

# Face Recognition II

CSE 40537/60537 Biometrics

**Daniel Moreira**  
Spring 2022

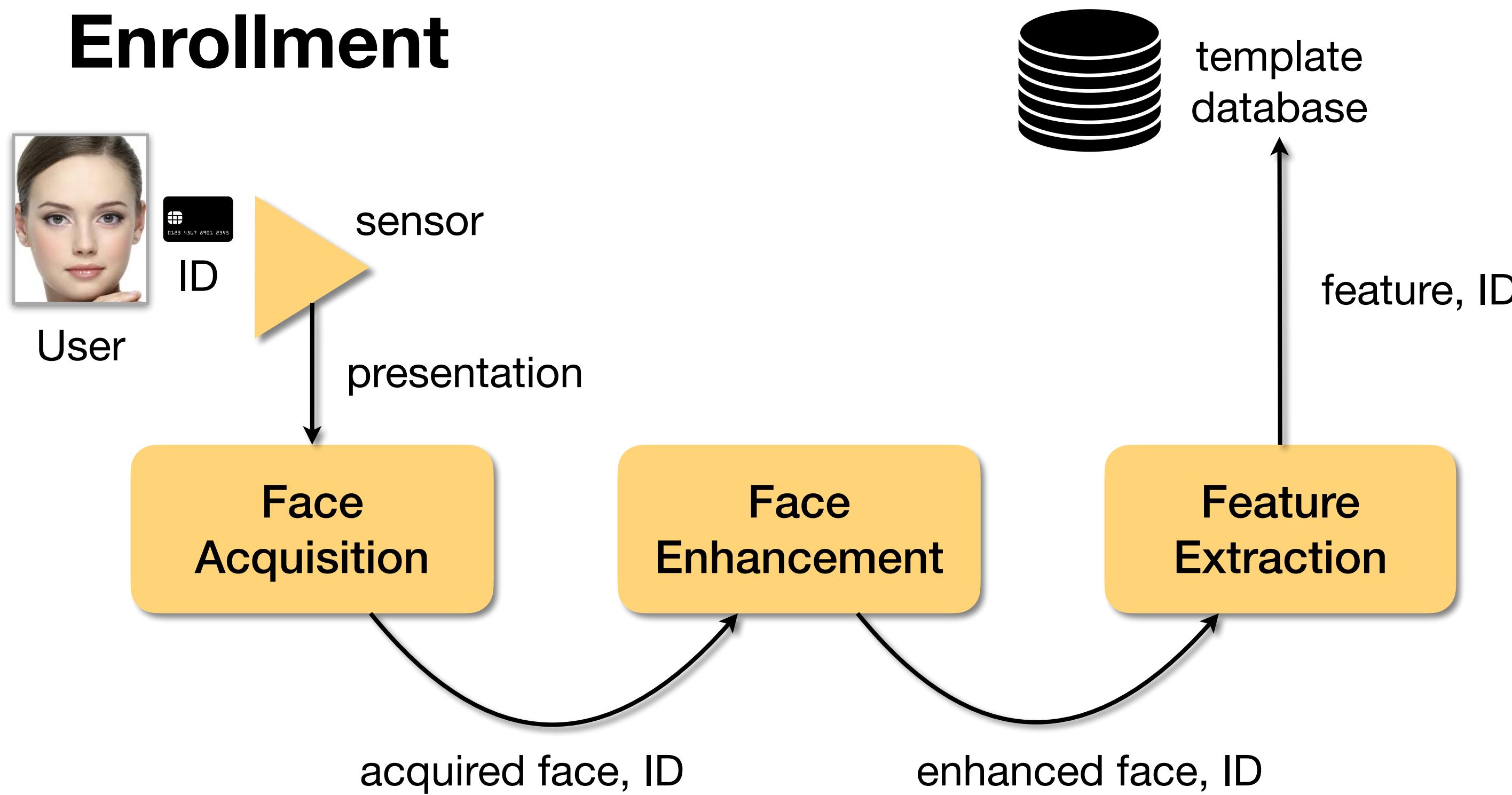


# Today you will...

*Get to know*  
Face acquisition and enhancement.

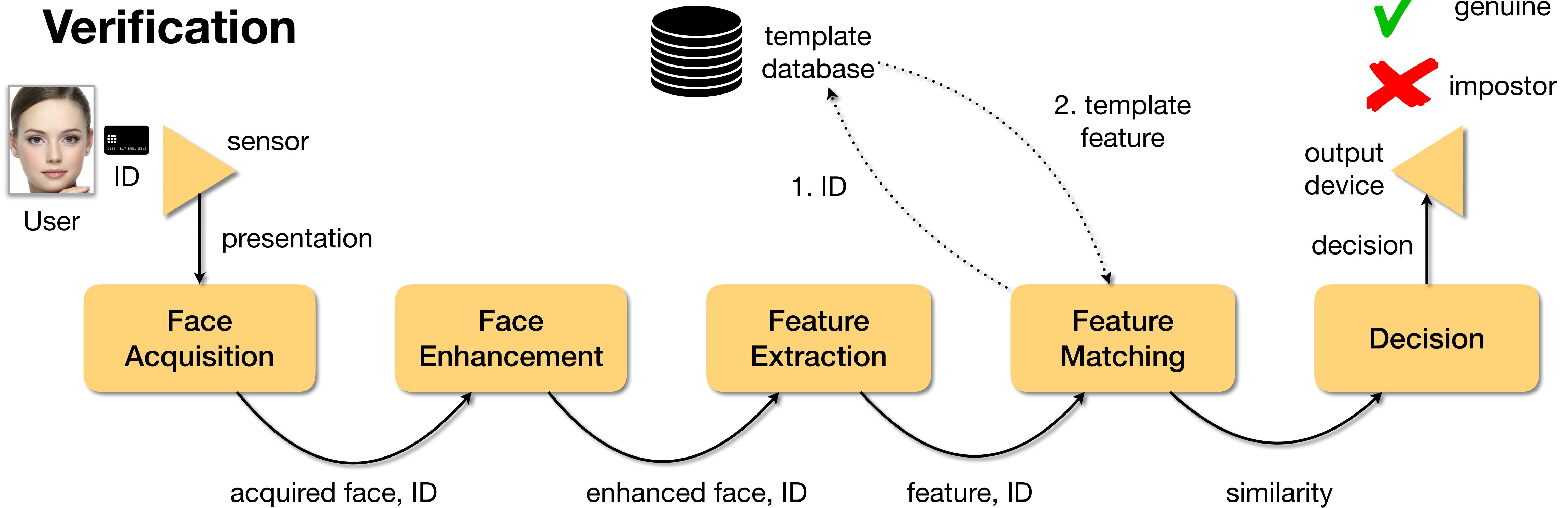
# Face Recognition

## Enrollment



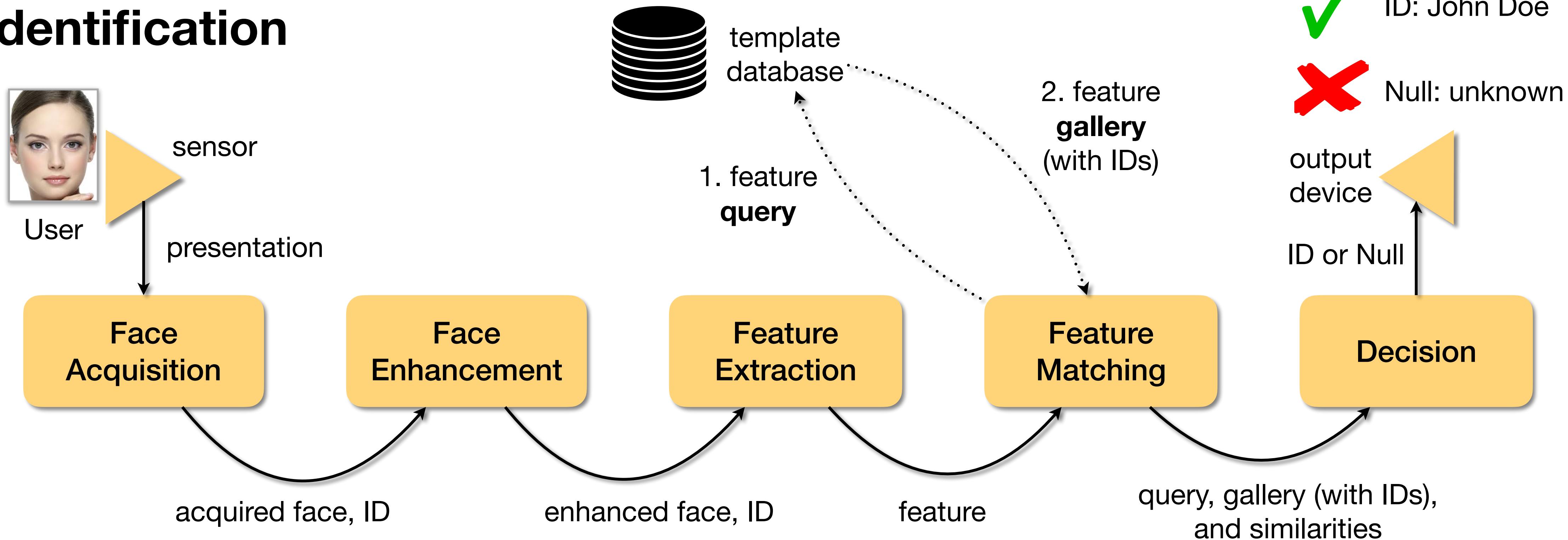
# Face Recognition

## Verification

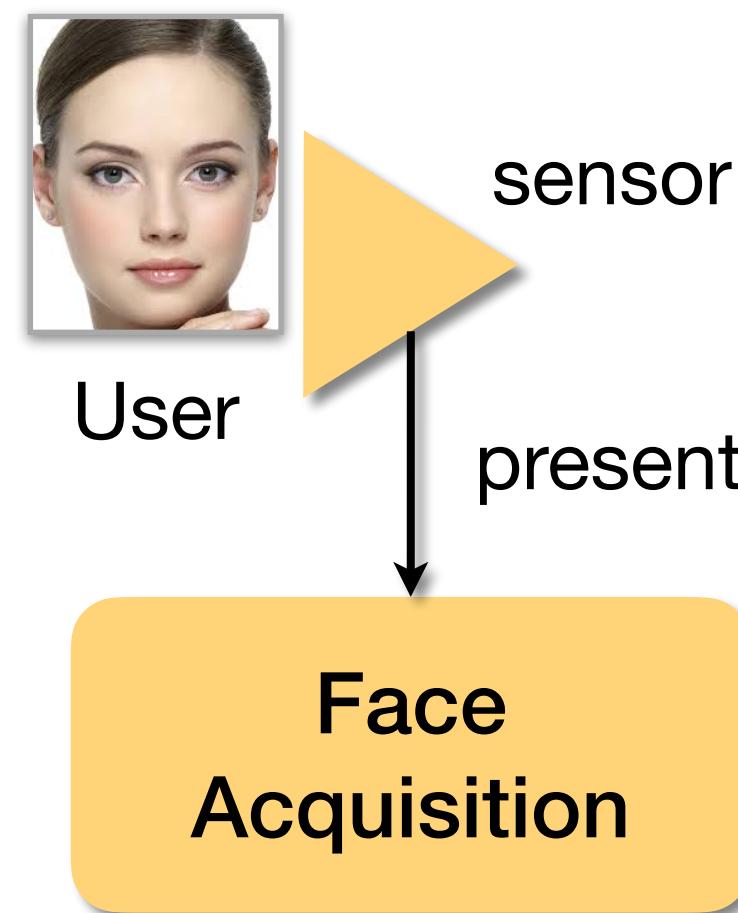


# Face Recognition

## Identification

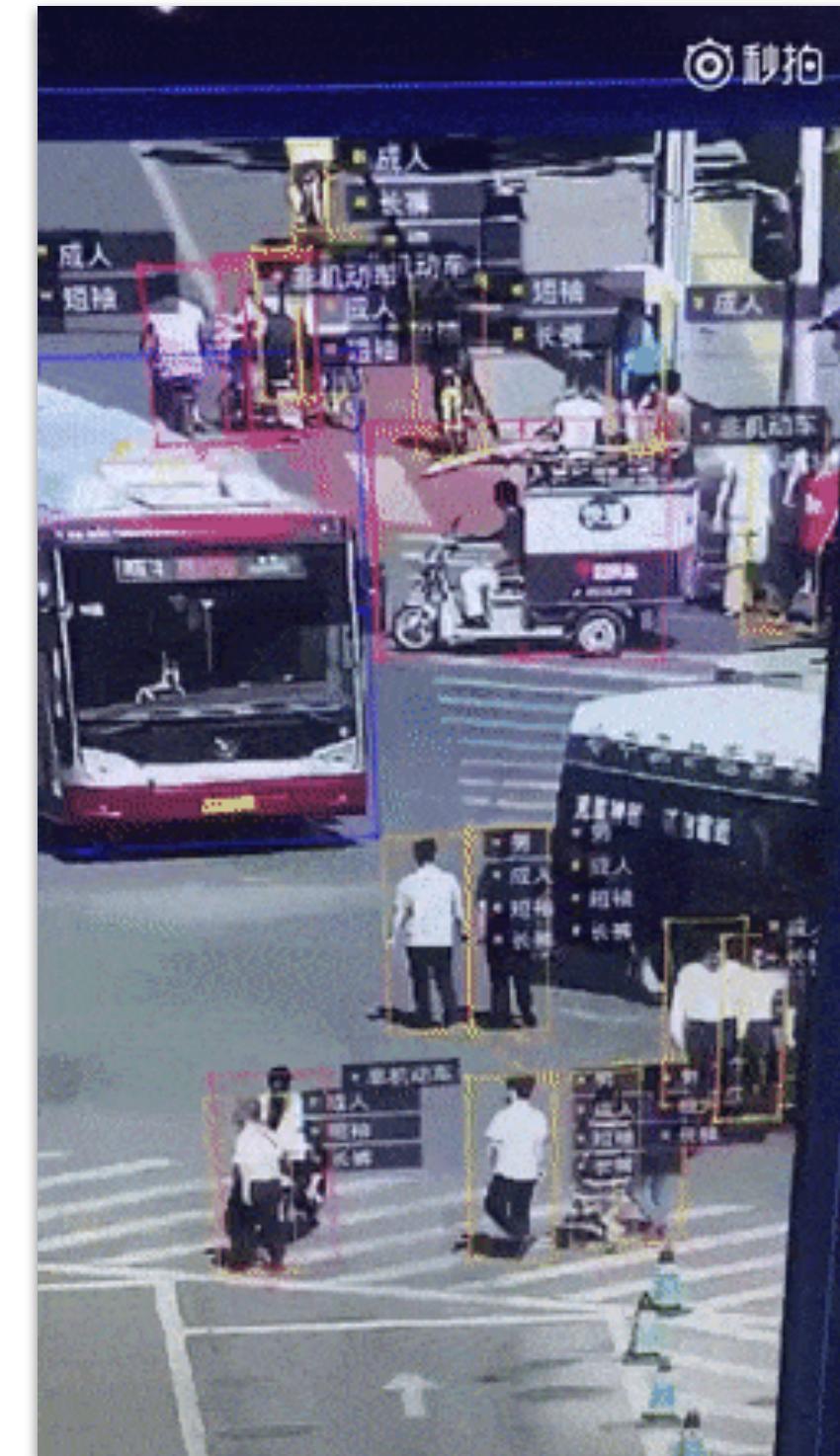


# Face Recognition



# Acquisition

## On-line versus Off-line



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF\\_bi4c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF_bi4c)

# Acquisition

## Controlled Acquisition

Right pose, distance and illumination.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF\\_bi4c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYN4oF_bi4c)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-cjoJR3oWcQ>

# Acquisition

## Controlled Acquisition

Different light wavelengths.

Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar  
*Introduction to Biometrics*  
Springer Books, 2011



Sony infrared camera.

Captures at visible and near-infrared spectra.

# Acquisition

## Controlled Acquisition 3D Information

Source:  
Dr. Walter Scheirer



Minolta Vivid 900/910

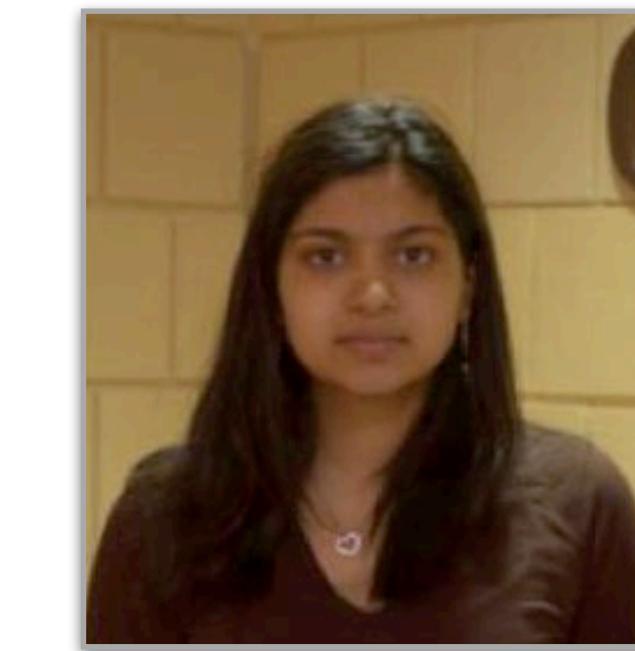
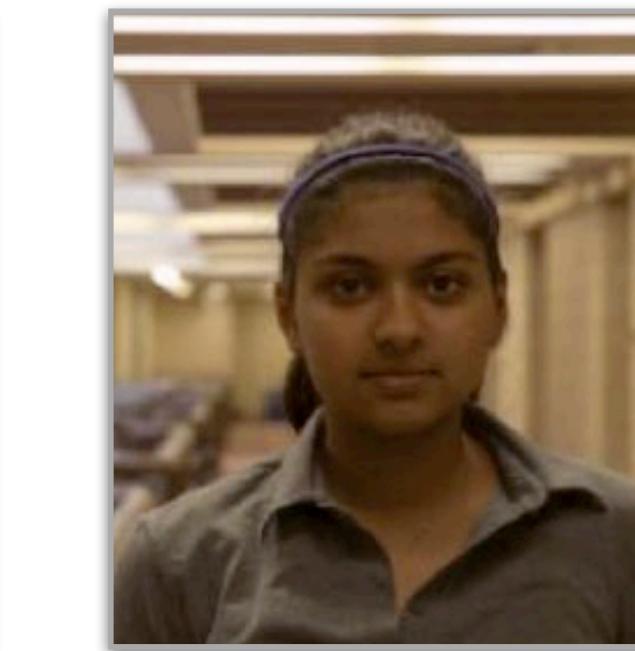
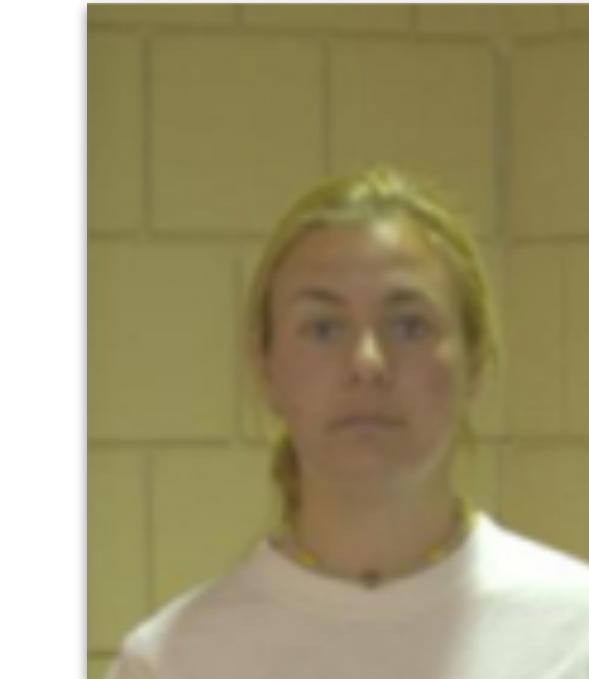
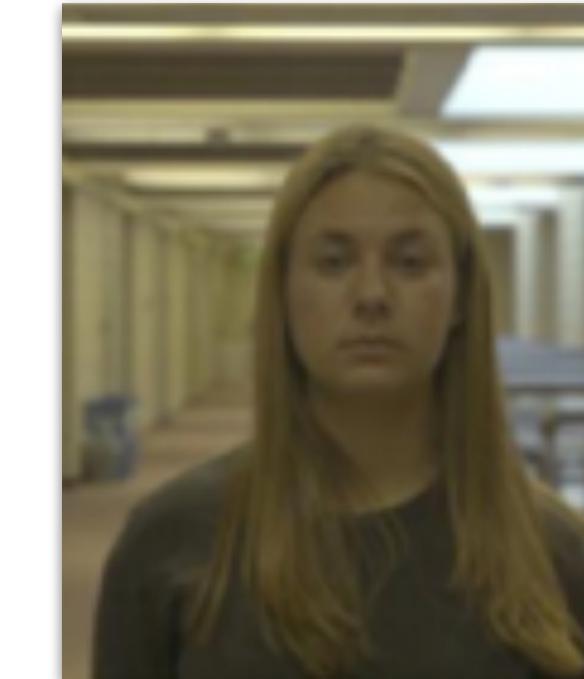
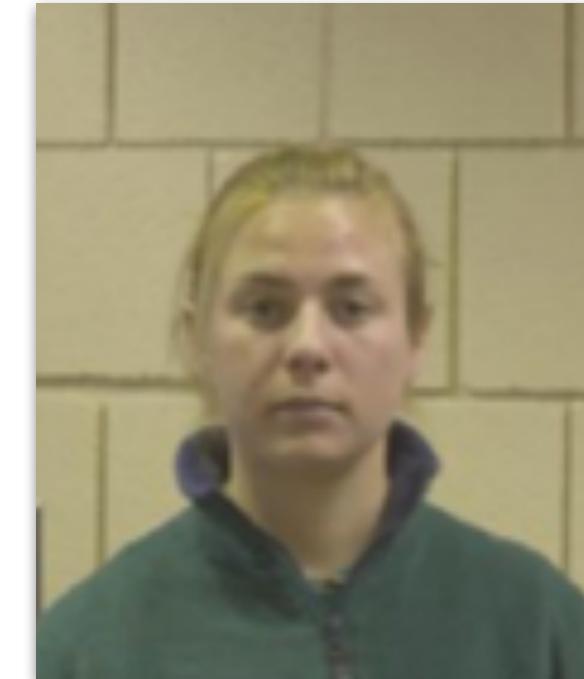


3DMD "Qlonerator"

# Acquisition

## Unconstrained Acquisition No illumination control.

<https://www.nist.gov/system/files/documents/itl/iad/ig/05771424.pdf>

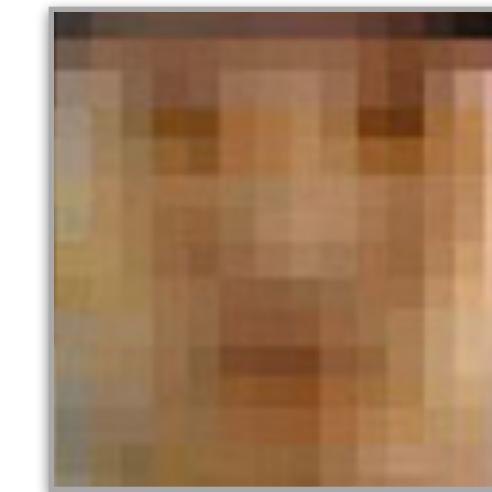


# Acquisition

## Unconstrained Acquisition

No distance control.

Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar  
*Introduction to Biometrics*  
Springer Books, 2011



1m

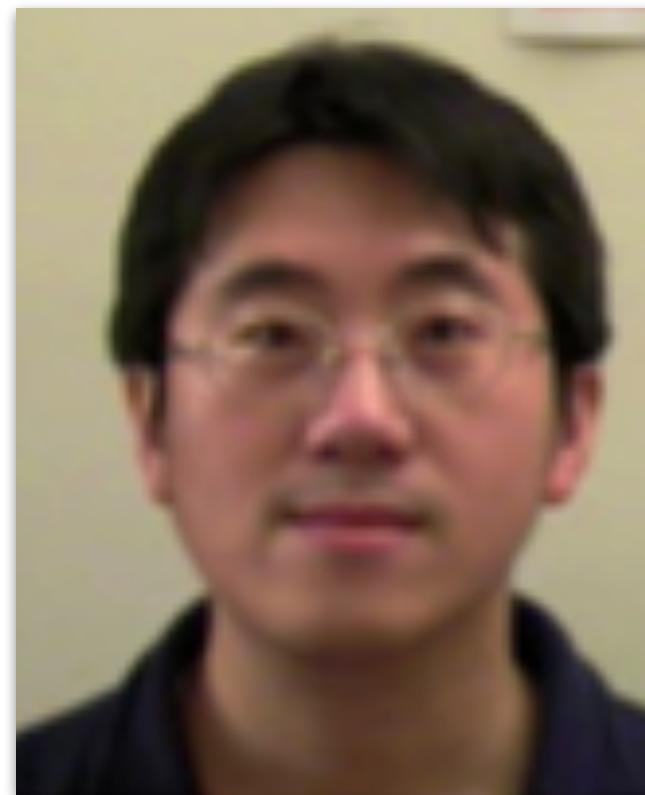
3m

5m

# Acquisition

## Unconstrained Acquisition

No pose control.



Hsu

*Face detection and  
modeling for recognition*  
PhD Thesis, MSU, 2002.

