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**TRUSTID**

# TrustID - Face Recognition Framework

## Multiplier Event @ ISR Coimbra

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ΠΑΤΡΩΝ  
UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS



University  
of Cyprus



INSTITUTO DE SISTEMAS E ROBÓTICA  
UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

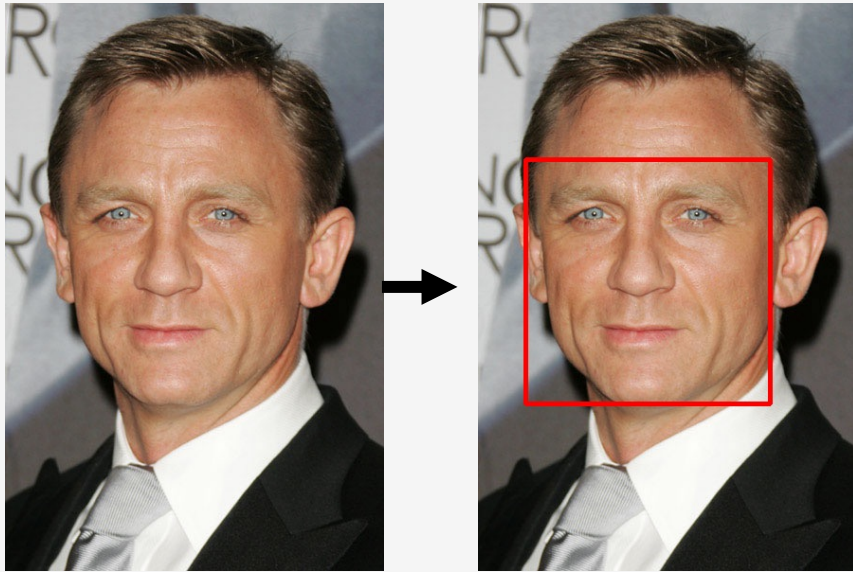
**cognitiveux**

22/05/2023

# TrustID Face Based Authentication

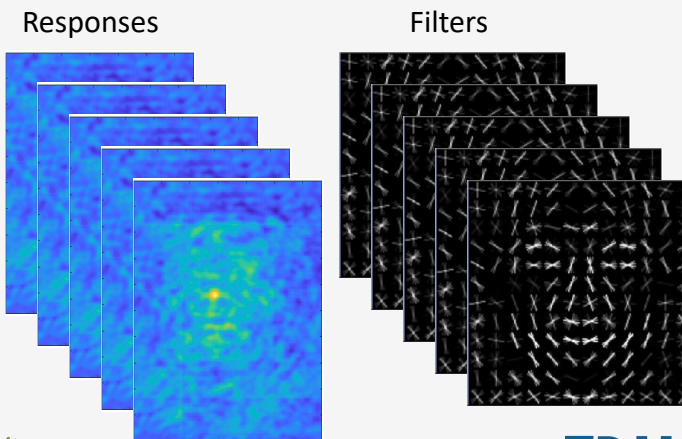
- Image/video based Biometric system.
- **Goal:** Identify users from pre-recorded image/video examples.
- System constrains:
  - Low quality data (consumer grade webcams, low resolution, noise, unconstrained environments, etc).
  - Computational performance limitations (needs run smoothly in 'unknown' target PCs).
  - Needs to be as accurate and reliable as possible.
- Overview of the Computer Vision and Machine Learning system architecture:
  - Face Detection.
  - TrustID - Face Recognition System v1.0.
  - TrustID - Face Recognition/Verification System v2.0.
  - Face Alignment (localization of facial features).
  - 3D Head Pose Estimation.
- Privacy and Computational Concerns.
- Face Recognition vs Face Verification.
- Face Verification Approach.
- Future Work.

# Face Detection



Input image

Face detection

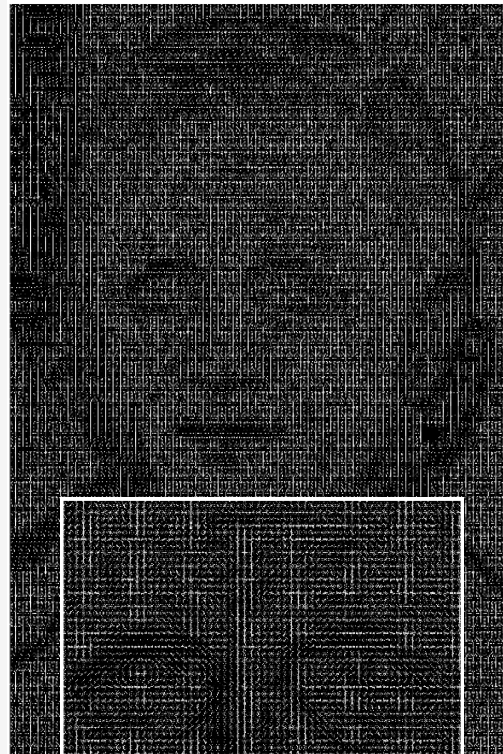


- DLIB HoG+SVM detector
  - Discriminative template matching.
  - Histogram of oriented Gradients (HoG) - features
  - Linear Support Vector Machine (SVM).
- Bank of 5 HOG filters.
  - Cell size 8x8.
- Trained in subset of LFW database.
- Advantages:
  - Lightweight model.
  - Fast operation on CPU.
  - Works well for frontal (and near non-frontal) faces
  - Allows small occlusions.
- Disadvantages:
  - Minimum face size of 80x80 px.
  - Unable to deal w/ extreme poses.

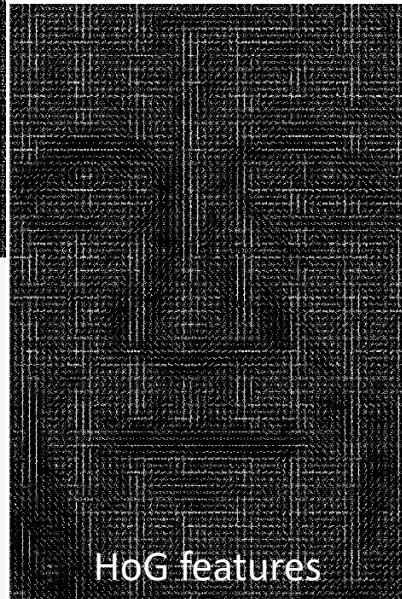
# Face Detection - HoG Filters



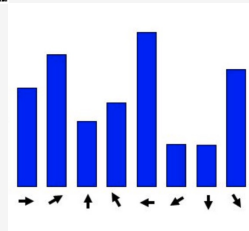
RGB Input image



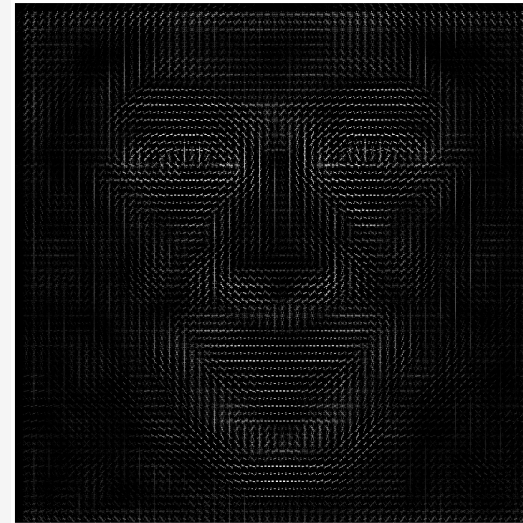
zoom



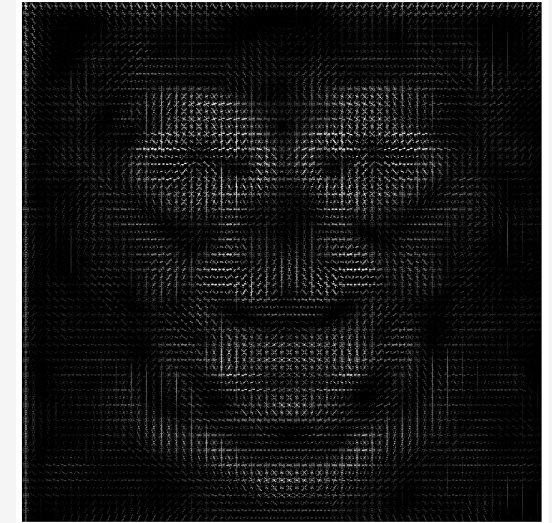
HoG features



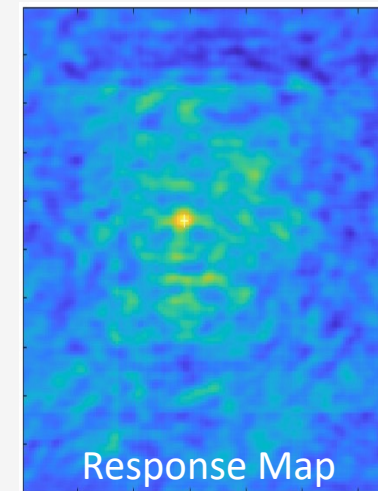
Histogram of Orientations



Filter: positive weights



Filter: negative weights



Response Map

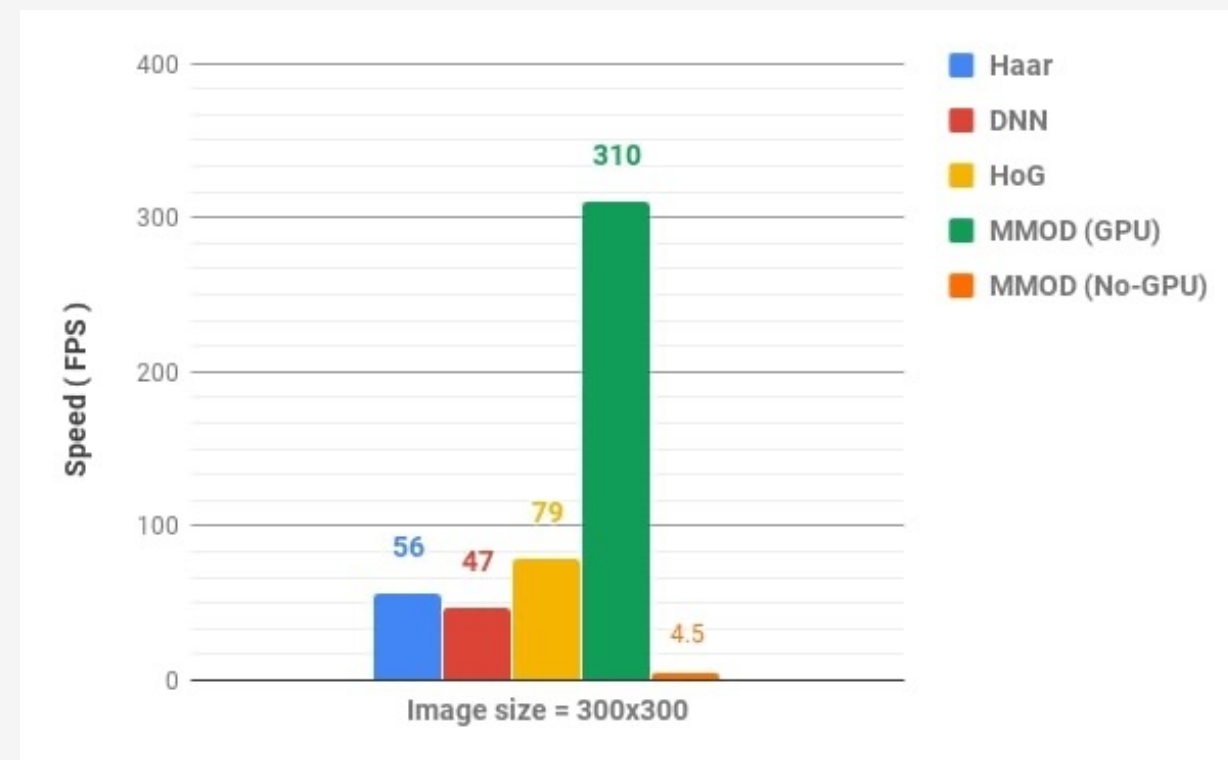
# Face Detection - Computational Performance

