

# SURF-Face: Face Recognition Under Viewpoint Consistency Constraints

Philippe Dreuw, Pascal Steingrube, Harald Hanselmann and Hermann Ney

Human Language Technology and Pattern Recognition, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

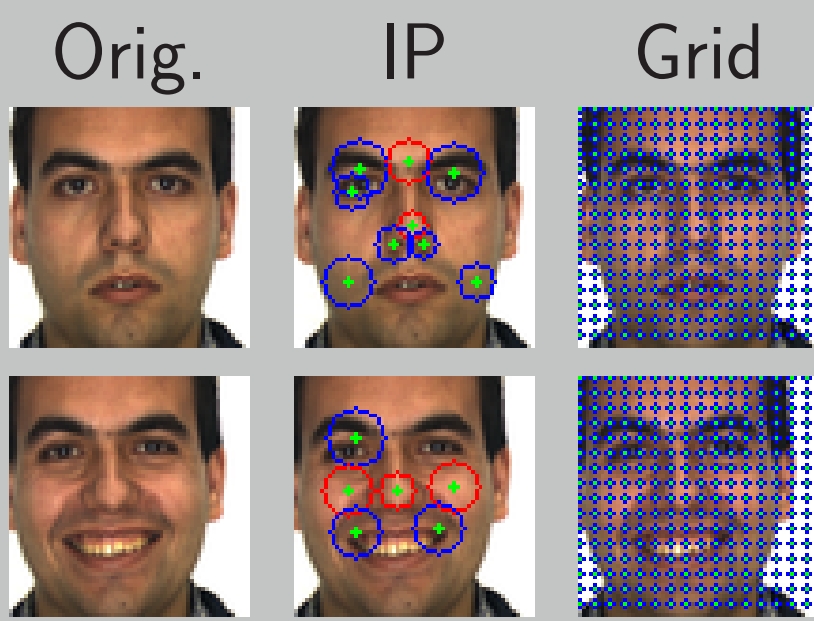


## Introduction

- ▶ 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



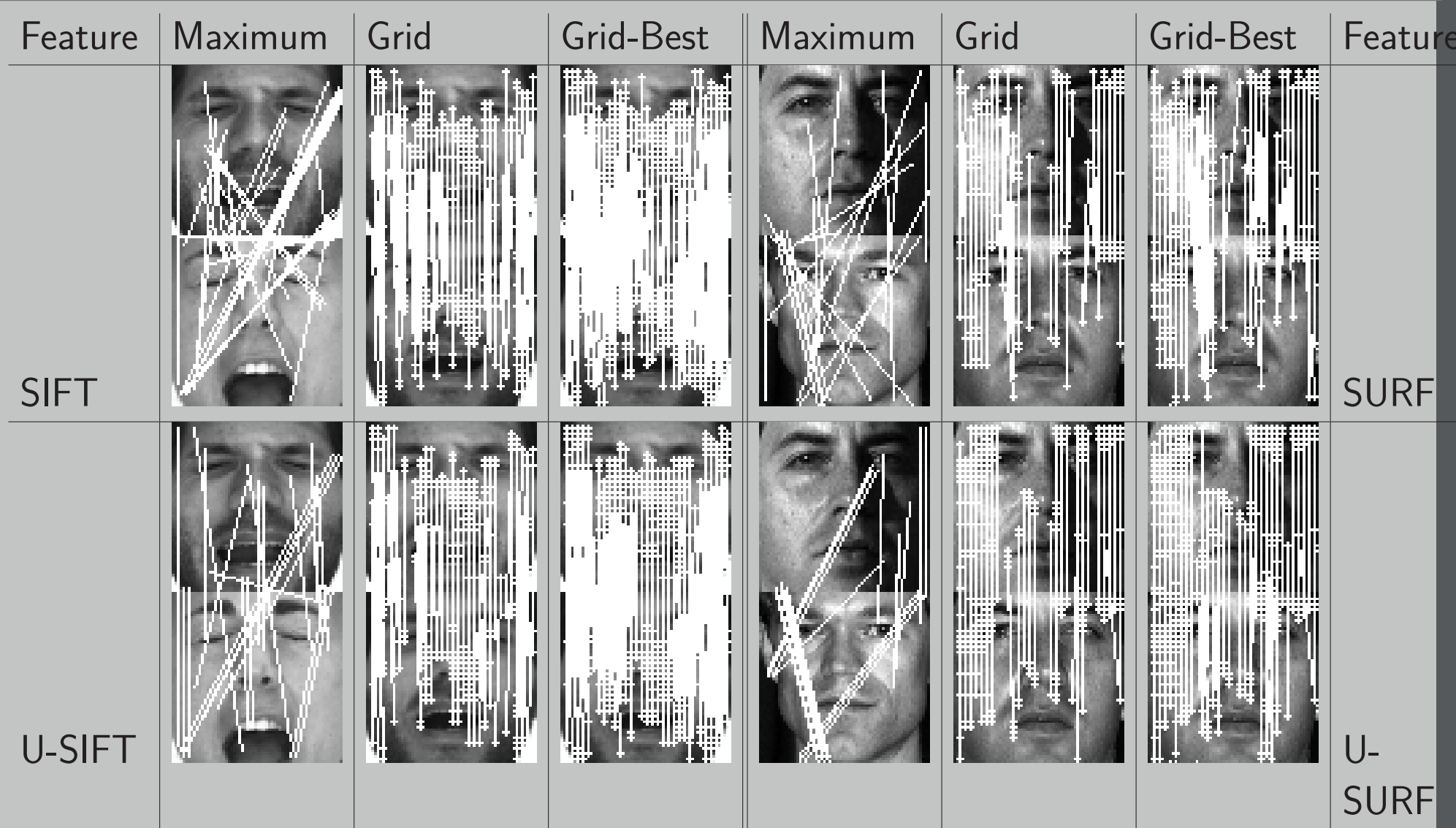
## Feature Description

- ▶ 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:
