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Beyond Image Quality

Failure Analysis from Similarity Surface Techniques

Terrance Boult

El Pomar Professor of Communication and Computation

University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

And founder,

Securics Inc.

With past work by at Lehigh by R. Micheals, Weiliang Li, Yin Chen, Xiang Gao T. Riopkia,

At UCCS with Jay Potharaju

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Recommendations

- Need to develop consistent measure of quality of "utility quality measures" that allow comparison.
  - We recommend FP ROC.
- Community should separate issues different "Qualities" and needs to work on at least 4 different "utility" qualities:
  - Capture, Enrollment, Match/Failure, Share
- Compared to finger matching, Data/features used by face algorithms has significantly greater variations, so cannot expect same "prediction" ability from image quality.
- Blind SNR estimates workable for image-quality. Can be improve by weighting "feature regions" and learning features for Eyes/Glasses/Pose.
- Can develop a general PRAT/FASST Toolkit for algorithm "match quality" from biometric algorithm specific data.

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Blur

Atmosphere/Weather

Noise

How do sensor/world variations impact Face Recognition?

Compression

Gamma

Dynamic Range

Need controlled/designed experiments!

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Photo-head Data Acquisition

Sensor : FOV 0.5° and 0.25° imaging (equivalent to 1600mm and 3200mm focal lengths).

Experiment Setup :

~100ft

~200ft

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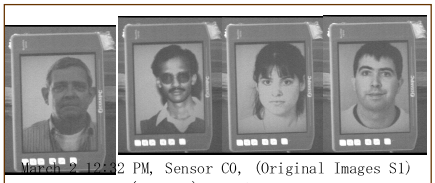
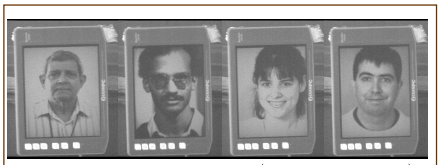
Example Photoheads

S1 Gallery

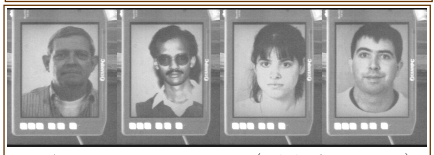
S2 Gallery



March 2 12:32 PM, Sensor C0, (Original Images S1)
(C0,S1) Probe Set



March 2 12:32 PM, Sensor C0, (Original Images S2)
(C0,S2) Probe Set



March 2 12:32 PM, Sensor C1, (Original Images S1)
(C1,S1) Probe Set

March 2 12:32 PM, Sensor C1, (Original Images S2)
(C1,S2) Probe Set

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Example "photohead" data

100ft **200ft**

9:30am – 8:pm (4 samples per hour)

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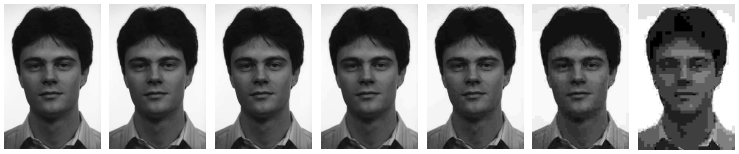
Experiments

- Four datasets: JPEG, Outdoor, Blur, & Gamma
  - **JPEG**: Varying image quality from 100 to 0



  - **Outdoor**: Images collected from outdoor anti-reflective marine LCD display

DARPA HID — HBASE collection: Camera distance = 100 / 200ft

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Experiments

  - **Blur**: Blurred images by Gaussian kernel 7×7

  - **Gamma**: Images processed by Gamma transform

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Facial Image Quality from blind SNR estimate

Statistical properties of edge image change with quality. Suppose pdf of edge intensity image, $\|\nabla I\|$ is $f_{\|\nabla I\|}(\cdot)$ has mean μ.

Choosing a window around eyes, define Face SNR image quality as

$$Q' = \frac{\sum \text{edge above } 2\mu\text{'s pixels}}{\sum \text{edge pixels}} \simeq \int_{2\mu}^{\infty} f_{\|\nabla I\|}(r)dr$$

Can also apply spatial weighting to key on eyes/nose.

Adapted from [Zhang-Blum-00].

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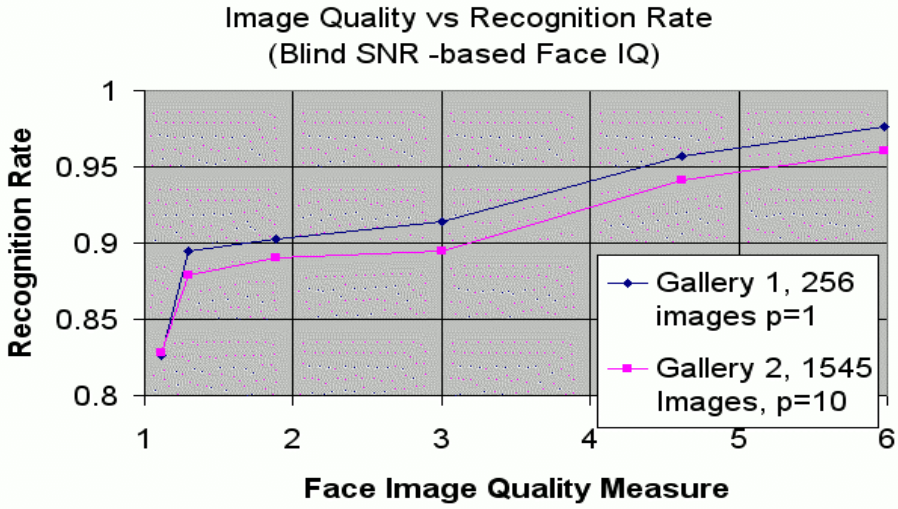

Correlations are .922 and .930 !