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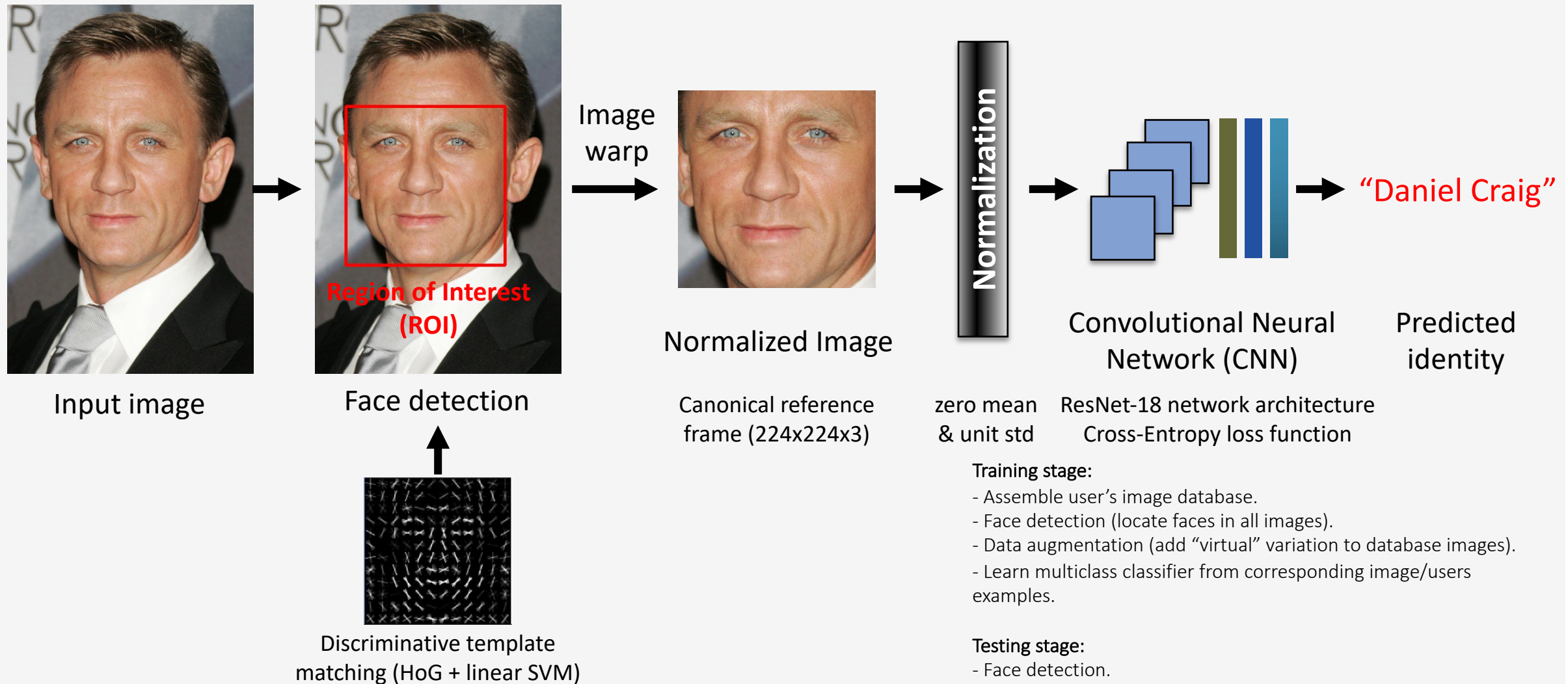
## - Computational Performance Evaluation of several methods:

- Haar Features + AdaBoost (Viola Jones) - OpenCV
  - Single-Shot-Multibox detector - DNN (ResNET10) - OpenCV
  - HoG + SVM (DLIB)
  - Maximum-Margin Object Detector (MMOG) (with CNN features) (GPU) (DLIB).
  - MMOG (CPU) (DLIB).
- ## - Testing protocol:
- 300x300 test image.
  - Each method run 10000 times.
  - Record average execution time.
- ## - Hardware:
- CPU: Intel Core i7 6850K (6 Core)
  - 32 GB RAM
  - NVIDIA GTX 1080 Ti (11 GB)
  - OS : Ubuntu 16.04 LTS
  - Programming Language : Python

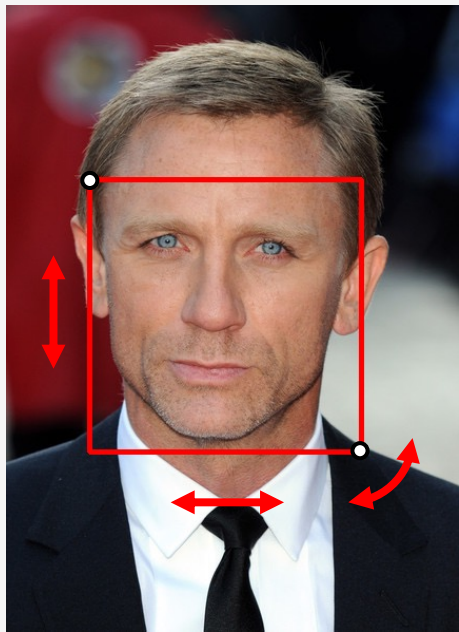


Courtesy of Vikas Gupta

# TrustID - Face Recognition System v1.0



# Image Augmentation (similarity transformations)

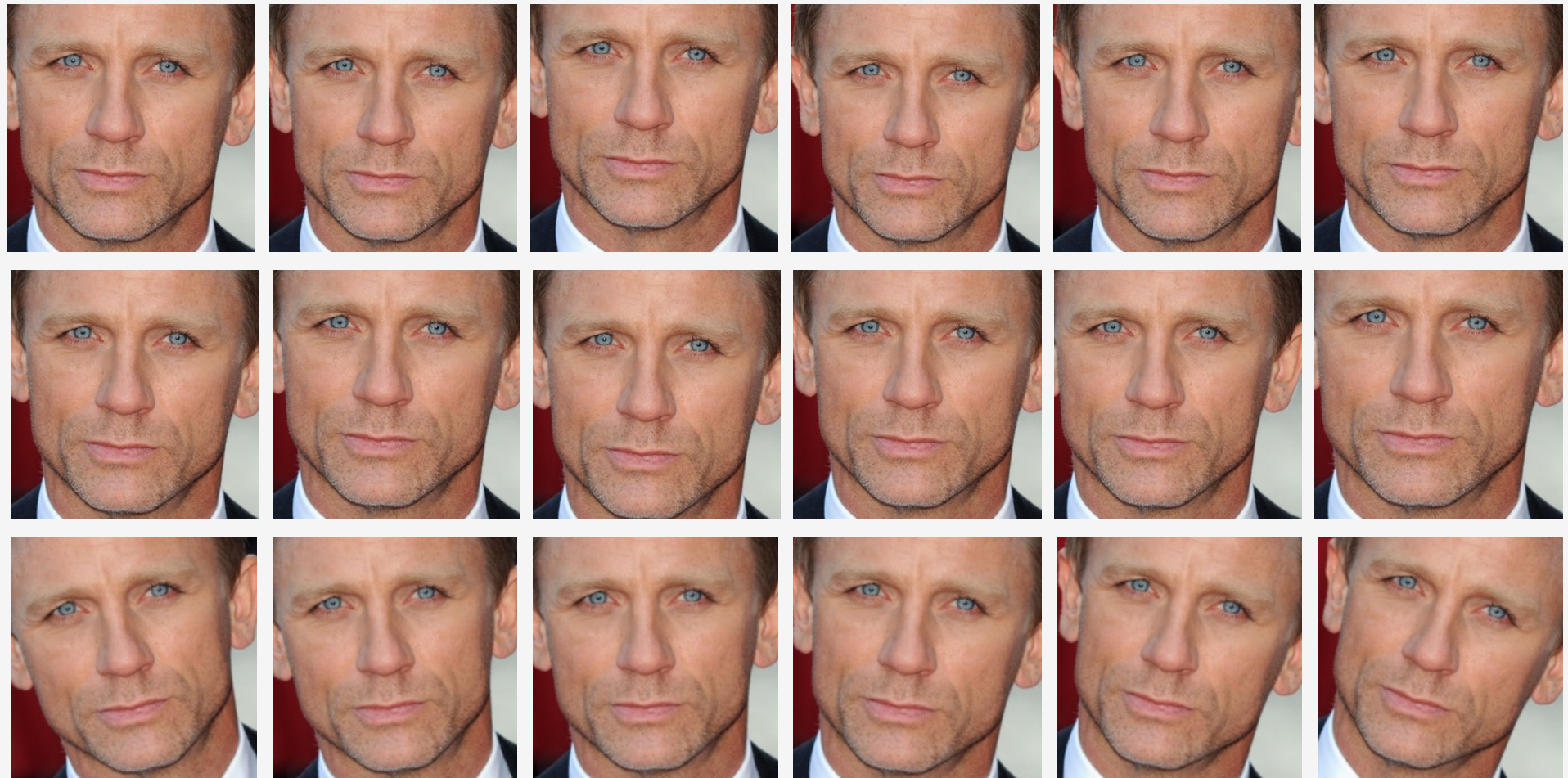


Face Detection



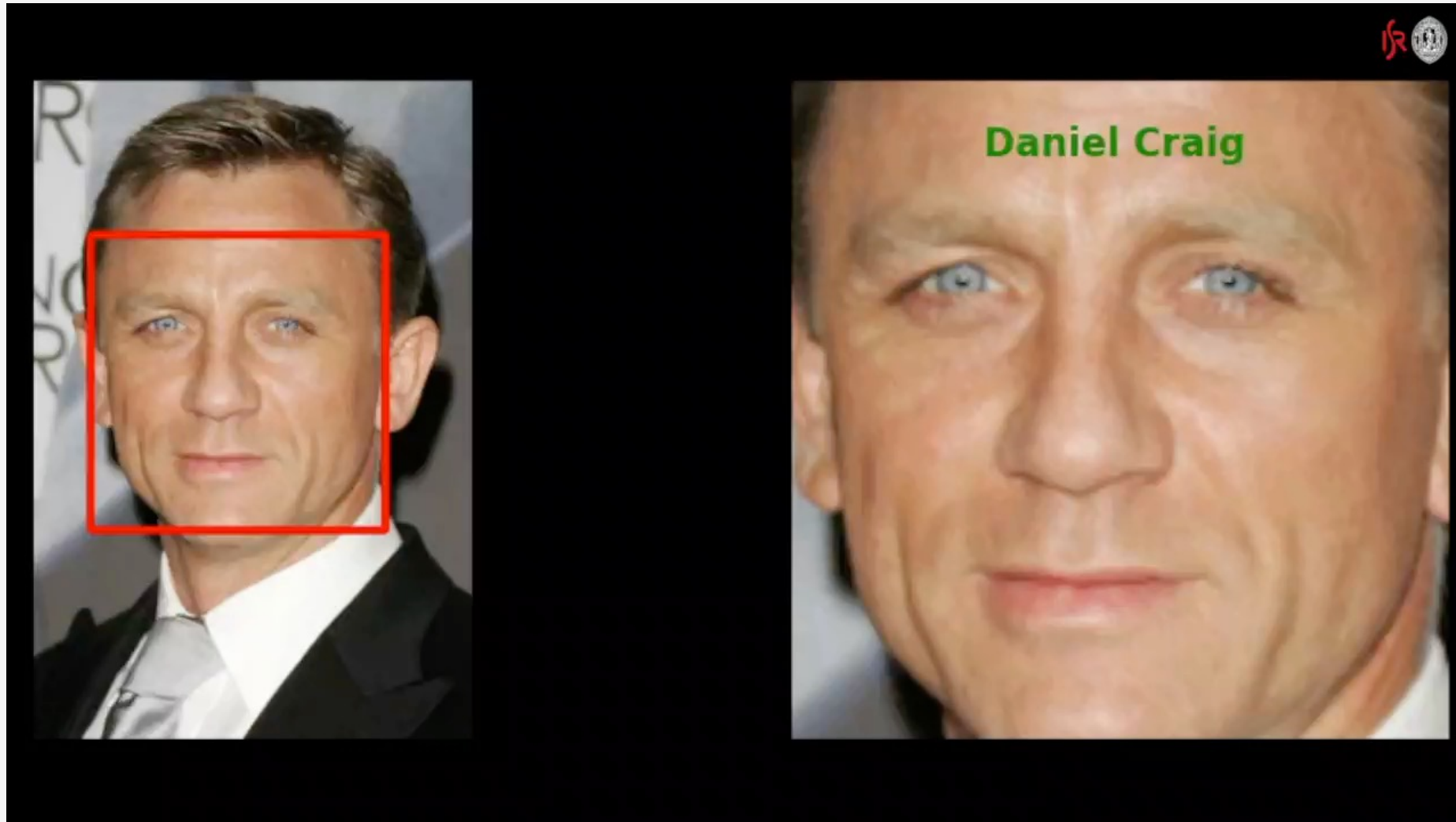
Region of Interest (ROI)

