Intro to Iris Biometrics



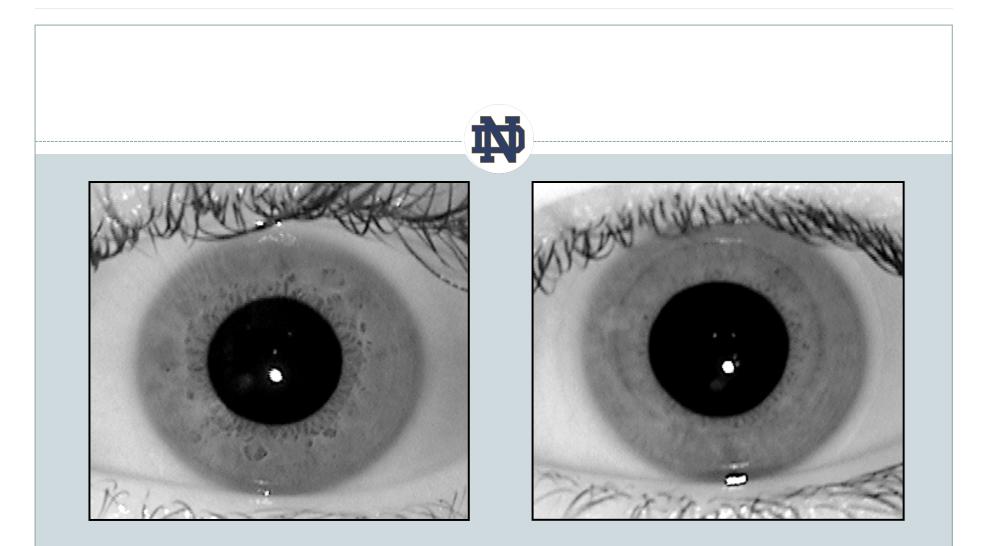
Kevin W. Bowyer

Schubmehl-Prein Professor Chair, Computer Science & Engineering University of Notre Dame kwb@cse.nd.edu

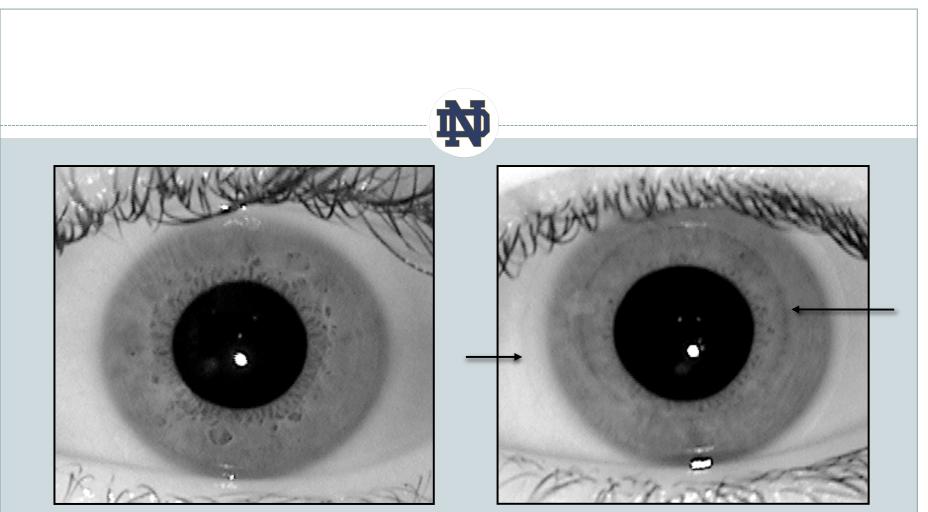


Our goal for today –

to appreciate the various kinds of contact lenses that people wear and understand how they affect the performance of iris biometrics.



Which eye is wearing a contact lens?



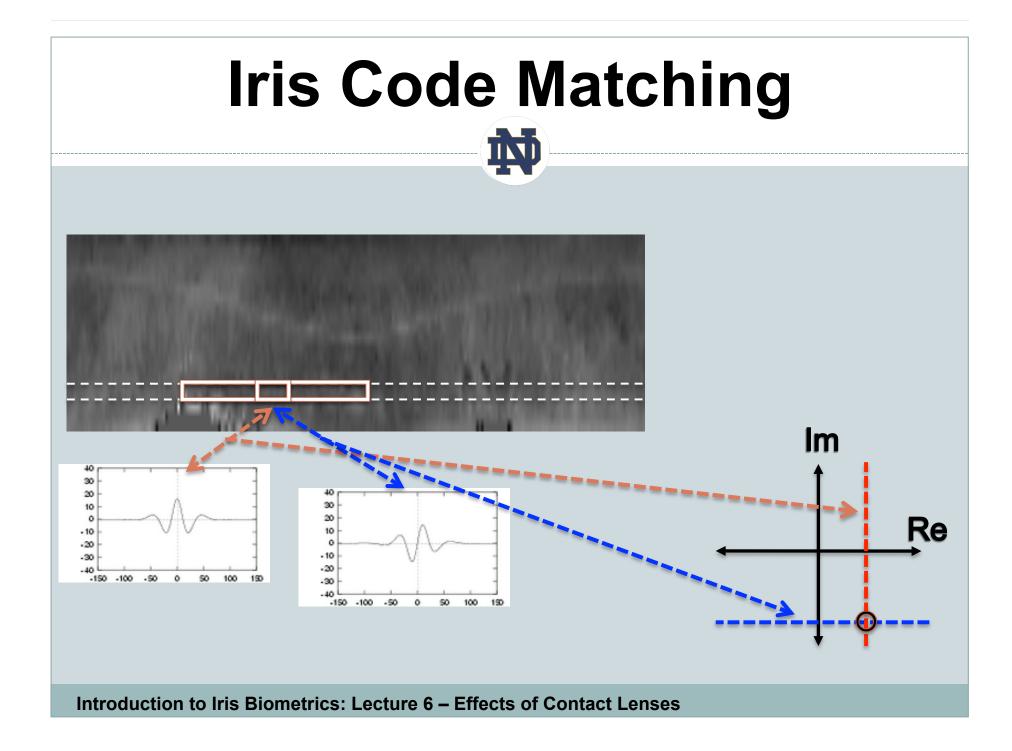
iris without contact lens

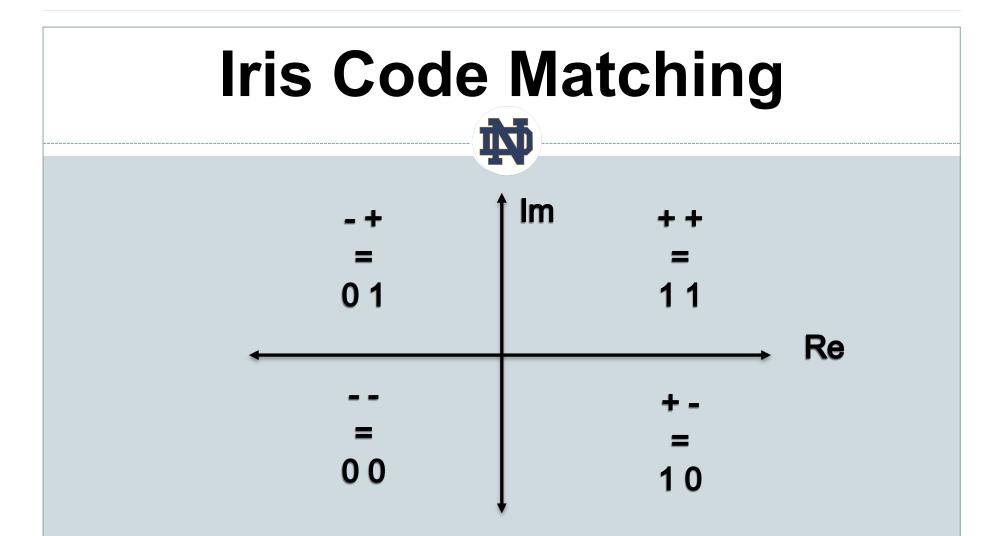
iris with contact lens

Even normal, transparent, contact lenses do result in visible artifacts in iris images.

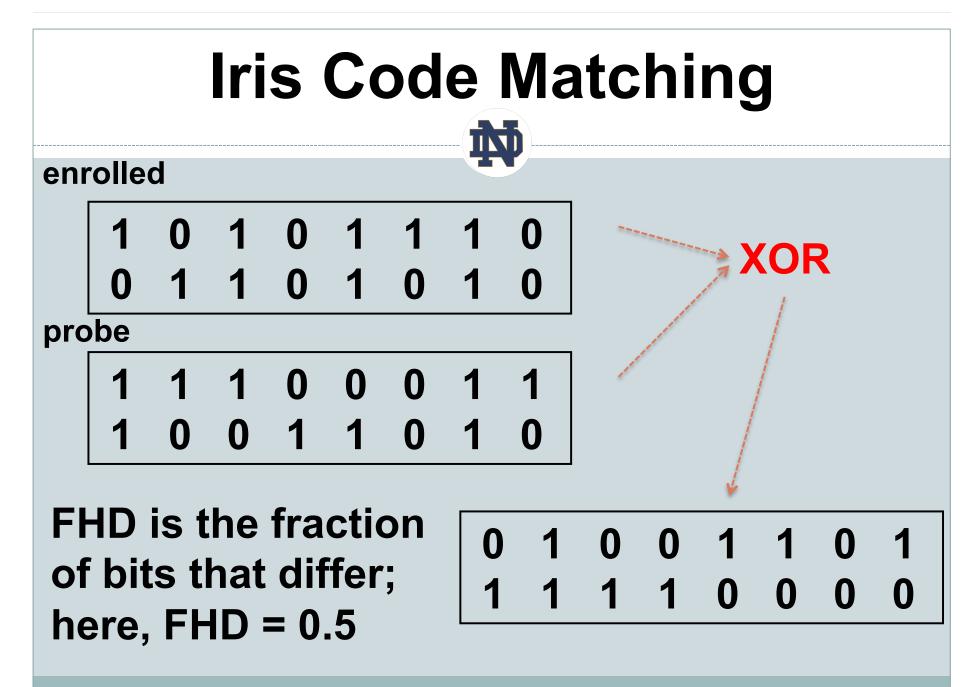
Today's Outline

- Review iris code matching
- Contact lens technology
- Example iris images
- Effects of contact lenses
- Research questions





The quadrant in which the result lies – its phase – gives two bits of iris code.



