

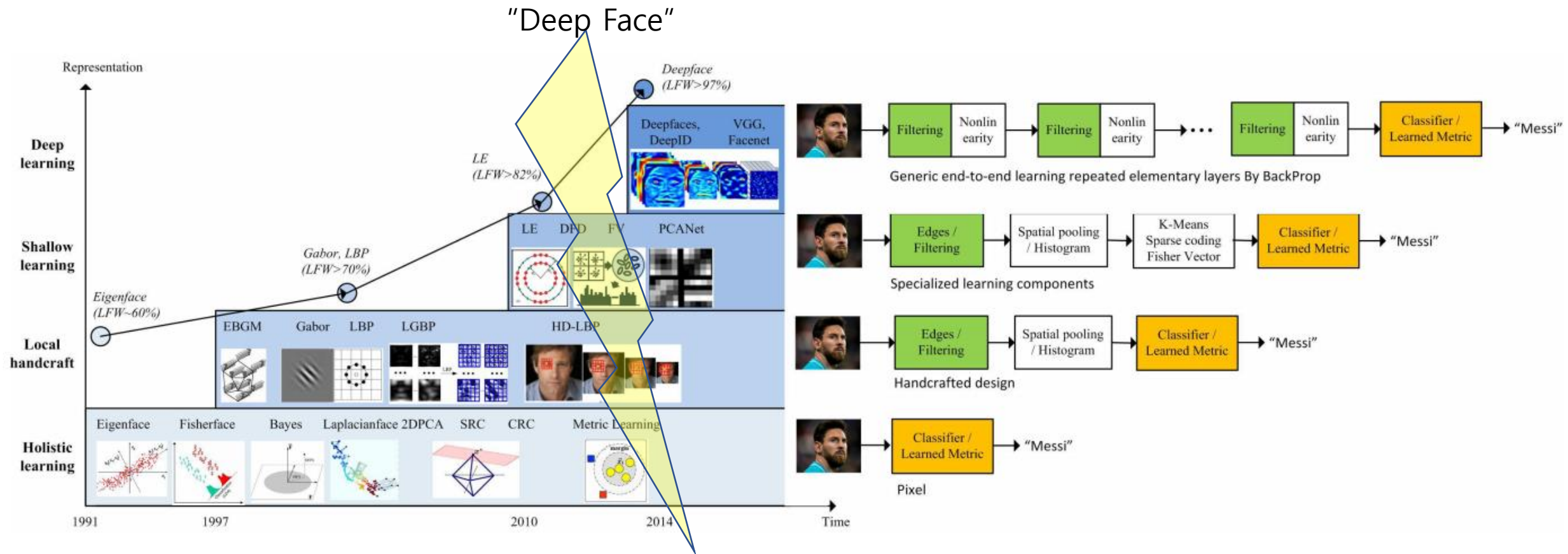
Deep Face Recognition: Survey

Mei Wang, Weihong Deng School of Information and
Communication Engineering, Beijing University of Posts
and Telecommunications, Beijing, China.

20151739 공대현

• Face Recognition(FR)의 발전

-2014년을 기점으로 DL 사용 -> 비약적인 정확도 상승



- **Main Point of Face Recognition**
 - **Face Processing**
 - **Loss Function**

- **Prior Knowledge**

- Gallery : Subjects enrolled in the system (Training Data)
- Probe : New Subjects (Test Data)

