

A: Datasheet

Algorithm: vnpt_001

Developer: Vietnam Posts and Telecommunications Group

Submission Date: 2022_05_05

Template size: 2048 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 890 msec

Template time (median): 892 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 897 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 88 (out of 353) — FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0022 vs. lowest 0.0008 from sensetime_007

Mugshot webcam ranking 105 (out of 315) — FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0142 vs. lowest 0.0056 from sensetime_007

Mugshot profile ranking 45 (out of 284) — FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.1449 vs. lowest 0.0521 from sensetime_007

Immigration visa–border ranking 45 (out of 242) — FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0025 vs. lowest 0.0008 from sensetime_007

Immigration visa–kiosk ranking 26 (out of 239) — FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0709 vs. lowest 0.0487 from cubox_000

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 65 (out of 353) — FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0143, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0014 from sensetime_007

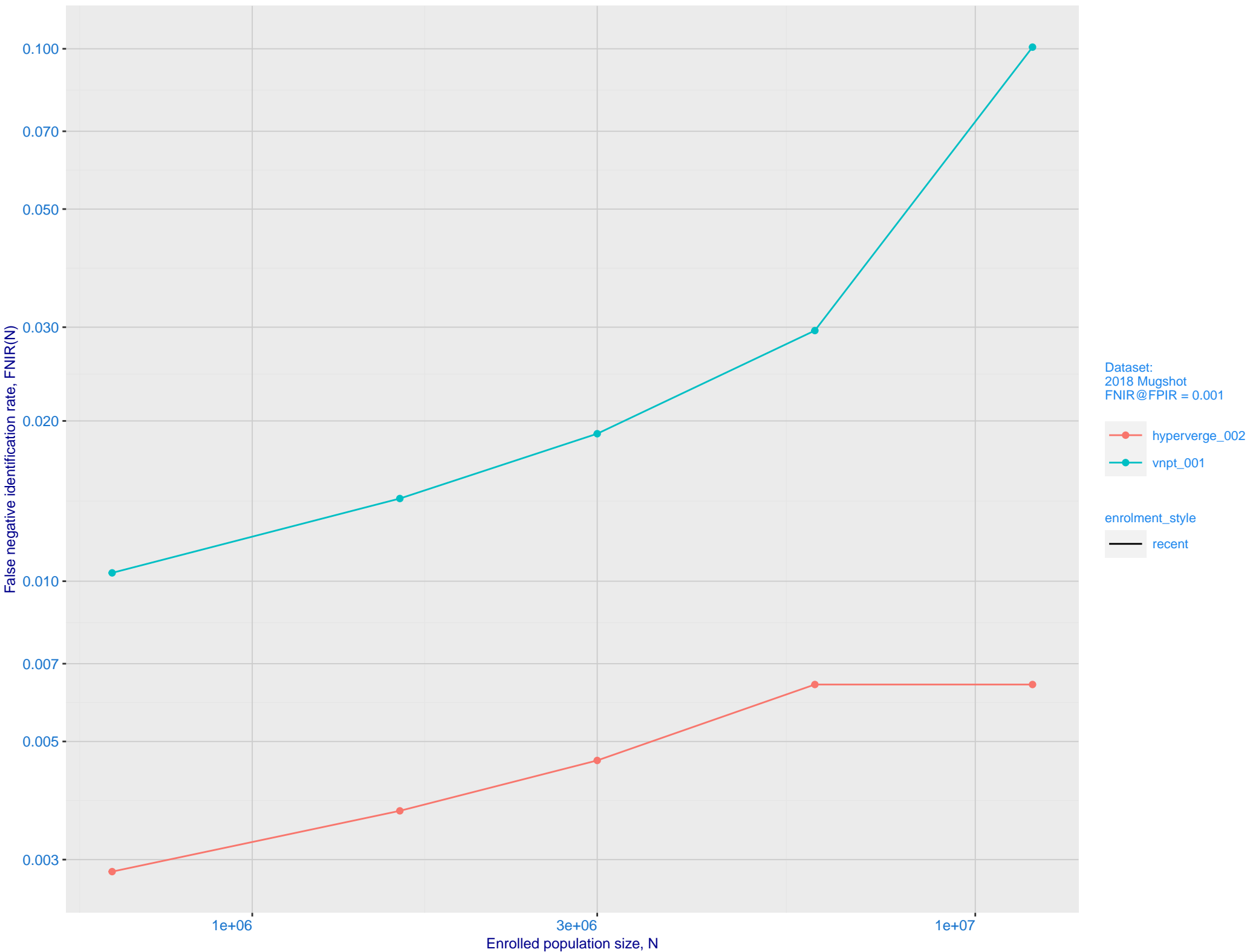
Mugshot webcam ranking 94 (out of 313) — FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0674, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0093 from sensetime_007

Mugshot profile ranking 45 (out of 283) — FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.7185, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.1093 from cloudwalk_mt_000