Iris Code Matching

One complication:

There is a mask with each iris code.

If 1 means iris and 0 means occlusion, the two masks are ANDed, and the result is ANDed with the XOR result.

| (Mask₁ AND Mask₂) AND (Code₁ XOR Code₂) |

| Mask1 AND Mask2 |

Today's Outline

- Review creating iris codes
- Contact lens technology
- Example iris images
- Effects of contact lenses
- Research questions

- About 34 M contact lens wearers in the US in 2008 (J&J press release)
- Big categories are soft and rigid gas permeable, but many types exist
- New lens types introduced often
- Driven by cosmetic considerations now, as well as vision correction

- About 34 M contact lens wearers in the US in 2008 (J&J press release)
- Big categories are soft and rigid gas permeable, but many types exist
- New lens types introduced often
- Driven by cosmetic considerations now, as well as vision correction

Historical development of materials used to make contact lenses:

"Contact Lens Materials" (about 2 minutes) http://www.youtube.com/watch? v=tKG4imG3KRk&feature=related

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

Background on one way that lenses have been made:

"Making Contact Lenses" (about 5 minutes) http://www.youtube.com/watch? v=AXRGRyqSRao&NR=1

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

Lenses to correct for astigmatism:

"Contact Lenses for Astigmatism" (about 2 minutes) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=86a7OmCPerY

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

More on lenses designed to correct for astigmatism:

"Accelerated Stabilisation Design Lenses" (about 3 minutes) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z4JewQawPY8

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

Lenses to correct for presbyopia:

"Presbyopia: Synergeyes Multifocal Contact Lenses Available at Wing Eyecare" (about 3 minutes) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JtsZZzTOUqo

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

Specialty – colored contact lenses:

"Pros /cons of colored contacts" (about 2 minutes) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h7NdXDJfE1k "Colored contact lenses for dark eyes" (about 2 minutes) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D_gDa7-ZpzM

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

Specialty – lenses tinted for sports:

"Nike Sports Contact Lens Test" (about 4 minutes) http://www.youtube.com/watch? v=b82BCZ_QmRg&feature=related

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

Specialty – scleral lenses:

"Scleral Contact Lenses-Mayo Clinic" (about 2 minutes) <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?</u> v=SGdhHAZHwml&feature=related

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

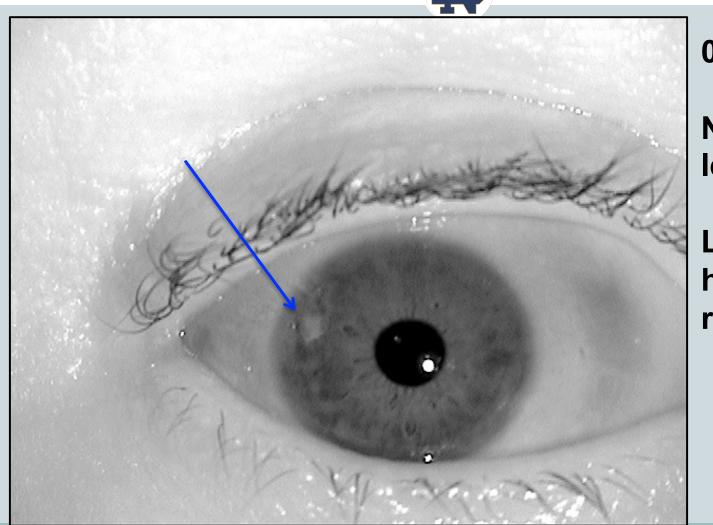
Specialty – sensing / computing:

"Bionic Contact Lenses" (about 2 minutes) <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?</u> v=qdILVMGXSQk&feature=more_related

Showing this video does not imply any endorsement of any company, lens, etc.

Today's Outline

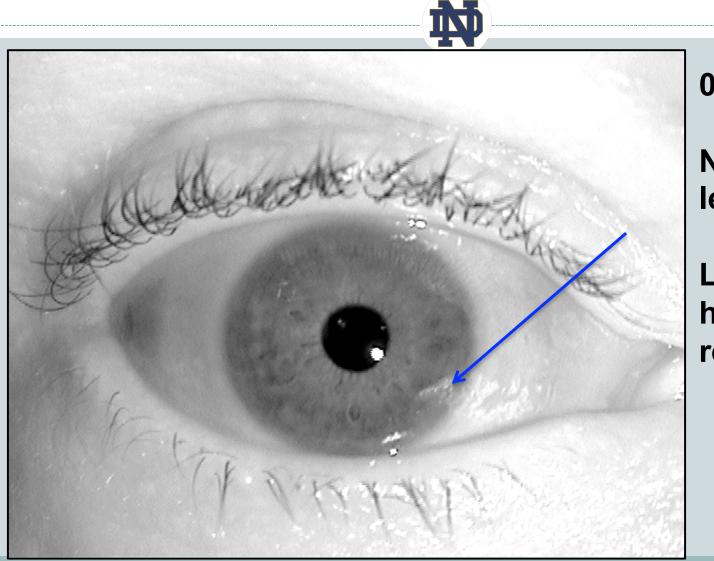
- Review creating iris codes
- Contact lens technology
- Example iris images
- Effects of contact lenses
- Research questions



02463d900.

No contact lens.

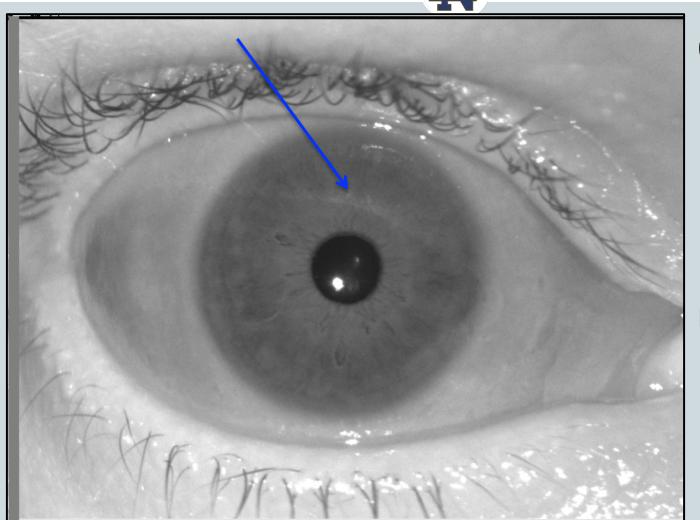
Lighting highlights / reflections.



02463d1348.

No contact lens.

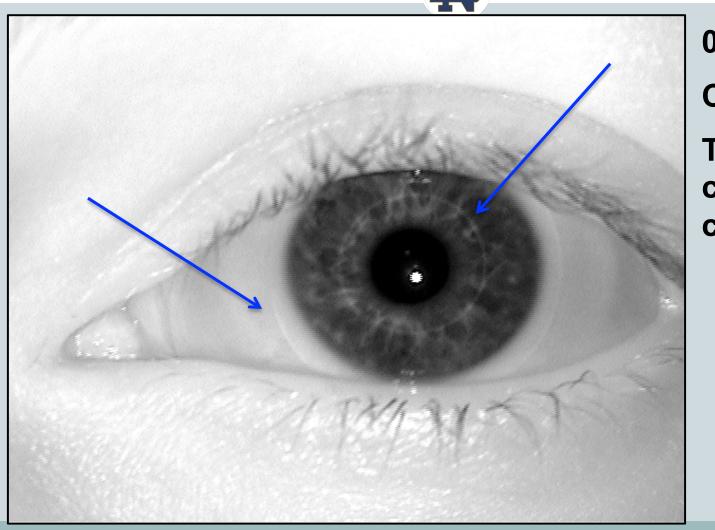
Lighting highlights / reflections.



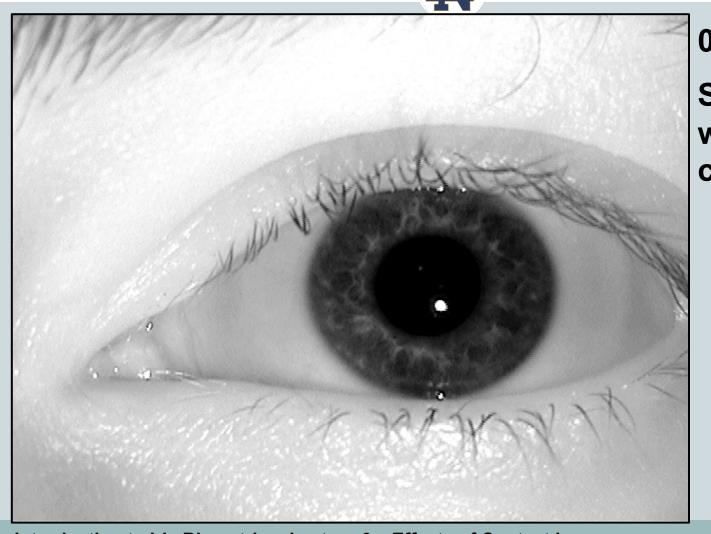
02463d2876.

No contact lens.

Lighting highlights / reflections.

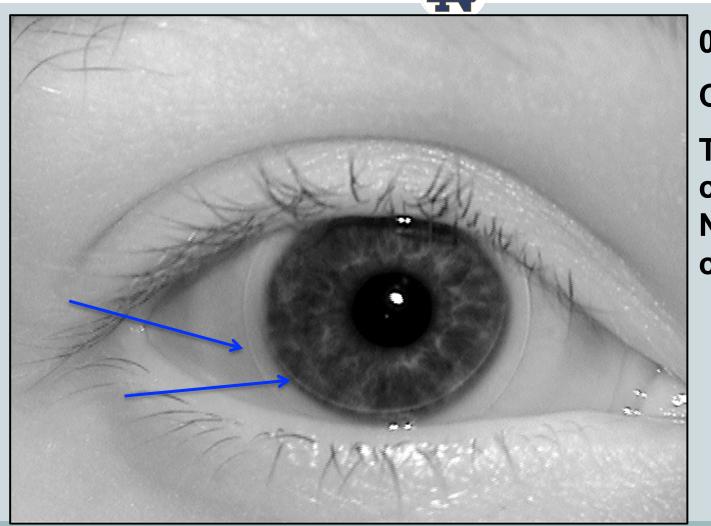


04201d450. Contact lens. Thin, light concentric circles.

