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Informationstechnik - Begriffe - Teil 37: Biometrie (ISO/IEC DIS 2382-37:2026)

Technologies de l'information - Vocabulaire - Partie 37: Biométrie (ISO/IEC DIS 2382-37:2026)

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35.240.15	Identifikacijske kartice. Čipne kartice. Biometrija	Identification cards. Chip cards. Biometrics

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2003-01.Slovenski inštitut za standardizacijo. Razmnoževanje celote ali delov tega standarda ni dovoljeno.

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DRAFT International Standard

ISO/IEC DIS 2382-37

Information technology — Vocabulary —

Part 37: Biometrics

Technologies de l'information — Vocabulaire — Partie 37: Biométrie

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC JTC1, Information Technology, Subcommittee SC37, Biometrics. ISO/IEC2382 will consist of some 30 parts under the general title Information Technology - Vocabulary.

This edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO/IEC 2382-37:2022). Minor changes to terms published have been made to some terms of the previous edition and 51 new terms have been added.

Editors notes (to be removed on publication):

terms that are new or have been modified since the publication of ISO/IEC 2382-37:2022 are identified by a green term number.

Some links (37.*.*) will need to be reestablished as a part of the DIS development

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Introduction

The main purpose of this document is to provide a systematic description of the concepts in the subject field of biometrics and to clarify the use of the terms in this subject field. The subject field of biometrics is broken down into sub-fields.

This document is addressed to biometrics standardizers and to users of these standards.

The terms defined in this document are to be understood within the context of the subject field of biometrics. When terms exist in various subject fields, the relevant subject field is indicated in angle brackets.

Words that are written in italics are defined in this document. Words that are written in upright font are to be understood in their natural language sense. The authority for natural language use of terms in this document is the Concise Oxford English Dictionary (COED), Thumb Index Edition (tenth edition, revised, 2002).

The numbering of all terms in this document begins with “37” to indicate the Subcommittee of Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1 that created the terms. This is consistent will all other parts of the ISO/IEC 2382 series. The subsequent numerical heading for each entry within this document (37.xx) represents the number of the highest-level category in the concept map in which the term primarily falls. This is consistent with “Systematic Order” as described in ISO 10241-1:2011, 5.1.2, in which the heading reflects the concept system. In the first edition of this document (ISO/IEC 2382-37:2012), the third numerical designator (37.xx.yy) was also consistent with “Systematic Order”, moving from most general to more specific terms within each highest-level category of the concept map. With the development of revision of this document, the decision was made to append the new terms in each category such that the numbering of the earlier terms inherited from the 2012 edition would not change. This implies that the third numerical designator is now in “Mixed Order” as described in ISO 10241-1:2011, 5.1.3.

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So, terms are added to this document in batches for each updated version. These terms are added in alphabetical order. This ensures that the numbers allocated to a term remain the same and that they can be referred to consistently.

The terms in this document are listed under a number of general headings.

The layout follows the directions given in ISO 10241:1992. Thus, the elements of an entry appear in the following order:

- Entry number (mandatory)
- Preferred term (mandatory)
- Admitted term(s) (mandatory)
- Deprecated term(s)
- Definition (mandatory)
- Example(s)
- Note(s) to entry

The alphabetical index includes preferred and admitted terms.

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Information Technology – Vocabulary –

Part 37: Biometrics

1 Scope

This document establishes a systematic description of the concepts in the field of biometrics pertaining to recognition of human beings. This document also reconciles variant terms in use in pre-existing International Standards on biometrics against the preferred terms, thereby clarifying the use of terms in this field.

This document does not cover concepts (represented by terms) from information technology, pattern recognition, biology, mathematics, etc. Biometrics uses such fields of knowledge as a basis.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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3 Terms and definitions

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

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— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Terms related to general concept terms

37.01.01
biometric (adj)

of or having to do with *biometric recognition (37.01.03)*

Note 1 to entry: The use of biometric as a noun, to mean for example, *biometric characteristic (37.01.02)*, is deprecated.

