



EyeDetect® The eyes don't lie.

A fast, accurate and affordable lie detection technology that detects deception in 15-30 minutes by analyzing involuntary eye behavior.



VerifEye™ When truth matters™

The world's first mobile app that quickly and accurately verifies truth with a 10-minute test by measuring changes to involuntary eye behavior and other physiological measures.

EyeDetect+® Automated Polygraph

World's first automated polygraph. Combines similar physiological activity monitored and recorded by a traditional polygraph – with the addition of ocular data from a standard EyeDetect test.



When Your Story Needs the Truth About Deception Detection

To News Reporters, Podcasters & Bloggers:

Imagine if lies could accurately be detected from someone's eyes!

Well, thanks to two scientists who – during one summer day in 2002 – imagined that such a concept just **might** be possible, *it actually became a reality 12 years later.* [Read the origin story.](#)

EyeDetect[®], released in 2014, is completely different than polygraph (the defacto lie detection technology since 1921). Instead, it accurately identifies liars in 15-30 minutes simply by analyzing involuntary eye behavior. EyeDetect proves the saying, *“The eyes are the window to the soul”* is true. More than 600 organizations worldwide use it to screen job candidates, periodically monitor current employees, conduct investigations, and more.

In 2021 Converus released **EyeDetect+**, the world's first automated polygraph. It combines similar physiological activity monitored and recorded by a traditional polygraph – with the addition of ocular data from a standard EyeDetect test for even more reliable test results.

VerifEye[™], released in 2023, is the first cell phone app that accurately verifies truth in 10 minutes via a self-administered test on a person's cell phone.

If you're looking for a source expert in...

- Advanced lie detection technologies
- Hiring trustworthy police officers
- How defense attorneys establish a client's guilt or innocence in murder cases
- Keeping communities safe by screening sex offenders and parolees
- Validating a person's identity, claims or creditworthiness
- Reducing hiring costs by more efficient job applicant screening

...Converus can provide the expert you need for your story. To schedule an interview or for any other news-related inquiry, please contact me.



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About Converus

Converus provides scientifically validated credibility assessment technologies that are changing the way the world detects deception.

The idea to create technology capable of tracking eye behavior to determine deception detection originated in 2002. John Kircher, a psychophysicist and his colleague, Doug Hacker, an educational psychologist with expertise in the psychology of reading, were driving to Seattle to climb Mt. Rainier. En route, they wondered if changes in eye movements and pupil size while reading and answering questions about a crime would reveal deception. Thus the idea for Converus' flagship product – an ocular-motor deception test (ODT) – was born. It was later branded as EyeDetect®. After more than 10 years of research by a science team, the worldwide release of EyeDetect was announced at a press conference in Mexico City in April 2014.

Today, EyeDetect is currently used by more than 600 customers in 60 countries in 50 different languages. Customers include 90 U.S. law enforcement agencies and nearly 100 worldwide.

Converus later released EyeDetect+ (2021) and VerifEye (2023). These three highly advanced technologies help protect countries, corporations and communities from corruption, crime and threats. Converus is headquartered in Lehi, Utah, USA.

Mission

Help organizations, government, and society create and maintain environments of honesty and safety.

Vision

Be the leading technology provider of credibility assessment solutions.

Products

- **EyeDetect** is the world's first scientifically validated ocular-motor deception detection solution. It accurately detects deception in 15-30 minutes by analyzing involuntary eye behaviors. EyeDetect was the first breakthrough in effectively identifying lies since the 1921 invention of the polygraph.
- **EyeDetect+** is the world's first automated polygraph. It combines similar physiological activity monitored and recorded by a traditional polygraph with ocular data from standard EyeDetect test. Considered the first major advancement in polygraph technology since the invention of the computerized polygraph in 1991.
- **VerifEye**, released in 2023, is the world's first mobile app that can quickly and accurately verify truth with a 10-minute test by measuring changes to involuntary eye behavior (pupil dilation, eye movements, blinks, fixations) and other physiological measures. VerifEye tests can be self-administered anywhere in almost any language.



Converus world headquarters, Lehi, Utah.



Converus has changed the way the world detects deception. It all started with the 2014 release of EyeDetect – a revolutionary, game-changing lie detection technology. EyeDetect is the first viable, scalable, scientifically validated credibility assessment method invented since the polygraph debuted in 1921.

Awards/Recognitions

- 2021: EyeDetect – Security Today magazine Govies Government Security Award
- 2020: EyeDetect+ – Security Today magazine Product of the Year, Employee Screening
- 2019: EyeDetect for Investigations – Placed first in the “Enterprise Software, Cloud and Big Data” category at the 17th Annual Utah Innovation Awards
- 2017: EyeDetect – Finalist for Red Herring’s Top 100 North America Award
- 2014: EyeDetect – Finalist in the 14th annual Utah Innovation Awards in the “Enterprise Software, Cloud and Big Data” category
- 2014: Converus – Utah Venture Entrepreneur Forum (UVEF) 2014 Hot 100 Award List



Other Accomplishments

- Converus is the first company to bring a lie detector, EyeDetect, to the market that monitors eye behaviors to detect deception via an Ocular-motor Deception Test (ODT).
- EyeDetect is the first breakthrough in effectively uncovering lies since the polygraph was invented nearly 100 years ago.
- EyeDetect is currently used by more than 600 customers in 50 countries in 50 different languages. Customers include:
 - > Federal agencies in Guatemala (funded by U.S. Dept. of State), Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Panama, Singapore, Czech Republic, and an Arabic-speaking agency.
 - > Over 65 U.S. law enforcement agencies and nearly 100 worldwide.
 - > Therapy/sex offender professionals.
 - > Corporations, financial services.



About Converus[®]

Converus provides scientifically validated credibility assessment technologies. [VerifEye™](#) is the world’s first mobile app to help organizations or individuals accurately verify the truth about a person – including background, identity, creditworthiness and claims – in about 10 minutes. [EyeDetect®](#), which detects deception by measuring involuntary eye behavior, is a fast, accurate, affordable, noncontact, scalable, and fully automated option to polygraph. [EyeDetect+](#) is the world’s first automated polygraph, making the testing process impartial, accurate, and less intrusive (than a traditional polygraph). It assesses credibility by monitoring and recording ocular activity plus physiological activity similar to a traditional polygraph. Customers worldwide use the EyeDetect product line for screening and investigations to help protect countries, corporations and communities from corruption, crime and threats. Converus is headquartered in Lehi, Utah, USA. Visit: converus.com

Early one July morning in 2002, two research scientists from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City climbed into a wintergreen Subaru Outback and began a transformational journey to Washington state. These scientists, Dr. John Kircher and Dr. Doug Hacker, were avid mountain climbers. They planned to summit the three-mile-high, snow-capped, picturesque peaks of Mt. Rainier, which they had each previously done.



John Kircher (left) and Doug Hacker.

Little did these scientists know that the conversations they were to have – during this 12-hour drive each way and while on their 3-day summit of Mt. Rainier – were going to drastically disrupt and forever change the trajectory of the lie detection industry 12 years later.



During the drive to Washington's tallest mountain, John and Doug began to talk shop. Dr. Kircher is a world-renowned expert at detecting deception, credited with co-inventing the computerized polygraph in 1991. Dr. Hacker is an educational psychologist with expertise in writing and reading comprehension processes.

The Disruptive Thought

During their discussion they were curious if there might be a way to detect deception more easily, other than polygraph (a technology that has been around since 1921). Inspired by previous eye tracking research of others, they wondered if lies could accurately be detected from the eyes.

Little did they know the profound significance they were about to give to the well-known adage: "The eyes are the window to the soul."

Upon arriving at Mt. Rainier, they met with a third hiking buddy, Don Krapohl, at the Paradise Inn – located at the base of Mt. Rainier. Over breakfast, the research scientists



shared with Don their idea about detecting lies from the eyes. Don, who at the time was a federal polygraph examiner for the U.S. government, was intrigued and wanted to hear more.

But at the same time, Don was leery. Over the years at his job with the U.S.

government, he had previously seen other lie detection concepts. However, none had panned out because they couldn't answer two vital questions.

2 Important Questions

After finishing another bite of his breakfast, Don set down his fork, looked at his two friends, and asked these two well-respected scientists if their concept could satisfactorily answer his two questions:

First, *is it practical?*

And second, *is it valid?*



Don Krapohl

They quickly assured Don the concept was practical because the technology already existed to track eye movements. In answering whether the concept was valid, they told Don they were going to find out. They shared how two of their graduate students had already written a research paper on pupillary responses being more valid than the most useful signal in polygraph tests.

Don's interest was piqued. This was a novel concept. Measuring changes in eye behavior caused by changes in a person's cognitive load during a true/false test could be a completely new way to accurately detect deception.

