

### Quantifying Latent Quality

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# Is this poor quality?



- For most automated matchers:
  - Poor
- For a latent examiner:
  - Very good
- Quality depends on how the fingerprints are being used
  - Especially true for latents



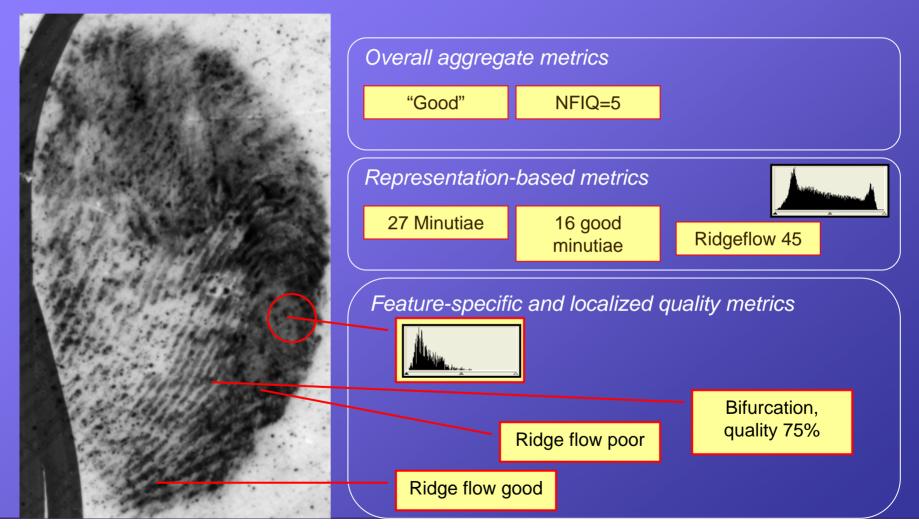
# Is this poor quality?



- AFIS and human matching both depend on the quantity and quality of features
  - AFIS uses features that fit the predefined feature set
  - Human matching can take advantage of distinctive features, even if they don't fit a predetermined model
- Quality and quantity of features are linked



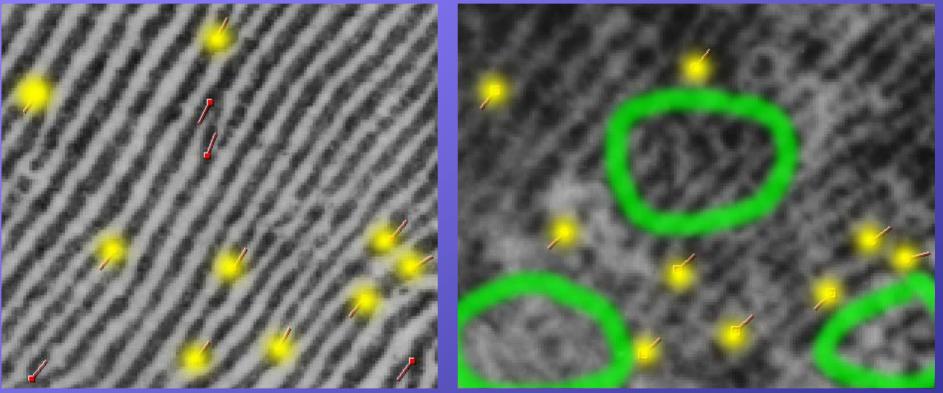
## What does quality mean?





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### The need for localized quality



