A: Datasheet

Algorithm: paravision_007

Developer: Paravision (EverAI)

Submission Date: 2021_02_01

Template size: 4096 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 700 msec

Template time (median): 701 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 711 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 7 (out of 279) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0012 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime_005

Mugshot webcam ranking 8 (out of 241) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0080 vs. lowest 0.0062 from sensetime_005

Mugshot profile ranking 4 (out of 210) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0661 vs. lowest 0.0587 from xforwardai_002

Immigration visa–border ranking 41 (out of 168) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0050 vs. lowest 0.0013 from visionlabs_010

Immigration visa–kiosk ranking 32 (out of 165) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.1008 vs. lowest 0.0568 from cloudwalk_hr_000

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 10 (out of 279) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0040, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0018 from sensetime_004
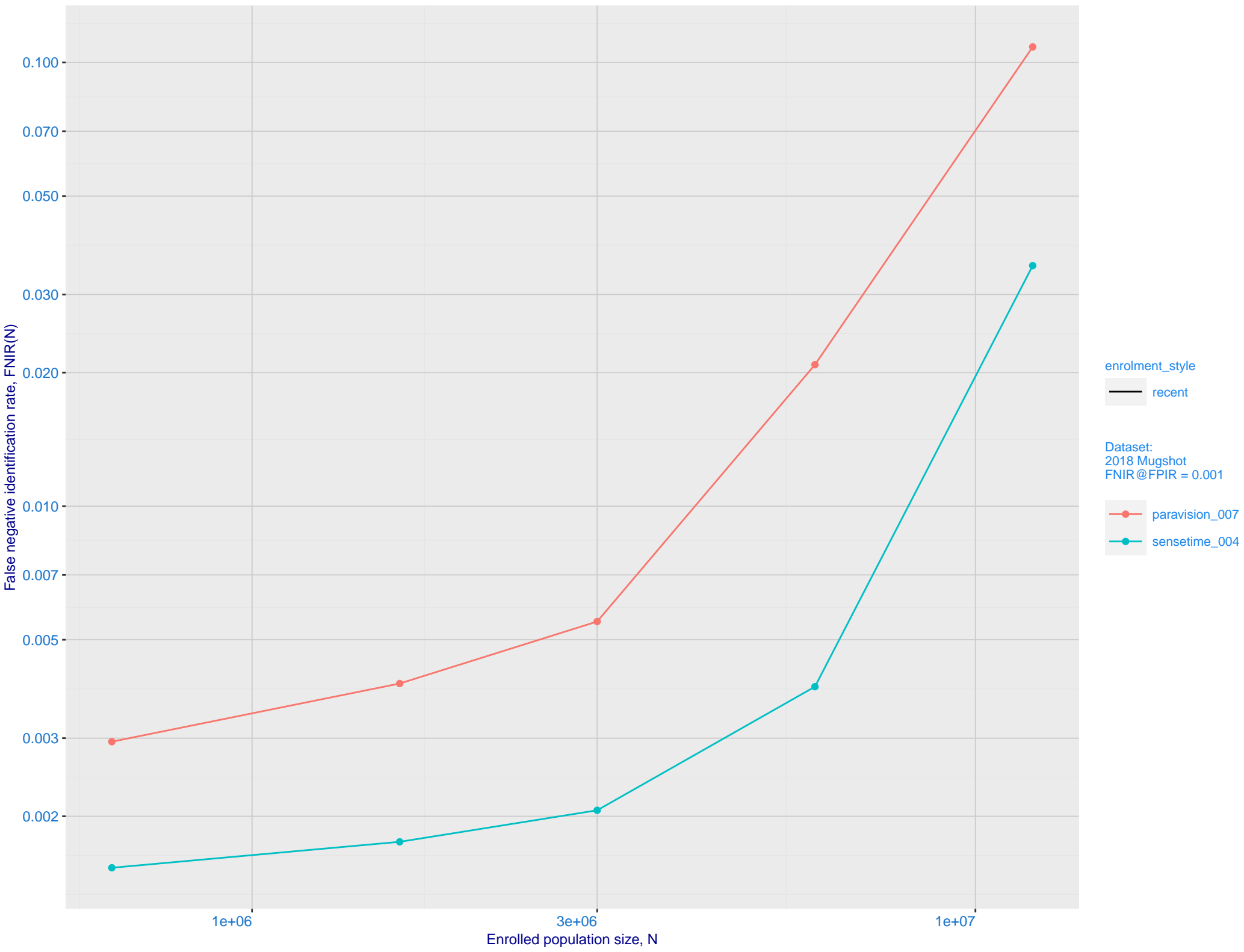
Mugshot webcam ranking 12 (out of 236) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0250, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0122 from sensetime_003

Mugshot profile ranking 187 (out of 209) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.9999, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.1331 from cloudwalk_hr_000
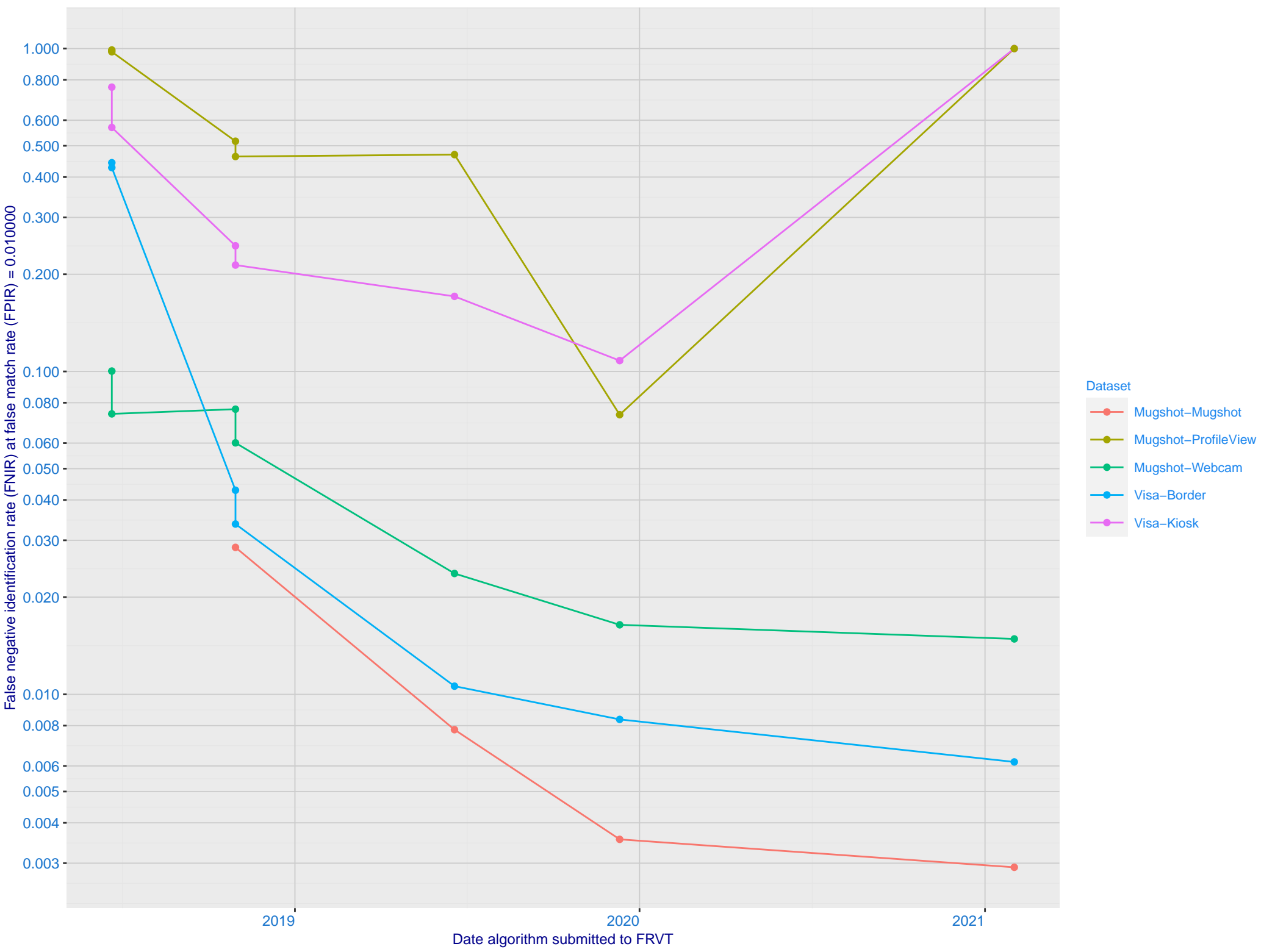
Immigration visa–border ranking 13 (out of 167) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0086, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0047 from idemia_008

