

A: Datasheet

Algorithm: s1\_001

Developer: Samsung S1 Corp

Submission Date: 2021\_11\_01

Template size: 2048 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 813 msec

Template time (median): 814 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 818 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 91 (out of 316) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0031 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime\_006

Mugshot webcam ranking 69 (out of 278) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0139 vs. lowest 0.0057 from sensetime\_006

Mugshot profile ranking 41 (out of 247) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.2154 vs. lowest 0.0550 from sensetime\_006

Immigration visa-border ranking 30 (out of 205) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0026 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime\_006

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 19 (out of 202) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0770 vs. lowest 0.0487 from cubox\_000

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 52 (out of 316) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0155, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0018 from sensetime\_004

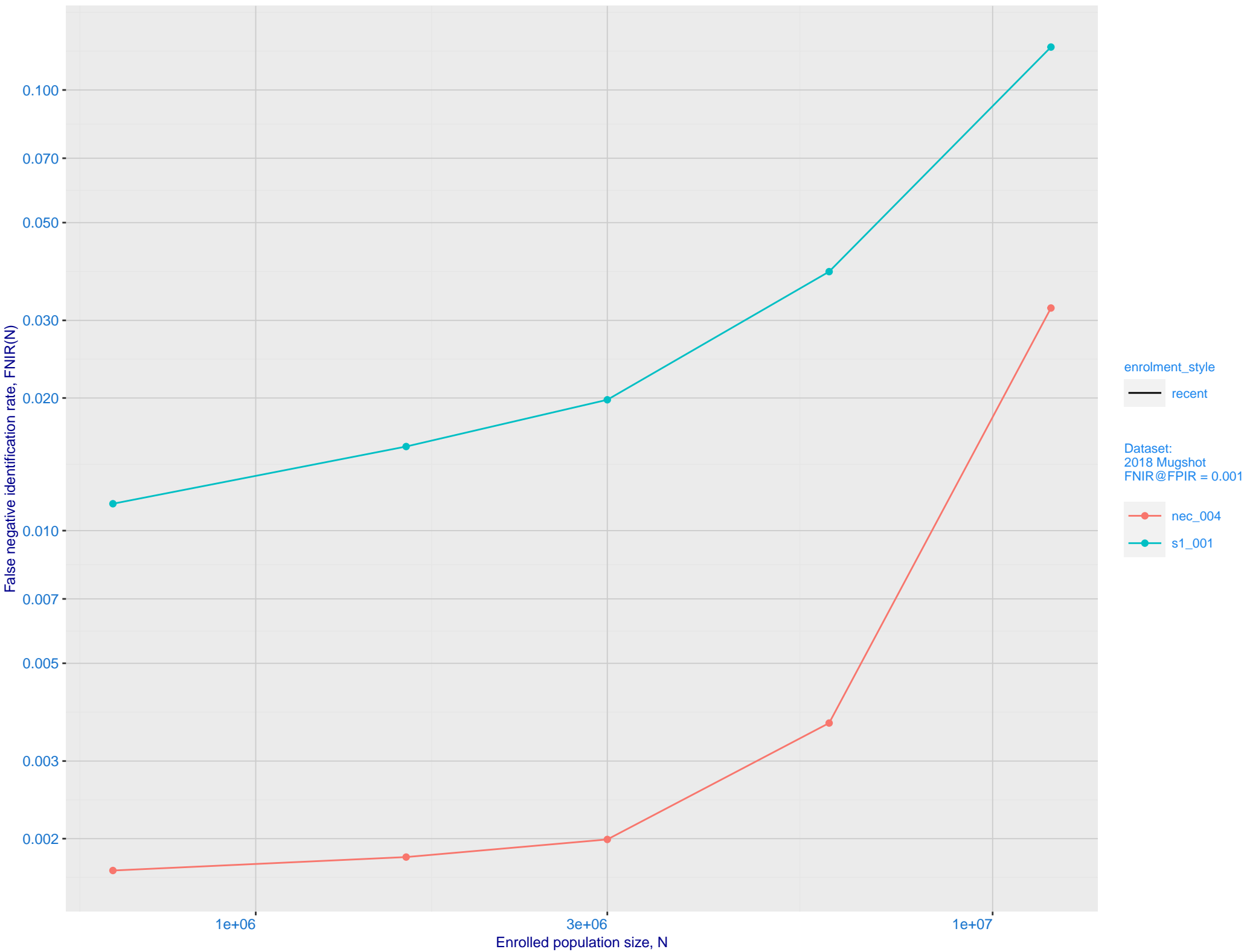
Mugshot webcam ranking 48 (out of 276) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0517, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0122 from sensetime\_003

Mugshot profile ranking 88 (out of 246) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.9852, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.1331 from cloudwalk\_hr\_000

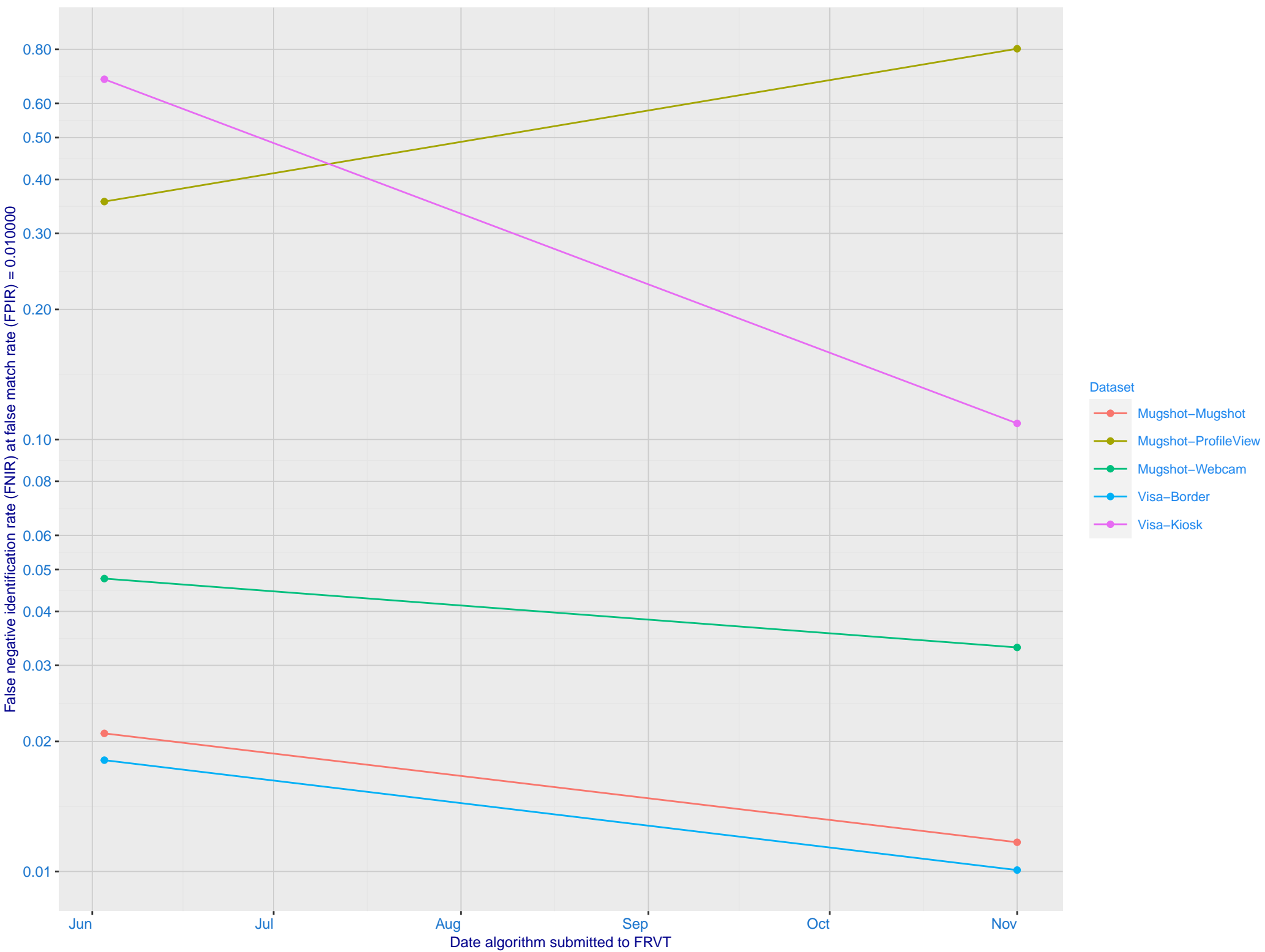
Immigration visa-border ranking 36 (out of 204) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0185, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0039 from sensetime\_006