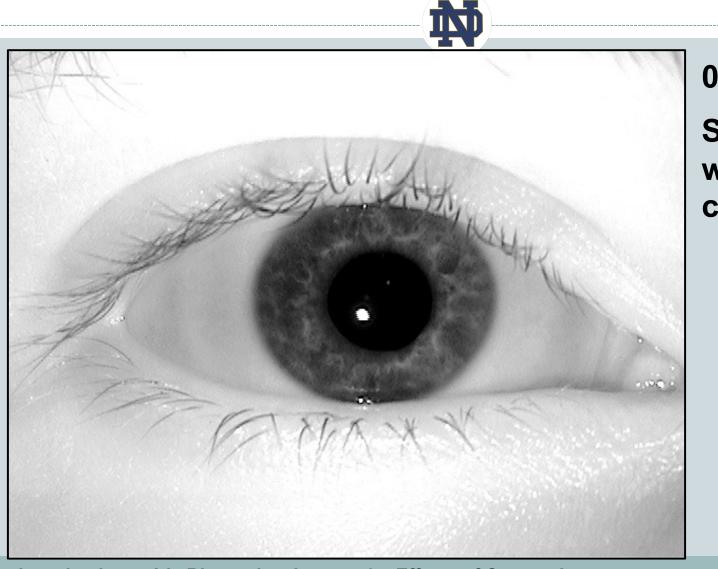


04201d450.

Same eye but with no contact lens.

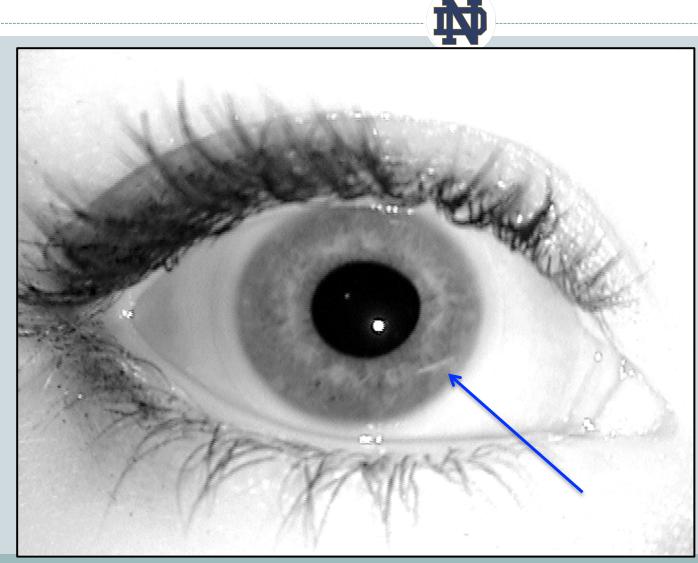


04201d451. Contact lens. Thin light circle that is NOT concentric.



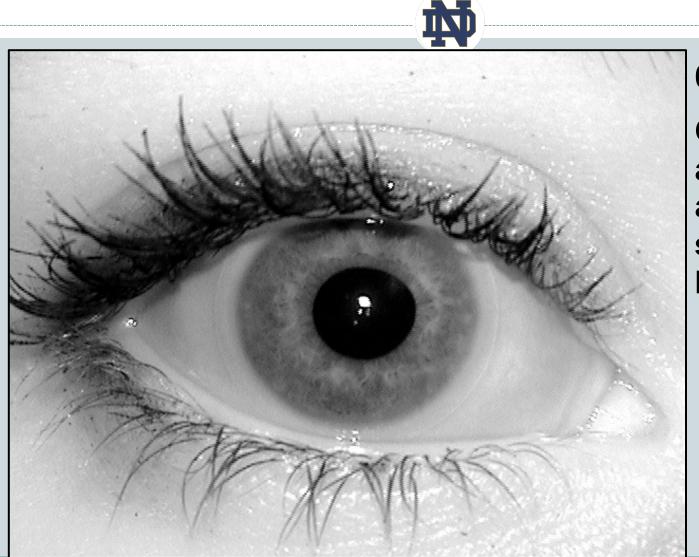
04201d575.

Same eye without contact lens.



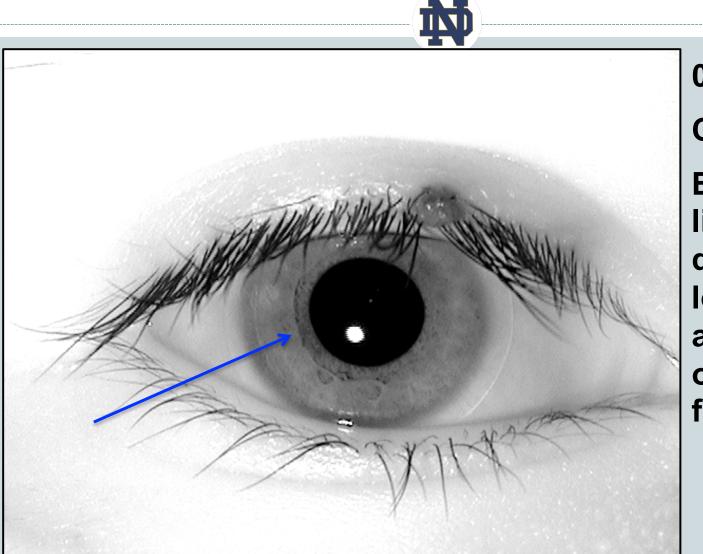
04213d378.

Contact lens and apparent specular highlight, but we can see similar highlights in eyes without contacts.



04213d379.

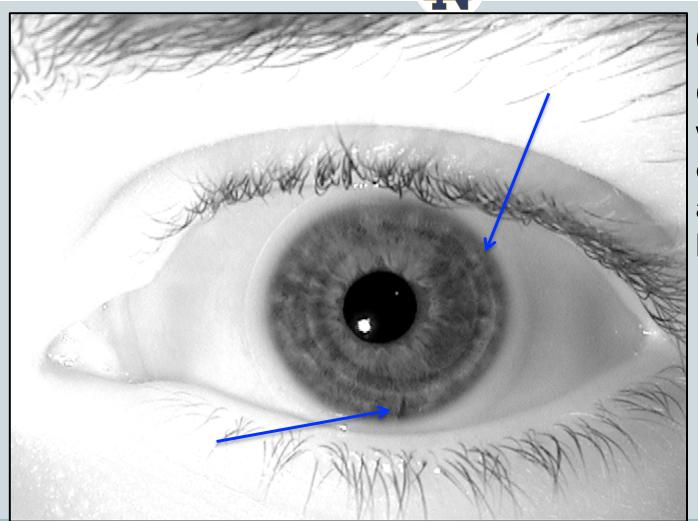
Contact lens and NO apparent specular highlight.



04320d396. Contact lens. Effects of lighting direction; look at left and right side of pupillary fringe region.

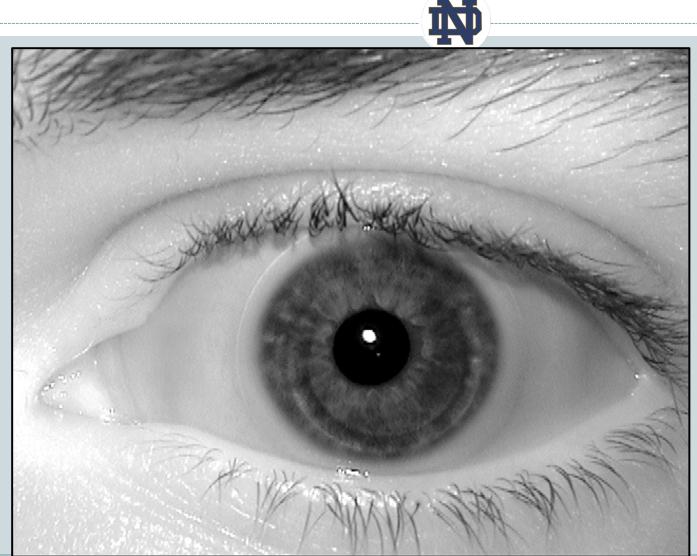


04320d397. Contact lens. Effects of lighting direction; look at left and right side of pupillary fringe region.



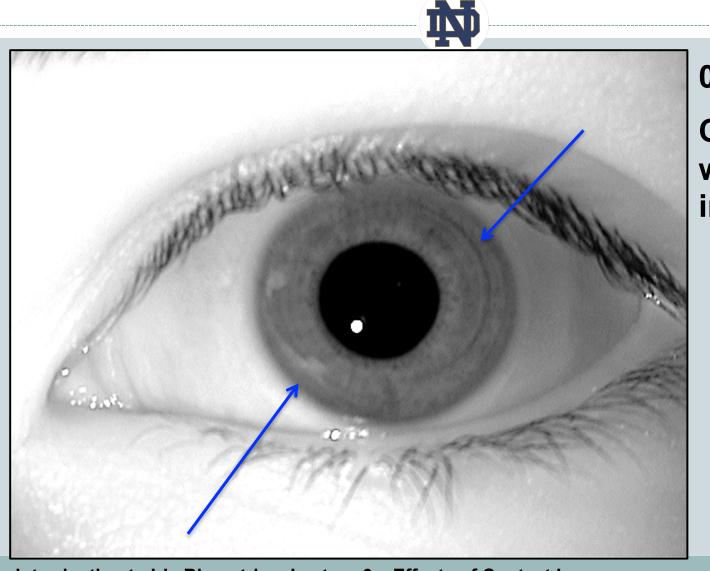
04456d373.

Contact lens with light outer circle and inner bands.



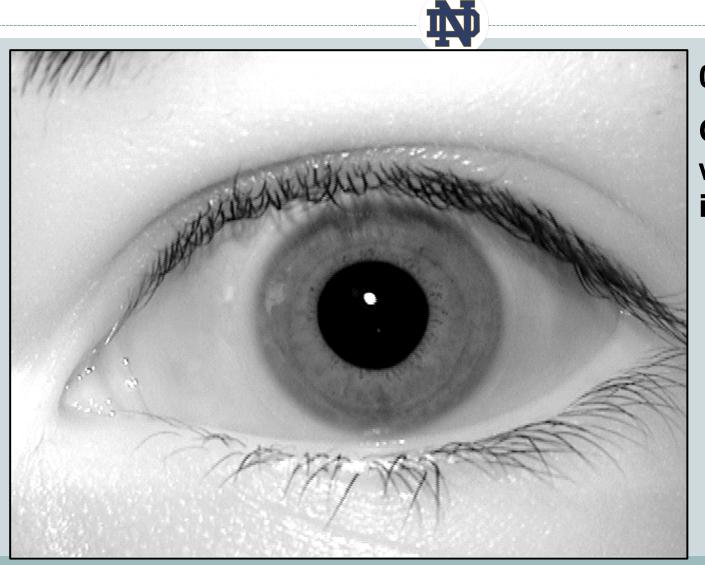
04456d375.

