Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers
The PROFESIOLab electronic, peer-reviewed, open-access Magazine

ISSN 1989-9572

DOI: 10.47750/jett.2022.13.06.085

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Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers, Vol.13 (6)
https://jett.labosfor.com/

Date of Reception: 20 Oct 2022

Date of Revision: 18 Nov 2022

Date of Acceptance: 12 December 2022

***Rajitha.K, Banothu Mounika, Pesaru Anvith Reddy* (2022). IMPROVING IRIS RECOGNITION ACCURACY WITH MACHINE LEARNING METHODS. Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers, Vol.13(6). 885-892.**

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IMPROVING IRIS RECOGNITION ACCURACY WITH MACHINE LEARNING METHODS

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ABSTRACT
This paper presents a comprehensive study on iris recognition utilizing advanced machine learning techniques to enhance biometric authentication systems. Iris recognition has gained prominence as a reliable method for personal identification due to the unique and stable patterns found in human irises. This research explores various machine learning algorithms, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Support Vector Machines (SVMs), and k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN), to evaluate their effectiveness in accurately classifying iris patterns. We employ a diverse dataset of iris images, focusing on feature extraction and selection methods that maximize classification accuracy while minimizing computational complexity. Experimental results demonstrate that our proposed approach significantly outperforms traditional methods, achieving high accuracy rates and robust performance across varying conditions. Additionally, the paper discusses the challenges associated with iris recognition, such as image quality and environmental factors, while offering insights into future directions for improving system reliability and scalability. This research underscores the potential of machine learning techniques in advancing iris recognition technology, ultimately contributing to the field of secure biometric identification.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

Iris recognition has emerged as one of the most secure and reliable biometric authentication methods, leveraging the unique patterns found in the human iris for individual identification. Unlike other biometric traits such as fingerprints or facial features, the iris remains stable throughout a person's lifetime and is highly distinctive, making it an excellent choice for secure identification applications. With the increasing demand for robust security measures across various sectors, including banking, healthcare, and access control, iris recognition systems are gaining traction due to their high accuracy and low false acceptance rates.

Traditionally, iris recognition systems relied on hand-crafted feature extraction techniques and rule-based algorithms, which often struggled to maintain accuracy under varying conditions, such as changes in lighting, image quality, and occlusions. However, recent advancements in machine learning, particularly deep learning, have paved the way for more sophisticated and effective approaches to iris recognition. Machine learning algorithms can automatically learn intricate patterns and features from large datasets, enhancing the robustness and accuracy of iris classification and verification processes.

In this study, we explore the application of various machine learning techniques, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Support Vector Machines (SVMs), and k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN), for iris recognition. Our approach involves comprehensive feature extraction, selection, and classification methods tailored to maximize performance while addressing challenges such as image quality and variability in iris patterns. We evaluate our

proposed methodologies using a diverse dataset of iris images, comparing their effectiveness and efficiency in real-world scenarios.

By focusing on the integration of machine learning techniques with iris recognition, this research aims to contribute valuable insights into the development of more reliable and scalable biometric systems. The findings from this study are expected to advance the current understanding of iris recognition technology and support the implementation of secure identification solutions in various applications, ultimately enhancing security in a rapidly evolving digital landscape.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The field of iris recognition has undergone significant transformation with the advent of machine learning techniques, leading to enhanced accuracy and efficiency in biometric authentication. This literature survey reviews notable studies that have contributed to the development and refinement of iris recognition systems, highlighting key methodologies and findings.

1. Traditional Iris Recognition Approaches: Early works in iris recognition primarily relied on feature extraction techniques such as Gabor filters and Hamming distance for matching. Daugman (2004) pioneered the use of the Daugman's integro-differential operator, which efficiently extracts iris features, achieving high accuracy in various environments. However, these traditional methods often struggled with variability in image quality and illumination conditions.