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 21 (out of 199) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.1485, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0729 from cubox\_000

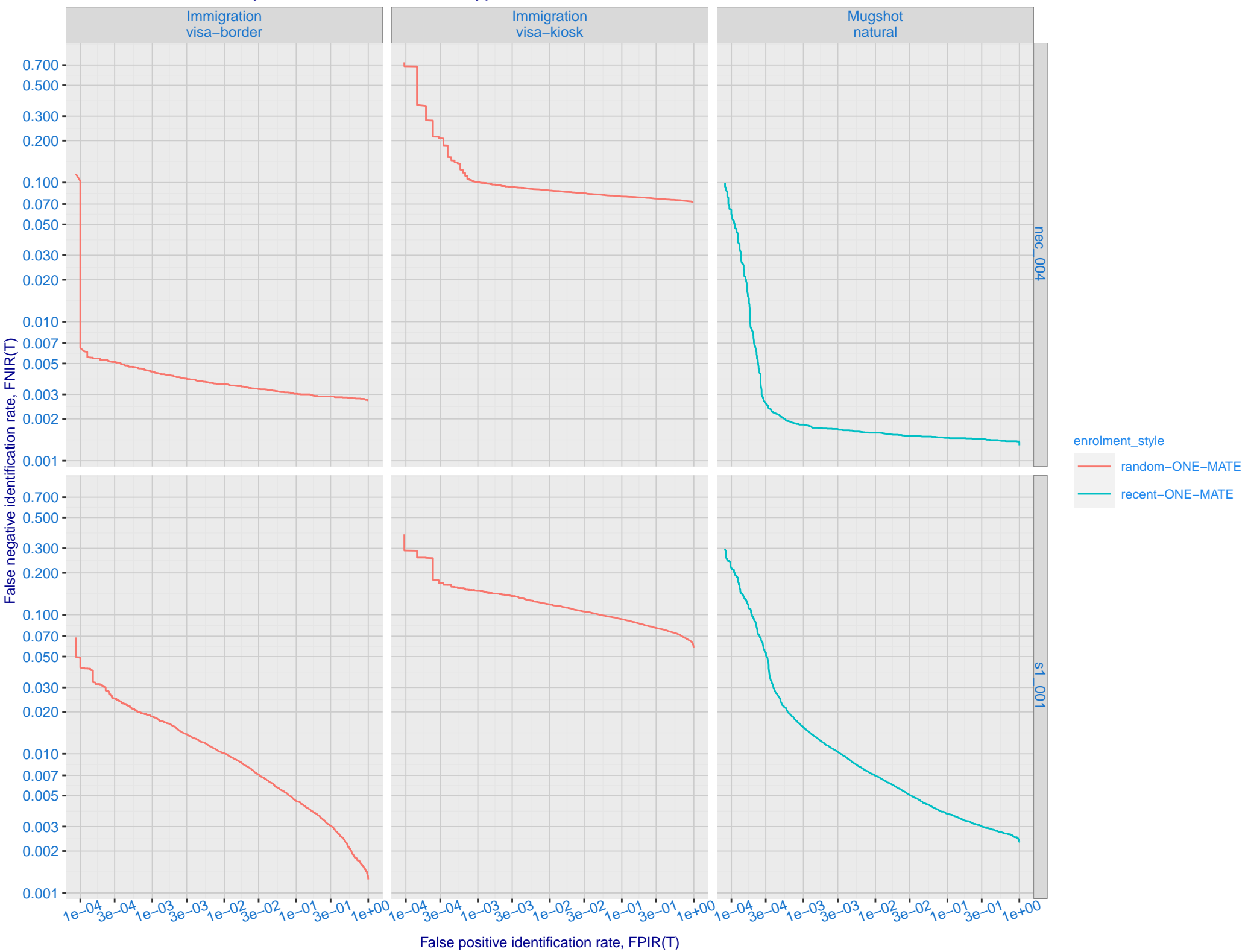
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (nec\_004)



