

# Introducing Unsegmented Polar Data Format with Performance Evaluation

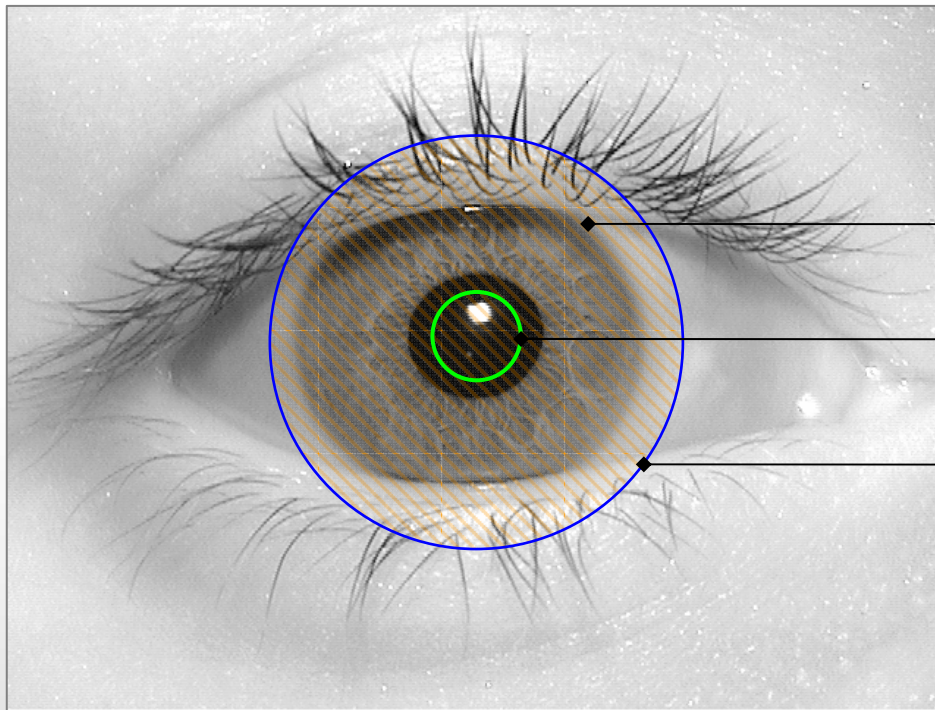
**NIST Biometric  
Workshop II**

**November 6, 2007**

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1. What is the Unsegmented Polar Data Format?
2. File Size of Unsegmented Polar Data
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# 1. What is the Unsegmented Polar Data Format?

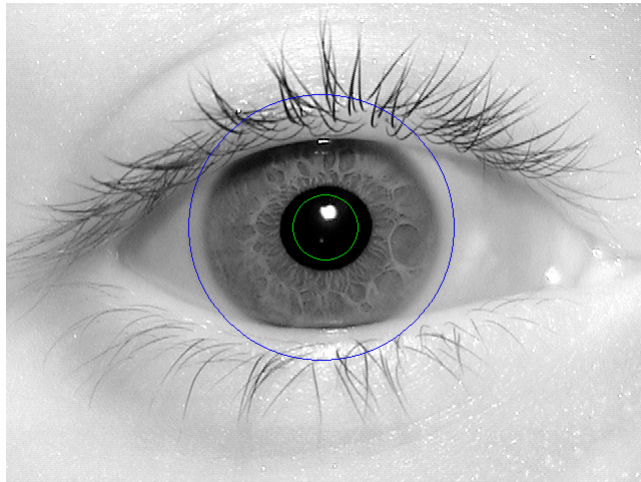


Iris Enveloping Region

Inner Circle

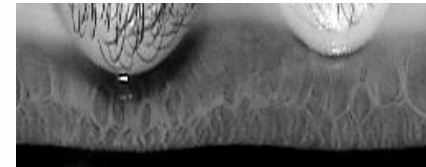
Outer Circle

# Generation of Unsegmented Polar Data



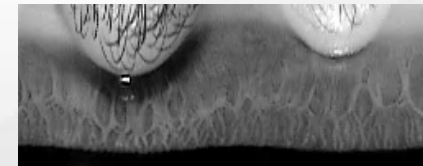
(a) Original NIST 246996 Image

*polar transform*



(b) Unsegmented polar rectangle

*Compress*



(c) Compressed unsegmented polar rectangle

*storing*

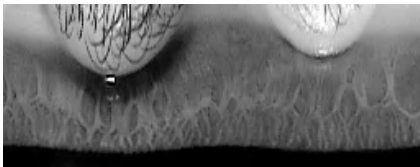
**Storage**

- This compressed unsegmented polar rectangle (C) is to be stored

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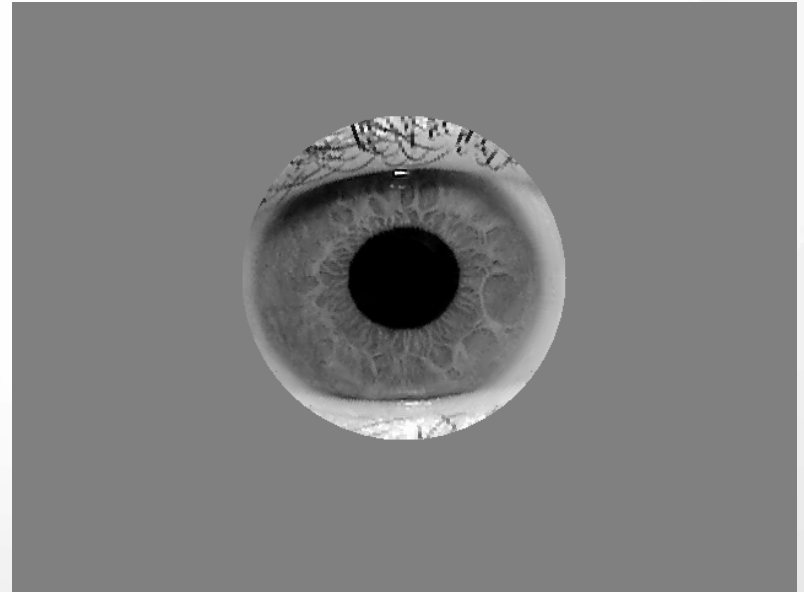
# Restoration of Rectilinear Image

**Storage**



**Stored unsegmented polar rectangle**

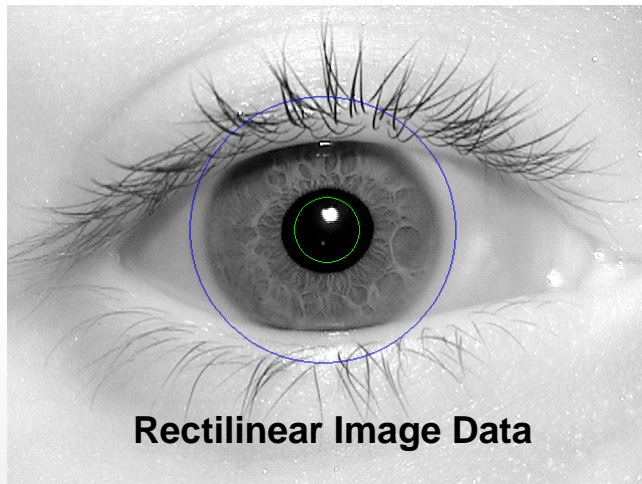
**Inverse  
Polar  
Transform**



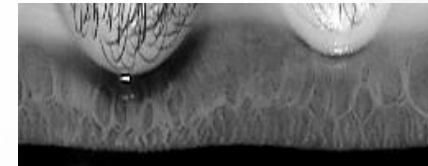
**(d) Recovered rectilinear image**

# Effect of Discretization (Pixel Interpolation)

- Under the polar transform & the inverse polar transform, the pixels in the rectilinear image do not match in 1:1 manner with the pixels in the polar rectangle.



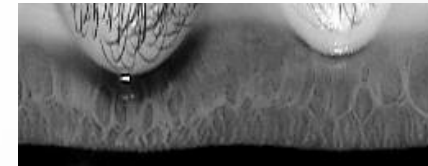
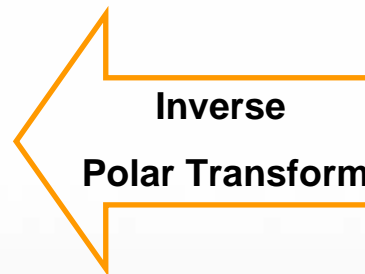
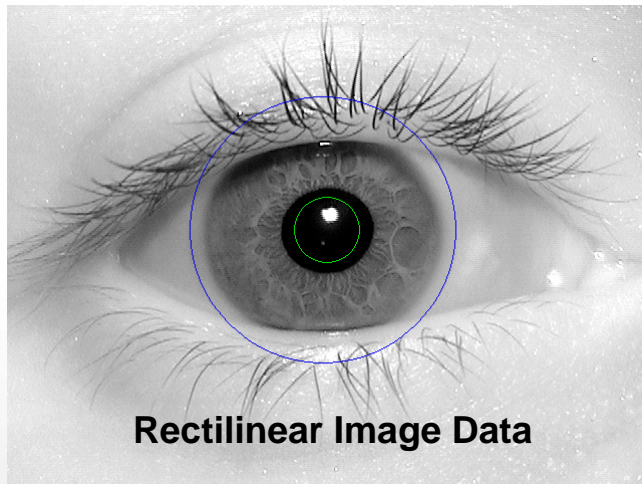
Given



Polar Rectangle Data

Pixel values of the polar rectangle have to be assigned (interpolated).

