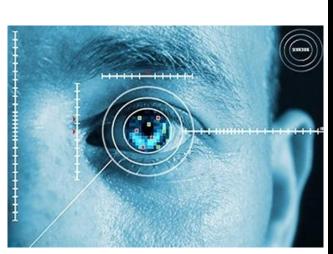
Software Engineering Conference Russia October 2017, St. Petersburg



# Lions, Swans, Monkeys – A New Approach to Biometric Menagerie

Stanislav Sartasov, SPSU

# What is biometric system?





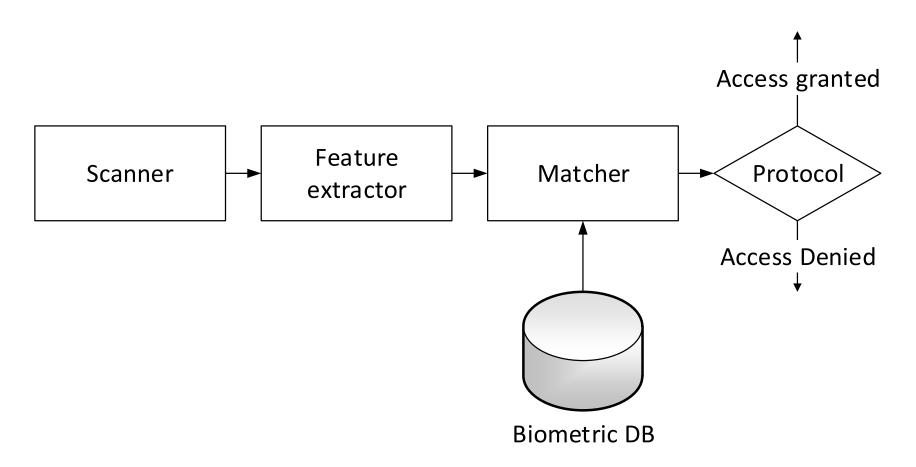


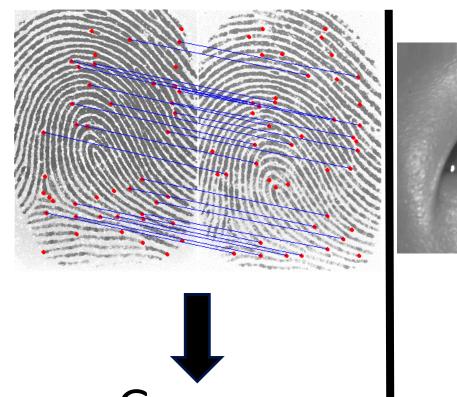


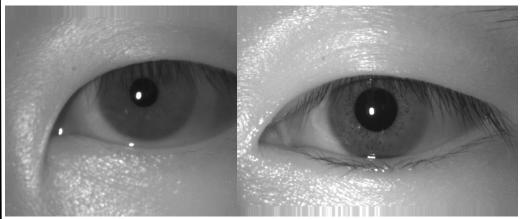




