

A: Datasheet

Algorithm: intema_001

Developer: Intema-LGL Group

Submission Date: 2023_02_22

Template size: 512 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 937 msec

Template time (median): 939 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 954 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 1 (out of 402) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0008

Mugshot webcam ranking 352 (out of 364) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.6007 vs. lowest 0.0054 from sensetime_009

Mugshot profile ranking 4 (out of 333) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0524 vs. lowest 0.0517 from sensetime_009

Immigration visa-border ranking 8 (out of 291) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0008 vs. lowest 0.0006 from cloudwalk_mt_002

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 4 (out of 236) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0428 vs. lowest 0.0387 from cloudwalk_mt_002

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 5 (out of 402) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0014, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0011 from idemia_010

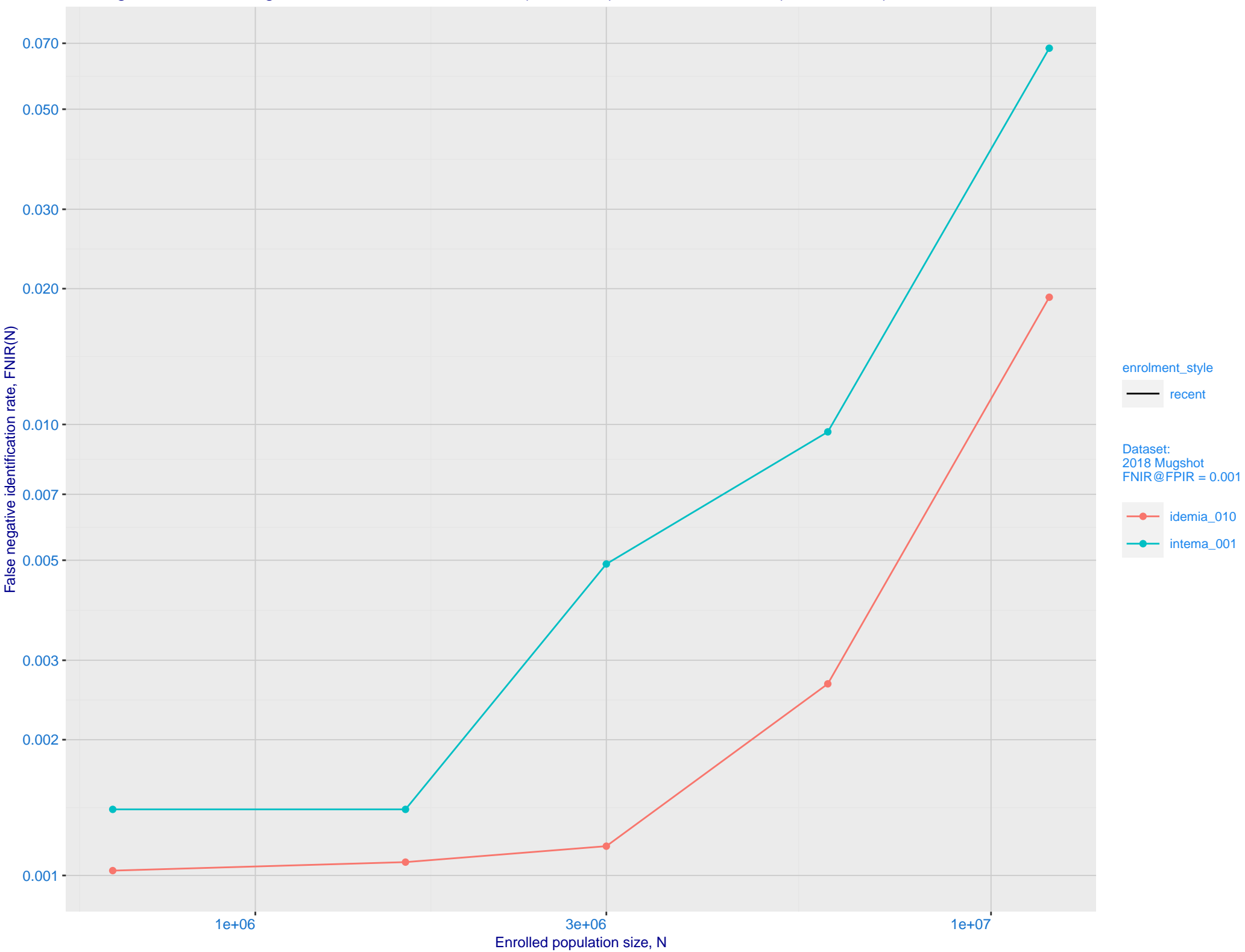
Mugshot webcam ranking 318 (out of 362) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.6028, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0072 from sensetime_009

Mugshot profile ranking 3 (out of 332) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.1034, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0634 from cloudwalk_mt_002

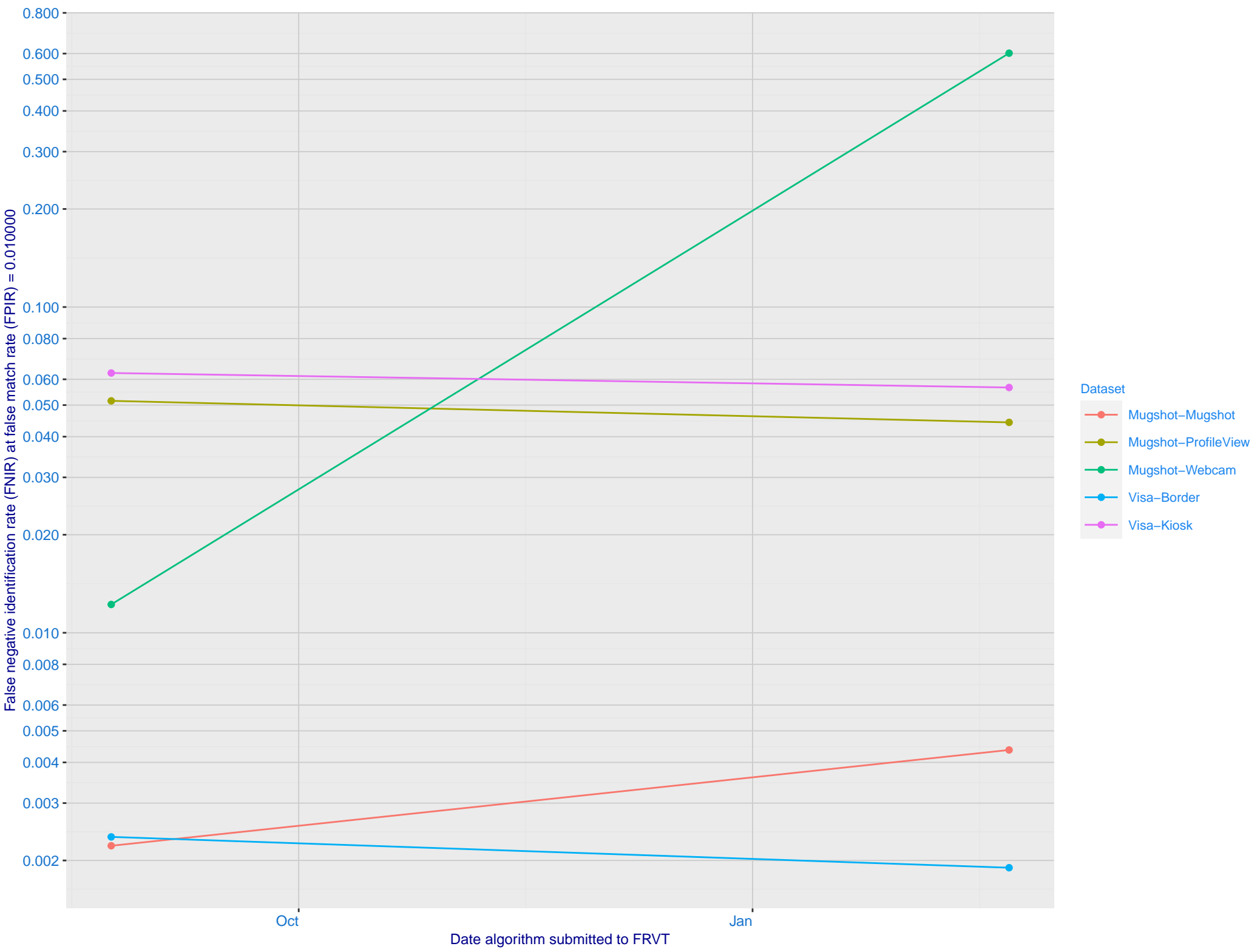
Immigration visa-border ranking 14 (out of 290) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0039, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0010 from cloudwalk_mt_002

