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A Study on the Core Detection of Fingerprint Based on the Ridge Direction

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6	2.2	

9		
9	3.1	3.
13	3.1.1	
	3.1.2	
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A Study on the Core Detection of Fingerprint Based on the Ridge Direction

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Abstract

The core of fingerprint is a basis for fingerprint identification. widespread algorithms for core detection use the template matching technique. But these methods occasionally extract wrong cores which are not related with the real core of fingerprint.

This paper proposes a core detection method using normal direction information of the ridge. The proposed method extracts a core by calculating deviations of normal directions on the basis that the ridge radiates from its core in every direction. According to the experiment results, it is certain that the proposed method can extract a core more efficiently than the template matching method.



7† (ridge) [11]

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 (arch),
 (right delta),
 (left delta)

 (whorl)
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Fig. 2.1 Structural features of Fingerprint





Fig. 2.2 Type classification of fingerprints







2.3

Fig. 2.3 Example of direction determination of sub region



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Fig. 2.4 An original image and its subregion direction





(c)

2.5

Fig. 2.5 Core templates and cores extracted by core templates

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(local maximum) .

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Fig. 3.1 Flow chart of a ridge tracking





추적 단계: ①이동 ②수직프로파일생성 ③지역최대점선택 ④방향결정

Fig. 3.2 Steps of the ridge tracking



Fig. 3.3 An original image and process of the ridge tracking







Fig. 3.4 Surface of a fingerprint

Donaghue

Rokhlin^[16]

3.1.1

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(normal vector) 가 .

가

(average tangent vector)

3.5

 (i_0, j_0)

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 (i_0, j_0) 7, 9

(tangent window) .

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 $(i_x, j_y) (x = 1, \dots, 9, y = 1, \dots, 9)$, (i_x, j_y) 4 (3-1)

n _{xy} ^[11].

 $\boldsymbol{n}_{xy} = [a_{xy}, b_{xy}, 1]$ (3-1)

$$a_{xy} = \frac{-a_{1} + a_{2} + a_{3} - a_{4}}{4}$$

$$b_{xy} = \frac{-a_{1} - a_{2} + a_{3} + a_{4}}{4}$$

$$a_{1} = g ray (i_{x+1}, j_{y+1}) \qquad a_{2} = g ray (i_{x-1}, j_{y+1})$$

$$a_{3} = g ray (i_{x-1}, j_{y-1}) \qquad a_{4} = g ray (i_{x+1}, j_{y-1})$$

$$a_{1}, \dots, a_{4} :$$





Fig. 3.5 Normal vectors within the tangent window

$$n_{xy} (x = 1, \dots, 9, y = 1, \dots, 9)$$
 7



3.6

Fig. 3.6 Determination of normal vector

3.7 3.6
$$n_{xy}$$
 z
, $v_{xy} = (a_{xy}, b_{xy}) (x = 1, \dots, 9)$
, $y = 1, \dots, 9$, $t = (t_1, t_2)$
(3-2) $t7^{\dagger}$.

$$Min \sum_{x=1}^{9} \sum_{y=1}^{9} | [v_{xy} \bullet t] |^{2}$$
(3-2)

$$t = \begin{cases} \left[1, \frac{B-A}{2C} - sgn(C)\sqrt{\left(\frac{B-A}{2C}\right)^2 + 1}\right], & \text{if } C \neq 0\\ [1,0], & \text{if } C = 0 & \text{and } A \leq B\\ [0,1], & \text{if } C = 0 & \text{and } A > B \end{cases}$$
(3-3)

$$A = \sum_{x=1}^{9} \sum_{y=1}^{9} (a_{xy})^{2}$$
$$B = \sum_{x=1}^{9} \sum_{y=1}^{9} (b_{xy})^{2}$$
$$C = \sum_{x=1}^{9} \sum_{y=1}^{9} a_{xy} b_{xy}$$

(3-4)

$$\boldsymbol{\varPhi} = \begin{cases} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{t_2}{t_1} \right) & \text{if } t_1 \neq 0 \\ 90 & \text{,} & \text{if } t_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
(3-4)



• : 법선벡터에서 Z성분을 무시한 벡터 중에 크기가 0인 벡터

Ζ.

3.7

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Fig. 3.7 Vectors ignored z component from normal vectors and average tangent vector

3.1.2

(3-4)

가 가

가 3.8 (a)

(local minimum)





Fig. 3.8 A silhouette and an adjusted distribution of gray level







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Fig. 3.10 The weighting mask with a symmetric Gaussian silhouette

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(b)





3.12

가 가

가

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Fig. 3.12 Directional information of ridges

(The white dots within black ridges contain directional information)

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3.2.2





Fig. 3.14 Normal directions of the ridges



3.15

Fig. 3.15 Normal directions from the first local maximum points

$$(i_c, j_c) = \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} D_{m_k}\right]$$
(3-5)

 (i_c, j_c) :

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N :

$$D_{m_{k}} = \begin{cases} |a_{m} - a_{k}| & \text{, if } |a_{m} - a_{k}| \leq 90 \\ \\ 180 - |a_{m} - a_{k}| & \text{, if } |a_{m} - a_{k}| > 90 \end{cases}$$
$$a_{m} :$$

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3.16

가 90

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(supplementary

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angle)

<i>a</i> ₁	<i>a</i> ₈	<i>a</i> ₇
<i>a</i> ₂	a_m	<i>a</i> ₆
<i>a</i> ₃	a_4	<i>a</i> ₅



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Fig. 3.16 Normal directions of ridges for a candidate core

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$$(i_{c}, j_{c})$$

8

3.18

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<i>a</i> ₁	<i>a</i> ₈	<i>a</i> ₇
<i>a</i> ₂	a _m	<i>a</i> ₆
<i>a</i> ₃	a_4	<i>a</i> ₅

 (i_{c}, j_{c})





Fig. 3.17 Normal directions of ridges for a core



3.18

Fig. 3.18 Flow chart of a core detection



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4.1

Fig. 4.1 Extracted cores by the template matching and the proposed method



4.1 Fig. 4.1 (Continued)



(c)

4.1 Fig. 4.1 (Continued)



(d)

4.1 Fig. 4.1 (Continued)

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Table 1. Deviations of normal directions and average directions

(a)

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1	(142, 112)	1406	50.21
2	(97, 172)	1334	47.6
3	(112, 172)	1272	45.5
4	(127, 172)	1075	38.4
5	(112, 127)	679	24.2

(b)

(:)

1	(142, 112)	1407	50.25
2	(112, 172)	1256	44.9
3	(127, 172)	1244	44.4
4	(112, 157)	840	30
5	(112, 127)	655	23.4

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Table 2. The comparison of extracted cores

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	(%)		(%)
37	20%	103	57%
48	27%	41	23%
95	53%	36	20%

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Fig. 4.2 The extracted cores from same fingerprint with position displacement



(a) 완만한 분포를 가지는 지문 영상



(b) 품질이 떨어지는 지문 영상

Fig. 4.3 The candidate cores which are not relate with the real core

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가 가

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