

# Iris Recognition III

CSE 40537/60537 Biometrics

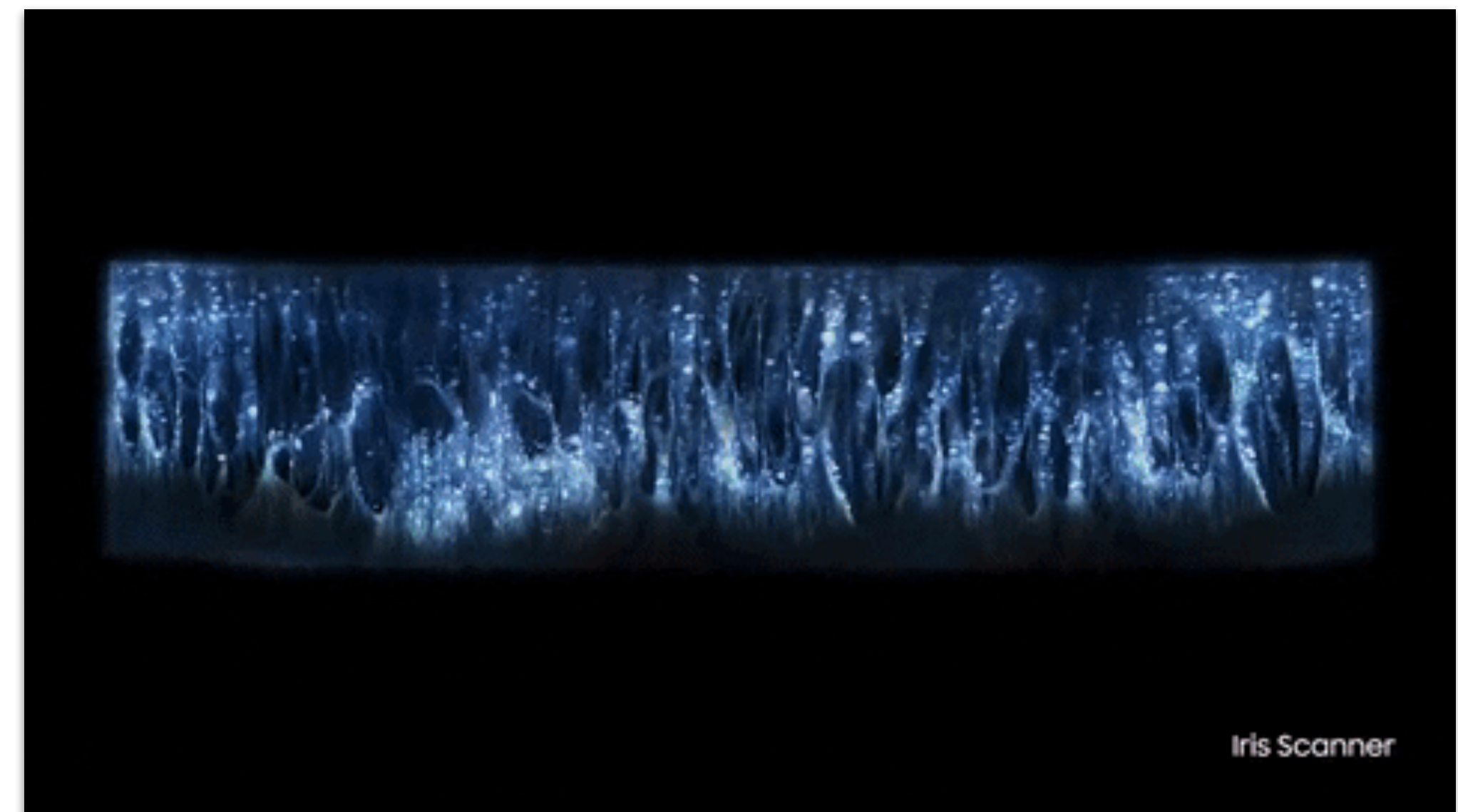
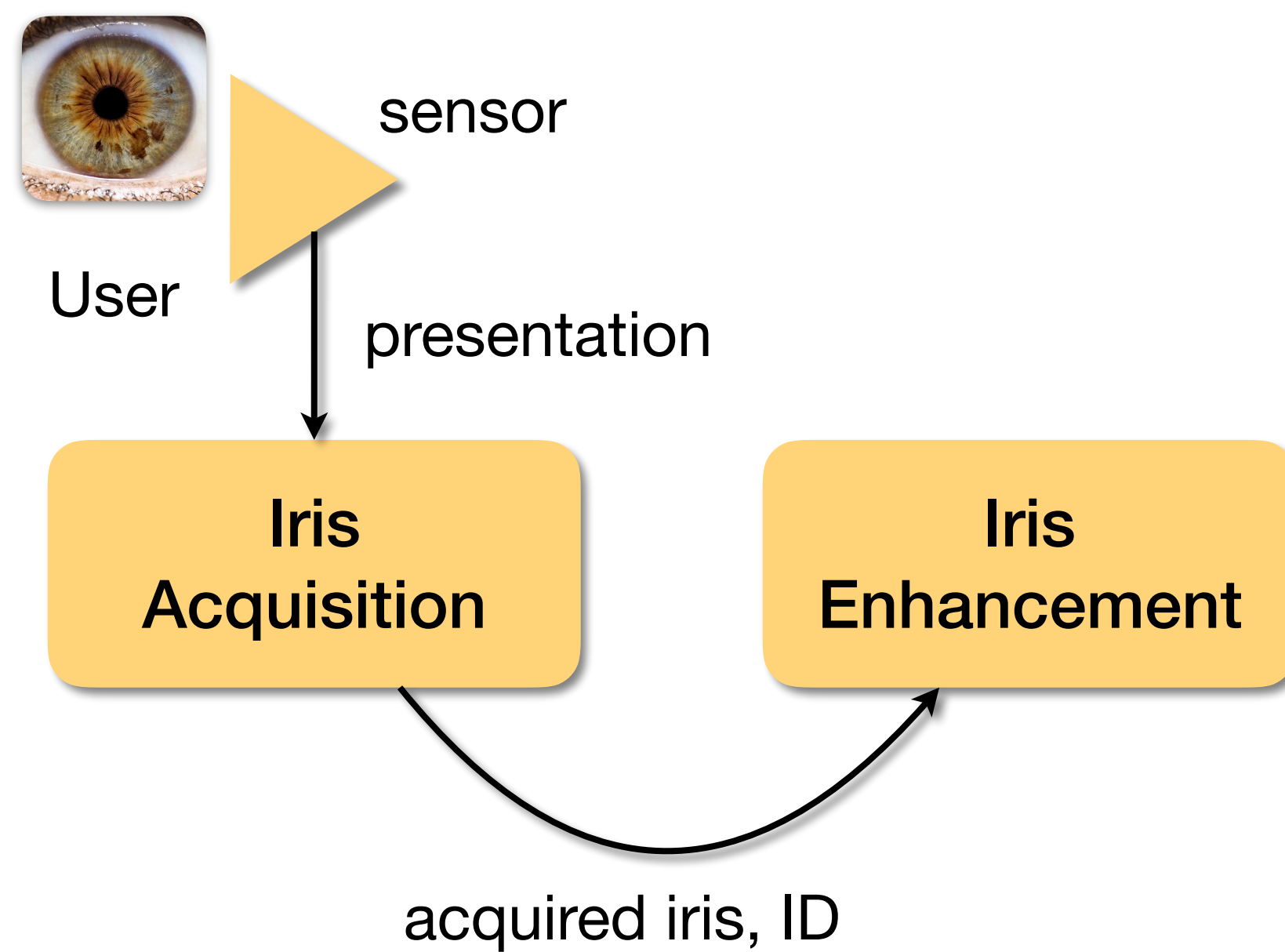
**Daniel Moreira**  
Spring 2020



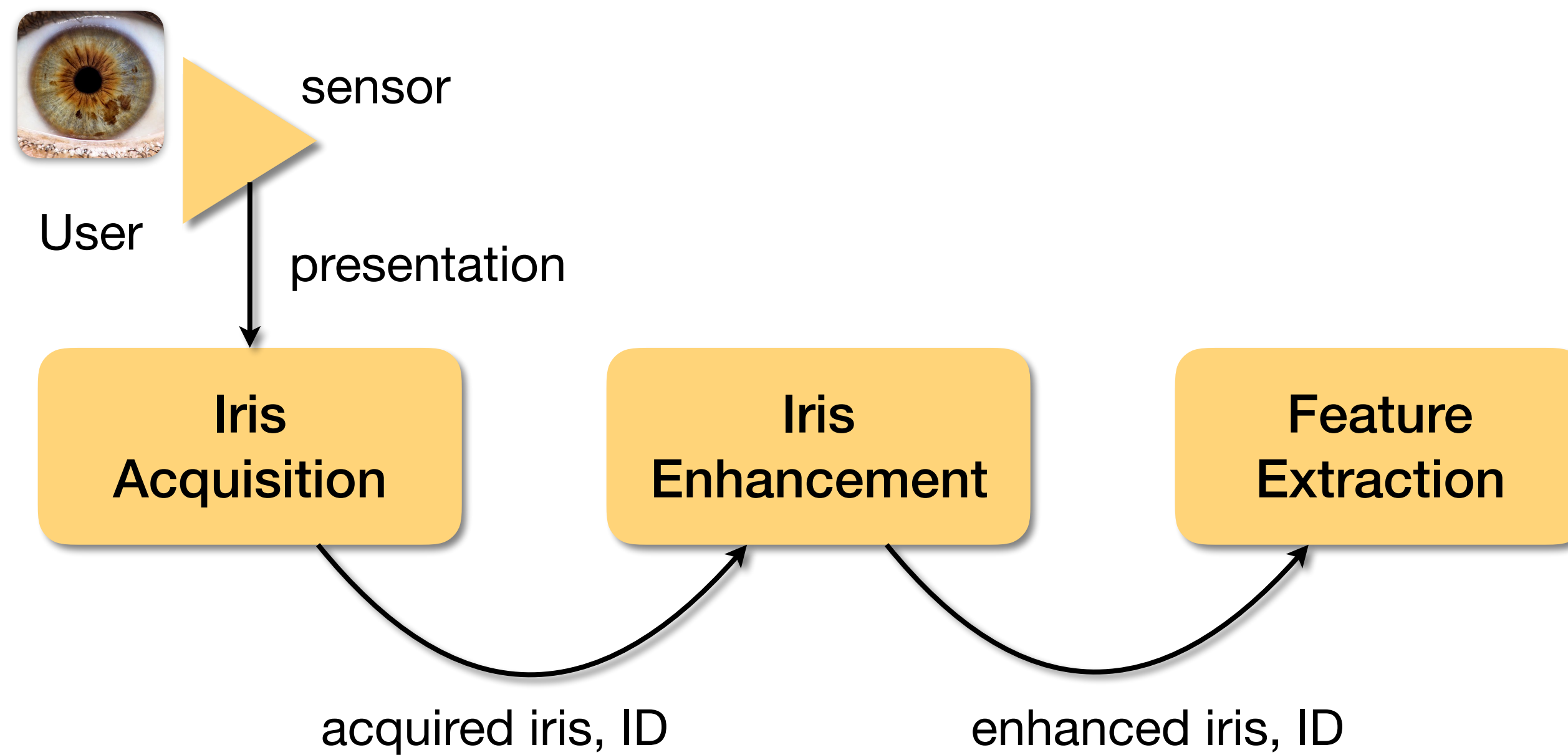
# Today you will...

*Get to know*  
Iris description and matching.

# Iris Recognition

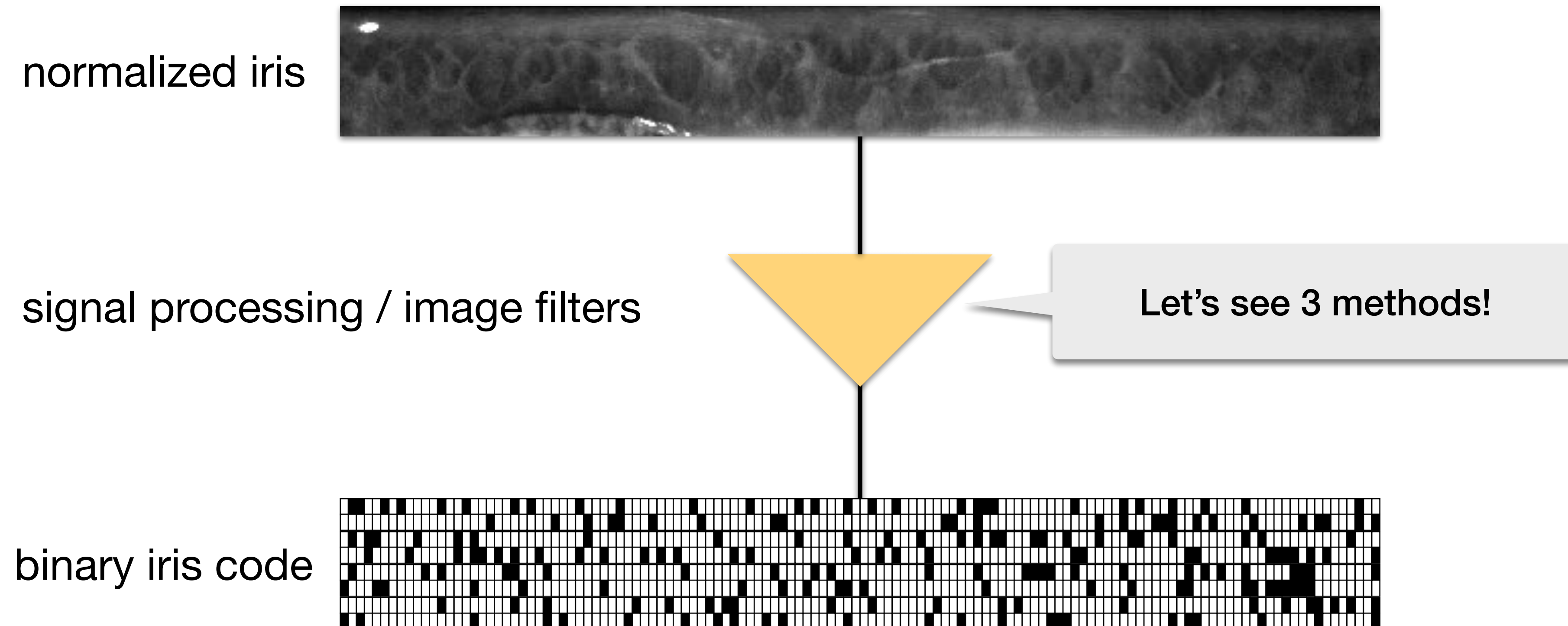


# Iris Recognition



# Feature Extraction

## Typical Description Framework

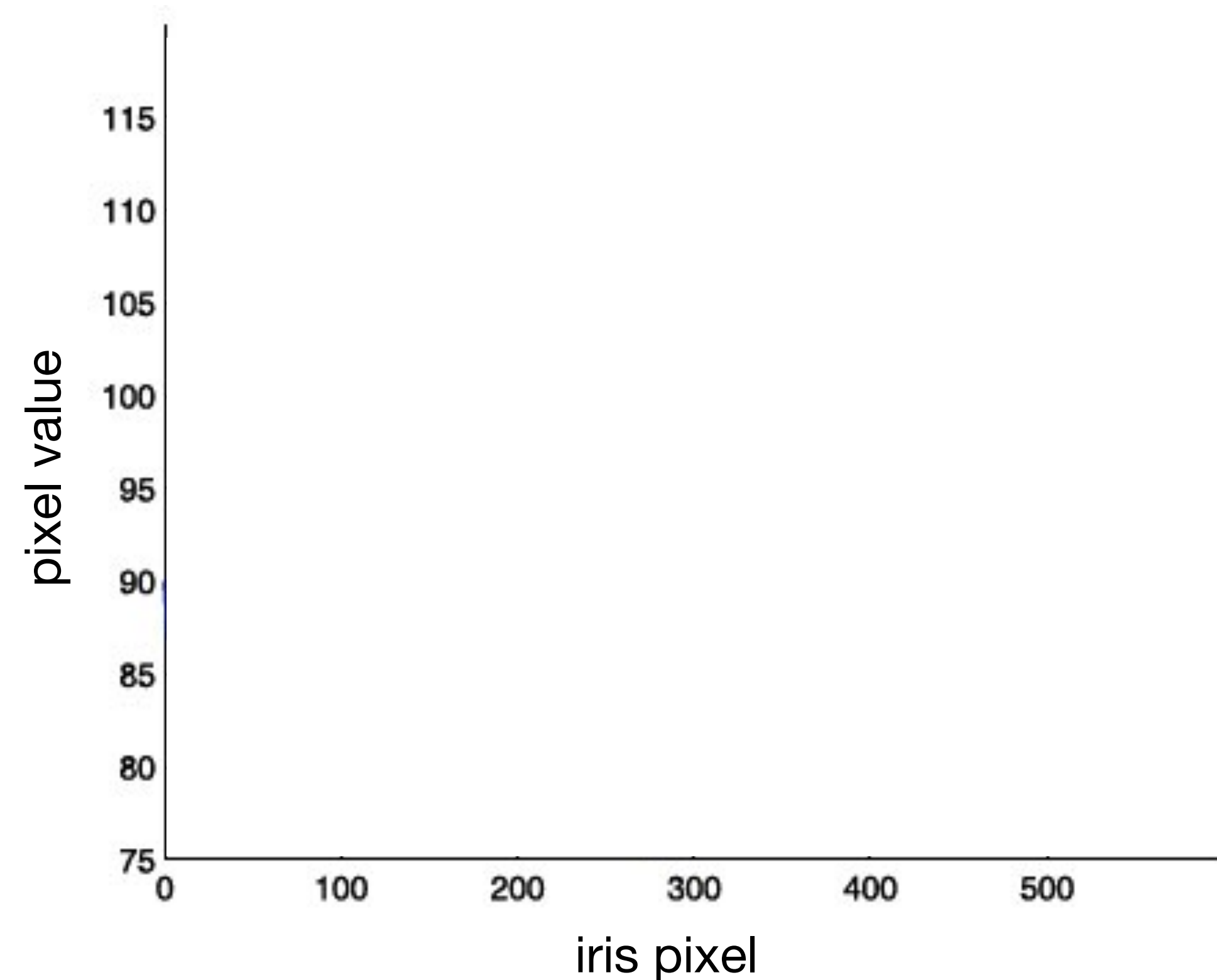
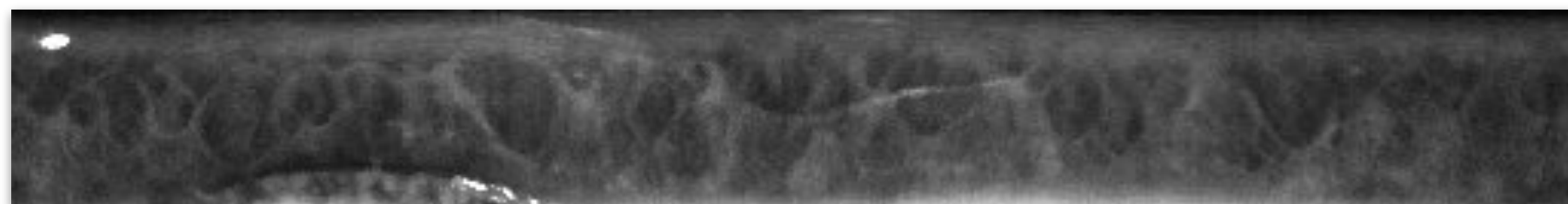


# Feature Extraction

## Zero-Crossing Approach (1/3)

Proposed by W. W. Boles.

Iris image is treated as a 1D signal (iris signature).



