

A: Datasheet

Algorithm: rankone_013

Developer: Rank One Computing

Submission Date: 2022_07_11

Template size: 261 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 677 msec

Template time (median): 679 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 685 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 12 (out of 357) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0011 vs. lowest 0.0008 from sensetime_007

Mugshot webcam ranking 9 (out of 319) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0068 vs. lowest 0.0056 from sensetime_007

Mugshot profile ranking 26 (out of 288) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0755 vs. lowest 0.0521 from sensetime_007

Immigration visa-border ranking 8 (out of 246) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0012 vs. lowest 0.0008 from sensetime_007

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 8 (out of 191) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0507 vs. lowest 0.0438 from kakao_001

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 27 (out of 357) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0045, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0014 from sensetime_007

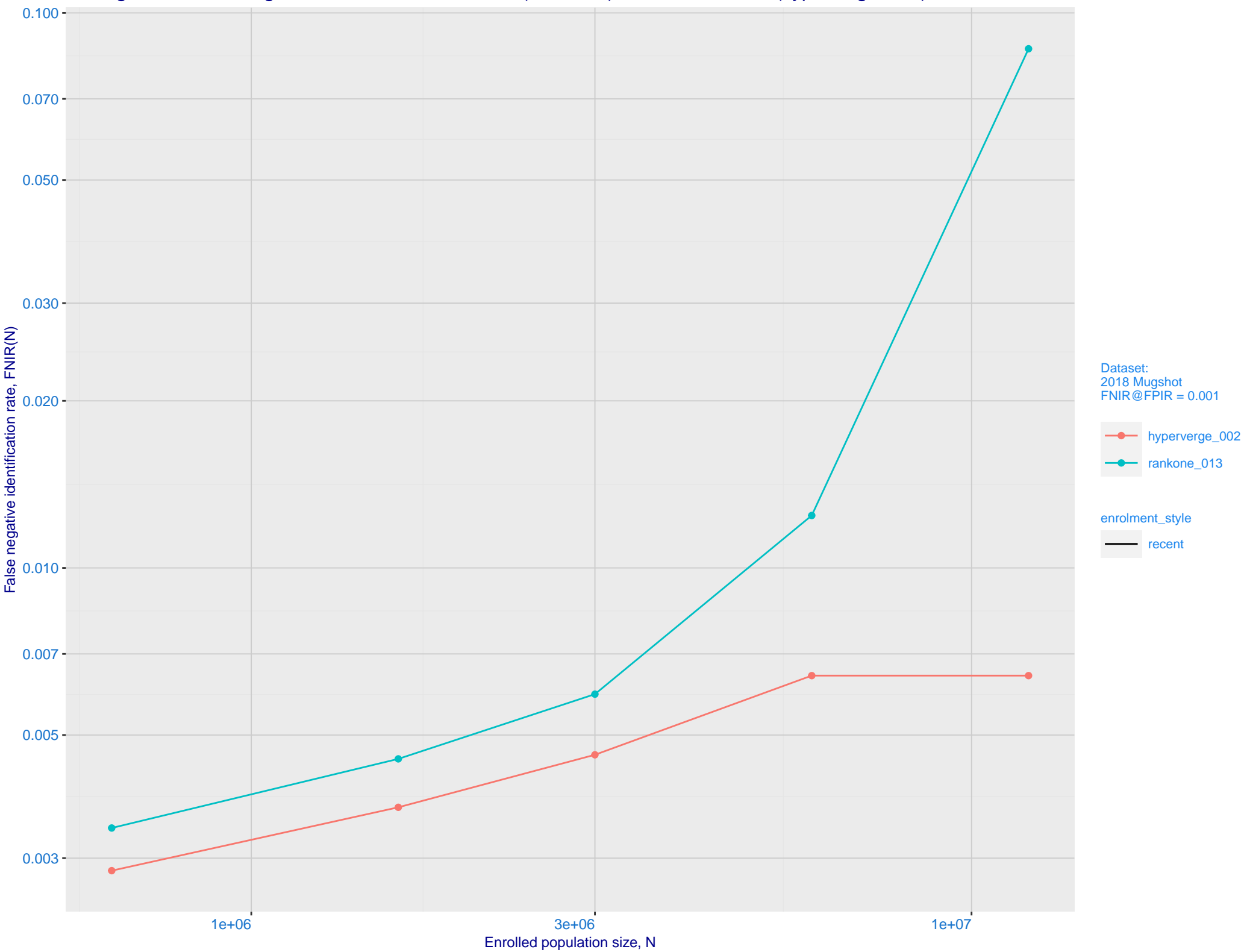
Mugshot webcam ranking 45 (out of 317) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0337, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0093 from sensetime_007

Mugshot profile ranking 167 (out of 287) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.9960, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.1093 from cloudwalk_mt_000

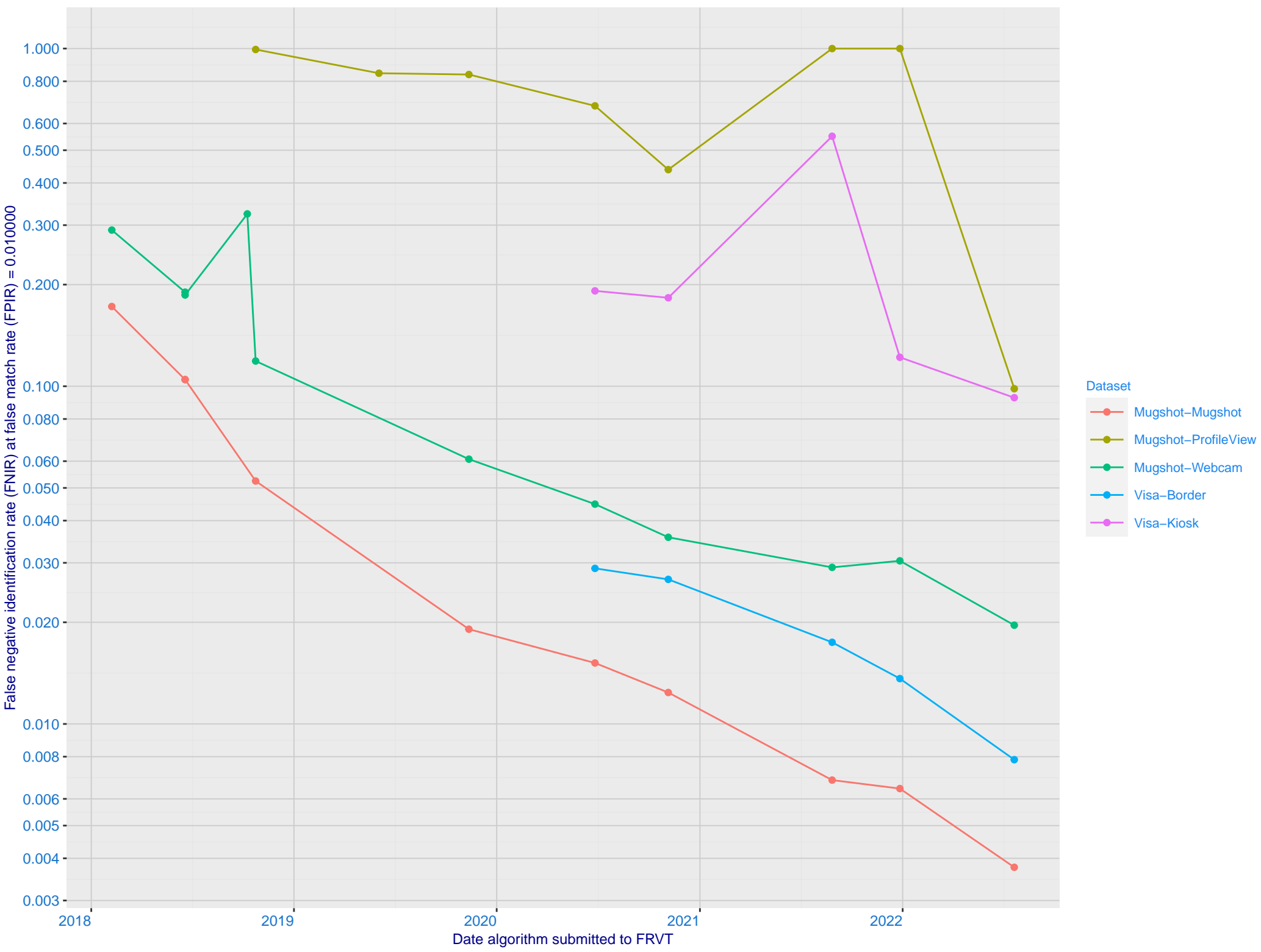
Immigration visa-border ranking 56 (out of 245) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0183, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0024 from cloudwalk_mt_000