The scientists explained their hypothesis to Don in more detail, essentially: When we lie, it forces us to think harder. When we think harder, that increases our cognitive load. When our cognitive load increases, our

involuntary eye behavior changes ("involuntary" meaning we can't control these changes). Involuntary eye behavior includes pupil dilation, blink rate and fixations. Now, if there was a way to measure these subtle



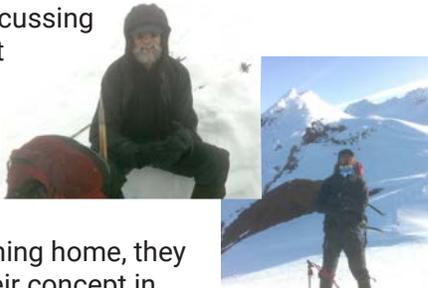
Left to right: Don Krapohl, John Kircher and Doug Hacker.

changes in involuntary eye behavior, could we then accurately determine if a person was being truthful or deceptive while answering true/false questions on a computer?

A Major Paradigm Shift

In remembering his conversation with these two scientists years later, Don said, *“Their concept changed the entire paradigm of the lie detection world.”*

The trio continued discussing this intriguing concept while they climbed. And John and Doug discussed it further during their return to Salt Lake City. Within two weeks after returning home, they began researching their concept in their lab. Soon three other scientists with additional expertise in eye-tracking equipment, test construction,



It took a team of scientists at the University of Utah over 10 years to show deception could be accurately detected from a person’s involuntary eye behavior. Left to right: Drs. John Kircher, Doug Hacker, Dan Woltz, Anne Cook and David Raskin.

and criminal investigations joined. It took this [science team](#) more than a decade to conduct research, test and retest their concept, develop a protocol and refine the computer algorithms until they were able to support beyond a reasonable doubt that they could accurately detect deception from a person’s involuntary eye behavior.

In 2010, the technology was licensed to a Utah tech startup, later renamed Converus. Converus branded the technology with the name **“EyeDetect,”** which was officially released to the world in 2014.

What was once a mere concept contemplated while driving to hike a mountain one summer day in 2002 was now a new, automated, computer-based lie detection technology that uses an eye-tracking camera to measure changes in a person’s involuntary eye behavior



during an automated true/false or yes/no test.

The vision and dedication of these scientists — along with the encouragement and support of Don Krapohl — have made a global impact on detecting deception. EyeDetect is now used by hundreds of customers worldwide. Governments, law enforcement, corporations, credibility assessment experts/polygraph examiners, defense attorneys, private investigators and others who rely heavily on the ability to accurately validate truth and expose lies in people and situations, can now do so quickly, cost-effectively, and unbiasedly.

From Idea to Global Impact

With EyeDetect, potential and existing employees are now screened for involvement in serious crimes, drug use, sabotage, espionage, terrorism and other criminal and unethical behaviors. [Defense attorneys](#) involved in high-profile murder cases quickly determine if their client is innocent or guilty. Private investigators solve difficult crimes far quicker. Even [athletes](#) on the world stage are exonerated of false allegations.

This is the *true* story of why — thanks to John Kircher, Doug Hacker and their science team — lovers and defenders of truth everywhere now have a new methodology that exposes and defeats the enemy called lies, dishonesty and deception... while making the world a more honest, safe and trustful place.



John Kircher (left) and Doug Hacker’s idea of accurately detecting deception from the eyes ended up causing a major paradigm shift in the lie detection industry. Their invention, EyeDetect, is now used worldwide.

As told in [the Converus origin story](#), the idea to create technology capable of tracking eye behavior to determine deception detection originated in 2002. But the precursor of Converus actually began decades earlier.

Professors John C. Kircher and David C. Raskin are internationally-known and highly respected scientists in the polygraph community. They frequently consult and lecture on this subject, as well as provide guidance to the polygraph community, government agencies, legislatures, and the courts.

They first published their research on polygraph technology in the 1970s. They then spent 10 years developing the software and hardware for the world's first computerized polygraph system, which they marketed in 1991. They also recognized the need to find new deception detection methods that could complement the polygraph.

In **2002**, John Kircher, a psychophysicologist and his colleague, Doug Hacker, an educational psychologist with expertise in the psychology of reading, were driving from Salt Lake City to Seattle to climb Mt. Rainier. En route, they wondered if changes in involuntary eye behavior like pupil dilation and blink rate while reading and answering questions about a crime would reveal deception.

This initial conversation eventually led to the invention of a new lie detection method based on an ocular-motor deception test (ODT). (See the [Converus Origin Story](#) for more details.)

Within weeks professors Kircher and Hacker formed a science team that included cognitive scientists Anne Cook and Dan Woltz. They began working together to produce and validate an ODT solution. (David Raskin joined the science team in 2009.)

In **2006**, after completing substantial testing of this concept, a University of Utah psychology graduate student working with this science team published their findings. The Osher Dissertation documented the first laboratory study that demonstrated the effectiveness of the ODT.

A second formal scientific study in **2008** confirmed the effectiveness of the ODT technology, and its results

were published in the Webb Dissertation in August of that year.

In **June 2009**, entrepreneur Donald R. Sanborn met John Kircher and the science team and was introduced to the ODT technology. In October of that year, Credibility Assessment Technologies LLC (CAT) was formed to bring this technology to the market, and newly appointed CEO Don Sanborn invested in the technology. In **June 2010** CAT signed a license with the University of Utah for the technology (the University originally owned the technology because its faculty had developed it).

In **2012**, additional field studies were conducted. The results were peer reviewed by other scientists and professors and published on **April 30** of that year in the Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied.

Don Sanborn, who had played a key role in managing and running Credibility Assessment Technologies, stepped down on **Dec. 31, 2012** to become a board member.

Alta Ventures – an early-stage venture capital fund based in Monterrey, Mexico that provides seed, venture and growth capital – invested in the company in **January 2013** with the objective of accelerating the commercialization of the technology.

In **September 2013** the technology was given the brand name EyeDetect.

Todd Mickelsen, who has a track record of bringing technology to the market, was appointed as the company's new president and CEO in **October 2013**.

On **Dec. 12, 2013**, the company was officially renamed Converus, Inc. The name Converus comes from two Latin words: con (meaning with) and verus (meaning truth).

On **April 8, 2014**, at a press conference at the Four Seasons Hotel in Mexico City, Converus announced the worldwide release of EyeDetect. On **May 22**, the first EyeDetect station was shipped.

On **January 13, 2015**, Converus held its inaugural Partner's Conference at its headquarters in Lehi, Utah. In **March**, Converus® and EyeDetect® become registered trademarks. In **August**, EyeDetect was officially launched in the U.S.

About Converus

Converus — formed in June 2010 (under a different name) and renamed Converus in December 2013 — provides scientifically validated credibility assessment technologies. Customers worldwide use the Converus product line for screening and investigations to help protect countries, corporations and communities from corruption, crime and threats. Converus is headquartered in Lehi, Utah, USA (about 28 miles south of Salt Lake City). Visit: converus.com

Pronunciation: con - vair' - rus

Converus Product Descriptions

EyeDetect is the world's first scientifically validated ocular-motor deception detection solution. It accurately detects deception in 15-30 minutes by analyzing involuntary eye behaviors. EyeDetect is also the first breakthrough in effectively identifying lies since the 1921 invention of the polygraph.

EyeDetect+ is the world's first automated polygraph. It combines similar physiological activity monitored and recorded by a traditional polygraph with ocular data from standard EyeDetect test. Considered the first major advancement in polygraph technology since the invention of the computerized polygraph in 1991.

VerifEye, released in 2023, is the world's first mobile app that can quickly and accurately verify truth with a 10-minute test by measuring changes to involuntary eye behavior (pupil dilation, eye movements, blinks, fixations) and other physiological measures. VerifEye tests can be self-administered anywhere in almost any language.

Converus Mission Statement

Help organizations, government, and society create and maintain environments of honesty and safety.

Converus Vision Statement

Be the leading technology provider of credibility assessment solutions.

Our Industry

Credibility assessment (also known as lie detection).

Converus Timeline (Highlights)

Summer 2002 – Ocular-motor deception test (ODT) concept conceived.

2002 – Work began at the University of Utah to develop the ODT technology.

2013 – ODT technology branded as “EyeDetect.”

April 8, 2014 – EyeDetect technology announced at a press conference in Mexico City and released in Spanish Latin-America.

August 2015 – EyeDetect released to the U.S. market.

January 29, 2019 – [EyeDetect test for investigations](#) released

May 30, 2019 – [EyeDetect Multi-issue Comparison Test](#) (MCT) Protocol released. MCT scores up to four relevant issues in a single test and also accurately identifies the issue that caused the candidate to fail the test.

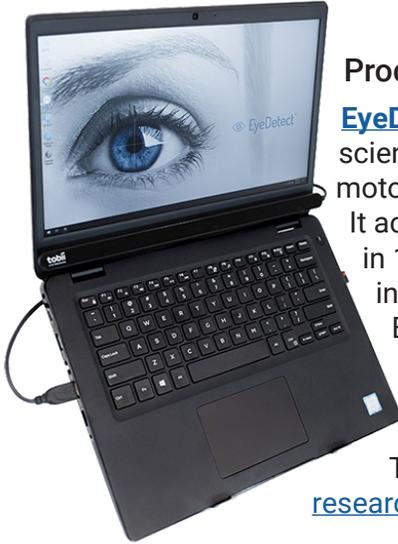
October 10, 2019 - EyeDetect for Investigations places first in the “Enterprise Software, Cloud and Big Data” category at the 17th Annual Utah Innovation Awards.

