

Face Recognition II

COMP 388-002/488-002 Biometrics

Daniel Moreira

Fall 2024



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UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

Today we will...

Get to know

Face acquisition and enhancement.

Today's Attendance

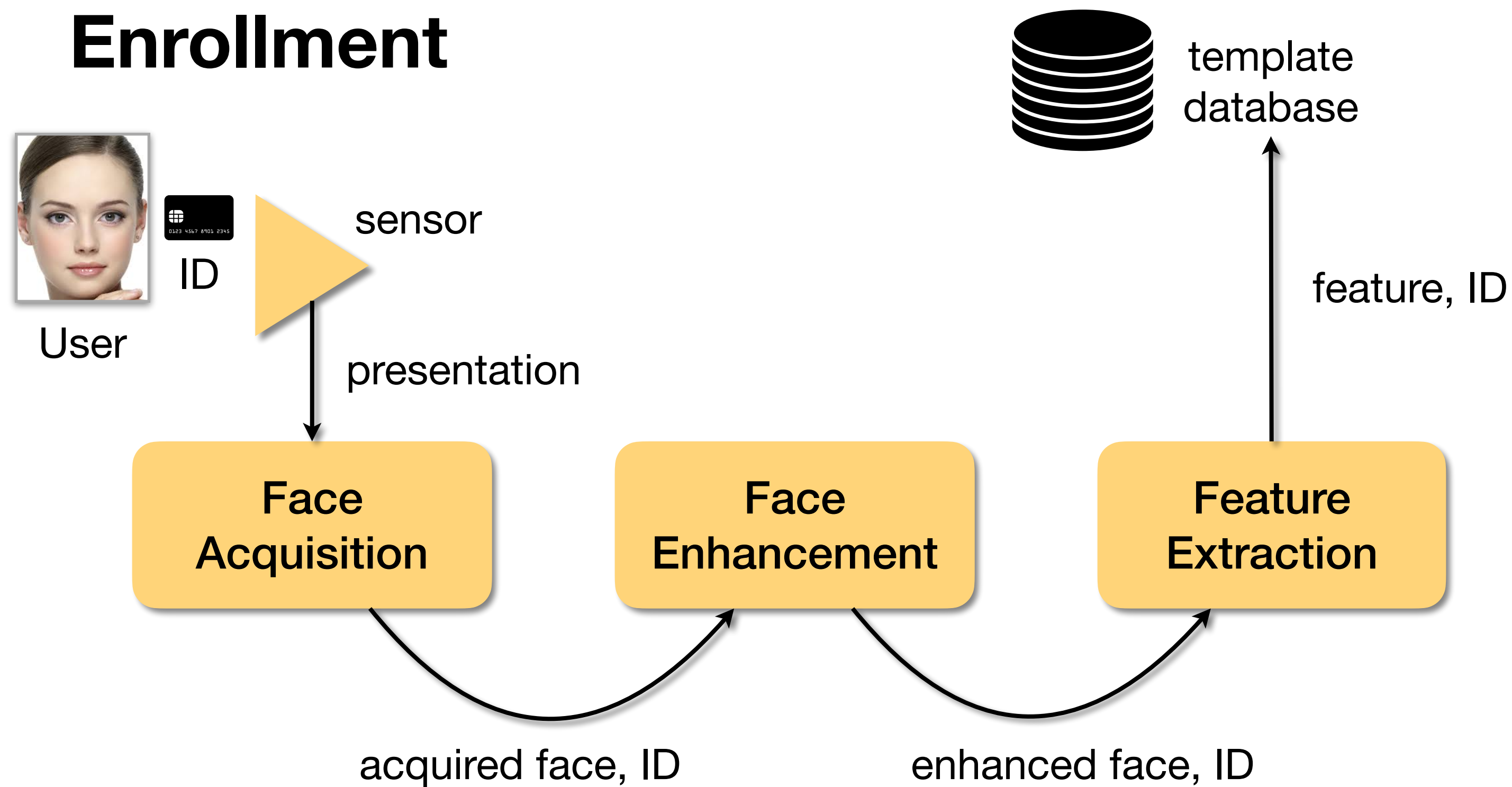
Please fill out the form

<https://forms.gle/PjPTM7cqWtu8cY4r7>



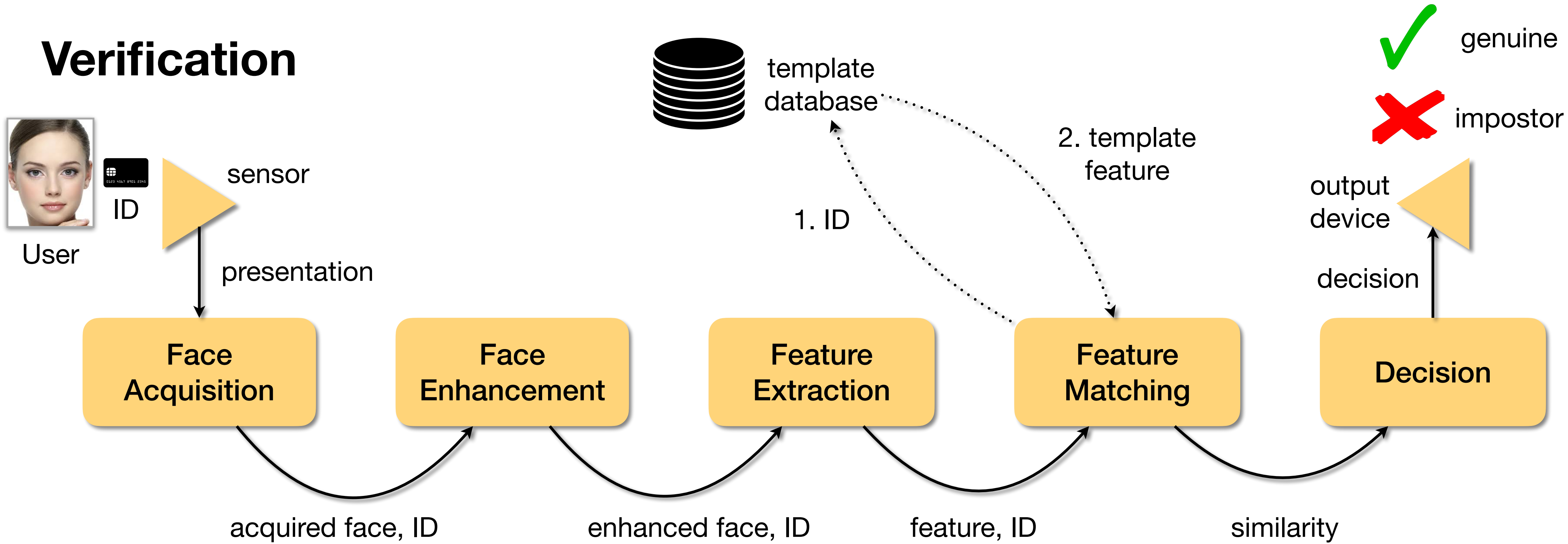
Face Recognition

Enrollment



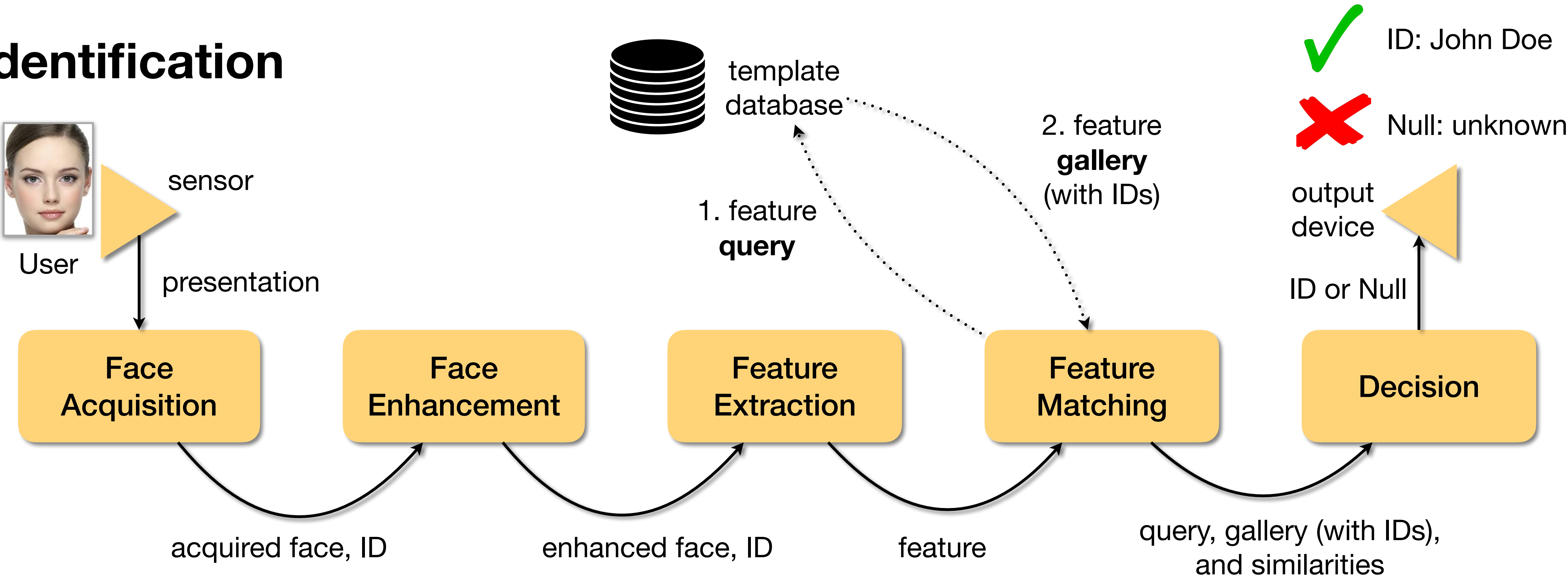
Face Recognition

Verification

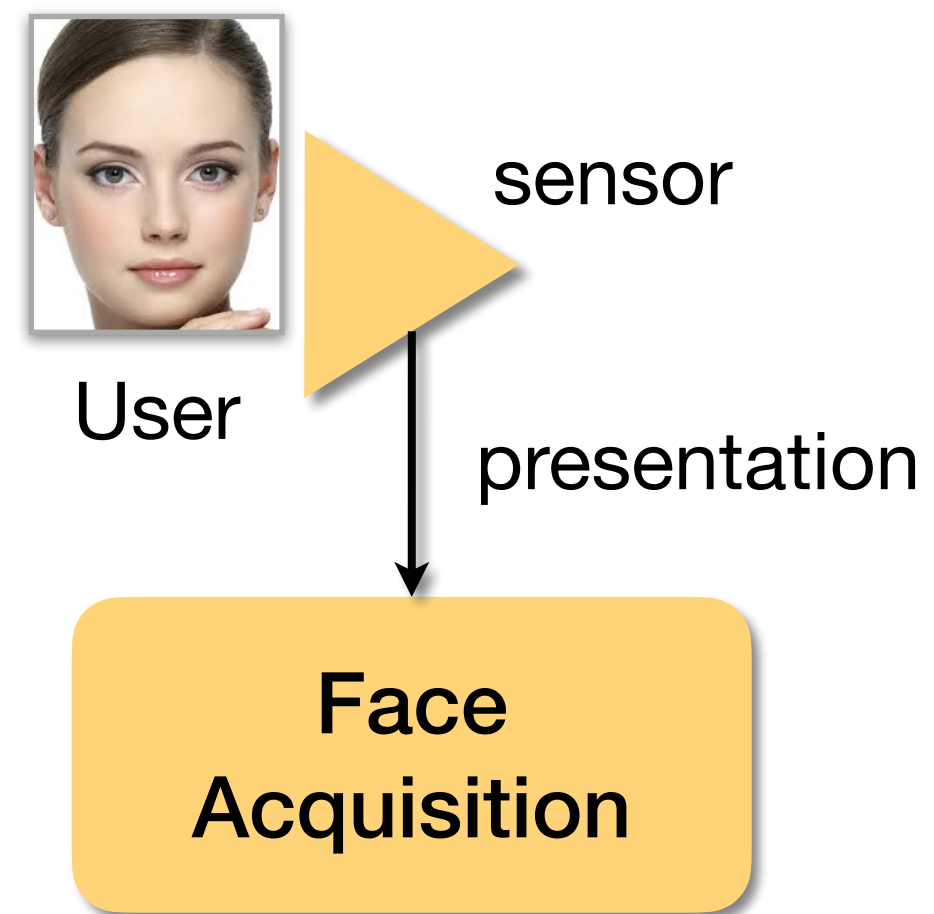


Face Recognition

Identification



Face Recognition



Acquisition

On-line versus Off-line



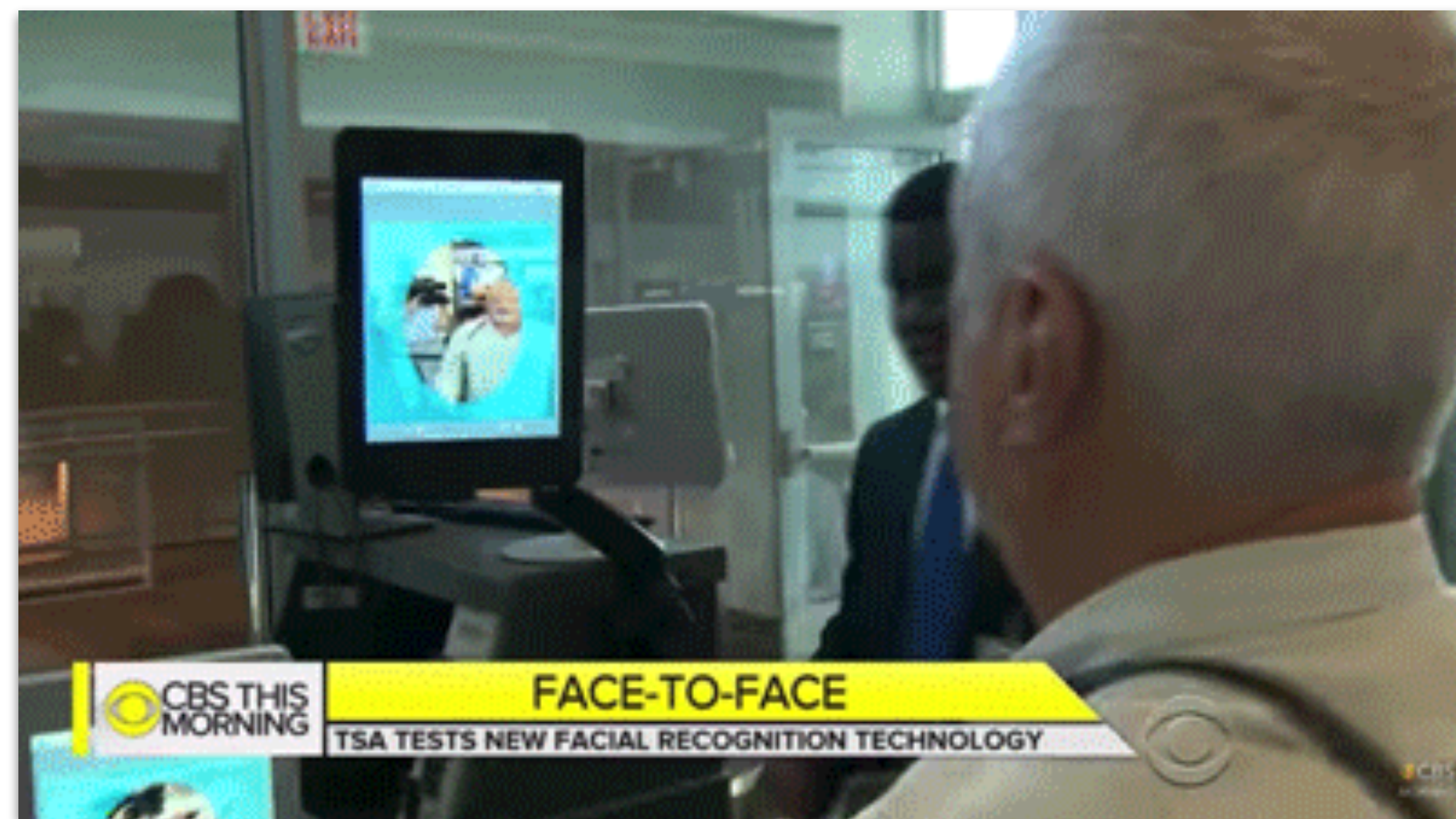
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF_bi4c



Acquisition

Controlled Acquisition

Right pose, distance and illumination.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF_bi4c



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-cjoJR3oWcQ>

Acquisition

Controlled Acquisition Different light wavelengths.



