

A: Datasheet

Algorithm: dermalog_011

Developer: Dermalog

Submission Date: 2022_12_12

Template size: 128 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 341 msec

Template time (median): 343 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 346 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 70 (out of 388) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0016 vs. lowest 0.0008 from sensetime_009

Mugshot webcam ranking 68 (out of 350) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0103 vs. lowest 0.0054 from sensetime_009

Mugshot profile ranking 54 (out of 319) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0965 vs. lowest 0.0517 from sensetime_009

Immigration visa-border ranking 85 (out of 277) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0032 vs. lowest 0.0006 from cloudwalk_mt_001

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 81 (out of 222) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0829 vs. lowest 0.0395 from cloudwalk_mt_001

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 119 (out of 388) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0215, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0011 from idemia_010

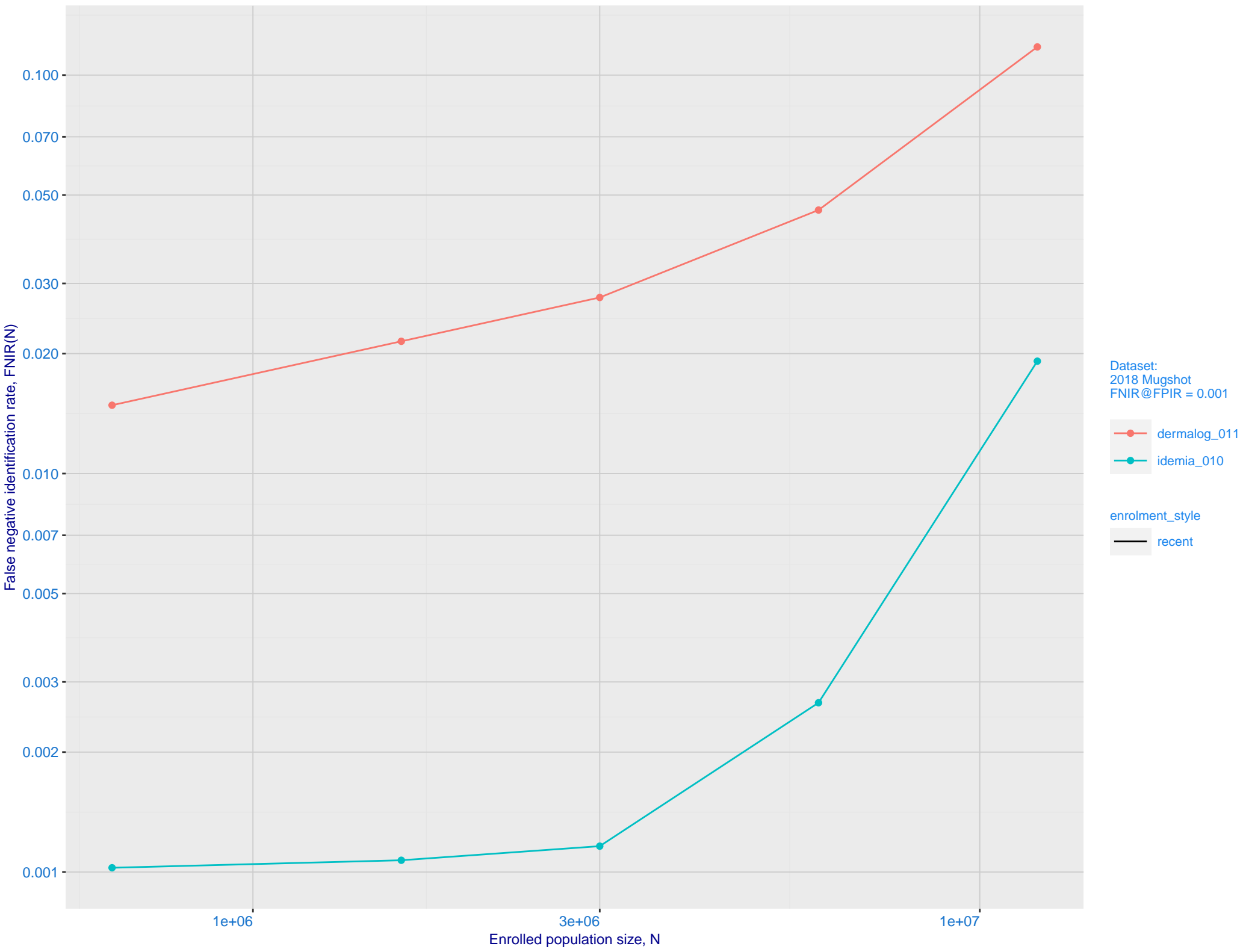
Mugshot webcam ranking 143 (out of 348) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0864, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0072 from sensetime_009

Mugshot profile ranking 207 (out of 318) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.9982, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0698 from cloudwalk_mt_001

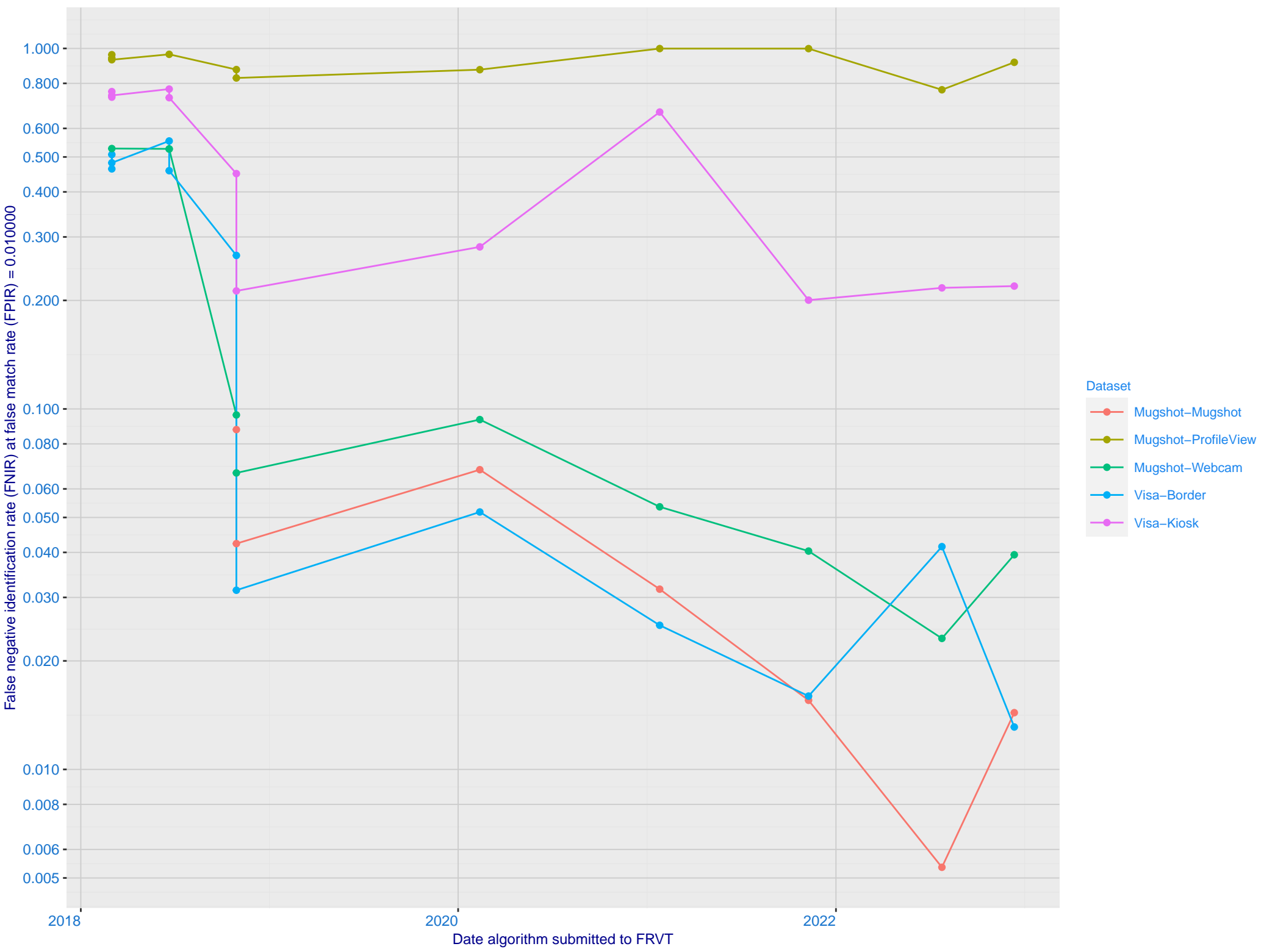
Immigration visa-border ranking 178 (out of 276) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.1292, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0013 from cloudwalk_mt_001

