



# Face Retrieval for Security Applications

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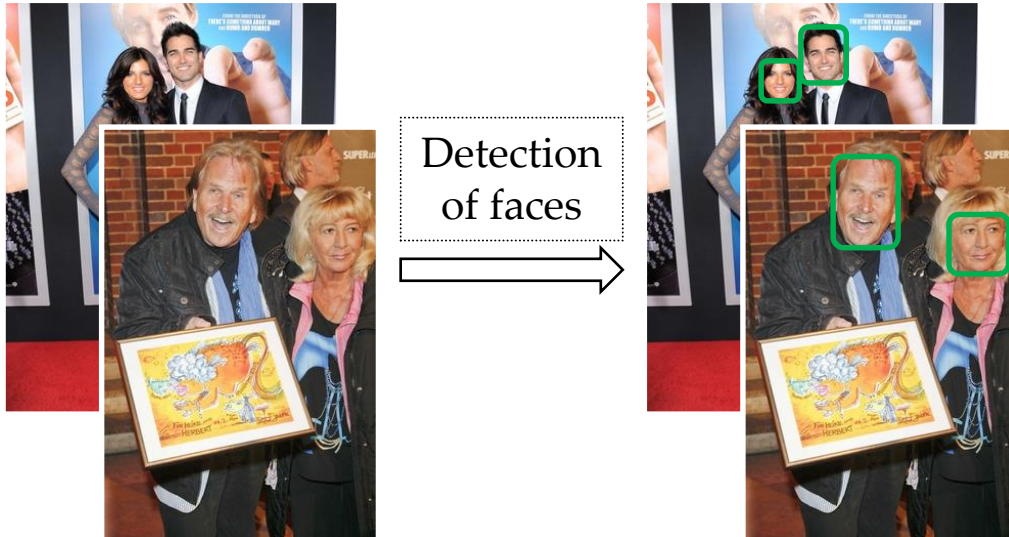
<http://disa.fi.muni.cz/>

Faculty of Informatics, Masaryk University  
Brno, Czech Republic

# Face Recognition Technology



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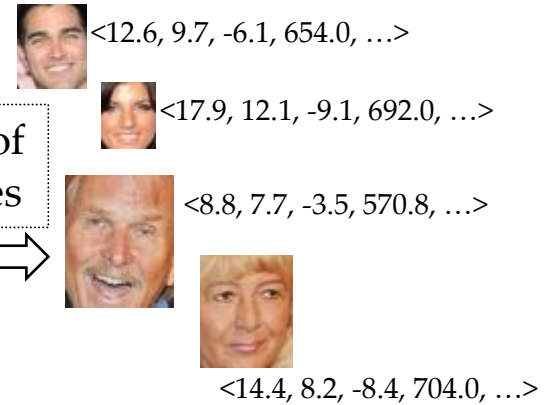
# Face Recognition Technology