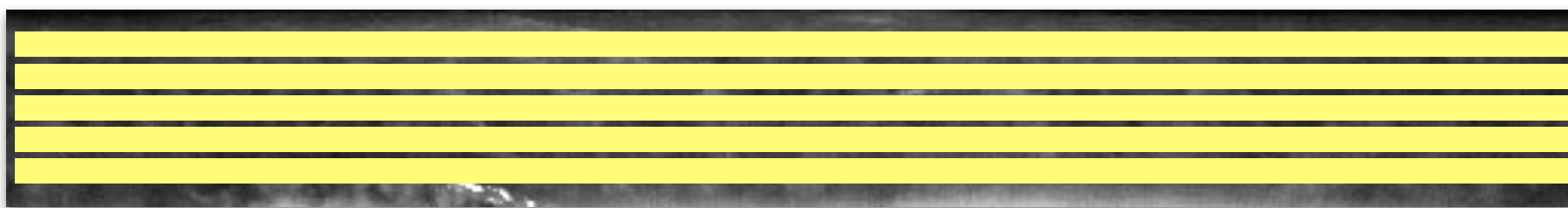


# Feature Extraction

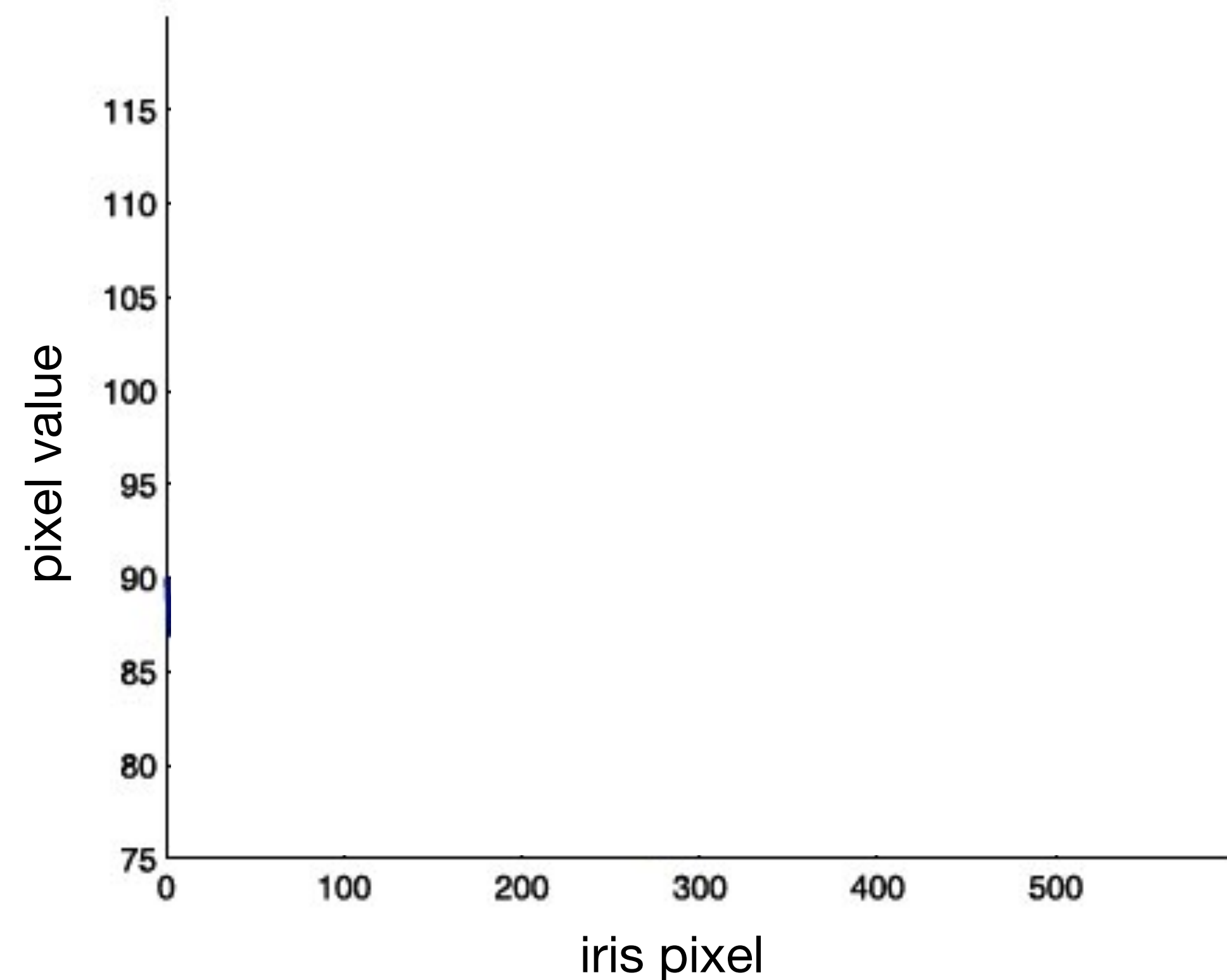
## Zero-Crossing Approach (1/3)

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Dr. Adam Czajka

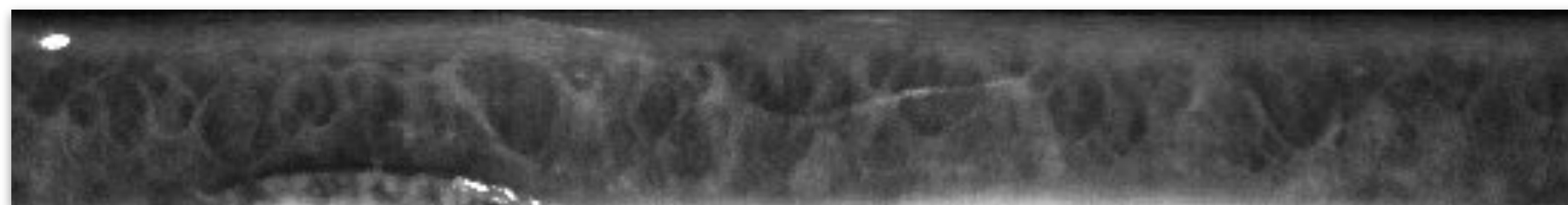


# Feature Extraction

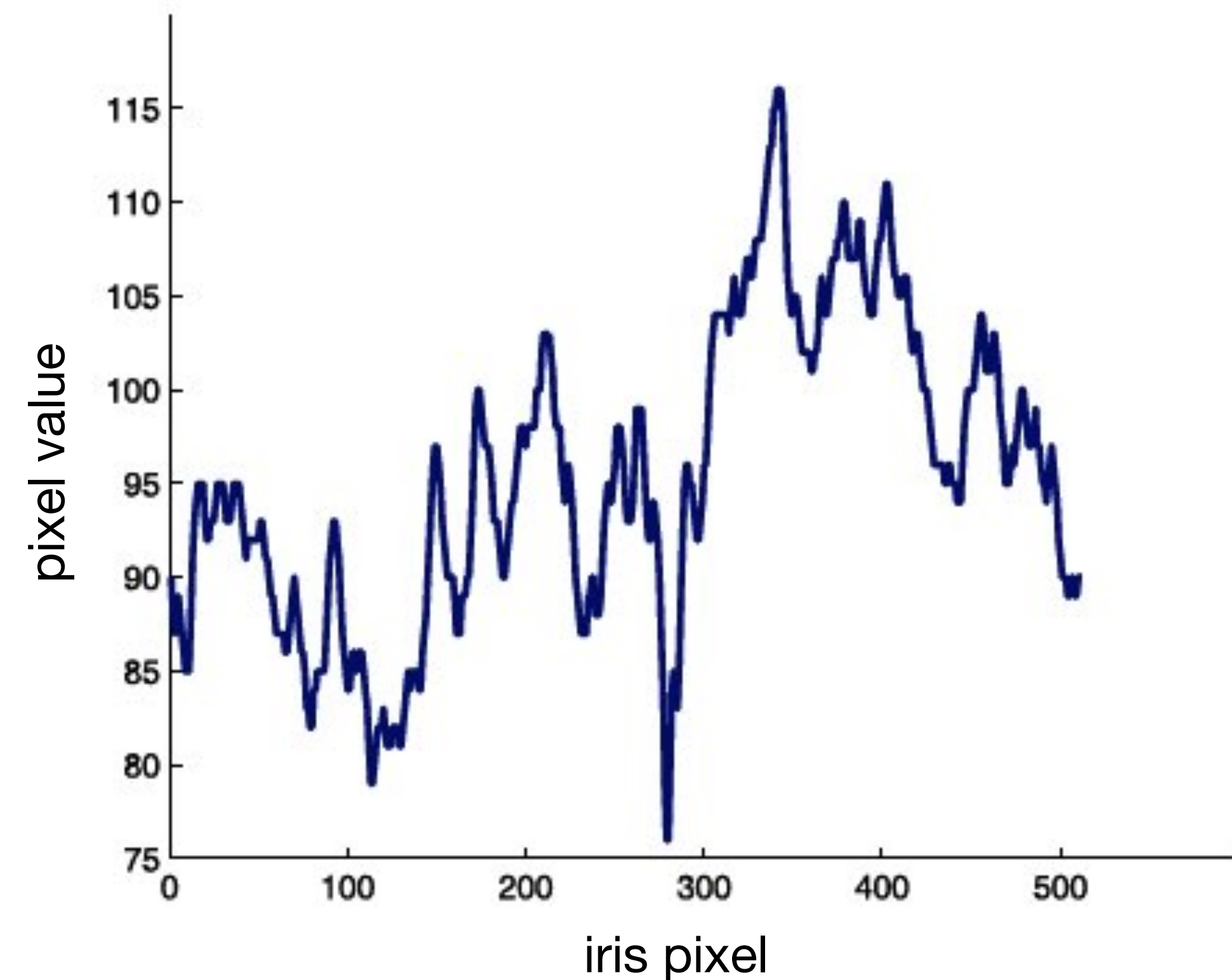
## Zero-Crossing Approach (1/3)

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Dr. Adam Czajka

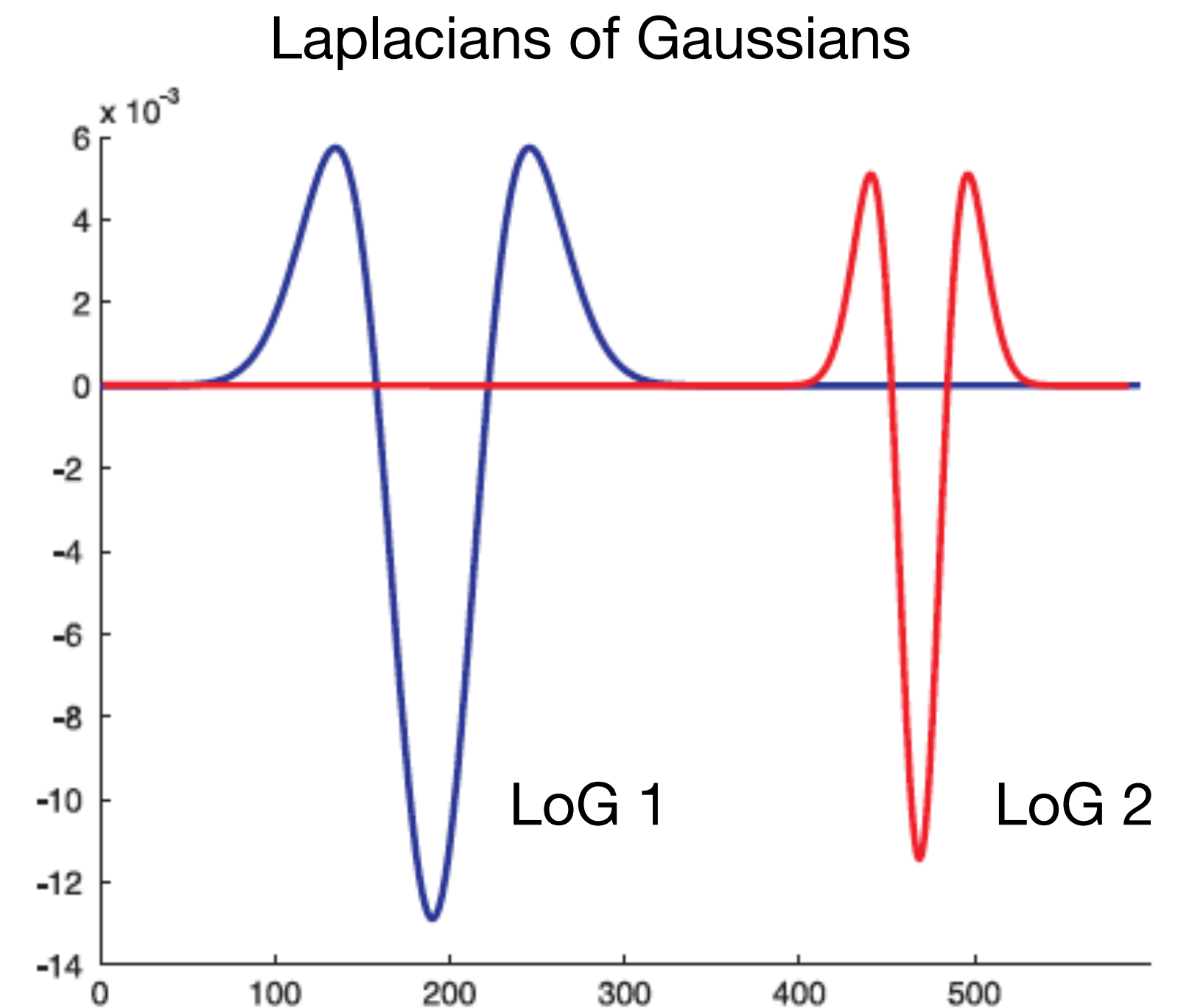
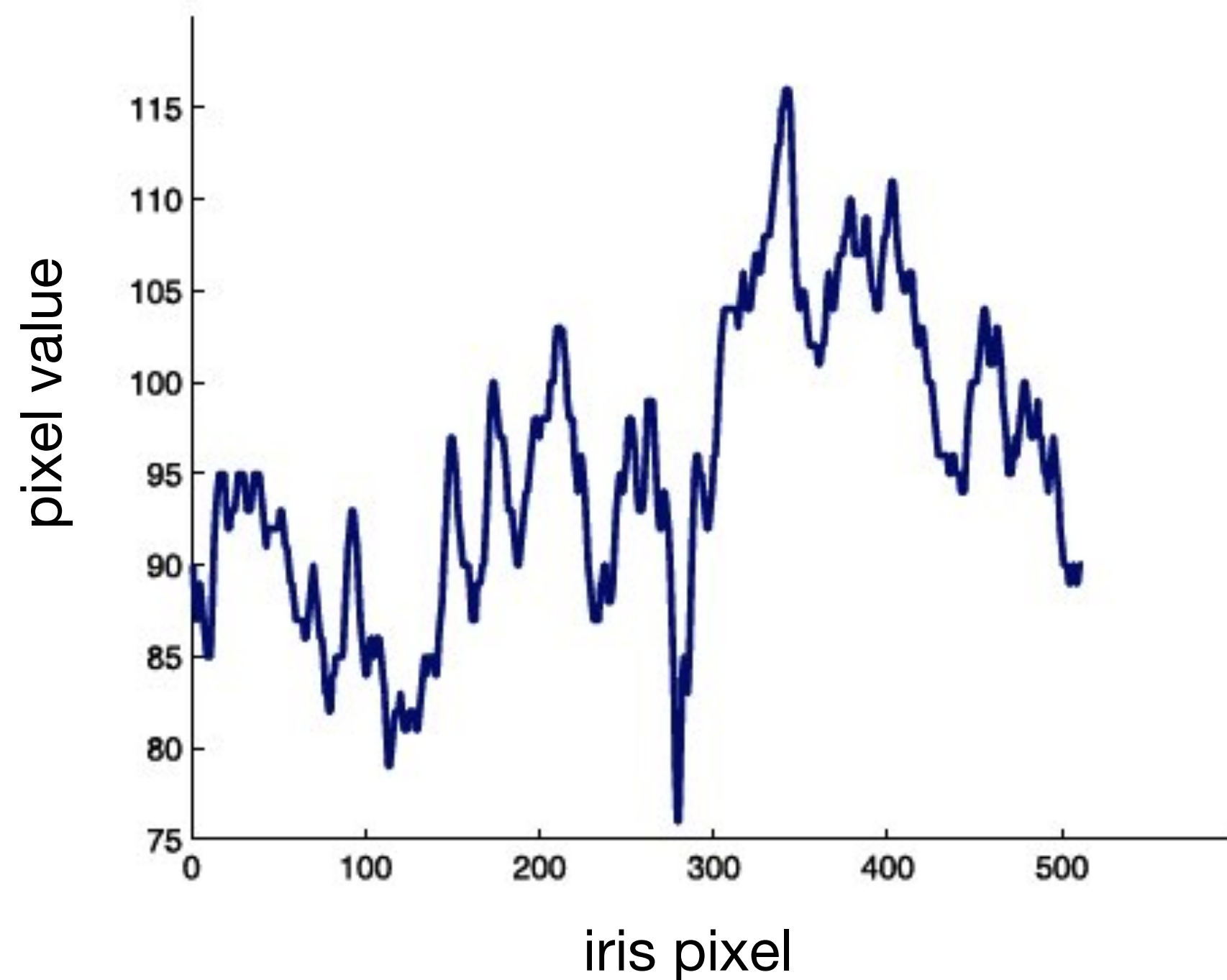




# Feature Extraction

## Zero-Crossing Approach (1/3)

1. Iris signature is filtered by Laplacians of Gaussians (LoG)  
(second derivative of Gaussian).

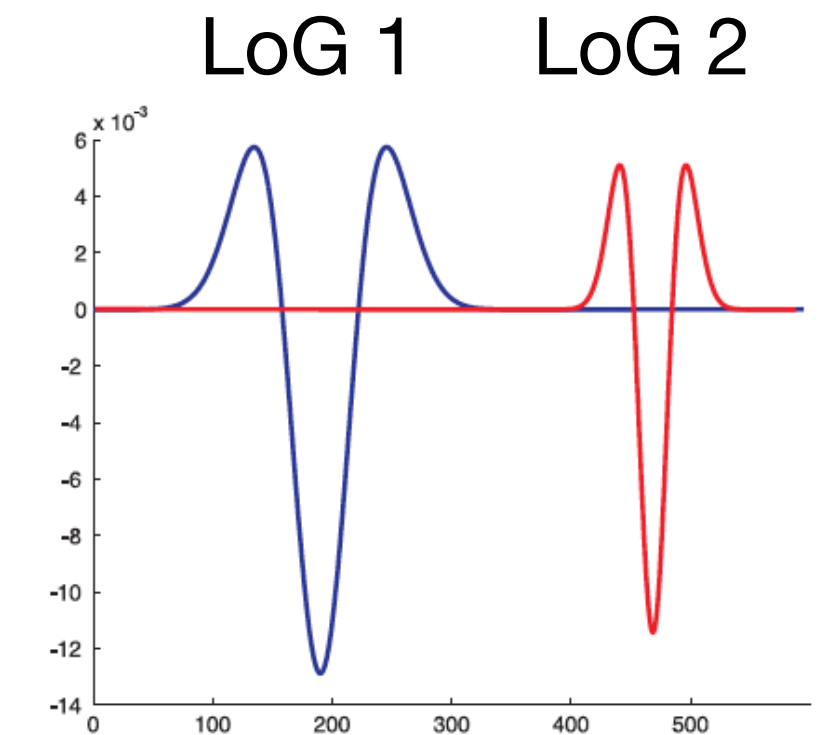
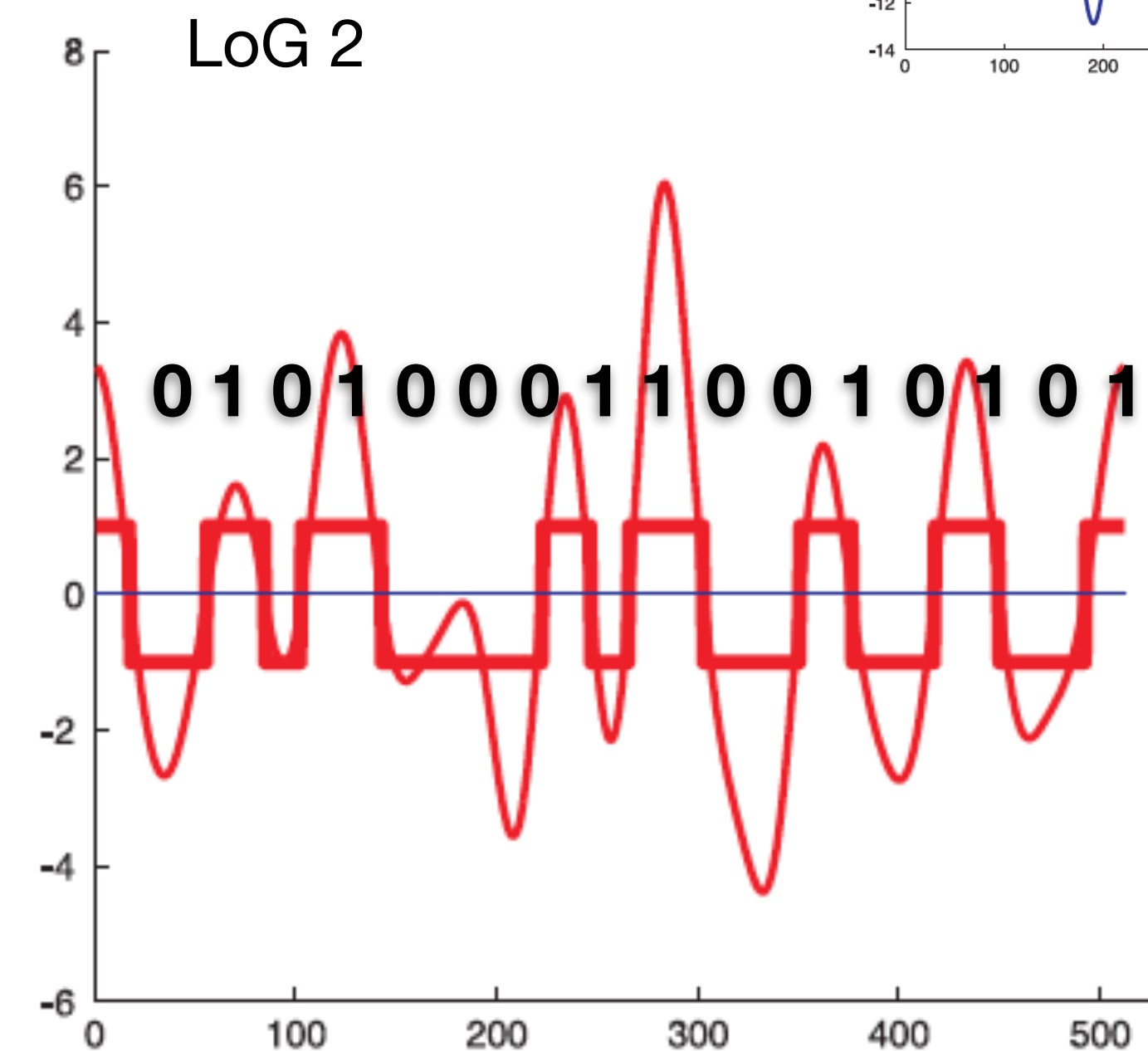
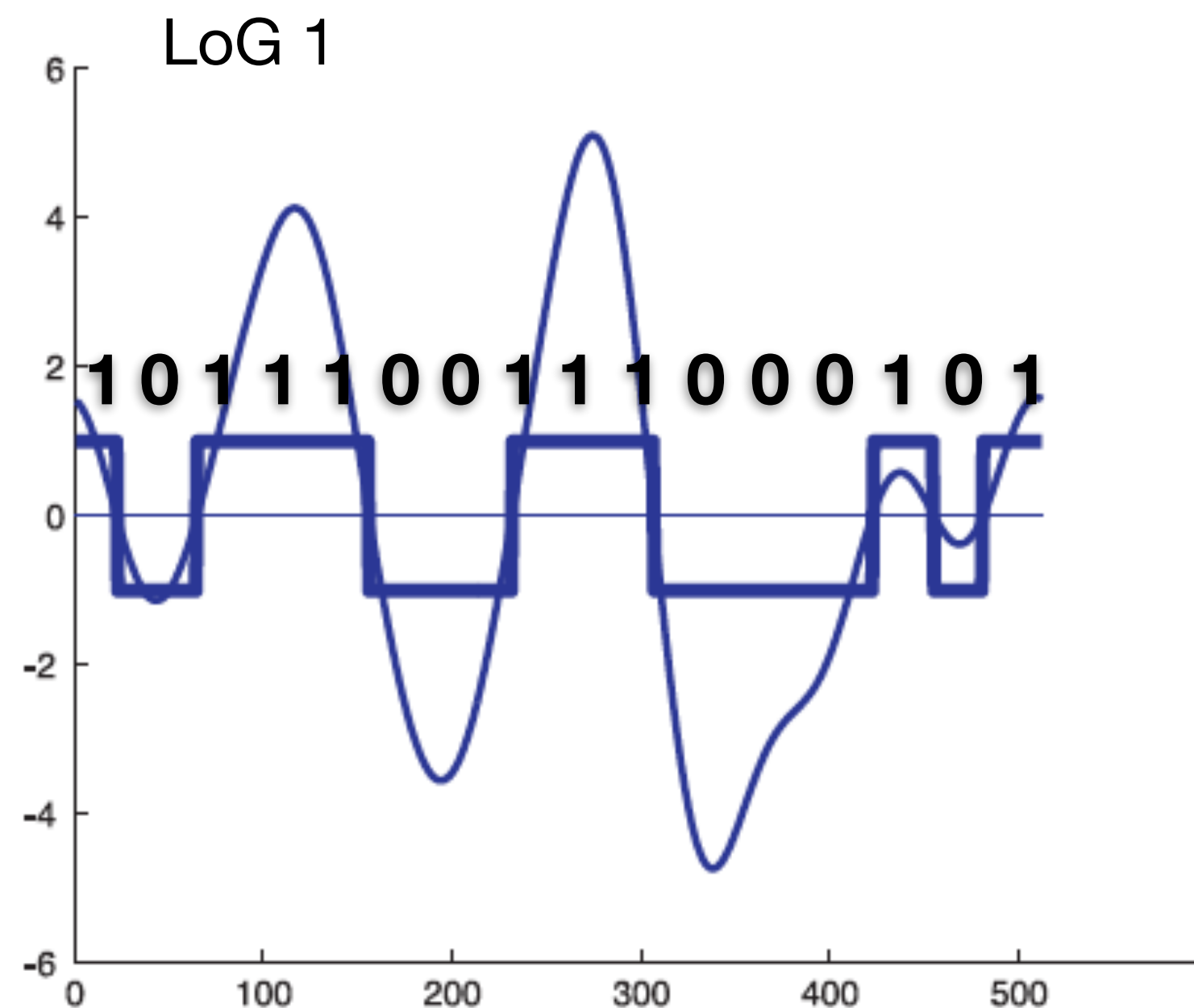


