

A: Datasheet

Algorithm: line\_000

Developer: Line Corporation

Submission Date: 2021\_06\_02

Template size: 2048 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 480 msec

Template time (median): 481 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 485 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 42 (out of 280) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0022 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime\_005

Mugshot webcam ranking 44 (out of 242) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0136 vs. lowest 0.0062 from sensetime\_005

Mugshot profile ranking 27 (out of 211) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.2235 vs. lowest 0.0587 from xforwardai\_002

Immigration visa-border ranking 43 (out of 169) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0051 vs. lowest 0.0013 from visionlabs\_010

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 40 (out of 166) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.1066 vs. lowest 0.0568 from cloudwalk\_hr\_000

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 62 (out of 280) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0306, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0018 from sensetime\_004

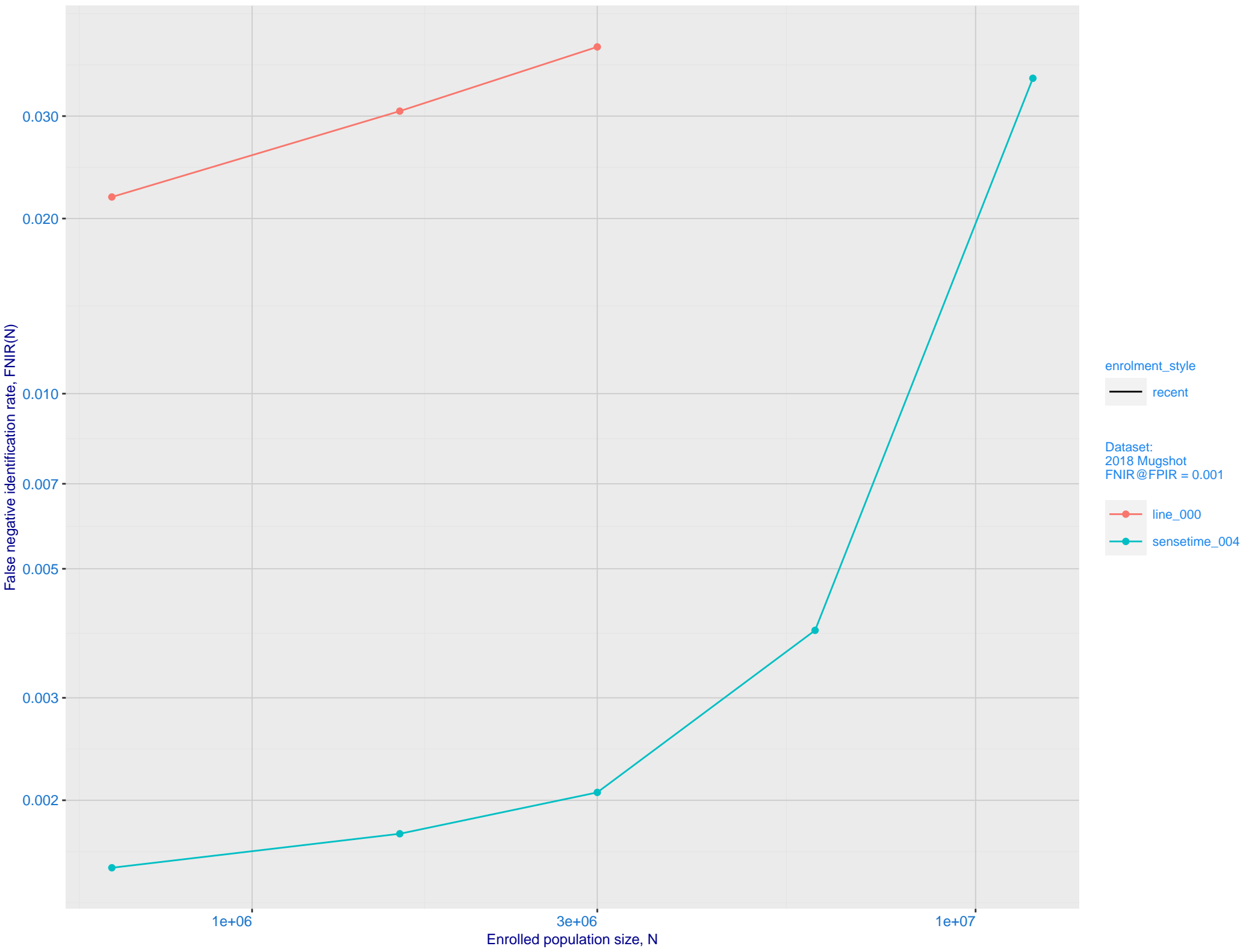
Mugshot webcam ranking 70 (out of 240) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0949, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0122 from sensetime\_003

Mugshot profile ranking 188 (out of 210) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.9999, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.1331 from cloudwalk\_hr\_000

