



# SATGAN: Augmenting Age Biased Dataset for Cross-Age Face Recognition

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## Abstract

We propose a Stable Age Translation GAN (SATGAN) to generate fake face images at different ages to augment age biased face datasets for Cross-Age Face Recognition (CAFR). The proposed SATGAN consists of both generator and discriminator. As a part of the generator, a novel Mask Attention Module (MAM) is introduced to make the generator focus on the face area. In addition, the generator employs a Uniform Distribution Discriminator (UDD) to supervise the learning of latent feature map and enforce the uniform distribution. Besides, the discriminator employs a Feature Separation Module (FSM) to disentangle identity information from the age information.

## Motivation

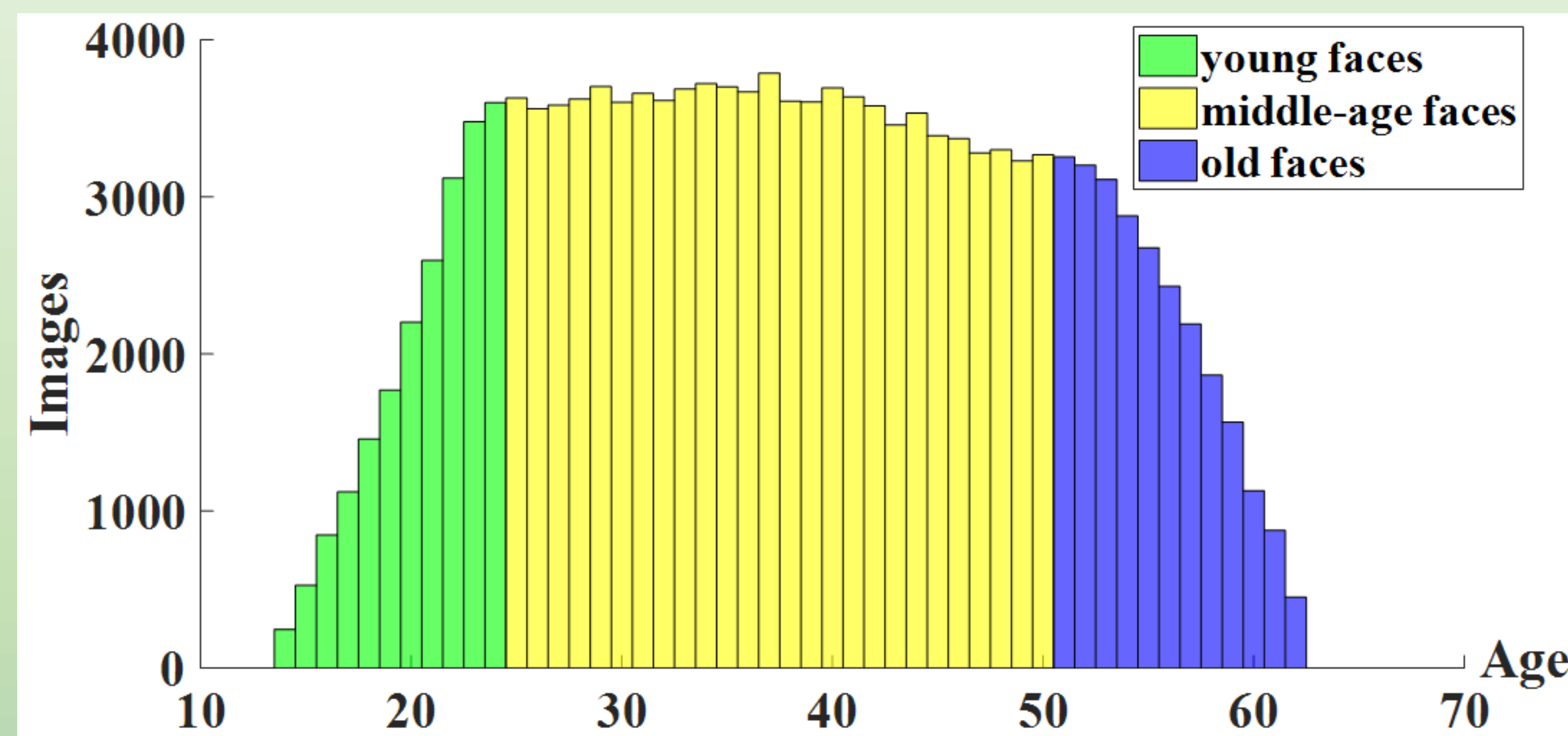


Fig: The age distribution of the CACD dataset.

