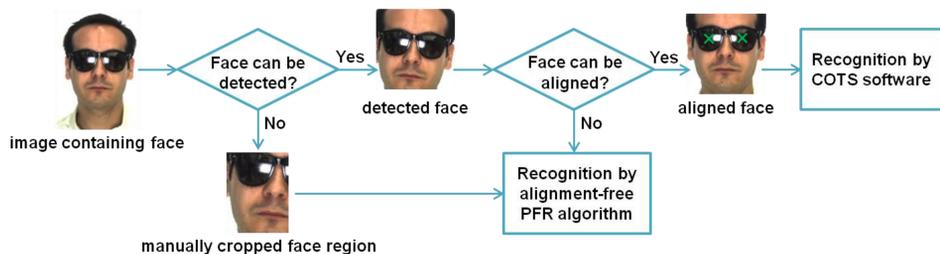


Introduction

❖ Can we recognize a person from his partial face image? State-of-the-art FR systems have difficulties in recognizing partial face images that cannot be aligned



❖ Partial face recognition (PFR) is important in video surveillance and images captured by mobile devices
 ❖ A new method is proposed, which is able to recognize an arbitrary patch of a face without alignment



Proposed Method

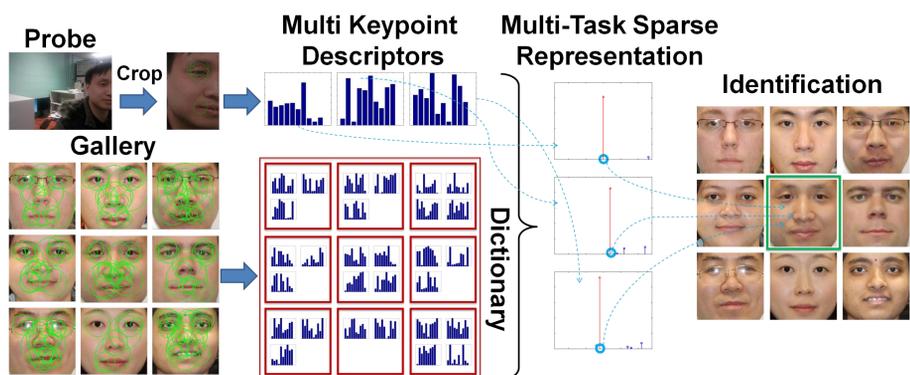
❖ Multi keypoint descriptors (MKD) based sparse representation classification (SRC)

- Each subject c is described by a pool of keypoints and descriptors (SIFT): $\mathbf{D}_c = (\mathbf{d}_{c_1}, \mathbf{d}_{c_2}, \dots, \mathbf{d}_{c_{k_c}})$
- A gallery dictionary is built: $\mathbf{D} = (\mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2, \dots, \mathbf{D}_C)$
- For a test sample $\mathbf{Y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k)$, solve

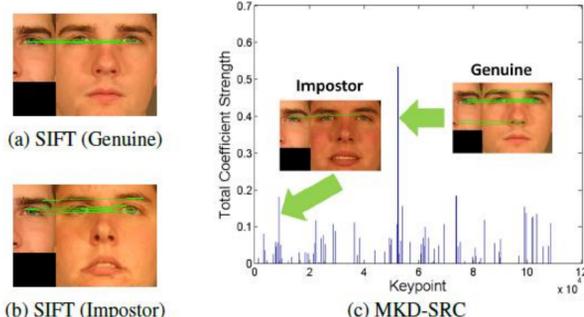
$$\hat{\mathbf{X}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}} \sum_{i=1}^k \|\mathbf{x}_i\|_1, \text{ s.t. } \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{X}$$

▪ Determine the identity of the test sample by

$$\min_c r_c(\mathbf{Y}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \|\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{D}_c \delta_c(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i)\|_2^2$$



