

Cast Search by Portrait with Face Recognition and Person Re-Identification

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Outline



Overview

- Cast search by portrait
- Framework

Solutions

- Face Search
- Gallery Reduction

Body Search



Cast Search by Portrait



Query: image from the homepage of the cast in IMDb or TMDb
Gallery: candidates extracted from the key frames of the movie

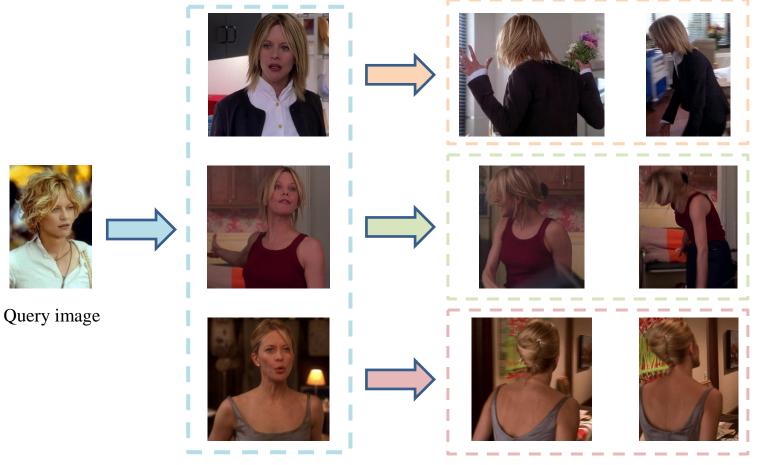


Toy Example



□ Two-step search

■ Face recognition & Person re-identification

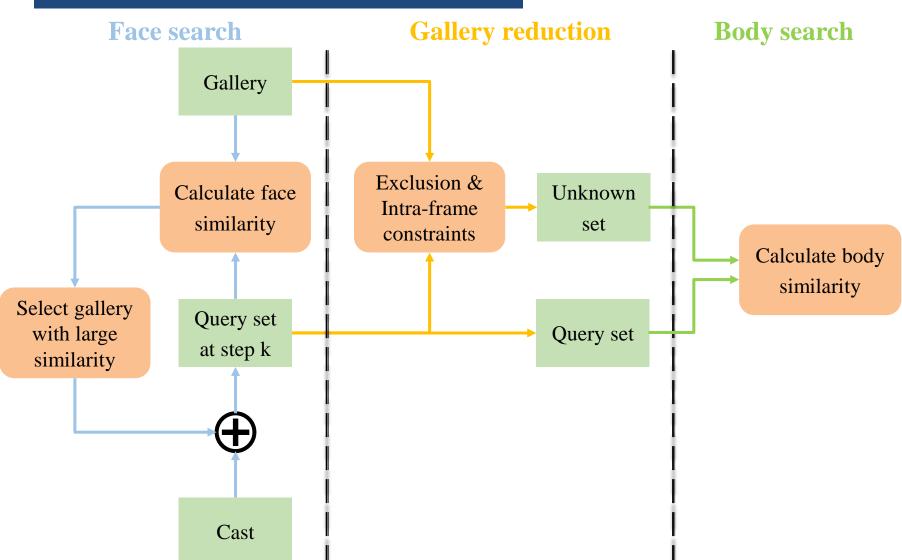


Face search results

Body search results

Framework





Outline



- Cast search by portrait
- Framework

Solutions

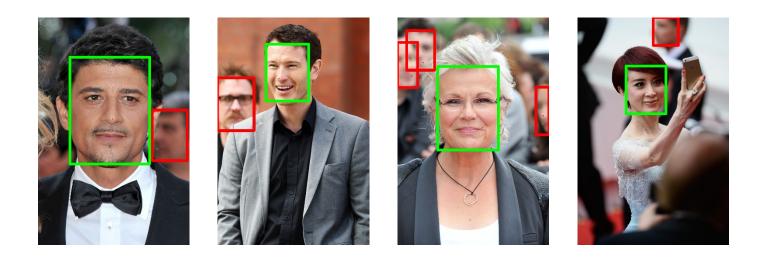
- Face Search
- Gallery Reduction
- Body Search



Face Search



- Face detection & selection
 - Face detection: RetinaFace
 - Face selection
 - Large detection score
 - Large bbox area
 - Small distance with image center
 - \triangleright P = score * area / dist: select bbox with the largest P.

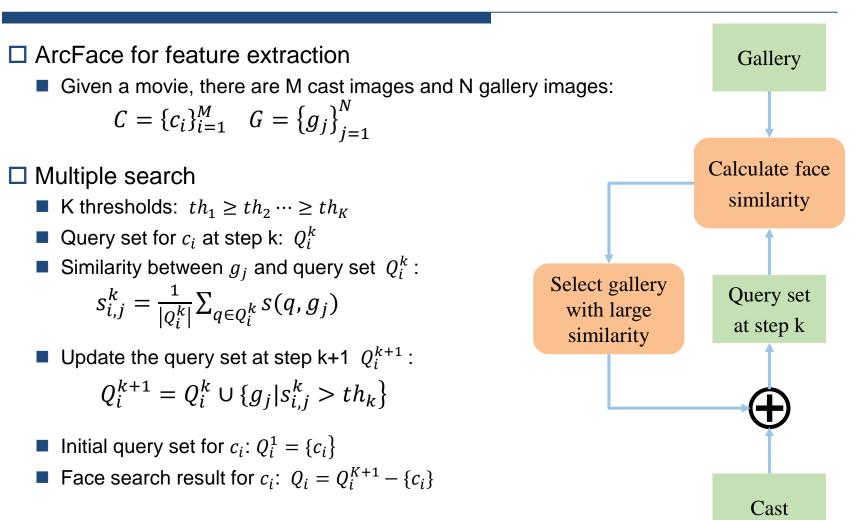


Jiankang Deng, Jia Guo, Yuxiang Zhou, Jinke Yu, Irene Kotsia, Stefanos Zafeiriou. "RetinaFace: Single-stage Dense Face Localisation in the Wild". *arXiv preprint arXiv:1905.00641, 2019*. 7

