

Data-driven Methods: Faces



Portrait of
Piotr Gibas
© Joaquin
Rosales
Gomez (2003)

CS194: Image Manipulation & Computational Photography
Alexei Efros, UC Berkeley, Fall 2018

The Power of Averaging

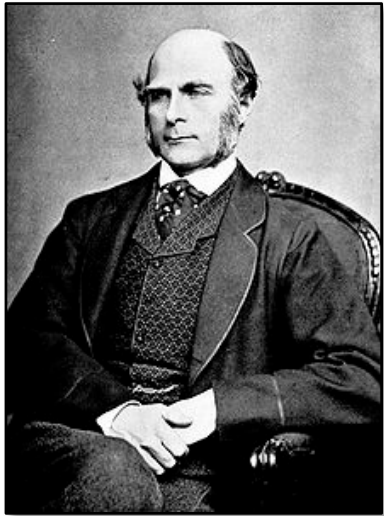


8-hour exposure



© Atta Kim

Image Composites



Sir Francis
Galton
1822-1911



Multiple Individuals



Composite

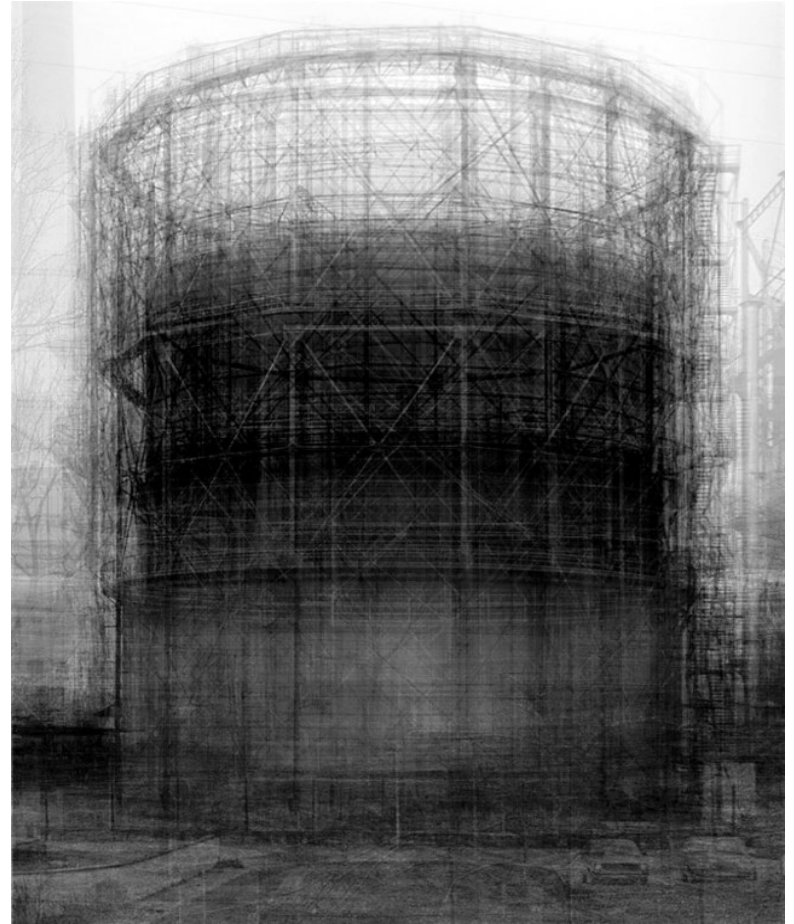
[Galton, "Composite Portraits", Nature, 1878]

Average Images in Art



*"60 passagers de 2e classe du metro,
entre 9h et 11h"* (1985)

Krzysztof Pruszkowski



"Spherical type gasholders" (2004)

Idris Khan

“100 Special Moments” by Jason Salavon



Little Leaguer



Kids with Santa



The Graduate



Newlyweds

Why
blurry?

Object-Centric Averages by Torralba (2001)



Manual Annotation and Alignment



Average Image

Computing Means

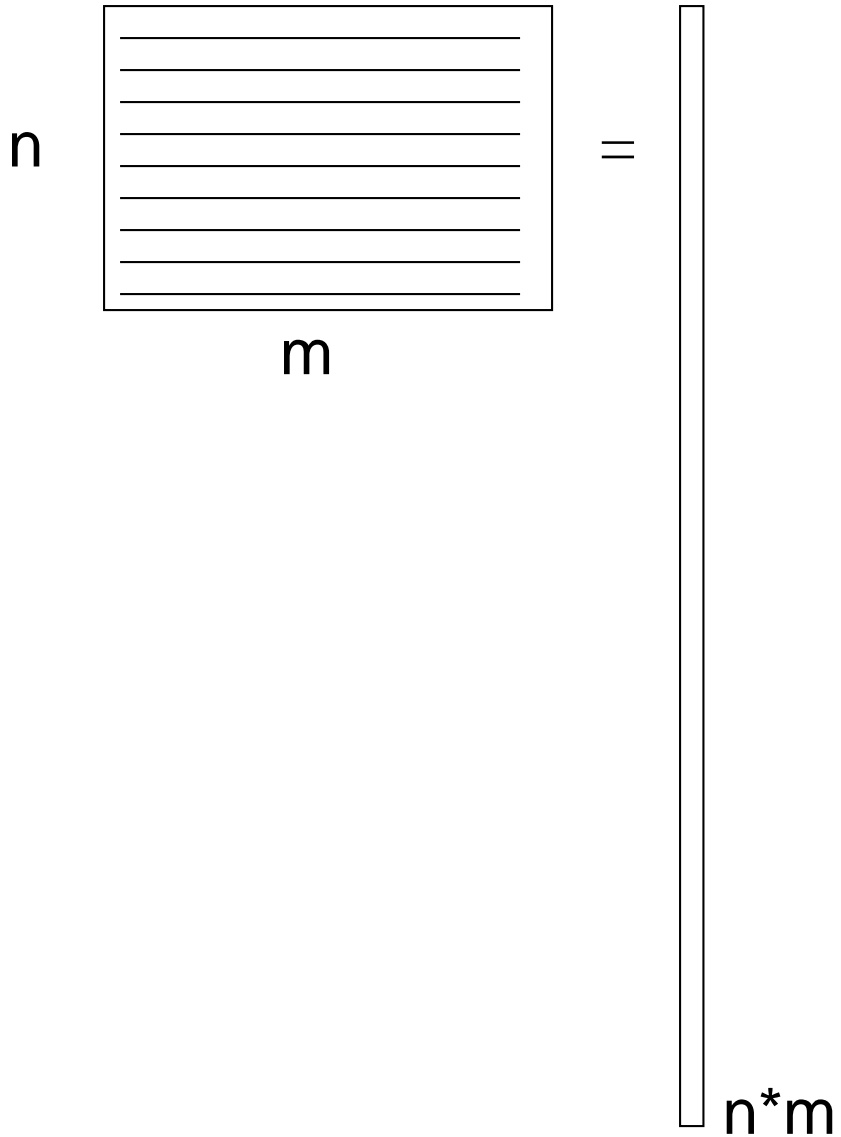
Two Requirements:

- Alignment of objects
- Objects must span a subspace

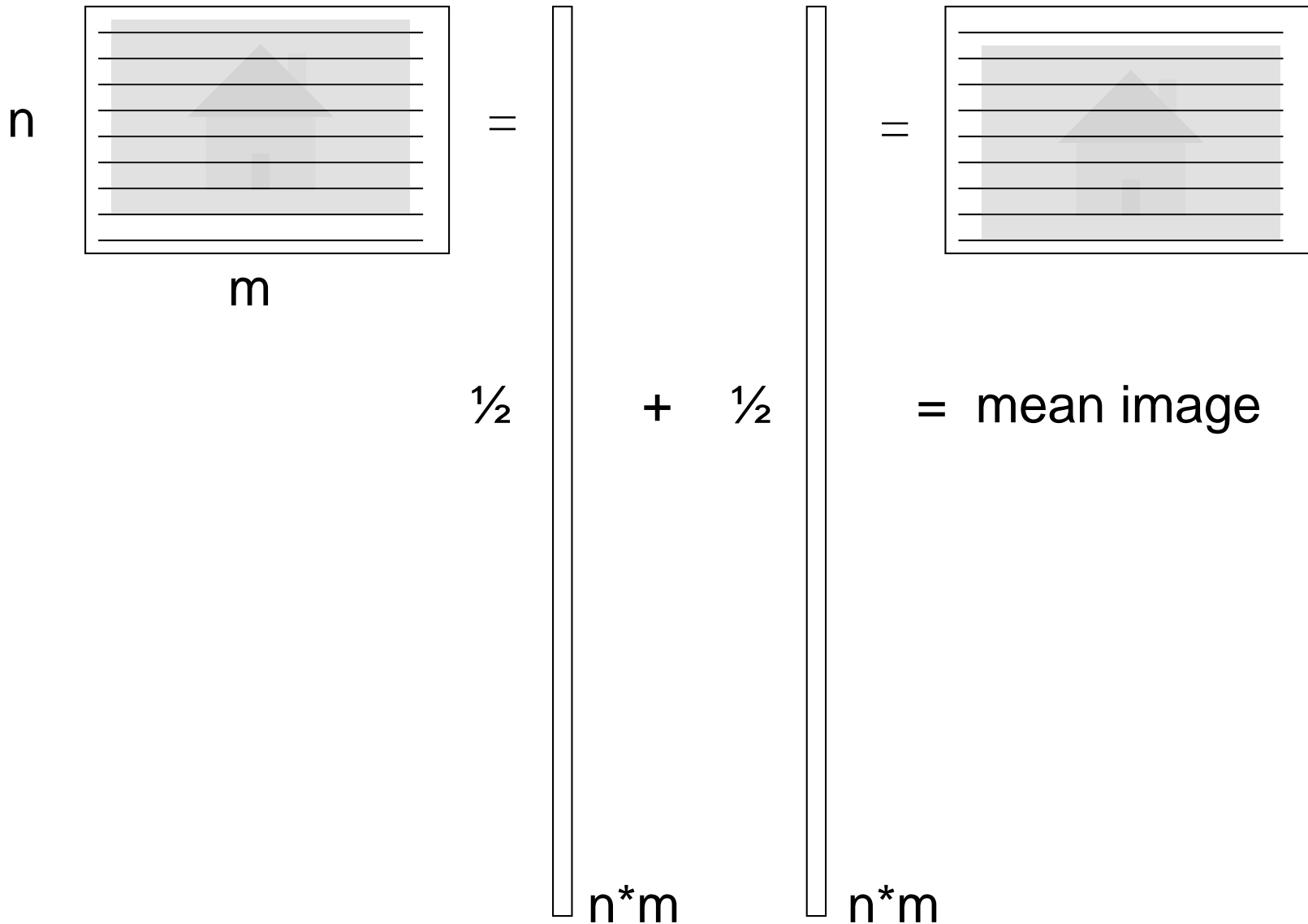
Useful concepts:

- Subpopulation means
- Deviations from the mean

Images as Vectors



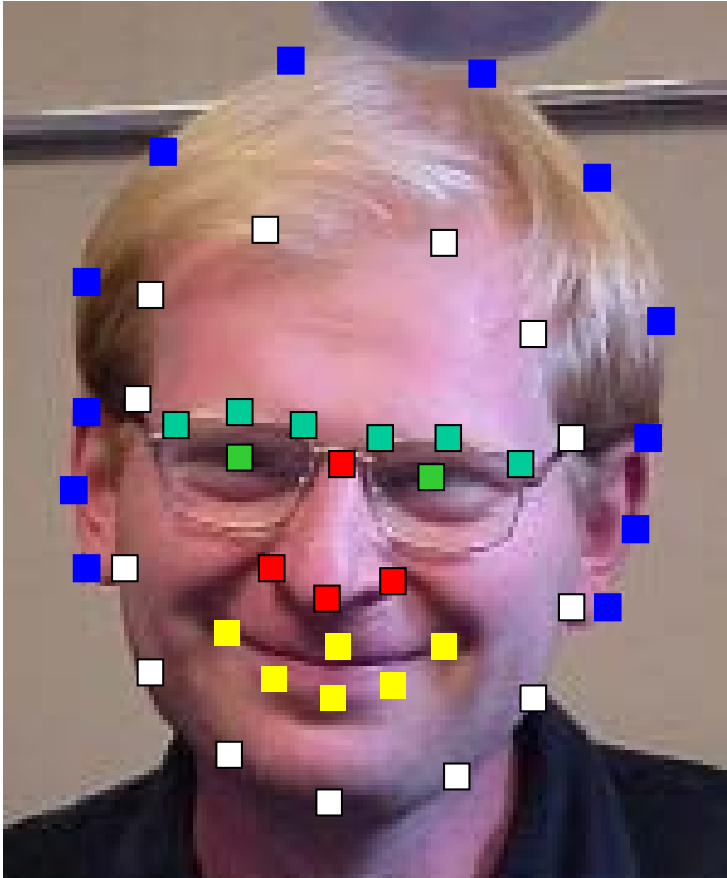
Vector Mean: Importance of Alignment



How to align faces?

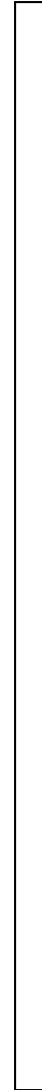


Shape Vector



Provides alignment!

=



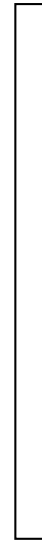
43

Appearance Vectors vs. Shape Vectors

Appearance
Vector



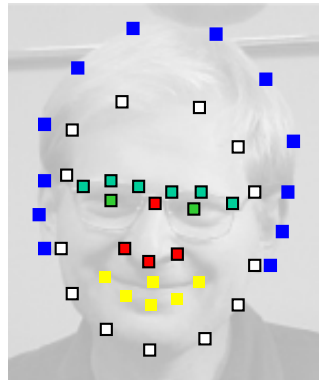
200*150 pixels (RGB)



Vector of
200*150*3
Dimensions

- Requires Annotation
- Provides alignment!

Shape
Vector



43 coordinates (x,y)

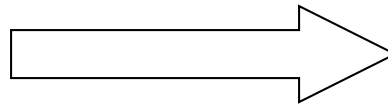


Vector of
43*2
Dimensions

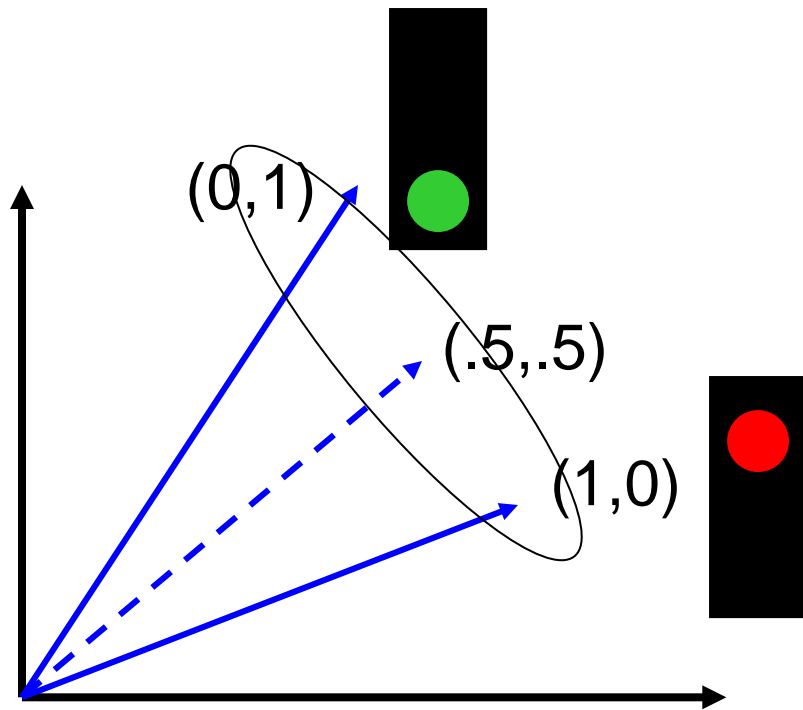
Average Face



1. Warp to mean shape
2. Average pixels



Objects must span a subspace



Example



mean

Does not span a subspace

Subpopulation means

Examples:

- Male vs. female
- Happy vs. sad
- Average Kids
- Happy Males
- Etc.
- <http://www.faceresearch.org>



Average female



Average kid



Average happy male



Average male

Average Women of the world



Central African

Burmese

Cambodian

English

Ethiopian

Filipino



Greek

Indian

Iranian

Irish

Israeli

Italian



Peruvian

Polish

Romanian

Russian

Samoan

South African

Average Men of the world



AUSTRIA



AFGHANISTAN



ARGENTINA



BURMA (MYANMAR)