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 32 (out of 191) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.1363, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0676 from cloudwalk_mt_000

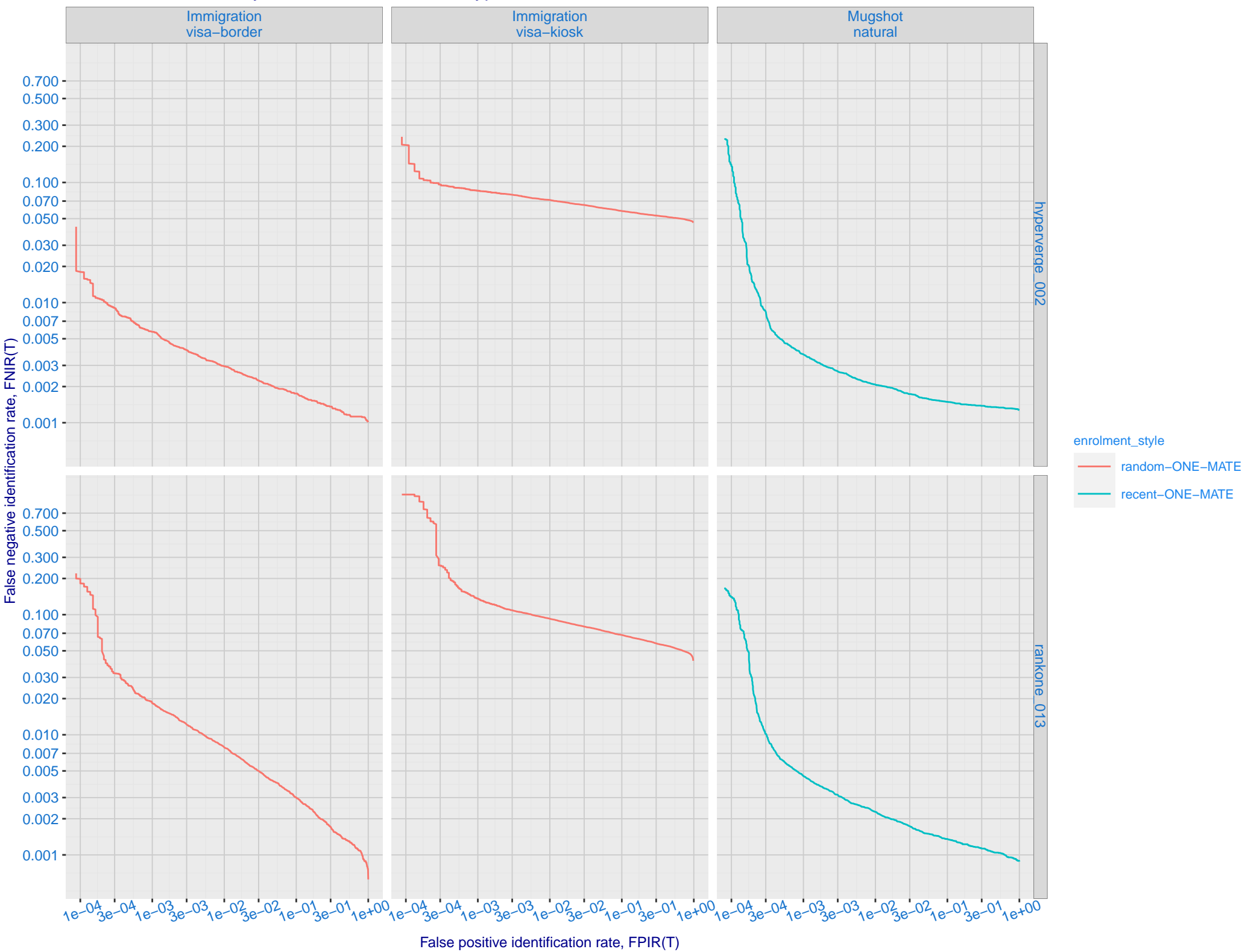
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (hyperverge_002)



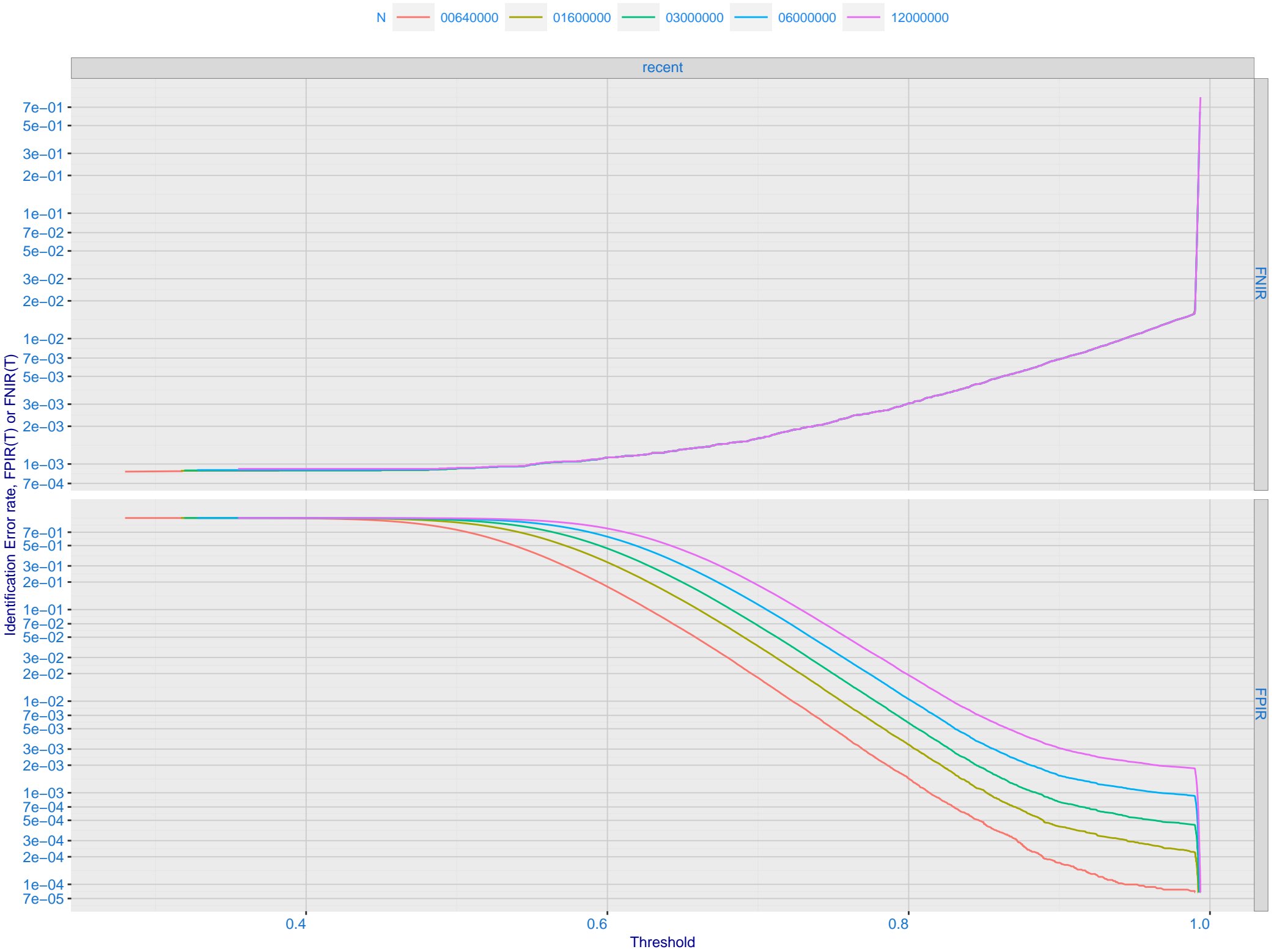
C: Evolution of accuracy for RANKONE algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



