Review on Exploring an Analytical Study on Optimal Methods used for Identifying Sexual Offenders or Criminal Identification

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Abstract

Identifying an sexual offenders is a key part of the investigation. There are multiple existing techniques used for identifying the criminals, which include finger print, footprint, signature, DNA, face sketches etc. These techniques proved it importance in many areas of investigation. The task of identifying becomes more daunting when minimal identity like faces, tattoos, finger print etc where not found. If the images were taken from real time camera, identification of criminals is efficient only if their faces are clearly recognisable. This work analyses the optimal methods or approaches for criminal identification when their faces are not recognizable or minimal identity was not found. The issue identifying can be solved efficiently using some biometric traits like vein uncovering, vascular skin marks detection and androgenic hair pattern matching.

Keywords: uncovering, vascular skin marks detection, androgenic hair pattern matching, image processing .

1. Introduction

Identification of criminals and victims are critical responsibility of forensic department. Law enforcement agencies use Biometric traits which includes DNA, face images, palm prints, fingerprints, write-prints, signatures, footprints, shoeprints, face sketches, dental records regularly for their investigation. And it always proved efficient to identify the criminals. But this paradigm becomes more challenging when victims faces, tattoos or other basic credentials are hard to recognizable. So in this work mainly focus on how to detect those criminals, when the minimal identity like faces, tattoos, fingerprints etc are not found.

In this paper we mainly focused the criminals of sexual offenders using efficient biometric traits like vein uncovering, vascular skin marks detection and androgenic hair pattern matching, when criminal's basic identity was not found. And the same will be applied on low resolution images as well. The medical research also proved that the androgenic hair pattern was one of the stable biometric traits. The orientation field of androgenic hair pattern can be achieved by taking the help of Gabor filter[3]. Two common approach used to analyze androgenic hair collected from crime-scene are microscopic examination and mitochondrial DNA. Androgenic hair patterns can possibly conquer the weaknesses of skin mark patterns and vein patterns. Androgenic hair patterns can be coordinated in low determination pictures unlike vein and skin mark patterns.

Veins assumes a noteworthy part in skin rearrangement indicatively and clinically. vein's location and measurement will give basic data towards sore analysis and appraisal. In this paper, a novel framework for discovery and division of vasculature from

dermoscopy pictures is introduced. Given a dermoscopy picture, we section vascular structures of the sore by first breaking down the picture utilizing autonomous segment investigation into melanin and hemoglobin parts. This takes out the impact of pigmentation on the perceivability of veins. Utilizing k-means clustering, the hemoglobin part is then grouped into ordinary, pigmented and erythema locales. Shape channels are then connected to the erythema bunch at various scales. A vessel mask is created because of worldwide thresholding. The division affectability and specificity of 90% and 86% were accomplished

Caught hand picture needs better improvement strategy to distinguish the vein patterns[1], because of presence of undefined state and undesirable commotion close by picture which result in bogus recognition of veins. The picture pre-processing, for example, picture upgrade procedures are important to enhance the picture for visual impression of people and making further simple handling ventures on the resultant pictures by machines. This paper clarifies different upgrade systems, for example, picture negative, dark level cutting, histogram evening out, differentiate extending, laplacian honing, un sharp masking, high lift separating, and histogram adjustment of high lift channel.

2. Issues found in existing system

This lists the issues what found in existing system, and were addressed using three novel approaches

1. Criminal and casualty recognizable proof is constantly crucial in scientific examination. Numerous biometric qualities, for example, DNA, fingerprint, face and palm print, have been consistently utilized by law requirement offices. Be that as it may, they are not appropriate to lawful situations where just non-facial body destinations of culprits or casualties in confirm pictures are accessible for recognizable proof.
2. Although expansive skin marks and tattoos have been utilized, they are incapable in some lawful cases, on the grounds that the skin uncovered in confirm pictures neither have one of a kind tattoos nor enough skin marks for recognizable proof.
3. There is a conceivable situation where suspect has been found inside low determination pictures, or picture which has been taken the time presume moving in a vehicle, where there is no way to perceive his face or body.
4. Child sexual manhandle is a genuine worldwide issue and has increased open consideration as of late. Because of the prominence of advanced cameras, numerous culprits take pictures of their sexual exercises with youngster casualties. Customarily, it is indeed hard to utilize vascular patterns for criminological distinguishing proof, since they were about undetectable in shading pictures. As of late, this constraint was defeated utilizing a computable strategy that relay on an optical method to reveal vein patterns from shading pictures for measurable confirmation. This (OBVU) optical-based vein uncovering strategy was touchy to the intensity of the illuminant and doesn't use skin shading in pictures to acquire preparing parameters to improve the vein uncovering execution

3. Reason for the proposed work

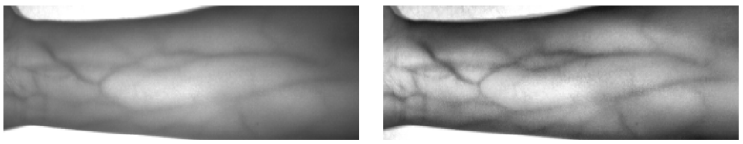
Sexual Exploitation of women and children is a major social issue worldwide. Child pornography is against the law .It is examined officially and suppressed in most jurisdictions in the world. Out of 187, Ninety-four International police organization had laws particularly addressing child pornography since 2008, however this does not take account of nations that ban all pornography [11]. Of those 94 countries, 58 countries have criminalized possession of child pornography. At the present, both possession and distribution are criminal offenses in nearly all