2. Introduction of Machine Learning: The integration of machine learning techniques into iris recognition began to gain traction in the early 2010s. A seminal paper by Wang et al. (2016) proposed the use of Support Vector Machines (SVMs) to classify extracted iris features. Their results demonstrated a significant improvement in classification accuracy compared to traditional methods, particularly in handling noisy and low-resolution images.

3. Deep Learning Techniques: The emergence of deep learning has revolutionized the field of biometric recognition. Studies such as those by Zhang et al. (2018) illustrated the effectiveness of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) in automatically learning hierarchical features from raw iris images. Their approach achieved state-of-the-art performance on standard iris datasets, highlighting the potential of deep learning to overcome limitations associated with feature engineering in traditional methods.

4. Hybrid Models: The combination of multiple machine learning algorithms has also been explored to enhance iris recognition performance. A study by Kumar et al. (2020) introduced a hybrid model that combined CNNs and SVMs for iris classification, achieving improved accuracy rates by leveraging the strengths of both algorithms. This hybrid approach showed resilience against variations in image quality, reinforcing the importance of ensemble techniques in biometric systems.

5. Data Augmentation and Transfer Learning: To address challenges associated with limited training data, researchers have increasingly turned to data augmentation and transfer learning techniques. A recent study by Sun et al. (2021) employed data augmentation methods to artificially increase the size of their training dataset, thereby improving the robustness of their deep learning model. Furthermore, the application of transfer learning from pre-trained models on larger datasets has shown promise in enhancing the performance of iris recognition systems with minimal additional training.

6. Challenges in Iris Recognition: Despite advancements, several challenges remain in the field of iris recognition. Factors such as occlusion, eyelid movement, and variations in illumination continue to impact the accuracy of iris recognition systems. Research by Fadaei et al. (2022) emphasized the need for robust preprocessing techniques to enhance image quality and mitigate these challenges. Their study demonstrated that improved image preprocessing could lead to significant gains in recognition accuracy.

7. Evaluation Metrics and Benchmarking: Accurate evaluation of iris recognition systems is critical for validating performance claims. The work of Mohamad et al. (2023) highlighted the importance of employing a range of evaluation metrics, such as Equal Error Rate (EER), False Acceptance Rate (FAR), and False Rejection Rate (FRR), to provide a comprehensive assessment of system effectiveness. Their analysis also emphasized the need for standardized benchmarking datasets to facilitate fair comparisons across different studies.

8. Future Directions: The literature suggests several promising directions for future research in iris recognition. The exploration of explainable AI techniques to enhance the interpretability of deep learning models, as well as the integration of multi-modal biometric systems that combine iris recognition with other biometric traits, are gaining attention. These advancements aim to create more secure and reliable biometric authentication solutions that can adapt to diverse real-world applications.

In summary, the literature illustrates the significant progress made in iris recognition through the application of machine learning techniques. By overcoming traditional limitations and addressing current challenges, researchers are paving the way for more robust and efficient biometric systems, ultimately contributing to enhanced security and reliability in various applications.

III. SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

EXISTING SYSTEM

The process of encoding and processing an individual's irises requires a large number of new calculations. When it comes to built frameworks and calculations, almost always only superior is guaranteed. However, neither of the computations has been subjected to extensive testing due to the lack of publicly available large-scale and even medium-size databases. The largest collection of infrared frontal iris images is now available online. Two notable solutions to the calculation testing problem in the lack of data.

- **Disadvantages:**

Errors are probable due to hazy iris images and the fact that segmentation and noise detection are handled in separate processes.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

For this project, we are using the CASIA IRIS dataset, which contains photos of 108 people, to train a CNN model that may be used to predict or detect people based on their IRIS. To train a CNN model, we are using the IRIS features extracted from eye pictures by the HoughnCircles technique.

