

# Iris Recognition I

COMP 388-002/488-002 Biometrics

**Daniel Moreira**

Fall 2023



**LOYOLA**  
UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

# Today you will...

*Get to know*

Reasons to use irises for recognition.

How irises compare to fingerprints  
and to faces.

# Today's attendance

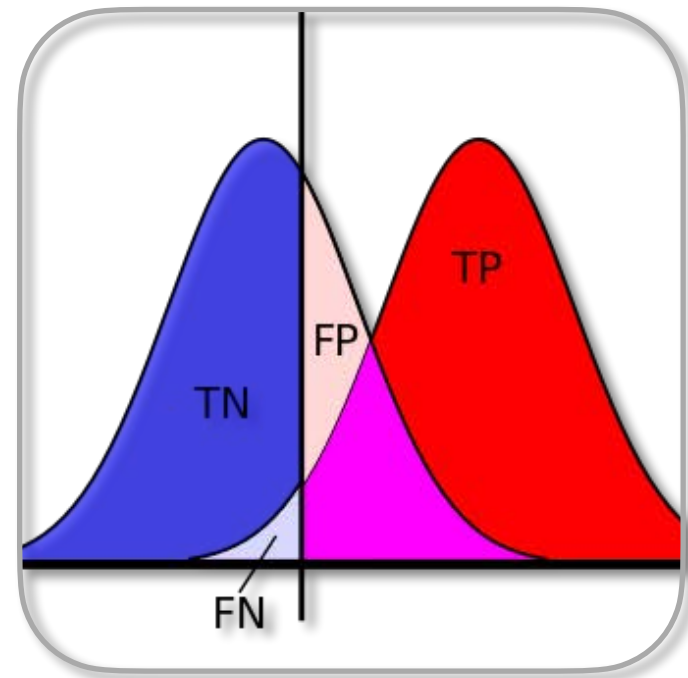
**Please fill out the form**

<https://forms.gle/1CnZuLVN3aXcEtsR8>



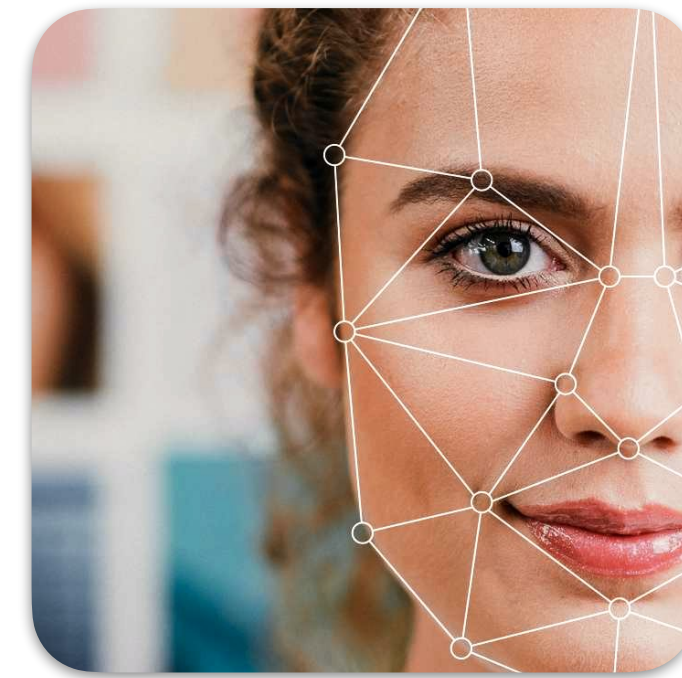
# Course Overview

## Content



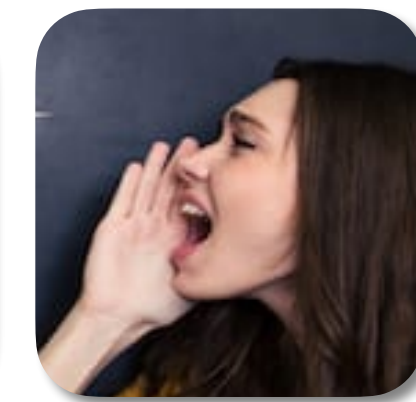
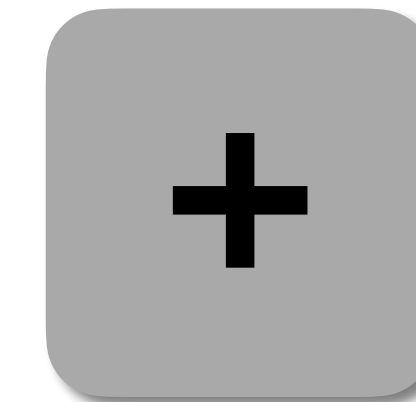
### Basics

Concepts  
Metrics  
Metric  
implementation



### Core Traits (3)

Concepts  
Baseline implementation  
Data collection  
Evaluation  
Attacks  
Assignments



**Alternative Traits and Fusion Concepts**



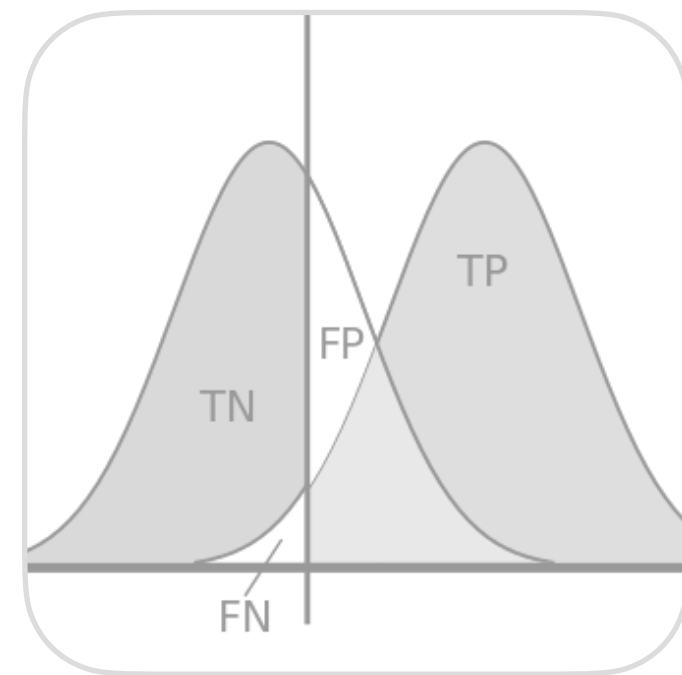
**Invited Talks (2)**  
State of the art  
Future work



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# Course Overview

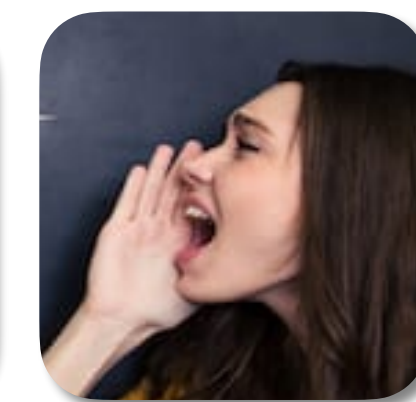
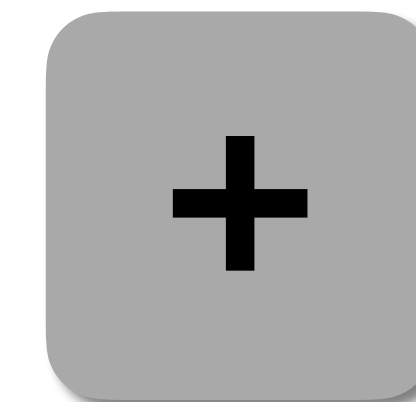
## Content



**Basics**  
Concepts  
Metrics  
Metric  
implementation



**Core Traits (3)**  
Concepts  
Baseline implementation  
Data collection  
Evaluation  
Attacks  
Assignments



**Alternative Traits and Fusion Concepts**



**Invited Talks (2)**  
State of the art  
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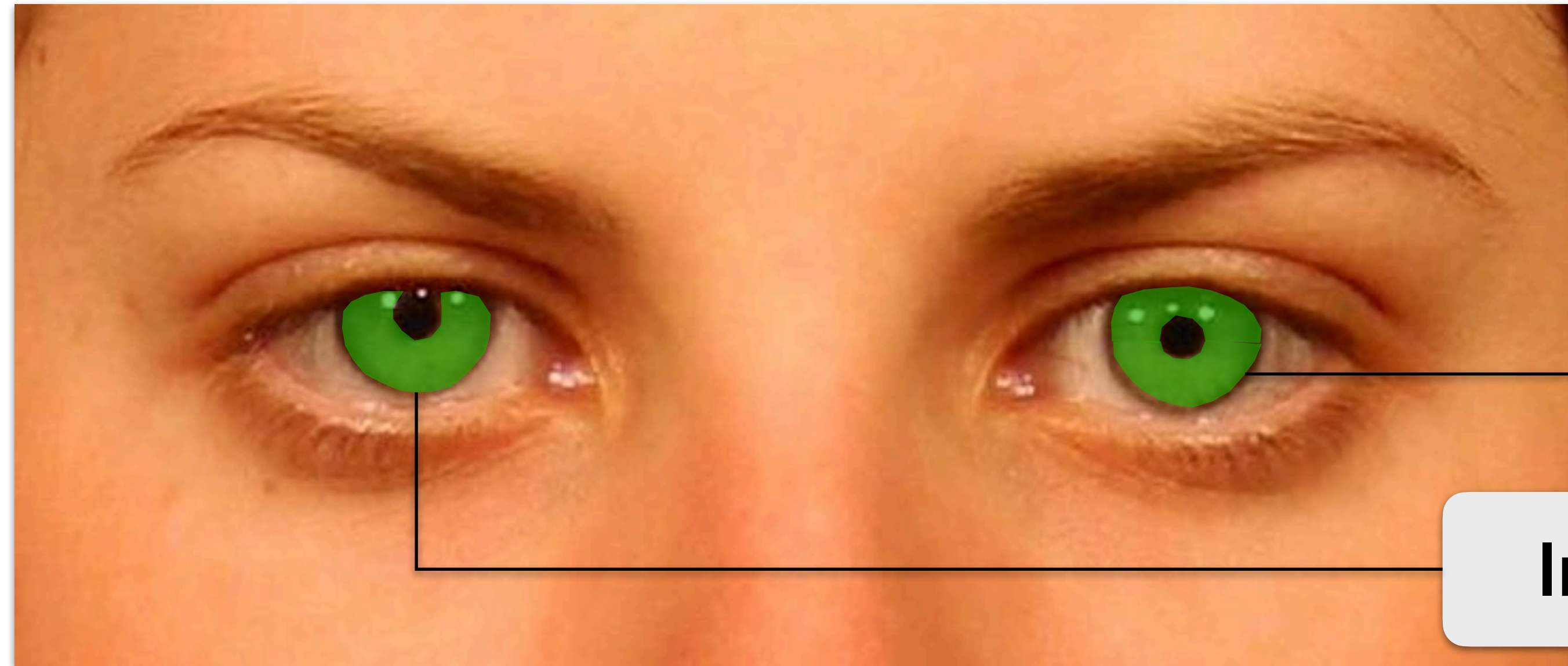
# Iris



Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar  
*Introduction to Biometrics*  
Springer Books, 2011

Ocular Region

# Iris

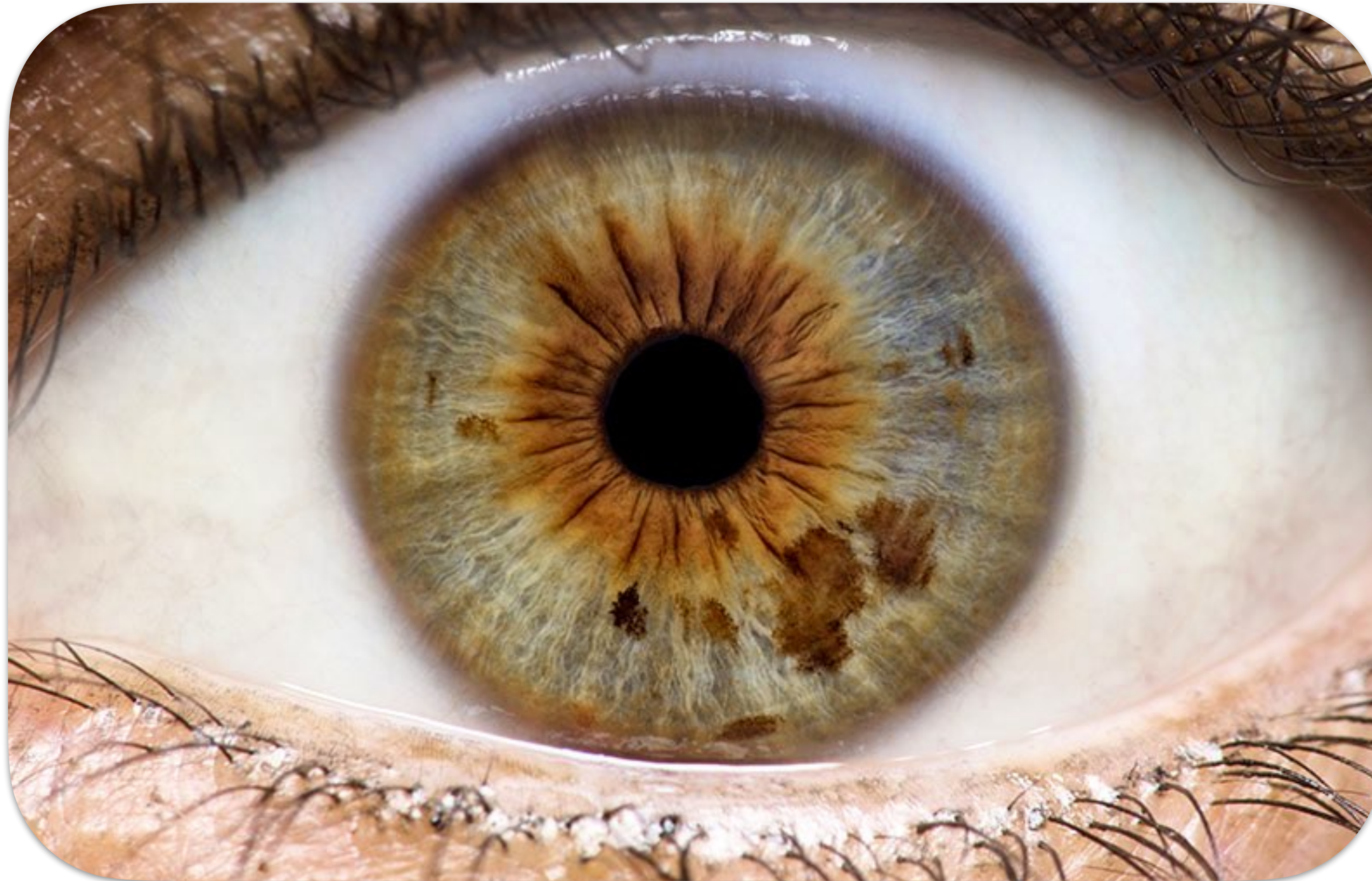


Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar  
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**Iris**

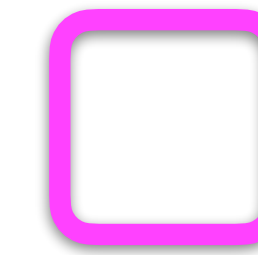
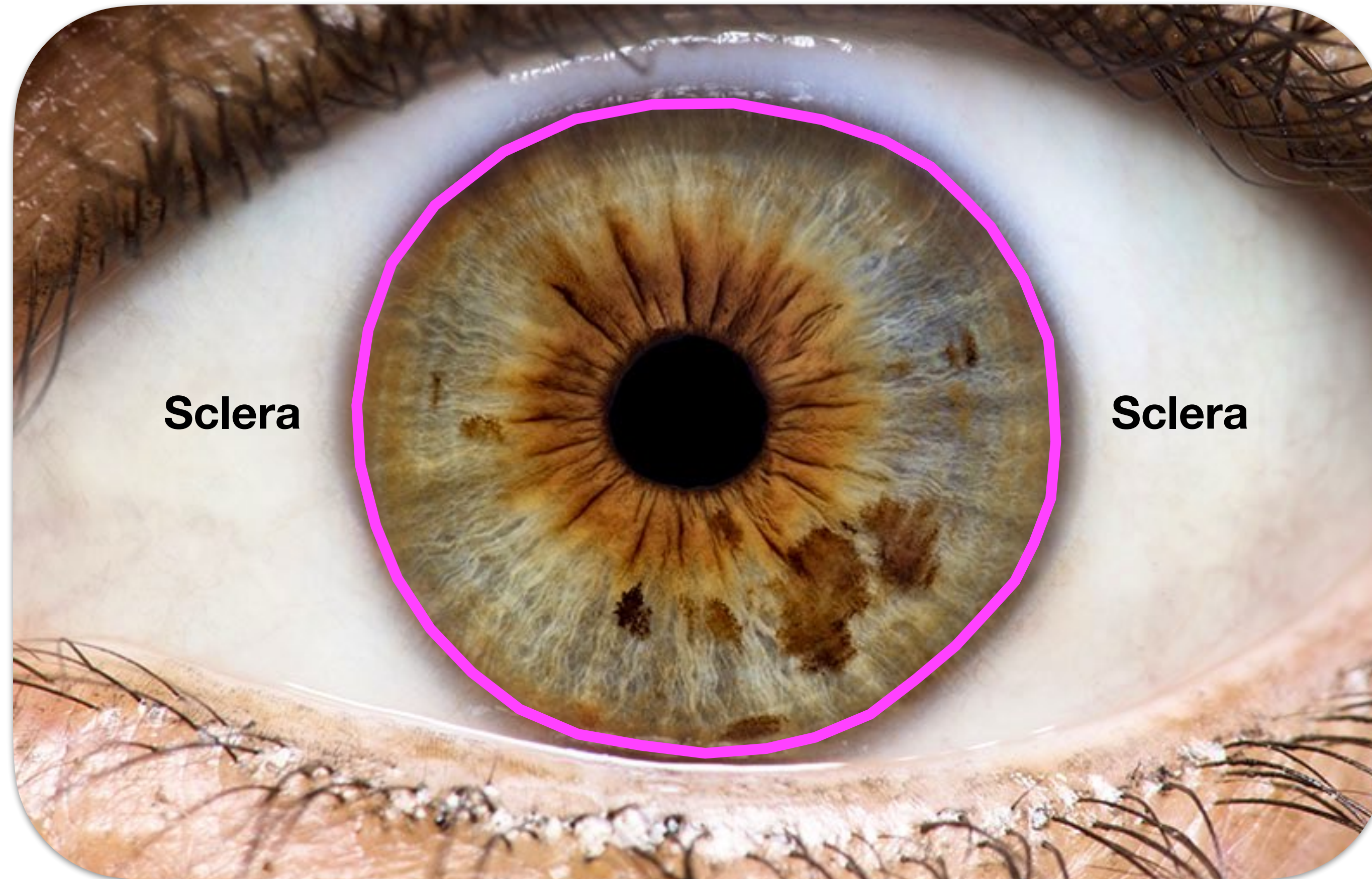
Ocular Region

# Anatomy



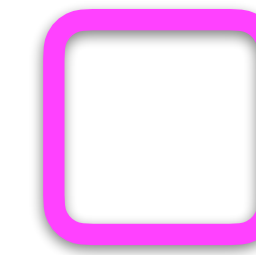
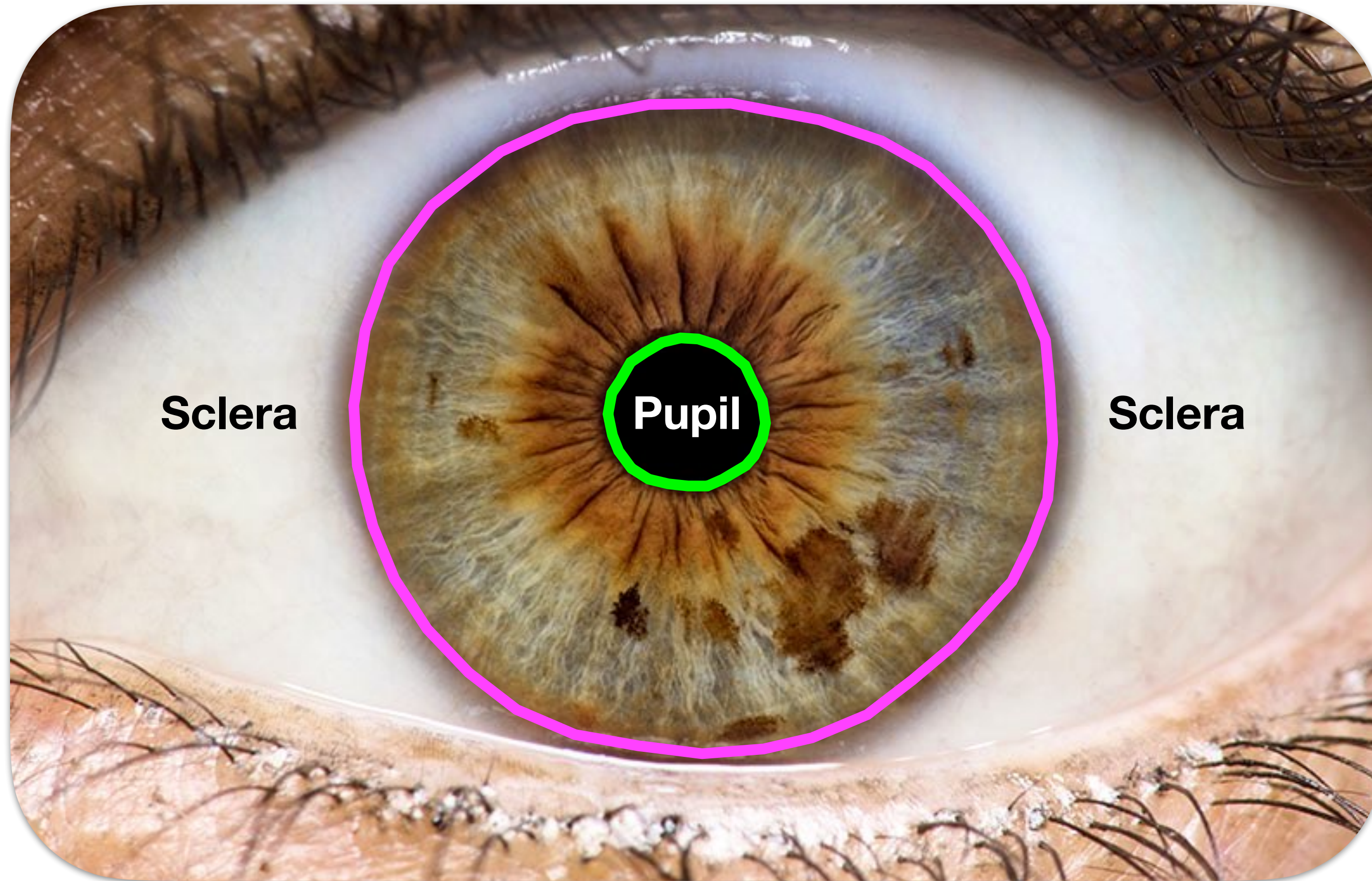


# Anatomy

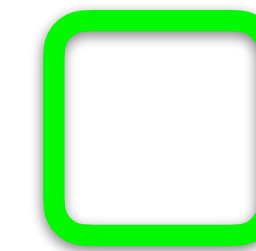


Limbus boundary

# Anatomy

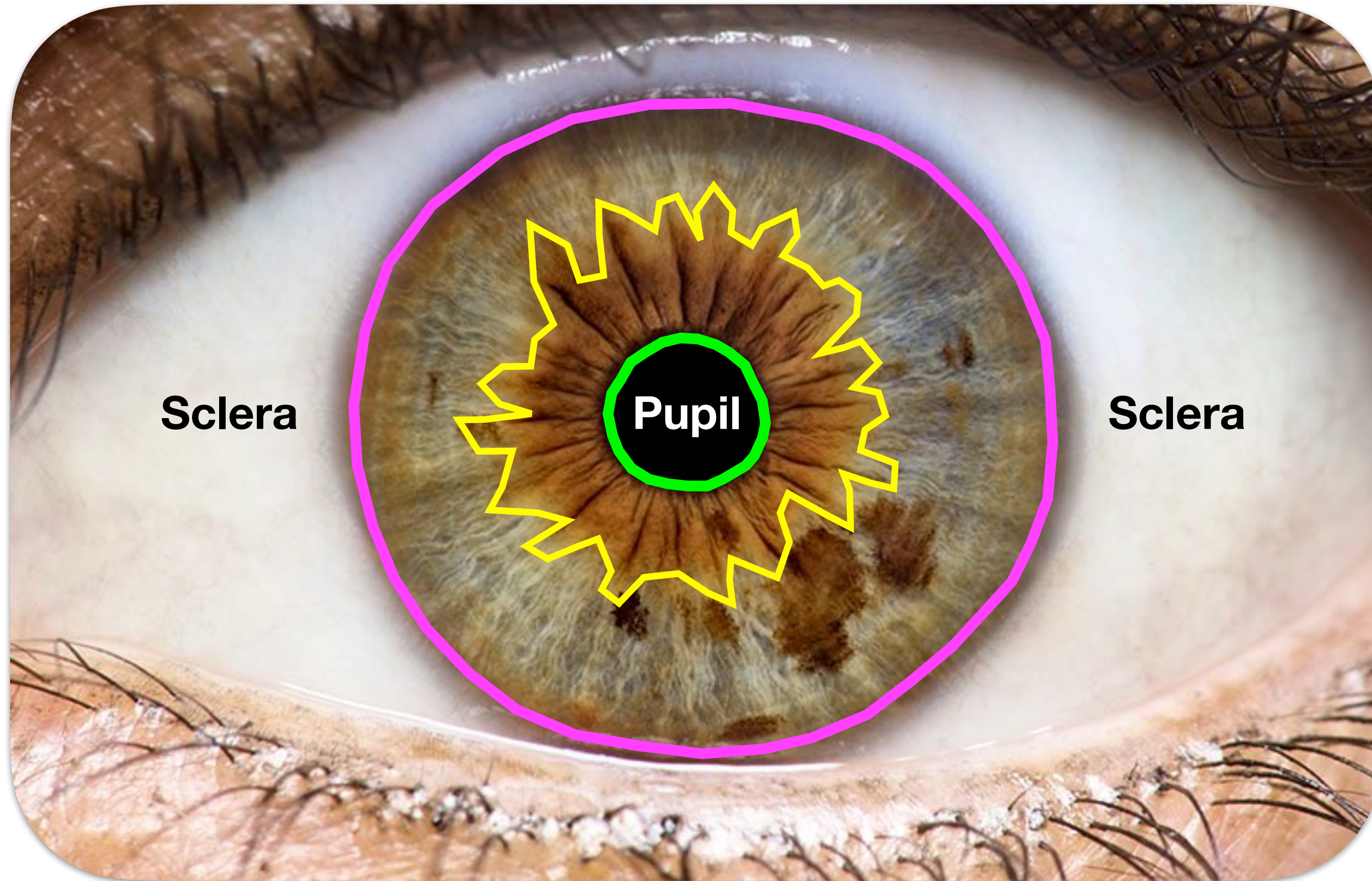



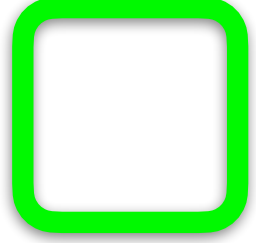
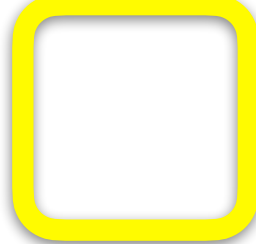
Limbus boundary



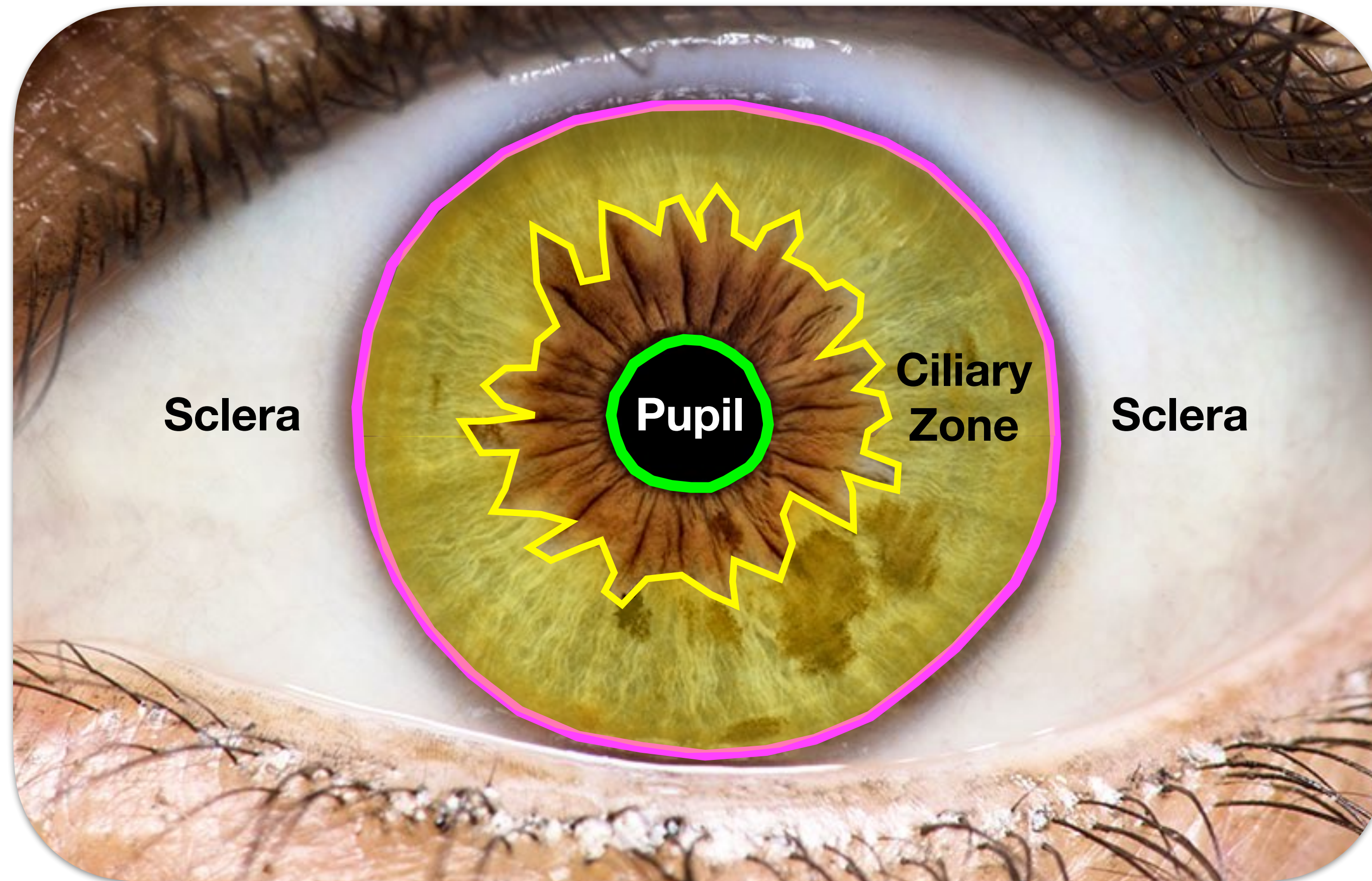
Pupillary boundary


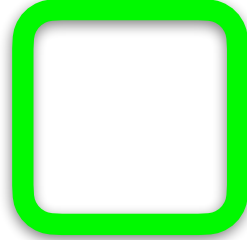
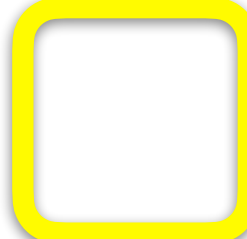
# Anatomy



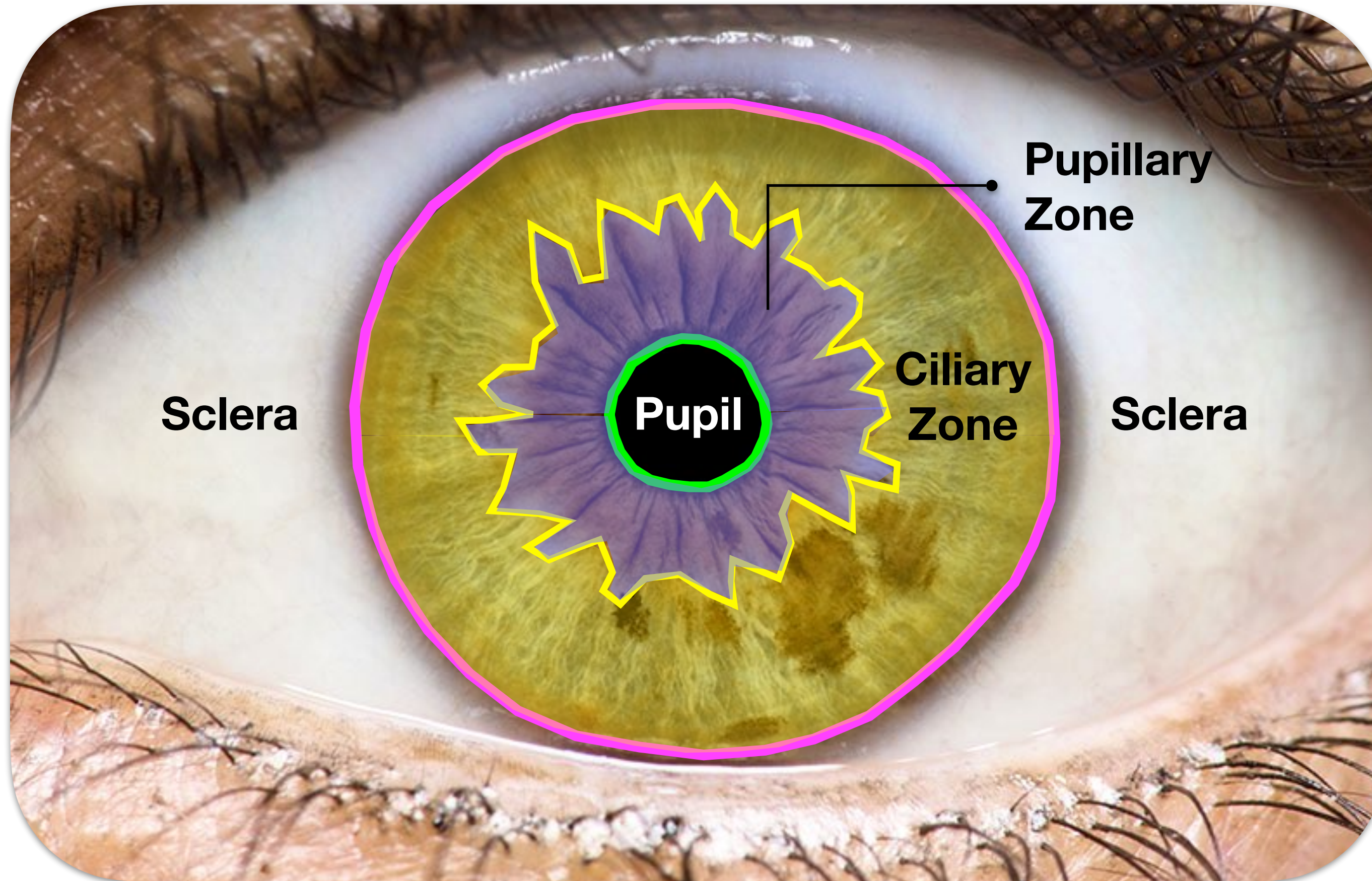
-  Limbus boundary
-  Pupillary boundary
-  Collarette


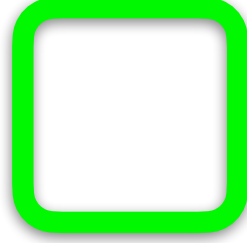
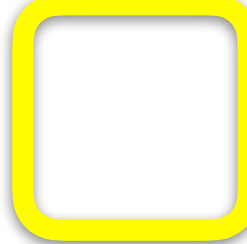
# Anatomy