Captures at visible and near-infrared spectra.

Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar
Introduction to Biometrics
Springer Books, 2011

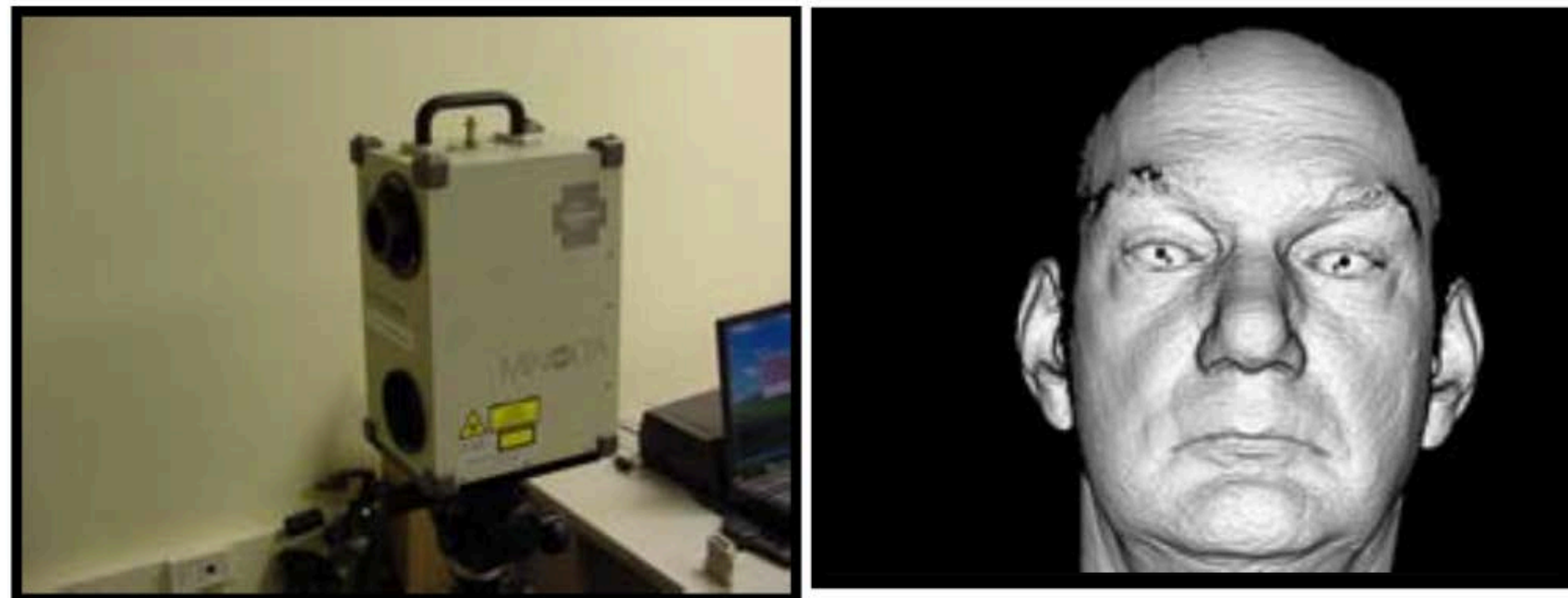


Sony infrared camera.

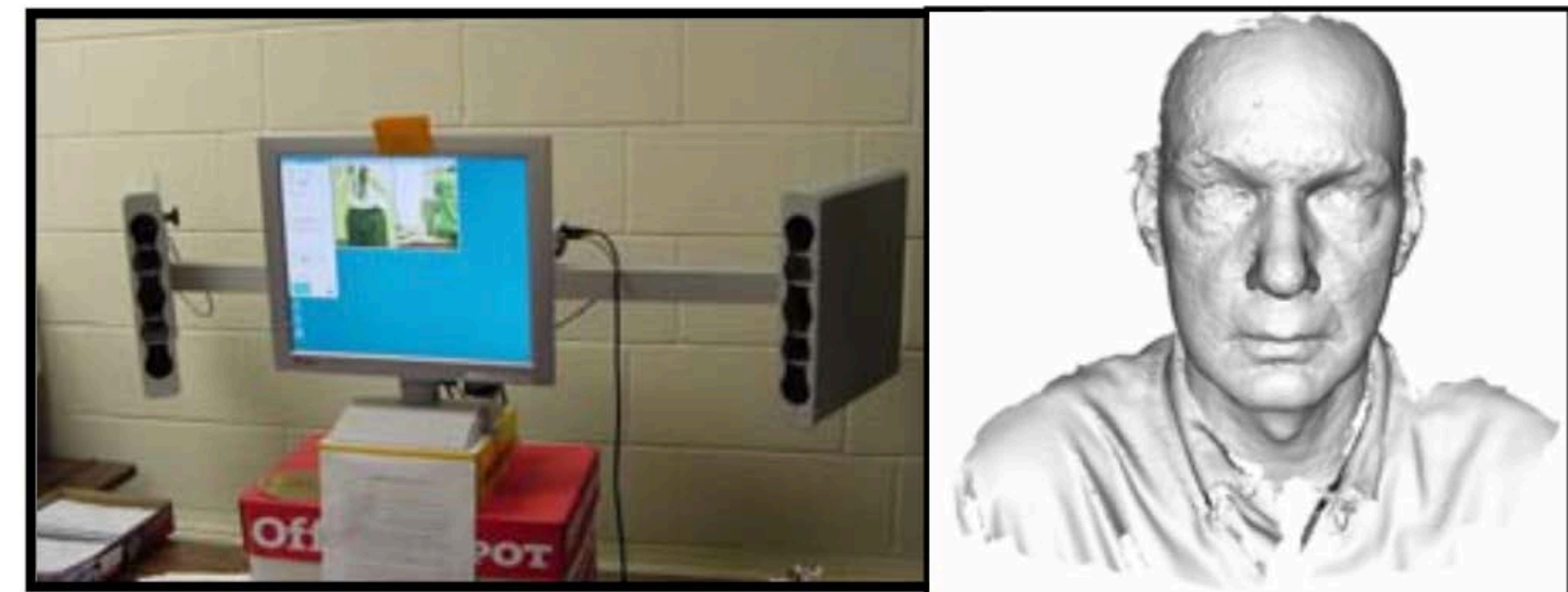
Acquisition

Controlled Acquisition 3D Information

Source:
Dr. Walter Scheirer



Minolta Vivid 900/910

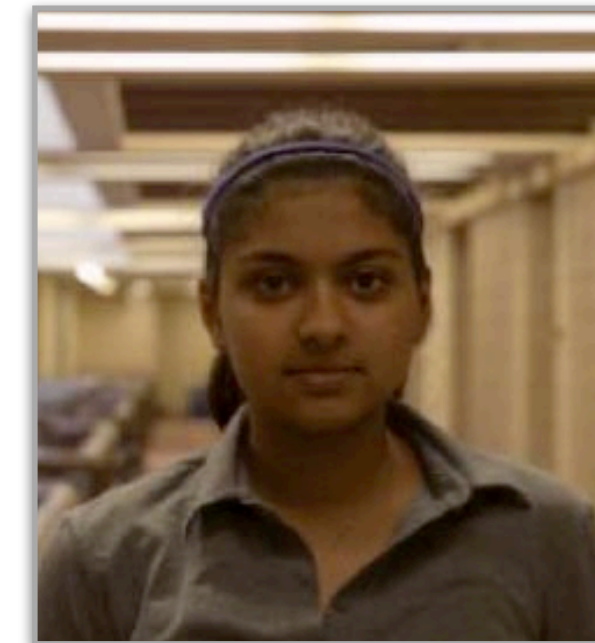
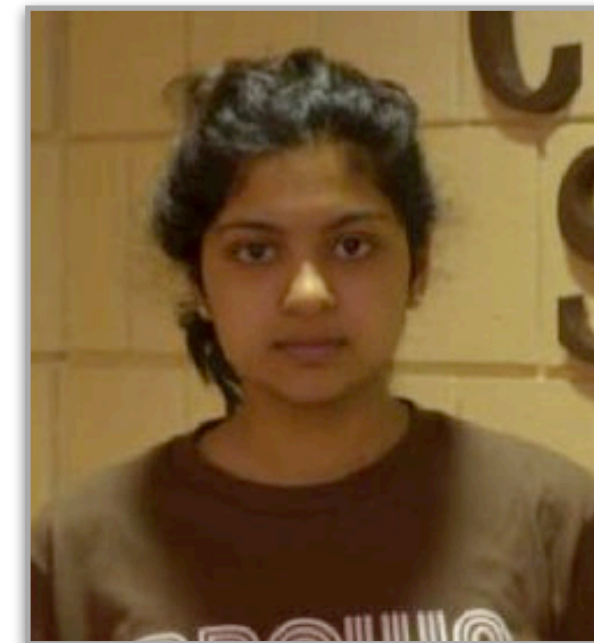
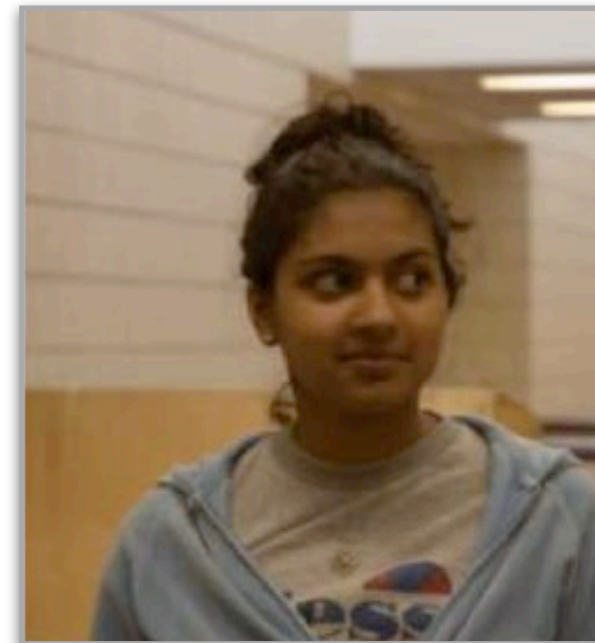


3DMD "Qlonerator"

Acquisition

Unconstrained Acquisition No illumination control.

<https://www.nist.gov/system/files/documents/itl/iad/ig/05771424.pdf>



Acquisition

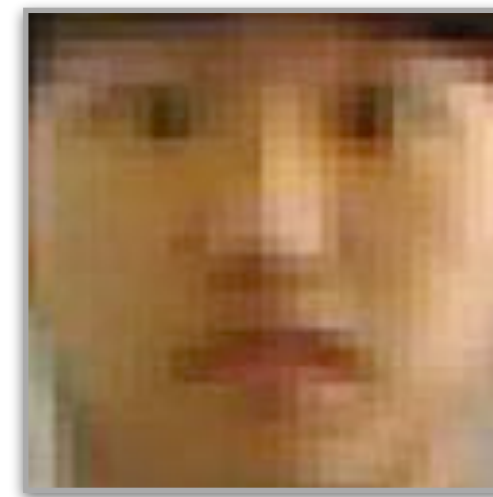
Unconstrained Acquisition

No distance control.

Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar
Introduction to Biometrics
Springer Books, 2011



1m



3m

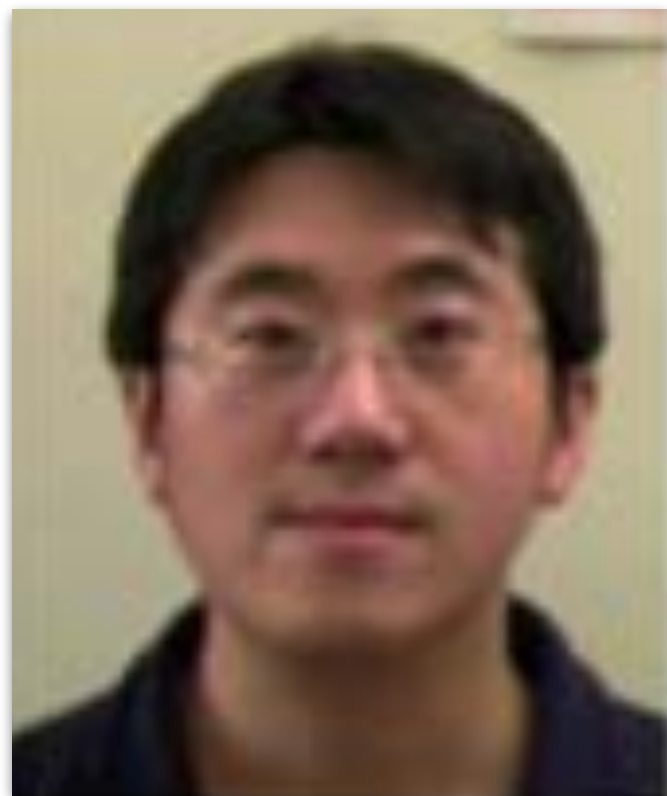


5m

Acquisition

Unconstrained Acquisition

No pose control.



Hsu
*Face detection and
modeling for recognition*
PhD Thesis, MSU, 2002.