Contact lens with light outer circle and inner bands.



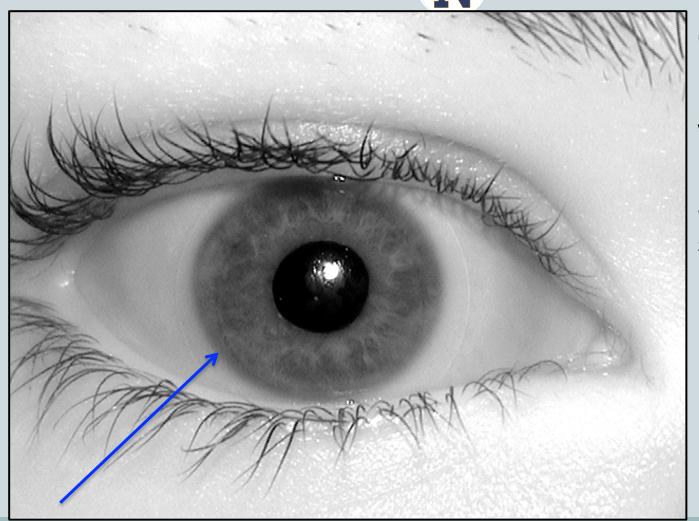
04598d378.

Contact lens with dark inner circle.



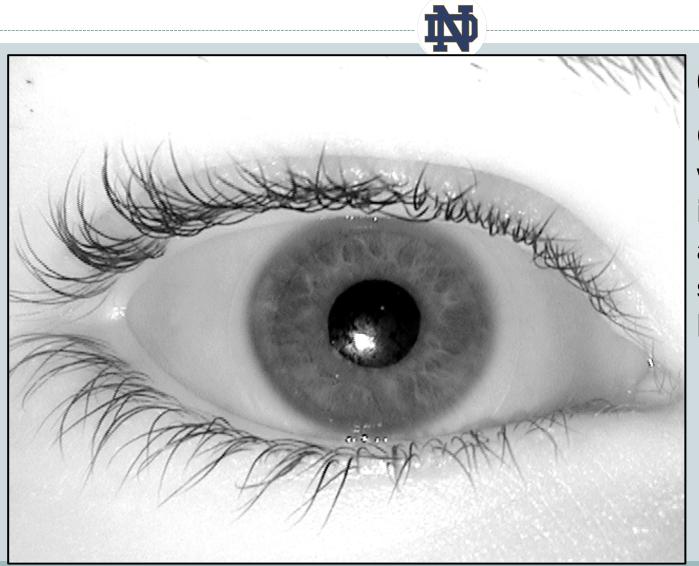
04598d380.

Contact lens with dark inner circle.



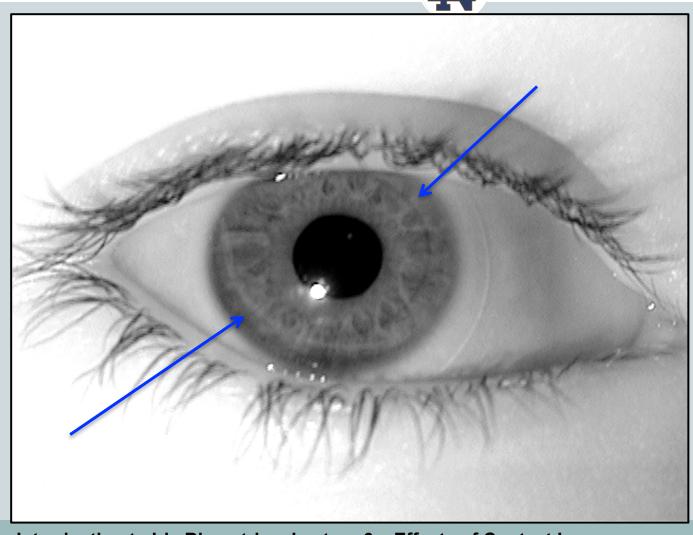
04692d190.

Contact lens with dark inner circle and diffuse specular highlights.



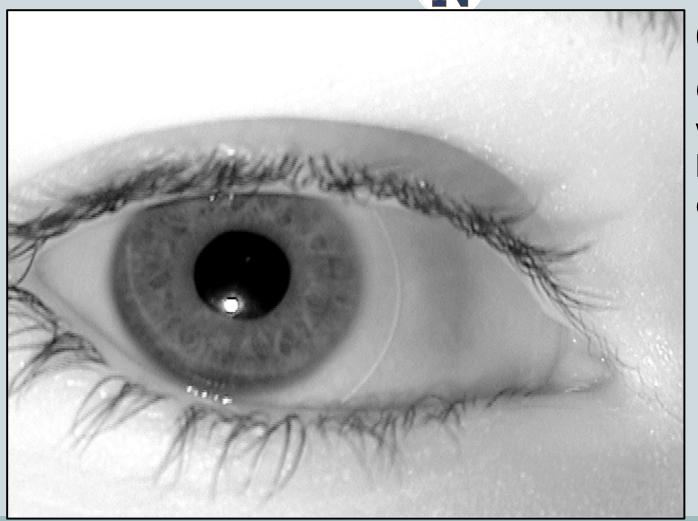
04692d191.

Contact lens with dark inner circle and diffuse specular highlights.



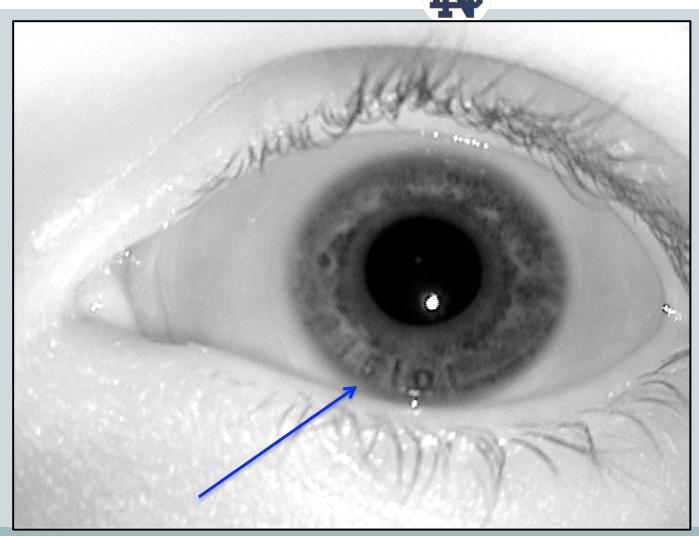
04856d127.

Contact lens with dark and light inner circles.

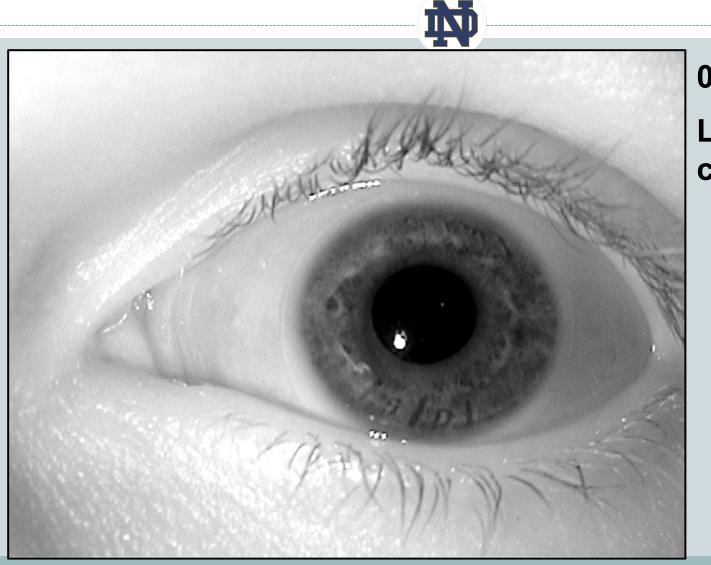


04856d131.

Contact lens with dark and light inner circles.

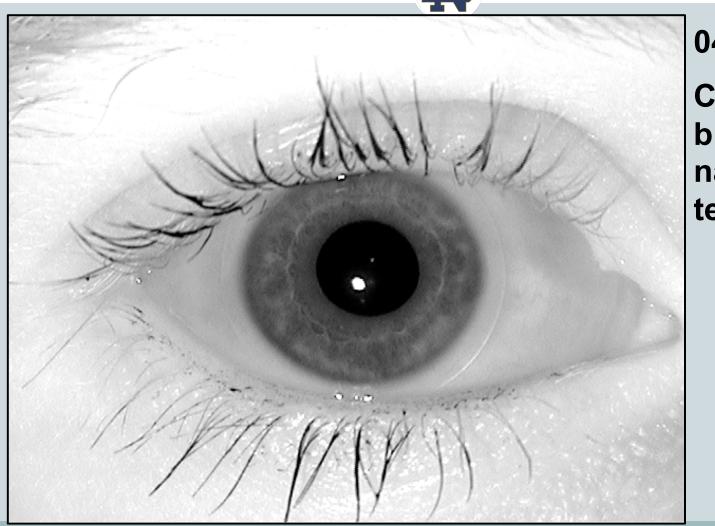


04869d84. Lettering and circles.



