Portrait assessment

41 geometry readings / 12 capture checks from one portrait.

OVERALL PHOTO SCORE

7.8 / 10

1 10

AI estimate for this photo



ASSESSMENT AT A GLANCE

A centered head position and an even light source make the facial features easy to read. This portrait is a tight portrait, so the lens distance is the first thing to test before drawing conclusions from the score.

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One front-facing portrait. AI scores describe this capture. Geometry readings come from visible points in the image.

Four assessment factors

AI observations and interpretation for this particular capture.

FACIAL HARMONY

7.6 / 10

WHAT THE PHOTO SHOWS

The visible features sit comfortably in this centered composition.

EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE

A wider crop could put the same features in a different context.

FULL REPORT INTERPRETATION

Keep the head centered and try including a little more space above the shoulders. A slightly wider crop may give the same features more breathing room.

VISIBLE SYMMETRY

7.2 / 10

WHAT THE PHOTO SHOWS

The eyes and cheeks appear evenly lit on both sides.

EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE

A slight head turn changes the apparent balance.

FULL REPORT INTERPRETATION

Use a window in front of you so both sides receive similar light. Compare the two cheek shadows to check how much the lighting affects the apparent balance.

FEATURE DEFINITION

7.1 / 10

WHAT THE PHOTO SHOWS

The face outline is clear against the plain background.

EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE

More distance could soften the apparent effect of perspective.

FULL REPORT INTERPRETATION

Step farther back before taking the next photo. Compare the outer facial outline and the prominence of the center of the image with the current capture.

PHOTO QUALITY

8.2 / 10

See Capture quality for lighting, focus and framing.

How the photo was captured

Read the capture conditions alongside any geometry values.

AI PHOTO QUALITY ESTIMATE

8.2 / 10

VISIBLE LIGHTING, FOCUS AND BACKGROUND

Both eyes look sharp and the background is quiet.

Diffused light keeps the frame readable without strong shadows.

LIGHTING AND EXPOSURE

Mean face luminance **59.4%**

Mean sRGB luma within the central face crop, scaled from 0 to 100.

Near-black pixels **0.0%**

Share of pixels at or below 8/255 luma in the same crop.

Near-white pixels **0.0%**

Share of pixels at or above 247/255 luma in the same crop.

Left/right luma difference **4.1 pp**

Absolute difference in mean luma between the halves of the face crop. Light, skin appearance and shadows all affect this value.

Use soft front light and check both cheeks for strong shadow or clipped highlights.

SHARPNESS

Local edge contrast **2.5%**

RMS luma gradient across a standardized 128 × 128 face crop. Texture, compression and contrast also affect this statistic.

Focus on the eyes and compare at the same crop size.

Capture quality continued

COMPOSITION AND FRAMING

Face width in frame 55.3%

Visible cheek width as a share of the original frame width.

Horizontal center offset 0.3%

Distance between the face center and image center, relative to frame width.

Top margin to forehead point 27.5%

Vertical distance from the image top to the detected upper forehead point, relative to frame height.

Keep the framing consistent when comparing photos.

HEAD POSITION

Turn (yaw magnitude) 0.2°

Estimated horizontal rotation from the model's frontal orientation.

Vertical tilt (pitch magnitude) 2.0°

Estimated up/down rotation from the model's frontal orientation.

Side tilt (roll magnitude) 0.0°

Estimated rotation in the image plane from the head-pose model.

Off-frontal angle 2.0°

Geometric angle between the estimated head-forward axis and the camera axis.

Keep the lens directly in front at eye height. Paired measurements are most informative near frontal.

BEFORE YOUR NEXT ANALYSIS

Keep the plain background and focus on the nearer eye. Zoom in after capture to check that the eyelash detail is clear.

Facial balance

Regional assessment from this photograph.

WHAT THESE MEASUREMENTS SHOW

The middle measured interval is shorter than the lower interval. Facial symmetry mismatch: 0.2%. Facial thirds: 0.946 : 1.

MEASUREMENTS IN THIS SECTION

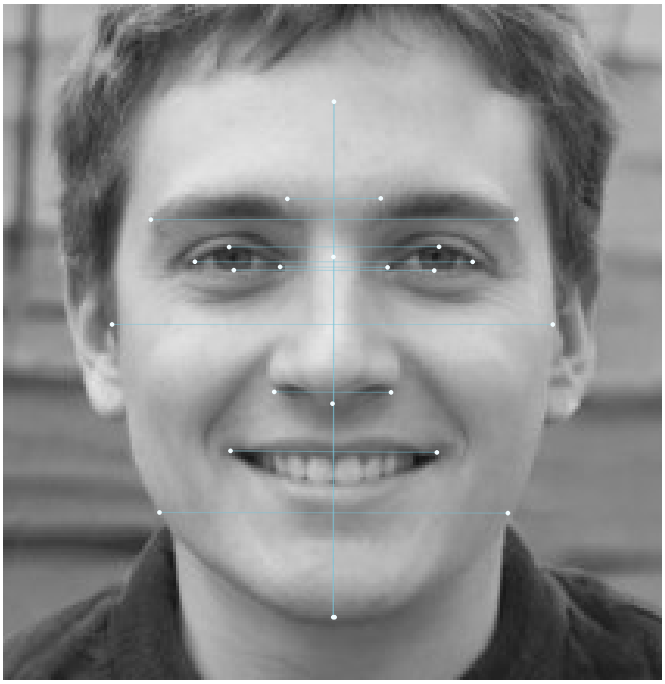
Facial symmetry mismatch	**0.2%**
Facial thirds	**0.946 : 1**
Rule of five	**1.8%**
Facial width-to-height ratio	**1.842 : 1**
Morphological facial index	**81.7%**
Bizygomatic width index	**2.159 : 1**

CAPTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Use a level, front-facing capture for left/right or vertical comparisons.

Facial symmetry mismatch

Photo geometry / Facial balance



Pale points mark the measured landmarks. The center line is the comparison axis.

YOUR READING

0.2%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean mirror mismatch across paired features and central points, relative to cheek width.

READING BASIS

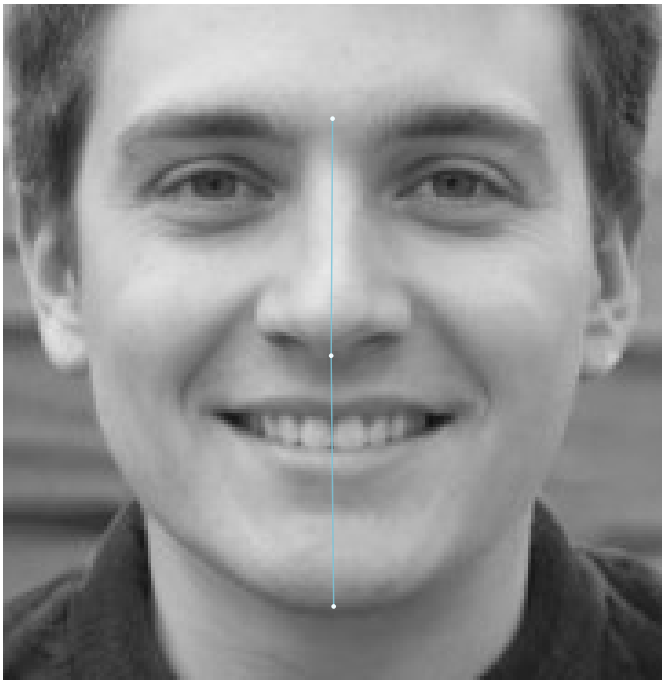
Zero means no detected mirror mismatch. The percentage represents the average error relative to cheek width.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use a level, front-facing capture for left/right or vertical comparisons.