Acquisition

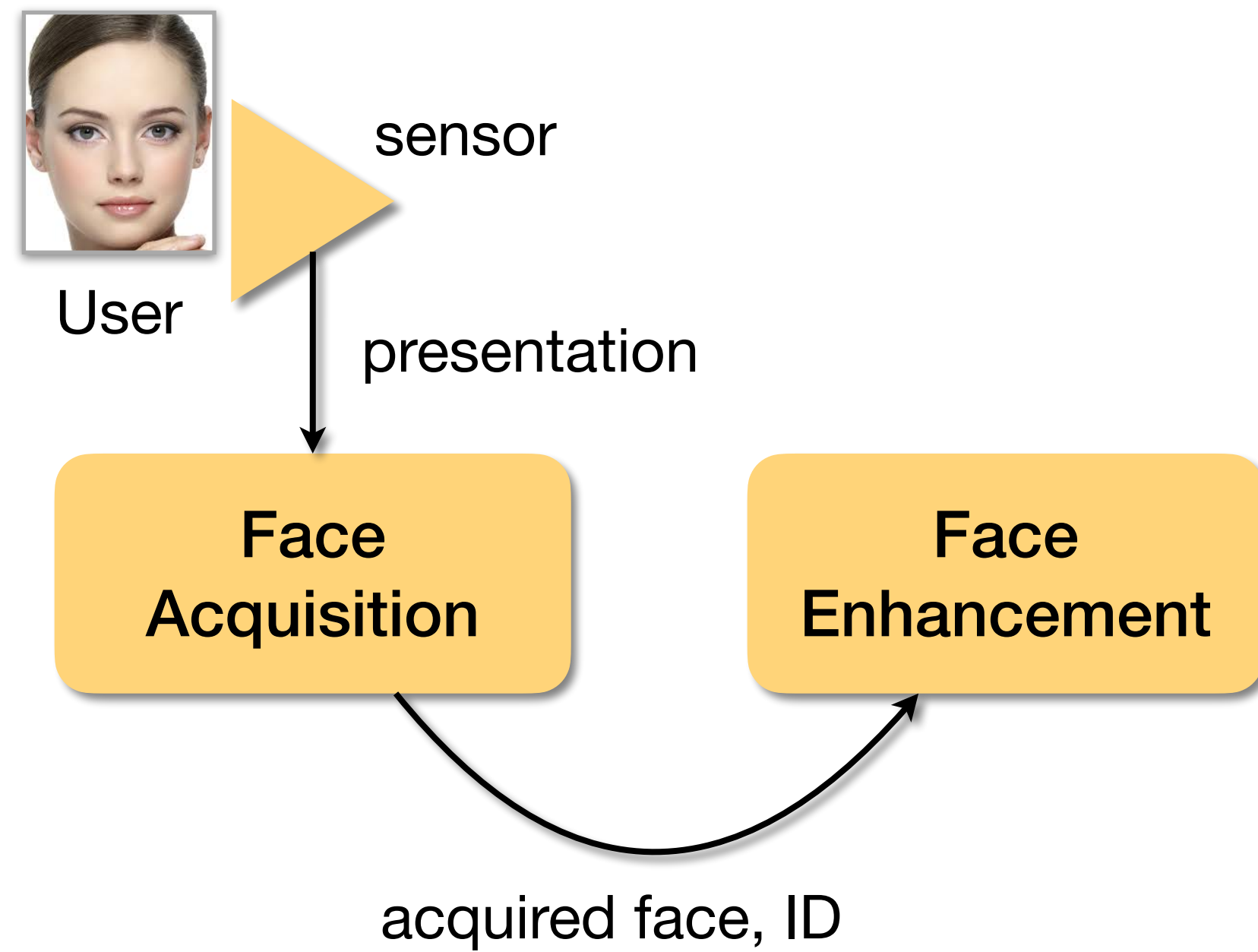
Problems

Presentation Attack



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BGgQ9woZQOg>

Face Recognition

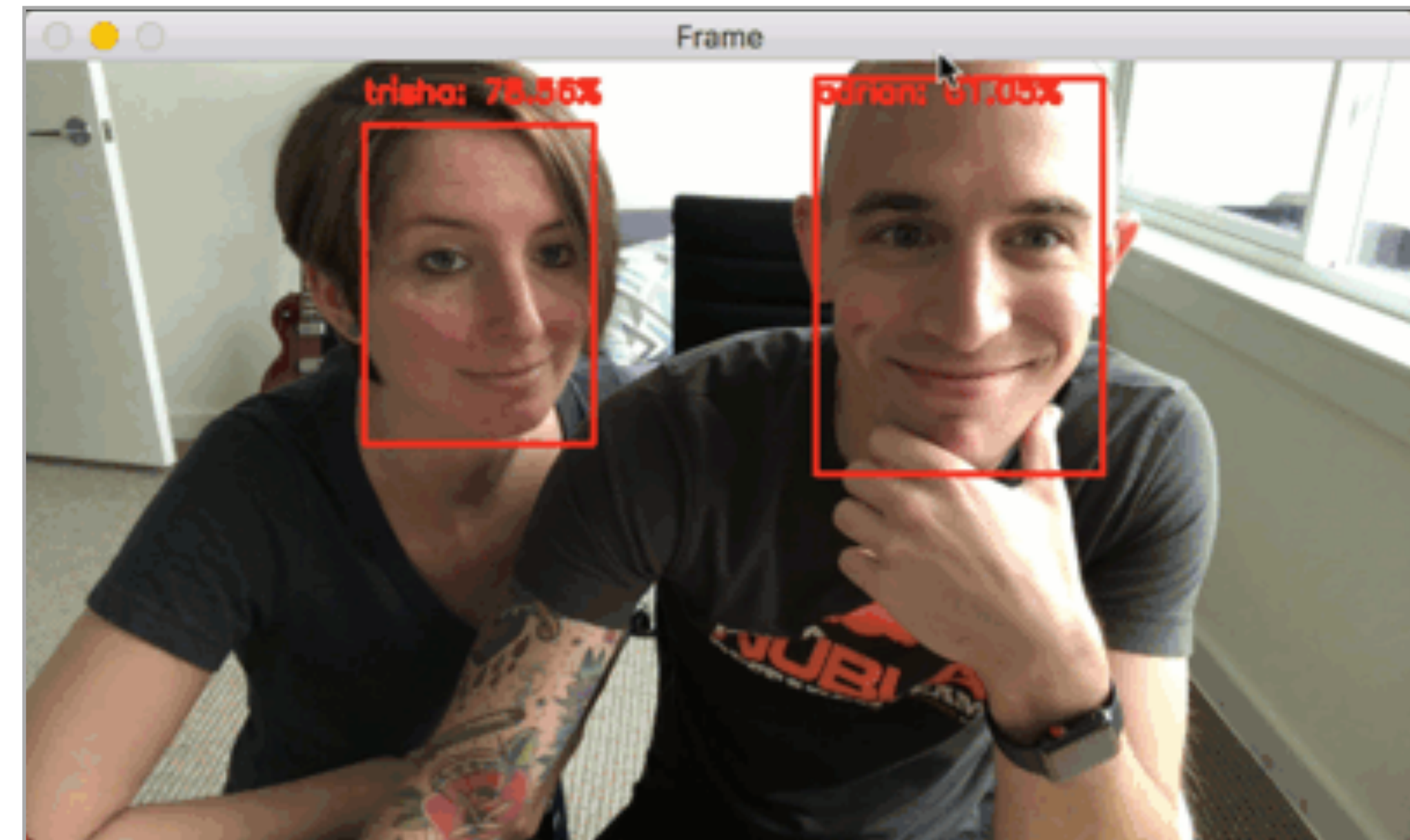


Enhancement

Face Detection

Goal

Localize faces for segmentation and further recognition.



<https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2018/09/24/opencv-face-recognition/>

Enhancement

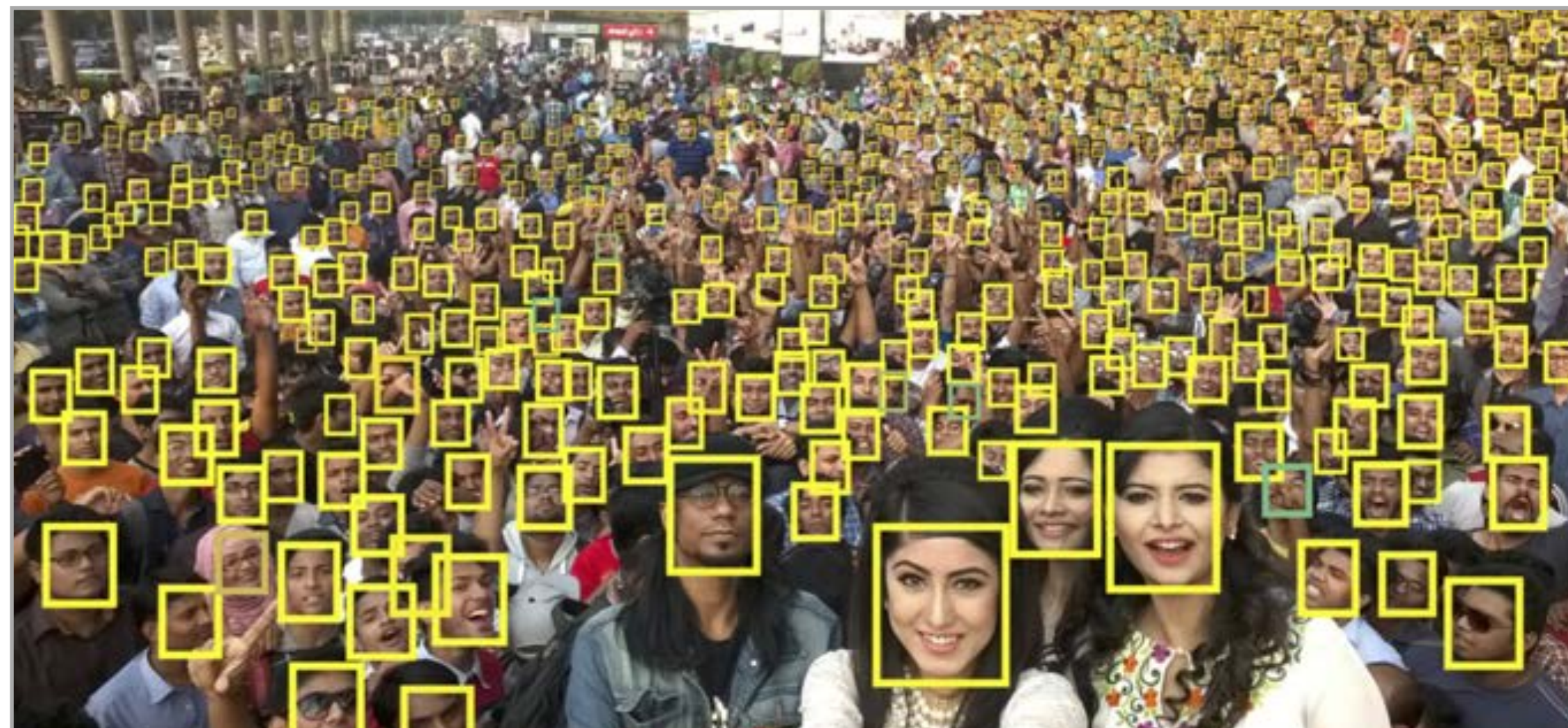
Face Detection

Challenges

Megapixel image

Nearly millions of possible locations and scales combined.

False positives should be below 1 in 1 million.



Source: Hu et al., *Finding Tiny Faces*, 2016 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.04402>)

Enhancement

Face Detection

State of the Art

Megapixel image

Nearly millions of possible locations, scales, and poses combined.
Detection and pose estimation.

Available at

<https://github.com/vitoralbiero/img2pose>



Source: Albiero et al.
img2pose: Face Alignment and Detection via 6DoF, Face Pose Estimation
2021 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.07791>)



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Enhancement

Face Detection

Methods

Either based on *sliding windows*
or on *regions of interest*.



Enhancement

Face Detection

Sliding Windows

Scans of the image with windows of different scales.



Enhancement

Face Detection

Sliding Windows

Scans of the image with windows of different scales.

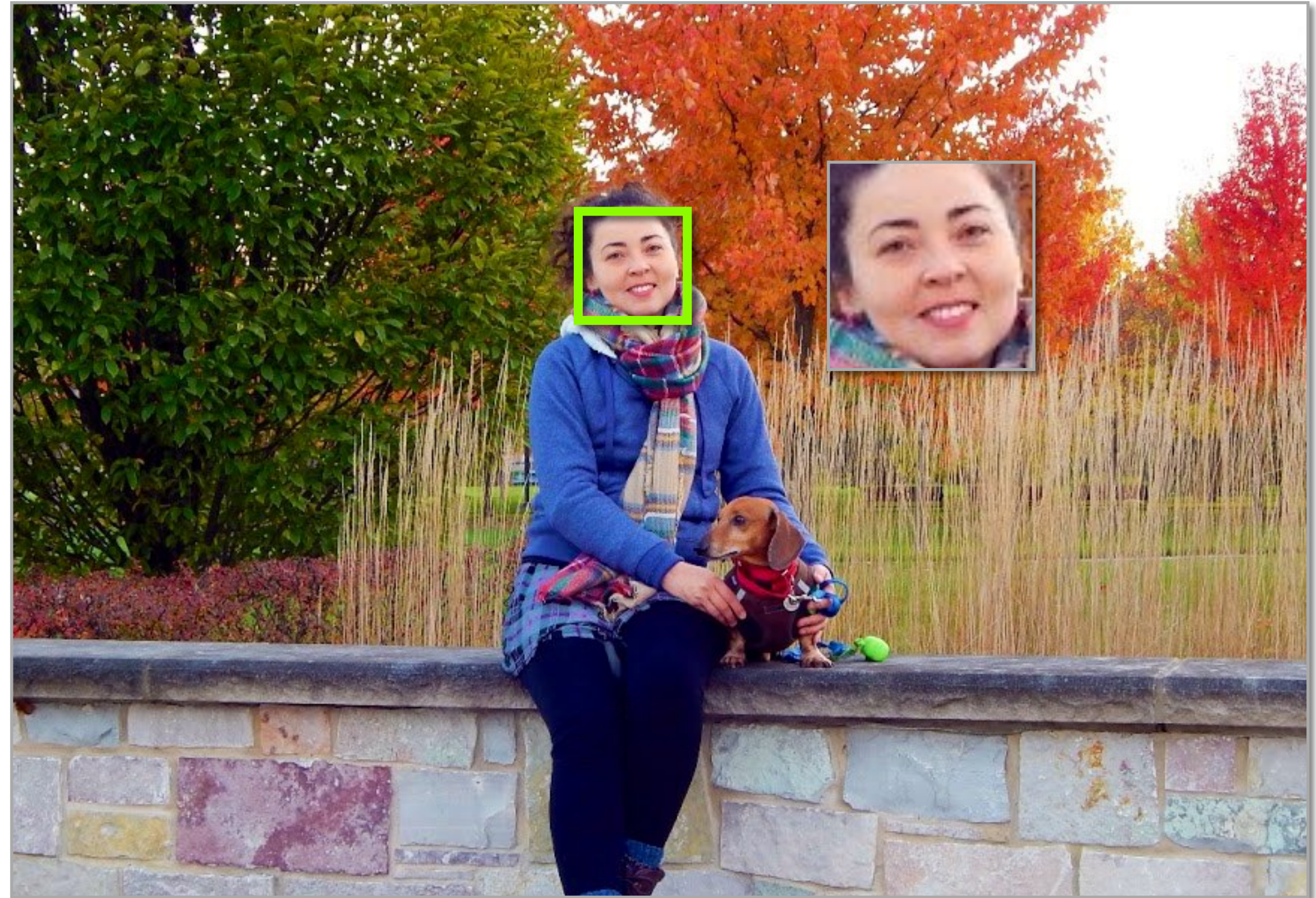


Enhancement

Face Detection

Sliding Windows

Scans of the image with windows of different scales.