Dr. Adam Czajka

# Feature Extraction

## Zero-Crossing Approach (1/3)

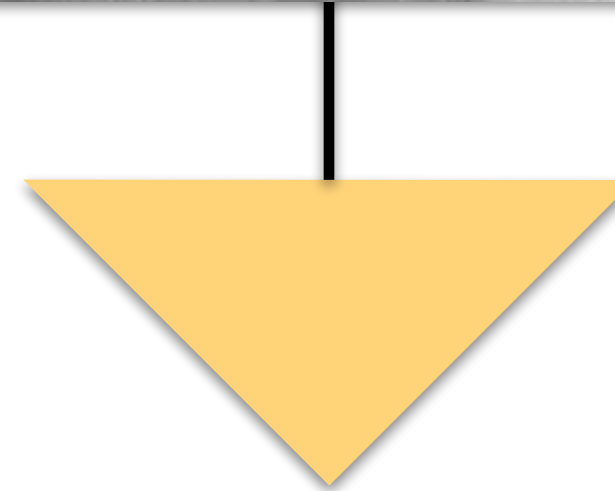
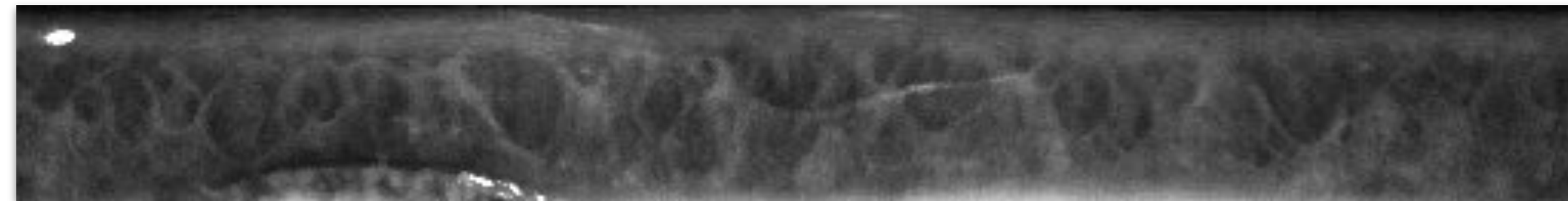
2. Zero-crossings lead to bits up;  
everything else is zero.



Dr. Adam Czajka

# Feature Extraction

## Zero-Crossing Approach (1/3)



LoG 1

LoG 2

1011100111000101 0101000110010101

concatenation



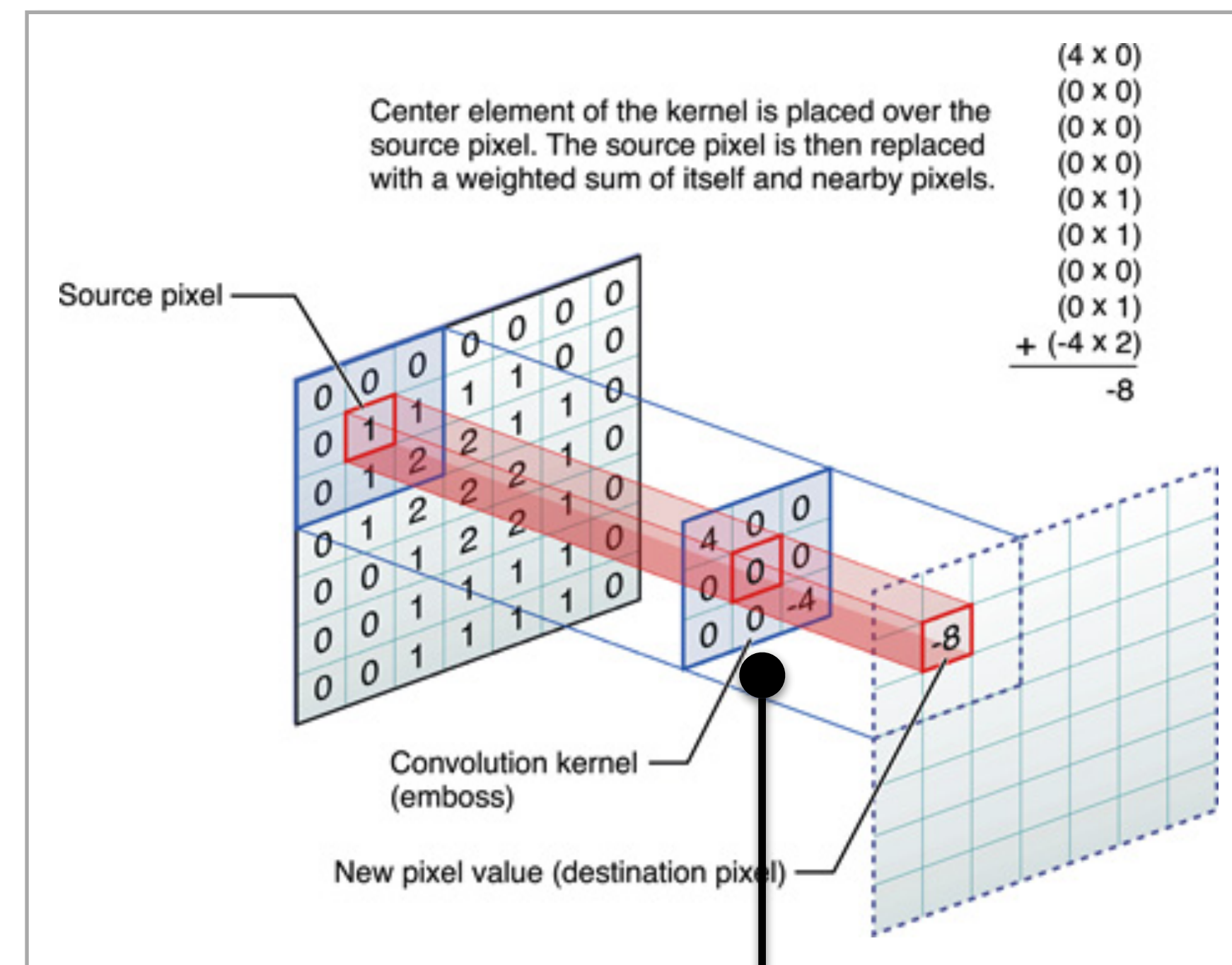
# Feature Extraction

## 2D-Gabor Filtering Approach (2/3)

Proposed by John Daugman.

*De facto* iris description solution.  
More complete and robust than  
zero-crossing.

2D Gabor filters are convolved  
with the normalized iris image.



Source: <https://developer.apple.com/library/archive/documentation/Performance/Conceptual/ImageConvolutionOperations/ConvolutionOperations.html>

# Feature Extraction

## 2D-Gabor Filtering Approach (2/3)

Proposed by John Daugman.

*Empirical* selection of a proper Gabor wavelet (adequate to encode iris texture).

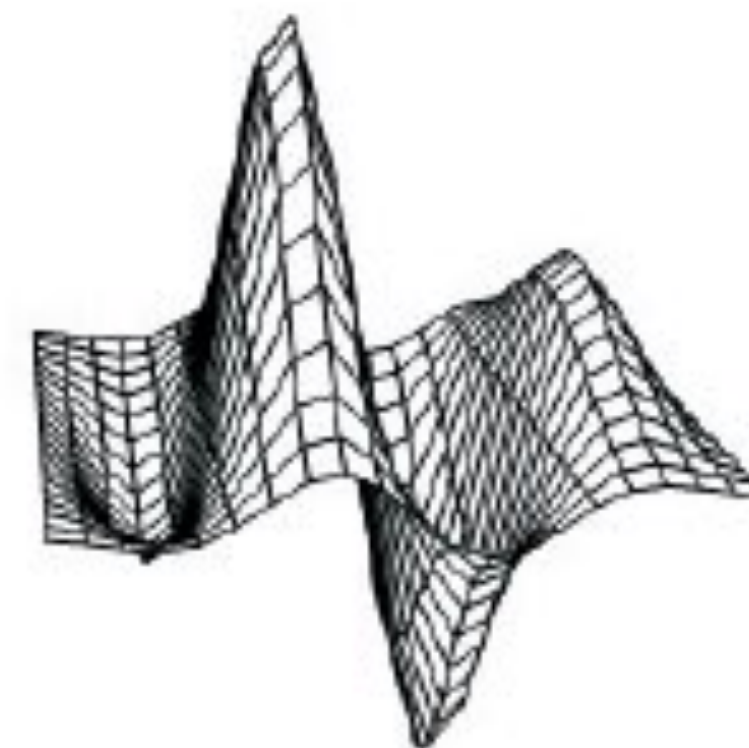
Gabor wavelets are a good model of neural receptive fields found in the visual cortex.

Filter 1



wavelet real component

Filter 2



wavelet imaginary component

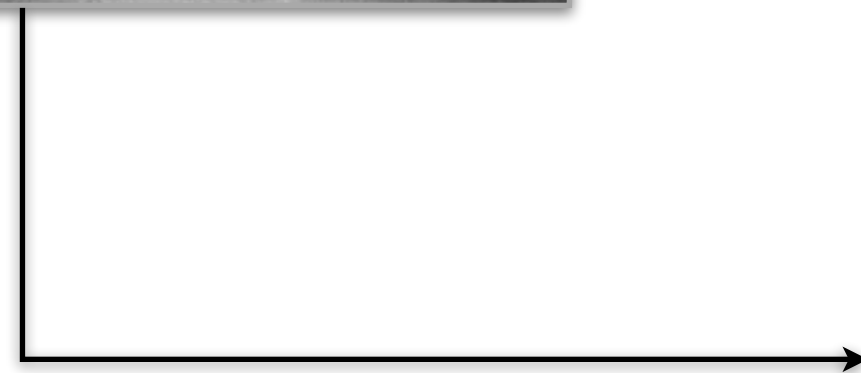
J. Daugman  
*Probing the Uniqueness and Randomness of IrisCodes: Results from 200 Billion Iris Pair Comparisons.*  
IEEE Proceedings, 2006