Also tried multiple measures of blur and contrast and multi-metric fusion. None were better than Blind SNR estimate.

Tested with FaceIt, PCA, EBGM. Generally report FaceIT

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Why Predict Failure

- System approach – if data is not sufficient can acquire more while subject still available.
- Feedback to improve collection/sensor system.
- Decision Fusion/Boosting – can be used to weight results from multiple algorithms or multiple data sources.
- Help algorithm researchers focus on what needs "fixed"
- For "utility" qualities, task based evaluation is needed providing a "prediction", so can use it for comparison of quality measures

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Approaches

- Input filtering – determining failure before running the classifier:
  - Using image quality to predict failure of face recognition.
- PRAT: Post Recognition Analysis Techniques
  - One example: Failure Analysis from Similarity Surface Techniques (FASST)

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Predicting Recognition System Failure

Recognized (as GW)

Face Recognition System

Similarity scores

Failure Prediction Engine

Recognition Successful

Recognition Failed

Rejection Successful

Rejection Failed

Rejected (not in DB)

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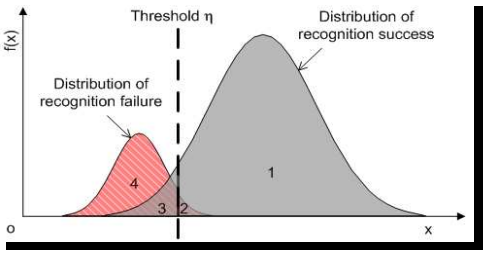
Evaluating Failure Prediction



- Failure Prediction False Alarm Rate

$$FPFAR = \frac{|Case\ 3|}{|Case\ 3| + |Case\ 1|}$$

	Conventional Explanation	Prediction	Ground Truth
Case 1	*True Accept*	Success	P
Case 2	*False Accept*	Success	O
Case 3	*False Reject*	Failure	O
Case 4	*True Reject*	Failure	P

- Failure Prediction Miss Detection Rate

$$FPMDR = \frac{|Case\ 2|}{|Case\ 2| + |Case\ 4|}$$

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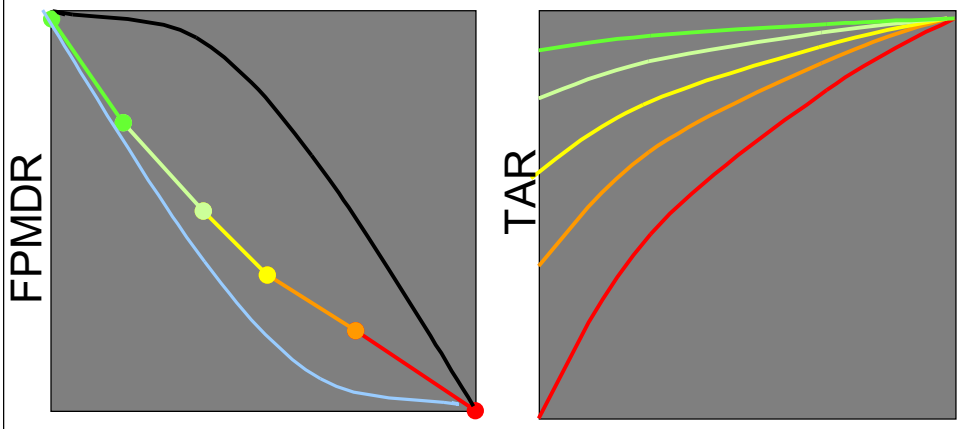
FP ROC Compared to Quality-grouped ROC



FPFAR
Uses Full Data Sets
Vary "quality" threshold

FAR
Segmenting gallery on quality inflates the difference

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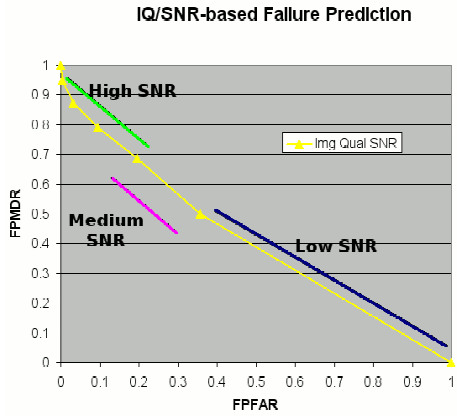
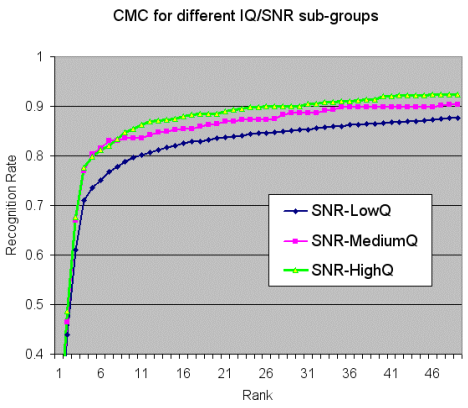
Experimental FPROC vs CMC





Constant HQ Gallery (1024), Group probes by IQ/SNR
12,000 photo-head probes

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FPROC

- ✓ Allows more direct comparison of different quality measures, or a quality measure on different sensors/groups
- ± Requires an "evaluation gallery"
- ± Depends on underlying recognition system's tuning and decision making processes
- – May understate the "impact" of removing poor quality prints from process.

