

# MOBILE IRIS RECOGNITION SYSTEM

## *A Low Cost Approach*

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**Abstract:** Nowadays biometric data acquisition and processing systems for person identity verification and / or identification are increasingly used (both in military applications – person identification in military operations and war theatres, but also in civilian applications – mobile employee enrolment and accounting systems). Such systems and especially mobile biometric iris recognition systems are expensive and also brings big security issues (loosing such a mobile device can expose the company or can break the cover of a military operation by exposing personal identification data of agents or informants). This paper presents a functional architecture of a mobile, low cost system for biometric iris data type acquisition and processing for personal identity verification. The particularity of this system is that it is a low cost, but in the same time offers an acceptable performance and security level. The paper presents the hardware and software architecture, but also shows how the device is connected with other systems in order to obtain processing and storage capacity for the recognition process. The paper is structured on three chapters presenting the hardware components, the software tools and programs, the connectivity and security issues, and ends with some experimental data and conclusions.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the identification and verification of the identity of persons becomes an increasingly important factor, and mobile biometric data acquisition and processing become increasingly widespread and used (Zhai, 2009, Patnala, 2009, Araghi, 2010, Matschitsch, 2008). A special place is held by systems for person identity verification / identification based on the iris, which were accepted and used especially in military applications (see Figure 1) (L-1 Identity Solutions Inc., 2010).

The biggest advantage of using the iris as a biometric verification and recognition method is the accuracy and reliability (Daugman, 2004) estimated to be ten times more accurate than methods using fingerprint, iris-based methods produce a false match rate (or false acceptance rate – FAR) of 1/1-2 million samples, while fingerprint-based methods produce a false match rate close to 1/100000 samples (Cao, 2005, Ganeshan, 2006). Due to this aspect some countries have initiated the procedures to integrate the iris biometric data into the population identification cards.

While fingerprints are constantly exposed and are likely to deteriorate, the iris is naturally protected by the cornea (a transparent membrane covering the eye) and its model seems to remain unchanged for decades, being only affected by some eye diseases which are more frequently found to elders (population less active).

Unlike fingerprint scanners, which require direct contact and must be kept extremely clean, iris scan can perform safely and hygiene at some distance from the eye. Disadvantages include the iris scanning higher initial cost (few thousands of dollars) and the fact that it is still a relatively new technology that has not been tested enough.

This paper gives some solutions to the issues presented and offers a low cost solution for acquiring and processing information using iris biometric type devices. In the next sections the hardware and software architecture of the proposed solution is described, followed by the presentation of the connectivity method with the outside world in order to obtain processing and storage capacity needed for iris recognition. security issues are presented and possible solutions are proposed, the



Figure 1: The military mobile iris based identification system HIIDE 5.

paper ends with a set of preliminary results and conclusions

## 2 THE HARDWARE ARCHITECTURE

The hardware architecture of the system is based on an ARM processor SBC structure – Single Board Computer (see Figure 2). The SBC is produced by the company Gumstix and is based on the ARM Cortex-A8 processor from Texas Instruments OMAP3530. The processor runs at a frequency of 720 MHz and has up to 1200 Dhystone performance MIPS. SBC's is equipped with 256MB RAM and 256MB Flash (which can be extended by using an extension card up to 8GB), 2D and 3D acceleration POWERVR SGX and the ability to communicate wireless via Bluetooth and 802.11b/g (Gumstix Inc., 2010).



Figure 2: The Single Board Computer System.

The SBC can work as is, but in order to use a display an expansion card is required (see Figure 3).

The expansion card (Palo 35) offers the possibility of using a touch screen 3.5 "LCD, USB peripheral, and I/O audio lines, the expansion card also features an integrated accelerometer.

The display is provided by a touch screen LG 3.5" LCD. The image acquisition is performed by a webcam (Figure 4). The webcam is equipped with built in LEDs for lighting (in the visible spectrum), this system of lighting can not be used because the human eye is embarrassed and also the light in the visible spectrum negatively affects the acquisition due to reflections that occur (Kim, 2005).

The camera was modified by replacing the existing LEDs with IR LEDs, which has triggered also the need to modify the lens, which contains an IR filter that cancels the effect of the IR LEDs; this IR filter was removed and replaced with one filtering the visible light. The camera can be any camera with USB connection and at least VGA resolution (640x480) that has a reasonable picture quality, but also which lens allows filter change.



Figure 3: The expansion card Palo 35.

The system is powered by a 5V battery that allows up to 8 hours of continuous operation with wireless connection and LCD screen active.



Figure 4: The modified camera.

The equipment also has an integrated power saving system that disables the LCD display, and switches the processor in the energy saving mode after a certain period of inactivity detected by the included accelerometer and the user interaction with the graphical interface (which is also monitored). This time can be preferentially set by the user. The reverse operations are executed also based on the user interaction.

