

Fingerprint Recognition

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Figure 1: Source Image

1. Preprocessing

1.1. Normalization



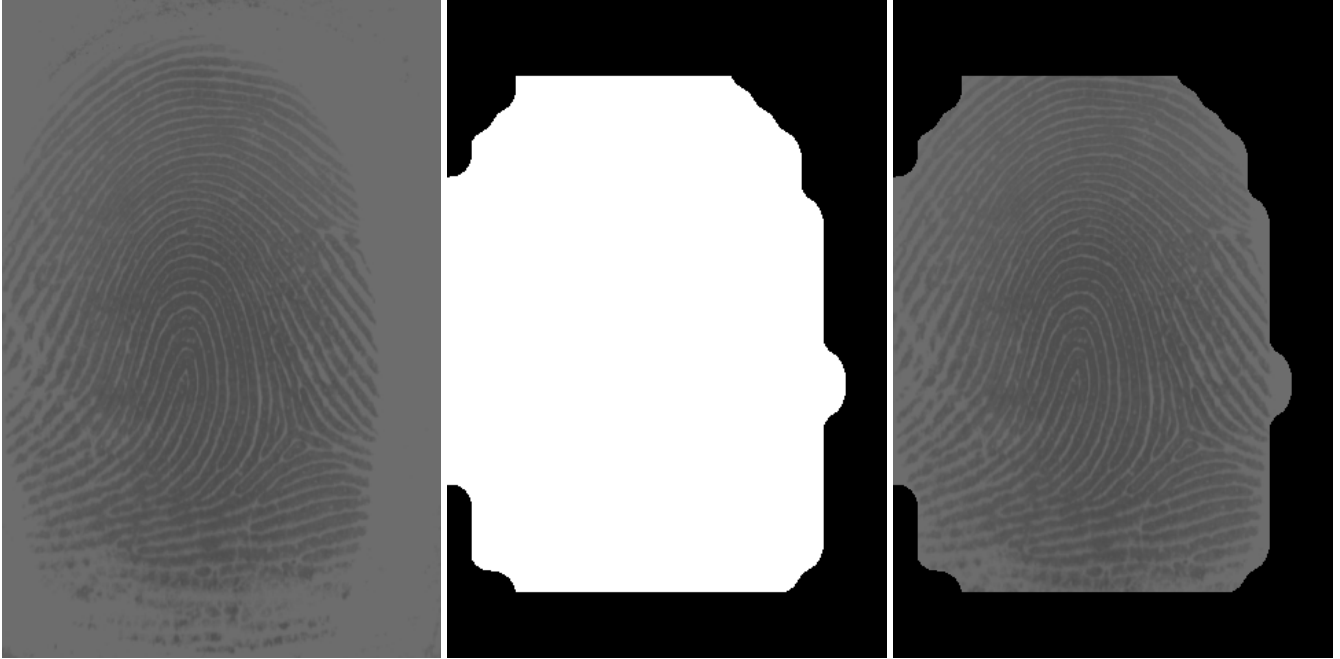
Figure 2: Normalization

$$S = Std(M) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum((M_{ij} - Avg(M))^2)}{Size(M)}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\sqrt{S_0 \times (M_{ij} - Avg(M))^2}}{S}$$

$$M_{ij} = \begin{cases} Avg_0 - \delta, & \text{if } M_{ij} \geq Avg(M) \\ Avg_0 + \delta, & \text{if } M_{ij} < Avg(M) \end{cases}$$

1.2. Segmentation



A block K in image M is background if:

$$Std(K) \leq Std(M) \times \text{threshold}$$

Dilation, followed by Erosion are performed to unify the blocks.

Then, erosion followed by dilation are performed to exclude insignificant blocks.

1.3. Orientation



(The third image is only used for visualization only. It does not take part in any computing process.)

Sobel Operator is used for detect gradient along Ox and Oy .

Then, for each pixel in image, we can calculate the gradient angle:

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{|\overrightarrow{Gx}|}{|\overrightarrow{Gy}|}$$

Then we can calculate the gradient angle for each block.

