

Achieving Cancellability in End-to-End Deep Biometrics with the Secure Triplet Loss

João Ribeiro Pinto, Miguel V. Correia, Jaime S. Cardoso

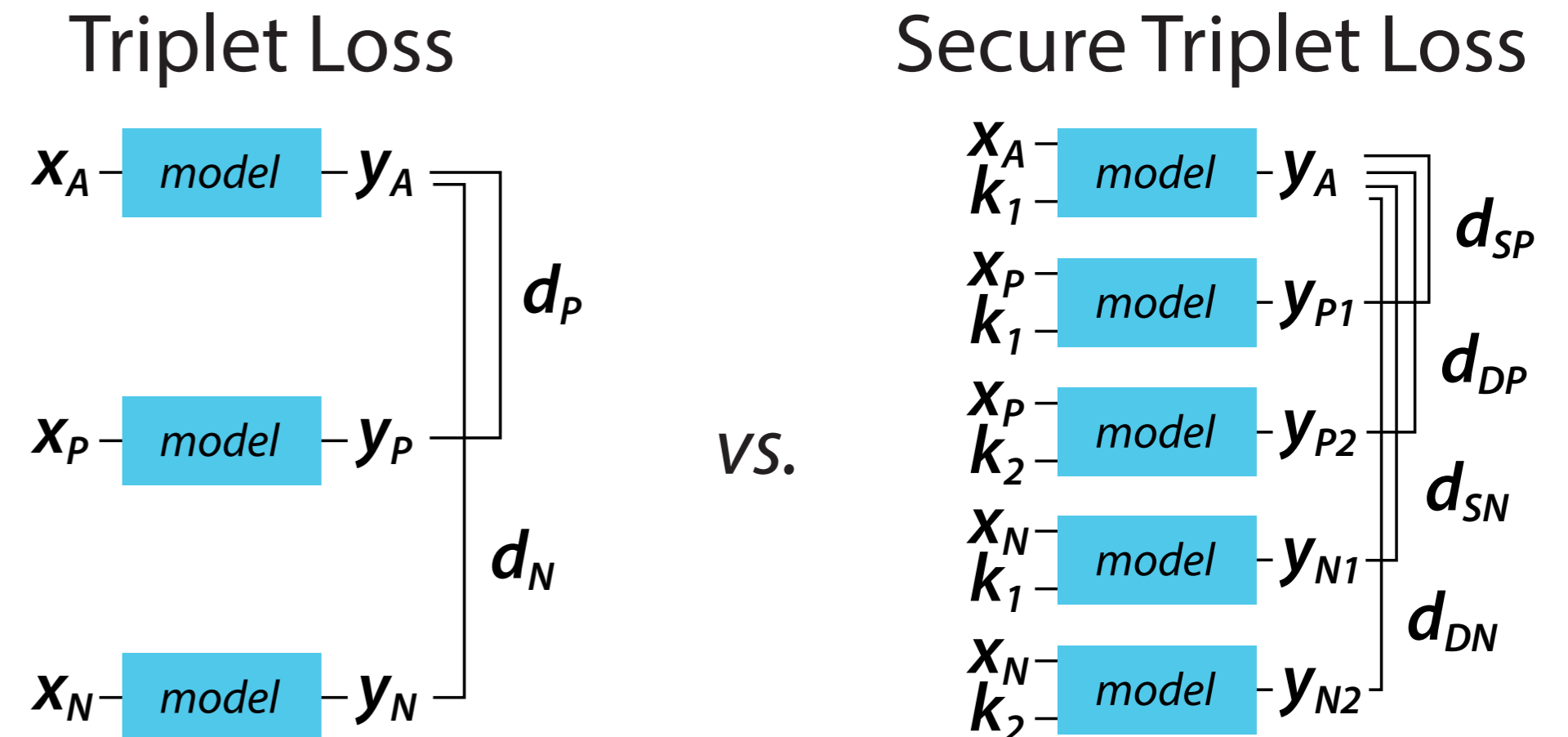
HIGHLIGHTS:

- > First method for cancellability with end-to-end deep models
- > Based on triplet loss using cancellable keys
- > Avoids typical encryption and other separate processing
- > Tested for ECG biometric identity verification
- > Achieves cancellability and improved performance

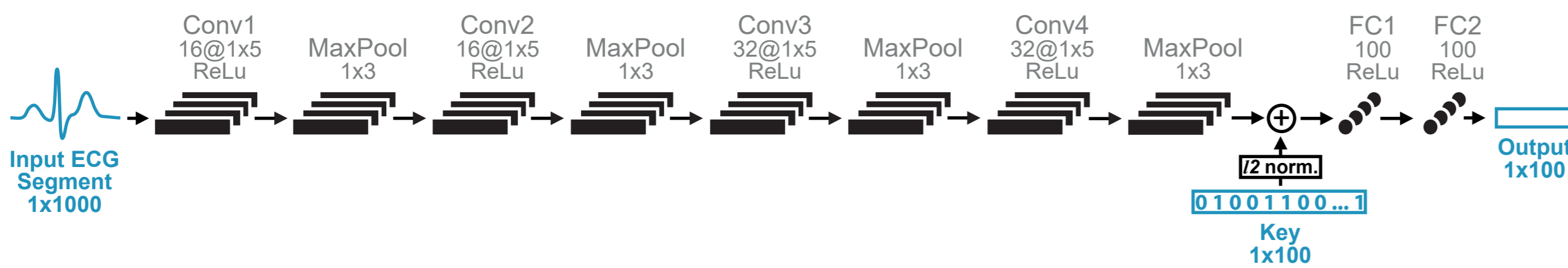
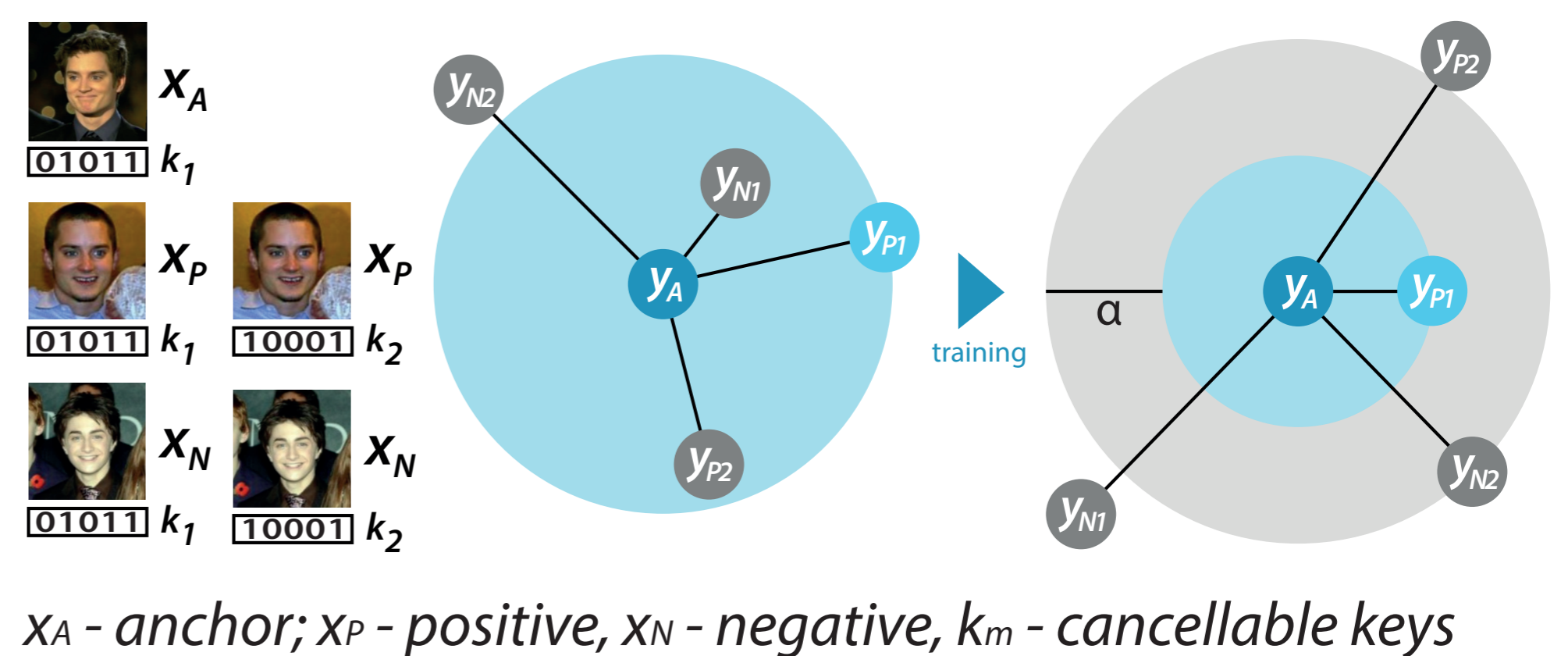
SUMMARY:

- > Unlike passwords, biometric traits are hard to change
- > Data in biometric systems needs to be easily cancellable
- > Typically achieved using bio-hashing or encryption
- > Template security commonly leads to worse performance
- > Current methods are inadequate for end-to-end models
- > We adapt the triplet loss to receive samples and keys
- > Triplet loss will only cluster samples with same id. and key
- > Samples bound with cancelled keys are easily invalidated
- > Cancellability is ensured and performance improves
- > Template linkability drawback needs to be addressed

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY:



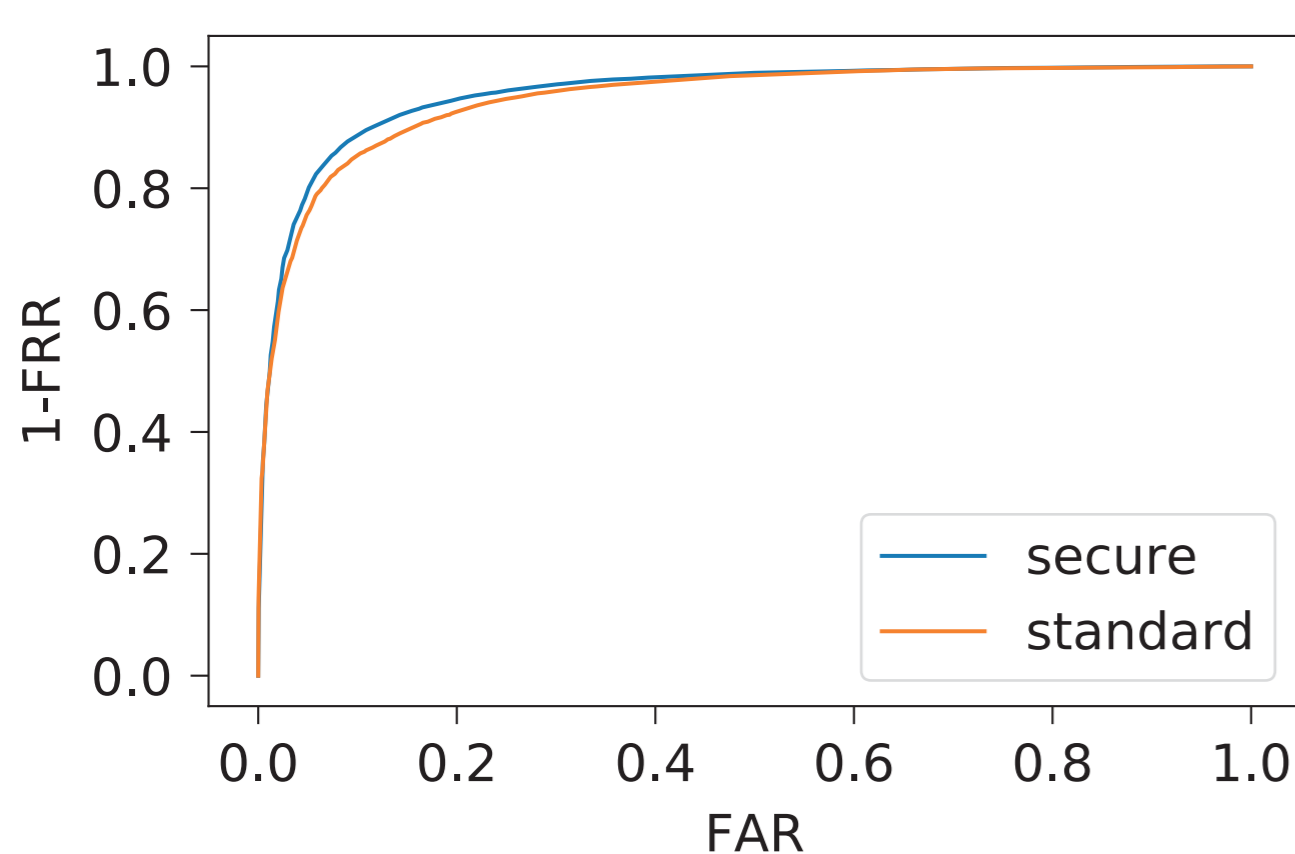
BEHAVIOUR DURING TRAINING:



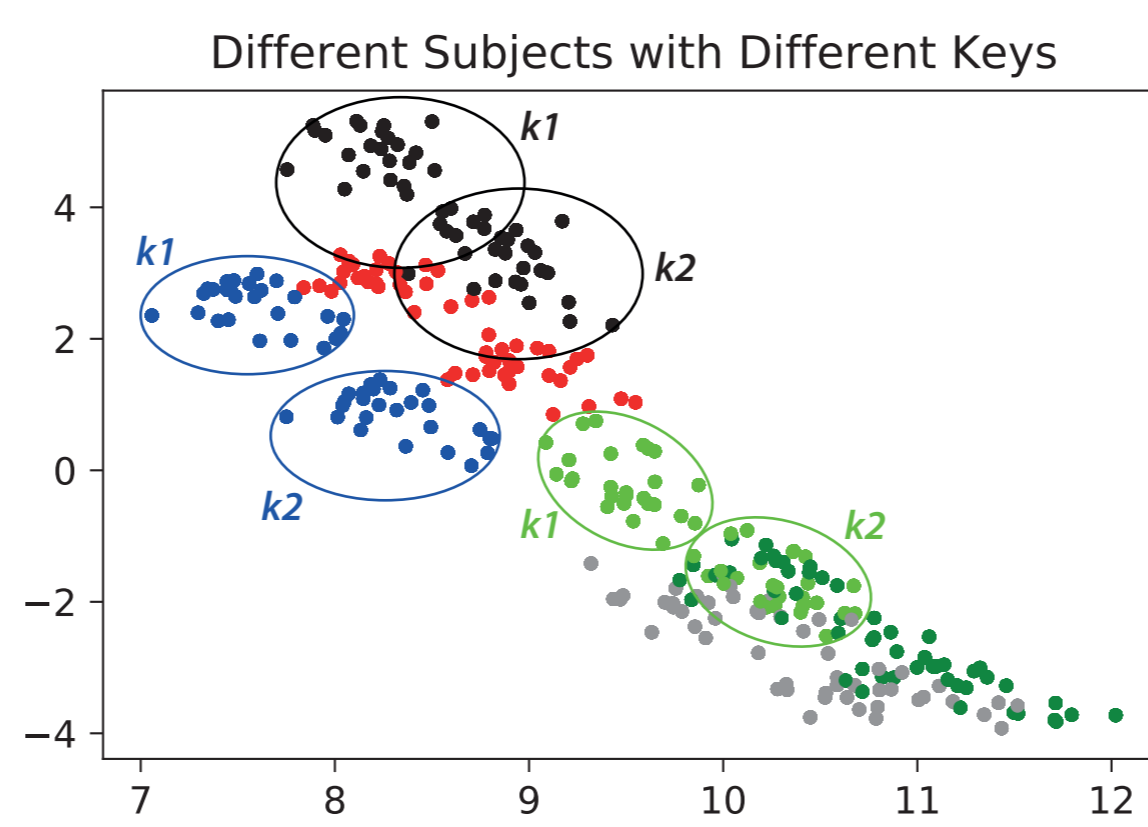
EXPERIMENTAL SETTINGS:

