A: Datasheet

Algorithm: incode_0

Developer: Incode Technologies Inc

Submission Date: 2018_06_29

Template size: 1024 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 168 msec

Template time (median): 189 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 219 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 216 (out of 279) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0489 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime_005

Mugshot webcam ranking 191 (out of 241) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0996 vs. lowest 0.0062 from sensetime_005

Mugshot profile ranking 155 (out of 210) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.9513 vs. lowest 0.0587 from xforwardai_002

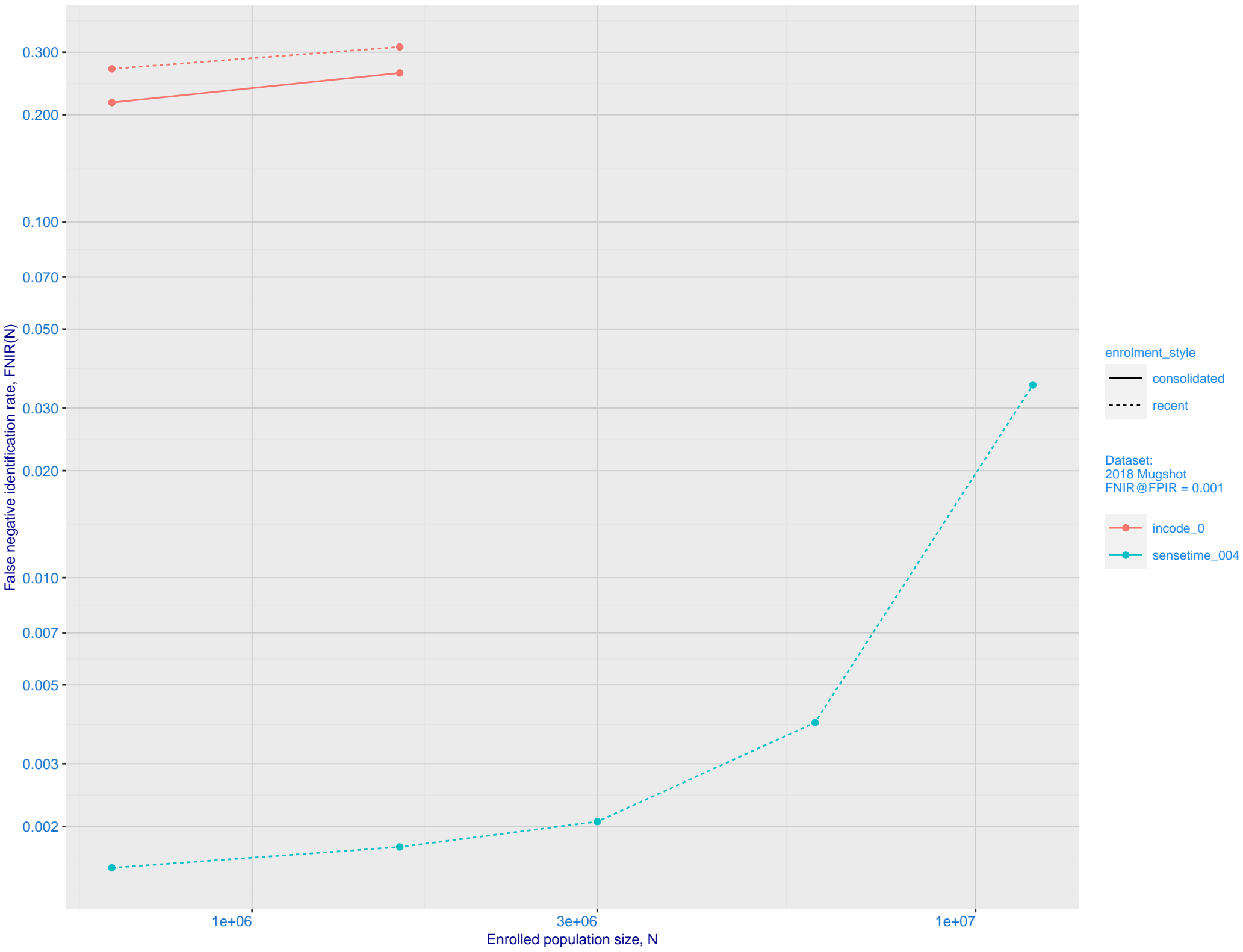Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 209 (out of 279) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.3104, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0018 from sensetime_004
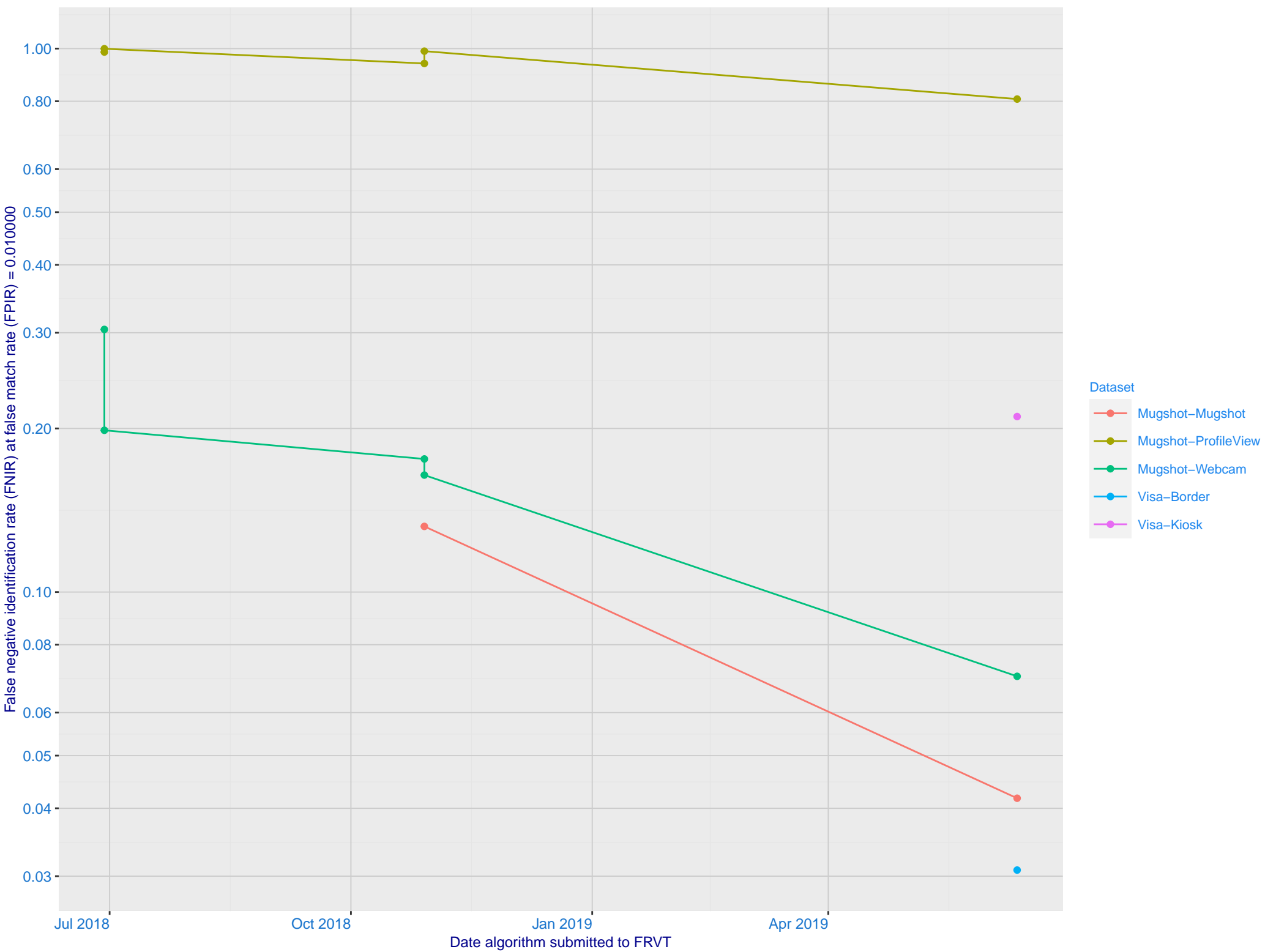
Mugshot webcam ranking 184 (out of 236) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.4195, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0122 from sensetime_003

