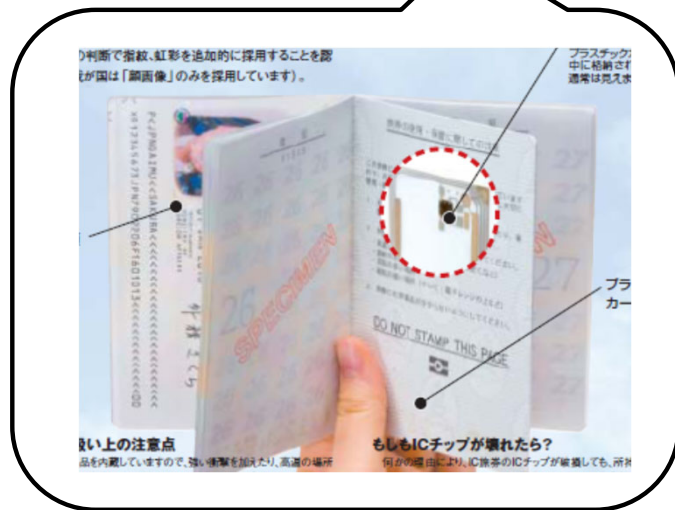


# Inside of “facial recognition”

---

Additional explanation by Prof. Kiyasu

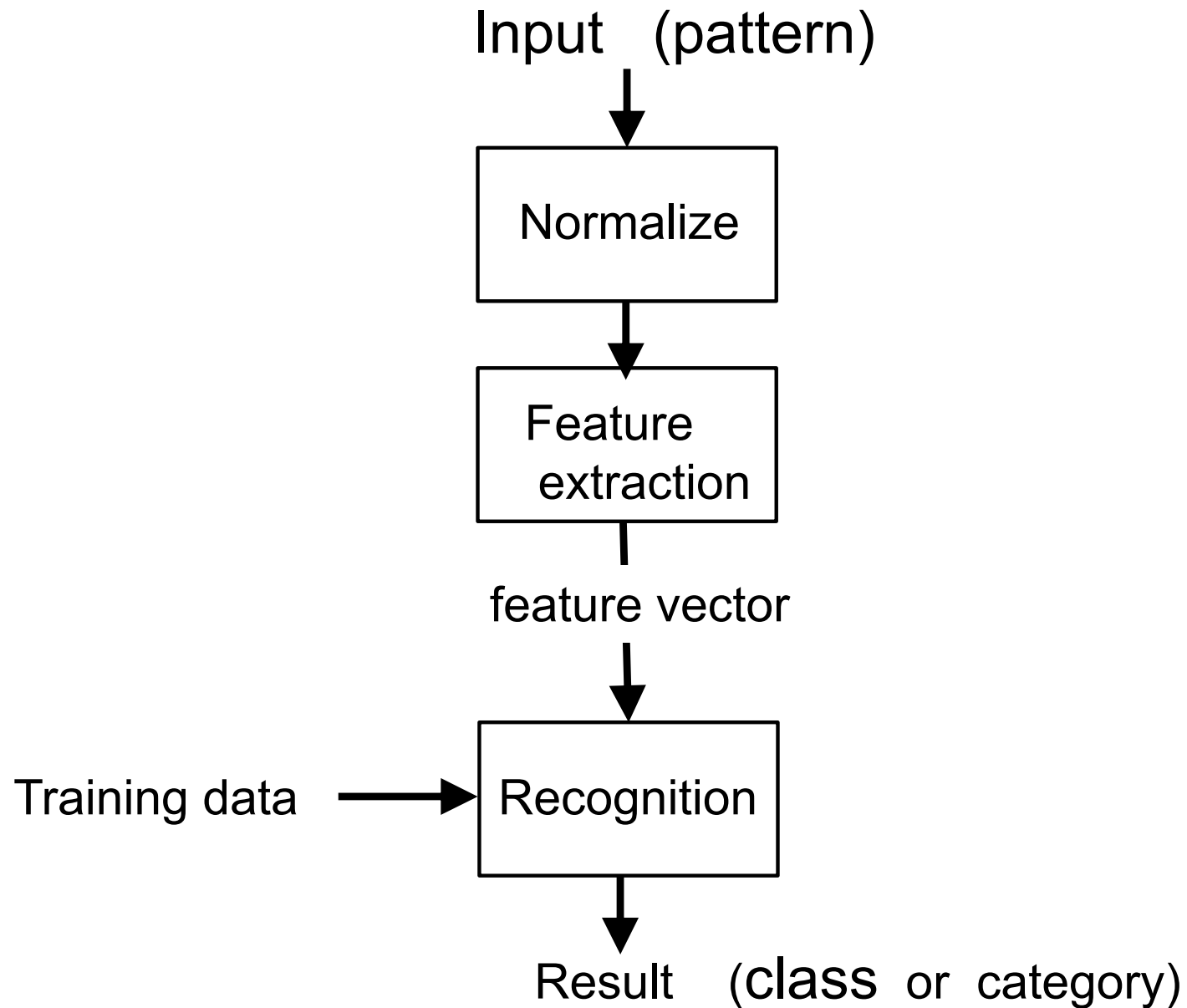
# Application of face recognition for passport control in Japan



