



FACE RECOGNITION: A SOLVED PROBLEM? IFIP WG10.4

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USING FR TO BIND LIVE-PERSON TO ID CARD



1. Scan ID credential



2. Segment

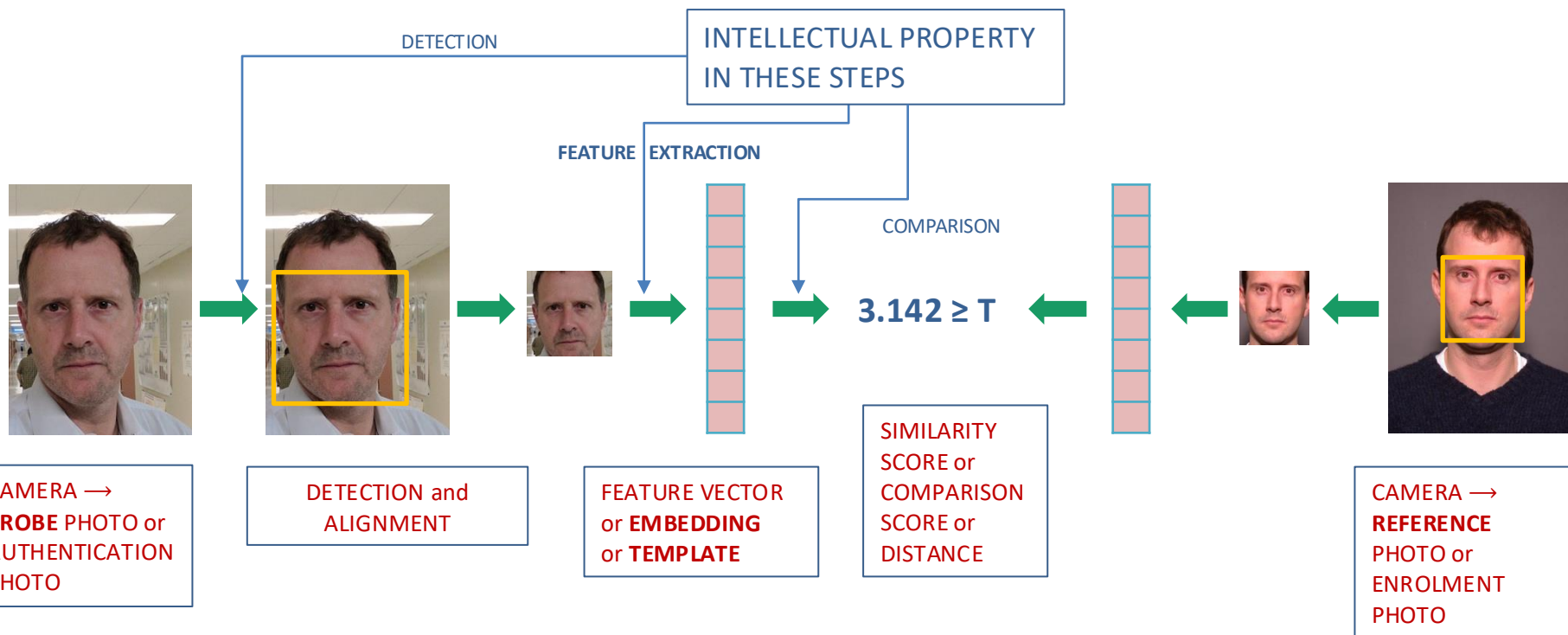


3. Live Image from phone or tablet

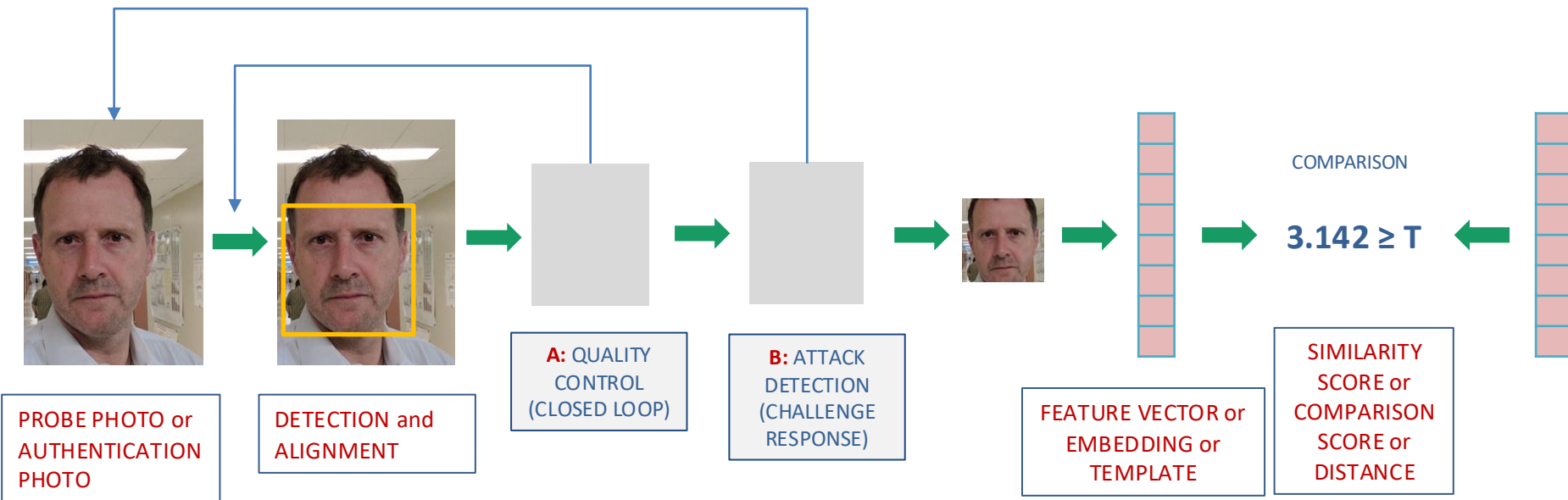
Face Recognition
Verification

4. Same person, or not?

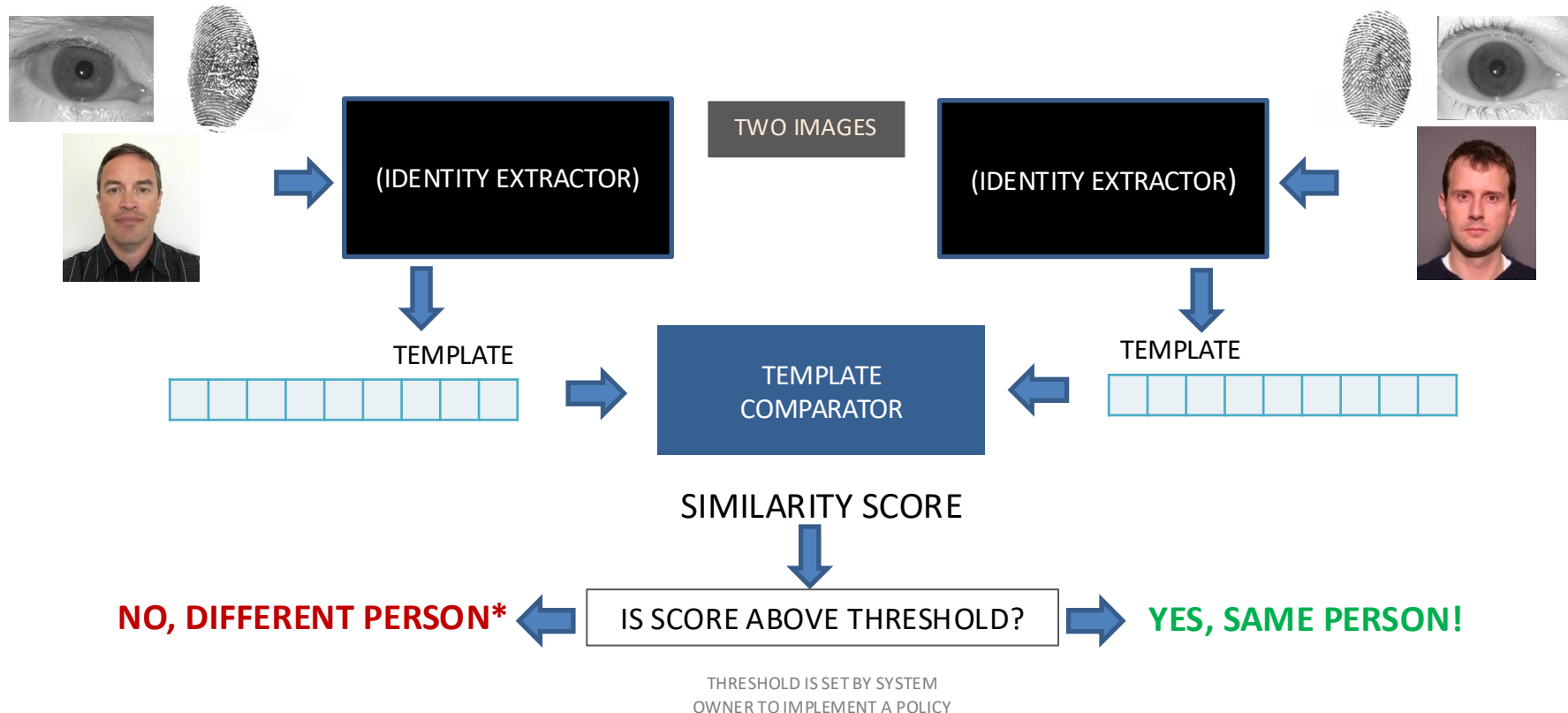
TERMINOLOGY + ARCHITECTURE 1:1: DETECTION, TEMPLATES, COMPARISON



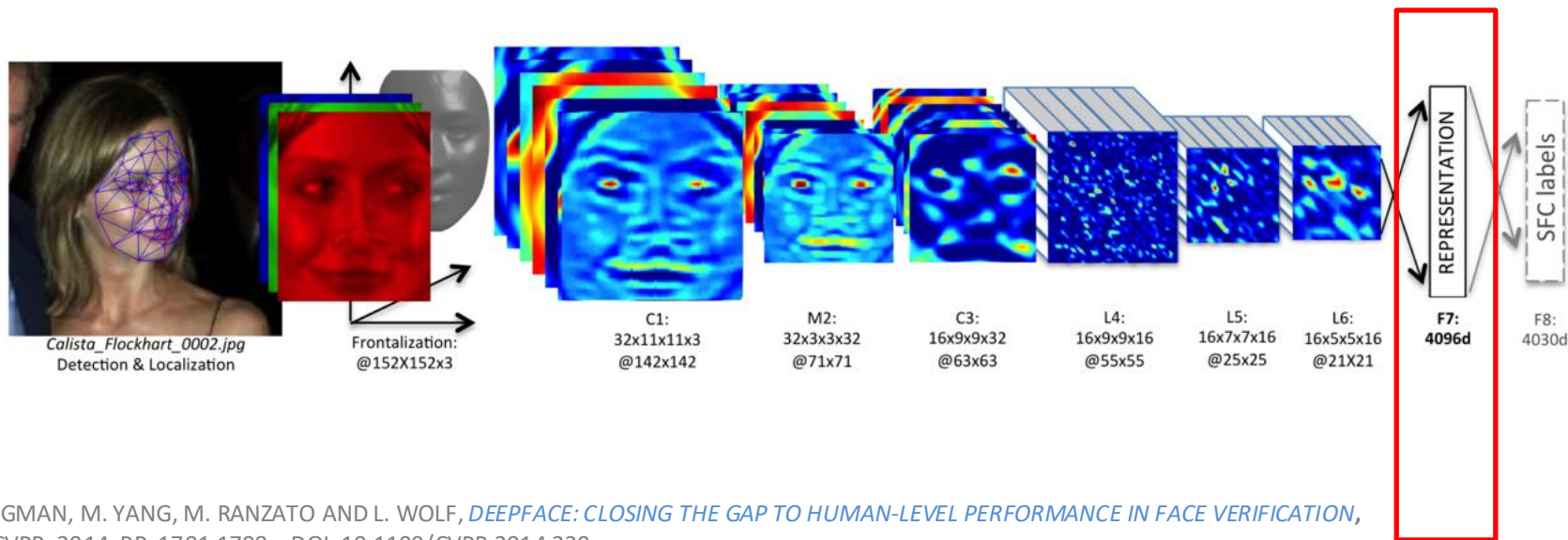
TERMINOLOGY + ARCHITECTURE 1:1: ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS



CORE BIOMETRIC OPERATION: COMPARISON



DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS

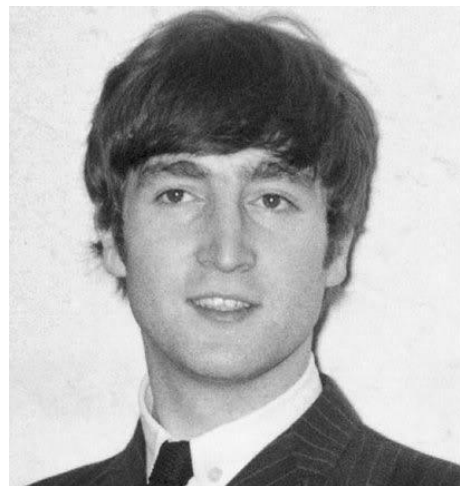


Y. TAIGMAN, M. YANG, M. RANZATO AND L. WOLF, *DEEPFACE: CLOSING THE GAP TO HUMAN-LEVEL PERFORMANCE IN FACE VERIFICATION*, IEEE CVPR, 2014, PP. 1701-1708, DOI: 10.1109/CVPR.2014.220.

EMBEDDING aka
TEMPLATE

STATE OF THE ART FACE RECOGNITION TECH REFRESH, CAPTURE ENVELOPE, THRESHOLDS

Beatle John Lennon between the release of the
Red Album and the Blue Album, ~5 years.



Year	Developer	Algorithm	Score	FMR	Outcome
2024	Idemia	011	6803.72	< 5e-07	Strong match
2025	Paravision	020	0.4118	< 5e-07	Strong match
2014	Cogent Thales	A20A	2521	0.48	Failed match
2014	NEC	E20A	0.562	0.002	Failed match

NIST FACE BENCHMARKS

FRTE

FACE RECOGNITION
TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

RECOGNITION: **WHO** IS IN AN IMAGE

1:1 VERIFICATION

SAME PERSON OR NOT?

1:N SEARCH

WHO? WHERE? WHEN?

FACE IN VIDEO 2024

1:N ON NON-COOP PEOPLE

TWINS DISAMBIGUATION

SAME PERSON, OR TWIN?

FATE

FACE ANALYSIS
TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

ANALYSIS: **WHAT** ABOUT AN IMAGE

MORPH DETECTION

TWO PEOPLE IN ONE FACE?

QUALITY + DIAGNOSTICS

HOW BAD IS THIS PHOTO

PAD

SUBVERSIVE PHOTO?

AGE ESTIMATION

HOW OLD? OLD ENOUGH?

Benchmarks are:

- Independent
- Free
- Regular
- Fast
- Repeatable
- Fair
- Black box
- IP-protecting
- Open globally
- Large-scale
- Sequestered datasets
- Statistically robust
- Public
- Transparent
- Extensible
- **ABSOLUTE PERFORM.**
- **RELATIVE PERFORM.**
- **! Certification**
- **! Procurement**

FRTE

FACE RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

RECOGNITION: **WHO** IS IN AN IMAGE

FATE

FACE ANALYSIS TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

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FACE IN VIDEO 2024

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AGE ESTIMATION

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WHO? WHERE? WHEN?

1:N ON NON-COOP PEOPLE

SAME PERSON, OR TWIN?

TWO PEOPLE IN ONE FACE?

HOW BAD IS THIS PHOTO

SUBVERSIVE PHOTO?

HOW OLD? OLD ENOUGH?