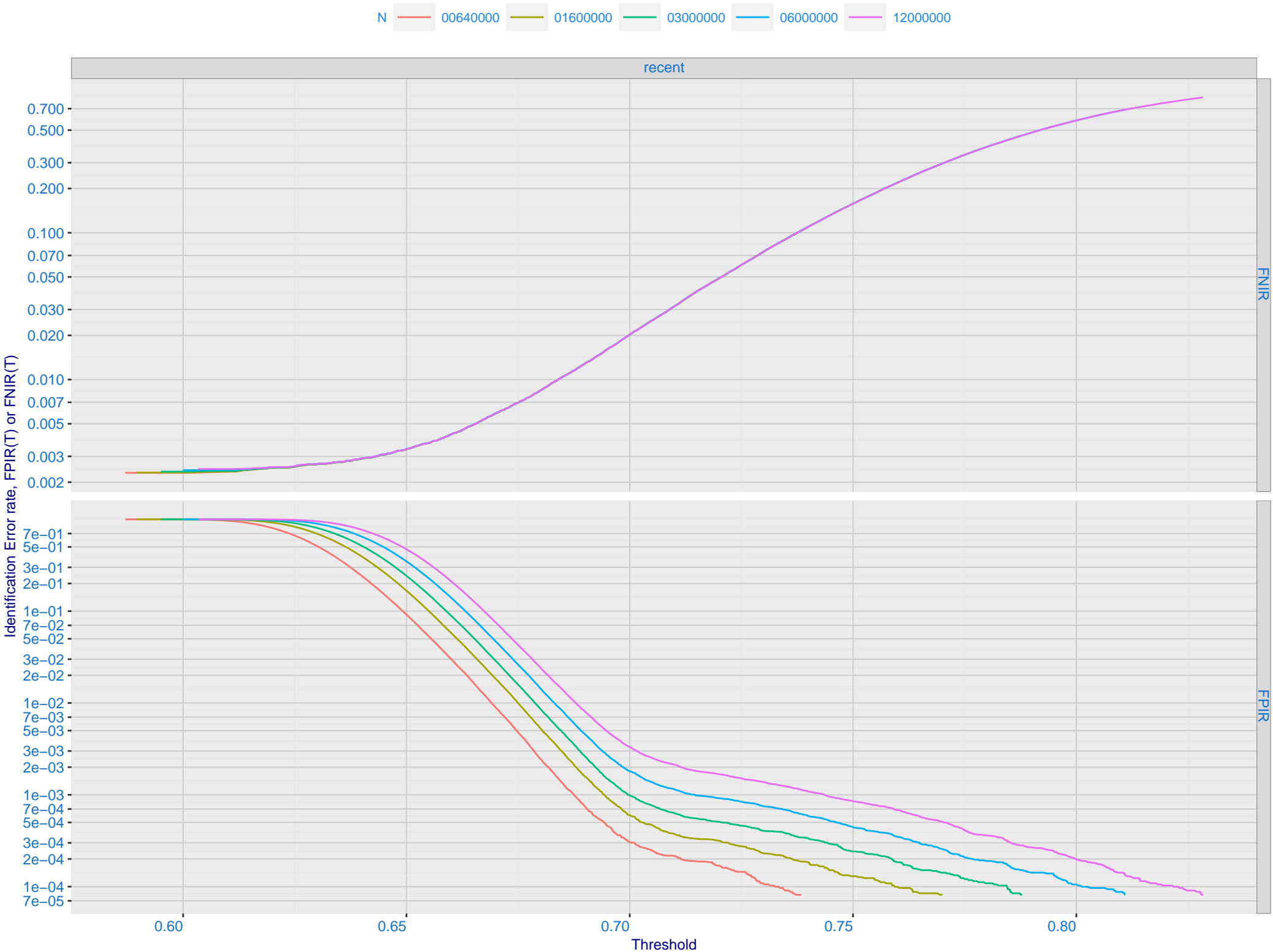
C: Evolution of accuracy for S1 algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



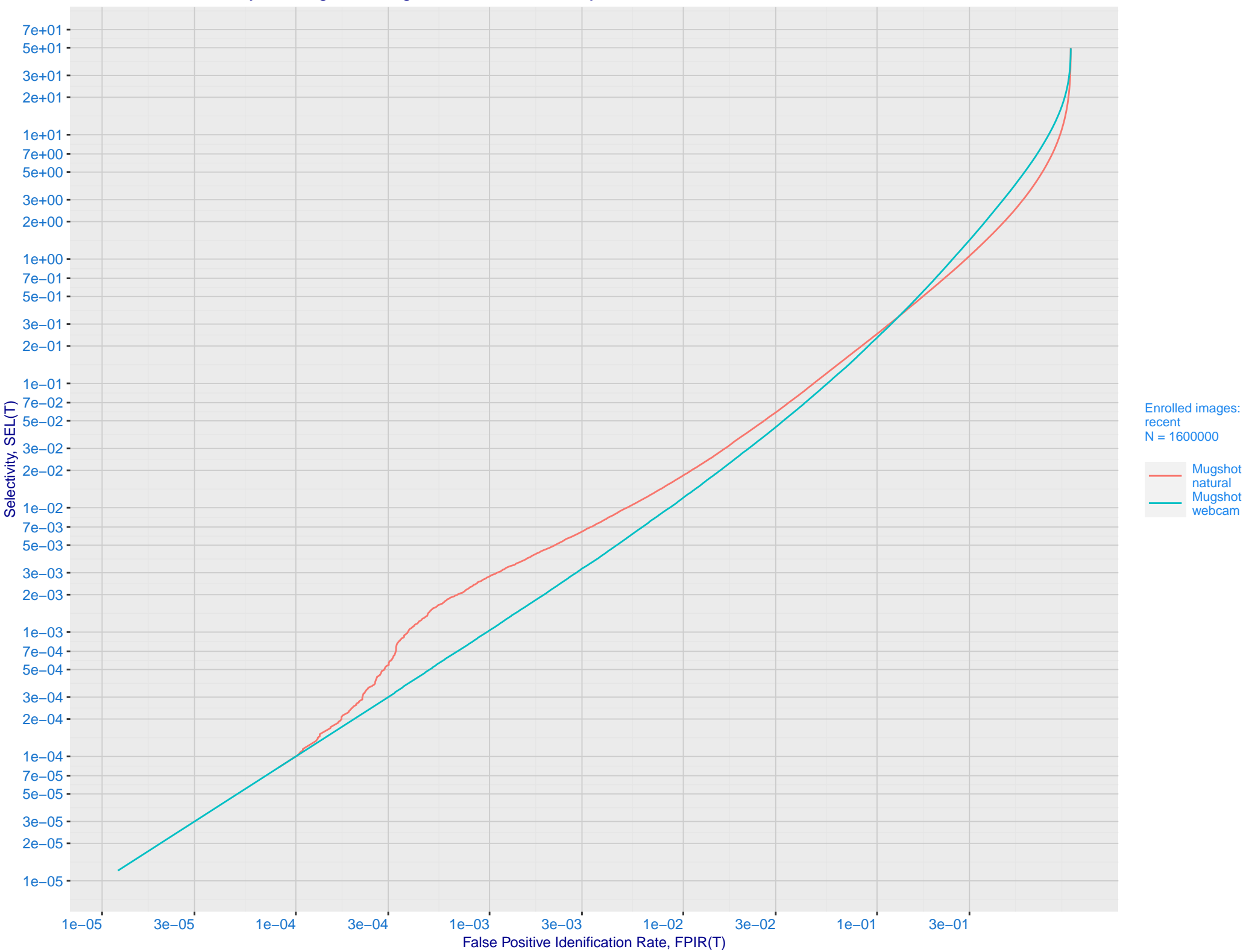
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



