

Note on CASIA-IrisV4

1. Introduction

With the pronounced need for reliable personal identification, iris recognition has become an important enabling technology in our society. Although an iris pattern is naturally an ideal identifier, the development of a high-performance iris recognition algorithm and transferring it from research lab to practical applications is still a challenging task. Automatic iris recognition has to face unpredictable variations of iris images in real-world applications. For example, recognition of iris images of poor quality, nonlinearly deformed iris images, iris images at a distance, iris images on the move, and faked iris images all are open problems in iris recognition. A basic work to solve the problems is to design and develop a high quality iris image database including all these variations. Moreover, a novel iris image database may help identify some frontier problems in iris recognition and leads to a new generation of iris recognition technology.

CASIA Iris Image Database (CASIA-Iris) developed by our research group has been released to the international biometrics community and updated from CASIA-IrisV1 to CASIA-IrisV3 since 2002. More than 3,000 users from 70 countries or regions have downloaded CASIA-Iris and much excellent work on iris recognition has been done based on these iris image databases. Although great progress of iris recognition has been achieved since 1990s, the rapid growth of iris recognition applications has clearly highlighted two challenges, i.e. usability and scalability.

Usability is the largest bottleneck of current iris recognition. It is a trend to develop long-range iris image acquisition systems for friendly user authentication. However, iris images captured at a distance are more challenging than traditional close-up iris images. Lack of long-range iris image data in the public domain has hindered the research and development of next-generation iris recognition systems.

Most current iris recognition methods have been typically evaluated on medium sized iris image databases with a few hundreds of subjects. However, more and more large-scale iris recognition systems are deployed in real-world applications. Many new problems are met in classification and indexing of large-scale iris image databases. So scalability is another challenging issue in iris recognition.

In order to promote research on long-range and large-scale iris recognition

systems, we are pleased to release to the public domain CASIA Iris Image Database V4.0 (or CASIA-IrisV4 for short).

2. Brief Descriptions of the Database

CASIA-IrisV4 is an extension of CASIA-IrisV3 and contains six subsets. The three subsets from CASIA-IrisV3 are CASIA-Iris-Interval, CASIA-Iris-Lamp, and CASIA-Iris-Twins respectively. The three new subsets are CASIA-Iris-Distance, CASIA-Iris-Thousand, and CASIA-Iris-Syn.

CASIA-IrisV4 contains a total of 54,601 iris images from more than 1,800 genuine subjects and 1,000 virtual subjects. All iris images are 8 bit gray-level JPEG files, collected under near infrared illumination or synthesized. Some statistics and features of each subset are given in Table 1. The six data sets were collected or synthesized at different times and CASIA-Iris-Interval, CASIA-Iris-Lamp, CASIA-Iris-Distance, CASIA-Iris-Thousand may have a small inter-subset overlap in subjects.

2.1 CASIA-Iris-Interval

Iris images of CASIA-Iris-Interval were captured with our self-developed close-up iris camera (Fig.1). The most compelling feature of our iris camera is that we have designed a circular NIR LED array, with suitable luminous flux for iris imaging. Because of this novel design, our iris camera can capture very clear iris images (see Fig.2). CASIA-Iris-Interval is well-suited for studying the detailed texture features of iris images.