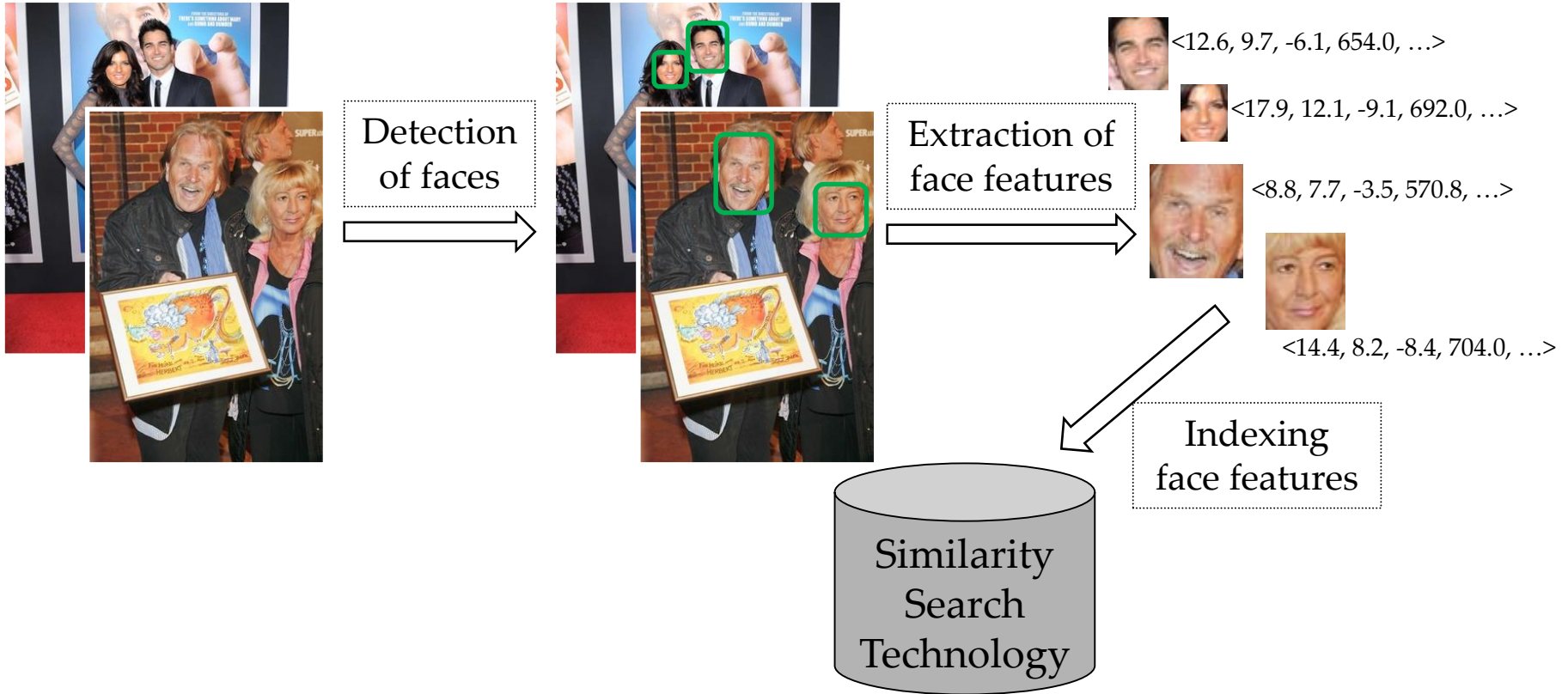
Detection of faces



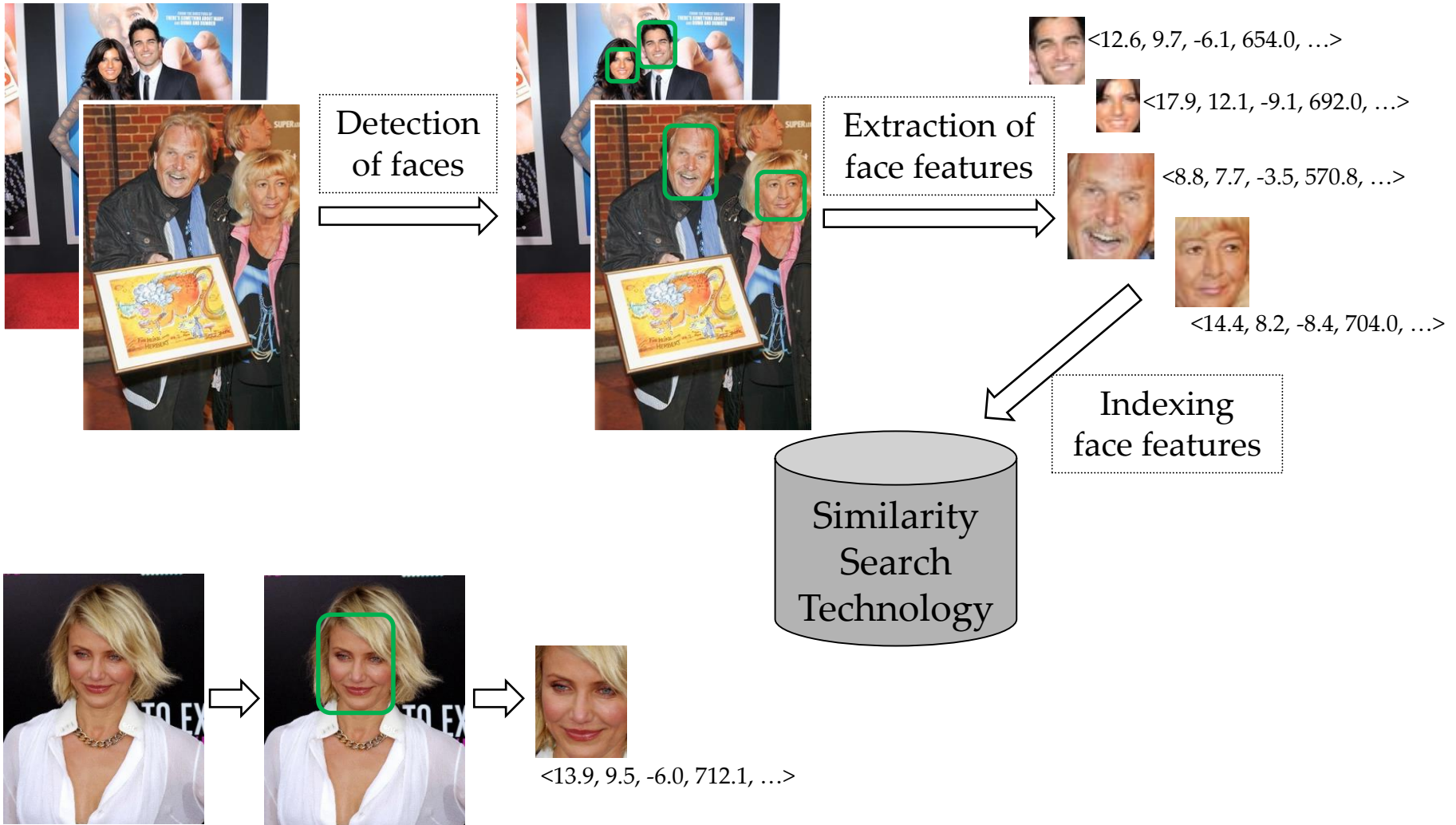
Extraction of face features



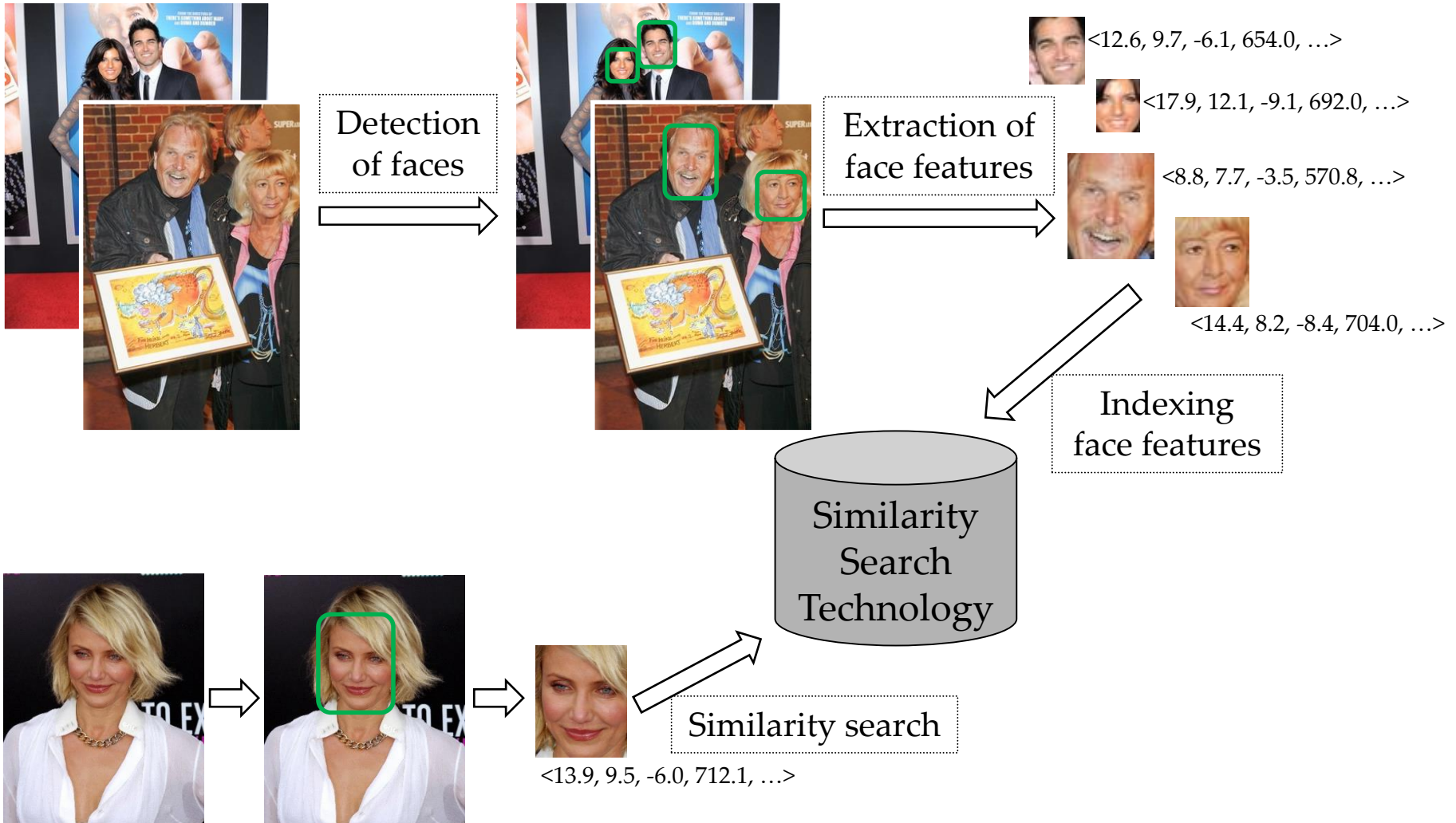
# Face Recognition Technology



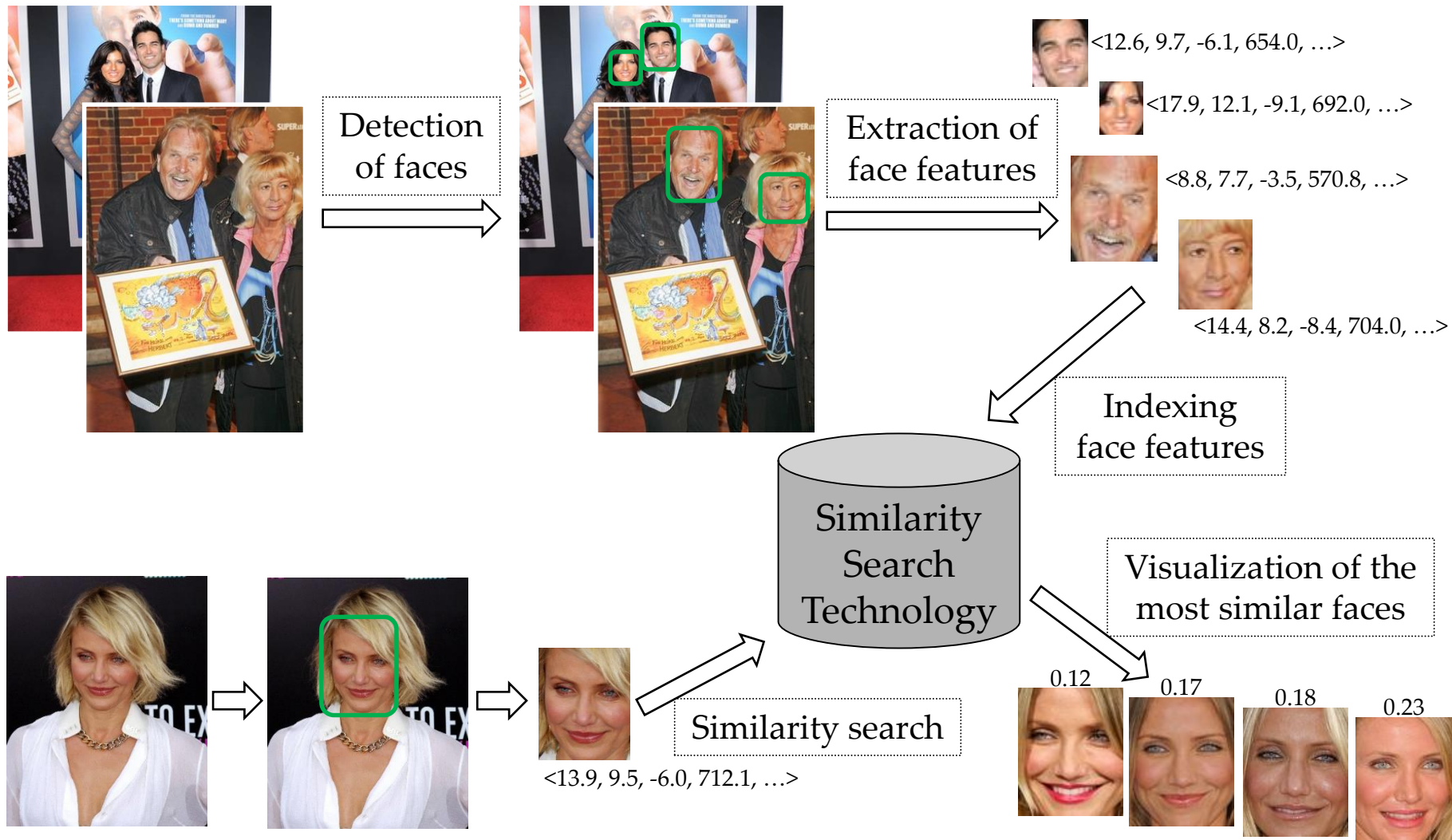
# Face Recognition Technology



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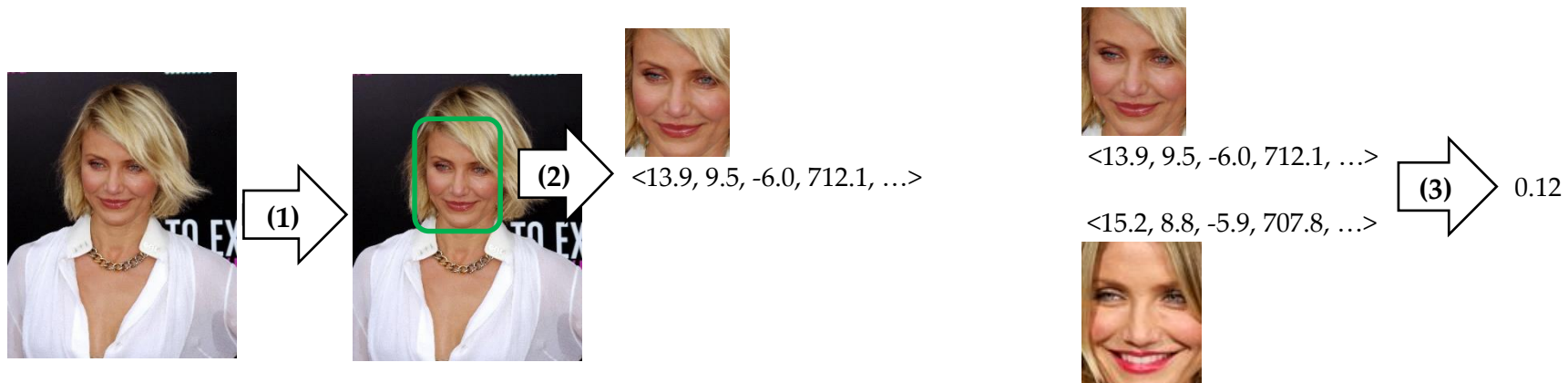




# Face Recognition Technology: Components



- **Components of general face recognition technology**
  - 1) Face detection function
    - Localizes bounding boxes of faces within a static image
  - 2) Feature extraction function
    - Extracts a characteristic feature of a face image
  - 3) Face recognition function
    - Computes similarity score between features of two faces



# Our Face Recognition Technology



- **Our objective** – to effectively and efficiently retrieve the most similar faces to a query face(s)
- Improvement of detection/recognition components:
  - 1) Face detection function – combining **multiple state-of-the-art approaches** for more effective detection
  - 2) Feature extraction func. – aggregating multiple features
  - 3) Face recognition function
    - Combining **multiple approaches** for more effective recognition
    - **Multi-face query evaluation** for more effective retrieval
    - **Pre-selection of candidate set and its re-ranking** for more efficient retrieval

