Fingerprint image de-noising using multi-resolution analysis (MRA) through stationary wavelet transform (SWT) method

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Abstract— almost every fingerprint image data contains noise. Noise reduction is a required step for any sophisticated algorithms in computer vision and image processing. This problem has existed for a long time and yet there is no good enough solution for it. A trade between the removed noise and the blurring in the image always exist. The most common methods used to acquire the fingerprint images do not need expertise, but highly distorted images are still possible because of dryness of skin, skin disease, dirt or humidity. Therefore such type of images must be de-noised for recognition. Many researchers have proved advantages of Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) for image de-nosing. DWT in image de-noising has limitations due to its non-invariance in time/space. The time invariant properties of un-decimated Discrete Wavelet Transforms are useful for de-noising the image. In this paper we have studied different thresholding methods. And the quality of de-noised image is evaluated through structural distortion measurement and also measured the computational processing time at each level. In our opinion this algorithm gives the best results in terms of visual quality less blurring for larger noise removal.

Keywords- Fingerprint Image, Un-decimated Wavelet Transform, Thresholding

I. Introduction

Biometric system is an imperative area of research in recent years. The biometric system having two important utility 1) authentication or verification of people’s identity and 2) Identification in which persons identity is verify by biometric sign. The biometric systems consists different signs fingerprint, face, iris, hand, Pam etc. Out of these signs fingerprint is one of the oldest and most reliable sign used in identification systems [1,2]. In a recently published World Biometric Market Outlook (2005-2008), analysts predict that while the average annual growth rate of the global biometric market is more than 28%, by 2007. The technologies that would be included are fingerprint technology by 60%, facial & iris by 13%, keystroke by 0.5% and digital signature scans by 2.5% [3]. In fingerprint recognition system the de-noising of fingerprint image, feature extraction and matching are important features for identification. The de-noising is one of the great importances as it influences the performance of subsequent feature extraction and matching. The most common method use to acquire the fingerprint image is to obtain the impression by rolling an inked finger on paper and then scanning it using flat bed scanner. This method may result in highly distorted fingerprint images and thus it should be carried out by a trend professional. The live scan method provides better images and therefore it does not need expertise but highly distorted images are still possible because of dryness of skin, skin disease, sweat, dirt or humidity. The performance of fingerprint recognition system is depends on the quality of input fingerprint image. If the quality of input fingerprint is not good, automatic fingerprint identification or authentication is extremely difficult [4-8]. Therefore it is often needs to de-noise the fingerprint image. In this paper we have dealt both orthogonal and bi-orthogonal wavelet filters to de-noise the fingerprint image. And we have proposed new approach based on un-decimated wavelet transform theory to provide enhanced approach for eliminating such noise source and ensure the better identification. Many researchers have proved advantages of Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) for image de-nosing. DWT in image de-noising has limitations due to its non-invariance in time/space. The algorithm is based on the idea of no decimation. It applies the wavelet transform and omits both down-sampling in the forward and up sampling in the inverse transform. More precisely, it applies the transform at each point of the image and saves the detail coefficients and uses the low-frequency coefficients for the next level. The size of the coefficients array does not diminish from level to level this improves the
power of Stationary Wavelet Transform (SWT) in signal de-noising. This paper is organized as follows the section-2 deals with DWT, SWT and its properties. Section-3 deals with wavelet thresholding. Section-4 deals with Image Quality evaluation. The Results and Discussion are discussed in Section-5 and Section-6 deals with conclusion followed by the reference.

II. Methodology

II.1 Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT)