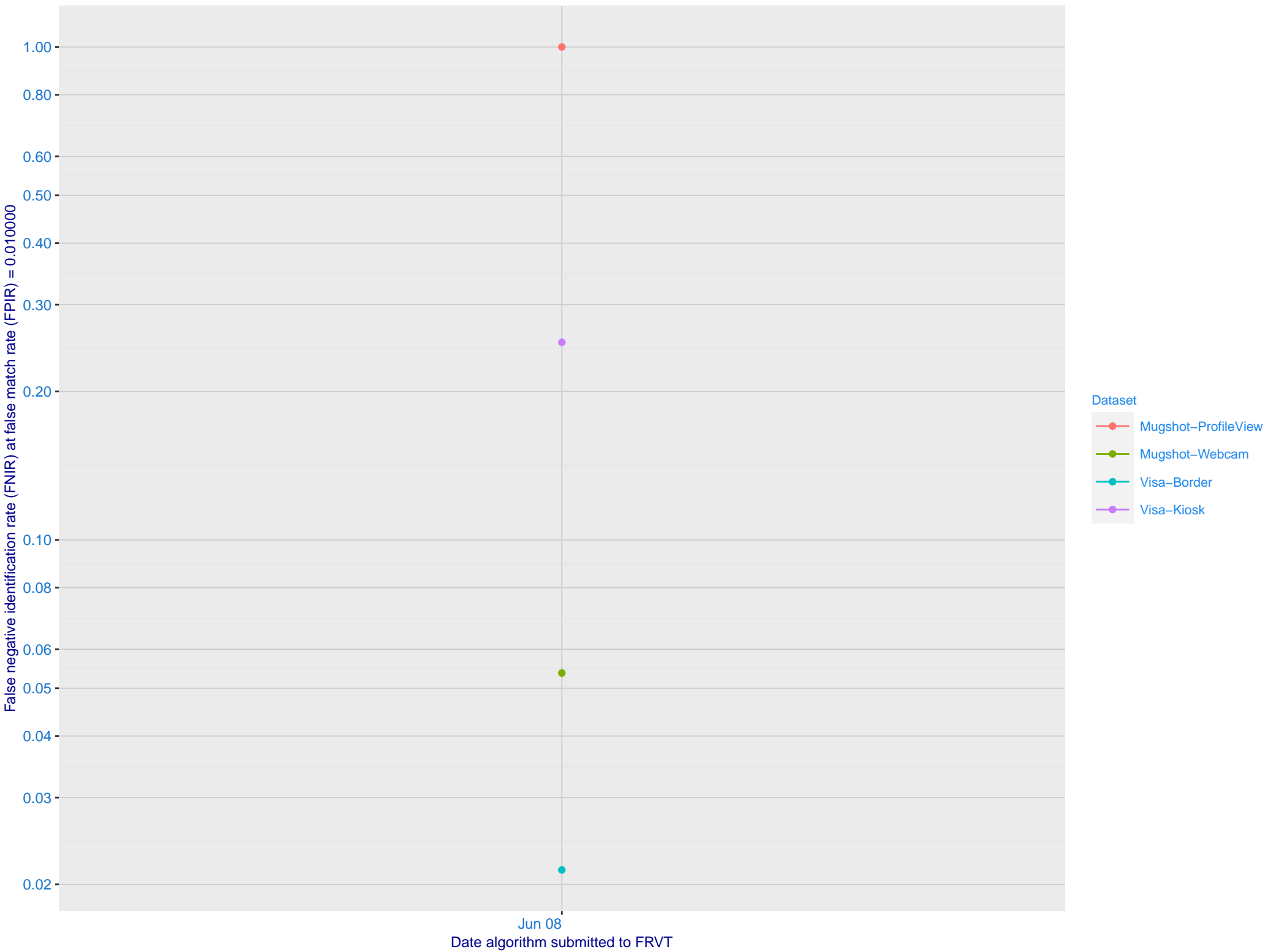
Immigration visa-border ranking 49 (out of 168) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0461, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0047 from idemia\_008

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 156 (out of 163) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 1.0000, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0996 from cloudwalk\_hr\_000

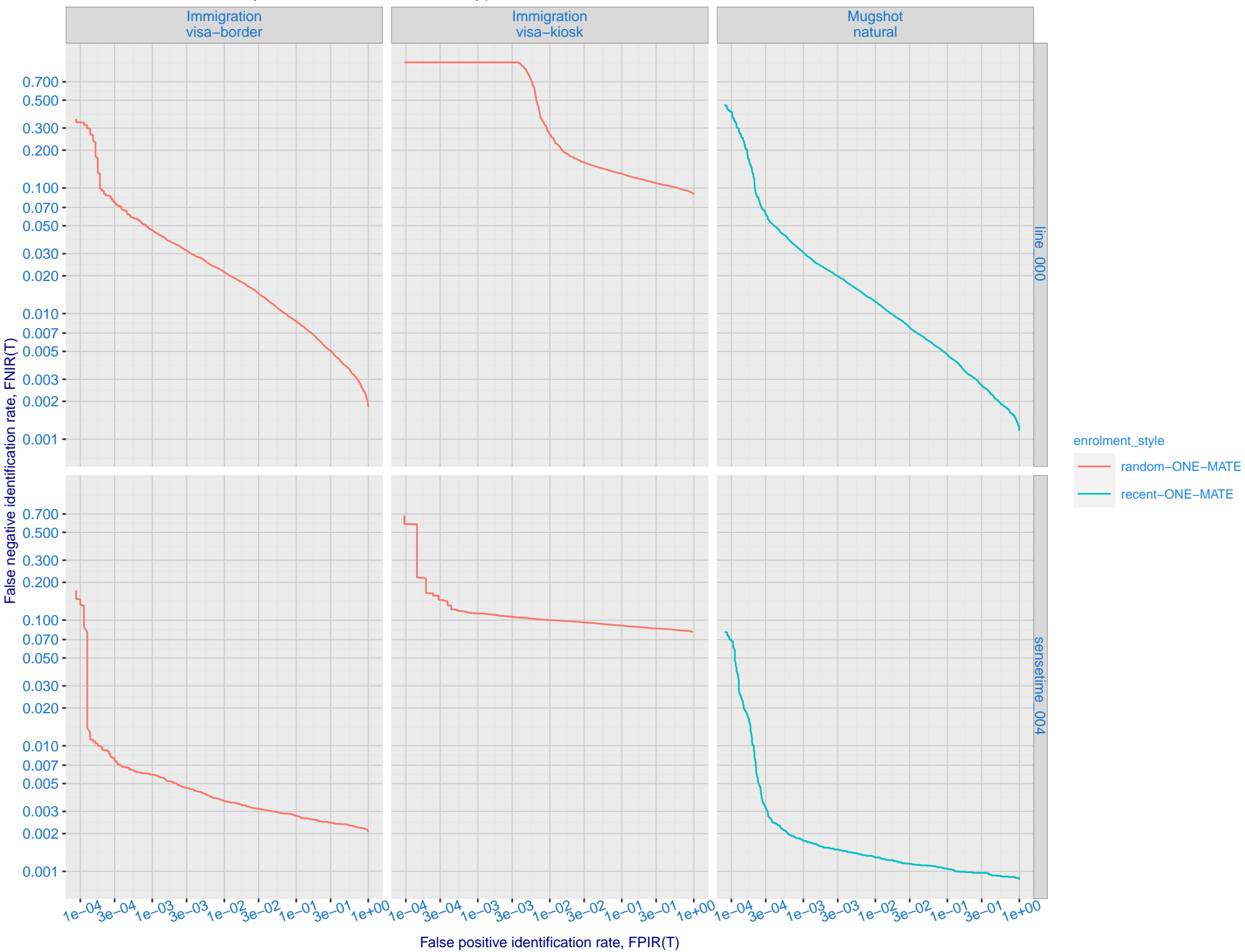
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (sensetime\_004)