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 11 (out of 236) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0732, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0517 from cloudwalk_mt_002

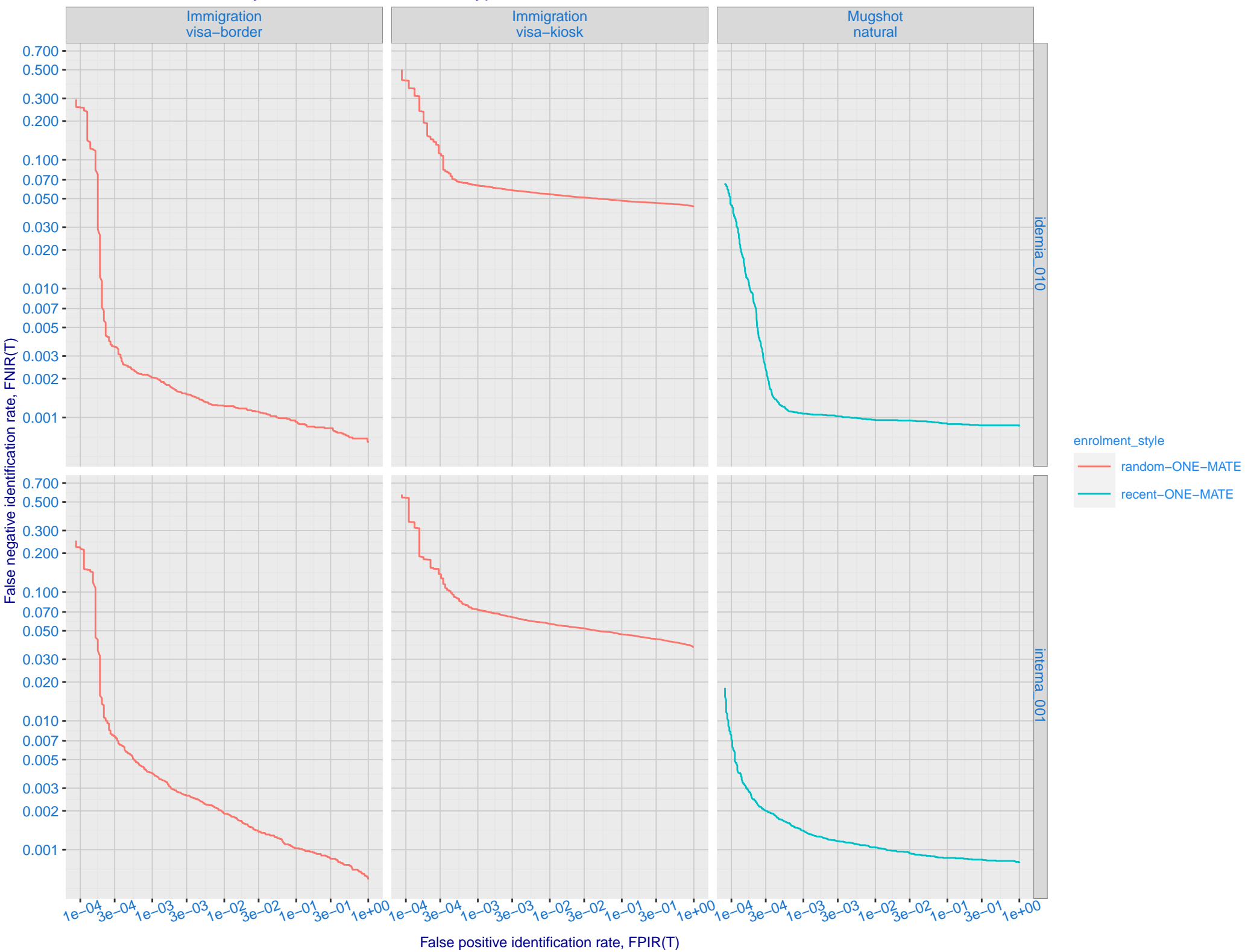
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (idemia_010)



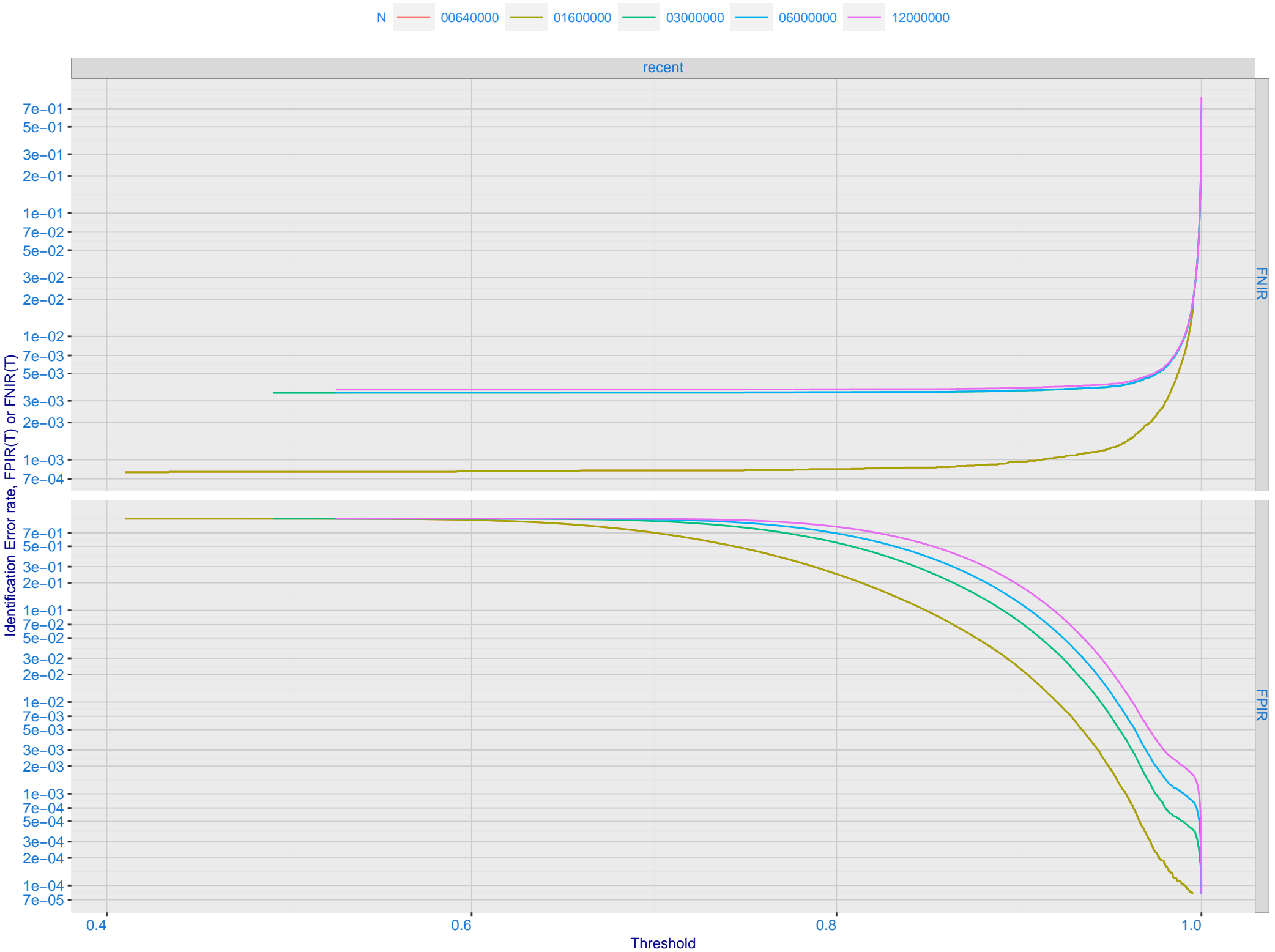
C: Evolution of accuracy for INTEMA algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