Immigration visa–kiosk ranking 154 (out of 162) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 1.0000, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0996 from cloudwalk_hr_000
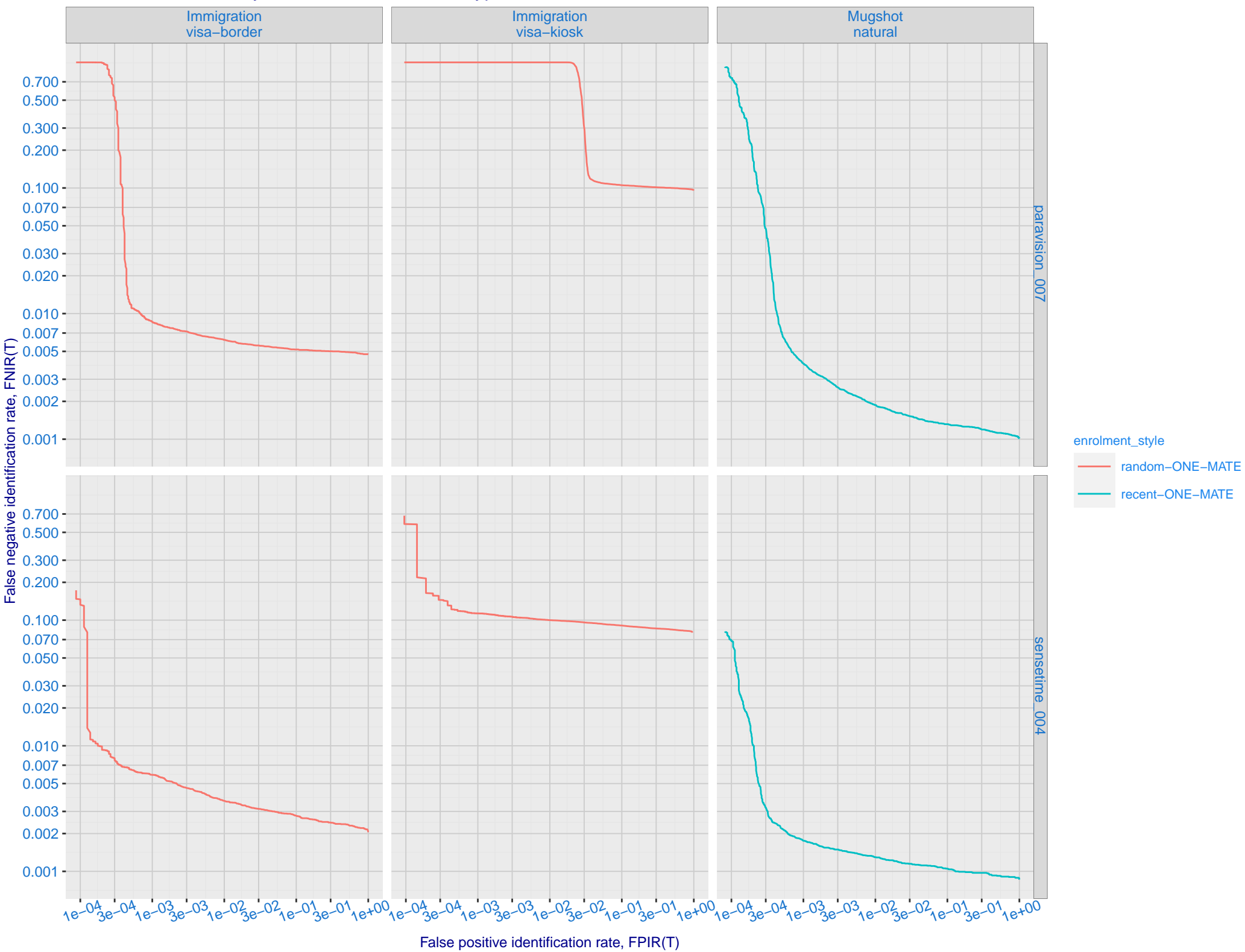
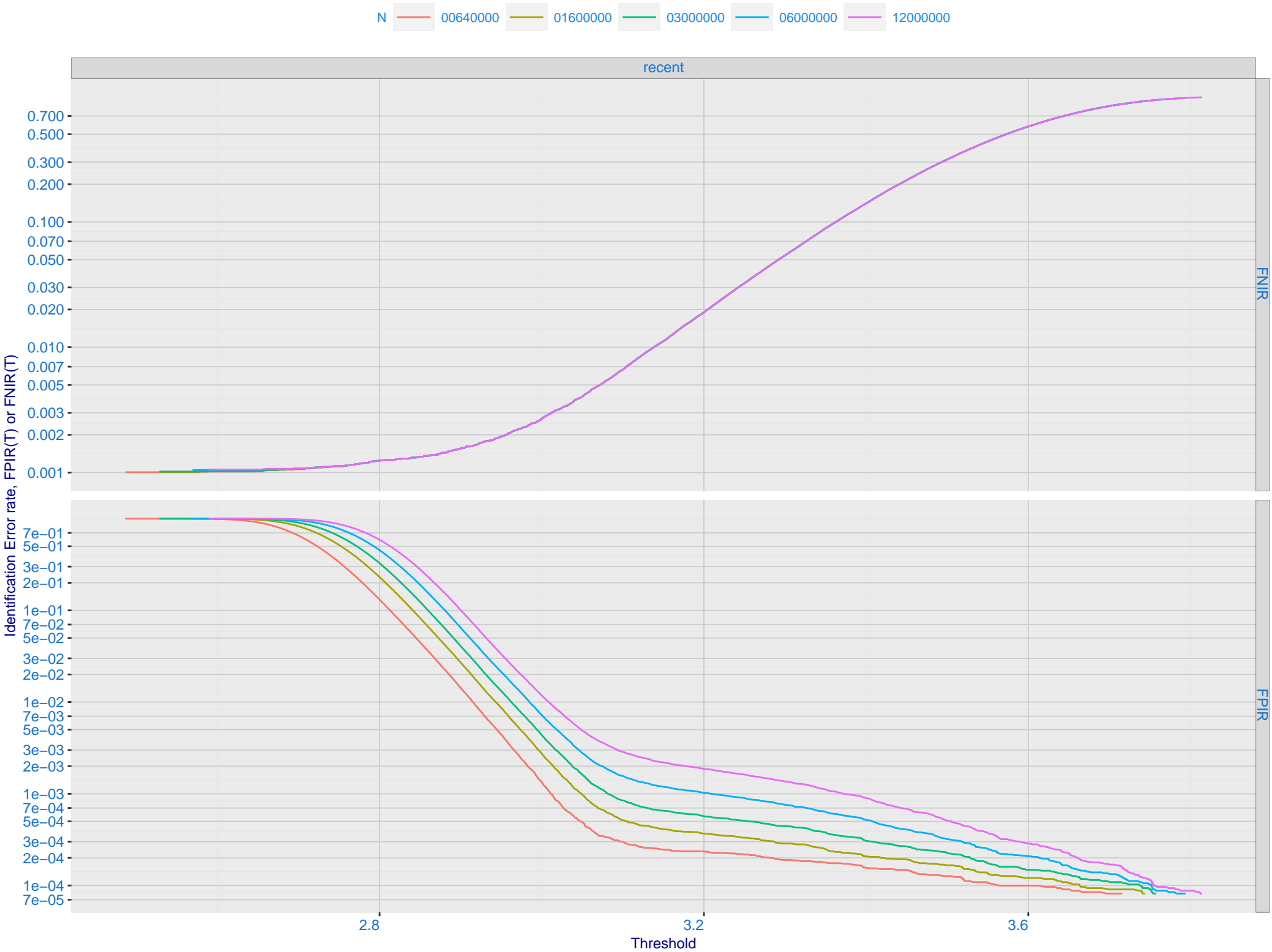B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (sensetime_004)