Facial thirds

Photo geometry / Facial balance



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.946 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Glabella-to-nose-base height divided by nose-base-to-chin height.

READING BASIS

A ratio of 1 : 1 means the two measured vertical spans are equal in this photograph.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use a level, front-facing capture for left/right or vertical comparisons.

Rule of five

Photo geometry / Facial balance



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

1.8%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean deviation from five equal widths between cheek edges and the four eye corners, in percentage points of cheek width.

READING BASIS

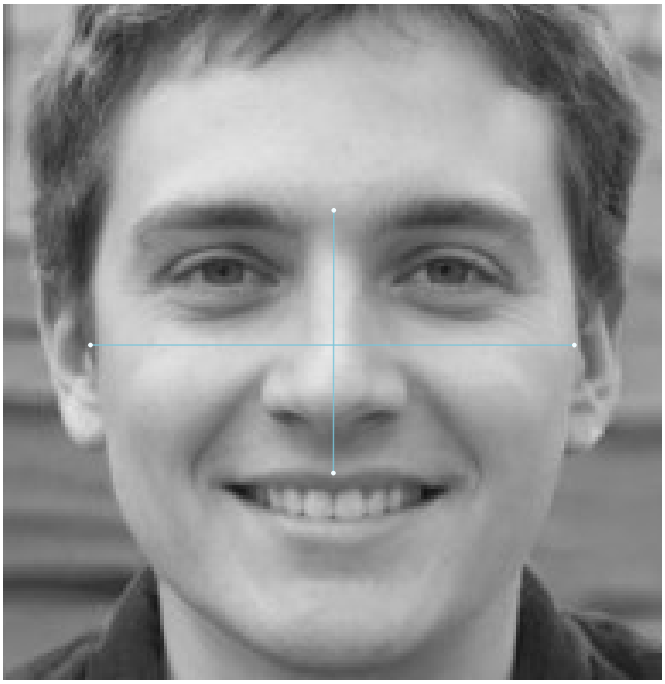
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use a level, front-facing capture for left/right or vertical comparisons.

Facial width-to-height ratio

Photo geometry / Facial balance



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

1.842 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Cheek width divided by the vertical span from the brow-center landmark to the upper lip.

READING BASIS

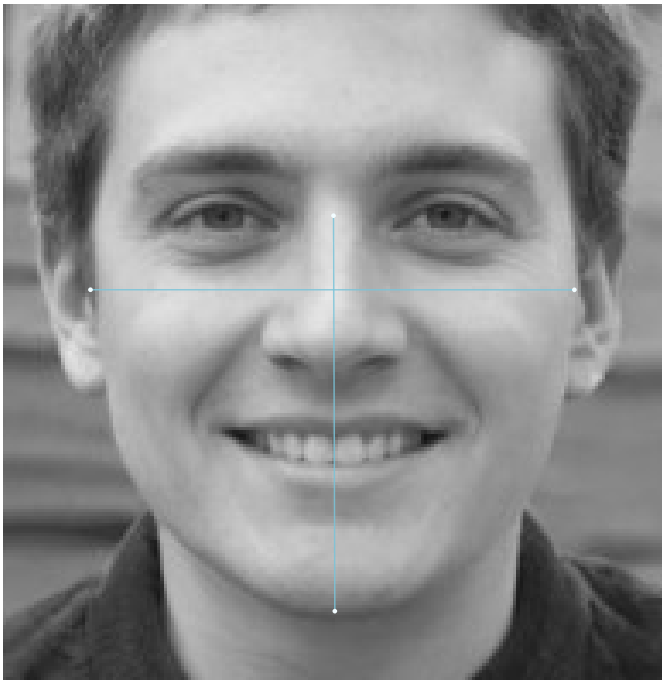
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use a level, front-facing capture for left/right or vertical comparisons.

Morphological facial index

Photo geometry / Facial balance



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

81.7%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Visible nose-root-to-chin height as a percentage of cheek width.

READING BASIS

Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use a level, front-facing capture for left/right or vertical comparisons.

Bizygomatic width index

Photo geometry / Facial balance



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

2.159 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Visible cheek width divided by iris-center spacing. The denominator is defined for this report.

READING BASIS

Defined normalization. Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use a level, front-facing capture for left/right or vertical comparisons.

Eyes

Regional assessment from this photograph.

WHAT THESE MEASUREMENTS SHOW

The outer eye corners rise on average along the corrected eye axis. Eye opening to eye width: 27.5%. Canthal tilt: 3.6°.

MEASUREMENTS IN THIS SECTION

Iris spacing to cheek width	**46.3%**
Eye opening to eye width	**27.5%**
Canthal tilt	**3.6°**
Palpebral fissure ratio	**3.635 : 1**
Inferior scleral show	**-5.9%**
Iris palpebral ratio	**0.672 : 1**
Canthal-to-alar ratio	**0.920 : 1**

CAPTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Look at the lens with both eyes open. Gaze, squinting and head turn affect these readings.

Iris spacing to cheek width

Photo geometry / Eyes



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

46.3%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Iris-center distance as a percentage of cheek width in this photo.

READING BASIS

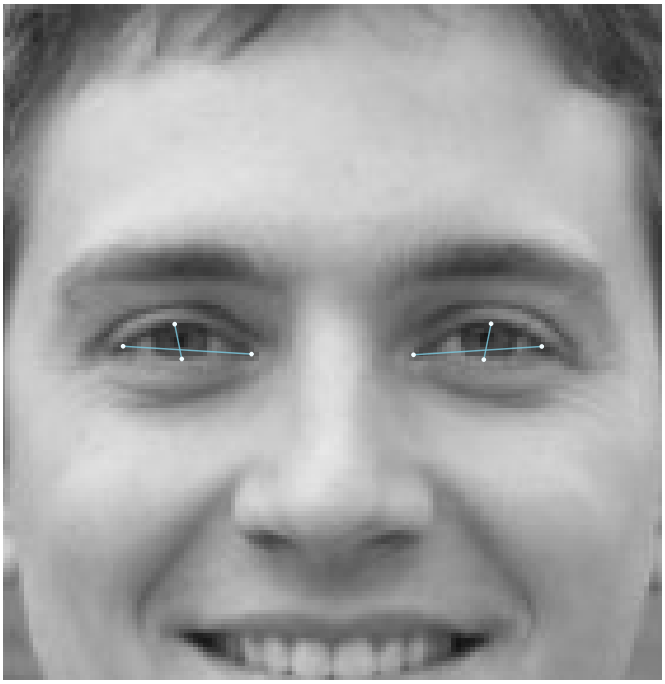
The percentage is relative to detected cheek width. Gaze and head turn affect both measurements.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Look at the lens with both eyes open. Gaze, squinting and head turn affect these readings.

Eye opening to eye width

Photo geometry / Eyes



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

27.5%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean aperture height as a percentage of each eye's corner-to-corner width.

READING BASIS

Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Look at the lens with both eyes open. Gaze, squinting and head turn affect these readings.

Canthal tilt

Photo geometry / Eyes



Small dots mark the landmarks. Fine lines show the directions used for the angle.

YOUR READING

3.6°

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean outer-corner rise from the inner corner, signed relative to the eye-center horizontal axis.

