



BYSM-2006 Symposium, 19-21 Sep.2006, Baltimore

Multilevel liveness verification for face-voice biometric authentication

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Overview: MLLV Framework

- MLLV framework for secure face-voice biometric person authentication
- Addresses Impostor and replay attacks in face-voice biometric domain
- Allows liveness verification based on novel feature extraction and fusion techniques.
- Experiments with three speaking face corpora
- Performance : DET curves and EER rates

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Background

- Still stuck with passwords and ID which are clearly not adequate.
- Token based systems – vulnerable to theft and forgery.
- Biometrics- a better solution
- Which Biometric ? Voice, fingerprint, retina, face
- User acceptance and usability more important for diffusion of Biometrics in everyday life.
- user acceptance & usability.
- vulnerable to forgery

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User acceptance and Usability !!

- Recent EU report in 2005 – proposed biometric diffusion by 2015
- Example everyday scenarios
 - (face/voice) biometric system at child care centers which unobtrusively scans parents when they ring the doorbell.
 - Over-65 bus pass holders with facial template on the smart cards which needs to be renewed every year
 - Computer games
 - Video rentals
 - Gas/cooking appliances (kitchen) avoid accidents with kids.
 - Replacing finger-print recognition in the car !!

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Face Voice Biometrics

- Rate high in terms of User acceptance and usability.
- But more vulnerable to forgery
 - Pre-recorded audio
 - Still photo
 - Pre-recorded video
 - Animated video from a still photo
- Vulnerable to environmental degradations
 - Acoustic noise effects
 - Visual artefacts

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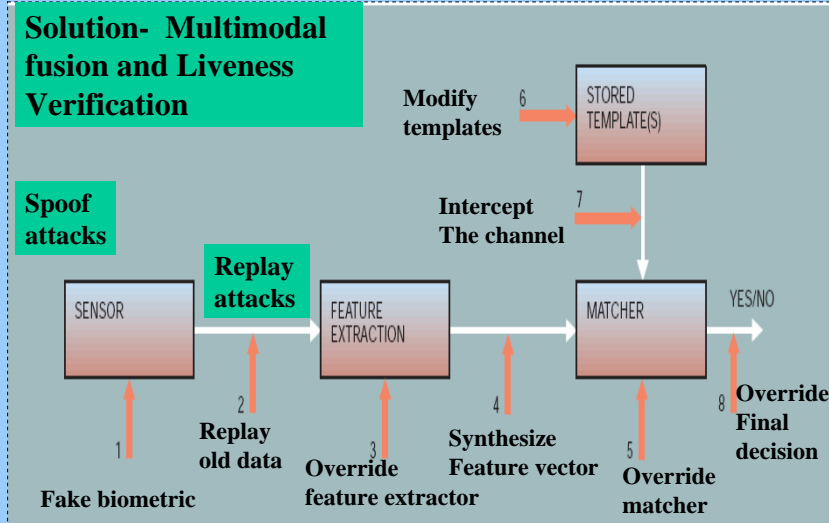
Multimodal biometrics

- Multimodal Fusion
 - Addresses environmental and background degradation problems
- Liveness Verification – addresses forgery
 - Exploit visual manifestation of speech in speaking faces.

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Vulnerability of different stages to fraudulent attacks



Biometric security framework based on multimodal fusion

- Multi-level security framework based on
 - Multimodal Fusion of static and dynamic face-voice biometric information from **Speaking faces (kinematic-acoustic system and cannot be easily faked)** and
 - Liveness detection/verification of present novel fusion and feature-extraction techniques (**attacks**)
- Methodology
 - Bimodal Feature Fusion
 - Cross Modal Fusion
 - 3D Multi-modal Fusion
- **Three** data corpora

Multi-level security

-Level 1 security: static attacks

Level 2 - video attacks

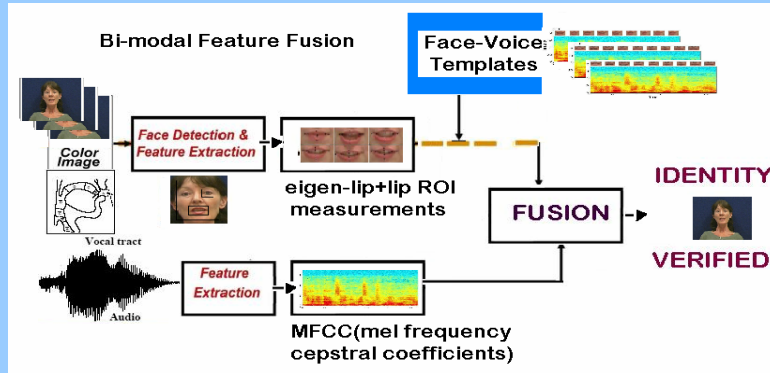
Level 3- synthetic speaking face attacks

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Bi-Modal Feature Fusion (BMF)

- Verify liveness by feature-level fusion of acoustic features + dynamic lip features from lip region