Basically image de-noising techniques are fall into two basic categories namely spatial domain and frequency domain. Wavelet Transform (WT) is one of the frequency domain techniques emerged as a very powerful tool and provide a vehicle for digital signal de-noising and also in compression in various resolution levels [10]. The advantage of Multi-resolution Analysis (MRA) allows DWT to view and process different signals at various resolution levels [10]. The advantage of non-redundancy over a Continuous Wavelet Transform (CWT) helps to implement fast and simple with a digital filter. The MRA capability populated with DWT in many signals and image processing applications from last two decade. Many researchers have successfully applied and proved the advantages of DWT for signal and image de-noising and also in compression in number of diverse fields [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17]. As DWT is a powerful tool for signal and image processing applications; but it has three serious disadvantages. First is shift sensitive: because input signal shift generate unpredictable changes in DWT coefficients. Second it suffers from poor directionality: because DWT coefficients reveal only three spatial coefficients i.e. Diagonal (D), Horizontal (H) and Vertical (V). And the third is, it lacks the phase information that accurately describes non-stationary signal behavior. And the use of larger DWT basis function or wavelet filters produces blurring and ringing noise near edge regions image or video. These disadvantages severely restrict its scope for certain signal and image processing applications [18]. The Stationary Wavelet Transform (SWT) has overcome the non-invariance property of Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT).

II.2 Wavelet Properties

The selection of wavelet filters plays a crucial part in achieving an effective de-noised image quality, because there is no filter that performs the best for all images [19, 20]. The choice of optimal wavelets has several criteria. And some of them are:
1. Filter Length
2. Smoothness
3. Filter magnitude response
4. Decomposition level

Wavelet Filter can be used to analyze or decompose signals and images called decomposition. The same components can be assembled back into the original signal without loss of information, which is called reconstruction or synthesis. Shorter synthesis basis functions are desirable for minimizing distortion that affects the subjective quality of the image. Longer filters are responsible for ringing noise in the reconstructed image at low bit rates. Each wavelet family is parameterized by an integer N called the filter order for example DbN, which is proportional to the length of the filter. The length of the filter is related to the degree of the smoothness of the wavelet and which is affect on image quality. This relation is different for different wavelet families and non-smoothness basis function introduces artificial discontinuities that are reflected as spurious artifacts in the reconstructed images. Higher filter order gives more energy and increases the complexity of calculating the DWT coefficients and these properties depends on the image contents. Filter Response is another critical property that affects the subjective quality of the reconstructed image. Another important factor is to consider the level of decomposition or the level of resolution. The first level is the finest or highest resolution and the final level is the coarsest or lower resolution. Any number of decomposition levels is considered to decompose the image. However, only level 1 to 8 is evaluated to avoid de-noising too much into coarsest levels. In, general if an optimal resolution level is used the best de-noising results can be obtained at level 5 [21, 22].

II.3 Overview of Stationary Wavelet Transform (SWT)

Wavelet Transform is superior approach to other time-frequency analysis tools like Fourier Transform (FT) and Short Term Fourier Transform (STFT) because its time scales width of the window can be restricted to match the original signal especially in image processing applications. This makes that it is particularly useful for non-stationary signal analysis such as noises and
transients. For discrete signal, DWT is a Multi-resolution Analysis (MRA) and it is a non-redundant decomposition. The drawback of non-redundant transform is their non-variance in time [10]. The stationary wavelet transform (SWT) was introduced in 1996 to make the wavelet decomposition in time invariant [23, 24]. In order to preserve the invariance by translation, the downsampling operations must suppressed and the decomposition obtained is redundant and is called stationary wavelet transform, which is as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1: Stationary Wavelet Transform (SWT)

SWT has similar tree structured implementation without any sub-sampling. This balance of Perfect Reconstruction (PR) is preserved through level dependent zero padding interpolation of respective low pass and high pass filters in the filter bank structure. SWT has equal length of wavelet coefficients at each level. The computational complexity of SWT is high as compared to Discrete Wavelet Transform and need larger storage space. And which is represented as $O(n^2)$. The redundant representation of SWT makes shift-invariant and suitable for applications such as edge detection, de-noising and data fusion [25, 26]. In stationary wavelet transform (SWT) instead of down sampling, an up sampling procedure is carried out before we separate the variables $x$ and $y$ of image $f(x, y)$ shown in the following wavelets:

Vertical wavelet (LH): $\phi_1(x, y) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$

Horizontal Wavelet (HL): $\phi_2(x, y) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$

Diagonal Wavelet (HH): $\phi_3(x, y) = \phi(x)\phi(y)$ ...(1)

