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

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier; Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Contents

| | Page |
|--|-----------|
| Foreword | v |
| Introduction | vi |
| 1 Scope | 1 |
| 2 Normative references | 1 |
| 3 Terms and definitions | 1 |
| 4 Symbols and abbreviated terms | 2 |
| 5 Conformance | 2 |
| 6 Modality-specific information | 3 |
| 6.1 Capture recommendations | 3 |
| 6.1.1 Image area | 3 |
| 6.1.2 Illumination | 3 |
| 6.1.3 Normalization of projection | 3 |
| 6.1.4 Occlusion by opaque artifacts | 3 |
| 6.2 Image coordinate system considerations | 3 |
| 6.2.1 Standard pose | 3 |
| 6.2.2 Object coordinate system | 5 |
| 6.3 Image representation requirements | 6 |
| 6.3.1 General | 6 |
| 6.3.2 Pixel aspect ratio | 6 |
| 6.3.3 Bit-depth | 6 |
| 6.3.4 Spatial sampling rate | 6 |
| 7 Abstract data elements | 7 |
| 7.1 Purpose and overall structure | 7 |
| 7.2 Vascular image data block | 8 |
| 7.3 Version block | 8 |
| 7.4 Representation blocks | 8 |
| 7.5 Position | 8 |
| 7.6 Image data format | 8 |
| 7.6.1 Supported image data formats | 8 |
| 7.6.2 PGM format definition | 8 |
| 7.7 Vascular image data | 9 |
| 7.8 Capture date/time block | 9 |
| 7.9 Capture device block | 9 |
| 7.9.1 Model identifier block | 9 |
| 7.9.2 Capture device technology identifier | 9 |
| 7.9.3 Certification identifier block | 9 |
| 7.10 Quality blocks | 9 |
| 7.11 Scan resolution block | 10 |
| 7.12 Pixel aspect ratio block | 10 |
| 7.13 Bit-depth | 10 |
| 7.14 Rotation angle | 10 |
| 7.15 Image flip | 10 |
| 7.16 Illumination | 10 |
| 7.17 Imaging method | 11 |
| 7.18 Image background | 11 |
| 7.19 PAD data block | 11 |
| 7.20 Segmentation blocks | 11 |
| 7.21 Annotation blocks | 11 |
| 7.22 Comment blocks | 11 |
| 7.23 Vendor specific data blocks | 12 |
| 8 Encoding | 12 |

| | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------|
| 8.1 | Tagged binary encoding..... | 12 |
| 8.2 | XML encoding..... | 12 |
| 9 | Registered format type identifiers..... | 12 |
| Annex A | (normative) Formal specifications..... | 13 |
| Annex B | (informative) Encording examples..... | 25 |
| Annex C | (normative) Conformance test methodology..... | 27 |
| Bibliography | | 31 |

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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 or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see patents.iec.ch).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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. In the IEC, see 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 and 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)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 39794-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

centroid

centre of gravity

Note 1 to entry: In this document, this term is used to define a unique location within a silhouette image that can be assumed as the origin of a coordinate system.

3.2

dorsal

back side of a finger or a hand

3.3

ventral

palm side of a finger or a hand

3.4

vascular biometric image

captured raw or processed image that represents physical characteristics or traits of vascular pattern used to recognize the identity or verify the claimed identity of an individual

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| ICS | implementation conformance statement |
| JPEG | joint photographic experts group |
| MIR | midrange infrared |
| NIR | near infrared |
| nm | nanometre |
| PGM | portable gray map |
| PNG | portable network graphics |
| ppcm | pixels per centimetre |
| RGB | red, green, blue color model |
| VIR | vascular biometric image record |

5 Conformance

A biometric data block (BDB) conforms to this document if it satisfies all of the requirements related to:

- its data structure, data values and the relationships between its data elements as specified throughout [Clauses 6, 7, 8](#) and [Annex A](#), and
- the relationship between its data values and the input biometric data from which the biometric data record was generated as specified throughout [Clauses 6, 7, 8](#) and [Annex A](#).

A system that produces biometric data records conforms to this document if all biometric data records that it outputs conform to this document (as defined above) as claimed in the implementation conformance statement (ICS) associated with that system. A system does not need to be capable of producing biometric data records that cover all possible aspects of this document, but only those that are claimed to be supported by the system in the ICS.

A system that uses biometric data records is conformant to this document if it can read, and use for the purpose intended by that system, all biometric data records that conform to this document (as defined

in the list above) as claimed in the ICS associated with that system. A system does not need to be capable of using biometric data records that cover all possible aspects of this document, but only those that are claimed to be supported by the system in an ICS.

Conformance test methodology shall be in accordance with [Annex C](#).

6 Modality-specific information

6.1 Capture recommendations

6.1.1 Image area

Vascular pattern biometric technologies obtain images from different locations of the human body. The technologies currently available employ images from the finger, back of the hand, and palm side of the hand. The location used for imaging shall be specified in the format. Also, the direction (left/right) of hand and/or finger index (thumb, index, middle, ring, and little) shall be specified. This document reserves fields for future development of technologies potentially using different parts of the human body.

6.1.2 Illumination

For the capture of vascular biometric images, the skin is typically illuminated using NIR wavelengths in the range of approximately 700 to 1 200 nm. The angle from the light source to the tangent plane of the skin's surface is not defined in VIR because technologies that use a reflectance image may use diffuse illumination instead of direct illumination for the purpose of avoiding specular reflectance. Instead, this document specifies that the image is either based on transparency or reflectance of the observed biometric characteristic. Two or more wavelengths of the illumination light source may be specified in the case that multiple different light sources are used for background masking.

6.1.3 Normalization of projection

The captured image shall be an orthographic projection of the body area being imaged. If the original raw image is not orthographic to the body area, it shall be converted to an orthographically projected one. Any major geometric distortion caused by the optical system shall also be eliminated prior to creation of the VIR.

