



Massive Scale Biometric Authentication System

*Reimagining role of biometrics
in National ID program*

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Disclaimer

- Content is based on published information.
- Opinions and interpretations are of the presenter, not of Govt. of India.



Agenda

- Context
- Universal Authentication Services
- Scale & Strategy
- Challenges
- Proposed Approaches



CONTEXT



Enrollment

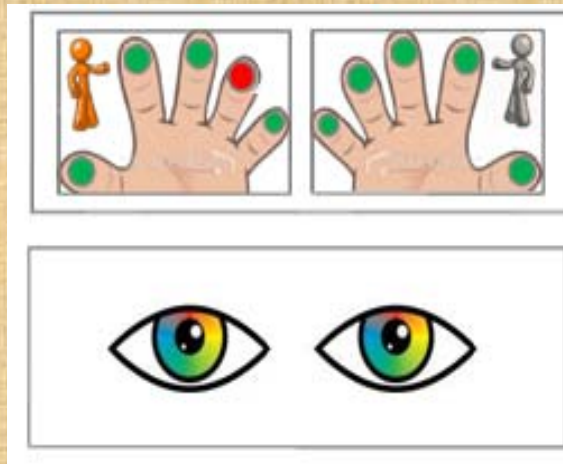
Demographic Data

- Mandatory data:
 - Name, Age/Date of Birth, Gender and
 - Address of the resident.
- Optional data:
 - Mobile number
 - Email address