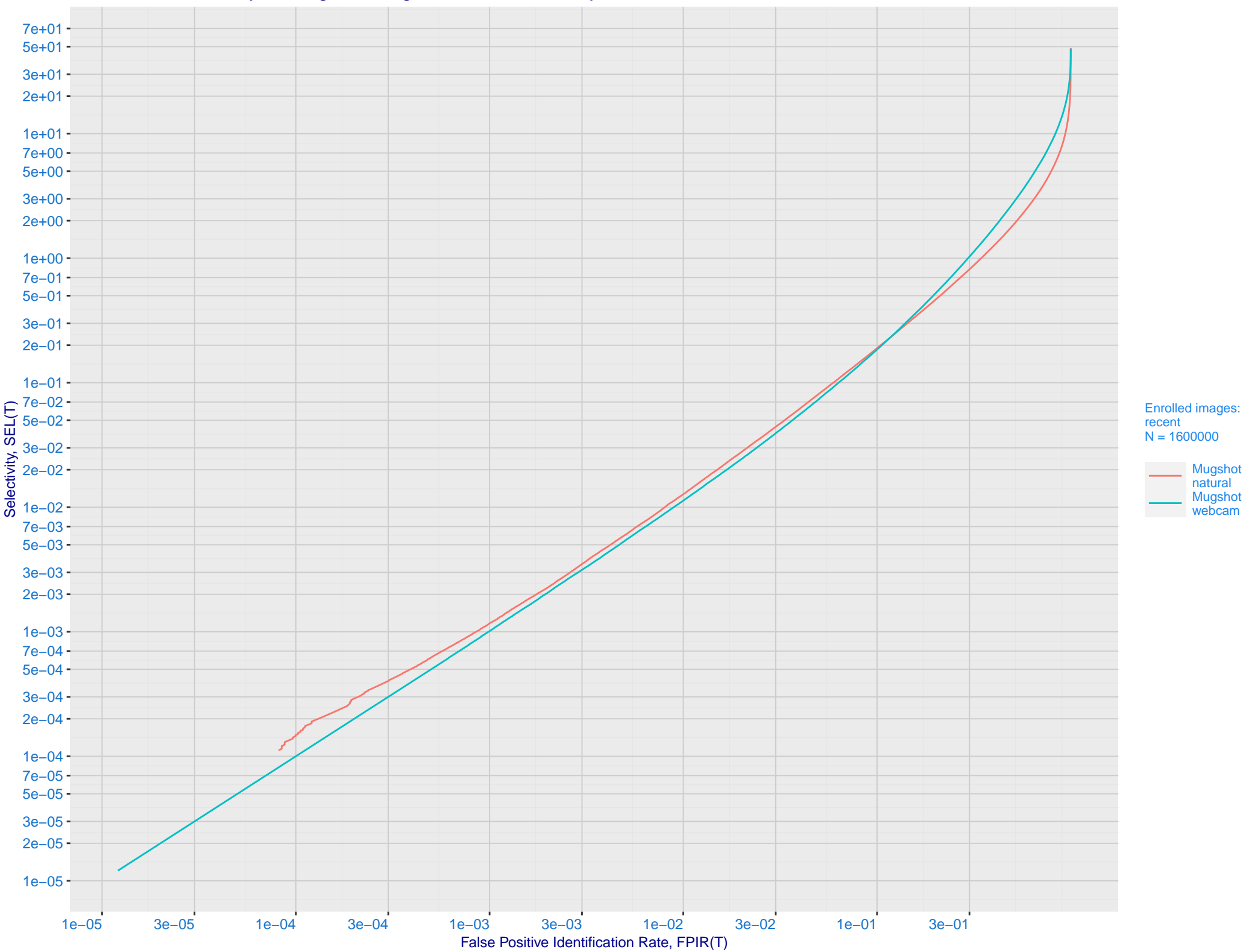
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



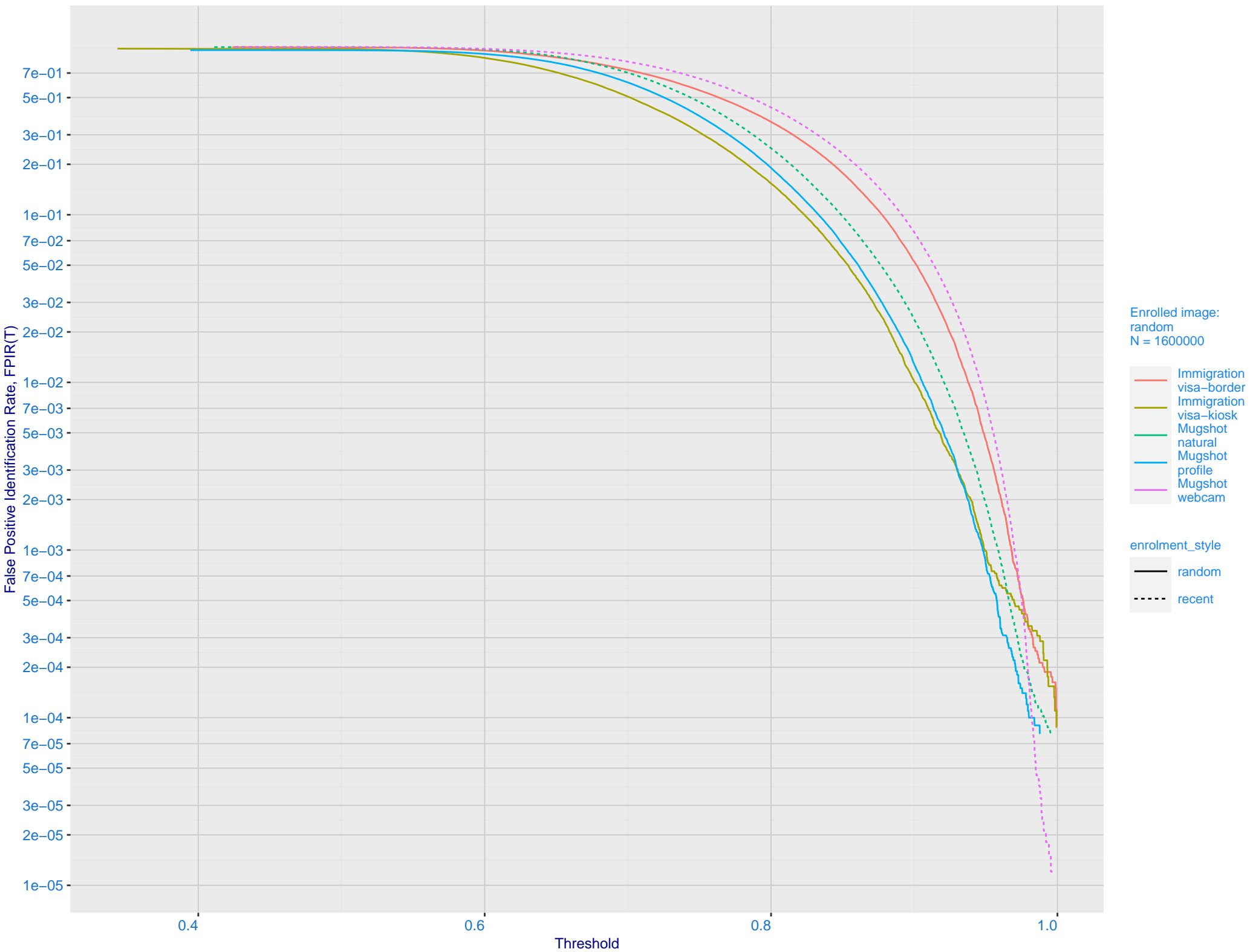
E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images



