PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF AN ADVANCED TECHNIQUE FOR EXTRACTION OF MINUTIAE USING ADVANCED FINGERPRINT ENHANCEMENT METHOD

Deepika Nain Gaurav Gautam

M. Tech Scholar Assistant Professor

CSE Department

International Institute of Technology and Management, Murthal, Sonipat, Haryana, India.

Abstract: Fingerprints have been the most recognized tool for personal identification for many decades. It is also a valuable instrument for law enforcement and forensics for over a century, motivating study in automated finger printing-based detection, biometric system application. The matching or identification accuracy with fingerprints has been shown to be very high. In studying statistics, the concept of the uniqueness of fingerprint details leads to reliable extract of the detailed characteristics. Latent fingerprints (reflecting the impressions left unintentionally on articles processed or touched by the finger) are important for law enforcement agencies. In comparison to live scans and fingerprints, the image quality of latent fingerprint prints is much less, with complicated background photos, uncomfortable rim structure and even pattern overlapping. In this project, an sophisticated technique is suggested to determine minutiae of the end and ridge fork of a fingerprint with advance dilution and extraction operation. For the improvement and recognition of poor latencies. Input and improvement in the picture first, a solid orientation field estimation algorithm is required. The method of enhancement is based on the estimated local screen and fingerprint frequency. Following this sophisticated thinning extraction technique, the improved picture is implemented. Dumb matrices are developed for allocating the ridge and fork. The assigned dummy matrices are filled in a single 3D matrix to show the current place of the scrap and forks of the initial input fingerprint image. The generalized MATLAB and image processing toolbox are used for execution purposes.

***Keywords*: Fingerprint, Minutiae, Enhancement, Recognition, Ridge**

1. INTRODUCTION

LATENT Fingerprints (or just fingerprints or latent or fingerprints) mean fingerprints that a person accidentally touches on or treats from the surfaces of objects on typical scenes of crime. The latent's are often of poor quality in relation to frame structure, background noise and nonlinear distortion, compared to roll cuts, single fingerprints in attended mode. The accuracy of latent identification (i.e. latent matching) is much lower because of these factors than that of exemplary fingerprints. One of the challenges with latent detection is how reliable characteristics, particularly latent ones with bad performance, are automatically extracted in latent's. Because it is difficult to automatically extract characteristics, the present practice is a manual marking of multiple functions in latent areas, like RRI, unique points and details. However, this human factor problem has raised concerns about repetitiveness and reliability in latent examination. For example, different latent investigators or even the same examiner may fail to give the same results at different times to indicate a specific feature type (e.g. minutiae). A NIST study showed that the precision of a latent match is significantly affected by the investigator's latent marking, especially when the latent image itself is not available. Late examiners often operate under extremes of moment owing to heavy casework, which is one of the variables affecting human marking output. Studies have shown that If the time of comparison is limited, latent examiners are likely to choose between a latent and a corresponding

rolling card. The creation of a latent identification lights is one of the priorities of the Next Generation Identification (NGI) of FBI. A completely automatic latent extraction module is an essential component of this light-out capacity. This means that I boost the performance of latent matching processes, ii) enhance the reproducibility of latent extraction of characteristics and iii) boost the compatibility of latent processing with AFIS extracts [1] characteristics.

