

# Automatic Latent Value Determination

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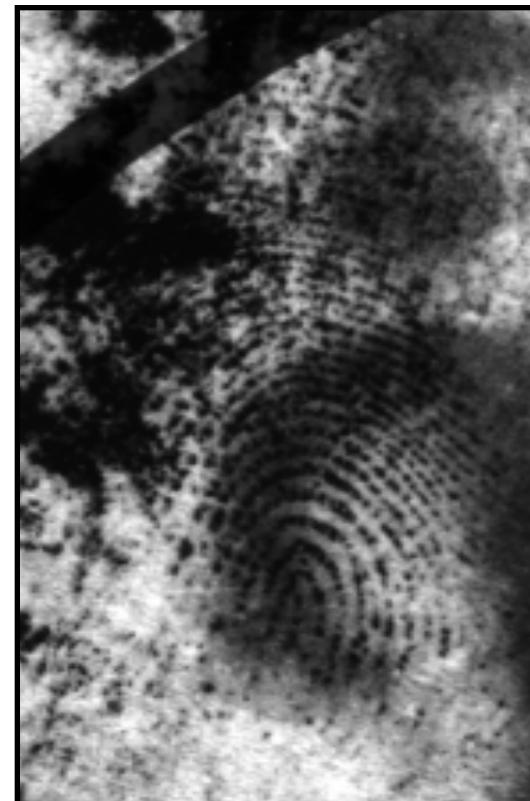
# What are Latent Fingerprints?



**Rolled**



**Plain**



**Latent**

# Challenges in Latent Matching



Poor Ridge Clarity



Partial Ridge Area



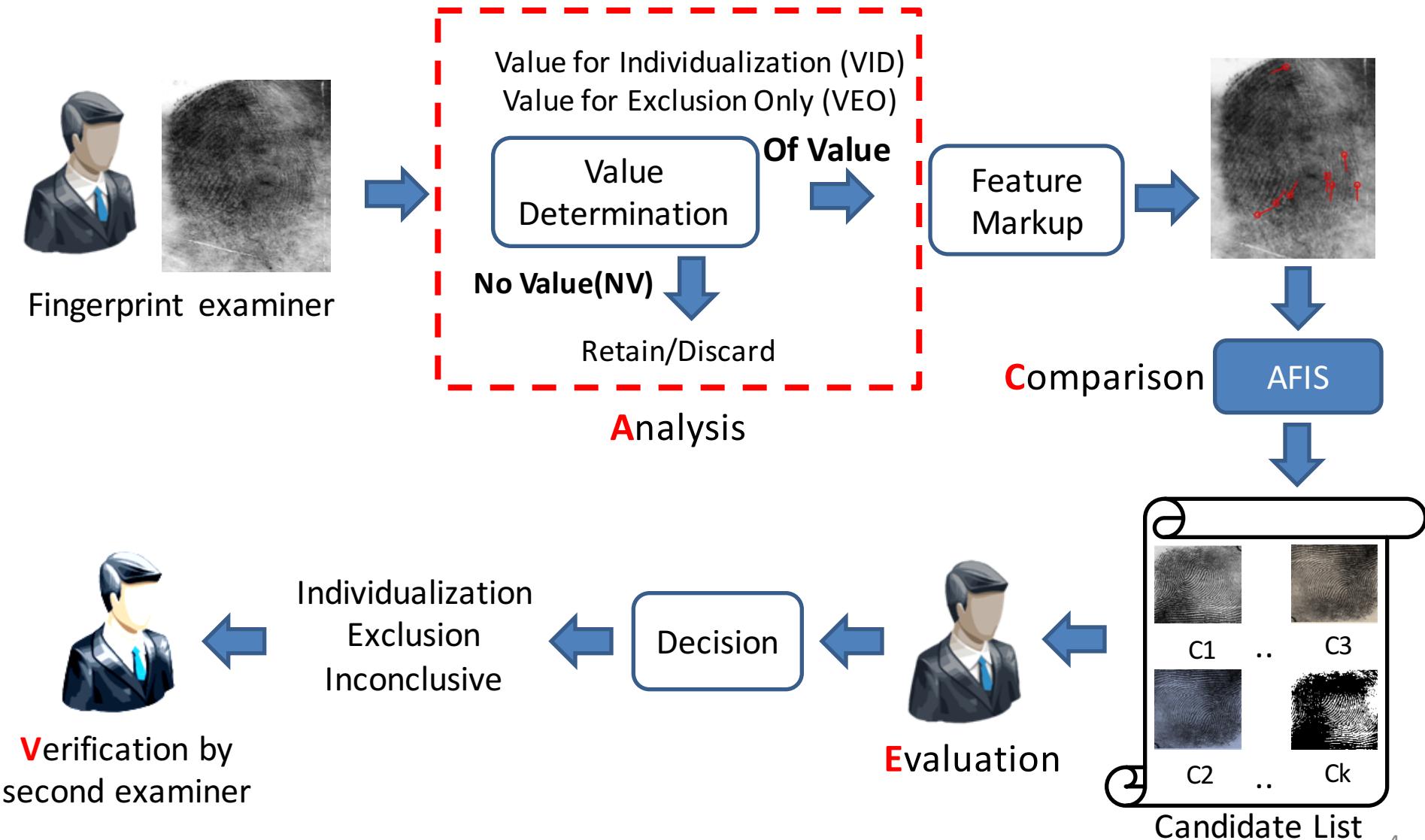
Complex Background

- AFIS Performance (Rank-1 accuracy)
  - Plain: 98.5%
  - **Latent: 67.2% (70.2% with image + markup)**

C. Watson, G. Fiumara, E. Tabassi, S. L. Cheng, P. Flanagan, W. Salamon. Fingerprint Vendor Technology Evaluation, NISTIR, 8034, 2012.

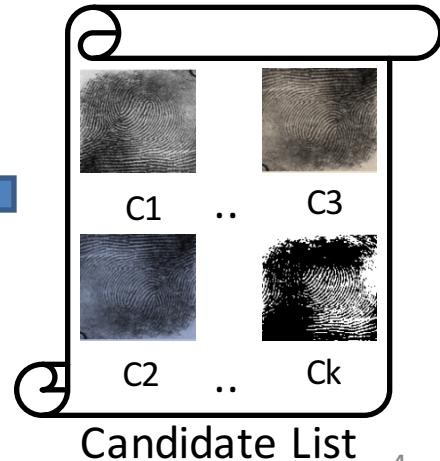
\* M. Indovina, V. Dvornychenko, R. Hicklin, and G. Kiebzinski. ELFT-EFS Evaluation of Latent Fingerprint Technologies: Extended Feature Sets, NISTIR, 2012.