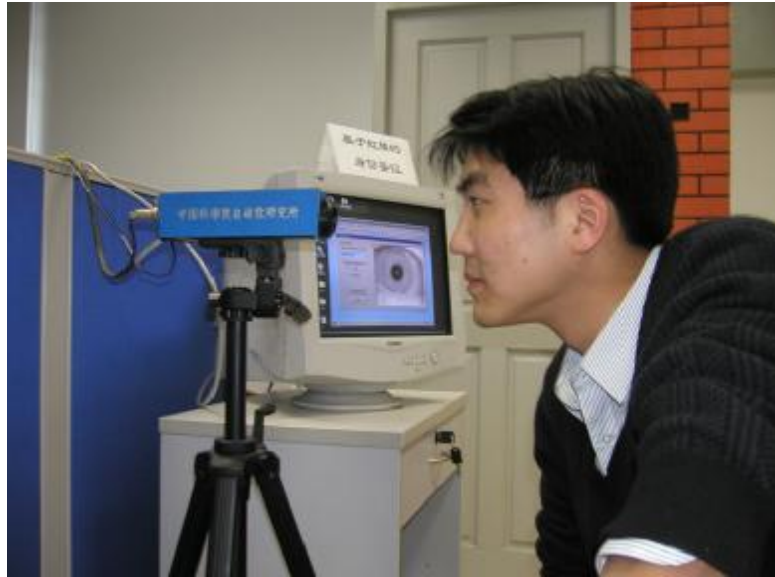


Fig.1 The self-developed iris camera used for collection of CASIA-Iris-Interval

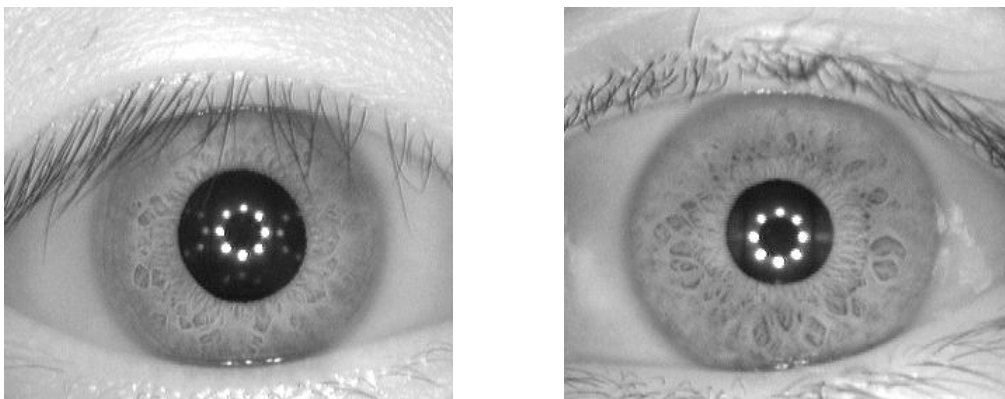


Fig.2 Example iris images in CASIA-Iris-Interval

2.2 CASIA-Iris-Lamp

CASIA-Iris-Lamp was collected using a hand-held iris sensor produced by OKI (Fig.3). A lamp was turned on/off close to the subject to introduce more intra-class variations when we collected CASIA-Iris-Lamp. Elastic deformation of iris texture (Fig.4) due to pupil expansion and contraction under different illumination conditions is one of the most common and challenging issues in iris recognition. So CASIA-Iris-Lamp is good for studying problems of non-linear iris normalization and robust iris feature representation.



Fig.3 The hand-held iris camera used for collection of CASIA-Iris-Lamp

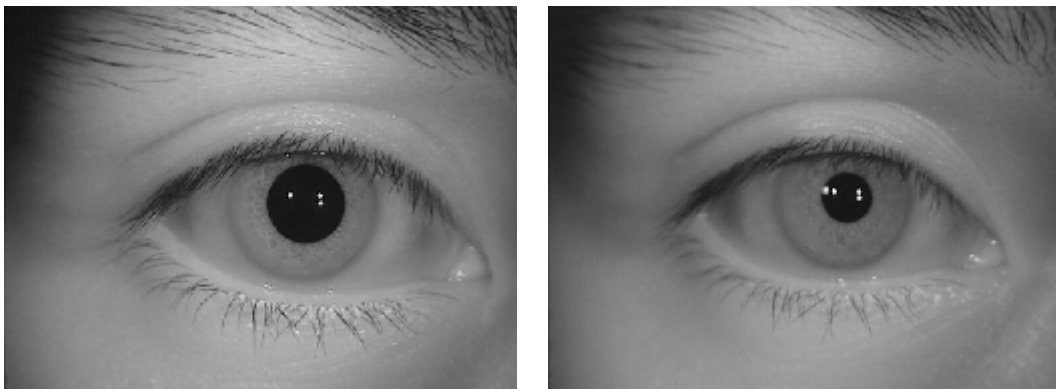


Fig.4 Example iris images in CASIA-Iris-Lamp

2.3 CASIA-Iris-Twins

CASIA-Iris-Twins contains iris images of 100 pairs of twins, which were collected during Annual Twins Festival in Beijing using OKI's IRISPASS-h camera (Fig.5). Although iris is usually regarded as a kind of phenotypic biometric characteristics and even twins have their unique iris patterns, it is interesting to study the dissimilarity and similarity between iris images of twins.