January 2020 – Converus releases the EyeDetect v4 laptop station, making the technology even more portable.

March 2020 – Converus releases an audio-based test called the EyeDetect Audio MCT for those that cannot read.

May 2021 – To further disrupt the lie detection industry, Converus releases EyeDetect+, which measures physiological data similar to polygraph. This makes the technology legally compliant in all 50 states.

June 2023 – VerifEye, a mobile app version of the EyeDetect test, is released.



Product Description

EyeDetect is the world's first scientifically validated ocular-motor deception detection solution. It accurately detects deception in 15-30 minutes by analyzing involuntary eye behaviors.

EyeDetect is also the first breakthrough in effectively identifying lies since the 1921 invention of the polygraph.

There are [11 peer-reviewed research articles](#) on EyeDetect.

Inventor/Manufacturer

Converus Inc., headquartered in Lehi, Utah.

U.S. Release Date

April 8, 2014 (officially released in U.S. August 2015)

EyeDetect Customers (partial list)

- Federal agencies in Guatemala (funded by U.S. Dept. of State), Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Panama, Singapore, Czech Republic, and an Arabic-speaking agency. (Due to confidentiality, names cannot be given.)
- Midas (Spain)

U.S. Customers (partial list)

- State of Connecticut Judicial Branch
- Salt Lake City PD (UT)
- Idaho State Police
- Wyoming Highway Patrol
- New York Metro Transit Authority
- Bernalillo County Sheriff (NM)
- Fulton County Sheriff (GA)
- Spokane County Sheriff (WA)
- Jefferson Parish PD (LA)
- Davis County Sheriff (UT)
- New Hampshire Dept. of Corrections
- Marion County Corrections (OH)
- Minnesota Dept. of Human Services
- Northwest Fire District (AZ)
- New York East District Parole & Probation
- Clayton County Sheriff (GA)
- Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces in Dallas, Boise, Fort Worth and Aurora (CO)

EyeDetect Test Topics

There are more than 10,000 EyeDetect tests, including:

- Bribes
- Counterfeiting
- Crimes
- Cyber crimes
- Documentation fraud
- Drug trafficking
- Drug use
- Fuel theft
- Identity theft
- Inappropriate benefits
- Money laundering
- Murder
- Robbery
- Stealing
- Terrorism
- Ties to criminals
- Unauthorized transactions
- Violent crimes

EyeDetect Uses

- Screening job candidates, immigrants and foreign nationals.
- Periodic screening of current employees.
- Monitoring parolees, including sex offenders and probationers.
- Criminal investigations.
- Urinalysis (UA) tests (drug testing).

EyeDetect Target Markets

- Corporations (NOTE: Most private U.S. companies cannot use a lie detection technology because of the [EPPA law](#).)
- Federal, state and municipal governments
- Law enforcement
- Departments of corrections
- Marriage/family counseling centers
- Private investigators
- Attorneys

Top 5 Credibility Assessment Tools (ranked by accuracy)

1. **EyeDetect** and fMRI (brain scan)
2. Polygraph
3. EEG (Electroencephalography – measures brain activity through electrodes attached to the subject's scalp.)
4. Computer Voice Stress Analyzer (CVSA)
5. Personality or Integrity Test

Story of EyeDetect's Invention

- Read the [Converus origin story](#).

For more information, see this [comparison chart](#).

The Converus Science Team, led by Dr. John Kircher, has published 19 articles or reports about the technology underlying [EyeDetect](#)[®]. In the research, EyeDetect is referred to as an ocular-motor deception test (ODT). There are currently 11 peer-reviewed research articles on EyeDetect.

Peer-Reviewed Research Articles

1. Kircher, J. C., and Raskin, D. (2016) Laboratory and Field Research on the Ocular-motor Deception Test. *European Polygraph Journal*, Volume 10, Number 4 (38). [LINK](#)
2. Cook, A. E., Hacker, D. J., Webb, A. K., Osher, D., Kristjansson, S., Woltz, D. J., & Kircher, J. C. (2012). Lyin' Eyes: Ocular-motor Measures of Reading Reveal Deception. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 18(3), 301-313. [LINK](#)
3. Patnaik, P., Woltz, D., Hacker, D., Cooke, A., Francke-Ramm, M., Webb, A., and Kircher, J. (2016) Generalizability of an Ocular-Motor Test for Deception to a Mexican Population. *International Journal of Applied Psychology*, 6(1): 1-9. [LINK](#)
4. Hacker, D. J., Kuhlman, B., & Kircher, J. C., Cook, A.E., and Woltz, D.J. (2014). Detecting Deception Using Ocular Metrics During Reading. In D. C. Raskin, C. R. Honts, & J. C. Kircher (Eds.), *Credibility Assessment: Scientific Research and Applications*. Elsevier, pp 159-216. (AUTHOR/PUBLICATION REQUIRE PURCHASE) [LINK](#)
5. Kuhlman, B. B., Webb, A. K., Patnaik, P., Cook, A. E., Woltz, D. J., Hacker, D. J., & Kircher, J. C. (2011, September). Evoked Pupil Responses Habituate During an Oculomotor Test for Deception. Poster presented at the Society for Psychophysiological Research convention, Boston, MA. (abstract) [LINK](#)
6. Patnaik, P., Woltz, D.J., Cook, A.E., Webb, A.K., Raskin, D.C., and Kircher, J.C. (2015, March). Ocular-motor Detection of Deception in Laboratory Settings. Meeting of the American Psychology and Law Society, San Diego, CA. [LINK](#)
7. Webb, A. K., Hacker, D.J., Osher, D., Cook, A.E., Woltz, D. J., Kristjansson, S. K., and Kircher, J. C., (2009). Eye Movements and Pupil Size Reveal Deception in Computer Administered Questionnaires. In D. D. Schmorow, I. V. Estabrooke, & M. Grootjen (Eds.), *Foundations of Augmented Cognition. Neuroergonomics and Operational Neuroscience* (553-562). Berlin/Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag. [LINK](#)
8. Webb, A. K, Honts, C. R., Kircher, J. C., Bernhardt, P.C., and Cook, A. E. (2009). Effectiveness of Pupil Diameter in a Probable-Lie Comparison Question Test for Deception. *Legal and Criminal Psychology*, 14(2), 279-292. (AUTHOR/PUBLICATION REQUIRE PURCHASE) [LINK](#)
9. Kircher, J. C. (2018). Ocular-motor Deception Test. In P. Rosenfeld (Ed.), *Detecting Concealed Information and Deception* (pp. 187–212), Elsevier Academic Press. (AUTHOR/PUBLICATION REQUIRE PURCHASE) [LINK](#)

10. Handler, M., and Nacházellová, M. (2021). Hybrid Polygraph and Ocular-Motor Deception Tests for Screening and Specific-Incident Investigations. In C. Pracana and M. Wang (Eds.), *Psychology Applications & Developments VII* (pp. 80-92), inScience Press. [LINK](#)
11. Bovard, P., Kircher, J., Woltz, D., Hacker, D. & Cook, A. (2019). Effects of direct and indirect questions on the ocular-motor deception test. *Polygraph & Forensic Credibility Assessment*, 48(1), 40-59. [LINK](#)

Additional Research Articles/Reports

12. Osher, D. (2006). Multimethod Assessment of Deception: Oculomotor Movement, Pupil Size, and Response Time Measures. (Doctoral dissertation), University of Utah, Department of Educational Psychology. [LINK](#)
13. Webb, A.K. (2008). Effects of Motivation, and Item Difficulty on Oculomotor and Behavioral Measures of Deception. (Doctoral dissertation), University of Utah, Department of Educational Psychology. (ISBN: 9780549980032) [LINK](#)
14. Patnaik, P. (2013). Ocular-motor Methods for Detecting Deception: Direct Versus Indirect Interrogation. (Master's Thesis), University of Utah, Department of Educational Psychology. [LINK](#)
15. Patnaik, P. (2015). Oculomotor Methods for Detecting Deception: Effects of Practice Feedback and Blocking. Doctoral dissertation, University of Utah, Department of Educational Psychology. [LINK](#)
16. Kircher, J. C. (2020). EyeDetect Audio Multi-Issue Comparison Test (AMCT) Development and Validation Summary. [LINK](#)
17. Potts, A. (2020). 1, 2, 3 Crimes You're Out: Ocular-Motor Methods for Detecting Deception In a Multiple-Issue Screening Protocol. (Doctoral dissertation), University of Utah, Department of Educational Psychology. [LINK](#)
18. Kircher, J. C. (2021). EyeDetect Hybrid Directed-lie Comparison Test (HDLC) Development and Validation Summary. [LINK](#)
19. Kircher, J. C. (2021). EyeDetect Hybrid Multi-Issue Comparison Test (HMCT) Development and Validation Summary. [LINK](#)

Product Description

VerifEye (U.S. patent pending) is the world's first mobile app that can quickly and accurately verify truth with a 10-minute test by measuring changes to involuntary eye behavior (pupil dilation, eye movements, blinks, fixations) and other physiological measures. VerifEye tests can be self-administered or proctored anywhere in almost any language.

Inventor/Manufacturer

Converus Inc., headquartered in Lehi, Utah.

