FACE RECOGNITION TECHNIQUE USING LBP

R. Manoaravind[1]*, M. Jebaraj[2]

[1,2]School of Information Technology, VIT, Vellore, Tamilnadu, India
*manoaravind.r2015@vit.ac.in

Abstract: The face of an individual passes on a considerable information of about identity and emotional condition of the individual. Face recognition is a fascinating and challenging issue and effects critical applications in numerous zones, for example, recognizable proof for law implementation, confirmation for keeping money and security framework access, and individual distinguishing proof among others. This project execution comprises of three sections, specifically face representation, classification and feature extraction. Face recognition speaks to how to show a face and decides the progressive calculations of detection and acknowledgment. The most valuable and one of a kind highlights of the face picture are separated in the feature extraction stage. In the classification stage the face picture is compared with pictures from the database. Local Binary Patterns for individual free face acknowledgment. The face region is first isolated into little districts from which Local Binary Patterns (LBP), histograms are extricated and linked into a single feature vector. This feature vector shapes a productive portrayal of the face and is utilized to quantify likenesses between pictures.
Keywords: Local Binary Pattern(LBP), Classification, Histogram, Feature extraction, Recognition.

1. Introduction

Face is a refined multidimensional structure and needs a decent computing system for acknowledgment. Numerous techniques, for example, linear discriminant analysis (ICA), independent component analysis (ICA), principle component analysis (PCA) have been presented for face acknowledgment. These strategies are altogether in view of gray-scale pictures. Be that as it may, since they ass extra biometric data for face acknowledgment, colour pictures are progressively being utilized. Face acknowledgment framework can be used in two modes: Verification and Identification. Facial feature extraction localizing probably the most attributes features of the face picture like eyes, nose and mouth regions. The face is absolutely one of the fundamental highlights of the people and normally utilized as recognizable proof. Perceiving diverse human appearances isn't a strenuous undertaking for people, however it is very difficult to the framework to recognize the human faces. LBP produce the binary code that portrays nearby surface example by normalizing intensity values in neighbourhood. The eyes and nose area are removed from the LBP face picture and after that LBP histograms are drawn for every pixel of the picture.

Image Acquisition:
This is initial step of faltering. Here we get pictures using computerized gadget pictures for facial appearance acknowledgment are picture sequences. The most well-known type of pictures utilized for automatic expression acknowledgment is 2-D monochrome which is grey scale.

Pre-processing:
It appears as brightness, noise removal and standardization from the variety of pixel position alongside segmentation, location.

Feature Extraction:
It changes pixel data into more elevated representation of shape, texture, movement, colour and spatial design of the facial skin.

Classification:
Expression categorization is led by a classifier, which frequently contains types of pattern distribution. An extensive variety of classifiers covering parametric alongside non-parametric techniques, has been set on the automatic expression acknowledgment issue.

Post-processing
It plans to support acknowledgment accuracy, by required domain knowledge to grouping classification mistakes or by coupling together several degrees of a classification order.

2. Literature Survey

Sukanya and Pallavi (2014) proposed a strategy called Principal Component Analysis(PCA) for face acknowledgment. It is additionally called Eigenface. It tries to discover a lower dimensional subspace to

depict the first face space. There are measurable statistics will be utilized to get the required picture. This strategy gives better face acknowledgment sensibly low mistake rates. It beats well when size of the information is little.[1]

Wiskott et al., (1997) proposed Independent Component Analysis(ICA) for face acknowledgment. It is a statistical signal processing strategy. It is a unique instance of repetition decrease method and it speaks to the data in terms of statistically independent variables. Its objective to limit the statistical dependence between fundamental vectors. It gives intense data representation than PCA. [2]

Suman and Kumar (2013) proposed Linear Discriminant Analysis(LDA) for face acknowledgment. It is dimensionally reduction system. It looks for those vectors in the fundamental space that best separate among classes. Its principle thought is to locate a straight change to such that vectors are most distinct, which can be accomplished through scatter matrix analysis.[3]

Osuna and Girosit (1997) proposed Support Vector Machine(SVM) for face acknowledgment. This is a standout amongst the most helpful procedure in classification. It can accomplish better speculation execution. Be that as it may, it can't be connected when the feature vectors defining samples have missing entries.[4]

Arindam et al., (2011) proposed Gabor Wavelet for face acknowledgment. It is utilized to remove high intensity feature vectors to improve face acknowledgment. It gives higher acknowledgment rate and better classification when highlight vectors had low measurements. At the point when feature vectors had high measurements, it gives bring down acknowledgment.[5]