# Acquisition

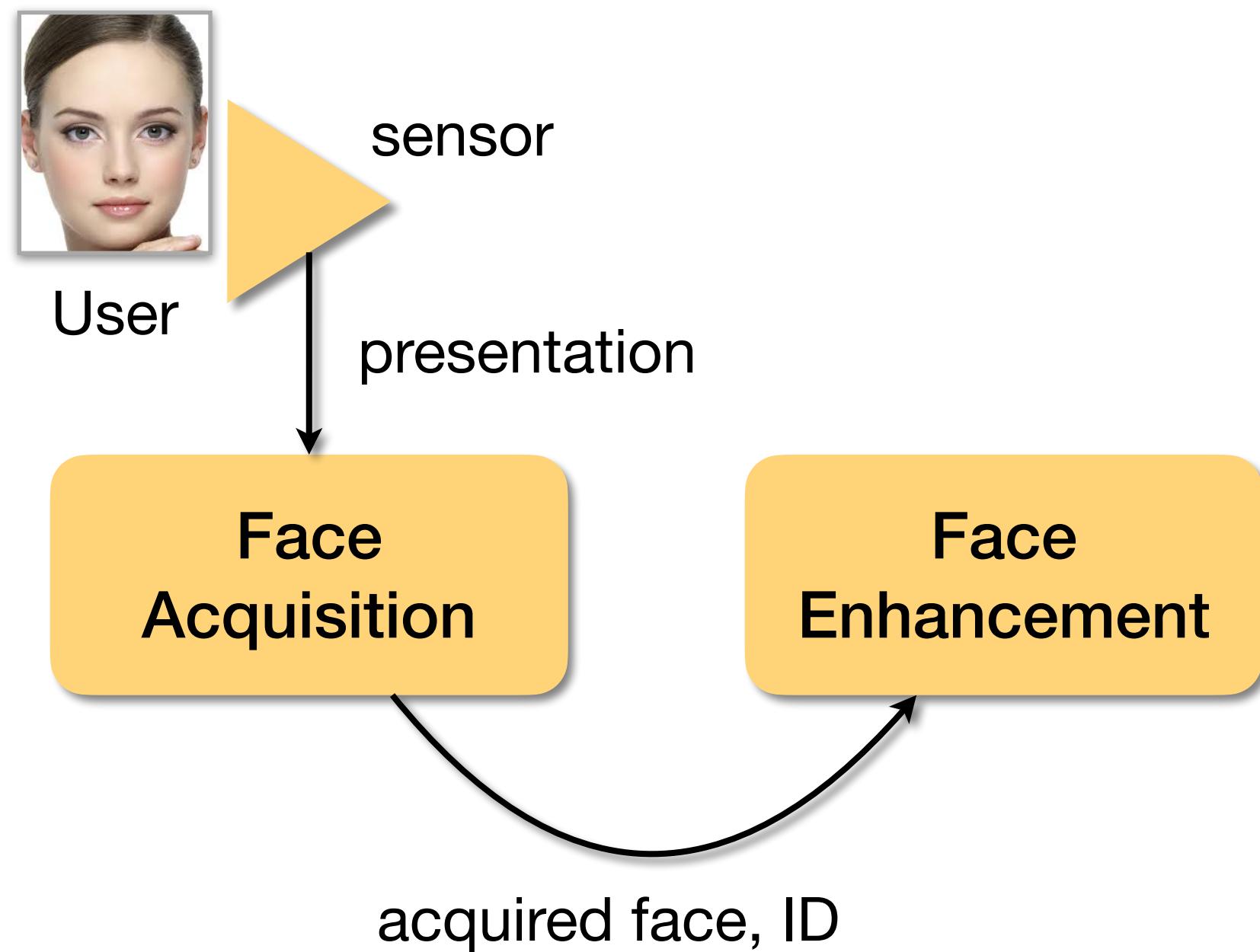
## Problems

### Presentation Attack



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BGgQ9woZQOg>

# Face Recognition

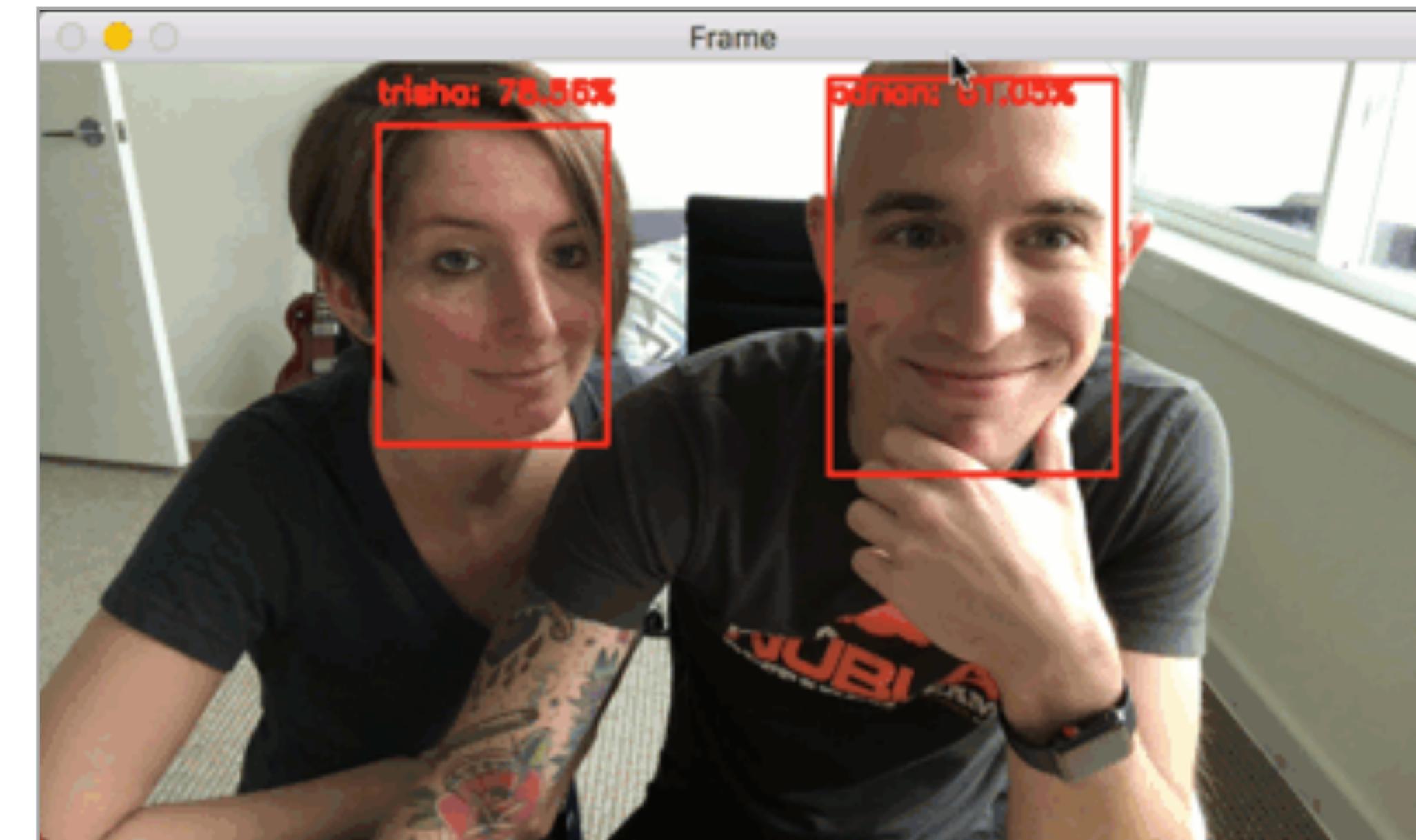


# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Goal

Localize faces for segmentation and further recognition.



<https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2018/09/24/opencv-face-recognition/>

# Enhancement

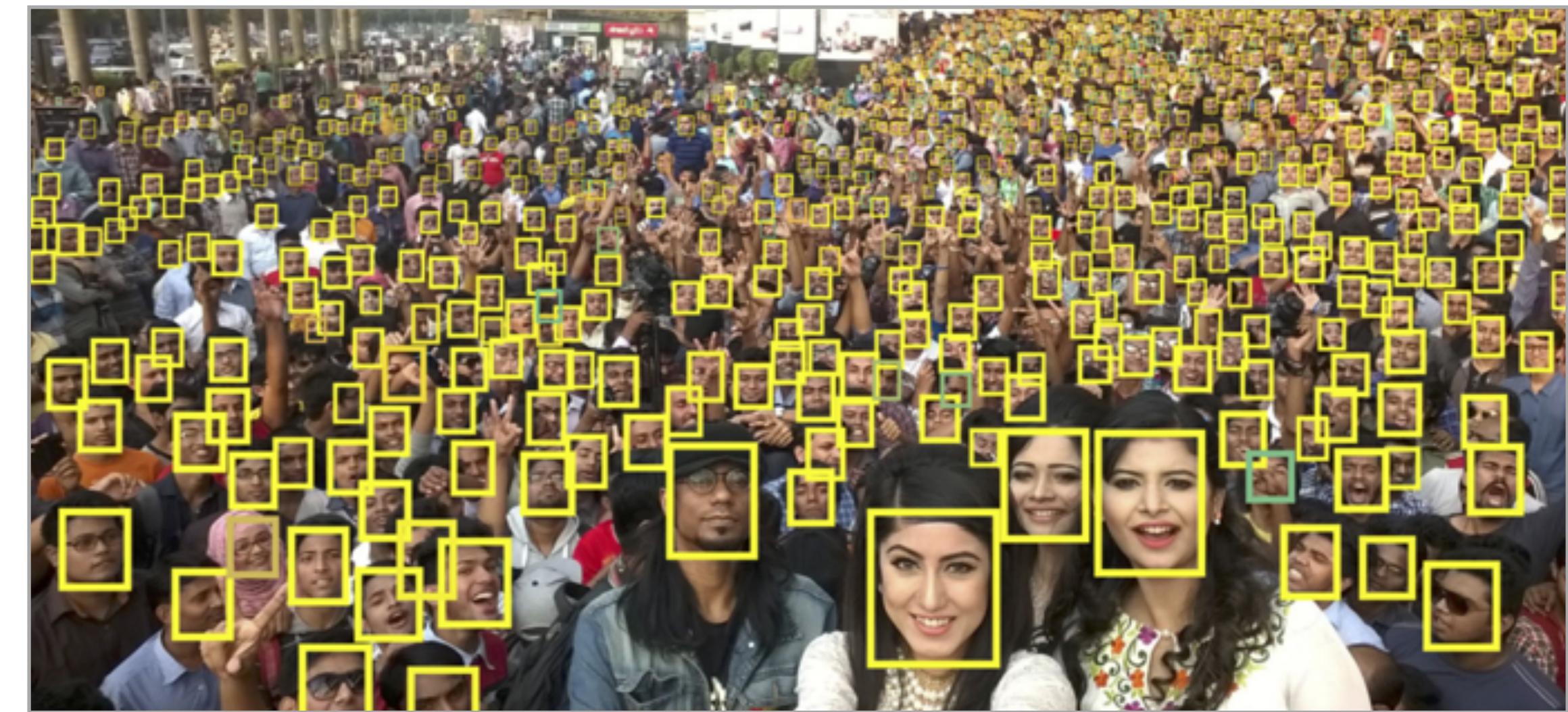
## Face Detection

### Challenges

*Megapixel image*

Nearly millions of possible locations and scales combined.

False positives should be below 1 in 1 million.



Source: Hu et al., *Finding Tiny Faces*, 2016 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.04402>)

# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### State of the Art

*Megapixel image*

Nearly millions of possible locations, scales, and **poses** combined.

Detection and pose estimation.



Available at

<https://github.com/vitoralbiero/img2pose>

Source: Albiero et al.  
*img2pose: Face Alignment and Detection via 6DoF, Face Pose Estimation*  
2021 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.07791>)

# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Methods

Either based on *sliding windows*  
or on *regions of interest*.



# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Sliding Windows

Scans of the image with windows of different scales.



# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Sliding Windows

Scans of the image with windows of different scales.

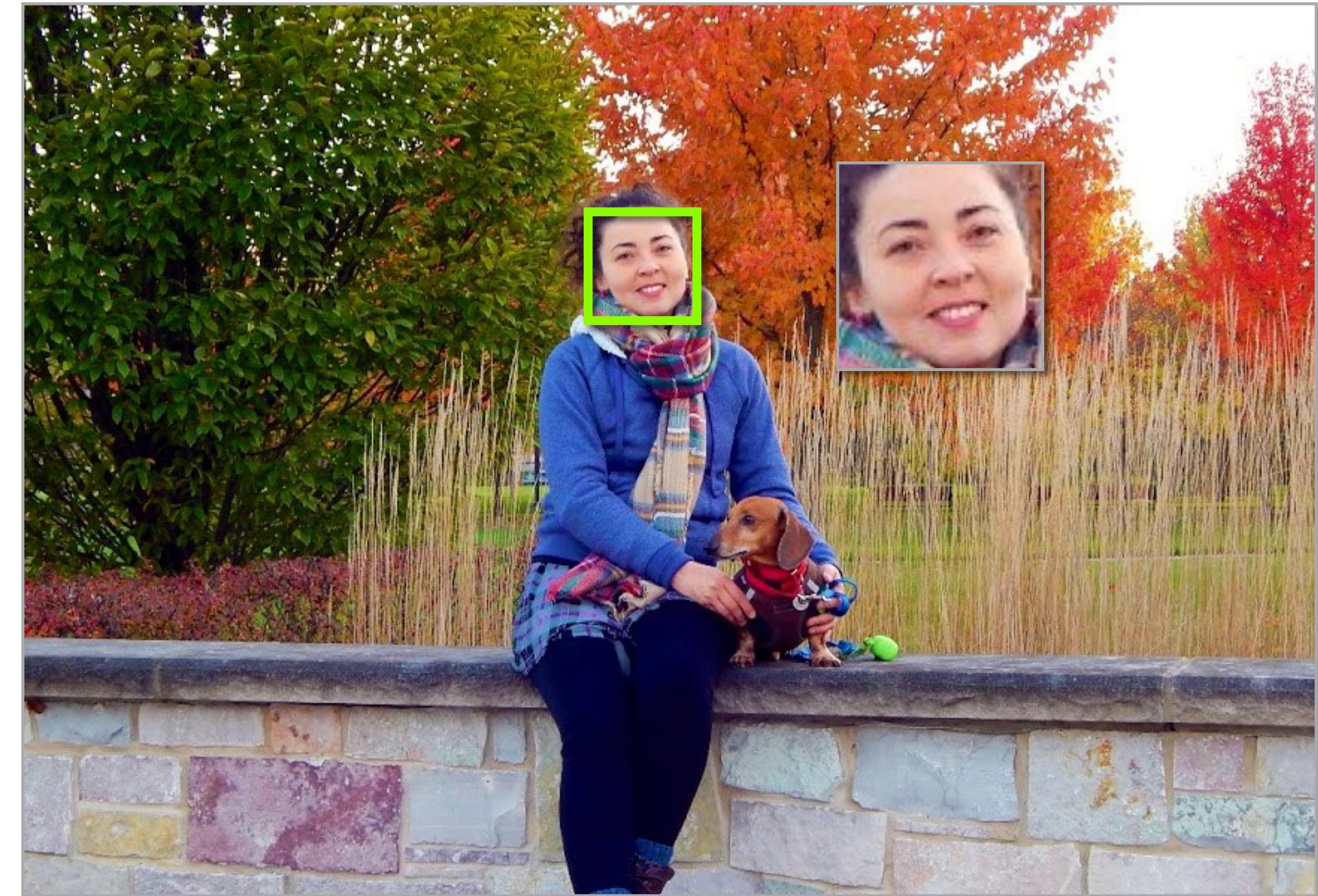


# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Sliding Windows

Scans of the image with windows of different scales.



# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Regions of Interest

Techniques from Computer Vision or Machine Learning to segment regions.

E.g., Maximally Stable Extremal Regions (MSER<sup>1</sup>) or Deep Local Features (DELF<sup>2</sup>).



1. Matas et al. *Robust Wide Baseline Stereo from Maximally Stable Extremal Regions*. BMVC 2002.

2. Noh et al. *Large-Scale Image Retrieval with Attentive Deep Local Features*. ICCV 2017.

# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Regions of Interest

Techniques from Machine Learning to classify each region as *face or non-face*.

E.g., Support Vector Machines (SVM).



# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Viola-Jones Detector

First real-time face detector.  
Based on sliding windows.

### Key Ideas (4)

Haar-like features.  
Integral image.  
Boosting for feature selection.  
Attentional Cascade to reject non-faces.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL THEORIES OF  
VISION – MODELING, LEARNING, COMPUTING, AND SAMPLING

VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY 13, 2001.

#### Robust Real-time Object Detection

Paul Viola

viola@merl.com

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs

201 Broadway, 8th FL

Cambridge, MA 02139

Michael Jones

mjones@crl.dec.com

Compaq CRL

One Cambridge Center

Cambridge, MA 02142

#### Abstract

*This paper describes a visual object detection framework that is capable of processing images extremely rapidly while achieving high detection rates. There are three key contributions. The first is the introduction of a new image representation called the “Integral Image” which allows the features used by our detector to be computed very quickly. The second is a learning algorithm, based on AdaBoost, which selects a small number of critical visual features and yields extremely efficient classifiers [6]. The third contribution is a method for combining classifiers in a “cascade” which allows background regions of the image to be quickly discarded while spending more computation on promising object-like regions. A set of experiments in the domain of face detection are presented. The system yields face detection performance comparable to the best previous systems [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. Implemented on a conventional desktop, face detection proceeds at 15 frames per second.*

#### 1. Introduction

This paper brings together new algorithms and insights to construct a framework for robust and extremely rapid object detection. This framework is demonstrated on, and in part motivated by, the task of face detection. Toward this end we have constructed a frontal face detection system which achieves detection and false positive rates which are equivalent to the best published results [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. This face detection system is most clearly distinguished from previous approaches in its ability to detect faces extremely rapidly. Operating on 384 by 288 pixel images, faces are detected at 15 frames per second on a conventional 700

1



UNIVERSITY OF  
NOTRE DAME

# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Viola-Jones Detector

First real-time face detector.  
Based on sliding windows.

### Key Ideas (4)

#### Haar-like features.

Integral image.

Boosting for feature selection.

Attentional Cascade to reject non-faces.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL THEORIES OF  
VISION – MODELING, LEARNING, COMPUTING, AND SAMPLING

VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY 13, 2001.