- **Prior Knowledge**

- Face Verification

- 두 사람(Gallery-Probe)이 같은 사람인지 비교

$$r(x_1, x_2) = \log \frac{P(x_1, x_2 | H_I)}{P(x_1, x_2 | H_E)}$$

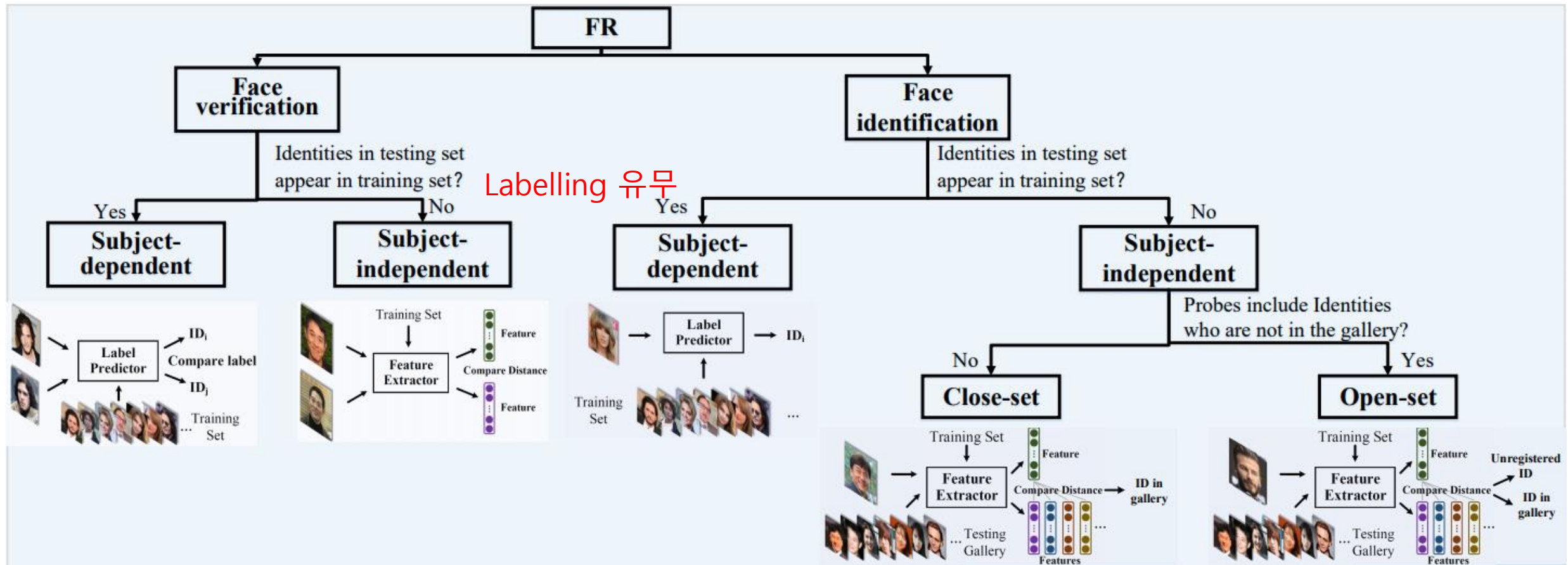
- Face Identification

- 여러 사람 중 가장 비슷한 사람 찾아냄(Gallery에서 Probe와 가장 비슷한 사람 찾아냄)

- Both use Feature Similarity (Metric)

[273]

• Prior Knowledge



Test image가 Training set에 있냐 없냐 [273]

• Prior Knowledge

Dataset

TABLE VI
THE COMMONLY USED FR DATASETS FOR TRAINING

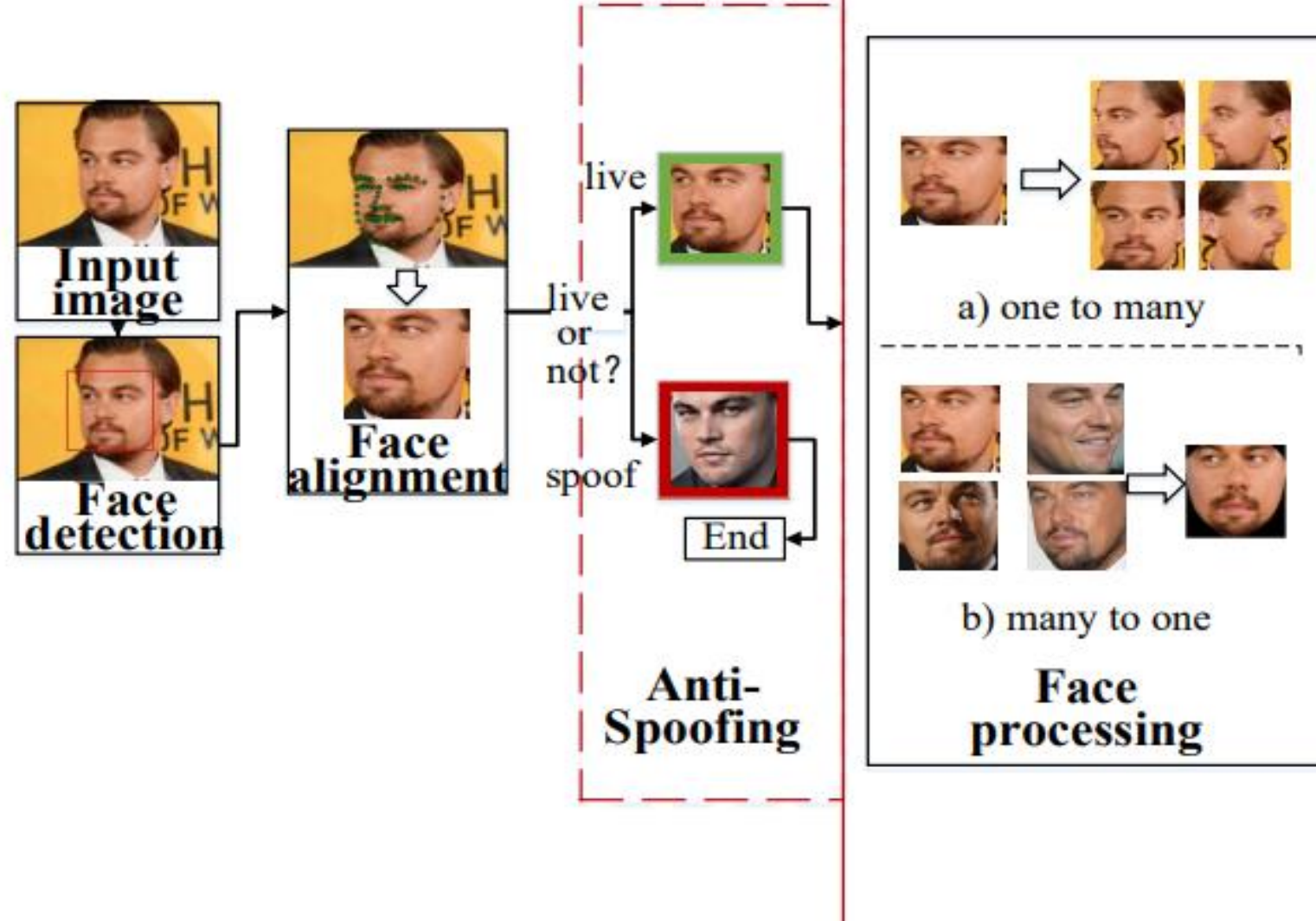
Datasets	Publish Time	#photos	#subjects	# of photos per subject ¹	Key Features
MS-Celeb-1M (Challenge 1)[69]	2016	10M 3.8M(clean)	100,000 85K(clean)	100	breadth; central part of long tail; celebrity; knowledge base
MS-Celeb-1M (Challenge 2)[69]	2016	1.5M(base set) 1K(novel set)	20K(base set) 1K(novel set)	1/-/100	low-shot learning; tailed data; celebrity
MS-Celeb-1M (Challenge 3) [2]	2018	4M(MSv1c) 2.8M(Asian-Celeb)	80K(MSv1c) 100K(Asian-Celeb)	-	breadth;central part of long tail; celebrity
MegaFace [105], [145]	2016	4.7M	672,057	3/7/2469	breadth; the whole long tail;commonalty
VGGFace2 [22]	2017	3.31M	9,131	87/362.6/843	depth; head part of long tail; cross pose, age and ethnicity; celebrity
CASIA WebFace [243]	2014	494,414	10,575	2/46.8/804	celebrity
UMDFaces-Videos [10]	2017	22,075	3,107	–	video
VGGFace [149]	2015	2.6M	2,622	1,000	depth; celebrity; annotation with bounding boxes and coarse pose
CelebFaces+ [187]	2014	202,599	10,177	19.9	private
Google [176]	2015	>500M	>10M	50	private
Facebook [195]	2014	4.4M	4K	800/1100/1200	private

