

Your looksmaxxing report

Readings, context and your next photo plan.

54

Face Score percentile

Higher than 54 of 100 people. A photo-impression reading, separate from geometry.

Facial archetype

Developing

65

Eyes

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Jawline

71

Proportions

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Symmetry

Photo consistency

Your plan focuses on consistent photos. This scan did not identify a supported grooming or styling target.

Inside your report

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Your measurement reference

Raw readings are measurements, not scores. Scanner scores and photo context appear on the linked pages. Face Score is a separate photo-impression percentile.

Low confidence means read the full caveat. Refused readings are withheld and have no scanner-score verdict.

Measurement	Raw reading	Support status	Page
Brow-Eye Proximity	0.13 ratio	Supported	p. 4
Nose Proportion	18% of face width	Supported	p. 4
Midface Ratio	0.48	Supported	p. 5
Eye Shape (Hunter Eye Index)	3.6 W:H ratio	Supported	p. 5
Lip Ratio	0.65 upper:lower	Supported	p. 6
Facial Proportion Balance	72/100	Supported	p. 6
Brow Arch	0.22 curvature ratio	Supported	p. 7
Philtrum Ratio	0.25 of lower face	Supported	p. 7
Orbital Tilt Symmetry	94%	Supported	p. 8
Facial Symmetry	96%	Supported	p. 8
Facial Thirds Balance	96%	Supported	p. 9
Chin Proportion	0.48 of lower face	Supported	p. 9
Facial Width-to-Height Ratio	1.72	Supported	p. 10
Jaw Taper (V-Shape)	0.8 ratio	Supported	p. 10
Jawline Angle	—	Not measured	p. 11
Canthal Tilt	2.7°	Supported	p. 11
Eye Spacing	—	Not measured	p. 12

Report overview

Photo consistency

Your plan focuses on consistent photos. This scan did not identify a supported grooming or styling target.

15 supported readings · 2 not measured on this scan

Not measured: Jawline Angle, Eye Spacing.

Two different kinds of number

Raw reading

The measured angle, ratio or proportion, with its unit. The report reference is a comparison convention, not a target or a diagnosis. Falling outside it does not by itself mean a feature needs changing.

Scanner score · 0-100

Each metric is scored by where the reading sits among people who have scanned here: 50 is about the middle. The report reference and scanner score answer different questions, so a reading can sit inside the reference and still score below the middle. This is not a beauty percentage.

Score tiers: 85+ Elite · 70-84 Above average · 50-69 Average · below 50 Below average.

Face Score · a separate percentile

Your Face Score is 54. It is a photo-impression percentile, not the average of your geometry scores. It is not a forecast of a future score.

Use the context, then choose an action

Each supported metric includes what is measured, your reading in context, and photo conditions to keep consistent. A reference comparison describes the number; the selected plan determines which actions are supported.

Metric guidance explains individual readings. Your starting actions and four-week plan are selected separately from supported readings and photo conditions. Refused readings are not weaknesses; low-confidence readings carry their caveat.

Use comparable photos. A different reading can come from a different photo and does not by itself prove a physical change.

Keep this report useful

Keep your baseline setup and report ID. Your account holds your results and comparisons; contact hello@realsmile.online if a reading is unclear.

Detailed Metric Analysis

Read the raw measurement separately from its scanner score. Supported readings come first; unmeasured rows follow them. Use the selected plan for your starting actions.

Brow-Eye Proximity

Raw reading

Scanner score 80/100 · Above average

0.13
ratio

Report reference: 0.03–0.07 ratio

What is measured

How close your brow sits to your eye (brow-to-eye gap as a ratio of face height).

What this means

Brow-to-eye gap ratio: 0.13. A closer brow-to-eye distance reads as a more defined brow-eye area (driven largely by brow grooming and expression, not the underlying brow-ridge bone).

This reading is above the report reference (0.03–0.07 ratio).

Photo conditions

Use a relaxed brow and neutral expression. Raising your brows or partly covering the eye area changes the visible brow-to-eye gap.

Measurement guidance

Lower brow grooming and filling creates a closer, more defined brow-eye unit.

Nose Proportion

Raw reading

Scanner score 78/100 · Above average

18
% of face width

Report reference: 22–26 % of face width

What is measured

Nose width as a share of total face width, read front-on.

What this means

Nose width: 18% of face width. Classical ideal: 22–26%.

This reading is below the report reference (22–26% of face width).

Photo conditions

Use the same camera distance and face the lens directly. Close selfies and a turned head change perspective, so this is a photo proportion rather than a physical ruler measurement.

