

Face Recognition IV

COMP 388-002/488-002 Biometrics

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Fall 2023



LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

Today you will...

Get to know

Deep learning-based face recognition.

Today's attendance

Please fill out the form

<https://forms.gle/fMtd4K4DC3LEhWPMA>



Feature Extraction

RECAP

Focus

2D-appearance-based methods.

Types

Handcrafted features from Computer Vision.

Data-driven learned features with Machine Learning.



Feature Extraction

RECAP

Focus

2D-appearance-based methods.

Types

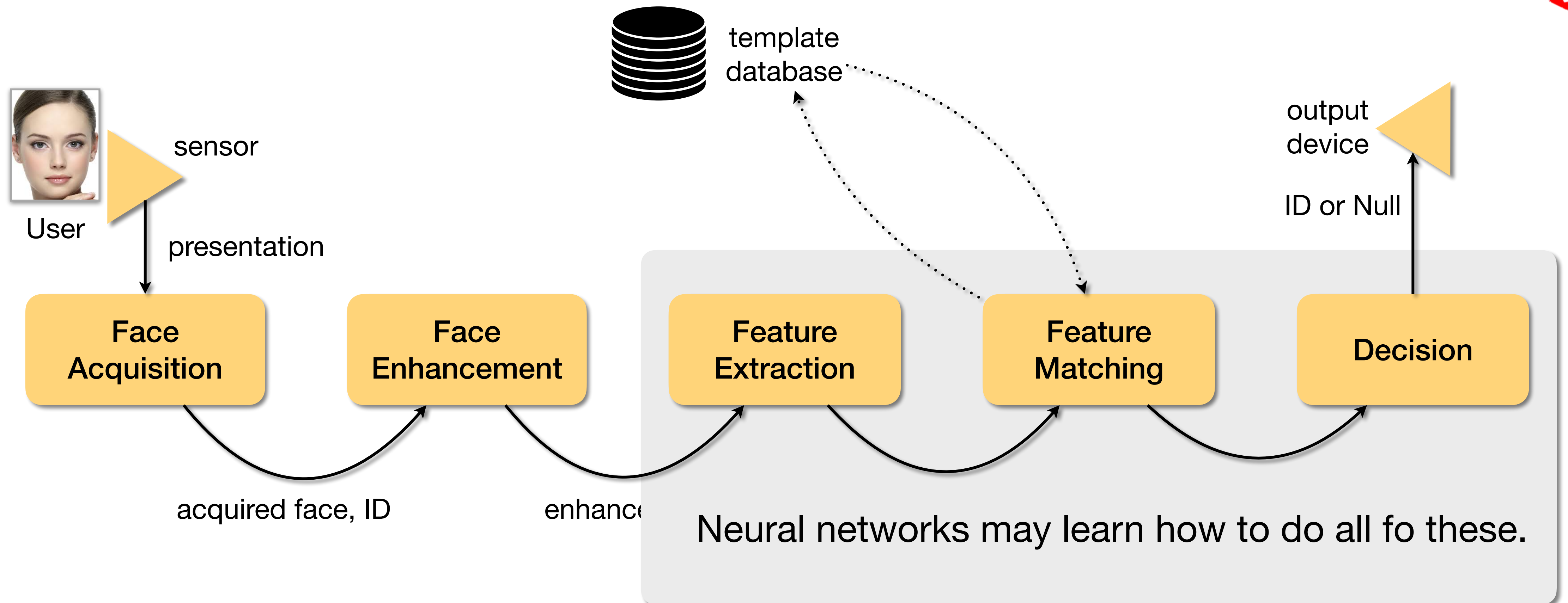
Handcrafted features from Computer Vision.

Data-driven learned features with Machine Learning.



Face Recognition

RECAP



Data-driven Face Recognition



Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Data-driven Face Recognition

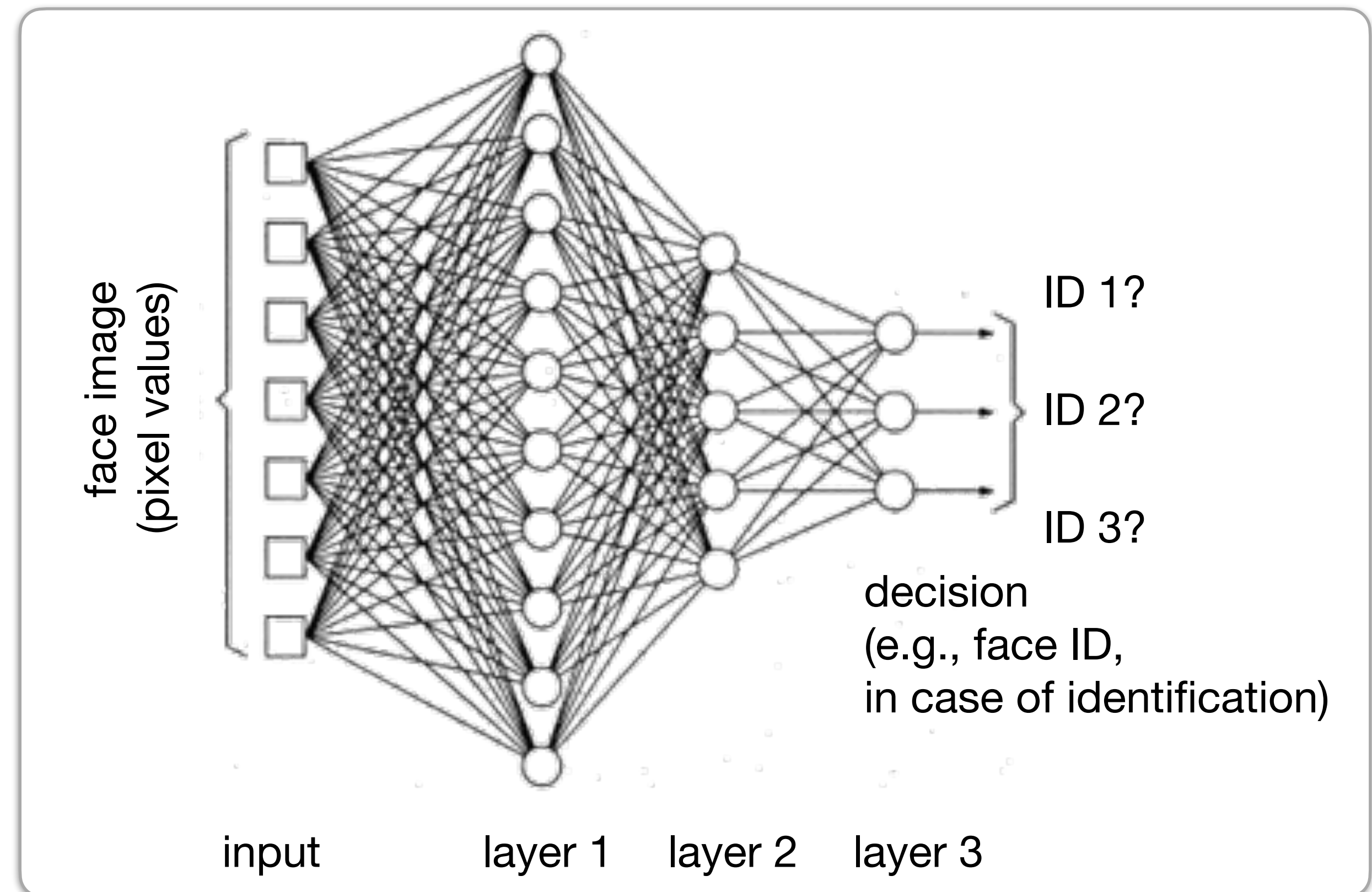


Deep Convolutional **Neural Networks** (CNN)

From pixels to classification decision.

Hierarchy of feature extractors.

Each layer extracts features from previous layer.



Data-driven Face Recognition

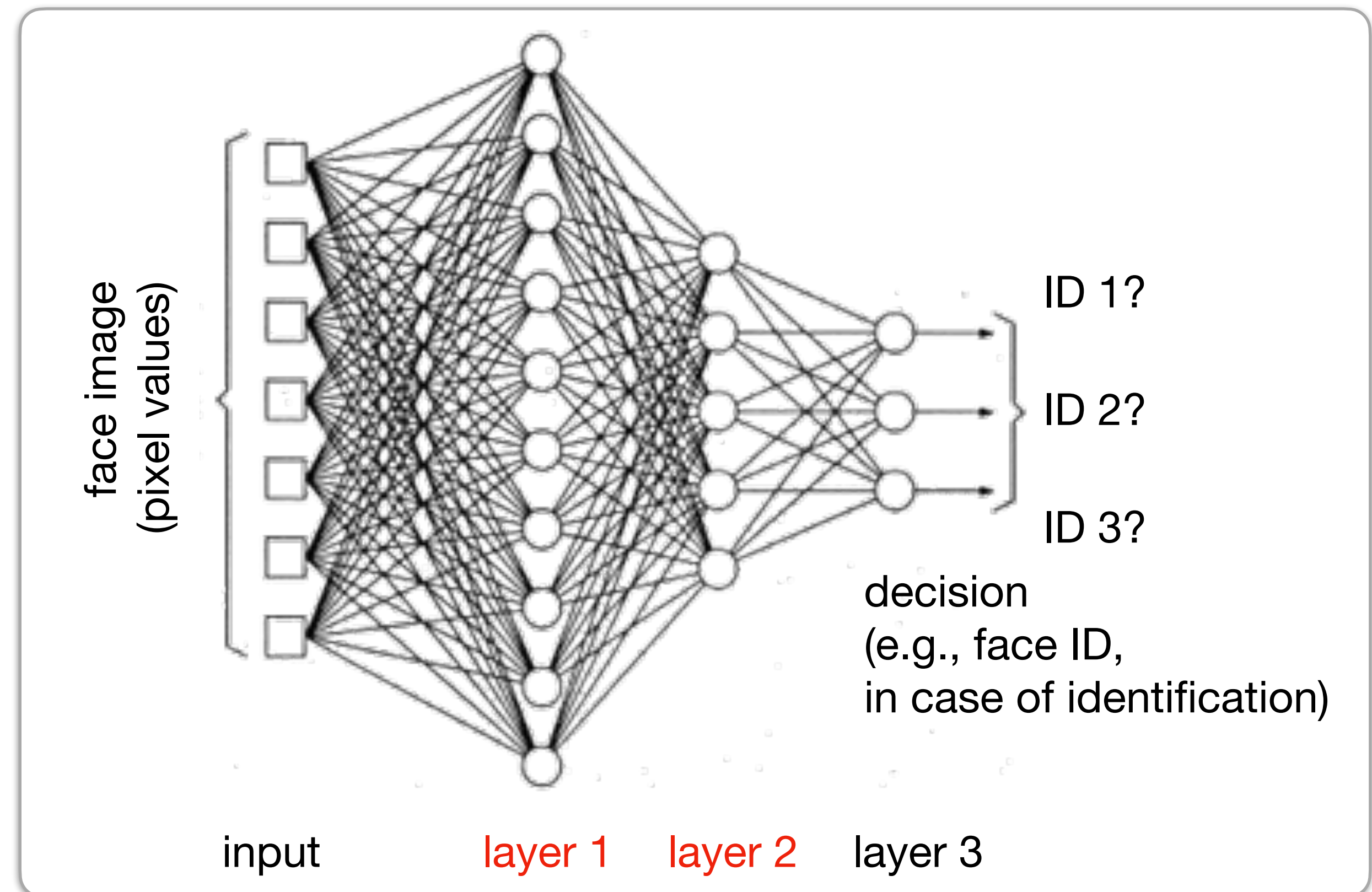


Deep **Convolutional** Neural Networks (CNN)

Convolutional Layers

E.g., layers 1 and 2.

Feature extractors are convolutional operations which are performed on the output of the previous layer.



Data-driven Face Recognition

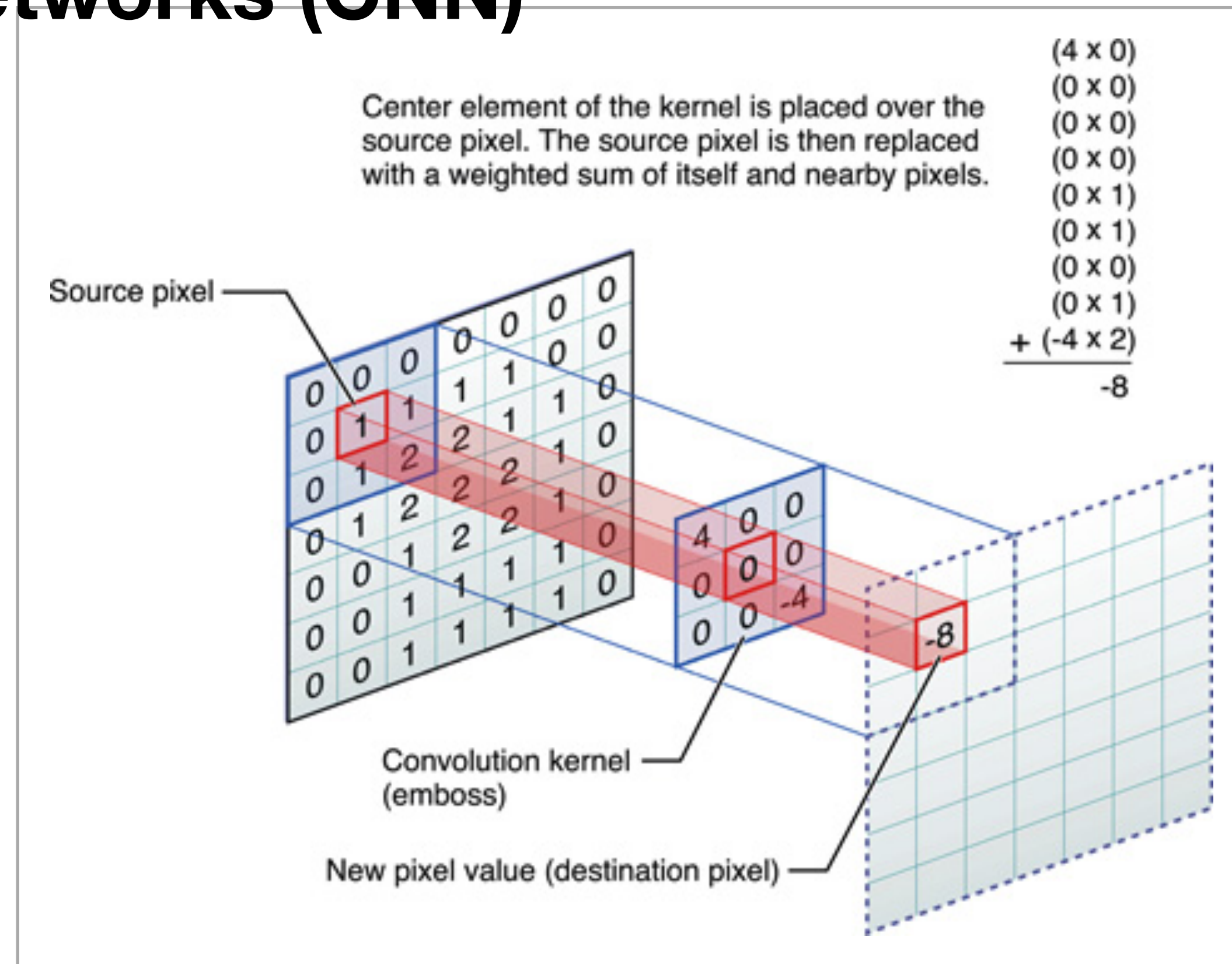


Deep **Convolutional** Neural Networks (CNN)

Convolutional Layers

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Source: <https://developer.apple.com/library/archive/documentation/Performance/Conceptual/vimage/ConvolutionOperations/ConvolutionOperations.html>

Data-driven Face Recognition

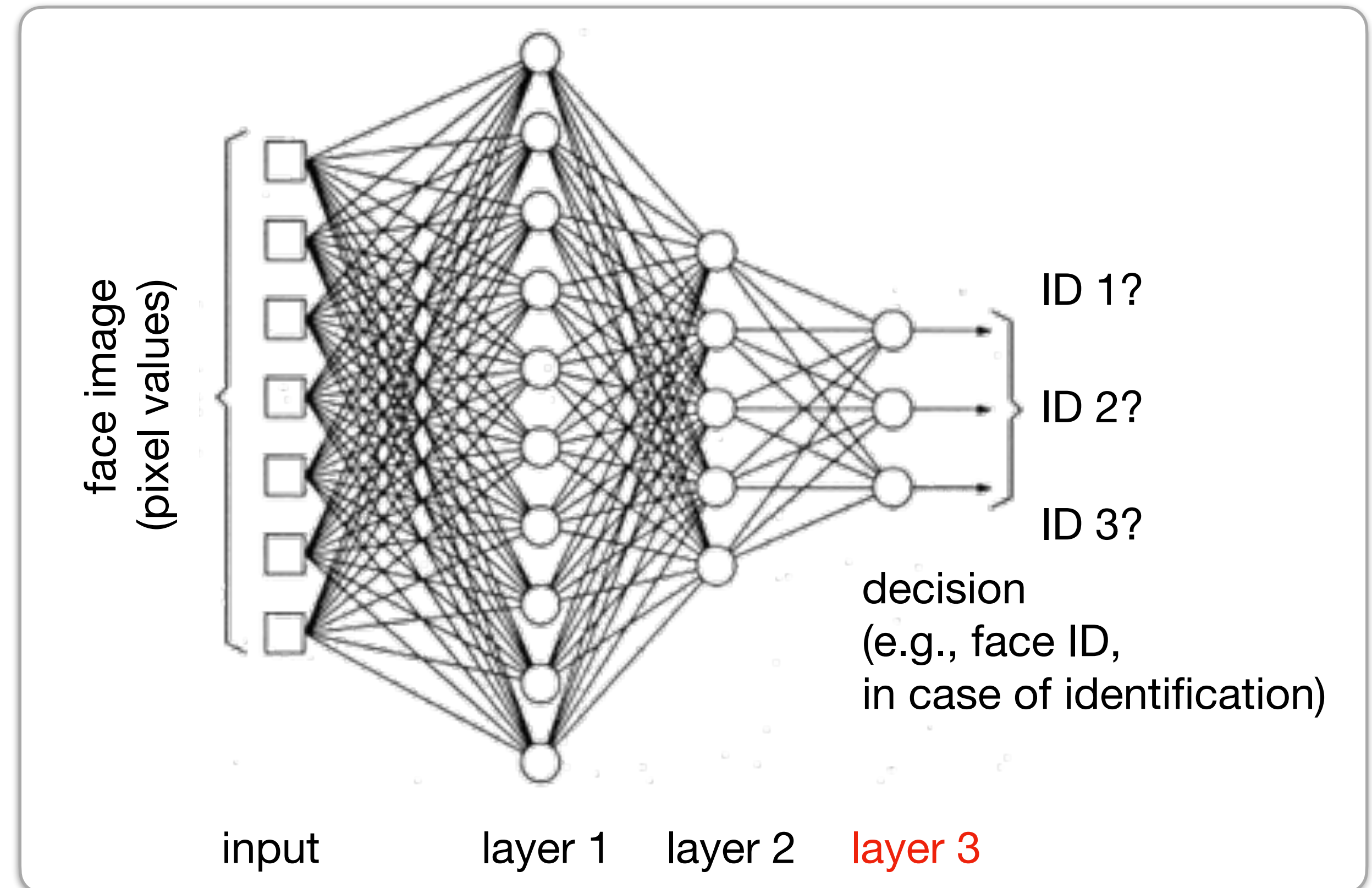


Deep **Convolutional** Neural Networks (CNN)

Fully Connected Layer

E.g., layer 3.

It performs the classification, presenting one score output for each class (identity, in the case of Biometrics).



Data-driven Face Recognition



Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

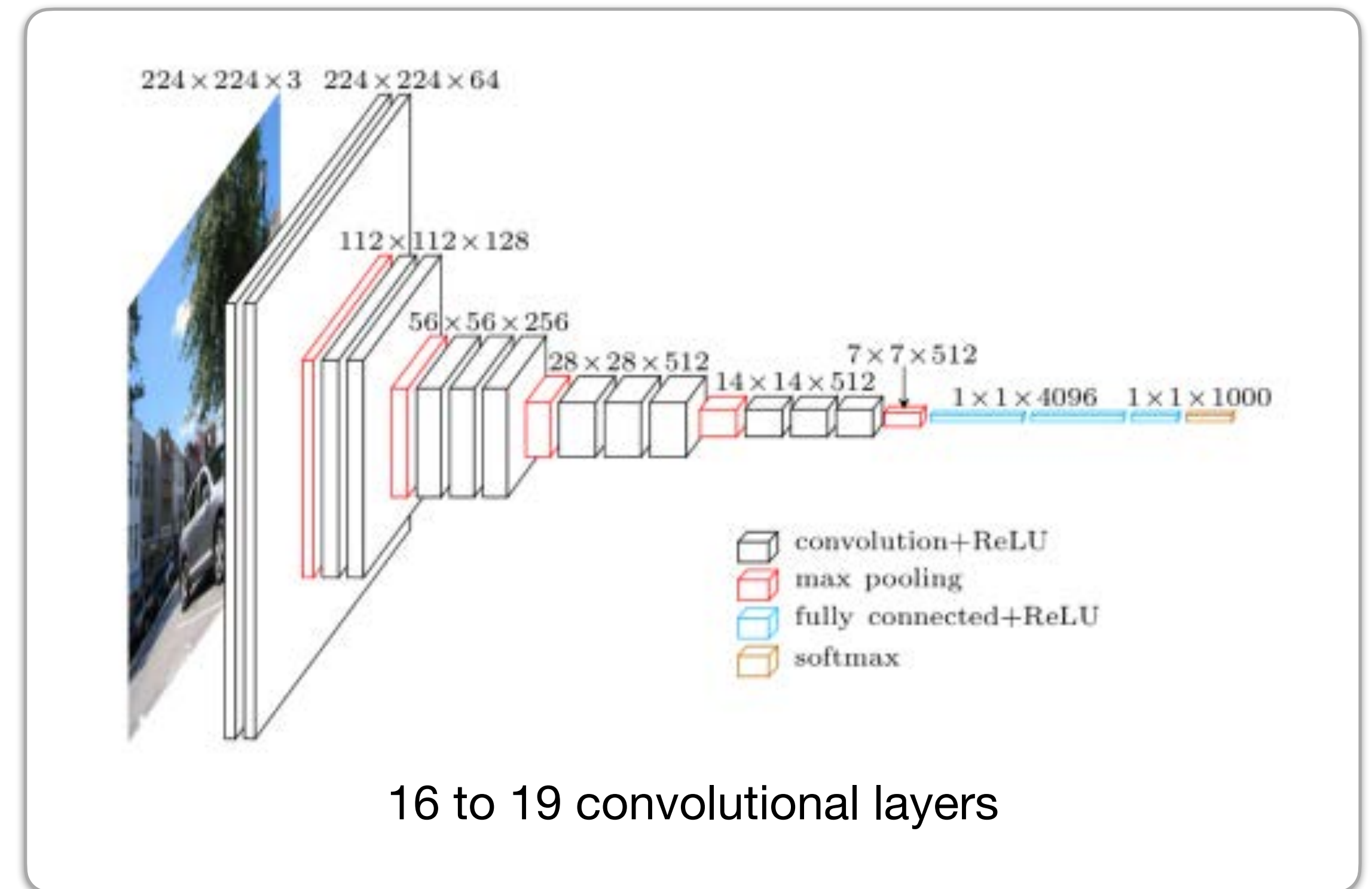
How deep can they be?

“Deep” refers to the number of layers.