# Effect of Discretization (Pixel Interpolation)



**Given**

Pixel values of the rectilinear image have to be assigned (interpolated).

# Two Interpolation Schemes

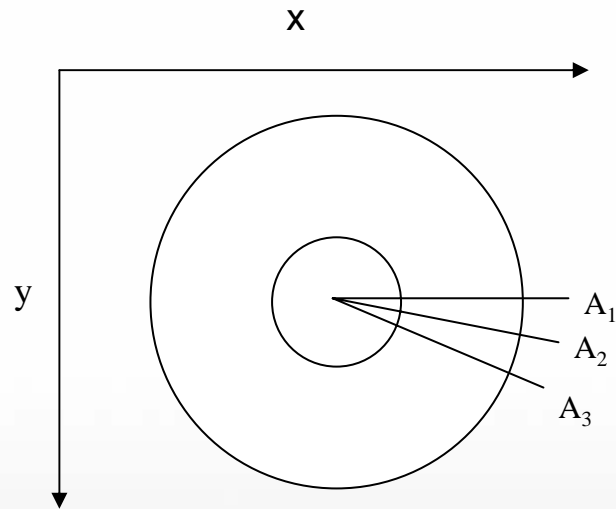
- **Simple Interpolation Scheme**

- Polar Transform

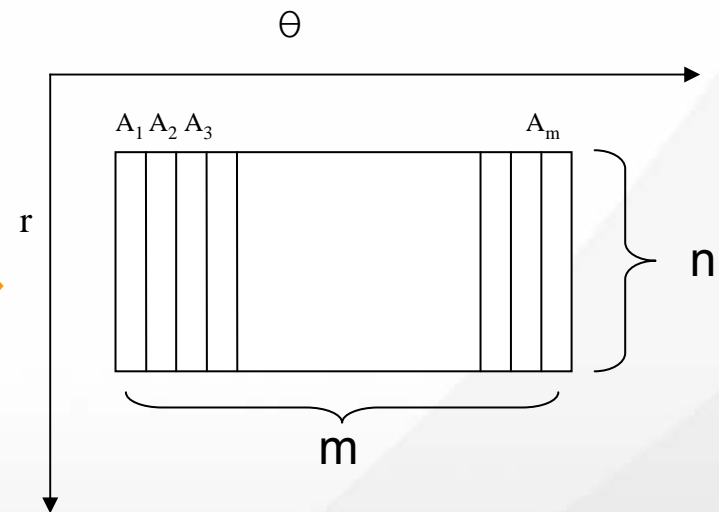
- a. Choose  $m$  rays of equally-spaced angle from the center of polar co-ordinates.
- b. Each of these rays from the inner circle to the outer circle is divided into  $n$  equal subintervals.
- c. The pixel center in the rectilinear image nearest to the center of such subintervals is mapped into the polar rectangle.
- d. The polar rectangle of size  $m \times n$  is constructed by taking the corresponding pixel values.



# Two Interpolation Schemes



**Rectilinear Image**



**Polar Image**

# Two Interpolation Schemes

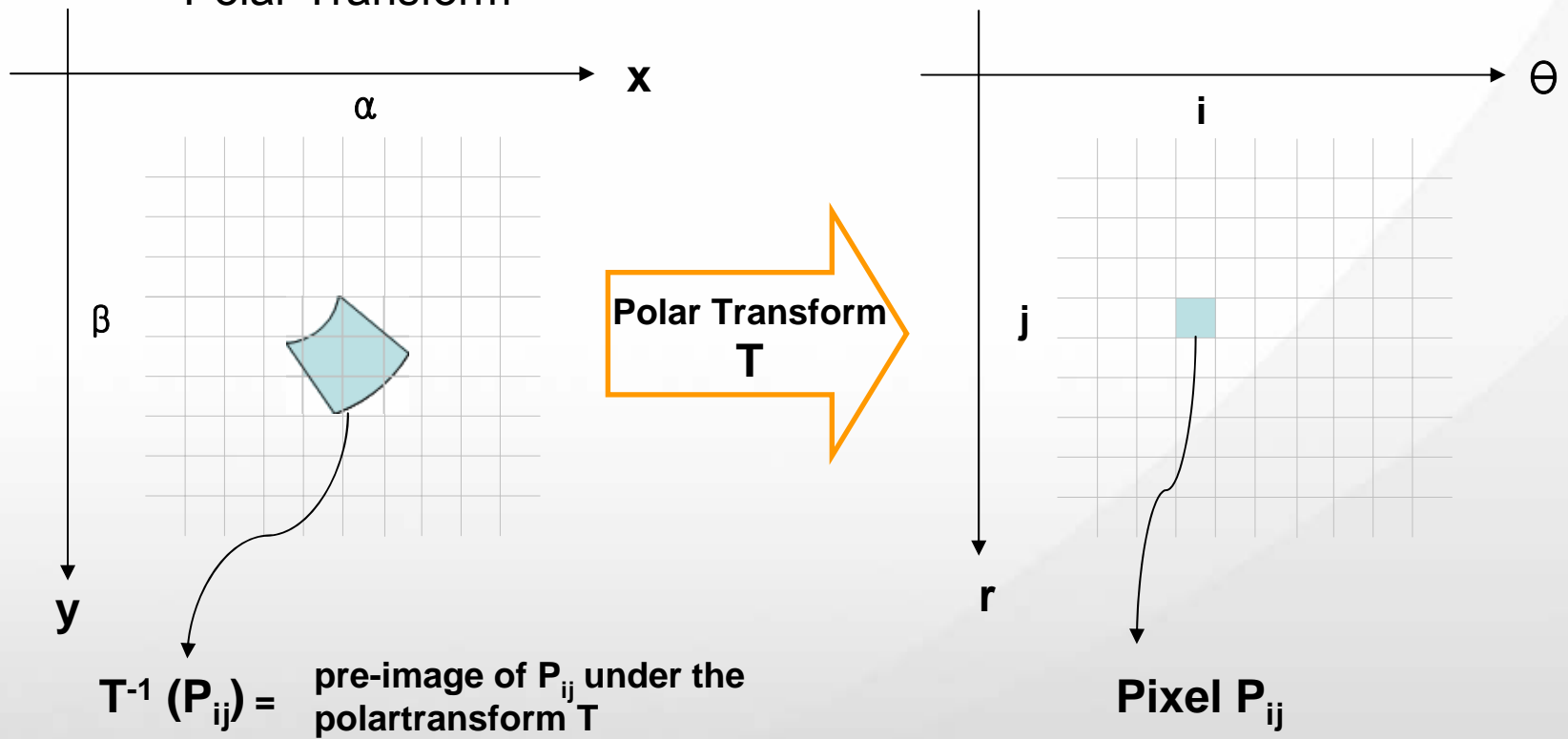
- **Simple Interpolation Scheme**

- Inverse Polar Transform

- a. The inverse procedure of the above scheme.
- b. Same pixel in the rectilinear image may be rewritten many times → do overwriting.
- c. Some pixel in the rectilinear image may be missed by this inverse procedure → do angular copying of the nearest pixel along the circular area.

- **Weighted Interpolation Scheme**

- Polar Transform



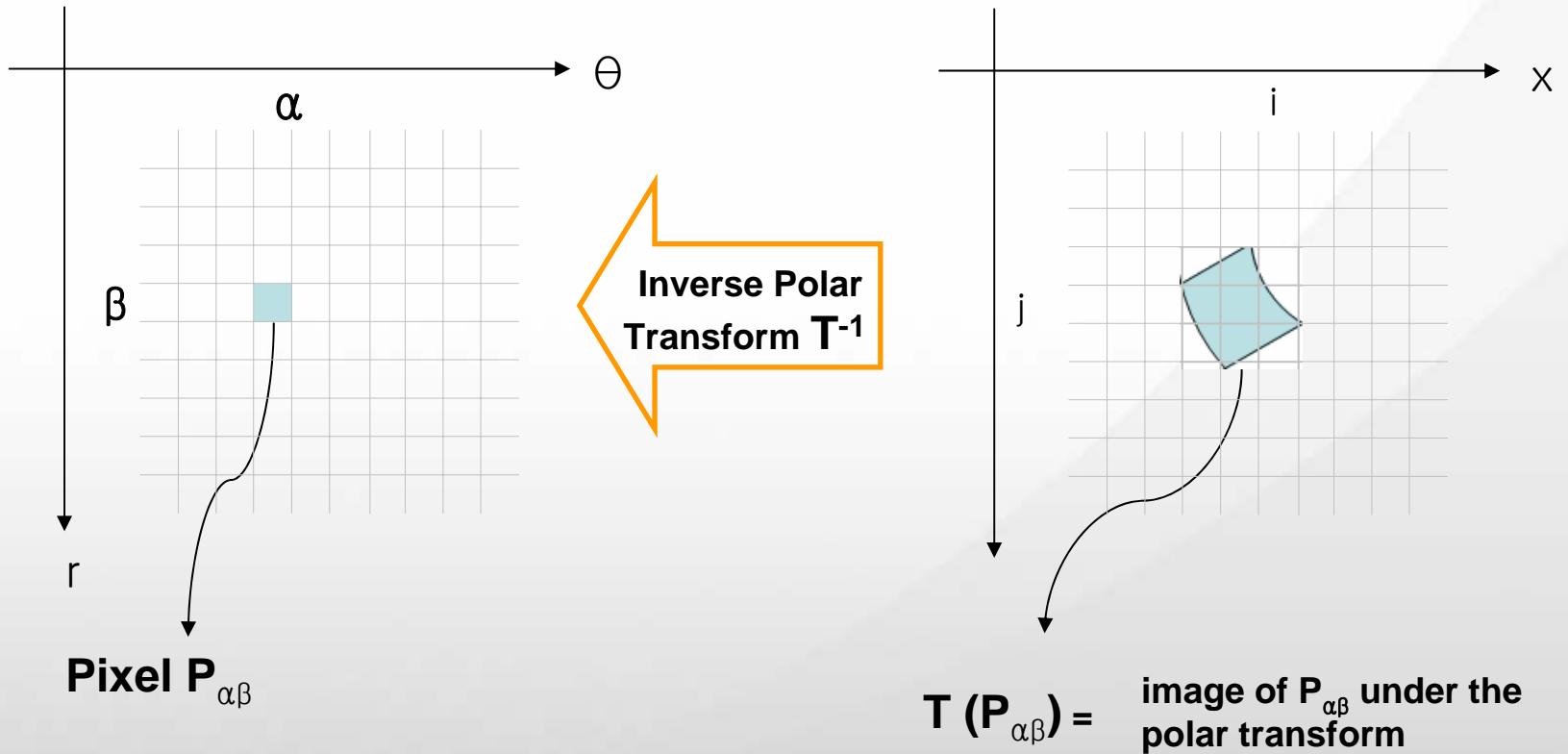
$$W_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\text{Area}(T^{-1}(P_{ij}) \cap P_{\alpha\beta})}{\text{Area}(T^{-1}(P_{ij}))}$$

