

# Through the eyes of RoboFace

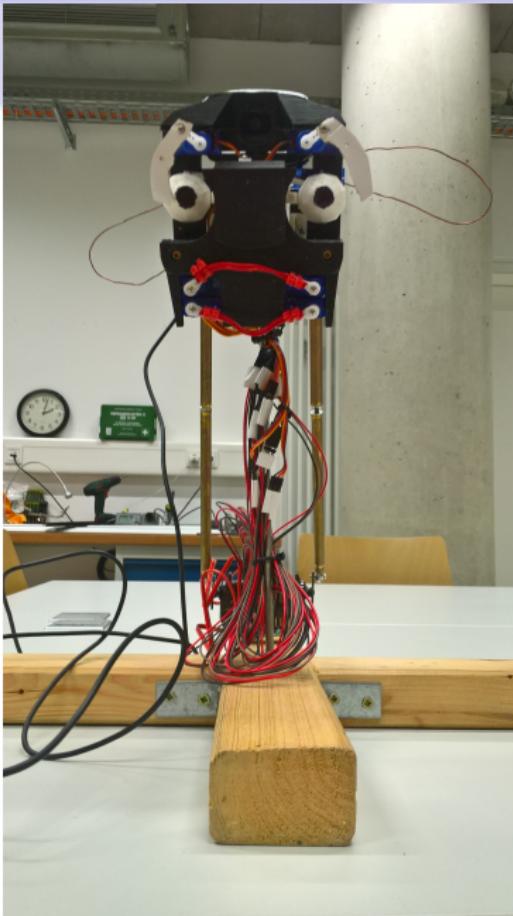
## Robotics practical – final project

Kevin Kiefer, Letiția Elena Pârcălăbescu

the 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2017

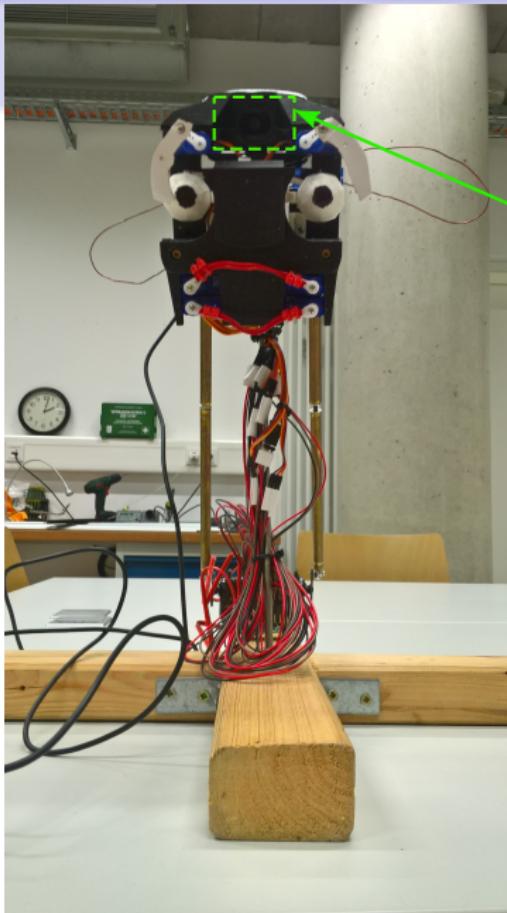
# RoboFace

## Deep Vision Problem



# RoboFace

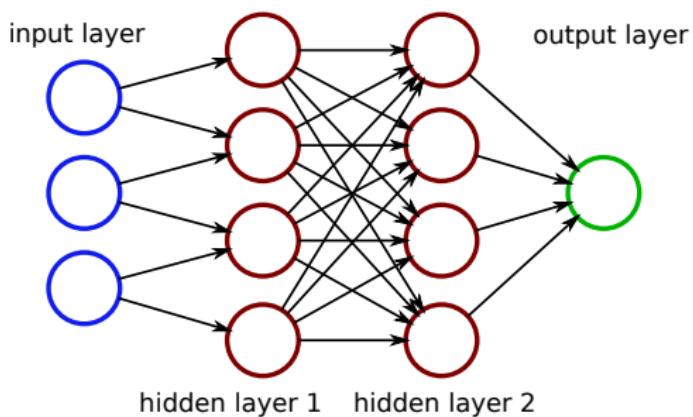
## Deep Vision Problem



## → Webcam

# Deep Vision

## Short Intro into Neural Networks



# CelebA Dataset web (2016)

202.599 images, 10.177 identities, 40 attributes per image

## Large-scale CelebFaces Attributes (CelebA) Dataset

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# CelebA Dataset

## Sample Images

Eyeglasses



Wearing Hat



Bangs



Wavy Hair



Pointy Nose



Mustache



Oval Face



Smiling



# CelebA Dataset

## Attribute Selection

chose 13 labels out of 40 available

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ① Black Hair          | ⑧ No Beard         |