6.1.4 Occlusion by opaque artifacts

Some opaque artifacts, such as rings, tattoos, bandages, etc., can occlude vascular patterns. Using images including occlusions should be avoided.

6.2 Image coordinate system considerations

6.2.1 Standard pose

6.2.1.1 General

This document defines the standard poses for capturing raw images of target body areas. Based on these standard poses, object (target area of the human body) coordinate systems are defined as described in [subclause 6.2.2](#).

6.2.1.2 Palm

The palm area shall not be bent and each finger boundary shall be exposed to the camera. Fingers shall be straight. An example of the standard pose of a palm is shown in [Figure 1](#). In the standard pose, the camera's direction is parallel to the z-axis of the palm coordinate system defined in [subclause 6.2.2.2](#).

6.2.1.3 Finger

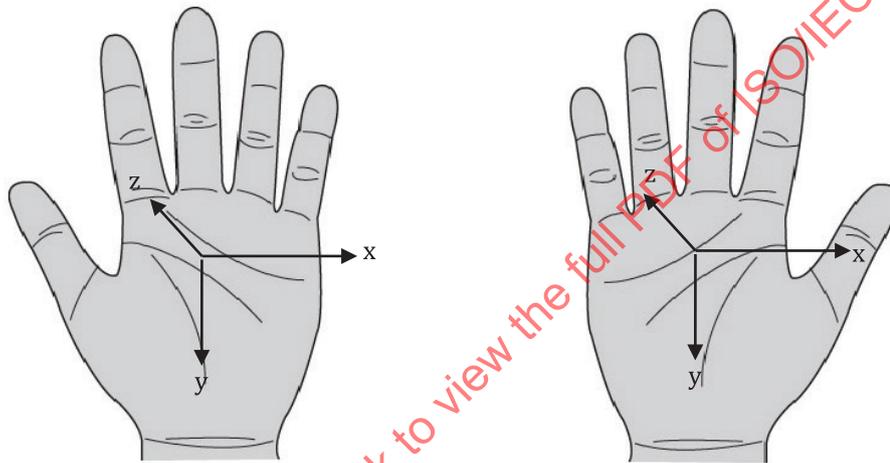
The standard pose is a straight finger. For clarity, the “frontal side” is defined as the ventral side of each finger. An example of the standard pose of a finger is shown in [Figure 2](#).

6.2.1.4 Back of the hand

The standard pose for the back of the hand shall be to position the hand with the dorsal side toward the capture device with the tangent plane of the back of the hand in parallel with the image coordinate space to produce an orthographic image of the back of the hand. An example of the standard pose of the back of the hand is shown in [Figure 3](#). In the standard pose, the camera’s direction is parallel to the z-axis of the back of the hand coordinate system defined in [subclause 6.2.2.3](#).

6.2.1.5 Standard poses for future modalities

This document shall reserve standard pose definitions of future technologies that can potentially utilize different parts of the human body.

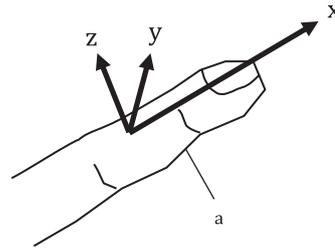


Key

- x-axis perpendicular to the y-direction on the palm plane
- y-axis along the opposite direction of the middle finger
- z-axis perpendicular to the x-axis and away from the imaging device

NOTE The Euclidean direction is right-handed.

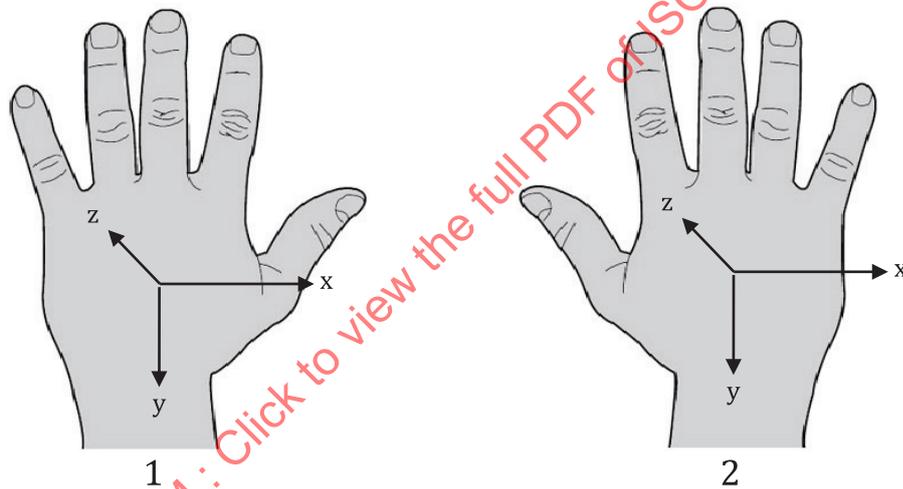
Figure 1 — Standard pose and object coordinate system of palm vascular biometrics

**Key**

| | |
|--------|--|
| x-axis | direction from root to tip |
| y-axis | perpendicular both to the x and the z-axes |
| z-axis | perpendicular to the x-axis and away from the frontal side |
| a | Frontal side. |

NOTE The Euclidean direction is right-handed.

Figure 2 — Standard pose and object coordinate system of finger vascular biometrics

**Key**

| | |
|--------|--|
| x-axis | perpendicular to the y-direction along the tangent plane on the back of the hand |
| y-axis | along the opposite direction of the middle finger |
| z-axis | orthogonal to both the x-axis and the y-axis and away from the imaging device |

NOTE The Euclidean direction is right-handed.

Figure 3 — Standard pose and object coordinate system of the back of the hand vascular biometrics

6.2.2 Object coordinate system

6.2.2.1 General

The vascular image header record provides an optional field that specifies the degree of rotation of the vascular image out of the standard pose. To effectively specify the rotation angle, the object (target body) coordinate system for each vascular technology is defined in this subclause. All of the coordinate systems are right-handed Euclidean coordinate systems.