→  
x19



Augmented Images

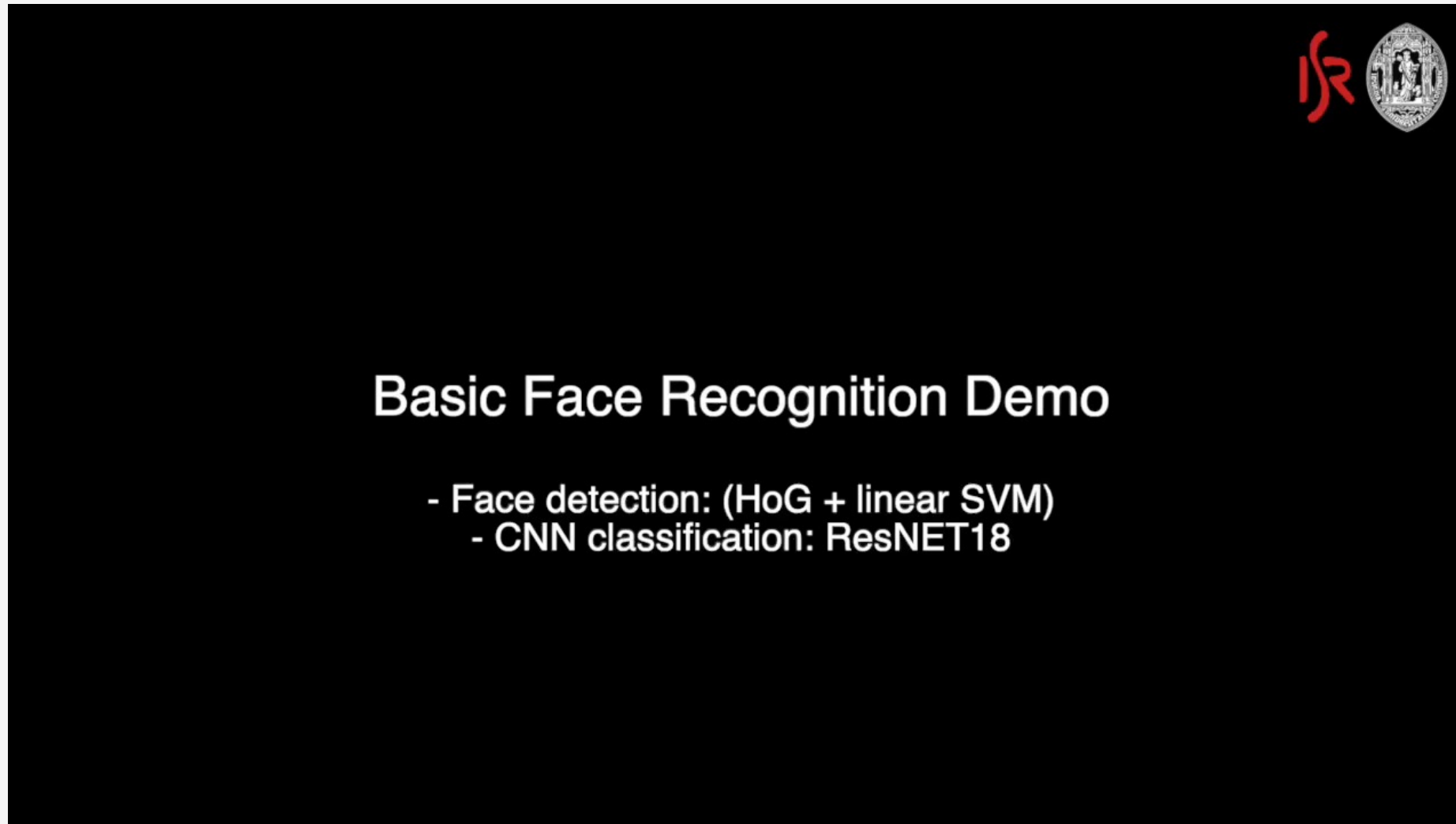
# Demo video (single image inference)





# Demo video (inference frame by frame)

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# Privacy & Computational Concerns

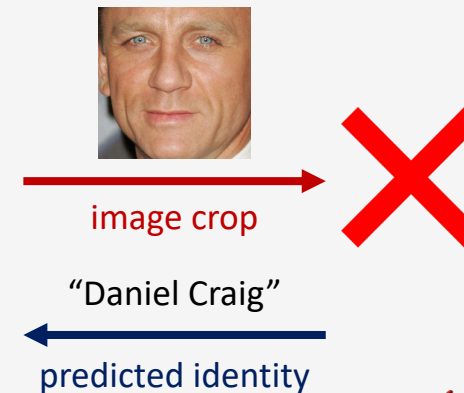
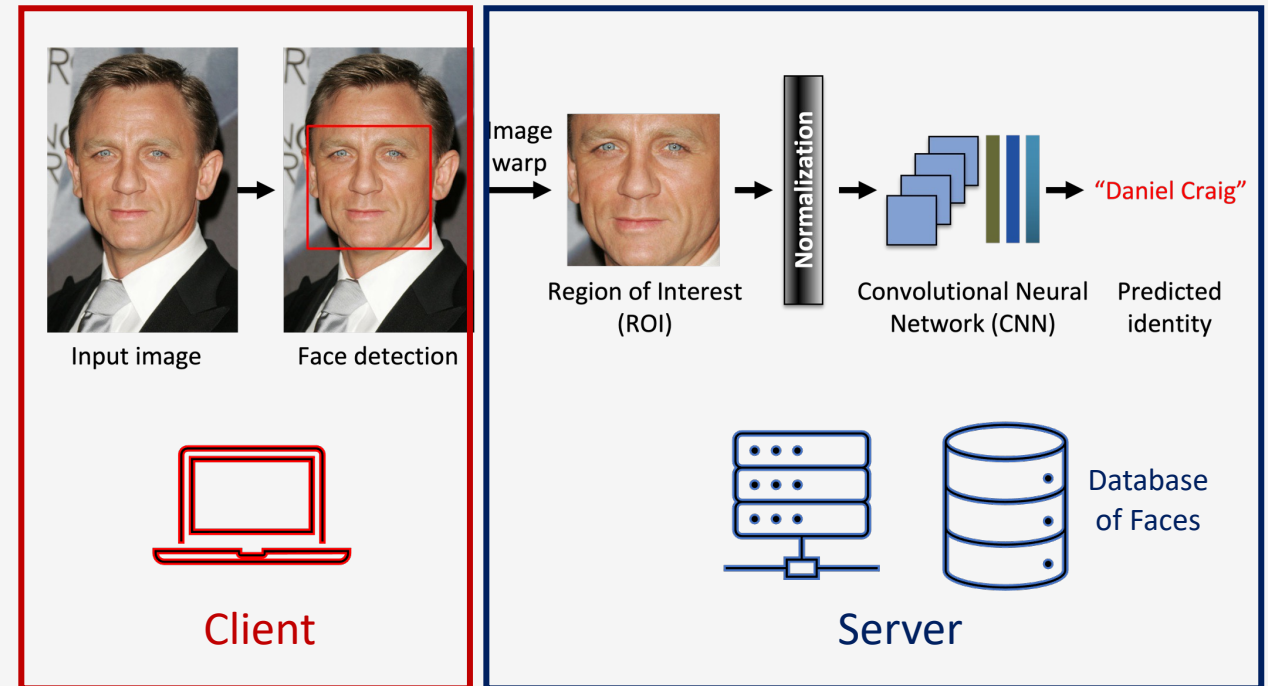
- Face Recognition System v1.0:

## - Server:

- User account / login.
- Application management.
- Image Warp / ROI.
- Convolutional Neural Network inference.
- Identity prediction.

## - Client:

- Image acquisition.
- Face detection.



# Privacy & Computational Concerns

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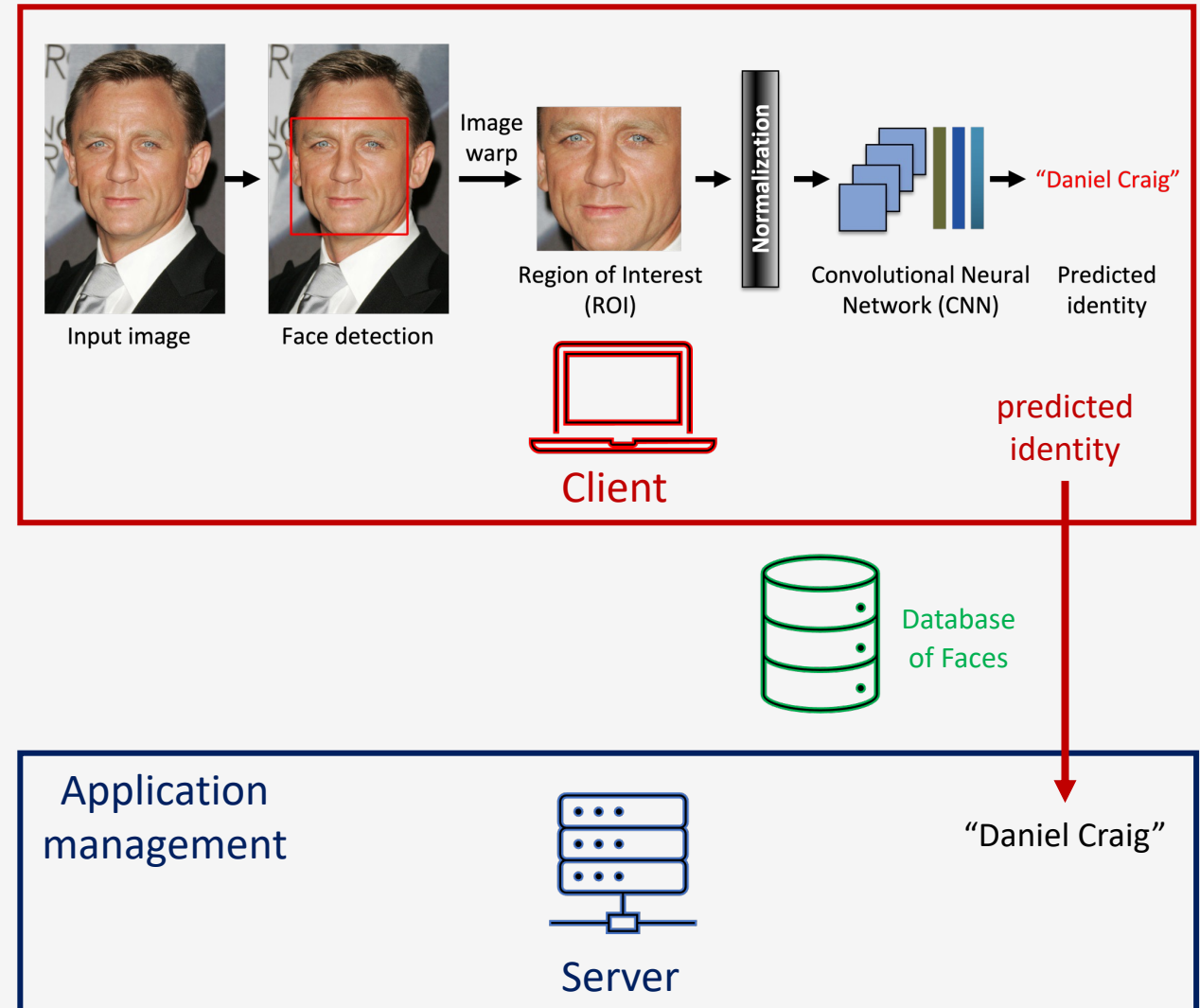
- Possible Solution?:

## - Server:

- User account / login.
- Application management.