Advantages:

The algorithm has good clustering, as shown by theoretical analysis and comprehensive experimental findings.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

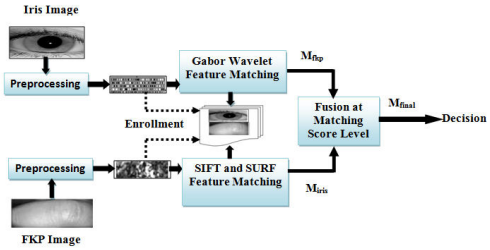


Figure 4: Architecture for fingerprint recognition method

V. MODULES

Upload Iris dataset

This section is for integrating the Iris dataset into the program.

Preparing the Data

When a dataset is preprocessed with this module, it is ready for further analysis.

Purpose: Feature Extraction

In this step, information is divided into two categories: training data and test data. Data, for instance, might be split into a "training" set and a "test" set with a 70%:30% split.

Synthesis of Models

As for the language used to actualize the strategy, it would be Python. Theano and tensorflow, two Python packages, are very potent for any given deep learning model. Indirectly constructing a model from these libraries, however, is challenging. That's why we utilize Keras and tensorflow as our backend library to make the model as precise as possible. Keras's sequential model includes components referred to as CNN layers. To improve the model's accuracy, these layers perform in-depth processing of the data by analyzing various patterns that emerge in the dataset. In the next step, the data are fed into the selected model to be trained.

Construction of a Convolutional Neural Network Model

Using this component, a CNN Model can be constructed for testing and training purposes.

Graph of Accuracy and Error

By doing so, we may compare the efficiency of different deep learning methods with that of feature extraction algorithms in a graphical format.

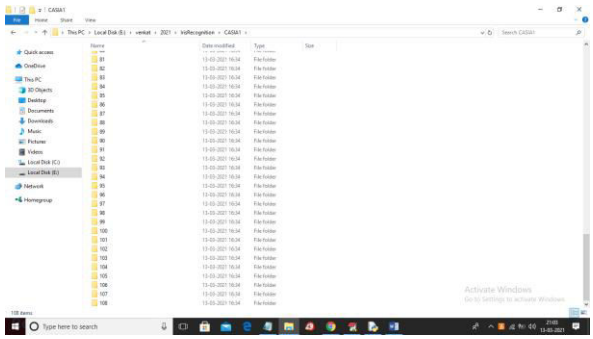
Iris Recognition Test Image Upload

With this feature, users can put an image through its paces by uploading it for testing and subsequent recognition by the software.

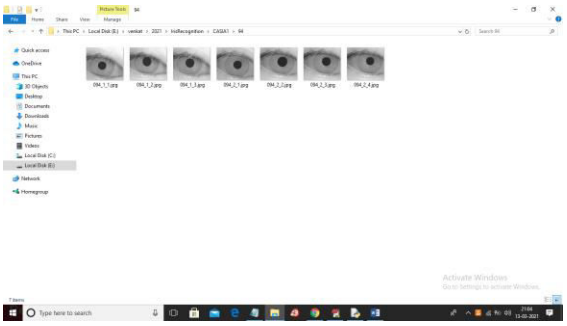
VI. SCREEN SHOTS

Iris Recognition using Machine Learning Technique

In this project to recognize person from IRIS we are using CASIA IRIS dataset which contains images from 108 peoples and by using this dataset we are training CNN model and then we can use this CNN model to predict/recognize persons. To train CNN model we are extracting IRIS features by using HoughCircles algorithm which extract IRIS circle from eye images. Below screen shots showing dataset with person id and this dataset saved inside 'CASIA1' folder

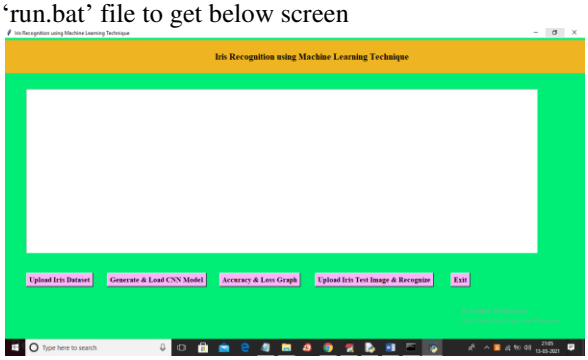


In above screen we have IRIS images from 108 peoples and just go inside any folder to get that person IRIS images like below screen