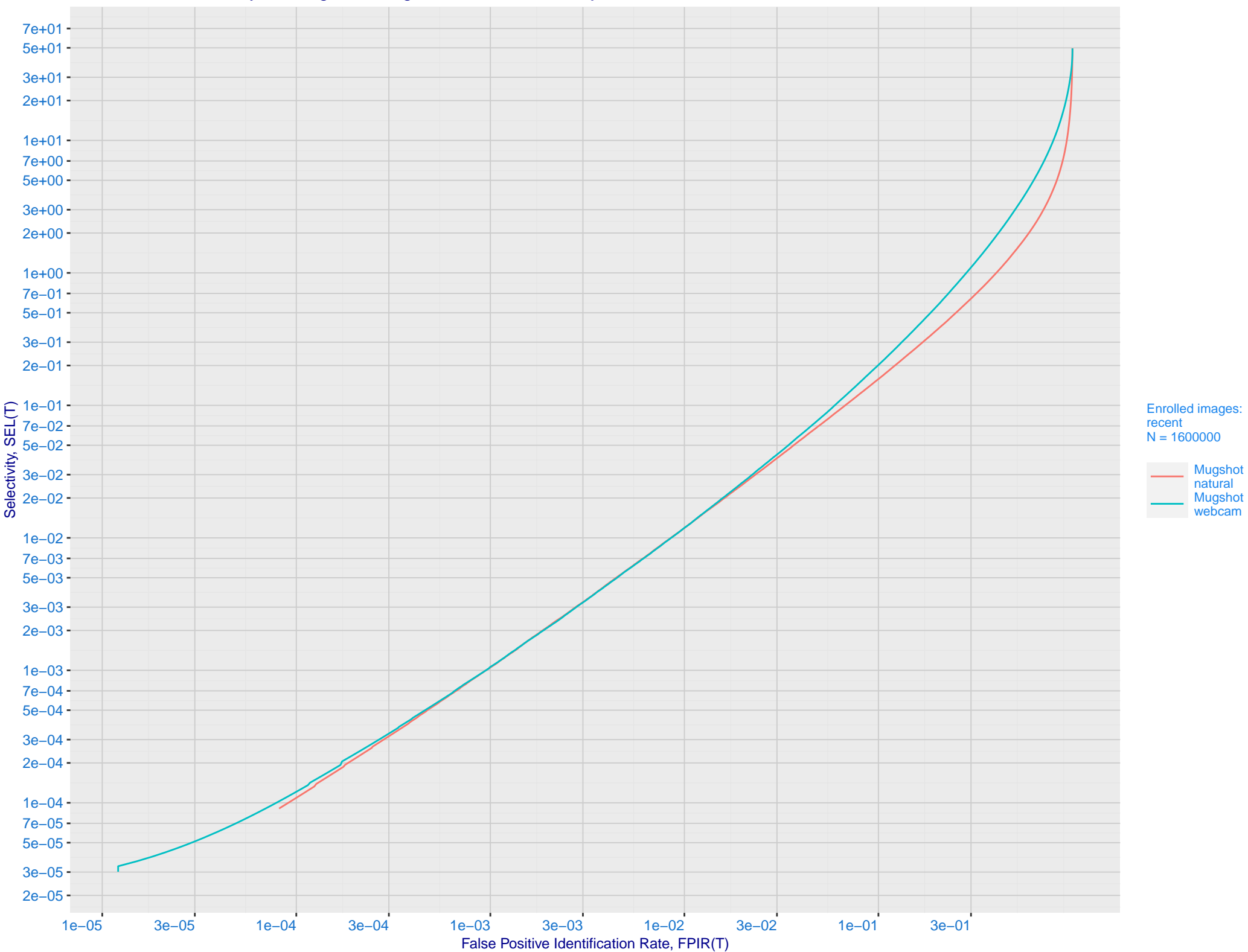
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



