

# Face Recognition II

CSE 40537/60537 Biometrics

**Daniel Moreira**  
Spring 2022



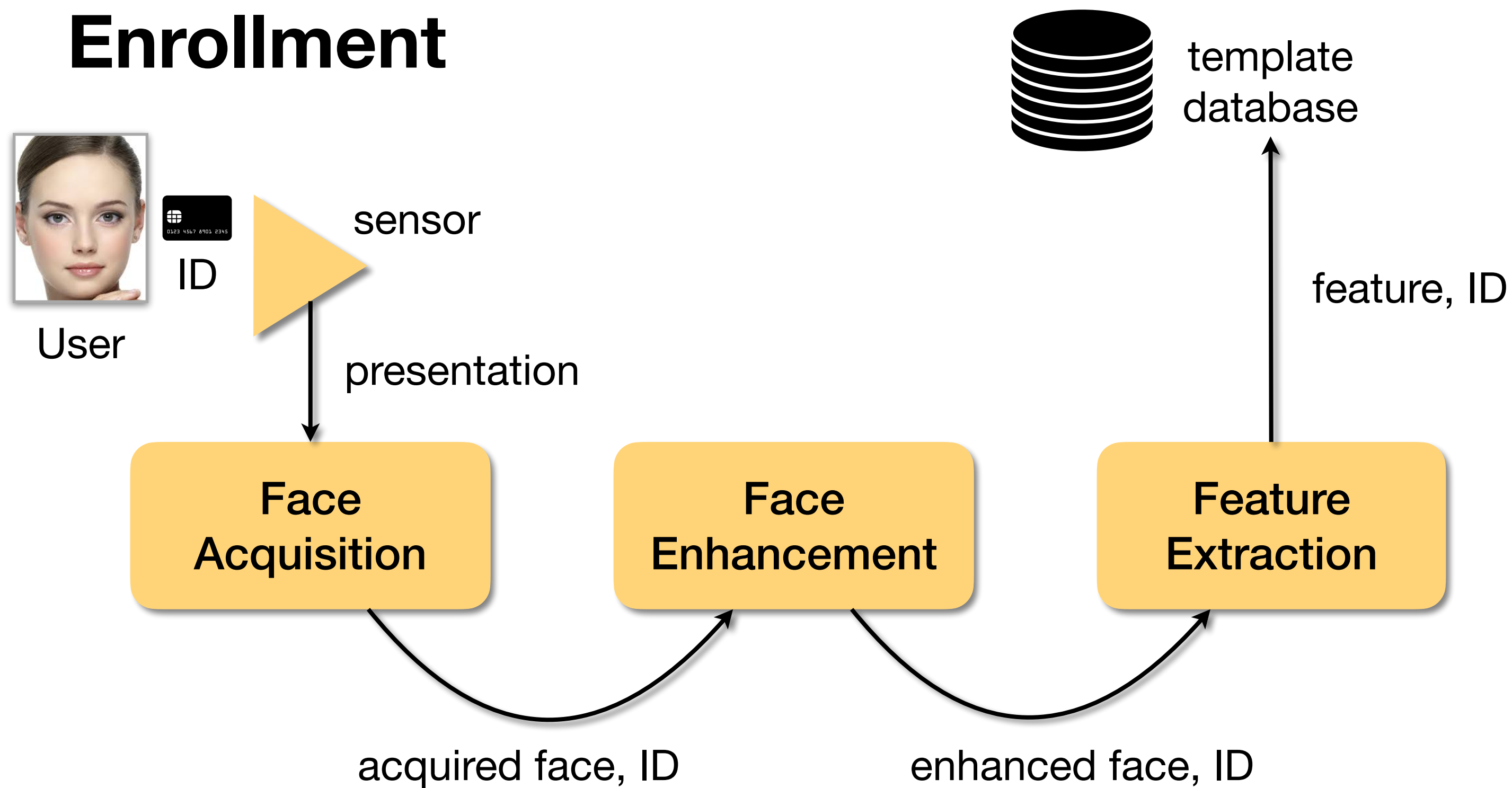
# Today you will...

*Get to know*

Face acquisition and enhancement.

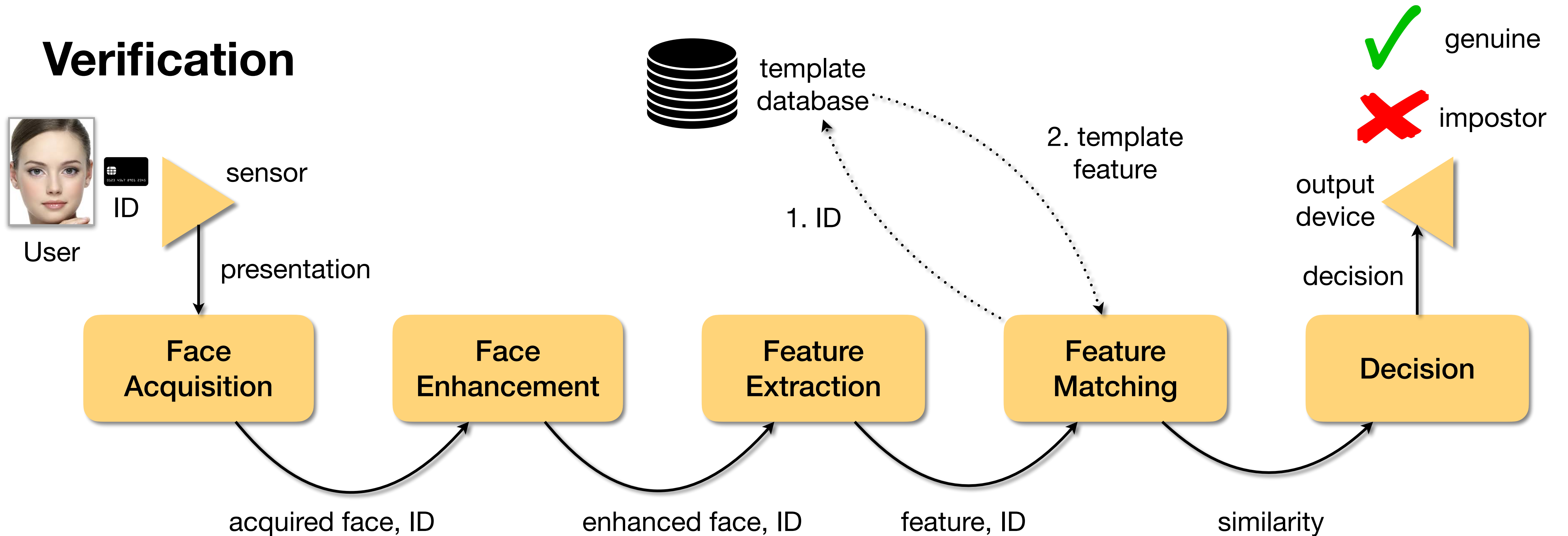
# Face Recognition

## Enrollment



# Face Recognition

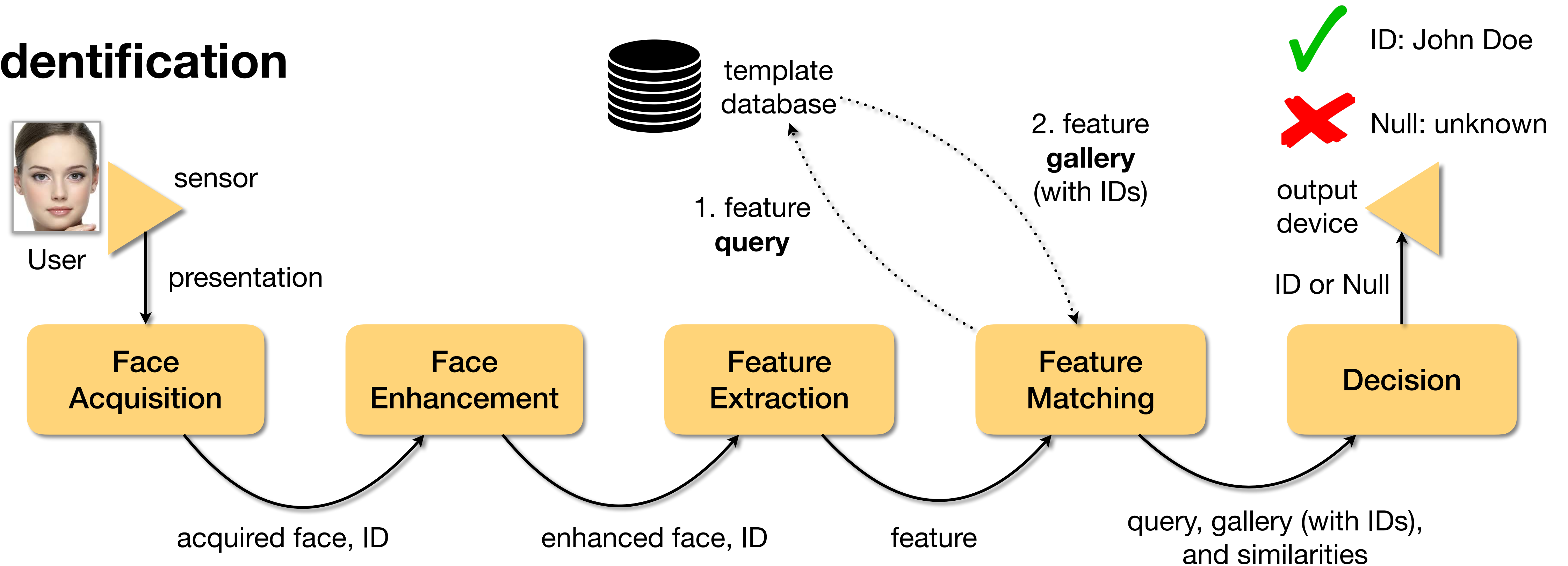
## Verification



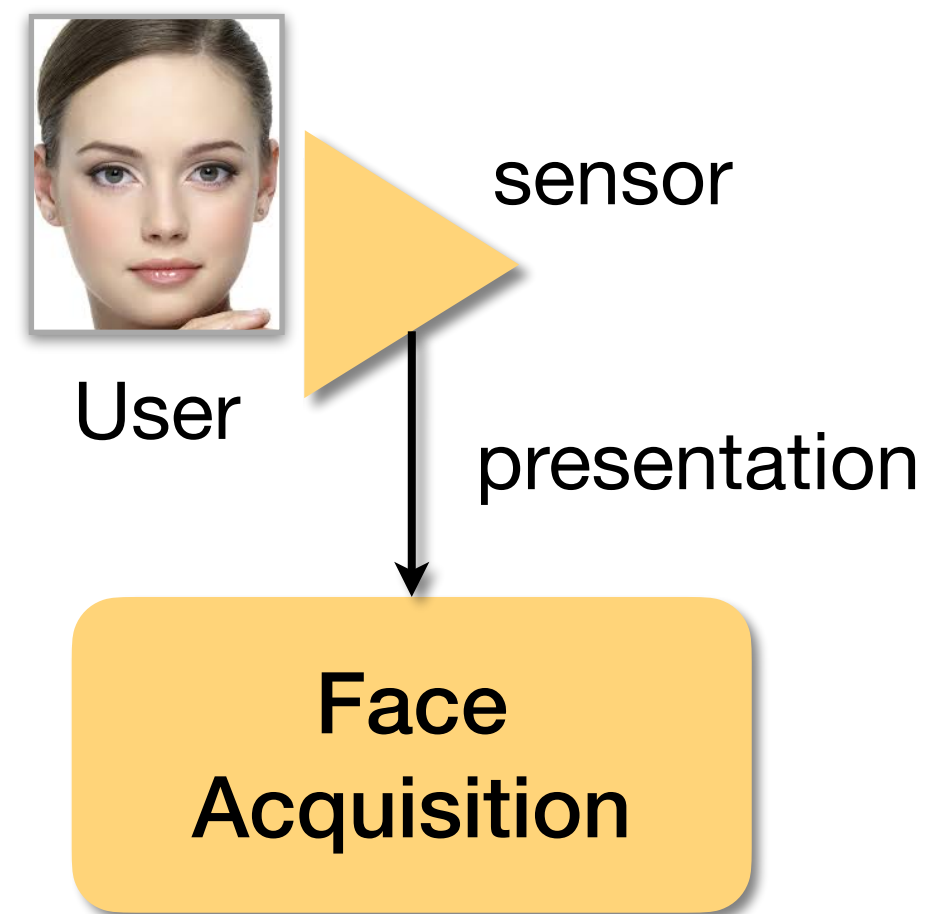


# Face Recognition

## Identification



# Face Recognition





# Acquisition

## On-line versus Off-line



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF\\_bi4c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF_bi4c)

