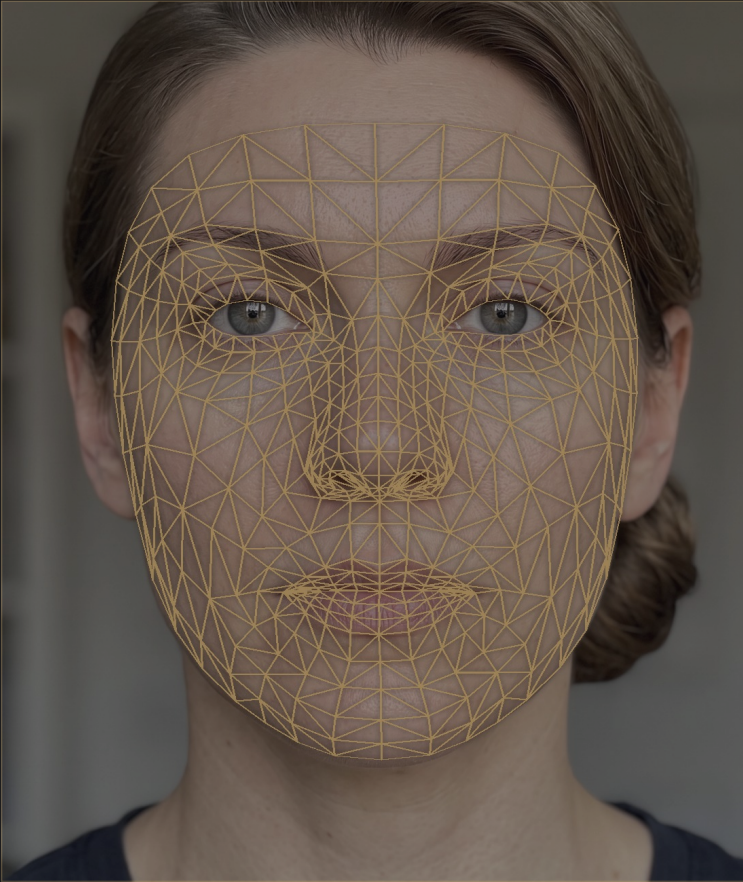


FACEMAP

AESTHETIC INTELLIGENCE



ATTRACTIVENESS SCORE

83 /100

Your Full Aesthetic Intelligence Report

478 landmarks · 22 measurements · 1,678 calculations

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How this report is built

Facemap maps 478 points on your face, then measures 22 geometric relationships between them. Every number in this report comes from those coordinates. Nothing is estimated, guessed or written by hand.



1,434	landmark coordinates read from your scan
110	landmark terms used across the 22 formulas
133	derived distances, angles, ratios and scoring curves
1,678	calculations in total for this single scan

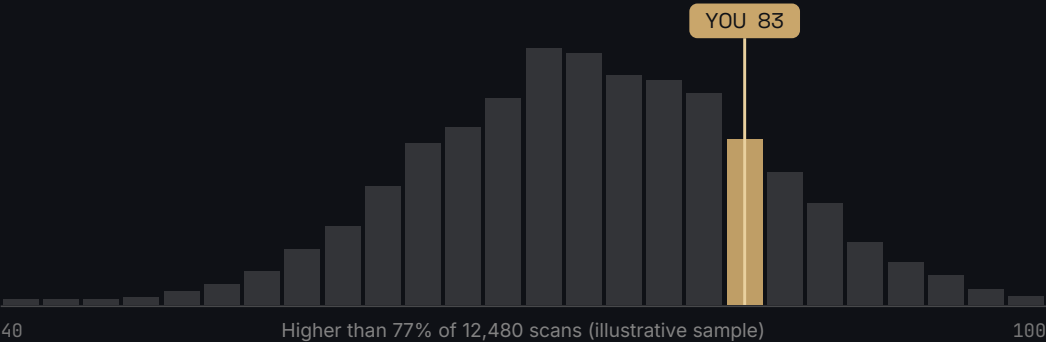
Scoring: $\text{score} = \text{round}(100 \times \exp(-0.5 \times ((\text{reading} - \text{target}) / \text{tolerance})^2))$,
clamped to 1 to 99

Your attractiveness score

83/100

The weighted mean of all 22 geometric measurements, each scored against published anthropometric reference values.

How this compares with everyone scanned



Your score is lifted most by gonial angle at 97/100 and held back most by eye aspect ratio at 63/100. Both are unpacked on the pages that follow.

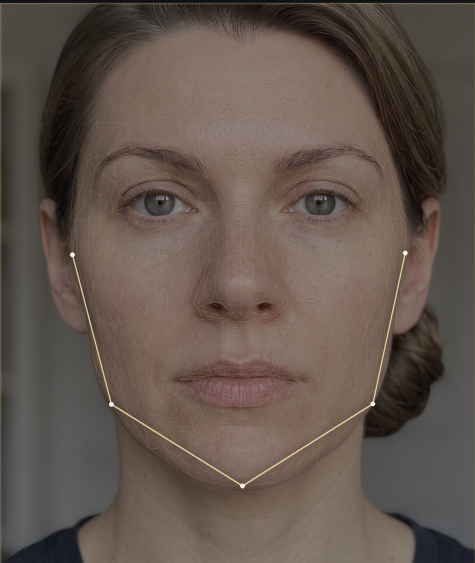
HOW EACH GROUP SCORED

Eyes and brows		65/100
Jaw and chin		96/100
Nose, lips and midface		93/100
Proportion and ratio		89/100
Symmetry		85/100

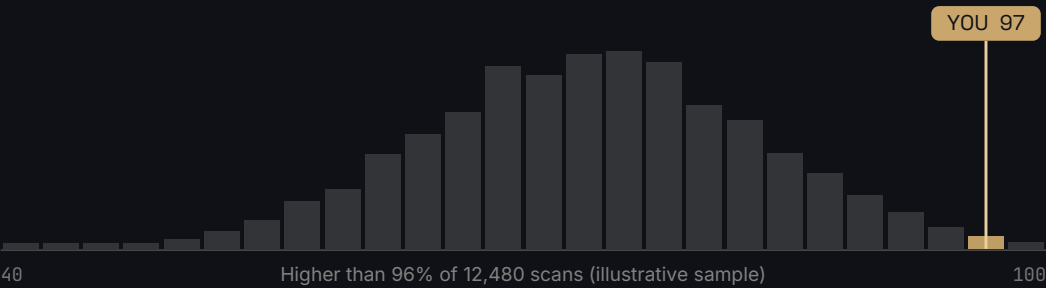
Your strongest feature

97 /100

Gonial angle is the single measurement carrying your score. Measured values commonly sit in a broad band around 120 degrees, with a strong sex and ancestry component. A surface scan estimates soft-tissue geometry, not bone, so treat it as an index rather than a clinical figure.



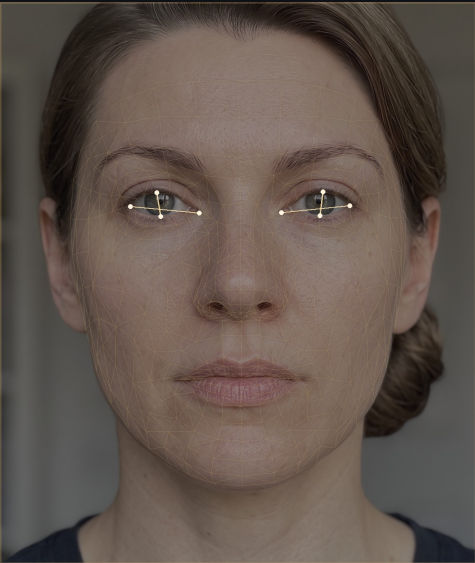
How this compares with everyone scanned



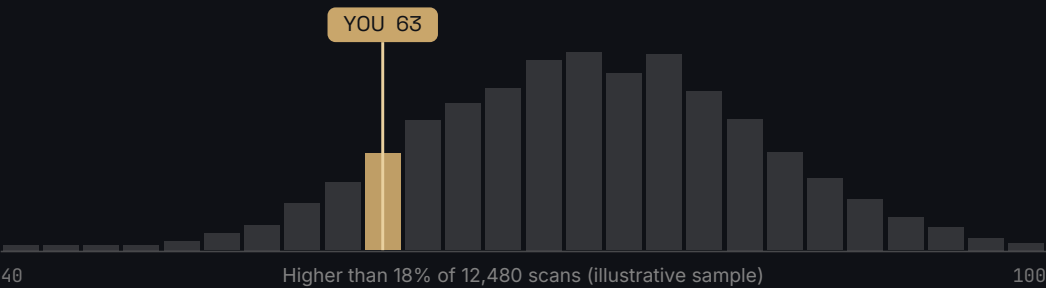
Your weakest feature

63 /100

Eye aspect ratio is the measurement furthest from its reference target. There is no single correct eye aspect ratio, shape is a description rather than a score. Almond, round and narrow shapes each fall within recognised ranges, and the reading is most useful for understanding your own baseline shape rather than comparing against another face.