Enhancement

Face Detection

Regions of Interest

Techniques from Computer Vision or Machine Learning to segment regions.

E.g., Maximally Stable Extremal Regions (MSER¹) or Deep Local Features (DELFF²).



1. Matas et al. *Robust Wide Baseline Stereo from Maximally Stable Extremal Regions*. BMVC 2002.
2. Noh et al. *Large-Scale Image Retrieval with Attentive Deep Local Features*. ICCV 2017.



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Enhancement

Face Detection

Regions of Interest

Techniques from Machine Learning to classify each region as *face* or *non-face*.

E.g., Support Vector Machines (SVM).



Enhancement

Face Detection

Viola-Jones Detector

First real-time face detector.

Based on sliding windows.

Key Ideas (4)

Haar-like features.

Integral image.

Boosting for feature selection.

Attentional Cascade to reject non-faces.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL THEORIES OF
VISION – MODELING, LEARNING, COMPUTING, AND SAMPLING
VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY 13, 2001.

Robust Real-time Object Detection

Paul Viola
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201 Broadway, 8th FL
Cambridge, MA 02139

Michael Jones
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Compaq CRL
One Cambridge Center
Cambridge, MA 02142

Abstract

This paper describes a visual object detection framework that is capable of processing images extremely rapidly while achieving high detection rates. There are three key contributions. The first is the introduction of a new image representation called the “Integral Image” which allows the features used by our detector to be computed very quickly. The second is a learning algorithm, based on AdaBoost, which selects a small number of critical visual features and yields extremely efficient classifiers [6]. The third contribution is a method for combining classifiers in a “cascade” which allows background regions of the image to be quickly discarded while spending more computation on promising object-like regions. A set of experiments in the domain of face detection are presented. The system yields face detection performance comparable to the best previous systems [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. Implemented on a conventional desktop, face detection proceeds at 15 frames per second.

1. Introduction

This paper brings together new algorithms and insights to construct a framework for robust and extremely rapid object detection. This framework is demonstrated on, and in part motivated by, the task of face detection. Toward this end we have constructed a frontal face detection system which achieves detection and false positive rates which are equivalent to the best published results [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. This face detection system is most clearly distinguished from previous approaches in its ability to detect faces extremely rapidly. Operating on 384 by 288 pixel images, faces are detected at 15 frames per second on a conventional 700

1

Enhancement

Face Detection

Viola-Jones Detector

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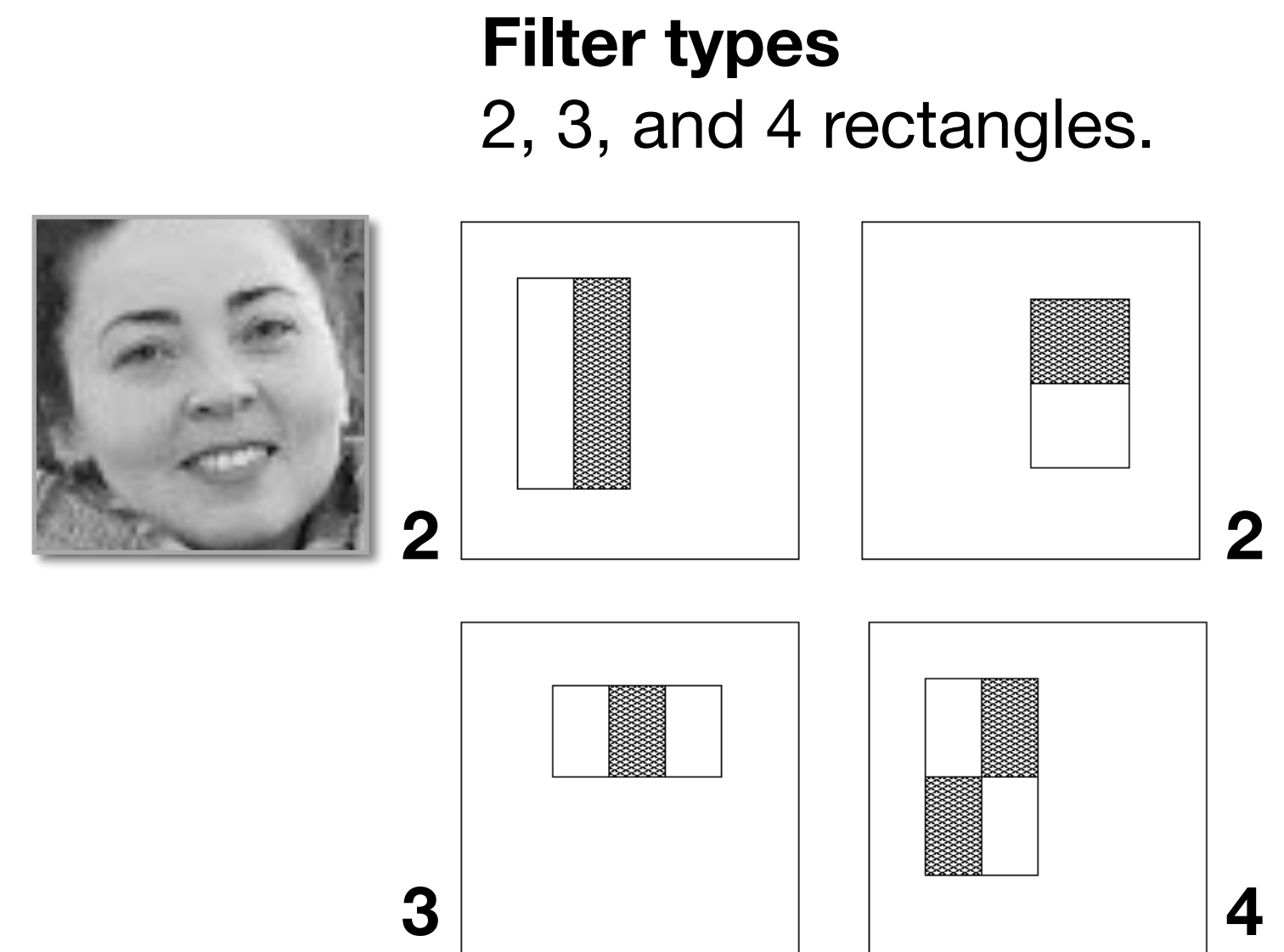
Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

Haar-Like Features (1/4)

Binary rectangle filters used to extract features from the sliding window.

$$value = \sum pixels\ in\ white\ area - \sum pixels\ in\ black\ area$$



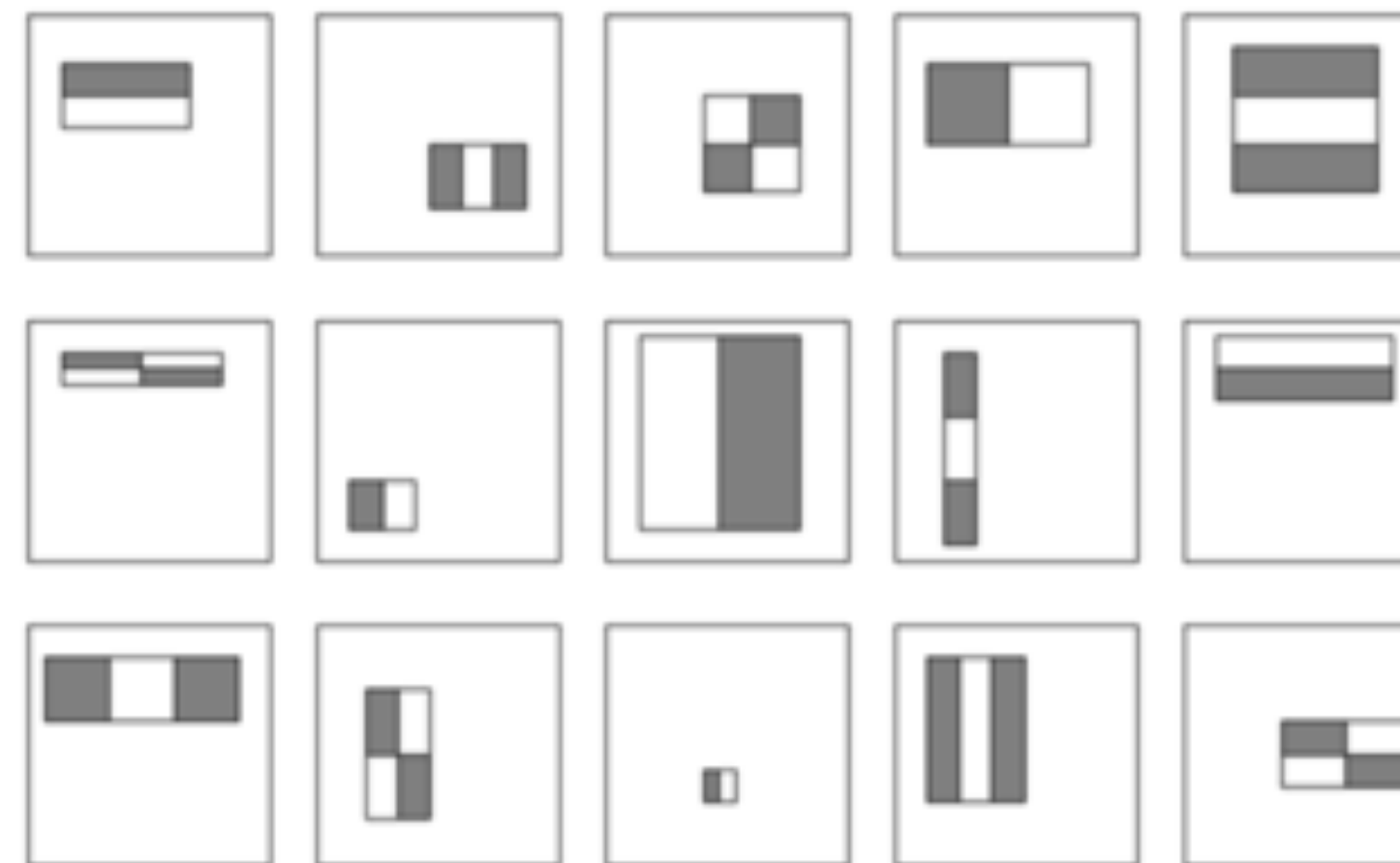
Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

Haar-Like Features (1/4)

Take a 24-by-24-pixel window.

The number of possible features is nearly 160,000.



Good to detect eyes.

Good to detect nose bridges.



How to apply and how to select features fast?

Enhancement

Face Detection

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1

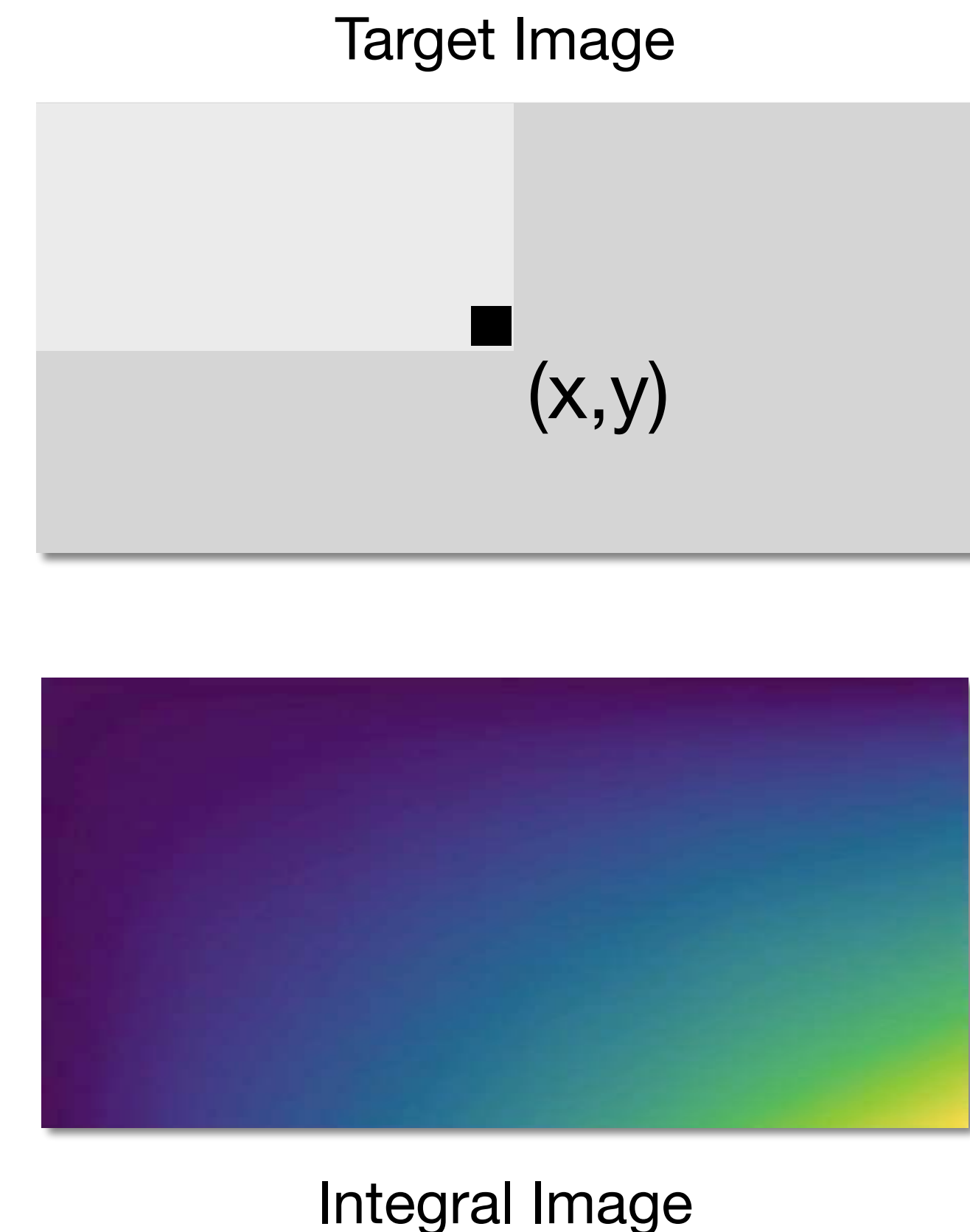
Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

Integral Image (2/4)

Solution to apply Haar-like features fast.

Precomputed data structure with the same dimensions of the target image.



