Biometrics:

How Do I Know Who You Are?

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Indonesia Al Summit 2020

Indonesia Electronic ID Card: e-KTP

E-KTP stores demographic data, photo, right
& left index fingerprints in embedded chip



www.shutterstock.com · 1628461459

Compulsory ID for Indonesians & foreign residents; issued at the age of 17; ²population is ~270 million with ~175 million adults

Outline

- Person recognition
- Biometric recognition
- Milestones
- Enrollment/de-duplication/verification
- State-of-the-art recognition errors
- Challenges

Person Recognition

We now live in a society, where people cannot be trusted based on passports, PW and PIN



How do we know who is entering card & PIN?

Lost & stolen Passports



Interpol's stolen/lost Travel Documents database contains 84M records; searched 3 bn times in 2018, resulting in more than 289,000 positive 'hits'.

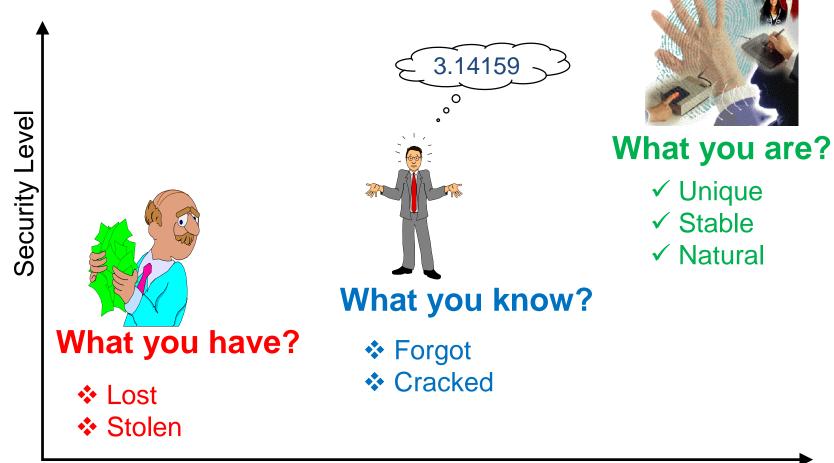
Too Many Passwords!

Copyright 1996 Randy Glasbergen. www.glasbergen.com



"Sorry about the odor. I have all my passwords tattooed between my toes."

Biometrics



Access Method

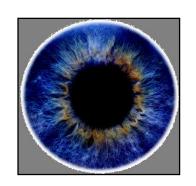
Biometrics: *Bios* (body) + *Metron* (measurement)

Biometric Traits



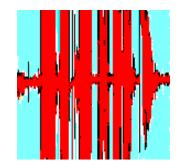






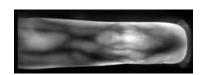










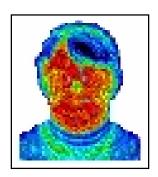












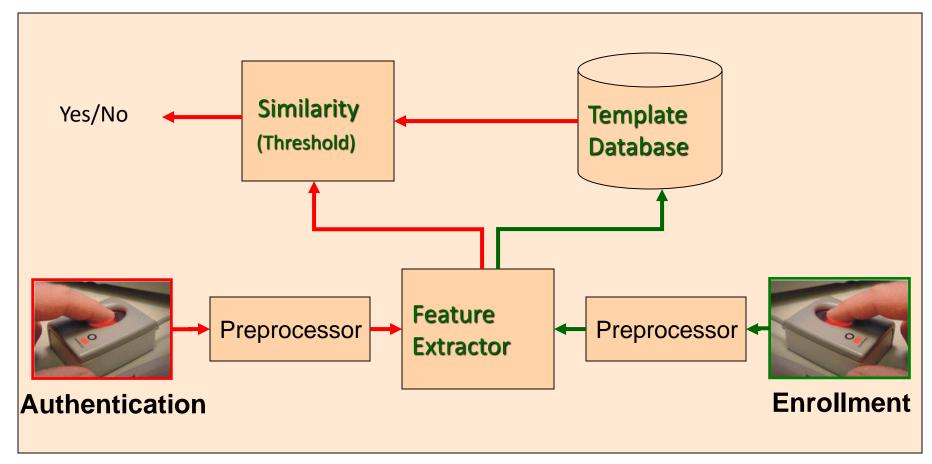
Which biometric trait? Uniqueness, persistence, accuracy, ease of embedding, cost, usability and resilient to noise, spoof and mimicry