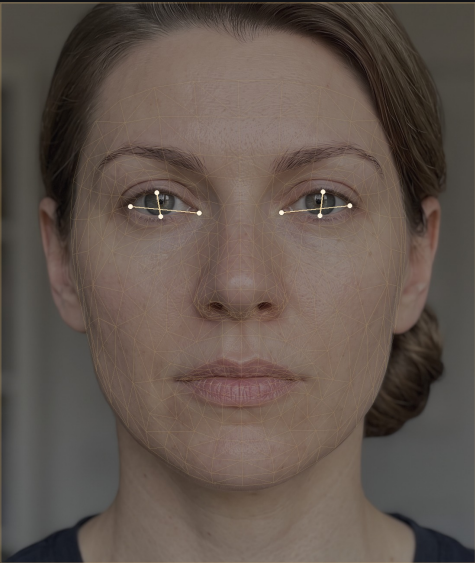
How this compares with everyone scanned



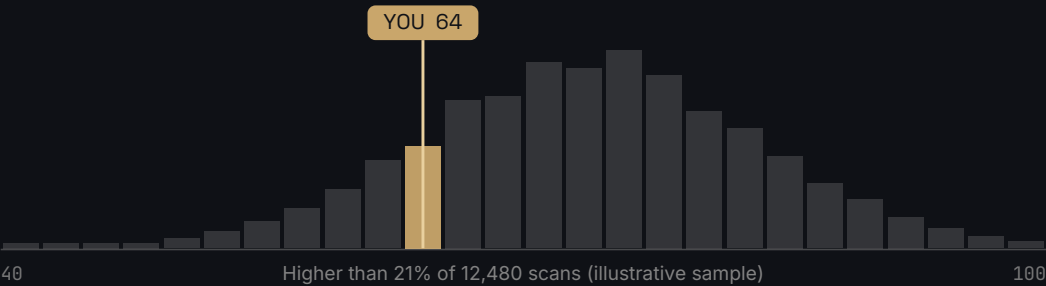
Your highest leverage area

64_{/100}

Eye size symmetry is the developing reading closest to its reference target. The smallest shift here lifts your overall score the most, and styling, lighting and camera angle can supply that shift. A small difference between the two eyes is near universal and is rarely noticeable in daily life. The reading is most useful as a description of your own structure, not as a comparison against anyone else's face.



How this compares with everyone scanned



Your face shape

Heart

18% of scans



A wider forehead and cheekbones tapering to a narrower chin. Styles that add weight at the jaw and soften the brow line balance the taper.

MEASURED PATTERN

jaw width below 0.85 of forehead width, chin point narrow

Often referenced: Scarlett Johansson, Chris Hemsworth.

THE MEASUREMENTS BEHIND THIS CLASSIFICATION

Face shape	1.39	87/100
Golden ratio	1.73	91/100
Jawline definition	0.76	96/100
Gonial angle	122.1 degrees	97/100
fWHR	2.11	88/100



The five reference shapes

Your outline is classified against these five references using face height over width and the cheek-to-jaw taper. Percentages show how often each shape appears across scans.



Oval
31% of scans
height / width 1.45 to 1.6,
cheekbone widest, jaw narrower
than forehead



Oblong
14% of scans
height / width above 1.6,
forehead, cheekbone and jaw
widths within 5%



Heart (yours)
18% of scans
jaw width below 0.85 of
forehead width, chin point
narrow



Square
21% of scans
height / width below 1.45, jaw
within 5% of cheekbone width,
gonial angle under 122 degrees



Round
16% of scans
height / width below 1.35,
cheekbone widest, gonial angle
above 128 degrees

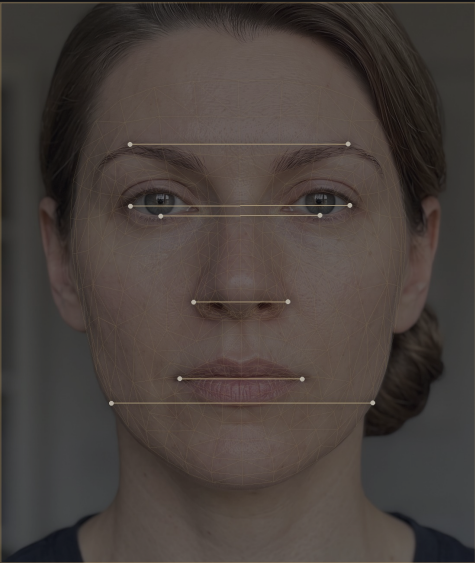
Left against right

RIGHT

stronger by 3.2%

Your right side carries marginally tighter symmetry through the cheek and jaw. Favouring it by a few degrees in photographs will read fractionally stronger.

DEVIATION BY REGION



Your selfie blueprint

Six camera settings derived from your own geometry. They hold your measured proportions closest to their true values on camera.

TILT

Chin level, lens at eye height keeps your proportions truest.

TURN

Turn the face left by 5 to 8 degrees so your right side leads.

LIGHT

Key light at 45 degrees, slightly above eye line, opens the midface and models the cheekbones.

DISTANCE

Shoot from roughly an arm and a half away and crop in, rather than close up. Distance under 40cm widens your nose and shortens your midface reading.

FRAMING

Place your eye line about a third down the frame, with a little space above the head. Your heart outline reads best when the widest point of your face is not pressed against the frame edge.

EXPRESSION

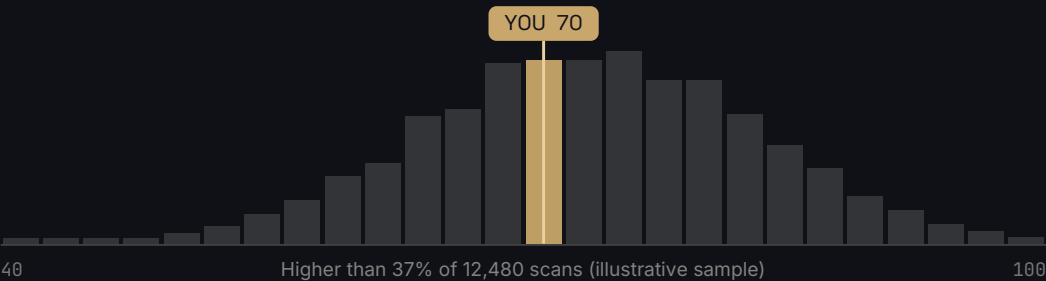
A closed, slightly lifted smile holds your lip ratio and canthal tilt closest to their measured values. A wide open smile flattens the tilt and shortens the lower third.

Your youth signature

70/100

Your geometry leans strongly towards the proportions associated with a youthful read. Most of your youth markers are already working for you.

Your youth balance against everyone scanned



WORKING FOR YOU

Jawline definition 96/100

A defined jaw border keeps the lower face crisp and youthful in outline.

Chin to philtrum 95/100

A short philtrum against the chin is strongly linked to a youthful lower face.

Midface ratio 94/100

A compact midface keeps the centre of the face reading fresh and lifted.

ADDING MATURITY

Eye aspect ratio 63/100

A narrower aperture reads calmer and more mature.

Eye to brow distance 65/100

A lower brow-to-eye distance closes the frame and reads more mature.

Canthal tilt 67/100

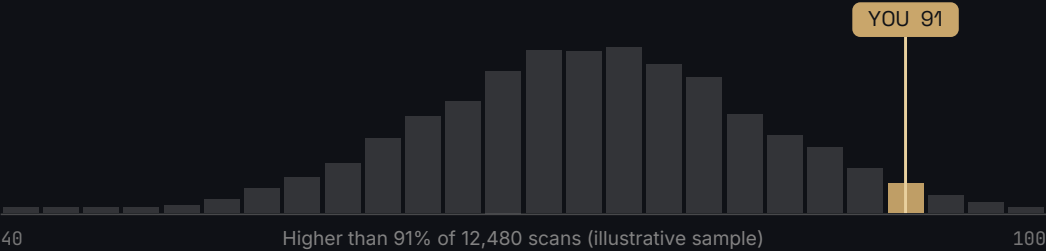
A flatter or negative tilt reads as a more settled, mature eye line.

The golden ratio

91/100

Your face length over face width against 1.618. The ranking below orders all 22 measurements by how close their underlying ratio sits to the golden section.

