### THALES

HTD - High Temperature Detection

Last update: July 24th, 2020

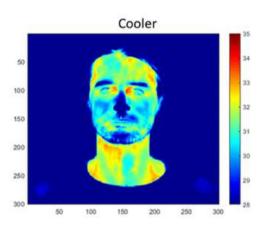


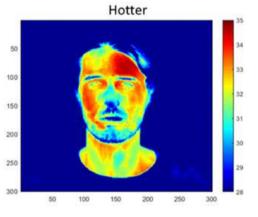
### Use case

- Accurately and remotely find people with high temperature
- In crowded places, or entry/exit to areas of critical importance such as borders, airports, ports, ships, power-stations ...



- > To protect frontline staff / employees
- > Allow appropriate decisions to be made as to how that person might be handled or screened.
- Identity those who were in close proximity of that person to aid contact tracking and tracing while presenving their anonymity and privacy







### What solutions are available today? And limitations

### Infra red sensors

- $\rightarrow$  ± 0.5 °C to ± 1°C cheap
- Have very narrow field of view
- More suitable for handhelds at short range
- →Close range (0.5m to 1m)
- → Not accurate enough. Too many false negatives/positives

### Thermal camera + RGB camera

- > Accuracy of ± 0.5 °C or worse without blackbody device(\*) expensive
- ➤ Accuracy of ± 0.3 °C best case with a blackbody device more expensive
- > A blackbody device is large, has to installed within view of the camera, has a wait time before starting, needs annual calibration, and may need recalibration after cleaning.
- → Accuracy can be an issue if high volume of persons / passengers
- →Such solution are not designed for people but are re-purposed from other industries

(\*) Blackbody device: a calibration device, that provides a known temperature reference in the scene



### HTD: Combines two world class Thales technologies and expertises

### **High Grade Thermal Imaging**

- Detection and Identification of people and things in conditions of full daylight to complete darkness
- Highly accurate measurement of temperature
- Real time HD resolution output
- In use in:
  - > Search and Rescue (Land, Air and Sea)
  - > Security for Critical National Infrastructure
  - > Surveillance and targeting systems
  - Pilot's night vision for cars and aircraft



### High accuracy face recognition

- Tracking of human faces in a view
- Isolation of individual faces
- Biometric face matching

### In use in:

- > Border Control gates and kiosks
- > Airline and cruise line self boarding
- Access control for secure sites
- Identification in public spaces



### HTD solution from THALES – what is it?

### High accuracy temperature detection

- > Fusion of facial recognition and thermal imaging for greater accuracy and easier recognition of persons
- Uses spacial temperature signature across face for better accuracy
- > No black body hence easier to use
- > Face recognition algorithm can also verify face mask use
- A sw solution that can be used with different cameras
- Developed and tested with data collected in hospitals and with expert inputs from medical clinicians

### Standalone or integrated with Security Digital Platform

- For aggregation of data across multiple check points
- For detecting, processing and displaying big data, to help implement COVID-19 measures.
- > Cloud based for fast response

### Available for POCs/trials



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168-GRP-EN-004

Thermal camera

# HTD views

## Single person

Multiple persons

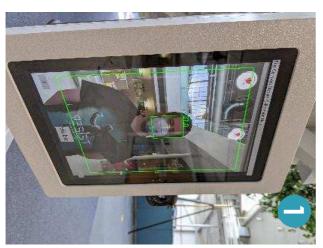
Thermal or RGB image

With mask (1)

Fusion thermal+RGB (2)











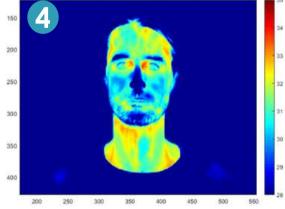


### How it works









- Regular facial image captured
- 2 Facial recognition tracks and saves faces
- 3 Thermal Image captured
- 4 Temperature reading of key facial areas
- 5 Combined to provide an <u>easy-to-see</u> composite image showing relative facial feature temperatures NOT just a simple threshold.





### **Key differentiators**

- Thermal / Visible image fusion so that operator can easily recognize the person
- > Show on the visible image the 'hot parts' of the face in red for better / immediate recognition
- (\*)RMS Accuracy of ± 0.3 °C without a blackbody device smaller footprint, no maintenance
  - > Blackbody devices are big, not portable, costly are remote from camera so setup is more spread out
  - > Blackbody devices need yearly maintenance, need recalibration if touched/cleaned, takes some time to heat up
  - > Often implemented as open loop, therefore there is no feedback of the blackbody temperature (which can drift) to the wider system which reduces accuracy
- Superior RMS accuracy ± 0.1 °C without a blackbody device
  - > With enhanced algorithm and advanced self calibration not just a simple threshold
- > HTD measures temperature of multiple points on the face, not just a maximum, and use correlation techniques to closely predict human body temperature. Works also with glasses and face masks
- Less affected by changes in ambient conditions (cold or hot weather)
- Detection on the move, at a distance, and in unmanned areas
  - > Remote detection of high temperature avoids the need for control points where potentially infected people gather together
- Can be connected to our face recognition platform for subsequent recognition
  - > Those who were in close proximity to that person could also be stored to aid with "contact tracing" if so required.
  - > Faces of high temperature individuals can be stored for processing as a later step by health officials.
- Developed and tested with data collected in hospitals and with expert inputs from medical