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 168 (out of 222) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.7583, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0532 from cloudwalk_mt_001

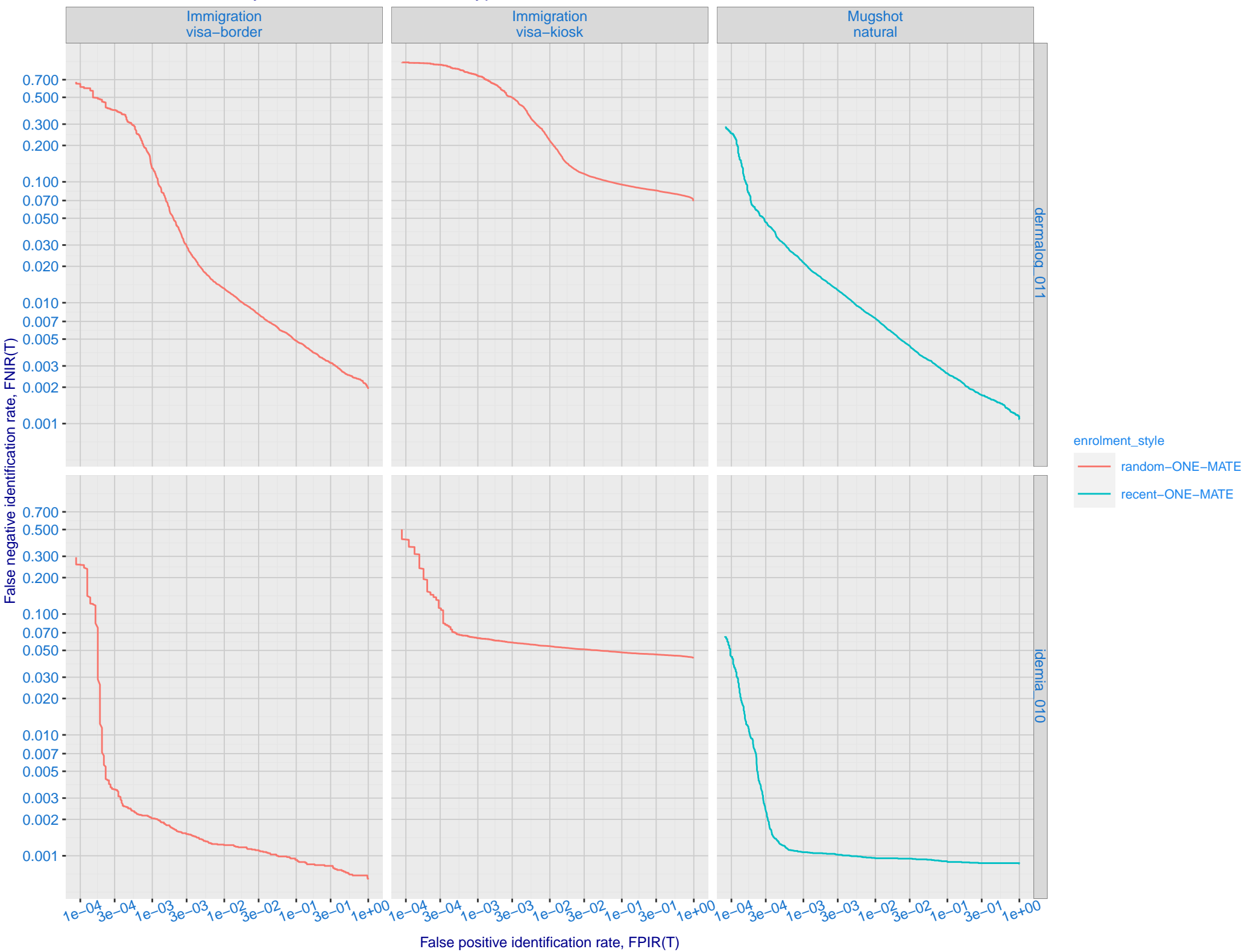
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (idemia_010)



