A: Datasheet

Algorithm: canon_001

Developer: Canon Inc

Submission Date: 2021_10_27

Template size: 4096 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 877 msec

Template time (median): 885 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 910 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 10 (out of 329) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0011 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime_006

Mugshot webcam ranking 3 (out of 291) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0063 vs. lowest 0.0057 from sensetime_006

Mugshot profile ranking 21 (out of 260) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0879 vs. lowest 0.0550 from sensetime_006

Immigration visa–border ranking 9 (out of 218) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0015 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime_006

Immigration visa–kiosk ranking 8 (out of 215) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0625 vs. lowest 0.0487 from cubox_000

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 27 (out of 329) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0054, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0017 from nec_005
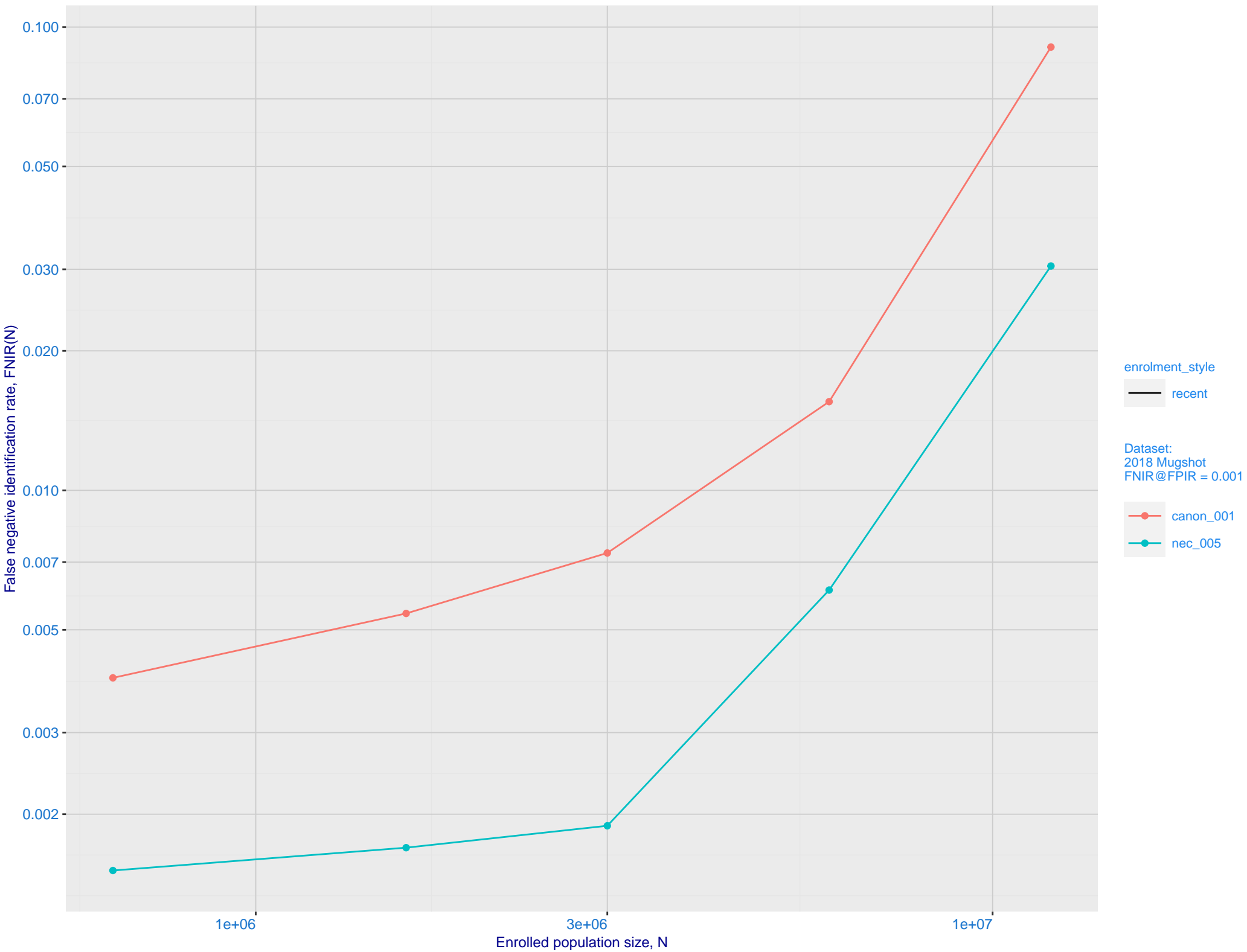
Mugshot webcam ranking 20 (out of 289) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0232, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0120 from nec_005

Mugshot profile ranking 11 (out of 259) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.3646, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.1331 from cloudwalk_hr_000
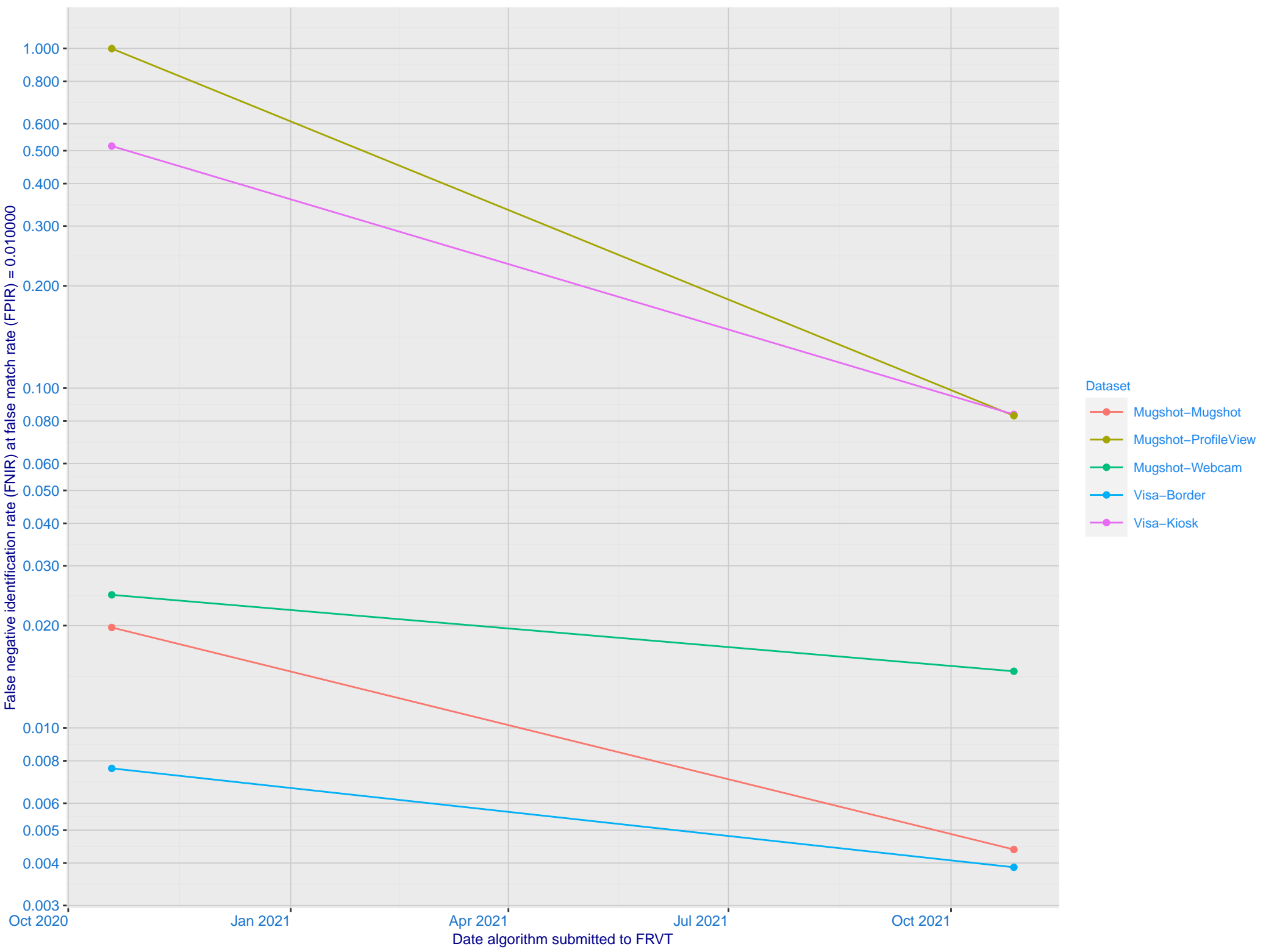
Immigration visa–border ranking 15 (out of 217) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0076, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0032 from paravision_009