U.S. Release Date

June 27, 2023 (released to rest of world 3/8/2023)

Operating Systems

The VerifEye app is available for Apple (iOS) and Android phones.

Accuracy

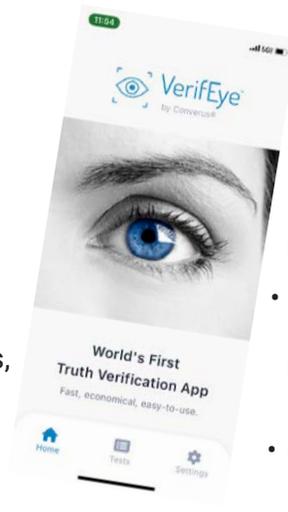
Test results are scored with a decision model that uses a binary logistic regression equation developed using artificial intelligence and natural language processing with a mean accuracy near 80%.

Test Description

A mobile ocular-motor truth verification test, which measures changes to involuntary eye behavior and other physiological changes.

Reason for VerifEye

Studies show how important it is for organizations to implement formal credibility assessment processes to help assure employees, contractors, vendors and others are trustworthy. For example, 71% of companies across North and Latin America have experienced internal or external fraud in the last 12 months. [Source: [A triple threat across the Americas: KPMG 2022 Fraud Outlook](#)] In addition to employment screening, there are many scenarios where verification of truthfulness is needed, including the verification of identity, personal or professional profile, credit risk, insurance claims, sobriety, fidelity and many more.



Types of Tests

- **Employment:** Vet job applicants or contractors or to monitor existing employee or contractor behavior.
- **Identity:** Validate a person's identity for financial services, to verify the truthfulness of a self-reported, personal or professional profile, or to validate a person's identity for access control.
- **Creditworthiness:** Determine credit risk for new client accounts, loans, or lines of credit.
- **Claims:** Verify the truthfulness of insurance claims, to test for compliance with a treatment program or parole terms and conditions, or to resolve allegations of sexual misconduct.
- **Infidelity:** Verify if a person has been faithful to a spouse, partner or significant other.
- **Sobriety:** Verify a person has been sober from drugs, alcohol, gambling or pornography.

Testing Steps

1. The test taker must have an Android or iOS phone.
2. The test taker downloads and installs the VerifEye app.
3. A test link is created by an organization or authorized Converus Service Partner and sent to the test taker by text message or email.
4. Upon clicking the test link, the app presents pre-test instructions to the test taker.
5. The test taker takes a practice test to become familiar with the process, and it's followed by the actual test.
6. Upon completion of test, data are uploaded to the cloud and results (truthful or deceptive) are sent to either the test taker or administrator.

Testing Protocol

VerifEye tests can focus on one relevant issue as used in an investigation (did you steal the money) or on up to four relevant issues as used in screening tests. Both testing protocols are based on the Audio Multi-Issue Comparison Test (AMCT) protocol, originally developed by Dr. John Kircher in 2019.

Benefits

- Convenience of a mobile phone app.
- Fast, accurate, easy to use, automated, affordable.
- Test taker can self-administer the test (no supervision required) anywhere in the world.
- No specialized equipment or supervisory testing personnel required.
- Can be used on a mass scale.
- Screen job applicant or current personnel for disqualifying behaviors
- Reduce workplace risk, theft and fraud.
- Hiring better quality candidates and reduce employee turnover.
- Confirm a person's identity.
- Confirm a person's trustworthiness.
- Validate credit history, an account application, and documents to verify credit risk.
- Verify statements made about insurance claims, online personal or professional profiles, parole or treatment compliance, infidelity allegations, etc.

Potential Customers

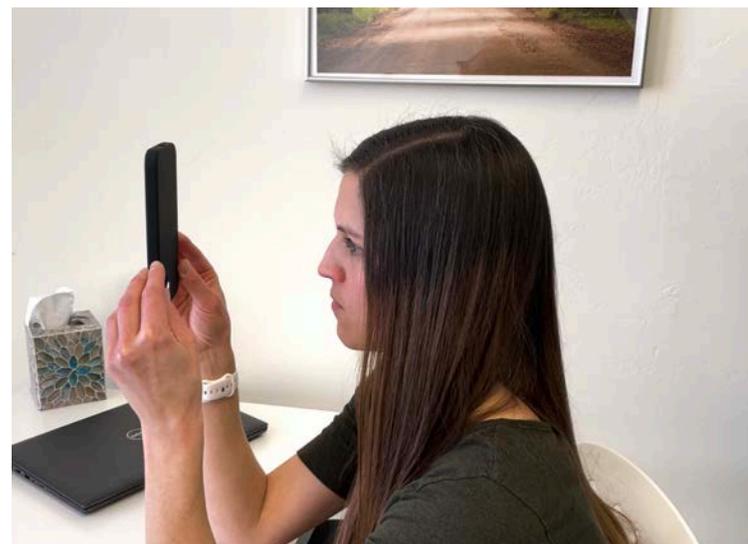
- Employers (In the U.S., public entities only, such as governments or public safety agencies)
- Private security companies
- Financial services companies
- Insurance companies
- Online dating sites
- Online marketplace sites
- Those married or in a relationship
- Treatment providers
- Departments of corrections
- Border or passport control
- Ride-share companies
- Car rental companies
- Consumer lodging/housing

Alternative Technologies for Screening Personnel

Organizations use the following methods to screen or vet personnel:

- Personal interviews – Not a reliable deception detection method.
- Integrity tests – Offer levels of accuracy in the range of 50 to 65%.
- Aptitude test – Do not measure deception or past behaviors.
- Personality tests – Do not measure deception or past behaviors.
- Polygraph – More invasive with a longer testing process requiring specialized equipment and an examiner; not a mass scale solution; higher accuracy.
- EyeDetect – A slightly longer, very accurate testing process requiring specialized equipment and an examiner; not a mass scale solution.
- Voice stress analysis – More invasive with a longer testing process requiring specialized equipment and an examiner; not a mass scale solution; lower accuracy than VerifEye.

For more information, see this [comparison chart](#).



Product Description

EyeDetect+ (U.S. patent pending) is the world's first automated polygraph. It combines similar physiological activity monitored and recorded by a traditional polygraph with ocular data from a standard EyeDetect test. Considered the first major advancement in polygraph technology since the invention of the computerized polygraph in 1991.

Inventor/Manufacturer

Converus Inc., headquartered in Lehi, Utah.

U.S. Release Date

May 2020

Why EyeDetect+ Was Invented

There are existing, long-standing statutes in 17 U.S. states and the District of Columbia where the legal definition of a "lie detector" is a polygraph. This means the standard EyeDetect technology cannot be used in these states. Instead of investing in updating the laws in these 17 states and D.C., Converus invented a lie detection method that assesses credibility by monitoring and recording physiological activity – similar to polygraph – as well as the same ocular data from a standard EyeDetect test. By so doing, EyeDetect+ meets the legal definition of a "lie detector" and "polygraph" and can be used in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

How EyeDetect+ Differs from Polygraph

- **Unbiased** – The test is automated, which increases the reliability and objectivity of the testing process while eliminating any potential bias in scoring.
- **Advanced** – An optimized convergence of two proven testing protocols (polygraph and EyeDetect).
- **More Accurate** – Improved diagnostic data channels increase accuracy.
- **User-friendly** – Improved and less-intrusive sensors. The blood pressure cuff has been replaced by ECG pads attached to the wrist.



EyeDetect+ Training

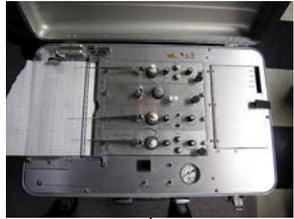
Standard training for test administrators takes about 4 hours, while advanced training is 3 days for polygraph examiners.

Potential EyeDetect+ Customers

- All U.S. states, as EyeDetect+ meets the definition of a lie detector.
- Any individual polygraph examiner or organization that desire to use a polygraph to screen job candidates, verify trustworthiness of staff, and conduct investigations. Organizations include:
 - Corporations (NOTE: Most private U.S. companies cannot use a lie detection technology because of the EPPA law.)
 - Federal, state and municipal governments
 - Law enforcement
 - Departments of corrections
 - Private investigators
 - Attorneys
 - Marriage/family counseling centers

For more information, see this [comparison chart](#).

The 100+ Year Evolution of Credibility Assessment Technology



University of Utah scientists and internationally reknown polygraph experts, John C. Kircher and David C. Raskin, computerize the polygraph.

1991



Converus announces the worldwide release of EyeDetect – the world's first ocular-motor detection test that assesses credibility by measuring involuntary eye behavior.

2014



Converus releases an audio-based test called the EyeDetect Audio MCT for those that cannot read.

Converus releases EyeDetect+ 1.0, which measures ocular data as well as physiological data similar to polygraph.

2020



VerifEye, the first mobile app for accurately verifying truth, is released. Based on the same EyeDetect technology, this 10-minute test now makes a truth verification test available to the masses.

2023

1921

John Augustus Larson, both a medical student at the University of California at Berkeley and a police officer of the Berkeley Police Department in Berkeley, California, invents the first modern-day polygraph.