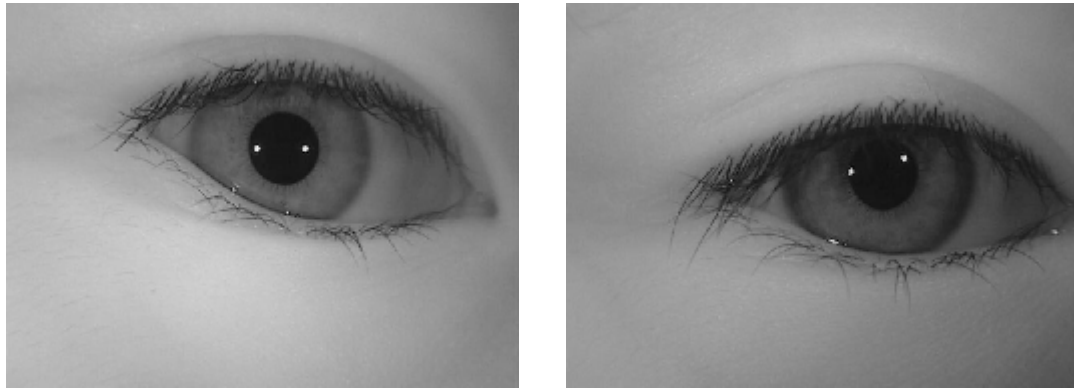


Fig.5 Example iris images in CASIA-Iris-Twins

2.4 CASIA-Iris-Distance

CASIA-Iris-Distance contains iris images captured using our self-developed long-range multi-modal biometric image acquisition and recognition system (LMBS, Fig.6). The advanced biometric sensor can recognize users from 3 meters away by actively searching iris, face or palmprint patterns in the visual field via an intelligent multi-camera imaging system. The LMBS is human-oriented by fusing computer vision, human computer interaction and multi-camera coordination technologies and improves greatly the usability of current biometric systems. The iris images of CASIA-Iris-Distance were captured by a high resolution camera so both dual-eye iris and face patterns are included in the image region of interest (Fig. 7). And detailed facial features such as skin pattern are also visible for multi-modal biometric information fusion.