Biometric Data



Photograph



All 10
Fingerprints

Both Iris

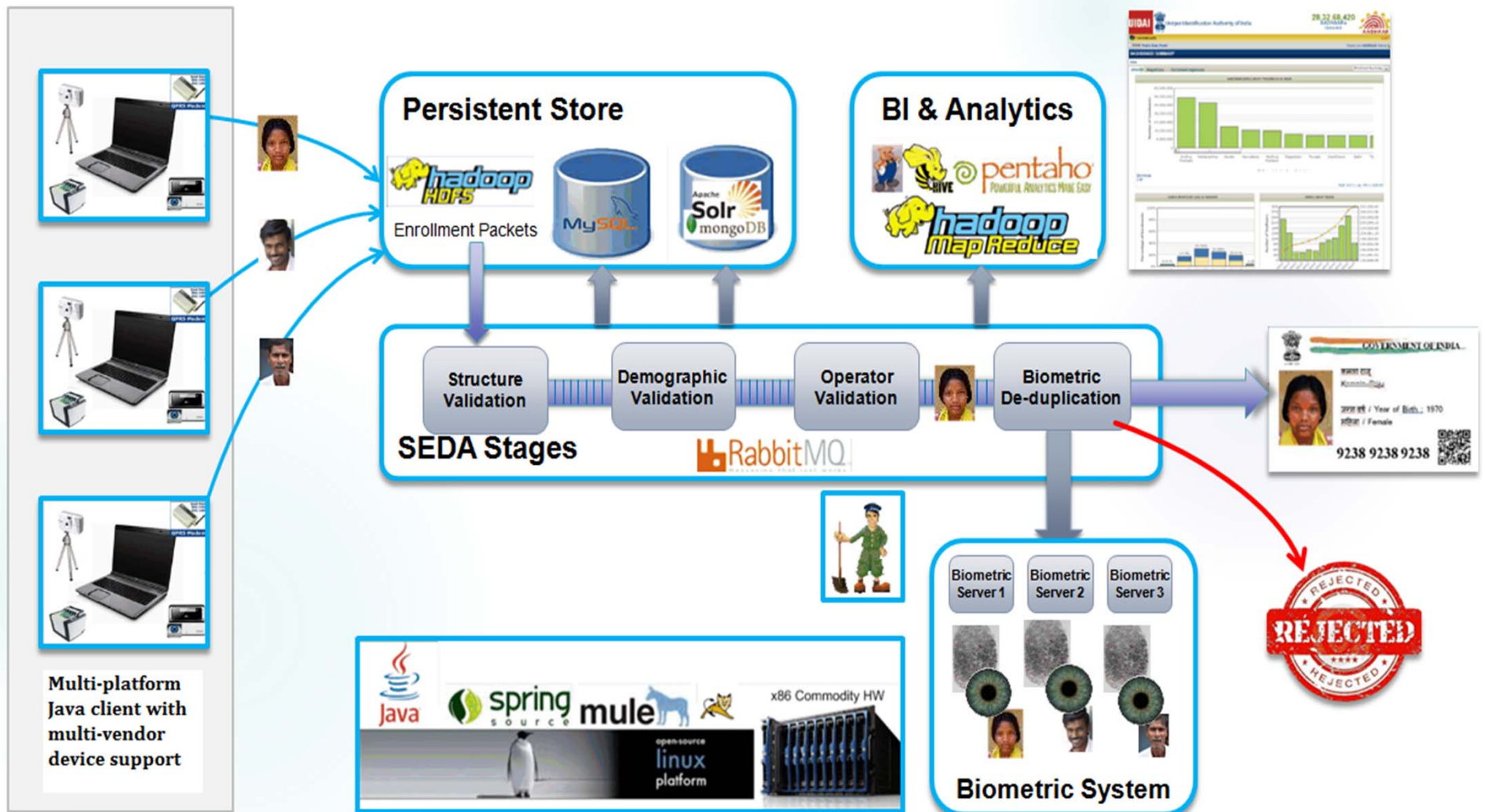
12-digit Aadhaar Number

Unique, lifetime, biometric based identity

Biometric SSN



Enrolment Processing



Enrolment Volume

- 600 million UIDs in 3.5 years [9/2010 until now]
 - Now processing 1 million a day
 - 400+ trillion biometric matches every day!!!
 - FNIR & FPIR \approx 0.1%
 - 3 ABIS in parallel
- \approx 3MB per resident packet
 - Maps to about 10 PB of raw data (2048-bit PKI encrypted!)
 - About 30 TB I/O every day
 - Replication and backup across DCs
 - Lifecycle updates and new enrolments will continue for ever
- Additional process data
 - 15+ billion records in analytics system already