- > Off-the-person ECG data from the UofTDB
- > Competitive model for ECG id. verification
- > Triplets randomly generated according to id.
- > Random binary array keys, l2-normalised

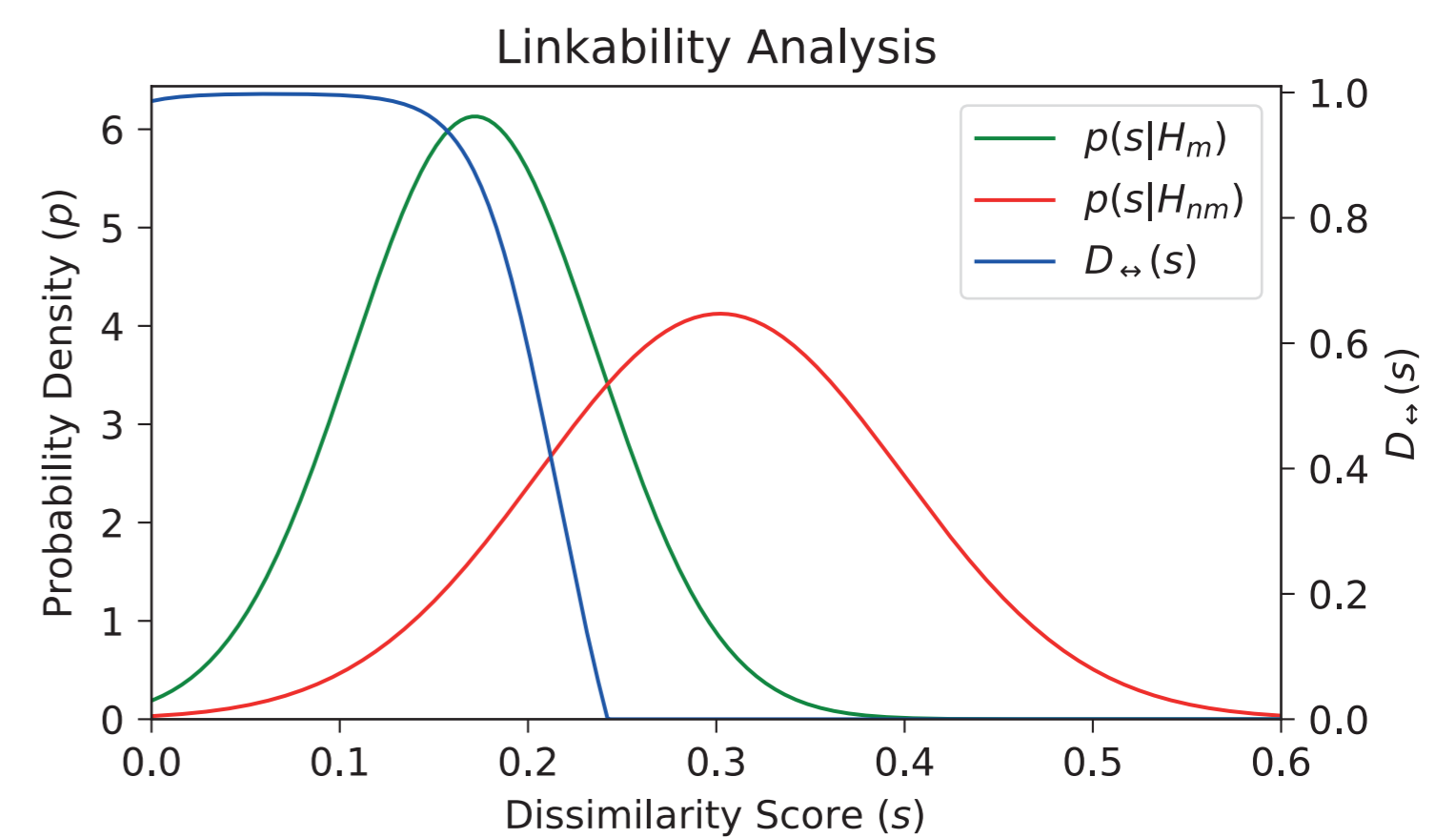
RESULTS:



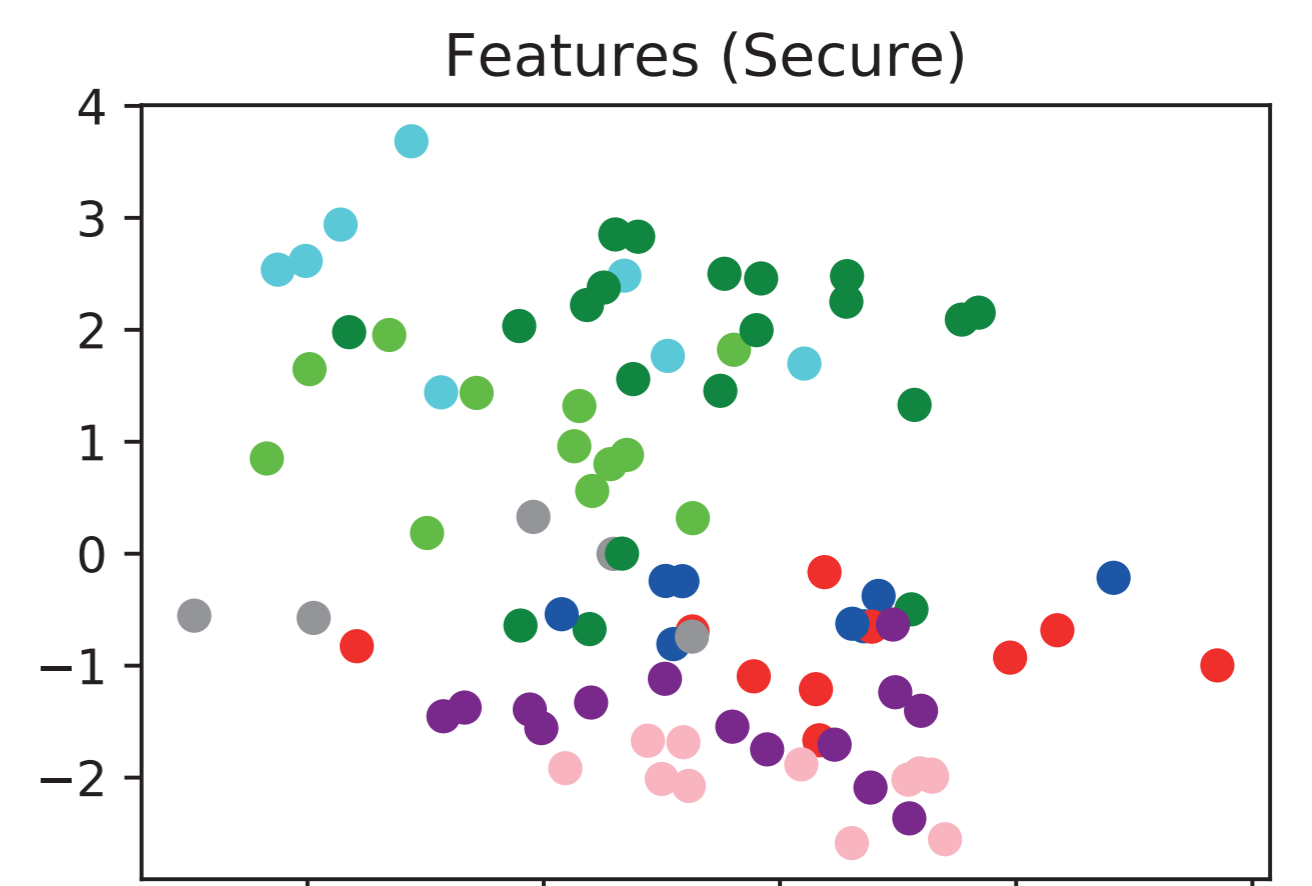
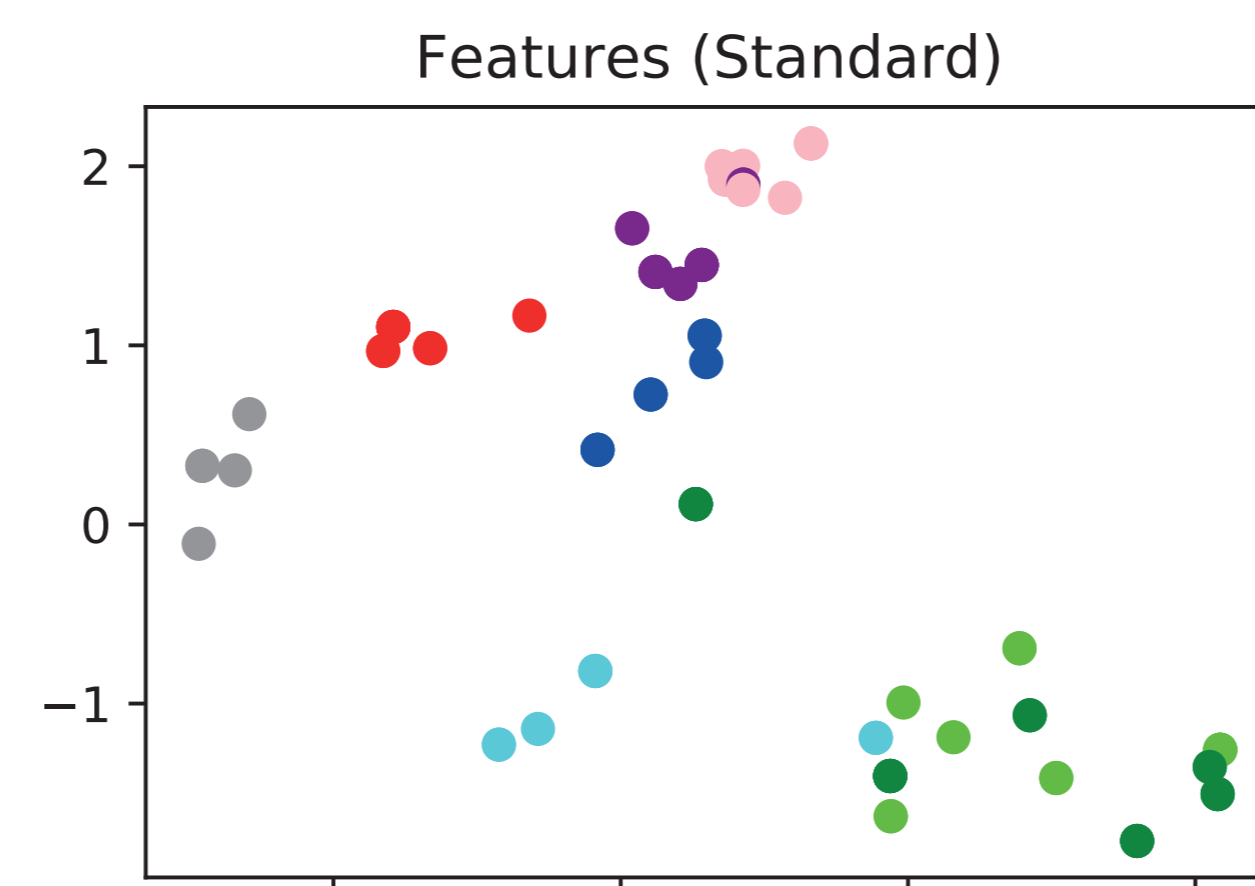
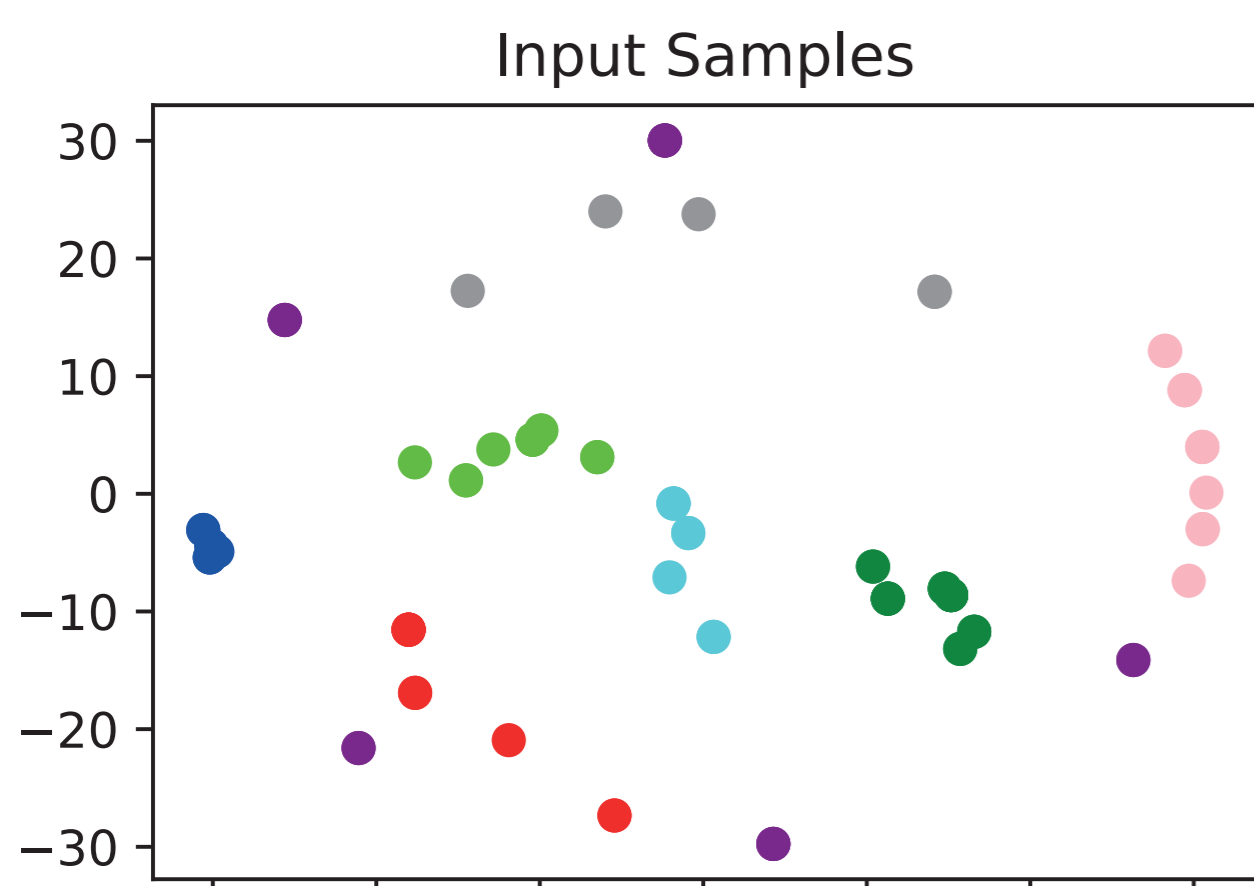
The proposed cancellability method not only avoided performance decay: it even allowed for lower error than the original triplet loss



The effect of changing a key on the templates of a subject is clear on this output space plot



However, the method presents high template linkability. This drawback could be addressed with a linkability loss component.



Unlike the triplet loss, the secure triplet loss doesn't always bring samples of the same class together - only when the keys match, otherwise the samples will be spread over the output space in order to ensure cancellability

need more info?

> bit.ly/SecureTL
> joao.t.pinto@inesctec.pt



This work was financed by the ERDF – European Regional Development Fund through the Operational Programme for Competitiveness and Internationalization - COMPETE 2020 Programme and by National Funds through the Portuguese funding agency, FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia within project “POCI-01-0145-FEDER-030707”, and within the PhD grant “SFRH/BD/137720/2018”. The authors wish to acknowledge the creators of the UofTDB database (University of Toronto, Canada).