IJARSCT
ISSN (Online) 2581-9429
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)
Volume 2, Issue 2, July 2022
Impact Factor: 6.252

Biometric Iris Recognition

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Abstract: *This paper gives an information about the Iris Biometric Recognition and explain the usage of iris recognition and how it is important in the today's generation for using it as a security purpose. Iris recognition system is a reliable and an accurate biometric system. Iris recognition is the most precise and reliable biometric identification framework available from other biometric systems. A test depends on the source code can be done to identify the performance of iris recognition techniques, acceptance rate, and image quality. In this system, the standard camera takes a high-quality image and save it to the database, the most difficult areas are recognized, and the overall performance is measured. The most important of this system is to recognize the unique pattern of the iris in the eye.*

Keywords: Iris, Biometric, Identification, Security Comparison

I. INTRODUCTION

Biometric Refers an innovation that is investigate and measure human body parts for the verification reason. A Biometric is a device in which automatically identifies proof of an individual based on their unique ID of an individual. The Biometric frameworks have been developed according to the systems like fingerprints, DNA, Voice pattern, Irises, Hand Measurement & facial Pattern. However, in a practical biometric system (i.e. a system that employs biometric for personal recognition), there are a number of other issues that should be considered, which are:

- **Performance:** which refers to achievable recognition accuracy and speed, the resources required to achieve the desired recognition accuracy and speed, as well as the operational and environmental factors that affect the accuracy and speed;
- **Acceptability:** which identifies the extent to which people are happy to acknowledge the utilization of a particular biometric identifier (characteristic) in their daily lives;
- **Circumvention**: which reflects how effectively the framework can be tricked utilizing false strategies.

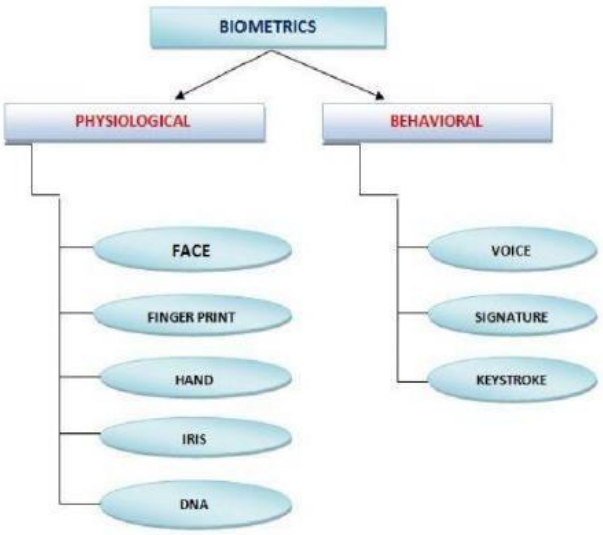

Figure 1: Types of Biometrics (ref.: User Identification Using Iris Scan)

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II. RESEARCH DETAIL'S ABOUT OTHER AUTHENTICATION

2.1 Facial Recognition

Facial recognition attempts to different facial qualities, for example between eyes, width of nose, cheekbones, and jaw line and chin characteristics to reach at an identity match. This has discovered limited success in practical application because of various factors such as facial features being covered by hats or hair reflection from spectacles angle of capture.

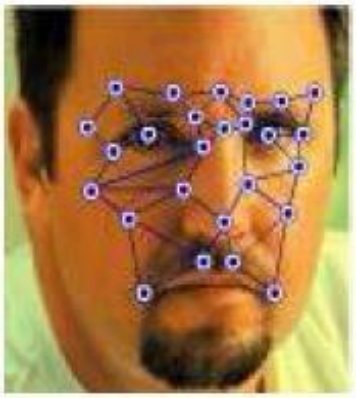

Figure 2: Facial Pattern

2.2 Finger Print

Fingerprinting has played a very important role in forensics unique mark examining products are one of the most widely recognized biometric application product available however the product utilized are marginally more complex they follow different strategy from marching print example, for example, whorls, cusps, and edge the matching of at most 15 distinct attributes.

