ISSN (Online) 2394-2320

International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)

Vol 10, Issue 9, September 2023

Finger Vein Extraction and Authentication for Security Purpose

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Abstract*— *In the realm of biometric-based recognition systems, the finger vein-based identification system is a relatively new development that has received a great deal of attention. In comparison to older biometric methods, this identification technique has many advantages. Very robust in its ability to detect and prevent fakes. In this method, the equipment employed is significantly more compact and portable. The associated expense is significantly reduced. Due to its contactless operability, image capture is quick and simple, and Acceptance of one's own vitality. This biometric system has been shown to be extremely reliable due to its low susceptibility to external environmental factors. In the near future, this technique will likely be seen as one of the most effective methods of biometric-based personal identification.

Index Terms*– *Classification, Pre-processing, Segmentation, ROI Extraction.

I. INTRODUCTION

The idea that each finger has its own unique vein pattern has led researchers to examine finger vein recognition as a potential solution to the problems inherent in conventional biometric systems. This one-of-a-kind quality has the potential to serve as a reliable method of identity confirmation. [1-4]There are many advantages to using this cutting-edge biometric system in comparison to older, less sophisticated systems. Some of the many advantages of the finger vein recognition technology include:

- The vein pattern is an intrinsic property, hence it is hard to recreate it.
- Images of finger veins for analysis will be of high quality regardless of the state of the skin.
- Unlike palm vein based authentication systems, devices used to capture finger veins are substantially more compact.
- From a sanitary point of view, the fact that the suggested finger vein based recognition system doesn't call for direct touch between sensor and finger is crucial.

There is a high degree of similarity across the many methods now being used for biometric systems based on finger vein authentication, i.e. technique for extracting features. This technique places special emphasis on the capture of finger vein patterns, making use of the persistent blood artery network in the fingers for the identification procedure. [5-6] Never the less, due to issues like optical blurring, noise present, scattering, etc., the acquired photos cannot be used directly without going through a series of pre and post processing steps. The inclusion of these characteristics increases the risk that the collected photos will exhibit improper shading and fail to deliver the promised outcome. Since segmentation cannot be performed efficiently until these scientific challenges are addressed, they have a major impact on the process. Hence, it is important to correctly segment images of finger veins so that the recognition procedure is carried out with maximum precision and little loss of the images' essential characteristics.

Trans-illumination in the Near Infrared (NIR) is ideally used in imaging devices to see the blood capillaries in your finger veins. How to take pictures of finger veins, as in Figure 1. Based on this principle, when the finger vein image pattern is captured, vein vessels cast darker "shadows" on the imaging plane, as compared to the other tissues' brighter background, as shown in the following Figure 1. This is because hemoglobin present in the blood vessels helps to absorb NIR radiation more than other finger tissues, which helps to get a clear pattern of veins.

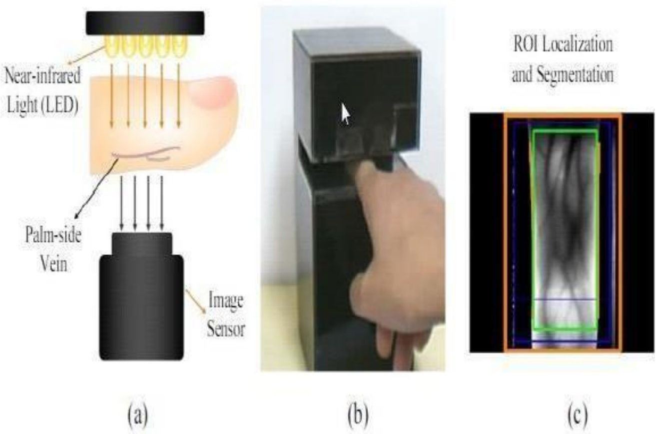

Figure 1. The Finger Vein Image Acquisition System is Depicted [(a) transmission of near-infrared light, b)Finger vein imaging gadget, (c)Identifying and Mapping Regions of Interest (ROI)]

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The optical properties of the human body's biological tissues are thought to be very diverse. Most light is scattered before it can pass through a living thing's skin, yet sometimes it manages to get through nevertheless. These factors permanently degrade finger vein pictures by lowering contrasts between venous and non-venous areas. Images can degrade because of light scattering effects, as depicted in Figure 2. Object mush appears on the image plane if light scattering does not occur in an optical medium, as shown in Figure 2.

