

#### Who am I

#### Soren Frederiksen

#### **VP of Innovation Lab**

- Electrical Engineer from Denmark
- 30 year developing software
- Neural Networks researcher in 90's
- Founder and CTO of former iView iTrak product
- Deployed facial recognition in Casinos since 2004



## **Facial Recognition History**

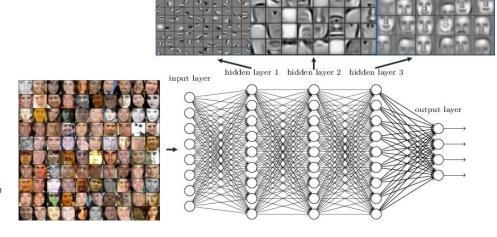
- 1964 and 1965, Bledsoe, Helen Chan and Charles Bisson
  - 40 pictures per hour, manual measurements
- 1980s and 90s Eigenfaces
- 1996 ZN-Face started to be used and was "robust enough"
- 1999 Our office used access card with face recognition we developed
- 2001 Baltimore Ravens vs New York Giants, Tampa Bay, Super Bowl XXXV
- 2006 Face Recognition Grand Challenge 10 times accuracy of 2002 and 100 times 1995
- 2012 Convolutional neural networks
- 2013 to 2017 1 million images FNMR, of 0.068 down to 0.025 FMR = 1e-03
- 2017 September, Apple announced Face ID during the unveiling of the iPhone X



## **Industry Improvements**

- NIST report NISTIR 8238 Ongoing Face Recognition Vendor Test (FRVT)
  - 127 algorithms from 45 developers
  - Massive gains in accuracy have been achieved in the last five years (2013-2018)
  - 28 developers' algorithms now outperform the most accurate algorithm from late 2013
- Deep learning

- Convolutional neural network (CNN)
  - ImageNet
    - 14 million images have been hand-annotated
    - 20,000 categories such as "balloon" or "strawberry"
    - 2012 challenge 10.8 percentage points better than runner up





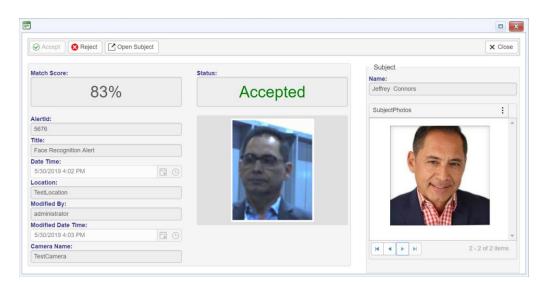
## **Facial Recognition - Scenarios**

- 1 to 1
  - Cooperative
- 1 to Many
  - Cooperative
  - Non cooperative
  - Black List
  - White list
- Searches vs Alerts
  - Database searches
  - Top N searches
  - Threshold based alerts



## **Value proposition**

- Reduce black lists to simple alerts
  - Reduce man hours
  - Cope with 10,000 plus black lists
- Reduce fraud, theft and liability





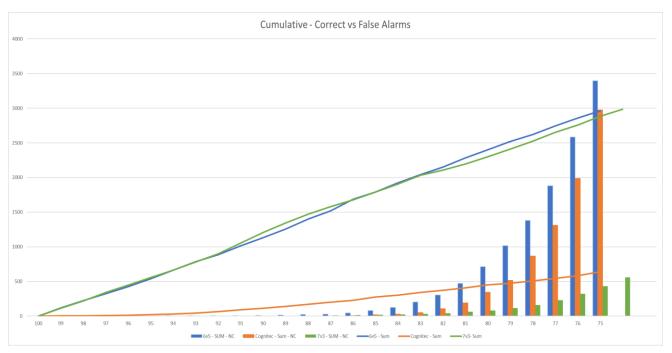
## Omnigo Facial Recognition test

- Gallery: 3958, Probe: 758,778
- Recognize 4.7 times more faces with 18% the of the false alarms
- 24.7 times improvement

	Correct	Incorrect
Previous Technology	639	2973
Deep Learning	2986	560



### Threshold chart



#### Alert impacts:

Technology Blacklist size Traffic numbers Image quality

<sup>\* -</sup> NC stands for Not Correct (False Alarm)



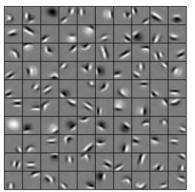
## Face Rec stages

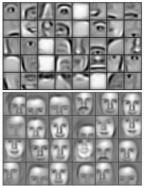
- Collect or convert a blacklist of images
  - Enroll into face rec
- Identify good camera locations
- Deploy cameras and software
  - Detect faces
    - 15 30 fps select best
  - Recognize faces
    - Match against black list
  - Send alerts
    - If recognition is above specified threshold
- Deal with alerts
  - Human screening
    - Compare alerts
  - Action
    - Deal with the person found



