

# A: Datasheet

Algorithm: kakao\_001

Template size: 2048 bytes

Template time (2.5 percentile): 958 msec

Template time (median): 962 msec

Template time (97.5 percentile): 1028 msec

Investigation:

Frontal mugshot ranking 32 (out of 354) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0014 vs. lowest 0.0008 from sensetime\_007

Mugshot webcam ranking 30 (out of 316) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0091 vs. lowest 0.0056 from sensetime\_007

Immigration visa-border ranking 4 (out of 243) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0009 vs. lowest 0.0008 from sensetime\_007

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 1 (out of 240) -- FNIR(1600000, 0, 1) = 0.0472

Identification:

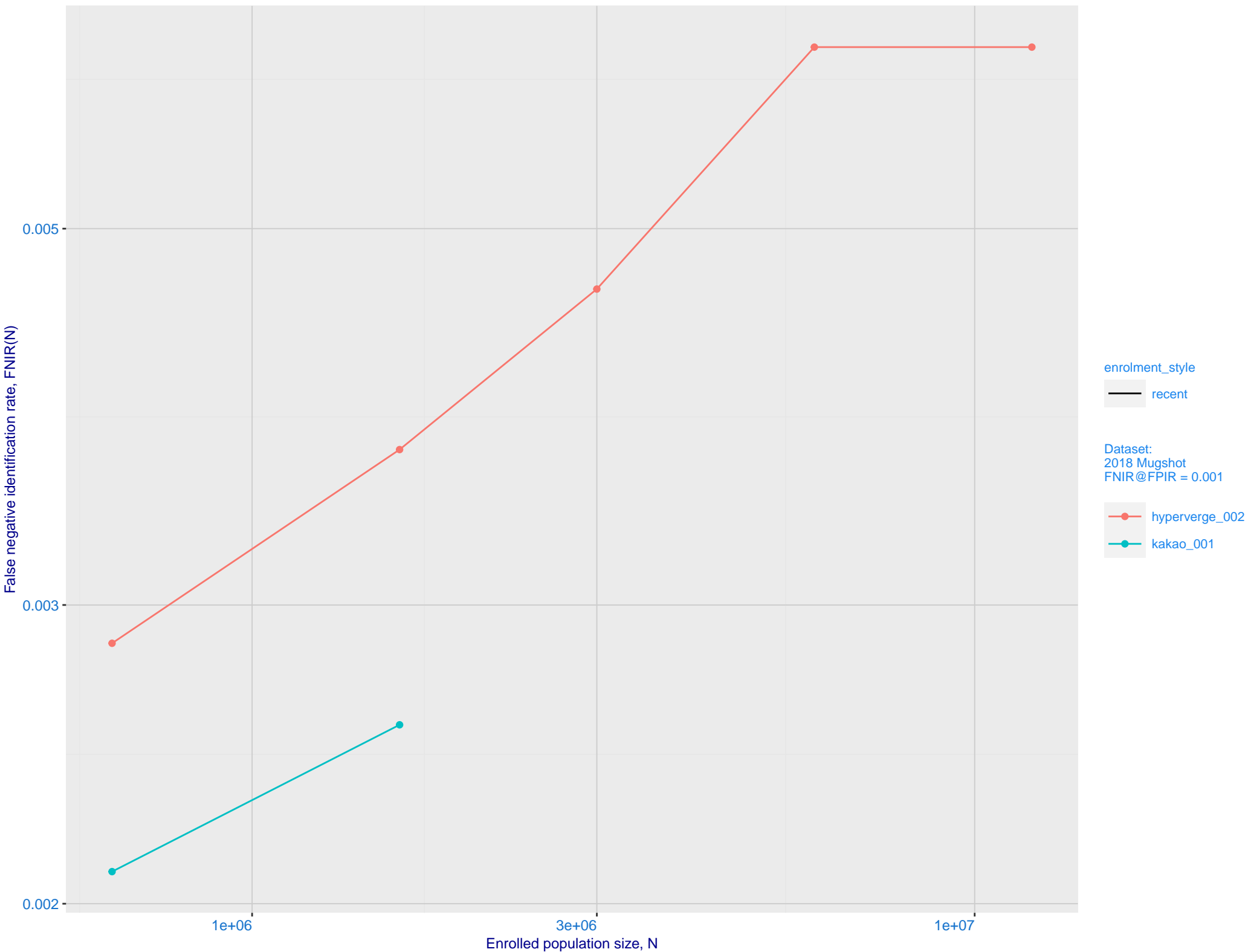
Frontal mugshot ranking 15 (out of 354) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0025, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0014 from sensetime\_007

Mugshot webcam ranking 17 (out of 314) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0174, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0093 from sensetime\_007

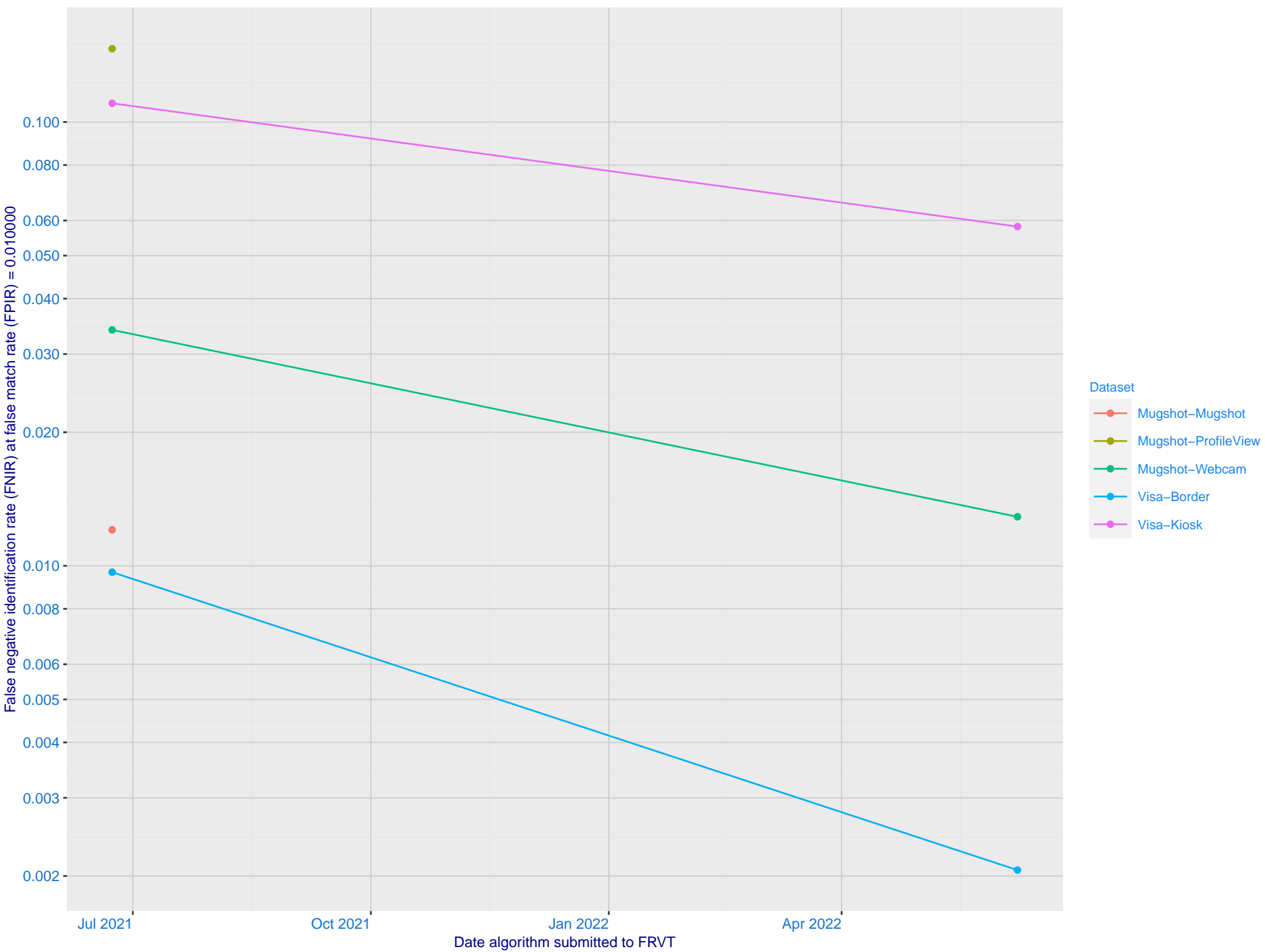
Immigration visa-border ranking 7 (out of 242) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0042, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0024 from cloudwalk\_mt\_000