## What is biometric system?



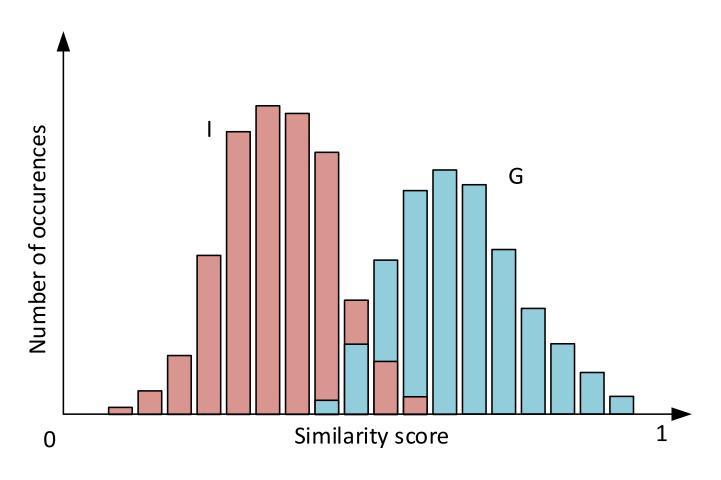




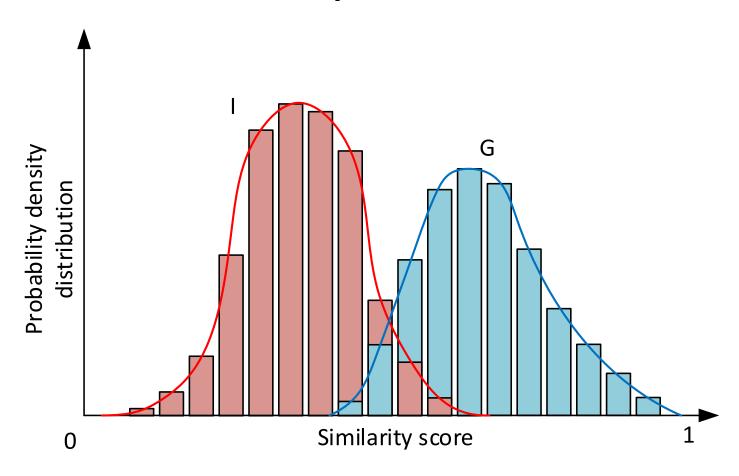




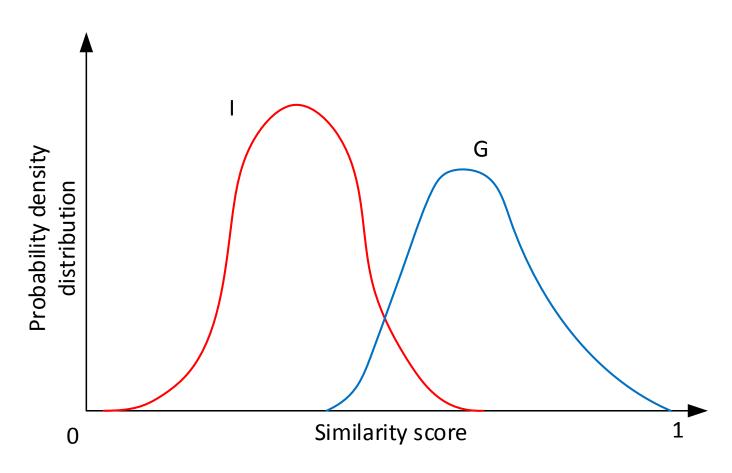












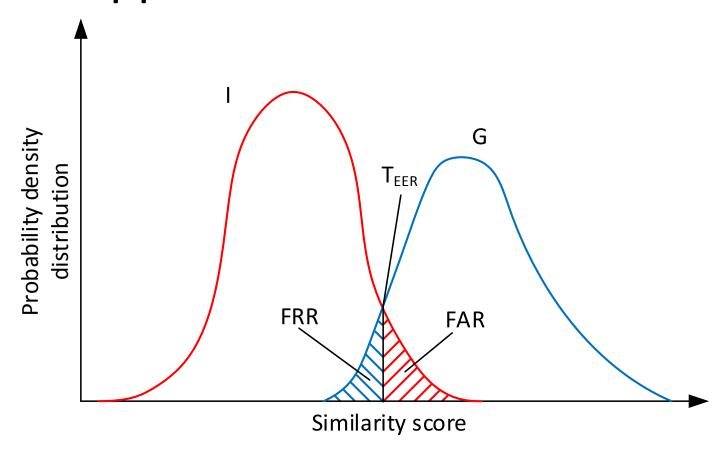


# Biometric system performance – classic approach

- Single threshold
- All available values
- Users are equiprobable

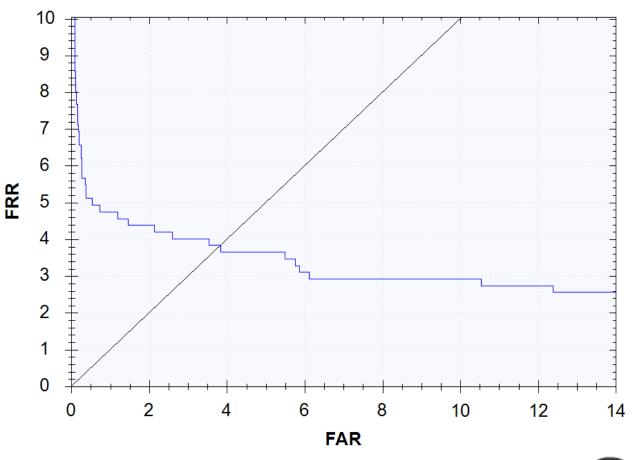


