Binary Classification of Facial Features using Genetic Algorithm: Are the Individuals in different historic photographs the same Individual

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Abstract. With the development of AI, it is easy to identify an individual when there exist many related photographs; however, it will become difficult when there are only sparse photographs (2-3) of an individual[1]. This report aims to find a method to classify whether the individuals in different photographs are the same individual. The original data is the coordinates of Facial Feature Makers(FFMs) and the lengths of FFM distances. The data was preprocessed by min-max normalization. A simple neural network was implemented as the baseline, the accurcy is 60%. A technique using threshold[3] was implemented to improve the network, the best accurcy is 71%. A genetic algorithm was immplemented to optimize the parameters of the neural network and threshold, the final accurcy is 86%. The future work would focus on implementing more techniques to improve the network.

Keywords: Neural networks, Binary Classification, Facial Feature Makers, Thresholds, Genetic Algorithm

1 Introduction

Photographs are a good tool to record life and history. Thanks to the development of digital image sensors, nowadays people can easily take photos using mobile phones and cameras; However, decades ago, it was not convenient for people to take photos. As time flies, historic photographs are becoming more and more rare and precious. Therefore, identifying individuals from a limited quantity of photos is very meaningful as it can save people's memory.

Related works in face recognition usually use complex and powerful neural networks. For example, Lu, P. et. al.[4] use convolutional neural networks and augmented dataset to deal with this problem; Zhang, J. et. al.[5] also use convolutional neural networks and they implemented a feature fusion method to get better face feature information.

The original data of this report is the coordinates of Facial Feature Makers(FFMs) and the lengths of FFM distances. The aim is to use neural networks, genetic algorithm and technique introduced in the paper written by Milne, L.K. et. al.[3] to process these data in order to classify the individuals in different photographs are the same individual.

2 Method

2.1 Data

The data set for this report are FFMs provided as x,y coordinates and FFM distances provided as lengths. The coordinates shown in figure 1 are mainly used in this report. There are 36 rows and 57 colums in this data. For each row, the colum 1 to colum 28 represent the 14 point coordinates of the marks of a photo, the colum 29 to colum 56 represent the 14 point coordinates of the marks of another photo, and colum 57 represents the comparation outcome.