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

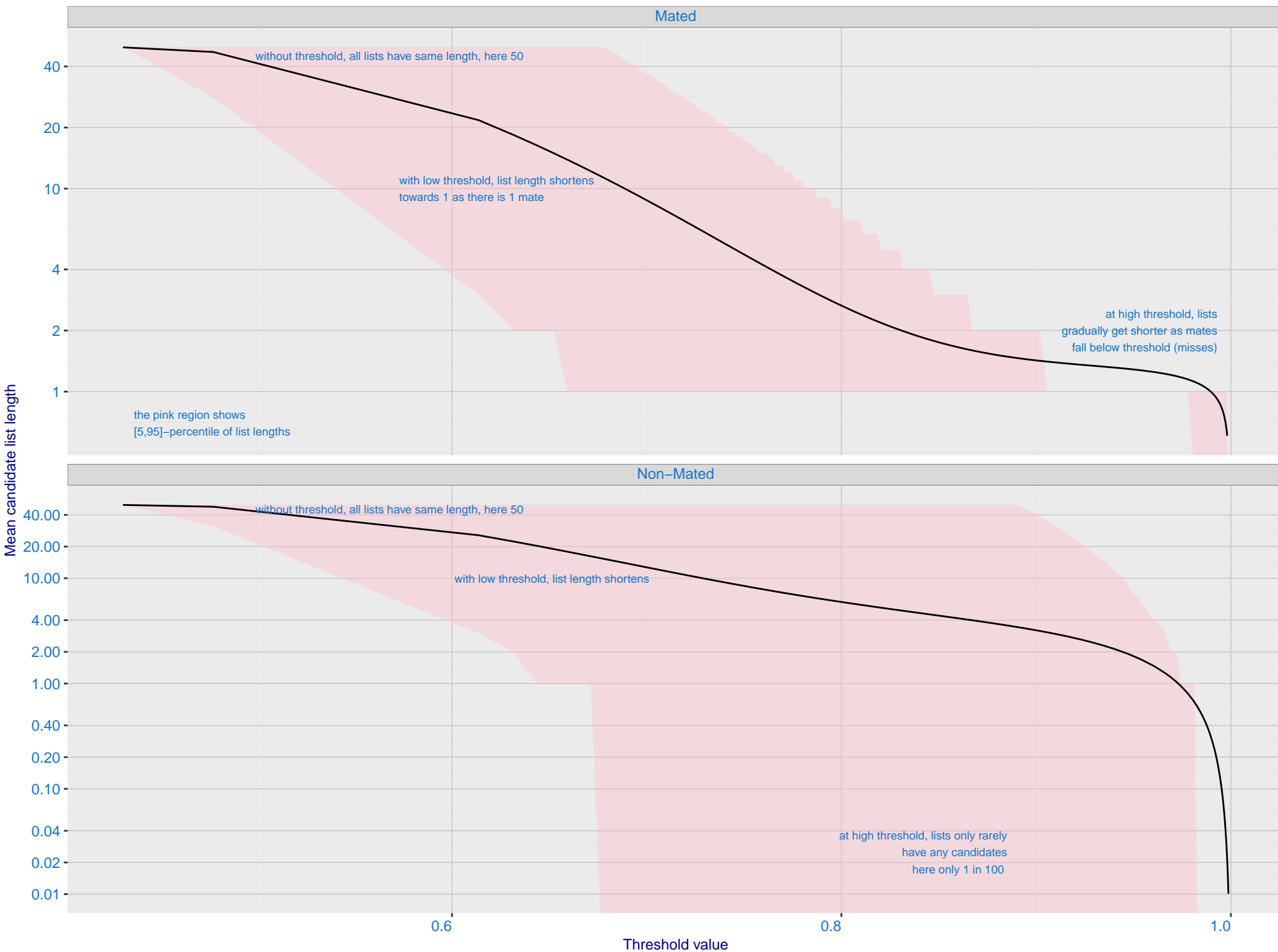


G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects



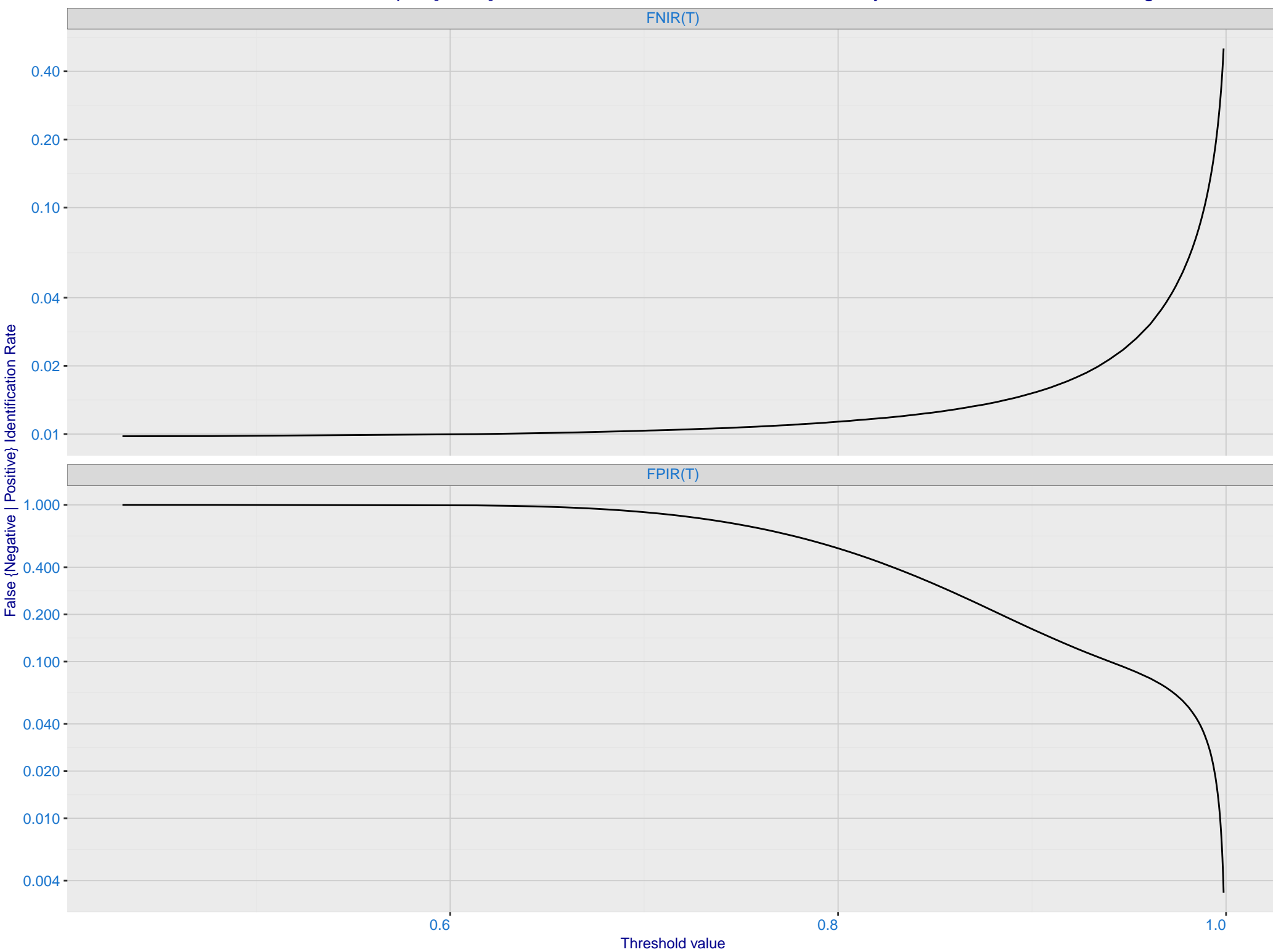
H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