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(\*) RMS: root mean square

### Why accuracy matters: Definition of Terms

### Threshold

- Manual or automatic temperature cut-off
- 37.2 °C is often defined as a low threshold for fever

### True Detections

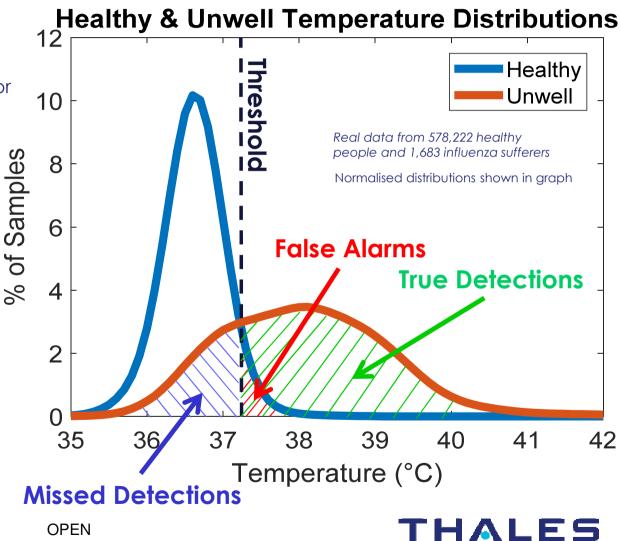
People who are unwell and have been correctly identified as such by a system

### False Alarms

> People who are well and have been incorrectly identified as unwell by a system

### Missed Detections

- People who are unwell but who have not been picked up by a system
- > This can be due to
  - Not showing an increased temperature when unwell
  - Threshold being set too high in a system



### Accuracy: the real impact is more false alarms

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For 50,000 passengers per day

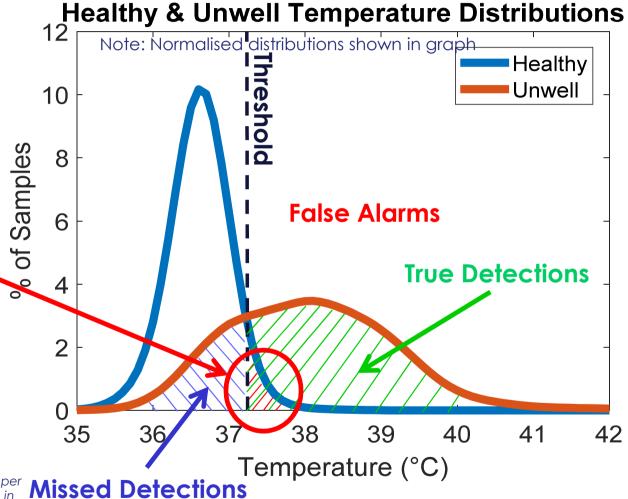
 $\pm$  0.3 °C **vs**  $\pm$  0.1 °C **2.5x as many unnecessary retests** (1611 more false alarms)

- → 20% more missed detections (5-8)
  - → Workload: 3.3+ persons

± 0.5 °C vs ± 0.1 °C

5x as many unnecessary retests (6765 more false alarms)

- → 44% more missed detections (11-16)
  - → Workload: 14+ persons
- Figures for threshold at 37.5. If 37.2, figures are higher
- Best case workload to handle re-tests, assuming 8 hrs work day, 1 min per false alarm, and assuming these persons can cover all gates (not true in an airport)



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### 4 HTD offers for 4 differents use cases

### Single person

### Multiple person

HTD standard single ± 0.3°C

Gate access control – low volume (< 1000) Transient proximity, Less sensitive e.g. enterprise buildings

HTD standard multi ± 0.3°C

**Queue monitoring** Less confined, transient e.g. Schools, Railways, ...

HTD advanced single ± 0.1°C

Gated access control **High volume** of passengers / visitors More confined areas - Fast flow needed e.g. airports, ships, hospitals,... e.g. staff / crew

HTD advanced multi ± 0.1°C

**Queue monitoring** Confined and/or Fast flow e.g. airport, cruises, ...



### **HTD** offer content

- Included: Stand alone system with HW, SW & cameras
- > Provides high temperature detection & Face mask detection
- **Additional Options** 
  - > Face matching Software update
  - > Security Digital Platform Security Box server and software for aggregation of data across multiple check points
- Maintenance 15% per annum
  - > Upgrade to new face and thermal algorithms anytime
- Volume discount available
- Refer to your key contact for pricing



# Can integrate with SDP for bigger picture (Security Digital Platform)



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### Take-aways: Why Thales HTD?

- Greater accuracy means more detections, less reprocessing
- Thales algo ignores others things in view
- Thales algo measures using the most reliable facial features (not the hottest)
- Own self-calibrator means easier installation and maintenance
- Can be part of a bigger system from Thales, e.g face recognition or enterprise security platform.
- Made in Europe/N.America



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### **Thank You**

