A: Datasheet

Algorithm: sensetime_008

Developer: Sensetime Group

Submission Date: 2022_08_17

Template size: 1032 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 936 msec

Template time (median): 938 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 1001 msec

Investigation:

Mugshot webcam ranking 1 (out of 331) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0055

Mugshot profile ranking 3 (out of 300) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0537 vs. lowest 0.0521 from sensetime_007

Immigration visa–border ranking 2 (out of 258) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0007 vs. lowest 0.0006 from cloudwalk_mt_001

Immigration visa–kiosk ranking 26 (out of 203) –– FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0592 vs. lowest 0.0395 from cloudwalk_mt_001

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 1 (out of 369) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0013, FPIR=0.001000
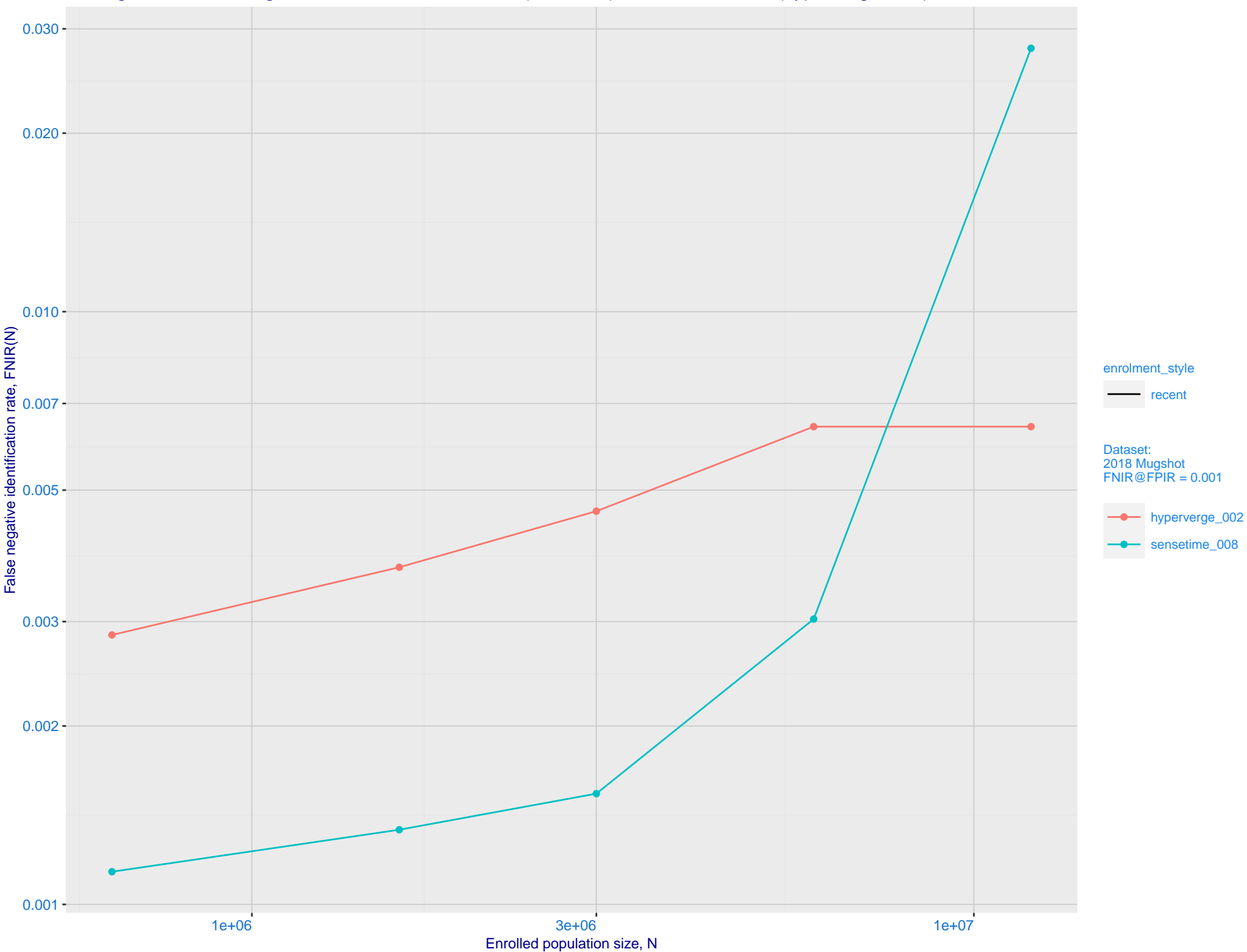
Mugshot webcam ranking 1 (out of 329) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0090, FPIR=0.001000

