



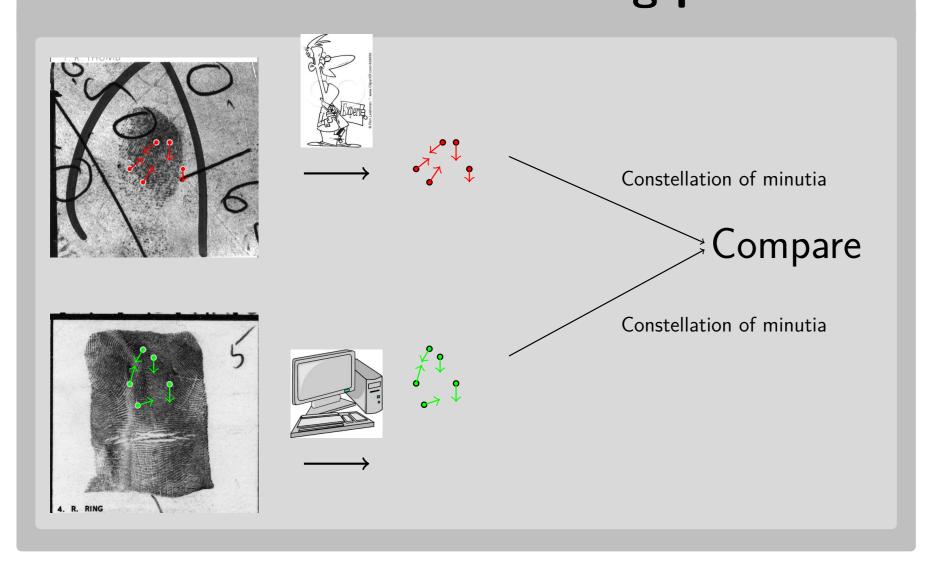
# Can we identify a person based on single minutia only?

Anna Mikaelyan and Josef Bigun {annmik, Josef.Bigun}@hh.se

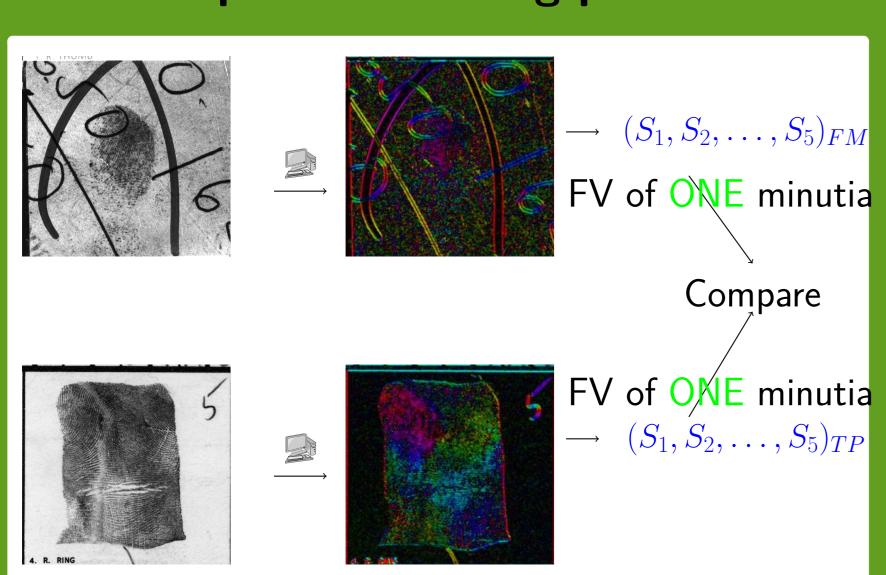
#### **Abstract**

We investigate the uniqueness of a single minutia of a tenprint and, more important, fingermark. We propose new rotation invariant feature vector for a minutia. Currently, state-of-the-art matching fingerprint algorithms use only coordinate and angle of minutia leaving other image information unused. We suggest feature vector describing neighbourhood of a minutia at different radii. In this paper we study if we can identify or narrow down the search space substantially by using information from a single minutia.

## State-of-the-art matching process



#### **Proposed matching process**



# References

Bigun J.: Vision with Direction, Springer(2006) Mikaelyan A, Bigun J.: **Ground truth and eval**uation for latent fingerprint matching, IEEE CVPR(2012)

Jain A. and Feng J., Latent fingerprint matching, IEEE PAMI (2011)