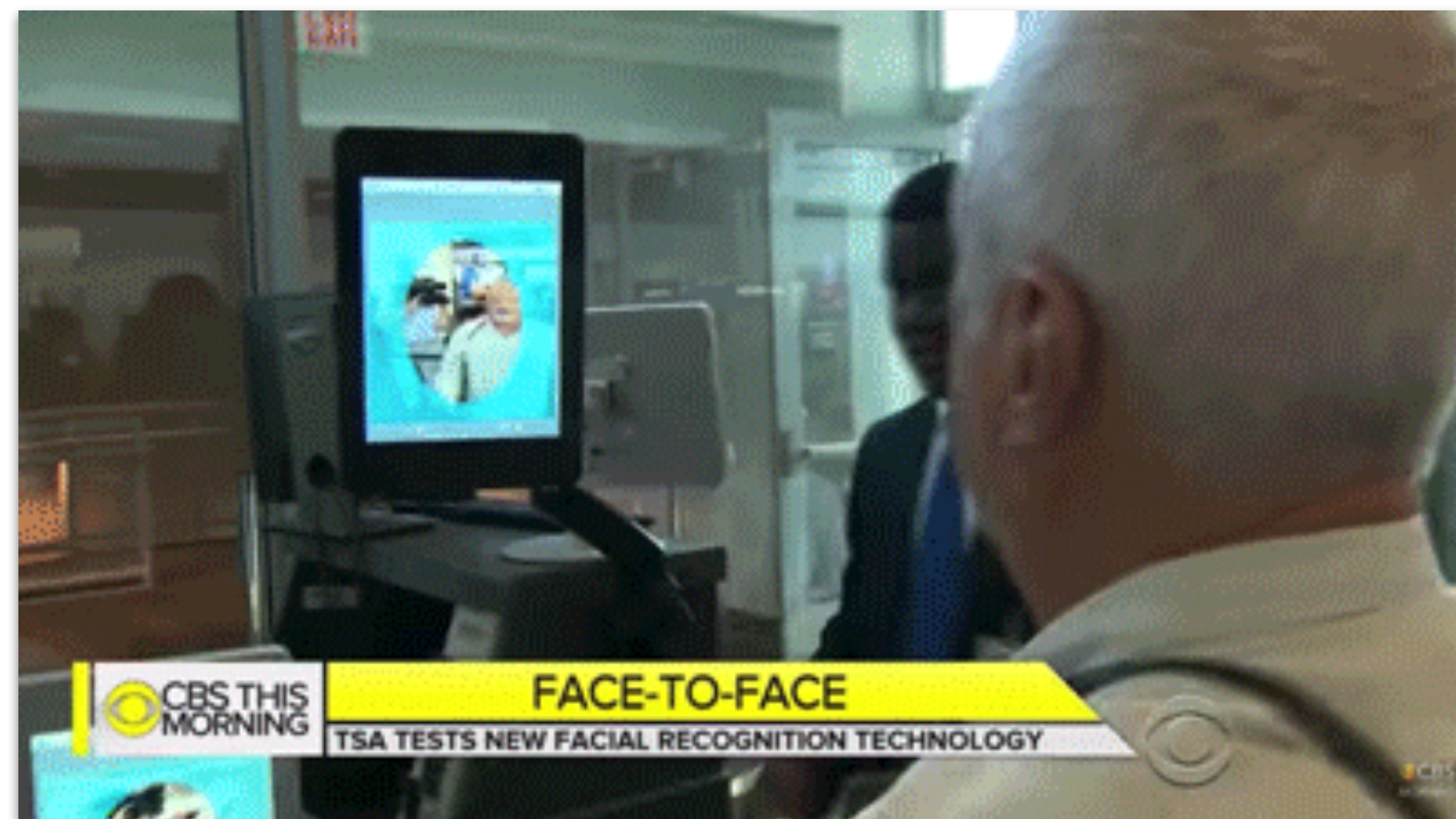




# Acquisition

## Controlled Acquisition

Right pose, distance and illumination.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF\\_bi4c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=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.

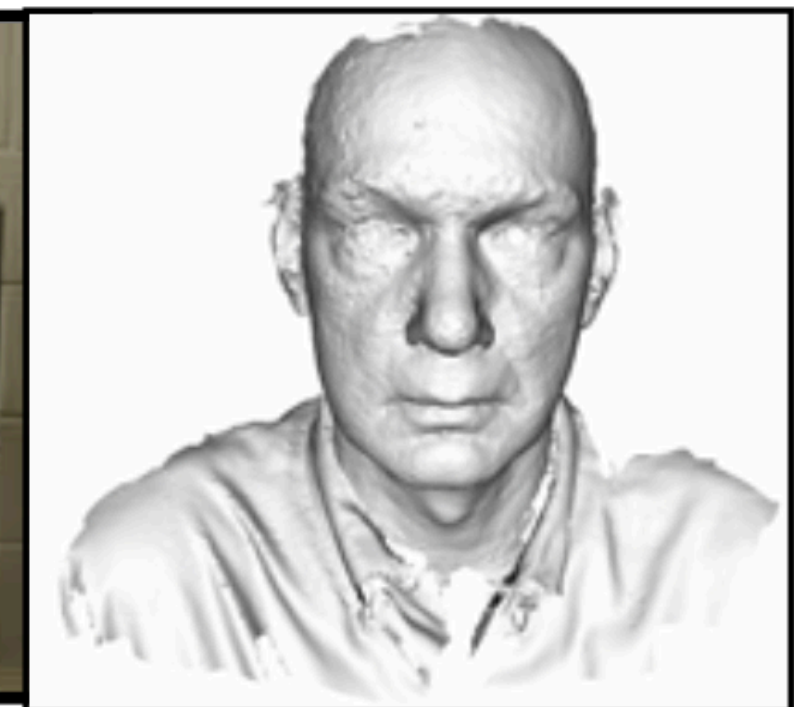
# Acquisition

## Controlled Acquisition 3D Information

Source:  
Dr. Walter Scheirer



Minolta Vivid 900/910



3DMD "Qlonerator"

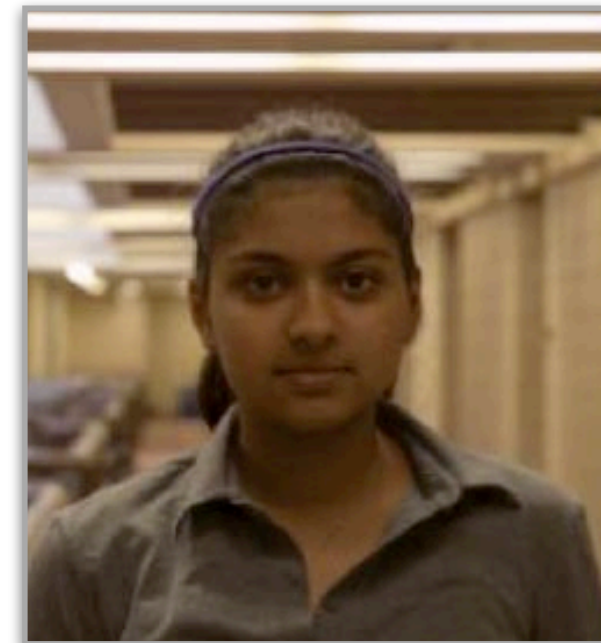
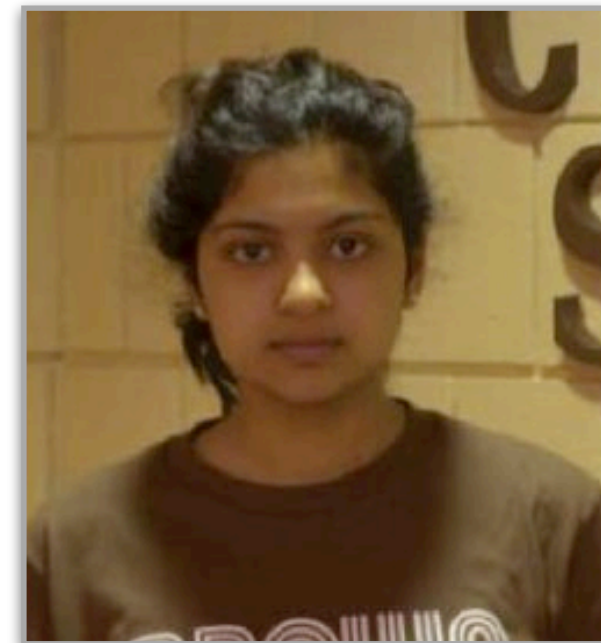
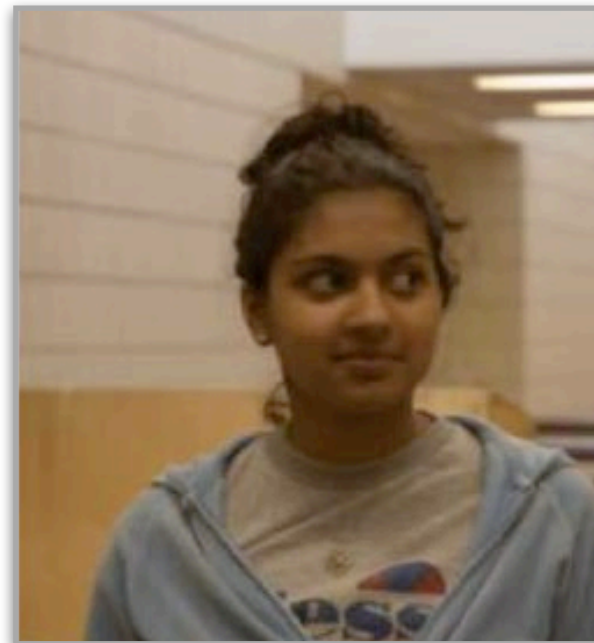
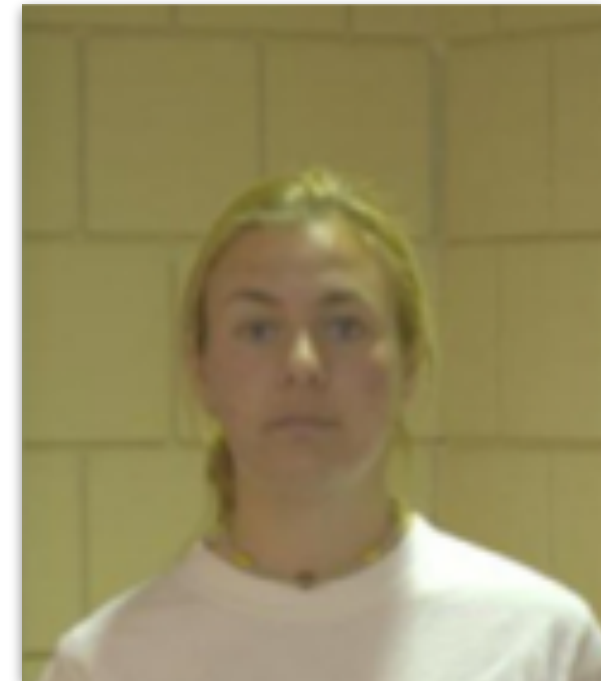
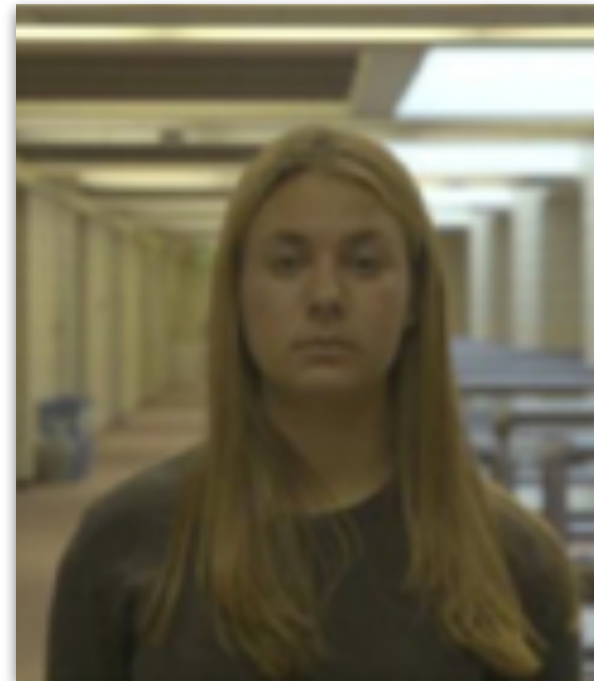


# Acquisition

## Unconstrained Acquisition

No illumination control.

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





# Acquisition

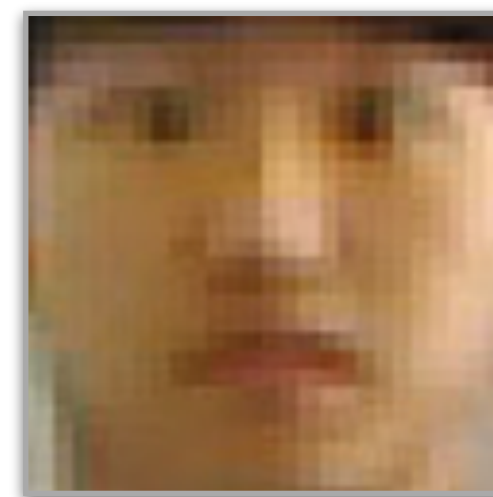
## Unconstrained Acquisition

No distance control.

