



REVIEW PAPER ON WORKING OF IRIS BASED BIOMETRIC DEVICE

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ABSTRACT: Biometrics is technology of identifying uniquely human subjects by means of measuring & analyzing more than one intrinsic behavioral / physical traits. Such human body characteristics consisting fingerprints, eye retinas voice patterns & irises, facial patterns & hand measurements. Biometric systems consist of applications making use of biometric technologies & that allow identification automatically, verification / authentication of a natural person. In principle, processing of personal data involving use of a biometric system is considered by privacy experts to be only justified within places demanding a high level of security & strict identification procedures. The iris-scan process begins with a photograph. A specialized camera, typically very close to subject, not more than three feet, uses an infrared image(picture) to illuminate eye & capture a very high-resolution photograph. This process takes 1 to 2 seconds.



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Keywords: Iris Recognition, Retinal Scan, Finger Print, Biometric Devices, Hand Measurement

[1] INTRODUCTION

The iris-scan process begins with a photograph. A specialized camera, typically very close to subject, not more than three feet, uses an infrared image(picture) to illuminate eye & capture a very high-resolution photograph. This process takes 1 to 2 seconds .**Iris recognition** is an automated method of biometric identification that uses mathematical pattern-recognition techniques on video image(picture) of one / both of irises of an individual's eyes, whose complex random patterns are unique, stable, & could be seen from some distance. Not to be confused with other, less prevalent, ocular-based biometric technologies such as retina scanning, iris recognition uses video camera technology with subtle near infrared illumination to acquire images of detail-rich, intricate structures of iris that are visible externally. Digital templates encoded from Such patterns by mathematical & statistical algorithms allow identification of an individual / someone

pretending to be that individual. Databases of enrolled templates are searched by matcher engines at speeds measured within millions of templates per second per (single-core) CPU, & with remarkably low false match rates. Several hundred millions of persons within several countries around world have been enrolled within iris recognition systems, for convenience purposes such as passport-free automated border-crossings, & some national ID systems based on this technology are being deployed.

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