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

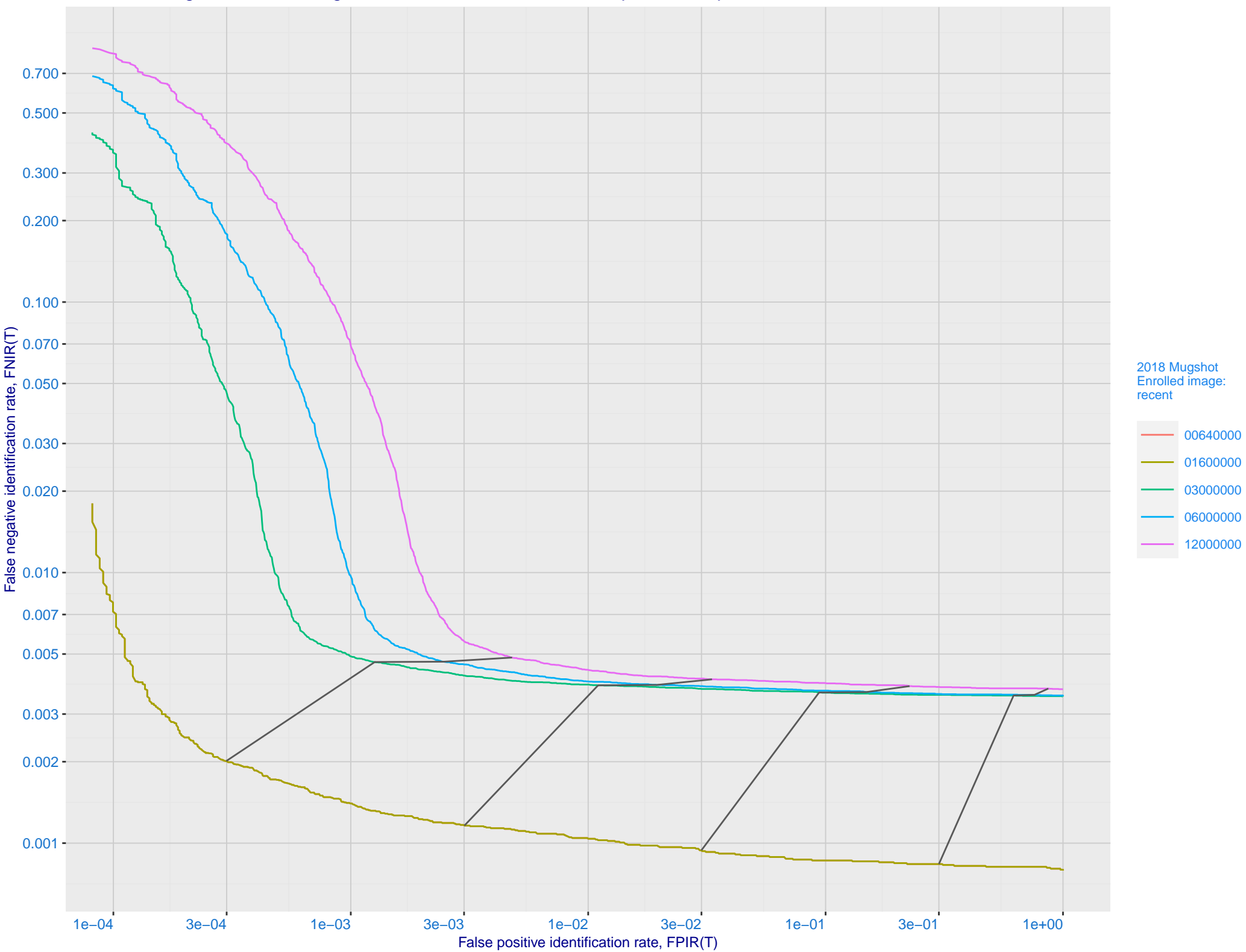


I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

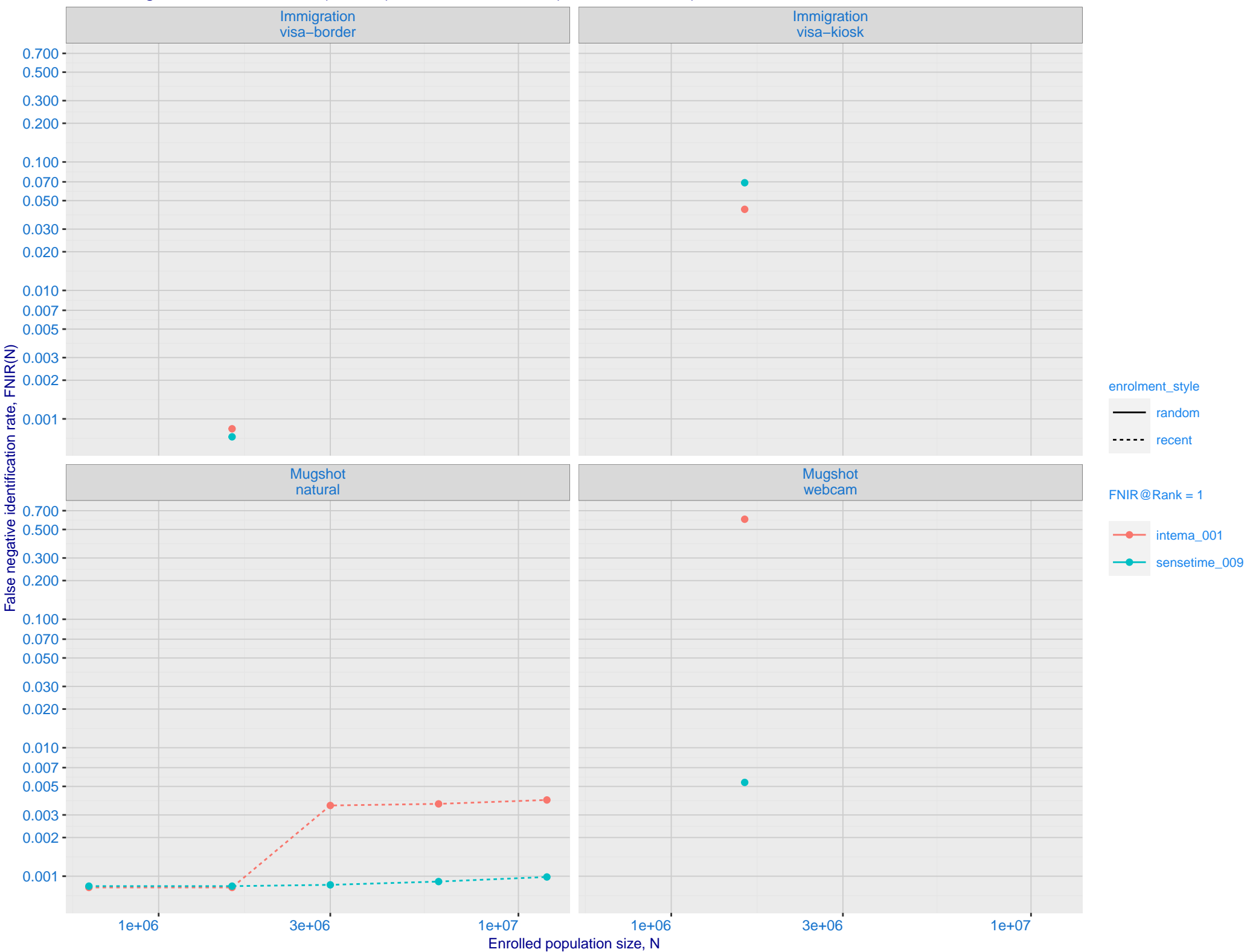
