

HOG ACTIVE APPEARANCE MODELS

CONTRIBUTIONS

We propose a facial landmark points localization technique in-the-wild that combines:

- 1) Dense Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) descriptors
- 2) with the Inverse Compositional optimization of Active Appearance Models (AAMs)

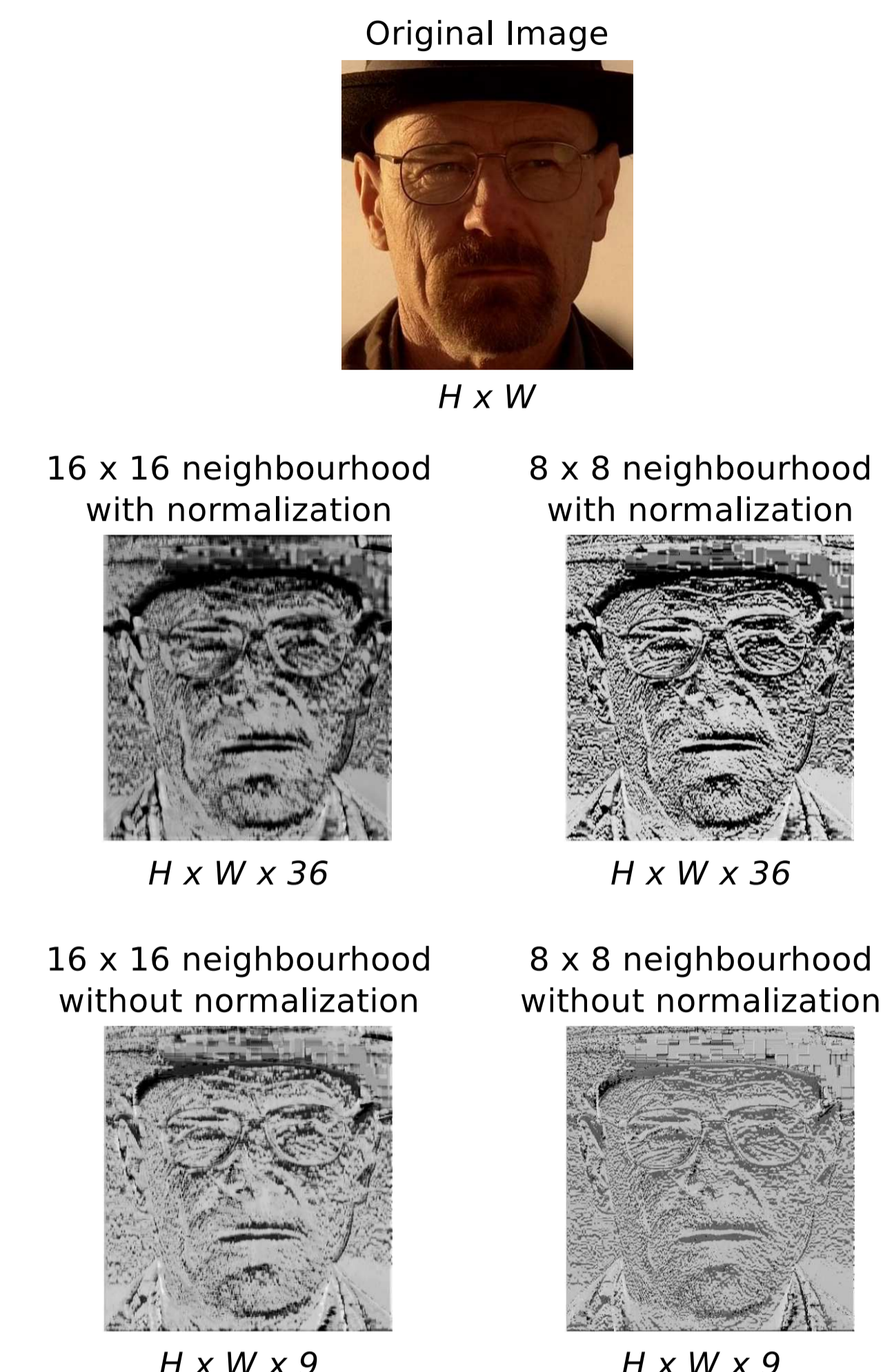
This results in a generic facial model that outperforms current state-of-the-art techniques.

