

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Alexander B. Murynin, Ivan A. Matveev

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences
Moscow, Russia

Phone/Fax: 9307237

E-mail: murynin@ccas.ru , matveev@ccas.ru

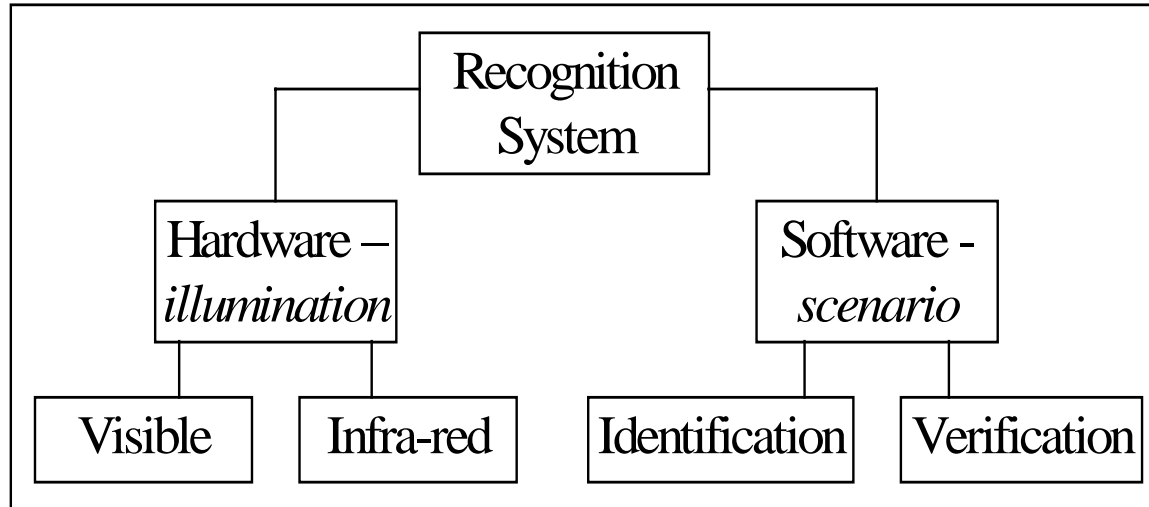
GraphiCon-99, August 31

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia



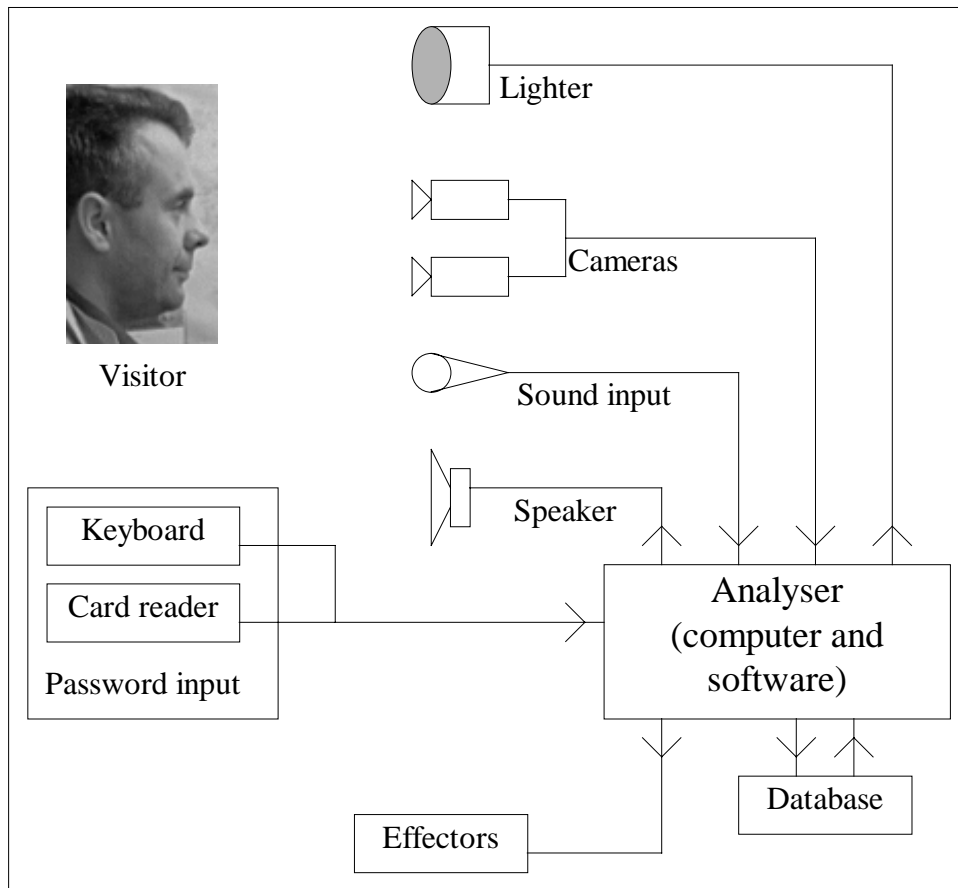
*General structure of
person recognition
systems “Citadel”*