E.g., VGG16

Simonyan and Zisserman

Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition



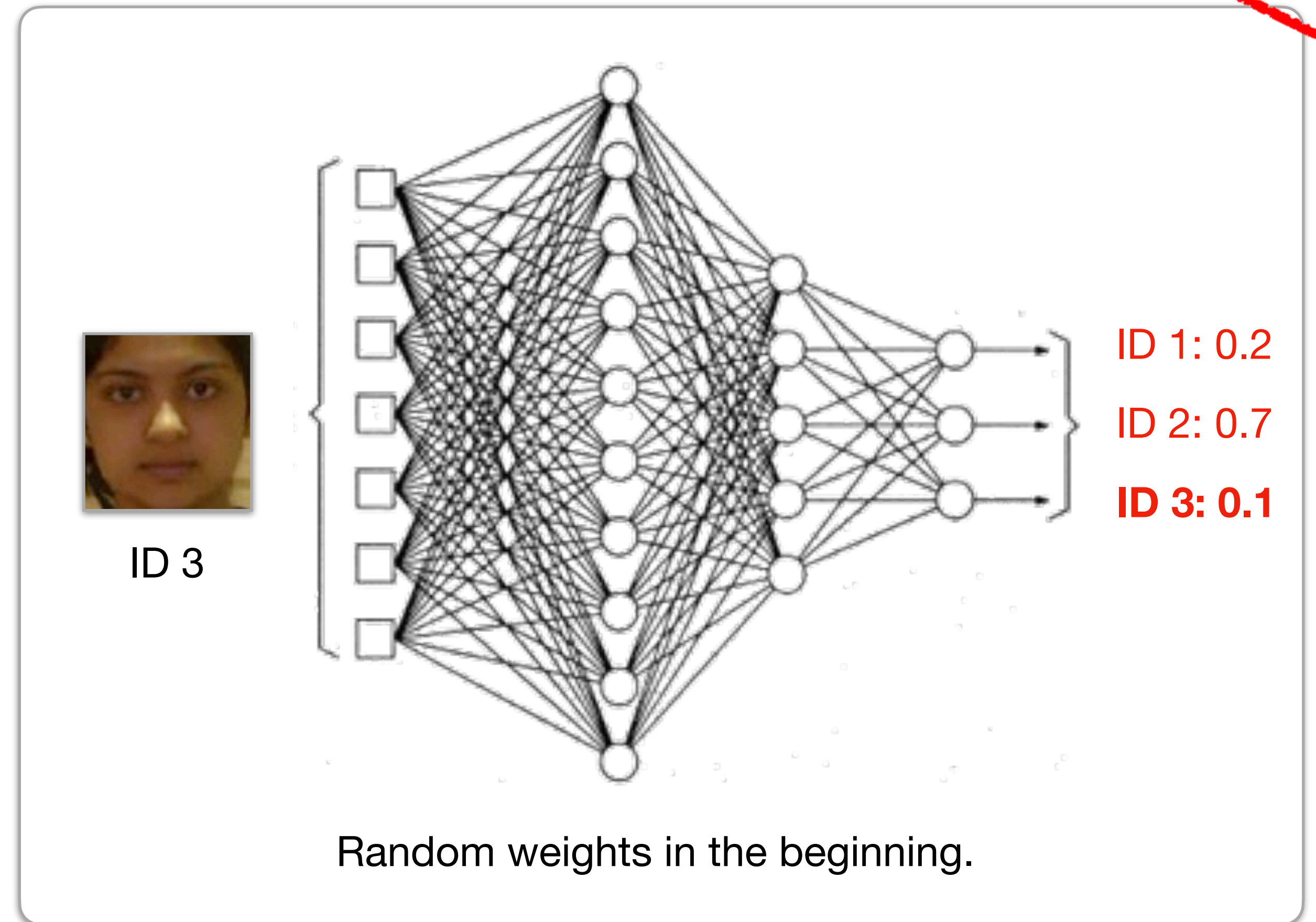
Data-driven Face Recognition



Deep Learning

Training

Labeled examples (e.g., faces and expected IDs) are used to teach the network to classify them correctly.



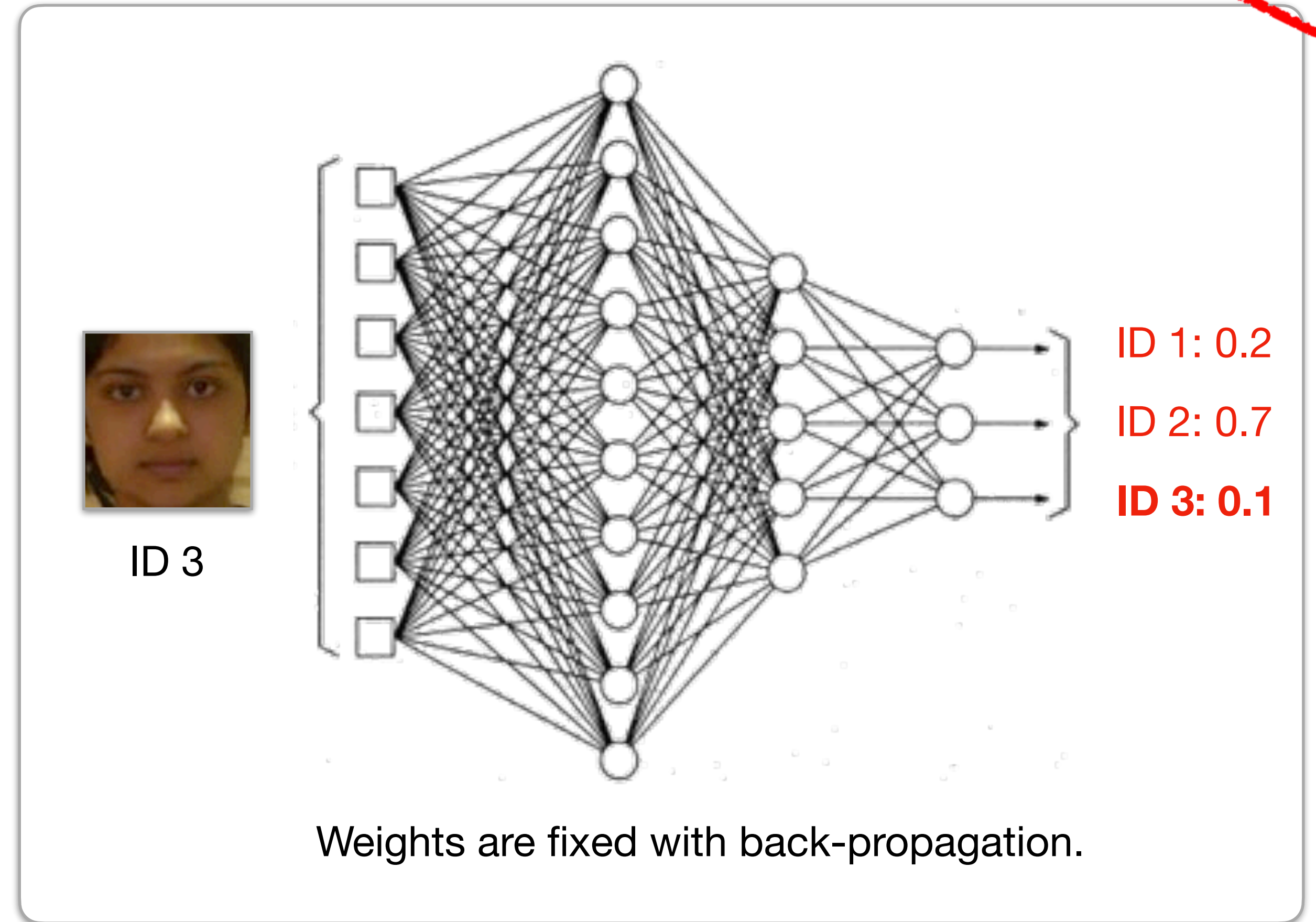
Data-driven Face Recognition



Deep Learning

Training

Back-propagation is used to fix the weights of the convolutions within the network.

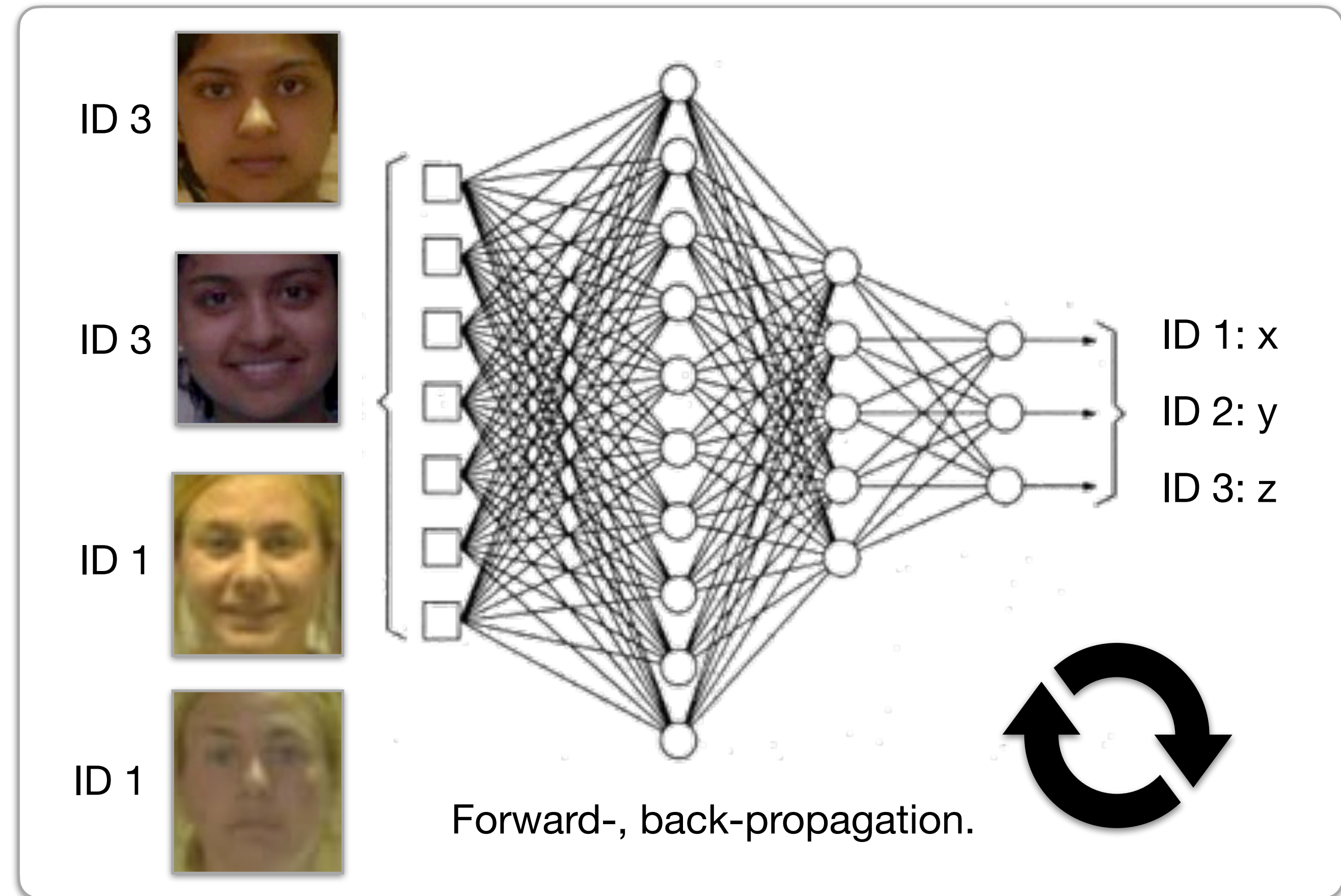


Data-driven Face Recognition



Deep Learning

Present various examples of each class and perform forward-, back-propagation.

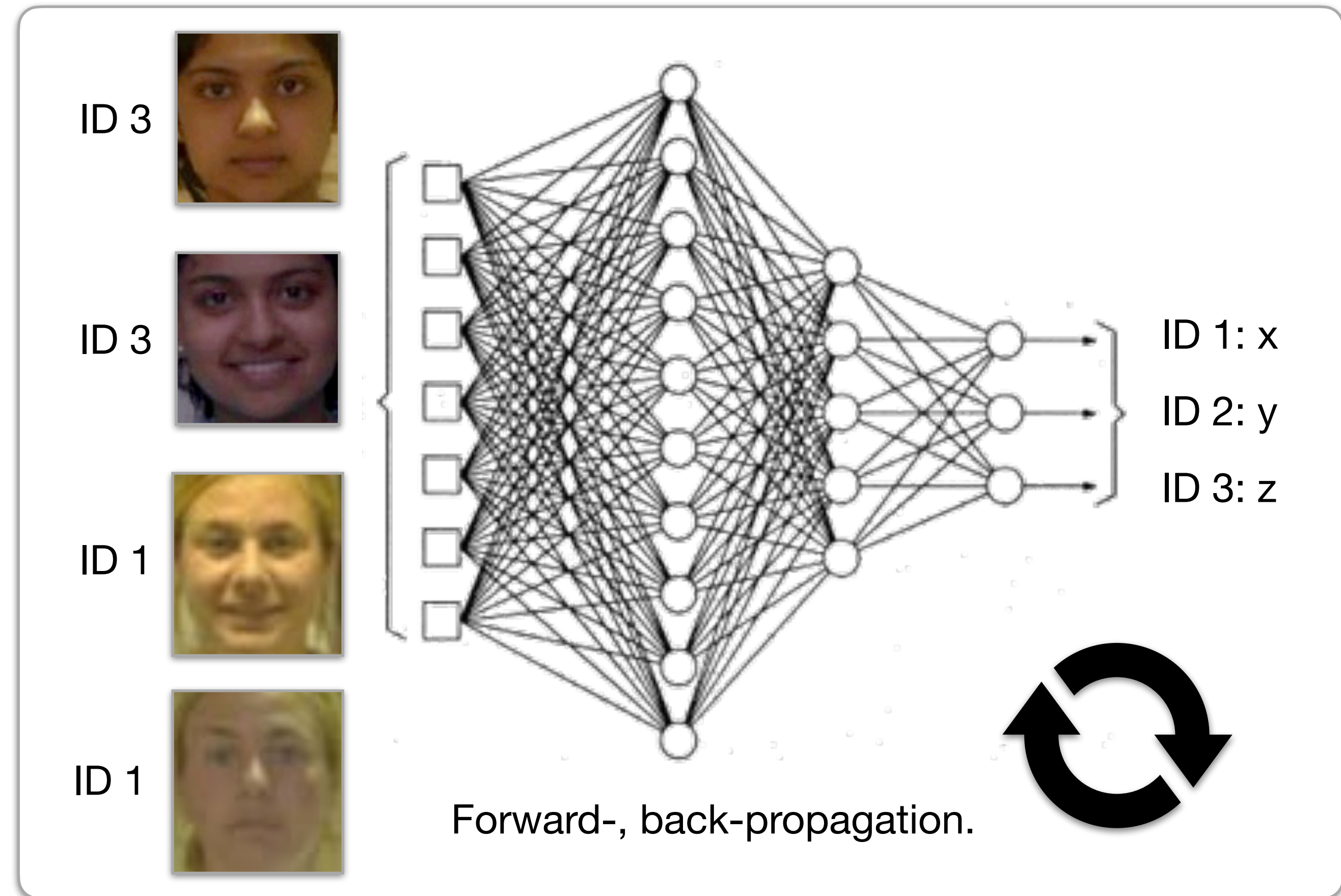


Data-driven Face Recognition

Deep Learning

Optimization target:
minimize classification
error through
loss function.

Popular function:
cross-entropy loss.



Data-driven Face Recognition

Deep Learning

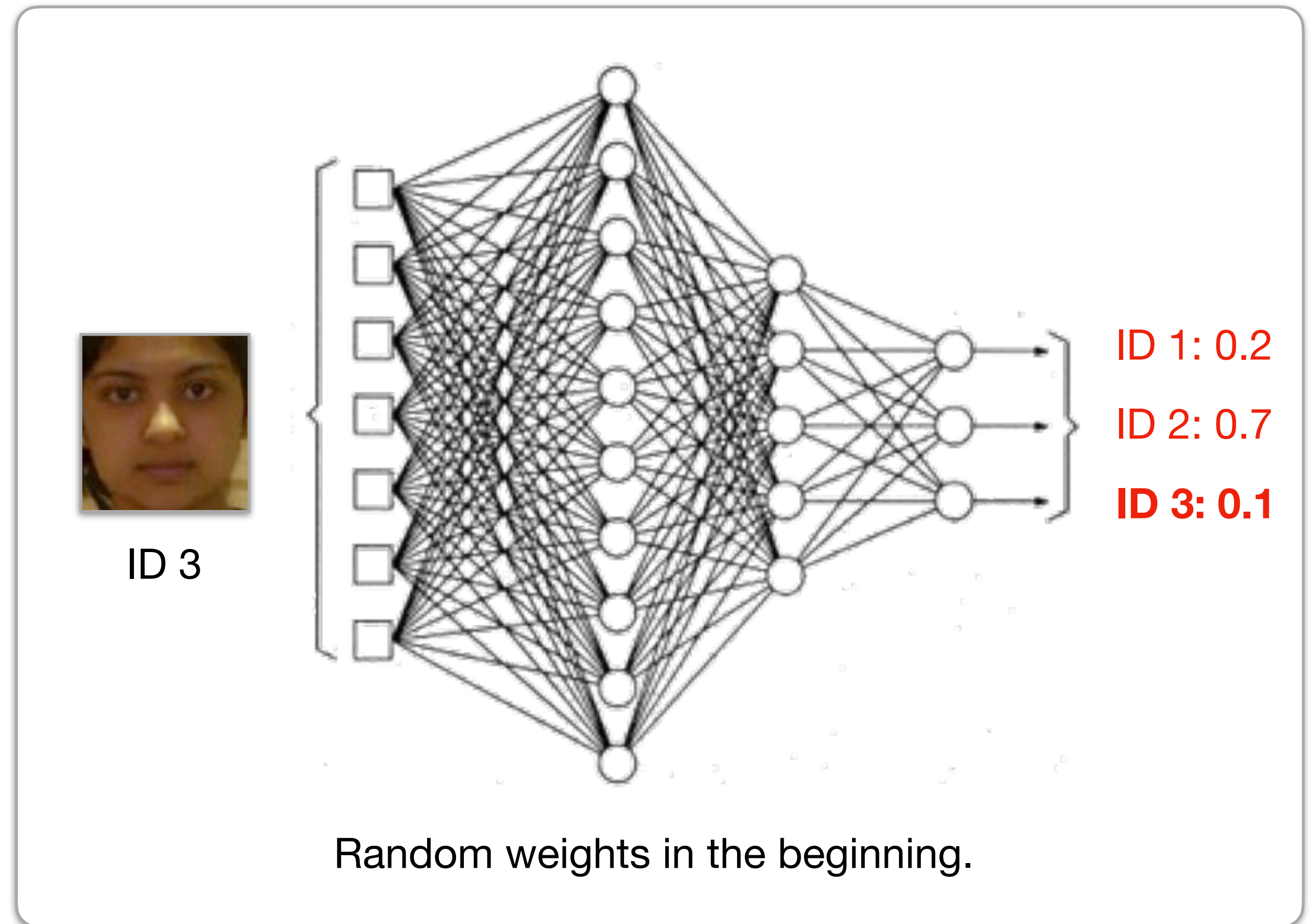
Cross-entropy Loss (CE)

#training faces

#people's IDs

$$CE = \sum_{face=1}^m \sum_{ID=1}^n (-\log(\text{output}(ID)))$$

CNN output for ID



Data-driven Face Recognition

Deep Learning

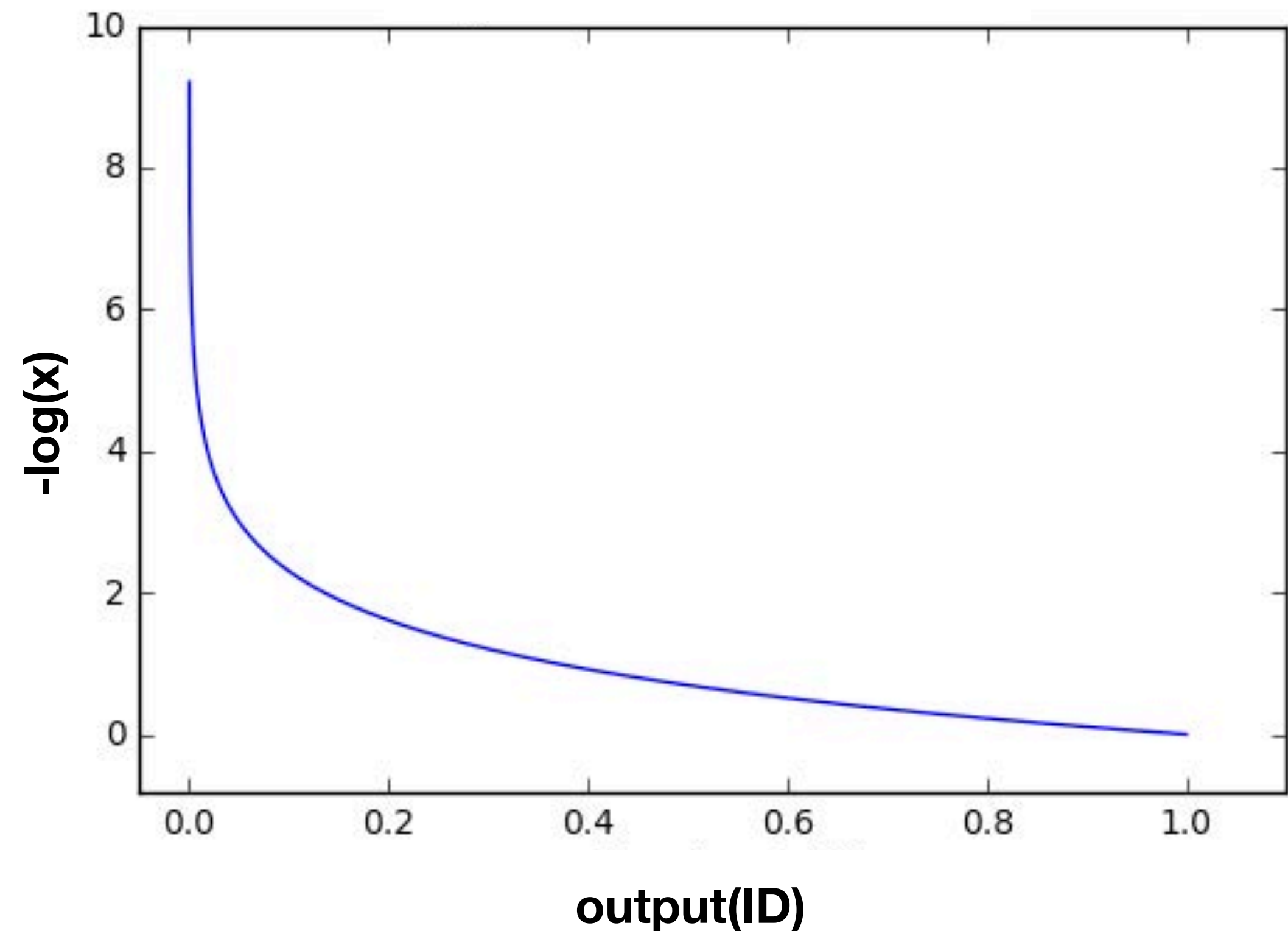
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Data-driven Face Recognition



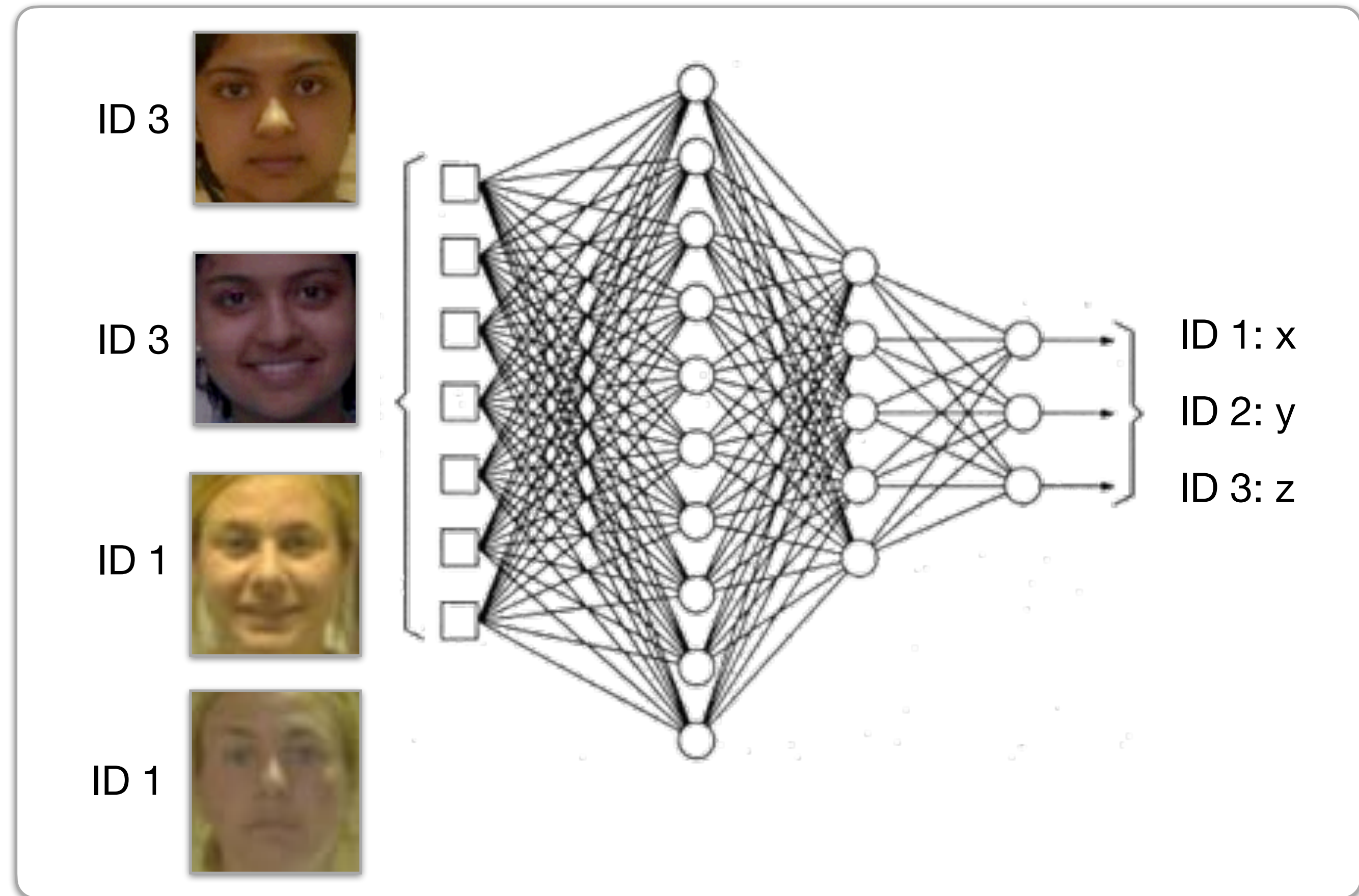
Deep Learning

What are the cons here?