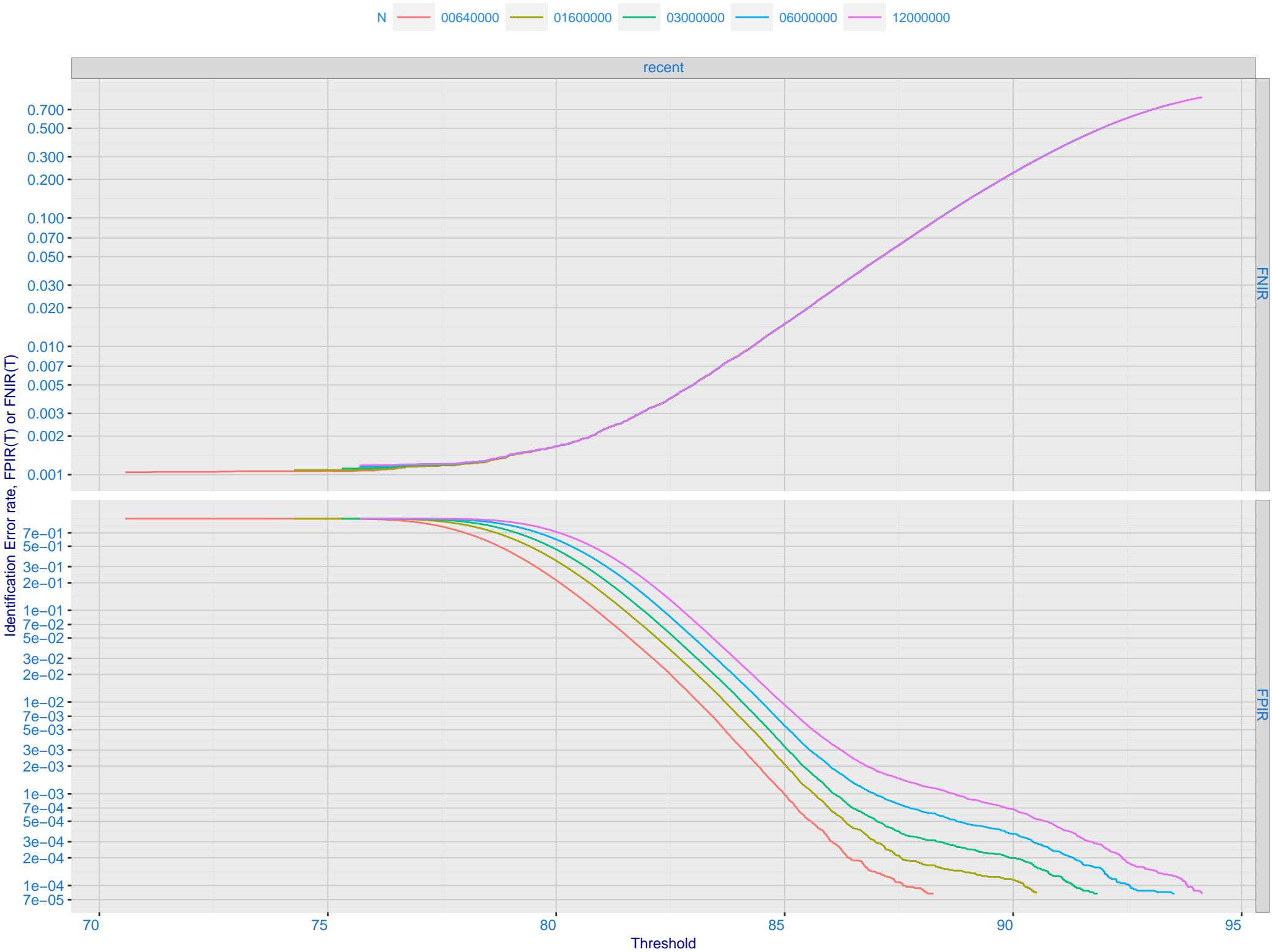
C: Evolution of accuracy for DERMALOG algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



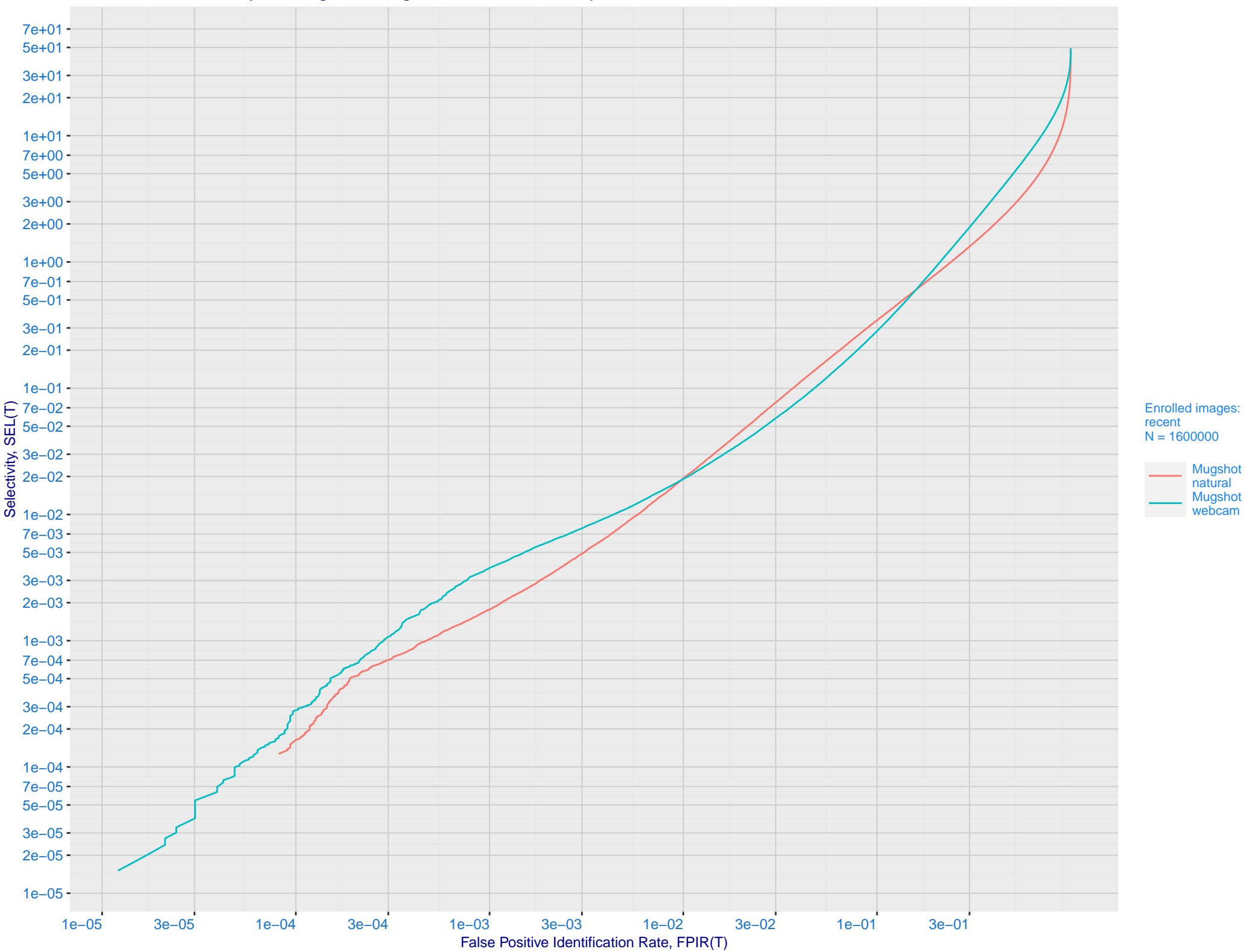
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