Immigration visa–kiosk ranking 25 (out of 212) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.1438, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0728 from paravision_009
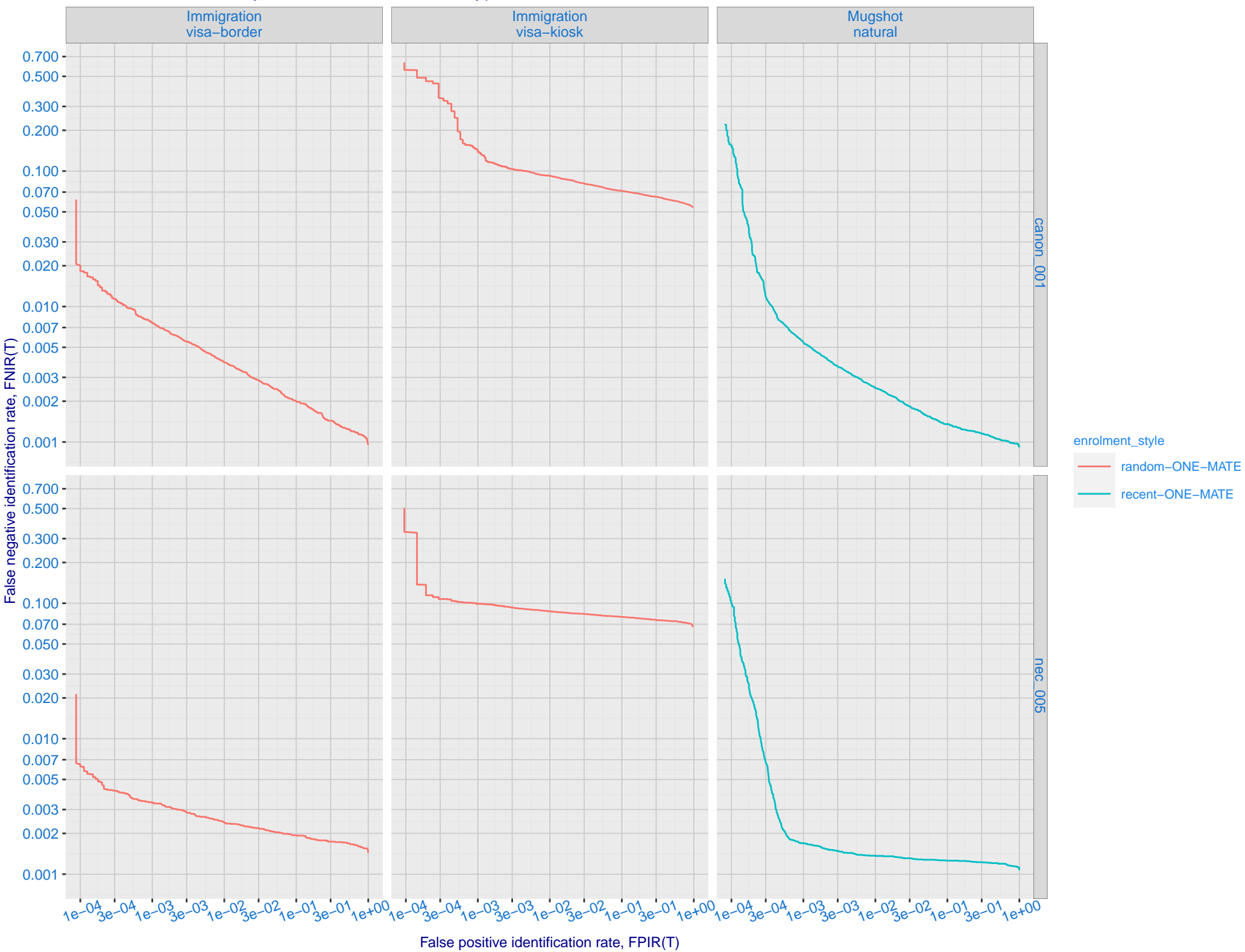
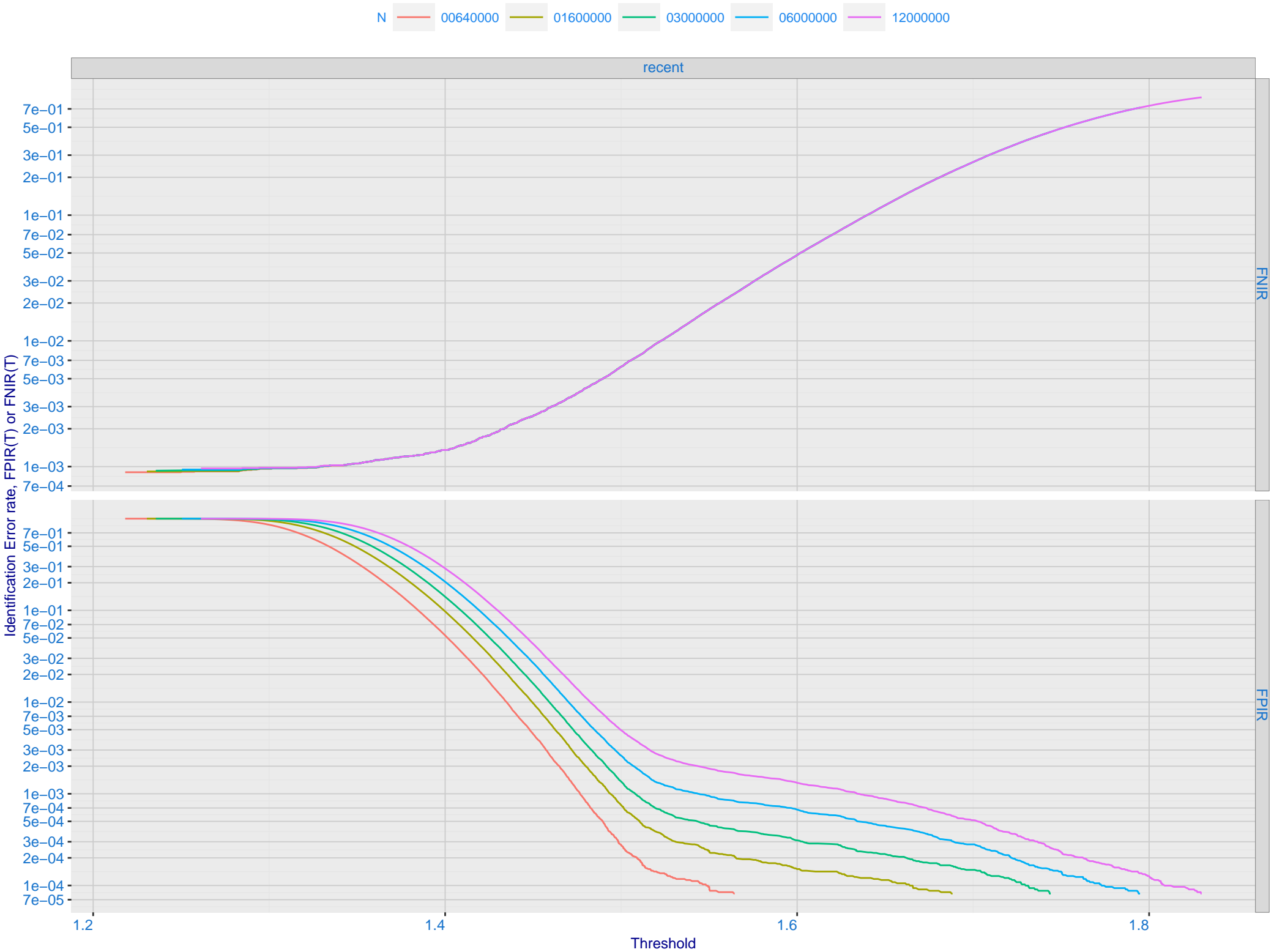B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (nec_005)