1.4. Ridges' Frequency

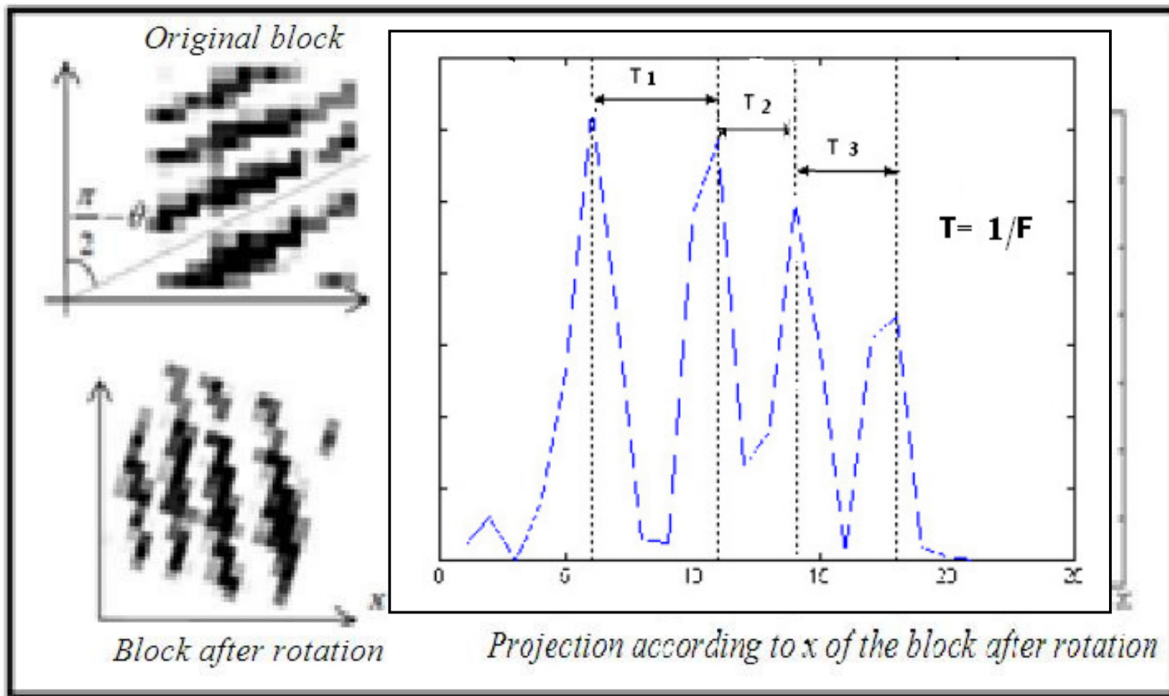
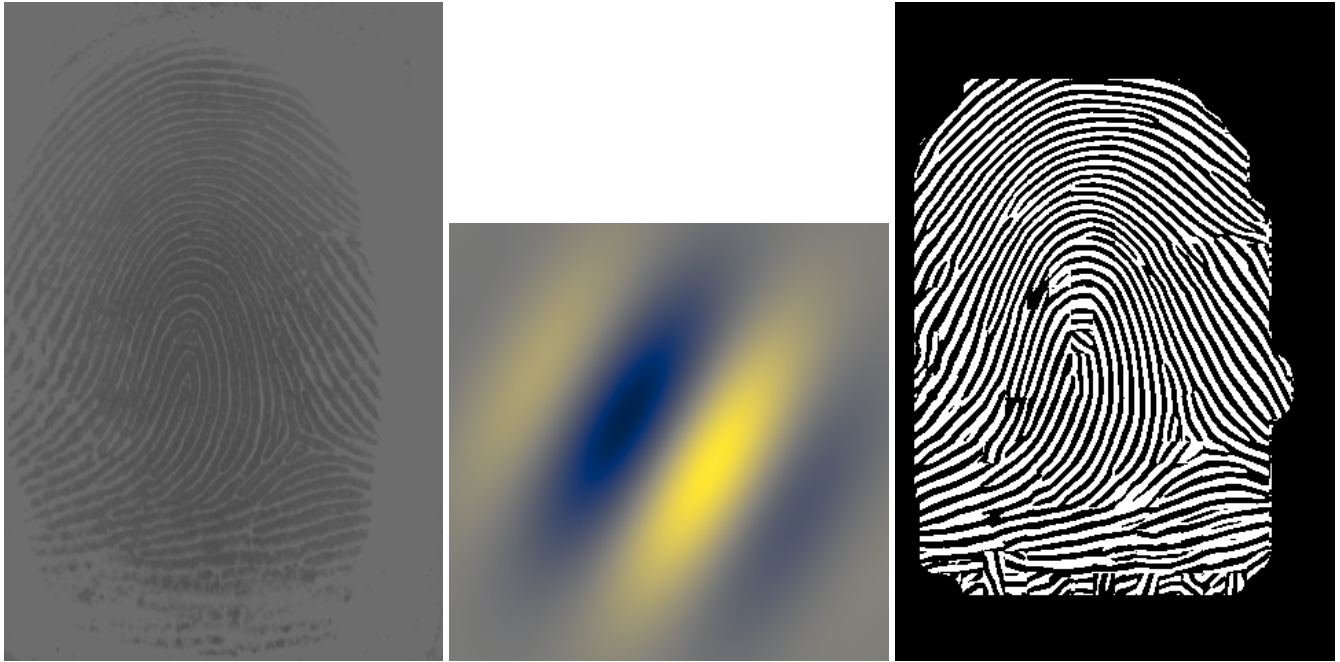