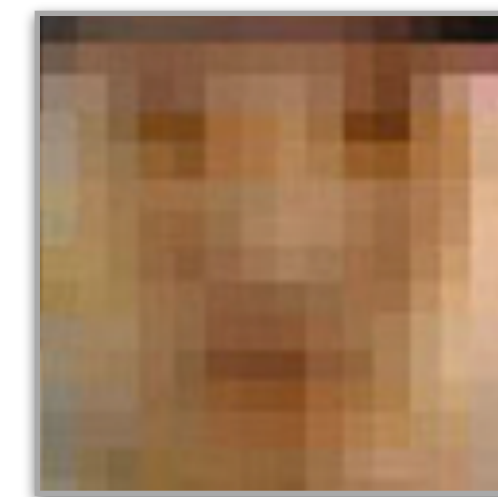
Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar  
*Introduction to Biometrics*  
Springer Books, 2011



1m



3m



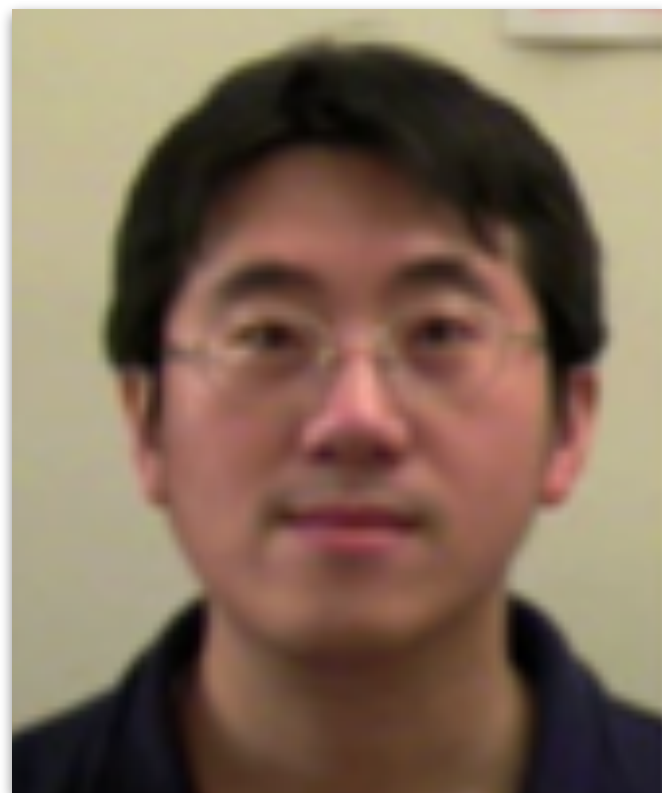
5m



# Acquisition

## Unconstrained Acquisition

No pose control.



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

# Acquisition

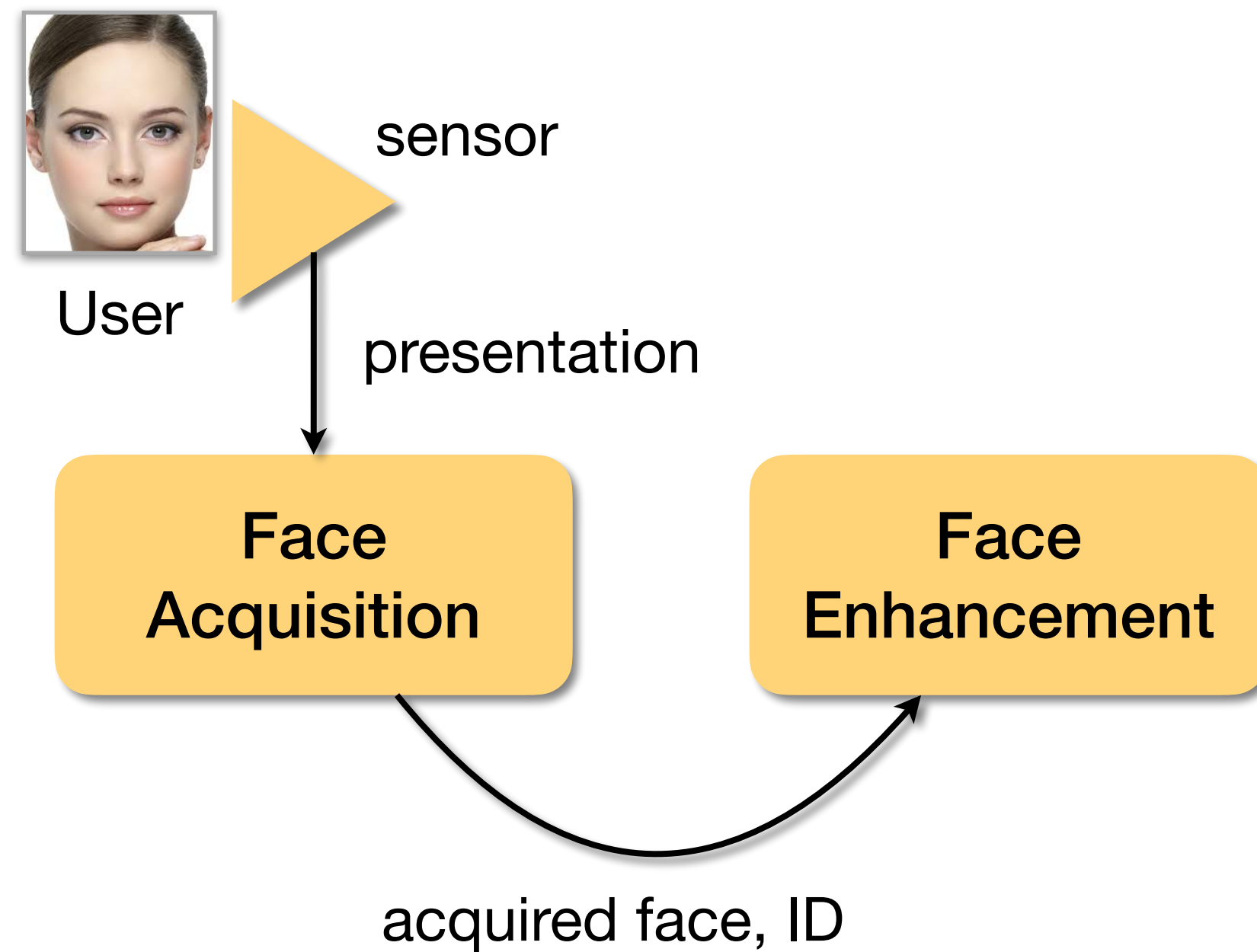
**Problems**

**Presentation Attack**



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

# Face Recognition



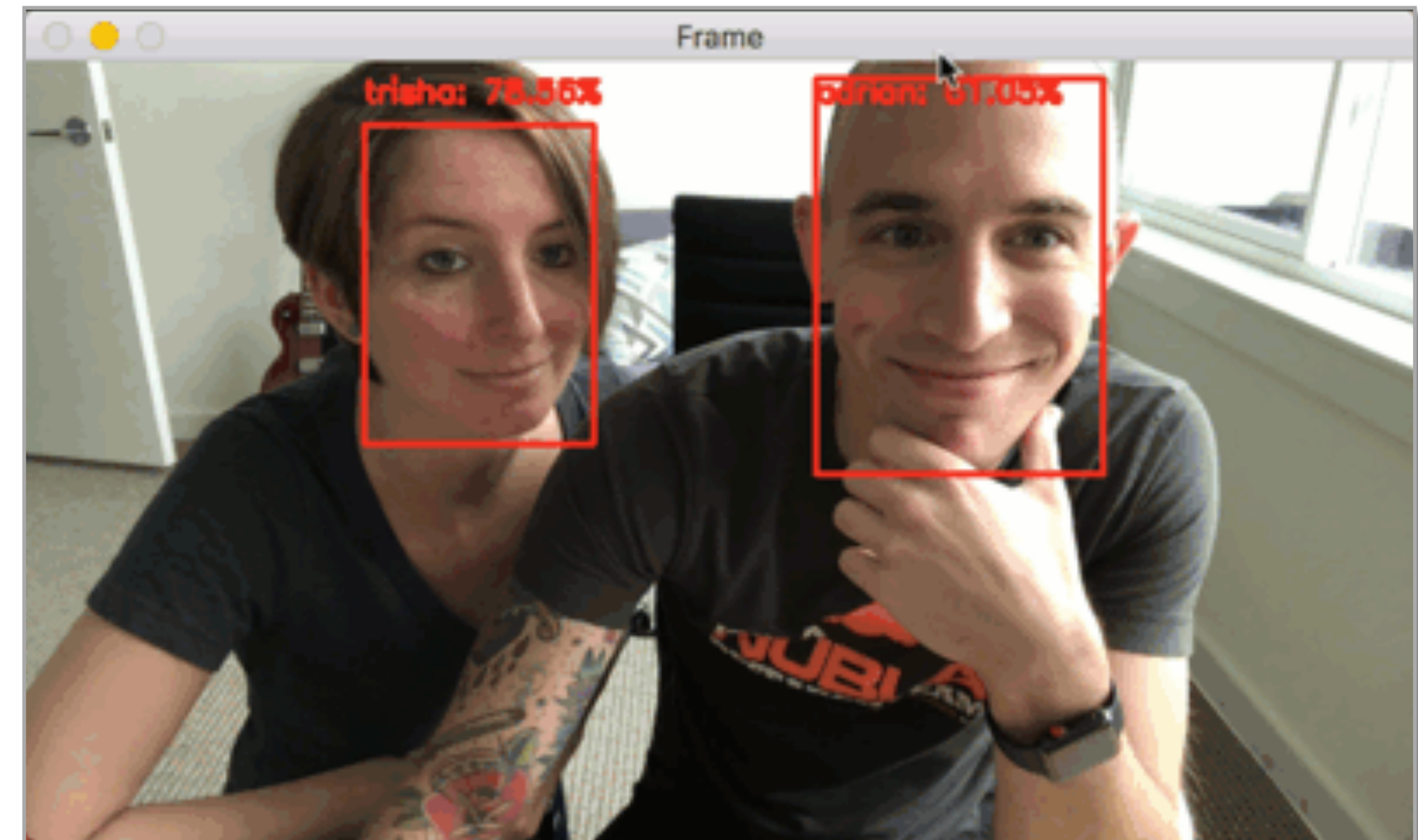


# Enhancement

## 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>)



# 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.



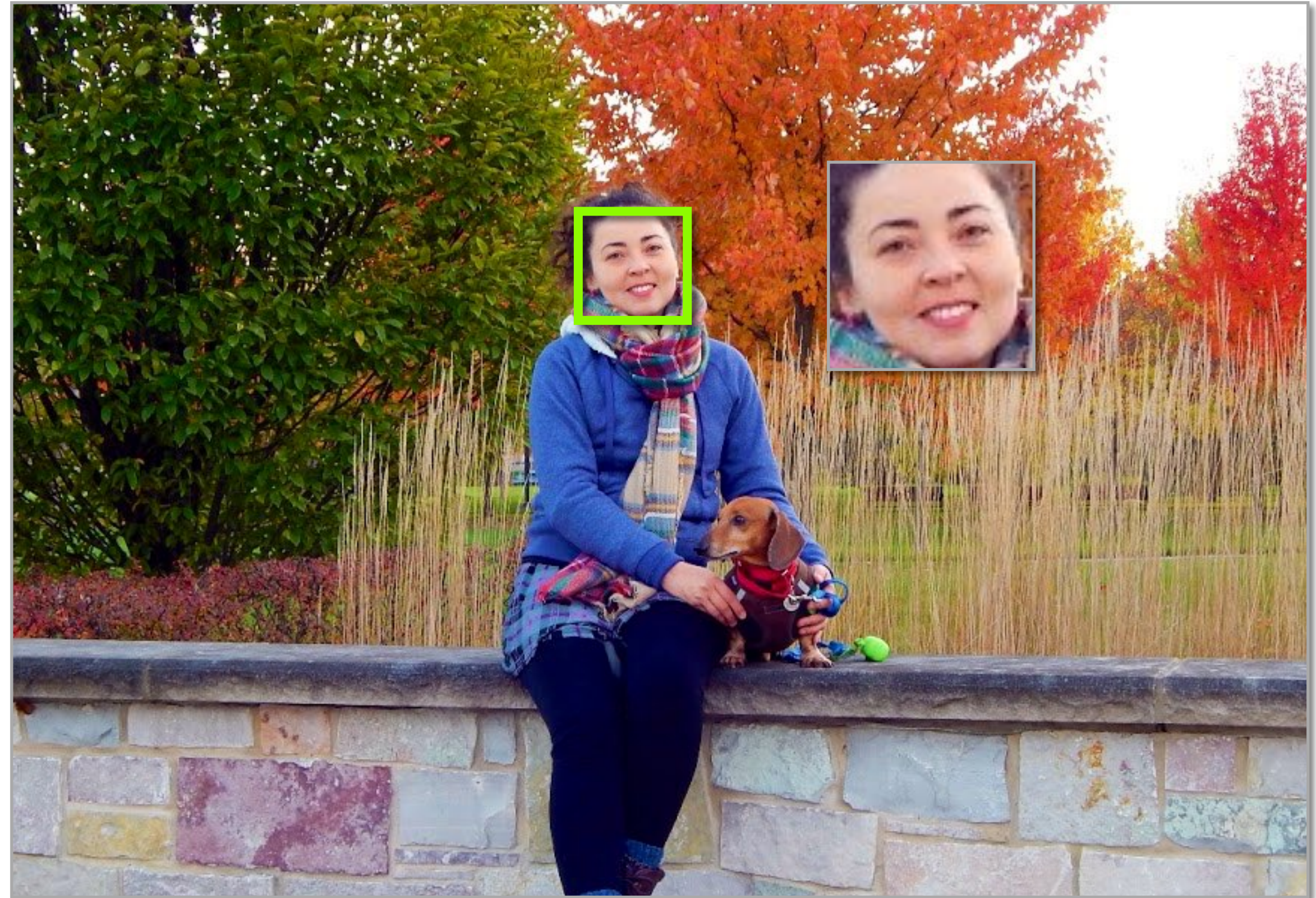


# Enhancement

## 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 (MSER<sup>1</sup>) or Deep Local Features (DELF<sup>2</sup>).



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.