Immigration gate at airport

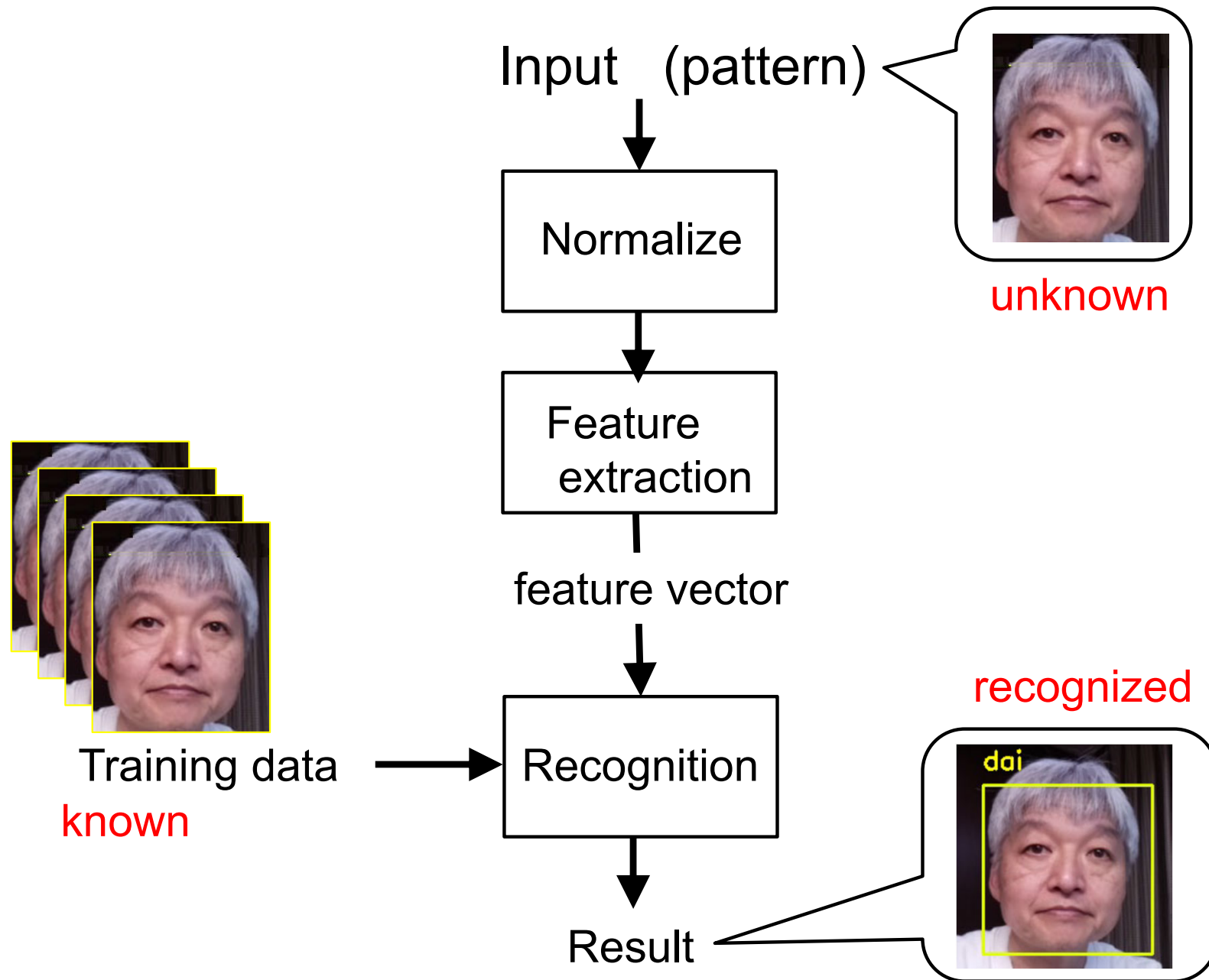
# Normal procedure of pattern recognition