Mugshot profile ranking 129 (out of 209) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.9981, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.1331 from cloudwalk_hr_000
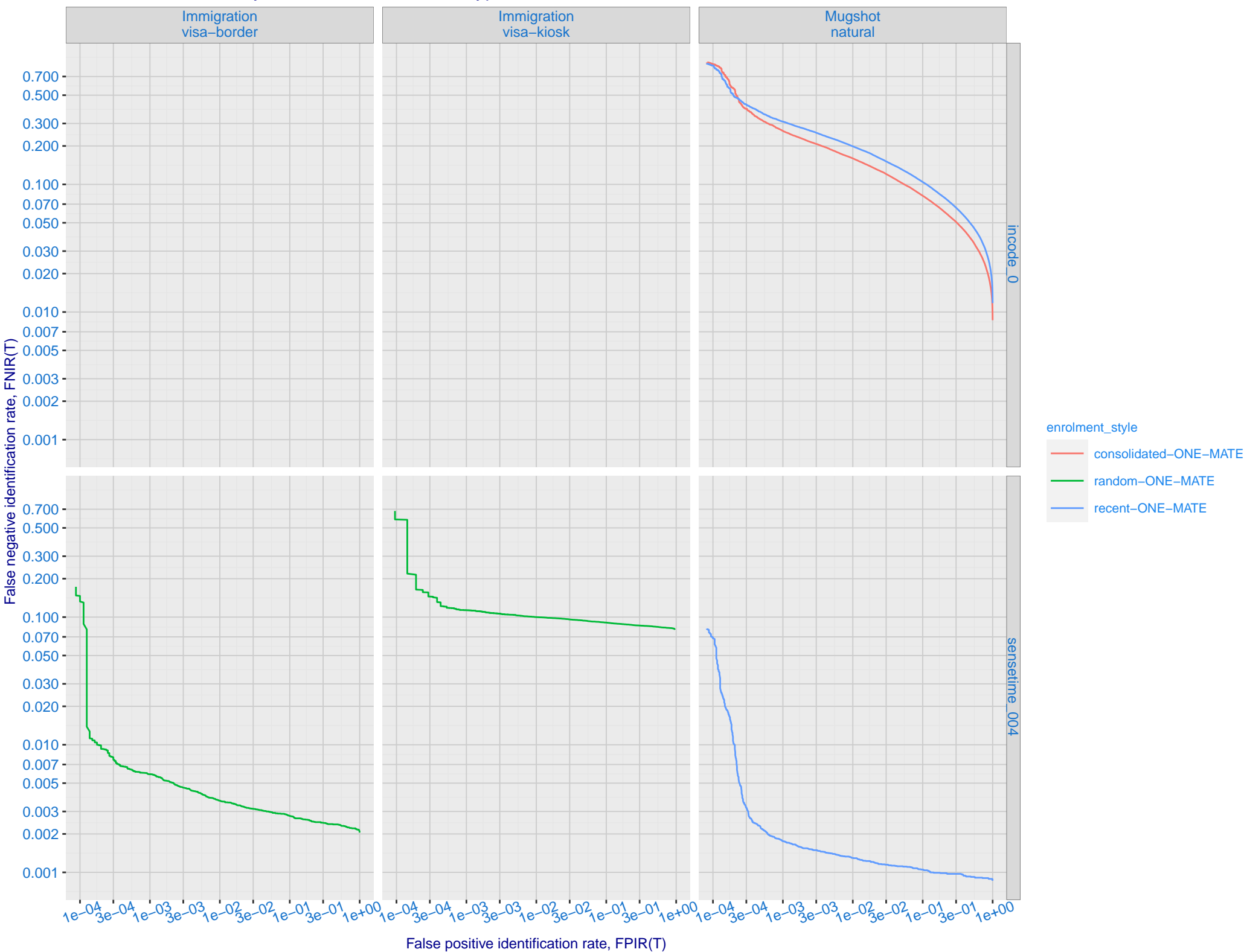
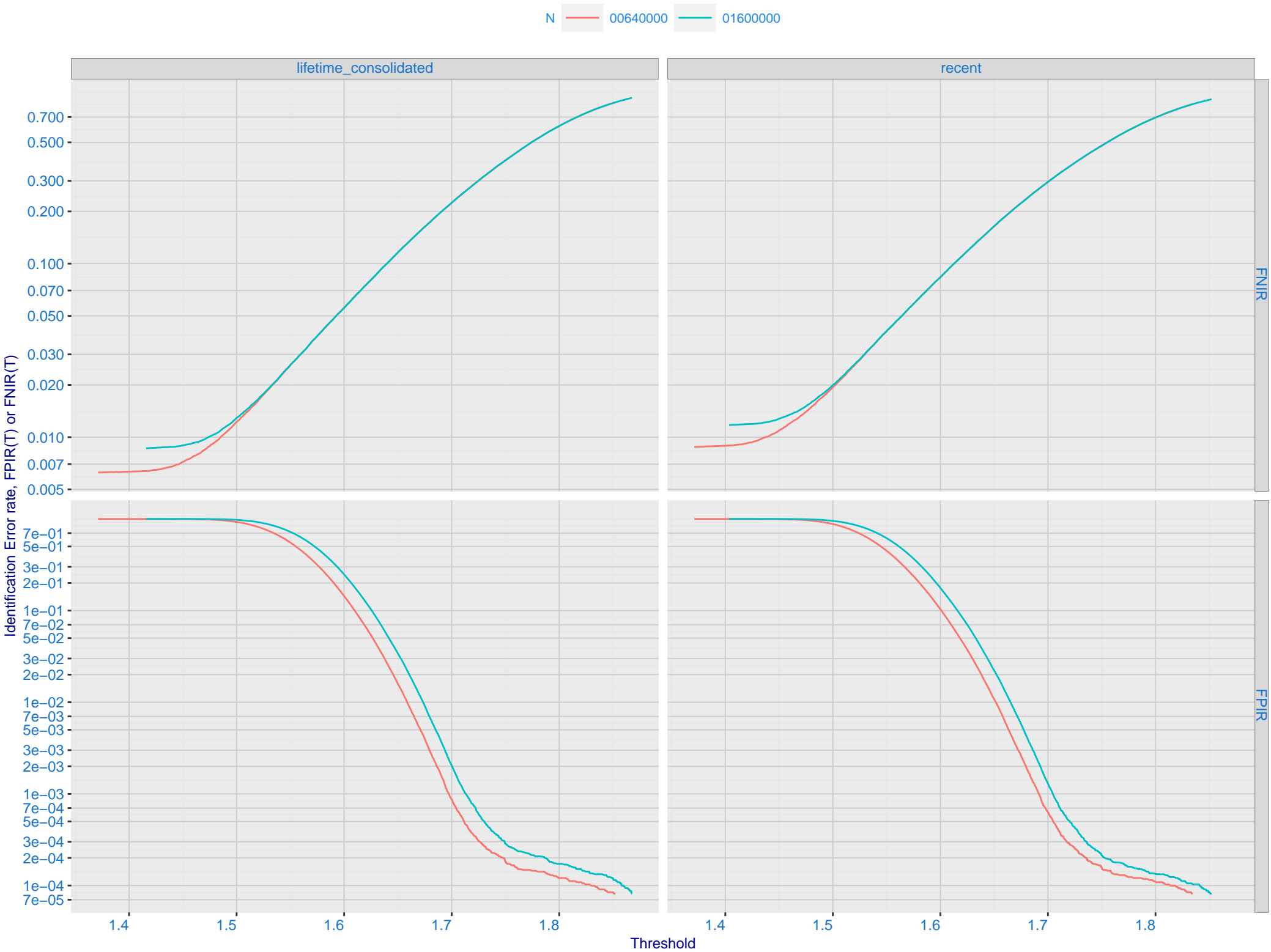B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (sensetime_004)