GERMANY



GREECE



CAMBODIA



ENGLAND



ETHIOPIA



FRANCE



IRAQ



IRELAND



MONGOLIA



PERU



POLAND



PUERTO RICO



UZBEKISTAN



AFRICAN AMERICAN

Deviations from the mean



Image X



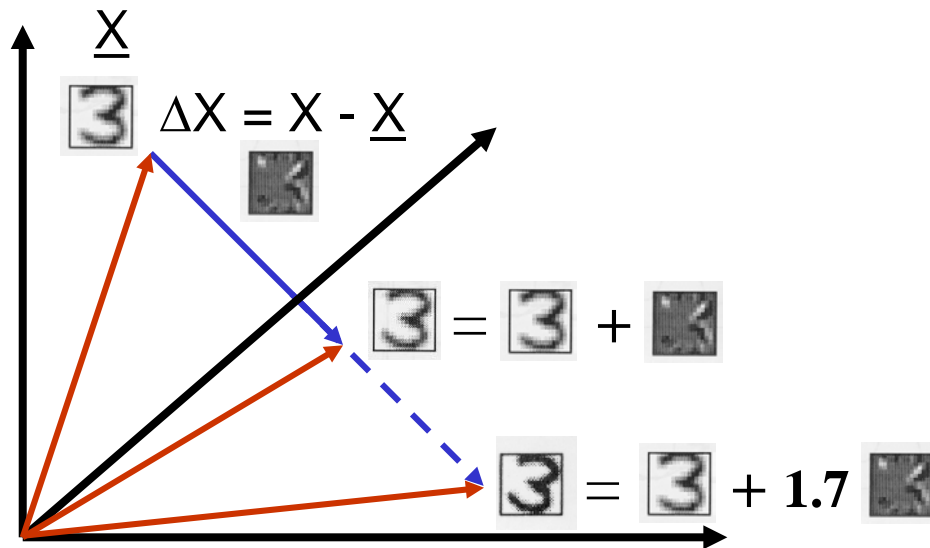
Mean \bar{X}

=



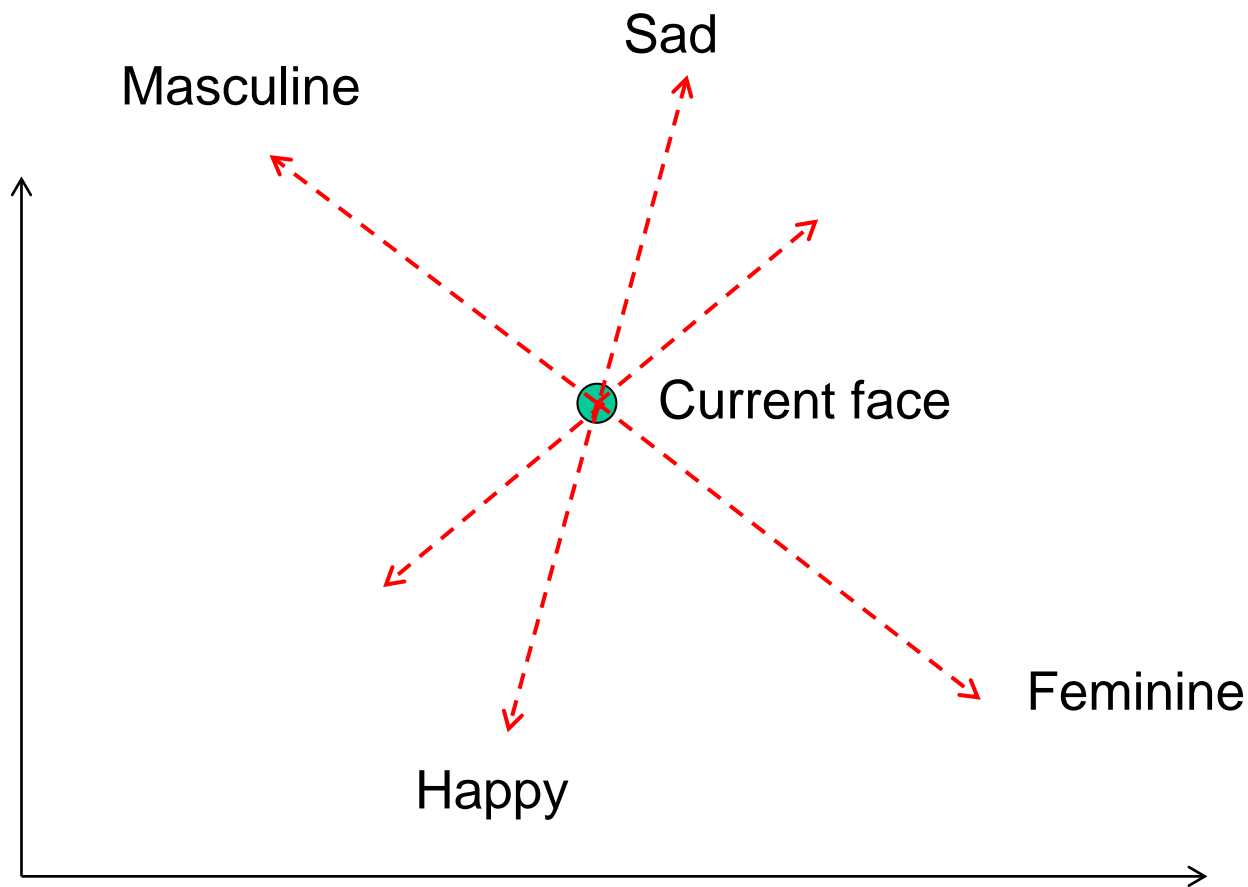
$$\Delta X = X - \bar{X}$$

Deviations from the mean



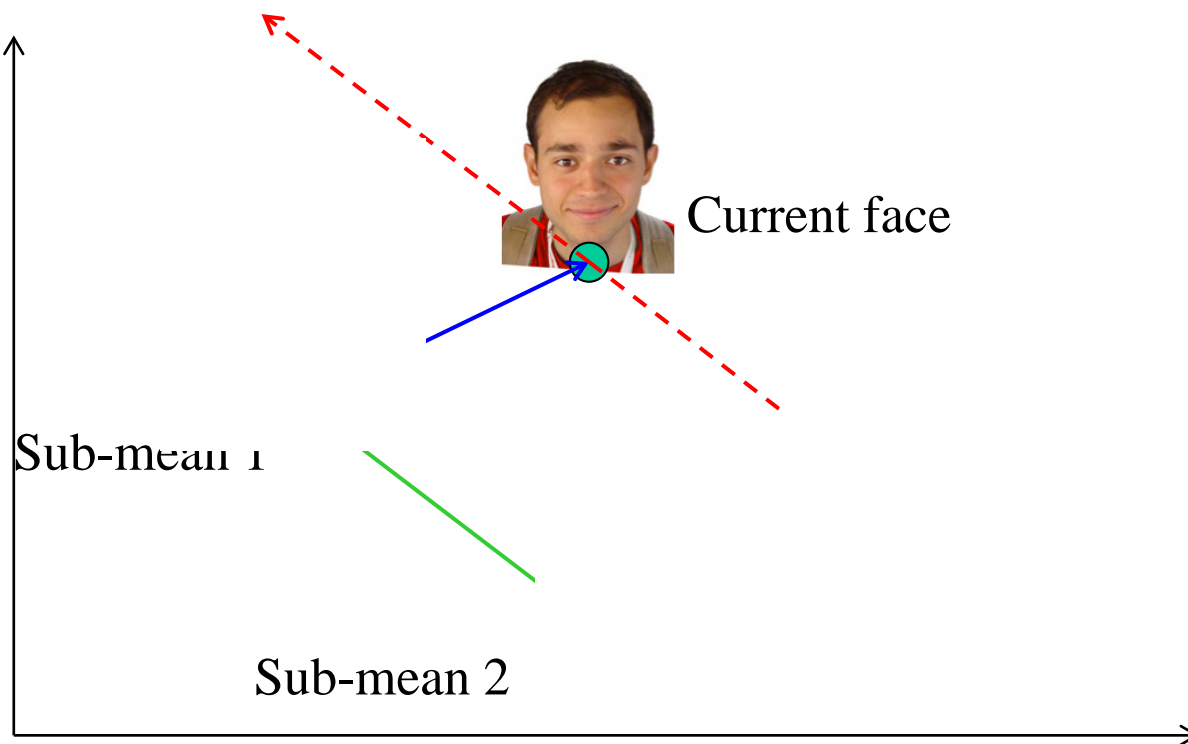
Extrapolating faces

- We can imagine various meaningful directions.