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

Vertical axis: False negative identification rate (FNIR) at false match rate (FPIR) = 0.010000

Horizontal axis: Date algorithm submitted to FRVT

Dataset
- Mugshot–Mugshot
- Mugshot–ProfileView
- Mugshot–Webcam
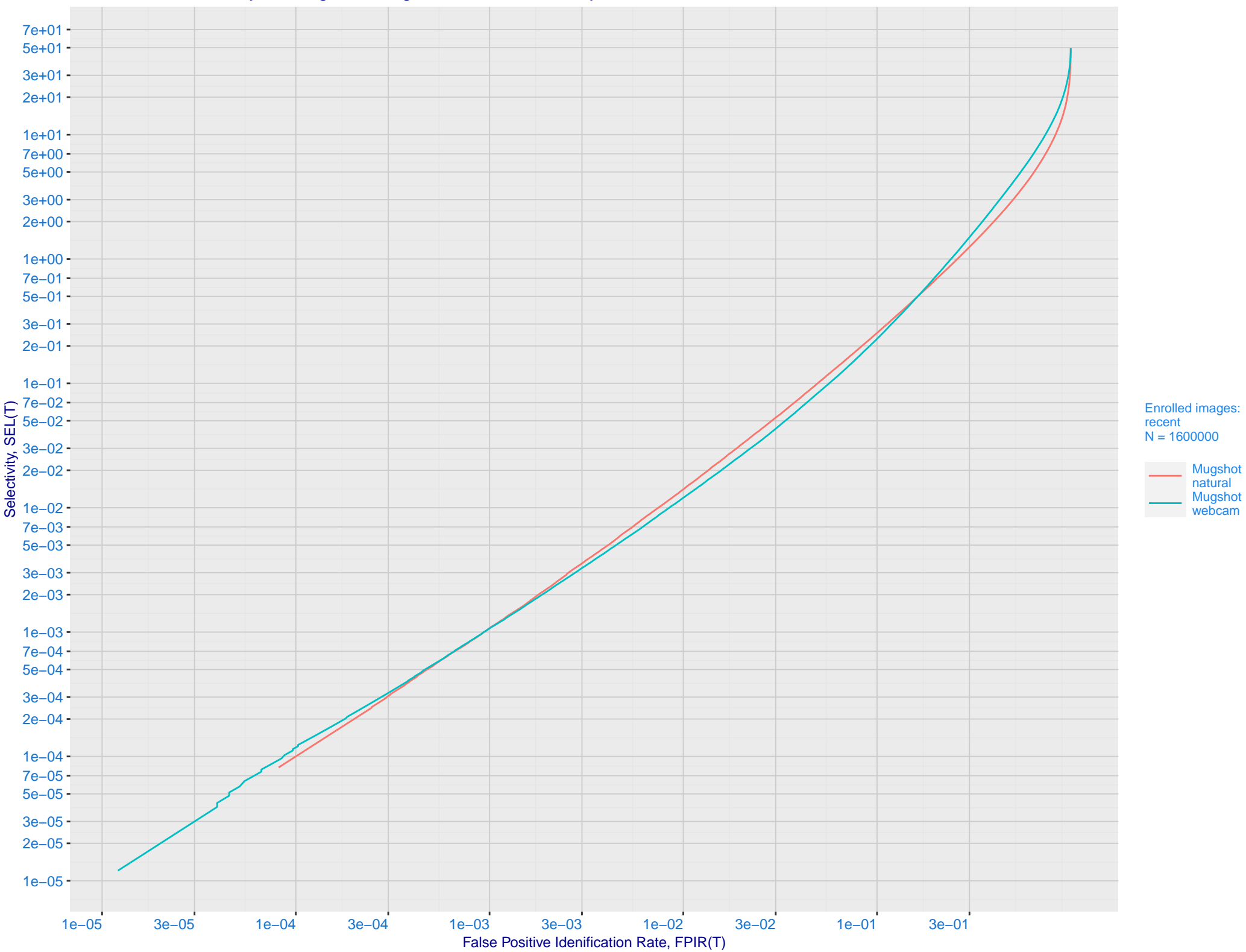- Visa–Border
- Visa–Kiosk