Western countries. In the Unified States, Insurance of Children against Sexual Exploitation Act of 1977 was the main government law to restrict generation and conveyance of tyke erotic entertainment for benefit. Pornographers have recorded the manhandle of in excess of one million children in the Assembled States alone according to the estimation of US Office [12]. In 187 nations, the International Place for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) by the 2008 survey of kid smut laws demonstrates that 93 have no laws that especially address kid erotic entertainment. According to the estimation of U.S clients, 100,000 sites include with tyke erotica [13]. Roughly 30,000 kid explicit entertainment cases were accounted for from 2002 to 2008 in Canada alone. Due to weak evidence, U.S bureau of justice has found low inspection rate of child sexual exploitation. In the united states, the trafficking of child pornography by the mid-1980's was almost completely eradicated through a chain of successful groups waged by law enforcement .It is found that every year 1.2 million children are sexually exploited in India. Aggregate of 26,694 announced instances of crimes carried out against kids in 2010 according to the records of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). 2.3% of 100,000 individuals were the national normal rate for crimes against children. 18.4% were in charge of all crimes against youngsters in the province of Madhya Pradesh with 6.1% of the populace; 13.6% were mindful in Delhi, with 1.5% of the populace. Sadly very little research work has been done to discover the crooks/casualties of sexual misuse [14].What has been done so far mainly focused on face recognition.

4. Vein Uncovering

4. 1 Matching Vein Patterns from Shading Pictures for Criminological Examination :

Initially, pictures contrasts are standardized by the contrast - limited adaptive histogram equalization (CLAHE) technique [15]. It parcels a picture into little parts and stretches the histogram of every area into a coveted circulation. In this calculation, every picture is parcels into 8×8 blocks and equivalent sharing is utilized as a goal histogram. Fig. 1(b) demonstrates an after effect of the pre-processing.



(a) (b)

Figure.1 Final outcome. (a) is a unique NIR picture, and (b) is the consequence of CLAHE.

Gabor filters is confirmed to be a strong tool to collect particular region details. In this algorithm the distribution maps of d^{rder} to catch their particular district data. Just the genuine parts of the Gabor channels are utilized in light of the fact that veins are dark edges in NIR pictures and appropriation maps. Each channel is delicate to veins with a specific bearing, recurrence and scale and in this way, the introduction and scale from the channel giving greatest reaction can be utilized to speak to the introduction and size of the vein, separately.

Despite the fact that the DC of the channels is evacuated, the channel reaction still relies upon picture differentiate, which is exceptionally impacted by postures and brightening conditions. Fig. 2 Illustrates the Gabor filter outputs for orientation and response maps.

Response maps, particularly the ones conveyed by the task maps are to a great degree noisy in perspective of low picture quality (e.g. Fig 3 a). Vein designs in these

response maps can be overhauled and fuss can be covered. Helper information of veins in the acquaintance maps is used with redesign the response maps. In introduction maps, short lines and little pixel bundles are likely going to be hairs or other commotion, while long lines and immense pixel groups give us more assurance that they are veins. These credits are utilized to plan our change plot. In case response diagram higher than an edge, this pixel is named a potential vein pixel and the taking a gander at part is by then appeared as a potential vein segment (see Fig. 3(b)).

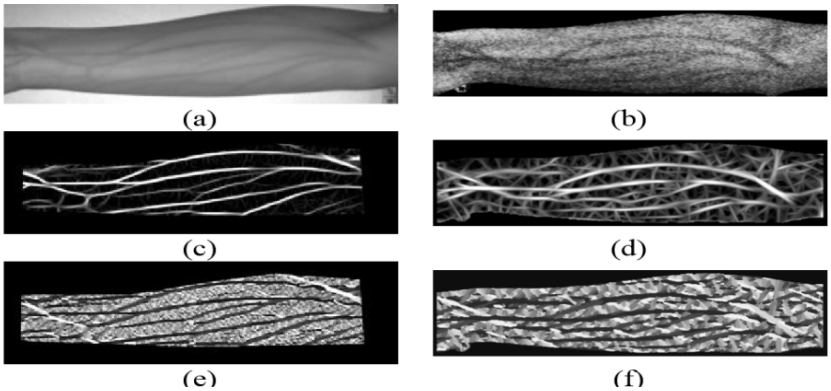


Fig. 2: Outline of Gabor filter results. (a) Is a unique NIR picture. (b) circulation guide of revealed from comparing shading picture. (c) and (e) are individually the reaction and introduction map of (a) - (d) and (f) are introduction maps of (b).

We iteratively look through all the portion consolidates and consign comparable names to related vein sections and make a guide of amassed marks. (see Fig. 3(c)). A weighting limit w(x,y) , in light of the measure of the social occasions is portrayed as $W(x,y)=k.\{1+exp(\frac{-g(i)}{\mu})\}$, Where **g(i) ={(x,y)|ψ(x,y)=i}** speaks to pixels with same mark I and |g(i)| addresses gauge similar to number of pixels. Fig 3(d) displays the upgraded vein designs. The overhauled vein designs are binarized utilizing Otsu's strategy and after that skeletonised. At last, the vein designs are reliably assessed and addressed by a course of action of core interests. The cut off purposes of body parts are similarly inspected and addressed moreover.