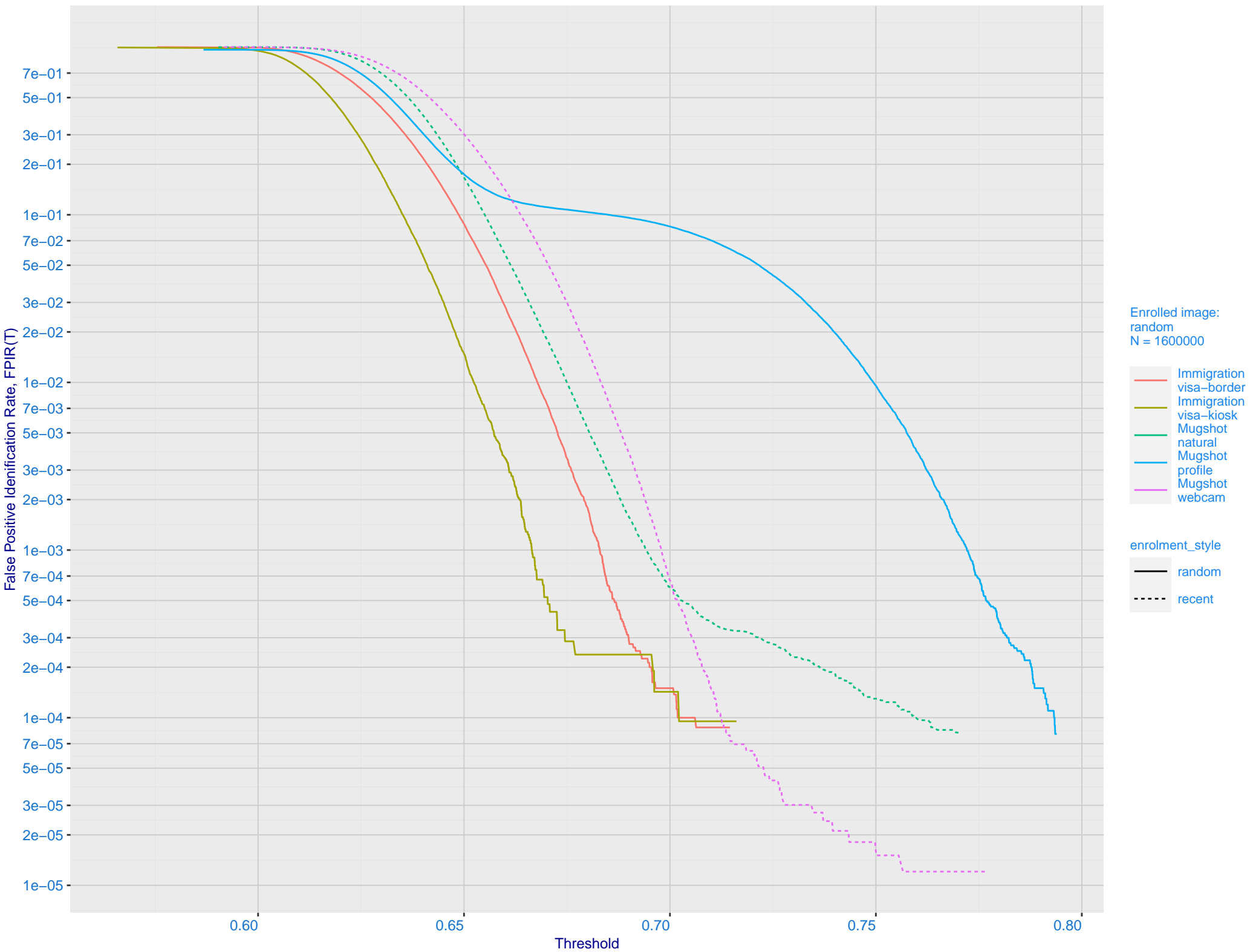
E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images



