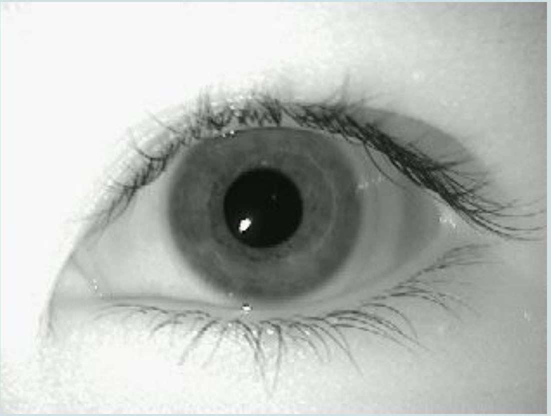
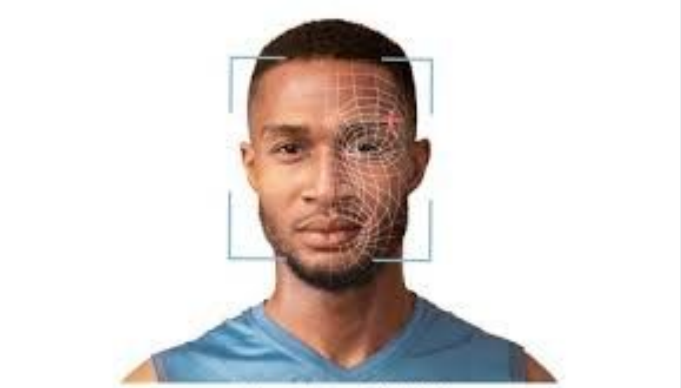
Multimodal Biometric Recognition System Using Fingerprint, Iris, and Face.





Challenges with Single Biometric Methods:

1. Single biometric methods (fingerprint, iris, or face alone) can fail due to:

- Poor image quality (noisy data)
- Not working for all users (non-universality)
- Security threats (spoofing attacks)

2. These issues increase error rates (False Acceptance Rate (FAR) & False Rejection Rate (FRR)), making them unreliable for high-security applications.

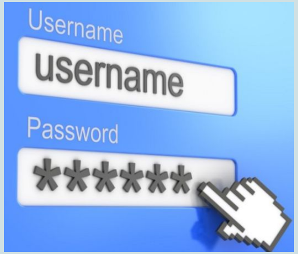
Project Goal

- Develop a **multimodal biometric system** that combines fingerprint, iris, and face recognition.
- Enhance accuracy and **minimize error rates (FAR & FRR)**.
- Improve **protection against spoofing** and ensure **reliable authentication** for security applications.

Authentication Method – Username and Password.

1. **Initial User Authentication:**
   Before using biometrics, the system first verifies the user with a traditional username and password. This step ensures an additional layer of security.

Why Use Username and Password?



- Acts as the first line of defense before biometric authentication.
- Prevents unauthorized access in case biometric data is unavailable.
- Provides a fallback method for users facing biometric recognition issues.

2. **Transition to Biometric Authentication:**
   Once the username and password are verified, the system proceeds to multimodal biometric authentication using fingerprint, iris, and face recognition. This combination strengthens security by ensuring that only the rightful user can access the system.

The Implementation involves four main phases:

1. Data Acquisition
2. Preprocessing
3. Feature Extraction & Fusion
4. Matching & Decision Making
5. Security & Spoofing Prevention
6. Deployment & Real-World Integration

Literature Review

Multimodal biometric recognition systems aim to enhance identification accuracy by integrating multiple physiological traits such as fingerprint, face, and iris. These systems overcome the limitations of unimodal approaches by combining features through advanced machine learning and pattern recognition techniques. Recent literature supports the use of dimensionality reduction and classification techniques like Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Support Vector Classifier (SVC) to improve performance.

Role of PCA and SVC in Biometric Systems:

Technique	Purpose	Contribution to Biometric System
PCA (Principal Component Analysis)	Dimensionality reduction	Extracts the most informative features from high-dimensional biometric data (e.g., face or iris images), reducing noise and improving computational efficiency
SVC (Support Vector Classifier)	Supervised classification	Classifies extracted features into genuine/imposter classes with high accuracy, works well for small-to-medium sample sizes with good generalization capability

Application to Biometric Modalities

1. **Face Recognition**:
   - PCA is widely used to transform face images into Reduced face features, capturing key variations while discarding redundant data.
   - SVC then classifies these feature vectors with high precision, even in cases of partial occlusion or poor lighting.
2. **Fingerprint Recognition**:
   - PCA reduces dimensionality of minutiae-based or texture-based features.
   - SVC classifies feature sets, improving accuracy in the presence of rotation or translation.
3. **Iris Recognition**:
   - PCA isolates unique iris patterns from noisy images.
   - SVC differentiates between iris templates effectively, handling variations due to pupil dilation or illumination.