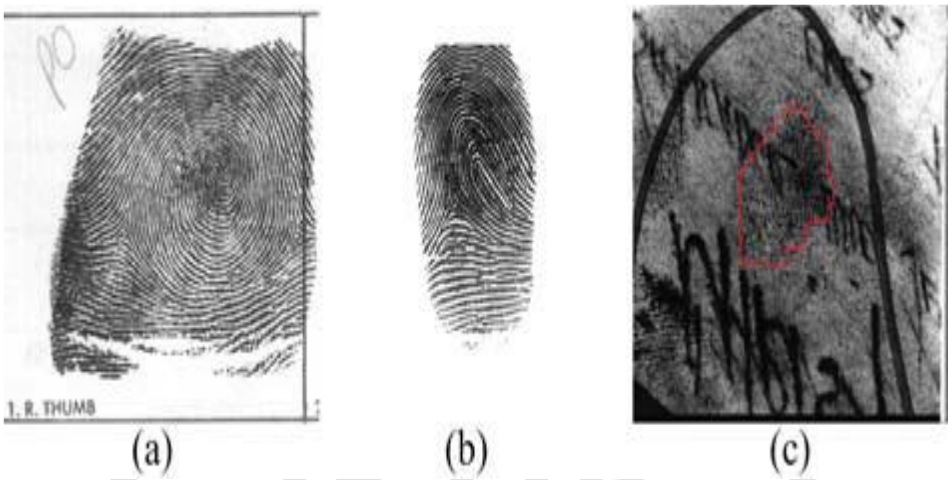


Fig. 1 Three kinds of pictures from fingerprints

1.2. Various levels in fingerprint

1.2.1 Grayscale image

1.2.2 Orientation field

1.2.3 Ridge skeleton

1.2.4 Ridge contour, pore and dot

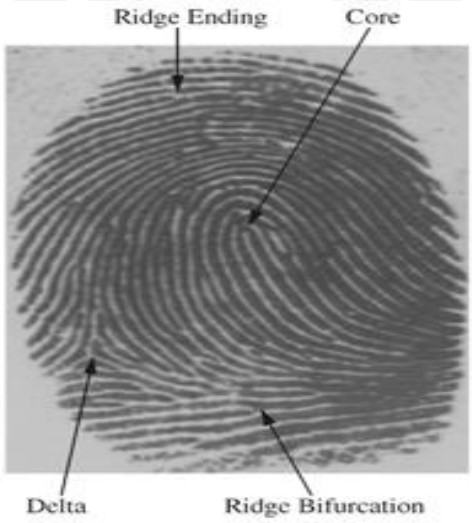


Fig. 2 Various types of Minutae

Well formed region, Recoverable region & Unrecoverable region. These areas can be recognized by picture comparison, consistency of orientation, frequency range and other local characteristics. Three key characteristics of fingerprint are the Global Crest Model, Local Crest Model (not AFIS) & Intra Crests Model (AFIS Model). The discontinuity of the local ridge structure known as the

minutiae are local ridge details. They are used to match two fingerprints by forensic specialists. Some 150 distinct minutiae kinds exist. These kinds of Minutiae are frequently employed as the mixture of the crest endings and ridge fork as are all other kinds of Minutiae.

1.3 The steps in fingerprint Enhancement (in general or conventional method)

1.3.1 Segmentation: Separates the foreground areas (have elevated variance value) for the minutiae extraction from the background areas (have low variance values).

1.3.2 Orientation estimation: Orientation image refers to Ridges ' local orientation and is a directional vector matrix (Gabor filtering depends on the correct direction)

1.3.3 Approximately ridge frequency: Important parameter used in constructing the Gabor filter.

1.4 Minutiae extraction

The picture is prepared for a thorough evaluation after the fingerprint is upgraded. The improved picture is properly extracted by a diluted algorithm. It generates a skeletonized picture representation.

Thinning is a morphological operation for the removal from binary pictures of chosen foreground pixels. The redundant pixels are removed until the frames only have one pixel broad. Improving Minutiae extraction & recognition rate are the main goals in enhancing finger print images [5].