Fig.6 The biometric sensor used for collection of CASIA-Iris-Distance

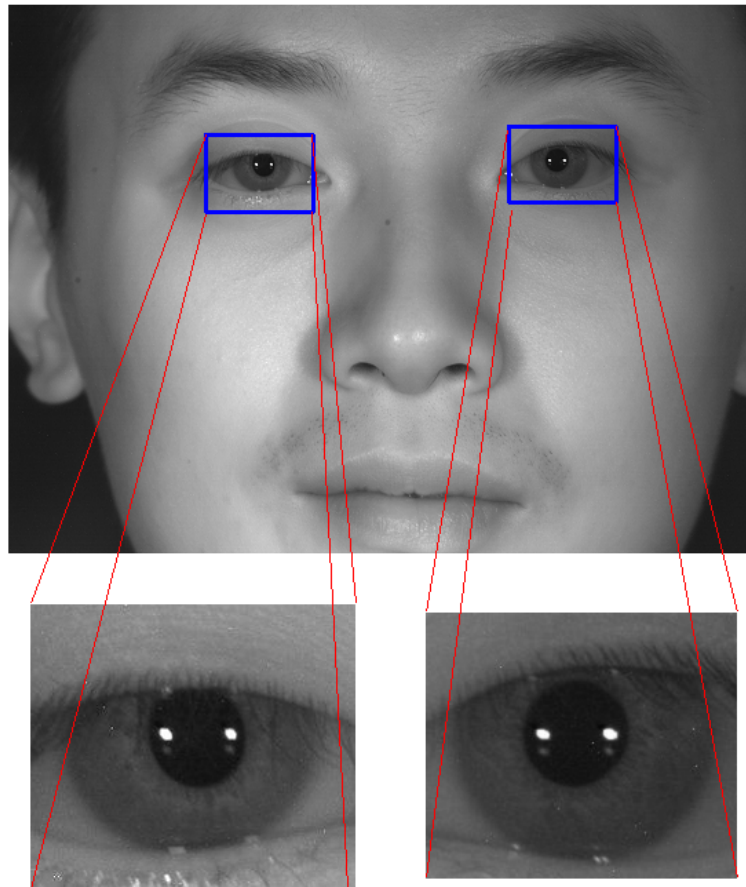


Fig.7 An example image in CASIA-Iris-Distance

2.5 CASIA-Iris-Thousand

CASIA-Iris-Thousand contains 20,000 iris images from 1,000 subjects, which were collected using IKEMB-100 camera (Fig. 8) produced by IrisKing ([Http://www.irisking.com](http://www.irisking.com)). IKEMB-100 is a dual-eye iris camera with friendly visual feedback, realizing the effect of “What You See Is What You Get”. The bounding boxes shown in the frontal LCD help users adjust their pose for high-quality iris image acquisition. The main sources of intra-class variations in CASIA-Iris-Thousand are eyeglasses and specular reflections. Since CASIA-Iris-Thousand is the first publicly available iris dataset with one thousand subjects, it is well-suited for studying the uniqueness of iris features and develop novel iris classification and indexing methods.

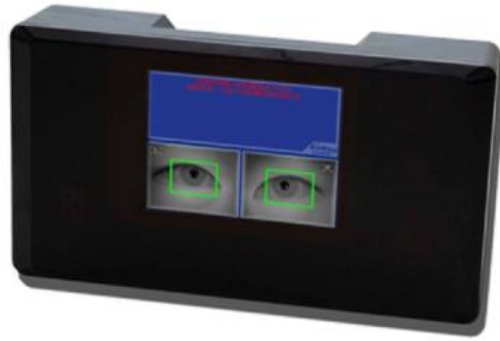


Fig.8 The iris camera used for collection of CASIA-Iris-Thousand

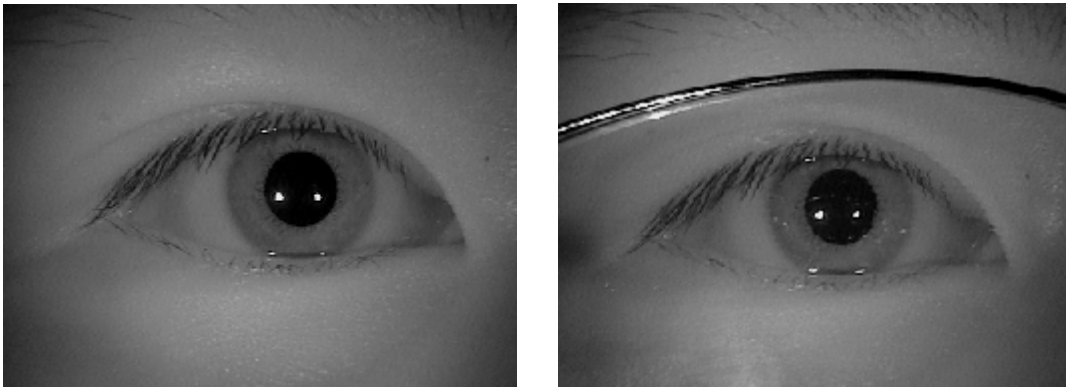


Fig.9 An example image in CASIA-Iris-Thousand

2.6 CASIA-Iris-Syn

CASIA-Iris-Syn contains 10,000 synthesized iris images of 1,000 classes. The iris textures of these images are synthesized automatically from a subset of CASIA-IrisV1 with the approach described in [1] (Fig. 10). Then the iris ring regions were embedded into the real iris images, which makes the artificial iris images more realistic. The intra-class variations introduced into the synthesized iris dataset include deformation, blurring, and rotation, which raise a challenge problem for iris feature representation and matching. We have demonstrated in [1] that the synthesized iris images are visually realistic and most subjects can not distinguish genuine and artificial iris images. More importantly, the performance results tested on the synthesized iris image database have similar statistical characteristics to genuine iris database. So users of CASIA-IrisV4 are encouraged to use CASIA-Iris-Syn for iris recognition research and any suggestions are welcome. If CASIA-Iris-Syn proves to be successful for most researchers of iris recognition, we will provide more and more synthesized iris images in the future.

