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## Information technology — Extensible biometric data interchange formats — Part 9: Vascular image data



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives) or [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html). In the IEC, see [www.iec.ch/understanding-standards](http://www.iec.ch/understanding-standards).

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 39794 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html) and [www.iec.ch/national-committees](http://www.iec.ch/national-committees).

## Introduction

Biometric data interchange formats enable the interoperability of different biometric systems. The first generation of biometric data interchange formats was published between 2005 and 2007 in the first edition of the ISO/IEC 19794 series. From 2011 onwards, the second generation of biometric data interchange formats was published in the form of second editions of the established parts and first editions of a number of new parts of the ISO/IEC 19794 series. In the second generation of biometric data interchange formats, new useful data elements such as data elements related to biometric sample quality have been added, the header data structures have been harmonized across all parts of the ISO/IEC 19794 series, and XML encoding has been added in addition to the binary encoding.

In anticipation of the future need for additional data elements and to avoid future compatibility issues, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37 has developed the ISO/IEC 39794 series as a third generation of biometric data interchange formats, defining extensible biometric data interchange formats capable of including future extensions in a defined manner. Extensible specifications in ASN.1 (Abstract Syntax Notation One) and the distinguished encoding rules of ASN.1 form the basis for encoding biometric data in binary tag-length-value formats. XML Schema Definitions form the basis for encoding biometric data in XML (eXtensible Markup Language).

This third generation of vascular image data interchange formats complements ISO/IEC 19794-9:2007 and ISO/IEC 19794-9:2011.

This document is intended for those applications requiring the exchange of raw or processed vascular images (for example, palm images) that are sometimes not necessarily limited in the amount of resources available for data storage or transmitting time. It can be used for the exchange of scanned vascular images containing detailed image pixel information.

Use of the captured or processed image allows interoperability among biometric systems relying on pattern-based or other algorithms. Thus, data from the captured hand image offers the developer more freedom in choosing or combining comparison algorithms. For example, an enrolment image can be stored on a contactless chip located on an identification document. This allows future verification of the holder of the document with systems that rely on pattern-based algorithms. Establishment of an image-based representation of vascular information will not rely on pre-established definitions of patterns or other types. It will provide implementers with the flexibility to accommodate images captured from dissimilar devices, varying image sizes, spatial sampling rates, and different grey-scale depths. Use of the vascular image will allow each vendor to implement their own algorithms to determine whether two vascular records are from the same hand.

This document supports both binary and XML encoding, to support a spectrum of user requirements. With XML, this document meets the requirements of modern IT architectures. With binary encoding, this document is also able to be used in bandwidth or storage-constrained environments.

# Information technology — Extensible biometric data interchange formats —

## Part 9: Vascular image data

### 1 Scope

This document specifies

- generic extensible data interchange formats for the representation of vascular image data: a tagged binary data format based on an extensible specification in ASN.1 and a textual data format based on an XML schema definition that are both capable of holding the same information,
- examples of data record contents,
- application specific requirements, recommendations, and best practices in data acquisition, and
- conformance test assertions and conformance test procedures applicable to this document.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 39794-1, *Information technology — Extensible biometric data interchange formats — Part 1: Framework*

ISO/IEC 14495-1, *Information technology — Lossless and near-lossless compression of continuous-tone still images: Baseline — Part 1:*

ISO/IEC 15444-1, *Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system — Part 1: Core coding system*

ISO/IEC 15948, *Information technology — Computer graphics and image processing — Portable Network Graphics (PNG): Functional specification*

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) – Part 1: Specification of basic notation*

ISO/IEC 8825-1, *Information technology – ASN.1 encoding rules – Part 1: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER), and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER)*