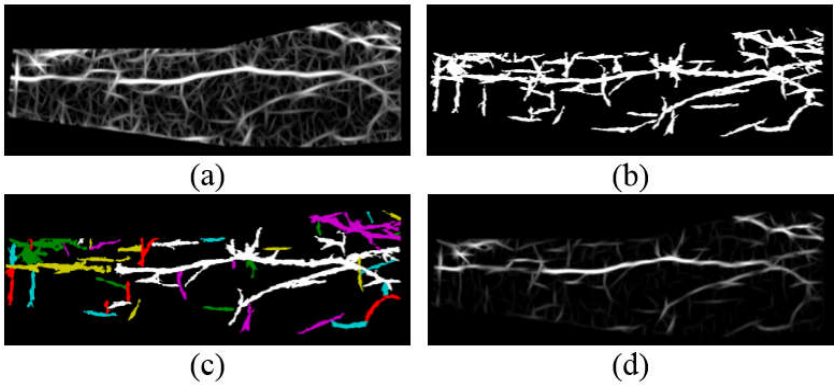


Figure.3 Layout of vein redesign. (a) is a unique reaction delineate,(b) is the potential vein parts, (c) is the guide of accumulated vein sections (shading picture) and (d) is the enhanced response plot.

An case of tested vein examples and limits is appeared in Fig. 4.

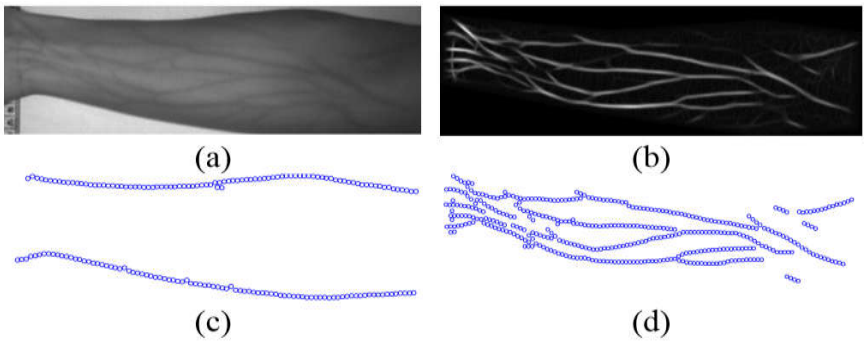
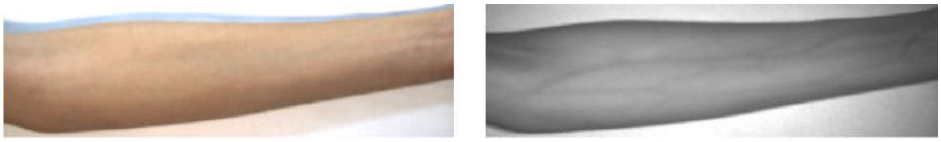


Figure.4 Outline of vein portrayal. (a) is a unique NIR picture, (b) is the improved reaction guide of (a) and (c) is the inspected focuses from the limit and (d) vein designs examined

4.2 Visualizing Vein Patterns from Shading Skin Pictures in view of Picture Mapping

We used NIR pictures assembled by a 2 - CCD multi-spectral camera as getting ready data to manufacture a mapping model. The camera at the same time calculates unquestionable and NIR light ranges from a lone point of convergence using 2 channels. The Bayer mosaic shading imager, presented in principle channel has a that restrictive gets clear light. We assembled data from the lower arms of 10 Asian folks, and picked the match with the superior picture quality showed up in Fig. 5 for exhibit advancement



(a) (b)

Figure.5 Two or three synchronized pictures of a male's cleared out lower arm acquired from the 2-CCD multi-phantom camera. (a) is the RGB picture and (b) is its relating NIR picture.

Before showing the new arrangement, we give a short survey of our vein extraction calculation [4]. Right off the bat, the complexities of envisioned pictures are institutionalized by the distinction compelled flexible histogram leveling (CLAHE) system [15]. At that point a Gabor channel bank is utilized to make the channel reaction to create a channel reaction delineate an introduction outline. Basic data of veins is caught in these data maps for vein design improvement. The upgraded vein pictures are binarized utilizing Otsu's strategy and last skeletonized. At long last, the vein designs is consistently tested then spoken to an arrangement focuses for coordinating. Clearly, astounding pictures with longer veins and more effective focuses will accomplish more precise coordinating outcomes. Fig. 2 shows the technique of vein plan.

5. Vascular Skin Mark Detection

5. 1 The Singularity of Relatively Permanent Pigmented or Vascular Skin Marks (RPPVSM) in Autonomously and Equally Dispersed Examples:

This investigation examines the skin marks. Few skin marks varies quickly but others have a tendency to stay steady. These can be caused by various in-flamer reasons (e.g., dermatitis and psoriasis), skin sensitivity, and insect bites (Fig.6) were steady after some moment (a half year or more). These 4 kinds of skin marks are additionally normal. 99% of the topics in this investigation will have at least one on their back. These skin marks happens because of expanded pigmentation like nevi , vascular expansion and lentigos . The expression "relatively permanent" is utilized on the grounds that in some uncommon cases (e.g., corona nevi) few skin marks can show up or vanish over a time [23], [24].