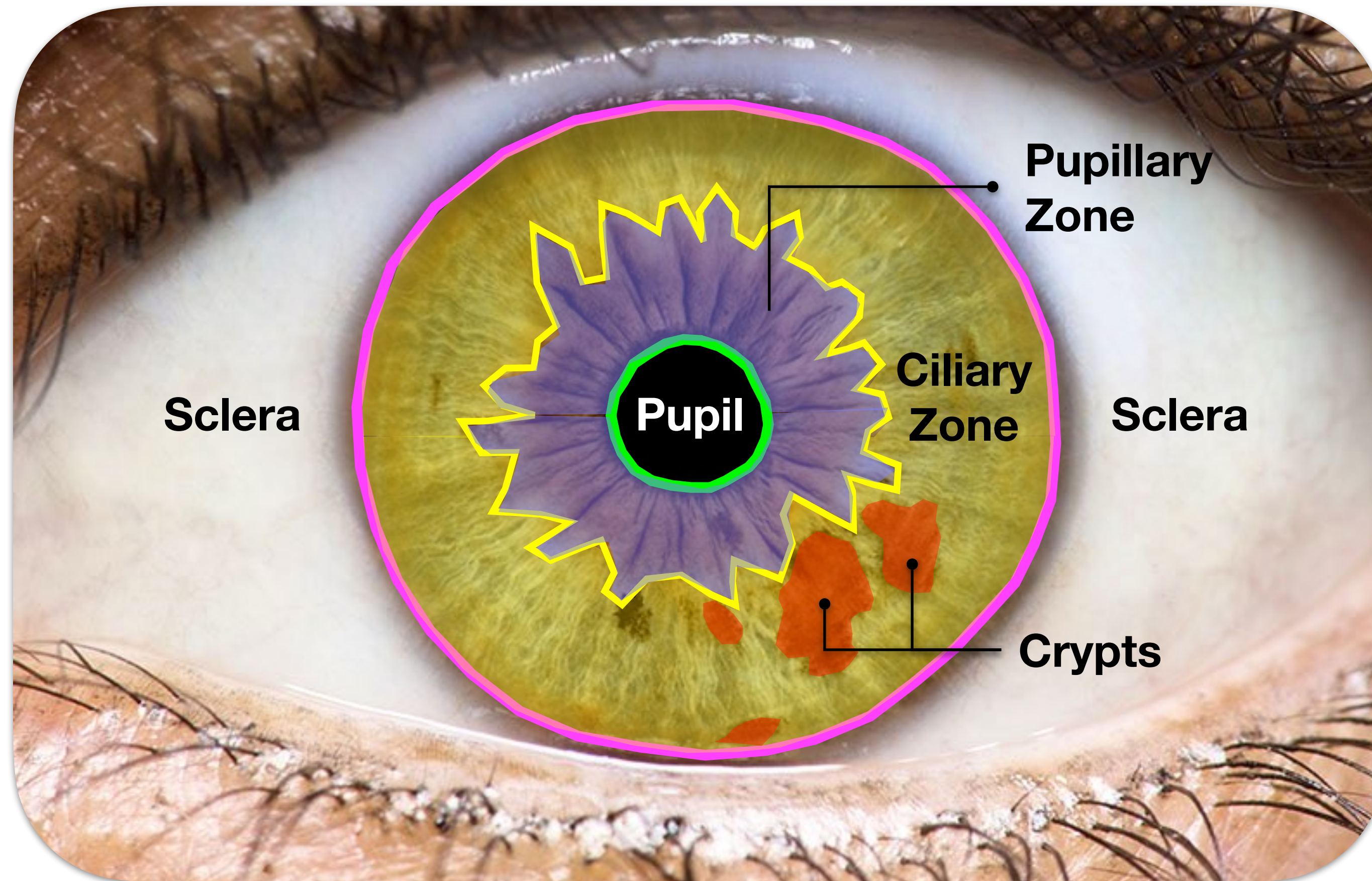
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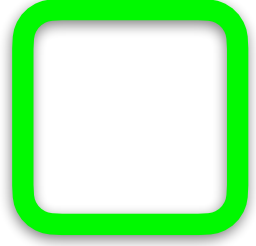
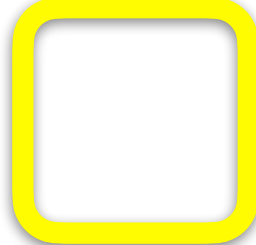
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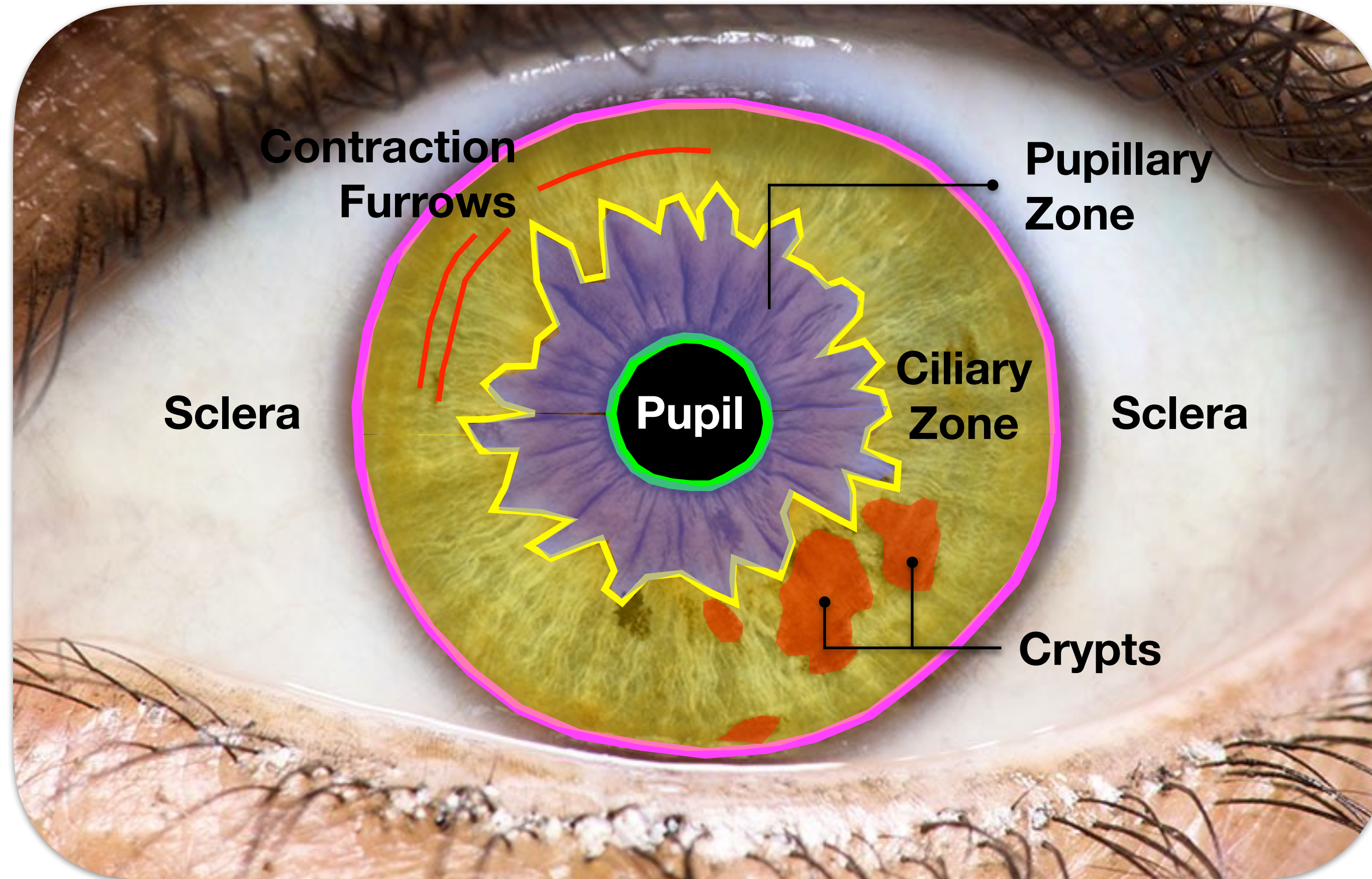
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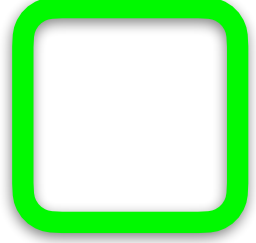
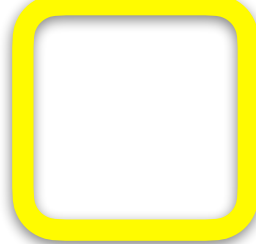
# Anatomy



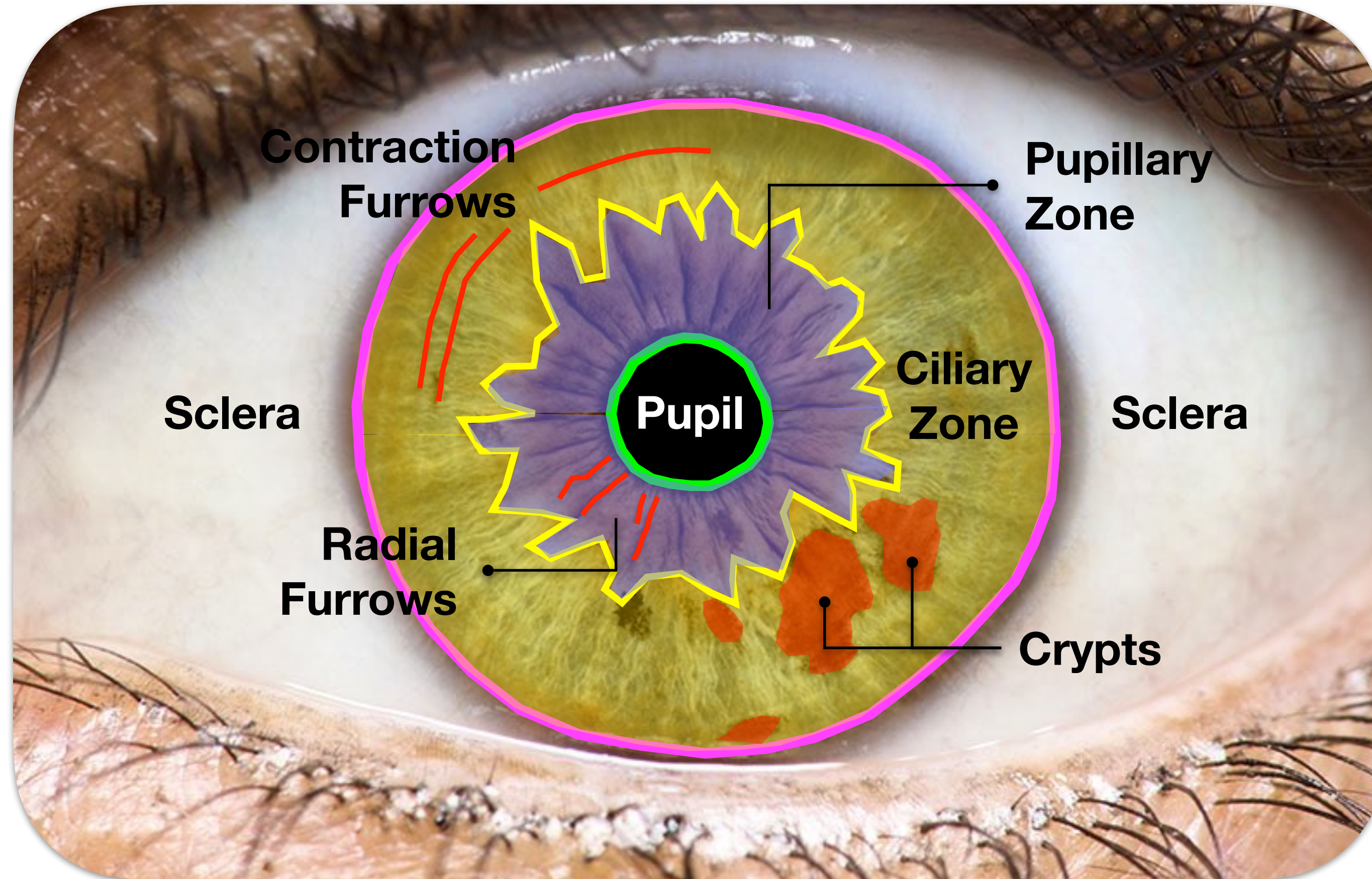
-  Limbus boundary
-  Pupillary boundary
-  Collarette


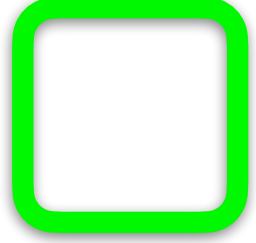
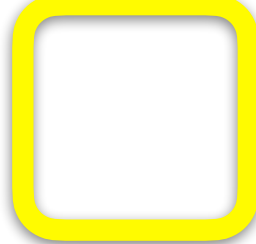
# Anatomy



-  Limbus boundary
-  Pupillary boundary
-  Collarette

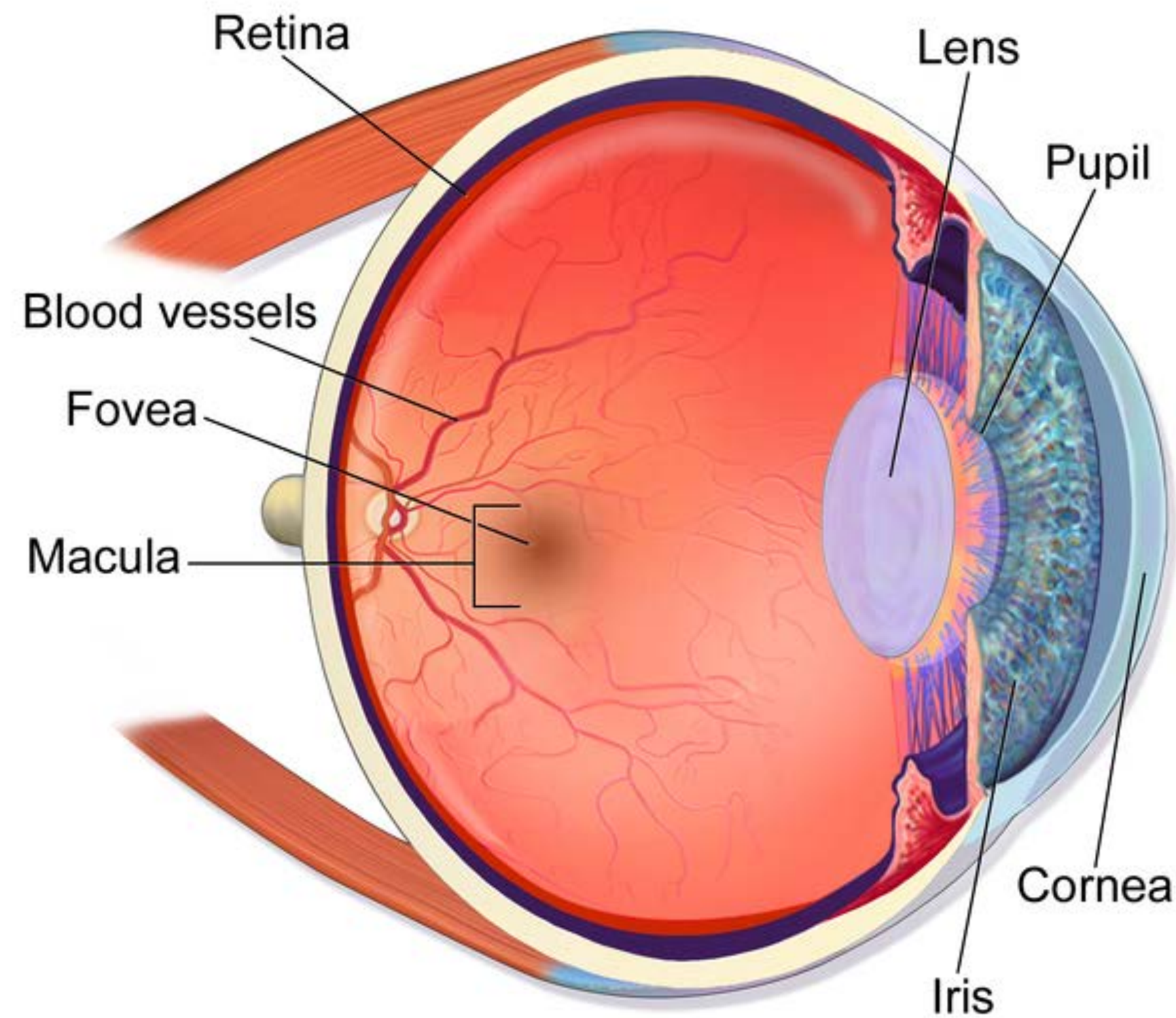
# Anatomy



-  Limbus boundary
-  Pupilary boundary
-  Collarette



# Anatomy

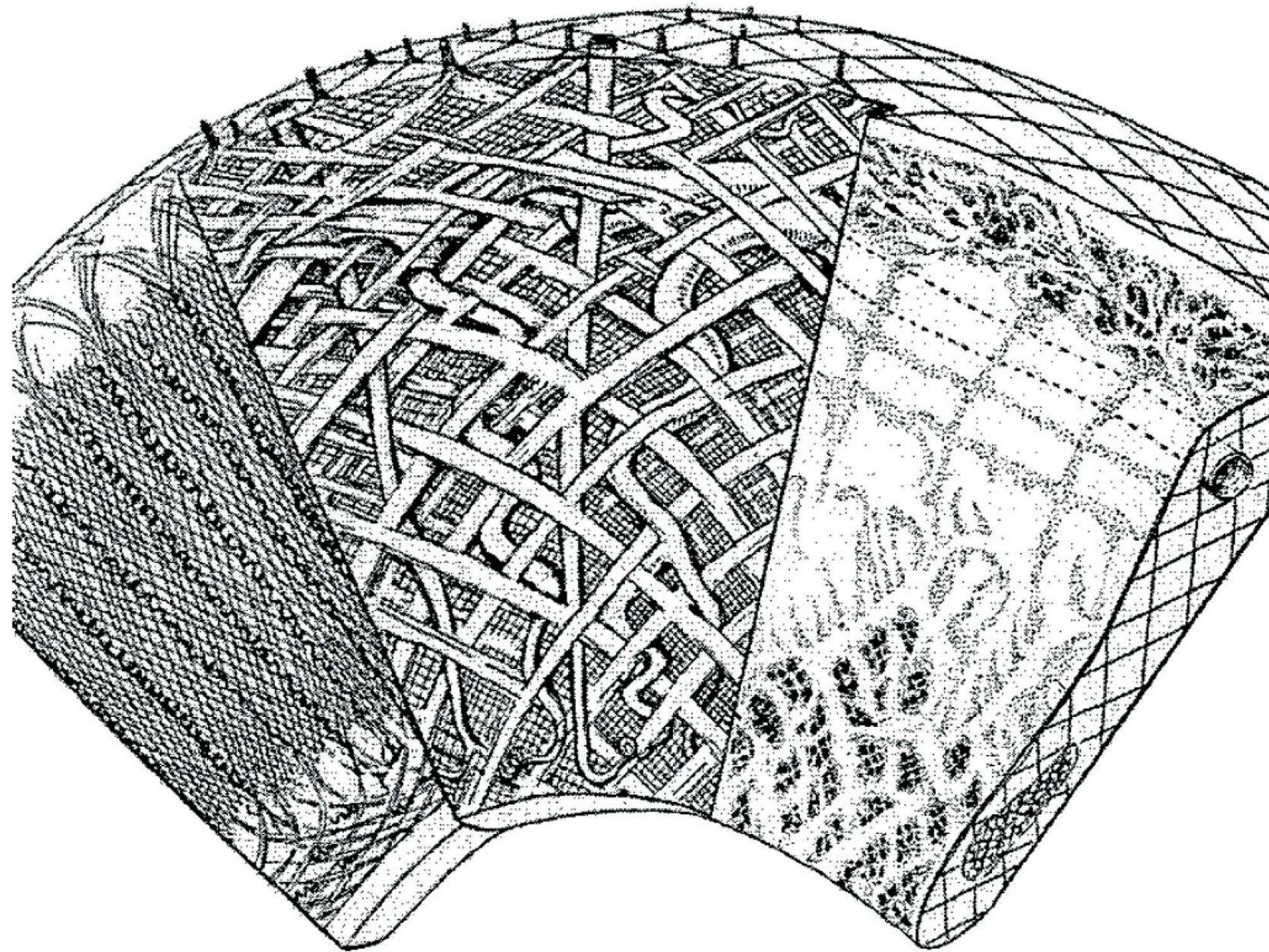


[commons.wikimedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org)

## Iris

Located behind the cornea and in front of the lens.

# Anatomy



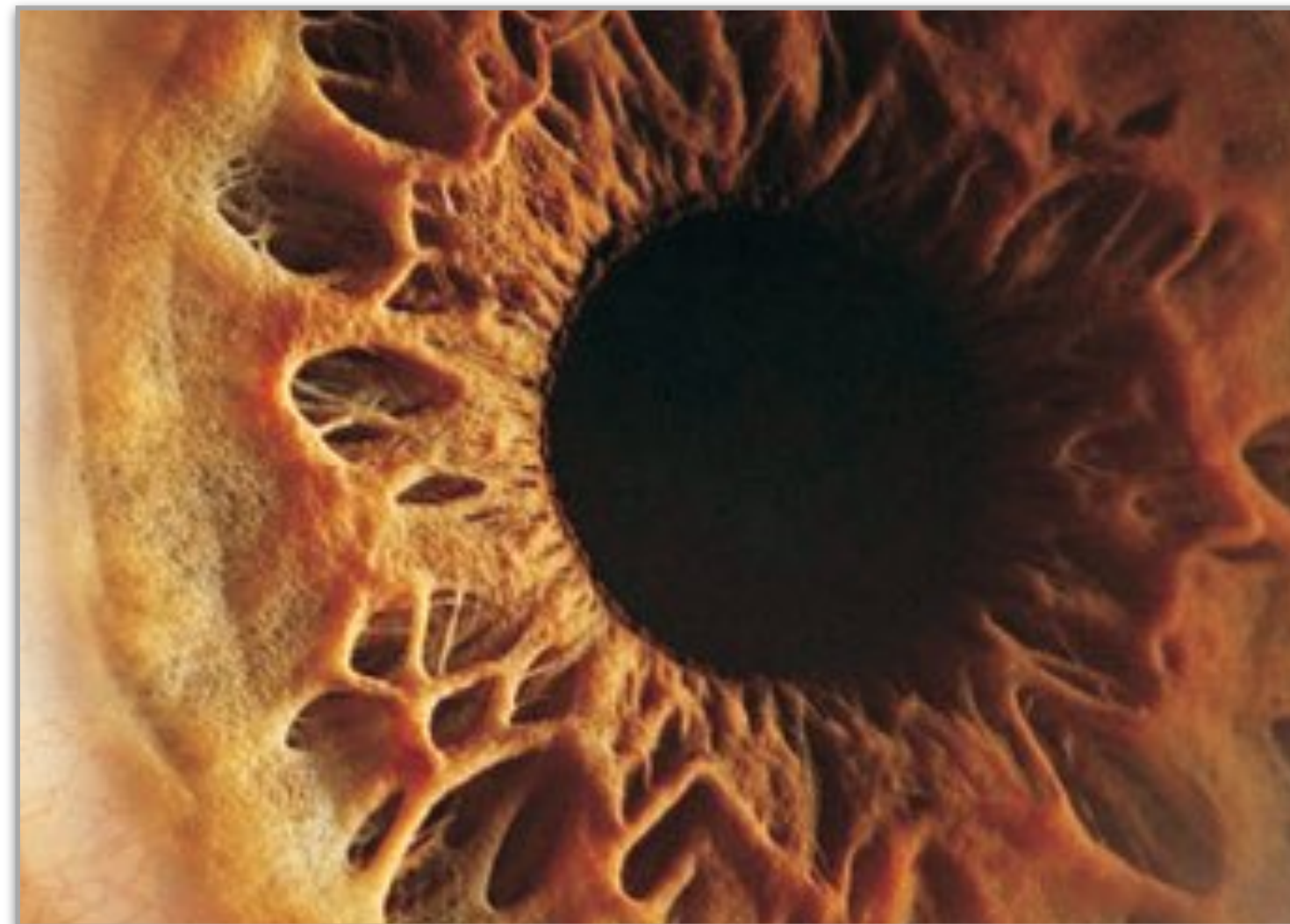
Hans Rohen  
*Der bau der regenbogenhaut beim  
menschen und einigen Saugern*  
Gegenbaur Morphology Journal, 1951

## Iris

Located behind the cornea and  
in front of the lens.

Complex mesh of muscle beams, blood  
vessels, nerves, and pigmented skin.

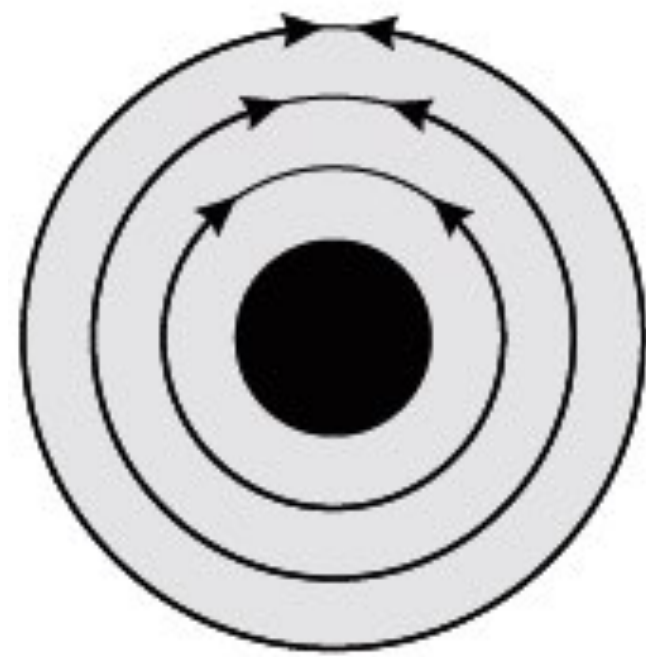
# Anatomy



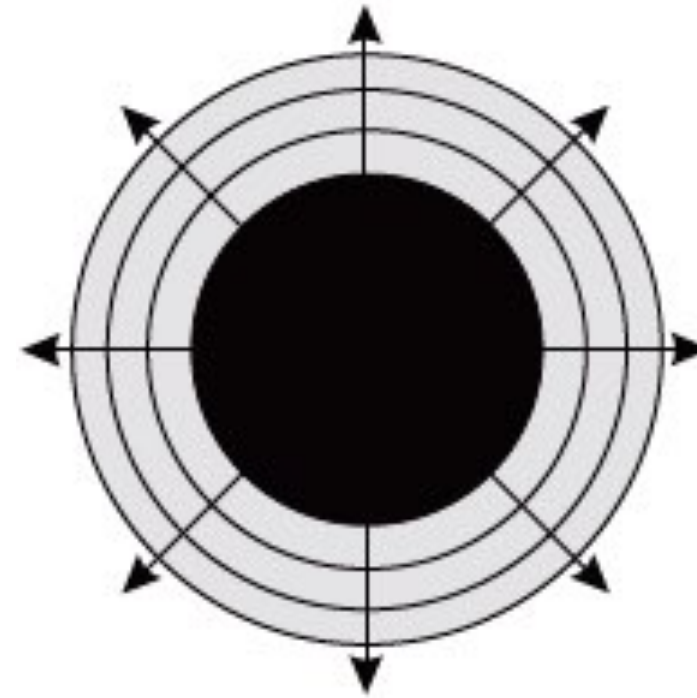
Suren Manvelyan

# Anatomy

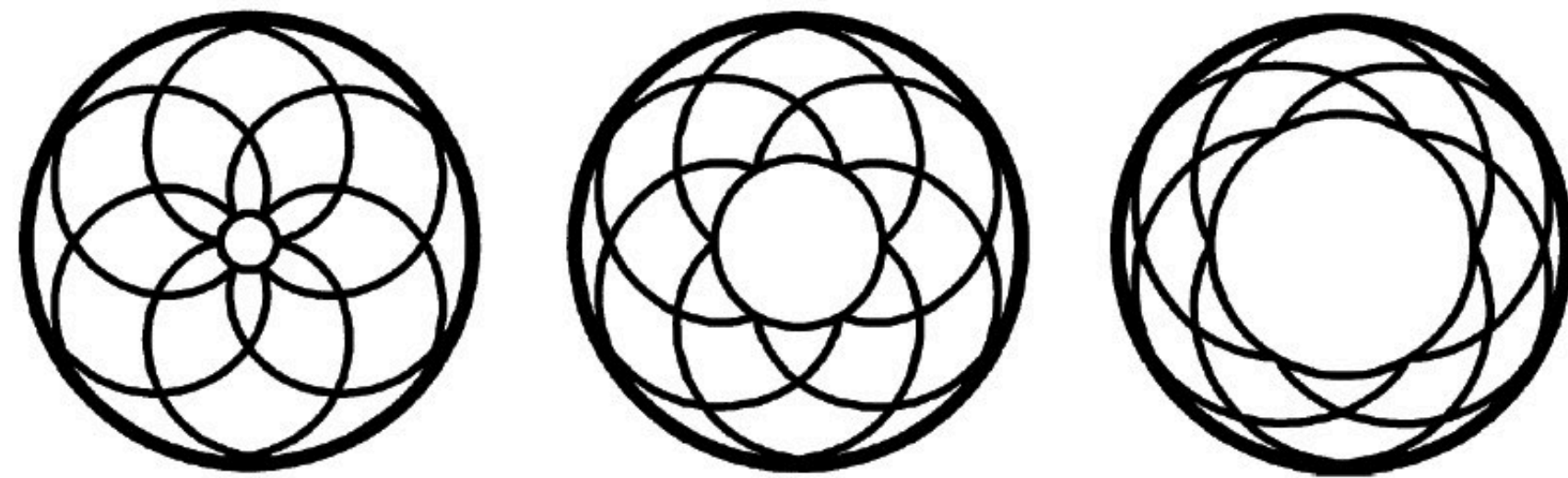
Adam Czajka



Sphincter Muscles



Dilator Muscles



Non-linear constrictions and dilations.

## Iris

Located behind the cornea and in front of the lens.

Complex mesh of muscle beams, blood vessels, nerves, and pigmented skin.

**Function:** regulate the amount of light entering the eye by dilating or contracting the pupil.

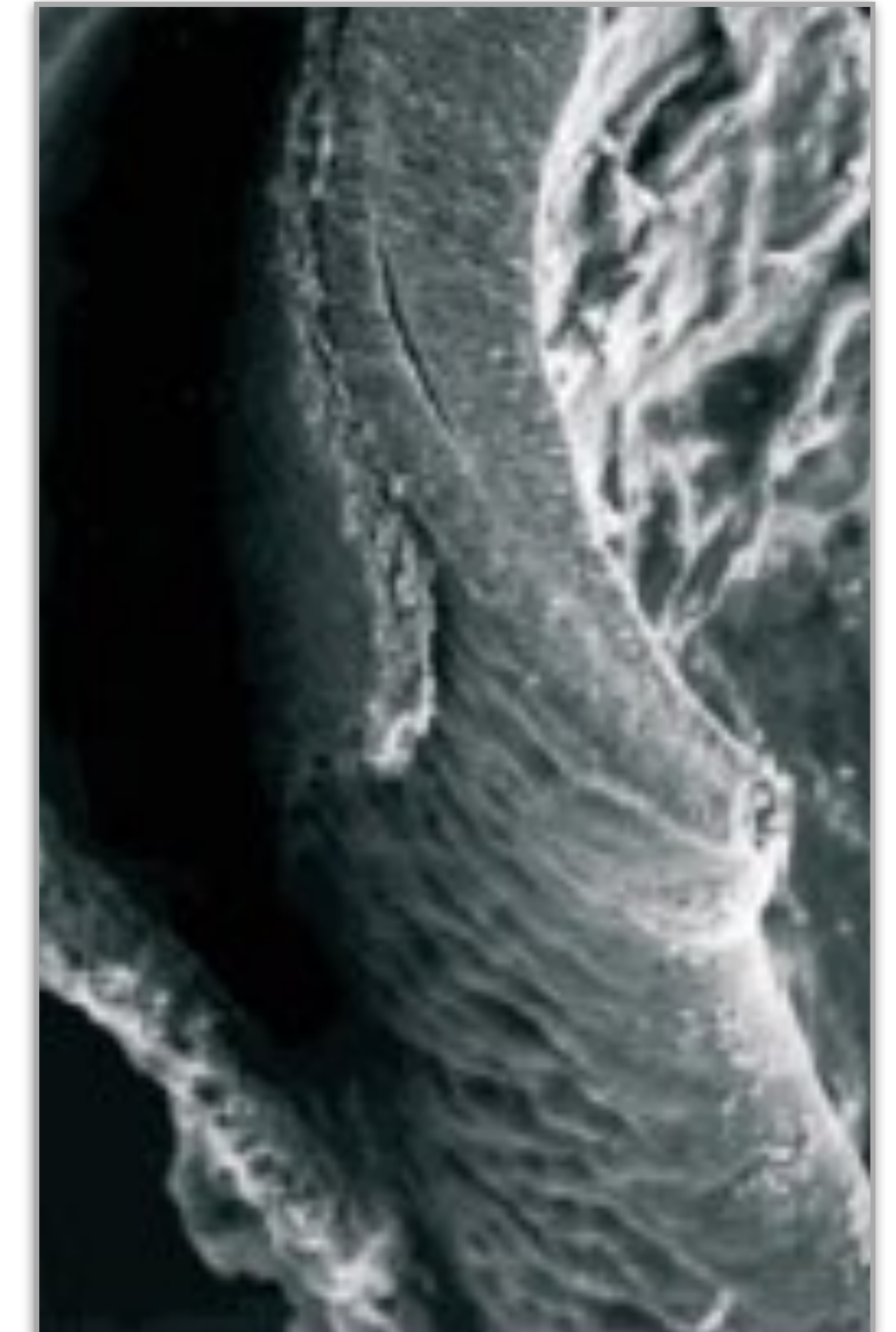
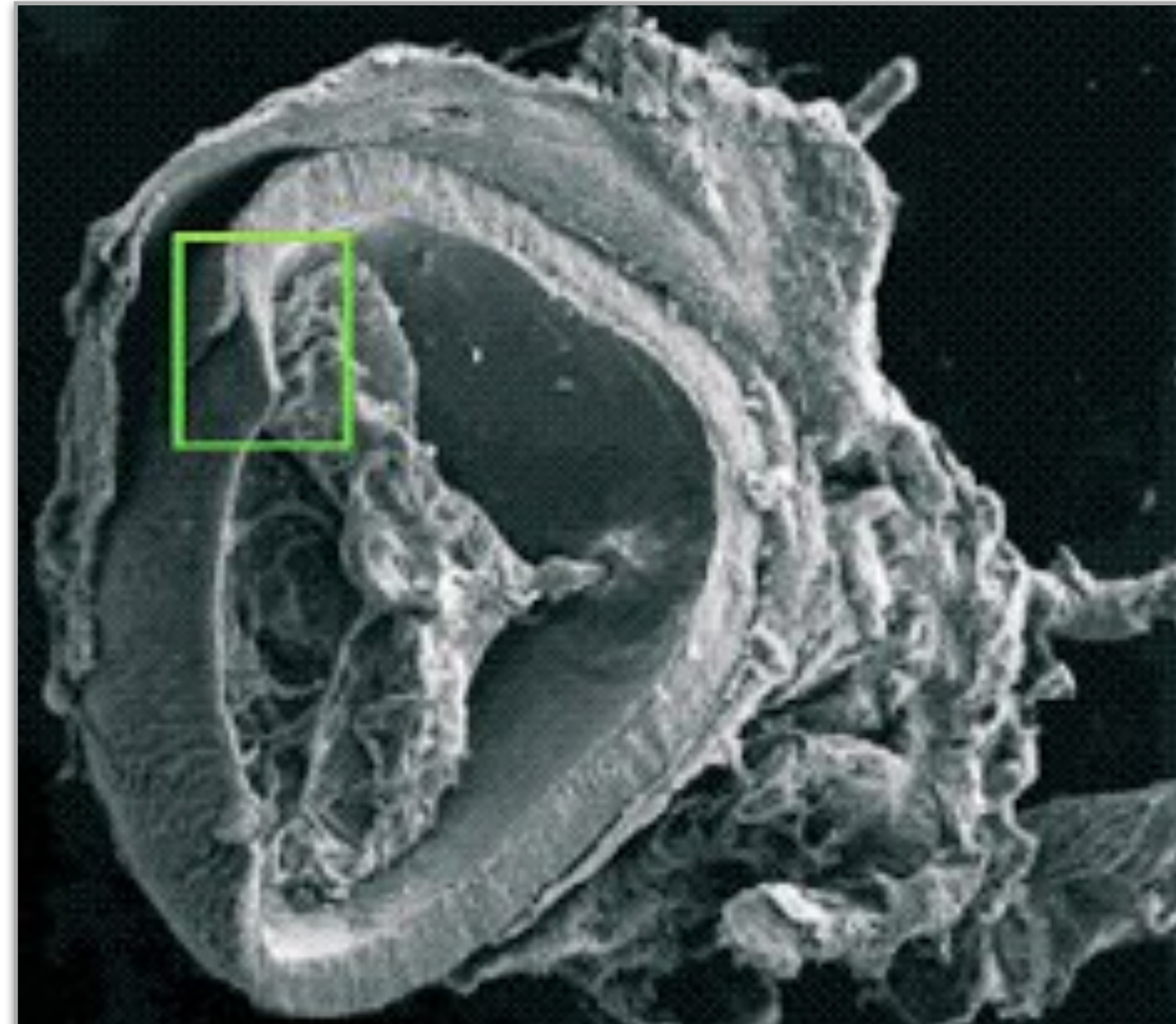
H. J. Wyatt  
A minimum wear-and-tear  
meshwork for the iris.  
Vision Research, 2000

# Genesis

## Epigenetic Trait

Development starts in the end of the 2nd month of gestation.

Fully developed by the 8th month of gestation.



Adam Czajka

# Genesis

J. Daugman  
*Evolving Methods in Iris Recognition*  
BTAS, 2012

## Epigenetic Trait

Different gestations will lead to different irises (except for color), even if DNA is the same.

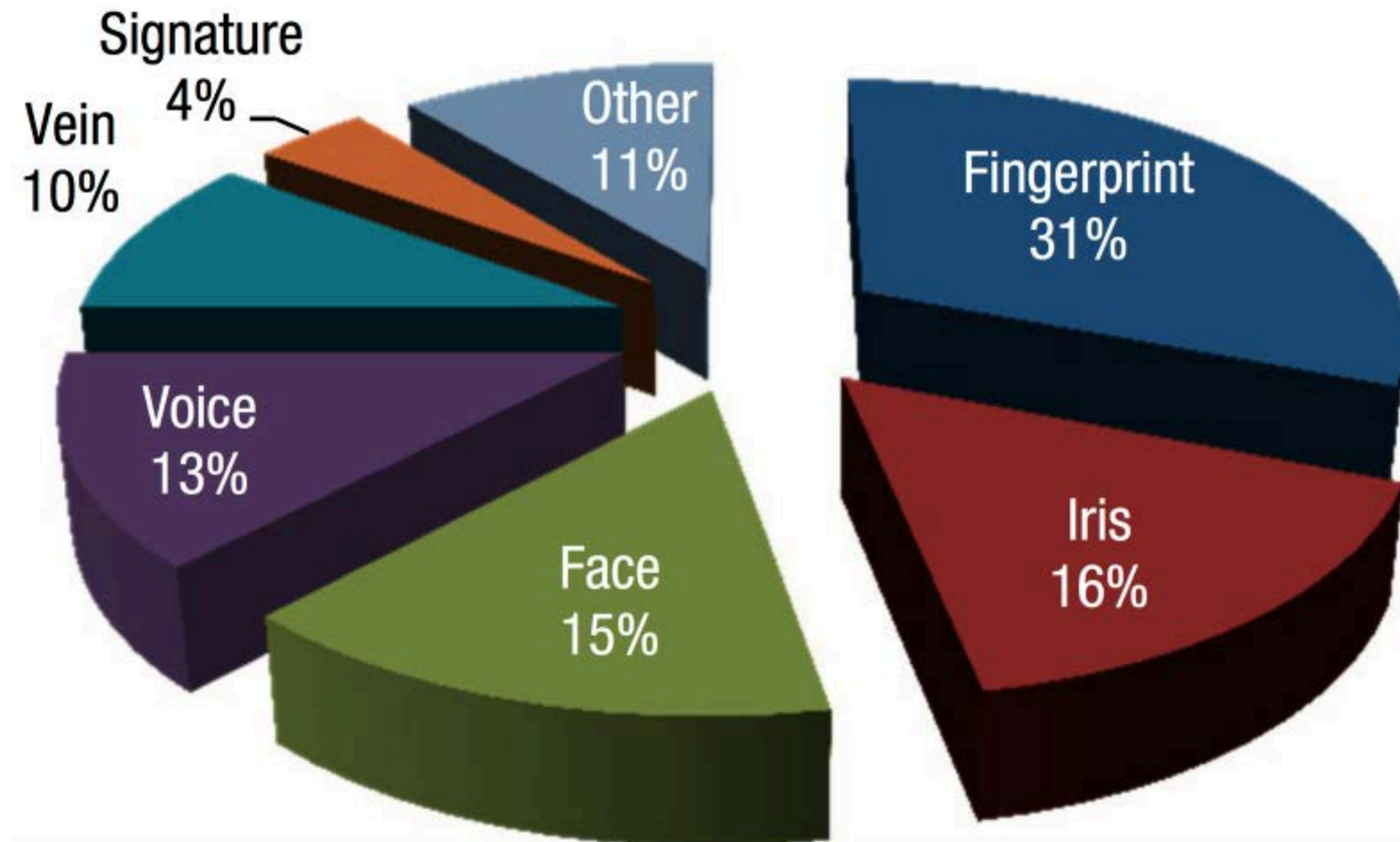
Right and left irises are different.

Identical twins have different irises.