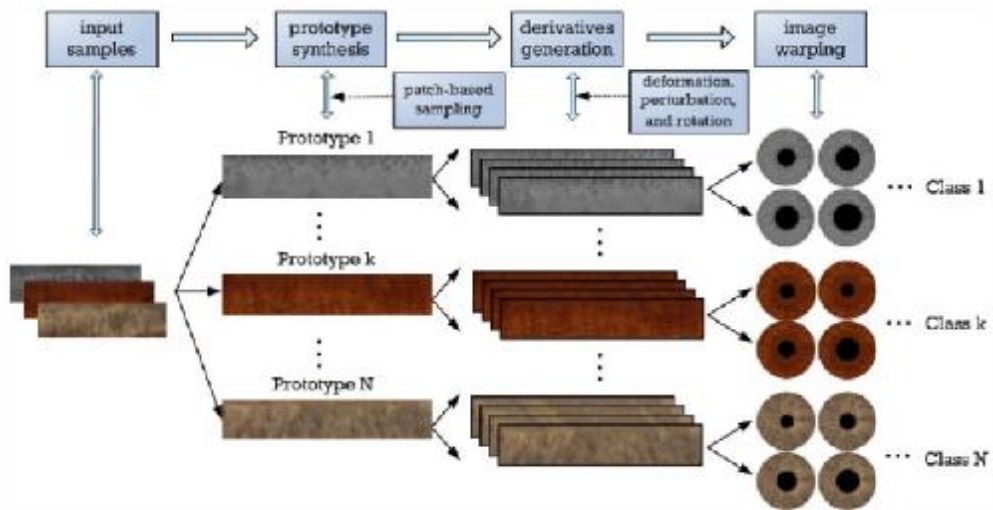


Fig. 10 Flowchart of the iris texture synthesis method for generation of CASIA-Iris-Syn