¹ The min/average/max numbers of photos or frames per subject

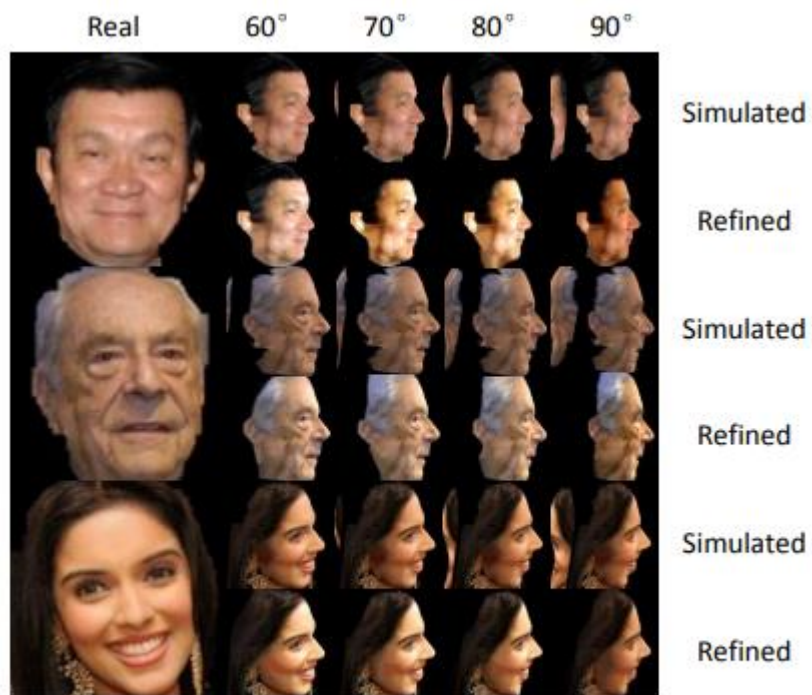
- **Face Processing**

- Conditions(**Poeses**, illumination, expressions, occlusion ...) affect Performance of FR -> need to be data-processed
- "One-to-many augmentation": single image -> images of the pose variability (ex: 정면 -> 여러각도의 얼굴 생성)
- "Many-to-one normalization" : recovering the canonical view of face images from one or many images of a nonfrontal view (ex : 여러각도의 얼굴 -> 정면으로 normalize)