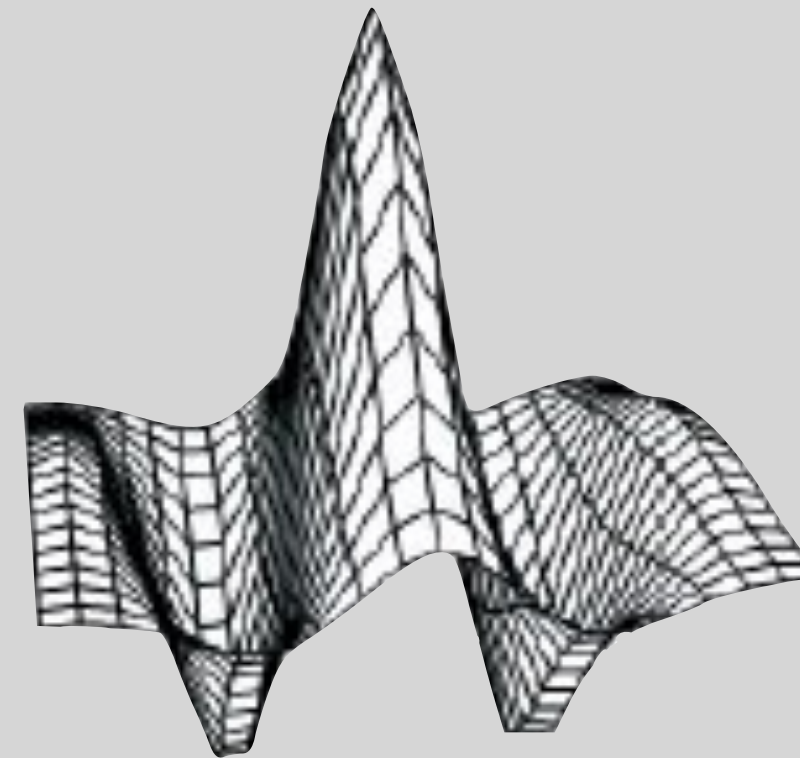
# Feature Extraction

## 2D-Gabor Filtering Approach (2/3)

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



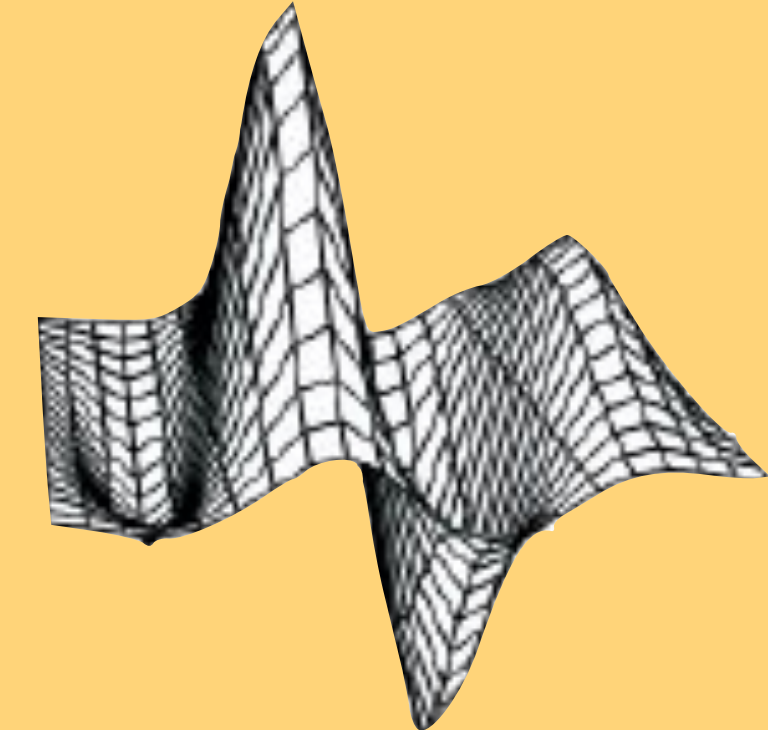
Filter 1



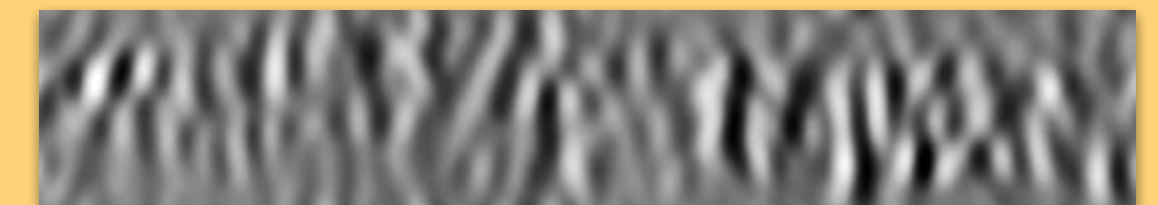
wavelet real component



Filter 2

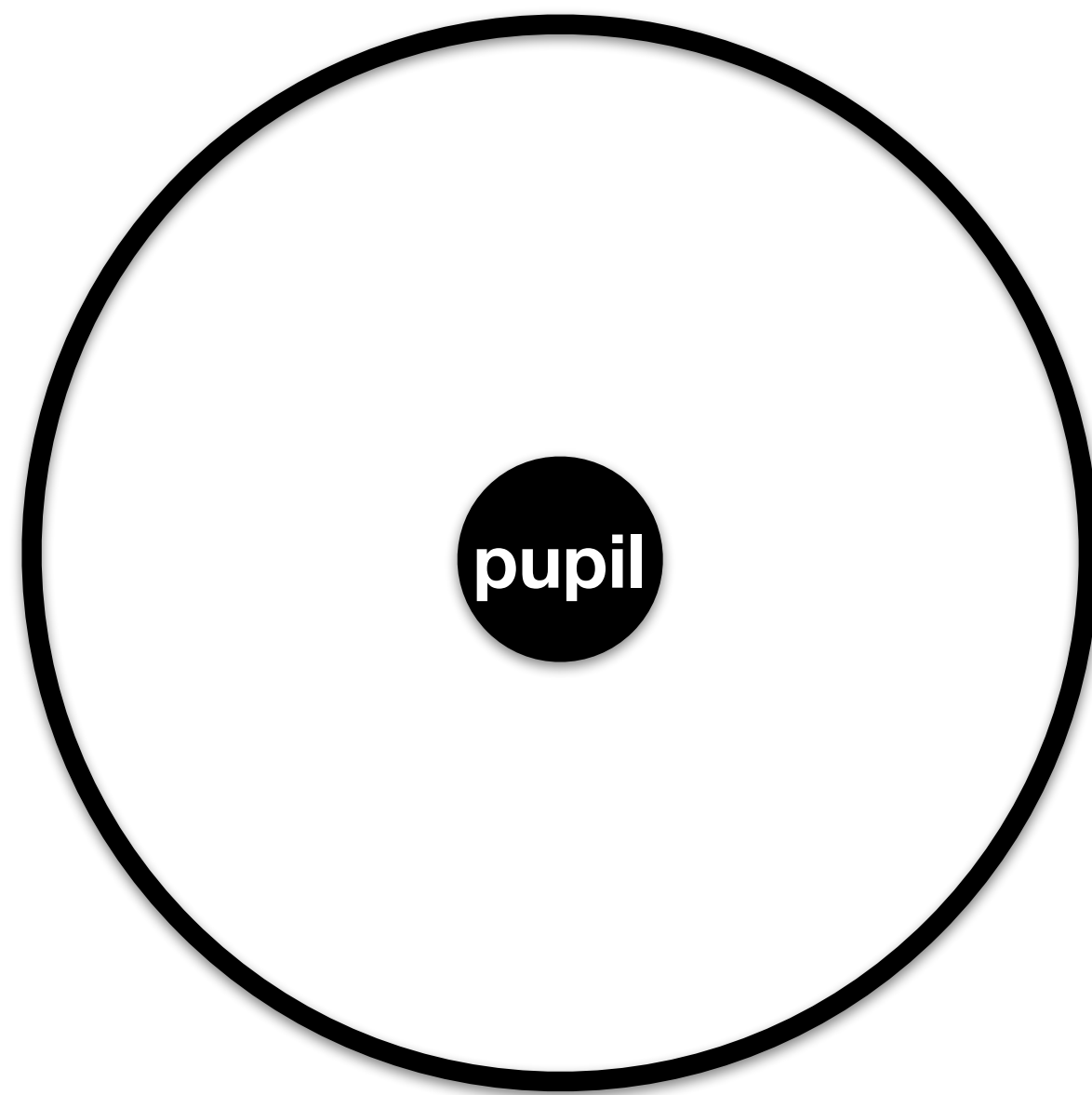


wavelet imaginary component



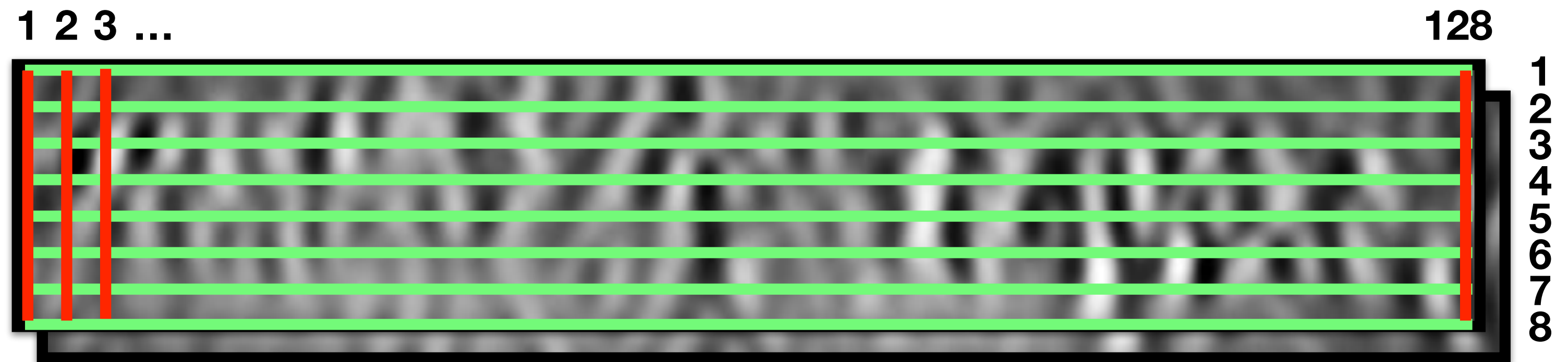
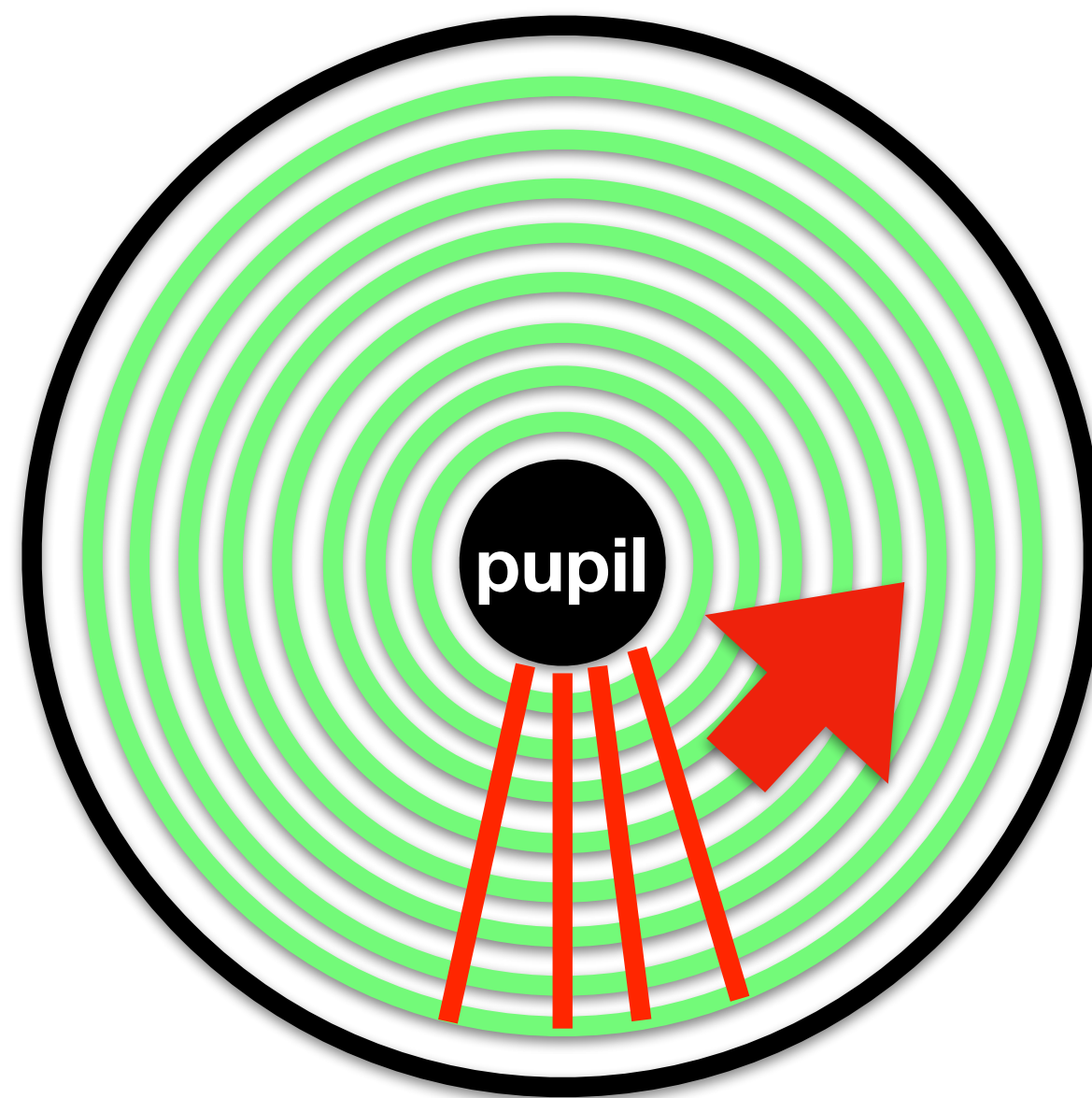
# Feature Extraction

## 2D-Gabor Filtering Approach (2/3)



# Feature Extraction

## 2D-Gabor Filtering Approach (2/3)

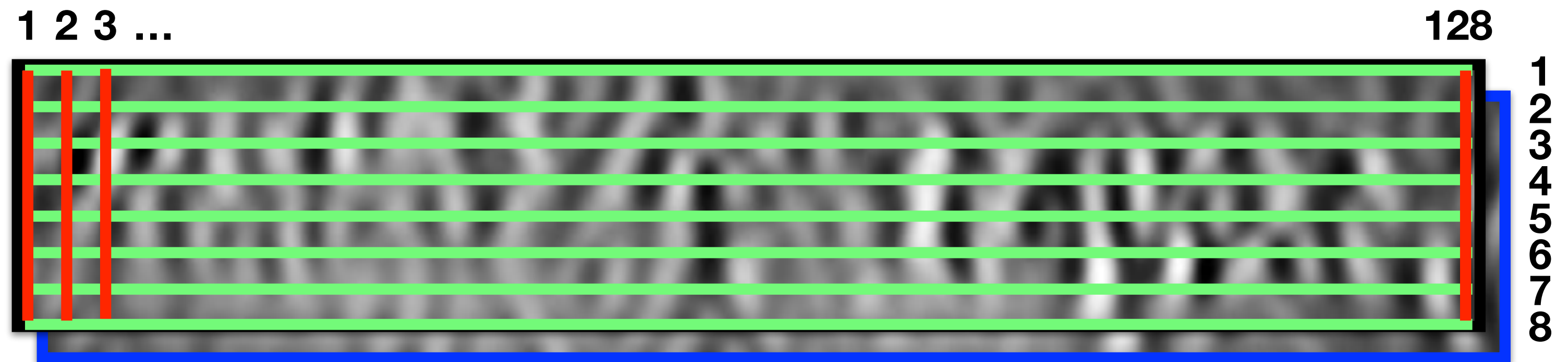
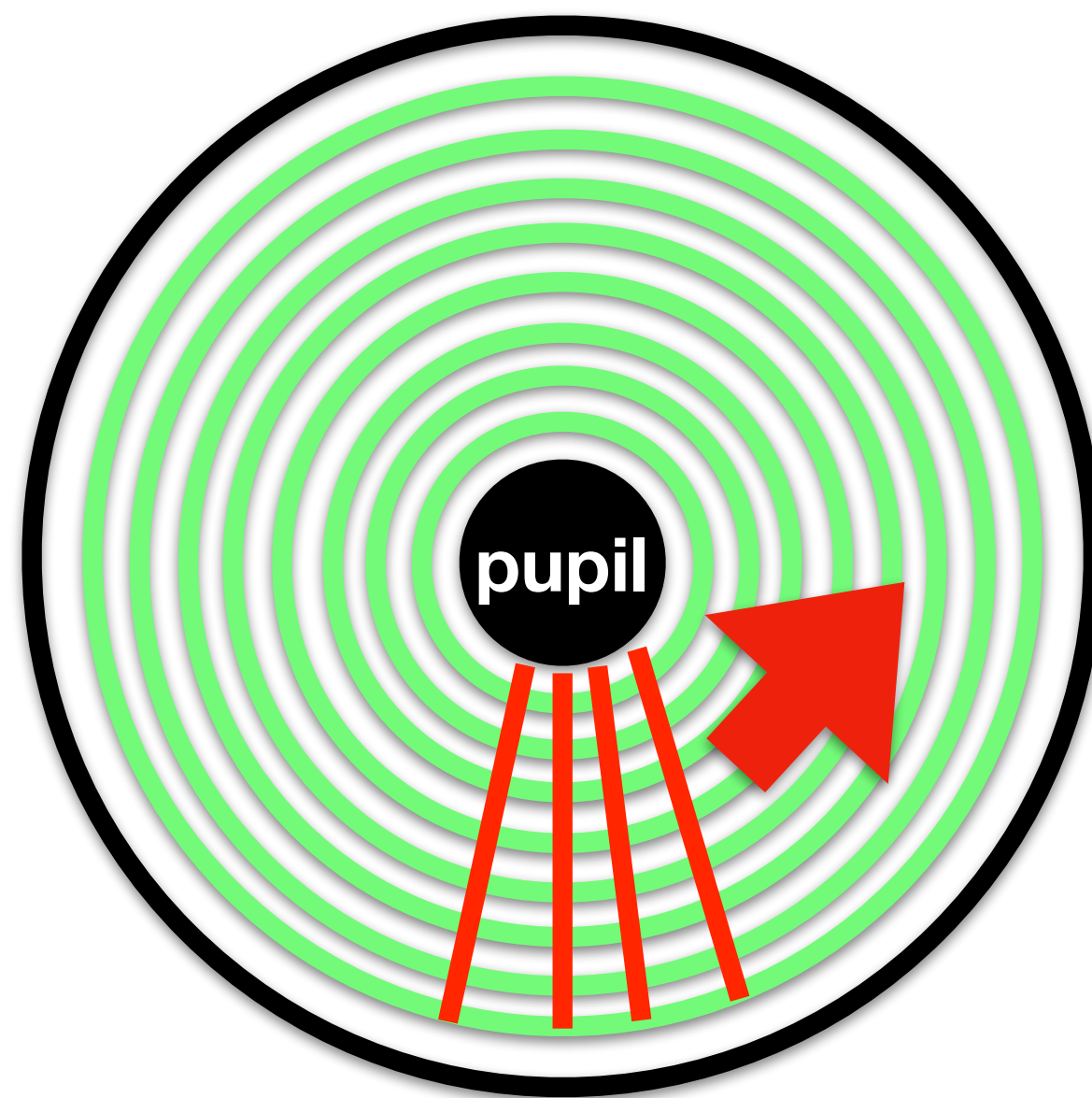


Number of cells:  $8 \times 128 = 1024$



# Feature Extraction

## 2D-Gabor Filtering Approach (2/3)



Number of cells:  $8 \times 128 = 1024 \times 2 = 2048$

# Feature Extraction

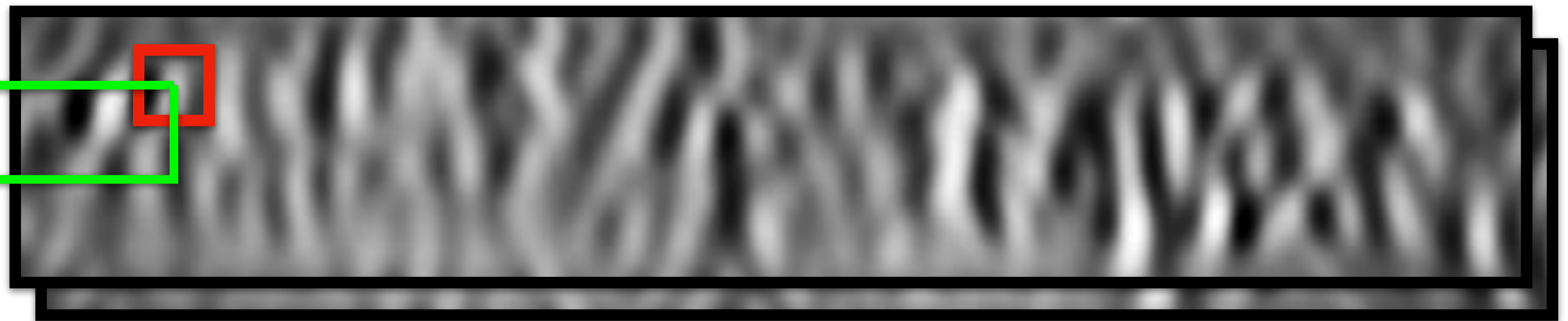
## 2D-Gabor Filtering Approach (2/3)

Take one cell...

positive value: bit 1

negative value: bit 0

2048 bits

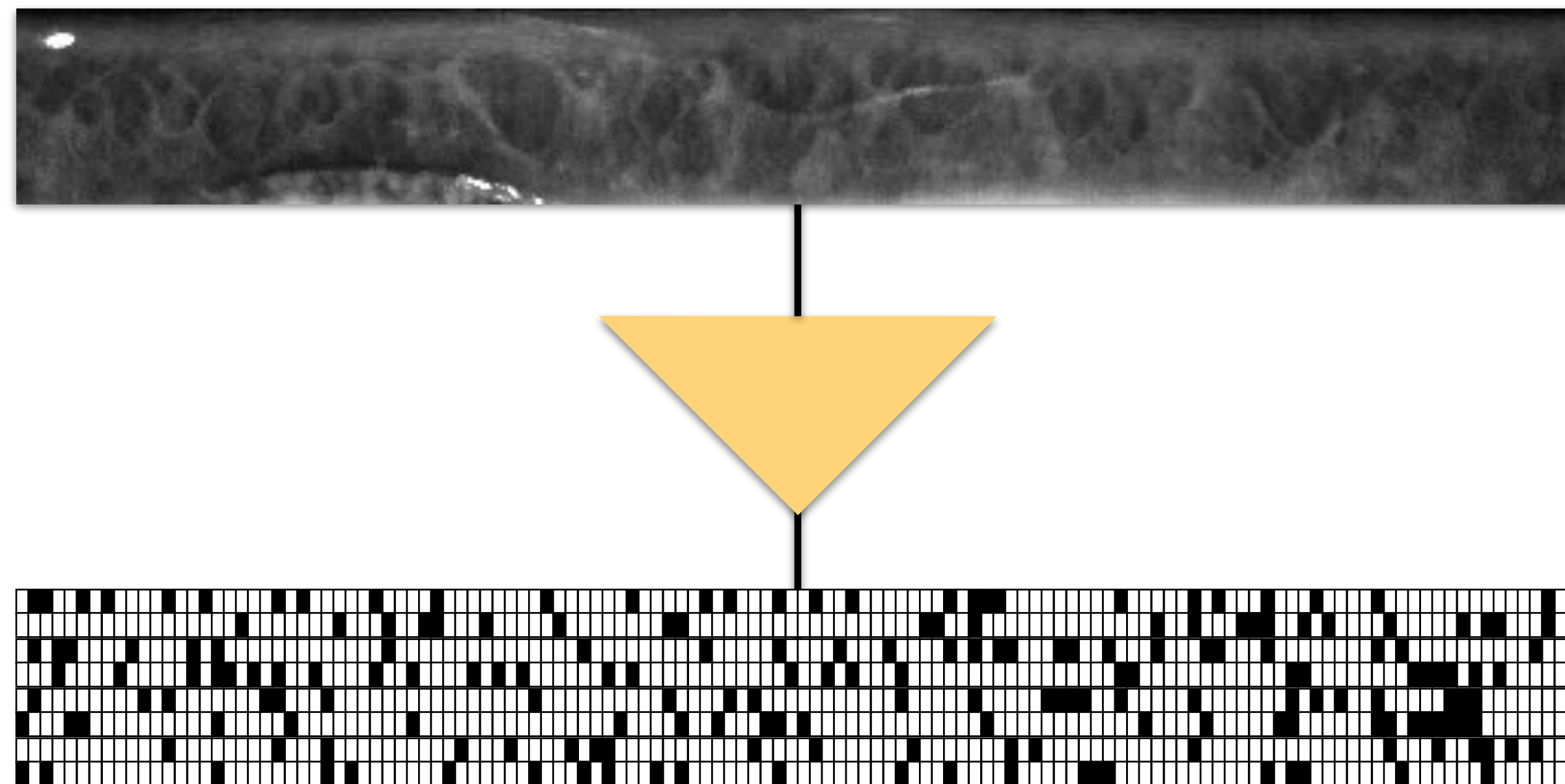


Number of cells:  $8 \times 128 = 1024 \times 2 = 2048$



# Feature Extraction

## 2D-Gabor Filtering Approach (2/3)



2048 bits  
IrisCode

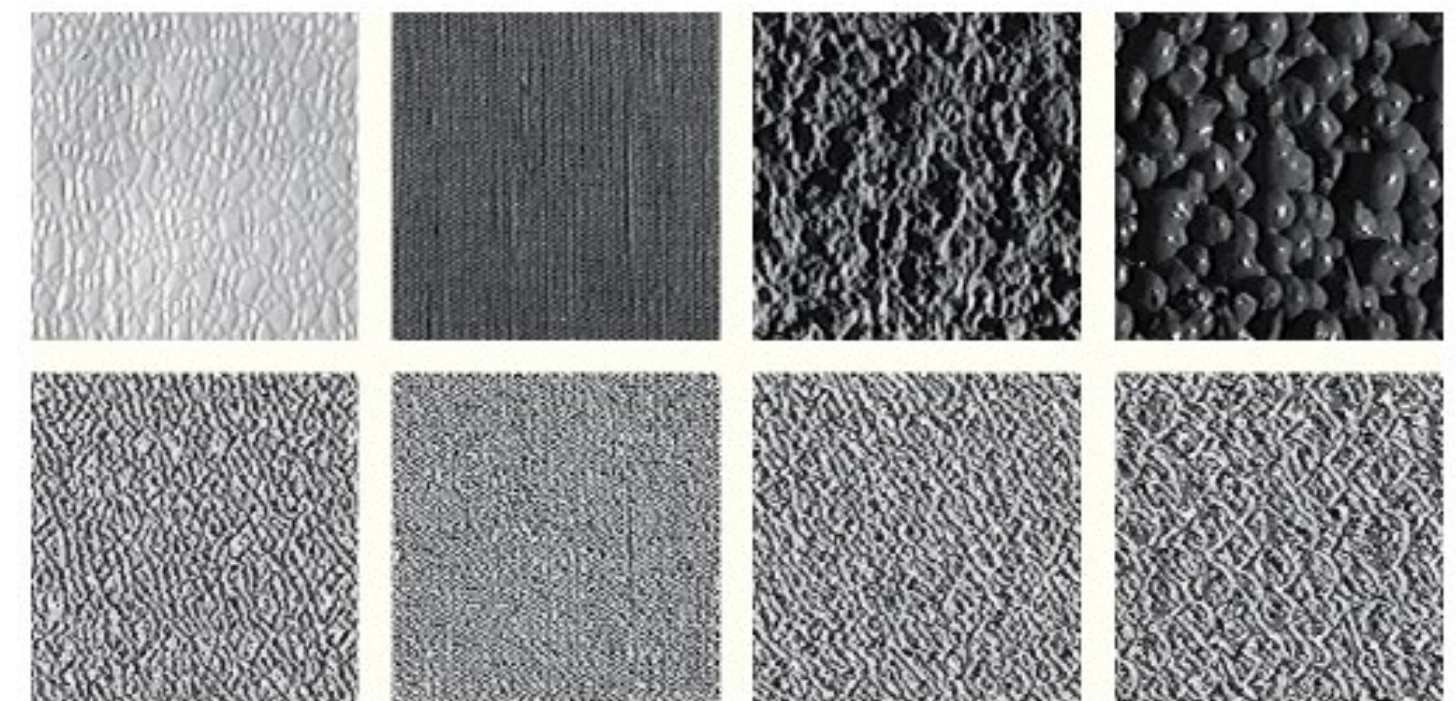
# Feature Extraction

## BSIF Approach (3/3)

### Binarized Statistical Image Features (BSIF)

General-purpose local image descriptors designed for texture encoding.

Kannala and Rahtu  
*BSIF: Binarized Statistical Image Features*  
ICPR 2012



Examples of textures that one might want to describe.