$P_{\alpha\beta}$ : Pixel with co-ordinate  $(\alpha, \beta)$  in the rectilinear image

$$\text{Value of } P_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} W_{\alpha\beta} \times [\text{value of } P_{\alpha\beta}]$$

- **Weighted Interpolation Scheme**

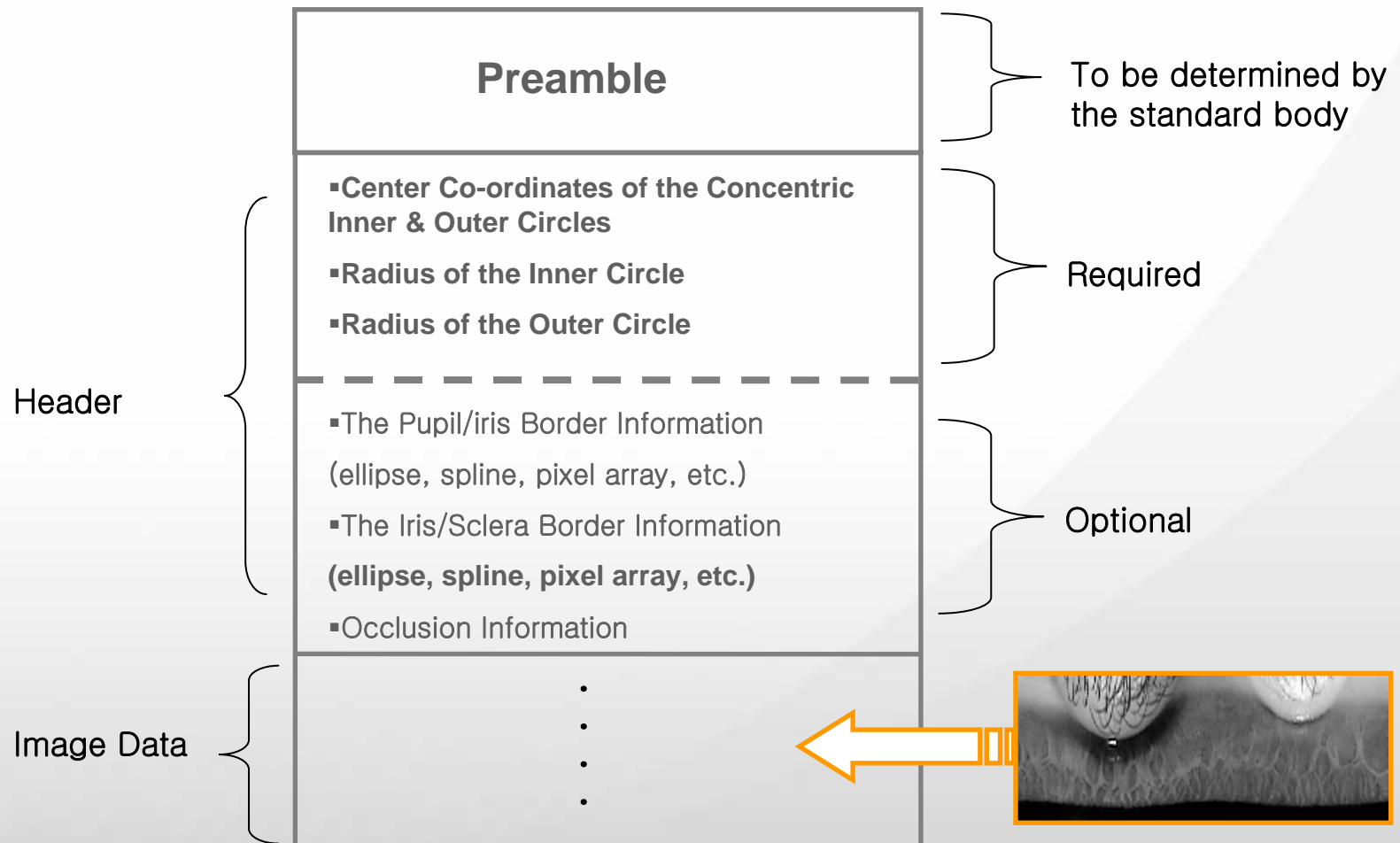
- Inverse Polar Transform



$$W_{ij} = \frac{\text{Area}(T(P_{\alpha\beta}) \cap P_{ij})}{\text{Area}(T(P_{\alpha\beta}))}$$

$$\text{Value of } P_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i,j} W_{ij} \times [\text{value of } P_{ij}]$$

# Data Format



# How to Use Unsegmented Polar Data in Iris Recognition

- By the Inverse Polar Transform, restore the rectilinear image(d) from the stored compressed unsegmented polar data(c).
- Treat this restored rectilinear image(d) as if it were an original.
- For segmentation, user has two options:

## 1<sup>st</sup> Option ( Ignoring the Optional Data)

Run one's own segmentation algorithm for the restored rectilinear image while ignoring the optional data.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Option ( Utilizing the Optional Data)

If optional data is supplied, make use of the segmentation information. Therefore no need to have one's own segmentation algorithm.



## 2. File Size of Unsegmented Polar Data

Original: ICE Right Eye Database

Original File Size: 301KB

QF	Interpolation Scheme	Mean (KB)	Standard Deviation ( KB )	Reduction Ratio
130	Simple	3.0	0.21	100.3
	Weighted	3.0	0.21	100.3
90	Simple	2.1	0.15	148.3
	Weighted	2.1	0.15	148.3
70	Simple	1.6	0.12	188.1
	Weighted	1.6	0.11	188.1

File Size under JPEG2000 Compression with **Interpolation Scheme**

## Original: IriTech Right Eye Database

(captured by IriTech's Iris Recognition Camera)

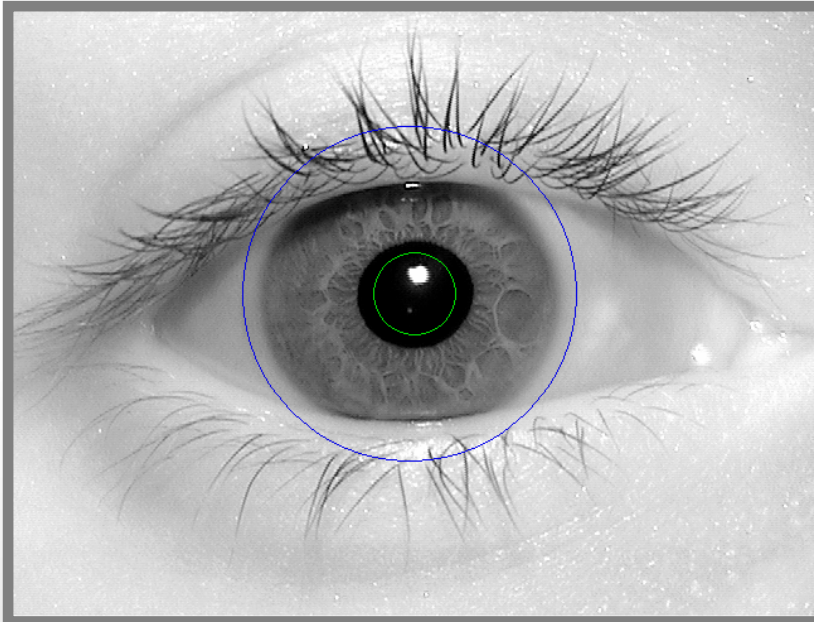
Original File Size: 301KB

QF	Interpolation Scheme	Mean (KB)	Standard Deviation ( KB )	Reduction Ratio
130	Simple	2.9	0.14	103.8
	Weighted	2.9	0.15	103.8
90	Simple	2.0	0.12	150.5
	Weighted	2.0	0.11	150.5
70	Simple	1.6	0.08	188.1
	Weighted	1.6	0.08	188.1