6.2.2.2 Palm

The y-axis of a palm object is along the opposite direction of the middle finger, while the x-axis is perpendicular to the y-direction on the palm plane as shown in [Figure 1](#). The z-axis shall be determined by the right-handed Euclidean coordinate system; thus the positive direction of z-axis is away from the imaging device. The origin of the object's coordinate system is defined as the centroid of hand silhouette image.

6.2.2.3 Finger

The x-axis is defined as the direction from the root to the tip of a finger as shown in [Figure 2](#). The z-axis is the direction perpendicular to the x-axis and away from the frontal side. The y-axis is perpendicular both to the x and the z-axes with the direction following the right-handed Euclidean coordinate system. The origin of the finger coordinate system is defined as the centroid of the finger silhouette image.

6.2.2.4 Back of hand

The y-axis of a back of the hand object is along the opposite direction of the middle finger, while the x-axis is perpendicular to the y-direction along the tangent plane on the back of the hand as shown in [Figure 3](#). The z-axis shall be orthogonal to both the x-axis and the y-axis. The positive z-axis direction is away from the imaging device, which follows the right-handed Euclidean coordinate system. The origin of the object coordinate system is defined as the centroid of the hand silhouette image.

6.2.2.5 Coordinate systems for future modalities

This document shall reserve object coordinate system definitions for future technologies that may utilize different parts of the human body.

6.3 Image representation requirements

6.3.1 General

Image representation requirements are dependent on various factors including the application, the available amount of raw pixel information to retain or exchange, and targeted performance metrics. As a result of these factors, the images represented will have characteristics based on the aspects described below.

6.3.2 Pixel aspect ratio

The default pixel aspect ratio is 1:1. If the image is not made of square pixels, the aspect ratio shall be described.

6.3.3 Bit-depth

The image shall have a dynamic range spanning at least 128 gray scale levels, allocating at least one byte (8 bits) per intensity value and providing at least 7 bits of useful intensity information. The image may utilize two or more bytes per gray scale value instead of one.

6.3.4 Spatial sampling rate

Image capture requirements are dependent on various factors such as the type of application, the available amount of raw pixel information to be retained or exchanged, and the targeted performance. Another factor to consider as a requirement for vascular biometric imaging is that the physical size of the target body area where an application captures an image for the extraction of vascular pattern data varies substantially (unlike other biometric modalities). For example, a finger vein biometric device can require a higher spatial sampling rate than a palm vein device due to a difference in size of the observed biometric characteristic. Therefore, this document does not specify the requirement of minimum

spatial sampling rate. However, the spatial sampling rate of the captured image shall be represented in terms of pixels per centimetre (ppcm).

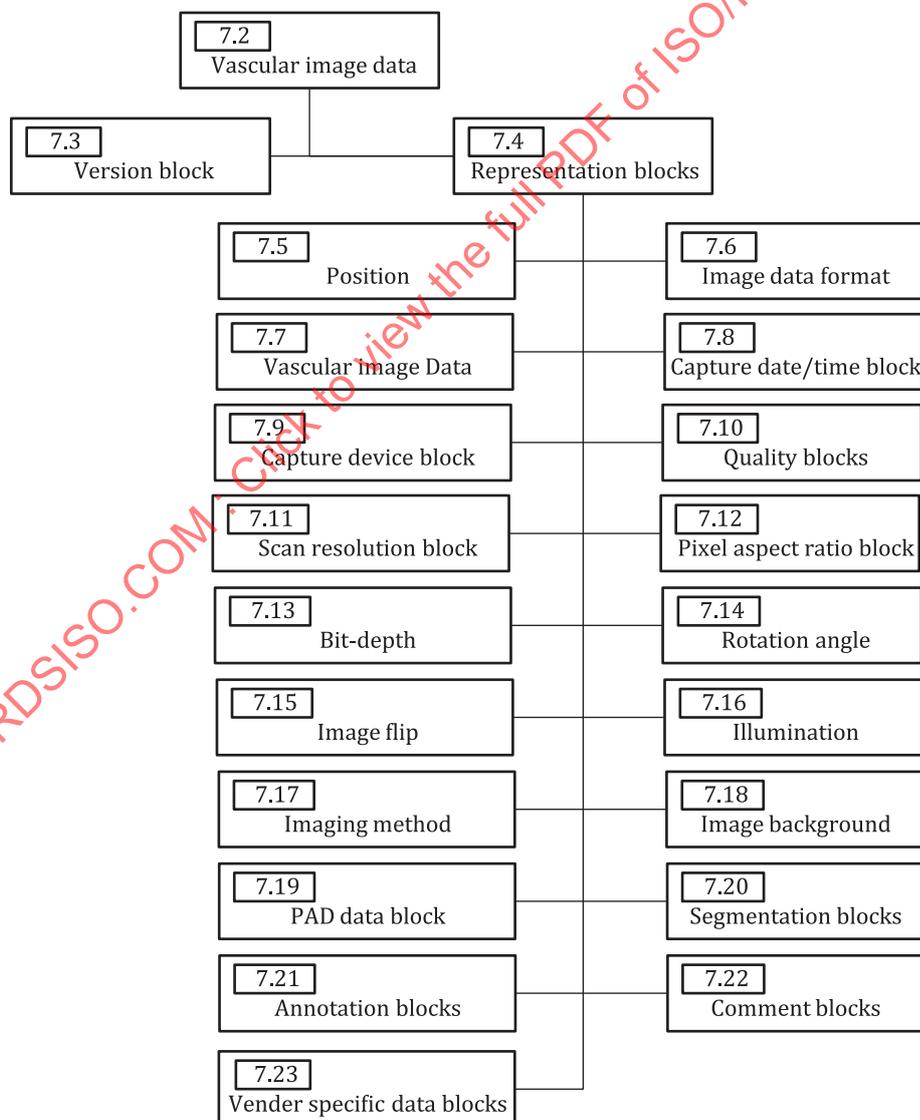
7 Abstract data elements

7.1 Purpose and overall structure

This clause describes the contents of data elements defined in this document. These descriptions are independent of the encoding of the data elements. The presence of these data elements is specified in [Annex A](#).