Enhancement

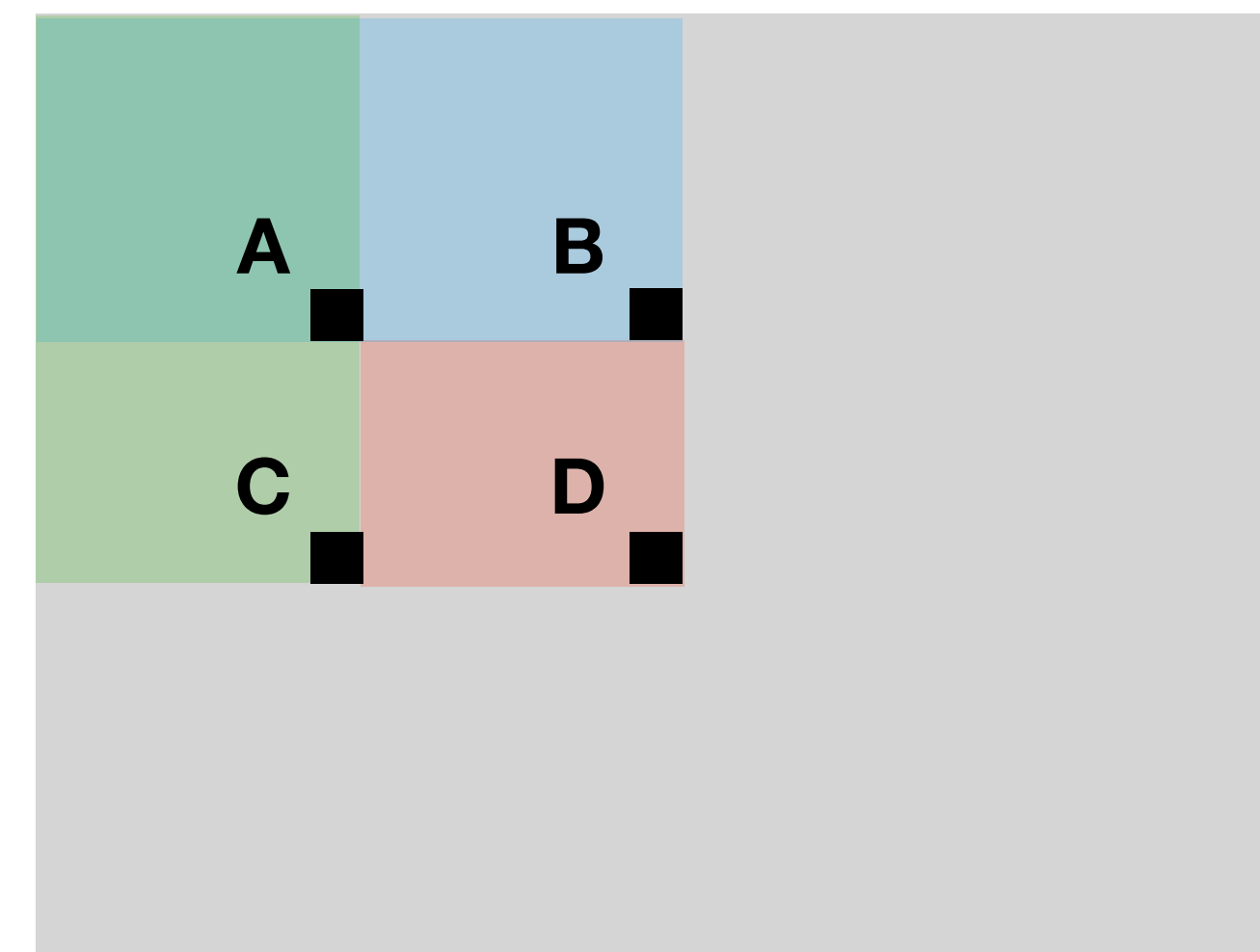
Viola-Jones Detector

Integral Image (2/4)

Remember Haar feature *value*:

$$value = \sum \text{pixels in white area} - \sum \text{pixels in black area}$$

Integral images allow the computation of the sum of pixel values in any target area in constant time, regardless of the size of the area.



Sum of pixels in red area
 $content = D - B - C + A$

Only and always 4 accesses.

Enhancement

Face Detection

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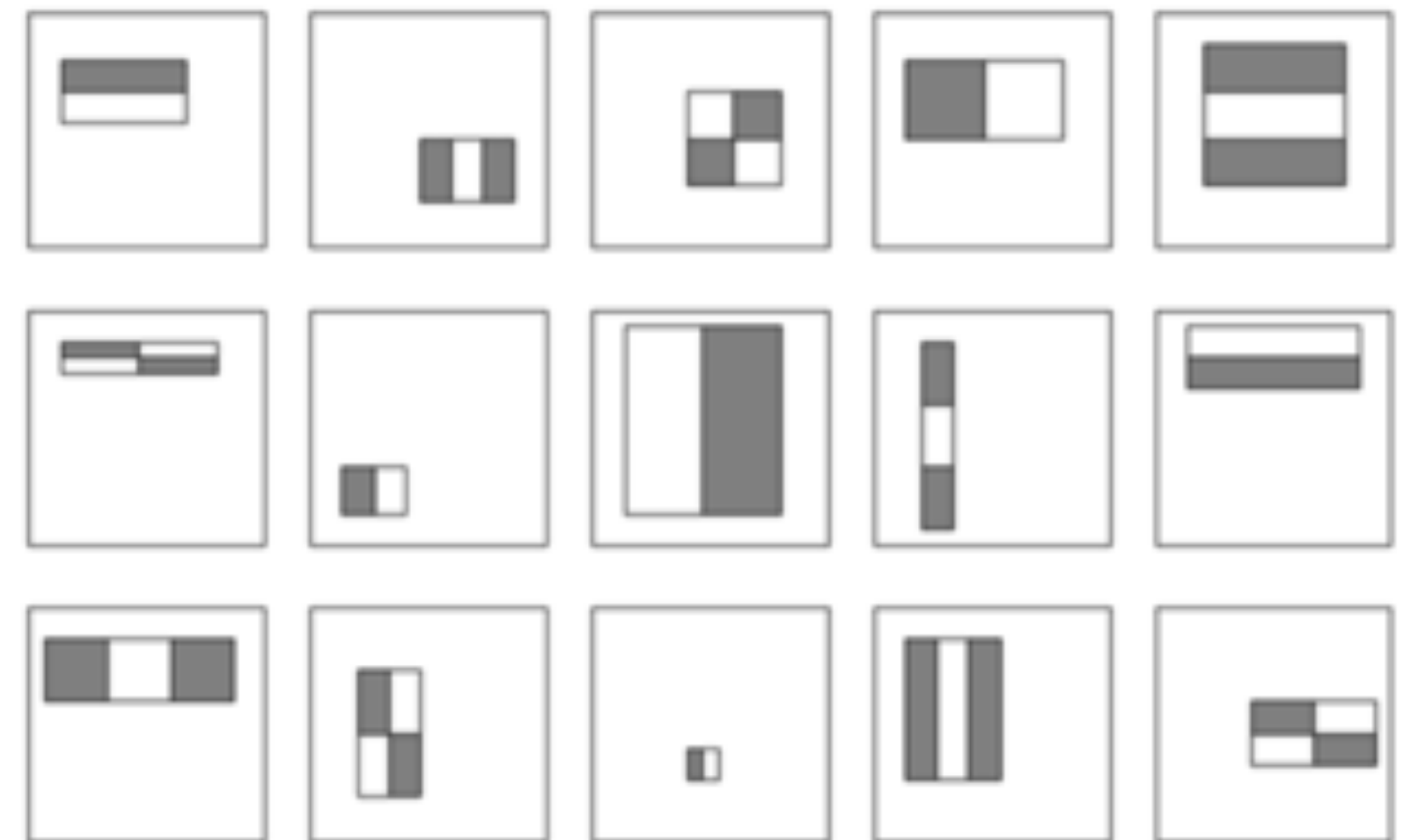
1

Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Goal: select combinations of Haar-like features that are useful for face detection.

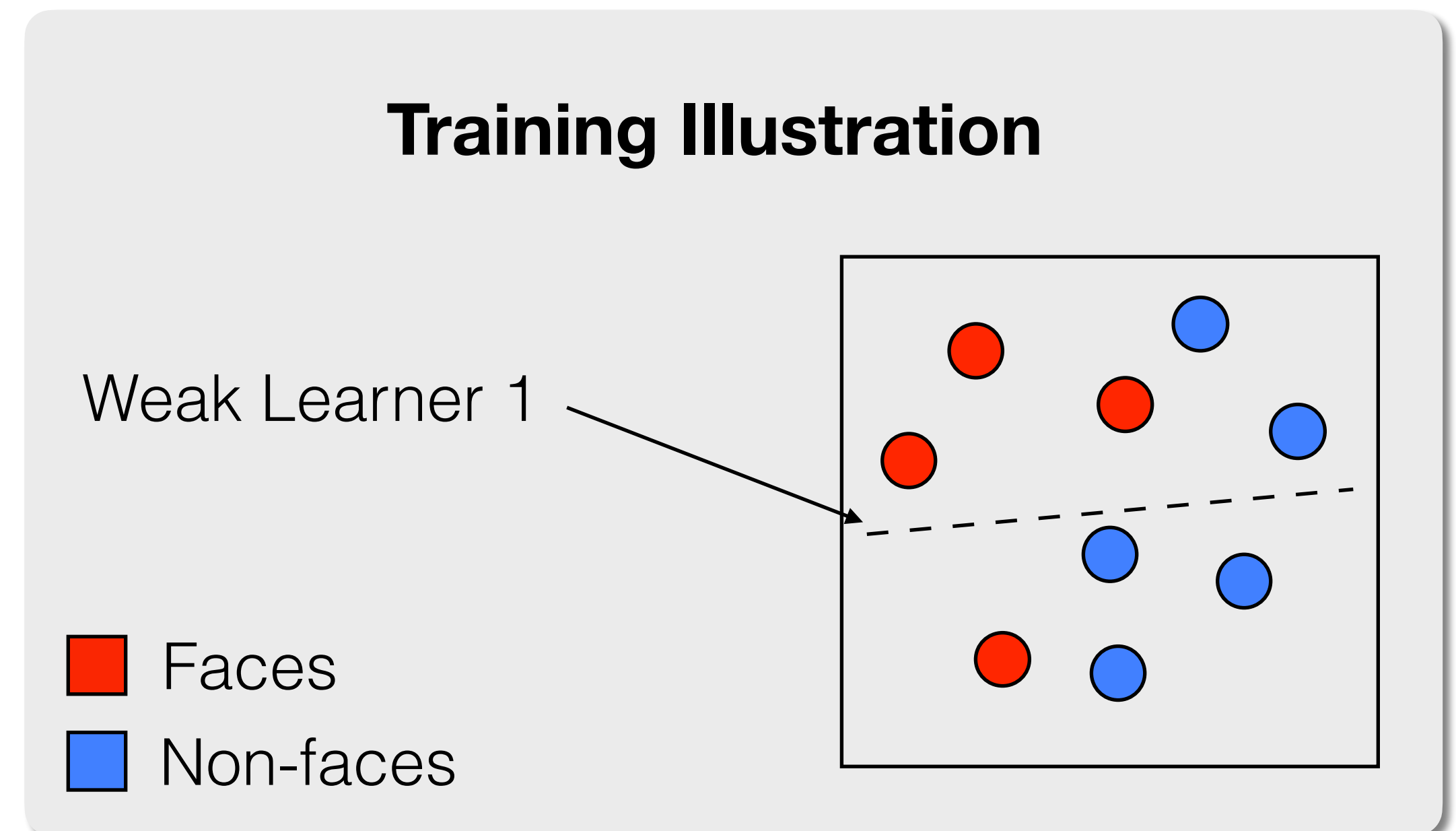


Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Solution: *boosting*, a combination of weak classifiers that when learned in sequence and applied together, lead to better final classification.



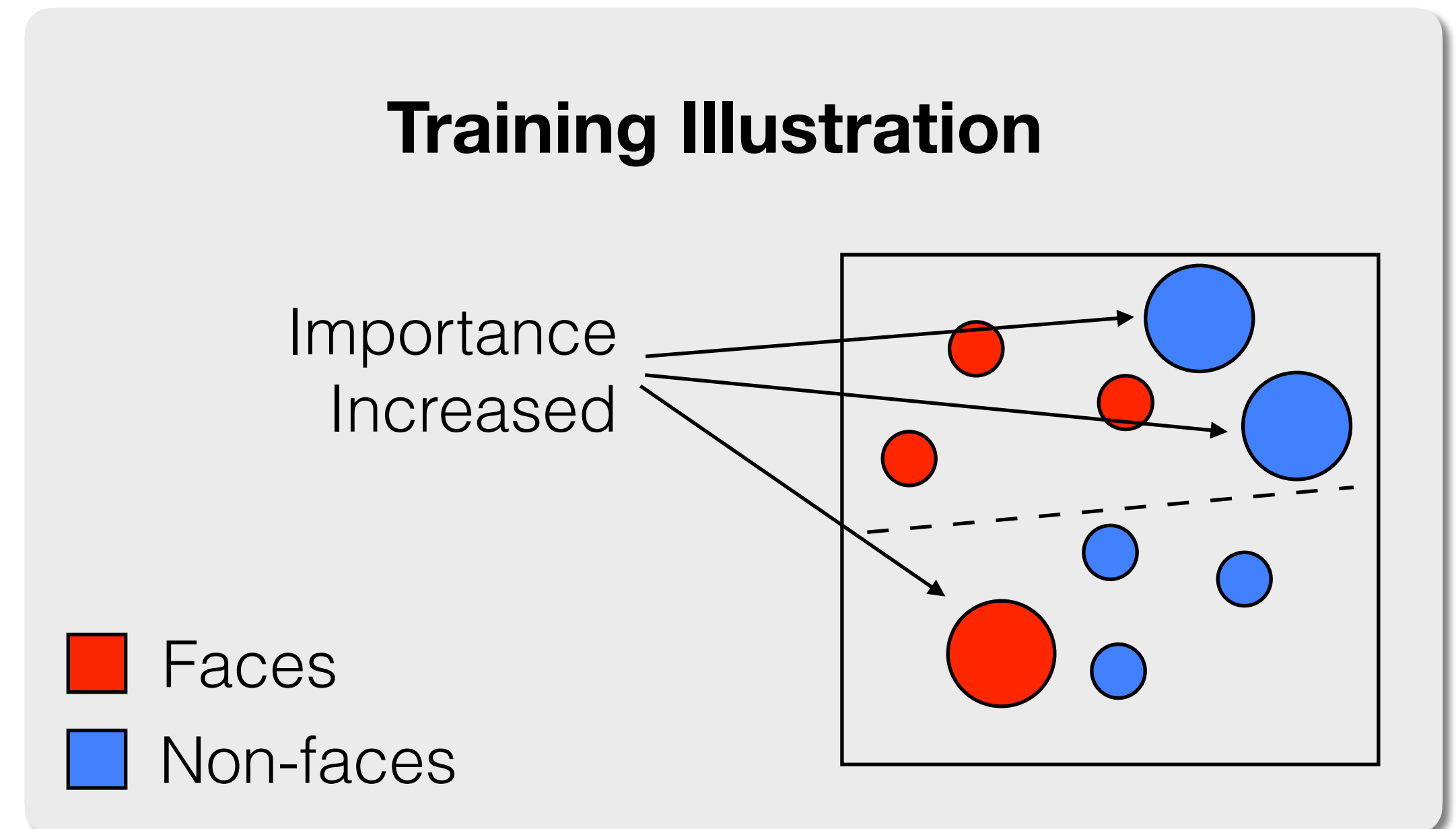
Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