Face Search



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Jiankang Deng, Jia Guo, Niannan Xue, Stefanos Zafeiriou. "ArcFace: Additive Angular Margin Loss for Deep Face Recognition". *CVPR*, 2019.

Gallery Reduction



- Exclusion Constraint (EC)
 - If g_j is in the query set of c_i , with great possibilities, g_j is the true match of c_i .
 - So g_j is not the true match of any other c_k .

□ Intra-Frame Constraint (IFC)

- If g_j is in the query set of c_i , the candidates in the same frame with g_j are not the true match of c_i .
- All candidates in the same frame with any image in the query set of c_i :

$$F_i = \{g_j | \exists g_k \in Q_i : f_j = f_k\}$$

□ Gallery Reduction

• Query set of c_i : Q_i

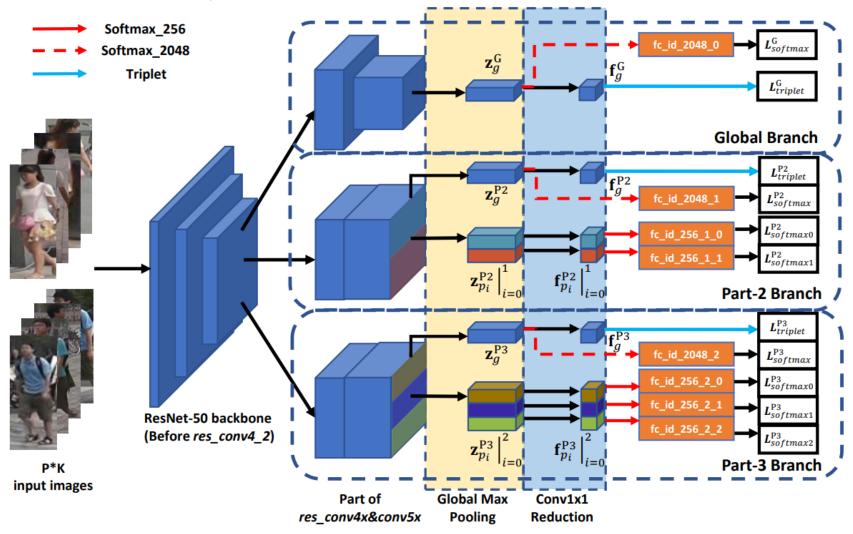
• Unknown set of
$$c_i$$
: $U_i = G - \bigcup_m Q_m - F_i$

Body model



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□ Multi-Granularity Network (MGN)



Body Search



Person re-identification model

- Train the MGN model with cross entropy loss and batch hard triplet loss.
- Compute the features of query set and unknown set.

□ KNN feature

For each feature, find its K nearest neighbors, and use these K neighbors to update the feature by a weighted sum operation.

□ Top-k similarity

• The similarity between g_i and query set Q_i is the mean of the top-k similarities.

Guanshuo Wang, Yufeng Yuan, Xiong Chen, Jiwei Li, Xi Zhou. "Learning discriminative features with multiple granularities for person re-identification". *ACMMM*, 2018. Alexander Hermans, Lucas Beyer, Bastian Leibe. "In Defense of the Triplet Loss for Person Re-Identification". *arXiv preprint arXiv:1703.07737*, 2017.

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Results



□ Face Search & Gallery Reduction

- Multiple search: improve both precision and recall
- IFC: Intra-Frame Constraint
- EC: Exclusion Constraint

Method	mAP	Precision	Recall
Wider	60.01	-	-
Single	71.92	92.08	63.20
Multiple	72.96	93.24	66.10
Multiple + IFC	73.14	-	-
Multiple + EC	75.54	-	-
Multiple + IFC + EC	75.74	-	-

Results



□ Body Search

- Body: about 10% improvement
- Top-k: Top-k similarity
- KNN: KNN feature
- Re-ranking: k-reciprocal re-ranking

Method	mAP
Face	75.74
Face + Body	86.10
Face + Body + Top-k	86.34
Face + Body + KNN	87.29
Face + Body + Top-k + KNN	87.70
Face + Body + Top-k + KNN + re-ranking	87.98

Zhun Zhong, Liang Zheng, Donglin Cao, Shaozi Li. "Re-ranking person re-identification with k-reciprocal encoding". *CVPR*, 2017.

Results



□ Model Fusion

- Face models: resnet200, resnet269
- Body models: resnet152, resnext101, densenet201

Face	Body	mAP
Resnet200	Densenet201	87.70
Resnet269	Densenet201	87.53
All	Densenet201	87.83
All	Resnet152	87.55
All	Resnext101	87.78
All	All	88.10



Thank You!