

# A Study of Multimodal Biometric Person Identification System Using Face, Fingerprint and Iris

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Abstract: In this research paper is study of multimodal biometrics system. The template generates process of Face, Fingerprint and Iris database for multiple samples. The created database has using match Score level fusion technology for matching template data and test data. In this study is used in various applications for authentication and identification system. The match process for this study the iris is minimum error rate for matching. The unimodal drawback is removed using multimodal system. The unimodal drawback as like noisy data, inter class ete. The multimodal fusion provides the security of dataset in biometrics.

Keywords — Face, Fingerprint, Fusion Level, Iris Recognition, Multimodal, Unimodal.

# I. INTRODUCTION

The biometric recognition system is a new technology. It has become the foundation of an extensive array of highly secure person identification and verification solutions. Confidential transitions and personal data provide the security is able to biometrics base solution [1]. The biometric system to be one of the most relevant technologies used in information technology (IT) for security. It consists of the automatic recognition of individuals by analyzing intrinsic human being characteristics. This cannot be easily forgotten, lost, exchange or stolen as it may happen with passwords or cards [2].For the protection of confidential and private information stored in computer system, a variety of protective measures have been developed, including knowledge based metrics (such as passwords), possession based metrics (such as identity card), and biometric based metrics (such as a fingerprint)[3]. The person based recognition of physiological or behavioral characteristic automated method is called biometrics. The biometrics system can be depending identification or verification on the application. A verification system performs one-to-one matching. In contrast, an identification system identifies an individual by searching potentially, the entire template database for a match [4]. The two basic tasks of biometrics are verification and identification. Verification attempts to confirm or deny a person's claimed identity whereas identification or recognition establishes a person's identity [5].Multimodal biometrics reduces the limitation of unimodal system by using multiple instances of same biometric or fusing two or more biometric [6]. Most of

Currently used biometric systems employ single biometric trait; these systems are called uni-biometric (biometrics system)[7].

### Types of Biometric.

The biometric system can be classified into two different types:

#### 1. Unimodal Biometric System.

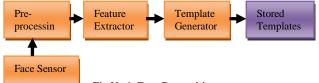
The unimodal biometric have employs single biometric trait. As like physical or behavior trait. The identify user Physiological biometrics identifiers include fingerprints, hand geometry, eye patterns, ear patterns, facial features, etc... Behavioral identifiers include voice, signature, typing patterns etc. [8]. While recognition a person's feature, there are chances for the system to decide a genuine person as an imposter or an imposter as a genuine. **Example:** Biometric system based on face, palm prints, voice and Gait etc.

#### 2. Multimodal Biometric System.

The multimodal biometric systems have utilized more than one physiological or behavioral characteristic. For this process enrolment verification or identification for improve and accuracy of recognition [9]. So this reason biometric system combination of two or more features. The person is to be recognized together to determine a person's authentication. The Multimode systems can significantly improve the recognition performance in addition to deterring spoof attacks, improving population converge, increasing the degrees of freedom and reducing the failure Toenroll rate. The higher process of multimodal as compare to unimodal biometric system as storage requirements, processing time and computational demands of multimodal biometric system. Multimodal biometric framework is as like numerous sensors or biometrics to conquer the constraints of unimodal biometric framework [8].

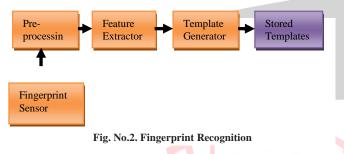
#### Face Recognition.

The face recognition method has various techniques as like computer vision, pattern recognition, image processing and computer graphics etc [10]. The face recognition in biometrics system is computer application for identifying and verifying person automatically through video frame or digital image from a video source. [11]. The distinctiveness of a face can be determine by the overall structure and proportions of the face that is shape, upper outlines of the eye sockets, the sides of the mouth, distance between the easy, nose, mouth etc [2]. The multi-biometric approach is especially important for identification (1-to-many) systems However, using 1-to-many matching routines with only one biometric method can result in a higher false acceptance probability, which may become unacceptable for applications with large databases. The face identification using as an additional biometric method can dramatically decrease this effect. This multi-biometric approach also helps in situations where a certain biometric feature is not optimal for certain groups of users. In this above Fig No. 1 show that the face Template Generator.