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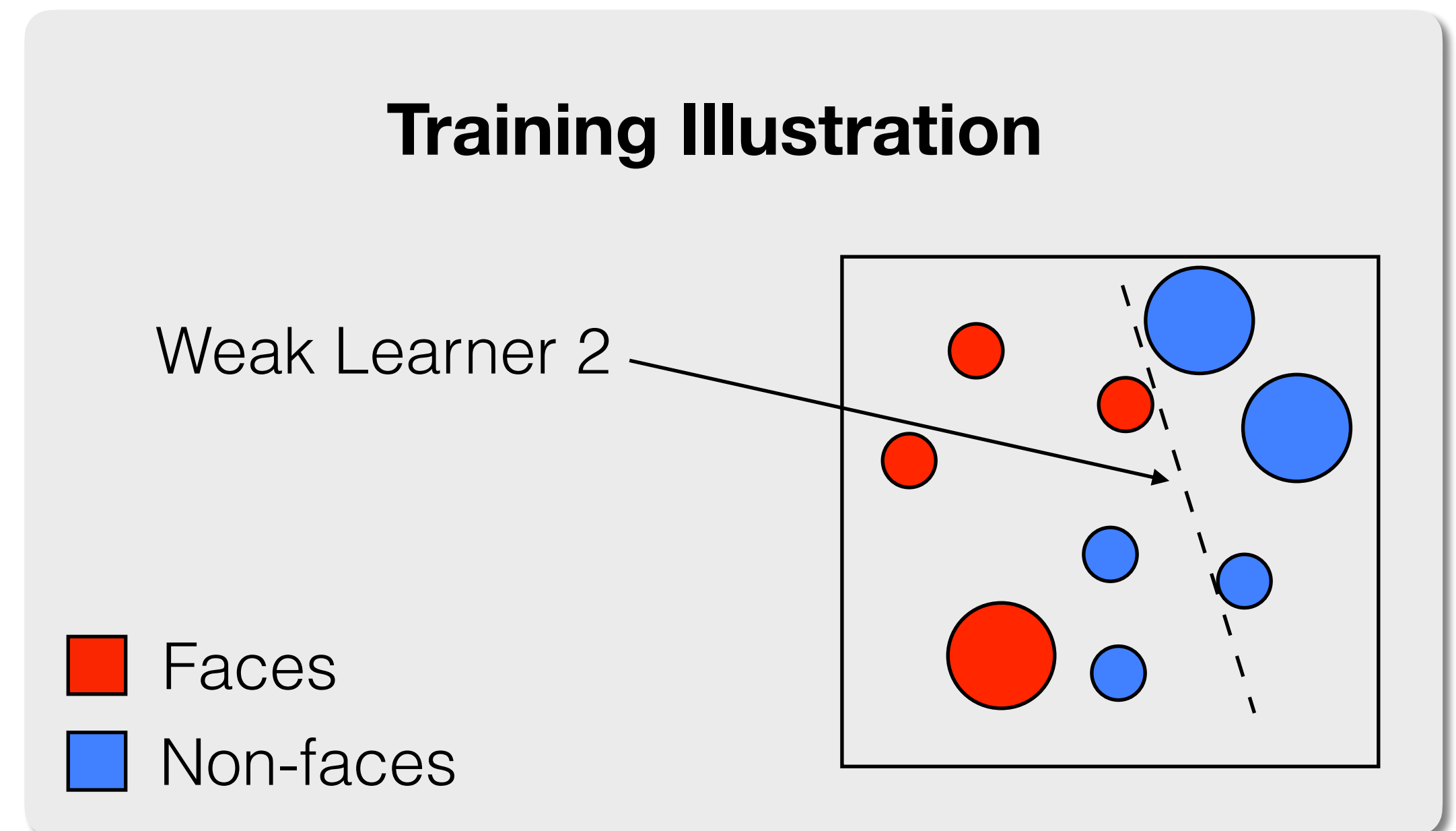
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Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

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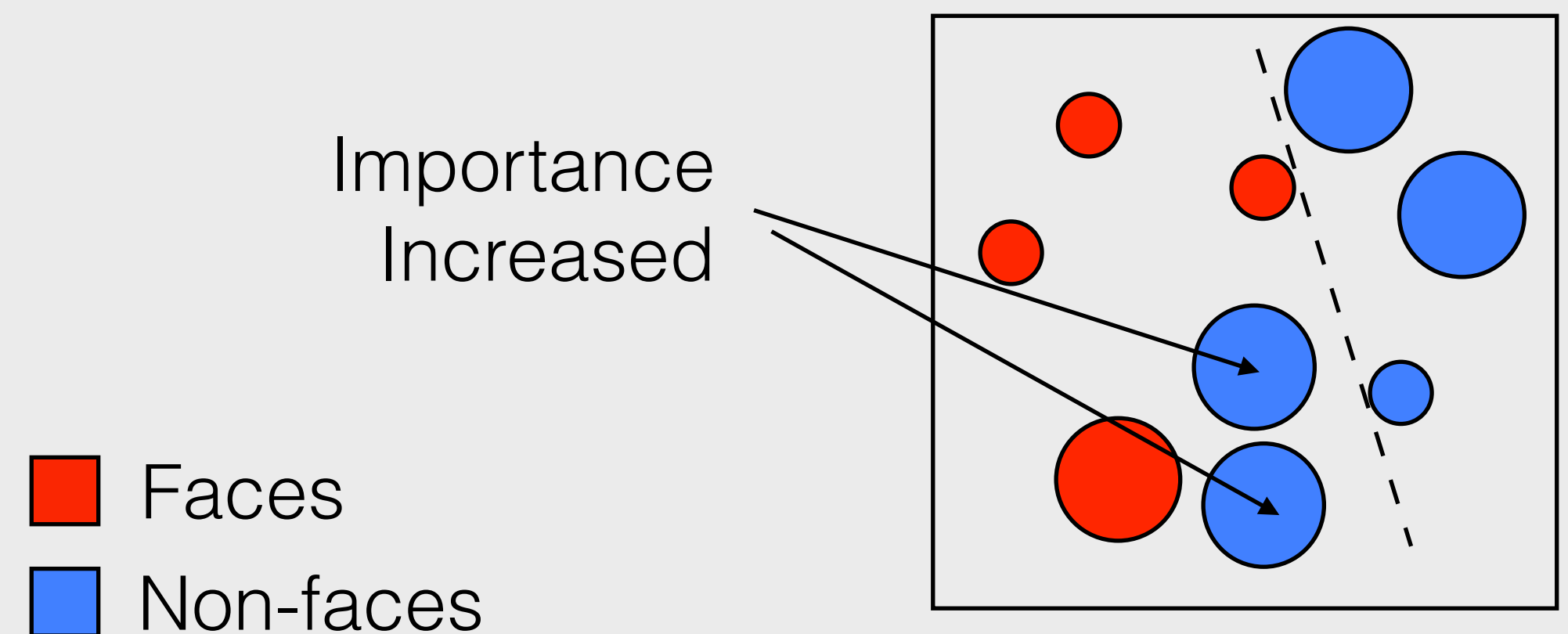
Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

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Training Illustration



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

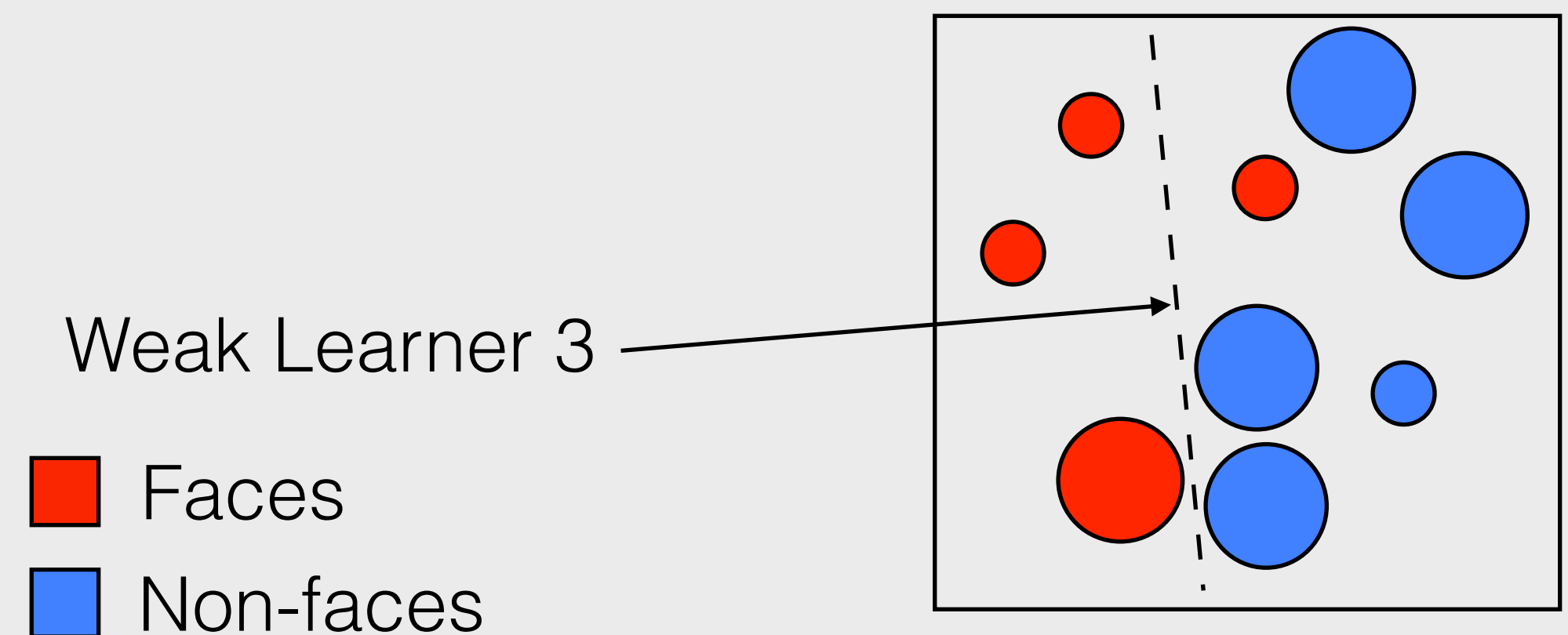
Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

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Training Illustration



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

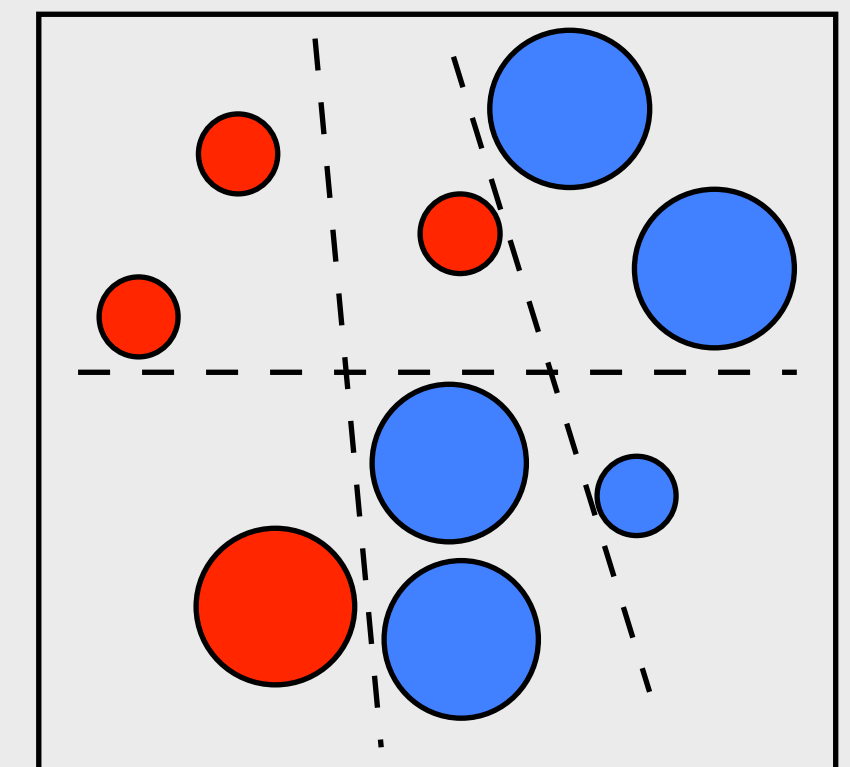
Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Solution: *boosting*, a combination of weak classifiers that when learned in sequence and applied together, lead to better final classification.

Training Illustration

Final classifier is a combination of 3 weaker classifiers.

- Faces
- Non-faces



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

Enhancement

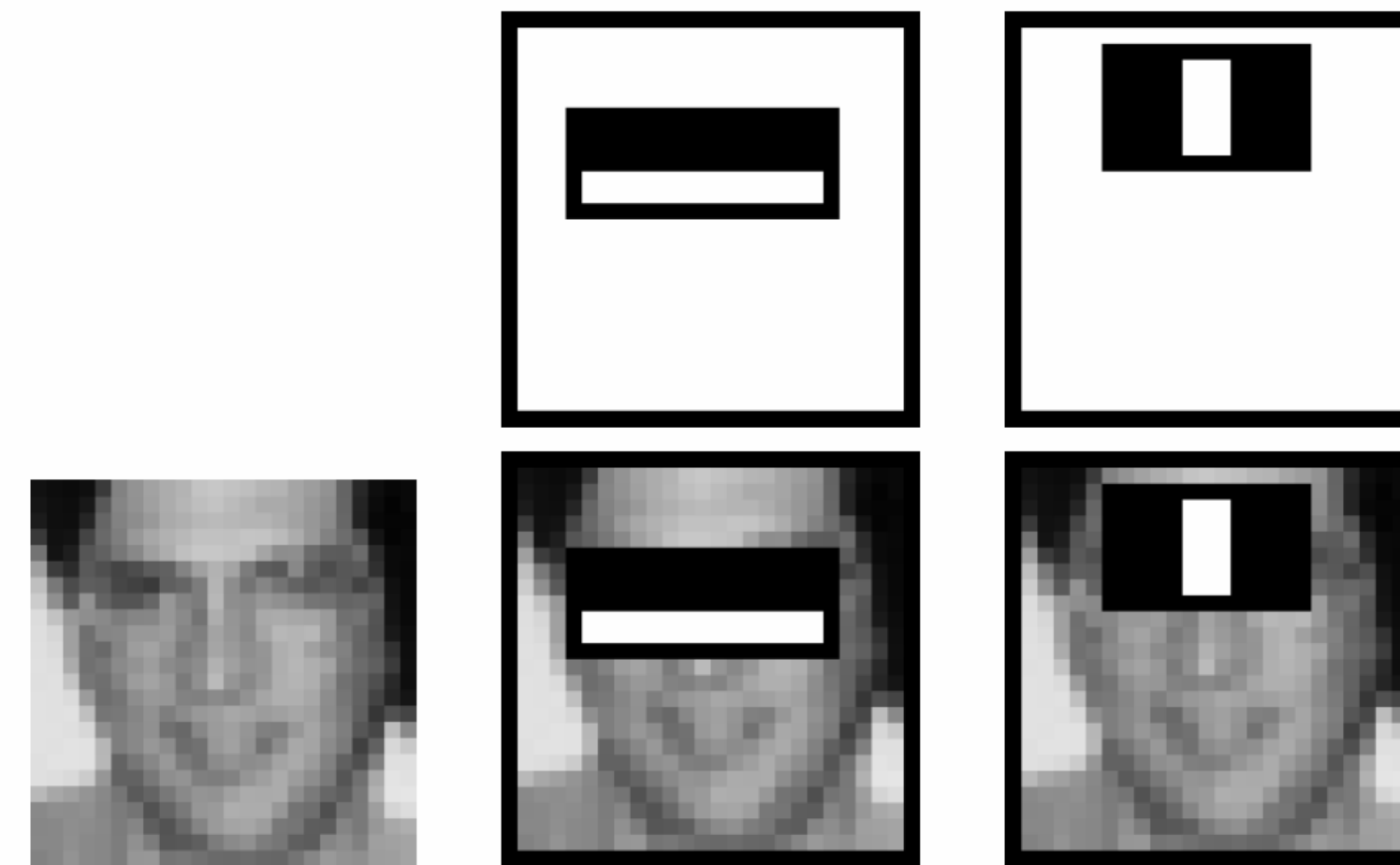
Viola-Jones Detector

Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Possible outcome.

