

LOCAL LINEAR EMBEDDING WITH MORPHABLE MODEL FOR FACE RECOGNITION

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Abstract: In this paper, we use local linear embedding and linear discriminant analysis for face recognition. Local linear embedding method is used to nonlinearly map high-dimensional face images to low-dimensional feature space. To recover space structure of face images, we use 3D morphable model to derive multiple images of a person from one single image. Experimental results on ORL and UMIST face database show that our method make impressive performance improvement compared with conventional Fisherface method.

Key words: Local linear embedding, Fisherface, Morphable model, Face recognition.

1. INTRODUCTION

PCA and LDA are two powerful tools utilized for data reduction and feature extraction in face recognition [1]. However face images are regarded as a nonlinear manifold in high-dimensional space [2], linear methods are bounds to ignore essential nonlinear structures that contains in manifold. Nonlinear reduction methods [3, 4] are presented to implement data reduction. LLE [2] performs with effective results. To recover structure of embedding manifold in low-dimensional space, a large number of training images taken from different viewpoints under different illumination conditions are needed to approximate distribution of manifold. These images are usually hardly available in real-world applications. Morphable model is proposed by Vetter [5]. Matching model to given facial images, 3D face

could be reconstructed automatically. Reconstructed 3D face can be viewed from different viewpoints and under different illumination conditions.

Remainder of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 explains LLE algorithm and its parameter selections. Section 3 describes method to derive multiple images from a single image with morphable model. Section 4 describes face recognition system based on LLE with morphable model. Section 5 presents experimental results. Section 6 gives conclusions.

2. LLE ALGORITHM

Main principle of LLE algorithm is to preserve local relation of data set in both embedding and intrinsic space [2]. LLE maps data set in high-dimensional space globally to low-dimensional space. Dimensionality d of intrinsic space, number of neighbors k and regularization parameter r are to be set [7].

To estimate k , we perform PCA on data set X and get the t largest eigenvalue $\lambda_j^{(i)}$, which satisfy $e \leq \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j^{(i)} / \sum_{j=1}^D \lambda_j^{(i)}$; Sample x_i and its t -neighbor constructs a subspace X_i . PCA is performed on every X_i to get the $l^{(i)}$ largest eigenvalue $\mu_j^{(i)}$, which satisfy $e' \leq \sum_{j=1}^{l^{(i)}} u_j^{(i)} / \sum_{j=1}^t u_j^{(i)}$; Lastly, we estimate $k = \max_{i=1..n} \{l^{(i)}\}$. To estimate local dimensionality, we perform PCA on each k -neighbor of sample x_i to get the $p^{(i)}$ largest eigenvalues $\gamma_j^{(i)}$, which satisfy $e'' \leq \sum_{j=1}^{p^{(i)}} \gamma_j^{(i)} / \sum_{j=1}^k \gamma_j^{(i)}$. Then we compute mean value of the $p^{(i)}$ and let $d = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p^{(i)}$. For computation of regularization parameter r , we use same method as d . For each k -neighbor of sample x_i , $\sigma_i^2 = \frac{1}{k-d} \sum_{j=d+1}^k \gamma_j^{(i)}$ and $r = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2$.

3. DERIVING MULTIPLE IMAGES FROM A SINGLE IMAGE

Basic theory of morphable model is linear combination of object class [6]. Given an input facial image, through model matching process, 3D face

model of specific person can be reconstructed. New illumination model can be applied to 3D face model to generate multiple images under different lighting conditions [6]. Figure 1 illustrates some example images derived from a single image. Left column is a single image of a person. Right columns are multiple images derived from the single image by rotating and adding new lighting to the 3D face model.



Figure.1 Multiple images derived from a single image

4. LLE BASED FACE RECOGNITION

LLE algorithm needs samples cover full manifold and FLD method can not be applied to face recognition problems where only one training image per person is available. Multiple training images per person are needed to compute within-class scatter matrix. Morphable model is applied into face recognition system to derive multiple samples from a single example image. Framework of our face recognition system is as shown in figure 2. The part above broken line is to derive multiple images from a single image. All images derived from the single image consist into the training sample set.

5. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

To verify effectiveness of the proposed approach, we also develop Fisherface method as benchmark according to [8]. Performance of these approaches are evaluated and compared using the Recognition Rate (RR)

standard defined as $R(j) = \frac{N_j}{N}$. Where N is total number of test sample set, N_j is number of test images recognized correctly in the top j candidate.

Experiments are conducted on ORL and UMIST database. ORL database [9] contains 40 distinct persons with ten images per person. Images are taken at different time instance, with varying lighting conditions, facial expressions and poses. In our experiments, the approximately frontal examples with neutral expression of each subject in database are chosen as

example images to form training set. 20 novel face images derived from example image of each subject using method described in section 3 are utilized as training sample images for each person. Performance curves of our method and benchmarks are shown in figure 3. The rank-1(first-choice) recognition rate of Fisherface method is 75.1%, while our proposed method is 83.7%. ($k = 37$ $d = 57$ $r = 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$)

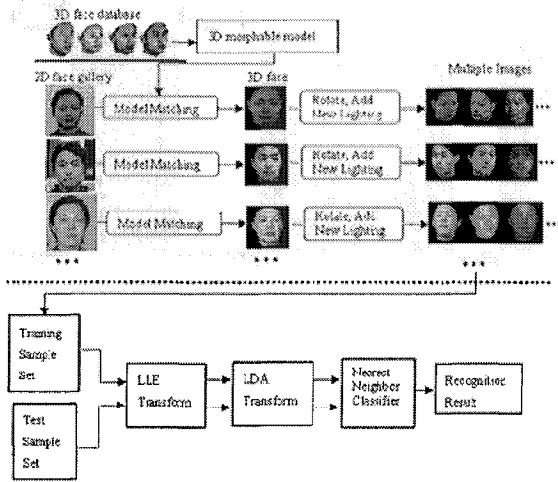


Figure 2. Framework of face recognition system

UMIST database [10] is a multi-view database, consisting of 575 images of 20 people, each covering a wide range of poses from profile to frontal views. For each subject, one normal face is chosen as example image to form training set. 45 novel face images derived from example image of each subject using method described in section 3 are utilized as training sample images for each person. Performance curves of our method and benchmark are shown in figure 3. The rank-1 recognition rate of our method is 88.7%, Fisherface method is 80.6%. ($k = 45$ $d = 23$ $r = 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$)

6. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, LLE and LDA are combined for face recognition. Low-dimensional manifold structure of face space is obtained by LLE. LDA is used to implement classification on description space. 3D morphable model is utilized to derive multiple images from a single example image to form training set for LLE+LDA. Experiments on ORL and UMIST face database demonstrate impressive performance of our method.

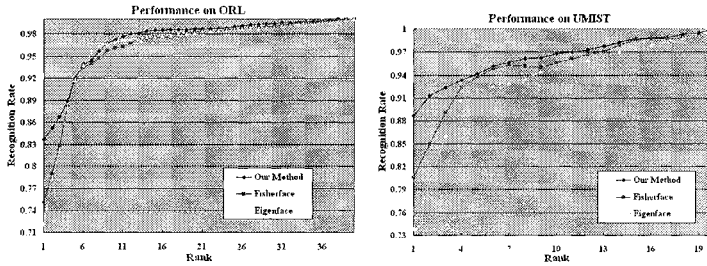


Figure.3 Performance Comparisons on ORL and UMIST Database

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