Your golden ratio score against everyone scanned



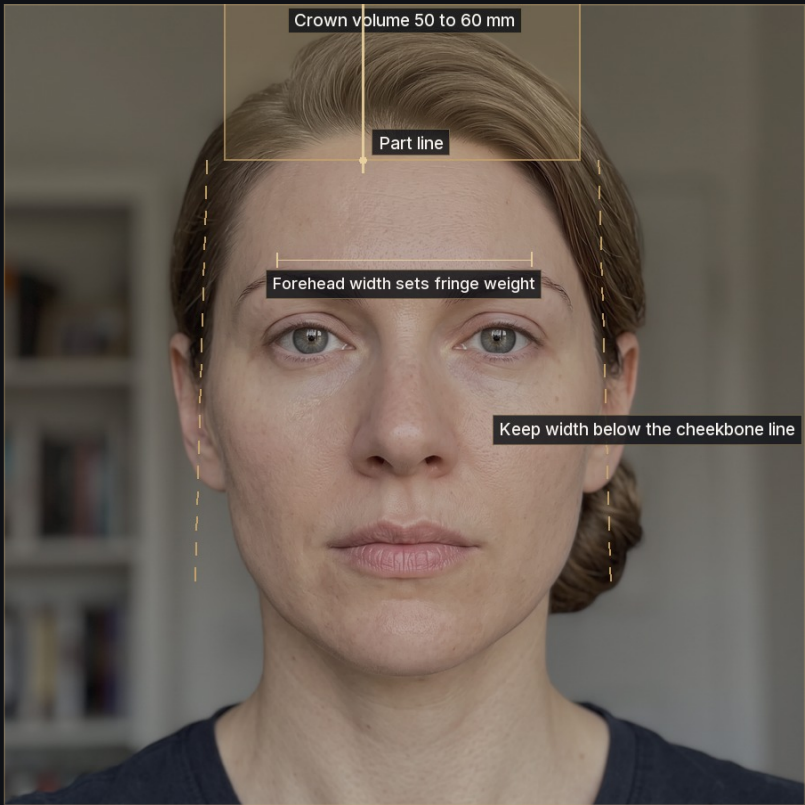
CLOSEST TO 1.618

Mouth to nose width	1.588
fWHR	1.574
Interpupillary distance	1.533
Brow symmetry	1.474
Face shape	1.469
Chin to philtrum	1.460
Nasal index	1.455
Eye size symmetry	1.446

A heart face, styled to its geometry.

Every recommendation here follows from your measured geometry and the published styling literature on face shape, proportion and framing. None of it is medical advice and none of it asks you to change your anatomy: these are the levers that change how your existing geometry reads. The next three pages mark those levers directly on your own scan.

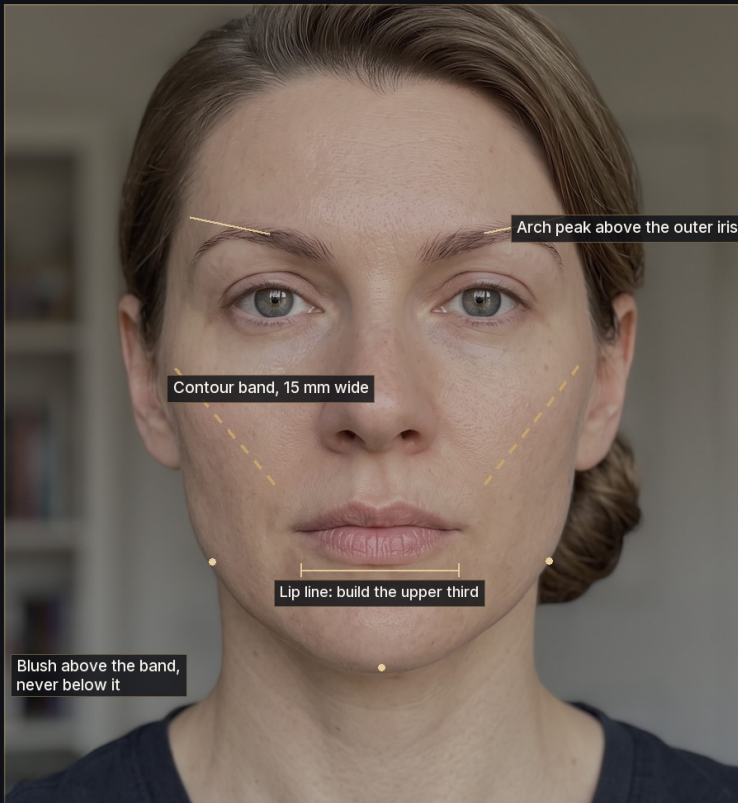
Hair and outline



- Crown volume 50 to 60 mm above the hairline balances the vertical read of your outline.
- Keep the widest hair volume below the cheekbone line marked here, never level with it.
- The parting is placed against your own forehead width, which also sets how heavy a fringe can go.

Every line above is drawn from your own 478-point face mesh.

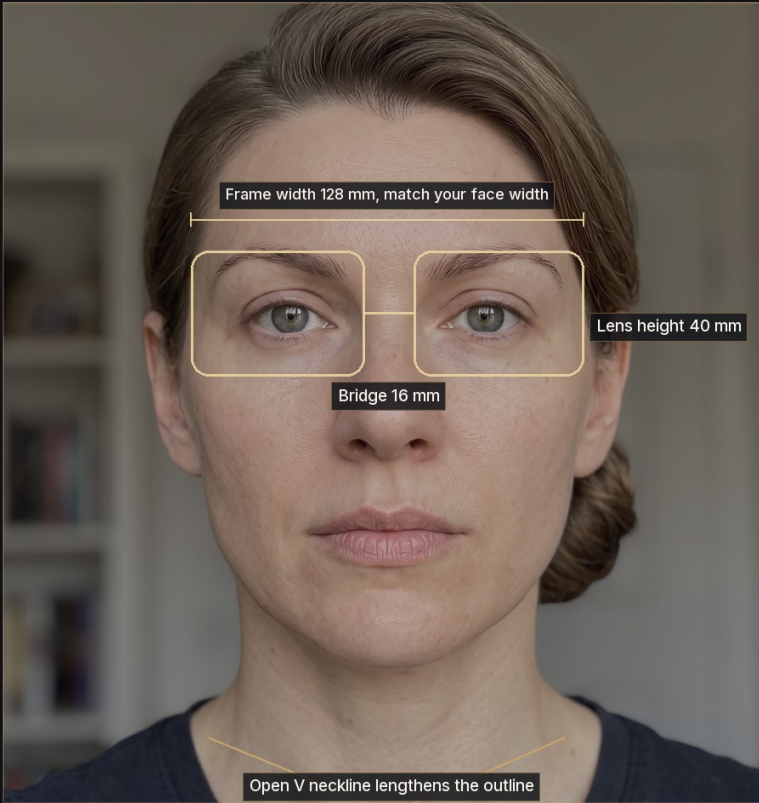
Brow, contour and lip



- Set the arch peak above the outer iris, marked on your own brow line above.
- The contour band runs 15 mm wide from the top of the ear towards the mouth corner.
- Blush sits above that band, never below it, so the midface stays lifted.
- Build the upper third of the lip line to balance the measured lip ratio.

Every line above is drawn from your own 478-point face mesh.

Eyewear and neckline



- Frame width should match your measured face width, marked above.
- Lens height near 40 mm keeps the frame within the middle third.
- A 16 mm bridge suits your measured eye spacing.
- An open V neckline lengthens the outline below the jaw.

Every line above is drawn from your own 478-point face mesh.

PERSONAL STYLE COMPASS

HAIR AND FRINGE

Hair is the single largest lever you have, because it changes the outline used in almost every proportional measurement. These are the shapes that suit a heart outline.

What suits you

Weight and movement at the jaw: chin-length bobs, lobes with soft ends, and side-swept fringes that reduce apparent forehead width.

Face shape: Heart.

What to be careful with

Very short pixies with all volume at the crown, and slicked-back styles that expose the full forehead width against a narrow chin.

Face shape: Heart.

Parting

A deep side parting balances the wider upper third.

Derived from your symmetry and facial thirds readings.

BROWS, SKIN AND EMPHASIS

Grooming levers are small in effort and disproportionately large in effect, because they act directly on the landmarks the scan measures.

Brow architecture

Set the arch peak above the outer edge of the iris, groom the underside rather than thinning the top edge, and keep the tail no lower than the head of the brow. This one change moves brow symmetry, brow-to-eye distance and canthal tilt readings at the same time.

Brow position feeds three of your 22 measurements.

Skin surface and light return

Even tone and a satin, not matte and not glossy, finish let the light model your cheekbones. Heavy matte finishes flatten the midface and remove the shadow that defines the jaw border.

Surface finish changes how strongly your contour reads under any light.

Placement of emphasis

Emphasis high on the cheekbone shortens the midface read. Emphasis low widens and lengthens it. Choose according to your midface ratio score.

Derived from your midface ratio and cheekbone geometry.

EYEWEAR AND FRAMES

Frames sit across your strongest horizontal line, so shape and depth matter more than colour.

Frame guidance

Bottom-heavy or rimless-bottom frames add visual weight low in the face. Light colours and thin temples keep the upper third from widening. Avoid heavy top bars and cat-eye shapes.

Face shape: Heart.

Frame width

Keep the outer edge of the frame level with the widest point of your face. Wider frames add facial width, narrower frames make the face read longer.

Derived from your facial width-to-height ratio.

NECKLINES AND COLLARS

What sits under the jaw sets the frame the whole face is read against.

What to wear at the neck

Sweetheart and scoop necklines echo the taper; adding a collar or a soft scarf gives the jaw more visual weight.

Face shape: Heart.

YOUR FIVE HIGHEST-LEVERAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Ranked from your own lowest readings. None of these change your anatomy; each changes how a specific measured reading is perceived.

Eye aspect ratio

Lash and lid definition and a rested, unsquinted expression open the aperture. Under-eye brightness increases the apparent opening more than lash volume does.

Scored 63 of 100, one of your lowest readings.

Eye size symmetry

Uneven eye aperture is usually driven by lid position and habitual squint on one side. Even, straight-on lighting reduces the apparent difference more than anything cosmetic.

Scored 64 of 100, one of your lowest readings.

Eye to brow distance

Brow height is one of the most adjustable readings you have. Grooming the underside of the brow rather than the top edge raises the apparent lid space; letting the brow grow low closes it.