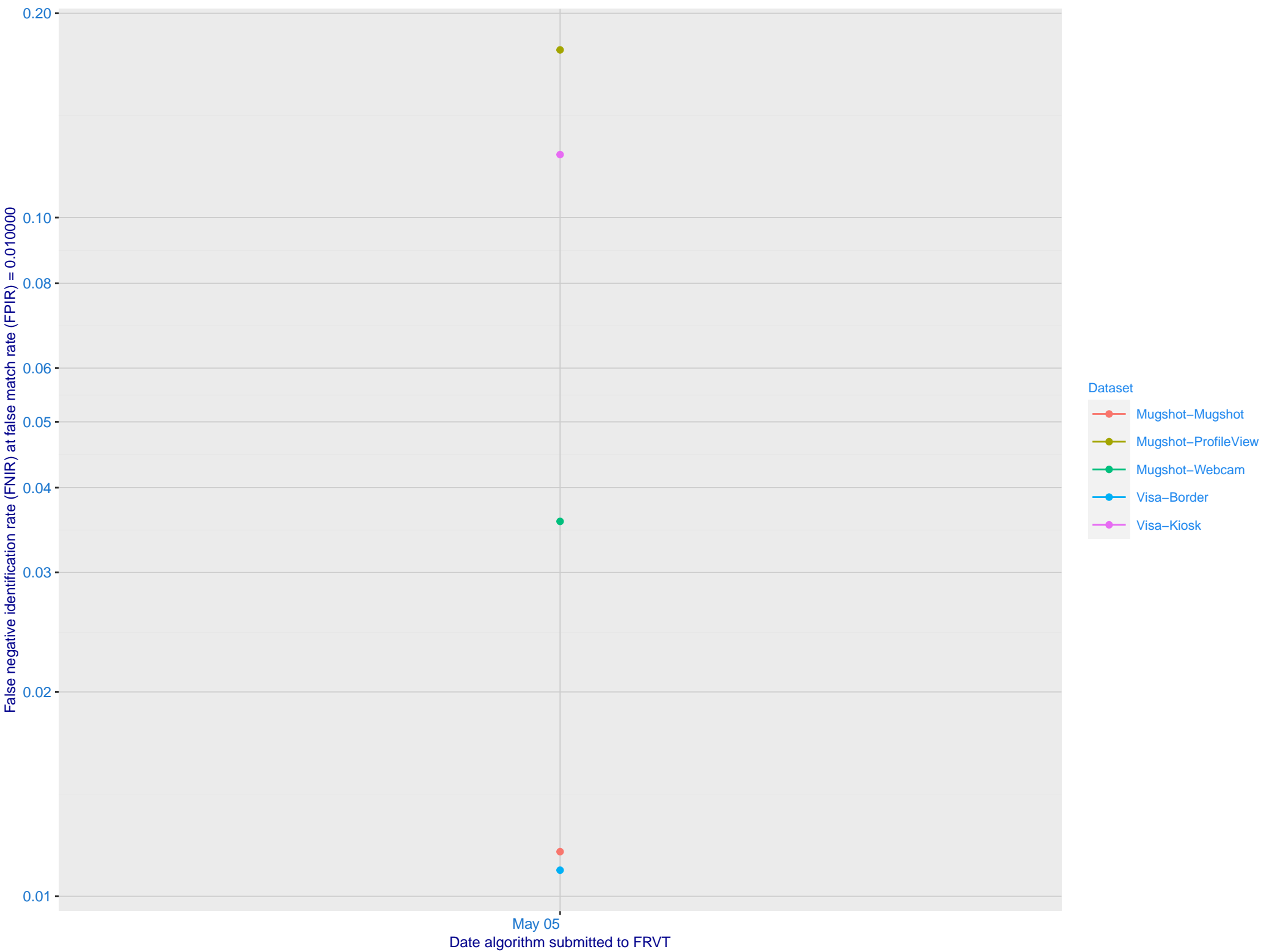
Immigration visa–border ranking 92 (out of 241) — FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0346, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0024 from cloudwalk_mt_000

Immigration visa–kiosk ranking 103 (out of 236) — FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.3711, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0719 from cloudwalk_mt_000

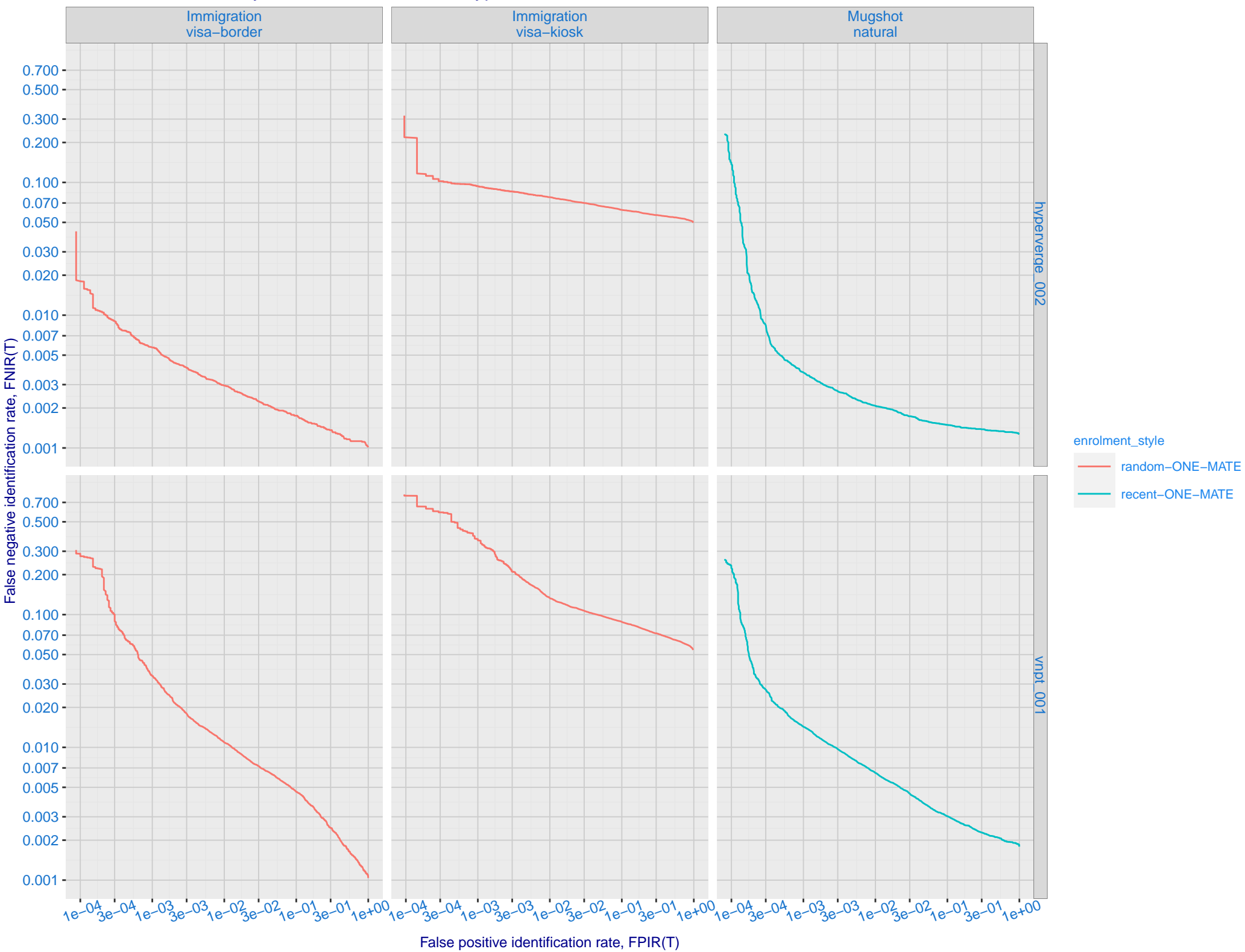
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (hyperverge_002)