- To train a CAFR model, we need large amounts of face images at different ages, but most face datasets have age bias.
- Due to the success of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) they have been widely applied to translate faces with different attributes like expression, hair, pose and age etc.

## Dataset



**Morph:** 55,134 images are divided into a training set with 50020 images and a test set with 4,925 images. The images are separated into five groups with ages of 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50 and 50+.



**Three Age Stages Dataset (TASD).** 35,416 images, with both identity label and age label, are divided into three part, including young, middle-aged and elder.

## Method

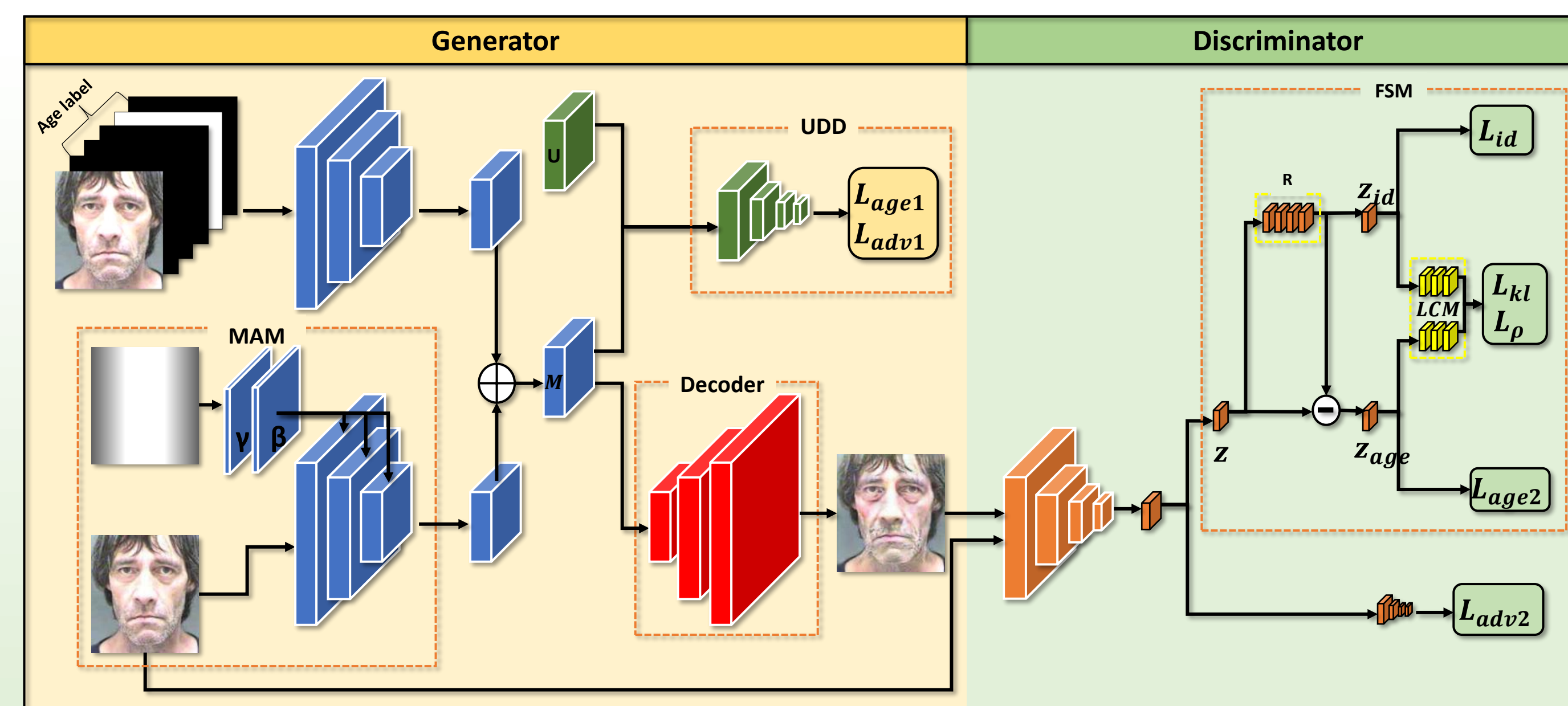


Fig: The overview of the proposed SATGAN.