The tagged binary encoding as well as the XML encoding is given in [Clause 8](#) and [Annex A](#), respectively. In order to aid recognition of abstract values, the same lower camel-case notation is used for abstract data elements in the ASN.1 module and in the XSD. The lower camel-case names are derived from the abstract values given here.

The structure of the abstract data elements is additionally described for informative purposes in [Figure 4](#).



NOTE [Figure 4](#) is not automatically generated and can only be viewed as an overview of the structure.

Figure 4 — Vascular image data block

7.2 Vascular image data block

Abstract values: See [Figure 4](#) — Vascular image data block.

Contents: This data element is the container for all the data associated with the vascular image.

7.3 Version block

Abstract values: See ISO/IEC 39794-1.

Contents: The edition number of this part of ISO/IEC 39794 shall be 3. The year shall be the year of the publication of this document.

7.4 Representation blocks

Abstract values: See [Figure 4](#) — Vascular image data block.

Contents: This data element is the container for all the data associated with the vascular image, except for the version block information.

7.5 Position

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#).

Contents: This data element establishes which vascular region is encoded in the image data. For example, a right palm image is described with a position of “rightPalm” in an ASN.1 encoding.

7.6 Image data format

7.6.1 Supported image data formats

Abstract values: [Table 1](#) applies.

Contents: Vascular images shall be encoded using uncompressed or compressed formats. The format used to encode the vascular image data shall match the format specified in this data element. [Table 1](#) lists the supported encoding algorithms and associated parameters that may be used.

Table 1 — Image data formats

| Abstract value | Image data format | Normative reference | Maximum compression ratio |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| pgm | PGM | None | None |
| jpeg2000lossy | JPEG2000 (lossy) | ISO/IEC 15444-1 | 4:1 |
| jpeg2000lossless | JPEG2000 (lossless) | ISO/IEC 14495-1 | None |
| png | PNG | ISO/IEC 15948 | None |

7.6.2 PGM format definition

A vascular image may be encoded in the Netpbm portable greyscale binary image format. The format definition is defined as follows^[4]:

- 1) A "magic number" = “P5” for identifying the file type, followed by:
- 2) any Whitespace (blanks, TABs, CRs, LFs);

- 3) a width, formatted as ASCII characters in decimal;
- 4) any Whitespace (blanks, TABs, CRs, LFs);
- 5) a height, again in ASCII decimal;
- 6) any Whitespace (blanks, TABs, CRs, LFs);
- 7) the maximum grey value (Maxval), again in ASCII decimal (this shall be less than 65536, and more than zero);
- 8) a single Whitespace character (usually a newline);
- 9) a raster of Height rows, in order from top to bottom. Each row consists of Width grey values, in order from left to right. Each grey value is a number from 0 through Maxval, with 0 being black and Maxval being white. Each grey value is represented in pure binary by either 1 or 2 bytes. If the Maxval is less than 256, it is 1 byte. Otherwise, it is 2 bytes. The most significant byte is first.

7.7 Vascular image data

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#).

Contents: This data element contains the encoded vascular image data.

7.8 Capture date/time block

See ISO/IEC 39794-1.

7.9 Capture device block

7.9.1 Model identifier block

See ISO/IEC 39794-1.

7.9.2 Capture device technology identifier

Abstract values: See [Table 2](#).

Contents: This data element establishes the class of capture device technology used to acquire the captured biometric sample. See [Table 1](#) for a description of the abstract values.

Table 2 — Capture device technology identifier

| Abstract value | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| unknownTechnology | Capture device technology information was not captured or has been lost. |
| otherTechnology | Capture device technology information is known, but does not correspond to any specified values. |
| CCD/CMOS camera | Capture device using CCD or CMOS image sensor device. |

7.9.3 Certification identifier block

See ISO/IEC 39794-1.

7.10 Quality blocks

See ISO/IEC 39794-1.

7.11 Scan resolution block

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#).

Contents: This data element establishes the resolution of the vascular image. It consists of two elements.

- the number of samples or pixels per unit distance, and
- the unit of measure for which the number of samples is related (either inch or cm).

When pixel aspect ratio defined in [7.12](#) is not 1:1, this element shall specify horizontal resolution and vertical resolution is calculated by the following formula.

$$\text{SamplePerUnit of vertical} = \text{SamplePerUnit} * \text{aspectX} / \text{aspectY}$$

7.12 Pixel aspect ratio block

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#).

Contents: This element specifies the pixel aspect ratio.

7.13 Bit-depth

Abstract values: An integer value from 8 to 16.

Contents: This data element represents the number of bits per pixel in a greyscale image or the number of bits per color components per pixel in an RGB image.

7.14 Rotation angle

Abstract values: An angle from 0 to 359.

Contents: This field specifies the rotation angle of the image around the z-axis in the object coordinate system. The unit is degrees normalized to a 16-bit signed integer as (unsigned short) round (65536*(angle%360) /360). This field is optional.

7.15 Image flip

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#).

Contents: This element specifies whether or not the contained image is flipped, and if it is flipped, in which way.

7.16 Illumination

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#).

Contents: This element is an informative optional field that specifies the capture device's illumination source. The defined types are near infrared (NIR), midrange infrared (MIR), and visible light source. The type of illumination shall be categorized based on the wavelength of illumination source; that is, the wavelength of visible illumination is in the range of 380 nm through 780 nm, the wavelength of NIR is in the range of 780 nm through 3 000 nm, and the wavelength of MIR is in the range of 3 000 nm through 50 000 nm^[5].