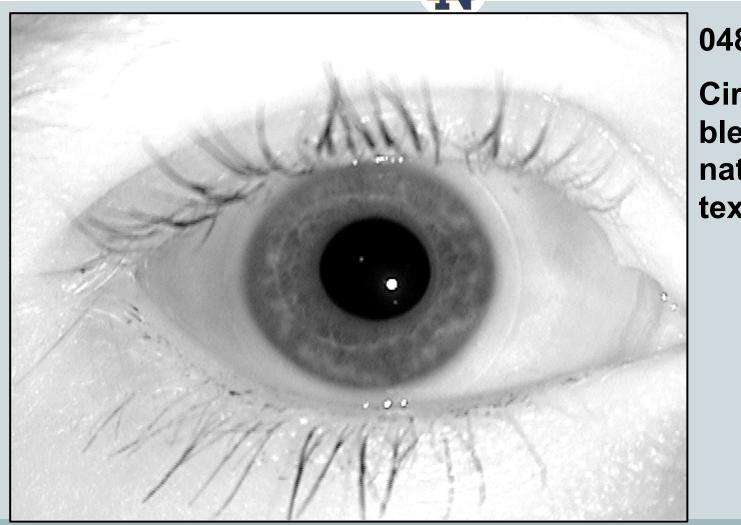
04869d86.

Lettering and circles.



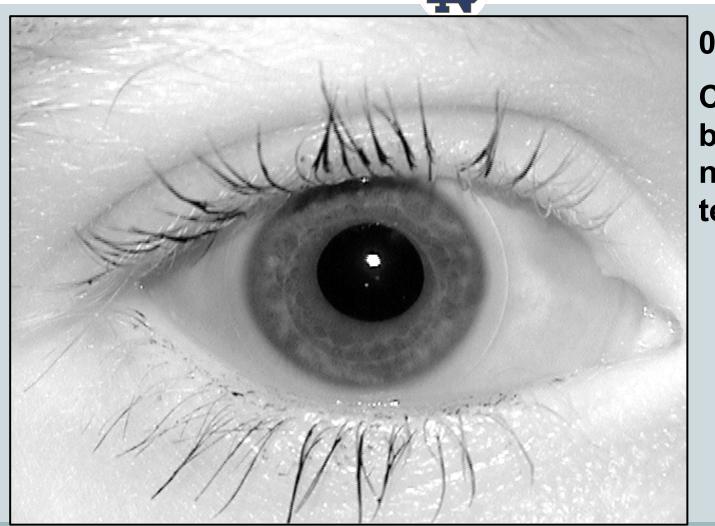
04885d97.

Circle blending with natural texture.



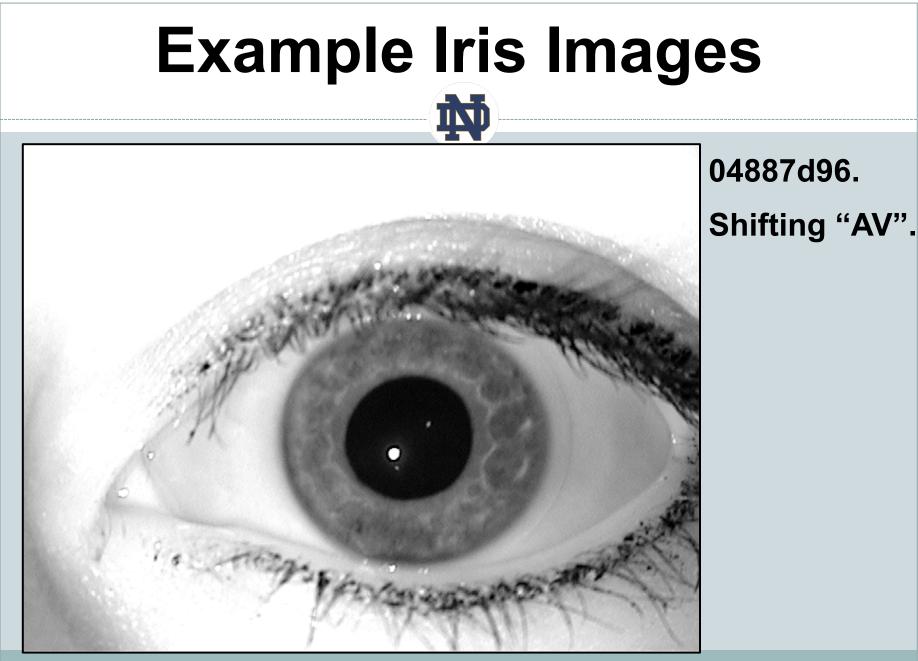
04885d98.

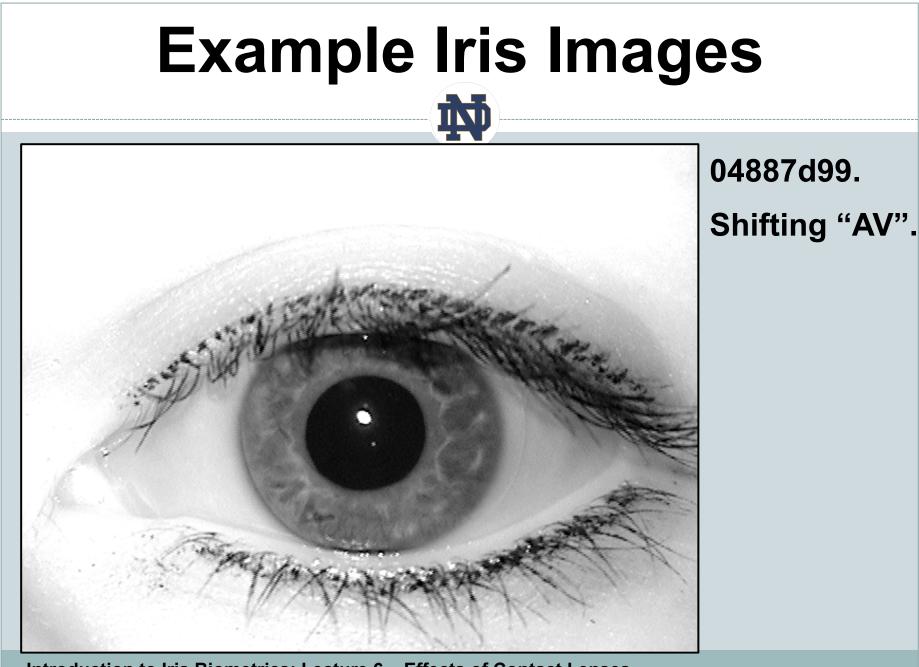
Circle blending with natural texture.

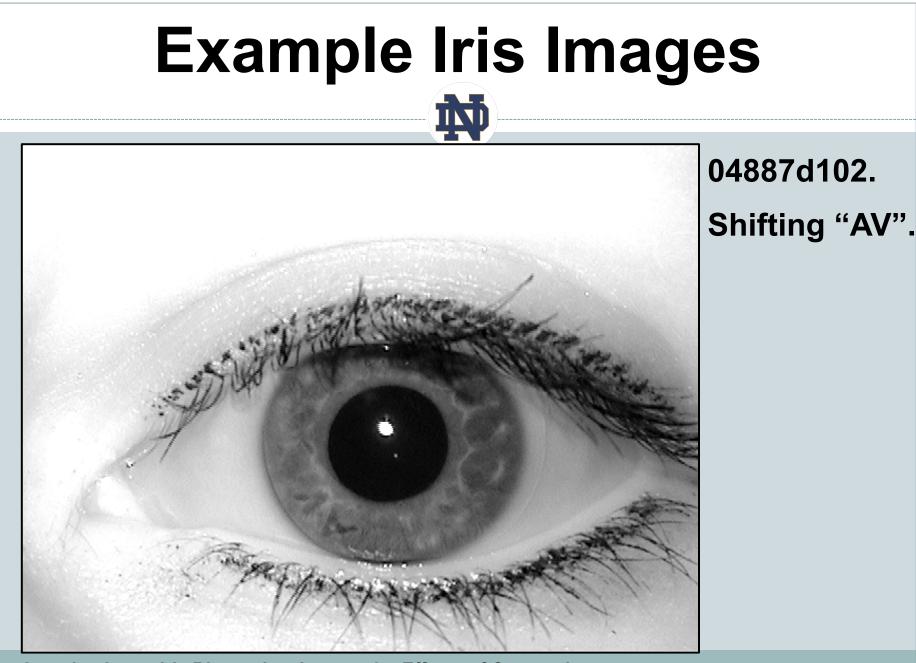


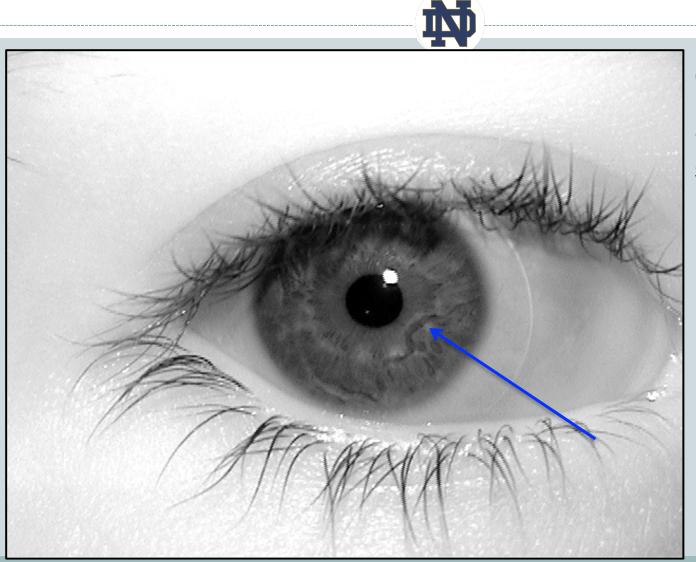
04885d99.

Circle blending with natural texture.