# Feature Extraction

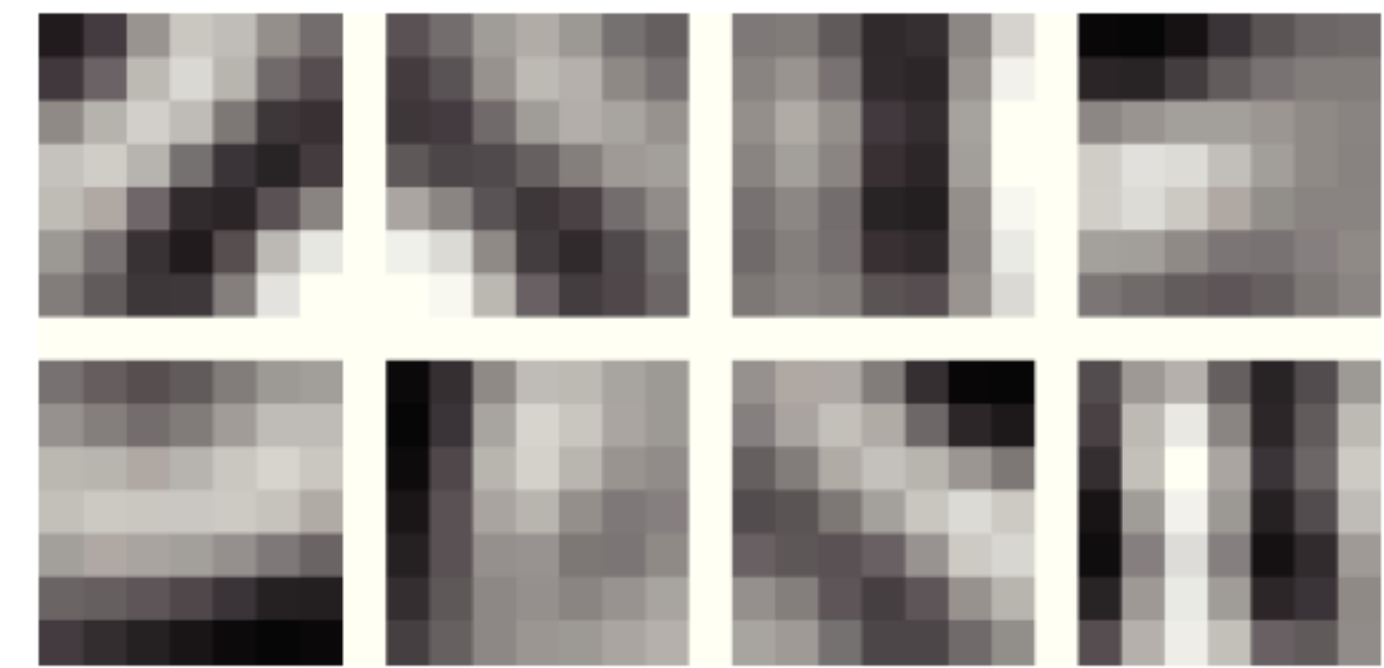
## BSIF Approach (3/3)

### Binarized Statistical Image Features (BSIF)

Subspaces of representative image patches (further used as filters) are learned from a set of example patches through *Independent Component Analysis* (ICA).

ICA:  $N$  filters of size  $l \times l$  are estimated from examples by maximizing their mutual statistical independence.

Kannala and Rahtu  
*BSIF: Binarized Statistical Image Features*  
ICPR 2012



Eight filters of size 9x9 pixels that better represent patches of size 9x9. Computed with ICA.



# Feature Extraction

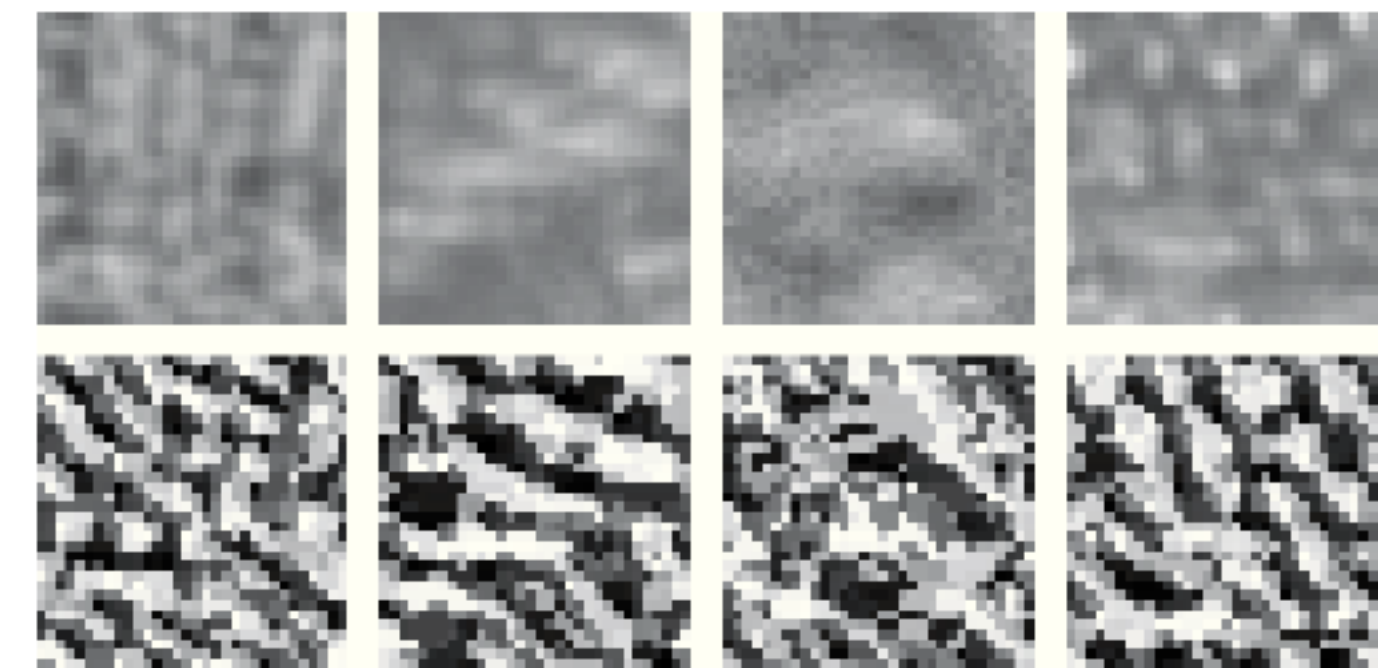
## BSIF Approach (3/3)

### Binarized Statistical Image Features (BSIF)

Images are convolved with each BSIF filter leading to various projections in the target subspace.

BSIF code: a threshold is used to make the image projections binary; anything above zero is ONE, everything else is ZERO.

Kannala and Rahtu  
*BSIF: Binarized Statistical Image Features*  
ICPR 2012



BSIF code examples

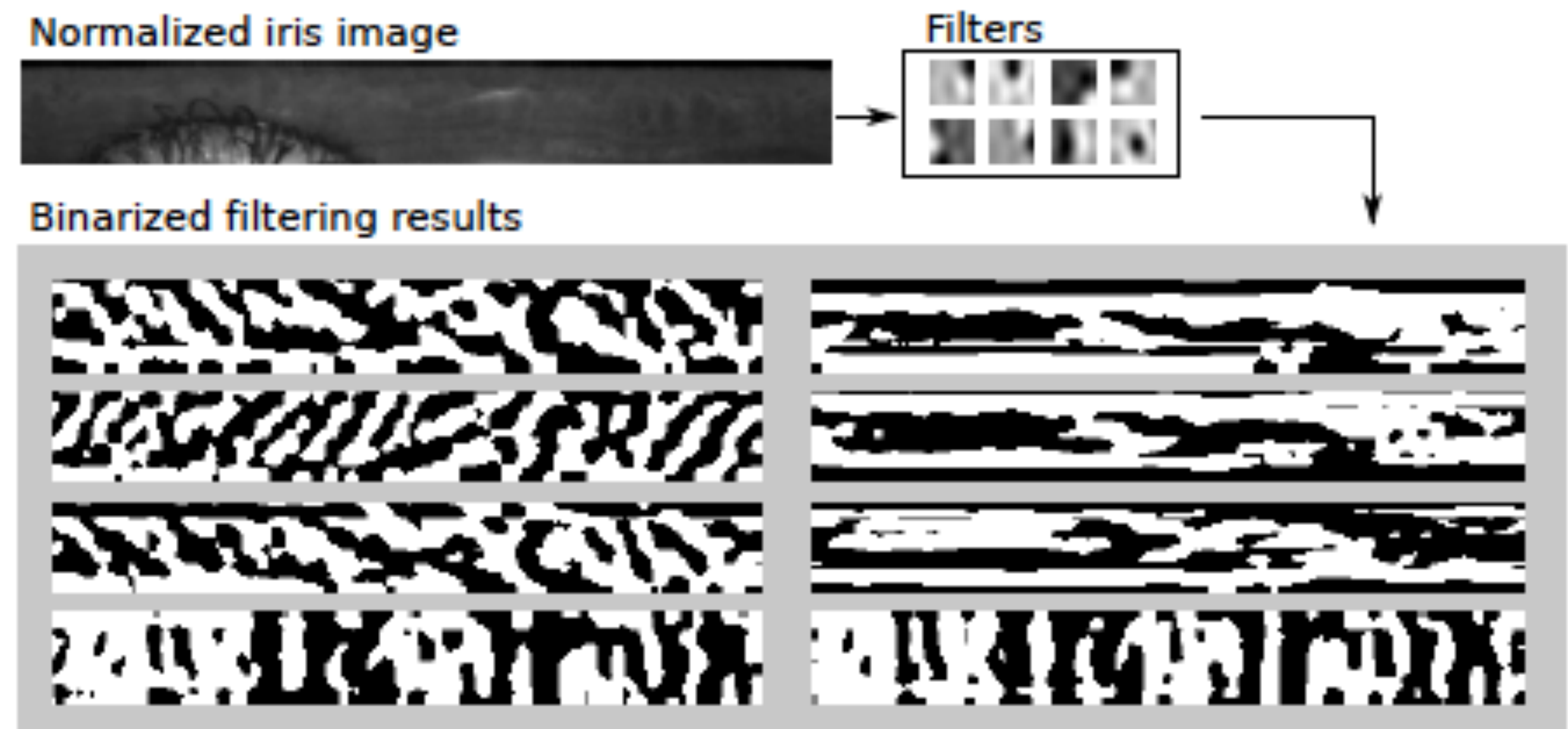
# Feature Extraction

## BSIF Approach (3/3)

In the case of irises...

Solution's performance is on par with the Gabor-based one.

Czajka et al.  
*Domain-Specific Human-Inspired  
Binarized Statistical Image Features  
for Iris Recognition*  
WACV 2019

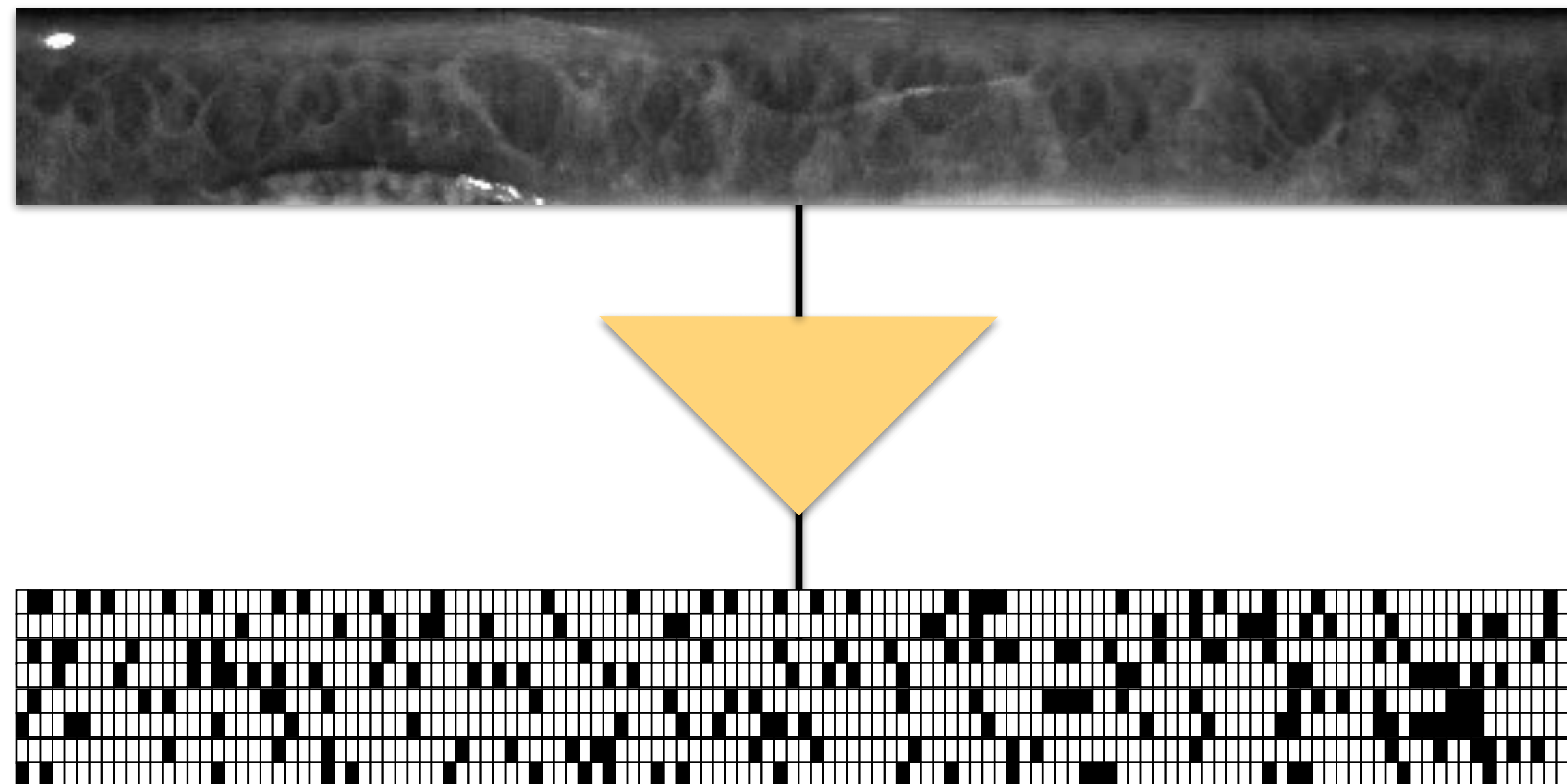




# Feature Extraction

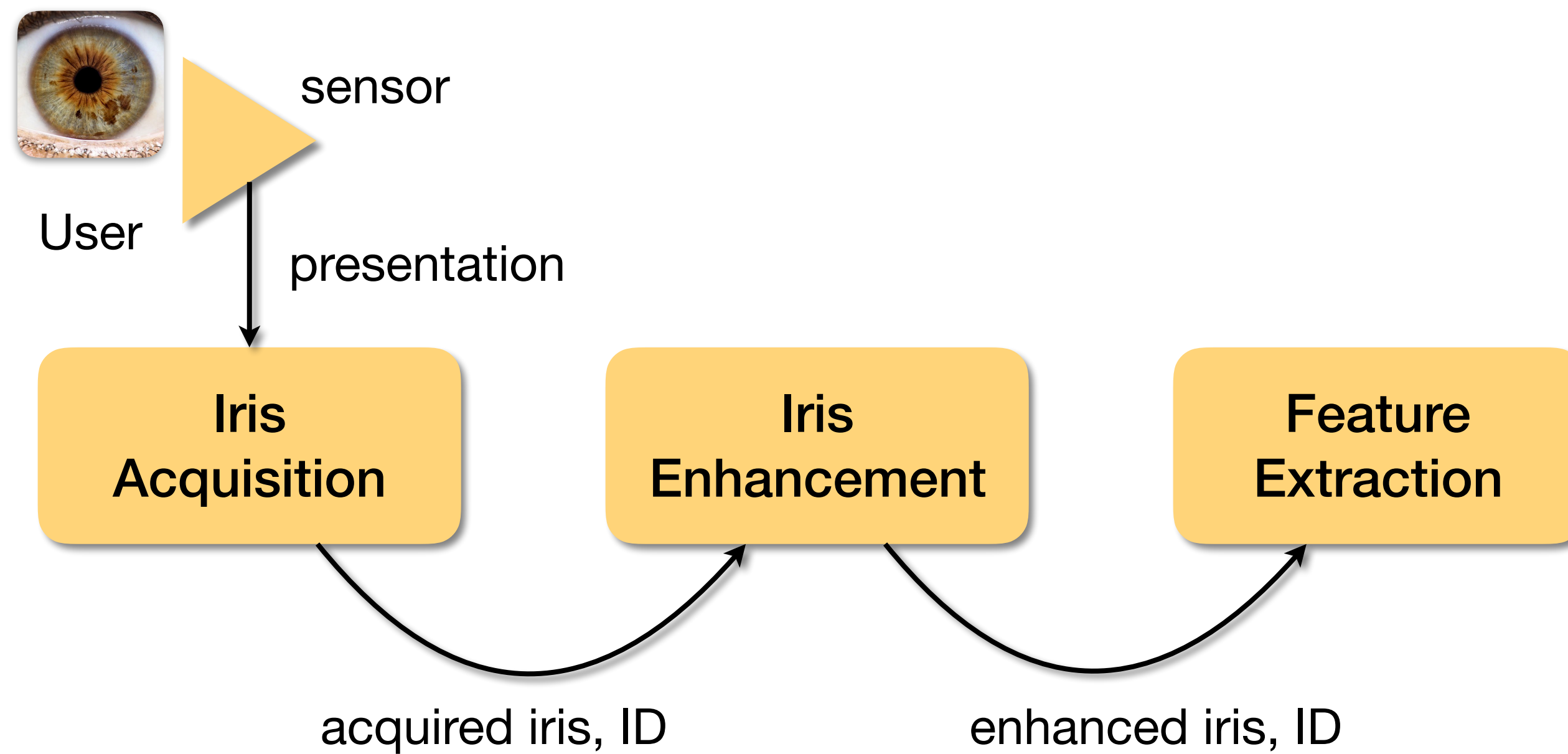
## BSIF Approach (3/3)

In the case of irises...

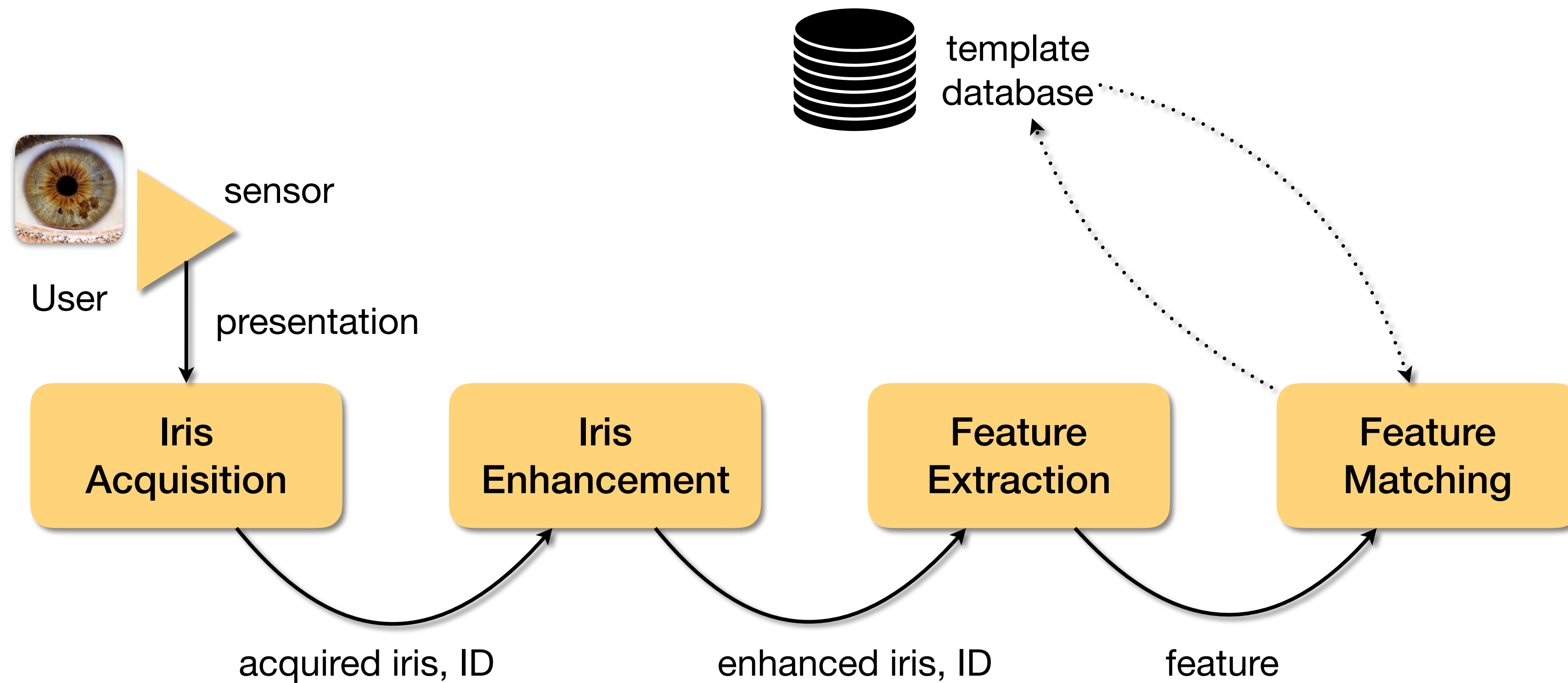


BSIF Code

# Iris Recognition



# Iris Recognition



# Feature Matching

## How to Compare Binary Codes?

Use Hamming distance.

iris 1    **1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1**

iris 2    **0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0**

XOR    

---

Distance = sum( **1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1** ) = 6

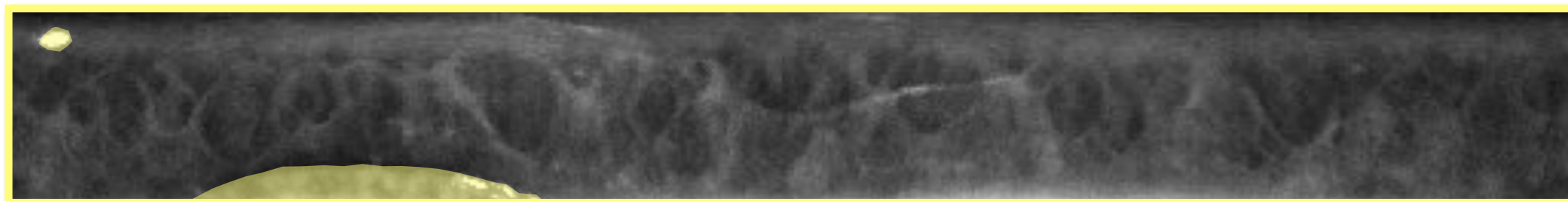
# Feature Matching

## How to Compare Binary Codes?

### Problems (1/2)

How to consider iris masks?