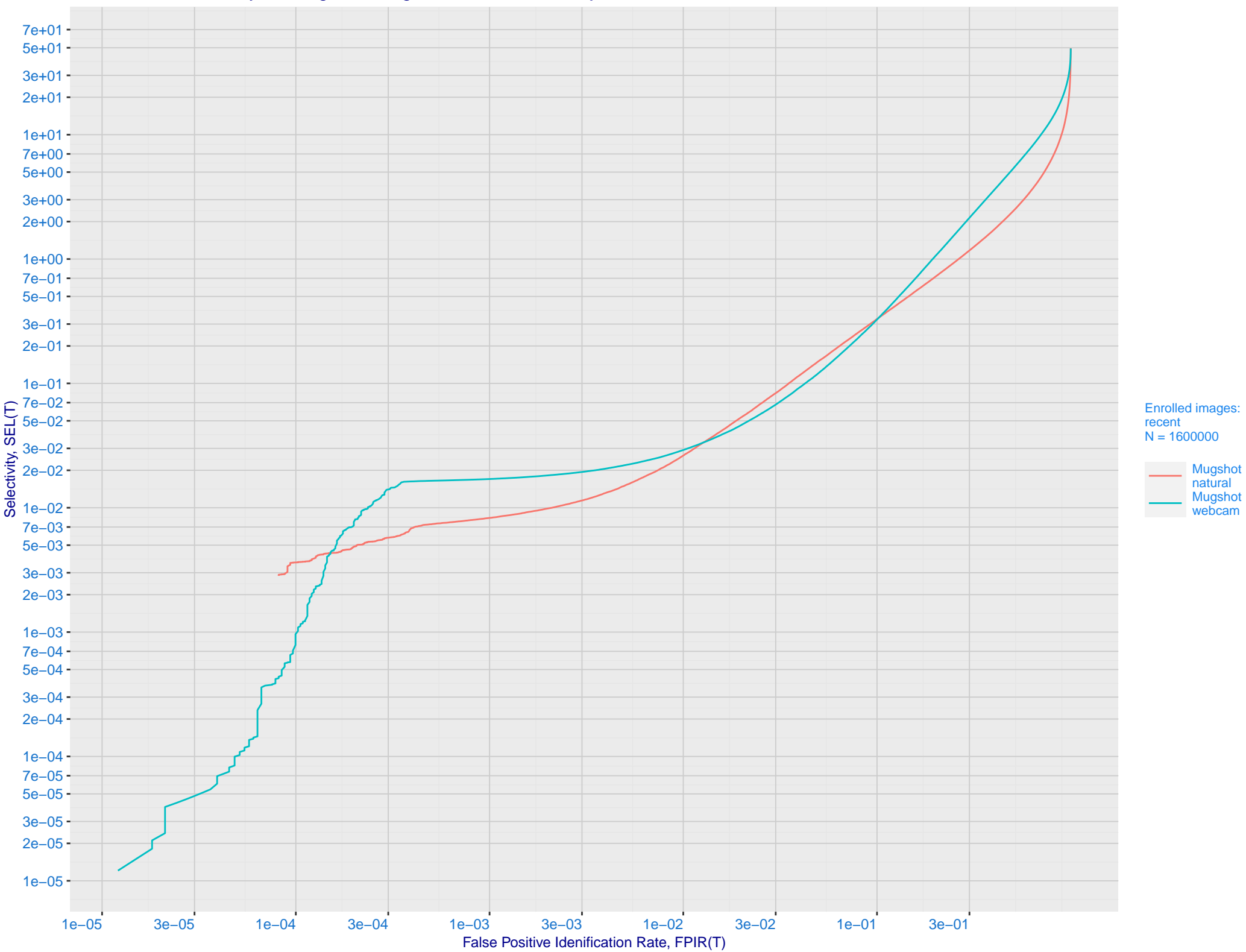**C: Evolution of accuracy for PARAVISION algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present**