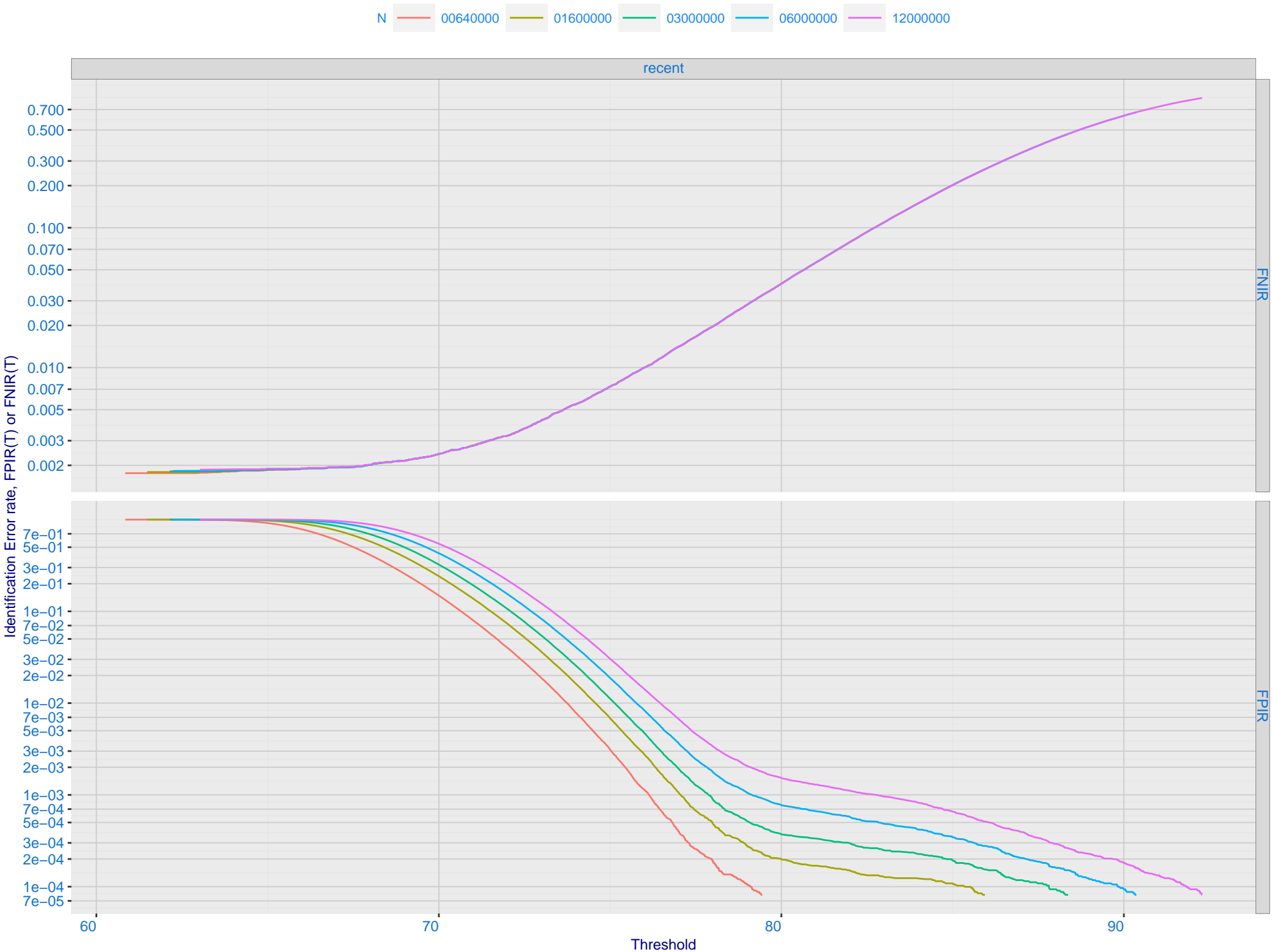
C: Evolution of accuracy for VNPT algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



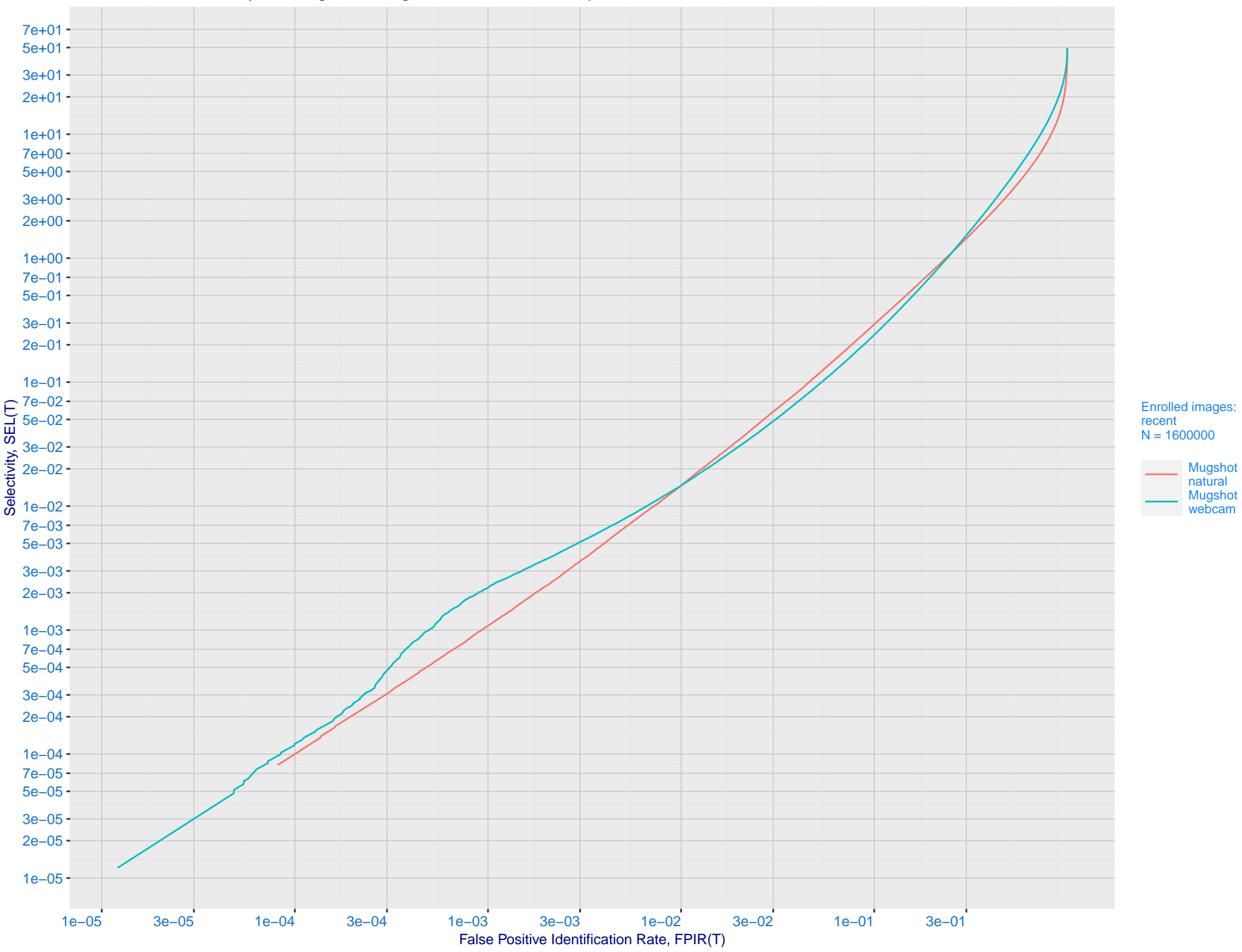
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



