

A: Datasheet

Algorithm: paravision_012

Developer: Paravision

Submission Date: 2023_02_07

Template size: 4100 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 824 msec

Template time (median): 826 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 890 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 8 (out of 397) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0009 vs. lowest 0.0008 from intema_001

Mugshot webcam ranking 18 (out of 359) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0070 vs. lowest 0.0054 from sensetime_009

Mugshot profile ranking 17 (out of 328) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0608 vs. lowest 0.0517 from sensetime_009

Immigration visa-border ranking 30 (out of 286) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0013 vs. lowest 0.0006 from cloudwalk_mt_002

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 14 (out of 231) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0483 vs. lowest 0.0387 from cloudwalk_mt_002

Identification:

Frontal mugshot ranking 6 (out of 397) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0015, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0011 from idemia_010

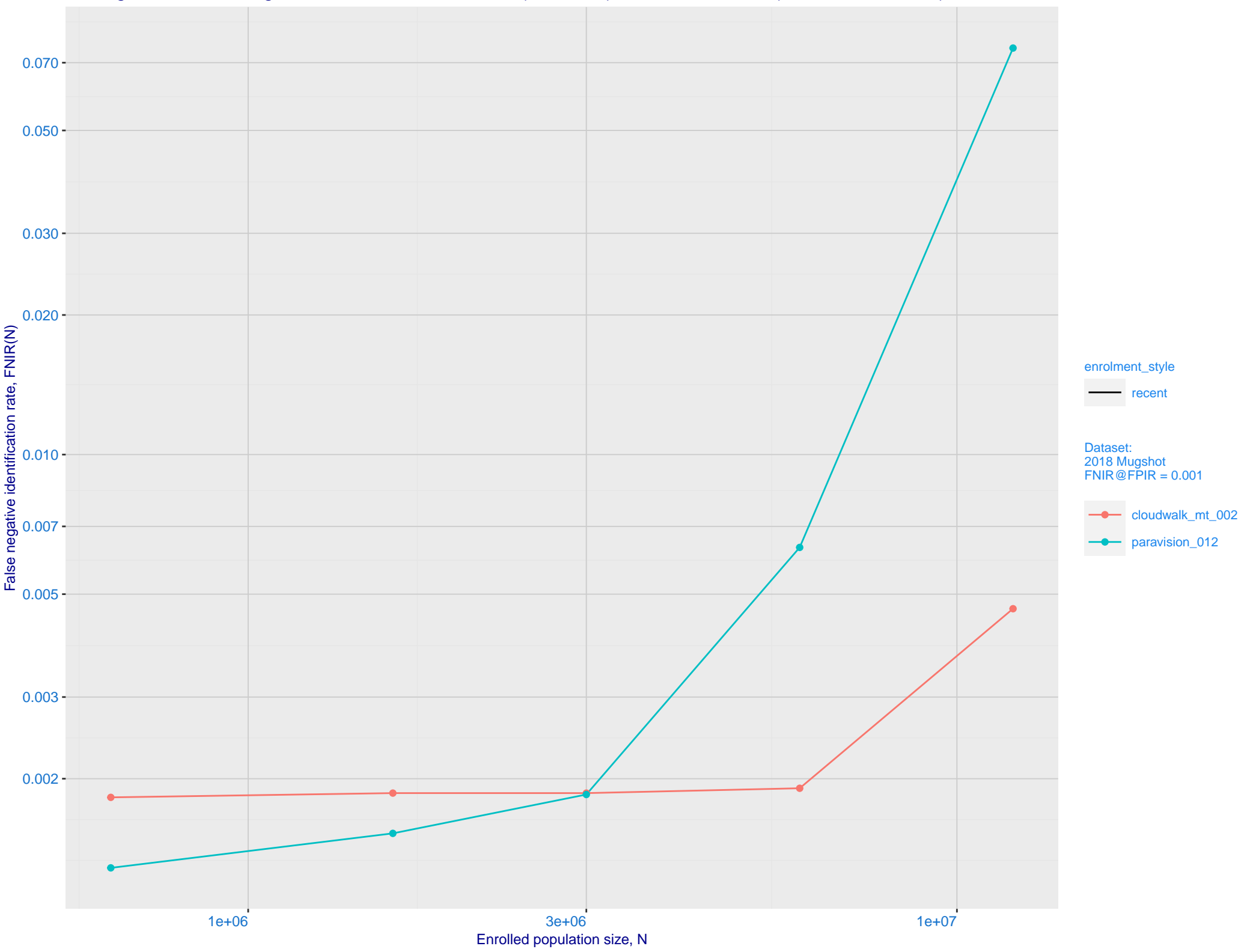
Mugshot webcam ranking 12 (out of 357) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0123, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0072 from sensetime_009

Mugshot profile ranking 41 (out of 327) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.4753, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0634 from cloudwalk_mt_002

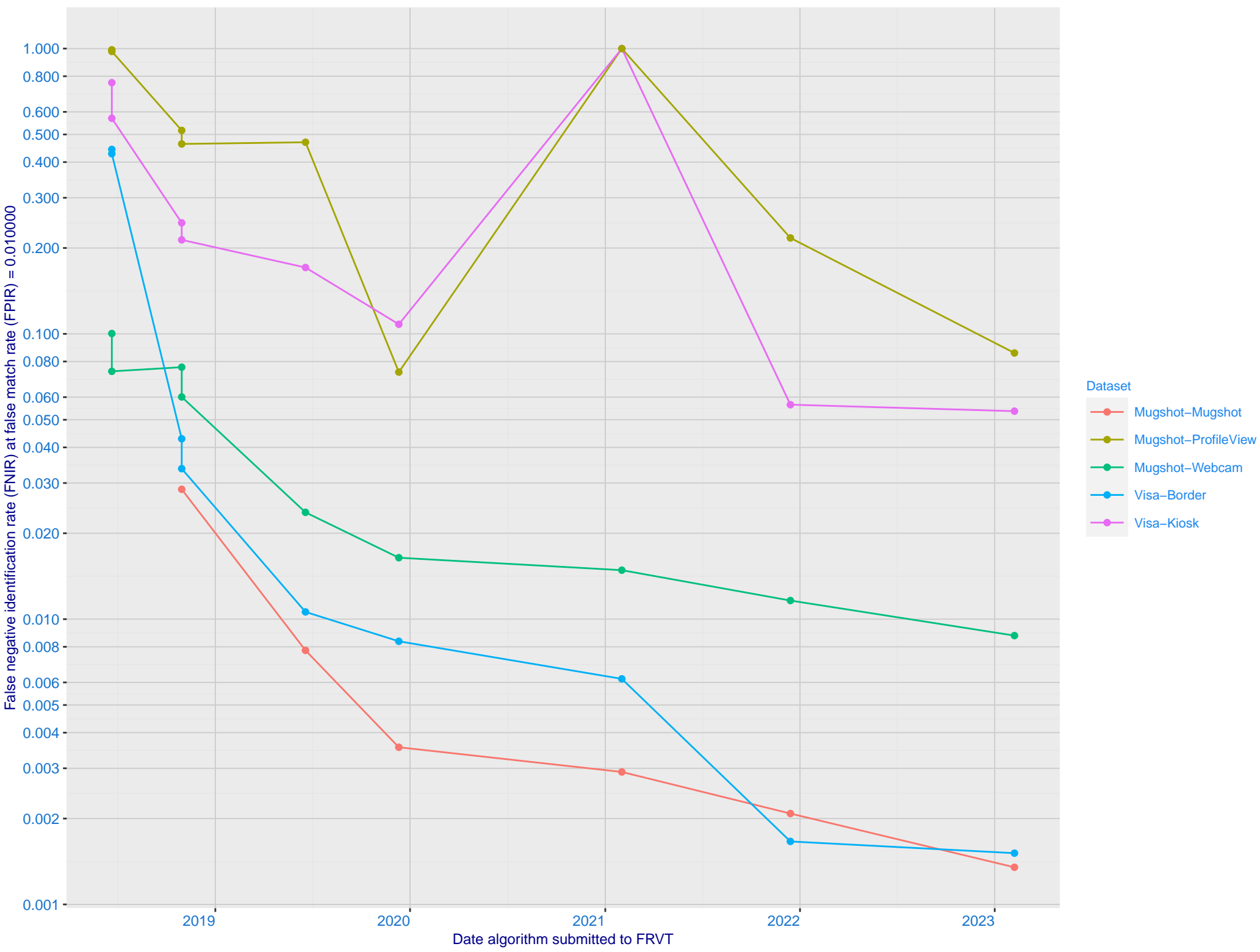
Immigration visa-border ranking 8 (out of 285) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0024, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0010 from cloudwalk_mt_002