Happy et al., (2012) proposed Local Binary Pattern (LBP) technique. It works on local features. LBP operator condenses the local special structure of a picture. LBP is characterized as a requested arrangement of binary comparisons of pixel intensities between the middle pixel and its eight encompassing pixels. It gives higher acknowledgment accuracy and computational unpredictability is low. [6]

Table 1. Performance of other methods

Method	Performance
PCA	This strategy gives better face acknowledgment sensibly low mistake rates. It beats well when size of the information is little
ICA	Its objective to limit the statistical dependence between fundamental vectors. It gives intense data representation than PCA.
LDA	Recognition rate higher. But only in grayscale image. For others recognition rate is low
SVM	It can accomplish better speculation execution. Be that as it may, it can't be connected when the feature vectors defining samples have missing entries.
Gabor Wavelet	It gives higher acknowledgment rate and better classification when highlight vectors had low measurements. At the point when feature vectors had high measurements, it gives bring down acknowledgment
LBP	It gives higher acknowledgment accuracy and computational unpredictability is low.

3. Local Binary Pattern

Local Binary Pattern (LBP) was initially intended for surface depiction. It's invariant to monotonic grey scale transformations which are fundamental for surface textual description and investigation for the reason of computational simplicity processing of picture in real world is conceivable. With LBP it's conceivable to clarify the surface and model of an electronic computerized picture. This is finished by separating a photo into a few little regions from which the features are separated. These features contain binary patterns that depict the ecological surroundings of pixels in the regions. The features that are framed from the locales are connected into a solitary component histogram, which depicts to shapes a portrayal of the picture. Pictures will then be analysed by estimating the similarity (distance) between their histograms. Concurring various examinations face acknowledgment using the LBP

technique gives positive outcomes, both with respect to speed and discrimination performance. Because of the way the surface and model of pictures is portrayed, the system is obviously very strong against confront pictures with various outward appearances, changed helping conditions, aging of persons and image rotation.

Figure.1 A preprocessed image divided into 64 regions

4. Principles of Local Binary Pattern

Facial representation based on Local Binary Pattern (LBP) features for person-independent facial expression recognition. LBP features were proposed initially for surface examination, and recently have now been introduced to represent faces in facial pictures investigation. The most pivotal properties of LBP features are their resilience against light changes and their computational simplicity. We look at changed machine learning strategies, that are format coordinating, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) and the linear programming procedure, to execute facial appearance acknowledgment using LBP features [9][10][11].

Local binary patterns were presented as a fine scale surface descriptor. A LBP description of a pixel is created by thresholding the estimations of the 3X3 neighbourhood of the pixel against the central pixel and interpreting the outcomes as a binary number.

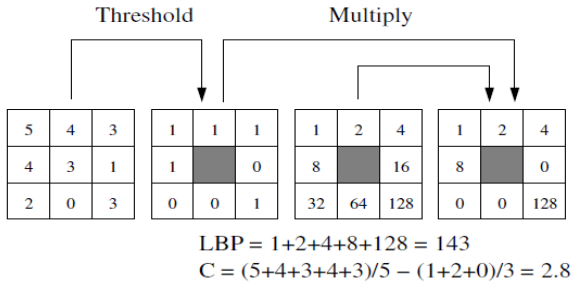

Fig. 2. Calculating the original LBP code and a contrast measure.

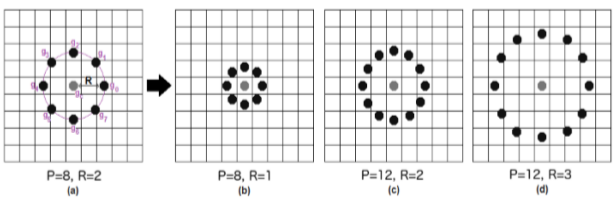

Fig. 3. Circularly symmetric neighbour sets.

