



**3D Face**  
Biometric Research

# End-Users' Group Meeting Darmstadt

**22th of March 2007**

**3D Face Technical Specifications**



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# 3D Technical Specifications: Presentation Overview

- n General context of the system prototype**
- n Using the system in 4 stages**
- n Technical description of the system**
- n Legal issues**
- n Next steps for technical specifications**



# 3D Technical Specifications: General Context

- n The 3D Face prototype is an access control system**
- n Goals of the prototype:**
  - ▲ To validate the concept of facial 3D recognition access control**
    - ∅ Quick and easy**
    - ∅ Non-intrusive**
    - ∅ Accurate (better than the current state of the art)**
    - ∅ Secure**
  - ▲ To evaluate several solutions for the system and choose the best one**
    - ∅ Biometric strategy**
    - ∅ Data management**



# 3D Technical Specifications: General Context

**n The system will be deployed in several places:**

- ▲ Berlin Schönefeld Airport**
- ▲ BKA**
- ▲ Salzburg Airport**

**n Test objectives are (for each location):**

- ▲ 100 staff members or**
- ▲ 900 passengers**

**n Operational tests begin in December 2008**



# 3D Technical Specifications: General Context: 4 Stages

## **n 4 Stages for the 3D Face Access Control System:**

- ▲ Enrolment**
- ▲ Authentication**
- ▲ De-enrolment**
- ▲ Re-enrolment**

**| For the person out of test population the former system will work in parallel**



# 3D Technical Specifications: Enrolment

## n Enrolment

**During the enrolment all data necessary for the authentication are recorded**

- | **The person goes to the enrolment desk**
- | **3D and 2D biometrics are acquired by an operator**
- | **The biometric data and/or templates are stored**
  - ▲ **On secure RFID card given to the person**
  - ▲ **In a protected database**
- | **Some other data are stored as**
  - ▲ **Person ID**
  - ▲ **Height (useful for height adjustment)**
  - ▲ **Access rights**
  - ▲ **Validity period**
  - ▲ **..**





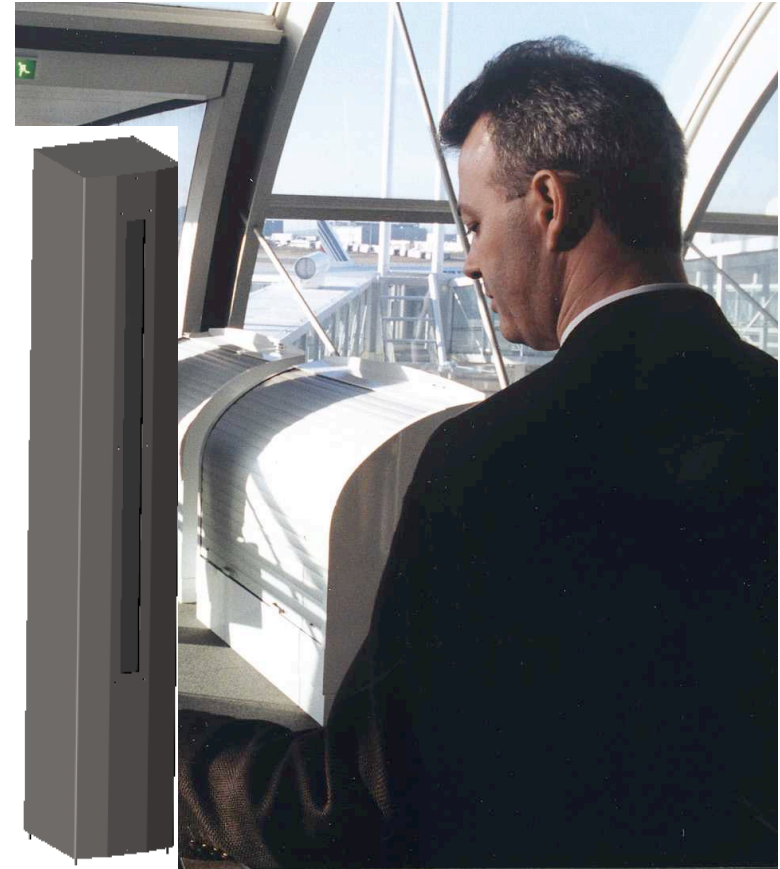
# 3D Technical Specifications: Authentication