1.4.1 Fingerprint Patterns:

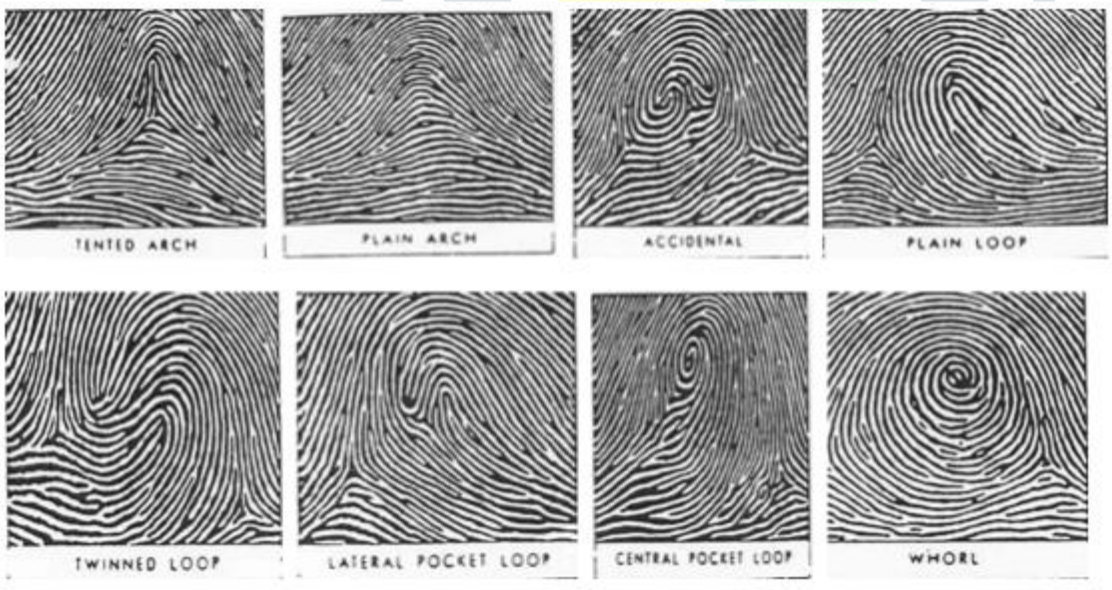


Fig. 3 Patterns of Fingerprint

1.4.2 Common Minutia types:-

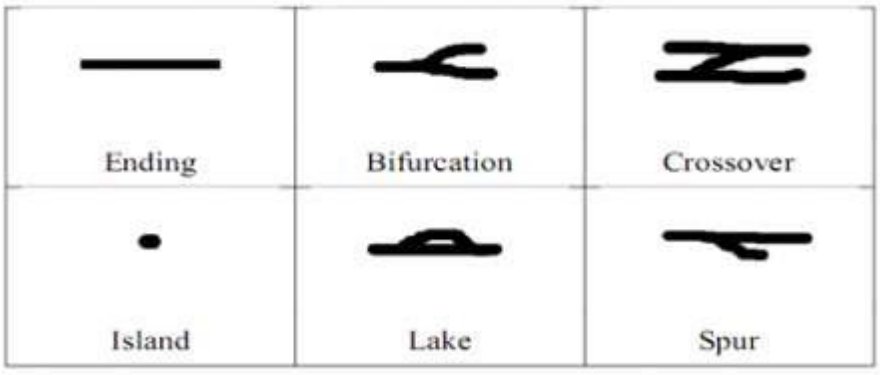


Fig. 4 Common types of Minutiae

There are ridges and valleys in the fingerprint. The ridges are noticeable in the dark area and in the white area between the bones of the fingerprint. A ridge is a single curved section, and there are two neighboring ridges between the valley. These patterns are completely created during pregnancy and last for the whole of life. Prints are called fingerprints of those patterns. A fingerprint is most evidently interwoven in the pattern of ridges and valleys.

Three key characteristics are fingerprint:

a) Global Ridge Pattern
b) Local Ridge Detail
c) Intra Ridge Detail

The automatic fingerprint matching system is critical to obtain details from input fingerprinting frames automatically and reliably. But the quality of the fingerprint images input is largely dependent upon the effectiveness and other fingerprint identification techniques of minutiae extraction algorithm. In the optimal fingerprint scene, the fingerprint and fingerprint valleys are constantly alternating and flowing. The fingerprints obtained are usually poor due to elements that corrupt the clarity of the crusts. This leads to comprehensive extraction difficulties. Methods for enhancing the image are therefore used to reduce noise and to enhance the definition of valley ridges. To achieve the good work performance of cridge and thorough extraction algorithms in poor quality database fingerprint images, a better algorithm is necessary to enhance the clarity of the cridge structure [6]. A fingerprint picture includes distinct quality areas.

1.5 Strengths And Weaknesses Of Biometrics

The strengths and weaknesses of all biometrics and the selection rely typically on implementation. The demands of all apps are not anticipated to satisfy the single biometric efficiently. A very excellent equilibrium of all characteristics lies within fingerprint identification. A variety of biometric properties such as universality, uniqueness, permanence, measurement, performance, admissibility and circumvention are used for different applications. Needless to say, fingerprints do not differ from their ridges, but from Minutia, which are certain anomalous items on the ridge of the fingerprints, as shown in Fig, by intensive fingerprint recognition research. 4In the literature two of the kinds of minutes are predominantly important and in heavy use: one is called the end of a ridge, the other is called the end of a crank, the point at which two branches originate.