Mugshot profile ranking 23 (out of 299) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.4141, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0698 from cloudwalk_mt_001
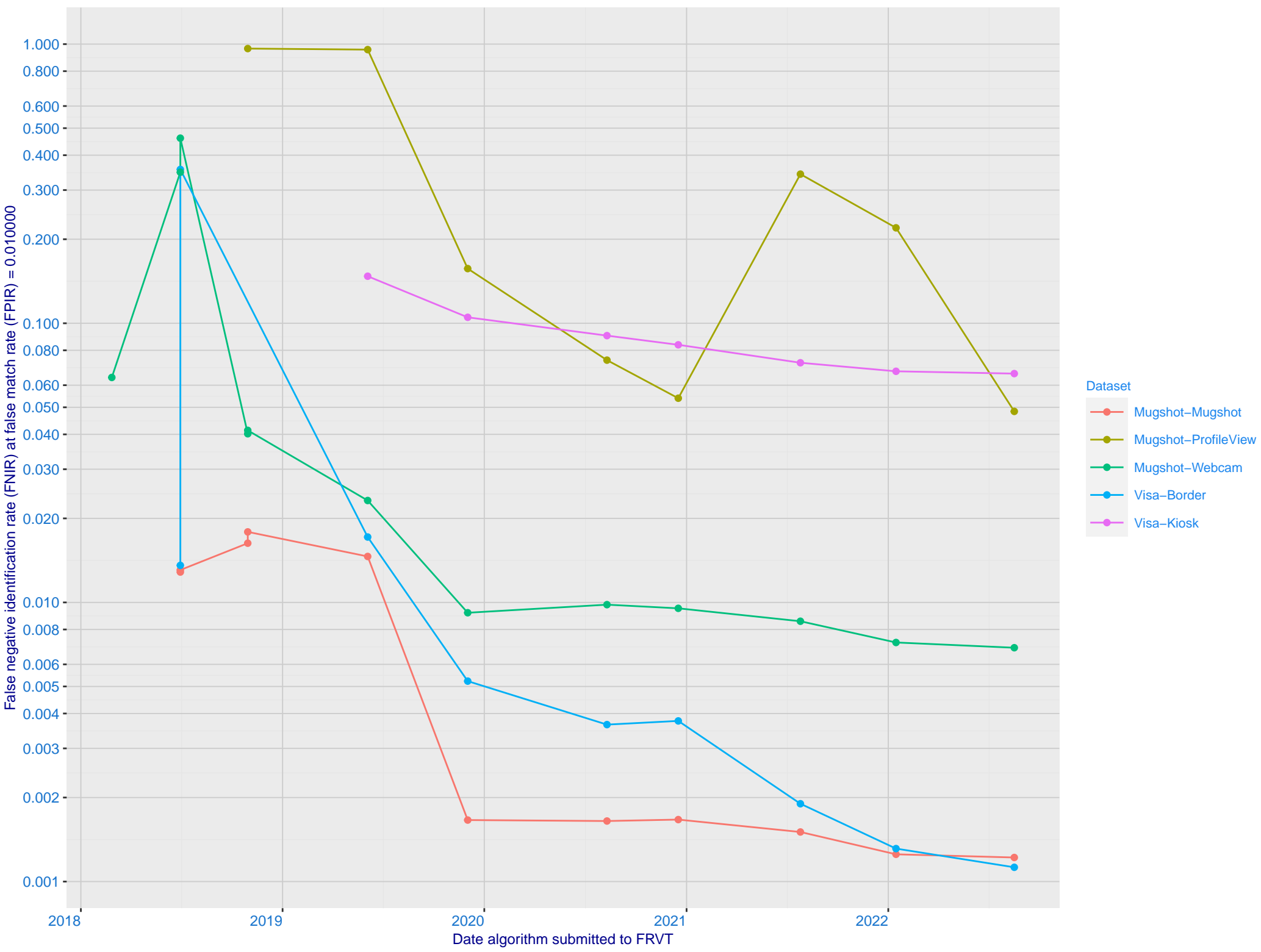
Immigration visa–border ranking 2 (out of 257) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0022, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0013 from cloudwalk_mt_001