# Why Irises?

## Market



Source: Mani and Nadeski, *Processing solutions for biometric systems*, Texas Instruments, 2015

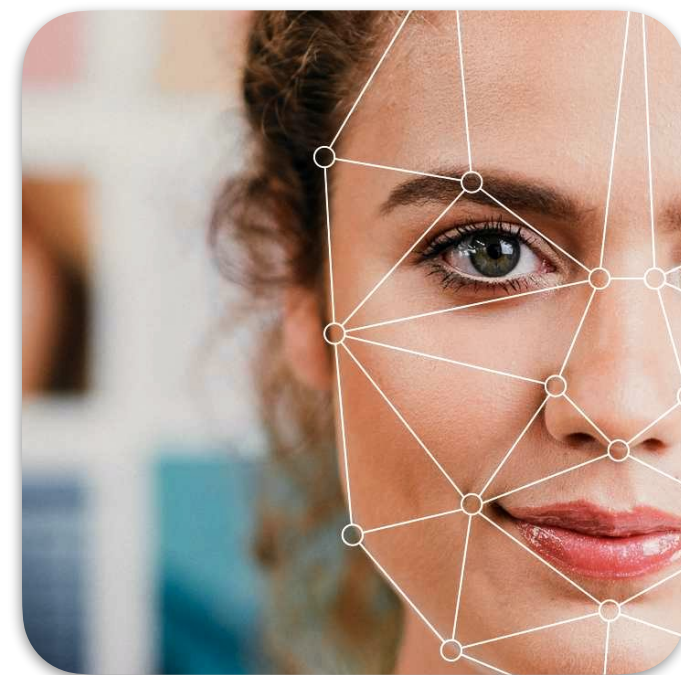
# Why Irises?

## Universality (1/8)

Does everybody have the trait?



Probably

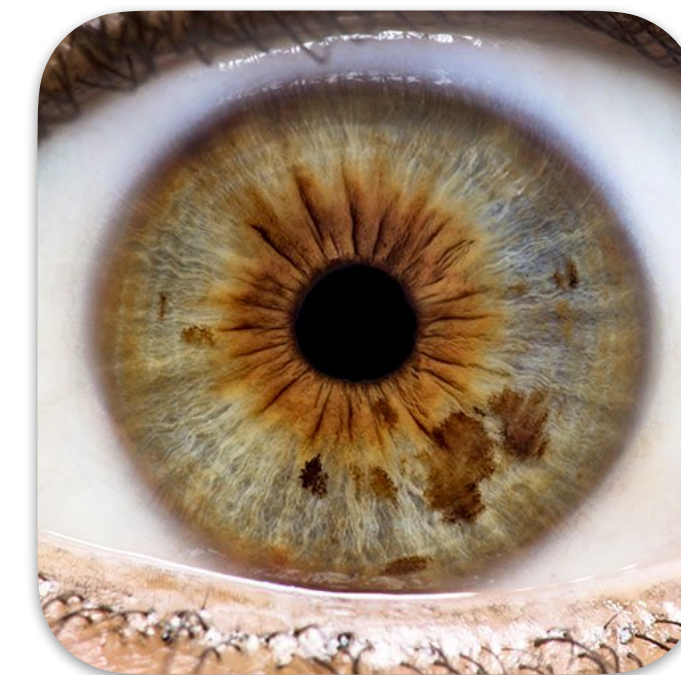


better than

v



v



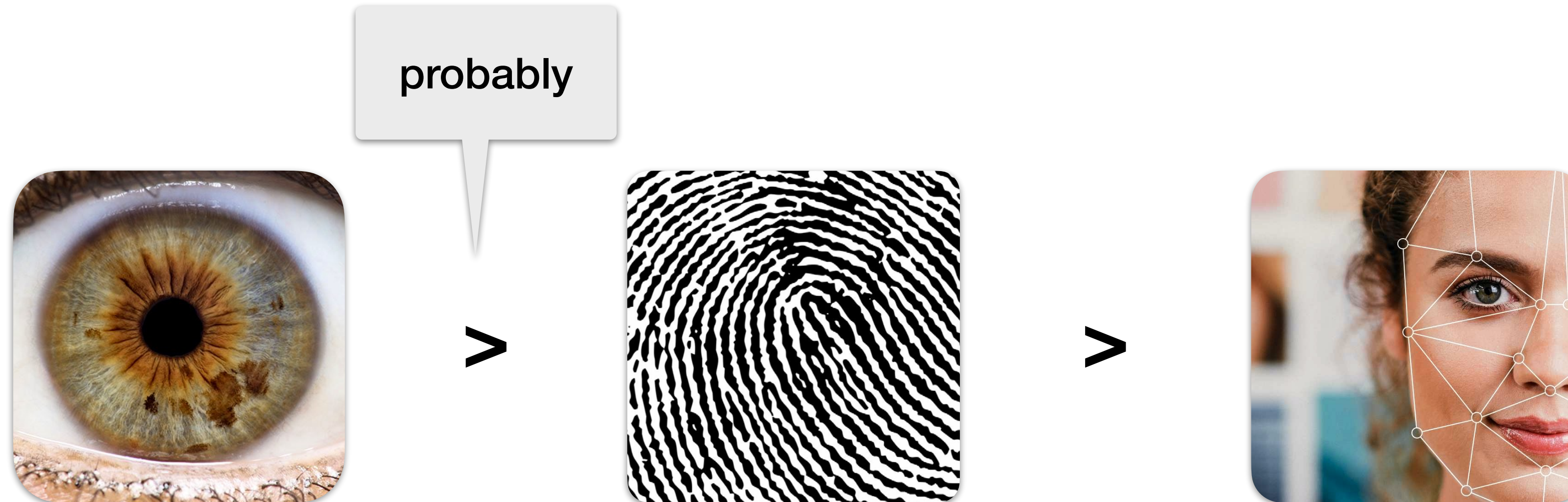
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# Why Irises?

## Uniqueness (2/8)

How likely two or more individuals will present the same trait?



# Why Irises?

## Uniqueness (2/8)

How likely two or more individuals will present the same trait?

### E.g., identical twins

Same faces.

Four different irises.

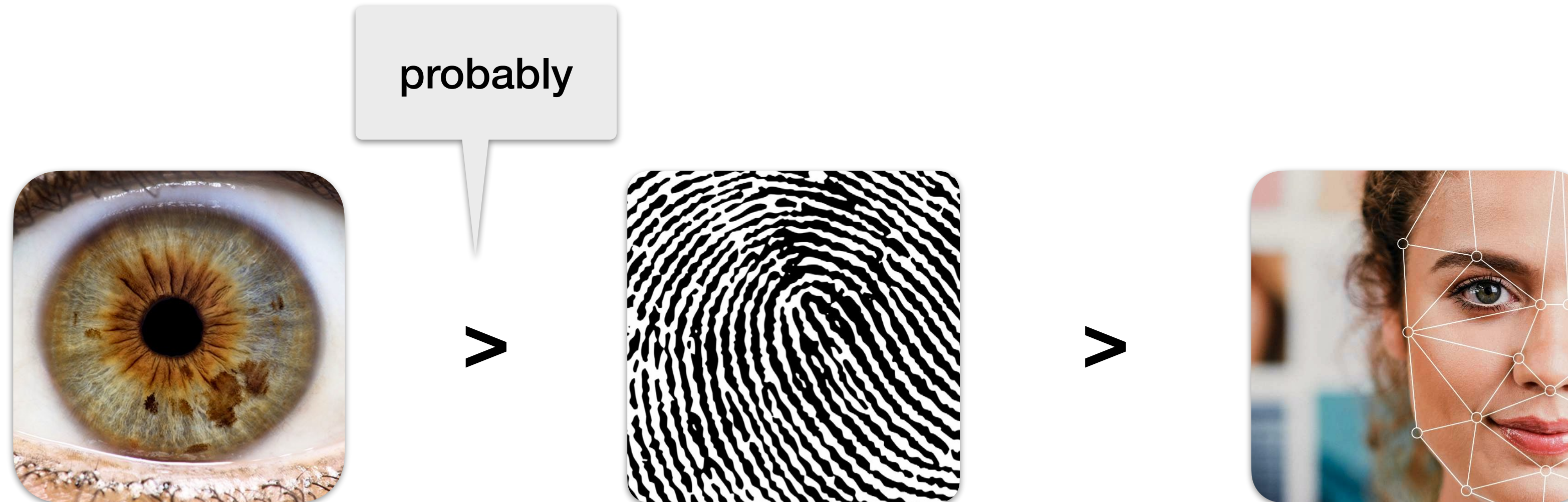


Source: John Daugman  
Lecture Notes, 2018

# Why Irises?

## Permanence (3/8)

How easily does the trait change?



# Why Irises?



## Permanence (3/8)

How easily does the trait change?

## Needed Research

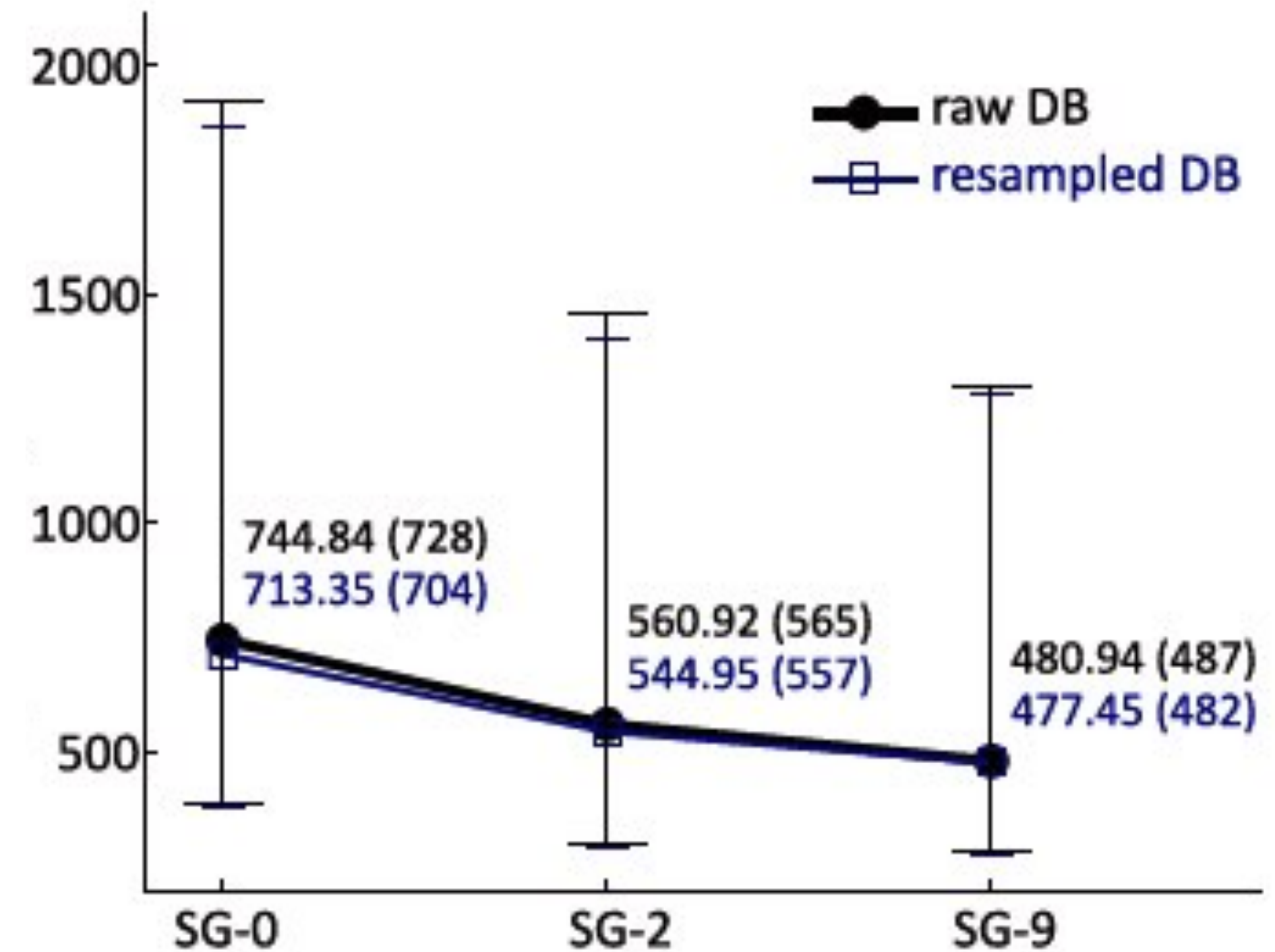
There seems to be a degradation of True Match Rate (TMR) as a function of time.

A. Czajka

*Influence of Iris Template Aging on*

*Recognition Reliability*

Springer CCIS, 2014



# Why Irises?

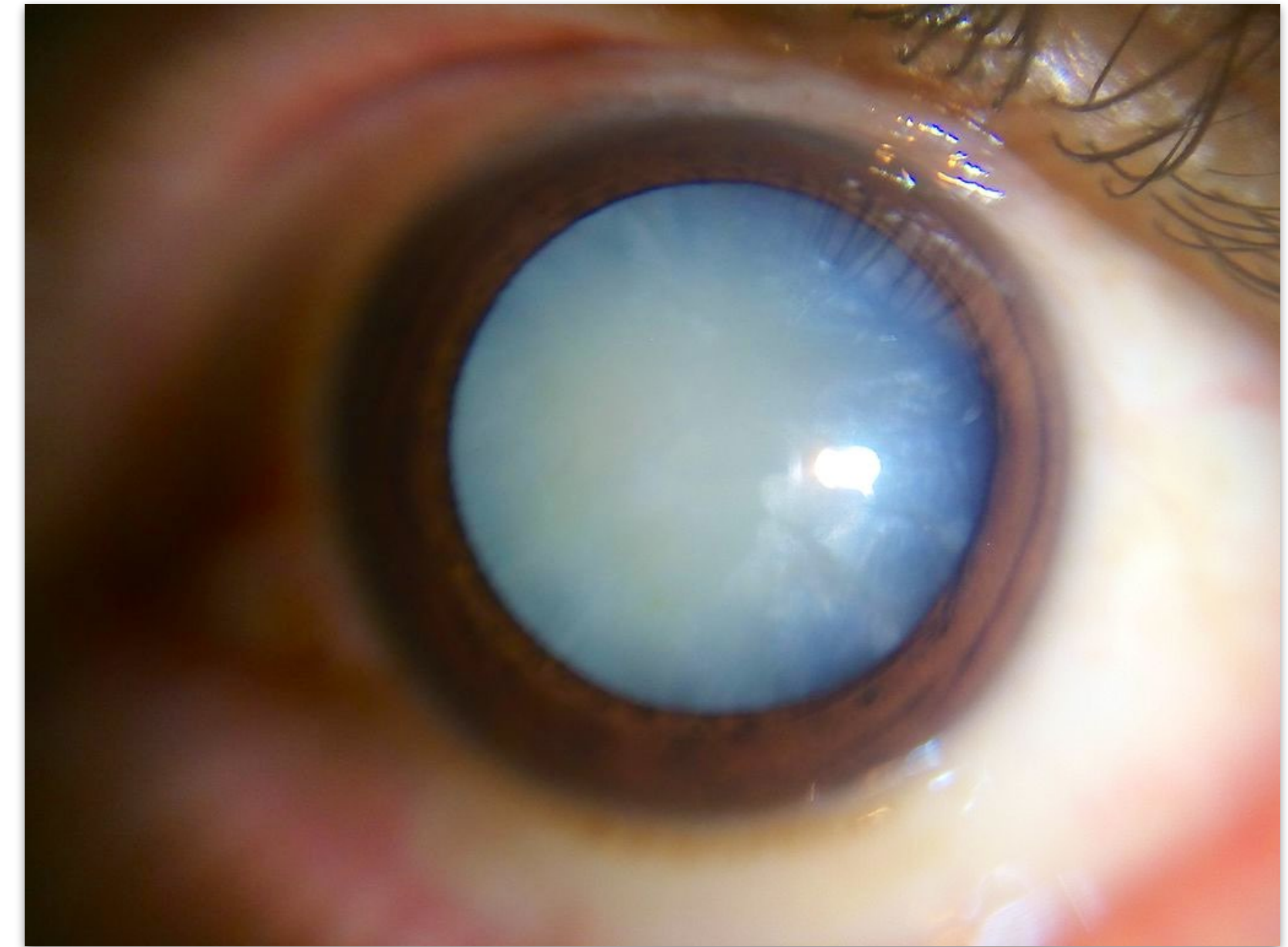
## **Permanence (3/8)**

How easily does the trait change?

## **Traumas and Diseases**

Some traumas and diseases might degrade/change the iris.

[commons.wikimedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org)

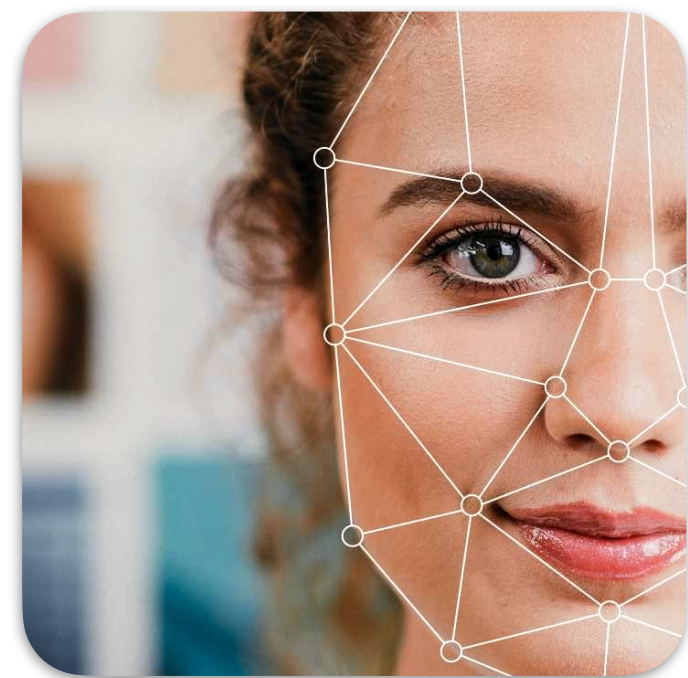


E.g., cataracts.

# Why Irises?

## Measurability (4/8)

How easy is it to acquire and digitize the trait?



>



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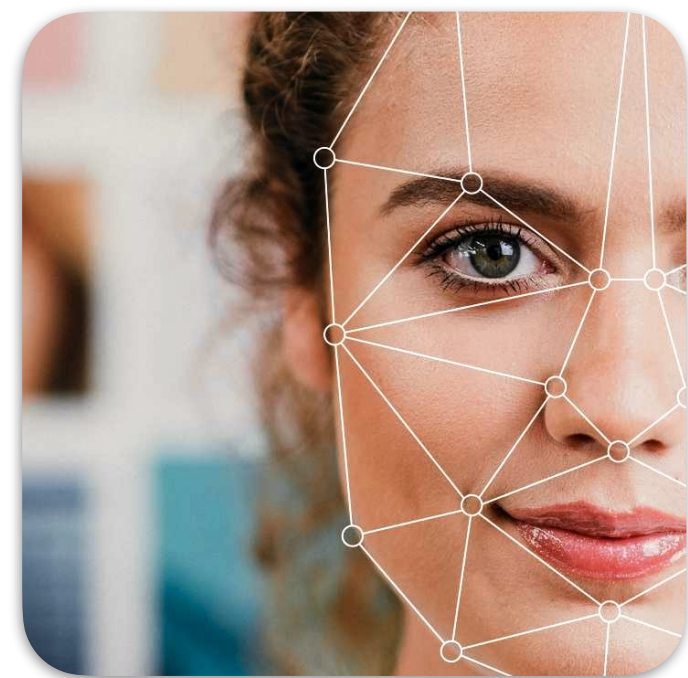


Not there yet.

# Why Irises?

## Acceptability (5/8)

Will individuals collaborate during data collection?



v



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# Why Irises?

## Acceptability (5/8)

Will individuals collaborate during data collection?

## Privacy Concerns

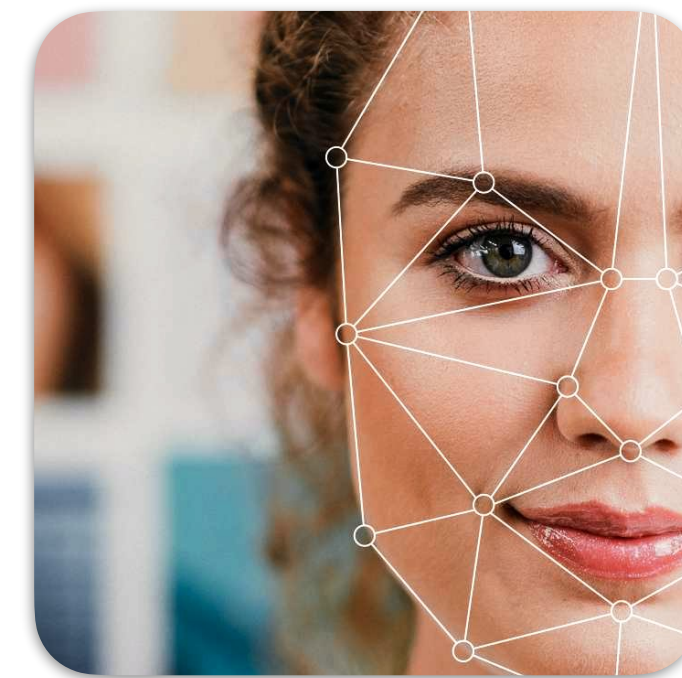


Whose fingerprint is this?



Whose iris is this?

>



Whose face is this?



# Why Irises?

## Circumvention (6/8)

How hard can the trait be forged or imitated?



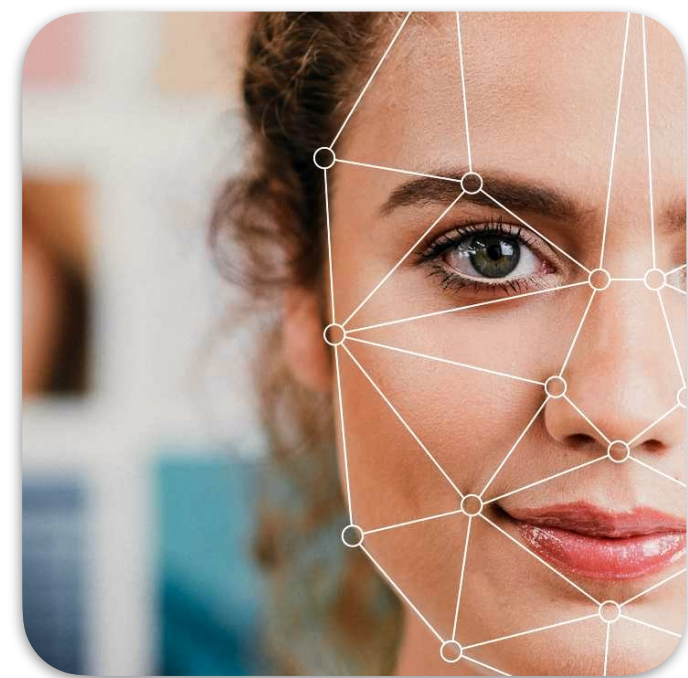
Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar  
*Introduction to Biometrics*  
Springer Books, 2011



# Why Irises?

## Circumvention (6/8)

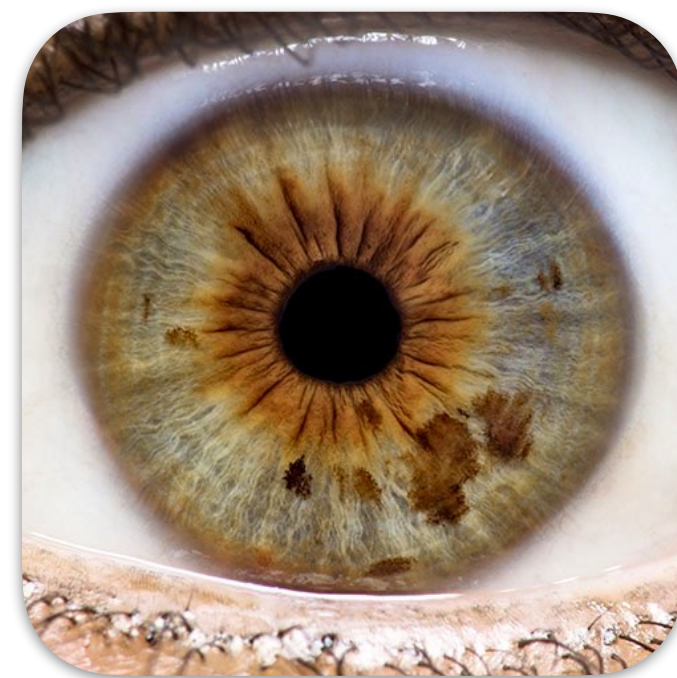
How hard can the trait be forged or imitated?



V



?

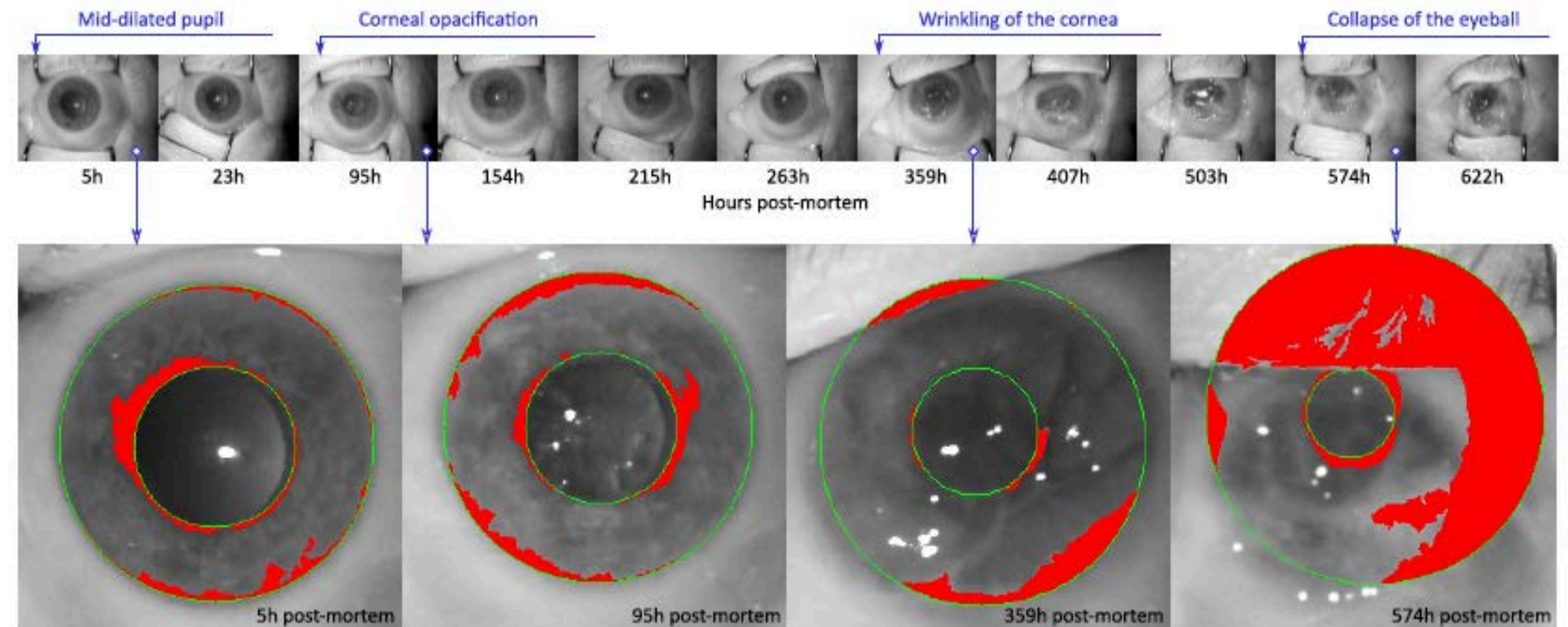


Egad, would it work?

# Why Irises?

## Circumvention (6/8)

Irises can be used in identification soon after death.



Trokielewicz, Czajka,  
and Maciejewicz  
*Iris Recognition After Death*  
IEEE TIFS, 2019

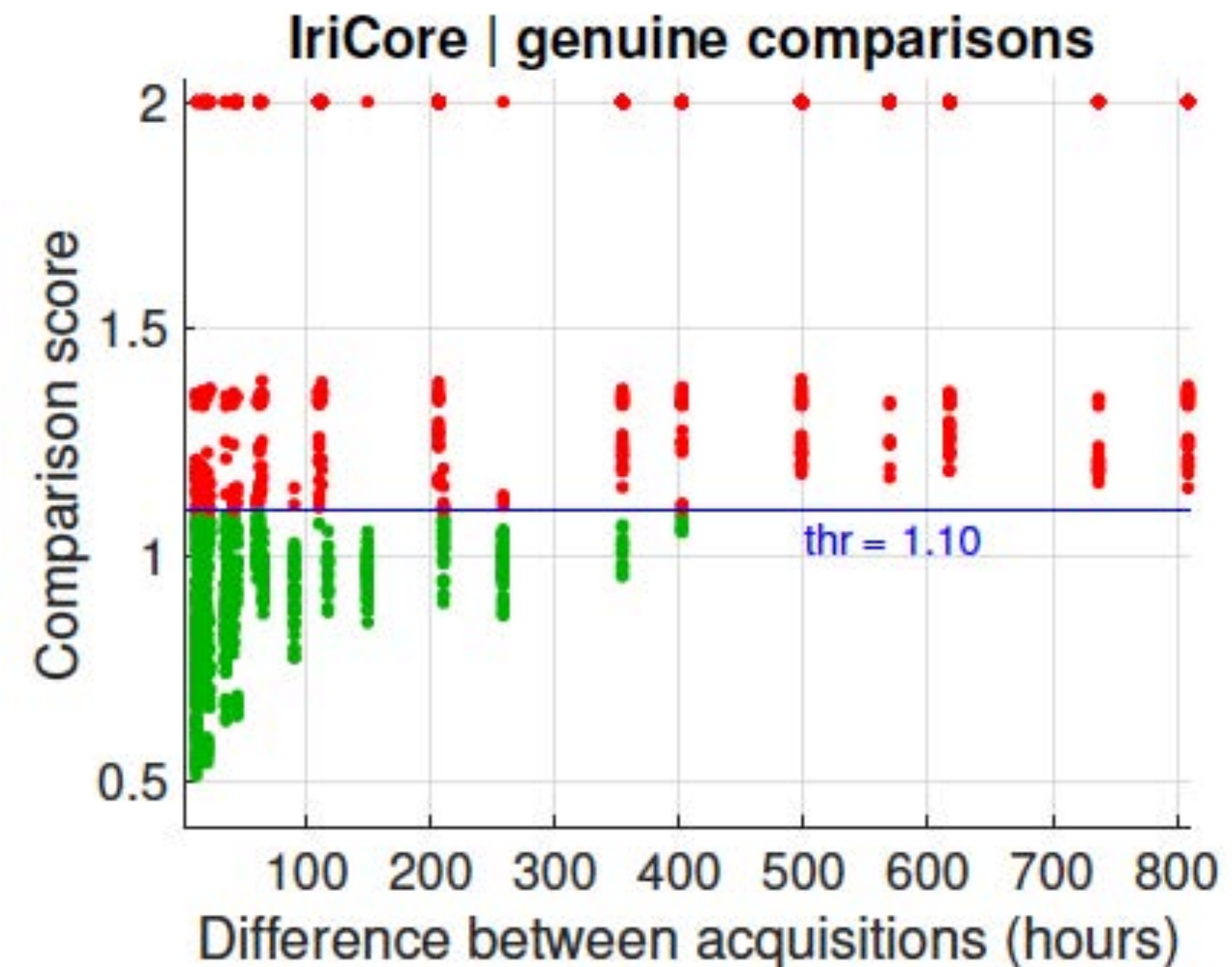
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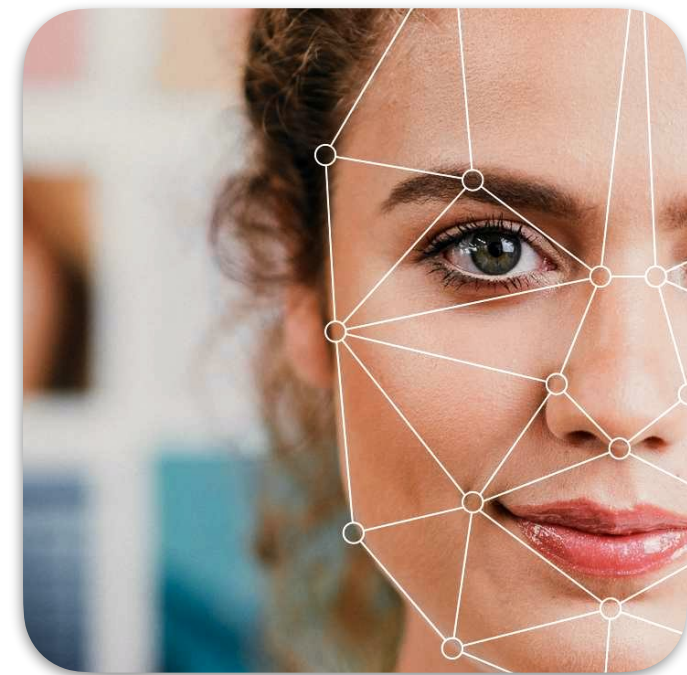
If body is kept in a mortuary,  
iris recognition is successful even  
17 days after death!



# Why Irises?

## Performance (7/8)

How good is the trait quantitatively according to objective metrics?



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# Why Irises?

## Performance (7/8)

How good is the trait quantitatively according to objective metrics?



J. Daugman, 2006

*Probing the Uniqueness and Randomness of IrisCodes*

IEEE Proceedings, vol. 94, no. 11



200 billion  
comparisons

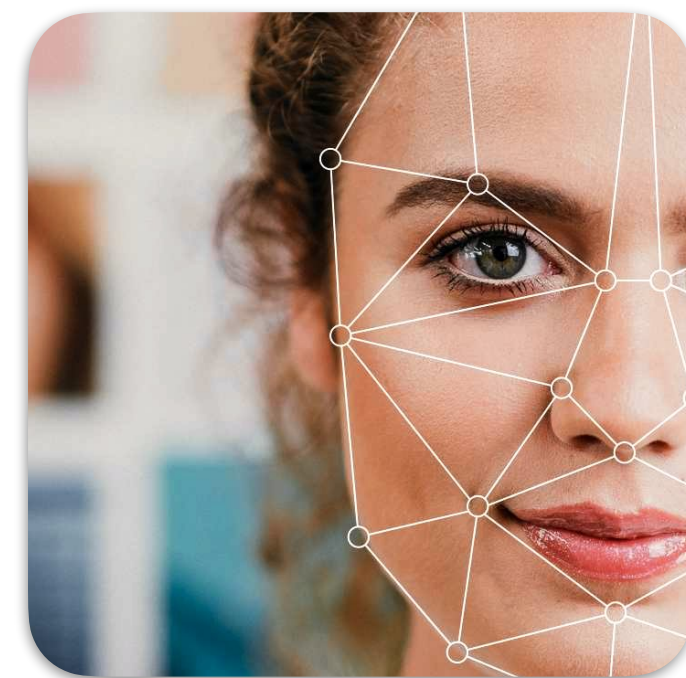


Nearly perfect  
match rates

# Why Irises?

## Explainability (8/8)

How easy is it for the everyman to understand the trait comparison?