## Modules

$$\text{MAM: } \text{Pixel} = \begin{cases} 100 + \left( \frac{255 - 100}{40 - 0} \right) x & 0 \ll x \ll 40 \\ 255 & 40 < x < 88 \\ 255 - \left( \frac{255 - 100}{40 - 0} \right) (x - 88) & 88 \ll x \ll 128 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UDD: } L_{adv1} &= E_M[D_1(M)] - E_U[D_1(U)] \\ L_{age1} &= E_{M, c_{trg}}[-\log D_1(c_{trg}|M)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FSM: } L_{kl} &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \sum_j l_{age}(j) \log \left( \frac{l_{age}(j)}{l_{id}(j)} \right) \\ L_p &= -\frac{1}{N} \sum_i \frac{\text{Cov}(l_{age}, l_{id})}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(l_{age}) \text{Var}(l_{id})}} \end{aligned}$$

## Ablation Study



Fig: Translation result for SATGAN with/without different modules.

## Results of Age Translation on Morph



Fig: Results of age progression and regression.

Method	Accuracy(%)	FID score
StarGAN	59.70	13.83
AttGAN	57.21	10.34
SwitchGAN	85.38	6.87
<b>SATGAN</b>	<b>90.53</b>	<b>6.22</b>

Tab: Results of the GAN based models.

