

Who is this Infant?



- Authentication: Is this the infant his parents claim him to be?
 - Search: Have we seen this infant before?

Why Infant Identity?





Vaccination Clinic

Food distribution

U.N. Sustainable Development Goal (16.9):

"By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration"

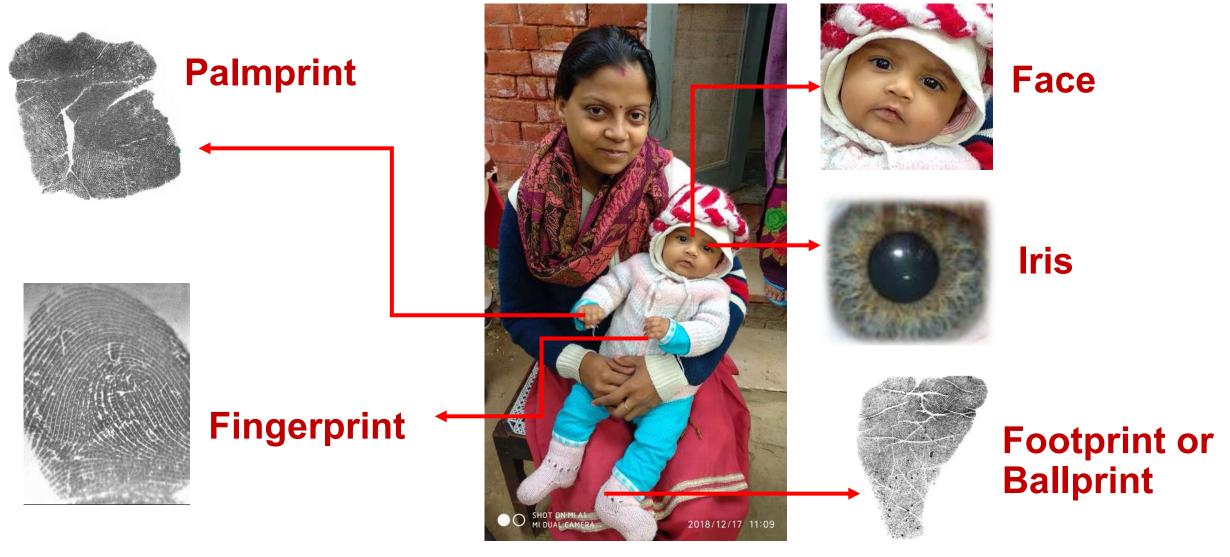
Biometric Recognition





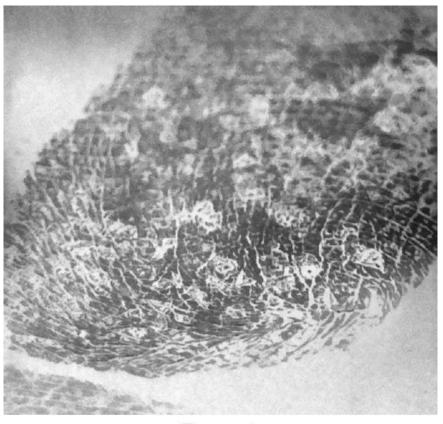
- ID Bands: damaged or switched; 1 mistake in 1,000 baby transfers
- Biometrics: Automated recognition of infants from their biological traits

Which Biometric Trait?



Permanence, uniqueness, ergonomic, throughput, low cost, lifelong usability

Why Fingerprints?