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

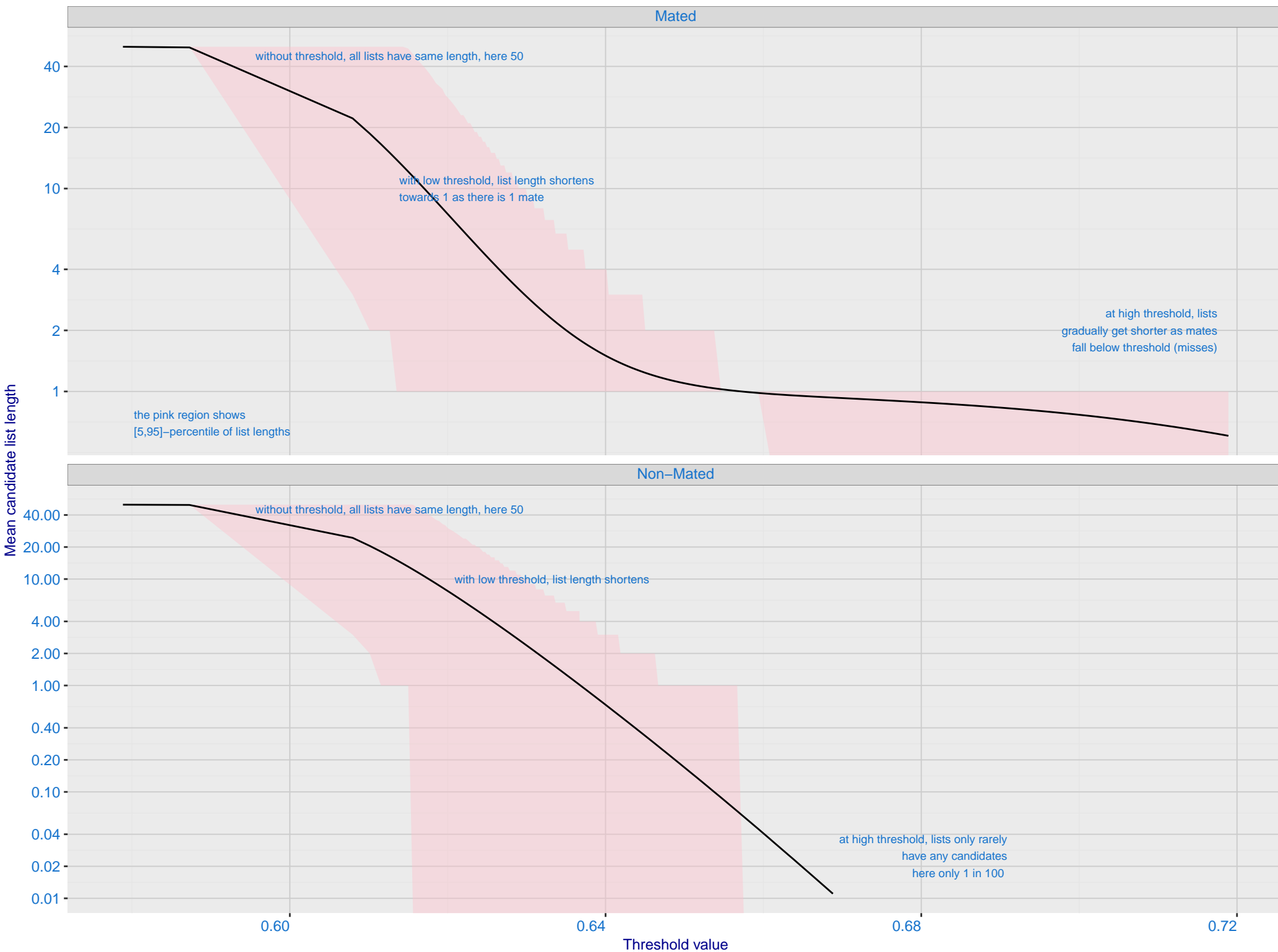


G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects



# H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

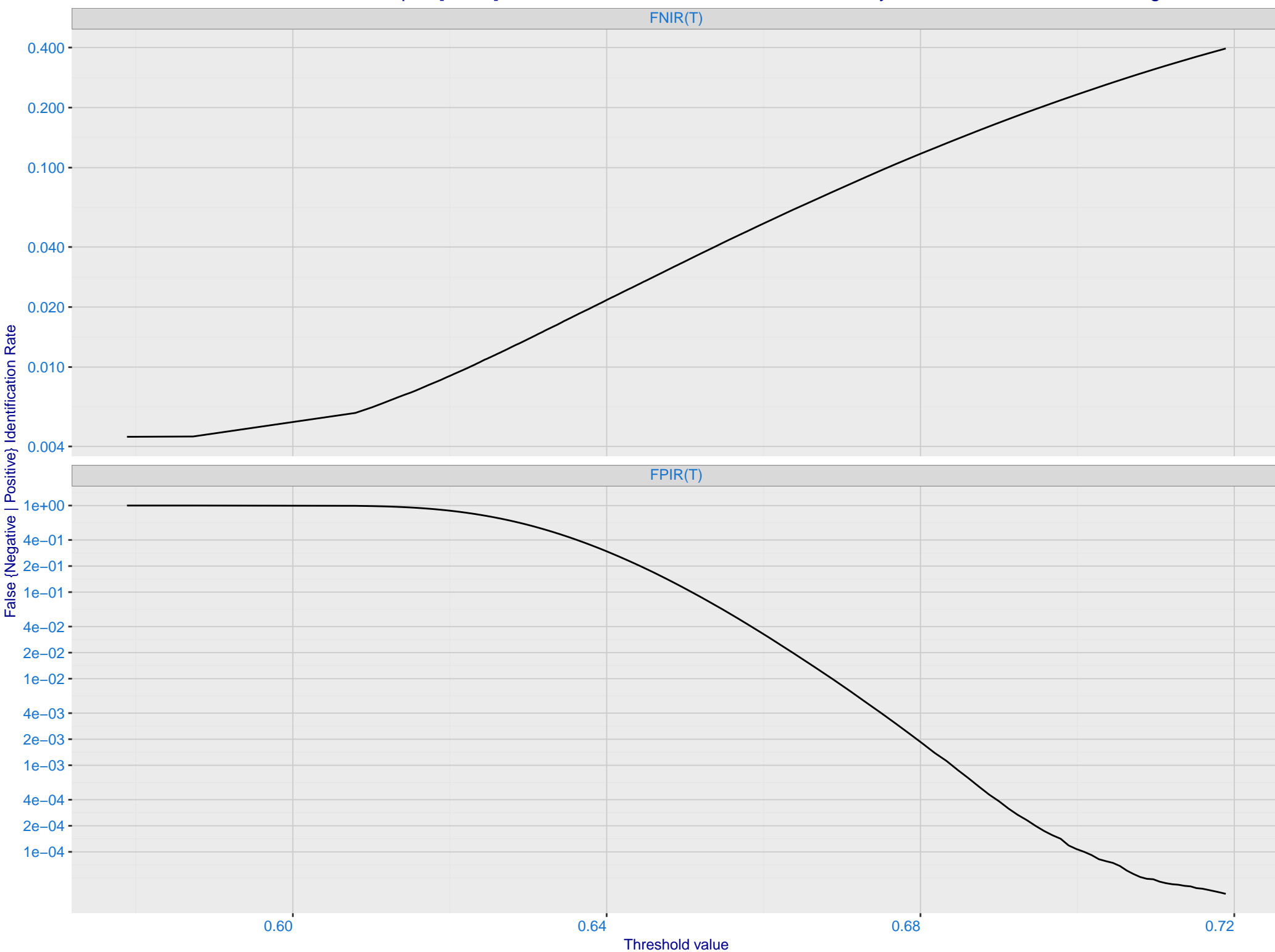
Dataset is border–border with time–lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10–15 years later than enrollment image