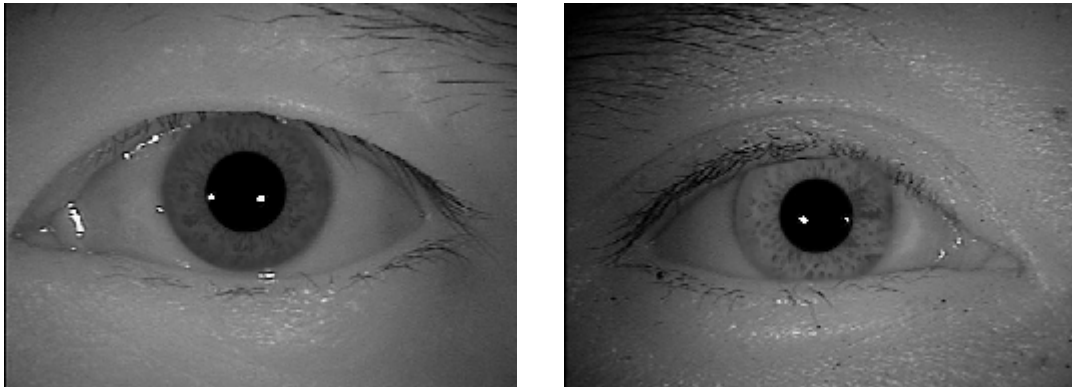


Fig. 11 Example iris images in CASIA-Iris-Syn

Table 1 Statistics of CASIA-IrisV4

| Subset Characteristics | CASIA-Iris -Interval | CASIA-Iris -Lamp | CASIA-Iris -Twins | CASIA-Iris -Distance | CASIA-Iris -Thousand | CASIA-Iris -Syn |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Sensor | CASIA close-up iris camera | OKI IRISPASS-h | OKI IRISPASS-h | CASIA long-range iris camera | Irisking IKEMB-100 | CASIA iris image synthesis algo. |
| Environment | Indoor | Indoor with lamp on/off | Outdoor | Indoor | Indoor with lamp on/off | N/A |
| Session | Two sessions for most iris images | one | one | one | one | N/A |
| Attributes of subjects | Most are graduate students of CASIA | Most are graduate students of CASIA | Most are children participating Beijing Twins Festival | Most are graduate students of CASIA | Students, workers, farmers with wide-range distribution of ages | The source iris images are from CASIA-IrisV1 |
| No. of subjects | 249 | 411 | 200 | 142 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| No. of classes | 395 | 819 | 400 | 284 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| No. of images | 2,639 | 16,212 | 3,183 | 2,567 | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| Resolution | 320*280 | 640*480 | 640*480 | 2352*1728 | 640*480 | 640*480 |
| Features | Cross-session iris images with extremely clear iris texture details | Nonlinear deformation due to variations of visible illumination | The first publicly available iris image dataset of twins | The first publicly available long-range and high-quality iris/face dataset | The first publicly available iris image dataset with more than one thousand subjects | Synthesized iris image dataset |
| Total | A total of 54,601 iris images from more than 1,800 genuine subjects and 1,000 virtual subjects | | | | | |

3. Database Organization

The file name of each image in CASIA-IrisV4 is unique to each other and denotes some useful properties associated with the image such as subset category, left/right/double, subject ID, class ID, image ID etc. The file naming rules of all six subsets are listed as follows:

- I The images of CASIA-Iris-Interval are stored as:
\$root path\$/CASIA-Iris-Interval/YYYY/S1YYYENN.jpg
YYY: the unique identifier of the subject in the subset
E: 'L' denotes left eye and 'R' denotes right eye
NN: the index of the image in the class
- I The images of CASIA-Iris-Lamp are stored as:
\$root path\$/CASIA-Iris-Lamp/YYYY/E/S2YYYENN.jpg
YYY: the unique identifier of the subject in the subset
E: 'L' denotes left eye and 'R' denotes right eye
NN: the index of the image in the class
- I The images of CASIA-Iris-Twins are stored as:
\$root path\$/CASIA-Iris-Twins\XX\YE\S3XXYENN.jpg
XX: the index of family
Y: the identifier to one of the twins
E: 'L' denotes left eye and 'R' denotes right eye
NN: the index of the image in the class
- I The images of CASIA-Iris-Distance are stored as:
\$root path\$/CASIA-Iris-Distance/YYYY/S4YYYENN.jpg
YYY: the unique identifier of the subject in the subset
E: 'D' denotes dual-eye iris image
NN: the index of the image in the class
- I The images of CASIA-Iris-Thousand are stored as:
\$root path\$/CASIA-Iris-Thousand/YYYY/E/S5YYYENN.jpg
YYY: the unique identifier of the subject in the subset
E: 'L' denotes left eye and 'R' denotes right eye
NN: the index of the image in the class
- I The images of CASIA-Iris-Syn are stored as:
\$root path\$/CASIA-Iris-Syn/ YYYY/S6YYYENN.jpg

YYY: the unique identifier of the subject in the subset

E: 'S' denotes it is a synthesized iris image

NN: the index of the image in the class

4. Copyright Note and Contacts

The database is released for research and educational purposes. We hold no liability for any undesirable consequences of using the database. All rights of the CASIA database are reserved. Any person or organization is not permitted to distribute, publish, copy, or disseminate this database. In all documents and papers that report experimental results based on this database, our efforts in constructing the database should be acknowledged such as "Portions of the research in this paper use the CASIA-IrisV4 collected by the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Automation (CASIA)" and a reference to "CASIA Iris Image Database, <http://biometrics.idealtest.org/>" should be included. A copy of all reports and papers that are for public or general release that use the CASIA-IrisV4 should be forwarded upon release or publication to:

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