Immigration visa–kiosk ranking 6 (out of 203) –– FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0724, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0532 from cloudwalk_mt_001
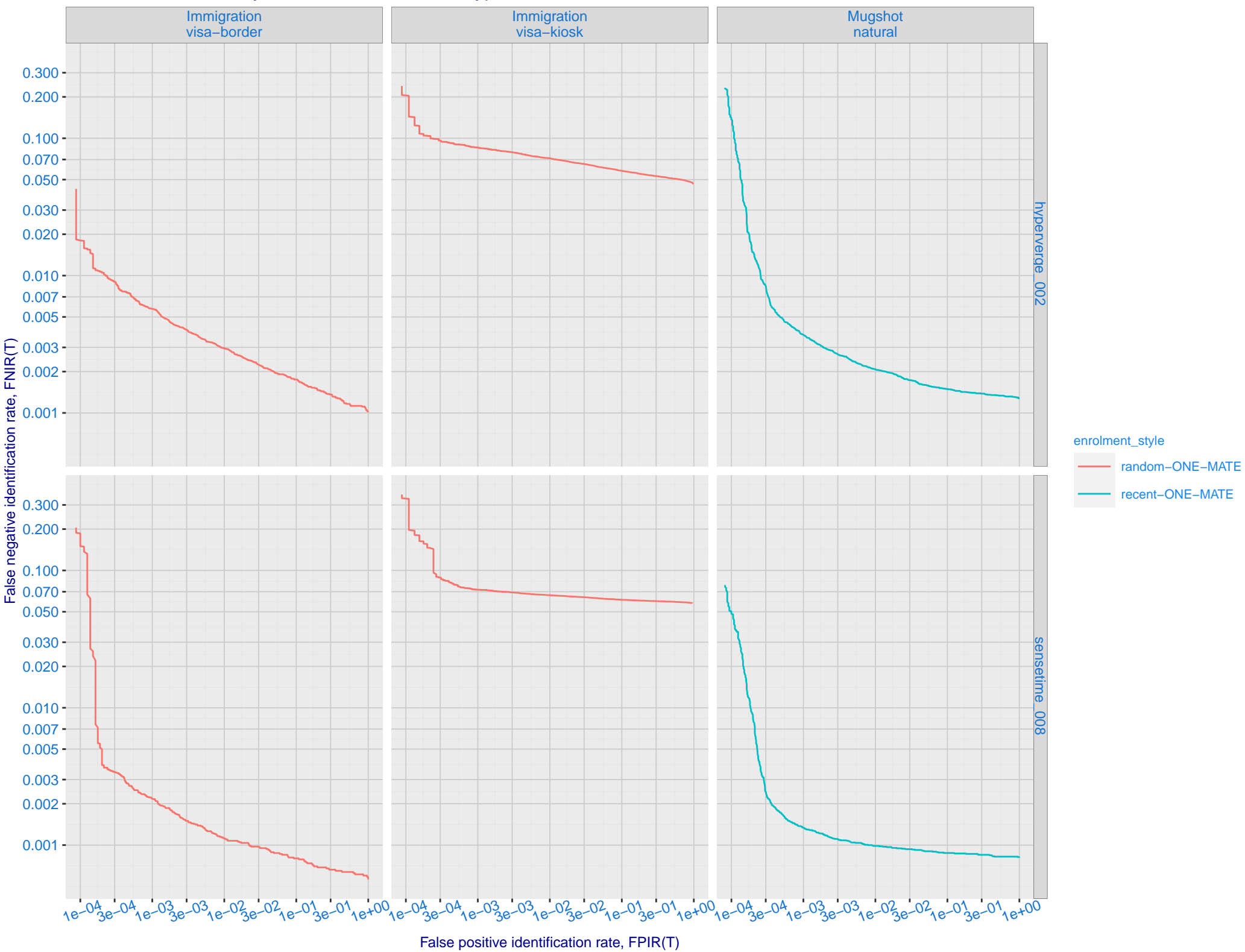
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (hyperverge_002)