For latents, localized quality metrics are as important as the features

... maybe not just for latents



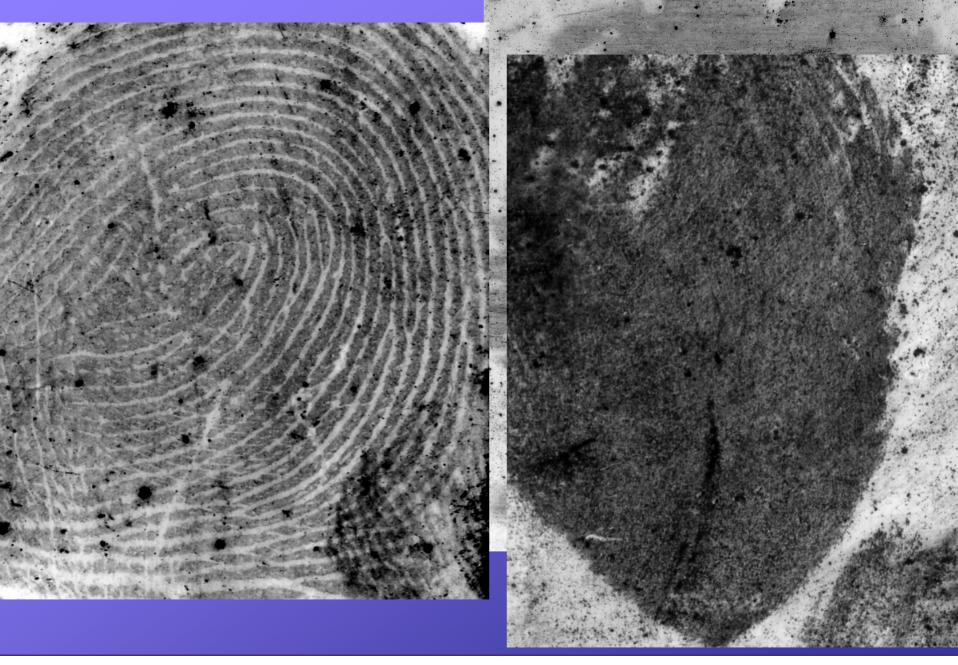
### **Representation-based measures**

- Size
- Continuity
- Minutiae
- Non-minutiae areas
- Centering
- Pattern class
- Ridge flow
- Ridge path clarity
- Ridge detail clarity

- Superimpositions
- Smearing

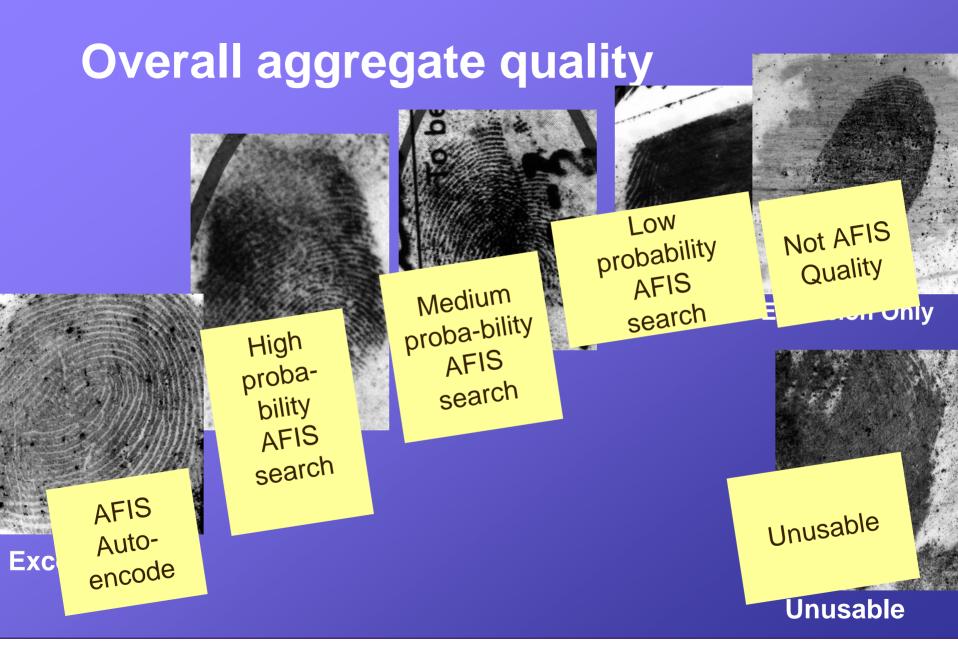
Note these measure both quality and quantity







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## **Uses for overall latent quality**

#### • Determining how a latent might be used:

### **AFIS** use

ExcellentAuto-encodeGoodHigh probabilityBadMedium probabilityUglyLow probabilityNon-AFISNoneExclusion onlyNoneUnusableNone

### Examiner use

Easily identifiable by any examiner Identifiable by any examiner Identifiable by an expert examiner Difficult for an expert examiner Difficult for an expert examiner For exclusion, not individualization None



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