

Latent Test Sets “Wish List”

Vladimir Dvornychenko
Steve Wood & Michael Garris

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Characteristics of Ideal Testing Set

- Statistically adequate number of samples
- Representative of community

Statistical Considerations

- The more samples the better – but...
- Reality dictates pick the least number adequate to estimate parameters of interest
- Execution time is also a concern
- Compromise →
 - ~ 1000 probes
 - ~ 10,000 background
 - Even this may be too computationally demanding

Test Set Should be Representative

- The test set should include samples from many sectors of the latent community
- And it should not be overrepresented by one sector
 - For example, using hits obtained by system “A” to draw samples from may result in a population biased toward system “A”
 - Picking samples “by hand” may introduce other biases
 - A multitude of sources and sampling approaches is desired

Data Ownership and Protection

- Always a concern!
- Significantly influences how tests may be conducted
- NIST treats fingerprint data as “Law Enforcement Sensitive,” and we do not redistribute data

Need Innovative Sources of Data

- Outreach to smaller agencies
 - 50 samples each from a large number of smaller agencies can lead to a broadly representative test set
 - This approach will provide more diversity/representation
- Larger agencies may need to go into their legacy files to provide samples not selected by an AFIS

Is there a Need for “Special Purpose” Test Sets?

- Test sets for identifying and quantifying weaknesses
- Primary purpose is not to rank performance of competing vendor systems
- May involve unusual data types and graduated exemplars of known difficulties
 - Same print with decreasing number of minutiae
 - Same print with increasing shear/distortion
 - Different methods for lifting print (ninhydrin, iodine, superglue, laser, various powders)
 - Unusual pattern classes
 - Scars
- Such data sets will probably involve human volunteers