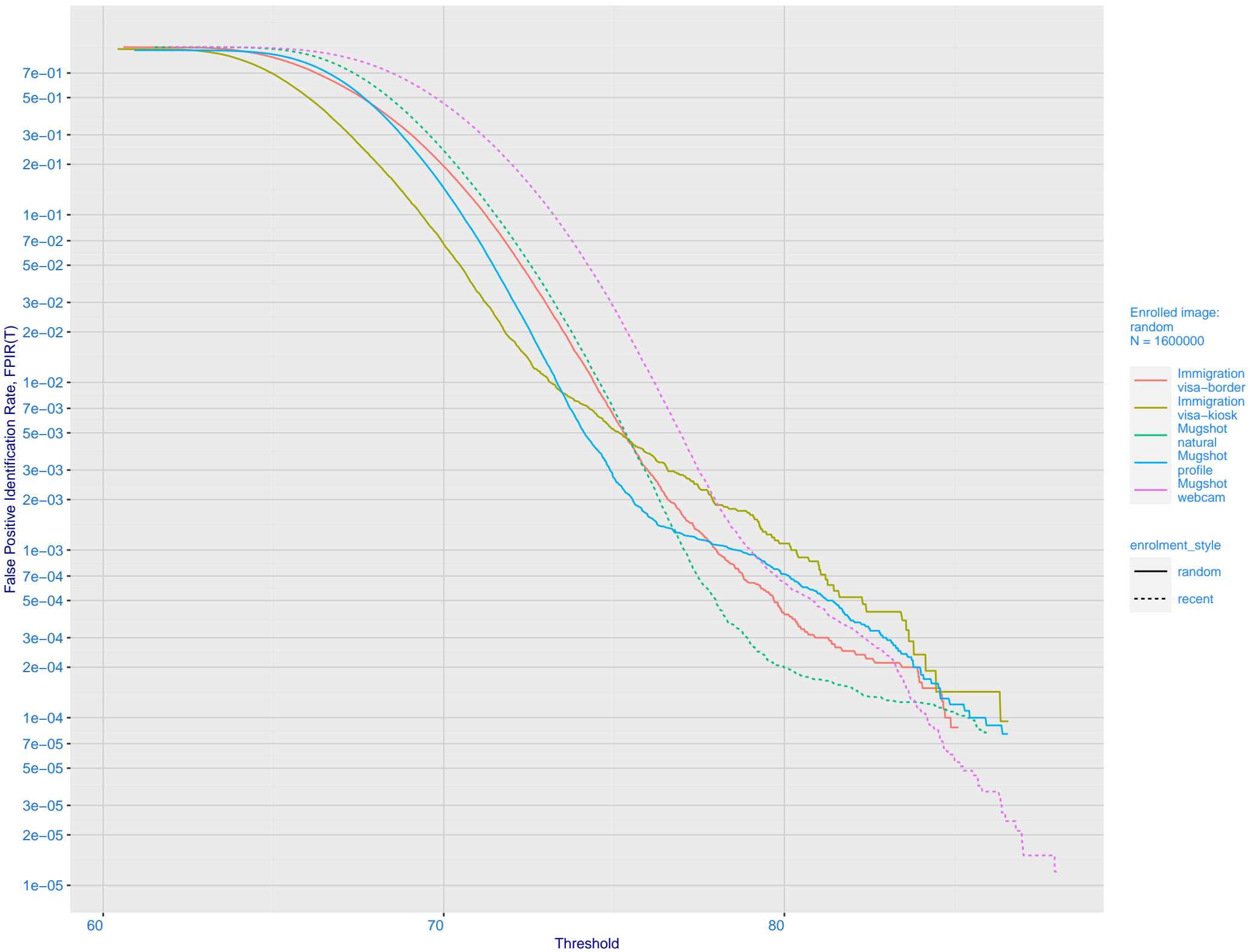
E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images