Biometric-Enabled ATM



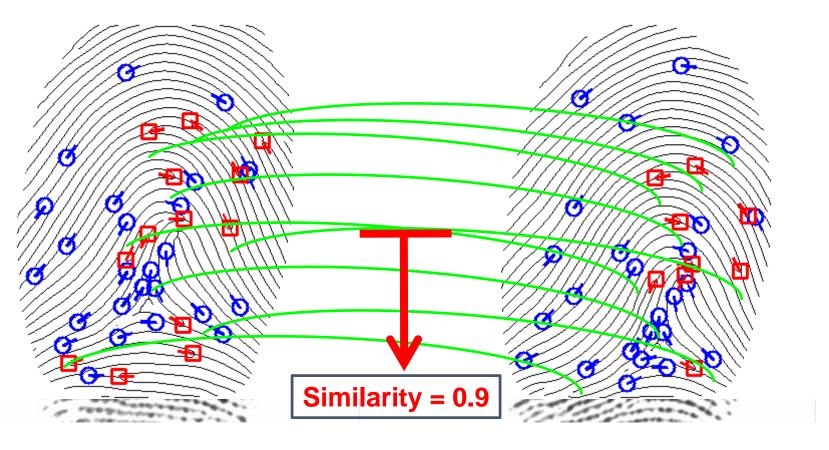
Three-factor Authentication: Palm vein + Card + PIN

Biometric Recognition System



- False accept rate (FAR): Proportion of imposters accepted
- False reject rate (FRR): Proportion of genuine users rejected
- Threshold value determines trade-off between FAR and FRR

Similarity Computation



Query Print

Enrolled Fingerprint

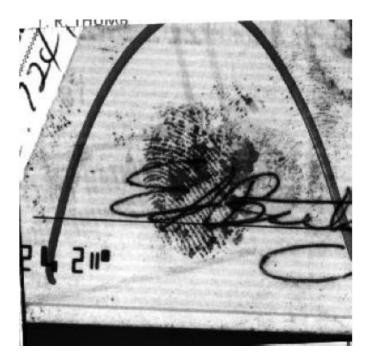
Biometric Milestones

Law Enforcement: Scotland Yard

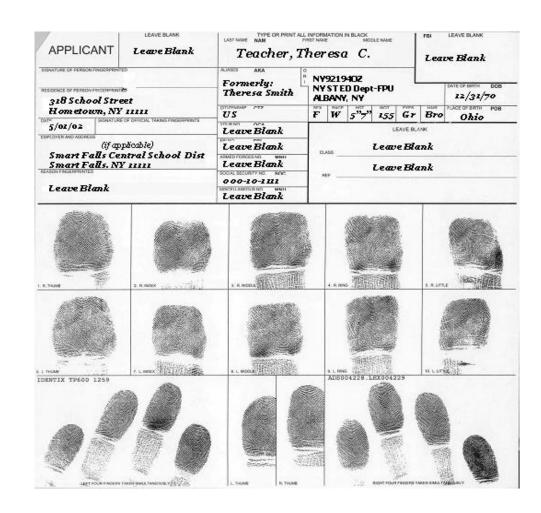


1905: First use of fingerprints in British criminal case

Law Enforcement: FBI







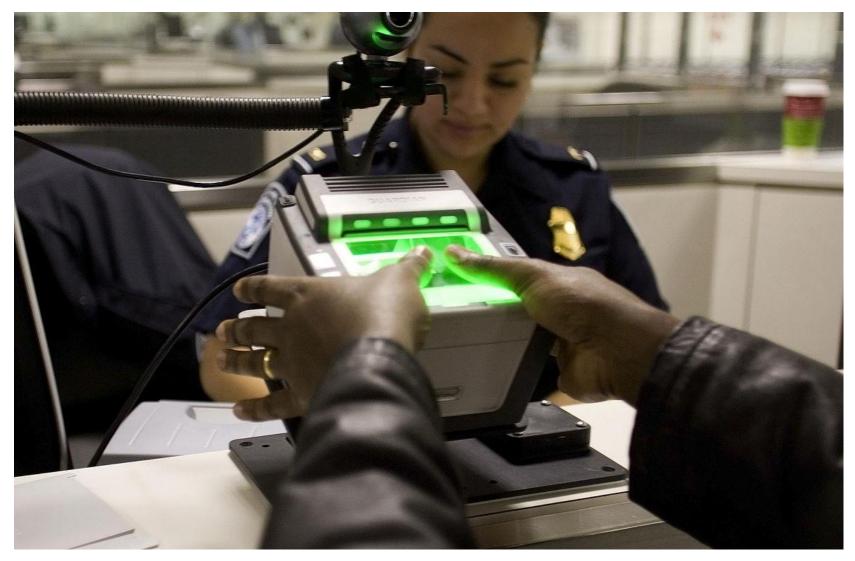
1924: US Congress authorizes DOJ to collect fingerprints and arrest information

Homeland Security: DHS



2001: 9/11 attacks lead Congress to mandate use biometrics for entry to U.S.

