

# Periocular Biometrics: Databases, Algorithms and Directions

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**CAISR**  
Center for Applied Intelligent  
Systems Research

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IC1106

## Periocular Biometrics

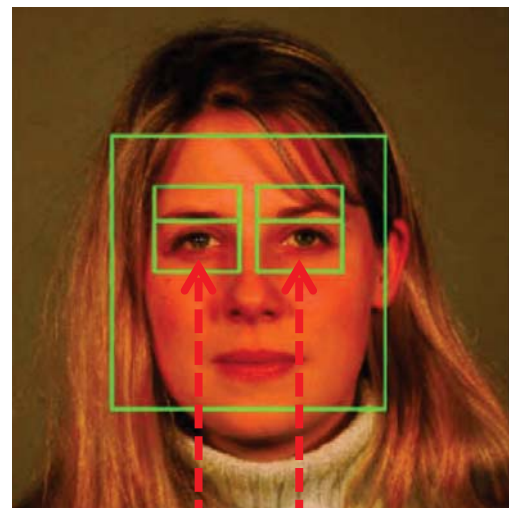
Key Issues

Features Used for Recognition

Existing Databases

Other Tasks (besides recognition)

Future Challenges



**PERIOCCULAR REGION**  
face region in the immediate  
vicinity of the eye  
(including eyes, eyelids,  
eyelashes and eyebrows)

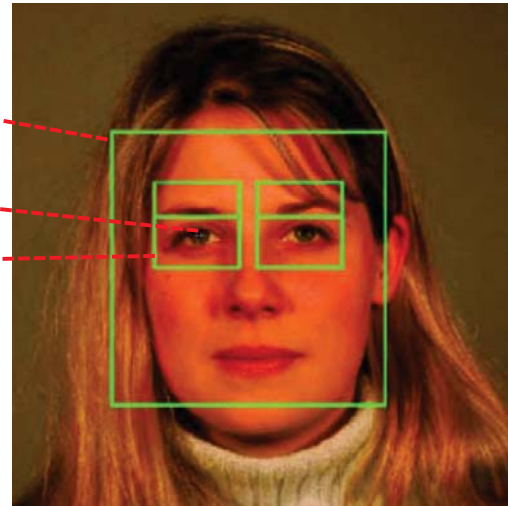
# Periocular Biometrics

## Levels of facial analysis

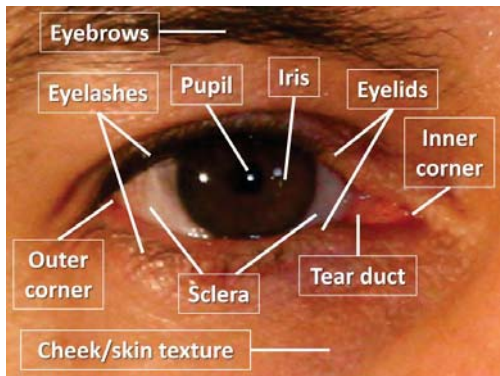
“Far”: whole face

“Close”: iris texture

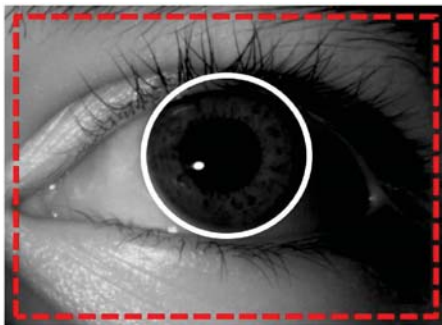
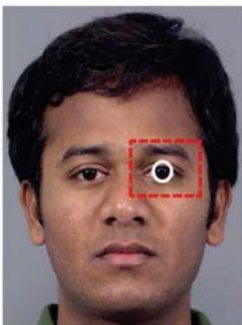
“Medium”: periocular



