

Clustering Millions of Faces By Identity

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Friday 3 May 2019

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The article was written by (Otto, Wang, and Jain 2018). It was cited 44 times according to Google Scholar. The task performed was face clustering. They used the F-measure metric over clusters with distractor images.

Hypothesis

Deep features clustered using only the top-k nearest neighbors in rank-order clustering will produce a more scalable and a more accurate face clustering algorithm. This algorithm will be able to overcome the presence of millions distractor images and class imbalance.

The network architecture to produce a 320D feature vector was VGG16 proposed by (Simonyan and Zisserman 2014). The rank-order clustering algorithm is based on (Zhu, Wen, and Sun 2011). The k-d tree for calculating just the 200-top nearest neighbors is based on (Muja and Lowe 2014).

Evidence and Results

Evidence is presented first over a small dataset and then over an augmented version of the datasets with million of distractor images.

Dataset

Results

Contribution

A first contribution of this paper stems from an improvement of the clustering algorithm. The Rank-Order cluster proposed by (Zhu, Wen, and Sun 2011) has the disadvantage that it requires $O(n^2)$. The authors propose to use the FLANN library implementation of the randomized k-d tree algorithm to compute the list of top-k nearest neighbors. Just one iteration is used.

Weaknesses

Future Work

References

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