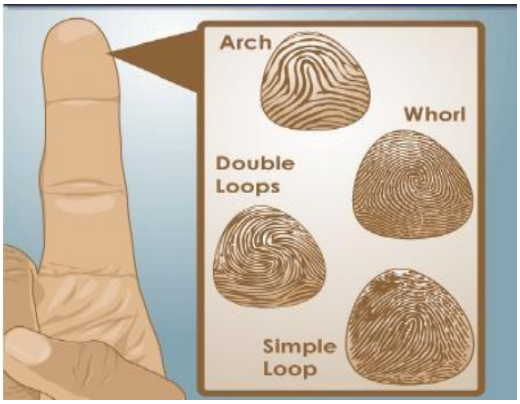

Figure 3: Finger Print

2.3 Iris and Retinal Scans

Iris and retinal scan are two totally different method of identification. The iris is captured utilizing a regular COD camera, and the resultant picture is compared with the layout picture that is put away in the information base for iris characteristics, for example, filaments, crypts, striations and freckles. In retinal scanning, the capillary at the rear of the eye are investigated yet it makes issues with those using spectacles.

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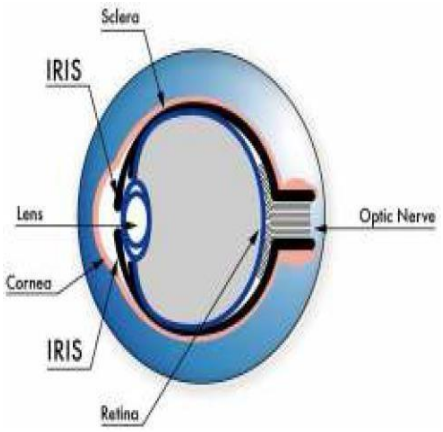

Figure 4: IRIS Scan

2.4 Voice Recognition

This is a most loved of moviemakers some frequently access their vehicles, secret underground tunnels by simply referencing a couple of key phrases voice verification isn't viable in light of the fact that acoustics and other outer aggravations meddle with the cycle.

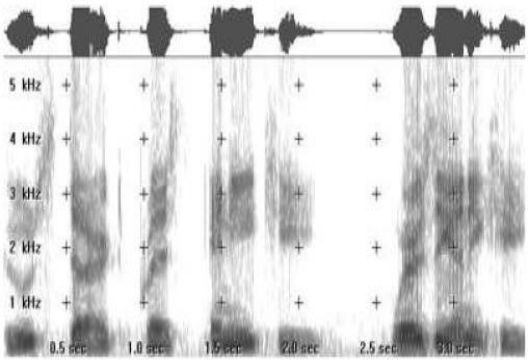

Figure 5: Voice Print

2.5 Hand Geometry

Hands without anyone else are not graphic enough to result in positive Identification. It takes into consideration of different factors, for example, Shapes, Size, Finger length, Thickness, and such It is commonly used where the unique mark is viewed as meddling.

Figure 6: Hand Geometry Scan

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III. IN DEPTH : IRIS TECHNOLOGY

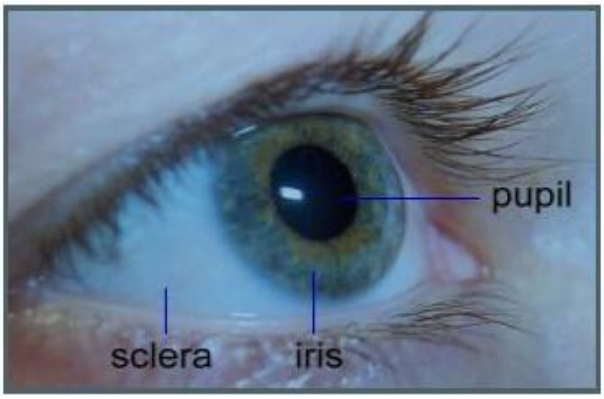

Figure 6: Image of an eye representing the iris, pupil and sclera.

The iris biometric manage with identifying a human by her/his iris pattern extracted from the image of her/his eye. As shown in Figure - 6, the natural eye comprises of 3 significant parts: understudy (the Innermost dark part), iris (the hued part), and sclera (the white part). The iris and student as supposed to Be non-concentric. The range of inward fringe of the iris for example its outskirt with the student is additionally not Constant since the size of understudy increments and diminishes relying upon the measure of light occurrence to the understudy. Each individual has an exceptional example of iris.

