

A: Datasheet

Algorithm: kakao\_000

Developer: Kakao Enterprise

Submission Date: 2021\_06\_23

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 31 (out of 329) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0015 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime\_006

Mugshot webcam ranking 43 (out of 291) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0106 vs. lowest 0.0057 from sensetime\_006

Mugshot profile ranking 27 (out of 260) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.1187 vs. lowest 0.0550 from sensetime\_006

Immigration visa-border ranking 32 (out of 218) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0024 vs. lowest 0.0009 from sensetime\_006

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 29 (out of 215) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0781 vs. lowest 0.0487 from cubox\_000

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 58 (out of 329) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0151, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0017 from nec\_005

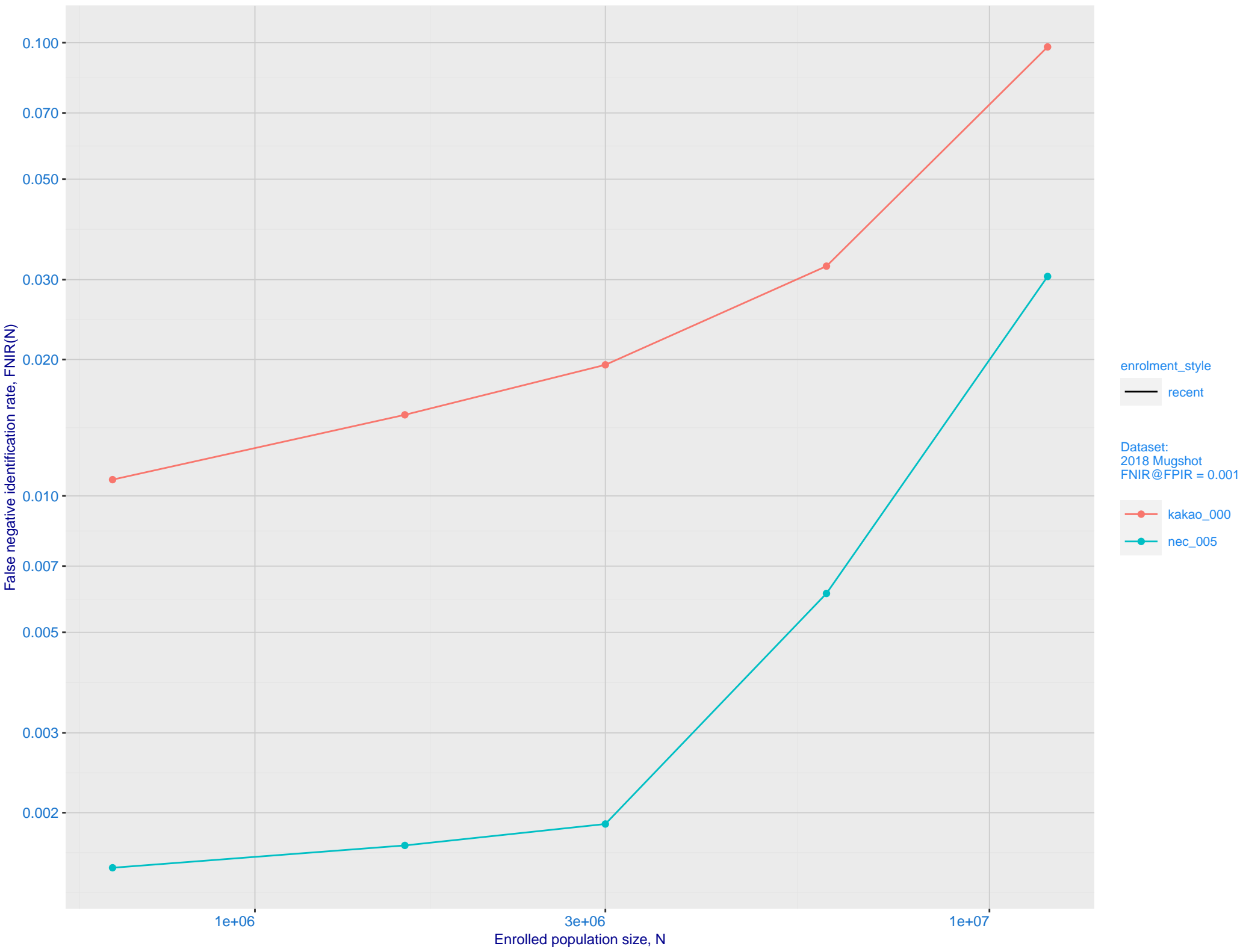
Mugshot webcam ranking 64 (out of 289) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0558, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0120 from nec\_005

Mugshot profile ranking 17 (out of 259) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.4681, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.1331 from cloudwalk\_hr\_000