- EXAMPLE 1 Incorrect usage #1: ICAO resolved that face is the biometric most suited to the practicalities of travel documents.

- EXAMPLE 2 Correct usage #1: ICAO resolved that face recognition is the biometric *mode* (*37.02.05*) most suited to the practicalities of travel documents.

Note 2 to entry: Since the late 19th Century the terms biometrics and biometry have been used with the general meaning of counting, measuring and statistical analysis of any kind of data in the biological sciences including the relevant medical sciences.

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37.01.02

biometric characteristic

DEPRECATED biometric, noun

biological and behavioural characteristic of an individual from which distinguishing, repeatable *biometric features (37.03.11)* can be extracted for the purpose of *biometric recognition (37.01.03)*

EXAMPLE Examples of biometric characteristics are: friction ridge structure, face topography, facial skin texture, hand topography, finger topography, iris structure, vein structure of the palm, ridge structure of the palm, retinal pattern, handwritten signature dynamics, etc.

Note 1 to entry: the term trait is sometimes used in the literature

37.01.03

biometric recognition
biometrics

automated recognition of individuals based on their biological and behavioural characteristics

Note 1 to entry: In the field of biometrics (as defined in this document), “Individual" is restricted in scope to refer only to humans.

Note 2 to entry: The general meaning of biometrics encompasses counting, measuring and statistical analysis of any kind of data in the biological sciences including the relevant medical sciences.

Note 3 to entry: Biometric recognition encompasses *biometric verification (37.08.03)* and *biometric identification (37.08.02)*.

Note 4 to entry: Automated recognition implies that a machine based system is used for the recognition either for the full process or assisted by a human being.

Note 5 to entry: Behavioural and biological characteristics cannot be completely separated which is why the definition uses ‘and ’instead of ‘and/or’. For example, a fingerprint image results from the biological characteristics of the finger ridge patterns and the behavioural act of presenting the finger.

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Note 6 to entry: Use of 'authentication' as a synonym for “*biometric verification (37.08.03)* or *biometric identification (37.08.02)*” is deprecated; the term biometric recognition is preferred.

Note 7 to entry: Biometric recognition can involve components and subsystems that are not temporally or geographically co-located.

37.01.04

biometric person of interest

individual with a *biometric enrolment data record (37.03.10)* in a *biometric surveillance (*37.01.05*)* system

37.01.05

biometric surveillance

act of watching for an individual(s) using a *biometric system (37.02.03)* for the purposes of recognition

Note 1 to entry: Watching may be for the purpose of tracking, identification or verification of claims.

37.01.06

biometric capture at a distance

biometric capture (37.06.03) with a significant separation between the *biometric capture subject (37.07.03)* and *biometric capture subsystem (37.02.01)*

Note 1 to entry: Biometric capture at a distance is not necessarily surveillance.

Note 2 to entry: Non-contact or touchless biometrics are not necessarily biometric capture at a distance.

Note 3 to entry: Capture may be controlled.

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37.01.07

overt biometric capture

biometric recognition (37.01.03) that is obvious and where the possibility for biometric comparison is apparent

37.01.08

contactless biometric capture (n)
touchless biometric capture (n)

method of capturing a finger / palm characteristic without physical contact between the biometric characteristic and the *biometric capture subsystem (37.02.01)*

Note 1 to entry: May include contact with other body parts for positioning and steadying.

Note 2 to entry: Contactless capture may include verbal contact, instructions, interaction, etc. with the *biometric capture subject (37.07.03)*.

37.01.09

contactless fingerprint / palm print capture (n)
touchless fingerprint / palm print capture (n)

method of capturing a finger characteristic without physical contact between the finger characteristic and the *biometric capture subsystem (37.02.01)*

Note 1 to Entry: May include contact with other body parts for positioning and steadying.

Note 2 to Entry: Contactless capture may include verbal contact, instructions, interaction, etc. with the *biometric capture subject (37.07.03)*.