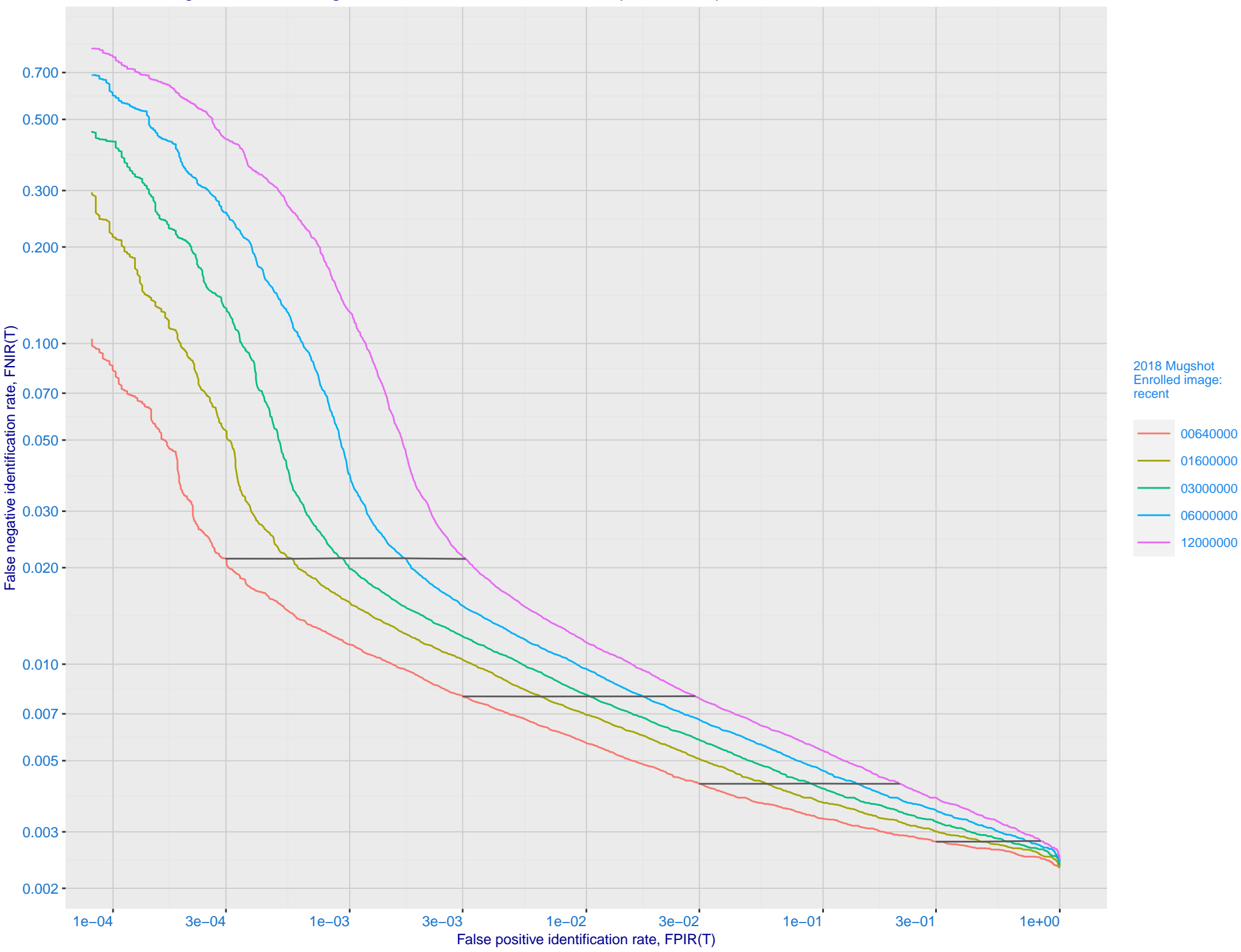


# I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

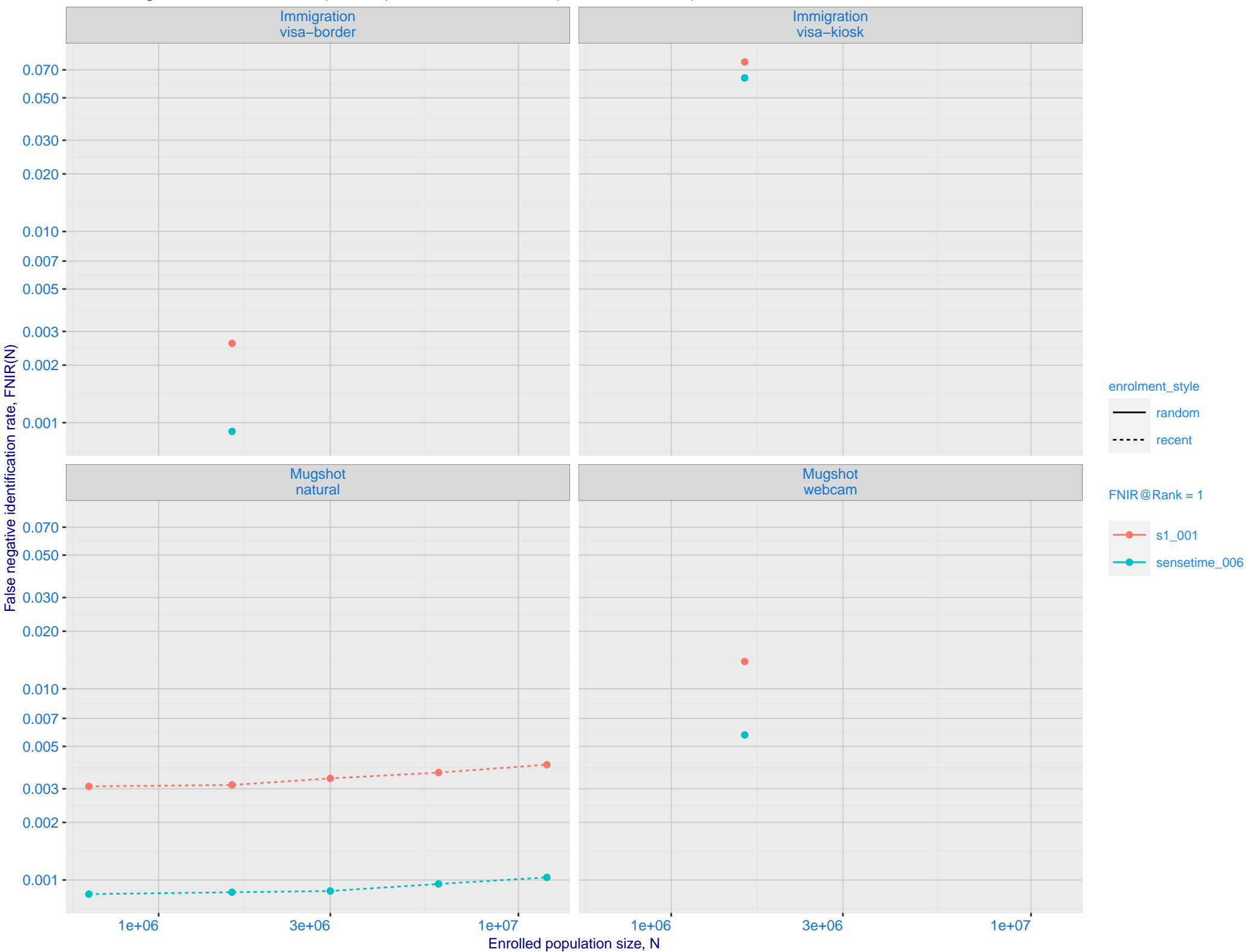
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



