

# The Impact of Preprocessing on Deep Representations for Iris Recognition on Unconstrained Environments

Luiz A. Zanlorensi<sup>1</sup>, Eduardo Luz<sup>2</sup>, Rayson Laroca<sup>1</sup>,  
Alceu S. Britto Jr.<sup>3</sup>, Luiz S. Oliveira<sup>1</sup> and David Menotti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Federal University of Paraná (UFPR)

<sup>2</sup>Federal University of Ouro Preto (UFOP)

<sup>3</sup>Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná (PUC-PR)

SIBGRAPI, 2018

- 1 Introduction
  - Iris Recognition
- 2 Methodology
  - Image Preprocessing
  - Feature Extraction
  - Dataset and Matching
- 3 Protocol, Results and Discussion
- 4 Future Work and Unpublished Results

# Eye regions

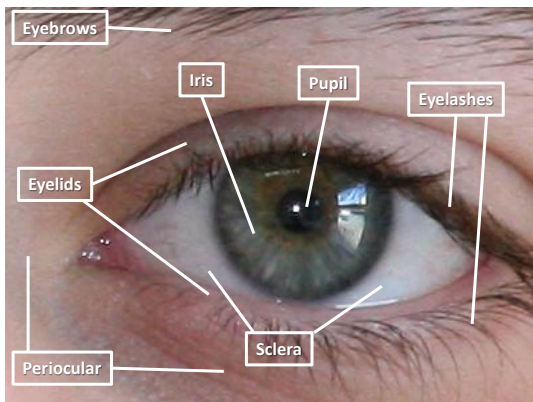
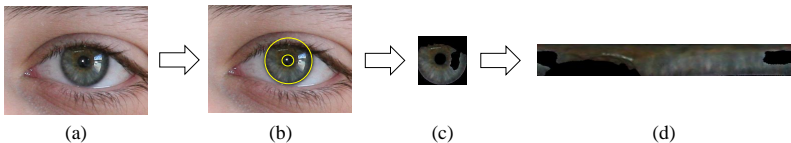


Image from the NICE.II dataset [Proença and Alexandre, 2012].

## Iris recognition steps:

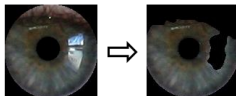
- 1 Image acquisition;
- 2 Preprocessing:



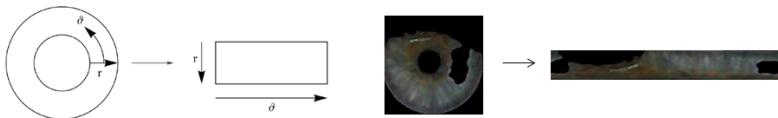
- 3 Feature extraction;
- 4 Matching;

# Image Preprocessing

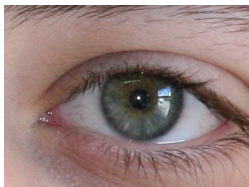
Segmentation: winner of the NICE.I contest [Tan et al., 2010].



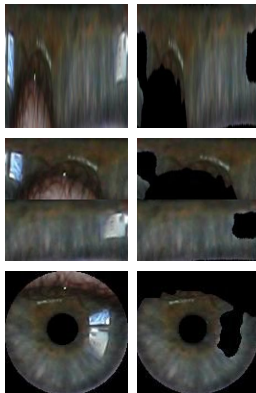
Normalization: rubber sheet model [Daugman, 1993].



# Image Preprocessing



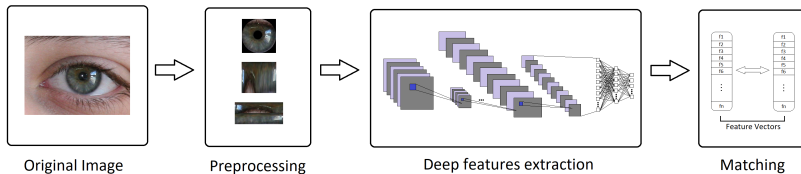
Original Image



Non-Segmented

Segmented

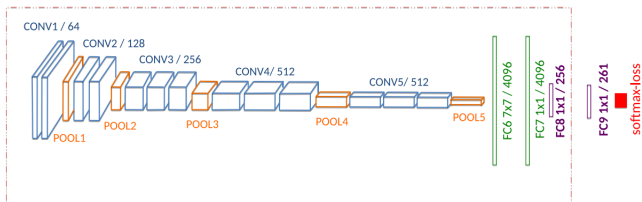
# Recognition System



# CNN models

- VGG16: convolution, activation (ReLU), pooling and fully connected layers.
- ResNet-50: residual information.
- Architecture modification: fully-connected layer with 256 neurons.