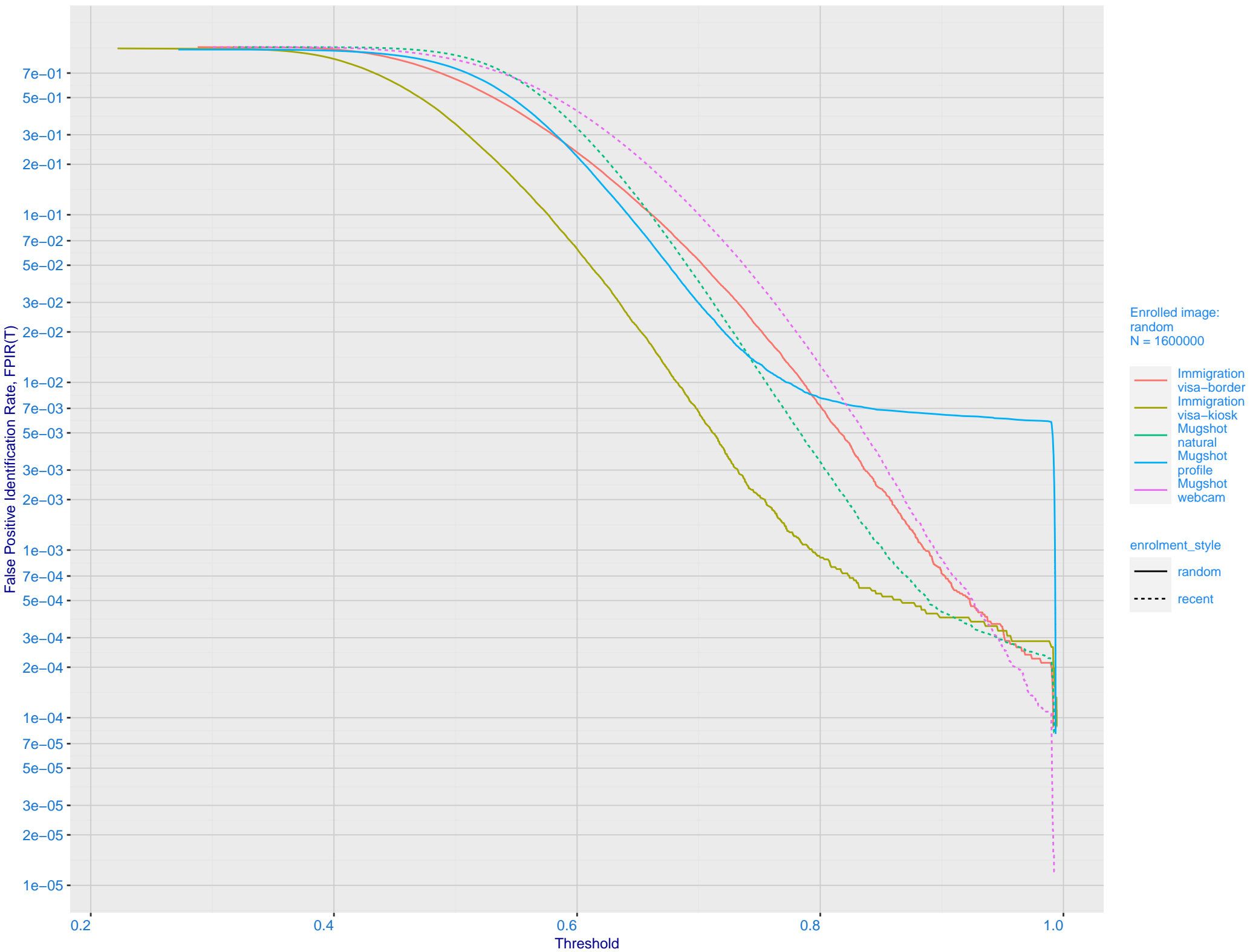
E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images