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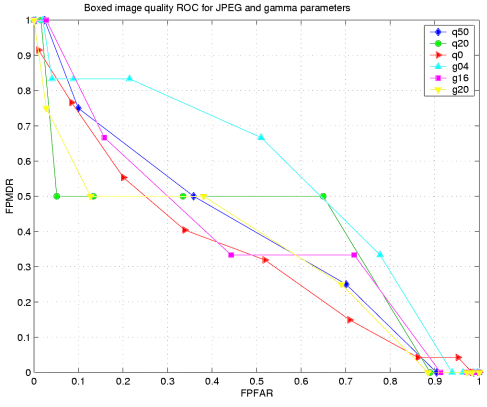
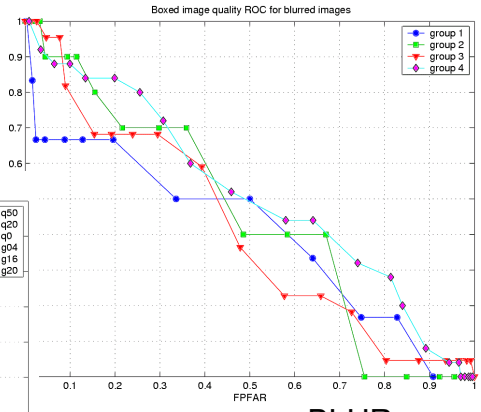
Quality-based Prediction is harder

Jpeg & Gamma





BLUR

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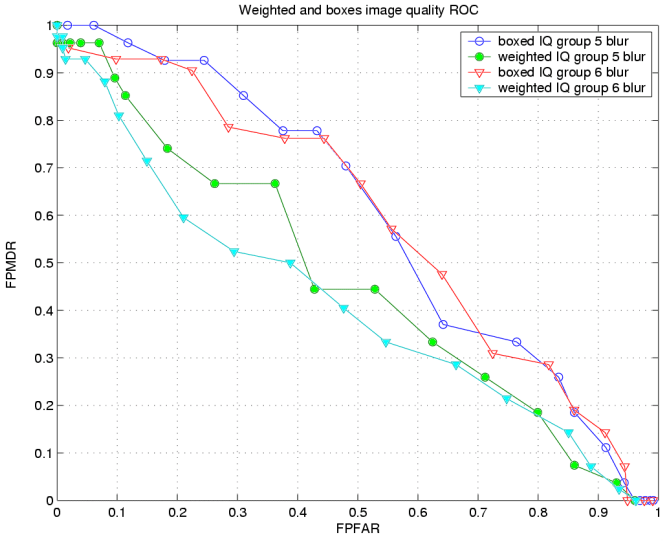
Weighting on “eyes” region helps



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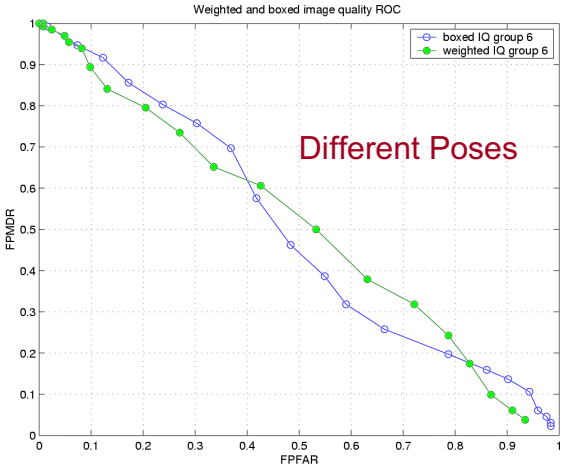
But Probe/Gallery pose differences dominate



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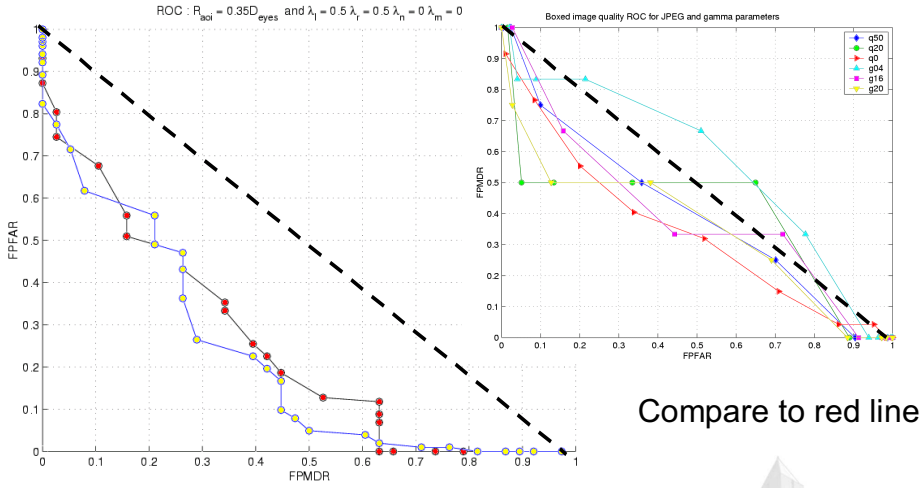
Learning added measures for Facial IQ



Compare to red line

Add new few Features in Facial IQ based on Ada-boosted wavelets around eyes to "learn" features for eyes closes/glasses.

