



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA



DIPARTIMENTO
DI INGEGNERIA
DELL'INFORMAZIONE

Lab 1 - Biometrics

Face Recognition

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Face Recognition is used for:

- People identification.
- Access control.
- Security and surveillance.
- Database search.
- Identity verification.
- ...

- **Face localization:**
Localize the area of the face.
- **Face align. & norm.:**
Normalize the face geometrically.
- **Face processing:**
Compensate illumination, pose, viewpoints.
- **Feature extraction:**
Extract salient information
- **Face comparison:**
Features compared against 1 face (**verification**) or N faces (**identification**).

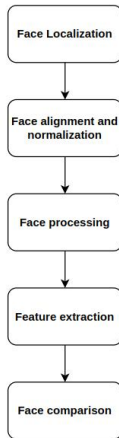


Figure: Steps of FR.



TO DO tasks for Dataset CelebA-HQ:

- Prepare the data for the analysis, i.e. normalize the `.npy` file and prepare the train and test set.
- Define a simple CNN.
- Train and Test your model.
- Try the model on masked faces.



TO DO tasks for Dataset Stranger Faces:

- Prepare the data for the analysis, i.e. normalize the `.npy` file and prepare the train and test set.
- Use a pre-trained model in keras (VGG16, AlexNet, ResNet50) for the analysis.

For CelebA-HQ Dataset:

- Your model must not overfit.
- Your model should reach a precision around $\sim 90\%$.

For Stranger Faces Dataset:

- You should keep the pre-trained model as it is, i.e. do not train the weights of the backbone model.

This technique is called “**Transfer learning**” and focuses on applying knowledge gained while solving one task to a related one. In this lab, we have used the knowledge gained by a backbone model (e.g. VGG16) trained on a different dataset to classify the Stranger Faces dataset.



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