IJCRT.ORG

ISSN: 2320-2882



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Extraction Of Latent Fingerprint Using Corn Seed Powder

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Abstract: One of the earliest techniques in forensic science is the development of fingerprints, which is a popular technique for identifying criminals. Due to their ease of use and effectiveness, the powder and ninhydrin methods remain the most popular ones in forensic investigation. Latent fingerprint detection is frequently done using powder dusting. In order to replace expensive, toxic, and complex powders, we need to find a cheap, non-toxic, widely accessible powder. For the visualisation of latent finger prints, we use corn seed powder in this method. Determining the most affordable and accessible household powder used in Indian homes for the purpose of developing fingerprints. The majority of rigide cases showed clear ridge detail on different surfaces in the results, as opposed to rigides developed using non-conventional powder. This paper describes the use of a non-conventional powder for the visualisation of latent fingerprints on porous, semi-porous, and non-porous surfaces.

Index Terms - forensic science, ninhydrin methods, non-conventional powder, fingerprint

Development

- IntroductioThe forensic science specialty of fingerprint analysis has seen many innovative and fascinating
- advancements over the past 20 years. As fingerprint individuality is widely acknowledged by
- scientists and courts, fingerprints rank among the most significant categories of physical
- evidence. Without special lighting or after the prints have been processed, latent prints are
- invisible and cannot be seen with the naked eye. The only reliable way to solve a crime is
- frequently to identify the offender using latent print evidence. Latent print is the result of the
- replication of friction ridges that are made on the palmar side of the fingers, hands, and feet. It is
- a mixture of various chemicals that come from contaminants and natural secretions. Eccrine,
- sebaceous, and apocrine glands—three glands that contain known chemical components—are
- the primary sources of natural secretions. For the visualisation of latent prints, the more
- traditional methods—such as powder dusting, ninhydrin spraying, iodine fuming, and silver
- nitrate— are still the most frequently employed methods. This calls for an effort to create some
- new techniques for fingerprint development for the latent prints recovered under various
- circumstances because the conventional methods for latent print detection are not always
- successful. In the current study, an effort has been made to use corn seed powder for the
- development of fingerprints. Any powder used in processing this method will be used favourably
- for the purpose of later fingerprint development because the powder development method is
- based on fundamental properties like fitness, adherence, sensitivity, colour, and flon

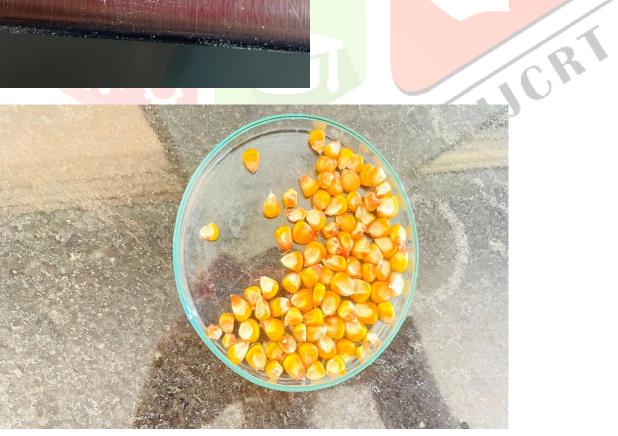
IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, these result reported here shows that we had taken 6 surface glass, wood, steel, plastic, marble for detection of fingerprint. Like it was better works on porous and non pour as surfaces. On a variety of surfaces, including paper, cardboard, and plastic, this technique has been proven to work well. It is crucial to remember that this method's efficacy can vary based on the caliber of the maize seed powder and the circumstances in which it is applied. In order to maximize the use of corn seed powder in In this research, these result reported here shows that we had taken 6 surface glass, wood, steel, plastic, marble for detection of fingerprint. Like it was better works on porous and non pour as surfaces. On a variety of surfaces, including paper, cardboard, and plastic, this technique has been proven to work

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