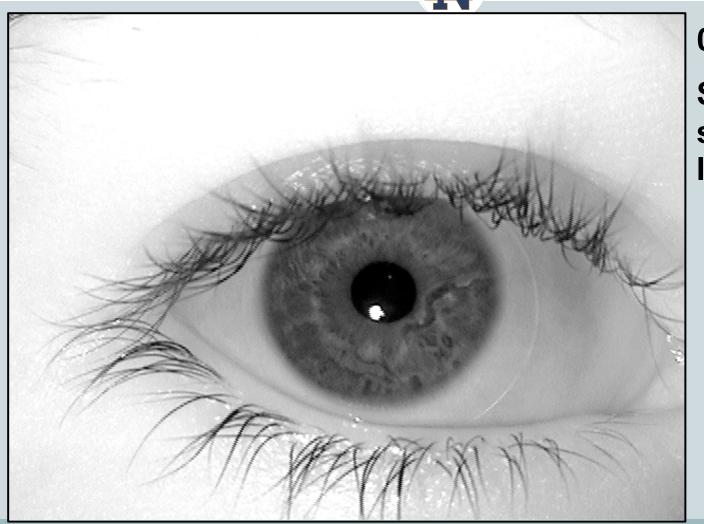






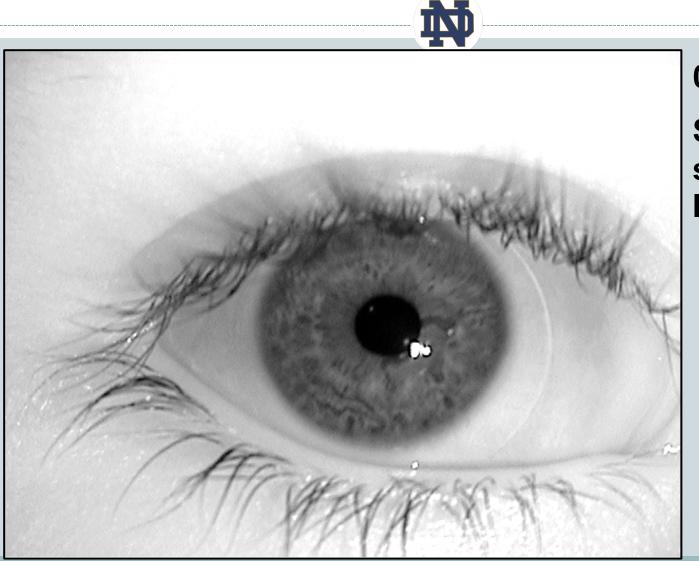
04888d74.

Shifting squiggle and lettering.



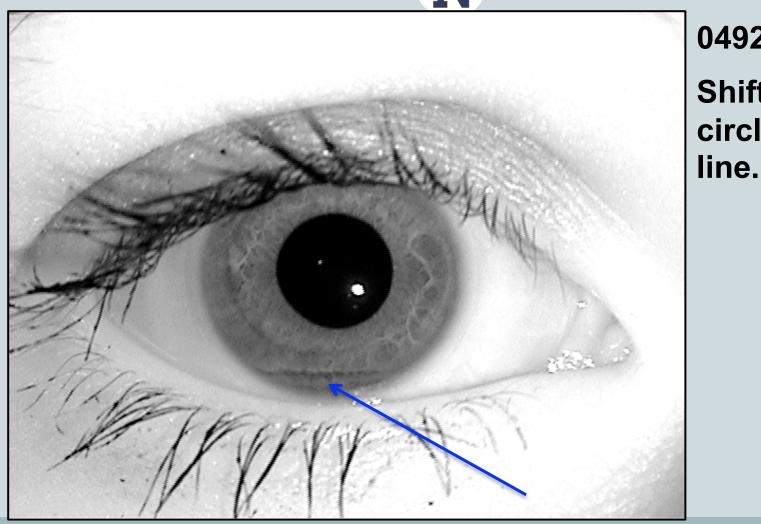
04888d75.

Shifting squiggle and lettering.



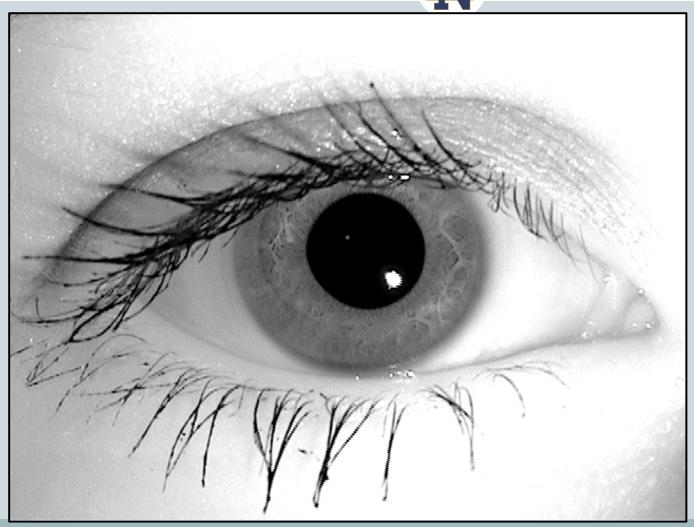
04888d76.

Shifting squiggle and lettering.



04926d17.

Shifting dark circle and line.

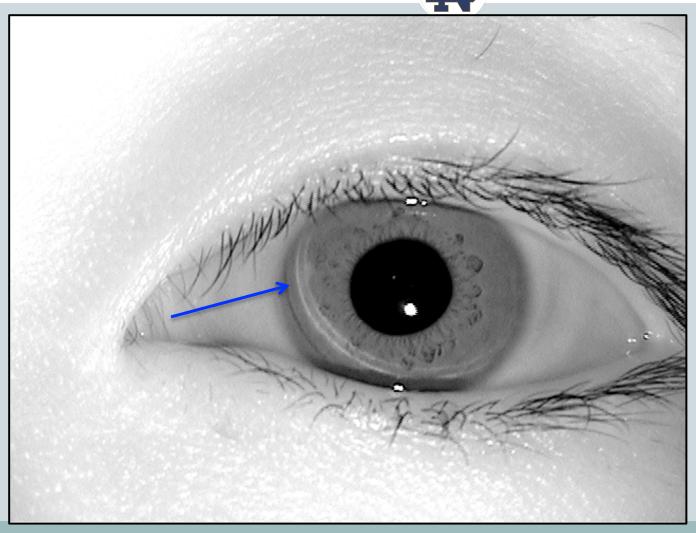


04926d22.

Shifting dark circle and line.

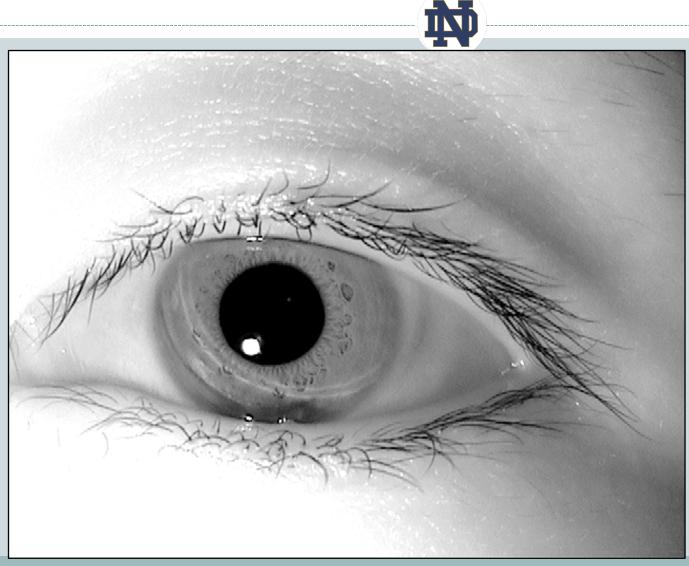


04926d23. Shifting dark circle and line.



04221d1060.

Contacts lens that does not fit well.



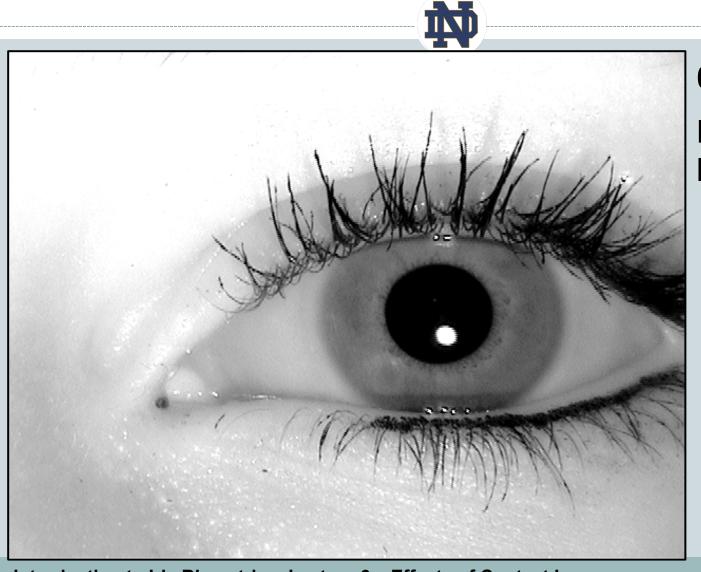
04221d1070.

Contacts lens that does not fit well.



04221d1225.

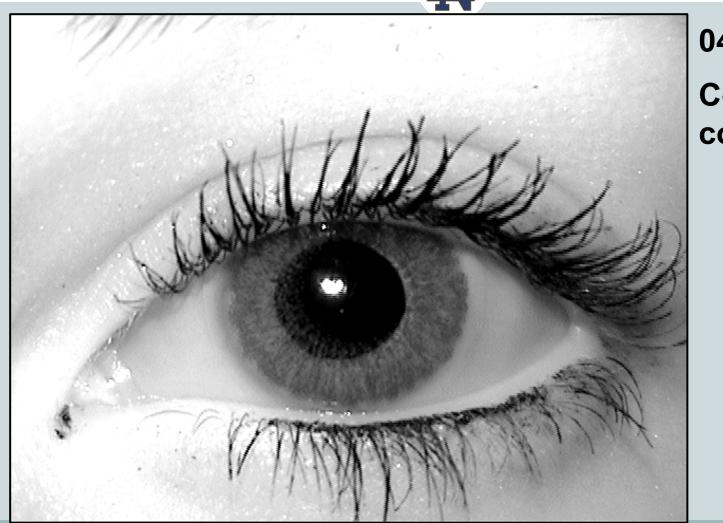
Contacts lens that does not fit well.



04780d143. No contact lens.

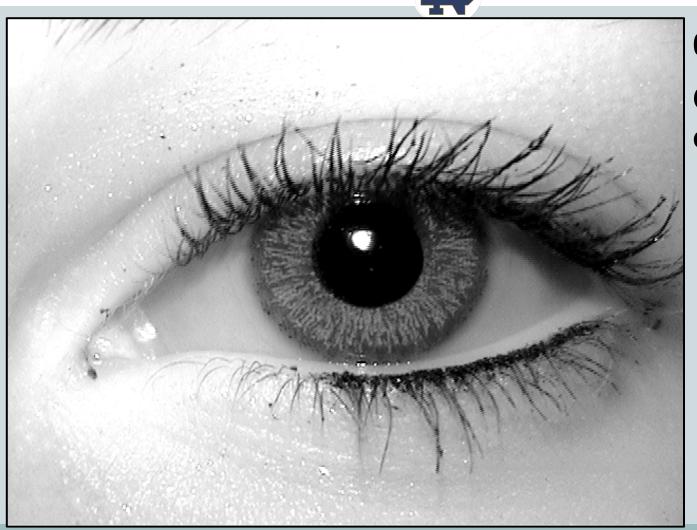


04780d112. Cosmetic contact lens.