Figure 3: Calculating Ridges' Frequency

θ is calculated in the *Orientation* step.

1.5. Gabor filter



The size of the filter is determined by *ridge frequency*.

The Rotation of the filter is determined by *block orientation*.

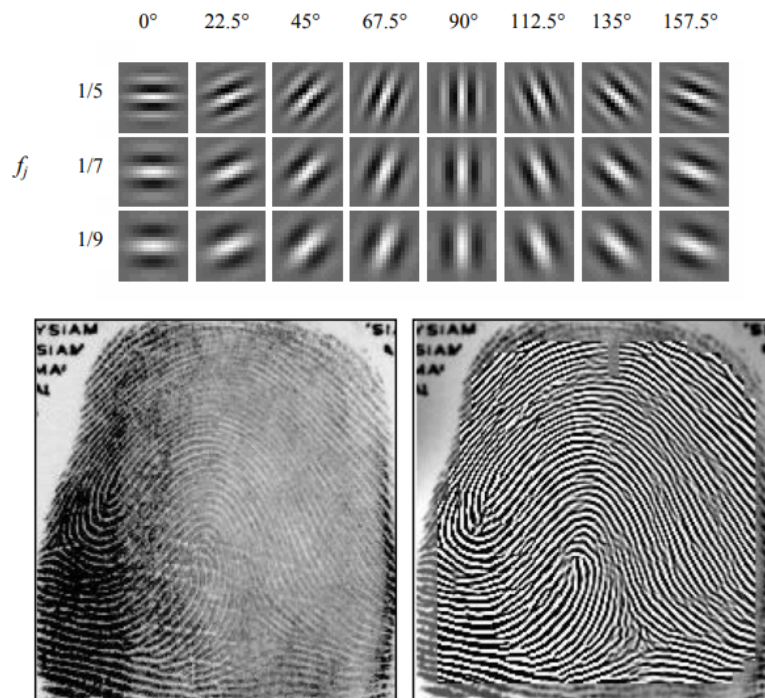


Figure 4: Another Example

1.6. Skeletonization



Figure 5: Skeletonization

1.7. Singularities and Keypoints

$$P_{G,C}(i,j) = \sum_{k=0 \dots 7} \text{angle}(\mathbf{d}_k, \mathbf{d}_{(k+1) \bmod 8}).$$

