

A New Approach for Human Identification Based on Retina Image

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Abstract

One of the most accurate techniques for human identification is based on the uniqueness of the retinal blood vessels pattern. In this paper, we present a new approach for human identification using retina image. This approach is insensitive to rotation, scaling and translation. The Fourier-Mellin transform coefficients and moments of the retinal image were used to extract the suitable features. To compensate the rotational effects caused by different relative positions of the retina scanner with respect to the eye, a rotation compensator was designed. For retinal image interpretation, the optic disc location was considered as a fixed and reference point. For its localization, the Haar wavelet and the Snakes model were used. The experimental results demonstrated an error rate close to zero for the proposed method.

Keywords: Human identification; Retina; Fourier-Mellin transform; Moment; Snakes model; Image processing

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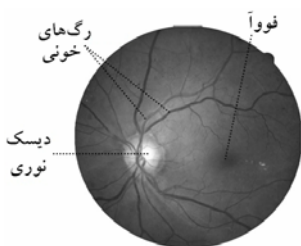
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¹ Gabor wavelet

² Hamming distance

³ Optic disc

⁴ Fovea



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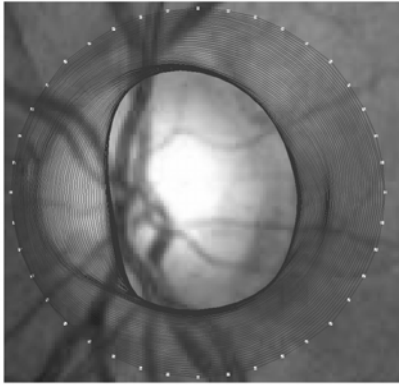
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⁵ Simon
⁹ Retica Systems
¹³ Securimetrics
¹⁷ Kass

⁶ Goldestein
¹⁰ Near Infrared
¹⁴ Snakes model

⁷ EyeDentify
¹¹ LG
¹⁵ Haar wavelet

⁸ EyeDentification 7.5
¹² Panasonic
¹⁶ Mendels



$$\begin{aligned} & P_{ODC} \\ & [I_t] \\ & I_t \\ & : \quad () \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{OD}(x,y) = \{ P(x,y) | I_P(x,y) \geq (I_t \cdot I_{P_{ODC}}) \} \quad 0.90 \leq I_t \leq 1.0 \quad ()$$

$$P_{OD} = \text{mean} \{ P(x,y) \in R_{OD}(x,y) \}$$

$$R_{OD}(x,y)$$

$$P_{OD}$$

$$P(x,y)$$

$$I_P(x,y)$$

$$P_{ODC}$$

$$P_{OD}$$

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$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint x f(x,y) dx dy}{\iint f(x,y) dx dy} \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint y f(x,y) dx dy}{\iint f(x,y) dx dy} \quad ()$$

$$f(x,y)$$

$$(x,y)$$

()

$$I(x,y)$$

$$f(x,y)$$

()

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$$\mathfrak{R}_+^* \times S^1 \quad \mathfrak{R}_+^* \quad R^2$$

$$S^1 \quad \mathfrak{R}_+^*$$

$$(\alpha, \theta) \circ (\rho, \psi) = (\alpha\rho, \theta + \psi)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^M \sum_{y=1}^N xI(x,y)}{\sum_{x=1}^M \sum_{y=1}^N I(x,y)} \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^M \sum_{y=1}^N yI(x,y)}{\sum_{x=1}^M \sum_{y=1}^N I(x,y)} \quad ()$$

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$$[] \quad (r=0)$$

$f(r, \theta)$

$$\sigma \quad f_\sigma(r, \theta) = r^\sigma f(r, \theta)$$

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()

(AFMT)

