



From Ground Truth to Semantic Conformance Testing

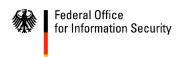
Demonstrated by the Example of Face Image Data

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Agenda

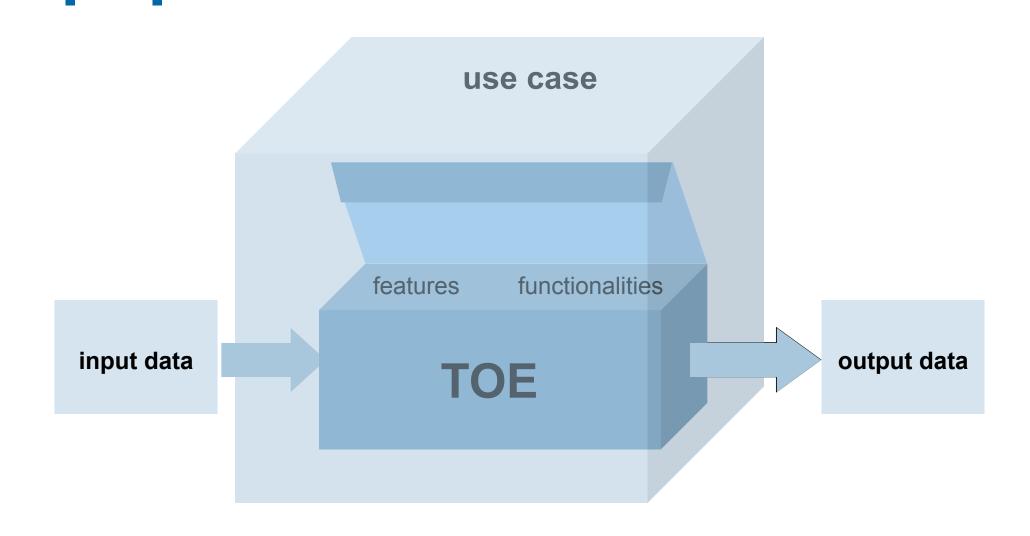
- Conformance Testing
- □ Ground Truth

- Practical Approach
- Conclusion



Conformance Testing - Principles -



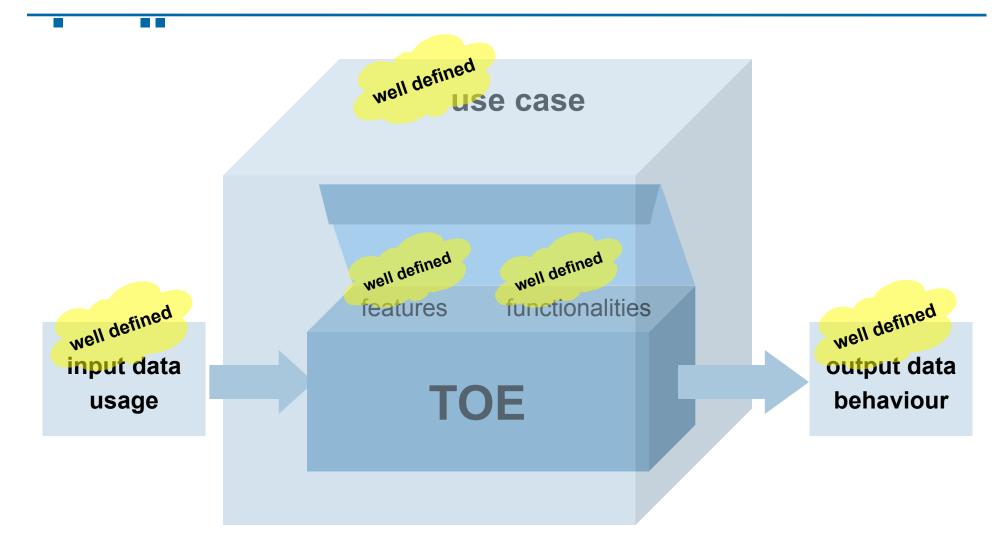


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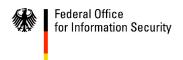