7.17 Imaging method

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#).

Contents: This element specifies whether the image has been captured by transparent or reflectance illumination.

7.18 Image background

Abstract values: True or False.

Contents: This Boolean data element establishes whether the background of the image has been processed or not. If background is processed, this field shall be true.

7.19 PAD data block

See ISO/IEC 39794-1.

7.20 Segmentation blocks

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#).

Contents: This data element contains n-sided polygon coordinates that enclose segments of the vascular image data. For example, the vascular image can be processed by vascular segmentation software. The order of the vertex coordinates (when >2) shall be in their consecutive order around the perimeter of the polygon, either clockwise or counterclockwise. No two vertices may occupy the same location. The polygon side defined by the last coordinate and the first coordinate shall complete the polygon. The polygon shall be a simple, plane figure with no sides crossing and no interior holes.

7.21 Annotation blocks

Abstract Values: See [Table 3](#).

Contents: This format is provided to contain optional information about the vascular image contained in a larger vascular image. The generic reasons that are supported by this document are specified in [Table 3](#).

Table 3 — Annotation reasons

| Abstract value | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| amputated | The vascular image region has been amputated, or is anatomically missing. |
| bandaged | The vascular image region has a bandage on it rendering it not capturable. |
| physicallyChallenged | Physical ailments, like extreme arthritis, prevent the capture of the vascular image region. |
| diseased | The vascular image area suffers from the effects of a disease, rendering it not capturable. |
| unknown | Annotation information was not captured or has been lost. |
| other | Annotation information is known, but does not correspond to any specified values. |

7.22 Comment blocks

Abstract values: Any string value (see [Annex A](#) for details).

Contents: This data element contains comment data associated with vascular image data.

7.23 Vendor specific data blocks

Abstract values: See [Annex A](#). As it consists of multiple internal data elements, the schema should be examined directly in order to understand the possible positions.

Contents: This data element contains vendor specific proprietary data associated with the vascular image. As this is an interoperable data interchange format, this data element shall not be used to contain data that can be provided with other elements of this document.

8 Encoding

8.1 Tagged binary encoding

The ASN.1 types as defined in [A.1](#) which encode the abstract data elements of [Clause 7](#) shall conform to the ASN.1 standard ISO/IEC 8824-1 and to ISO/IEC 39794-1.

The tagged binary encoding of vascular image data shall be obtained by applying the ASN.1 Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER) [ISO/IEC 8825-1] to a value of the type VascularImageBlock defined in the given ASN.1 module. The DER encoding of each data object has three parts: tag octets that identify the data object, length octets that give the number of subsequent value octets, and the value octets.

The ASN.1 module in [A.1](#) can be retrieved from <https://standards.iso.org/iso-iec/39794/-9/ed-1/en/>.

See [Annex B](#) for the encoding sample.

8.2 XML encoding

The XML types as defined in [A.2](#) which encode the abstract data elements of [Clause 7](#) shall conform to the XML standard ISO/IEC 39794-1.

An XML document encoding vascular image data shall obey the given XSD.

The XSD in [Clause A.2](#) can be retrieved from <https://standards.iso.org/iso-iec/39794/-9/ed-1/en/>.

See [Annex B](#) for the encoding sample.

9 Registered format type identifiers

The registrations listed in [Table 2](#) have been made with the Biometric Registration Authority to identify the vascular image data interchange formats defined in this document. The format owner is ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37 with the registered format owner identifier 257 (0101_{Hex}).

Table 4 — Format type identifiers

| CBEFF BDB format type identifier | Short name | Full object identifier |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 50 (0032 _{Hex}) | g3-binary-vascular-image | { iso(1) registration-authority(1) cbeff(19785) biometric-organization(0) jtc1-sc37(257) bdbbs(0) g3-binary-vascular-image(50) } |
| 51 (0033 _{Hex}) | g3-xml-vascular-image | { iso(1) registration-authority(1) cbeff(19785) biometric-organization(0) jtc1-sc37(257) bdbbs(0) g3-xml-vascular-image(51) } |

Annex A (normative)

Formal specifications

A.1 ASN.1 module for tagged binary encoding

```

ISO-IEC-39794-9-ed-1-v1 {iso(1) standard(0) iso-iec-39794(39794) part-9(9) ed-1(1) v1(1)
iso-iec-39794-9(0)}

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```

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DEFINITIONS IMPLICIT TAGS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS

RegistryIdBlock,
CertificationIdBlocks,
CaptureDateTimeBlock,
QualityBlocks,
PADDataBlock,
VersionBlock,
CoordinateCartesian2DUnsignedShortBlock,
ExtendedDataBlock

FROM ISO-IEC-39794-1-ed-1-v1;

PositionCode ::= ENUMERATED {
unknownPosition(0),
rightPalm(1),
leftPalm(2),
rightThumbFingerFront(3),
rightIndexFingerFront(4),
rightMiddleFingerFront(5),
rightRingFingerFront(6),
rightLittleFingerFront(7),
leftThumbFingerFront(8),
leftIndexFingerFront(9),
leftMiddleFingerFront(10),
leftRingFingerFront(11),
leftLittleFingerFront(12),
rightThumbFingerBack(13),
rightIndexFingerBack(14),
rightMiddleFingerBack(15),
rightRingFingerBack(16),
rightLittleFingerBack(17),
leftThumbFingerBack(18),
leftIndexFingerBack(19),
leftMiddleFingerBack(20),
leftRingFingerBack(21),
leftLittleFingerBack(22),
rightHandBack(23),
leftHandBack(24),
otherPosition(999)
}

PositionExtensionBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
fallback [0] PositionCode,
...
}

Position ::= CHOICE {
code [0] PositionCode,
extensionBlock [1] PositionExtensionBlock
}

ImageDataFormatCode ::= ENUMERATED {
pgm(0),
jpeg2000Lossy(1),
jpeg2000Lossless(2),
png(3)
}