Scored 65 of 100, one of your lowest readings.

Interpupillary distance

Fixed anatomy. Frame width and brow spacing are the levers that change how it reads, not the measurement itself.

Scored 65 of 100, one of your lowest readings.

Eye spacing

Emphasis placed on the inner or outer corner shifts perceived spacing: inner-corner brightening pulls close-set eyes apart visually, outer-corner emphasis draws wide-set eyes together.

Scored 66 of 100, one of your lowest readings.

WHAT TO LEAN INTO

Your strongest readings. Style to show these, not to hide them.

Gonial angle

Measured values commonly sit in a broad band around 120 degrees, with a strong sex and ancestry component. A surface scan estimates soft-tissue geometry, not bone, so treat it as an index rather than a clinical figure.

Scored 97 of 100.

Jawline definition

There is no universal target, since jaw structure varies widely and is strongly influenced by bone shape, muscle mass and soft tissue thickness. A narrower jaw-to-cheek ratio tends to read as a tapered, heart-shaped lower face, while a ratio closer to one reads as a squarer lower face. Sharper contour scores generally correspond to a more visually defined jaw edge under any lighting.

Scored 96 of 100.

Chin to philtrum

A commonly referenced target is a philtrum to chin ratio near 1:2, though considerable natural variation exists across bone structure and lip fullness. The reading is descriptive, not a target to chase, and works best alongside the wider facial thirds breakdown.

Scored 95 of 100.

Canthal tilt

The angle between the medial canthus, your inner eye corner, and the lateral canthus, your outer eye corner, measured against the horizontal. When the outer corner sits higher, the tilt is positive.



Your reading

-0.26 degrees

Reference target

6 degrees positive tilt

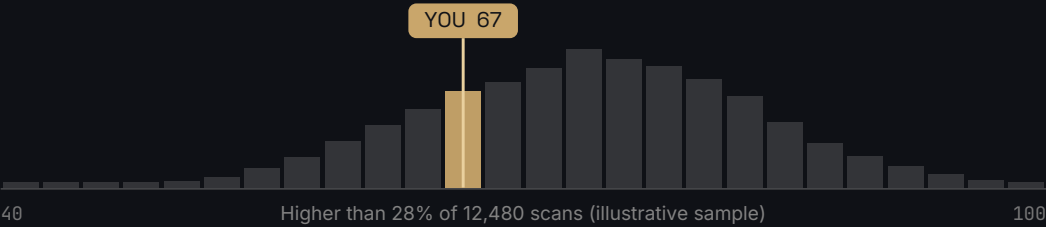
Formula

$$\text{mean}(\text{atan2}(y(\text{inner}) - y(\text{outer}), |x(\text{outer}) - x(\text{inner})|)) \text{ in degrees}$$

Landmarks 33, 133 (left), 263, 362 (right)

Tolerance 7 degrees

How this compares with everyone scanned



Most faces measure between roughly neutral and a few degrees positive. Larger positive angles read as alert and lifted, negative angles read as soft and downturned, and neither is a fault. Your reading is developing. This reading sits outside the harmonious reference band and is one of the places your overall score loses ground. The action plan shows the levers that move it.

Eye spacing

The intercanthal distance, from inner corner to inner corner, expressed as a ratio of palpebral fissure width, the horizontal length of one eye.



Your reading

1.20

Reference target

1.00, the one-eye-apart rule

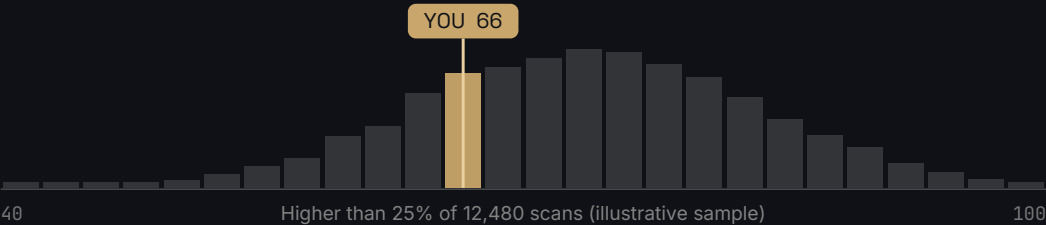
Formula

`dist(133, 362) / mean( dist(33, 133), dist(263, 362) )`

Landmarks 33, 133, 263, 362

Tolerance 0.22

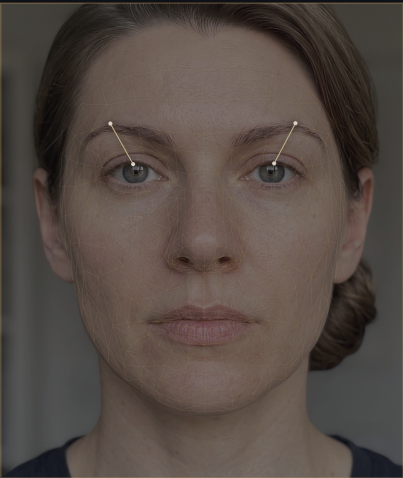
How this compares with everyone scanned



A ratio near one matches the classical one-eye-width reference. Wider and narrower spacing are both common and both read as distinctive rather than incorrect. Your reading is developing. This reading sits outside the harmonious reference band and is one of the places your overall score loses ground. The action plan shows the levers that move it.

Eye to brow distance

The vertical distance between the mid-pupil upper lash line and the lowest point of the brow directly above it, expressed as a ratio to the height of the eye opening itself.



Your reading

0.88

Reference target

0.60 eye widths

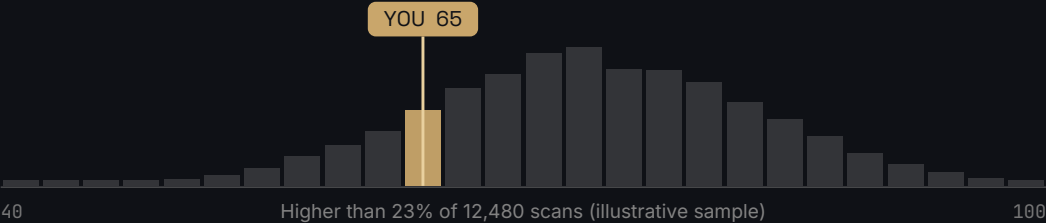
Formula

$$\text{mean}(|y(105) - y(159)|, |y(334) - y(386)|) / \text{eye width}$$

Landmarks 105, 159, 334, 386

Tolerance 0.30

How this compares with everyone scanned



There is no single correct gap. A smaller ratio is typical of hooded or deep-set eyes, where the brow sits close to the lid, and a larger ratio is typical of an open eyelid with more visible lid space. Both are common structural variants rather than a defect. Your reading is developing. This reading sits outside the harmonious reference band and is one of the places your overall score loses ground. The action plan shows the levers that move it.

Interpupillary distance

The straight-line distance between the centre of your left pupil and the centre of your right pupil, expressed in millimetres. It is a standard measurement used when fitting prescription lenses and is a stable anchor point in facial proportion work.



Your reading

0.53

Reference target

0.46

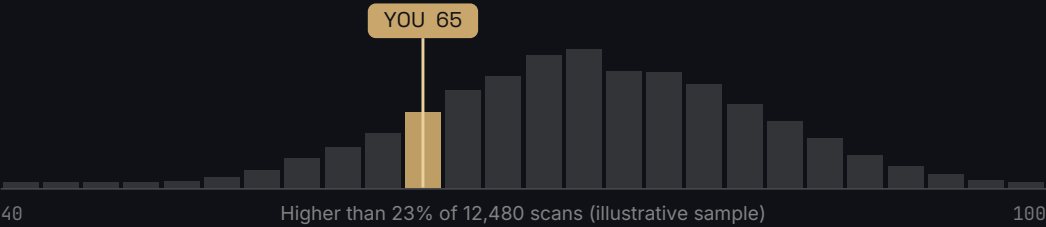
Formula

$\text{dist}(468, 473) / \text{dist}(234, 454)$

Landmarks 468, 473 (iris centres), 234, 454

Tolerance 0.08

How this compares with everyone scanned



Adult interpupillary distance typically falls between 54 and 68 millimetres, with the average sitting close to 63 millimetres. There is no better or worse value, it is simply a fixed structural measurement used mainly for practical fitting purposes. Your reading is developing. This reading sits outside the harmonious reference band and is one of the places your overall score loses ground. The action plan shows the levers that move it.

Eye size symmetry

Eye size symmetry describes how closely the left and right palpebral apertures, the open area between your upper and lower eyelid, match in area and height when the face is at rest.