## **n Authentication**

**The person has to access to a secured area, he must be authenticated**

**Five scenarios are possible:**

- | First Scenario: the normal one ( 98 % of cases)**
  - a) The user presents his/her card**
  - b) He faces the 3D sensor**
  - c) He is recognised as the proper user of the card**
  - d) The access is granted**
  - e) He goes through the access control device**





# 3D Technical Specifications: Authentication

## | **Second scenario: failure to recognise**

- a) The user presents his card**
- b) He faces the 3D sensor**
- c) He is not recognised as the legitimate user of the card**
- d) The door remains closed**
- e) He cannot go through the access control device**
- f) He has to start the authentication process again**

**If the problem persists : back up solution**





# 3D Technical Specifications: Authentication

## I Third Scenario: failure to acquire

- a) The user presents his card
- b) He faces the 3D sensor but not properly (e.g.: bad pose, occlusion, strong movement)
- c) The system fails to acquire correctly the user data
- d) The door remains closed
- e) He cannot go through the access control device
- f) He has to start the authentication process again

**If the problem persists : back up solution**



# 3D Technical Specifications: Authentication

## I Fourth Scenario: failure to read data

- a) The user presents his card
- b) The system reads unauthorised data (bad area, bad validity period..)  
or cannot read the card properly
- c) He is rejected
- d) The door remains closed
- e) He cannot go through the access control device
- f) He has to present his card again or go to another checkpoint

**If the problem persists : back up solution**

**Unauthorized access attempts are logged**



# 3D Technical Specifications: Authentication

## I Fifth Scenario: Fake detection

- a) The user presents his card
- b) He faces the 3D sensor
- c) He is detected as an impostor (fake detection) and then rejected
- d) The door remains closed
- e) He cannot go through the access control device
- d) A signal is sent to the security office

**Faking attack detection is addressed by the project but the prototype should integrate only simple countermeasures.**



# 3D Technical Specifications: De-enrolment

- n The person does not need to access to secured areas anymore**
- n He must be de-enrolled**
  - ▲ The person gives back the encrypted card**
  - ▲ The card is invalidated**
  - ▲ The biometric data are suppressed from the database**



# 3D Technical Specifications: Re-enrolment

- n Re-enrolment is a particular case of enrolment**
- n It is performed if the person is rejected permanently (face changes over time, or bad enrolment)**
- n If the person loses his card.**
  - | The person goes to the enrolment desk**
  - | 3D and 2D biometric are acquired by an operator**
  - | The biometric and/or templates are updated**
    - ▲ In the secured database**
    - ▲ On a secured RFID card given to the person**
  - | If the card has been lost, it is invalidated in the system**



# 3D Technical Specifications: Technical Description

- n The prototype must be flexible:**
  - ▲ Different assumptions are made (e.g.. database or not)**
  - ▲ This strategy insures a great freedom to research tasks**
  - ▲ It is planned to be able upgrade the components**

# 3D Technical Specifications: Technical Description

**n The main entities of the 3D Face authentication system are:**

**| The enrolment station**

- ▲ Acquires the biometric data of the person to enroll**
- ▲ Acquires metadata: name, access rights, validity period etc..**
- ▲ Stores this information on**
  - ∅ A secured database**
  - ∅ A secured RFID card**
- ▲ Checks if the person is already in the database**
- ▲ Supports template protection**



# 3D Technical Specifications: Technical Description

## I The authentication station

- ▲ **Acquires the biometric information of the access applicant person**
- ▲ **Performs the authentication process using the data stored**
  - ∅ In the database or
  - ∅ On the encrypted card
- ▲ **Accepts / rejects the person**
- ▲ **Actions associated to recognition result:**
  - ∅ Opening a door or
  - ∅ Giving the authentication result to an operator
  - ∅ Logging the authentication result
- ▲ **Ensures system performance monitoring (Rejection rate, Acquisition Failure ..)**
- ▲ **Supports template protection**





