MobileFaceNets: Efficient CNNs for Accurate Real-time Face Verification on Mobile Devices

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Abstract

- 100万未満のパラメタを利用したモバイルCNNモデルの提案
- ●モバイル機器組み込みの高精度リアルタイム認識に特化
- 既存の弱点の分析と、その克服
- MobileNetV2よりも高精度かつ2倍以上の速度を実現
- 携帯電話で0.18秒
- 顔認証のState-of-the-Art

I.INTRODUCTION

- 顔認証はデバイスアンロック、Appログイン、モバイル決済などで使用される重要な技術
- オフラインで使用されることもある→リソスに限りがある
- 小型かつ高精度が望ましいが、深くて大きいCNNはデカイ

I.INTRODUCTION

TABLE II
PERFORMANCE COMPARISON AMONG MOBILE MODELS TRAINED ON
CASIA-WEBFACE

Network	LFW Acc.	AgeDB-30 Acc.	Params	Speed (CPU)
MobileNetV1	98.63%	88.95%	3.2M	60ms
ShuffleNet $(1 \times, g = 3)$	98.70%	89.27%	0.83M	27ms
MobileNetV2	98.58%	88.81%	2.1M	49ms
MobileNetV2- GDConv	98.88%	90.67%	2.1M	50ms
MobileFaceNet	99.28%	93.05%	0.99M	24ms
MobileFaceNet (112 × 96)	99.18%	92.96%	0.99M	21ms
MobileFaceNet (96 × 96)	99.08%	92.63%	0.99M	18ms
MobileFaceNet-M	99.18%	92.67%	0.92M	24ms
MobileFaceNet-S	99.00%	92.48%	0.84M	23ms
MobileFaceNet (ReLU)	99.15%	92.83%	0.98M	23ms
MobileFaceNet (expansion factor×2)	99.10%	92.81%	1.1M	27ms

In the last column, we report actual inference time in milliseconds (ms) on a Qualcomm Snapdragon 820 CPU of a mobile phone with 4 threads (using NCNN [30] inference framework).

大きなモデルは、モバイルや組 み込みには適していない

TABLE IV
FACE VERIFICATION EVALUATION ON MEGAFACE CHALLENGE 1

THEE VERMINISTREE VINESTRA	TACE VERIFICATION EVALUATION ON MEGATACE CHALLENGET			
Method	Protocol	VR @ FAR10 ⁻⁶		
SIAT MMLAB [34]	small	76.72%		
DeepSense-Small	small	82.85%		
SphereFace-Small [20]	small	90.04%		
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MobileFaceNet (R)	small	88.09%		
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iBUG_DeepInsight (ArcFace [5])	large	98.48%		

"VR" refers to face verification TAR (True Accepted Rate) under 10⁻⁶ FAR (False Accepted Rate). MobileFaceNet (R) are evaluated on the refined version of MegaFace dataset (c.f. [5]).

I.INTRODUCTION

The major contributions

- 1. 最後のconv層の後、pooling層ではなくglobal depthwise convolutionを用いる
- 2. モバイル用の顔の特徴クラスを設計
- 3. MobileFaceNetsが顔認証のための最先端モバイルCNNと比較して大幅に効率がよいことを実験を通して示した

II.RELATEWORKS

- 視覚認識の最近のアキテクチャ[1,2,3,9]
- 1から訓練できる小さなネットワク[9]
 - ←AlexNet on ImageNetレベルの精度で1/50のパラメタ量
- MobileNet[1]は深さ方向に分離可能なconv層を用いることで軽量化した
- MobileNetV2 [3]は、線形のボトルネックを持つ逆行列構造に基づいて、モバイルモデルの効率を向上させる
- 顔認証の高精度軽量アキテクチャはない。

II.RELATEWORKS

- 軽量モデルを得る方法にknowledge distillation(知識蒸留)[16]がある
- これは事前訓練されたネットワクを圧縮する
- 今回は使わない