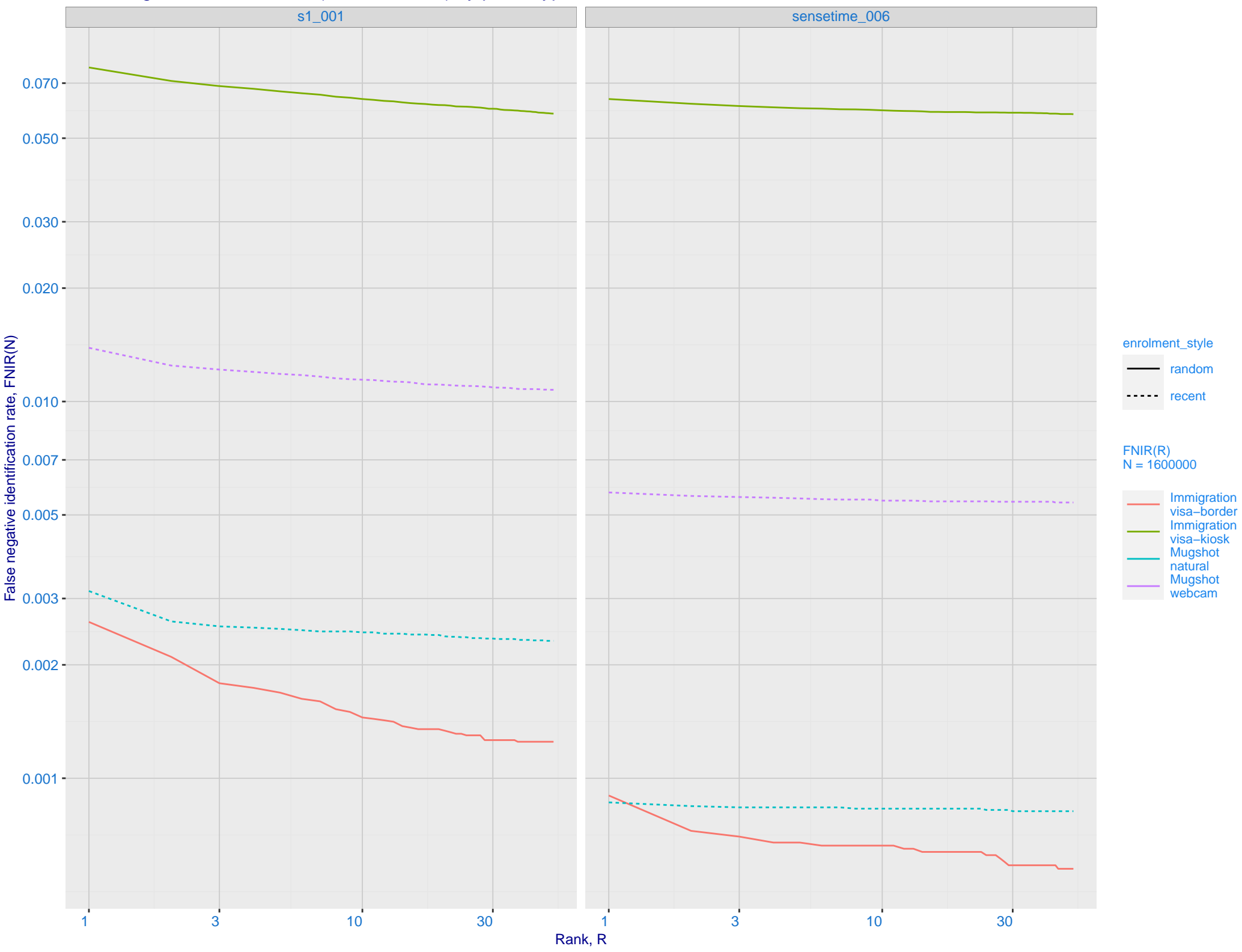
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



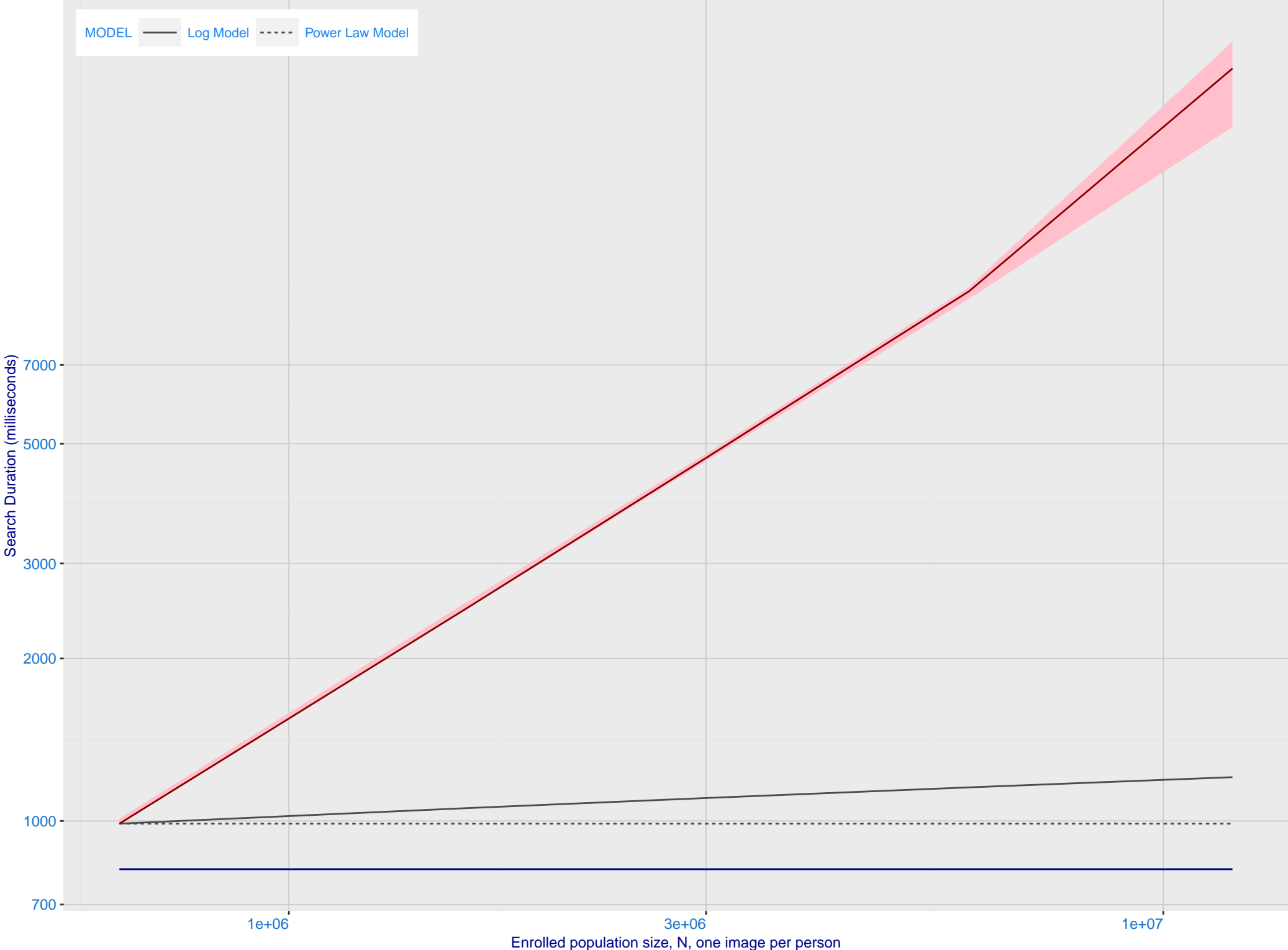
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime\_006)