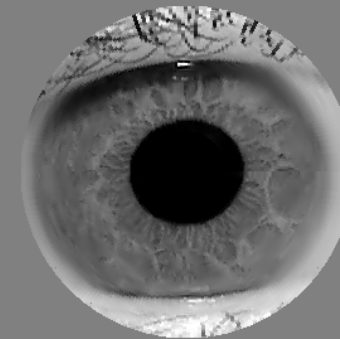
File Size under JPEG2000 Compression with **Interpolation Scheme**

### 3. Visual Quality of Restored Rectilinear Data

JPEG2000 QF= 130  
Compressed File Size: 3.19KB



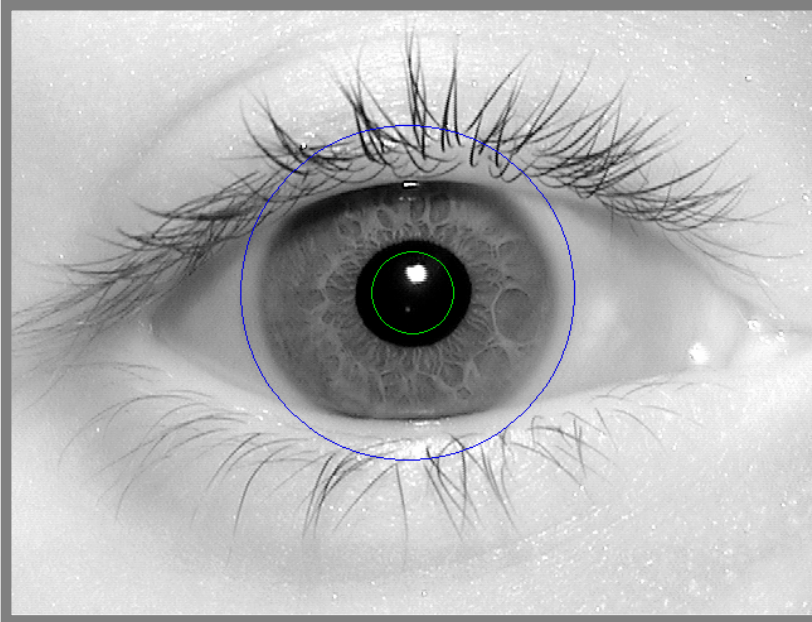
Original NIST 246996 Image



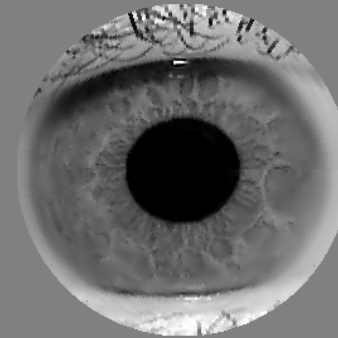
Restored Rectilinear Image **with Simple Interpolation Scheme**

### 3. Visual Quality of Restored Rectilinear Data

JPEG2000 QF= 90  
Compressed File Size: 2.24KB



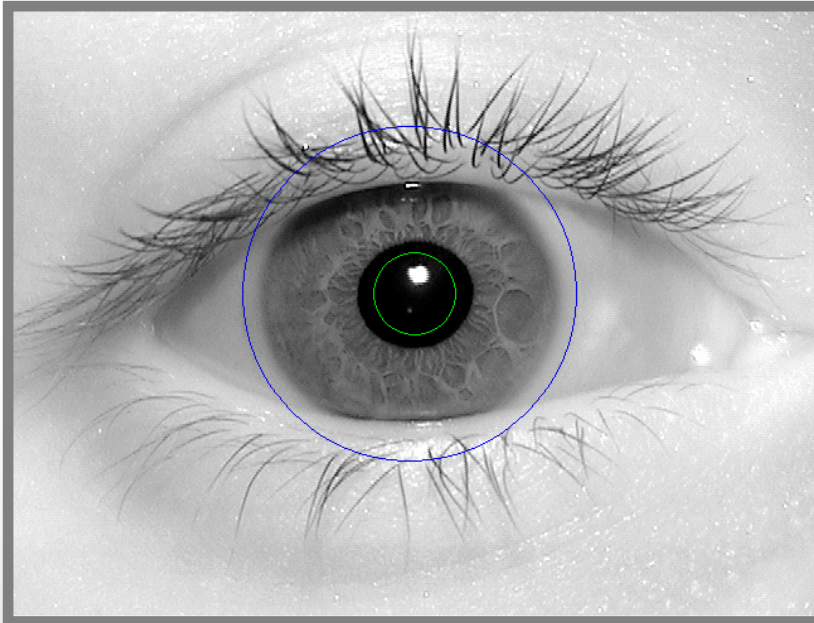
Original NIST 246996 Image



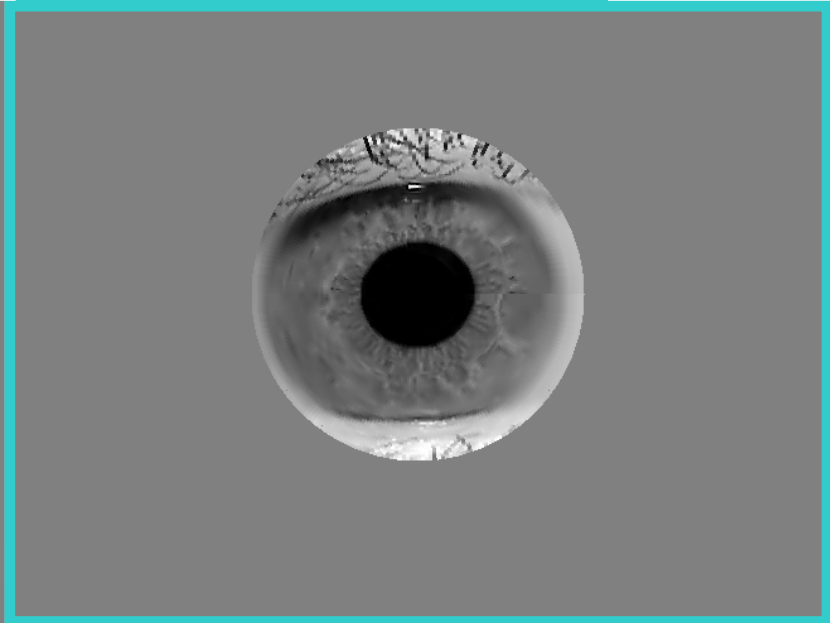
Restored Rectilinear Image **with Simple Interpolation Scheme**