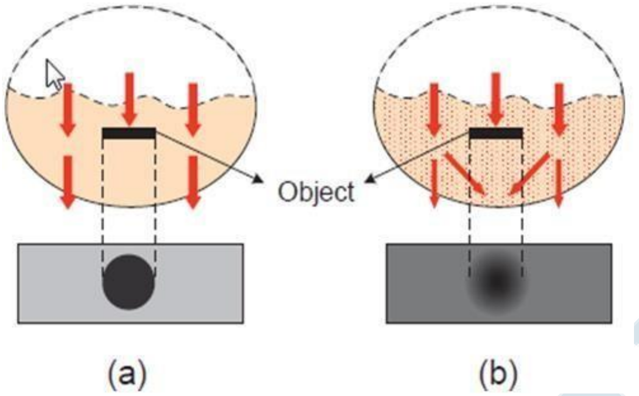

Figure 2. Image contrast reduction due to light scattering. (A) A REAL SHADOW AS NO LIGHT SCATTERING. (B) A DEGRADED SHADOW AS LIGHT SCATTERING.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The authors of [7] predicted a cutting-edge method for segmenting finger vein images using edge information gleaned from a morphological algorithm and a spectral approach, respectively. The noise is first reduced using a bilateral filter, and then a preliminary segmentation is carried out to facilitate region merging and similarity. The last step in the process of graph-based region grouping is the implementation of the Multi-class Normalised Cut Method. Despite its superior performance, this approach has a higher computational complexity.

K-means image segmentation has the [8] authority to offer superior results if correct cluster number estimations are measured. A reliable method of determining cluster sizes relies heavily on the results of the edge detection process. Phase congruency was offered by the author as a means to detect edges and locate clusters. Clusters are created and named using Threshold and Euclidean distance calculations, and K-means is used to determine the image's segmentation. Based on experimental results acquired from nine different photos, it can be concluded that the proposed method for cluster recognition yielded accurate and optimal results.

A new multi-scale segmentation generation approach by edge-based auto threshold was predicted in [9]. In order to accomplish picture segmentation, we employ the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and a well-known approach for calculating edge weight called Band weight. The Threshold method is utilised for picture segmentation as well as edge-based methods. Experiments using multi-scale determination images show that the suggested method successfully segments objects while preserving their original borders and information.

In [10], the authors developed a state-of-the-art method for the segmentation of images utilising the Variance Filter methodology, which aids in pinpointing the location of image edges. An edge extraction and comparison method based on the Sobel Gradient filter and K-means is proposed here. This technique works well if the edge information is extracted using a 9x9 matrix window, which helps to match the shape of the image object more precisely. For larger, more detailed photos, we can also utilise a narrow filtering window.

According to [11], the pharmaceutical industry can benefit greatly from using Computer Vision for in-process image quality checks in real time. By using an edge-based method of picture segmentation, the Author proposed a brand-new approach for inspecting images for quality. The Sobel Edge Detector method was used to identify edges having noise-suppression characteristics. After these edges have been identified, the Otsu Thresholding method is used to determine where the foreground and background pixels are located. This methodology's experimental outcomes were linked to the NN-based segmentation technique included in Visual C++. On the basis of accuracy, the proposed method outperforms the other version by 10ms, as compared to the NN method.

To better segment images, the authors of [12] propose a new method based on the Morphological Watershed Algorithm, which combines information from regions with that from edges. Magnitude's noise filter is applied during pre-processing, and pre-segmentation data is utilised to inform a subsequent region-merging step. In order to segment a picture, a similarity graph is created using Multi Class Normalized Cut. For natural photos, the suggested method vastly outperforms the results produced by Spectral Clustering Techniques, which include MNCUT, Mean Shift, and JSEG, albeit by a small margin.

According to [13], it is difficult to quickly extract the necessary image information during real-time image processing. When it comes to segmenting images, using region-based approaches is both effective and efficient, but it is also very time-consuming. The bottleneck can be avoided by a programme that makes use of recent developments in region-based information processing, such as the Least Squares Method, which uses a weight matrix and carefully considers the local information in an image to recognise objects quickly and reliably. When compared to more conventional methods, the segmentation results obtained using the suggested method are both superior and much faster. The proposed method is superior to the existing ones in terms of efficiency and precision while extracting picture features under specific conditions.