# Biometric system performance – classic approach



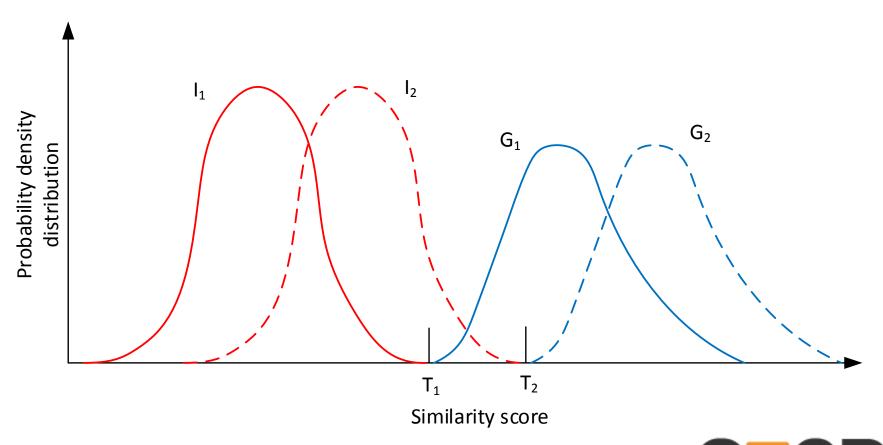


### Receiver Operating Characteristic





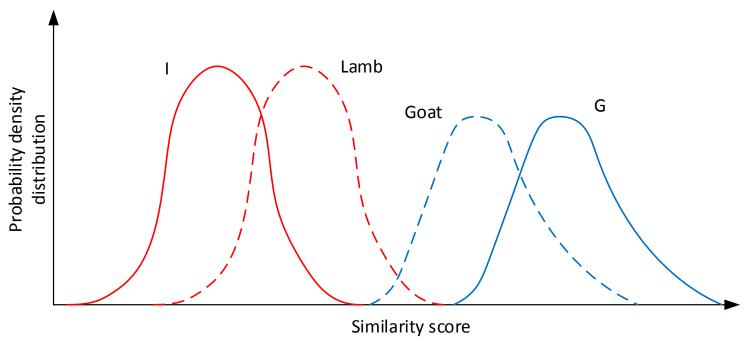
# Biometric system performance – classic approach





### Biometric menagerie - related works

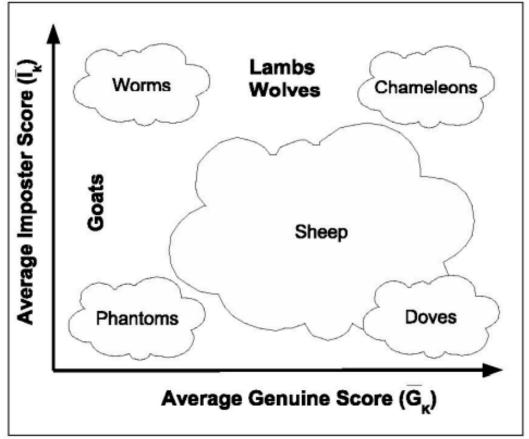
- G. Doddington et al., 1998
- Users with high I-scores or low G-scores exist