$$\mathbf{X} \rightarrow r(\mathbf{X}) = \arg \max_c \left\{ \max_n \left\{ \sum_{x_i \in \mathbf{X}} \delta(x_i, \mathbf{Y}_{n,c}) \right\} \right\}$$
  - ▷ additionally, a ratio constraint is applied in  $\delta(x_i, \mathbf{Y}_{n,c})$
- ▶ 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



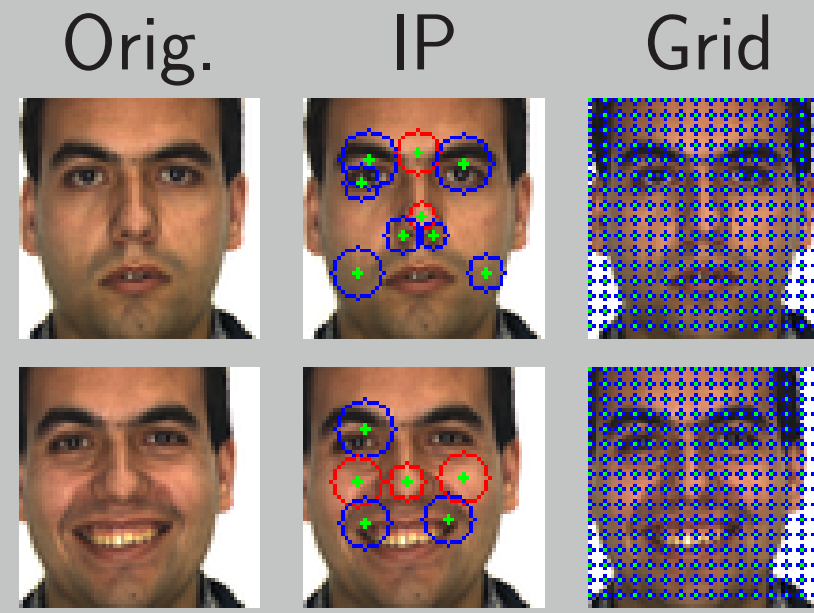
- ▶ Matching results for the AR-Face (left) and the CMU-PIE database (right)
  - ▷ maximum matching show false classification examples
  - ▷ grid matchings show correct classification examples
  - ▷ upright descriptor versions reduce the number of false matches