| ② Blond Hair          | ⑨ Smiling          |
| ③ Brown Hair          | ⑩ Straight Hair    |
| ④ Eyeglasses          | ⑪ Wavy Hair        |
| ⑤ Gray Hair           | ⑫ Wearing Earrings |
| ⑥ Male                | ⑬ Wearing Lipstick |
| ⑦ Mouth Slightly Open |                    |

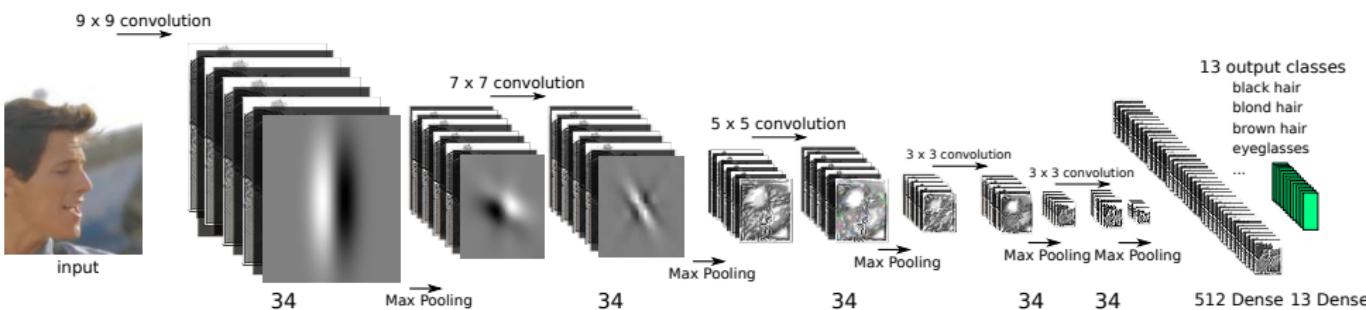
# Own Approach

## Architecture

- ① 32 of neurons in each convolutional layer
- ② Activations: Relu
- ③ 9 x 9 convolution → Max Pooling
- ④ 7 x 7 convolution → Max Pooling
- ⑤ 5 x 5 convolution → Max Pooling
- ⑥ 3 x 3 convolution → Max Pooling
- ⑦ 3 x 3 convolution → Max Pooling
- ⑧ Dropout(0.25)
- ⑨ 512 Dense
- ⑩ Dropout(0.5)
- ⑪ 13 Dense
- ⑫ Sigmoid
- ⑬ Binary Crossentropy
- ⑭ Adadelta optimiser
- ⑮ Overall: 125,709 parameters

# Own Approach

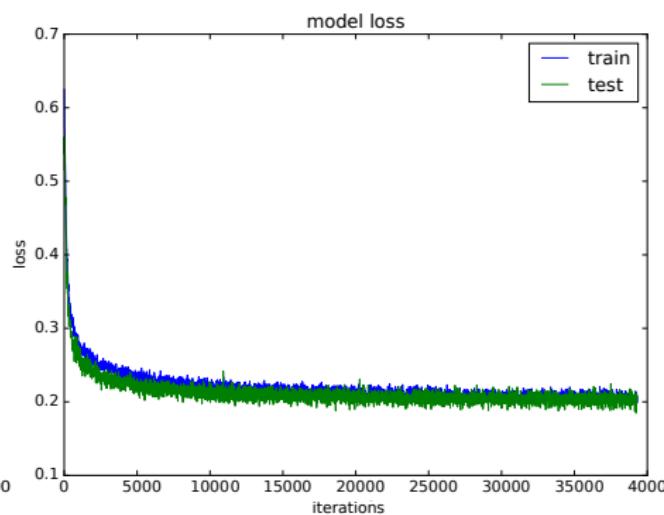
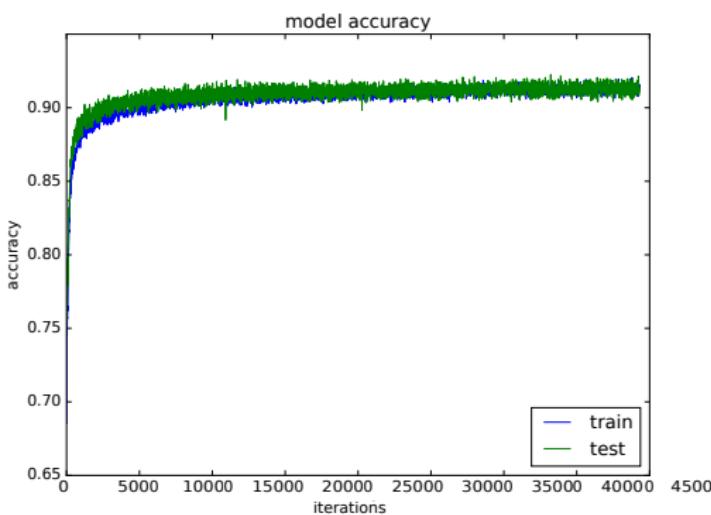
## Architecture



