

AI Based Technologies for Authentication

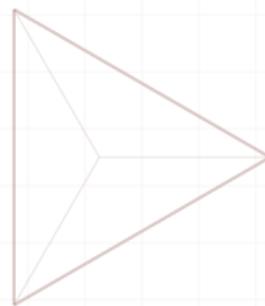
Moving from static body parts to the rhythm of interaction

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2026 Edition

Section 1

The State of Play



Why are we still talking about login?

- ▶ We all have seen and built login screens.
- ▶ We keep adding layers, but we haven't solved the core problem.
- ▶ We are still asking for a "Key" rather than recognizing the "Person."
- ▶ We are unable simplify security without making bad UX

A bad idea we can't quit

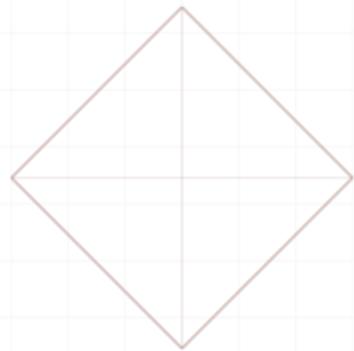
- ▶ Passwords rely on "secrets." But humans are terrible at keeping secrets.
- ▶ 80% of us reuse them. Attackers know this.
- ▶ It's a binary check: if the secret matches, you're in.
- ▶ It doesn't matter if you're a human or a script in a basement in another country.

Adding friction to hide the flaws

- ▶ We added SMS codes and hardware keys to slow down attackers.
- ▶ It worked, but it made using software a chore.
- ▶ SIM swapping and proxy phishing have made even "Strong MFA" bypassable.
- ▶ We're verifying the *device*, not the *human* holding it.

Section 2

Biometrics (The First Wave)



Faces and Fingers as Identifiers

What we have now:

- ▶ TouchID and FaceID are fast.
- ▶ They made the "Front Door" much easier to open.

The reality check:

- ▶ Your face is public data.
- ▶ Biometrics are identifiers, not secrets.
- ▶ You can't "reset" your face if the database leaks.

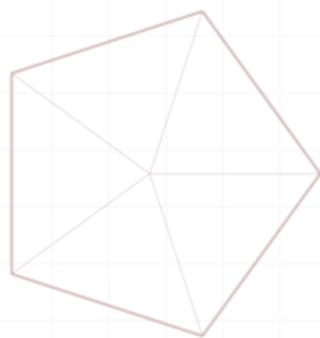
The Session

- ▶ If you walk away from your desk, the session stays alive.

The 'Point-in-Time' is a lie.

Section 3

A Shift in Behavior



Recognizing ‘Who’ through ‘How’

- ▶ We’re moving from physical traits to behavioral ones.
- ▶ It’s about neuromuscular habits
- ▶ Things you don’t even think about.
- ▶ Continuous and invisible

Keystroke Dynamics



What we measure:

- ▶ **Hold (Dwell):** How long your finger stays on the key.
- ▶ **Travel (Flight):** The time between pairs of keys.

Typing Patterns: More than just speed

- ▶ Everyone has a unique neuromuscular "rhythm" for letter pairs like "TH" or "ING."
- ▶ **Entropy:** Measure the natural "noise" in your typing.
- ▶ Humans are inconsistent. Bots move with too much precision.

Human Jitter



The indicators:

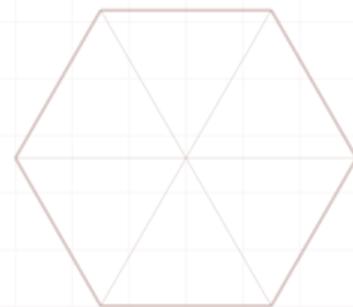
- ▶ Humans move in curves, not lines.
- ▶ Tiny nervous system jitters (8-12Hz).
- ▶ How we slow down before we click.

Mobile Interaction

- ▶ How much of your thumb actually touches the screen.
- ▶ The specific velocity and pressure of your scroll.
- ▶ Correlating a swipe with the phone's physical movement (Gyroscope).

Section 4

How it works



What we listen for

- ▶ We're looking at a stream of events: 60 to 100 times per second.
- ▶ Mouse coordinates, key timings, touch surface area.
- ▶ Converting "pixels" to "ratios." 100 pixels on a 4K monitor is not the same as 100 pixels on a laptop.

Why Time-Series Models?

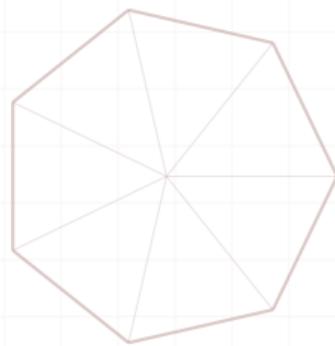
- ▶ Individual actions mean nothing. The **sequence** is everything.
- ▶ Models have a memory. They understand that action *B* depends on action *A*.
- ▶ The output is a mathematical digest of your interaction style.

Trust as a Probability

- ▶ We move away from "Yes/No."
- ▶ The AI gives us a confidence score from 0.0 to 1.0.
- ▶ What is the probability that the person typing right now is the true owner of this account?

Section 5

Architectural Reality



Why Cloud round-trips don't work

The Latency Problem:

- ▶ Sending every mouse move to the cloud is a bandwidth nightmare.
- ▶ Round-trip lag (200ms) makes "Invisible Auth" feel janky and slow.

The Edge Solution:

- ▶ Ship the model weights to the device.
- ▶ Perform inference locally (WASM or CoreML).
- ▶ Only risk scores leave the device.