Manipulating faces

- How can we make a face look more female/male, young/old, happy/sad, etc.?
- <http://www.faceresearch.org/demos/transform>



Manipulating Facial Appearance through Shape and Color

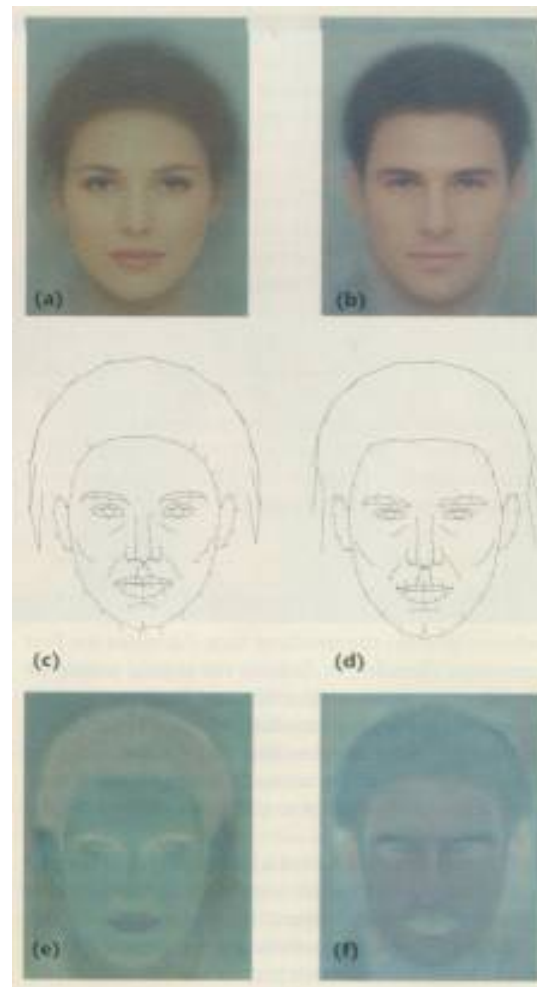
Duncan A. Rowland and David I. Perrett

St Andrews University

IEEE CG&A, September 1995

Face Modeling

Compute *average* faces
(color and shape)



Compute *deviations*
between male and
female (vector and color
differences)

Changing gender

Deform shape and/or color of an input face in the direction of “more female”

original



shape

color



both

Enhancing gender



more same **original** androgynous more opposite

Changing age

Face becomes
“rounder” and “more
textured” and “grayer”

original

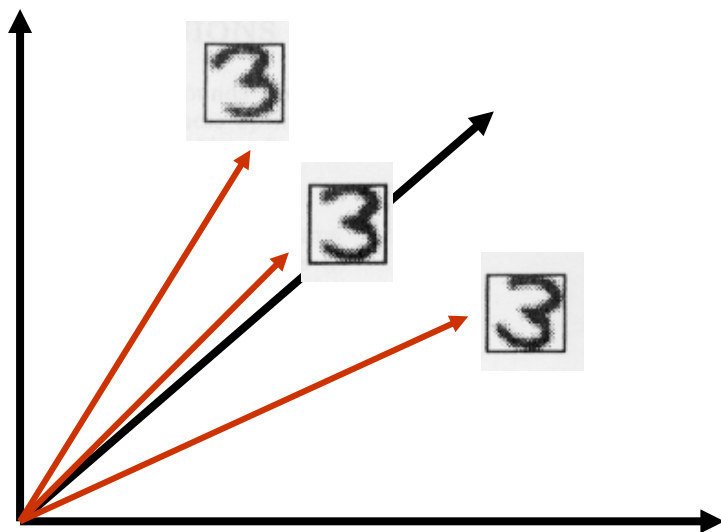


shape

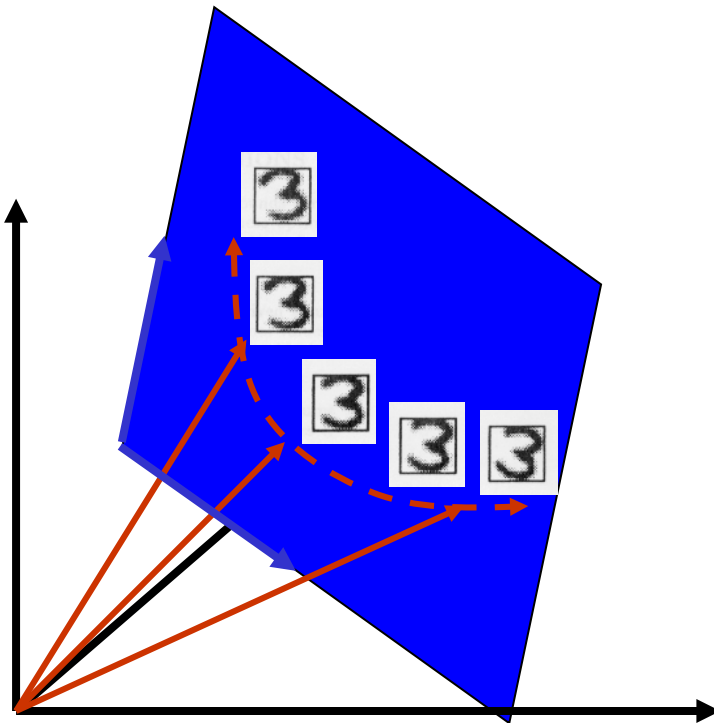
color

both

Back to the Subspace



Linear Subspace: convex combinations



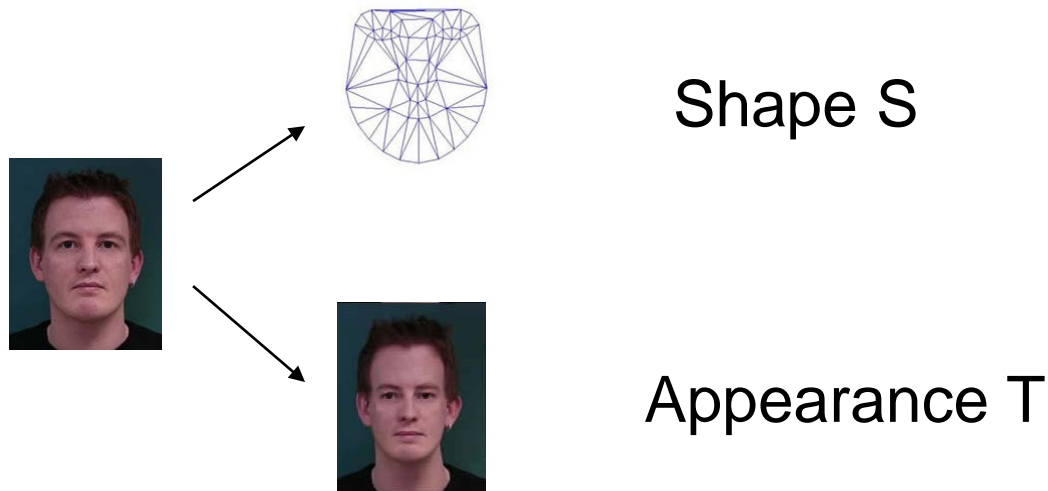
Any new image X can be obtained as weighted sum of stored “basis” images.

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i X_i$$

Our old friend, change of basis!
What are the new coordinates of X ?

The Morphable Face Model

The actual structure of a face is captured in the shape vector $\mathbf{S} = (x_1, y_1, x_2, \dots, y_n)^T$, containing the (x, y) coordinates of the n vertices of a face, and the appearance (texture) vector $\mathbf{T} = (R_1, G_1, B_1, R_2, \dots, G_n, B_n)^T$, containing the color values of the mean-warped face image.



The Morphable face model

Again, assuming that we have m such vector pairs in full correspondence, we can form new shapes \mathbf{S}_{model} and new appearances \mathbf{T}_{model} as:

$$\mathbf{S}_{model} = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \mathbf{S}_i \quad \mathbf{T}_{model} = \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \mathbf{T}_i$$

$$s = \alpha_1 \cdot \text{[face 1]} + \alpha_2 \cdot \text{[face 2]} + \alpha_3 \cdot \text{[face 3]} + \alpha_4 \cdot \text{[face 4]} + \dots = \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$t = \beta_1 \cdot \text{[face 1]} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{[face 2]} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{[face 3]} + \beta_4 \cdot \text{[face 4]} + \dots = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{b}$$



If number of basis faces m is large enough to span the face subspace then:

Any new face can be represented as a pair of vectors

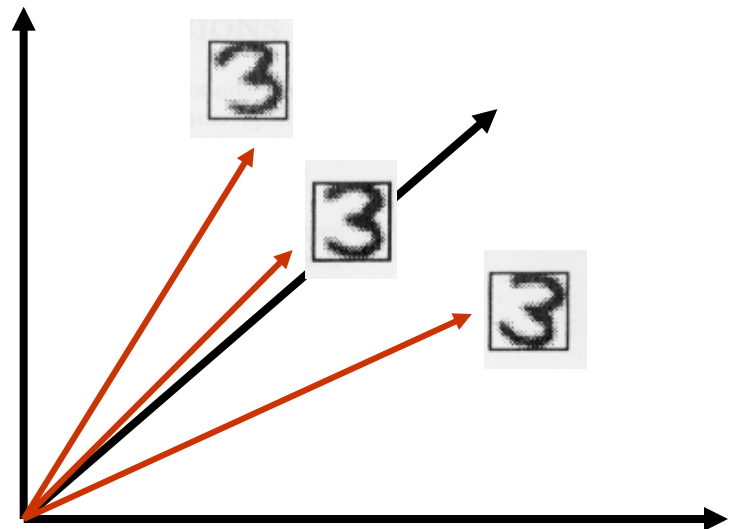
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m)^T \text{ and } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m)^T !$$

Issues:

1. How many basis images is enough?
2. Which ones should they be?
3. What if some variations are more important than others?
 - E.g. corners of mouth carry much more information than haircut

Need a way to obtain basis images automatically, in order of importance!