### 3 THE SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

In terms of software, the system is installed with Angstrom Linux operating system, the graphical interface is generated by a system application that runs under the X window system. When the device is started, the system automatically searches for a specific access point (or list of access points) to which it connects using the security protocol Wi-Fi Protected Access II (WPA2) to establish an Internet connection (Wong, 2009, Kizza, 2009). If the access point has not been found, the device allows the user to manually configure the wireless connection through the user interface.

After the Internet connection was made, the system connects to a processing infrastructure that will provide processing power and a database used to store information about the enrolled users and also provide information for personal identity verification and identification.

The connection to the processing structure is created using a VPN network which is based on the IPsec technology (Internet Protocol Security see Figure 5) (Red Hat Inc., 2007). IPsec is a software

solution to securely connect to a WAN; this solution is widely used by top companies like Red Hat and offers a high level of security for network communications. IPsec is used to connect the mobile device and the processing infrastructure using a secure tunnel on a common carrier network such as the Internet. IPsec uses Internet Key Exchange (IKE), a protocol implemented by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and used for mutual authentication and secure associations between connecting systems.

IKE uses X.509 certificates for authentication which are either pre-shared or distributed using DNS (preferably with DNSSEC), and a Diffie–Hellman key exchange to set up a shared session secret from which cryptographic keys are derived. In addition, a security policy for every peer which will connect must be manually maintained.

The IKE protocol uses UDP packets, usually on port 500, and generally requires 4-6 packets with 2-3 turn-around times to create a Security Association on both sides. The negotiated key material is then given to the IPsec stack. For instance, this could be an Advanced Encryption Standard key, information identifying the IP endpoints and ports that are to be protected, as well as what type of IPsec tunnel has been created. The IPsec stack, in turn, intercepts the relevant IP packets if and where appropriate and performs encryption / decryption as required. Implementations vary on how the interception of the packets is done—for example, some use virtual devices, others take a slice out of the firewall (in our case IPsec uses virtual devices).

An IPsec connection is split into two logical phases. In phase 1, an IPsec node initializes the connection with the remote node or network. The remote node or network checks the requesting node's credentials and both parties negotiate the authentication method for the connection.

In our case the IPsec connection uses the pre-shared key method of IPsec node authentication. In a pre-shared key IPsec connection, both hosts must use the same key in order to move to Phase 2 of the IPsec connection.

Phase 2 of the IPsec connection is where the Security Association (SA) is created between IPsec nodes. This phase establishes an SA database with configuration information, such as the encryption method, secret session key exchange parameters, and more. This phase manages the actual IPsec connection between remote nodes and networks.

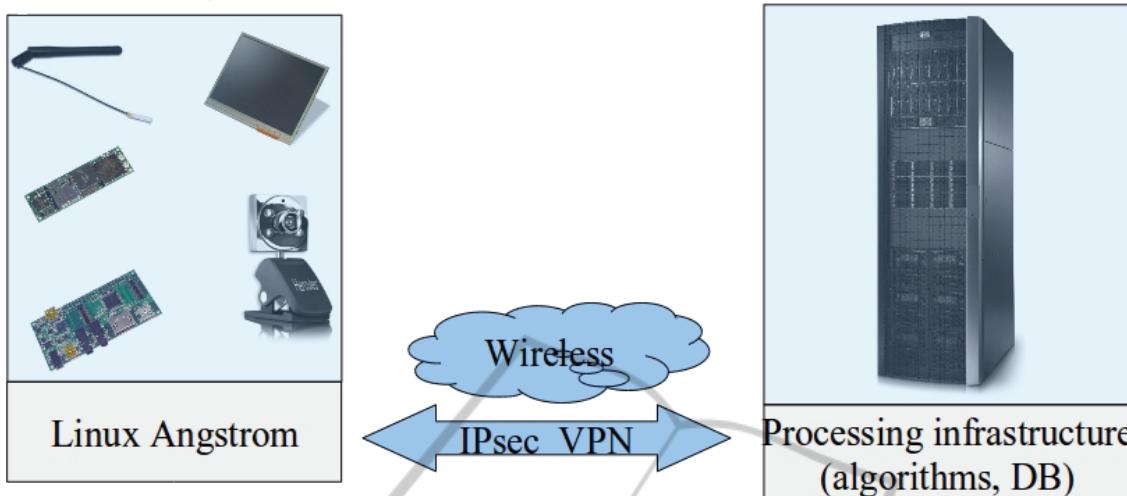


Figure 5: System connectivity.

Basically intensive computations and storage space will be accessed remotely on the available infrastructure, the mobile device having only the role of acquiring and segmenting images (using long Gabor filters) (Popescu-Bodorin, 2010, Xu, 2008, Chen, 2010, Jeong, 2010, Perez, 2010) and to submit further information and applications for enrolment, verification and identification (recognition is done using the Daugman's algorithm) (Daugman, 2007, Ren, 2008, University of Bath Iris Database, 2009).