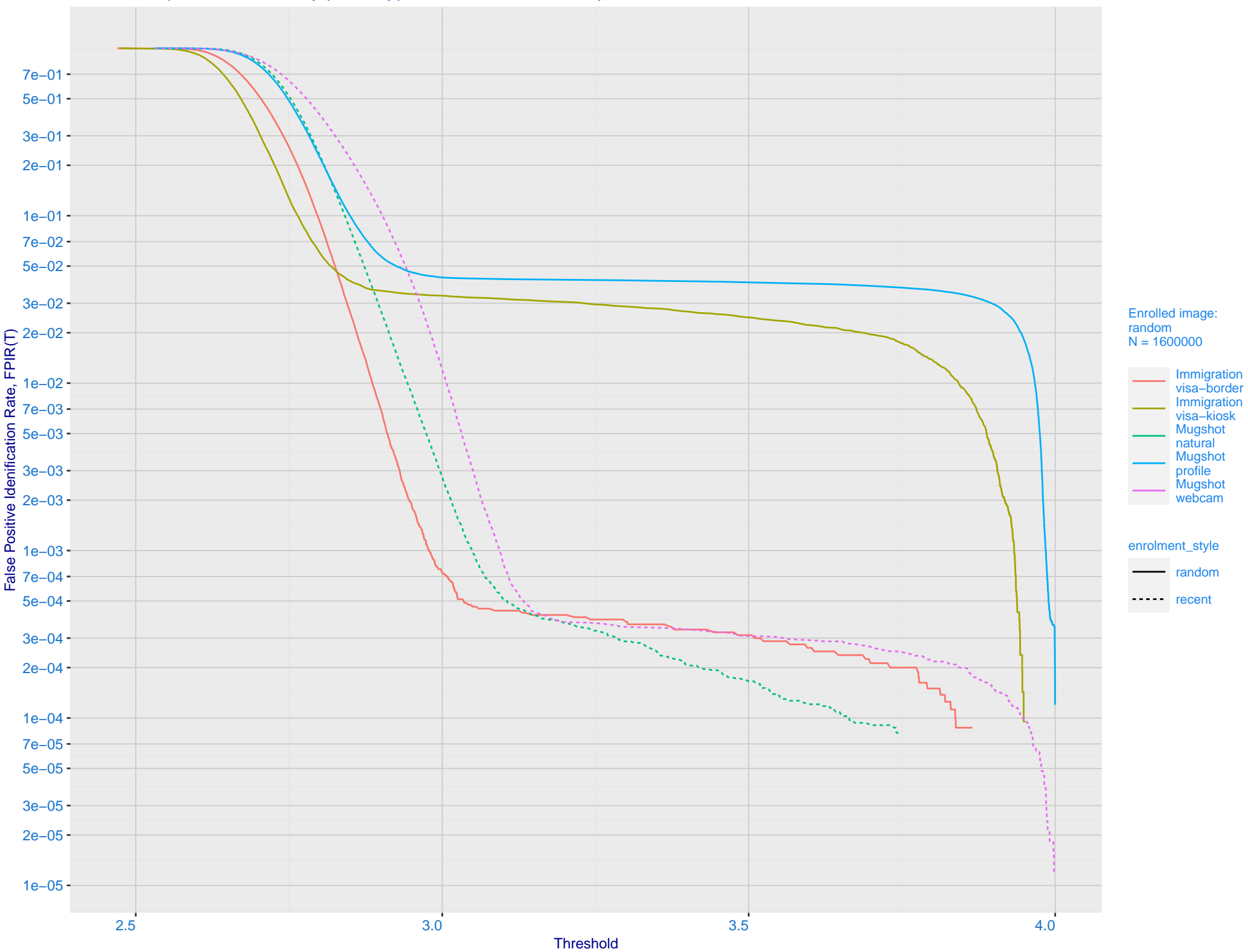D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals

E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images

F: FPIR vs. Selectivity for mugshot images, N = 1600000 subjects enrolled with one recent mate
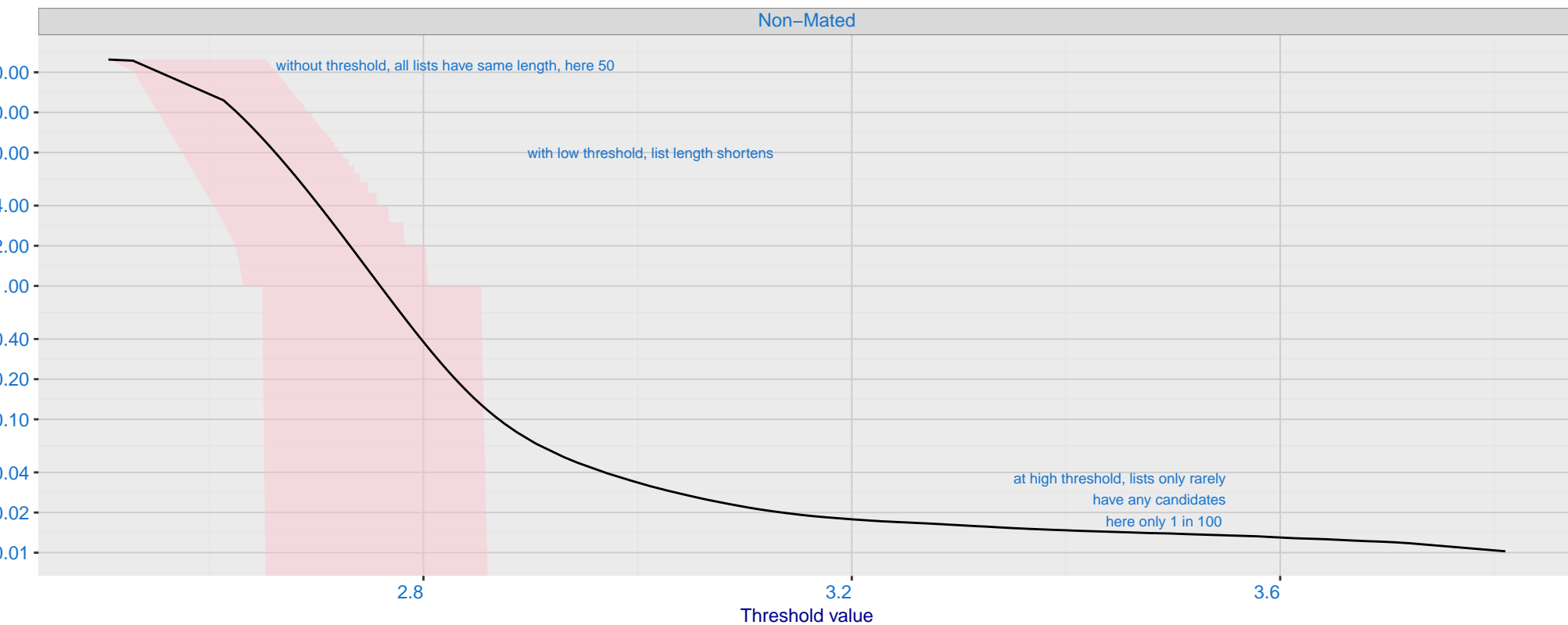
G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects

H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review
Dataset is border−border with time−lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10−15 years later than enrollment image
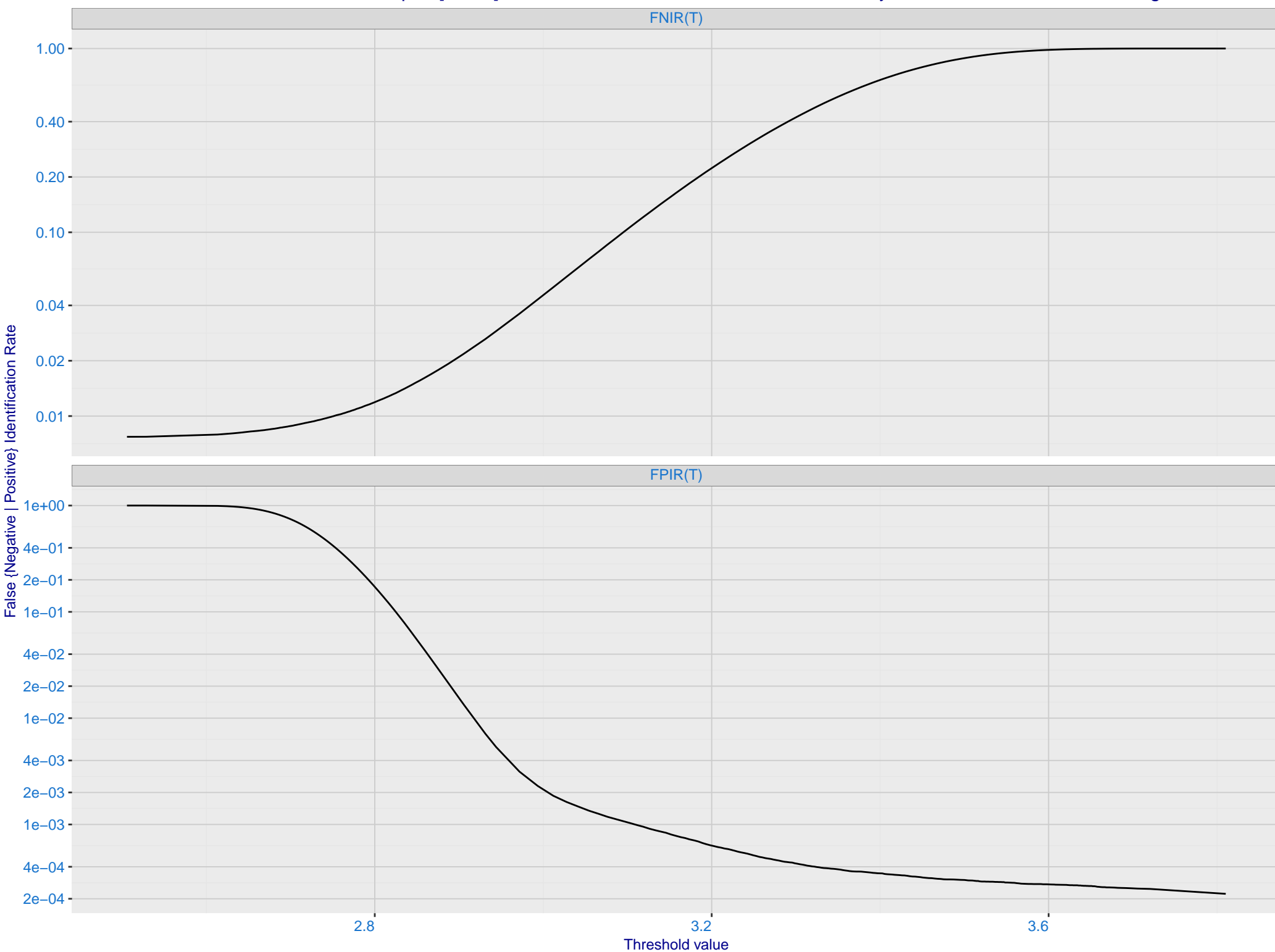
Mated

without threshold, all lists have same length, here 50

with low threshold, list length shortens
towards 1 as there is 1 mate

at high threshold, lists
gradually get shorter as mates
fall below threshold (misses)

the pink region shows
[5,95]−percentile of list lengths

Non−Mated

without threshold, all lists have same length, here 50

with low threshold, list length shortens

at high threshold, lists only rarely
have any candidates
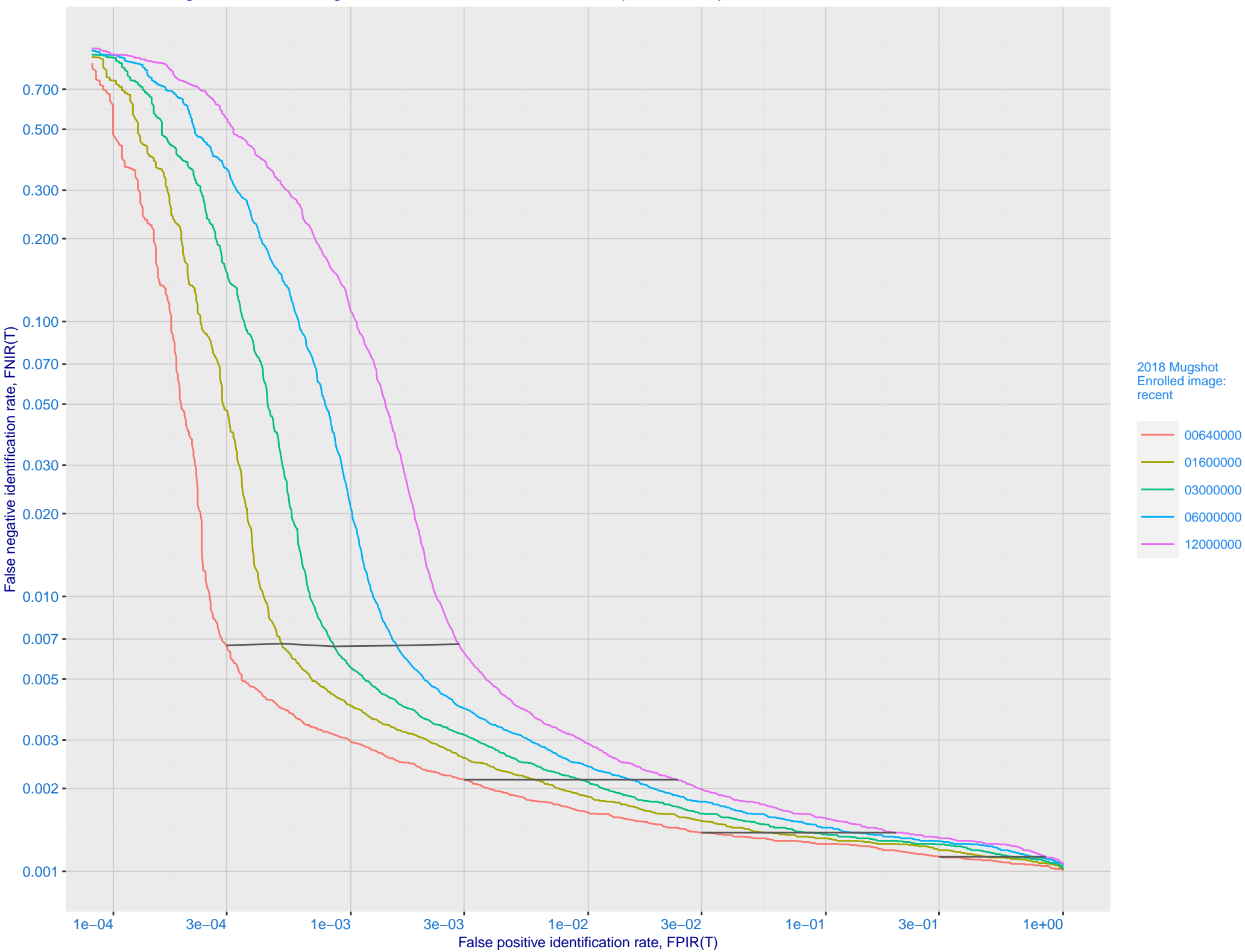here only 1 in 100