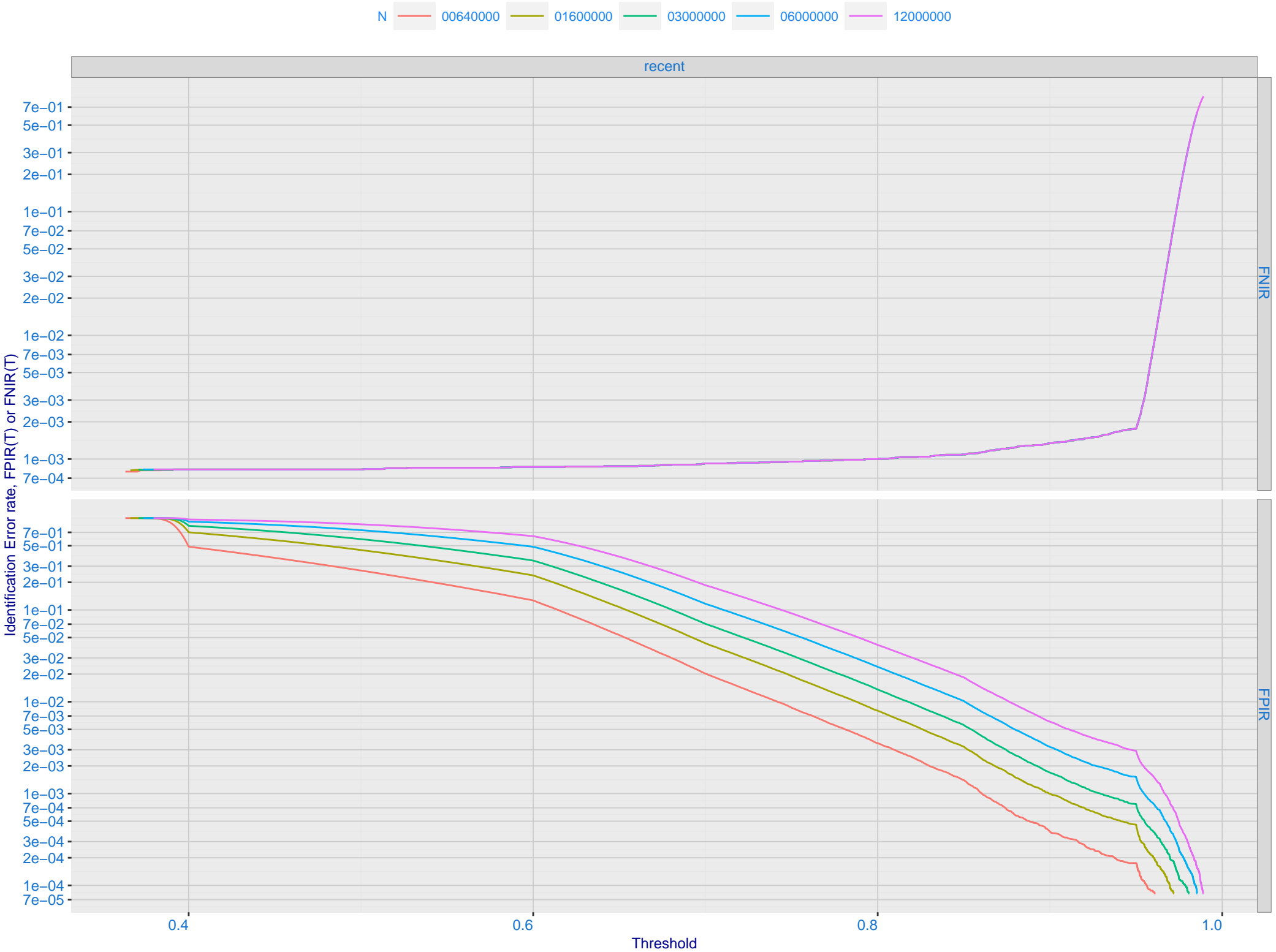
C: Evolution of accuracy for SENSETIME algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present
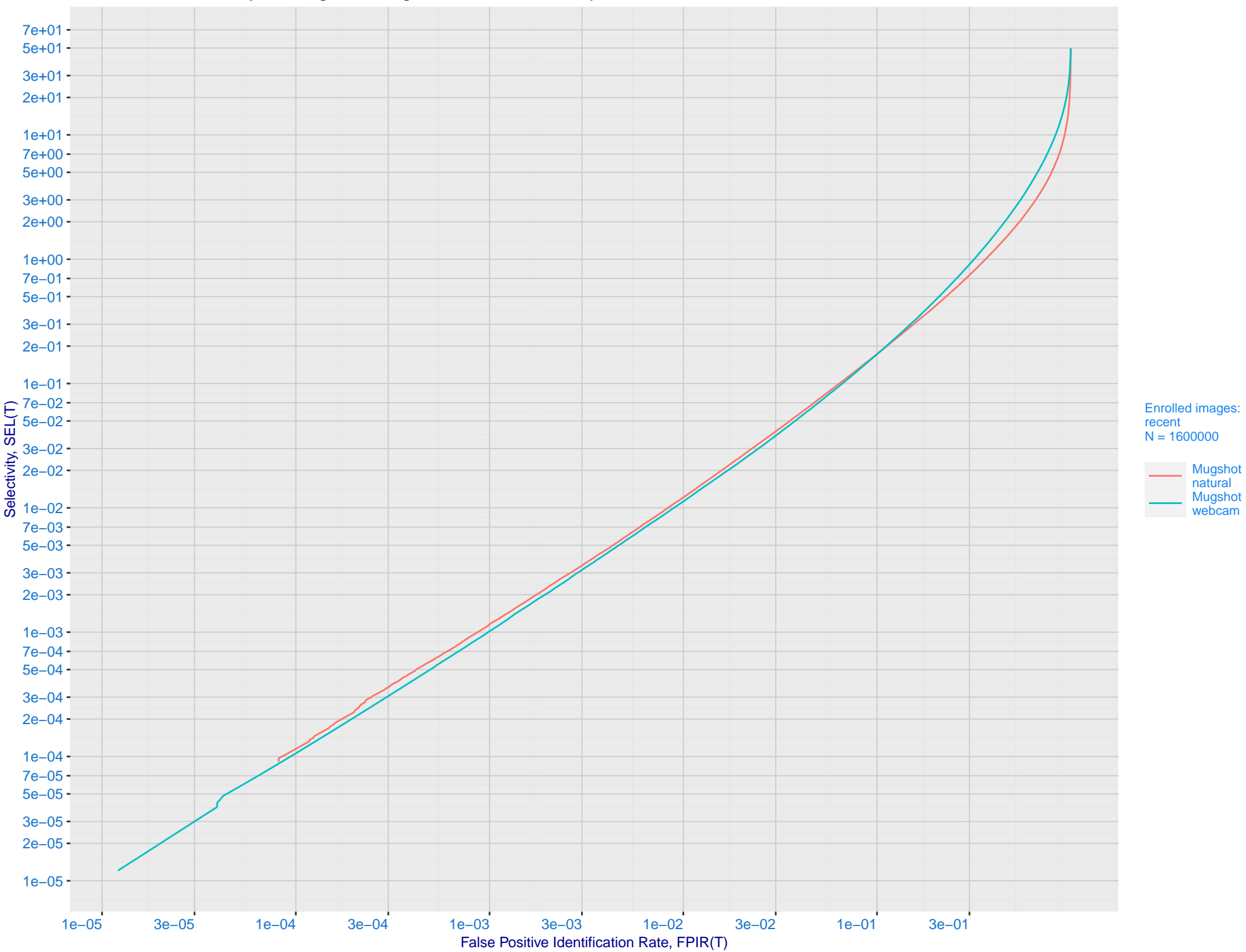
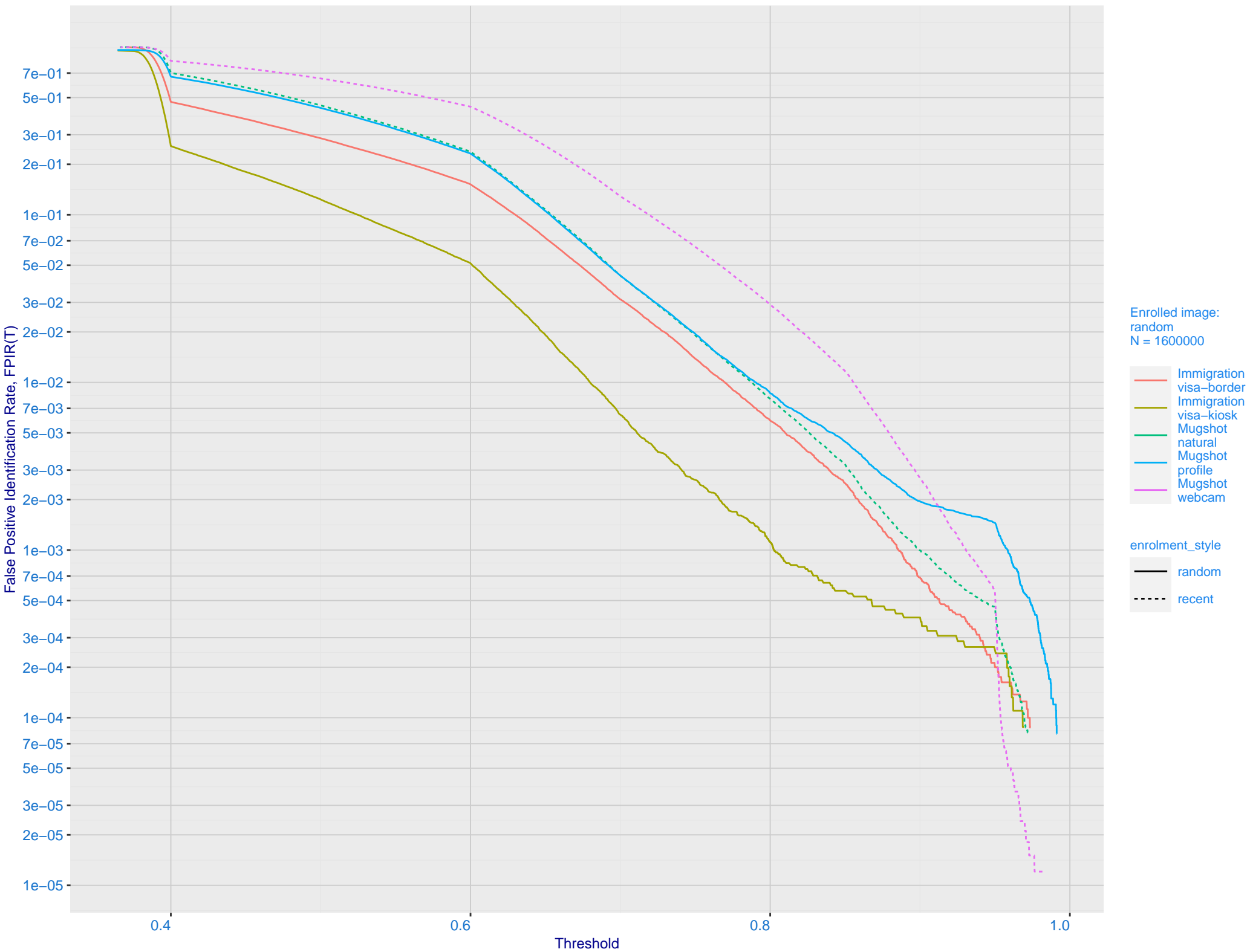D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals