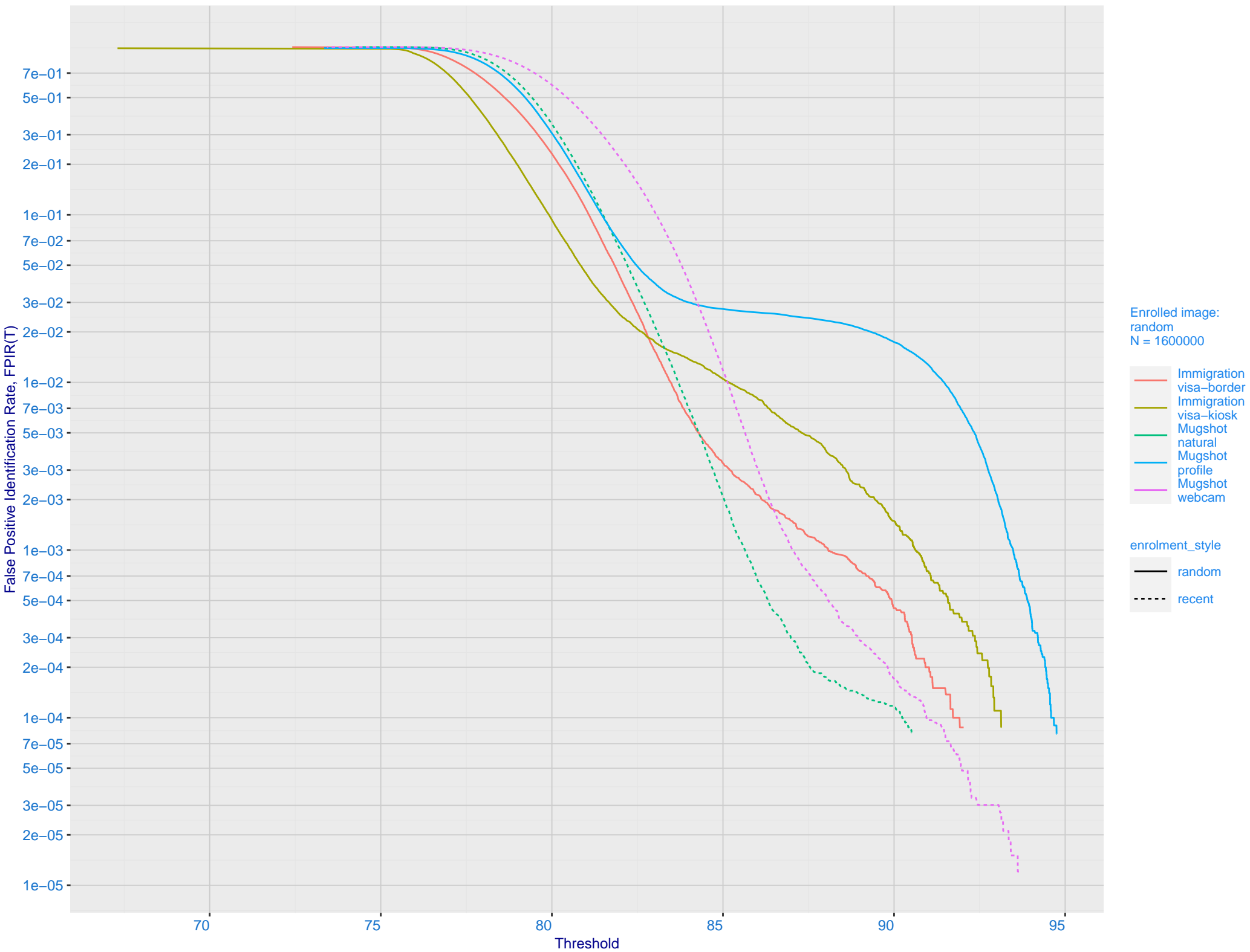
E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images