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

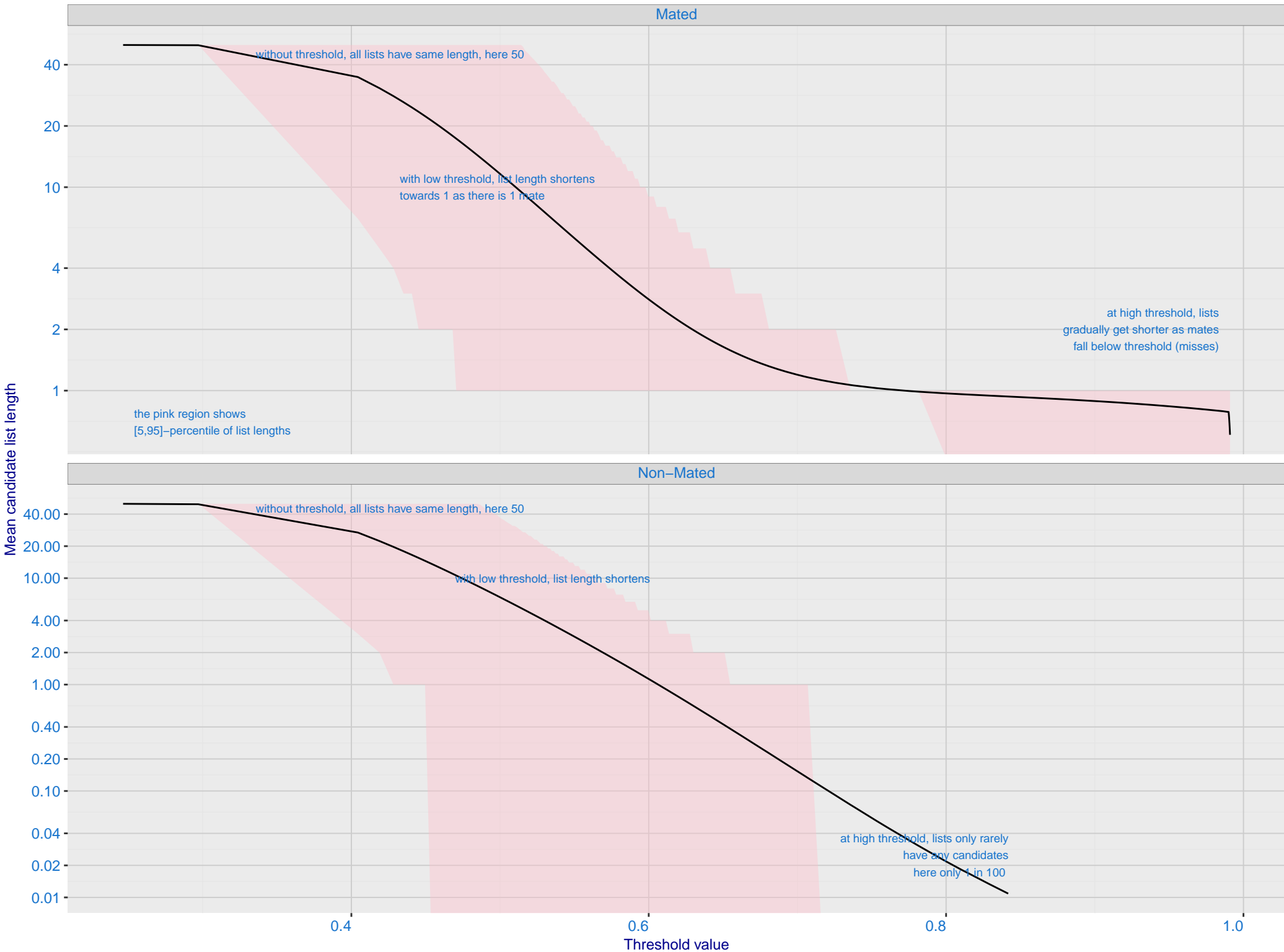


G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects



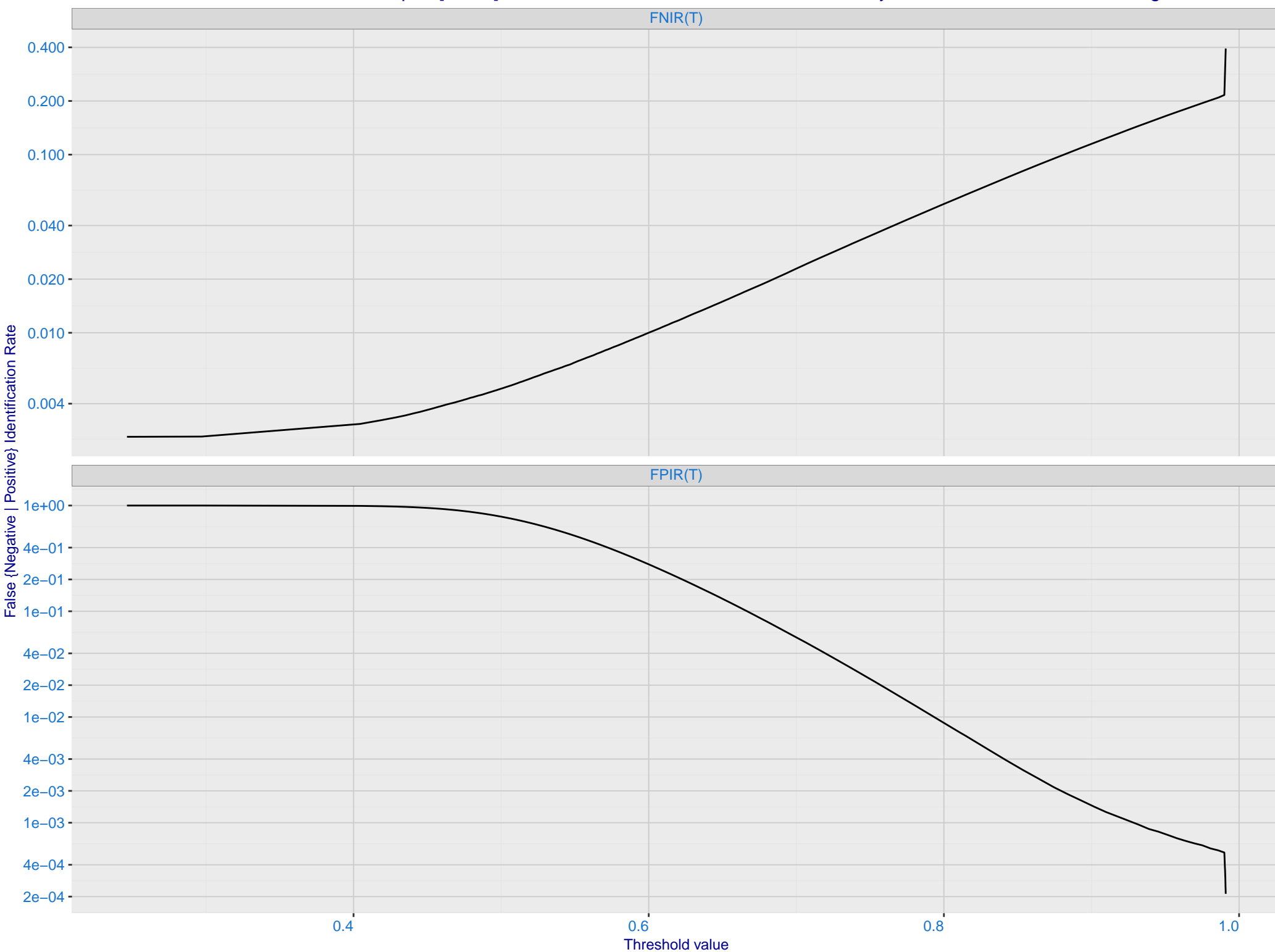
H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