READING BASIS

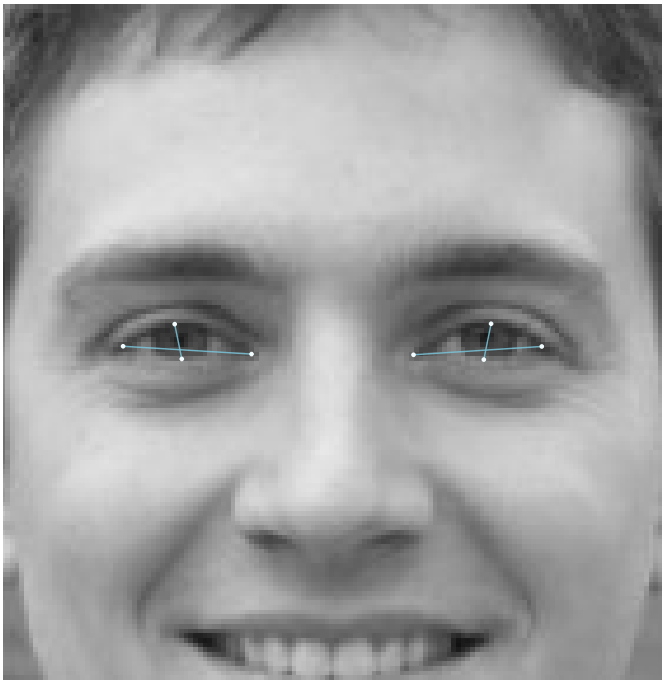
A positive value means the outer corners rise on average. A negative value means they fall.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Look at the lens with both eyes open. Gaze, squinting and head turn affect these readings.

Palpebral fissure ratio

Photo geometry / Eyes



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

3.635 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean of eye width divided by eye aperture height on each side.

READING BASIS

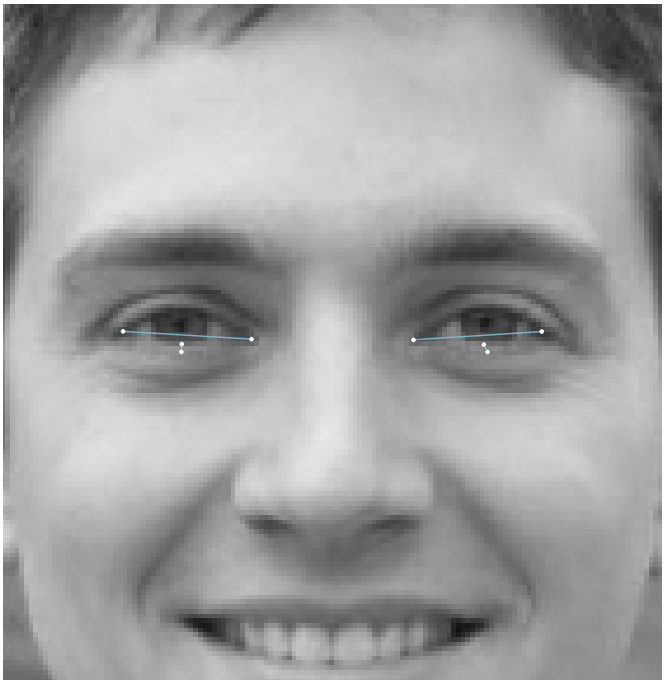
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Look at the lens with both eyes open. Gaze, squinting and head turn affect these readings.

Inferior scleral show

Photo geometry / Eyes



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

-5.9%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean signed lower-lid gap from the detector-estimated lower iris edge, relative to eye width. A negative reading means estimated overlap.

READING BASIS

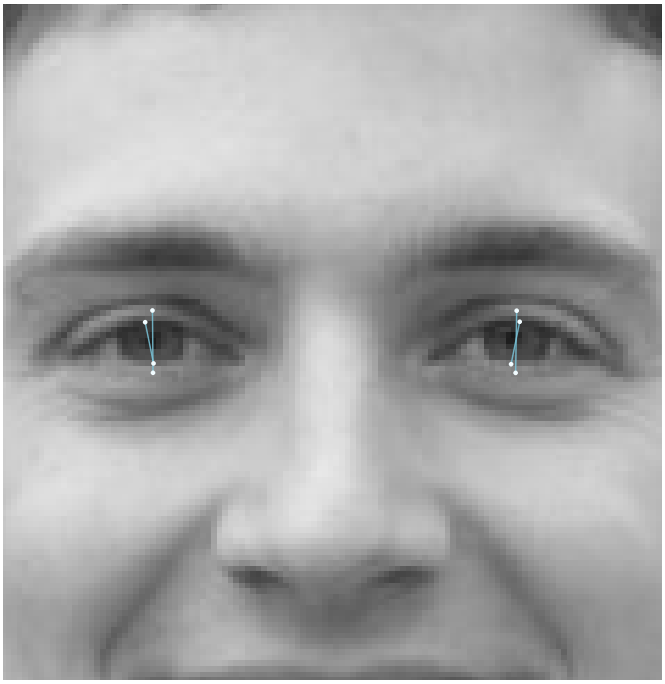
Landmark estimate. A positive value indicates a gap below the estimated iris edge. A negative value indicates overlap with the lower eyelid.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Look at the lens with both eyes open. Gaze, squinting and head turn affect these readings.

Iris palpebral ratio

Photo geometry / Eyes



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.672 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean eyelid gap divided by detector-estimated vertical iris diameter.

READING BASIS

Landmark estimate. Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Look at the lens with both eyes open. Gaze, squinting and head turn affect these readings.

Canthal-to-alar ratio

Photo geometry / Eyes



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.920 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Width between the two inner eye corners divided by the visible nostril-base width.

READING BASIS

Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Look at the lens with both eyes open. Gaze, squinting and head turn affect these readings.

Brows

Regional assessment from this photograph.

WHAT THESE MEASUREMENTS SHOW

The brow tails drop on average from their inner heads. Glabella width: 45.8%. Eyebrow tilt: -8.7°.

MEASUREMENTS IN THIS SECTION

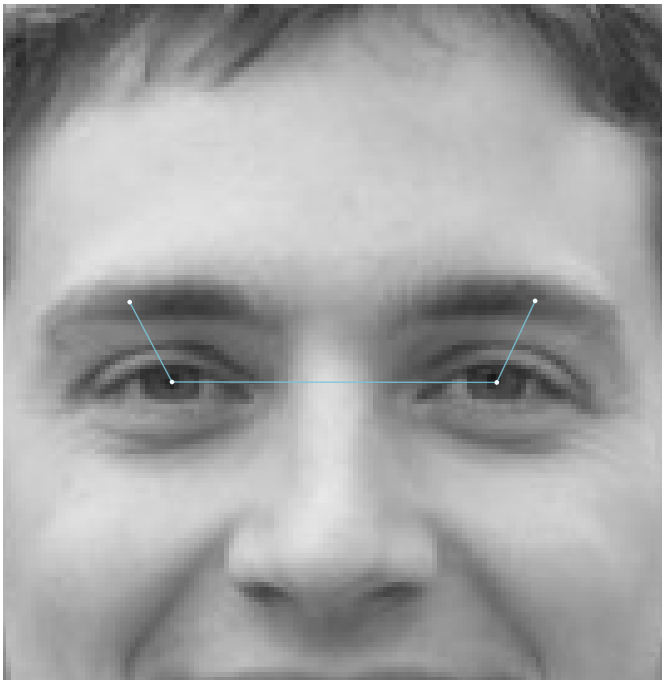
Brow-eye distance	**24.8%**
Glabella width	**45.8%**
Eyebrow tilt	**-8.7°**
Eyebrow arch	**147.0°**
Brow mesh-band thickness	**7.2%**

CAPTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Use even light and keep your brow relaxed. Check that the outline of each brow is visible.

Brow-eye distance

Photo geometry / Brows



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

24.8%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean vertical iris-center to lower brow-band distance, relative to iris-center spacing.

READING BASIS

Landmark estimate. Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use even light and keep your brow relaxed. Check that the outline of each brow is visible.