# 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.



# 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

### Haar-Like Features (1/4)

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

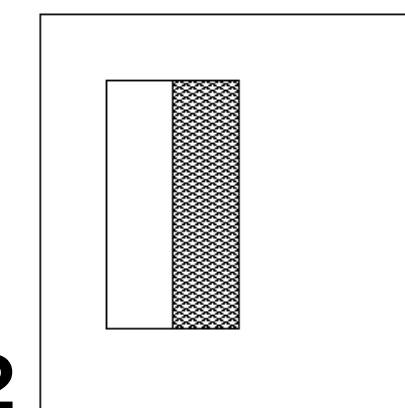
$$value = \sum pixels\ in\ white\ area - \sum pixels\ in\ black\ area$$

#### Filter types

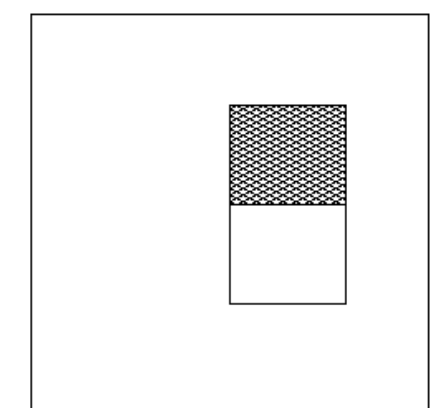
2, 3, and 4 rectangles.



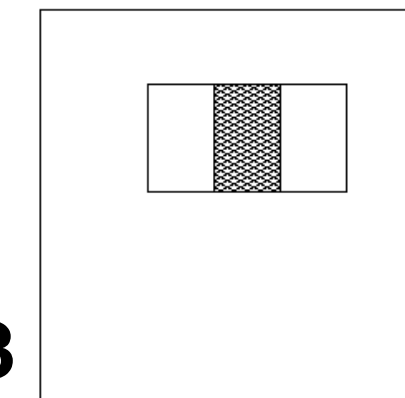
2



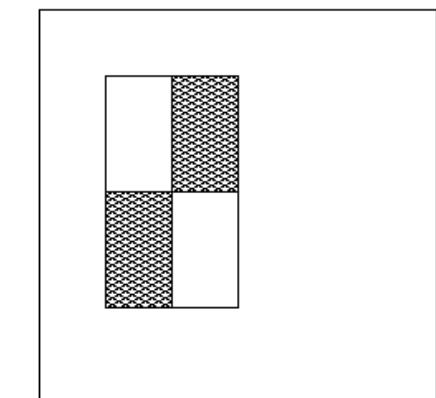
2



3



4



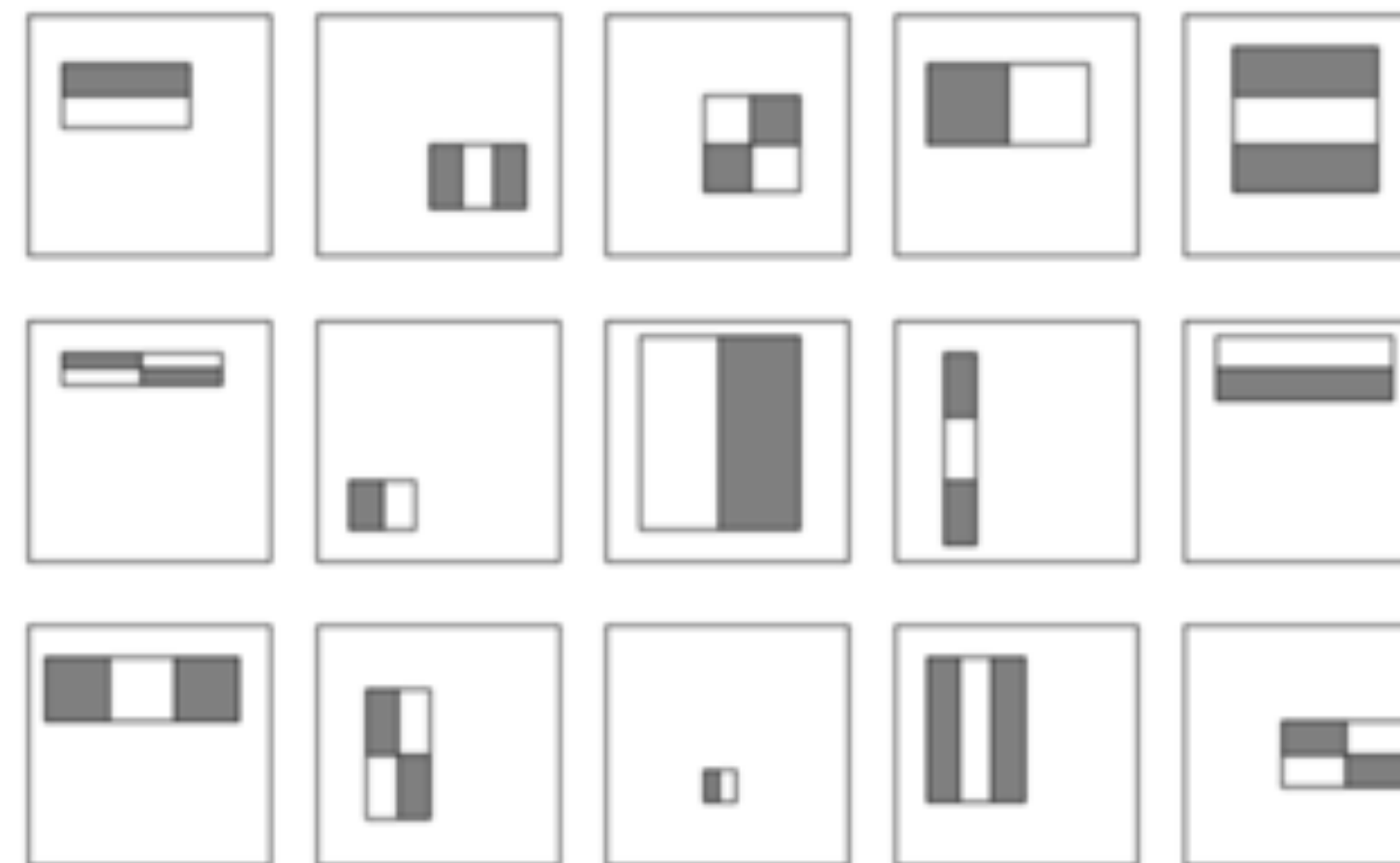
# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Haar-Like Features (1/4)

Take a 24-by-24-pixels 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

### 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.



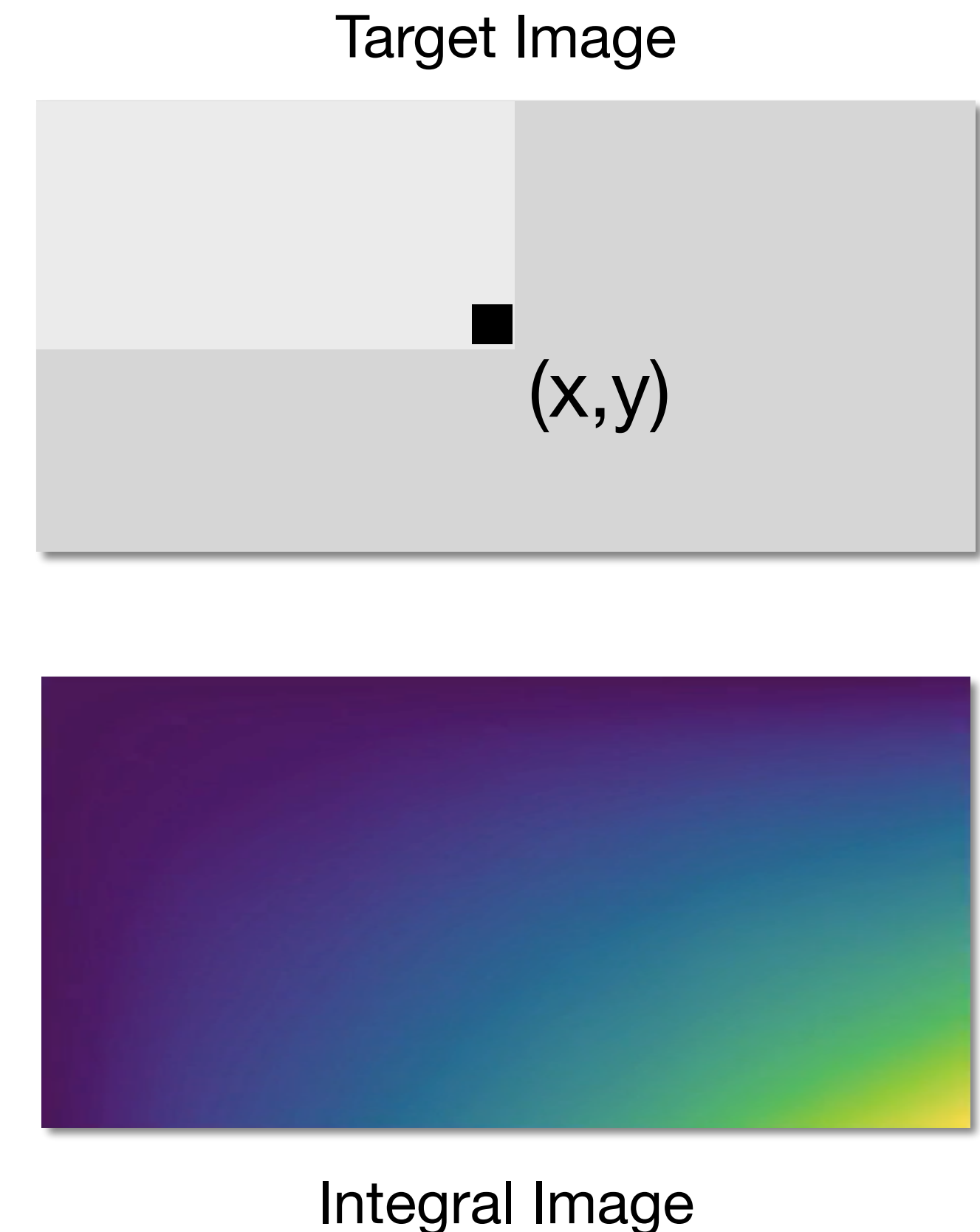
# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Integral Image (2/4)

Solution to apply Haar-like features fast.

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



# Enhancement

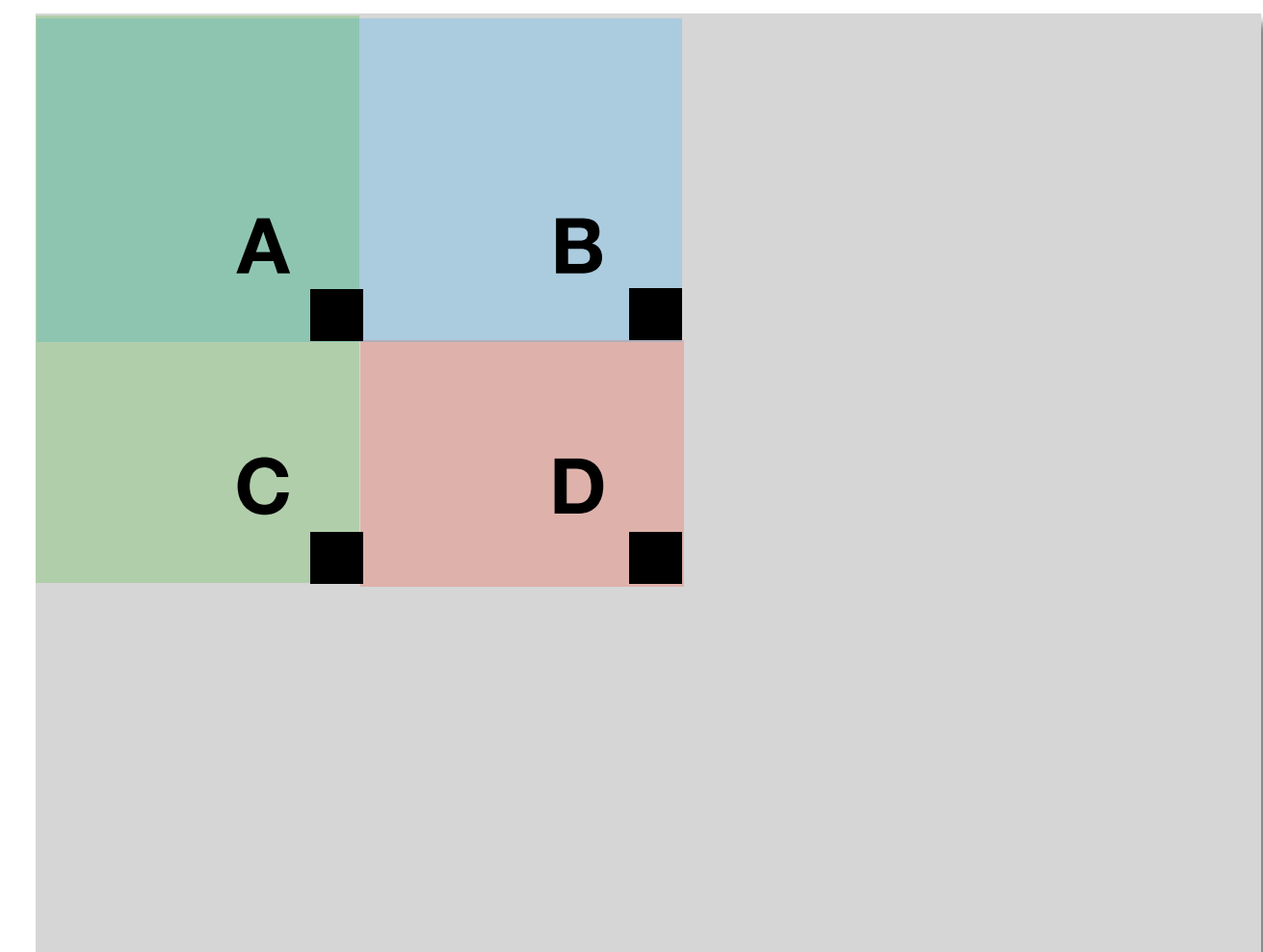
## Viola-Jones Detector

### Integral Image (2/4)

Remember Haar feature *value*:

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

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

### 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.



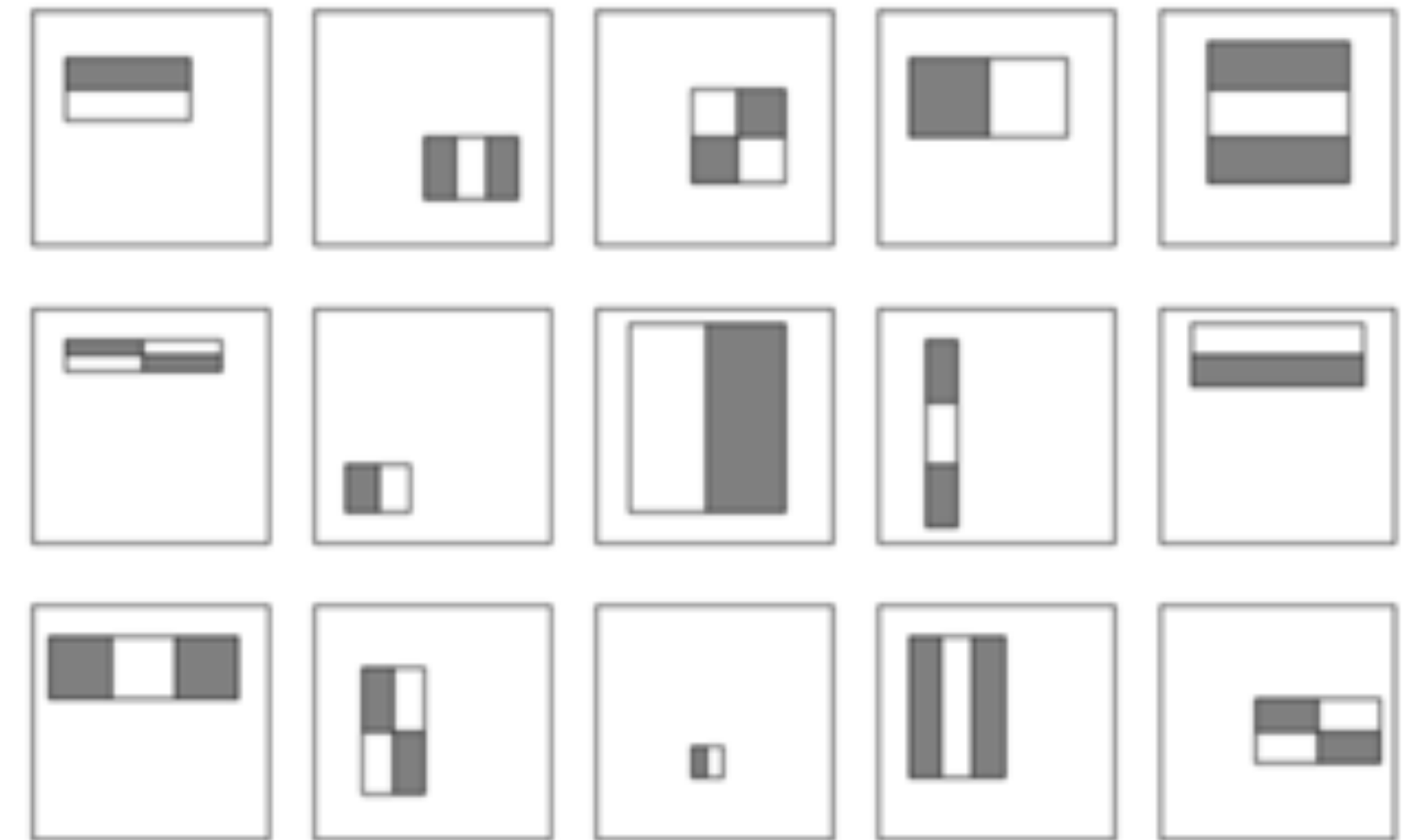


# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

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

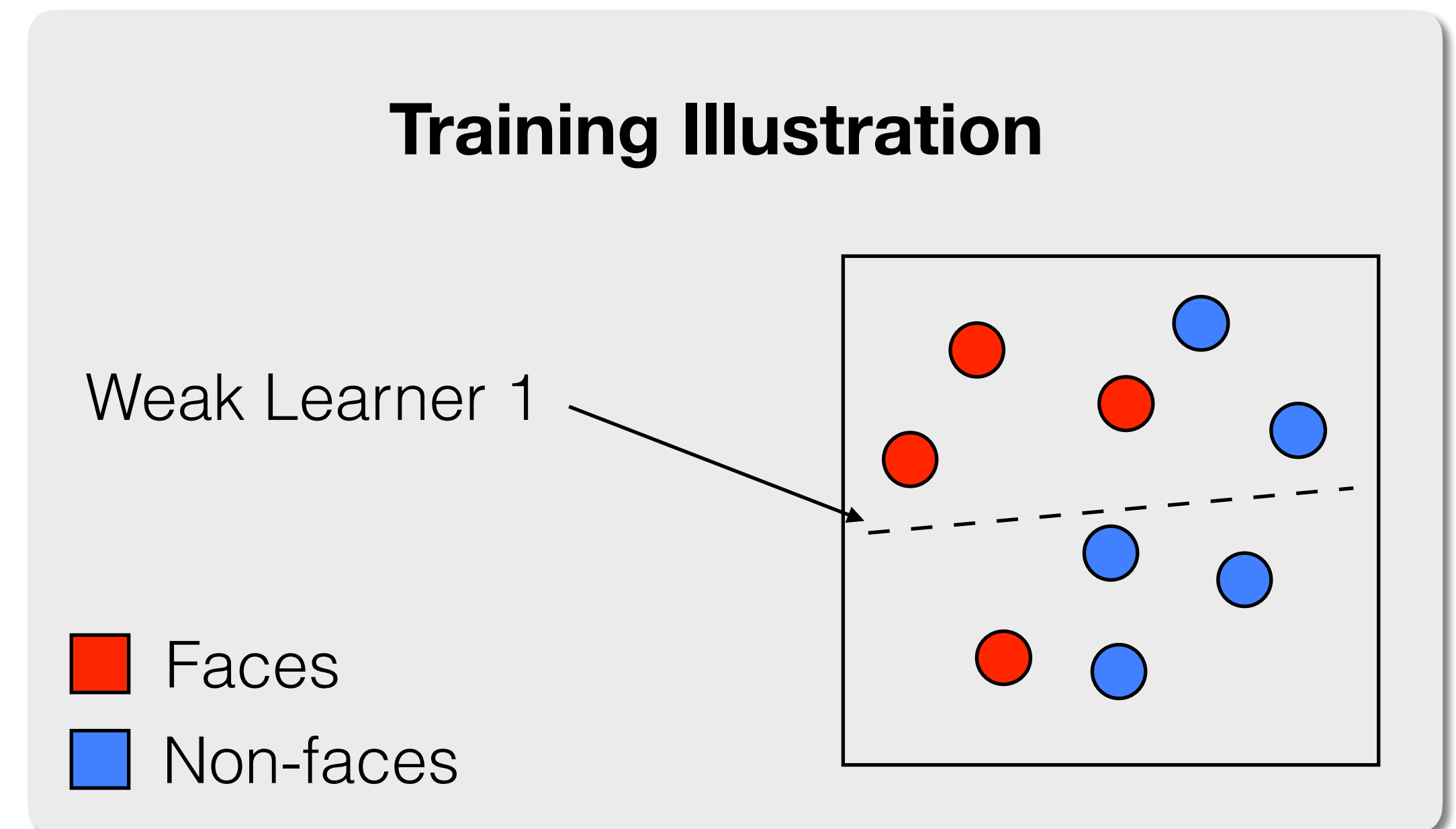


# Enhancement

## 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.



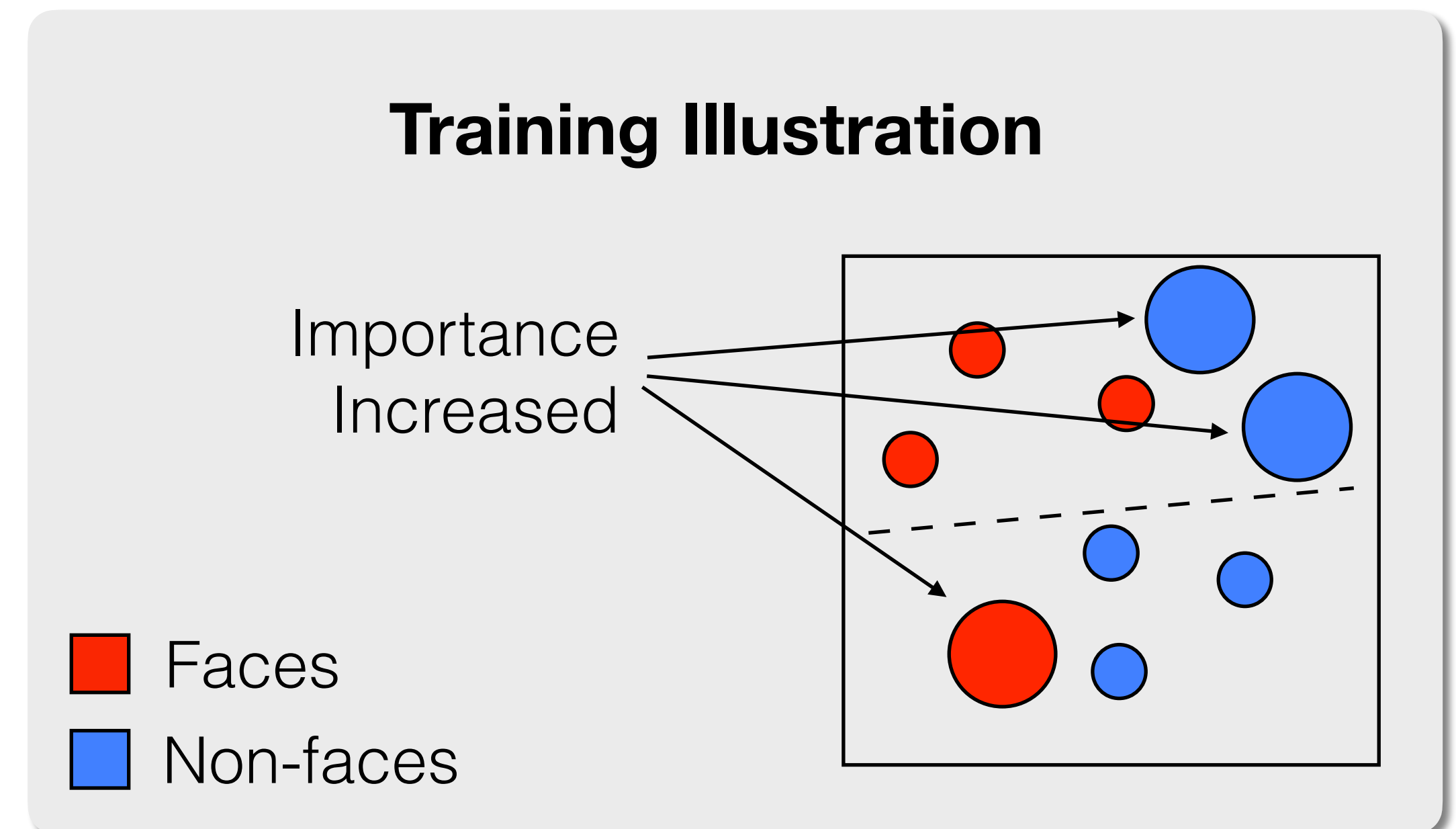
Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### 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.