With the LBP operator, great separation rates were accounted with surfaces chose from the photographic collection. The present type of the LBP operator, depicted in Fig 2, is genuinely unique in relation to this fundamental form: the first definition extended to arbitrary circular neighbourhoods, and different kinds of expansions have just been produced. The essential thought behind this is in any case, the same: a binary code that depicts the local surface pattern is made by limit a group by threshold a community by the gray value of its centre. The operator identifies with some outstanding surface examination techniques. [12]

Originators of LBP face three essential issues: The primary issue is the manner by which to portray distinctive nearby examples of surfaces and afterward how precisely to separate these local patterns. Since not all of local patterns are with a similar significance to surface examination. The second issue is the manner by which to pick the essential subset of these nearby examples to speak to surfaces. The third issue is the means by which to use these chose neighbourhood examples to frame a productive surface descriptor [10][13].
The Local Binary Pattern (LBP) surface examination operator is characterized as a grey scale invariant surface measure, based on general definition of surface in a zone neighbourhood.

The existing kind of the LBP operator is extremely unmistakable from its fundamental form: the initial definition is reached out to arbitrary circular neighbourhoods, and different types of expansions have been produced. The basic thought is however precisely the same: binary code that portrays the area surface pattern is worked by thresholding an area by the gray value of its inside.

Through its current expansions, the LBP operator has been made into an intense measure of picture surface, demonstrating positive outcomes as far as exactness and computational unpredictability. The LBP operator can be viewed as a bringing together method for the customarily statistical and structural models of surface examination orders. [14] [15]

The LBP feature vector, in its easiest shape, is made in this way: Divide the inspected window to cells (e.g. 16x16 pixels for every cell). For each and every pixel in the cell, contrast the pixel with every one of the 8 neighbours (to its left top, left centre, left base, right top, and so on.). Take after the pixels along the circle, i.e. clockwise or counter clockwise direction. Where the inside pixel's esteem is more noteworthy

contrasted with neighbour, state "1". Or else, state "0". This gives an 8-digit binary number (which is for the most part changed into decimal for accommodation).

Calculate the histogram, on the cell, of the recurrence of each "number" happening (i.e., every mix of which pixels are smaller and which are more prominent contrasted with focus). Alternatively standardize the histogram. Connect standardized histograms of generally cells. This gives the feature vector for the window.

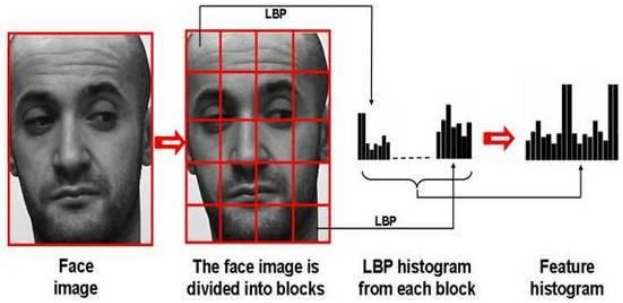

Fig. 4. Face description with LBP

The deduction of the LBP takes after that spoke to by Ojala. How about we characterize surface T while the joint conveyance of the gray amounts of P + 1 (P > 0) picture pixels:

$$T = t(g_c, g_0, \ldots, g_p\text{-}1),$$

where g_c corresponds to the gray value of the middle pixel of a nearby neighbourhood. G_p (p = 0,..., P - 1) coordinate the gray values of P similarly divided pixels on a gathering of radius R(R > 0) that shape a circularly symmetric combine of neighbours[9,13]. Figure 4 represents three circularly symmetric neighbour sets for various esteems of P and R. Without losing data, gc could be subtracted from g_p:

$$T = t(g_c, g_0\text{-}g_c, \ldots, g_p\text{-}1\text{-}g_c).$$

Expecting that the distinctions are free of gc, the appropriation could be factorized:

$$T = t(g_c)t(g_0\text{-}g_c, \ldots, g_p\text{-}1\text{-}g_c).$$

Since t (g_c) portrays the general luminance of a realistic, which is irrelevant to neighbourhood picture surface, it might be disregarded:

$$T = t(g_0 - g_c, \ldots, g_p - 1\text{-}g_c).$$

Albeit invariant against dim scale moves, the contrasts are impacted by scaling. To achieve invariance regarding any monotonic change of the dark scale, just the indications of the distinctions are taken in this technique:

$$T = t(s(g_0\text{-}g_c), \ldots, s(g_p\text{-}1\text{-}g_c)),$$

Presently, a binomial weight 2 p is allocated to each sign s (g_p - g_c), changing the distinctions in an area into an interesting LBP code:

$$LBP_{P.R}(x_c, y_c) = \sum_{p=0}^{p-1} s(g_p - g_c)2^p$$

5. Implementation

Face acknowledgment isn't a basic issue since an unknown face picture found in the extraction stage is normally not quite the same as the face picture found in the classification stage. Albeit local binary pattern has been extricated from the face picture for face acknowledgment that there are a few face pictures utilizes in the database that are compared with the input face picture. The face picture relies upon viewing lighting and ecological conditions. Moreover, the face picture changes as per the expressions. In the paper work, which is adaptable and effective, ought to be solved the issues.