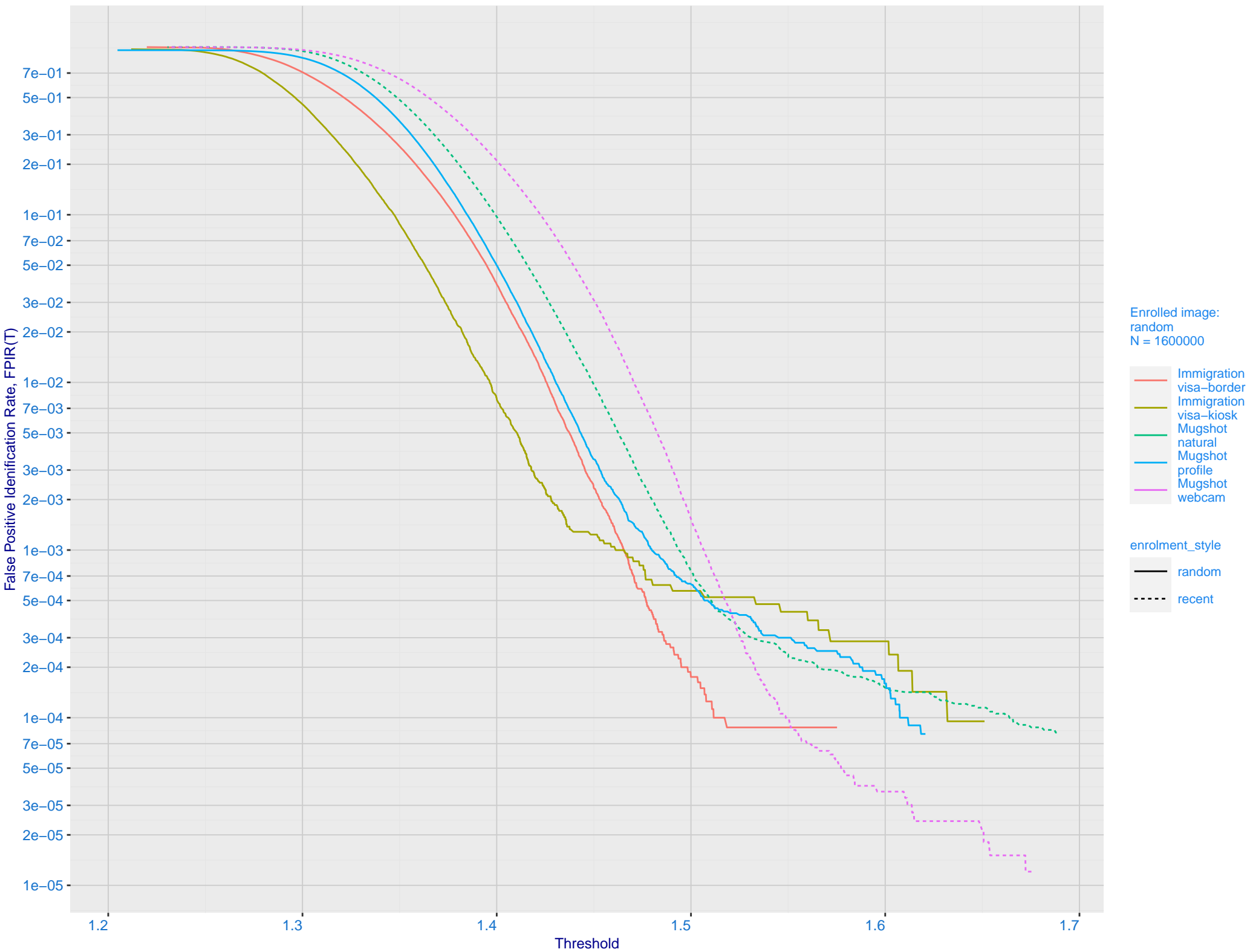D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals

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

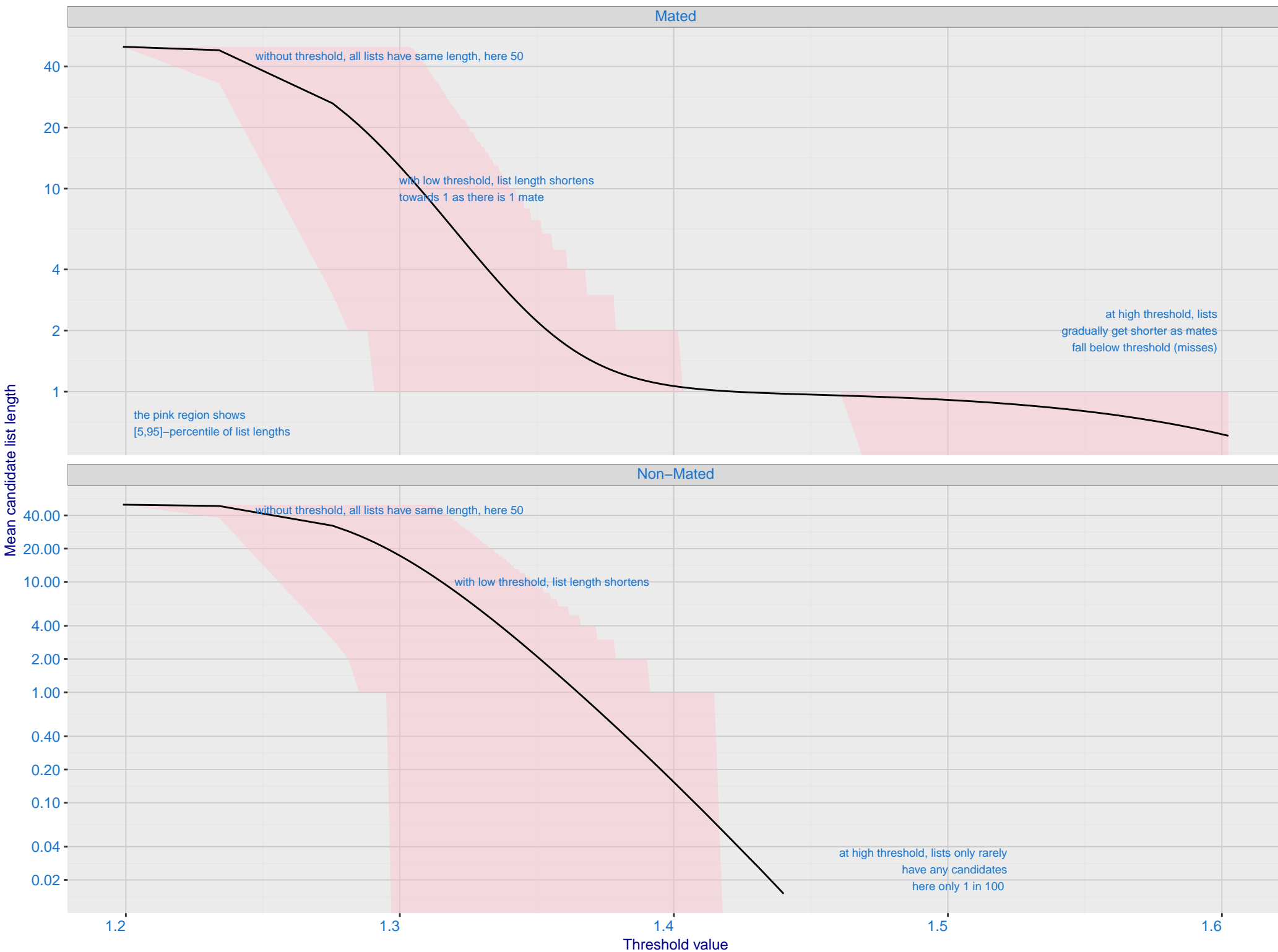F: FPIR vs. Selectivity for mugshot images, N = 1600000 subjects enrolled with one recent mate