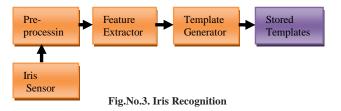
#### **Fingerprint Recognition.**

Fingerprints recognition is unique for each finger of a person including identical twins. The fingerprint sensor takes a digital picture of a fingerprint in biometric. The fingerprint scan detects the ridges and valleys of a fingerprint and converts them into ones and zeroes [12]. Minutiae are stored in a template, but only a subset of these has to match for identification or verification. The images acquired by these sensors are used by the feature extraction module to compute the feature values [13],[14]. The feature values typically correspond to the position and orientation of certain critical points known as minutiae points (ridge endings and ridge bifurcations) that are present in every fingerprint [15],[16]. Generally, image preprocessing phase consists of image enhancement, binarization, filtering, and thinning process. Fingerprint feature extraction phase is classified into two categories namely; local and global features. In this above Fig No. 2 show that the Fingerprint Template Generator.



#### Iris Recognition.

Iris recognition is a method of biometric authentication that uses pattern recognition techniques based on high-resolution images of the ridges of an individual's eyes. Iris systems have a very low FAR compare to other biometric traits; the FRR of these systems can be rather high [7],[17]. This technique is used for human being recognition, person identification, and authentication and security applications [18].In generally; an iris image contains not only the iris, but also data attained from the surrounding eye region. Only the portion of iris derived from outside the pupil and inside the sclera without the eyelids should be included. The accuracy of iris location will influence the performance of the whole system. Therefore, before the later processes such as feature extraction, the iris location is a key step [19]. The most common approach used in iris recognition is to generate feature vectors corresponding to individual iris images and perform iris matching based on some distance measures [20]. The performance of the iris as a biometric is highly dependent on the quality of the sample. Some major covariates in iris recognition include focus and motion blur (dueto hand-held sensors), off-angle (pose), occlusion (eye lashes, hair, and spectacles), dilation/constriction, and resolution. In order to compensate for these covariates, early iris capture systems were bulky and cumbersome to use [21].Iris an excellent recognition performance when used as a biometric. Iris patterns are supposed to be unique due to the complexity of the underlying the environmental and genetic processes [22]. In this above Fig No. 3 show that the Iris Template Generator.



#### Fusion Level.

A biometric sample is the signal that has been captured by a biometric sensor the different biometrics combined to improve the performance. This process is called as fusion the following type of fusion level in biometric.

#### 1. Sensor level fusion.

The sensor level fusion can be performed only if the sources are either samples of same biometric trait obtained from multiple compatible sensor or multiple instances of same biometric trait obtained using a single sensor.[23],[24]. Sensor level fusion combines the information from different sensors. It requires some preprocessing such as sensor calibration and data registration before performing the fusing.

#### 2. Feature level fusion.

The fusion at feature level occurs before the matching module is invoked. Each individual biometric process output a collection of features when features extracted from one biometric trait are independent of those extracted from the other then it is reasonable to concatenate the two vectors into a single new vector[25]. The new feature vector has higher dimensionality and represents a person's identity in a very efficiently.

#### 3. Decision level fusion.

Decision level fusion involves the fusion of decision obtained from different modalities[24]. Since decision level fusion holds binary values it is also called as abstract level fusion.

#### 4. Match score level fusion.

The biometric matcher provides a similarity score indicating the proximity of the input feature vector with the template feature vector. These scores can be combined to assert the veracity of the claimed identity techniques such as weighted averaging may be used to combine the matching scores reported by the multiple marchers. [14]. Match score is measure of the similarity between the input and template biometric feature vector. In matching score fusion the matching score obtained from different matchers are combined [24].

# II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Table 1.1 show that the past work of multimodal system	Table 1	.1	show	that	the	past	work	of	mu	ltimoc	lal	systen
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Sr.	Title	Autho	Method	Application
No	1 nic	r	Method	reprication
110		$\circ$	r	
1.	Multimodal	Rajiv	Inverse	Multi-biometrics
1.	biometric using	Let	Discrete	system of iris, palm
	Face, Iris,	2006	Wavelet	print, face and
ain	Palmprint and	2000	packet	signature based on
9	signature		Transform	Wavelet Packet
	e		Transform	
	Features			Analysis is
				Described.
2.	Fusion of Face	Conn	Fusion of	The multi-biometrics
	and Iris	aughti	Face and	system exploits the
	Biometrics	on K.	Iris	face information, a
		et al	Biometric	sensor that is
		2007	S	intended for Iris
				recognition purposes.
3.	Fusion of Hand	Kuma	Decision	It implemented
	Based	r A.,	level	particle Swarm based
	Biometrics using	et al	Fusion	optimization
	Prticle Swarm	2008		technique for
	Optimization			selecting optimal
	1			parameters through
				Decision level Fusion
4.	Fusion in	Karthi	Rank and	This research applied
	multibiometric	k N.	Scores	likelihood ratio-
	Identification	R. et	Fusion	based score fusion



