Eigenfaces & PCA

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Executive Summary

1. PCA
2. Intro to Facial Recognition
3. Eigenfaces
4. Results
5. Other Methods & Applications
6. Summary
7. Now it's your turn!


1
PCA

PCA Review

What is PCA?

- Dimensionality reduction tool
- Good for clustering & predictive analysis
- Invented by Karl Pearson in 1901
- Similar to Factor Analysis

How does PCA work?

- Performed on a square symmetric matrix such as a covariance matrix
- Based on orthogonal projections
- Each subsequent principal component maximizes the proportion of remaining variance explained

Connecting PCA and SVD

The Connection:

- PCA is equivalent to finding eigenvalues of a covariance matrix
- Covariance(A) = $A^TA=\Sigma$
- SVD of A = $U\Sigma V^T$
- Then U is an orthogonal matrix, known as the left singular values.
- U will be our eigenfaces (coming soon!)
- We have now avoided the need to calculate the covariance matrix

SVD MAKES PCA FASTER

(SOMETIMES)

2

Intro to Facial Recognition

Applications of Facial Recognition

Iphone

The latest Iphone X, released in 2017, uses facial recognition “Face ID” that allows your face to be your password.

Android

Android phones introduced the “Trusted Face” feature in 2014 with the release of Android Lollipop.

Snapchat

Snapchat uses facial recognition to allow its users to have cool filters on their face (dog ears filter).

Surveillance

Private intelligence agencies were using facial recognition in their surveillance as early as 1964.

Instagram

Copying Snapchat, Instagram started using facial recognition to also allow their users to have cool filters on their face.

Digital Cameras

Many digital cameras can recognize human faces that allow for clearer and better portrait photos.

> This recognition problem is made difficult by the great variability in head rotation and tilt, lighting intensity and angle, facial expression, aging, etc.