This combination is enough
to lead to perfect True Positive Rate,
but poor False Positive Rate.

All faces are detected as positive, but many
non-faces are detected as positive too.



First two selected features.

Whenever this classifier says an
object is not a face (rejection),
it is probably right.

Enhancement

Face Detection

Viola-Jones Detector

First real-time face detector.

Based on sliding windows.

Key Ideas (4)

Haar-like features.

Integral image.

Boosting for feature selection.

Attentional Cascade to reject non-faces.



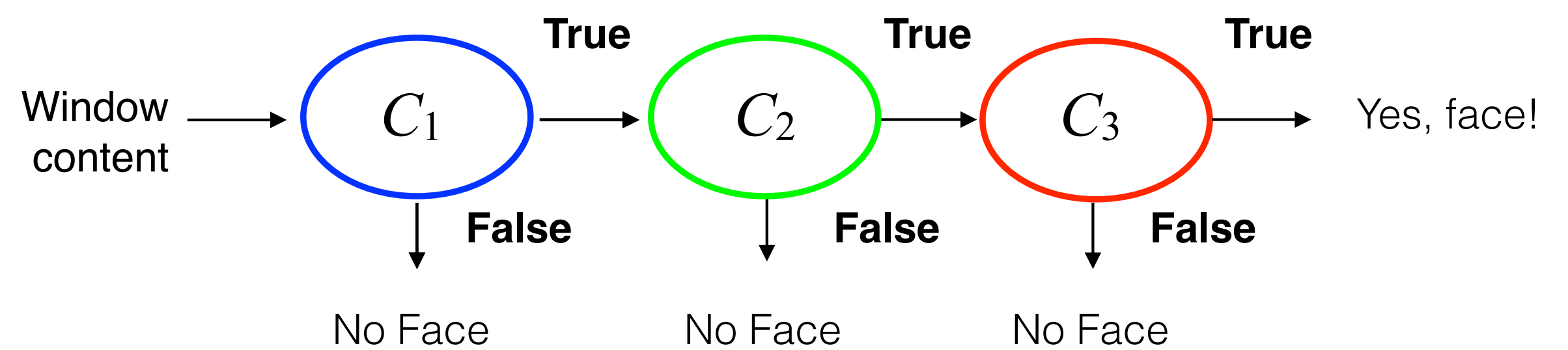
Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

Attentional Cascade (4/4)

Make a cascade of different classifiers that are good at rejecting faces.

Start with simpler and faster classifiers.



Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

Results

Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar
Introduction to Biometrics
Springer Books, 2011



clean background



cluttered background



tilted head

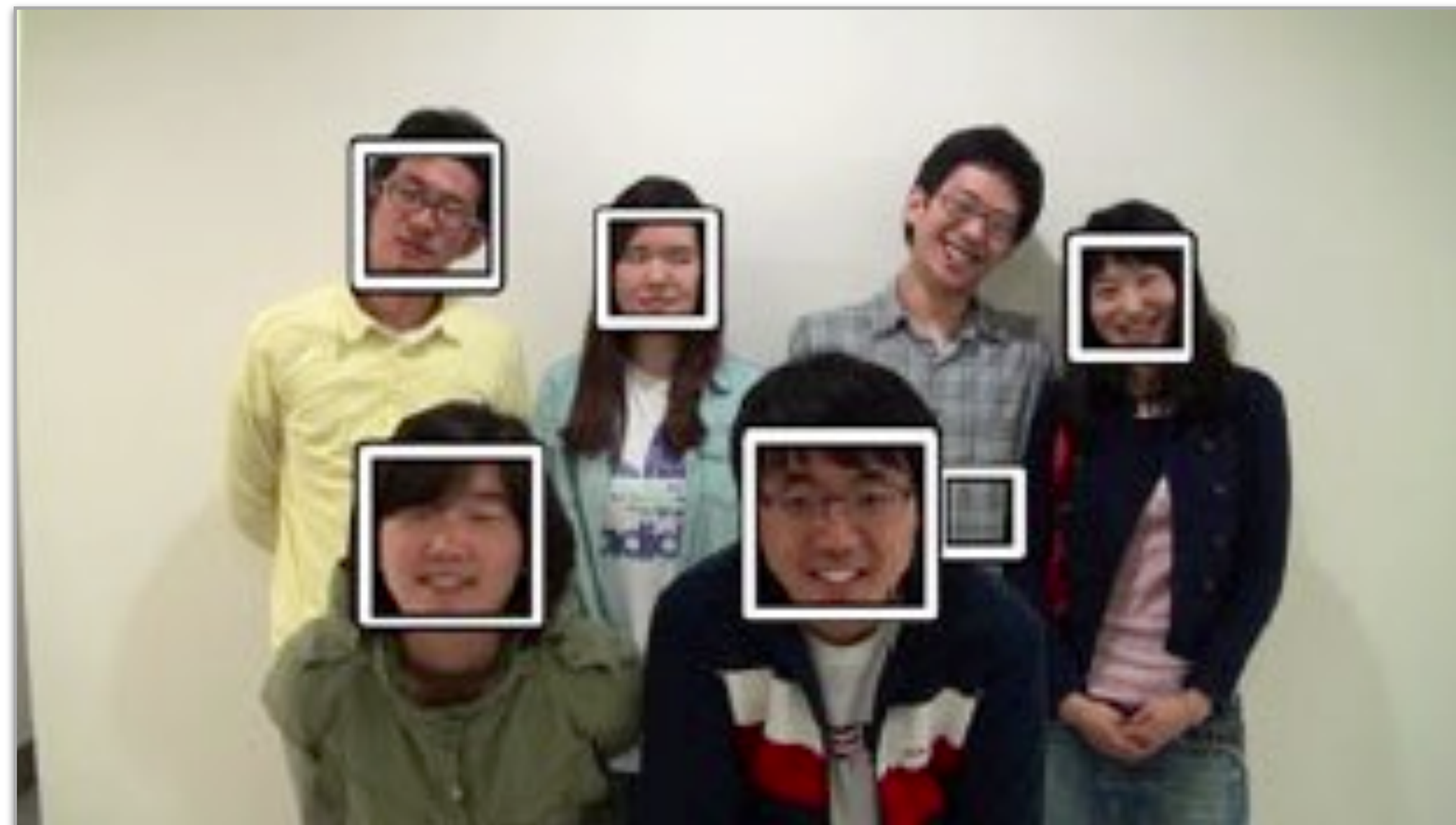


upside down

Enhancement

Viola-Jones Detector

Results



Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar
Introduction to Biometrics
Springer Books, 2011

Enhancement

Face Detection

Attack

Non-live faces and some special patterns may be used to trigger the face detector on purpose.

If it happens too often, it will flood the system.



<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/aug/13/the-fashion-line-designed-to-trick-surveillance-cameras>



Enhancement

Face Detection

Attack

Make-up can be used to hinder detection.

<https://twitter.com/glichfield/status/925425702194810882>

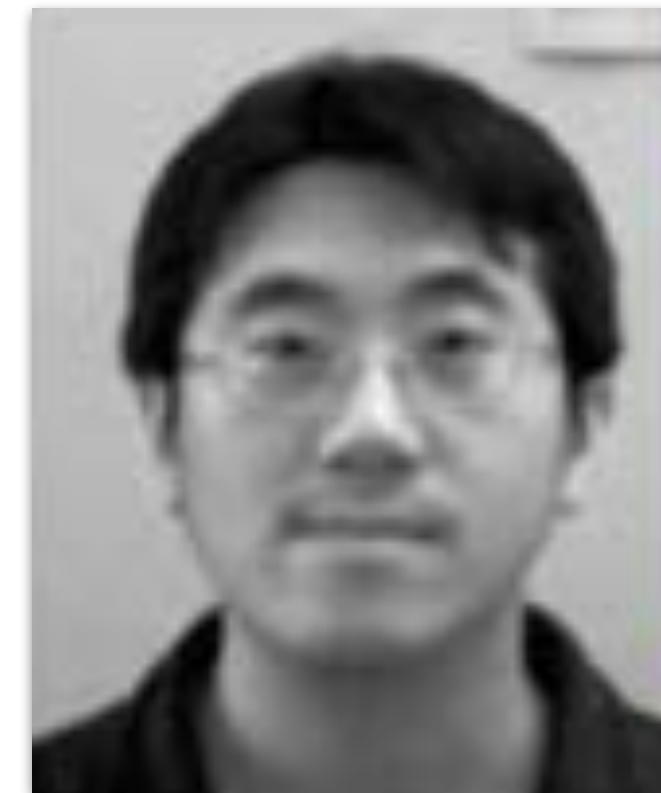


Enhancement

Face Alignment

Goal

Make template and sample faces be in similar poses, to make further description and matching easier.



template



sample

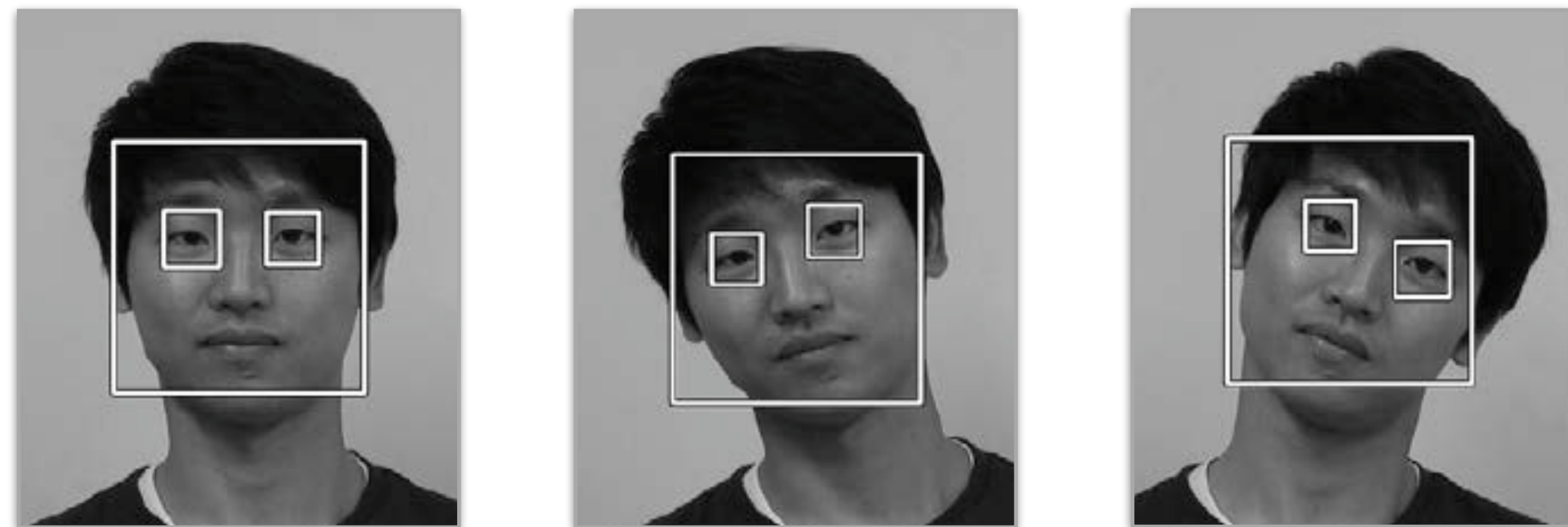
Enhancement

Face Alignment

Detection of Face Landmarks

E.g., position of eyes.

Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar
Introduction to Biometrics
Springer Books, 2011



Possible solution: eye detection using Viola-Jones approach.

Enhancement

Face Alignment

Detection of Face Landmarks

There are better solutions in the literature, using deep neural networks, for instance.



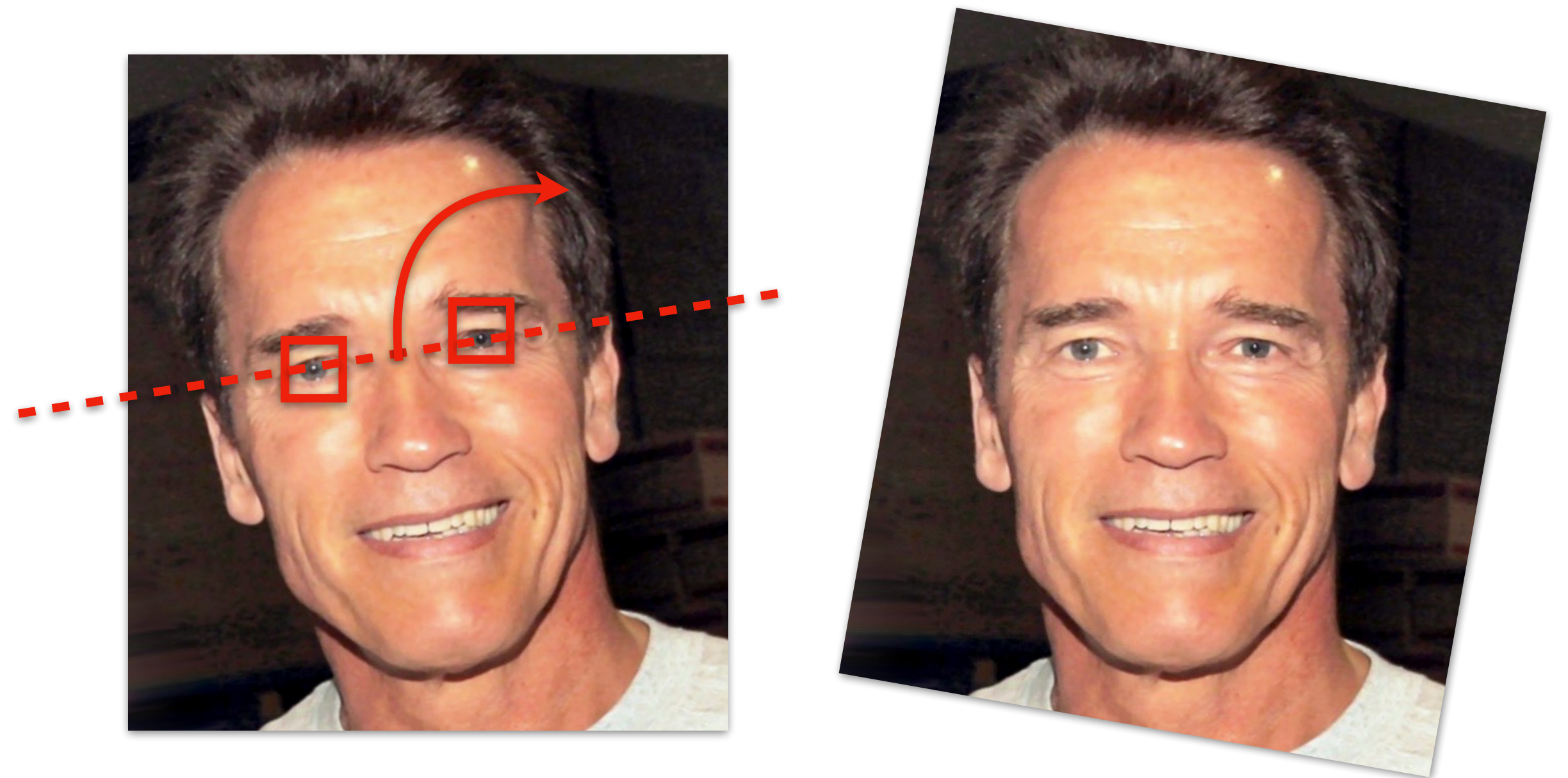
Zhang et al.
Facial Landmark Detection by Deep Multi-task Learning
ECCV 2014