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia



Possible components of system
International Conference Graphicon 1999,
Moscow, Russia, <http://www.graphicon.ru/>

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia



Appearance of Visible range model

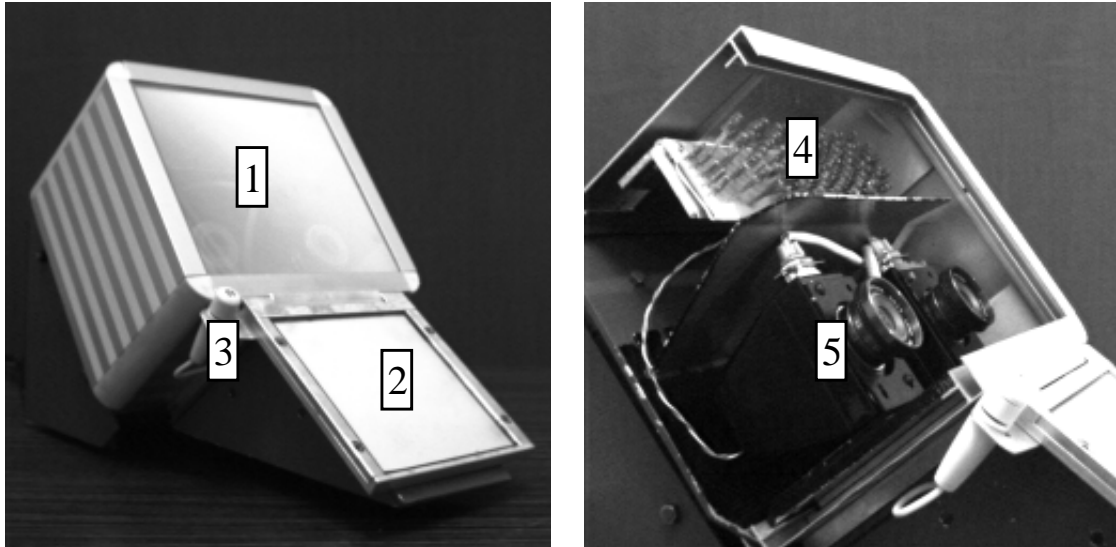
International Conference Graphicon 1999,
Moscow, Russia, <http://www.graphicon.ru/>