Iris 1



Iris 2



Mask 1

Mask 2



# Feature Matching

## How to Compare Binary Codes?

### Problems (1/2)

How to consider iris masks?

Solution: Normalized Hamming Distance

$I_1$ : cells from iris 1

$I_2$ : cells from iris 2

$M_1$ : cells from mask 1

$M_2$ : cells from mask 2

$$dist = \frac{bitwise\_sum(I_1 \text{ XOR } I_2 \text{ AND } M_1 \text{ AND } M_2)}{bitwise\_sum(M_1 \text{ AND } M_2)}$$

Only cells considered by both masks are used.

# Feature Matching

**How to Compare Binary Codes?**

**Problems (2/2)**

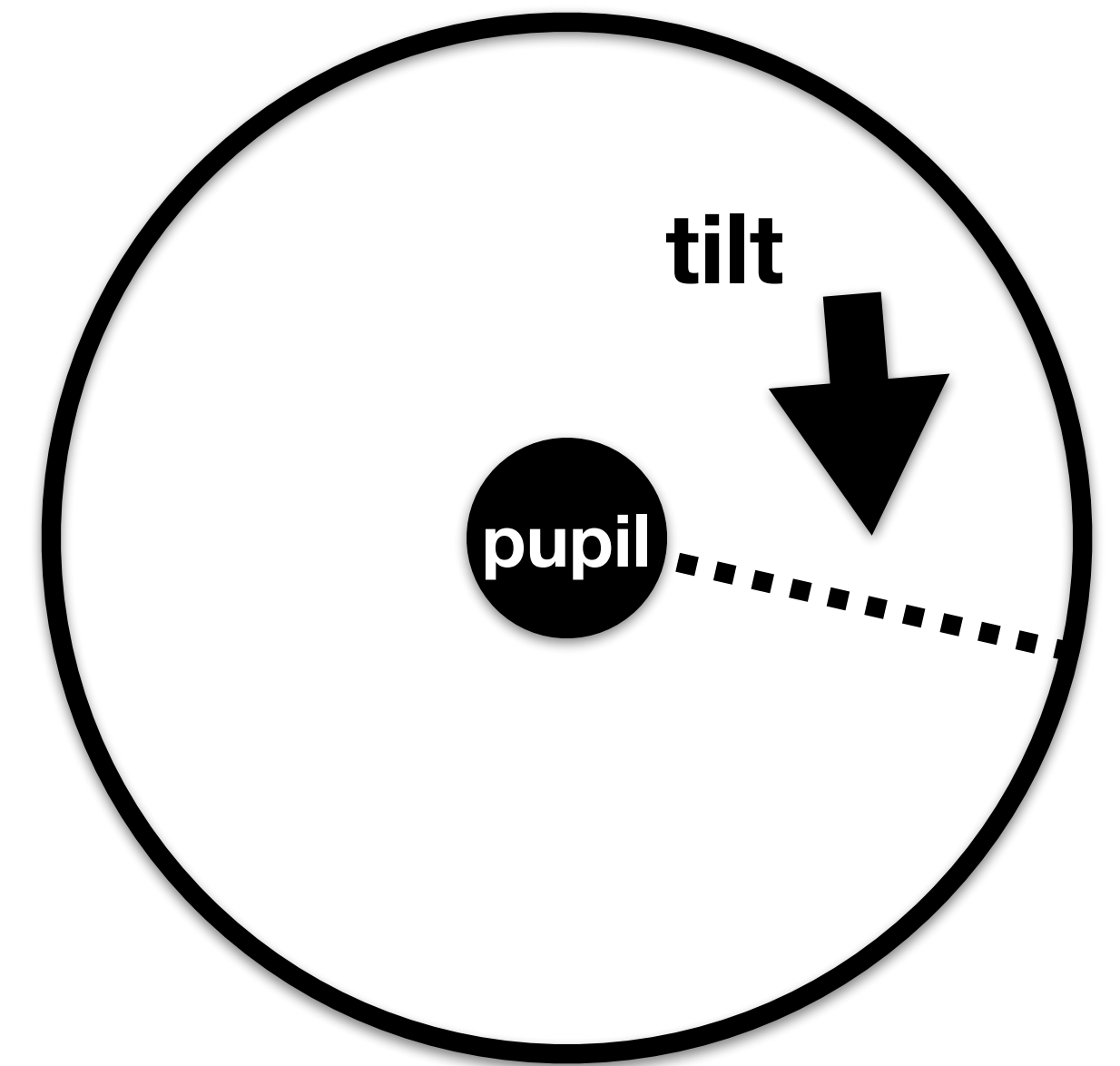
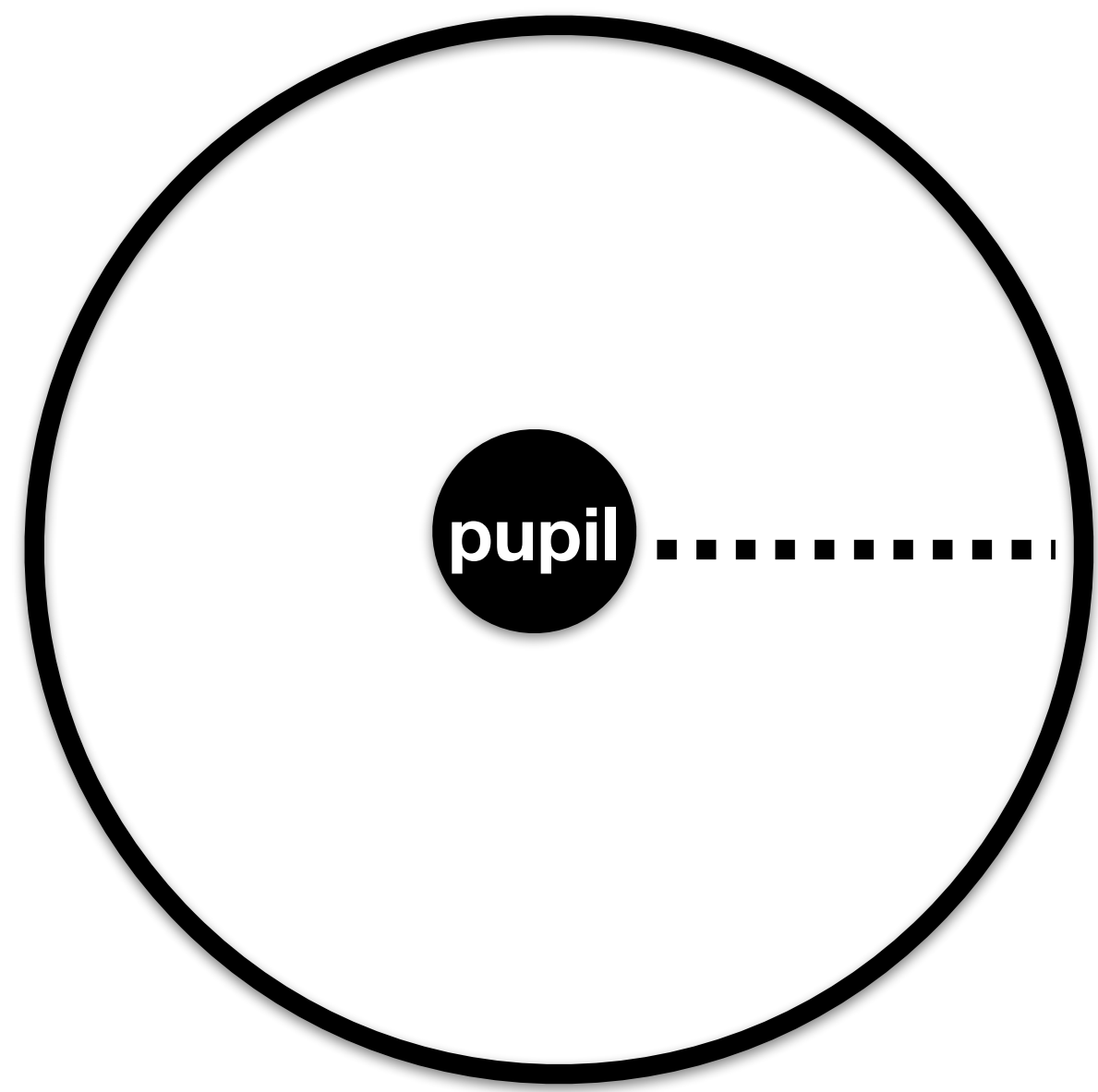
How to deal with iris rotations?

They happen when heads are tilted...



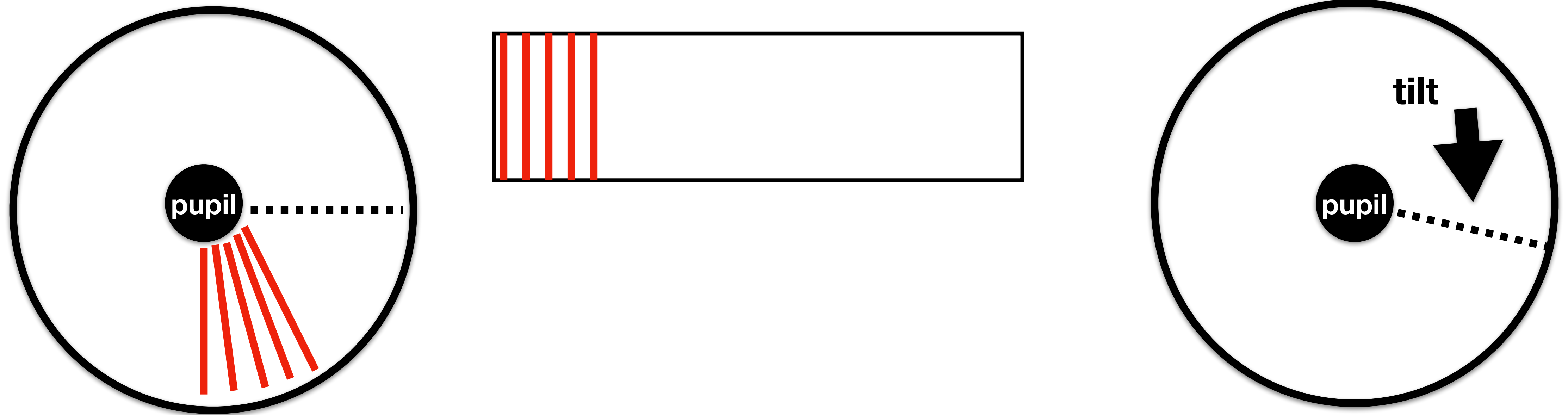
# Feature Matching

How to match with iris rotations?



# Feature Matching

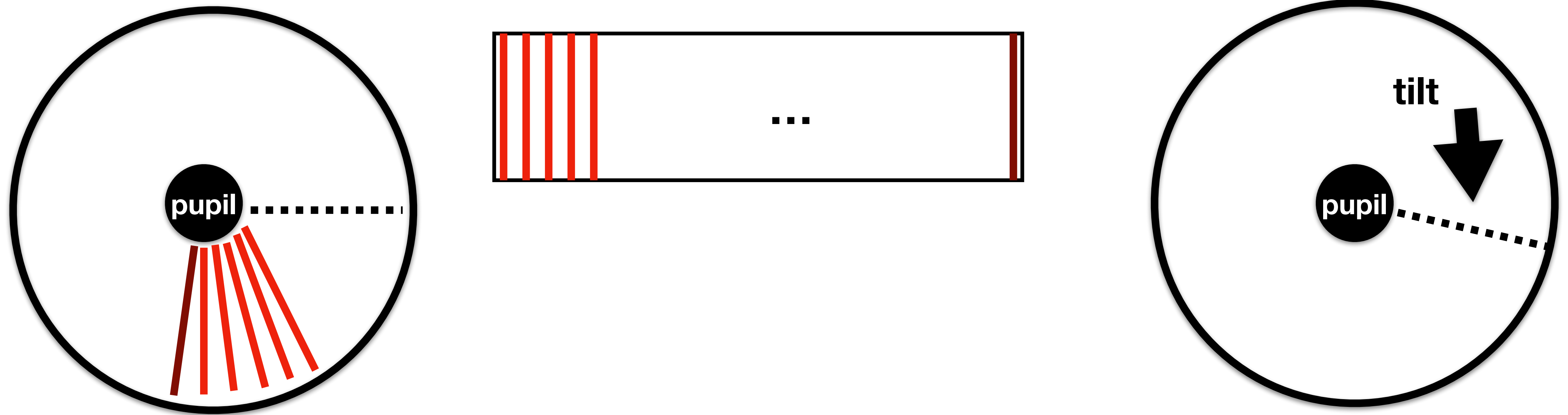
How to match with iris rotations?





# Feature Matching

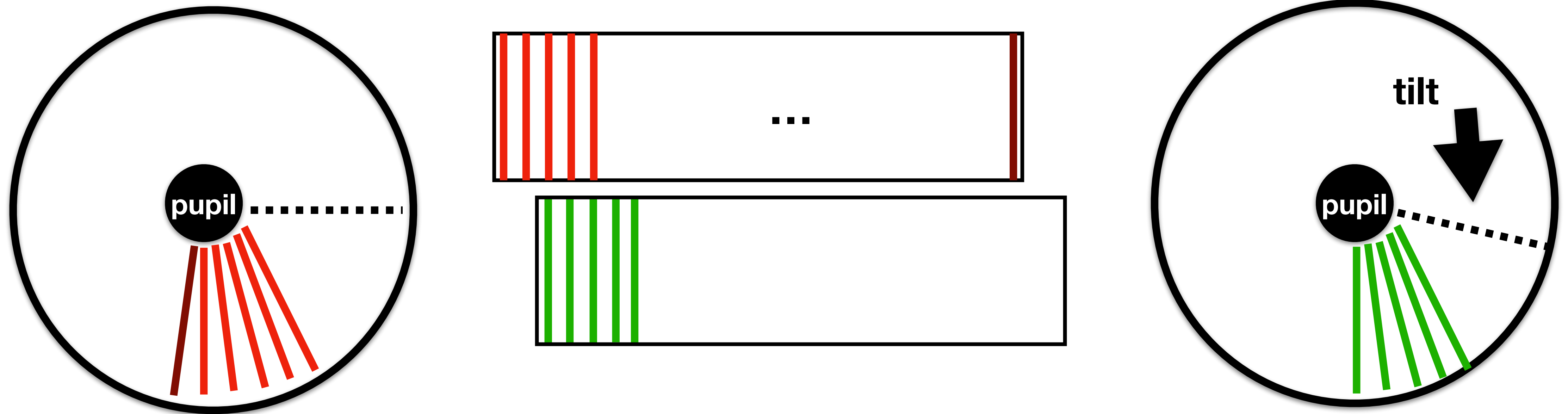
How to match with iris rotations?





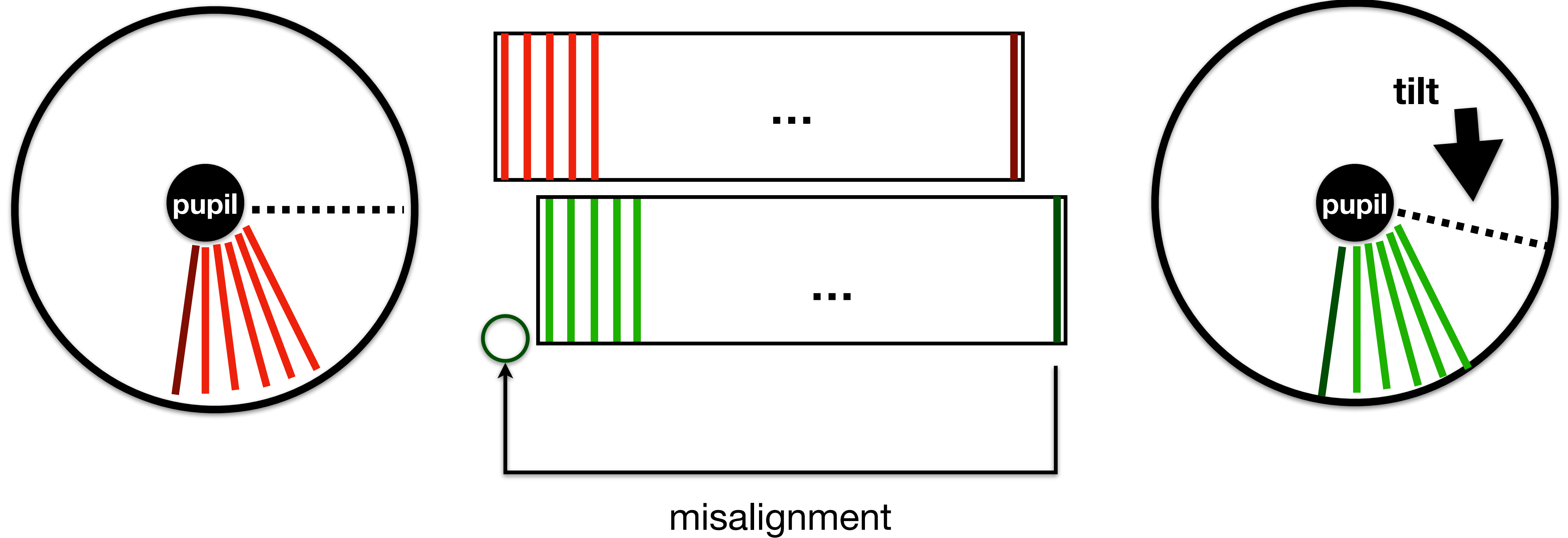
# Feature Matching

How to match with iris rotations?



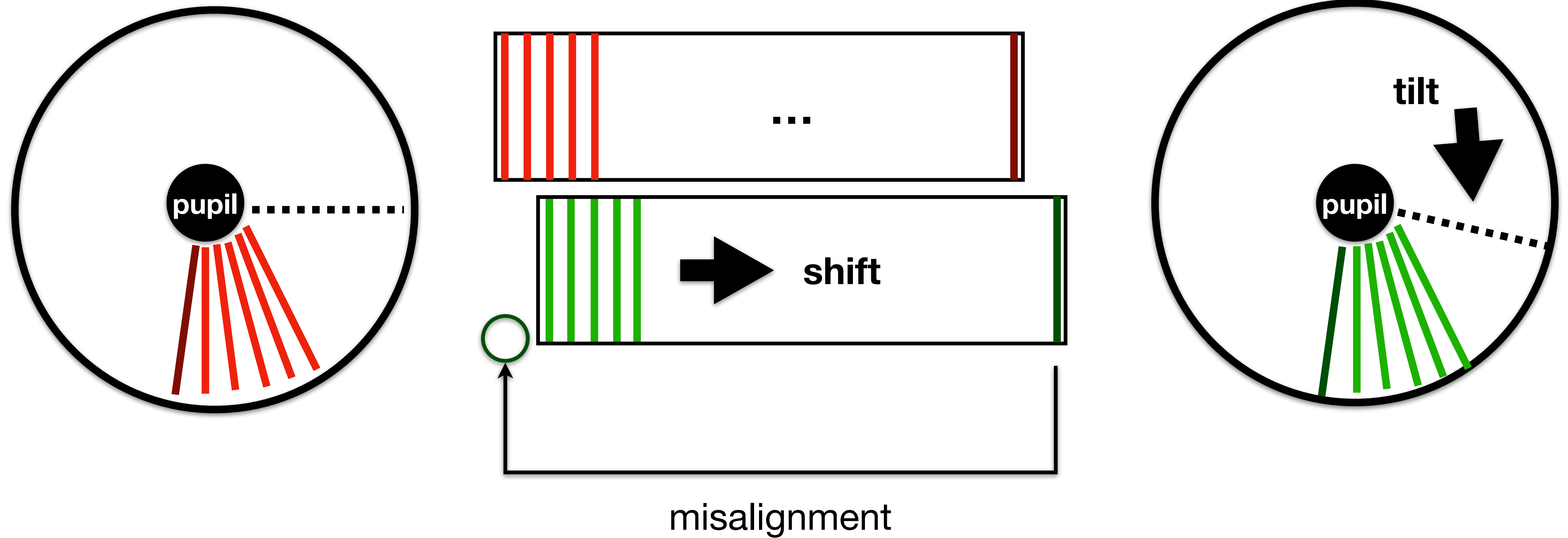
# Feature Matching

How to match with iris rotations?



# Feature Matching

How to match with iris rotations?