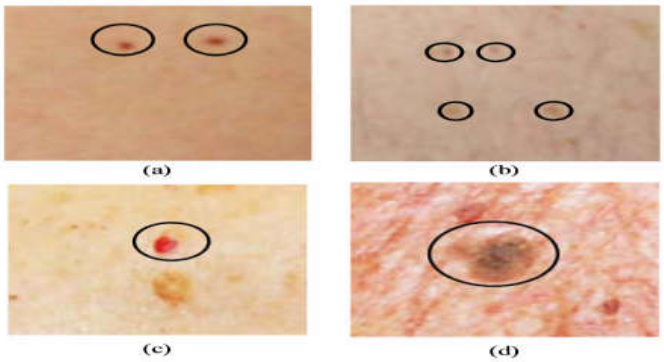


Figure.6 RPPVSM (in circles) appeared in changed kinds; (a) Nevi (b) Lentigines (c) Cherry hemangioma (d)Seborrheic keratosis

The point design helps us to deal the RPPVSM which is located on the skin, which is more likely to collect the details in fingerprints. So, this investigation alludes to the current finger print thinks about. Unique mark thinks about demonstrates following: 1) particulars tries with higher scatter when seen on a little scale, yet tend to form bunches when seen on an expansive scale [25]& [27], 2) details orientations are not autonomous of details areas [28], [29]. These properties influence displaying the singularity of finger to print difficult. Till this date almost around 20 models were put forward [28]– [36]. Using mentioned examinations, it will be confirmed that when precise presumptions on details properties are utilized, the blueprint approximation are near the experimental outcomes. Subsequently, our work thinks about the spatial appropriation insights of RPPVSM before displaying their uniqueness. spatial point design which is the typical beginning stage in purpose of breaking down circulation is trial of Finish Spatial Haphazardness [37]– [39]. The speculation expresses following : 1) the quantity focuses in any planar district A with |A| region takes after a Poisson dissemination with mean λ|A| , where the consistent is the intensity1 or normal number of focuses per unit zone, and 2) given n focuses in the locale A, they are autonomous arbitrary examples from a uniform conveyance. Above tries to shows a point design close similarity to a homogeneous Poisson conveyance, which has arbitrary factors that were autonomously and equally disseminated. 2 elective theories opposition to the invalid CSR speculation were bunching as well as customary inclinations. In grouped examples, directs incline toward situate close others, while in normal examples guides incline toward spread a long way from one another. The 2 established strategies for accomplishing the CSR trail provides quadrat checks technique along with the separation procedure [37]– [40]. Here quadrant tallies strategy isolates a spatial example into quadrants (sub locales) of equivalent sizes and processes the quantity

of focuses in each quadrat. The separation technique specifies all entomb point separations and looks for the tiniest separation in sequence to decide the closest adjacent remove for every tip. Because the quantity of RPPVSM in an example in our back torso picture database comes to more than 350, it is more efficient to perform an extensive scale perception by means of the quadrat checks strategy than the separation technique. Furthermore, it was appeared in [40] that difference to-mean proportion and Steven's tests, which are kinds of the quadrat include strategy, performed well the identification of general, arbitrary, and amassed designs.

The quadrat checks strategy separates the space D into non covering quadrats A1,A2… Ak along the rise to size to such an extent that AU,A2U… UAk=D. Assume the quantity focuses in quadrat 'I' is n_i also aggregate total of focuses in D is n . Normal total of focuses in any CSR theory's quadrat is n/k. 2 rules should be achieved to get dependable test outcomes— normal number/quadrant should be more prominent than 1, and the aggregate number of quadrats must be more prominent than 6 [38], [39]. The acknowledgment or dismissal of a CSR hypothesis is based on the standard Pearsonchi-square statistic with (k-1) degrees of flexibility given by

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{(ni-n)}{n} \qquad (11)$$

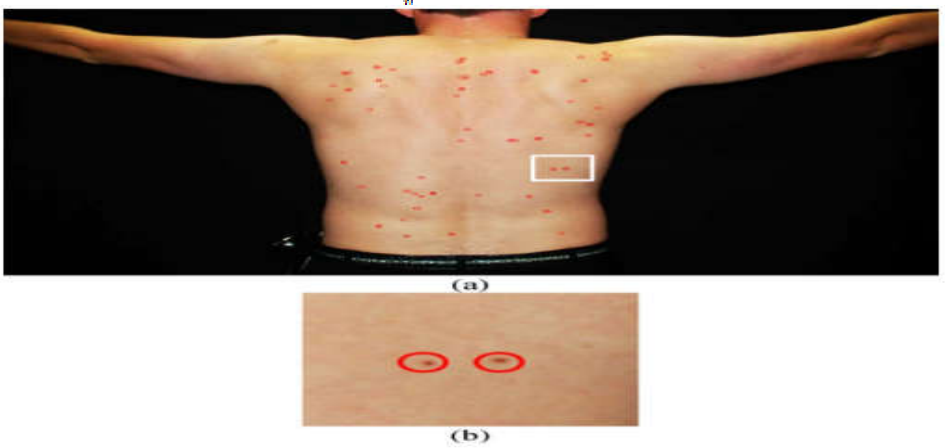


Figure.7 RPPVSM design on the back of a Caucasian male; (a) the crude picture; circles demonstrate RPPVSM identified by a scientist prepared in dermatology; (b)the expanded variant of the little rectangular box in (a)to demonstrate the recognized RPPVSM.