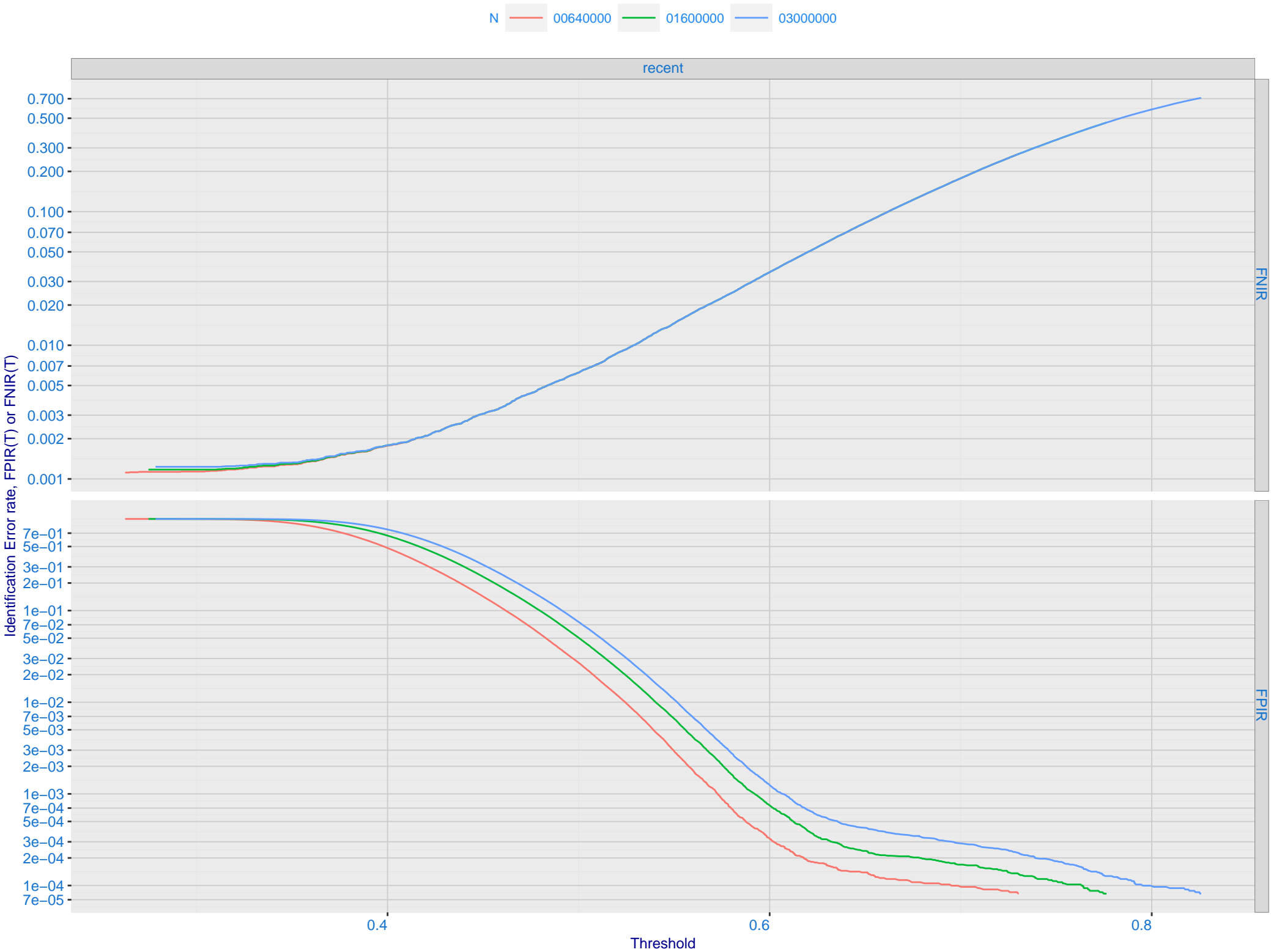
C: Evolution of accuracy for LINE algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



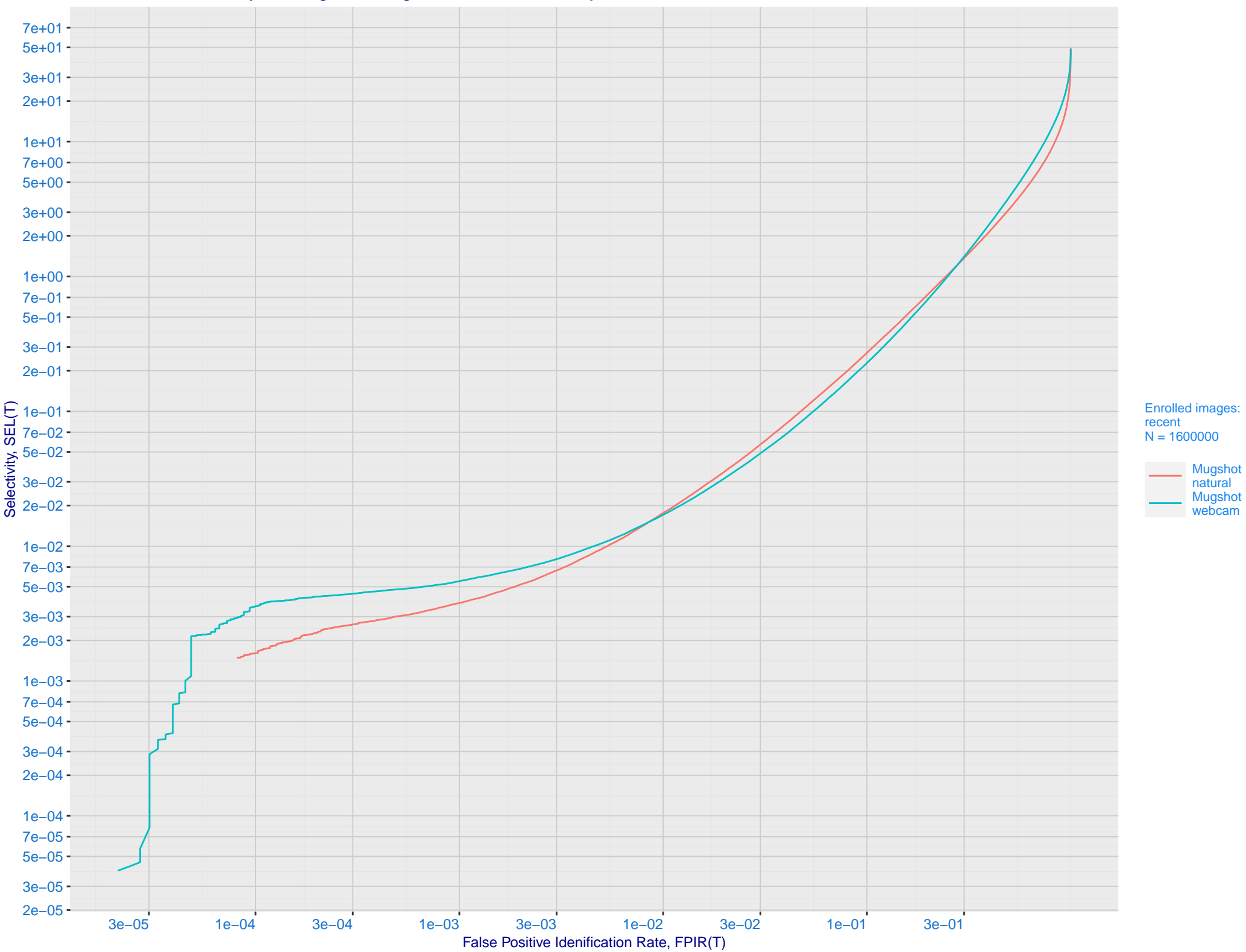
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