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 4 (out of 231) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0632, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0517 from cloudwalk_mt_002

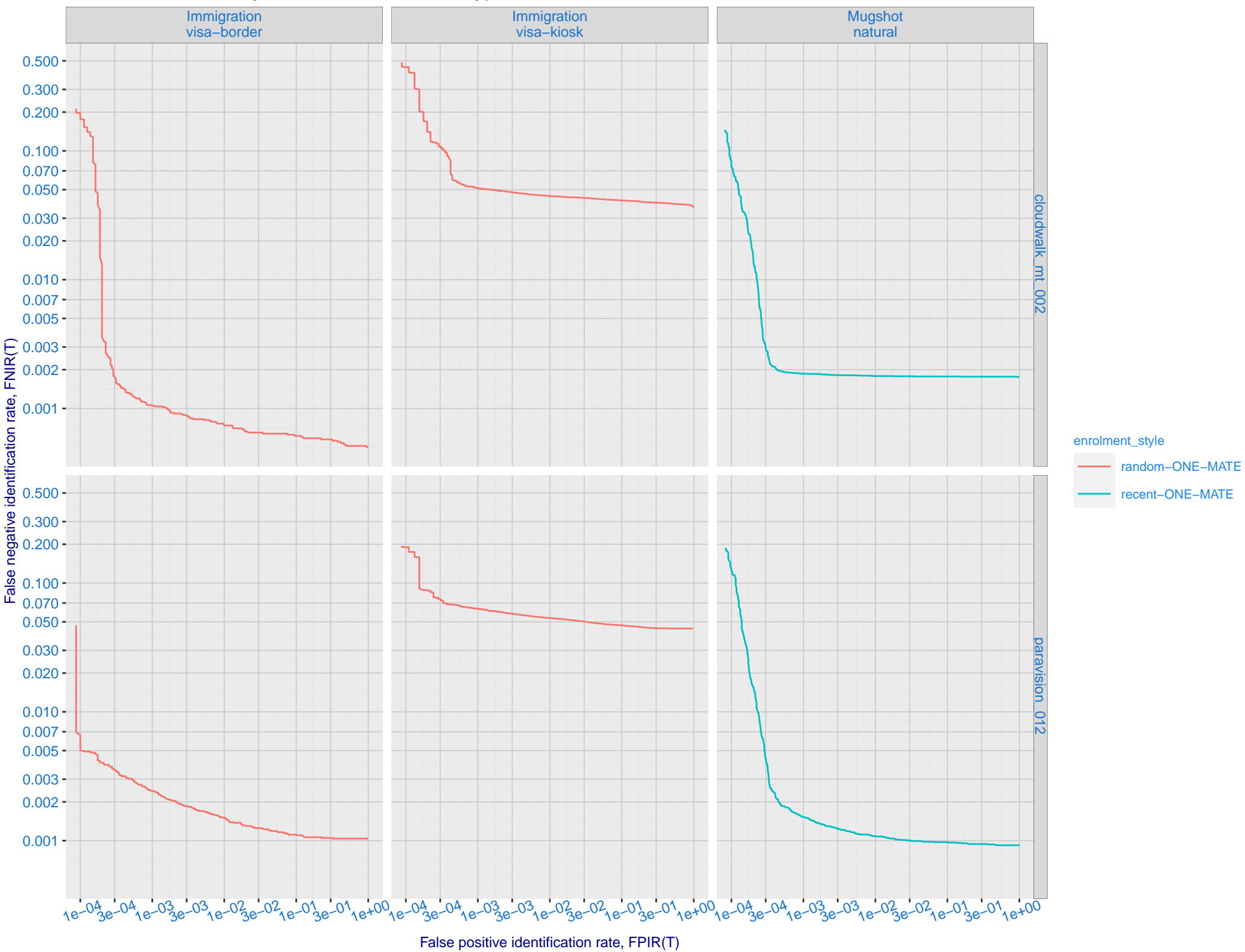
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (cloudwalk_mt_002)