— Woody Bledsoe, Father of Facial Recognition, 1966

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Eigenfaces

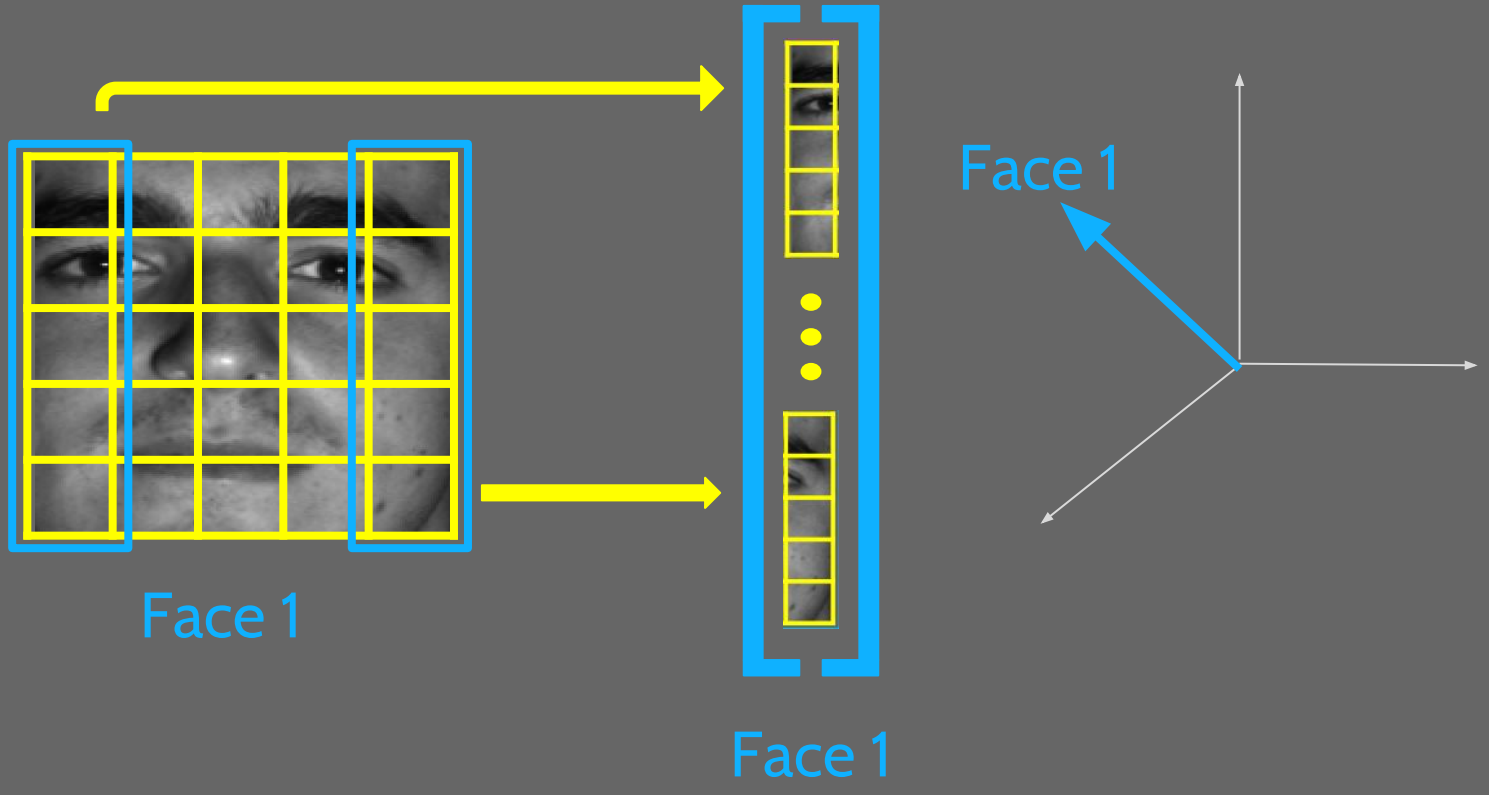
Background Information

We will work with Extended Yale Face Database B

- 32x32 Data file
- This contains faces and their labels
- 38 individuals
- 9 poses
- 64 different illuminations per individual.
- The eigenfaces are the PCs of this database

http://vision.ucsd.edu/~leekc/ExtYaleDatabase/ExtYaleB.html

Face Vectorization



Eigenfaces

What

Eigenfaces are eigenvectors used to help computers perform facial recognition. They are the principal components of a distribution of faces.

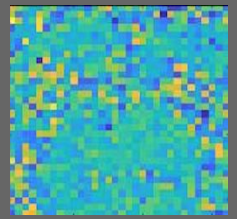
Why

There is a need for low dimensional representation for faces and Eigenfaces do this along with decrease computation time so we get results within a second or two

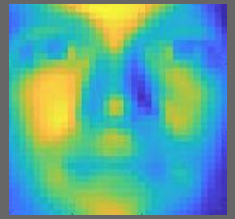
How

The eigenfaces are the eigenvectors associated with the largest eigenvalues of the covariance matrix of the training data. The eigenvectors correspond to the least-squares solution.

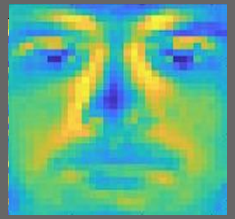
=



+ C_1



+ C_2



+ ...

Any Face in Training Set

(vector)

Eigenface 0

(vector)

Eigenface 1

(vector)

Eigenface 2

(vector)

Where C_1, $C\text{---}_2$, ... , C_n are constants

Steps to find the Eigenfaces

Step 1: Prepare a training set of face images.

Step 2: Normalize and grayscale the image, while also centering the data.

Step 3: Define the covariance matrix.

Step 4: calculating the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of the covariance matrix.

Step 5: Perform PCA; Choose the principal components. Sort the eigenvalues in descending order and arrange eigenvectors accordingly.

Step 6: We obtain then obtain a matrix that contains the eigenfaces.

