



# *MobilePass*

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Mobile Border Control  
Requirements, Challenges and potential Improvements

D.I. Bernhard Strobl  
Department Safety and Security  
AIT – Austrian Institute of Technology

# Overview

- **MobilePass Project Overview**
  - Consortium
  - Objectives
- **Device ergonomics and derived image processing challenges**
  - The optimal device ?
  - User Interface
- **Social and Ethical Considerations -> (See Talk Irma van der Ploeg)**
- **Three Components Solution**
  - Document Reader
  - Face-, Fingerprint- Capture and Display device
  - Workflow processing system
- **Fingerprints Capturing Process -> FhG (see Talk Eduardo Monari)**
- **Face Capturing Process -> Videmo (see Talk Keni Bernardin)**
- **Security Issues**
  - Network & Communication Issues
  - Device
- **How Increase processing power**
  - Multicore vs. Ghz vs. FPGA and High Level Synthesis of C-Code (HLS)

# MobilePass

A secure, modular and distributed mobile border control solution for European land border crossing points

Proposal	MobilePass - 608016
Funding	Security Call, 7th Framework Programme
Topic	SEC-2012.3.2-3: Mobile Equipment at land border crossing points
Type	CP – Capability Project
Duration	2.5 Years
Budget	~ 4.2 M€
	Develop new technologies needed in mobile scenarios and embed them in the actual border crossing workflow. Bring together system- and component producers, research institutions and governmental authorities. The entire innovation process, from development to integration, will continuously be evaluated by border guard authorities.
Coordinator	<a href="mailto:MobilePassCoordinator@ait.ac.at">MobilePassCoordinator@ait.ac.at</a> ; +43 (0) 664 815 78 42

# Why MobilePass ?

# Where stationary systems can't be used

- Facial, Fingerprint Capture necessary
- Document Security Features check necessary
- Cars, busses, trains
- Control in the outback, manhunt, Interpol
- Additional mobile systems at airports



# MobilePass

A

**secure**, (TPM, re-engineering, remote attestation, access control)

**modular**, (embedded hardware, used only as a scanner, interfaces, API´s)

**distributed**, (communication, wireless connectivity, nat./int. DBs, certificate stores)

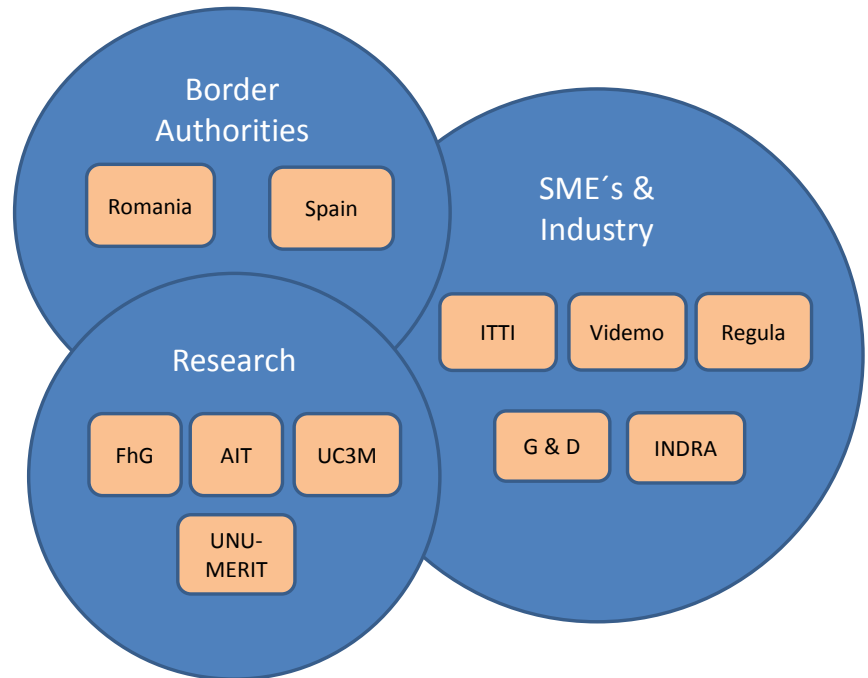
**and mobile** (usability, battery, robustness, HMI, requirements)