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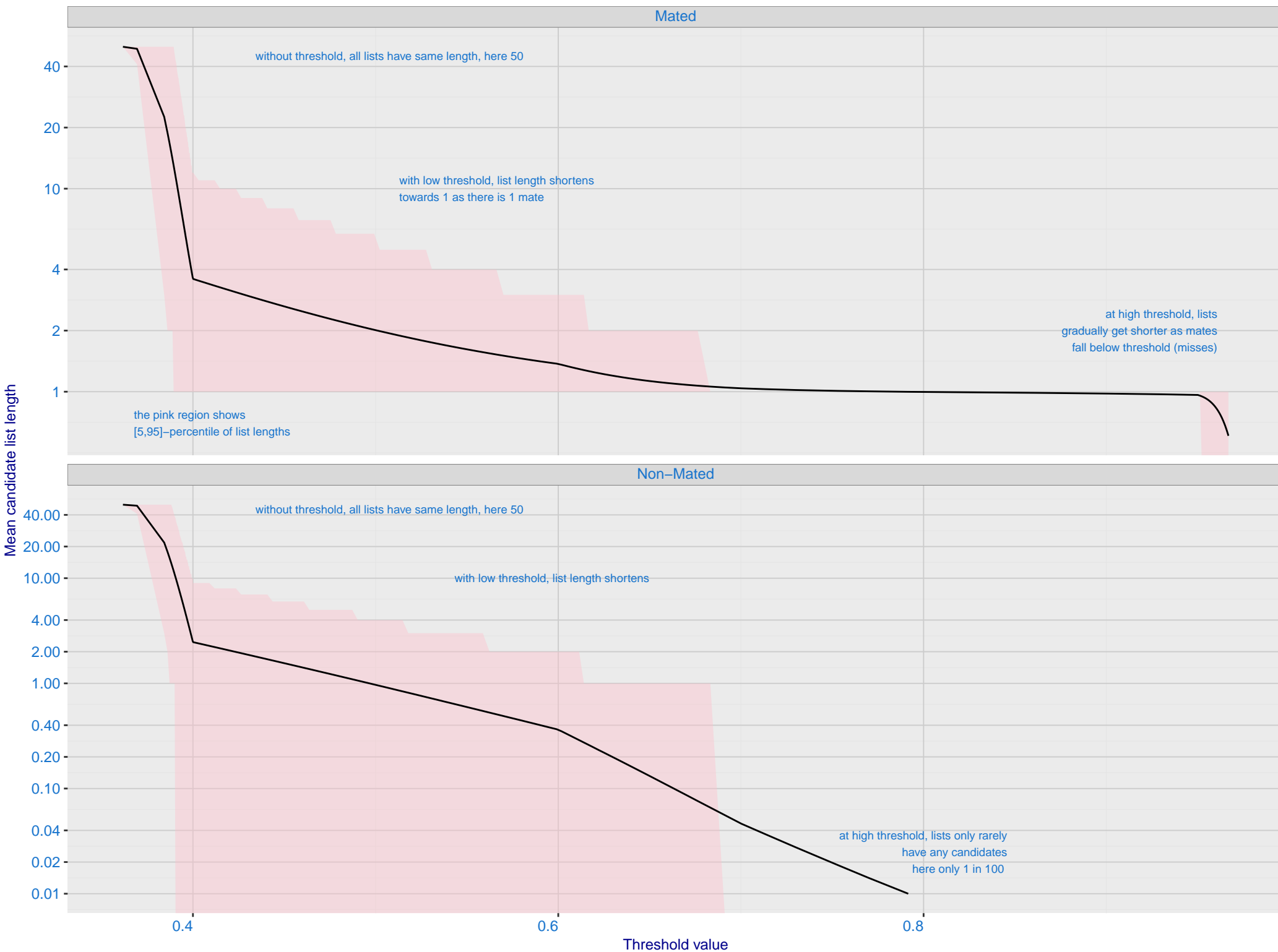
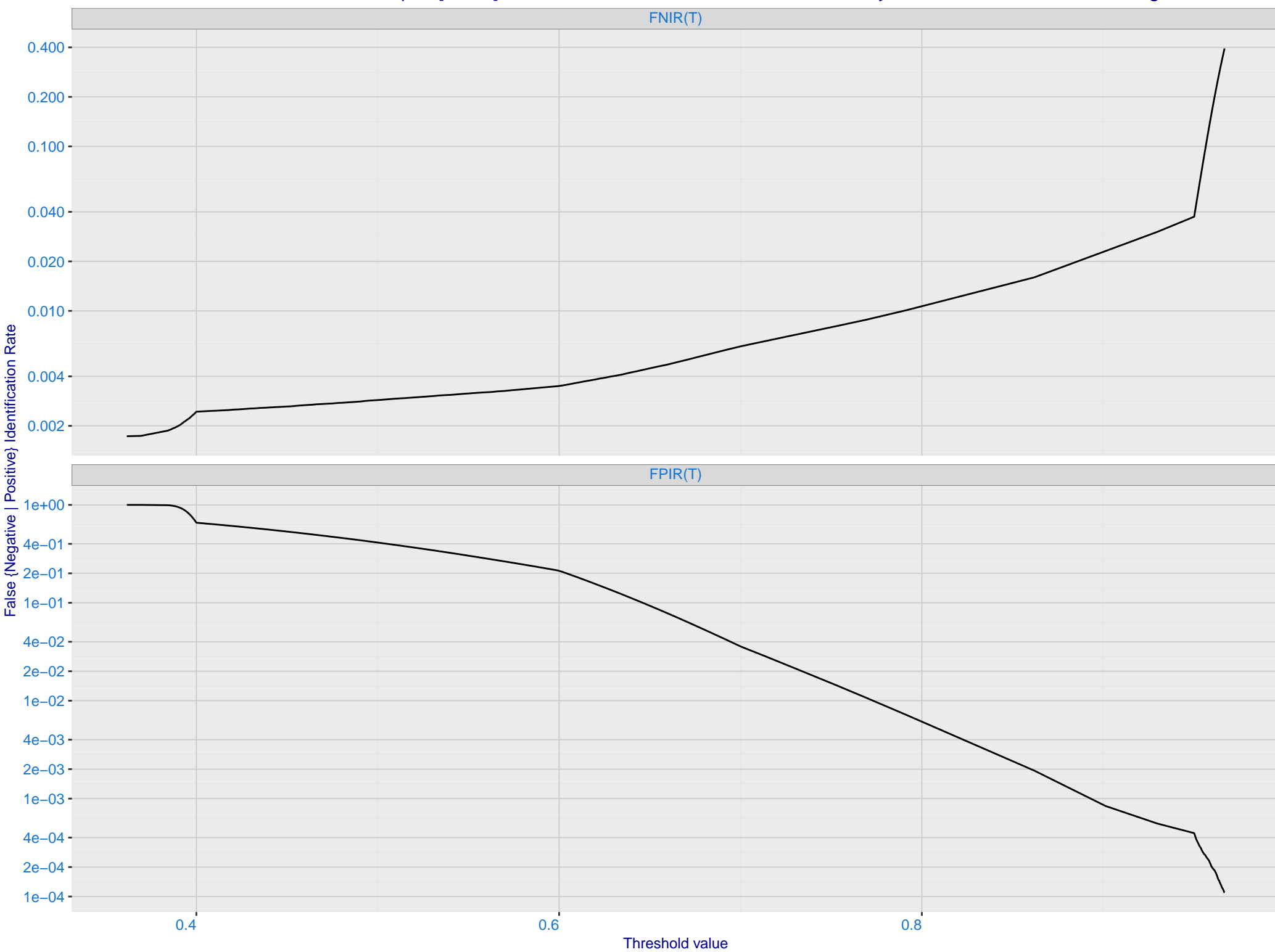G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects

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

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

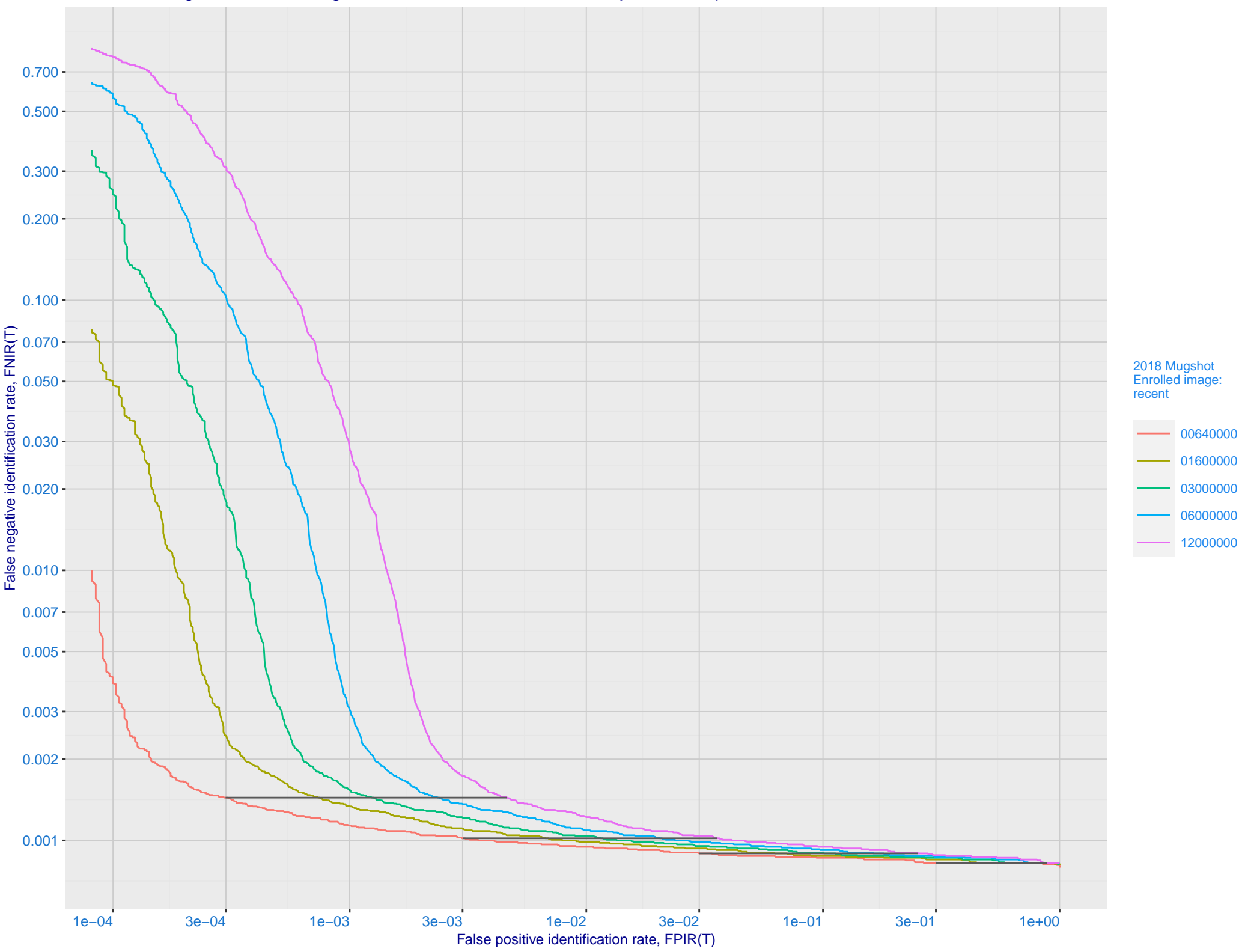Mean candidate list length

Threshold value

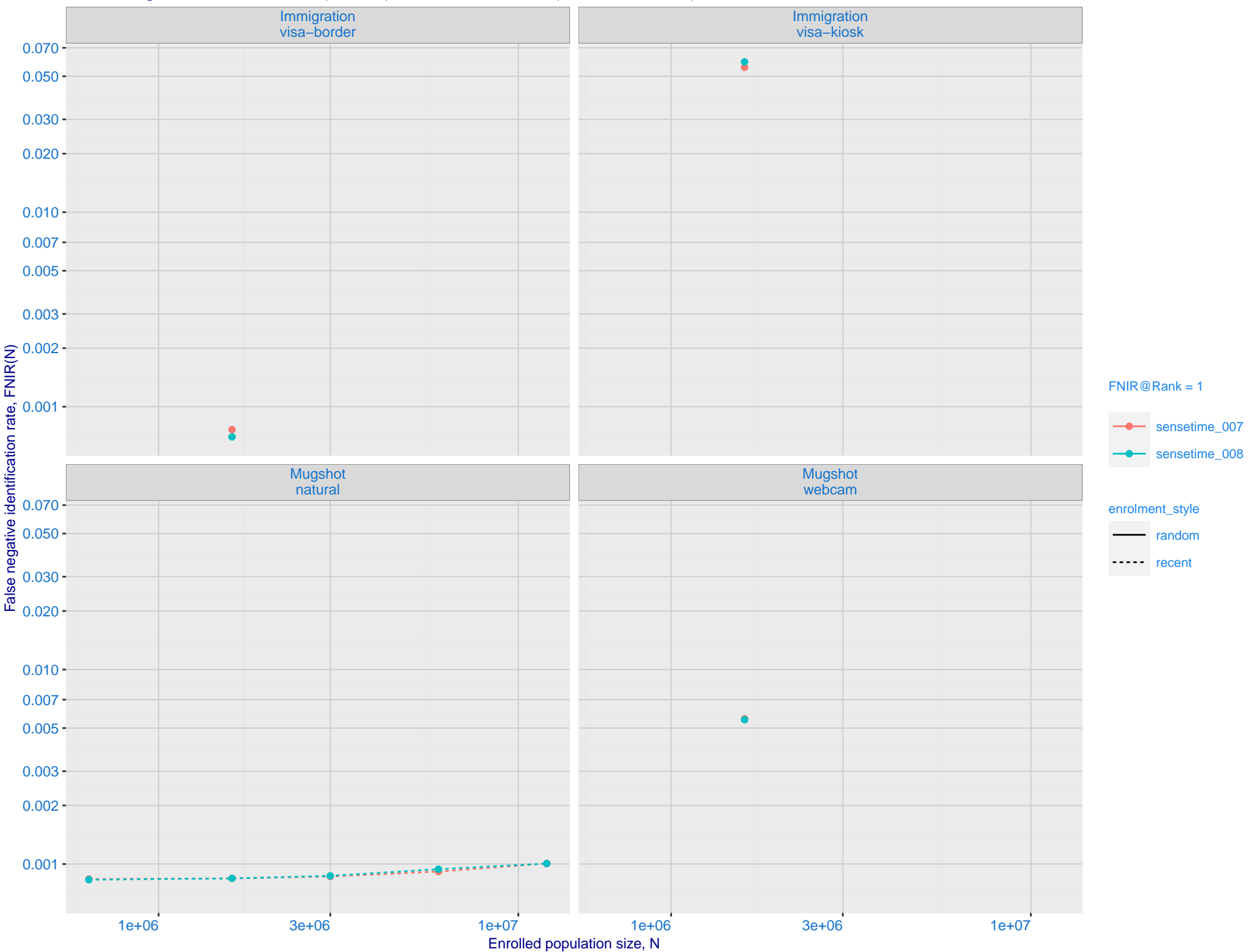I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold
Dataset is border–border with time–lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10–15 years later than enrollment image