In order to enhance visual attention, the authors of [14] suggested a novel method for image segmentation based on two approaches: the Region increasing and the Watershed Method. Once the image's edges and grayscale values have been recovered by Guass-Laplace and Gabor Filters, the region-of-interest (ROI) can be isolated with an ANN-based approach. The newly designed algorithm works wonderfully for picture segmentation, and it also improves to keep the salient borders of the images, as demonstrated by experiments conducted on natural images and the results produced, which were compared to previous methods.

According to [15], the Markov Random Field (MRF) suffers throughout the picture segmentation process because to the wide variety of interactions that occur. As a solution, a novel method called Region Based Multi Scale Segmentation was presented for image segmentation. This algorithm is regarded as a superior choice to other strategies for the picture segmentation process since it makes use of a data set of images from natural scenarios and uses a multi- scale MRF model for areas as a parameter. The findings indicate that the RSMAP algorithm improves on the MSAP method in terms of image segmentation accuracy.

In [16], the authors propose a new strategy for future extraction based on the approach of recurrent line tracking. This technique uses the concept of the number of times the tracking lines travel through the spots to mimic the extraction pattern [17]. This technique is useful for picking out small, nearby dark lines, as it allows you to begin line tracking from different locations and carry it out by incrementally following the lines in the image. If a dark line cannot be discovered during this process, a new tracking operation must be initiated from a different location until all dark lines in the image have been located. It is performed several times, each time completing local line tracking procedures from which a statistical fingerprint of the finger veins pattern and the region where the lines overlap is derived. Noises can also be followed using this method, however they are highlighted slightly less so than the dark lines. By doing so, the proposed method increases the technique's reliability in line extraction while simultaneously decreasing the quantity of tracking operations. When compared to more conventional ways, this one helps cut down on the computing cost involved in shrinking the size of the pattern's grid.

In [18], a new technique based on the Radon Transform and the Principle Component Analysis (PCA) method [19] was presented for extracting pattern from more detailed vein pictures while taking directional information into account. Radon projections are used, with a different orientation for each projection, to extract the necessary features from the vein pictures. This approach uses the orientation of a radian line to compute the picture intensity vector at a given angle. With this approach, we may compute a project matrix from each individual projection. After computing singular values and sorting them in descending order, the projection matrix is subjected to a principal component analysis (PCA) to generate a feature vector. Thus, the computed feature vector will aid in defining the finger vein image uniquely.

In [20], the authors developed a novel approach to finger vein identification based on the integration of the Radon Transform with the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) technique. This proposed method utilises the Random Transform values to assist in extracting the necessary directional aspects of a finger vein image. By employing the SVD idea, we may quickly extract lower- dimensional characteristics, which in turn speeds up the identification process.

Using a Haar classifier and line detection, [21] presented a novel technique for finger vein image extraction. This is a cross-multiplication of the function against a Haar wavelet, which is the simplest form of wavelet transform, and the Fourier Transform, which involves shifting and stretching the function. The function is cross-multiplied against two-phase, stretched-out sine waves using the Fourier transform. The speed with which this algorithm may be implemented and its ability to efficiently analyse local details in vein images are two of its most notable qualities.

For the extraction of finger vein image parameters, industrialised a system known as Local Binary Pattern (LBP) and Local Derivative Pattern (LDP). Specifically, these templates are utilised in conjunction with LBP, a generic framework's Personalised Best Bit Map for utilising only the best bits in finger vein image recognition, to extract those features from the photos itself. The key drawback of this strategy is that it does not make a better inference about the intrinsic distribution of the vein network and the background.

In order to recognise a person, [23] suggested a new method that uses the specific information in their finger vein patterns to extract the traits. In the context of finger vein patterns, both the branching and terminal locations would be considered examples of minutiae. The Cross Number (CN) idea is used to handle the granular data. The CN notion refers to the number of zero-to-one transactions and their inverses that occur in the pixels surrounding the terminal point. The proposed idea recognises the pixels as the points where the ridges meet and split. This identification will allow us to extrapolate the venous pattern from individual, microscopic spots.

III. METHODOLOGY

The automated finger vein-based personal appreciation system relies heavily on the extracted region of interest (ROI) from the finger vein image. With the use of adaptive features from Accelerated Segment Test Enhanced Repeatability (FASTER) thresholding, this suggested method aims to provide a reliable finger vein ROI extraction that is capable of handling finger displacement, orientation, and rotation. Accurate finger region dissection and correct planned orientation can mutually support one another with the help of this proposed method for performing robust localising ROIs. Here is a diagram depicting the suggested architecture of the developed system.