2002

John Kircher and Doug Hacker conceive of the concept of detecting lies from a person's eyes. They and a team of scientists begin researching this idea. In 2006, a published dissertation documents the first laboratory study that demonstrates it's possible.



2019

Converus releases the EyeDetect Multi-issue Comparison Test (MCT) Protocol. MCT scores up to four relevant issues in a single test and also accurately identifies the issue that caused the candidate to fail the test.



2021

100 years after the invention of the first modern-day polygraph, Converus announces the release of EyeDetect+, the world's first automated polygraph.



converus.com



Comparing the World's Top Credibility Assessment Technologies



Comparison	Polygraph	EyeDetect	EyeDetect+	VerifEye
Year invented/introduced	1921 (FBI began using polygraph in 1939.)	2014	2021	2023
Manufacturer(s)	Axciton Systems (U.S.) Lafayette Instrument (U.S.) Limestone Technologies Inc. (Canada) Stoelting Company (U.S.)	Converus, Inc. (Lehi, Utah, USA)	Converus, Inc. (Lehi, Utah, USA)	Converus, Inc. (Lehi, Utah, USA)
How it works	A standard polygraph instrument records changes in electrodermal, cardiovascular and respiratory activity to measure attention and emotional arousal.	A laptop equipped with specialized software and infrared camera records involuntary changes in eye movements and pupil diameter to measure cognitive effort..	A laptop equipped with specialized software, infrared camera, and polygraph sensors, records polygraph channels and ocular-motor measures. Examiner may conduct pre- and post-test interviews.	An Android or iPhone with the VerifEye app records involuntary changes in eye movements and pupil diameter to measure cognitive effort.
Test duration	Tests take from 90 minutes to many hours, depending on the test type.	Tests take 15 to 30 minutes, depending on the test type.	Tests take 20 to 45 minutes, depending on the test type.	Tests take 10 minutes.
Time to get test results	Test results in about 5 minutes, but test reports can take several hours.	Test results and report in less than 5 minutes.	Test results and report in less than 5 minutes.	Test results and report in minutes.
Accuracy	Screening test: 85% ¹ Diagnostic (investigative): 89% ¹	Screening test: 86-88% ^{2,3} Diagnostic (investigative): 87% ⁴	Screening test: 88-91% ⁵ Diagnostic (investigative): 87-89% ⁴	Screening test: about 80% Diagnostic (investigative): about 80%
Equipment cost	A traditional polygraph instrument costs approximately \$5,000-8,000.	\$4,800 MSRP (U.S.)	\$6,995 MSRP (U.S.) (includes an EyeDetect Station v4, Physio Tracker v2 and activity seat pad)	\$0 (The VerifEye app is a free download from the Google play or App Store.)
Invasiveness of test	Examinee must be connected to cables and sensors — including 2 pneumatic tubes around chest — and a blood pressure cuff. (invasive)	No sensors attached to the examinee. (noninvasive)	Most sensors are attached to the hand or wrist of the examinee. No blood pressure cuff. (minimally invasive)	No sensors attached to the examinee. (noninvasive)
Objectivity	Examiners “interpret” changes in polygraph recordings. Manual scoring of polygraph recordings requires training and is a potential source of error that can reduce accuracy.	Automated testing process that maximizes reliability and objectivity.	Automated testing process that maximizes reliability and objectivity.	Automated testing process that maximizes reliability and objectivity.
Training	Examiners undergo 10 weeks of training, ongoing evaluation, and continuing education courses.	Standard training (administer tests and interpret results) takes about 6 hours; advanced training is 2 additional days.	Standard training takes less than 4 hours; advanced training is 3 additional days for trained polygraph examiners.	Examinee watches a tutorial and takes a self-administered test on a mobile phone. If the test is proctored, training takes less than 3 hours.
Big takeaway(s)	Has been the standard, de facto credibility assessment technology since 1921.	First innovation in the credibility assessment industry in nearly 100 years. Fast, accurate, affordable, noninvasive, scalable, unbiased.	The world's first automated polygraph that's impartial, accurate, less intrusive, and captures more information than a traditional polygraph.	The world's first mobile truth verification test. Never before has a truth-verification test been available to the masses, worldwide.

1. Source: Meta-Analytic Survey of Criterion Accuracy of Validated Polygraph Techniques, 2011 | 2. Source: Laboratory and Field Research on the Ocular-motor Deception Test – European Polygraph Journal, Vol. 10, 2017, No. 4 (38)
3. Source: Ocular-Motor Methods for Detecting Deception in a Multiple-Issue Screening Protocol – A. Potts Doctoral Dissertation, August 2020 | 4. Source: EyeDetect Hybrid Directed-lie Comparison Test (HDLC) Development and Validation Study, May 2021 | 5. EyeDetect Hybrid Multi-Issue Comparison Test (HMCT) Development and Validation, May 2021.



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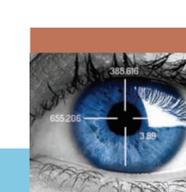
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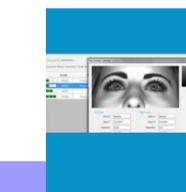
2002
Scientists John Kircher and Doug Hacker, on a climbing trip to Mt. Rainier, conceive of the idea of developing a deception detection technology based on measuring the eyes during reading and answering true/false statements.



2003
Scientists John Kircher and Doug Hacker form a science team that includes Anne Cook and Dan Woltz. They begin working together to produce and validate an ocular-motor deception test (ODT).



2006
First formal scientific study confirms that the ODT technology works.



2008
Second formal scientific study confirms the effectiveness of the ODT technology.



2009
David Raskin joins the science team.



2010
June – Credibility Assessment Technologies signs a license with the University of Utah for the technology.



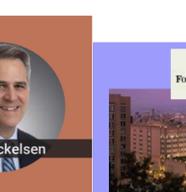
2012
The science team conducts field tests and optimizes the ocular-motor deception test technology in the United States.



2013
January – Alta Ventures – an early-stage venture capital fund based in Monterrey, Mexico that provides seed, venture and growth capital – invests in the company with the objective of accelerating the commercialization of the technology.



2014
April – In a press conference at the Four Seasons hotel in Mexico City, Converus announces the worldwide release of EyeDetect.



2015
January – Converus holds its inaugural Conference at its headquarters in Lehi, Utah.



2016
January – Converus holds its 2nd Annual Partners' Conference in Las Vegas (51 partners on board).



2017
January – Converus now has over 350 customers in 22 countries.



2018
January – Converus now has 116 Service Partners and 429 EyeDetect customers in 35 countries.



2019
January – Converus now has over 500 customers in 40 countries. The EyeDetect test is available in nearly 40 different languages.



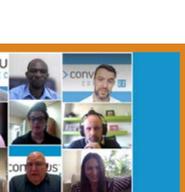
2020
January – 6th Annual Converus Service Partner Conference is held in Las Vegas.



2021
April – EyeDetect+ wins the Govies Government Security Award from Security Today magazine.



2022
February – Converus awarded a five-year GSA (General Services Administration) Schedule contract with the U.S. federal government.



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2023 March – Converus announces the invention of VeriEye – the world's first mobile truth verification app – at CONNECT'23, surprising and delighting the hundreds of virtual attendees from nearly 50 countries.

2024 January – VeriEye by Converus, a truth verification app for iPhone and Android phones, now has a U.S. patent pending.

Official Converus Statement Regarding Polygraph and EyeDetect

March 20, 2019

Converus and the polygraph community share the same goal: Finding the truth by providing the highest quality, scientifically validated credibility assessment solutions possible. Just like using multiple methods to verify a diagnosed medical opinion, customers benefit by having more than one deception detection technology available to validate the truth.

In today's world, public safety and security are top-of-mind issues now more than ever. Police officers, parole and probation officers, investigators and others are overwhelmed with cases. Human resource professionals and recruiters are constantly challenged with determining which candidates are best qualified — and trustworthy. These serious decisions are made daily when screening individuals. Those tasked with protecting corporations, communities and countries need the best credibility assessment tools possible.

Both the polygraph industry and Converus provide such solutions to help make the world a safer place.

The Converus technology — [EyeDetect](#) — is not a polygraph, and vice-versa. Polygraph measures various psychophysiological indices; EyeDetect measures involuntary eye behavior (i.e., ocular motor) and other behaviors. Both are viable, proven technologies.

The following are a few of the 9 peer-reviewed articles on EyeDetect: [International Journal of Applied Psychology](#) | [Psychophysiological and Ocular-motor Detection of Deception](#) | [Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied](#)

EyeDetect is the world's first ocular-motor deception test (ODT) lie detection technology, meaning it's the first to rely on eye behavior to evaluate the credibility of individuals. It accurately detects deception in 15 to 30 minutes, depending on the test protocol used. It's also the first scientifically validated, scalable breakthrough in effectively uncovering lies since the polygraph was invented almost 100 years ago.