Immigration visa-kiosk ranking 4 (out of 237) -- FNIR(1600000, T, L+1) = 0.0740, FPIR=0.001000 vs. lowest 0.0719 from cloudwalk\_mt\_000

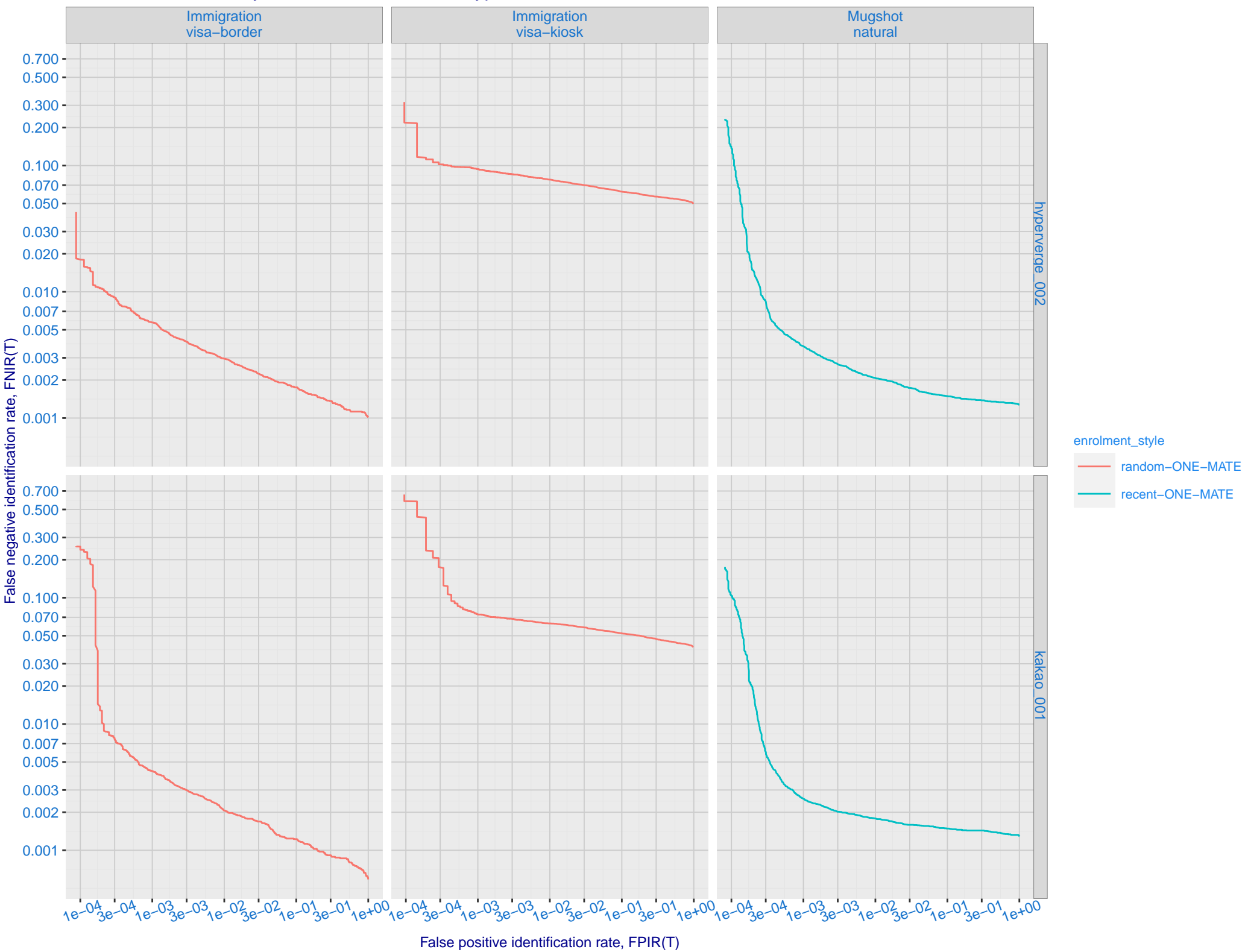
B: Mugshot natural images, identification mode: FNIR(N, L+1, T) vs. most accurate (hyperverge\_002)