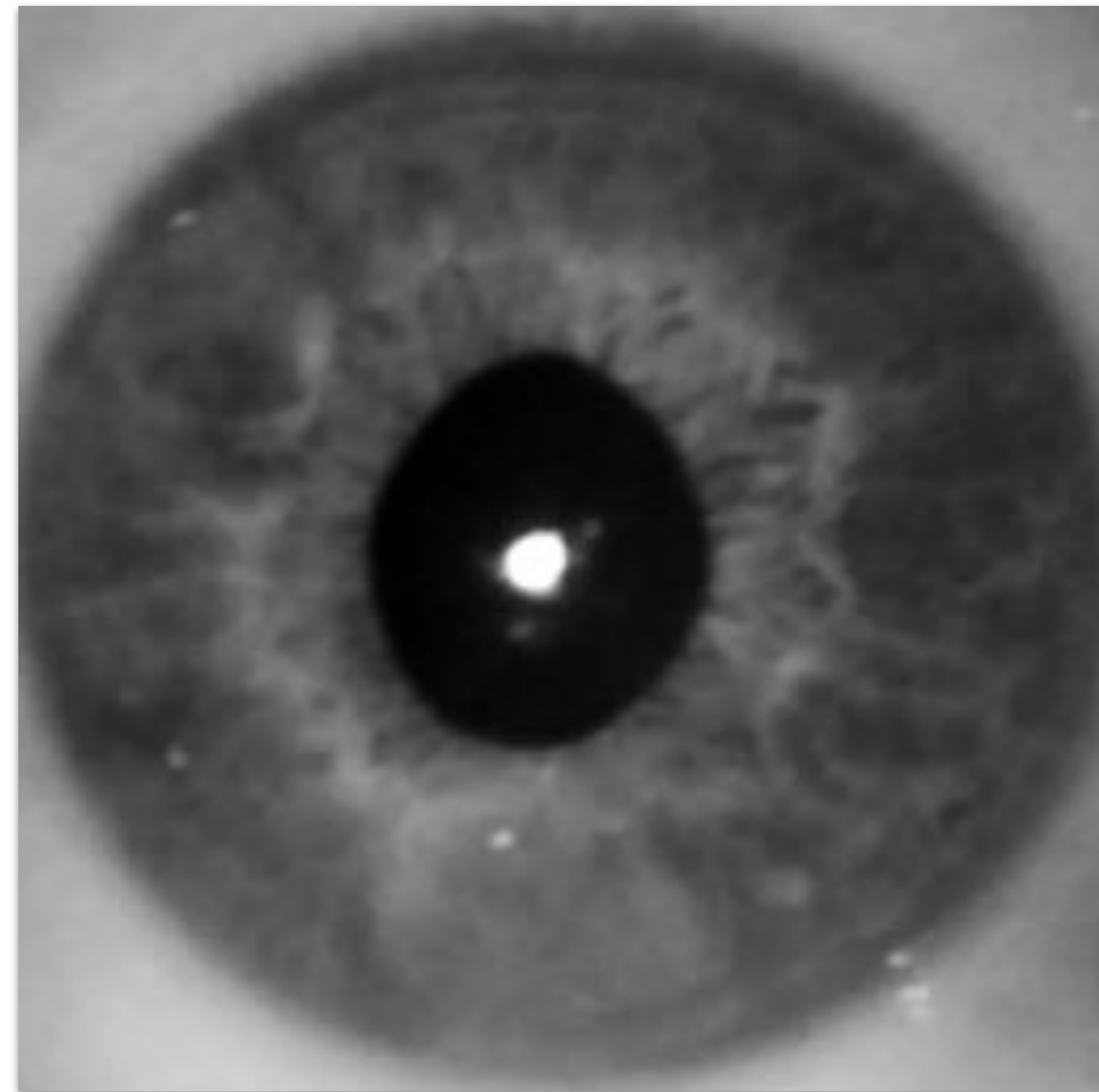
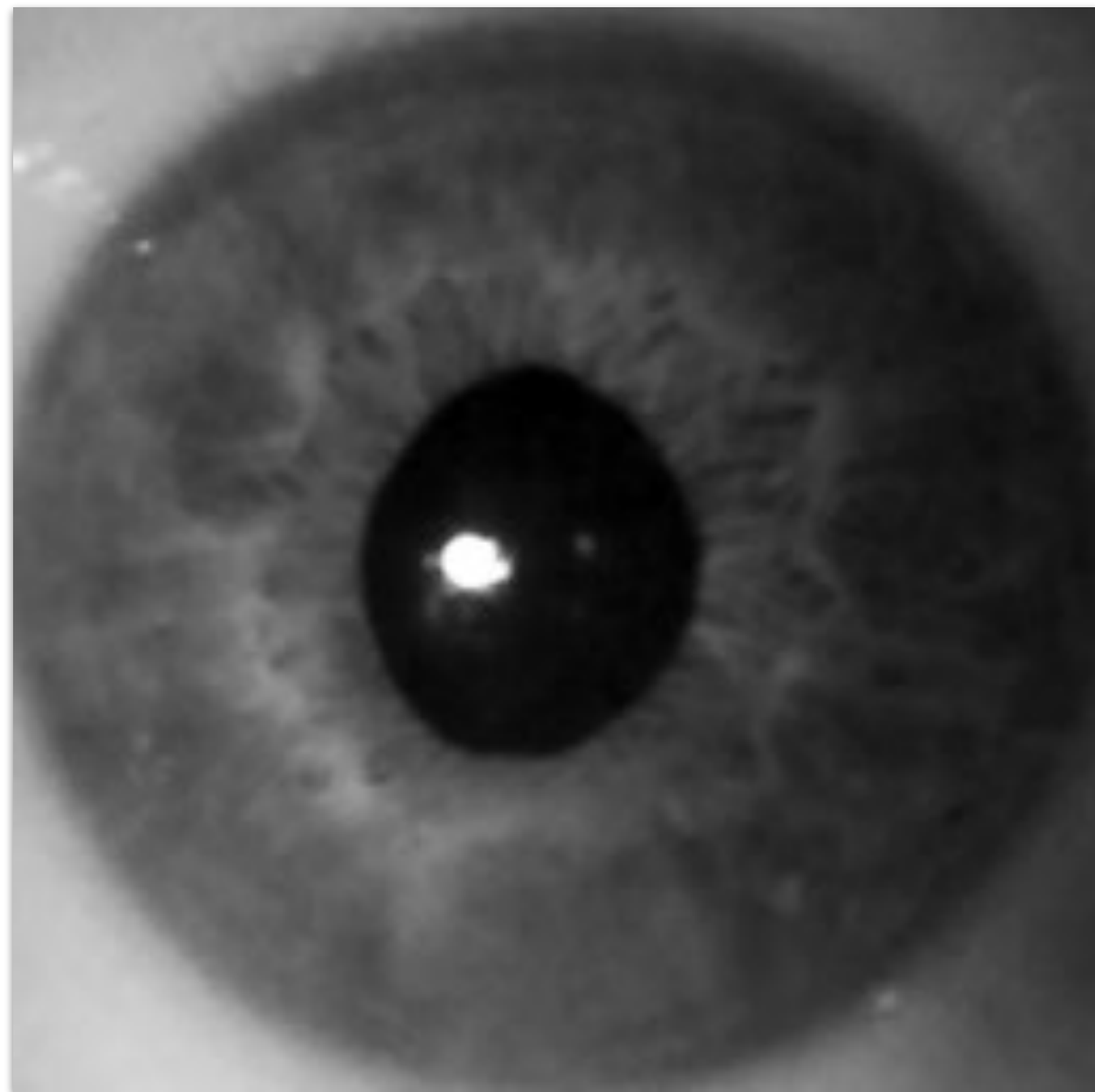
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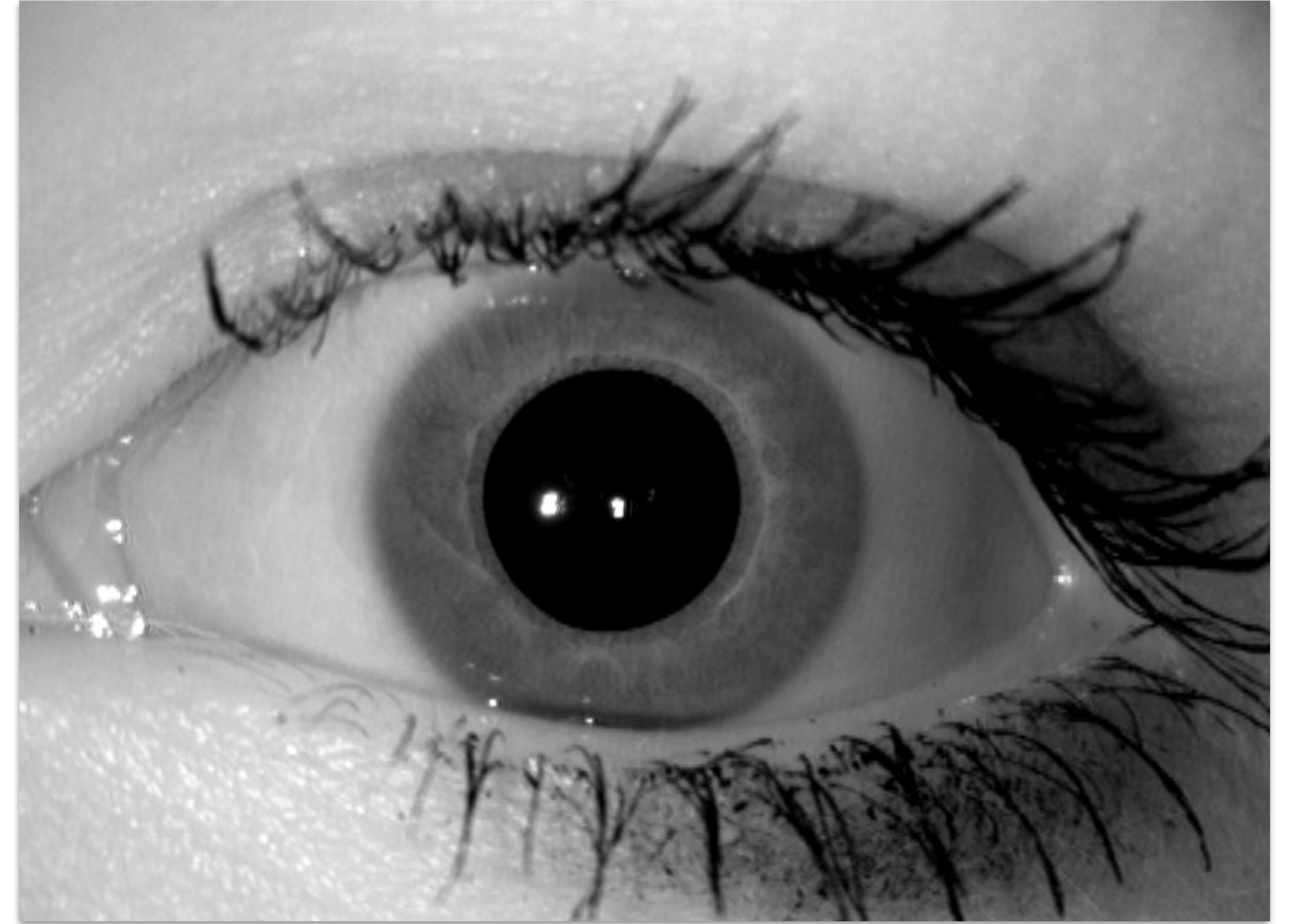
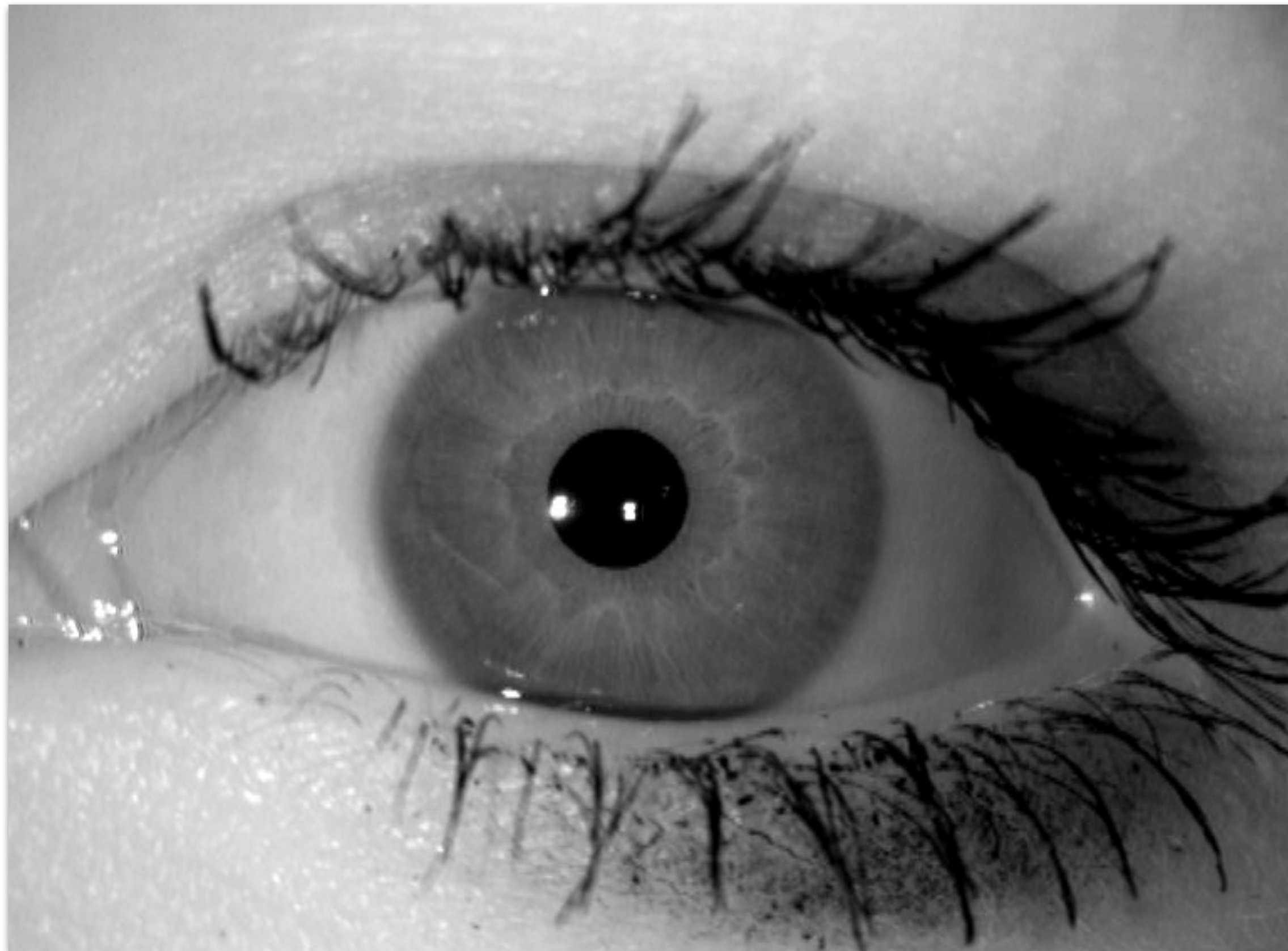


# Same Person?



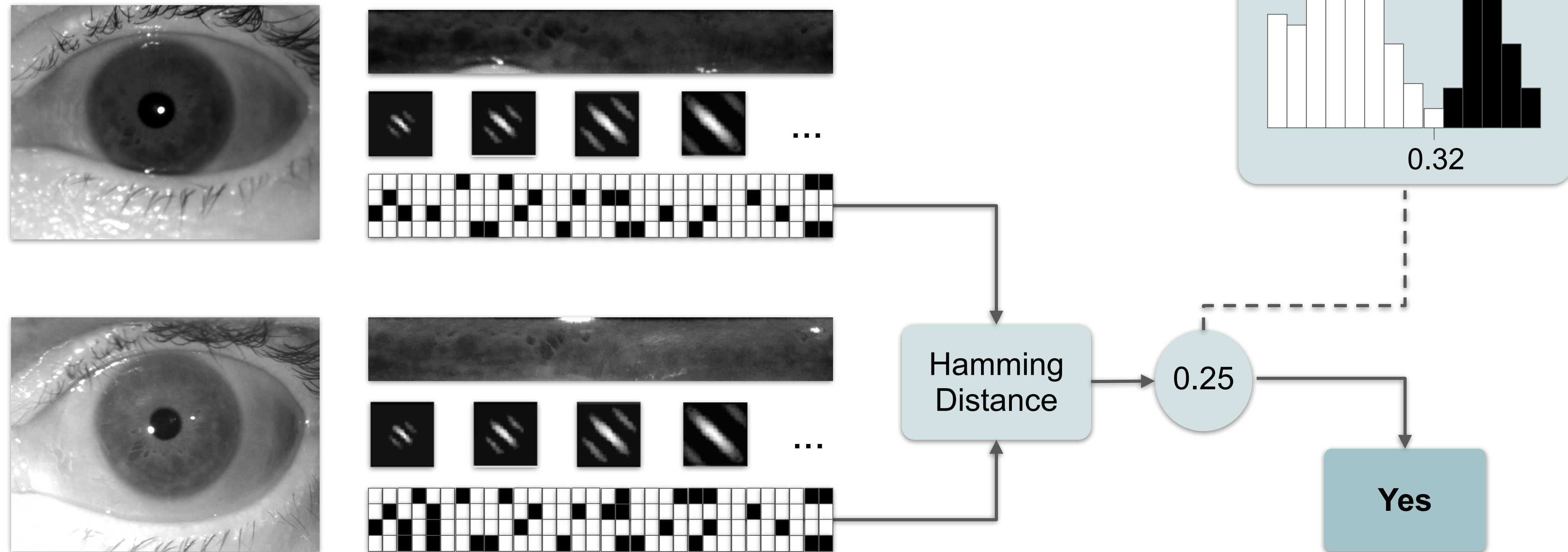


# Same Person?

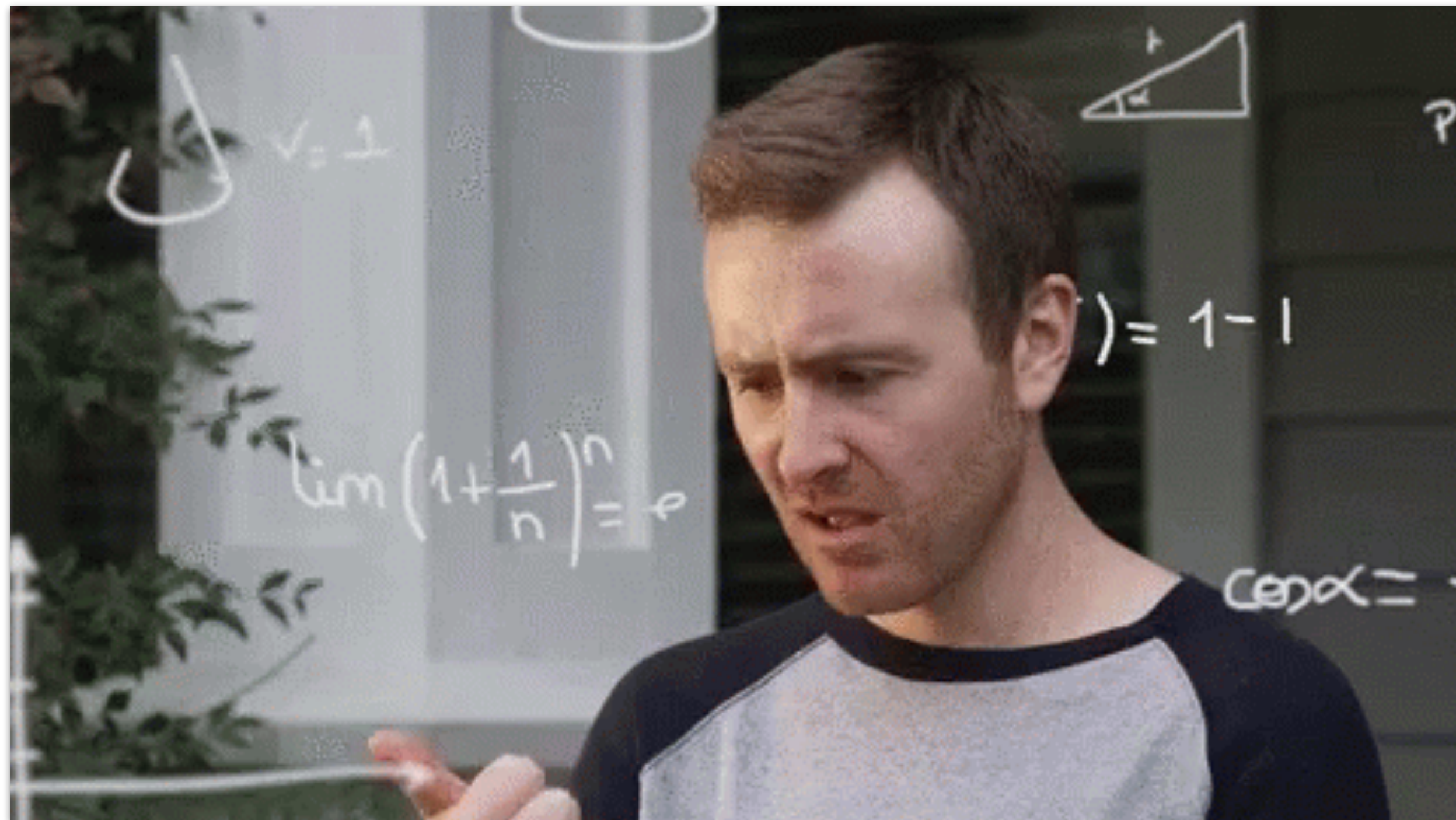


# Iris Recognition

## In a Nutshell



# Easy, right?



# Explainable Iris Recognition



How can we make it meaningful to the everyman?

# Explainable Iris Recognition



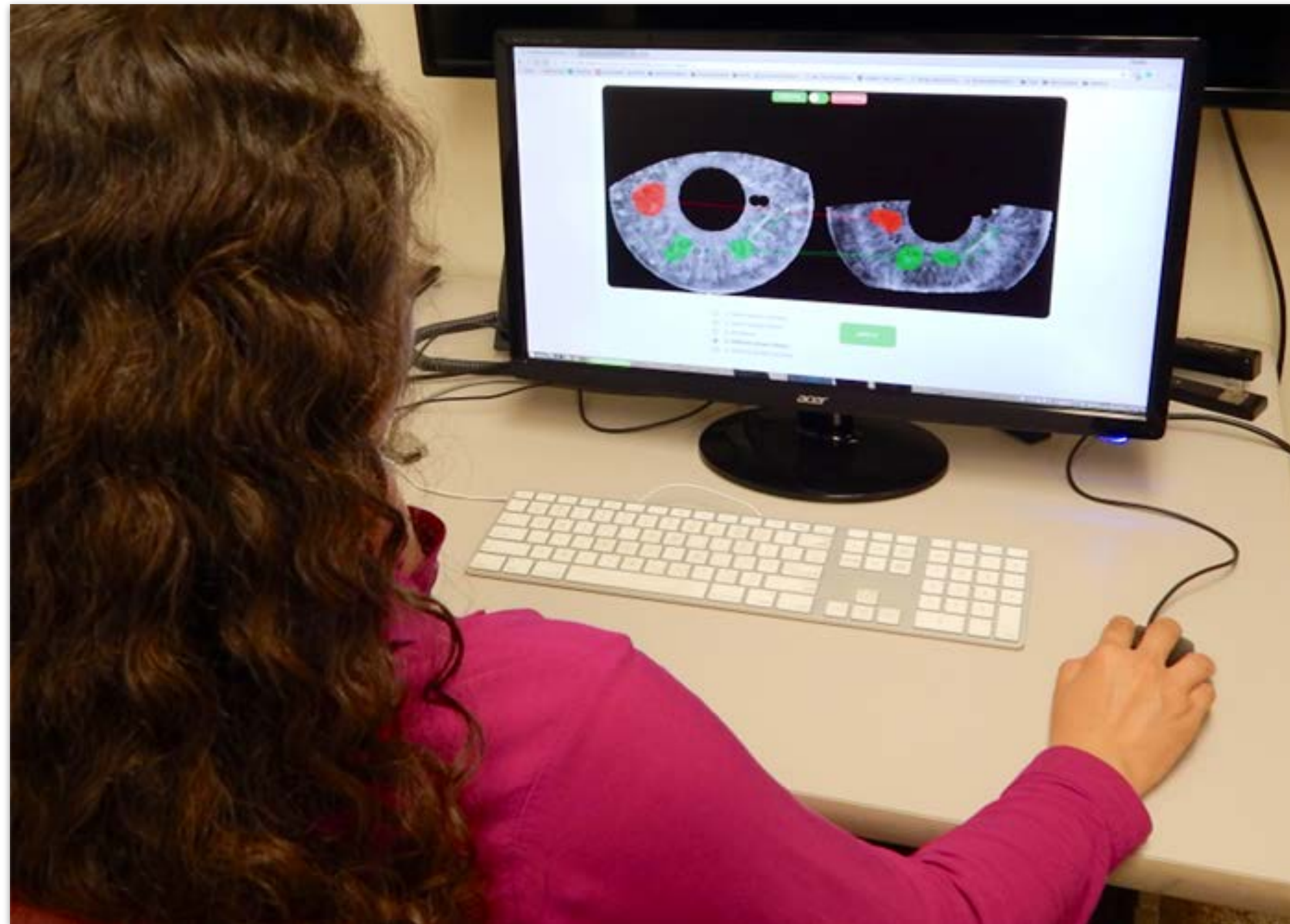
People have the right to obtain **an explanation of decisions** made about them by algorithms.

# Explainable Iris Recognition



How to convince people who do not possess image processing expertise?

# Explainable Iris Recognition



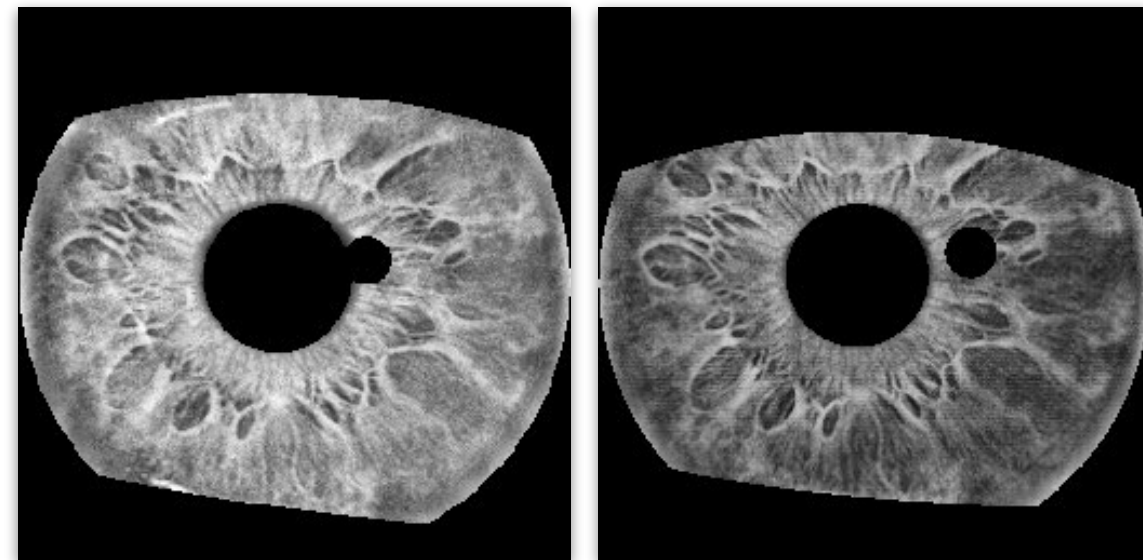
How should we start?

Ask a human:

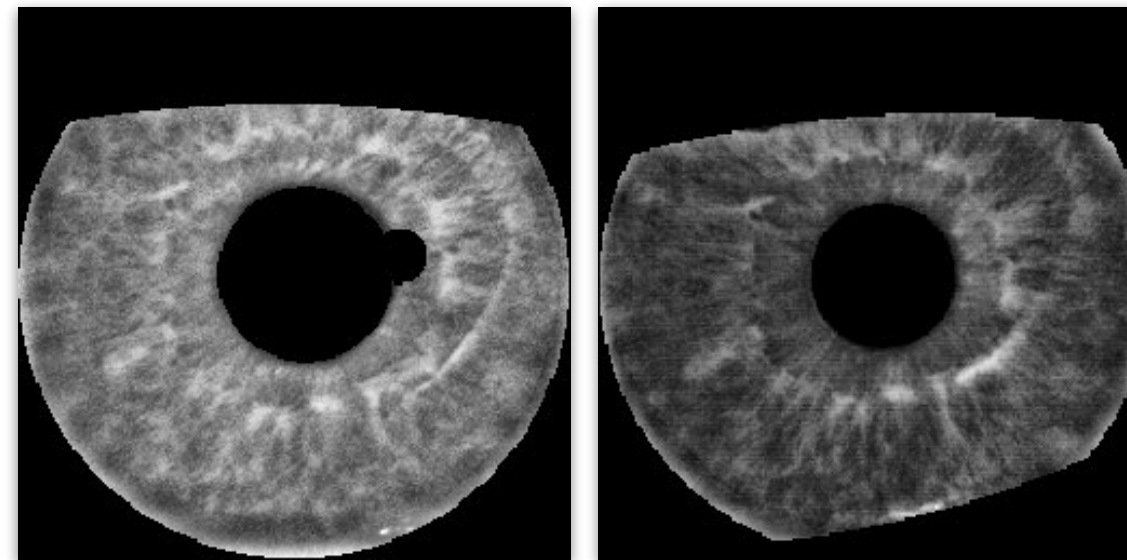
**How do people perform  
iris recognition?**

# Human Experiments

## Dataset



Easy for an automated solution

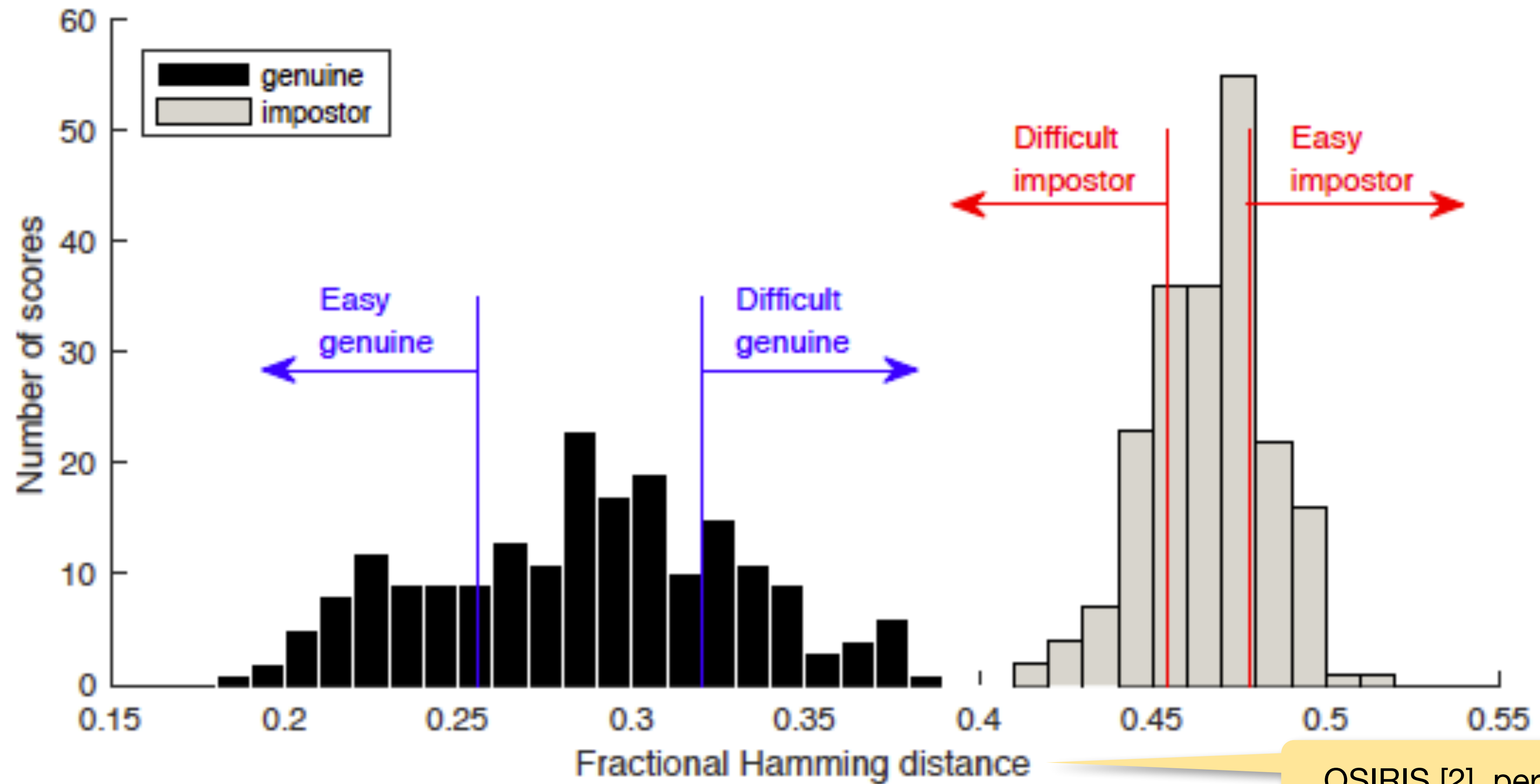


Hard for an automated solution

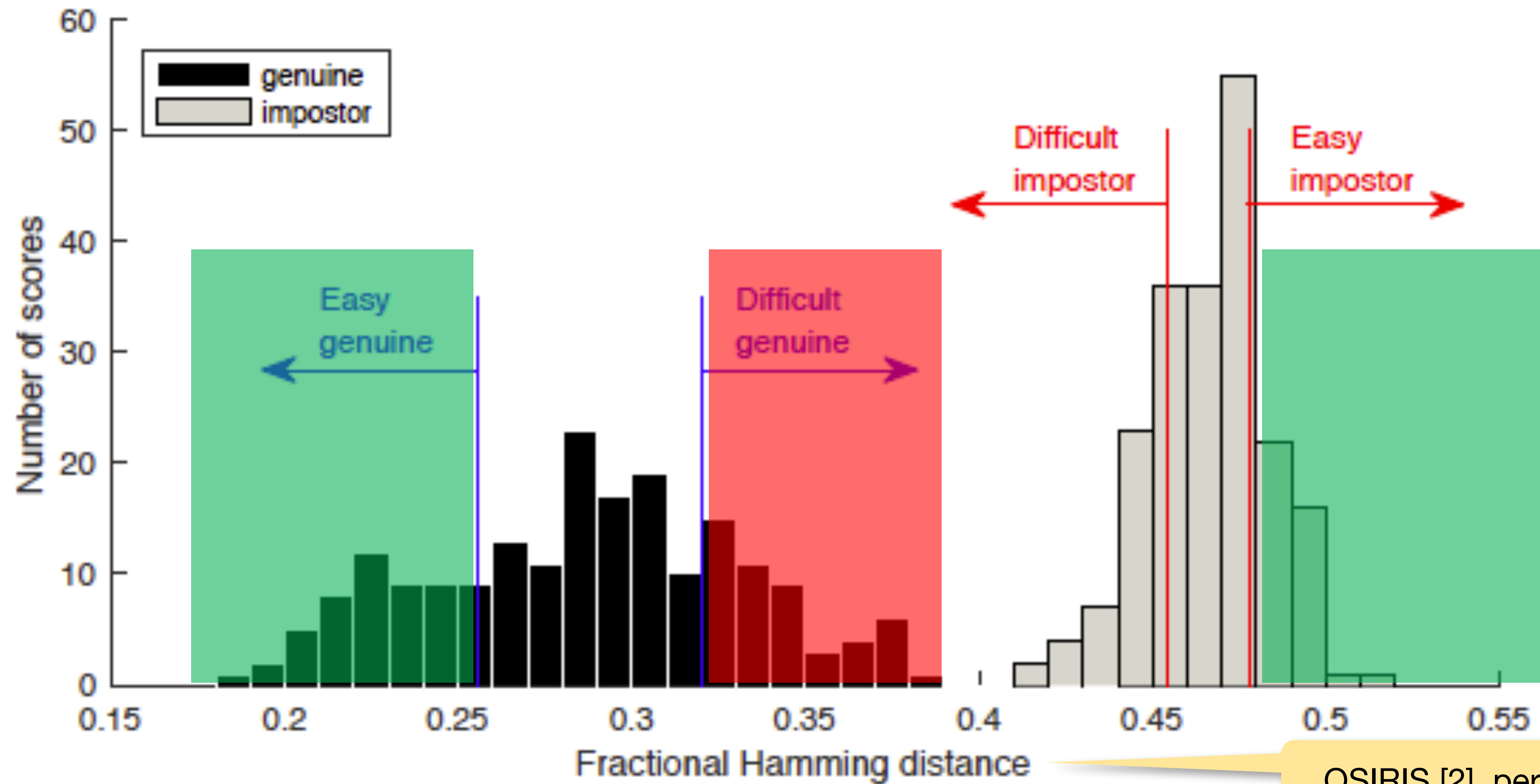
Source:  
NDCrossSensor-Iris-2013 dataset [1].

[1] Collection ND-CrossSensor-Iris-2013  
Computer Vision Research Laboratory at the University of Notre Dame, 2013.



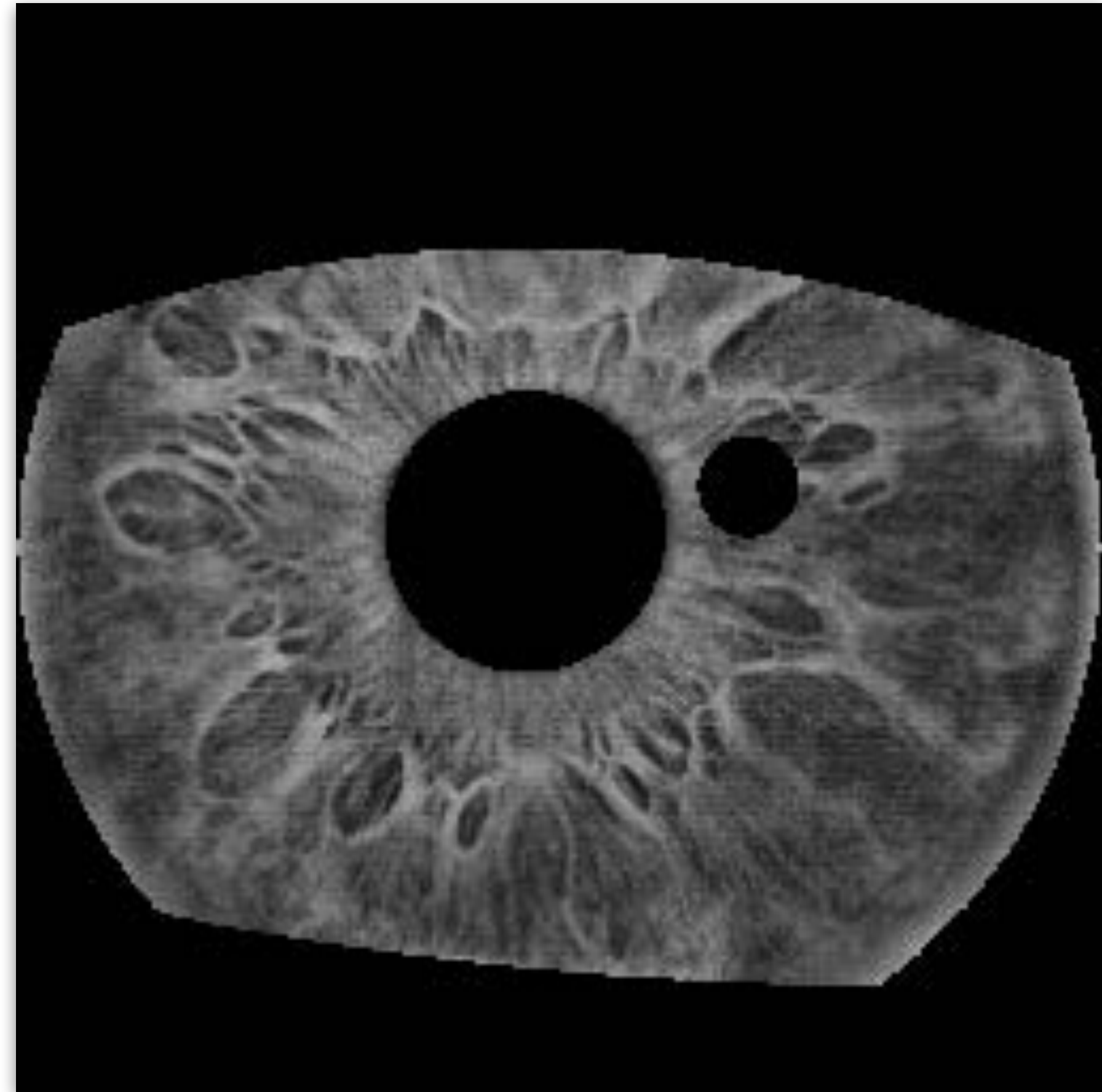
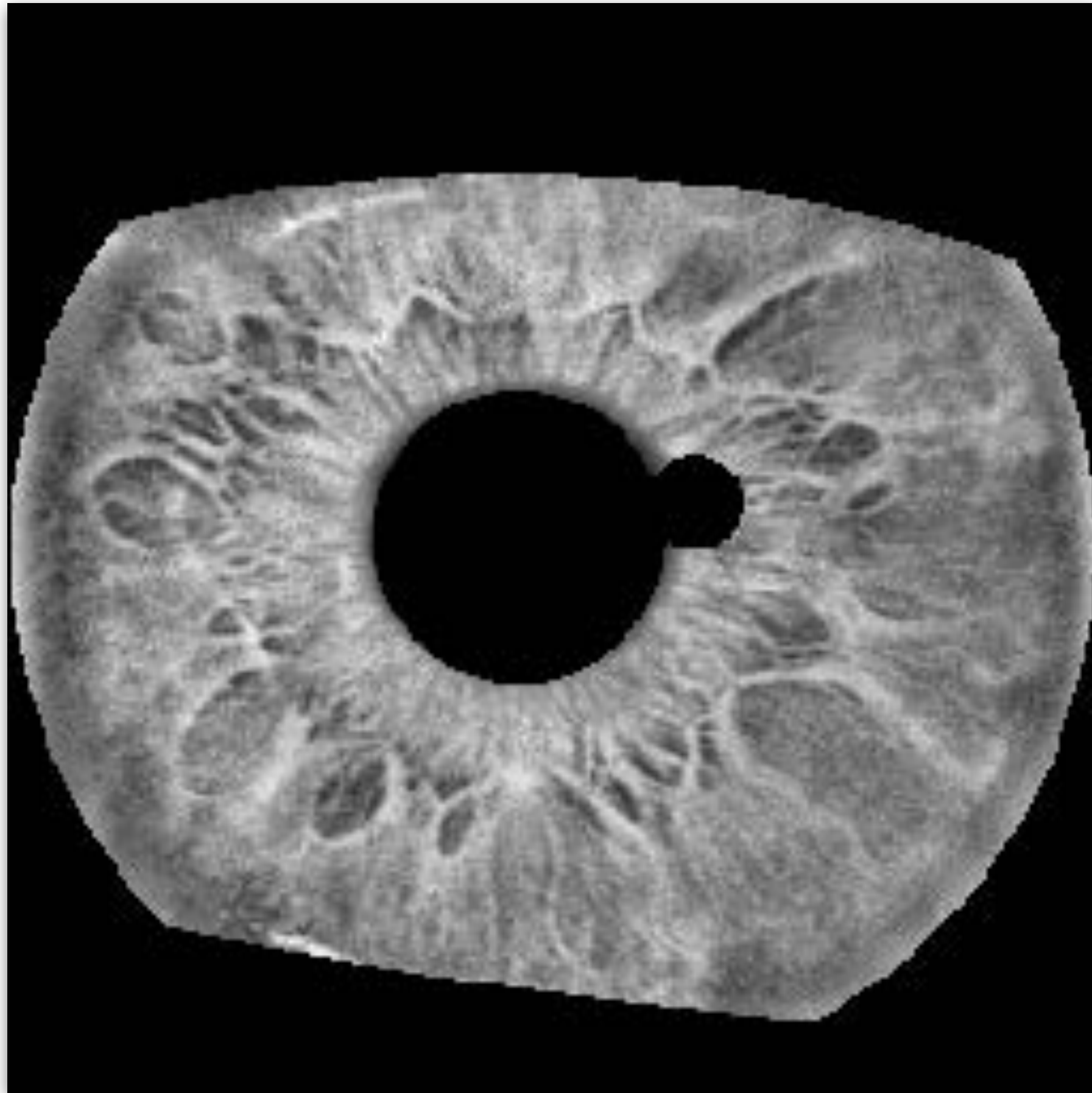