# Own Approach

## How to not do it!

Without data normalisation: beautiful training curve, BUT...



# Own Approach

How to not do it!

... BUT no generalisation capability at all!

The predicted classes on the real world images from the robot are:

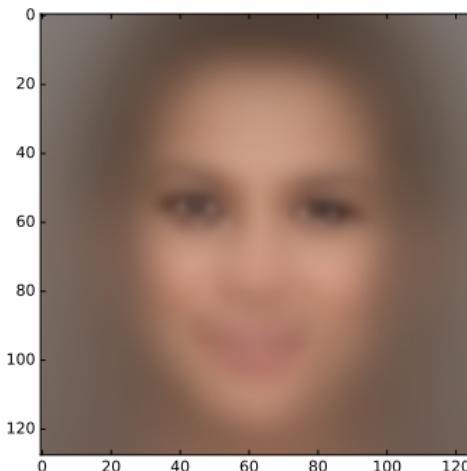
Male (0.89), No beard (0.76)



# Data normalisation

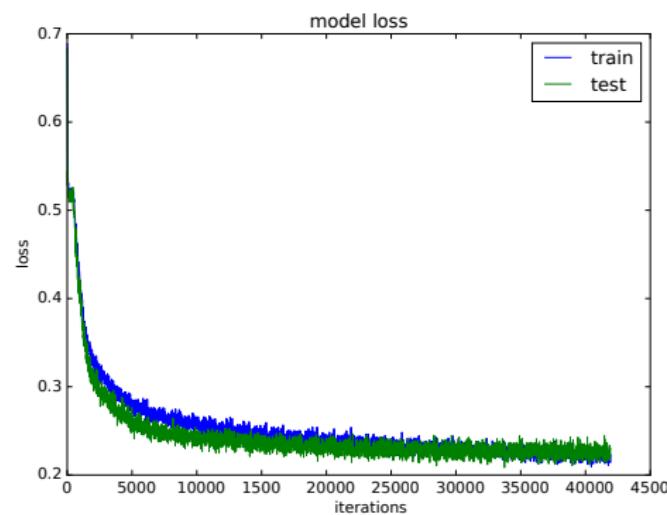
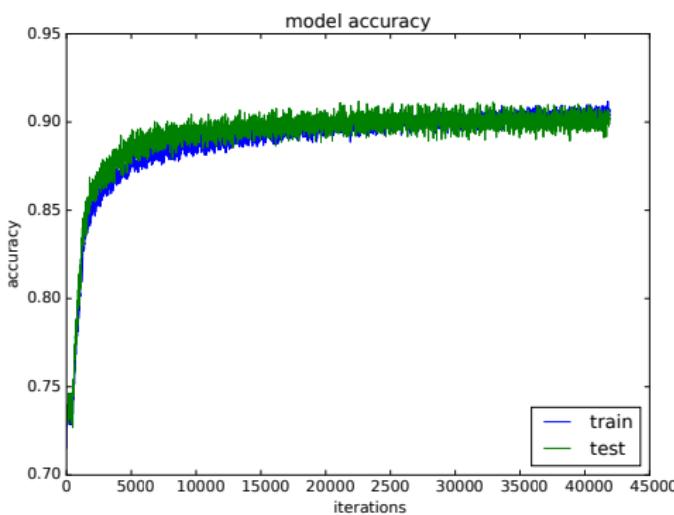
How to really do it!