# Latent Matching: ACE-V Protocol



Verification by  
second examiner

Evaluation



# Limitations of Examiner Value Determination

- Highly subjective
  - repeatability (intra-examiner variability): **84.6%**
  - reproducibility (inter-examiner similarity): **75.2%**
- Depends upon examiner's skill and experience
- Time-consuming

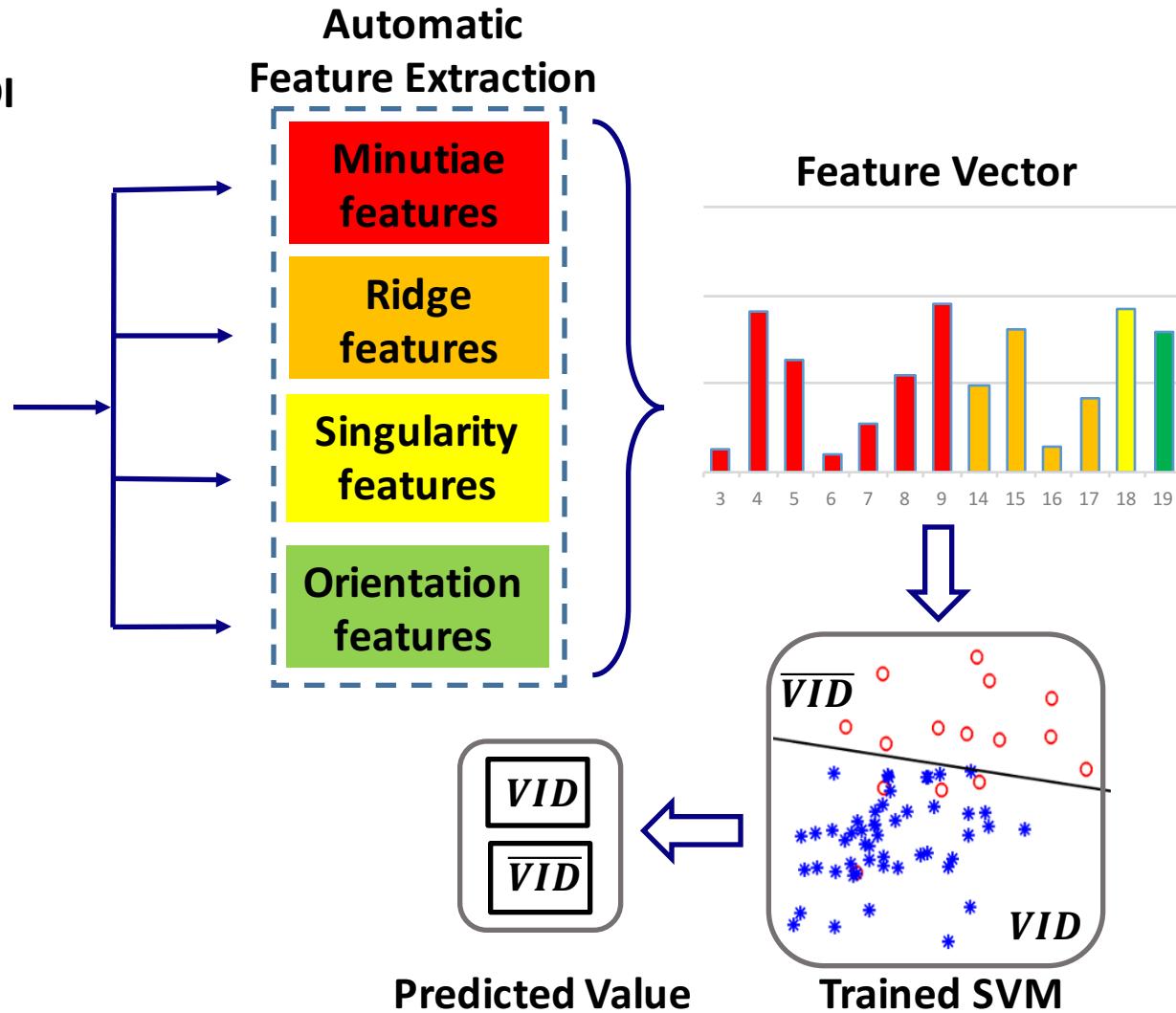
**Need for automatic value determination**

Ulery et al., "Repeatability and reproducibility of decisions by latent fingerprint examiners," PLoS one, 7(3):e32800, 2012.

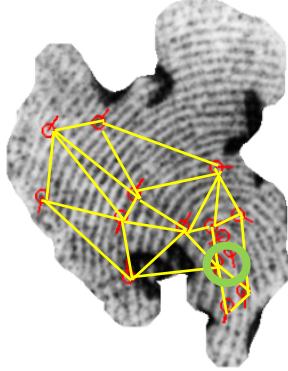
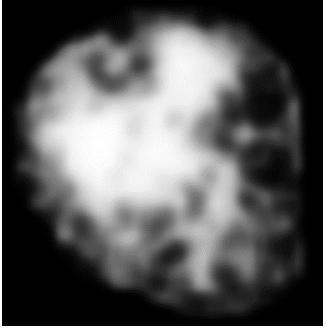
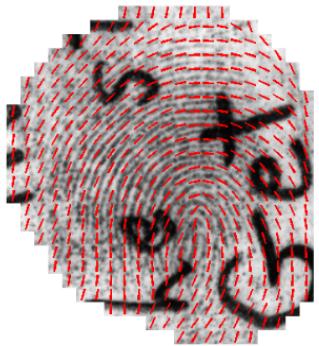
Ulery et al., "Accuracy and reliability of forensic latent fingerprint decisions," PNAS, 108(19):7733–7738, 2011.