C: Evolution of accuracy for INCODE algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present
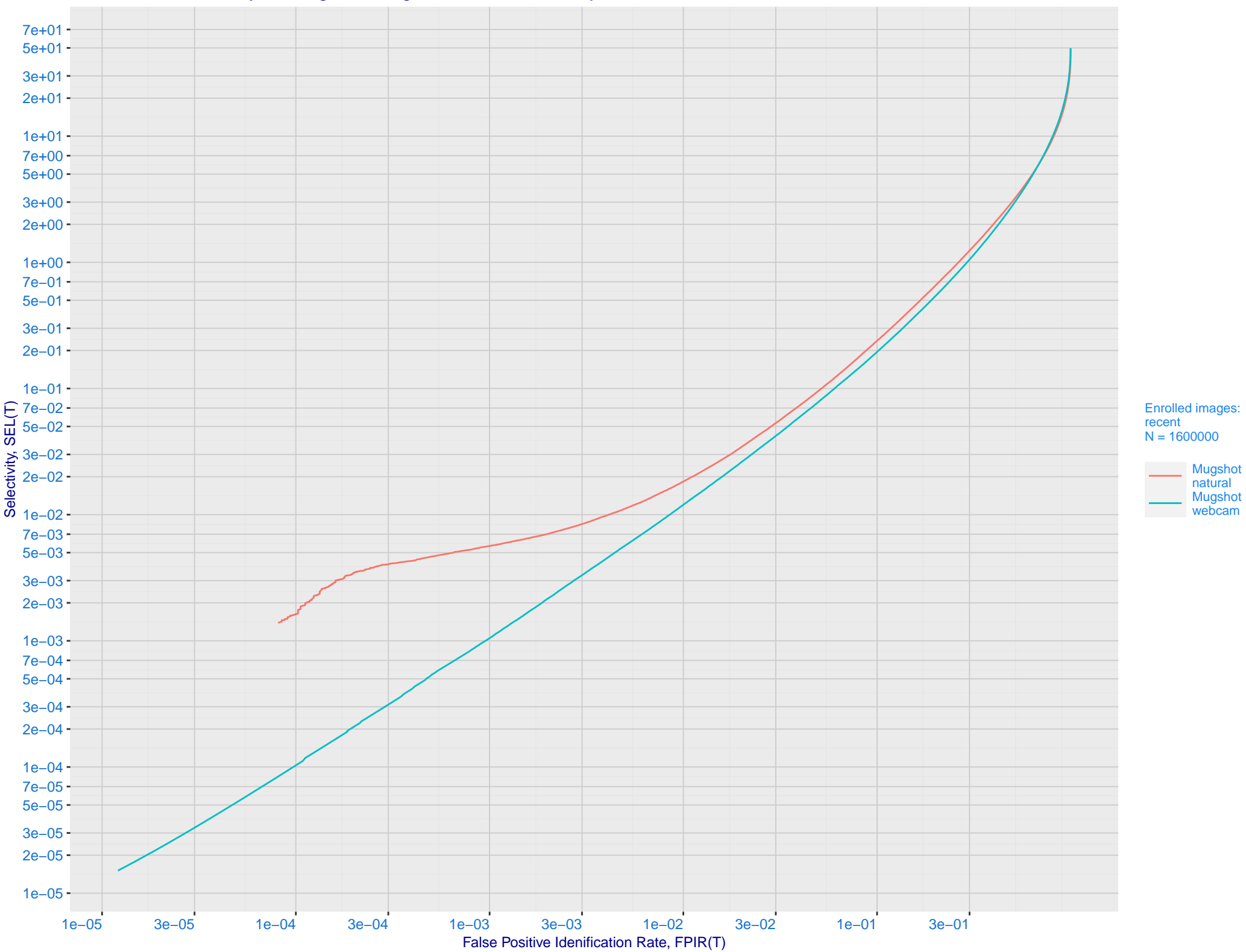
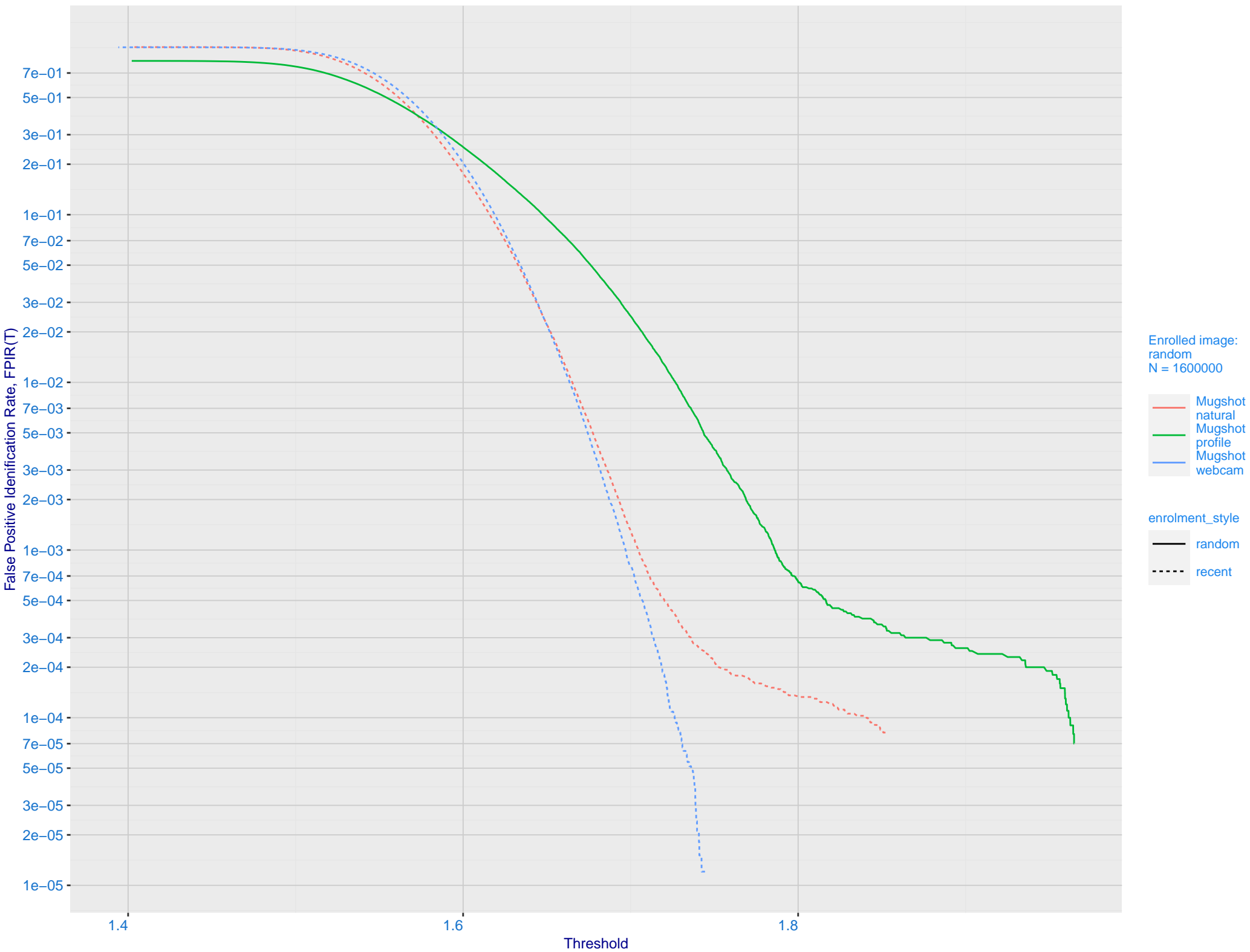D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals

E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images
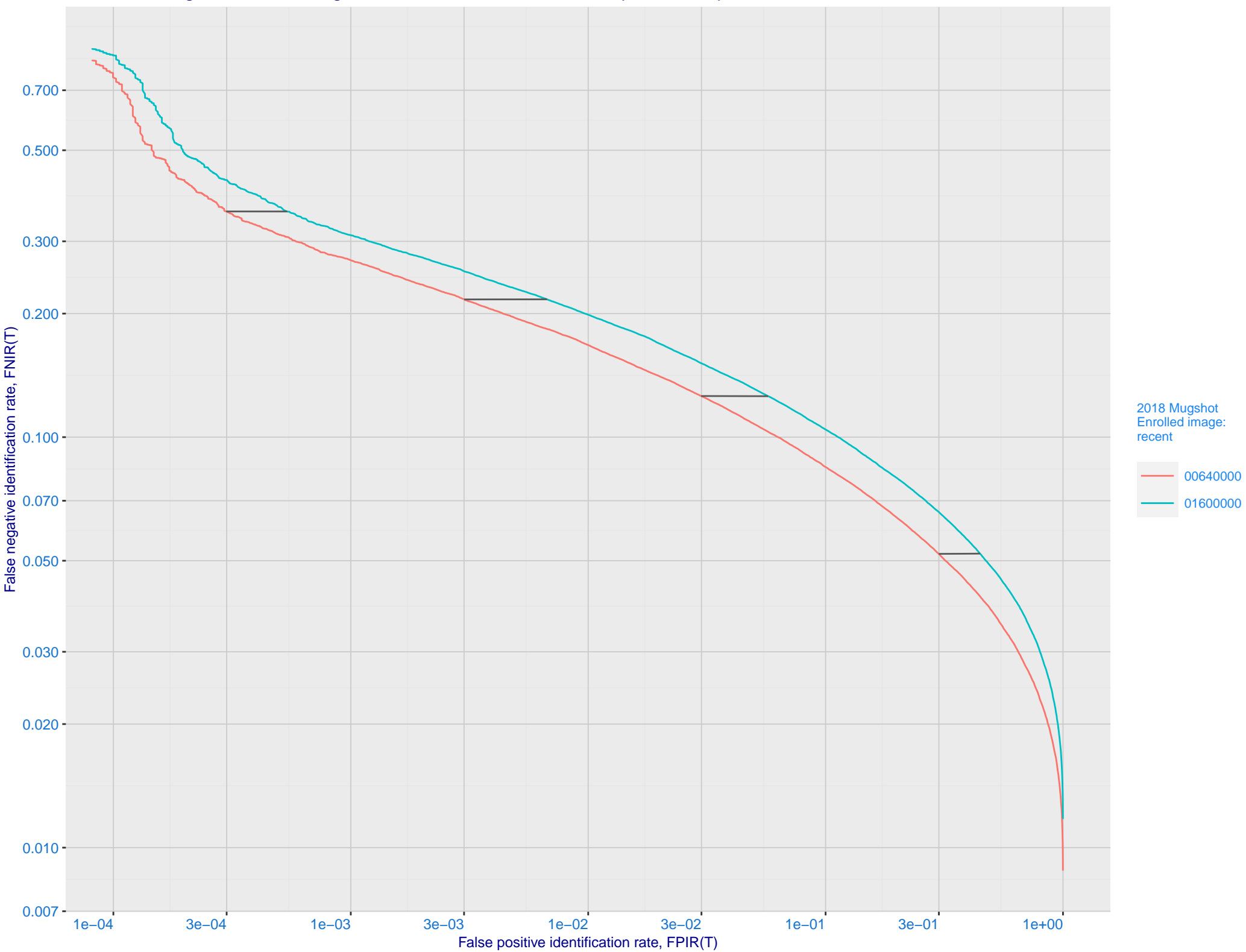
F: FPIR vs. Selectivity for mugshot images, N = 1600000 subjects enrolled with one recent mate