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

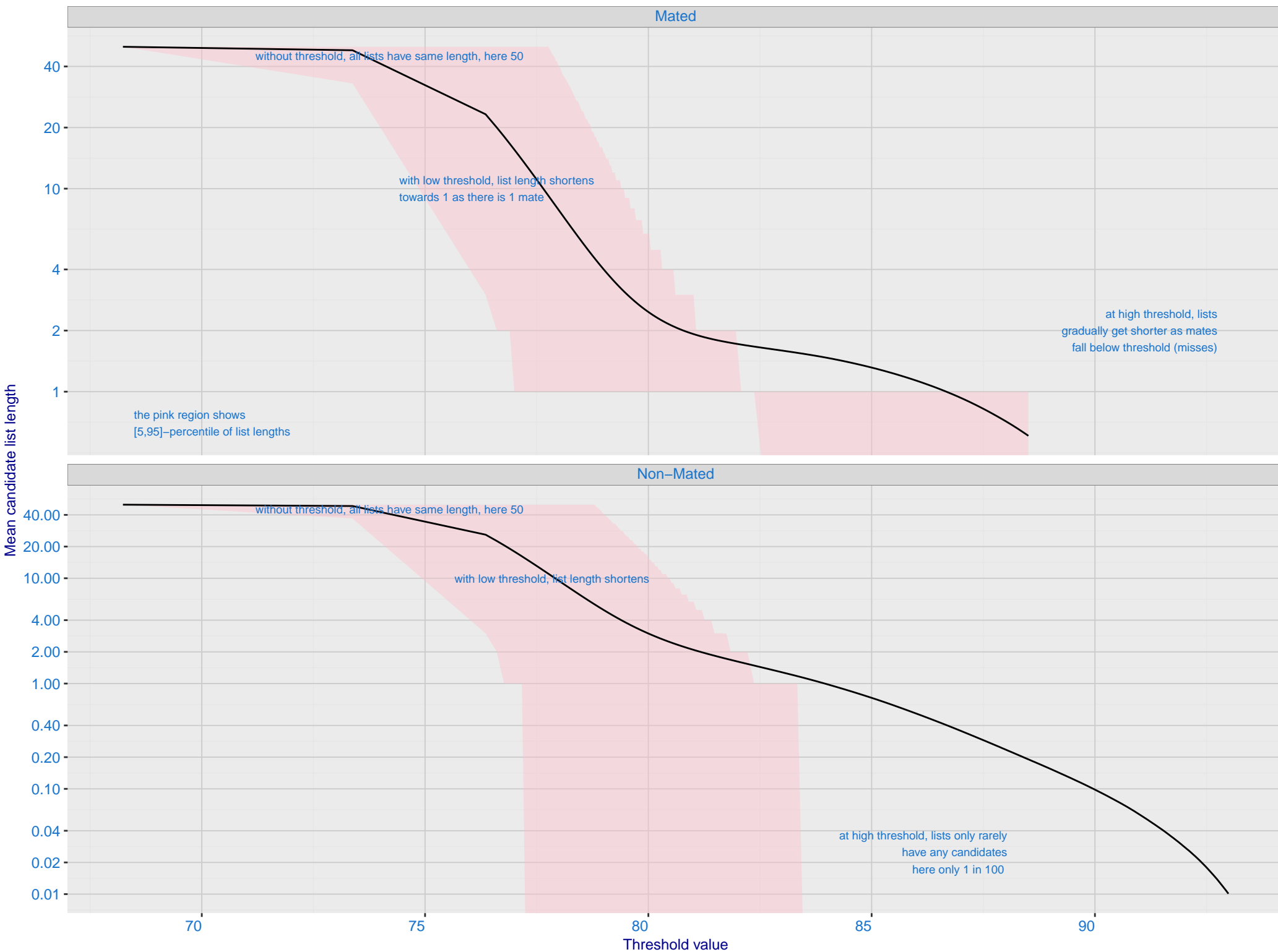


G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects



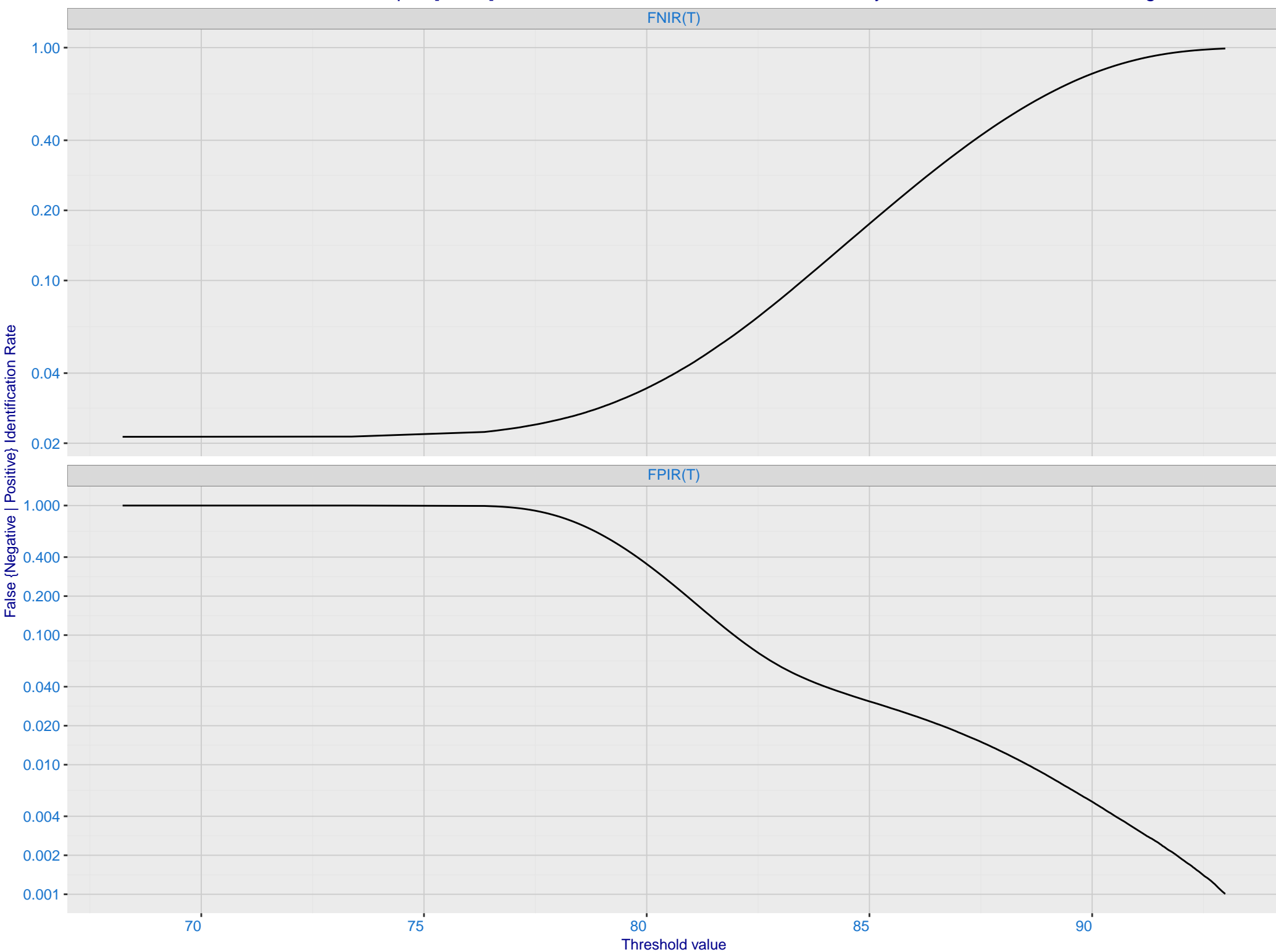
H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