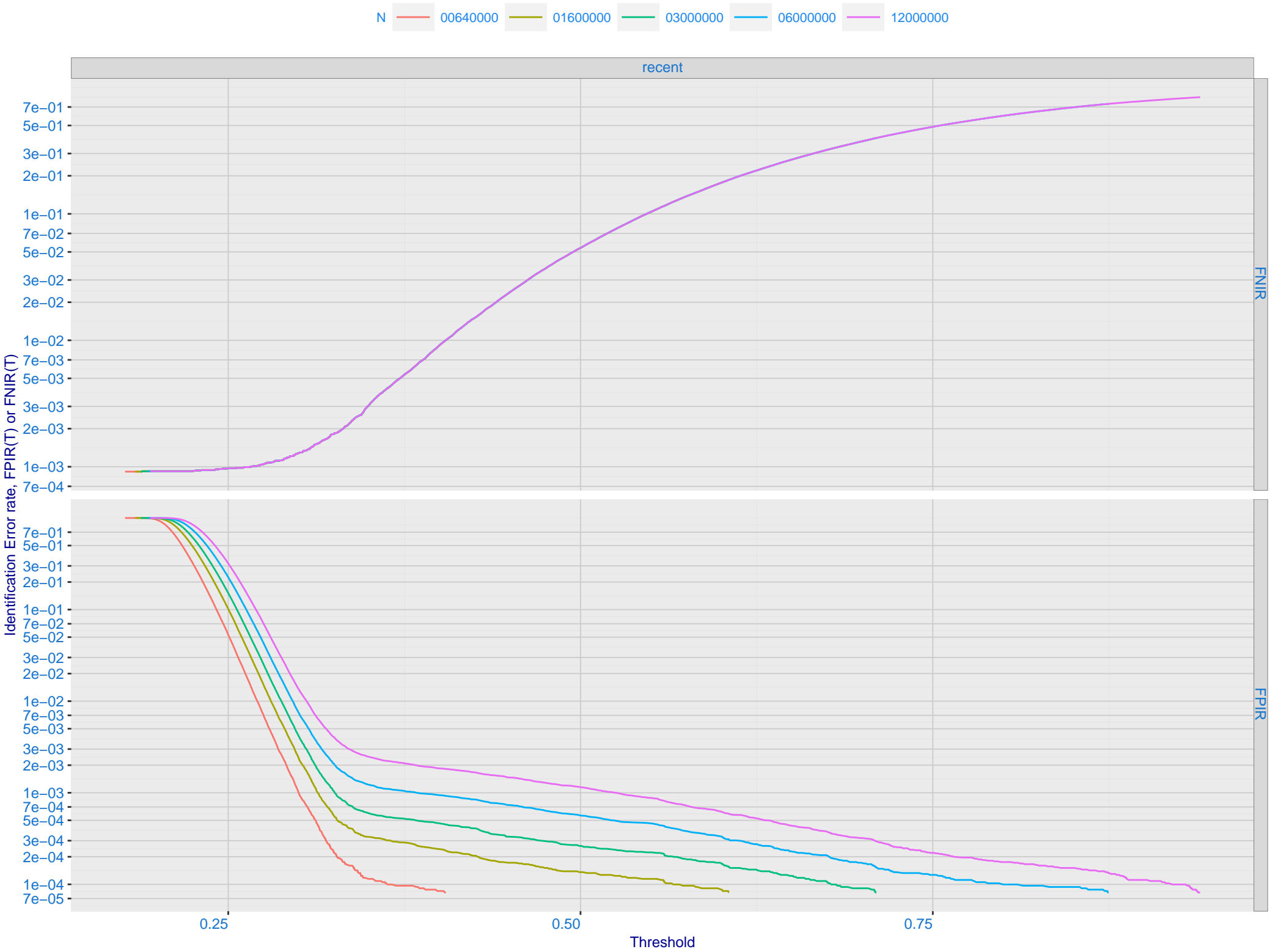
C: Evolution of accuracy for PARAVISION algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



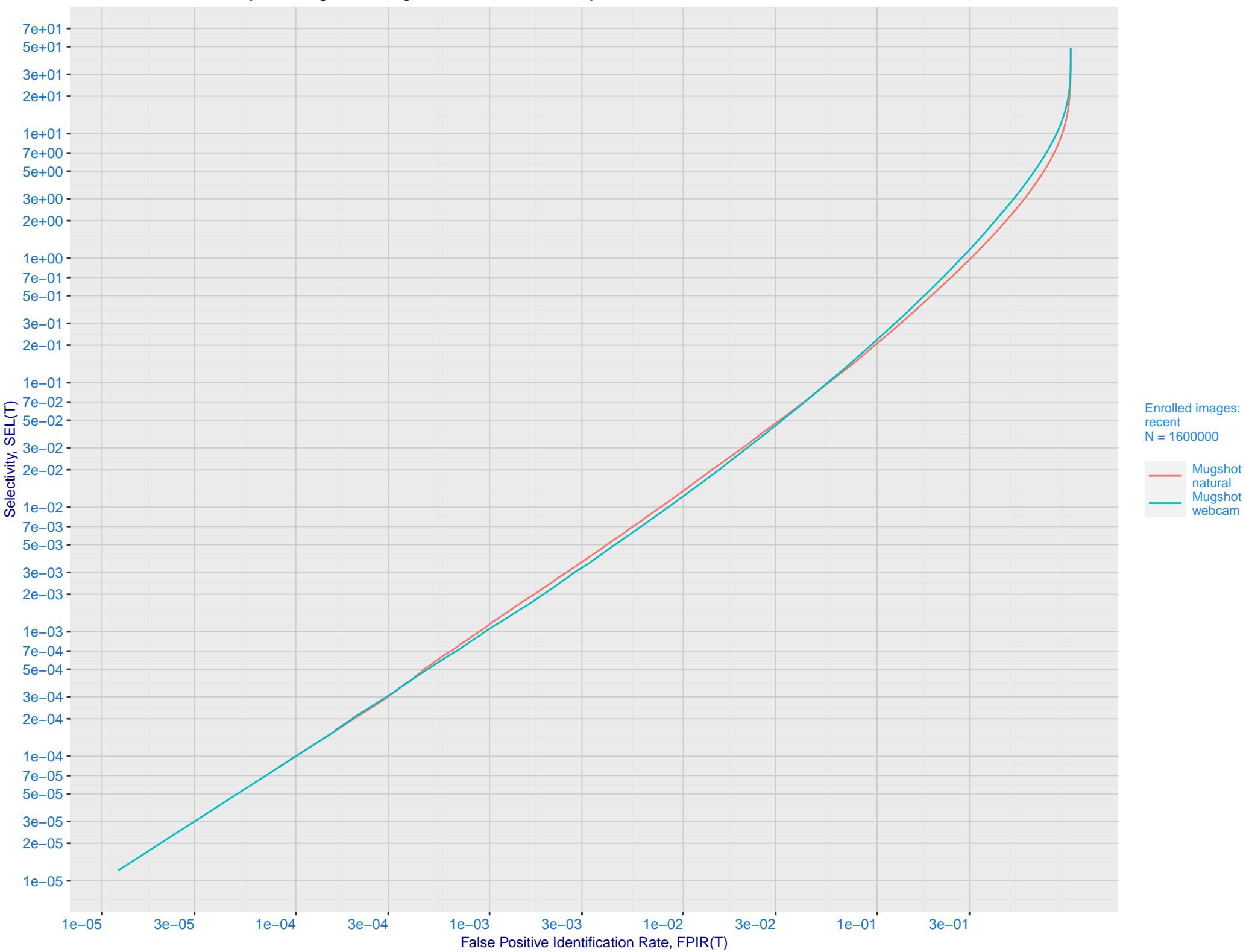
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