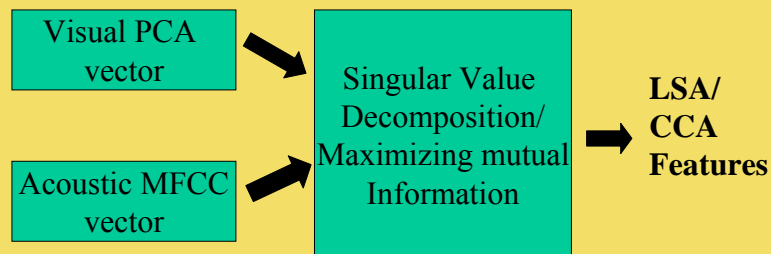


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Cross-Modal Fusion (CMF)

- Detect liveness of face-voice biometric data by extracting audio-visual synchrony based on:
 - Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) features:
 - Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) features:

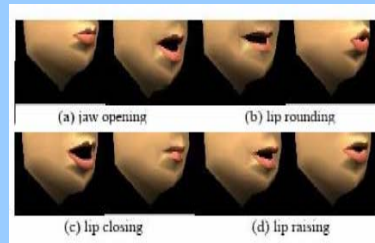
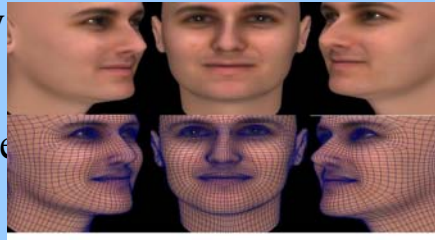


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3D Multi-modal Fusion (3MF)

- Detect Liveness by extracting depth information from face
- 3D Face models
- Rigid fusion
 - 3D Shape + texture
 - +acoustic features



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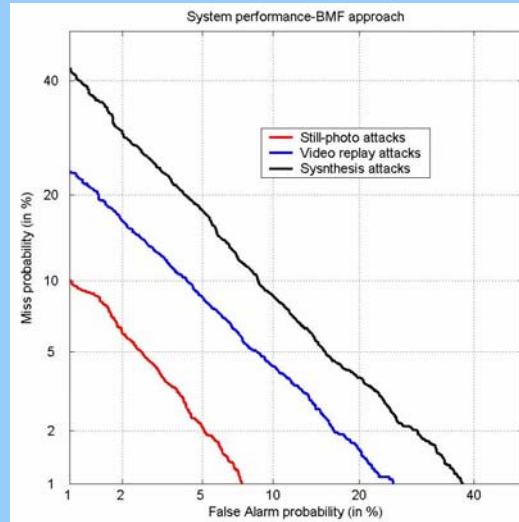
Experiments

- Training phase:
- 10 mixture GMM speaker model from corpora.
- Test phase: clients' live test recordings were evaluated against a client's model λ by determining the log-likelihoods ($\log p(X|\lambda)$) of the time sequences X of audiovisual feature vectors.
- For testing replay attacks, three types of replay/synthetic attack experiments were conducted.
 - Still replay attacks
 - Video replay attacks
 - Synthetic replay attacks

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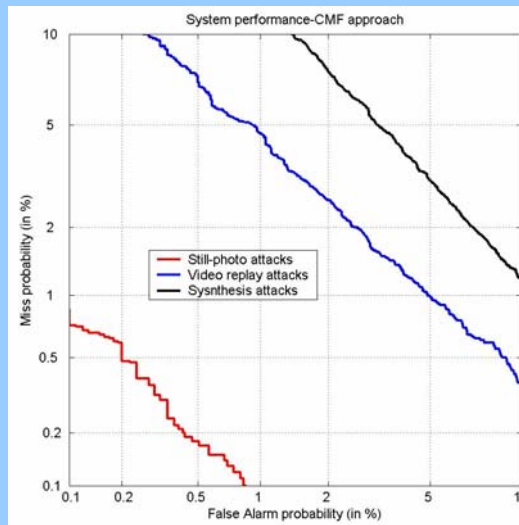
Results- BMF approach



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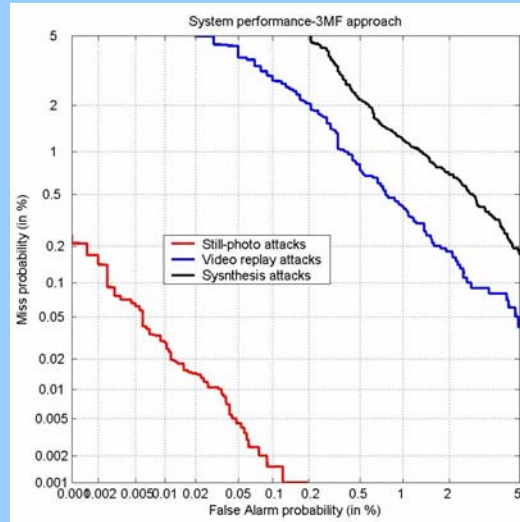
Results-CMF approach



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Results – 3MF approach



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EER comparison

	Still	Video	Synthetic
• BMF	2.4 %	6.54 %	9.23 %
• CMF	0.29%	2.25%	3.96%
• 3MF	0.0155 %	.611%	1.18%

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Conclusions

- Multi-level security framework.
- Reported replay attacks only
- Similar performance in addressing basic impostor attacks
- Complete software oriented solution
- An extensible framework for addressing futuristic forgery scenarios

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