## MODIFIED VGG



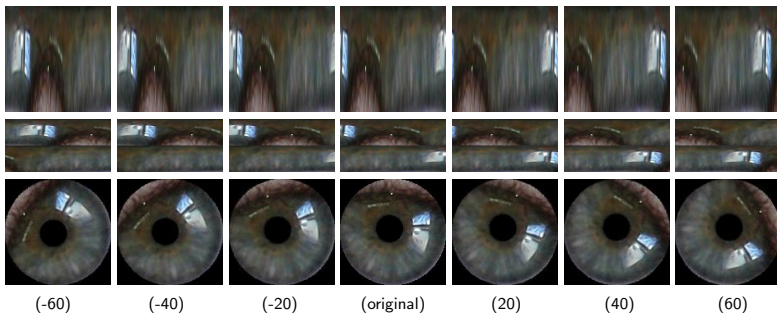
Adapted from [Luz et al., 2017].



# CNN models training

- Transfer learning from the face domain (VGGFace) with fine-tuning (**do not freezing any weights**).
- Data augmentation - rotation.
- 30 epochs: 10 with  $lr = 0.001$  and 20 with  $lr = 0.0005$ .
- SGD optimizer;
- Feature extractor training - SoftMax (**identification**)

# Data Augmentation



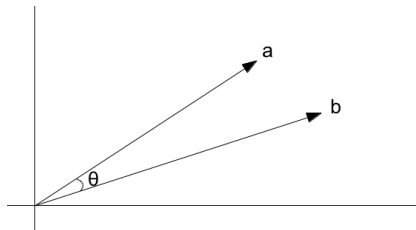
# Dataset

- NICE.II official contest database and protocol:
  - Training: 1000 images from 171 classes;
  - Testing: 1000 images from 150 classes;



# Protocol and Matching

- Verification protocol (open world):
  - All against all:
  - 4,634 intra-class pairs;
  - 494,866 inter-class pairs;
- Metrics:
  - EER (Equal Error Rate):  $FAR = FRR$ ;
  - Decidability: how well separated are intra- and inter-classes;
- Cosine distance metric;



# Experiments Analysis

- CNN models: VGG16 and ResNet50;
- Normalization: 8:1, 4:2 and Non-Norm;
- Data Augmentation;
- Segmentation;
- Delineation;
- 30 repetitions;
- T-test for statistical difference;

# Data Augmentation

Network	Norm.	DA	EER (%)	Decidability
VGG16	8 : 1		26.19 ± 1.95	1.3140 ± 0.1246
VGG16	8 : 1	✓	23.63 ± 1.33	1.4712 ± 0.0881
ResNet-50	8 : 1		24.38 ± 1.41	1.4297 ± 0.0916
ResNet-50	8 : 1	✓	19.18 ± 0.75	1.7988 ± 0.0552
VGG16	4 : 2		24.77 ± 1.42	1.4127 ± 0.1001
VGG16	4 : 2	✓	18.74 ± 0.89	1.8527 ± 0.0712
ResNet-50	4 : 2		22.78 ± 1.22	1.5307 ± 0.0853
ResNet-50	4 : 2	✓	17.11 ± 0.53	1.9822 ± 0.0482
VGG16	Non-Norm		23.32 ± 1.10	1.4891 ± 0.0740
<b>VGG16</b>	<b>Non-Norm</b>	✓	<b>17.49 ± 0.90</b>	<b>1.9529 ± 0.0760</b>
ResNet-50	Non-Norm		21.51 ± 0.97	1.6119 ± 0.0677
<b>ResNet-50</b>	<b>Non-Norm</b>	✓	<b>13.98 ± 0.55</b>	<b>2.2480 ± 0.0528</b>

\*white rows represent that there is statistical difference between: Models, Normalization and DA.