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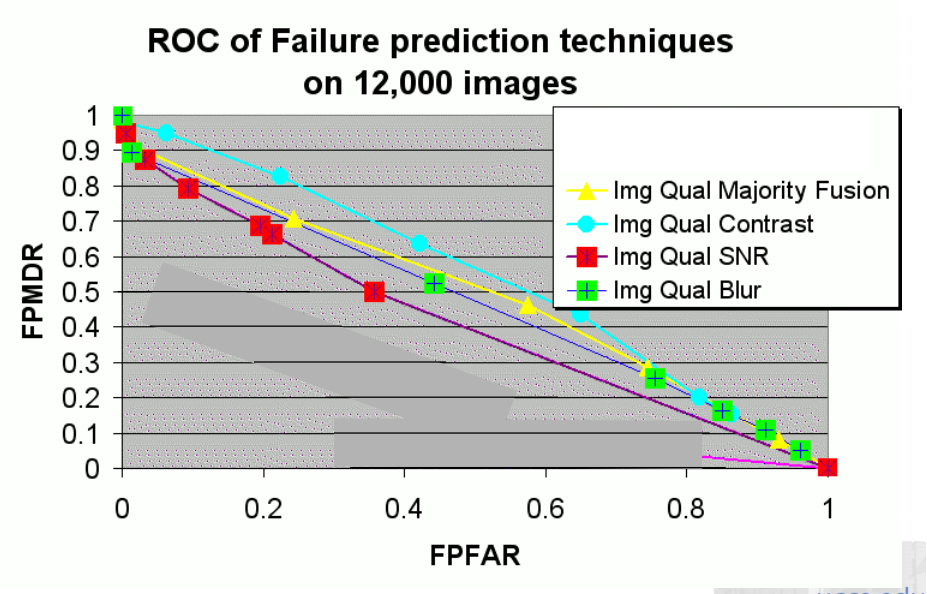
Image Quality-predictions



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FIQ Conclusion

- Statistics of edge intensity distribution (blind image SNR estimate) are well correlated with recognition rates.
- For “good pose/lighing” images the IQ variations are fair predictor of recognition failure.
- Windowing and Weighting help as IQ becomes weak but pose and lighting are more significant.
- IQ not as good predictor when significant pose/lighting/contrast/compression variations are allowed.
- If doing “quality” should include pose/lighting estimates against “standard”

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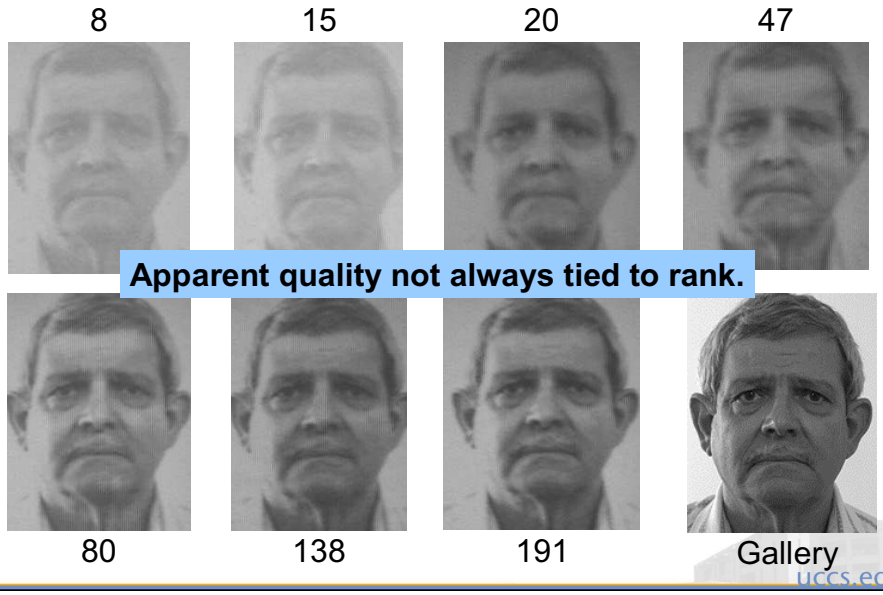
Image quality and rank



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100ft

200ft

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rank: 6

rank: 6

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PRAT: Post-Recognition Analysis Techniques

- Using data from actual recognition process, can Post Analysis predict failure?
- Many Recognition/Classification processes can be viewed using “similarity” scores.
- Failure Analysis from Similarity Surface Techniques. For details see
  - Li-Gao-Boult-05 IEEE Conf. Computational Intelligence for Homeland Security and Personal Safety, 2005
  - Riopka-Boult-05, AVBPA 2005.

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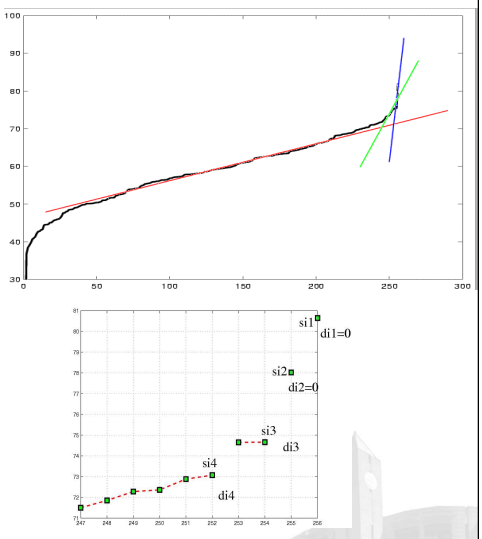
Similarity-based recognition

Failure Analysis from Similarity Surface Theory

- Similarity scores say how well target matches each DB entry.
- Used for all biometric Recognition problems
- Usually largest score is “match”. But is it good enough?
- Overall shape say a lot about if it’s a real match.