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

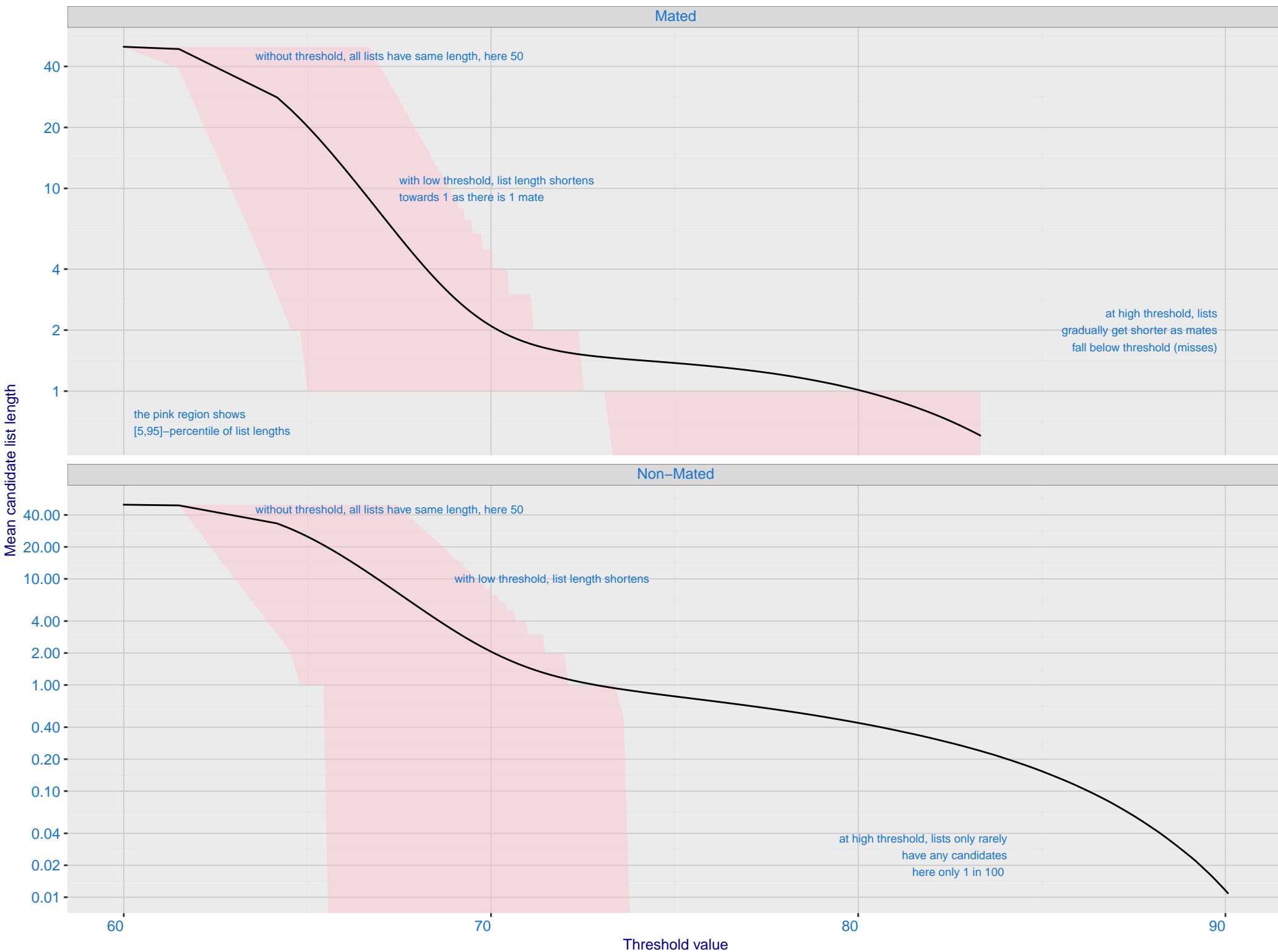


G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects



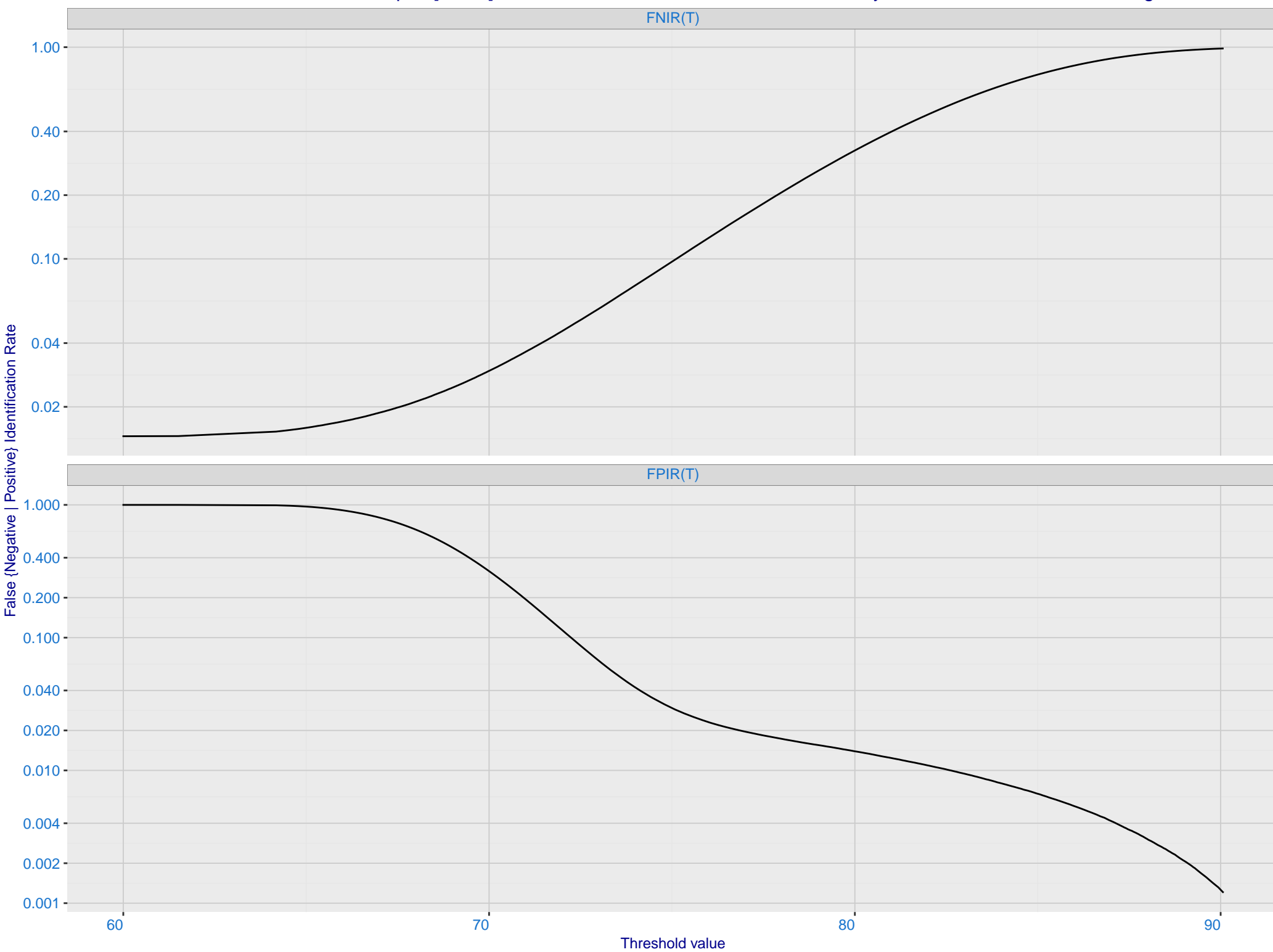
H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