Border Crossing



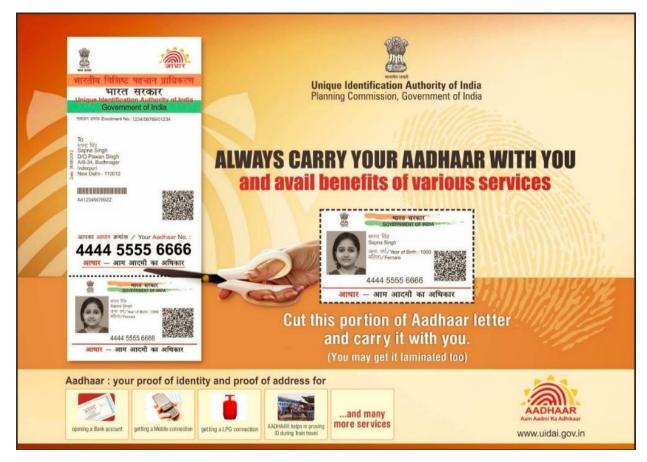
2003: US-VISIT (now OBIM, uses all 10 fingers)

Theme Park



2005: Disney World (~21 M visitors to Orlando in 2019)

World's Largest Biometric System



"To empower residents of India with a unique identity and a digital platform to authenticate anytime, anywhere."

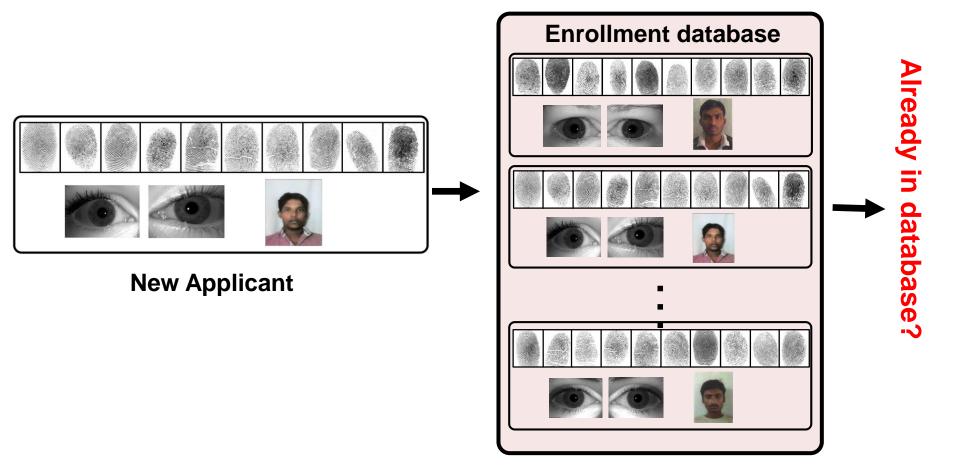
2008: Aadhaar

Enrollment



~1.3 billion Indian residents enrolled (age > 5 yrs.)

De-duplication (Search)