Day 1

Permanence (Stable over time)











Uniqueness (Distinct for each person)



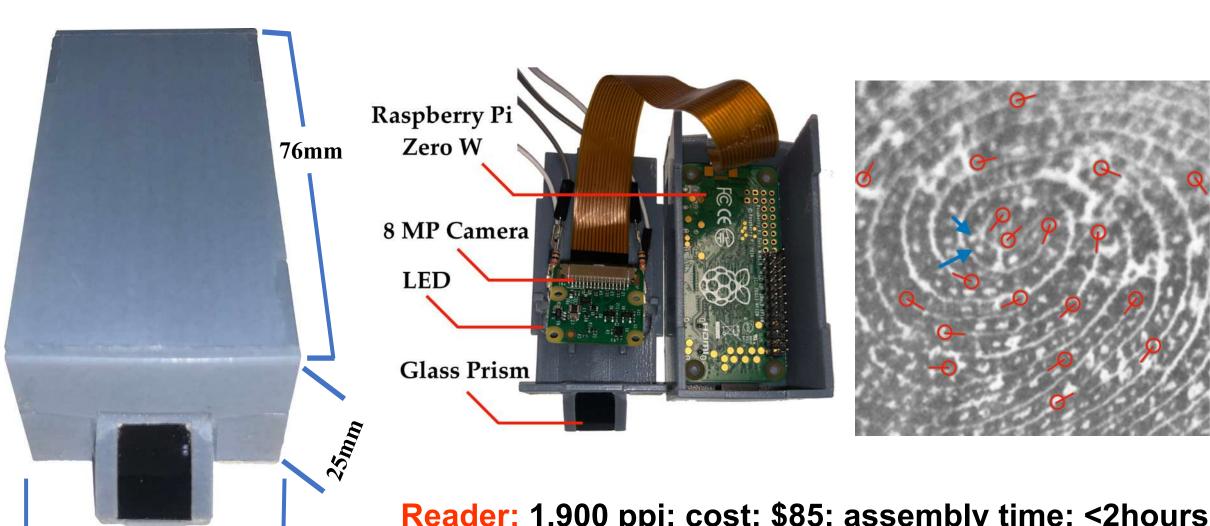
Portability, acceptability, cost (Accessible to all)

Challenges in Infant Fingerprint Recognition

- Motion blur and image distortion
 - Small finger size
 - Dry/wet/dirty fingers
- Small inter-ridge spacing (4-5 pixels) vs. (9-10 pixels) for adults