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

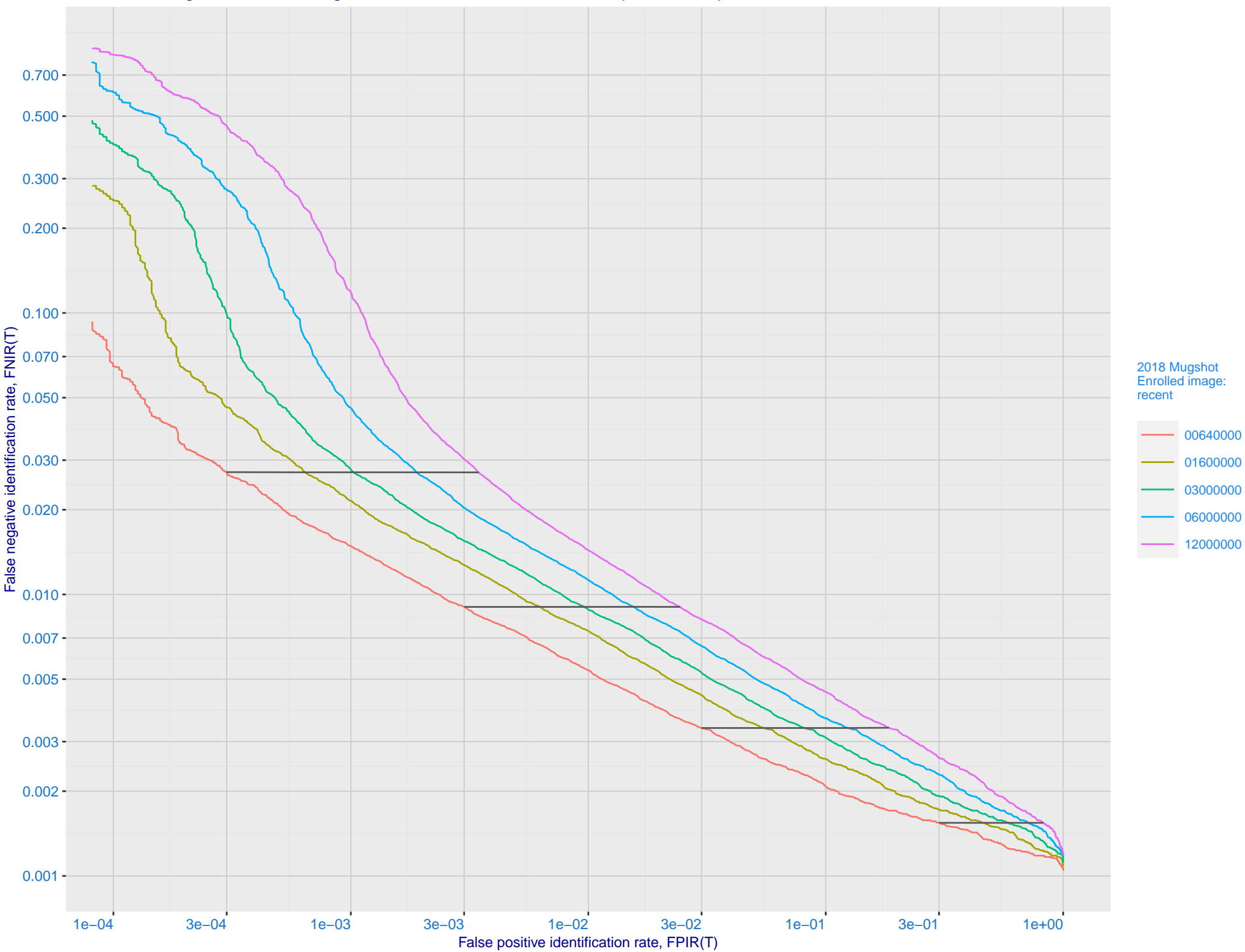


I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

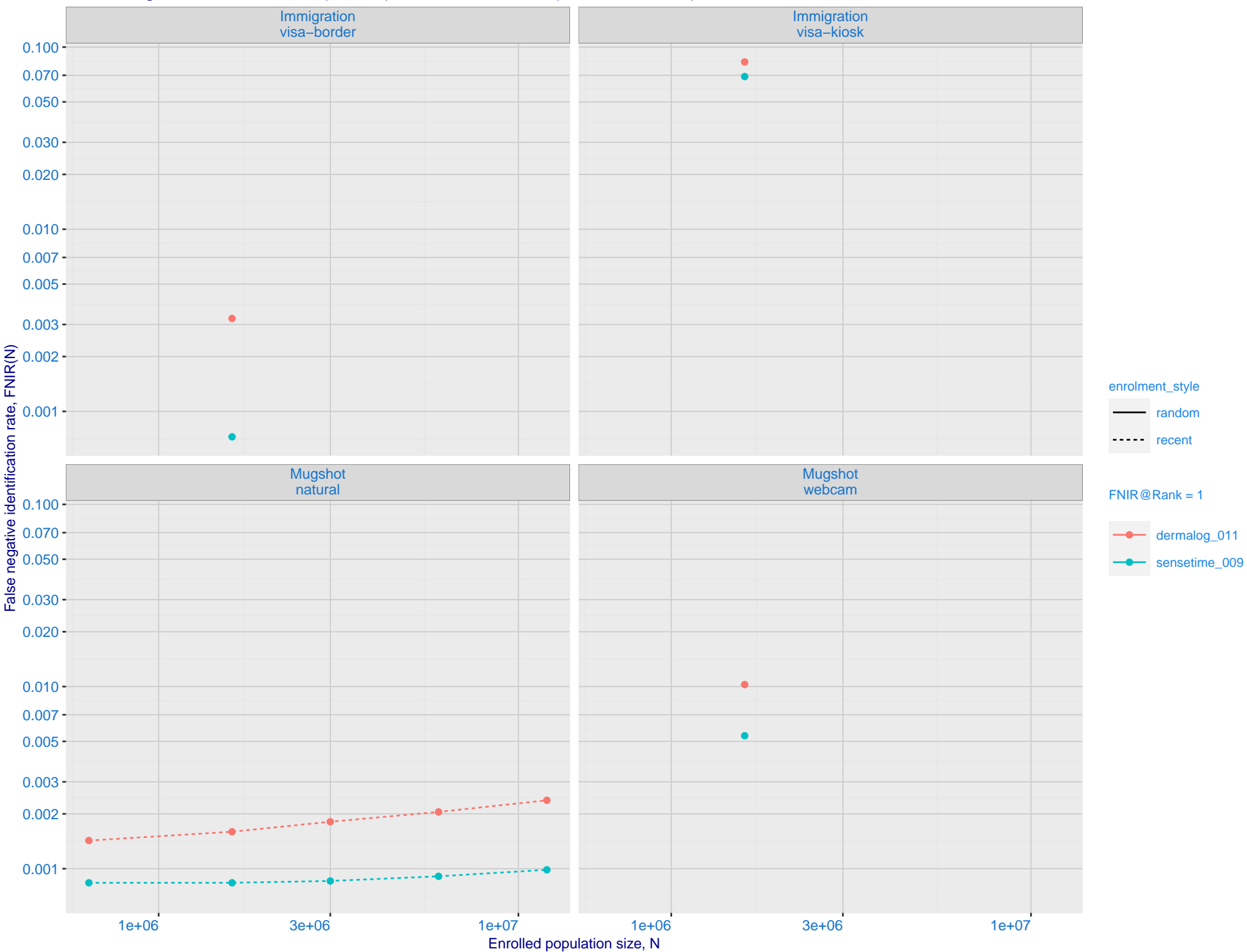
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



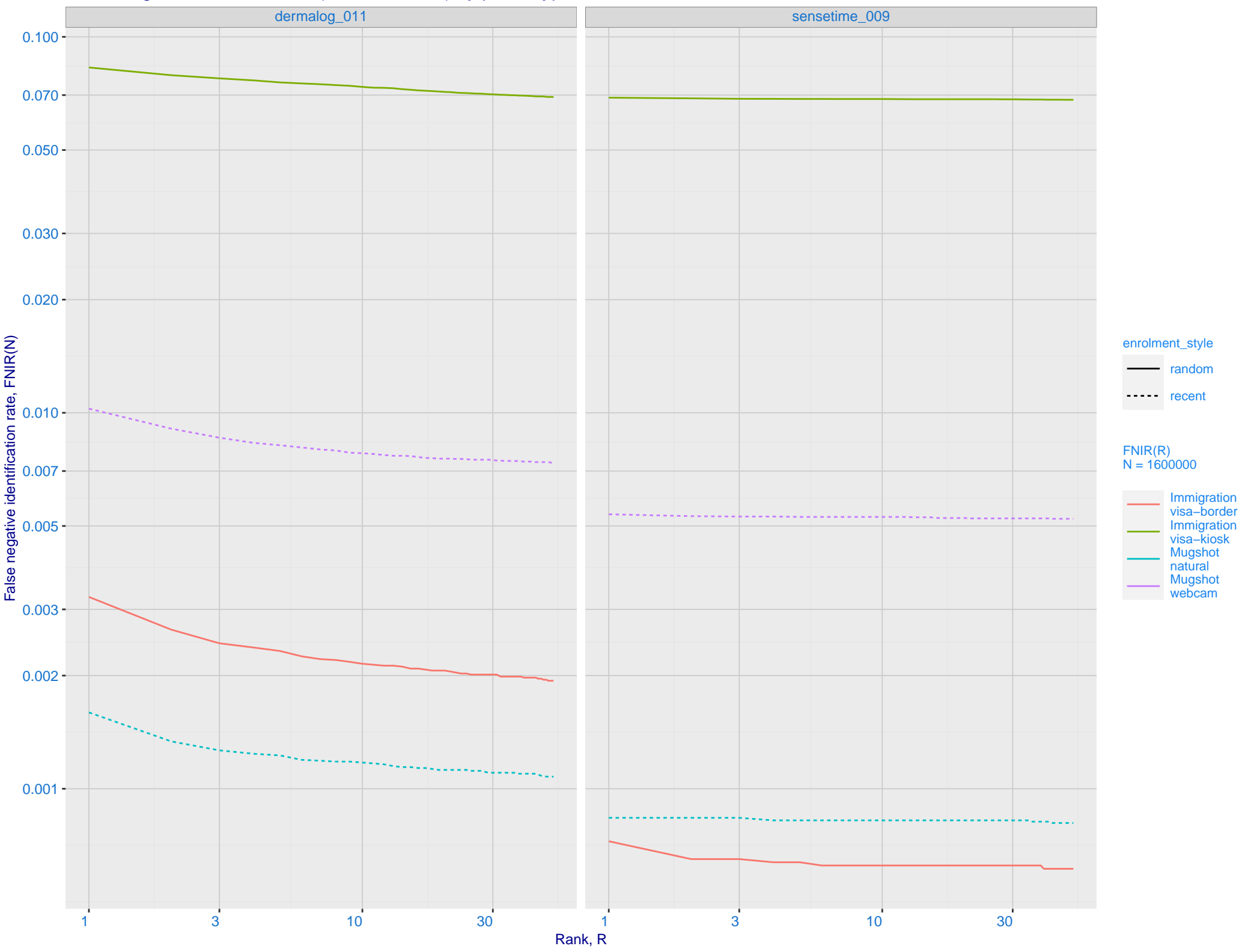
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