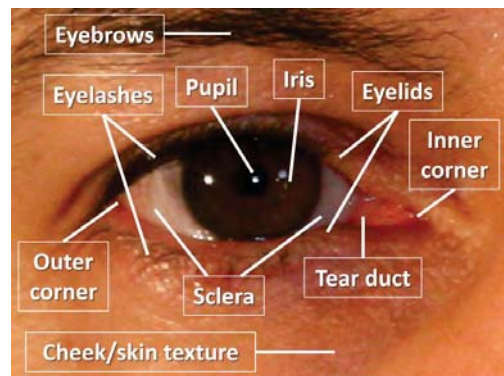
## ELEMENTS OF PERIOCCULAR REGION



## Periocular Biometrics: Key Issues



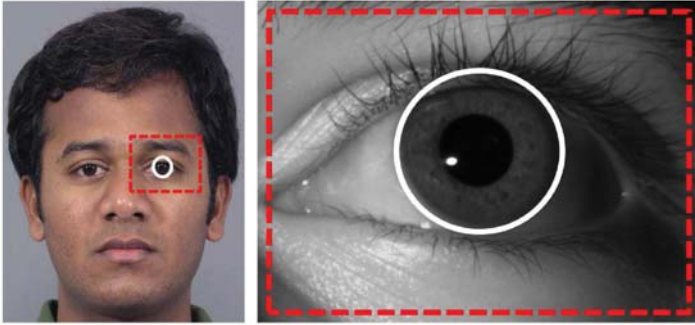
## ELEMENTS OF PERIOCCULAR REGION



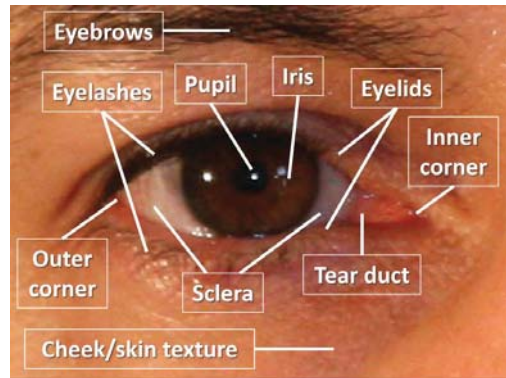
### ACCURACY

- ❑ Emerged as an **independent modality**
- ❑ Surprisingly **high discrimination ability**
- ❑ It can **complement** face or iris, if available

## Periocular Biometrics: Key Issues



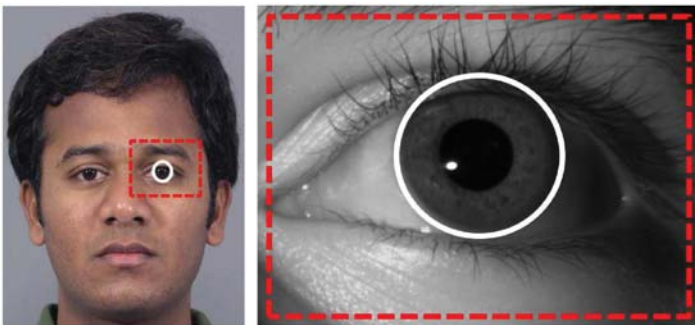
### ELEMENTS OF PERIOCCULAR REGION



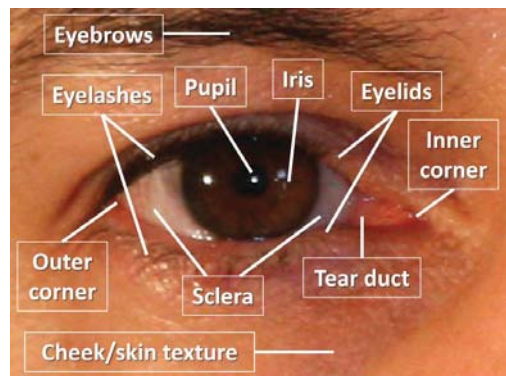
#### ACQUISITION

- Available over a wide range of **distances**
- Can be done with existing iris or face setups
- Interest boosted due to **social networks or surveillance**