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

... AND

IREX

IRIS EXCHANGE (INTEROP) TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

1:N IRIS + NEW DATASET

FRIF

FINGERPRINT TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

1:N FINGERPRINT

TATT

TATTOO TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

1:N TATTOO

SRE

SPEAKER RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

1:1 VOICE

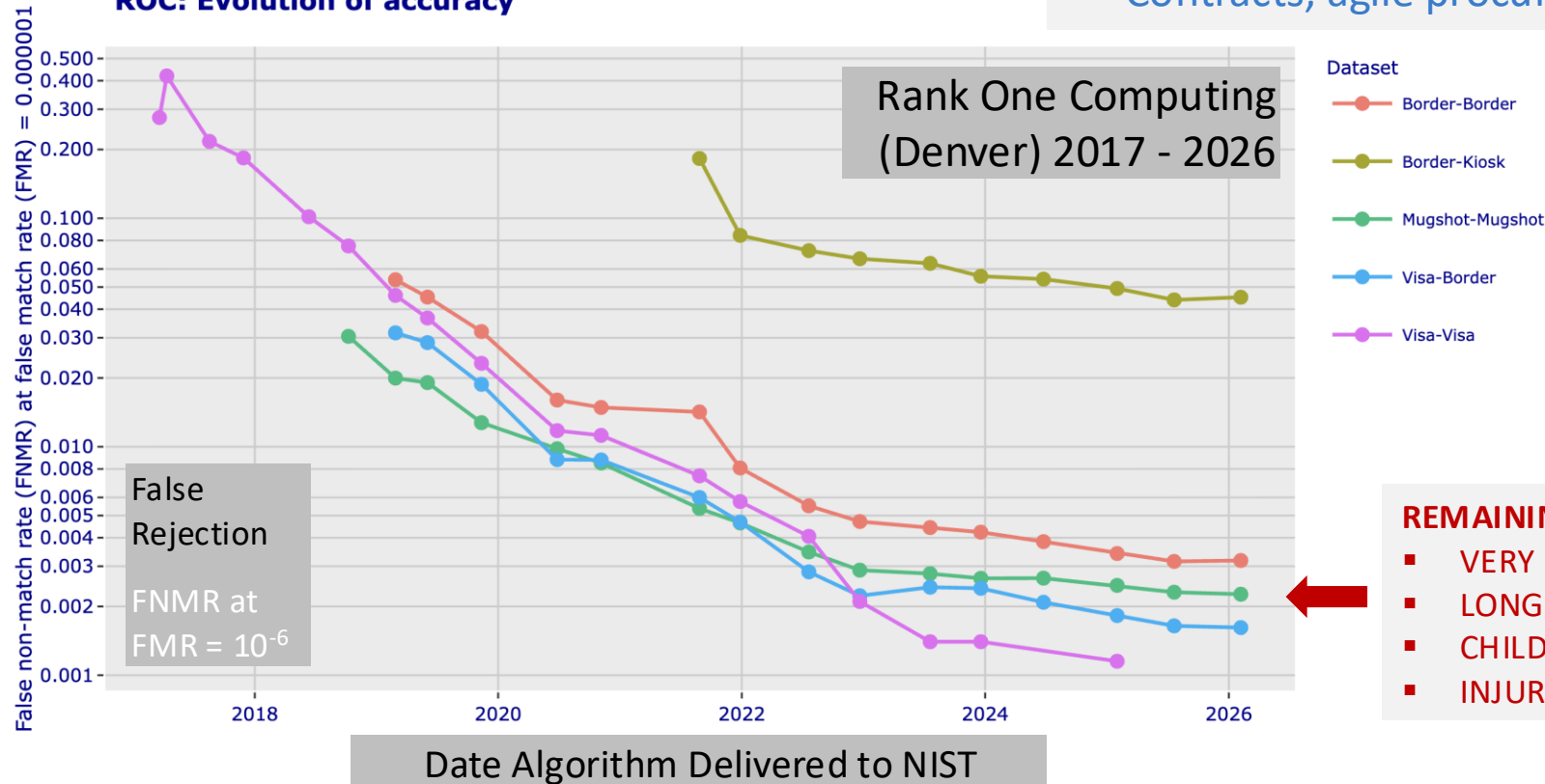
BROAD DURABLE GAINS

RISK: USE OF LEGACY ALGORITHM

Management + Mitigation

- Algorithms improve regularly
- Do tech refresh!
- Contracts, agile procurement

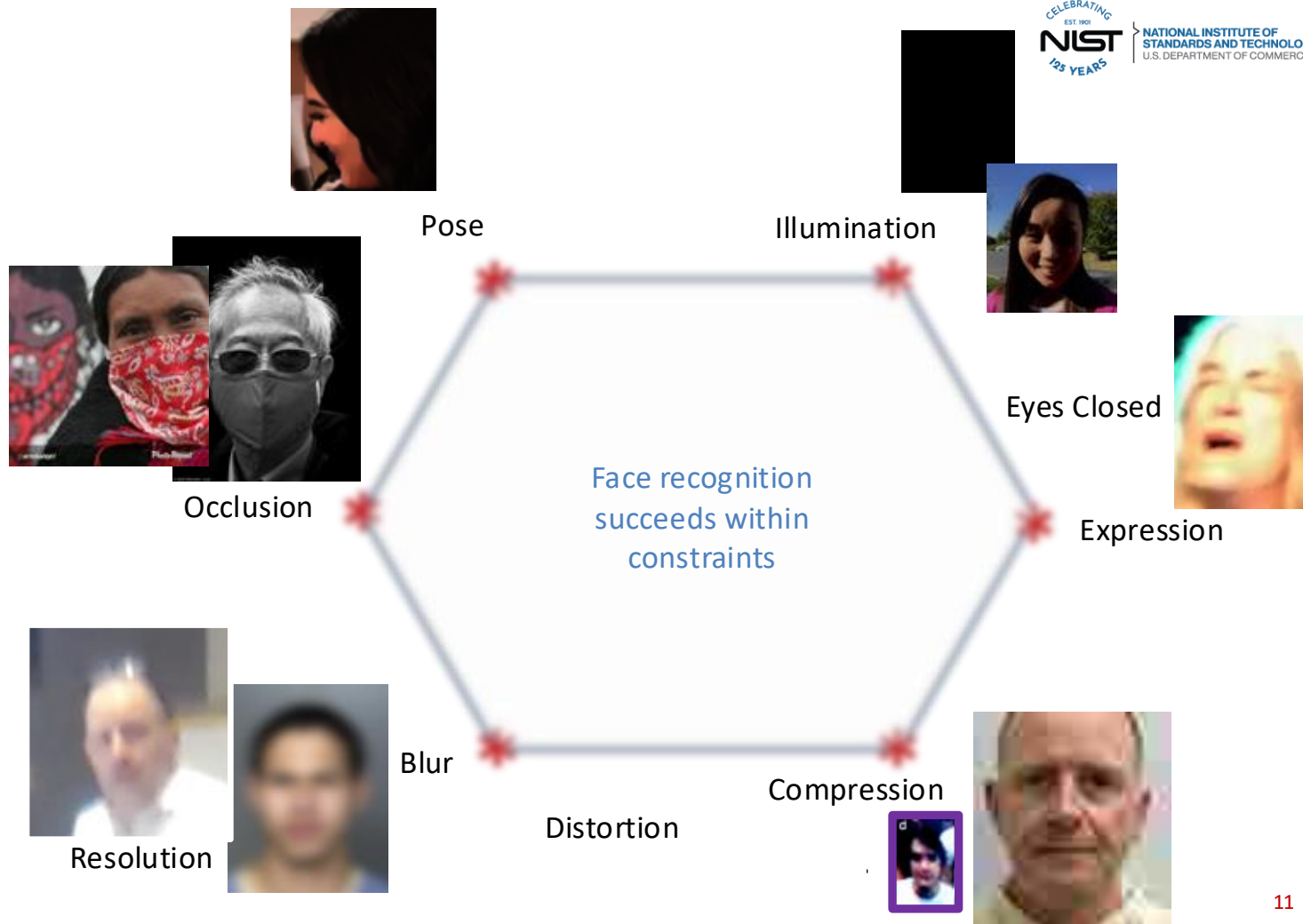
ROC: Evolution of accuracy



REMAINING ERRORS

- VERY POOR QUALITY
- LONG TERM AGEING
- CHILDREN
- INJURY

FACE
RECOGNITION
EXPECTED TO
WORK
WITHIN A
"CAPTURE
ENVELOPE"

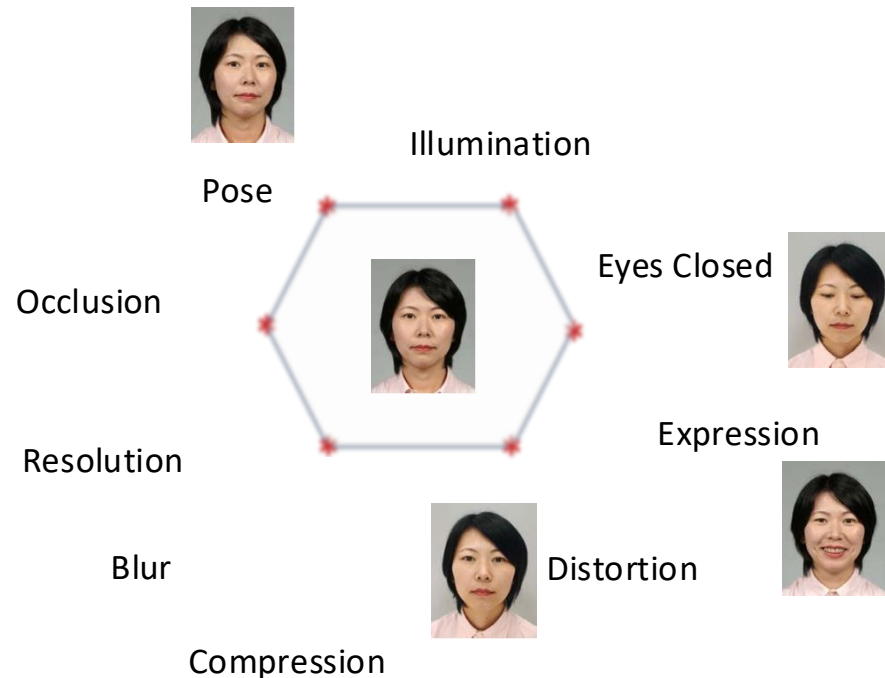


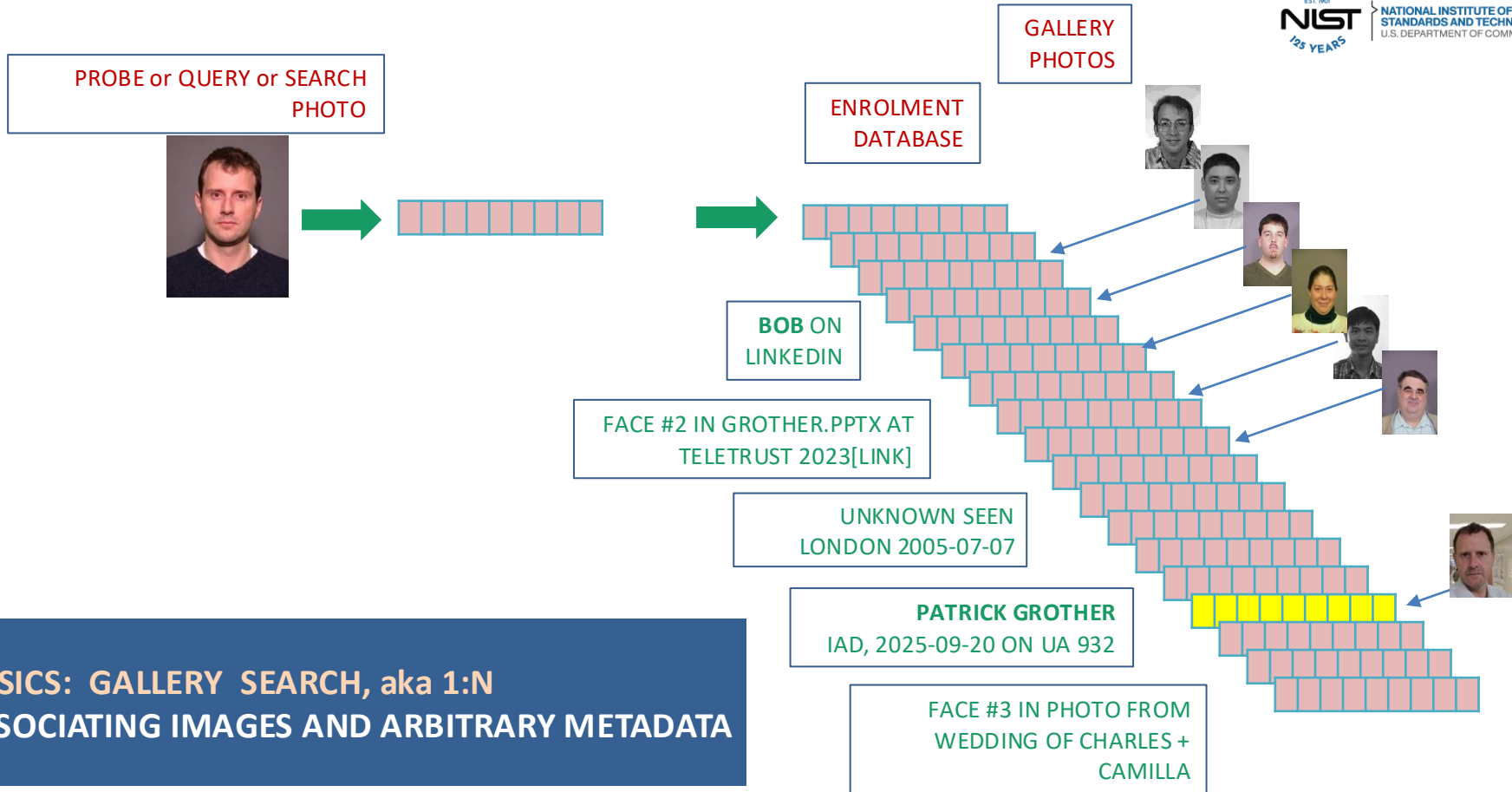
FACE RECOGNITION EXPECTED TO WORK WITHIN A "CAPTURE ENVELOPE"

Roll $\pm 8^\circ$

Yaw $\pm 5^\circ$

Pitch $\pm 5^\circ$





BASICS: GALLERY SEARCH, aka 1:N
ASSOCIATING IMAGES AND ARBITRARY METADATA

INVESTIGATION

T = 0

VS.

(LIGHTS OUT) IDENTIFICATION

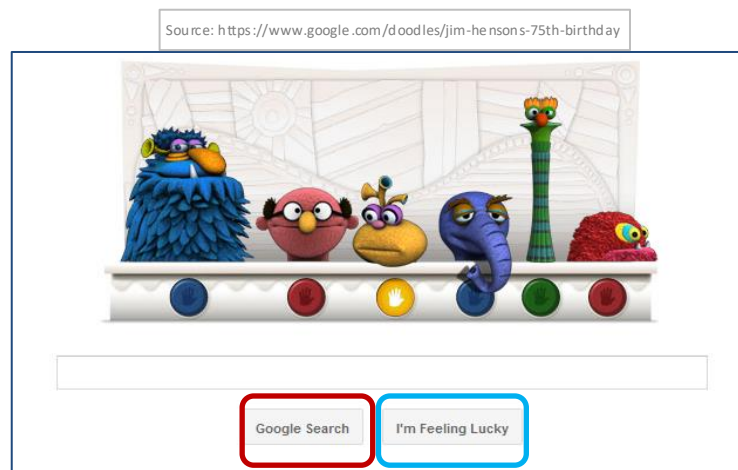
T > 0

Search image



	Score	Rank
	3.142	1
	2.998	2
	1.626	3
	0.707	4
	0.330	5
	0.198	6
	0.074	7
	0.016	8

MATE



"Investigation"
Returns candidates for
human review

"Lights Out"
System concludes this
the correct result



Search image



Score	Rank
3.142	1

Policy B: Review only
candidates with score
above threshold T = 3.0

Policy A: Review up to 8 candidates

1:N LEADERBOARD SNAPSHOT

Identification (T>0)
by Developer

Investigation (R=1, T=0)
by Developer

Identification (T>0)
by Algorithm

Investigation (R=1, T=0)
by Algorithm

Demographics: False
Positive Dependence

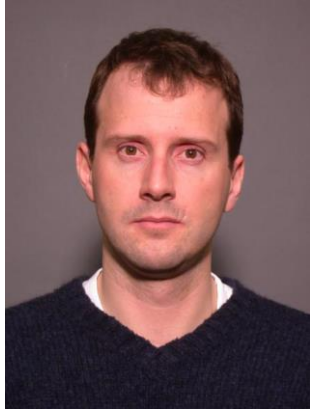
Demographics: False
Negative Dependence

Resources
by Algorithm

Show 25 entries

Search: ex. 2023|insight

Algorithm	Gallery	Mugshot	Mugshot	Mugshot	Mugshot	Visa	Visa	Border	Mugshot
	Probe	Mugshot	Mugshot	Webcam	Profile 90°	Border	Kiosk	Border $\Delta T \geq 10$ YRS	Mugshot $\Delta T \geq 12$ YRS
	Date	N = 12000000	N = 1600000	N = 1600000	N = 1600000	N = 1600000	N = 1600000	N = 1600000	N = 3000000
qazsmartvisionai_002	2024-12-03	0.0007 ⁽²⁾	0.0005 ⁽¹⁾	0.0057 ⁽¹⁾	0.0460 ⁽¹⁾	0.0013 ⁽¹⁾	0.0443 ⁽¹⁾	0.0211 ⁽⁶⁾	0.0031 ⁽³⁾
nec_010	2025-01-24	0.0007 ⁽¹⁾	0.0006 ⁽²⁾	0.0057 ⁽²⁾	0.0462 ⁽²⁾	0.0015 ⁽²⁾	0.0444 ⁽²⁾	0.0052 ⁽¹⁾	0.0019 ⁽¹⁾
cloudwalk_mt_002	2023-02-24	0.0017 ⁽¹⁶⁾	0.0015 ⁽²⁵⁾	0.0113 ⁽²²⁾	0.0484 ⁽³⁾	0.0016 ⁽³⁾	0.0478 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0157 ⁽²⁾	0.0030 ⁽²⁾
stcon_004	2026-01-26	0.0013 ⁽⁷⁾	0.0007 ⁽⁷⁾	0.0069 ⁽⁶⁾	0.0701 ⁽⁷⁾	0.0018 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0469 ⁽³⁾	0.0181 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0047 ⁽⁸⁾
megvij_004	2023-10-18	0.0011 ⁽⁵⁾	0.0009 ⁽¹⁵⁾	0.0081 ⁽¹²⁾	0.0599 ⁽⁶⁾	0.0019 ⁽⁵⁾	0.0565 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.0167 ⁽³⁾	0.0053 ⁽⁹⁾
innovatrics_015	2025-09-29	0.0012 ⁽⁶⁾	0.0008 ⁽¹¹⁾	0.0065 ⁽³⁾	0.0815 ⁽¹²⁾	0.0021 ⁽⁶⁾	0.0564 ⁽⁹⁾	0.0252 ⁽⁹⁾	0.0040 ⁽⁵⁾
sensetime_011	2026-03-12	0.0009 ⁽³⁾	0.0006 ⁽³⁾	0.0065 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0717 ⁽⁸⁾	0.0021 ⁽⁷⁾	0.0741 ⁽³⁵⁾	0.0229 ⁽⁷⁾	0.0043 ⁽⁷⁾



2004

THE POWER OF AFR

Use 15 FRTE 1:N algorithms, c. 2023 to

1. enrol my 2004 portrait into a gallery with $N = 12$ million other people
2. search images below:

SEARCH PHOTOS GIVING HIGH-SCORE MATE AT RANK 1



2002

2018

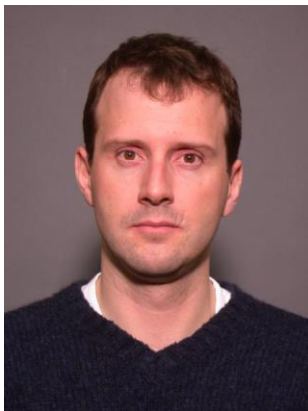
2007
50° YAW

2019

2008
SUNGLASSES

2014
60° YAW

2009
SHADOW



THE POWER OF AFR: 2026 EDITION

1. Enroll 2004 portrait in a gallery with $N = 12$ million other people
2. Search with 10 algorithms

SEARCH PHOTOS GIVING HIGH-SCORE MATE AT RANK 1



2003
SHADOW



2009
POSE



2007
55° PITCH



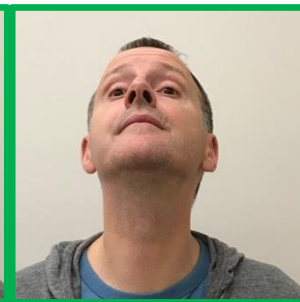
2021
DL



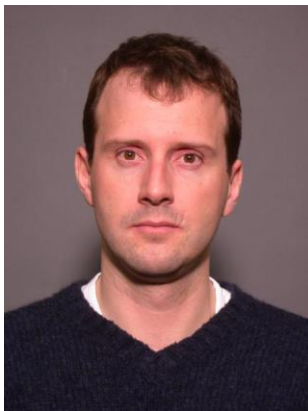
2019
PITCH



2014
90° YAW



2014
40° PITCH

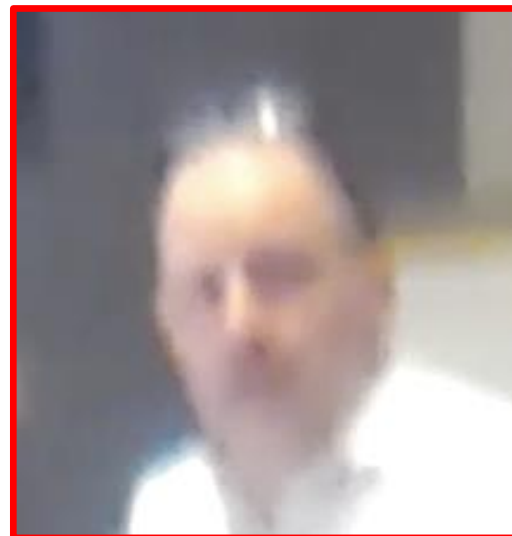


AFR IN 2026 :: WHAT'S LEFT

Enroll 2004 portrait into a gallery with
 $N = 12$ million other people



RANK 1
WEAK HIT



MISSED
OUTSIDE 50
RANKS

HIT BY ONE
CHINESE
ALGORITHM
RANK 15

QUESTION :: HOW ACCURATE IS FACE RECOGNITION?