How to enroll a new person?

Fixed number of classes (i.e., persons).

Need for large training dataset (thousands of sample per class).

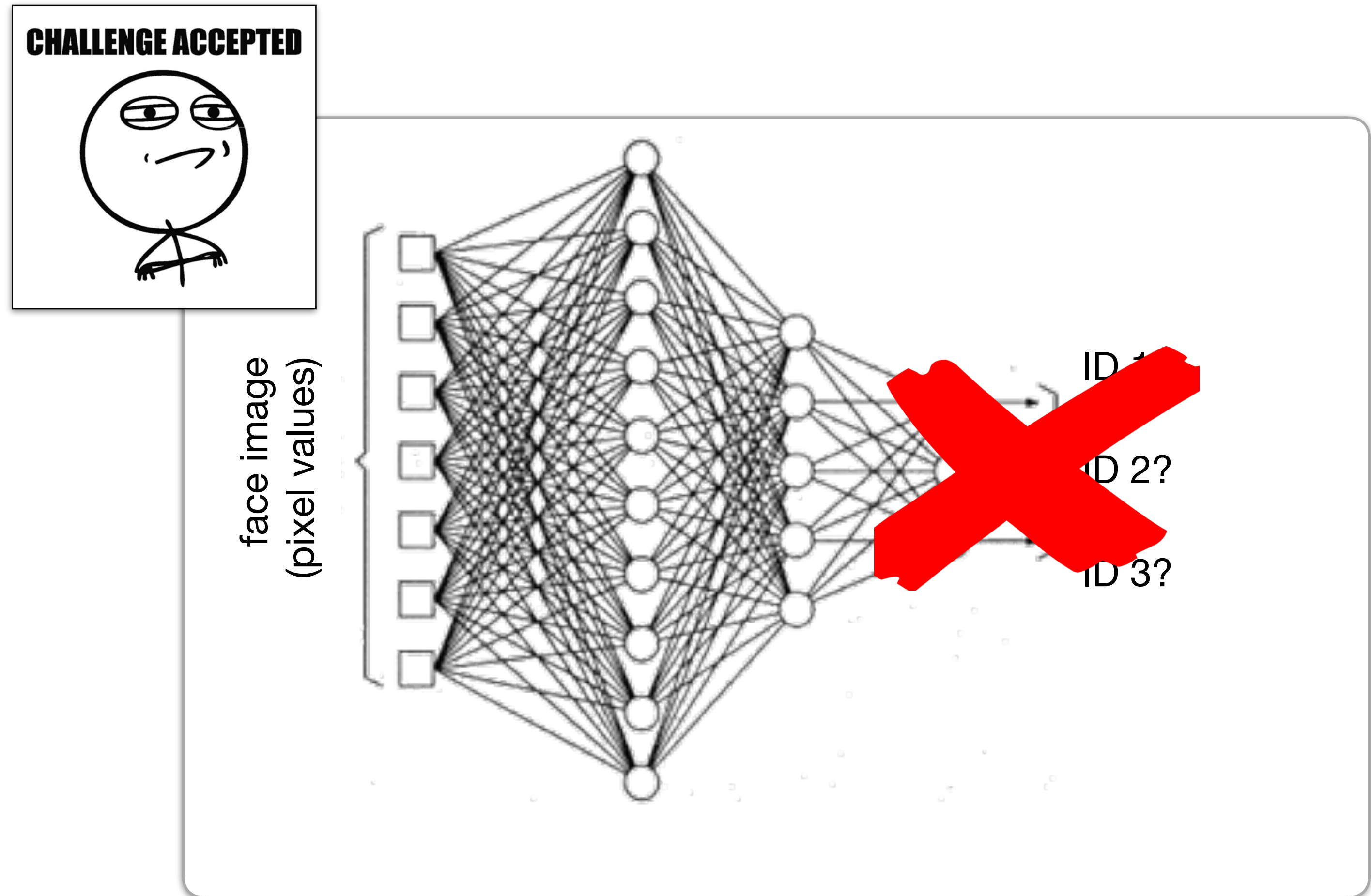


Data-driven Face Recognition

Deep Learning

How to make CNN more flexible?

Remove fully connected layer and use last convolutional layers as a feature descriptor.

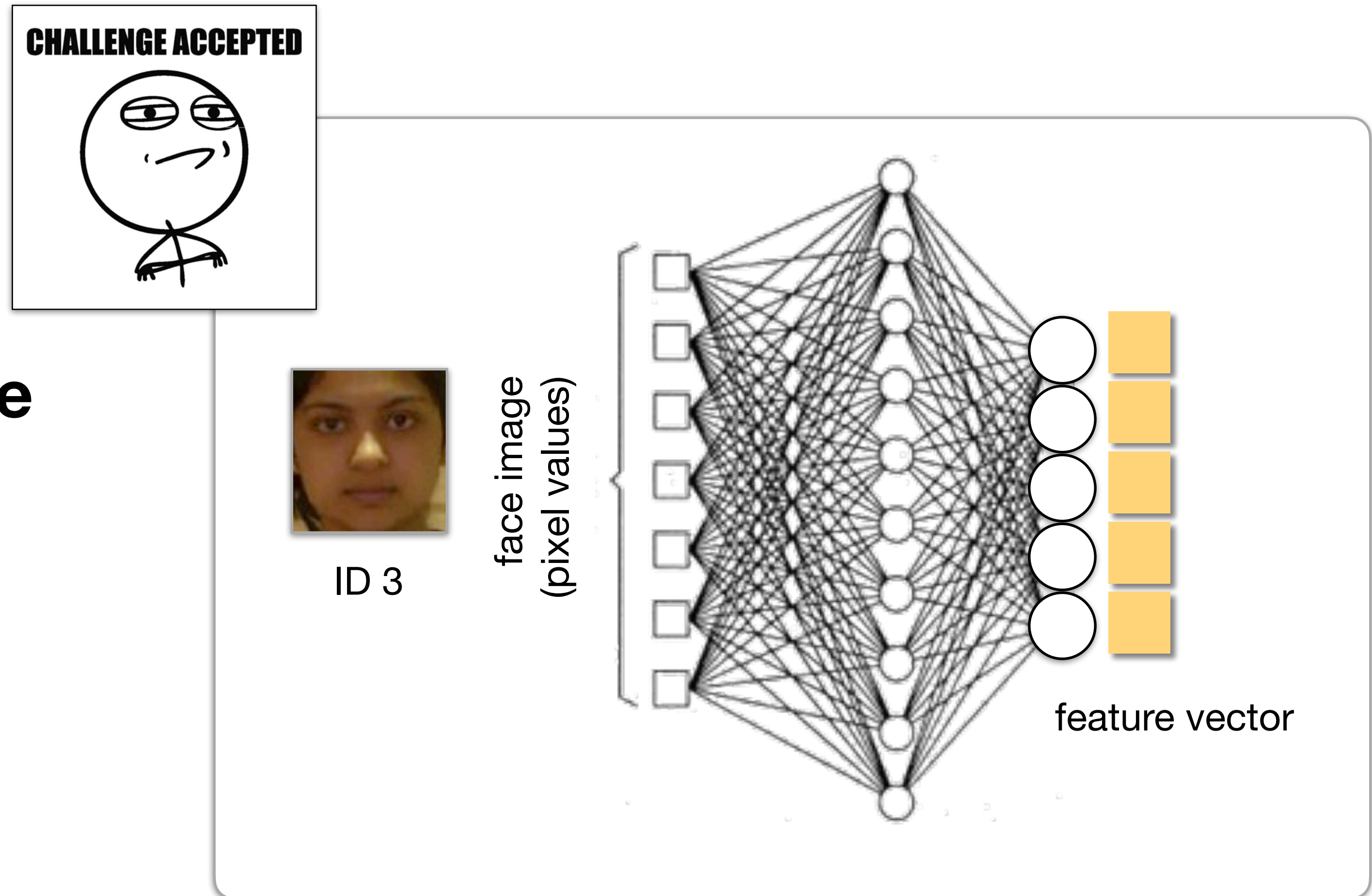


Data-driven Face Recognition

Deep Learning

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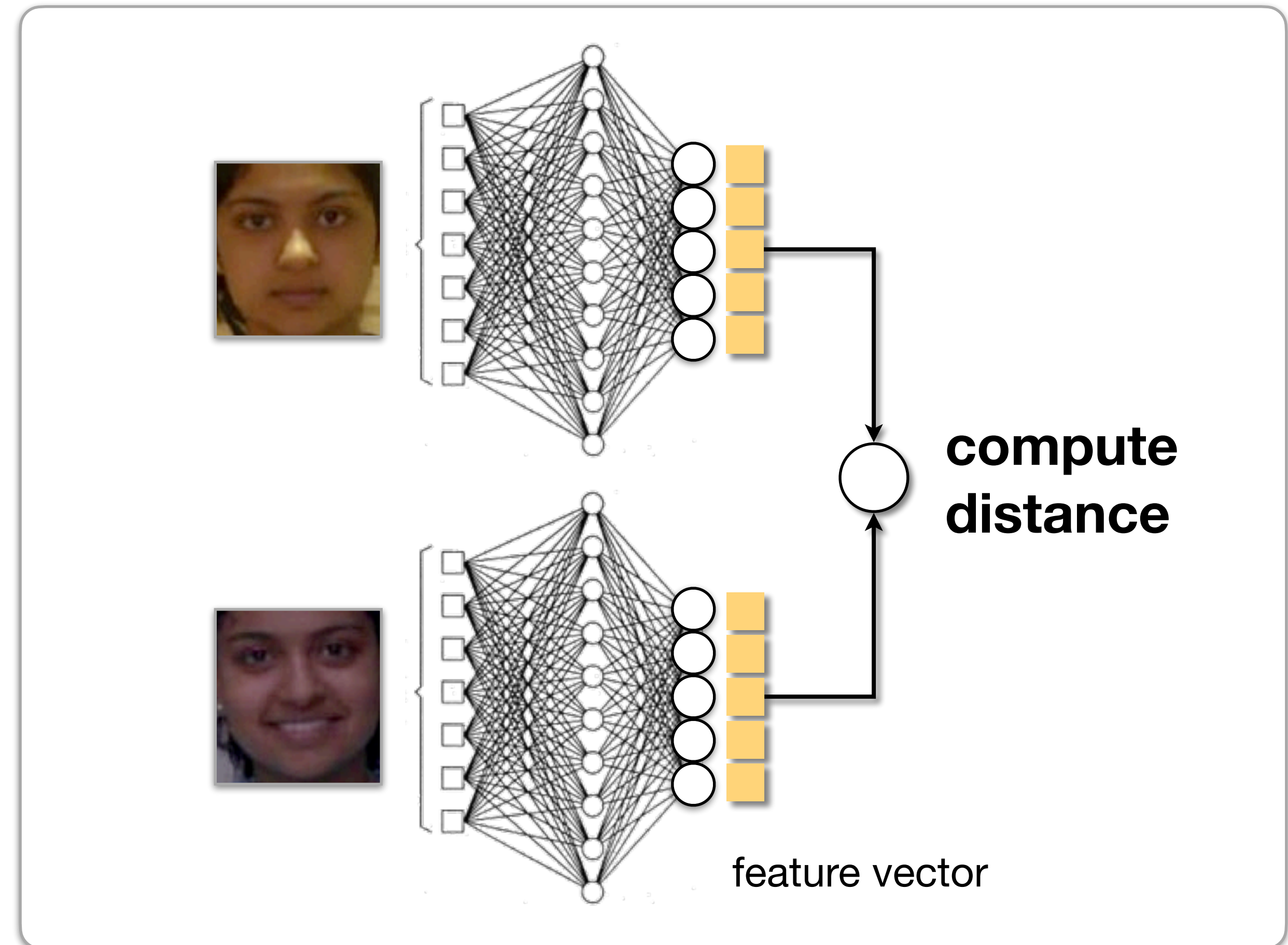


Data-driven Face Recognition

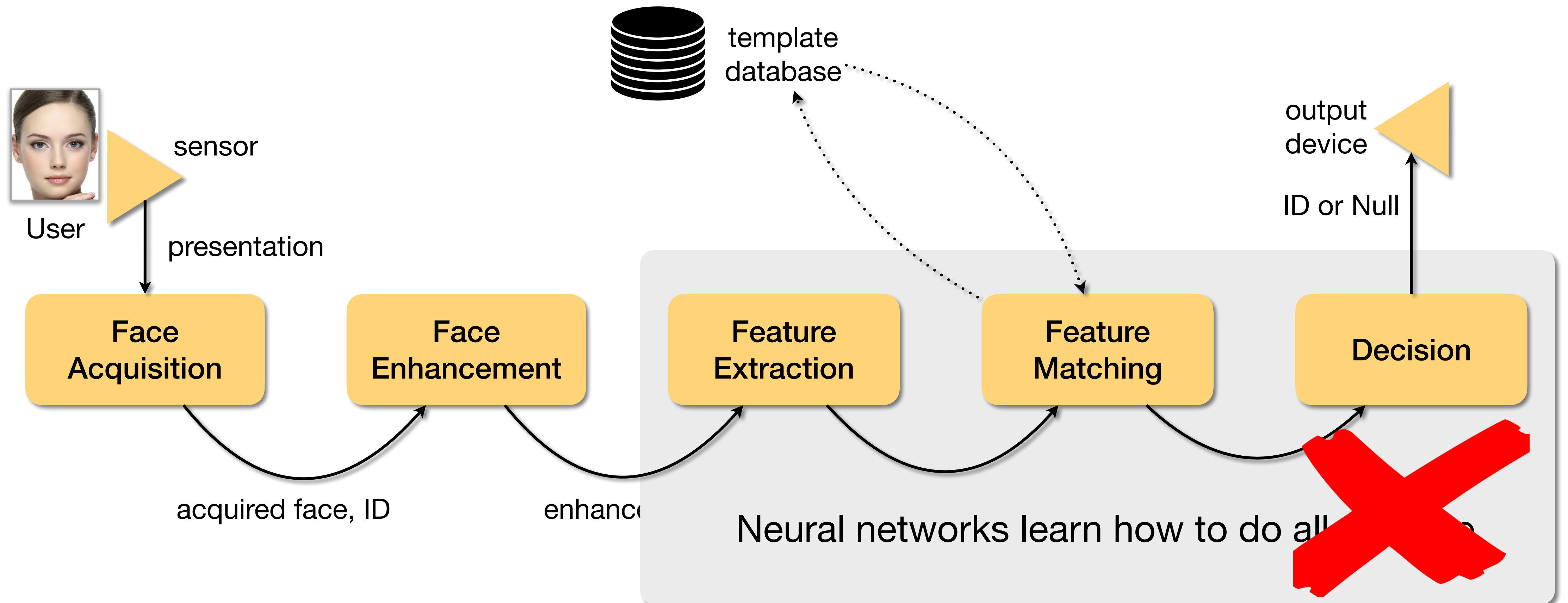
Deep Learning

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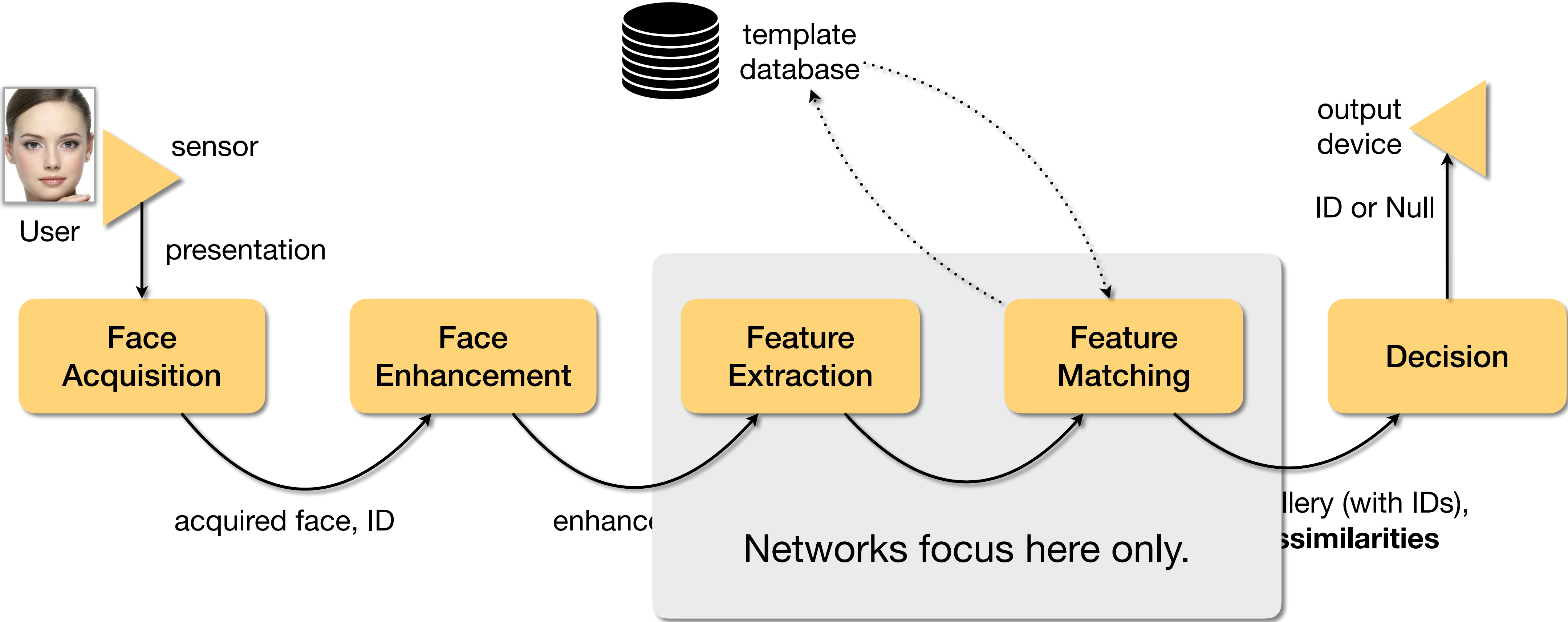
To speed up training, use **siamese networks** (same architecture, same weights).