## - Client:

- Image acquisition.
- Face detection.
- Image Warp / ROI.
- Convolutional Neural Network inference.
- Identity prediction.



# Privacy & Computational Concerns

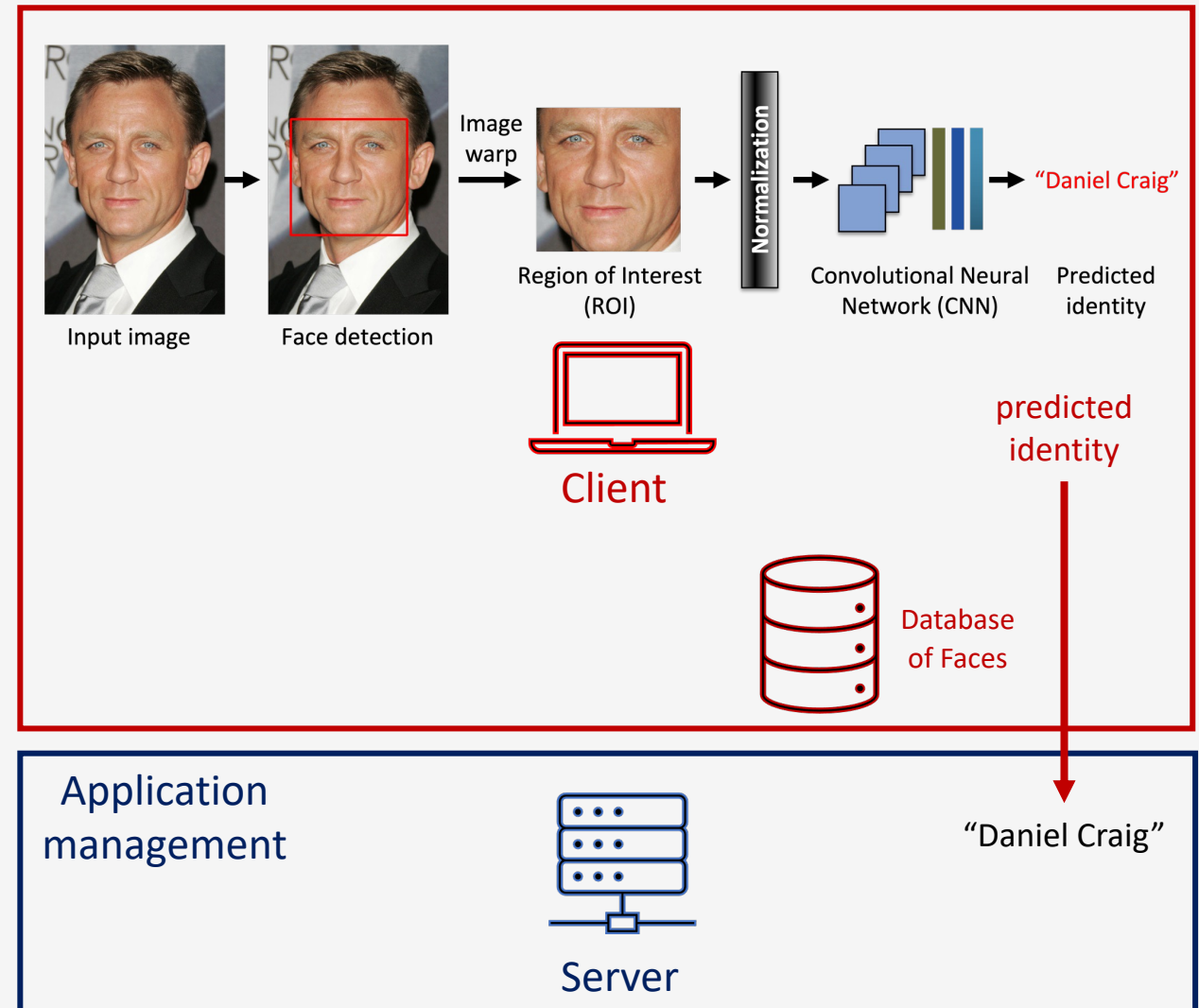
- Possible Solution?:

## - Server:

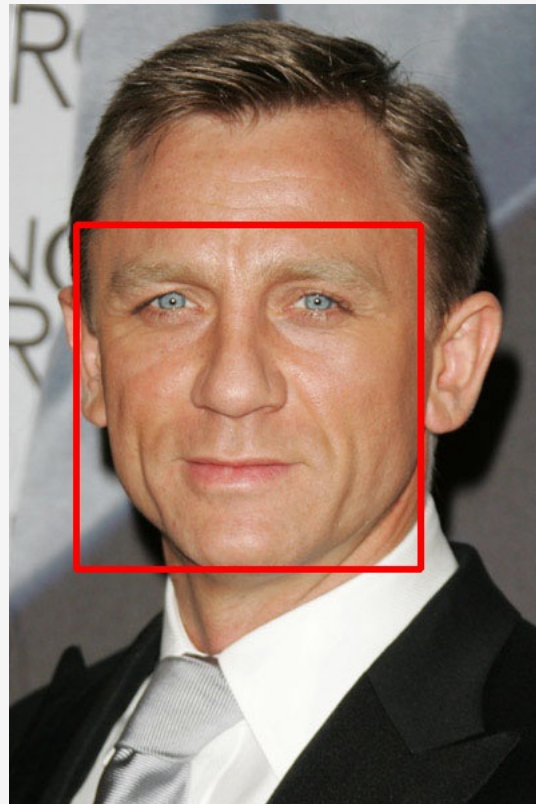
- User account / login.
- Application management.

## - Client:

- Image acquisition.
- Face detection.
- Image Warp / ROI.
- Convolutional Neural Network inference.
- Identity prediction.