ANSWER: Face search will succeed 100% of the time if

- a. You're using a recent leading FR algorithm AND
 - b. There **is a mate** in the database AND
 - c. The mate is not more than **X years old** AND
 - d. The image is **not manipulated** AND
 - e. The image has limited **quality problems** – within the “capture envelope”
- but there are caveats: Twins, occlusion, attacks, demographics, application details



GOOD

BAD

UGLY

FACE SEARCH IN ACTION

Hot Money podcast World (+ Add to myFT)

How western governments took down Europe's most powerful crime group

Our second series investigates the rise and fall of a Dubai-based super cartel



Miles Johnson

Published DEC 4 2023 | Updated DEC 26 2023, 06:16



Pimeyes.com ?
Eyematch.ai
Lenso.ai

...



<https://www.ft.com/content/40406849-e120-40d4-8c21-f41b5e5f8a9c>

ERROR TRADEOFF FOR 1:N FACE

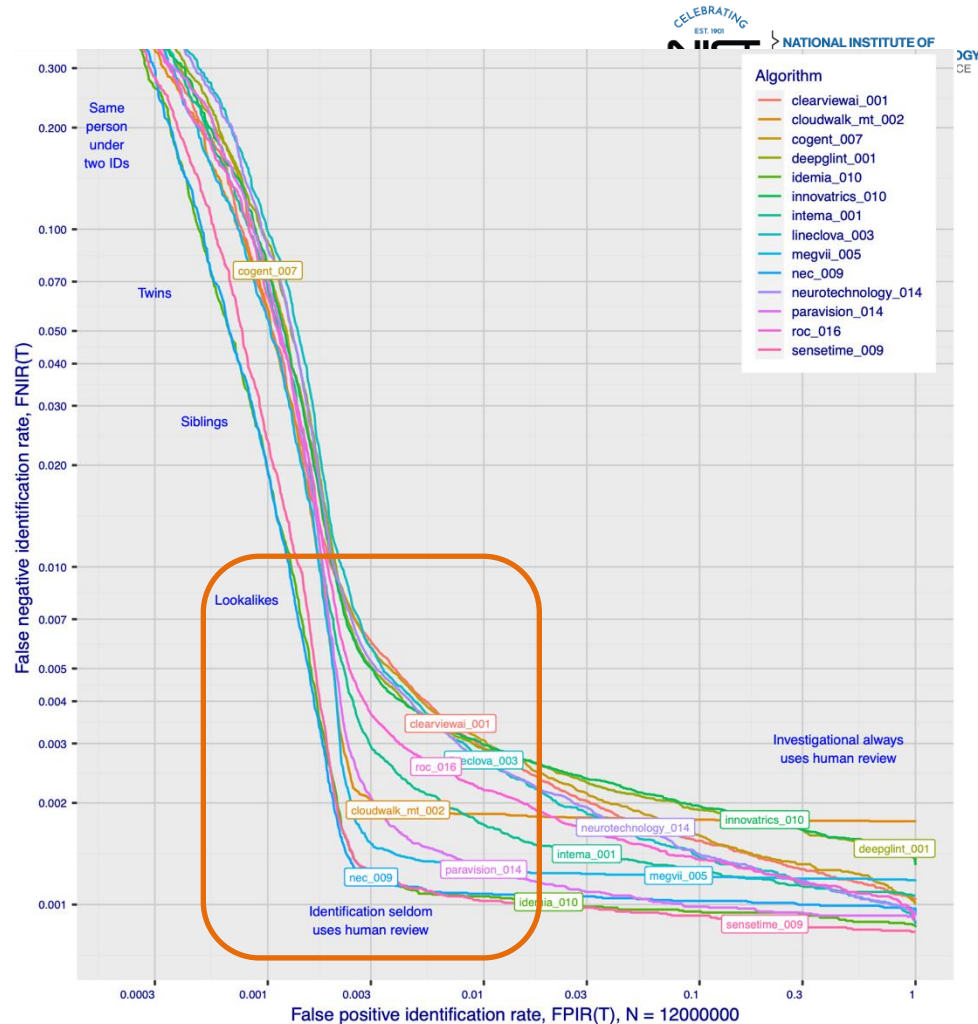
N = 12 000 000
MUGSHOTS

SYMPTOM

- High non-mate scores mixed in with mate scores

CAUSES

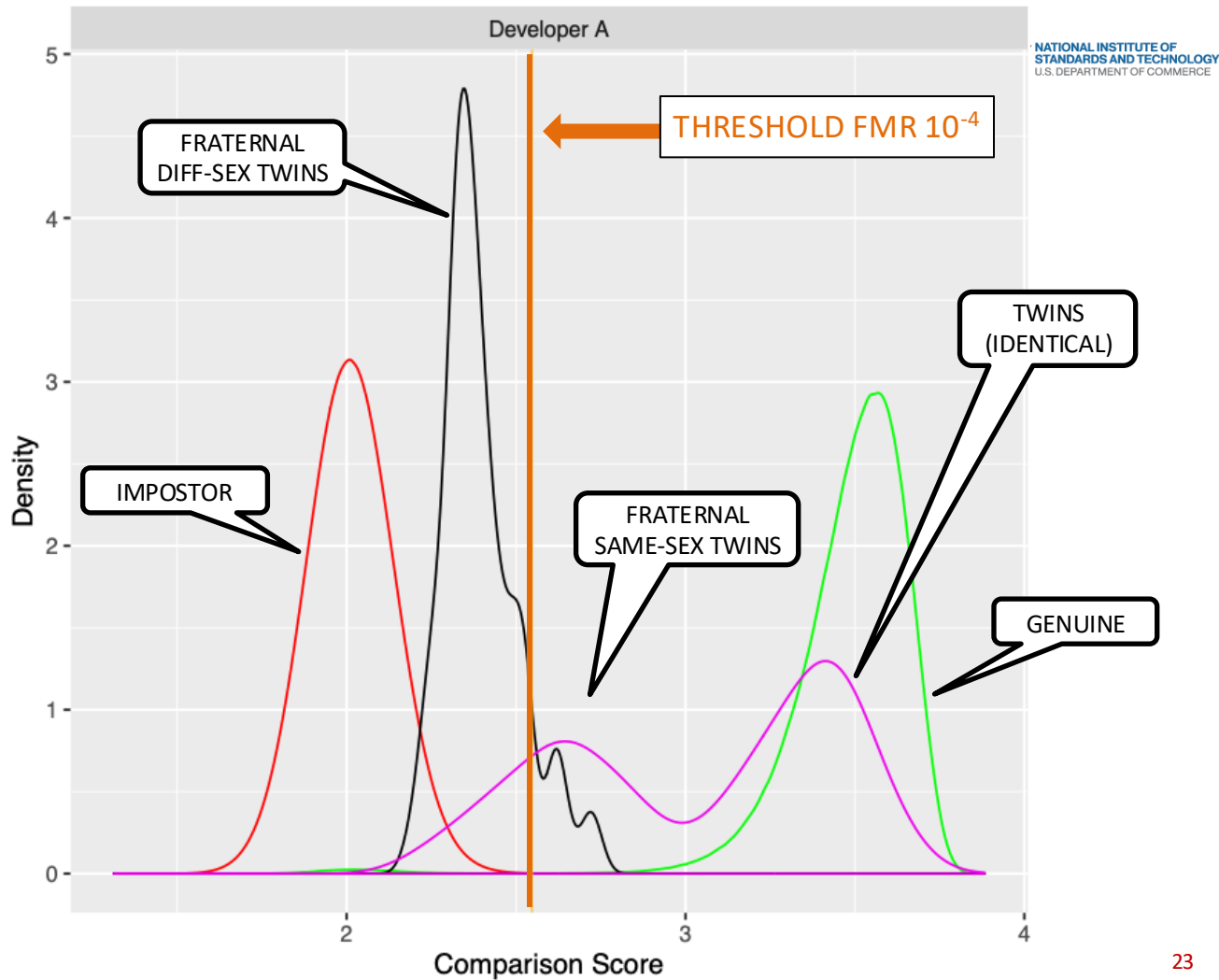
- ID label errors: Instances of one person under two IDs
- In Face Recognition: Twins, Siblings.



SAME PERSON? OR NOT?



AUTOMATED FACE RECOGNITION: TWINS ARE SIMILAR



TWINS ARE COMMON



Source: Notre Dame's Twins Day Collection

	Identical	Fraternal
How	Monozygotic	Dizygotic
USA proportion that are a twin	0.7%	2.4%
West Africa	0.5%	2.8%
East Asia	0.3%	0.9%
Same-sex	100%	50% in theory 58% actually
Twinning rate	x1.5 since 1980	x1.9 since 1980
Demographics	~ constant with age, geography	varies with mothers age, order, geography

Twins, triplets ... constituted 117,000 out of 3.7M live births in US 2022 = 3.2%

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr73/nvsr73-02.pdf>

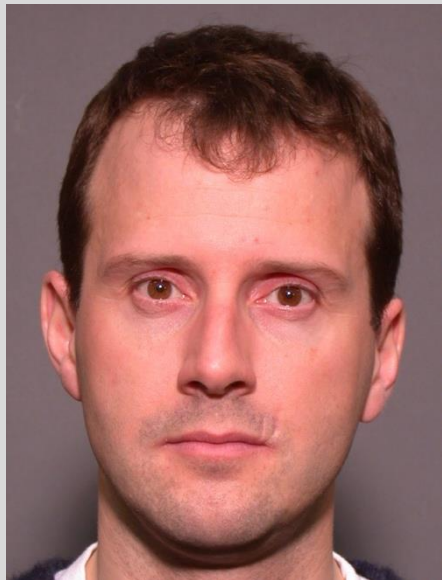
DETOUR: USE OF ALGORITHM “OUT OF ENVELOPE”



LOW QUALITY: A CAUSE OF FALSE POSITIVES?

OUT-OF-ENVELOPE RISK

KEEP ANOMALOUS INPUTS OUT OF DNNs



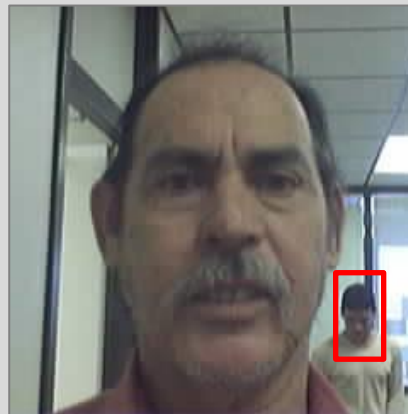
3000 x 2000

A: SLR Camera c. 2010 6
megapixel image
Standard Mugshot (SAP 50)



640 x 480

B: e-Passport
2004...2016
0.3 megapixels

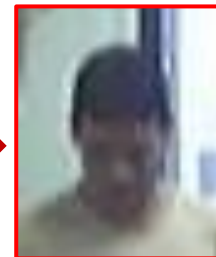


240
pix

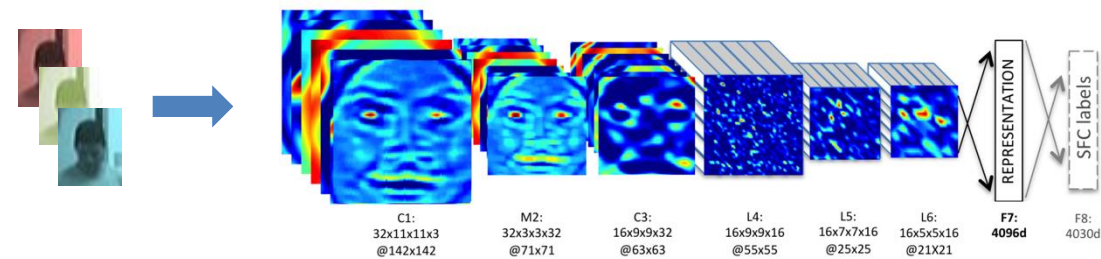
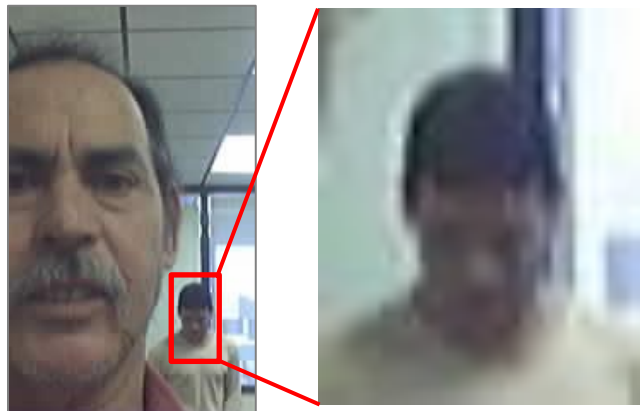
240 pix