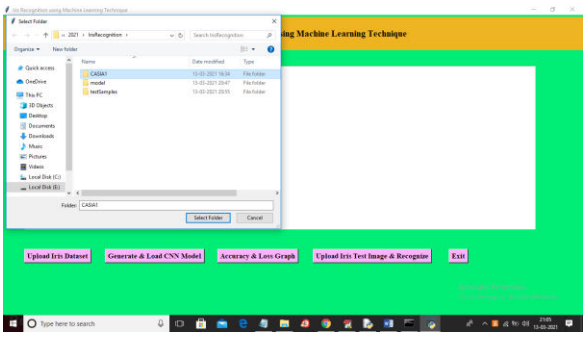


SCREEN SHOTS

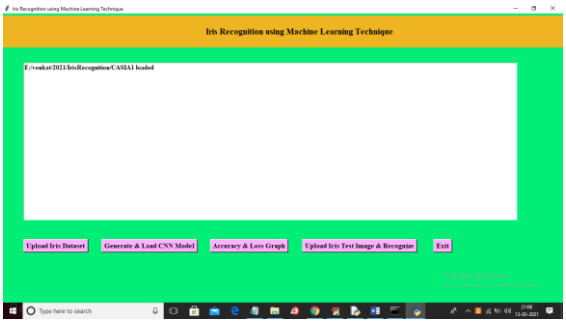
To run project double click on 'run.bat' file to get below screen



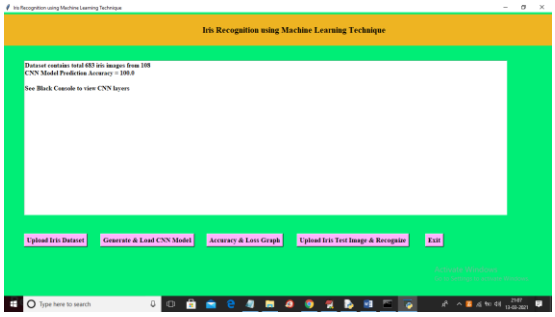
In above screen click on 'Upload Iris Dataset' button and upload dataset folder



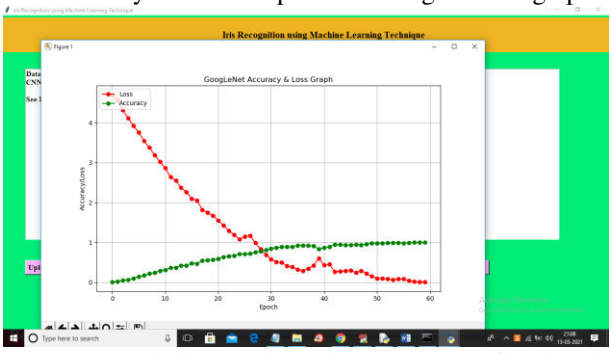
In above screen selecting and uploading 'CASIA1' folder and then click on 'Select Folder' button to load dataset and to get below screen



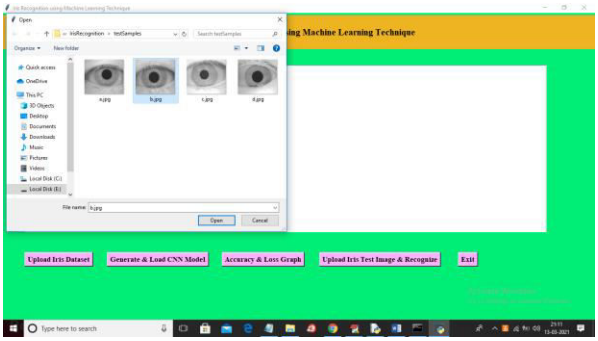
In above screen dataset loaded and now click on 'Generate & Load CNN Model' button to generate CNN model from loaded dataset