G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects
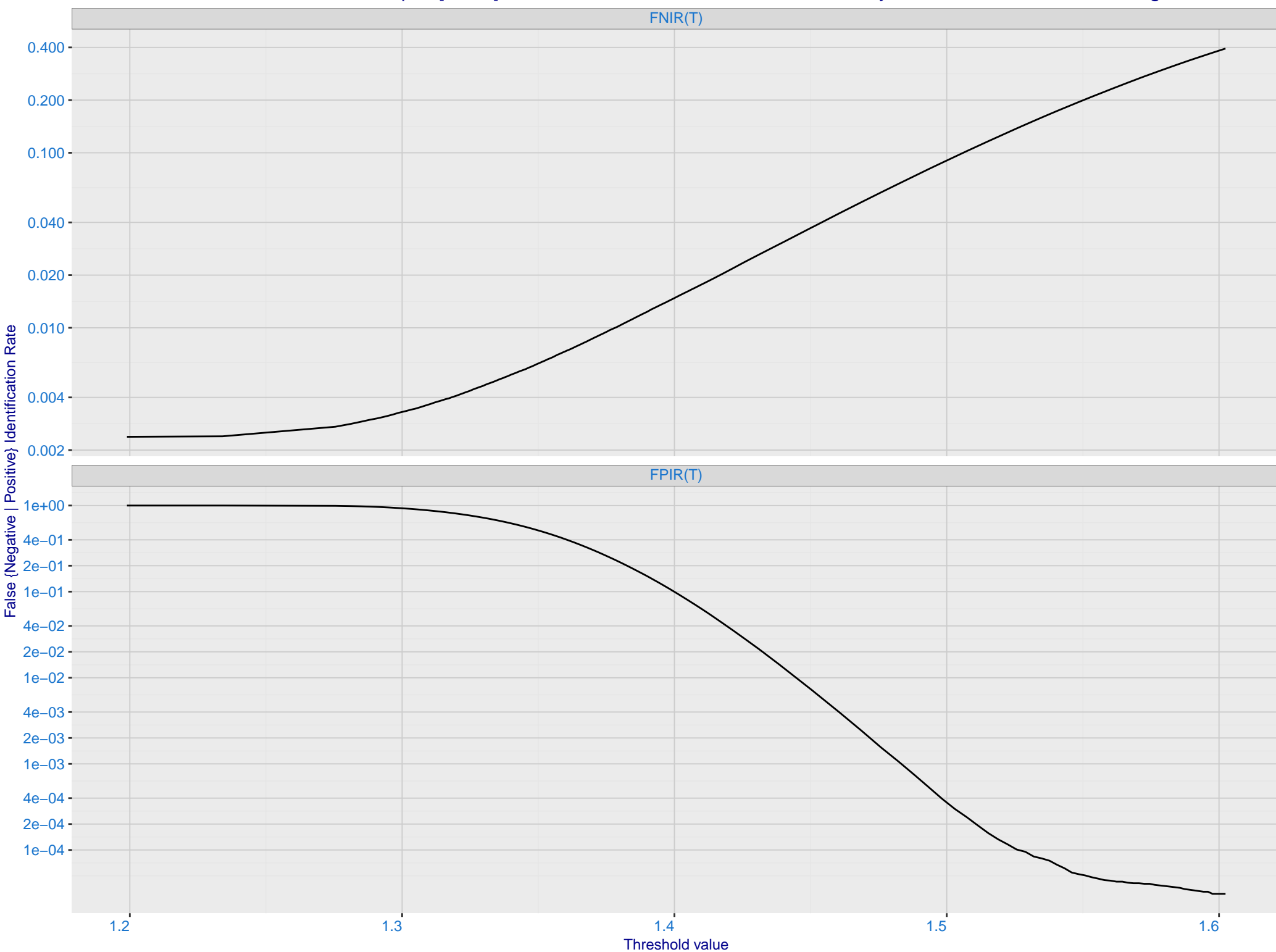
H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review
Dataset is border–border with time–lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10–15 years later than enrollment image
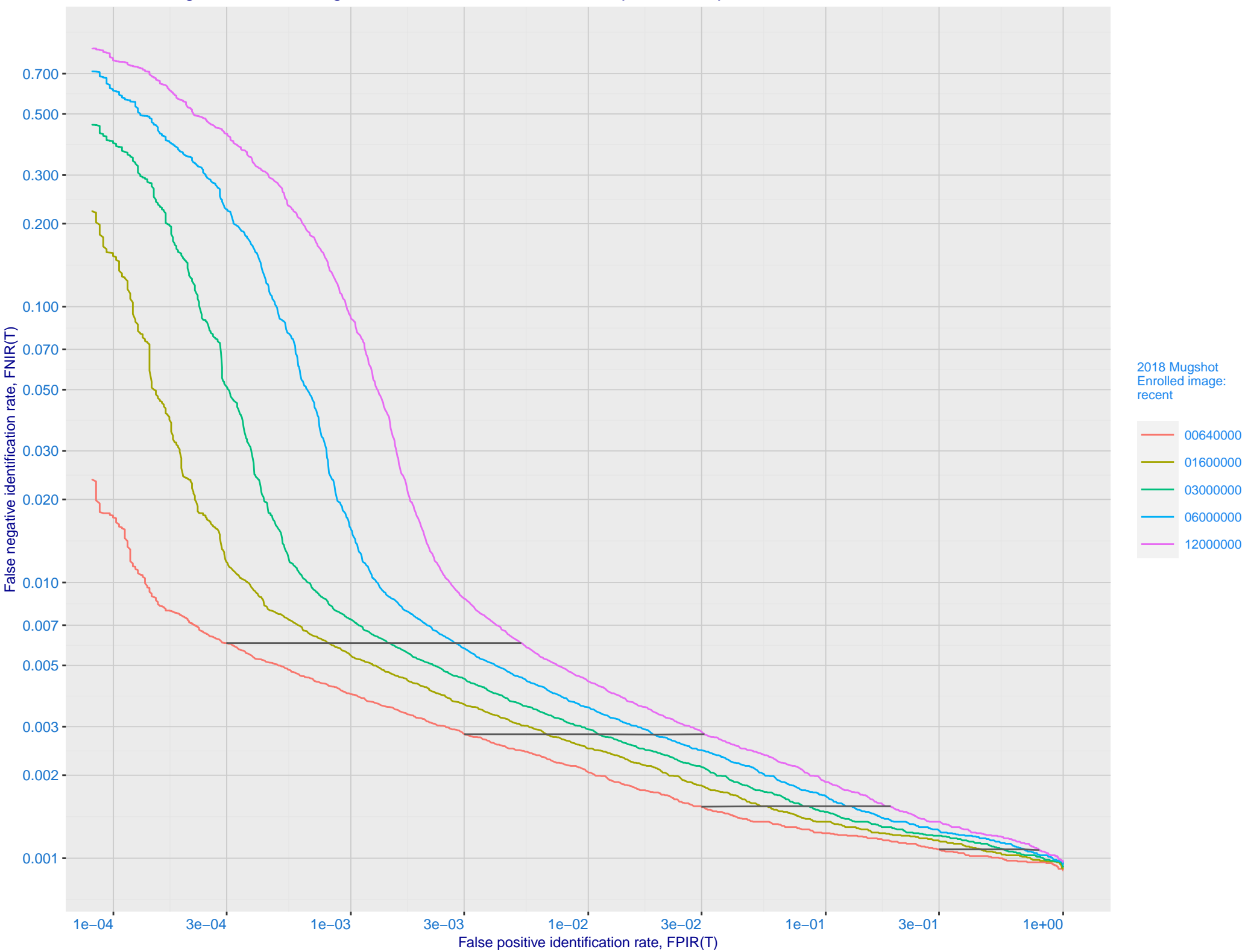
Mated

