

Introduction

- ▶ Most face recognition approaches are sensitive to registration errors
  - ▶ rely on a very good initial alignment and illumination
- ▶ We propose/analyze:
  - ▶ grid-based and dense extraction of local features
  - ▶ block-based matching accounting for different viewpoints and registration errors

Feature Extraction

- ▶ Interest point based feature extraction
  - ▶ SIFT or SURF interest point detector
  - ▶ leads to a **very sparse** description
- ▶ Grid-based feature extraction
  - ▶ overlaid regular grid
  - ▶ leads to a **dense** description

Orig.

IP

Grid

images/violas012images/violas012images/violas012

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Feature Description

- ▶ Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT)
  - ▶ 128-dimensional descriptor, histogram of gradients, scale invariant
- ▶ Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF)
  - ▶ 64-dimensional descriptor, histogram of gradients, scale invariant
- ▶ face recognition: invariance w.r.t. rotation is often not necessary
  - ▶ rotation dependent upright-versions U-SIFT, U-SURF-64, U-SURF-128

Feature Matching

- ▶ Recognition by Matching
  - ▶ nearest neighbor matching strategy
  - ▶ descriptor vectors extracted at keypoints in a test image  $\mathbf{X}$  are compared to all descriptor vectors extracted at keypoints from the reference images  $\mathbf{Y}_n, n = 1, \dots, N$  by the Euclidean distance
  - ▶ decision rule:

$$\mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{X}) = \arg \max_c \left\{ \max_n \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbf{X}} \delta(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{Y}_{n,c}) \right\} \right\}$$
  - ▶ additionally, a ratio constraint is applied in  $\delta(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{Y}_{n,c})$
- ▶ Viewpoint Matching Constraints
  - ▶ maximum matching: unconstrained
  - ▶ grid-based matching: absolute box constraints
  - ▶ grid-based best matching: absolute box constraints, overlapping
- ▶ Postprocessing
  - ▶ RANSAC-based outlier removal
  - ▶ RANSAC-based system combination

Matching Examples for the AR-Face and CMU-PIE Database

Feature	Maximum	Grid	Grid-Best		Maximum	Grid	Grid-Best	Feature
SIFT								SURF
U-SIFT								U-SURF

- ▶ Matching results for the AR-Face (left) and the CMU-PIE database (right)
  - ▶ maximum matching show false classification examples
  - ▶ grid matchings show correct classification examples
  - ▶ upright descriptor versions reduce the number of false matches

Databases

- ▶ AR-Face
  - ▶ variations in illumination
  - ▶ many different facial expressions
- ▶ CMU-PIE
  - ▶ variations in illumination (frontal images from the illumination subset)

Results: Manually Aligned Faces

- ▶ AR-Face: 110 classes, 770 train, 770 test

Descriptor	Extraction	# Features	Error Rates [%]		
			Maximum	Grid	Grid-Best
SURF-64	IPs	$164 \times 5.6$ (avg.)	80.64	84.15	84.15
SIFT	IPs	$128 \times 633.78$ (avg.)	1.03	95.84	95.84
SURF-64	64x64-2 grid	$164 \times 1024$	0.90	0.51	0.90
SURF-128	64x64-2 grid	$128 \times 1024$	0.90	0.51	0.38
SIFT	64x64-2 grid	$128 \times 1024$	11.03	0.90	0.64
U-SURF-64	64x64-2 grid	$164 \times 1024$	0.90	1.03	0.64
U-SURF-128	64x64-2 grid	$128 \times 1024$	1.55	1.29	1.03
U-SIFT	64x64-2 grid	$128 \times 1024$	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>

- ▶ CMU-PIE: 68 classes, 68 train (“one-shot” training), 1360 test

Descriptor	Extraction	# Features	Error Rates [%]		
			Maximum	Grid	Grid-Best
SURF-64	IPs	$164 \times 6.80$ (avg.)	93.95	95.21	95.21
SIFT	IPs	$128 \times 723.17$ (avg.)	43.47	99.33	99.33
SURF-64	64x64-2 grid	$164 \times 1024$	13.41	4.12	7.82
SURF-128	64x64-2 grid	$128 \times 1024$	12.45	3.68	3.24
SIFT	64x64-2 grid	$128 \times 1024$	27.92	7.00	9.80
U-SURF-64	64x64-2 grid	$164 \times 1024$	<b>3.83</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.66</b>
U-SURF-128	64x64-2 grid	$128 \times 1024$	5.67	0.95	0.88
U-SIFT	64x64-2 grid	$128 \times 1024$	16.28	1.40	6.41

Results: Unaligned Faces

- ▶ Automatically aligned by Viola & Jones

Descriptor	Error Rates [%]	
	AR-Face	CMU-PIE
SURF-64	5.97	15.32
SURF-128	5.71	11.42
SIFT	5.45	8.32
U-SURF-64	5.32	5.52
U-SURF-128	5.71	<b>4.86</b>
U-SIFT	<b>4.15</b>	8.99

- ▶ Manually aligned faces
- ▶ Unaligned faces

Results: Partially Occluded Faces

- ▶ AR-Face: 110 classes, 110 train (“one-shot” training), 550 test

Descriptor	Error Rates [%]					
	<i>AR1scarf</i>	<i>AR1sun</i>	<i>ARneutral</i>	<i>AR2scarf</i>	<i>AR2sun</i>	Avg.
SURF-64	2.72	30.00	0.00	4.54	47.27	16.90
SURF-128	1.81	23.63	0.00	3.63	40.90	13.99
SIFT	1.81	24.54	0.00	2.72	44.54	14.72
U-SURF-64	4.54	23.63	0.00	4.54	47.27	15.99
U-SURF-128	1.81	<b>20.00</b>	0.00	3.63	41.81	13.45
U-SIFT	<b>1.81</b>	20.90	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>38.18</b>	<b>12.54</b>
U-SURF-128+R	1.81	19.09	0.00	3.63	43.63	13.63
U-SIFT+R	2.72	<b>14.54</b>	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	35.45	10.72
U-SURF-128+U-SIFT+R	<b>0.90</b>	16.36	<b>0.00</b>	2.72	<b>32.72</b>	<b>10.54</b>

Conclusions

- ▶ Grid-based local feature extraction instead of interest points
- ▶ Local descriptors:
  - ▶ upright descriptor versions achieved better results
  - ▶ SURF-128 better than SURF-64
- ▶ System robustness: manually aligned/unaligned/partially occluded faces
  - ▶ SURF more robust to illumination
  - ▶ SIFT more robust to changes in viewing conditions
- ▶ RANSAC-based system combination and outlier removal

Lehrstuhl für Informatik 6 – Computer Science Department – RWTH Aachen University – Aachen, Germany  
http://www-i6.informatik.rwth-aachen.de

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Mail: <suriname>@cs.rwth-aachen.de WWW: <www>