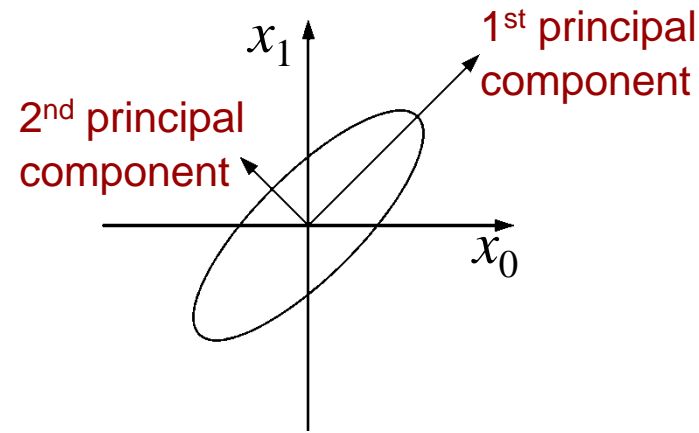
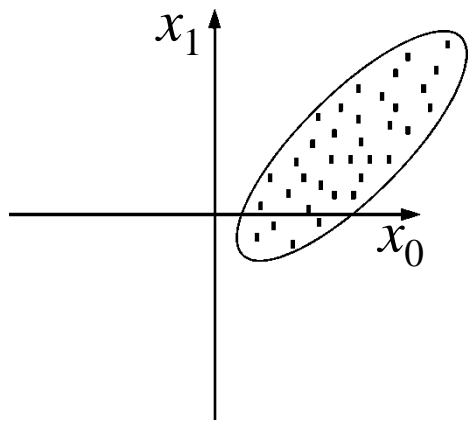
But what's important?



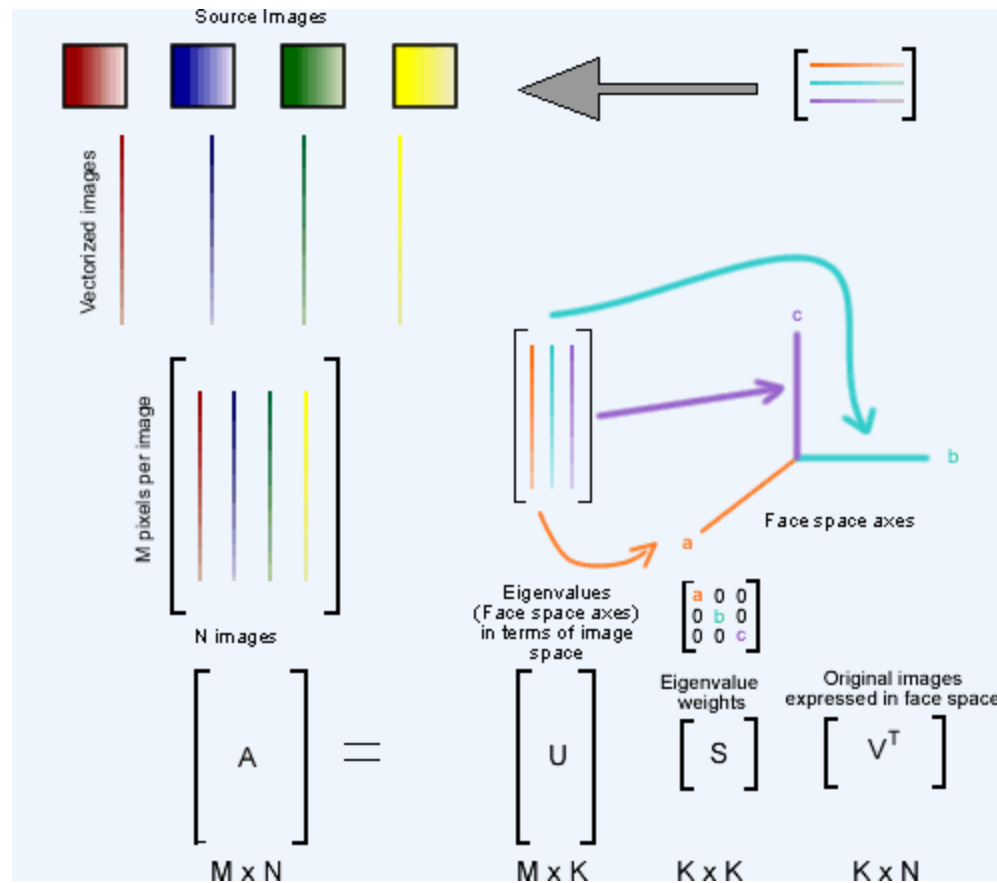
Principal Component Analysis

Given a point set $\{\vec{p}_j\}_{j=1\dots P}$, in an M -dim space, PCA finds a basis such that

- coefficients of the point set in that basis are uncorrelated
- first $r < M$ basis vectors provide an approximate basis that minimizes the mean-squared-error (MSE) in the approximation (over all bases with dimension r)



PCA via Singular Value Decomposition

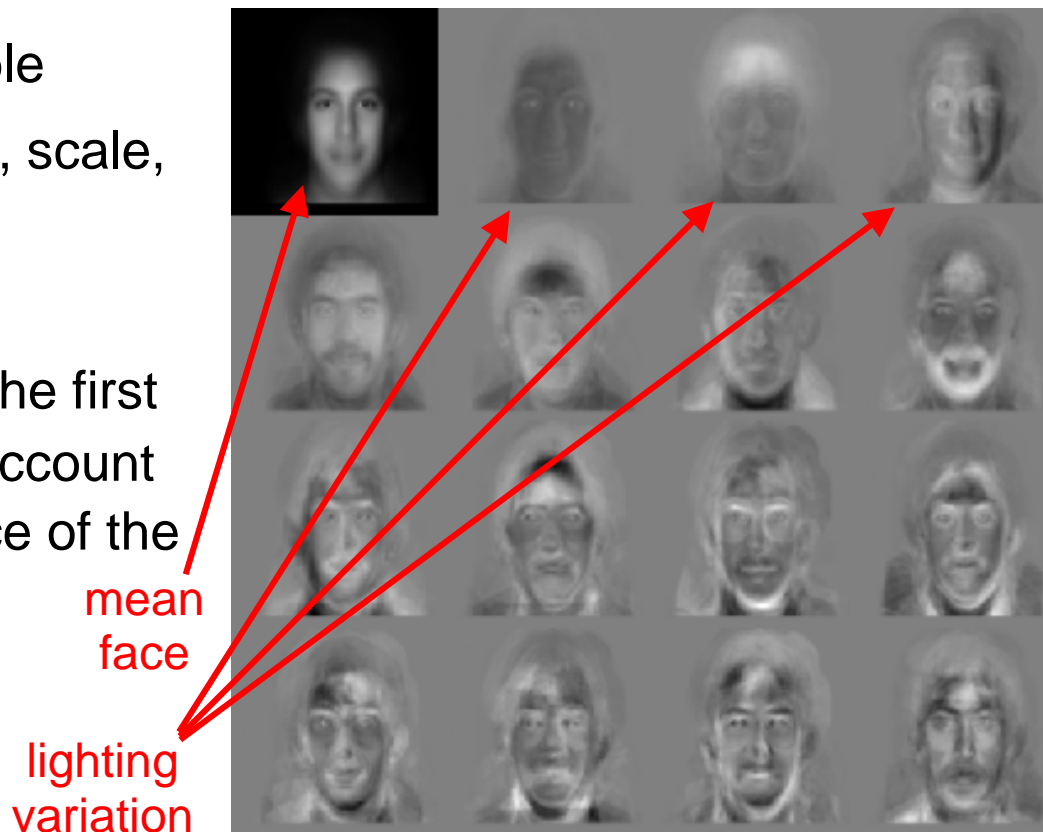


$$[u,s,v] = \text{svd}(A);$$

EigenFaces

First popular use of PCA on images was for modeling and recognition of faces [Kirby and Sirovich, 1990, Turk and Pentland, 1991]

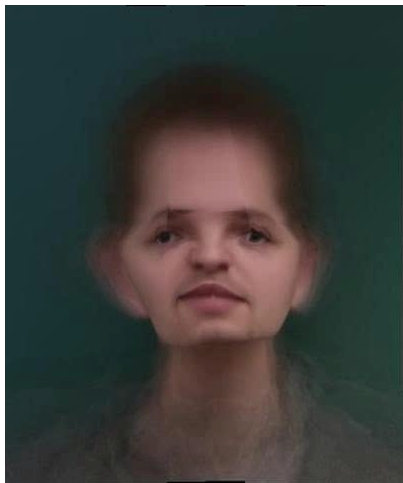
- Collect a face ensemble
- Normalize for contrast, scale, & orientation.
- Remove backgrounds
- Apply PCA & choose the first N eigen-images that account for most of the variance of the data.