**border control solution** (processes, workflows)

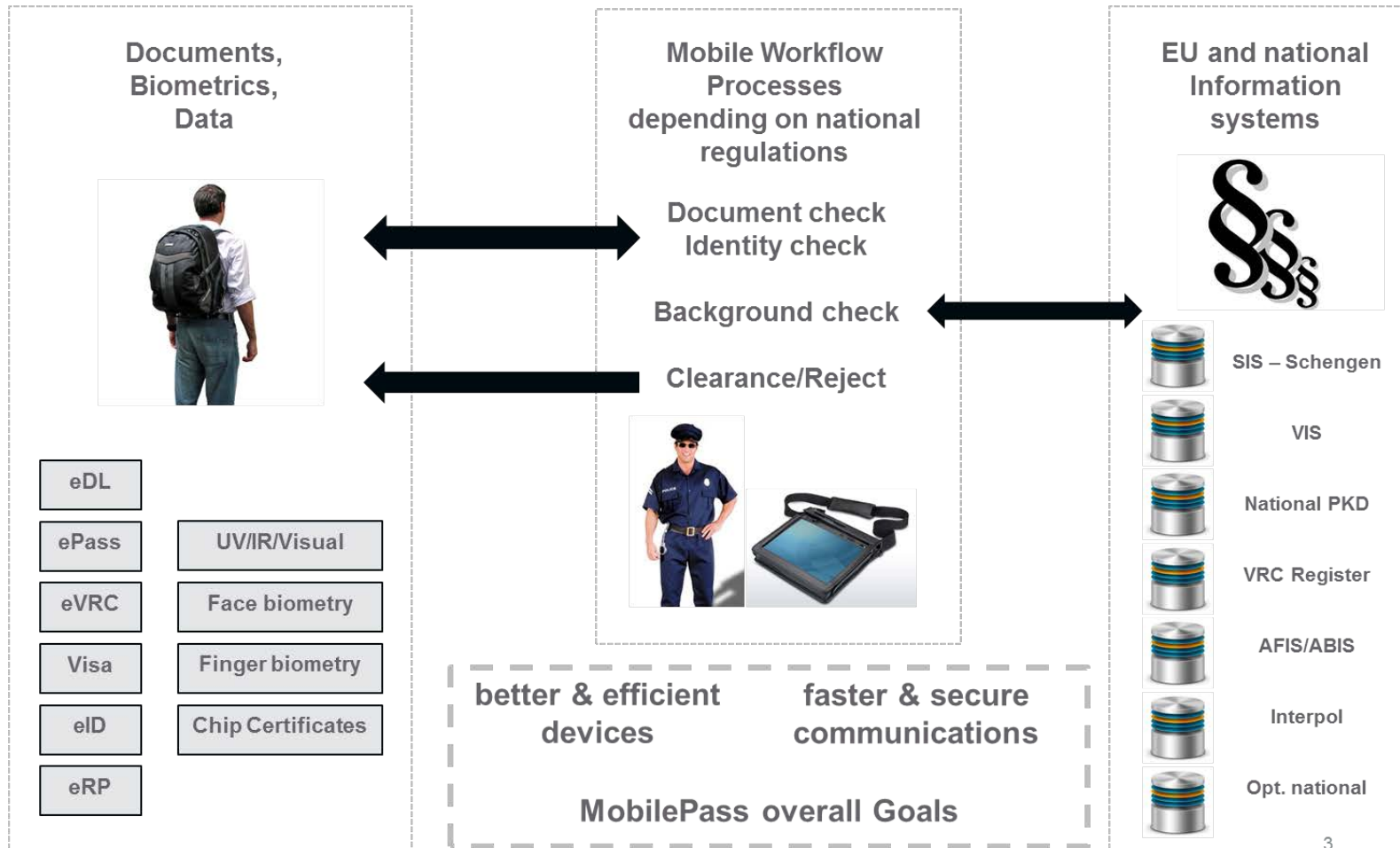
for European land border crossing points.