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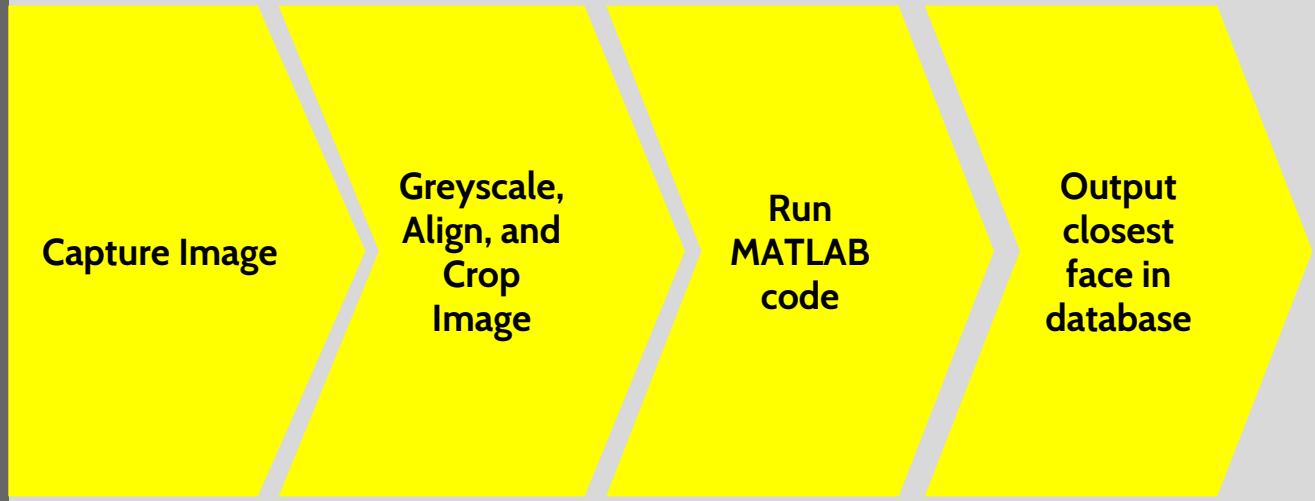