Consider the following:

- Converus' goal — like most polygraph examiners — is to accurately validate truth. Field tests show the EyeDetect screening test protocol (Relevant-Comparison Test) has a mean accuracy of 86 percent for guilty and innocent individuals and the EyeDetect diagnostic test protocol (Directed Lie Comparison Test) has a mean accuracy of over 90 percent. These accuracies are comparable to polygraph. We refer you to the first-of-its-kind field study conducted in 2016 in the [European Polygraph Journal](#). The Converus science team, led by Dr. John Kircher, holds itself to the highest scientific standards. This field study was no different.
- The same scientists that developed EyeDetect also developed the widely-used polygraph technique called the Utah Approach to the Comparison Question Test (CQT). What's more, two members of the Converus Science Team, Drs. Kircher and David Raskin, are credited with inventing the world's first computerized polygraph in 1991. Dr. Kircher, along with his colleague Dr. Doug Hacker, originally conceived the concept behind EyeDetect in 2002. They, and a team of three other scientists, have researched and developed this technology since 2003. Today, thanks to their efforts, EyeDetect is now a viable, commercial product.
- A polygraph exam or an EyeDetect test can be used to collect examinee responses and physiological measures. When followed by a post-test interview by a skilled examiner, better results can be obtained. There is value when an examiner performs a post-test interview after testing.

Official Converus Statement Regarding Polygraph and EyeDetect (Cont.)

- Since EyeDetect launched in April 2014, many polygraph examiners worldwide have adopted the technology, and EyeDetect continues to attract other credibility assessment professionals. In fact, most Converus Service Partners are polygraph examiners.
- Two of the three members of the Converus Advisory Board are well-known polygraph experts or examiners, as is a member of the Converus management team:
 - **Don Krapohl** is currently the Director of Educational Services for Capital Center for Credibility Assessment and co-authored the 2015 book, “Fundamentals of Polygraph Practice.”
 - **Darryl Bullens** has worked in polygraph since 2001. He’s personally conducted more than 8,000 criminal/governmental polygraph examinations.
 - **Mark Handler** is an independent polygraph examiner and instructor. He has published or co-published more than 50 scientific articles on polygraph or credibility assessment.
- For clients that need to conduct initial screenings of large groups of candidates and/or who wish to obtain very high rates of confidence in screening candidates to be hired, EyeDetect can help with both goals.
 - **Goal 1:** Screen large groups quickly – EyeDetect screening tests take 30 minutes. Results are ready within 5 minutes. (Investigative tests take 15 minutes.)
 - **Goal 2:** Achieve high rates of confidence – If EyeDetect and polygraph are used in succession, they combine statistically for an outcome confidence as high as 97-99% when an examinee passes or fails both tests.
[Read article.](#)
- Ultimately, Converus urges credibility assessment experts worldwide to use all available scientifically validated tools to better serve customers to expose deception and preserve truth.

For more information, visit converus.com.

###

About Converus®

Converus provides scientifically validated credibility assessment technologies. [VerifEye™](#) is the world’s first mobile app to help organizations or individuals accurately verify the truth about a person – including background, identity, creditworthiness and claims – in about 10 minutes. [EyeDetect®](#), which detects deception by measuring involuntary eye behavior, is a fast, accurate, affordable, noncontact, scalable, and fully automated option to polygraph. [EyeDetect+](#) is the world’s first automated polygraph, making the testing process impartial, accurate, and less intrusive (than a traditional polygraph). It assesses credibility by monitoring and recording ocular activity plus physiological activity similar to a traditional polygraph. Customers worldwide use the EyeDetect product line for screening and investigations to help protect countries, corporations and communities from corruption, crime and threats. Converus is headquartered in Lehi, Utah, USA. Visit: converus.com

Press Contact: Jeff Pizzino, APR / +1 480.606.8292 / jpizzino@Converus.com

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For Immediate Release

PAGE 1 OF 2

No More Hiding Those Lyin’ Eyes with EyeDetect

EyeDetect uses involuntary eye behavior data collected while taking an automated computerized test to determine if a person is lying. It’s 86-91% accurate and is currently used by more than 600 customers in 60 countries.

LEHI, Utah – Jan. 19, 2024 – Since 1921, the world’s de facto lie detector has been polygraph. It wasn’t until 2014 that another accurate, scientifically validated and completely new method for detecting deception was introduced.

Instead of measuring physiological changes in one’s body (such as blood pressure, heart rate and perspiration) like polygraph, EyeDetect by [Converus](#) is an automated computerized test that measures changes in involuntary eye behavior — including pupil dilation, blink rate, and other eye movements — while the test taker answers a series of true/false or yes/no questions. The test takes 15-45 minutes depending on the test protocol used and results are available in less than five minutes.

In comparison, the average polygraph takes at least 90 minutes and results can take several hours.

“Yes, it’s now possible to tell lies from the eyes with a more advanced, user-friendly, more affordable lie detection technology,” said Converus President and CEO Todd Mickelsen. “EyeDetect is a very different type of lie detector. No cables or sensors are attached to the examinee. It’s noninvasive.”

[The concept](#) for this technology was first conceived in the summer of 2002 by two University of Utah scientists: Dr. John Kircher, a noted polygraph expert also credited with co-inventing the computerized polygraph, and his colleague Dr. Doug Hacker, an educational psychologist with expertise in writing and reading comprehension processes. Kircher and Hacker began researching the new concept in their lab and three other scientists with additional expertise in eye-tracking equipment, test construction, and criminal investigations joined the effort.

It took this science team more than a decade to conduct research, test and retest the concept, develop a protocol and refine the computer algorithms able to support their hypothesis beyond a reasonable doubt -- deception can be accurately detected from a person’s involuntary eye behavior.



A new eye-monitoring lie detection technology called EyeDetect is changing the way the world detects deception. This automated computer test is up to 88% accurate in determining if a person is lying.

Over the years, EyeDetect's accuracy has been scientifically validated by numerous peer-reviewed research studies.

"Since the test is automated, the potential for human bias is almost eliminated," said Mickelsen. "At the conclusion of a test, the data are uploaded to a secure cloud server and analyzed by computer algorithms. In less than five minutes, the person is scored as either credible or deceptive. It's impossible for this test to discriminate against anyone."

Mickelsen says their primary customers include government, law enforcement and private sector companies that use the product to screen potential hires, monitor existing employees and carry out investigations. U.S. federal law prohibits the use of lie detectors for employment-related testing within private companies; however, U.S. federal, state, and municipal government employees or contractors are allowed. Because of this law, U.S. customers include attorneys and private investigators — as well as those that test sex offenders for parole, probation or therapy program violations. In addition, lie detectors can be used in criminal or civil cases, addiction therapy, drug testing, iron man and body building competitions, and fishing tournaments. EyeDetect even helped exonerate an [Olympian pole vaulter](#) of doping accusations.

In 2023, Converus released VerifEye — a mobile app version using the same proven science, testing protocols and underlying technology. The only difference between EyeDetect and VerifEye is the hardware used to capture and process the involuntary eye changes.

EyeDetect is currently used by more than 600 customers in 60 countries in 50 different languages to screen potential and existing employees for involvement in drug use, robbery, sexual assault, infidelity, murder, sabotage, espionage, terrorism and other criminal and unethical behaviors. Customers include 90 U.S. law enforcement agencies.

For more information, visit: converus.com

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The press have been fascinated by our advanced credibility assessment technologies. Here are a few quotes. (Click logo for link to story.)



"Filipino pole vault sensation EJ Obiena on Thursday maintained his innocence from doping accusation after taking lie detector tests. Obiena's camp said he passed both the polygraph exam and a new form of lie detection called EyeDetect."

- 10.19.2023



*"Todd Mickelsen, president and CEO of Utah-based Converus, believes eyes are more revealing and **accurate in preventing fraud and deception** than voice."*

- 11.09.2021



*"VeriEye represents a **significant enhancement** of the Converus deception detection technology, offering users the key advantage of accessing the technology via smartphone."*

- 06.28.2023



*"Our officers will be screened using **the most advanced system called EyeDetect.**"*

- St. Kitts and Nevis Commissioner of Police Ian Queeley

- 01.25.2017



*"New system pitched to Trump's team tracks involuntary movements to **reveal the truth in half the time of a polygraph.**"*

- 12.26.2016



*"I was in special forces and I was trained to beat polygraphs. **I couldn't beat [EyeDetect].**"*

~ Former military officer

- 01.01.2020



"Have you ever wondered if a loved one is lying? Maybe you suspect your significant other isn't being faithful or you wanna find out if your teen has quit vaping. A Utah-based company believes it can get you answers with a tool just already in the palm of your hand most of the day anyway."

- 06.26.2023



"It's really interesting. You don't even have to say a word. The test can determine if you're lying by looking at your eyes."

- 11.03.2016



"For a product that was first designed to ferret out potentially dishonest job candidates, Converus has more than gone the distance in developing technology that will help multiple organizations avoid corruption."

- 02.09.2022



*"**You may never be able to tell a little white lie again.** Investigators say they have a new way to tell if you're fibbing, and it does not involve a lie detector."*

"It's all in the eyes; reading a liar's eyes, in fact. It's called EyeDetect."

- 11.08.2016



"A new type of lie detector test scans your eyes to determine whether or not somebody is lying or telling the truth. It's called 'EyeDetect,' and it's one of the crime-fighting technologies that was on display here in San Diego this week at the Police Chief's Convention."