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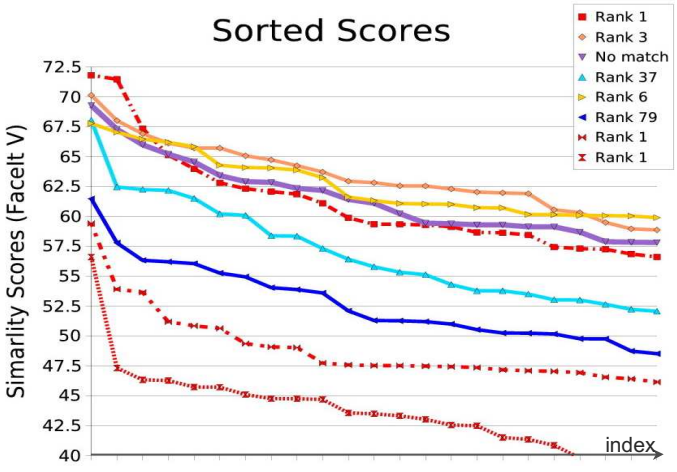
Similarity Score Examples



Sorted similarity scores

$\{s(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_1), s(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_2), \ldots, s(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_n)\}$

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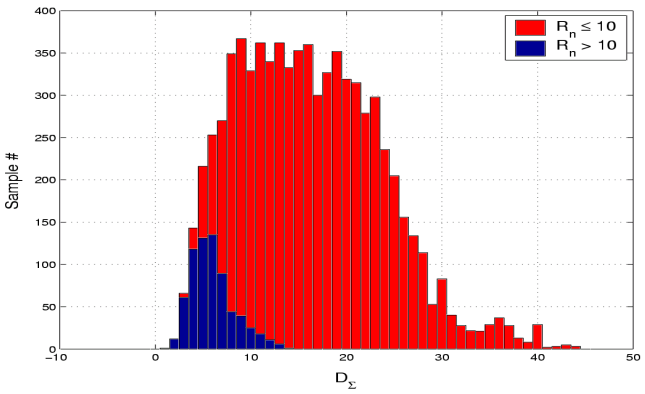
Simple "Slope"

D_Σ = Height difference in similarity score S_1-S_p
Crude Slope estimate = D_Σ / p



- Sample size = 8,423 from *FaceIt*
- Face images from *FERET*

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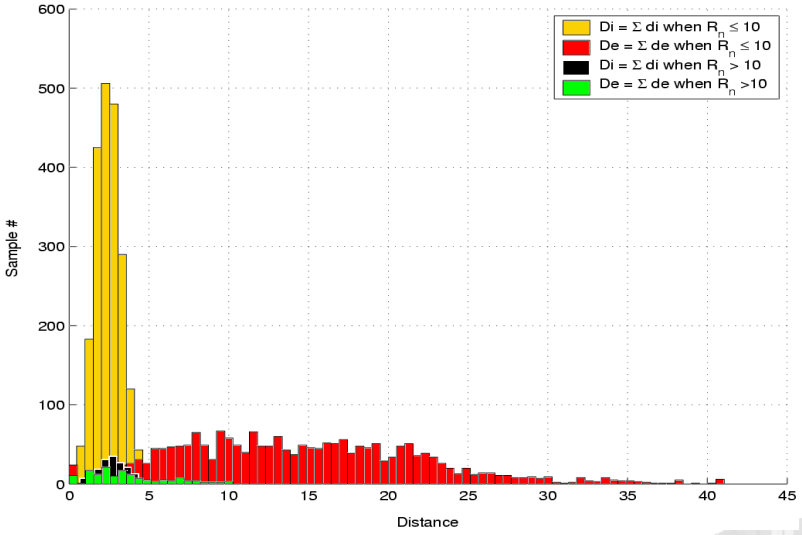
Separation of new Measures



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Forms of FASST tested

- Hand-chosen threshold for “slope” features (common “normalization”?)
- Ada-Boost applied to designed features of sorted similarity data of top 10% (APRAT on slides)
- 3 layer Neural Net applied to top 10% similarity + number of “gallery duplication” count

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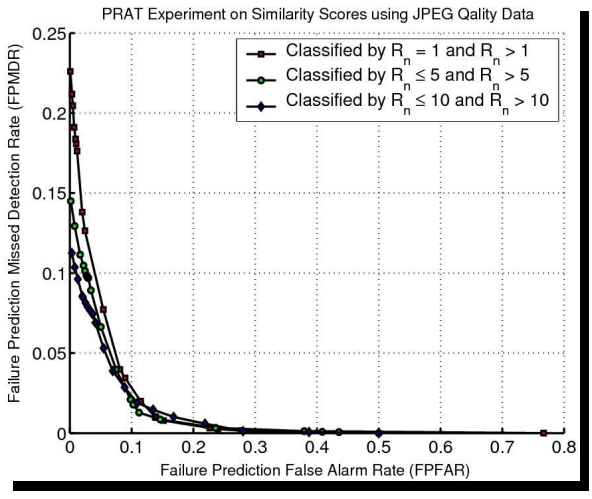
ROC Plots — **JPEG data**