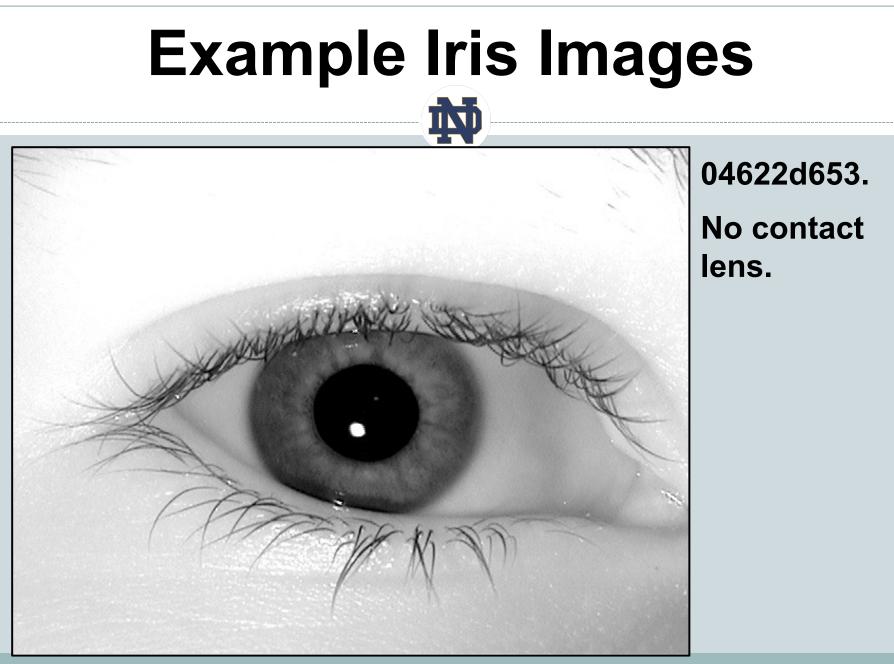
04780d121.

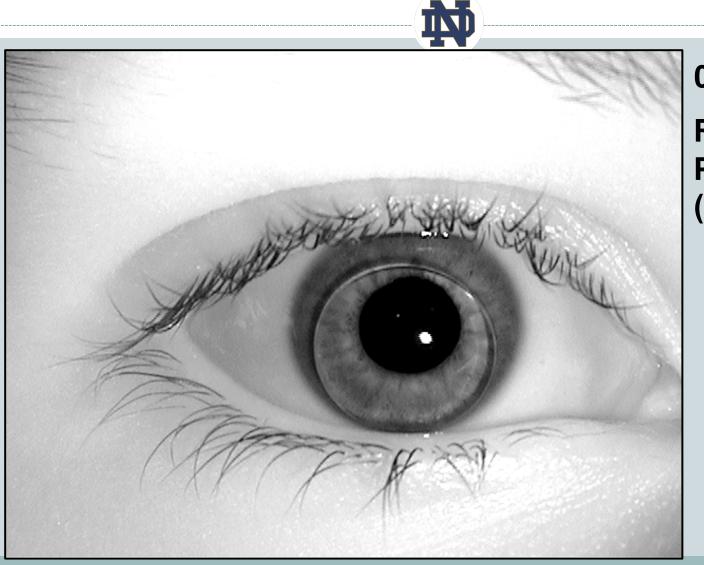
Cosmetic contact lens.



04780d159.

Cosmetic contact lens.

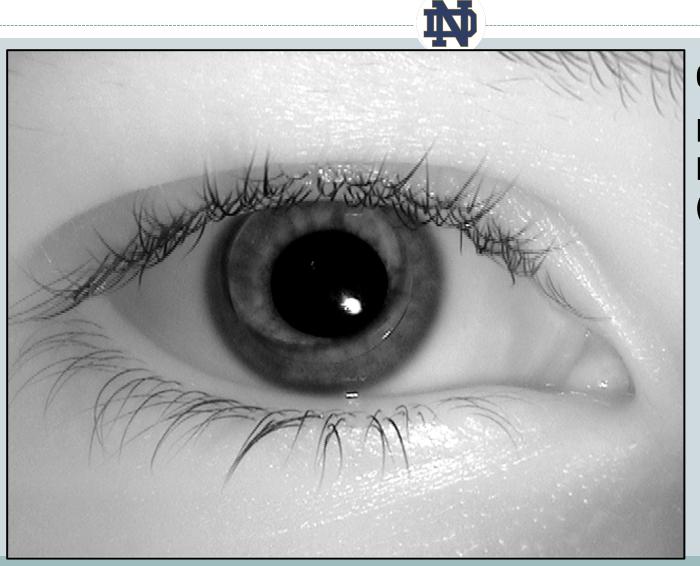




04622d660.

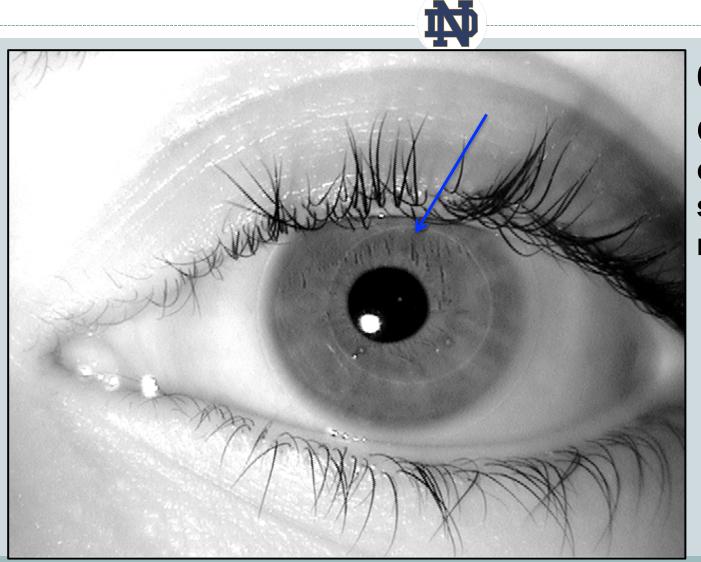
Rigid Gas Permeable (RGP) lens.





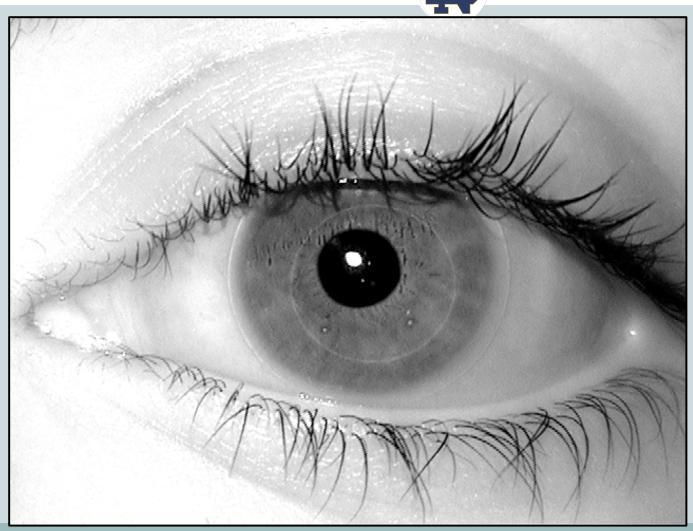
04622d741.

Rigid Gas Permeable (RGP) lens.



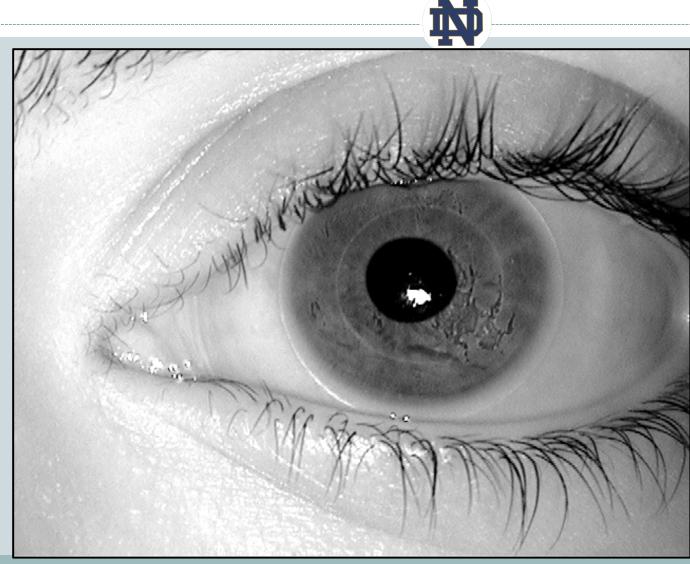
05271d21.

Contact lens, clusters of streaks that move around.



05271d23.

Contact lens, clusters of streaks that move around.



05271d37. Contact lens,

clusters of streaks that move around.

Contact lenses can contribute to a very broad variety of different effects in iris biometric images, all of which potentially effect iris biometric performance.

Today's Outline

- Review creating iris codes
- Contact lens technology
- Example iris images
- Effects of contact lenses
- Research questions

Effects of Contacts

Conventional wisdom –

"Successful identification can be made through eyeglasses and contact lenses ..."

"An Iris Biometric System for Public and ...," M. Negin et al, *IEEE Computer*, Feb. 2000.

Conventional wisdom –

"Iris recognition efficacy is rarely impeded by glasses or contact lenses."

Wikipedia's article on "Iris Recognition", accessed October 25, 2010.

Conventional wisdom –

"Glasses, contact lenses, and even eye surgery does not change the characteristics of the iris."

http://www.biometricnewsportal.com/iris_biometrics.asp, accessed Oct. 25, 2010.

Conventional wisdom –

"This type of biometric scanning works with glasses and contact lenses in place."

http://www.globalsecurity.org/security/systems/biometricseye_scan.htm, accessed Oct. 25, 2010.