	200 200 200 220 224	117 111 100 104 100 141 100 111 110			
	135 141 163 137 111		210 121 218 125 231 125 244 129 261 144		
	247 119 286 125 225		238 213 255 212 273 211 250 206 322 140		106 184 188 241 188 212 226 211 235 212 244 206 266 209 283 207 313 0
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2-2 & 2-3 119 92 151 94	195 95 226 97 177	80 175 144 152 132 155 134 174 164 173	171 172 182 170 193 170 203 169 233 60	69 87 73 120 75 139 78 100 66 59 11	13 85 103 114 105 97 127 97 130 97 138 98 145 99 152 98 166 0
2-3 & 2-1 68 69 87 75	120 75 159 78 100	66 99 113 85 103 114 105 97 127 97	130 97 136 98 145 99 152 98 166 303	552 403 565 541 578 673 585 456 536 414 75	53 357 702 516 720 420 825 416 845 408 888 409 911 391 941 399 1025 0
3-1 & 3-2 128 140 169 141 :	221 137 257 138 195	123 196 202 170 189 221 190 197 225 198	253 199 244 200 258 198 272 202 298 155	150 200 147 263 142 306 144 223 123 233 23	220 199 208 260 204 255 246 256 256 257 271 241 256 240 501 249 554 1
3-2 & 3-3 159 150 200 147 :	263 142 306 144 223	123 233 220 199 208 260 204 235 248 236	256 237 271 241 286 240 301 249 334 107	212 154 215 200 206 250 197 172 199 180 28	36 147 274 210 264 186 317 188 327 191 542 192 364 195 382 201 407 0
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4-1 & 4-2 151 287 198 281 3	265 271 320 261 216		405 244 415 249 440 253 459 264 492 43	47 55 49 74 48 86 49 66 45 65 7	70 55 67 74 66 65 78 65 80 65 83 64 88 65 94 65 101 1
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4-3 & 4-1 85 86 109 87 1	150 86 173 87 127	78 129 137 106 124 152 120 130 149 130	154 127 162 127 171 126 186 124 202 151	207 190 281 266 271 320 261 216 259 226 30	165 195 356 269 340 241 402 241 408 244 418 249 440 253 459 264 492 0
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6-1 & 6-2 85 96 123 90	166 04 5 82 135	78 129 154 113 142 167 143 137 187 128	192 138 200 142 218 146 230 149 257 30	28 44 26 61 24 73 23 51 21 51 4	47 42 43 62 43 52 58 52 61 52 63 53 70 53 77 54 83 1
6-2 & 6-3 20 29 44 26	61 24 72 23 51	21 51 47 42 42 62 43 52 58 52	61 52 63 53 70 53 77 54 83 163	161 206 164 257 166 296 167 226 152 229 24	41 205 229 262 227 229 271 229 276 240 283 236 303 235 317 232 334 0
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7-1 & 7-2 129 173 179 172 1	240 166 278 163 204	151 214 238 194 225 248 221 217 264 218	273 220 283 221 304 221 318 222 355 132	205 167 201 213 200 251 195 186 184 193 23	158 169 246 220 241 198 280 199 288 199 296 200 314 200 328 202 356 1
7-2 & 7-3 122 205 167 201 3	213 200 251 195 186	184 193 258 169 246 220 241 198 280 199	288 199 296 200 314 200 328 202 356 138	217 173 217 228 212 262 208 191 205 192 25	92 168 280 222 276 197 312 197 318 200 331 203 344 203 361 209 389 0
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8-1 & 8-2 88 79 134 77 1	213 73 265 73 171	57 164 153 133 140 203 138 168 195 171	207 171 225 174 245 175 254 177 300 108	151 136 154 189 159 218 164 165 147 160 21	15 137 200 183 200 156 235 156 239 15 250 155 261 155 273 154 291 1
8-2 & 8-3 108 151 136 154	189 159 218 164 165	147 160 215 137 200 183 200 156 235 156	239 15 250 155 261 155 273 154 291 149	214 198 223 57 224 308 223 232 210 226 30	109 194 290 259 289 227 336 226 343 226 357 224 372 225 395 224 418 0
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9-1 & 9-2 127 102 169 103	234 103 271 106 202	89 196 179 169 164 227 164 198 208 196	214 197 227 197 245 196 262 201 301 70	142 98 137 145 130 176 131 111 121 112 15	94 194 184 143 181 117 226 116 220 120 229 122 242 124 254 131 284 1
9-2 & 9-3 70 142 98 137	145 130 176 131 111	121 112 194 194 184 143 181 117 226 116	220 120 229 122 242 124 254 131 284 161	123 217 126 285 125 339 129 256 112 252 23	16 214 196 284 198 247 248 248 253 248 271 247 290 248 310 252 340 0
9-3 & 9-1 161 123 217 126	285 125 339 129 256	112 252 216 214 196 284 198 247 248 248	253 248 271 247 290 248 310 252 340 121	102 169 103 234 103 271 106 202 89 196 17	169 164 227 164 198 208 196 214 197 227 197 245 196 262 201 301 0
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10-2 & 10 122 145 172 143 2	239 133 288 130 197	123 206 227 173 212 242 206 209 259 211	271 211 290 216 307 223 329 231 359 128	192 174 193 234 192 290 193 203 178 204 28	10 170 158 159 154 102 304 103 316 103 333 106 348 108 366 111 406 0
10-3 & 10 128 192 174 193 2	234 192 290 193 203	178 204 269 170 258 239 254 202 504 203	316 203 333 206 348 208 366 211 406 115	117 150 121 195 121 226 121 178 109 177 18	82 151 169 156 169 170 203 171 212 170 225 168 236 169 250 167 272 0
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11-2 & 11 67 142 93 144	129 140 158 134 104	135 107 188 90 180 130 177 112 207 114	210 114 216 118 227 120 238 125 254 30	60 53 57 76 57 94 57 60 52 62 8	85 52 79 76 79 54 94 54 98 65 106 56 112 56 120 67 136 0
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12-3 & 12 153 147 199 149 1	252 152 297 154 235	141 234 227 200 208 261 214 233 261 233	271 233 287 227 303 230 318 224 350 81	273 142 269 207 260 267 248 162 248 173 30	165 141 349 211 340 180 395 184 403 188 423 195 438 197 456 204 499 0
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Figure 1. Facial Feature Makers

The data is normalized to between 0 and 1 using min-max normalization:

$$x_{scaled} = \frac{x - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}} \tag{1}$$

The data will randomly split approximate 80% into the training set and approximate 20% into the testing set. This was confirmed by cross validation.

2.2 Neural Network

This report implements two simple binary classification networks.

The first one is a simple neural network with two output neurons, it contains one input layer, one hidden layer and one output layer. For FFMs, the number of input neurons is equal to the number of inputs. The number of neurons in the hidden layer is close to two-thirds of the number of input neurons in this case it is 40. The output layer contains two output neurons. The hidden layer uses a sigmoid activation function. The loss function is Cross-Entropy Loss and the optimiser is Adam. The maximum output of the two output neurons is the final output.

The second one is similar to the first one but it has only one output neuron. For FFMs, the number of input neurons is equal to the number of inputs. The number of neurons in the hidden layer is close to two-thirds of the number of input neurons in this case it is 40. The hidden layer uses a sigmoid activation function. The network also uses sigmoid to make sure the output is between 0 and 1. The loss function is Binary Cross-Entropy Loss and the optimiser is Adam. As the output is between 0 and 1, based on the paper of Milne, L.K. et. al.[3], a pre-defined threshold is applied to do the classification, which means the samples in output that large than the threshold equal to 1, other samples equal to 0.