- Sample size = 121,308 × 4
- Three partitions

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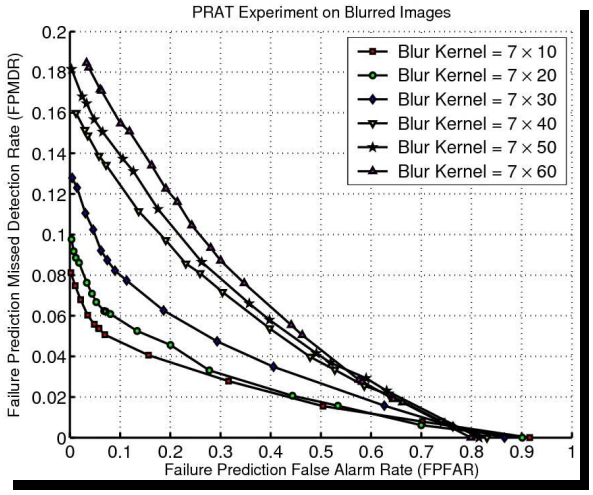
ROC Plots — **Blur data**



- Sample size = 4,064
- Only probe blurred

We find

- Blur kernel STD ⬆ ⇒ performance ⬇

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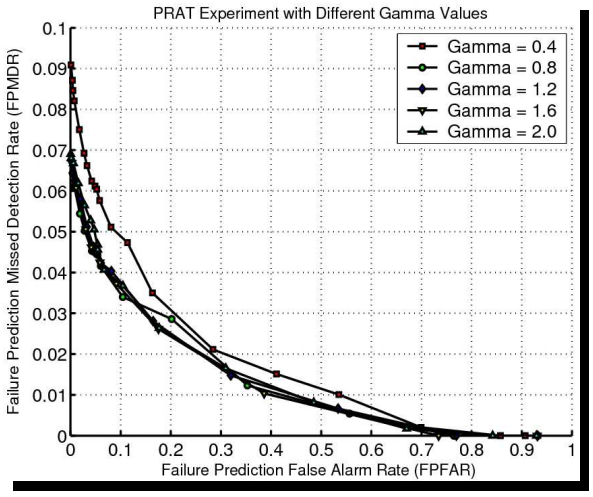
ROC Plots — **Gamma data**



- Sample size = 4,052

We find

- Gamma transform has little impact on prediction performance

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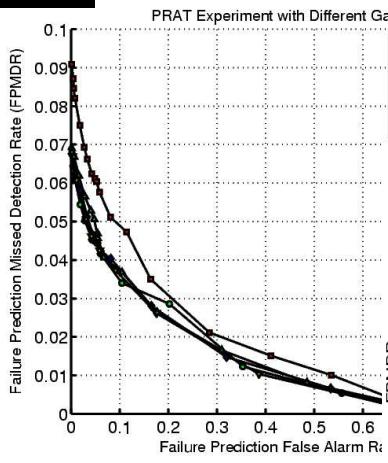
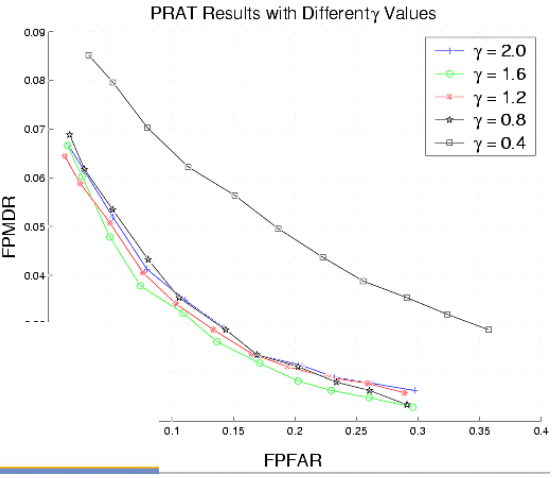
APRAT vs PRAT (Gamma)



APRAT is good and automated!



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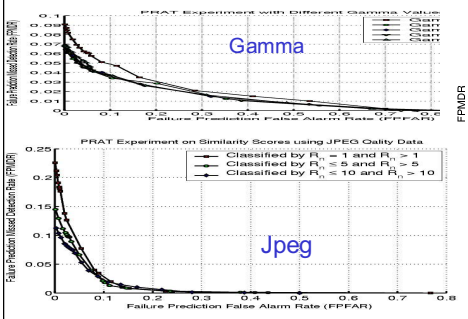
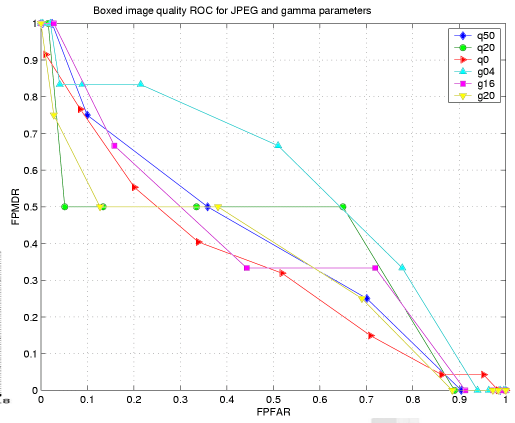
APRAT vs IQ-based prediction

APRAT

(note vertical scale!)