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

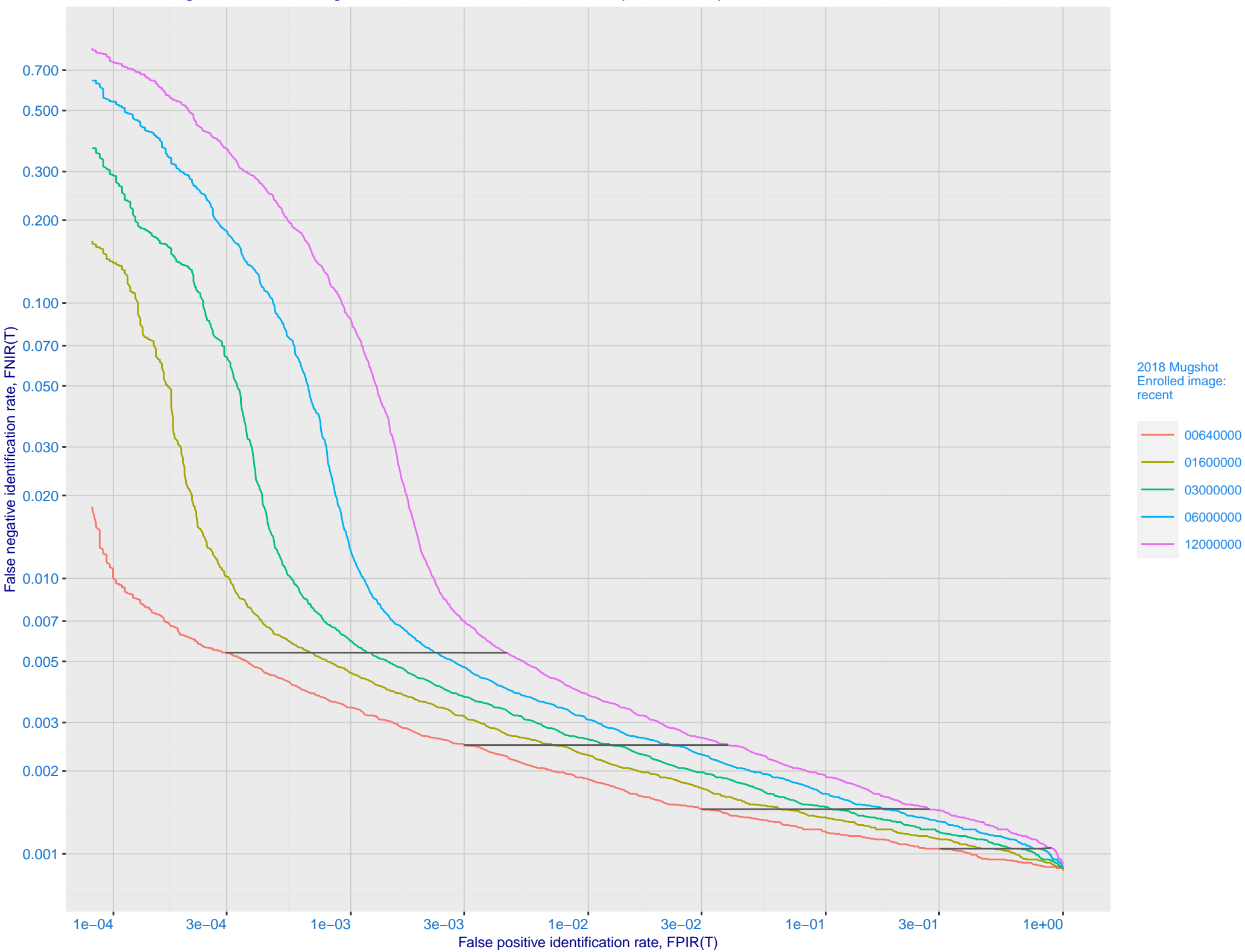


I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

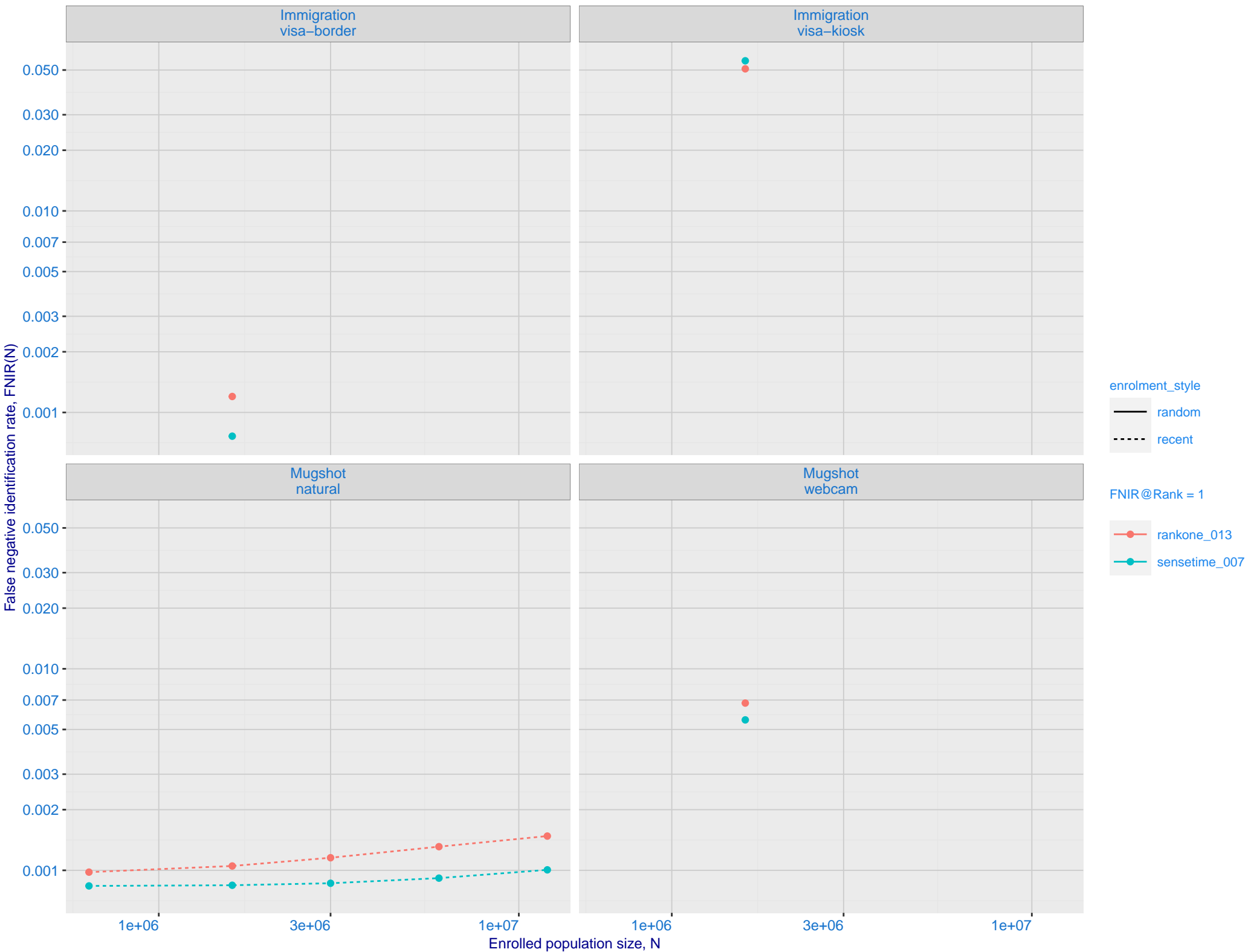
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



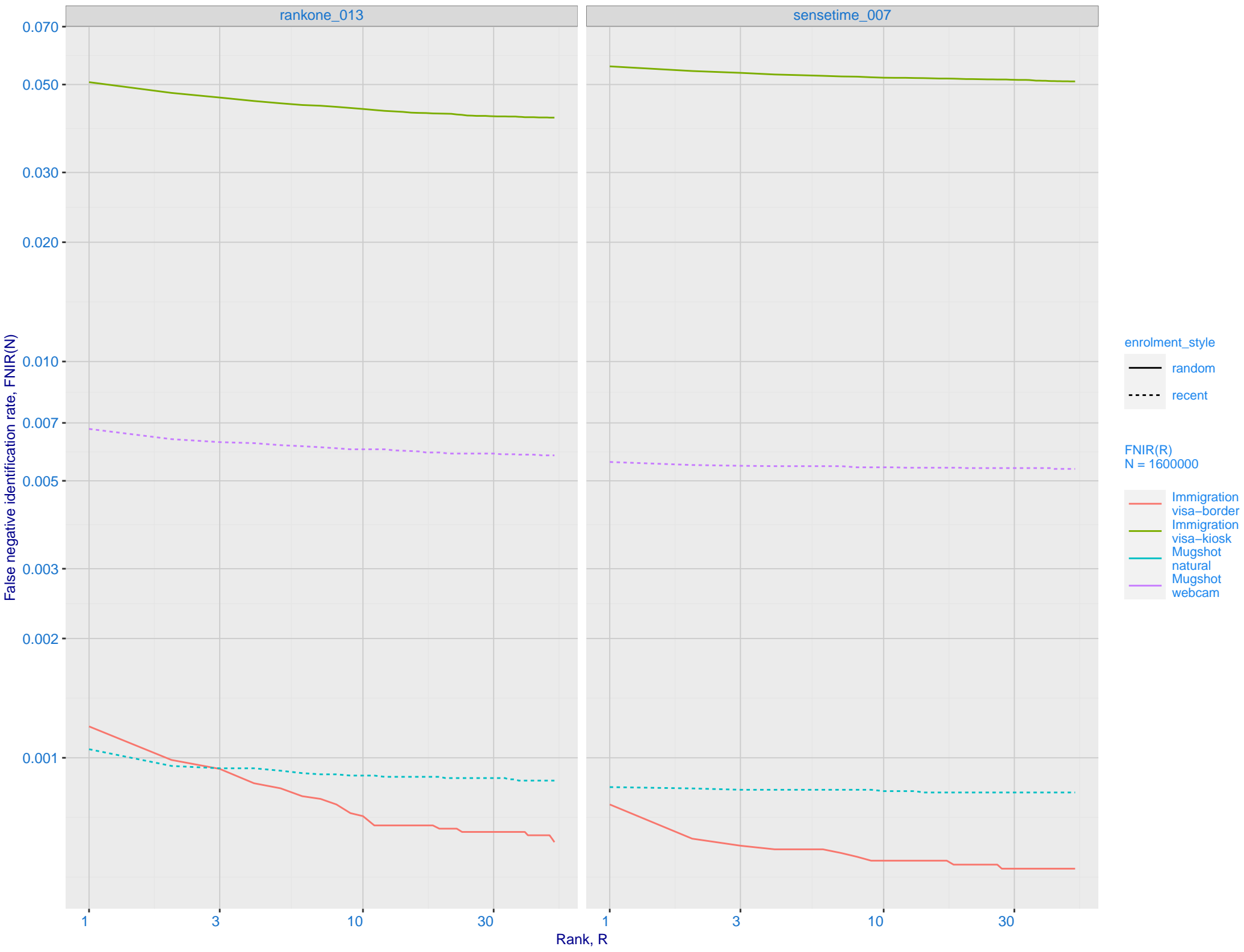
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