## Segmentation for noise removal

Network	Norm.	Seg.	EER (%)	Decidability
VGG16	8 : 1	✓	22.58 ± 1.07	1.5437 ± 0.0697
VGG16	8 : 1		23.63 ± 1.33	1.4712 ± 0.0881
ResNet-50	8 : 1	✓	20.68 ± 1.39	1.6801 ± 0.1071
ResNet-50	8 : 1		19.18 ± 0.75	1.7988 ± 0.0552
VGG16	4 : 2	✓	18.00 ± 0.93	1.9055 ± 0.0750
VGG16	4 : 2		18.74 ± 0.89	1.8527 ± 0.0712
ResNet-50	4 : 2	✓	17.44 ± 0.85	1.9450 ± 0.0803
ResNet-50	4 : 2		17.11 ± 0.53	1.9822 ± 0.0482
VGG16	Non-Norm	✓	<b>17.48 ± 0.68</b>	1.9439 ± 0.0589
VGG16	Non-Norm		17.49 ± 0.90	1.9529 ± 0.0760
ResNet-50	Non-Norm	✓	14.89 ± 0.78	2.1781 ± 0.0794
<b>ResNet-50</b>	<b>Non-Norm</b>		<b>13.98 ± 0.55</b>	<b>2.2480 ± 0.0528</b>

\*painted rows represent that there is no statistical difference

# Delineation



Delineated



Non-delineated  
(Bounding box)

Method	Delineated	EER (%)	Decidability
VGG16	✓	$17.49 \pm 0.90$	$1.9529 \pm 0.0760$
VGG16		$17.52 \pm 0.98$	$1.9652 \pm 0.0790$
Resnet-50	✓	$13.98 \pm 0.55$	$2.2480 \pm 0.0528$
Resnet-50		$14.26 \pm 0.47$	$2.2304 \pm 0.0542$



# The state of the art comparison (**Unpublished Results**)

Results on the NICE.II contest dataset.

Method	EER (%)	Decidability
Wang et al.[Wang et al., 2012]	19.00	1.8213
Silva et al.[Silva et al., 2018] (Best Model)	14.56	2.2200
<b>Proposed ResNet-50</b>	<b>13.98</b>	<b>2.2480</b>
Proposed ResNet-50 ensemble (5 models)	9.53	2.8132
Proposed ResNet-50 ensemble (10 models)	9.27	2.8538
Proposed ResNet-50 ensemble (20 models)	9.21	2.8643
Proposed ResNet-50 ensemble (30 models)	9.15	2.8725

## Conclusion




- Data Augmentation by rotation significantly improved the results;
- Non-normalized iris achieved a better result;
- ResNet-50 reported better result than VGG16;
- Delineated and Non-delineated images reported no statistical difference.


## Future work - Other databases

Database	Spectrum	Classes/Images	Resolution
CASIA-Lamp	NIR	819/16212	640 × 480
CASIA-Thousand	NIR	2000/20000	640 × 480
UbirisV2	VIS	522/11102	400 × 300
MICHE DB	VIS(3 sensors)	184/3732	2322 × 4128 to 640 × 480
CSIP	VIS(10 sensors)	100/2004	3264 × 2448 to 640 × 480
VISOB	VIS(3 sensors)	1100/158136	240 × 160
MobBio	VIS	210/1680	300 × 200

Thank you!

e-mail: [lazjunior@inf.ufpr.br](mailto:lazjunior@inf.ufpr.br)

-  Daugman, J. (1993).  
High confidence visual recognition of persons by a test of statistical independence.  
*IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 15(11):1148–1161.
-  Luz, E., Moreira, G., Junior, L. A. Z., and Menotti, D. (2017).  
Deep periorcular representation aiming video surveillance.  
*Pattern Recognition Letters*.
-  Proença, H. and Alexandre, L. A. (2012).  
Toward covert iris biometric recognition: Experimental results from the NICE contests.  
*IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security*, 7(2):798–808.

-  Silva, P., Luz, E., Zanlorensi, L. A., Menotti, D., and Moreira, G. (2018).


Multimodal feature level fusion based on particle swarm optimization with deep transfer learning.

*Research Gate.*

-  Tan, T., He, Z., and Sun, Z. (2010).

Efficient and robust segmentation of noisy iris images for non-cooperative iris recognition.

*Image and Vision Computing, 28(2):223–230.*

-  Wang, Q., Zhang, X., Li, M., Dong, X., Zhou, Q., and Yin, Y. (2012).

Adaboost and multi-orientation 2D Gabor-based noisy iris recognition.

*Pattern Recognition Letters, 33(8):978–983.*