Day 1 Challenge

- ▶ AI needs data to learn your "Normal."
- ▶ **1:** Rely on legacy auth (Passwords/FaceID).
- ▶ **2:** The AI watches in the background but doesn't block anything yet.
- ▶ **3:** Only promote the AI to "Primary" once the baseline is stable.

Life happens

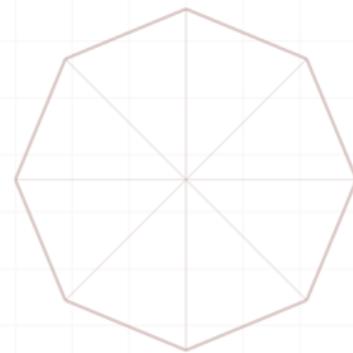
- ▶ Human interaction isn't fixed
- ▶ Ageing.
- ▶ Fatigue.
- ▶ Caffeine intake.
- ▶ Fancy new mechanical keyboard.
- ▶ Injury.
- ▶ The model has to update its weights slowly with every verified session to "age" with you.

The 'Broken Arm'

- ▶ You break your hand. Your score drops to 0.0 instantly.
- ▶ Identify the sudden, persistent anomaly.
- ▶ Trigger a "Step-up" challenge (TouchId/FaceId or other).
- ▶ If verified, we start a "New Baseline" training phase.

Section 6

The Arms Race



AI vs. AI

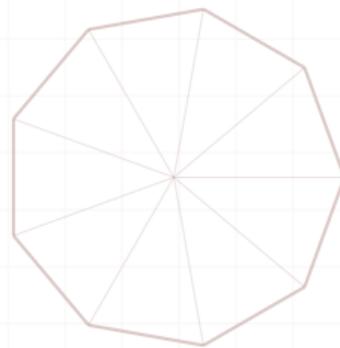
- ▶ Malware that "watches" you, learns your rhythm, and then replays it.
- ▶ **GANs:** Attackers use AI to generate "human-like" noise to bypass anomaly detection.
- ▶ It's no longer a human vs. a machine; it's AI defending against AI.

Our best defense

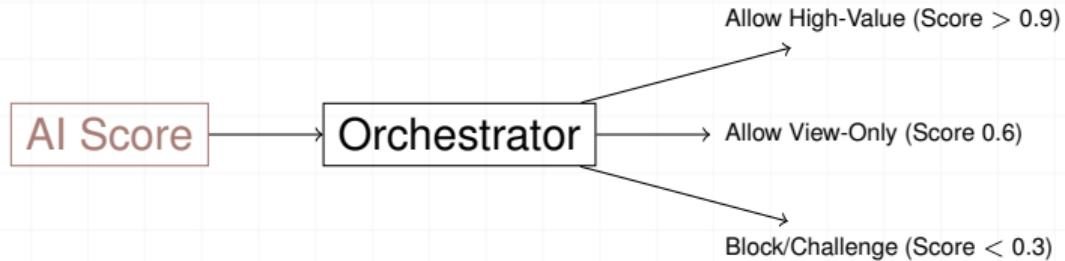
- ▶ Purely digital signals can be synthesized. Physical correlations are harder.
- ▶ Correlating the phone's Accelerometer with the keyboard.
- ▶ Does the device physically vibrate when you hit "Enter"?
- ▶ Malware can fake the keypress, but it can't move the physical phone.

Section 7

Zero Trust Architecture



Trust as a Spectrum



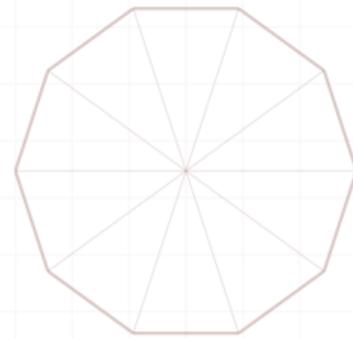
We are moving from 'Authenticated' to 'Continuously Verifying'.

Session Revocation

- ▶ If someone else sits down at your computer mid-session, the behavioral score drops.
- ▶ The connection is terminated immediately.
- ▶ We move from "Login events" to "Ambient state."

Section 8

Privacy and Accessibility



Privacy by Design

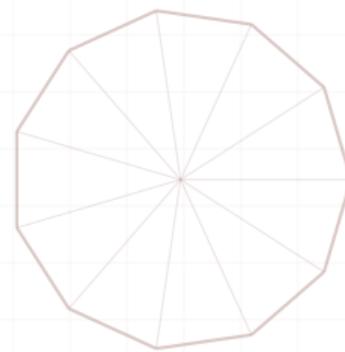
- ▶ Never collect what you don't need.
- ▶ Discard character values (ASCII) at the source.
- ▶ We only extract the Inter-arrival Time ($\blacksquare T$).
- ▶ We know *how* you type, but we have no idea *what* you are saying.

The Accessibility Paradox

- ▶ Assistive tech (screen readers) looks like "Bot behavior" to AI.
- ▶ We must detect accessibility flags and switch to specialized baseline models.
- ▶ Security should never be a tax on disability.

Section 9

Recap



The Long Arc of Identity

- ▶ Passwords were about secrets.
- ▶ Biometrics were about bodies.
- ▶ Behavioral intelligence is about **Context**.
- ▶ The goal is security that stays out of the user's way until it's actually needed.

Summary

- ▶ We're trading 'Yes/No' for a sliding scale of trust.
- ▶ Edge inference: Why local processing matters.
- ▶ Zero Trust: Treating identity as a decaying state.
- ▶ Privacy: Extracting behavior without keylogging.

Questions?



Thank You

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