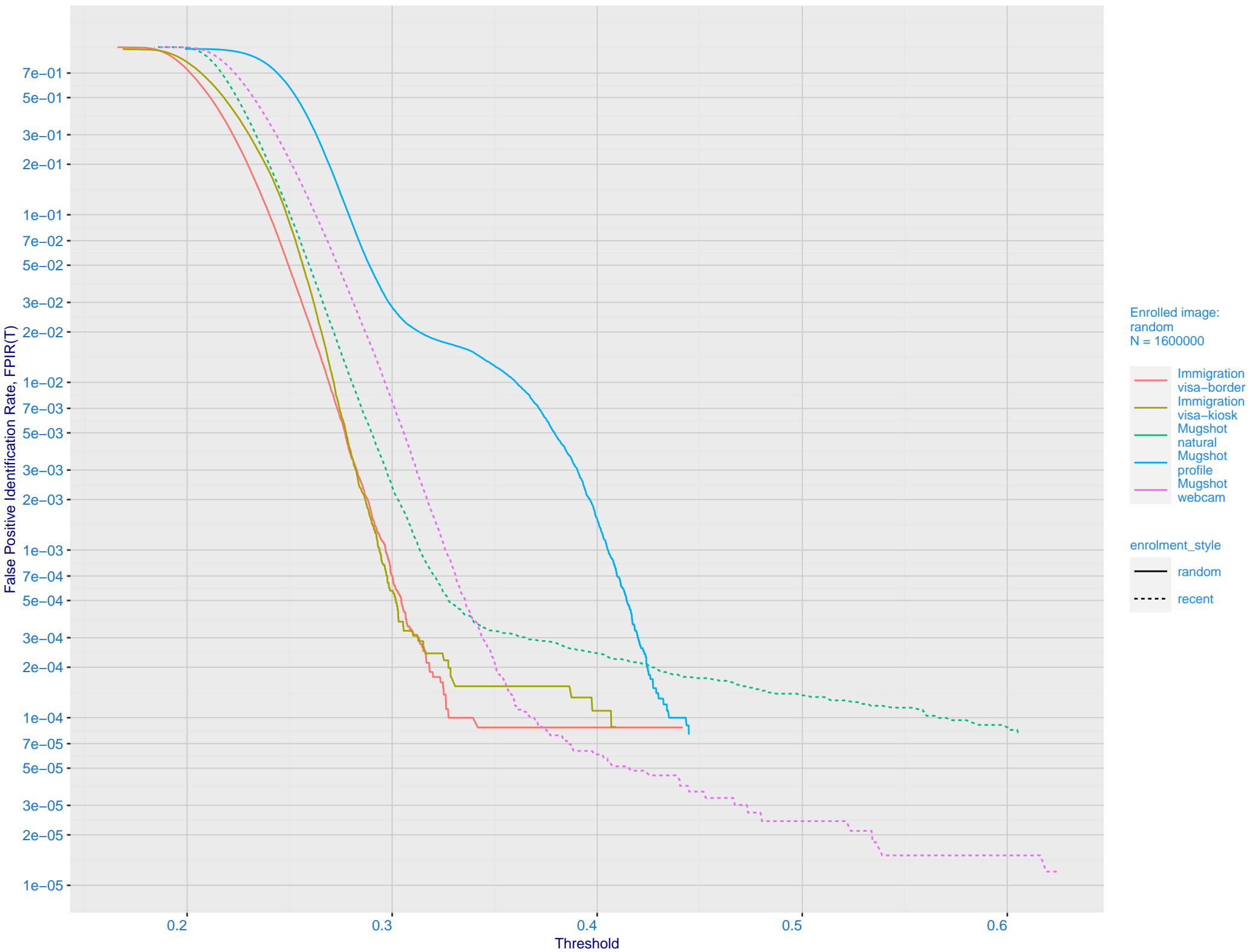
E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images