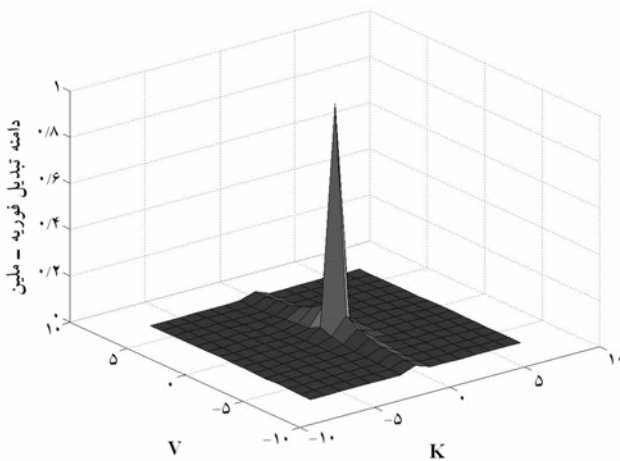
$$M_{f_\sigma}(k, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} f(r, \theta) r^{\sigma-iv} e^{-ik\theta} d\theta \frac{dr}{r} \quad \forall (k, v) \in Z \times \mathfrak{R} \quad ()$$

f

$$f(r, \theta) = \int_{k \in Z} \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{R}} M_{f_\sigma}(k, v) r^{-\sigma+iv} e^{ik\theta} dv \quad \forall (r, \theta) \in \mathfrak{R}_+^* \times S^1 \quad ()$$

$Z \times \mathfrak{R}$

M_{f_σ}



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f

f

$$\forall (k, v) \in Z \times \mathfrak{R} \quad M_f(k, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} f(r, \theta) r^{-iv} e^{-ik\theta} d\theta \frac{dr}{r} \quad ()$$

$\mathfrak{R}_+^* \times S^1$

f

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} |f(r, \theta) r^{-iv} e^{-ik\theta}| d\theta \frac{dr}{r} = \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{r} |f(r, \theta)| d\theta dr < \infty \quad ()$$

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(CMM)

$f(x, y)$:

$$C_{pq} = \sum_{x=0}^M \sum_{y=0}^N (x+iy)^p (x-iy)^q f(x, y) \quad (1)$$

$(p+q)$ C_{pq}

, MATLAB

()

$$\forall (p+q) \geq 2 \quad C_{pq} = \frac{C_{pq}}{C_{00}^\gamma} \quad \gamma = \frac{p+q}{2} + 1 \quad (2)$$

*

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$$C_{22} \quad) \quad (+) \quad ($$

FAR FRR

k

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(EER)

$$MHD = (R_k - R_l)' \Sigma_{R_k}^{-1} (R_k - R_l) \quad (3)$$

l k Rl Rk

Σ_{R_k}

Rk

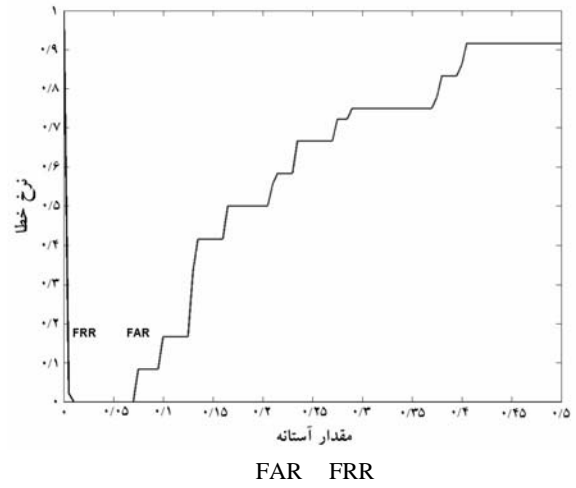
²⁴ Hu
²⁸ MATrix LABoratory 6.5

²⁵ Complex moments magnitude
²⁹ False Rejection Rate

²⁶ Mahalanobis
³⁰ False Acceptance Rate

²⁷ Nearest Neighbor
³¹ Equal Error Rate

MB / MHz
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³² Gaze angle

³³ AMD Athlon

³⁴ Random Access Memory

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