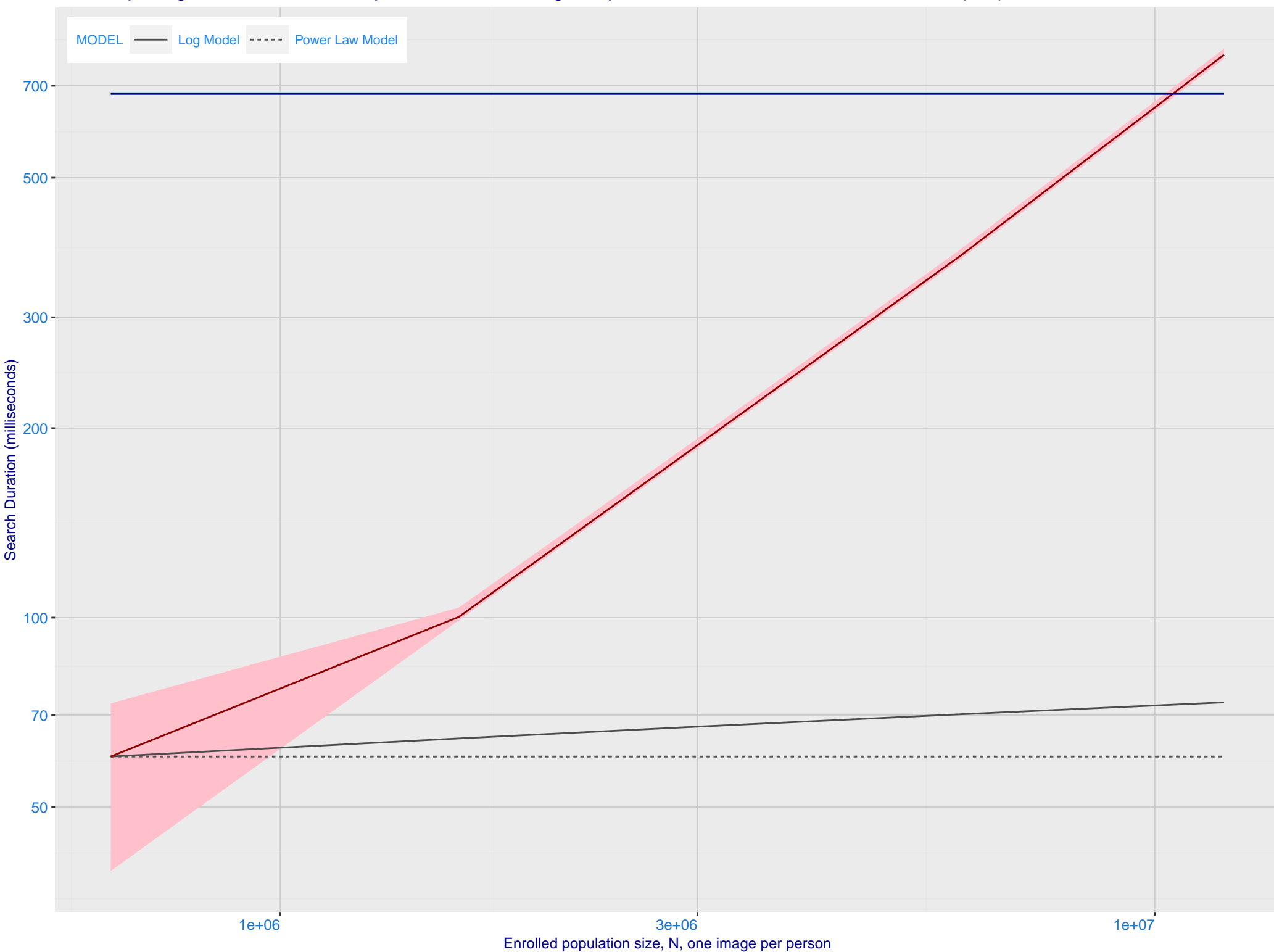
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_007)



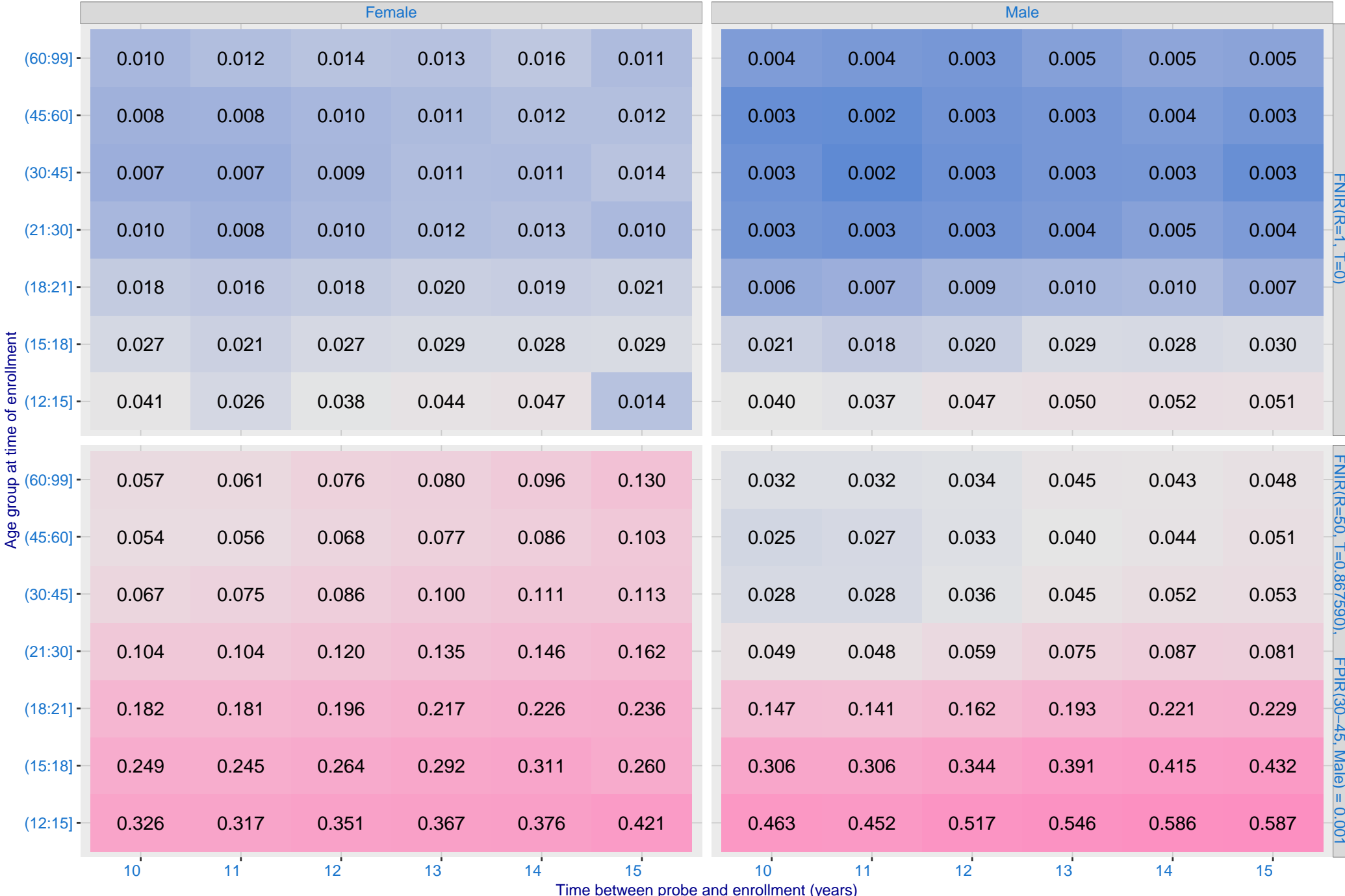
L: Investigational mode: FNIR(1600000, R, 0) by probe type