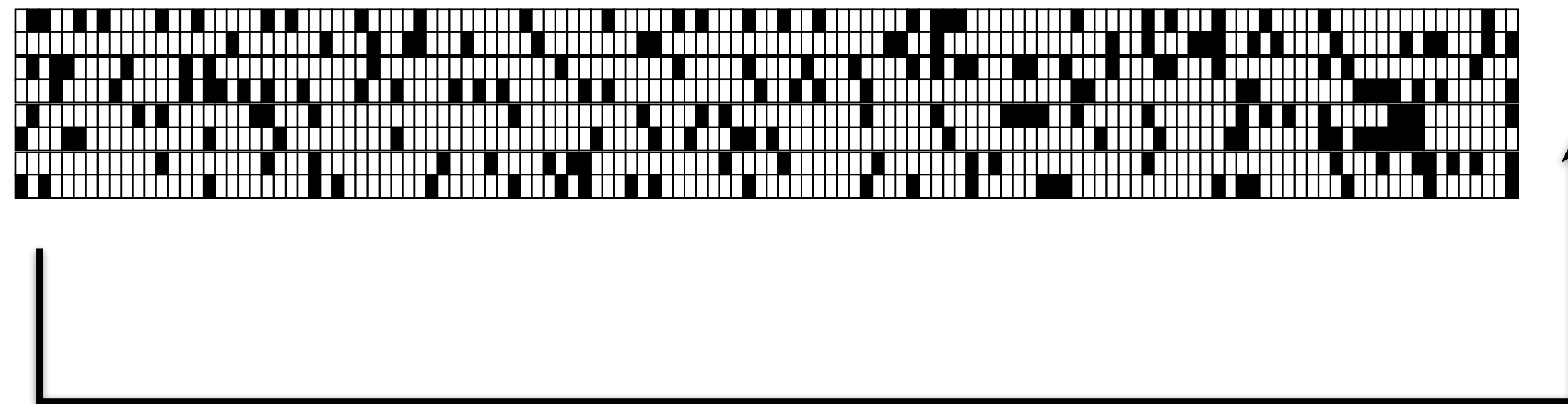
# Feature Matching

## How to Compare Binary Codes?

### Problems (2/2)

How to deal with iris rotations?

Solution: provide different shifts for one of the iris codes.





# Feature Matching

## How to Compare Binary Codes?

### Problems (2/2)

How to deal with iris rotations?

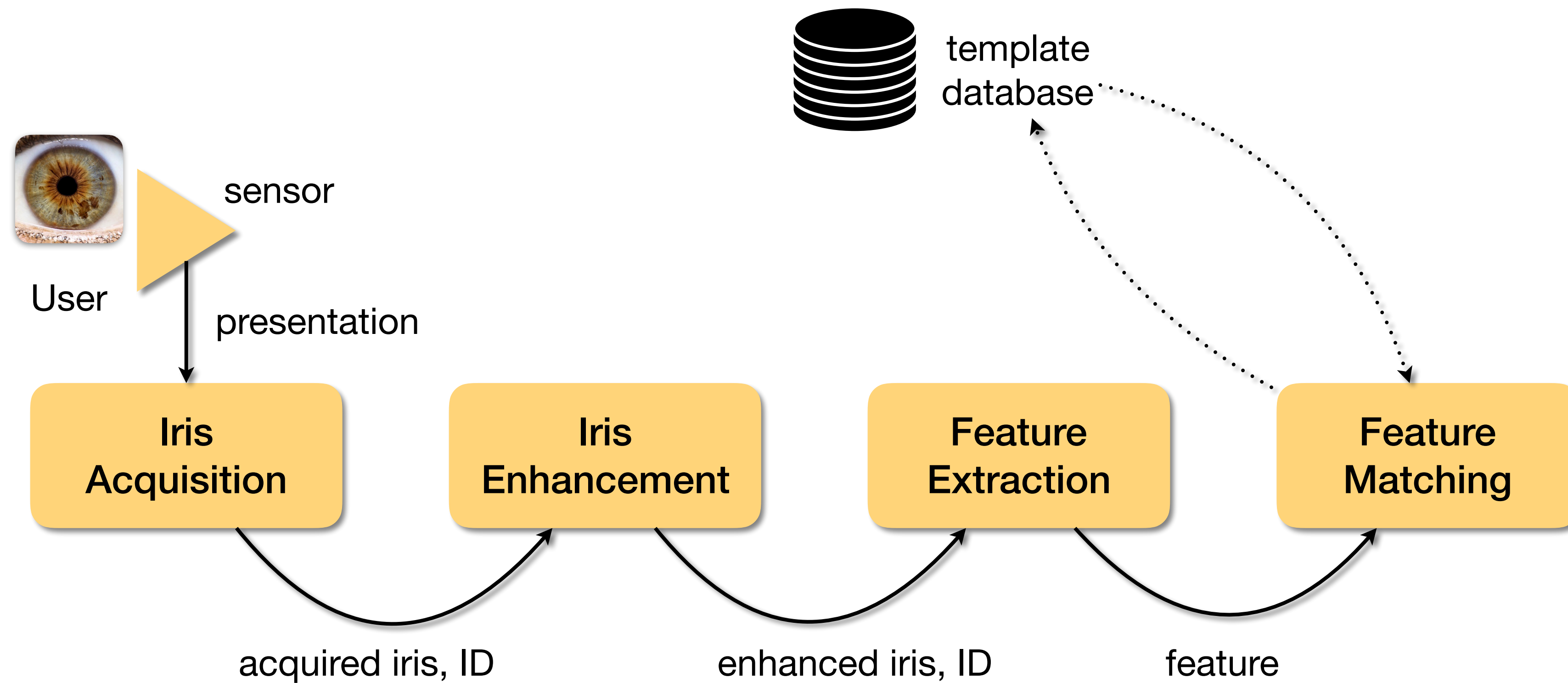
Solution: provide different shifts for one of the iris codes.

Compute various normalized Hamming distances (one for each shift).

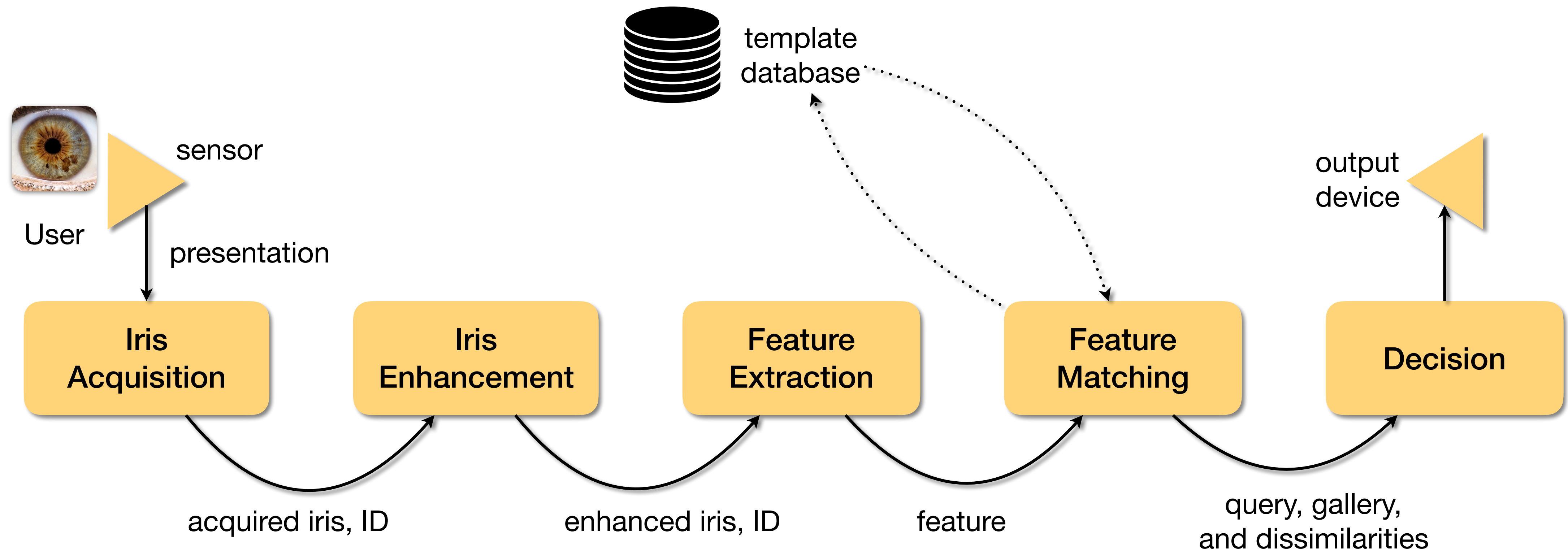
Take the smallest distance as the score.



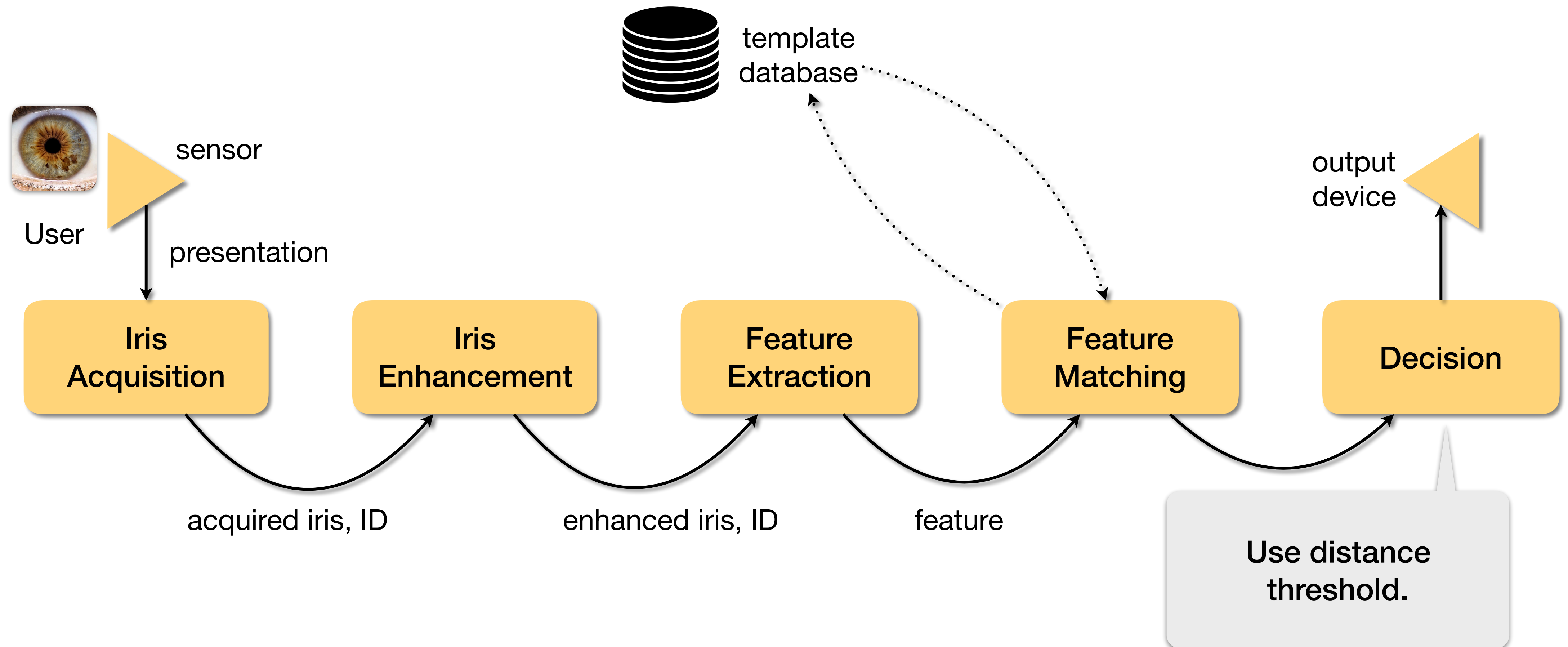
# Iris Recognition



# Iris Recognition



# Iris Recognition

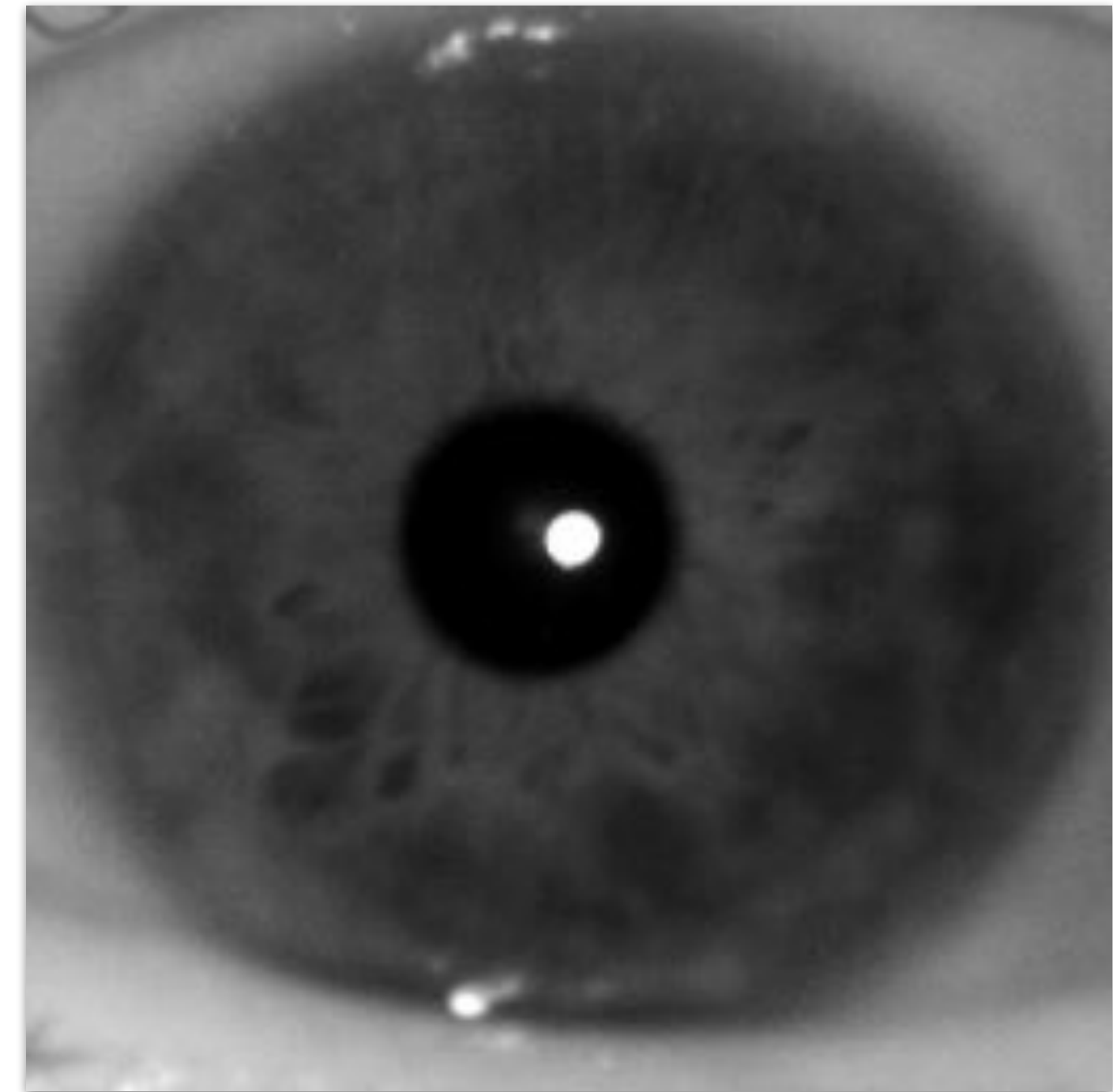




# Domain-Specific BSIF Codes



Original BSIF:  
Natural images to learn filters.



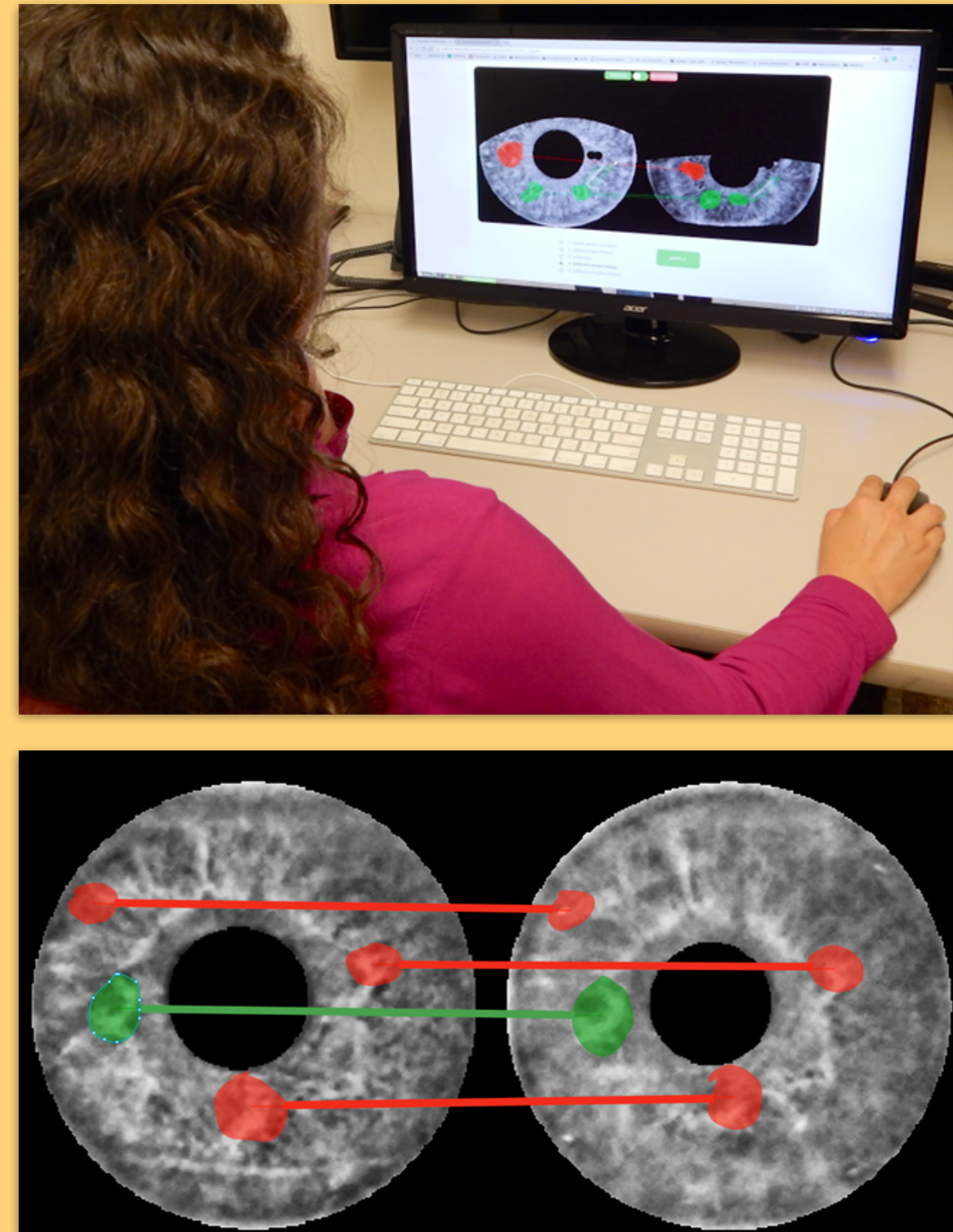
**What is the gain of learning  
from irises?**



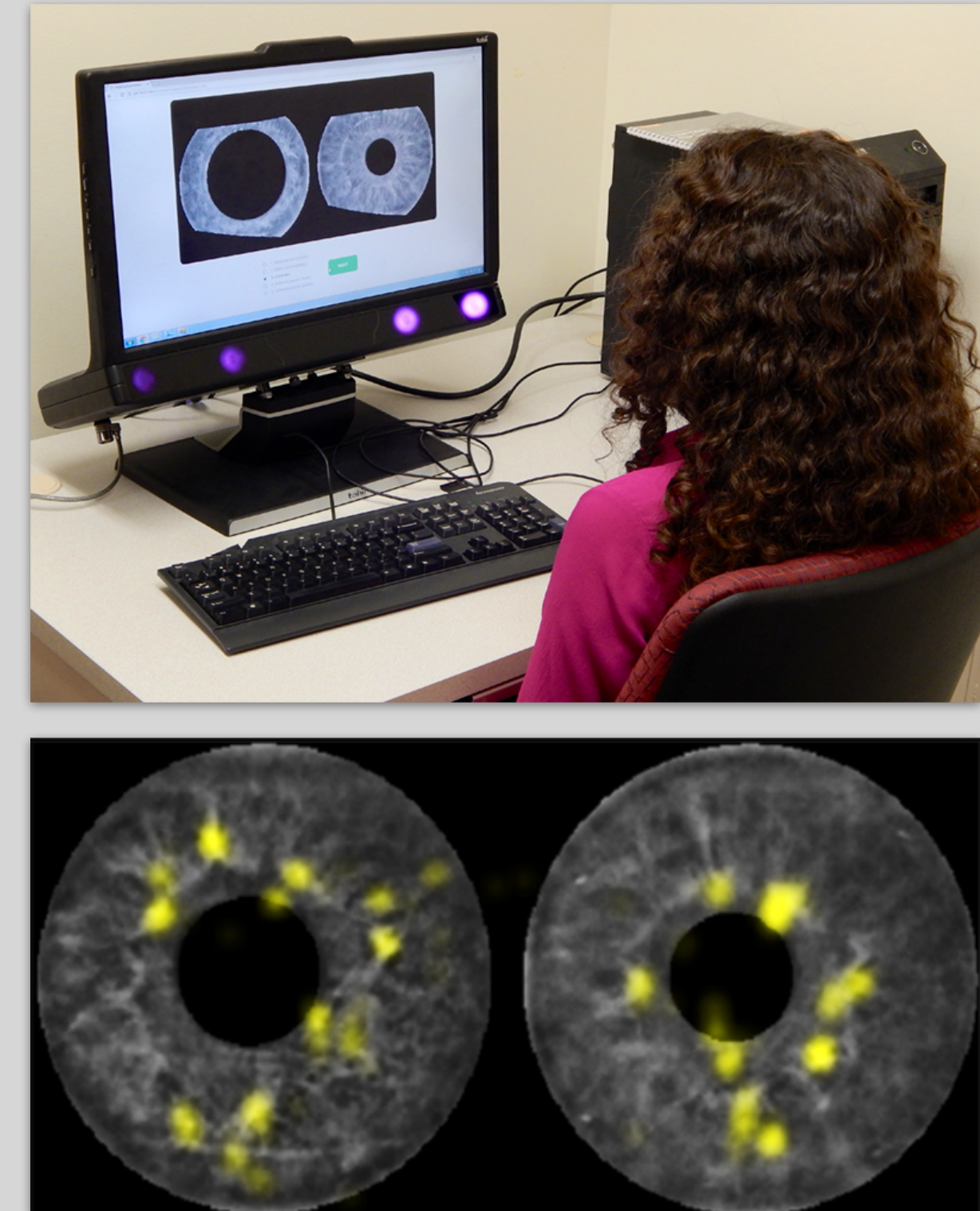
# Domain-Specific BSIF Codes

**How to Select  
Iris Patches?**

Manual Annotation



Eye-Tracker Data





# Domain-Specific BSIF Codes

## Annotation Tool



Available at  
[https://github.com/  
danielmoreira/iris-examination](https://github.com/danielmoreira/iris-examination)