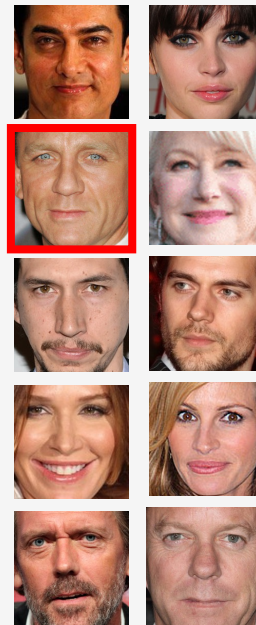
# Face Recognition vs Face Verification



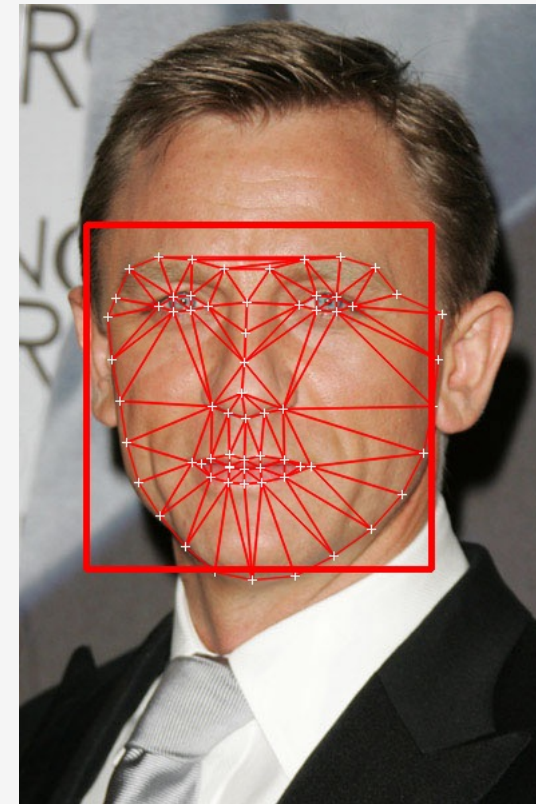
Face Recognition



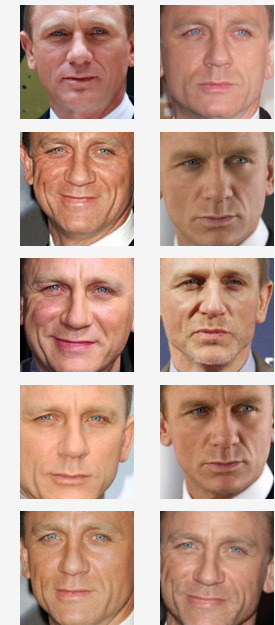
Query a database  
of face images



Data from multiple  
individuals



Face Verification

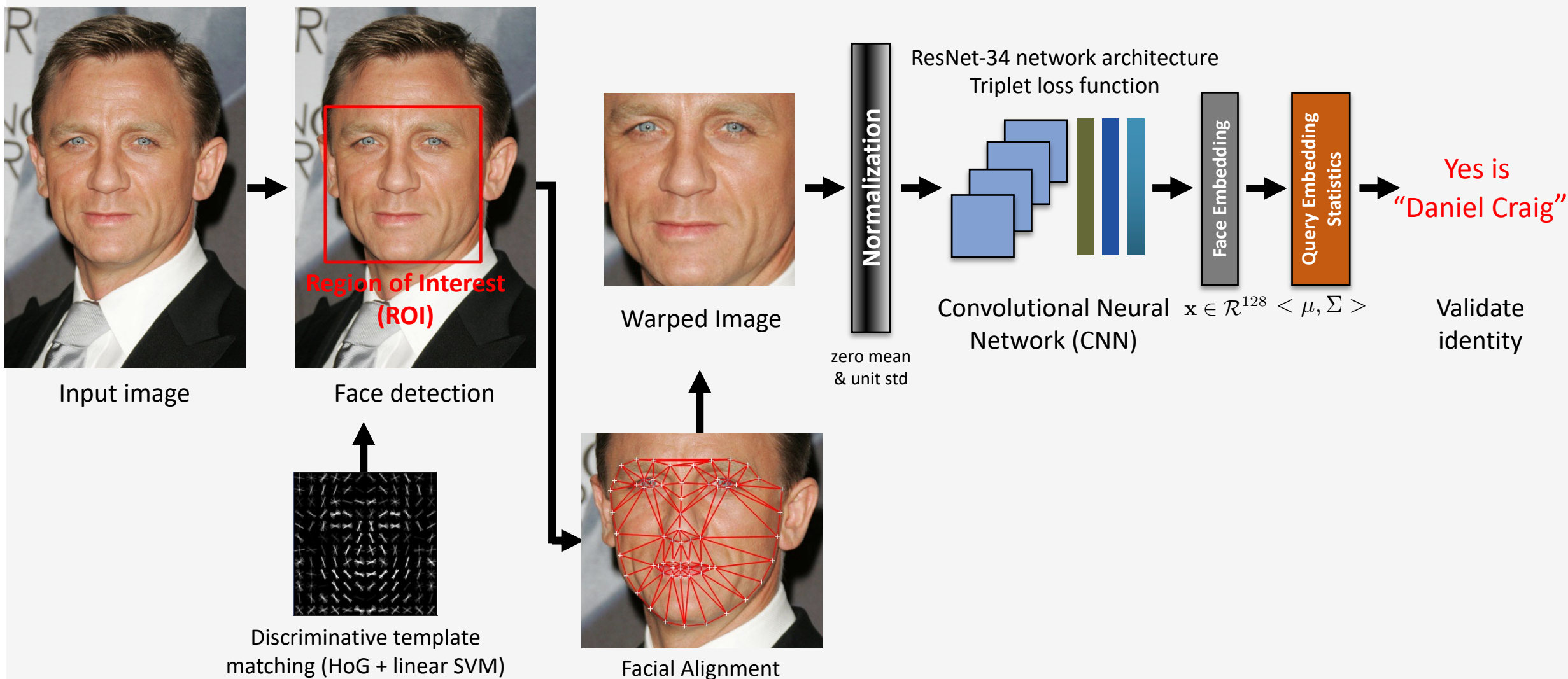


Data from a single  
individual

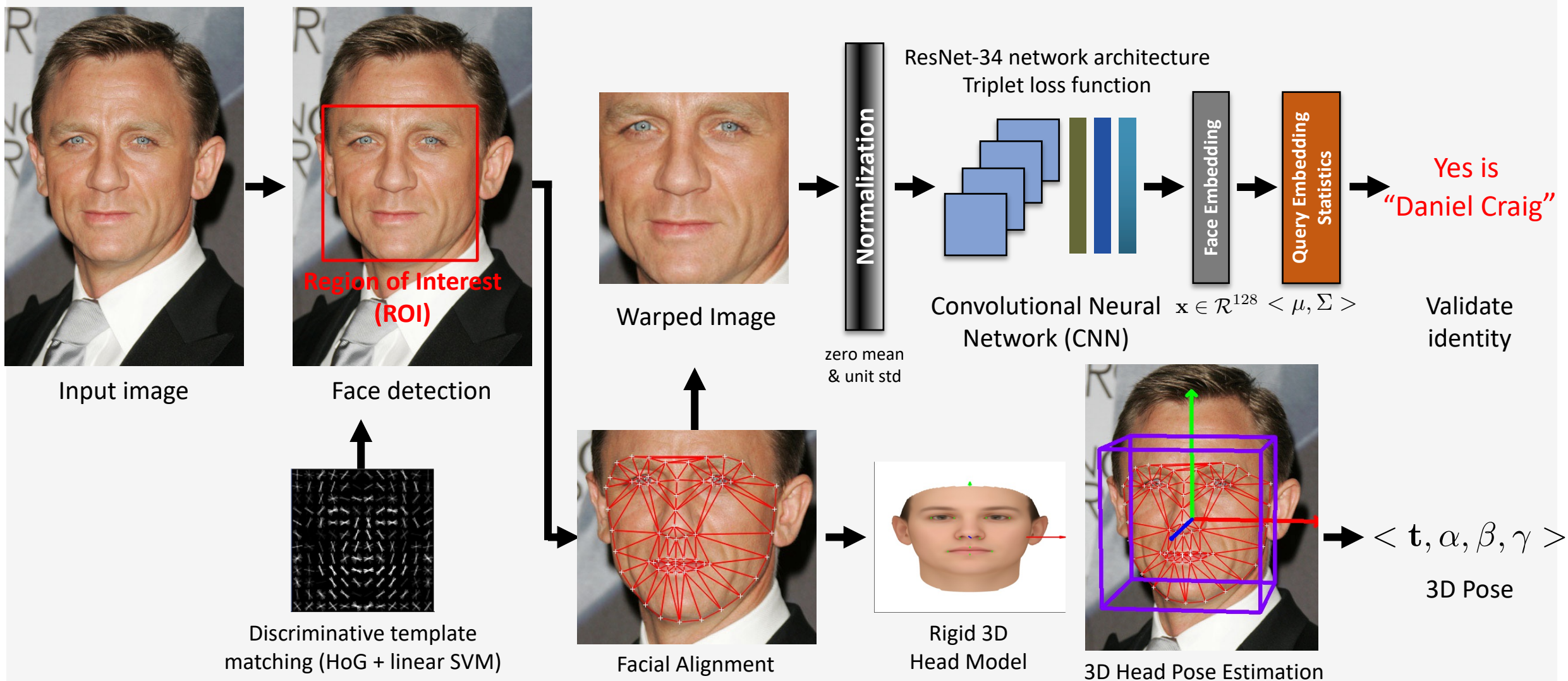
Who is this person? → Is "Daniel Craig"

Is this person, Daniel Craig? → "Yes"

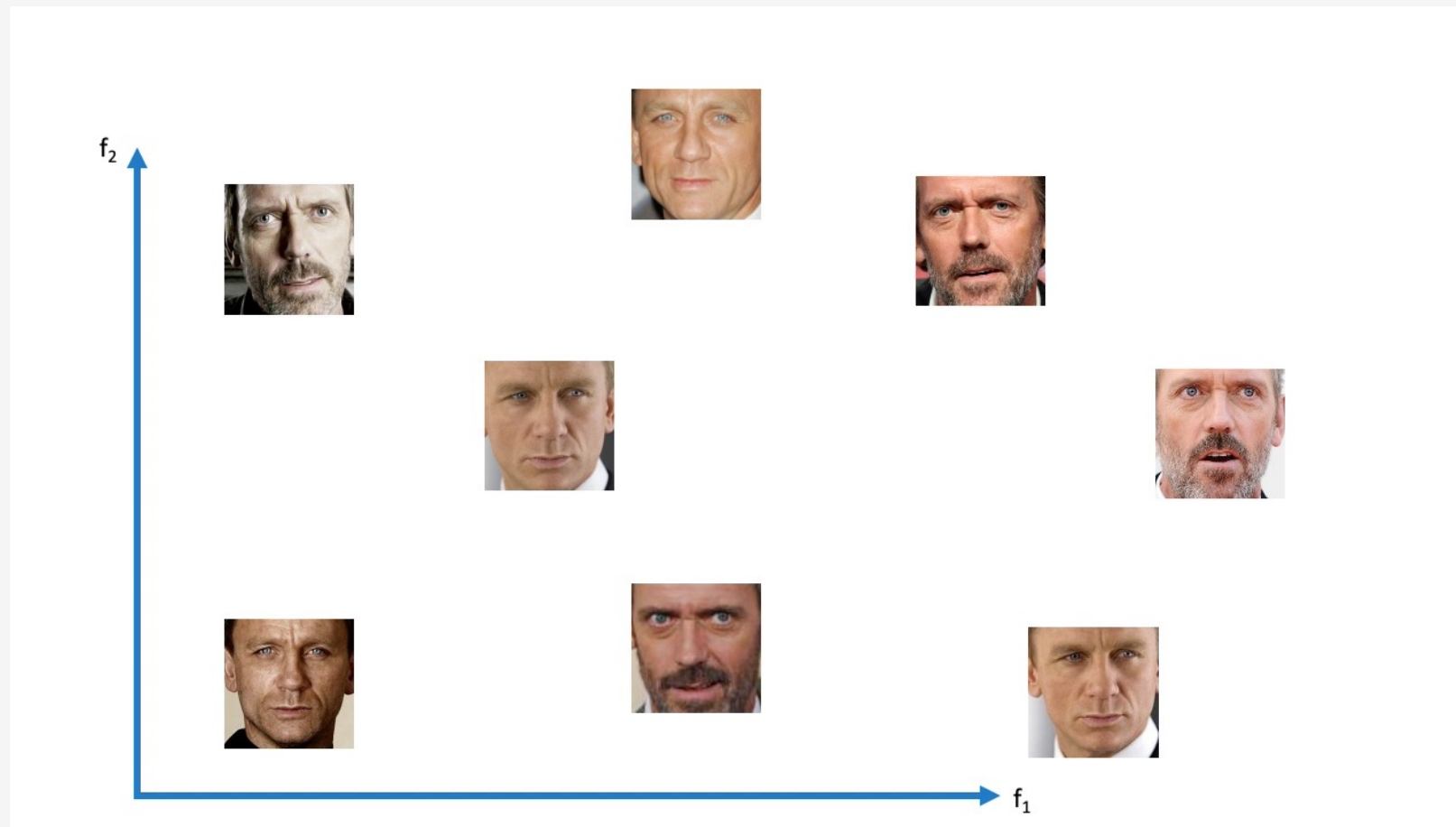
# TrustID - Face Verification System v2.0



