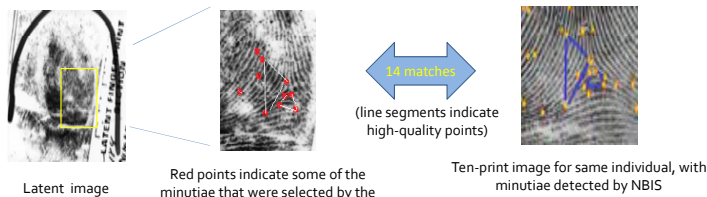


Motivation and Approach

- A scientific measure of confidence is needed to support an examiner's decision, particularly for latent prints (*Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals*, 1993)
- Latent prints are often blurred or partial, so we need to ...
 - investigate *causes* of distortion
 - utilize grayscale information, unlike many AFIS implementations
 - utilize information from Levels 1, 2, and 3

Quality Assessment based on Minutia Detection

- The NBIS "remove false minutiae" step utilizes 9 separate software filters \Rightarrow 512 different ON/OFF combinations
- Our idea:* Higher-quality minutiae should *survive* processing by more filter combinations
- Experiment:* We investigated a case from NIST Special Database 27
 - A human examiner selected 16 minutiae from a latent print
 - The examiner then identified 14 matches in a ten-print image from the same subject
 - Our approach found 8 of those 14 minutiae to be of high quality



Minutia identifier	Frequency	Modified	Our score	NBIS score
589	511/511	No	HIGH	Low
571	255/511	Yes	Average	High

- Future work: Incorporate information related to 2-D point distributions, minutia orientations, ridge-based connectivity

Distortion from Motion Blur

- In our simulations, minutia-based feature matching could tolerate blur up to about 8 pixels
- Motion blur filter (frequency domain):

$$H(u, v) = \frac{T}{\pi(ua + vb)} \sin[\pi(ua + vb)] e^{-j\pi}$$

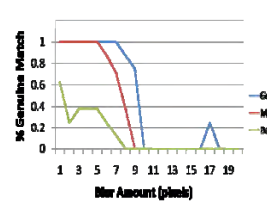
T - amount of blur
 a - blur in x direction
 b - blur in y direction
 (a, b) determines direction of blur



Sample smeared prints

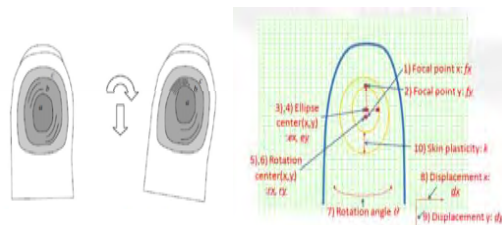


Increasing blur



Distortion from Skin Elasticity

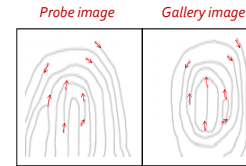
- Small movements of the finger cause nonlinear changes in the imaged print
- These effects can be modeled using assumptions of skin elasticity
- We have developed a new software tool, *fpCreator*, which allows us to experiment with these concepts



Elastic deformation model (after Maltoni and Cappelli, 2009)

Analysis of Friction Ridges

- Minutiae alone are not enough, especially when dealing with latent prints
- We define **ridge component** as a connected portion of a friction ridge image that is terminated by two minutiae
- Let a **ridge connection** refer to a ridge component together with its two associated minutiae
- Ridge connections can be used to **improve the confidence** of matched minutiae



Level 2 details (minutiae) match in this example, but Level 1 details (ridges) do not match

- NBIS produces an *image quality map*, which we have extended to assign **quality scores to individual ridges**
- Ridge quality can be used to increase confidence in identifying correspondences between images

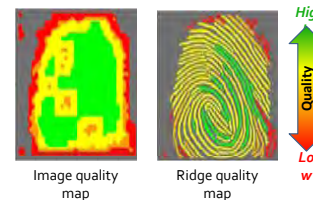
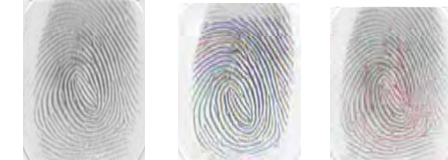


Image quality map

Ridge quality map

Quality

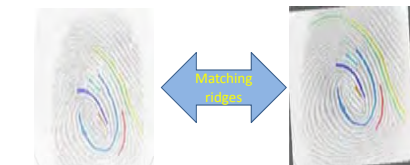


Probe image

Extracted ridge components

Ridge connections, indicated by line segments

- We expect our ridge component matching algorithm to perform better than minutia based matching in prints with low minutia counts

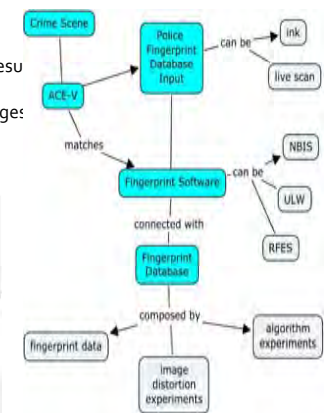


Probe image, with high-quality ridge components

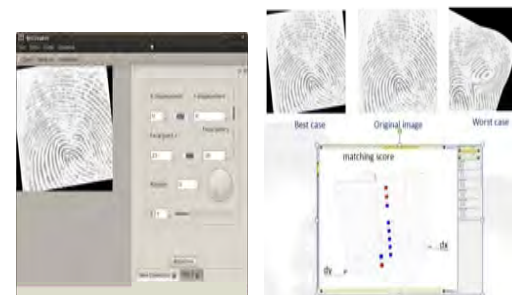
Gallery image, showing matched ridge components

Database Design and Image Synthesis

- We have proposed a database schema to describe fingerprint information, distortions, and experimental data
- Motivated by NBIS:
 - information from individuals
 - description/parameters of the experiment with associated resu time and evaluation of the experiment
 - information from original (latent) images and distorted images:
 - parameters used to create the distorted images
 - computed distance between two compared images



Overview of approach to database development



Screenshot of *fpCreator*

Experimental results using distorted images generated by *fpCreator*

Acknowledgements

This research is sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, award number 2009-DN-BX-K229