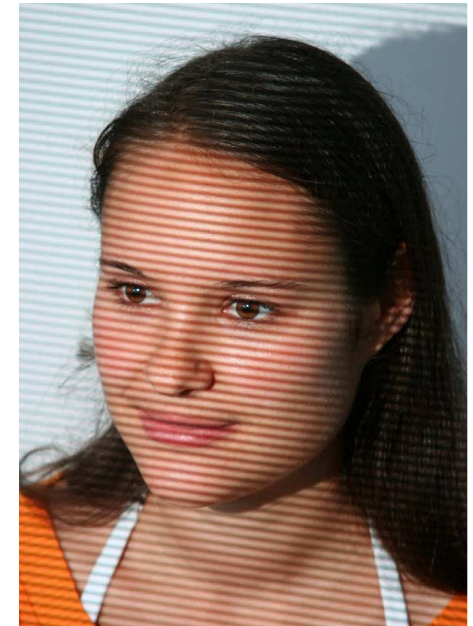
# Acceptance issues in the project: Privacy

- **Differences from one country to another**
  - ◆ **UK: ethics committee of the partner**
  - ◆ **Germany: legal department**
  - ◆ **France: official request to the national privacy commission (CNIL)**



# Acceptance issues in the project: Safety

- the camera developed for 3D acquisition has an illumination device
- it was legit to require some proofs that the system was no danger for health
- theoretical calculation and real measurements have been performed:
  - Visible illumination
  - maximum exposure time
  - minimum distance to the devicewere very compatible with the use of the device (factor 10 for the worse case)
- For the tests on the field, formal documents are produced (CE certification, compliance with ISO standard)

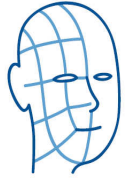


# Achievements

- First results in each research field
  - Innovative 3D acquisition sensors
  - Novel 3D and 2D algorithms
  - New approaches on face texture analysis
  - A unique multimodal face database available
  - Advanced techniques for facial template protection, implemented on state-of-the-art algorithms
  
- First platform available for testing:
  - Algorithm test protocol and platform running at Fraunhofer-IGD
  - Intependant of the “developers”
  
- First integration of each component in a full prototype
  - component approach + fusion: flexibility for combination and update of the algorithms
  - first version ready for demonstration at the M24 review

# Challenges

- **Obtaining the best algorithm combination for the field tests in 2008**
  - intensive offline tests and algorithm improvement
- **Be able to show the robustness and accuracy gain linked to the use of 3D facial recognition**
- **Evaluate attack scenarios (spoofing) and design liveness tests (countermeasures)**
- **Standards: provide the community (ISO/SC37, ICAO) with recommendation**
  - trade-off between size of the record and accuracy for compact storage unit
  - height of the person would be usefull in the chip
- **Obtaining a realistic operational evaluation**
  - participation of a large number of end-users
  - several sessions for earch enrollee
  - offline replay with several configurations
- **Analyse end-users feedbacks when using the system**
  - Comfort ? Ergonomics ?
  - Intrusiveness ? Privacy concerns ?
  - Gain for the user ?



# Conclusion

## **3DFACE domain is increasing in importance**

- ◆ recent NIST report FRVT2006
- ◆ report on template protection techniques from Privacy Information Commission, Canada

**⇒ critical importance of the 3DFACE project's mission**