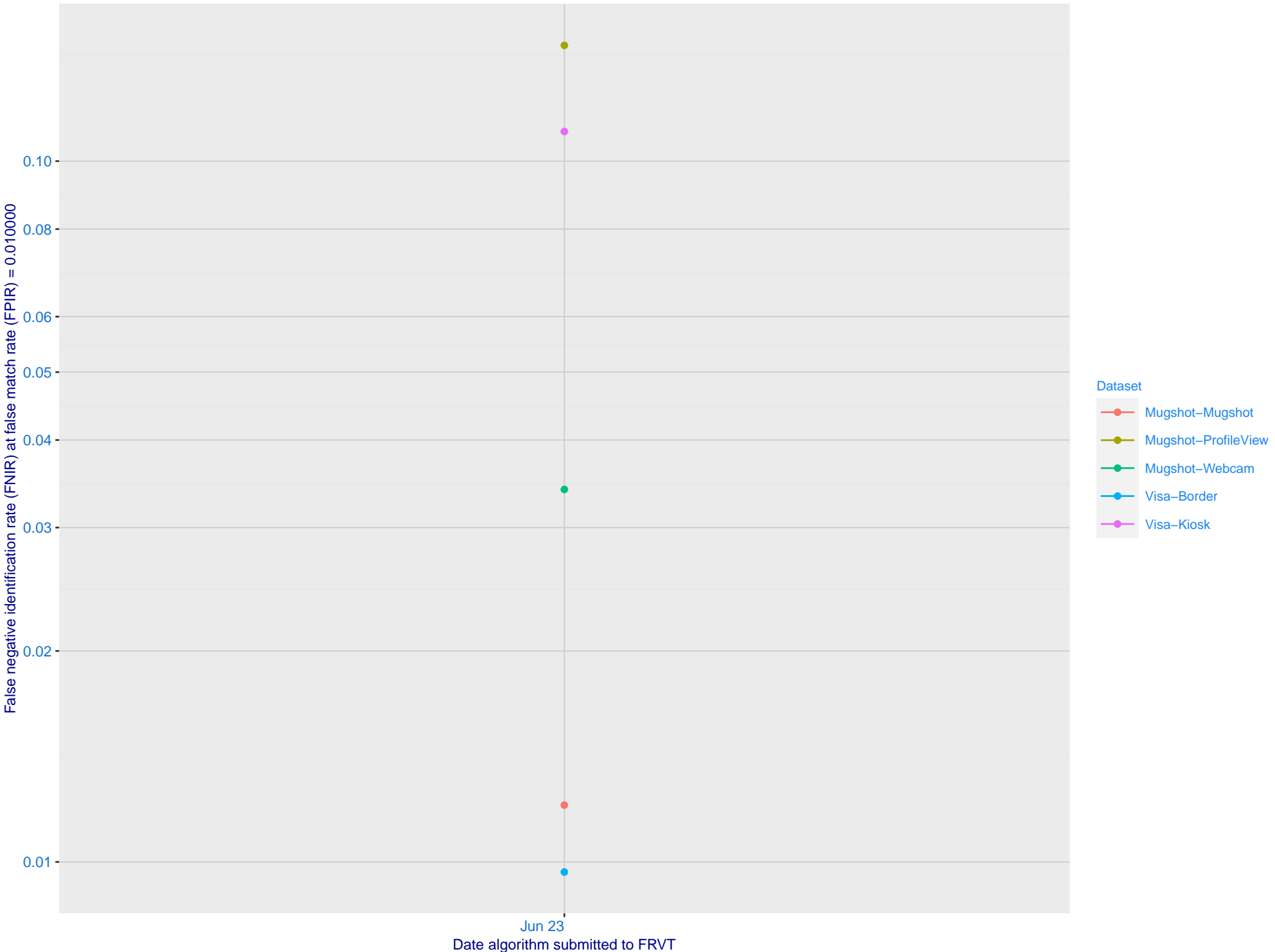
Immigration visa-border ranking 45 (out of 217) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0195, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0032 from paravision\_009

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 31 (out of 212) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.1578, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0728 from paravision\_009

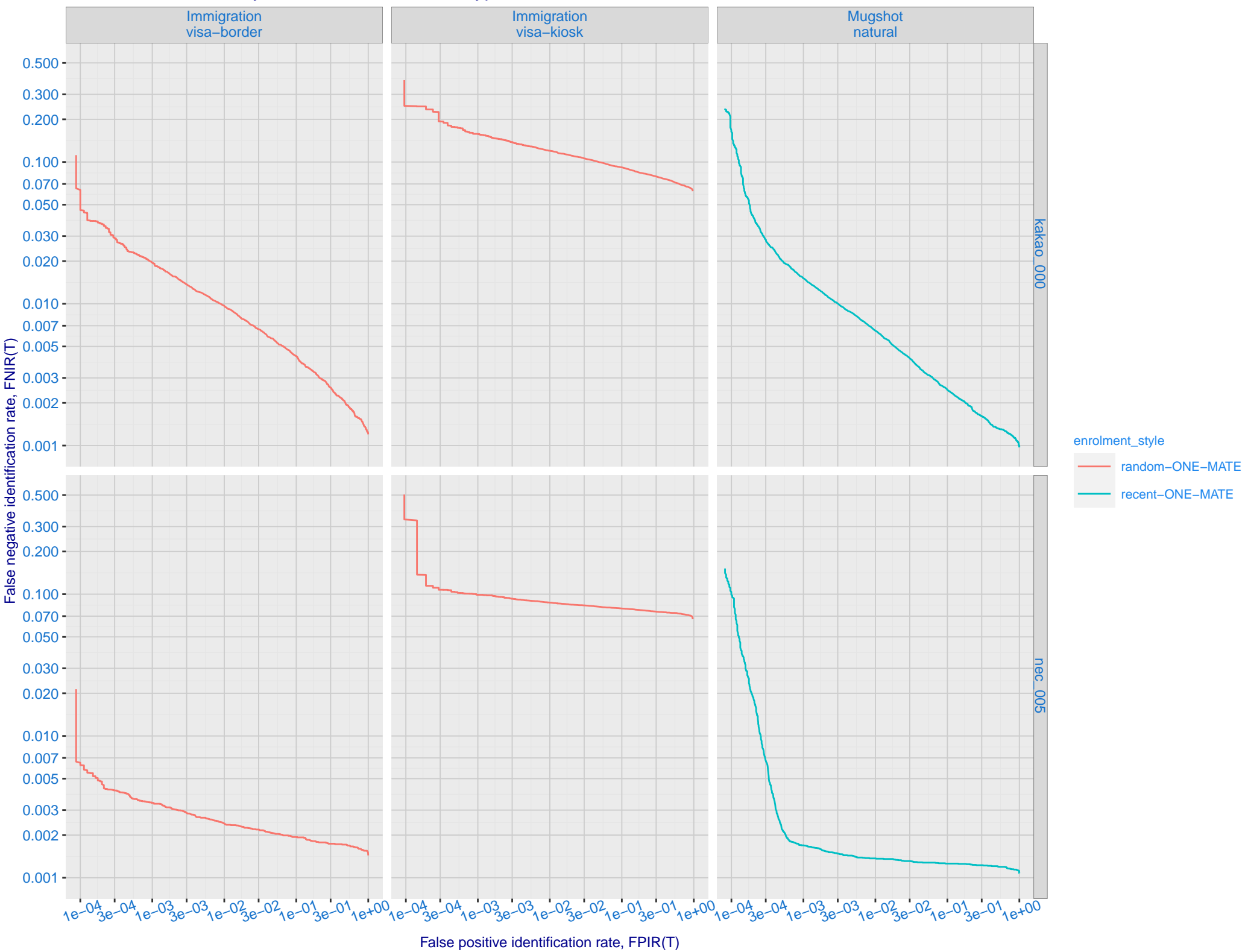
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (nec\_005)