2.3 Genetic Algorithm

In neural net work, the number of hidden neurons, the learning rate and the threshold was selected by experience, in order to find the most suitable parameters, genetic algrathim was implemented.

Genetic algorithm is a common type of evolutionary algorithm, it is usually used in optimize problems. In this paper, the learning rate, the number of hidden neurons and the threshold build the populations. The learning rate is randomly selected from 0.001 and 0.0001, the number of hidden neurons is selected between 10 and 80, the threshold is selected between 0.20 to 0.80. For the fitness function, the threshold neural network is implemented and the loss of its output is used to evaluate the fitness. The population is sorted by the fitness from the lowest loss to the highest loss and the top 20% called parents will be used in next generation. The elements of new population is build with parents, children generate by crossover 2 parents with cross rate 0.8, children after mutating with mutate rate 0.001. The first element of the final output is the best result.

2.4 Evaluation

To evaluate how well the network performs, the loss of the network, the accuracy of the network and the confusion should be considered. The standard confusion matrix is shown in Table 1[2].

 Table 1.
 The standard confusion matrix

	Predicted Positive	Predicted Negative
Actual Positive	True Positives (TP)	False Negatives (FN)
Actual Negative	False Positives (FP)	True Negatives (TN)

True Positives and True Negatives are the correct predictions; False Negatives and False Positives are the incorrect predictions[2]. Based on the confusion matrix, the recall scores, precision scores and accuracy could be calculated.

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$
(2)

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \tag{3}$$

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + TN + FN} \tag{4}$$

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Testing

The data will randomly split approximate 80% into the training set and approximate 20% into the testing set, which is confirmed by cross-validation. For the neural network with two output neurons, it can simply output its results. For the neural network with one output neurons with a threshold, the threshold will be tested from 0.3 to 0.8 to find the best threshold.

3.2 Results

Results of the neural network with two output neurons: Loss:

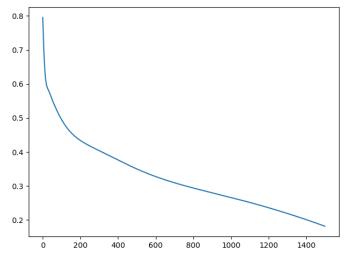


Figure 2. Loss when training; x label: number of the epoch; y label: loss

 Table 2.
 Results of the neural network with two output neurons

Train				
Recall	Precision	Accuracy		
0.76	0.95	96%		
Testing				
0.67	0.57	60%		

Results of the neural network with one output neurons using threshold technique:

Table 2. Results of the neural network with one output neurons using threshold technique:

Threshold	Recall		Precision		Accuracy		Last loss
	Training	Testing	Training	testing	training	testing	
0.2	0.59	0.67	0.93	0.67	76%	43%	0.2576
0.3	0.70	0.67	0.90	0.67	93%	43%	0.2443
0.4	0.70	0.67	0.90	0.67	93%	43%	0.2613
0.5	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.75	93%	57%	0.2437
0.6	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.75	93%	57%	0.2328
0.7	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.75	93%	57%	0.2328
0.8	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.80	93%	71%	0.2547

The result of the genetic algorithm is: Learning rate: 0.001 Number of hidden neurons: 75 Threshold: 0.79

Using these parameters in the threshold method neural network, the results are:

 Table 2.
 Results of the threshold method neural network optimized by genetic algorithm:

Train				
Recall	Precision	Accuracy		
0.70	0.90	93%		
Testing				
0.83	0.83	86%		

3.2 Disscussion

For the neural network with one out put neurons using threshold technique, when threshold = 0.8, we get the best result, the testing accuracy is 71%. Comparing with the basic neural network with two output neurons, similar as the paper of Milne, L.K. et. al.[3], the threshold technique can improve the neural network. This technique increases the accuracy by 11%.

For the network optimized by genetic algorithm, the result is much better, it increases the accuracy from 71% to 86%, which shows that the genetic algorithm is useful on optimizing the parameters of the network.

4 Conclusion and future work

This project is using neural networks, genetic algorithm and threshold technique introduced in the paper written by Milne, L.K. et. al.[3] to process FFM data in order to classify the individuals in different photographs are the same individual. The results is quite good, the accuary increased 11% when using threshold technique and 26% when optimize by genetic algorithm. During experiment, we found that the result is not very stable. Different split data may lead to different result. That is because the training data and the testing data are both too less. But on the whole, the threshold technique bring better results than the basic neural network, and the genetic algorithm optimizes the threshold network better. The future work will focus on implementing more techniques to improve the network. Expanding the dataset is important, and we can also add more FFMs. Improving the genetic algorithm is another possible way to get a better result.

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