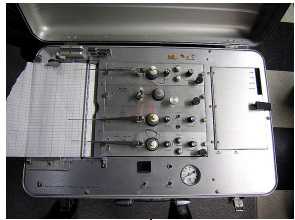
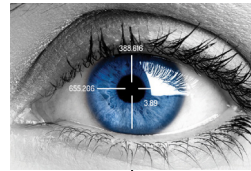


The 100-Year Evolution of Credibility Assessment Technology



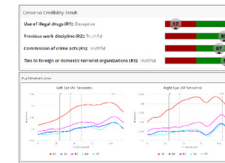
University of Utah scientists and internationally reknown polygraph experts, John C. Kircher and David C. Raskin, computerize the polygraph.

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



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.

2003



John C. Kircher, Doug Hacker and other scientists discover that cognition-based detection of deception is possible through involuntary changes in the eyes with greater than 80% accuracy.

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+ 2.0, the world’s first automated polygraph.