## Results of CAFR on CALFW

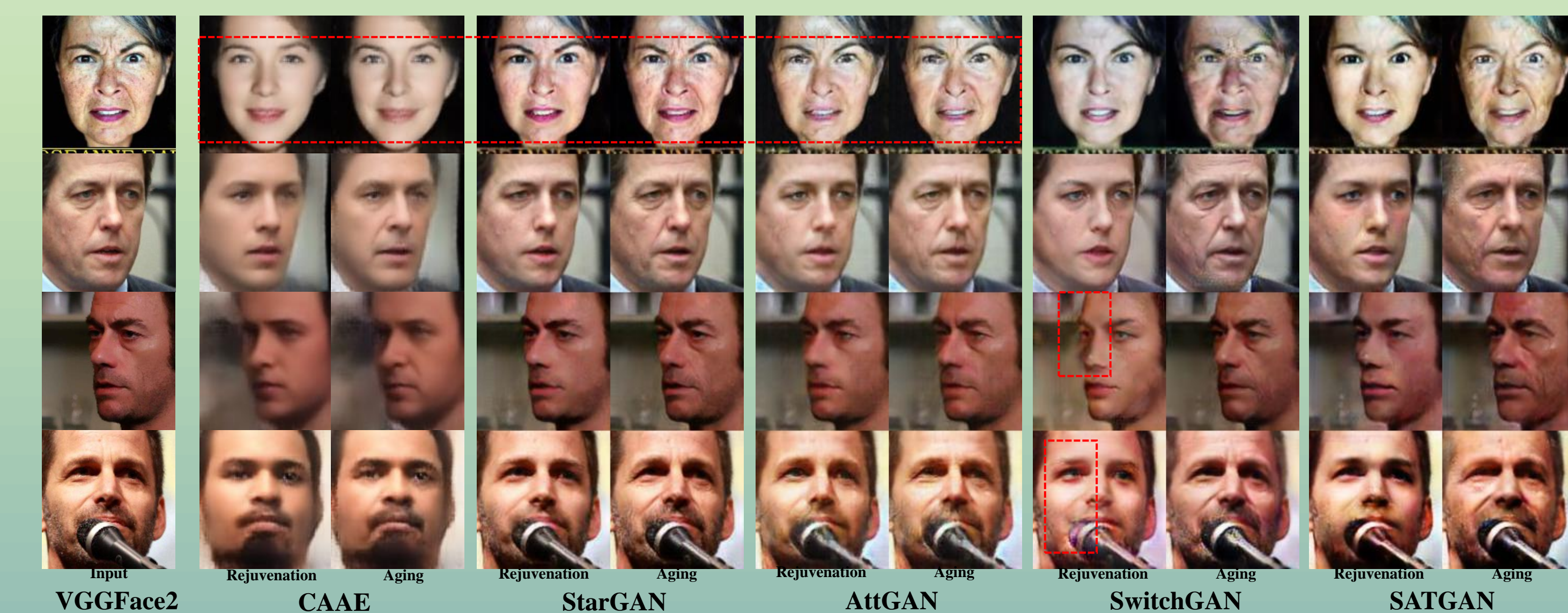


Fig: Visual comparison of different models on VGGFace2

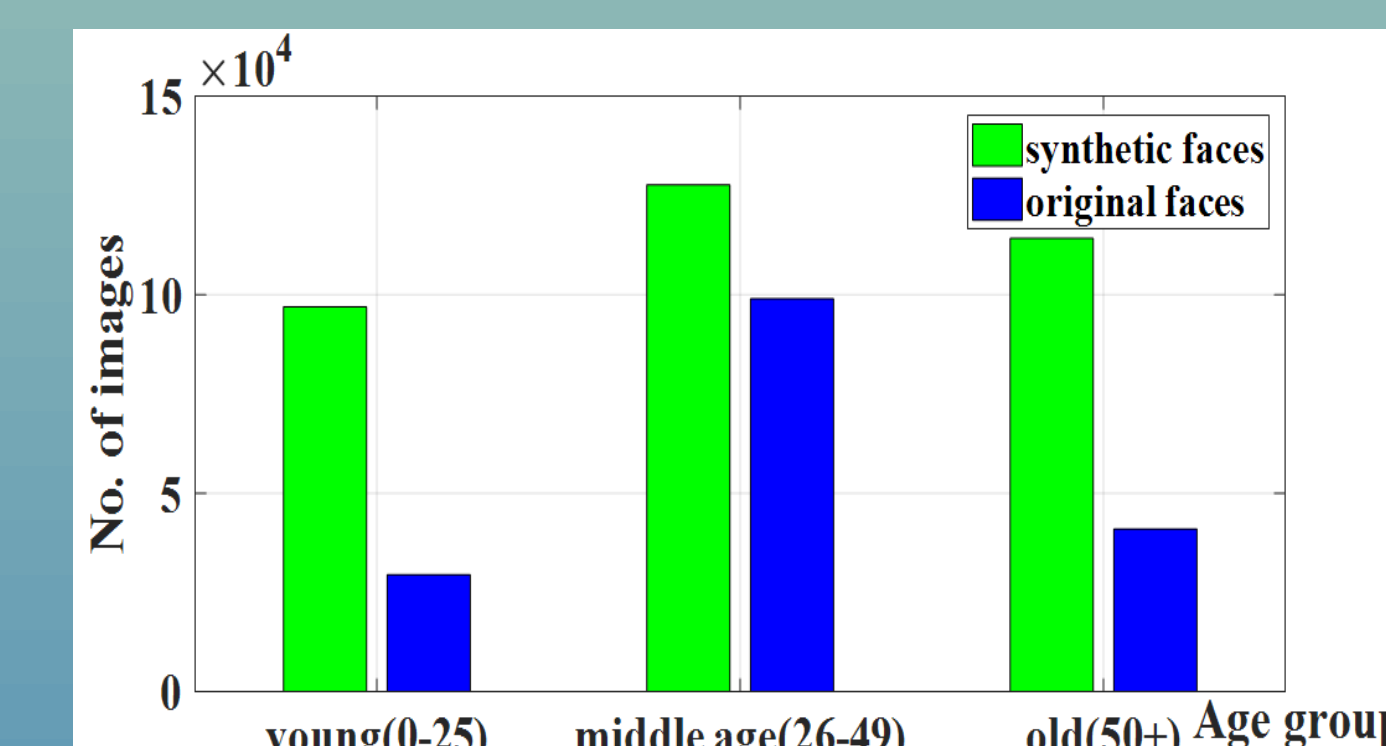


Fig: The age distribution.

Method	CALFW	AgeDB-30
SphereFace [4]	90.30	97.56
VGGFace2 [24]	90.57	-
ConsineFace [5]	-	97.91
ArcFace [6]	95.87	98.08
<b>PyTorch Implementation of ArcFace</b>		
Original MS1M	95.78	98.10
<b>Augmented MS1M</b>	<b>95.92</b>	<b>98.43</b>

Tab: Comparison with SOTA.

Size	Subset	Model	Result
Small	Original	-	68.15
		CAA	63.40
	Augmented	StarGAN	67.85
		AttGAN	68.12
		SwitchGAN	68.38
Medium	Original	-	77.22
		CAA	68.45
	Augmented	StarGAN	77.38
		AttGAN	78.13
		SwitchGAN	78.03
Large	Original	-	81.82
		CAA	75.08
	Augmented	StarGAN	82.27
		AttGAN	82.15
		SwitchGAN	82.75
		<b>SATGAN</b>	<b>83.40</b>

Tab: ACC(%) on CALFW.