

ANALYSIS AND DETECTION OF FINGERPRINTS

Sharad Pratap Singh*, Shahanaaz Ayub**, J.P. Saini***

Abstract- Biometric identification of a person is fast, easy to use precise, trustworthy biometric system. Fingerprint identification system has border control, government and civil application, employment and security system. a fingerprint recognition system based on Minutiae based matching quite frequently used in various fingerprint algorithms and techniques. The approach mainly involves extraction of minutiae points from the sample fingerprint images and altered fingerprint images(to burn case, to cut by blade, to press by door) then performing fingerprint matching based on the number of minutiae pairings among two fingerprints in question. The implementation mainly incorporates image enhancement, image segmentation, orientation histogram etc, feature (minutiae) extraction and minutiae matching. It finally generates a matching score which tells whether two fingerprints match or not and how may matching above to threshold level .MATLAB coding using for find out the matching score.

Keywords—Biometric fingerprint recognition image processing, MATLAB Tool.

1. INTRODCTION

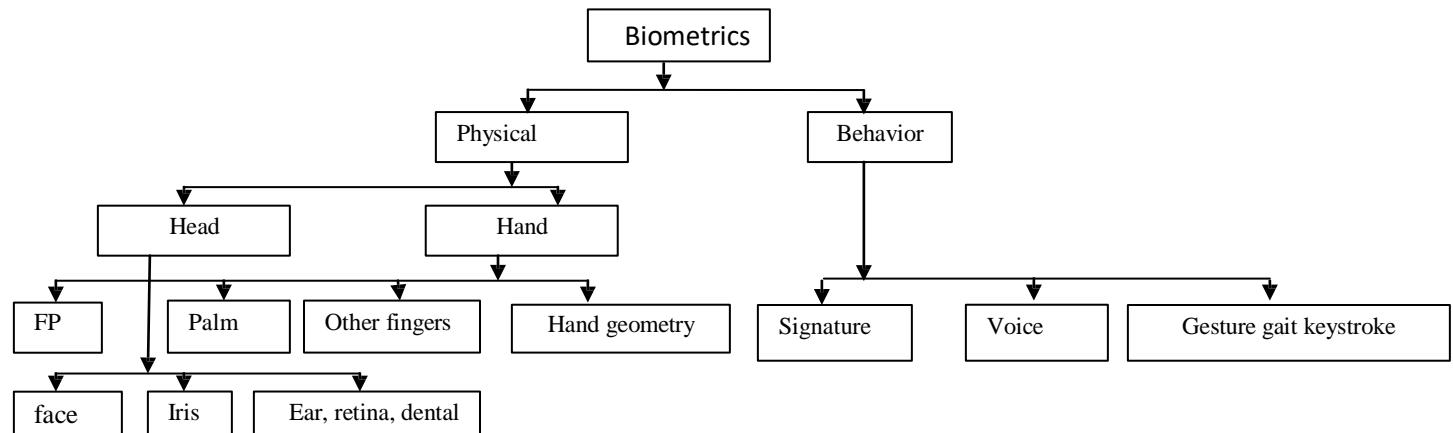


Figure 1. Above diagram shown Different type of Biometric System

Biometric in general and fingerprint in particular have increasingly importance element in the context of public security used historically for forensic proposes some time also identification in absence of any other mean to establish a unique link to a specific person modern electronics data processing to allows for the possibility of campaign fingerprint rapidly without the involvement of human fingerprint experts .thus the rate of majority of existing security scenarios in with the identification of person play key role can be potentially enhancement through the usage of finger .Biometrics is the science & technology to the identify an individual through physiological measure or behavioral traits. Physical biometric are involves some form of physical measurement and include such as trace, fingerprint, iris –scans and hand geometry etc. Behavioral biometrics are usually temporal in nature and involved measuring path in which a user performs certain task such as speech signature, gait, keystroke dynamics etc.[1]

2. HISTORY

The Practice of using fingerprint as a way and techniques of identifying individuals has been in use since late 19th century when Sir Francis Galton defined some of the points or Characteristics from which fingerprint can be identified. The “Galton Point” are the foundation for Science of fingerprint identification which has expanded and transitional over the past century. Fingerprint identification began its transition to automation in the late 1960 along with emergence of the computing technology. The “Galton Point” referred to minutiae has been utilized to develop automated fingerprint Technology. In 1969 there was a major push from the federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to develop a system to automate its fingerprint identification process, the FBI contracted the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), now the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to study the process of automating fingerprint classification searching and matching. NIST has two most important changes-

1. Scanning Fingerprint card & Extracting minutiae for each fingerprint.
2. Searching against large repositories of the fingerprint.

