

IRIS RECOGNITION USING ML TECHNIQUES

¹ M. NARESH, ² J RAJU, ³ CH AJAY, ⁴ D MAHESH, ⁵ S UDAY KUMAR

^{2,3,4,5} U.G. Scholor, Department of DS, Sri Indu College Of Engineering & Technology,
Ibrahimpattanam, Hyderabad.

¹Assistant Professor, Department of DS, Sri Indu College Of Engineering & Technology,
Ibrahimpattanam, Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT

Using Independent Component Analysis, this work aims to improve Novel Iris Recognition while lowering false rejections. Improved person identification accuracy and decreased frequency of erroneous rejections of linked faces are achieved by the use of Real-Time Face recognition, Mask Detection, and Iris Detection models in this study. The CNN that was utilized to build it was a Python-based one that relies on VGG16. Twenty participants were split evenly between Group 1 and Group 2 for this investigation. With a success rate of 94.266 percent, the proposed Novel Iris Recognition approach outperformed Independent Component Analysis' 93.128 percent. There can be no doubt that the two are completely different. Both methods were statistically equivalent when looking at the major study outcomes for accuracy and loss ($p = 0.641$, $p > 0.05$). Adding a VGG16 convolutional neural network with 16 layers helped the model perform better. Conventional facial recognition algorithms have difficulty with rejection due to differences in human metabolisms and masks. That difficulty may be lessened with the help of this network.

Keywords: Smartphones, false rejection rate, security, VGG16, ICA, data bank, new iris recognition, study.

INTRODUCTION

This work aims to improve face recognition authentication using independent component analysis and innovative iris identification algorithms [2]. Facial hair growth, baldness, physical traumas (scars), and the lack of an identical twin attempting to get admittance are all examples of metabolic changes that help individuals endure face rejection. Novel Iris Recognition is only one of several uses for its unmatched combination of innovation and dependability in the security industry [3]. As the iris area remains constant during the process, Novel Iris Recognition proves to be

an effective discriminator [4]. The primary advantages are the high degree of precision and safety it offers. Novel Iris Recognition is used by banks, government agencies, and financial firms for authentication purposes.

As a result of the increased number of security risks in our linked society, new forms of biometric identification have taken center stage as a way to safeguard people's belongings. Authentication methods that involve badges, passwords, or identity cards are not new [5]. An attacker could simply create a new password or secret code or

eavesdrop on its presentation if that were all a security system needed. Systems that manage identity cards and tokens are thus susceptible to attacks that imitate or replicate them. To ensure everyone's safety, biometrics, a new kind of verification, could be applicable here. The current benchmark for biometric methods is Novel Iris Recognition [6]. In order to protect the eye from harmful environmental factors, the iris functions as an internal shield. The cornea and other see-through fluids make its exact location difficult to determine. You may relax knowing that your eyes will be safe during the surgical replacement procedure. No pair of identical twins has ever had a hereditary eye condition before [7]. Iris technology is useful for many various kinds of enterprises, such as banks, airports, government buildings, border crossings, and building sites. Utilizing the body's inherent light sensitivity, iris scanning might be a more trustworthy means of identification. Despite being regulated genetically, studies have shown that embryonic mesoderm significantly influences iris features. Multiple innovative iris detection algorithms have been released in recent years [8]-[10]. However, there are a lot of problems with this biometric technology. Doughman [8] and Boles et al. [9] are only two of several recent studies that have used a phased-based approach in this field. Building on the work of Gabor, this research introduces an innovative approach to independent component analysis (ICA). Modeling signal processing, encoding the brain, and data collection have all been made feasible by recent breakthroughs in ICA [11], [12]. When the growing visual system is considered, this becomes much more apparent. Iris image extraction abilities may enhance ICA template iris identification, as shown in this study.