This example can be extricated from the picture of the eye and encoded. The code can be compared to the codes acquired from the pictures of different eyes or a similar eye. The result of comparison can represent the amount of difference between the compared codes. In that way it can be concluded if the compared eye patterns belong to the same or different eye.

IV. HISTORY – IRIS RECOGINITION

- In 1936, ophthalmologist Frank Burch proposed the concept of using iris patterns as a method to recognize an individual.
- In 1985, Drs. Leonard Flom and Aran Safir, ophthalmologists, proposed the concept that no two irides are alike, and were awarded a patent for the iris identification concept in 1987. Dr. Flom approached Harvard Professor Dr. John Daugman to develop an algorithm to automate identification of the human iris.
- In 1993, the Defence Nuclear Agency began work to test and deliver a prototype unit, which was successfully completed by 1995 due to the combined efforts of Drs. Flom, Safir, and Daugman.
- In 1994, Dr. Daugman was awarded a patent for his automated iris recognition algorithms.
- In 1995, the first commercial products became available.
- In 2005, the broad patent covering the basic concept of iris recognition expired, providing marketing opportunities for other companies that have developed their own algorithms for iris recognition.
- The patent on the Iris Codes implementation of iris recognition developed by Dr. Daugman will not expire until 2011.
- (ref.: Iris Recognition-A Biometric Technology. Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur)

V. OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this system is to implement an iris recognition and identification system which can authenticate the claimed performance of the methodology. The product for displaying acknowledgment is the advancement instrument used in this system is the MATLAB and emphasis, and for catching an eye, image equipment not used. MATLAB gives an amazing domain RAD (Rapid Application Development), with its image handling elevated level processing methods and tool stash. The Two arrangements of eye pictures from the various database are considered to accept the conviction of the programming system.

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VI. STAGES OF IRIS RECOGNITION SYSTEM

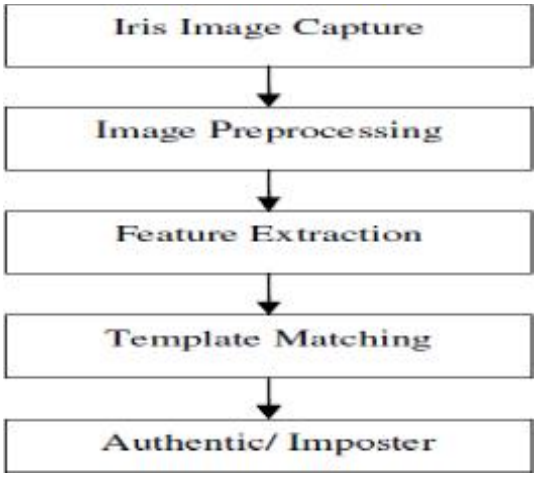

Figure 7: Block Diagram of Stages in Iris Recognition.

6.1 Image Acquisition

It manages catching a high-quality picture of the iris. Concerns on the picture securing rigs, Obtain pictures with proper resolution and sharpness. Great differentiation in the iris design with legitimate light. All around focused without unduly constraining the operator. distance cover up to 3 meters. Close infrared camera or LED

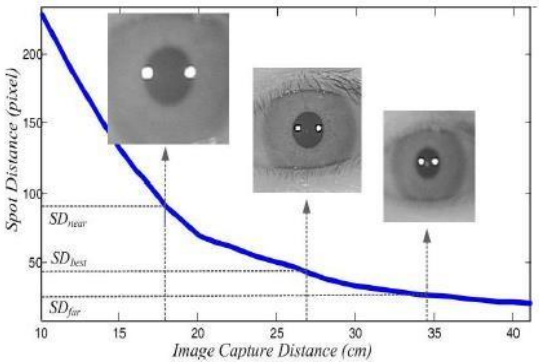

Figure: Graph showing proper capture of image.

6.2 IRIS Localization

Iris limitation is a cycle to isolate the iris area from the remainder of the obtained picture. Iris can be approximated by two circles, one for iris/sclera limit and another for iris/pupil limit.