MKD-SRC is more discriminative than SIFT matching for partial face recognition

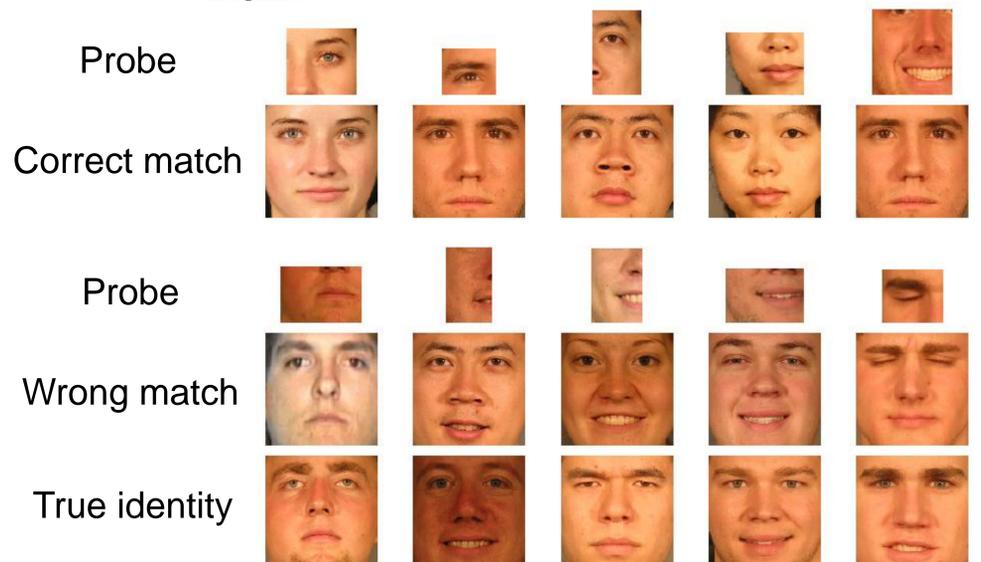
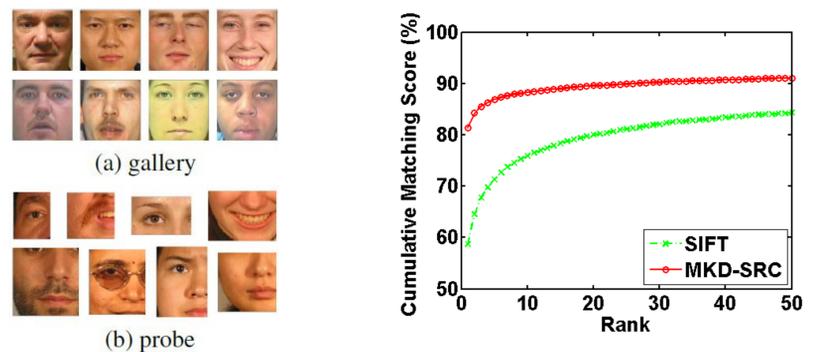


Experimental Results

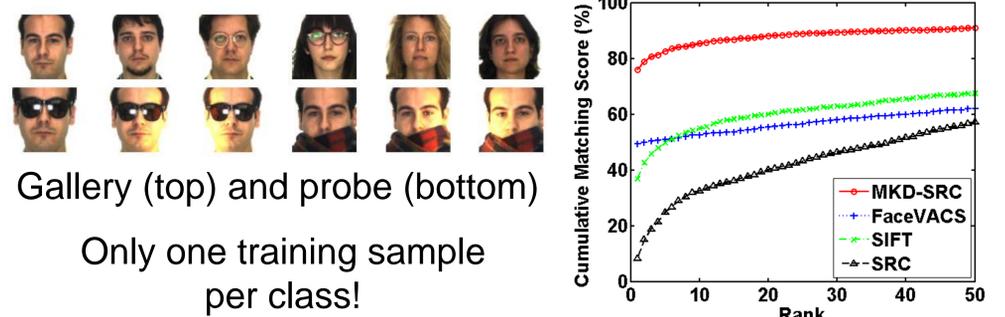
Table 1. Databases used in our experiments

Database	FRGCv2.0	AR	LFW
Scenario	partial patch	occlusion	pose & occlusion
#Gallery	11,398	1,331	20,489
#Probe	14,630	1,530	2,744
#Subjects	10,466	1,331	15,749

❖ FRGC v2.0 database



❖ AR database



❖ LFW database