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

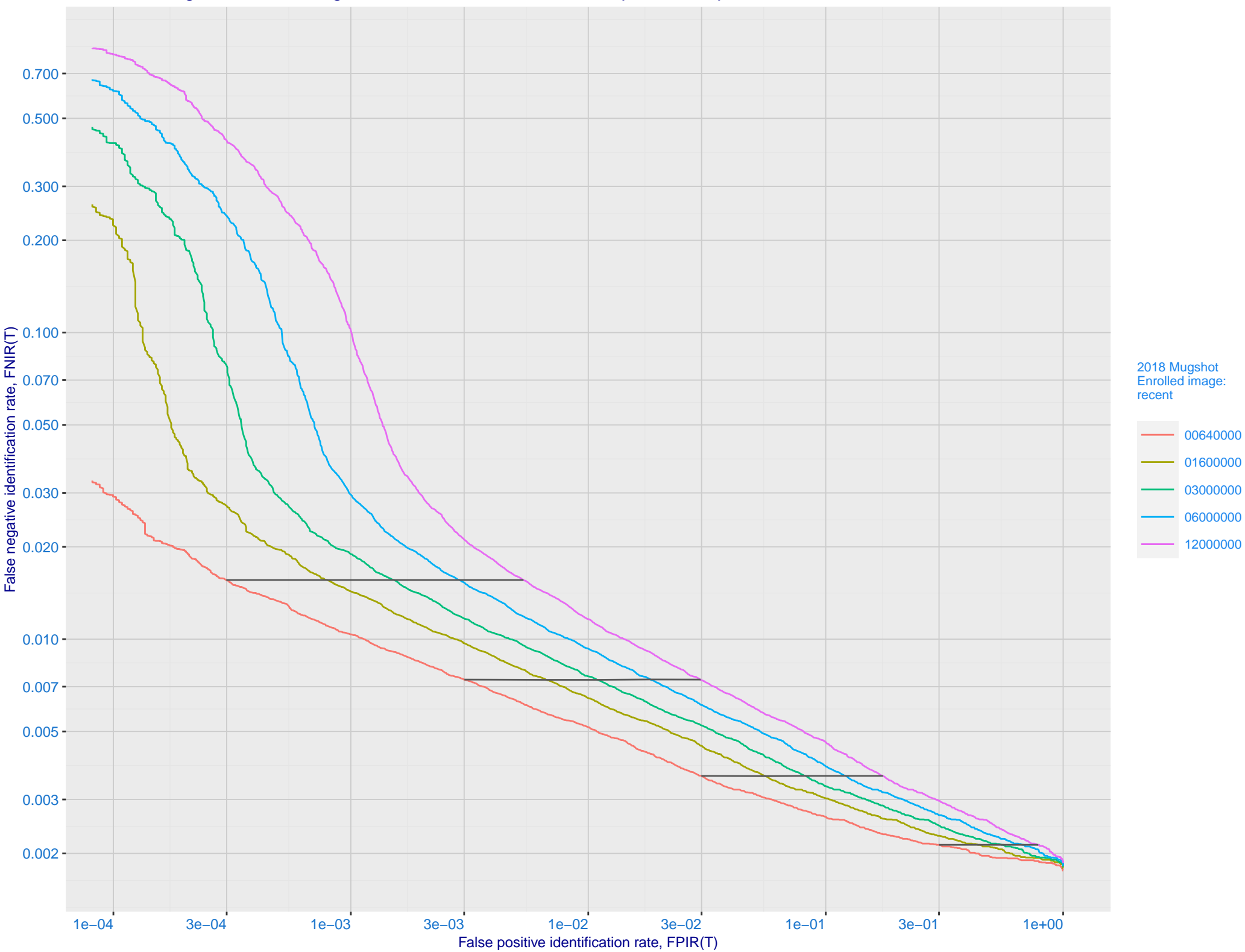


I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

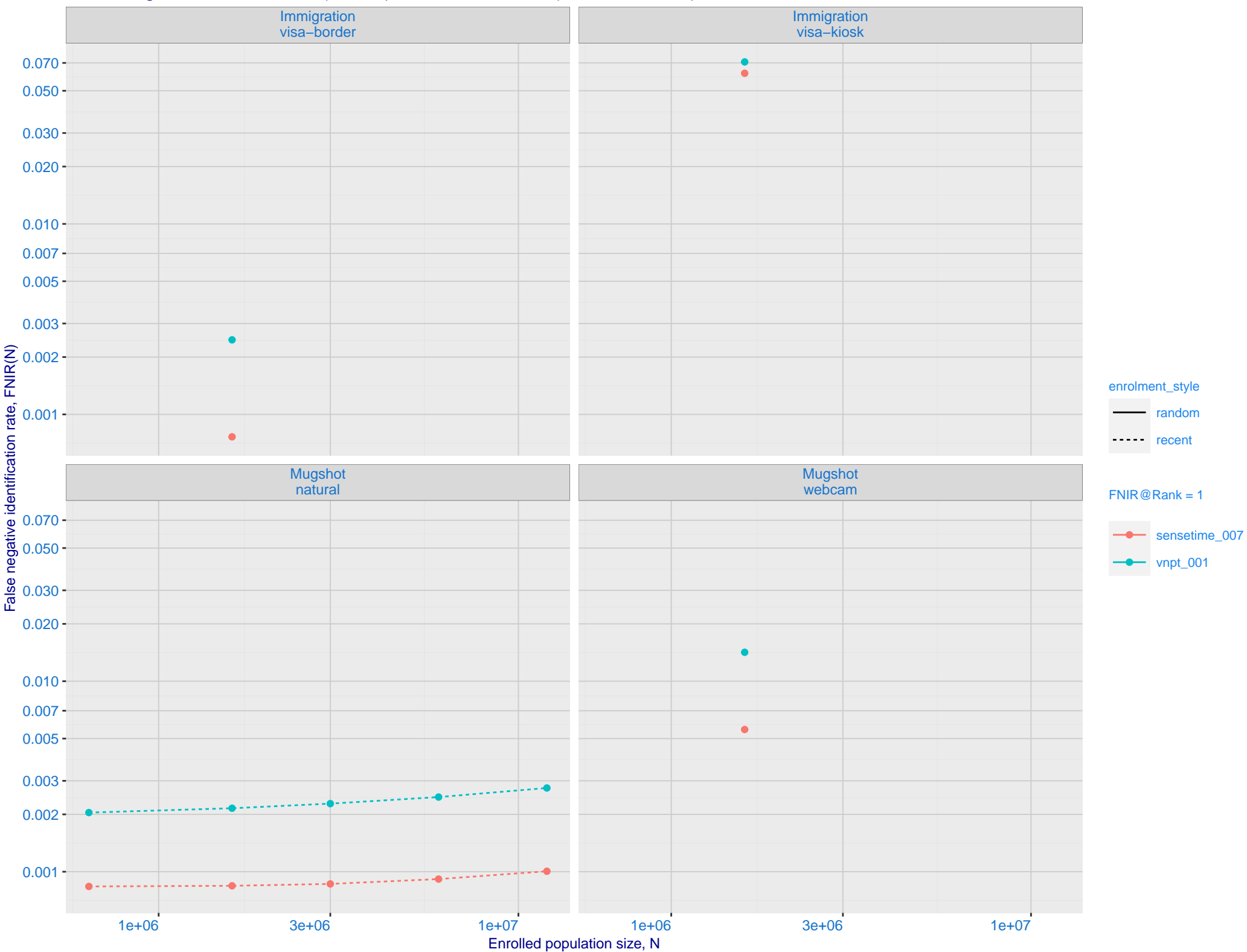
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



