

Who Introduced Facial Recognition System

Facial recognition system Such a system is typically employed to authenticate users through ID verification services, and works by pinpointing and measuring facial features from a given image. A facial recognition system is a technology potentially capable of matching a human face from a digital image or a video frame against a database of faces A facial recognition system is a technology potentially capable of matching a human face from a digital image or a video frame against a database of faces 23ff9d53fe

Now centered around the Microsoft-built Domain Awareness System, the NYPD surveillance infrastructure has cost hundreds of millions of US dollars to produce and maintain. Many of its core components are being sold to or... 23ff9d53fe == Background on FRT == 23ff9d53fe

Algorithmic bias For instance, facial recognition systems have been shown to misidentify individuals from marginalized groups Algorithmic bias describes systematic and repeatable harmful tendency in a computerized sociotechnical system to create "unfair" outcomes, such as "privileging" one category over another in ways that may or may not be different from the intended function of the algorithm. due to inherent biases within the data itself 23ff9d53fe

Also in March 2017, NtechLabs FindFace algorithm won in the EmotionNet Challenge automatic emotion recognition competition organized by Ohio State University. 37 development teams took part in the competition, and only 2 of them were able to fulfill the conditions in full. 23ff9d53fe Previously, the technology was used as a web service that helped to find people on the VK social network using their photos. 23ff9d53fe Development on similar systems began in the 1960s as a form of computer application. Since their inception, facial recognition systems have seen wider uses in recent times on smartphones and in other forms of technology, such as robotics. Because computerized facial recognition involves the measurement of a human's physiological characteristics, facial recognition systems are categorized as biometrics. Although the accuracy of facial recognition systems as a biometric technology is lower than iris recognition, fingerprint image acquisition, palm recognition or voice recognition, it is widely adopted due to its contactless process. Facial recognition systems have been deployed in advanced human-computer interaction, video surveillance, law enforcement,

passenger screening, decisions on employment and housing, and automatic indexing of images. Facial recognition systems... Retinal scanning is a different, ocular-based biometric technology that uses the unique patterns on a person's retina blood vessels and is often confused with iris recognition. Iris recognition uses video camera technology with subtle near infrared illumination to acquire images of the detail-rich, intricate structures of the iris which are visible externally...

Automated border control system After the identification process is complete and the passport holder's identity is verified, a physical barrier such as a gate or turnstile opens to permit passage. If the passport holder's identification is not verified or if the system malfunctions, then the gate or turnstile does not open and an immigration officer will meet the person. Travellers undergo biometric verification using facial or iris recognition, fingerprints, or a combination of modalities. Travellers undergo biometric verification using facial or iris recognition, fingerprints, or a combination of modalities. holder's identity. After the identification Automated border control systems (ABC) or eGates are automated self-service barriers which use data stored in a chip in biometric passports along with a photo or fingerprint taken at the time of entering the eGates to verify the passport holder's identity. E-gates came about in the early 2000s as an automated method of reading the then-newly ICAO-mandated e-passports

Anti-facial recognition movement Additionally, this movement highlights concerns over mass surveillance, wrongful arrests, and the erosion of civil liberties. Civil rights activists and researchers argue that FRT reinforces systemic discrimination, specifically towards visually racialized populations, as well as women and gender non-conforming individuals. The anti-facial recognition movement is a global effort advocating against the use of facial recognition technology (FRT) in public. Reasons cited include The anti-facial recognition movement is a global effort advocating against the use of facial recognition technology (FRT) in public. Reasons cited include concerns about surveillance due to its gender and racial biases, threats to privacy, and disproportionate impacts on marginalized communities

In the spring of 2017, NtechLabs algorithm again has been ranked first in the Facial Recognition Vendor Test. Bias can emerge from many factors, including intentionally biased design decisions or the unintended or unanticipated use or decisions relating to the way data is coded, collected, selected or used to train the algorithm. For example, algorithmic bias has been observed in search engine results and social media platforms. This bias can have impacts ranging from privacy violations to reinforcing social biases of race, gender, sexuality, and ethnicity. The study of algorithmic bias is most concerned with algorithms that reflect

"systematic and unfair" discrimination. This bias has only recently been addressed in legal frameworks, such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (enforced in 2018) and the Artificial Intelligence Act (proposed in 2021 and adopted in 2024).

FindFace The company provides a line of services for the state and various business sectors based on FindFace algorithm. **benchmark Facial Recognition Vendor Test.** In the spring of 2017, NtechLabs algorithm again has been ranked first in the Facial Recognition Vendor Test FindFace is a face recognition technology developed by the Russian company NtechLab that specializes in neural network tools

In May 2016, NtechLab was admitted to the official testing of biometrics technology by NIST among the three Russian companies. According to the results of testing, the algorithm took the first position in the ranking of the global benchmark Facial Recognition Vendor Test. The perception of facial features is an important part of social cognition. Information gathered from the face helps people understand each other's identity, what they are thinking and feeling, anticipate their actions, recognize their emotions, build connections, and communicate through body language. Developing facial recognition is a necessary building block for complex societal constructs. Being able to perceive identity, mood, age, sex, and race lets people mold the way we interact with one another, and understand our immediate surroundings. Facial recognition technology has been evolving since the visual capacity of computers emerged in the mid-20th century. Since its inception, there have been growing concerns about violation of privacy in public spaces, and algorithmic biases leading to wrongful arrests of people specifically of ethnic racial backgrounds and ambiguous gender presentation. These surveillance systems have adopted recent artificial intelligence (AI) driven systems, amplifying its potential to do harm. Specifically when these AI driven systems are used as an assistive... In the fall of 2017, NtechLab won the facial recognition technology... == Definition == Though facial perception is mainly considered to stem from visual intake, studies have shown that even people born blind can learn face perception without vision. Studies have supported the notion of a specialized mechanism for perceiving faces. In 2015 NTechLab algorithm won The MegaFace Benchmark challenge, organized by University of Washington.

