Evaluation of 3-D Fingerprint Image Capture Devices
(9/12/07)

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Objectives:

I. <u>Absolute</u> Measurement:

1. Stipulate the <u>specifications</u>.

2. Design <u>targets</u> to implement spec.

II. <u>Relative</u> Measurement - <u>interoperability</u>:

Compare with those collected from live scanners in terms of both <u>accuracy</u> and <u>speed</u>.

III. New Discoveries

I. Absolute Measurement

Here is a good start:

1. Personal Identify Verification (PIV) Image Quality Specifications for Single Finger Scanners (July 2006)
http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/iafis.htm
http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/iafis/piv/pivspec.htm

2. Test Procedures for Verifying Image Quality Requirements for Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Single Finger Capture Devices (December 2006)
http://www.mitre.org/work/tech_papers/tech_papers_07/06_1384/

3. APPENDIX F: IAFIS IMAGE QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS (January 1999)
http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/iafis/efts70/appendixf.htm

Geometric Accuracy   !!Extracted from their publications!!

Spatial Frequency Response

      CTF: Contrast (square wave) Transfer Function

      MTF: Modulation (sine wave) Transfer Function

Gray Level Uniformity

      adjacent row, column uniformity

      pixel to pixel uniformity

      small area uniformity

      noise

Fingerprint Image Quality

      fingerprint gray range (dynamic range)

      fingerprint abnormalities

      fingerprint sharpness & detail rendition

(Note: NFIQ, MITRE, Cogent, NEC, etc.) ⌧ Partly extracted.

3-D Fingerprint Image Capture

The 2-D rolled-equivalent fingerprint image is obtained by converting the 3-D fingerprint image that is captured by the device.

Therefore, this is a process <u>from 3-D</u> manifold (simplified to be a surface) <u>to 2-D</u> plane rather than <u>from 2-D</u> plane <u>to 2-D</u> plane for live scanners.

As a consequence, things are much more complicated.

Geometric Accuracy:

1. Systematic Errors and Measurement Errors, which are for both "2-D to 2-D" and "3-D to 2-D".
2. Differential Geometry Issue, that is only for "3-D to 2-D".

Dynamic Range:

1. The probability distribution needs to be taken into account.
2. This is probably due to from "continuous" function to "step" function.
3. Impose some threshold.

Design 3-D targets

different targets for different devices ?

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II. Relative Measurement

This is extremely important in terms of <u>interoperability</u> between images captured by new devices and a huge amount of images now existing in our systems.

1. No flip-flop image:

It is caused by the combination effects of the illumination directions inside the device and the orientations of ridges and valleys that are different between those at the upper part (generally vertical) and those at the lower part (mostly horizontal) of human's fingers.

Absolutely no algorithm can effectively and efficiently extract minutiae from such kind of fingerprint image.

2. Mirror image as opposed to front-view image

All images obtained using live scanners are mirror images.

3. Bimodal distribution of grayscales of all pixels in an ROI

Histogram of grayScalesNoBackground_liveScanner

Histogram of grayScalesNoBackground_newDevice
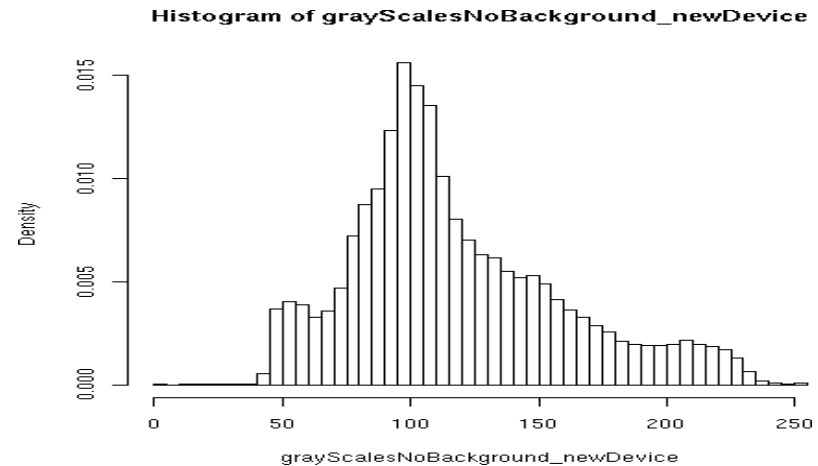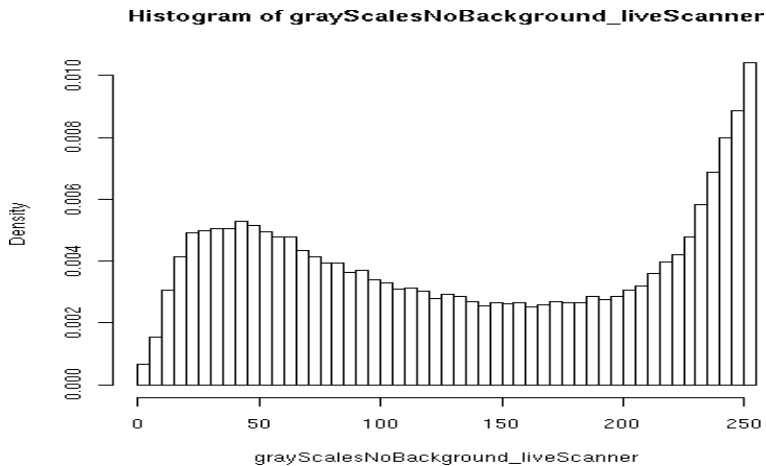
4. The issue of the variance from software tools

5. Speed

The real time of one transaction = the time of positioning fingers into the right position (the issue of usability; in reality most are the 1st time users) + the capture time executed by the system (hardware & software)

6. A primitive test

Using the same subject, 1) get an image from a certified live scanner, 2) get an image from your device, 3) then compare in terms of minutiae using eyes and/or software.

Planning

1. Establish an "Evaluation" Steering Committee

The Committee will consist of about five to ten members, and will have meetings from time to time until "the mission has been accomplished".

Please make recommendations!

2. Hold a workshop, if we have sufficient number of attendees.

3. Set up a website at the NIST server to activate and facilitate all kinds of networking activities, such as discussion, making recommendations and suggestions, announcing the status and news, etc.