In 1975 the FBI funded the development of fingerprint scanner for automated classifiers and minutiae extraction technology. This leads to the development of a prototype reader. This reader used capacitive techniques to collect the fingerprint minutiae. The work of NIST lead to the development of the M40 algorithm, the first operation matching algorithm used by the FBI, the result produced trained and specialized human Techniques. In 1994 Competed the Integrated Automated fingerprint System (IAFS). The Completion are three major changes-

1. Digital fingerprint Acquisition
2. Local ridge characteristics
3. Ridge characteristics matter matching [2]

III. PROPOSED ALGORITHM FOR FINGERPRINT MATCHING

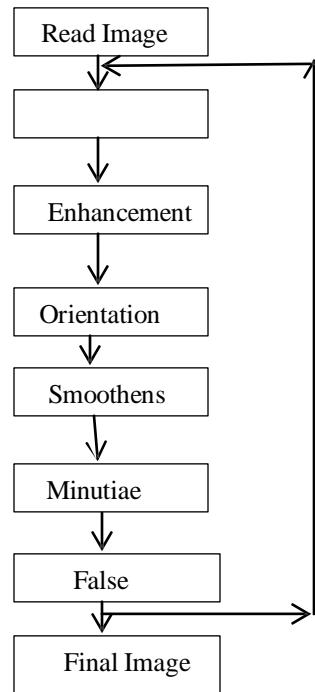


Figure 2. Flow chart of proposed algorithm

2.1 Analysis of orientation field-

Orientation field⁴ describes the ridge flow of fingerprints and is defined as the local ridge orientation in the range 0 to 360 in degree. Good quality fingerprints have a smooth orientation field except near the singular points (e.g., core and delta). Based on this fact, many orientation field models have been developed by combining the global orientation field model for the continuous flow field of the fingerprint with the local orientation field model around the singular points [14-16]. The global orientation field model represents either arch- type fingerprints, which do not have any singularity, or the overall ridge orientation field except singularity in fingerprints. If the global orientation field model alone is used for orientation field approximation, the difference between the observed orientation field and the model will ideally be nonzero only around the singular points. On the other hand, for obfuscated fingerprints, the model fitting error is observed in the altered region as well. Thus, we use the difference between the observed orientation field extracted from the fingerprint image and the orientation field approximated by the model as a feature vector for classifying a fingerprint as natural fingerprint or altered. Orientation field approximation. The orientation field $\theta(x,y)$ is approximated by a polynomial model to obtain $\theta(x,y)$. Feature extraction. The error map, is computed as the absolute difference between $\theta(x,y)$ and $\hat{\theta}(x,y)$ and used to construct the feature vector, the global orientation field, a set of polynomial functions is used, which is not only computationally efficient, but also provides a good approximation in orientation field modeling. Let $\theta(x,y)$ denote the orientation field. Then, the cosine and sine components of the doubled orientation at (x,y) can be represented by polynomials of order n:

$$g_c^n(x,y) \triangleq \cos 2\theta(x,y) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^i a_{i,j} x^j y^{i-j}$$

$$\text{For } i=0, j=0 \Rightarrow a_{0,0} y^{0-0} = a_{0,0} \cdot 1 = a_{0,0} \cdot 1$$

$$\text{For } i=1, j=0, 1 \Rightarrow a_{1,0} x^0 \cdot y^{1-0} + a_{1,1} x^1 \cdot y^{1-1} = a_{1,0} \cdot 1 \cdot y + a_{1,1} x \cdot 1 = a_{1,0} y + a_{1,1} x$$

$$\text{For } i=2, j=0, 1, 2 \Rightarrow a_{2,0} x^0 \cdot y^{2-0} + a_{2,1} x^1 \cdot y^{2-1} + a_{2,2} x^2 \cdot y^{2-2} = a_{2,0} \cdot 1 \cdot y^2 + a_{2,1} x \cdot y + a_{2,2} x^2 \cdot y^0 = a_{2,0} y^2 + a_{2,1} xy + a_{2,2} x^2$$

$$\text{For } i=n, j=0, \dots, n$$

$$= a_{n,0} y^n + a_{n,1} x^{n-1} y^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n,n} x^n$$