Glabella width

Photo geometry / Brows



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

45.8%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Gap between the inner brow heads, relative to iris-center spacing.

READING BASIS

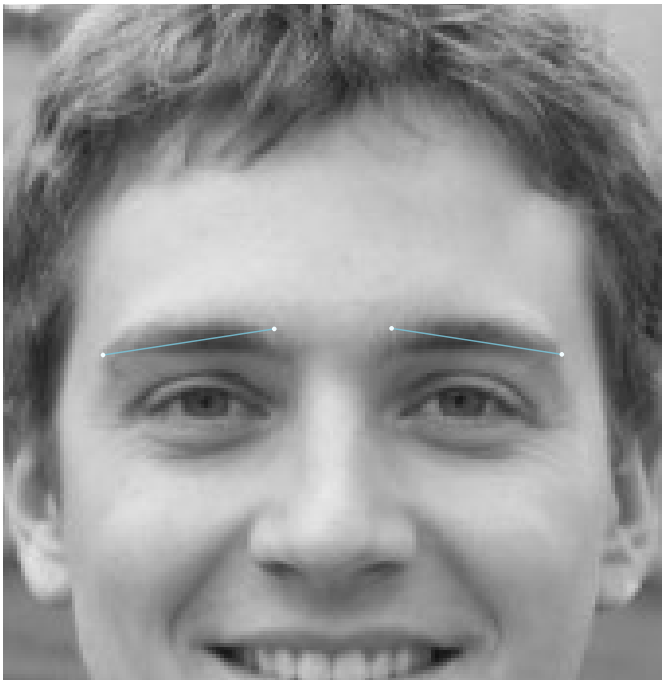
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use even light and keep your brow relaxed. Check that the outline of each brow is visible.

Eyebrow tilt

Photo geometry / Brows



Small dots mark the landmarks. Fine lines show the directions used for the angle.

YOUR READING

-8.7°

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean direction of the upper brow head-to-tail line relative to the eye-center axis. Positive means the tail rises.

READING BASIS

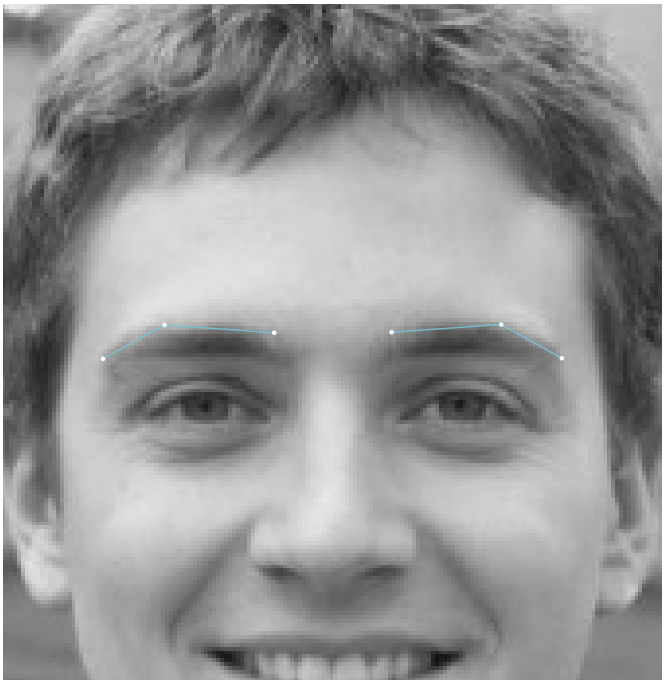
Angle estimated in the roll-corrected image plane.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use even light and keep your brow relaxed. Check that the outline of each brow is visible.

Eyebrow arch

Photo geometry / Brows



Small dots mark the landmarks. Fine lines show the directions used for the angle.

YOUR READING

147.0°

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean angle at the upper brow peak between lines to the head and tail.

READING BASIS

Angle estimated in the roll-corrected image plane.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use even light and keep your brow relaxed. Check that the outline of each brow is visible.

Brow mesh-band thickness

Photo geometry / Brows



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

7.2%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean separation between upper and lower brow mesh rows, relative to iris-center spacing.

READING BASIS

Mesh-band estimate. Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Use even light and keep your brow relaxed. Check that the outline of each brow is visible.

Nose and midface

Regional assessment from this photograph.

WHAT THESE MEASUREMENTS SHOW

The projected nostril span is shorter than the visible nose-root-to-base height. Midface compactness: 41.6%. Nasal index: 79.6%.

MEASUREMENTS IN THIS SECTION

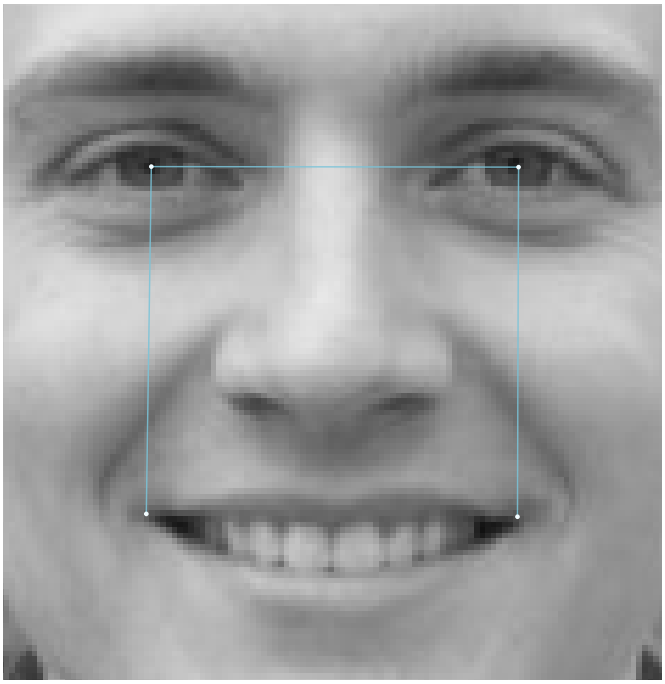
Midface ratio	**0.949 : 1**
Midface compactness	**41.6%**
Nasal index	**79.6%**
Nasal length ratio	**0.407 : 1**
Dorsal bridge index	**0.291 : 1**
Alar flare angle	**171.5°**
Nose-mouth width ratio	**0.566 : 1**

CAPTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Keep camera height and distance consistent. A close lens or a tilted head can change these visible dimensions.

Midface ratio

Photo geometry / Nose and midface



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.949 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean distance from an iris center to the same-side mouth corner, divided by iris-center spacing.

READING BASIS

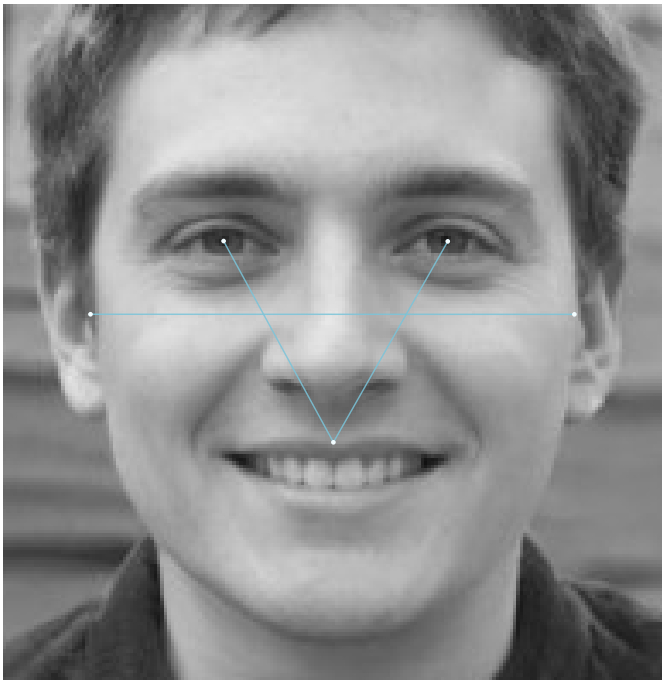
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Keep camera height and distance consistent. A close lens or a tilted head can change these visible dimensions.