#### Robust Real-time Object Detection

Paul Viola

viola@merl.com

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs

201 Broadway, 8th FL

Cambridge, MA 02139

Michael Jones

mjones@crl.dec.com

Compaq CRL

One Cambridge Center

Cambridge, MA 02142

#### Abstract

*This paper describes a visual object detection framework that is capable of processing images extremely rapidly while achieving high detection rates. There are three key contributions. The first is the introduction of a new image representation called the “Integral Image” which allows the features used by our detector to be computed very quickly. The second is a learning algorithm, based on AdaBoost, which selects a small number of critical visual features and yields extremely efficient classifiers [6]. The third contribution is a method for combining classifiers in a “cascade” which allows background regions of the image to be quickly discarded while spending more computation on promising object-like regions. A set of experiments in the domain of face detection are presented. The system yields face detection performance comparable to the best previous systems [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. Implemented on a conventional desktop, face detection proceeds at 15 frames per second.*

#### 1. Introduction

This paper brings together new algorithms and insights to construct a framework for robust and extremely rapid object detection. This framework is demonstrated on, and in part motivated by, the task of face detection. Toward this end we have constructed a frontal face detection system which achieves detection and false positive rates which are equivalent to the best published results [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. This face detection system is most clearly distinguished from previous approaches in its ability to detect faces extremely rapidly. Operating on 384 by 288 pixel images, faces are detected at 15 frames per second on a conventional 700

1



UNIVERSITY OF  
NOTRE DAME

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Haar-Like Features (1/4)

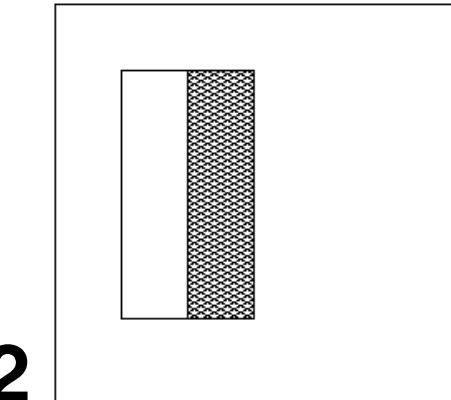
Binary rectangle filters used to extract features from the sliding window.

$$value = \sum \text{pixels in white area} - \sum \text{pixels in black area}$$

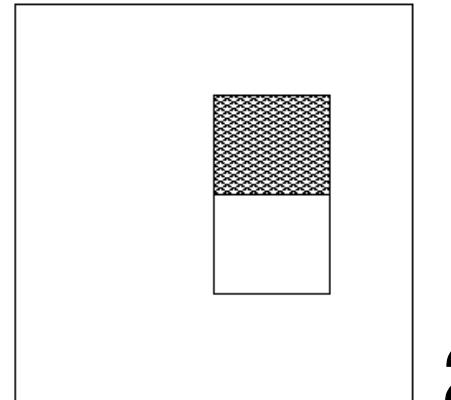
**Filter types**  
2, 3, and 4 rectangles.



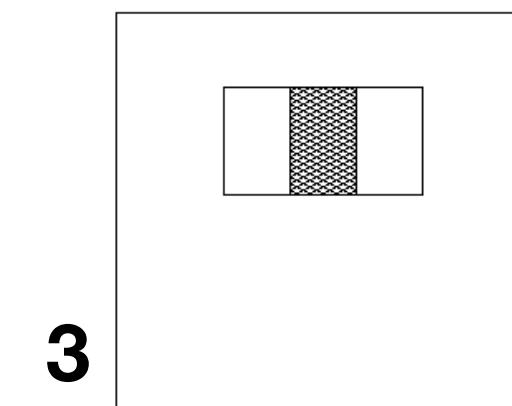
2



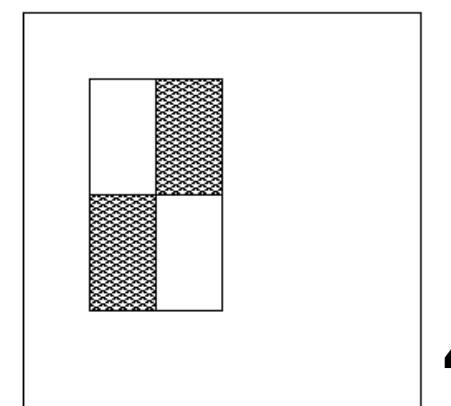
2



2



3



4

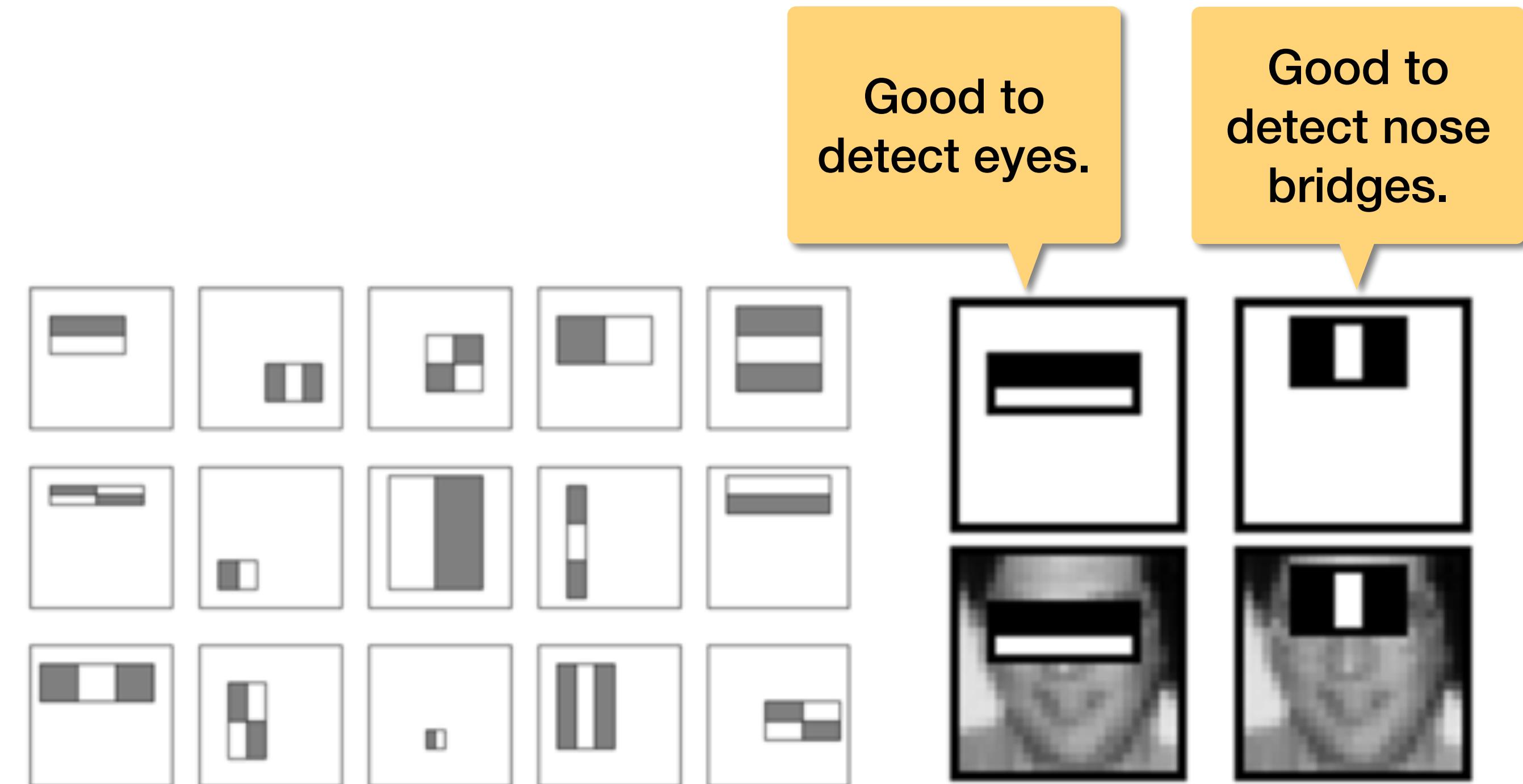
# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Haar-Like Features (1/4)

Take a 24-by-24-pixels window.

The number of possible features is nearly 160,000.



**How to apply and how to select features fast?**

# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Viola-Jones Detector

First real-time face detector.  
Based on sliding windows.

### Key Ideas (4)

Haar-like features.

### Integral image.

Boosting for feature selection.  
Attentional Cascade to reject non-faces.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL THEORIES OF  
VISION – MODELING, LEARNING, COMPUTING, AND SAMPLING

VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY 13, 2001.

### Robust Real-time Object Detection

Paul Viola

viola@merl.com

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs

201 Broadway, 8th FL

Cambridge, MA 02139

Michael Jones

mjones@crl.dec.com

Compaq CRL

One Cambridge Center

Cambridge, MA 02142

### Abstract

*This paper describes a visual object detection framework that is capable of processing images extremely rapidly while achieving high detection rates. There are three key contributions. The first is the introduction of a new image representation called the “Integral Image” which allows the features used by our detector to be computed very quickly. The second is a learning algorithm, based on AdaBoost, which selects a small number of critical visual features and yields extremely efficient classifiers [6]. The third contribution is a method for combining classifiers in a “cascade” which allows background regions of the image to be quickly discarded while spending more computation on promising object-like regions. A set of experiments in the domain of face detection are presented. The system yields face detection performance comparable to the best previous systems [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. Implemented on a conventional desktop, face detection proceeds at 15 frames per second.*

### 1. Introduction

This paper brings together new algorithms and insights to construct a framework for robust and extremely rapid object detection. This framework is demonstrated on, and in part motivated by, the task of face detection. Toward this end we have constructed a frontal face detection system which achieves detection and false positive rates which are equivalent to the best published results [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. This face detection system is most clearly distinguished from previous approaches in its ability to detect faces extremely rapidly. Operating on 384 by 288 pixel images, faces are detected at 15 frames per second on a conventional 700

1



UNIVERSITY OF  
NOTRE DAME

# Enhancement

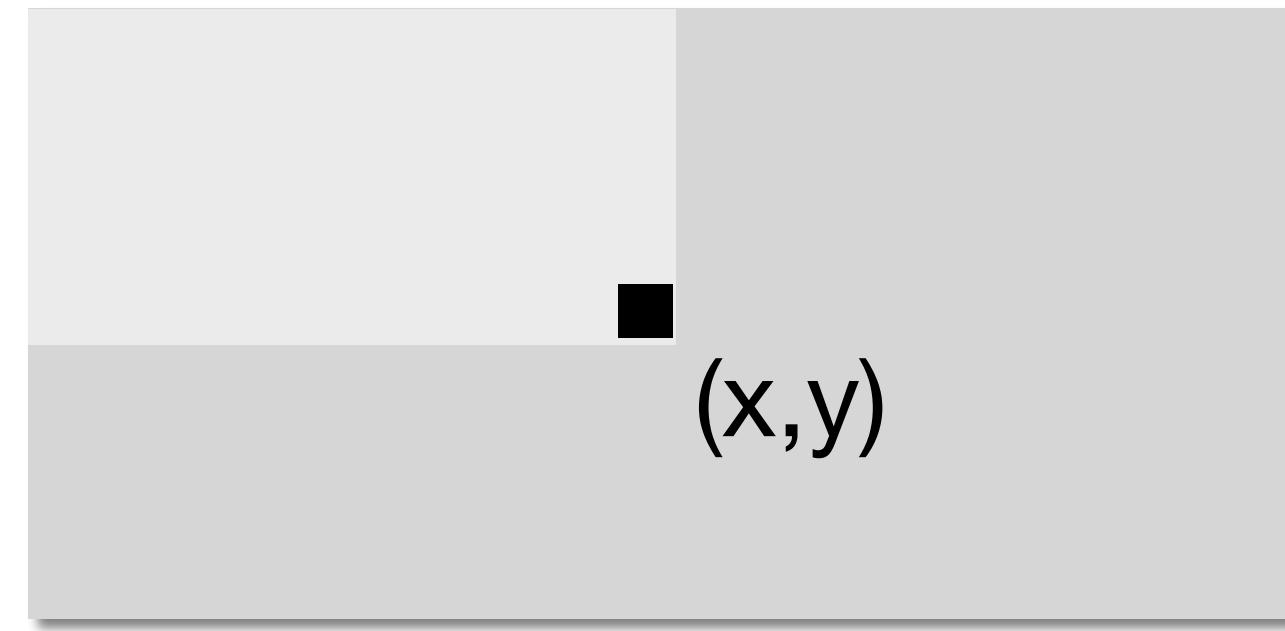
## Viola-Jones Detector

### Integral Image (2/4)

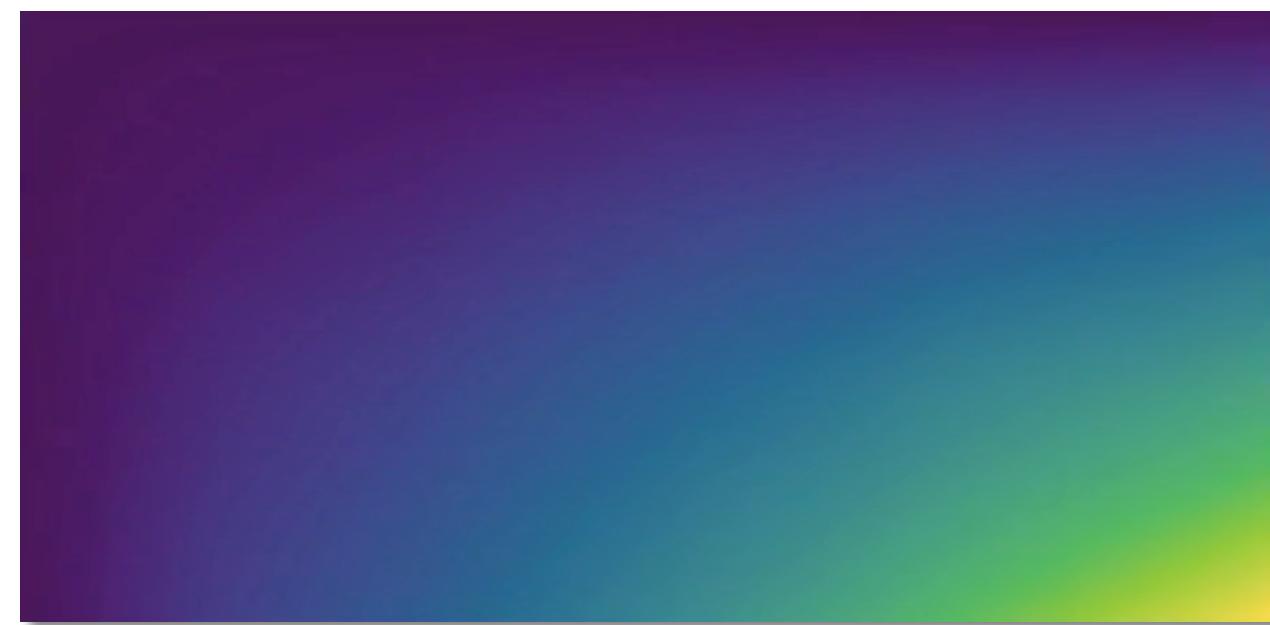
Solution to apply Haar-like features fast.