Measurement guidance

Proportionally narrow nose — generally favorable.

Midface Ratio

Raw reading

0.48

Scanner score 78/100 · Above average

Report reference: 0.42–0.48

What is measured

The eye-line-to-mouth height over the brow-to-chin height — a vertical proportion of the middle of your face.

What this means

Midface ratio: 0.48 — the eye-line-to-mouth height over the brow-to-chin height (a vertical proportion, so it shifts with camera pitch). A more compact midface (0.42–0.48) reads as youthful.

This reading is within the report reference (0.42–0.48).

Photo conditions

Keep the camera at eye level. Looking down or tilting the camera changes the vertical distances between the eye line, mouth, brow and chin.

Measurement guidance

Compact midface — contributes to a youthful appearance.

Eye Shape (Hunter Eye Index)

Raw reading

3.6

W:H ratio

Scanner score 74/100 · Above average

Report reference: 2.8–3.5 W:H ratio

What is measured

How wide your eye opening is relative to its height — higher reads as a narrower, more elongated eye; lower reads rounder.

What this means

Eye width-to-height ratio: 3.6 (expression-dependent — it changes with how open your eyes are, so measure it on a relaxed, neutral face). Higher = narrower "hunter" eyes and a higher score; lower = rounder eyes.

This reading is above the report reference (2.8–3.5 W:H ratio).

Photo conditions

Keep the eyes naturally open without squinting or deliberately widening them. This reading describes the visible opening in this photo, not a permanent eye type.

Measurement guidance

Keep your eyes naturally open without squinting or deliberately widening them. Use even, front lighting and a relaxed, neutral expression when comparing photos.

Lip Ratio

Raw reading

Scanner score 72/100 · Above average

0.65

upper:lower

Report reference: 0.5–0.8 upper:lower

What is measured

Upper-lip height divided by lower-lip height, read on a relaxed, gently-closed mouth.

What this means

Upper-to-lower lip ratio: 0.65:1 (39%/61%). Ideal: slightly fuller lower lip.

This reading is within the report reference (0.5–0.8 upper:lower).

Photo conditions

Keep the mouth gently closed and relaxed. Pursing, pressing or opening the lips changes the upper-to-lower height read from the image.

Measurement guidance

Lip proportions in ideal range — natural, youthful look.

Facial Proportion Balance

Raw reading

Scanner score 72/100 · Above average

72

/100

Report reference: 80–100 /100

What is measured

A composite of three of your facial ratios (height-to-width, midface-to-lower-face, eye-span-to-face-width) — how close each sits to its reference range.

What this means

Proportion-balance score: 72/100 across three facial ratios (height-to-width, midface-to-lower-face, and eye-span-to-face-width), each measured for proximity to a balanced ideal range. This is a proportion heuristic, not a "golden ratio" law of beauty.

This reading is below the report reference (80–100/100).

Photo conditions

Compare photos with the same framing. This combines several visible ratios, so capture changes can affect more than one input at once; it is not a universal law of beauty.

Measurement guidance

Reasonable proportional balance. Posture, grooming and photo angles can bring some ratios closer to the ideal ranges.

Brow Arch

Raw reading

Scanner score 68/100 · Average

0.22

curvature ratio

Report reference: 0.15–0.28 curvature ratio

What is measured

How much your eyebrow curves — its peak height relative to brow length (an internal curvature ratio).

What this means

Brow arch curvature ratio: 0.22. Flatter, lower brows signal masculinity. Ideal for men: 0.15–0.28.

This reading is within the report reference (0.15–0.28 curvature ratio).

Photo conditions

Keep your brow relaxed and the full brow outline visible. Raised brows, a frown or hair covering the arch can change the curve detected in a photo.

Measurement guidance

Inside the classical range, but around the middle for people who scan here. Shape the arch (threading/trim) to follow the orbital bone; fill sparse spots. Result is immediate.

Philtrum Ratio

Raw reading

Scanner score 66/100 · Average

0.25

of lower face

Report reference: 0.26–0.35 of lower face

What is measured

The nose-to-upper-lip distance as a share of your lower face.

What this means

Philtrum-to-lower-face ratio: 0.25. The philtrum (nose-to-lip distance) ideally occupies 26–35% of the lower face. Longer philtrum is a key aging indicator.

This reading is below the report reference (0.26–0.35 of lower face).

Photo conditions

Keep a neutral, relaxed mouth and a consistent head position. Expression changes the visible nose-to-lip gap and the lower-face reference used in the ratio.

Measurement guidance

Camouflage: a relaxed, slightly parted mouth and lens at eye level shorten the apparent philtrum.