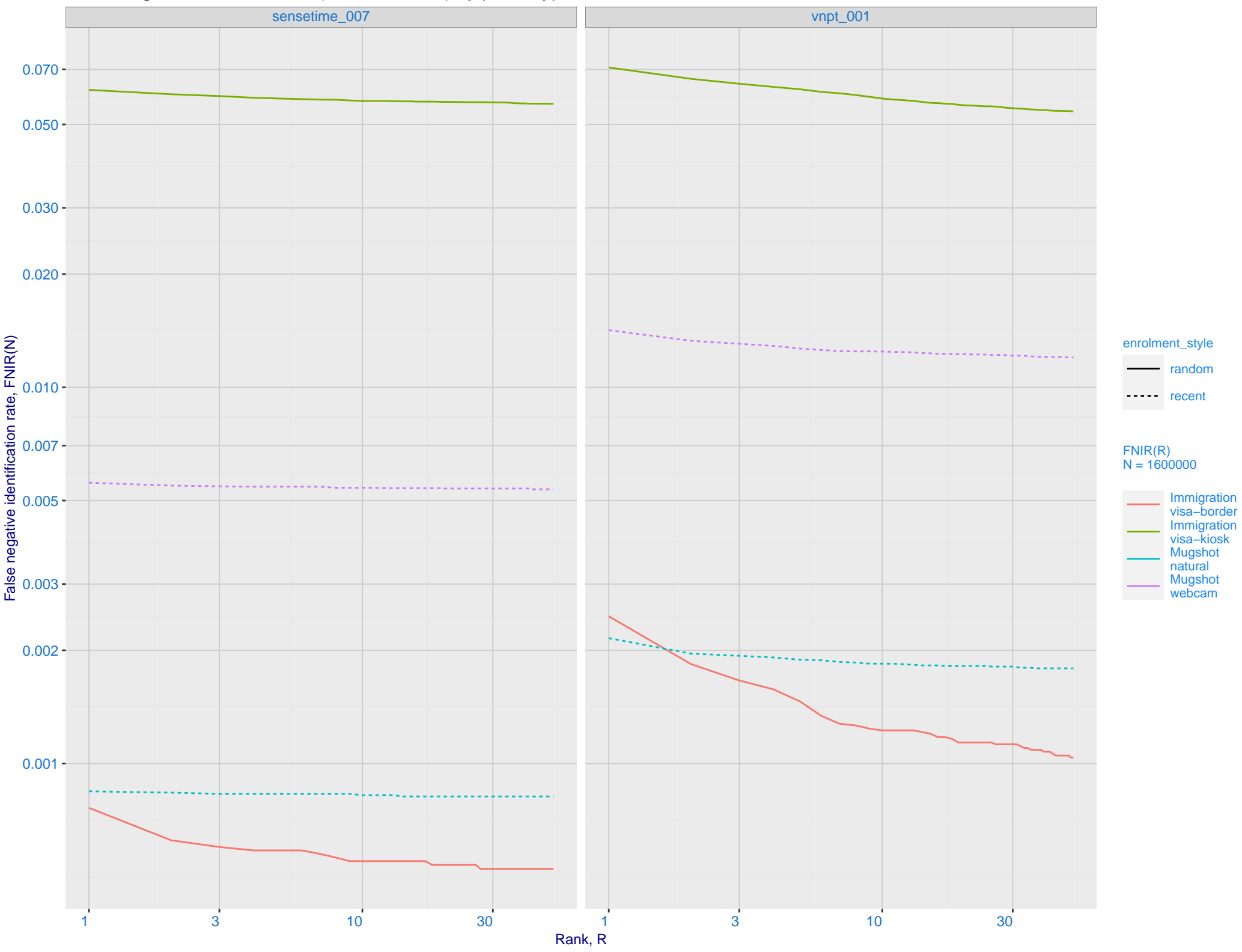
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