## Periocular Biometrics: Key Issues



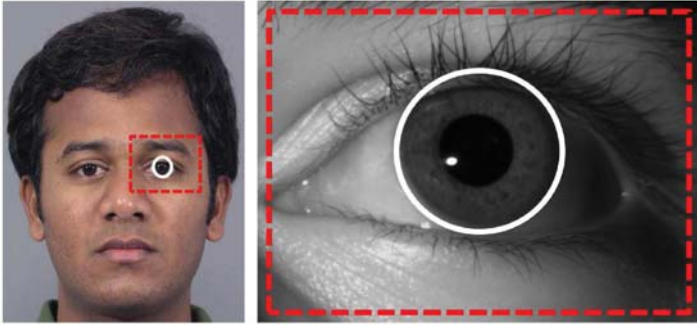
### ELEMENTS OF PERIOCCULAR REGION



#### ROBUSTNESS

- More tolerant to **expression** changes, or **occlusion**
- Available under face occlusion or low resolution iris
- No accurate location** required, as with iris
- Requirement of user **cooperation** can be relaxed

# Periocular Biometrics: Key Issues



SMARTPHONES



ATM ROBBERY



All this makes the periocular modality very suitable for **unconstrained biometrics**

- User's **own sensors** (smartphones, social networks)
- **Surveillance, Forensics**

"STOP & STARE"



LONG DISTANCE



POOR IRIS SEGMENTATION



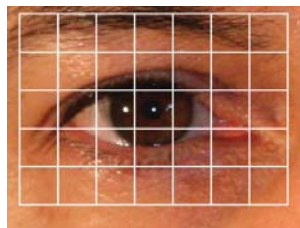
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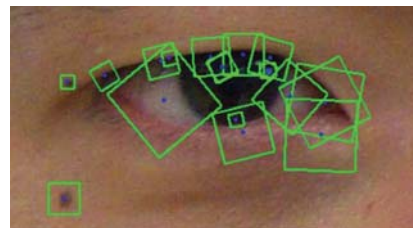


# Periocular Biometrics: Recognition

"GLOBAL"



"LOCAL"



FEATURES EMPLOYED FOR RECOGNITION

GLOBAL			Shape Eyelids Eyebrows	LOCAL
Textural				
BGM	GIST	LPQ	Color LCH	BRISK ORB PILP SAFE SIFT m-SIFT SURF
BSIF	HOG, PHOG	NGC		
CRBM	JDSR	PDM		
DCT	Laws Masks	PIGP		
DWT	LBP	SRC		
Force fields	LMF	SRP		
Gabor filters	LoG	Walsh masks		

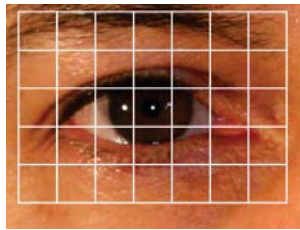
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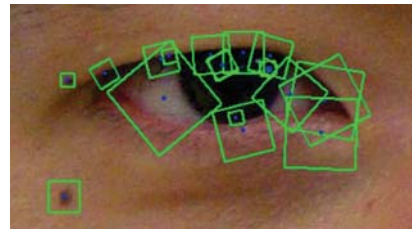


# Periocular Biometrics: Recognition

"GLOBAL"



"LOCAL"



## FEATURES EMPLOYED FOR RECOGNITION

GLOBAL			LOCAL
	<u>Textural</u>		
BGM	GIST	LPQ	BRISK
BSIF	HOG, PHOG	NGC	ORB
CRBM	JDSR	PDM	PILP
DCT	Laws Masks	PIGP	SAFE
DWT	LBP	SRC	SIFT
Force fields	LMF	SRP	m-SIFT
			SURF
		<u>Shape</u>	
		Eyelids	
		Eyebrows	

U. Park, A. Ross, A. Jain, Periocular biometrics in the visible spectrum: A feasibility study, in: Proc IEEE Intl Conf on Biometrics: Theory, Applications, and Systems, BTAS, 2009.