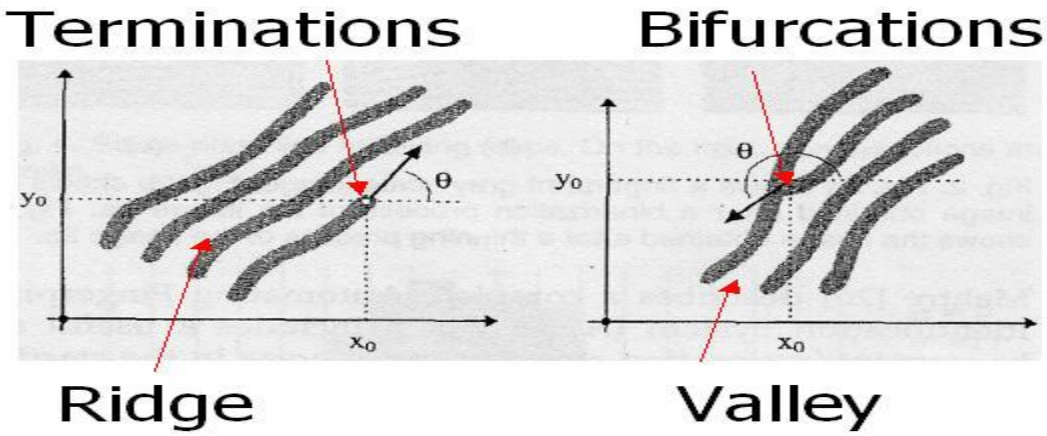


Fig.5 Minutia (Furrow, also known as valley, Ending also known as termination and Bifurcation branch too) [7]

This identified fingerprint problem can be classified into three sub domains: registration, verification and identification of fingerprints. In addition, the fingerprint recognition is here referred to as AFRS, which is program-based, differently from the manual strategy for expert fingerprint recognition.

II. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 Inputting And Formatting Of Original Image

- Image read and input
- RGB picture conversion to gray picture

2.2 Fingerprint Image Enhancemement

- Finger print picture read from input
- Convert to the gray picture
- Allocation of certain input parameters i.e. needed mean and variance for gray picture normalization.
- Using the abovementioned parameters the normalization of the gray picture could have zero medium and one normal deviation
- Image gradients calculation
- Evaluate the location of the crest at each point with the primary change in the gradients
- Initialization of the estimation of certain parameters ' ridge frequency, e.g. window size, bloc size, minimum and maximum
- Determine the picture frequency rim value for estimating the frequency of the fingerprint over the normal picture by considering picture blocks and determining the rim number for each block
- Getting of median frequency
- Installation of two parameters for the input, i.e. control of bandwidth and orientation, to use in filter design to improve the picture of the ridge.
- Using the above parameters and average frequency, the application of the ridge filter
- New upgraded ridge picture binarisation
- Display a standard binary picture for which the values are one.

2.3 Region Of Segmented Image Segmentaion Of Interest Thinning

- Thin picture size calculation.
- Constant declaration.
- New row number computation (bigger than original).
- New column numbers (larger than initial) are computed.

Three dummy matrics (TEMPORARY, ROW and BIFURCATION) creativity and updating ;

- Creation in accordance with fresh rows and columns of three dummy matrices (Time, Ridge and Bifurcation).
- Thin pixel allocation to temporary black dummy matrix.
- All four corners of the boundary.
- Creation by the fresh row and column of a 3D dummy matrix.
- Temporary upgrading and allocation of 3D dummy matrix in 1st, 2nd and 3rd layer.
- Loop statement by amount of rows of initial picture rows. •
- loop statement by amount of rows of the initial picture columns.
- Temporary Dummy matrix pixels are extracted by 3x 3 and new 3x 3 matrix .
- Summarizes the new matrix 3x 3 and assigns the dummy matrix to the ridge.
- The fresh matrix of 3 X 3 is summarized and the dummy matrix assigned to the bifurcation.

2.4 Finding Of Ridges

- Find ridges and get ridges on updated ridge in the matrix (rows and columns)
- Number of crevices computation.
- 3D dummy matrix upgrade by assigning red layer crests.