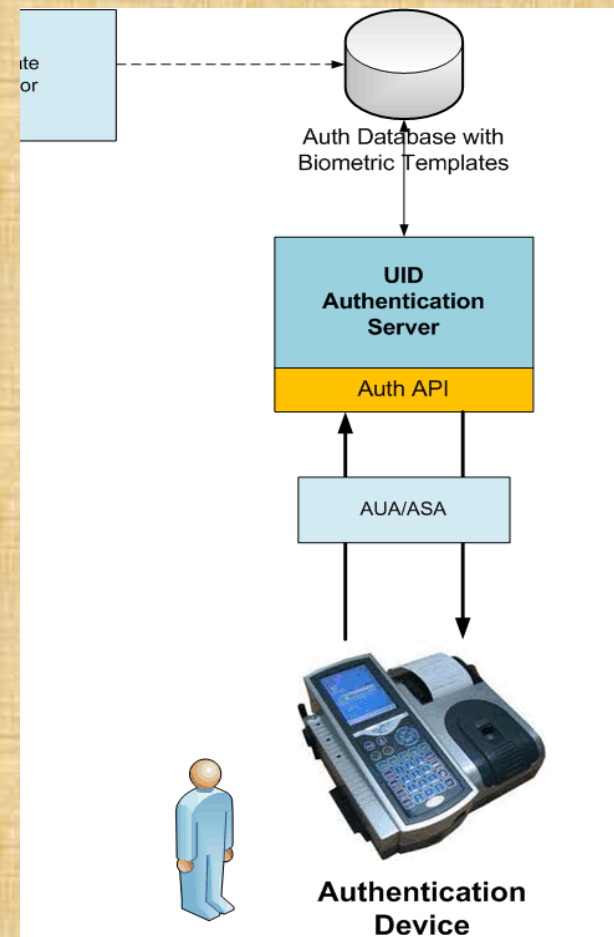


AADHAAR AUTHENTICATION SERVICE

Think
VID

Terminology

- Resident
- End point / Device
- Device model
- User agencies
- Applications



Resident Authenticates
by giving
Aadhaar Number
and fingerprint

Aadhaar Authentication

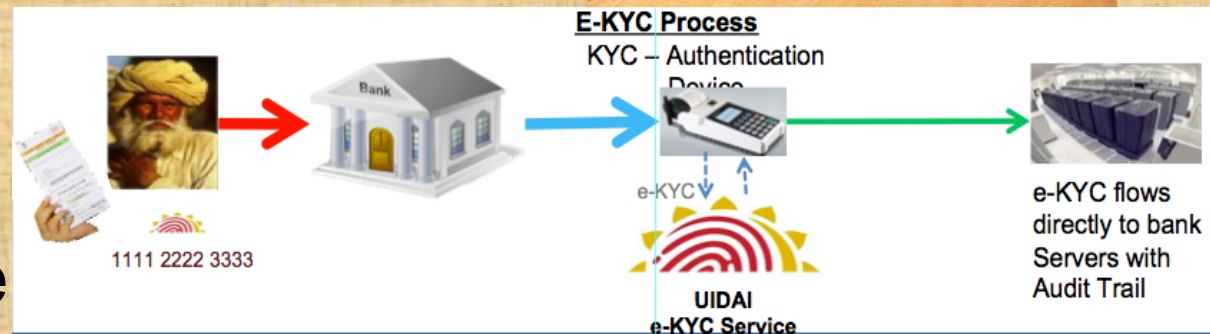


On-line Auth Uses

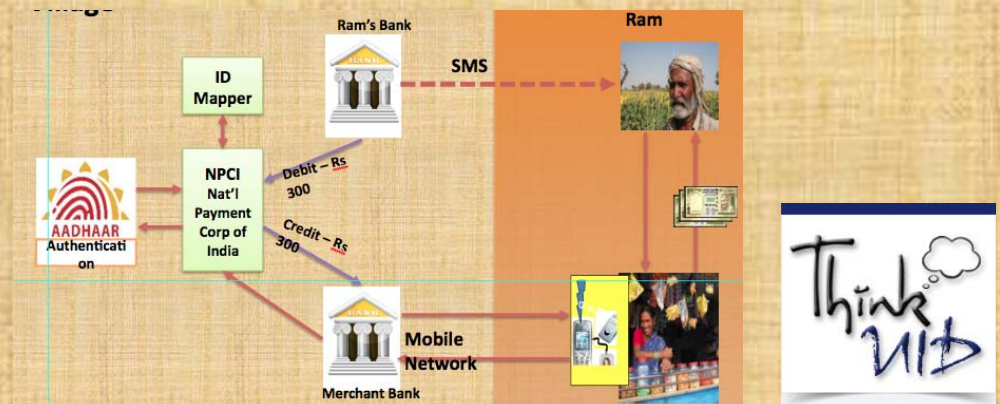
- Basic verification
 - Mobile network



- eKYC
 - Secure
 - Fast & free



- Financial address
 - EFT, direct deposit
 - Paypal
 - Debit card



Authentication Stats

Today

- Population covered: $\approx 50\text{M}$
- Auth User Agencies: ≈ 100
- End Points: $\approx 10,000$
- Daily Volume: $\approx 500,000$
- Device types
 - 35 single finger sensors
 - ≈ 8 iris sensors

End Game

- 800M
- $> 1000\text{s}$
- > 2 million
- > 100 million
- Device types
 - ?