Your reading

-0.19

Reference target

0, identical openness

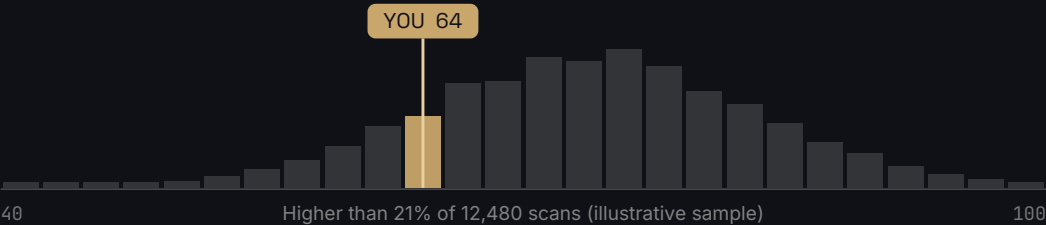
Formula

$$|EAR(left) - EAR(right)| / \text{mean } EAR, \text{ where } EAR = \text{eye height} / \text{eye width}$$

Landmarks 33, 133, 145, 159 and 263, 362, 374, 386

Tolerance 0.20

How this compares with everyone scanned



A small difference between the two eyes is near universal and is rarely noticeable in daily life. The reading is most useful as a description of your own structure, not as a comparison against anyone else's face. Your reading is developing. This reading sits outside the harmonious reference band and is one of the places your overall score loses ground. The action plan shows the levers that move it.

Eye aspect ratio

The palpebral fissure is the visible opening between the upper and lower eyelids when the eye is at rest. Its aspect ratio, width divided by height, is the primary measurement used to describe eye shape.



Your reading

0.45

Reference target

0.33

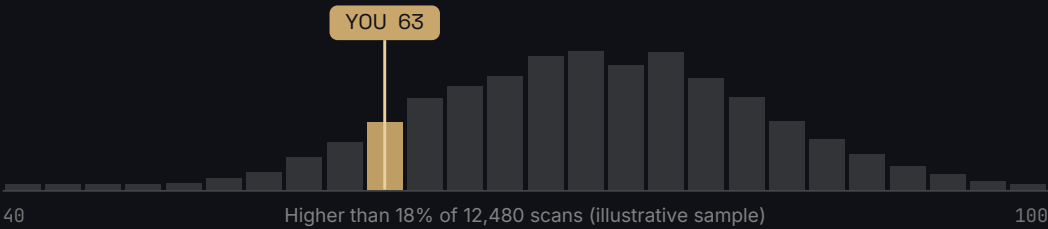
Formula

$$\text{mean}(\text{dist}(159, 145) / \text{dist}(33, 133), \text{dist}(386, 374) / \text{dist}(263, 362))$$

Landmarks 33, 133, 145, 159, 263, 362, 374, 386

Tolerance 0.12

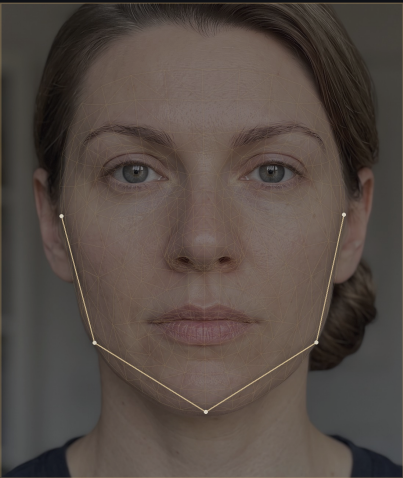
How this compares with everyone scanned



There is no single correct eye aspect ratio, shape is a description rather than a score. Almond, round and narrow shapes each fall within recognised ranges, and the reading is most useful for understanding your own baseline shape rather than comparing against another face. Your reading is developing. This reading sits outside the harmonious reference band and is one of the places your overall score loses ground.

Gonial angle

The mandibular angle formed at the gonion. Sharper angles produce a more squared jaw, wider angles produce a softer, more oval lower face.



Your reading

122.1 degrees

Reference target

126 degrees

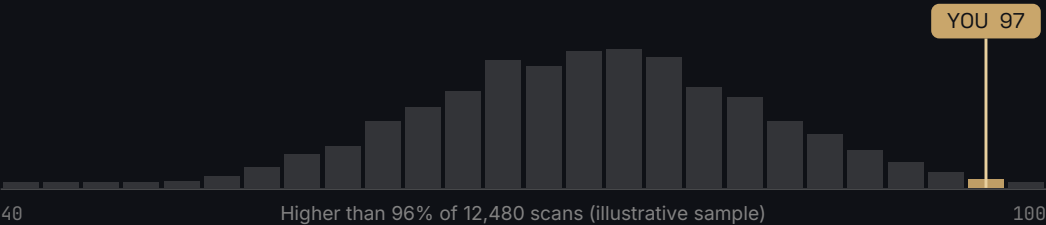
Formula

angle at 172 between 234 and 152, mirrored at 397, then averaged

Landmarks 234, 172, 152 and 454, 397, 152

Tolerance 16 degrees

How this compares with everyone scanned



Measured values commonly sit in a broad band around 120 degrees, with a strong sex and ancestry component. A surface scan estimates soft-tissue geometry, not bone, so treat it as an index rather than a clinical figure. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Jawline definition

Jawline definition is not one number but a set of related measurements: contour sharpness along the jaw edge, bigonial width, the ratio between jaw width and cheekbone width, and the degree of left to right symmetry across the jaw.



Your reading

0.76

Reference target

0.72

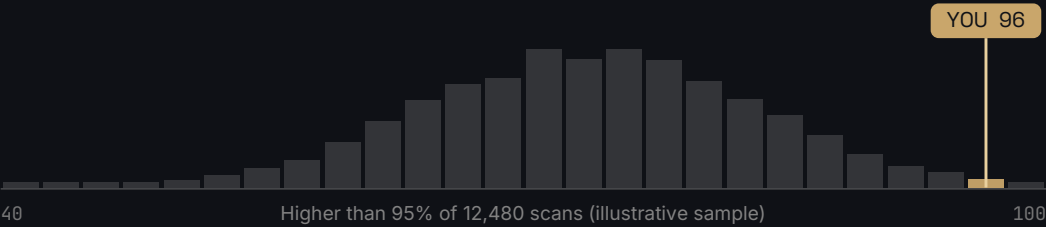
Formula

$\text{dist}(172, 397) / \text{dist}(234, 454)$

Landmarks 172, 397, 234, 454

Tolerance 0.15

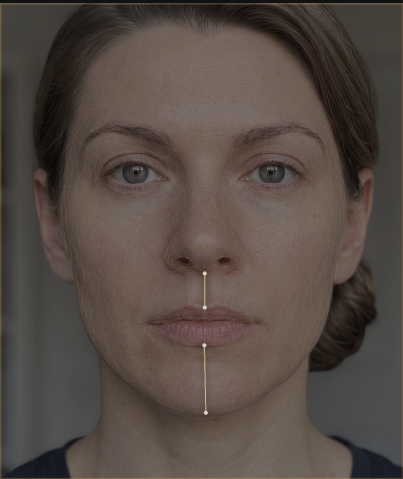
How this compares with everyone scanned



There is no universal target, since jaw structure varies widely and is strongly influenced by bone shape, muscle mass and soft tissue thickness. A narrower jaw-to-cheek ratio tends to read as a tapered, heart-shaped lower face, while a ratio closer to one reads as a squarer lower face. Sharper contour scores generally correspond to a more visually defined jaw edge under any lighting. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Chin to philtrum

The philtrum is the vertical groove and surrounding skin between the base of the nose and the peak of the upper lip. The chin segment runs from the lower lip to the lowest point of the chin. Their relative lengths describe how the lower third of the face is divided.



Your reading

1.93

Reference target

2.20

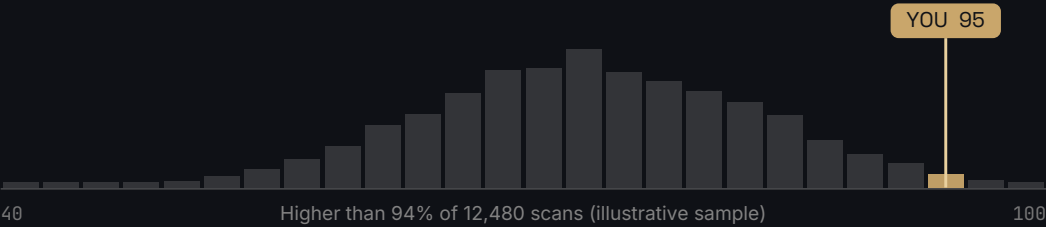
Formula

$|y(152) - y(17)| / |y(0) - y(2)|$

Landmarks 152, 17, 0, 2

Tolerance 0.85

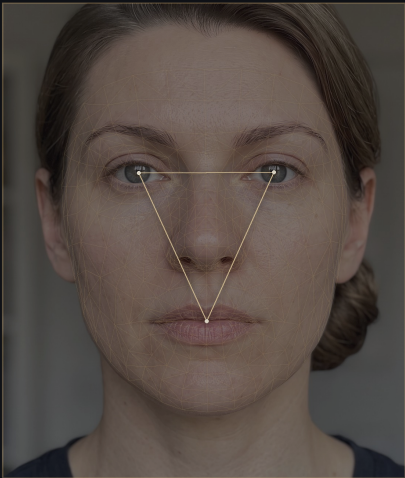
How this compares with everyone scanned



A commonly referenced target is a philtrum to chin ratio near 1:2, though considerable natural variation exists across bone structure and lip fullness. The reading is descriptive, not a target to chase, and works best alongside the wider facial thirds breakdown. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Midface ratio

The ratio of bizygomatic width, cheekbone to cheekbone, against the vertical distance from the pupil line to the base of the nose.