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37.01.10

covert biometric capture

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biometric capture that hidden and does not attract attention

37.01.11

real-time biometric recognition

biometric recognition (37.01.03) where the biometric *comparison decision (37.03.26)* immediately follows the biometric capture

37.01.12

remote biometric recognition

biometric recognition *(37.01.03)* with the comparison decision not in direct proximity to the *biometric capture subsystem (37.02.01)*

Note 1 to entry: may be supervised or unsupervised.

3.2 Terms related to biometric systems

37.02.01

biometric capture subsystem

biometric capture devices (37.04.01) and any sub-processes required to execute a *biometric capture process (37.05.02)*

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Note 1 to entry: In some *biometric systems (37.02.03)*, converting a signal from a *biometric characteristic (37.01.02)* to a *captured biometric sample (37.03.25)* can include multiple components such as a camera, photographic paper, printer, digital scanner, ink and paper.

Note 2 to entry: A *biometric capture subsystem (37.02.01)* can consist of only a single *biometric capture device (37.04.01)*.

37.02.02

biometric identification system

system that aims to perform *biometric identification (37.08.02)*

37.02.03

biometric system

system for the purpose of the *biometric recognition (37.01.03)* of individuals based on their behavioural and biological characteristics

Note 1 to entry: A *biometric system (37.02.03)* will contain both *biometric (37.01.01)* and non-biometric components.

37.02.04

biometric verification system

system that aims to perform *biometric verification (37.08.03)*

37.02.05

mode

DEPRECATED biometric, noun

combination of a *biometric characteristic (37.01.02)* type, a sensor type and a processing method

Note 1 to entry: The processing algorithm may contain multiple methods, details of which are not necessarily externally apparent. Thus, a *biometric system (37.02.03)* is considered as using one processing method, until it is otherwise specified.

Note 2 to entry: Determining what constitutes a single type of sensor, processing method or *biometric characteristic (37.01.02)* will depend on convention. For example, current convention is that images of ridge patterns from both thumbs and fingers represent a single biometric characteristic type, i.e. fingerprints. With respect to sensors, infrared and optical bandwidth sensors are considered different types, but optical bandwidth sensors are considered a single type despite imaging red, green and blue bandwidths.

37.02.06

multi-modal

multiple in at least two out of three constituents of a *mode (37.02.05)* in a single *biometric system (37.02.03)*

Note 1 to entry: Multiple implies difference in type.

37.02.07

system participation ratio

proportion of individuals eligible to use the system who do use the system

Note 1 to entry: *Enrolled (37.05.08)* individuals are a subset of eligible individuals.

Note 2 to entry: This term is used to express the extent of take-up and use of a *biometric system (37.02.03)*.

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37.02.08

biometric fusion

combination of *biometric (37.01.01)* information from different sources to inform a *comparison decision (37.03.26)* within a biometric *transaction (37.06.45)*

Note 1 to entry: The sources might be at the signal, feature, score, rank or decision level.

37.02.09

monobiometric system

biometric system (37.02.03) of which all of the following components are required to be singular: *biometric capture subsystem (37.02.01)*, *biometric instance (37.03.46)*, *biometric characteristic (37.01.02)* type, *biometric algorithm (37.04.02)* and *biometric presentation (37.06.07)*

Note 1 to entry: This term is needed for completeness. It may well be the case that few systems are monobiometric, as multiple instances and multipresentations are normally allowed.

37.02.10

multibiometric system

biometric system (37.02.03) of which at least one of the following components are required to be multiple: *biometric capture subsystem (37.02.01)*, *biometric instance (37.03.46)*, *biometric characteristic (37.01.02)* type, *biometric algorithm (37.04.02)* and *biometric presentation (37.06.07)*

37.02.11

multipresentation system

system that accepts multiple interactions of the *biometric capture subject (37.07.03)* with the *biometric capture subsystem (37.02.01)* to obtain signals from a *biometric characteristic (37.01.02)* needed for a single *transaction (37.06.45)*

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Note 1 to entry: The interaction is seen from the perspective of the biometric capture subject.