The preprocessing steps include picture magnification, midpoint paradigm segmentation, and trivialization. All research follows these three steps. After features are extracted, we apply Independent Component Analysis to construct test cases and sample instances. We need to know the template's and the simulations' respective Euclidean Distances before we can tell how close they are.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

SIMATS Machine Learning Laboratory proposed and developed the idea for this prospective field of research. The proposed deep learning model employs not one, but two distinct classification methods. The second group makes use of Independent Component Analysis, whereas the first group makes use of Novel Iris Recognition. In each group, you will find ten individuals. The training, testing, and validation data bank has forty separate epochs, and twenty different sample sizes were used for the computations. Twenty initial photos with face detection from cameras utilizing the computer vision (CV2) algorithm were among the enhanced dataset's final products. We removed unnecessary parts of the photos by cropping them into a rectangle as part of the data pre-processing procedure. The information will then be sent to a VGG16 Architecture, a sixteen-deep Convolutional Neural Network.

We used a real-time data bank to conduct our experiments for this query. Python may be used to build applications that can recognize and identify iris patterns. Python reigns supreme in the realm of developing and testing machine learning (ML) models. Many tools and custom-built standard functions are

used to analyze localization loss during the various phases of ML classifier operation.

VGG16 Architecture

"Convolutional neural networks," "Artificial Neural Networks," or "Convent's" may refer to any of these designs. A complicated convolutional network consists of an input node, several hidden layers, and a training method. One of the top computer vision models now available is this form of a "Convolutional Neural Network" (or "VGG"). A significant advance over earlier setups is the architects' technique, which involves inspecting the networks and then deepening the model with a modest (3 x 3) convolution operation.

After dividing 1000 images into 1000 distinct categories, the object identification and classification system VGG16 achieved a prediction score of 92.7%. An outstanding data exchange tool, it has an easy-to-use interface and powerful image categorization capabilities. The sixteenth number here represents VGG16, which has sixteen weighted layers. Thirteen of VGG16's twenty-one layers deal with gravities above levels, five with max-pooling, three with densities, and sixteen with convolution.

The 224 by 244 chrominance channel input tensor is necessary for VGG16. The most impressive aspect of VGG16 is its 2-by-2 filter layer, which it continually creates using key parameters and padding at a 2-second cadence. In addition, the optimal method for managing several ultra-parameters in their phases is to fully link 3-by-3 filter layers. Layout homogeneity has nothing to do with maximum cadence or convolution degrees. Levels Conv-4 and Conv-5 have a total of 524

filters. The Conv-1, Conv-2, Conv-3, and Conv-5 layers together have 524 filters. A third layer with what seems to be 1,000 channels performs 1,000-way ILSVRC classification after three FC levels and many convolutional layers. A level region is located quite close to the top.

Pseudo Code

- Step 1: Make sense of iris images.
- Step 2: Learn everything about ICA and how to use it to extract iris features...
- Step 3: Record iris features in a registry
- Step 4: Take a picture of your iris using your phone's camera.
- Step 5: Then, in order to get iris characteristics out of the picture, use ICA.
- Step 6: Make sure the iris attributes you submitted are the same as the ones in the records.
- Step 7: Just let them in if their iris scans match. Otherwise, deny access and ask the user to re-enter...
- Step 8: Just repeat steps 4–7 to get additional iris photos.
- Step 9: Get the current false rejection rate and compare it to historical data.
- Step 10: If the number of false rejections on smartphones has gone down, it might mean that Novel Iris Recognition with ICA is working.

Independent Component Analysis

We use the machine learning technique of Independent Component Analysis (ICA) to glean useful insights from complex inputs. When using Independent Component Regression (ICR), the data points' variability is ignored in favor of the components' independence. The ICA's principal objective is to generate statistically distinct variables.

The components of an ICA cannot be described by a regularly distributed distribution. Additional choices will be made as you add additional components to the ICA. Reducing the size is one strategy to avoid overfitting. It takes care of the necessary things. Promoting variety is its primary objective. Promoting variety is its primary objective.

Pseudocode:

Input: Matrix $m \times n$ representing iris image X

Output: Constituent elements of a $m \times m$ matrix

Step 1. Make sure to eliminate any noise and enhance the margins of the X iris shot before processing...