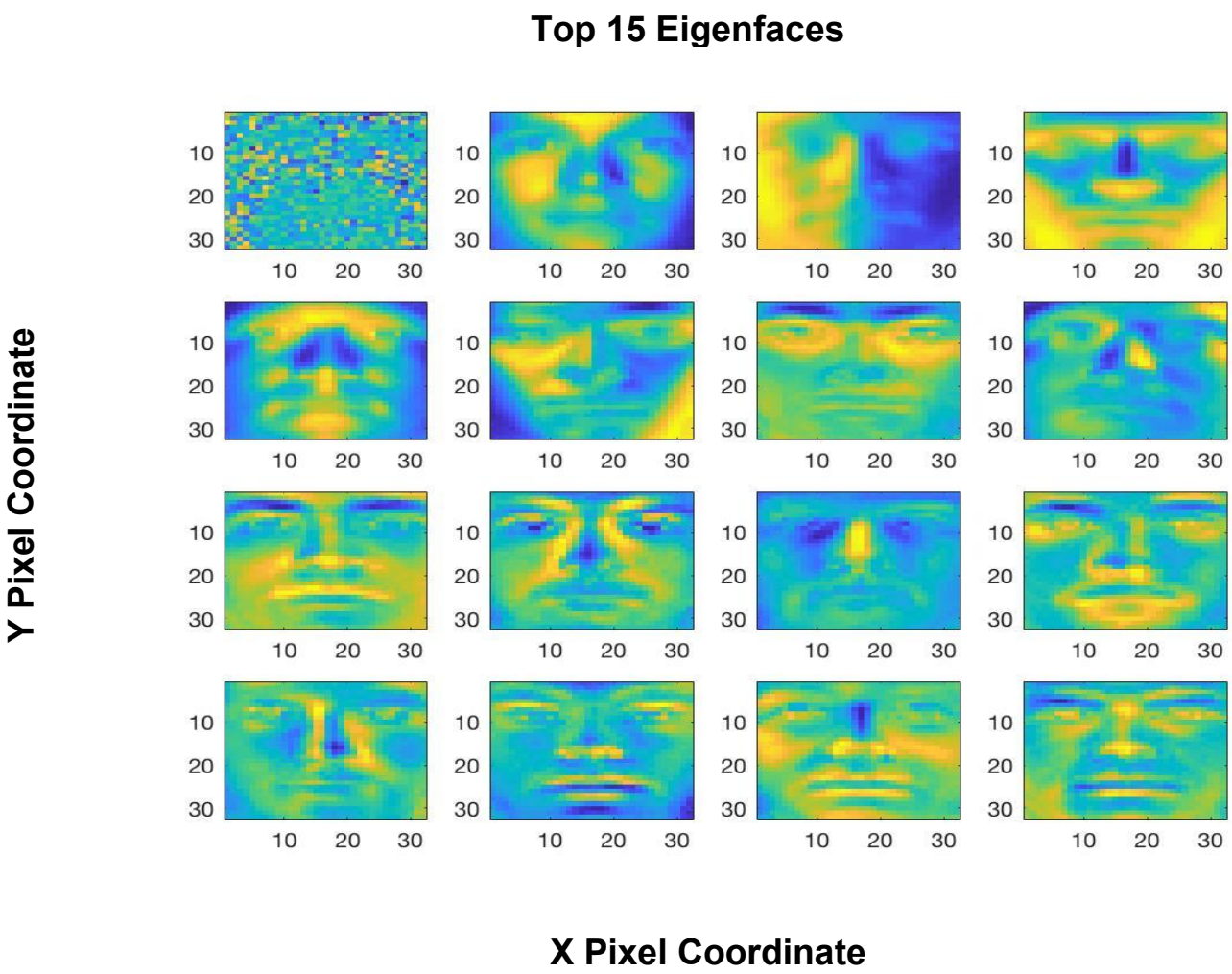
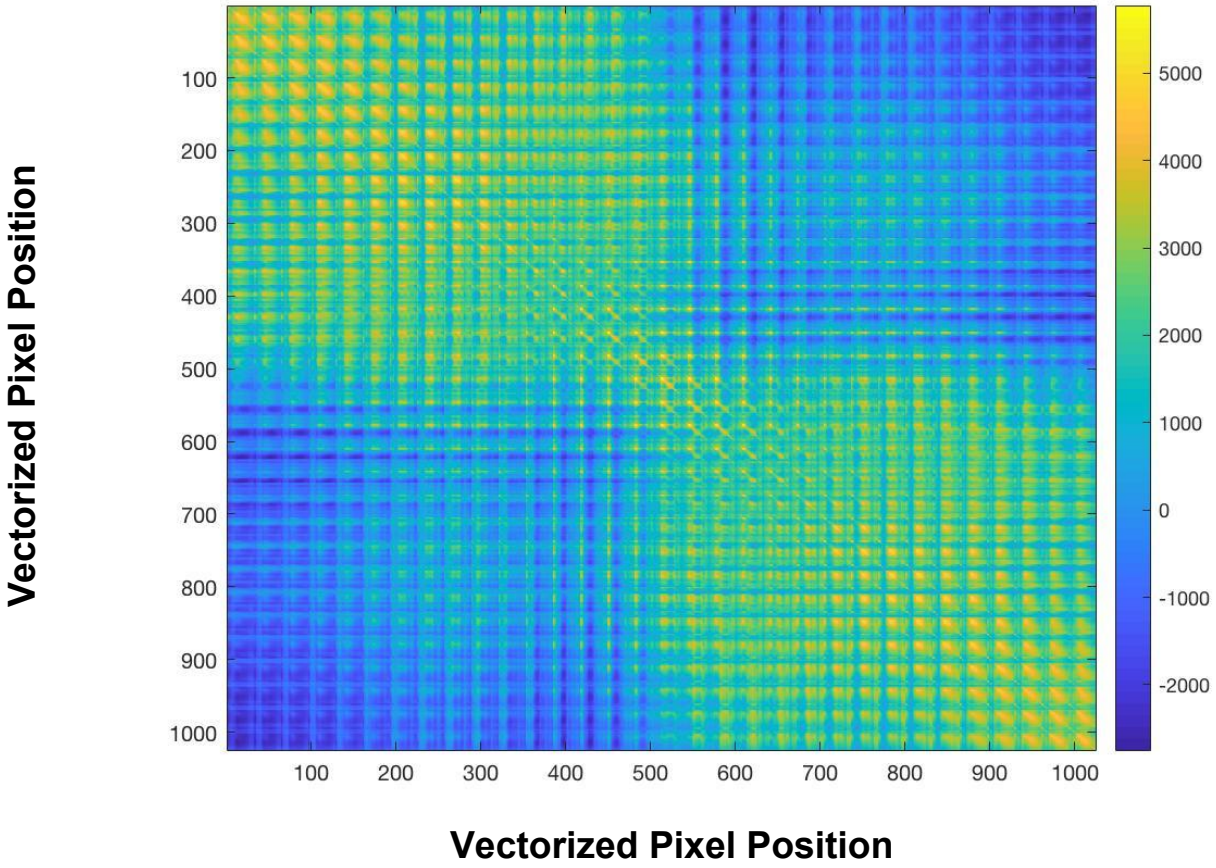
Results