37.02.12

multibiometric, adj

based on multiple types of *biometric characteristics (37.01.02)*

EXAMPLE A *biometric system (37.02.03)* that is based on two or more biometric characteristic types such as two or more of face, voice, finger, palm, iris, retina, hand geometry, signature/sign, keystroke, lip movement, gait, vein, DNA, ear, foot, scent, etc.

37.02.13

biometric comparison subsystem
biometric comparator

biometric subsystem that compares biometric probes to biometric references and returns comparison scores

Note 1 to entry: The subsystem operates on a platform – hardware and operating system.

37.02.14

biometric system policy

procedures and rules about who, when, where and how a *biometric system (37.02.03)* is intended to be used and operated

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Note 1 to entry: biometric system policies include procedures and rules to be followed by presentation subjects, operators and administrators.

Note 2 to entry: policies and procedures may address *biometric (37.01.01)* and non-biometric factors.

3.3 Terms related to data in biometric systems

37.03.01: term deleted

37.03.02
biometric application database

database of *biometric data (37.03.06)* and associated metadata developed from and supporting the operation of a *biometric (37.01.01)* application

Note 1 to entry: The metadata may include transaction history; authorizations (e.g. age) of *biometric data subject (37.07.05)*; and archived biometric data.

Note 2 to entry: The term application includes the policies that govern the operation of the system and evidence of that operation.

37.03.03
biometric application decision

decision to perform an action at the application level based on the results of a *biometric (37.01.01)* process

Note 1 to entry: The biometric application decision may include more than a *comparison (37.05.07)* process. For example, a *biometric capture process (37.05.02)* may show that there are no characteristics to capture, and a decision can be made on this before any *biometric characteristics (37.01.02)* are compared.

Note 2 to entry: Biometric application decisions can be made on the basis of complex policies involving both biometric and non-biometric data.

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37.03.04
biometric candidate

biometric reference identifier (37.03.19) of a *biometric reference (37.03.16)* in the *biometric reference database (37.03.17)* determined to be sufficiently similar to the *biometric probe (37.03.14)* to warrant further analysis

Note 1 to entry: Identification systems can be configured to return a fixed number of the most similar candidates and, in other cases, the system could be configured to return candidates with *biometric candidate scores (37.03.24)* that exceed a *threshold (37.03.36)*.

37.03.05
biometric candidate list

set of zero, one or more *biometric candidates (37.03.04)* that may be intermediate or final

Note 1 to entry: The biometric candidate list can be tentative if it is to be reduced by further processing.

37.03.06
biometric data

biometric sample (37.03.21) or aggregation of biometric samples at any stage of processing

Note 1 to entry: Biometric data need not be attributable to a specific individual, e.g. Universal Background Models.

37.03.07
biometric database

database of a *biometric data record(s) (37.03.08)*

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37.03.08

biometric data record

data record containing *biometric data (37.03.06)*

Note 1 to entry: A biometric data record may include non-biometric data.

37.03.09

biometric enrolment database

database of a *biometric enrolment data record(s) (37.03.10)*

Note 1 to entry: A database of *biometric data (37.03.06)* not attributable to *biometric data subjects (37.07.05)* is a *biometric database (37.03.07)*, but not a biometric enrolment database, e.g. data for Universal Background Models.

Note 2 to entry: The biometric enrolment database can optionally contain the *biometric reference database (37.03.17)*. Separation of the databases can be required due to security, privacy, legislation, architecture, performance, etc.

Note 3 to entry: A single *biometric reference (37.03.16)* (e.g. a fingerprint on a storage card) can be considered as a biometric enrolment database in some *transactions (37.06.45)*.

37.03.10

biometric enrolment data record

data record attributed to a *biometric data subject (37.07.05)*, containing non-biometric data and associated with a *biometric reference identifier(s) (37.03.19)*

Note 1 to entry: Data can be updated after enrolment.