Step 2. Transform X -dimensional space into m -dimensional space by using principal component analysis.

Step 3. A random value should be used to initialize Matrix W .

Step 4. Considering any element, I within a 1-meter range:

a. The i th columns in X W have been updated. Sort them by column (x_i).

b. Assign the non-Gaussian gradient g to x_i .

c. Update the i th column of W with the gradient ascent: $w_{in} = w_{in} + \text{learning rate} * g$.

Step 5. Repeat steps 4 as previously until you attain convergence or the maximum number of iterations.

Step 6. Return W .

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Uses for this popular statistical tool include the Independent Sample T-Test, graphing, and calculations for SD (Standard Deviation), mean deviation, significance point, and IBM SPSS, among many others. The relevant

intrusion data bank is evaluated in this study using SPSS, a statistical tool. Throughout the project, we built two graphs using two diverse kinds of features, and we practiced group statistics and self-determining sample tests using the data.

The process yielded one hundred images of the face. Our final dataset was created after an augmentation strategy was applied to 3,600 raw photos. The coordinates of the rectangular bounding boxes of the photos were obtained by data pre-processing processes that removed unnecessary and redundant information. This research employs ICA and IR as dependent factors, whereas Accuracy and Loss are the independent variables.

RESULTS

See how the New Iris Recognition (IR) and Independent Component Analysis (ICA) models stack up in terms of Mean Accuracy and Mean Loss, respectively, in Figure 1. We find that IR improves mean accuracy while decreasing standard deviation when compared to ICA. Looking at Tables 1 and 2, we can see that when we compared the results of Novel Iris Recognition (IR) with Independent Component Analysis (ICA), ICA reached an average accuracy of 94.2666%, whereas IR only managed 85.661%. Figure 1 shows the method on the X-axis and the average accuracy on the Y-axis. The standard deviation, according to data-driven estimations, is 2.

The accuracy performance metrics used to compare the IR and ICA models are shown in Table 3. With an accuracy of 94.26006% compared to 85.661%, the IR model far surpasses the ICA approach. Among the

several notable uses of IR models are principal component analysis (PCA), iris pattern analysis, and face recognition.

You can see the results of the statistical analysis done on the IR and ICA models in Table 3. All parts of the distribution, including averages and standard deviations, are covered by these findings. The ICA approach yields a standard deviation of 24.02638, but the IR method yields 4.94508. Compared to the IR model's 1.56377, the PCA model's average standard error is 7.59781.

In Table 4, you can see the t-test and statistical analysis findings for the independent samples, along with the 95% confidence interval. The results of the SPSS analysis show that New Eye Recognition has a t-value of 0.641 where $P > 0.05$.

DISCUSSION

To understand video input in real-time, one may build a computer vision (cv2) augmentation pipeline using the open-source TensorFlow machine learning framework and the augmentations package. Table 3 shows that the suggested Novel Iris Recognition approach had a higher success rate than Independent Component Analysis, which stood at 85.661%. The two are completely incomparable. We utilized a p-value of 0.641, which is higher than 0.05, to determine that the research was statistically significant. People and their possessions are trying to find methods to be more identifiable in this interconnected and sometimes risky world. The main reason for this is because many people still utilize outdated forms of identification, such as aliases, badges, and ID cards [5]. Security systems that rely only on

secret codes, like passcodes, are vulnerable to interception and code creation. Because it is easy for hackers to create duplicate IDs, impersonation attacks may be conducted in token-based systems. The requirement for more stringent security measures may be satisfied by biometrics, a novel and intriguing sort of authentication. When compared to other biometric technologies, Novel Iris Recognition ranks well [6]. The iris is inherently protected from outside forces by the interstitial space that exists between the cornea and the intraocular fluid. During the replacement operation, the user's eyesight will not be affected in the slightest. Mechanical identification systems have the added advantage of being able to identify fake irises via physiological light response analysis. When these subtle characteristics start to form in the embryonic mesoderm stage, recent research has shown that environmental factors, not genes, have a larger influence. Looking closely at their eye patterns may help you identify a pair of identical twins [7]. Here you may find the results and analysis of your Novel Iris Recognition ICR. Our ICA-based iris recognition framework and technique may be responsible for the significant developments in this area. We used human iris scans from the CASIA database to evaluate the algorithm. With an identification rate of 94.26006%, the proposed models surpass previous methods such as principal component analysis (PCA), Boles and Li Ma techniques, and others. In a side-by-side comparison, the suggested method clearly wins out.

