

QUANTIFIED FORENSIC ANALYSIS

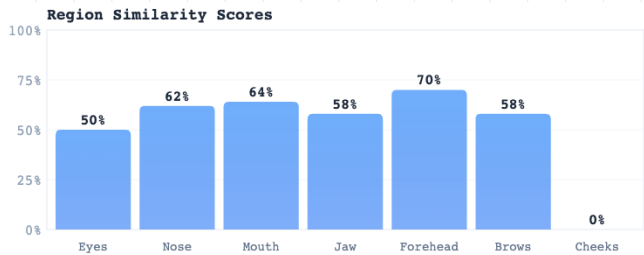
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CONFIDENCE METRIC

97.0%

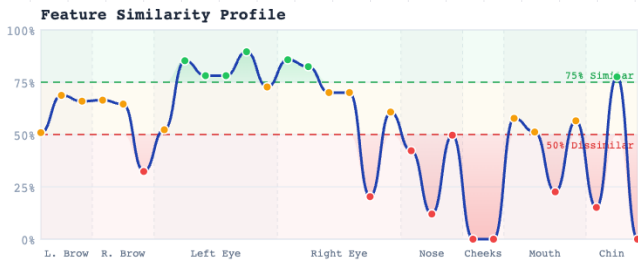
REGION SIMILARITY

FIG. 1



FEATURE SIMILARITY PROFILE

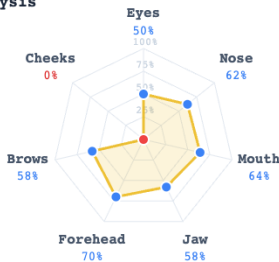
FIG. 2



FACIAL REGION ANALYSIS

FIG. 3

Facial Region Analysis



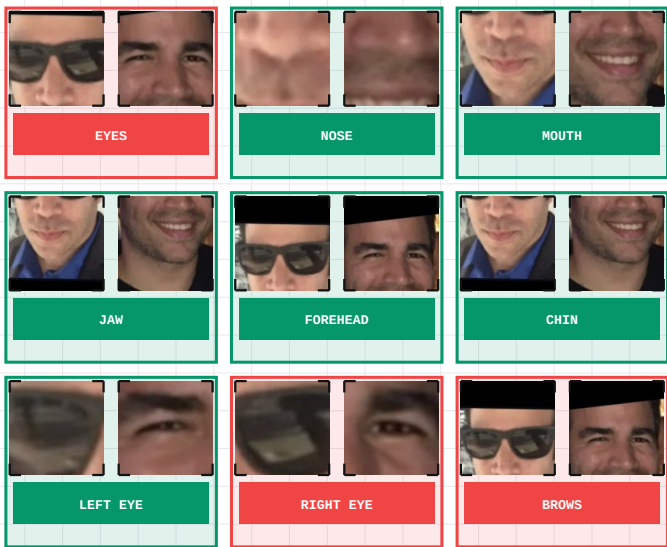
SUBJECT COMPARISON

FIG. 4



FEATURE COMPARISON

FIG. 5



VERDICT: STRONG MATCH

Weighing the quality, quantity, specificity, and stability of the observed similarities and dissimilarities — the features observed are more consistent with the same individual. The strongest evidence is the close correspondence in nasal root/bridge and nasal base shape, the proportional alignment of nose-to-mouth-to-chin positioning, and the broadly consistent lower-face architecture even under different expression and lighting.

3D FACIAL TOPOLOGY



TARGET

SOURCE

SUBJECT PROFILES

TARGET PROFILE

Adult male (late-30s to mid-40s), medium/light-olive skin tone, dark hair worn short and combed back. Neutral, closed-mouth expression with light facial hair concentrated along the chin and jawline. Large, dark wrap-style sunglasses with thick temples obscure the eye region; dressed in a dark jacket over a bright blue collared shirt. Bright outdoor lighting with moderate blur/compression.