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

- ▶ 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



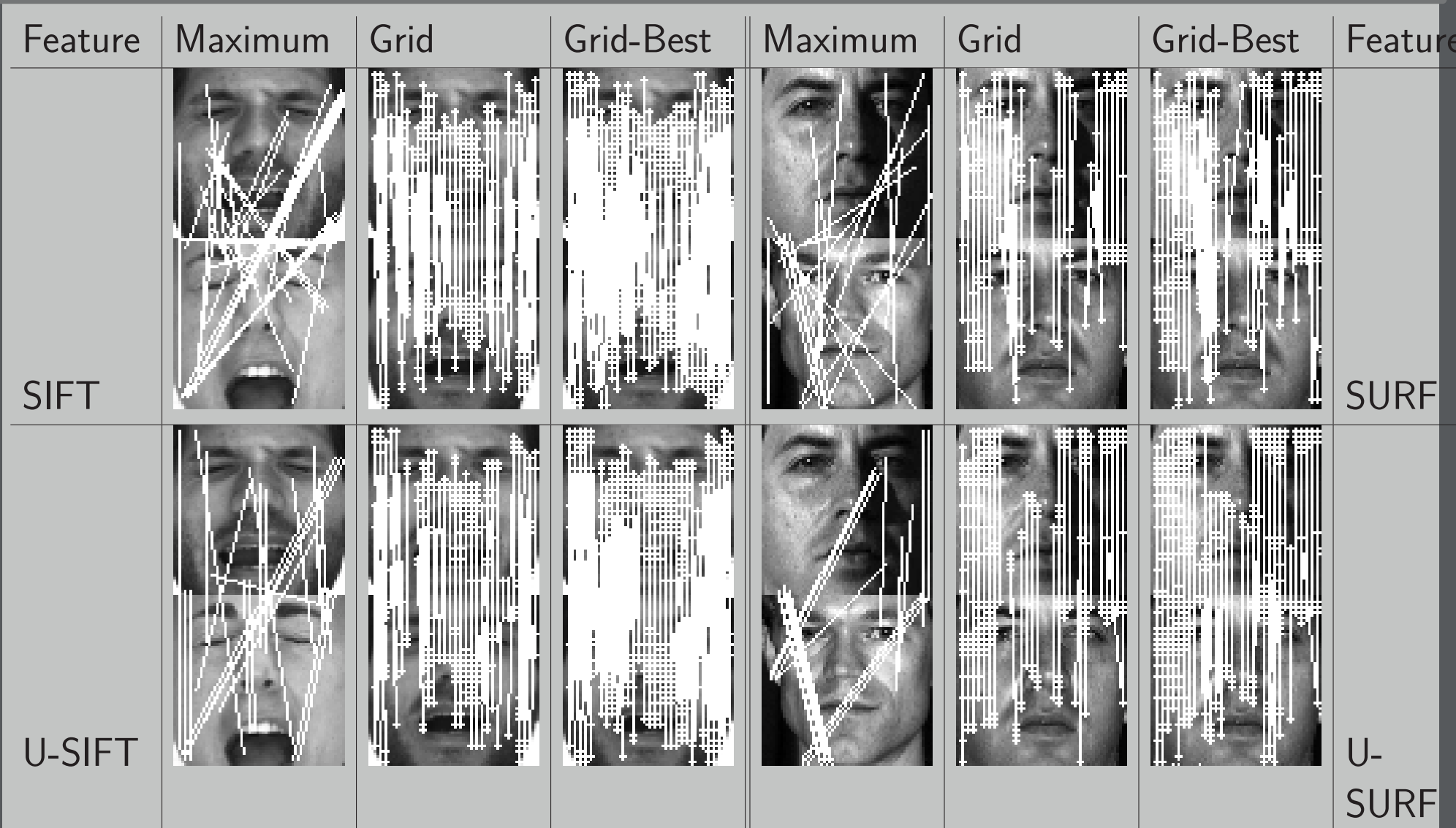
## Feature Description

- ▶ 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:
$$\mathbf{X} \rightarrow r(\mathbf{X}) = \arg \max_c \left\{ \max_n \left\{ \sum_{x_i \in \mathbf{X}} \delta(x_i, \mathbf{Y}_{n,c}) \right\} \right\}$$
  - ▷ additionally, a ratio constraint is applied in  $\delta(x_i, \mathbf{Y}_{n,c})$
- ▶ 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

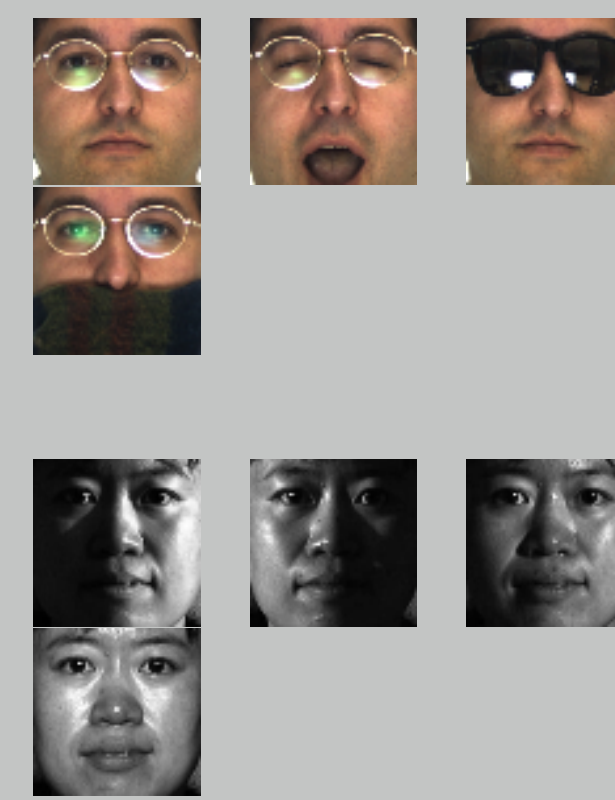
## Matching Examples for the AR-Face and CMU-PIE Database



- ▶ 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	$64 \times 5.6$ (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	$64 \times 1024$	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	$64 \times 1024$	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	$64 \times 6.80$ (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	$64 \times 1024$	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	$64 \times 1024$	<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	6.4

## 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 [%]				
	AR1scarf	AR1sun	ARneutral	AR2scarf	AR2sun
SURF-64	2.72	30.00	0.00	4.54	47.27
SURF-128	1.81	23.63	0.00	3.63	40.90
SIFT	1.81	24.54	0.00	2.72	44.54
U-SURF-64	4.54	23.63	0.00	4.54	47.27
U-SURF-128	1.81	<b>20.00</b>	0.00	3.63	41.81
U-SIFT	<b>1.81</b>	20.90	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>38.18</b>
U-SURF-128+R	1.81	19.09	0.00	3.63	43.63
U-SIFT+R	2.72	<b>14.54</b>	0.00	<b>0.90</b>	35.45
U-SURF-128+U-SIFT+R	<b>0.90</b>	16.36	<b>0.00</b>	2.72	<b>32.72</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