Irises are an essential part of many businesses due to their uniqueness and stunning beauty. This also applies to a number of related fields, such as finance, public construction,

transportation, and construction. Despite ICA's computational constraints, it has been effectively used by iris recognition systems. Computer integrated circuits may have DPUs, or massive data processing units, in the future. Developing more efficient ICA computing techniques should be prioritized going ahead, since this underscores the crucial demand. Among the several ICs used extensively in this investigation was the fixed-point technique. A more precise method of computing ICA has the potential to improve iris recognition accuracy.

CONCLUSION

The regression loss, validation loss, and class loss for the IR are all less than those for the ICA, demonstrating that the IR is usually the more accurate of the two. Both the ICA and the IR get a respectable 85.6610% accuracy rate when using iris-based face recognition, but the IR achieves an impressive 94.2606%. was constructed utilizing the VGG16 architecture in accordance with the requirements of the relevant model. In order to improve the model, the study used a VGG16 convolutional neural network with 16 layers. This is why traditional face recognition algorithms have a tough time telling masks apart from humans. We can go closer to a solution to this. This conclusion is supported by all available evidence.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Independent Component Analysis and Accuracy in Iris Recognition

S No.	Accuracy	
	Instantaneous Recovery of Eye Irises	Meticulously Analyzed Individually
Sample 1	81.33	92.11
Sample 2	91.16	99.82
Sample 3	94.92	94.25
Sample 4	93.8	99.52
Sample 5	96.33	68.93
Sample 6	96.556	99.63
Sample 7	96.77	92.85
Sample 8	97.22	99.6
Sample 9	97.15	22.7
Sample 10	97.37	87.2

Table 2. Impairment in Independent Component Analysis and Iris Recognition

S No.	Loss	
	Rejuvenation of the Eye Irises in an Instant	Closely Examined One by One
Sample 1	18.67	7.89
Sample 2	8.84	0.18

Sample 3	5.08	5.75
Sample 4	6.2	0.48
Sample 5	3.67	31.07
Sample 6	3.444	0.37
Sample 7	3.23	7.15
Sample 8	2.78	0.4
Sample 9	2.85	77.3
Sample 10	2.63	12.8

Table 3 : Improvements are being made to ICA and IR eye recognition systems to evaluate their accuracy. From completeness (12.2%) to accuracy (97.37%) to loss rates (87.2%), Iris Recognition beats Independent Component Analysis.

Data Analysis for Collectives					
	Group	N	Mean	The Gold Standard	Mean Standard Error
Accuracy	Recognition of the Eyes (IR)	10	94.2606	4.94508	1.56377
	Analyzing Components Independently (ICA)	10	85.6610	24.02638	7.59781
Loss	Image Recognition (IR) for Eyes	10	5.7394	4.94508	1.56377
	Analyzing Components Independently (ICA)	10	14.3390	24.02638	7.59781

Table 4. In the Independent Sample T-Test, the relevant datasets are subjected to a 95% confidence interval. The least square support vector machine did not show any statistical significance in the SPSS-conducted study ($t=0.641$, $P>0.05$).