C: Common image / video

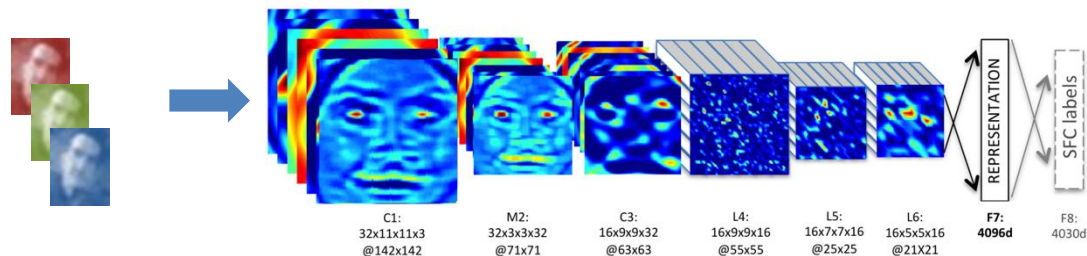
32 x 24
NOT TO SCALE



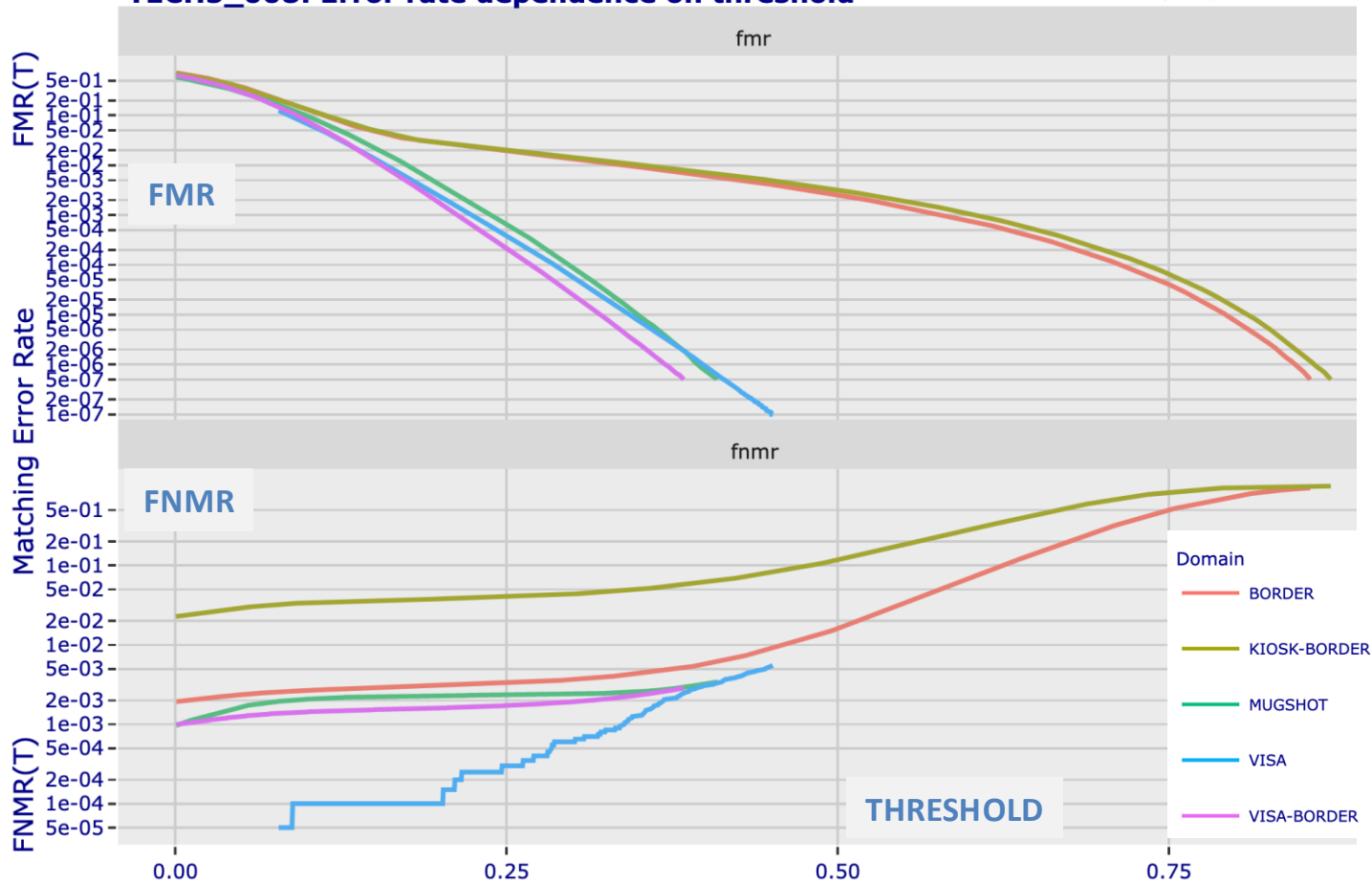
LOW RESOLUTION COMPARISON YIELDS FALSE POSITIVES



COMPARISON GIVES HIGH
NON-MATE SCORE

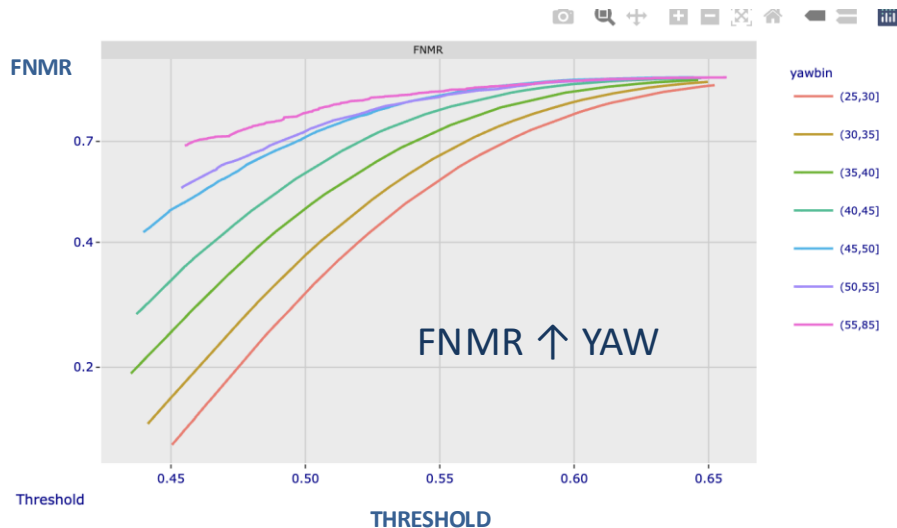


TECH5_008: Error rate dependence on threshold



ANOMALOUS
BEHAVIOUR:
ELEVATED
FMR(T)

TWO ERROR RATES vs. YAW ANGLE

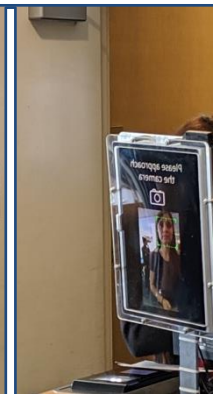


ATTACK OVERVIEW

ANALOG



DIGITAL



LEGITIMATE PRESENTATION OR
PRESENTATION ATTACK ?



TRUSTED CAMERA OR
HACKED INJECTOR?

Source: <https://www.biometricupdate.com/202406/vote-begins-on-biometric-injection-attack-standard>



AFR IS OPEN TO PRESENTATION ATTACK

1. Spoofing:

- Goal: Impersonate someone else
- How: Maximize similarity score



Enrollment



Verify

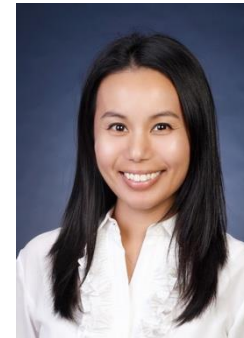


Verify



2. Evasion:

- Goal: Do not match your prior enrollment, to impede 1:N detection
- Minimize similarity score



Database



Search

STEALING SAMPLES TO ATTEMPT IMPERSONATION

FACE

- **Digital availability: Easy**
 - Social media
 - Weddings
 - Conferences
 - Corporate websites
- **Physical availability: Easy**
 - Take a photo in public
 - From an ID card
- Replay: Easy
- Recognition:

FINGER

- **Digital availability: Difficult**
 - Some immigration and most criminal databases
 - Some ePassports DG3
- **Physical availability: Difficult**
 - Latent mark on surface
 - Close-range high resolution photograph

IRIS

- **Digital availability: Difficult**
 - Some Immigration databases
 - Rarely ePassports DG4
- **Physical availability: Difficult**
 - Photography is optically difficult
 - Reflections, noise, resolution
 - Brown eyes need near infrared

ID4AFRICA LIVECAST

REGISTER FOR FREE!

SEP 3, 2020
14:30-16:30 (CET)

SPOTLIGHT ON FACE RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY

Simultaneous English-French Translation Provided

KEYNOTE

Dr. Joseph ATICK, ID4AFRICA

Patrick GROTHEN, NIST

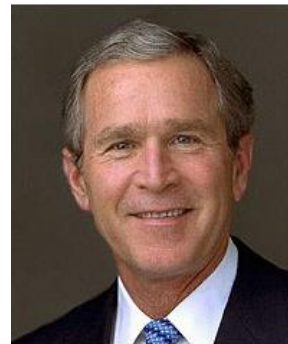


KIM ZETTER SECURITY 03.31.08 07:48 PM

HACKERS PUBLISH GERMAN MINISTER'S FINGERPRINT

A close-up image of a fingerprint. A white question mark is superimposed over the ridge pattern. The text 'Who did it?' is written in a stylized font along the bottom edge of the fingerprint.

Face morphing: single image of two people



George W. Bush
(43rd US president)

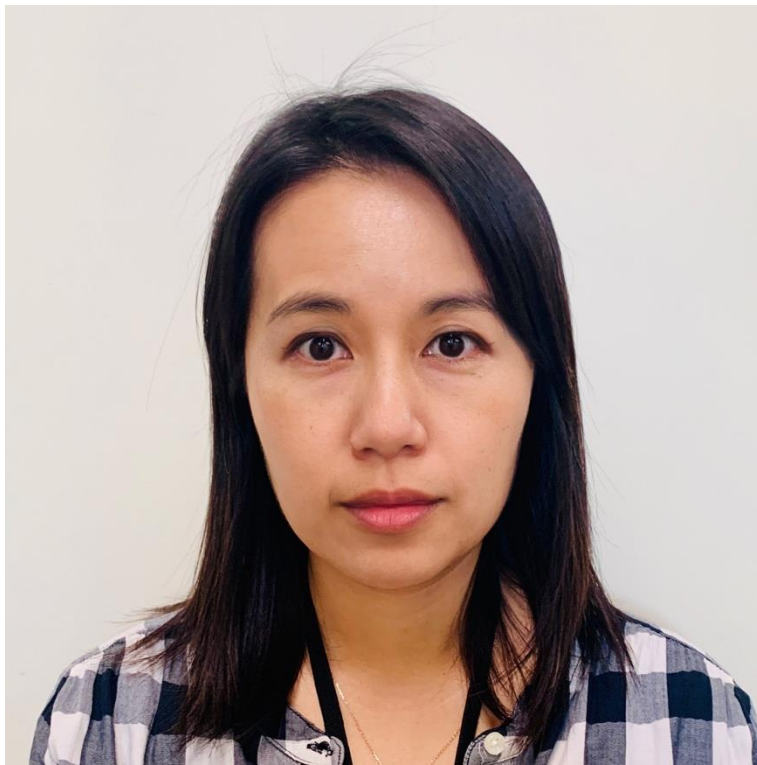
+



Barack Obama
(44th US
president)

**Face morphing generates an image that resembles both
contributing subjects**

MORPH OR NOT: ANY GUESSES?

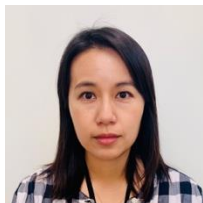


CELEBRATING
EST. 1901
NIST
125 YEARS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Dr. Yoonhee Park

+



**IF YOUR PASSPORT EXPIRES WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF YOUR DATE OF DEPARTURE,
YOU MAY BE DENIED ENTRY INTO SOME COUNTRIES.**

Endorsements / Mentions Spéciales / Anotaciones

SIGNATURE OF BEARER / SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE / FIRMA DEL TITULAR

PASSPORT
PASSEPORT / PASAPORTE

USA

TITLE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Type/Type/Tipo	Code/Code/Código	Passport No./No. du Passeport/Nº de Pasaporte
P	USA	A5

Surname/Nom/Apellidos
WANG
Given names/Prénoms/Nombres
ALICE MEI

Nationality/Nationalité/Nacionalidad
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Date of birth/Date de naissance/Fecha de nacimiento
14 MAY 1982
Sex/Sexe/Género
F
Place of birth/Lieu de naissance/Lugar de nacimiento
WASHINGTON, U.S.A.
Date of issue/Date de délivrance/Fecha de expedición
14 FEB 2025
Date of expiration/Date d'expiration/Fecha de caducidad
13 FEB 2035
Authority/Autorité/Autoridad
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Some passport applications are susceptible to manipulation of user-submitted photos.
- Risk #1: Countries accepting user-submitted ID photos enable morphing attacks.
- Risk #2: Countries that process such ID documents acquire immigration risk.

Morphing: two detection opportunities

PASSPORT



Morph

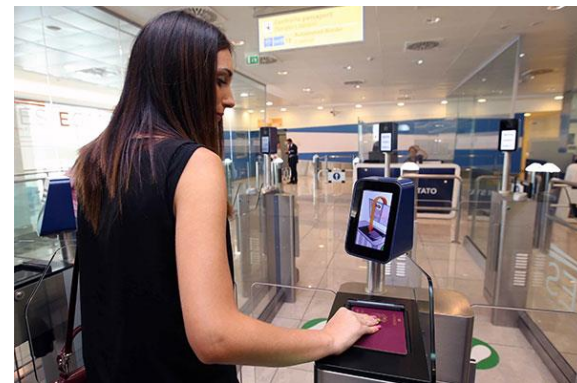
Image Source: NIST

DOCUMENT ISSUANCE: Suspect image in isolation (Single-image morph detection)

Opportunity: Can be effective on morphs from a particular morph generator, if they have been trained on examples from that generator

Challenge: Does not generalize across not-previously-seen morphing methods

Image Source:
<http://www.futuretravelexperience.com/2016/01/automated-border-control-e-gates-go-live-at-naples-airport/>



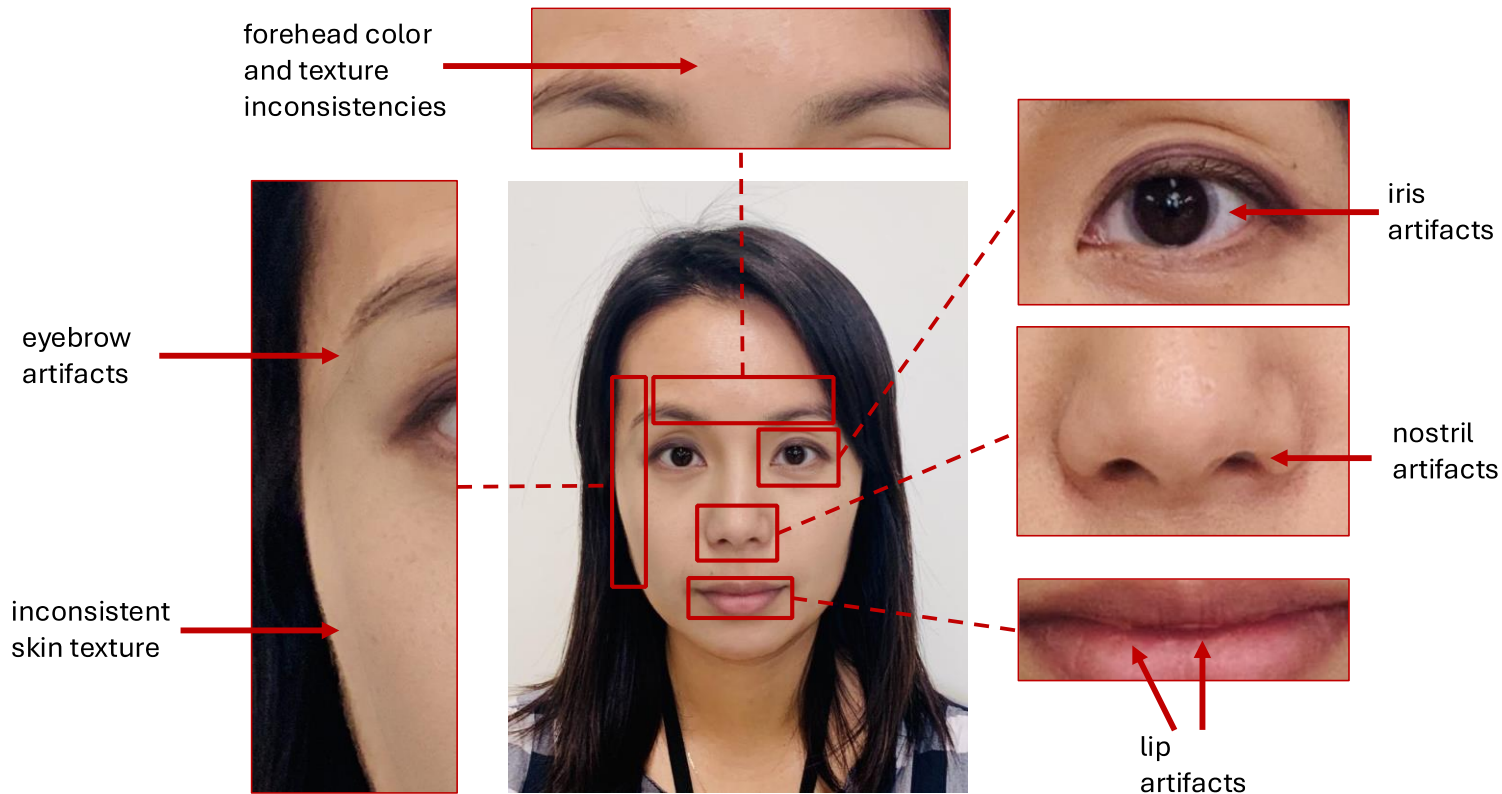
BORDER CROSSING: Suspect image + live image (Differential morph detection)

Opportunity: Morph detection is more generalizable, because identity info can be analyzed (instead of specific image artifacts)

Considerations: Requires an additional live capture constituent photo to be available

INVESTIGATION PROCESS: VISUAL INSPECTION

Inspection for presence of artifacts



DEMOGRAPHICS

DO SOME GROUPS
HAVE HIGHER FALSE
POSITIVE RATES?



<https://freepotos.cc/>

ERROR TRADEOFF CHARACTERISTIC

FMR AS INSTRUMENT OF SECURITY POLICY

FNMR
False non-match
rate

Proportion of
genuine
comparisons
producing score
below threshold, T.

See ISO/IEC 19795-1

Log-scale is
typical to
show small
numbers.

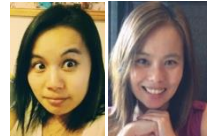
Apple Face ID claims FMR ~ 1:1 000 000
<https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT208108>

Retrieved 2026-06-23

“The statistical probability is higher—and further increased if using Face ID with a mask—for twins and siblings that look like you, and among children under the age of 13, because their distinct facial features might not have fully developed.”



<https://freephotos.cc/>



NIST staff + sister, with
permission

10^{-6}

10^{-5}

10^{-4}

10^{-3}

10^{-2}

Log-scale is often required because low
FMR values are operationally relevant.

FMR False match rate

Proportion of impostor comparisons searches
yielding any candidates at or above threshold, T.