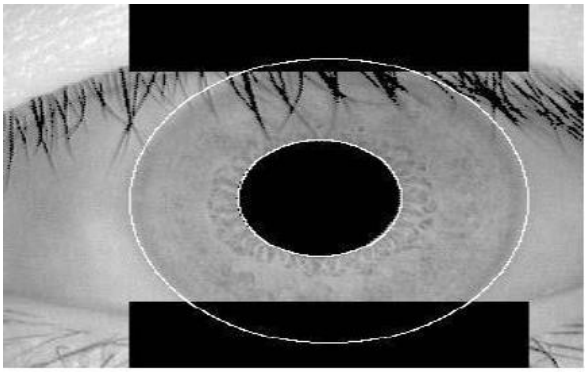

Figure: Localization of iris and pupil boundary

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6.3 Feature Extraction

Feature encoding was actualized by convolving the standardized iris design with 1D Log-Gaber wavelet.2D standardized patterns are separated into various 1D signals. Each line compares to a circular ring on the iris area. The angular direction is taken as opposed to the radial one, which compares to segments of the standardized pattern. The features are extracted in codes of 0 and 1.

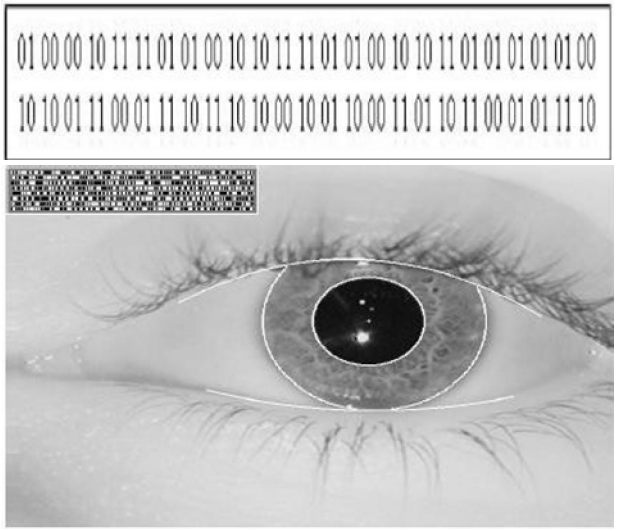

Figure: Extraction of features of iris in form of codes

6.4 Template Matching

For matching, the Hamming separation was picked as a metric for recognition. The after effect of this calculation is then used as the decency of match, with small qualities values indicating better matches. On the off chance that two examples are gotten from a similar iris, the hamming distance between them will be near 0 because of a high connection.

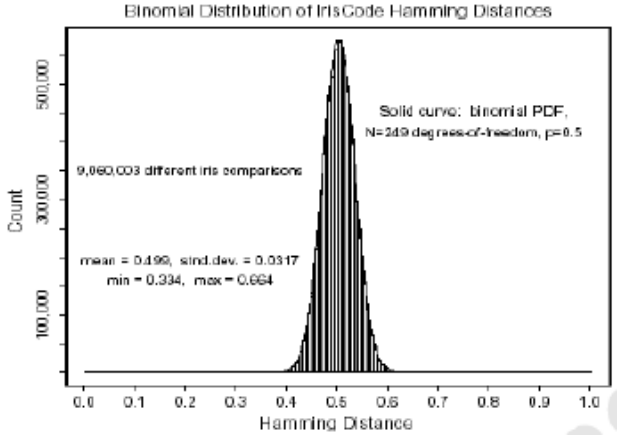

Figure: Binomial Distribution of iris code Hamming Distances

VII. PROPOSED SYSTEM AND ALGORITHMS

This proposed system is used in the Proposed Approach for Iris Recognition in Security Based Applications and explain their own algorithms based on this proposed system. And integrate the iris application at another level of the security they explain in the system.