# Proposed Automatic Method for Value Determination

Latent with marked ROI



# Features for Value Assessment

Feature No.	Description	
1	<b>Number of minutiae</b>	
2 - 8	Sum of <b>minutiae reliability</b> with reliability $\geq t$ , $t= 0, 0.1, \dots, 0.6$	
9	<b>Average area of minutiae Delaunay triangulation</b>	
10	Area of the convex hull of minutiae set	
11 - 17	Sum of <b>ridge quality</b> blocks with quality value $\geq t$ , $t= 0, 0.1, \dots, 0.6$	
18	Number of <b>singular points</b> (core and delta)	
19	<b>Standard deviation of the ridge flow</b> in the foreground	

# Feature Extraction



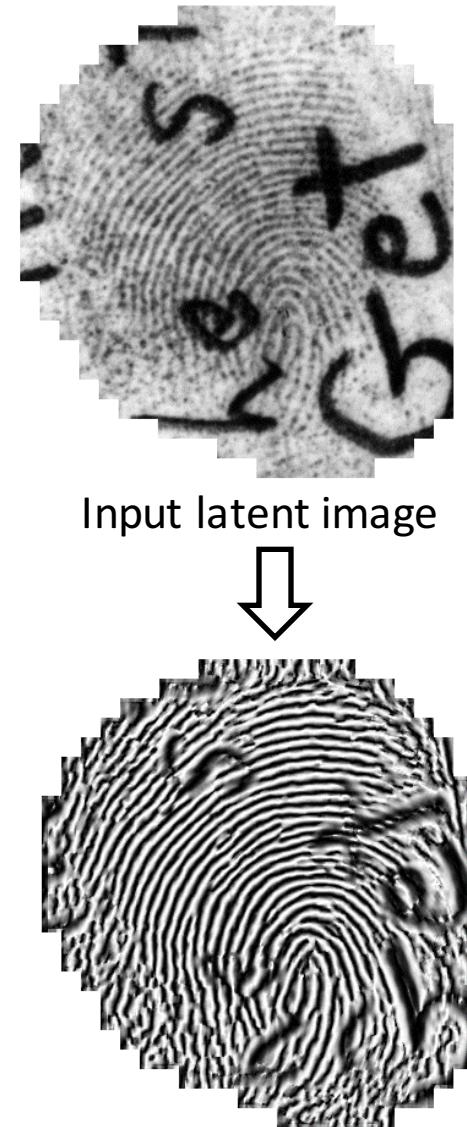
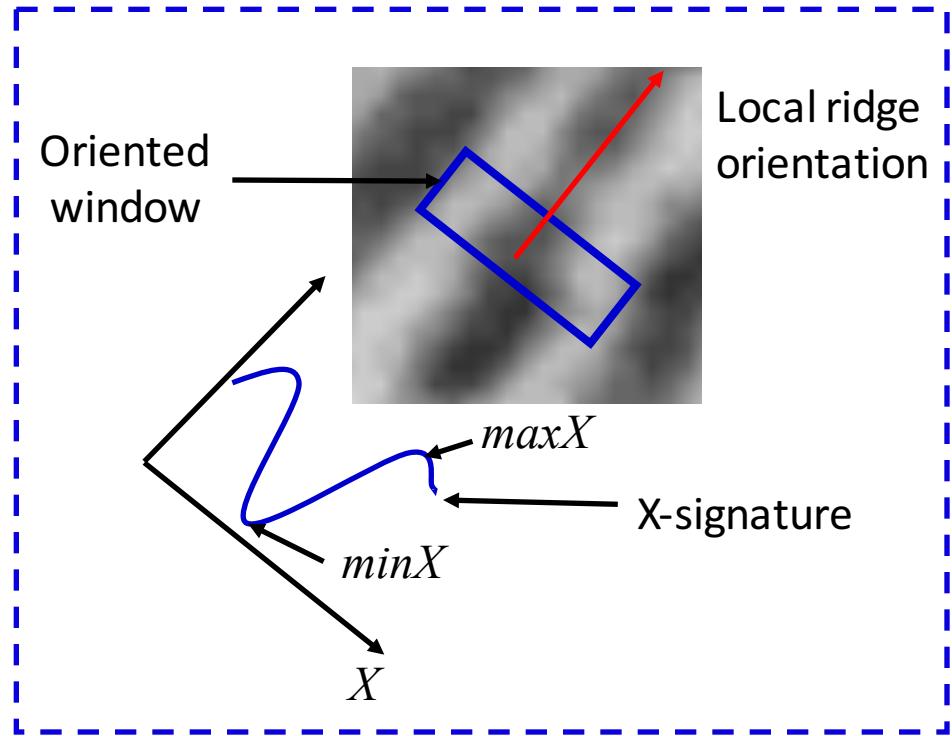
Input Latent with ROI

Ridge Flow Estimation

Normalization

K. Cao and A. K. Jain, *Latent Orientation Field Estimation via Convolutional Neural Network*, ICB, 2015

# Image Normalization



Normalized image

# Feature Extraction



Input Latent with ROI



Ridge Flow Estimation



Normalization



Ridge Enhancement

10

# Ridge Enhancement

- Dictionary construction
- Ridge enhancement using dictionary



Input latent



Enhanced by Gabor filtering



Enhanced by dictionary

# Ridge Enhancement

- Dictionary construction

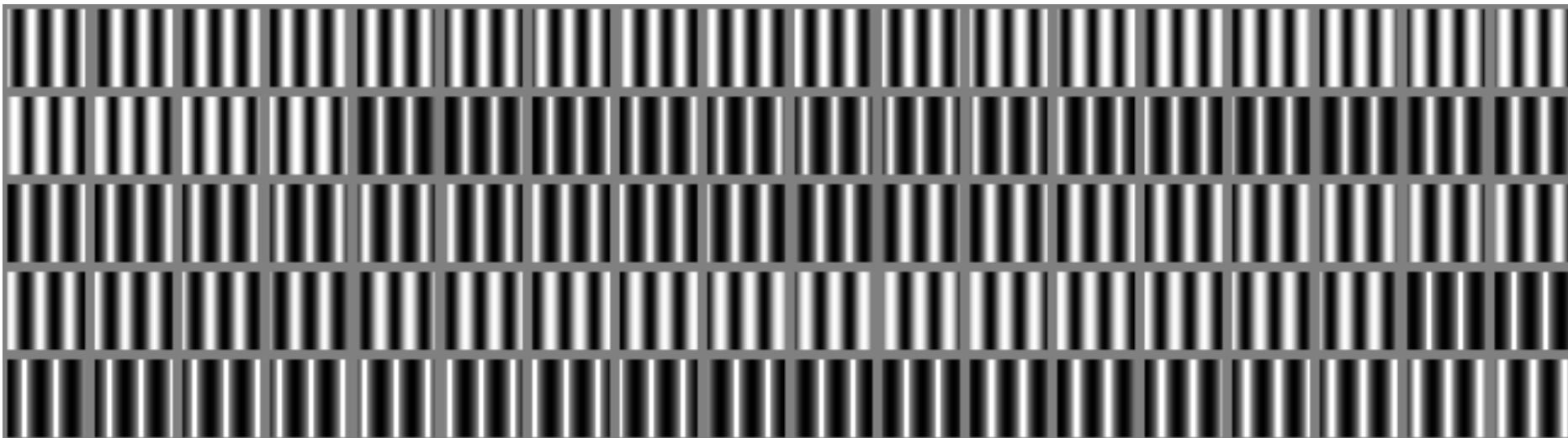
$$\text{Dictionary element} = \text{Valley image} + \text{Ridge image}$$