# Consortium

- University and Research Centers
  - AIT (Embedded systems, Architecture on mobile devices)
  - FhG (2/3D Capture and image enhancement)
  - UC3M (Identification technologies, Fingerprint Biometry, standards and evaluations)
  - UM-MERIT (Ethics)
- SMEs
  - Regula (Fullpage Passport Reader)
  - ITTI (communication systems)
  - VIDEMO (Face Biometry)
- Industry
  - G&D (Integrator)
  - INDRA (Integrator)
- National Service Provider, National Authorities
  - RBP Rumanian Border Police
  - SBP Spanish Border Police



# Overview





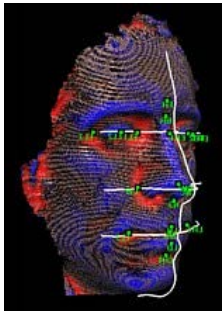
# Modular System Architecture

## Objective: 1



**Fast, Mobile**  
UV/IR, fullpage  
Passport scanner

**Advanced Components,  
Objectives: 2,3,4**



**Fast, Mobile**  
face verification  
camera



**Fast, Mobile,  
contactless**  
fingerprint  
scanner/camera



**Fast, Reliable, Secure  
communication  
Objective: 5**

## Device approach (birds eye view)



Symbolic image

- Camera for MRZ, OCR-B Text (at a distance)
- Face Capture & Verification (integr. Illumination)
- Fingerprint Capture & Verification (contactless)
- 2-way connectivity
  - 3G,4G,LTE : Information Systems
  - BT,WIFI: other Scanners
- RFID ePassport Reader
- Secure Operating System and Application
- 3 Factor Authentication of User
- Pipeline Operation
- “Zero” - handed Operation
- Open API´s