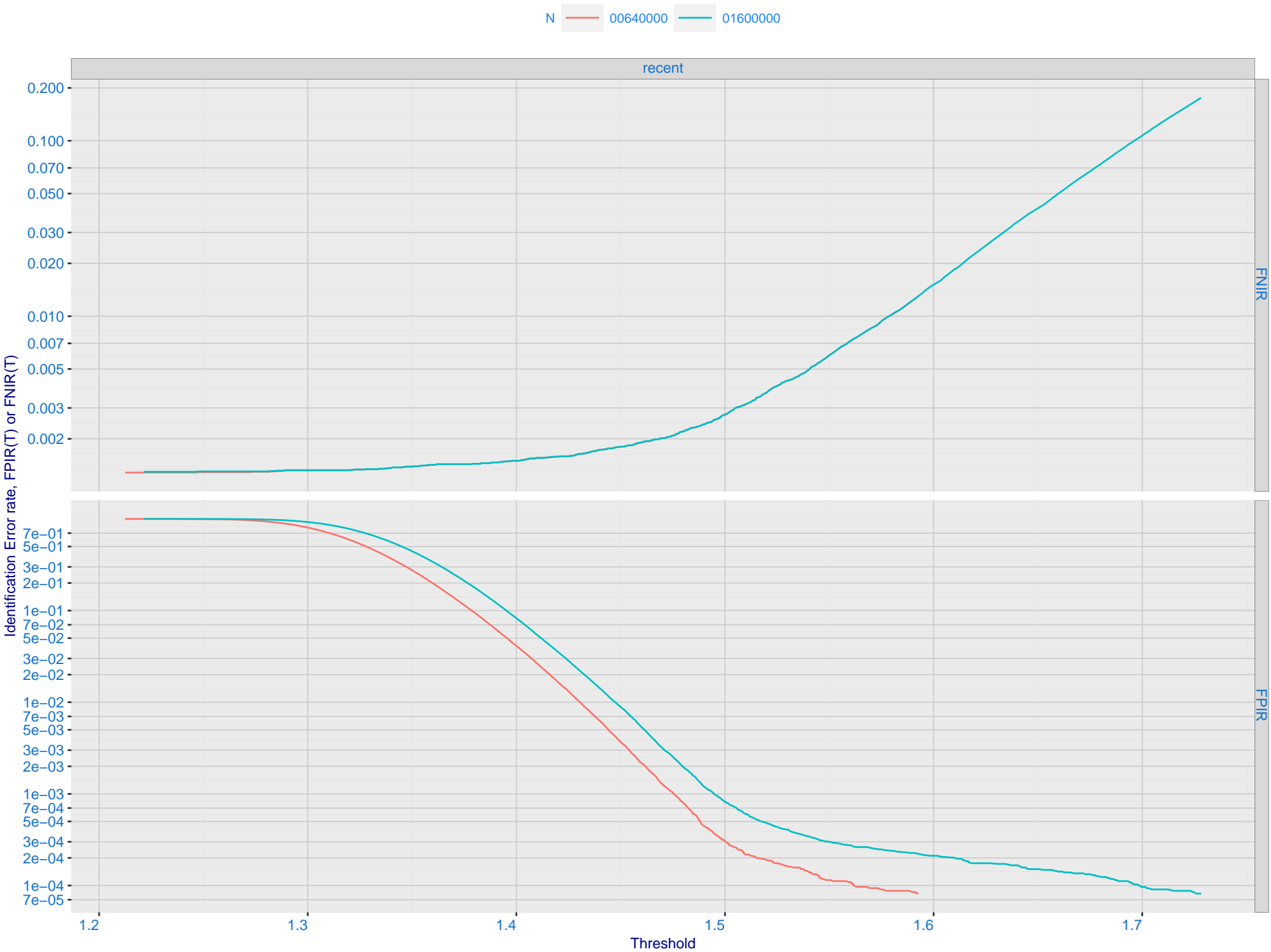
C: Evolution of accuracy for KAKAO algorithms on three datasets 2018 – present



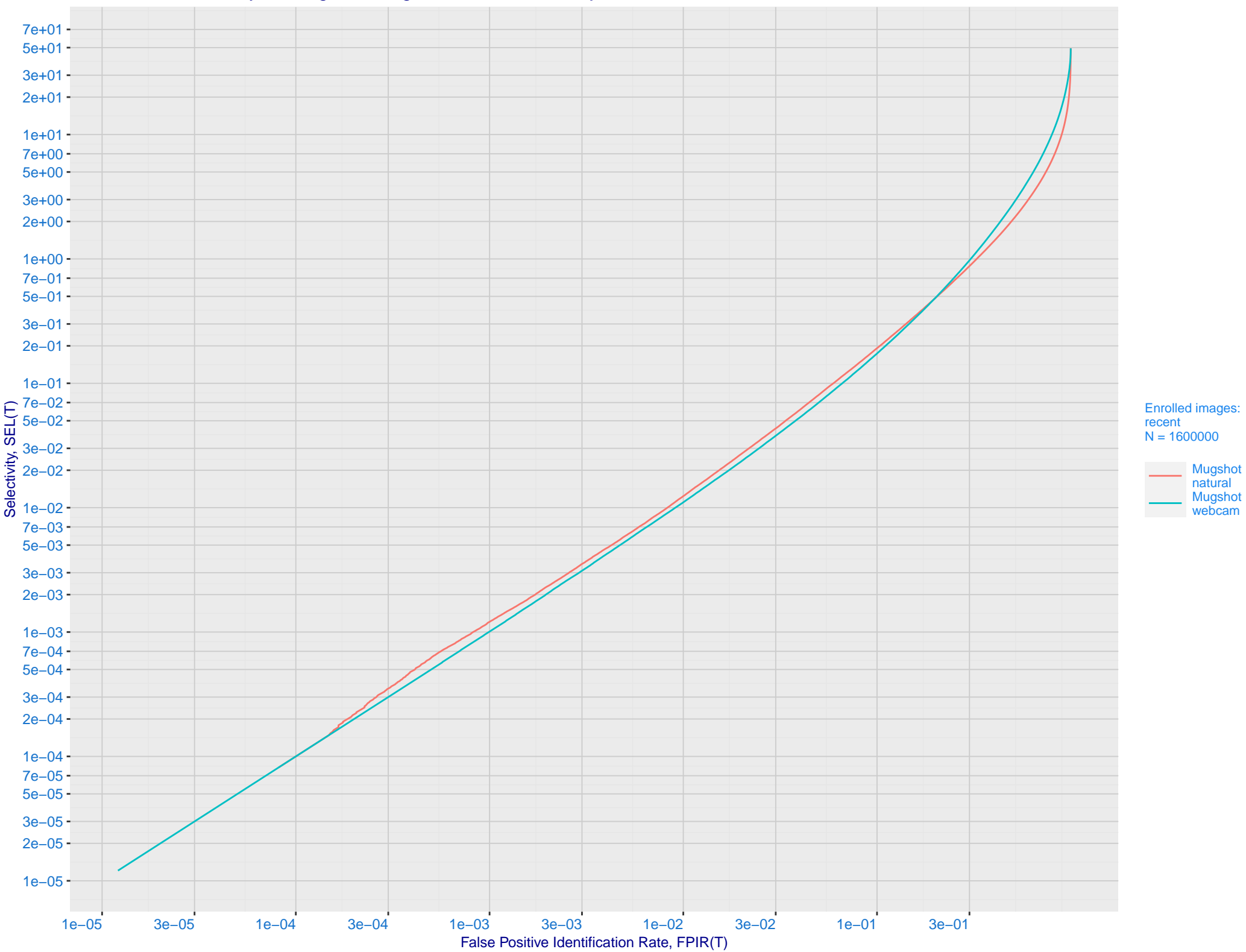
D: 1:N error tradeoff by dataset and enrollment type. N = 1600000 individuals