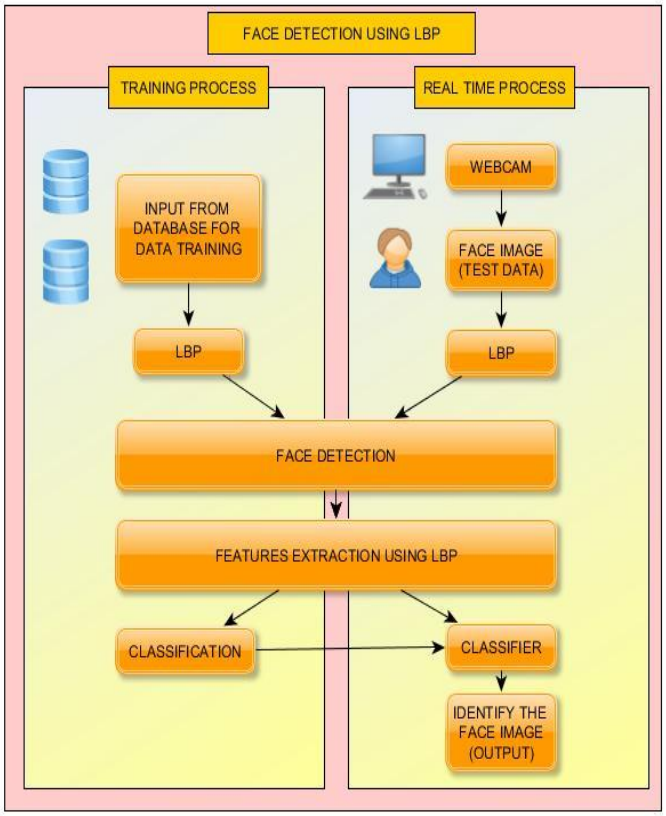

Figure.5 LBP Architecture

Algorithm

We begin by abridging the primary regular strides of the calculations utilized as a part of this work. At that point we depict each progression in detail. The proposed face acknowledgment process comprises of four principle parts:

1) Preprocessing: We start by applying the Tan and Triggs' enlightenment standardization calculation to make up for light variety in the face picture. No further preprocessing, such as face arrangement, is performed in the preprocessing.

2) LBP operator application: In the second stage LBP are figured for every pixel, making a fine scale textural portrayal of the picture.

3) Local feature extraction process: Local features are created by figuring histograms of LBP over nearby picture areas.

4) Classification: Each face picture in test set is characterized by looking at it against the face pictures in the training set. The comparison is performed utilizing the local features acquired in the past advance in the calculation. The initial two stages are shared by every one of the calculations. The calculations we investigate in this work differ by the way they play out the last two stages. [12]

Face acknowledgment isn't a straightforward issue since an obscure face picture found in the extraction stage is normally not the same as the face picture found in the order stage. Albeit neighbourhood parallel highlights have been removed from the face picture for confront acknowledgment that there are a few face pictures utilizes as a part of the database that contrasted and the info confront picture. The face picture relies upon review lighting and ecological conditions. What's more, the face picture changes as per the looks. In the exploration work, which is adaptable and productive, ought to be tackled the coveted issues. [12]

To execute the face acknowledgment in this exploration work, we proposed the Local Binary examples approach. Neighborhood Binary Pattern takes a shot at nearby highlights that utilizations LBP administrator which abridges the neighborhood extraordinary structure of a face picture. [14] LBP is characterized as a request set of double correlations of pixels forces between the inside pixels and its eight encompassing pixels in the picture.