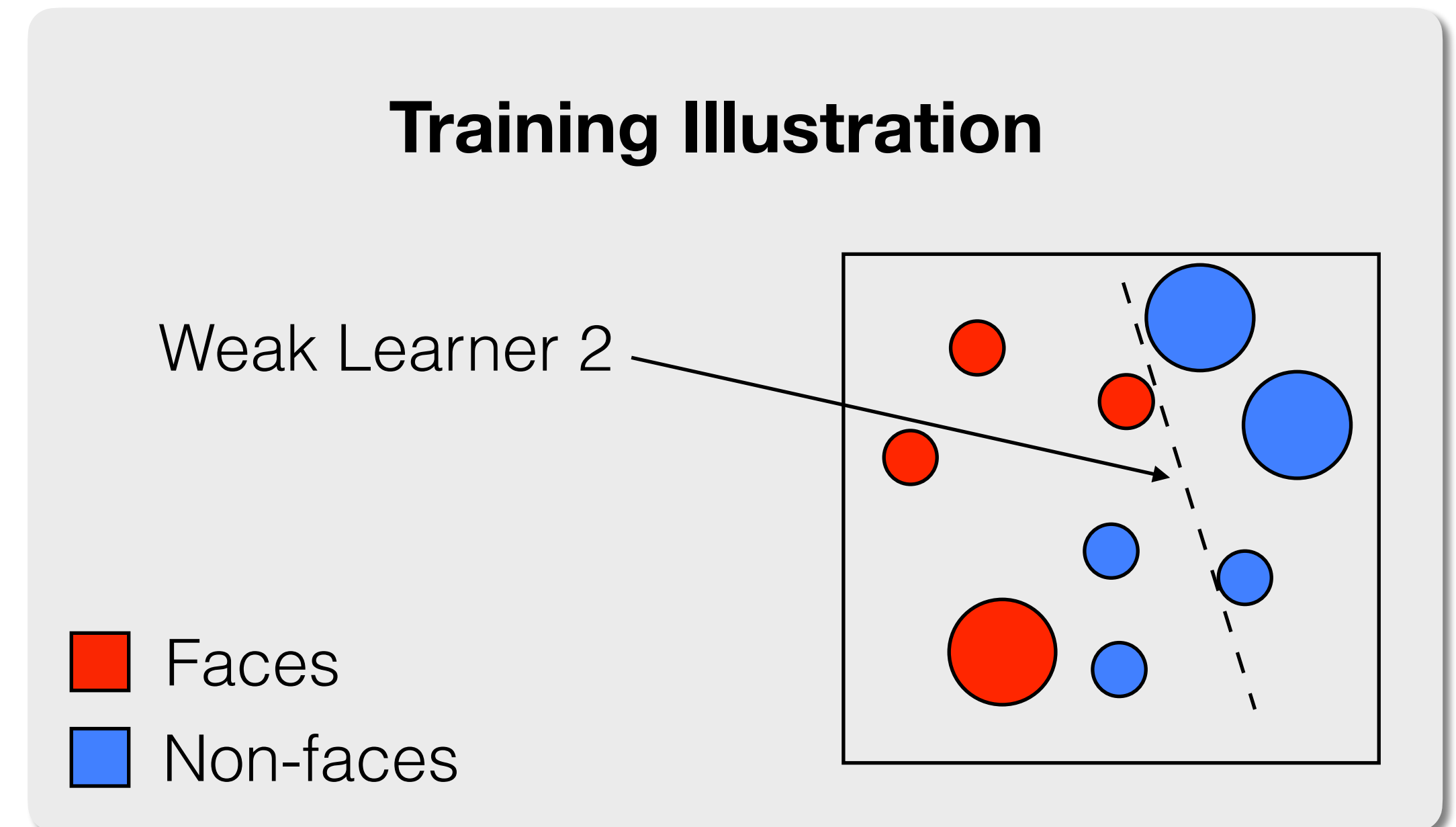
Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### 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

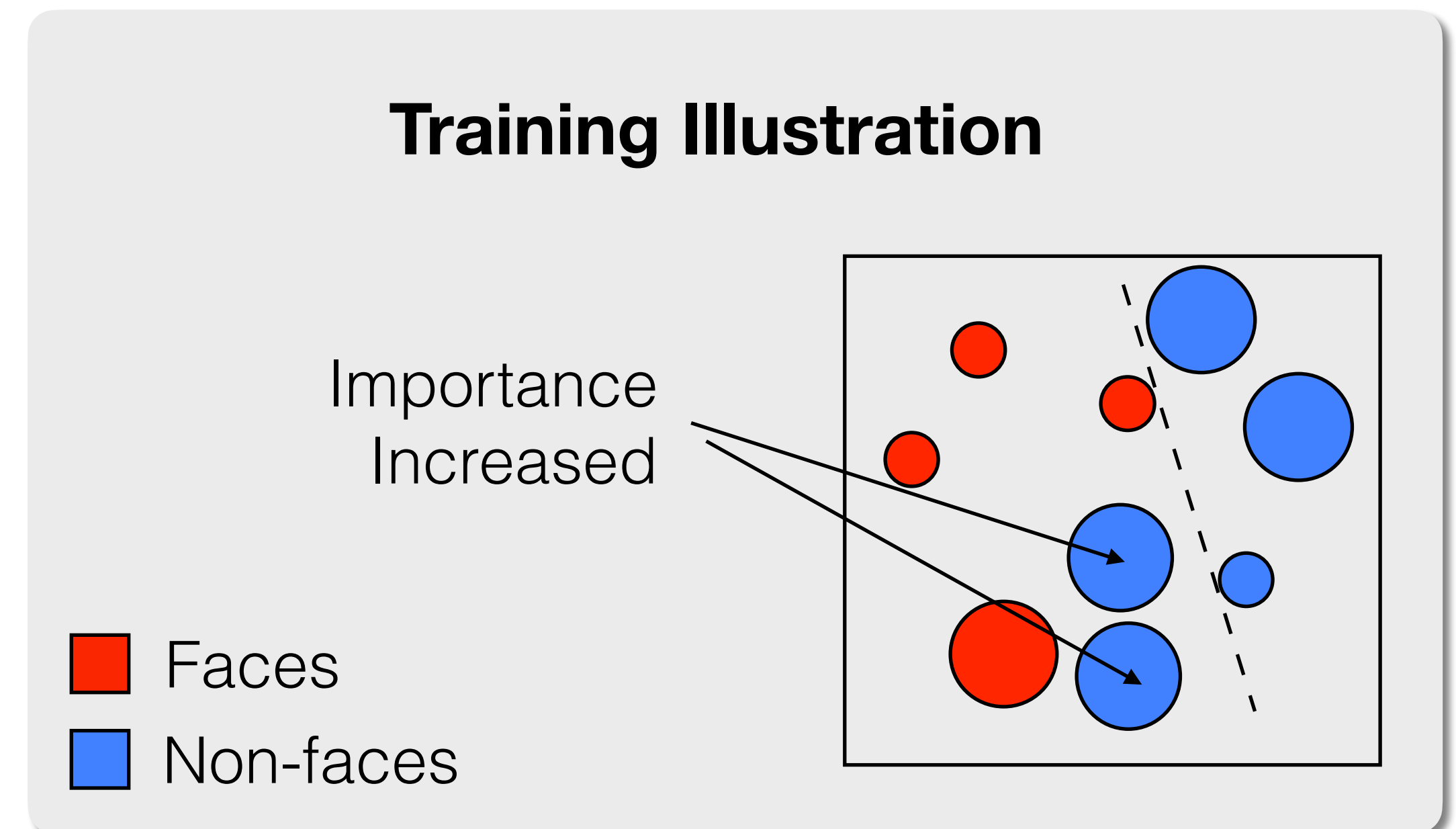


# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### 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

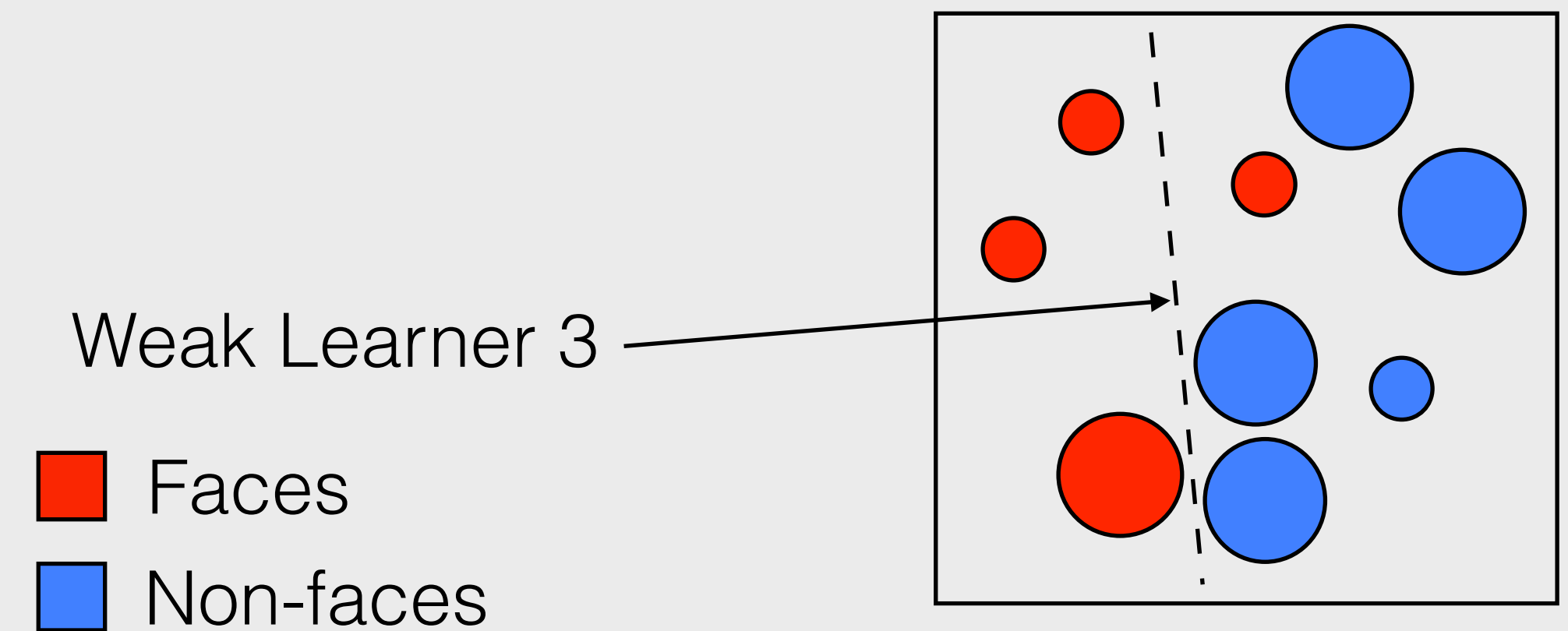
# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### 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



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer



# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

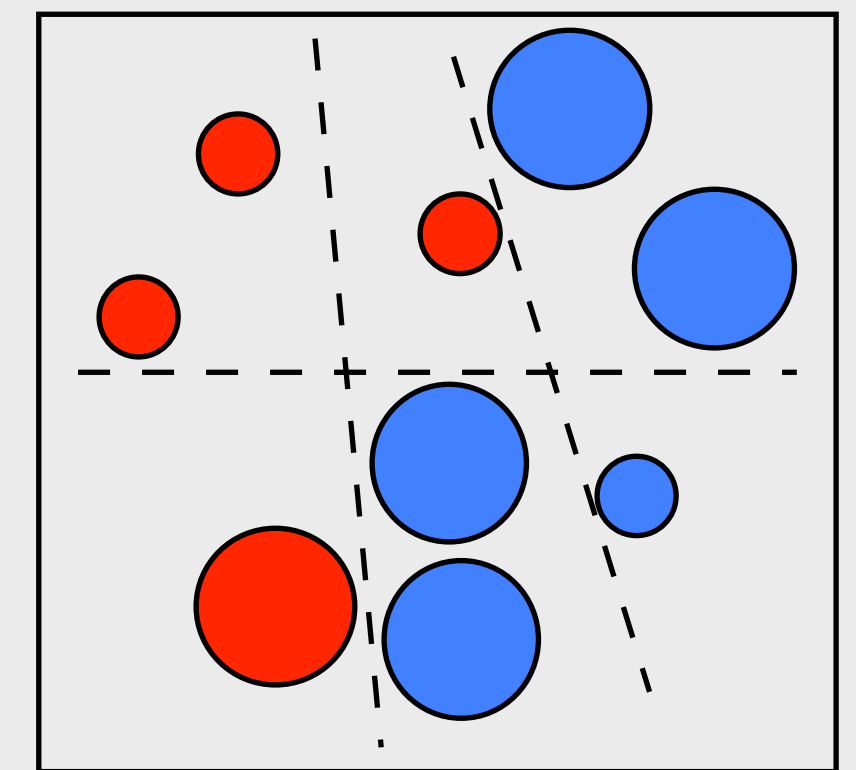
### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