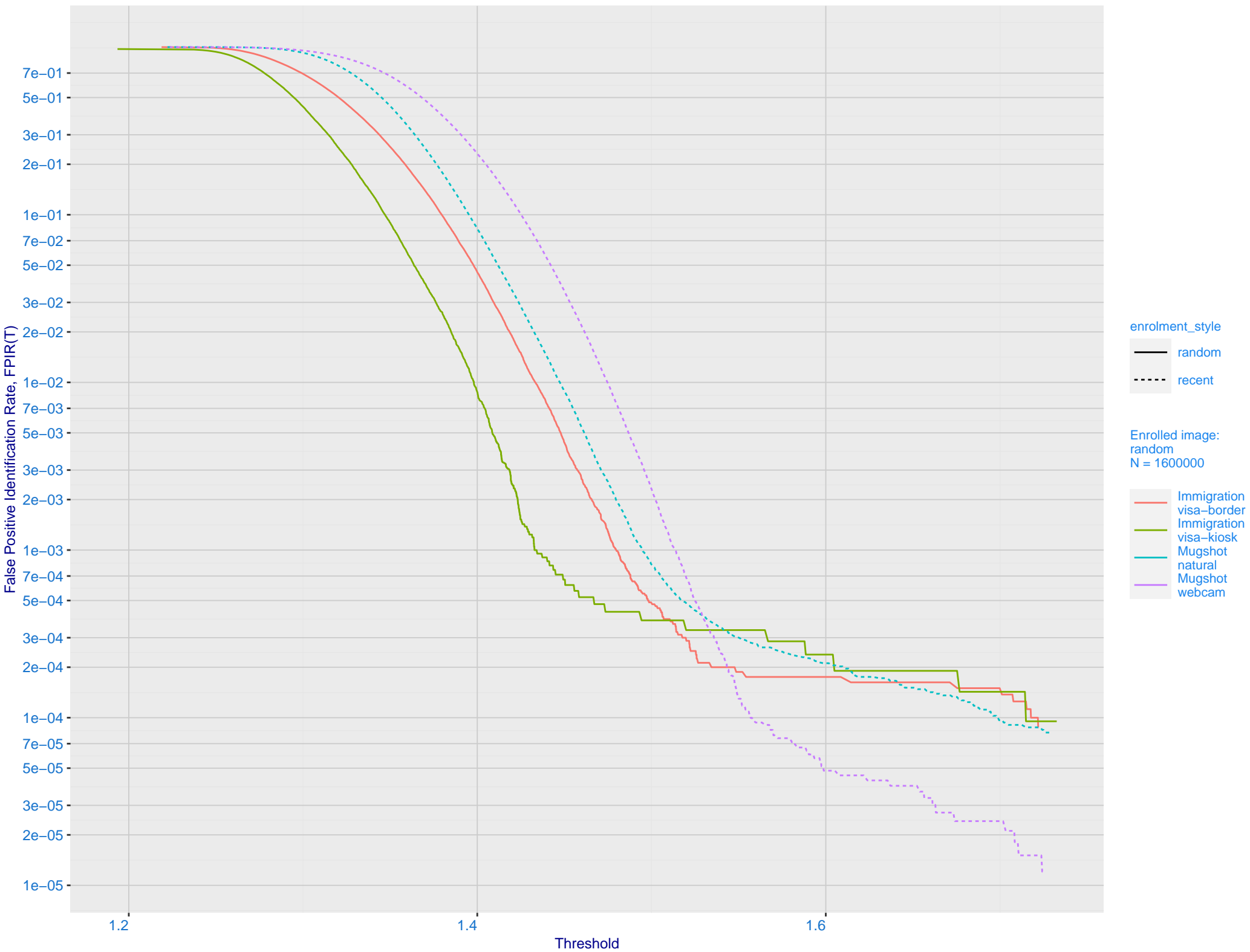
E: Dependence of error rates on T by number enrolled identities, N, for Mugshot natural images