Note that ridge and valley widths can be different

Dictionary  
element

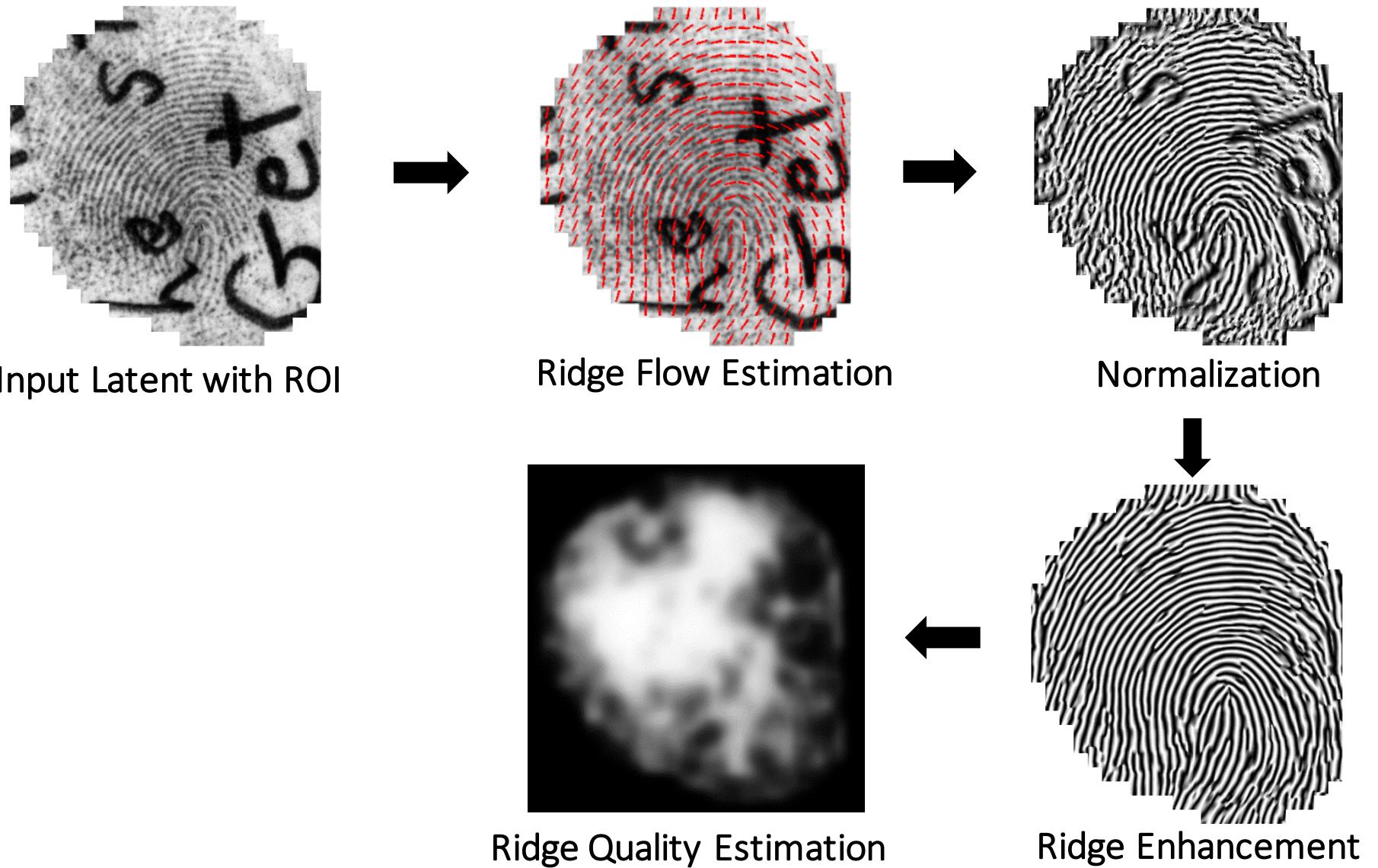
Valley  
image

Ridge  
image



A subset of dictionary elements used for latent ridge enhancement

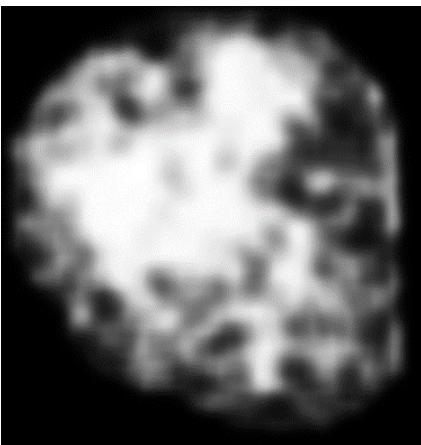
# Feature Extraction



# Ridge Quality Estimation



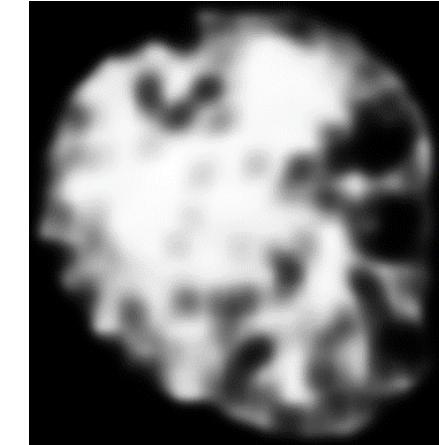
(a) Normalization of input latent



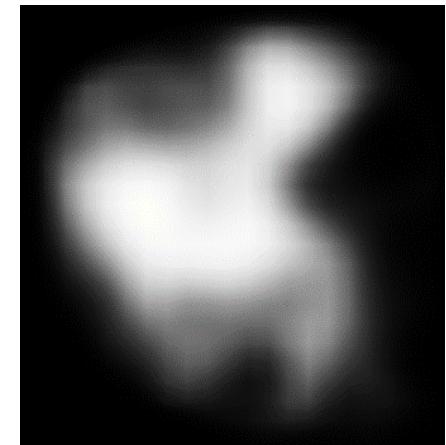
(c) Orientation coherence of (a)