6. Androgenic Hair Pattern Detection

6.1 Utilizing Leg Geometry to Adjust Androgenic Hair Patterns in dull or Low Determination pictures for offenders and Casualty Distinguishing proof :

On account of kid sexual mishandle, recognizable proof of masked shooters and terrorists is additionally a testing issue to law implementation organizations. To solve following issues, skin marks and vein patterns has thoroughly examined [49-50]. In this way, Therapeutic examinations have suggested that androgenic hair and its follicles can be viable biometric attributes. Be that as it may, a few people have just restricted skin marks can be found in their skin and some have high centralization of muscle to fat ratio or melanin, that will perform the picturing vein patterns covered up in color images troublesome. For instance, it may take multiple years to shoe the complete cycle of androgenic hair pattern [51]. Fig. 8 (a) & (b) indicate 2 pictures of a similar leg. Fig. 8(a) was gathered in August of 2009, while Fig.8(b) was gathered in October of 2008. The color hovers in Figures.

Figure.8 Delineation of the strength of androgenic hairs. (a) Gathered in Aug of 2009, (b) gathered in Oct of 2008.

Before leg images are submitted into the presented arrangement algorithm, a pre-processing is to be carried out to remove the area that intrigue. Fig. 9 demonstrates this process. Provided a lower leg picture (Fig. 9(a)), an area of intrigue characterized by 6 different edges focuses, An, A', M, M', B, & B' [Fig. 9(b)] were consequently removed. MM' is gotten from the path line where horizontal separation was largest. AA' as well as BB' are the shortest path lines up and underneath a path line MM', separately. The info picture is then sectioned utilizing the base square shape built by leg district amongst AA' and BB'.

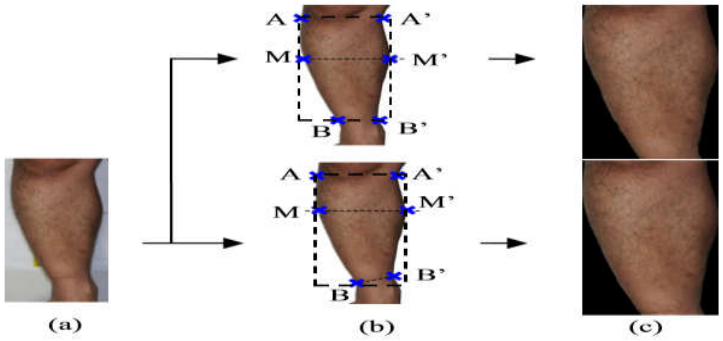


Fig 9: The advance processing step: (a) Information picture, (b) District of intrigue characterized by 6 edges focuses An, A', M, M', B and B'. And horizontal separation amongst M and M' that is largest. AA' is the smallest separation upper MM' & BB' is smallest separation underneath MM'. (c) Portioned input picture regarding district of intrigue. 1st and 2nd columns delineate Su et al's.

After the segmentation, it is necessary to check whether the leg picture fragmented legitimately (e.g., because of slanted leg), if it is not fragmented legitimately then we should need to correct it manually. This shown step is superior to anything the advance processing venture [48] in light of the fact that it thinks about stance and perspective varieties.

Fig. 10 demonstrates the schematic chart of the whole low determination leg recognizable proof framework. Here dashed district portrays the presented arrangement algorithm. To start with, all testing images need to be sized by 139 × 238 pixels [Fig. 10(a)]. Next, the border tests (red rounds seen by Fig10(b)) are removed by the confirmation picture Ix and the presume picture Iy from a provided DB (Fig. 10(b)). A relative transformation that utilized so to adjust border tests in 2 pictures. At that point, the element coordinating strategy presented by [48] is connected to the green channel of the picture combine (Fig. 10(c)). Here green channel is the ideal channel for the coordinating technique. The highlights on coordinating were removed using the processing of Gabor orientation field and partitioning that in little matrices [Fig. 10(d)].Then Orientation histograms were extricated by every matrix (Fig. 10(e)) and used to Figure the coordinating separation.

Edge is a helpful piece of information for picture arrangement. There are numerous testing techniques. The standard inspecting strategy takes each k^{th} point by a rundown of

focuses that is ordered using y coordinate in a rising order. Despite the fact that it is basic and simple to be actualized, it isn't rotational invariant this issue is shown by Fig.11. Figure11(a) & (b) demonstrate the example focuses given by the normal inspecting strategy. The leg limit in Figure. 11(a) given by real information picture and the leg limit in Fig 11(b) given by its pivoted variant. Clearly the red crosses from Fig. 11(a) and the blue rounded by Fig. 11(b) provides the distinctive example focuses along these lines can't be coordinated well. The general examining strategy isn't rotational invariant.