Precomputed data structure with the same dimensions of the target image.

Target Image



(x,y)



Integral Image

# Enhancement

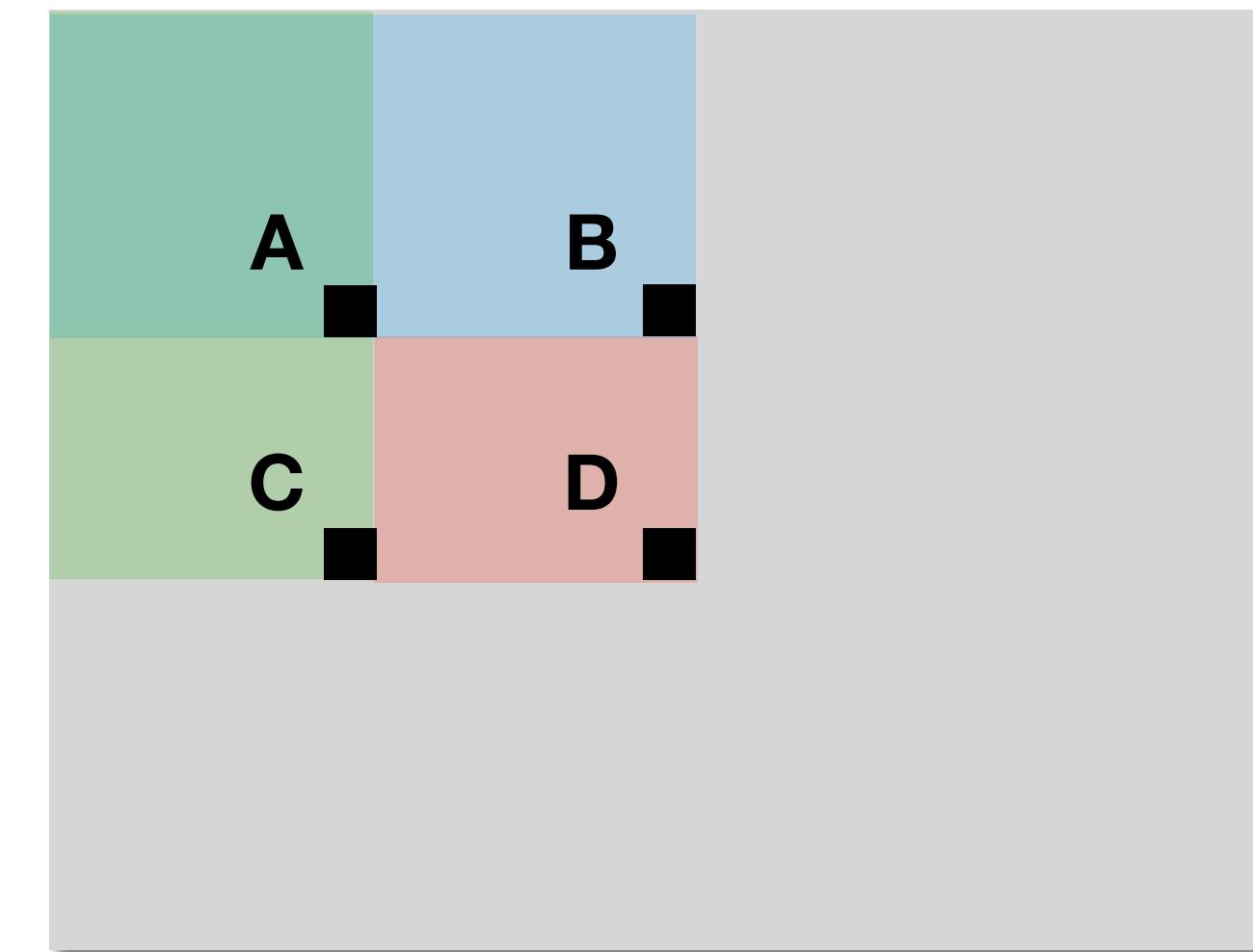
## Viola-Jones Detector

### Integral Image (2/4)

Remember Haar feature *value*:

$$value = \sum \text{pixels in white area} - \sum \text{pixels in black area}$$

Integral images allow the computation of the sum of pixel values in any target area in constant time, regardless of the size of the area.



**Sum of pixels in red area**  
 $content = D - B - C + A$

Only and always 4 accesses.

# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Viola-Jones Detector

First real-time face detector.  
Based on sliding windows.

### Key Ideas (4)

Haar-like features.  
Integral image.

### Boosting for feature selection.

Attentional Cascade to reject non-faces.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL THEORIES OF  
VISION – MODELING, LEARNING, COMPUTING, AND SAMPLING

VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY 13, 2001.

### Robust Real-time Object Detection

Paul Viola

viola@merl.com

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs

201 Broadway, 8th FL

Cambridge, MA 02139

Michael Jones

mjones@crl.dec.com

Compaq CRL

One Cambridge Center

Cambridge, MA 02142

### Abstract

*This paper describes a visual object detection framework that is capable of processing images extremely rapidly while achieving high detection rates. There are three key contributions. The first is the introduction of a new image representation called the “Integral Image” which allows the features used by our detector to be computed very quickly. The second is a learning algorithm, based on AdaBoost, which selects a small number of critical visual features and yields extremely efficient classifiers [6]. The third contribution is a method for combining classifiers in a “cascade” which allows background regions of the image to be quickly discarded while spending more computation on promising object-like regions. A set of experiments in the domain of face detection are presented. The system yields face detection performance comparable to the best previous systems [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. Implemented on a conventional desktop, face detection proceeds at 15 frames per second.*

### 1. Introduction

This paper brings together new algorithms and insights to construct a framework for robust and extremely rapid object detection. This framework is demonstrated on, and in part motivated by, the task of face detection. Toward this end we have constructed a frontal face detection system which achieves detection and false positive rates which are equivalent to the best published results [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. This face detection system is most clearly distinguished from previous approaches in its ability to detect faces extremely rapidly. Operating on 384 by 288 pixel images, faces are detected at 15 frames per second on a conventional 700

1



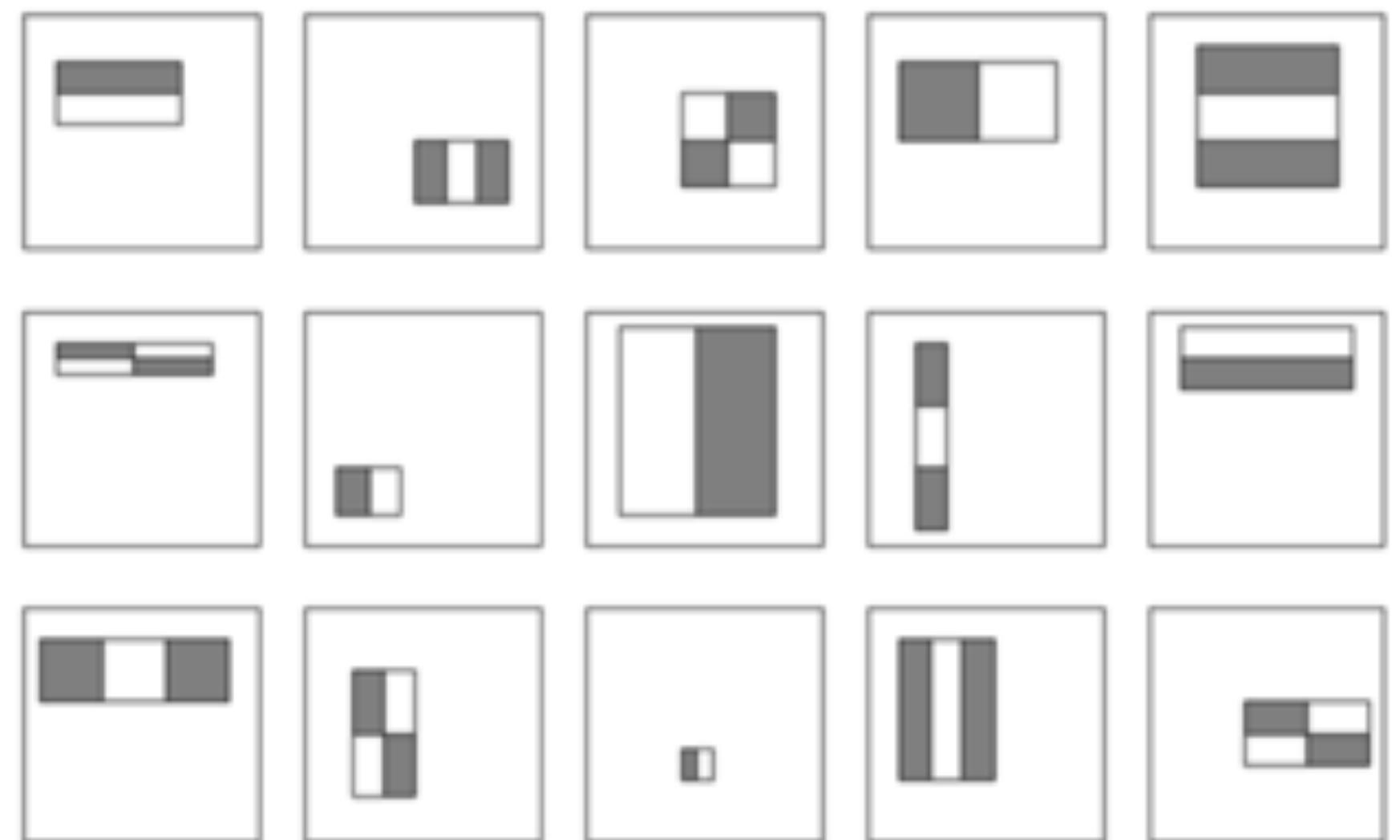
UNIVERSITY OF  
NOTRE DAME

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Goal: select combinations of Haar-like features that are useful for face detection.



# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

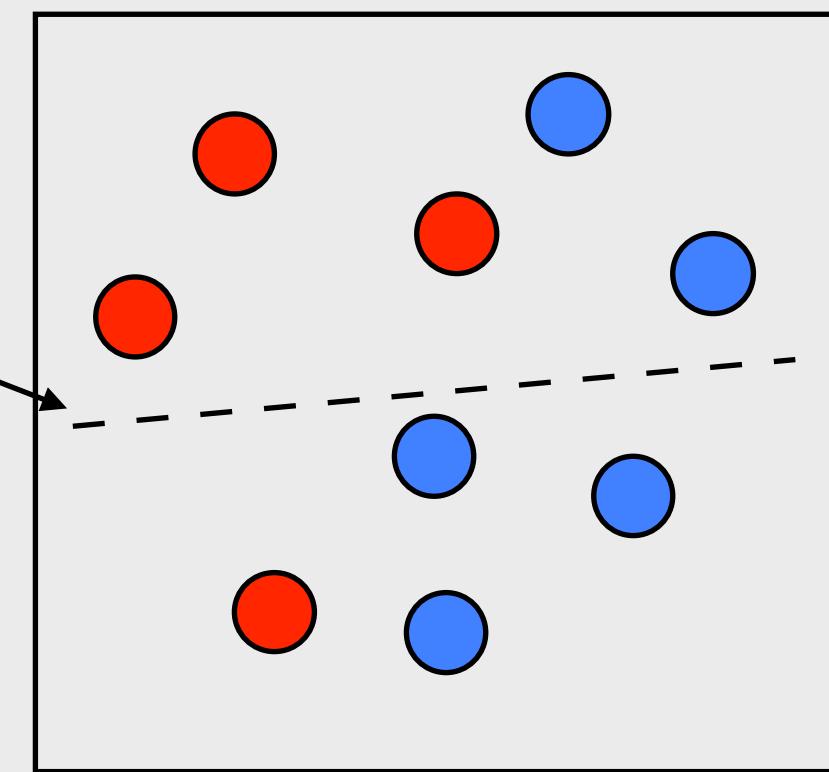
### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Solution: *boosting*, a combination of weak classifiers that when learned in sequence and applied together, lead to better final classification.

#### Training Illustration

Weak Learner 1

- Faces
- Non-faces



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

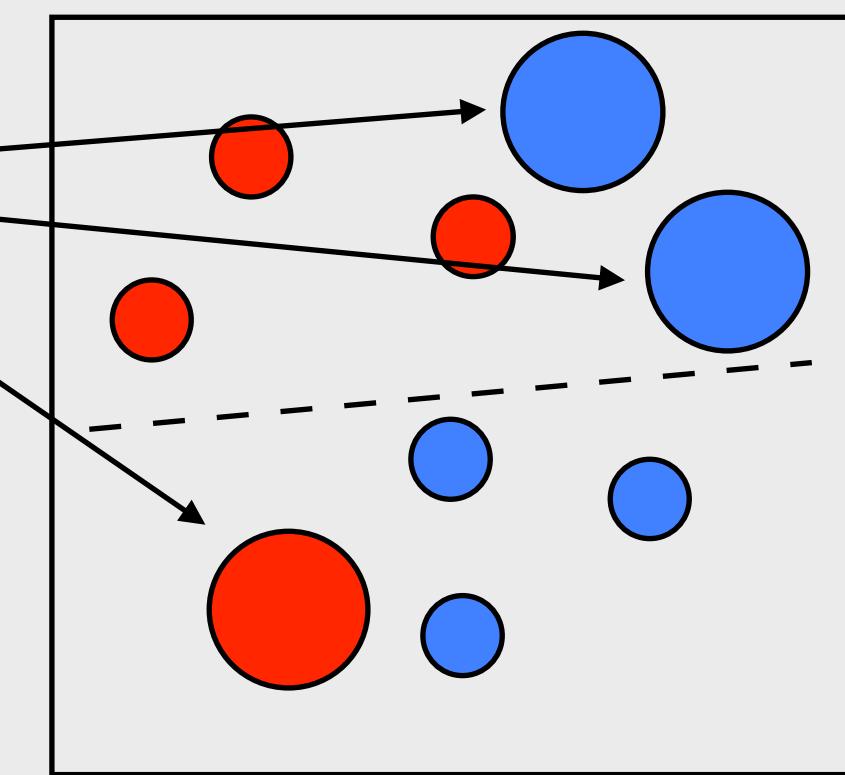
### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Solution: *boosting*, a combination of weak classifiers that when learned in sequence and applied together, lead to better final classification.