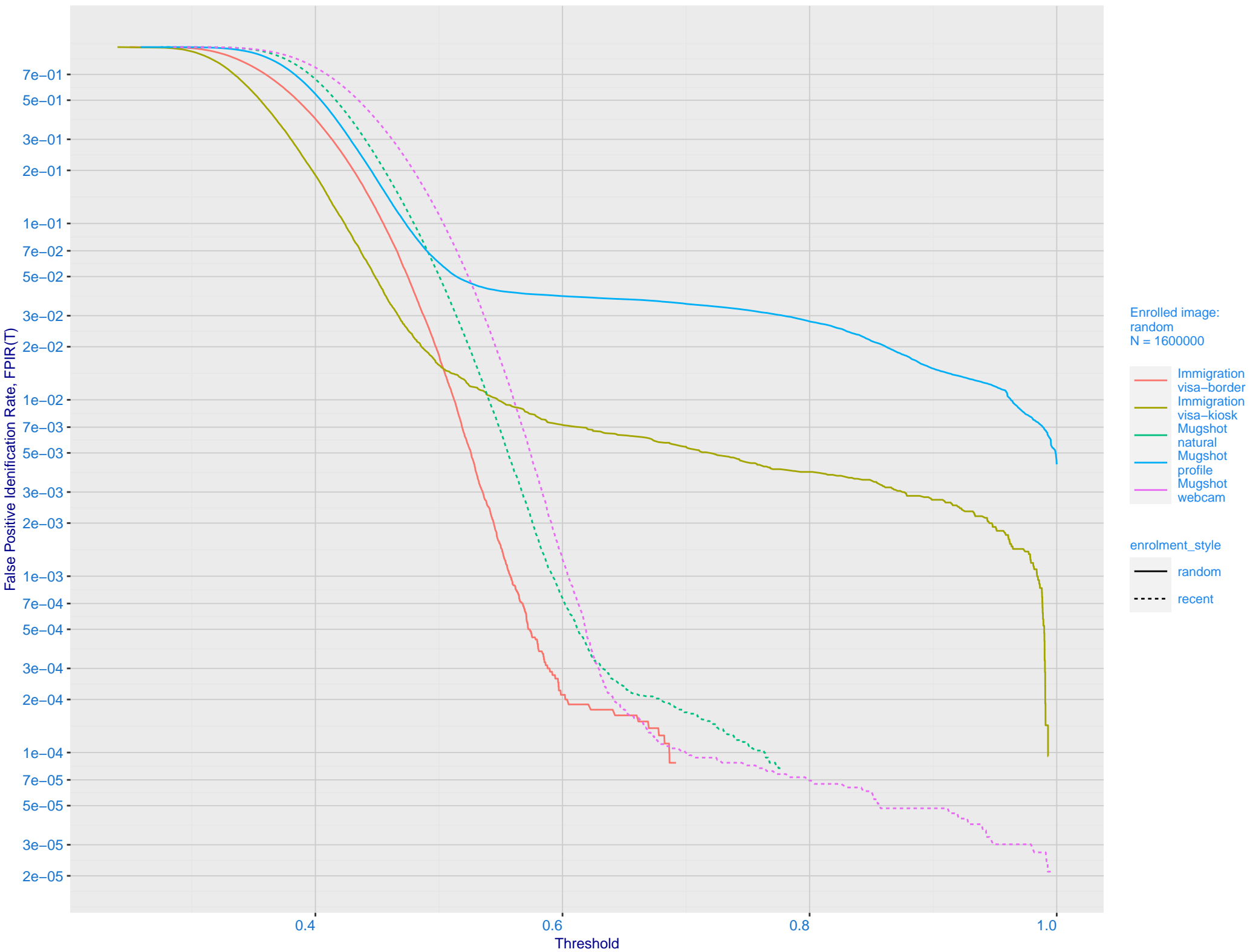
E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images



F: FPIR vs. Selectivity for mugshot images, N = 1600000 subjects enrolled with one recent mate