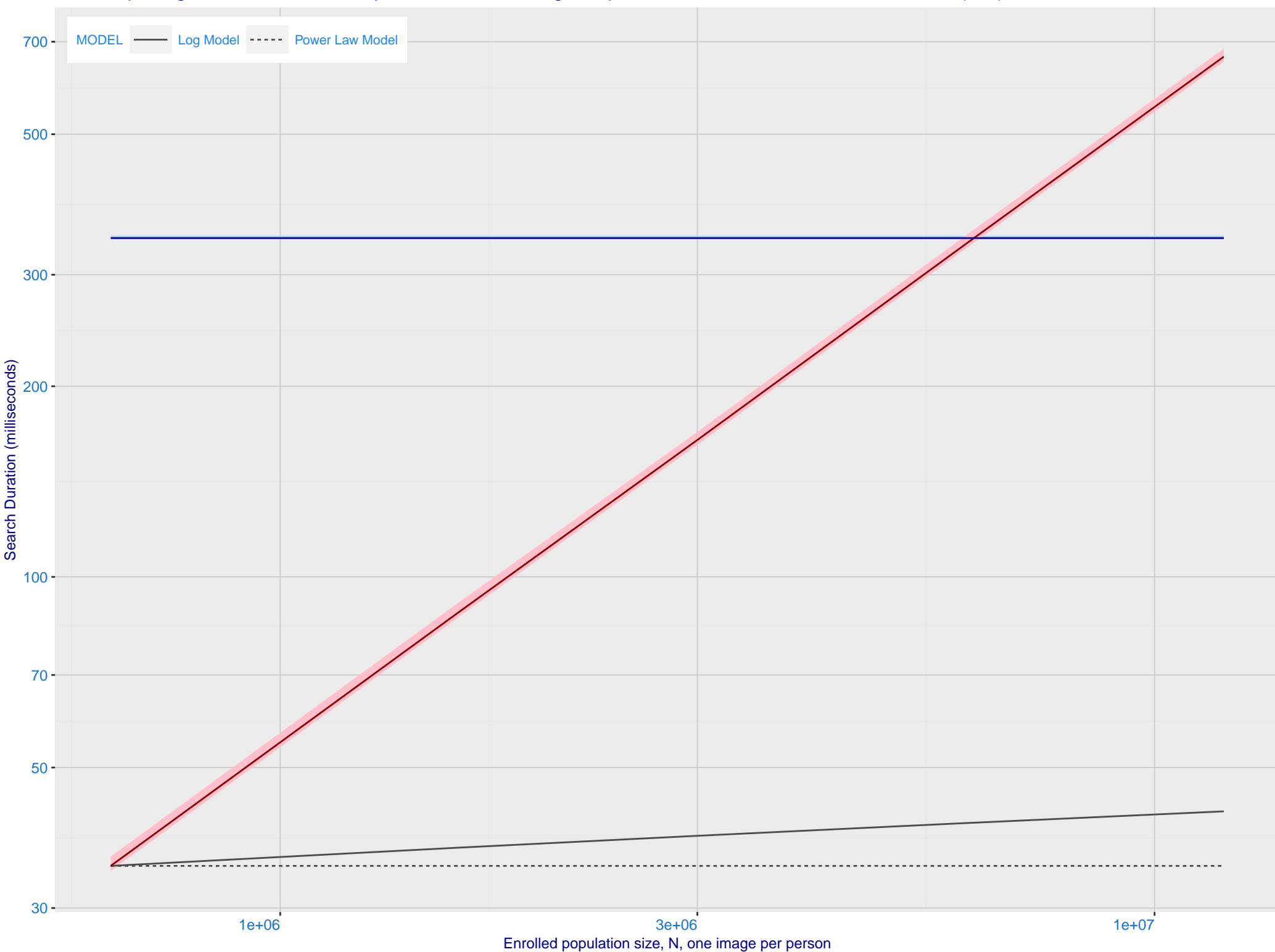
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_009)