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

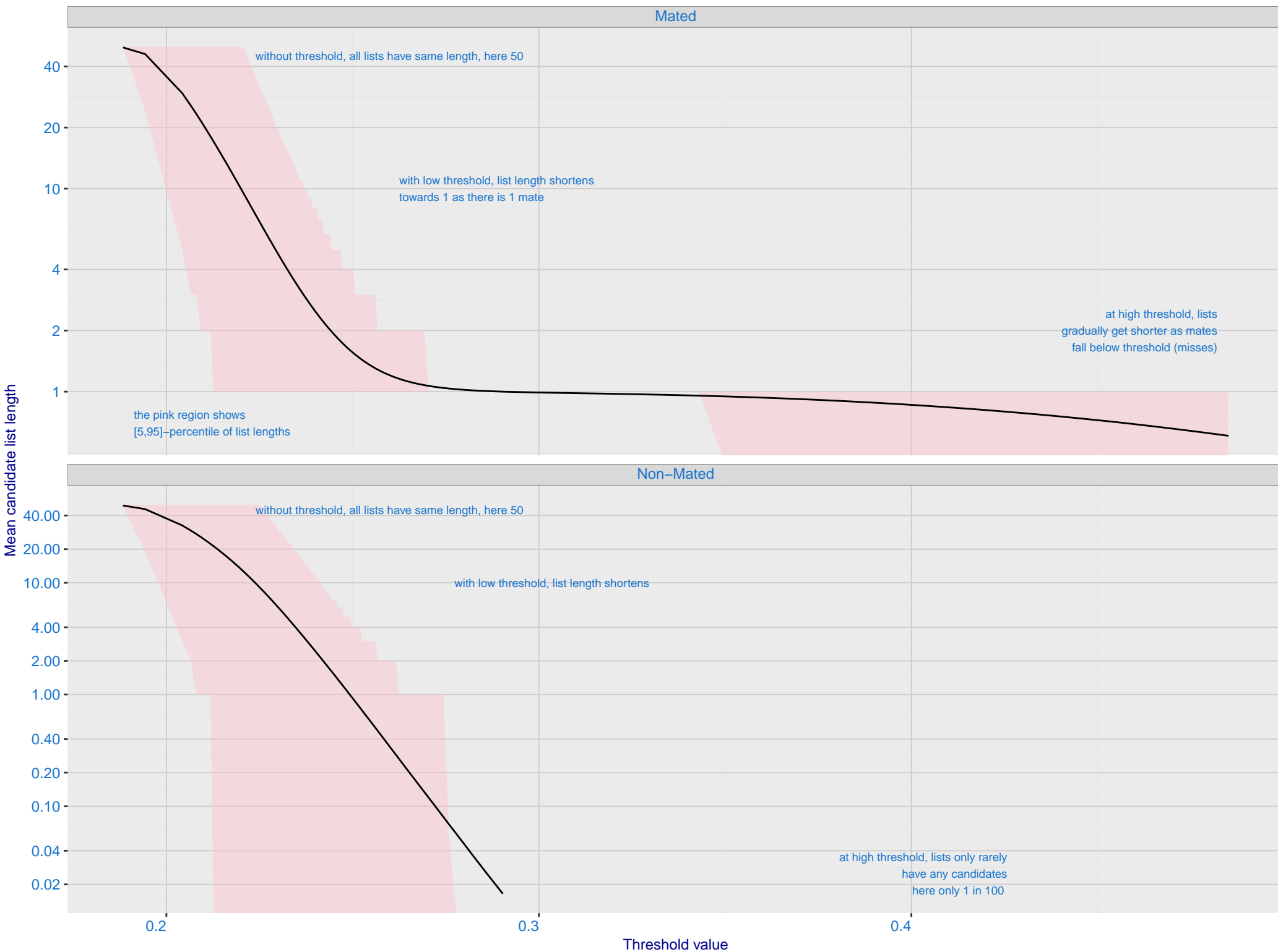


G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects



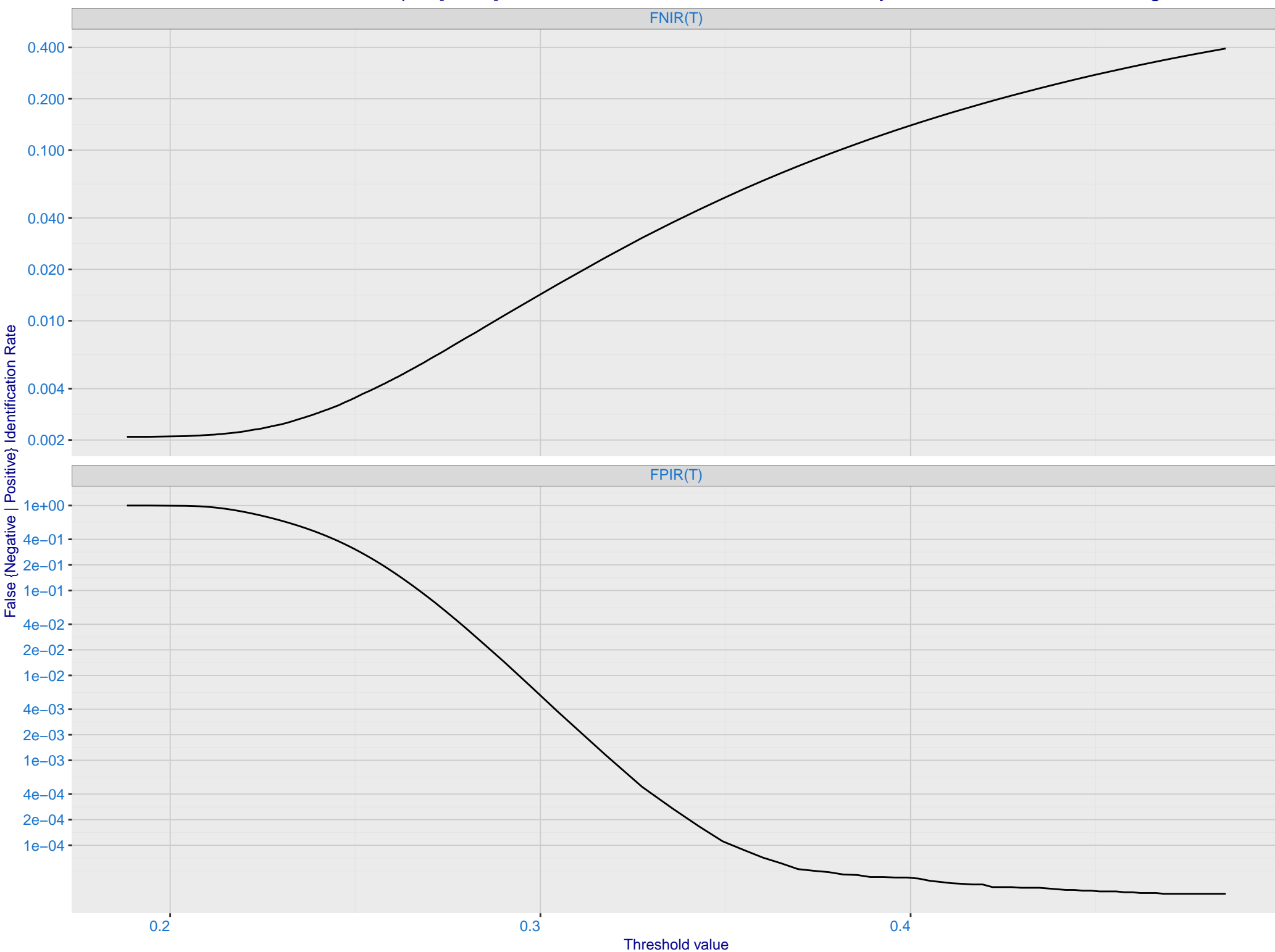
H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