#### Training Illustration

Importance  
Increased

- Faces
- Non-faces



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

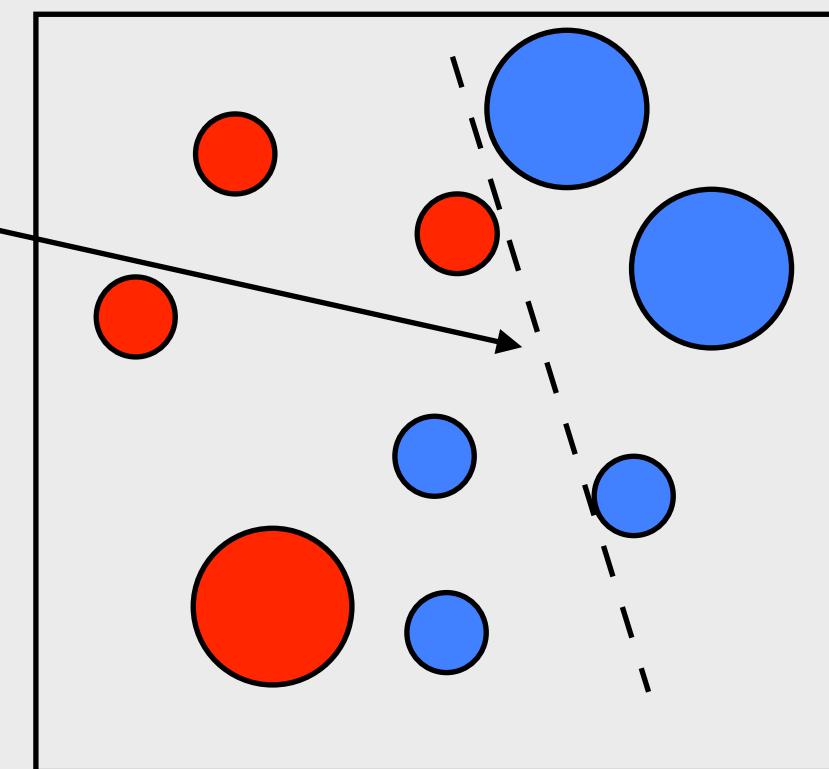
### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Solution: *boosting*, a combination of weak classifiers that when learned in sequence and applied together, lead to better final classification.

#### Training Illustration

Weak Learner 2

- Faces
- Non-faces



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

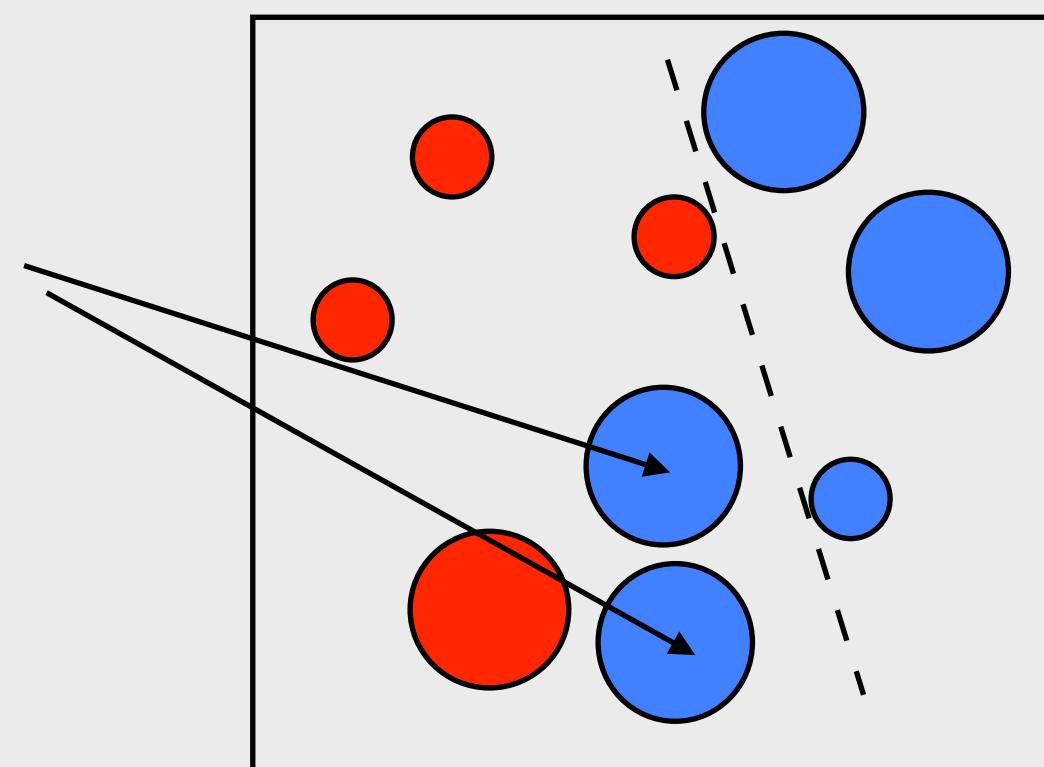
### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Solution: *boosting*, a combination of weak classifiers that when learned in sequence and applied together, lead to better final classification.

#### Training Illustration

Importance Increased

- Faces
- Non-faces



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

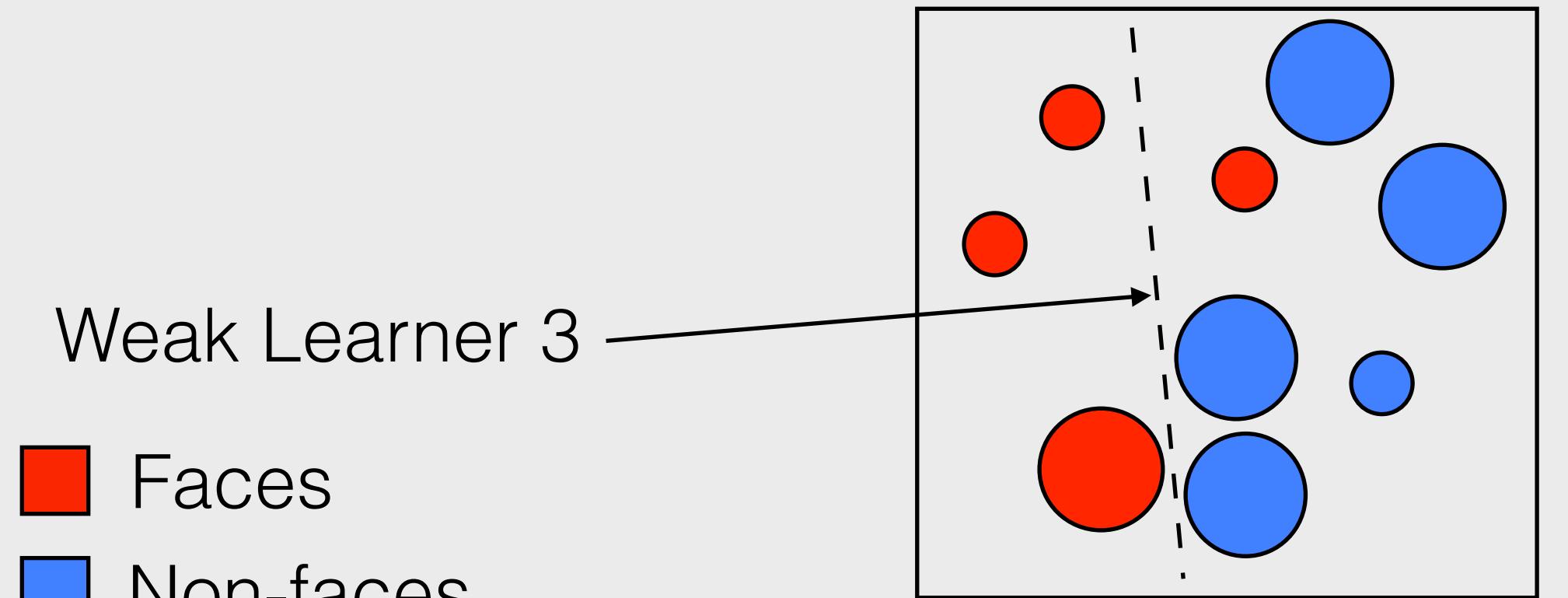
# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Solution: *boosting*, a combination of weak classifiers that when learned in sequence and applied together, lead to better final classification.

Training Illustration



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

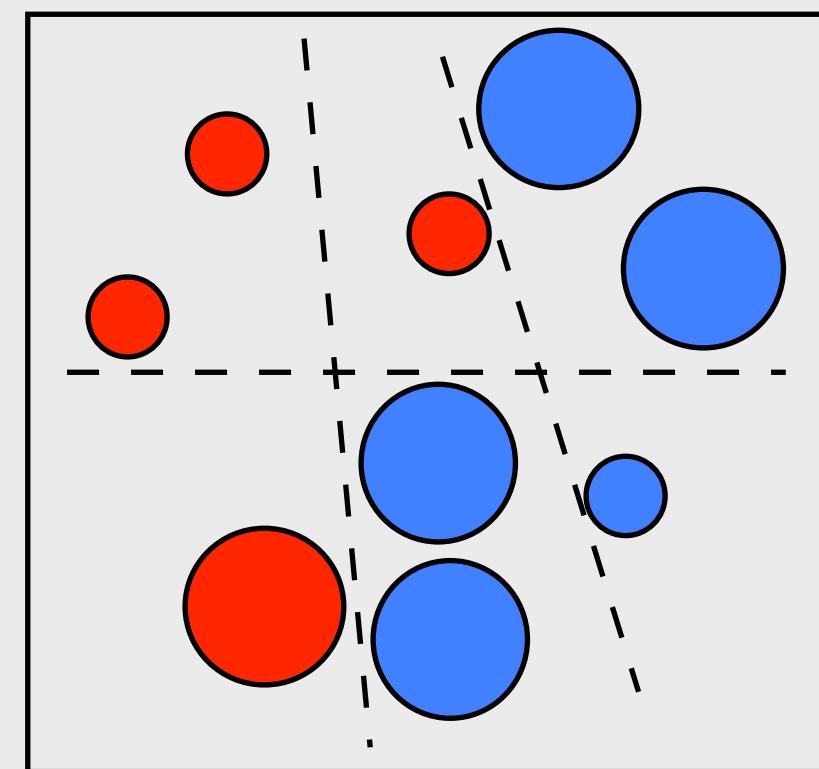
### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Solution: *boosting*, a combination of weak classifiers that when learned in sequence and applied together, lead to better final classification.

#### Training Illustration

Final classifier is a combination of 3 weaker classifiers.

- Faces
- Non-faces



Source: Dr. Walter Scheirer

# Enhancement

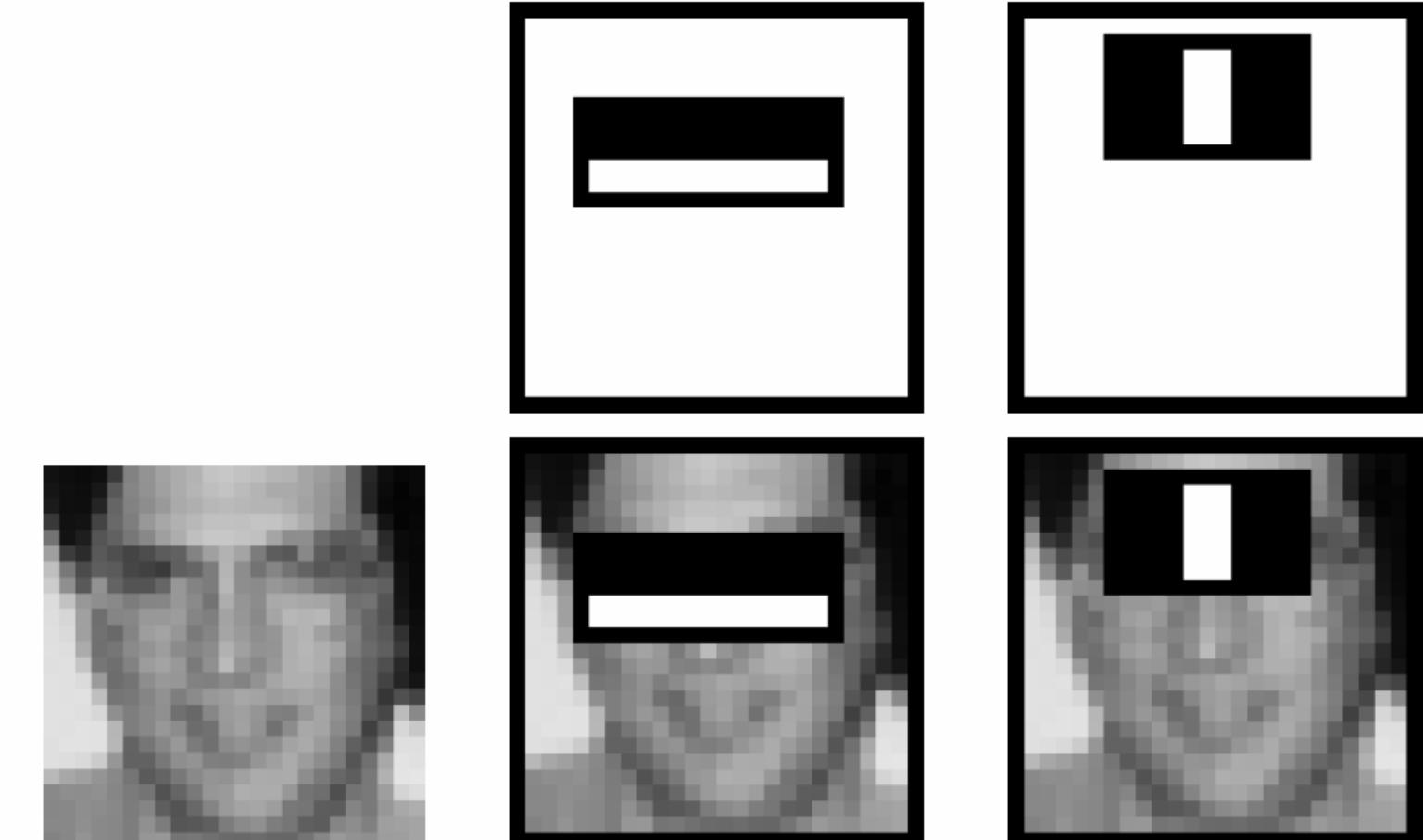
## Viola-Jones Detector

### Boosting for Feature Selection (3/4)

Possible outcome.

This combination is enough  
to lead to perfect True Positive Rate,  
but poor False Positive Rate.

All faces are detected as positive, but many  
non-faces are detected as positive too.



First two selected features.

Whenever this classifier says an  
object is not a face (rejection),  
it is probably right.

# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Viola-Jones Detector

First real-time face detector.  
Based on sliding windows.

### Key Ideas (4)

Haar-like features.  
Integral image.  
Boosting for feature selection.