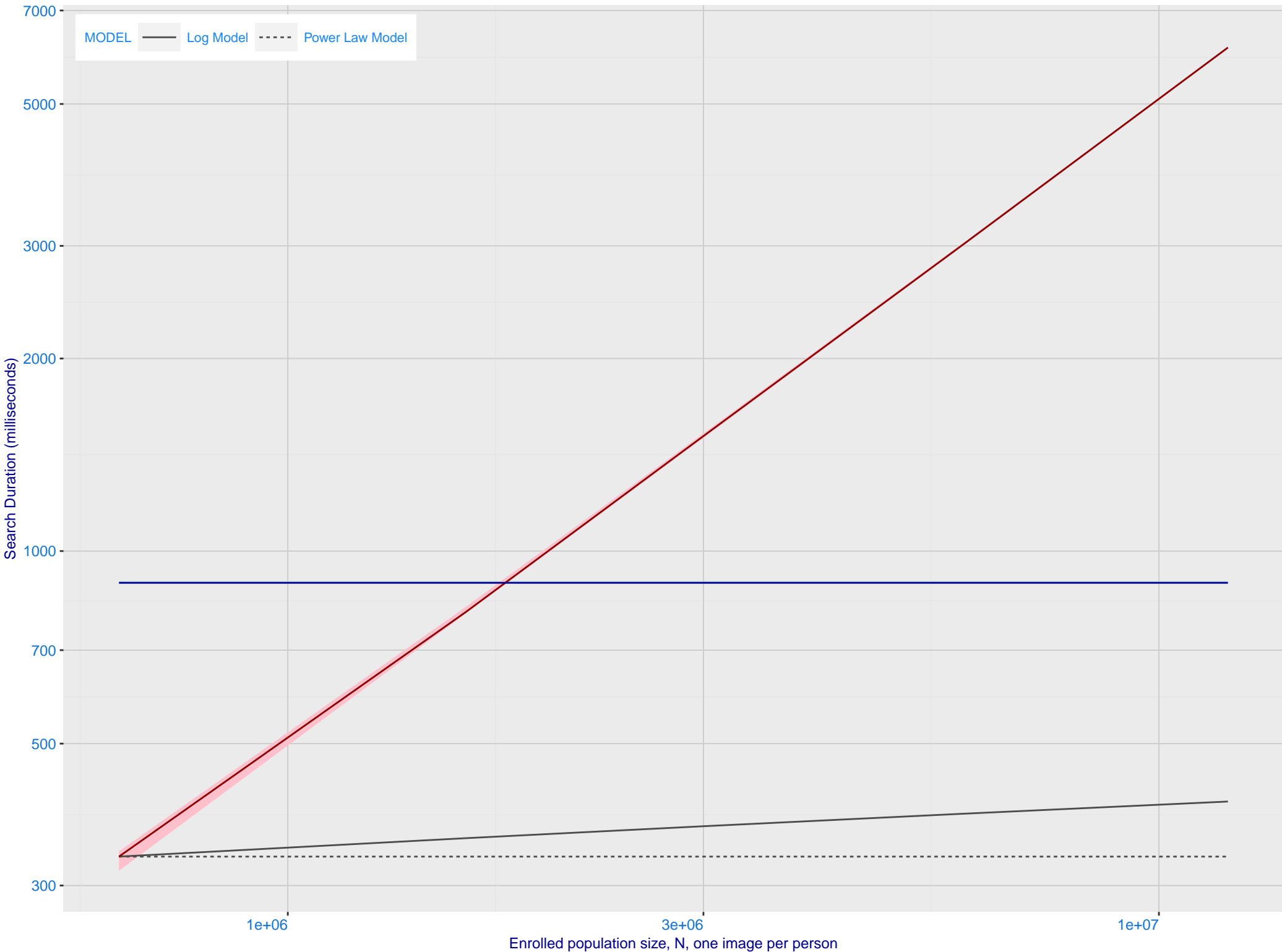
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_007)



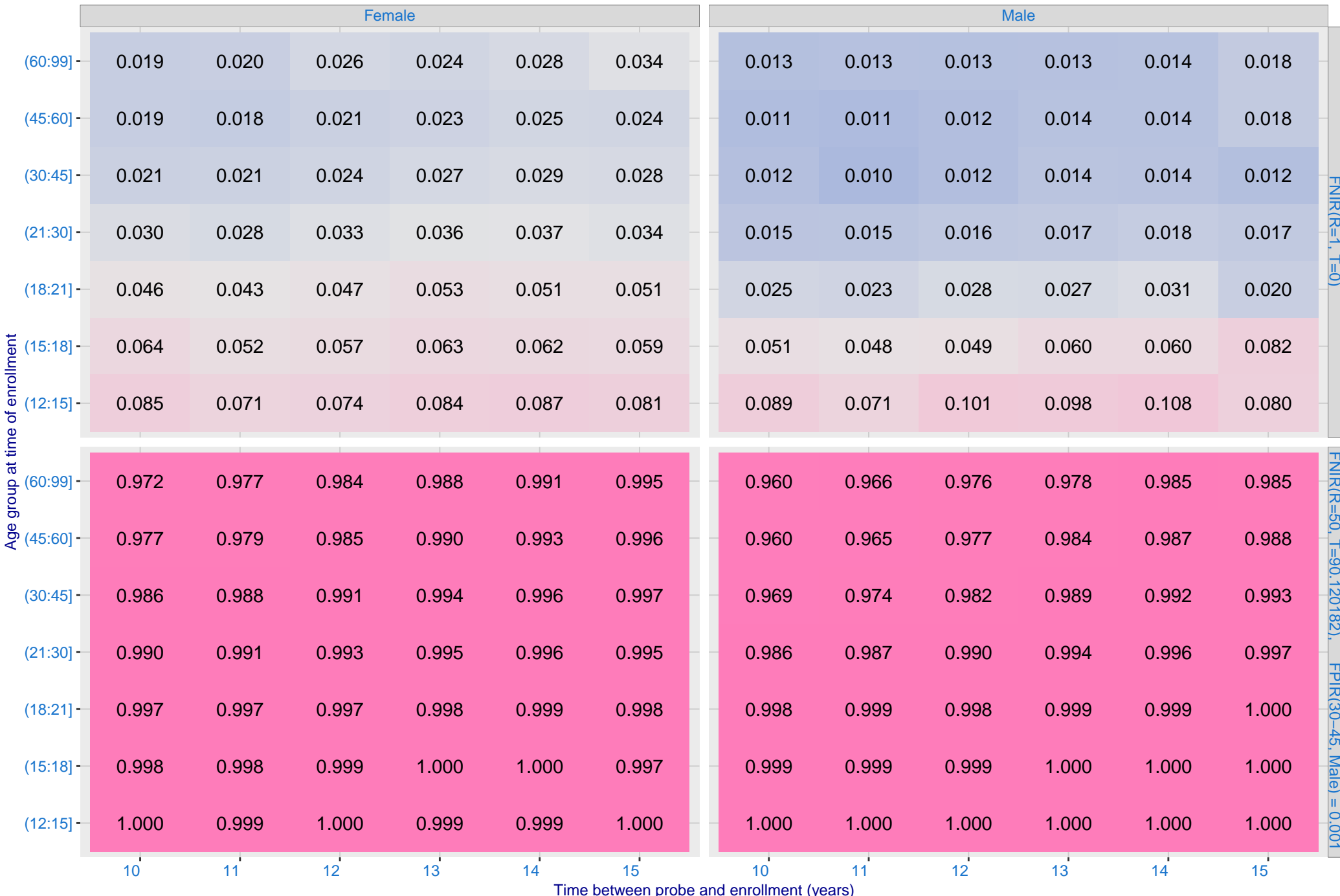
L: Investigational mode: FNIR(1600000, R, 0) by probe type



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: vnpt_001, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing
Threshold: 90.120182 set to achieve FPIR(30–45, Male) = 0.001



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

Dataset: 2018 Mugshot N = 3068801