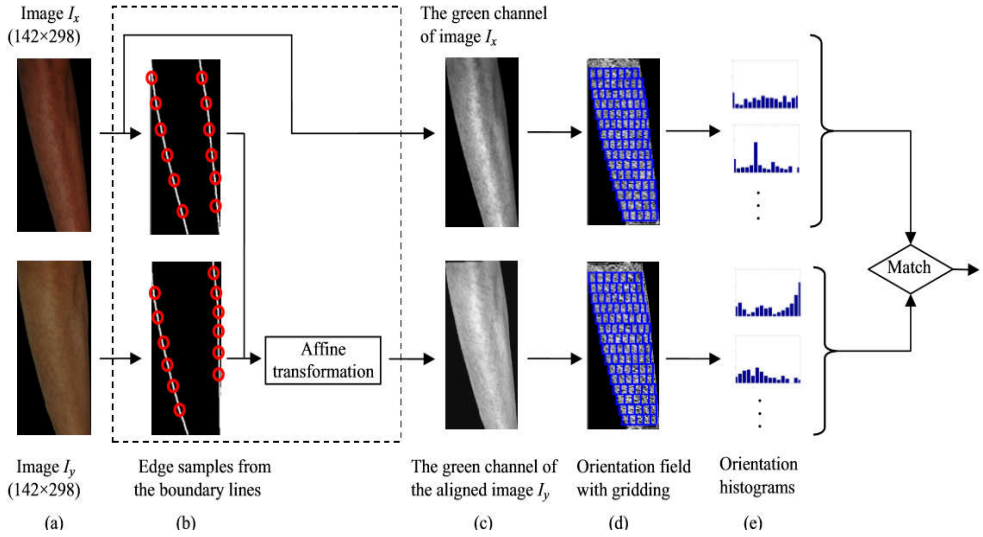


Figure.10 The schematic outline of general low determination leg recognizable proof framework. It incorporates the proposed arrangement algorithm and the element coordinating strategy seen by [48]. Dashed area depicts the presented arrangement algorithm.

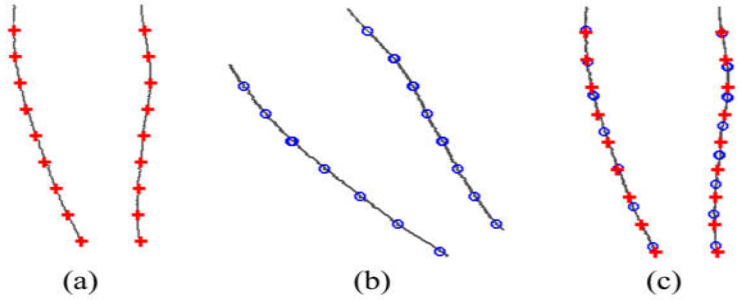


Fig. 11. Outline of the weakness of the general testing technique; (a) & (b) are the limits of a similar leg picture and [b] is 30 degrees a pivoted adaptation of [a]. Red cross marks and blue rounded circle were example focuses provided using standard examining technique. (c) picture [b] reversed back by - 30 degree and overridden on picture[a]

The proposed plot makes utilization of rakish testing to decide the focuses for arrangement. This plan relies upon a middle point and middle line. To gauge the inside point, the separation transform [52] characterized as

$$D_i(p) = \min_{b \in B_i} \|p - b\|_2$$

Where i∈{L,R},BL and BR are the left side as well as right limits for leg, DL & DR are outcomes from the left side as well as right limits, and the small pixel area of the leg is given byp(x,y), in an info picture, is utilized. To consolidate information in the two limits,

$$D_0(p) = \max\left(D_1(p), D_2(p)\right) . e^{-m}$$

Here $m = |D_L(p), -(p)|$ and '.' indicates an floor operator, is utilized. The inside point was characterized as Pc=argmaxD_0 (p). In the event that there exists different focuses Pk with the end goal, D_0(p) = D_0(k), the middle point was characterized by point whose y-coordinate is the middle. Fig. 12 shows D0 with the center line and the inside point.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & \cdot & x_{358} & x_{359} \\ y_0 & y_1 & \cdot & y_{358} & y_{359} \end{bmatrix}$$

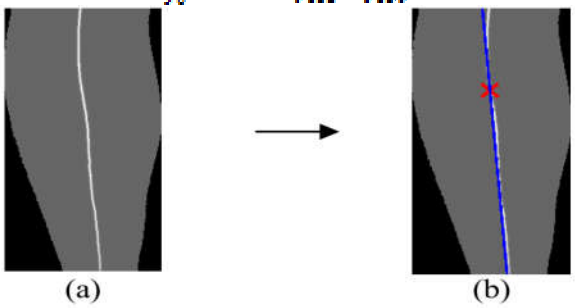


Figure.12 Demonstration shown in centre line and the inside point; (a) extent guide of Do. The colour is brighter if Do is higher. (b) Blue line – centre line and Red Cross mark- middle point assessed utilizing Do.

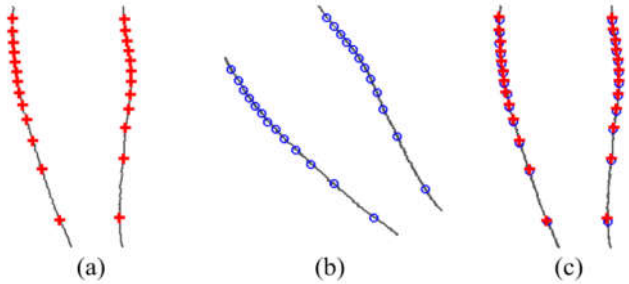


Figure.13 The Figure. (a) and (b) shows the proposed testing plan connected with leg limits taken from 11(a) and 11(b). (c) the picture in which the figure (b) is reverted by - 30 degree and overlapped on (a).