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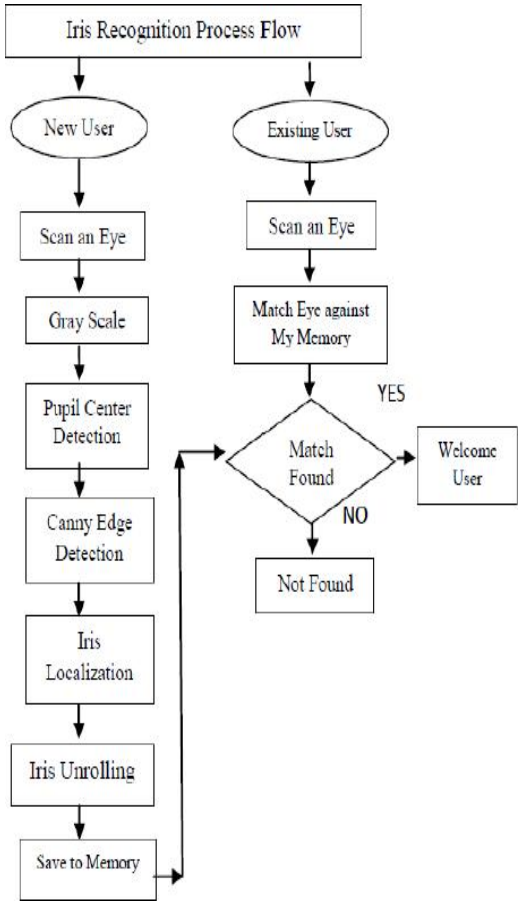

Figure 8: Proposed System Model

7.1 IRIS Recognition Algorithms

The database of eye pictures is taken from the CASIA database set. For indicating results, ten pictures are taken from the large database. The algorithm is executed in MATLAB.

1. First step is to input the image.
2. In next step the Matlab code changes the image to grayscale.
3. Then code computes the FFT point sequences for the image.
4. Next step calculates the all the possible sets of normalized moment of FFT point sequence.
5. Input other images for making Database. (We have taken 10 images).
6. Input an image for matching.
7. The match is found by Euclidean Distance Formula giving lowest distance.
8. Repeat step 6.

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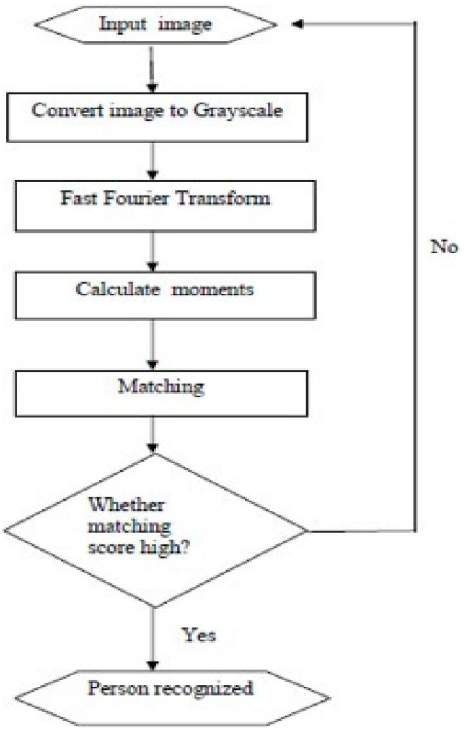

Figure 9: Algorithm for iris matching
(Ref.: J. Daugman. "How iris recognition works", IEEE Trans.)

VIII. HOW IRIS RECOGINITION WORKS

The cycle of IRIS recognition capturing an iris into a biometric format is made up of 3 stages:

1. Capture the picture.
2. Defining the location of the iris and optimising the picture.
3. Storing and comparing the picture.

8.1 Capturing the Image

First, an image must be captured by a camera. A Charge Coupled Device (CCD) camera is used and must be compliant with ANSI/IESNA RP-27.1-96 and IEC 60825-1 standards for radiation and laser products. The subject is 5 inches to 2 feet away from the camera and looks at a LED guide to ensure that the camera focuses on the iris.

Figure: An IriScan model 2100 iris scanner

Figure: Circular iris location

Figure: Optimizing the image

8.2 Defining the Location of the IRIS and Optimising the Image

When the camera has found the eye, the iris recognition system at that point recognizes the picture that has the best focus and clarity of the iris. Iris limitation is utilized to find the internal and external limits of an iris. The internal limit can be found by detecting a pupil area where its border assigns the internal limit of the iris. The iris external limit is a

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circular edge isolating the iris from the sclera zone. Iris edge point detection means to find some points on the internal and external limits of iris. Therefore, on the iris internal and external limits the edge power of a pixel must be a most extreme. The both limits can be situated by using power contrasts among organs (pupil, iris, and sclera) and the circular shape of the pupil and iris. The iris recognition system at that point recognizes the territories of the iris picture that are reasonable for highlight extraction and examination. This includes eliminating zones that are secured by the eyelids, any profound shadows, and intelligent territories.