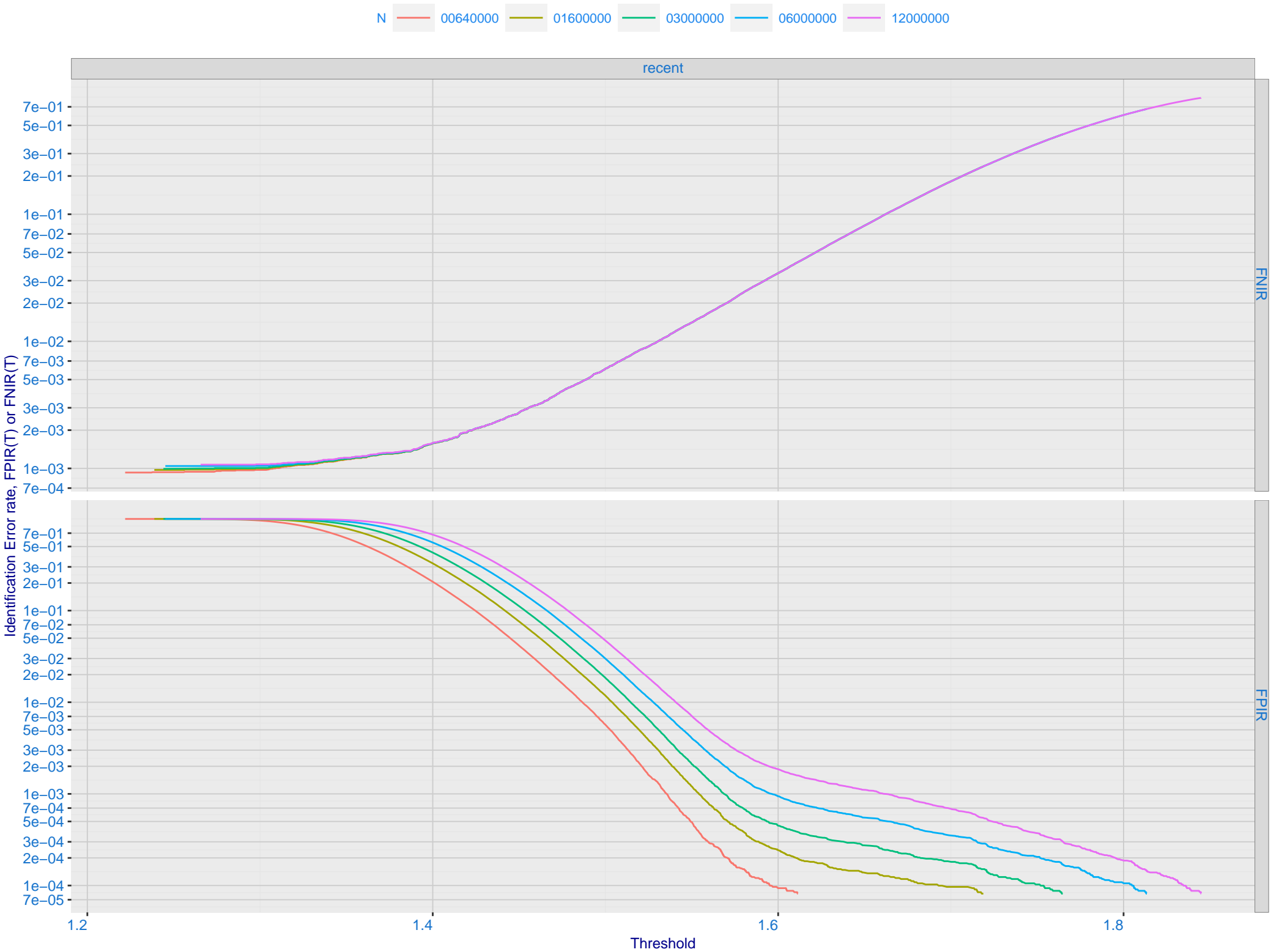
C: Evolution of accuracy for KAKAO algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