Midface compactness

Photo geometry / Nose and midface



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

41.6%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Vertical height from the iris-center line to the upper lip as a percentage of cheek width.

READING BASIS

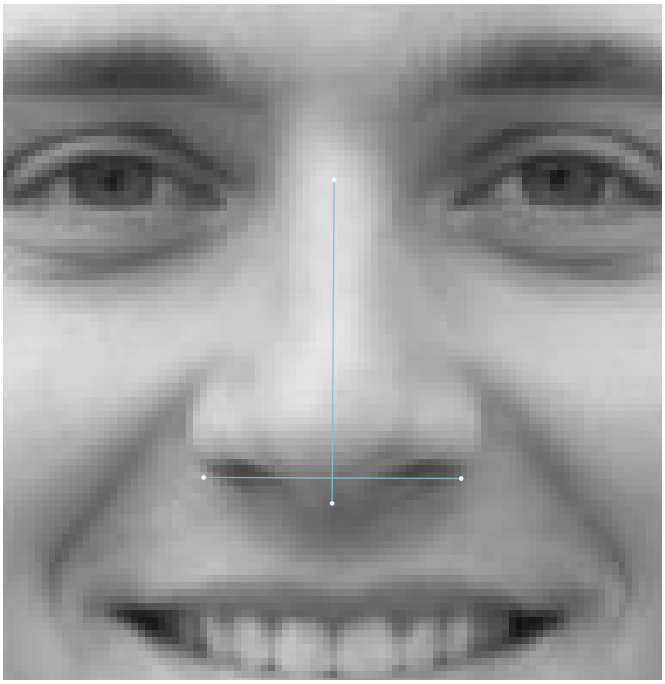
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Keep camera height and distance consistent. A close lens or a tilted head can change these visible dimensions.

Nasal index

Photo geometry / Nose and midface



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

79.6%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Nostril-base width as a percentage of visible nose-root-to-base height.

READING BASIS

Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Keep camera height and distance consistent. A close lens or a tilted head can change these visible dimensions.

Nasal length ratio

Photo geometry / Nose and midface



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.407 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Visible nose-root-to-base height divided by nose-root-to-chin height.

READING BASIS

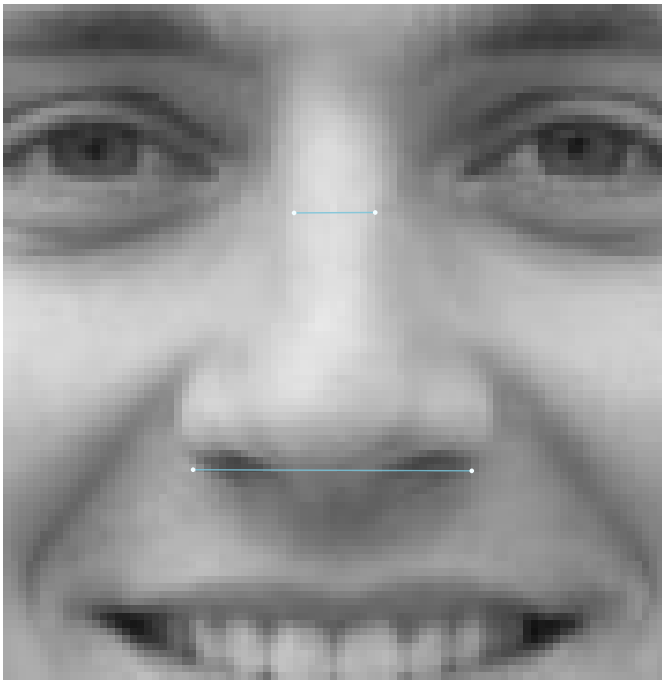
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Keep camera height and distance consistent. A close lens or a tilted head can change these visible dimensions.

Dorsal bridge index

Photo geometry / Nose and midface



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.291 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Frontal distance between two mesh points at the upper bridge, divided by nostril-base width.

READING BASIS

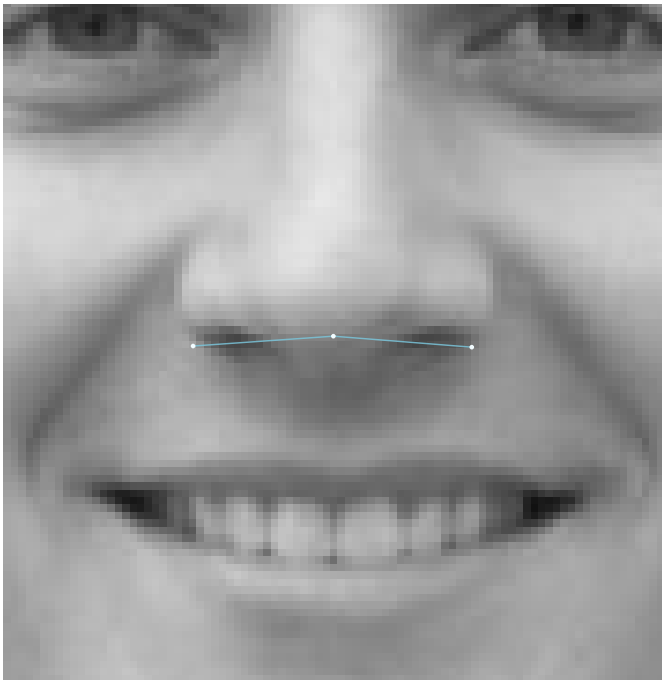
Landmark estimate. Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Keep camera height and distance consistent. A close lens or a tilted head can change these visible dimensions.

Alar flare angle

Photo geometry / Nose and midface



Small dots mark the landmarks. Fine lines show the directions used for the angle.

YOUR READING

171.5°

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Frontal angle at the nose tip between lines to the left and right alar landmarks.

READING BASIS

Angle estimated in the roll-corrected image plane.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Keep camera height and distance consistent. A close lens or a tilted head can change these visible dimensions.

Nose-mouth width ratio

Photo geometry / Nose and midface



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.566 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Visible nostril-base width divided by mouth-corner span.

READING BASIS

Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Keep camera height and distance consistent. A close lens or a tilted head can change these visible dimensions.

Lips and philtrum

Regional assessment from this photograph.

WHAT THESE MEASUREMENTS SHOW

The lower vermilion is taller than the upper vermilion in this expression. Lower-to-upper lip height ratio: 1.865 : 1. Lip line asymmetry: 0.6%.