Dataset is border–border with time–lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10–15 years later than enrollment image



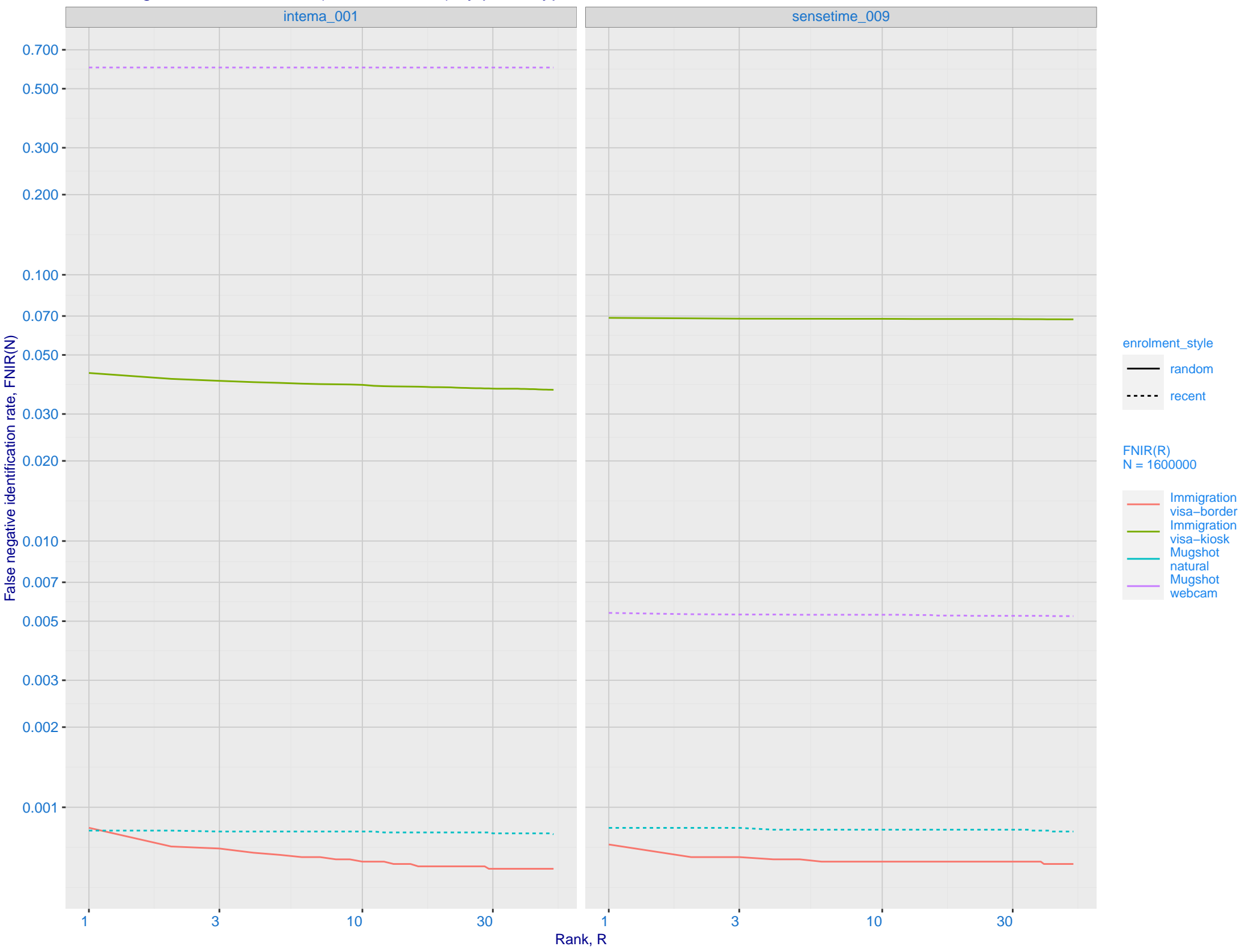
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



