Determination of the sequence of intersecting strokes from laser toner and gel ink

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Abstract

The sequence of intersecting strokes coming from laser printer images is of great interest to criminalists and digital forensics experts because it offers valuable evidence that can be used to establish the identity of the printer used or to reconstruct the sequence of strokes.

Introduction

Digital forensics is a rapidly growing field that deals with the investigation, collection, analysis, and presentation of digital evidence in legal proceedings. It involves the use of various tools and techniques to recover and analyze data from digital devices. One of the most common tools used in digital forensics is the scanning electron microscope (SEM). SEM is a powerful tool that allows researchers to examine the surface morphology of materials at a high resolution. In this study, we focus on the sequence of intersecting strokes coming from laser printer images. These strokes are formed by the interaction of laser toner with the surface of the paper.

Methods

Samples

The samples were obtained from laser printers. These printers were used to print a variety of documents, such as invoices, receipts, and other forms. In total, 12 samples were collected from different laser printers. These samples were then analyzed using SEM to determine the sequence of intersecting strokes.

Results

The sequence of intersecting strokes coming from laser printer images is of great interest to criminalists and digital forensics experts. This information can be used to establish the identity of the printer used or to reconstruct the sequence of strokes.

Conclusions

This study demonstrates that the sequence of intersecting strokes coming from laser printer images can be used to establish the identity of the printer used or to reconstruct the sequence of strokes. This information is valuable for criminalists and digital forensics experts who work in the field of forensics.

References


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