8.3 Storing and Comparing the Image

So as to enrol an individual for future recognizable proof, the IRIS Code is put away in an database or on a smart token. At the point when a comparison is required a similar cycle is followed yet as opposed to putting away the record, it is compared with all the Iris Code records put away in the database. The examination additionally doesn't really look at the picture of the iris but rather thinks about the hexadecimal value created after the algorithms have been applied. So as to compare the put away IrisCode record and a picture just checked, a computation of the Hamming Distance is required. The Hamming Distance is a proportion of the variety between the IrisCode record for the current iris and the IrisCode records put away in the information base.

IX. APPLICATION OF IRIS RECOGINITION

The utilization of biometrics inside Physical Access Control system is one of the most comprehensively marketed divisions of biometrics, outside of forensic applications. In the most recent decade, research on the mechanized acknowledgment of human's iris has developed to cover countless applications

9.1 IRIS Applications in National Borders Control

Iris applications in national borders control, where the iris as a living passport for the security control in frontier. This task is related with the entrances and exits to the country of nationals and non-national peoples as part of the daily exchange with other countries of the world. However places such as airports, marine and industrial areas linked to the marine fishing and the external commerce of merchandise the major task is the identification of travellers, immigrants, employees, temporal workers, etc.

9.2 IRIS Applications in Forensics Science

Forensics strategies are being utilized in the examination of criminal activities as traditional methods. "Forensic science" starts with the viable recognizable proof, documentation (collection of notes, photos, drawing and recordings of the videos of crime scene), collection and conservation of physical (covers things of non-living root, for example, fingerprints, footprints, fibers, paint, tire or shoe impression and weapons) and organic proof (begins from a living source and incorporates DNA, other bodily fluids, hair, skin and bone material) at the crime scene. The proof is then exposed to logical investigation in the legal lab and the consequences of the assessments yield criminological proof for thought by the court. Eventually, the proof will be introduced as verification that a wrongdoing was perpetrated and will demonstrate the ID of the lawbreaker.

9.3 IRIS Recognition in Commercial Applications

A. Banking and Financial Services

According to ISO 19092:2008, the banks and financial organizations should administer the biometrics innovation supplanting the conventional PIN/Password- based security system. Among the few modalities of biometric the iris validation system has been considered as the most secure system for KYC, identifying the individual customer, representatives, and hailing the fraudsters.

B. Healthcare Service

The iris biometric Authentication system has been used in healthcare to recognize the correct patient, to know the clinical history and treatment arranging of the patient, to give the advantages of health strategy, and to ensure the

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individual data of the person. Additionally, as this validation doesn't need direct get in touch with, it guarantees the cleanliness too.

X. IMPLEMENTATION OF IRIS RECOGINITION (Banking Sector, ATM)

In the advanced period individuals are a lot of reasonable about security issues in banking applications like we go to the ATM to withdraw cash, so every time we have to carry an ATM card for that reason and need to remember password for example 4-digit ATM pin to confirm successfully. However, But Now the technology has been changed and individuals would prefer not to carry the ATM card keep remembering password by the bank every time to withdraw money from ATM (Automated Teller Machine).

Here an Implementation of iris in these segments we are enplaning how it is significant and why it is helpful. In the execution of the iris, we will implement of banking sector we as a whole realize that how much biometric system is significant in the financial area. For making sure about transaction, overseeing Fixed Deposit, tax, and recurrence these extremely significant and we have to manage it appropriately through the IRIS system we can do it properly as compare with other biometric system.

