
**Information technology — Biometric
presentation attack detection —**

**Part 4:
Profile for testing of mobile devices**

*Technologies de l'information — Détection d'attaque de présentation
en biométrie —*

Partie 4: Profil pour les essais des dispositifs mobiles

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 30107 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The presentation of an artefact or of human characteristics to a biometric capture subsystem in a fashion intended to interfere with system policy is referred to as a presentation attack. The ISO/IEC 30107 series deals with techniques for the automated detection of presentation attacks. These techniques are called Presentation Attack Detection (PAD) mechanisms.

PAD subsystems are commonly integrated into mobile devices^[1]. The following characteristics of mobile devices necessitate the development of a profile of ISO/IEC 30107-3 specific to PAD testing^[2]:

- Mobile devices often have accelerated product development timelines, such that time and resources for PAD testing may be limited.
- A single type of biometric subsystem is often integrated into a wide range of mobile devices, so results from a single test may be applicable to multiple types of mobile devices.
- Biometric subsystems integrated into mobile devices are typically closed systems, such that performance testing takes place through a full-system evaluation.

This document provides requirements for assessing the performance of PAD mechanisms on mobile devices with local biometric recognition.

Information technology — Biometric presentation attack detection —

Part 4: Profile for testing of mobile devices

1 Scope

This document is a profile that provides requirements for testing biometric presentation attack detection (PAD) mechanisms on mobile devices with local biometric recognition.

This document lists requirements from ISO/IEC 30107-3 specific to mobile devices. It also establishes new requirements not present in ISO/IEC 30107-3. For each requirement, the profile defines an *Approach in Presentation Attack Detection (PAD) Testing for Mobile Devices*. For some requirements, numerical values or ranges are provided in the form of best practices.

This profile is applicable to mobile devices that operate as closed systems with no access to internal results, including mobile devices with local biometric recognition as well as biometric modules for mobile devices.

Out of the scope of this document are the following:

- mobile devices solely with remote biometric recognition.

The attacks considered in this document take place at the sensor during the presentation and collection of the biometric characteristics. Any other attacks are outside the scope of this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 2382-37, *Information technology — Vocabulary — Part 37: Biometrics*

ISO/IEC 19795-1, *Information technology — Biometric performance testing and reporting — Part 1: Principles and framework*

ISO/IEC 30107-1, *Information technology — Biometric presentation attack detection — Part 1: Framework*

ISO/IEC 30107-3, *Information technology — Biometric presentation attack detection — Part 3: Testing and reporting*

3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 2382-37, ISO/IEC 19795-1, ISO/IEC 30107-1, ISO/IEC 30107-3 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>