Data-driven Face Recognition



Data-driven Face Recognition



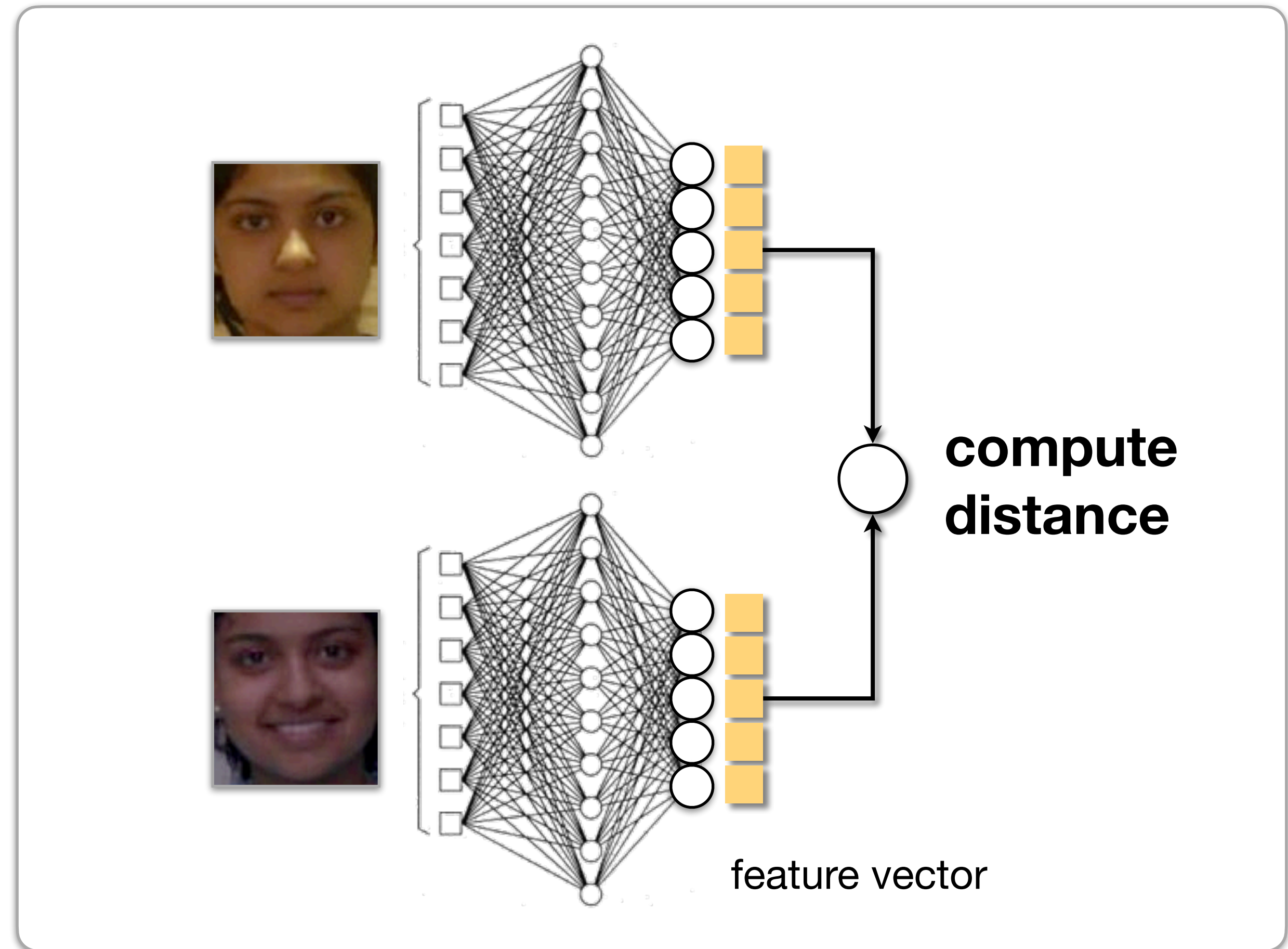
Data-driven Face Recognition

Deep Learning

Training Approaches

Pairwise-loss-based

Triplet-loss-based



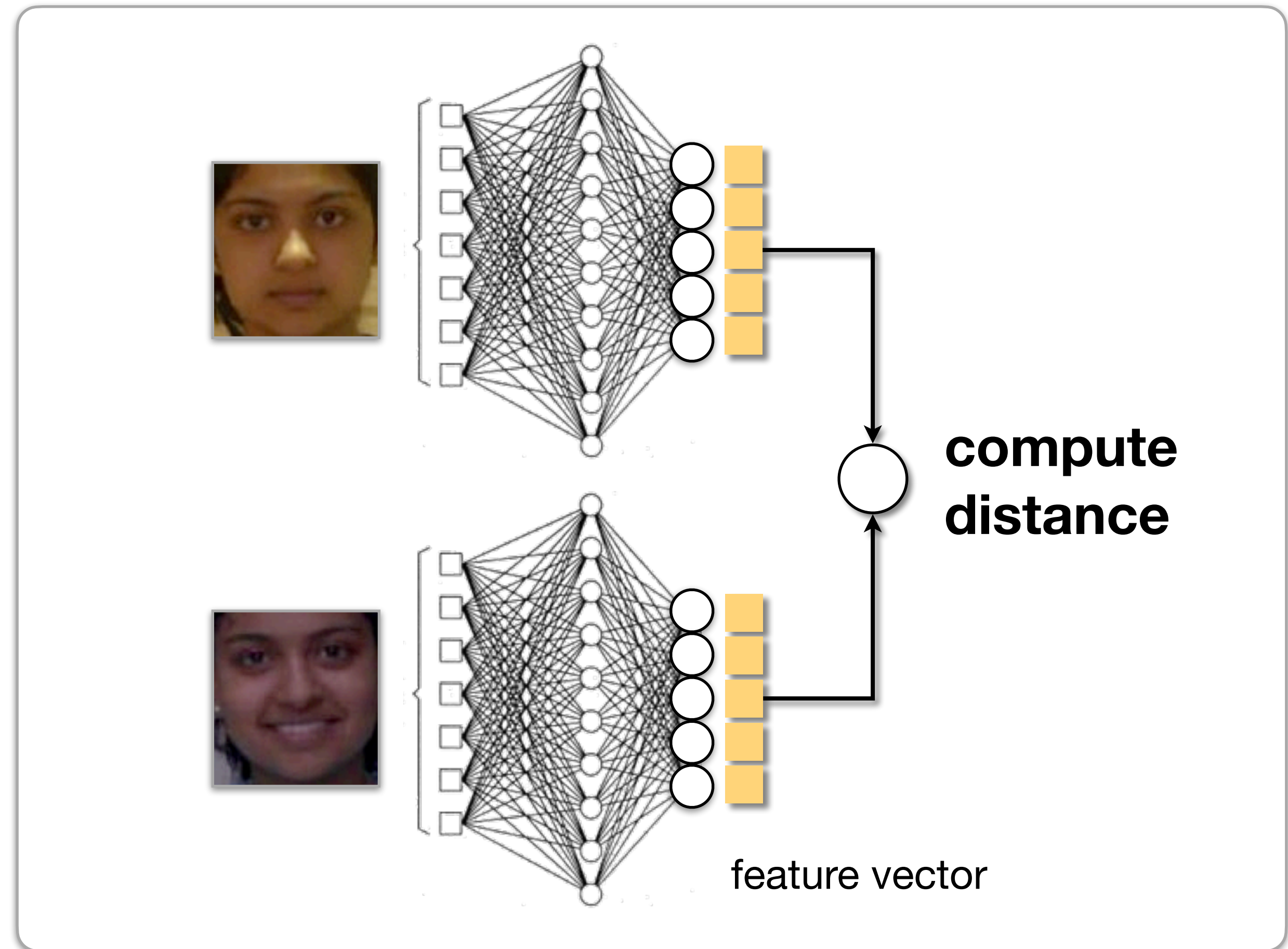
Data-driven Face Recognition

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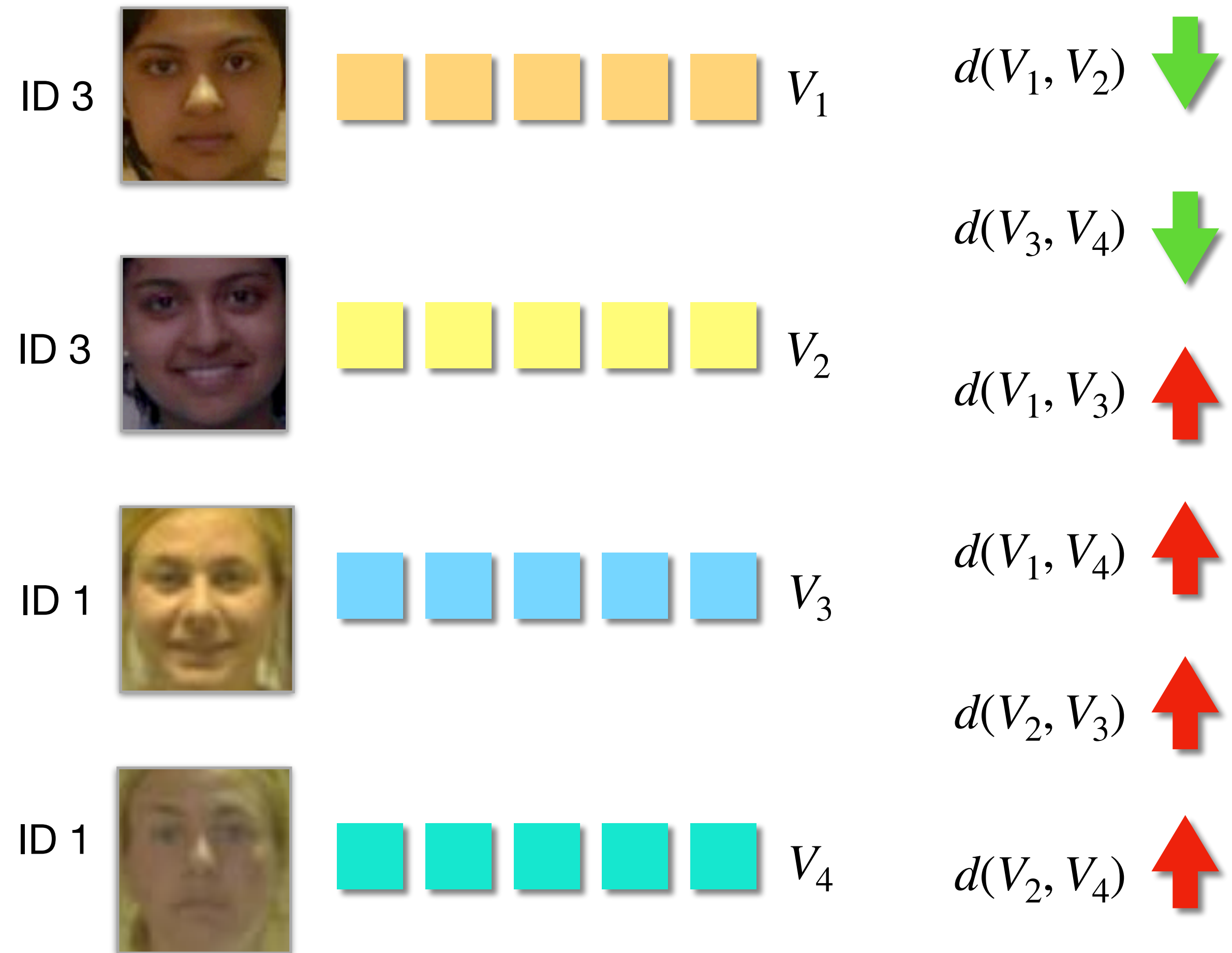
Triplet-loss-based



Pairwise Face Recognition

Pairwise Loss (PL)

Train the network in a way that feature vectors of the same class have small distance, while feature vectors from different classes have large distance.



Pairwise Face Recognition

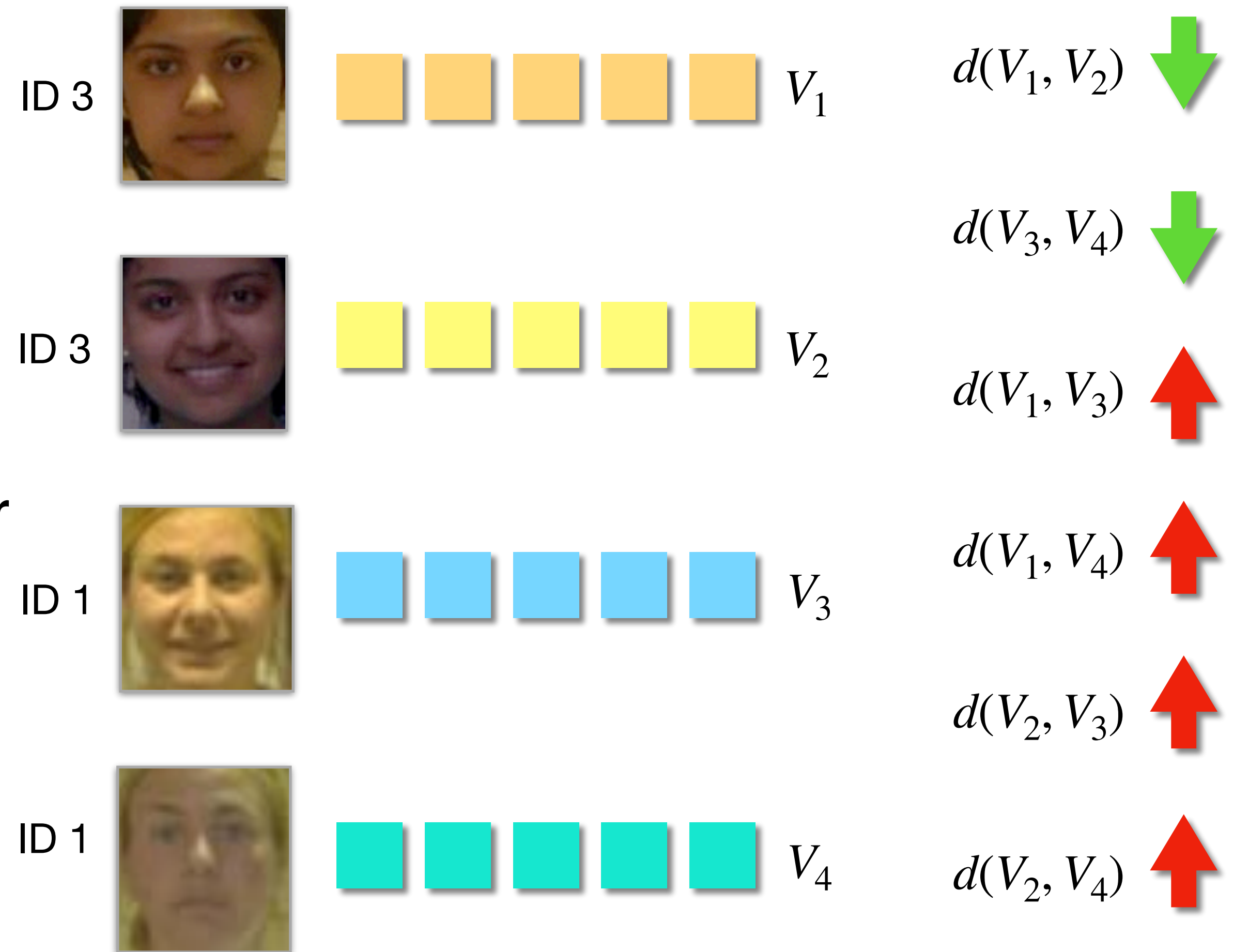
Pairwise Loss (PL)

the smaller, the better

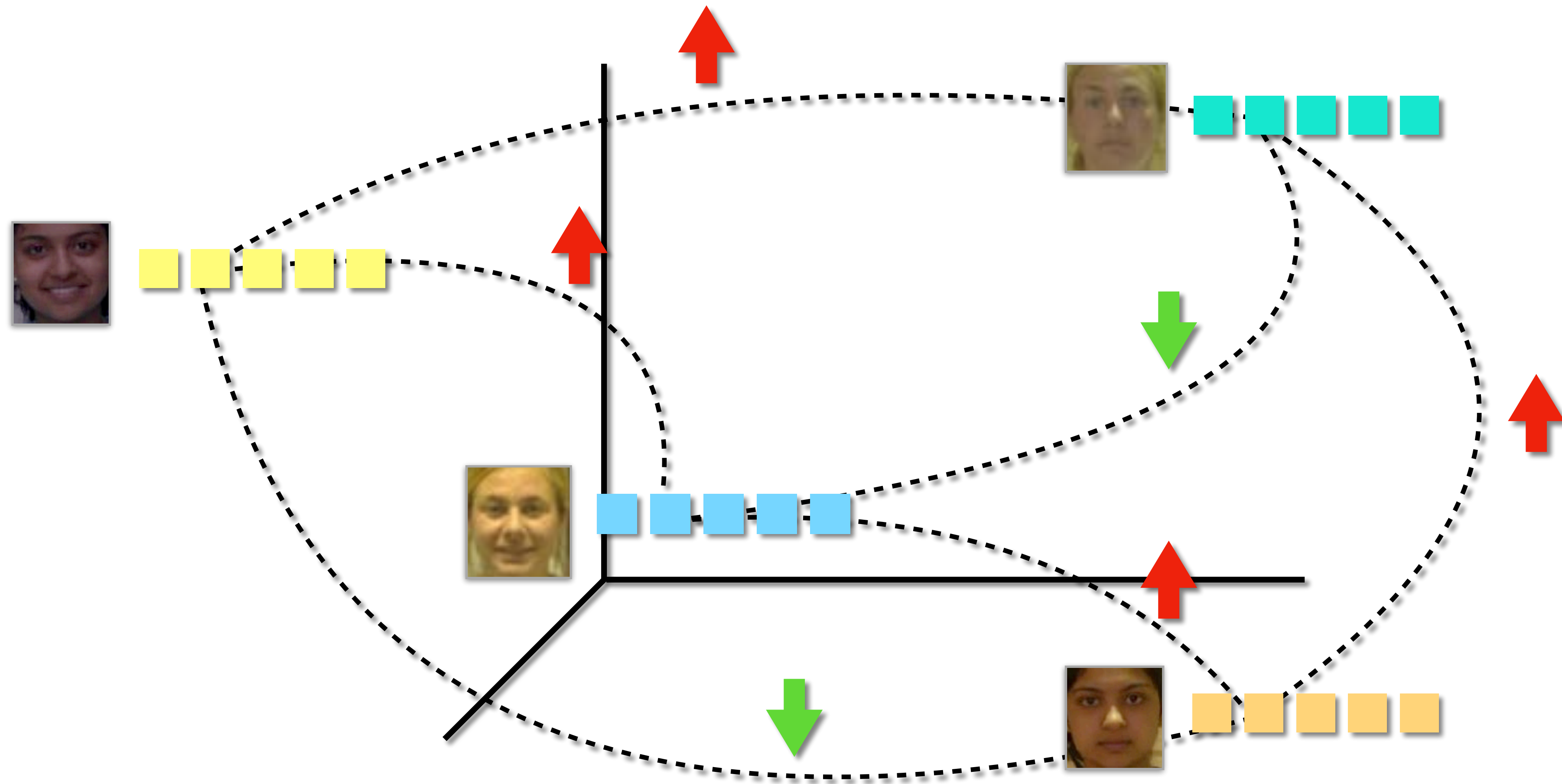
$$PL = \begin{cases} d(V_x, V_y) & \text{if genuine pair} \\ \max(0, m - d(V_x, V_y)) & \text{if impostor pair} \end{cases}$$