# Device approach



# The “optimal” Device ?



Display,  
Communication &  
Control Unit



Face capture unit



Fullpage passport  
scanning



Fingerprint capture unit



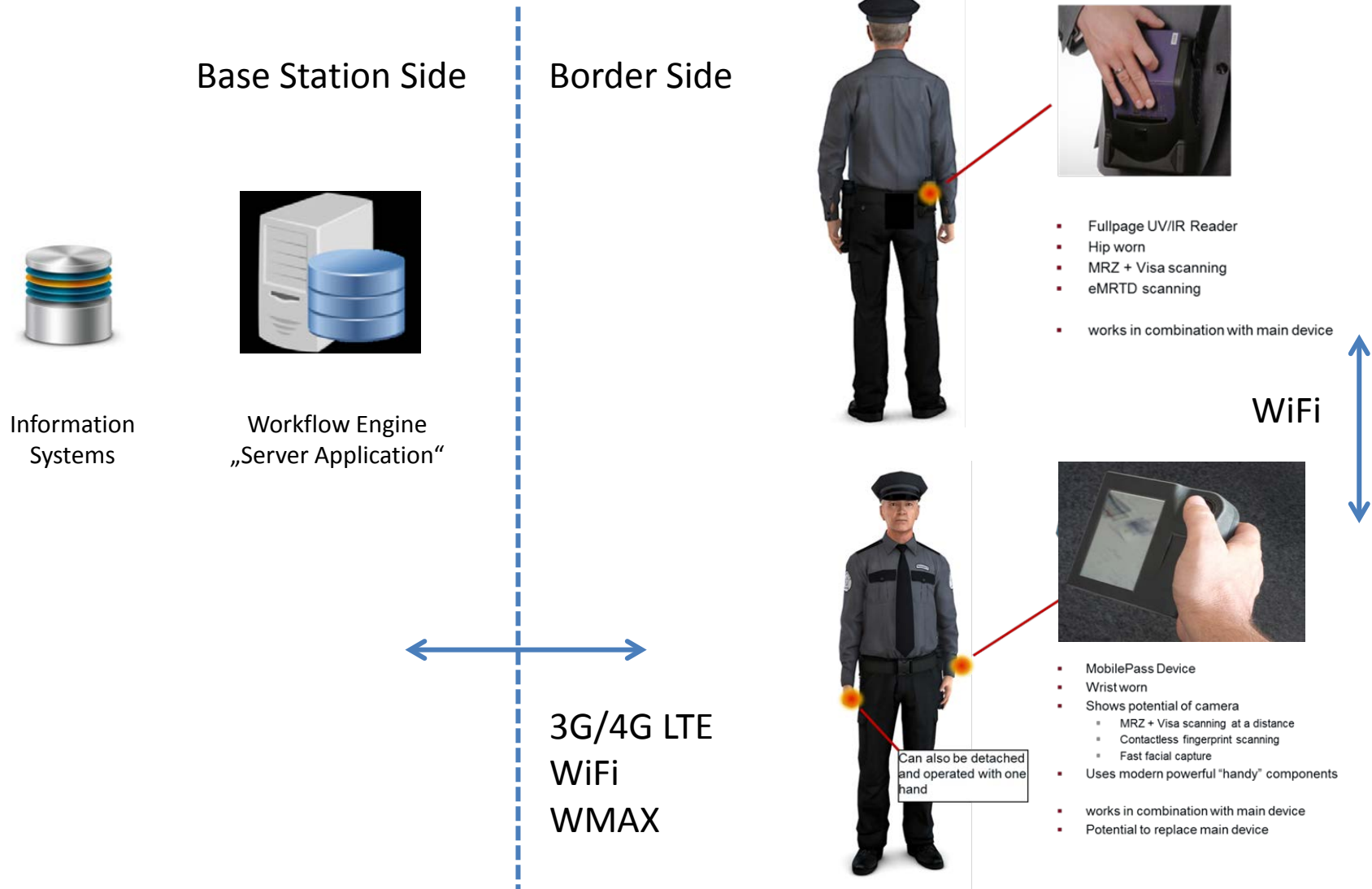
Vehicle Identification  
Number

# Three Components

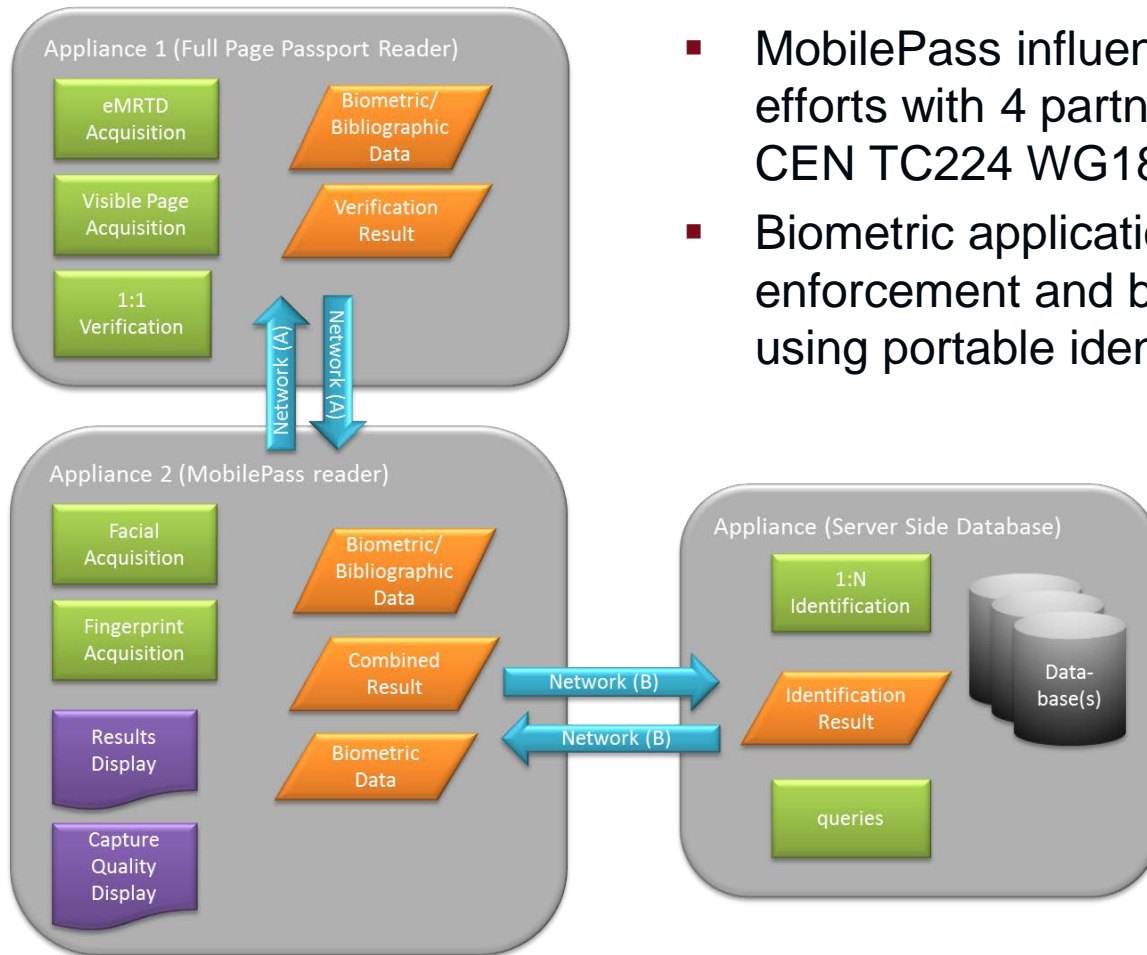
- **Document check device**
  - Mobile, man worn, lightweight, battery operated
  - RFID reader, electronic security feature check
  - Camera, UV,IR, optical document security feature check
  - Radio connectivity
- **Display, Face- and Fingerprint Reader device**
  - Mobile, man worn, lightweight, battery operated
  - Sunlight readable display
  - 2-way radio connectivity (3G/4G/LTE + WIFI/BT)
  - Secure operating system (signed boot image)
  - Attached to forearm (hands free!)
  - De-tachable
  - Capture face
  - Capture fingerprints
- **Base Station**
  - Manages Workflow (needed checks on passenger)
  - Communicates with 2 devices