$$\text{Similarly } g_s^n(x,y) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^i b_{i,j} x^j y^{i-j}$$

$$\text{For } i=0, j=0 \Rightarrow b_{0,0} x^0 \cdot y^{0-0} = b_{0,0}$$

$$\text{For } i=1, j=0, 1$$

$$= b_{1,0} x^0 \cdot y^{1-0} + b_{1,1} x^1 \cdot y^{1-1} = b_{1,0} \cdot y + b_{1,1} \cdot x$$

$$\text{For } i=2, j=0, 1, 2$$

$$= b_{2,0} x^0 \cdot y^{2-0} + b_{2,1} x^1 \cdot y^{2-1} + b_{2,2} x^2 \cdot y^{2-2} = b_{2,0} \cdot y^2 + b_{2,1} x \cdot y + b_{2,2} x^2$$

$$\text{Similarly for } i=n, j=0, \dots, n$$

$$= b_{n,0} \cdot y^n + b_{n,n-1} x^{n-1} y^{n-1} + \dots + b_{n,n} x^n$$

Now this coefficient can be expressed as matrix

$$g_c^n(x, y) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{a} \quad \& \quad g_s^n(x, y) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{b}$$

Where a & b $n \times n$ matrix, these $a_{i,j}$ Coefficient Matrix

$J=0 \dots i(n) \quad J=0 \dots i(n)$

$$\begin{array}{ll} i=0 & \begin{bmatrix} b_{0,0} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_{1,0} & b_{1,1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_{2,0} & b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n,0} & b_{n,1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & b_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} & i=0 & \begin{bmatrix} a_{0,0} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{1,0} & a_{1,1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{2,0} & a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,0} & a_{n,1} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \\ i=1 & & i=1 & \\ i=2 & & i=2 & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \\ i=n & & i=n & \end{array}$$

Same for b_{ij} coefficient

$$g_c^n(x, y) = \cos 2\theta(x, y) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\therefore g_s^n(x, y) = \sin 2\theta(x, y) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Dividing both the Equation –

$$\frac{\hat{g}_s(x, y)}{\hat{g}_c(x, y)} = \tan 2\theta(x, y) \quad 2\theta(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\hat{g}_s(x, y)}{\hat{g}_c(x, y)}$$

$$\theta(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{\hat{g}_s(x, y)}{\hat{g}_c(x, y)} \dots \dots \dots (3) \quad \text{Where } \hat{g}_c(x, y) = \mathbf{x}^T \hat{\mathbf{a}} \text{ and } \hat{g}_s(x, y) = \mathbf{x}^T \hat{\mathbf{b}}$$

Finally above given orientation field approximated by the pronominal model.[17]

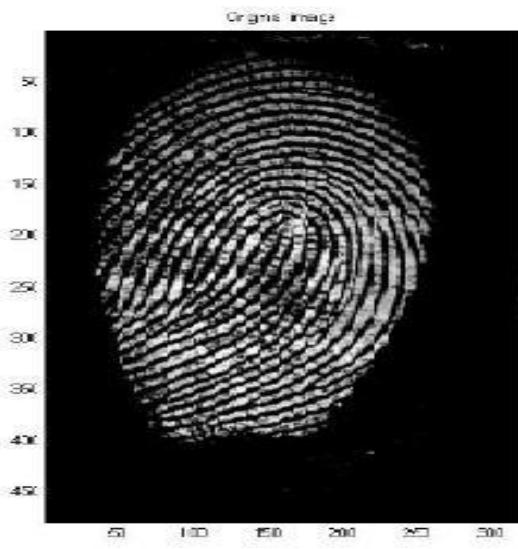


Figure 3. Original images

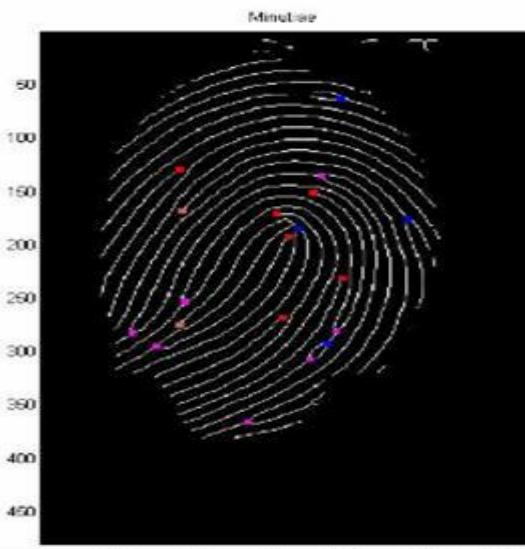


Figure 4. Original images with minutiae

IV. MINUTIAE ALIGNMENT

The set of minutia points of two fingerprint images to be tested, we perform Minutiae Matching to check whether they belong to the same person or not and also define the how many percentage are matched between two fingerprint any human. Two images have minutiae I₁, I₂.