ISSN (Online) 2394-2320
International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
Vol 10, Issue 9, September 2023

The primary purpose of this thesis is to develop a state-of-the-art, biometric-based individual identification system that is based on the authentication of a person's finger veins. The recommended approaches should be consistent with the goal of this thesis study to address the following constraints:

- Time complexity
- Reduce the number of unnecessary specifics
- Decrease the frequency with which minor details are overlooked.

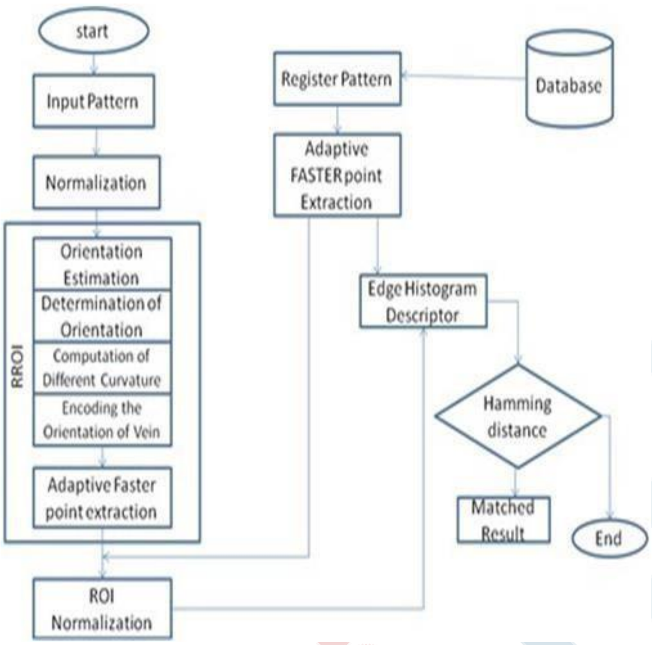

Figure 3. The suggested Method architecture

The proposed methods are written in MATLAB and designed to run on the most up-to-date machines of the current generation, which feature Intel processors and 4 GB of Memory. For efficient processing and faster response, the input photos and reference database are stored in the local hard disc of the computer. Following this short introduction, we will provide a more in-depth explanation of the database utilised for the analysis of experiments. This thesis work includes experimental work for each proposed approach, and the findings are collated and graphically represented for clarity.

3.1. PRE-PROCESSING

Errors in geometrical accuracy, brightness, grayscale, and pixel orientation should be minimised or eliminated entirely in the images captured by image capture devices and sensors. Mathematical and statistical models, both new and established in the field, will be used to correct these inaccuracies. By using various algorithms based on pre-processing techniques, images are upgraded to improve their visual appeal and to convert them to a better form to meet the needs of both human and machine interpretations.

Images captured by scanners and other imaging devices suffer from insufficient contrast and brightness as a result of lighting conditions. The limitations imposed by the lighting will have an adverse effect on the picture subsystems, which will in turn hinder the recognition procedure. Pre-processing a finger vein image serves primarily to improve the image quality, allowing for better analysis and display.

3.2. GRAYSCALE IMAGE PROCESSING

Since it is typically carried out on individual pixels, greyscale image processing falls under the heading of point operations. Grey scale is often processed by either compressing or stretching. To do this, a mapping equation is applied to the grey level value of each pixel. The function does the mapping from the original greyscale values to the new ones.

Figure 4 depicts a 24-bit colour image of a vein that was obtained through scanning / capturing device. The image's tile size is 320 x 240. This image is converted to an 8-bit greyscale one using the RGB to Greyscale equation in order to lessen the burden on the computer. Where the decimal values for red, green, and blue are indicated by R, G, and B, respectively.

3.3. DERIVING RETURN ON INVESTMENT

The method of selecting a subset of a larger data set for analysis is known as "region of interest" (ROI) analysis, and it has numerous practical uses. Getting a hold of a specific region of an image or doing any other filtering operation is what this term refers to in the context of pre- processing images. A binary mask, which can be used to define the ROI, is a binary image of the same size as the one we wish to process, with the pixels that express the same value set to 1 and the rest set to 0. To extract ROI (Region of Interest) using vision image processing is crucial in a system designed for intelligent image processing.