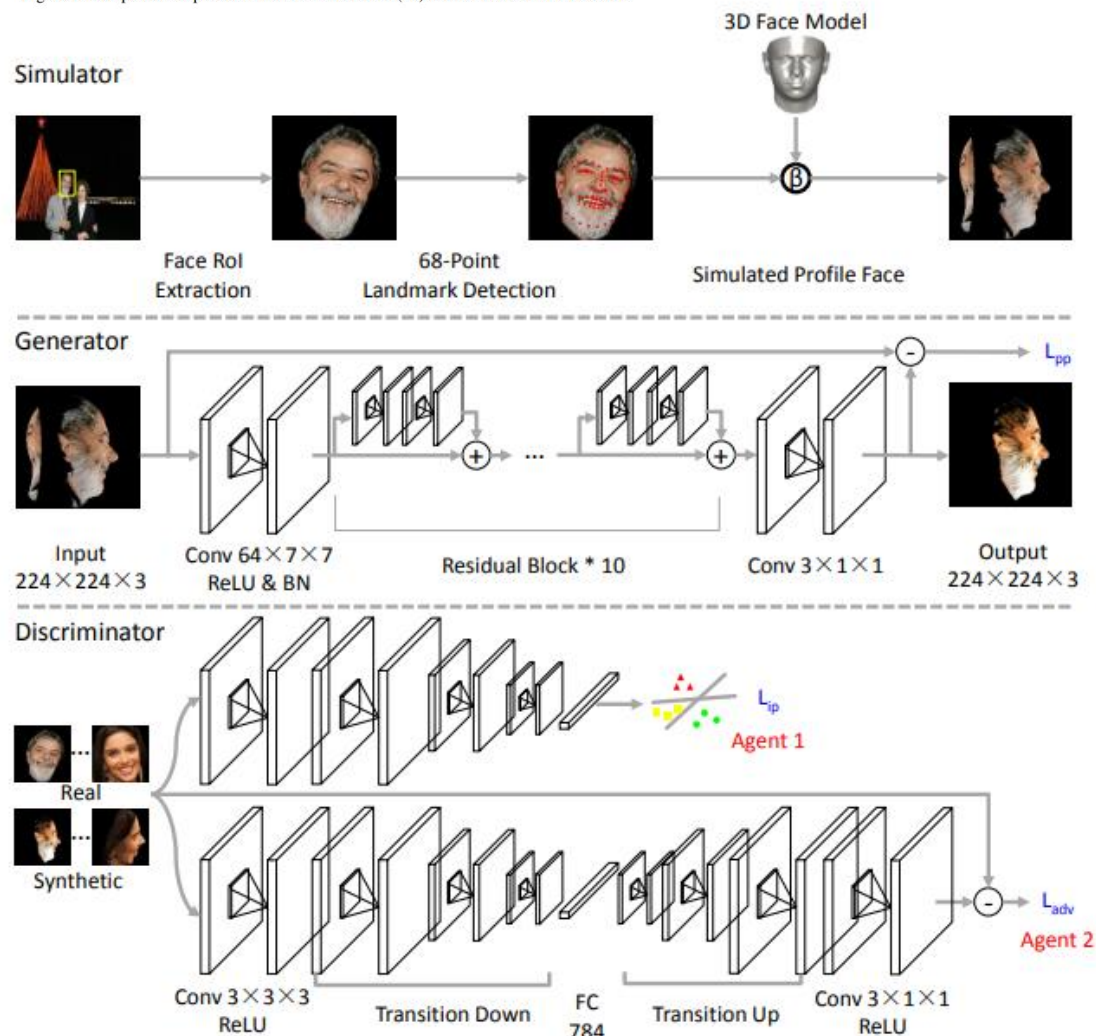
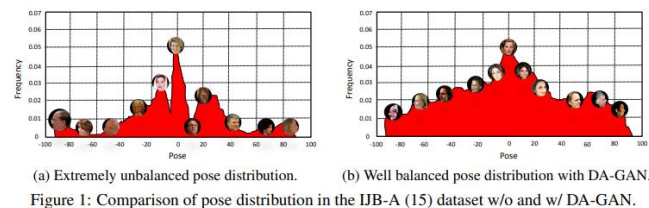
- Face Processing



- **Face Processing**
 - DA GAN (Dual Agent GAN)



(a) Refined results of DA-GAN.



• Face Processing

- CG GAN (Dual Agent GAN)

Input -60° -45° -30° -15° 0° 15° 30° 45° 60°



use the first 200 subjects under 9 poses ($-60^\circ \sim +60^\circ$) and 20 illuminations for training,
and use the remaining 137 subjects under 9 poses and 20 illuminations for testing