SOURCE PROFILE

Adult male (mid-30s to early-40s), medium/light-olive skin tone, dark hair worn short with a slightly fuller, natural hairline framing the forehead. Broad smile showing teeth, with short stubble across the cheeks, chin, and jawline. No eyewear; wearing a dark collared top. Indoor, warm-toned lighting with moderate image noise/compression.

FORENSIC OBSERVATIONS

12 FINDINGS

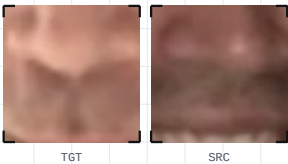
01 Face proportions line up strongly NOSE

The overall feature placement shows the same midface-to-lower-face balance: the nose sits centrally with comparable spacing to the mouth corners and chin, producing a very similar facial "map" in both images.



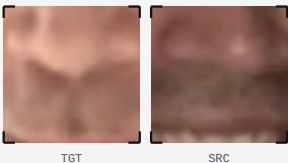
02 Same midface width NOSE

The cheeks and nasolabial (nose-to-mouth) area show a comparable breadth, with similar soft-tissue fullness lateral to the nose before the face transitions into the jaw.



03 Nose structure matches closely NOSE

The nasal root/bridge (upper nose) appears narrow and straight into a moderately projected nasal body, with a similar tip position relative to the upper lip (a stable, high-discrimination region).



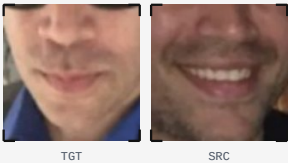
04 Similar nostril base and alar outline NOSE

The alae (nasal wings) show a comparable thickness and curvature, and the nasal base width reads similarly against the midface width in both photographs.



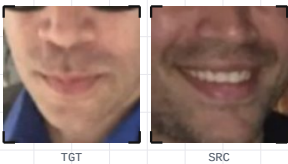
05 Same basic lip architecture MOUTH

The upper vermillion border (lip line) and the central tubercle of the upper lip (fullest central point) present similarly; the lower lip fullness also tracks closely when you ignore the smile-driven stretching in the source.



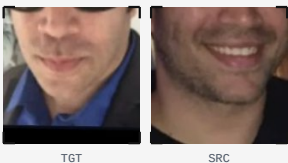
06 Mouth width is proportionally consistent MOUTH

The oral commissures (mouth corners) occupy a similar position relative to the nose width, supporting a shared mouth-to-nose ratio despite different expressions.



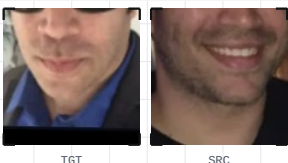
07 Chin prominence reads consistent CHIN

Both show a moderately projecting chin with a similar vertical distance from the lower lip region into the chin tip, producing a comparable lower-face depth.



08 Facial hair pattern is compatible CHIN

Both subjects show short, even stubble concentrated along the jaw/chin region, with a similar density pattern across the lower face (not a strong identifier by itself, but consistent).



09 Forehead height and hairline framing are compatible FOREHEAD

The visible forehead-to-hairline relationship appears similar, with dark hair kept short and a comparable frontal framing of the upper face.



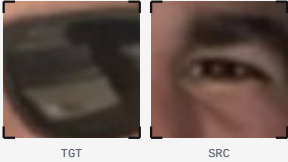
10 One face is partially blocked EYES

The target's sunglasses cover the eyes and upper orbital region, removing several high-value eye details from direct visual comparison.



11 Right upper-face geometry shows the largest mismatch RIGHT EYE

The main geometric discrepancies concentrate near the subject's right outer eye to upper jawline relationship, which aligns with what is visible: the eyewear and strong lighting create a different contour/edge structure in that lateral upper-face zone compared to the unobstructed source.



12 Smile changes the lower-face contours MOUTH

The source's smile elevates the labial commissures and deepens the nasolabial folds, while the target remains neutral; these differences are expression-driven and do not outweigh the stable alignment in nose and overall proportions.