### **Face Detection**

- Locate face in image
- Follow face

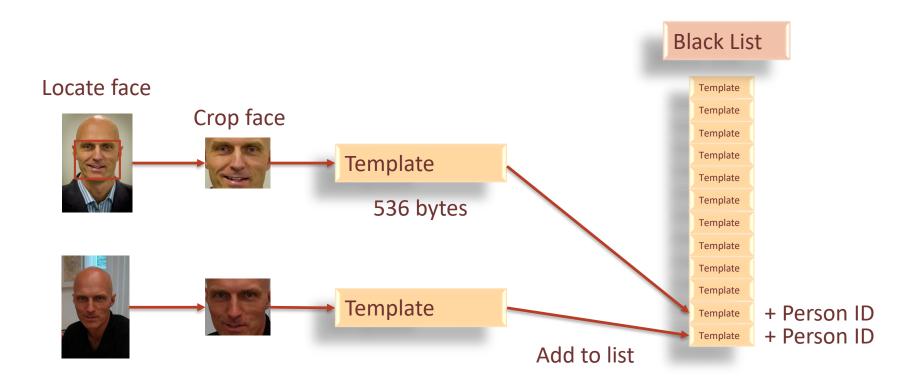






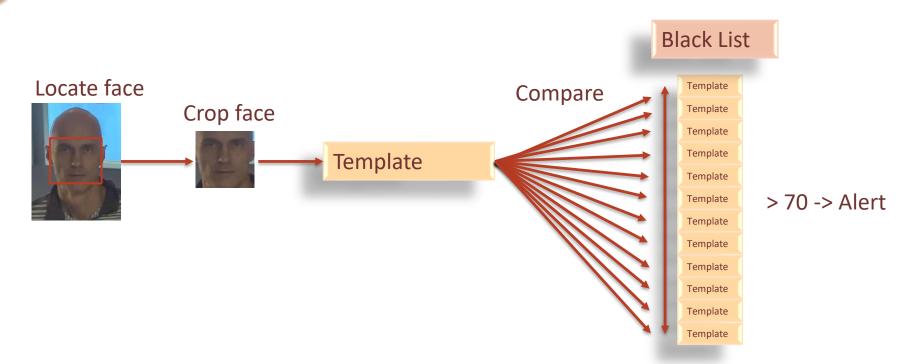


#### **Enrollment**





## Recognition





## **Performance Impact**

- Facial Angle
- Lighting
  - Low light
  - Shadows
- Image Size

#### Good images







#### Bad images









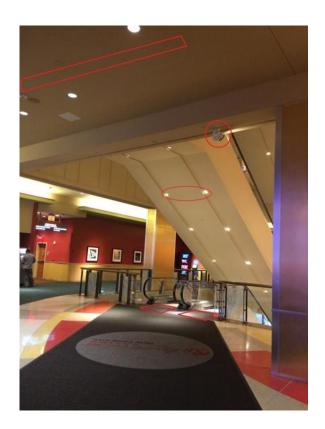






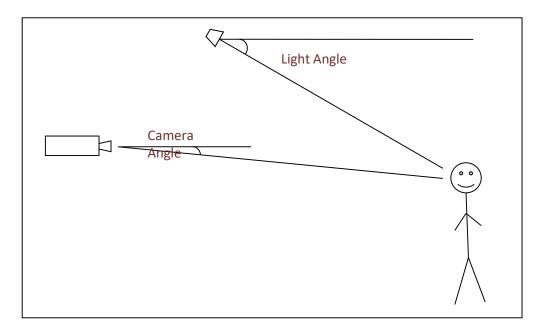
# Omnigo Facial Deployment

- Site Survey
- Target Area
  - Coverage area (Width)
  - Pixels between Eyes
- Lighting
  - Level
  - Direction
  - Changes
- Cameras
  - Camera model
  - Camera mounting
  - Camera lens
- Testing
  - On going





## Site calculations



Property Location Camera Name

#### Example:

Camera Height: 105"

Average Human Height is US: 5' 7" = 67"

Distance to target: 245"

Camera angle (Rise = (105-67) = 38", Run =

245"): 8.82 degrees



## Cameras for face rec





Figure 1. Image sensors: CCD (left) and CMOS (right)