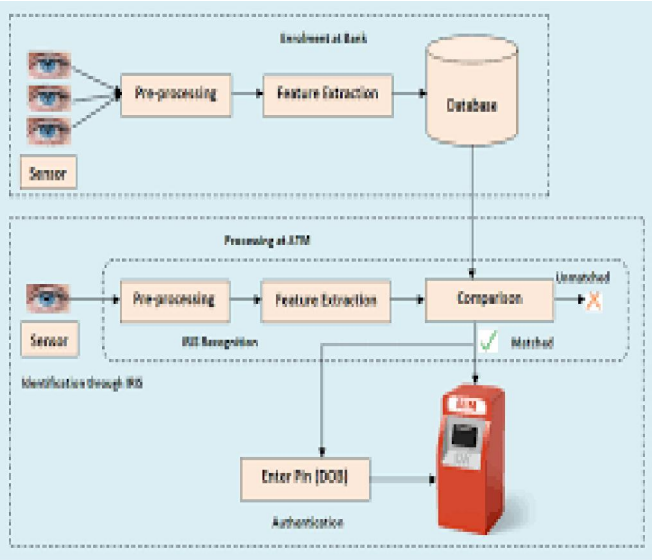
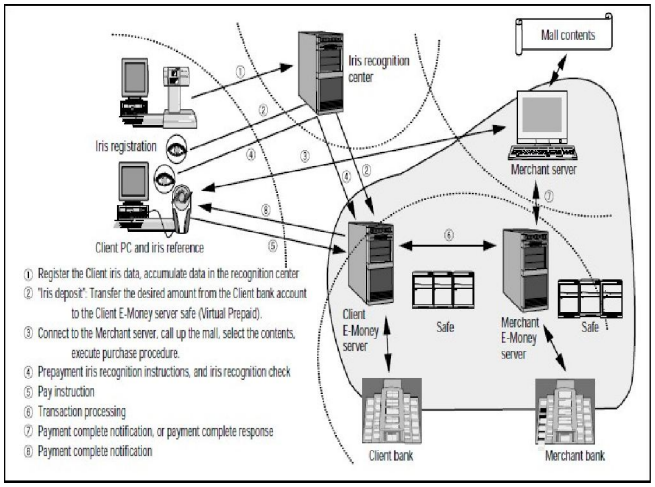


Figure: IRIS process on ATM Machine

10.1. Card less Secured Transaction



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10.2. ATM Amount Withdrawals Using IRIS Biometric Recognition Method

As ATM We all know that the ATM is Two-step Authentication is cracked by anyone If he Had password and other Details of Her/his bank Account. There is an algorithm of Two-step verification For Withdraw the Amount from ATM Machine i.e.

Figure: ATM Machine

Step 1: Get the ATM card and PIN number from the respective bank by creating an account.
Step 2: If he/she is a new customer the front-end system asks for the iris / retina image of the eye and calculates the feature extraction and match metrics. Else go to step 3.
Step 3: Insert the ATM card to the ATM machine.
Step 4: It asks for a PIN number to be entered.
Step 5: Then checks the PIN number with the value stored in the database.
Step 6: If a match occurs, then it asks for the image of the iris/retina and go to Step 8.
Step 7: Else it asks the customer to re-enter the password and to re-capture image of iris/retina. Maximum it allows three times to re-enter the password. If no match occurs of iris metrics the account will get blocked and go to step11.
Step 8: Takes the image of the iris/retina using the pseudo 3D image capture and matches with IRIS dataset
Step 9: Then compares with the iris images in the database.
Step 10: If a match occurs, then allows for withdrawal of money.
Step 11: Else it goes to the home page
(ref.: An Enhanced Biometric System for ATM Amount Withdrawals Using Iris Biometric Recognition Method. Asian Journal of Computer Science and Technology ISSN: 2249-0701 Vol. 4 No. 2, 2015, pp.35-38).

XI. CONCLUSION AND FEATURE SCOPE

In this review paper, I show how a person can be identified by several ways, but instead of carrying a bunch of keys or remembering things as passwords we can use us as living password, which is called biometric recognition technology it uses physical characteristics or habits of any person for identification. In biometrics system, we have several options which we are using in our biometric recognition technology as palm print, fingerprint, signature, iris recognition, face, thumb impression and so on but among all this biometrics system these irises recognition is the best biometric system for identification of a person. I can say that this technology is not completely developed and we need several researchers, scientists, and developer who can work together on this technology and can complete the dream of Mr. Daugman by applying the uses of iris recognition in every field where security is needed by the human being. Since the PIN number can be easily identified and cracked the two-step verification is used for the ATM card. Hence the account is much more secure towards the illegal access of account by getting the image of the iris and obtaining the feature extraction and matching metrics and it is compared with the iris database (dataset). System has allowed the customer to withdraw only when the iris image is matched. The whole system was built on the technology that makes the system additional safe, reliable and straightforward to use.
The speed of execution and low force utilization hardware platform can be improved with the use of more complex microcontroller to advance biometric security to the ATMs

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