Table I
RECOGNITION RATES (%) COMPARING CROSS-GENERATING, FRONTAL REPRESENTATION AND REMOTE CODING

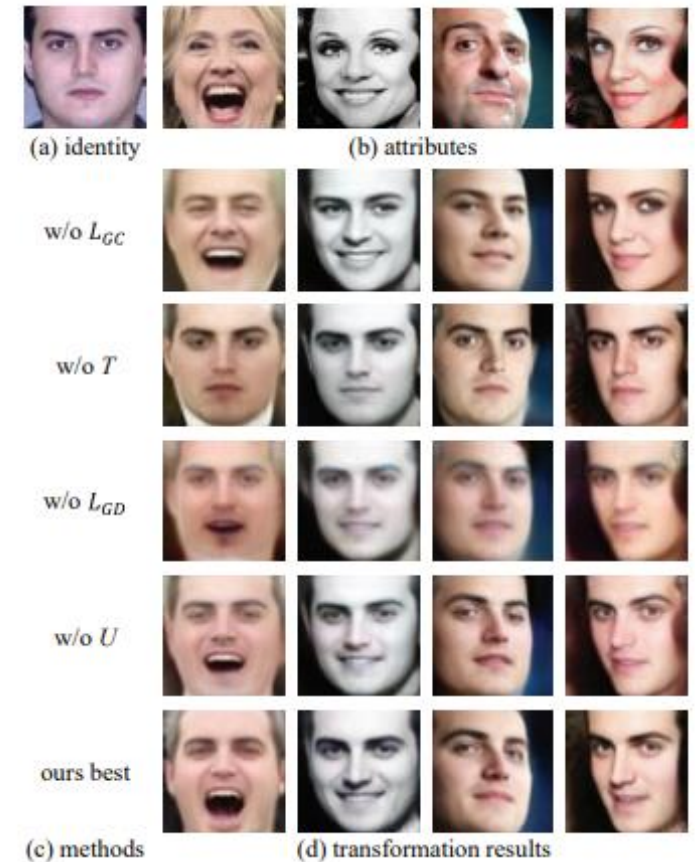
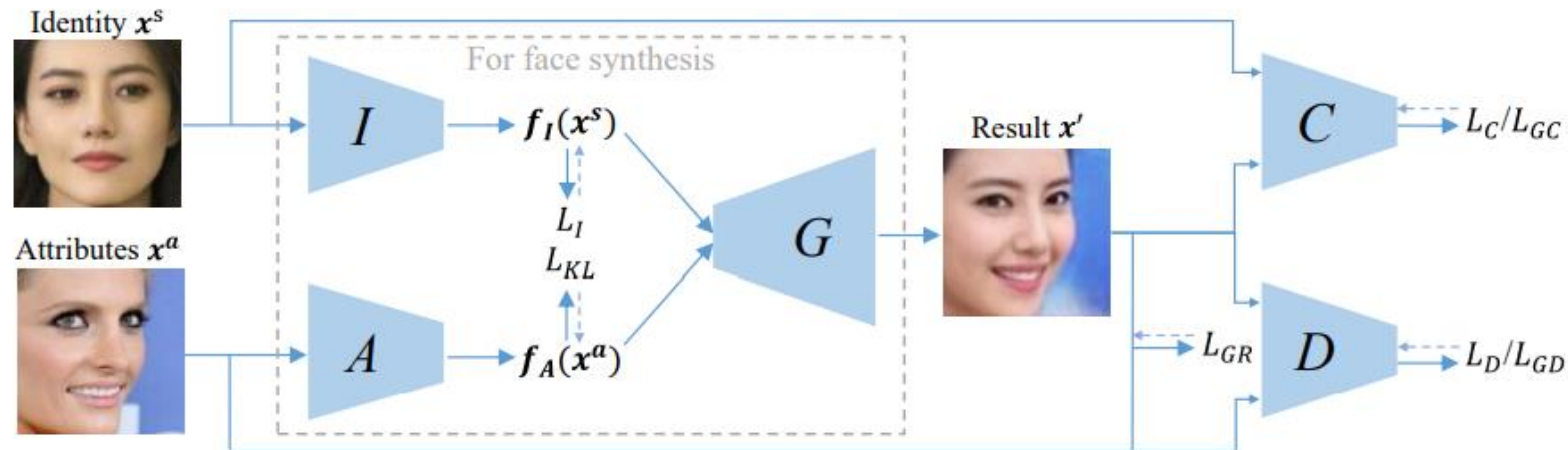
FIR Method	0°	15°	30°	45°	60°	Average
Cross-generating	99.7	99.1	97.2	93.9	85.3	94.5
Frontal representation	99.1	97.9	93.8	91.2	82.4	92.1
Remote coding	98.7	96.2	93.0	89.8	80.5	90.9

Table III
BENCHMARK COMPARISON OF RECOGNITION RATES (%) ON MULTI-PIE

Method	0°	15°	30°	45°	60°	Average
Zhu et al. [3]	94.3	90.7	80.7	64.1	45.9	72.9
Yim et al. [7]	99.5	95.0	88.5	79.9	61.9	83.3
Tran et al. [2]	97.0	94.0	90.1	86.2	83.2	89.2
CG-GAN	99.7	99.1	97.2	93.9	85.3	94.5