First 3 Shape Basis



Mean appearance

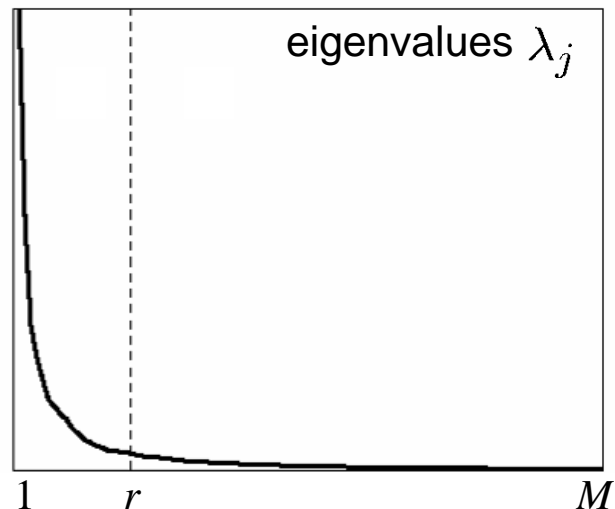


Principal Component Analysis

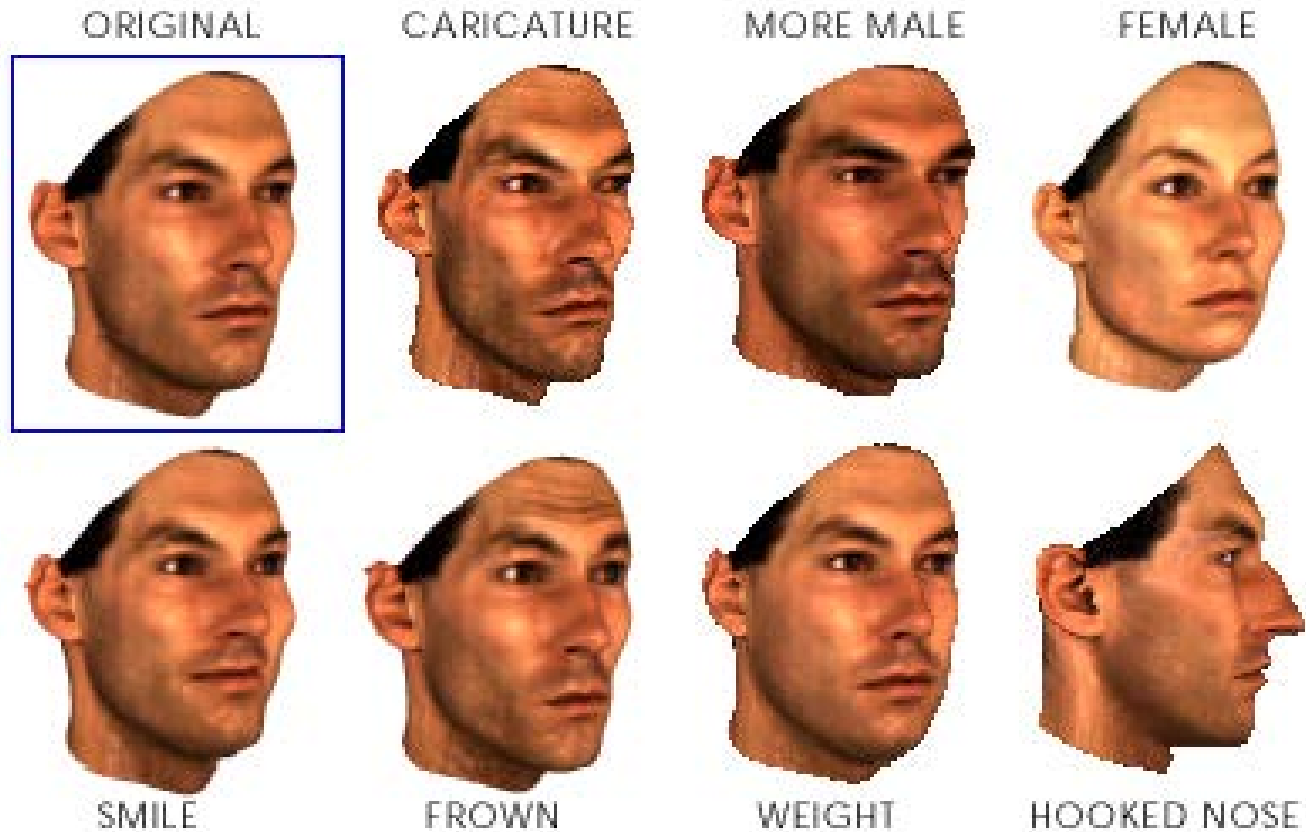
Choosing subspace dimension

r :

- look at decay of the eigenvalues as a function of r
- Larger r means lower expected error in the subspace data approximation



Using 3D Geometry: Blinz & Vetter, 1999



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jrutZaYoQJo>

Photobio

George Bush - Google Search

https://www.google.com/search?tbm=isch&hl=en&source=hp&biw=1725&bih=967&q=george+w+bush&gbv=2&oq=george+w+bush&aq=f&aqi=g10&aql=&gs_sm=3&gs_upl=129215210101543...

Search Images Videos Maps News Shopping Mail More

kemelmi@cs.washington.edu

George Bush

Search

About 409,000,000 results (0.49 seconds)

SafeSearch

Everything

Images

Maps

Videos

News

Shopping

Books

More

All results

By subject

Any size

Large

Medium

Icon

Larger than...

Exactly...


Any color

Full color

Black and white

Any type

Related searches: [george bush sr](#) [george h w bush](#) [george bush face](#) [george bush finger](#) [george bush confused](#)



The image displays a Google search results page for 'George Bush'. The search bar at the top shows the query and a search button. Below the search bar, a red box highlights the text 'About 409,000,000 results (0.49 seconds)'. To the right of this text is a 'SafeSearch' dropdown menu. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for 'Everything', 'Images', 'Maps', 'Videos', 'News', 'Shopping', 'Books', and 'More'. The 'Images' tab is selected. Below the navigation tabs, there are filters for 'All results', 'By subject', 'Any size', 'Any color', and 'Any type'. The main content area shows a grid of 36 search results, each a small image of George Bush. The images include various portraits, some with humorous or edited features (like a mustache and wild hair), and some showing him in different contexts (like eating corn). The grid is arranged in four rows of nine images each.

Photobio

George Bush - Google Search

https://www.google.com/search?tbm=isch&hl=en&source=hp&biw=1725&bih=967&q=george+w+bush&gbv=2&oq=george+w+bush&aq=f&aqi=g10&aql=&gs_sm=3&gs_upl=129215210101543...

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kermelmi@cs.washington.edu

George Bush

Search

About 409,000,000 results (0.49 seconds)

SafeSearch

Everything

Related searches: [george bush sr](#) [george h w bush](#) [george bush face](#) [george bush finger](#) [george bush confused](#)

Images

Maps

Videos

News

Shopping

Books

More

All results

By subject

Any size

Large

Medium

Icon


Larger than...

Exactly...

Any color

Full color

Black and white



bush.jpg
soxfirst.com
300 x 300 - The response of George Bush to America's financial crisis
Similar - More sizes

Photobio

George Bush - Google Search

https://www.google.com/search?tbm=isch&hl=en&source=hp&biw=1725&bih=967&q=george+w+bush&gbv=2&oq=george+w+bush&aq=f&aqi=g10&aql=&gs_sm=3&gs_upl=129215210101543...

Search Images Videos Maps News Shopping Mail More

kemelmi@cs.washington.edu

George Bush

Search

About 409,000,000 results (0.49 seconds)

SafeSearch

Everything

Related searches: [george bush sr](#) [george h w bush](#) [george bush face](#) [george bush finger](#) [george bush confused](#)

Images

Maps

Videos

News

Shopping

Books

More

All results

By subject

Any size

Large

Medium

Icon


Larger than...

Exactly...

Any color

Full color

Black and white



George_Bush.jpg

endevil.com

300 × 390 - George W Bush, Denver, CO. Aug. 14, 2001.

Similar - More sizes

Filters



ariel

Challenges

Remove

Non-rigid (facial expressions, age...)

Occlusions (hair, glasses ...)

Arbitrary lighting, pose

Different cameras, exposure, focus ...