III.APPROACH

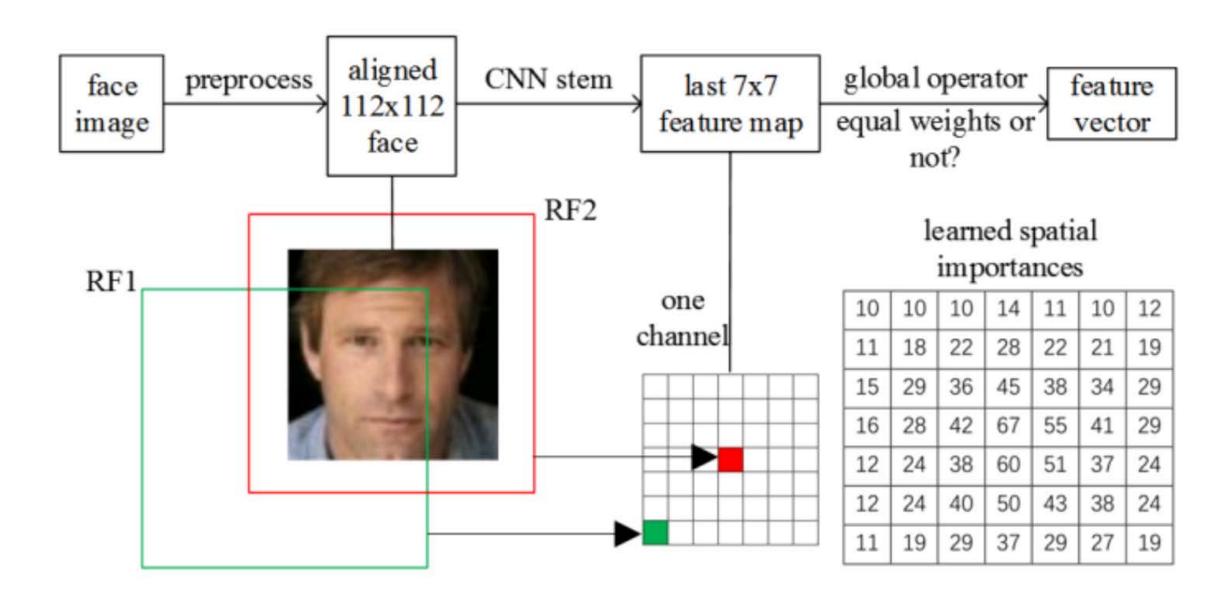
- 顔認証のモバイルネットワクの弱点を克服する
- モバイルデバイス上で高精度リアルタイム顔照合CNNモデルへ のapproachについて説明もする
- 結果の再現性維持に、ArcFaceロスを使用[5] 公開デタセット上で学習

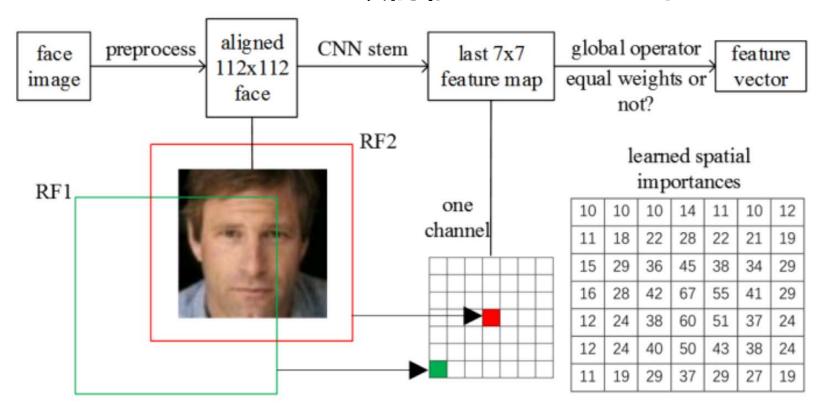
III.APPROACH

A. 顔認証のモバイルネットワクの弱点

- 視覚認識における最新のモバイルネットワクには、global平均pooling層(GAPool層)がある
- GAPool層があると、それがないCNNよりも精度が低いことが観察されている
- しかし、この現象の理論的分析は行われていない
- 受容場理論[19]でこの現象について簡単な分析を行う