LBP is defined as an order set of binary comparisons of pixels intensities between the centre pixels and its eight surrounding pixels. Local Binary Pattern do this comparison by applying the following formula:

$$LBP(x_c, y_c) = \Sigma^{7}{}_{n=0} s(i_n - i_c)2^n$$

Flowchart of the LBP

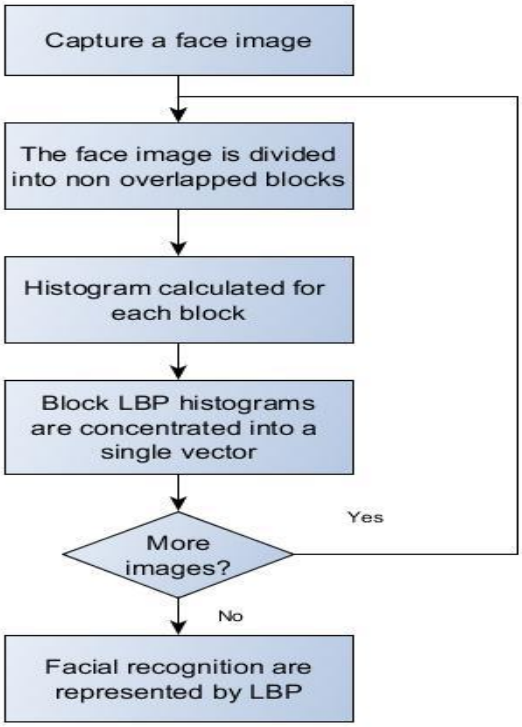

Figure.6 Flowchart of Local Binary Pattern

Flowchart of the Proposed System

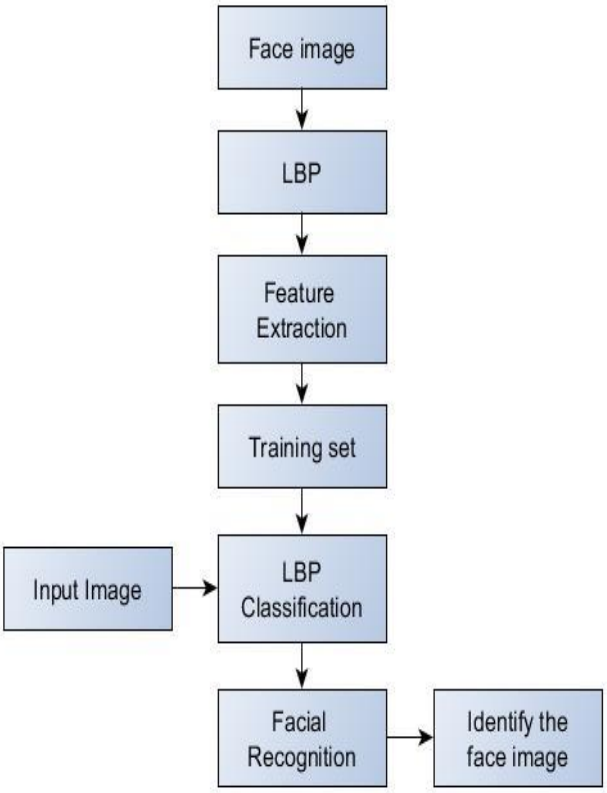

Figure.7 Flowchart of whole system

6. Results

data_creator.py - D:\Studies\3.Projects\13.HCI\HCI (1)\data_creator.py (3.6.5)

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```
import numpy as np
import cv2
import sqlite3

camera = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
classifier = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')

roll = input("Enter the roll number: ")
name = input("Enter the name: ")


i=0
while True:
     ret, frame = camera.read()
     gray_frame = cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
     face = classifier.detectMultiScale(gray_frame,1.3,5)
     for x,y,w,h in face:
          cv2.rectangle(frame,(x,y),(x+w,y+h),(0,0,0),5)
          cv2.imshow("myface", frame)
          cv2.imwrite("facedata/students."+str(roll)+"."+str(i)+".jpg",gray_
          i = i+1
     if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
          break
     elif i>100:
          break

camera.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Figure.8 data _creator.py

We can see the facial pictures that are put away in the database which looked at with the input facial pictures. If the input face pictures are found or the more likenesses face pictures are matched in the database then we say the face picture is effectively perceived.