### 3. Visual Quality of Restored Rectilinear Data

JPEG2000 QF= 70  
Compressed File Size: 1.71KB

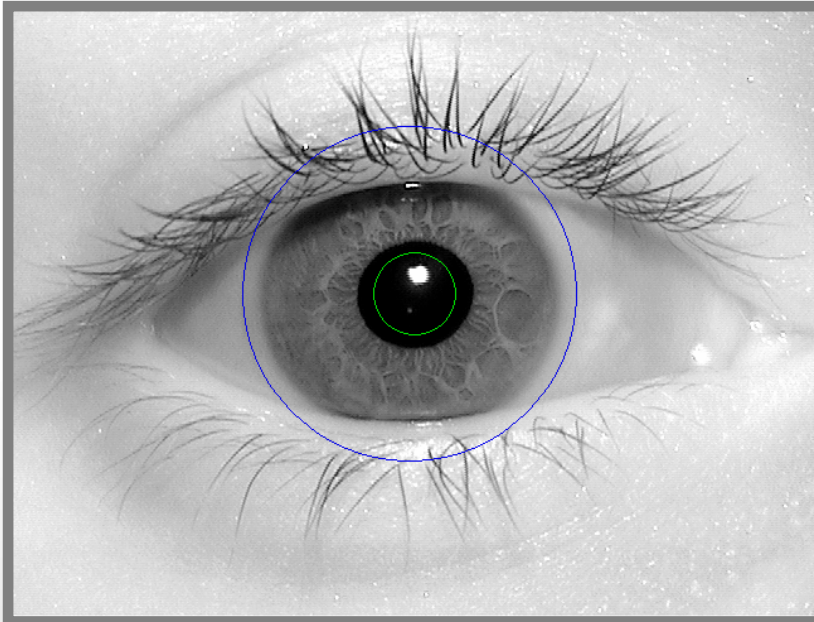


Original NIST 246996 Image

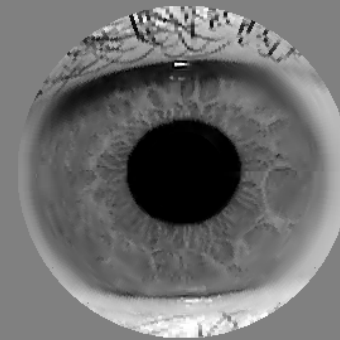


Restored Rectilinear Image **with Simple Interpolation Scheme**

JPEG2000 QF= 130  
Compressed File Size: 3.19KB

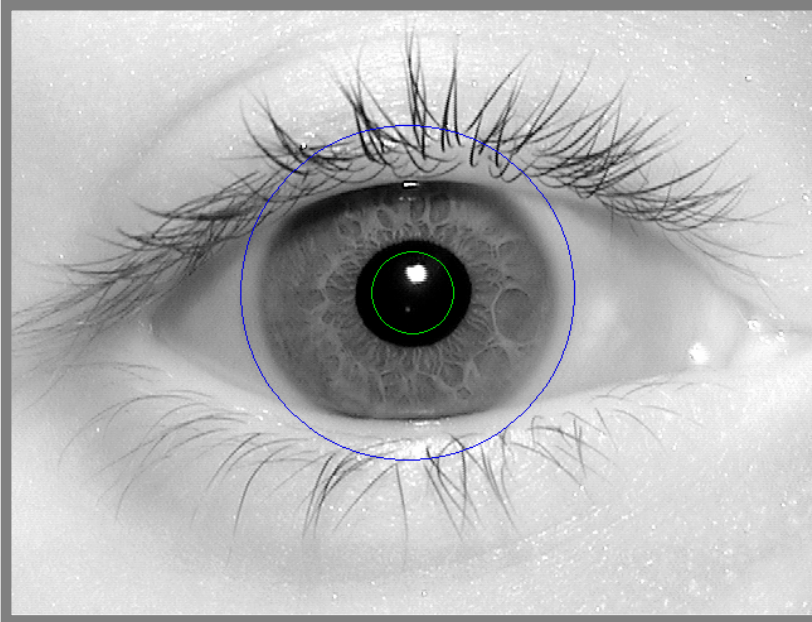


Original NIST 246996 Image

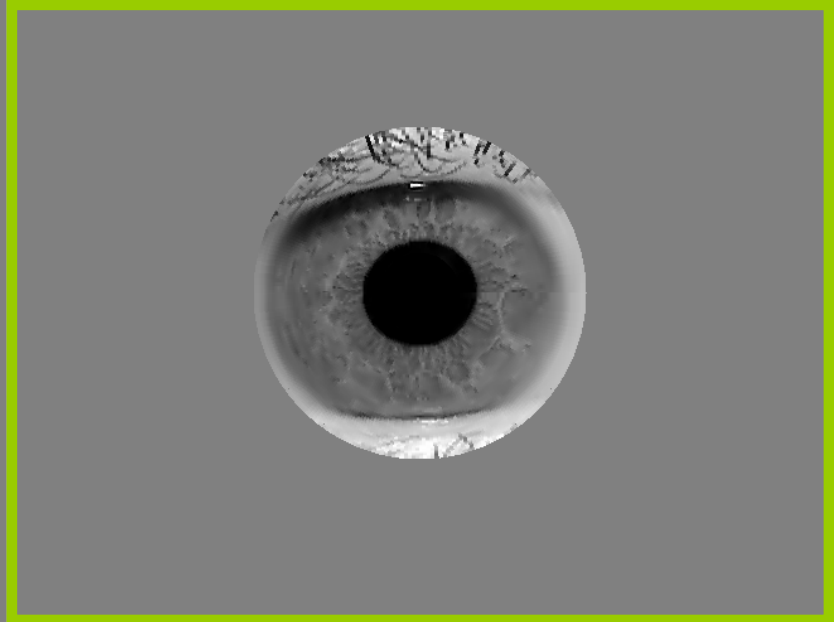


Restored Rectilinear Image **with  
Weighted Interpolation Scheme**

JPEG2000 QF= 90  
Compressed File Size: 2.24KB

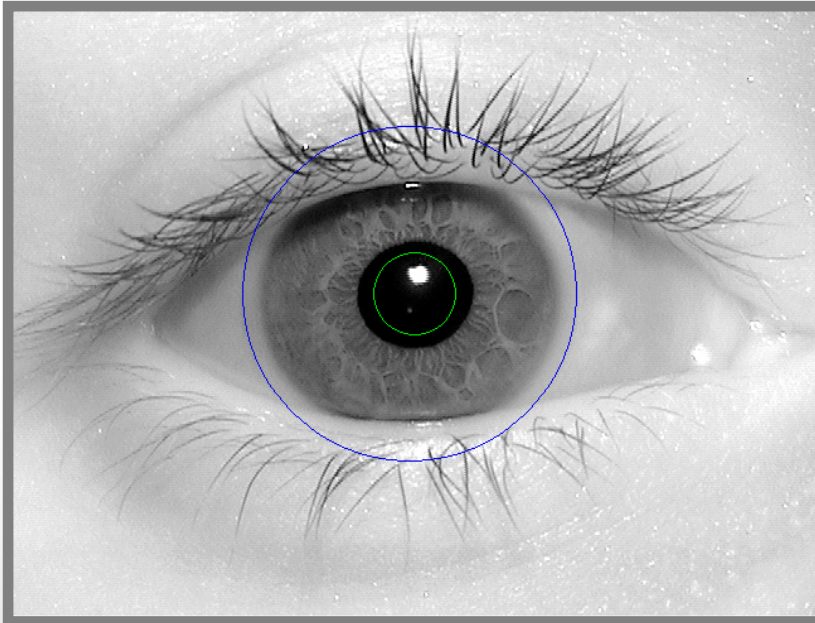


Original NIST 246996 Image

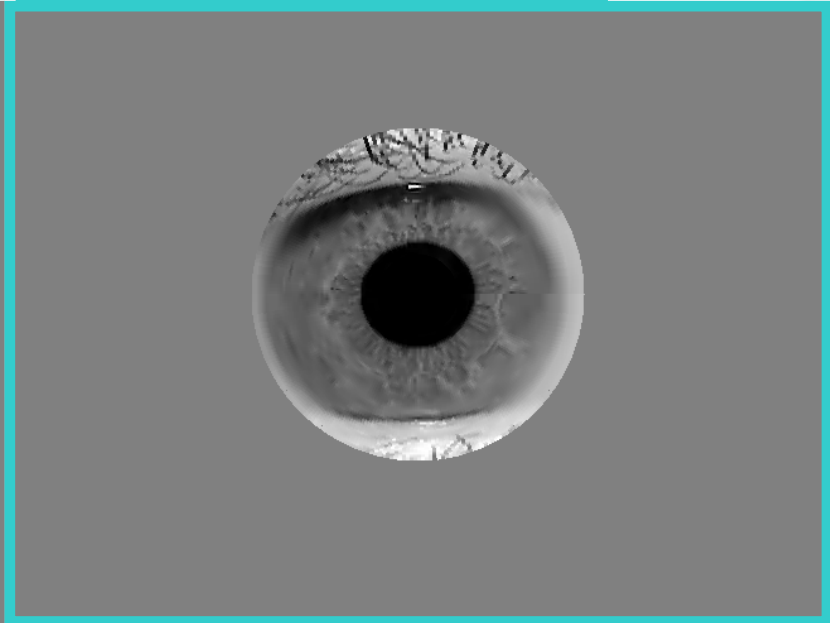


Restored Rectilinear Image **with  
Weighted Interpolation Scheme**

JPEG2000 QF= 70  
Compressed File Size: 1.71KB



Original NIST 246996 Image



Restored Rectilinear Image **with**  
**Weighted Interpolation Scheme**



## 4. Iris Recognition Test Result

### Error Rate Degradation

Quality Factor	Interpolation Scheme	Mean File size (KB)	EER	FRR@ FAR=10 <sup>-4</sup>	EER Degradation Ratio*	FRR Degradation Ratio**
Original	Simple	301	0.00139	0.00232	1.000	1.000
130	Simple	3.0	0.00147	0.00271	1.058	1.168
	Weighted	3.0	0.00155	0.00271	1.054	1.168
90	Simple	2.1	0.00186	0.00332	1.338	1.431
	Weighted	2.1	0.00170	0.00286	1.156	1.233
70	Simple	1.6	0.00240	0.00518	1.727	2.233
	Weighted	1.6	0.00216	0.00418	1.469	1.802

**JPEG2000**

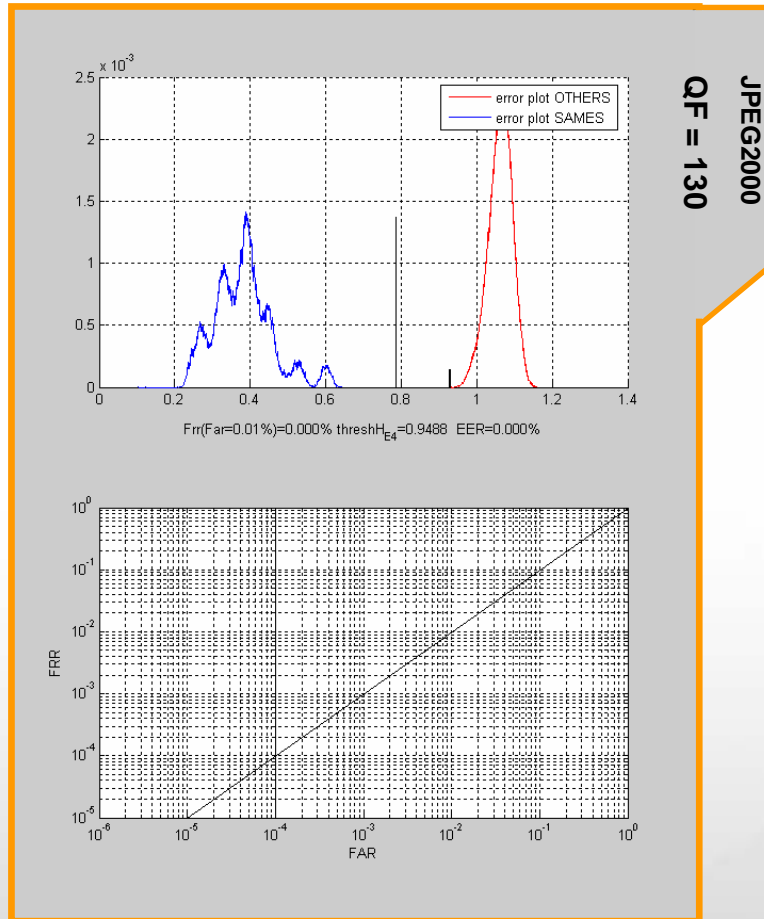
•**Test Image Set: ICE Right Eye 1426 Images**