Threshold value

Mean candidate list length
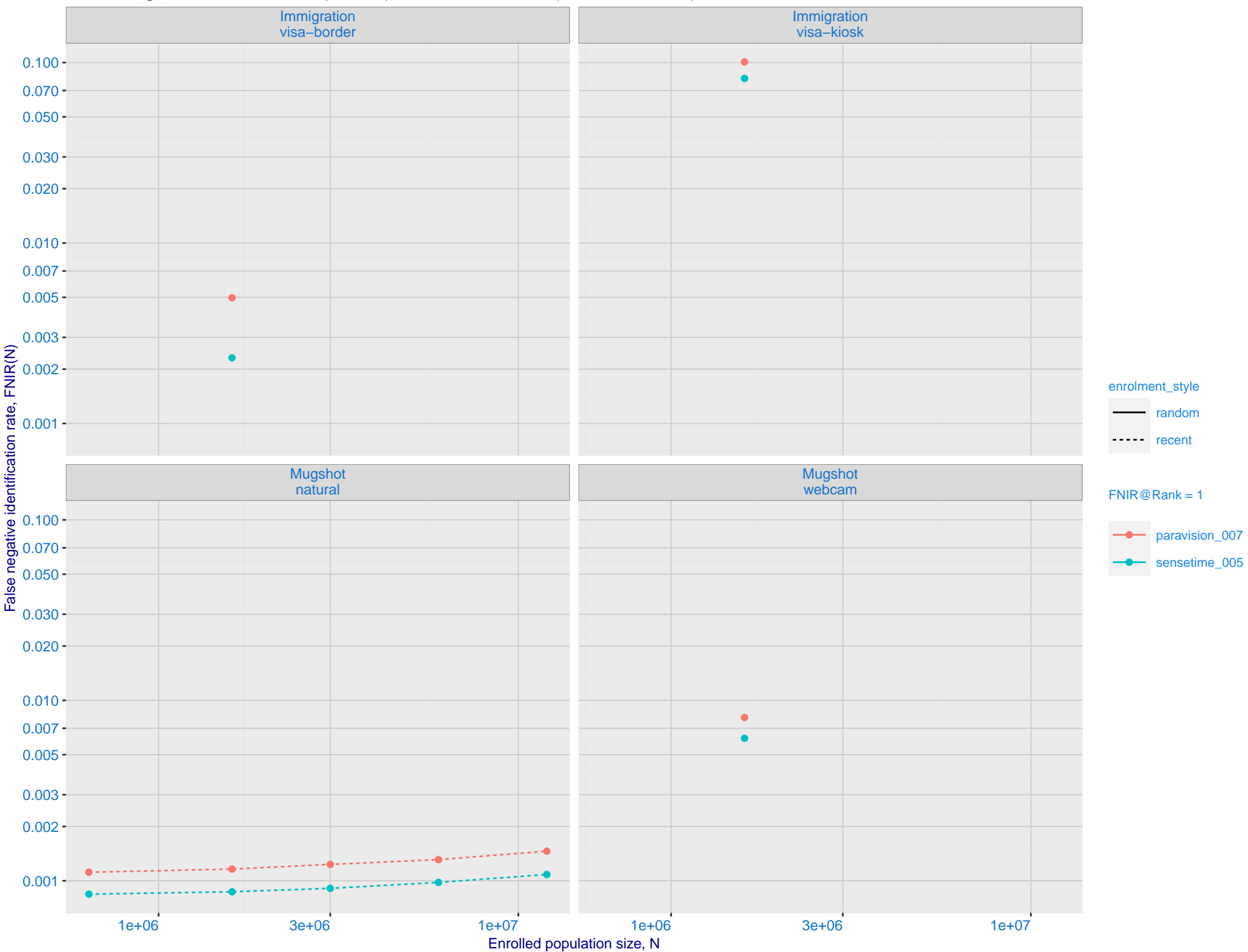
I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold
Dataset is border–border with time–lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10–15 years later than enrollment image
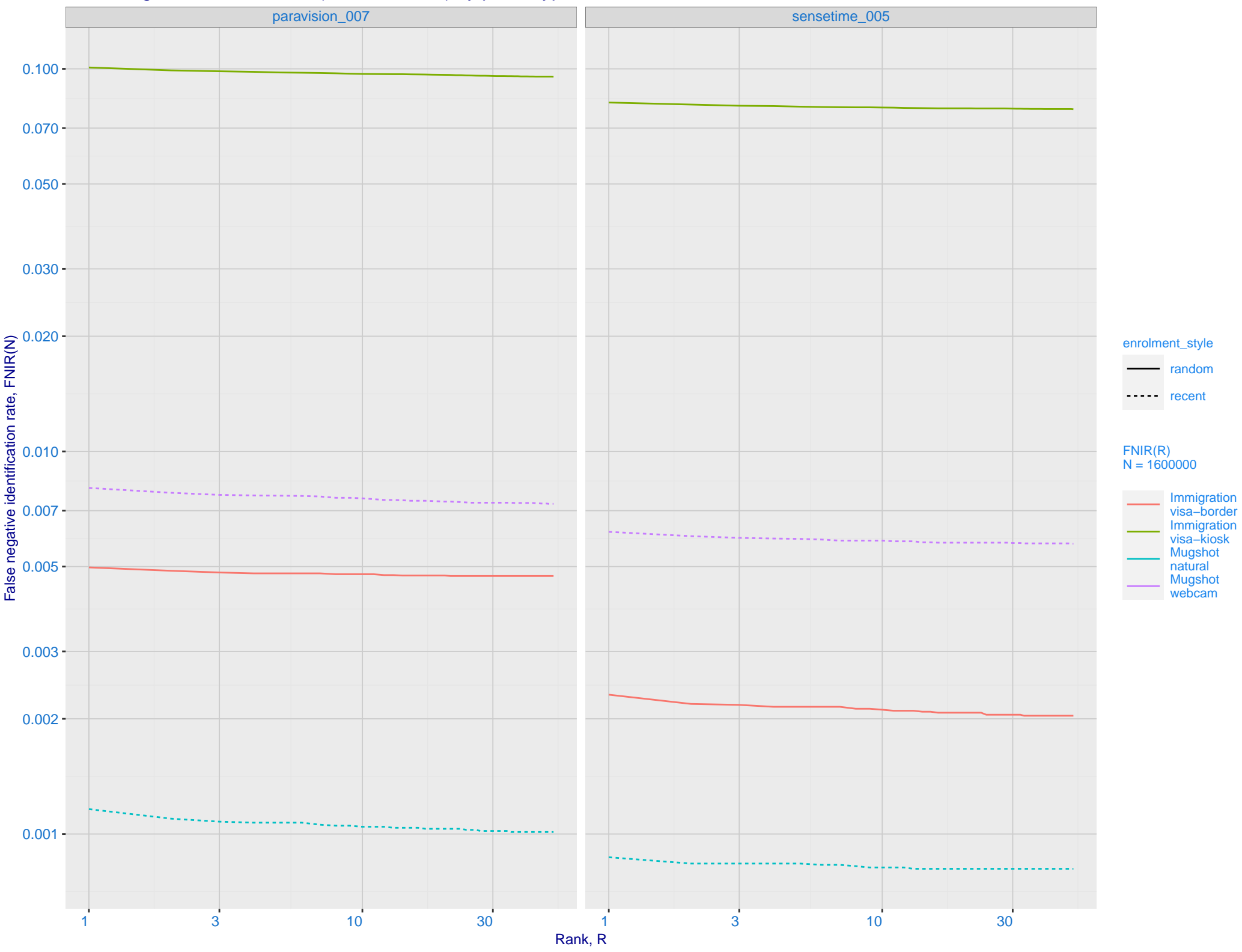
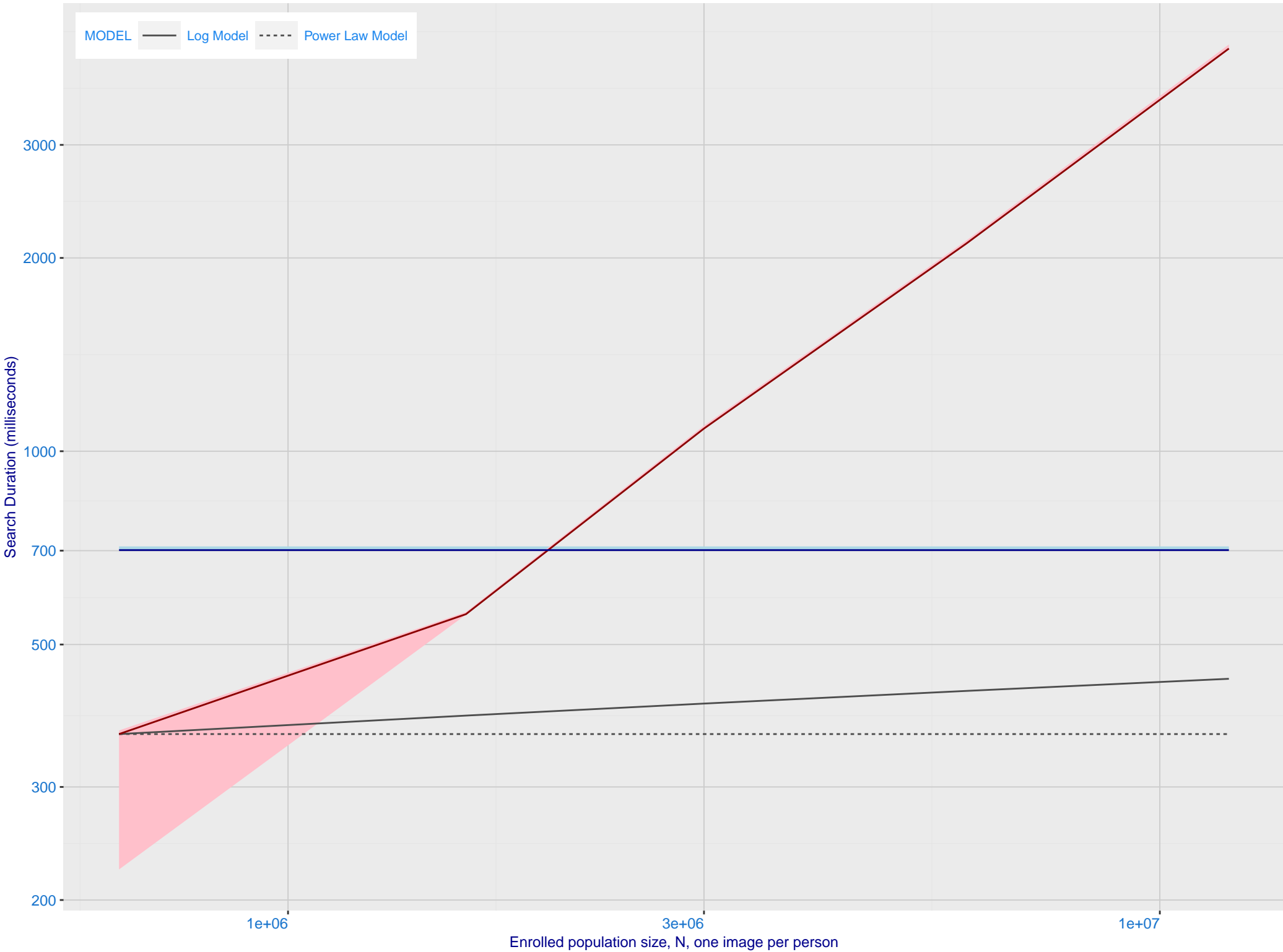J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.