Authentication



https://uidai.gov.in/aadhaar_dashboard/auth_trend.php

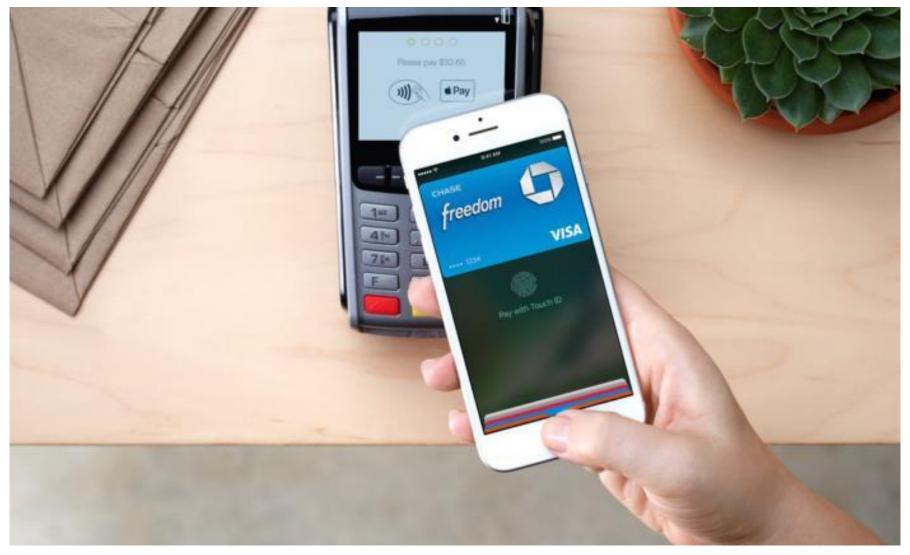
Two-factor authentication; 40 M authentications/day

Mobile Unlock



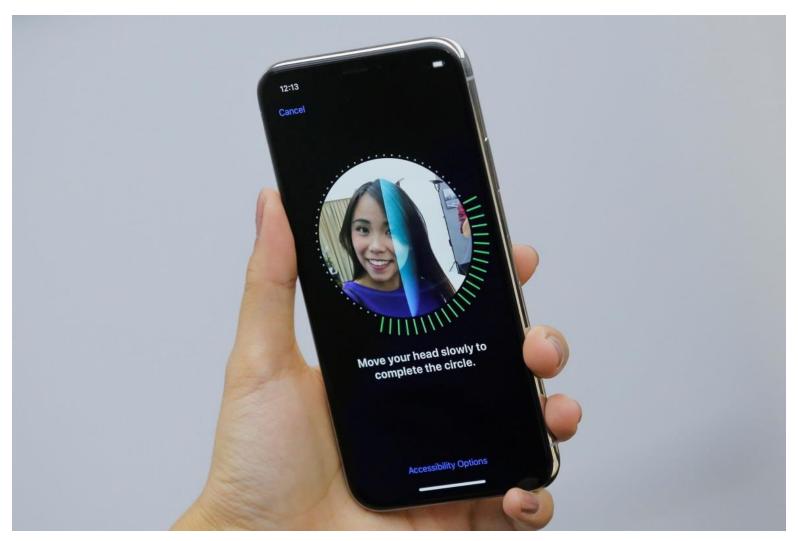
2013: Apple TouchID (new levels of usability and accuracy)

Mobile Payment



2014: ApplePay (Match on phone)

Mobile Unlock



2017: Apple FaceID (remove the bezel to increase screen size)

Mobile Unlock



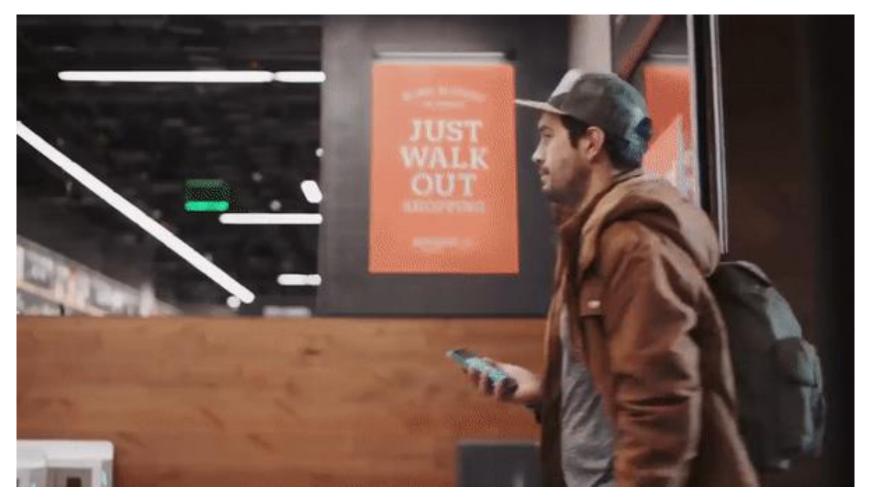
2018: First In-display Fingerprint Sensor in smartphones

Match on Card



2019: Biometric Payment Cards

Just Walkout Shopping!