## Conclusions. Orientation map

To Improve reliability of feature vector we

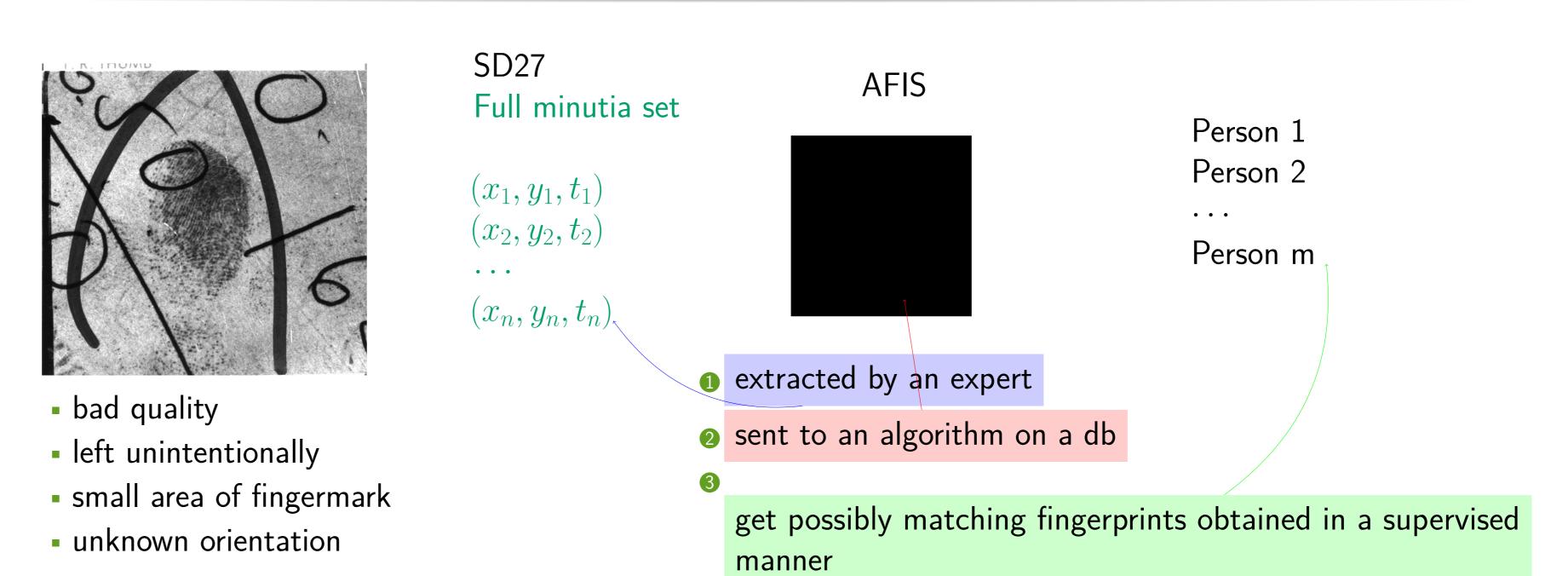
- use orientation map instead of image directly
- optimize orientation map locally

## Conclusions. Feature vector

- State-of-the-art approach
- {Minutia Constellation, Fingerprint} vs {Minutia Constellation,Latent}
- We propose  $(x_i, y_i, t_i) \leftrightarrow (x_j, y_j, t_j)$  minutia-wise correspondence
- We used free distributed software to establish minutia-wise correspondence (they look into constellation of minutia) for SD27 database: kplet (40% EER)
- There is a lot of space for improvement, which will probably come from using more image information

A. Jain and J. Feng, Latent fingerprint matching, 2011.

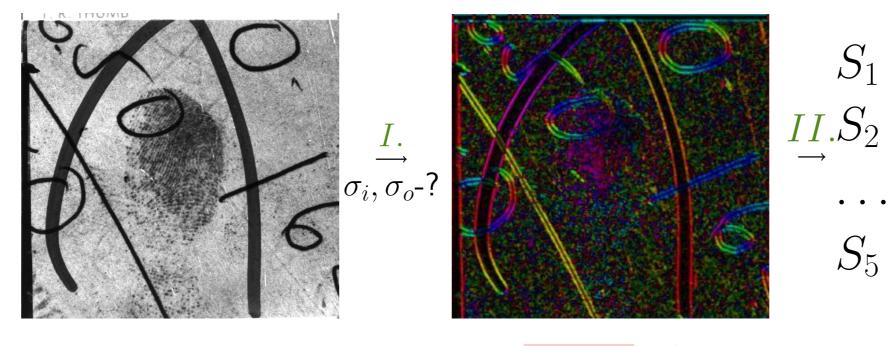
## Fingermark (Latent)=Left at crime scene



# Tenprint=obtained from the controlled acquisition

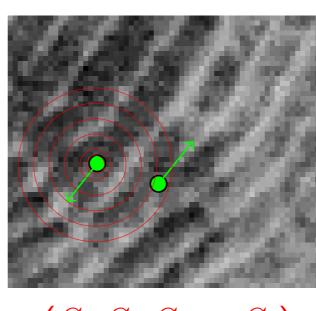
# **SD27** Full minutia set $(x_1, y_1, t_1)$ $(x_2, y_2, t_2)$ $(x_n,y_n,t_n)$ good quality obtained by the automatic algosupervised rithm for each suggested tenprint acquisition

