Eigenfaces for Recognition (Turk, Pentland; 1991)

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Outline

- Background
- PCA (Eigenfaces)
- Issues
- Face Detection
- Experiments / Tests
- Comments / Conclusion

Face Recognition Background

• "Traditional" approaches use bottom-up Feature analysis and geometric measurements



- Additional methods include
 - Deformable templates
 - Multiresolution templates
 - Connectionists approaches



Piecemeal Approach

Eigenface Approach

- GOAL:
 - Develop a fast, simple, and accurate face recognition computational model
- Assumptions
 - 2-D images,
 - Centered frontal portrait
- Method
 - Use Information Theory to analyze data
 - Encode images through Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

Eigenface training (1 of 2)

- M=16 images (255x255 pixels)
 - Each image vector Γ is 65536x1
 - Input images: S = [Γ1, Γ2, ..., Γ16] (16x65536)



• Average Face is Ψ (65536x1)



• Each Image differs from mean $\Phi=\Gamma - \Psi$

Valentine's Norm-based coding in high dimensional face space

• Input faces A = $[\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \Phi_3, \dots, \Phi_{16}]$ (16x65536)

Eigenface training (2 of 2)

- Covariance Matrix to find Eigenvalues $L = A^T A$ (16x16)
- Calculate eigenvectors v=eig(L) (16x16)
- Obtain EigenFaces u=v*A (16x65536)

$$\mathbf{u}_l = \sum_{k=1}^M \mathbf{v}_{lk} \mathbf{\Phi}_k, \qquad l = 1, \dots, M$$



- Determine significant Eigenvalues/Eigenvectors to utilize M' eigenfaces with most information
- Encode input faces into low dimensional space through "weights"

$$\omega_k = \mathbf{u}_k^T (\mathbf{\Gamma} - \mathbf{\Psi}) \qquad k = 1, \dots, M'$$
$$\Omega^T = [\omega_1, \omega_2 \dots \omega_{M'}]$$

Each Image is only represented by a vector of size M' (7) instead of N² (65536)

Recognition using Eigenfaces

• Calculate 'weights' of unknown Input face (Γ)

 $\omega_k = \mathbf{u}_k^T (\mathbf{\Gamma} - \mathbf{\Psi}) \qquad k = 1, \dots, M'$ $\Omega^T = [\omega_1, \omega_2 \dots \omega_{M'}]$

• Compute Euclidean Distance from input face 'weights' to training images. Closest match wins!

Eigenfaces Overview



Adaptive Learning

- Eigenfaces Bonus Feature
 - If an unknown input face is both
 - Close to face-space and
 - Not Close to any face in the database
 - Then
 - It is a potentially new face
 - The new face can be added to the database



Face Detection (not recognition)

- 1 Motion Analysis (optic flow)
 - nothing to do with PCA
 - Fails with various moving objects
 - Fails without people moving
- 2 Face Space
 - Eigenface template matching





Issues

- Background
- Scale/Size
- Orientation/rotation
- 3d Viewpoint
- Expressions
- Lighting
- Makeup

















Experiments: 1- robustness

• Testing three independent variables identified as potential issues: lighting, scale, orientation



Eigenface Enhancement Extensions

• Shape-free faces potentially addresses issues

Craw, 1995; Craw & Cameron, 1991; Burton, Bruce, and Hancock, 1999

Eliminate Background through gaussian

• Rotate tilted face by pre-process

 Address scale variance through multiscale training or size estimation through pre-processing

Ф



>data



- click here -

















Demo (1/4)

Training set



















http://www.pages.drexel.edu/~sis26/Eigenface%20Tutorial.htm

Demo (2/4)



Demo (3/4)







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1.2

-1200

-1400 L

Eigenfaces Applications

- Recognition/Authentication
- Face Detection/Location
- Compression/Storage
- Reconstruct Occlusions
- Actor segmentation for video
- Facial expression detector

Conclusions

- Implementation of a computational model for recognition
- Dimensionality Reduction
- Holistic approach
- PCA can be used to recognize other objects
- Thresholds have a significant effect