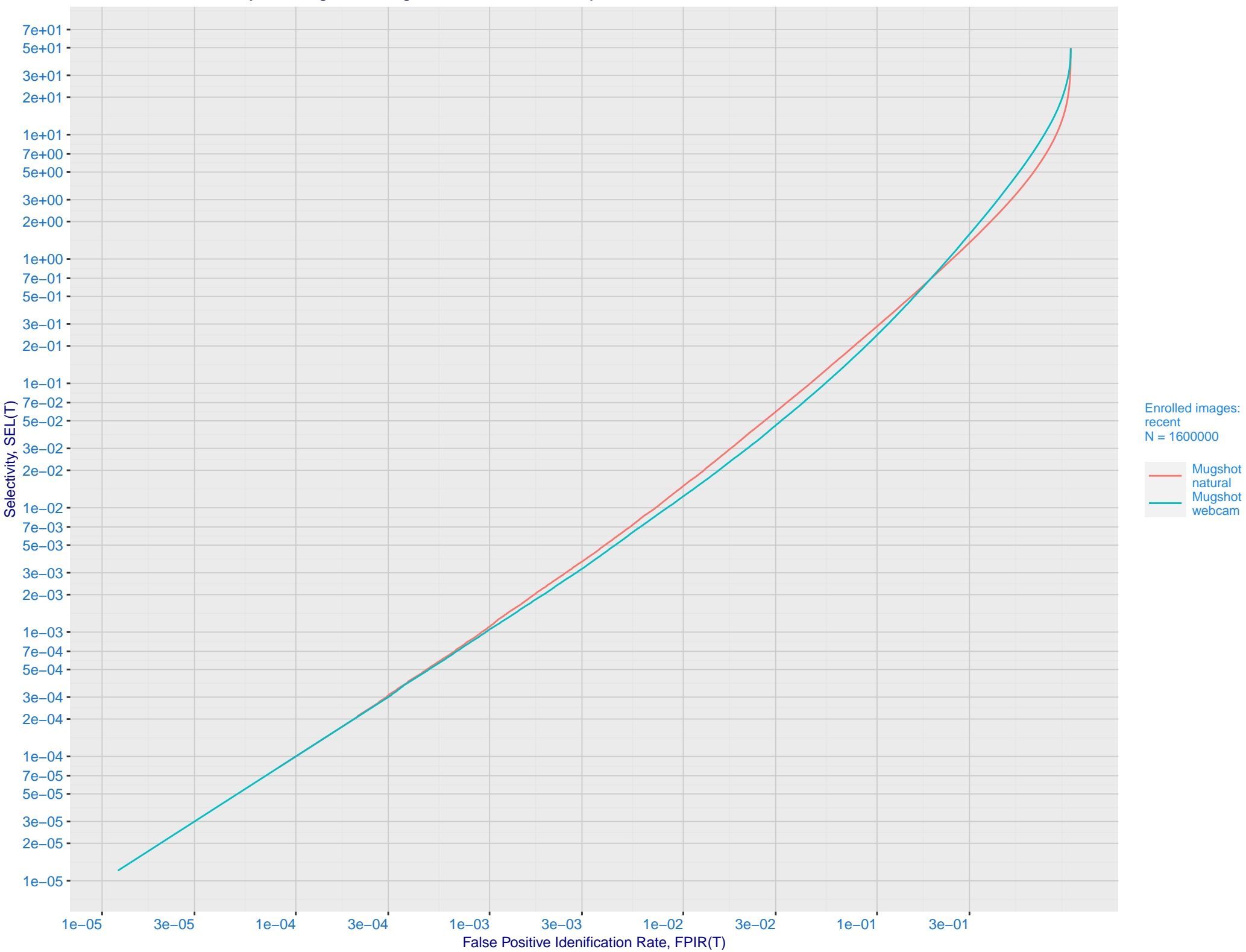
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



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



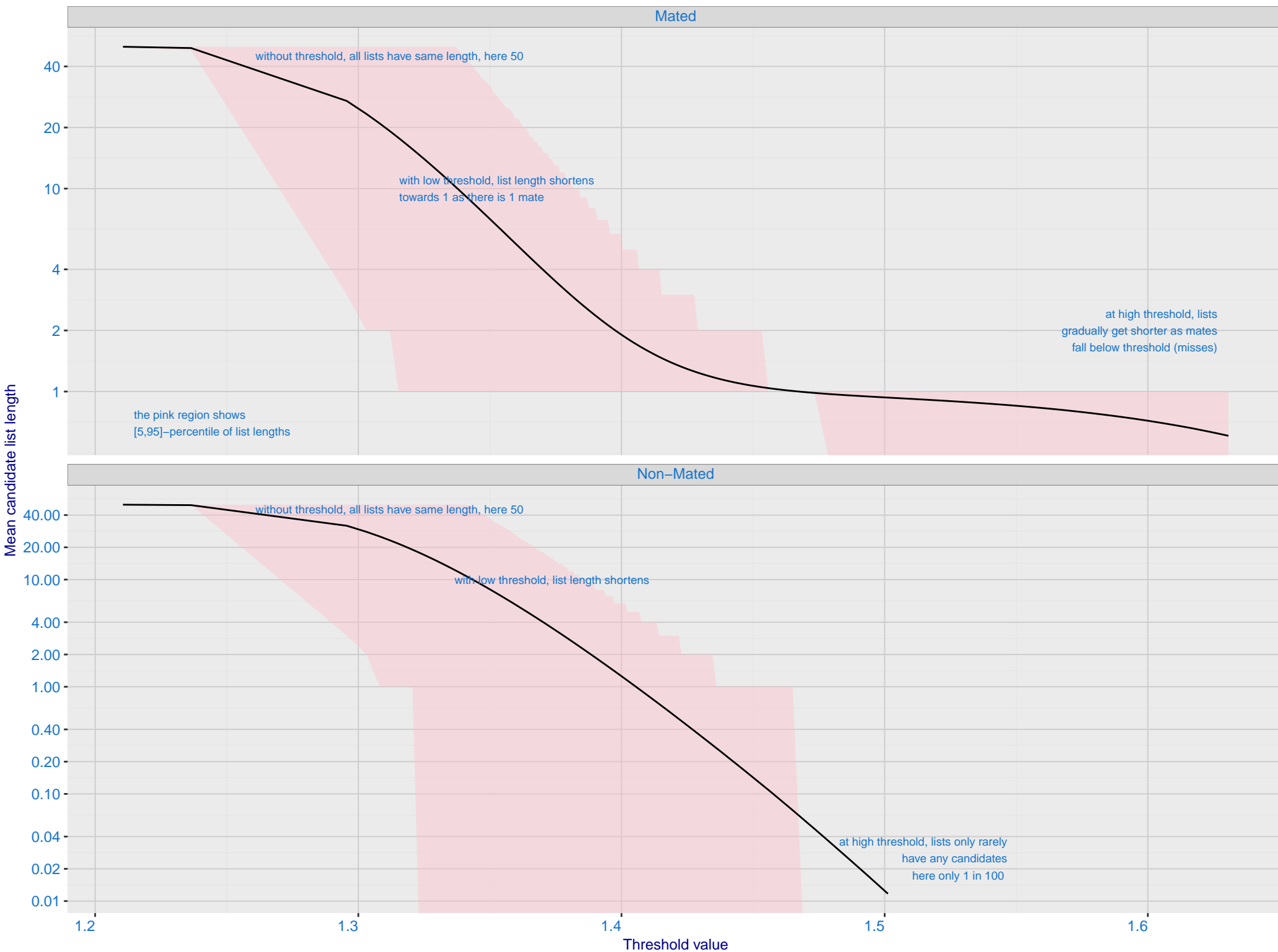
- Immigration visa-border
- Immigration visa-kiosk
- Mugshot natural
- Mugshot profile
- Mugshot webcam