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Detection



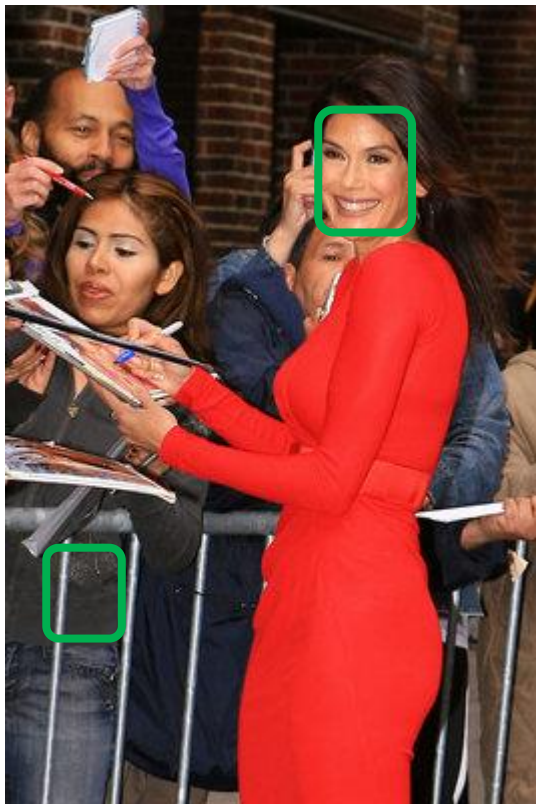
- Aggregation of existing detection approaches to increase **recall/precision**



# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Detection



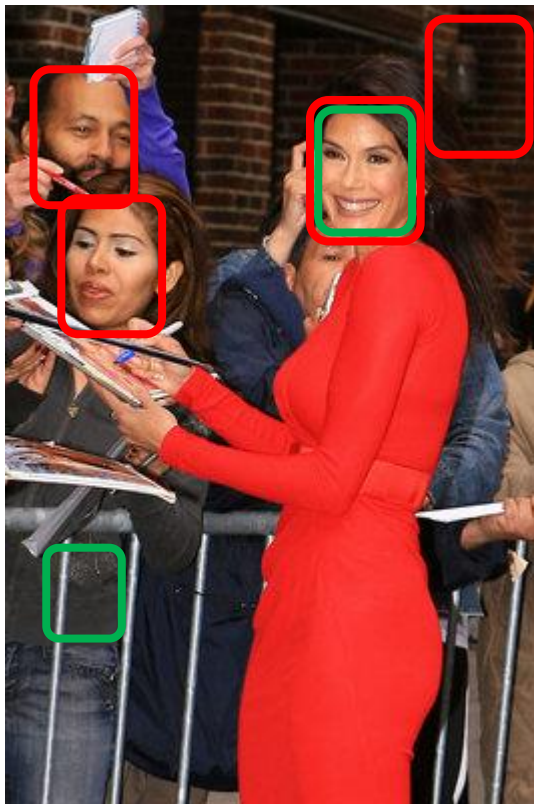
- Aggregation of existing detection approaches to increase **recall/precision**



# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Detection



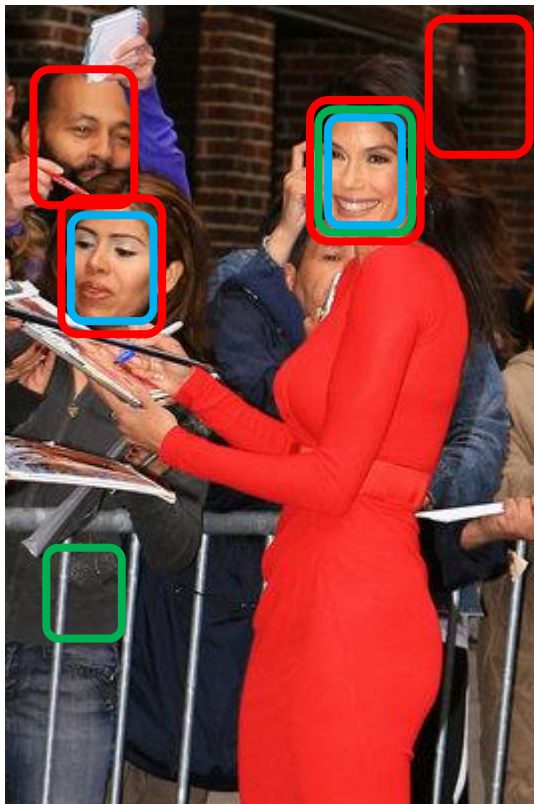
- Aggregation of existing detection approaches to increase **recall/precision**



# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Detection



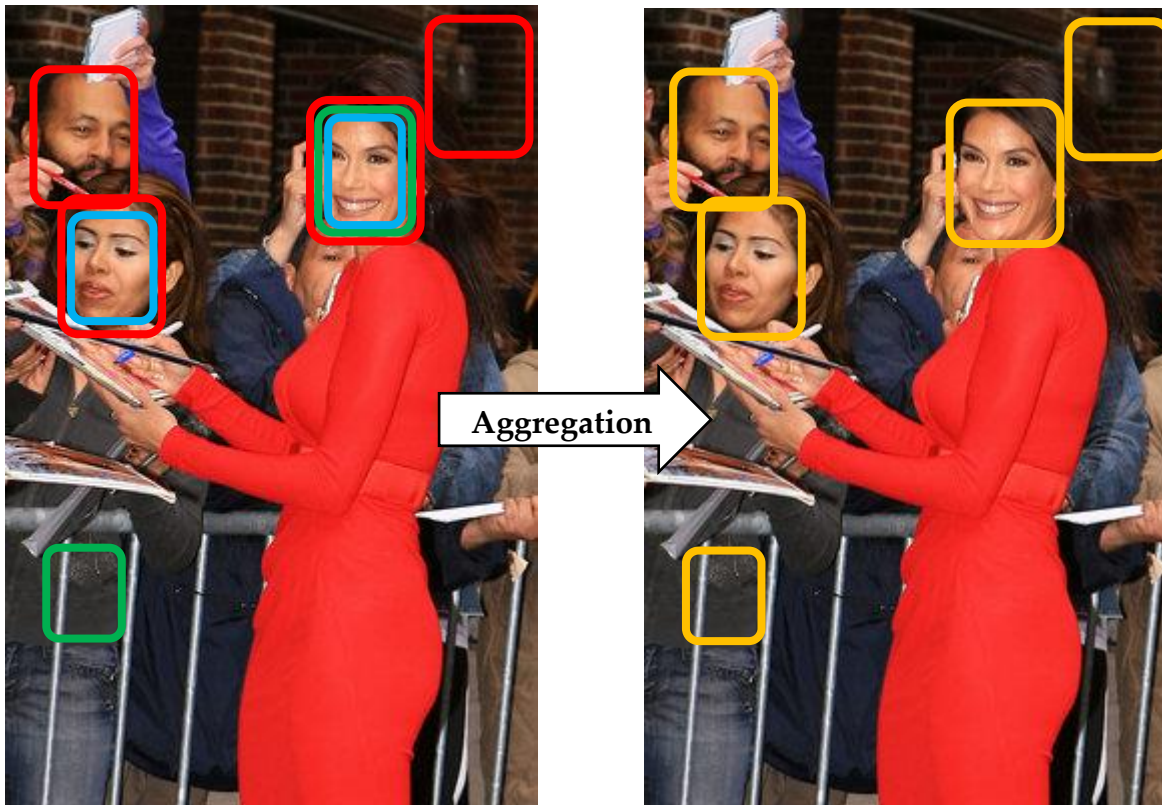
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# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Detection