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



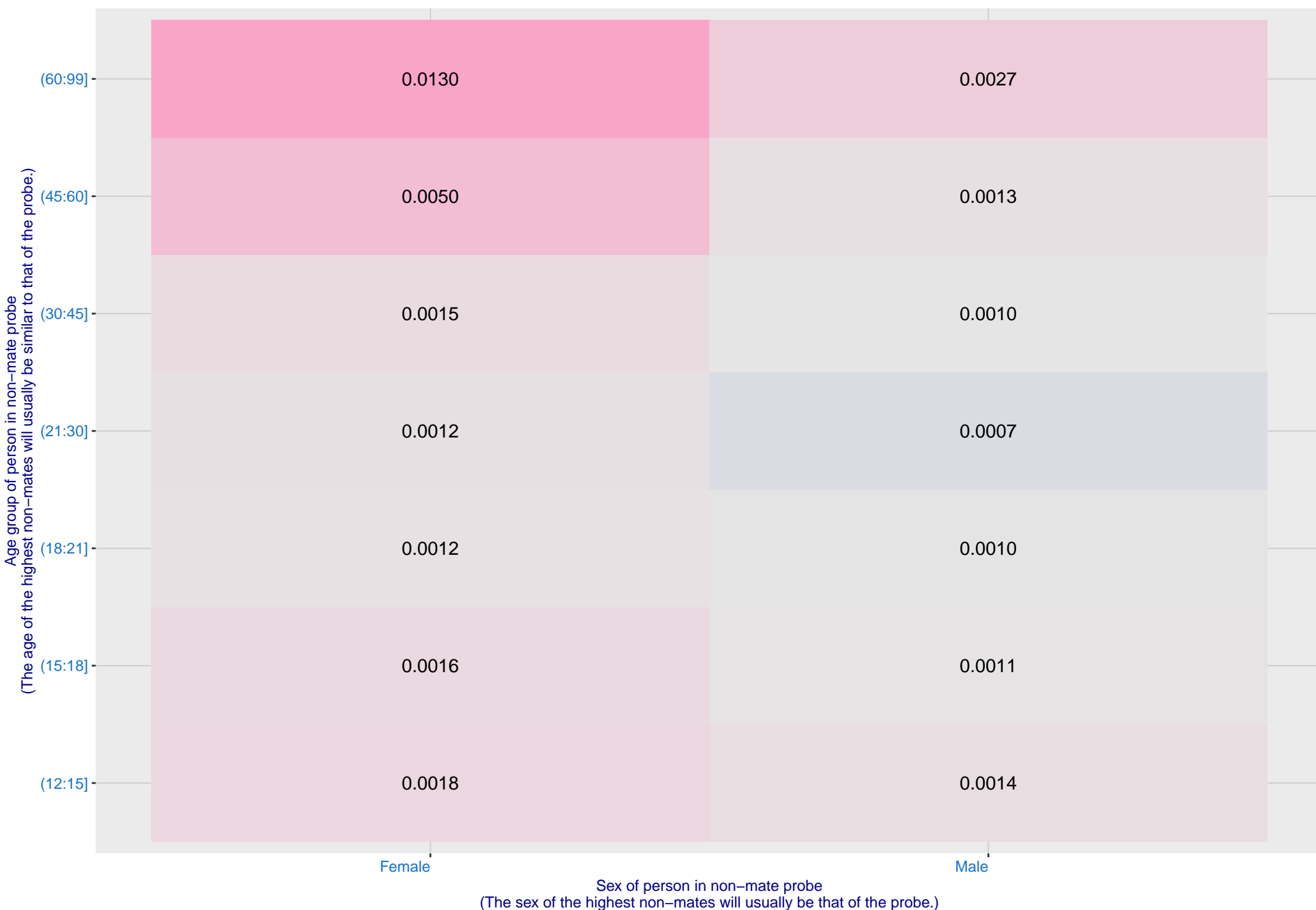
O: FNIR(T, N = 1.6 million) by sex, age and time-lapse. The top row gives investigational rank-1 miss rates. The bottom panels give high threshold for more lights-out identification with low FPIR.



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.

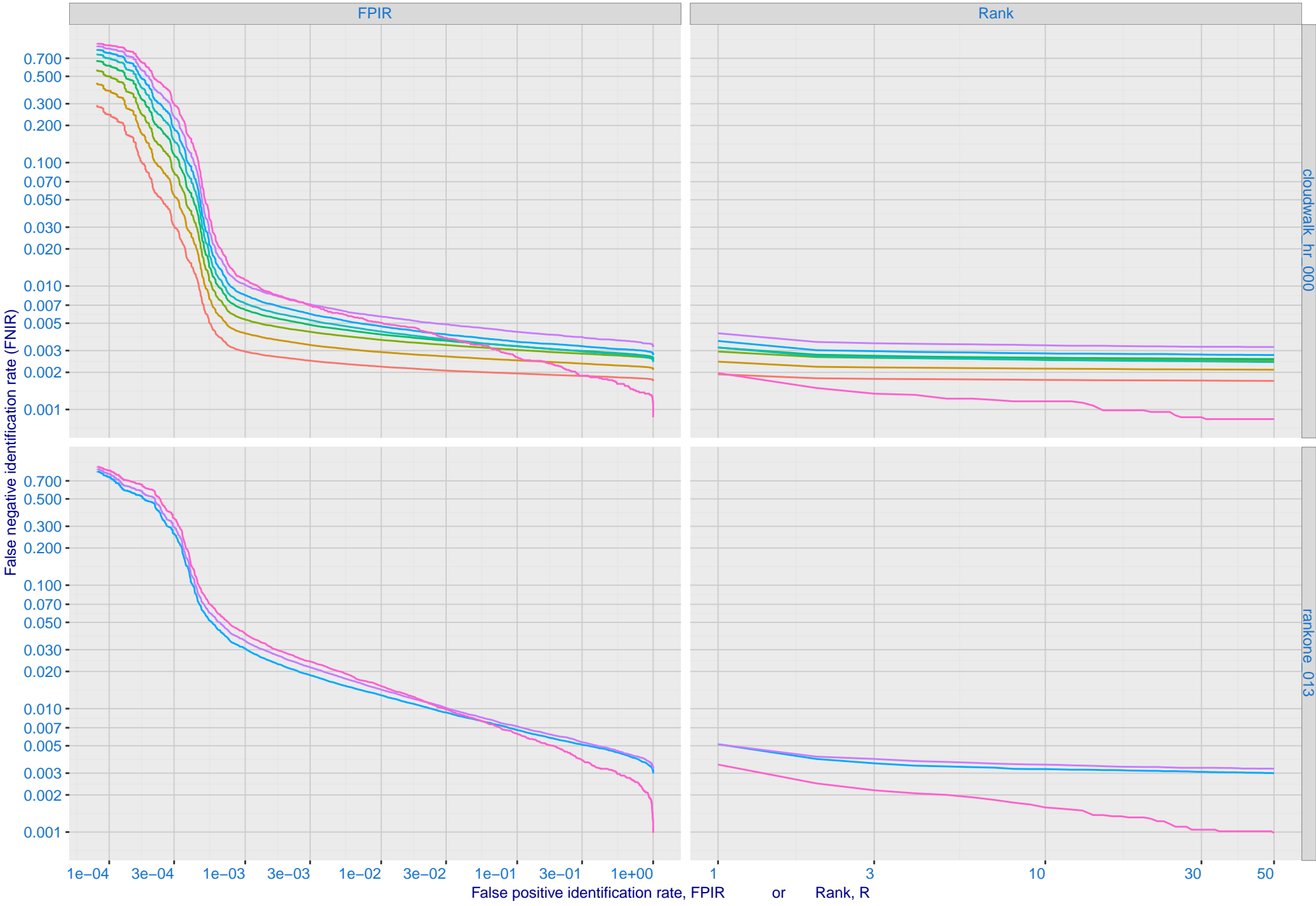
Algorithm: rankone_013, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing
Threshold: 0.867590 set to achive FPIR(30-45, Male) = 0.001

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