In the experiment we trained the face pictures in the database. That the facial pictures are successfully trained using the below code.

trainer.py - D:\Studies\3.Projects\13.HCI\HCI (1)\trainer.py (3.6.5)

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```
import os
import numpy as np
import cv2



recognizer = cv2.face.LBPHFaceRecognizer_create()
classifier = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')
imagepaths = [os.path.join("facedata",filename) for filename in os.listdir("face
samples = []
Ids = []
for imagepath in imagepaths:
     imgarray = cv2.imread(imagepath,0)
     Id = int(os.path.split(imagepath)[-1].split(".")[1])
     samples.append(imgarray)
     Ids.append(Id)

recognizer.train(samples,np.array(Ids))
recognizer.write("trainer.yml")
```

Figure.9 trainer.py

Python 3.5.3 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.5.3 (v3.5.3:1880cb95a742, Jan 16 2017, 16:02:32) [MSC v.1900 64 bit (AM
D64)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: G:\VIT-E\WINTER'16\PROJECTS\AI\AI-Project\data_creator.py =====
Enter the roll number: 1
Enter the name: Manoaravind
```

Based on the algorithm the input face images are compared with database facial images for identification. The face recognition results are shown in below code:

detector.py - D:\Studies\3.Projects\13.HCI\HCI (1)\detector.py (3.6.5)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
import numpy as np
import cv2

import sqlite3

face_classifier = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')
camera = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
recognizer = cv2.face.LBPHFaceRecognizer_create()
recognizer.read('trainer.yml')
while True:
     ret, frame = camera.read()
     gray_frame = cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
     face  = face_classifier.detectMultiScale(gray_frame,1.3,5)
     for x,y,w,h in face:
          cv2.rectangle(frame,(x,y),(x+w,y+h),(0,0,0),10)
          faceid, confi = recognizer.predict(gray_frame[y:y+h,x:x+w])
          print(faceid, " ", confi)
          if faceid == int(1) and confi<=70:
               cv2.putText(frame,"Smile",(x,y-5),cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX_SMALL,
          elif faceid == int(2)and confi<=70:
               cv2.putText(frame,"Sad",(x,y-5),cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX_SMALL,3,


     cv2.imshow('my face',frame)
     k = cv2.waitKey(1)
     if k==ord('q'):
          break
camera.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Figure.10 detector.py

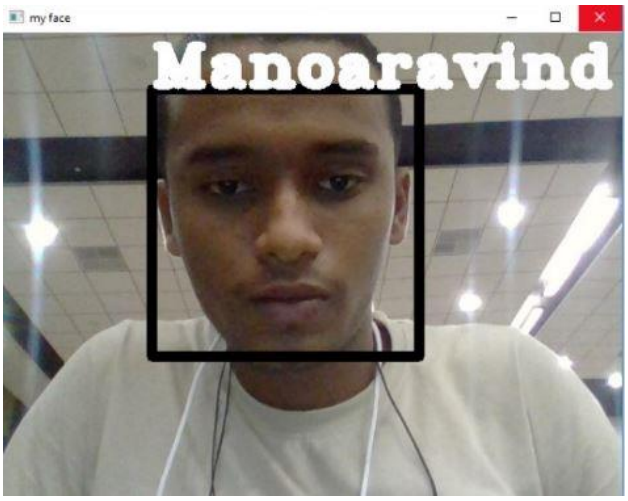

Figure.11 Visual examples of face detection algorithm

We perceive the face pictures from the database face pictures by looking at between input face picture also, database picture. From the test result, it is seen that the examination fulfils every one of the necessities to perceive the face pictures.

7. Conclusion & Future Improvements

a) Conclusion

Face acknowledgment has turned into a notable point in different applications like security, reconnaissance and so forth. In LBP the whole picture is part into parallels estimated squares. At that point nearby, parallel example is registered for every pixel in many squares. At that point nearby, parallel example is registered for every pixel in many pieces by processing the guts pixel with neighbouring pixels. This may give us a binary pattern for each picture. The most helpful and remarkable features of the face picture are separated in the feature extraction stage. In the classification stage, the face picture is analysed with the pictures from the database. This strategy speaks to the local feature of the face and matches it with the most comparative face picture in database. The exactness of the framework is over 100% by the Local Binary Patterns calculation.

b) Future Improvements

Clearly the consequence of this face acknowledgment system is great however there is scope for future change. Because of time constraints we were not capable to actualize a few goals that ought to have made the research work a superior suggestion. The principle change will seek after the exhibitions, perceives the ongoing face acknowledgment [13]. We would like to enhance our code for face picture acknowledgment and in addition clean up the code keeping in mind the end goal to enhance execution.

Numerous troubles have been confronted when perceived face pictures from database, for example, posture what's more, lighting varieties, expression varieties, age varieties, and facial impediments. In future to enhance the aging correction, check based coordinating procedures, posture and quality-based frame selection, and mark based matching techniques consolidated to fabricate a bound together framework for video-based face acknowledgment.

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