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

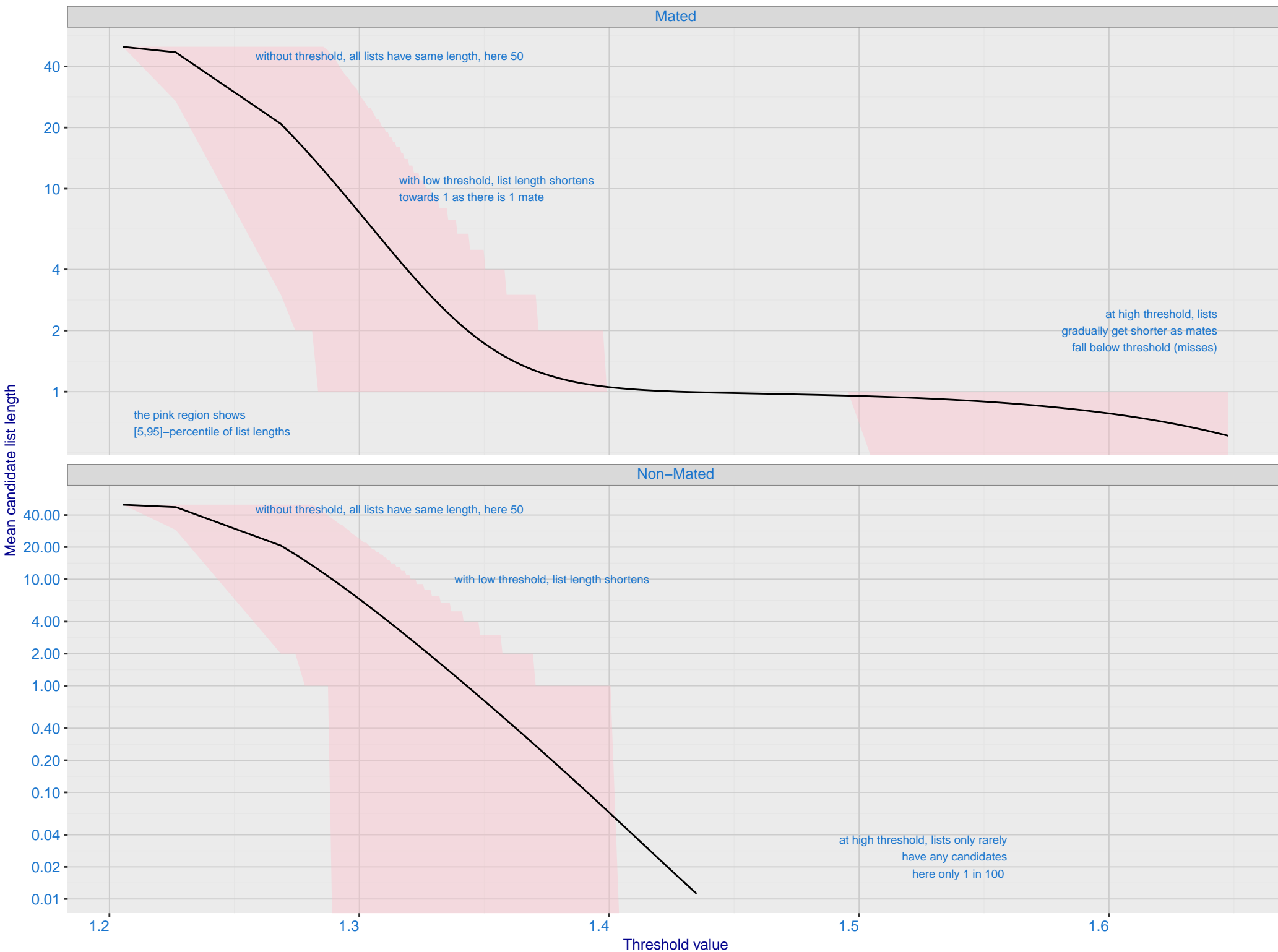


G: FPIR dependence on T by probe type for N = 1600000 subjects



# H: Reduced length candidate lists for human review

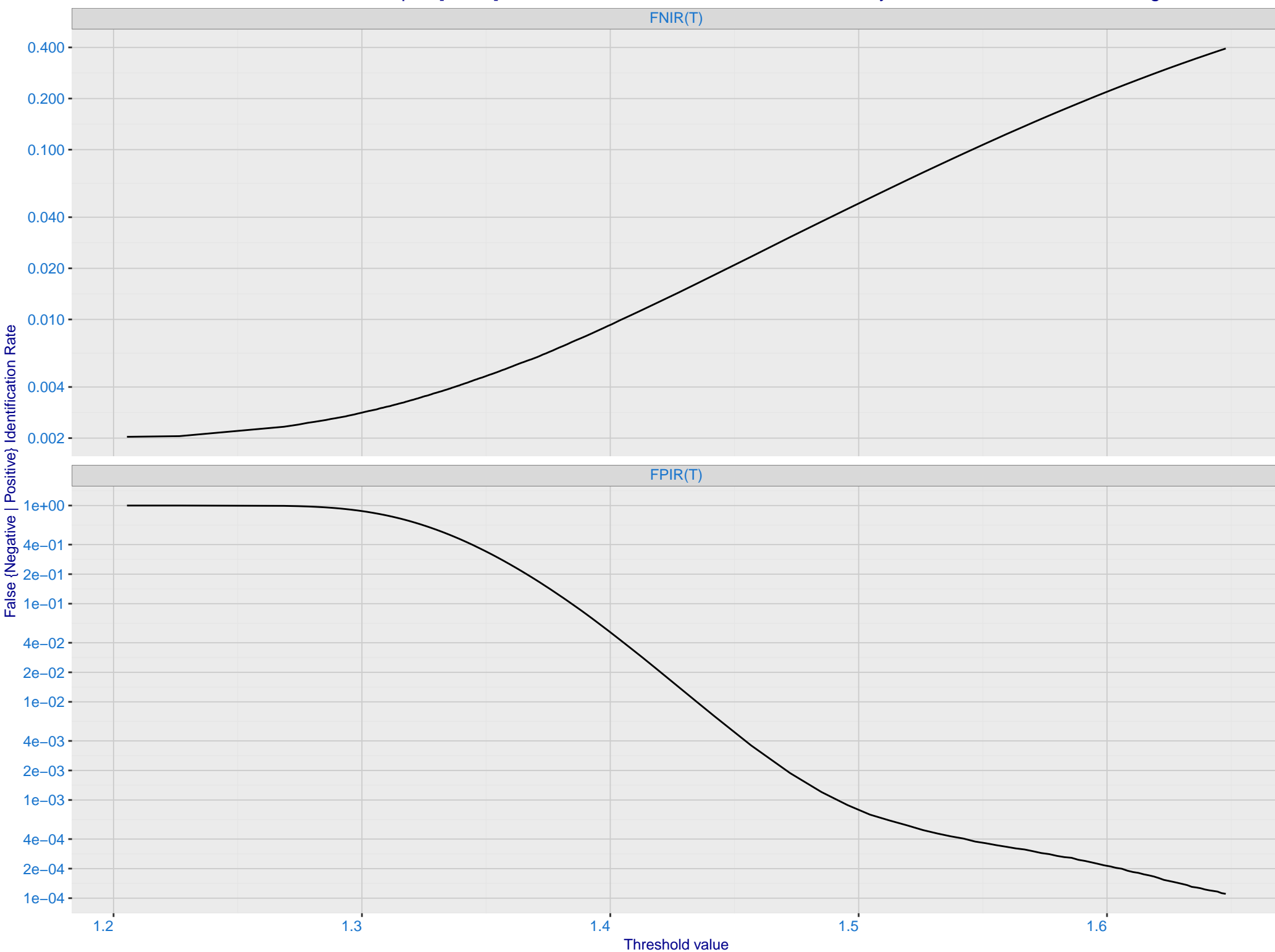
Dataset is border–border with time–lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10–15 years later than enrollment image