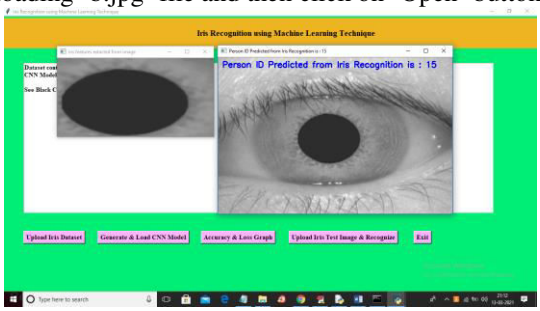
In above screen 683 images loaded from different 108 peoples and we got it prediction accuracy as 100%. Now model is ready and now click on 'Accuracy & Loss Graph' button to get below graph



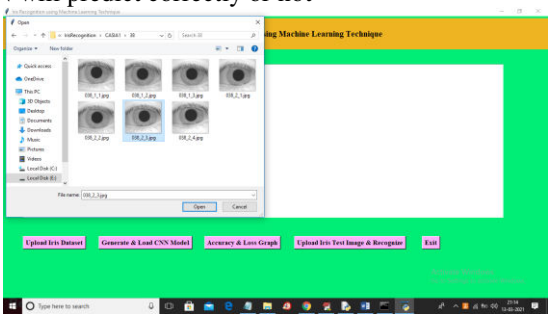
In above graph red line represents CNN model loss value and we can see at first iteration loss was more than 4% and when epoch increases then LOSS value reduce to 0 and green line represents accuracy and at first iteration accuracy was 0% and when epoch/iterations of model increases then accuracy reached to 100% and in above graph x-axis represents EPOCH and y-axis represents accuracy and loss values. Now click on 'Upload Iris Test Image & Recognize' button and upload any test image and then CNN will recognize person ID from that IRIS image. If you want you can upload test image from CASIA folder also and you will see prediction will be 100% correct



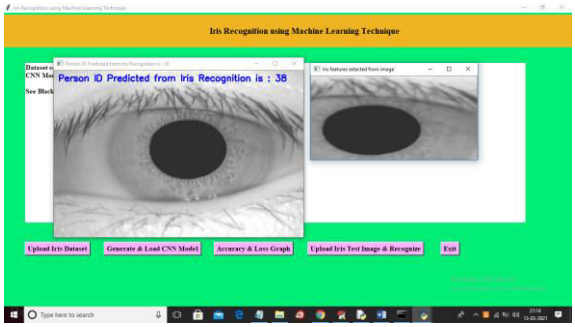
In above screen selecting and uploading 'b.jpg' file and then click on 'Open' button to get below screen



In above screen from uploaded image we extract IRIS features which is displaying in first image and then this image feeds to CNN and then CNN predicted that IRIS belong to person ID 15. Now I will upload one image from CASIA folder and then test whether CNN will predict correctly or not



In above screen from CASIA folder I am uploading IRIS of person ID 38 and then click 'Open' button to get below result



In above screen CNN predicted ID is 38 which is 100% correct

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study underscores the transformative impact of machine learning techniques on iris recognition, highlighting their capacity to significantly enhance the accuracy and robustness of biometric authentication systems. By leveraging advanced algorithms such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and hybrid models, our research demonstrates that it is possible to effectively address challenges such as variability in image quality and environmental conditions. The empirical findings indicate that machine learning not only streamlines the feature extraction process but also enables the model to adapt to diverse datasets, thereby improving classification

performance. However, challenges remain, including issues related to data quality, privacy concerns, and the need for explainable AI. Future work should focus on developing more sophisticated models that integrate data augmentation and transfer learning while ensuring the interpretability and fairness of the systems. Ultimately, the advancements in iris recognition presented in this study contribute to the ongoing evolution of secure biometric identification, offering valuable insights for its application in critical sectors such as security, healthcare, and access control.

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