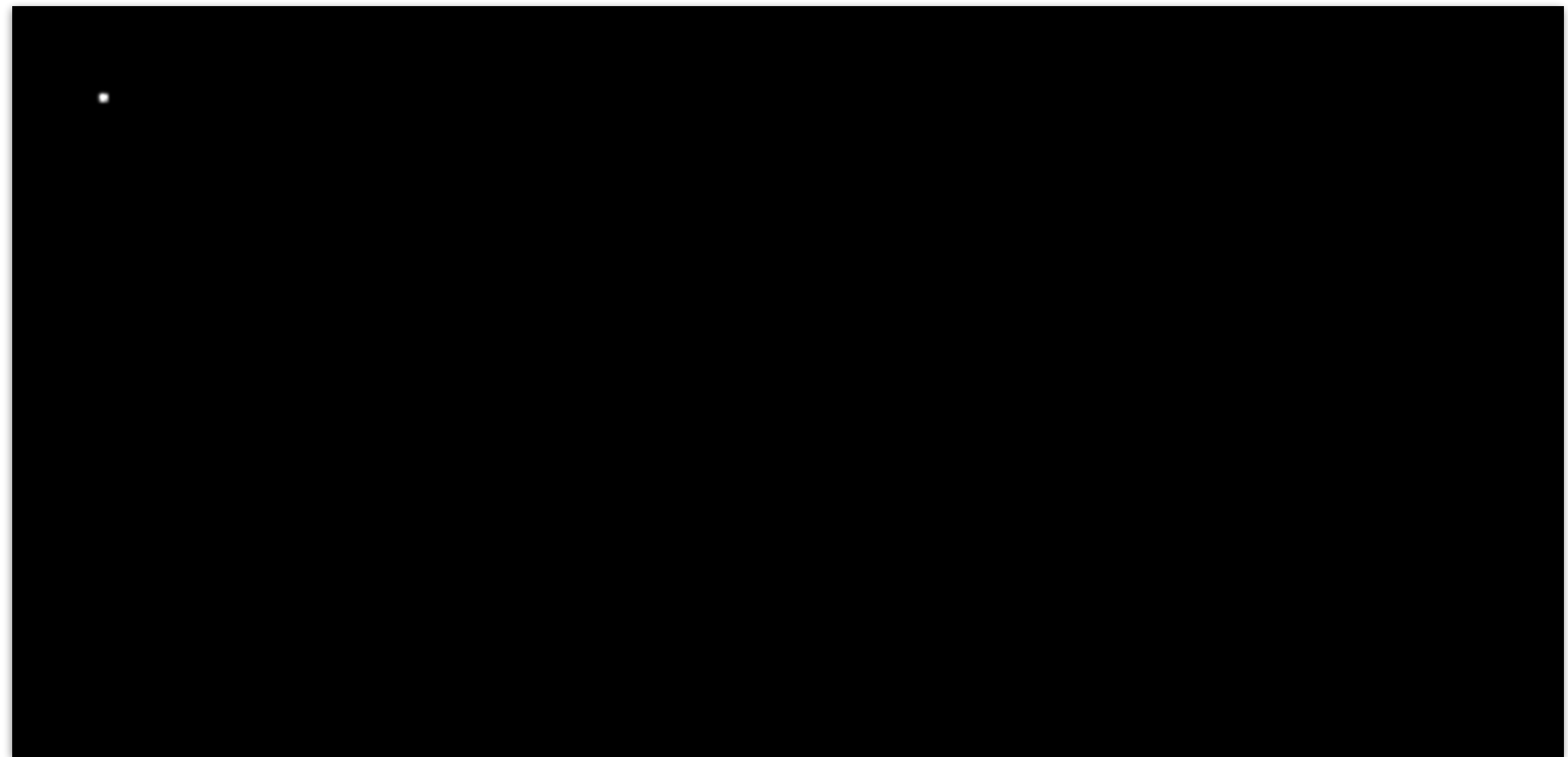
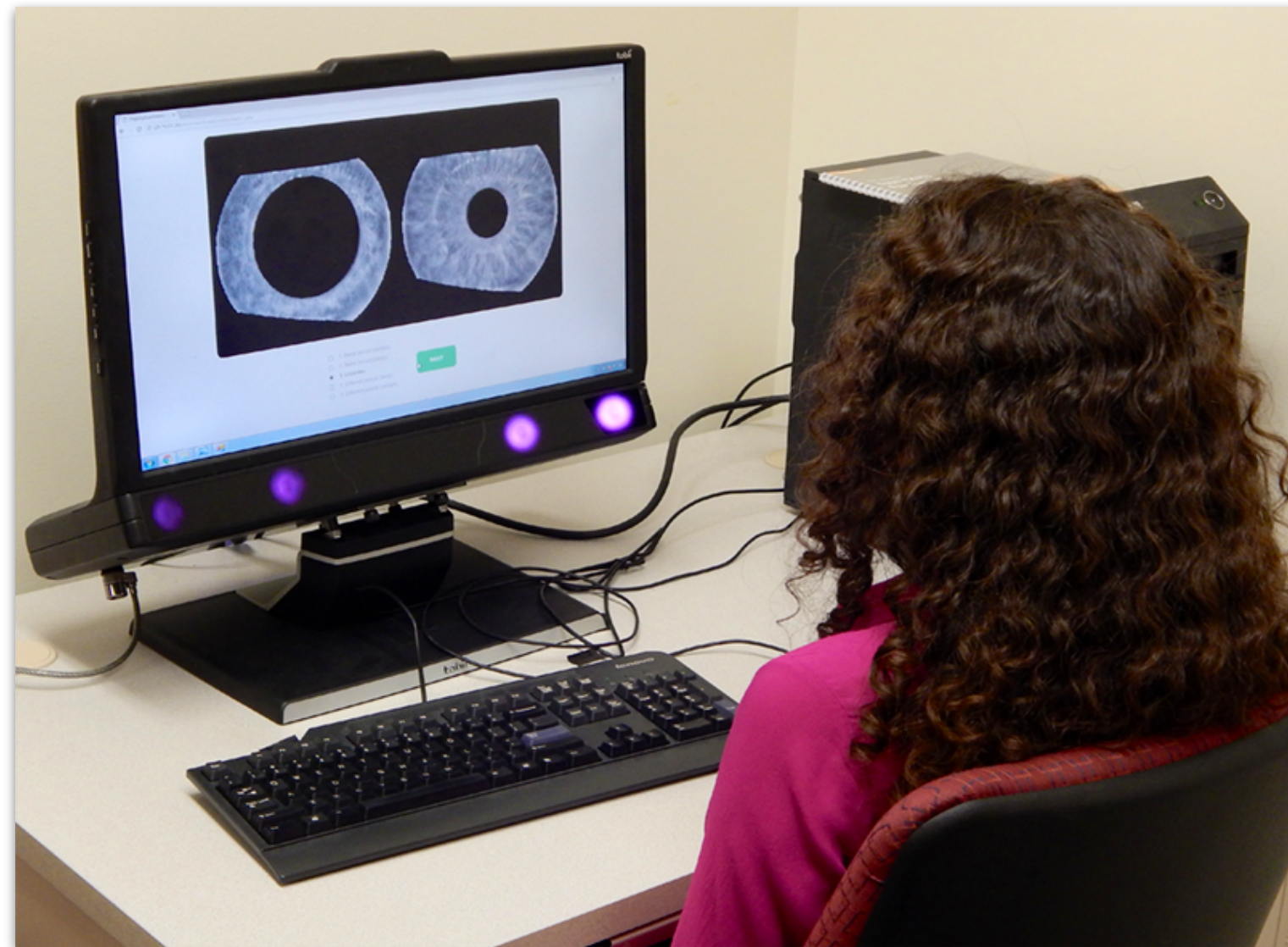


Paper.js  
Web-browser drawing library.



# Domain-Specific BSIF Codes

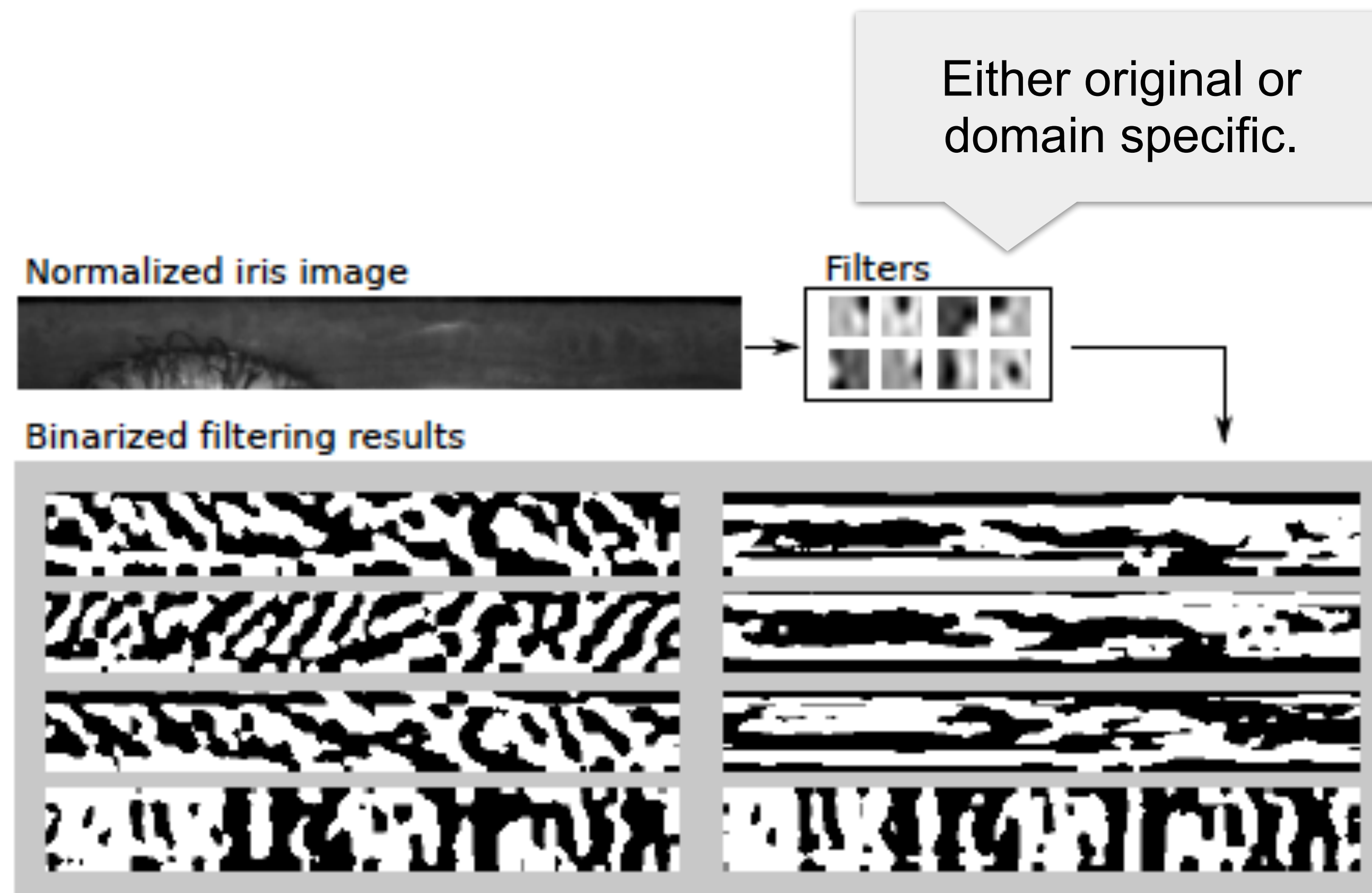
## Eye Tracker





# Domain-Specific BSIF Codes

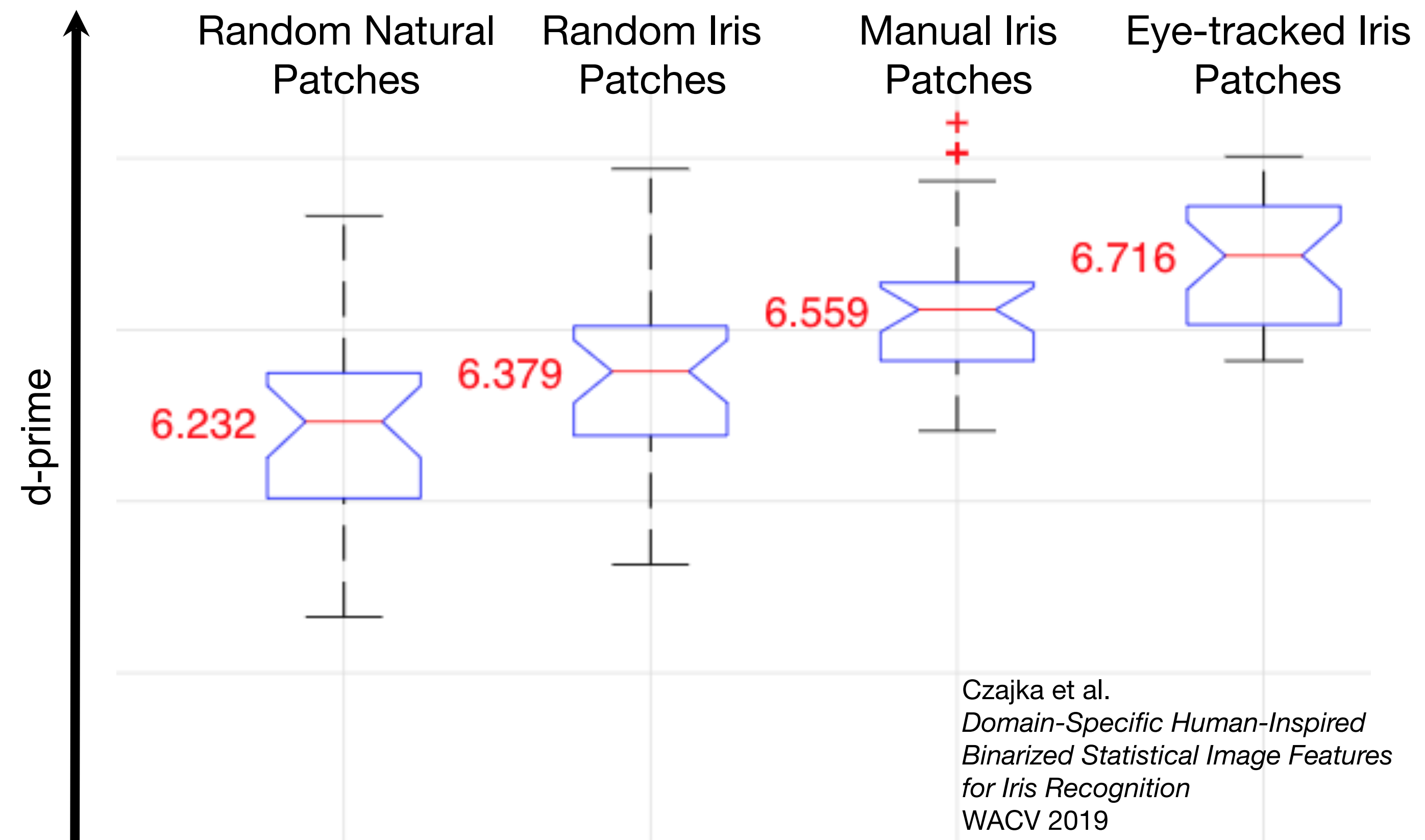
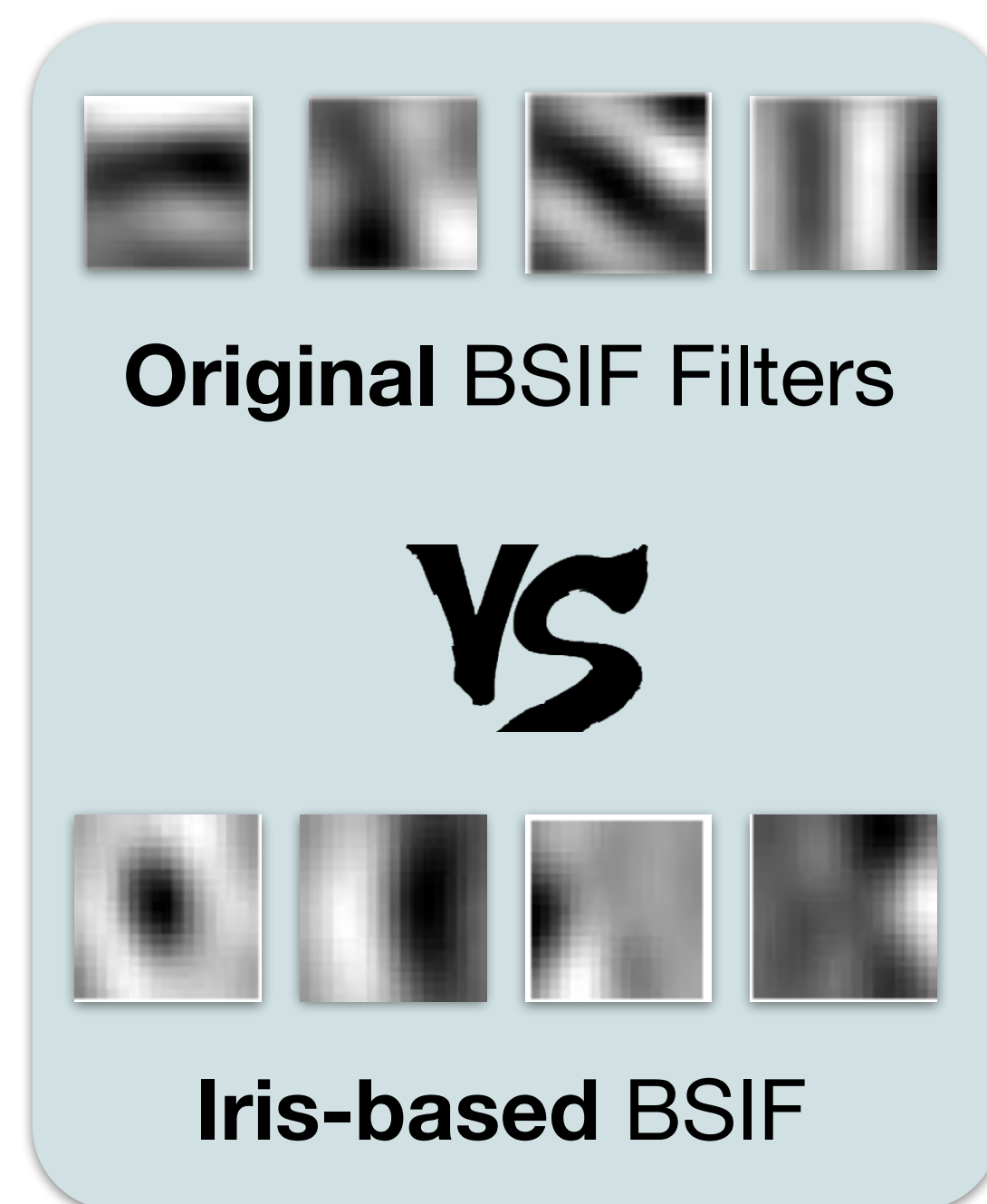
## Application



Czajka et al.  
*Domain-Specific Human-Inspired  
Binarized Statistical Image Features  
for Iris Recognition*  
WACV 2019

# Domain-Specific BSIF Codes

## Results



# S'up Next?

**Iris Recognition  
Coding Class**



## **Acknowledgments**

This material is heavily based on  
Dr. Adam Czajka's and Dr. Walter Scheirer's courses.  
Thank you, professors, for kindly allowing me to use your material.

<https://engineering.nd.edu/profiles/aczajka>  
<https://www.wjscheirer.com/>