The proposed inspecting plan is connected to the leg limits in Figure. 11(a) and (b) and the outcomes are appeared in Fig. 13. Plainly, the proposed conspire beats the shortcomings of the consistent examining technique.

The schematic chart of the proposed algorithm inputs the shading leg picture as information and contrasts that and layouts in the provided database. The standardization procedure is to recognize the regular district and institutionalize the picture estimate for coordinating. Genuine phases of Gabor filters contains various scales and introductions were connected to the advance processed picture to register Gabor sizes [Figure. 14(c)]. These extents are consolidated to remove neighborhood introductions and shape an introduction field [Figure. 14(d)]. It is partitioned into little districts for processing nearby introduction histograms as highlights [Figure. 14(e)]. Every little locale is made out of around 300 pixels. At long last, these histograms are coordinated with those in the database.

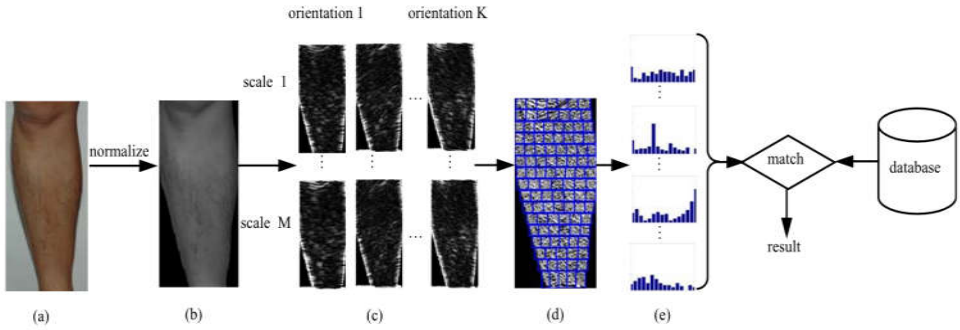


Figure. 14 The schematic chart of the proposed calculation. (a) Unique picture. (b) Standardized picture. (c) Gabor extent. (d) Introduction field. (e) Histograms.

Pictures portraying crime-scene suspect and pictures found inside the DB might be contrast in size, determination and introduction. These distinctions ought to be limited to increment coordinating execution. Figure.14 delineates the proposed pre-processing plan. To start with, input shading leg pictures are divided. As of now, a self-loader approach that is made out of a programmed division plot and a manual revision process is utilized. The programmed plot utilizes the skin shading and leg limits to perform division and is outlined underneath:

Stage 1: An information shading picture is first changed over to gray scale picture for separating leg limits and afterward is softened by 2D middle filter. Sobel edge locator was connected to the smoothed gray scale picture to get an edge picture signified as J. The limit utilized as a part of this edge location is naturally decided for each picture.

Stage 2: Skin pixels in the info shading picture can be recognized by advance defined skin shading range. In the event that pixel shading is inside the shading range, it is held; something else, the pixel esteem is made to lay on zero. These parameters were controlled by an arrangement of preparing pictures. This handled picture is meant as L.

Stage 3: Data in J and L is utilized all the while. On the off chance that a pixel in J isn't an edge pixel and the comparing pixel in L isn't zero, the relating pixel in the first picture is treated by the skin pixel. Consolidating the skin pixels using seen 2 standards, a sectioned skin picture is generated.

Stage 4: At long last, a morphological administrator contains dull shaped organizing component is connected to the picture acquired from Stage 3.

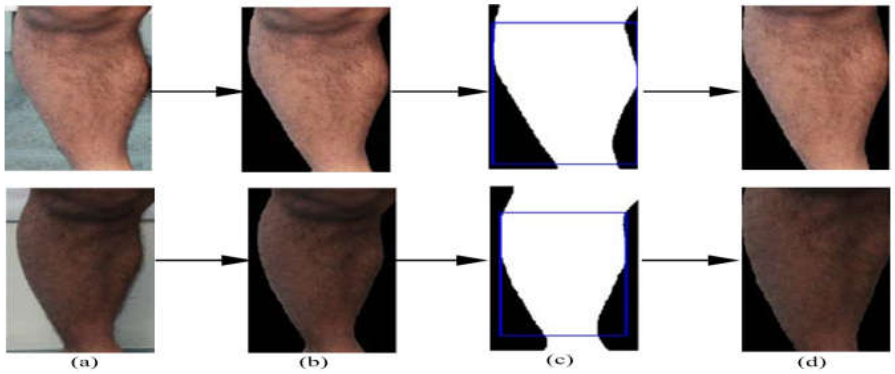


Figure. 15. The proposed preprocessing plan. (a) Information pictures, (b) division comes about, (c) locales of interests and (d) advance processed pictures.

7. Experimental Result

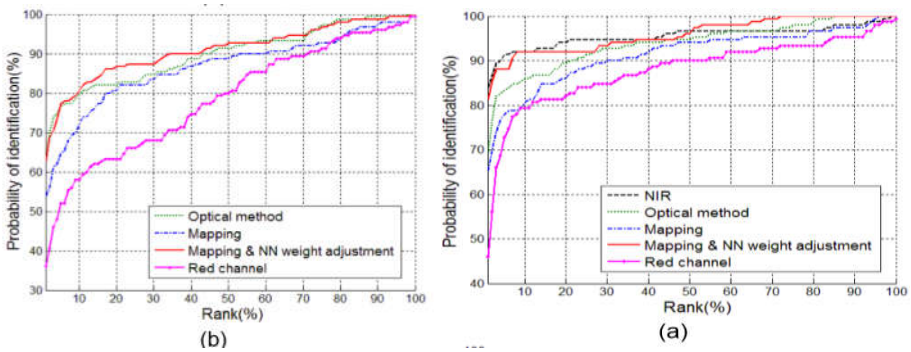


Figure.16 Combined match curves. (a) from a similar sort of images (shading versus shading and NIR versus NIR), (b) from various kinds of images (colour versus NIR).