[2] OSIRIS: An open source iris recognition software.  
 Othman et al. Elsevier Pattern Recognition Letters, 82(2):124–131, 2016

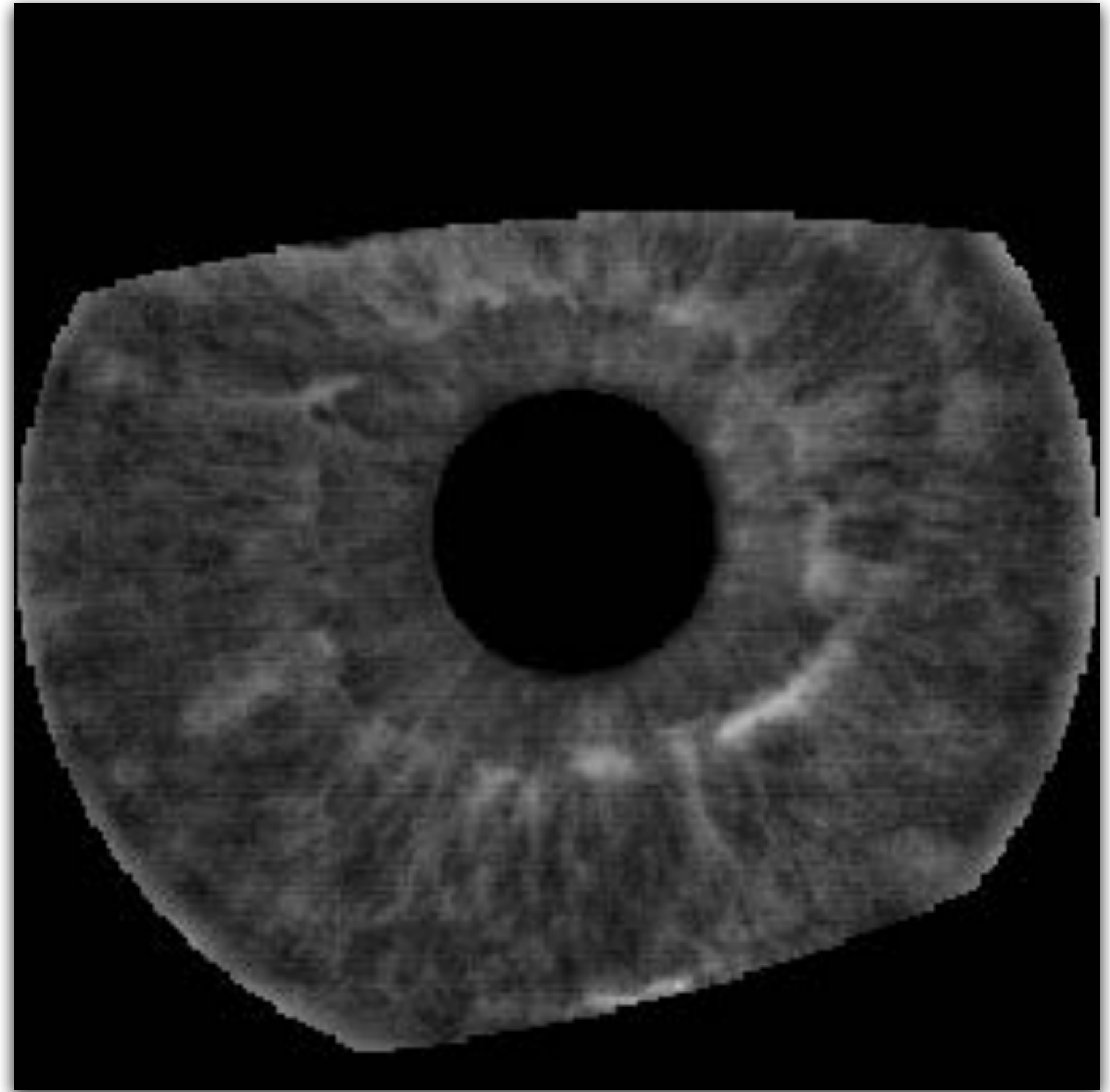
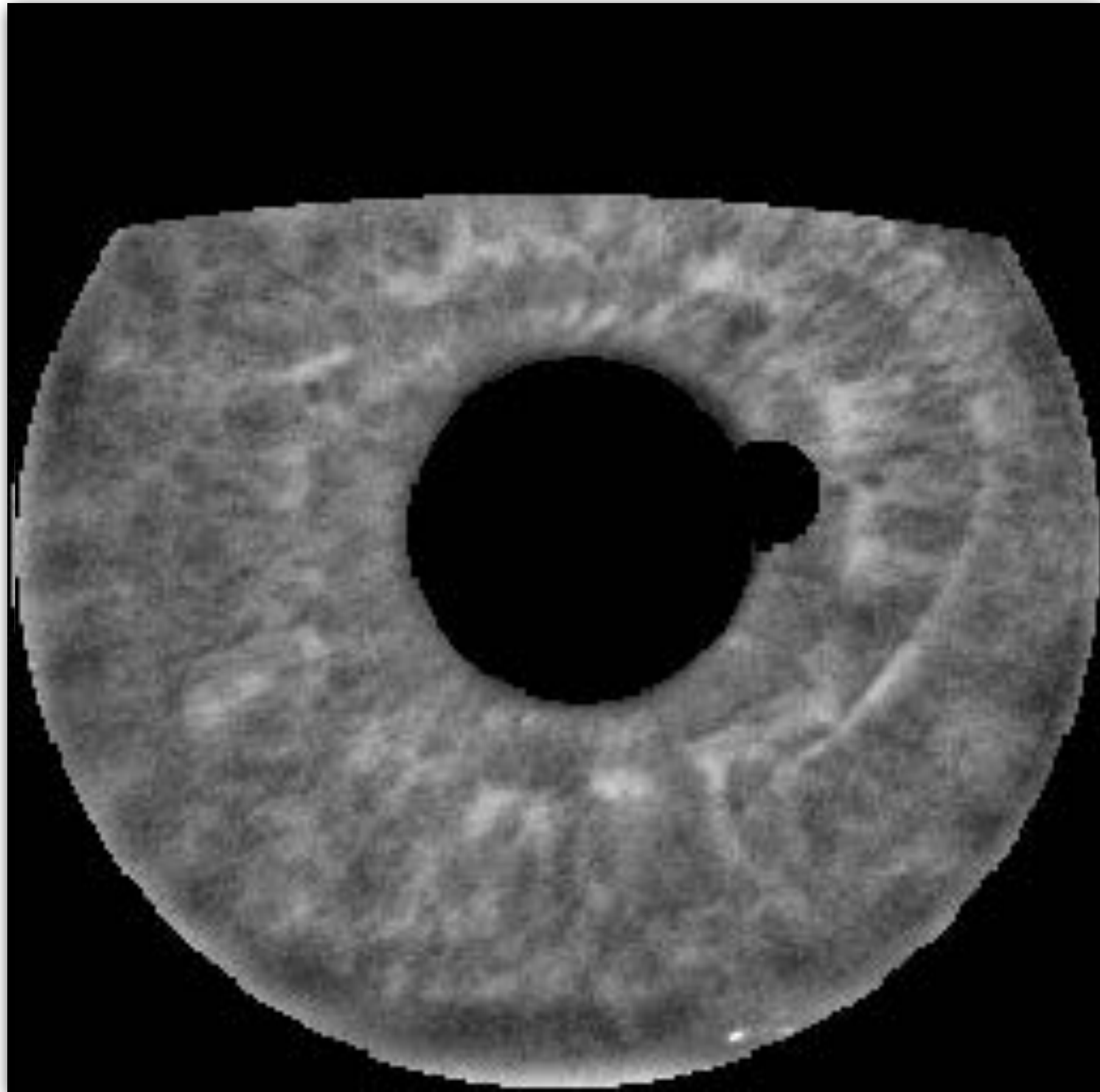


OSIRIS [2] performance.

[2] OSIRIS: An open source iris recognition software.  
 Othman et al. Elsevier Pattern Recognition Letters, 82(2):124–131, 2016



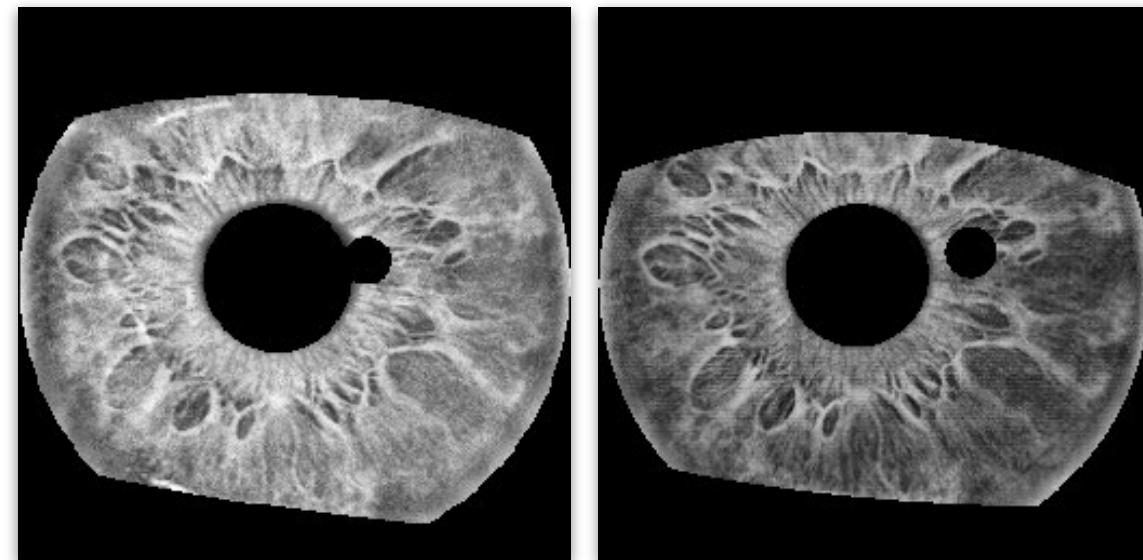
Easy for an automated solution



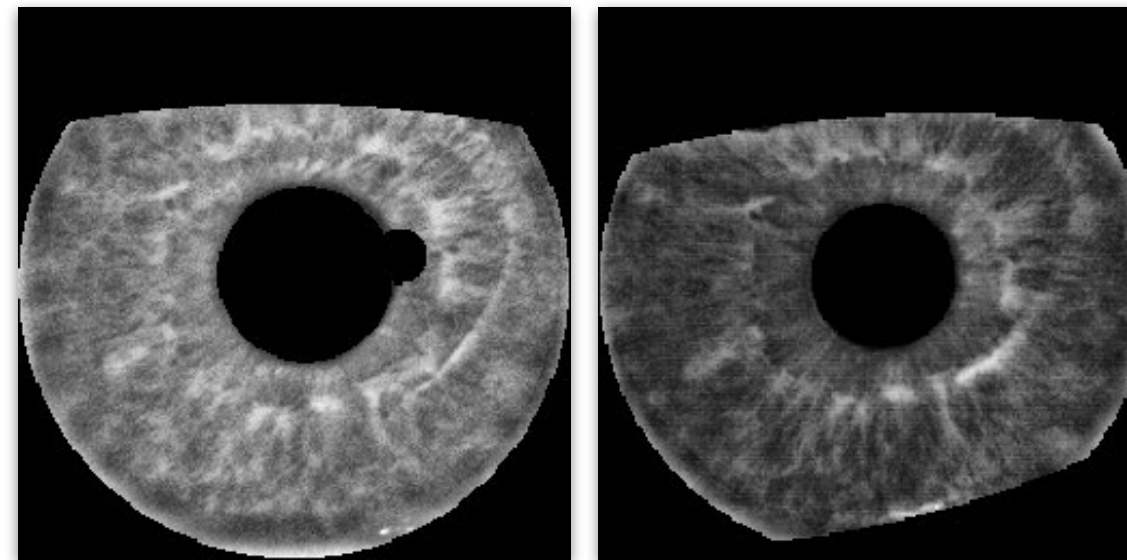
Hard for an automated solution

# Human Experiments

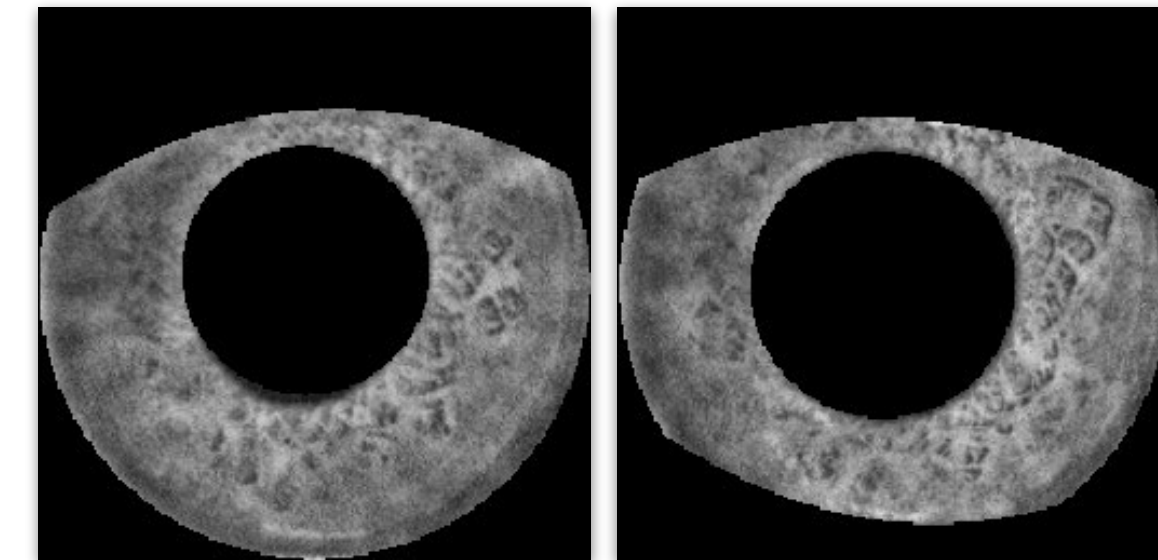
## Dataset



Easy for an automated solution



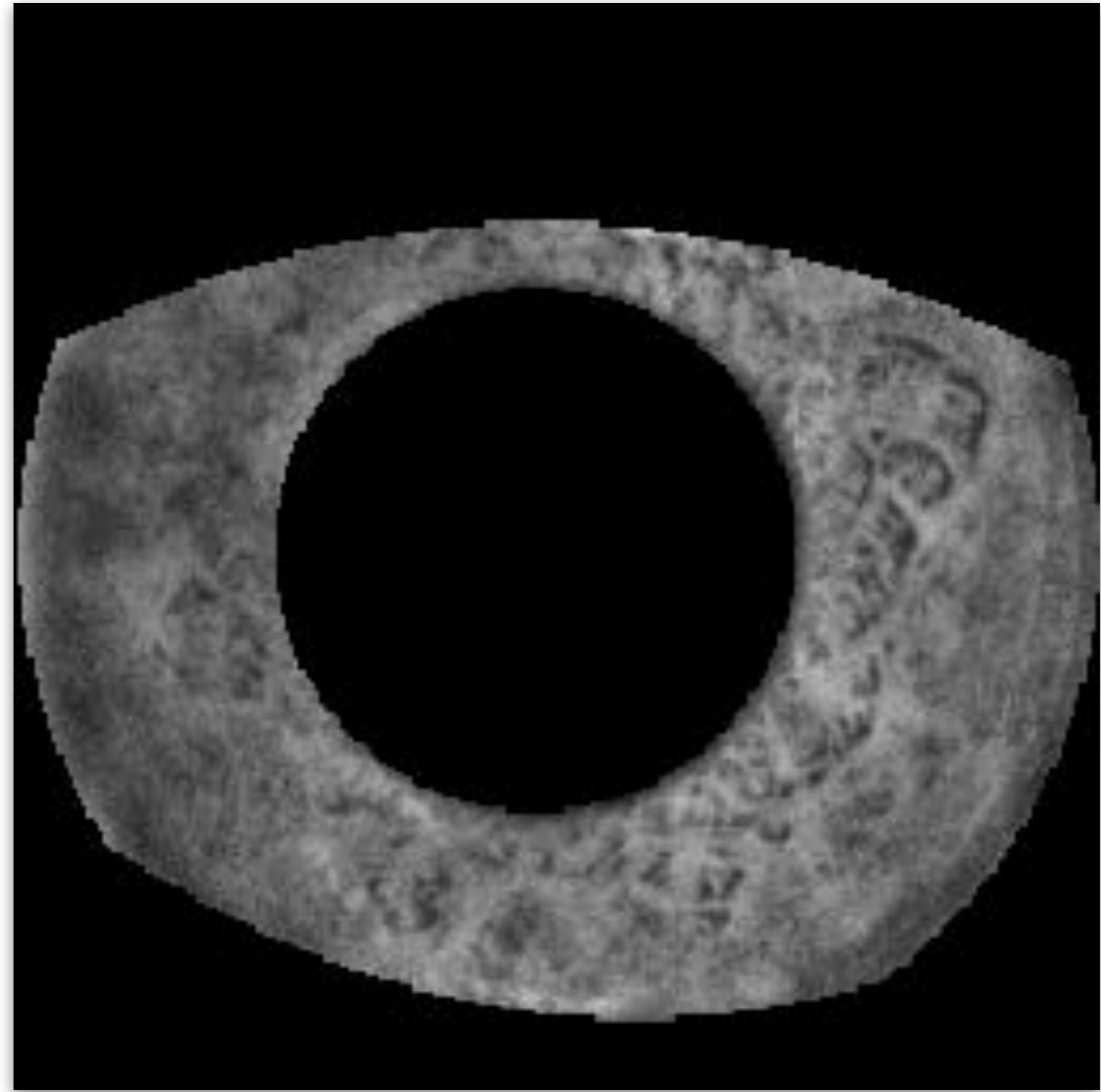
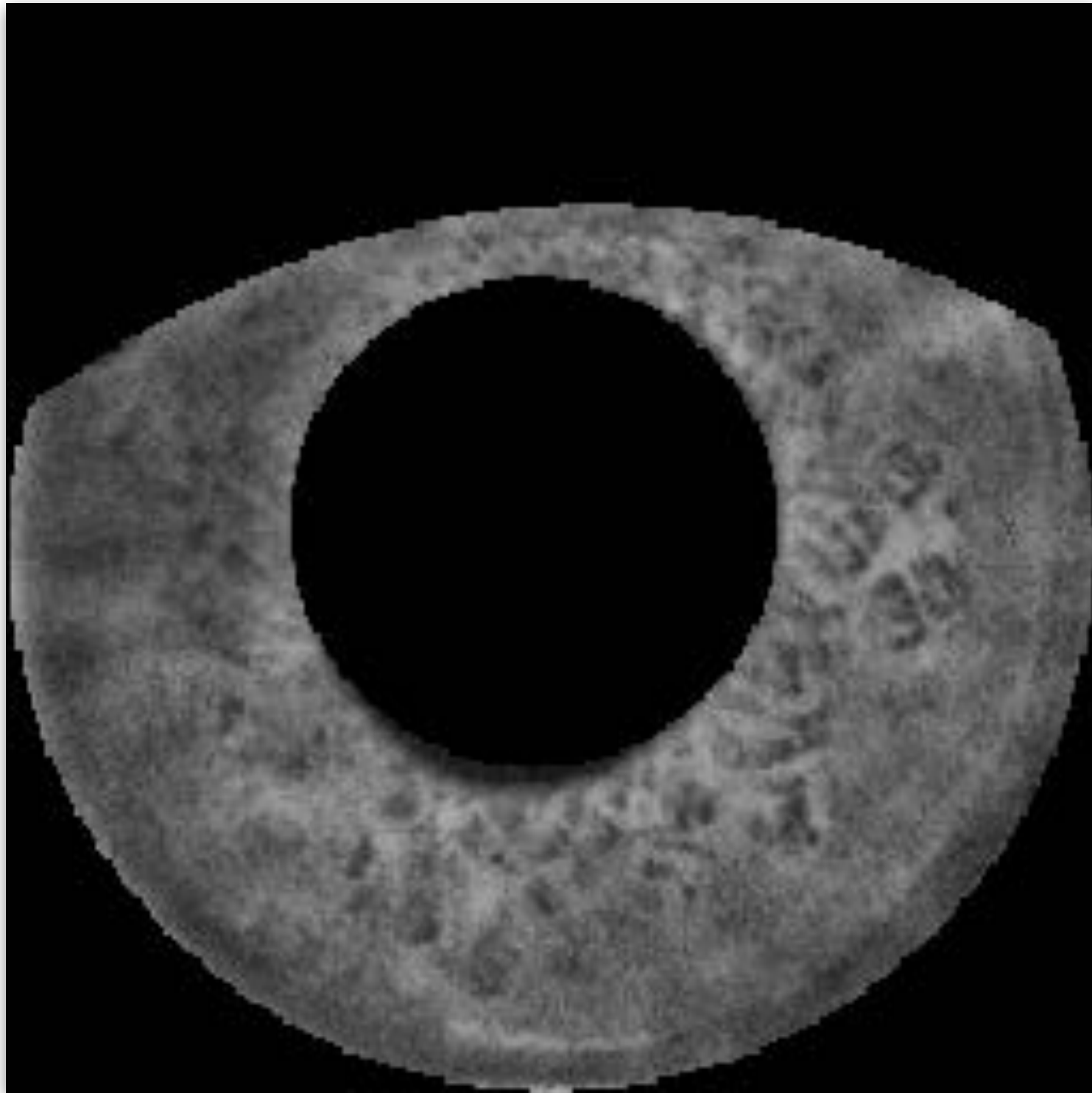
Hard for an automated solution



Twins'

Source:  
Hollingsworth et al. [3]

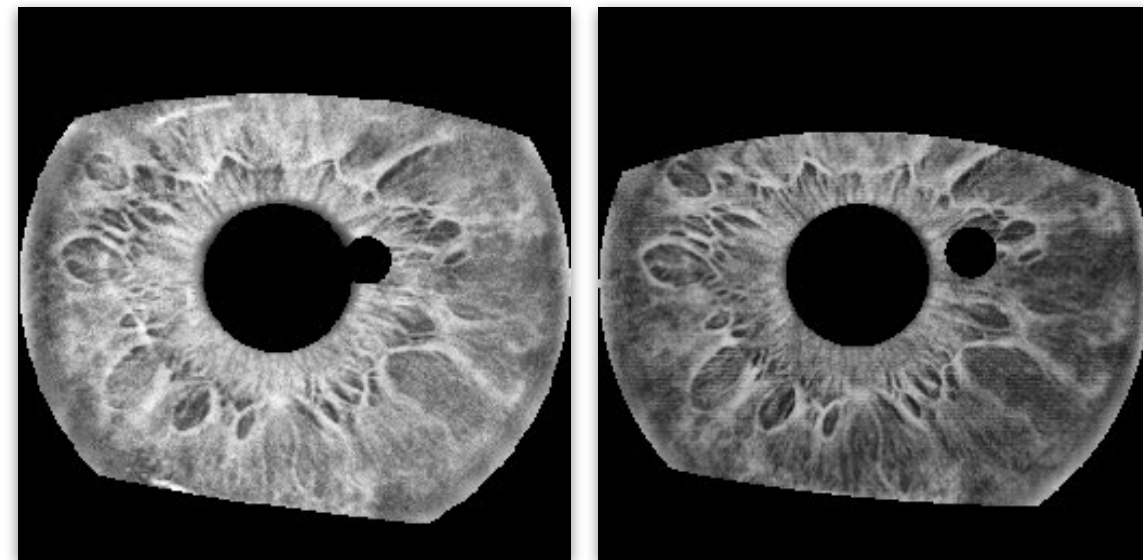
[3] Genetically identical irises have texture similarity that is not detected by iris biometrics.  
Hollingsworth et al. Elsevier Computer Vision and Image Understanding, 115(11):1493–1502, 2011.



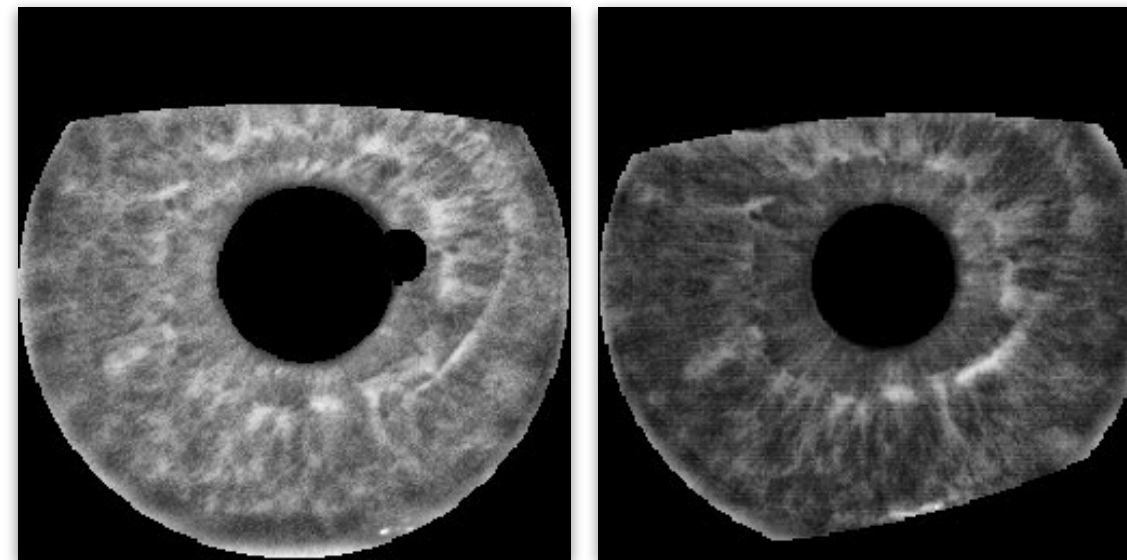
Twins'

# Human Experiments

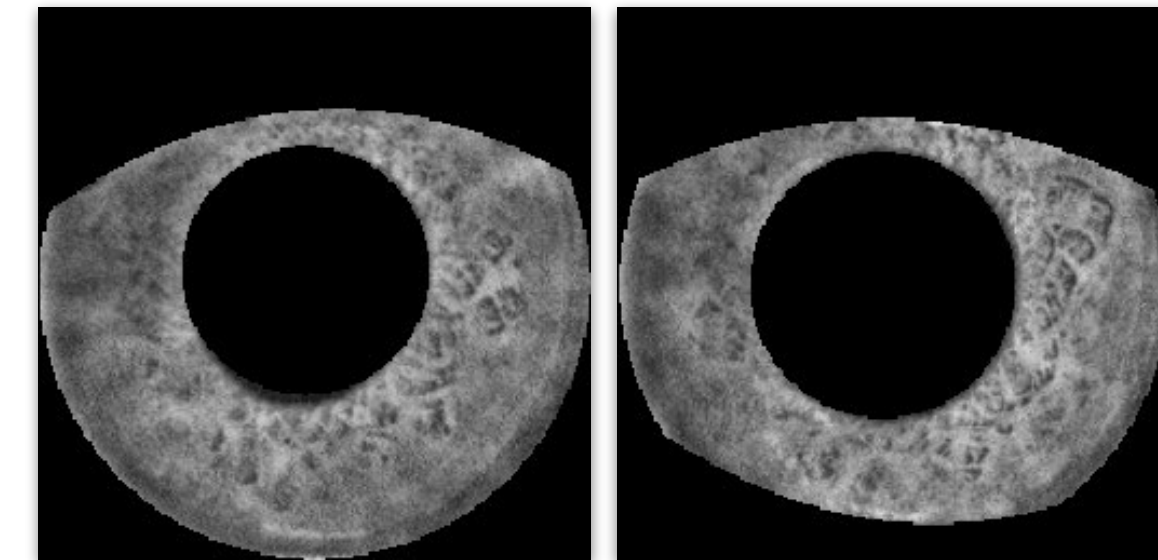
## Dataset



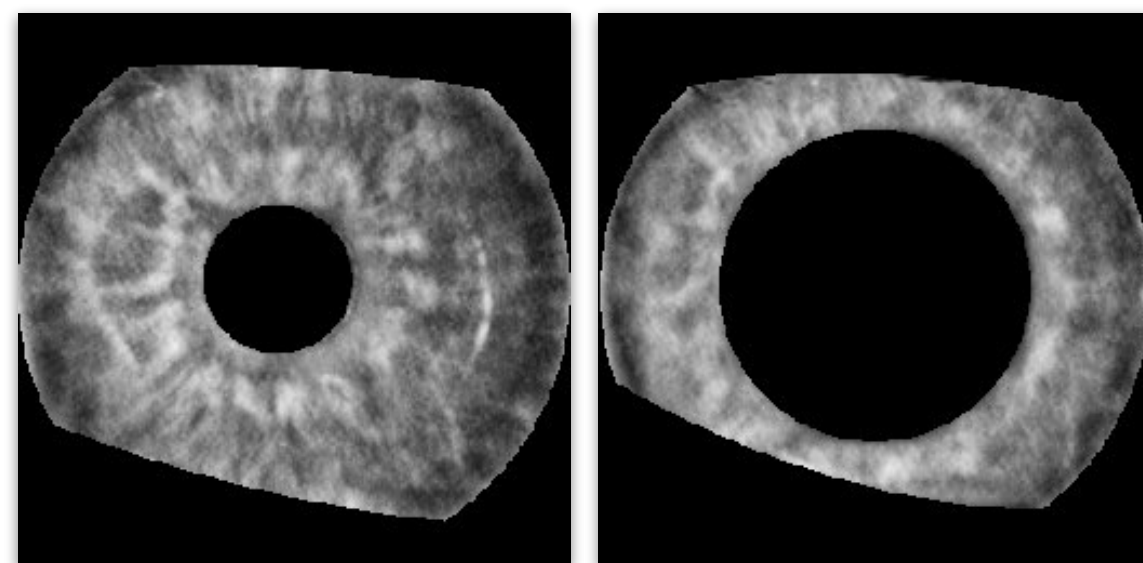
Easy for an automated solution



Hard for an automated solution



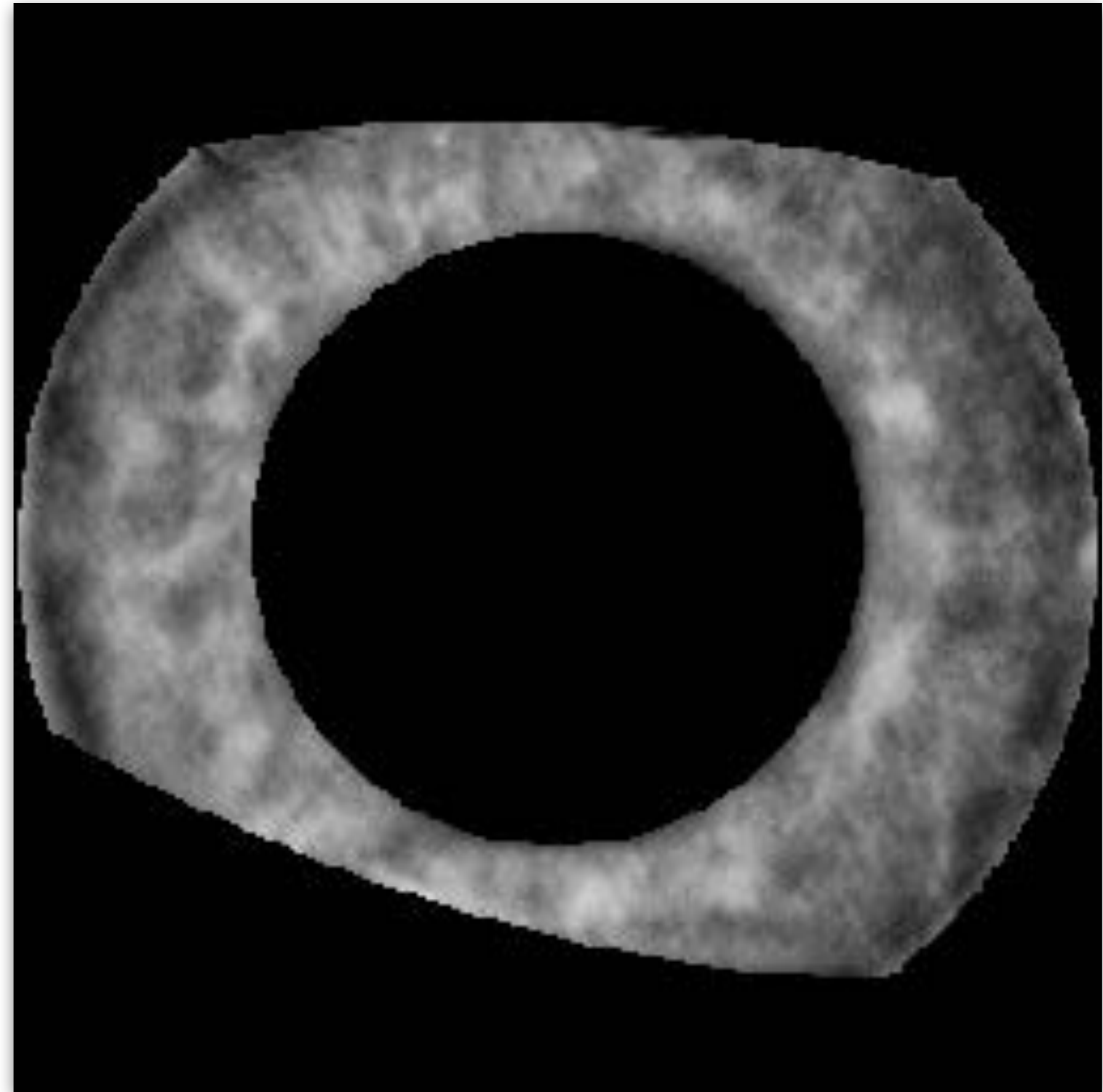
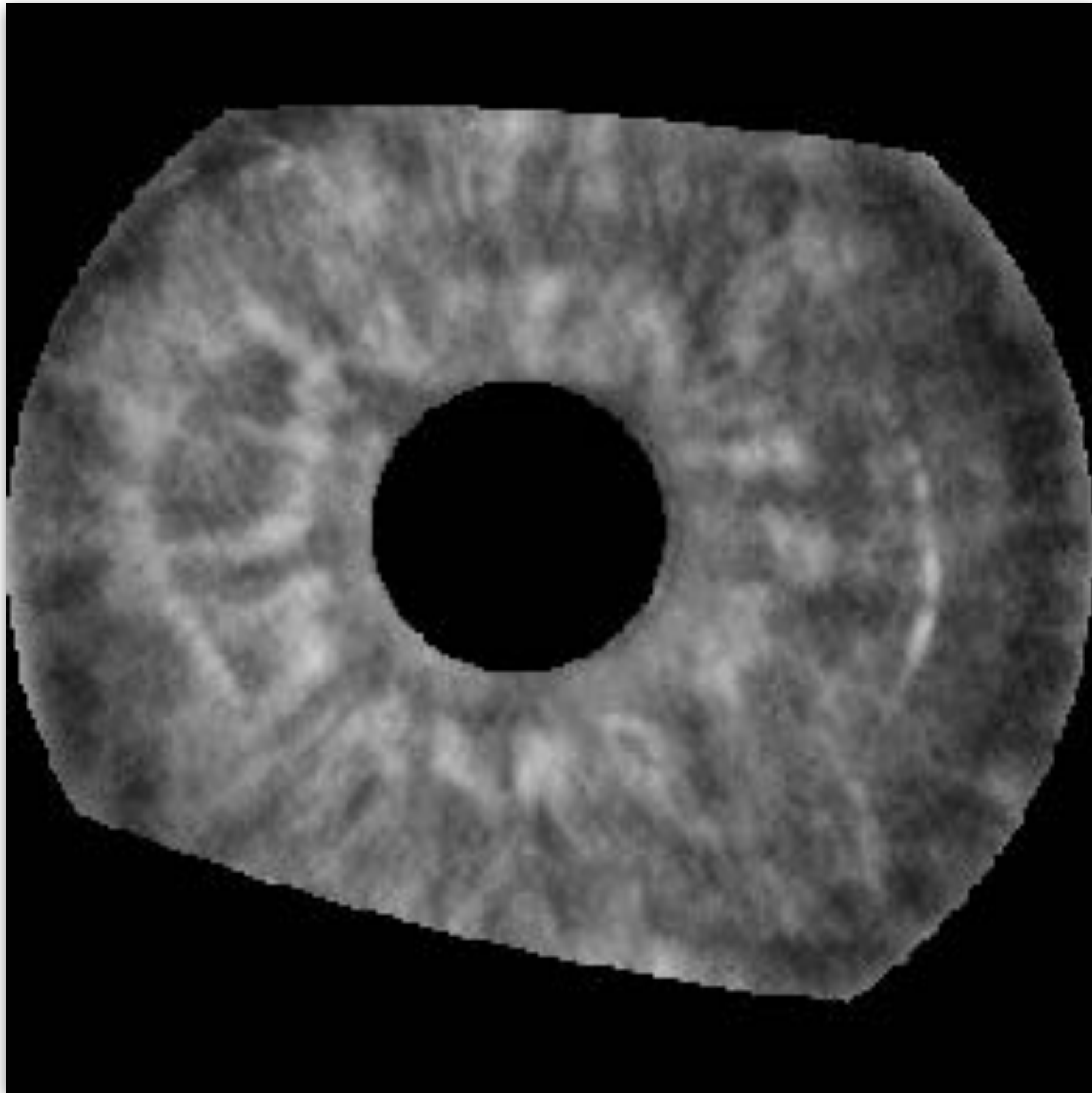
Twins'



Pupil dynamic

Source:  
Hollingsworth et al. [3]

[3] Genetically identical irises have texture similarity that is not detected by iris biometrics. Hollingsworth et al. Elsevier Computer Vision and Image Understanding, 115(11):1493–1502, 2011.