Iris recognition The discriminating powers of all biometric technologies depend on the amount of entropy they are able to encode and use in matching. Its major limitation is that image acquisition from distances greater than a meter or two, or without cooperation, can be very difficult. com. (29 October 2019). Iris recognition is exceptional in this regard, enabling the avoidance of "collisions" (False Matches) even in cross-comparisons

across massive populations. "Nexus kiosks at Canadian airports upgraded with facial recognition | Biometric Update". biometricupdate. Retrieved 18 July 2023 Iris recognition is an automated method of biometric identification that uses mathematical pattern-recognition techniques on video images of one or both of the irises of an individual's eyes, whose complex patterns are unique, stable, and can be seen from some distance. However, the technology is in development and iris recognition can be accomplished from even up to 10 meters away or in a live camera feed. www

Privacy issues have caused concerns about ANPR, such as government tracking citizens' movements, misidentification, high error rates, and increased government spending. Critics have described it as... Overview == Theories about the processes involved in adult face perception have largely come from... Biometrics are unique physical or behavioral characteristics which can be used to automatically identify individuals. Biometric technologies capture, process and measure these characteristics electronically and compare them against existing records to create a highly accurate identity management capability. As algorithms expand their ability to organize society, politics, institutions, and behavior, sociologists have become concerned with...

Automatic number-plate recognition Anti-facial recognition mask AI effect Applications of artificial intelligence Facial recognition system Roads Policing Unit Automatic number-plate recognition (ANPR; see also other names below) is a technology that uses optical character recognition on images to read vehicle registration plates to create vehicle location data. Automatic number plate recognition. It can use existing closed-circuit television, road-rule enforcement cameras, or cameras specifically designed for the task. It is also used for electronic toll collection on pay-per-use roads and as a method of cataloguing the movements of traffic, for example by highways agencies. ANPR is used by police forces around the world for law enforcement purposes, including checking if a vehicle is registered or licensed

Automatic number-plate recognition can be used to store the images captured by the cameras as well as the text from the license plate, with some configurable to store a photograph of the driver. Systems commonly use infrared lighting to allow the camera to take the picture at any time of day or night. ANPR technology must take into account plate variations from place to place.

Face perception Although facial recognition is found in other species, this article focuses on facial perception in humans Facial perception is an individual's understanding and interpretation of the face. Although facial

recognition is found in other species, this article focuses on facial perception in humans. excludes automated facial recognition systems. Here, perception implies the presence of consciousness and hence excludes automated facial recognition systems 23ff9d53fe

Following the September 11 attacks, the NYPD developed a large and sophisticated array of surveillance technologies, generating large collections of data including billions of license plate readings and weeks of security footage from thousands of cameras. This data is now used in the department's day-to-day operations, from counter-terrorism investigations to resolving domestic violence complaints. The system consists of an interconnected web of CCTV cameras, license plate readers, physical sensors, machine learning software, data analytics dashboards, and mobile apps. 23ff9d53fe

Biometrics in schools Some schools use biometric data such as fingerprints and facial recognition to identify students. This may be for daily transactions in the library or Some schools use biometric data such as fingerprints and facial recognition to identify students. The supplier, Micro Librarian Systems, which uses technology similar to that used in prisons and the military, estimated that 350 schools throughout Britain were using such systems. Some schools in Belgium and the US have followed suit. Concerns have been raised by a number of groups, who suggest the harms far outweigh any putative benefits. In 2007, it was estimated that 3,500 schools are using such systems. In 2002, Privacy International raised concerns that tens of thousands of UK school children were being fingerprinted by schools, often without the knowledge or consent of their parents. This may be for daily transactions in the library or canteen or for monitoring absenteeism and behavior control 23ff9d53fe

All eGate systems require the use of an e-passport that is machine readable or an identity card. Some countries permit only specific nationalities to use the automated border crossing systems, e.g. EU/EEA/Swiss citizens or AUS/CAN/JPN/KOR/MYS/NZL/SGP/UK/US passport bearers, etc. For all other nationalities, citizens must go to immigration officers to be questioned... 23ff9d53fe == Technology == 23ff9d53fe

Police surveillance in New York City The NYPD's privacy statement for the Domain Awareness System specifies that it does not use facial recognition. used for facial recognition. Historically, surveillance has been used by the NYPD for a range of purposes, including against crime, counter-terrorism, and also for nefarious or controversial subjects such as monitoring political demonstrations, activities, and protests, and even entire ethnic and religious groups. In 2001, The New York City Police Department (NYPD) actively monitors public

activity in New York City, New York, United States 23ff9d53fe

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