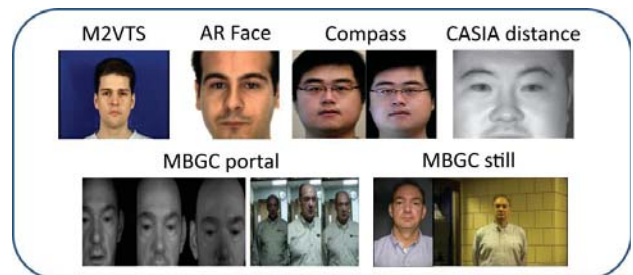
U. Park, R. Jillela, A. Ross, A.K. Jain, Periocular biometrics in the visible spectrum, IEEE TIFS, 6 (2011) 96–106

# Periocular Biometrics: Databases

Most studies have taken existing face or iris databases, containing:

- Still images & Videos...
- VW & NIR range...
- Variety of sensors...
  - Digital cameras
  - Webcams
  - Close-up iris scanners
  - Smartphones

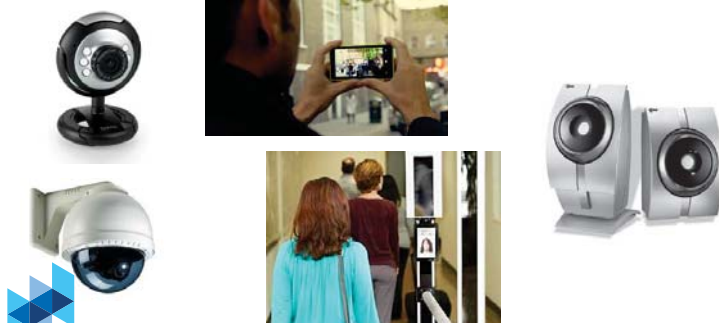
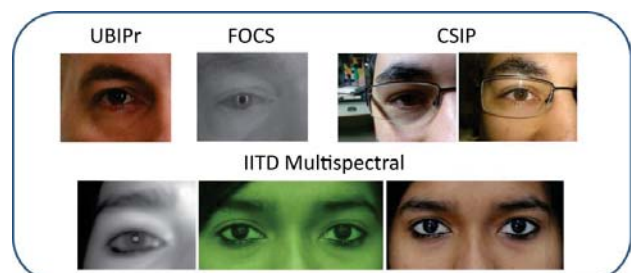
## FACIAL DATABASES