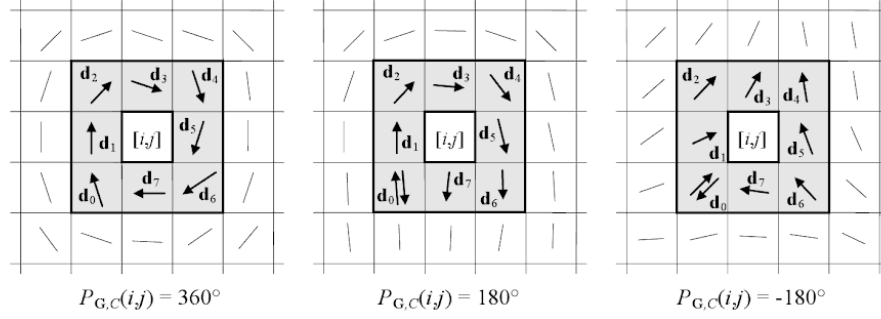


Figure 6: Detect Singularities

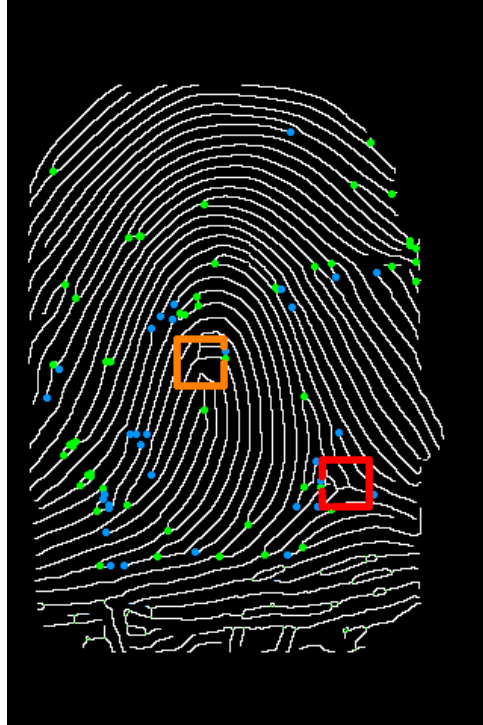
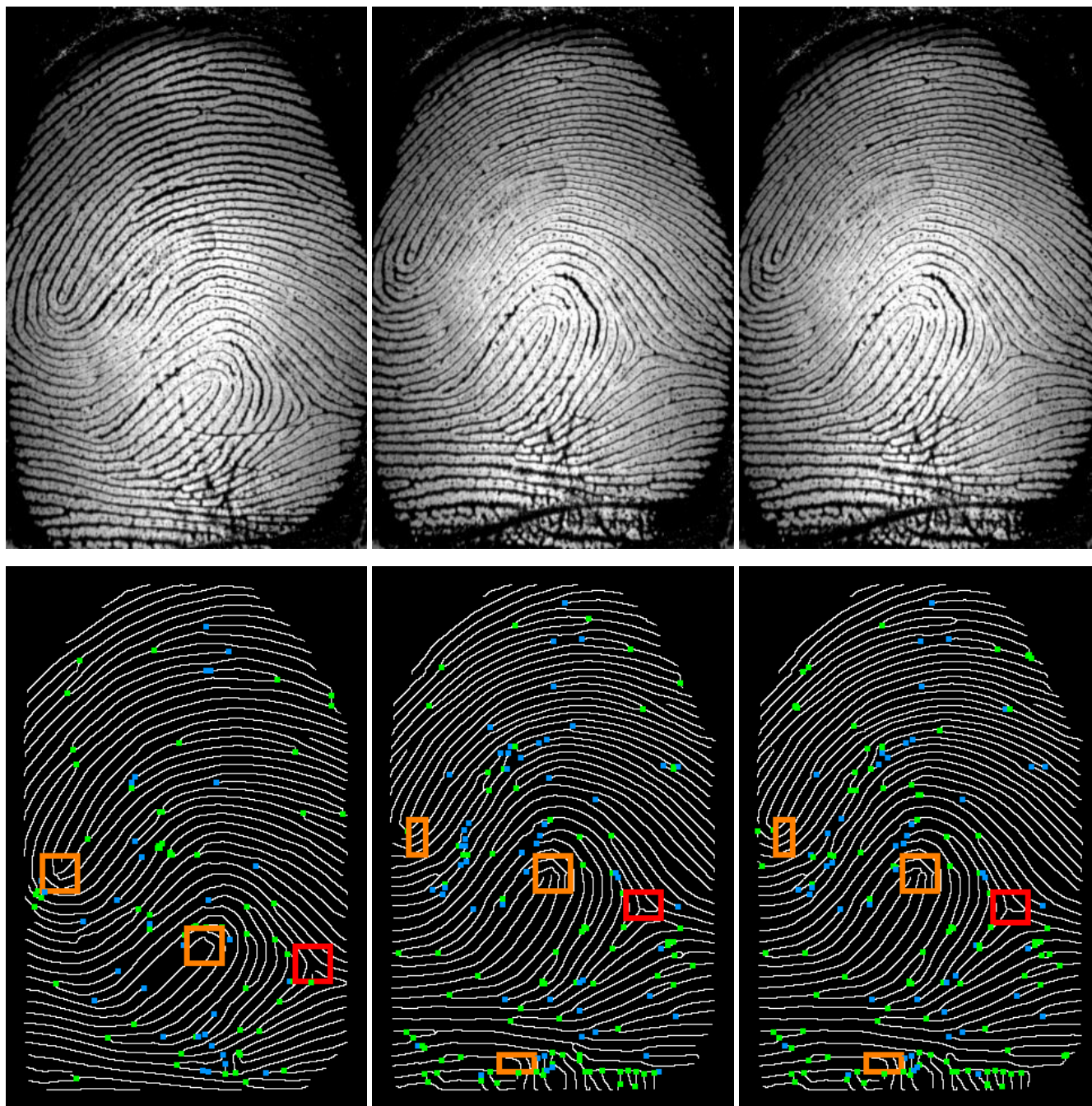