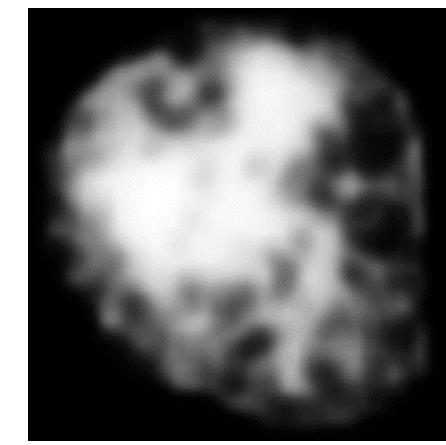
(b) Normalization of Enhanced latent



(d) Orientation coherence of (b)

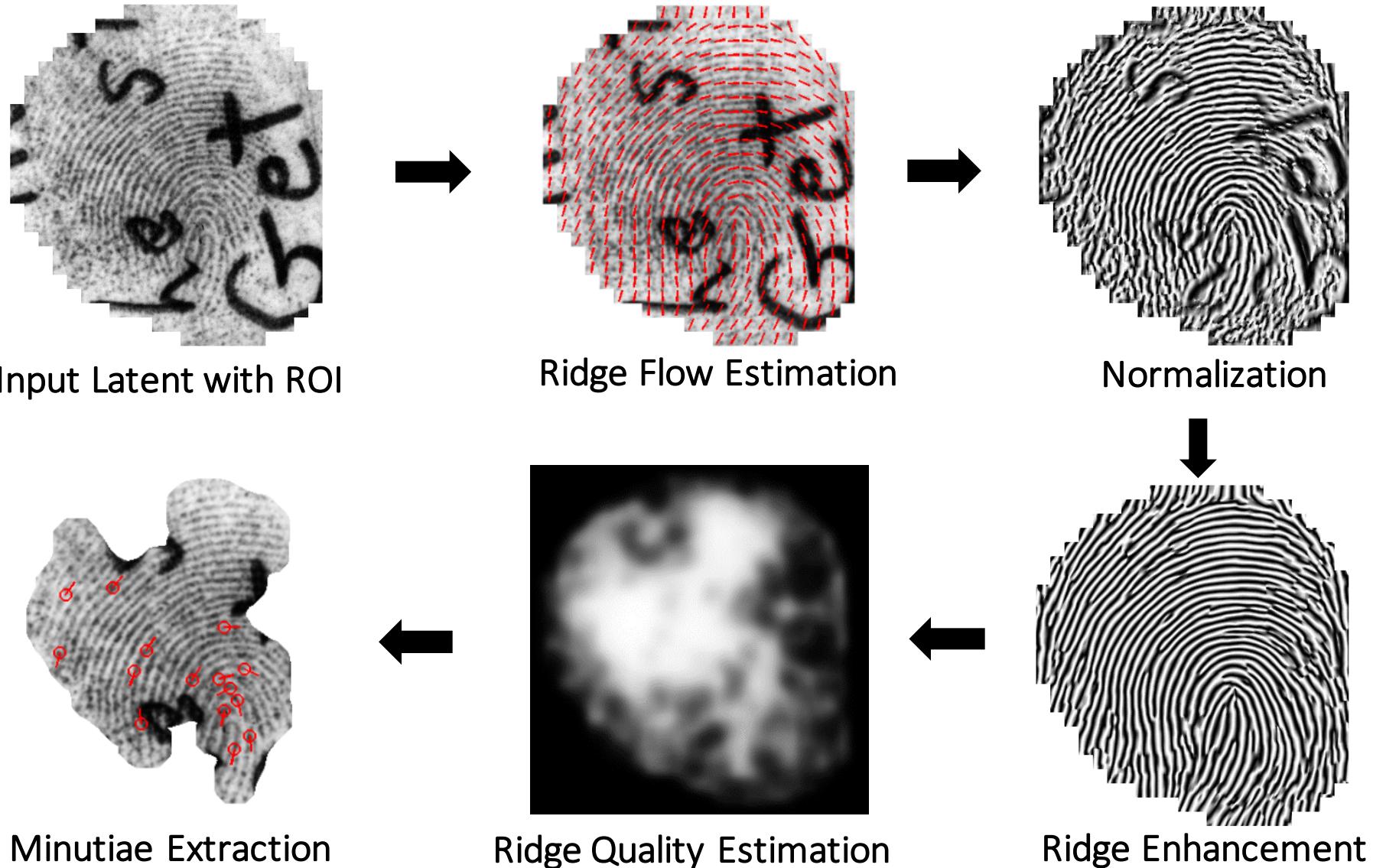


(e) Similarity between (a) and (b)

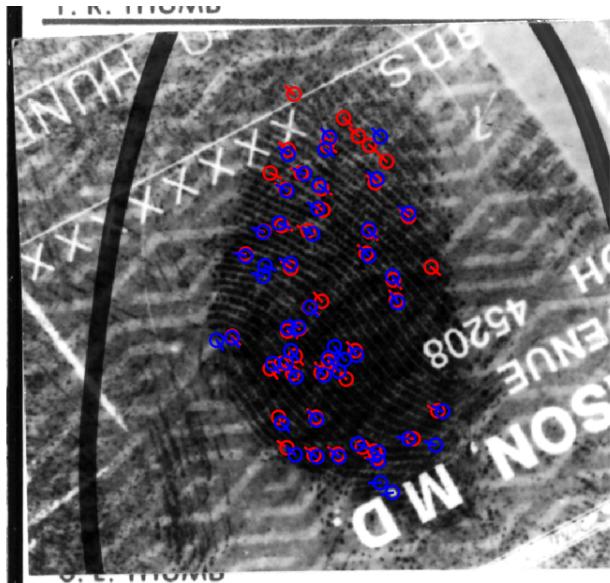


(f) Fused Quality map of (c), (d) & (e)

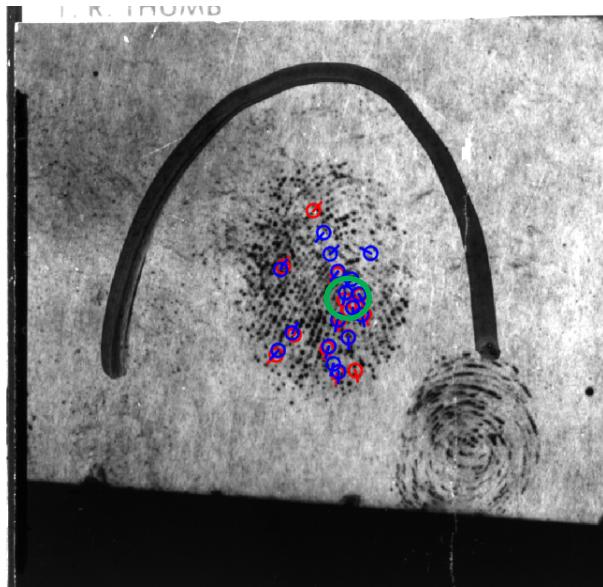
# Feature Extraction



# Minutiae and Singular Points Extraction



Latent ID: G007



Latent ID: B106



Latent ID: U228

- — Manually marked minutiae
- — Automatic extracted minutiae
- — Automatic detected core point