## IRIS DATABASES



## PERIOCCULAR DATABASES



Name	Subjects	Sessions	Data	Size	Illumination	Variability			Best accuracy				
						Cross-spectr	Distance	Expression	Lightning	Occlusion	Pose	EER	Rank-1
<b>FACIAL DATABASES</b>													
M2VTS [4]	37	5	185	286 × 350	V	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	0.3%	n/a
AR [5]	126	2	4000	768 × 576	V	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	n/a	76%
GTDB [6]	50	2-3	750	640 × 480	V	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	0.25%	89.2%
Caltech [7]	27	n/a	450	896 × 592	V	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	0.12%	n/a
FERET [8]	1199	15	14126	512 × 768	V	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	0.22%	96.8%
CMU-H [9]	54	1-5	764	640 × 480	m	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	n/a	97.2%
FRGC [10]	741	1	36818	1200 × 1400	V	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	0.09%	98.3%
MORPH [11]	515	2-5	1690	400 × 500	V	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	n/a	33.2%
PUT [12]	100	n/a	9971	2048 × 1536	V	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	0.09%	89.7%
MBGC v2 still [13]	437	n/a	3482	variable	V	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	0.20%	85%
MBGC v2 portal	114	n/a	628	2048 × 2048	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	0.21%	99.8%
	91	n/a	571	1440 × 1080	V								98.5%
Plastic Surgery [14]	900	2	1800	200 × 200	V	N	N	N	N	N	N	n/a	63.9%
ND-twins [15]	435	n/a	24050	600 × 400	V	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	n/a	98.3%
Compass [16]	40	n/a	3200	128 × 128	V	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	~10%	n/a
FG-NET [17]	82	12	1002	400 × 500	V	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	0.6%	100%
CASIA Distance [18]	142	1	2567	2352 × 1728	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	n/a	67%
FaceExpressUBI [19]	184	2	90160	2056 × 2452	V	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	16%	n/a
<b>IRIS DATABASES</b>													
BioSec [20]	200	2	3200	480 × 640	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	10.56%	66%
CASIA Interval [18]	249	2	2655	280 × 320	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	8.45%	n/a
UBIRIS v2 [21]	261	2	11102	300 × 400	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9.5%	87.62%
IIT Delhi v1.0 [22]	224	1	2240	240 × 320	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1.88%	n/a
MobBIO [23]	100	1	800	200 × 240	V	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	9.87%	75%
<b>PERIOCLAR DATABASES</b>													
UBIPr [24]	261	1-2	10950	var.	V	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6.4%	99.75%
FOCS [3]	136	var.	9581	750 × 600	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	18.8%	97.75%
IMP [25]	62	n/a	620	640 × 480	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	3.5%	n/a
			310	600 × 300	V								
			310	540 × 260	n								
CSIP [26]	50	n/a	2004	var.	V	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15.5%	n/a

'Illumination': V=VW, N=NIR, n=night, m=multispectral.  
 All databases have images, except M2VTS, CMU-H and MBGC v2 portal, which have videos.  
 'Best accuracy' is the best performance reported in the literature



## Periocular Biometrics: Other Tasks

Soft-biometrics: classifying a person in broad categories to reduce search spaces

- ❑ Gender, ethnicity, age, height, hair color...
- ❑ Classification accuracy comparable to features from the entire face
- ❑ Additional information that can help to boost performance



Female



Male



Asian

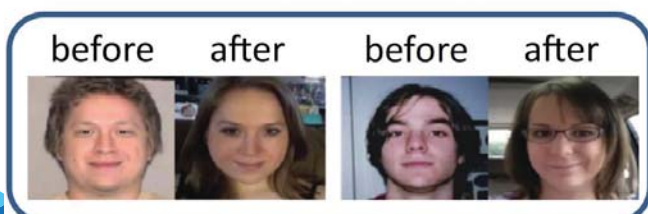


Non-Asian

Recognition before/after plastic surgery or gender transformation

- ❑ Periocular region outperforms other face components
- ❑ Full face matchers very sensitive to this type of changes

Gender transformation



Plastic surgery



# Periocular Biometrics: Conclusions and Challenges

Periocular biometrics has rapidly evolved to **competing with face or iris recognition**

- ❑ Uptake of face technologies in social networks, widespread use of surveillance cameras, forensics...

More tolerant than face to expression changes, blur, downsampling, occlusion or partial faces

- ❑ ...which are **prevalent** in **surveillance or forensics**

Clearly superior to iris in difficult conditions (portals, far distance, smartphones, etc.) due to low res or VW lightning

- ❑ ...which are prevalent in **relaxed or uncooperative setups**

Future issues include

- ❑ Large stand-off **distances** (surveillance)
- ❑ Matching of **heterogeneous data**
  - Cross-spectral, cross-modality: NIR iris vs. VW face
  - Cross-sensor: multiple cameras, own smartphones...
  - Exchange of data between agencies (forensics)



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# Periocular Biometrics: Conclusions and Challenges

F. Alonso-Fernandez, J. Bigun, "A Survey on Periocular Biometrics Research", Pattern Recognition Letters, in press



ICB-2016 <http://icb2016.hh.se>

9th IAPR International  
Conference on Biometrics  
Halmstad, Sweden  
June 13-16, 2016

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