enforced margin

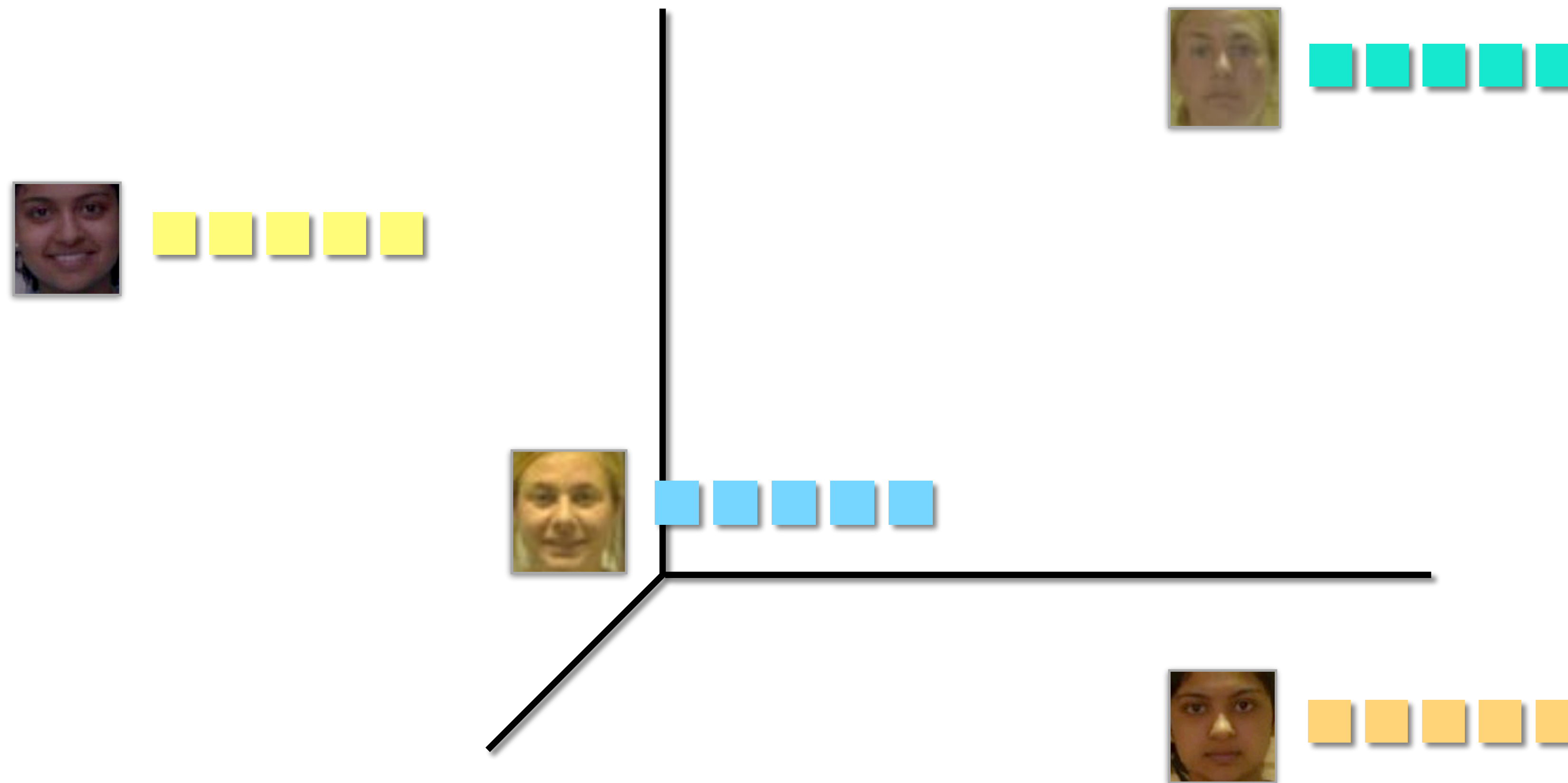
it must be larger than m



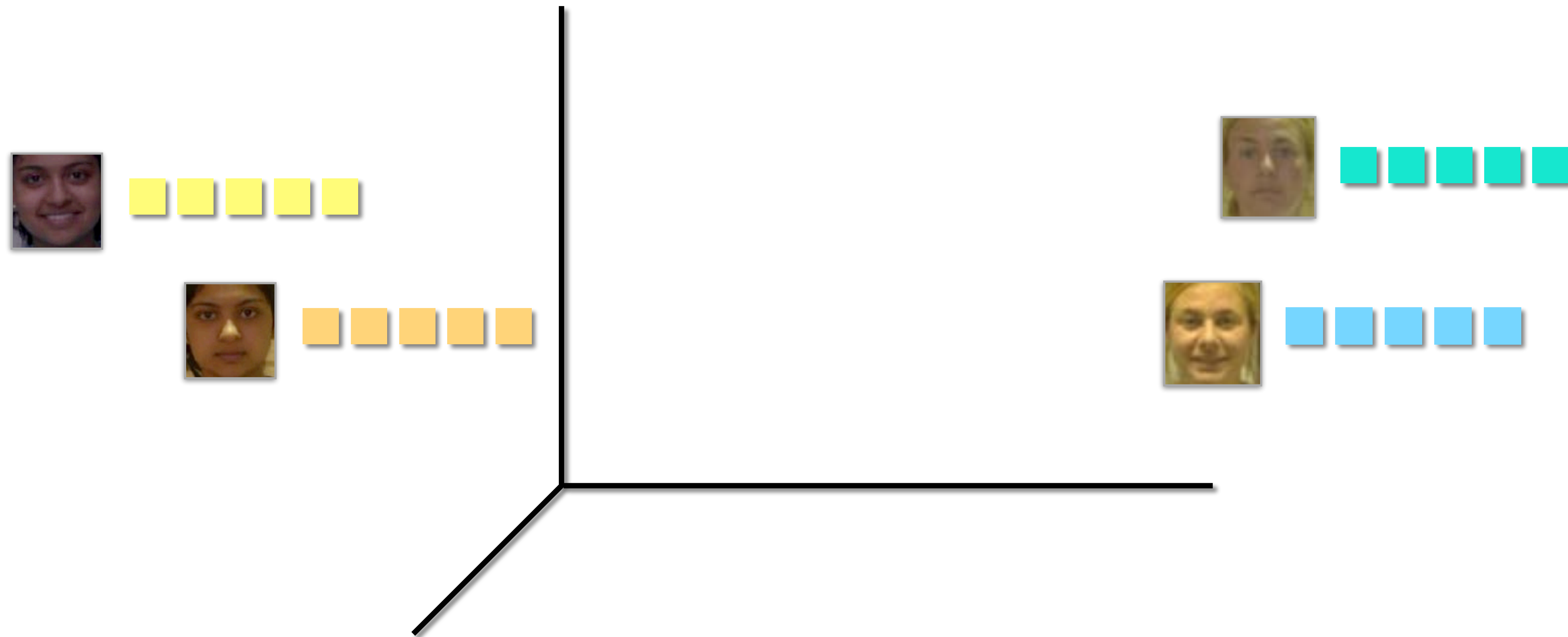
Pairwise Face Recognition



Pairwise Face Recognition



Pairwise Face Recognition



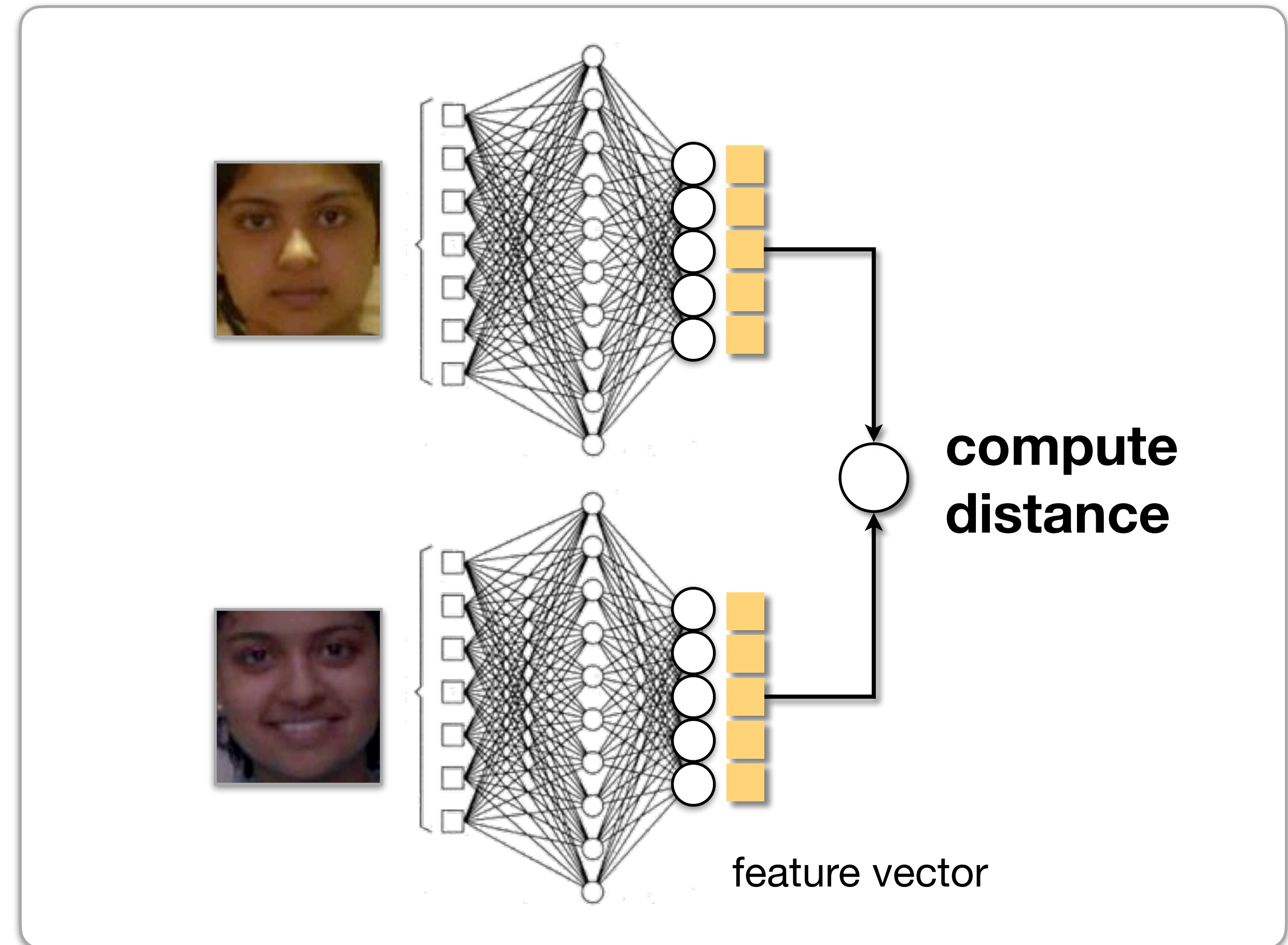
Data-driven Face Recognition

Deep Learning

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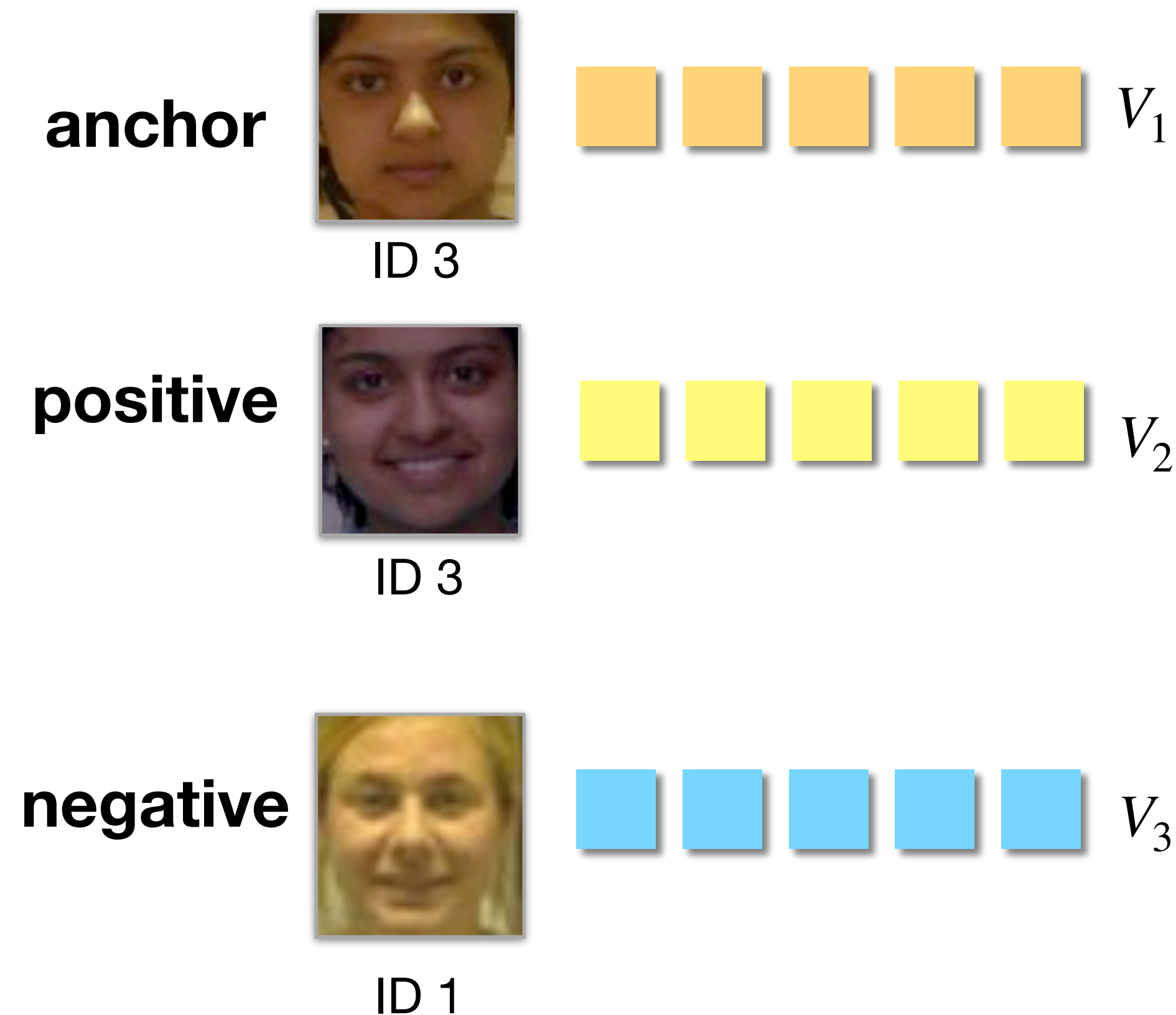
Triplet-loss-based



Triplet Face Recognition

Triplet Loss (TL)

Choose a reference data sample (the **anchor**) and a **positive** and a **negative** data samples to optimize their distances.



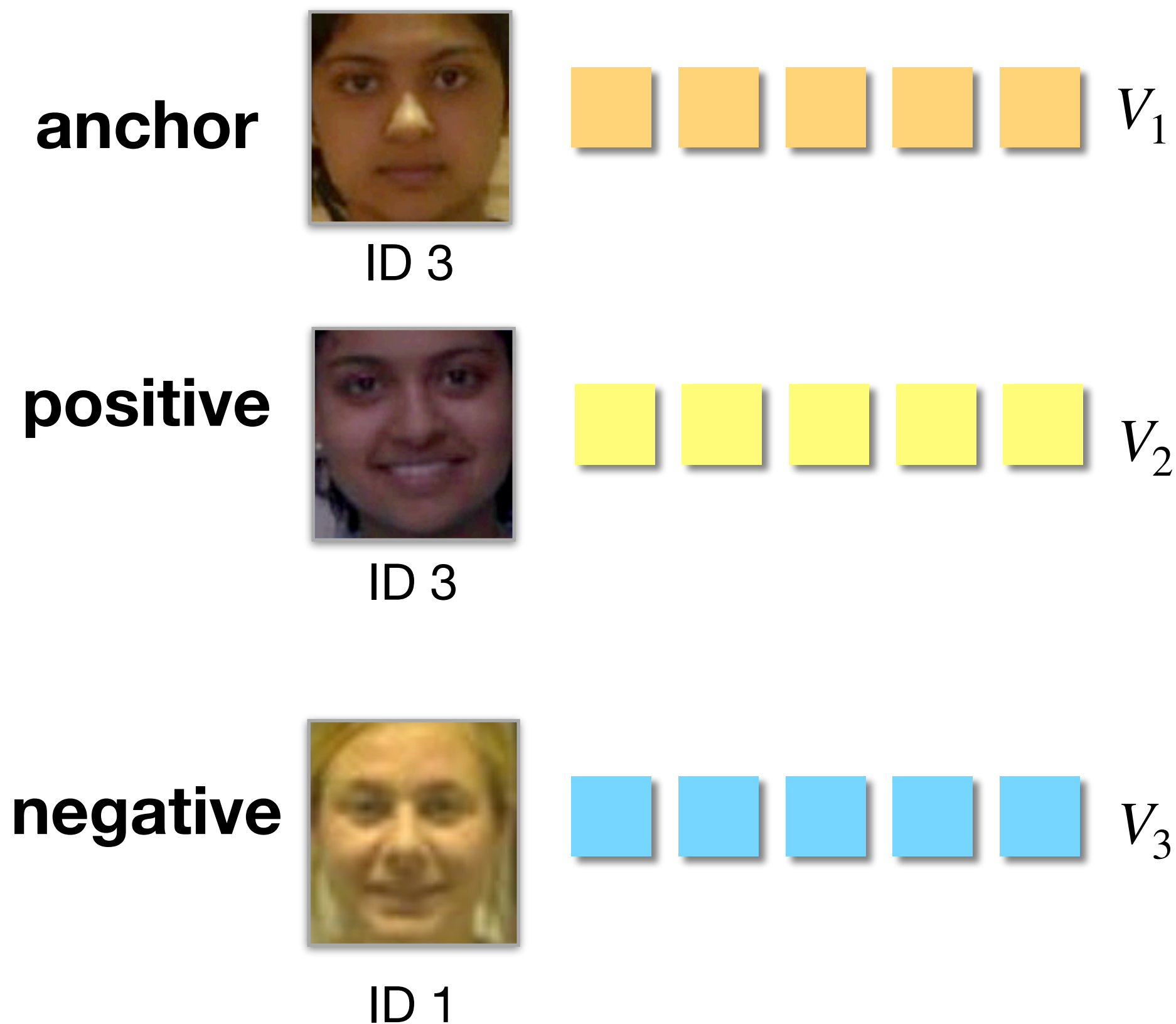
Triplet Face Recognition

Triplet Loss (TL)

Choose a reference data sample (the **anchor**) and a **positive** and a **negative** data samples to optimize their distances.

Minimize $d(V_1, V_2)$ and maximize $d(V_1, V_3)$.

Schroff et al.
Facenet: A unified embedding for face recognition and clustering.
CVPR 2015



Triplet Face Recognition

Triplet Loss (TL)

the smaller, the better

$$TL = \max(0, m + d(V_{\text{anchor}}, V_{\text{positive}}) - d(V_{\text{anchor}}, V_{\text{negative}}))$$

enforced margin

the larger, the better

anchor



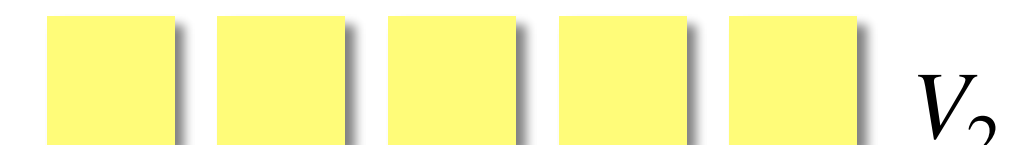
ID 3



positive



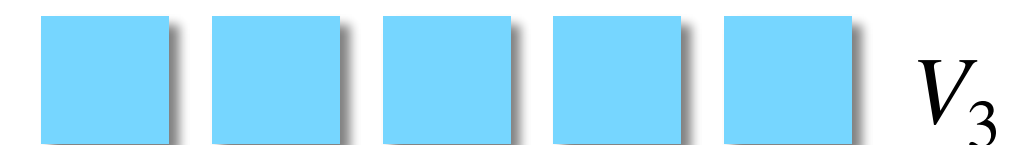
ID 3



negative

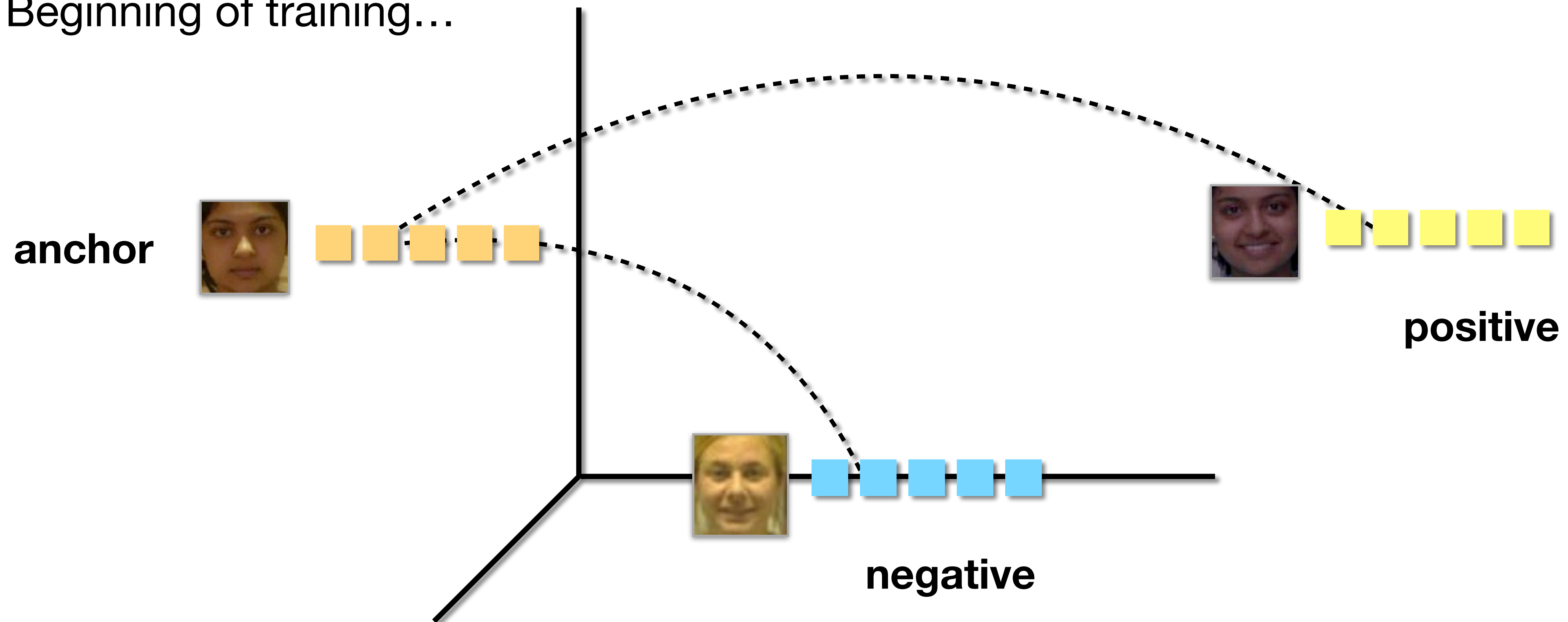


ID 1

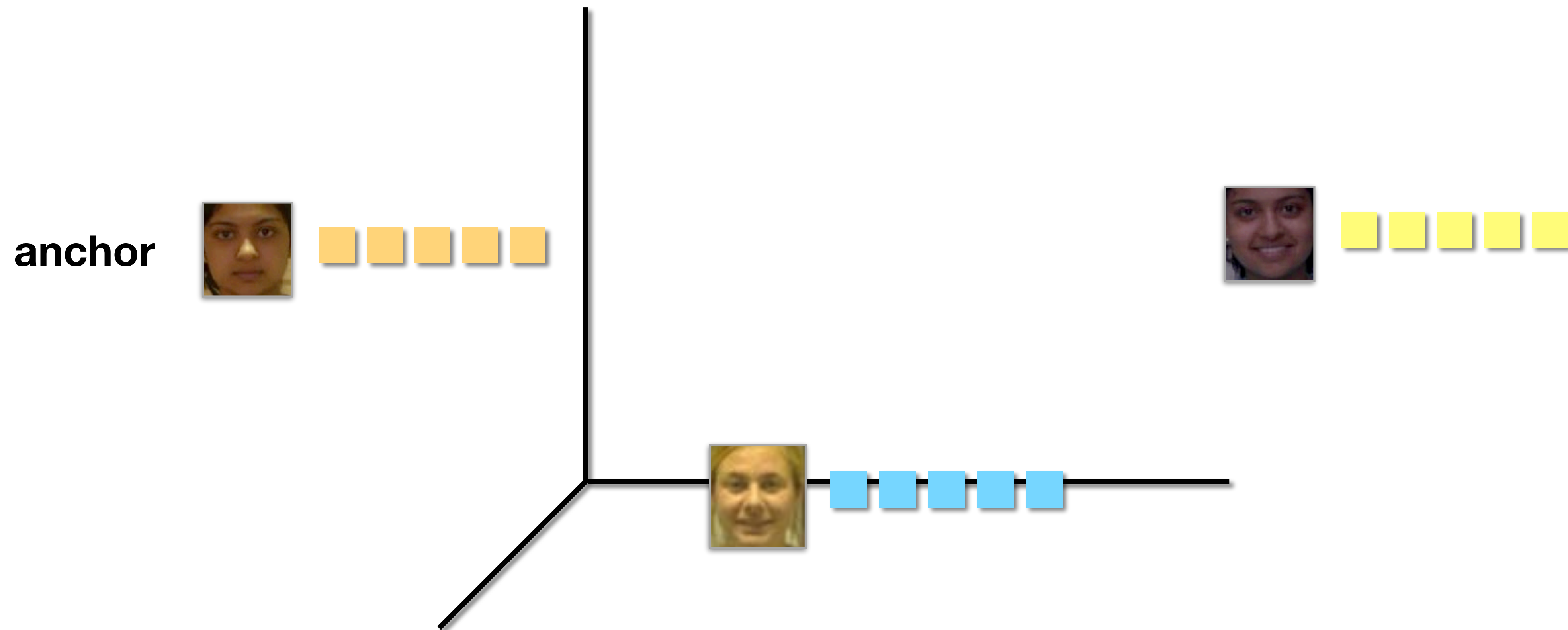


Triplet Face Recognition

Beginning of training...

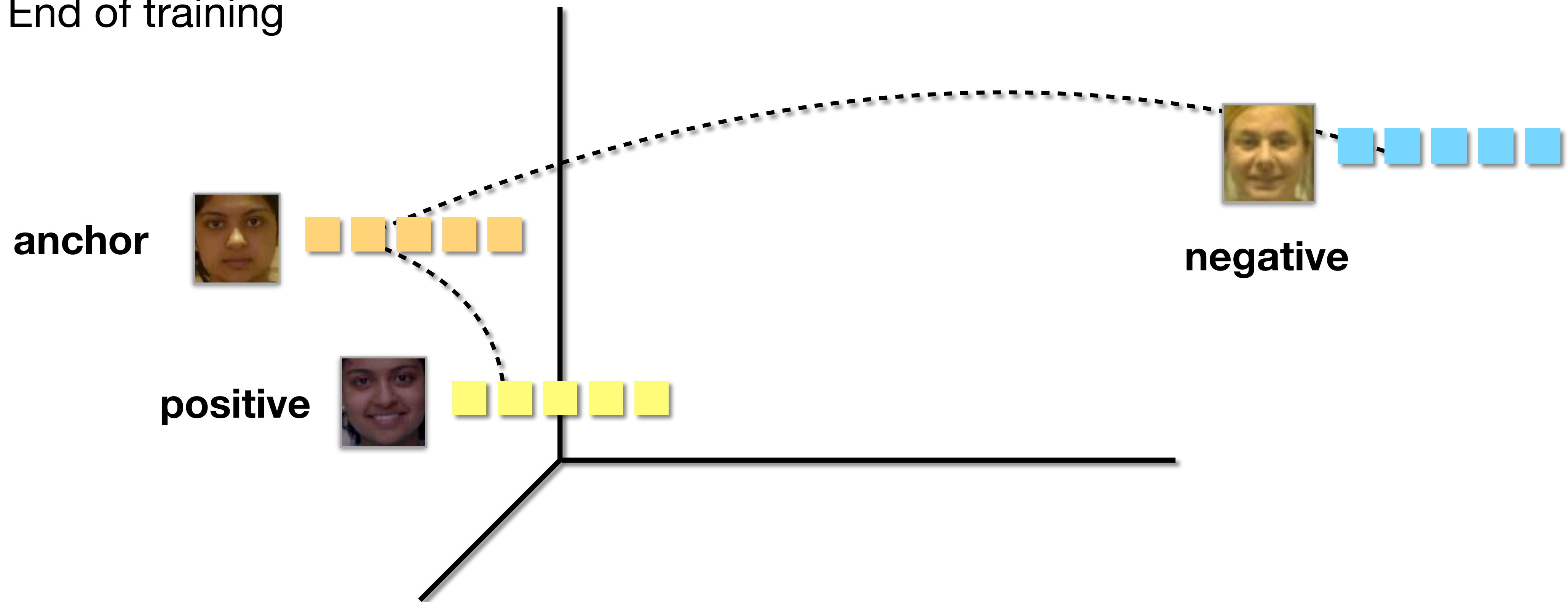


Triplet Face Recognition



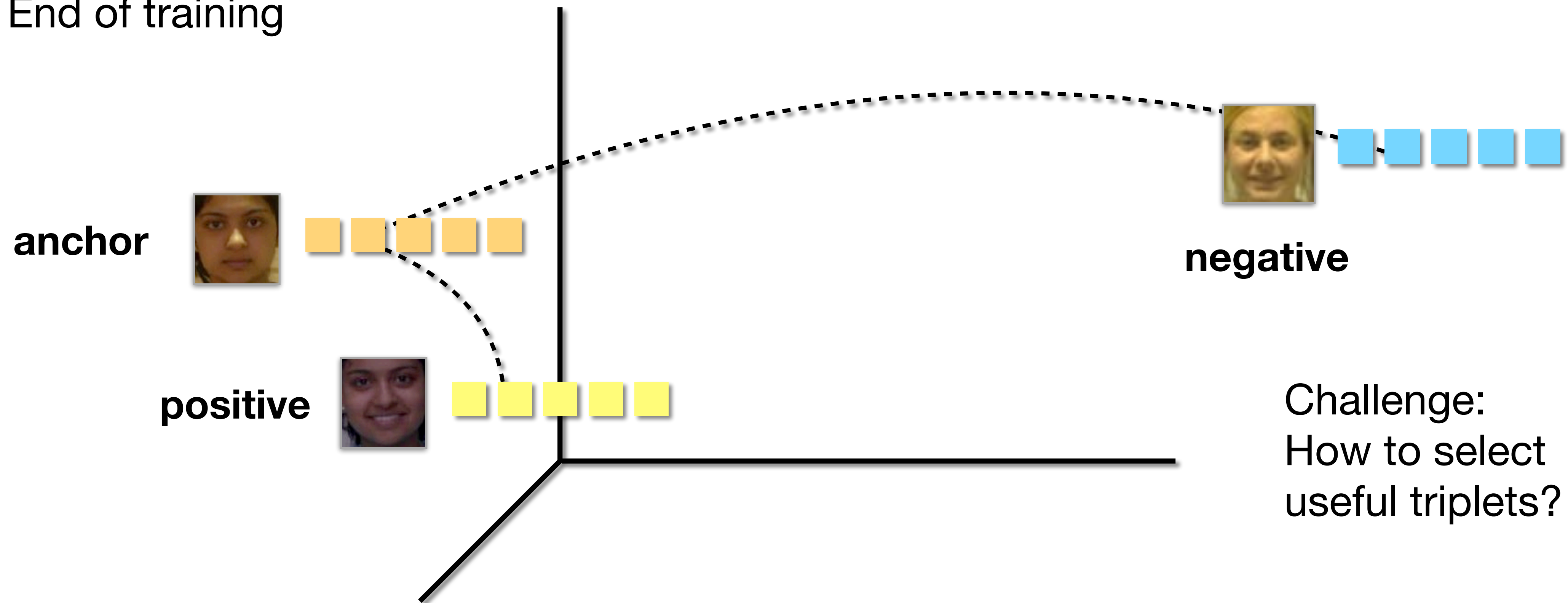
Triplet Face Recognition

End of training



Triplet Face Recognition

End of training



negative

positive

anchor

Challenge:
How to select
useful triplets?