Our process


Capture Image
Greyscale, Align, and Crop Image
Run MATLAB code
Output closest face in database


Top 15 Eigenfaces
Y Pixel Coordinate
X Pixel Coordinate
10
20
30

Covariance Matrix for Extended Yale Database B



1.33 Seconds

for computing eigenfaces with a covariance matrix

1.86 Seconds

for computing eigenfaces with singular value decomposition

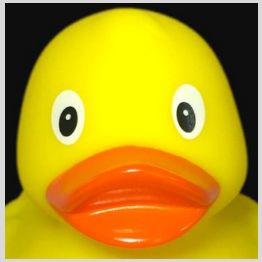
Error Calculation

- We can define weights
- **M** is the mean vector
- Let **C** be the vector of weights that represent a face image as a linear combination of eigenfaces.
- **C** = transpose(**V**)(**U**-**M**)
- The distance (error) between two faces is the euclidean norm of the difference between the two weight vectors.

Guess Who?

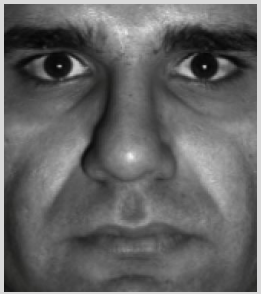




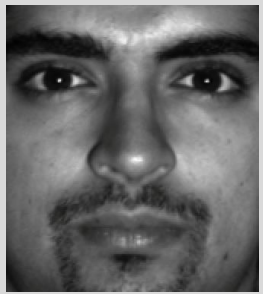


Error: 1364

Error: 1041

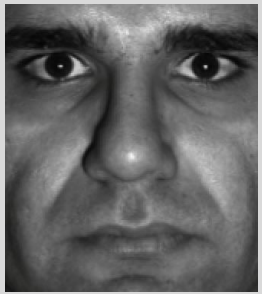


Error: 809

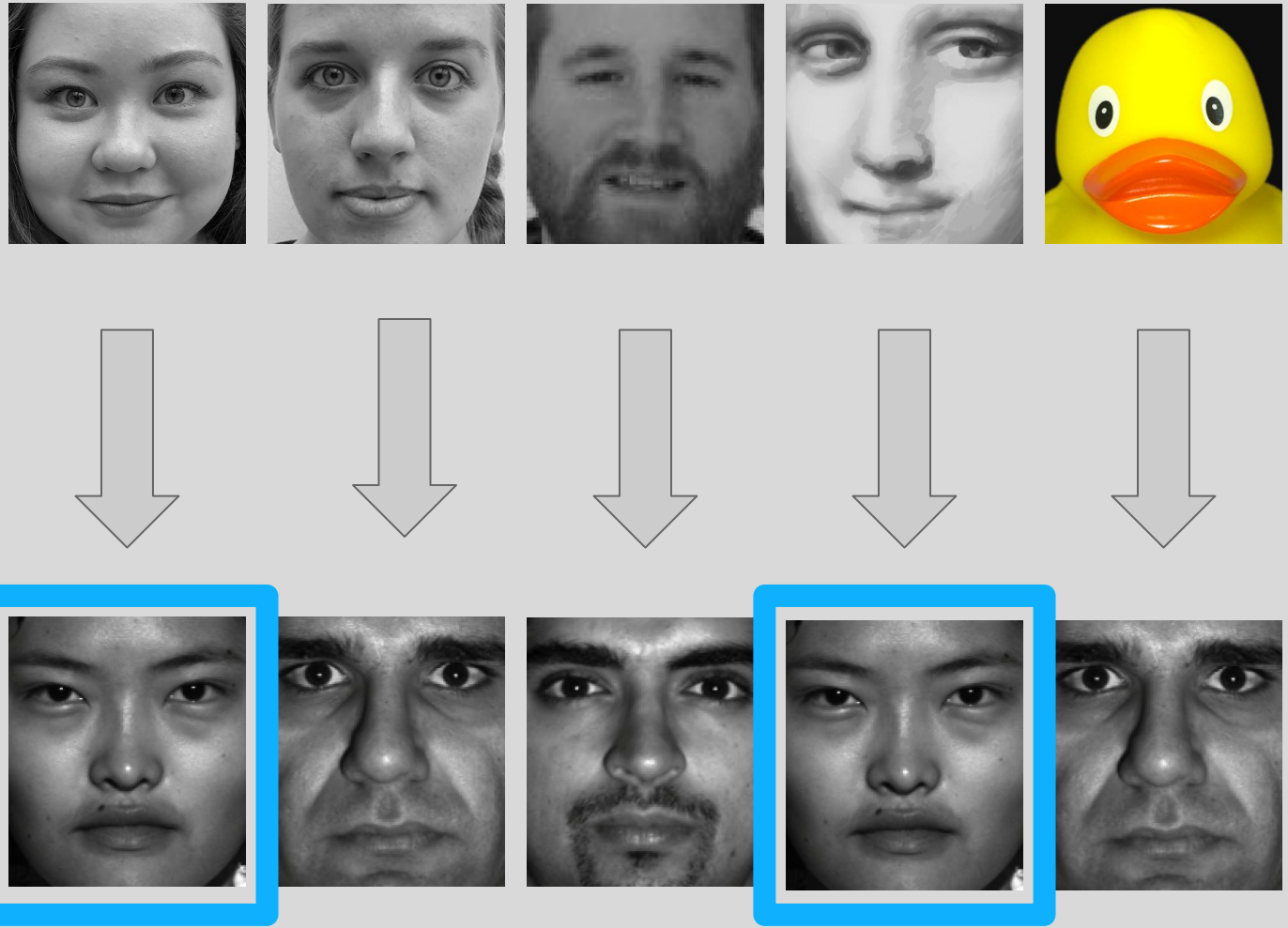


Error: 1101

Error: 1874



Guess Who?