Two experiments:

- One with data from 15 persons wearing contacts, 15 no contacts, in *Int'l Conf. on Biometrics* in 2009
- Larger study with 87 persons wearing contacts and 124 not, published in CVIU in September 2010

- Images from ND_Iris_0405 dataset
- Acquired with LG 2200 system
- Visually inspected for image quality, IrisBEE segmentation quality
- Screened to not have large rotation
- Manually tagged for type of contacts

- ♦ 92 persons never wearing contacts
- ♦ 52 who wore same type of contacts
- 32 sometimes wore contacts
- 3 visibly changed type of contacts
- = 87 subjects wearing contacts + 124 not wearing contacts.

- ♦ Age: 19 58; 75% are 19 25
- Gender: 85 female, 86 male
- ♦ 122 Caucasian, 36 Asian, 13 other
- Do not have stats on prescriptions for types of contact lenses

- 124 no-contacts subjects; 248 irises; total of 9,697 images = about 40 images per iris
- 87 contacts-wearing subjects; 174 irises; total of 12,003 images = about 70 images per iris

Images categorized as:
0. Not wearing contacts

(124 subjects; 9,697 images)

1. No artifact visible on iris region

(47 subjects; 5,867 images)

2. Thin light or dark circle on iris

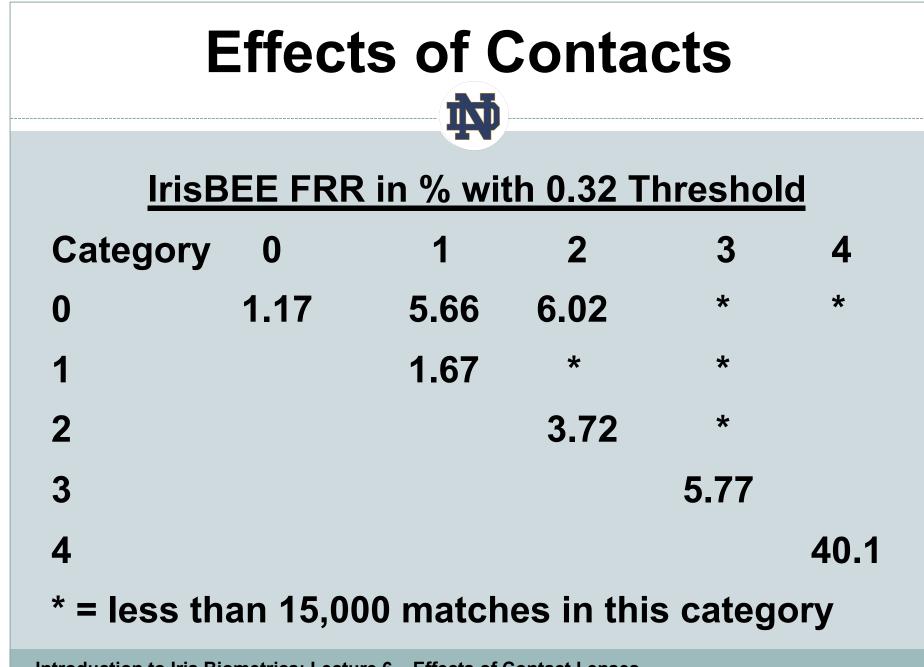
(26 subjects; 3,602 images)

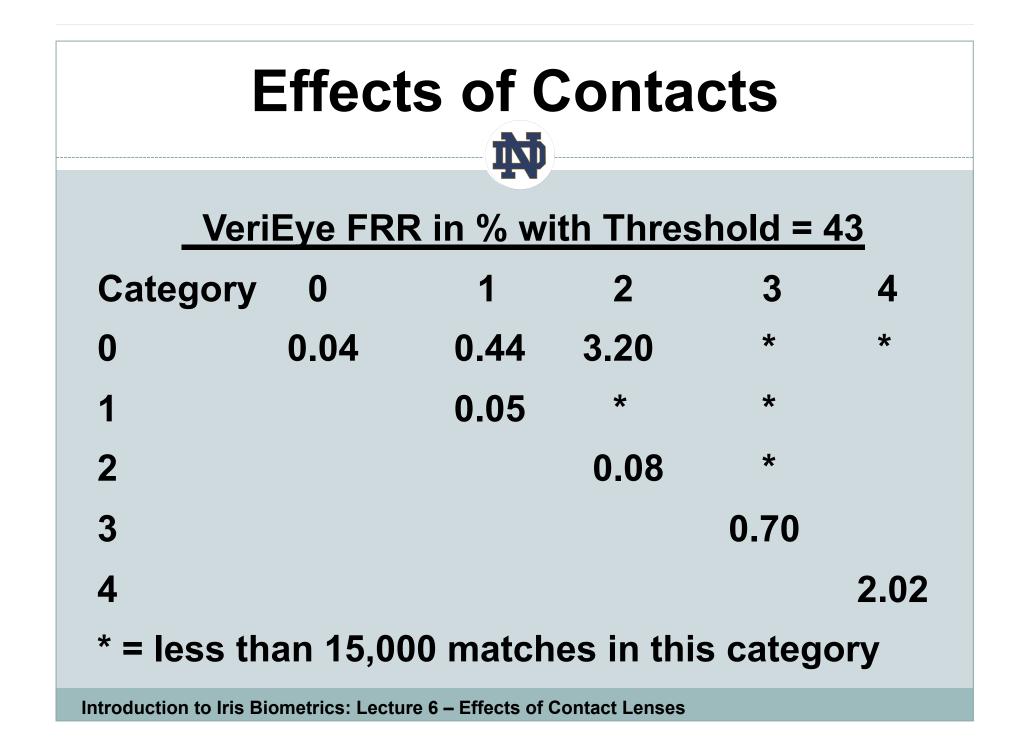
 Larger visible artifact on iris; eg, AV (11 subjects, 1,802 images)
 Rigid gas permeable (RGP) lenses (4 subjects, 732 images)

Plus one subject who wore various cosmetic contacts at different times.

Experimental materials:

- IrisBee with 25% fragile bit masking,
 +/- 15 degree rotation, ...
- VeriEye with similar rotation range





Huge difference in FRR with IrisBee versus VeriEye, across the board.

But there is also a huge difference between wearing contacts and not wearing contacts, with both systems.

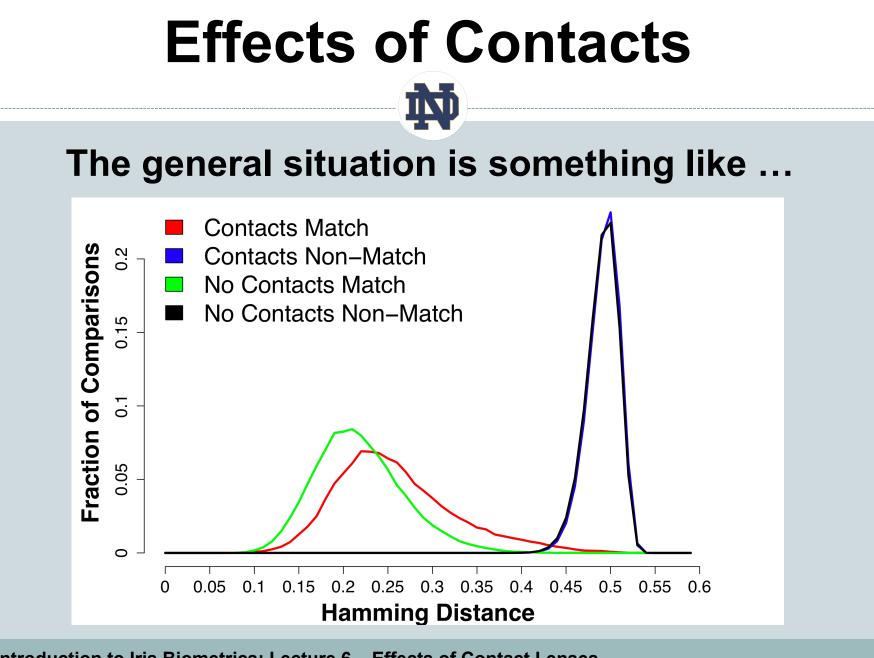
• Going from category 0 to 1:

- about 50% increase in IrisBee FRR
- about 25% in VeriEye FRR
- Going from category 0 to 2:
 about triple FRR with IrisBEE
 about double FRR with VeriEye

- Going from category 0 to 3:
 - about 5x increase with IrisBee
 - about 17.5x in VeriEye FRR
- Going from category 0 to 4:
 about 40x increase with IrisBEE
 About 50x increase with VeriEye

Depending on the type of lenses and the biometrics software used:

Contact lens wearers are from 25% more likely to 50 times more likely to experience a false reject!



Above results do not include cosmetic lenses.

Matching cosmetic lens images across sessions gave 100% FRR.

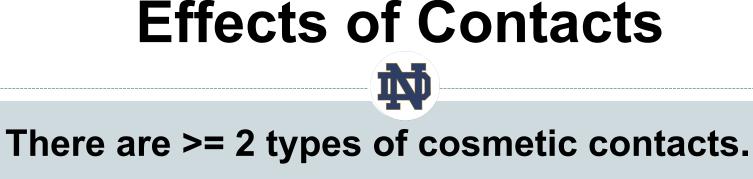


Matching cosmetic to no contacts images across sessions gave 95% FRR.

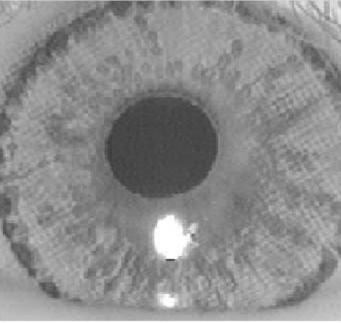
Caution –

We have a very small number of cosmetic lens iris images, and the variety of cosmetic lenses is large. It is possible that there are different

effects that we have not yet seen.







"pad printing" "dot matrix"

(Thanks to John Daugman for use of his iris image.)

Today's Outline

- Review creating iris codes
- Contact lens technology
- Example iris images
- Effects of contact lenses
- Research questions

Larger experimental studies to better understand the basic phenomena:

by type of prescription lens, and especially with cosmetic lenses.

Detect when a person is wearing contact lenses:

- using a single still image?
- using a video stream?
- using added illumination?

Compensate for a person wearing contact lenses:

- by masking out lens artifacts?
- by integrating parts of several images from a video sequence?

Identity theft question –

Can custom-made contacts be used to allow Person A to match to Person B's enrolled iris template?