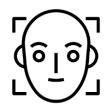


2019: Amazon Go (face + sensors on shelf and ceiling)

Three Most Popular Traits











Incheon, South Korea: Smart Entry



Australia: SmartGate



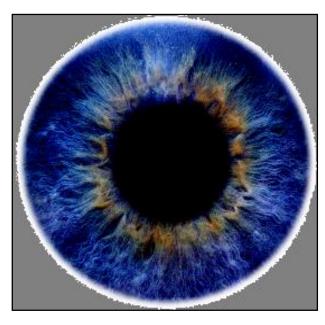
Schiphol Privium border passage

Uniqueness, persistence, legacy data, accuracy, fast search,...

State of the Art: Authentication







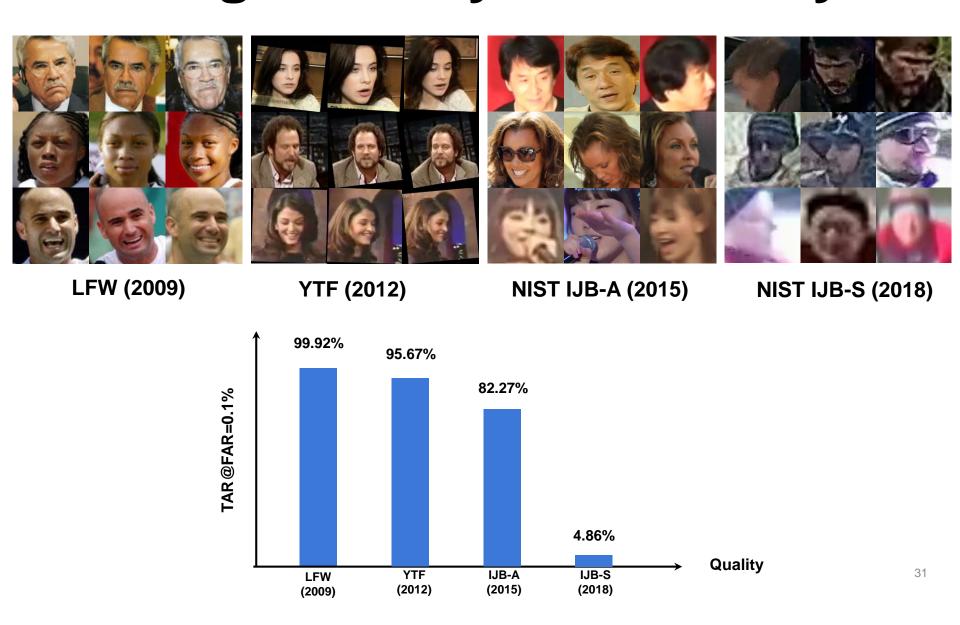
Fingerprint: TAR = 99.96% @ FAR = 0.01% (FVC-ongoing)

Iris: TAR = 99.82% @ FAR = 0.01% (NIST IREX II)

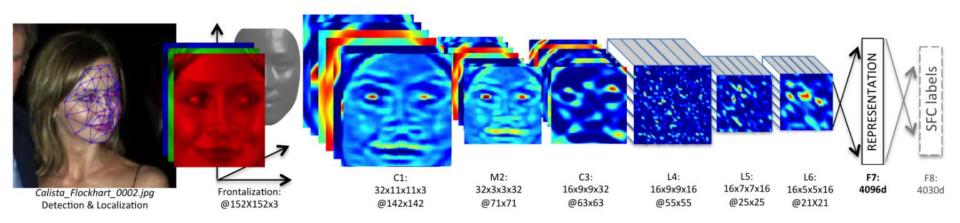
Face: TAR = 99.7% @ FAR = 0.1% (NIST FRVT 2010)

Challenges & Opportunities

Image Quality V. Accuracy



Deep Networks



- Joint learning of features and recognition
- Multiple layers of neurons connected to a small area in preceding layer
- Has dramatically improved face recog. accuracy

Taigman, Yang, Ranzato, Wolf. "Deepface: Closing the gap to human-level performance in face verification." CVPR, 2014.