Selectivity, SEL(T)

False Positive Idenification Rate, FPIR(T)

Enrolled images:
recent
N = 1600000

Mugshot
natural
Mugshot
webcam

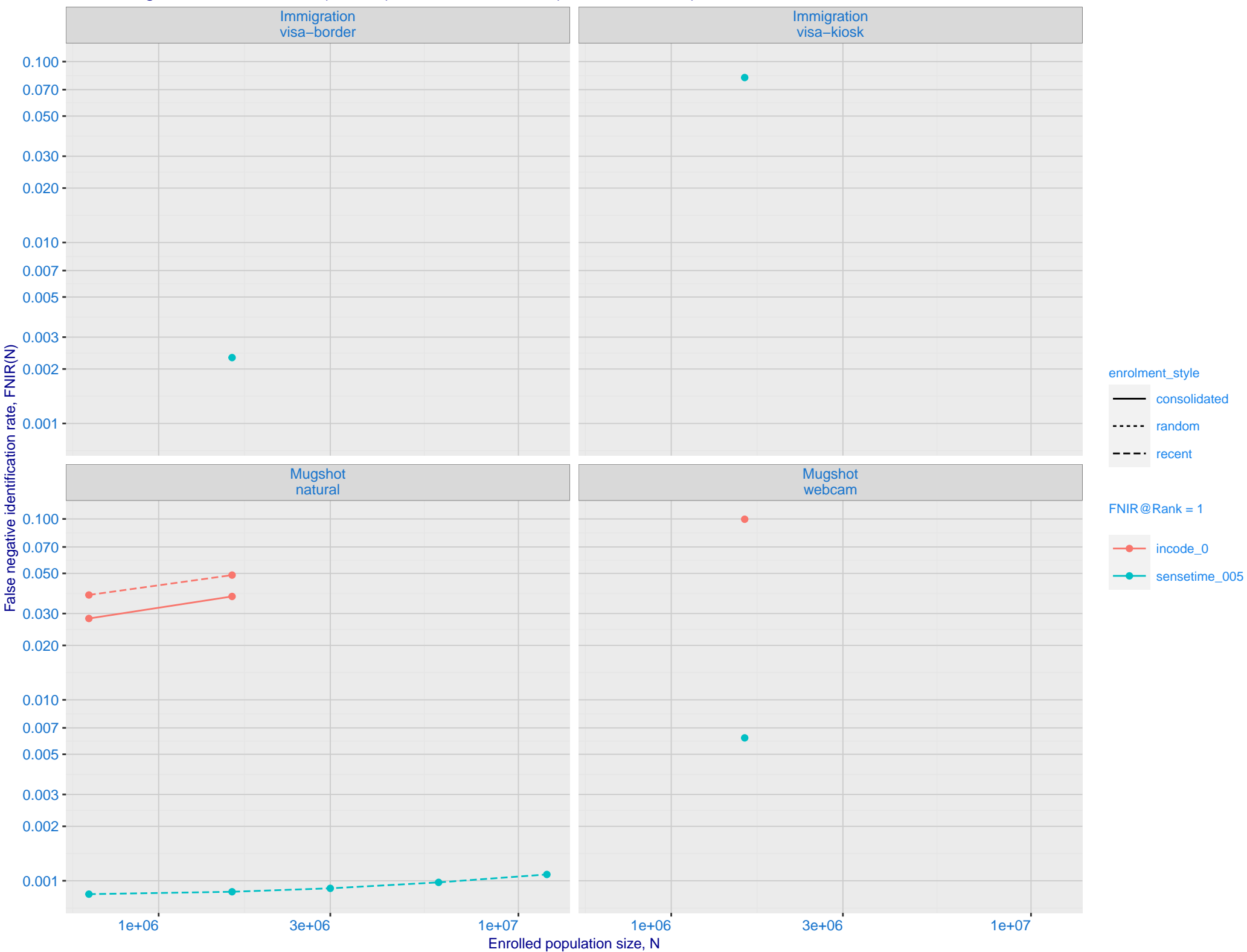G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects

J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.
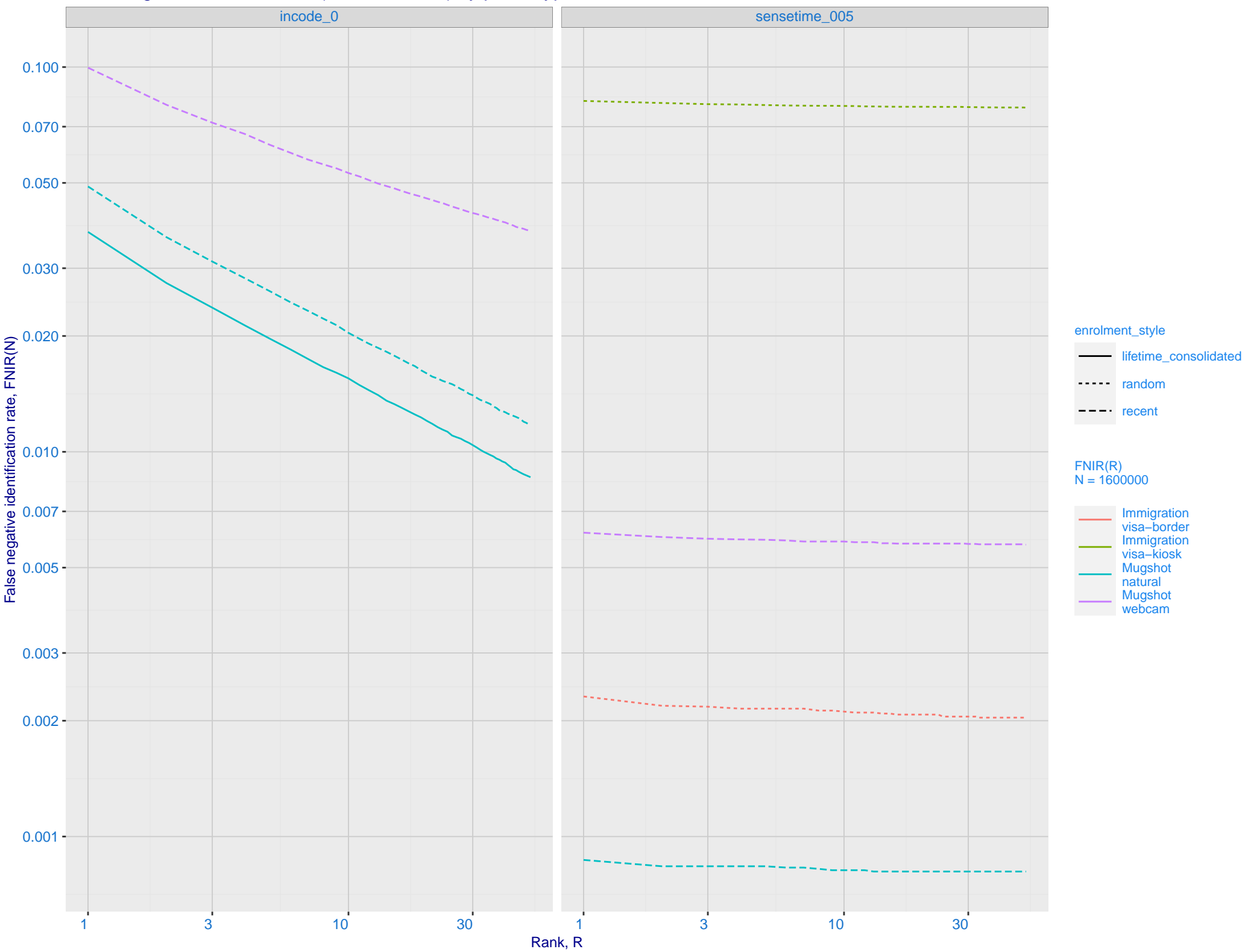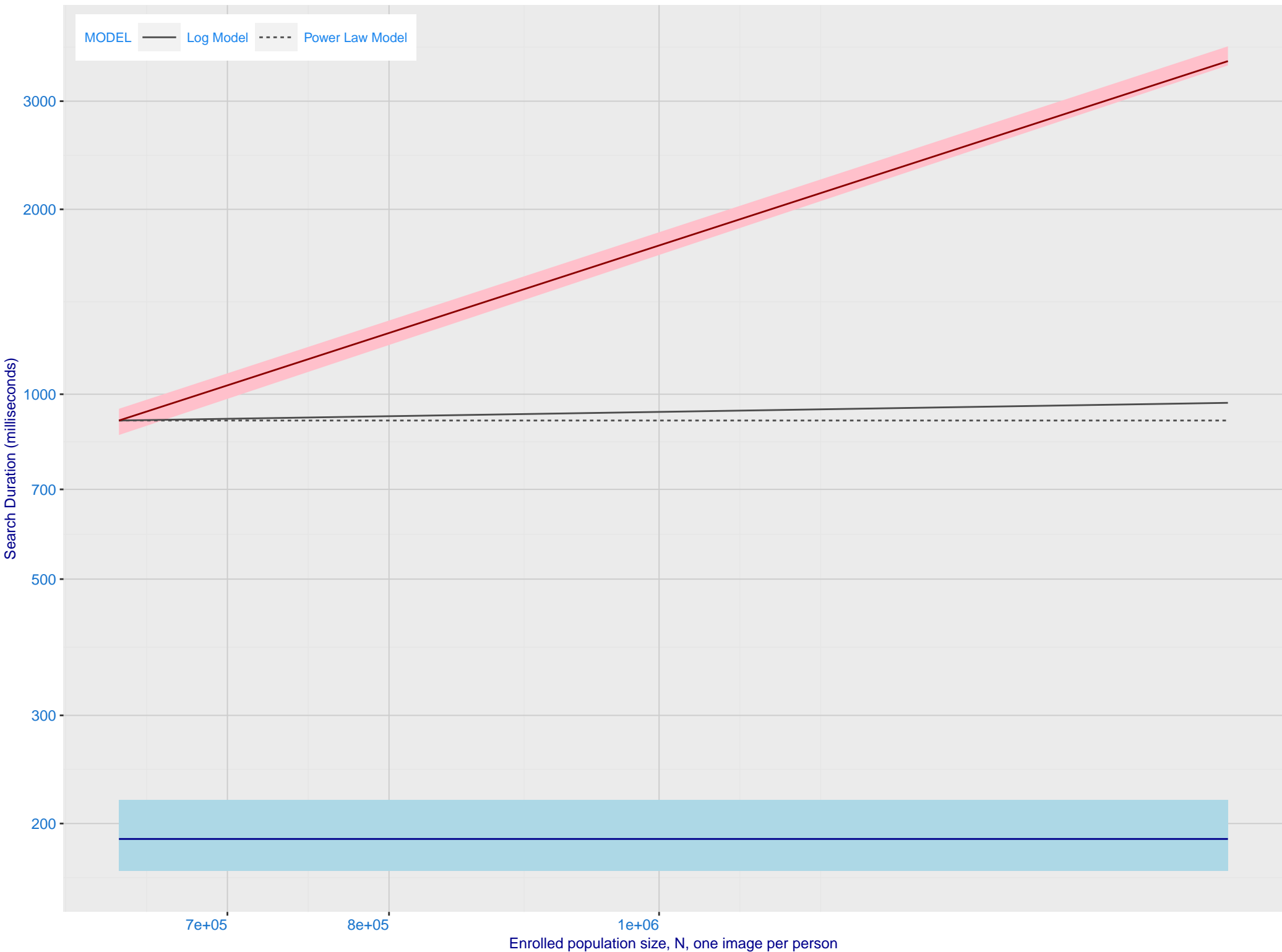
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_005)

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

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