Orbital Tilt Symmetry

Raw reading

Scanner score 66/100 · Average

94
%

Report reference: 85–100 %

What is measured

How closely your left and right eyes match in tilt.

What this means

Left-vs-right canthal tilt match: 94%. Perfect bilateral eye symmetry scores 100%; some left-right difference is normal and photo angle can exaggerate it.

This reading is within the report reference (85–100%).

Photo conditions

Level your head and look directly toward the lens. Check a repeatable neutral photo before treating a left-right tilt difference as a stable feature.

Measurement guidance

Inside the classical range, but around the middle for people who scan here. Camouflage: square the shoulders + level the head; tilt asymmetry mostly comes from a tilted head in the shot.

Facial Symmetry

Raw reading

Scanner score 60/100 · Average

96
%

Report reference: 92–100 %

What is measured

How closely the left and right sides of your face mirror each other in this photo, measured against a 2-point midline.

What this means

Your face shows 96% bilateral symmetry against a 2-point midline. Note: any head turn lowers this reading, so treat it as photo-sensitive. Ideal range is 92%+.

This reading is within the report reference (92–100%).

Photo conditions

Face the camera squarely with your head level and even front light. A turned head or a different landmark placement can change the left-right comparison.

Measurement guidance

Inside the classical range, but around the middle for people who scan here. Front-on, single frontal light at eye level. Side or overhead light manufactures apparent asymmetry your face does not have; even front light removes that part of the reading.

Facial Thirds Balance

Raw reading

Scanner score 58/100 · Average

96
%

Report reference: 85–100 %

What is measured

How evenly your measured middle third (brow to nose base) and lower third (nose base to chin) split the face vertically.

What this means

Middle third (brow to nose base) vs lower third (nose base to chin): 49% / 51% of the measured lower two-thirds. The upper third (hairline) has no landmark to measure, so it is left out — this scores only what can actually be seen. Balanced is 50/50.

This reading is within the report reference (85–100%).

Photo conditions

Keep the camera at eye level and your head neutral. This compares the measured middle and lower thirds; it does not measure the hairline or the whole upper third.

Measurement guidance

Inside the classical range, but around the middle for people who scan here. Camouflage: hairline/brow framing and hair height visually rebalance a long or short third.

Chin Proportion

Raw reading

Scanner score 56/100 · Average

0.48
of lower face

Report reference: 0.32–0.42 of lower face

What is measured

Chin height as a share of your lower face.

What this means

Chin height is 48% of lower face. Ideal for men: 32–42% — strong, projecting chin.

This reading is above the report reference (0.32–0.42 of lower face).

Photo conditions

Use a neutral head position with the camera at eye level. This is a front-view height proportion; it does not measure how far the chin projects in a side profile.

Measurement guidance

Shorter facial beard or shadow above the chin visually reduces a long lower face.

Facial Width-to-Height Ratio

Raw reading

Scanner score 54/100 · Average

1.72

Report reference: 1.85–2.1

What is measured

Face width divided by upper-face height (roughly brow to upper lip) — the classic fWHR.

What this means

Your FWHR is 1.72. For men, 1.85–2.1 is a commonly cited ideal range, often associated with a wider, more dominant-looking face (dominance is not the same as attractiveness).

This reading is below the report reference (1.85–2.1).

Photo conditions

Keep the lens at eye level and avoid a close, wide-angle selfie. The width here comes from front-view jaw-contour landmarks, not a direct measurement of cheekbone width.

Measurement guidance

Shorter sides hairstyle makes face appear wider. Facial hair adds perceived jawline width.

Jaw Taper (V-Shape)

Raw reading

Scanner score 54/100 · Average

0.8

ratio

Report reference: 0.72–0.85 ratio

What is measured

Jaw width relative to cheekbone width — a lower ratio reads as a more tapered lower face.

What this means

Jaw-to-cheekbone width ratio: 0.8. Moderate taper with strong jaw width. Ideal for men: 0.72–0.85.

This reading is within the report reference (0.72–0.85 ratio).

Photo conditions

Use the same camera distance and a neutral head position. Turning the head or changing neck posture can alter the visible jaw outline relative to the cheek area.

Measurement guidance

Inside the classical range, but around the middle for people who scan here. Chin slightly down and forward sharpens the line in photos today. If you carry weight under the chin, gradual fat loss shows the taper that is already there.

Canthal Tilt

Raw reading

Scanner score 38/100 · Below average

2.7
°

Report reference: 4–7 °

What is measured

The angle of the line from the inner to the outer corner of your eye — positive means the outer corner sits higher.