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

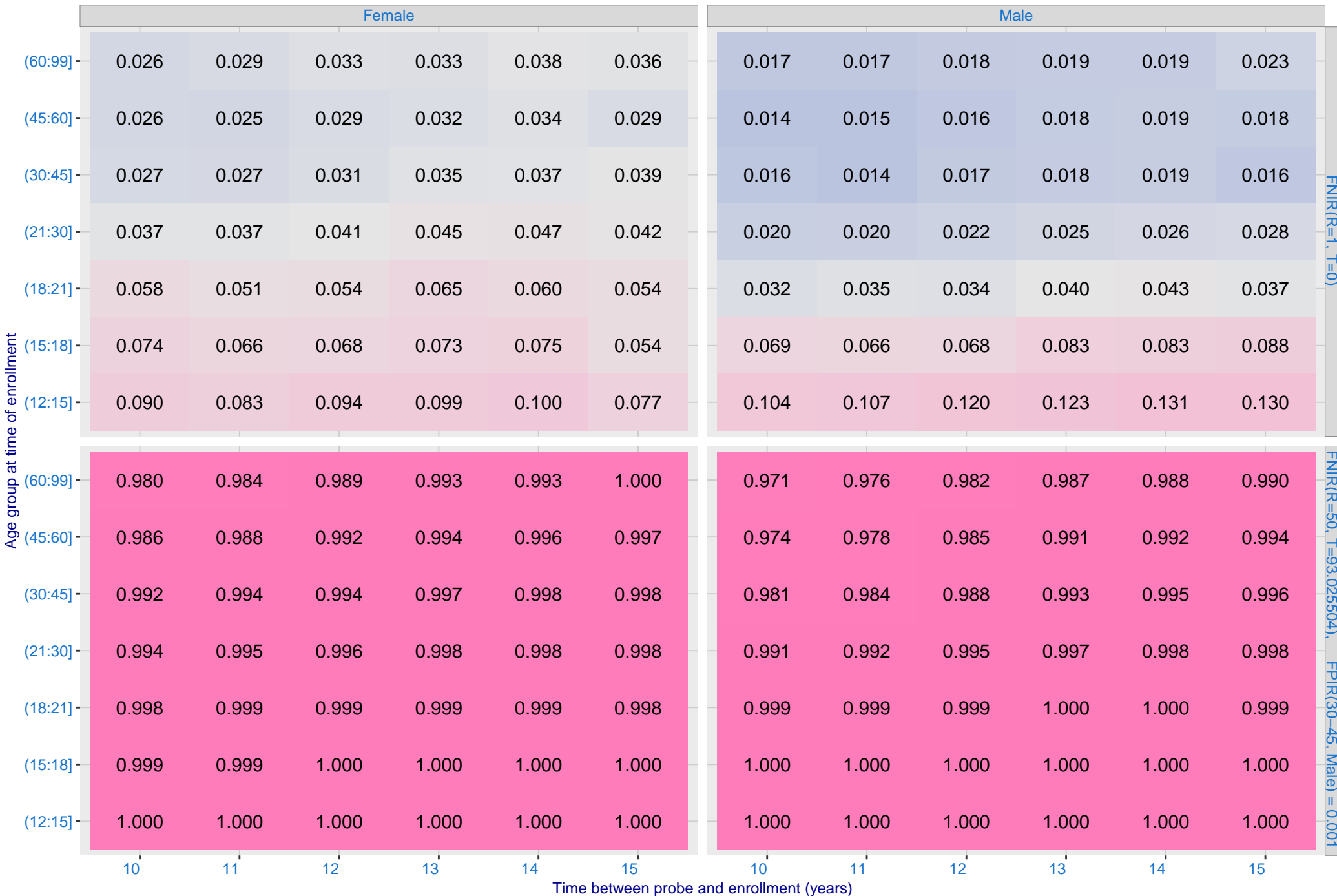


M: Template duration; search duration vs. N. The blue and pink ribbon covers 95 percent of observed measurements.
The template generation time is independent of N. The log and power-law models are fit to the first two (N,T) observations



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.

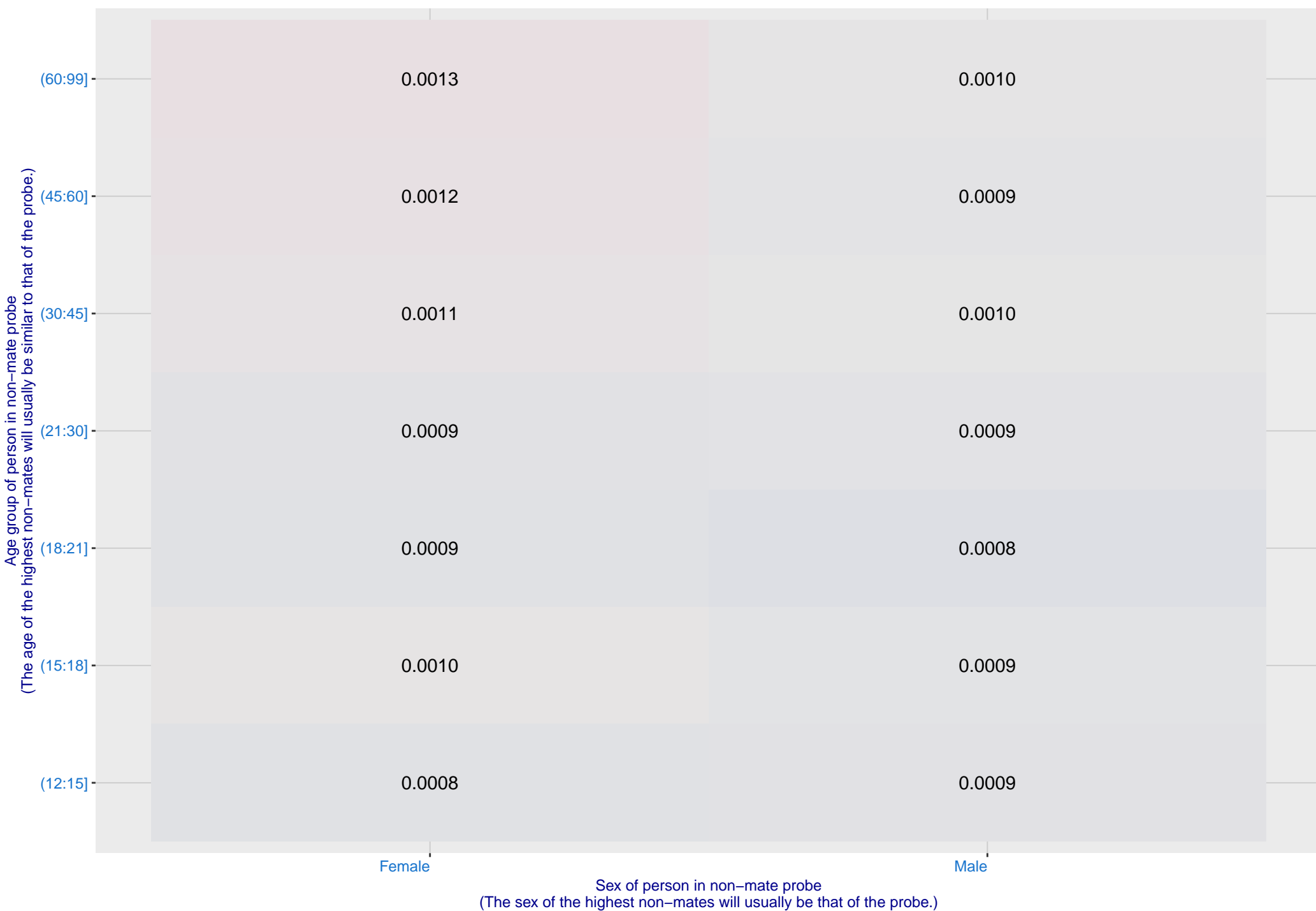
Algorithm: dermalog_011, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing N = 1600000
Text encodes FNIR, Color encodes log(FNIR)



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: dermalog_011, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing
Threshold: 93.025504 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