But: there are many photos!

447 pictures Dec 24, 1990 to Jul 4, 2011 637.2MB on disk



Share



Email



Print



Export



447 photos

Walking in the Face-graph!



Source

Automatically generated transition

Target

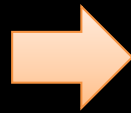
Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman, Eli Shechtman, Rahul Garg, Steven M. Seitz. "Exploring Photobios." ACM Transactions on Graphics 30(4) (SIGGRAPH), Aug 2011.

<http://vimeo.com/23561002>

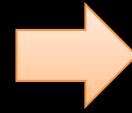
Image registration



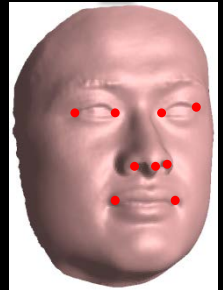
Face detection
Bourdev and Brandt '05



Fiducial points
detection
Everingham et al. '06



2D
registration

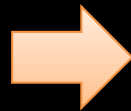


Template
3D model

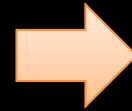
Image registration



Face detection
Bourdev and Brandt '05



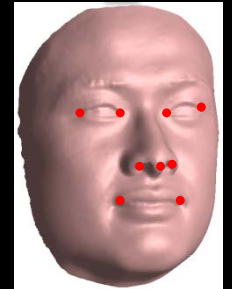
Fiducial points
detection
Everingham et al. '06



3D
registration



Estimate
3D pose



Template
3D model

3D transformed photos

before



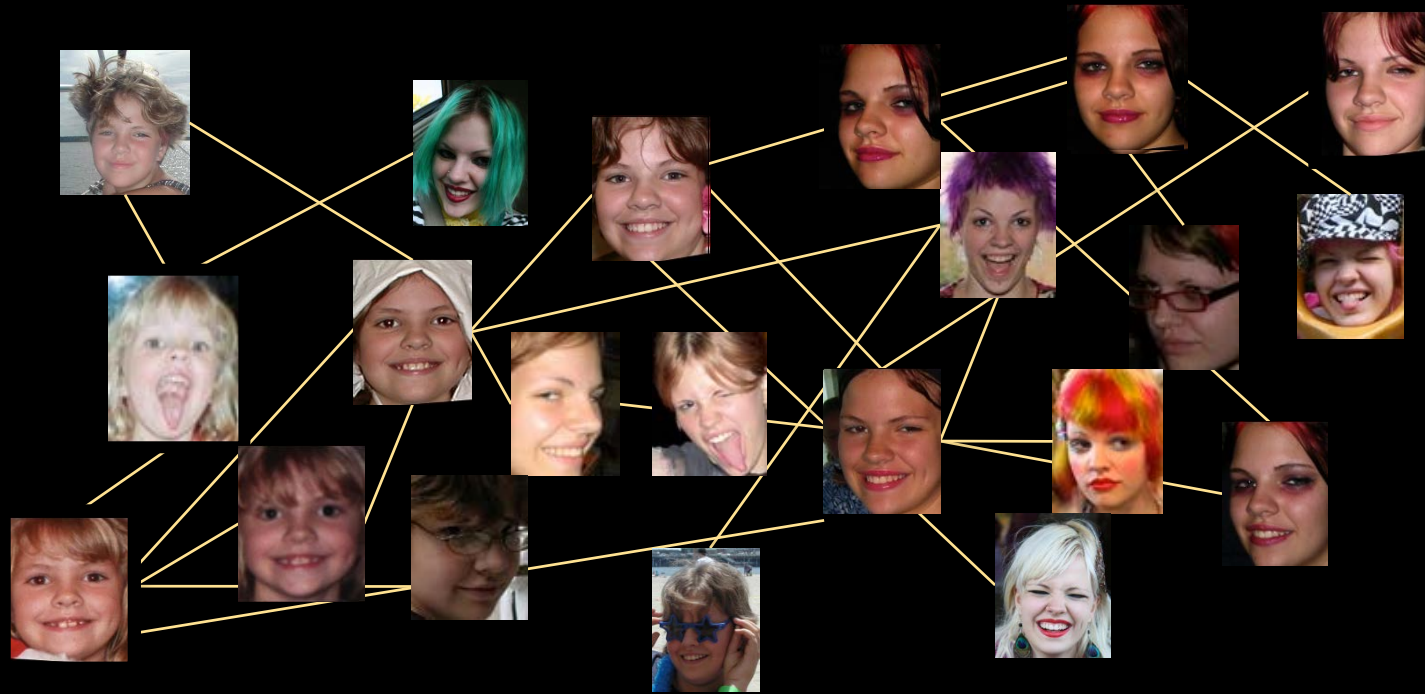
...

after



...

Represent the photo collection as a graph



Similarity
between
2 photos



3D Head
Pose
similarity

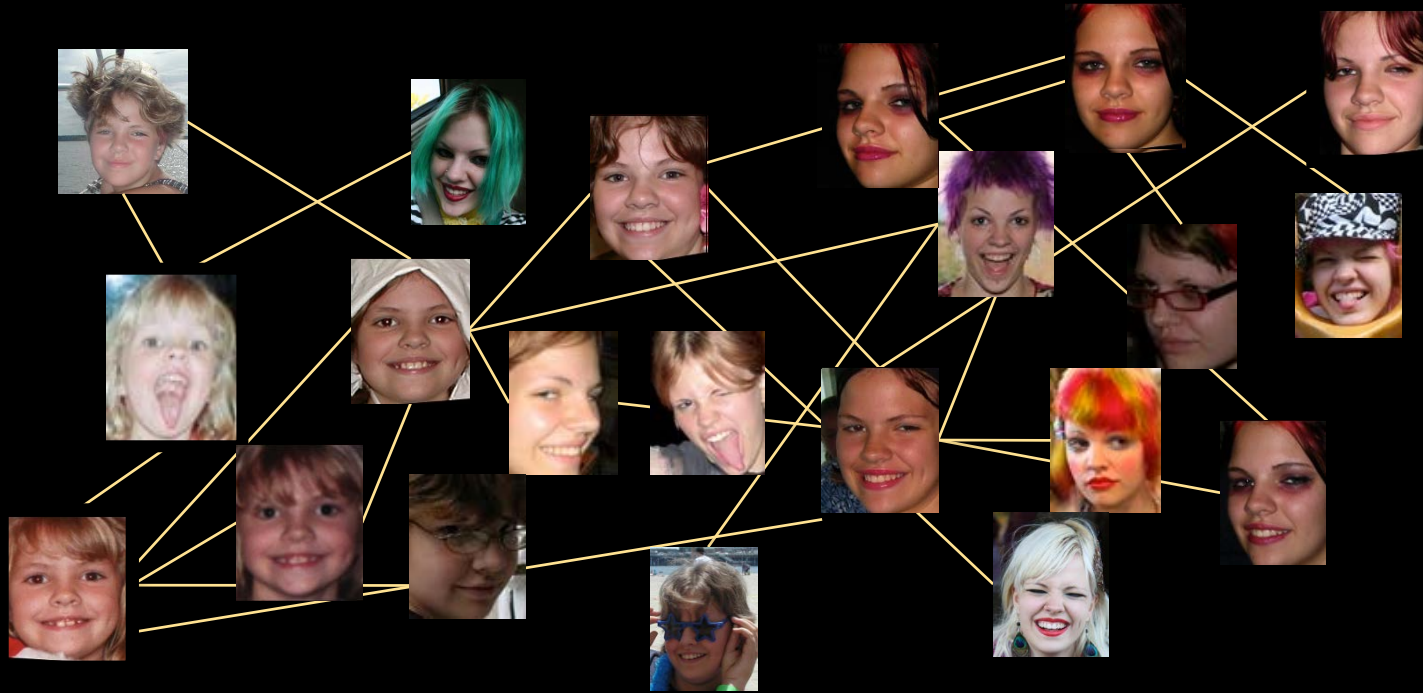


Facial
Expression
similarity



Time
similarity

Represent the photo collection as a graph



Similarity
between
2 photos



3D Head
Pose
similarity



Facial
Expression
similarity



Time
similarity

Represent the photo collection as a graph



Similarity
between
2 photos



3D Head
Pose
similarity



Facial
Expression
similarity



Time
similarity

Dreambit

Transfiguring Portraits

Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman*
Computer Science and Engineering, University of Washington