•**Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm**

\* EER Degradation Ratio = EER (Compressed)/ EER (Original)

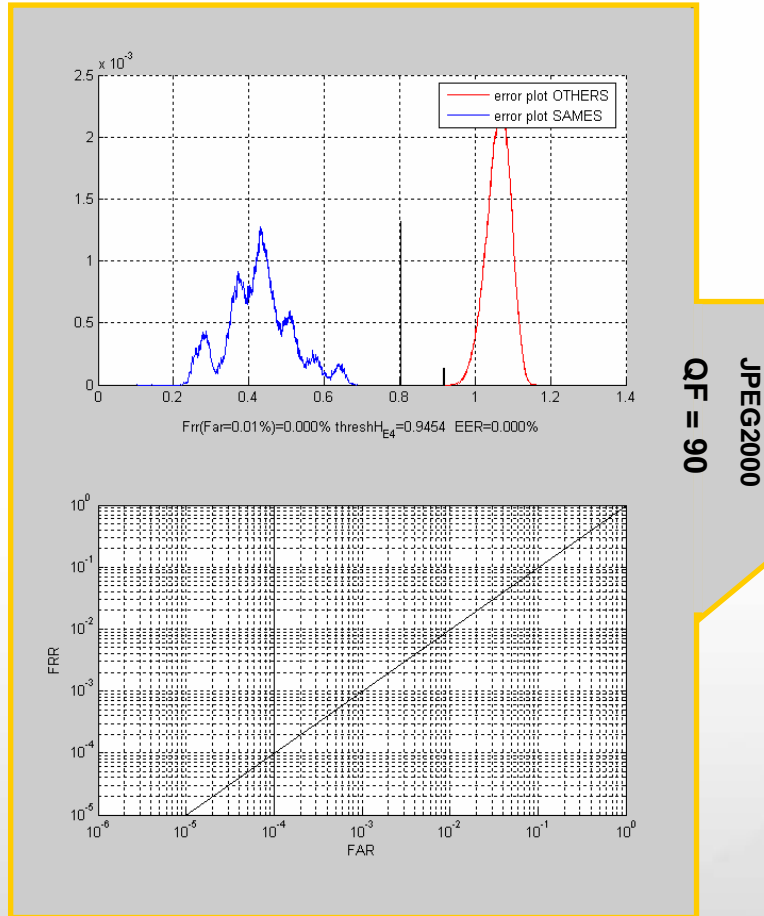
\*\* FRR Degradation Ratio = FRR@FAR=10<sup>-4</sup>(Compressed)/ FRR@FAR=10<sup>-4</sup>(Original)

# ROC Curve of IriTech Images under Various Compression Ratio



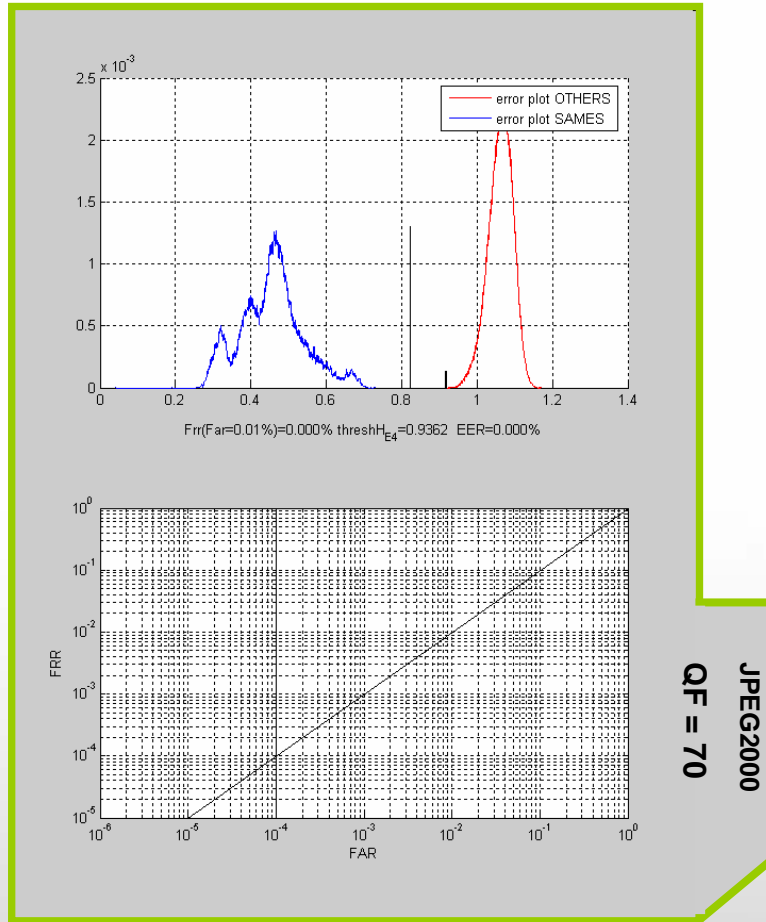
- Interpolation: **Simple** Interpolation Method
- Test Image Set:  
**IriTech Right Eye 1031 Images**  
(Captured by IriTech Iris Recognition Camera)
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm

# ROC Curve of IriTech Images under Various Compression Ratio

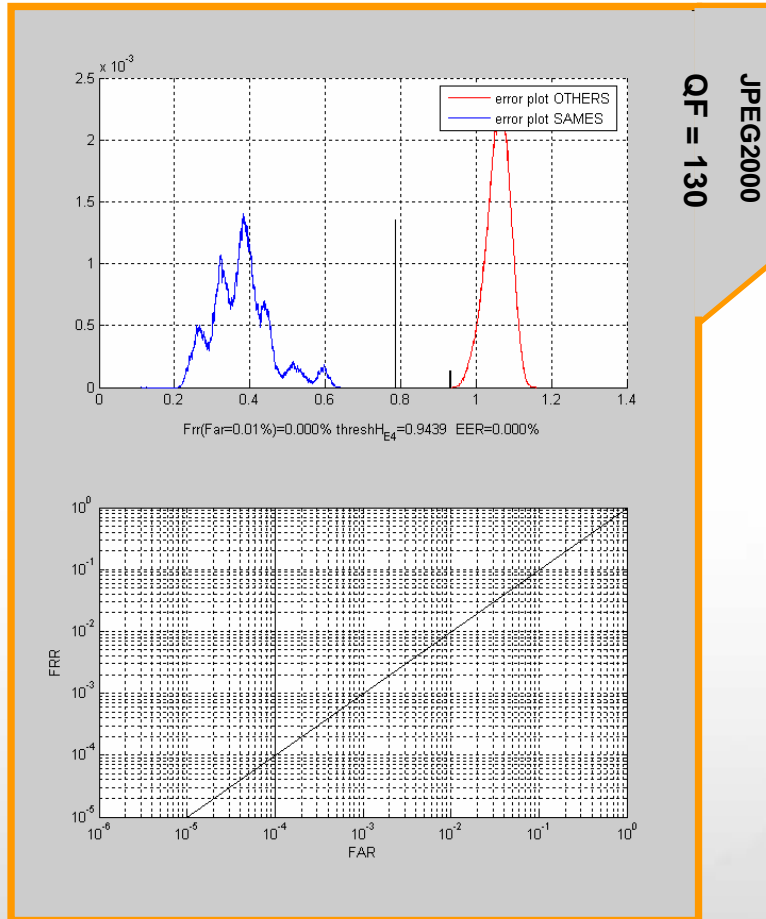


- Interpolation: **Simple** Interpolation Method
- Test Image Set:  
**IriTech Right Eye 1031 Images**  
(Captured by IriTech Iris Recognition Camera)
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm

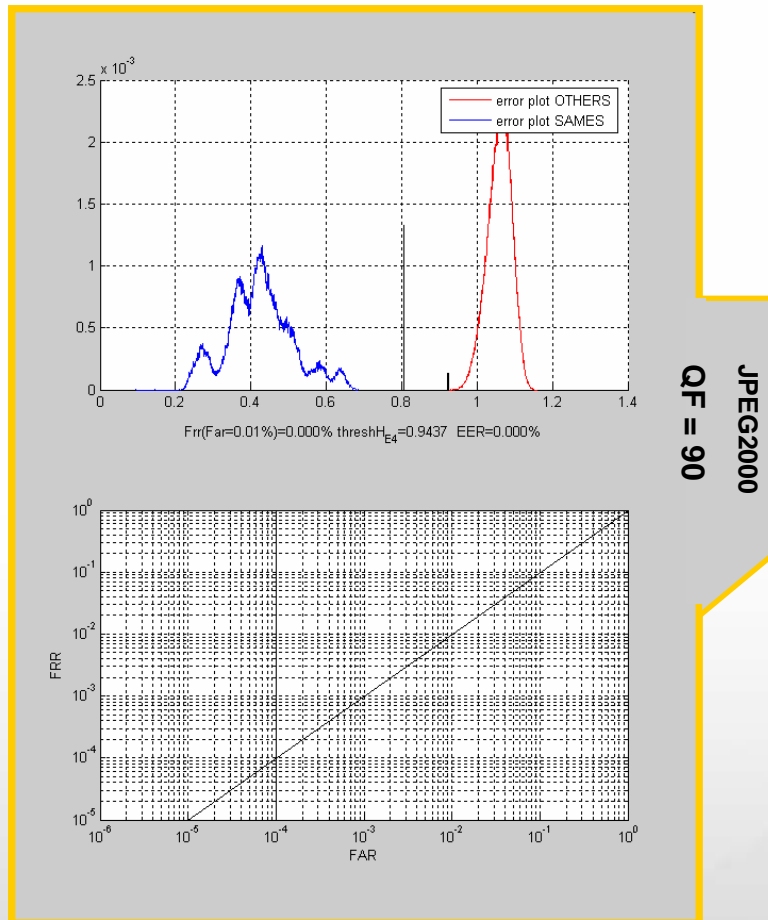
# ROC Curve of IriTech Images under Various Compression Ratio