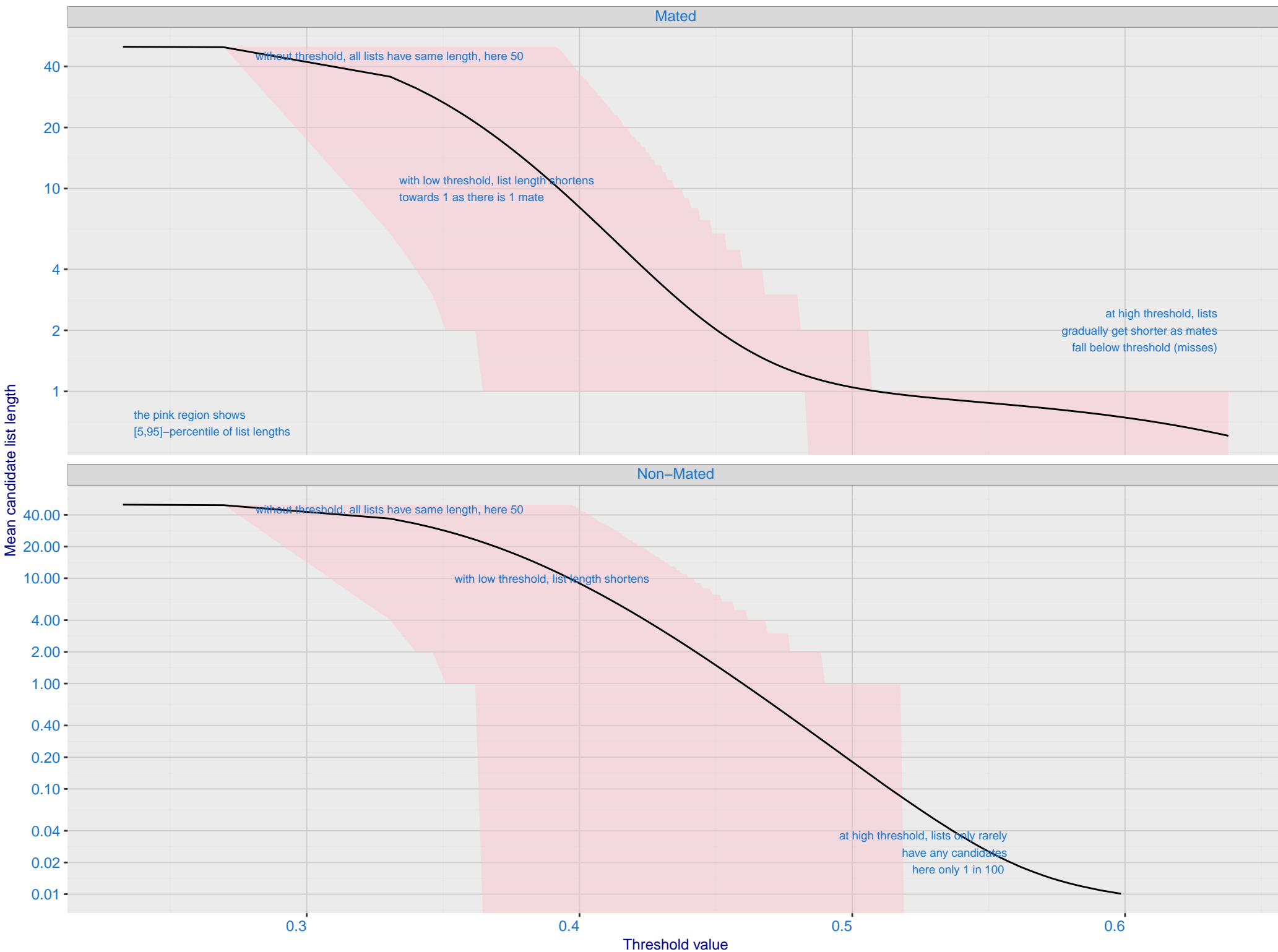


G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects



# H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

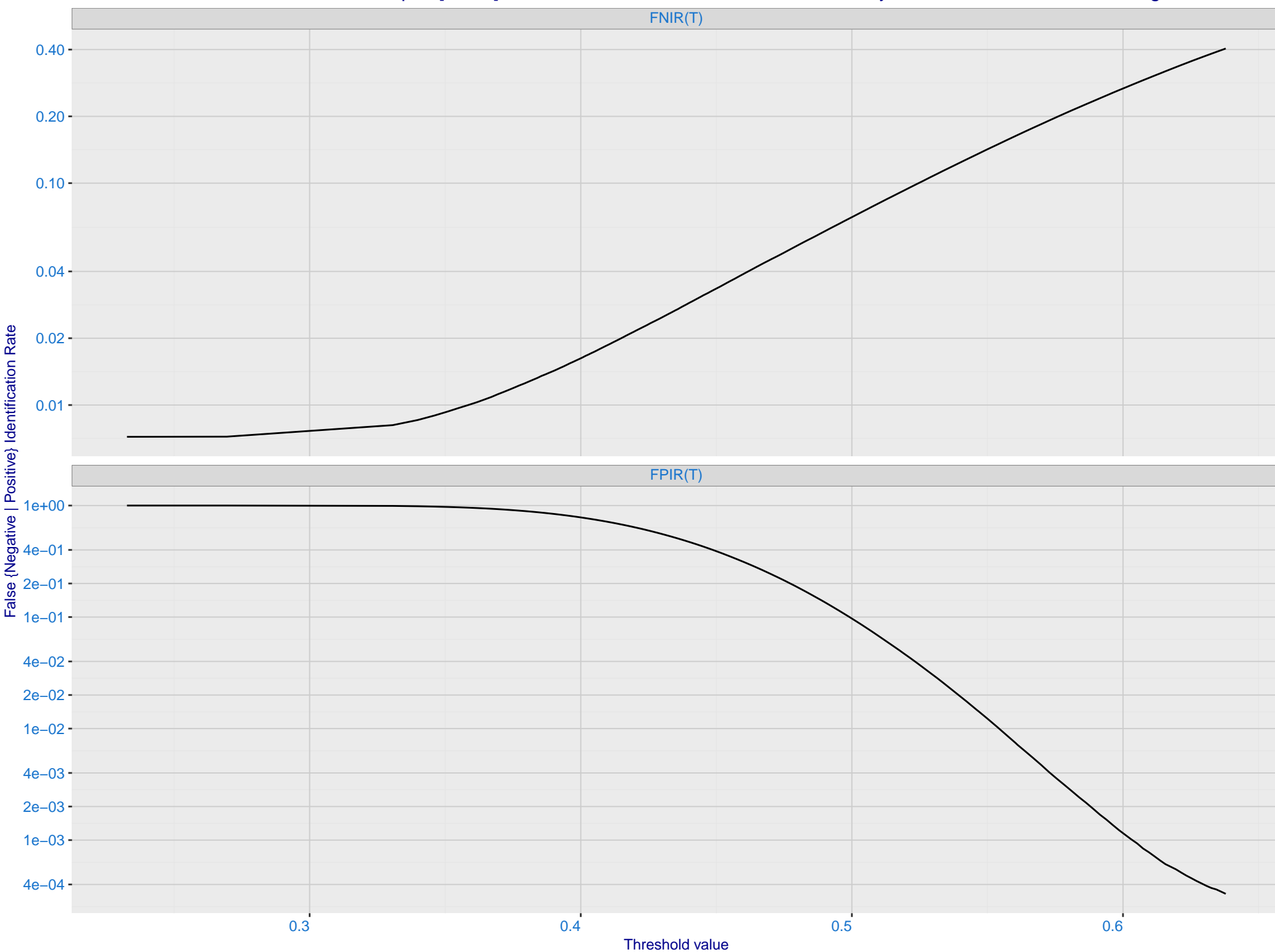
Dataset is border–border with time–lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10–15 years later than enrollment image