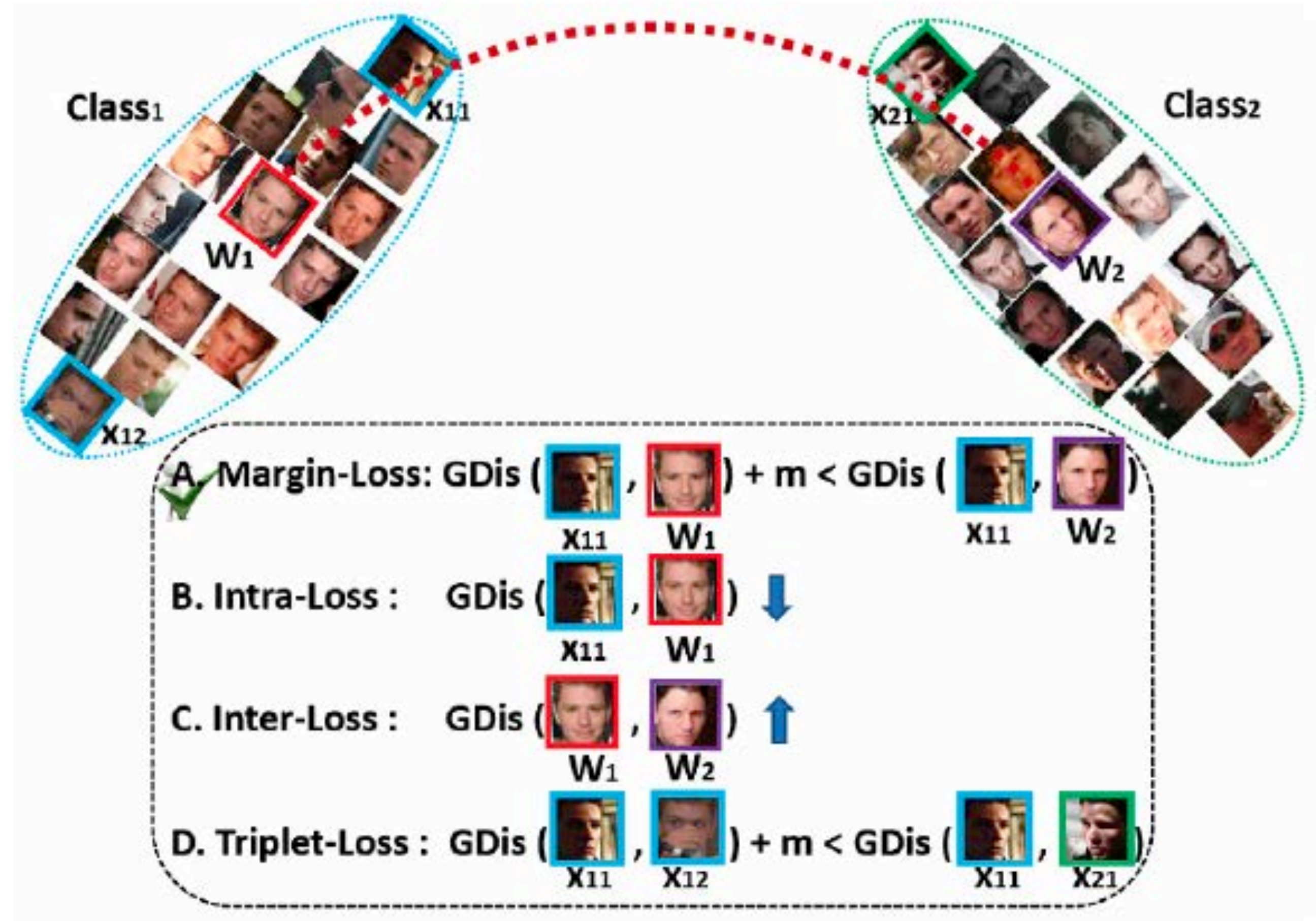
Improvements

Source: Deng et al.
Additive Angular Margin Loss for Deep Face Recognition.
CVPR 2019

Centre Loss

Use class clusters' centers to improve the convergence of the learning process.

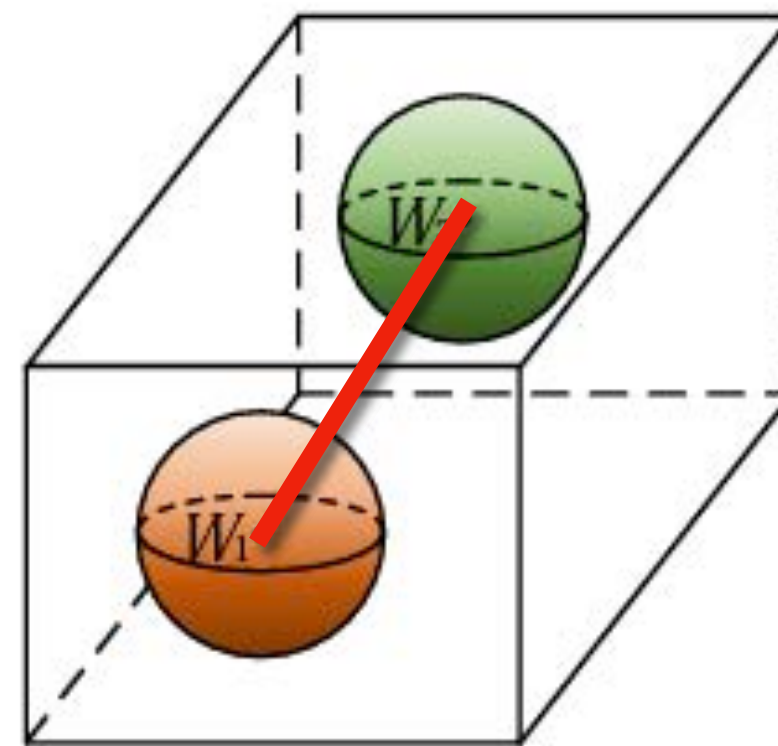
Liu et al.
Sphereface: Deep hypersphere embedding for face recognition.
CVPR 2017



Improvements

SphereFace

Transform feature space into hypersphere and compute the distances as the **angles** between the feature vectors.



**Euclidean
space**

Liu et al.

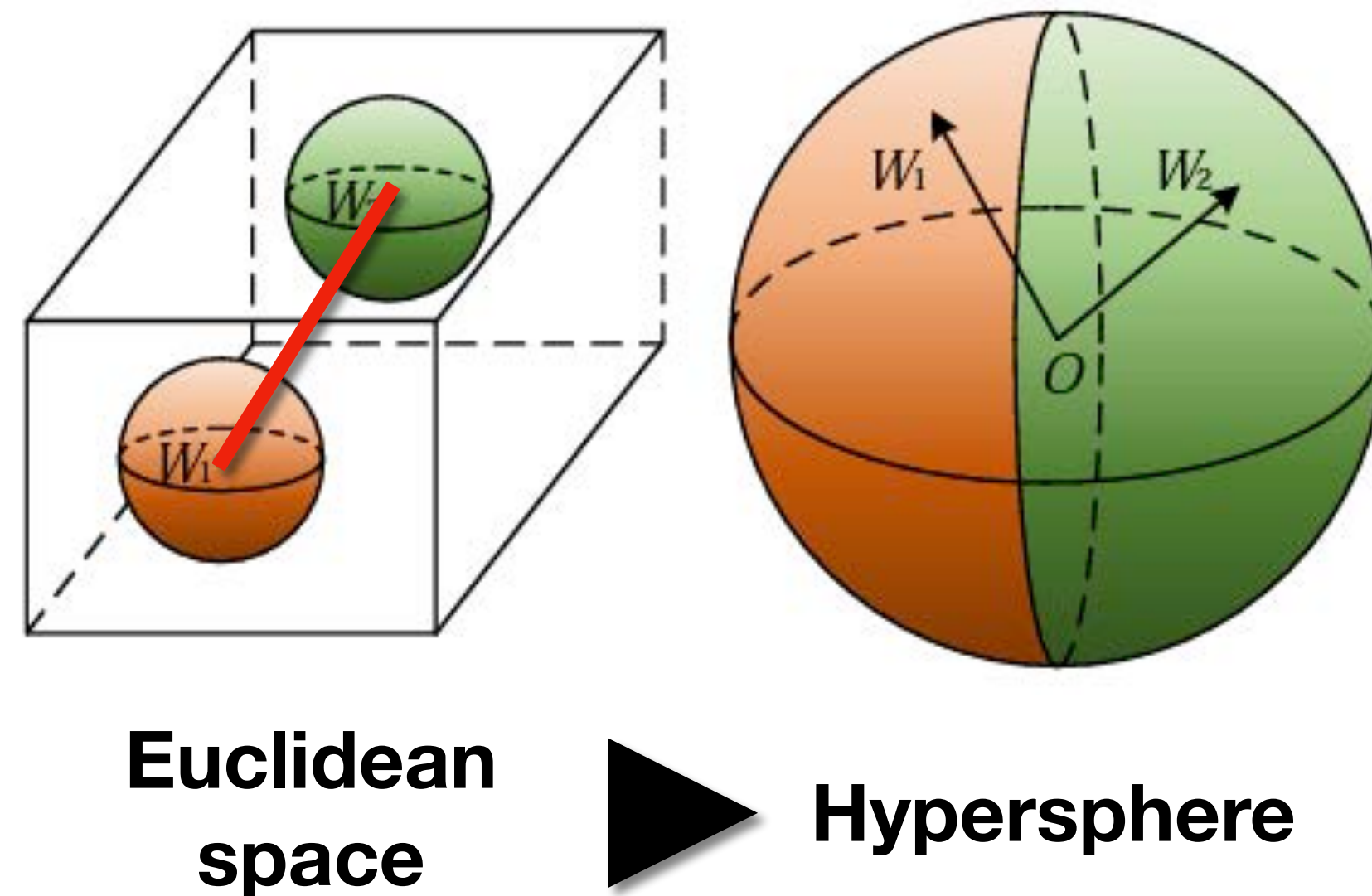
*Sphereface: Deep hypersphere
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CVPR 2017

Improvements

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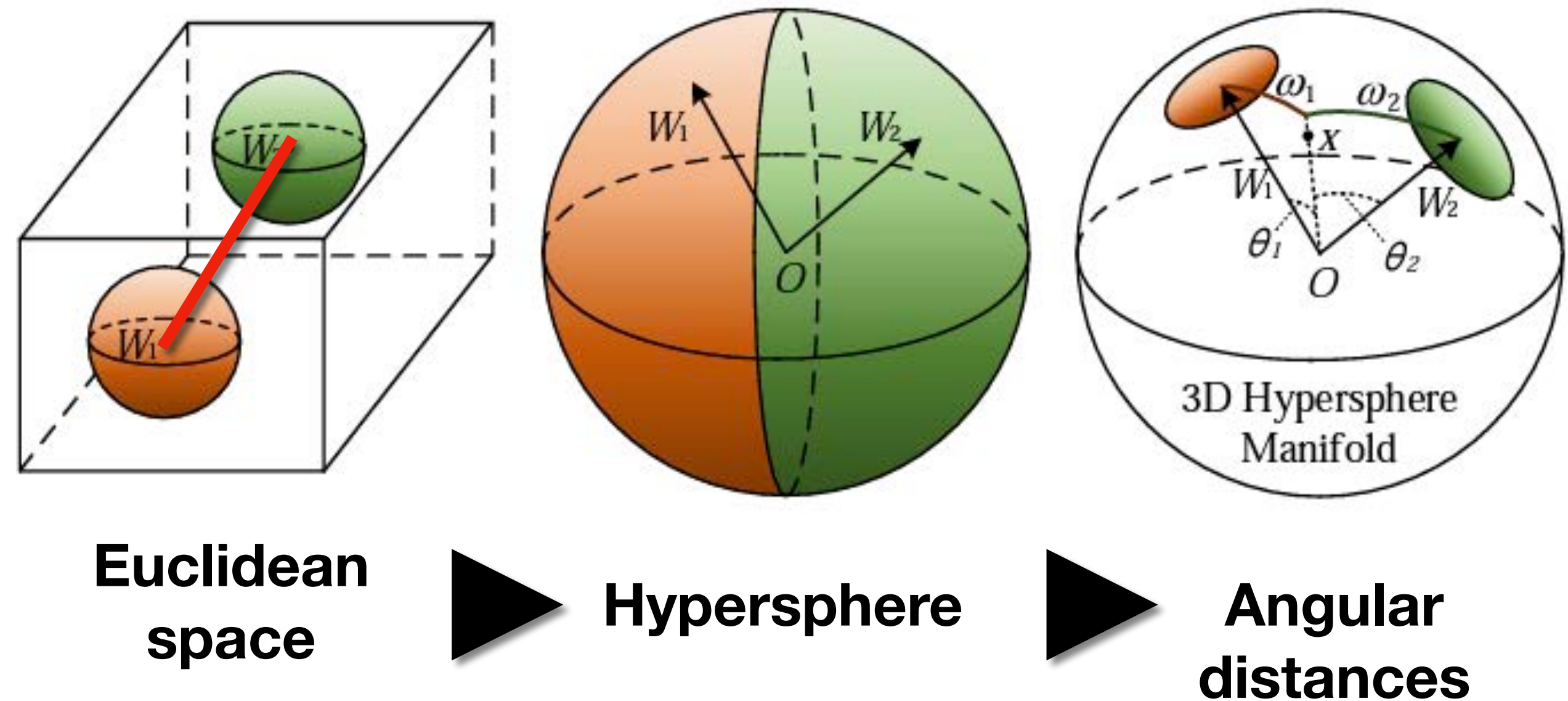
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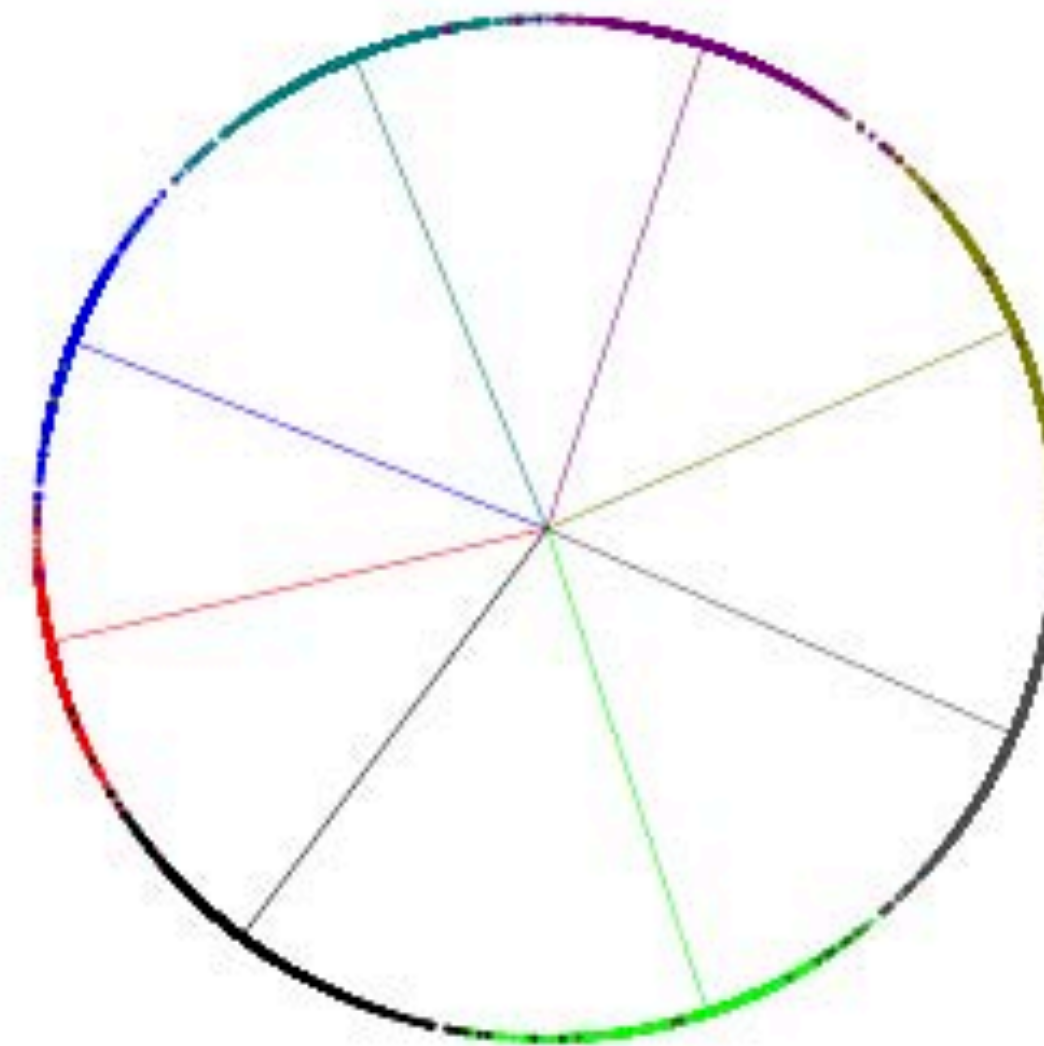
Improvements

ArcFace

Current state of the art.

Deng et al. proposed the **additive angular margin loss** to the problem of face recognition.

Deng et al.
Additive Angular Margin Loss for Deep Face Recognition.
CVPR 2019



**Margin-less
class separation**

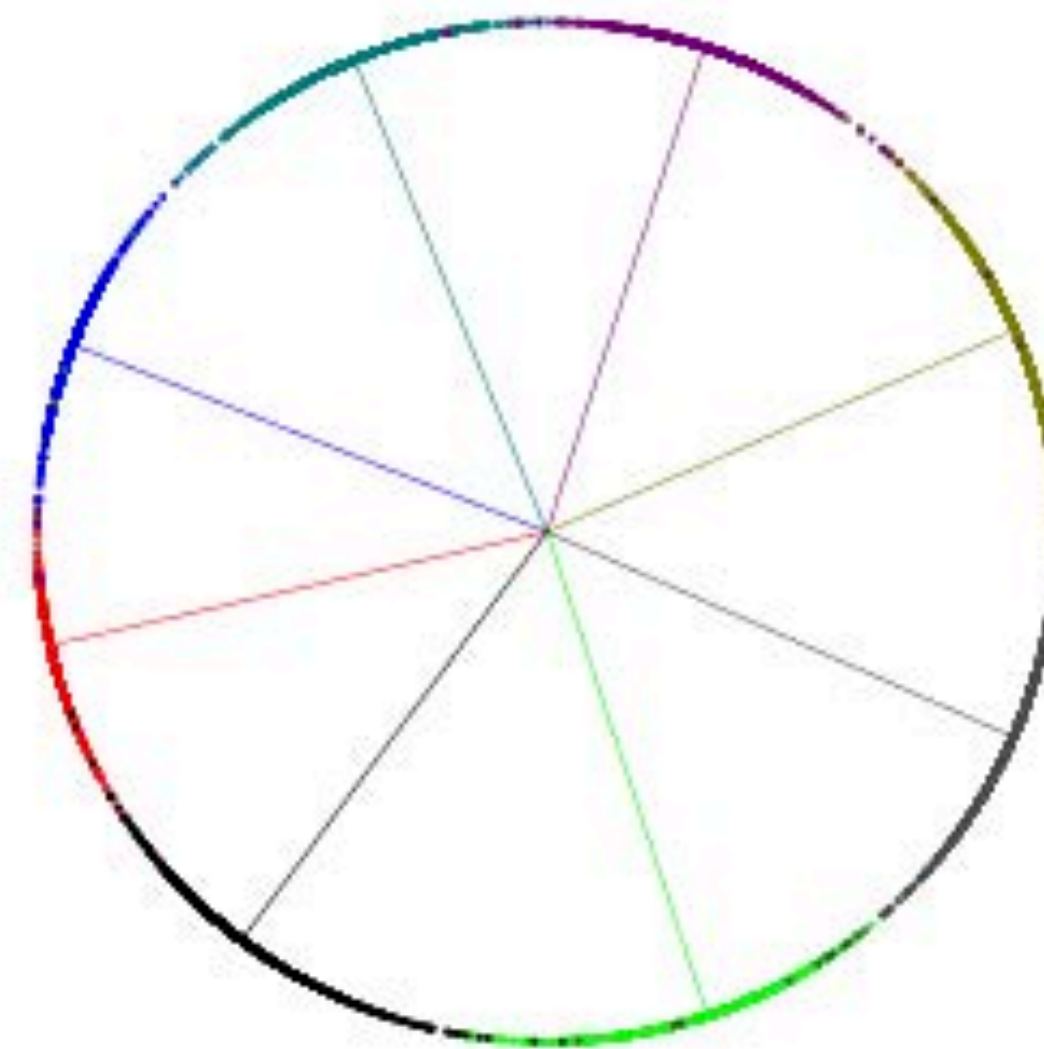
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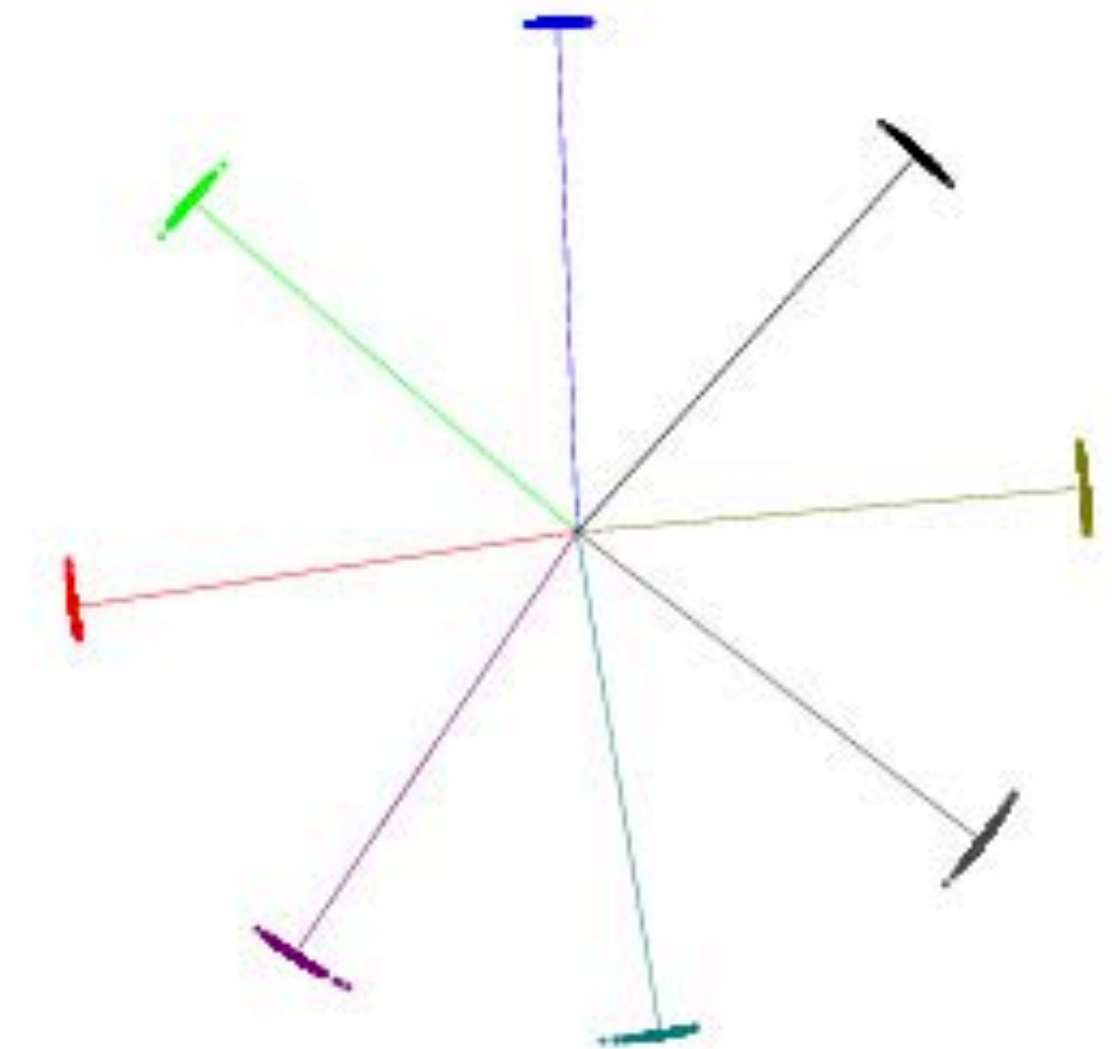
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Deng et al.
Additive Angular Margin Loss for Deep Face Recognition.
CVPR 2019