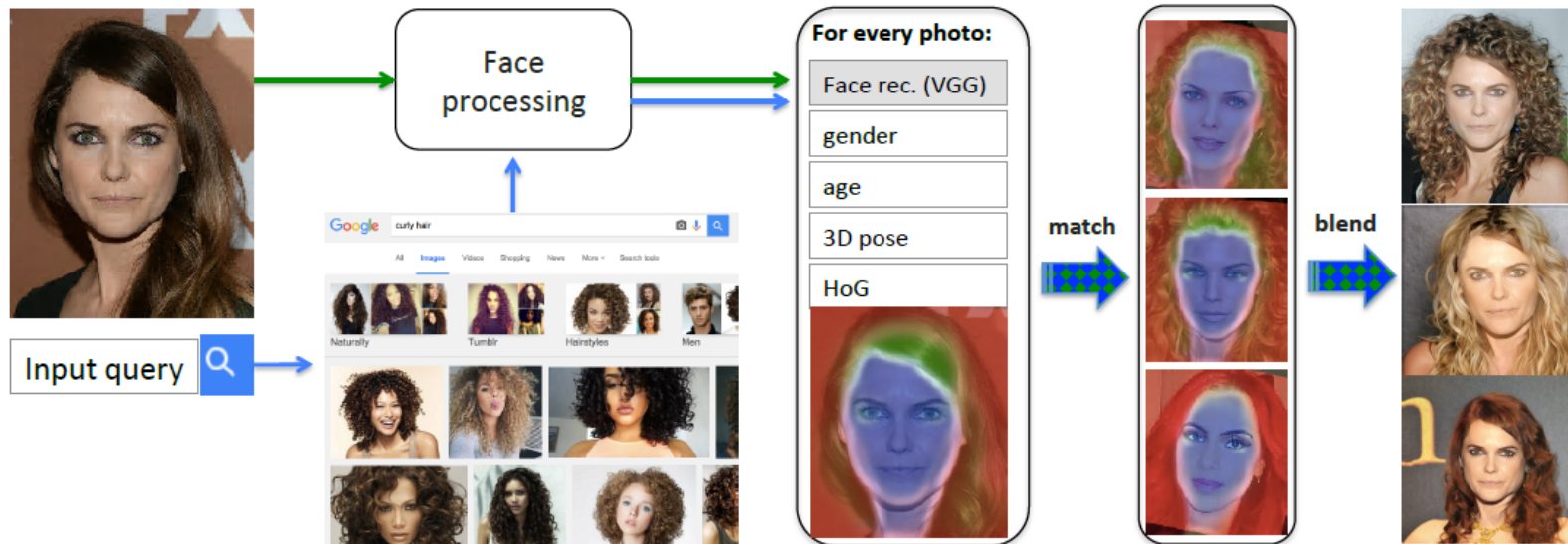


Figure 2: Illustration of our system. The system gets as input a photo and a text query. The text query is used to search a web image engine. The retrieved photos are processed to compute a variety of face features and skin and hair masks, and ranked based on how well they match to the input photo. Finally, the input face is blended into the highest ranked candidates.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mILLFK1Rwhk>

Illumination-Aware Age Progression

CVPR 2014

Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman, Supasorn Suwajanakorn, Steven M. Seitz



3 years old



5-7



14-16



26-35



46-57



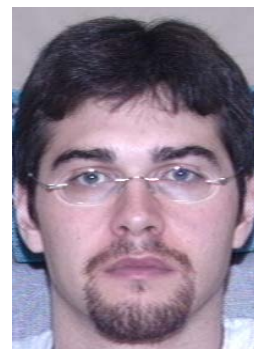
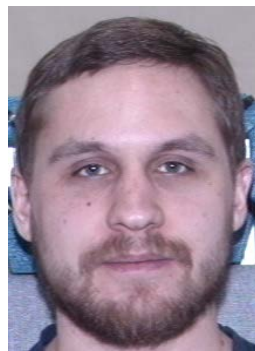
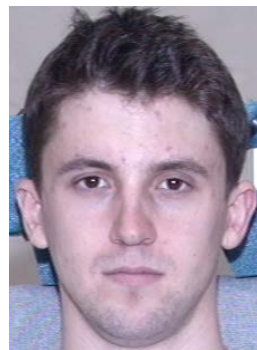
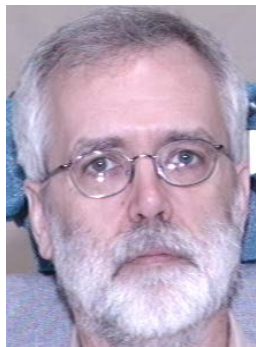
58-68



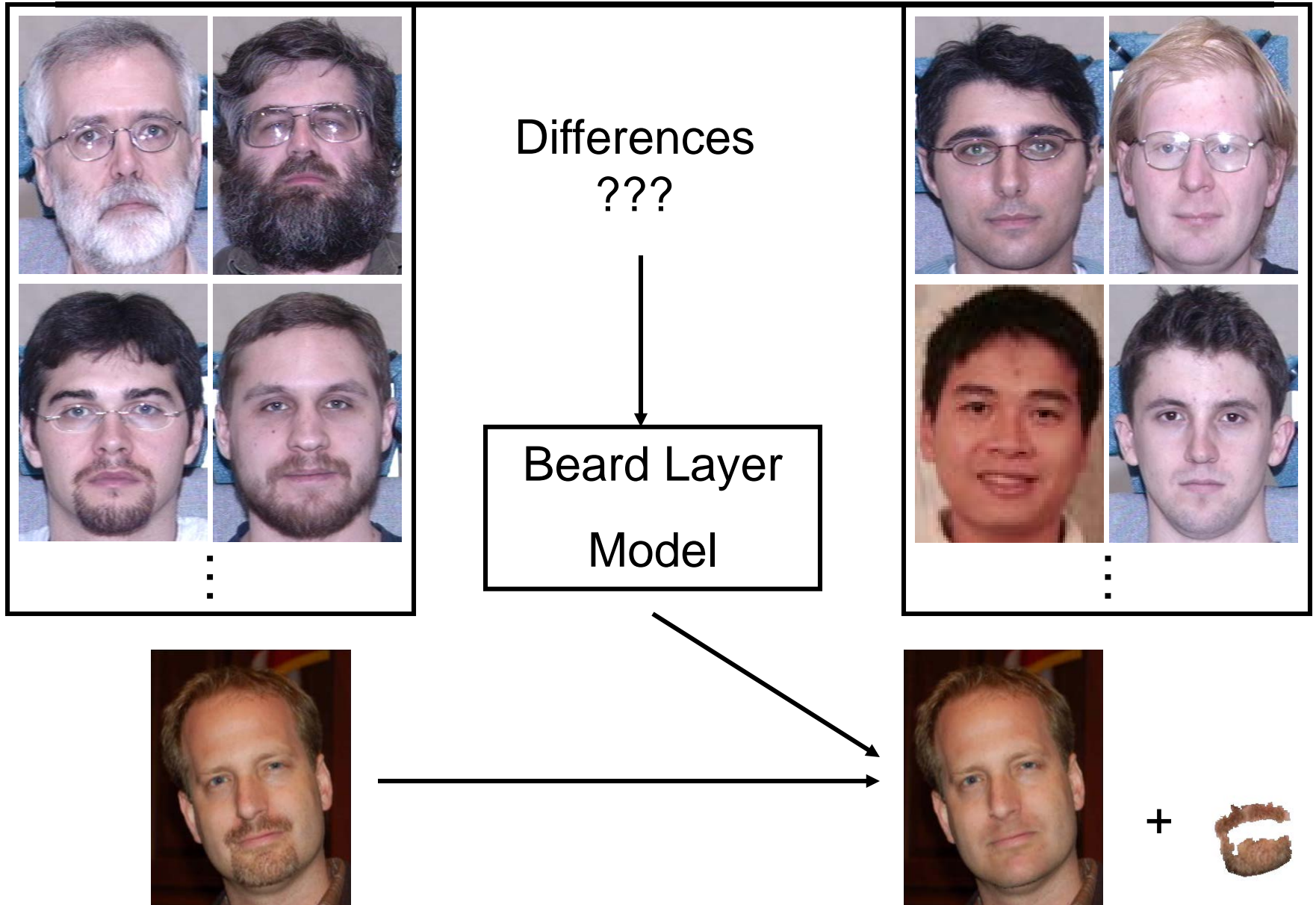
81-100

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QuKluy7NAvE>

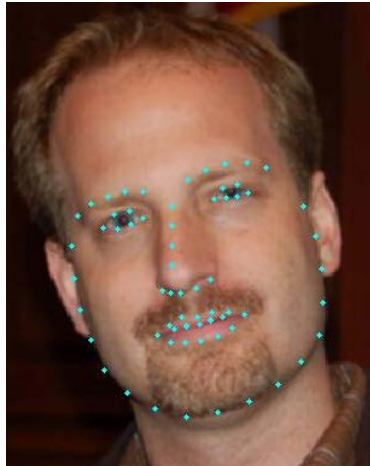
Image-Based Shaving



The idea



Processing steps



68 landmarks

a



b



c



d



Some results