$$I_1 = (m_1, m_2, m_3, \dots, m_M) \text{ where } m_i = (x_i, y_i, \theta_i)$$

$$I_2 = (m'_1, m'_2, m'_3, \dots, m'_M) \text{ where } m'_i = (x'_i, y'_i, \theta'_i)$$

Now we choose one minutia from each set to find the ridge correlation factor between them. The ridge associated with each minutia is represented as a series of x-coordinates (x₁, x₂, ..., x_n) of the points on the ridge Let mm(.) be an indicator function that returns 1 in the case where the minutiae m_i and m_j match according to above equations.

$$mm(m_i, m_j) = \begin{cases} 1, & sd(m_i, m_j) \leq r_0 \text{ and } dd(m_i, m_j) \leq \theta_0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Now the total number of matched minutiae pair given by, num (matched minutiae) = $\sum mm(m_i, m_j)$ and final match score is given by,

$$\text{Match Score} = \frac{\text{num (matched minutiae)}}{\max(\text{num of minutiae in } I_1, I_2)}$$

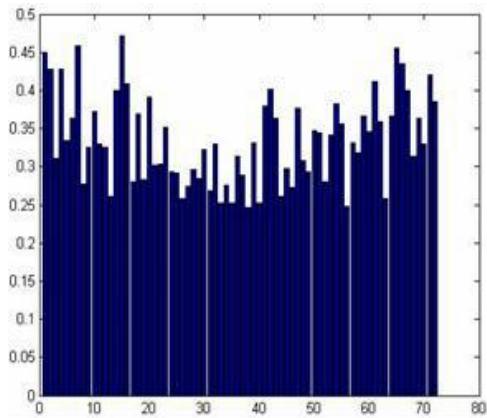
$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=0}^m x_i X_i}{\sum_{i=0}^m x_i^2 X_i^2}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_{i_new} \\ y_{i_new} \\ \theta_{i_new} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_i - x \\ y_i - y \\ \theta_i - \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Where (x_{i..n}) and (X_{i..n}) are the set of x-coordinates for each of the 2 minutiae chosen. And m is minimal one of the x_{i..n} and N value Let M (x, y, θ) be reference minutia found from step 1(say from I₁). For each fingerprint, translate and rotate all other minutiae (x_i, y_i, θ_i) with respect to the M according to the following formula: The new coordinate system is originated at reference minutia M and the new x-axis is coincident with the direction of minutia M. so get transformed sets of minutiae I_{1'} & I_{2'}.

III. EXPERIMENT AND RESULT DISCUSSION

Two type of data base taken, fist one directly published database FVC2002 (Fingerprint Verification Competition 2002[19]. And second one I create data base with the help of fingerprint scanner (fig 6). I was taken all fingerprint of person i.e. the Fingerprint sample of each person, and compared with published data base FVC2002. And find out the Matching score between create data base and published data base, also define the threshold level 0.48 this level may be change or not. Using the proposed algorithms with MATLAB Tool directly find out matched Score.in the table - 1 shown matching scores between published data and database taken by the scanner. Name of the images like a 101_1 for first 101_2 images of second fingerprint goes to 101_10. Same as second person have 102_2 images of second person fist fingerprint.

In the table-2, find out the matching score published data FCV2002 in this case the compare the fingerprint to all 72 images i.e. I have select 101_1 images and its compare the all 72 images and find the minutiae and matching score. Same as the 101_2 compare to all 72 images and find the matching score .one thing important when 101_1 already in the data base than compare also means matching score will be 100%. Otherwise according to above threshold level 0.48 will matched images. In this graph shown the matching finger of finger101_10. Min. matching scores .02462 and max. Matching finger is 0.4715.



No. of fingerprint sample →

Figure 5. Shown the matching graph of finger 101_10



Figure 6. Sample taken by fingerprint scanner

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