2.5 Finding Of Bifurcation

- The location of the ridges (rows and columns) in updated matrix for bifurcation ; Calculation number of bifurcation.
- 3D dummy matrix upgrade by assigning the blue layer to bifurcation.

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

As an implementation platform, the MATLAB R2013a is used. For execution purposes, the generalized tool MATLAB and image processing box are used. In this piece, an sophisticated technique for identification of the thinning and extraction process of minutia of the edge and edge bifurcations of a fingerprint is suggested. Input and enhancement of the picture first. The technique of improvement is based on the estimated local screen and fingerprint frequency. After this sophisticated thinning-based extraction technique, improved picture is implemented. Dummy matrices are developed for the assignment of the ridge and fork. The dummy matrices are packed into one 3D matrix to show the current position of the ridge and the initial fingerprint picture. We took samples of four finger print images ' 1.png," 2.png," 3.png' and' 4.tif' to display and evaluate the efficiency of the suggested technique. First of all, there are snapshots of different phases of the fingerprint picture applied to' 4.tif' below. The suggested method's efficiency is also combined with the current method (minute extraction without improved picture). The original fingerprint image is shown in Figure 1. The standardized fingerprint picture is shown in Figure 2. The Gradient fingerprint picture is a snapshot of Figure 3. Gradient picture is calculated by identifying the principal axis of variation in the picture gradients to estimate the local ridge orientation at each stage. The improved binary fingerprint picture is a snapshot in Figure 4. The improved picture is then implemented for correct ridge forcings and crest end points. After this, a further thinning procedure is done. Figure 5 is a thin picture snapshot. After that finishing dumb 3D

matrices are established for the delivery of the ridge and fork. The matrices of this stupidity are packed into an individual 3D matrix, so that the initial fingerprint picture can be seen in its real position and bifurcations. Figure 6 shows the point of extraction (red) and the point of bifurcation (blue).