**Attentional Cascade to reject non-faces.**

SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL THEORIES OF  
VISION – MODELING, LEARNING, COMPUTING, AND SAMPLING

VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY 13, 2001.

### Robust Real-time Object Detection

Paul Viola

viola@merl.com

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs

201 Broadway, 8th FL

Cambridge, MA 02139

Michael Jones

mjones@crl.dec.com

Compaq CRL

One Cambridge Center

Cambridge, MA 02142

### Abstract

*This paper describes a visual object detection framework that is capable of processing images extremely rapidly while achieving high detection rates. There are three key contributions. The first is the introduction of a new image representation called the “Integral Image” which allows the features used by our detector to be computed very quickly. The second is a learning algorithm, based on AdaBoost, which selects a small number of critical visual features and yields extremely efficient classifiers [6]. The third contribution is a method for combining classifiers in a “cascade” which allows background regions of the image to be quickly discarded while spending more computation on promising object-like regions. A set of experiments in the domain of face detection are presented. The system yields face detection performance comparable to the best previous systems [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. Implemented on a conventional desktop, face detection proceeds at 15 frames per second.*

### 1. Introduction

This paper brings together new algorithms and insights to construct a framework for robust and extremely rapid object detection. This framework is demonstrated on, and in part motivated by, the task of face detection. Toward this end we have constructed a frontal face detection system which achieves detection and false positive rates which are equivalent to the best published results [18, 13, 16, 12, 1]. This face detection system is most clearly distinguished from previous approaches in its ability to detect faces extremely rapidly. Operating on 384 by 288 pixel images, faces are detected at 15 frames per second on a conventional 700

1



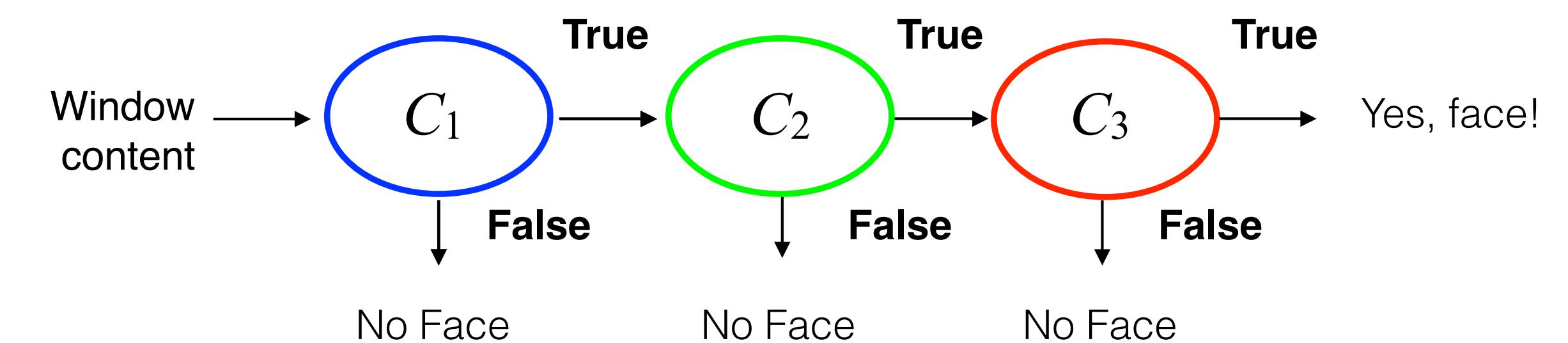
UNIVERSITY OF  
NOTRE DAME

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Attentional Cascade (4/4)

Make a cascade of different classifiers that are good at rejecting faces.



Start with simpler and faster classifiers.

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Results

Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar  
*Introduction to Biometrics*  
Springer Books, 2011



clean background



cluttered background



tilted head

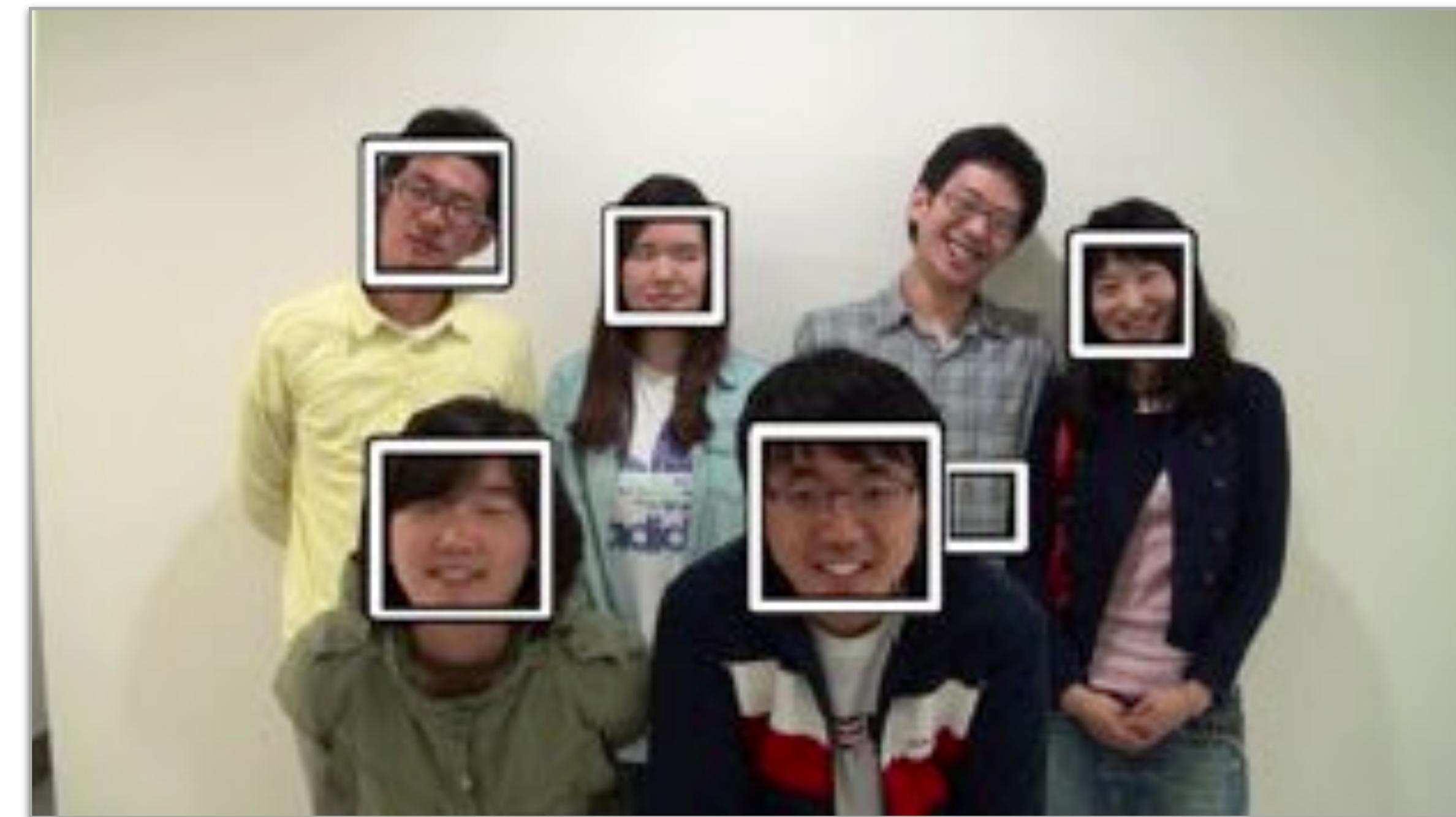


upside down

# Enhancement

## Viola-Jones Detector

### Results



Jain, Ross, and Nadakumar  
*Introduction to Biometrics*  
Springer Books, 2011

# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Attack

Non-live faces and some special patterns may be used to trigger the face detector on purpose.

If it happens too often, it will flood the system.



The screenshot shows a news article from The Guardian. At the top, there are buttons for 'Support The Guardian' (with 'Contribute' and 'Subscribe' options), a 'Sign in' link, and the 'The Guardian' logo. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for 'News', 'Opinion', 'Sport', 'Culture', and 'Lifestyle'. Underneath the navigation, there's a 'World' section with links to Europe, US, Americas, Asia, Australia, Middle East, Africa, Inequality, and More. A red banner labeled 'Surveillance' is present. A yellow box indicates that the article is 'more than 6 months old'. The main headline reads: 'The fashion line designed to trick surveillance cameras'.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/aug/13/the-fashion-line-designed-to-trick-surveillance-cameras>



# Enhancement

## Face Detection

### Attack

Make-up can be used to hinder detection.

[https://twitter.com/glichfield/  
status/925425702194810882](https://twitter.com/glichfield/status/925425702194810882)

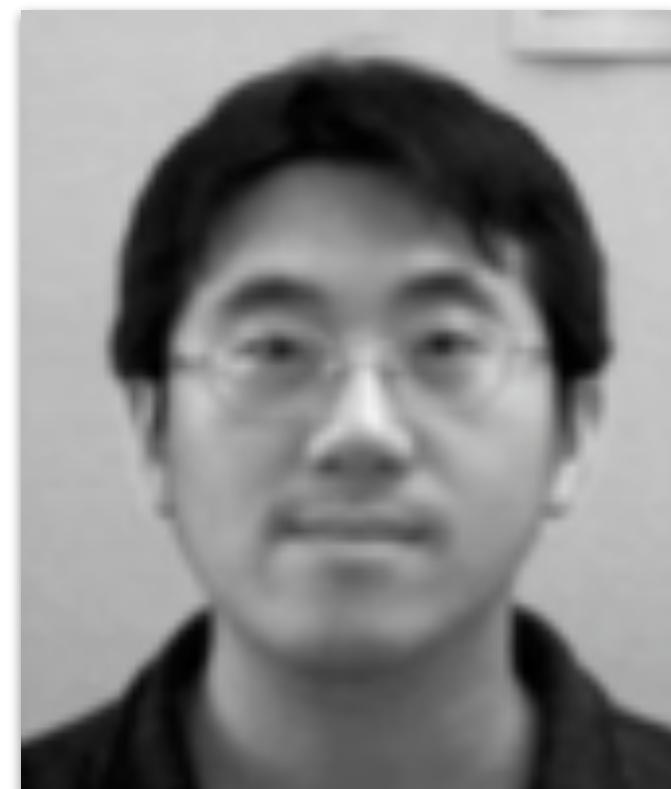


# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### Goal

Make template and sample faces be in similar poses, to make further description and matching easier.



template



sample

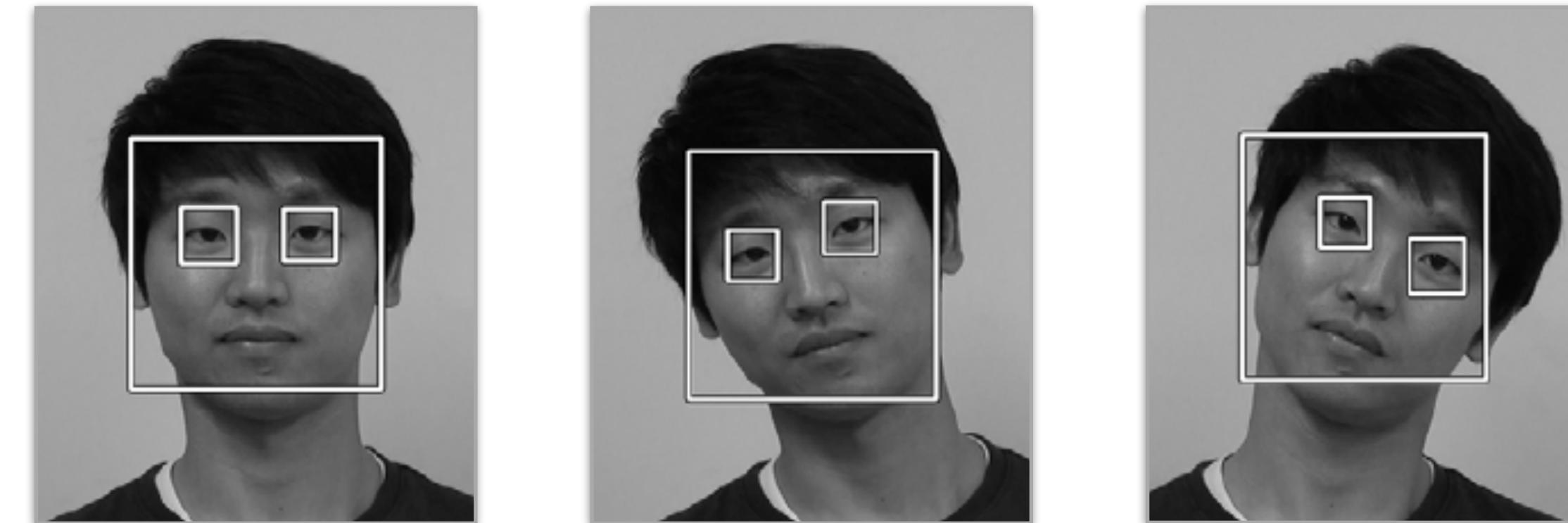
# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### Detection of Face Landmarks

E.g., position of eyes.

Jain, Ross, and Nandakumar  
*Introduction to Biometrics*  
Springer Books, 2011



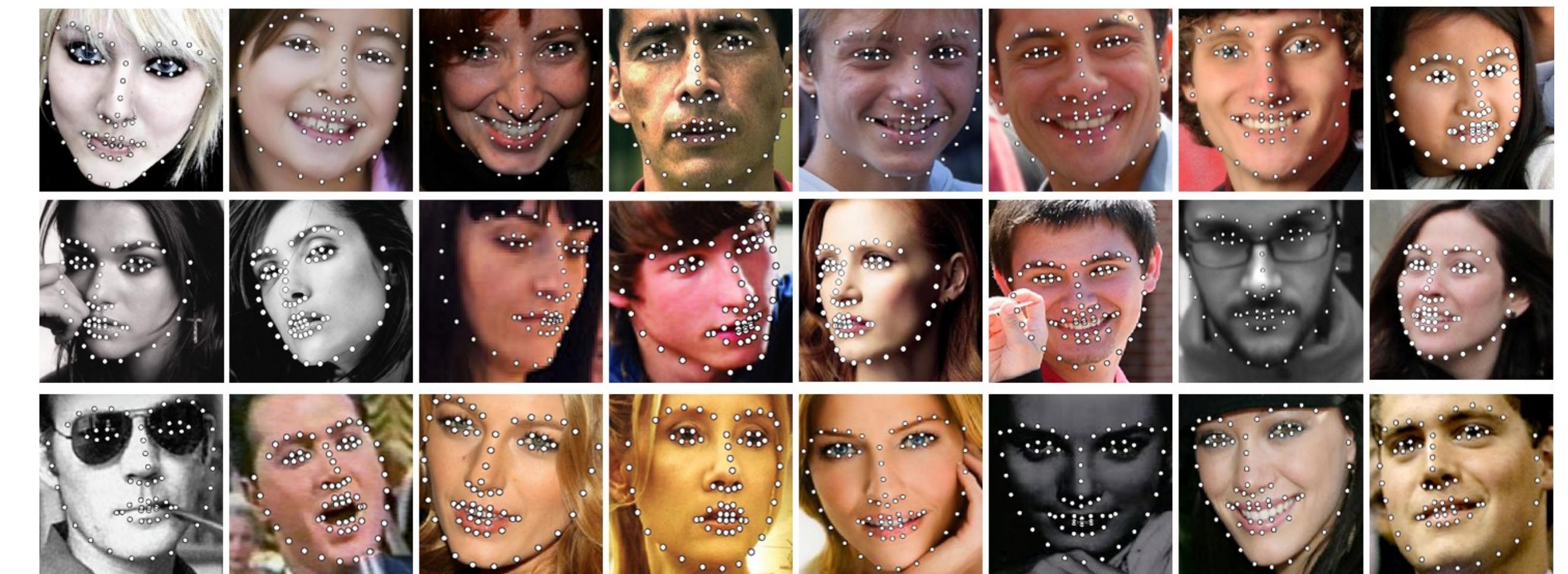
Possible solution: eye detection using Viola-Jones approach.

# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### Detection of Face Landmarks

There are better solutions in the literature, using deep neural networks, for instance.



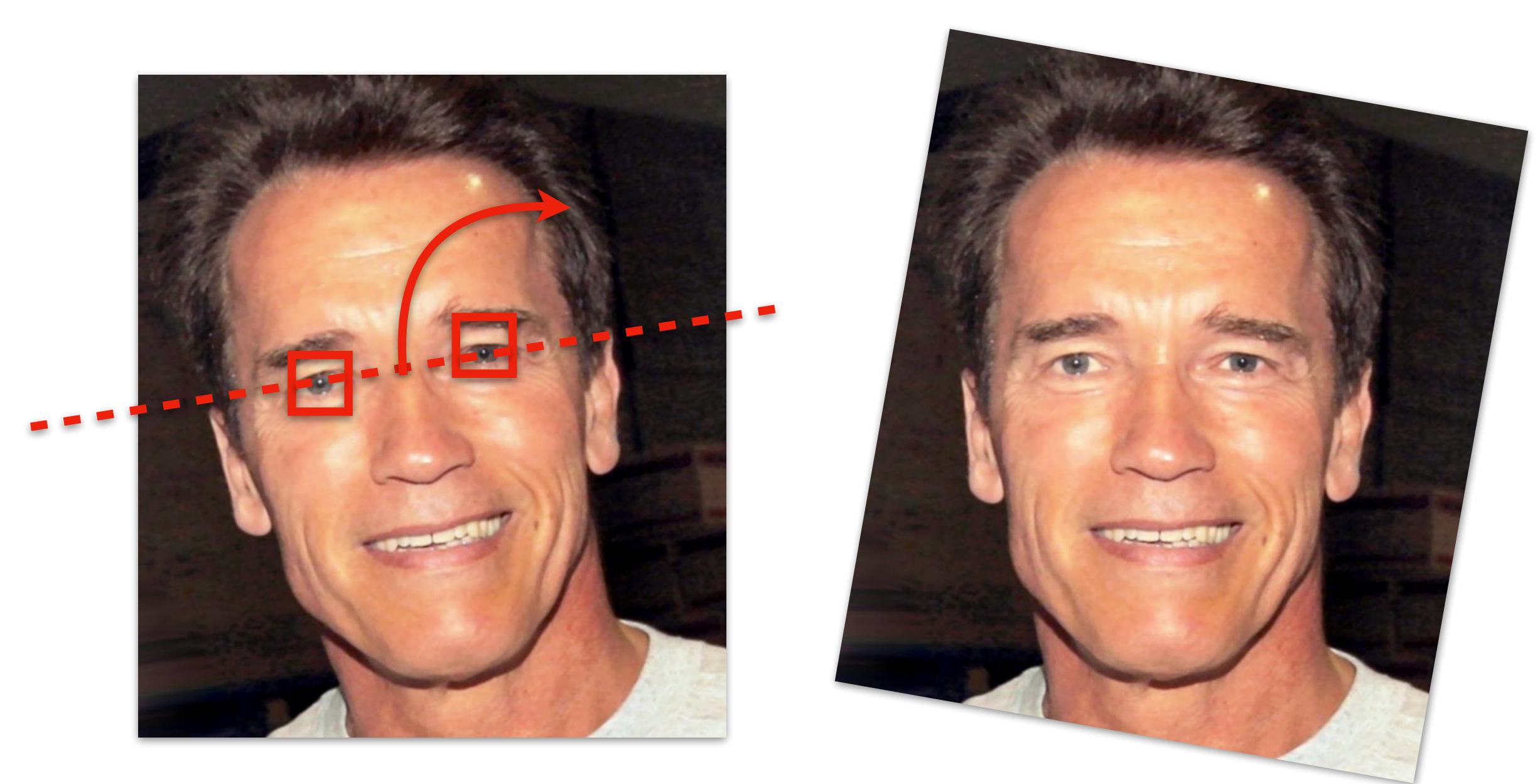
Zhang et al.  
*Facial Landmark Detection by Deep Multi-task Learning*  
ECCV 2014

# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### Landmark Alignment

E.g., make the positions of the eyes horizontally aligned, by rotating the face image.



[http://www.bytefish.de/blog/aligning\\_face\\_images/](http://www.bytefish.de/blog/aligning_face_images/)

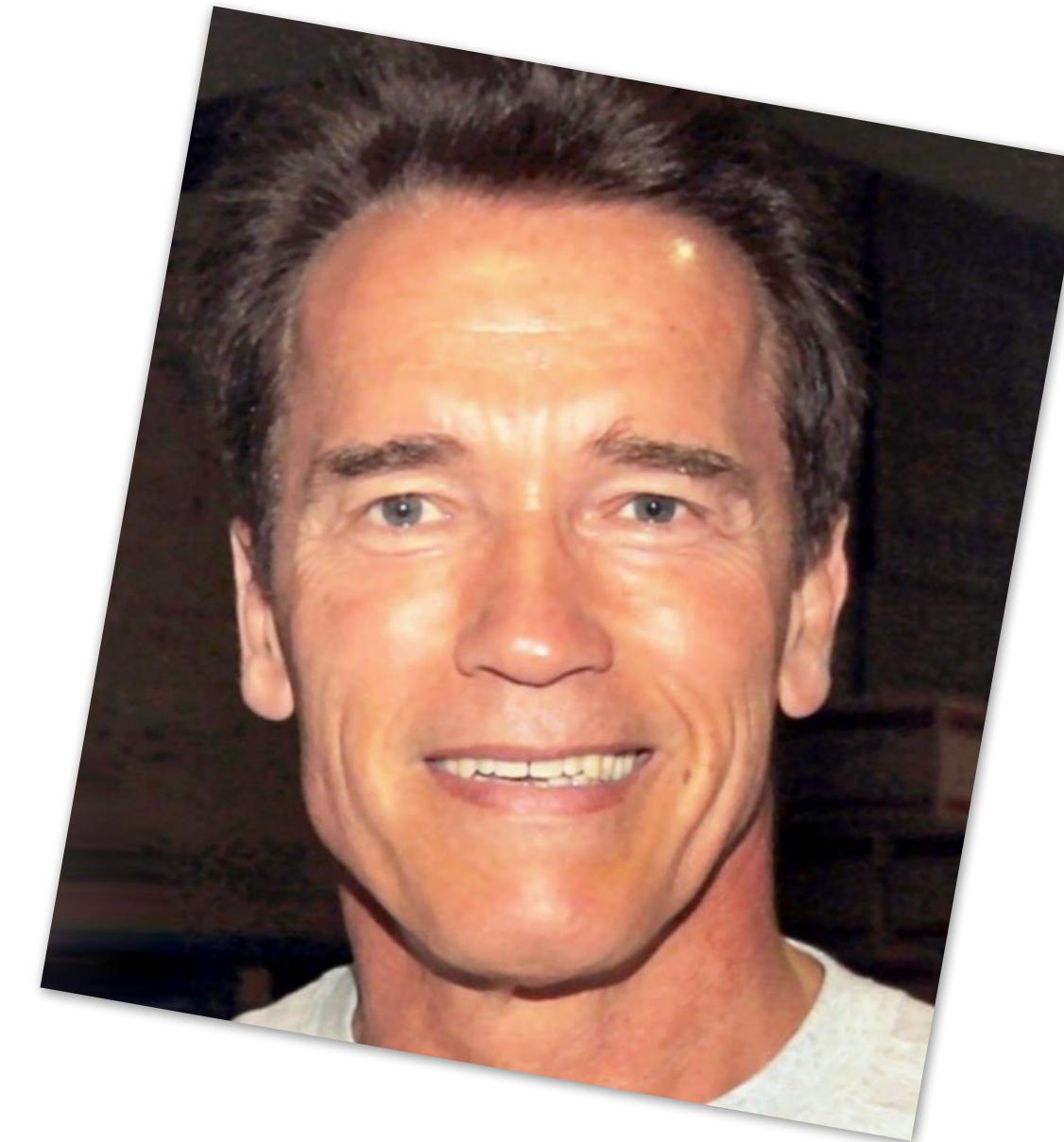
# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### Cropping

Make a tight crop of the face, to remove background.

Keep eyes, nose, and mouth.



[http://www.bytefish.de/blog/aligning\\_face\\_images/](http://www.bytefish.de/blog/aligning_face_images/)

# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

**More Severe  
Pose Variations**

Naïve approach will not work.



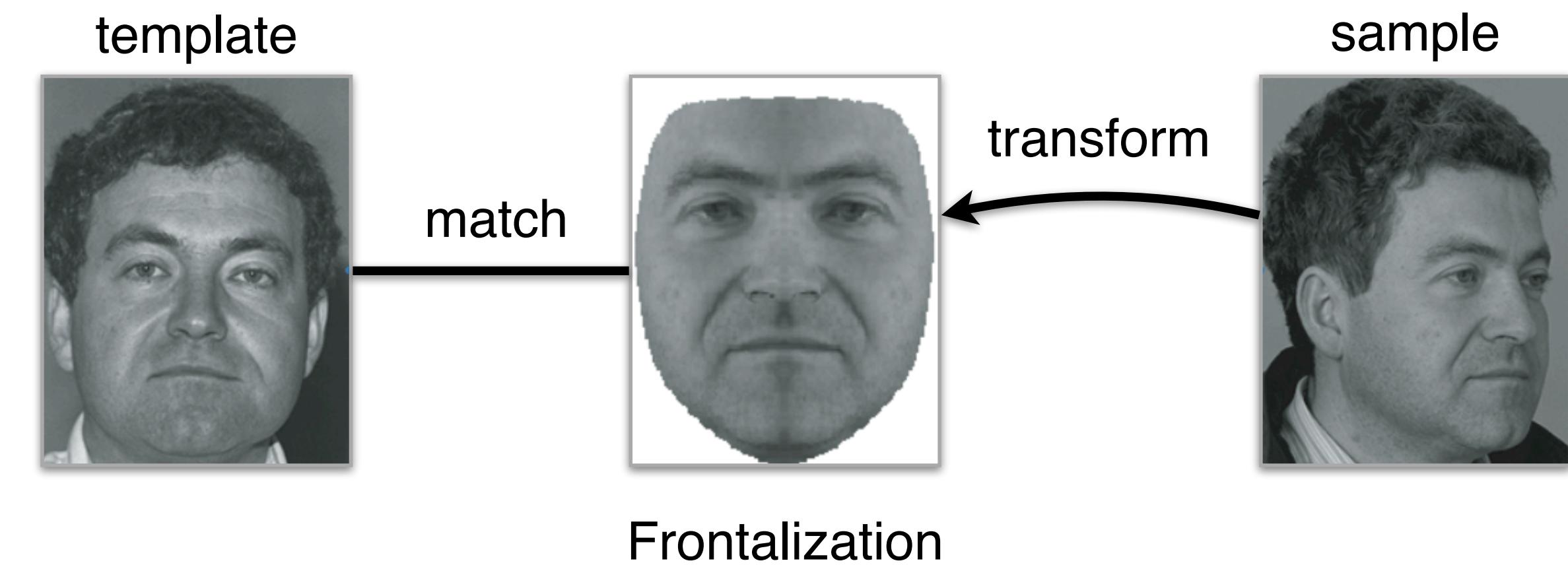
# Enhancement

## Face Alignment

### More Severe Pose Variations

Alternative approaches.  
3D information will help  
to do frontalization.

Yi et al.  
*Towards Pose Robust Face Recognition*  
CVPR 2013



# Enhancement

## Illumination Correction

### Simplest Solution

Color histogram  
equalization.

### Alternatives

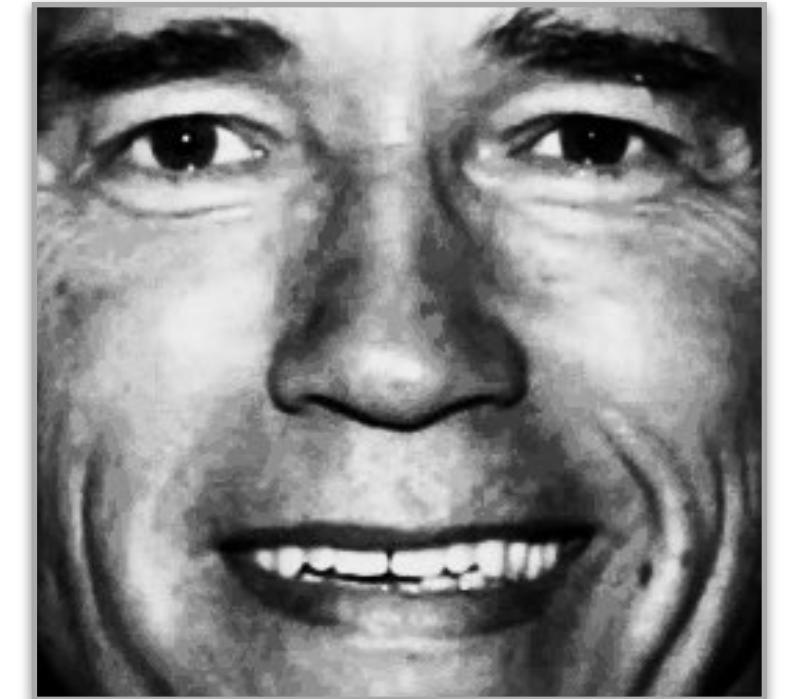
Photometric normalization,  
illumination modeling, etc.



Original



Grayscale



Equalized

# S'up Next?

## Face Description and Matching