Where $\phi$ the wavelet is function and $\phi$ is the scaling function. The detailed signals contained in the three sub-images are as follows:

\[
w_{j+1}^{1}(k_x, k_y) = \sum_{l_x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l_y=-\infty}^{\infty} g(l_x)h(l_y)c_{j,k+2^j}(l_x, l_y)
\]

...(2)

\[
w_{j+1}^{2}(k_x, k_y) = \sum_{l_x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l_y=-\infty}^{\infty} h(l_x)g(l_y)c_{j,k+2^j}(l_x, l_y)
\]

...(3)

\[
w_{j+1}^{3}(k_x, k_y) = \sum_{l_x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l_y=-\infty}^{\infty} g(l_x)g(l_y)c_{j,k+2^j}(l_x, l_y)
\]

...(4)

III. Wavelet Thresholding

An image is often corrupted by a noise during acquisition and transmission. Image de-noising is used to remove the additive noise while retaining as much as possible the important features. There are various techniques available for de-noising the signals and images. Wavelet thresholding is an effective method of de-noising noisy signals; which plays an important role in de-noising the image and it is treated as widely investigated noise reduction method [14, 15, 27, 28, 29, 30]. The wavelet de-noising is achieved via thresholding. Wavelet thresholding procedure removes noise by thresholding only the wavelet coefficient of the details coefficients, by keeping the low-resolution coefficients unaltered. There are two thresholding methods frequently used: soft thresholding and hard thresholding.

III.1 Thresholding

The plot of wavelet coefficients suggests that small coefficients are dominated by noise, while coefficients with a large absolute value carry more signal information than noise. Replacing noisy coefficients (small coefficients below a certain threshold value) and an inverse wavelet transform may lead to a reconstruction that has lesser noise.

III.2 Hard and Soft Thresholding

Hard and soft thresholding with threshold $\lambda$ are defined as follows:

The hard thresholding operator is defined as:

$D(U, \lambda) = U$ for all $|U| > \lambda$

$= 0$ otherwise

The soft thresholding operator on the other hand is defined as:

$D(U, \lambda) = \text{sgn}(U) \max(0, |U| - \lambda)$
Hard threshold is a “keep or kill” procedure and is more intuitively appealing. The transfer function of the same is shown in Figure-2. The alternative soft thresholding whose transfer function is shown in Figure-3, shrinks coefficients above the threshold in absolute value. While at first sight hard thresholding may seem to be natural, the continuity of soft thresholding has some advantages. It makes algorithms mathematically more tractable. Moreover, hard thresholding does not even work with some algorithms such as the GCV procedure. Sometimes, pure noise coefficients may pass the hard threshold and appear as annoying ‘blips’ in the output. Soft thresholding shrinks these false structures.

Wavelet Thresholding is an effective method of de-noising the noisy signals, which plays an important role in de-noising an image and is treated as widely investigated noise reduction method. The general procedure for de-noising through soft thresholding includes the following three steps.

- Decompose the image through Forward Wavelet Transform
- Threshold detail coefficients (i.e. Diagonal, Horizontal and Vertical)
- Reconstruct (Inverse Transform) using thresholded coefficients.

In the above three steps, firstly the image is decomposed by the wavelet transform, and then secondly the detail coefficients are thresholded. Various thresholding techniques based on wavelet domain-filtering techniques such as SUREthresh, Visuthresh and Bayesthresh, Hybridthresh, Invshrink, MinMaxThresh, MultiMAD, etc; among these Invshrink, SUREthresh are the safe choices for de-noising [31]. The SURE shrink thresholding algorithm [14] is used to threshold the detail coefficients. After the thresholding, the new detail coefficients are obtained; using these new coefficients the image is reconstructed, which is the de-noised image by wavelet transform [21,32,33,34].