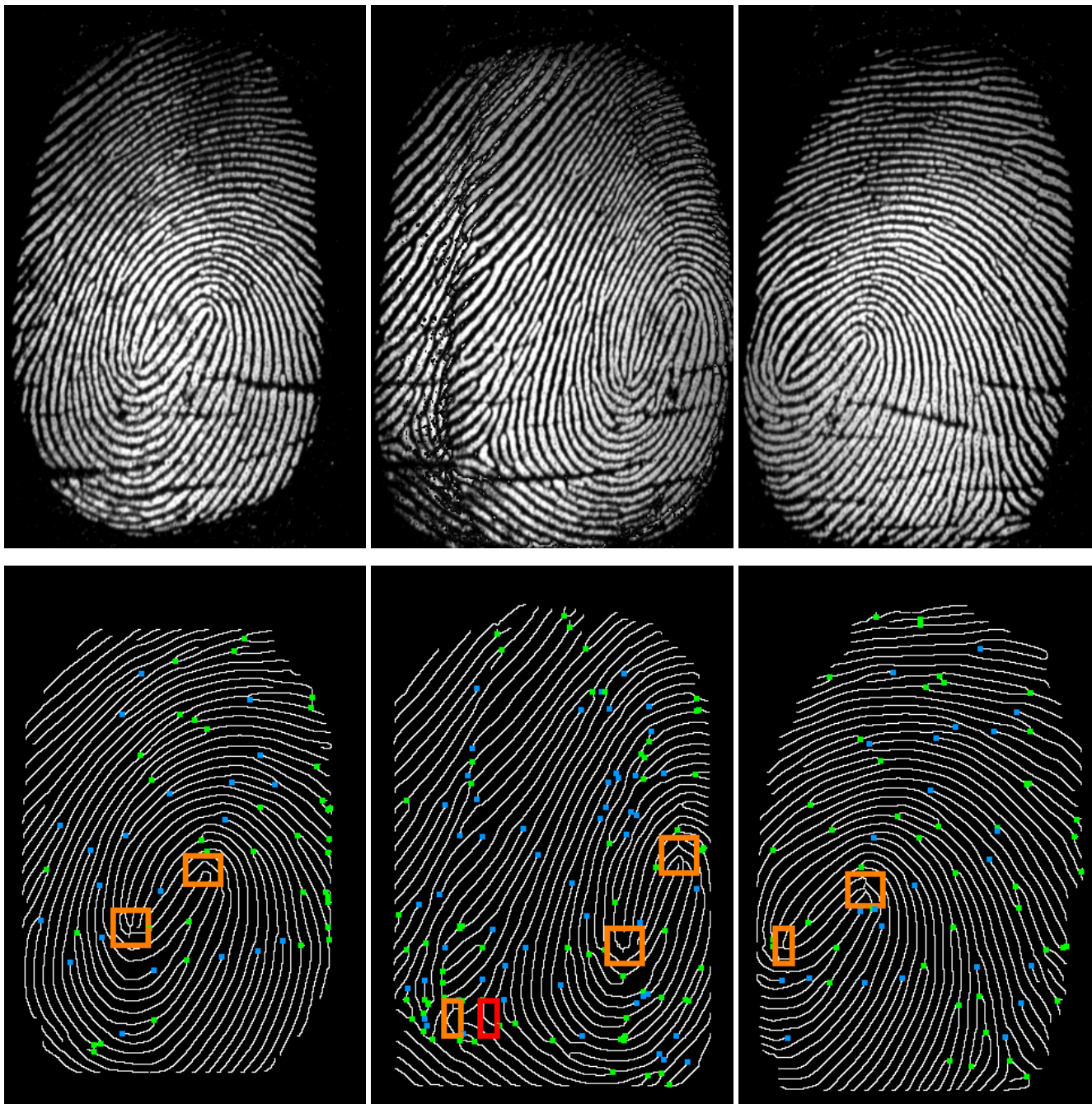
Figure 7: Singularities and Keypoints

2. Comparing