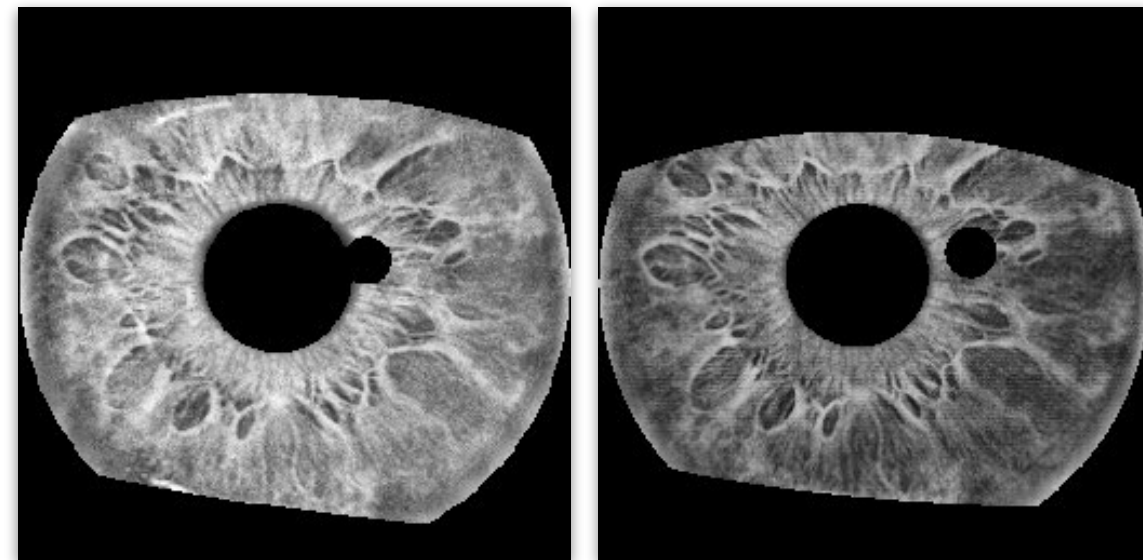


Pupil-dynamic

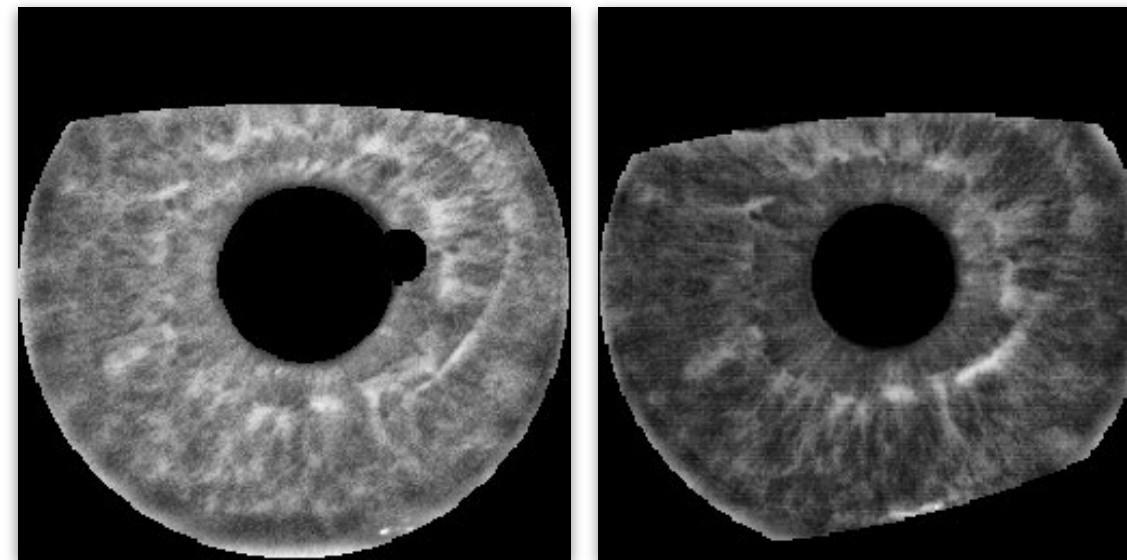


# Human Experiments

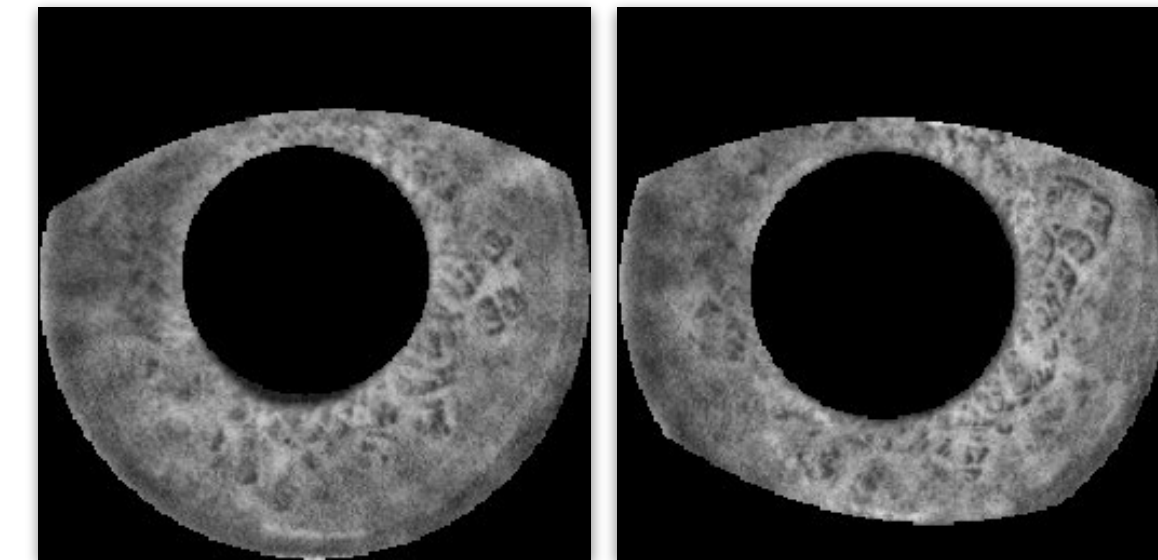
## Dataset



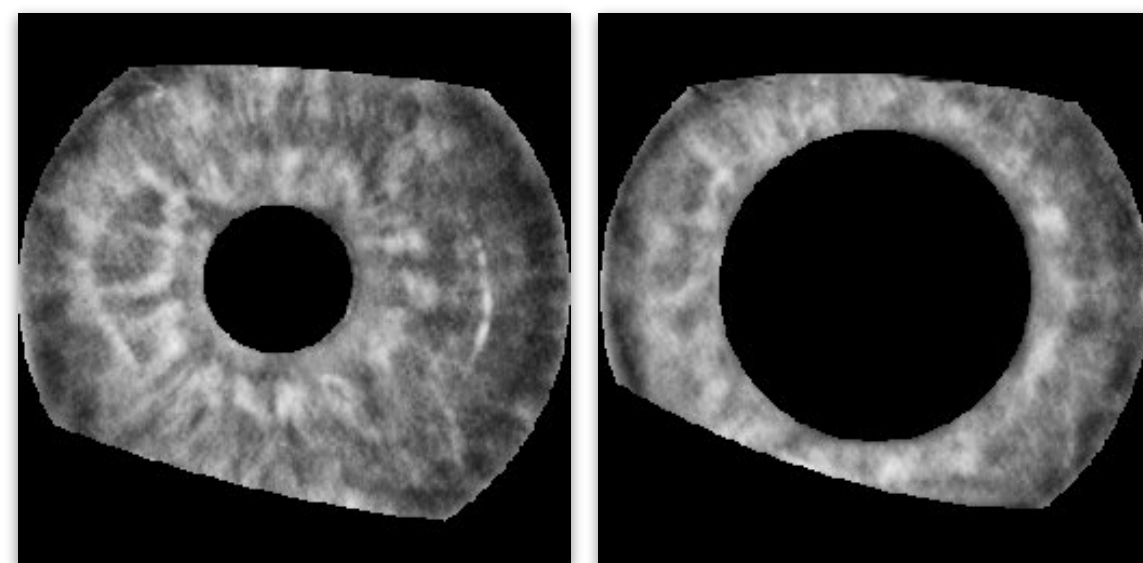
Easy for an automated solution



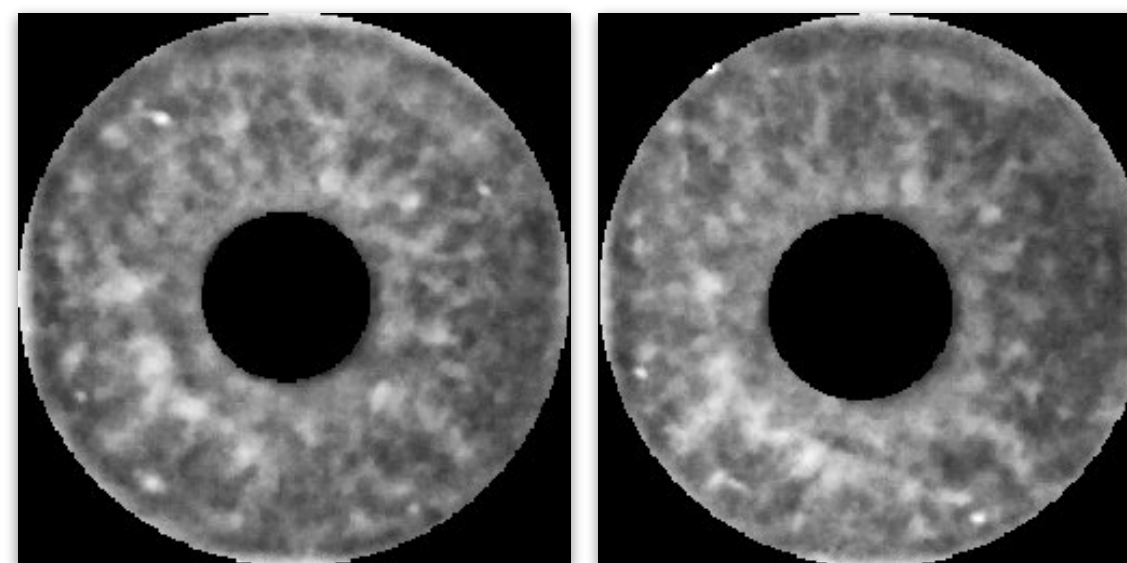
Hard for an automated solution



Twins'



Pupil dynamic

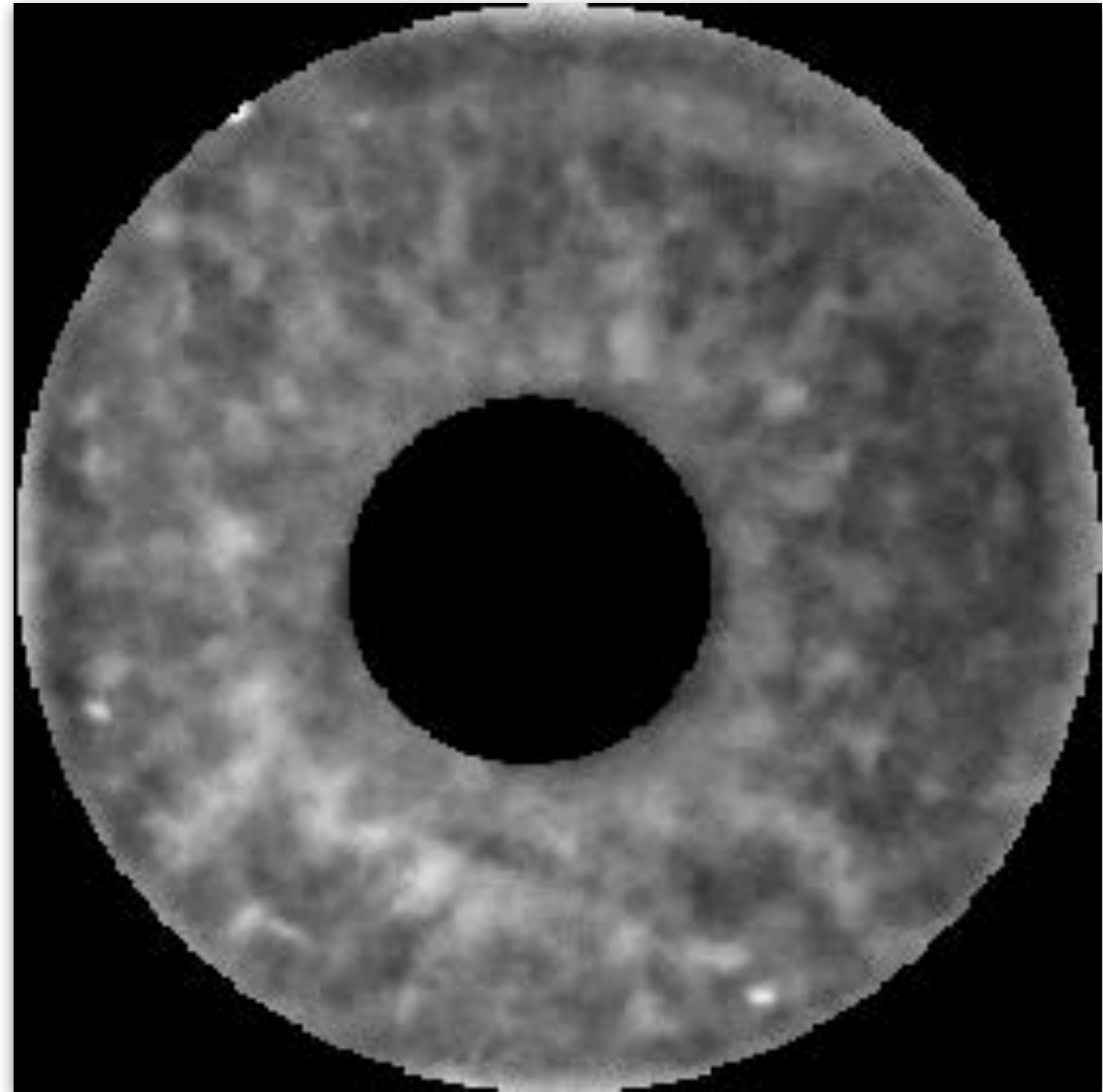
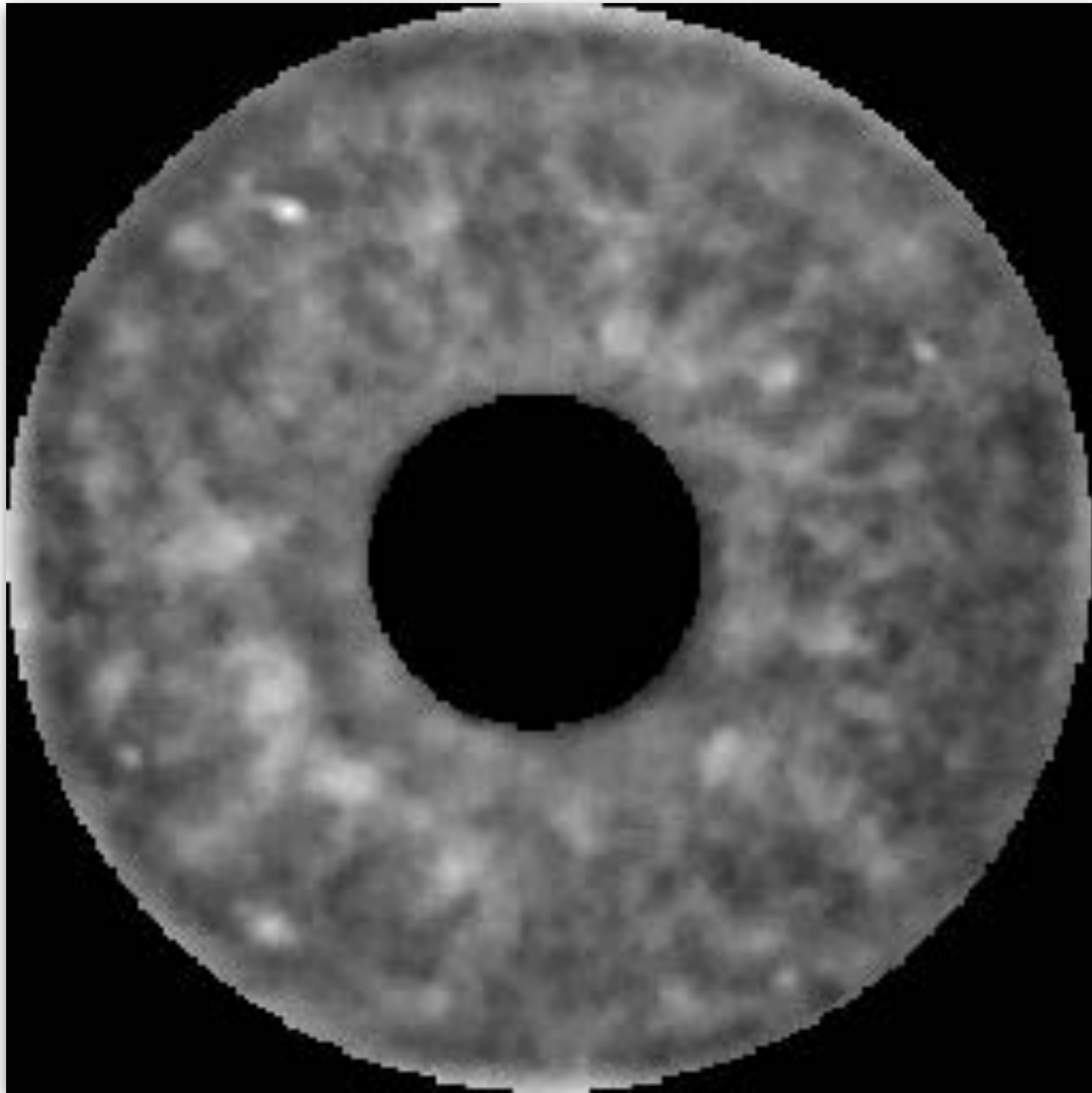


Deceased

Source:

Warsaw-BioBase-Disease-Iris v2.1 [4]

[4] Database of iris images acquired in the presence of ocular pathologies and assessment of iris recognition reliability for disease affected eyes. Trokielewicz et al. IEEE Intl. Conference on Cybernetics, 2015.

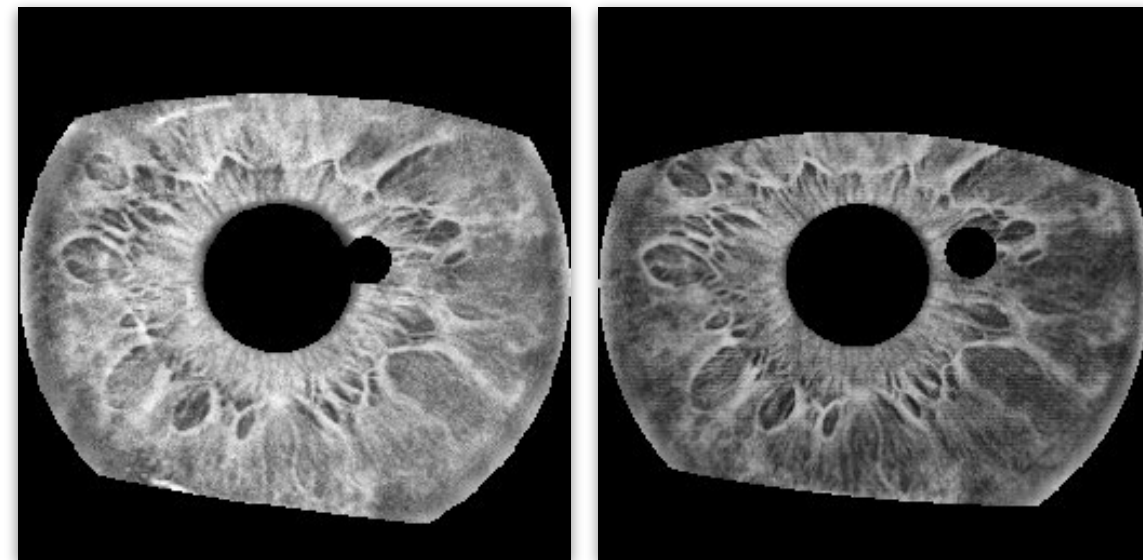


Deceased

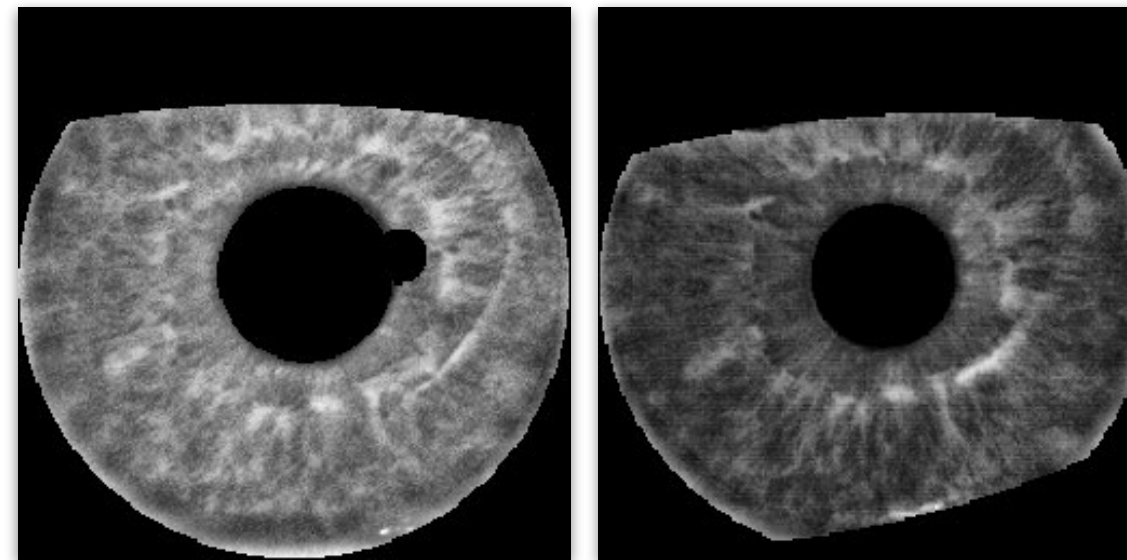
# Human Experiments

## Dataset

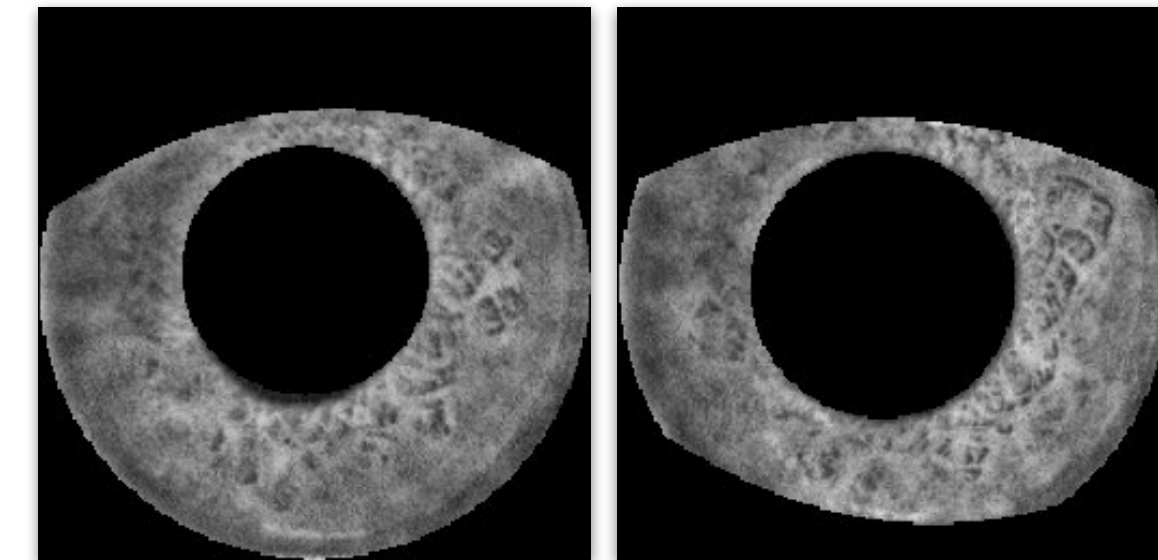
[5] Human iris recognition in post-mortem subjects: Study and database.  
Trokielewicz et al. IEEE Intl. Conference on Biometrics: Theory, Applications and Systems, 2016.



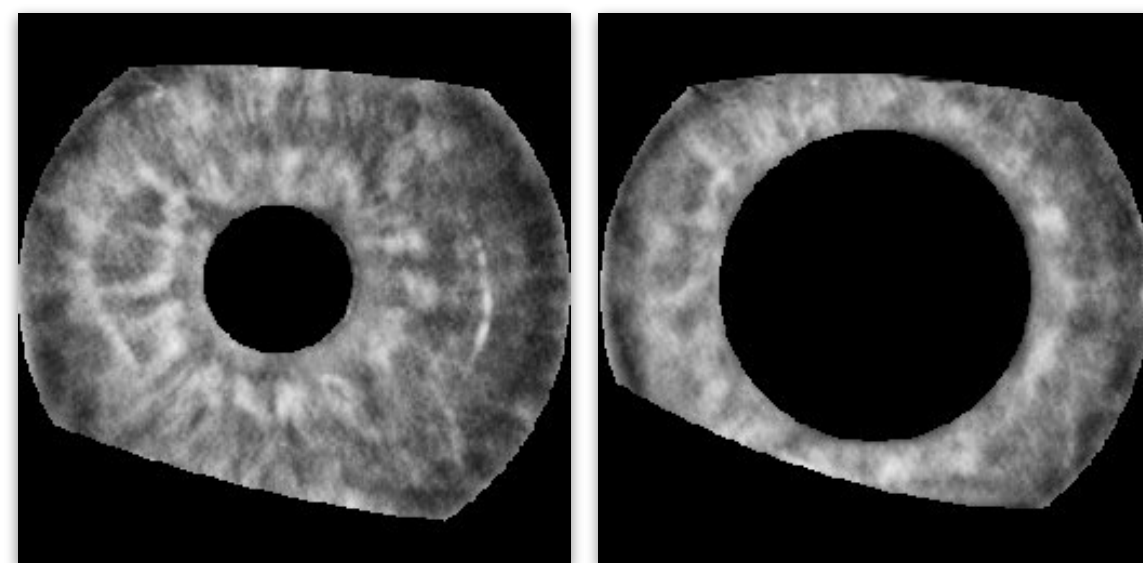
Easy for an automated solution



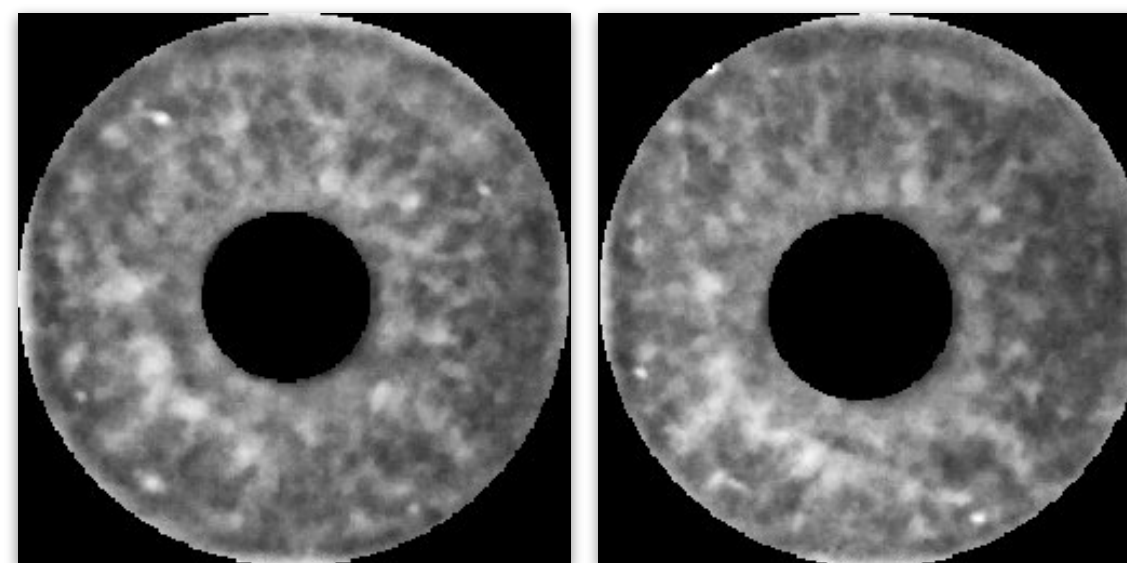
Hard for an automated solution



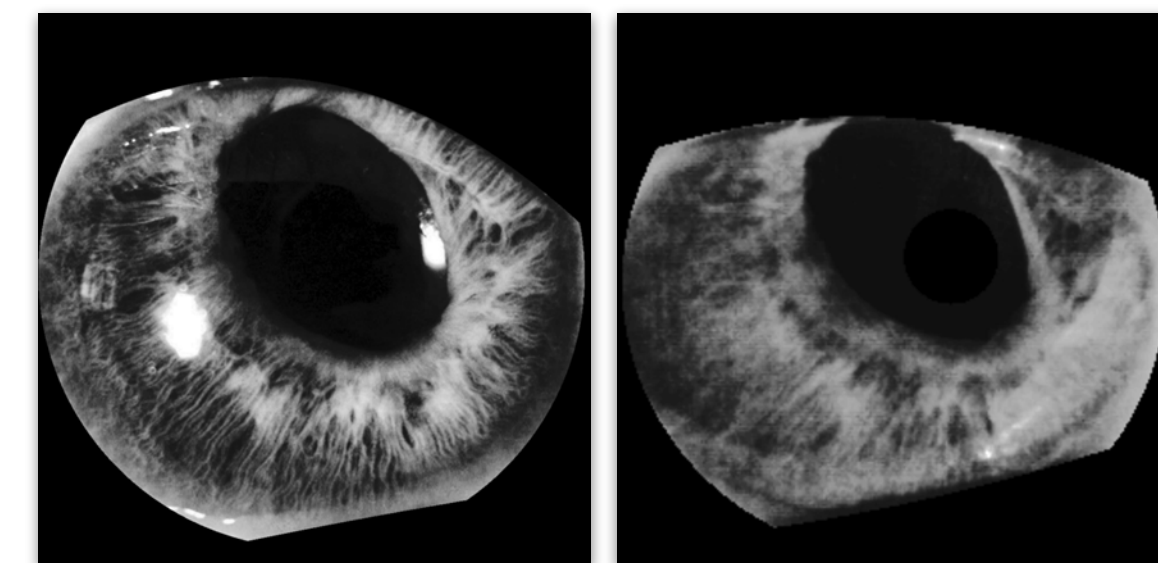
Twins'



Pupil dynamic

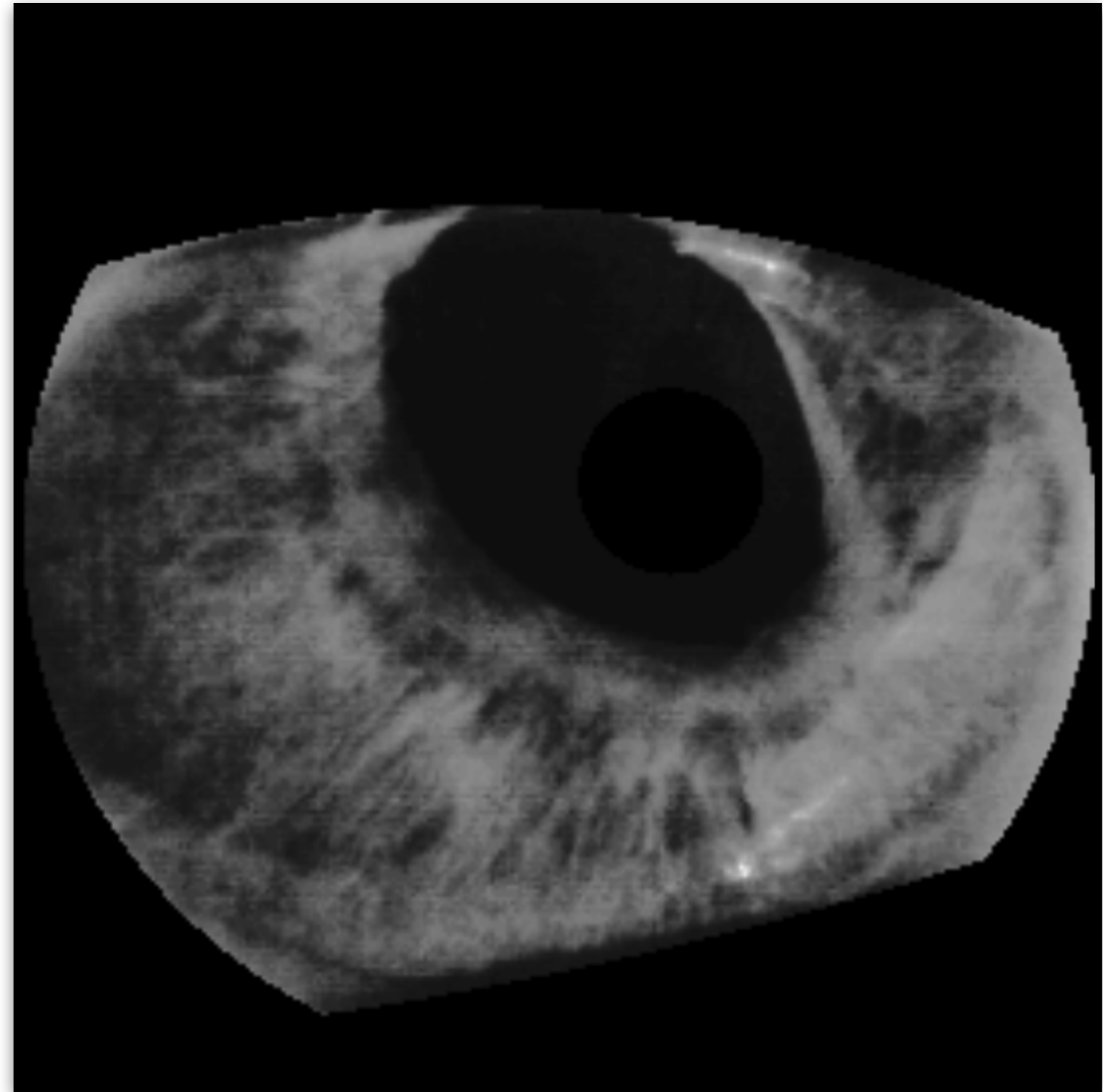
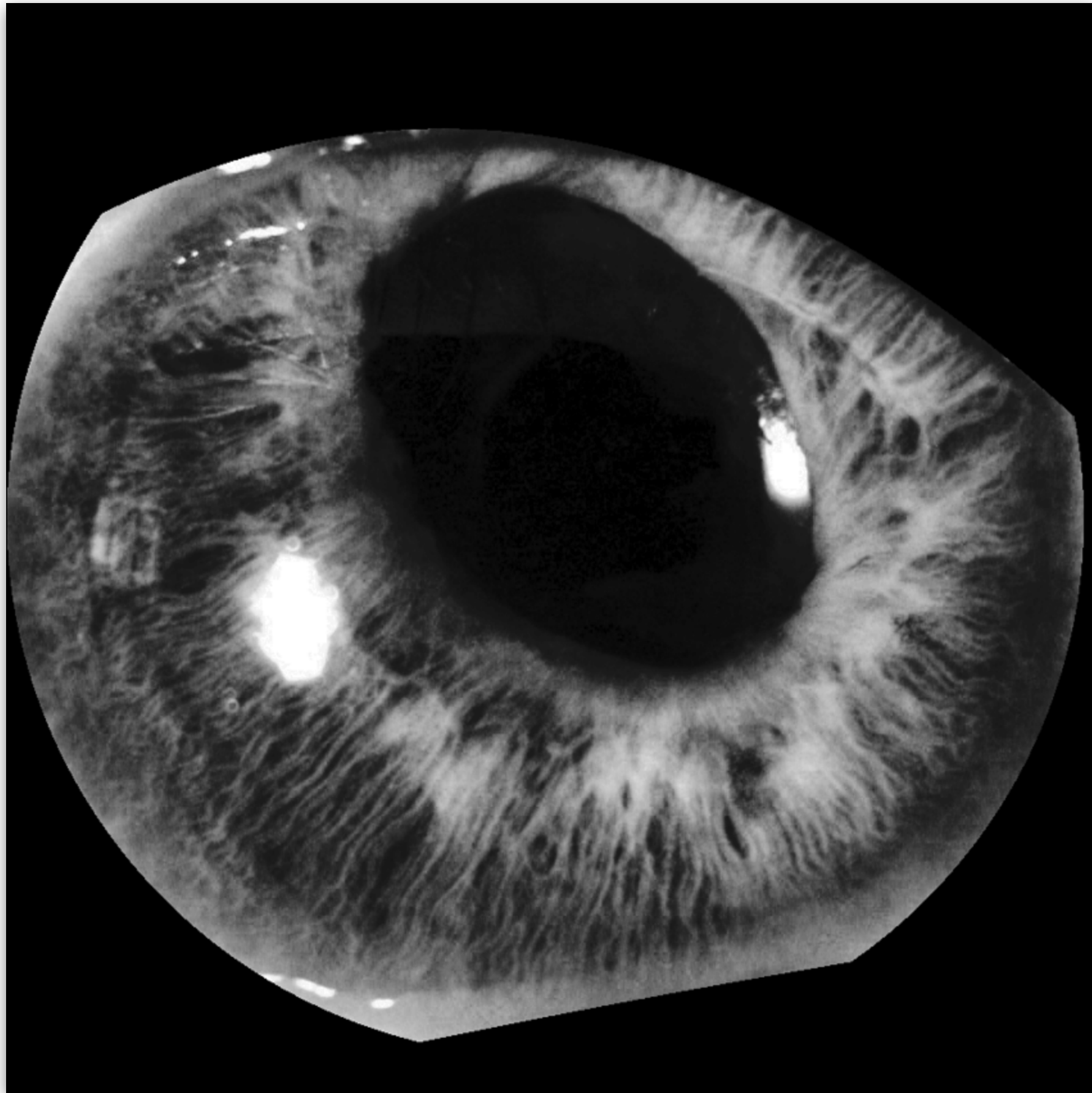


Deceased



Disease-affected

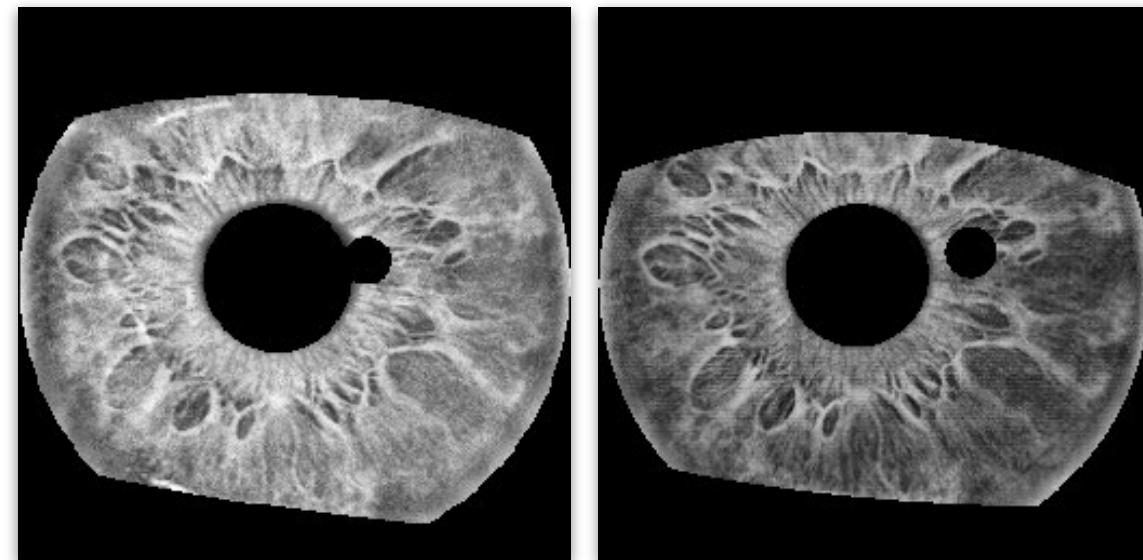
Source: Warsaw-BioBase-Post-Mortem-Iris v1.0 [5]