enrolment\_style

—	random
- - - -	recent

# H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

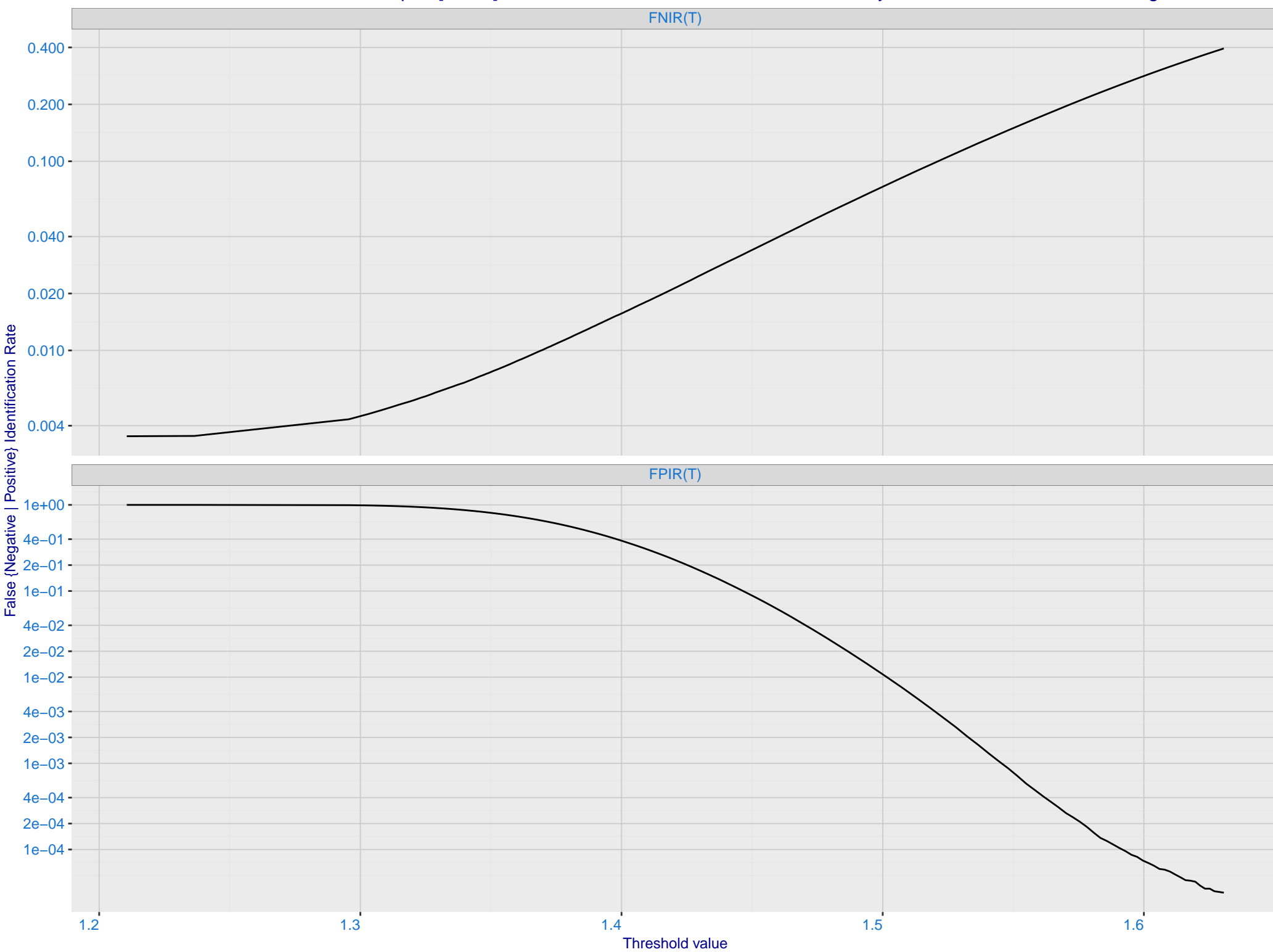
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