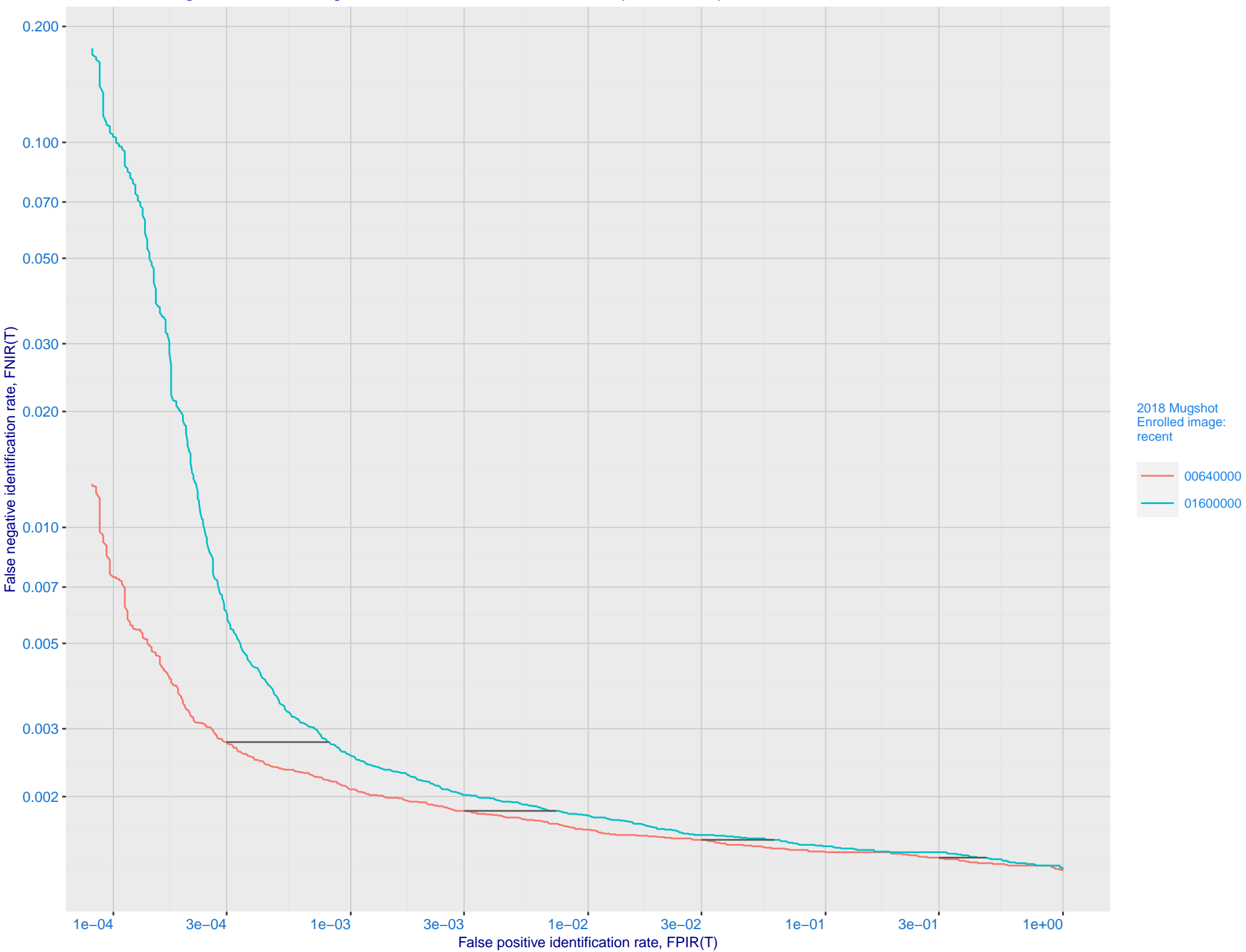


# I: FNIR and FPIR dependence on threshold

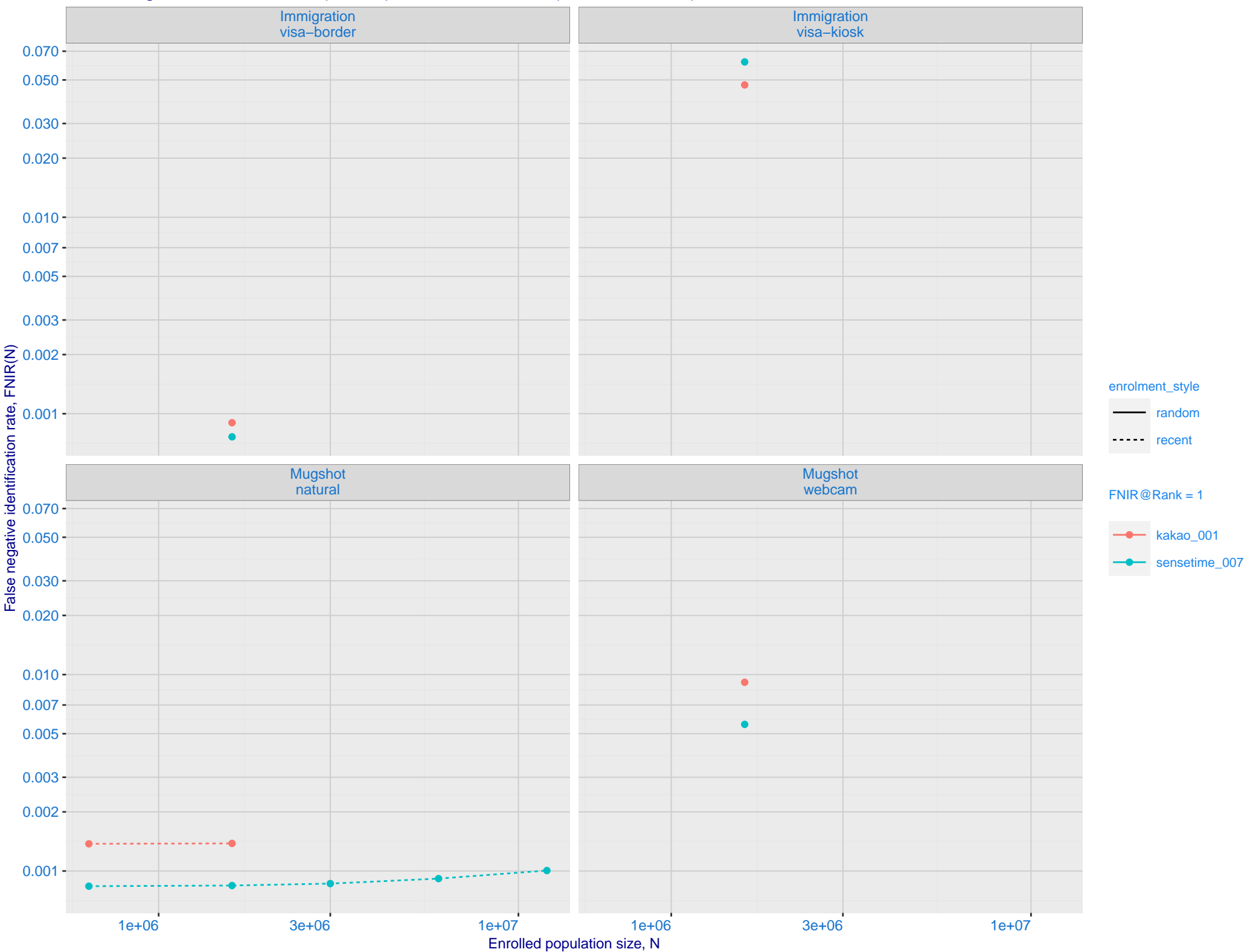
Dataset is border-border with time-lapse [10,15] YRS with N = 1600000. Probes are 10-15 years later than enrollment image