### Biometric menagerie - related works

N. Yager, T. Dunstone, 2007, 2010





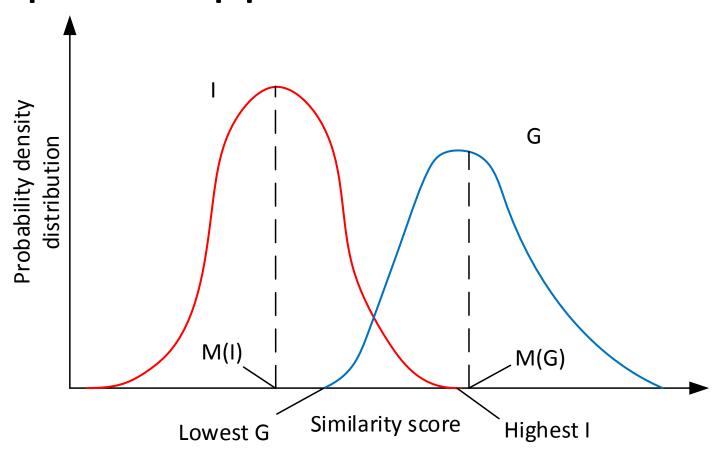
### Biometric menagerie - related works

H. Zheng at al. 2015

- A database with EER=0%
- Both Doddington and Yager-Dunstone menageries found

 High I-scores and low G-score do not necessarily result in errors

### Proposed approach





### Proposed approach

$$K_{i} = \frac{M(G_{i})}{M(I_{i})}$$

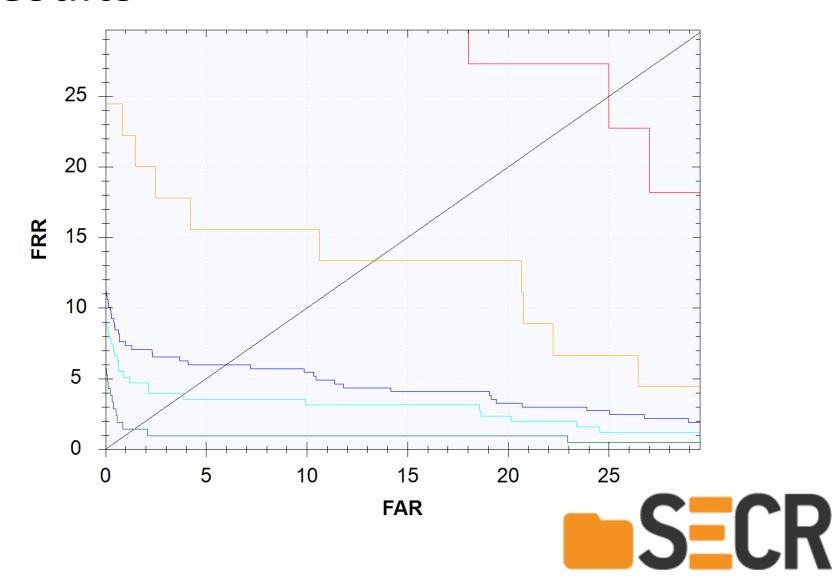
$$\begin{cases}
K_{i} \geq T_{l} \rightarrow i - lion \\
K_{i} \leq T_{m} \rightarrow i - monkey \\
T_{m} < K_{i} < T_{l} \rightarrow i - swan
\end{cases}$$

$$T_{l} = tg \frac{2\pi}{5} \quad T_{m} = tg \frac{3\pi}{10}$$

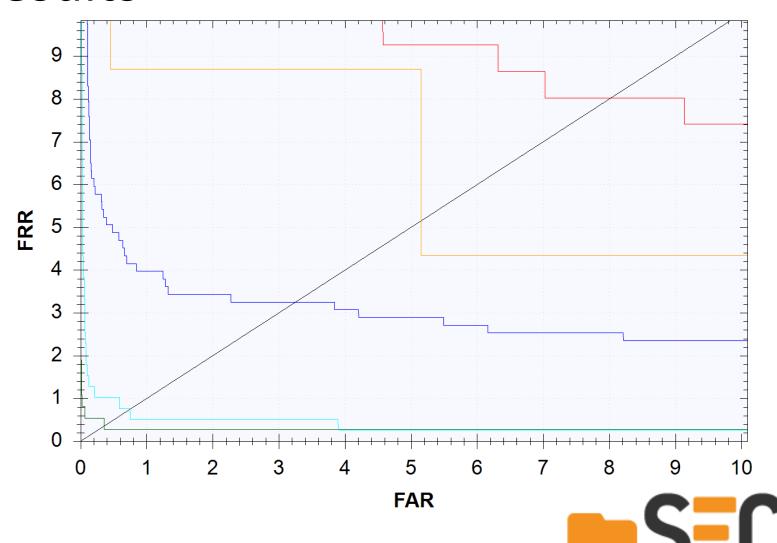
$$S_{i} = sgn(max(I_{i}) - min(G_{i}))$$

$$\begin{cases}
S_{i} < 0 \rightarrow i - white swan \\
S_{i} \geq 0 \rightarrow i - black swan
\end{cases}$$

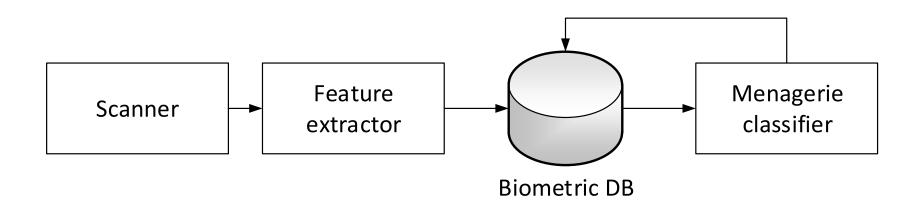
### Results



### Results



#### How to use it?





#### Conclusions

- It works ©
  - Users can be reliably separated into bins
  - Generic framework

•  $K_i$  needs to be adjusted – WIP

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