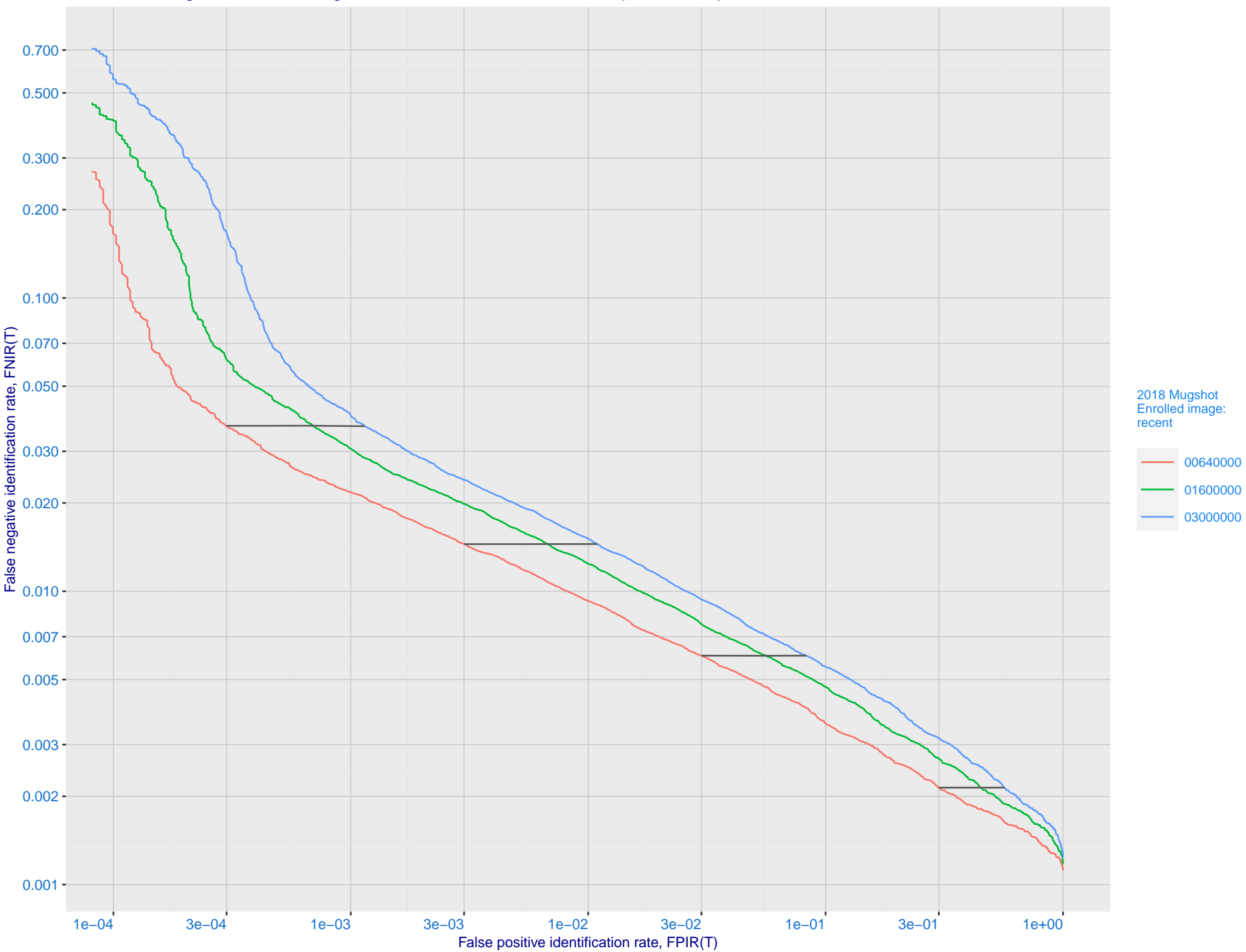


# I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

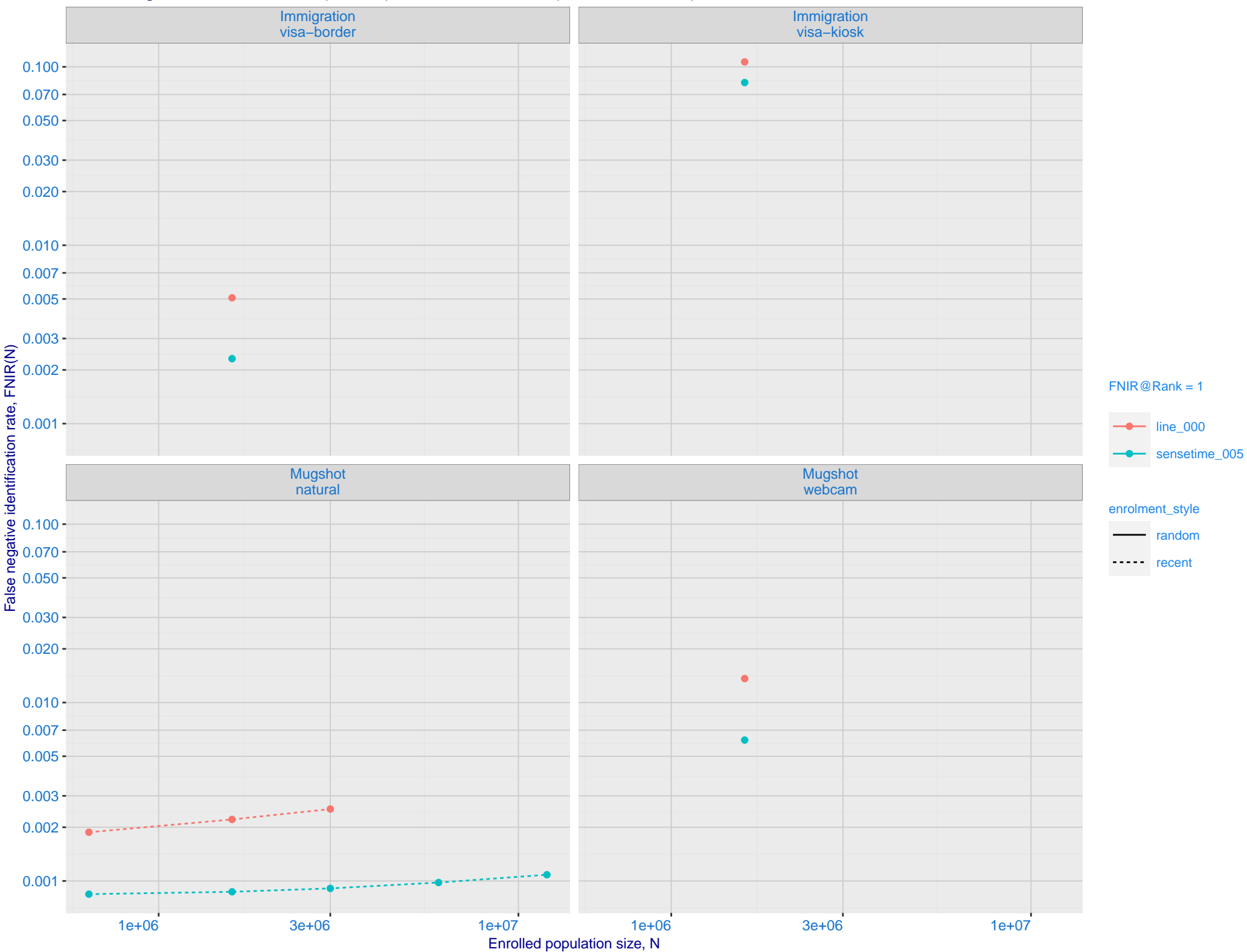
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