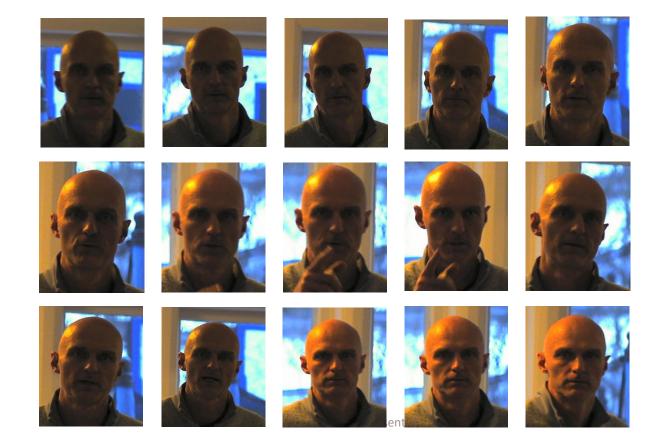
- Sensor Size
- Sensor Type
- Lenses available

- Axis
- HIK Vision
- Panasonic
- Dahua

Manufacture	r Model Ap	pprox. Price	Lens(es)	Eye Pixels 60	Eye Pixels 50	Eye Pixels 40	Resolution
Lumenera	LE165		Adjustable CS-mount				1376x1032
Lumenera	LE165		25mm	4.2m Width=1.5m			
			35mm	6.0m Width=1.5m			
			50mm	8.4m Width=1.5m			
			75mm	12.6m Width=1.5m			
			100mm	17.0m Width=1.5m			
AXIS	Q1645		Varifocal, IR corrected, CS-mount 3.9–10.0 mm, F1.5 2 MP (16:9); Horizontal field of view: 109°–42° Vertical field of view: 58°–23° LCS lens	2.9m 903p/m Width = 2.1m	3.4m 770p/m Width=2.5m	4m 955p/m Width=2.9m	1920×1080
			Fujinon Varifocal Lens 8-80 mm, DC-iris	21m 935p/m Width=2.1m	26m 756p/m Width=2.5m	30m 655p/m Width=2.9m	
			Lens CS 12-50 mm F1.4 P-Iris 8 MP	14m 935p/m Width=2.1m	17m 770p/m Width=2.5m	20m 655p/m Width=2.9m	
AXIS	Q3515LV		Ricom 2MP Lens DC-iris 8-26 mm F0.9	7.5m 917p/m Width=2.1m	9m 764p/m Width=2.5m	10.5m 655p/m Width=2.9m	1920×1080
AXIS	Q1659		AXIS Q1659 24 mm, f/2.8 - EF/EF-S mount (ALL)	6.5m 932p/m Width=4.1m	8m 758p/m Width=5.1m	9m 673p/m Width=5.7m	Used: 3840x2160
			AXIS Q1659 35 mm, f/2a	9m 962p/m Width=4m	11m 787p/m Width=4.9	13m 666p/m Width=5.8m	Max: 5472x3648
			AXIS Q1659 50 mm, f/1.4a	13m 945p/m Width=4.1m	16m 768p/m Width= 5.0m	18m 683p/m Width=5.6m	
			AXIS Q1659 85 mm, f/1.2La	23m 902p/m Width=4.3m	27m 769p/m Width=5.0m	31m 670p.m Width=5.7m	
			AXIS Q1659 100 mm, f/2.8L - (4K resolution)	27m 905p/m Width=4.2m	32m 764p/m Width=5.0m	37m 661p/m Width=5.8m	
			AXIS Q1659 10-22 mm, f/3.5-4.5	,			
			AXIS Q1659 70-200 mm, f/2.8L	54 905p/m Width 4.2m	64m 764p/m Width=5.0m	75m 652p/m Width=5.9m	
			AXIS Q1659 55-250 mm f/4-5.6				
AXIS	Q1786		4.3–137 mm, F1.4–4.0 Horizontal field of view: 60°–2.3° Vertical field of view: 39°–1.3° Autofocus, automatic day/night Thread for 62 mm filters, max filter thickness: 5 mm	FoV"10: 16m 911p/m Width=2.8m FoV"2: 70m 911p/m Width=2.8m	FoV"10: 19m 767p/m Width=3.3m FoV"2: 85m 750p/m Width=3.4m	FoV~10: 22m 654p/m Width=3.9m FoV~2: 95m 671p/m Width=3.8m	2560x1440
AXIS	M5525-E PTZ		4.7-47 mm, F1.6-3.0 Horizontal field of view: 61.8°-6.7° Vertical field of view: 37.2°-3.8° Autofocus, auto-iris	FoV~7: 18m 912p/m Width=2.1m	FoV~7: 22m 746p/m Width=2.6m	FoV~7: 25m 657p/m Width=2.9m	1920×1080