Enhancement

Face Alignment

Landmark Alignment

E.g., make the positions of the eyes horizontally aligned, by rotating the face image.



http://www.bytefish.de/blog/aligning_face_images/

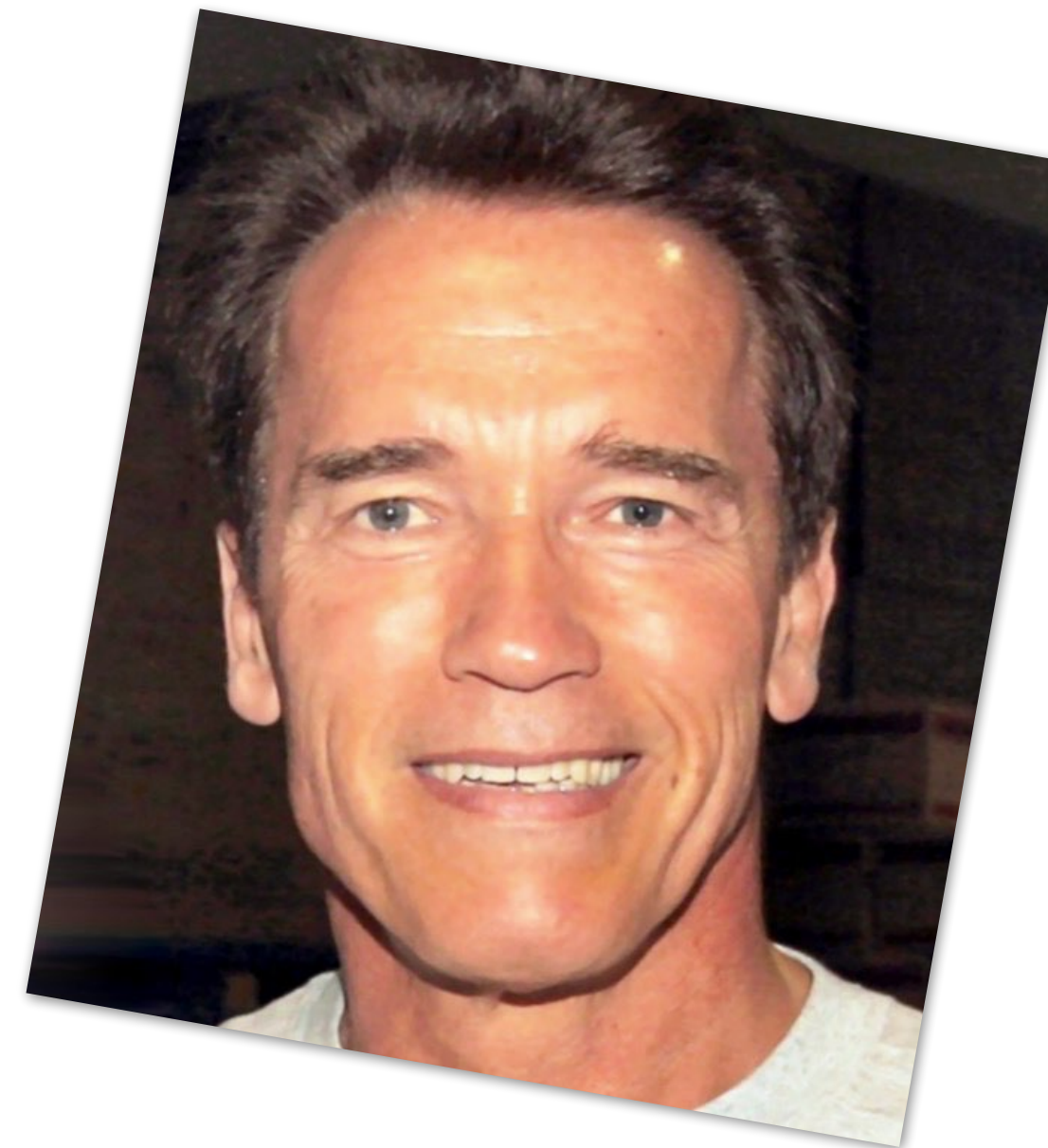
Enhancement

Face Alignment

Cropping

Make a tight crop of the face, to remove background.

Keep eyes, nose, and mouth.



http://www.bytefish.de/blog/aligning_face_images/

Enhancement

Face Alignment

More Severe

Pose Variations

Naïve approach will not work.

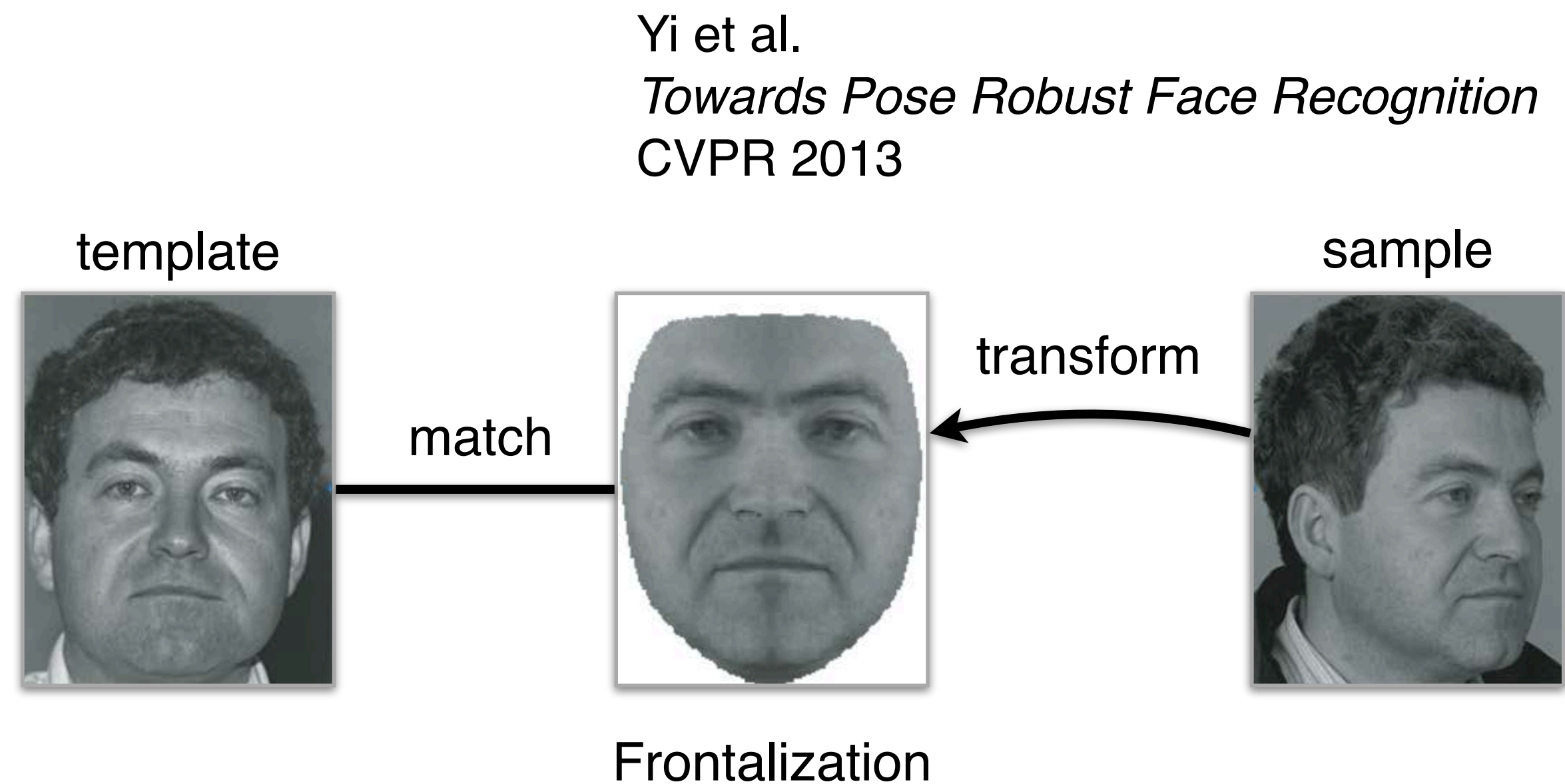


Enhancement

Face Alignment

More Severe Pose Variations

Alternative approaches.
3D information will help
to do frontalization.

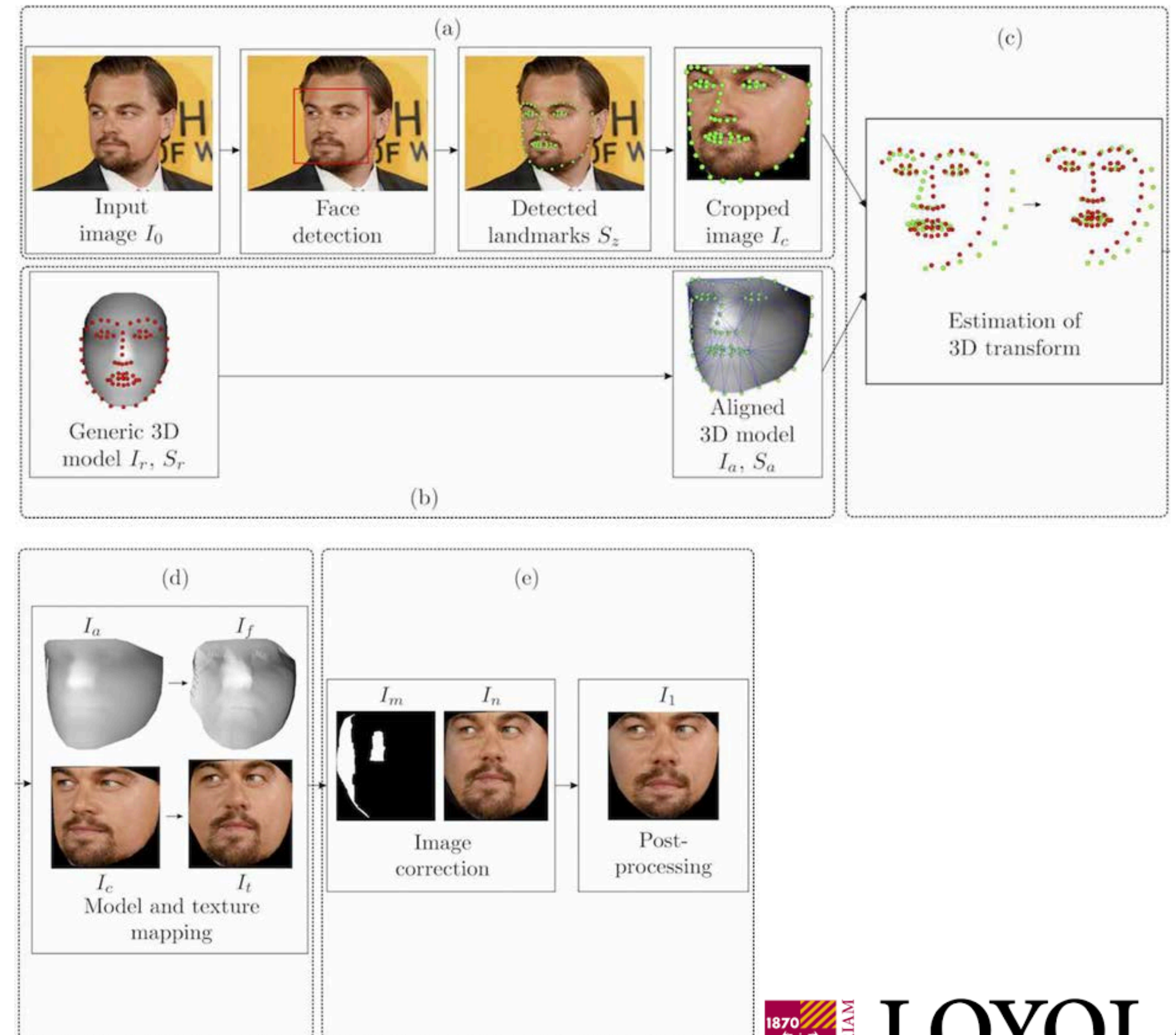


Enhancement

Face Alignment

More Severe Pose Variations

Alternative approaches.
3D information will help
to do frontalization.



Banerjee et al.

To frontalize or not to frontalize: Do we really need elaborate pre-processing to improve face recognition?

WACV 2018

Enhancement

Illumination Correction

Simplest Solution

Color histogram equalization.

Alternatives

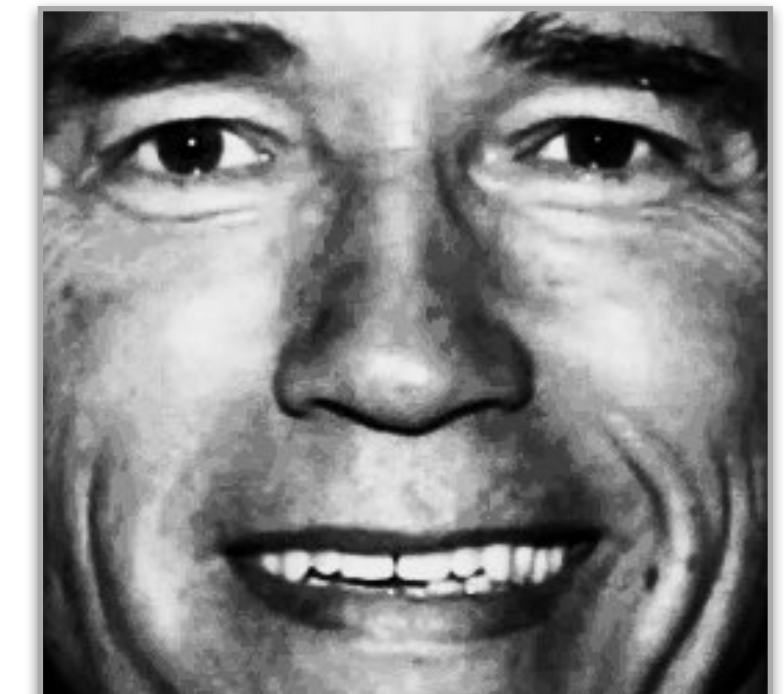
Photometric normalization, illumination modeling, etc.



Original



Grayscale



Equalized

What's Next?

Face Description and Matching

**Fill out your
Today-I-missed Statement**

Please visit

<https://sakai.luc.edu/x/HAZC1P>.