The user can access the system using a user friendly graphical user interface (He, 2008).

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed system is a low cost iris acquisition and processing system for personal identification, the overall cost of the components is under 500 US dollars, which is considerable cheaper than the existing systems on the market.

The system has low power consumption and a power management system which allows the system to run over 8 hours. The drawback of such a system is the low processing (720 MHz, low power processor) capability and a small and slow storage (256 MB flash, which can be extended) area which cannot be used to store the iris biometric information in a local database.

In order to overcome this problem the system must access the database and the recognition

algorithms remotely using a secured connexion (IPsec). Storing and accessing the data remotely also adds a plus of security because in the event that a device will be lost the confidential data will not be accessed by an unauthorized user because all the biometric information is stored remotely in a secured location.

Due to its low processing capacity the system will only acquire the image and run a set of long Gabor filters to segment the image. In Figure 6 the graphical interface is presented, the interface has a set of ambidextrous controls which makes this device more ergonomic allowing the user to access the interface in a natural manner. The image is segmented and the iris area is searched (in the area marked by the blue circle) and isolated (by the red and green circles). The isolated iris data is then sent remotely for further processing.

The presented system can be considered as a low cost alternative to professional mobile iris recognition systems, providing an acceptable performance and a high level of security.

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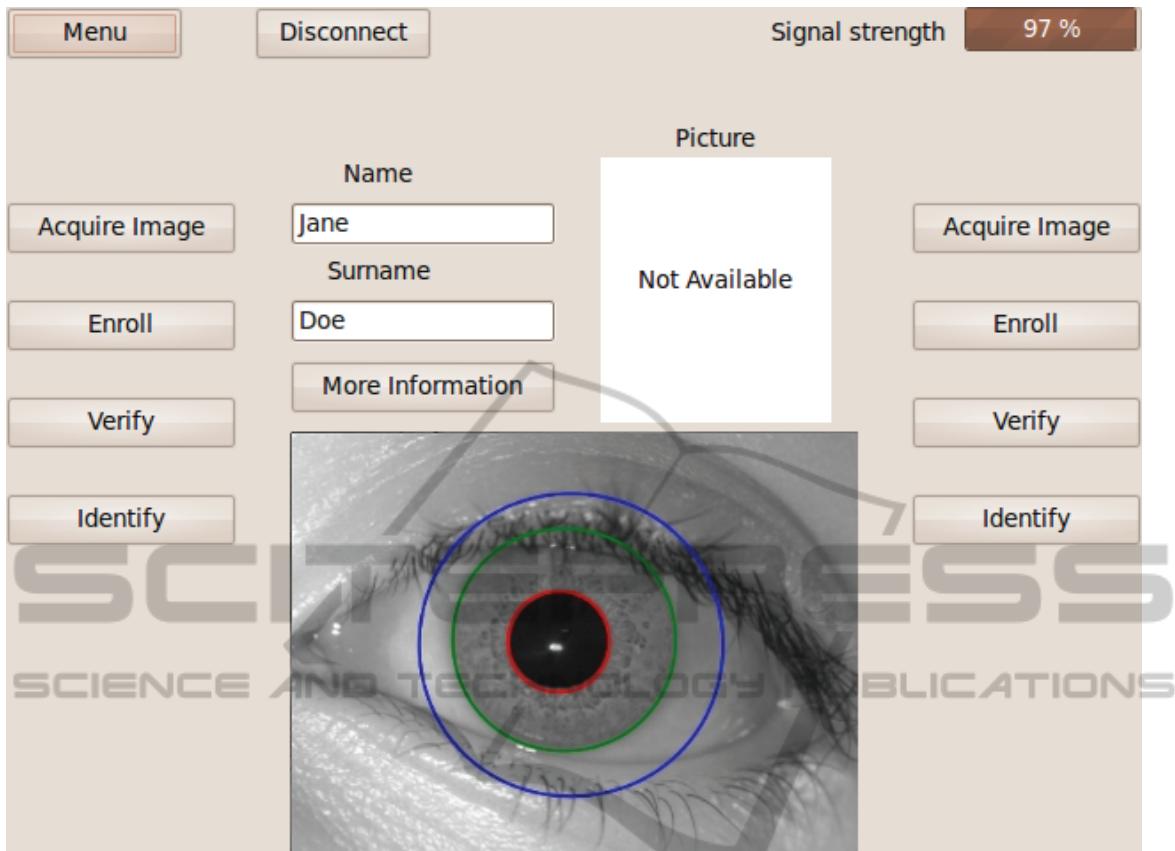


Figure 6: The user interface.

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