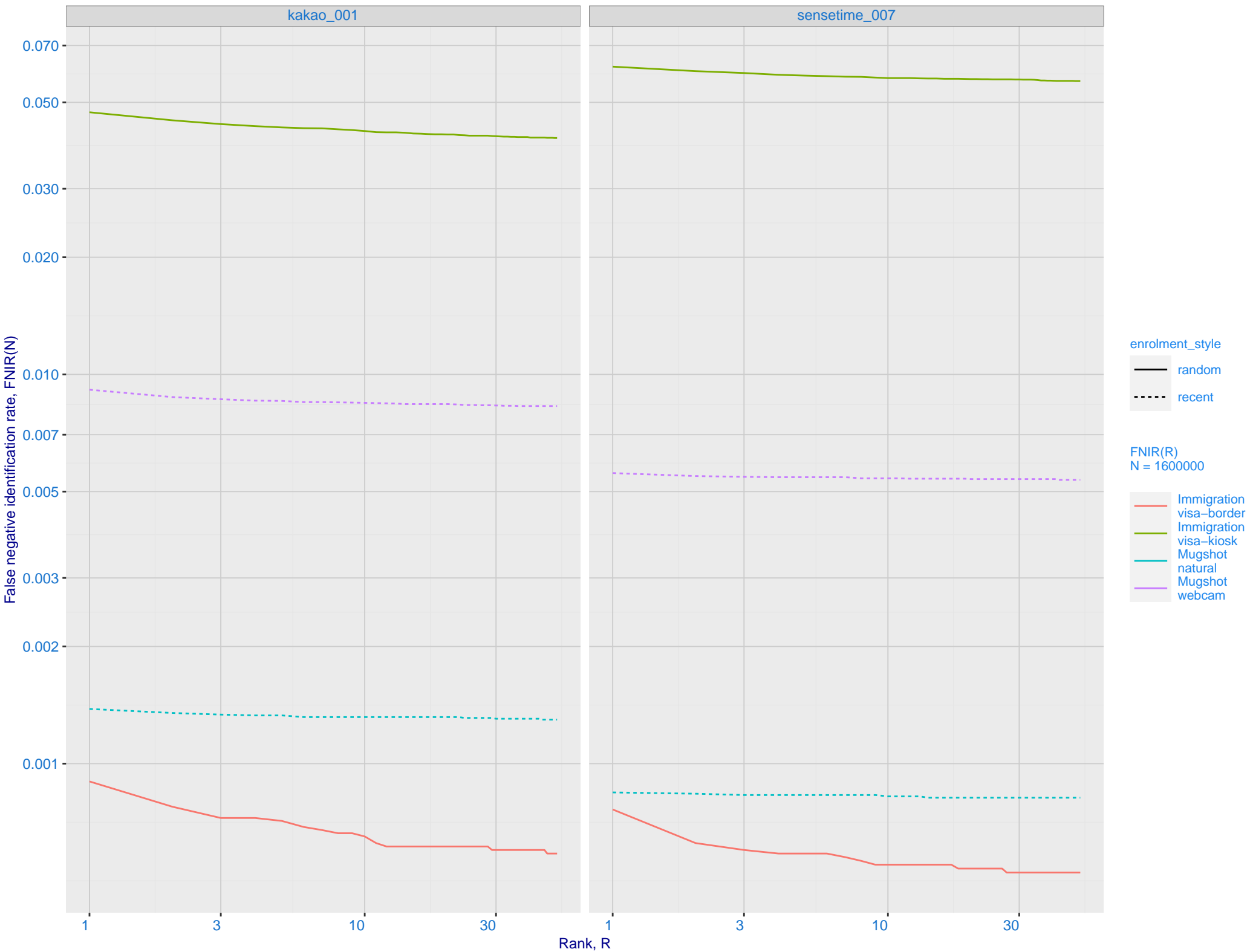
J: DET for Mugshot natural images and various N. Links connect points of equal threshold.



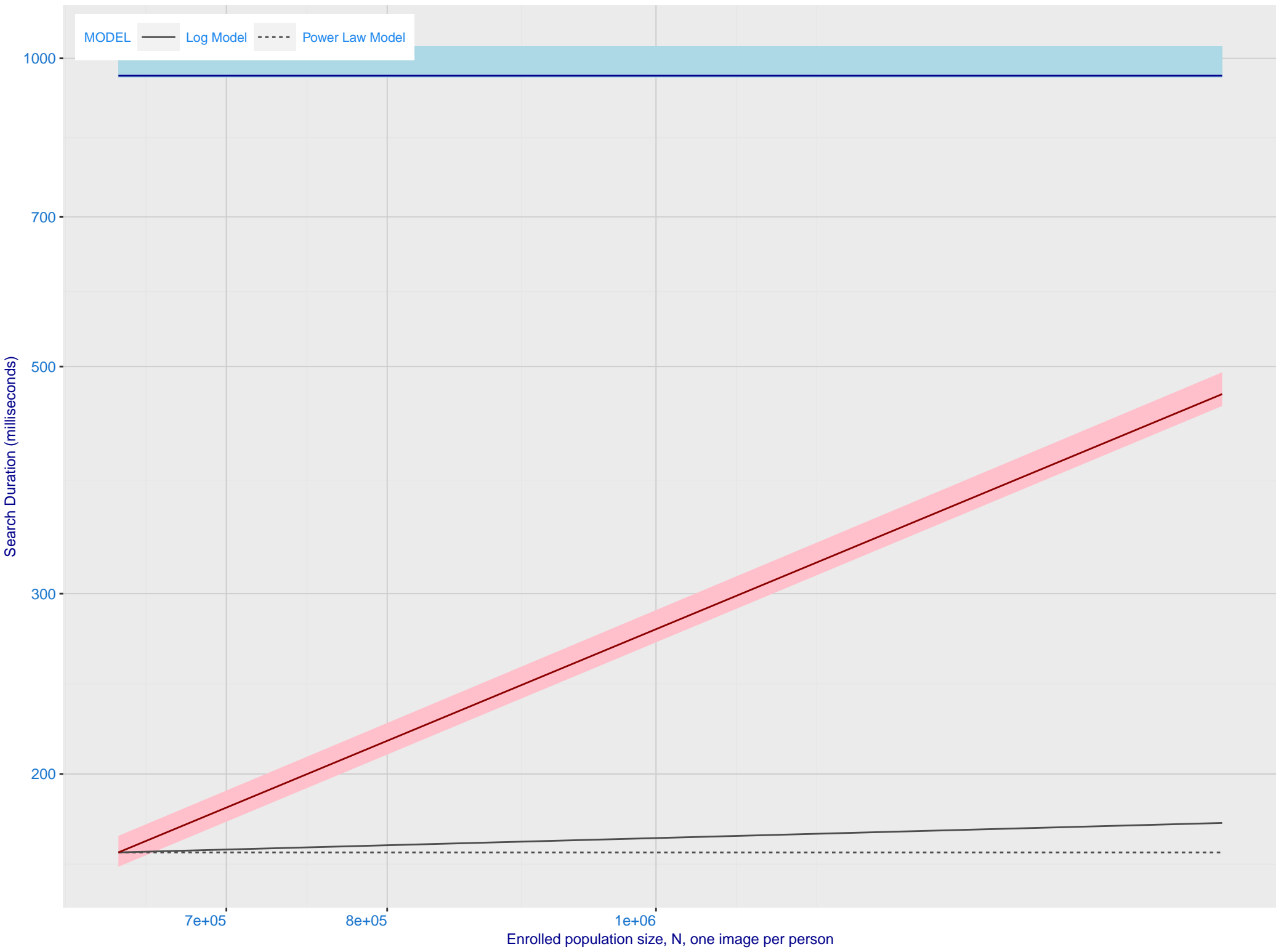
K: Investigational mode: FNIR(N, 1, 0) vs. most accurate (sensetime\_007)