**Margin-less
class separation**

VS



**Additive angular
margin loss**

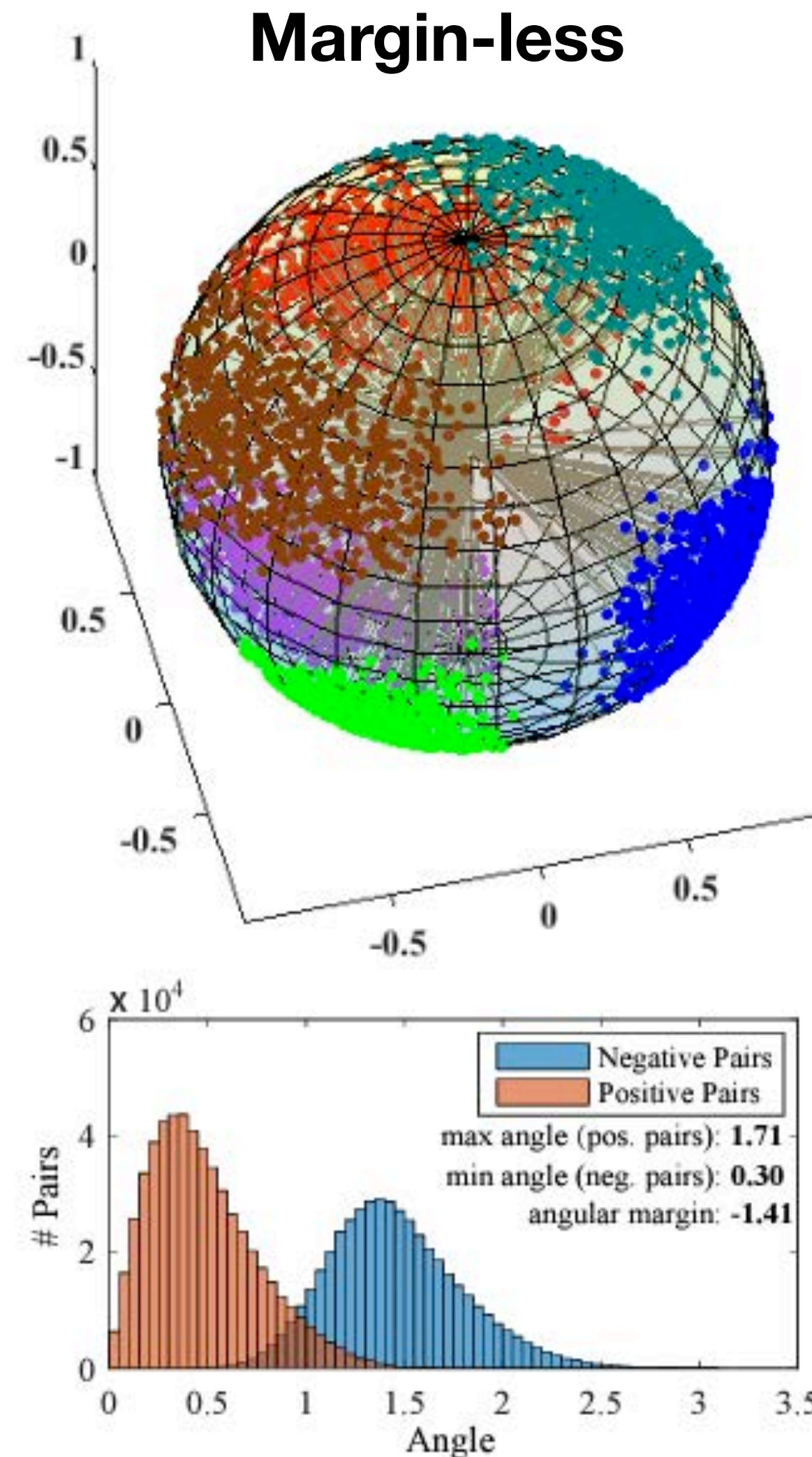
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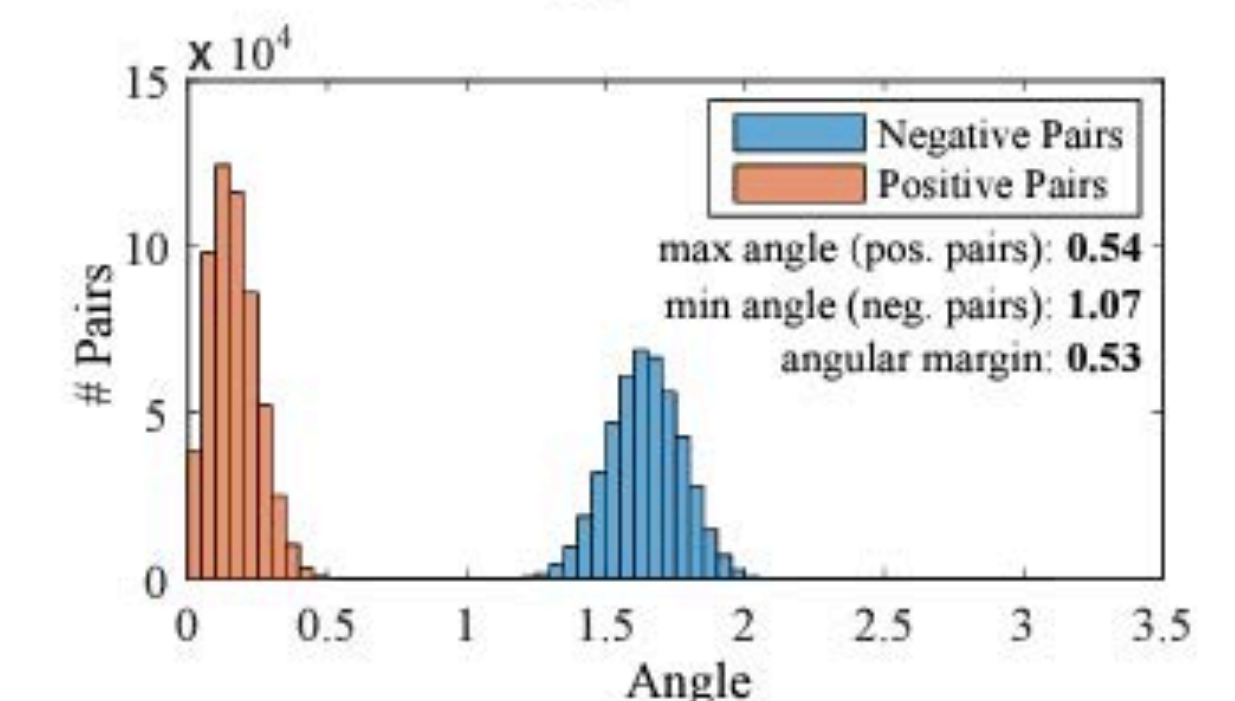
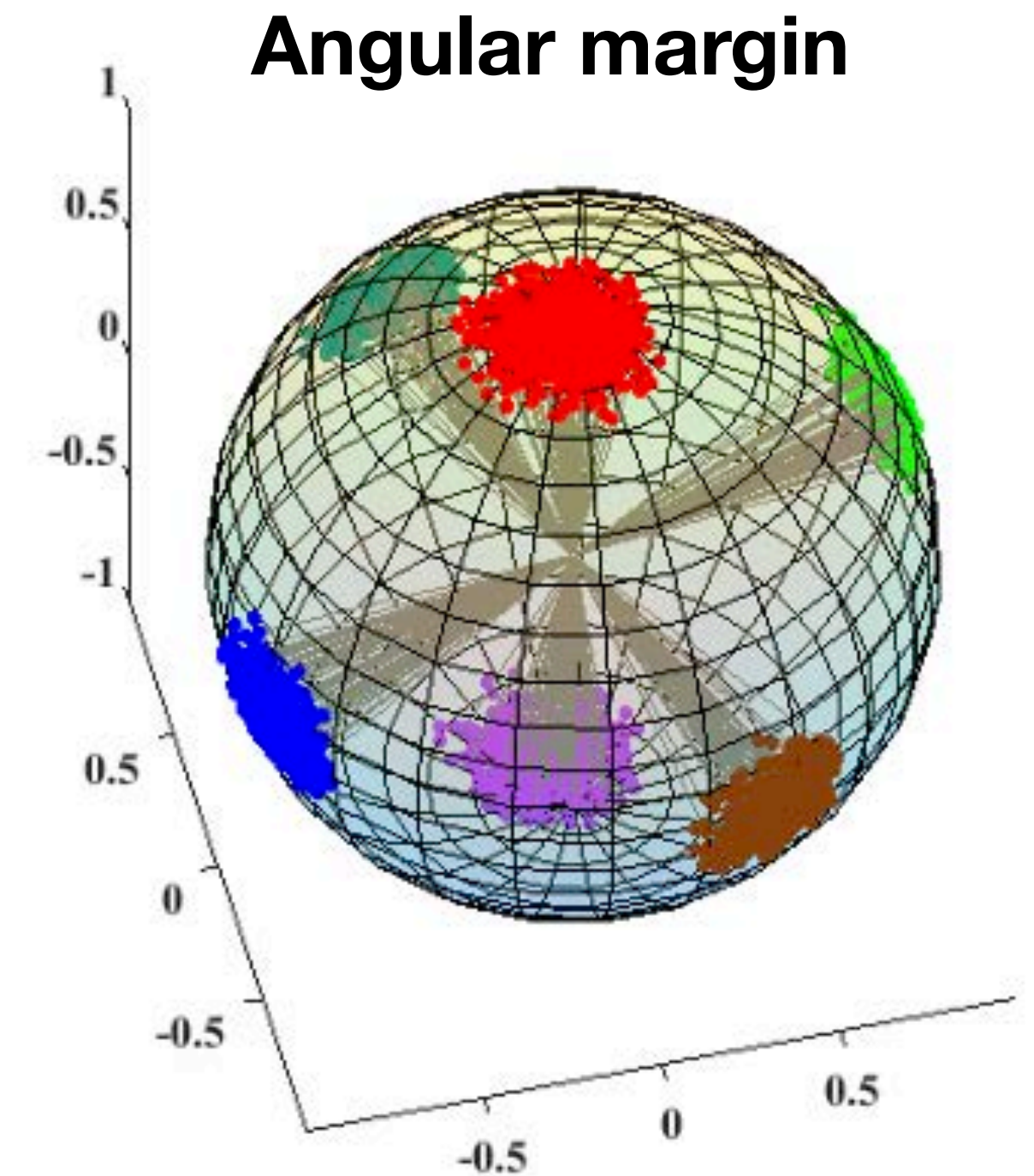
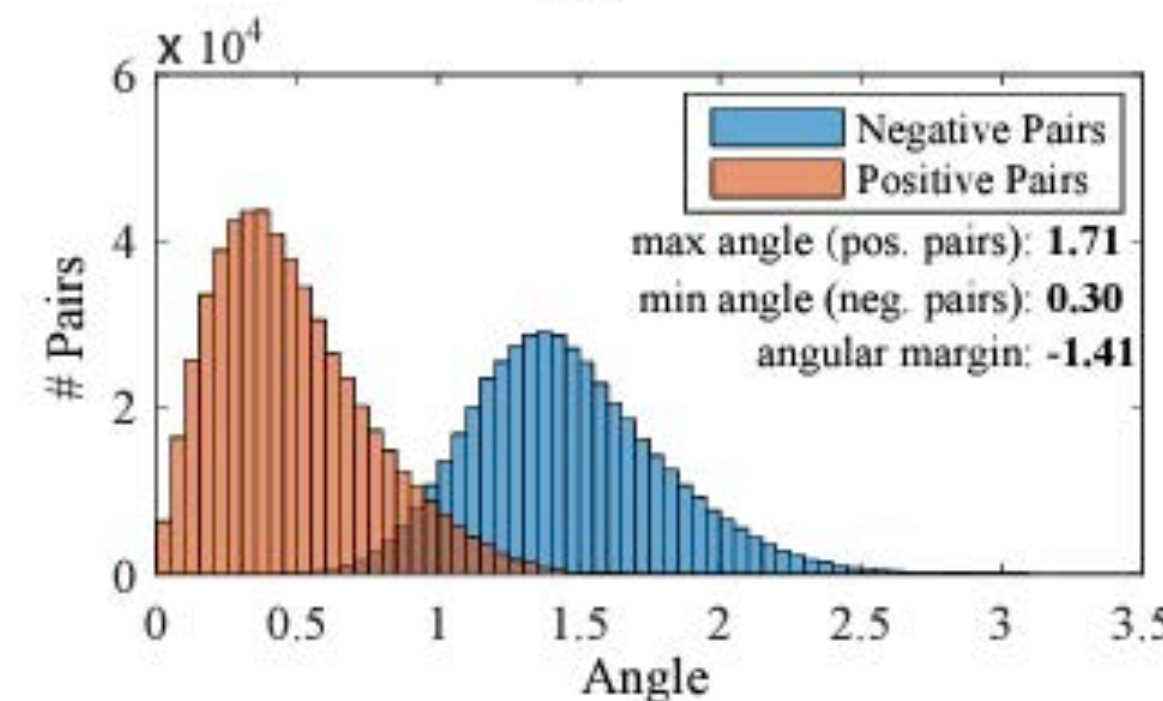
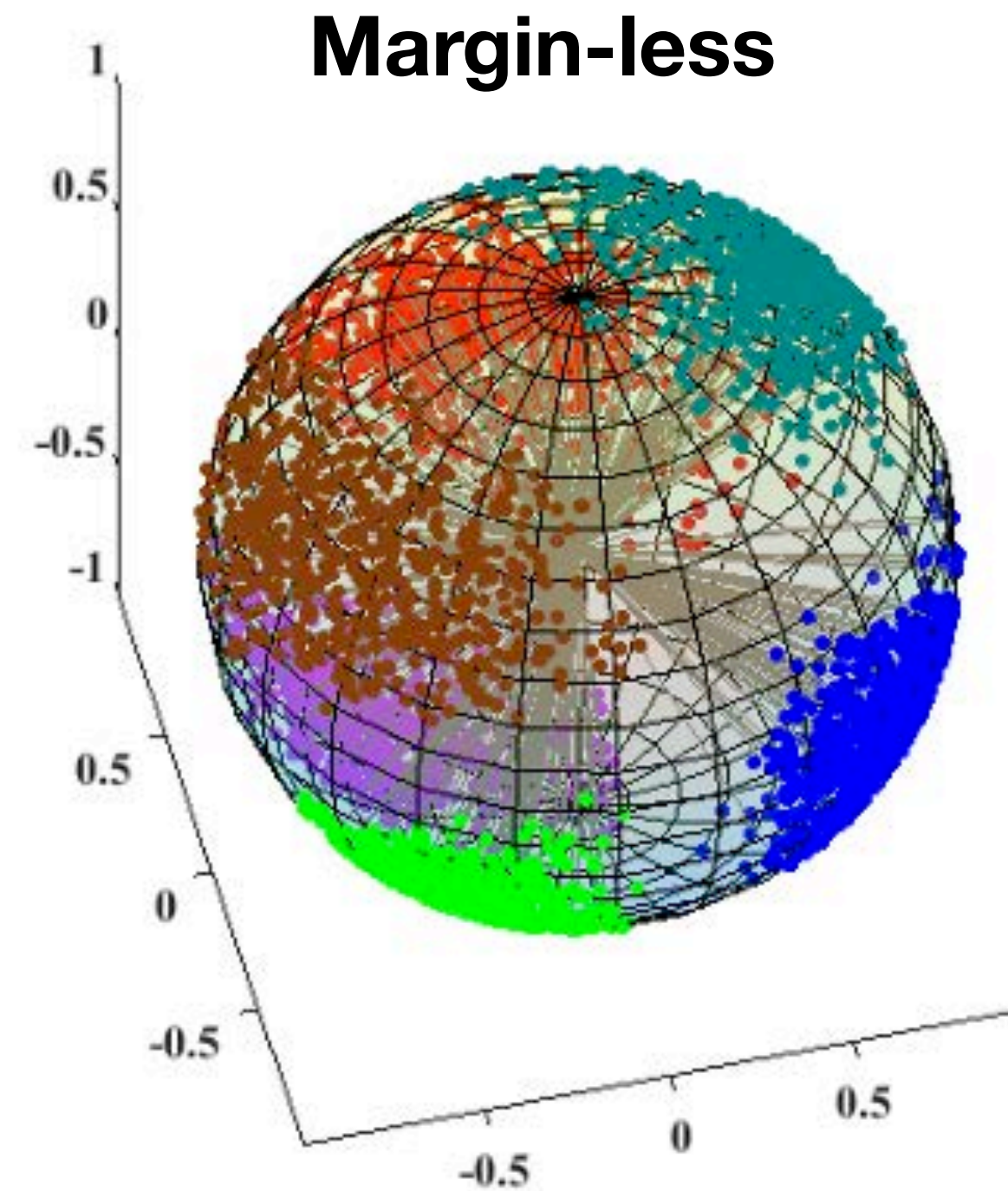
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Additive Angular Margin Loss for Deep Face Recognition.
CVPR 2019

Source: Liu et al.

Sphereface: Deep hypersphere embedding for face recognition.
CVPR 2017



Data-driven Face Recognition

Problems

Accountability

You must understand what the network is using to classify samples.

You must avoid this in the case of Face Recognition!

<https://twitter.com/EricTopol/status/1161657580675985409>

Eric Topol @EricTopol

How surgical skin markings faked out a deep learning #AI neural net-- a commercially approved product for algorithm-aided melanoma diagnosis. Highly instructive. Machines can be dumb.

jamanetwork.com/journals/jamad... @JAMADerm by @UniHeidelberg

JAMA Dermatology | Original Investigation
Association Between Surgical Skin Markings in Dermoscopic Images and Diagnostic Performance of a Deep Learning Convolutional Neural Network for Melanoma Recognition

IMPORTANCE: Deep-learning convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have shown a performance at the level of dermatologists in the diagnosis of melanoma. Accordingly, further exploring the potential limitations of CNN technology before broadly applying it is of special interest.

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the association between geriatric violet surgical skin markings in dermoscopic images and the diagnostic performance of a CNN approved for use as a medical device in the European market.

DESIGN AND SETTING: A cross-sectional analysis was conducted from August 1, 2018, to November 30, 2018, using a CNN architecture trained with more than 125 000 dermoscopic images of skin nevi and corresponding diagnoses. The association of geriatric violet skin markings in dermoscopic images with the performance of the CNN was investigated in 3 image sets of 100 melanocytic lesions each (107 benign nevi, 25 melanomas).

EXPOSURES: The same lesions were sequentially imaged with and without the application of a geriatric violet surgical skin marker and then evaluated by the CNN for their probability of being a melanoma. In addition, the markings were removed by manually cropping the dermoscopic images to focus on the melanocytic lesion.

MAIN RESULTS AND MEASURES: Sensitivity, specificity, and area under the curve (AUC) of the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for the CNN's diagnostic classification in unmarked, masked, and cropped images.

RESULTS: In all, 100 melanocytic lesions (107 benign nevi and 25 melanomas) were imaged. In unmarked lesions, the CNN achieved a sensitivity of 95.7% (95% CI, 79%-99.2%) and a specificity of 84.1% (95% CI, 76.0%-89.9%). The ROC AUC was 0.969. In masked lesions, an increase in melanoma probability scores was observed that resulted in a sensitivity of 100% (95% CI, 85.7%-100%) and a significantly reduced specificity of 45.8% (95% CI, 36.7%-55.2%), $P = .002$. The ROC AUC was 0.922. Cropping images led to the highest sensitivity of 100% (95% CI, 88.7%-100%), specificity of 87.2% (95% CI, 82.7%-90.0%), and ROC AUC of 0.935. Heat maps created by vanilla gradient descent backpropagation indicated that the blue markings were associated with the increased false positive rate.

Data-driven Face Recognition

Problems

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Comments on:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rga2-d1oi30>

Automated Inference on Criminality using Face Images

Xiaolin Wu
Shanghai Jiao Tong University
xwu510@gmail.com

Xi Zhang
Shanghai Jiao Tong University
zhangxi1_19930818@sjtu.edu.cn

Abstract

We study, for the first time, automated inference on criminality based solely on still face images. Via supervised machine learning, we build four classifiers (logistic regression, KNN, SVM, CNN) using facial images of 1856 real persons controlled for race, gender, age and facial expressions, nearly half of whom were convicted criminals, for discriminating between criminals and non-criminals. All four classifiers perform consistently well and produce evidence for the validity of automated face-induced inference on crim-

people share the belief that the face alone suffices to reveal innate traits of a person. Aristotle in his famous work *Prior Analytics* asserted, "It is possible to infer character from features, if it is granted that the body and the soul are changed together by the natural affections". Psychologists have known, for as long as a millennium, the human tendency of inferring innate traits and social attributes (e.g., the trustworthiness, dominance) of a person from his/her facial appearance, and a robust consensus of individuals' inferences. These are the facts found through numerous studies [2, 32, 4, 5, 9, 20, 21, 27, 25].