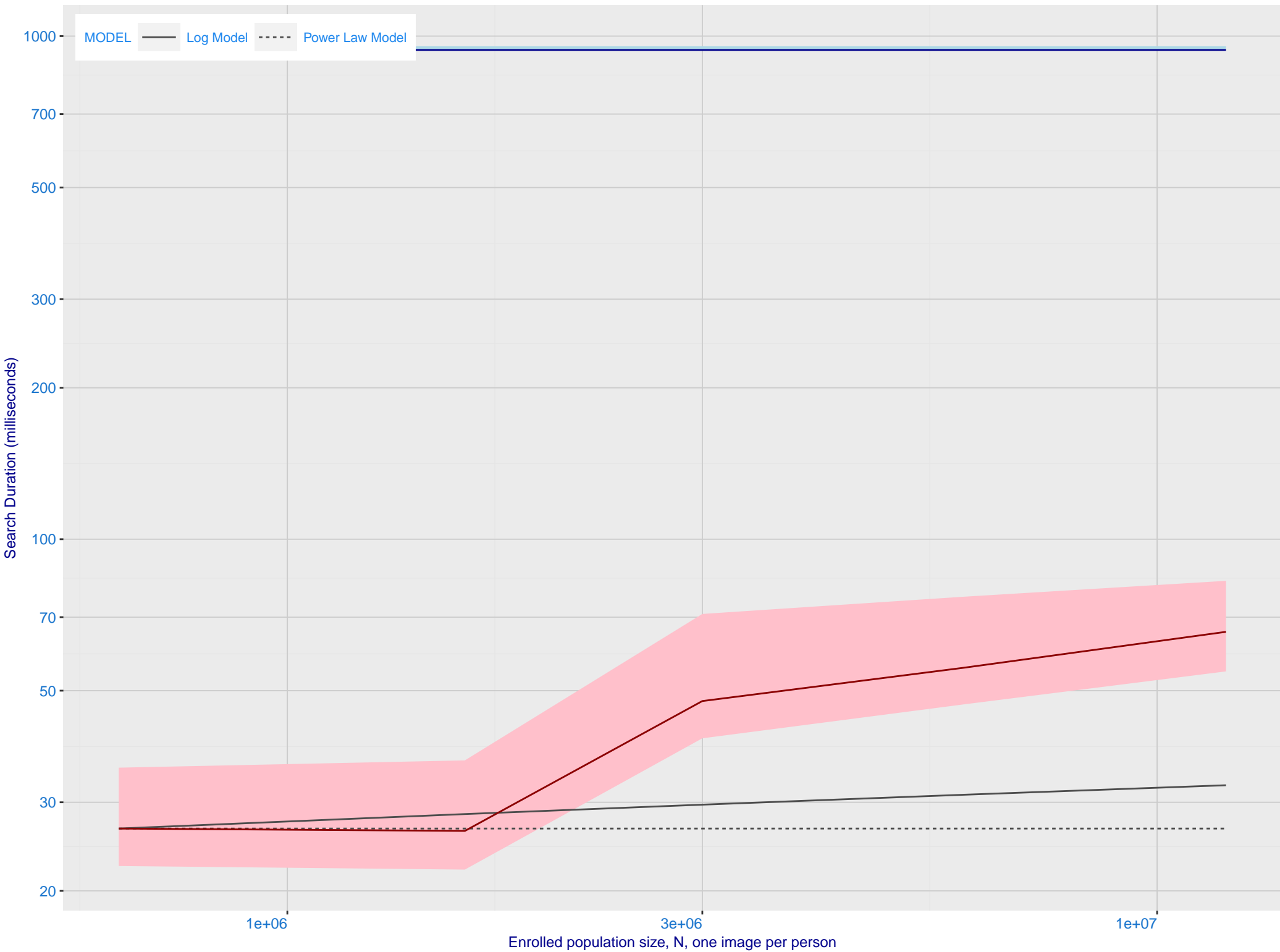
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_009)



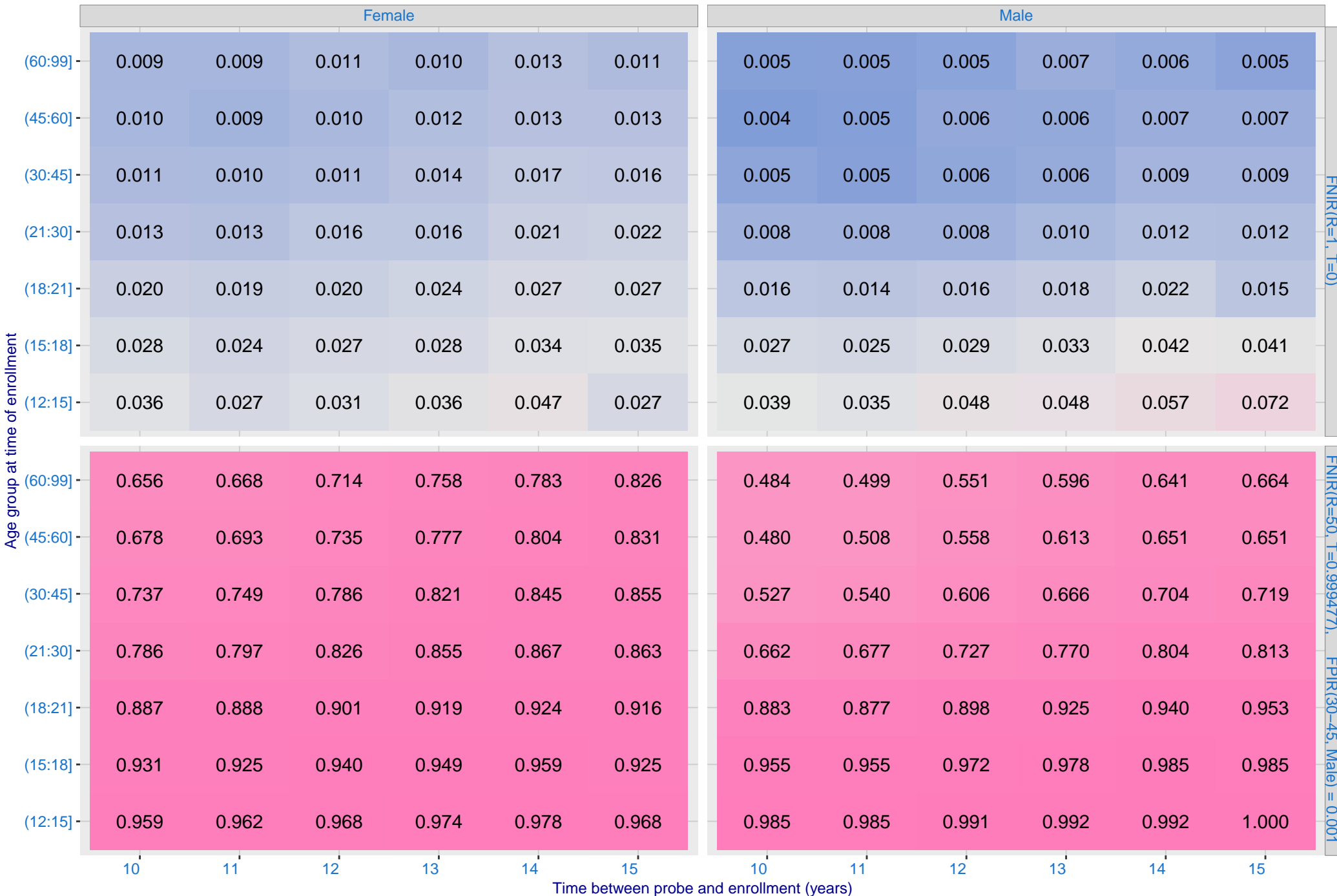
L: Investigational mode: FNIR(1600000, R, 0) by probe type