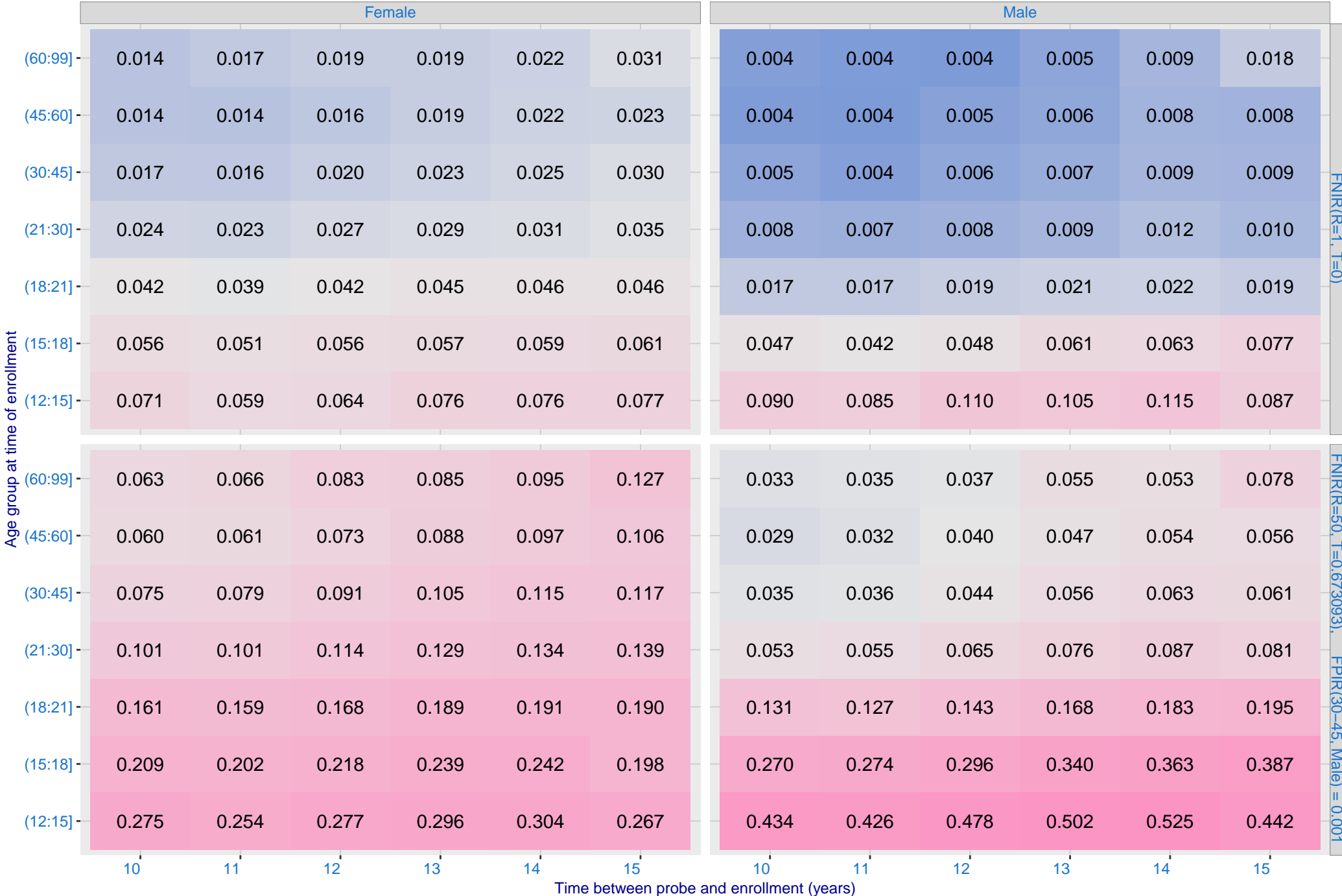
L: Investigational mode: FNIR(1600000, R, 0) by probe type



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



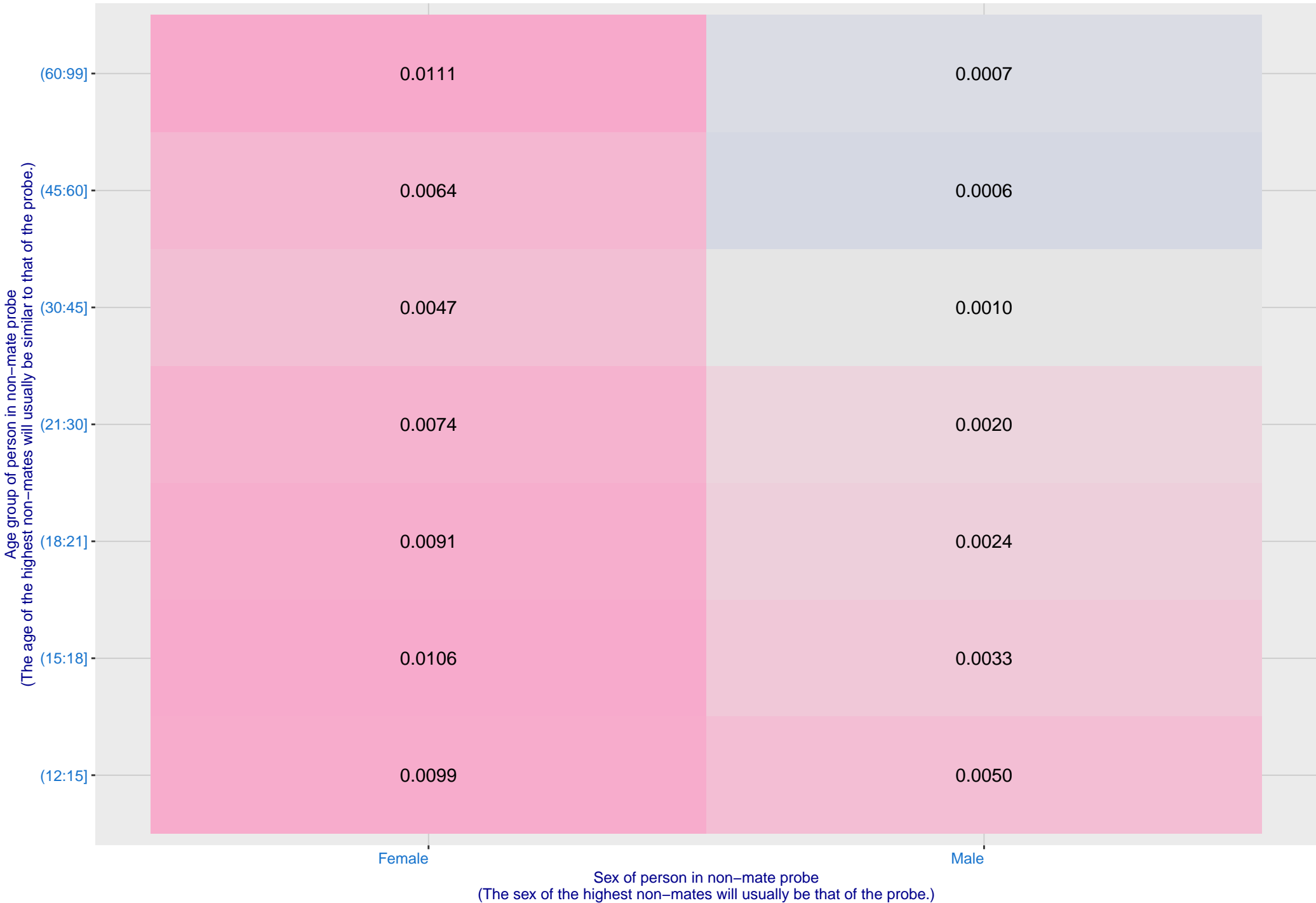
O: FNIR(T, N = 1.6 million) by sex, age and time-lapse. The top row gives investigational rank-1 miss rates. The bottom panels give high threshold for more lights-out identification with low FPIR.



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: s1\_001, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing  
Threshold: 0.673093 set to achieve 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