N. K. Ratha, S. Chen and A. K. Jain, "Adaptive flow orientation-based feature extraction in fingerprint images", *Pattern Recognition*, 1995

# Experiments

- Latent Databases (Total of 707 latents)
  - NIST SD27: 258 latents
  - WVU Latent DB: 449 latents
- Latent value determination posed as two class (VID and not-VID) classification
- Two sources of ground truth
  - Value Determination by Examiners
  - Value Determination by latent AFIS\*
    - Latent mates retrieved at Rank-1 determined to be VID
- 10-fold cross validation protocol

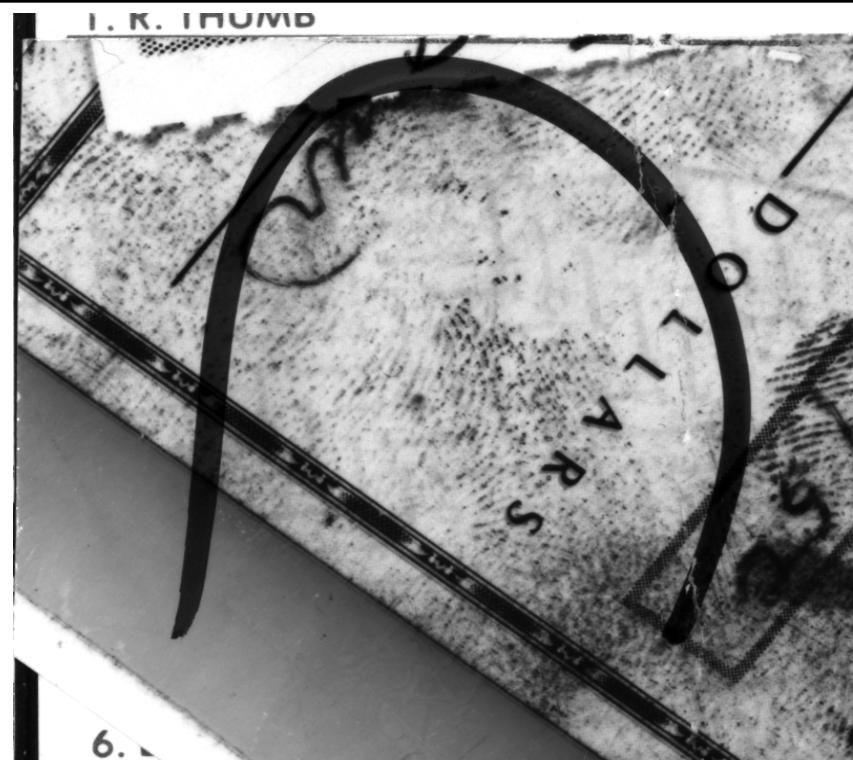
\* One of the best performing latent AFIS in ELFT evaluation