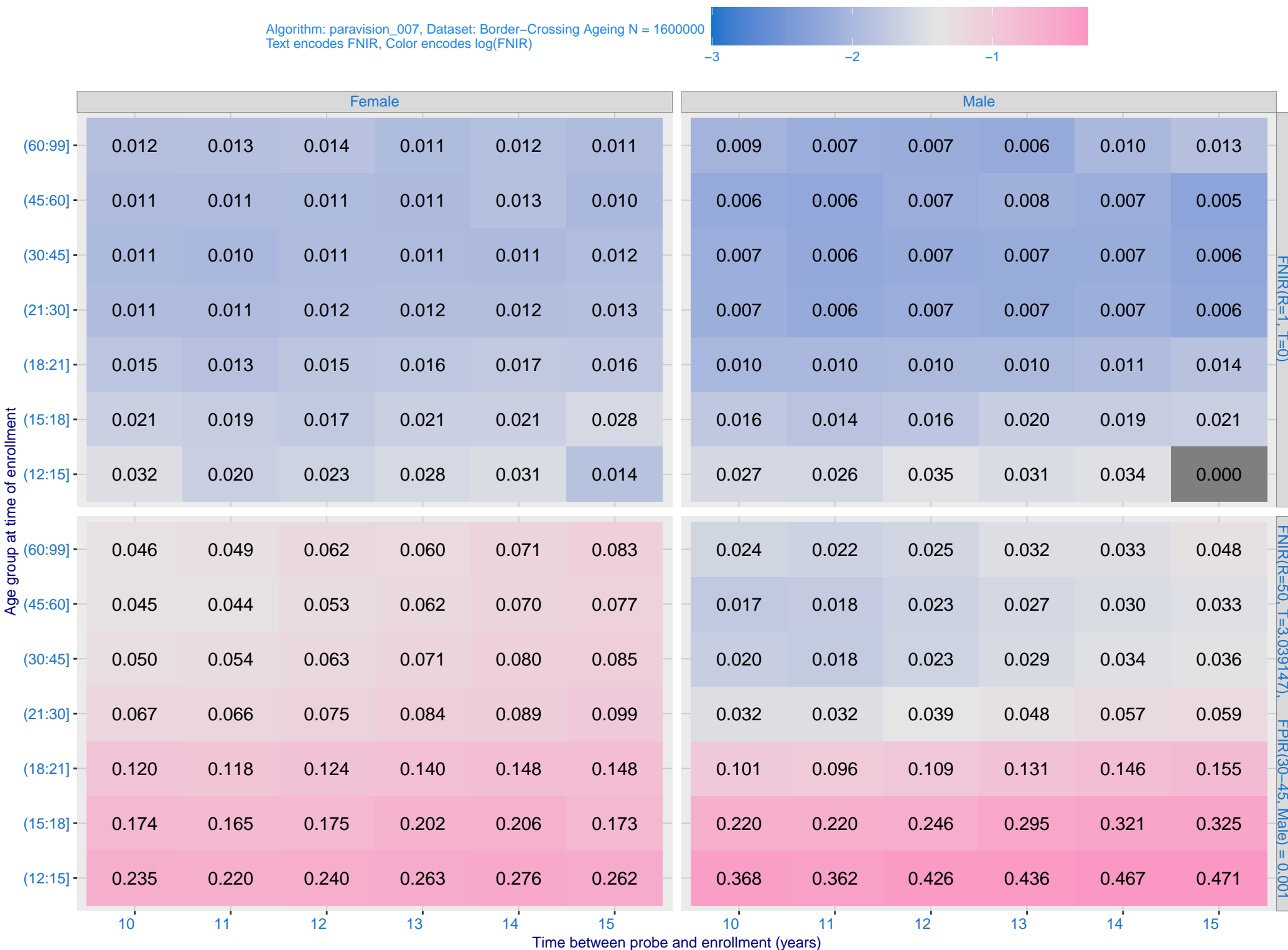K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_005)