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

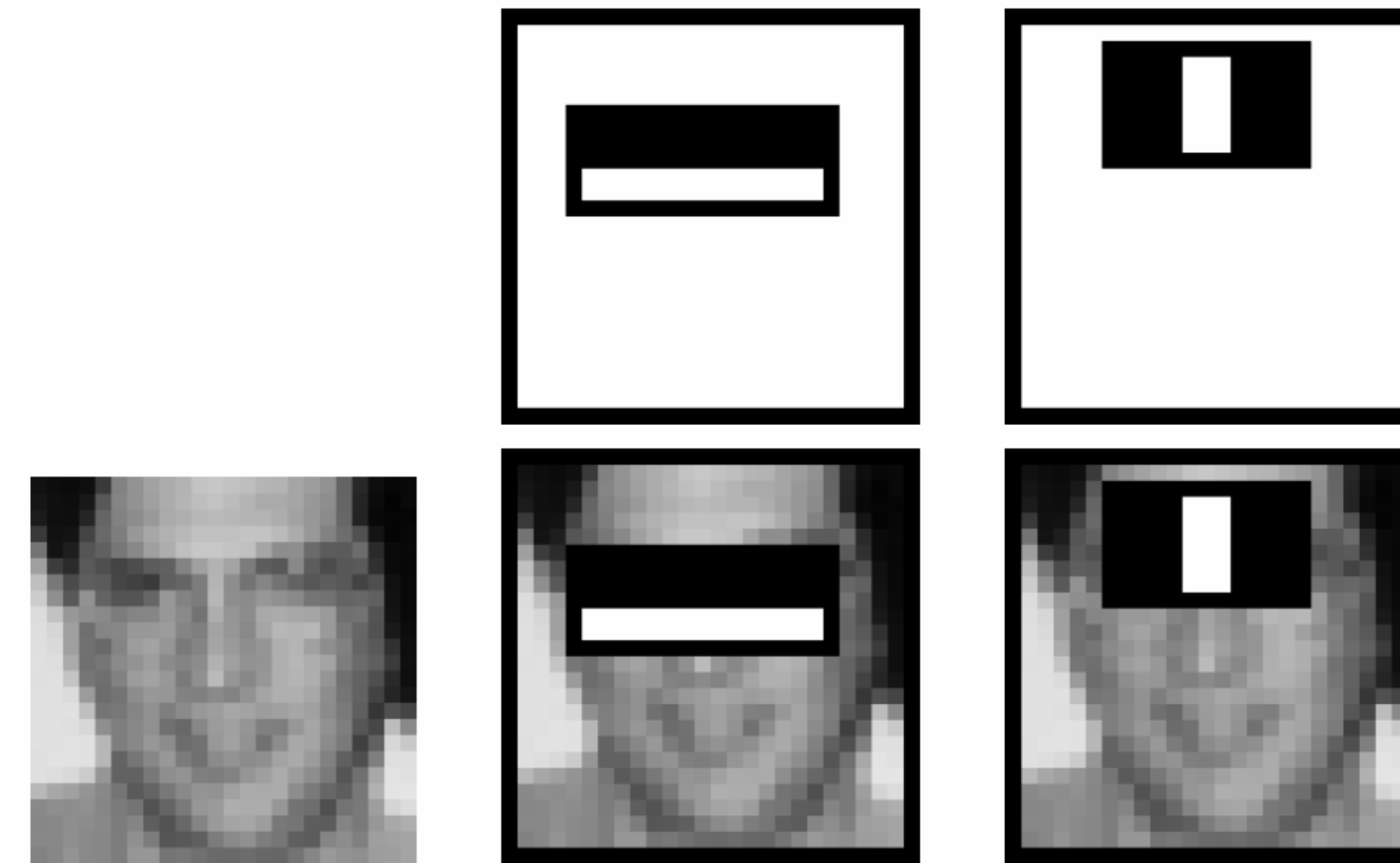
# Enhancement

## 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.**



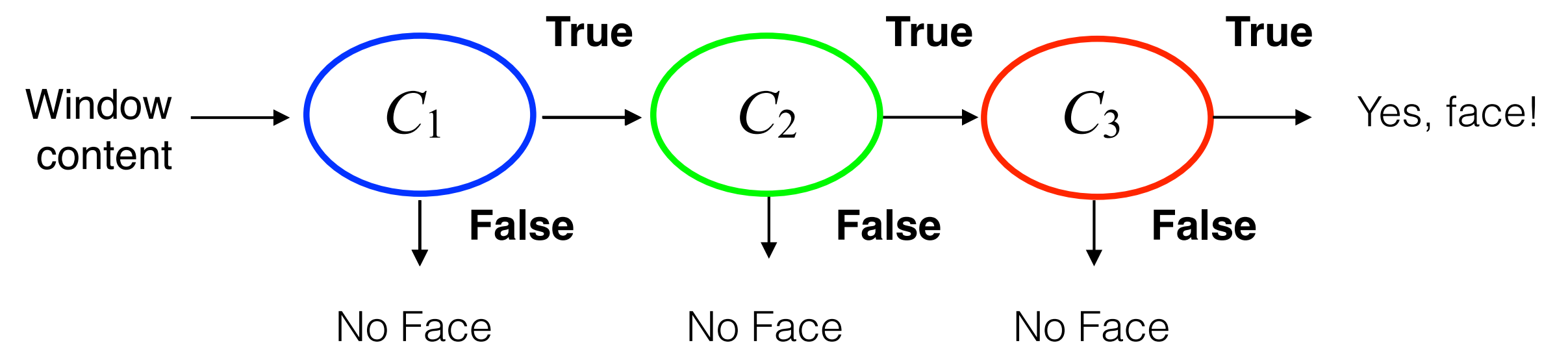
# Enhancement

## 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

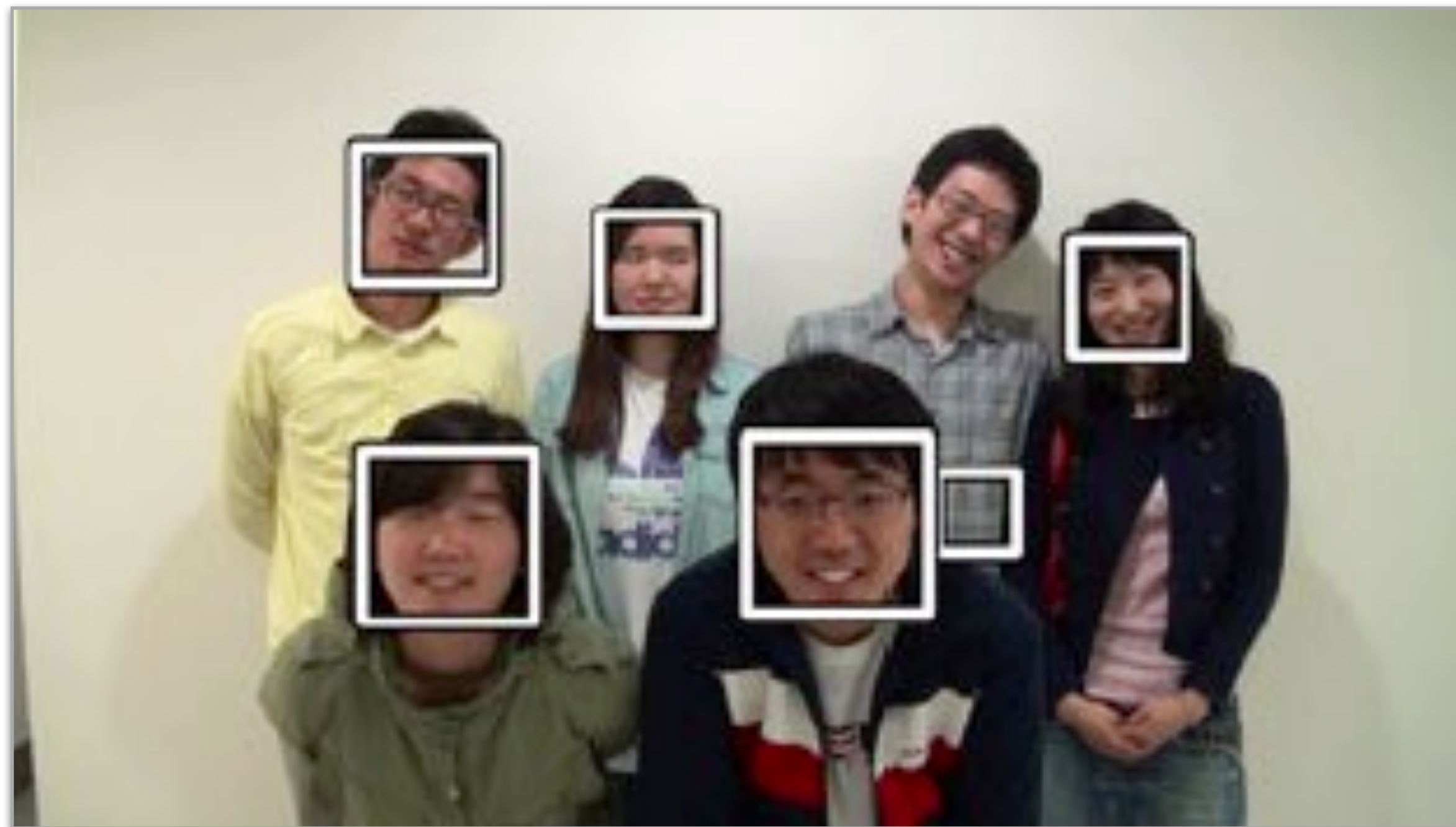


upside down

# 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>



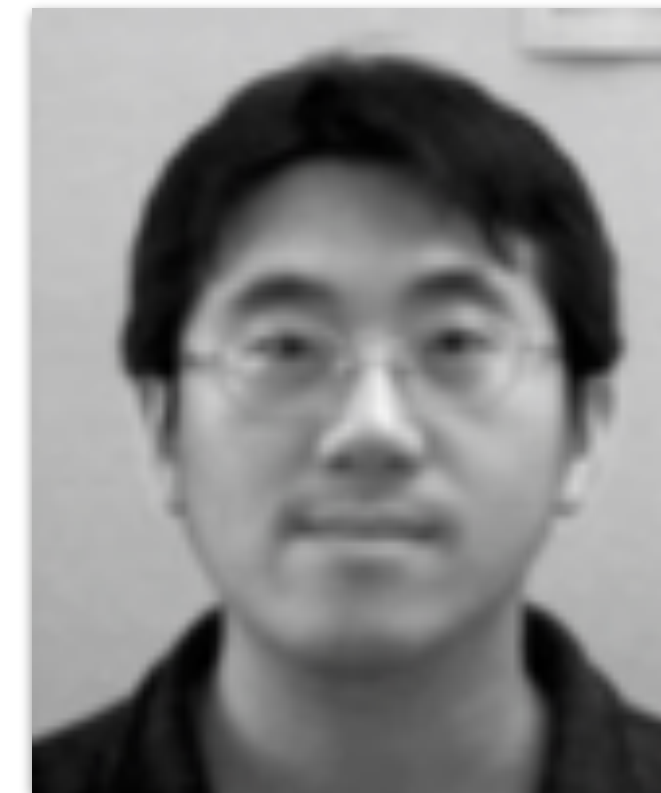


# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### Goal

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



template



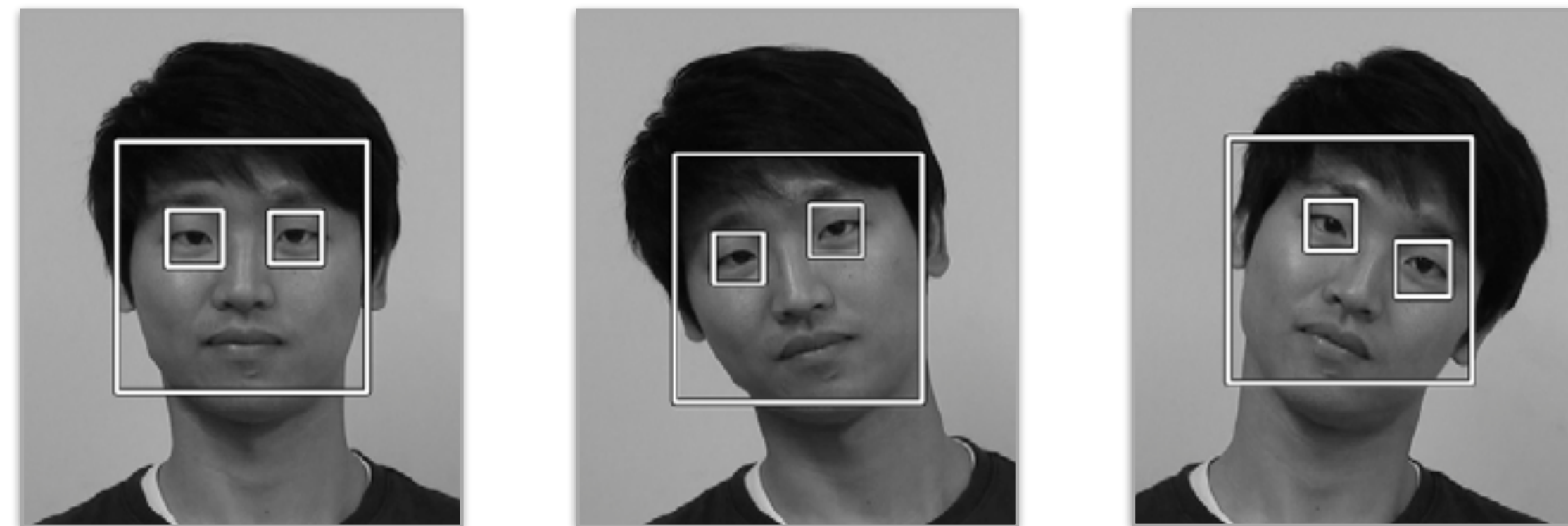
sample

# 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

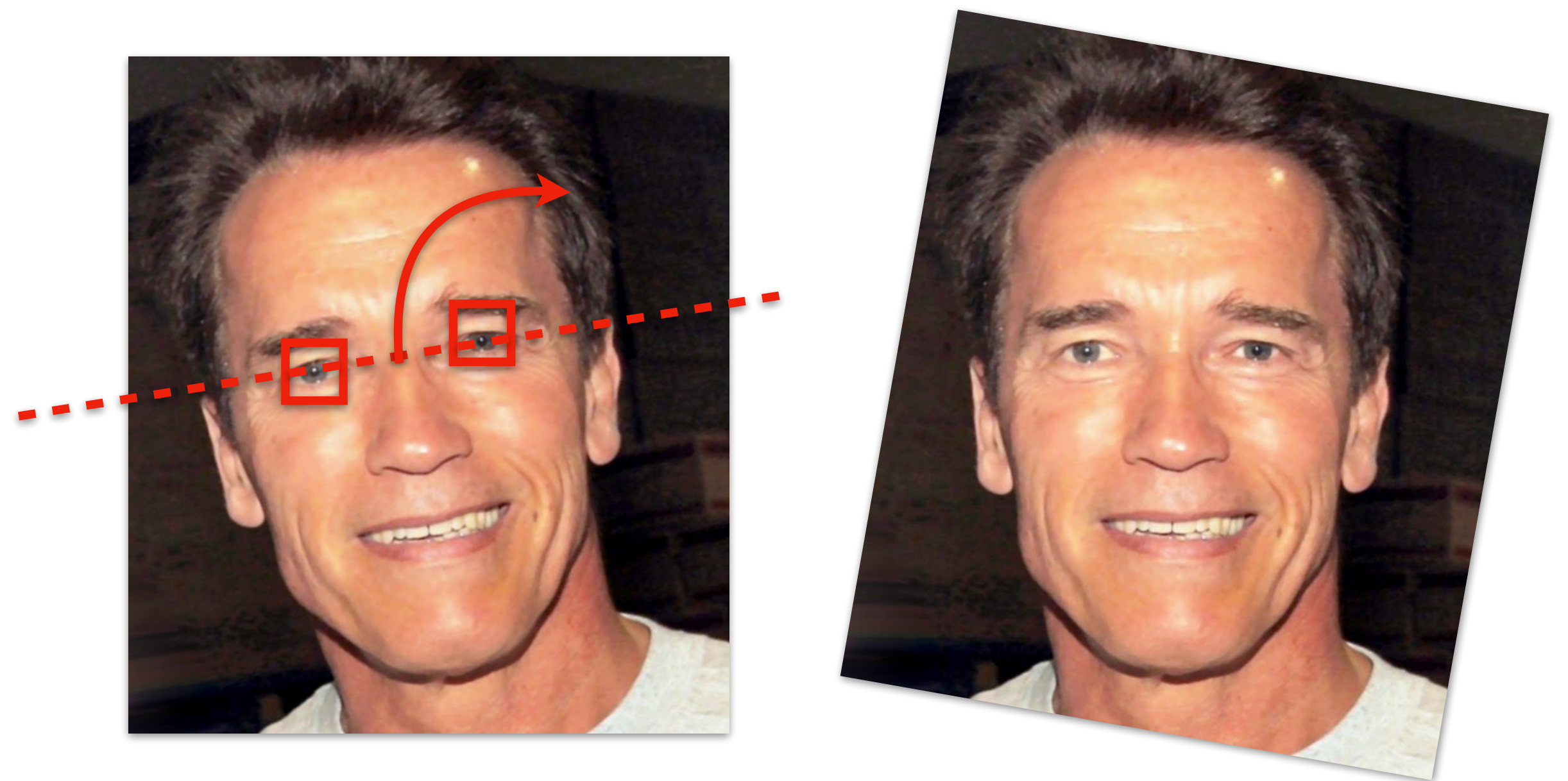


# Enhancement

## 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/](http://www.bytefish.de/blog/aligning_face_images/)



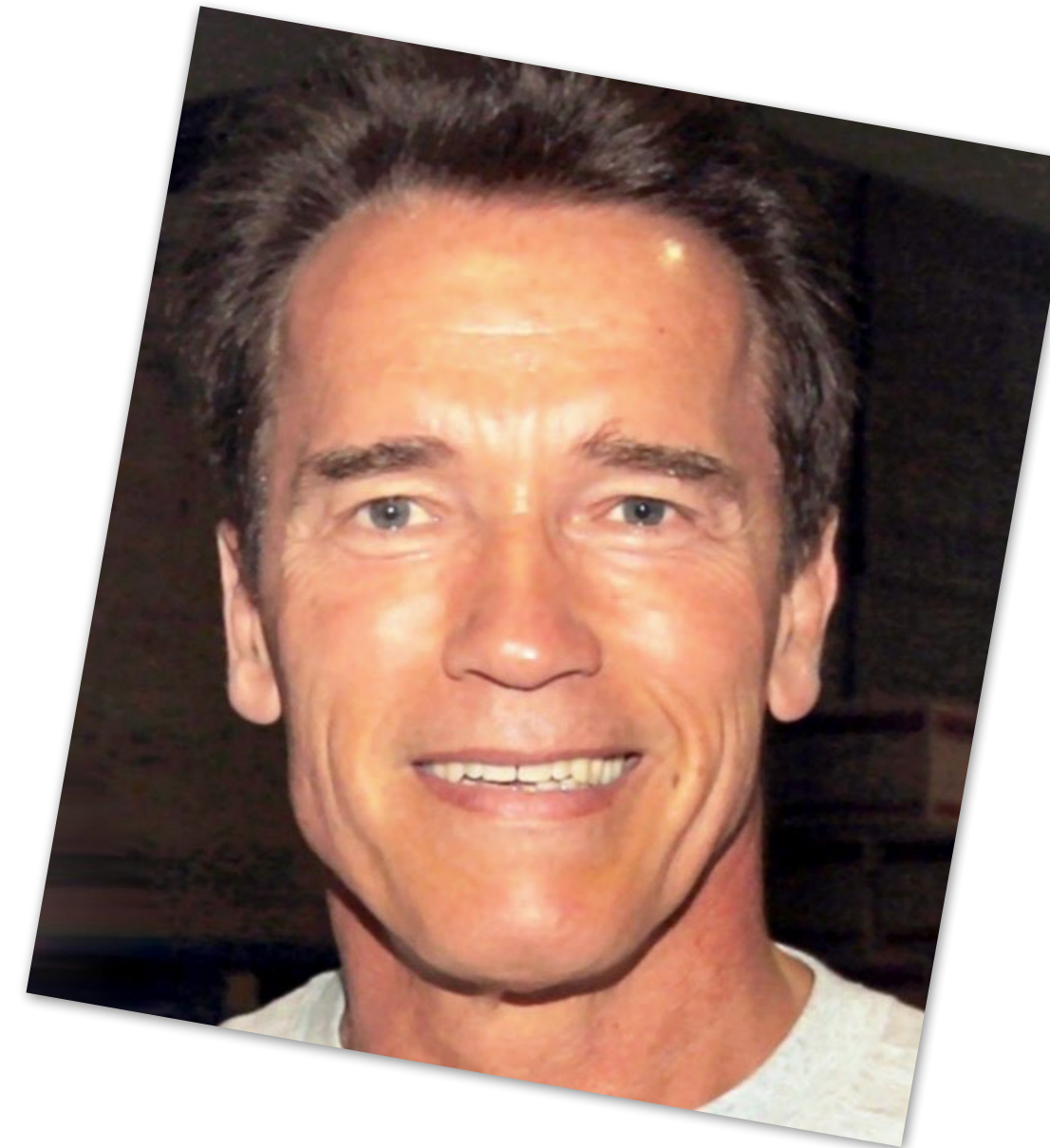