# Ground Truth Consistency

## Agreement



AFIS: VID  
Examiner: VID



AFIS: VID  
Examiner: VID

Consistency : 77.8%

# Ground Truth Consistency

## Disagreement



AFIS: VID  
Examiner: VID

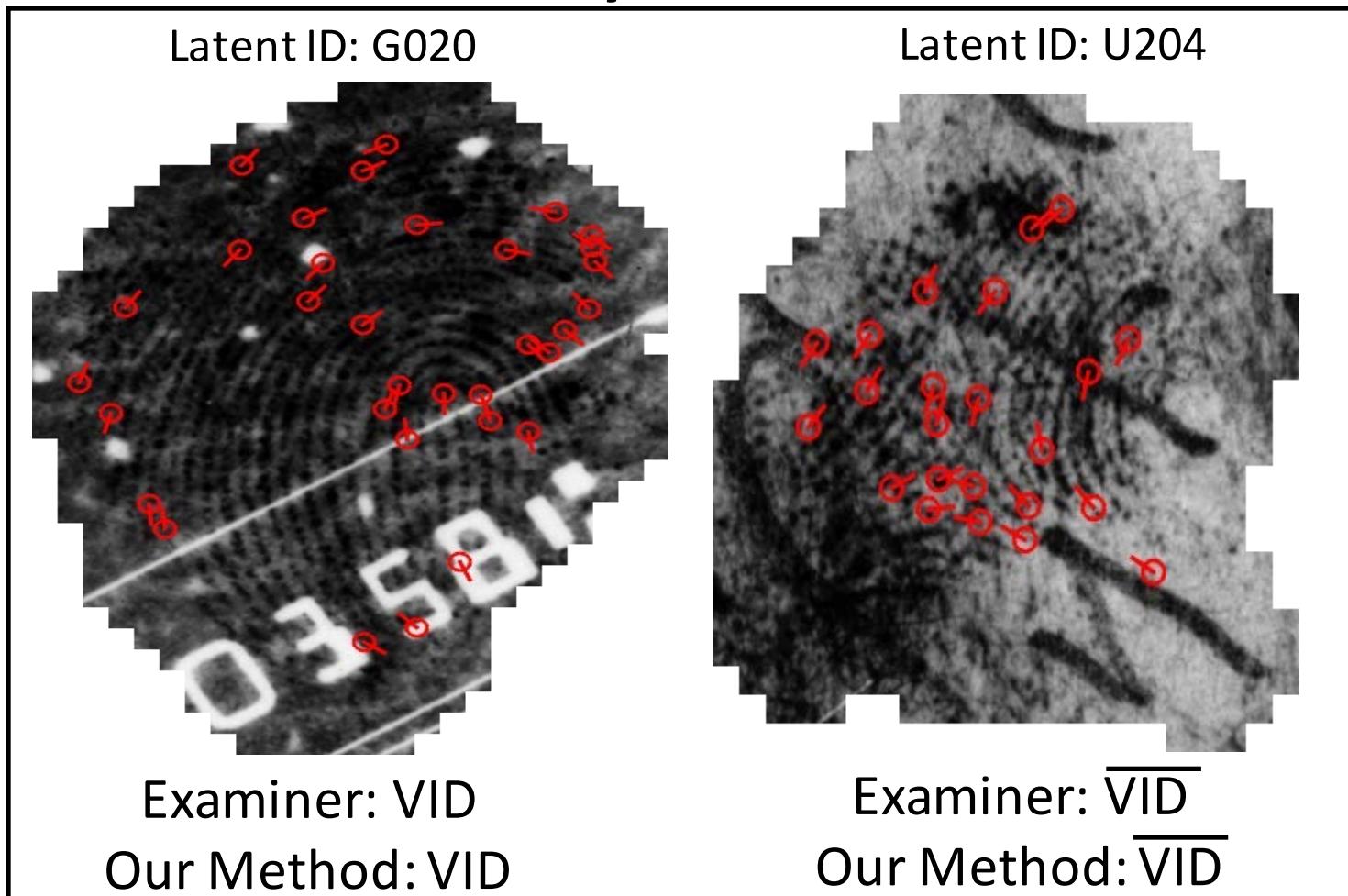


AFIS: VID  
Examiner: VID

Consistency : 77.8%

# Latent Value Ground Truth by Examiners

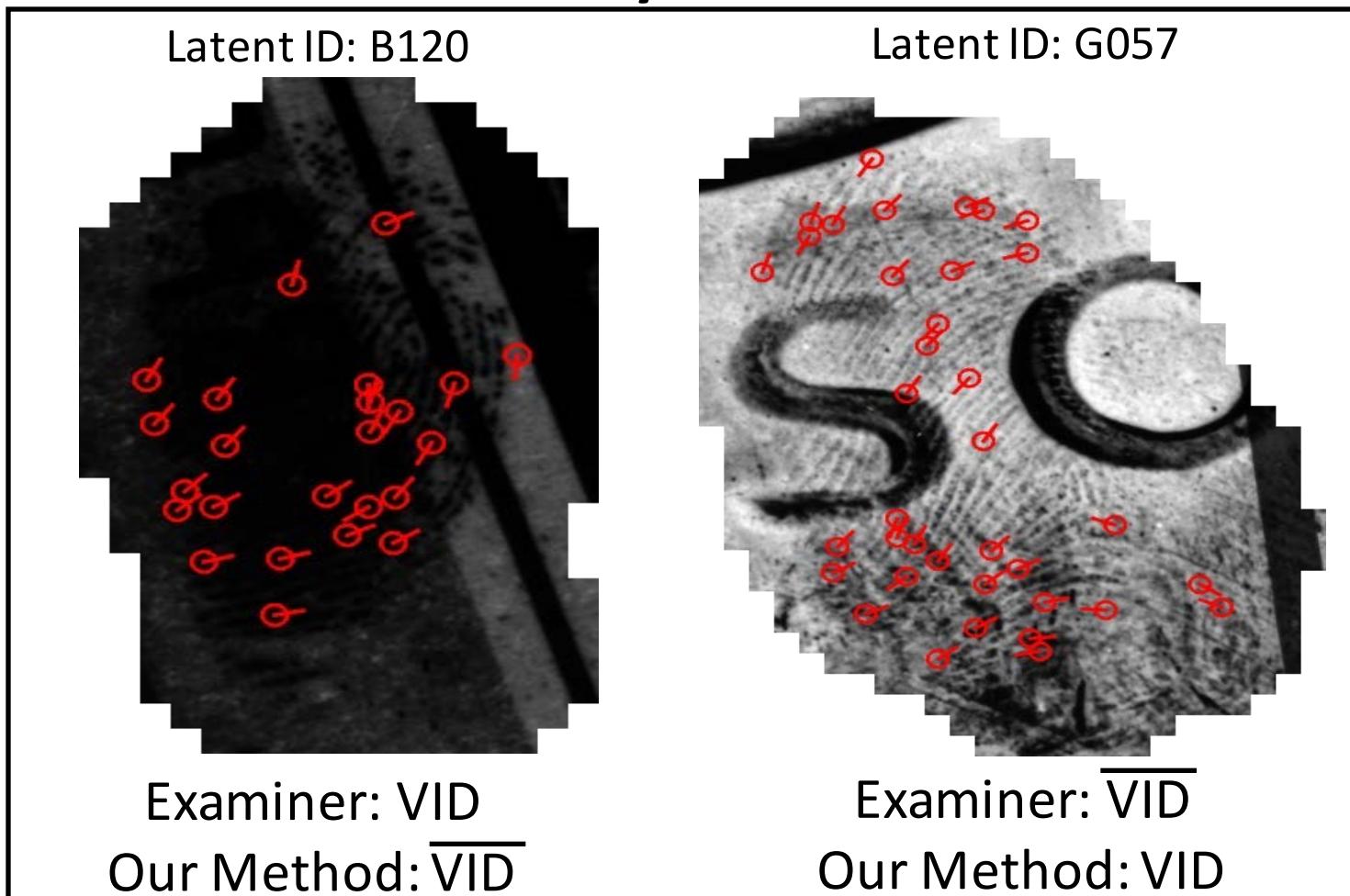
## Correctly Classified



Classification Accuracy :  $85.6 \pm 2.4\%$

# Latent Value Ground Truth by Examiners

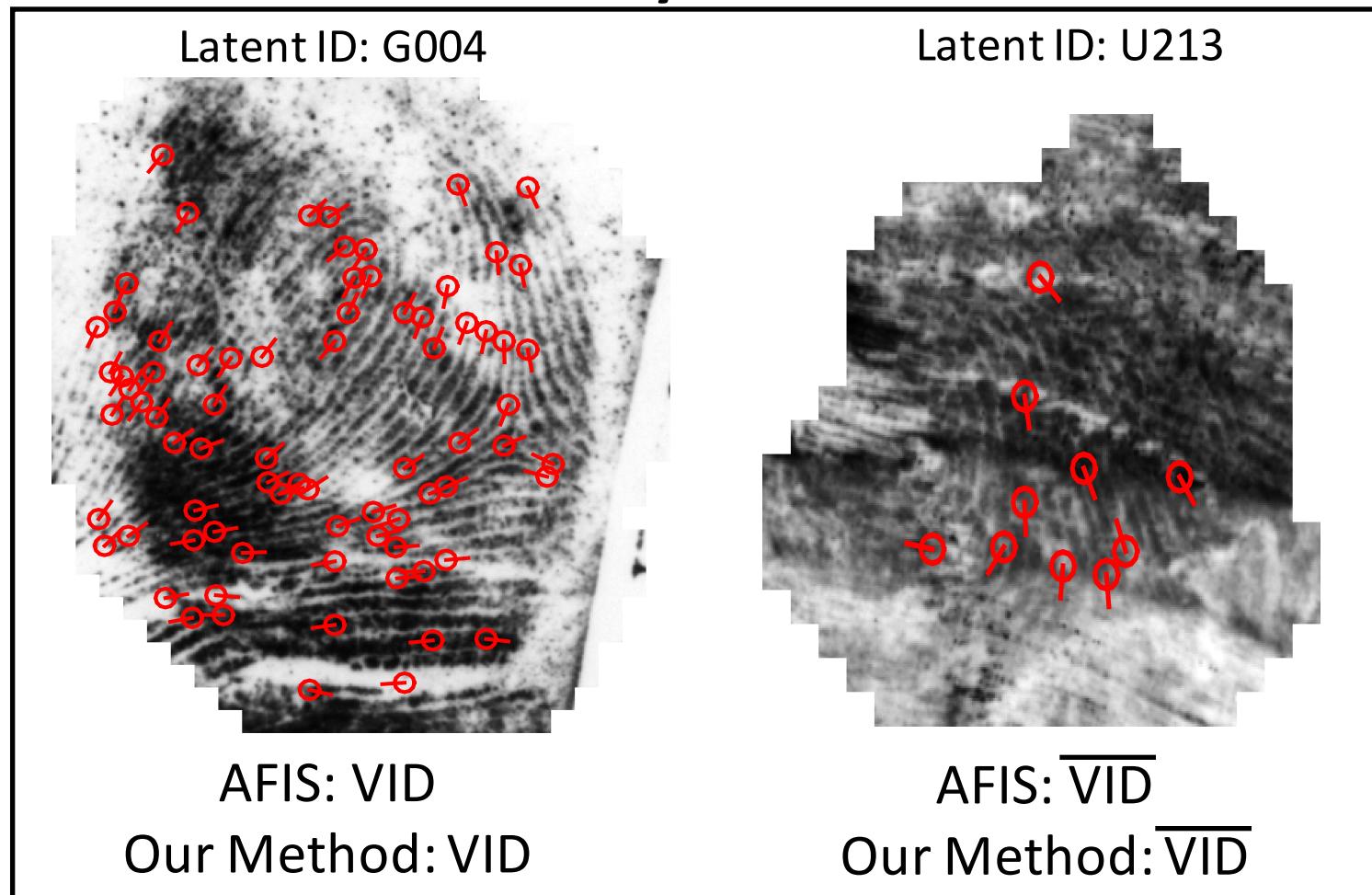
