A Algorithmic pipeline of the synthesizing process

Algorithm 1 illustrates the pipeline of the synthesizing process. N and S represent the number of identities and number of samples per identity. The between identity randomness and within identity randomness are represented by different collors.

Algorithm 1 Algorithmic pipeline for creases synthesis
1: for $i \in \{1, 2,, N\}$ do
2: m = randint(3, 5)
3: n = randint(5, 15)
4: $P = random(0, 1, size=(m, 3, 2))$
5: $Q = random(0, 1, size=(n, 3, 2))$
6: for $j \in \{1, 2,, S\}$ do
7: $P_j^i += \operatorname{random}(P, \operatorname{std}=0.04)$
8: $Q_j^i += \operatorname{random}(Q, \operatorname{std}=0.01)$
9: $bg = random_select(imagenet)$
10: $S_j^i = \text{synthesize}(P_j^i, Q_j^i, bg)$
11: end for
12: end for

B FAR v.s. TAR curves



Fig. 6: FAR v.s. TAR curves of ArcFace (AF) and our method on the million-scale dataset.

C Example synthesized images and ROIs

Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 present example synthesized images without and with imagenet images as the background.

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Fig. 7: FAR v.s. TAR curves of various methods under the open-set 1:1 settings. The ArcFace and our method are based on the MobileFaceNet backbone.



Fig. 8: Example of synthesized images without imagenet images as background. Each row contains sample of the same identity.



Fig. 9: Example of synthesized images with imagenet images as background. Each row contains sample of the same identity.



D Details about the million-scale dataset

The images of the the dataset are collected parallelly in three places by 19 difference mobile phones (different brands and modes) and 2 IoT cameras. Images of each identity was collected in one seesion by 4 devices (2 IoT and 2 random mobile phones) and 4 different man-made light conditions. We provide selected



Fig. 11: Example images of two identities (each row corresponds to an identity) our million-scale dataset.

palms of two identities in the figure below (zoom in for details).