The experimental outcome of vein uncovering demonstrate that: (1) vein examples can be envisioned utilizing data extricated from relating shading esteems and NIR forces, (2) Proposed NN weight modification is successful, (3) Last distinguishing proof exactness of the calculation presented is greater compared with optical technique, (4) the consequence of the calculation presented from the same kind of pictures to the outcome from NIR pictures, which normally considered as information provide by direct observation of vein designs.

The consequences of the exploration directed in this paper are exhibited in Figure 17, Figure 18. Figure 17 shows the after effects of skin location utilizing 10 manages, out of a grayscale transformation and Figure 18 of every a binary picture change. Here its clearly seen that the framework utilizing pictures which are changed over binary images demonstrated with neat execution contrasted with framework utilizing changed over grayscale images.

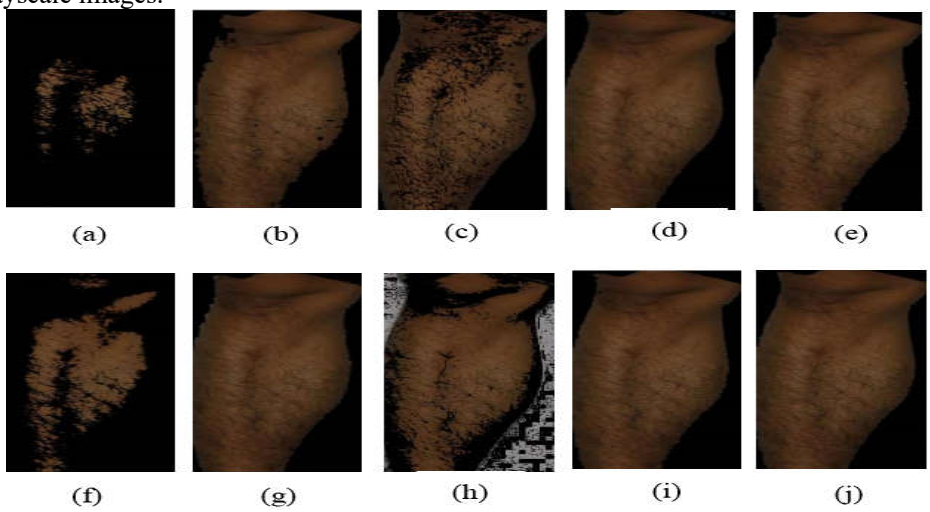


Figure.17 Consequence of Human Skin Recognition Grayscale using Principle (a) until (j)

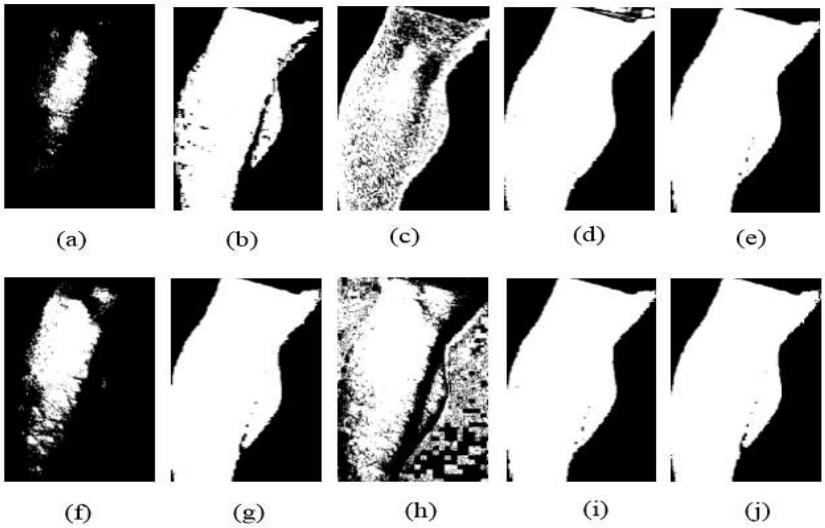


Figure.18 Consequences of Human Skin Identification Binary Picture Change utilizing Guideline (a) until Control (j).

8. Conclusion

This approach brings optimal model for detecting sexual offenders, criminals ae well victims. In this paper we build the model using three major approaches namely, Vein Uncovering, Vascular skin mark detection and Androgenic hair pattern matching. This work focus to analyse the different existing techniques on these three modules and build an optimal solution, which can help us to up bring the efficiency rate. It found efficient to carry out the vein pattern recognition with the help of Gabor filter Image segmentation process and K –M Model. Vascular Skin mark detection is the process of detecting pigmented or vascular skin marks on criminals or victims body using Fuzzy – C means clustering and K- Nearest Neighbor clustering method. Then finally we try to strengthen our model with androgenic hair pattern detection on victim or criminal body using local binary pattern for low resolution images and we tried to reduce the size by sparse matrix method.

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