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia



Infrared range model

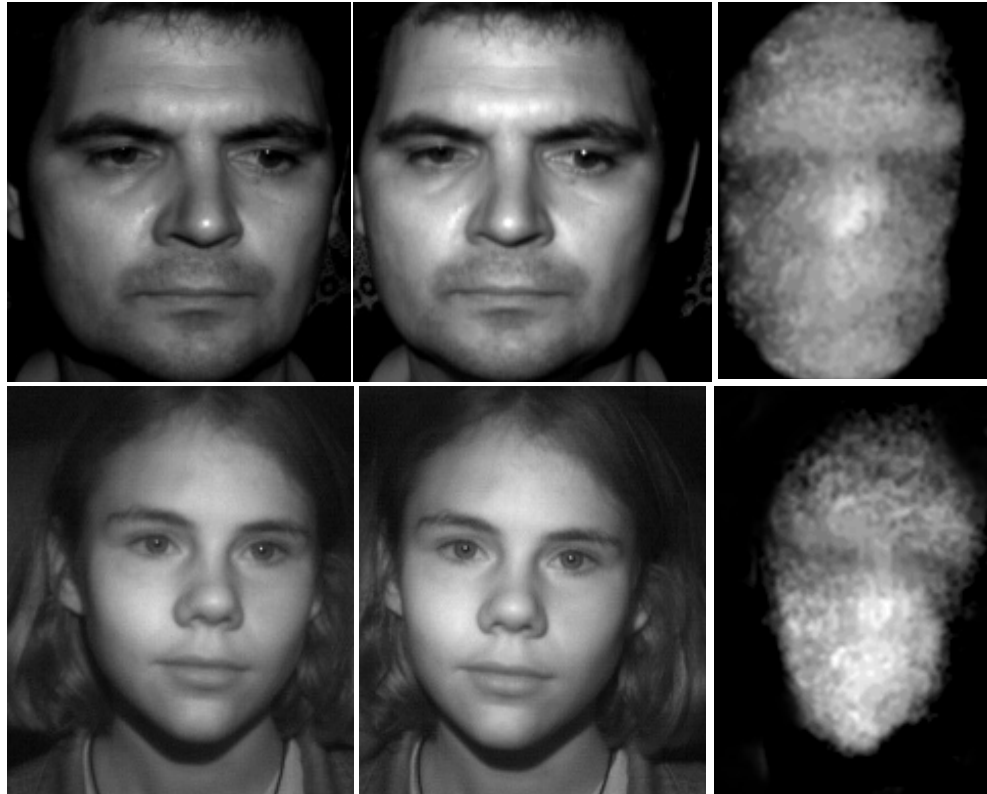
1 front panel mirror, 2 additional mirror, 3 microphone, 4 lighter, 5 camera

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia



Source stereo-images and results of 3-D reconstruction algorithm

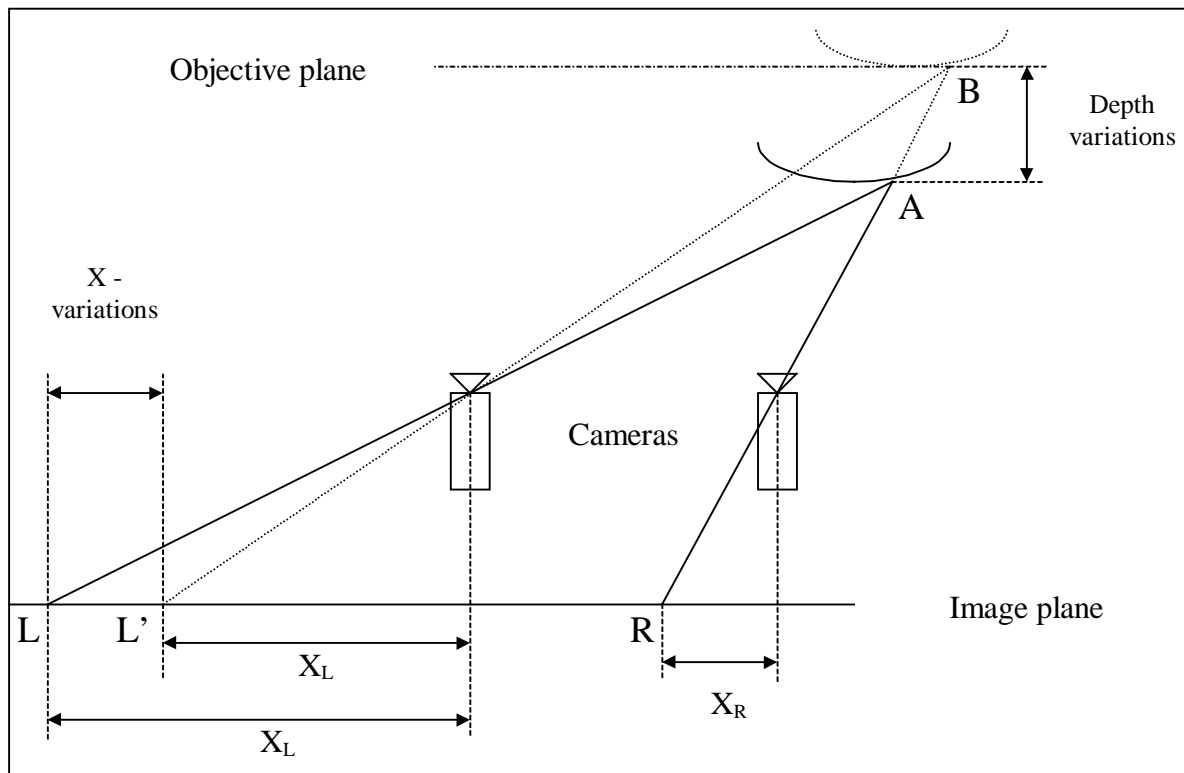
International Conference Graphicon 1999,
Moscow, Russia, <http://www.graphicon.ru/>