# Enhancement

## 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/](http://www.bytefish.de/blog/aligning_face_images/)

# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### More Severe Pose Variations

Naïve approach will not work.



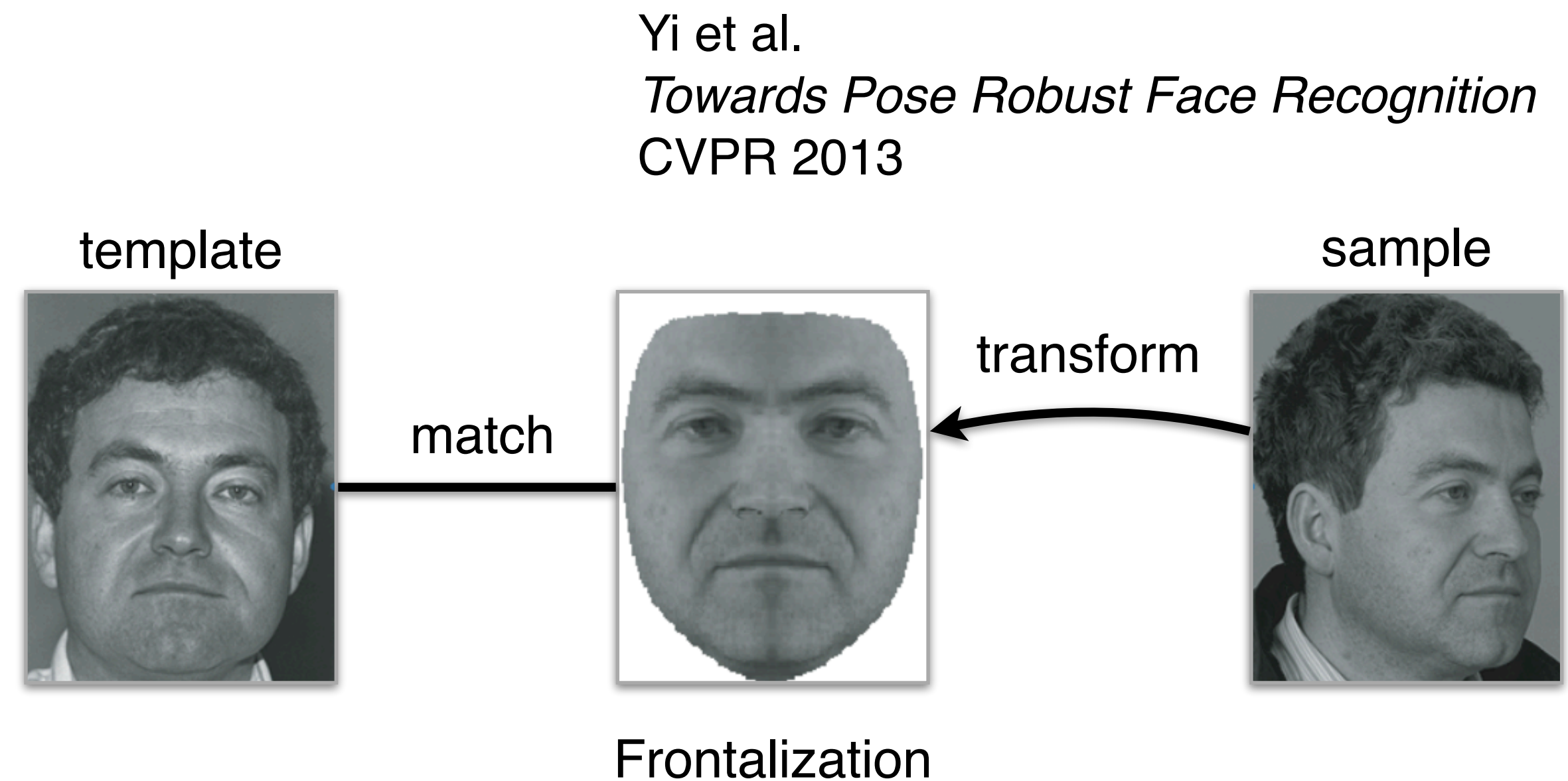


# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### More Severe Pose Variations

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



# Enhancement

## Illumination Correction

### Simplest Solution

Color histogram equalization.

### Alternatives

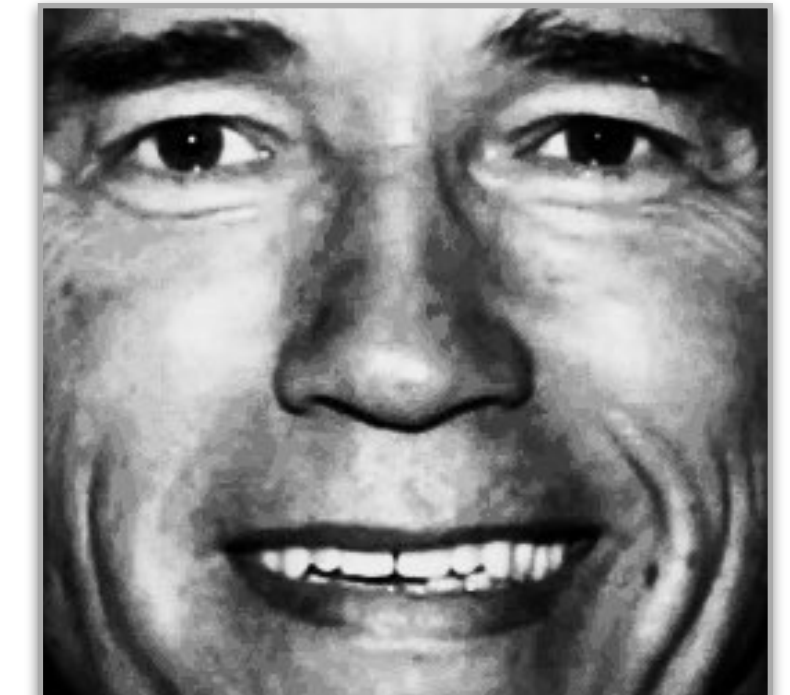
Photometric normalization, illumination modeling, etc.



Original



Grayscale



Equalized



# S'up Next?

## Face Description and Matching