IV. Image Quality Evaluation

After de-noising the image, it is often necessary to measure the quality of the original and de-noised images. Therefore, quality measures play an important role in image processing applications. Basically two kinds of quality measures are used to measure the quality of the images: Objective quality measures and Subjective quality measures [35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40]. Mean Square Error (MSE) and Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) commonly used objective quality measures but they are widely criticized as well; not correlating well with perceived quality measurement. Universal quality index is one of the new approaches for measuring image quality distortion matrices, which is based on structural distortion measurement instead of error measurement. Universal means the quality measurement approach does not depend on the images being tested, and it is applicable in various image-processing applications and provides a meaningful comparison across the different types of image distortion; the universal quality index \( Q \) can be defined as:

\[
Q = \frac{4\sigma_{xy}}{(\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2)} \right] \quad \ldots (5)
\]

Where,

\[
\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i
\]

\[
\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x})^2
\]

\[
\sigma_y^2 = \frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \bar{y})^2
\]

\[
\sigma_{xy} = \frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})
\]

The dynamic range of \( Q \) is lies in between [-1,1]. The best value of 1 is achieved if and only if \( y_i = x_i \) for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \ldots N \). The lowest value of -1 occurs when \( y_i = 2\bar{x} - x_i \) for all \( i = 1, 2, 3 \ldots N \). And the values towards 1 give the best results of the resultant image. The quality index is combination of three different factors: loss of correlation, luminance distortion, and contrast distortion. Therefore the \( Q \) can be the product of these three components [35].

\[
Q = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \cdot \frac{2\bar{xy}}{(\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2)} \cdot \frac{2\sigma_x \sigma_y}{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \quad \ldots (6)
\]
The first component correlation coefficient, which measures the linear correlation between original and de-noised image, and which is lies in between \(-1, 1\). The second component luminance distortion, which measures the mean luminance between original and de-noised image, and which is lies between \(0, 1\). And the third component contrast distortion which measures how similar the contrast in between original and de-noised image, and which lies between \(0, 1\) [41, 42].

V. Results and Discussion

In this paper we have dealt different orthogonal and bi-orthogonal wavelets through Stationary Wavelet Transform (SWT) on fingerprint images taken from FVC2002 database of size 256x256 to decompose the original image at level 1 to 5. At every level of decomposition we got three detail sub-images (Diagonal, Horizontal and Vertical) and one approximation image is produced. After the decomposition procedure the SURE shrink estimation rigure, sqtwolog and minimax thresholding methods are applied only on detail sub-images, the noise source of detail images is eliminated at each level. After that, the de-noised detail and approximation image are reconstructed which is free from the noise as shown in figure. Firstly, we have applied db1 to d10, haar, sym2 to sym8, coif1 to coif5 and bior1.1 to bior5.5 and thresholded them with rigure with the threshold value 133 from level 1 to 5, at each level the quality index and computational complexity is predicted. We have achieved the best results for db1 at level-4, haar at level-4, sym5 at level-3, coif2 at level-4 and bior1.1 at level-4. Among these wavelets filters db1 at level-4, haar at level-4 and bior1.1 at level-4 gives the best results. And same experiment is carried out with same images and same wavelet filters by applying the sqtwolog threshold method with a threshold value 4.70964 from level 1 to 5 again at each level the quality index and computational complexity is predicted. We have achieved the best results for db3 at level-5, haar at level-4, sym8 at level-3, coif2 at level 5 and bior1.5 at level-2. Among these sym8 at level-3 gives the best result. And further same experiment is carried out with same images and same wavelet filters by applying the minimax threshold method with a threshold value 3.32 from level 1 to 5 again at each level the quality index and computational complexity is predicted. We have achieved the best results for db2 at level-4, haar at level-2, sym2 at level-4, coif1 at level 3 and bior1.3 at level-4. Among these sym2 at level-3 gives the best result. If we increase the order of filter and the level of decomposition, which are leads to computational complexity and visual quality of the de-noised image. In this work we decomposed the image up to level 5 and the results are shown in Table-1, Table-2 and Table-3 respectively. The level of decomposition increases the quality index of the image will become very poor and image gets blurred. We have got less value of quality index since the image gets distorted; it means that the contrast distortion increases the luminance distortion also gets increased. Through this work we observed that if contrast distortion is poor the negative correlation of the pixel values and quality index of the de-noised image is very low. The observation of the applied wavelet transforms at different decomposition level 1 to 5, the quality index, loss of correlation, luminance distortion and contrast distortion are predicted in Tables and predicted through histogram. It is also observed that there is a variation in quality index for different wavelet types with different order. It is observed that among the three thresholding methods i.e. rigure with the threshold value 133, sqtwolog threshold method with a threshold value 4.70964 and the minimax threshold method with a threshold value of 3.32. The rigure with the threshold value 133 for the wavelets db1 at level-4, haar at level-4 and bior1.1 at level-4 gives the best results. So, it is very clear that the selection of appropriate wavelet filter and level decomposition plays a crucial role for de-noising the different noises affected on different fingerprint image and it is also observed that no filter performs best for all images.

