Janus DVA

Batch facial screening

Janus DVA is a batch facial screening system that captures faces through a video file and generates mugshot lists whenever a face is found.

It enhances the efficiency of security and law enforcement personnel by providing a list of subjects for human verification.

Using this fast and easy process, customers can build a valuable library of images and store image data in the records of individuals booked and held in facilities.

How it works

Powered by FUJITSU

Market applications

- Criminal investigations
- Military activities
- Secret services activities

Janus DVA Technical Specifications

Platforms Supported	Microsoft Windows XP, Microsoft Windows Server 2003
Input Formats	JPEG, BMP, GIF, DirectShow, Video For Windows
Image Resolution	Minimum of 1280x1024 resolution
Database	Janus DVA doesn't use database
Speed	50-300 milliseconds depending on scene complexity One-to-one matching: <1 second One-to-many matching: Comparison rates up to millions per minute depending on hardware
Motion	Detects moving as well as stationary faces
Pose	Technology works optimally when matching frontal images. Face-finding detects faces as long as both eyes are visible. Recognition is not significantly affected by variations in pose up to 15 degrees. From 15 to 35 degrees there is a slight loss in matching ability. Beyond 35 degrees more significant loss of matching may occur
Race and Gender	Performs well on all races and both genders
Robustness to Variability	The algorithm focuses on the inner region of the face and had built-in mechanisms that compensate for natural variability in the face. The result is an engine that is robust with respect to changes in lighting conditions, expression, facial hair, and hairstyle
Eyeglasses	Explicitly designed to match faces with or without eyeglasses, as long as the eyes are visible and not occluded by glare
Lighting	Optimal performance is obtained in diffuse ambient lighting, where the face is evenly illuminated, without shadows or glare. Gain control on cameras can be used to compensate for back-lighting of the face, but cameras can be tricked by excessively bright or dark backgrounds into producing images with overly dark or light faces. An evenness of the lighting in the field of view produces the best results most easily
Background	Finds the faces in an image against any background, plain or cluttered. Recognition performance uses only features on the face, so it is unaffected by the background once the face is successfully located

www.janussuite.com
janussuite@sisgeinformatica.it