Your reading

1.07

Reference target

1.00

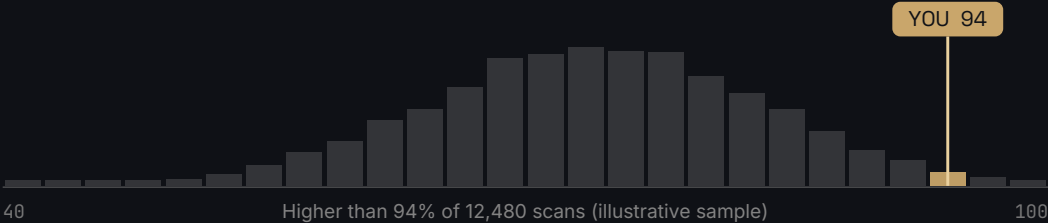
Formula

$$|y(\text{pupil midpoint}) - y(13)| / \text{dist}(468, 473)$$

Landmarks 468, 473, 13

Tolerance 0.20

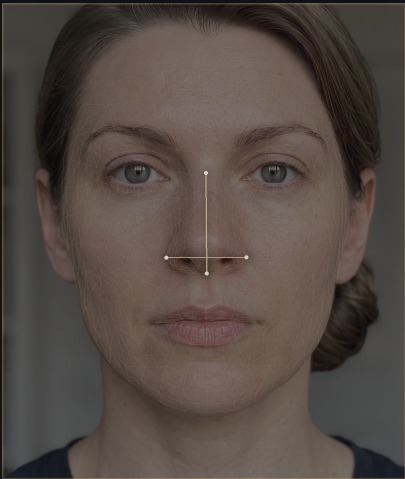
How this compares with everyone scanned



Lower ratios read as compact, higher ratios read as elongated. Both are common, and the full report plots your figure against everybody scanned. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Nasal index

A ratio of nasal width, the distance between the outer alar points at the widest part of the nose, to nasal height, the vertical distance from the nasion at the bridge to the subnasale at the base.



Your reading

0.67

Reference target

0.75

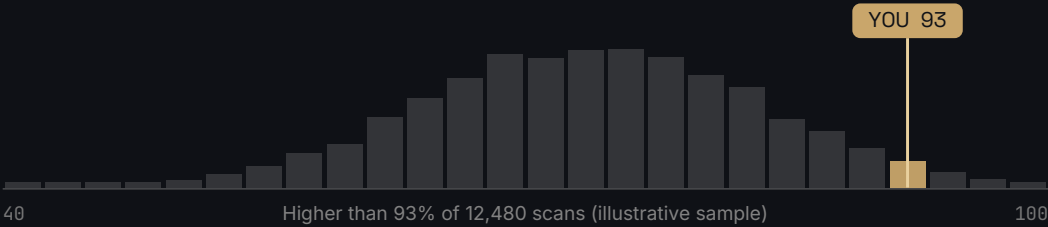
Formula

$\text{dist}(129, 358) / \text{dist}(168, 2)$

Landmarks 129, 358, 168, 2

Tolerance 0.20

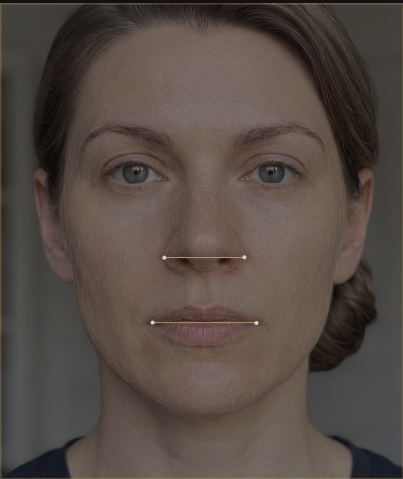
How this compares with everyone scanned



Nasal index varies meaningfully and consistently across ancestry, so there is no single universal reference range. Facemap reports the measured value and its relationship to face width rather than scoring it against one fixed ideal. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Mouth to nose width

Mouth width is the horizontal distance between the two mouth corners at rest. Alar width is the horizontal distance between the outermost points of the nostril wings. Their ratio is a long-referenced proportion in facial aesthetics.



Your reading

1.43

Reference target

1.55

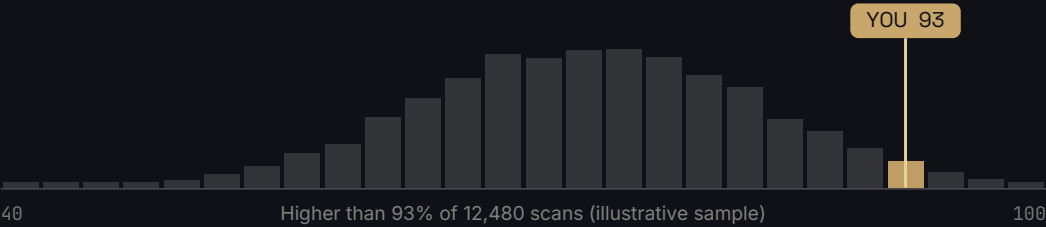
Formula

$\text{dist}(61, 291) / \text{dist}(129, 358)$

Landmarks 61, 291, 129, 358

Tolerance 0.32

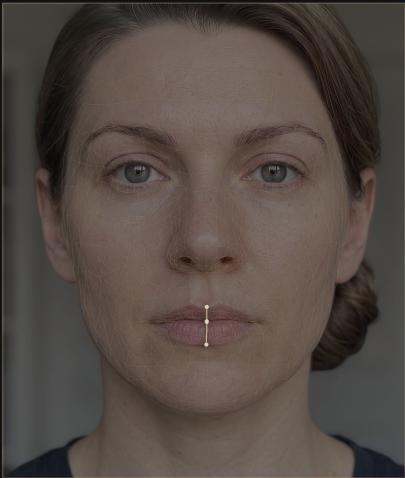
How this compares with everyone scanned



The classical reference figure sits close to 1.618, the golden ratio, though measured faces show a wide spread around this figure and no single value indicates better or worse structure. The ratio is most useful as a stable, repeatable reading rather than a score to optimise. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Lip ratio

The height of the upper vermillion, the pigmented part of the upper lip, divided by the height of the lower vermillion, measured at the midline.



Your reading

1.87

Reference target

1.60

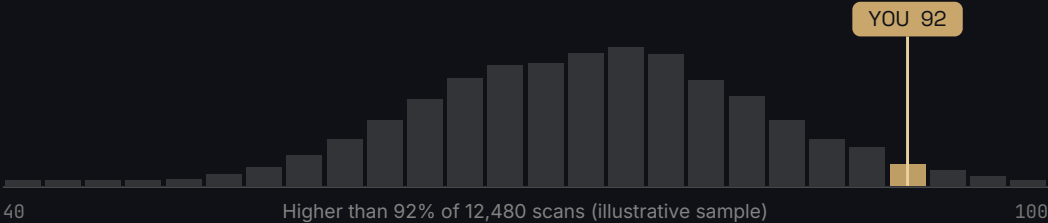
Formula

$|y(17) - y(14)| / |y(13) - y(0)|$

Landmarks 0, 13, 14, 17

Tolerance 0.65

How this compares with everyone scanned



Classical references cite roughly one to one and a half, upper to lower. Measured faces spread widely on either side of that. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Golden ratio

A set of length pairings, face height to face width, mouth width to nose width, and several vertical spans, each compared against phi, approximately 1.618.



Your reading

1.73

Reference target

1.618

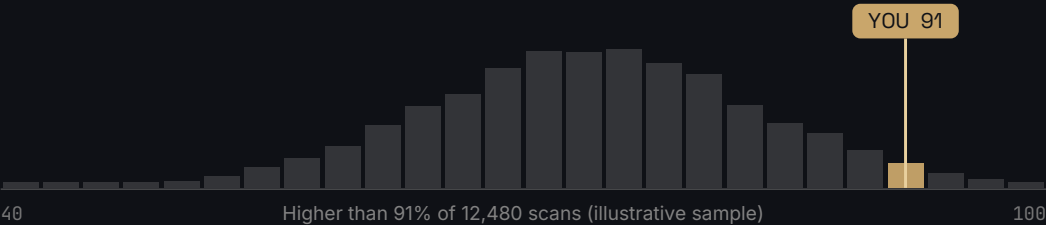
Formula

$\text{dist}(10, 152) / \text{dist}(234, 454)$

Landmarks 10, 152, 234, 454

Tolerance 0.26

How this compares with everyone scanned



Real faces rarely land on 1.618 exactly, and clustering near it across several pairings matters more than any single perfect match. Facemap therefore shows the spread rather than one headline score. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Facial thirds

Three vertical spans: hairline to brow line, brow line to the base of the nose, and nose base to the bottom of the chin.