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia



3D computer vision system for face recognition

Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia

Correlation functions:

$$\mathfrak{R}_1(f, g) = \sum_{x_i \in \Omega_1, y_i \in \Omega_2} f(x_i) * g(y_i)$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_2 = \sum_{x_i \in \Omega_1, y_i \in \Omega_2} |(f(x_i) - M_f) - (g(y_i) - M_g)|$$

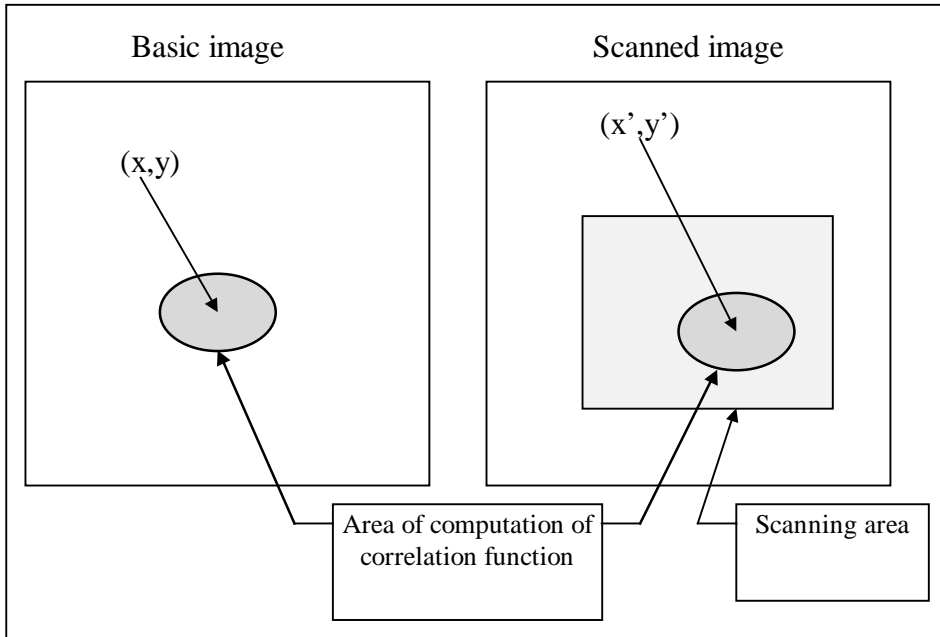
$$\mathfrak{R}_3 = \sum_{x_i \in \Omega_1, y_i \in \Omega_2} |(f(x_i) - M_f) - (g(y_i) - M_g)|$$

Corresponding points:

$$(x^\odot, y^\odot) = \arg \max_{(x^\odot, y^\odot) \in \Omega} \tilde{\mathfrak{R}}(\omega_L, \omega_R(x^\odot, y^\odot))$$