# TrustID - Face Verification System v2.0



# Metric Learning w/ Triplet Loss

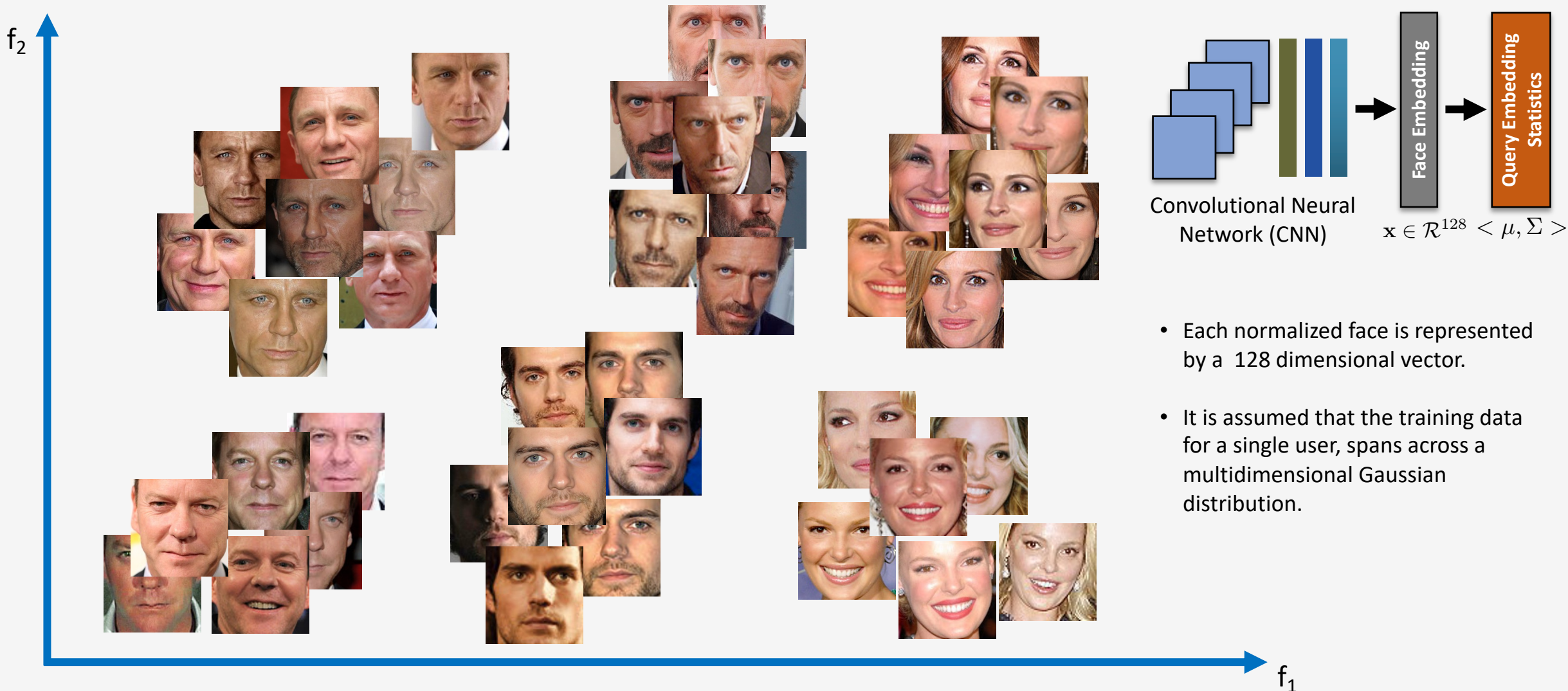


$$L(a, p, n) = \max(\|a - p\|^2 - \|a - n\|^2 + \Delta, 0)$$

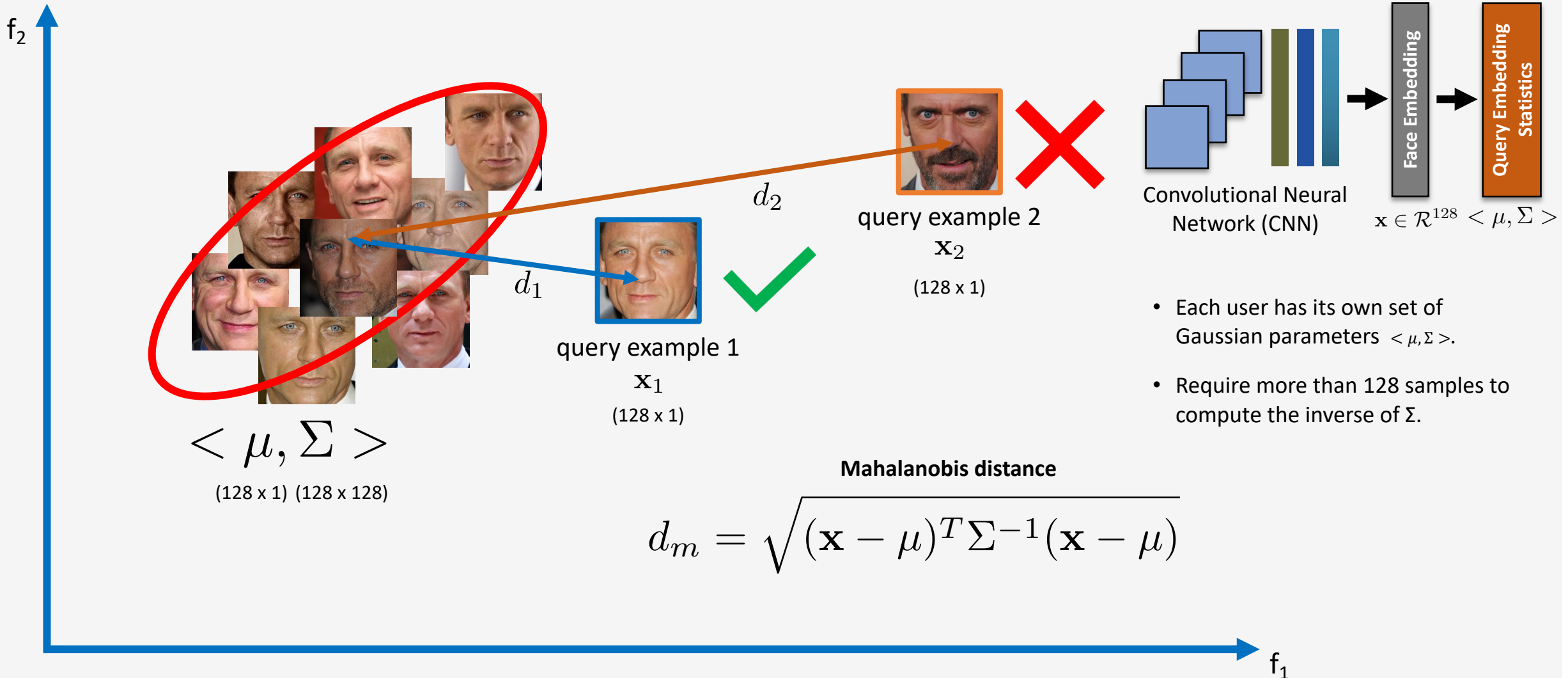
anchor    positive                      anchor    negative                      margin



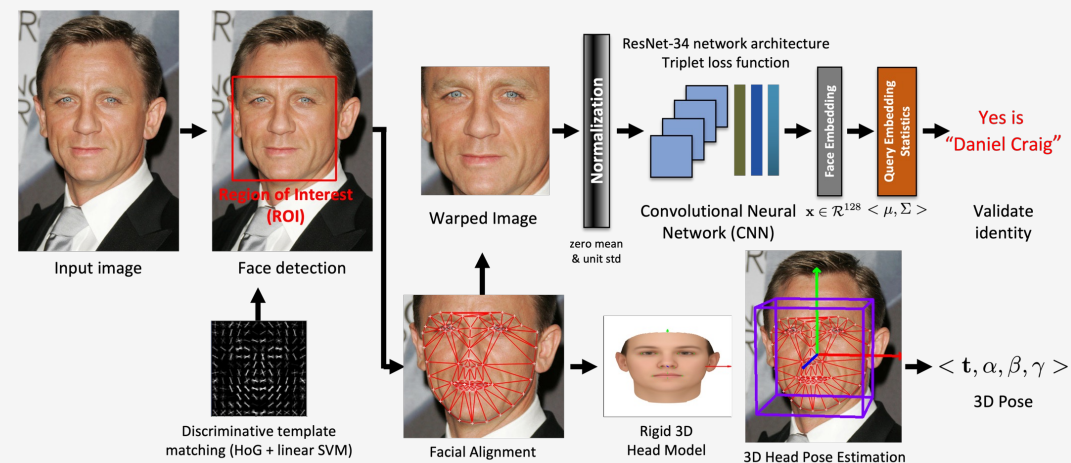
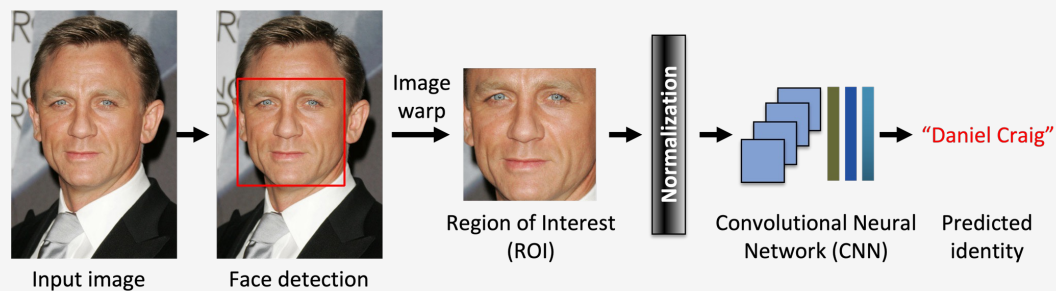
# Embedding Space



# Identity Validation Strategy



# Privacy & Computational Concerns v2.0



## - Face Recognition System v1.0:

### - Server:

- User account / login.
- Application management.
- Image Warp / ROI.
- Convolutional Neural Network inference.
- Identity Prediction

### - Client:

- Image acquisition.
- Face detection.

## - Face Recognition System v2.0:

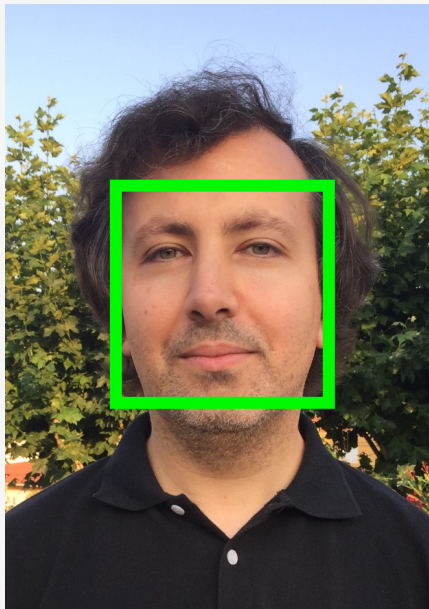
### - Server:

- User account / login.
- Application management.

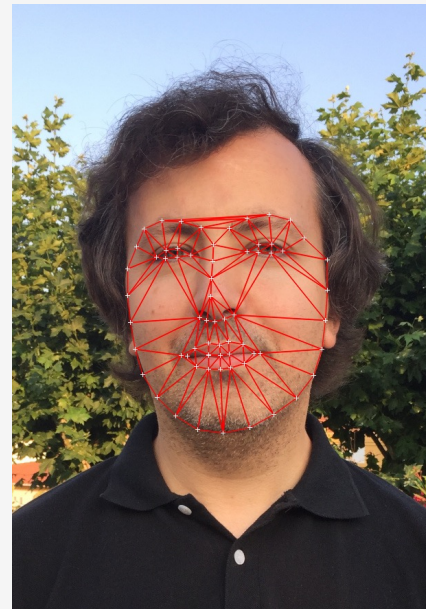
### - Client:

- Image acquisition.
- Face detection.
- Face Alignment + Image Warp / ROI.
- Head Pose Estimation.
- Convolutional Neural Network inference.
- Identity validation.

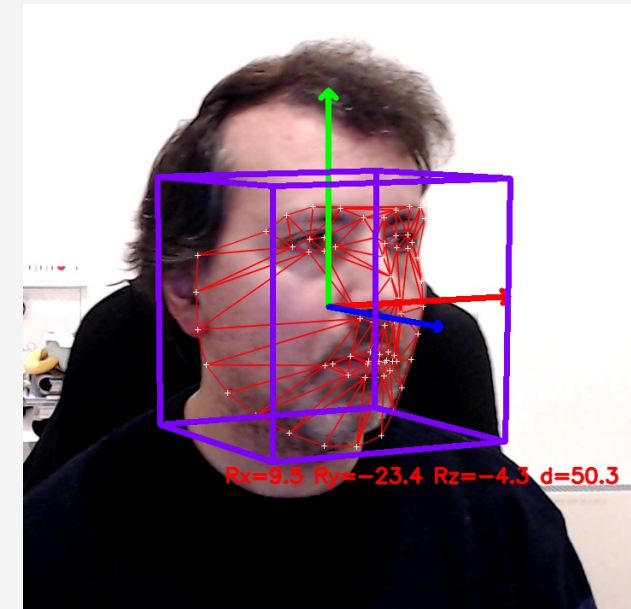
# Auxiliary Face Modules



Face Detection



Face Alignment  
(facial landmarks localization)