DENSE HOG DESCRIPTORS

For each pixel location of the image we apply the following:

- 1) Create a histogram of the gradient's orientations for a rectangular neighbourhood around the pixel, weighted by the gradient magnitude.
- 2) Apply contrast normalization to the histogram based on the Euclidean norm.

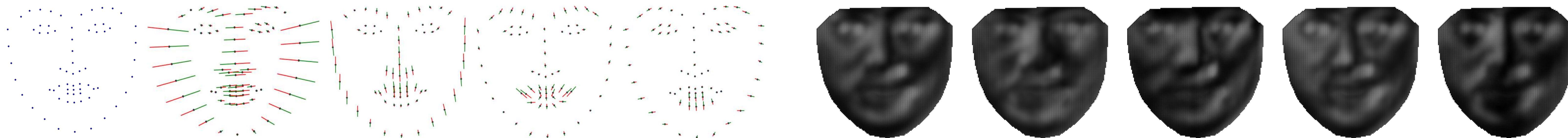
Thus, for an input image of size $H \times W$, the output image has size $H \times W \times C$ where C is the number of channels.



ACTIVE APPEARANCE MODELS

AAMs are generative, statistical, parametric models of an object's shape and appearance.

- The shape model is built by aligning the training shapes wrt their similarity transform and applying PCA.
- The appearance model is built by extracting HOG features from the training images, warping the multichannel texture onto a common reference shape (i.e. mean shape) and apply PCA.



We employ two Gauss-Newton optimization techniques:

Alternating Inverse Compositional

- Optimizes alternately wrt the shape and appearance parameters
- Large parametric space
- Fairly fast and very accurate

Project-Out Inverse Compositional

- Only uses the mean appearance vector
- Small parametric space (shape parameters only)
- Very fast but poor accuracy

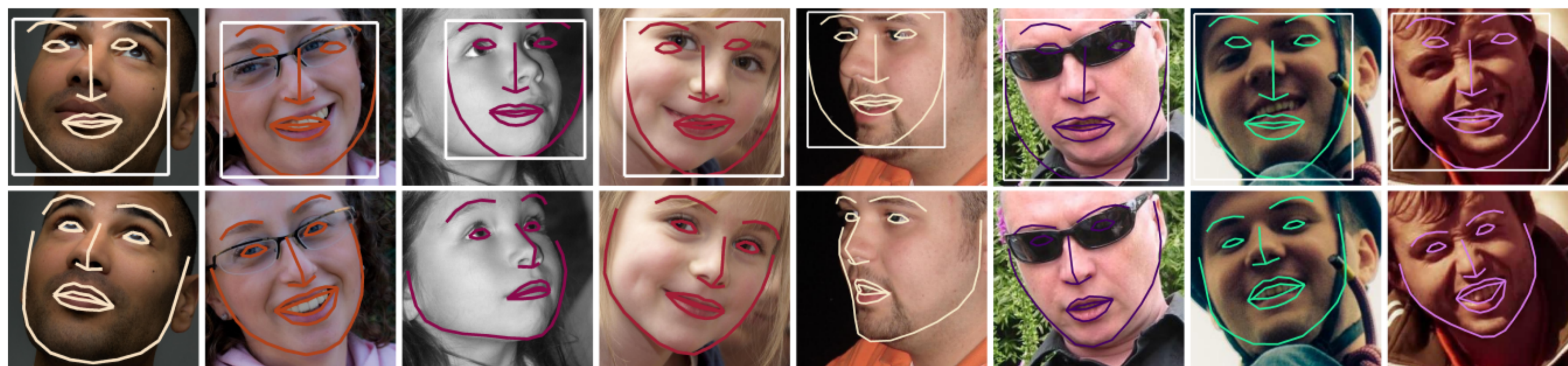
During fitting, we extract the HOG features *once* and then warp the multichannel appearance at each iteration. This is much faster than extracting features at each iteration.



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

- Training on 811 images of LFPW database
- 15 eigenshapes, 100 eigentextures
- Initialization using method in [3].

The proposed methods proves to be accurate even with challenging initializations!



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REFERENCES

- [1] X. Xiong and F. De la Torre, "Supervised descent method and its applications to face alignment", CVPR 2013.
- [2] A. Asthana, S. Zafeiriou, S. Cheng and M. Pantic, "Robust discriminative response map fitting with constrained local models", CVPR 2013.
- [3] J. Orozco, B. Martinez and M. Pantic, "Empirical analysis of cascade deformable models for multi-view face detection", ICIP 2013.