- 一般的に顔認証では
 - preprocessing(前処理)
 - 学習済みモデルでの特徴量抽出
 - 特徴を用いた顔の照合がある。
- ●顔を検出し、顔ランドマクに基づいて類似度で画像を並べる。
- 112×112のRGB画像の各画素を127.5を128で除算することで正規化
- CNNを埋め込んだ顔特徴は、各整列された顔を特徴ベクトルに写像する

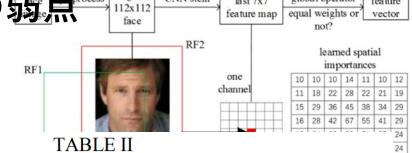




- 角の受容野の中心は入力画像の隅にある(緑)
- 中央部の受容野の中心は入力画像の中心(赤)
- 中心にある画素ほど出力に影響を与える
- 出力上の受容野内の衝突分布はほぼガウス分布

- MobileNetV2にはFMap-endは大きすぎる
- 特徴ベクトルとして直接使えない
- GAPool層を特徴ベクトルとして使うのは自然だが、検証精度が悪い

- もうひとつの自然な選択として GAPool層を接続されたレイヤにし、 Fmap-endをコンパクトな特徴ベクト ルに投影する方法がある
- これによってモデル全体に多数の パラメタが追加される



PERFORMANCE COMPARISON AMONG MOBILE MODELS TRAINED ON CASIA-WEBFACE

Network	LFW Acc.	AgeDB-30 Acc.	Params	Speed (CPU)
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III.APPROACH

B. グローバル深度畳み込み

- 重要度の異なるFMap-endを扱うために、GAPool層をグロバル深度畳み込み層(GDConv)で置き換える
- GDConv={入力サイズ=0, パッド= 0, ストライド= 1} $G_m = \sum_{i,j} K_{i,j,m} \cdot F_{i,j,m} \qquad \qquad (1)$ $W \cdot H \cdot M \qquad \qquad (2)$
- F: 入力特徴マップ HxWxM
- K: conv kernel HxWxM
- G: 出力 1x1xM
- GDConvのあるMobileNetVとないNetでは、あるほうがLFWとAgeDBで大幅に精度が向上する
- GDConv層は、MobileFaceNetsにとって効率的な構造

C. MobileFaceNetアキテクチャ

● MobileNetV2よりもずっと小さく_{MobileFaceNet Architecture for Feature Embedding}

●非線形としてPReLUを使用

- ネットワクの始めに高速ダウンサンプリング戦略
- 2. 最後のいくつかのConv層で早期の次元削減戦略
- 3. 特徵出力層
- としてGDConvの後に1x1Conv層

Input	Operator	t	c	n	S
$112^2 \times 3$	conv3x3	1	64	1	2
$56^2 \times 64$	depthwise conv3x3	-	64	1	1
$56^2 \times 64$	bottleneck	2	64	5	2
$28^2 \times 64$	bottleneck	4	128	1	2
$14^2 \times 128$	bottleneck	2	128	6	1
$14^2 \times 128$	bottleneck	4	128	1	2
$7^2 \times 128$	bottleneck	2	128	2	1
$7^2 \times 128$	conv1x1	-	512	1	1
$7^2 \times 512$	linear GDConv7x7	-	512	1	1
$1^2 \times 512$	linear conv1x1	•	128	1	1

IV.EXPERIMENTS

- MobileFaceNetモデルとベスラインモデルの学習設定についての説明
- ●複数の最新の顔認証モデルとの性能比較します。

A. Training settings and accuracy comparison on LFW and AgeDB

- MobileNetV1、ShuffleNet、MobileNetV2を使用
- Stride = 2の設定が非常に精度が低い
- ●最初の畳み込みレイヤではストライド= 1
- すべてのモデルはCASIA-Webfaceセットと、ArcFace lossで訓練済み
- モデルを最適化にモメンタムSDG(0.9)を使用
- bs=512
- |r=0.1 ~
- 60Kイテレション

B. Evaluation on MegaFace Challenge1

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V.CONCLUSION

- MobileFaceNetの提案
- モバイル端末上でのリアルタイム顔認識
- モバイルCNNと比較して効率が良くなった

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