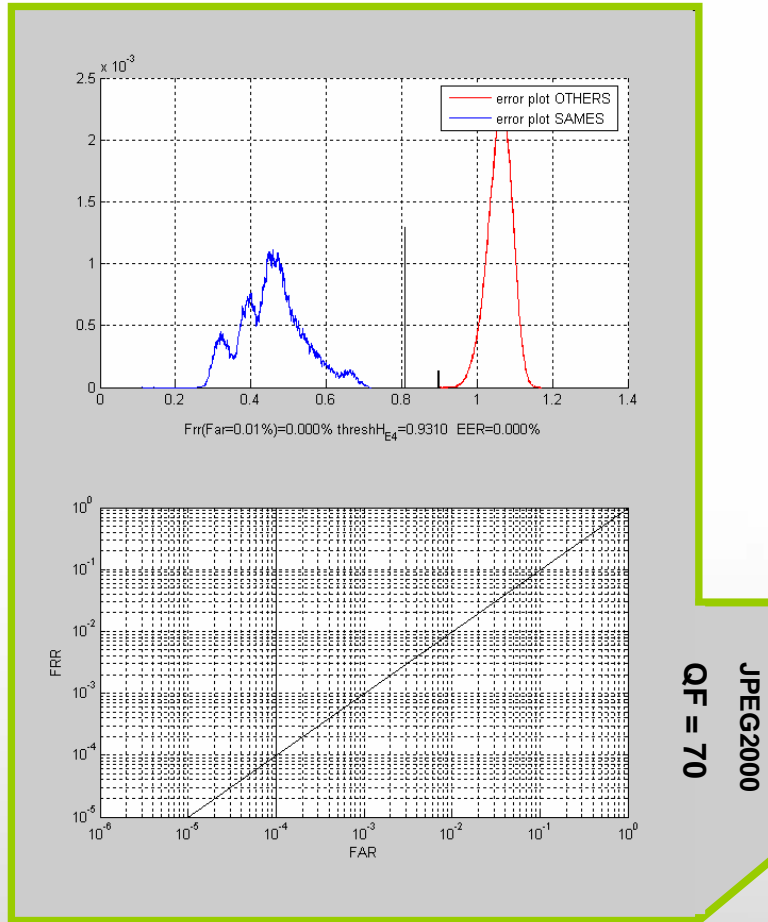
- Interpolation: **Simple** Interpolation Method
- Test Image Set:  
**IriTech Right Eye 1031 Images**  
(Captured by IriTech Iris Recognition Camera)
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm



- Interpolation: **Weighted** Interpolation Method
- Test Image Set:  
**IriTech Right Eye 1031 Images**  
 (Captured by IriTech Iris Recognition Camera)
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm

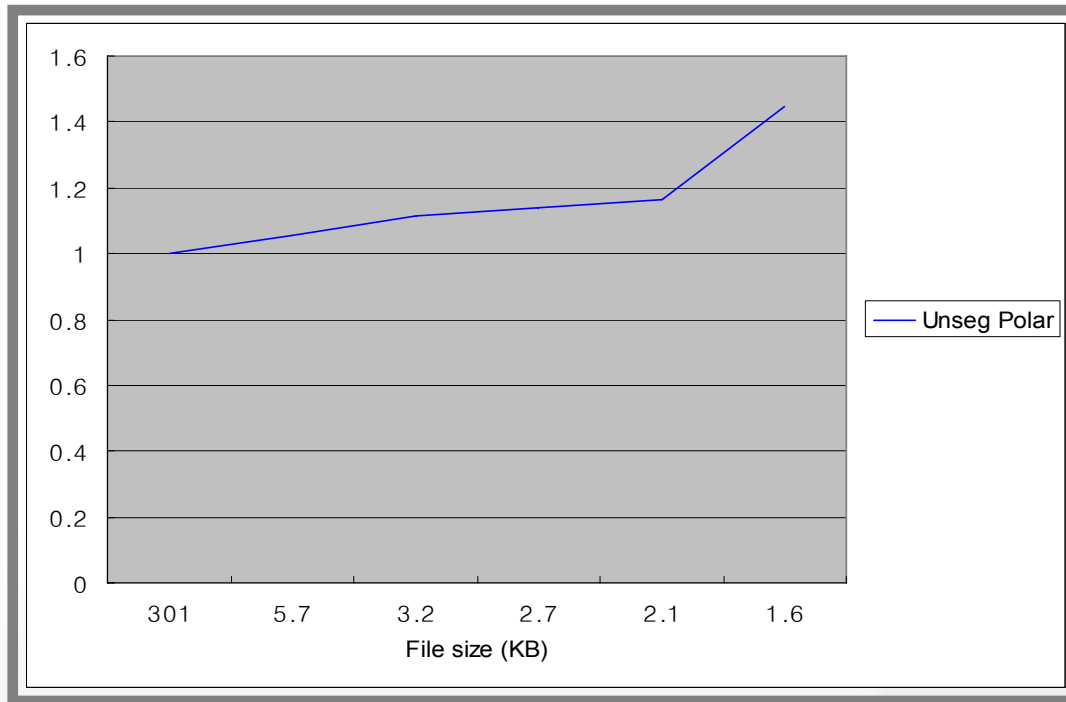


- Interpolation: **Weighted** Interpolation Method
- Test Image Set:  
**IriTech Right Eye 1031 Images**  
 (Captured by IriTech Iris Recognition Camera)
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm



- Interpolation: **Weighted** Interpolation Method
- Test Image Set:  
**IriTech Right Eye 1031 Images**  
(Captured by IriTech Iris Recognition Camera)
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm

# Error Rate Degradation Due to Compression

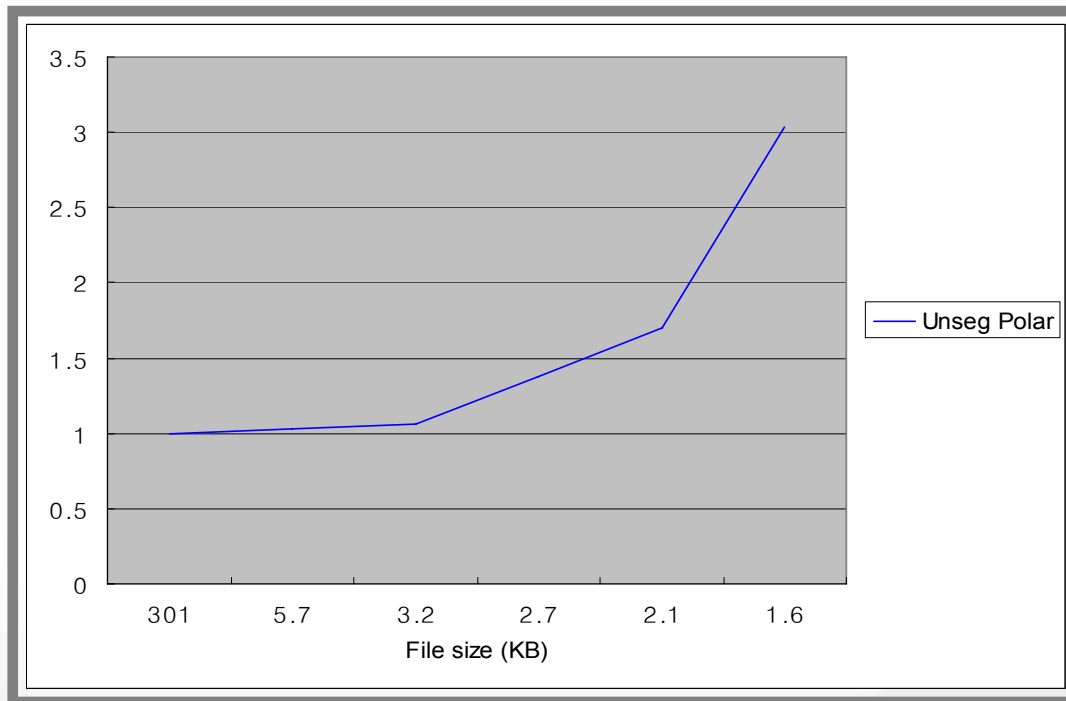


**EER Degradation Ratio for JPEG2000 with Simple Interpolation Scheme**

File size (KB)	301.0	3.2	2.1	1.6
Unseg Polar	1.000	1.115	1.165	1.446

- Test Image Set: ICE Right Eye 1426 Images
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm

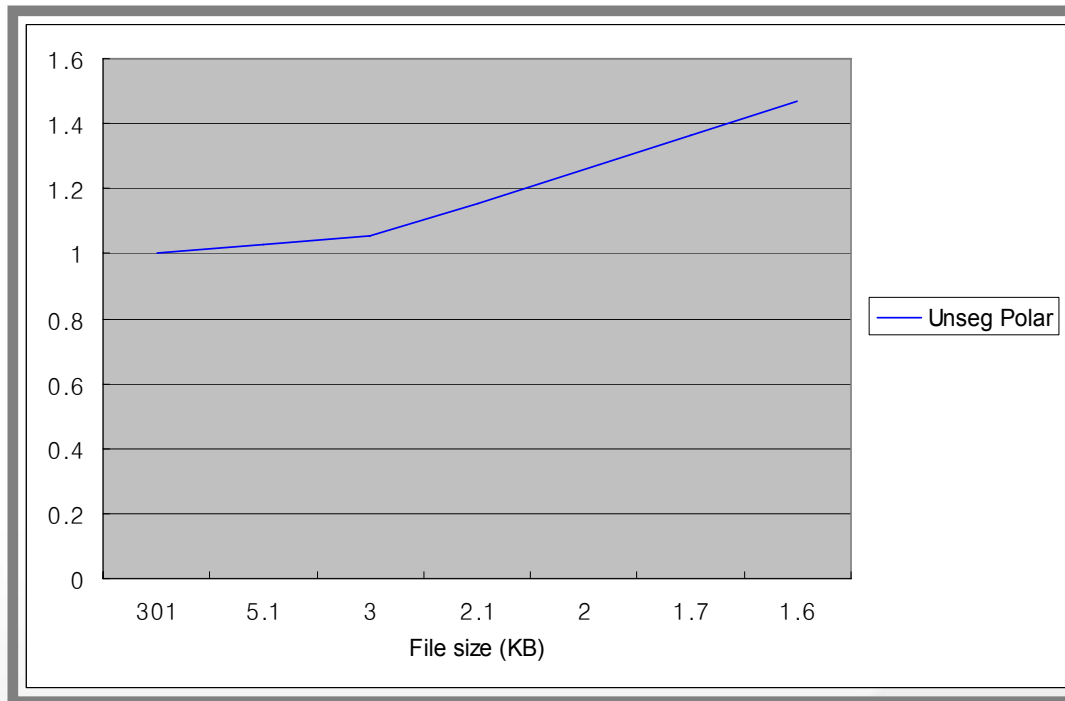




**FRR@FAR=10<sup>-4</sup> Degradation Ratio for JPEG2000 with Simple Interpolation Scheme**

File size (KB)	301.0	3.2	2.1	1.6
Unseg Polar	1.000	1.065	1.698	3.034

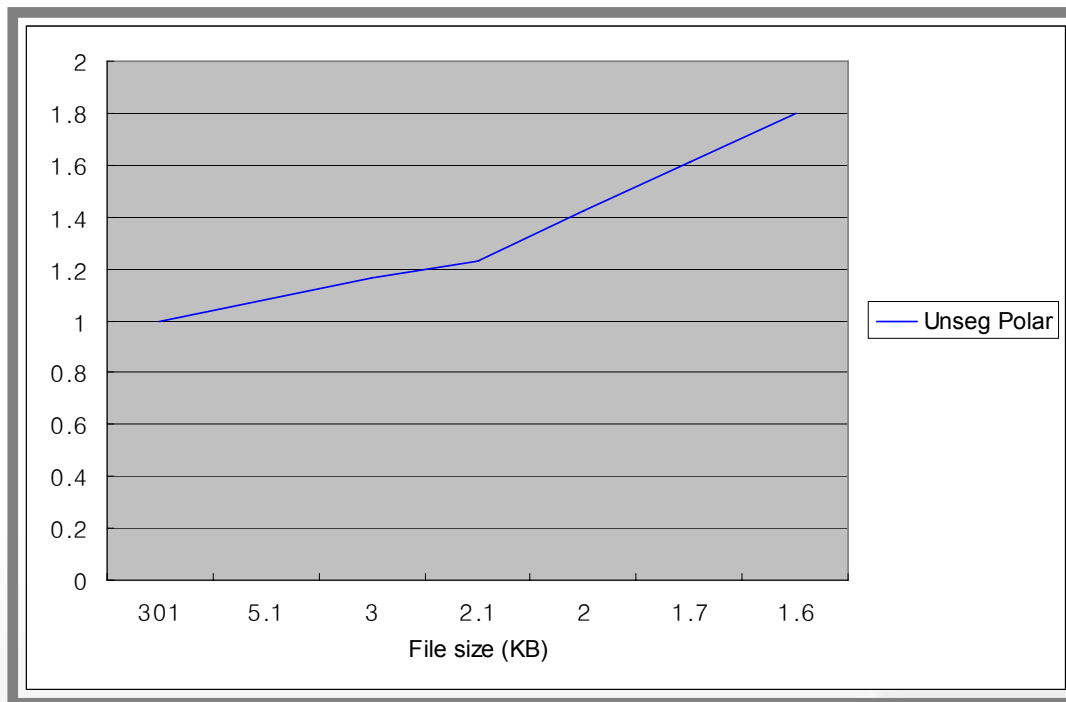
- Test Image Set: ICE Right Eye 1426 Images
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm



**EER Degradation Ratio for JPEG2000 with **Weighted** Interpolation Scheme**

File size (KB)	301.0	3.0	2.1	1.6
Unseg Polar	1.000	1.054	1.156	1.469

- Test Image Set: ICE Right Eye 1426 Images
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm

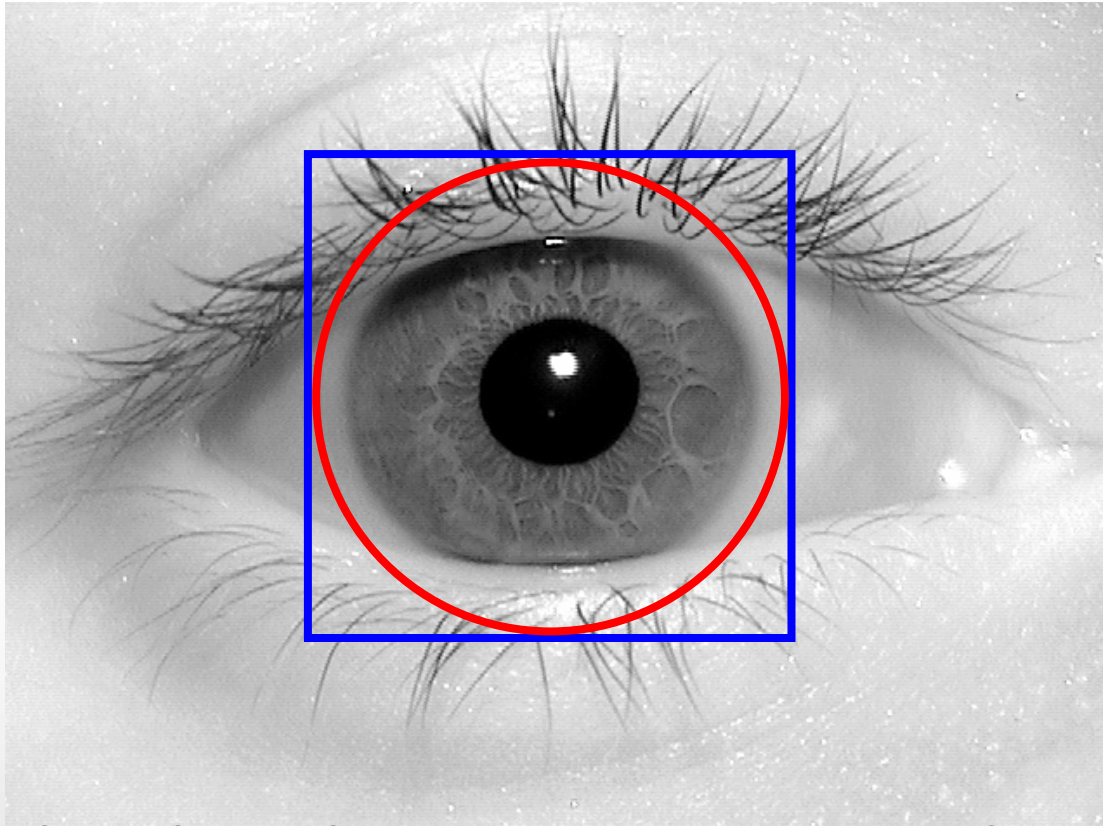


**FRR@FAR=10<sup>-4</sup> Degradation Ratio for JPEG2000 with **weighted** Interpolation Scheme**

File size (KB)	301.0	3.0	2.1	1.6
Unseg Polar	1.000	1.168	1.233	1.802

- Test Image Set: ICE Right Eye 1426 Images
- Algorithm: IriTech Algorithm

## 5. Discussion



- Finding Outer Circle of Unsegmented Polar and the Cropping Region of Dr Daugman have almost the Same Level of Difficulty.
- ROI Masking = ?

- Pixel value interpolation schemes do not affect significantly either the visual image quality or the error rates, although the weighted interpolation scheme seems to be slightly better.
- This proves the **Robustness** of the unsegmented polar data format.

THANK YOU!!!