MEASUREMENTS IN THIS SECTION

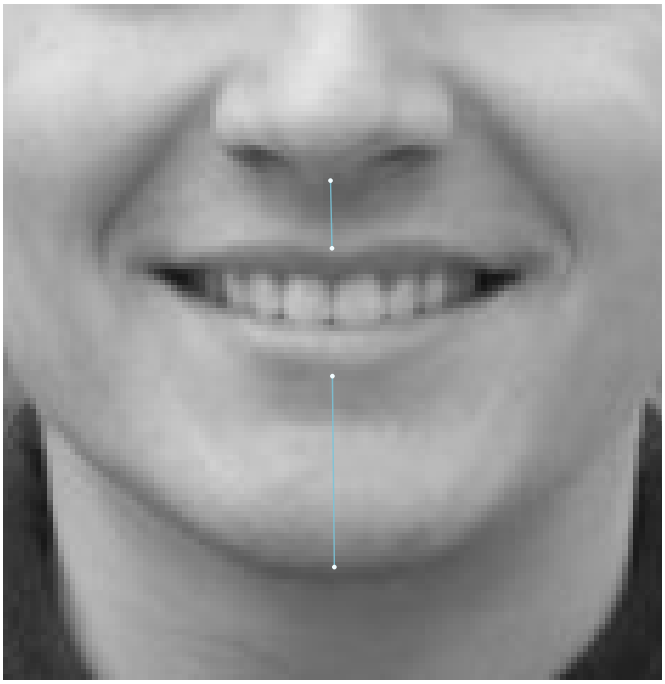
Philtrum length	**0.354 : 1**
Lower-to-upper lip height ratio	**1.865 : 1**
Lip aspect ratio	**0.342 : 1**
Cupid's bow angle	**164.1°**
Lip line asymmetry	**0.6%**
Mouth to interpupillary ratio	**1.011 : 1**

CAPTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Match the expression when you retake. A smile alters mouth width and changes the lower-face proportions.

Philtrum length

Photo geometry / Lips and philtrum



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.354 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Nose-base to upper-lip height divided by the visible chin height below the lower lip.

READING BASIS

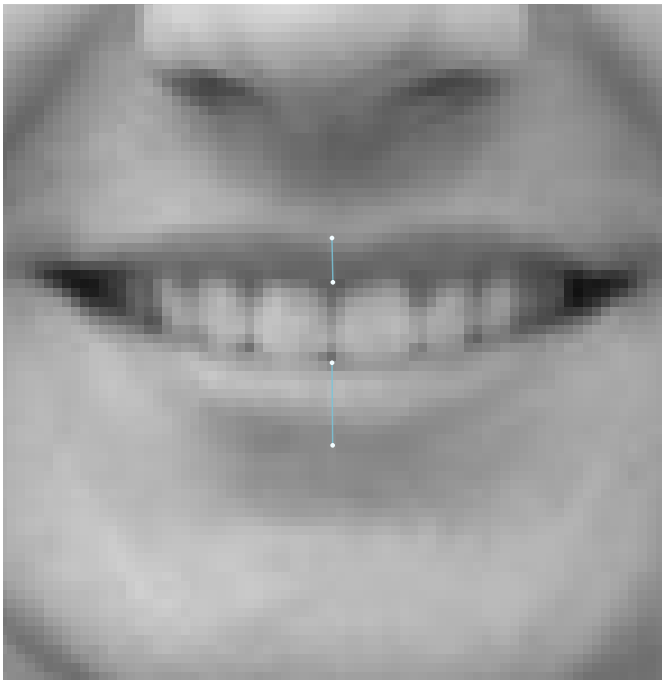
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Match the expression when you retake. A smile alters mouth width and changes the lower-face proportions.

Lower-to-upper lip height ratio

Photo geometry / Lips and philtrum



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

1.865 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Frontal lower-to-upper vermilion height ratio. This reading uses visible height.

READING BASIS

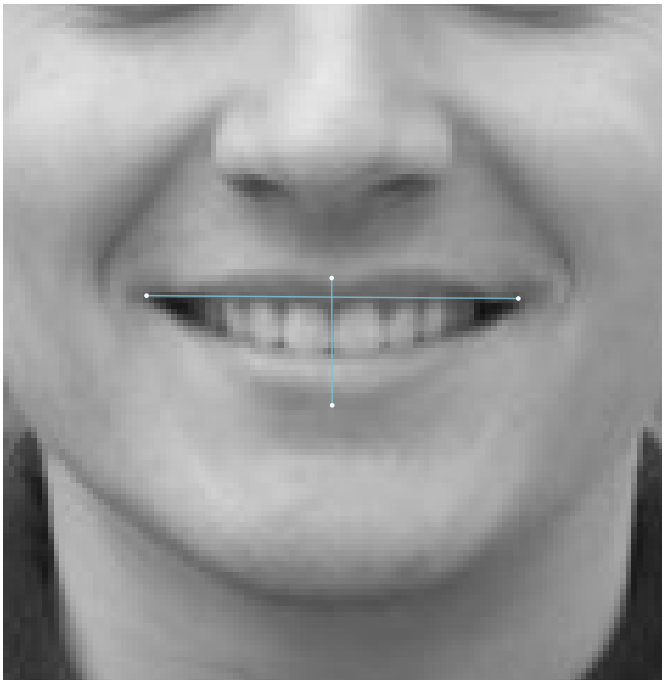
2D height only. Above 1 : 1 means the lower visible lip is taller in this expression. The ratio uses frontal height.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Match the expression when you retake. A smile alters mouth width and changes the lower-face proportions.

Lip aspect ratio

Photo geometry / Lips and philtrum



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.342 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Outer upper-to-lower lip height divided by mouth width.

READING BASIS

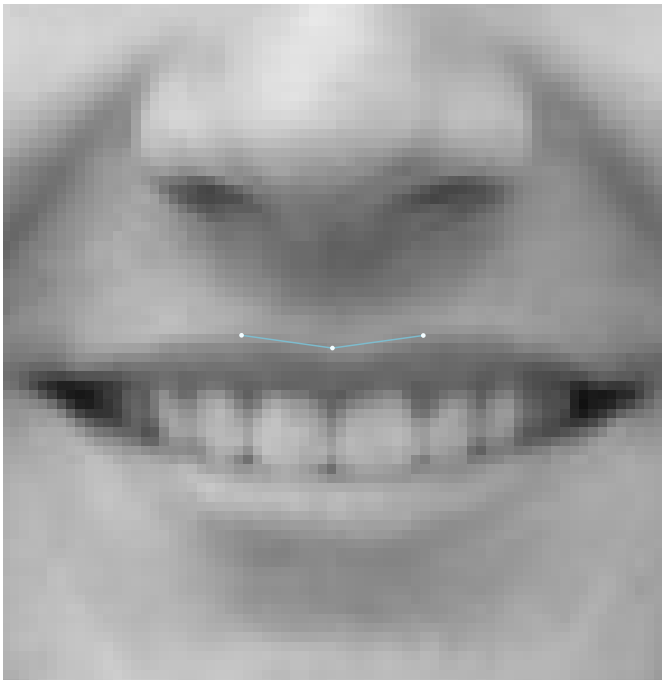
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Match the expression when you retake. A smile alters mouth width and changes the lower-face proportions.

Cupid's bow angle

Photo geometry / Lips and philtrum



Small dots mark the landmarks. Fine lines show the directions used for the angle.

YOUR READING

164.1°

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Frontal angle at the center of the upper lip between the two upper-lip peak landmarks.

READING BASIS

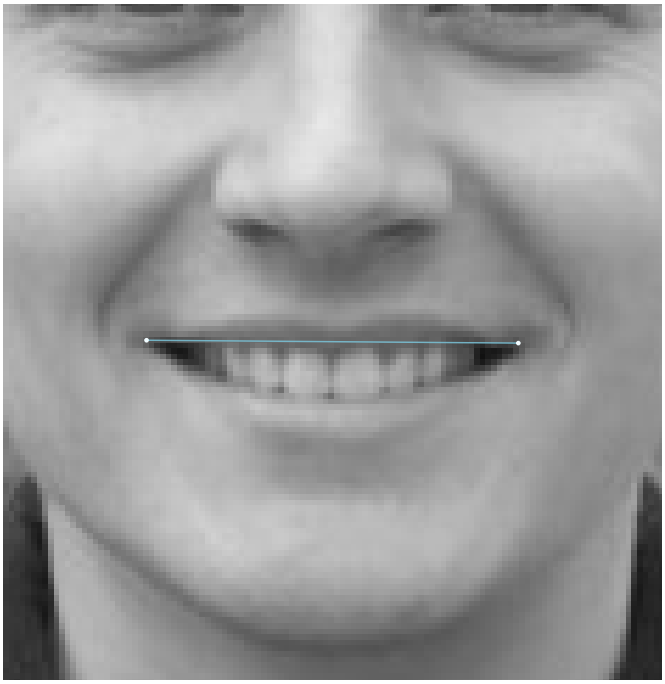
Angle estimated in the roll-corrected image plane.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Match the expression when you retake. A smile alters mouth width and changes the lower-face proportions.