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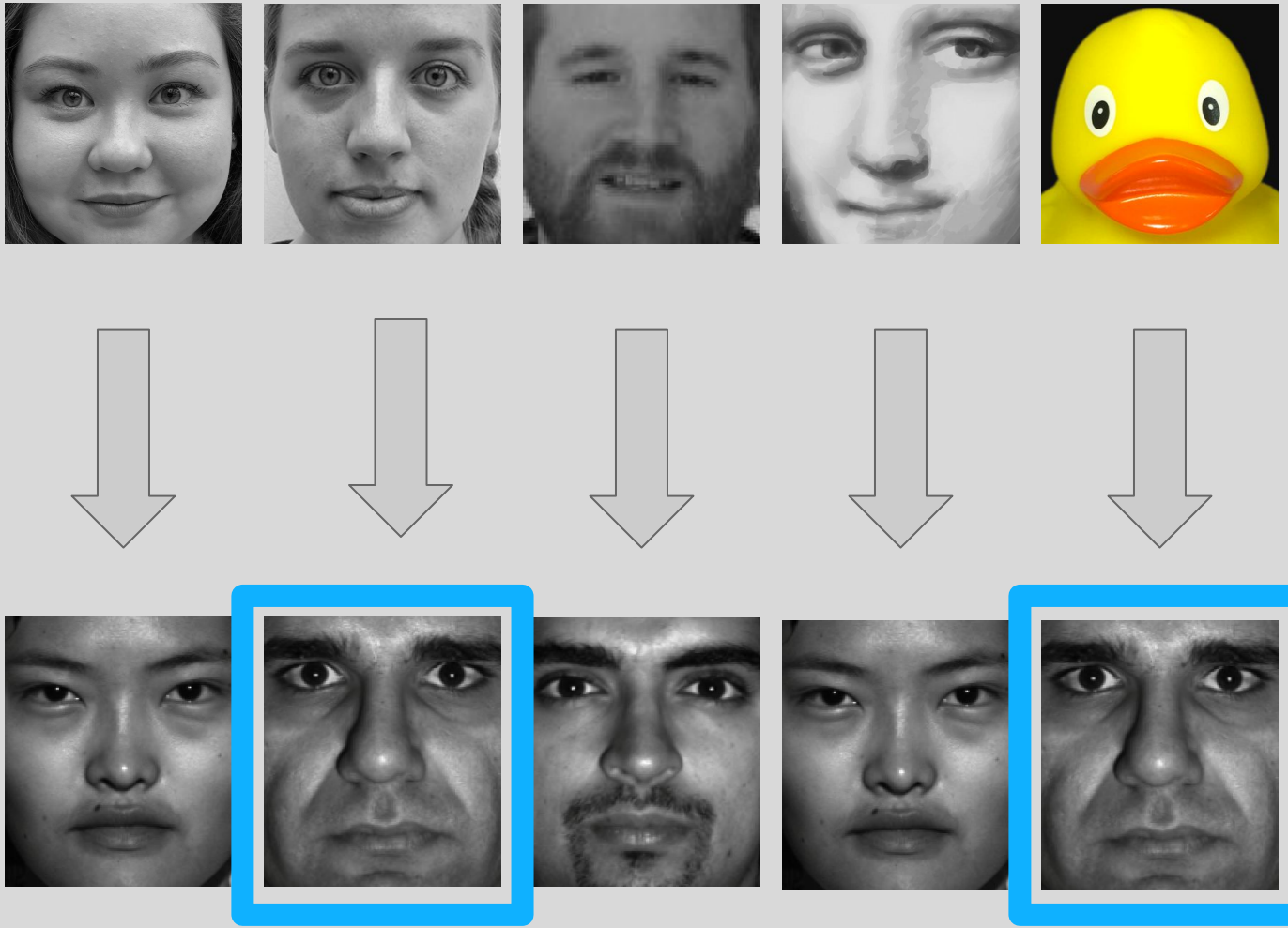

Limitations

- Faces must be very well centered and adjusted for accurate results
- Small training set
- Need more data to set error bounds e1, and e2
- Not much racial diversity in the training set