Conformance Testing - Requirements -



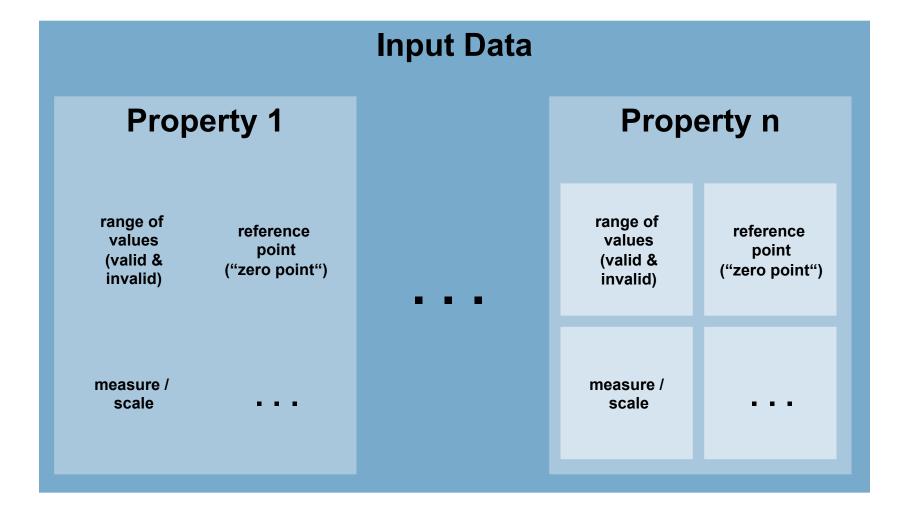


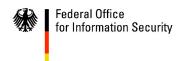
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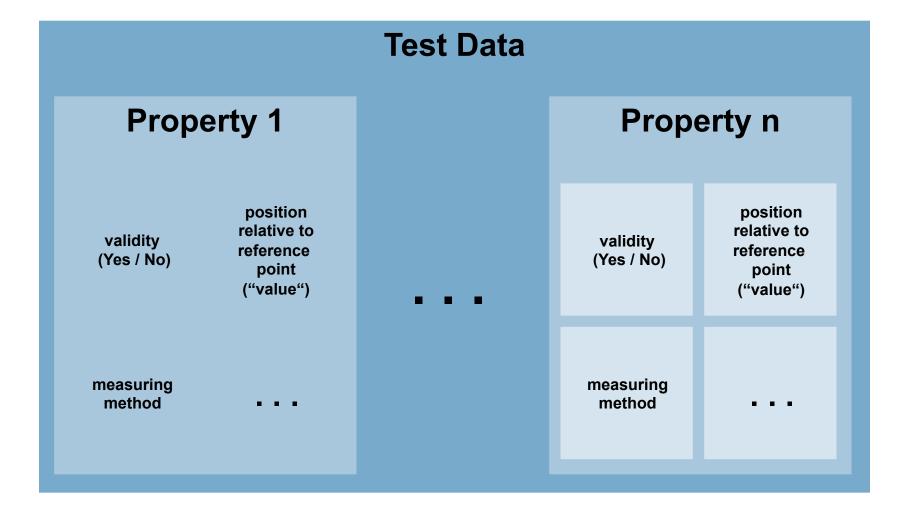


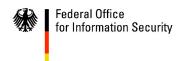




Conformance Testing - Test Data Requirements -

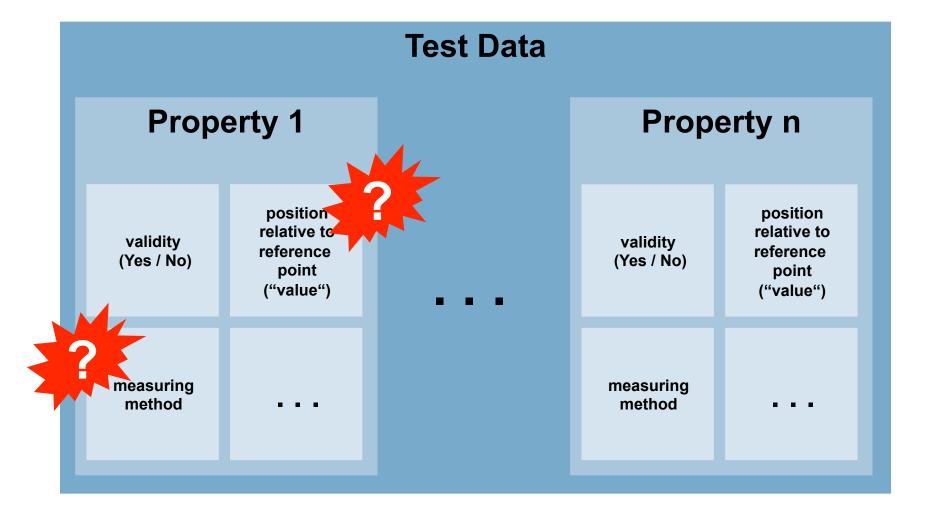






Conformance Testing - Test Data Requirements -





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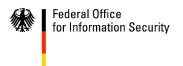


Ground Truth - Definition -



Definition of Ground Truth in Biometrics

"Ground truth" is reliable biometric data captured within a *defined setup* with known parameters and combined with *additional metadata* that describes the properties of the biometric data determined by *defined and documented mechanisms* and/or scientific experts.



