The need for component quality metrics and weighting factors

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Opening Cliché

"Beauty is in the eye of the beholder"

Opening Cliché Analogy

"Beauty is in the eye of the beholder"

"Quality is in the context of the comparator"

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Conventional Wisdom

- Face Pose Angle should be full frontal for high quality score
- Iris Eyelid Occlusion should be minimal for high quality score

"Quality is in the context of the comparator"

Contradictory Illustrations

- Face Pose Angle insensitive for video surveillance, 3-D face model
- Iris Eyelid Occlusion insensitive for "bow tie" and inner iris texture dominated algorithms "What is the worth of a Quality Score for a gallery entry?"

"Quality is in the context of the comparator"

Contradictory Illustrations

- 1 Face Pose Angle insensitive for video surveillance, 3-D face model
- 1 <u>Iris Eyelid Occlusion</u> insensitive for "bow tie" and inner iris texture dominated algorithms "What is the worth of a Quality Score saved with gallery entry?"

"Quality is in the context of the comparator"

Where is quality used?

- Cooperative Enrollment to evaluate acceptability (or re-enroll)
- Comparison Sample Acquisition to evaluate suitability (or re-acquire if practical)
- Comparator fusion scheme or algorithm selection based on quality

Quality Computation - generalized

Quality Score (QS) is a <u>scalar value</u> computed by combining (*weighting*) several independently quantified *quality components* (metrics) derived from a biometric sample

Quality Vector (QV) is an <u>array</u> of quality component values

Weights (W) is an <u>array</u> of **weighting** factors that tune the QS to a particular comparator

 $QS = QV \bullet W$

Limitations of Quality Score

- QS is computed for a specific comparator (or set of similar comparators)
- Applications using other comparators can not optimally utilize QS
- IF the vector (used to compute gallery QS) were available, then application specific weights could be applied to compute a meaningful QS

Introducing "Unqualified Interoperability"

"Interoperability" requirements vary across applications

Unqualified Interoperability includes:

- 1 Fully open architecture
- 1 Multiple enrollment sources
- 1 Multiple comparator providers

Specific vs. Generic Quality Vectors

Various approaches for determining sample quality can/do coexist for a modality



Specific Quality Vectors

Unqualified Interoperability would best be supported by a standardized metric set



Generic Quality Vectors

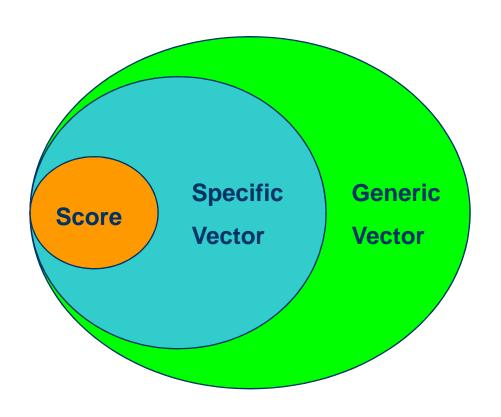
Iris Quality 3 Specific Quality Vector definitions

Metric	ISO/IEC 19794-6-2005	Iridian	WVU
Resolution and iris	X	Iris radius	Pixel counts
diameter	(Iris pixel resolution)		
Focus	X		Defocus blur
	(Preserve spatial		Motion blur
	resolution)		
Grayscale density	X	Iris intensity	
Illumination*	X		Lighting (illumination)
Contrast	X	Iris-sclera contrast	
	(iris-sclera contrast)		
Visible iris	X	Visible iris	Occlusion
	(% of visible iris)		Specular reflection
Pixel aspect ratio*	X		
Image scale	X	Iris radius	Pixel counts
	(Iris diameter & pixel		
	count)		

Iris Quality 3 Specific Quality Vector definitions

Metric	ISO/IEC 19794-6-2005	Iridian	WVU
Optical distortion*	X		
Image orientation	X		Off-angle
Presentation	X		
Pupil radius		X	
Pupil-iris ratio		X	
Texture Energy		Χ	
Pixel counts			X

Breadth of Interoperability Supported



Some applications fully interoperable using **Score**

More interoperability achieved with **Specific Vector**

Maximum interoperability would require standardized **Generic Vector**

Take-away Messages

- Be mindful of <u>all aspects</u> of the comparator "Quality is in the context of the comparator"
- Focus on the Quality Vectors where the richness of quality information persists
- Consider the value of Generic Quality Vectors for Unqualified Interoperability

Thanks for the applause!

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