Fusion and Performance

- **Score-level fusion** is used to integrate classification results from each modality.
- Combining PCA for feature extraction and SVC for classification provides:
  - **Improved classification accuracy**
  - **Faster processing time**
  - **Robustness to noisy or incomplete data**

In large-scale studies, this combination has shown reduced **Equal Error Rate (EER)** and **False Accept/Reject Rates** compared to unimodal systems.

Aspect	Summary
Modality Integration	Fingerprint, face, and iris provide complementary data that when fused, result in more reliable identification
Feature Extraction	PCA effectively reduces noise and dimensionality, enhancing the quality of input for classification
Classification	SVC excels in separating genuine users from impostors, especially with complex or overlapping feature spaces
Performance	Literature shows improved accuracy and reduced FRR/FAR when multimodal fusion is used with PCA + SVC
Applications	High-security environments such as border control, national ID systems, and access control systems

Project Workflow Summary

Platform Used: Google Colab
Tools & Technologies:

- Python, NumPy, OpenCV, PCA (Principal Component Analysis), SVC (Support Vector Classifier)
- Kaggle for dataset retrieval

Steps Followed:

1. **Dataset Access:**
    - Kaggle API used to download a biometric dataset containing both fingerprint and iris images.
    - The dataset includes **Fingerprint** and **Iris** images only for now for training.
2. **Data Organization:**
   Directory structure explored for proper data loading from `biometric_data/Multimodal Biometrics Dataset`.

3. **Preprocessing:**

   Image loading, resizing, and normalization (likely done in later cells) to prepare features for modeling.

4. **Feature Extraction using PCA:**

   Dimensionality reduction applied to compress the image data into principal components while preserving identity features.

5. **Classification using SVC:**

   Support Vector Classifier used to match and verify the identity from fingerprint and iris feature vectors.

- Created a robust pipeline to identify users using **two biometric traits**.
- Applied **machine learning techniques** to enhance recognition accuracy.
- Supports secure identity systems using open-source tools.

Security & Spoofing Prevention

- **Liveness Detection:** Ensures the input is from a live person.
- **Anti-Spoofing Techniques:**
  - **Fingerprint:** Detect fake fingerprints using sweat pore detection.
  - **Iris:** Use motion detection to prevent printed iris spoofing.
  - **Face:** Detect 3D depth to prevent photo/video spoofing.

- **Encryption:** Biometric templates are securely stored using strong encryption.

Hardware Requirements

- **Fingerprint Scanner:** Captures detailed fingerprint images using an optical sensor.
- **Iris Scanner:** Uses a special camera to scan and recognize the unique patterns in the eye.
- **Face Recognition Camera:** A high-quality camera that captures clear facial images for accurate matching.
- **Processing Unit:** A fast processor that quickly analyzes the biometric data and gives real-time results.

This hardware ensures fast, accurate, and secure biometric authentication.

Software Requirements

- **Languages:** We use Python and MATLAB for coding and data processing.
- **Frameworks:** TensorFlow and OpenCV help in deep learning and image processing.
- **Databases:** SQL/NoSQL stores biometric data securely for quick access.
- **Cloud Services:** AWS, Google Cloud, or Azure provide storage, processing power, and easy deployment.

This software helps in training, storing, and running the biometric system efficiently.

Unique Features

Our biometric system has advanced features that make it more accurate, flexible, and scalable:

- **Multimodal Authentication:** Uses fingerprint, iris, and face together for better accuracy than a single biometric.
- **Score-Level Fusion:** Combines results from all biometric traits to reduce errors and improve decision-making.
- **Adaptive Performance:** Adjusts settings automatically based on lighting, noise, and environmental conditions for better results.
- **Scalability:** Can handle thousands or millions of users, making it perfect for large organizations and security systems.

This ensures high security, low errors, and reliable performance in real-world applications.

Project Timeline:

1. **Month 1:** Research & dataset collection.
2. **Month 2:** Preprocessing & feature extraction.
3. **Month 3:** Train deep learning models (CNNs).
4. **Month 4:** Implement fusion techniques & integrate system.
5. **Month 5:** Test system & optimize accuracy.
6. **Month 6:** Final testing, documentation, and deployment.

Conclusion & Future Scope

Conclusion:

- Using **fingerprint, iris, and face together** makes the system **more accurate and secure** than single biometric methods.
- It helps **reduce errors and prevent spoofing attacks** (fake fingerprints or photos).
- Can be used in **high-security areas** like **access control, law enforcement, and border security**.

Future Scope:

- **AI-based fraud detection** to catch advanced spoofing attempts.
- **Adding more biometrics** like **voice and walking style (gait recognition)** for even stronger security.
- **Optimizing for mobile and edge devices**, so the system works on smartphones and smart security cameras.

This system is **reliable, future-ready, and built for high-security applications**!

Research References

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THANK YOU