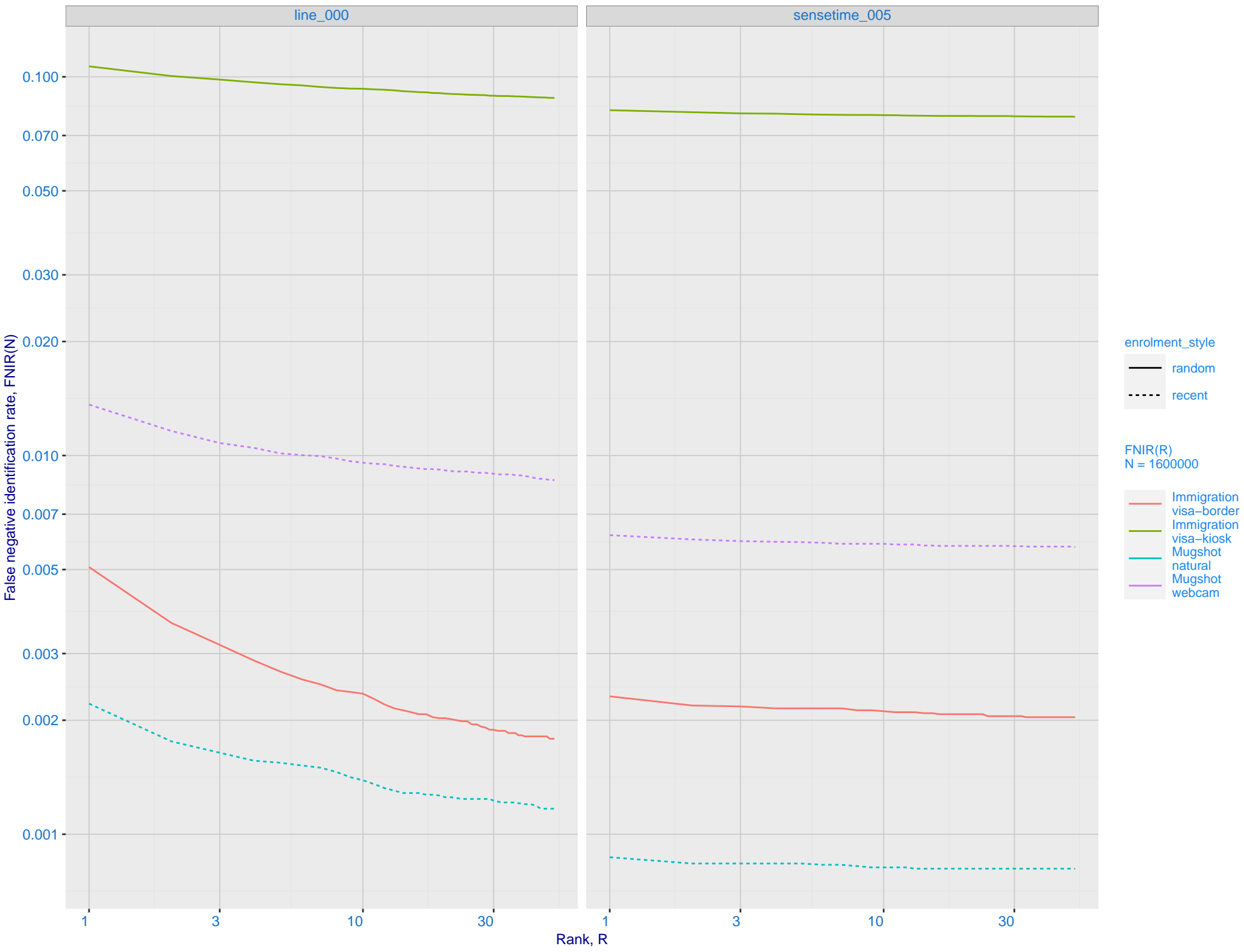
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