What this means

Your canthal tilt is 2.7°. Positive tilt (upward outer corners) reads as a more alert, youthful eye area, and the score rises with more positive tilt — placed against the people who scan here, who center near +3.7°. This reading is below the report reference (4–7°).

Photo conditions

Level your head and keep the camera at eye level. Head roll and camera angle can change the apparent line between the eye corners.

Measurement guidance

Upward brow grooming at the tail creates the illusion of more positive canthal tilt. Avoid heavy lower eyeliner.

Jawline Angle

No supported reading

Not measured · no scanner-score verdict

Needs a side-profile photo — a front-on photo cannot measure this one. Not counted in your scores.

What this means

Your jaw shape is read by Jaw Taper (V-Shape) and Chin Proportion in this report.

Eye Spacing

Approximate reading

Not measured · no scanner-score verdict

1.6
ratio

Measured but not scored: on automated front-photo landmarks the eye-corner points under-span the real eye, so this inter-eye ratio reads high and varies less than the measurement noise — not reliable enough to score.

What this means

Inter-eye spacing (gap between the inner eye corners, in eye-widths): 1.6. The classic ideal is ~1.0 — one eye-width between the eyes. On automated front-photo landmarks this reading runs high and its spread across faces is smaller than the detection noise, so we show the raw measurement but do not score it.

Measurement guidance

Eye spacing is fixed orbital bone. This particular reading is not reliable enough on front-photo landmarks to act on — treat the number as approximate and put your effort into the metrics you can actually change.

Your starting actions

Your plan focuses on consistent photos. This scan did not identify a supported grooming or styling target.

1. Eye-level camera

Each measured photo

Hold the phone at eye level, at least an arm's length away. A phone held close makes the nose look wider.

2. Neutral measured photo

Each measured photo

Keep a neutral face: relaxed brows, relaxed mouth, no smile. Raised brows or a squint change the eye readings.

3. Repeatable setup

Each measured photo

Then note your setup: same window, same time of day, same distance.

Your starting point

Face Score 54 · photo-impression percentile

Photo conditions can move these readings. A change on one rescan is not proof of a change in your face; use comparable photos and your account's comparison.

Before your next measurement

- Stand facing a window, so soft light falls evenly on both sides. Avoid overhead light or a lamp off to one side.
- Hold the phone at eye level, at least an arm's length away. A phone held close makes the nose look wider.
- Square your shoulders, look straight into the lens, and keep your head level.
- Keep a neutral face: relaxed brows, relaxed mouth, no smile. Raised brows or a squint change the eye readings.
- Wipe the lens and tap to focus on your face.
- Then note your setup: same window, same time of day, same distance.

Use a neutral expression for measured retakes. Styling-photo suggestions below are separate from that setup.

Your Four-Week Photo Plan

Your plan focuses on consistent photos. This scan did not identify a supported grooming or styling target.

[Use the measurement checklist on page 13.](#)

Week 1

Photo setup and consistent retakes

Use the same photo setup and keep your routine consistent.

Week 2

Photo setup and consistent retakes

Use the same photo setup and keep your routine consistent.

Check-in

Retake with the same neutral setup. A different reading can come from a different photo; use your account's comparison before treating it as a change.

Week 3

Photo setup and consistent retakes

Use the same photo setup and keep your routine consistent.

Week 4

Photo setup and consistent retakes

Use the same photo setup and keep your routine consistent.

Check-in

Retake with the same neutral setup. A different reading can come from a different photo; use your account's comparison before treating it as a change.

Research context

Key references: Grammer & Thornhill (1994) · Lefevre et al. (2014), PLOS ONE · Bashour (2006), Annals of Plastic Surgery · Jefferson (2004), British Journal of Orthodontics · Marquardt (2002), Journal of Clinical Orthodontics · Fink et al. (2006)

Your comparison worksheet

Report baseline: RS-MVQ3NEHX · October 26, 2026

15 supported readings across 17 rows · Face Score 54 (photo-impression percentile). Capture conditions were not recorded in this report.

Your plan focuses on consistent photos. This scan did not identify a supported grooming or styling target.

Keep the baseline readings on page 2. Use any row when you check in; leave any unsupported reading blank.

For a measured retake, use the same camera, distance, light and neutral expression. For a styling photo, record one variation separately; a changed reading is not proof of a physical change.

Type in the blank fields in a PDF reader that supports forms and save a copy, or print this page. Keep a blank copy to reuse.

Date	Capture setup	Action or styling variation	Observations / readings