Depth computation:

$$Z = (L * W) / (B * N)$$



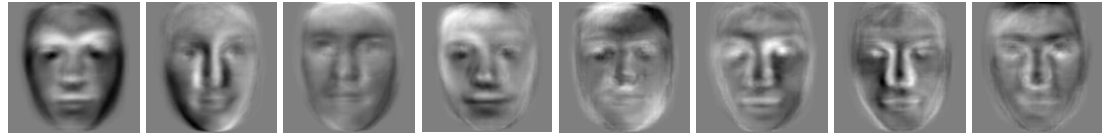
Computation of elevation maps

3D computer vision system for face recognition

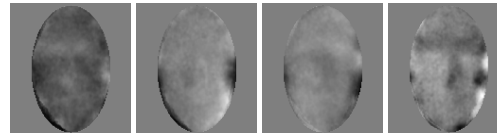
Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

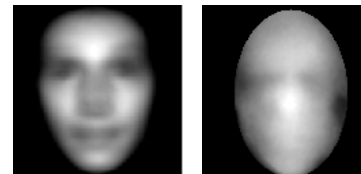
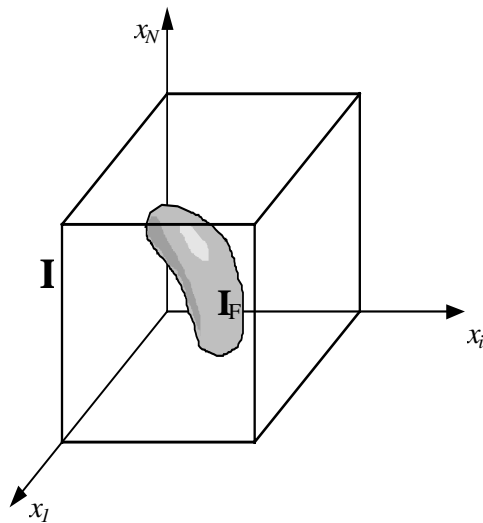
Moscow, Russia



First eigenvectors of photo-images – principal components.



First eigenvectors of elevation maps – principal components



Mean vectors of training sets of photo-images and elevation maps respectively

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Ivan A. Matveev, Alexander B. Murynin

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia

Combined measure:

$$\frac{1}{R^2(c, k)} = \sum_i W_i \frac{1}{\min_{j_k} [R_i^2(c_i, v_i^{j_k})]} \quad W_i = D_i \frac{D_i}{D_i^c}$$

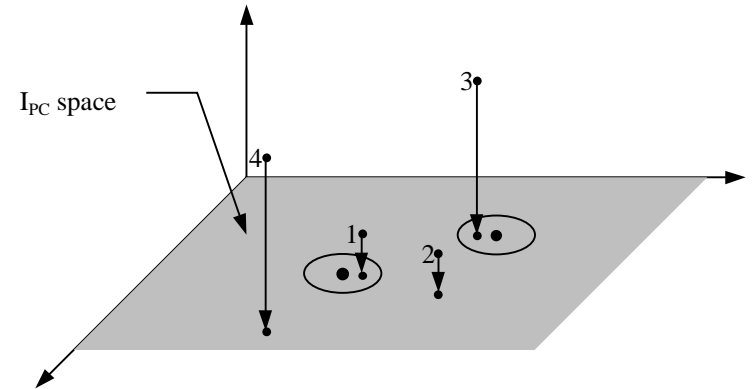
C - compound image, *R* - Euclidean distance,

D - dispersion, v^k - training set

Decision rule:

$$N = \arg \min \{R(c, v^1), \dots, R(c, v^K), T\}$$

	PC Space I_{PC}	Known images	Decision
1	near	Near	Is a known object
2	near	Far	Is an unknown object
3	far	Near	Is not an object of given variety
4		Far	



Possible situations for vector in image space

3D computer vision system for face recognition

Alexander B. Murynin, Ivan A. Matveev

Computing Center of Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russia

Phone/Fax: 9307237

E-mail: murynin@ccas.ru , matveev@ccas.ru

Conclusion

System was tested on the database of about 600 stereo-images of 200 persons

Recognition accuracy achieved was about 95%

This is about two times more reliable than using simple photo-images