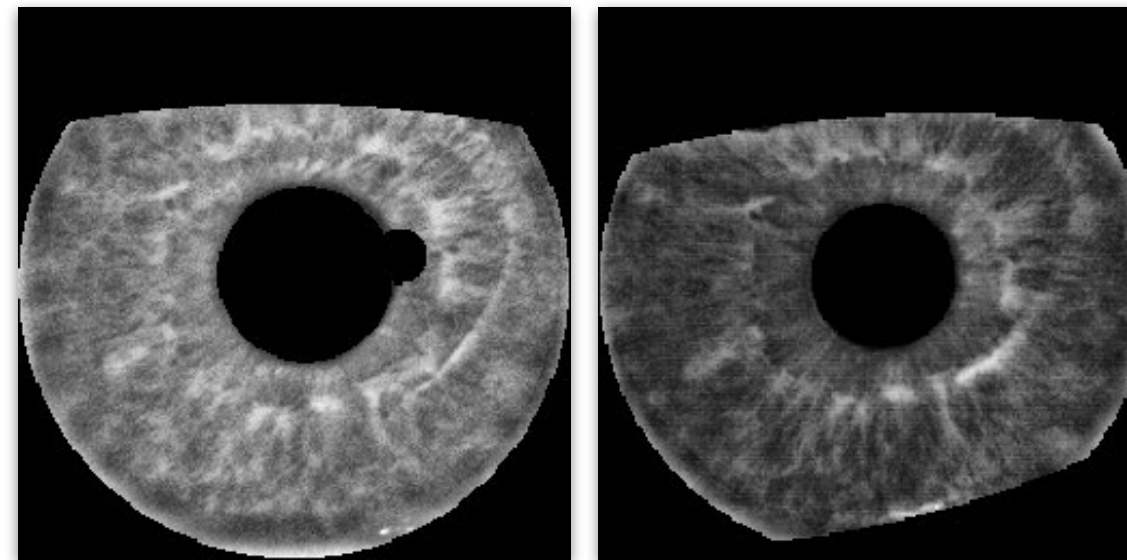
Disease-affected

# Human Experiments

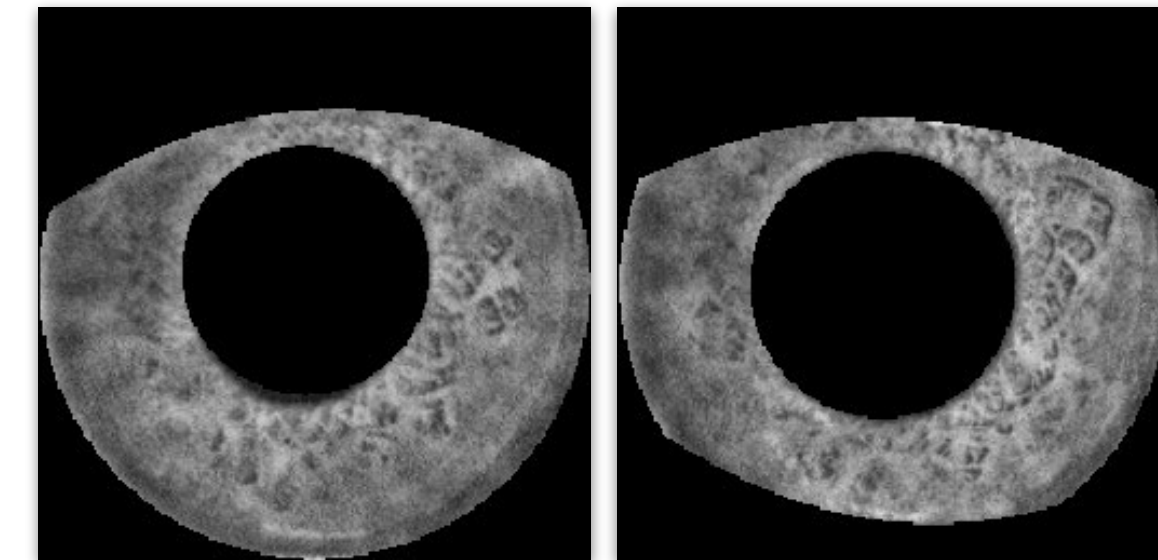
## Dataset



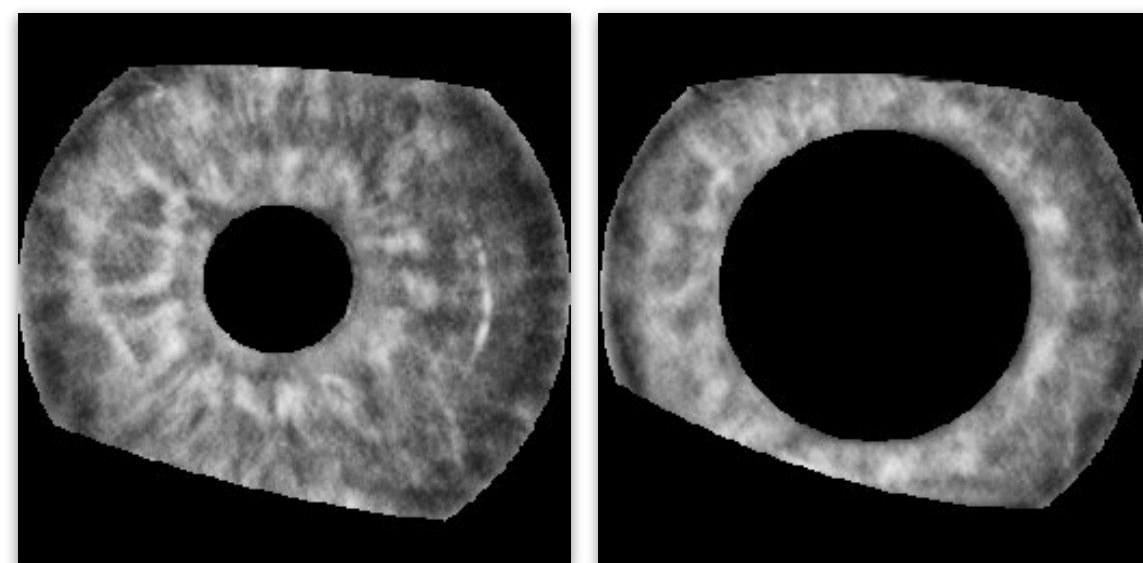
Easy for an automated solution



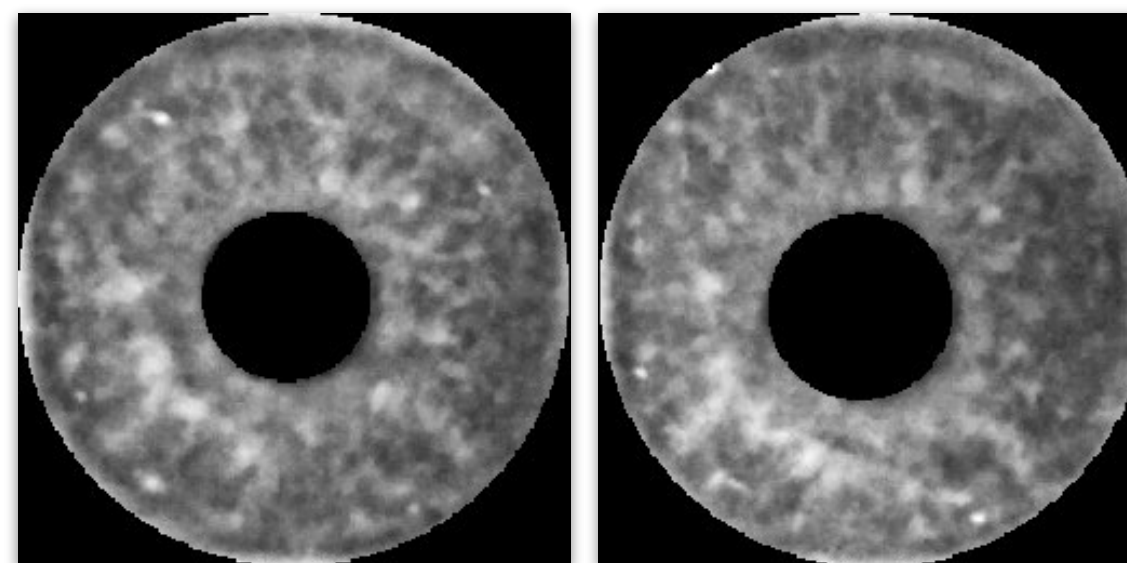
Hard for an automated solution



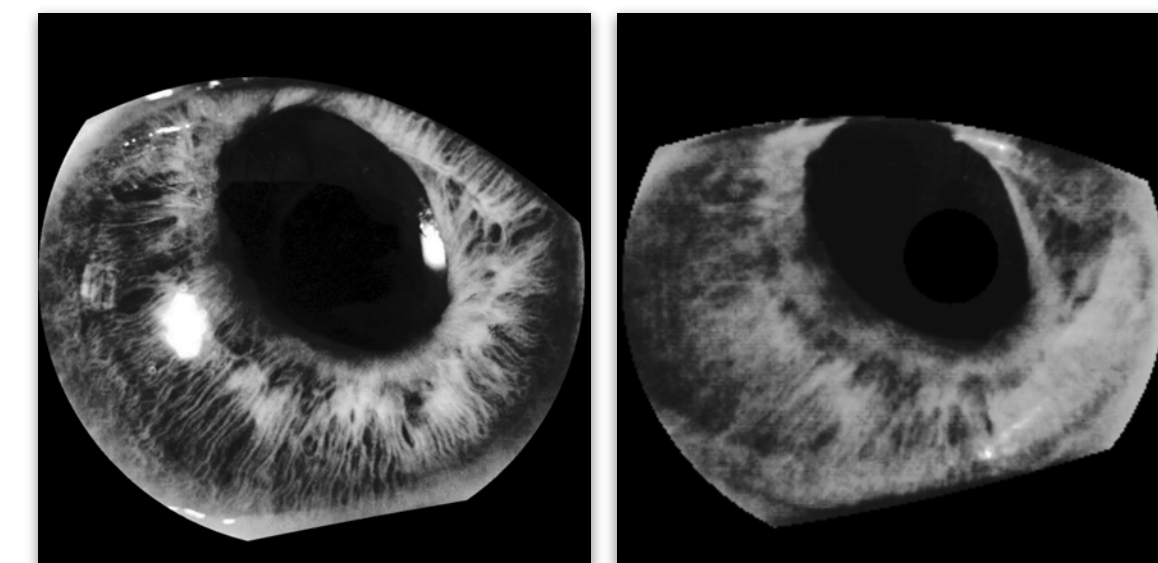
Twins'



Pupil dynamic

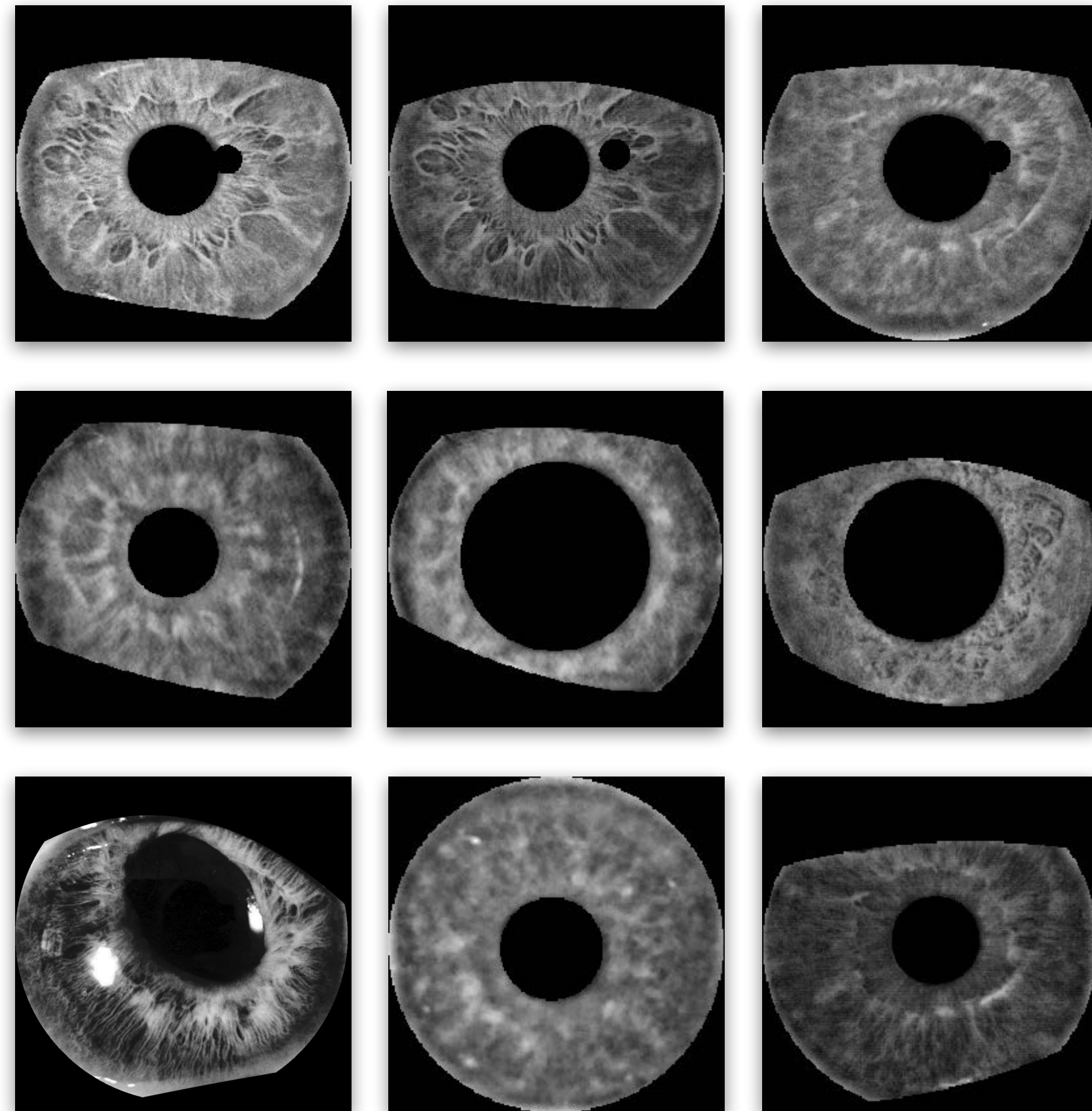


Deceased



Disease-affected

# Human Experiments



1360 iris images  
(NIR and manually segmented)

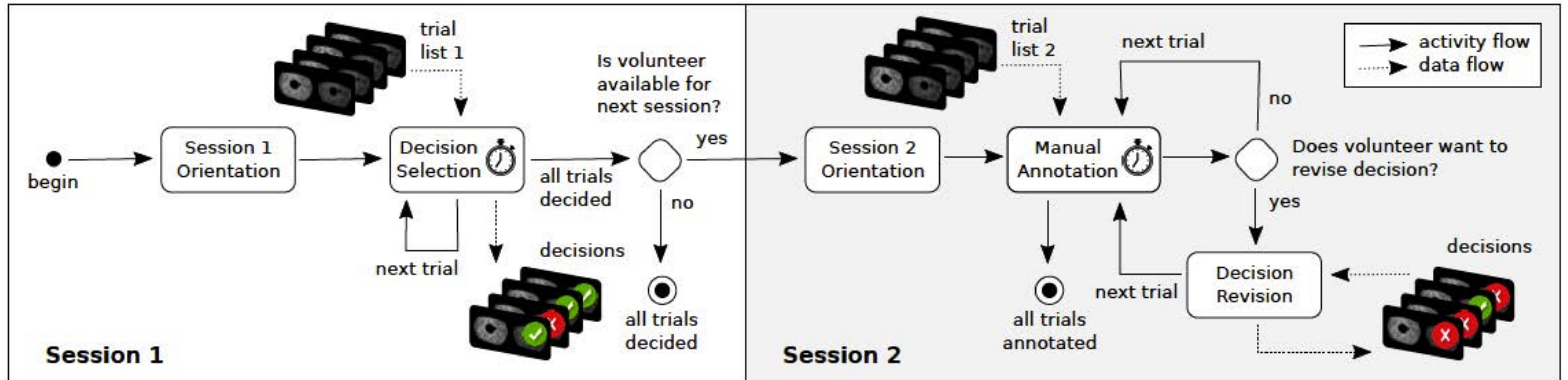
512 distinct irises  
512 individuals

Iris-pair types

**Genuine** (not taken at the same day)

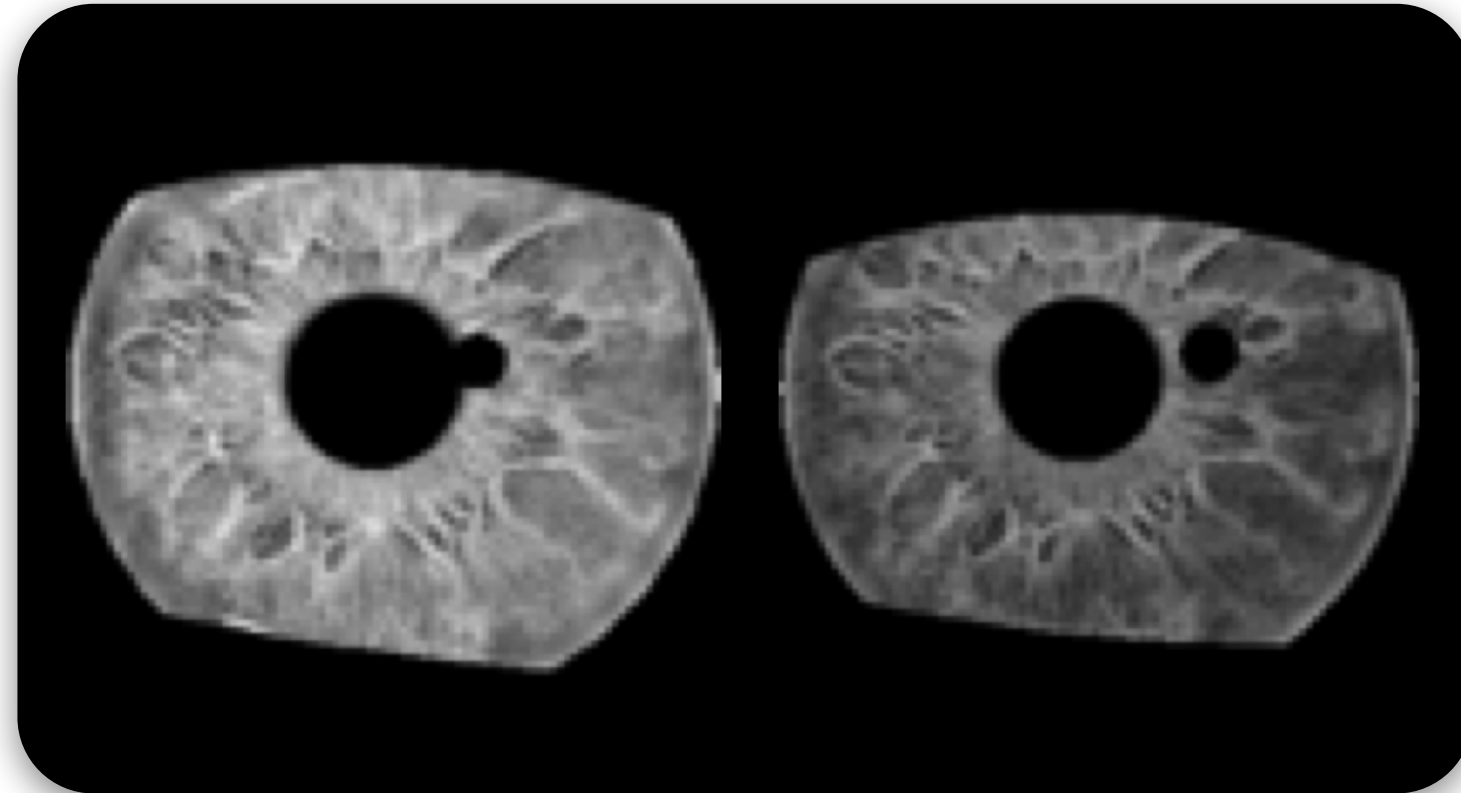
**Impostor** (not mixing different categories)

# Human Experiments



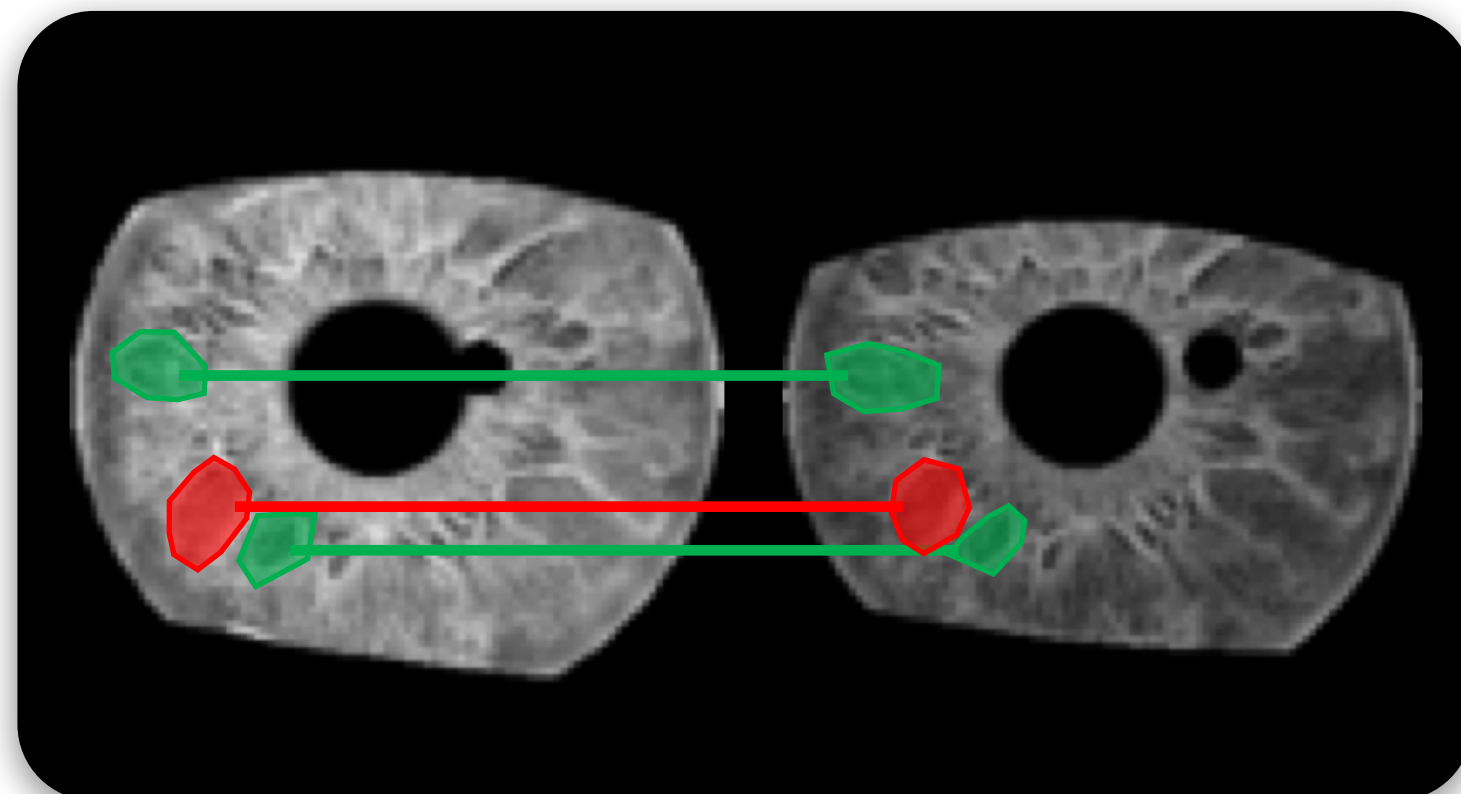
Moreira et al.,  
*Performance of Humans in Iris Recognition: The Impact of Iris Condition and Annotation-driven Verification*  
WACV 2019

# Human Experiments



## Session 1

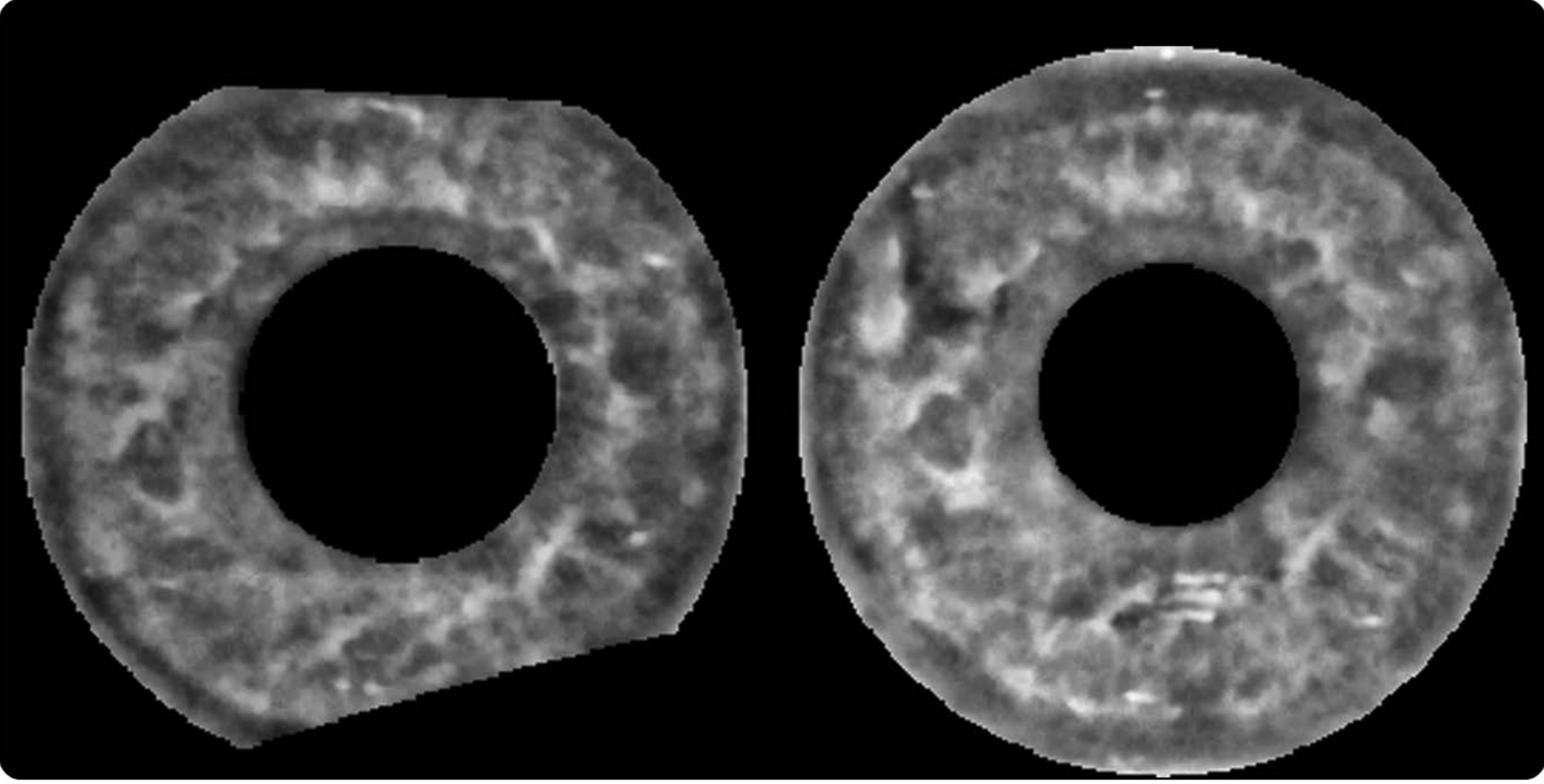
- 1. Same person (certain).
- 2. Same person (likely).
- 3. Uncertain.
- 4. Different person (likely).
- 5. Different person (certain).



## Session 2

Manual annotation of **matching** and **missing** features





1. Same person (certain).

2. Same person (likely).

3. Uncertain.

4. Different people (likely).

5. Different people (certain).

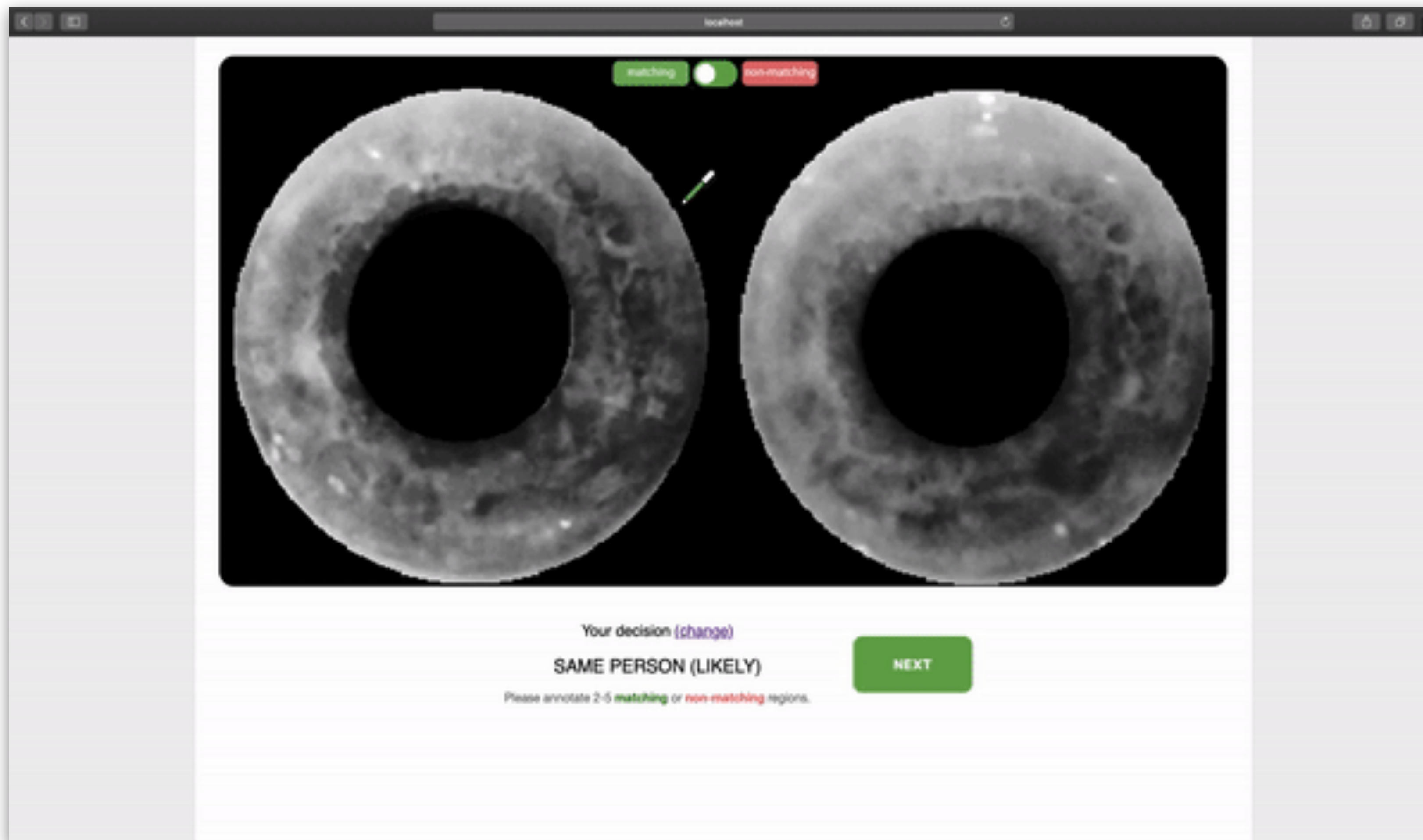
**NEXT**

**114 people**  
(age 18 to 65)

**For each person**  
20 trials

**Average session time**  
7 min

**Balanced distribution**  
Category wise  
Pair-type wise  
Random presentation



**85 people**

**For each person**  
10 trials

**Average session time**  
10 min

**Balanced distribution**  
Category wise  
Pair-type wise  
Session-1 answer wise

# Annotation Tool



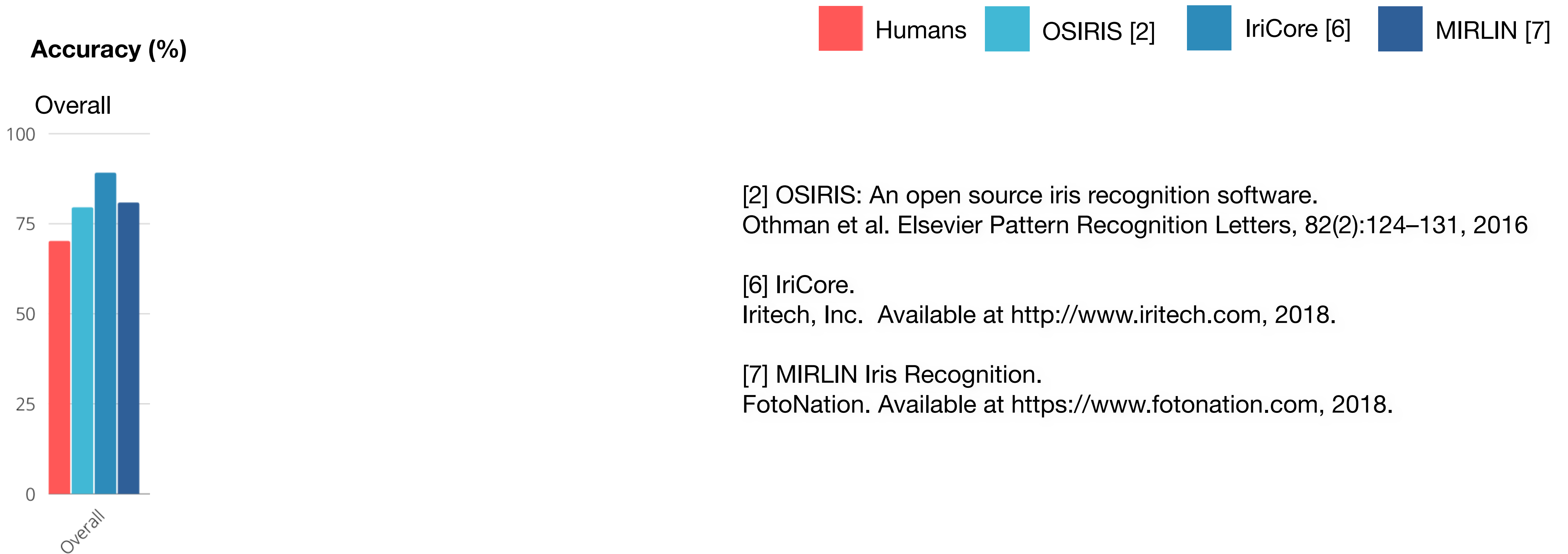
Available at  
<https://github.com/danielmoreira/iris-examination>



Paper.js  
Web-browser drawing  
library.



# Human Experiments

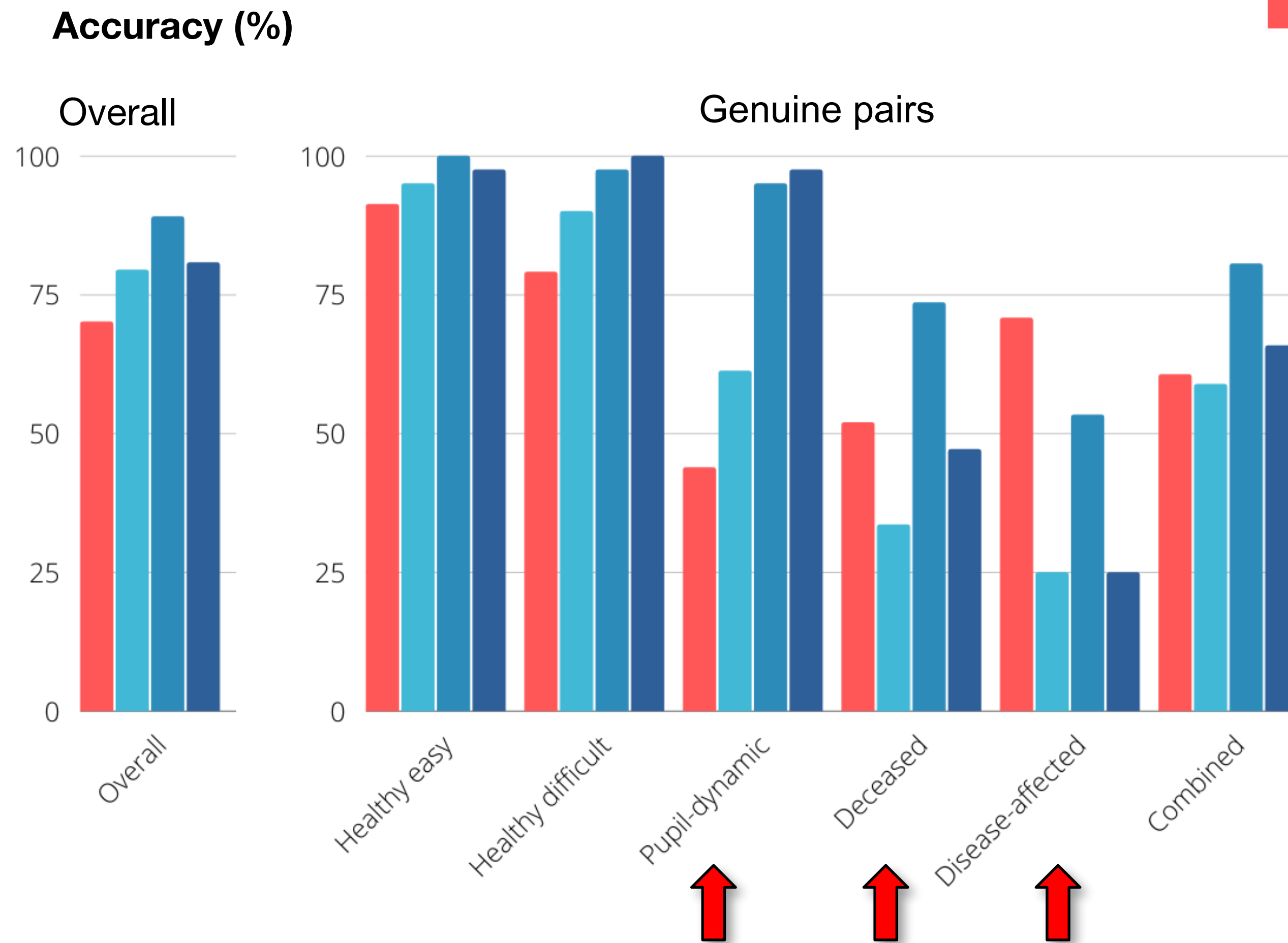


[2] OSIRIS: An open source iris recognition software.  
Othman et al. Elsevier Pattern Recognition Letters, 82(2):124–131, 2016

[6] IriCore.  
Iritech, Inc. Available at <http://www.iritech.com>, 2018.

[7] MIRLIN Iris Recognition.  
FotoNation. Available at <https://www.fotonation.com>, 2018.