- 10.18.2016



*"**Compared to a polygraph, EyeDetect is fast, cost-effective, and very accurate** when it comes to finding out if you're telling the truth."*

- 02.24.2020



*"**Turns out your eyes do give you away after all.** When we lie, it takes more mental effort, more energy. And that effort causes our pupils to dilate ever so slightly. You can't see this change with the naked eye, but according to researchers it happens every time someone lies. Now a company called Converus is giving this pupil change a closer look."*

- 10.07.2016

Converus has had more than 500 stories about its credibility assessment technologies. Here's just a sampling of the press outlets.



Converus has over 600 customers in 60 countries Below is a partial list (due to NDAs) of current and past customers.

Government – United States

- Bernalillo County Sheriff’s Office (New Mexico) [CASE STUDY](#)
- Clayton County Sheriff (Georgia)
- Columbus Police Department (Georgia)
- Davis County Sheriff (Utah)
- Doña Ana County Sheriff (New Mexico)
- Idaho State Police (Idaho) [NEWS](#) | [CASE STUDY](#) | [VIDEO 1](#) | [VIDEO 2](#) | [VIDEO 3](#)
- Kane County Sheriff (Utah)
- Kent Police Department (Washington) [VIDEO 1](#) | [VIDEO 2](#) | [CASE STUDY](#) | [NEWS](#)
- King County Dept. of Adult and Juvenile Detention (Washington)
- Morgan County Sheriff (Georgia)
- Multi-County Correctional Center (Ohio) [CASE STUDY](#)
- Nampa Police Dept. (Idaho) | [CASE STUDY](#)
- New Hampshire Department of Corrections
- North Pole Police Dept. (Alaska)
- Northwest Fire District (Arizona) [CASE STUDY](#)
- Salt Lake City Police Dept. (Utah)
- Spokane County Sheriff (Washington)
- State of Connecticut Judicial Branch
- Utah County Sheriff
- Wyoming Highway Patrol [CASE STUDY](#)

Government – International

- Air Force of Colombia | [VIDEO](#) | [CASE STUDY](#)
- Special Anti-Narcotics Unit (UNESA), part of the Ministry of the Interior (MINGOB) of the Government of Guatemala
- Gujarat Forensic Science Laboratory (India)
- Jamaica Defence Force
- Ministry of National Security of Jamaica | [NEWS](#)
- National Bureau of Investigation (Philippines) [NEWS](#)
- Royal St. Christopher & Nevis Police Force | [NEWS](#)
- The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) (Antigua, Barbuda) | [NEWS](#)
- Peterborough Police (Ontario, Canada)
- United Nations Peacekeepers | [NEWS](#) | [CASE STUDY](#)

Businesses - International

- Acceso (Peru) | [CASE STUDY](#)
- Action Security (Panama) [CASE STUDY](#)
- Banrural (Guatemala)
- Banco G y T Continental (Guatemala)
- British American Tobacco (Monterrey, México)
- Experian (Colombia)
- Midas (Spain) | [VIDEO 1](#) | [VIDEO 2](#) [NEWS](#)
- Naga College Foundation (Philippines) | [NEWS](#)
- NetFlix (“Amor con Fianza” series)
- Samsung (Colombia and Mexico)
- Servientrega (Colombia)
- SKY [Televisa] (Mexico)
- Terpel (Colombia) | [CASE STUDY](#)
- Truper (Mexico)
- Yrendagüe (Paraguay) | [CASE STUDY](#)

Other Federal Agencies

Customers include federal government agencies in the following countries. Due to an NDA, agency names are kept confidential.

- Canada
- Colombia
- Czech Republic
- Ecuador
- Guatemala
- India
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Middle Easet
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Romania
- Singapore
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- United States



From Olympians to companies, law enforcement, departments of corrections and others, EyeDetect exposes deception and validates truth.



EyeDetect + Polygraph Exonerate Olympian of Doping Accusation
[READ MORE](#)



How This Public Safety Agency Hires Trustworthy Fire Fighters
[READ MORE](#)



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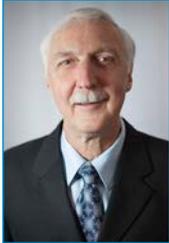
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Converus Science Team

Converus' Science Team represents decades of experience in deception detection. Combining scientific acumen with technological savvy, these recognized experts are the inventors and drivers behind the company's innovative products and solutions enabling customers worldwide to have trust in their workforce and to effectively detect deception.



John C. Kircher, Ph.D.
Chief Scientist, Converus Science Team

Dr. Kircher is a widely recognized expert in government and industry on the subject of deception detection. He has published more than 90 scientific publications and technical reports in the field of psychophysiological detection of deception and has served as a consultant on

deception detection to the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, National Science Foundation, National Research Council, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and numerous state and local police departments. He and his colleague Dr. Raskin developed the software and hardware for the first computerized field polygraph system in 1991 – which is still in use today. Dr. Kircher earned his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Utah.



Douglas Hacker, Ph.D.
Member, Converus Science Team

Dr. Hacker currently researches writing and reading comprehension processes, metacomprehension, detection of deception, metacognition, self-regulated learning, and school/program evaluation. His current research interests are focused on the investigation of the psychology of writing, and he has developed a

new methodology for the study of writing that uses eye-tracking technology. This methodology permits an online analysis of writing. At the present time, Dr. Hacker is actively engaged in the investigation of deception detection by using oculomotor measures while reading. Dr. Hacker earned his Ph.D. in educational psychology from the University of Washington.



Dan Woltz, Ph.D.
Member, Converus Science Team

While a graduate student at Stanford University, Dr. Woltz worked primarily with Dr. Richard Snow on the Aptitude Research Project funded by the Office of Naval Research. Following his graduate work and prior to coming to the University of Utah, he worked for five years

conducting basic research on cognitive abilities and learning processes at the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory. Dr. Woltz has received external funding for his research from the Air Force Office of Scientific Research and Draper Laboratories, and his work has been published in publications such as *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition*, *Journal of Memory and Language*, and *Memory & Cognition*. He earned his bachelor's degree in psychology from University of Minnesota and his Ph.D. in educational psychology from Stanford University.



Anne Cook, Ph.D.
Member, Converus Science Team

Dr. Cook conducts studies in the psychology of reading, using eye-tracking technology to investigate the memory and attention processes involved in reading comprehension. Although much of her research has investigated these processes in typically developed adult readers,

she has also conducted studies on cognitive impairments in individuals with autism. More recently, she has applied her background in eye tracking and psychology of reading to research on cognitive load during complex problem solving and to the detection of deception. Dr. Cook holds a Ph.D. in cognitive psychology from the University of New Hampshire, a Master of Science in college teaching from University of New Hampshire, a Master of Arts in cognitive psychology from University of New Hampshire, and a Bachelor of Arts in psychology from Louisiana State University.



David C. Raskin, Ph.D.
Member, Converus Science Team

Dr. Raskin has served on the faculties of UCLA, Michigan State, and the University of Utah. He has authored more than 150 scientific articles, chapters, books, and reports, including "Scientific Methods in Criminal Investigation and Evidence and Credibility Assessment: Scientific Research

and Applications" (published in 2014). He has received research grants and contracts on the subject of deception detection from the National Institute of Justice, National Science Foundation, Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency, U.S. Secret Service, and National Institute of Mental Health. He frequently consults and does training for many U.S. federal agencies and foreign governments. The laboratories of Professor Raskin and his colleague, Dr. John Kircher at the University of Utah, are recognized worldwide as leaders in research and development of polygraph methods and computer techniques for the conduct and analysis of polygraph examinations. He earned his Ph.D. in psychology from UCLA.



Todd Mickelsen
President & CEO

Todd Mickelsen has 25+ years of high tech senior management experience in business development, sales and product management at start-ups and established software giants, including Microsoft. Prior to Converus, he was

Director of Product Management at Ancestry.com, responsible for the definition and delivery of a new family history software platform. He was a co-founder of NextPage and served as Managing Director of NextPage Europe Ltd. At Microsoft, Todd provided product direction for Microsoft's enterprise search products. Todd holds a B.S. in marketing and business from Brigham Young University.



John C. Kircher, Ph.D.
Chief Scientist

Dr. Kircher is a widely recognized expert in government and industry on the subject of deception detection. He has published more than 90 scientific publications and technical reports in the field of psychophysiological

detection of deception and has served as a consultant on deception detection to the US Department of Defense, US Secret Service, US Department of Homeland Security, National Science Foundation, National Research Council, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and numerous state and local police departments. He and his colleague Dr. Raskin, also a member of the Converus Science Team, laid the scientific foundation for, and in 1991 developed the software and hardware for the first computerized field polygraph system, which is still in use today. He earned his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Utah.



Russ Warner
Chief Operations Officer

Russ Warner has extensive management, marketing, sales, business development, and international experience. He's worked at technology companies such as Novell, WordPerfect and Altiris/Symantec. Prior to

Converus, he was CEO at ContentWatch, makers of Net Nanny. Russ received a B.S. in Zoology pre-med and an M.B.A. from Brigham Young University. He speaks Spanish and Portuguese.