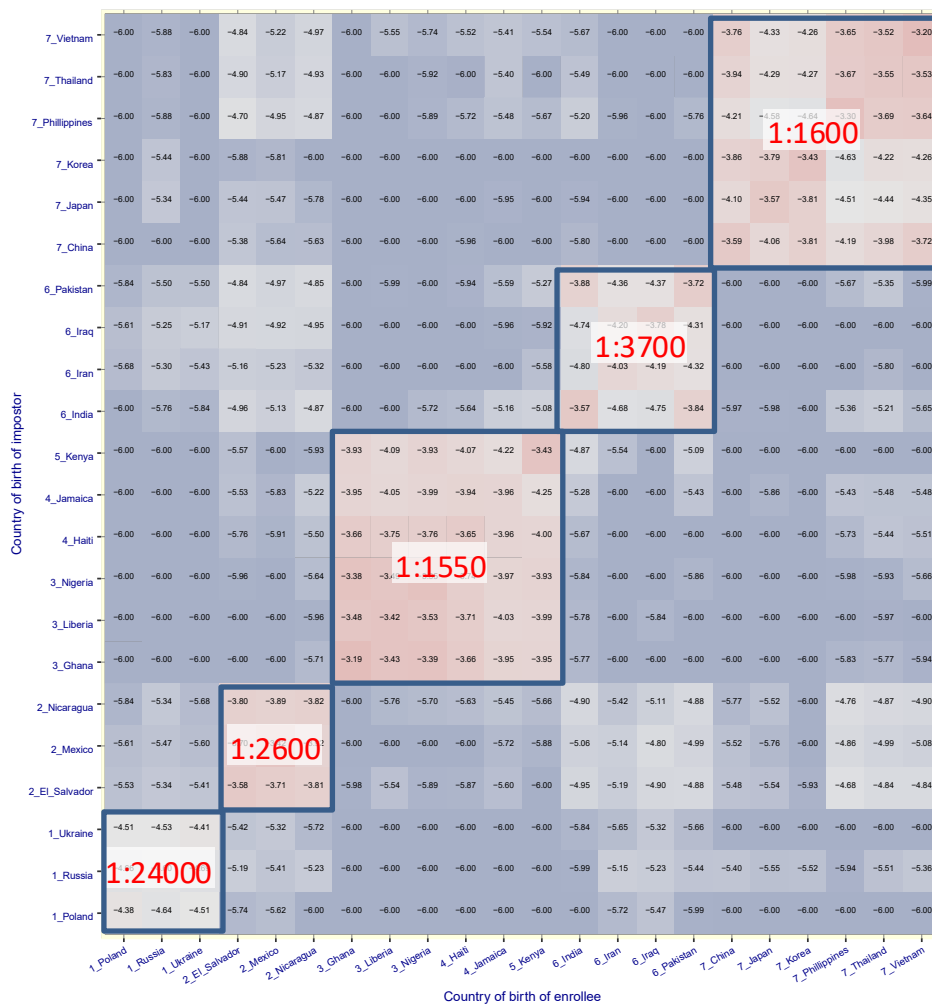
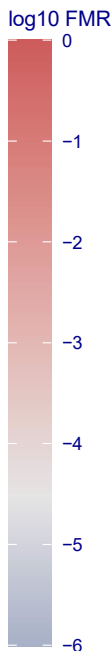
GLOBAL CROSS-COUNTRY FMR MEN 20-35 ONLY

THIS FIGURE SHOWS FMR VARIATIONS FOR MEN 20-35 FOR ONE 1:1 COMPARISON ALGORITHM AT A GLOBALLY FIXED THRESHOLD

FOR ALL AGE GROUPS, BOTH SEXES, SEE FIGURES HYPERLINKED FROM [LEADERBOARD](#) E.G.:

[\[PDF\]](#)[\[PDF\]](#)[\[PDF\]](#)[\[PDF\]](#)

Algorithm: innovatrics_011 Threshold: 30.703735 Dataset: Application
Nominal FMR: 0.000030 Sex: M log10 FMR



N. E. Asia

S. E. Asia

S. Asia

E. Africa

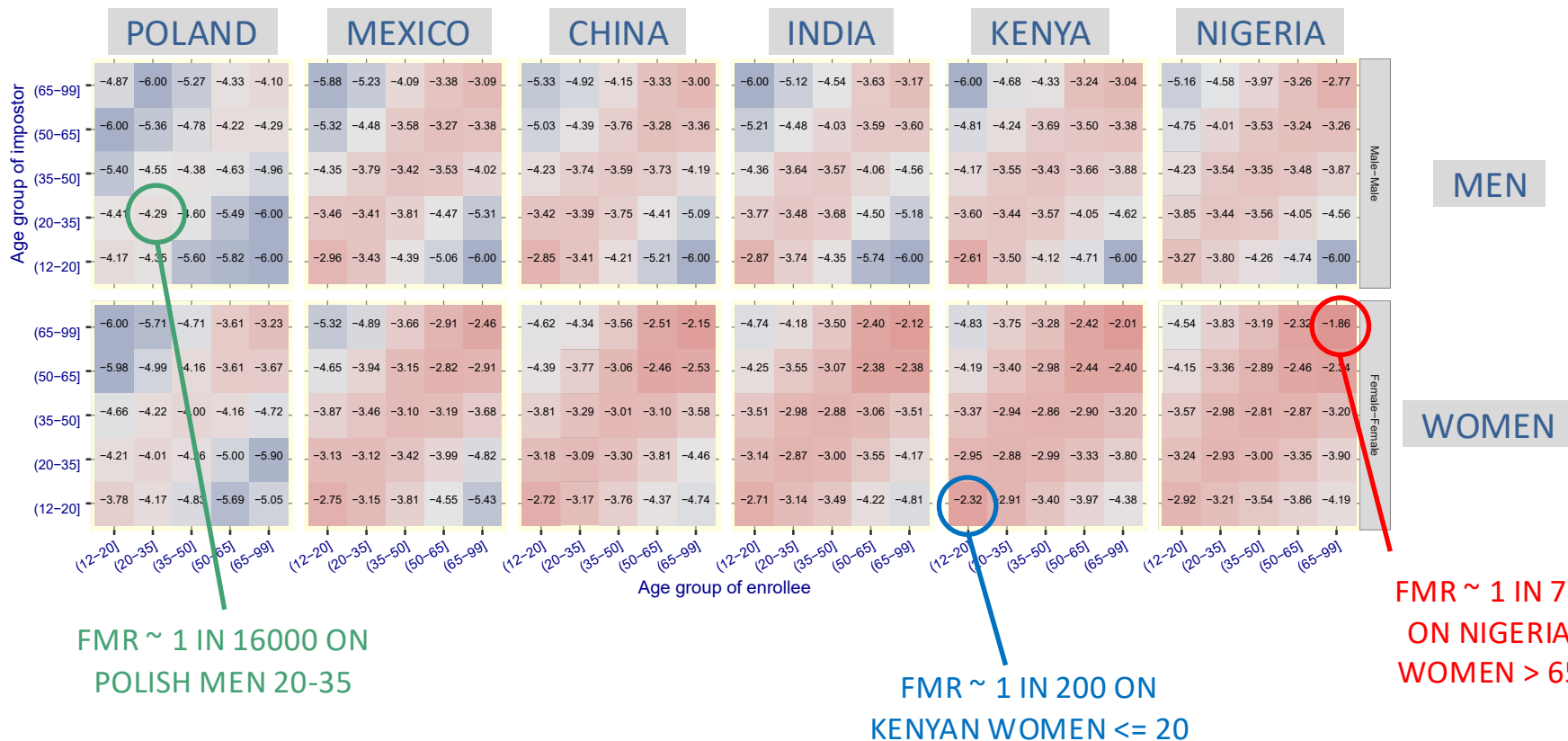
Caribbean

W. Africa

C. America

E. Europe

NOW ALSO CONSIDER WOMEN AND AGE

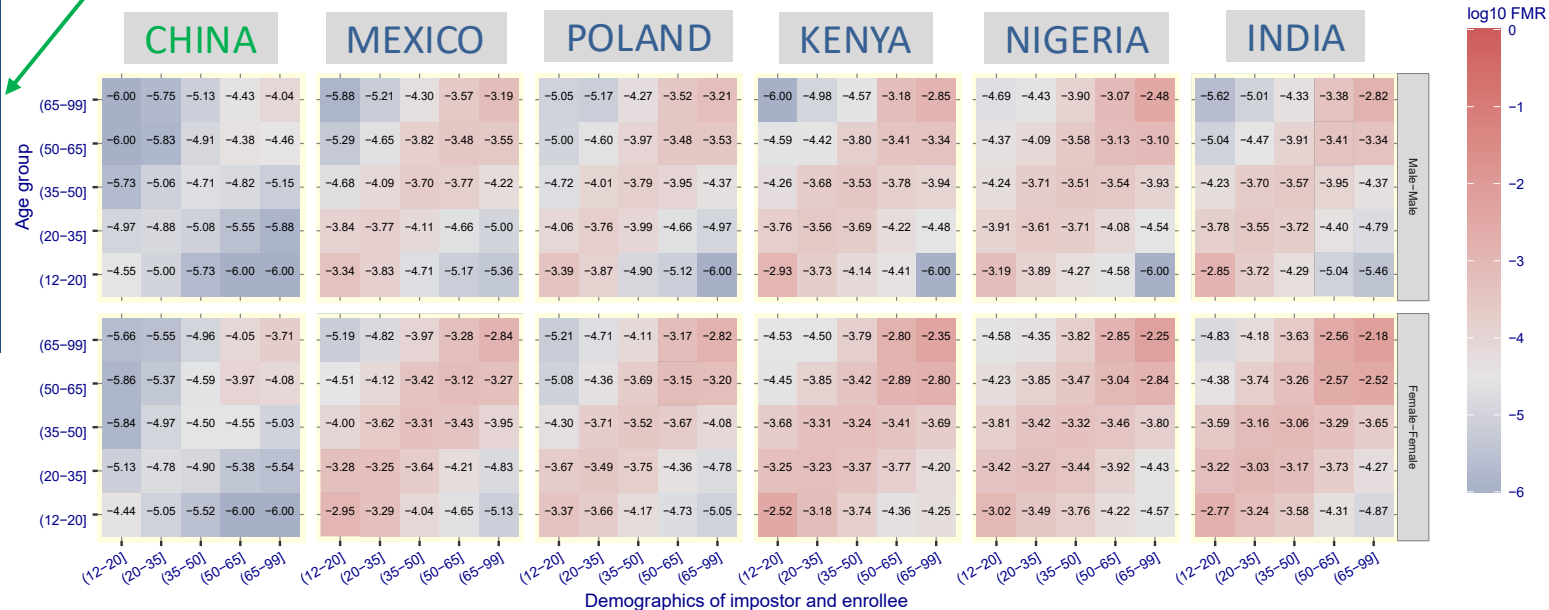


IS THE MOST
ACCURATE
ALGORITHM
UNBIASED?

CLOUDWALK
(CHINA)

DECEMBER
2020

SOME CHINESE ALGORITHMS GIVE
LOW FMR ON CHINESE FACES



RMF REQUIREMENT

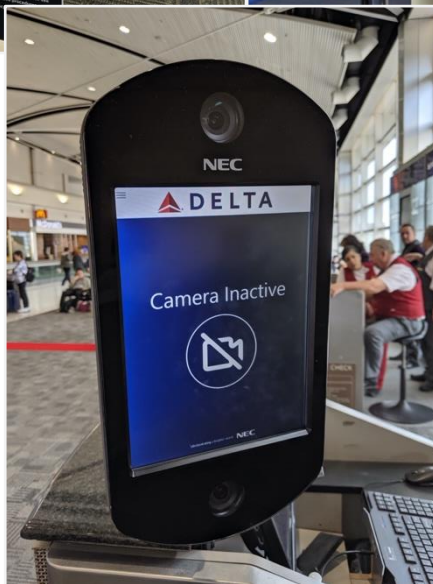
ORGANIZATIONS SHALL DOCUMENT
IMPACTS OF ALL POSSIBLE ERRORS

DEPARTING A COUNTRY

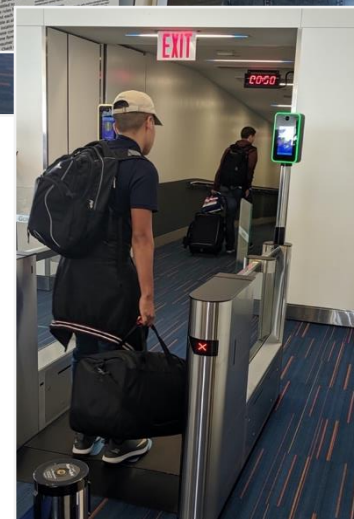
1. POSITIVE ACCESS CONTROL
2. IMMIGRATION EXIT FACILITATION

HOW

1. FACE RECOGNITION 1:N
2. PAPERLESS BOARDING



Diverse hardware, common matcher (TVS)



FALSE POSITIVES IN REAL-TIME IDENTIFICATION

TWO TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

1. DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS
2. LOW RESOLUTION

WHO: PEOPLE NOT IN THE DATABASE
RISK: **THEY MATCH SOMEONE WHO IS**
IMPACT: TO EITHER OR BOTH PEOPLE

1:N SEARCH BIAS FALSE POSITIVES IN OPERATIONS

Rite Aid's A.I. Facial Recognition Wrongly Tagged People of Color as Shoplifters

Under the terms of a settlement with the Federal Trade Commission, the pharmacy chain will be barred from using the technology as a surveillance tool for five years.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/21/business/rite-aid-ai-facial-recognition.html> | Eduardo Medina, 2023-12-21

FTC REPORTS THAT “THE SYSTEM GENERATED THOUSANDS OF FALSE-POSITIVE MATCHES”

<https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/news/press-releases/2023/12/rite-aid-banned-using-ai-facial-recognition-after-ftc-says-retailer-deployed-technology-without>

<https://www.engadget.com/ftc-bans-rite-aid-from-using-facial-surveillance-systems-for-five-years-053134856.html>



BIOMETRICS 101: NON-MATED ONE-TO-MANY SEARCHES

$$\text{FPIR} = 1 - (1 - \text{FMR})^N$$

ESTIMATED PROBABILITY THAT A
SEARCH YIELDS ANY FALSE
POSITIVES, FPIR

GALLERY SIZE, N

FALSE MATCH RATE
FROM A 1:1
COMPARISON, FMR

NONE OF THE N
COMPARISONS MUST
GIVE A FALSE POSITIVE

Approximation when
 $N \cdot \text{FMR} \ll 1$

$$\text{FPIR} = N \text{FMR}$$

THIS SAYS FPIR SCALES LINEARLY WITH NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN GALLERY, SO 10x MORE PEOPLE → 10x INCREASE IN LIKELIHOOD OF FALSE MATH. TYPICALLY REMEDY: INCREASE THE THRESHOLD TO MAINTAIN FPIR.

BUT .. SOME ALGORITHMS DON'T BEHAVE LIKE THIS: FPIR IS. ROUGHLY CONSTANT WITH CHANGE IN N.

FALSE POSITIVES: A CASINO EXAMPLE

- $N = 500$ people (“The Griffin Book” people who cheated in casinos)
- Algorithm configured for $FMR = 1$ in 1 million False match rate from a 1:1 comparison, FMR

$$FPIR = N \cdot FMR$$

$$FPIR = 500 \times 10^{-6} = 5 \times 10^{-4} = 1 \text{ in } 2000$$

Probability that a search
yields any false positives

Suppose also

- $P = 10000$ people visit the casino today

$$\text{Number of false positives} = P \cdot FPIR = 10000 \times 5 \times 10^{-4} = 5 \text{ per day}$$

**BUT ... FMR IS
NOT A SINGLE
FIXED VALUE FOR
ALL SUBJECTS ...**

NIST INTERAGENCY REPORT 8280 (2019) REPORTED

- **HIGHER FMR IN WOMEN**
- **HIGHER FMR IN E. ASIANS and AFRICANS**
- **HIGHER FMR IN THE OLD AND VERY YOUNG**

**WITH SUBSTANTIAL VARIATIONS ACROSS ALGORITHMS SUSTAINING
THE NISTIR 8280 RECOMMENDATION TO “KNOW YOUR ALGORITHM”**

EXAMPLES ON NEXT TWO SLIDES

NIST ONGOING 1:1 FRTE (SINCE 2019) REPORTS DEMOGRAPHIC
DEPENDENCE OF FMR FOR MOST SUBMITTED ALGORITHMS

PREDICTING 1:N FALSE POSITIVES FROM 1:1 RESULTS

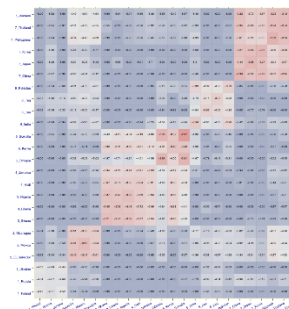
$$\text{NUMBER OF FALSE POSITIVES} = \text{WHO GETS SEARCHED} \times \text{CROSS-DEMOGRAPHIC FALSE MATCH RATES} \times \text{WHO GETS PUT IN GALLERY}$$

SOCIO-TECHNICAL CONTEXT FOR FR USE:

- WHO IS IN GALLERY
- WHO FALSE MATCHES WHO
- WHO GETS SEARCHED

$$\text{NFP} = \mathbf{p}^T \text{FMR} \mathbf{g}$$

DEMOGRAPHIC
COMPOSITION
OF PROBE SET



DEMOGRAPHIC
COMPOSITION
OF GALLERY

WHO FALSE MATCHES WHO: HOW FREQUENTLY
CROSS-DEMOGRAPHIC FALSE MATCH RATE MATRIX

FP RATE (FPIR)

$$\text{FPIR} = \frac{\text{FMR}}{g}$$

WHO FALSE MATCHES WHO: HOW FREQUENTLY

0.2	1×10^{-5}	0	20000
0.008	0	1×10^{-7}	80000

WHO GETS PUT IN GALLERY

FP NUMBER (NFP)

$$\text{NFP} = p^T \times \text{FMR} \times g$$

NUMBER OF FALSE POSITIVES

200+8	p^T	FMR	g
	1000 1000	1×10^{-5} 0	20000
		0 1×10^{-7}	80000

WHO GETS SEARCHED

WHO FALSE MATCHES WHO: HOW FREQUENTLY

CROSS-DEMOGRAPHIC FALSE MATCH RATES

WHO GETS PUT IN GALLERY

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF GALLERY

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF PROBE SET

1:N FPIR IN 8-GROUP GLOBAL SEARCH BORDER-CROSSING vs. VISA ENROLLMENT

Algorithm	Identification (T>0) by Developer		Investigation (R=1, T=0) by Developer		Identification (T>0) by Algorithm		Investigation (R=1, T=0) by Algorithm		Demographics: False Positive Dependence		Demographics: False Negative Dependence		Resources by Algorithm	
	Date	GINI	MXOG	E-Asia F	E-Europe F	S-Asia F	W-Africa F	E-Asia M	E-Europe M	S-Asia M	W-Africa M			
toshiba-003	2026_01_09	0.41 ⁽¹⁵⁾	3.29 ⁽¹⁸⁾	0.0015 ⁽⁶⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0018 ⁽³⁾	0.0003 ⁽¹⁾	0.0008 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0019 ⁽¹³¹⁾	0.0039 ⁽²²⁾	0.0004 ⁽¹⁾			
idemia-011	2024_03_05	0.33 ⁽⁸⁾	2.76 ⁽¹²⁾	0.0026 ⁽¹²⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0024 ⁽⁹⁾	0.0061 ⁽¹⁹⁾	0.0017 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.0006 ⁽⁹⁸⁾	0.0033 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.0020 ⁽²⁸⁾			
cognitec-009	2024_08_29	0.48 ⁽²³⁾	3.80 ⁽²²⁾	0.0061 ⁽²⁰⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0116 ⁽²⁶⁾	0.0199 ⁽⁴⁷⁾	0.0026 ⁽²⁴⁾	0.0007 ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾	0.0131 ⁽⁸⁴⁾	0.0090 ⁽¹¹⁵⁾			
nec-011	2025_10_16	0.45 ⁽¹⁷⁾	2.96 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.0130 ⁽²⁶⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0100 ⁽²¹⁾	0.0113 ⁽³⁴⁾	0.0047 ⁽³⁹⁾	0.0007 ⁽¹¹²⁾	0.0045 ⁽²⁹⁾	0.0030 ⁽³⁷⁾			
incode-007	2025_07_30	0.72 ⁽¹²²⁾	11.37 ⁽¹¹⁸⁾	0.0280 ⁽³⁹⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0075 ⁽¹⁸⁾	0.0100 ⁽³⁰⁾	0.0019 ⁽¹⁶⁾	0.0002 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0010 ⁽¹⁾	0.0007 ⁽⁸⁾			
cogent-007	2023_01_30	0.63 ⁽⁴¹⁾	7.59 ⁽⁴⁵⁾	0.0402 ⁽⁴⁹⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0645 ⁽⁷⁵⁾	0.0378 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0067 ⁽⁵²⁾	0.0003 ⁽¹²⁾	0.0118 ⁽⁷²⁾	0.0055 ⁽⁷⁶⁾			
roc-020	2026_02_06	0.67 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	9.23 ⁽⁹²⁾	0.0424 ⁽⁵¹⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0073 ⁽¹⁷⁾	0.0077 ⁽²¹⁾	0.0127 ⁽⁷⁵⁾	0.0004 ⁽³⁰⁾	0.0037 ⁽²⁰⁾	0.0022 ⁽³⁰⁾			
paravision-021	2026_03_12	0.74 ⁽¹²⁶⁾	13.11 ⁽¹²⁶⁾	0.0442 ⁽⁵⁴⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0116 ⁽²⁷⁾	0.0045 ⁽¹³⁾	0.0051 ⁽⁴²⁾	0.0003 ⁽⁸⁾	0.0037 ⁽²⁰⁾	0.0007 ⁽⁷⁾			
clearviewai-003	2025_11_24	0.62 ⁽³⁷⁾	7.66 ⁽⁴⁶⁾	0.0880 ⁽⁷⁶⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0688 ⁽⁸¹⁾	0.0505 ⁽¹¹⁸⁾	0.0145 ⁽⁸⁴⁾	0.0002 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0143 ⁽⁹⁵⁾	0.0100 ⁽¹²⁰⁾			
intema-001	2023_02_22	0.67 ⁽⁸⁵⁾	9.71 ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾	0.1316 ⁽¹¹⁸⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0808 ⁽¹⁰¹⁾	0.0550 ⁽¹²²⁾	0.0174 ⁽¹⁰³⁾	0.0004 ⁽⁴⁸⁾	0.0145 ⁽⁹⁹⁾	0.0088 ⁽¹¹³⁾			
onfido-000	2026_03_03	0.83 ⁽¹³⁴⁾	27.41 ⁽¹³⁴⁾	0.1450 ⁽¹²⁴⁾	0.0019 ⁽¹⁷⁾	0.0200 ⁽⁴²⁾	0.0040 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.0232 ⁽¹²²⁾	0.0002 ⁽⁴⁾	0.0075 ⁽⁵⁰⁾	0.0006 ⁽⁶⁾			
vianta-002	2025_12_16	0.73 ⁽¹²³⁾	12.23 ⁽¹²³⁾	0.2087 ⁽¹²⁸⁾	0.0020 ⁽⁸²⁾	0.0363 ⁽⁵³⁾	0.0278 ⁽⁵³⁾	0.1322 ⁽¹²⁸⁾	0.0010 ⁽¹¹⁸⁾	0.0109 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	0.0118 ⁽¹²³⁾			

TWO DEMOGRAPHIC
DIFFERENTIALS SUMMARY
MEASURES

ONE THRESHOLD PER ALGORITHM
SET TO VALUE THAT GIVES FPIR ~ 0.002 ON E. EUROPEAN WOMEN.

FP VARIATION: MANAGEMENT + MITIGATION

Algorithm	E-Asia F	E-Europe F	S-Asia F	W-Africa F	E-Asia M	E-Europe M	S-Asia M	W-Africa M
toshiba-00	(6)	(92)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(121)	(23)	(1)
idemias-00								
cognitec-00								
nec-011								
incode-00								
cogent-00								
roc-020								
paravision-								
clearviewai-								
intema-00								
onfido-00								
viante-00								

1. Understand that FP rates may vary

- Collect data on FP rates, consider public test results (below)
- Look out for FP rate variation in operations
- Find out who matches who
- **Raise threshold to control FP**

2. Avoid algorithms with FP rate variations across demographics

- Engage algorithm developer to seek remediation

FALSE MATCHES: WHICH DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS?

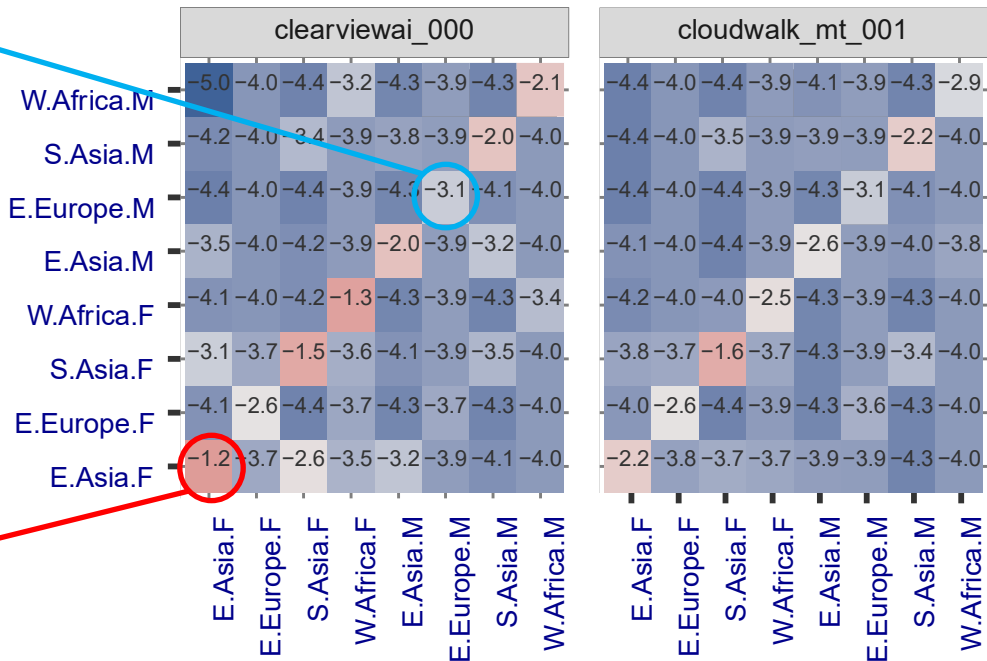
Cross Demographic FPIR, for T at FPIR 0.002000



FMR ~ 1 in 1300 on E.
European Men

REGION OF
BIRTH + SEX
OF TOP
NON-MATE

FPIR = 1 in 16
East Asian Women



REGION OF BIRTH + SEX OF PROBE

HUMAN REVIEW (+ APPLIED CASE INFO) AS MITIGATION OF FALSE POSITIVES IN 1:N IDENTIFICATION

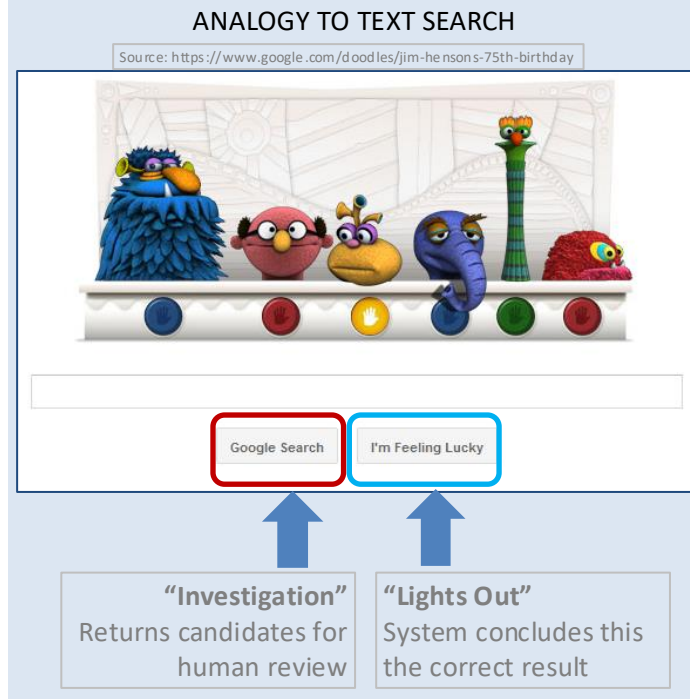
SEARCH IMAGE



SCORE RANK

	3.142	1
	2.998	2
	1.626	3
	0.707	4
	0.330	5
	0.198	6
	0.074	7
	0.016	8

MODE A: FR SYSTEM IS CONFIGURED TO RETURN A FIXED NUMBER OF CANDIDATES (HERE 8) REGARDLESS OF SCORE. THIS IS LIKE MOST TEXT SEARCHES WHERE WE REVIEW CANDIDATE DOCS.



SEARCH IMAGE



SCORE RANK

	3.142	1
---	-------	---

T

MODE B: FR SYSTEM CONFIGURED TO RETURN ONLY THOSE CANDIDATES WITH SCORE ABOVE THRESHOLD E.G. $T = 3.0$. THIS IS SIMILAR TO THE "I'M FEELING LUCKY" or "LIGHTS OUT" TEXT SEARCHES WITHOUT REVIEW.

HUMAN ROLE

OPERATOR LED INVESTIGATIONS

INVESTIGATION VS. (LIGHTS OUT) IDENTIFICATION

Search image



	Score	Rank
	3.142	1
	2.998	2
	1.626	3
	0.707	4
	0.330	5
	0.198	6
	0.074	7
	0.016	8

MATE



"Investigation"
Returns candidates for
human review

"Lights Out"
System concludes this
the correct result

Search image



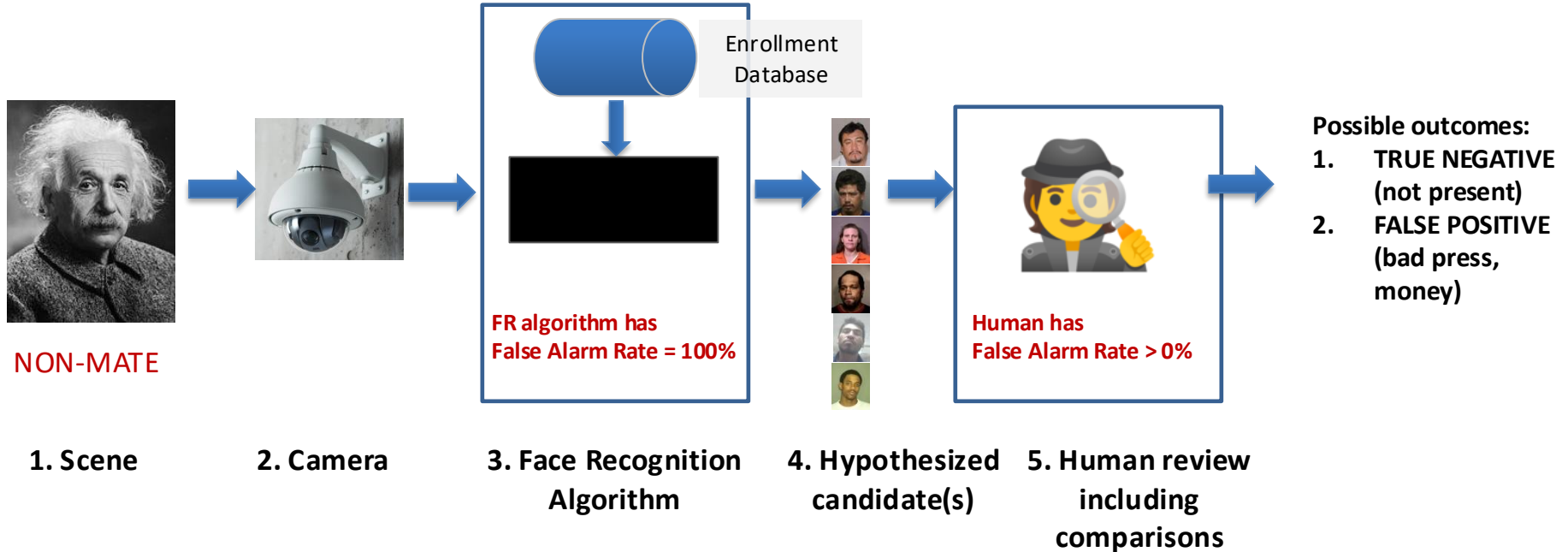
Score	Rank
3.142	1

T

Policy B: Review only
candidates with score
above threshold $T = 3.0$

Policy A: Review upto 8 candidates

FALSE POSITIVES AND SYSTEM BOUNDARIES



ENVIRONMENTAL
DESIGN
+
UNCONTROLLED
VARIATION

OPTICAL
DESIGN
OPPORTUNITY

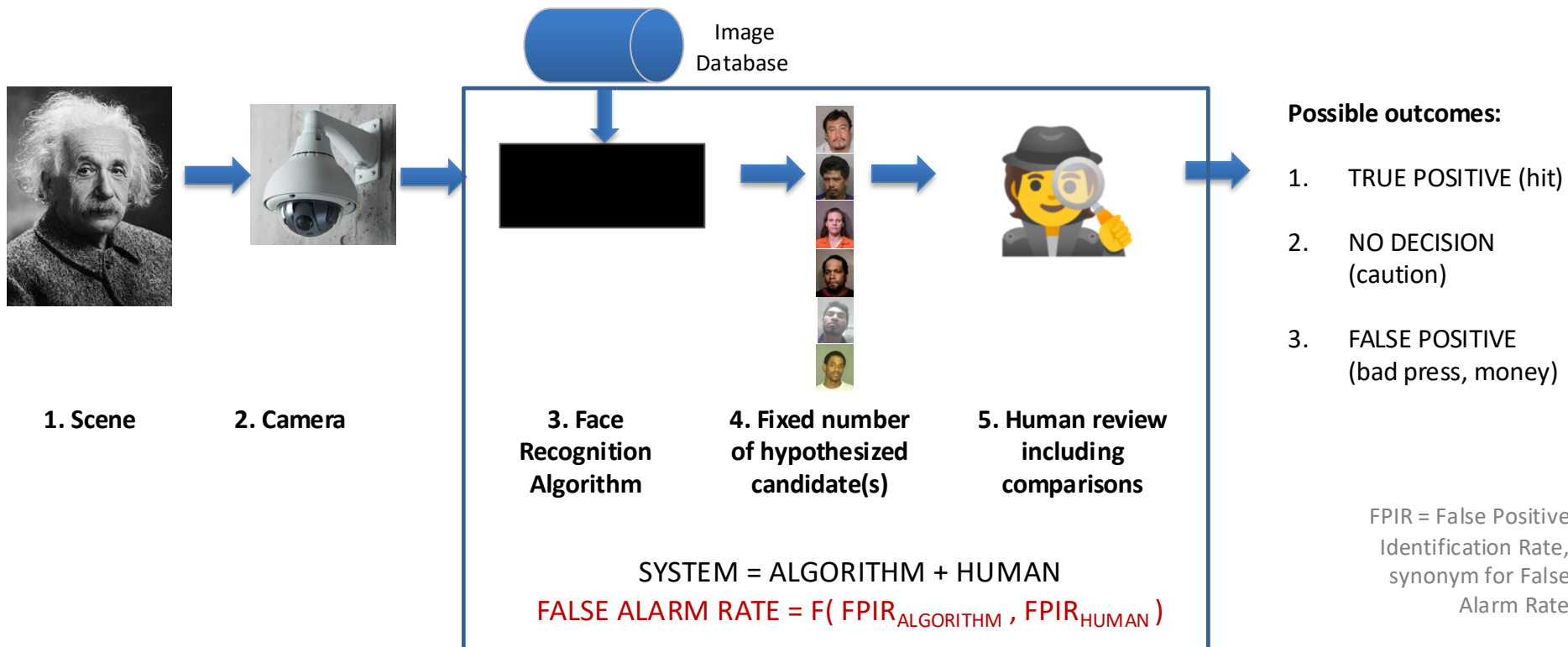
VAST ALGORITHM
RESEARCH HERE

ACCURACY VARIES:
BUYER BEWARE

CASE INFO, OTHER PHOTOS,
BIOGRAPHICS,

PROCESS, DISPLAY, WORKFLOW,
TIME ALLOWED, TRAINING,
APTITUDE, GROUP WORK, FATIGUE

LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS: SYSTEMS + BOUNDARIES



FPIR = False Positive
Identification Rate,
synonym for False
Alarm Rate

INCORRECT ARRESTS: MICHIGAN AND NEW JERSEY

PROBE



INCORRECT PERSON
ROBERT WILLIAMS



<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/facial-recognition-60-minutes-2021-05-16/>

INCORRECT PERSON
NIJEER PARKS

PROBE



<https://www.cnn.com/2021/04/29/tech/nijeer-parks-facial-recognition-police-arrest/index.html>

GALLERY
RETRIEVED

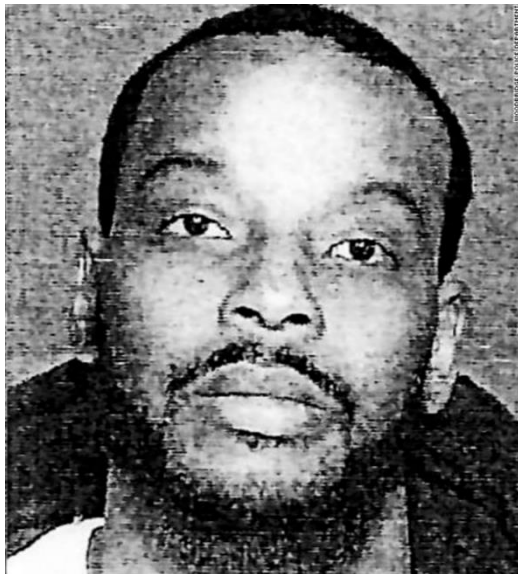


NEWS
PHOTO



<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/12/29/technology/facial-recognition-misidentifi-fy-jail.html>

NIJEER PARKS: PHOTO QUALITY

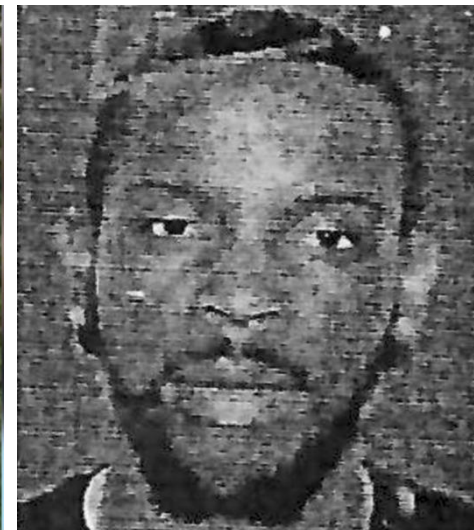


NIJEER PARKS
IN GALLERY, N = 12M.