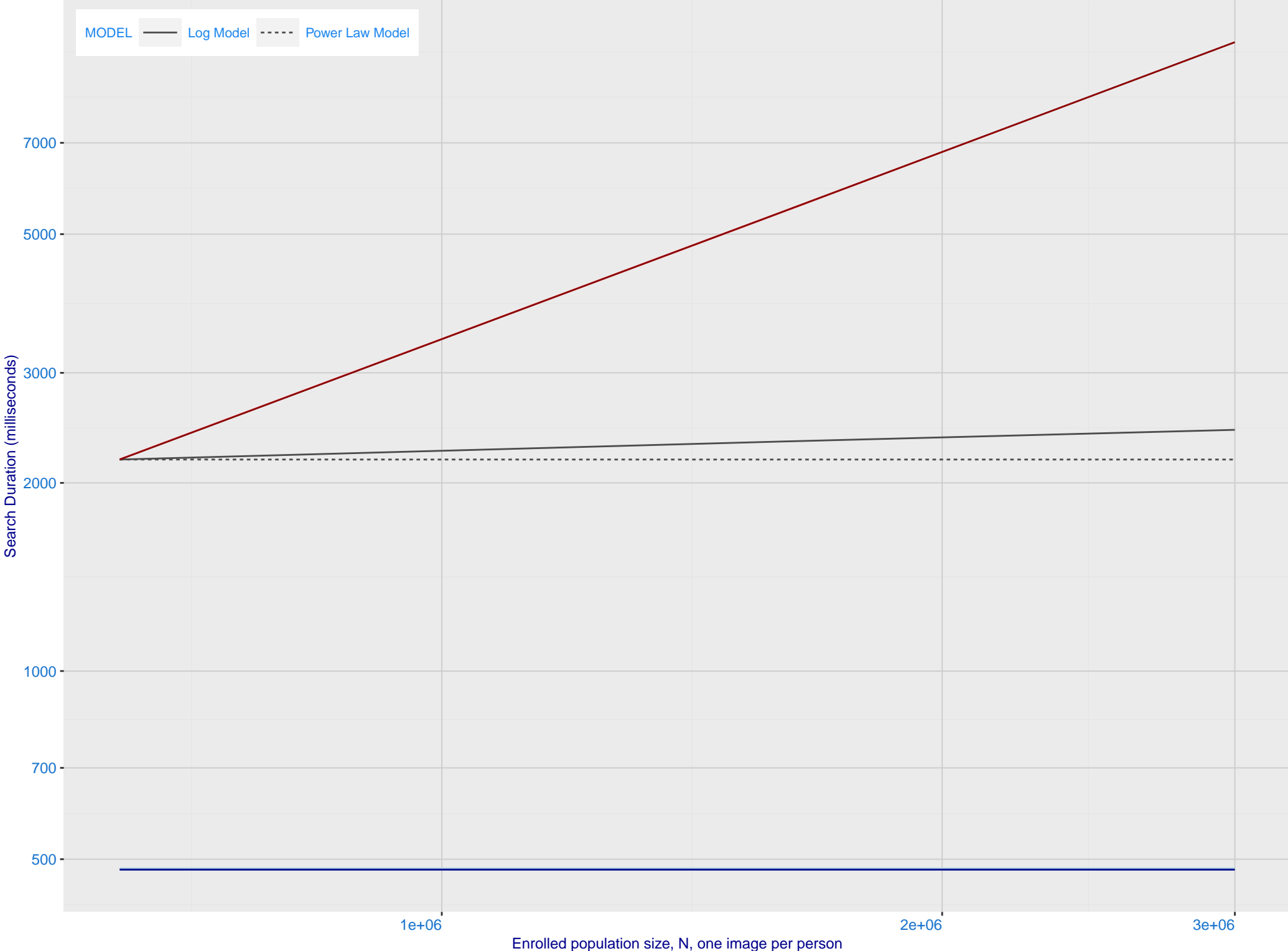
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime\_005)



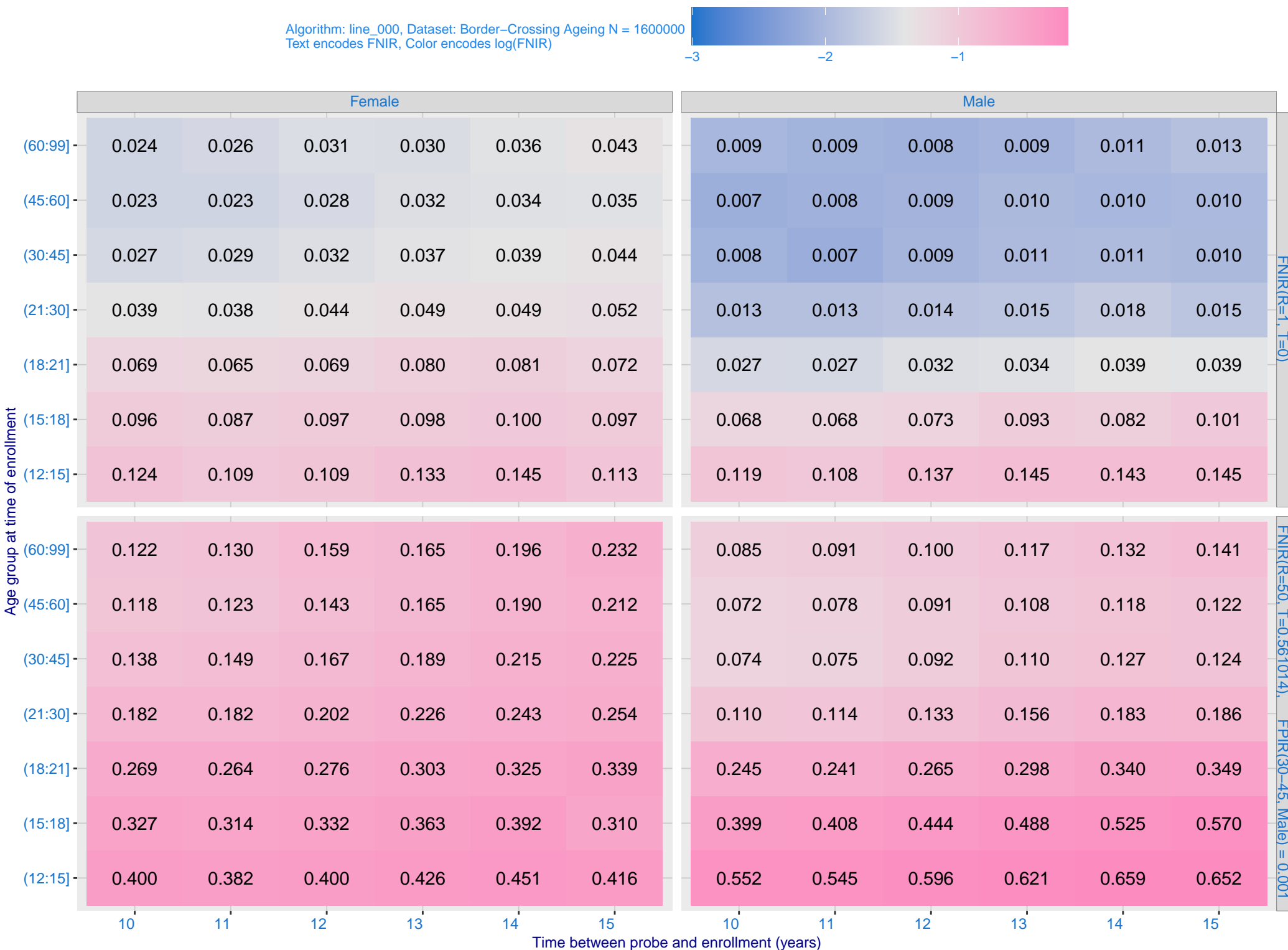
L: Investigational mode: FNIR(1600000, R, 0) by probe type



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.



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.

Algorithm: line\_000, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing  
Threshold: 0.561014 set to achive FPIR(30-45, Male) = 0.001

Color encodes log(FPIR)



Q: Identification FNIR(N, T, L+1) and Investigational FNIR(N, 0, R) under ageing

Dataset: 2018 Mugshot N = 3068801