MSU Infant-Prints Reader

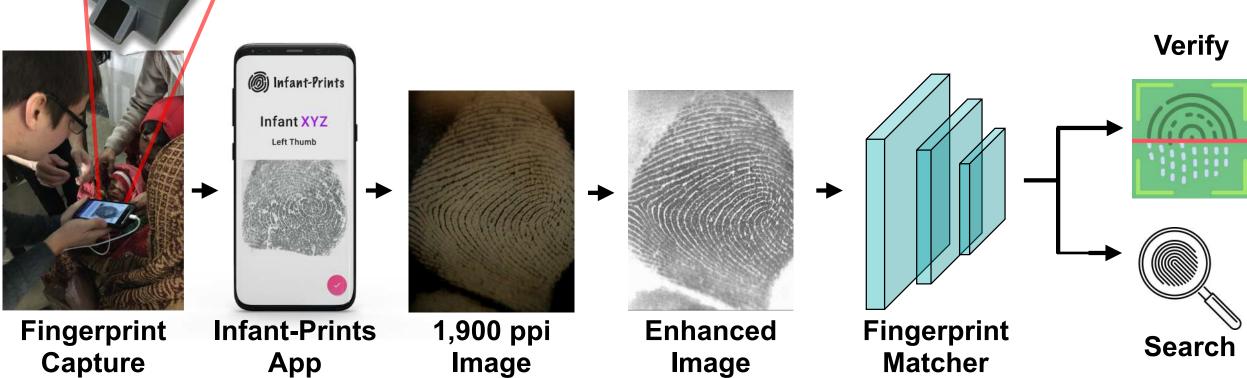


51mm

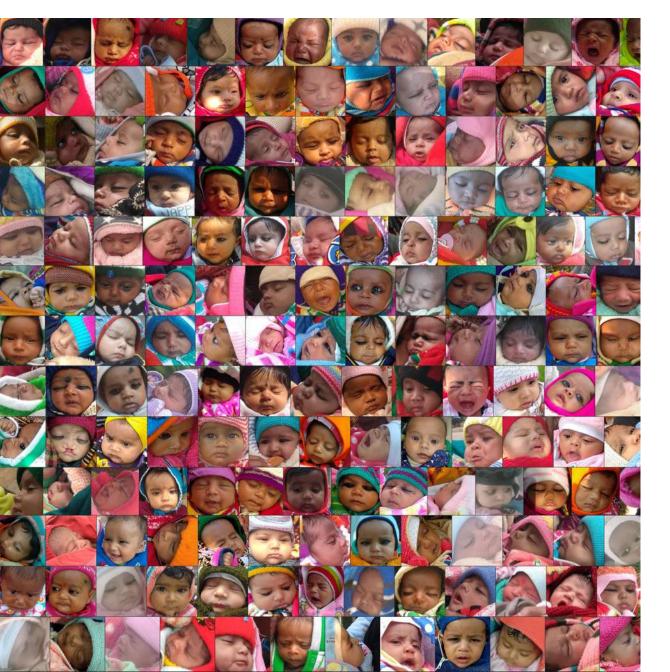
Reader: 1,900 ppi; cost: \$85; assembly time: <2hours

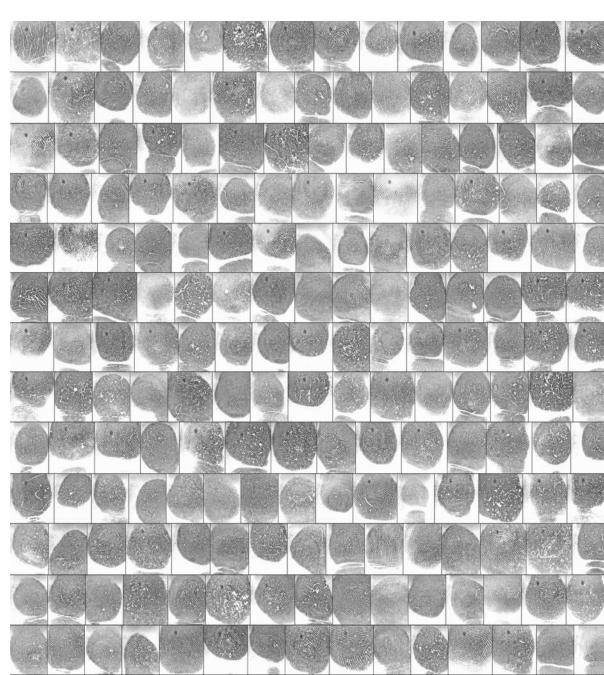
Open source: https://bit.do/RaspiReader

MSU Infant-Prints In Action



Our Dataset: 194 infants





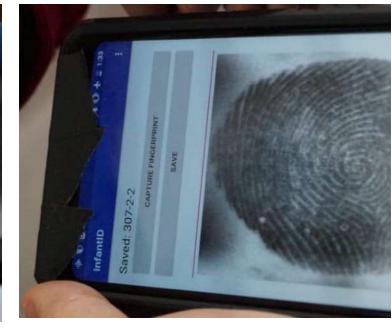


In-situ Evaluation:

Saran Ashram Hospital, Dayalbagh, Agra, India







Enrollment	0-3 Months	1-3 Months	2-3 Months
Left Thumb	59.0%	62.3%	76.5%
	(65.4%)	(69.6%)	(82.4%)
Right Thumb	55.8%	60.9%	68.4%
	(58.4%)	(63.8%)	(74.5%)
Thumbs Fused	66.7%	75.4%	90.2%
	(78.2%)	(85.1%)	(94.1%)

- TAR @ FAR = 0.1% (1.0%)
- Authenticate after 3 months
- Fusion of 3 matchers

Summary

- Biometrics ensures reliable authentication of infants
- Fingerprint provides low-cost, acceptable, high-resolution solution for life-long identification
- MSU Infant-Print Reader: 1900 ppi, compact (25 mm x 50 mm x 75 mm), low-cost (US \$85), open-source system for recognizing persons of *ALL* ages, including infants.