```

ImageDataFormatExtensionBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    ...
}

ImageDataFormat ::= CHOICE {
    code [0] ImageDataFormatCode,
    extensionBlock [1] ImageDataFormatExtensionBlock
}

CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdCode ::= ENUMERATED {
    unknownCaptureDeviceTechnology(0),
    otherCaptureDeviceTechnology(1),
    ccdCmosCamera(2)
}

CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdExtensionBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    fallback [0] CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdCode,
    ...
}

CaptureDeviceTechnologyId ::= CHOICE {
    code [0] CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdCode,
    extensionBlock [1] CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdExtensionBlock
}

CaptureDeviceBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    modelIdBlock [0] RegistryIdBlock,
    technologyId [1] CaptureDeviceTechnologyId,
    certificationIdBlocks [2] CertificationIdBlocks OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

UnitDimensionCode ::= ENUMERATED {
    inch(0),
    cm(1)
}

ScanResolutionBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    samplesPerUnit [0] INTEGER (0..65535),
    unitDimension [1] UnitDimensionCode
}

PixelAspectRatioBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    aspectY [0] INTEGER (0..65535),
    aspectX [1] INTEGER (0..65535)
}

BitDepth ::= INTEGER (7..16)

RotationAngle ::= INTEGER (0..359)

ImageFlipCode ::= ENUMERATED {
    unknownFlip(0),
    noFlip(1),
    horizontal(2),
    vertical(3),
    both(4)
}

ImageFlipExtensionBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    fallback [0] ImageFlipCode,
    ...
}

ImageFlip ::= CHOICE {
    code [0] ImageFlipCode,
    extensionBlock [1] ImageFlipExtensionBlock
}

IlluminationCode ::= ENUMERATED {
    unknownIllumination(0),

```

```

    otherIllumination(1),
    nir(2),
    mir(3),
    visible(4)
}

IlluminationExtensionBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    fallback [0] IlluminationCode,
    ...
}

Illumination ::= CHOICE {
    code [0] IlluminationCode,
    extensionBlock [1] IlluminationExtensionBlock
}

ImagingMethodCode ::= ENUMERATED {
    unknownMethod(0),
    otherMethod(1),
    reflectance(2),
    transparency(3)
}

ImagingMethodExtensionBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    fallback [0] ImagingMethodCode,
    ...
}

ImagingMethod ::= CHOICE {
    code [0] ImagingMethodCode,
    extensionBlock [1] ImagingMethodExtensionBlock
}

CoordinateBlock ::= CoordinateCartesian2DUncoloredShortBlock

CoordinatesBlock ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (2..MAX)) OF CoordinateBlock

SegmentBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    position [0] Position,
    enclosingCoordinatesBlock [1] CoordinatesBlock,
    ...
}

SegmentBlocks ::= SEQUENCE OF SegmentBlock

SegmentationBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    segmentBlocks [0] SegmentBlocks,
    ...
}

SegmentationBlocks ::= SEQUENCE OF SegmentationBlock

AnnotationReasonCode ::= ENUMERATED {
    unknown(0),
    other(1),
    amputated(2),
    bandaged(3),
    physicallyChallenged(4),
    diseased(5)
}

AnnotationReasonExtensionBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    fallback [0] AnnotationReasonCode,
    ...
}

AnnotationReason ::= CHOICE {
    code [0] AnnotationReasonCode,
    extensionBlock [1] AnnotationReasonExtensionBlock
}

```

```

AnnotationBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    position [0] Position,
    reason [1] AnnotationReason,
    ...
}

AnnotationBlocks ::= SEQUENCE OF AnnotationBlock

CommentBlock ::= VisibleString

CommentBlocks ::= SEQUENCE OF CommentBlock

VendorSpecificDataBlock ::= ExtendedDataBlock

VendorSpecificDataBlocks ::= SEQUENCE OF VendorSpecificDataBlock

RepresentationBlock ::= SEQUENCE {
    position [0] Position,
    imageDataFormat [1] ImageDataFormat,
    vascularImageData [2] OCTET STRING,
    captureDateTimeBlock [3] CaptureDateTimeBlock OPTIONAL,
    captureDeviceBlock [4] CaptureDeviceBlock OPTIONAL,
    qualityBlocks [5] QualityBlocks OPTIONAL,
    scanResolutionBlock [6] ScanResolutionBlock OPTIONAL,
    pixelAspectRatioBlock [7] PixelAspectRatioBlock OPTIONAL,
    bitDepth [8] BitDepth OPTIONAL,
    rotationAngle [9] RotationAngle OPTIONAL,
    imageFlip [10] ImageFlip OPTIONAL,
    illumination [11] Illumination OPTIONAL,
    imagingMethod [12] ImagingMethod OPTIONAL,
    imageBackground [13] BOOLEAN OPTIONAL,
    pADDataBlock [14] PADDDataBlock OPTIONAL,
    segmentationBlocks [15] SegmentationBlocks OPTIONAL,
    annotationBlocks [16] AnnotationBlocks OPTIONAL,
    commentBlocks [17] CommentBlocks OPTIONAL,
    vendorSpecificDataBlocks [18] VendorSpecificDataBlocks OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

RepresentationBlocks ::= SEQUENCE OF RepresentationBlock

VascularImageDataBlock ::= [APPLICATION 9] SEQUENCE {
    versionBlock [0] VersionBlock,
    representationBlocks [1] RepresentationBlocks,
    ...
}

END

```

A.2 XML schema definition for XML encoding

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
```

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```
<xs:schema
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:vc="http://www.w3.org/2007/XMLSchema-versioning"
  xmlns:cmn="https://standards.iso.org/iso-iec/39794/-1"
  xmlns="https://standards.iso.org/iso-iec/39794/-9"
  targetNamespace="https://standards.iso.org/iso-iec/39794/-9"
  elementFormDefault="qualified"
  attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
  vc:minVersion="1.0">

