

# ENSEMBLE LEARNING USING TRANSFORMERS AND CONVOLUTIONAL NETWORKS FOR MASKED FACE RECOGNITION

DINH TRONG HAU

<sup>1</sup> University of Information Technology, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

<sup>2</sup> Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

## What ?

A robust system for masked face recognition using a multi-model deep learning approach.

- An ensemble framework combining two CNNs and two Transformer models.
- Majority voting determines the final identity.
- Achieves **92.01%** accuracy on a custom masked LFW dataset.

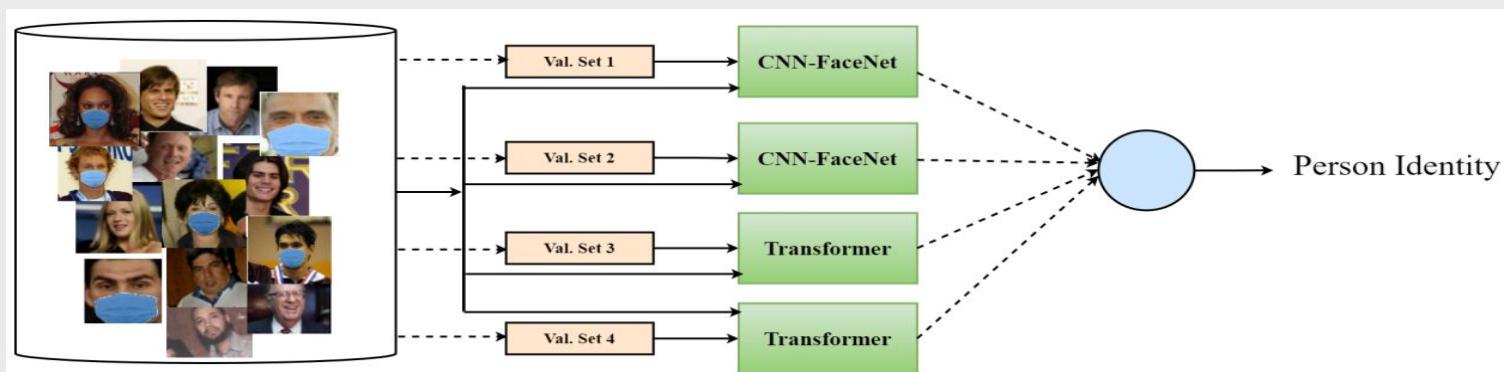
## Why ?

Face masks, a necessity since the COVID-19 pandemic, pose a major challenge to face recognition systems.

- Standard systems fail significantly on masked faces.
- NIST reported error rates of 5-50%.
- Masks occlude key features like the nose, mouth, and chin.

## Overview

The system identifies individuals from masked face images by combining predictions from four distinct models (two FaceNet-based, two Vision Transformer-based) via majority voting for a robust final decision.



**Fig. 1:** The framework of the proposed ensemble learning model.

## Description

### Model Architectures

The approach integrates diverse model architectures to capture different feature types.

- **CNN Models:** Fine-tuned pre-trained models, with FaceNet showing superior performance due to its training on face-specific datasets.
- **Transformer Model:** An encoder-only architecture processes image patches, using self-attention to capture global contextual features.



**Fig. 3:** Original (top) and synthetically masked (bottom) faces.

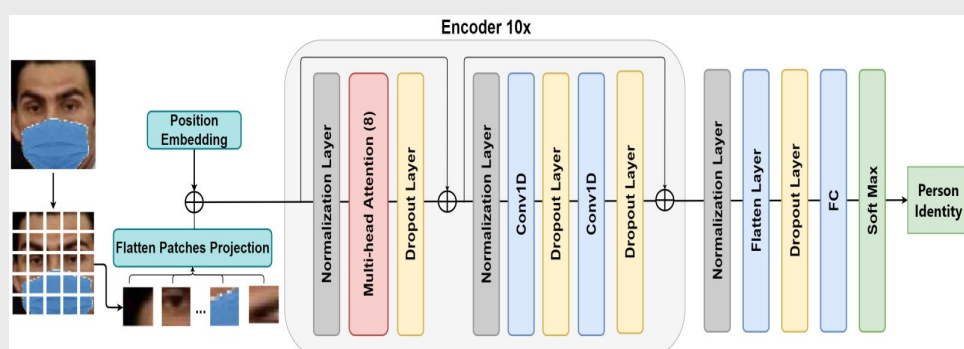
### Results

Ensemble learning achieves the highest accuracy (**92.01%**), outperforming all individual models.

Model	Top-1 Accuracy (%)	Top-5 Accuracy (%)
CNN-VGG16	73.38	82.05
CNN-EfficientNet	79.61	84.41
CNN-FaceNet	80.30	85.24
Transformer	69.04	78.70
<b>Ensemble Learning</b>	<b>92.01</b>	<b>96.57</b>

### Conclusion

- Combining CNN and Transformer improves robustness under masked conditions
- Ensemble learning is effective for real-world face recognition



**Fig. 2:** The architecture of the Transformer model.

### Dataset

The LFW dataset was used with synthetic masks via the MaskTheFace model, creating 26,466 images across 5,749 subjects. Data augmentation techniques were applied to address imbalance.