IQ-based

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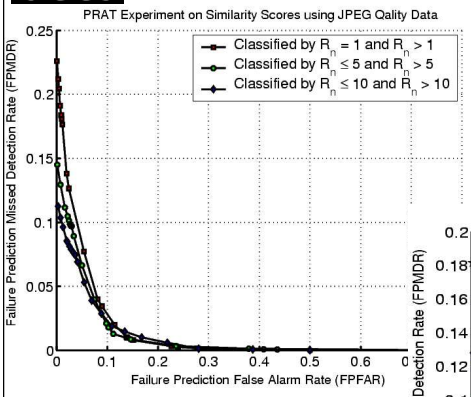
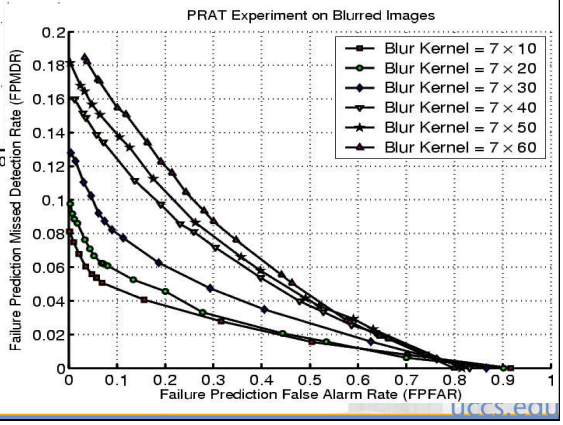
APRAT on JPEG/Blur





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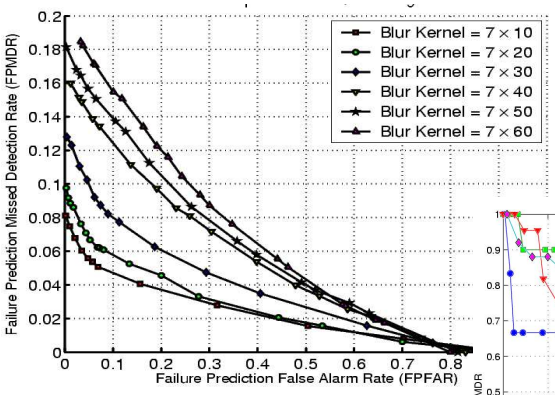
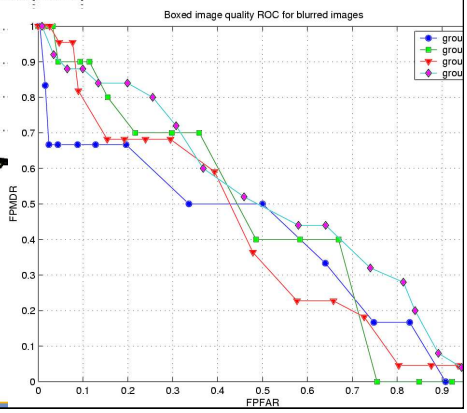
FASST vs IQ Comparison: Blur





(Note vertical scale!)

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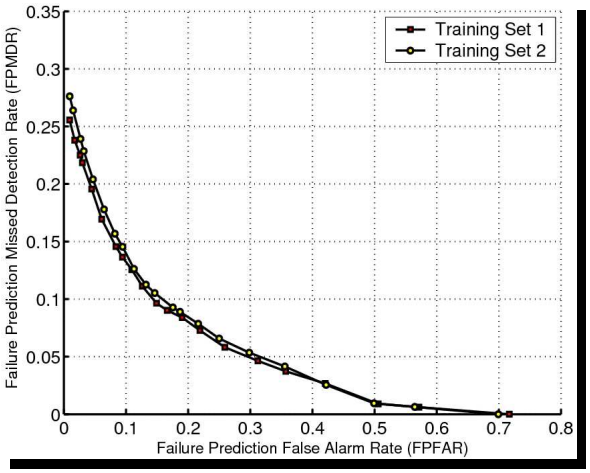
ROC Plots –**Photohead data**



- Sample size = 21,353
- Cross-validation
- Real data (≈)

We find

- Predicting failure in weather more difficult
- *EER (I.e. MD=FA)* is ~12%

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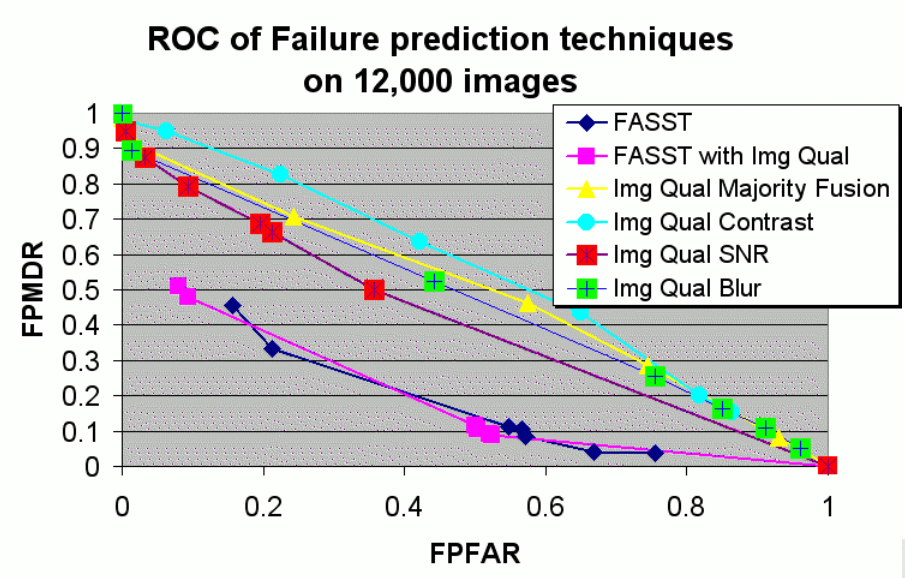
FASST and Image Quality