  <xs:import schemaLocation="iso-iec-39794-1-ed-1-v1.xsd"
    namespace="https://standards.iso.org/iso-iec/39794/-1" />

  <!-- 7.3 version -->
  <!-- see ISO/IEC 39794-1 -->

  <!-- 7.5 Position -->
  <xs:complexType name="PositionCodeType">
    <xs:choice>
      <xs:element name="unknownPosition" type="xs:int" fixed="0" />
      <xs:element name="rightPalm" type="xs:int" fixed="1" />
      <xs:element name="leftPalm" type="xs:int" fixed="2" />
      <xs:element name="rightThumbFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="3" />
      <xs:element name="rightIndexFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="4" />
      <xs:element name="rightMiddleFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="5" />
      <xs:element name="rightRingFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="6" />
    </xs:choice>
  </xs:complexType>

```

```

<xs:element name="rightLittleFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="7" />
<xs:element name="leftThumbFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="8" />
<xs:element name="leftIndexFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="9" />
<xs:element name="leftMiddleFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="10" />
<xs:element name="leftRingFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="11" />
<xs:element name="leftLittleFingerFront" type="xs:int" fixed="12" />
<xs:element name="rightThumbFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="13" />
<xs:element name="rightIndexFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="14" />
<xs:element name="rightMiddleFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="15" />
<xs:element name="rightRingFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="16" />
<xs:element name="rightLittleFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="17" />
<xs:element name="leftThumbFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="18" />
<xs:element name="leftIndexFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="19" />
<xs:element name="leftMiddleFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="20" />
<xs:element name="leftRingFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="21" />
<xs:element name="leftLittleFingerBack" type="xs:int" fixed="22" />
<xs:element name="rightHandBack" type="xs:int" fixed="23" />
<xs:element name="leftHandBack" type="xs:int" fixed="24" />
<xs:element name="otherPosition" type="xs:int" fixed="999" />
</xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="PositionExtensionBlockType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="fallback" type="PositionCodeType"/>
    <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="PositionType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="code" type="PositionCodeType" />
    <xs:element name="extensionBlock" type="PositionExtensionBlockType" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.6 Image data format -->
<xs:complexType name="ImageDataFormatCodeType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="pgm" type="xs:int" fixed="0" />
    <xs:element name="jpeg2000Lossy" type="xs:int" fixed="1" />
    <xs:element name="jpeg2000Lossless" type="xs:int" fixed="2" />
    <xs:element name="png" type="xs:int" fixed="3" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="ImageDataFormatExtensionBlockType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="ImageDataFormatType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="code" type="ImageDataFormatCodeType" />
    <xs:element name="extensionBlock" type="ImageDataFormatExtensionBlockType" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.7 Vascular image data -->
<!-- base64Binary -->

<!-- 7.8 Capture date/time block -->
<!-- see ISO/IEC 39794-1 -->

<!-- 7.9 Capture device block -->
<xs:complexType name="CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdCodeType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="unknownCaptureDeviceTechnology" type="xs:int" fixed="0" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

```

```

        <xs:element name="otherCaptureDeviceTechnology" type="xs:int" fixed="1" />
        <xs:element name="ccdCmosCamera" type="xs:int" fixed="2" />
    </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdExtensionBlockType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="fallback" type="CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdCodeType" />
        <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdType">
    <xs:choice>
        <xs:element name="code" type="CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdCodeType" />
        <xs:element name="extensionBlock"
type="CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdExtensionBlockType" />
    </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="CaptureDeviceBlockType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="modelIdBlock" type="cmn:RegistryIdBlockType" />
        <xs:element name="technologyId" type="CaptureDeviceTechnologyIdType" />
        <xs:element name="certificationIdBlocks"
type="cmn:CertificationIdBlocksType" minOccurs="0" />
        <xs:any minOccurs="0" namespace="##other" processContents="lax" />
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.10 quality block -->
<!-- see ISO/IEC 39794-1 -->

<!-- 7.11 Scan resolution block -->
<xs:complexType name="UnitDimensionCodeType">
    <xs:choice>
        <xs:element name="inch" type="xs:int" fixed="0" />
        <xs:element name="cm" type="xs:int" fixed="1" />
    </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="ScanResolutionBlockType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="samplesPerUnit" type="xs:unsignedShort" />
        <xs:element name="unitDimension" type="UnitDimensionCodeType" />
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.12 Pixel aspect ratio -->
<!-- pixel aspect ratio is defined as y:x -->
<xs:complexType name="PixelAspectRatioBlockType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="aspectY" type="xs:unsignedShort" />
        <xs:element name="aspectX" type="xs:unsignedShort" />
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.13 Bit-depth -->
<xs:simpleType name="BitDepthType">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:unsignedInt">
        <xs:minInclusive value="7"/>
        <xs:maxInclusive value="16"/>
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- 7.14 Rotation angle -->
<xs:simpleType name="RotationAngleType">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:unsignedInt">
        <xs:minInclusive value="0"/>
        <xs:maxInclusive value="359"/>
    </xs:restriction>

```