Your reading

0.10

Reference target

0, perfectly even thirds

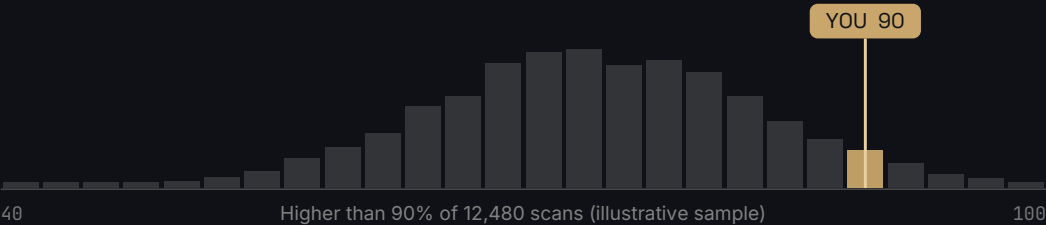
Formula

standard deviation of the three thirds / their mean

Landmarks 10, 9, 2, 152

Tolerance 0.22

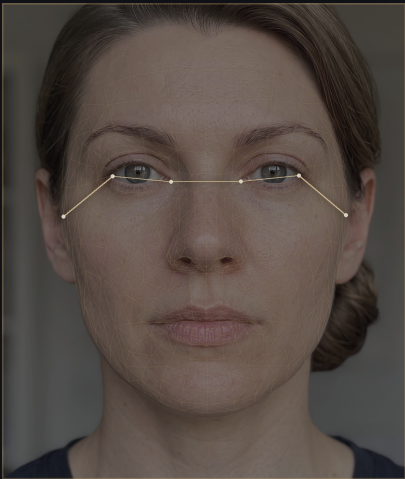
How this compares with everyone scanned



Evenly distributed thirds are a classical reference point, not a requirement. A longer lower third, for example, is a common and often striking structural signature. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Facial fifths

A horizontal proportion canon that splits total face width, ear to ear, into five columns: the width of each eye, the gap between the eyes, and the width from each outer eye corner to the nearer ear.



Your reading

-0.19

Reference target

0, five equal columns

Formula

standard deviation of the five columns / their mean

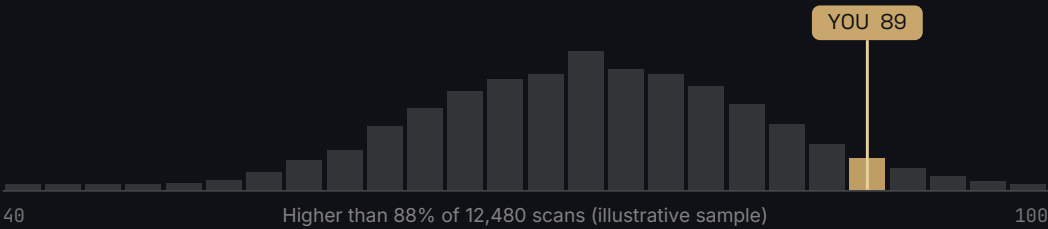
Landmarks

234, 33, 133, 362, 263, 454

Tolerance

0.40

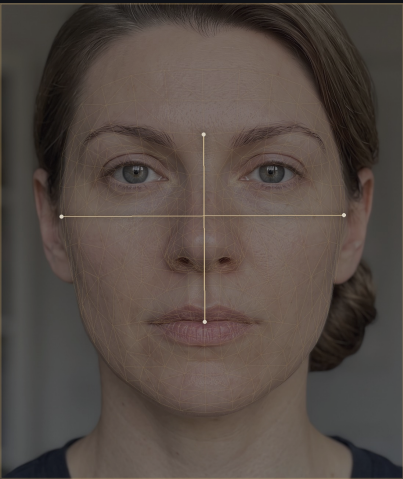
How this compares with everyone scanned



An even five-way split is the textbook reference, but most measured faces show one or two columns running slightly wider or narrower, usually the outer columns nearest the ear. That variation is normal and rarely visible without measurement. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

fWHR

A single ratio: bizygomatic width, the widest horizontal span across the cheekbones, divided by upper face height, the vertical distance from the upper eyelid line to the top of the upper lip.



Your reading

2.11

Reference target

1.90

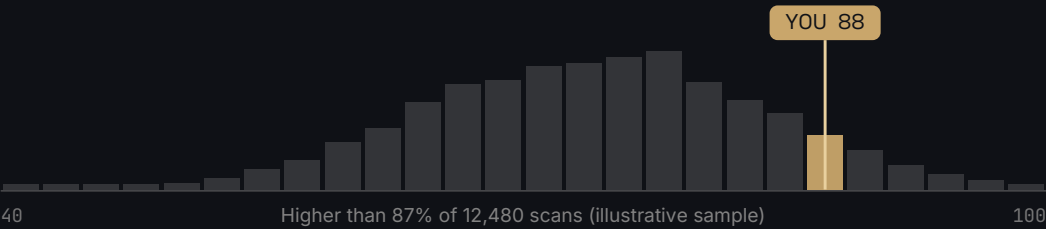
Formula

$\text{dist}(234, 454) / |y(13) - y(9)|$

Landmarks 234, 454, 9, 13

Tolerance 0.42

How this compares with everyone scanned



Reported averages across studies typically sit between 1.6 and 2.1, with meaningful overlap between individuals. A higher fWHR is not inherently more or less typical, it simply describes a wider face relative to its upper height. Your reading is exceptional. This is one of the standout readings in your scan, sitting well inside the range our reference data associates with high harmony.

Face shape

A classification built from four measurements: jaw width, cheekbone width, forehead width and total face length, compared against each other to sort the face into one of six common shape categories.



Your reading

1.39

Reference target

1.55, a balanced oval

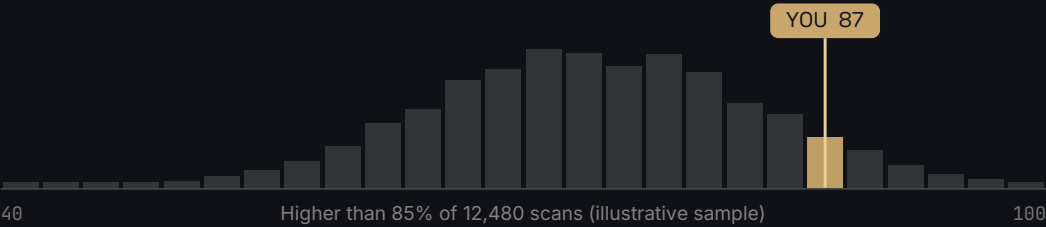
Formula

$$0.6 \times (\text{face height} / \text{face width}) + 0.9 \times (\text{bigonial} / \text{bizygomatic})$$

Landmarks 10, 152, 234, 454, 172, 397

Tolerance 0.30

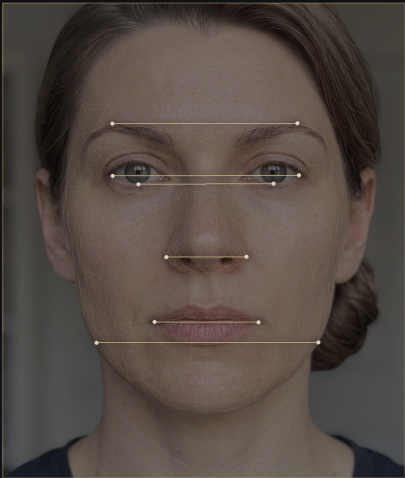
How this compares with everyone scanned



No shape is more correct than another, and the classification is descriptive rather than evaluative. Oval, round, square, heart, diamond and oblong all occur naturally and in roughly comparable frequency across populations. Your reading is strong. A strong reading, comfortably inside the harmonious reference band and a genuine asset to your overall score.

Facial symmetry

Bilateral symmetry describes how closely paired features, eyes, brows, cheekbones, nostrils and jaw corners, sit at matching distances from the vertical midline of your face.



Your reading

0.03

Reference target

0

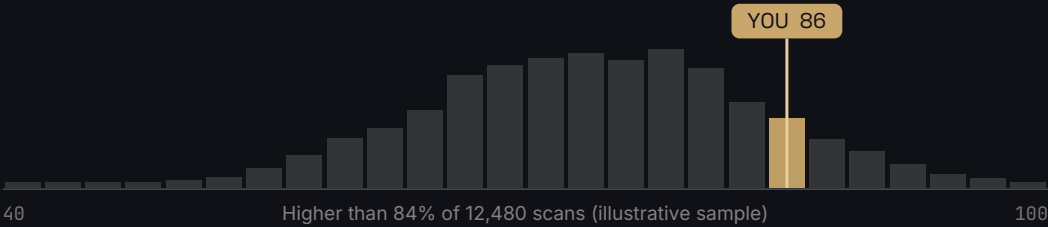
Formula

midline fitted from 24 mirrored midpoints, head turn removed by regressing the left-right offset difference on landmark depth, then mean hypot(lateral residual,

Landmarks 24 mirrored pairs spanning eyes, brows, cheeks, nose, mouth and jaw

Tolerance 0.055

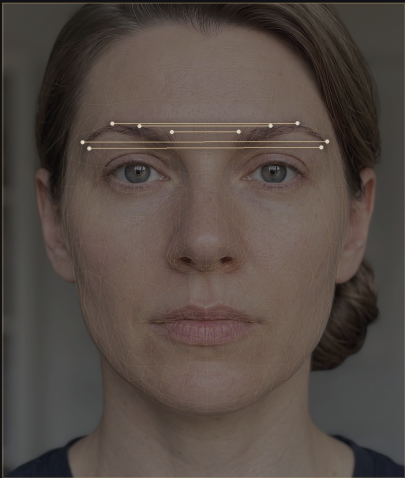
How this compares with everyone scanned



No face is perfectly symmetrical, and near-perfect symmetry reads as uncanny rather than attractive. Most measured faces fall within a narrow band of small deviations, and the useful signal is which region carries the difference, not the headline number. Your reading is strong. A strong reading, comfortably inside the harmonious reference band and a genuine asset to your overall score.