NIJEER PARKS
POST EXONERATION

- 10 ALGS FIND GALLERY MATCH
AT RANK 1, HIGH SCORE



SUSPECT PHOTO
NOT NIJEER PARKS

- 5 ALGS FIND GALLERY MATCH
AT RANK 1, WEAK SCORE
- 1 ALG FINDS GALLERY MATCH
AT RANK 8, WEAK SCORE

THE CLEARVIEW AI VERSION: $T > 0$

Search image



Score Rank

	43.1	1
	42.8	2
	16.26	3

STEP 1: $T = 45$
OUTPUT: NOTHING RETURNED

Search image



Score Rank

	43.1	1
	42.8	2
	16.26	3

STEP 2: (OPTIONAL) $T = 42$
OUTPUT: TWO LEADS

Search image Reference image



STEP 3: A “LEAD” FOR HUMAN COMPARISON

STEP 4: INVESTIGATE
WITH ANY CONTEXT
INFO



STEP 5: A SECOND
“LEAD” FOR HUMAN
COMPARISON

STEP 6: INVESTIGATE
WITH ANY CONTEXT
INFO

SAME PERSON OR NOT? ONE-TO-ONE COMPARISON



☐ ACTUAL: SAME IDENTITY

☐ ERROR: FALSE NEGATIVE



☐ ACTUAL: DIFFERENT-IDENTITY

☐ ERROR: FALSE POSITIVE

Image source:
Notre Dame via PNAS Phillips18

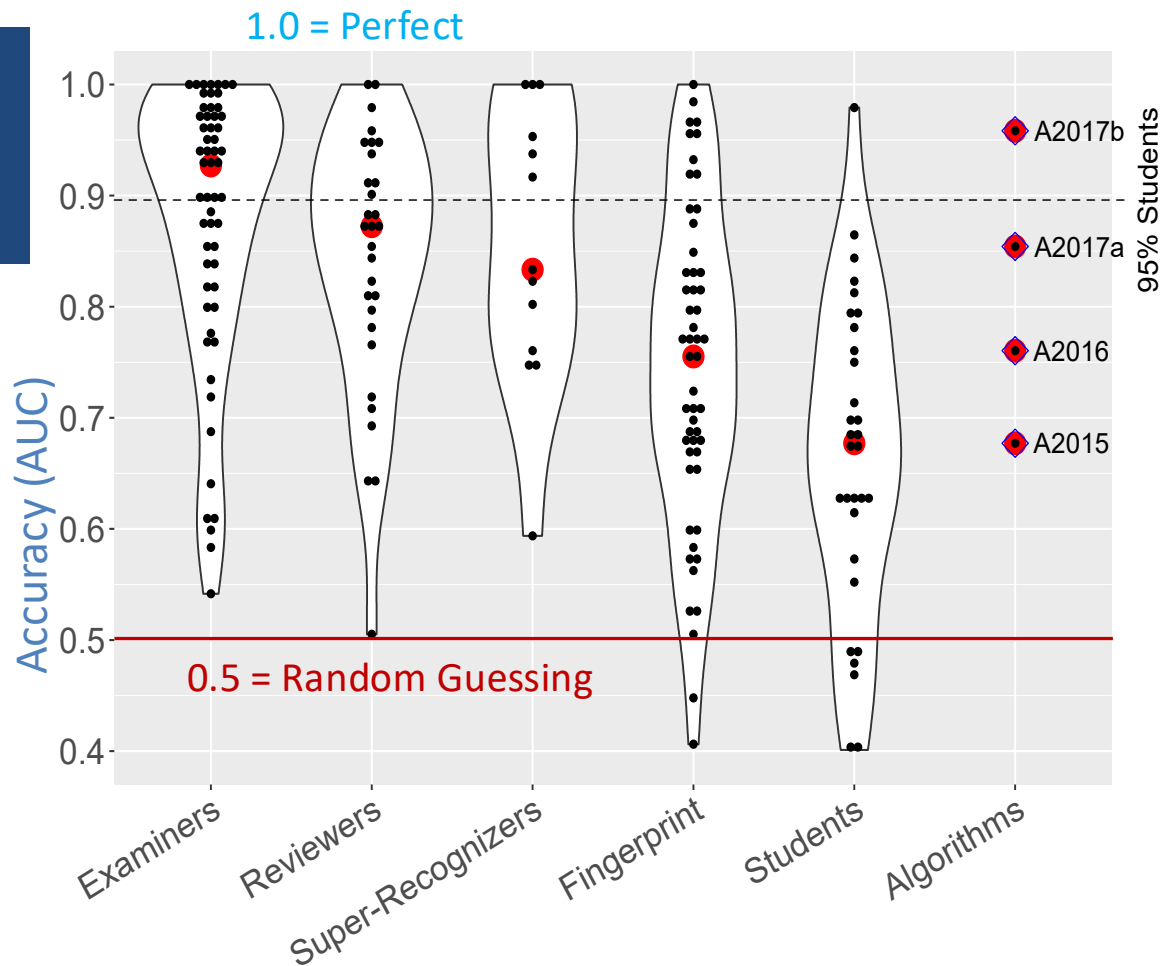
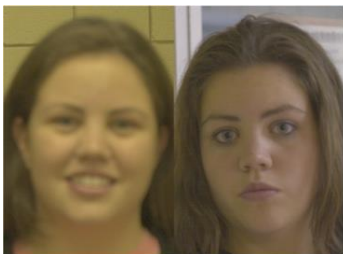
Images available:
<https://www.pnas.org/content/115/24/6171/tab-figures-data>

Takeaways:

- HUMAN COMPARISON OF PHOTOS IS HARD!
- TRY IT! <https://facetest.psy.unsw.edu.au/>



ALGORITHMS >> HUMANS



- » Examiners, reviewers, super-recognizers statistically the same
- » Each subject group has large range of accuracy
- » Four groups had subjects with AUC=1

Human capability vs. automated FR

AFR is far superior to humans...

- » In images of people we don't know
- » especially when human is
 - operating under time pressures (e.g. border)
 - fatigued
 - untrained
 - looking at a novel demographic
- » In searching large galleries
 - Human capacity ~ 5000 (variable)
 - AFR scales to arbitrary sizes – just dependent on computer availability

When humans may be superior to AFR

- » In images/videos of people we know well
- » In definitively **exculpating / excluding** someone saying “no match” e.g., by finding specific minor feature absent in one image but present in another
- » On twins, siblings
 - (given adequate image quality)

HUMAN ADJUDICATION OF UNFAMILIAR FACES IS HARD!

A



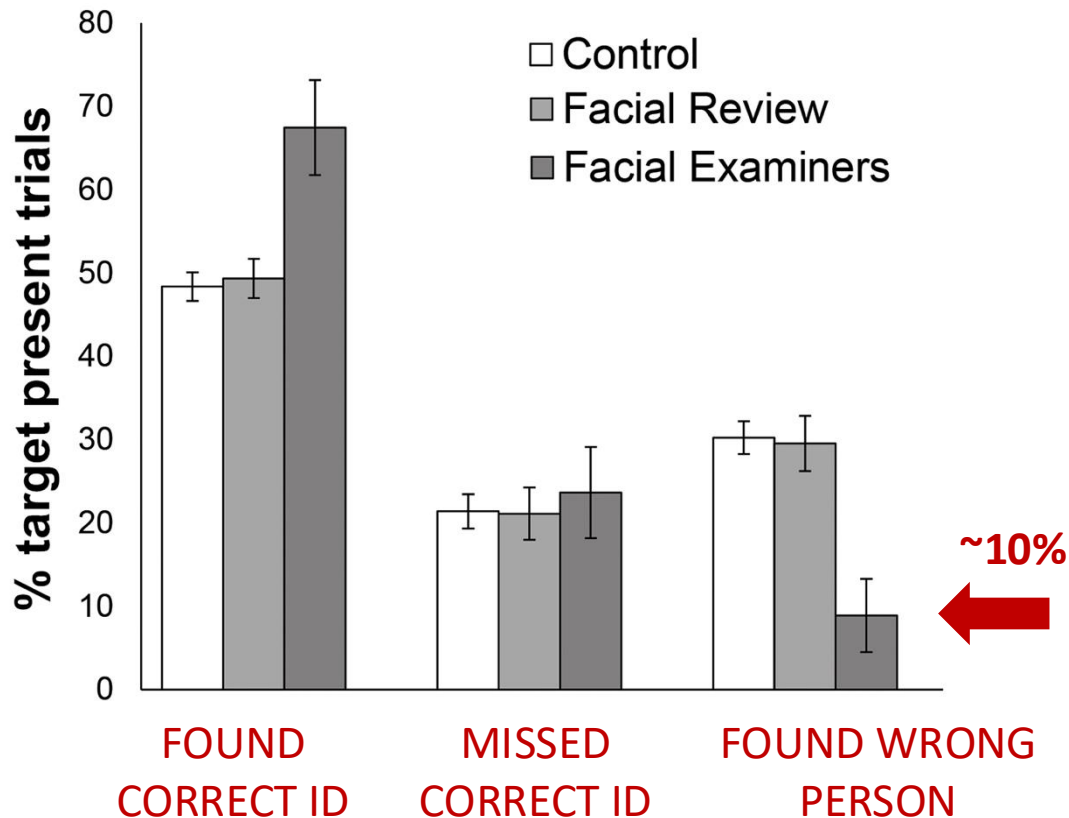
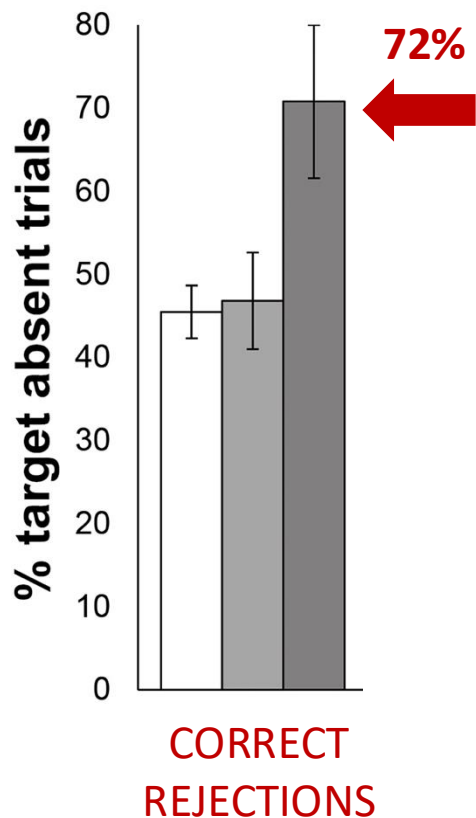
B



David White, James D. Dunn, Alexandra C. Schmid, and Richard I. Kemp.
Error rates in users of automatic face recognition software. PLoS ONE, October 2015.



HUMAN PERFORMANCE ON CANDIDATE LISTS, L = 8



SAME PERSON? OR NOT?



AGEING (UK) vs. AGING (US)

APPEARANCE CHANGES → REDUCED SIMILARITY



ONE-TO-MANY MISS RATES BY AGE AND AGEING

Slow increase between 10-15 years

Higher error rates in teenagers:
Rapid ageing

AGE AT ENROLLMENT

Female

	10	11	12	13	14	15
(60:99]	0.014	0.017	0.022	0.022	0.026	0.024
(45:60]	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.019	0.022	0.021
(30:45]	0.014	0.015	0.018	0.022	0.025	0.025
(21:30]	0.018	0.019	0.022	0.027	0.029	0.029
(18:21]	0.034	0.034	0.038	0.046	0.044	0.049
(15:18]	0.054	0.049	0.057	0.064	0.070	0.066
(12:15]	0.080	0.070	0.076	0.089	0.106	0.109

Male

	10	11	12	13	14	15
	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.012	0.009	0.010
	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.012
	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.012	0.013
	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.014	0.017	0.019
	0.030	0.031	0.036	0.041	0.053	0.046
	0.090	0.091	0.101	0.132	0.145	0.150
	0.174	0.160	0.206	0.237	0.252	0.246

TIME LAPSE BETWEEN SEARCH AND ENROLLMENT

Algorithm: Panasonic 2023_08

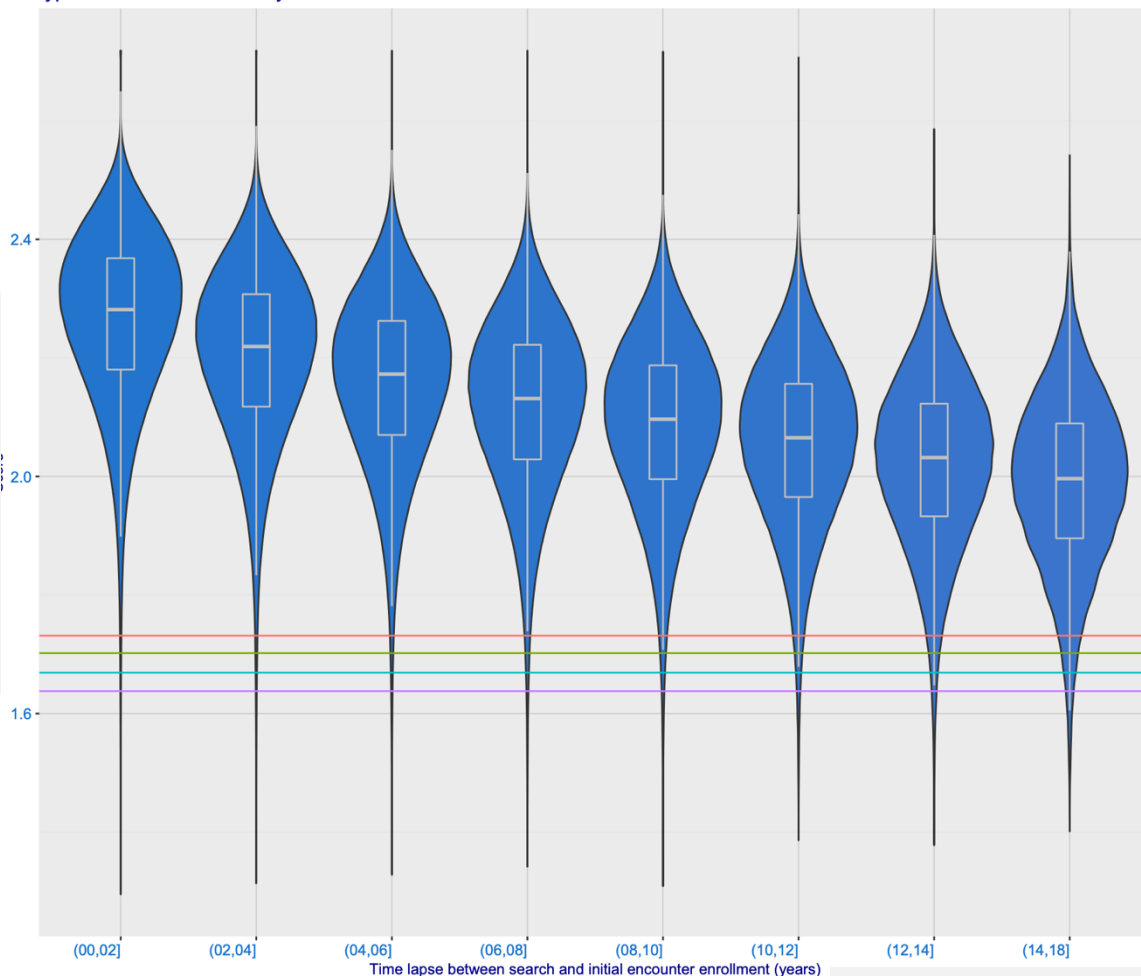
Gallery: AIR-ENTRY, N = 1.6 million, balanced by sex and by specific age-groups

Probes: AIR-ENTRY, 3.8 million searches, balanced by sex, age-group and time-lapse (years)

R: Decline of genuine scores with ageing, with some eventually dropping below typical thresholds shown by the horizontal lines

MUGSHOT AGEING EFFECT TO 18 YRS

SIMILARITY SCORE



Dataset:
2018 Mugshot
N= 3.1M
Color encodes
FNIR (Rank = 1)
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00

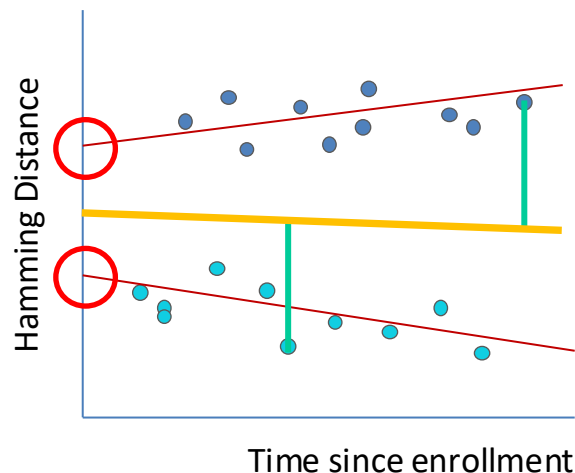
TVAL
FPIR = 0.001
FPIR = 0.003
FPIR = 0.010
FPIR = 0.030

THRESHOLDS

https://face.nist.gov/frte/reportcards/1N/ntechlab_009.pdf

ELAPSED TIME

QUANTIFYING PERMANENCE: MIXED-EFFECTS REGRESSION



Model for the j -th score from the i -th eye

$$HD_{ij} = \pi_{0i} + \pi_{1i}T_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

Intercept is sum of population average term, the *fixed effect*, and an eye-specific *random effect*

$$\pi_{0i} = \gamma_{00} + \psi_{0i}$$

Slope is sum of population average term, the *fixed effect*, and an eye-specific *random effect*

$$\pi_{1i} = \gamma_{10} + \psi_{1i}$$



Permanence stated by the population wide rate at which Hamming Distances are increasing.