## Incorrectly Classified



Classification Accuracy :  $85.6 \pm 2.4\%$

# Latent Value ground truth by AFIS

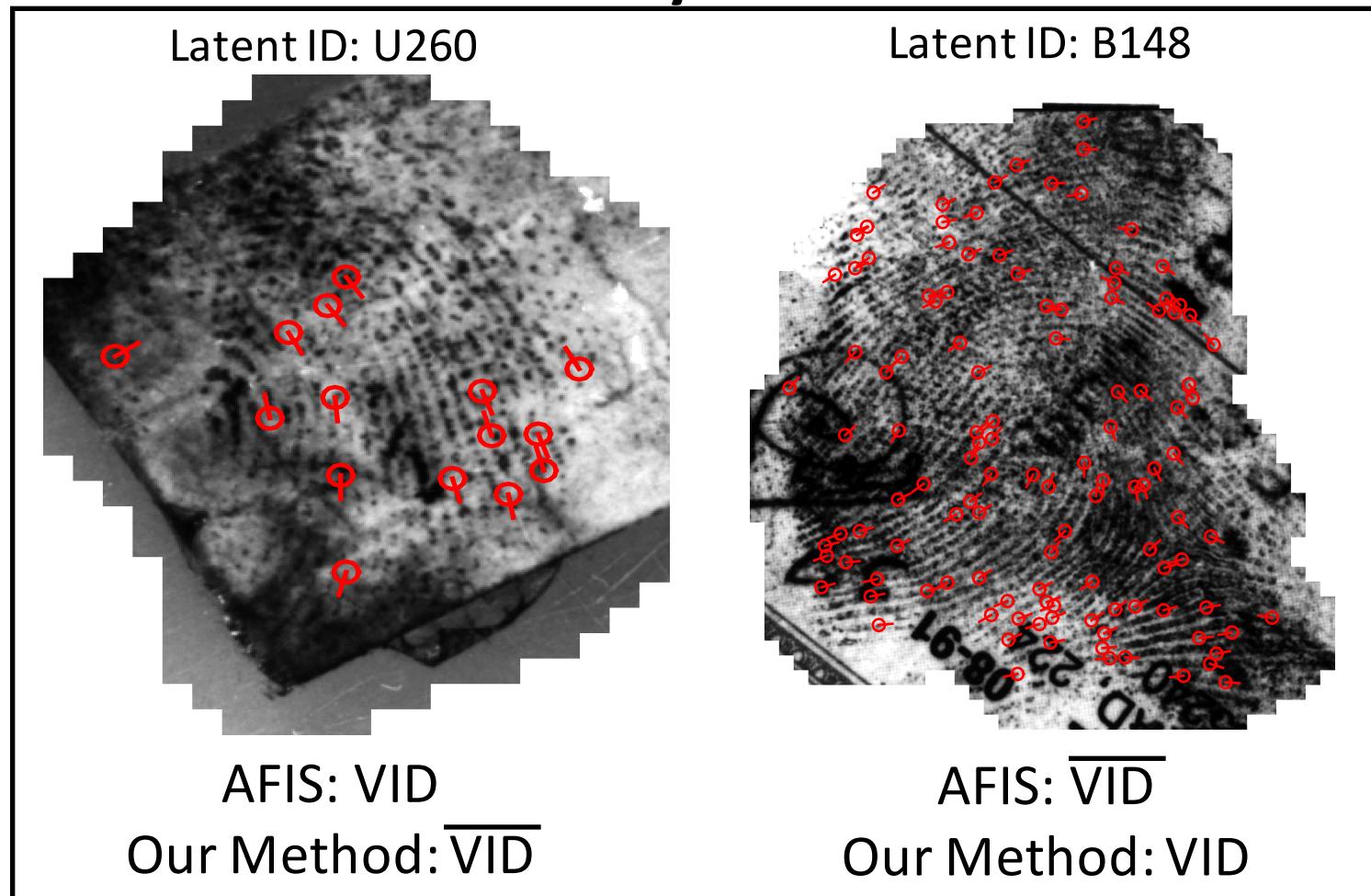
Correctly Classified



Classification Accuracy :  $79.5 \pm 7.2\%$

# Latent Value ground truth by AFIS

## Incorrectly Classified



Classification Accuracy :  $79.5 \pm 7.2\%$

# Conclusions

- Automatic and objective value determination of a query latent
- No manual feature markup is required
- Experimental results on NIST SD27 and WVU latent databases demonstrated the efficiency of proposed approach

# Thank You

Any Questions?