- ① center the eyes
- ② resize images to have the same inter ocular distance
- ③ rotate image to make the inter ocular line look horizontal
- ④ resize image to 128 x 128 pixels
- ⑤ subtract the mean face



# Own Approach

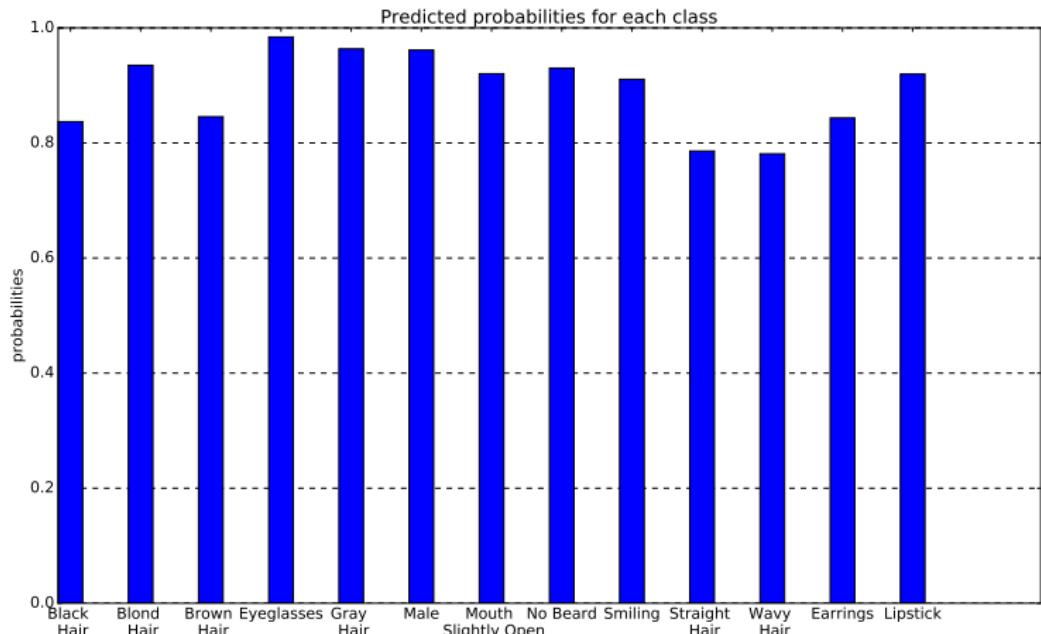
## Training Curves



# Own Approach

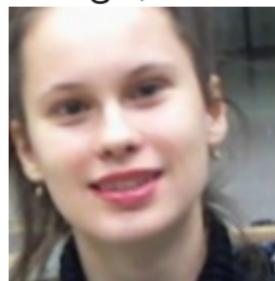
## Final Accuracy per Class

overall accuracy of 90%

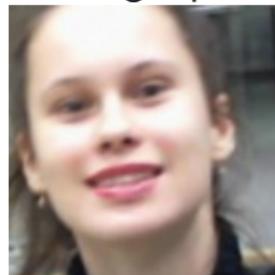


# Exemplary Results

'Black Hair', 'Mouth Slightly Open', 'No Beard', 'Smiling',  
'Wearing Earrings', 'Wearing Lipstick'

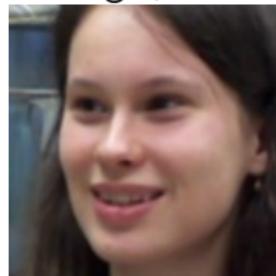


'Black Hair', 'Mouth Slightly Open', 'No Beard', 'Straight Hair',  
'Wearing Lipstick'

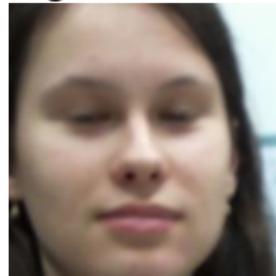


# Exemplary Results

'Black Hair', 'Mouth Slightly Open', 'No Beard', 'Smiling',  
'Straight Hair', 'Wearing Earrings', '**Wearing Lipstick**



'Black Hair', '**Male**', 'Straight Hair' – only 2 out of 45 examples.



# References

Celeba website, 2016. URL

<http://mmlab.ie.cuhk.edu.hk/projects/CelebA.html>.

X. W. Ziwei Liu, Ping Luo and X. Tang. Deep learning face attributes in the wild. In *Proceedings of International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV)*, 2015.