

# Sandblaster helps detect fingerprints more effectively

27 April 2021, by Sharon Aschaiek



Bethany Krebs 'dusts' for fingerprints using a sandblaster. Credit: Bethany Krebs

"Dusting for fingerprints" is a term we may know well from crime shows, but if Bethany Krebs has her way, forensic teams would instead be "sandblasting for fingerprints."

The fourth-year Forensic Science student at U of T Mississauga has conducted experiments showing abrasive blasting of a specialized [powder](#) over a surface is more effective at revealing fingerprints than the conventional dusting method. Completed for her Advanced Independent Project course, her study also found this innovative method to be more efficient and economical.

"This has the potential to be a viable alternative to detecting fingerprints, particularly with larger [crime](#)

scenes where there are time and resource constraints," says Krebs, who is completing her double major in forensics and criminology this spring.

Typically, detecting fingerprints involves using a small makeup-style brush containing soft camel hair, fiberglass bristles or feathers to gently apply a [fine powder](#) to a hard surface. The powder is usually made of aluminum, chalk, bronze, graphite or iron, and often contains fluorescence to provide a strong contrast in the resulting finger markings. The powder will stick to any traces of sweat, oil or other natural skin secretions in latent (not visible to the naked eye) prints, revealing a pattern of ridges and furrows that is unique to each person's fingers.

While this approach is technically effective, it is painstaking, requiring a methodical pace in to avoid damaging the delicate fingerprint residue. This can be a slow process, particularly when conducted over large areas, which goes against the imperative of speed that tends to drive crime investigations.

"One of the biggest issues is time. If you have a large and complicated crime scene, it could take a long time to brush areas for fingerprints," says Krebs, who previously completed two years of a criminology undergraduate degree at Wilfrid Laurier University. "Also, if the brush is too stiff, or you apply too much pressure, or the powder is not uniformly distributed on the brush, it can damage fingerprints."

With the guidance of professor Wade Knapp and lab technician Agate Gapinska-Serwin, Krebs set out to find a less invasive and more efficient method. First, she obtained samples of six substrates commonly found in a home: painted drywall, galvanized steel, treated hardwood, ceramic tile, laminate countertop and glass. She then asked two friends to touch the substrates, resulting in a total of 144 fingerprints.

Her research took place in early February at the Crime Scene House, a campus facility for practicing forensic science investigation and documentation techniques. There, she used a gravity-feed sandblasting gun powered by an air compressor to spray fluorescent yellow cornstarch powder over each sample. Cornstarch is a proven substance for fingerprint development that is much more affordable and readily available than regular fingerprint powder, and is also less toxic, making it safer for aerosolized application.

"It comes out as a cloud—it's just settling on the fingerprints rather than being manually applied. It is completely contactless, meaning there is much less potential to damage prints," Krebs says.

She then photographed the [fingerprints](#) that appeared and assessed her findings. With this novel method, 100 of the prints were fully developed and 10 were strongly developed, in both cases providing enough details to make an accurate identification. The results equated to a success rate of 76 percent. Krebs is now exploring opportunities to formally publish her research.

Completing the study affirmed for Krebs what she enjoys most about forensics: the ability to apply scientific knowledge to help solve crimes. "Making a difference in the lives of individuals by finding the truth is what motivates me."

Provided by University of Toronto Mississauga

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