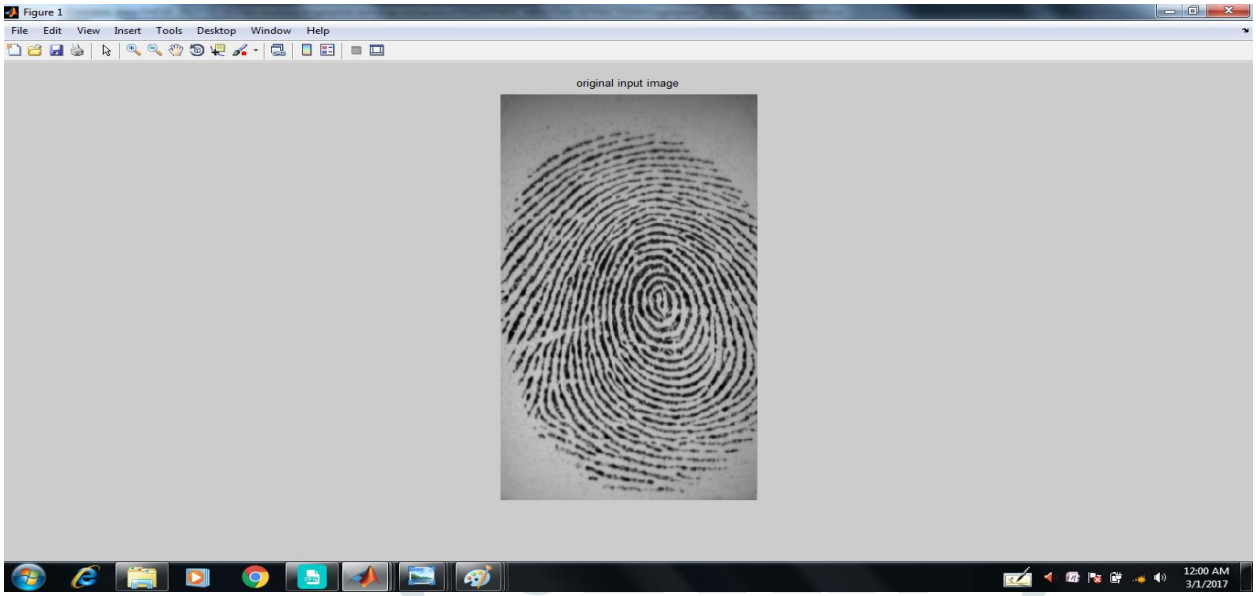


Fig.6 Snapshot of original fingerprint image

Fig. 7 Snapshot of normalized fingerprint image

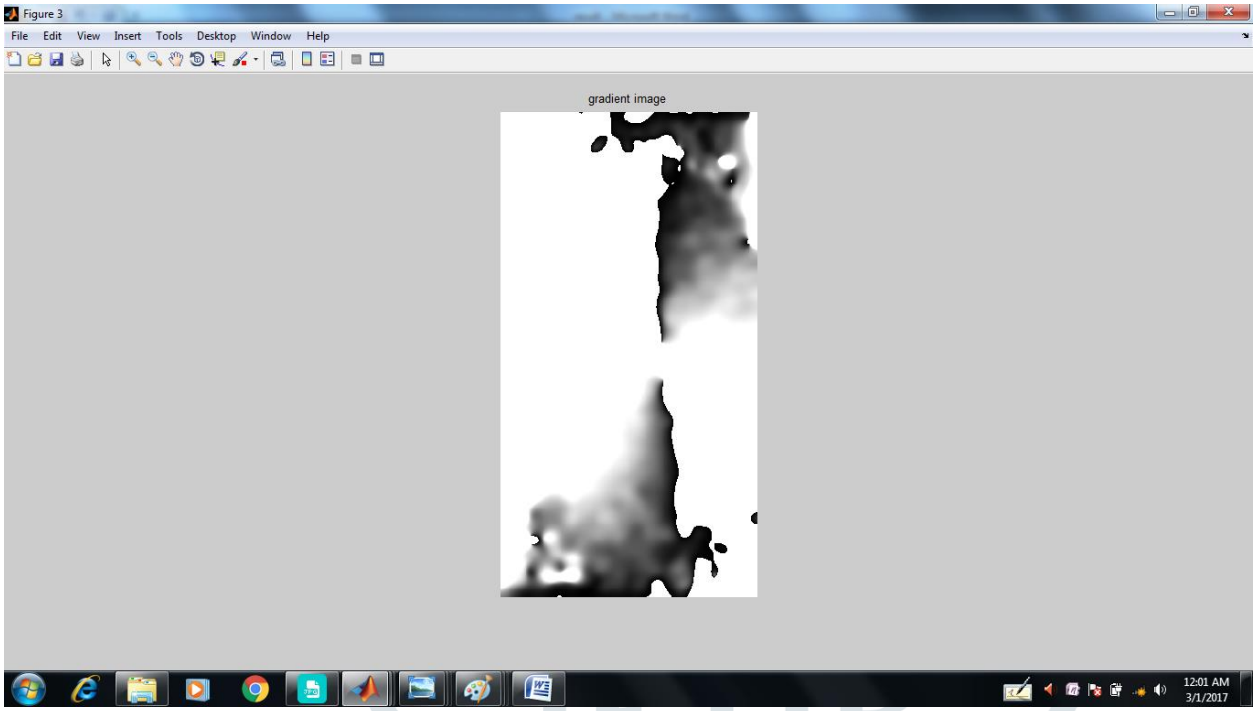


Fig.8 Snapshot of Gradient fingerprint image

Fig.9 Snapshot of enhanced masked binary fingerprint image

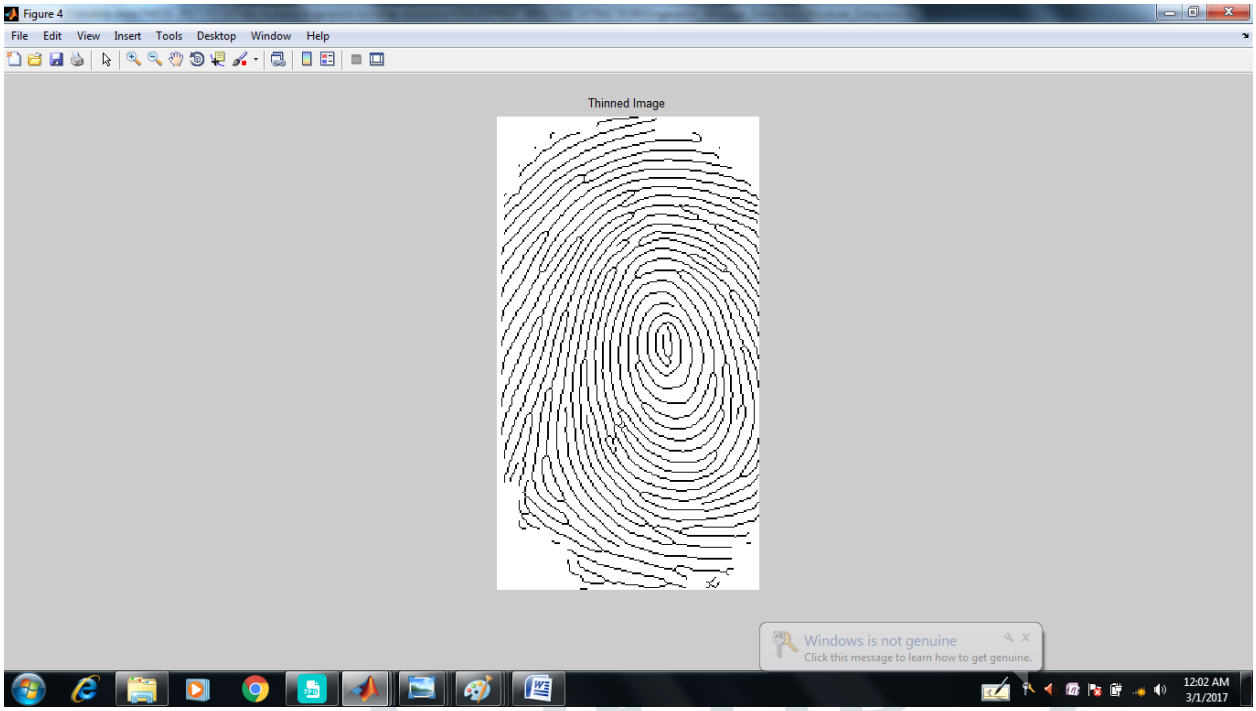


Fig.10 Snapshot of thinned image

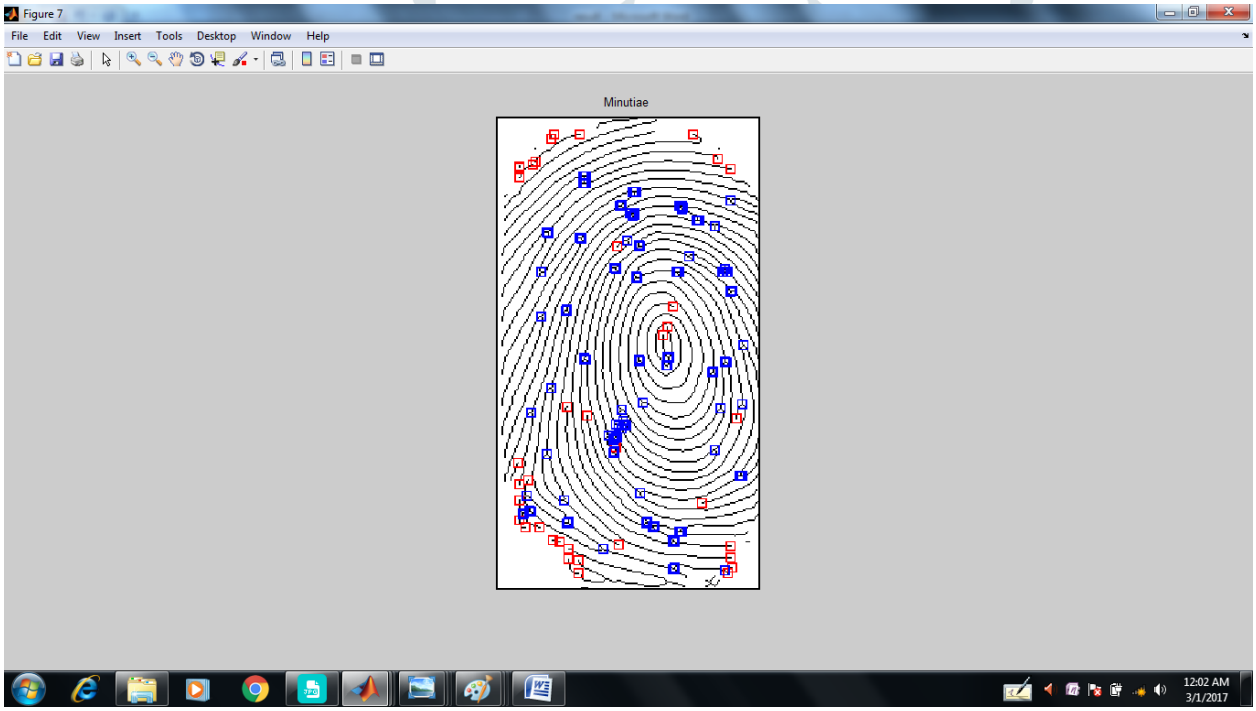
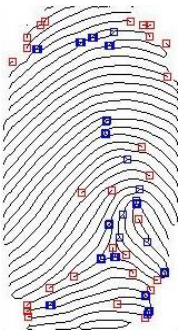
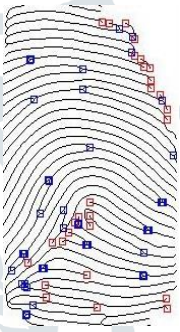
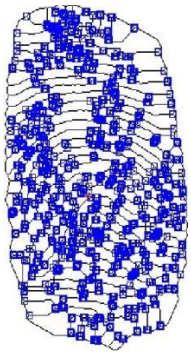
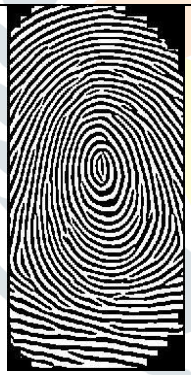
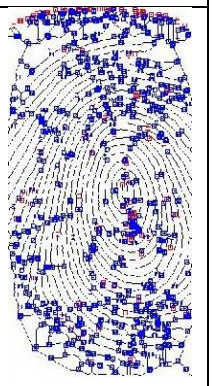


Fig.11 Snapshot of the point of end (red color) obtained and the point of fork (blew color)

In addition, we performed the proposed method on all 4 pictures above in Table 1. This table shows also the final result of the existing method (i.e. extracting minutiae with no fingerprint improvement)

Table 1 Performance of the technique and current technique suggested

Original finger print Image	Enhanced Image	ROI or Segmented Image	Thinned Image	Extracted Minutiae	Extracted Minutiae without Enhancement
 1.png					
 2.png					
 3.png					
 4.tiff					