Accuracy Related Observations

- In POC,
 - FRR $\approx 2\%$ @ FAR 1×10^{-4} for FP
 - FRR $\approx 0.4\%$ @ FAR 1×10^{-5} for iris
- Some apps are achieving “Reject Rates” similar to the POC FRR
 - Other apps. have higher “reject rates”
- Separate “True Rejects” from “False Rejects”

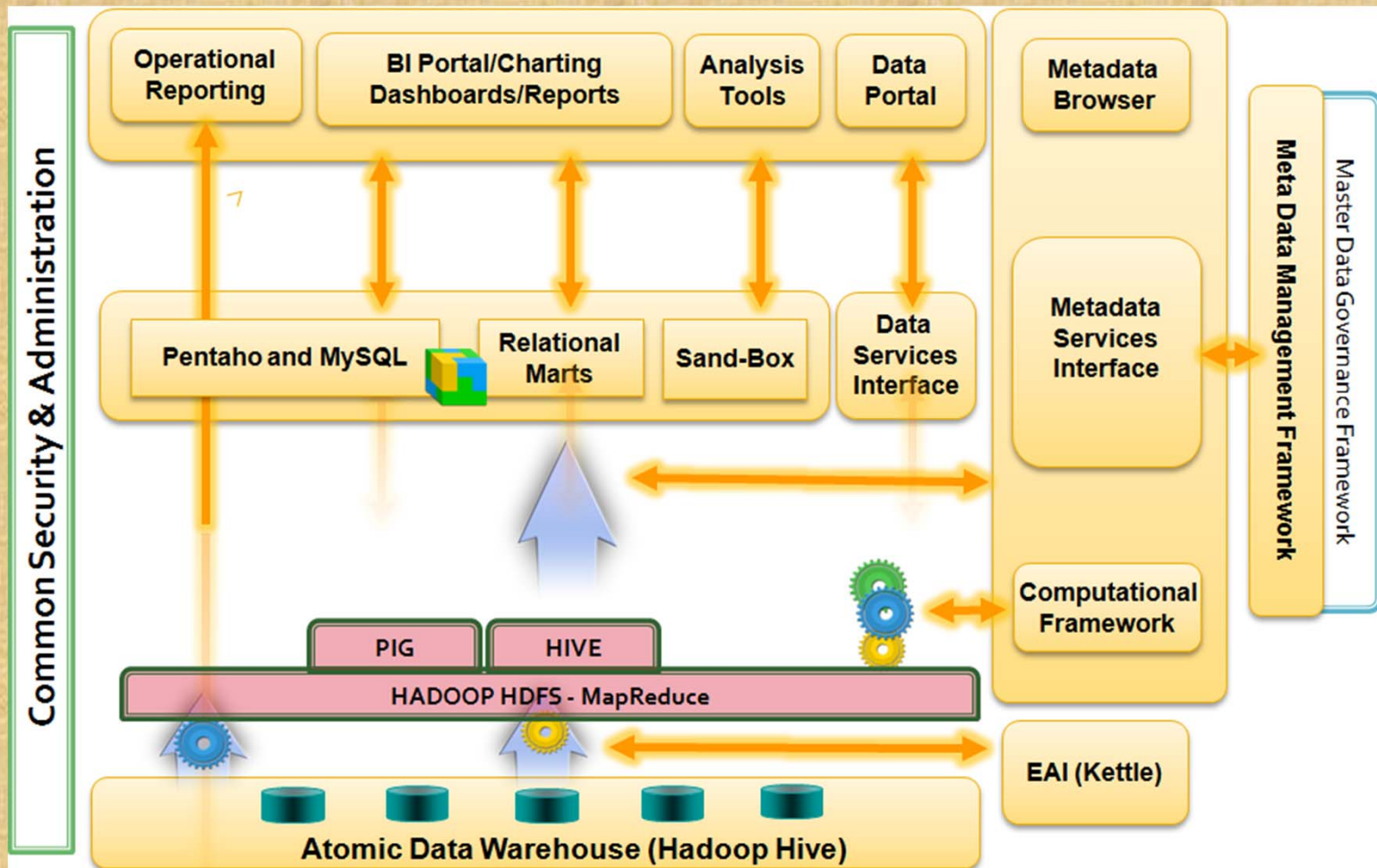


Challenges of scale

- Accuracy: True Rejects vs. False Rejects
- Identification and resolution of issues
- Continuous improvement
- Security and
- Fraud Management