Large-scale Annotated Datasets



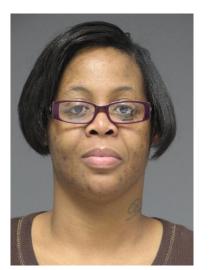
MS-Celeb: 8M images from 100K subjects collected from the web

Progress in Face Recognition

Study	Year	Gallery Size	Search (Rank-1)	Verification (TAR @ 0.1% FAR)
FERET	1993-94	316	78.00	21.00
FERET	1996-97	831	95.00	46.00
FRVT	2002	37,437	73.00	80.00
FRGC	2005	16,028	N/A	99.00
FRVT	2006	N/A	N/A	99.00
MBE	2010	1.6M	92.00	99.00
FRVT	2014	1.6M	96.00	N/A
FRVT	Ongoing	12M	99.98	99.99

Mugshot database: constrained image capture and cooperative subjects

Fairness: Demographic Bias





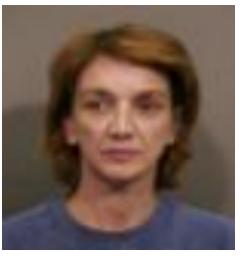






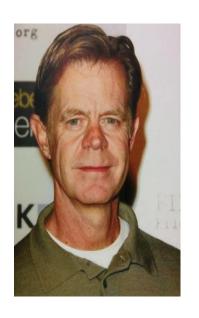






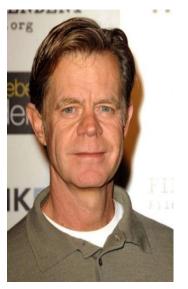
Figure 64: "For the mugshot images, error tradeoff characteristics for white females, black females, black males and white males.", NIST.gov Face Recognition Vendor Test (FRVT) 1:1 Ongoing, Nov. 11, 2019

Which Faces Are Real?





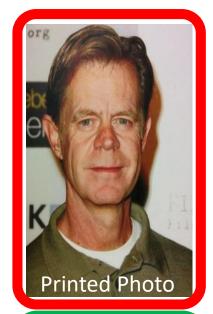






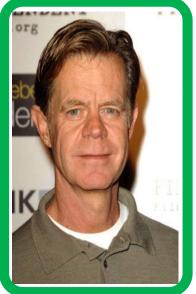


Which Faces Are Real?













Biometrics at Airports

International traveler's entry/exit photo compared with DHS database (e.g., photos from passports, visas, flight manifest)





Accuracy, ergonomics, throughput, 24/7 operation, user acceptance,...

Targeted Advertisement

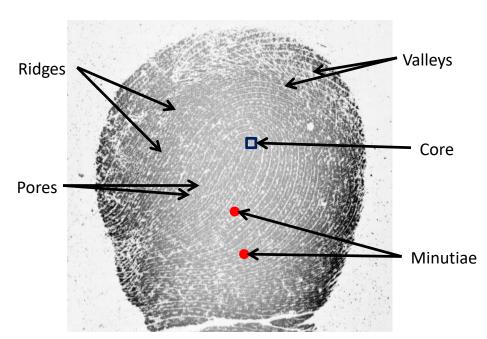


Minority Report (2002)

Who is This Infant?



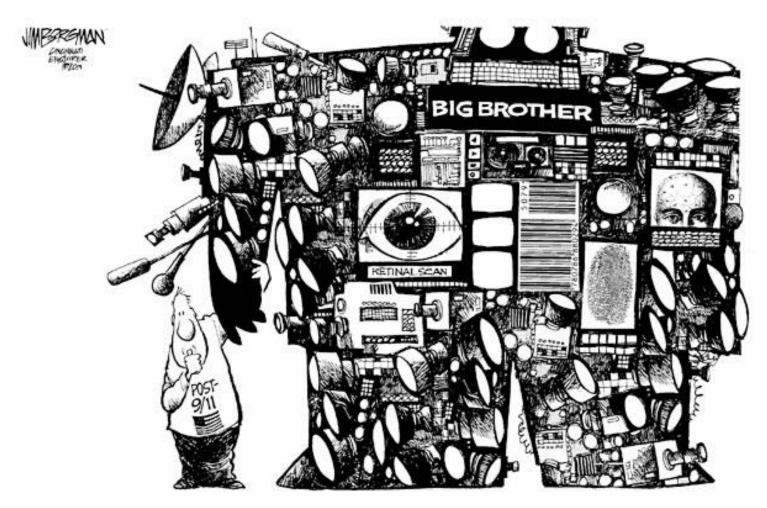
6-hour old baby







Privacy Concerns



- 770 million surveillance cameras, half of them in China
- Concerns: data security, retention policy, function creep

Summary

- Biometrics is the only way to answer:
 - Are you who you claim to be?
 - Who are you?
- Applications: Law enforcement, forensics, National ID, access control, surveillance, time and attendance, travel, banking...
- Challenges: Image quality, recognition accuracy for unconstrained image acquisitions, system security (spoofs and template protection), user privacy,...