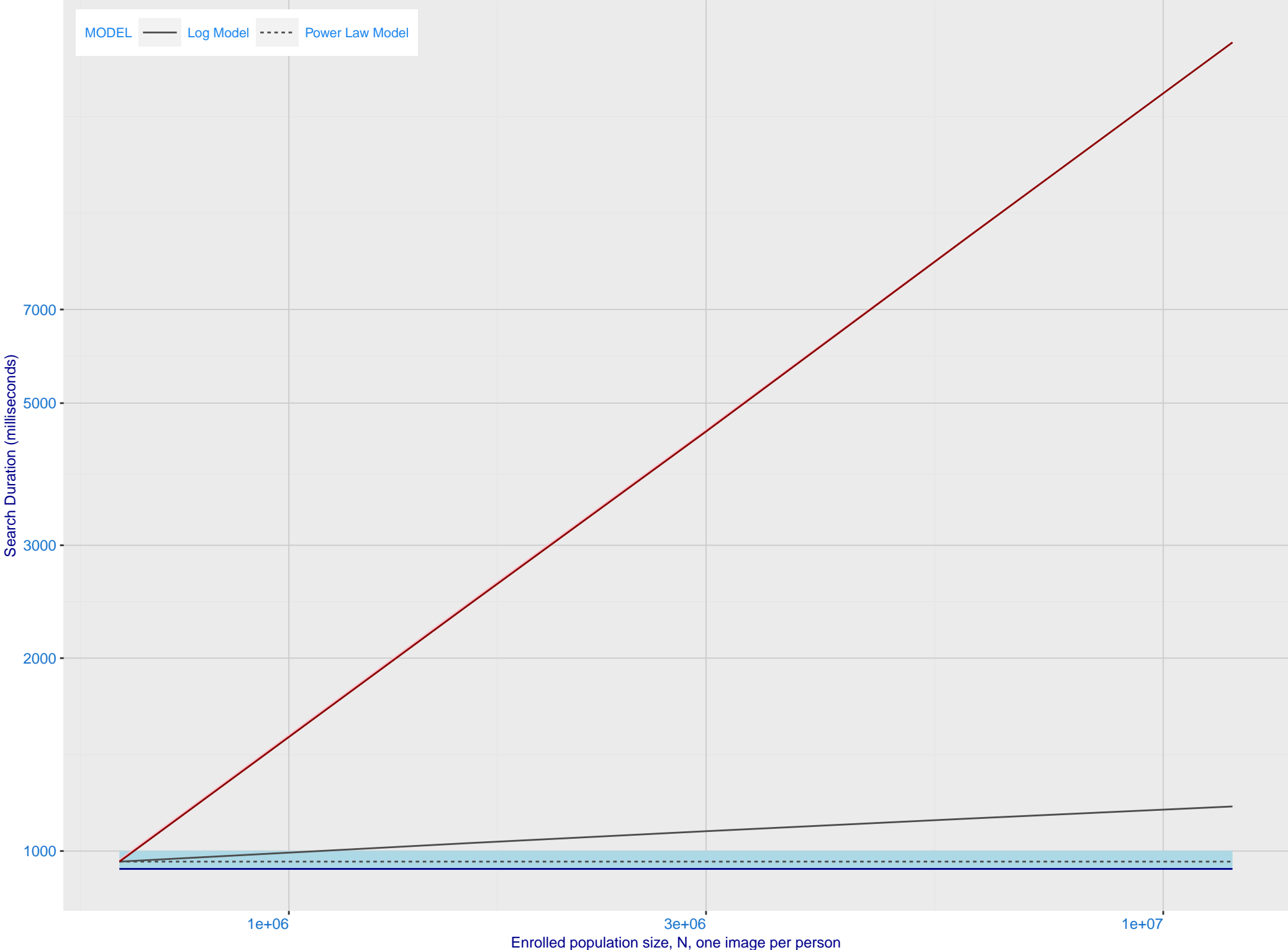
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.

K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_007)

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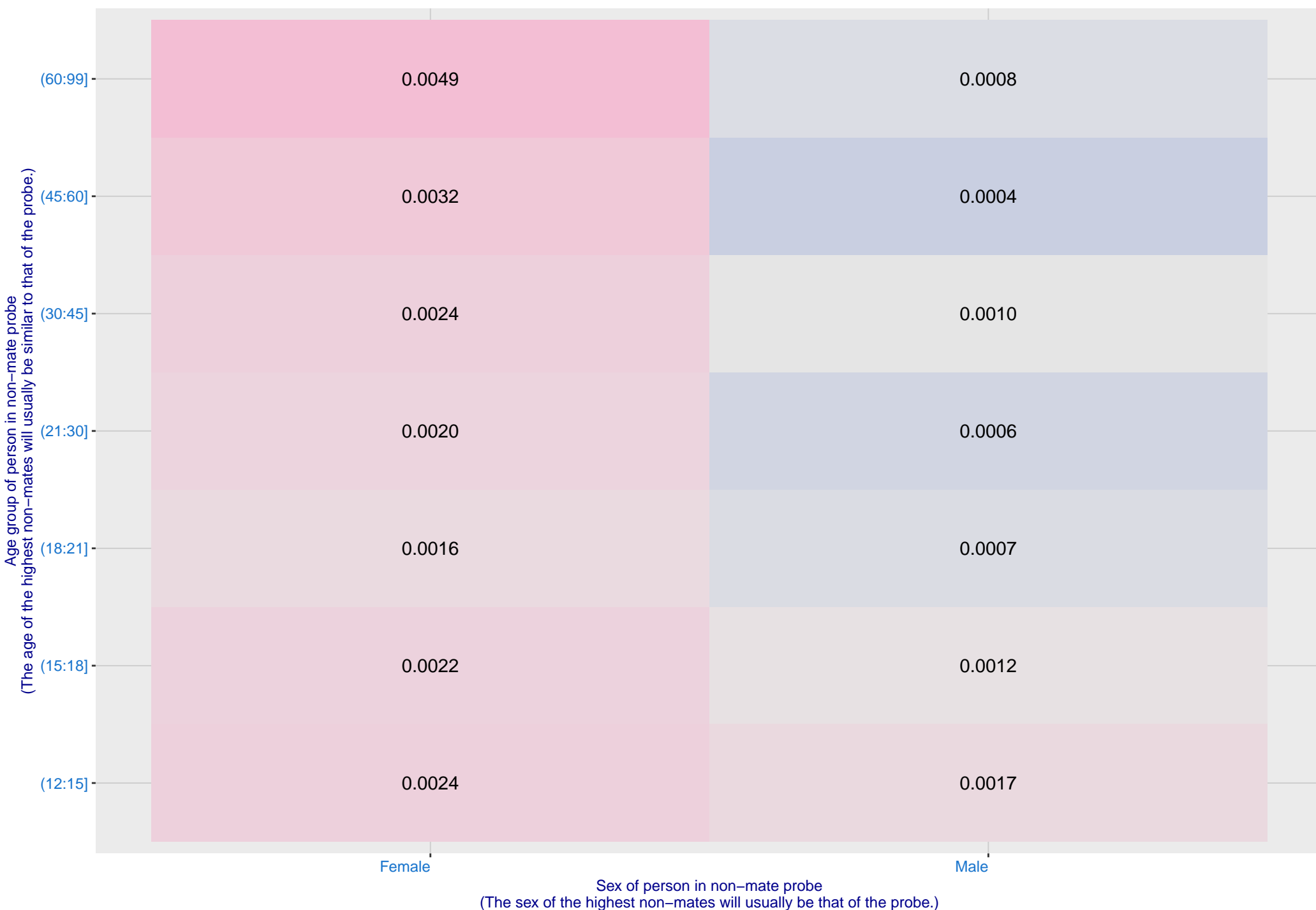
O: FNIR(T, N = 1.6 million) by sex, age and time–lapse. The top row gives investigational rank–1 miss rates. The bottom panels give high threshold for more lights–out identification with low FPIR.

