

### ARCADIAN TRAINING BIOMETRICS COMPONENT

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## INTRODUCTION



### INTRODUCTION



- **Biometrics** widely used: border control airport, unlock smartphone...
- Always from close distances not UAVs.
- Face verification: Compare two faces to determine if they belong to the same person.
- Face recognition: Match a face with a person contained in a database. Need of compare it with every person.
  - Slower
  - Iterative face verification
- Although biometrics can do both processes, in ARCADIAN only face verification is performed.





## BIOMETRICS IN THE ARCADIAN-IOT FRAMEWORK



### **BIOMETRICS IN THE ARCADIAN-IOT FRAMEWORK**



- Third authentication method Part of the multifactor authentication.
- Face verification performed Only need to identify one person.
- A user will be stored in our DB with a specific decentralized identifier (DID) for more privacy.
- When a person needs to be authenticated, Biometrics will receive the DID of that user and a picture containing a face to verify.
- The results will be sent to the multifactor authentication to continue with the authentication process.

#### **BIOMETRICS IN THE ARCADIAN-IOT FRAMEWORK**





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## WHAT IS INSIDE THE BIOMETRICS COMPONENT?



#### WHAT IS INSIDE THE BIOMETRICS COMPONENT





#### WHAT IS INSIDE THE BIOMETRICS COMPONENT



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**ARCADIAN-IoT** 

#### WHAT IS INSIDE THE BIOMETRICS COMPONENT



**ARCADIAN-IoT** 



### • INPUTS:

- Face to verify: Face wanted to know if it belongs to that person.
- Identity face: Face stored in the Database of that person in the registration process.
- If the face to verify comes from a video, the identity face will only go through the first 3 blocks once at the beginning It is the same face every iteration.
- OUTPUTS:
  - **Results:** If both faces belong to the same person or not.

# **STEPS TO PERFORM FACE VERIFICATION**



### **STEPS TO PERFORM FACE VERIFICATION**



- 1. User needs to be registered in the system. For example, via an APP that takes a selfie and send it to the Biometrics Component to be stored in the DB.
- 2. User needs to be authenticated to access the APP. The APP will take a selfie and send it to Biometrics Component that will compare it with the one stored and decide if both faces belong to the same person.
- 3. User can request a service so an UAV will go to their position and verify its face (ARCADIAN). This can also be done on CCTV cameras, for example in access control use cases.
- 4. In the APP the user could also update its image or delete the profile

REGISTER





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#### AUTHENTICATION





#### **SERVICE REQUEST**





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#### **UPDATE AND DELETE**







# **BIOMETRICS CHALLENGES**





- ✓ Long distances (Up to 20 meters) Low pixel faces
- ✓ Movement of the people
- ✓ Movement of the drone
- ✓ Recording angle Camera usually higher than the person (CCTV or Drones)
- ✓ Different lighting conditions
- ✓ High inference speed required Fast changing conditions

### **DISTANCE CHALLENGES**



2 meters	5 meters	7 meters	10 meters	15 meters	20 meters	25 meters	30 meters
	Carlo Carlo	14					
	Carlo Carlo						



























# WHAT CAN BIOMETRICS ACHIEVE?



- FAR (False Acceptance Rate): Probability that the system will have a false positive.
- Accuracy: The sum of true positives and true negatives divided by the total number of faces. Percentage of correct results in the system.
- FAR and accuracy are related. Lower the FAR lower the accuracy.



Distances	Accuracy	FAR
< 2m	91.65 %	0.5 %
> 2m	71.81 %	0.46 %

	Time (ms)	Frames per second	
Face verification algorithm	56 ms	18 FPS	
End-to-end	143 ms	7 FPS	

# **LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**





- Only data processed is video and images from people' faces.
- No names, contact details or personal data are stored, managed or shared by Biometrics.
- During registration, user accepts "Privacy Policy" and takes five images of their face from different positions.
- These images are sent to biometrics component, where they are processed and stored in an encrypted non-readable format.



- All data is stored in a private system and will not be shared with third parties.
- The images in the registration are kept until the user requests them to be deleted or after 5 years of its collection.
- The video or images for authentication are never stored. They are kept for less than 2 seconds in a volatile memory.



- Data encryption: Images stored in a non-readable way.
- Data anonymisation: No link between the name of the user and its image.
- Data minimisation: The minimum data of the user is requested: no contact details, name...
- The image will be linked to that user using a DID.
- All based and following the EU and UK GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)





## CONCLUSIONS



#### CONCLUSIONS



- Biometrics is used in ARCADIAN for face verification from drones.
- But it can also be used for face recognition or video feeds from other cameras such as CCTVs.
- It can be used for numerous use cases: intruder detection, access control...
- For close or long face verification or recognition.
- It can be varied depending on the needs of the use case:
  - If speed is not a requirement, a higher recognition accuracy can be achieved.
  - A lower FAR can also be achieved depending on the level of security of the use case.

#### **THE CONSORTIUM**





















## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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ARCADIAN-IoT project has received funding from the European Union's Horizor 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N $^\circ$  10102025