Lip line asymmetry

Photo geometry / Lips and philtrum



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.6%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Absolute height difference between the mouth corners as a percentage of mouth width, with image roll removed.

READING BASIS

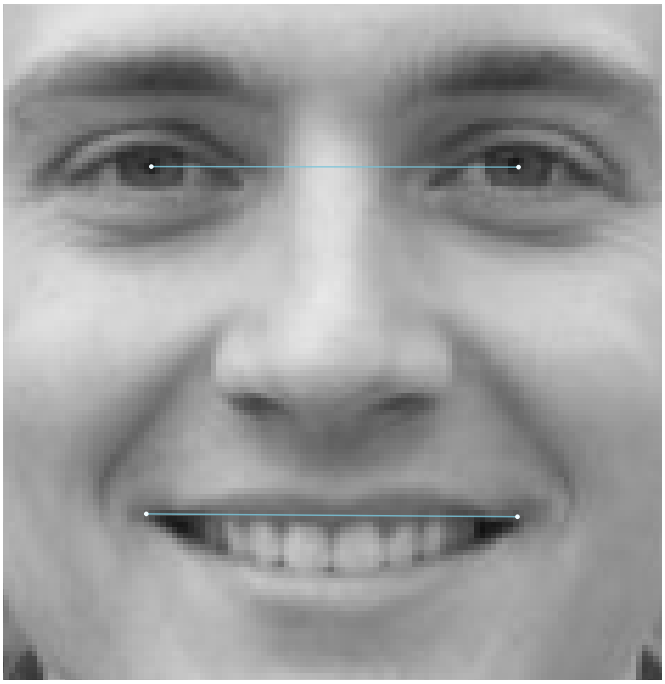
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Match the expression when you retake. A smile alters mouth width and changes the lower-face proportions.

Mouth to interpupillary ratio

Photo geometry / Lips and philtrum



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

1.011 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mouth-corner span divided by iris-center spacing.

READING BASIS

Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Match the expression when you retake. A smile alters mouth width and changes the lower-face proportions.

Jaw and chin

Regional assessment from this photograph.

WHAT THESE MEASUREMENTS SHOW

The frontal contour tapers from the cheeks to the jaw corners. Jaw width to cheek width: 0.791 : 1. Chin jaw taper: 118.1°.

MEASUREMENTS IN THIS SECTION

Facial hexagon	**0.5%**
Jawline angle	**30.9°**
Zygomaticomandibular ratio	**1.265 : 1**
Jaw width to cheek width	**0.791 : 1**
Jaw-corner width to iris spacing	**1.707 : 1**
Lower face height ratio	**0.449 : 1**
Chin jaw taper	**118.1°**
Chin width to iris spacing	**0.673 : 1**
Chin philtrum ratio	**2.821 : 1**
Chin lower lip ratio	**3.750 : 1**

CAPTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Facial hexagon

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Pale points mark the measured landmarks. The center line is the comparison axis.

YOUR READING

0.5%

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean mirrored difference at the temples, cheeks and jaw corners, relative to cheek width.

READING BASIS

Defined contour error. Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Jawline angle

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks. Fine lines show the directions used for the angle.

YOUR READING

30.9°

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Mean upward angle from the chin to each visible jaw corner relative to the level eye axis.

READING BASIS

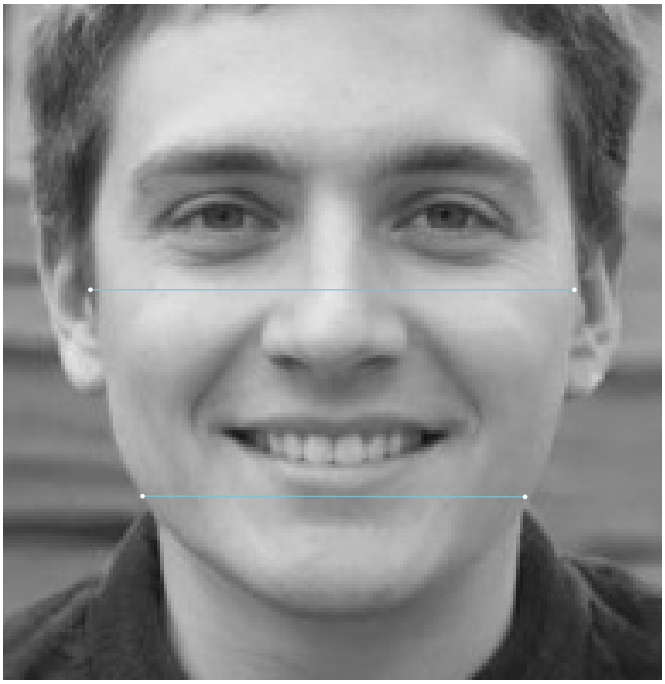
Angle estimated in the roll-corrected image plane.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Zygomaticomandibular ratio

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

1.265 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Cheek width divided by the visible jaw-corner width.

READING BASIS

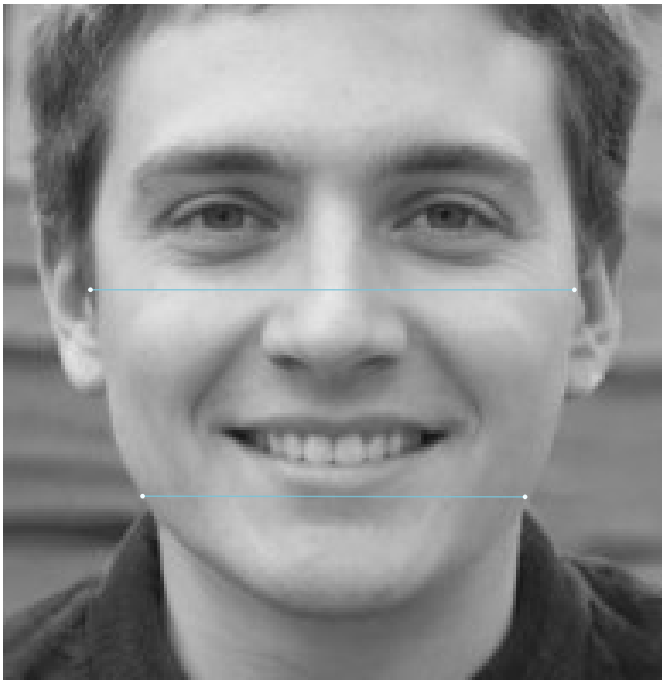
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Jaw width to cheek width

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.791 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Visible jaw-corner width divided by cheek width. This is the reciprocal of the cheek-to-jaw ratio.