IV. CONCLUSION

The proposed system must prefix the fingerprint image to extract the detailed fingerprinting features. The necessary noiseless data should also be extracted from a fingerprint picture, which is very helpful for thorough processing. The precision of extracting right detailed characteristics rises after morphological operations are pre-processed. In our studies, the notable achievement of the thin extraction technique is efficiently used, based on advanced thinning and extraction processes. The outcome of minute information, orientation and reference points obtained shows the efficiency of the scheme with significant accuracy. The proof of the above statement is given in the last chapter. All three tables, including Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3, demonstrate the suggested method and compare the present method. The TMP, MMP, FMP and Goodness index parameters are in particular presented in Table 3 and assessed for both the suggested technique and the current method. The values of the parameters show that the suggested technique is more accurate and more reliable. In this job, various implementing abilities are also implemented and validation in the experiments are proven. The superiority of our strategy with precision and robustness is also demonstrated by comparisons to the traditional methodological method and typical business third party software.

V. FUTURE SCOPE

In addition, the efficiency of the suggested technique can be improved by bit in combination with greater precision, reliability and robustness. The technique proposed is too long and too complicated. In future it would decrease the length and complexity of the technique. Secondly, some of the very bad quality latent fingerprint pictures are not working well with the suggested algorithm. In the following respects, the suggested technique can thus be further enhanced:

1) For segmentation and improvement outcomes, a much better definition of a measure of confidence must be provided.
2) Improve algorithm calculation effectiveness.

We have introduced the proposed method from raw fingerprints to an improved fingerprint and minute fingerprint extraction. The method proposed can be extended to a more effective fingerprint matching algorithm.

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