Note 2 to entry: The biometric enrolment data record will either contain a *biometric reference data record(s) (37.03.18)* or pointer(s) to a biometric reference data record(s).

Note 3 to entry: The associated *biometric reference (37.03.16)* may be null (for example, the *biometric enrollee (37.07.06)* lacks the *biometric characteristic (37.01.02)* or *biometric capture process (37.05.02)* is pending).

37.03.11

biometric feature

numbers or labels extracted from *biometric samples (37.03.21)* and used for *comparison (37.05.07)*

Note 1 to entry: The set of numbers or labels are the output of a completed *biometric feature extraction (37.05.04)*.

Note 2 to entry: The use of this term should be consistent with its use by the pattern recognition and mathematics communities.

Note 3 to entry: A biometric feature set can also be considered a processed biometric sample.

Note 4 to entry: Biometric features can be extracted from an *intermediate biometric sample (37.03.30)*.

Note 5 to entry: Filters applied to biometric samples are not themselves biometric features. However, the output of the filter applied to these samples can be. Therefore, eigenfaces are not biometric features, for example.

37.03.12

biometric identification decision

comparison decision (37.03.26) as to whether a *biometric reference(s) (37.03.16)* of a particular *biometric data subject (37.07.05)* is in a *biometric reference database (37.03.17)*

Note 1 to entry: Return of a *biometric candidate list (37.03.05)* is not considered a biometric identification decision.

Note 2 to entry: A positive *biometric identification (37.08.02)* process is inferred from the output of a *biometric reference identifier (37.03.19)*.

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37.03.13

biometric model

stored function generated from *biometric data (37.03.06)*

EXAMPLE: Examples of biometric models could be a Hidden Markov Model, Gaussian Mixture Model or an Artificial Neural Network.

Note 1 to entry: In most occasions the biometric model is a stored function which is dependent on the *biometric data subject (37.07.05)*.

Note 2 to entry: The function may be determined through training.

Note 3 to entry: A biometric model may involve intermediate processing similar to *biometric feature extraction (37.05.04)*.

37.03.14

biometric probe
biometric query

biometric sample (37.03.21) or *biometric feature (37.03.11)* set input to a *biometric algorithm* (37.04.02) for biometric *comparison (37.05.07)* to a *biometric reference(s) (37.03.16)*

Note 1 to entry: In some comparisons a biometric reference can potentially be used as the subject of the comparison with other biometric references or incoming biometric samples used as the objects of the comparisons. For example, in a duplicate enrolment check a biometric reference will be used as the subject for comparisons against all other biometric references in the database.

Note 2 to entry: Typically in a biometric comparison process, incoming biometric samples serve as the subject of comparisons against objects stored as biometric references in a database.

Sample Document

37.03.15

biometric property

descriptive attributes of the *biometric data subject (37.07.05)* estimated or derived from the *biometric sample (37.03.21)* by automated means

EXAMPLE: Fingerprints can be classified by the biometric properties of ridge-flow, i.e. arch, whorl, and loop types. Estimates of age or gender from face recognition would also be biometric properties.

37.03.16

biometric reference

one or more stored *biometric samples (37.03.21)*, *biometric templates (37.03.22)* or *biometric models (37.03.13)* attributed to a *biometric data subject (37.07.05)* and used as the object of biometric *comparison (37.05.07)*

EXAMPLE Face image stored digitally on a passport; fingerprint minutiae template on a National ID card or Gaussian Mixture Model for *speaker recognition (37.10.11)* in a database.

Note 1 to entry: A *biometric reference (37.03.16)* can be created with implicit or explicit use of auxiliary data, such as Universal Background Models.

Note 2 to entry: The subject/object labelling in a comparison can be arbitrary. In some comparisons a biometric reference can potentially be used as the subject of the comparison with other biometric references or incoming samples and input to a *biometric algorithm (37.04.02)* for comparison. For example, in a duplicate enrolment check a biometric reference will be used as the subject for comparison against all other biometric references in the database.

37.03.17

biometric reference database

database of *biometric reference data records (37.03.18)*

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