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

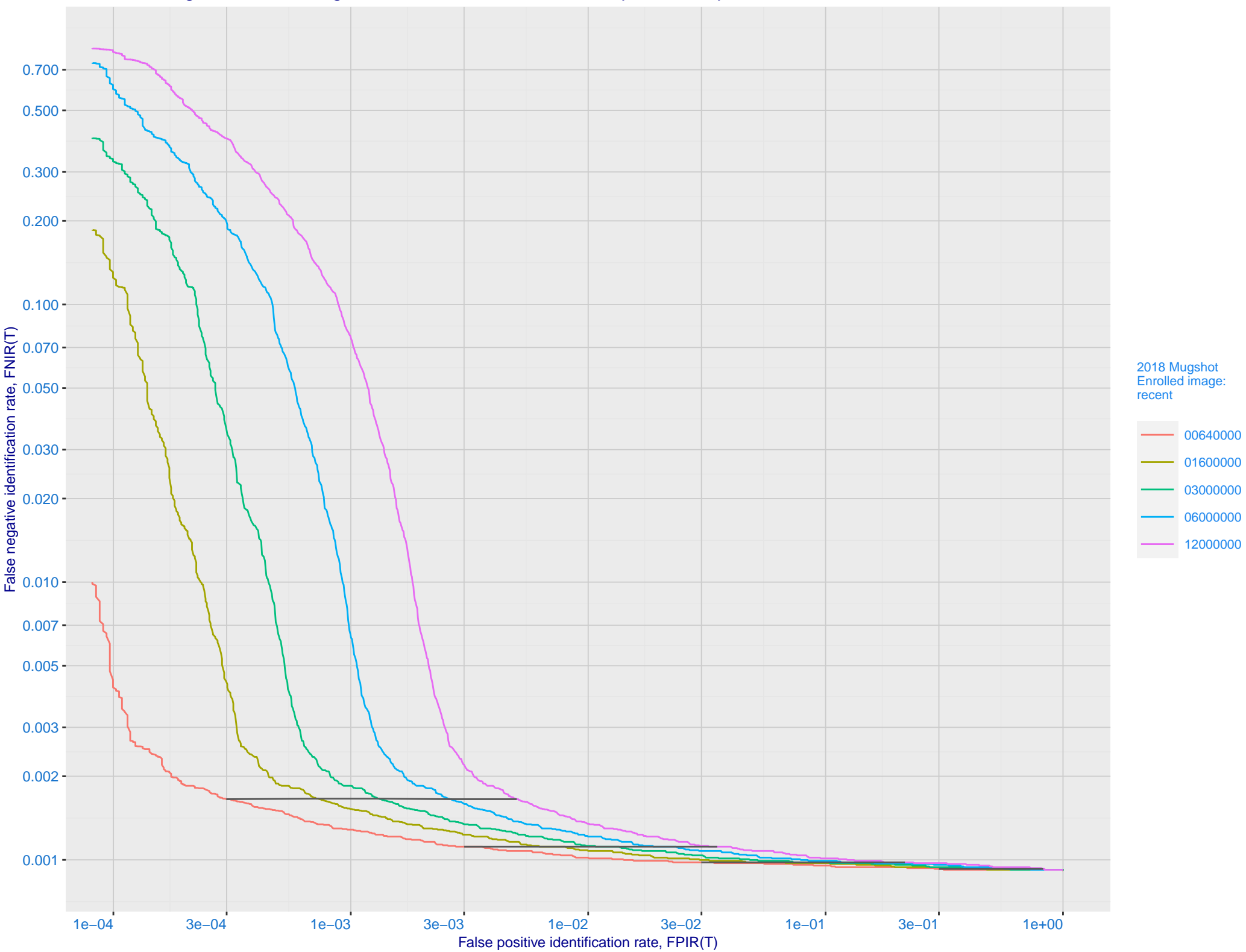


I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

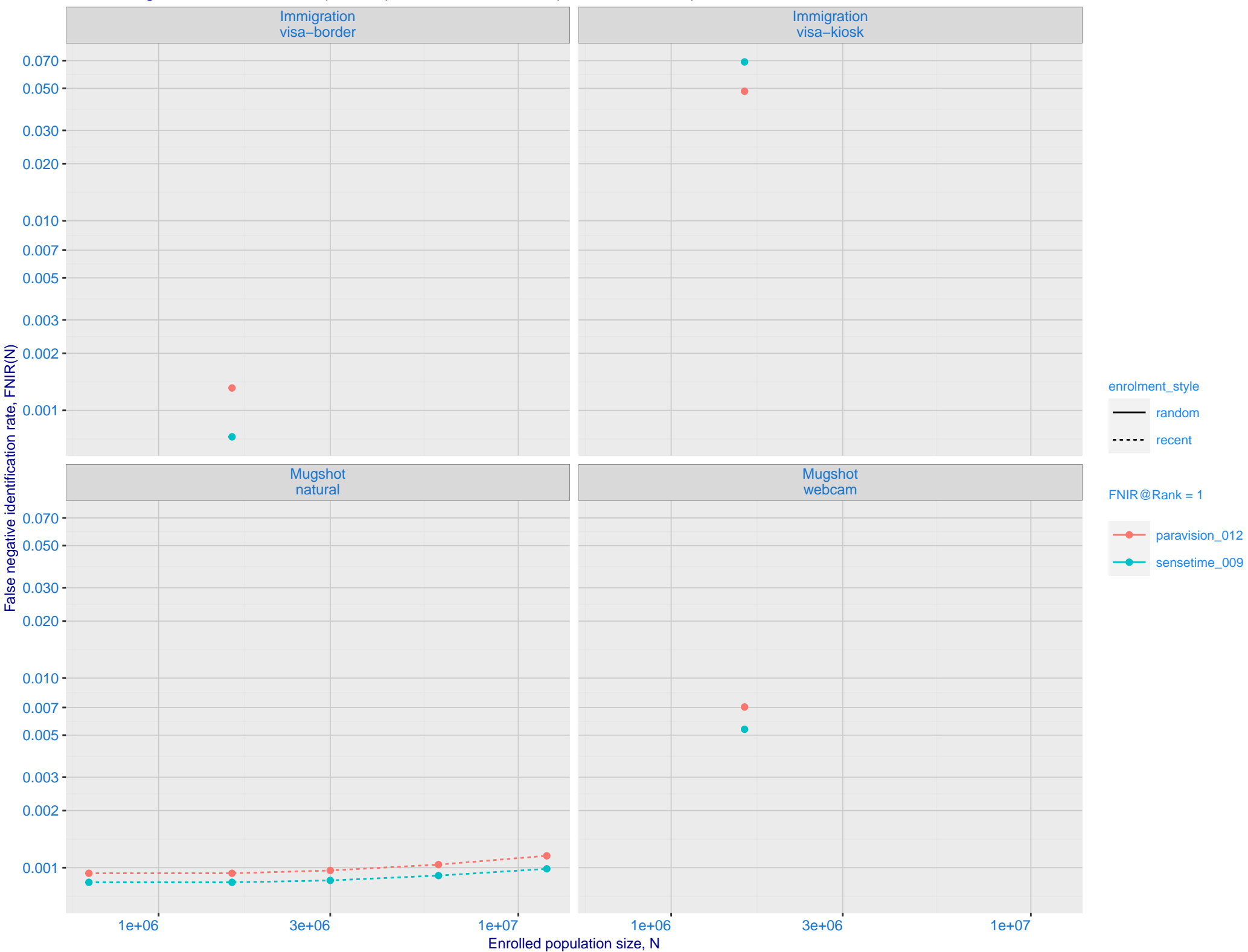
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