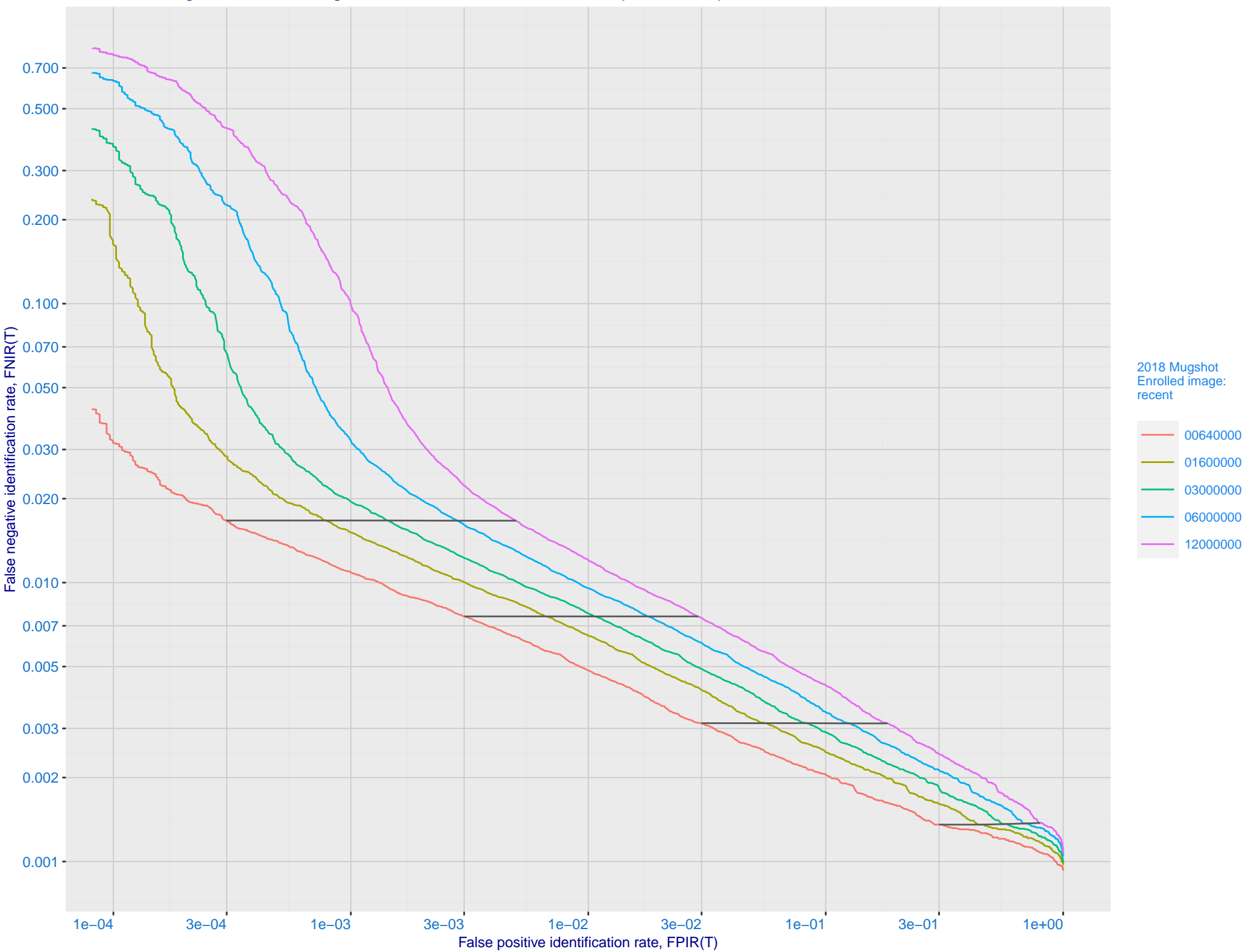


# I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

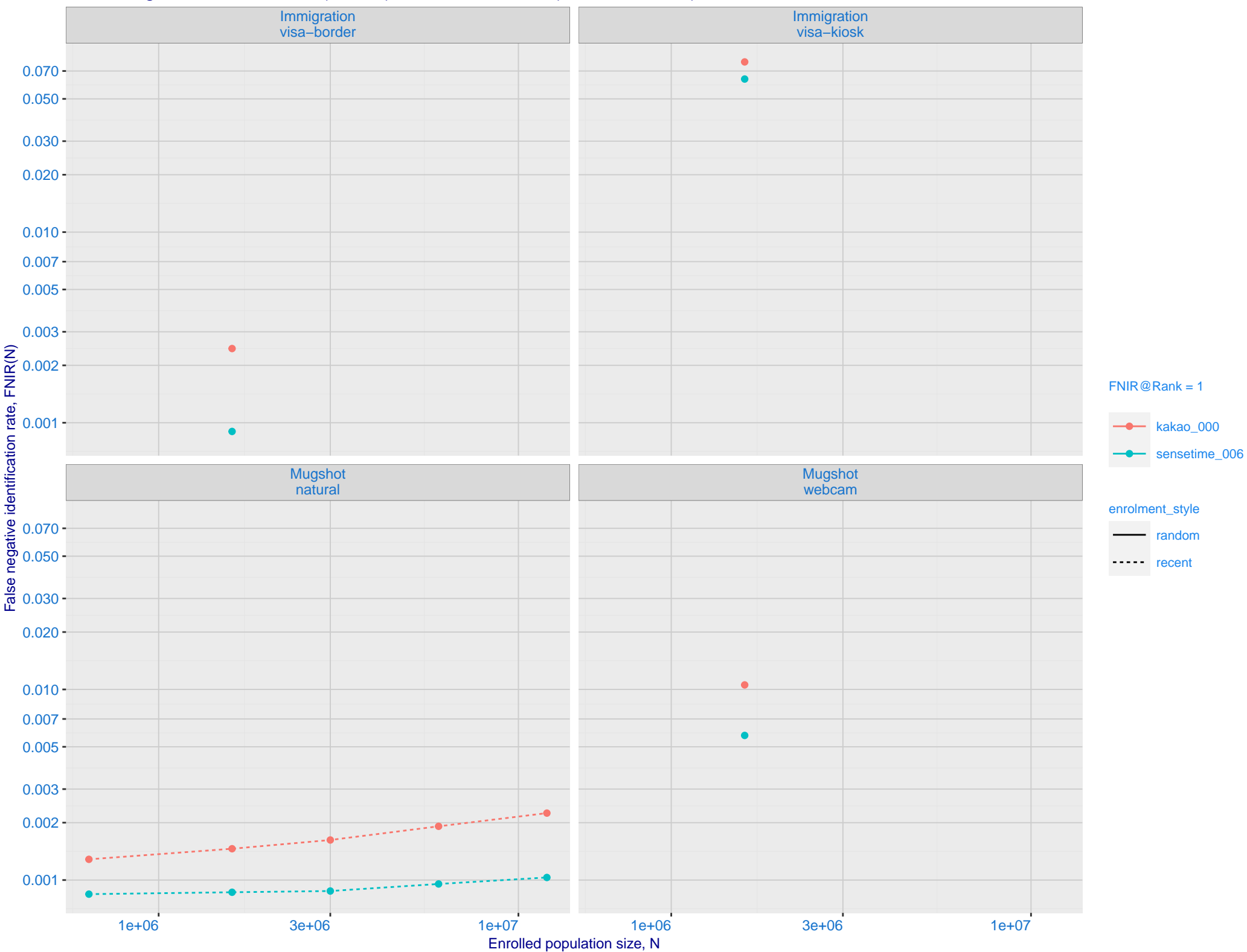
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