Brow symmetry

Brow symmetry describes how closely your left and right eyebrow match in vertical height and in the horizontal position of the arch peak, measured relative to the facial midline.



Your reading

-0.03

Reference target

0

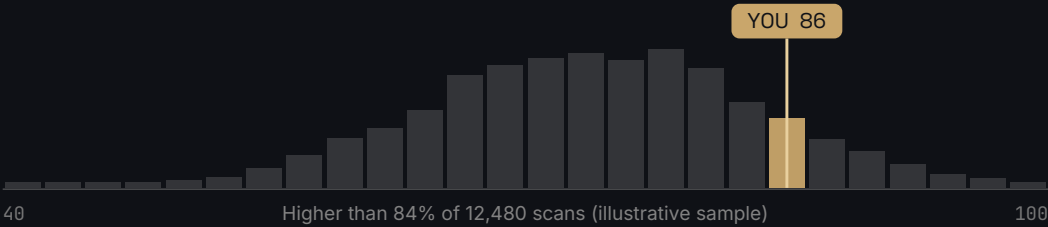
Formula

same residual as facial symmetry, restricted to the brow pairs

Landmarks 105/334, 70/300, 46/276, 107/336, 66/296

Tolerance 0.055

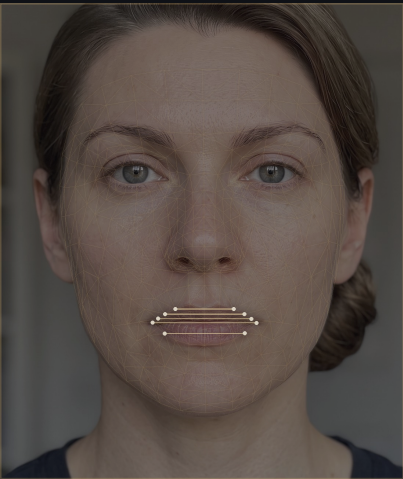
How this compares with everyone scanned



Small brow height and arch differences of a few millimetres are extremely common and usually not visible in a mirror. Larger differences, particularly in arch peak position, are more likely to be noticeable and are the most common source of a perceived uneven brow. Your reading is strong. A strong reading, comfortably inside the harmonious reference band and a genuine asset to your overall score.

Lip symmetry

Lip symmetry describes three related measures: whether the two mouth corners sit at the same height, whether the peak of the cupid's bow sits on the facial midline, and whether the overall lip midline aligns with the vertical axis of the face.



Your reading

0.03

Reference target

0

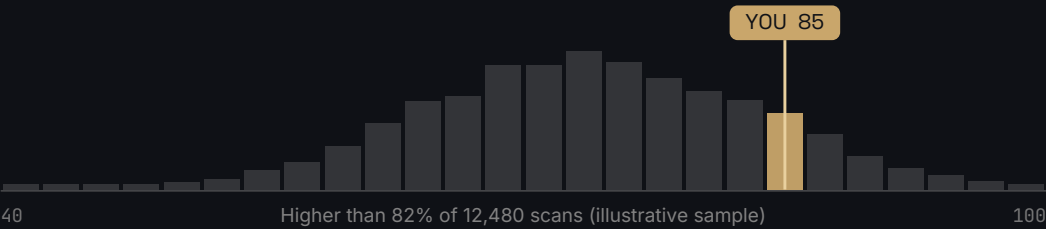
Formula

same residual as facial symmetry, restricted to the lip pairs

Landmarks 61/291, 40/270, 91/321, 39/269, 185/409

Tolerance 0.050

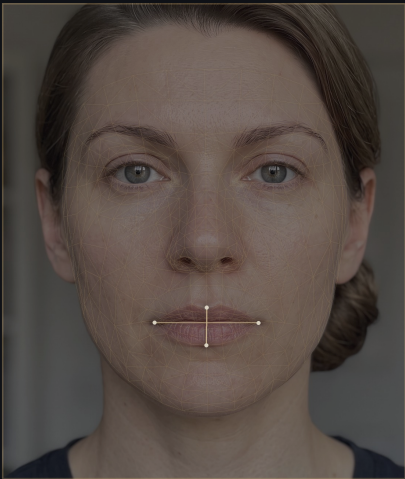
How this compares with everyone scanned



A small difference in mouth corner height is normal and often relates to habitual expression on one side of the face. The reading is most informative as three separate figures rather than a single combined score, since each one can vary independently. Your reading is strong. A strong reading, comfortably inside the harmonious reference band and a genuine asset to your overall score.

Lip fullness

Lip fullness describes the vermilion height, the visible height of the coloured lip tissue, for the upper and lower lip, considered relative to your overall face height and mouth width rather than in isolation.



Your reading

0.36

Reference target

0.45

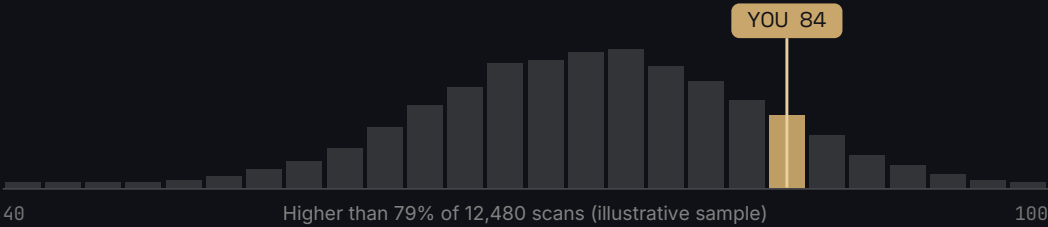
Formula

$|y(17) - y(0)| / \text{dist}(61, 291)$

Landmarks 0, 17, 61, 291

Tolerance 0.16

How this compares with everyone scanned



There is a wide range of lip proportions across faces that are considered balanced, and fullness reads differently depending on mouth width and the ratio between upper and lower lip. The figure is descriptive rather than a target to aim for. Your reading is strong. A strong reading, comfortably inside the harmonious reference band and a genuine asset to your overall score.

Methodology

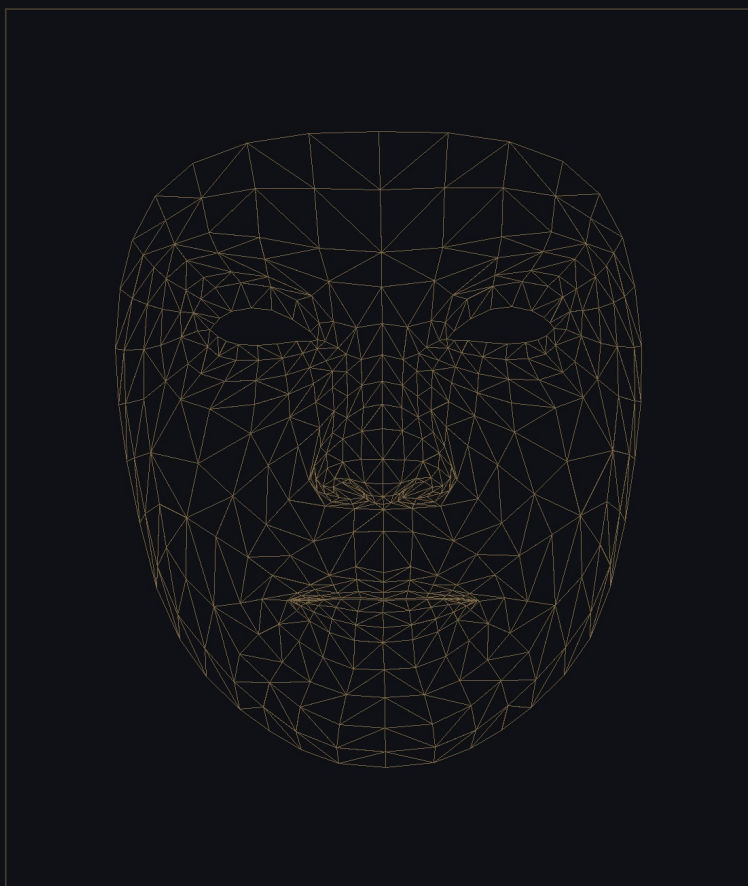
Each measurement is compared with a published reference target and scored on a Gaussian curve, so a reading exactly on target scores 100 and the score falls away smoothly as the reading moves off it. Tolerance is one standard deviation of that curve.

```
score = round( 100 x exp( -0.5 x ( (reading - target) / tolerance )^2 ) ), clamped to 1 to 99
```

GROUP AVERAGES

Eyes and brows		65/100
Jaw and chin		96/100
Nose, lips and midface		93/100
Proportion and ratio		89/100
Symmetry		85/100

Benchmark comparisons in this report are drawn against 12,480 scans. Population figures shown here are illustrative while the live sample builds.



FACEMAP

AESTHETIC INTELLIGENCE

Your geometry does not change with the light, the angle or the day. It is the one part of how you look that can be measured, and now it has been.

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