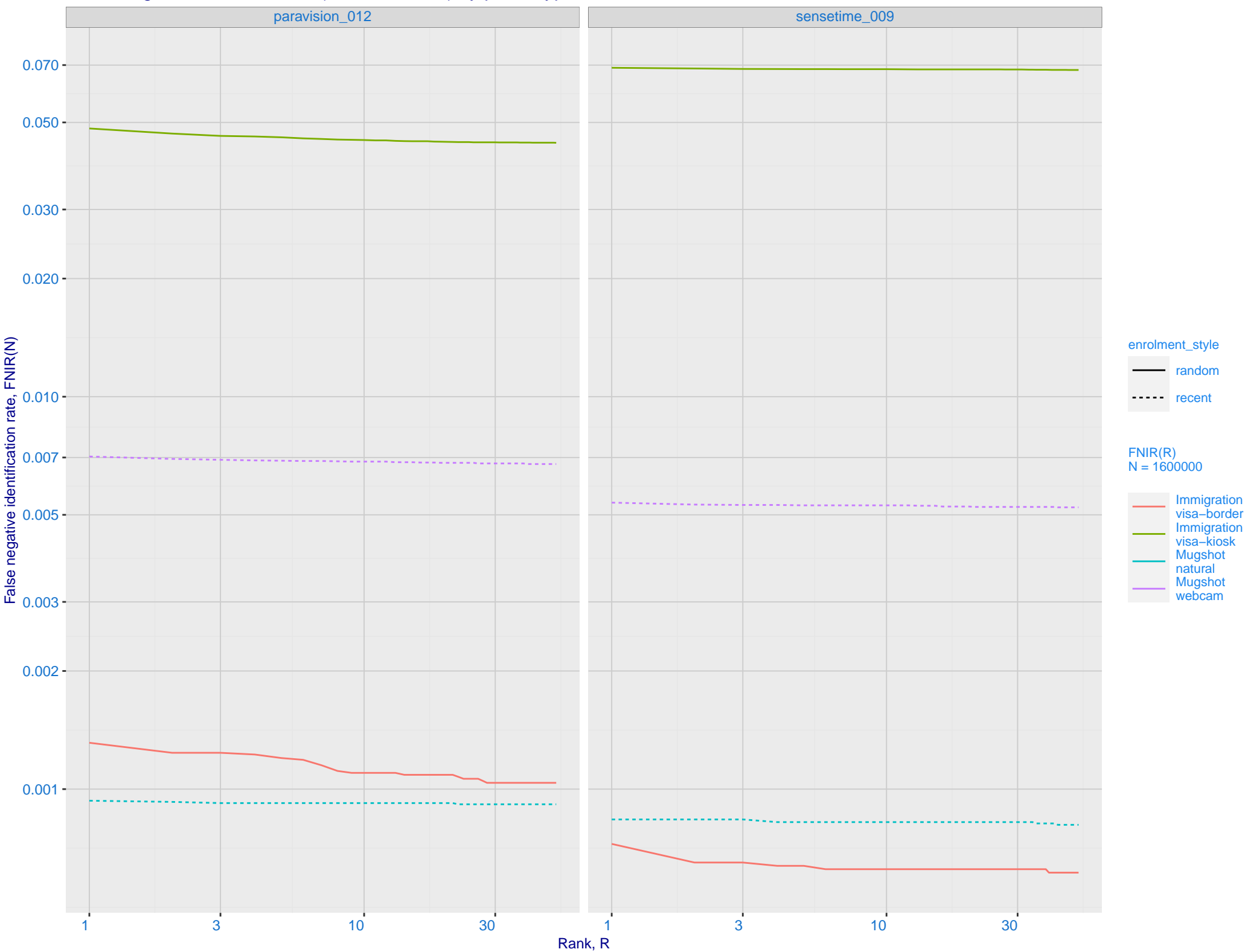
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



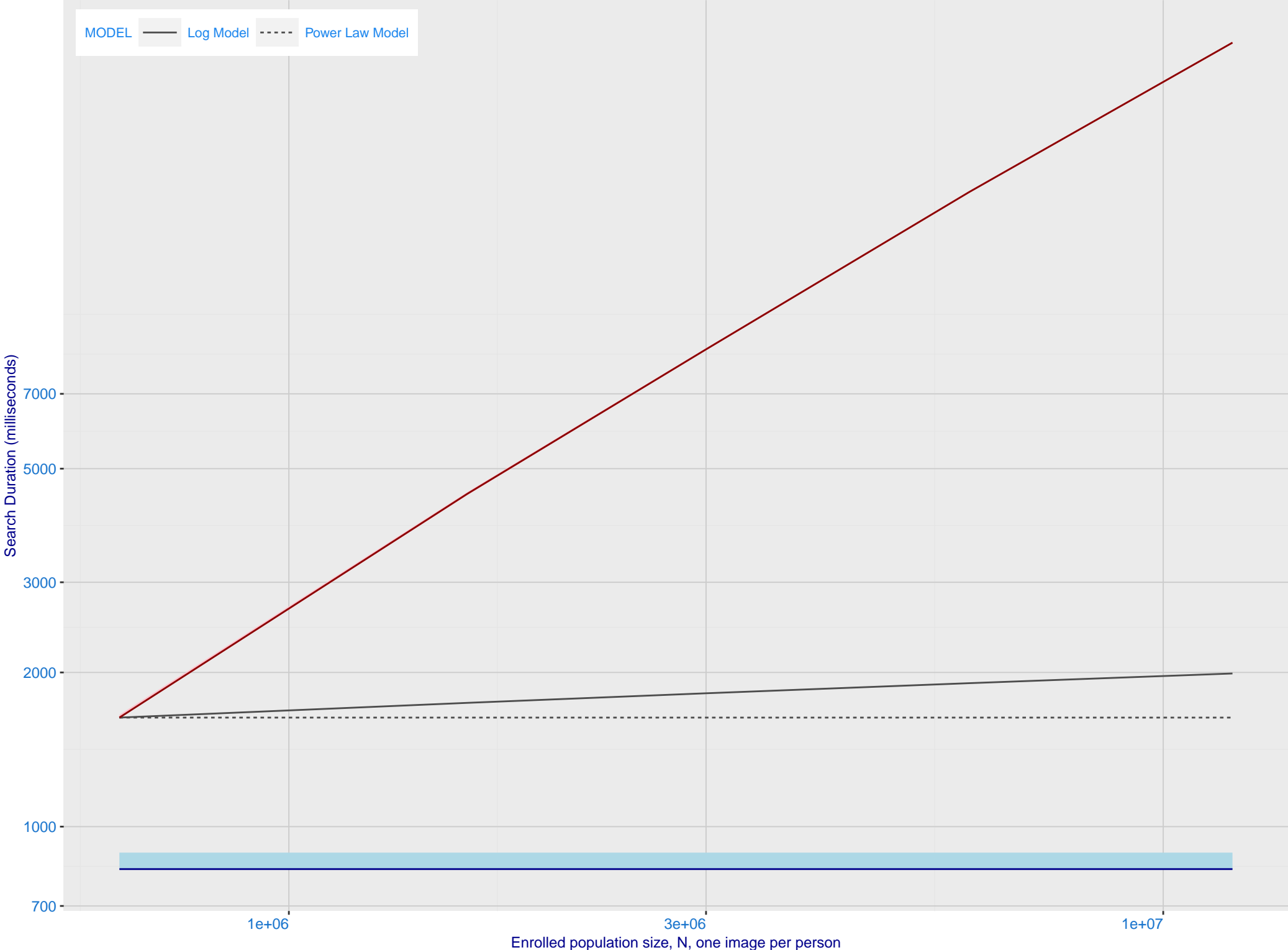
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime_009)