- Aggregation of existing detection approaches to increase **recall/precision**

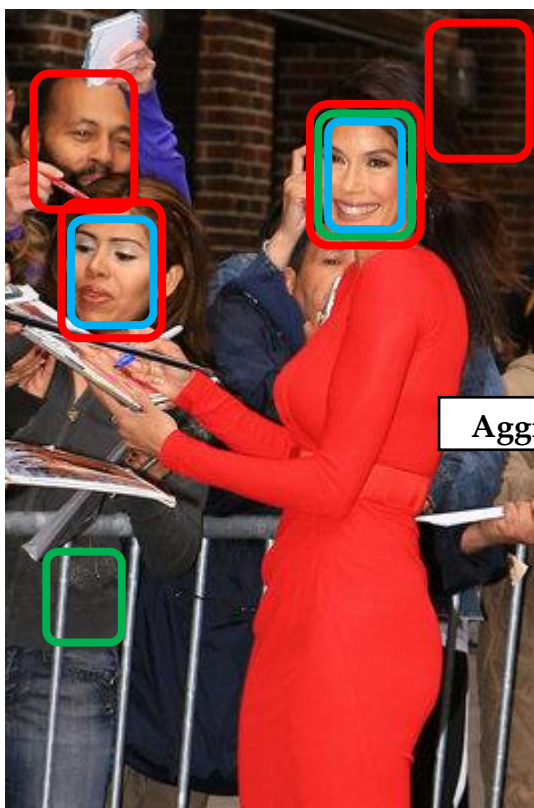


**Union** aggregation  
recall: 100%  
precision: 60%

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Detection



- Aggregation of existing detection approaches to increase **recall/precision**



Aggregation →



**Union** aggregation  
recall: 100%  
precision: 60%

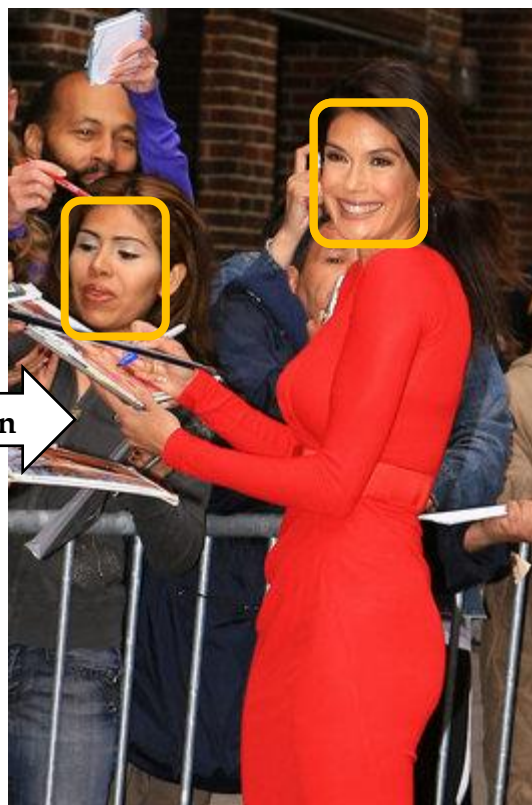
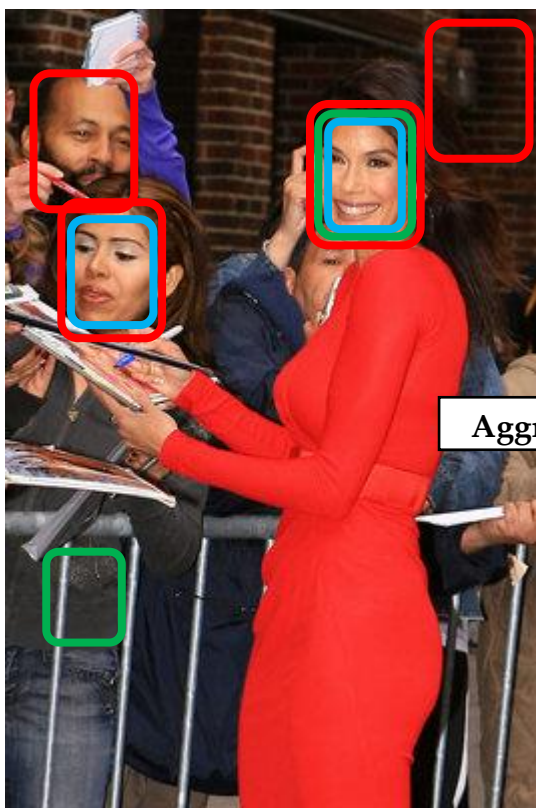
**Intersection** aggregation  
recall: 33%  
precision: 100%



# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Detection



- Aggregation of existing detection approaches to increase **recall/precision**



**Union** aggregation  
recall: 100%  
precision: 60%

**Intersection** aggregation  
recall: 33%  
precision: 100%

**2/3** aggregation  
recall: 66%  
precision: 100%

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Detection (cont.)