Data-driven Face Recognition

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Comments on:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rga2-d1oi30>

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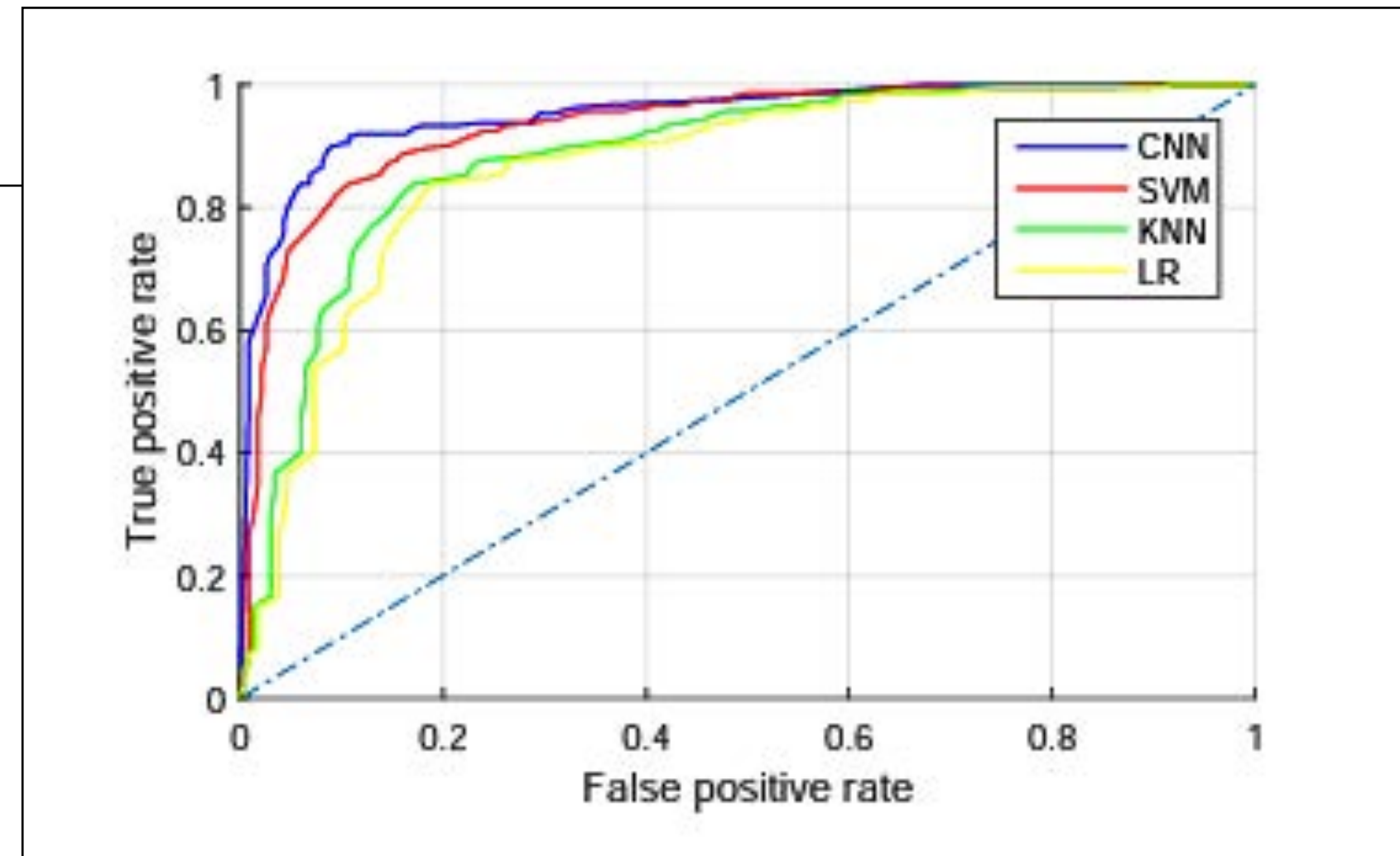


Figure 3. The ROC curves of the four tested binary face classifiers on criminality.

Classifiers	CNN	SVM	KNN	LR
AUC	0.9540	0.9303	0.8838	0.8666

Table 1. The AUC results for the four tested face classifiers on criminality.

e suffices to re- is famous work infer character and the soul are . Psychologists the human ten- tributes (e.g., the m his/her facial ividuals' infer- umerous studies

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Comments on:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rga2-d1oi30>



Data-driven Face Recognition

Problems

Accountability

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Deep Neural Networks Are More Accurate Than Humans at Detecting Sexual Orientation From Facial Images

By Michal Kosinski, Yilun Wang

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. February 2018, Vol. 114, Issue 2, Pages 246-257.

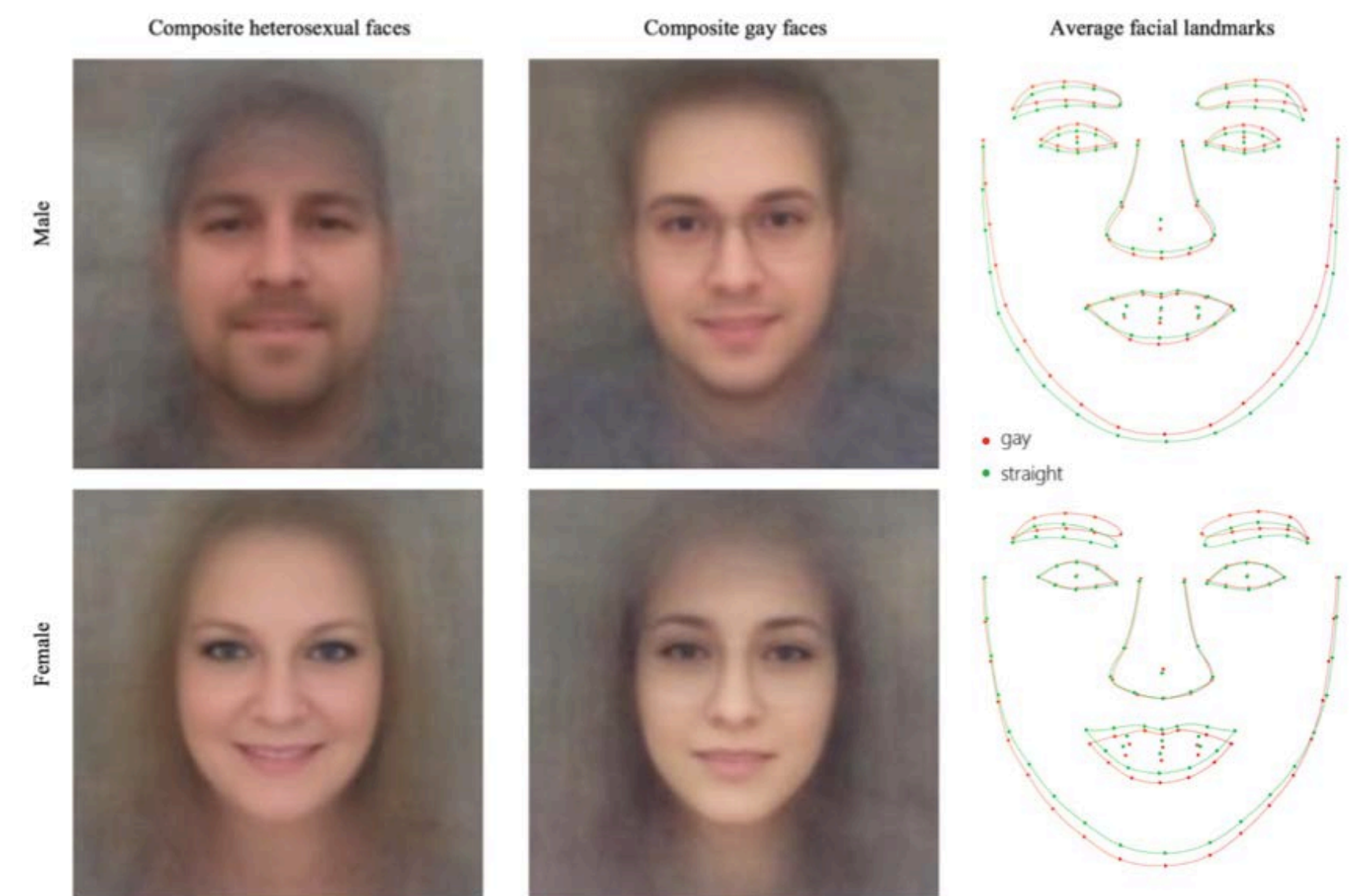


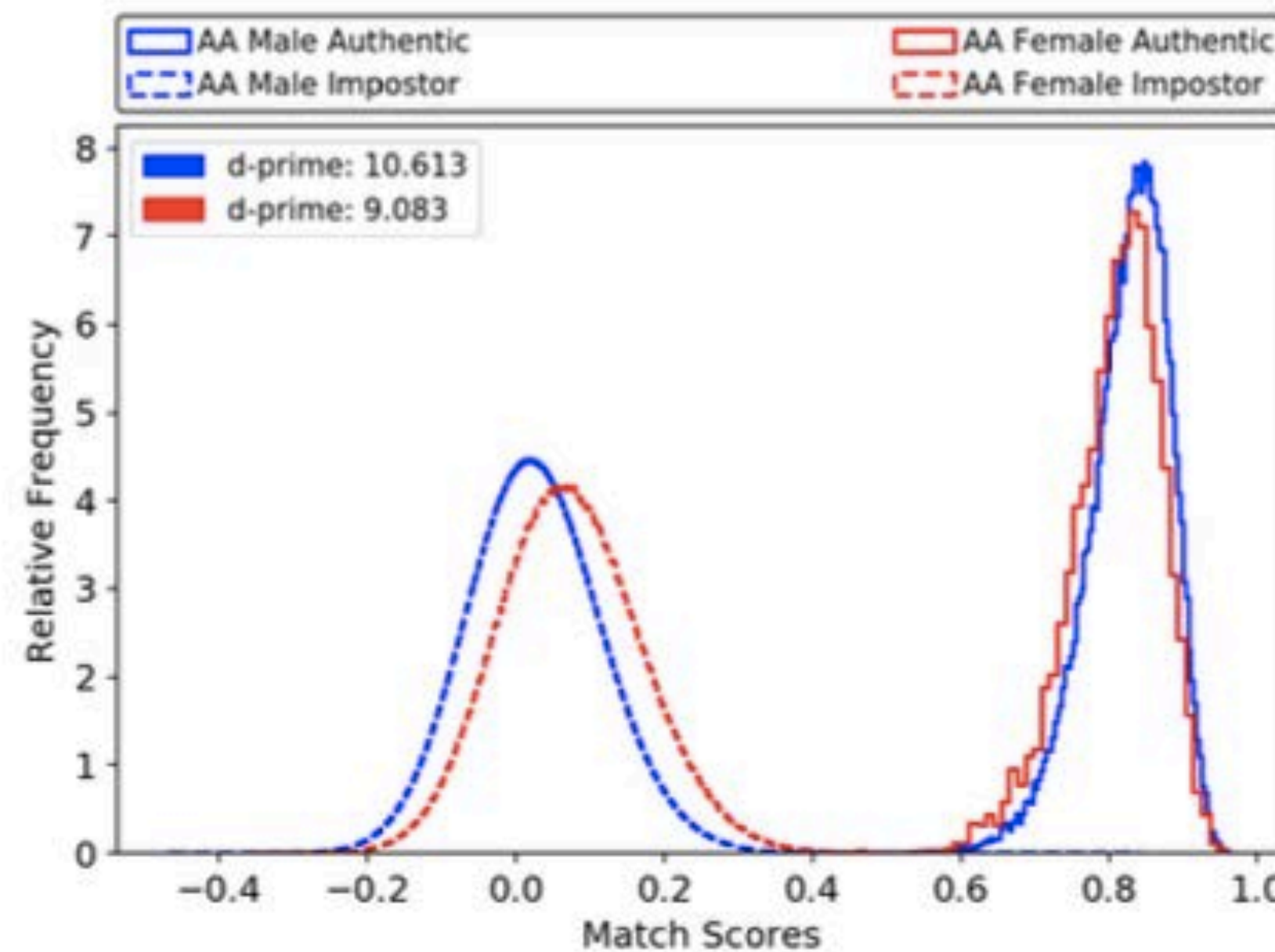
Figure 4. Composite faces and the average facial landmarks built by averaging faces classified as most and least likely to be gay.

Data-driven Face Recognition

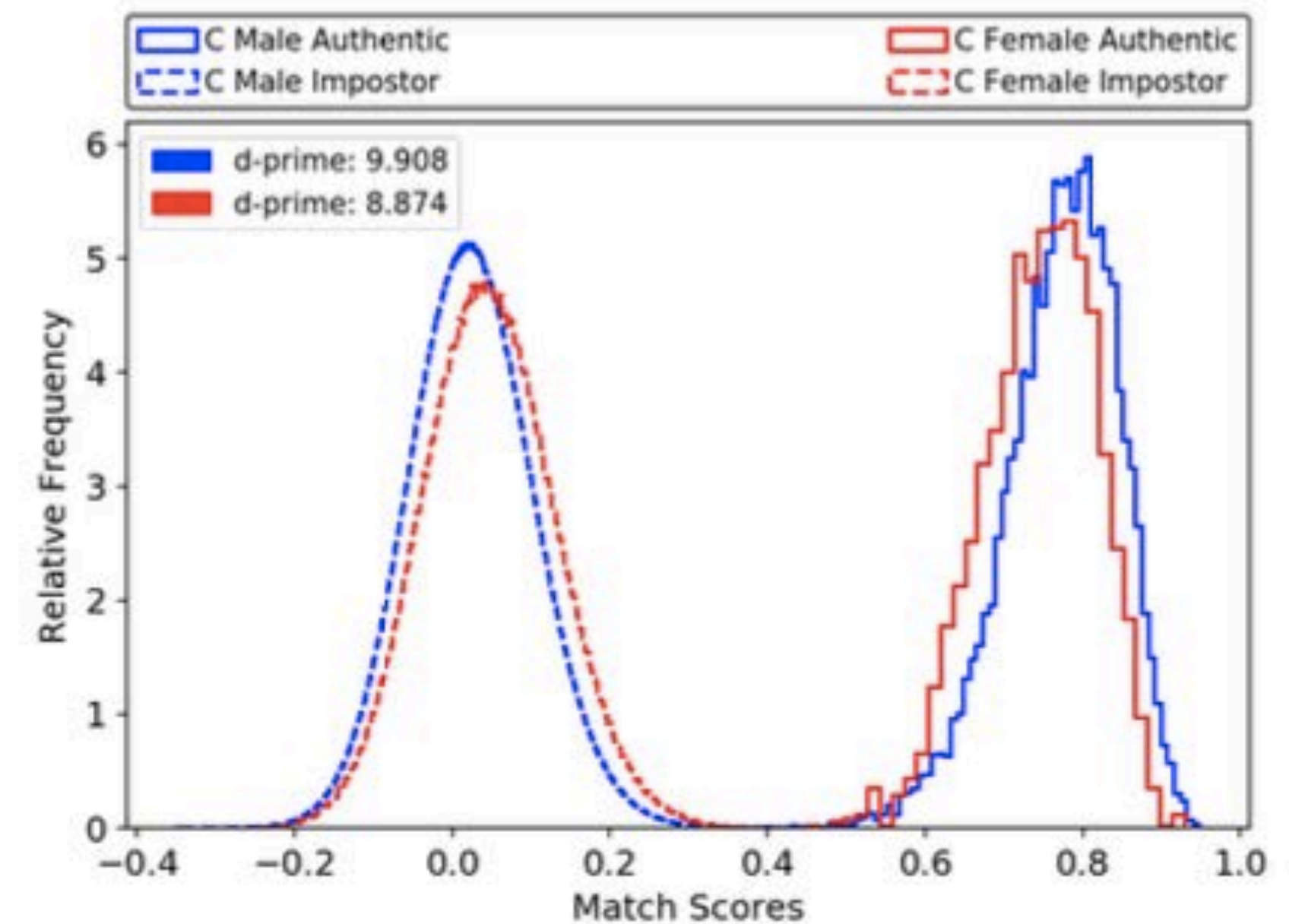
Notre Dame Preliminary Studies

Dr. Bowyer at CVRL

ArcFace performance trained on MORPH dataset.



(a) MORPH African American



(b) MORPH Caucasian

Data-driven Face Recognition

Notre Dame Preliminary Studies

Dr. Bowyer at CVRL

ArcFace performance
trained on MORPH
dataset.

MORPH: A Longitudinal Image Database of Normal Adult Age-Progression

Karl Ricanek Jr., IEEE Senior Member
Department of Computer Science
University of North Carolina Wilmington
Wilmington, North Carolina, USA
RICANEKK@UNCW.EDU

Tamirat Tesafaye
Department of Computer Science
Addis Ababa University
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
TAMIRAT@PROGRAMMER.NET

3.2. Statistics

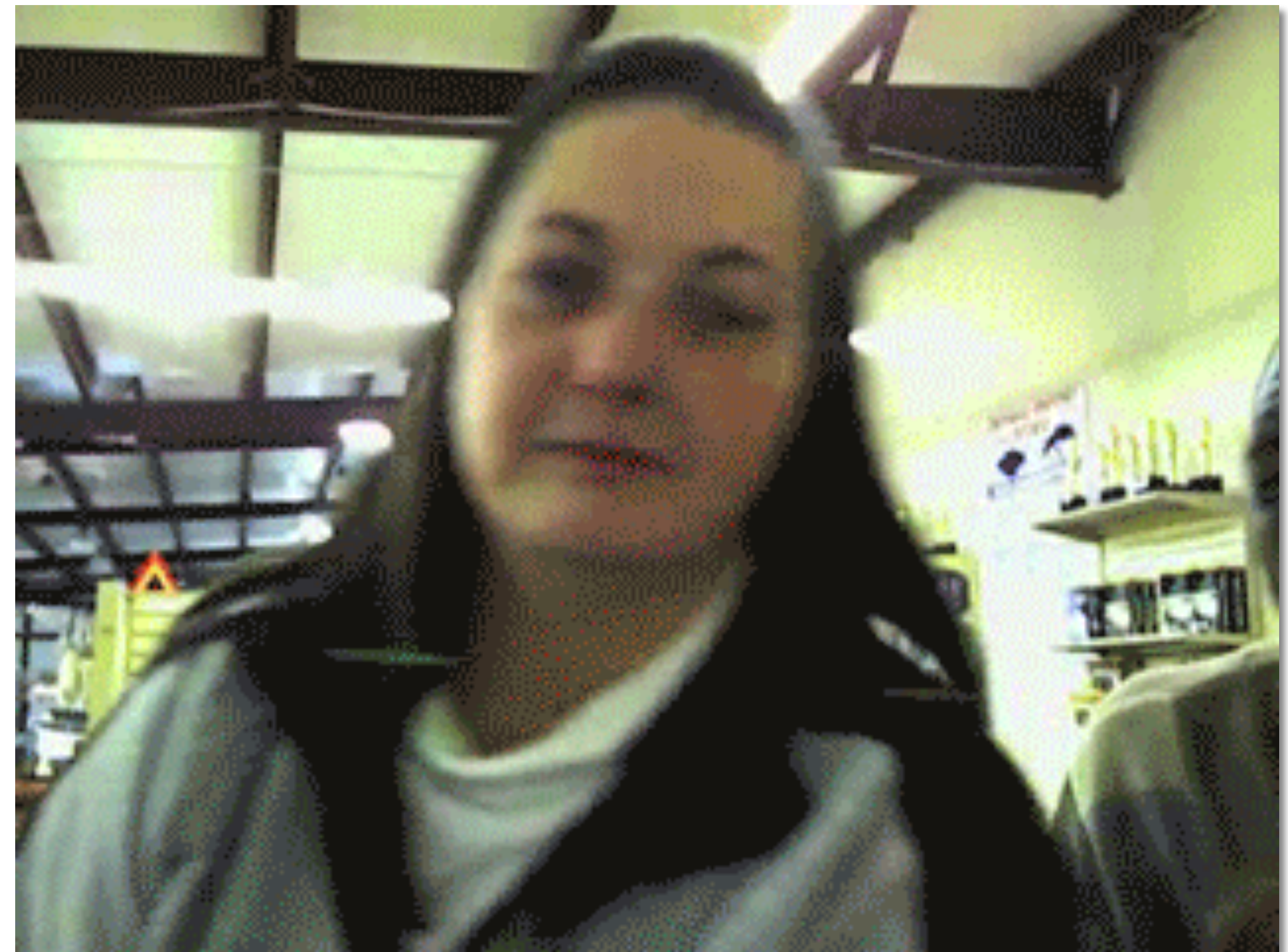
As of this writing, the database contains 1,724 face images of 515 individuals. These images represent a diverse population with respect to age, gender, and ethnicity. There are 1,278 images of individuals of African-American decent, 433 images of individuals of Caucasian decent and 3 images classified as other. There are 294 images of females and 1,430 images of males. For the male images, seventy-six percent have some form of facial hair, usually a mustache.

Data-driven Face Recognition

Problems

Bias

What happens if you train the network only with one type of faces (e.g., with only young caucasians)?



Data-driven Face Recognition

Problems

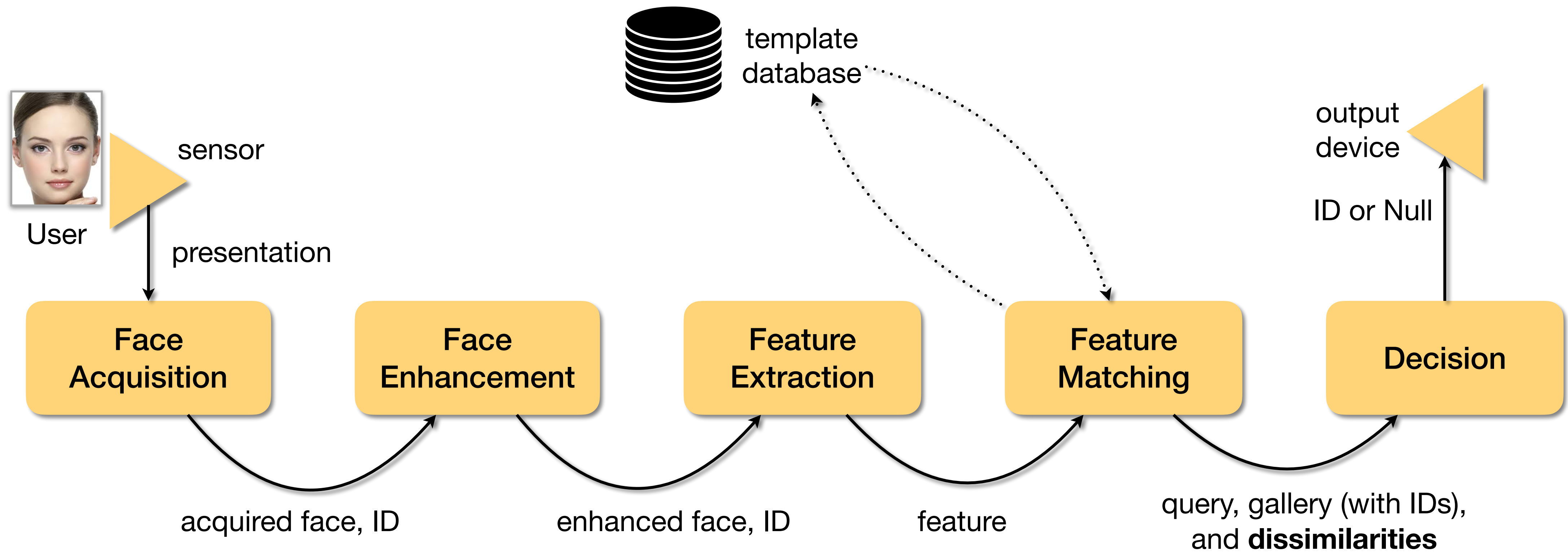
Avoid Bias

Diversify the training dataset.

There are synthetic ways to do it...
(FaceGen demonstration)



What's Next?



What's Next?

Face Recognition Coding Class
Please bring your computers.

Fill out your
***Today-I-missed* Statement**
Please visit
<https://sakai.luc.edu/x/PnQvIG>.

