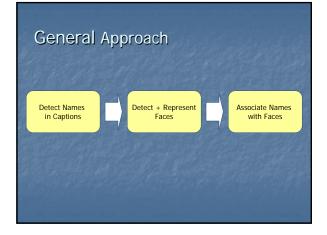


### Introduction

- Goal: Given an input image and an associated caption, detect the face(s) in the image and label it with the correct name(s) detected in the caption
- Motivation: Build a rich, reasonably accurate collection of labeled faces

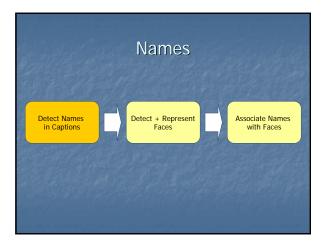






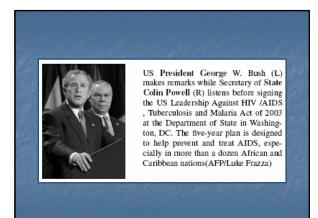
#### Dataset

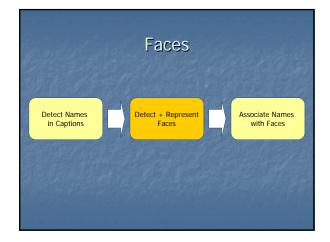
- **0.5** million news pictures with captions
- Various pose, illumination, expression
- Glasses, wigs, mustaches



#### Names

- Extract names found in the captions
- Identify two or more capitalized words followed by a present tense verb
- Associate every face in an image to every name extracted





#### Faces

- "Face Detector" K. Mikolajczyk
- 44,773 face images of size 86x86
- Biased to frontal views

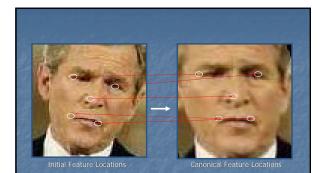


# **Rectification of Face Images**

- Reduce within-class variance
- 5 SVM
- Geometric blur applied to grayscale patches



- Affine transformation: least squares solution
- Gradient Descent



Full Plane Affine Transformation

4.855 4.455 4.455 4.456 4.456 4.456 4.456 4.456 4.404 4.

- Images with poor rectification scores are removed from the dataset
- 44,773  $\rightarrow$  34,623 face images
- Cropped to a region surrounding the eyes, nose and mouth
- RGB pixel values  $\rightarrow$  Vector

#### **Face Representation**

- Vectors in a space where same faces are close and different faces are far apart
- Discard components that are similar for all faces
- $\rightarrow$  Kernel PCA
- Project data into space for discrimination
   → LDA

#### Kernel PCA

- Compute a kernel matrix, K
- K<sub>ij</sub> = value of kernel function comparing image<sub>i</sub> and image<sub>j</sub>
- But NxN Kernel Matrix... ~2\*10^9 image comparisons

## Nystrom Approximation

Approximation to calculate the eigenvectors of K



 $\rightarrow \hat{K} =$ 

 $A \ B$ 

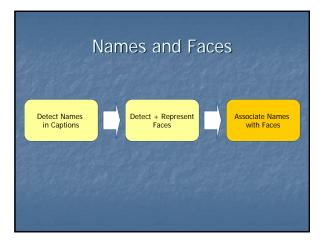
 $B^T \hat{C}$ 

 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{(N-n) \times n}$  and  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{(N-n) \times (N-n) \times (N-n)$ 

A: subset of images compared to themselves (1000 random images) B: comparison A to rest of images in dataset C: Approximated as  $C = B^T A^{-1} E$ 

### LDA

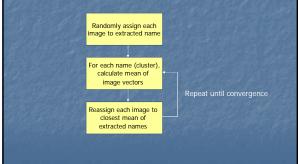
- Form an initial discriminant space with single face detected in image with single name in caption
- Project all images into this space to discriminate different faces



#### Faces and Names

- Each image now represented by vector and set of extracted names
  - Modified K-means clustering

# Modified K-means Clustering



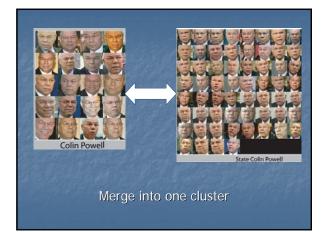
#### Prune clusters

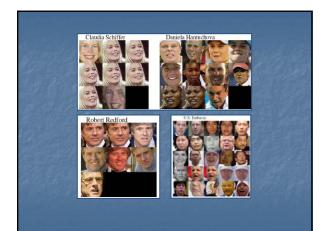
- Nearest neighbor model
- Remove clusters with fewer than three images
- Remove points with low likelihood to get low error rates
- Likelihood
  - P(face is from assigned cluster)
     P(face is not from assigned cluster)

### Merge Clusters

- Different names that correspond to same person
- Similarity of Clusters: distance of their means

#Images	#Clusters	error rate
19355	2357	26%
7901	1510	11%
4545	765	5.2%
3920	725	7.5%
2417	328	6.6%



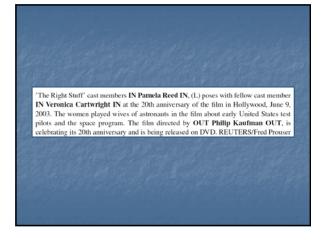


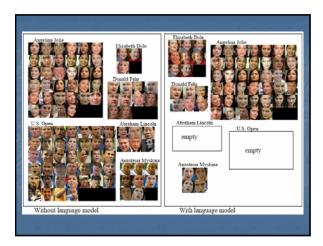
#### Conclusion

- Fairly good assignment of names to faces using simple models for images, names
- Weaknesses:
- use of RGB pixel values to discriminate between faces of different people
  random assignment of faces (to one of its extracted names) in clustering process
- no "NULL" assignment

### Follow-up

- "Who's in the Picture?" language model based on context
- Assign a probability to each name based on context
- Uses cues such as (L), (R), (C), location of the name in the caption, etc.





#### References

- Tamara L. Berg, Alexander C. Berg, Jaety Edwards, Michael Maire, Ryan White, Yee-Whye Teh, Erik Learned-Miller and D.A. Forsyth, "Names and Faces in the News", Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2004 Tamara L. Berg, Alexander C. Berg, Jaety Edwards, D.A. Forsyth, "Who's in the Picture?", Neural Information Processing Systems (MIPS), 2004 Alexander C. Berg, Jitendra Malik, "Geometric Blur for Template Matching", Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) 2001, Hawaii, pp 1.607-614