Ben Stout
Chief Technology Officer

Ben Stout brings years of experience building industry-leading enterprise systems and managing technology teams. He previously worked as CTO at MediConnect Global and played an integral role in designing the scalable

software, infrastructure and products that helped grow the company into a 1,000-employee corporation – which sold in March 2012 for \$377 million. Ben has a B.S. in computer science from Brigham Young University.



Greg Parkinson
Chief Software Architect

Greg Parkinson is a software industry veteran with a long history of engineering scalable systems and platforms. Greg previously worked as Chief Software Architect at

MediConnect Global, where he helped position the company for acquisition by Verisk Analytics in 2012. Prior to MediConnect, he was the Chief Software Architect at Ancestry.com. Greg has a B.S. of Science in computer science and mathematics from Christopher Newport University in Newport News, Virginia. He graduated magna cum laude.



Jeff Pizzino, APR
VP, Corporate Communications

Jeff Pizzino started his PR career in 1987. His work history includes Ketchum Public Relations, Johnson & Johnson, the Gemological Institute of America, and Penta Water. Jeff's adept at securing press coverage, preserving

corporate reputation, fine-tuning messaging, strengthening corporate culture, and embracing authentic communications. He has an M.B.A. in Management from Western International University and a B.A. in Communications from Brigham Young University.



Don Krapohl

Don Krapohl is one of the world's leading experts on credibility assessment. He's currently the Director of Educational Services for Capital Center for Credibility Assessment, a company that provides services to the U.S.

federal government. Previously, Don was a Special Assistant to the Chief at the National Center for Credibility Assessment (NCAA) and was a longtime editor of the American Polygraph Association quarterly publication, "Polygraph." He also co-authored the 2015 book, "Fundamentals of Polygraph Practice." He's an expert in criminal justice, internal investigations, criminal investigations, interrogation, expert testimony and more.

Krapohl holds a Master of Arts in Psychology from The Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. and a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from Saginaw Valley State University in Michigan.



Darryl Bullens

Darryl Bullens has worked in polygraph since 2001 and has conducted more than 8,000 criminal or governmental polygraph examinations. He's the former president of the California Association of Polygraph

Examiners (CAPE) and is CEO of San Diego-based Forensic Technologies. His company conducts polygraph examinations and digital forensic investigations for governmental agencies, attorneys and private citizens. In addition, he regularly serves as an expert witness in state and federal courts. Darryl has specialized training in MAC Forensic Analysis, Advanced Smartphone Forensics, Windows Forensic Analysis, Advanced JTAG Mobile Device Forensics, Cellebrite Certified Physical Analyst, Cellebrite Certified Logical Operator, Cell Phone Technology & Forensic Data Recovery Certification, and more.

Previously he was a special agent for the Virginia State Police and a state trooper for the Tennessee Highway Patrol. Darryl has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Global Studies from National University in San Diego, California and an Associate of Science in Criminology from Roane State Community College in Harriman, Tennessee.



Pamela Meyer

Pamela Meyer quickly rose to prominence in the deception detection world, first with her 2010 best-selling book, "Liespotting: Proven Techniques to Detect Deception," followed by her 2011 TED talk, "How to Spot a Liar,"

which now has nearly 16 million views and is one of the 20 most popular TED talks of all time. She is CEO of Calibrate, a consultancy that trains financial institutions, insurance providers, law firms and human resource professionals worldwide on inside threat mitigation, verbal and non-verbal cues to deception, facial micro-expression interpretation, advanced interrogation techniques, and information elicitation. She has extensive training in the use of visual cues and psychology of detect deception. Her mission is to help people become more accurate at finding the truth.

Today, Pam speaks globally on deception detection, inside threats, ethics and negotiation. She has been featured on many media outlets, including NPR, CNN, CNBC, ABC and in Forbes, Bloomberg Businessweek, The Washington Post, the New York Post and Harvard Business Review. She also writes regularly for The Huffington Post and her blog, liespotting.com. Pam holds a Master's in Business Administration from Harvard, a Master of Arts in Public Policy from Claremont Graduate School, and is a Certified Fraud Examiner.

Rogelio de los Santos

Rogelio de los Santos is a founder and funder of early stage companies. He's also recognized for being an active bridge-builder and dealmaker. De los Santos is a Managing Partner at Dalus Capital and Alta Ventures. De los Santos is the Chairman of the Board of MFM Financial and the Eugenio Garza Lagüera Entrepreneurship Institute. He's also a Director in Wanderu, eFactor, Nuve, Energryn and Inmobly and a board member of the Tec de Monterrey, Mexico-United States Entrepreneurship and Innovation Council (MUSEIC), and Auria Capital. In 2013 he founded and is currently the Chairman of INCmty, LatAm's entrepreneurship festival. De los Santos earned a bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from Tec de Monterrey, a master's degree in Business Leadership from Duxx, and an honorary degree from Babson College.

Scott Frazier

Scott Frazier has extensive skill and experience working with technology start-ups in Utah. He has funded more than 80 Utah companies—including many of Utah's current technology and healthcare leaders. He currently serves as the CEO of EmployeeReferrals.com, the leader in job referral technology. He is also a Managing Director of Diversification Partners, a fund that provides liquidity to founders and early investors of growing, venture capital/private equity-backed companies. Scott was co-founder and managing director of the Utah Angels from 1997-2009. He has an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and a B.A. degree from Brigham Young University.

Todd Mickelsen

Converus President & CEO

Todd Mickelsen has more than 20 years of high tech senior management experience in business development, sales and product management at start-ups and established software giants, including Microsoft. Prior to joining Converus, Todd was Director of Product Management at Ancestry.com, responsible for the definition and delivery of a new family history software platform. As a co-founder of NextPage, a provider of search and content networking software, he also served as the Managing Director of NextPage Europe Ltd. overseeing the EMEA business out of the London office. As VP of Business Development at FAST Search, a leader in enterprise search technology, he helped grow the company to more than \$100M in revenue — leading to an acquisition by Microsoft for \$1.2B. At Microsoft, Todd provided product direction for Microsoft's enterprise search products. Todd holds a Bachelor of Science in marketing and business from Brigham Young University.

Michael Wolfgramm

Mike Wolfgramm joined the Alta Ventures team in January 2013 as Managing Director, bringing with him deep expertise in a wide range of areas, with special emphasis in high tech. He was the Chief Technology Officer at Ancestry.com. In this role, he was responsible for orchestrating the product development and the delivery of the company's global technologies and services — including www.ancestry.com, www.genealogy.com, www.rootsweb.ancestry.com, www.myfamily.com and www.familytreemaker.com. In addition, Mike had responsibility for the company's Web Operations, IT and IS organizations.

Below is a sampling of photo and video assets available for press and bloggers.

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Send any other image/b-roll requests to: mediarelations@Converus.com

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Todd Mickelsen
President & CEO

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John C. Kircher, Ph.D.
Chief Scientist, Converus Science Team



Douglas Hacker, Ph.D.
Member, Converus Science Team



Anne Cook, Ph.D.
Member, Converus Science Team



Dan Woltz, Ph.D.
Member, Converus Science Team



David C. Raskin, Ph.D.
Member, Converus Science Team

[EyeDetect B-roll - DOWNLOAD](#)



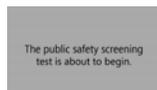
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EyeDetect Test Station

Suggested outline: A new eye-monitoring lie detection technology called EyeDetect is changing the way the world detects deception. This automated computer test is 86-88% accurate in determining if a person is lying.



Taking EyeDetect Test

Suggested outline: An EyeDetect exam starts with the test subject sitting in front of a computer. An eye-tracking camera monitors involuntary eye behavior — including pupil dilation, blink rate and fixations — to detect deception while the subject answers true/false or yes/no questions.



EyeDetect Monitor: Telemetry

Suggested outline: As the subject answers a series of true and false questions, the answers to these questions — along with involuntary pupillary changes and eye movements — are precisely measured by the eye-tracking camera. Converus is the first company to create a deception detection product based on an ocular-motor deception test.



EyeDetect Monitor

Suggested outline: Since the EyeDetect test is automated, during an average eight-hour workday with breaks, a test proctor with three stations can run on average of 40 tests daily. An exam takes 15-30 minutes and results are available within 5 minutes.



EyeDetect+ examinee with EyeDetectPlus Manager

Suggested outline: EyeDetect+ monitors and records physiological activity — similar to a traditional polygraph — as well as the same ocular data from the standard EyeDetect test. Since EyeDetect+ uses similar questioning protocols as polygraph, Converus says it'll be easy for polygraph examiners to transition to this technology.



EyeDetect+

Suggested outline: EyeDetect+ is the world's first automated polygraph. It's 87-91% accurate, depending on the type of test administered. Besides automating the polygraph testing process, the other substantial advancement is the elimination of the painful the blood pressure cuff.



EyeDetect+ Examinee with Proctor 01 and 02

Suggested outline: EyeDetect+ is the world's first automated, impartial polygraph. It allows a proctor to safely monitor the testing process from a distance.



VerifEye

VerifEye is the world's first mobile app for Android or iPhone that can quickly and accurately verify truth with a 10-minute test by measuring changes to involuntary eye behavior. Tests can be self-administered or proctored anywhere in almost any language.