Examining Data Independently		
	Finding the Parity of	comparing means using a t-test

		Variances with Levene's Test									
		F	Sig.	t	do	Significance		Mean Difference	Standard Error Distinction	Level 95% Confidence in the Relative Error	
						Unidirectional p	A bi-directional p			Lower	Upper
Accuracy	If everything else remains constant, it is believed	0.109	0.321	0.474	18	0.321	0.641	1.13260	2.38834	-3.88511	6.15031
	We do not think there will be equal variations.			0.474	17.641	0.321	0.641	1.13260	2.38834	-3.89243	6.15763
Loss	If everything else remains constant, it is believed.	0.109	0.321	-0.474	18	0.321	0.641	-1.13260	2.38834	-6.15031	3.88511
	We do not anticipate that there will be uniform differences.			-0.474	17.641	0.321	0.641	-1.13260	2.38834	-6.15763	3.89243

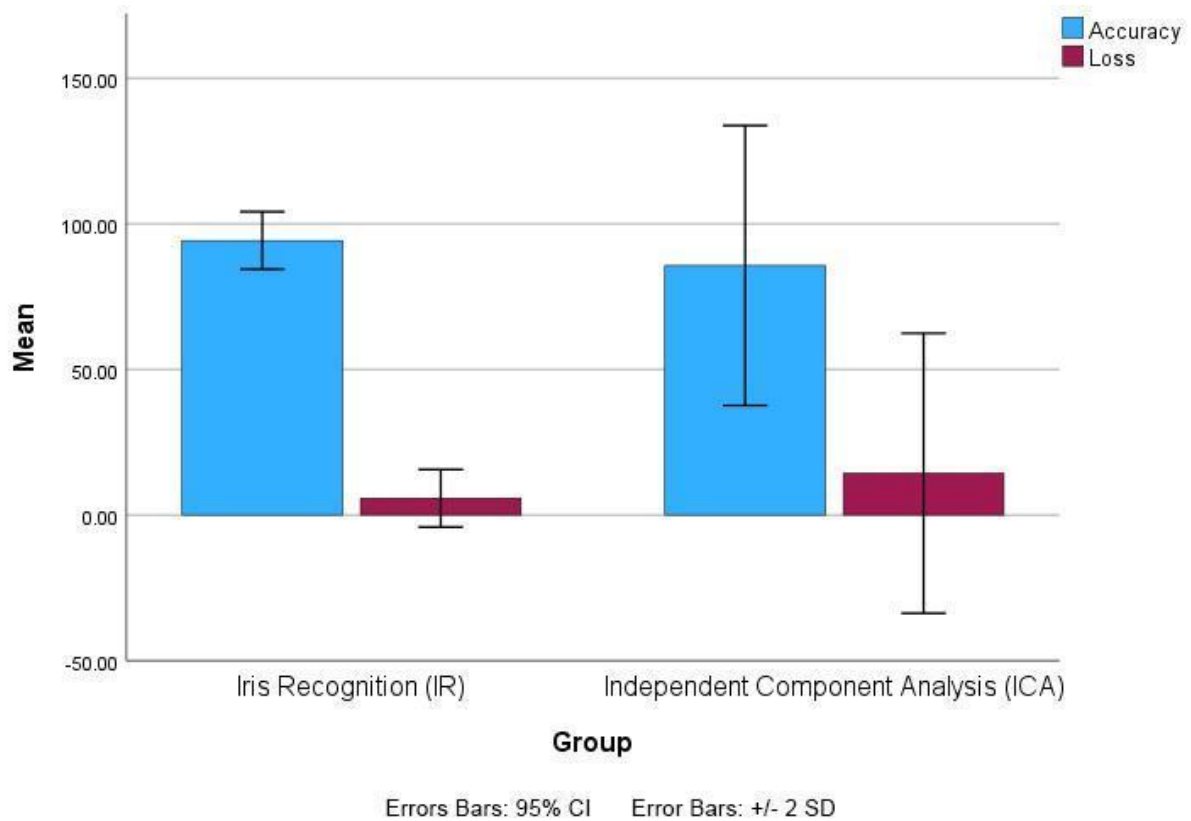


Fig. Here, we take an average of the outcomes from the IR and ICA comparisons to assess the two models' performance. The mean accuracy and standard deviation of Iris Recognition (IR) are superior to those of Independent Component Analysis (ICA). In many cases, IR is more effective than ICA, as shown in the bar graph (94.266% vs. 85.66%). There is a 95% confidence interval and accuracy metrics with a standard deviation of +/-1.2 shown side by side.