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



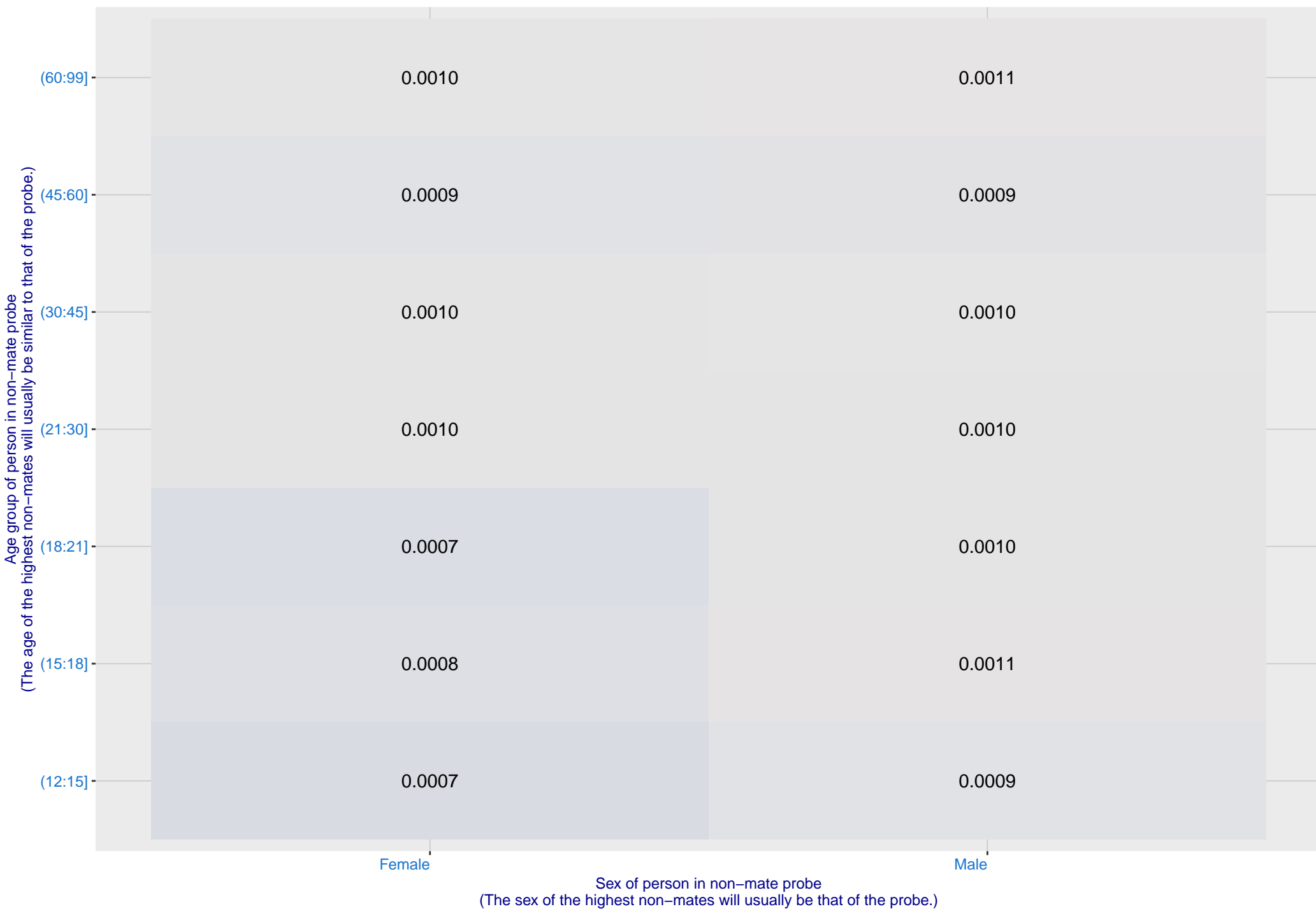
O: FNIR(T, N = 1.6 million) by sex, age and time-lapse. The top row gives investigational rank-1 miss rates. The bottom panels give high threshold for more lights-out identification with low FPIR.



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.

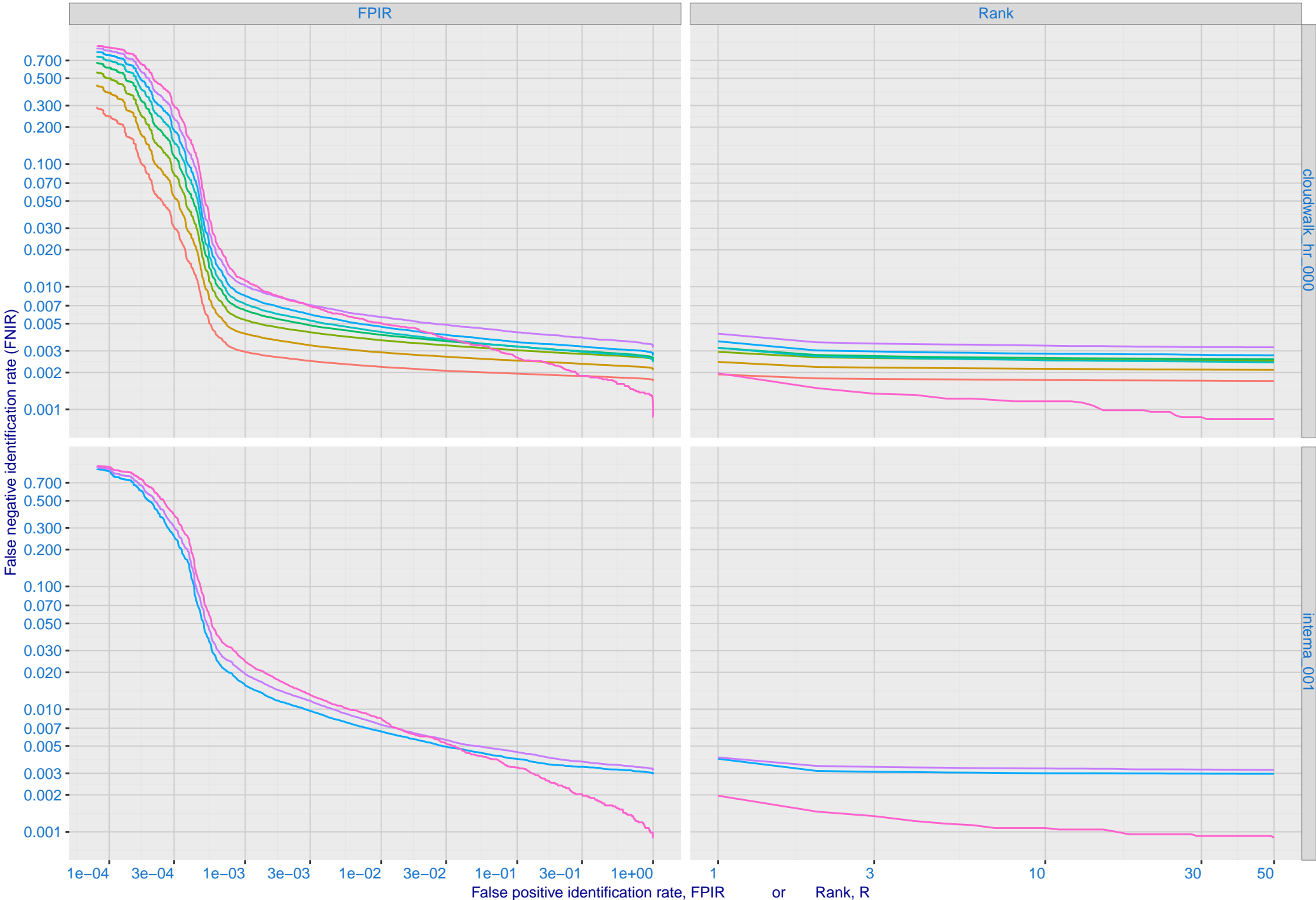
Algorithm: intema_001, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing
Threshold: 0.999477 set to achieve FPIR(30–45, Male) = 0.001

Color encodes log(FPIR)



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

Dataset: 2018 Mugshot N = 3068801



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