# 3D Technical Specifications: Technical Description

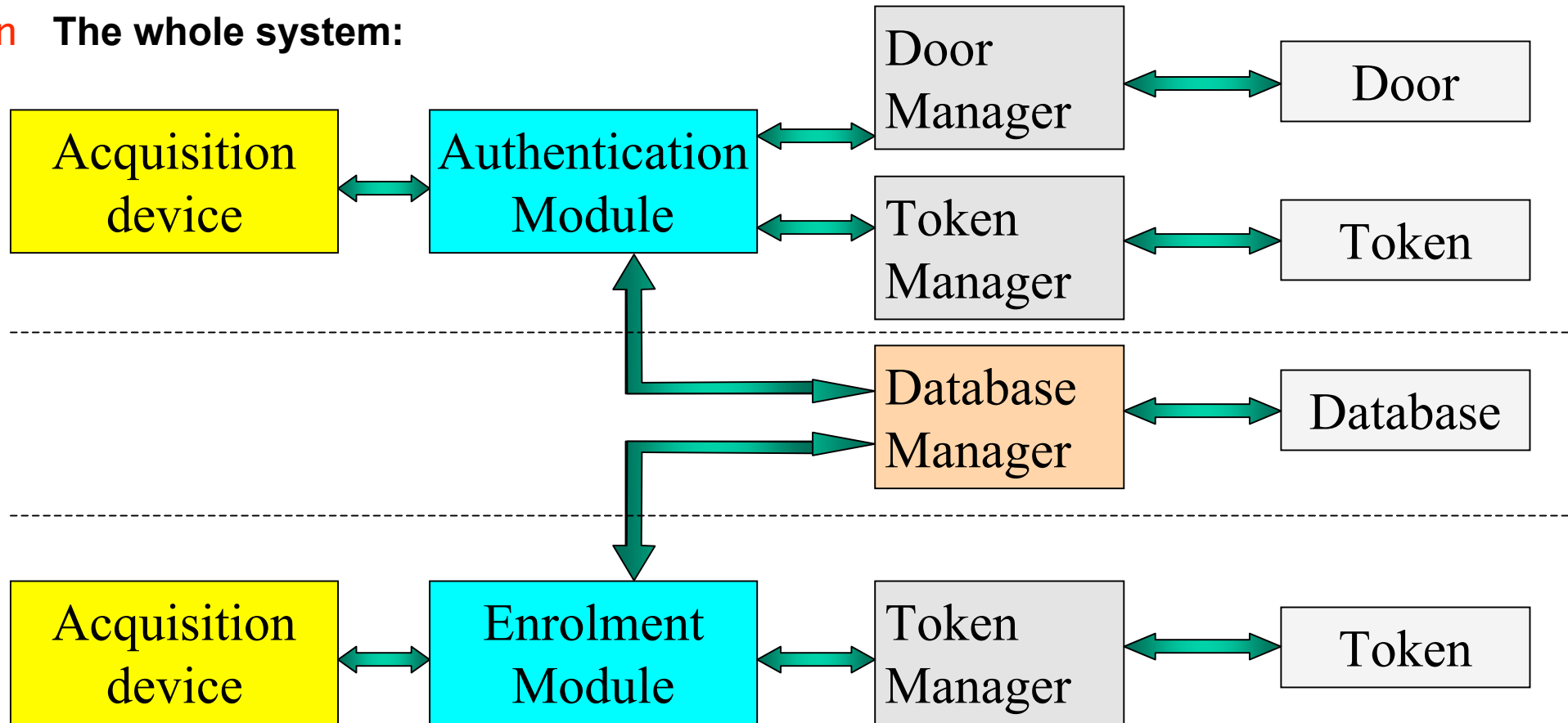
## **n The database module**

- ▲ **Stores biometric data and metadata data**
- ▲ **Answers to request on the biometric data**
- ▲ **Stores authentication sessions information for off line replay**
- ▲ **Allows access right management**
- ▲ **Allows system monitoring (mainly by logging management)**



# 3D Technical Specifications: Technical Description

n The whole system:





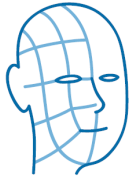
# 3D Technical Specifications: Legal Issues

- n The prototype must be compliant with legislation concerning:**
  - ▲ Database management (privacy legislation)**
  - ▲ Labor legislation**
  - ▲ Security procedures**
  - ▲ Safety (illumination, electrical...)**



# 3D Technical Specifications: Next steps

- n Validate the technical specifications with new airport partners**
  - n Refine the architecture of the whole system**
  - n Validate the compliance of the system with legal obligations**
- | End of October 2007: The whole integration process is defined**



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# Thank you