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

Mean candidate list length

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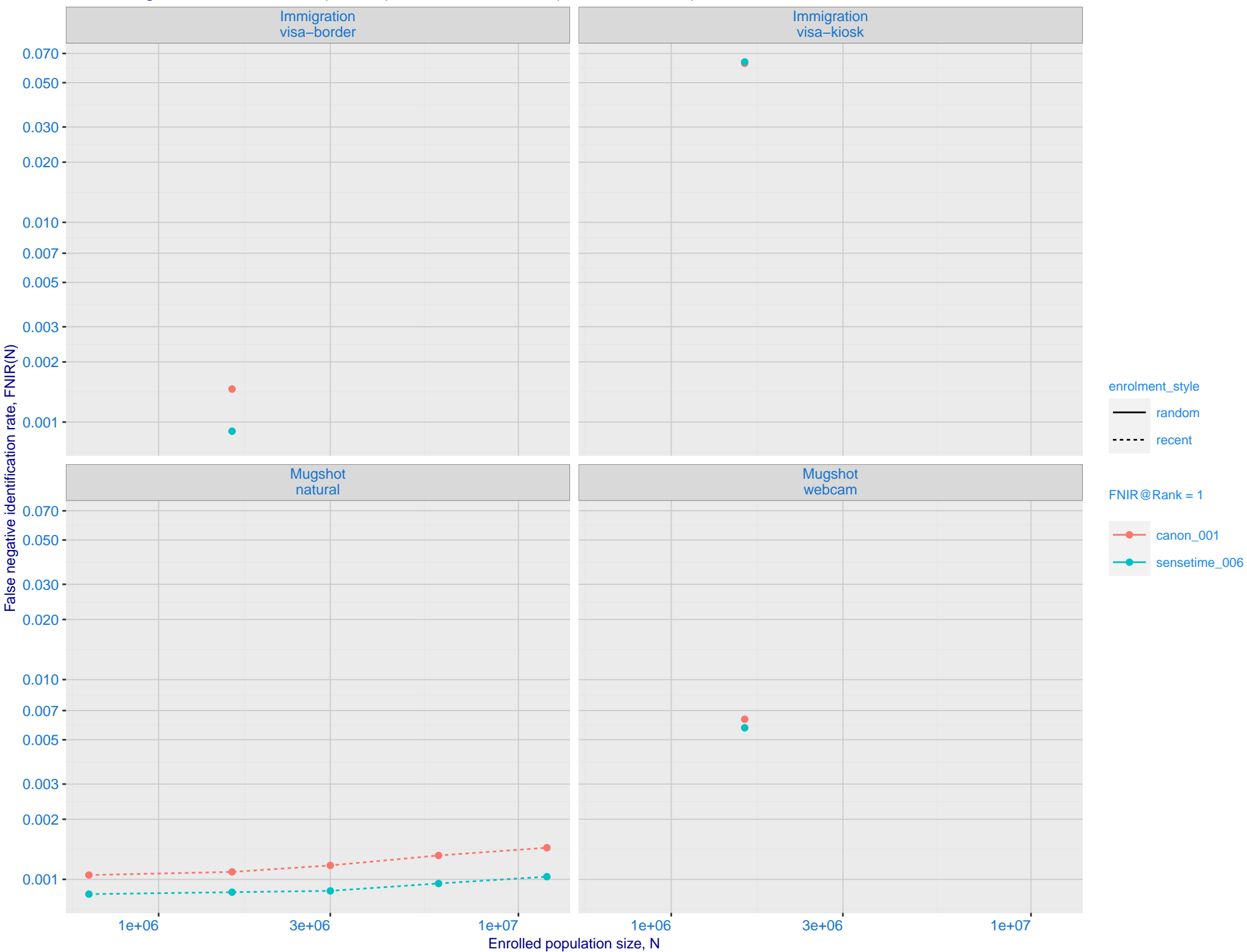
I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold
Dataset is border–border with time–lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10–15 years later than enrollment image
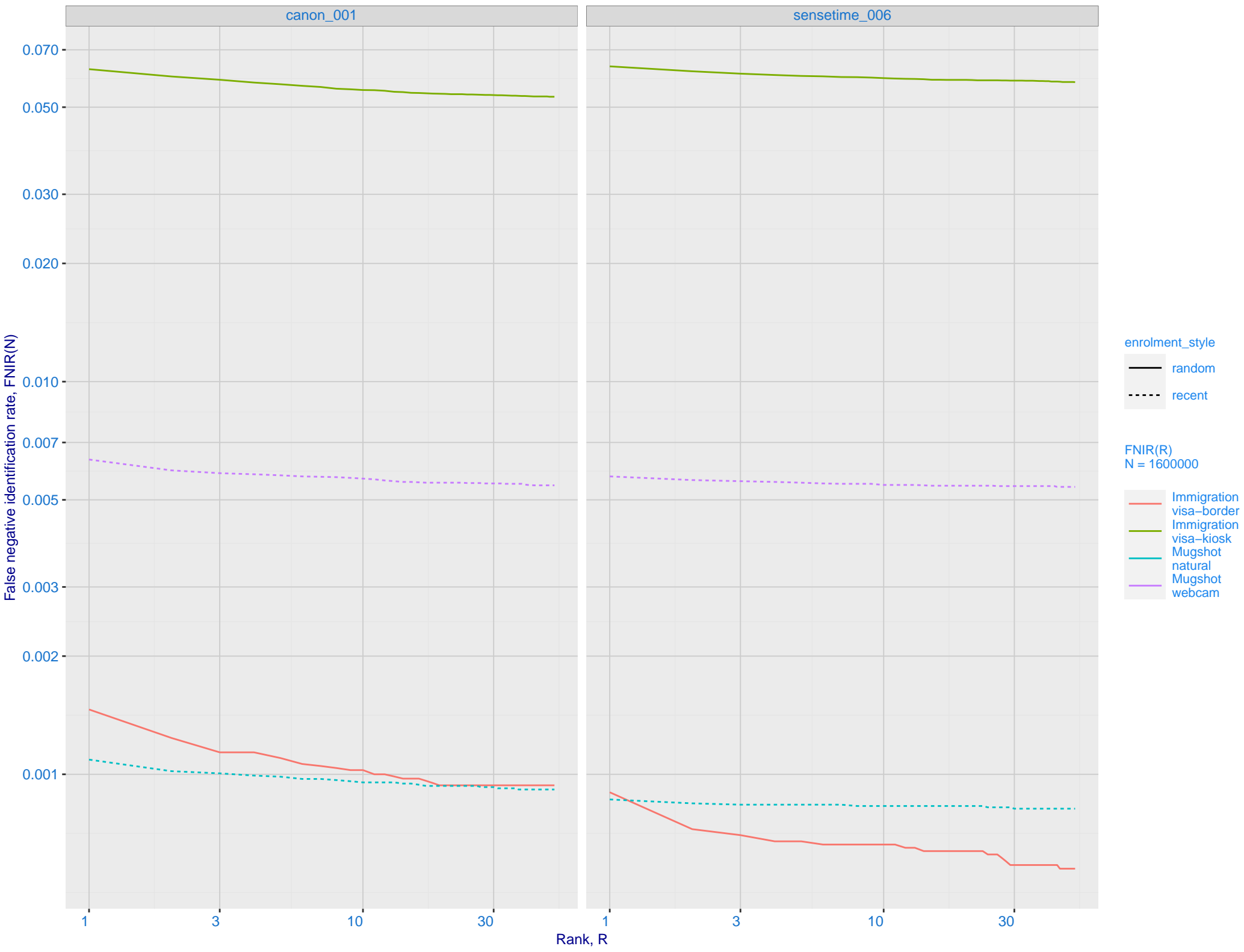
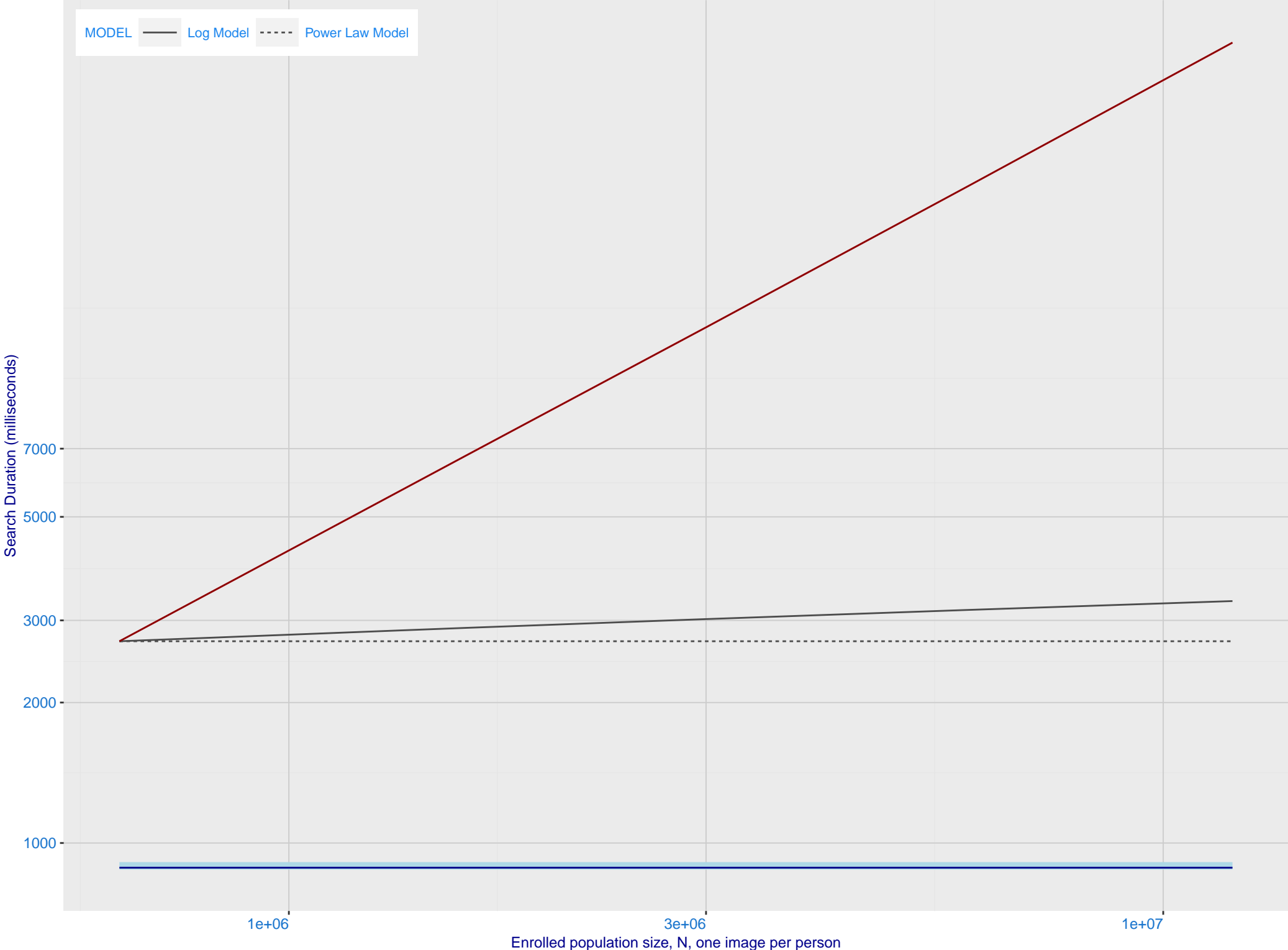J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.