• Face Processing

Towards Open-Set Identity Preserving Face Synthesis



- **Face Processing**
 - Different Data Processing Approaches

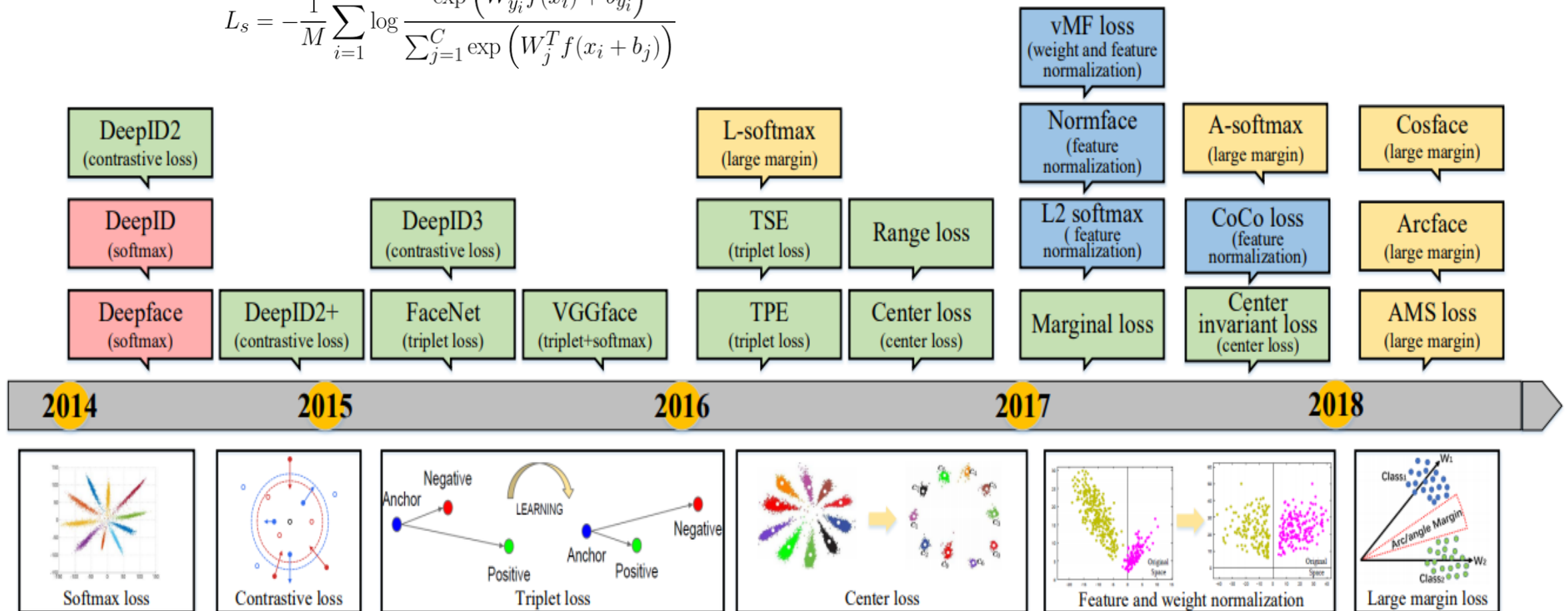
TABLE I
DIFFERENT DATA PREPROCESSING APPROACHES

Data processing	Brief Description	Subsettings
one to many	generating many patches or images of the pose variability from a single image	3D model [139], [137], [165], [166], [53] [67], [197], [196]
		2D deep model [279], [267], [182]
		data augmentation [124], [276], [51] [222], [187], [188], [192], [202]
many to one	recovering the canonical view of face images from one or many images of nonfrontal view	SAE [101], [264], [240]
		CNN [278], [280], [89], [37], [246]
		GAN [91], [198], [41], [249]

Loss Function

- Softmax Loss : if intra-variation > inter-variation, not good

$$L_s = -\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \log \frac{\exp(W_{y_i}^T f(x_i) + b_{y_i})}{\sum_{j=1}^C \exp(W_j^T f(x_i + b_j))}$$



- **Loss Function**

- **Euclidean-distance-based loss : metric learning method**

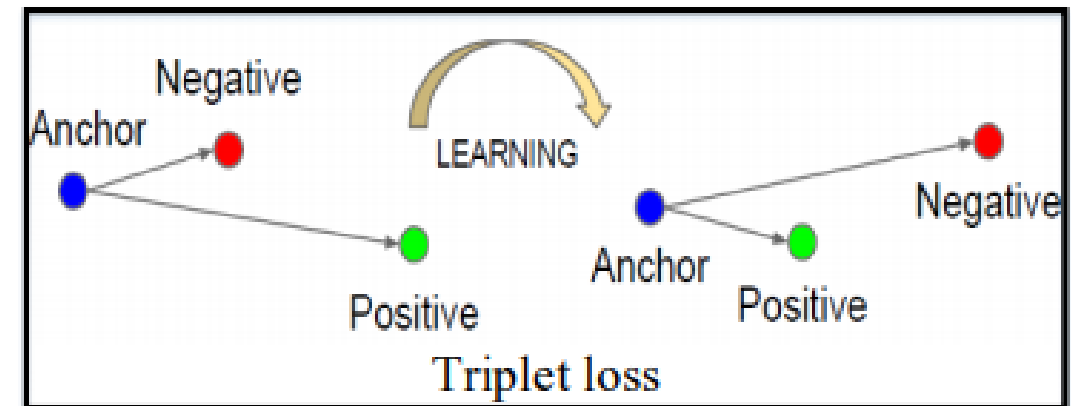
$$\mathcal{L} = y_{ij} \max(0, \|f(x_i) - f(x_j)\|_2 - \epsilon^+) + (1 - y_{ij}) \max(0, \epsilon^- - \|f(x_i) - f(x_j)\|_2)$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If } x_i = x_j, y_{ij} = 1 \rightarrow \text{verification} \\ \text{If } x_i \neq x_j, y_{ij} = -1 \rightarrow \text{identification} \end{array} \right.$