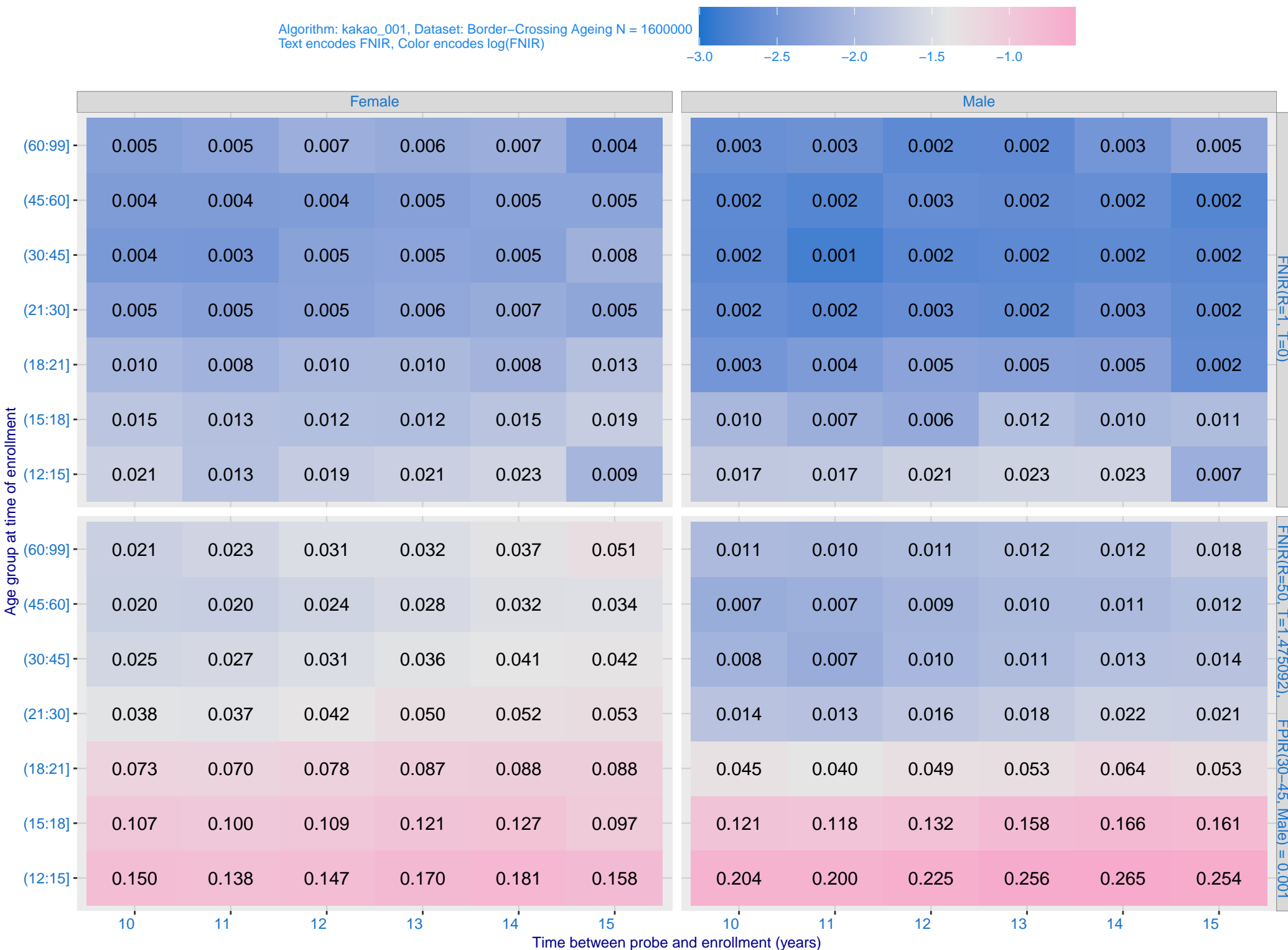
L: Investigational mode: FNIR(1600000, R, 0) by probe type



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



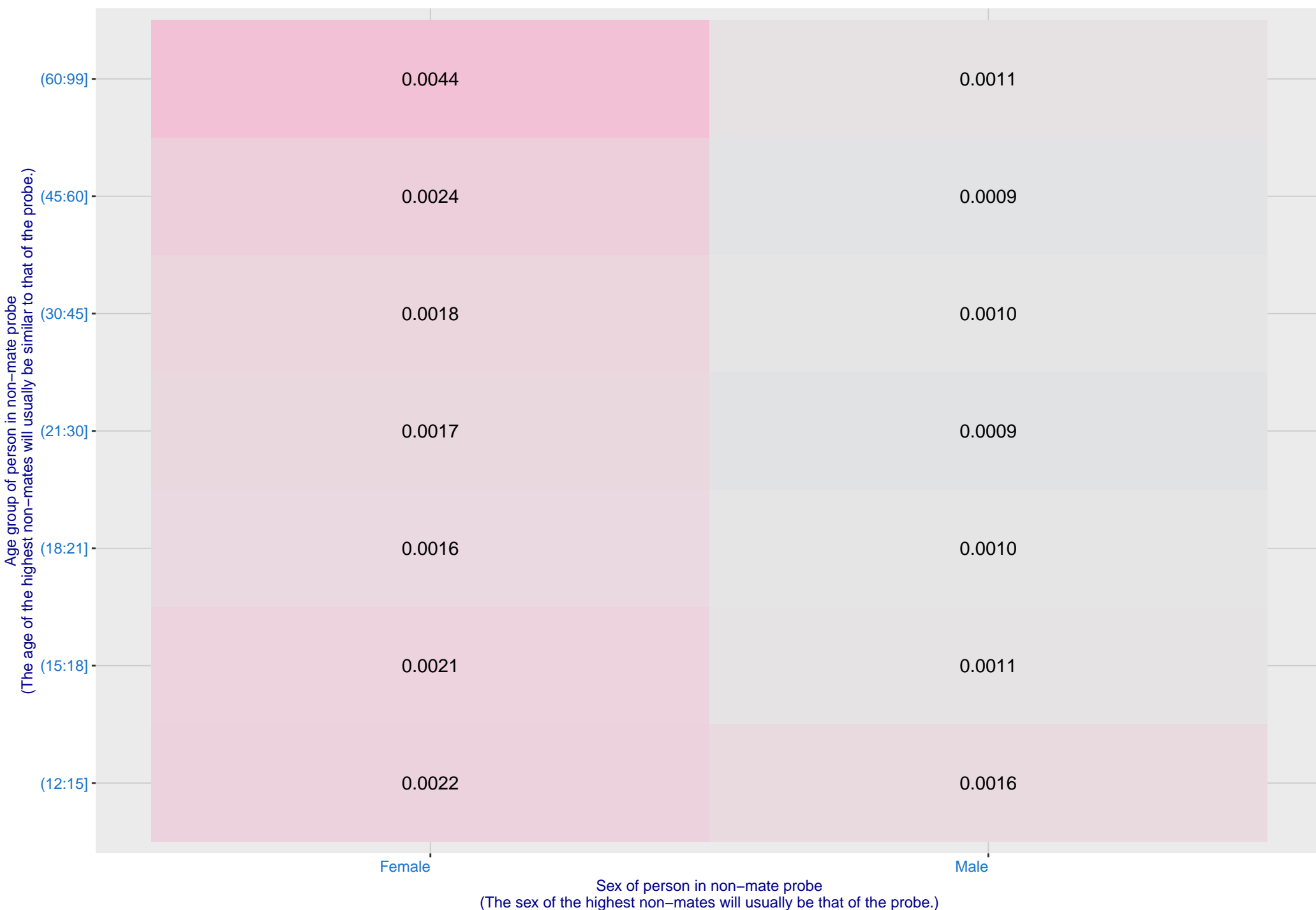
O: FNIR(T, N = 1.6 million) by sex, age and time-lapse. The top row gives investigational rank-1 miss rates. The bottom panels give high threshold for more lights-out identification with low FPIR.



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: kakao\_001, Dataset: Border-Crossing Ageing  
Threshold: 1.475092 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