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

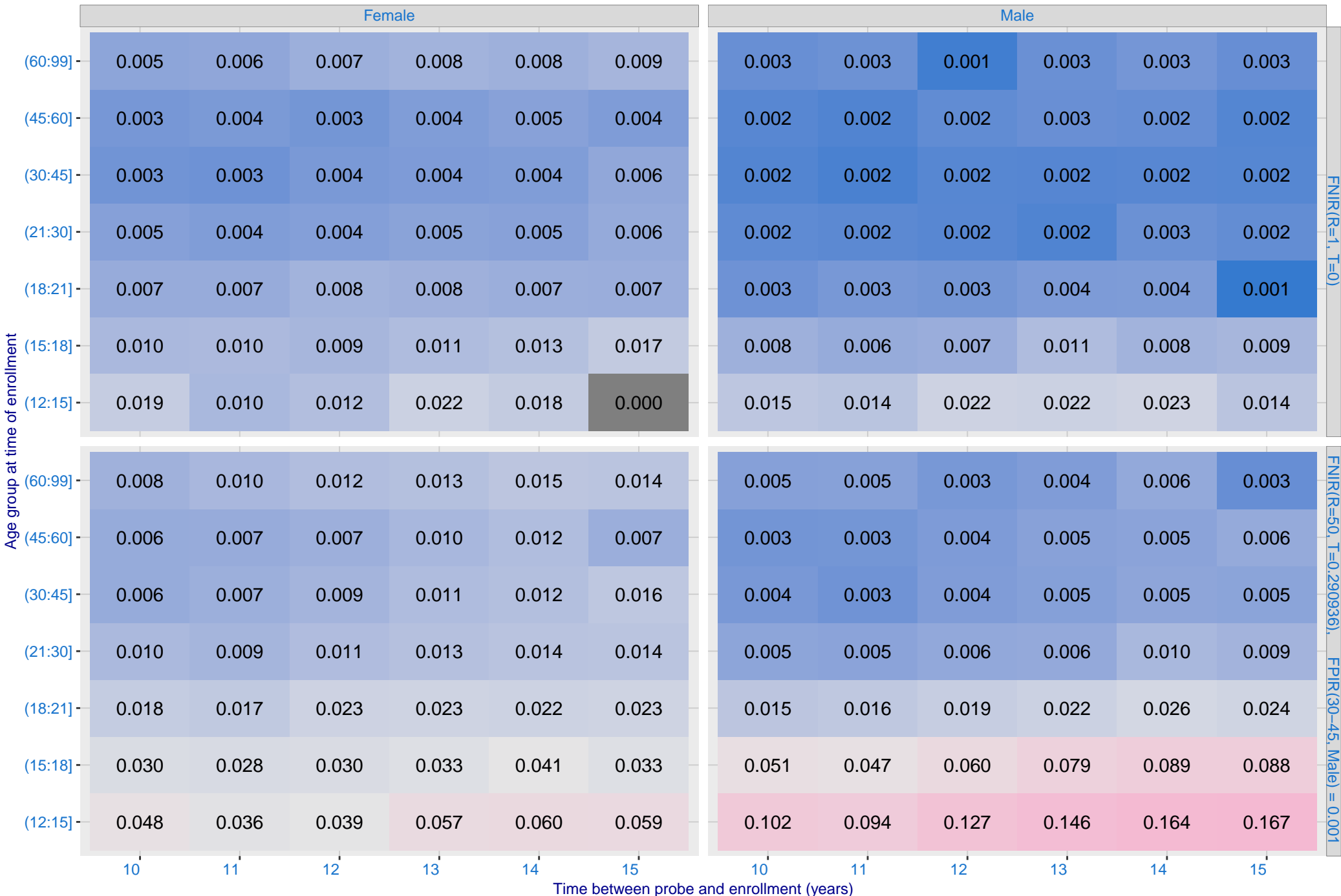


M: Template duration; search duration vs. N. The blue and pink ribbon covers 95 percent of observed measurements. The template generation time is independent of N. The log and power-law models are fit to the first two (N,T) observations



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: paravision_012, 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.

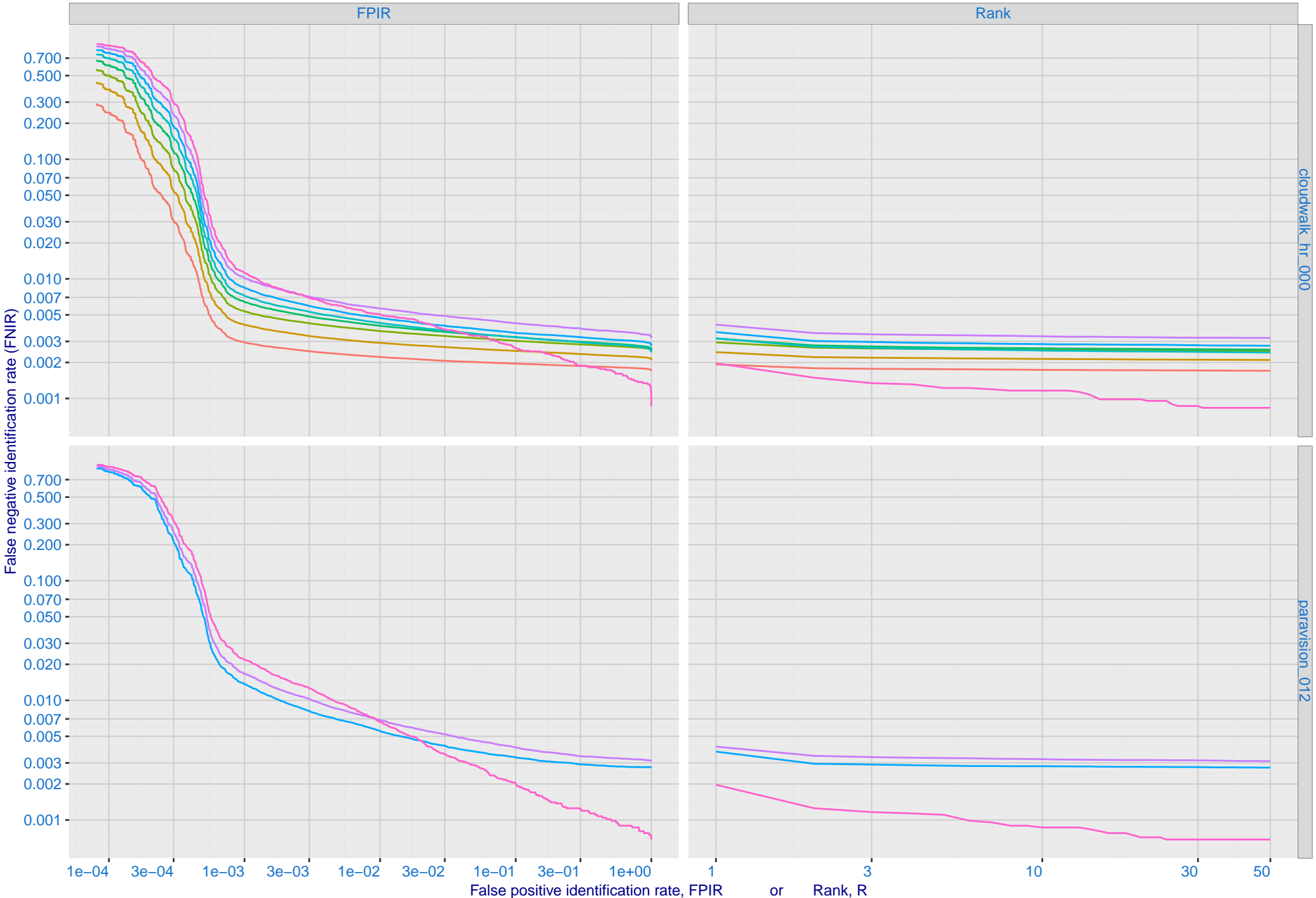
Algorithm: paravision_012, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing
Threshold: 0.290936 set to achive FPIR(30–45, Male) = 0.001

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