FaceNet : Triplet Loss $\|f(x_i^a) - f(x_i^p)\|_2^2 + \alpha < -\|f(x_i^a) - f(x_i^n)\|_2^2$

Minimizes the distance between an anchor and a positive sample of the same identity and maximizes the distance between the anchor and a negative sample of a different identity

단점: Training instability due to the selection of effective training samples



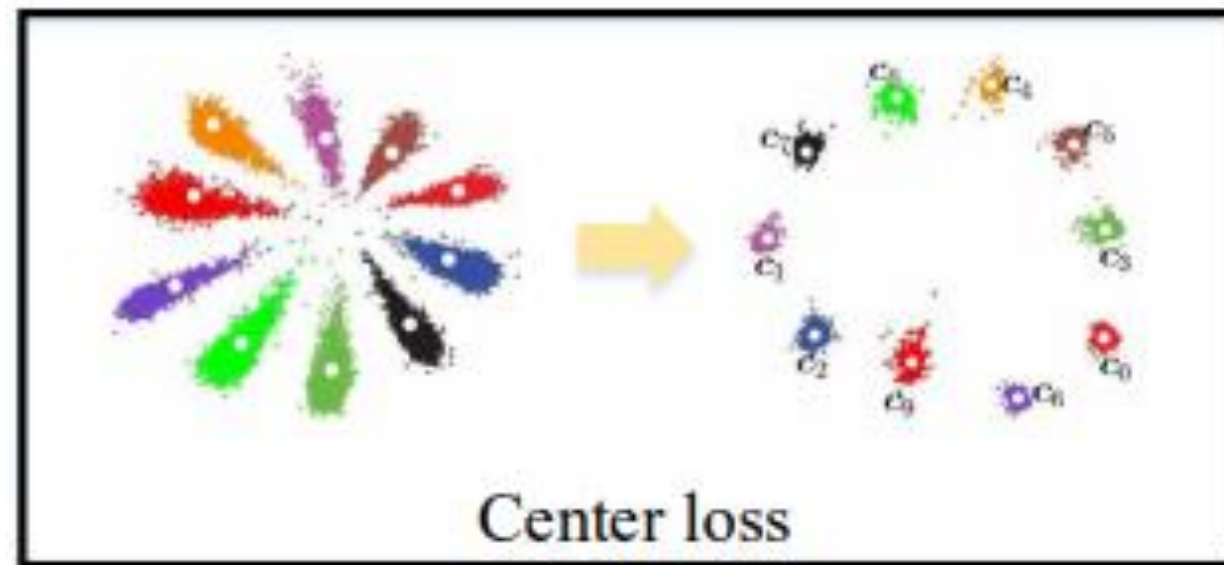
- **Loss Function**

- **Euclidean-distance-based loss : metric learning method**

$$\mathcal{L}_C = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \|x_i - c_{y_i}\|_2^2$$

단점 : Massive GPU memory consumption
on the classification layer

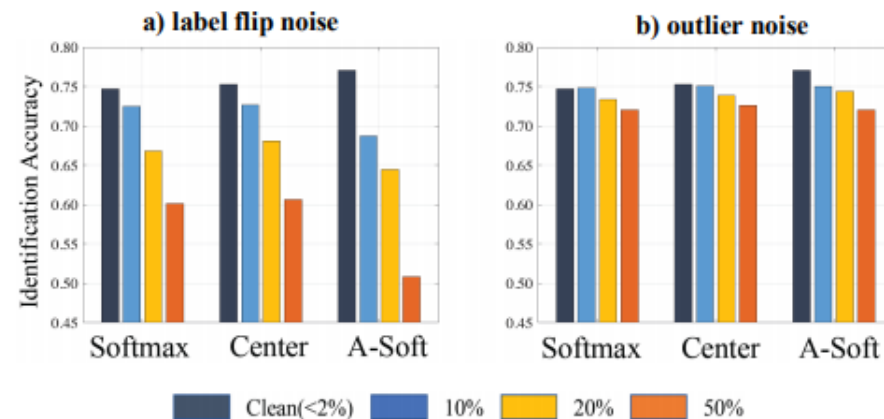
Center loss:



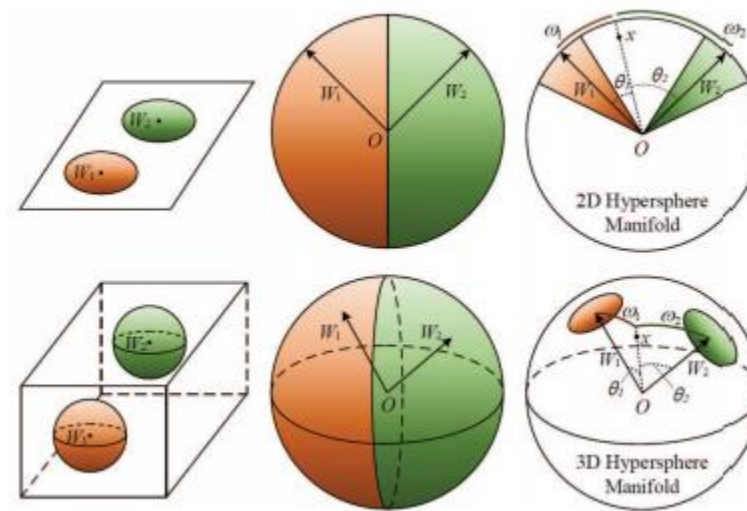
- **Loss Function**
 - Angular/cosine-margin-based Loss

Hypersphere Manifold with an angular margin

단점: clean dataset이 아니면 성능이
Center loss나 Softmax보다 안좋다



$$\mathcal{L}_i = -\log \left(\frac{e^{\|W_{y_i}\| \|x_i\| \varphi(\theta_{y_i})}}{e^{\|W_{y_i}\| \|x_i\| \varphi(\theta_{y_i})} + \sum_{j \neq y_i} e^{\|W_{y_i}\| \|x_i\| \cos(\theta_j)}} \right)$$



A-Softmax

- **Loss Function**
 - Angular/cosine-margin-based Loss

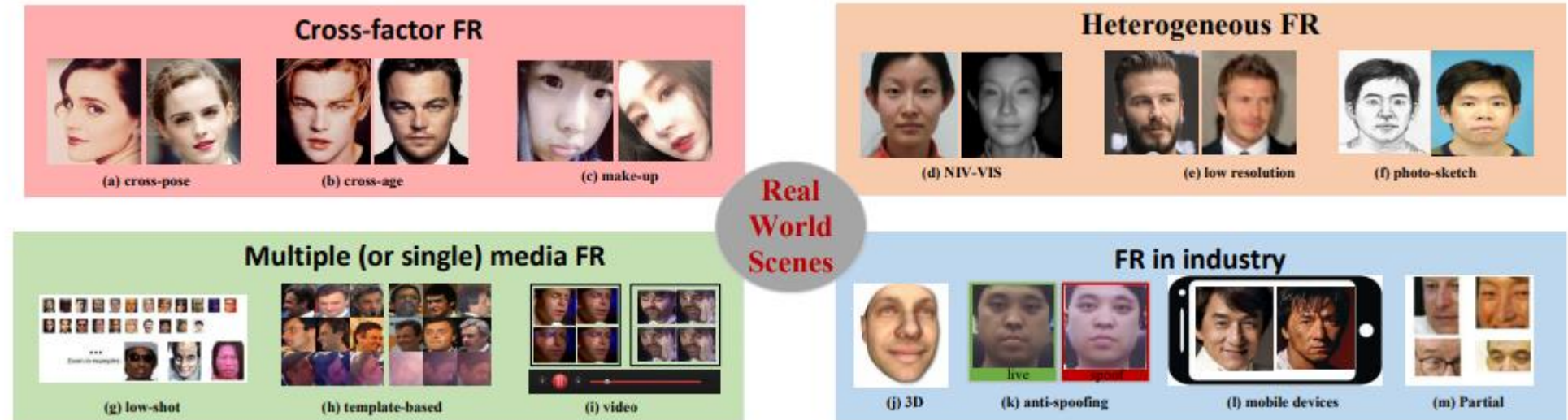
TABLE V
DECISION BOUNDARIES FOR CLASS 1 UNDER BINARY CLASSIFICATION CASE, WHERE \hat{x} IS THE NORMALIZED FEATURE. [42]

Loss Functions	Decision Boundaries
Softmax	$(W_1 - W_2)x + b_1 - b_2 = 0$
L-Softmax [126]	$\ x\ (\ W_1\ \cos(m\theta_1) - \ W_2\ \cos(\theta_2)) > 0$
A-Softmax [125]	$\ x\ (\cos m\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2) = 0$
CosineFace [205]	$\hat{x} (\cos\theta_1 - m - \cos\theta_2) = 0$
ArcFace [42]	$\hat{x} (\cos(\theta_1 + m) - \cos\theta_2) = 0$

	Megaface challenge1			
	FaceScrub		FGNet	
Method	Rank1 @10 ⁶	TPR @10 ⁻⁶ FPR	Rank1 @10 ⁶	TPR @10 ⁻⁶ FPR
Arcface [42]	0.9836	0.9848	-	-
Cosface [205]	0.9833	0.9841	-	-
A-softmax [125]	0.9743	0.9766	-	-
Marginal loss [43]	0.8028	0.9264	0.6643	0.4370

- Challenges

- Data noise
- Data bias (Age, Race, Pose...)



- **Reference**

file:///C:/Users/kdh46/iCloudDrive/papers/Face_Recognition_Survey_kong.pdf#page=24&zoom=100,65,790