# Three Components



# Three Components on three Appliances



- MobilePass influences the standardization efforts with 4 partners represented in the CEN TC224 WG18
- Biometric application profiles for law enforcement and border control authorities using portable identification systems

# User Interface

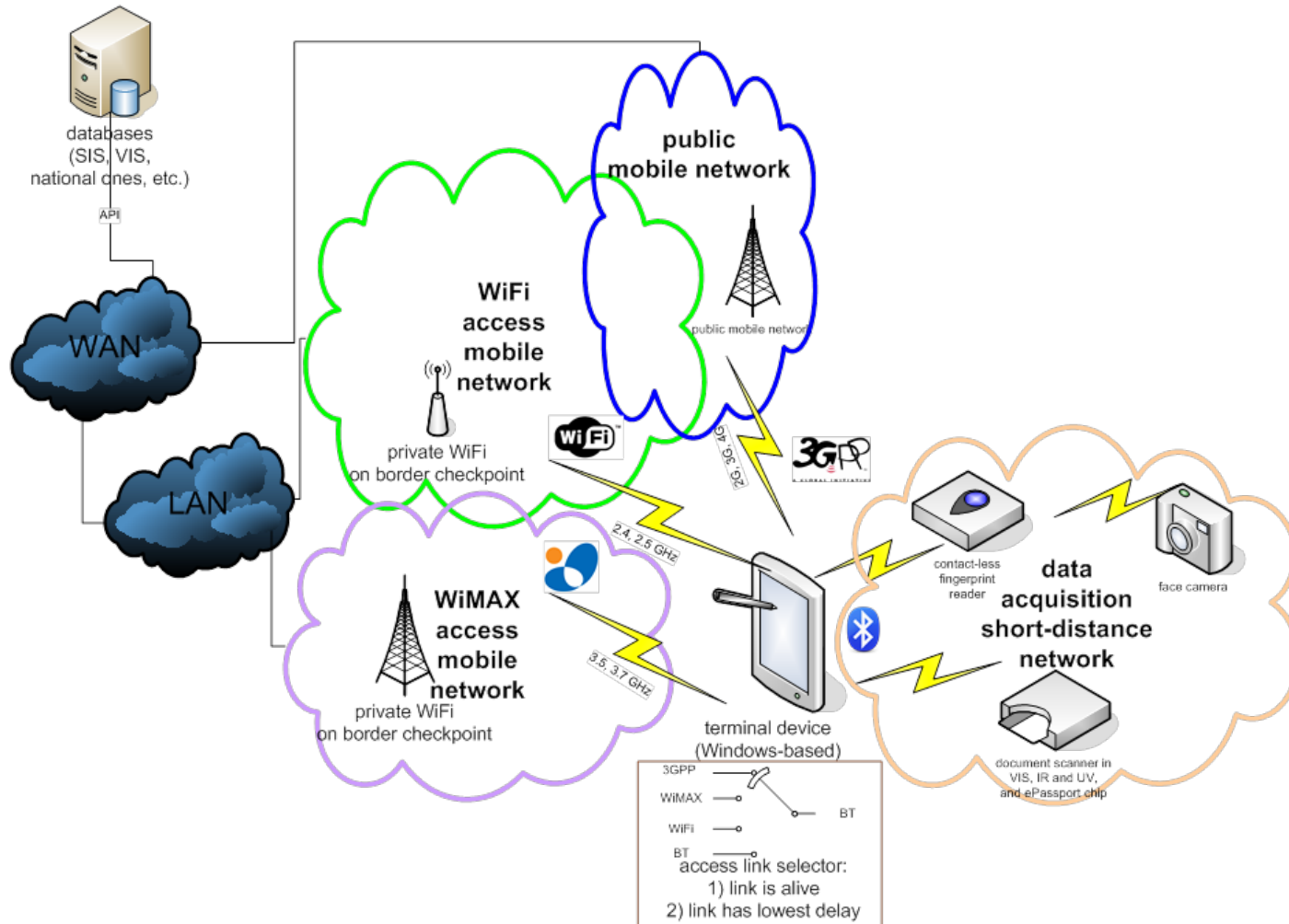
MPD 45% PR 78% 3G

Mr. Mobile Pass  
Male  
EU, Austria  
31.10.1962

Spanish flag ✓  
Passport ✓  
Database ✓  
Woman icon ✗  
Fingerprint ✓



# Device Connectivity



# Communication Issues

- **Transmission Security**
  - Firewall (embedded), IDS (Intrusion detection system)
  - Stealth port scans
  - Common Gateway Interface (CGI) web attacks
  - Operation System (OS) fingerprinting attempts
  - Traffic flow anomalies
  - Distributed Intrusion Detection System (DIDS)
- **Transmission availability**
  - Automatic link selection depending on rules:
    - link is down
    - some QoS parameters are degraded: delay, throughput, transmission time
  - Accelerate the process of selection of a new link by an auxiliary table with the ranking of links used with success till now is managed
- **Penetration Tests**
  - Black, white and grey box tests
  - Vulnerability scanner, Security scanner, Vulnerabilities Assessment System