READING BASIS

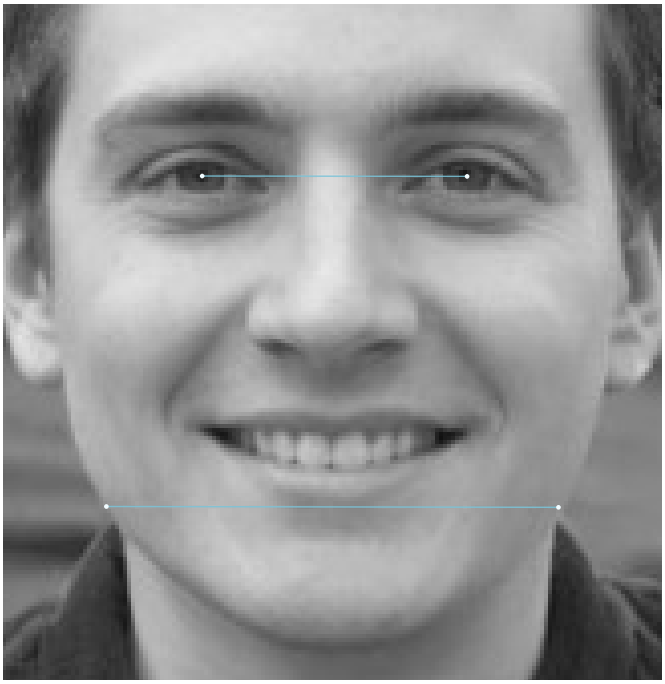
Below 1 : 1 means the measured jaw-corner span is narrower than the cheek span in this photograph.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Jaw-corner width to iris spacing

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

1.707 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Visible jaw-corner width normalized by iris-center spacing in this report.

READING BASIS

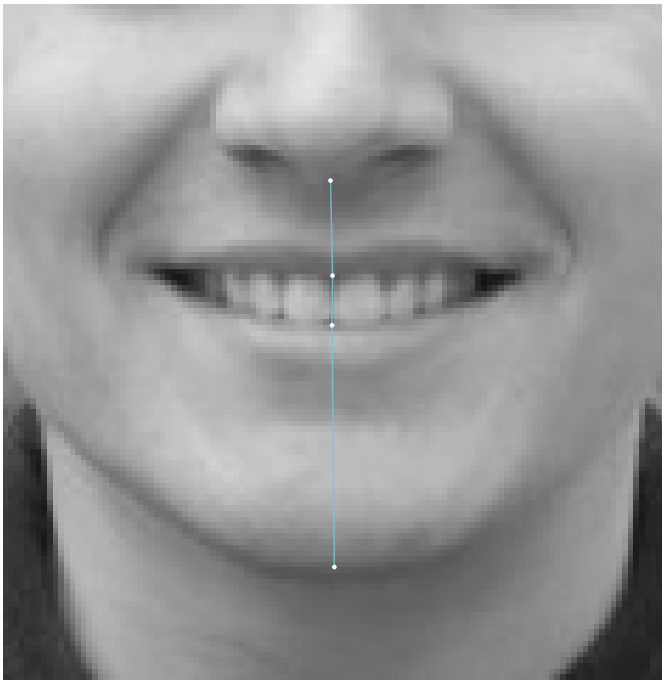
Defined normalization. Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Lower face height ratio

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.449 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Nose base to mouth opening center divided by mouth opening center to chin.

READING BASIS

Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Chin jaw taper

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks. Fine lines show the directions used for the angle.

YOUR READING

118.1°

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Frontal angle where lines from the two jaw corners meet at the chin point.

READING BASIS

Angle estimated in the roll-corrected image plane.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Chin width to iris spacing

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

0.673 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Distance between the lower chin outline landmarks divided by iris-center spacing.

READING BASIS

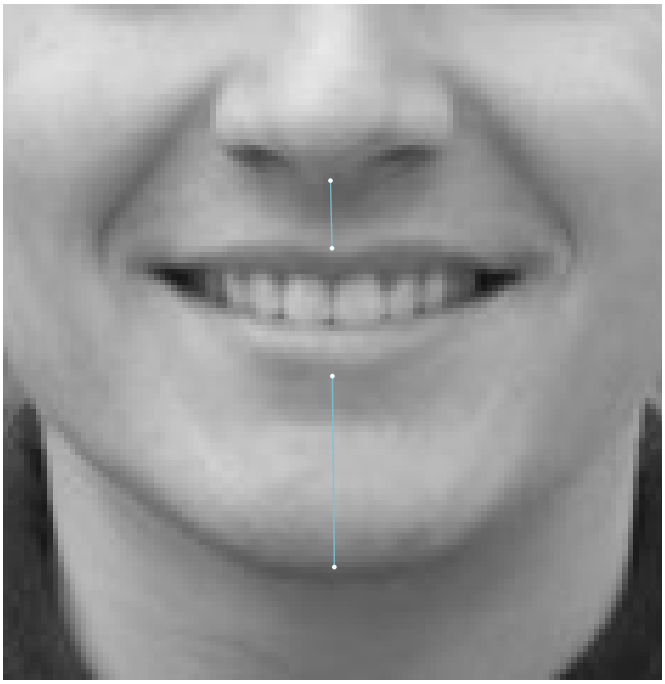
Defined normalization. Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Chin philtrum ratio

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

2.821 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Visible chin height below the lower lip divided by nose-base-to-upper-lip height.

READING BASIS

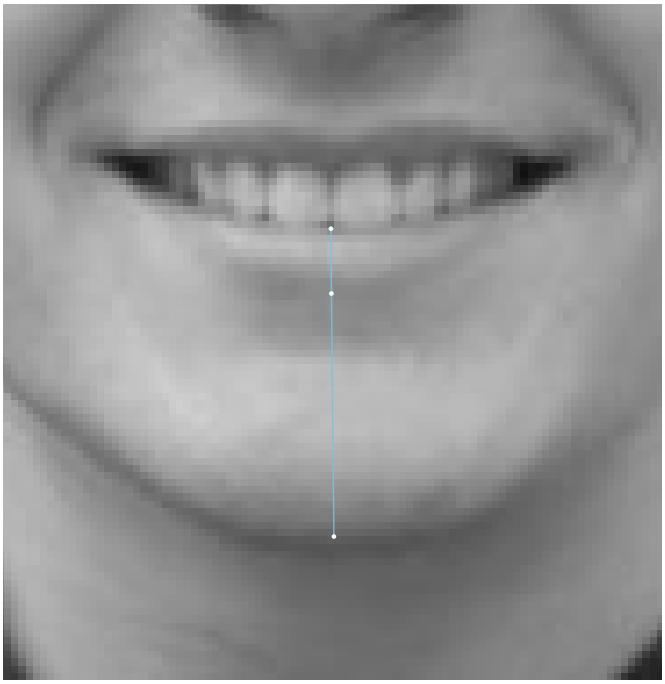
Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Chin lower lip ratio

Photo geometry / Jaw and chin



Small dots mark the landmarks used to compare the spans.

YOUR READING

3.750 : 1

HOW IT IS MEASURED

Visible chin height below the lower lip divided by lower vermilion height.

READING BASIS

Measured from the visible landmarks within this image.

HOW TO CHECK ON A RETAKE

Hold the chin level and keep both sides visible. These are projected contours from the front.

Plan your next portrait

Change one capture condition at a time so you can see which change matters.

WHERE THIS PHOTO WORKS BEST

The uncluttered background and even light work well for a small profile thumbnail. Try a wider crop if you need room for a website bio.

1

START HERE

Set the camera at eye level and step back one pace.

CHECK THE RESULT

Compare the apparent perspective with the original close-up.

2

NEXT CHANGE

Face a window with a light curtain and turn off the overhead light.

CHECK THE RESULT

Both eyes should be visible, with no strong shadow across one side.

3

NEXT CHANGE

Crop to the head and upper shoulders after taking the photo.

CHECK THE RESULT

Leave a small margin above the head and check eye sharpness.

READING THIS REPORT

These readings are estimates from the visible points in this photo. Angle, expression and lens distance affect the results. The geometry is separate from the AI score.