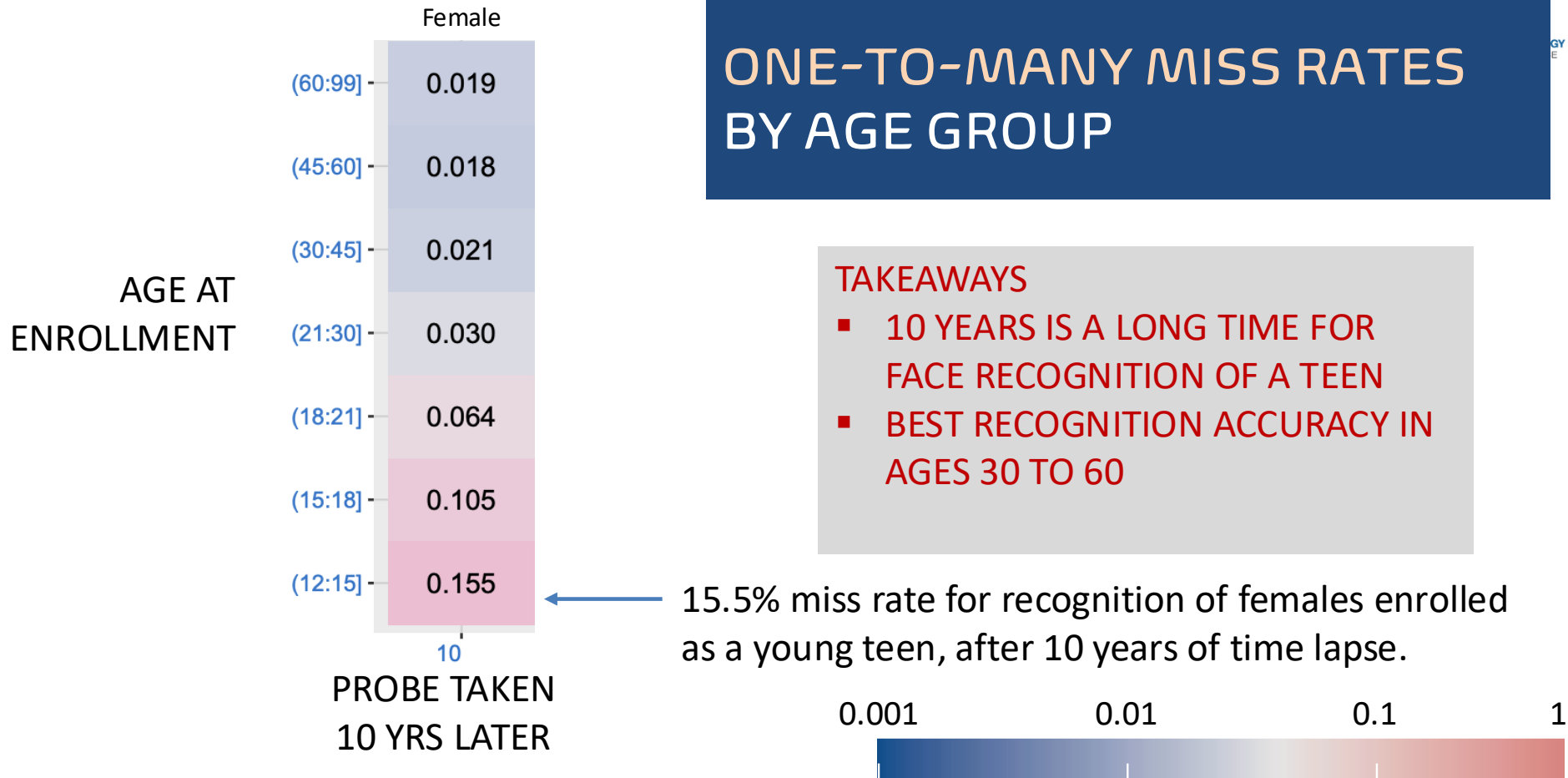
Subject to assumptions:

$$\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_{\epsilon}^2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \psi_{0i} \\ \psi_{1i} \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0^2 & \sigma_{01}^2 \\ \sigma_{10}^2 & \sigma_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

MIXED EFFECTS MODEL RESPECT IDENTITY
INFORMATION. SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION, IN
YELLOW, DOES NOT AND HAS OTHER PROBLEMS

ONE-TO-MANY MISS RATES BY AGE GROUP



Algorithm: Clearview AI 2024-02

Gallery: AIR-ENTRY, N = 1.6 million, balanced by sex and by specific age-groups

Probes: AIR-ENTRY, 3.8 million searches, balanced by sex, age-group and time-lapse (years)

	FEMALE	MALE
(60:99]	0.019	0.009
(45:60]	0.018	0.005
(30:45]	0.021	0.006
(21:30]	0.030	0.011
(18:21]	0.064	0.037
(15:18]	0.105	0.119
(12:15]	0.155	0.223

AGE AT
ENROLLMENT

PROBE TAKEN
10 YRS LATER

AGEING: SEARCH MISS RATES

TAKEAWAYS:

1. 10 YEARS IS A LONG TIME FOR A TEEN
2. MOST ACCURATE AGES 30 TO 60
3. MEN EASIER TO RECOGNIZE
 - EXCEPT IN TEEN YEARS
4. SOME ALGORITHMS MUCH BETTER

MISS RATES:
15.5% FEMALE VS. 22.3% MALE

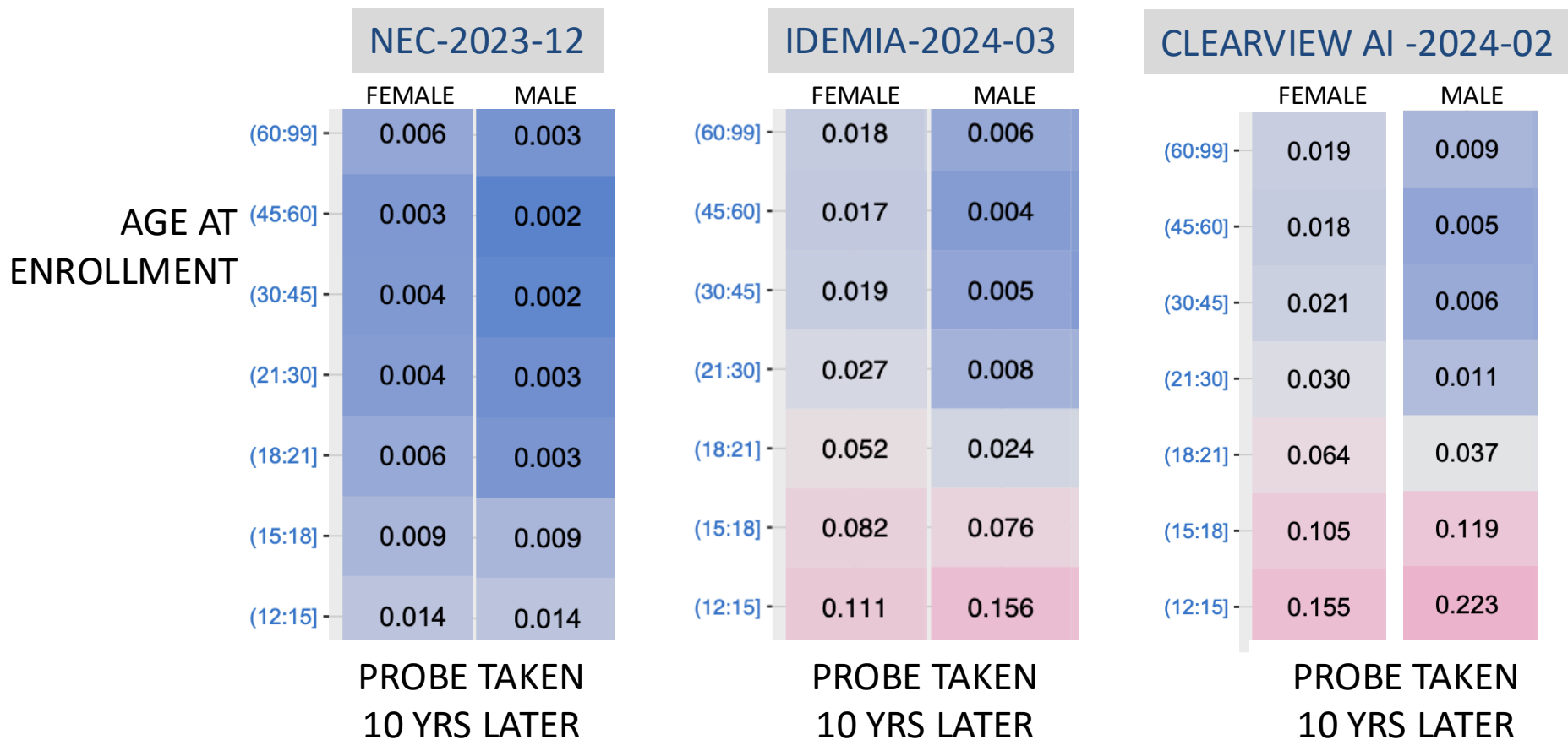


Algorithm: Clearview AI 2024-02

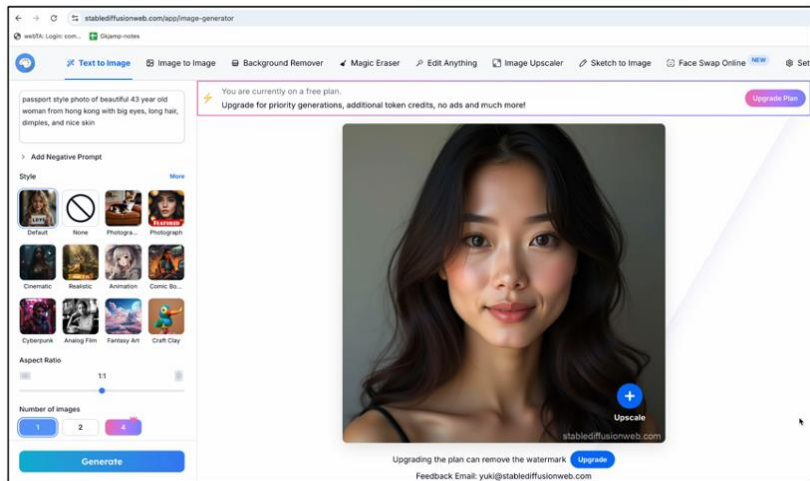
Gallery: AIR-ENTRY, N = 1.6 million, balanced by sex and by specific age-groups

Probes: AIR-ENTRY, 3.8 million searches, balanced by sex, age-group and time-lapse (years)

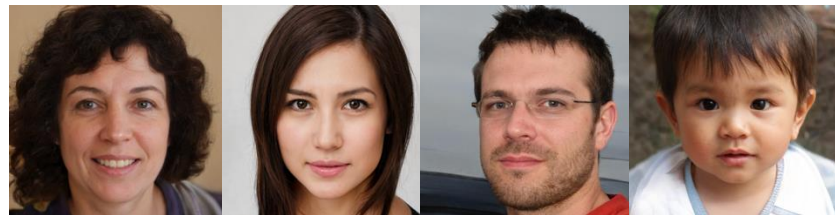
SEARCH MISS RATES BY ALGORITHM



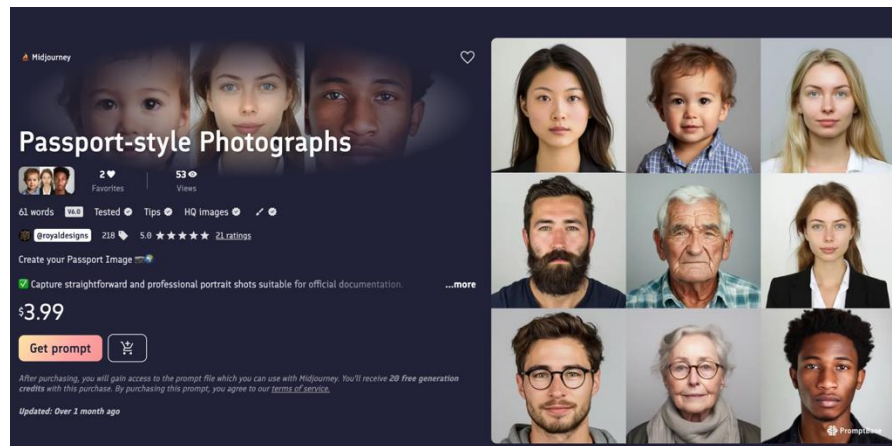
SYNTHETIC IMAGERY A.K.A. “DEEPPFAKES”



- Deepfakes → generation of fake identities
 - Many public fake generators
 - High quality



<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>



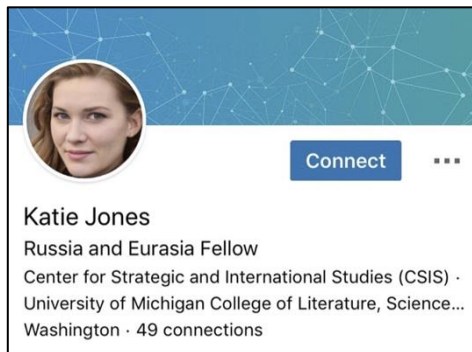
<https://promptbase.com/prompt/passportstyle-photography>

DEEPFAKES: A FAKE IDENTITY RISK

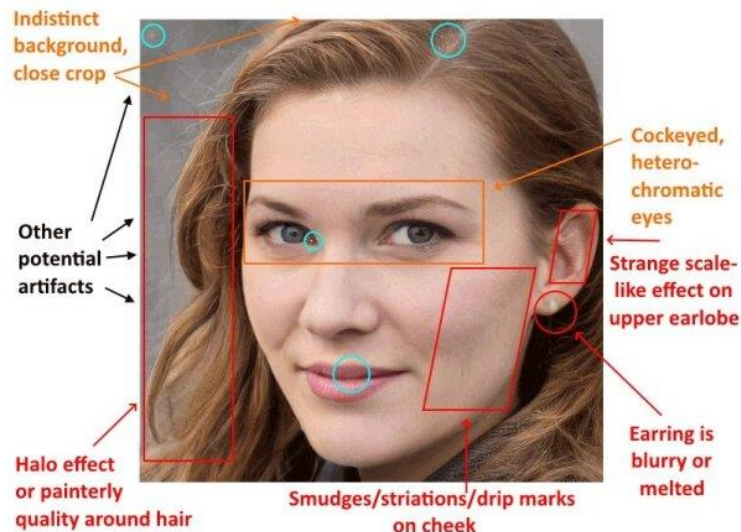
Checklist for determining if an image or video is fake:

- Blurring evident in the face but not elsewhere (or vice-versa)
- Change of skin tone near the edge
- Double chins, double eyebrows, or double edges to the face
- Face is blurry when it is partially obscured by a hand
- Lower-quality sections in one video
- Box-like shapes, cropped effects near mouth, eyes, and neck
- Un-natural blinking (or lack thereof), movements
- Changes in the background and/or lighting
- Contextual clues – Background inconsistent with foreground and subject?

Source: U.S.
Department of
Homeland Security
Report "[Increasing
Threat of Deepfake
Identities](#)"



Source: MIT Tech Review

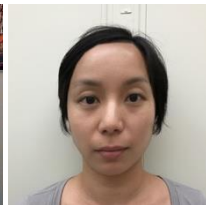


Source: AP

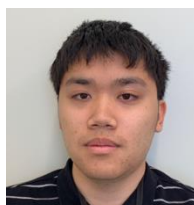




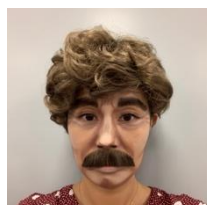
Patrick
Grother



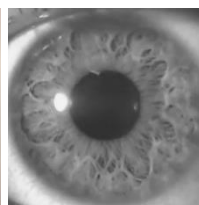
Kayee Hanaoka
(+ Mei Ngan)



Austin
Hom



(not)
Mei Ngan



Jim
Matey

THANK YOU!

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MEI@NIST.GOV