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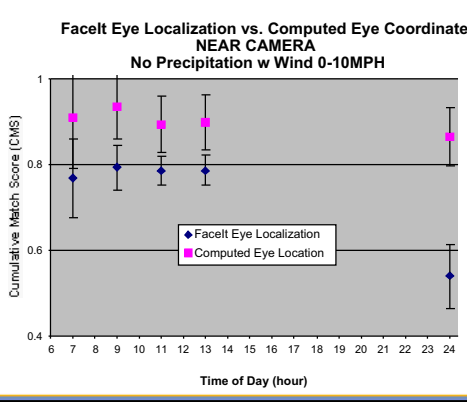
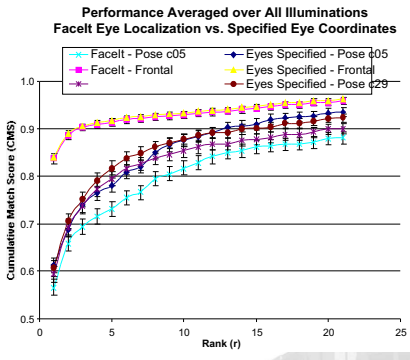
The Eyes Have it

- Recognition Rates unacceptable especially outdoor and at long distances.
- Riopka & Boult in ACM Biometric Workshop showed strong impact of Eye-location.





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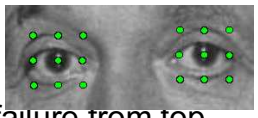
RandomEyes™

Predict when failure likely, and if so perturb lo tion of fe tures nd choose best ltern tive.



Use a Neural Net to predict probable failure from top simil rity scores.

Features for prediction:

- Eight Wavelet coefficients from a 4 point discrete Daubechies wa t trans rm app i d t t p 8 s rt d simi arity scor s.
- Each probe had 4 gallery images so we added two other atures, numb r matching IDs in t p 8 and n xt high st rank t p ranked ID =9 i n n).

- See paper by Riopkia-Boult in AVBPA 2005

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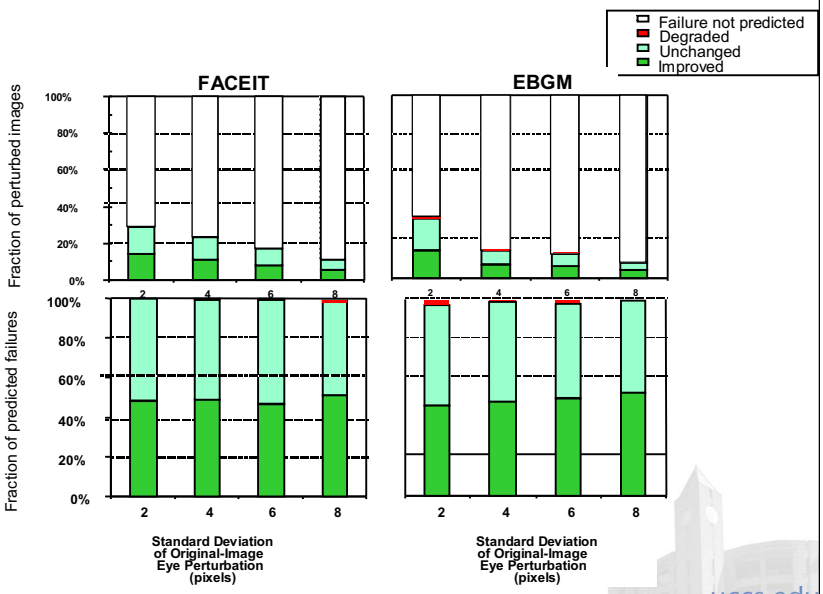
Synthetic Data Results



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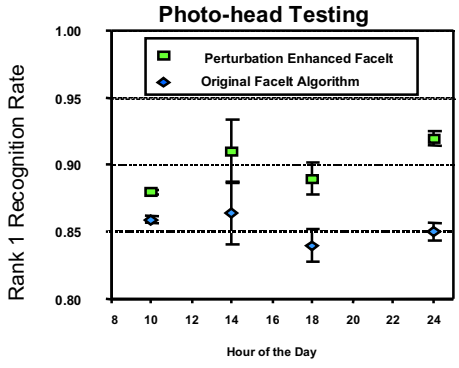
RandomEyes™ helps Photoheads

- Predicting failure and trying perturbations can significantly improve recognition



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Conclusions/Future Work

- IQ strongly correlated to Recognition rate but a weak per image predictor. Not a good predictor when pose/lighting/eye dominates recognition rates.
- FASST, using cumulative intra-cluster distance in high ranking similarity scores is an effective predictor. Two forms on different representations/techniques show its generality.
- FASST + Image quality not significantly better
- FASST + perturbations statistically significantly improve results
- Can we apply FASST on a "test gallery" and make it useful during raw capture?
- Can FASST be useful in factor analysis and experimental assessment?

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Shameless plug

- Workshop on Privacy Research In Vision
- June 2005 (in conjunction with CVPR)
- Discussion oriented workshop but will have papers as well.
  - Papers due Mar 15