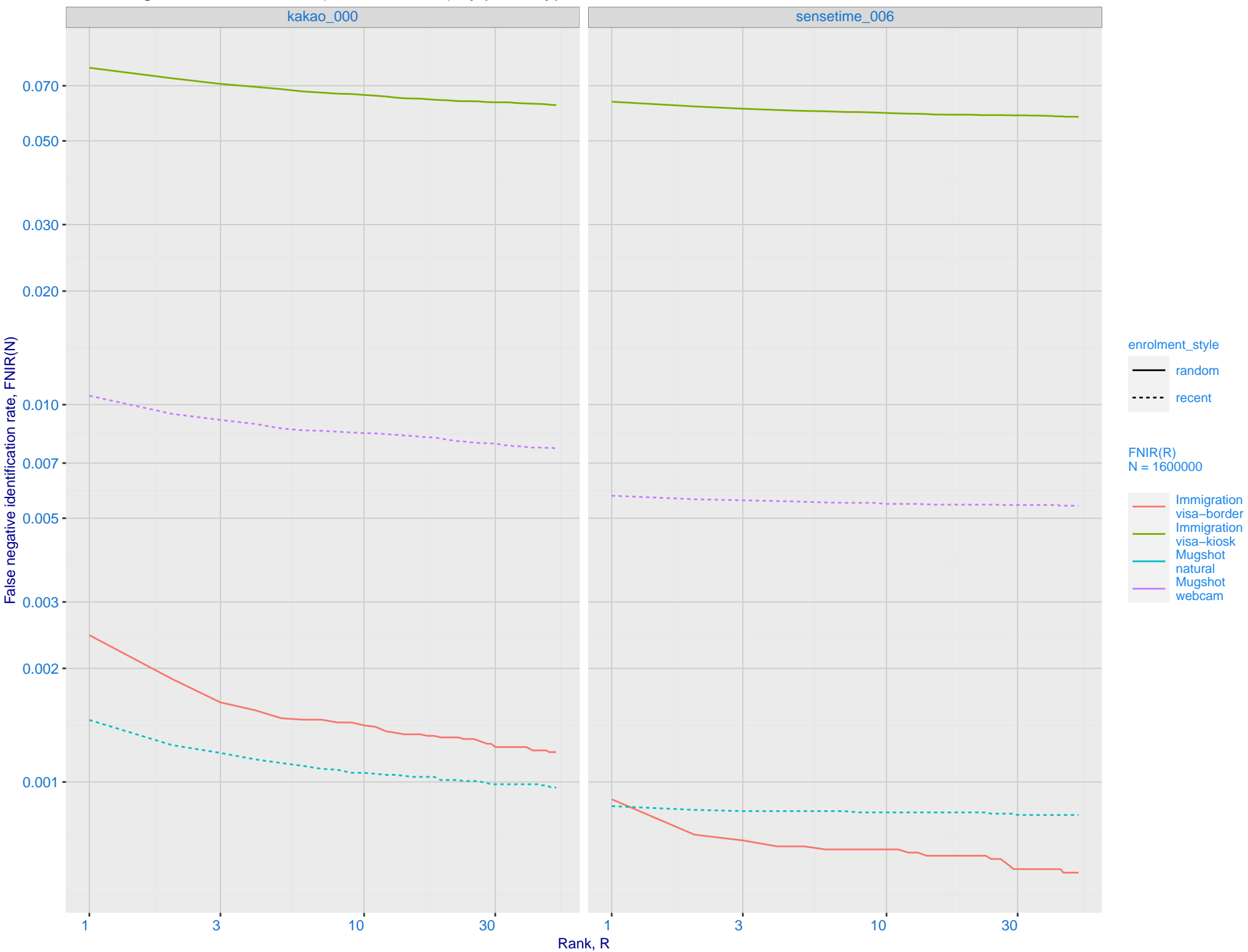
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



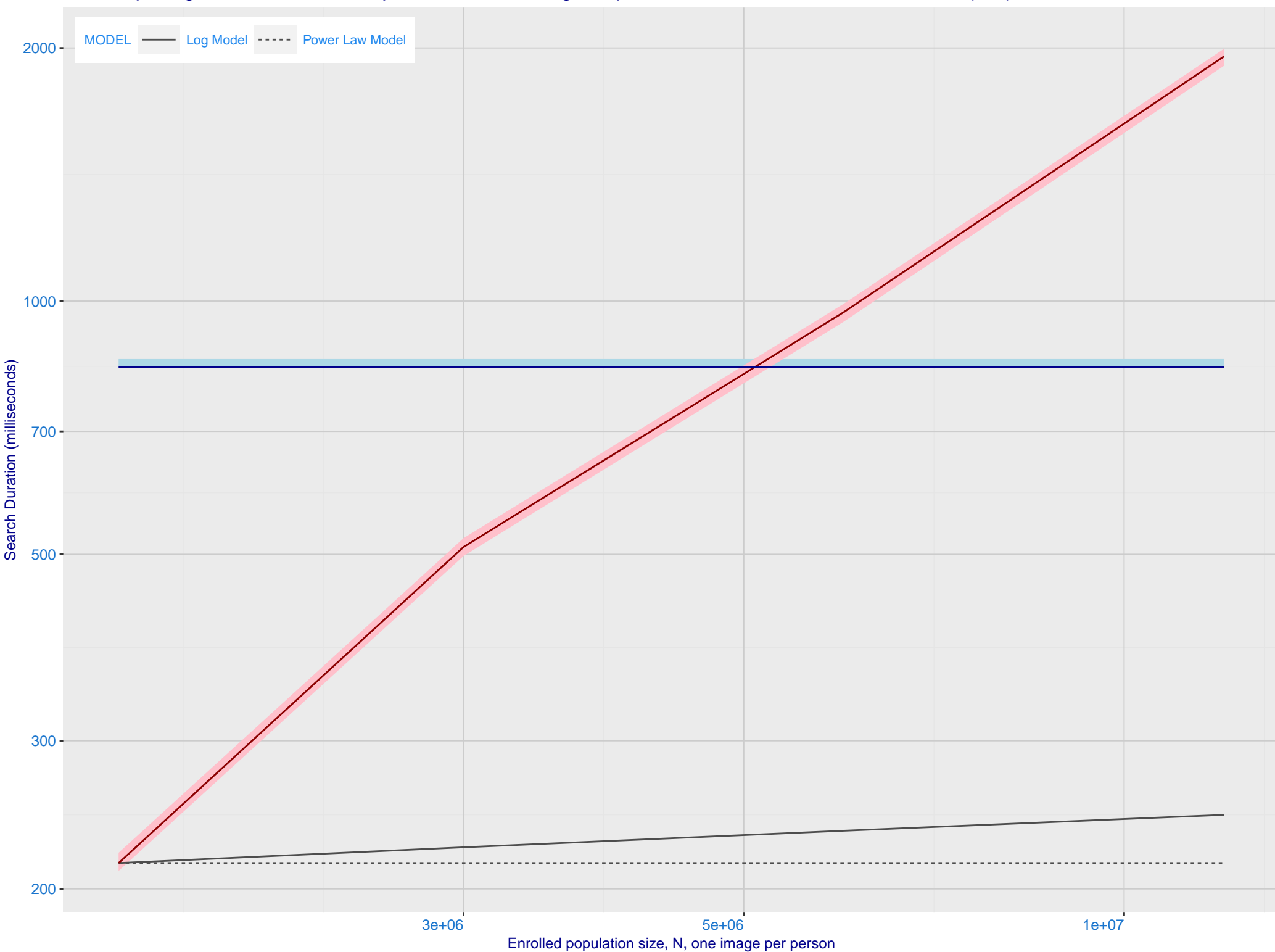
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime\_006)