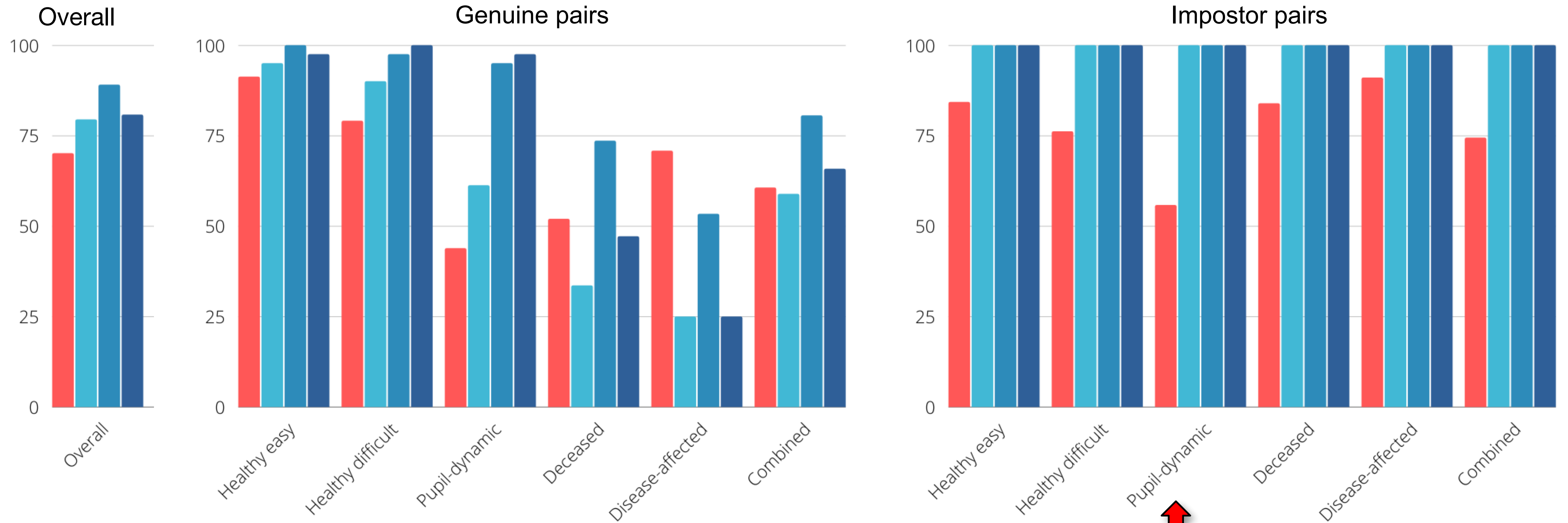
# Human Experiments



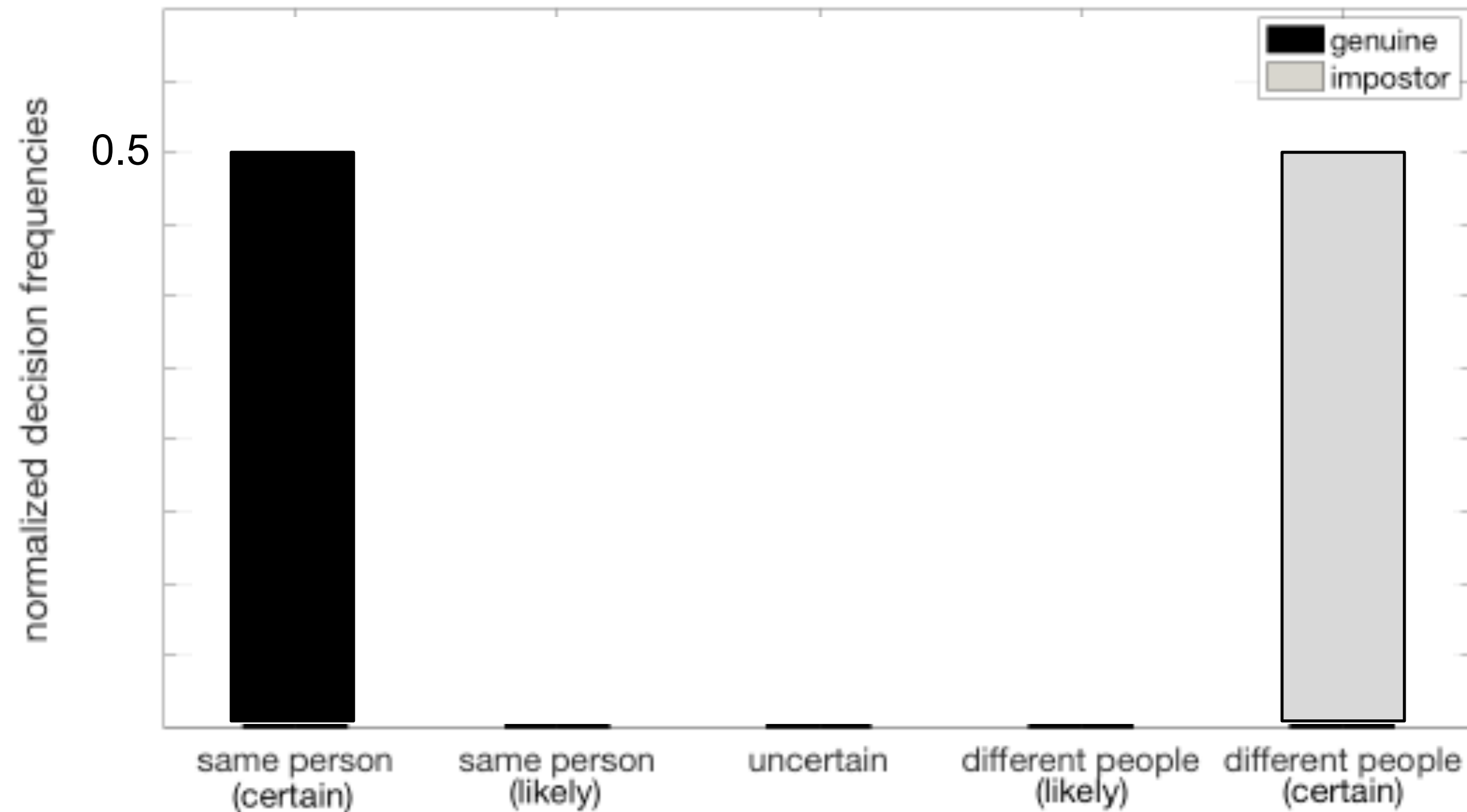
# Human Experiments



Accuracy (%)



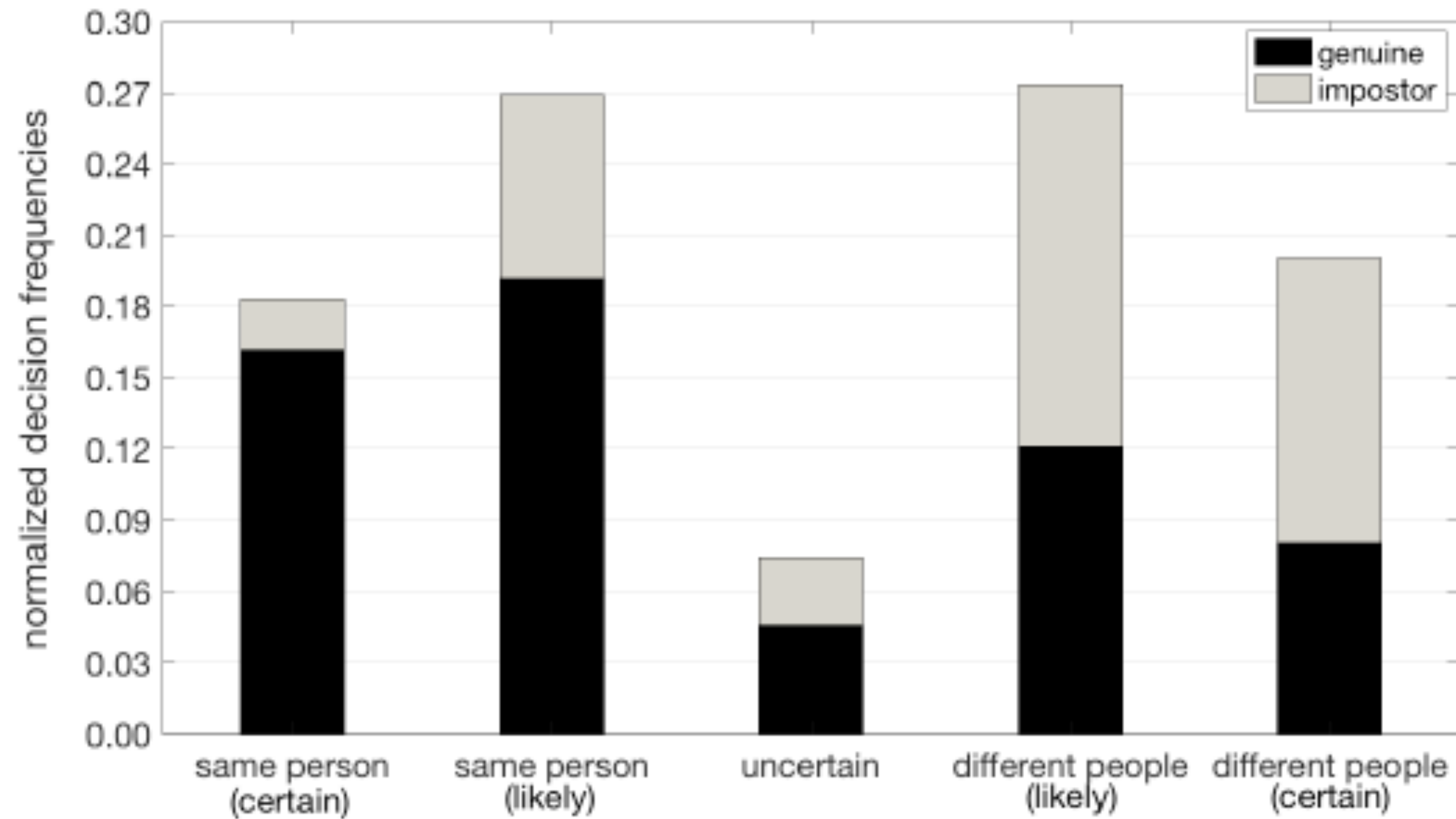
# Human Experiments



How confident were people?

Ideal graph

# Human Experiments



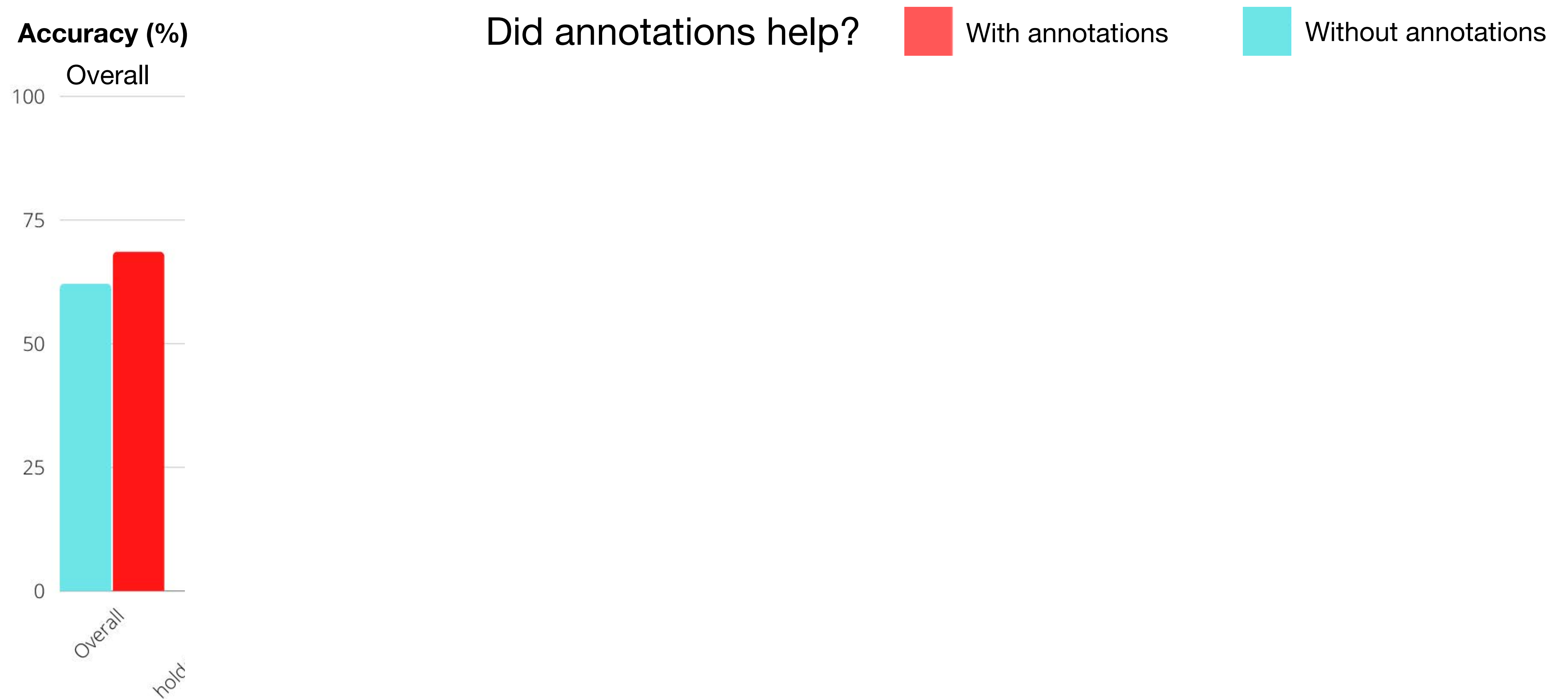
How confident were people?

Obtained graph





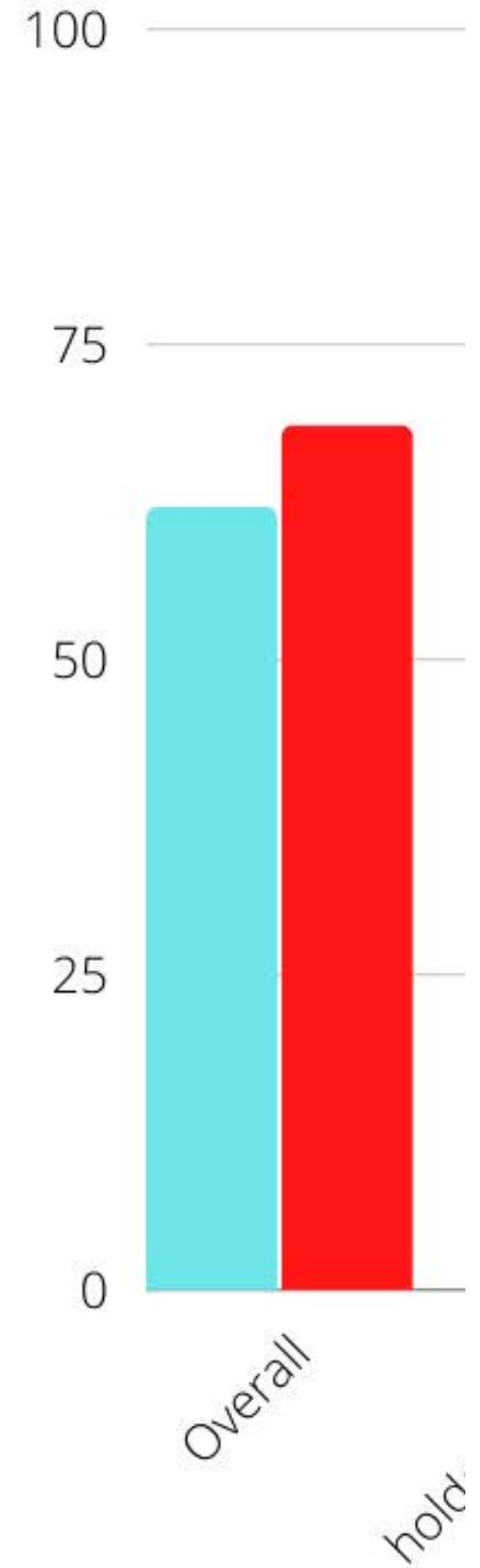
# Human Experiments



# Human Experiments

Accuracy (%)

Overall



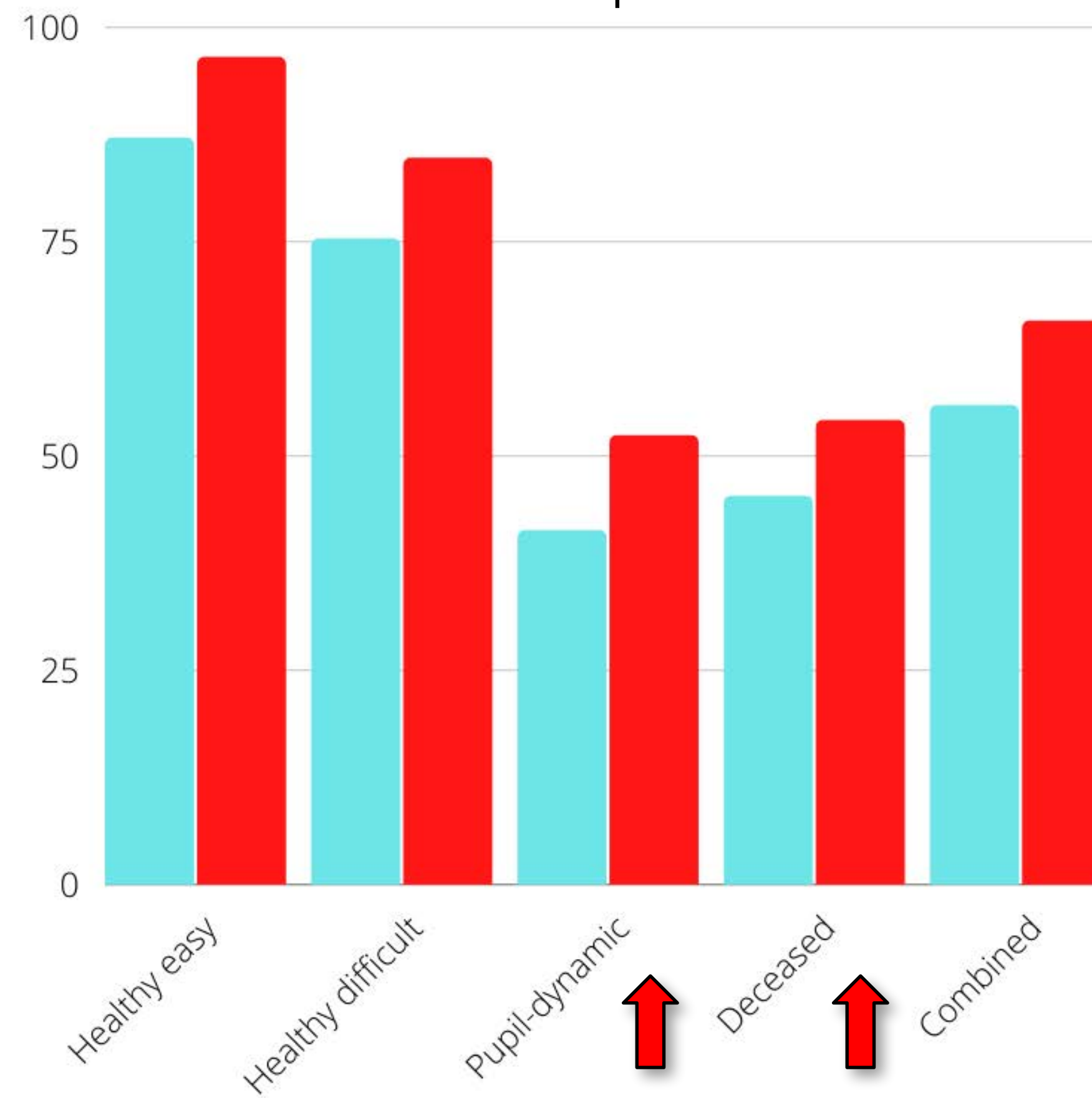
Did annotations help?  
Genuine pairs



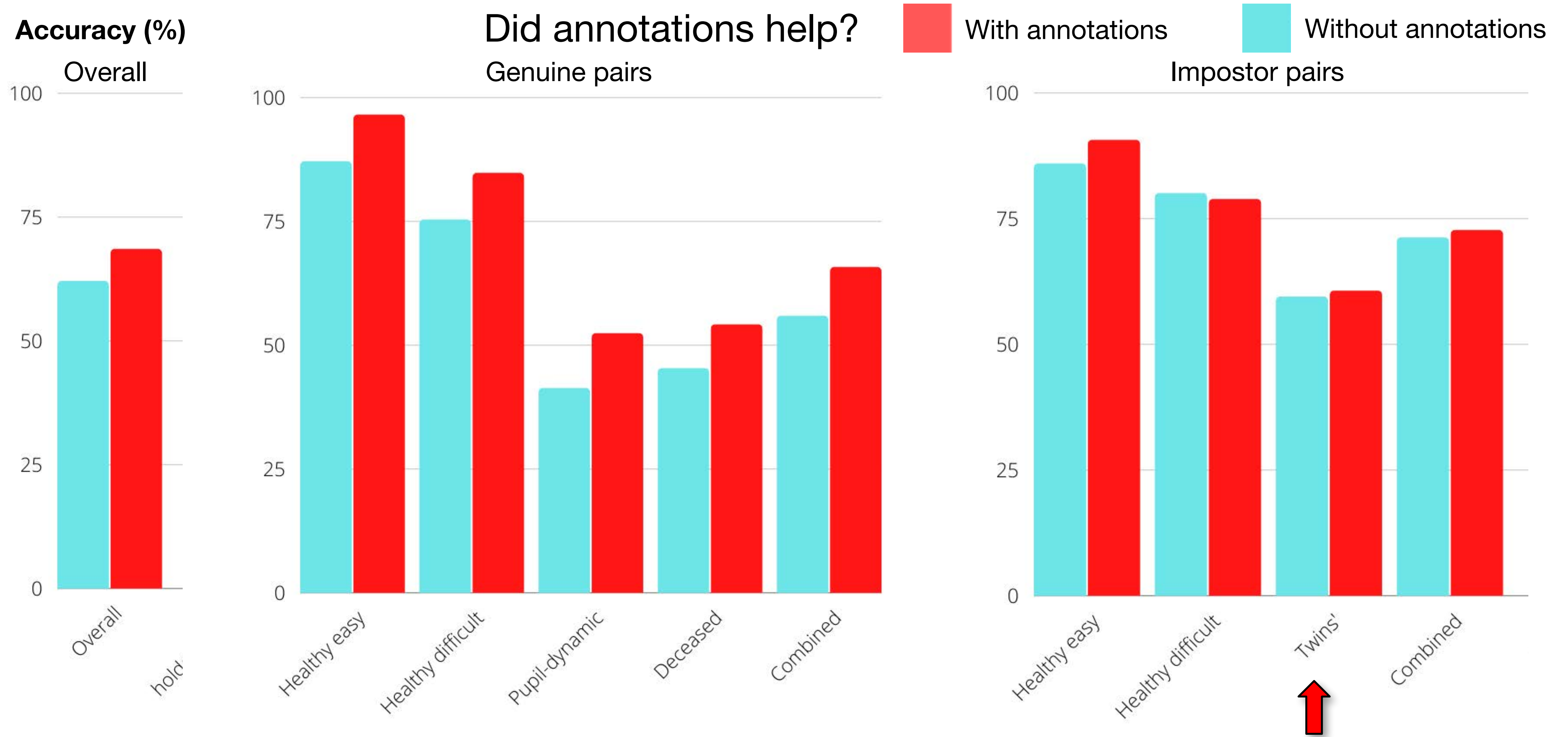
With annotations



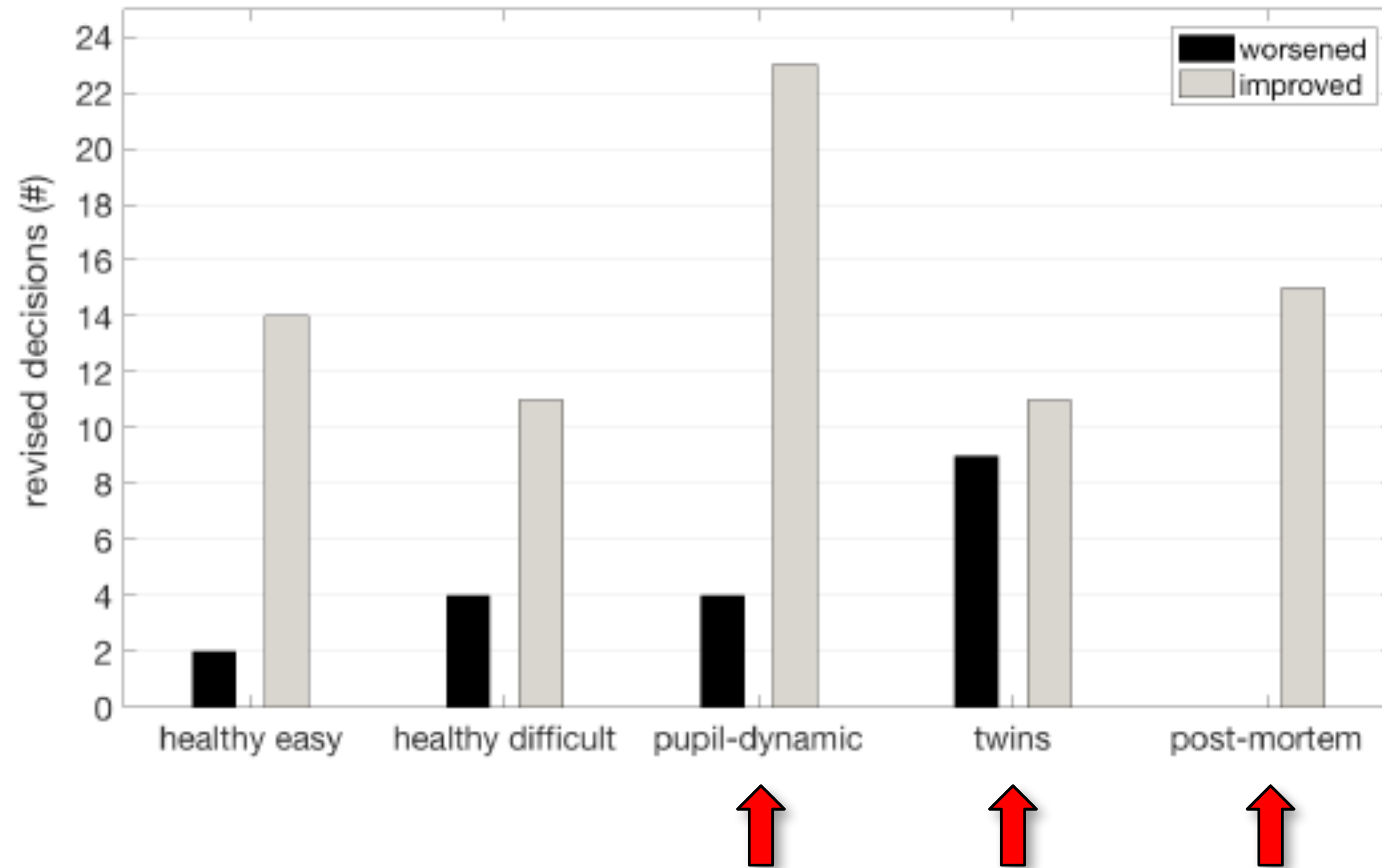
Without annotations



# Human Experiments

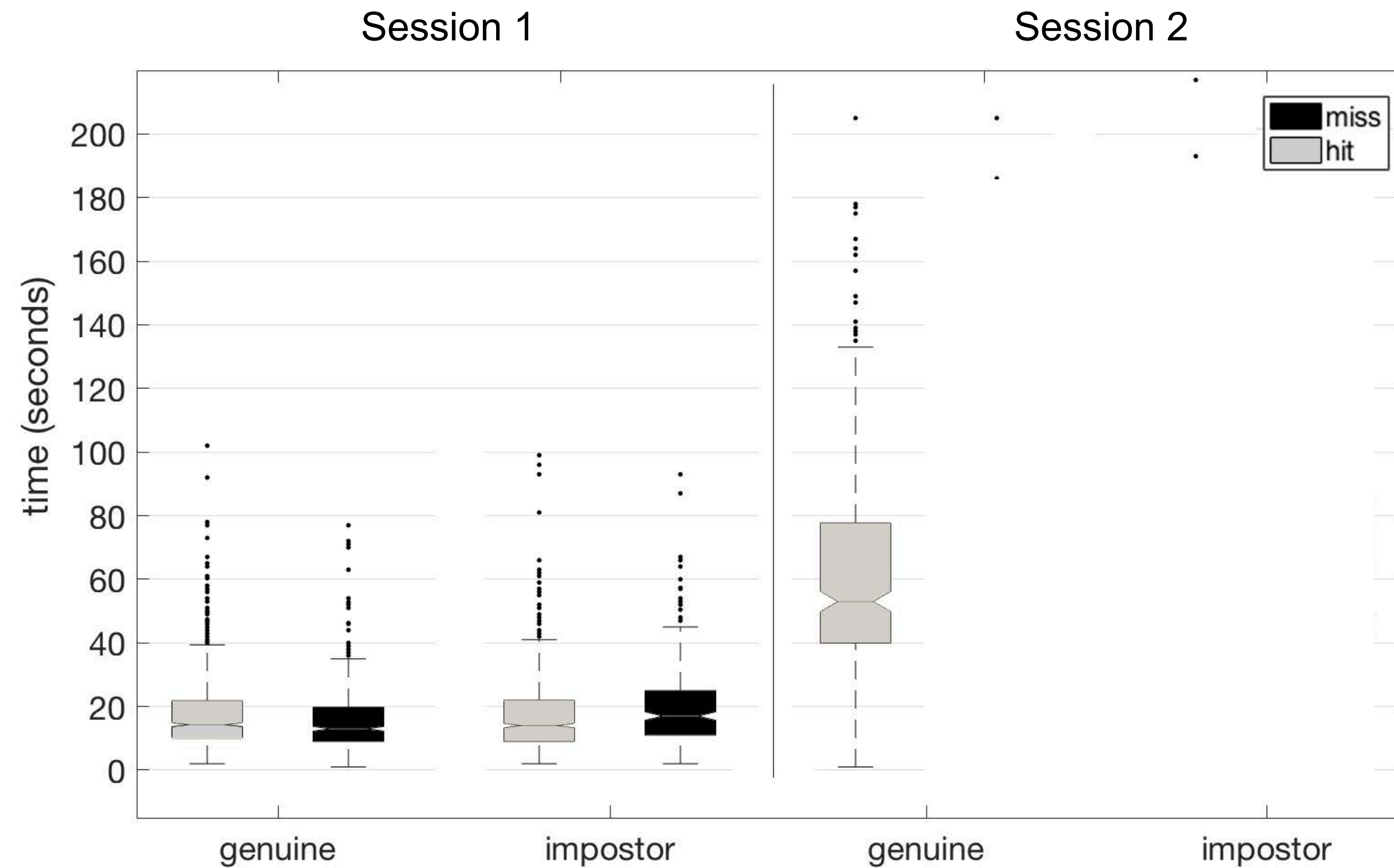


# Human Experiments



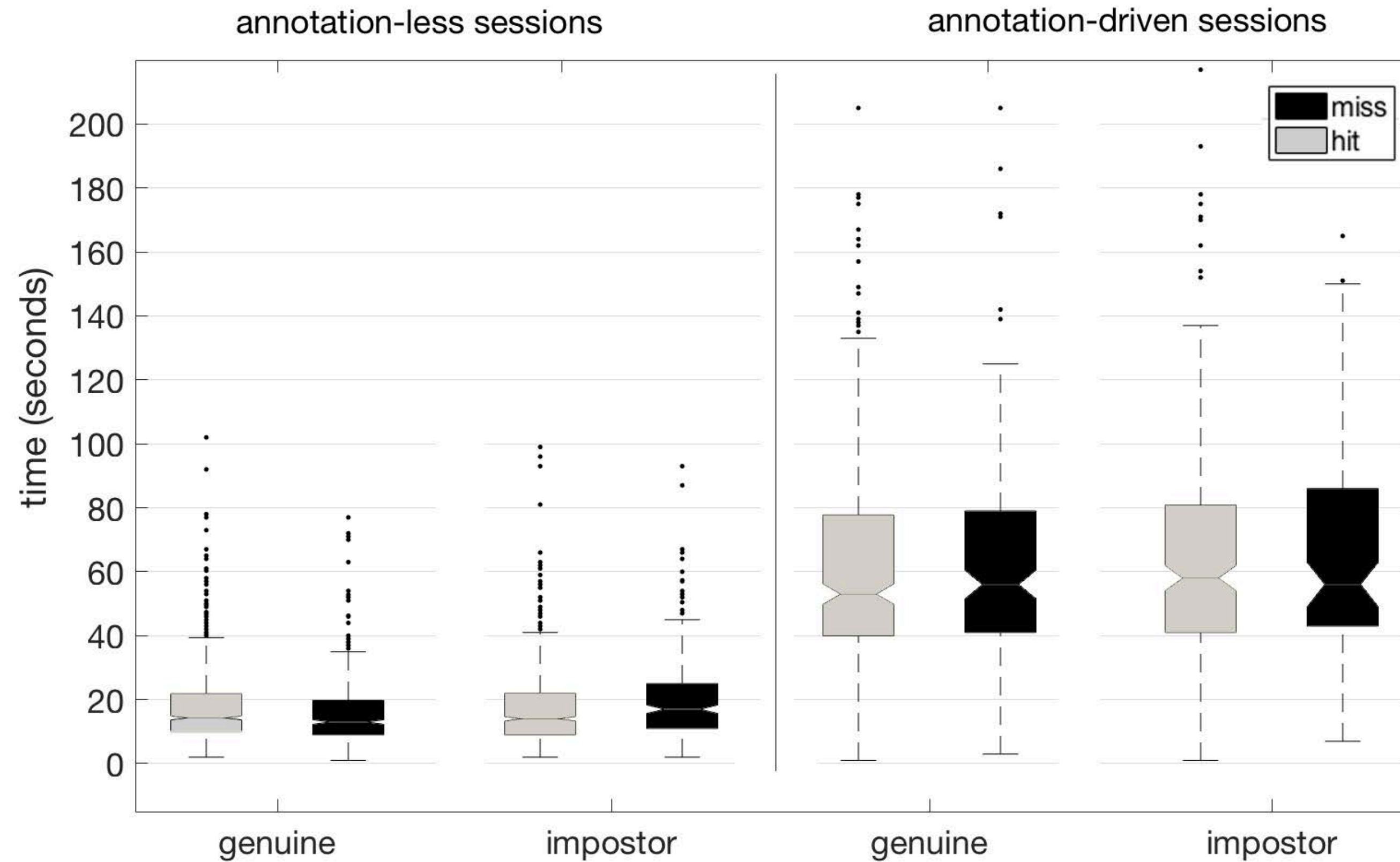
Did annotations help?

# Human Experiments



Was time important?

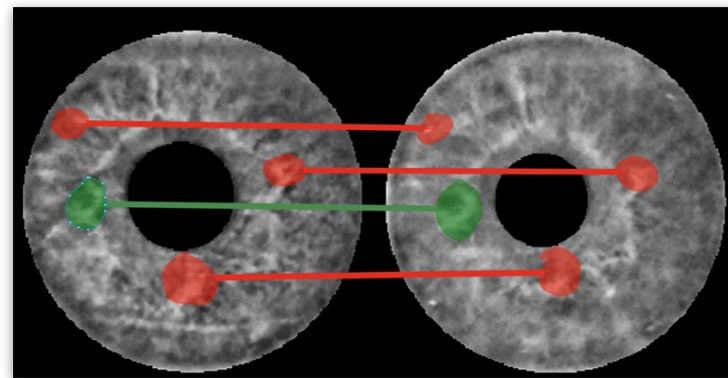
# Human Experiments



Was time important?

# Human Experiments

## Findings



People performed better when they annotated the irises.



People were better than machines in deceased and disease-affected cases.



Most challenging cases to people: with **pupil dilation** and **twins**.

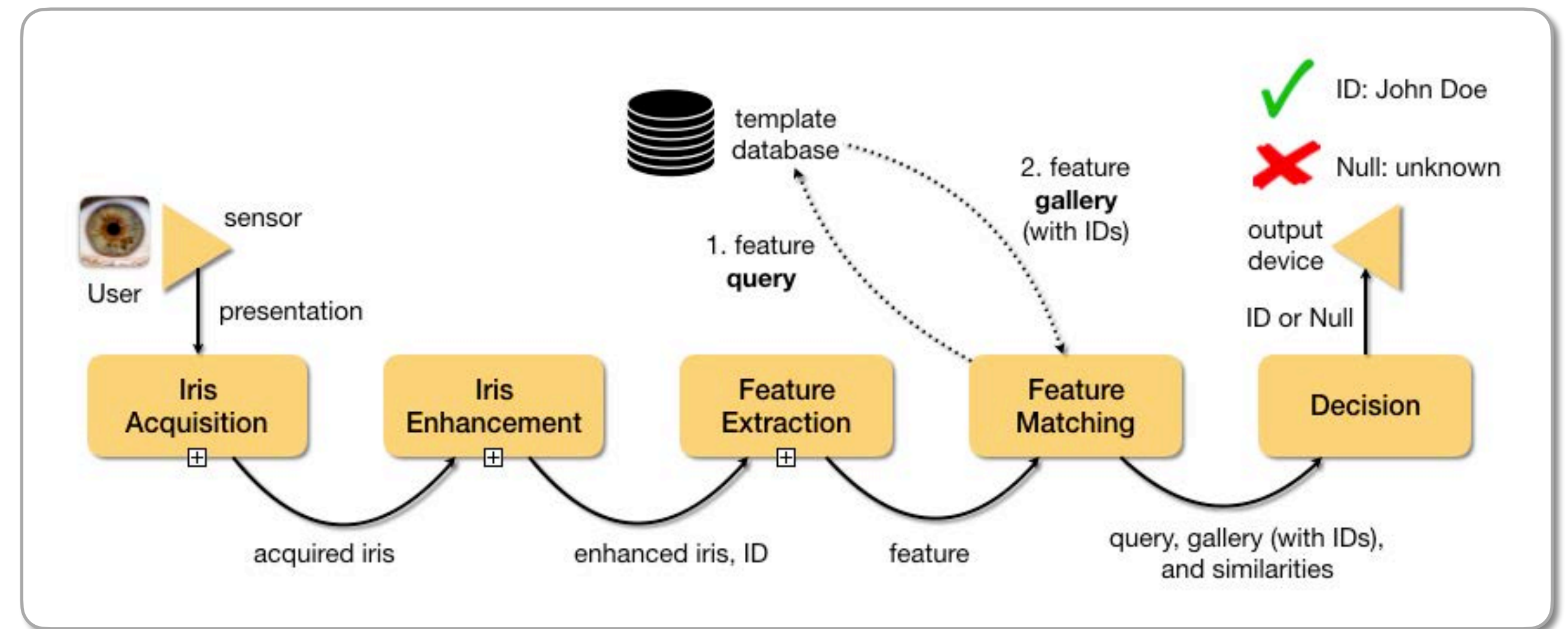
Annotating pupil dilation helps.

Annotating twins' doesn't.

# What's Next?

## Iris Recognition Pipeline

Acquisition, enhancement, feature extraction, matching, and decision.



Fill out your

***Today-I-missed Statement***

Please visit <https://sakai.luc.edu/x/PnQvIG>.