VI. Conclusion

In this paper we have applied both orthogonal and bi-orthogonal wavelet filters through SWT on fingerprint images at level 1 to 5. After the decomposition procedure the SURE shrink estimation rigure, sqtwolog and minimax thresholding methods are applied on different fingerprint images with different wavelets. We concluded that the rigure with the threshold value 133 for the wavelets db1 at level-4, haar at level-4 and bior1.1 at level-4 gives the best results. Finally, we'll note that the quality criterion is very relative depending on the type of images and the scale of the objects in them one may prefer different algorithms. For example, in astronomical images, Medical images, the quality criteria depend on different features, compared to fingerprint images images. De-noising algorithms might be better if they involve not only the noise, but also the image spatial characteristics. And also we conclude that the choice of wavelet filter de-noising of fingerprint images would depends on the type of noise and type of transforms, which are used. The results, which we achieved, are more helpful for Automatic Fingerprint Recognition Systems.
(AFRS). Further this work may be extending to detect and de-noise with different type of noises.

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References


Table 1: Shows Quality Index, Loss of Correlation, Luminance and Contrast Distortion with Different Stationary Wavelet Transform (SWT) Threshold name: rigsure, Threshold value: 133

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelet type</th>
<th>DL*</th>
<th>Quality Index (Q)</th>
<th>Loss of Correlation</th>
<th>Luminance Distortion</th>
<th>Contrast Distortion</th>
<th>Processing Time in seconds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Db1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.997795</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.999137</td>
<td>0.998658</td>
<td>0.715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.997795</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.999137</td>
<td>0.998658</td>
<td>0.728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sym5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.990849</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.996955</td>
<td>0.993876</td>
<td>0.807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coif2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.996509</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.99716</td>
<td>0.999347</td>
<td>1.701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bior1.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.997795</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.999137</td>
<td>0.998658</td>
<td>0.724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Decomposition Level

Figure 1, Haar at level-5
Table 2: Shows Quality Index, Loss of Correlation, Luminance and Contrast Distortion with Different Stationary Wavelet Transform (SWT)  
Threshold name: sqtwolog Threshold value: 4.70964

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelet type</th>
<th>DL*</th>
<th>Quality Index (Q)</th>
<th>Loss of Correlation</th>
<th>Luminance Distortion</th>
<th>Contrast Distortion</th>
<th>Processing Time in seconds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Db3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.994252</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.995765</td>
<td>0.99848</td>
<td>1.874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.989636</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0.99867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sym8</td>
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<td>0.995643</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.995724</td>
<td>0.999918</td>
<td>1.143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coif2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.995642</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.996407</td>
<td>0.999231</td>
<td>4.288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bior1.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.995161</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.995977</td>
<td>0.99918</td>
<td>0.517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Decomposition Level

Figure-2, Db3 at level 5
Table 3: Shows Quality Index, Loss of Correlation, Luminance and Contrast Distortion with Different Stationary Wavelet Transform (SWT) Threshold name: minimax Threshold value: 3.32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelet type</th>
<th>DL*</th>
<th>Quality Index (Q)</th>
<th>Loss of Correlation</th>
<th>Luminance Distortion</th>
<th>Contrast Distortion</th>
<th>Processing Time in seconds</th>
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<tr>
<td>Db2</td>
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<td>0.994792</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.996081</td>
<td>0.998707</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.757434</td>
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<td>0.995851</td>
<td>0.76059</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sym2</td>
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<td>Coif1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0.996069</td>
<td>0.997542</td>
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<td>Bior1.3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.993741</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.995932</td>
<td>0.997799</td>
<td>1.034</td>
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* Decomposition Level

Figure-3, Db2 at level-4