L: Investigational mode: FNIR(1600000, R, 0) by probe type

M: Template duration; search duration vs. N. The blue and pink ribbon covers 95 percent of observed measurements. The template generation time is independent of N. The log and power−law models are fit to the first two (N,T) observations

O: FNIR(T, N = 1.6 million) by sex, age and time−lapse. The top row gives investigational rank−1 miss rates. The bottom panels give high threshold for more lights-out identification with low FPIR.

Algorithm: paravision_007, Dataset: Border−Crossing Ageing N = 1600000
Text encodes FNIR, Color encodes log(FNIR)

P: FPIR(N = 1.6 million) by sex and age. It is typical for false positive identification rates to be higher in women except in their teens.
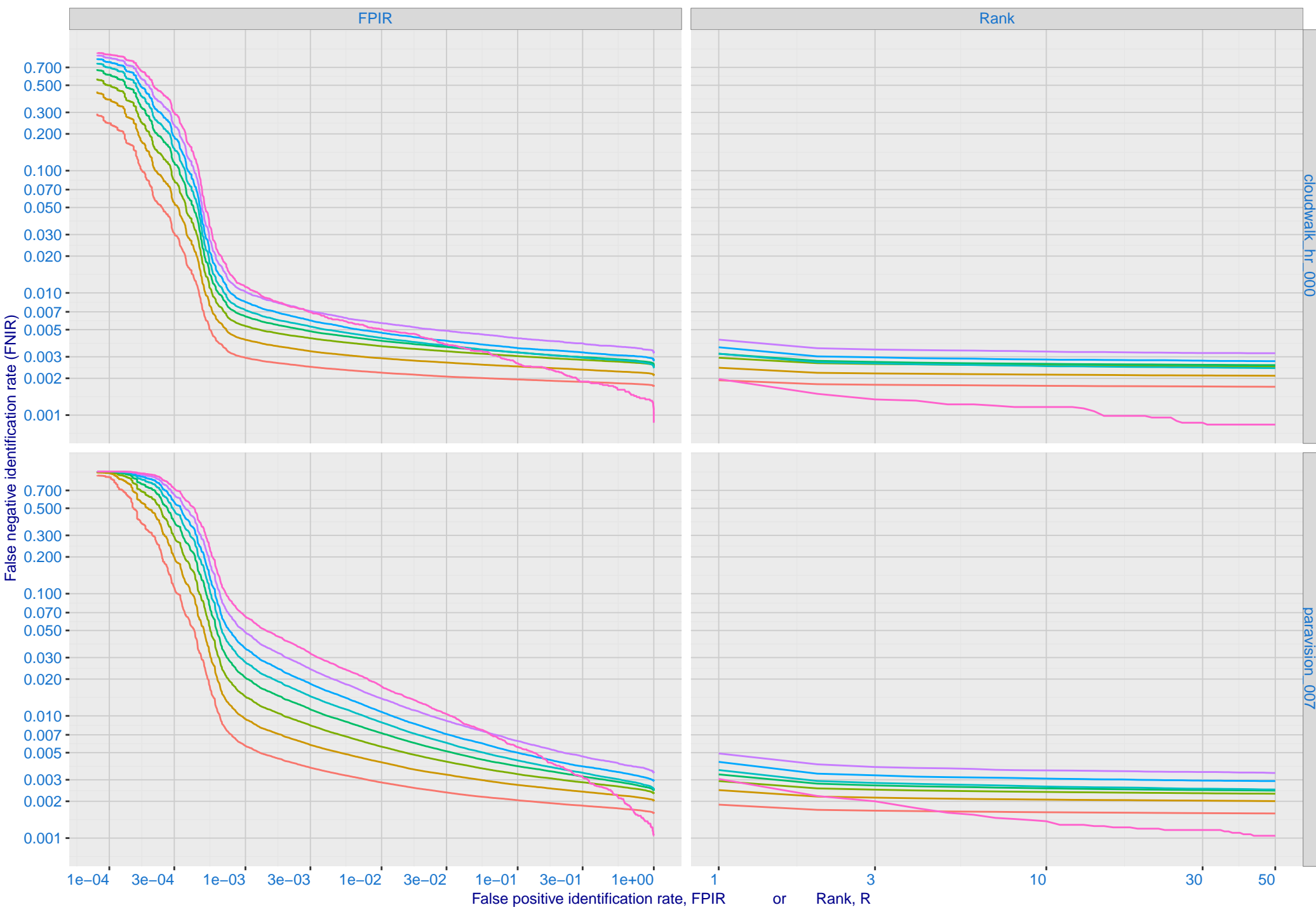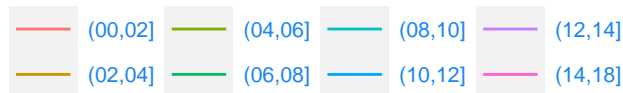
Q: Identification FNIR(N, T, L+1) and Investigational FNIR(N, 0, R) under ageing

R: Decline of genuine scores with ageing, with some eventually dropping below typical thresholds shown by the horizontal lines