## Fingermark identification



- . Finding optimal parameters  $\sigma_i, \sigma_o$  of the orientation image
- II. Creating **NEW** feature vector for each minutia
- III. Identifying fingermark based on as few minutia as possible

# Features and quality estimation for fingermarks



 $(S_1, S_2, S_3, ..., S_5)$ 

- Our current feature vector describing orientation map is rotation-invariant
- We project orientation map on Spiral Space (which is rotation invariant)

## Data for performance evaluation

- Difficult to obtain fingerprint data that comes from crime scenes
- Currently few datasets are available and only SD27 database is public, (published by NIST and contributed by NIST and FBI)

## Technical specifications of SD27 database

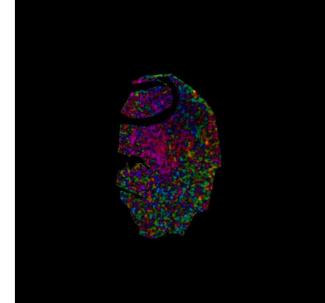
- contains 258 pairs of fingerprints
- at 500 dpi resolution
- each pair consists of two images of the same finger: one from crime scene and one from controlled acquisition
- fingerprints from crime scenes are classified into three quality categories (bad,good,ugly)
- the minutia are annotated by human experts
- for each fingerprint there are two annotated minutia sets: full minutia set (Ideal) and Matched

## I. Orientation Estimation

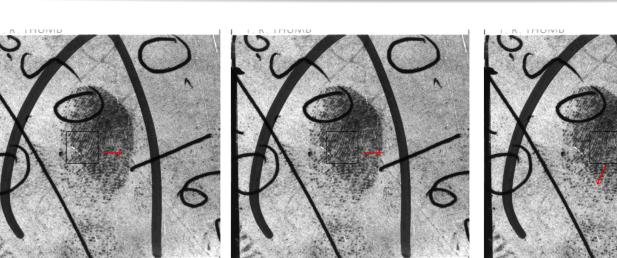
- $\sigma_i$  fixates inner-scale, i.e. the frequency contents
- $\sigma_o = 1.57\sigma_i$  fixates outer-scale, i.e. integration



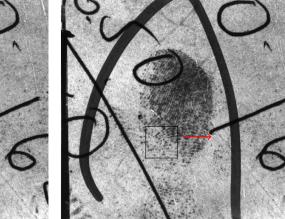
meaningful



# **Local Orientation Estimation**

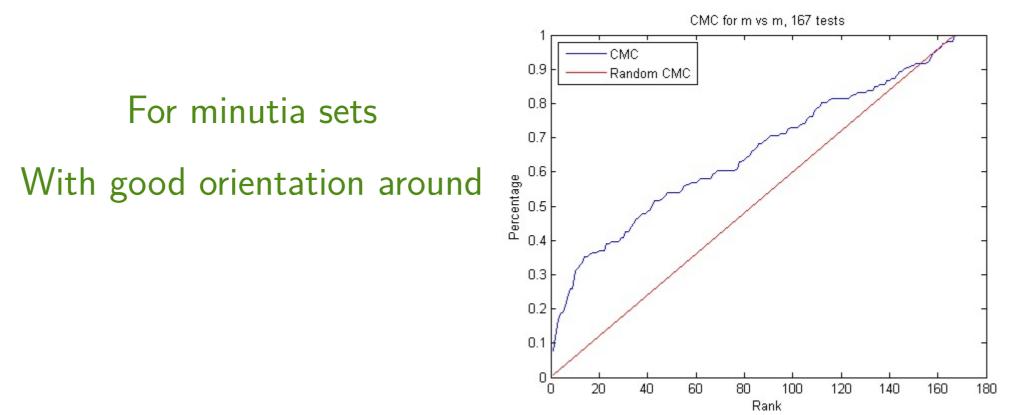


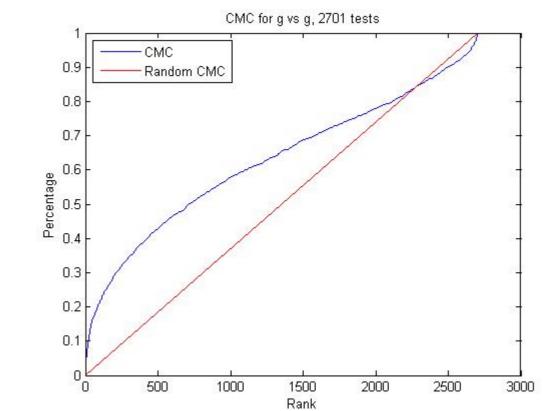




- In the opposite to existing practice of calculating orientation map (same parameters for whole image)
- NOW it is calculated for every neighbourhood separately
- AND turn out to depend on the ridge distance (which changes over the image)

## Results





good: from 'good' images from SD27 manual: manually selected minutia with good orientation