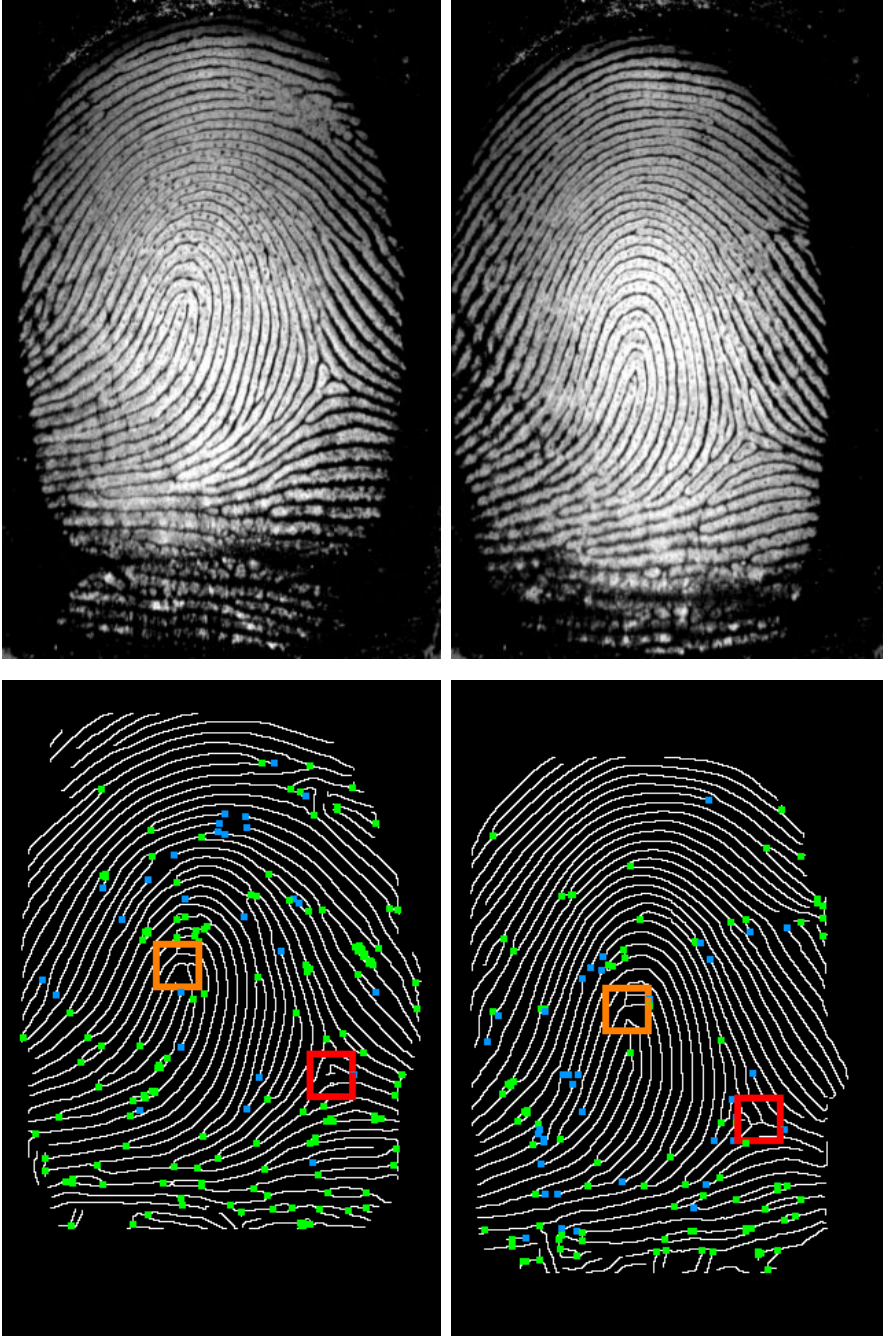
Verdict: Match



Verdict: Match



Verdict: Mismatch



Verdict: Mismatch