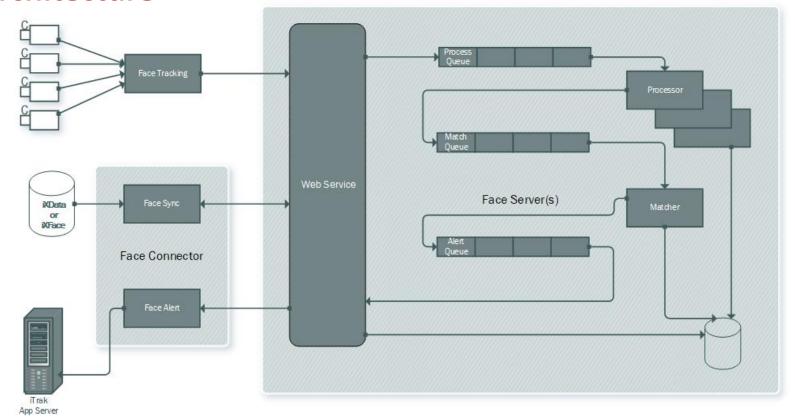


### Entry Series of images



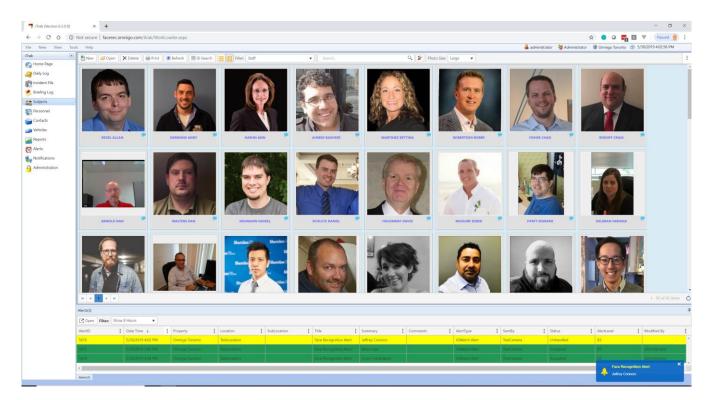


## **Architecture**



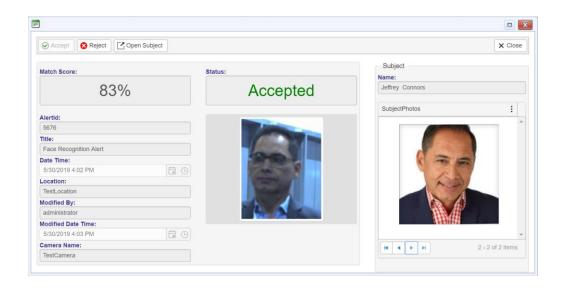


#### Facial Recognition integration with iTrak incident reporting



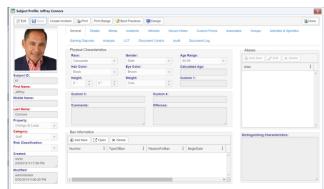


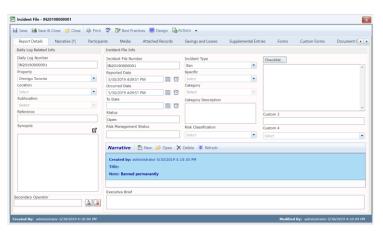
#### Alert interface



Quick access to persons data is a must have

Alerts must be monitored







# Privacy and Security

- 1) Anonymization at source
  - a. NO Personally identifiable information (PII) is transferred or stored on the Omnigo server(s).
  - b. All person and image keys are encrypted at source using customer held encryption keys
    - i. Omnigo does not have access to the encryption keys
- 2) No secondary use
  - a. We do not retain the original images only keep the biometric templates
  - b. Only users with the source encryption key can use the facial recognition system
- 3) Breach or stolen database
  - a. We hold no PII in the facial database
  - b. We store only biometric templates, not facial images
  - c. We use TDE encryption on entire database
  - d. We encrypt all biometric data at the field level on top of TDE
  - e. No caching of templates
- 4) End of Life
  - a. We use an automated sync tool to select the people and images added to the biometric database
  - b. The biometric sync tool at runs at the source and controls templates stored on the Omnigo Server
  - c. Only active people have templates stored on the Omnigo Server