Ground Truth - Measurability -



Characteristics of Standardized Properties

"Strict" Properties "Soft" Properties no well known & accepted reference/zero point defined range undefined range measureable not measureable



Ground Truth - Measurability Requirements -



- measure has to be close to reality
- measure has to be internationally reproducible

measure has to be applicable

□ reference points have to be clearly seperated from each other

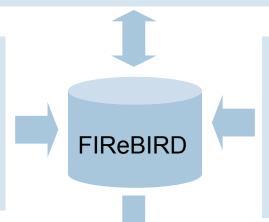


Practical Approach - Project Idea -



ISO Standards, ICAO, BSI TR (ISO/IEC 19794-5, ISO/IEC 29109-5, ICAIO TAG MRTD/NTWG, BSI TR-03104)

Experience with facial image data processing software



Requirements of developers and users of biometric systems

Quality assurance and improvement of facial image data processing systems



Practical Approach - Realization -



Acquisition of valid and invalid images (according to ISO/IEC 19794-5)

- E. g. in respect to
- head gear, sun glasses, eye patches
- pose angles (pitch, yaw and roll), expressions
- □ lighting, shadows, under and over exposure, focus



Practical Approach - Color Measurement -



Eye Colour

- 5 colour classes (brown, grey-brown, multiple, gray-blue, blue)
- 3 colour depths (dark, medium, bright)



synthetic eyes

Hair Colour

- 5 colour classes (black, brown, blond, grey, red)
- 3 colour depths (dark, medium, bright)



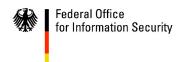
synthetic hair

Skin Colour

in evaluation

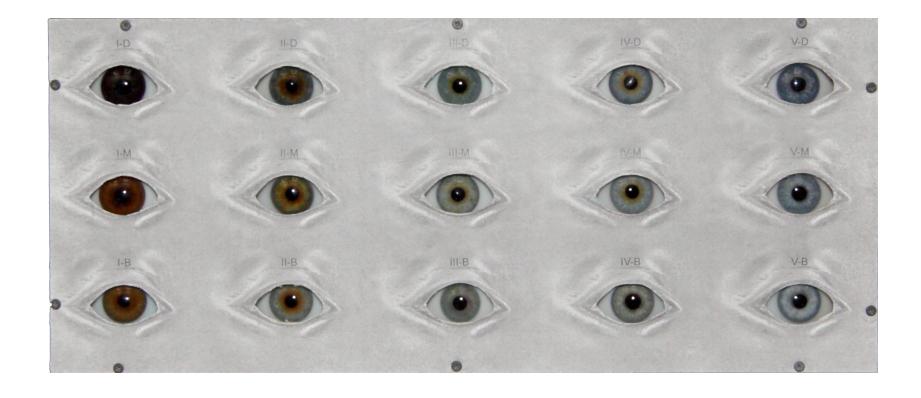


spectrophotometer



Practical Approach - Eye Color Table -







Practical Approach - Hair Color Ring -







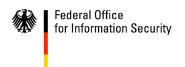
Practical Approach - Miscellaneous Data -



Shape head shape eye shape line of mouth shemes

Personal Dataclass of agegenderchecklist

Miscellaneous glasses hairdo makeup checklist

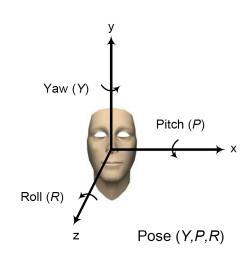


Practical Approach - Handling "Soft" Properties I -



Pose Variation – Looking for the Zero Point

- absolute zero point not defined
- aid: Frankfurt Plane
- □ problem: usually covered feature points



- extreme pose variation = killer for facial image processing
- standard has yet no answer



Practical Approach - Handling "Soft" Properties II -



15 x SLR cameras

- 1 central camera for full frontal view
- 8 cameras for vertical variation (pitch):± 4, ± 10, ± 20 and ±45 degrees
- □ 6 cameras für horizontal variation (yaw): ± 4, ± 10 and ± 20 degrees
- 3 x 3D scanner
- complete scan of the whole face
- no holes due to shadowing effects or occlusions



Conclusion - Quality Of Testing -



Quality of testing depends on ...

- quality / accuracy of specifications (standards, guidelines)
- quality of test methods
- reliability of test data.







Lacking precision in specification causes ...

- less exact measurements
- vague conformance estimations



Conclusion - Lack Of Measure -



Lack of measure hinders ...

- development of conformant systems
- production of conformant data



Conclusion - "Zero Point" -



A scientifically definied "zero point" is needed to ...

- become a property measurable
- get a defined scale for measurement
- ☐ get comparable measurements
- determine whether a property is in line with a standard



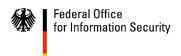
Conclusion - Standardization Demands -



Standardization has (at least) to define ...

- □ a scale
- □ a reference point (or "zero point")
- value ranges

for every property / feature it deals with.



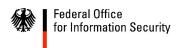


Thank You

For Your

Attention!

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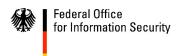
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