3.4. DENSITY STANDARDIZATION

An image's normalisation involves adjusting the range of pixel intensities. Since the raw data often has problems with contrast, illumination effect, etc., this technique can be used for virtually any kind of photograph or image in any context. Some studies also use the terms contrast and histogram stretching to describe this procedure. Also known as "dynamic range extension" in the world of digital picture processing. Several studies have defined dynamic range expansion as the process of adjusting the range of an input signal (such as an image) so that it is more easily seen by the human eye. To minimise eye strain and distraction, size normalisation is best used when several data sets, signals, or images need to have the same amount of dynamic range. The perfect illustration of the size.

3.5. NORMALIZATION OF THE GREY SCALE

The size of the region of interest (ROI) varies from image to image because of the technical and biological variations in finger features (such as size, position, and vein pattern). For this reason, it is essential to standardise the ROI regions to produce a single uniform zone before attempting feature extraction. Thus, it is critical to scale the area of interest (ROI) to a uniform size before extracting features. In this thesis work, we apply bilinear exclamation to the size normalisation of input images and pre-define ROI normalised if fixed to be 96 64 in order to obtain an optimal experimental platform.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The experiment makes use of the database MMCBNU 6000, which contains 6,000 photos captured from various sources including students and instructors at CBNU throughout Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas, hailing from 20 different nations. The sample photos accessible in this database are run through the MATLAB programme, which was developed to build a robust system for finger vein-based recognition throughout Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas, hailing from 20 different nations. The sample photos accessible in this database are run through the MATLAB programme, which was developed to build a robust system for finger vein-based recognition. The sample photographs are picked up randomly based on the criteria of age, sex, nationality, etc., without any bias. The proposed approach was tested repeatedly for its robustness and accuracy in spite of changes in picture criteria. The following is the sample picture dataset used for the testing of images for their identification and matching using the suggested method.

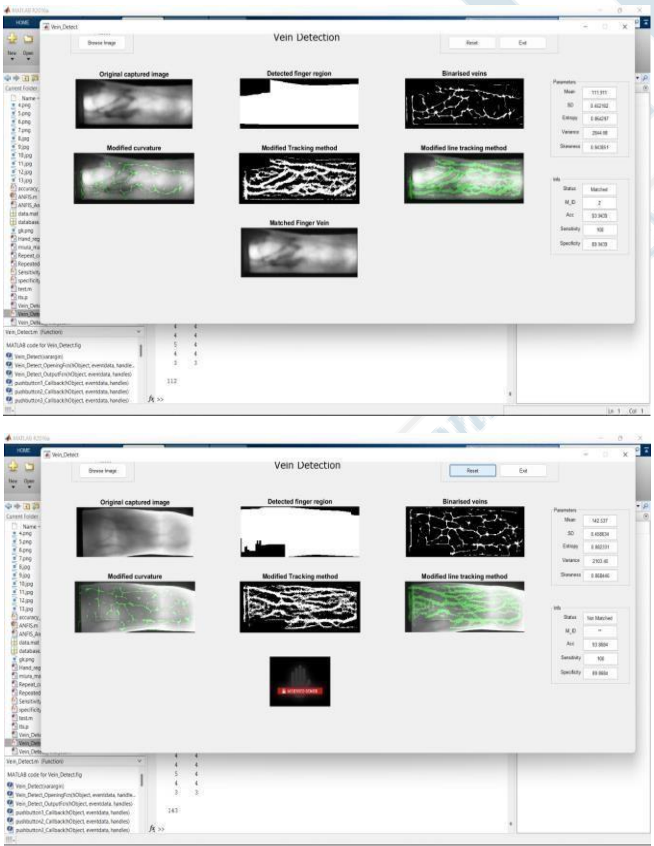

Fig 4. System Output

V. CONCLUSION

In order to ascertain whether or not the thesis work's proposed methods succeed in accomplishing its stated goal and whether or not any of the work's limitations need to be properly addressed, it is useful to summarise the results obtained based on statistical and analytical data obtained using the proposed algorithm. It is through the examination of the findings that the researcher can ascertain whether or not the assumptions on which their methodology is based have been met. The outcomes of these experiments allow us to investigate how the aforementioned projected approaches are likely to produce the expected results on the available sample datasets. Based on the results and interpretations presented here, we may draw the gloomy conclusion that the offered approaches are adequate to meet our requirements and are portable enough to be applied straight to photographs collected in a real-world setting.

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