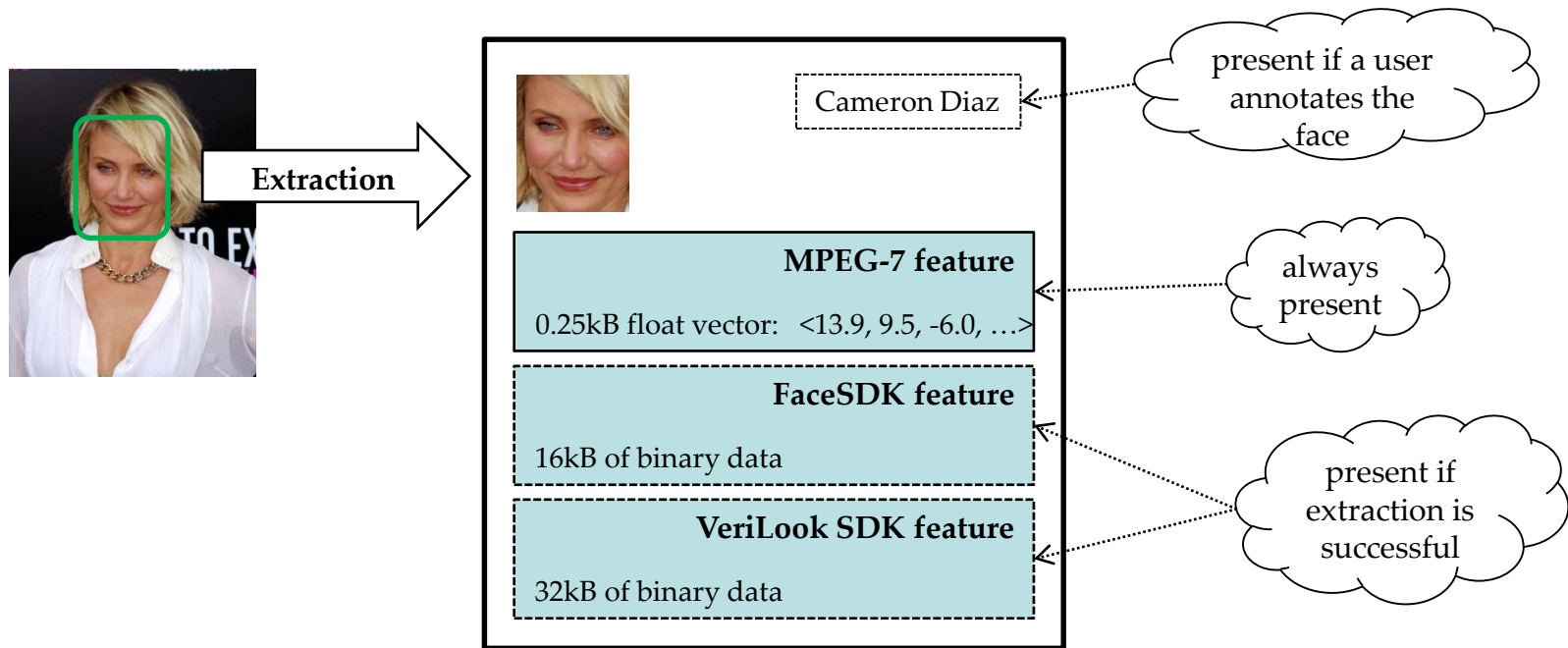
- Current implementation:
  - Aggregation of at least 2 approaches out of 3
    - OpenCV – open source from Computer vision library
    - FaceSDK – commercial software from Luxand
    - VeriLook SDK – commercial software from Neurotechnology

	Low-quality face images # of faces: 1000		High-quality face images # of faces: 10,000	
	Recall	Precision	Recall	Precision
OpenCV	55	89	92	86
FaceSDK	63	83	95	94
VeriLook SDK	73	84	100	96
<b>Our aggregation</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Feature Extraction




- Utilization of existing extraction approaches to characterize a face by a set of **different features**
- Current version integrates three approaches of MPEG-7, FaceSDK and VeriLook SDK features



# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition



- Similarity of two faces is computed as **aggregation** of **normalized inner similarities** between features




Cameron Diaz

**MPEG-7 feature**  
0.25kB float vector: <13.9, 9.5, -6.0, ...>

**FaceSDK feature**  
16kB of binary data

**VeriLook SDK feature**  
32kB of binary data



**MPEG-7 feature**  
0.25kB float vector: <15.1, 8.6, -5.4, ...>

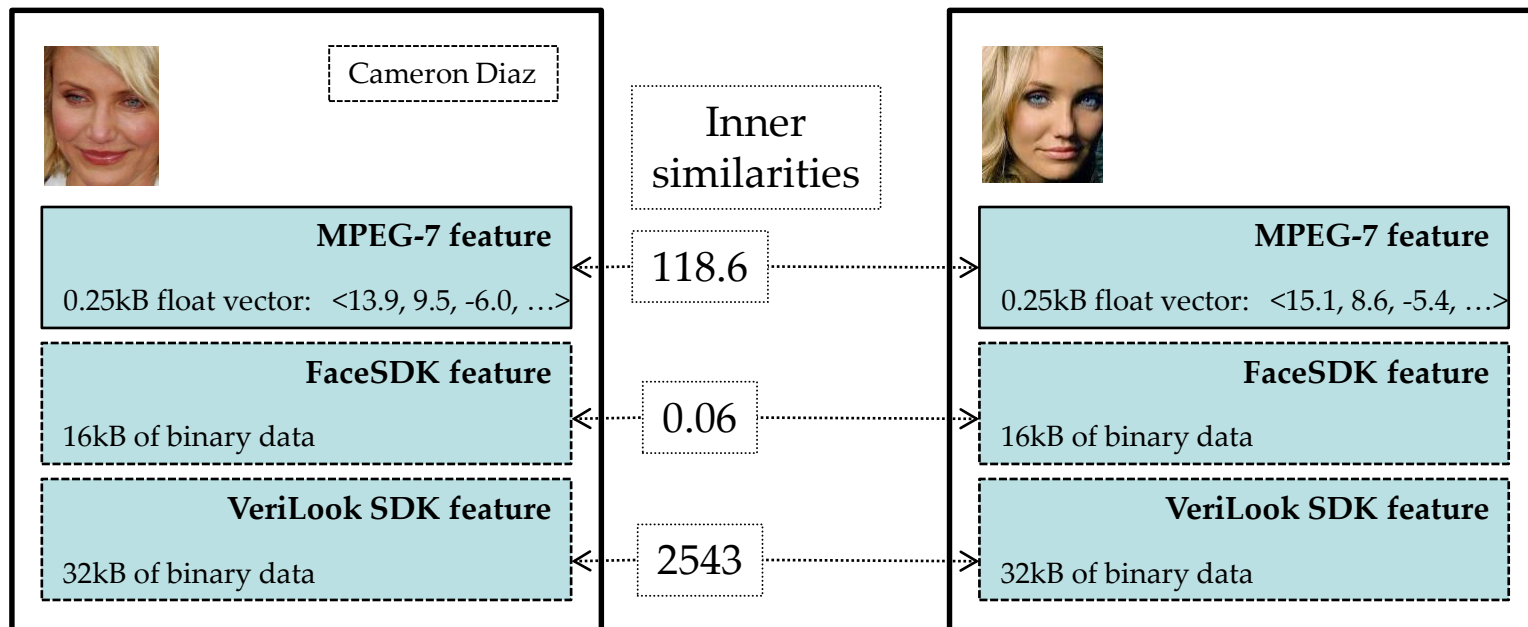
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# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition



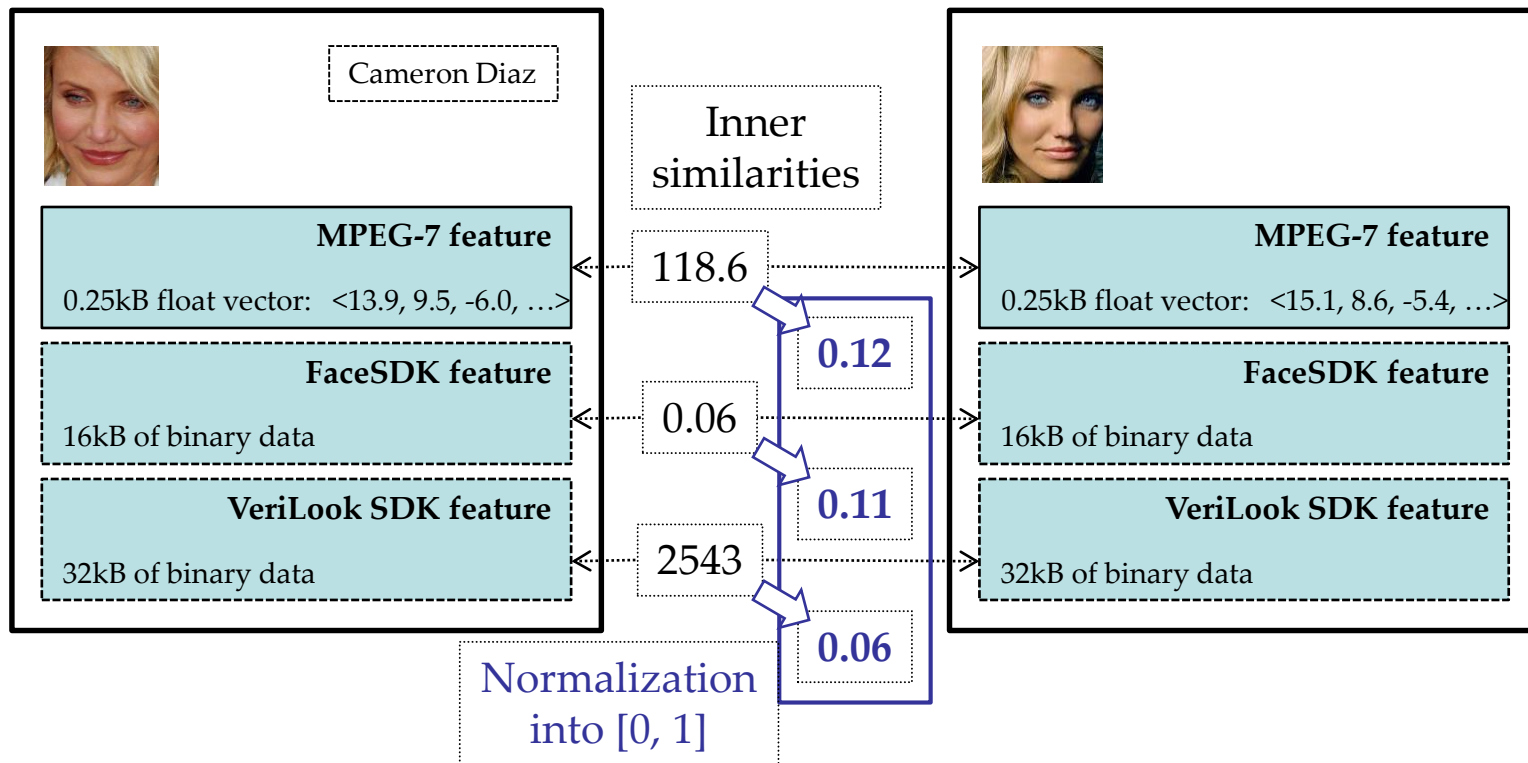
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# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition



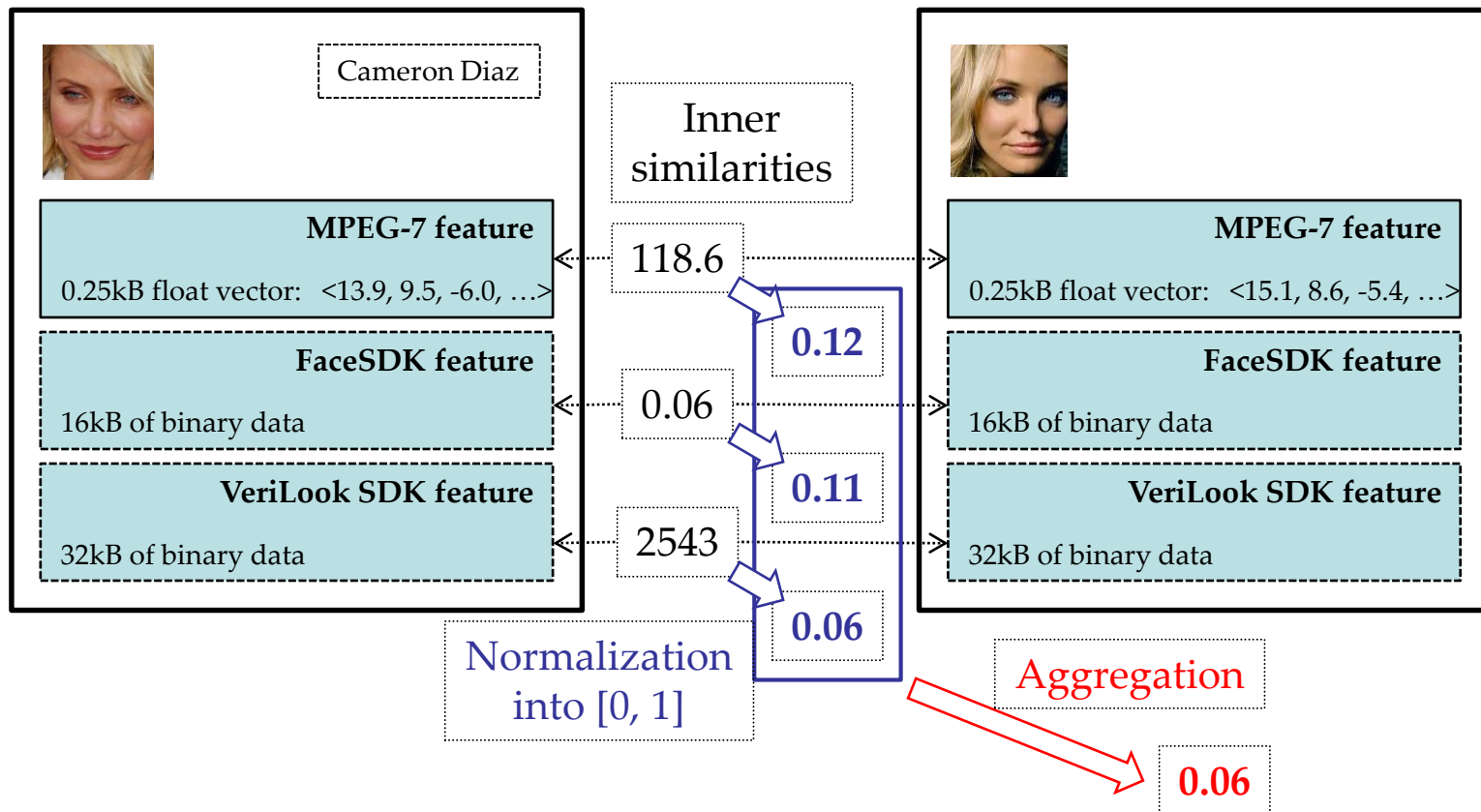
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# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition



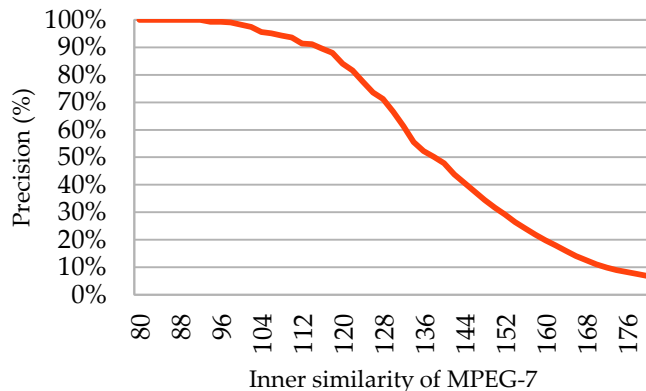
- Similarity of two faces is computed as **aggregation** of **normalized inner similarities** between features



# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition (cont.)



- Inner similarities are computed by integrated recognition approaches themselves
- Each inner similarity is then normalized according to **specifically learned normalization function**
  - Normalization func. learned from training data (example)



Normalized value =  
 $100\% - \langle \text{precision of inner similarity} \rangle$

Example:

inner similarity = 118.6  $\Rightarrow$  precision = 88%  $\Rightarrow$   
normalized value =  $100\% - 88\% = 12\% \Rightarrow$  **0.12**

- Aggregation is **minimum** of normalized similarities



# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition (cont.)



- Aggregation approach increases the quality of face recognition in terms of recall and precision
- Face images of **high/low** quality have a distance between eyes **>100/<30** pixels

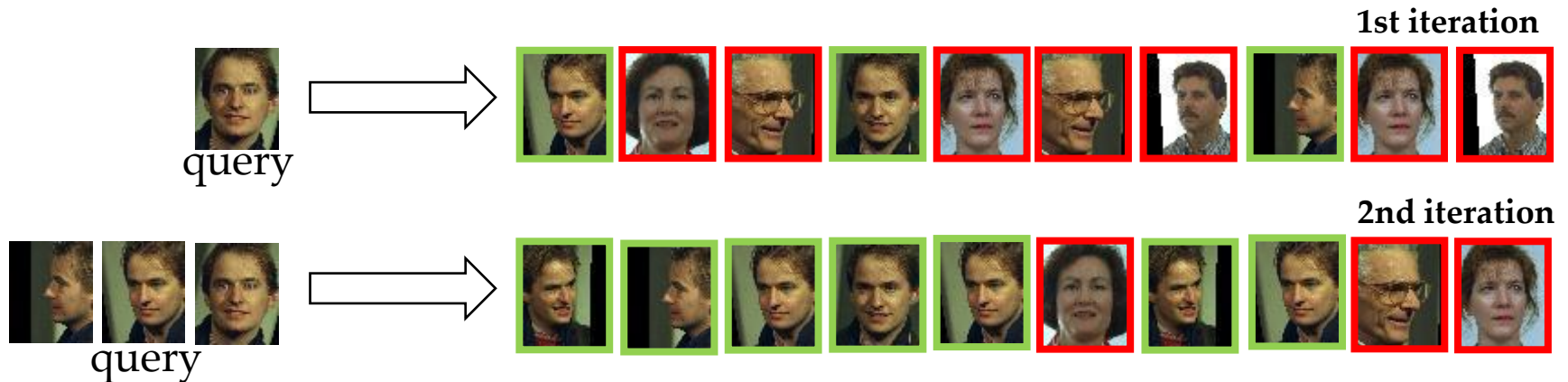
	Low-quality face images # of faces: 1000		High-quality face images # of faces: 10,000	
	Recall precision=85%	Recall precision=95%	Recall precision=85%	Recall precision=95%
MPEG-7	24	14	8	3
FaceSDK	23	16	14	0
VeriLook SDK	12	11	53	51
<b>Our aggregation</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51</b>

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition (cont.)



- **Multi-face query:**

- Query composed of a number of reference faces



- Relevance feedback on 1M dataset:

- Manual selection of positive (correct) retrieval results
- Iterative search where positive results represent query faces
- 1st iteration: **precision=6%**, 5th iteration: **precision=30%** (k=100)

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition (cont.)



- **Preprocessing (indexing) phase:**
  - All faces are indexed according to the MPEG-7 feature
    - M-index (Novak, 2012) structure is utilized
    - Indexing of 1M faces takes ~10minutes
- **Efficient (scalable) retrieval of 100 faces:**
  - Candidate set of 10,000 the most similar faces is efficiently retrieved by M-index (only MPEG-7 feature is utilized)
    - Retrieval out of 1M faces takes ~0.15s (~10s without M-index)
  - Retrieved 10,000 faces are sorted (re-ranked) according to our aggregation approach
  - Top-ranked 100 faces are returned

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Face Recognition (cont.)



- **Preprocessing (indexing) phase:**
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Increases effectiveness

Increases efficiency

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Summary

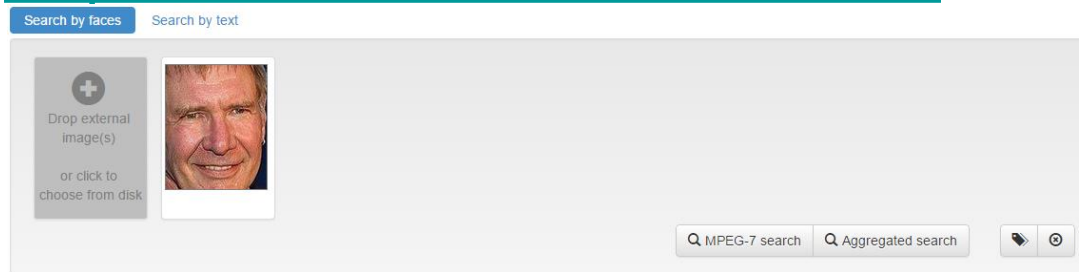


- Advantages against other face recognition systems:
  - Support for multi-face query evaluation
  - Aggregation of multiple existing approaches for more accurate detection and recognition
    - Significant improve in the **recognition accuracy** (naive approach: **6%** accuracy, our approach: **40%** accuracy)
  - Tradeoff between the **recognition accuracy** and **performance** can be controlled by a user
    - Online search within millions of faces

# Our Face Recognition Technology: Demonstration Application



- Demonstrated by an online web application:
  - Implemented within Java + Apache Tomcat
  - Commercial licenses of FaceSDK and VeriLook SDK
  - 1 million database of extracted faces
  - <http://disa.fi.muni.cz/FaceMatch/>



Search results of double enhanced aggregated function (100)



# Questions?



**Thank you for your attention.**

Try our online web application:  
<http://disa.fi.muni.cz/FaceMatch/>