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

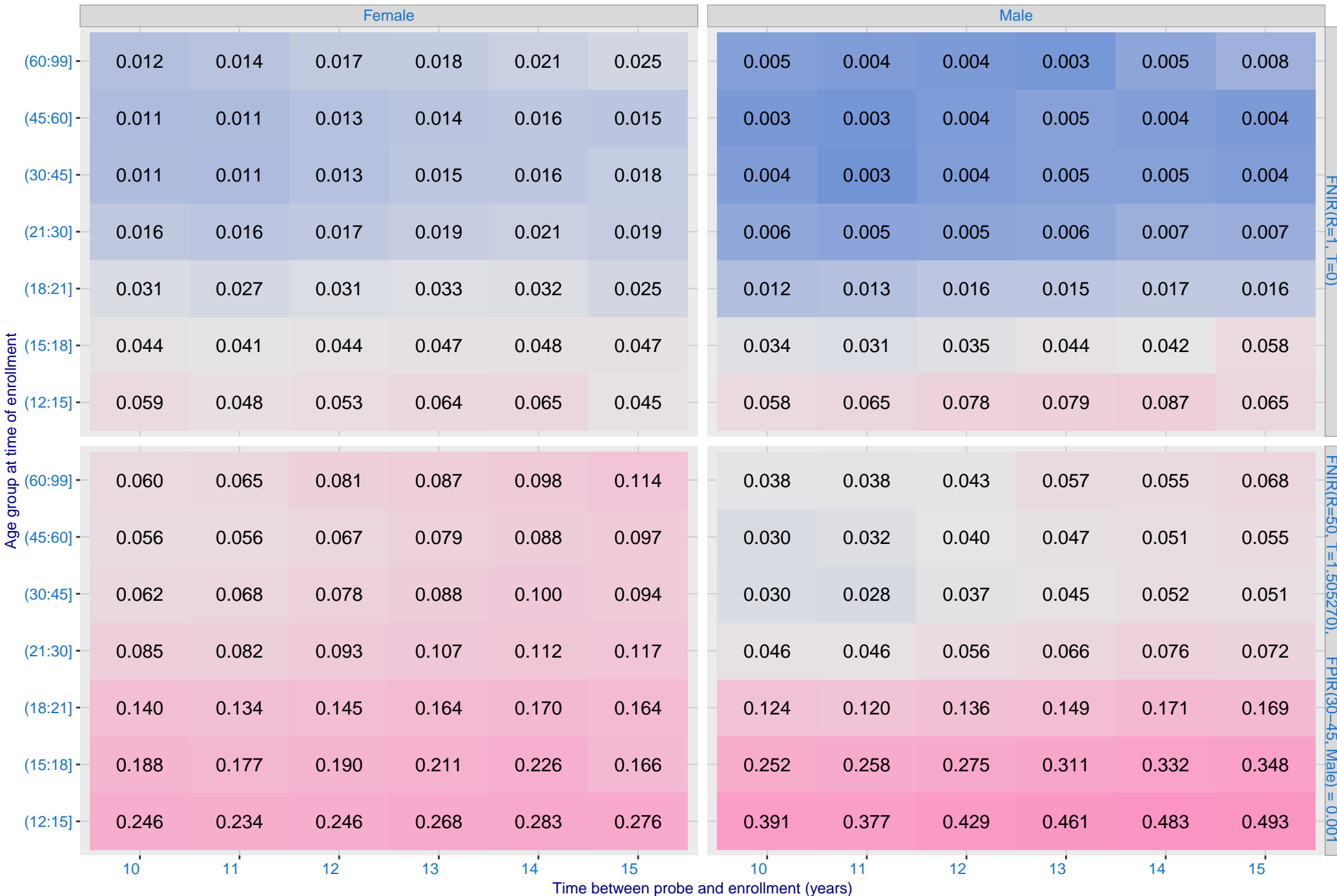


M: Template duration; search duration vs. N. The blue and pink ribbon covers 95 percent of observed measurements.  
The template generation time is independent of N. The log and power-law models are fit to the first two (N,T) observations



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.

Algorithm: kakao\_000, 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.

Algorithm: kakao\_000, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing  
Threshold: 1.505270 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