Approach: Data Analytics Platform



Measurement

- Ground truth challenge
 - Measuring it in production system
 - Initialization issues/errors

Analytics around

1. True vs. false reject/accept
2. Failure to capture or coverage
3. Device performance
4. Resident experience/behavior



1. Determining Ground Truth

- Residents can be called on a sampling basis to determine:
 - False/True Accepts
 - False/True Rejects
- Can backend system identify true vs. false rejects?
 - Score just lower than threshold generally means false reject
 - Score near 0 generally means true reject



Question for Experts

- Techniques for automated estimation/
approximation
 - True Rejects vs. False Rejects
 - True Accepts vs. False Accepts



2. Coverage

- Fingerprint POC: FTC $\approx 2\%$
- Suspect it varies more in production but mixed with FRR/TRR.
- Factors
 - Normal factors (poor quality, device fault...)
 - Process errors: discussed above
- Image Quality Approach
 - Best Finger Authentication
 - Iris authentication
 - Non-biometric modality
 - Two factor authentication



Multi-Factor Authentication

Combine biometric factor with one time password (OTP) delivered on a registered mobile phone

- Lower threshold for biometric authentication (while providing resident “present” authentication)
- Can be used for “higher value” authentication
- Biometrics captured in two factor authentication can be used “improve” the gallery for future authentications
- Can it be used to estimate true rejects?



3. Device “Model” Performance

- Heterogenous System: Many types across many apps
- Need to provide feedback on usage and accuracy in field conditions
 - Data provided to the buyers
- Plan
 - Transparency portal to guide marketplace
 - Are there framework models/sites?



Device Level Accuracy

The “accuracy” of each end point device is measured on a daily basis

- Devices with accept rates lower than defined threshold are “highlighted”
 - Device Quality
 - Operator Training
 - Weather
 - Other Process Issue
- Trends of device “accuracy” are also measured



Question for Experts

- What techniques and methodologies could quickly highlight exceptions, outliers, out of bound cases?
 - Statistical Process Control?
 - Device Performance metrics framework?
- Device degradation modeling/detection?



4. Resident Experience/Behavior

- Measure accept rates at the resident level.
- Quality / process error during enrolment.
 - Update enrolment biometrics
 - Inherently poor biometrics
 - Determine “Best” Finger Authentication
 - Use Iris authentication or non-biometric modality
- Study of biometric “aging”



Security Features

- End-to-End Security:
 - Biometrics are encrypted using 2048 bit PKI at source and can be decrypted only in UIDAI data centers
- Locking biometrics
 - Resident can lock biometric authentication through the registered mobile
 - Unlocked just before auth. for a short time window
- Two-factor Authentication
 - Apps. may use two factor auth. for higher security
- Resident Notification
 - Each biometric authentication is notified through SMS / E-mail



Registered Devices

- Aadhaar has introduced the concept of registered devices
 - Device identification – every physical sensor device having a unique identifier allowing device authentication, traceability, analytics, and fraud management.
 - Eliminating use of stored biometrics – every biometric record is processed and encrypted within the firmware within the secure zone eliminating transmission of unencrypted biometrics from sensor to host machine.
- http://www.uidai.gov.in/images/aadhaar_registered_devices_1_0.pdf



Fraud Management

- Analytics to identify potential fraudulent transactions
 - Velocity of transaction
 - By device, by resident
 - Non-typical transaction by resident
 - Accuracy anomalies
- Call resident to determine the ground truth in suspicious circumstances



Summary

- Exciting uncharted road ahead
- Strategy: *Automated* Analytics
- Call for Help from Biometric Community
 - Measurement Techniques
 - Automation
- Interesting Results in 12 months?





Thank You