were spins					
	system	al		and Bayesian	
		2009		approach for	
				Consolidating.	
5.	Fast Learning for	Giot	Genetic	This research	
	Multibiometrics	R. at	algorithm	algorithm to learn the	
	Systems using	al	s	parameters of	
	Genetic	2010		different	
	Algorithms			Multibiometrics	
	8			fusion Functions	
6.	Iris Biometrics	Vanaj	Multibio	This research applied	
0.		a R.	metrics	* *	
	Recognition for			another project in	
	person	E. at	for	biometrics, it used	
	identification in	el	security	multibiometrics for	
	Security system	2011		security	
7.	Multimodal	Maya	Feature	It presents a feature	
	Biometrics at	V. et	Level	level fusion algorithm	
	Feature level	al	Fusion	based on texture	
	Fusion using	2013		features.	
	texture				
	Features(Face,				
	fingerprint and				
	off-line signatur)				
8.	Multisource	Sheng	Support	Support Vector	
0.	Image Fusion	Zheng	Value	Machines(SVMs)	
	Method Using	, et al	Transform	widemines(5 v wis)	
	Support Value	, et al 2007	Transform		
	Transform	2007			
0		DUD		<b>F</b> '	
9.	Minutiae	RoliB	Automatic	Fingerprint	
	Extraction from	ansal,	fingerprin	recognition	
	Fingerprint	et al	t		
	Image	2011	authentica		
			tion		
			system		
10	A survey on	V.	Correlatio	K NN and Naïve	
	Palm Print	Ushar	n based	Bayes	
	recognition	ani, et	Feature		
		al	Selection		
		2014	Algorithm		
			(CFS)		
11	Biometric	Sunal	CCD	Palmprint recognition	
1.	Palmprint	atha	based		
	recognition	K.A.,	Scanner		
	System	et al	0		
	bystem	2014	94		
13	Detection and	Xuan	Distorted	Nearest Neighbor	
15	rectification of	bin	fingerprin	regression approach	
1.	Distorted	Si, et	t detection		
			and	"CSBaral	
	fingerprint	al		nesearch in	Ε
		2015	rectificati		
			on		
			algorithm		
12	Implementation	Karthi	Normalize	Biometric personal	
•	of biometric	keyan	d	Identification	
	personal	T., et	Approach		
	Identification	al	of Fusion		
	based on	2015	Technique		
	Normalized				
	approach of				
	Fusion				
1	Technique				
12	-	Vona	Weighted	Dalmprint	
13	Combining left	Yong Yu. et	-	Palmprint	
·	and Right	Xu, et	fusion	Recognition	
	Palmprint Image	al	Scheme		
	for more	2015			
	Accurate				
	personal				
	identification				

## III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In this order to use experimental and observation methodology. This research paper is capture or recognition of database. The database created and matching techniques used MAT LAB. After the creation database or privies created database using this three field face, fingerprint and Iris for person recognition and dataset security. The database will be captured successfully next phase using matching score level fusion modal for authentication and verification of database. The matching score fusion in biometric several security because every human being have different face, fingerprint and iris.The above fig.No. 4 show that the proposed methodology of Face, Fingerprint and Iris fusion.

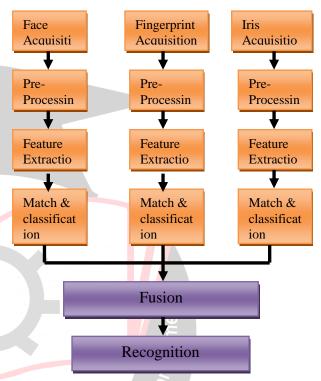


Fig.No. 4. Fusion Model for Person Authentication

# **IV. CONCLUSIONS**

This work presents a novel person authentication system based on combine approach of face, fingerprint and Iris. The using of match score level fusion and give the optimal identification face, fingerprint and iris. In this paper study of templates generator process for match score fusion system. The database capture process is using different devices. The multimodal biometrics system is better than unimodal biometrics system for dataset security.

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