# Progress Embedded Device



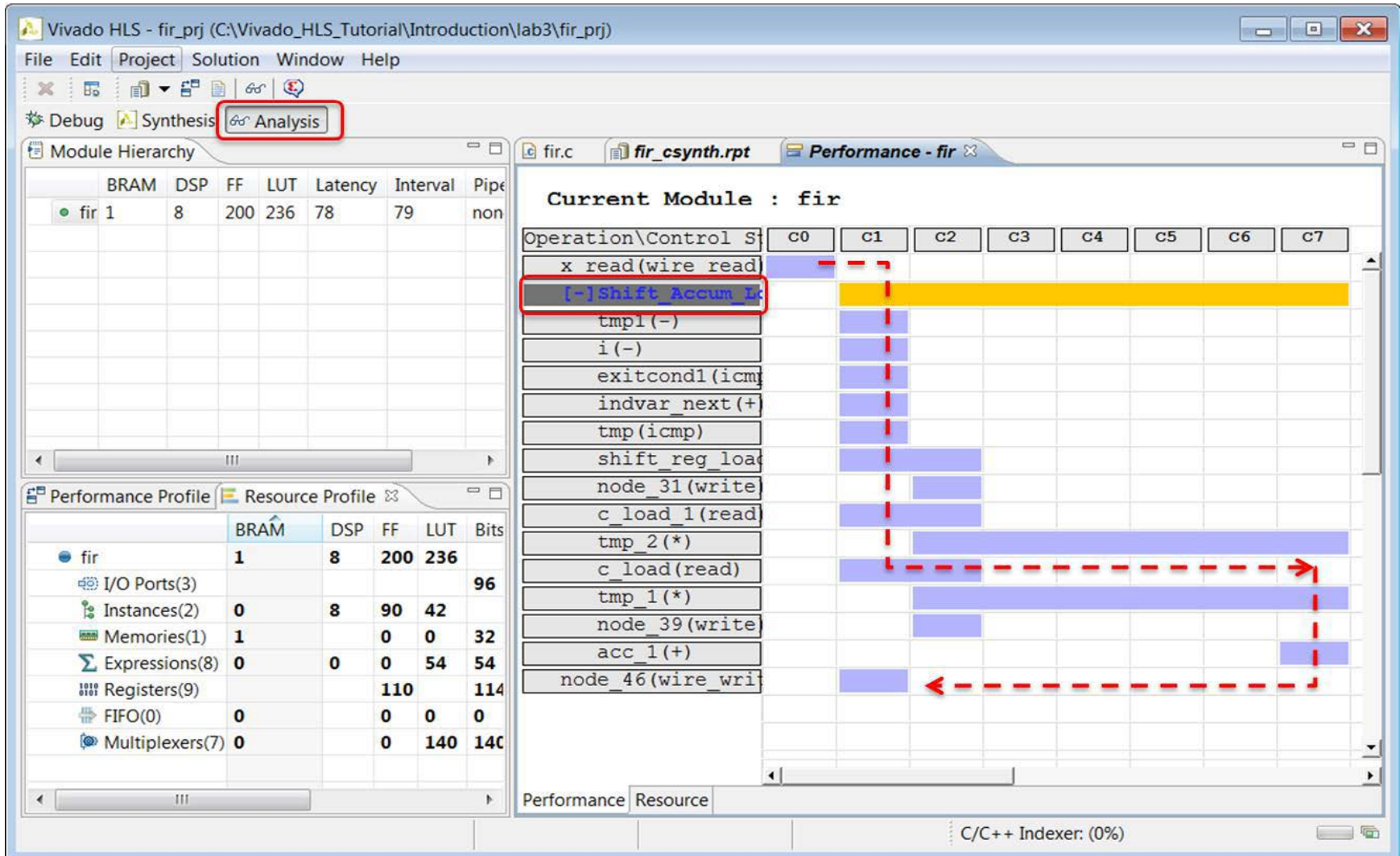
# Device Security Features

- No change of Operating System or Application Software after deployment
  - Secure Boot
  - Use a TPM (Trusted Platform Module)
  - Boot Image is encrypted
  - Decryption key is “burned” into Silicon, but access mechanisms are destroyed  
-> cant be read out (except CPU itself at boot time)
- Hardware counteractive measures
  - At setup -> Electronic signal is applied to electronics and complete assembly
  - Response signal is captured and analyzed
  - In normal operation response signal is compared to stored signal  
response deviations above threshold -> denial of service (e.g. device opened)
- Denial of Service
  - If network intrusion is detected
  - No correct authentication of user
  - “Dead Man” detection
  - Movement of device in unauthorized area (with GPS and local stored operating zone)

# Processing Power: the old story

- **Multicore CPUs**
  - Power consumption (e.g. ARM M3 for music player)
  - Cool, but how to divide the algorithm ? -> big effort in SW development
  
- **Processing Speed 2.4 Ghz and more**
  - After some seconds of “full throttle” CPU is too hot and speed is automatically reduced
  - Its not only the speed (bus bandwidth, cache size, interrupt load, DRAM speed, etc.)
  - Tests and investigations showed that modern mobile CPU development toolchains
    - are not stable
    - drivers or documentation not available
  
- **Accelerators**
  - SoC from Xilinx, Altera (CPU combinations with FPGA on same chip)
  - Unfortunately only with single or dual cores
  - MobilePass develops Hardware i.MX6 (4 Core CPU plus FPGA) for a mobile Environment

# Reduce development effort with HLS



The screenshot shows the Vivado HLS interface for a project named 'fir\_prj'. The 'Analysis' tab is selected, displaying a performance profile for the 'fir' module. The profile shows resource usage across 8 clock cycles (C0 to C7). The 'Performance Profile' table is as follows:

Module	BRAM	DSP	FF	LUT	Bits
fir	1	8	200	236	
I/O Ports(3)					96
Instances(2)	0	8	90	42	
Memories(1)	1	0	0	0	32
Expressions(8)	0	0	0	54	54
Registers(9)			110		114
FIFO(0)	0	0	0	0	0
Multiplexers(7)	0	0	0	140	140

The Performance Profile chart shows the following operations and their durations:

- x read(wire read): C0 to C1
- [-]Shift Accum Lk: C1 to C7 (highlighted in yellow)
- tmp1(-): C1 to C2
- i(-): C1 to C2
- exitcond1(icmp): C1 to C2
- indvar\_next(+): C1 to C2
- tmp(icmp): C1 to C2
- shift reg load: C1 to C2
- node\_31(write): C1 to C2
- c\_load\_1(read): C1 to C2
- tmp\_2(\*): C1 to C7
- c\_load(read): C1 to C7
- tmp\_1(\*): C1 to C7
- node\_39(write): C1 to C2
- acc\_1(+): C1 to C7
- node\_46(wire\_writ): C1 to C2

# AIT Austrian Institute of Technology

your ingenious partner



Coordinator:

[MobilePassCoordinator@ait.ac.at](mailto:MobilePassCoordinator@ait.ac.at)

Web:

<http://www.mobilepass-project.eu/>

D.I. Bernhard Strobl  
Thematic Coordinator Intelligent Camera Networks  
Department Safety & Security  
AIT – Austrian Institute of Technology  
[bernhard.strobl@ait.ac.at](mailto:bernhard.strobl@ait.ac.at)  
+43 664 815 78 42