```

</xs:simpleType>

<!-- 7.15 Image flip -->
<xs:complexType name="ImageFlipCodeType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="unknownFlip" type="xs:int" fixed="0" />
    <xs:element name="noFlip" type="xs:int" fixed="1" />
    <xs:element name="horizontal" type="xs:int" fixed="2" />
    <xs:element name="virtical" type="xs:int" fixed="3" />
    <xs:element name="both" type="xs:int" fixed="4" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="ImageFlipExtensionBlockType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="fallback" type="ImageFlipCodeType" />
    <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="ImageFlipType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="code" type="ImageFlipCodeType" />
    <xs:element name="extensionBlock" type="ImageFlipExtensionBlockType" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.16 Illumination type -->
<xs:complexType name="IlluminationCodeType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="unknownIllumination" type="xs:int" fixed="0" />
    <xs:element name="otherIllumination" type="xs:int" fixed="1" />
    <xs:element name="nir" type="xs:int" fixed="2" />
    <xs:element name="mir" type="xs:int" fixed="3" />
    <xs:element name="visible" type="xs:int" fixed="4" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="IlluminationExtensionBlockType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="fallback" type="IlluminationCodeType" />
    <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="IlluminationType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="code" type="IlluminationCodeType" />
    <xs:element name="extensionBlock" type="IlluminationExtensionBlockType" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.17 Imaging method -->
<xs:complexType name="ImagingMethodCodeType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="unknownMethod" type="xs:int" fixed="0" />
    <xs:element name="otherMethod" type="xs:int" fixed="1" />
    <xs:element name="reflectance" type="xs:int" fixed="2" />
    <xs:element name="transparency" type="xs:int" fixed="3" />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="ImagingMethodExtensionBlockType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="fallback" type="ImagingMethodCodeType" />
    <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="ImagingMethodType">
  <xs:choice>

```

```

        <xs:element name="code" type="ImagingMethodCodeType" />
        <xs:element name="extensionBlock" type="ImagingMethodExtensionBlockType" />
    </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.18 Image background -->
<!-- boolean -->

<!-- 7.19 PAD data block -->
<!-- see ISO/IEC 39794-1 -->

<!-- 7.20 Segmentation block -->
<xs:complexType name = "CoordinateBlockType" >
    <xs:complexContent>
        <xs:extension base="cmn:CoordinateCartesian2DUnsignedShortBlockType"/>
    </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="CoordinatesBlockType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="coordinateBlock" type="CoordinateBlockType" minOccurs="2"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="SegmentBlockType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="position" type="PositionType" />
        <xs:element name="enclosingCoordinatesBlock" type="CoordinatesBlockType" />
        <xs:any minOccurs="0" namespace="##other" processContents="lax" />
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="SegmentBlocksType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="segmentBlock" type="SegmentBlockType"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="SegmentationBlockType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="segmentBlocks" type="SegmentBlocksType" />
        <xs:any minOccurs="0" namespace="##other" processContents="lax" />
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="SegmentationBlocksType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="segmentationBlock" type="SegmentationBlockType"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.21 Annotation block -->
<xs:complexType name="AnnotationReasonCodeType">
    <xs:choice>
        <xs:element name="unknown" type="xs:int" fixed="0" />
        <xs:element name="other" type="xs:int" fixed="1" />
        <xs:element name="amputated" type="xs:int" fixed="2" />
        <xs:element name="bandaged" type="xs:int" fixed="3" />
        <xs:element name="physicallyChallenged" type="xs:int" fixed="4" />
        <xs:element name="diseased" type="xs:int" fixed="5" />
    </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="AnnotationReasonExtensionBlockType">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="fallback" type="AnnotationReasonCodeType" />
        <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
    </xs:sequence>

```

```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="AnnotationReasonType">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="code" type="AnnotationReasonCodeType" />
    <xs:element name="extensionBlock" type="AnnotationReasonExtensionBlockType"
  />
  </xs:choice>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="AnnotationBlockType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="position" type="PositionType" />
    <xs:element name="reason" type="AnnotationReasonType" />
    <xs:any minOccurs="0" namespace="##other" processContents="lax" />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="AnnotationBlocksType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="annotationBlock" type="AnnotationBlockType"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.22 Comment block -->
<xs:simpleType name = "CommentBlockType" >
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:complexType name="CommentBlocksType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="commentBlock" type="CommentBlockType"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.23 Vendor specific data block -->
<xs:complexType name="VendorSpecificDataBlockType">
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="cmn:ExtendedDataBlockType" />
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="VendorSpecificDataBlocksType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="vendorSpecificDataBlock"
type="VendorSpecificDataBlockType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.4 Representation block -->
<xs:complexType name="RepresentationBlockType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="position" type="PositionType" />
    <xs:element name="imageDataFormat" type="ImageDataFormatType" />
    <xs:element name="vascularImageData" type="xs:base64Binary" />

    <xs:element name="captureDateTimeBlock" type="cmn:CaptureDateTimeBlockType"
minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="captureDeviceBlock" type="CaptureDeviceBlockType"
minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="qualityBlocks" type="cmn:QualityBlocksType" minOccurs="0"
  />

    <xs:element name="scanResolutionBlock" type="ScanResolutionBlockType"
minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="pixelAspectRatioBlock" type="PixelAspectRatioBlockType"
minOccurs="0" />

```

```

    <xs:element name="bitDepth" type="BitDepthType" minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="rotationAngle" type="RotationAngleType" minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="imageFlip" type="ImageFlipType" minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="illumination" type="IlluminationType" minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="imagingMethod" type="ImagingMethodType" minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="imageBackground" type="xs:boolean" minOccurs="0" />

    <xs:element name="pADDataBlock" type="cmn:PADDataBlockType" minOccurs="0"
/>
    <xs:element name="segmentationBlocks" type="SegmentationBlocksType"
minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="annotationBlocks" type="AnnotationBlocksType"
minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="commentBlocks" type="CommentBlocksType" minOccurs="0" />
    <xs:element name="vendorSpecificDataBlocks"
type="VendorSpecificDataBlocksType" minOccurs="0"/>

    <xs:any minOccurs="0" namespace="##other" processContents="lax" />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="RepresentationBlocksType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="representationBlock" type="RepresentationBlockType"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- 7.2 Vascular image block -->
<xs:complexType name="VascularImageDataBlockType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="versionBlock" type="cmn:VersionBlockType" />
    <xs:element name="representationBlocks" type="RepresentationBlocksType" />
    <xs:any minOccurs="0" namespace="##other" processContents="lax" />
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>

  <xs:element name="vascularImageData" type="VascularImageDataBlockType" />
</xs:schema>

```