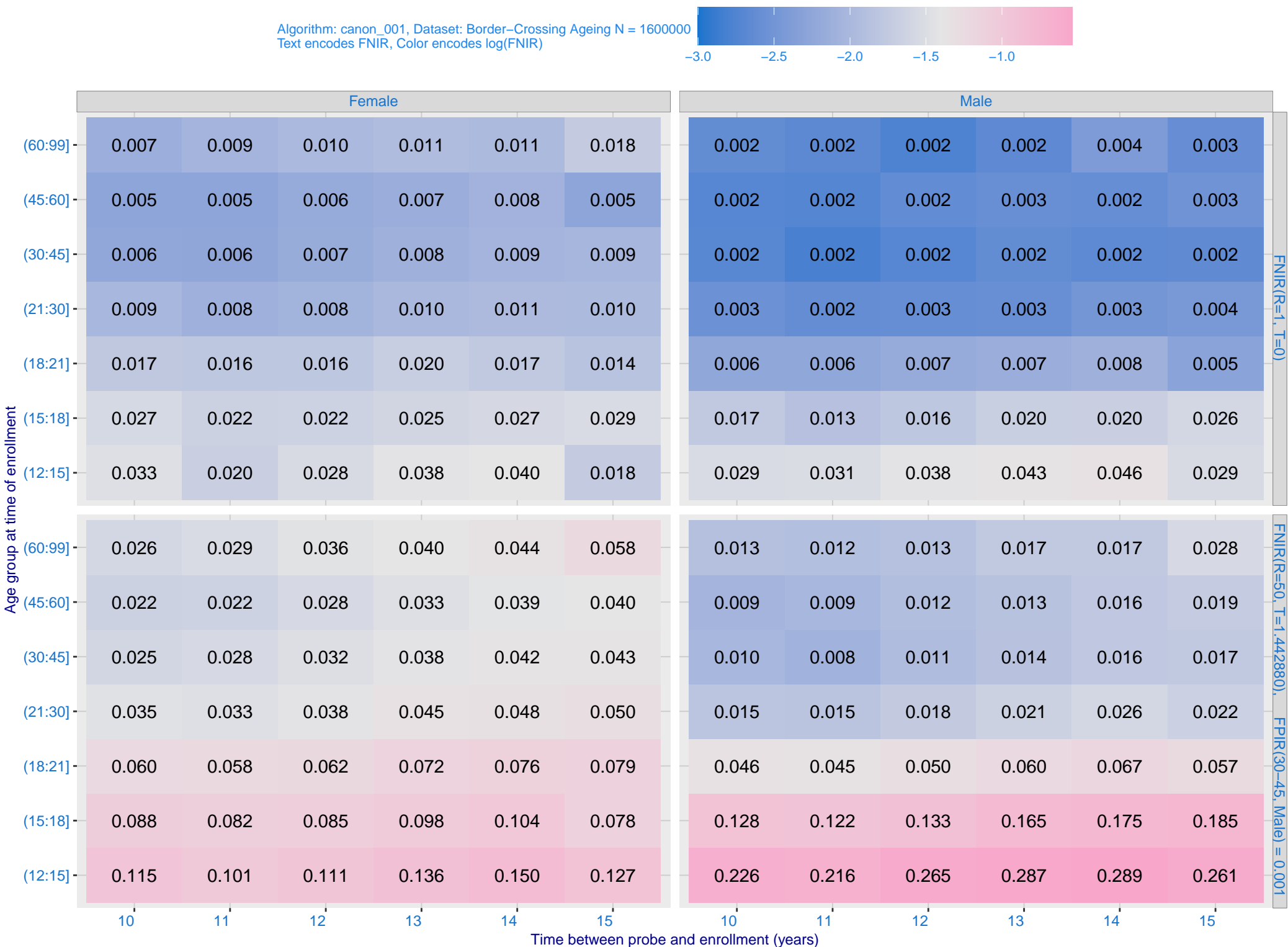K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_006)

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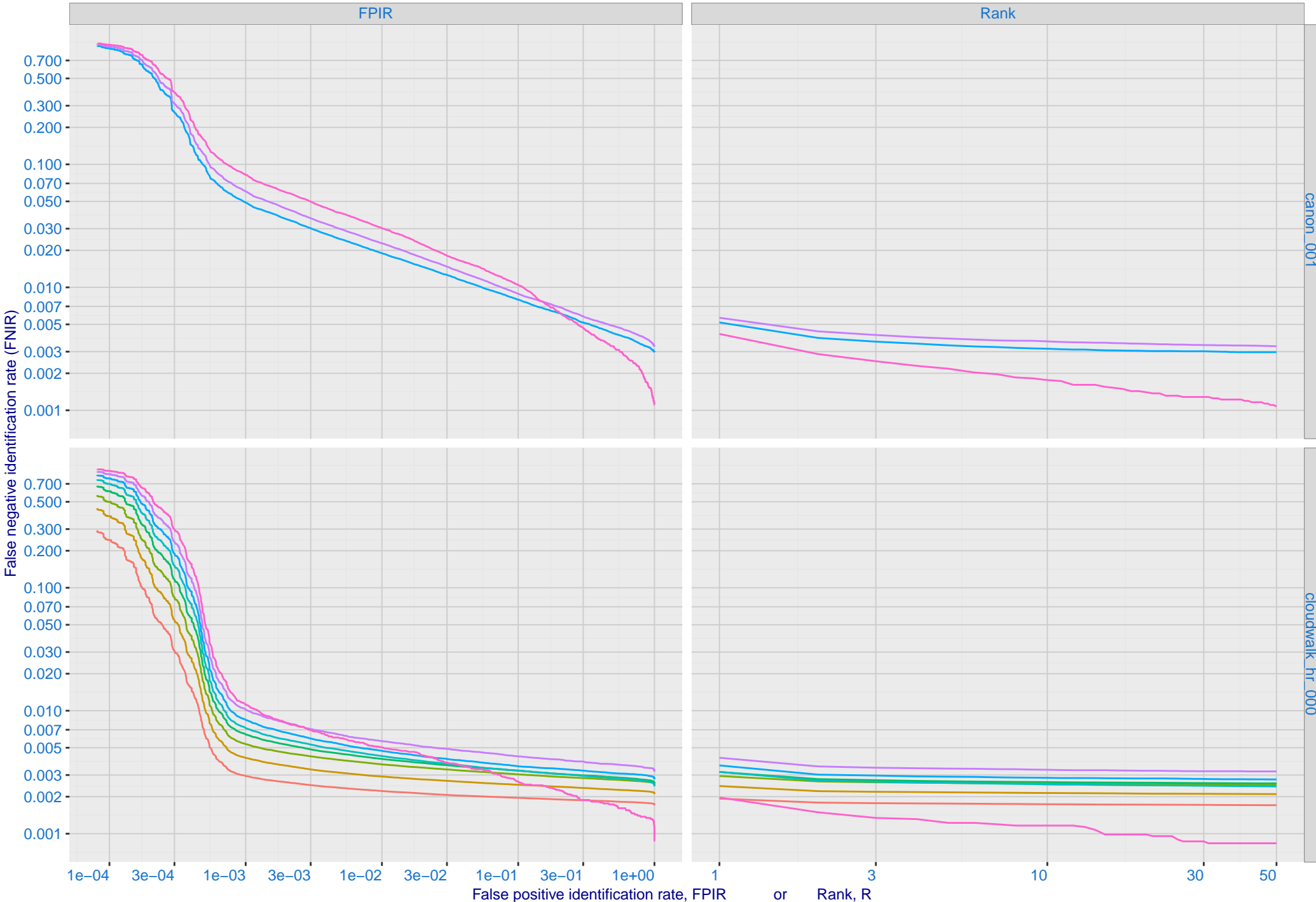
Q: Identification FNIR(N, T, L+1) and Investigational FNIR(N, 0, R) under ageing

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