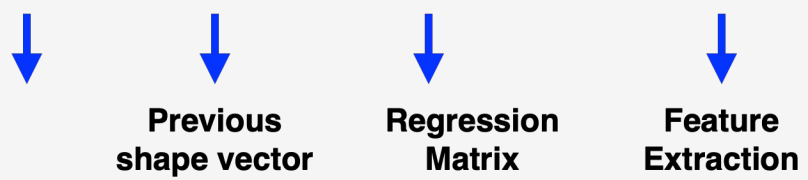
3D Head Pose Estimation

# Face Alignment (Cascaded Regression)



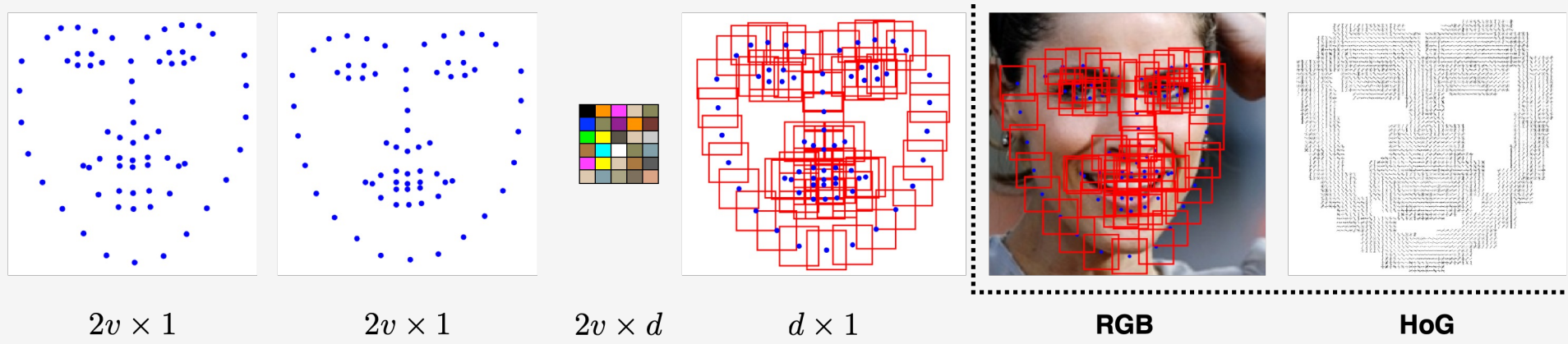
$$\mathbf{s}^k = \mathbf{s}^{k-1} + \mathbf{R}^{k-1} \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{s}^{k-1})$$

$k$  - cascade level



$$\mathbf{s} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_v \\ y_0 \\ \vdots \\ y_v \end{pmatrix}$$

$v$  - landmarks



# Face Alignment (Cascaded Regression)

## Estimate $R^k$ under Multiple Initializations

$$\arg \min_{R^k} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \|\Delta s_j^k - R^k \mathcal{F}(I_i, s_j^k)\|^2$$

$k$  - cascade level  
 $i$  - training image  
 $j$  - virtual sample

### Estimate noise

$$\Sigma^k = \text{cov}(s_* - s_j^k)$$

### Deviation from Ground Truth

Regression  
Labels



$$\Delta s_j^k = s_* - s_j^k$$

### Data Matrix (all features)

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} \text{[feature columns]} \end{bmatrix}$$

←————→  
N images x M virtual samples

### Least Squares Solution

$$R^k = \Delta S \left( F^T F \right)^{-1} F^T$$

Linear Regression



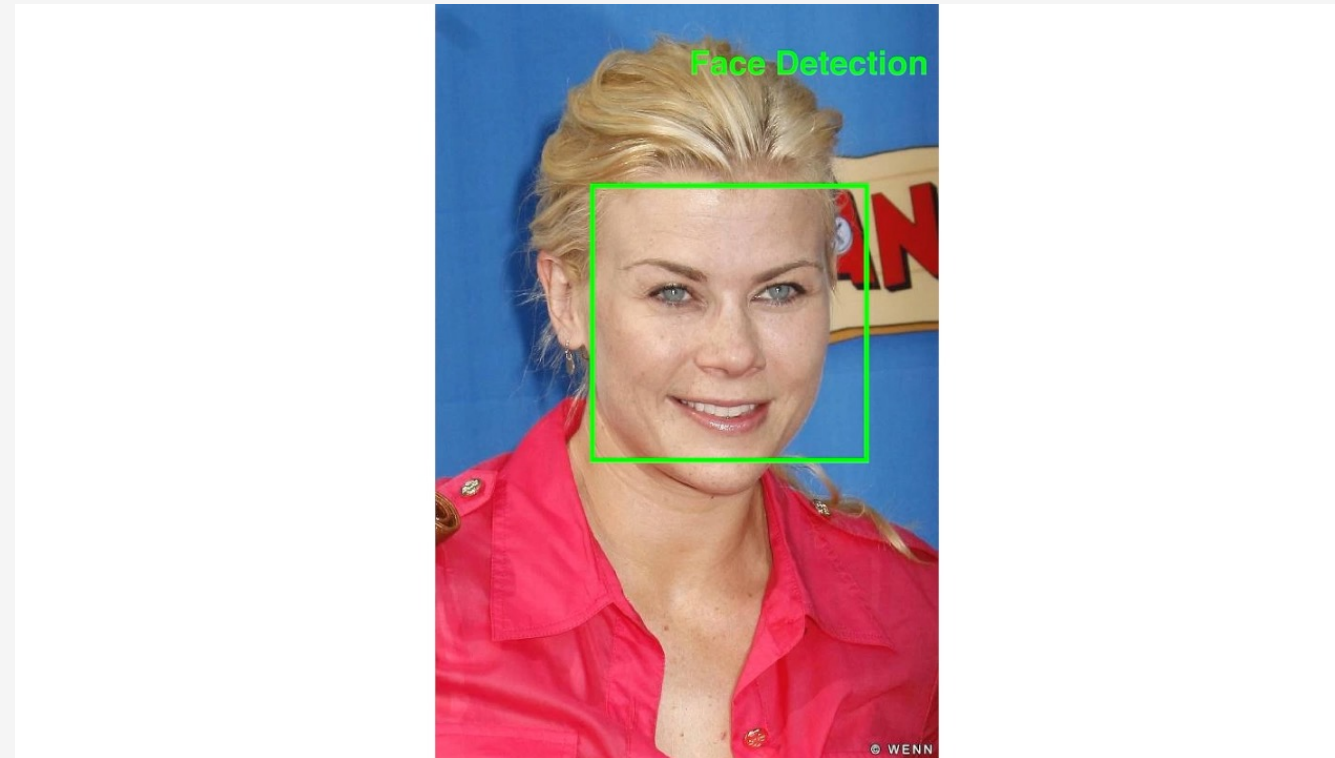
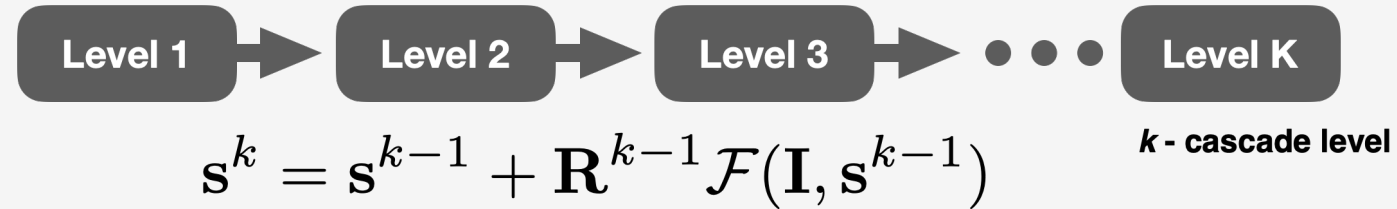
### Data Collection (F matrix)

$$s_j^k \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^k, \Sigma^k)$$



virtual sample

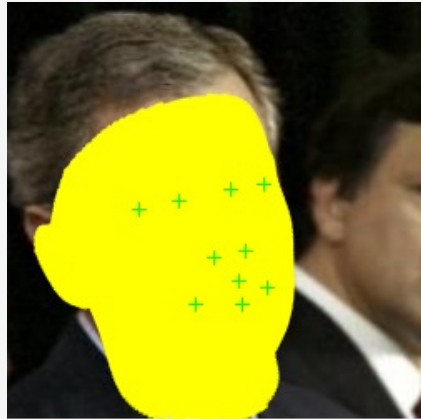
# Face Alignment (Cascaded Regression)



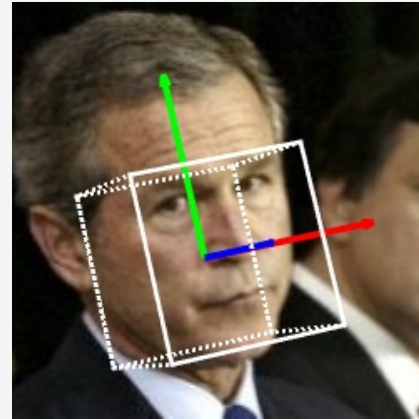
# 3D Head Pose Estimation (orientation + translation)



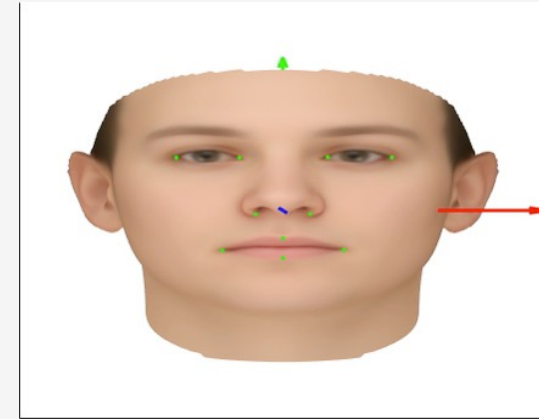
2D landmarks



3D model projection



3D pose representation



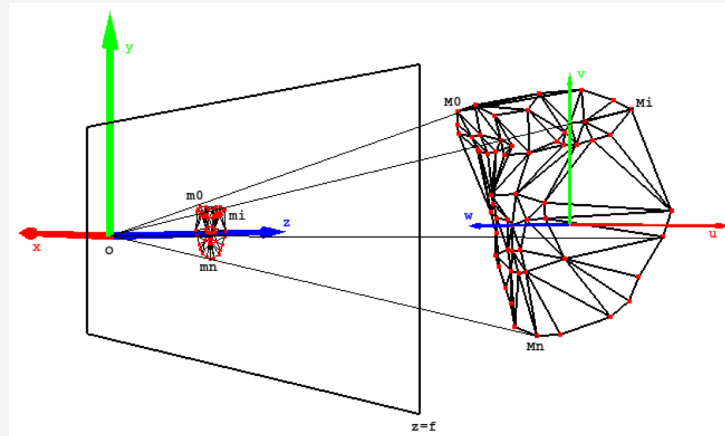
3D model

$$\arg \min_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mathbf{t}} = \left( \mathbf{x}_{2D} - \mathbf{K} [\mathbf{R}_z(\alpha) \mathbf{R}_y(\beta) \mathbf{R}_x(\gamma), \mathbf{t}] \mathbf{X}_{3D} \right)^2$$

2D Projections
Camera
Euler Z-Y-X angles + 3D Translations
3D Model

- Solve w/ Gauss-Newton method:

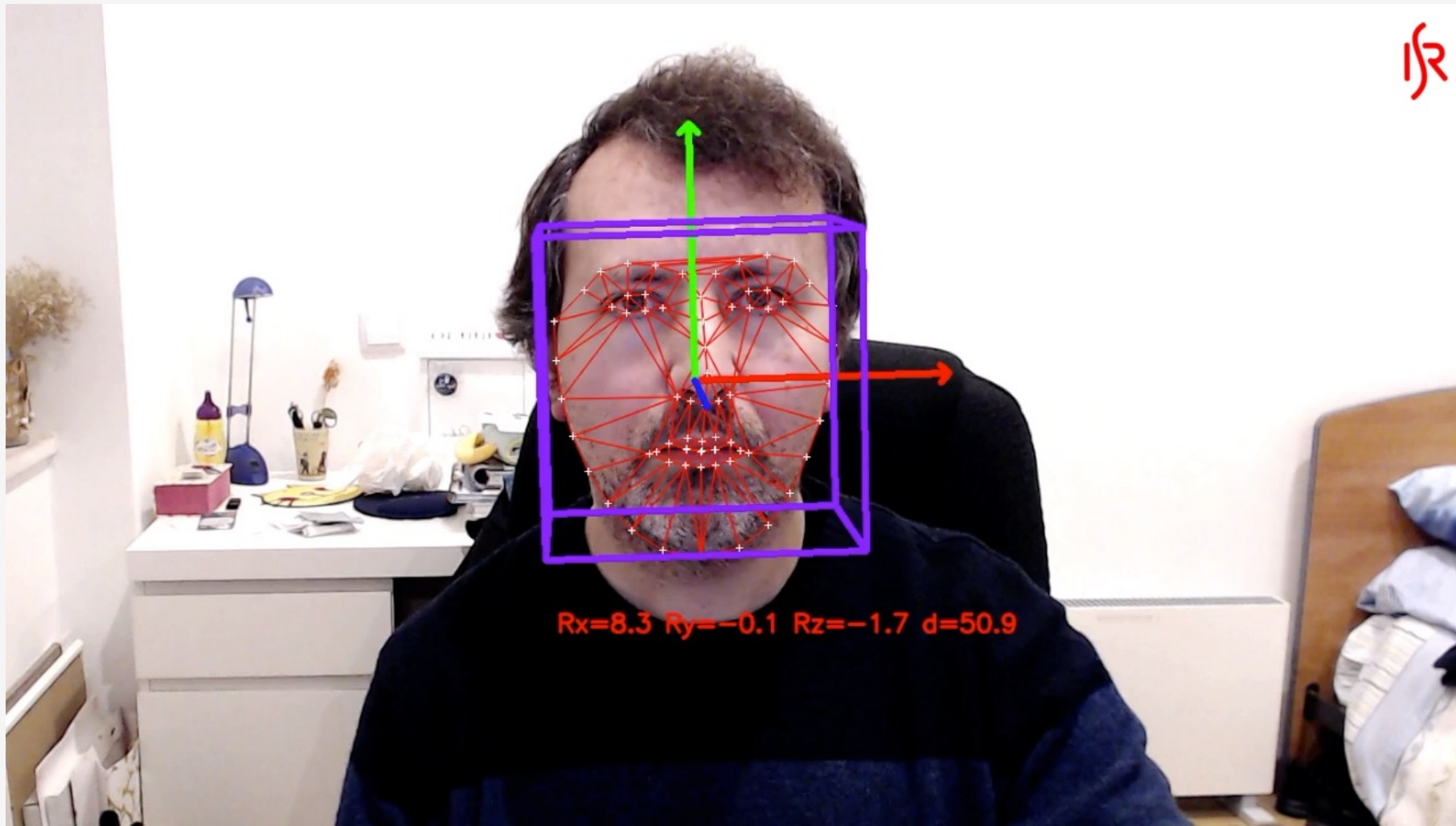
$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \mathbf{t} \end{bmatrix}^{(i+1)} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \mathbf{t} \end{bmatrix}^{(i)} - (\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{J})^{-1} \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{r}^{(i)}$$





# 3D Head Pose Estimation (video)

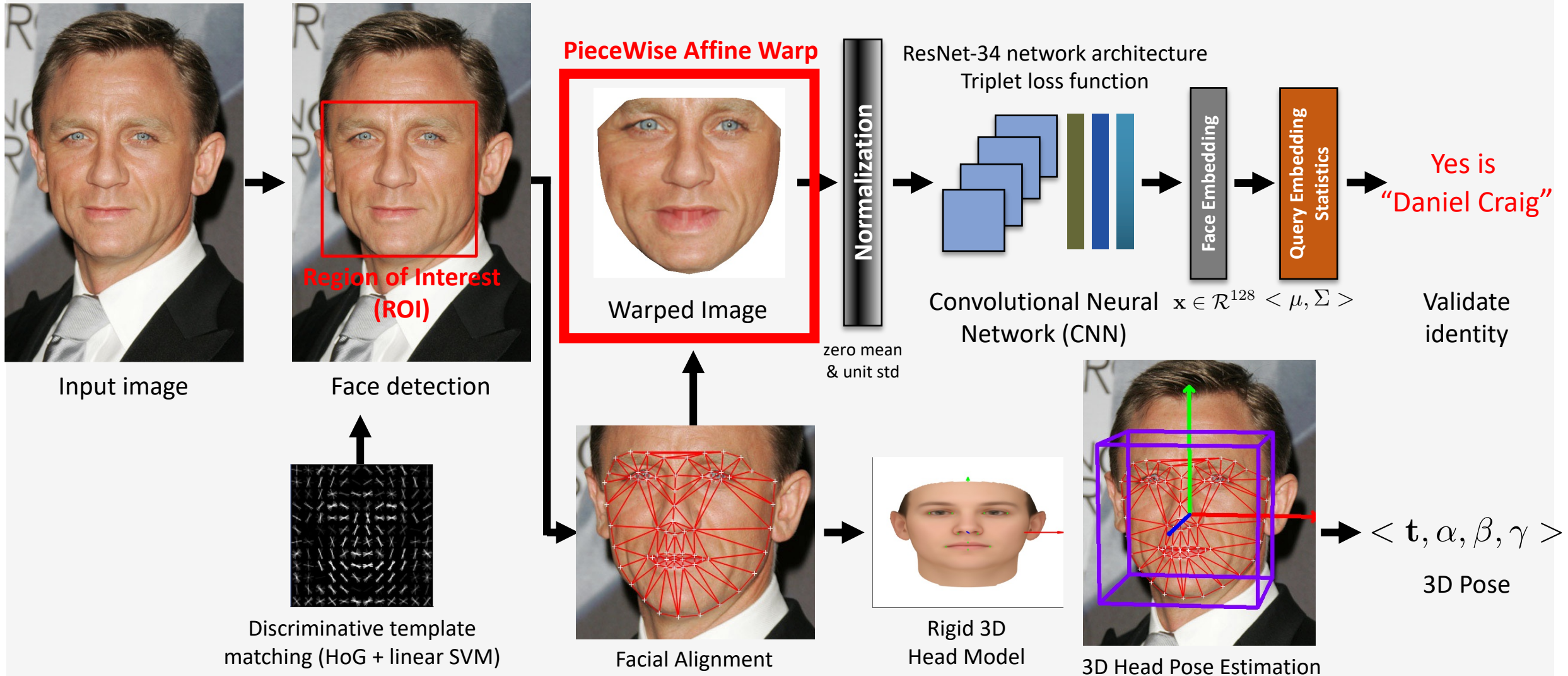
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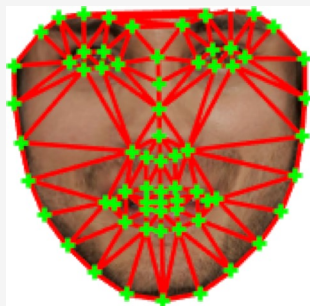
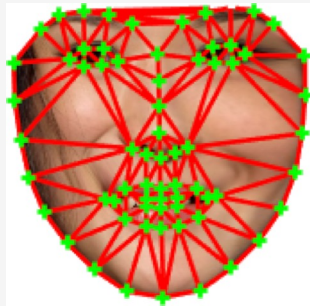
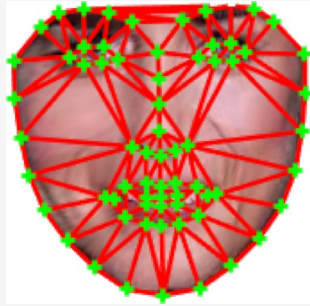
# Future Work

- Face detection.
  - Operate on a larger range of head Poses.
  - Deal with Occlusion.
- Face Verification.
  - Improved face ROI normalization (3D Pose “frontalization”).
  - Global comparison loss (p.e. ArcFace).
- User Attention Metrics.
  - Eye gaze estimation.
  - Predominant head orientation, facial expression / emotion recognition.
- Liveness detection.
  - Basic motion estimation (blink detection, eye movement, mouth motion).
  - Texture analysis (p.e. LPBs, Fourier analysis).
  - Variable focusing analysis (variation of pixel values between two consecutive frames).
  - Use 3D facial shape information.
- Prevent Morphing Attacks.

# Future Work - Face Verification System v3.0



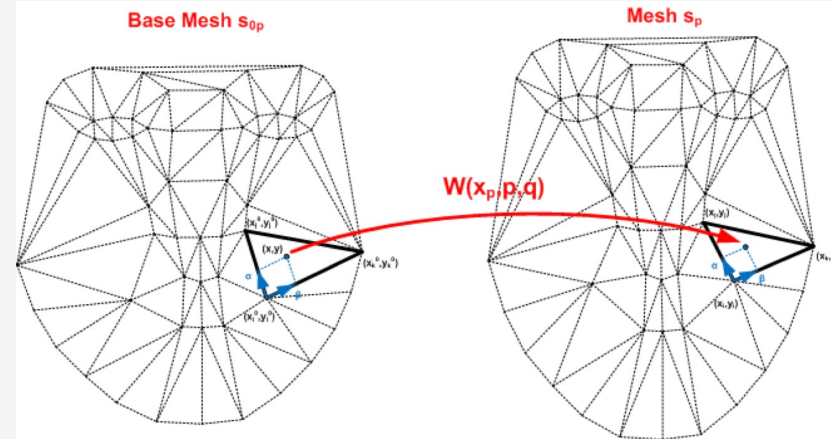
# "Pose Normalization" - Piecewise Affine Warp



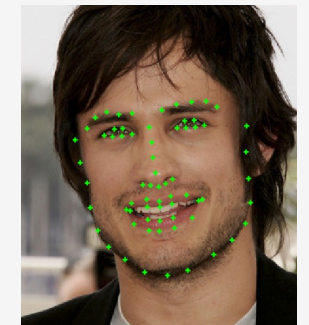
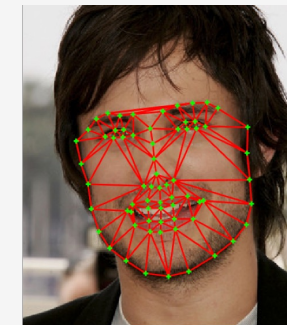
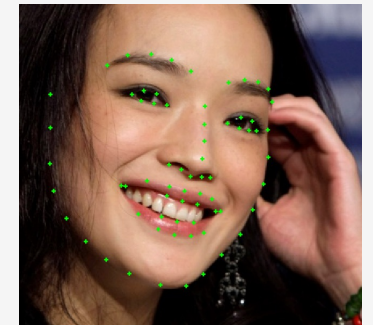
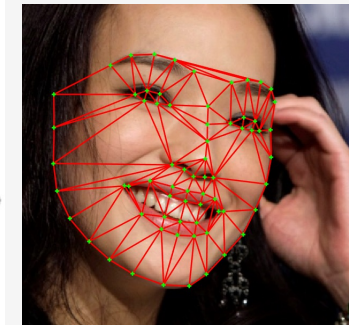
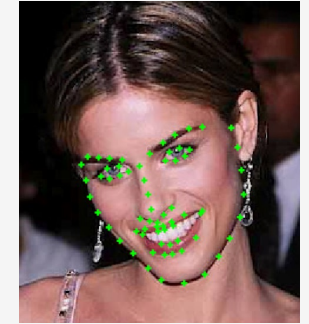
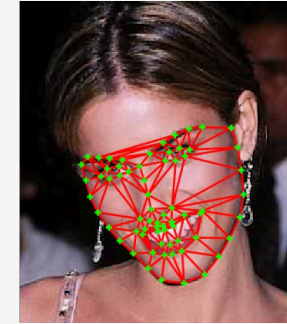
Warped Example

Base Mesh

## Piecewise Affine Warp



$$W(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{x}_i + \alpha (\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i) + \beta (\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{x}_i)$$



Delaunay Triangulation

Landmarks

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**TRUSTiD**

# Thank you.

Project webpage:

<https://trustid-project.eu/>



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ΠΑΤΡΩΝ  
UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS



University  
of Cyprus



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UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

**cognitiveux**