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.
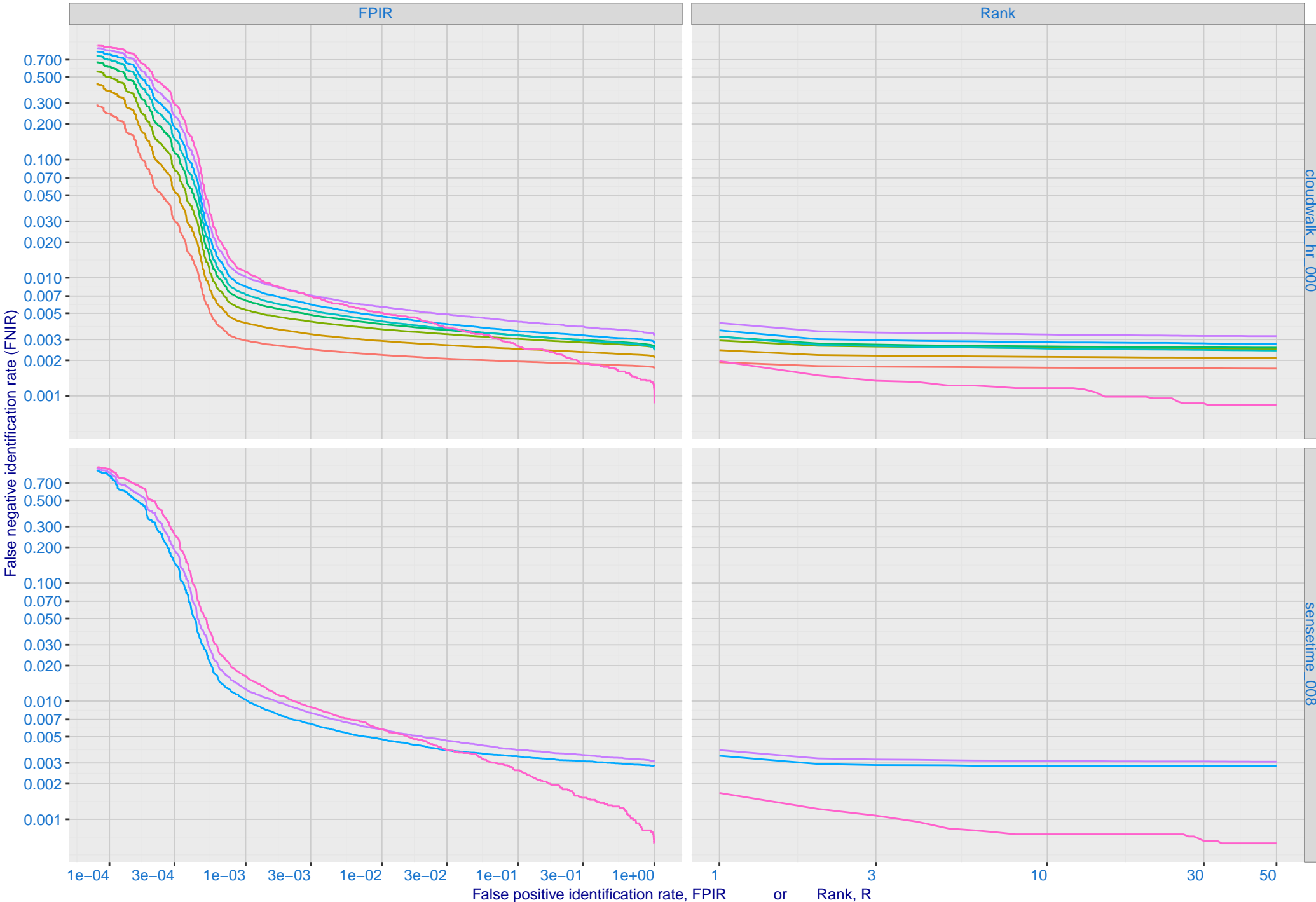
Algorithm: sensetime_008, Dataset: Border−Crossing Ageing
Threshold: 0.865191 set to achve FPIR(30−45, Male) = 0.001

Color encodes log(FPIR)

Age group	Female	Male
(60:99]	0.0049	0.0008
(45:60]	0.0032	0.0004
(30:45]	0.0024	0.0010
(21:30]	0.0020	0.0006
(18:21]	0.0016	0.0007
(15:18]	0.0022	0.0012
(12:15]	0.0024	0.0017

Age group of person in non-mate probe
(The age of the highest non-mates will usually be similar to that of the probe.)

Sex of person in non-mate probe
(The sex of the highest non-mates will usually be that of the probe.)

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