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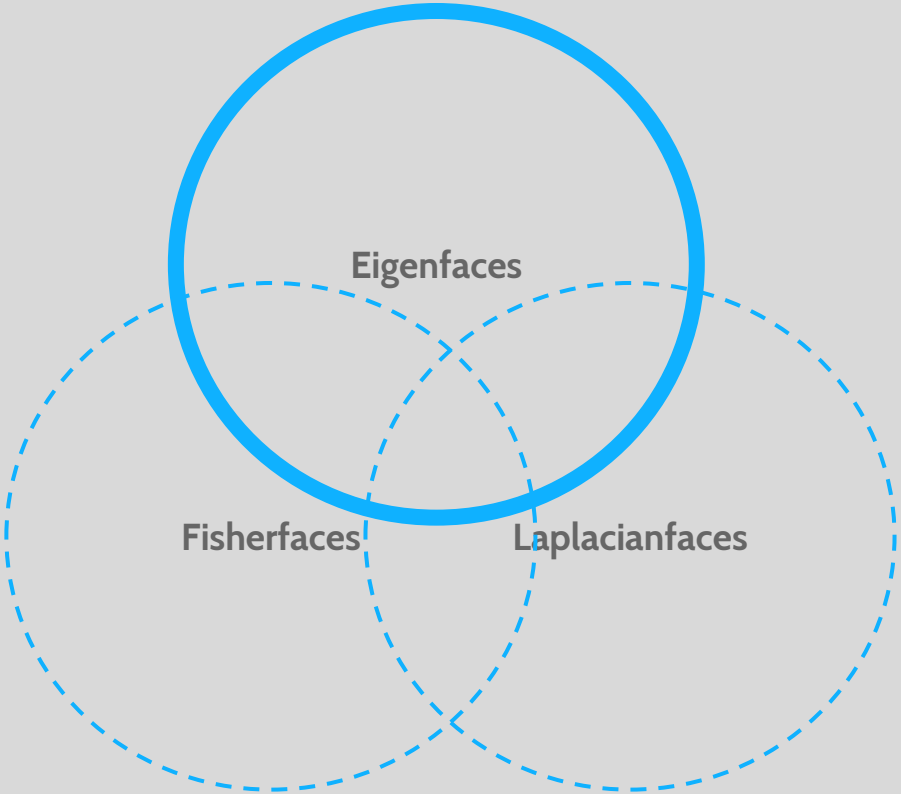
Other Methods & Applications

Methods for Facial Recognition



Eigenface
Fisherface
Laplacianfaces

Fisherface

- Fisherface uses Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA).
- Used when the goal is classification rather than representation.
- To compute these, we assume the data in each class is Normally distributed with a mean and covariance matrix and probability density function

Laplacianfaces

- Laplacian faces are an appearance-based approach to human face representation and recognition.
- Uses Locality Preserving Projection (LPP) which seeks to capture the details in the geometry of the data as well as the local structure
- Truncates the unnecessary information

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Summary

Final Summary

- Facial Recognition has many applications
- Eigenfaces form a basis for a set of faces
- Eigenface algorithm can find closest face
- Eigenfaces, Fisherfaces, and Laplacianfaces method all do facial recognition

“ https://github.com/aliceroberts10/SciProgWorkshop-Eigenfaces

Bibliography

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eigenface
http://www.cad.zju.edu.cn/home/dengcai/Data/FaceData.html
http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Eigenfaces#Computing_the_Eigenfaces
http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Fisherfaces#Computing_the_Fisherfaces
http://www.scholarpedia.org/article/Laplacianfaces#Locality_Preserving_Projection.28LPP.29

Images

http://www.cad.zju.edu.cn/home/dengcai/Data/FaceData.html
http://diylogodesigns.com/blog/apple-logo/
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Android_robot.svg
https://www.edigitalagency.com.au/instagram/new-instagram-logo-png/
https://www.shareicon.net/snapchat-snapchat-logo-logo-ghost-886532
https://github.com/blackducksoftware
https://ducksinthewindow.com/yellow
https://www.queeky.com/gallery/image/mona-lisa-close-up/

Slide Template

https://www.slidescarnival.com/

Eigenface
Fisherface
Laplacianfaces

Laplacianfaces

- Laplacian faces are an appearance-based approach to human face representation and recognition.
- Uses Locality Preserving Projection (LPP) which seeks to capture the details in the geometry of the data as well as the local structure
- Extract the low-dimensional manifold structure.
- Truncates the unnecessary information

Eigenface
Fisherface
Laplacianfaces

Fisherface

- Fisherface uses Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA).
- Used when the goal is classification rather than representation.
- To compute these, we assume the data in each class is Normally distributed with a mean and covariance matrix and probability density function
- Problem with fisherfaces is we need to compute the inverse of the within-class scatter matrix. If the sample feature vectors are defined in a p-dimensional space and p >> n then S is singular and problems arise.
- Generalization with large training sample sets