---

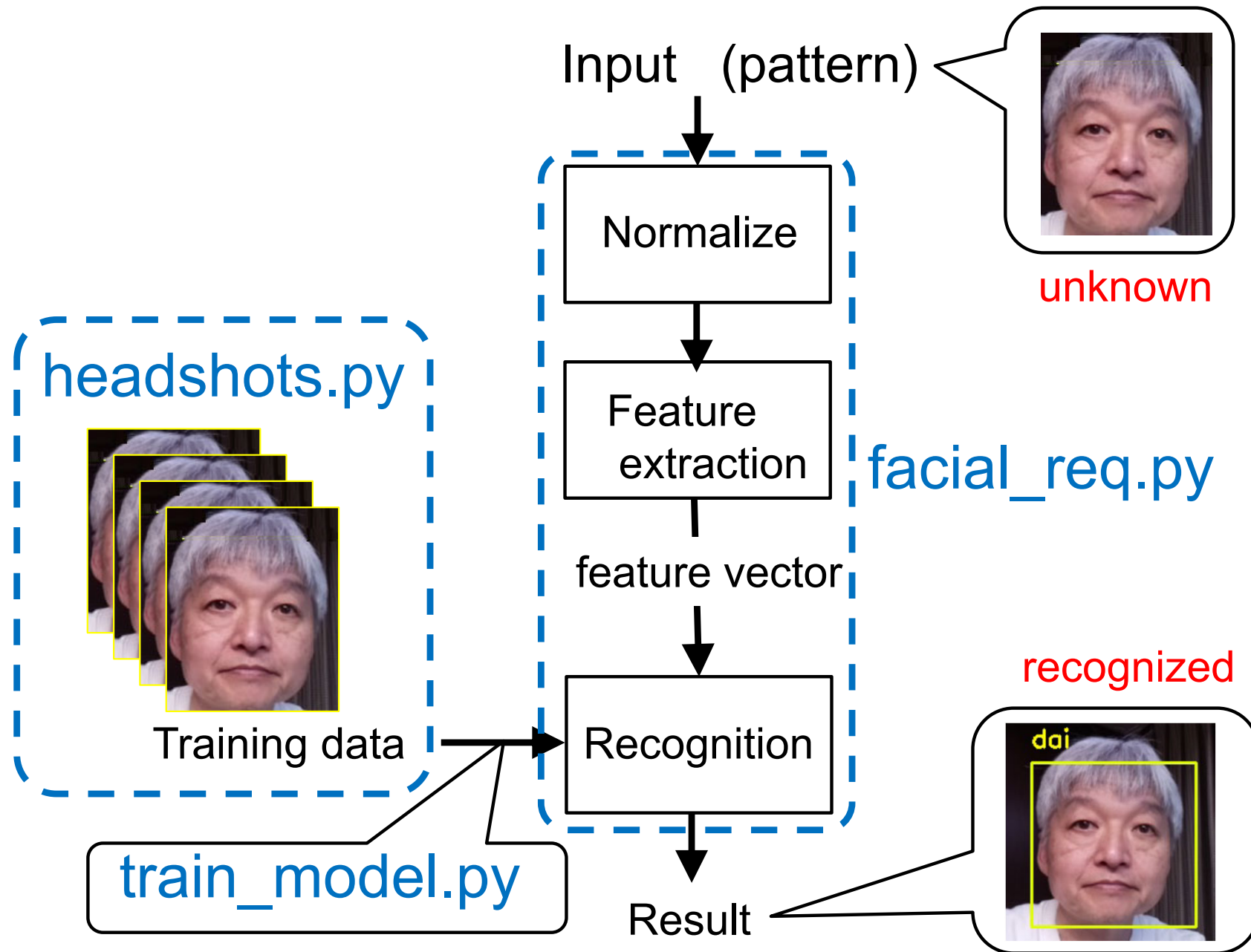


# Normal procedure of pattern recognition

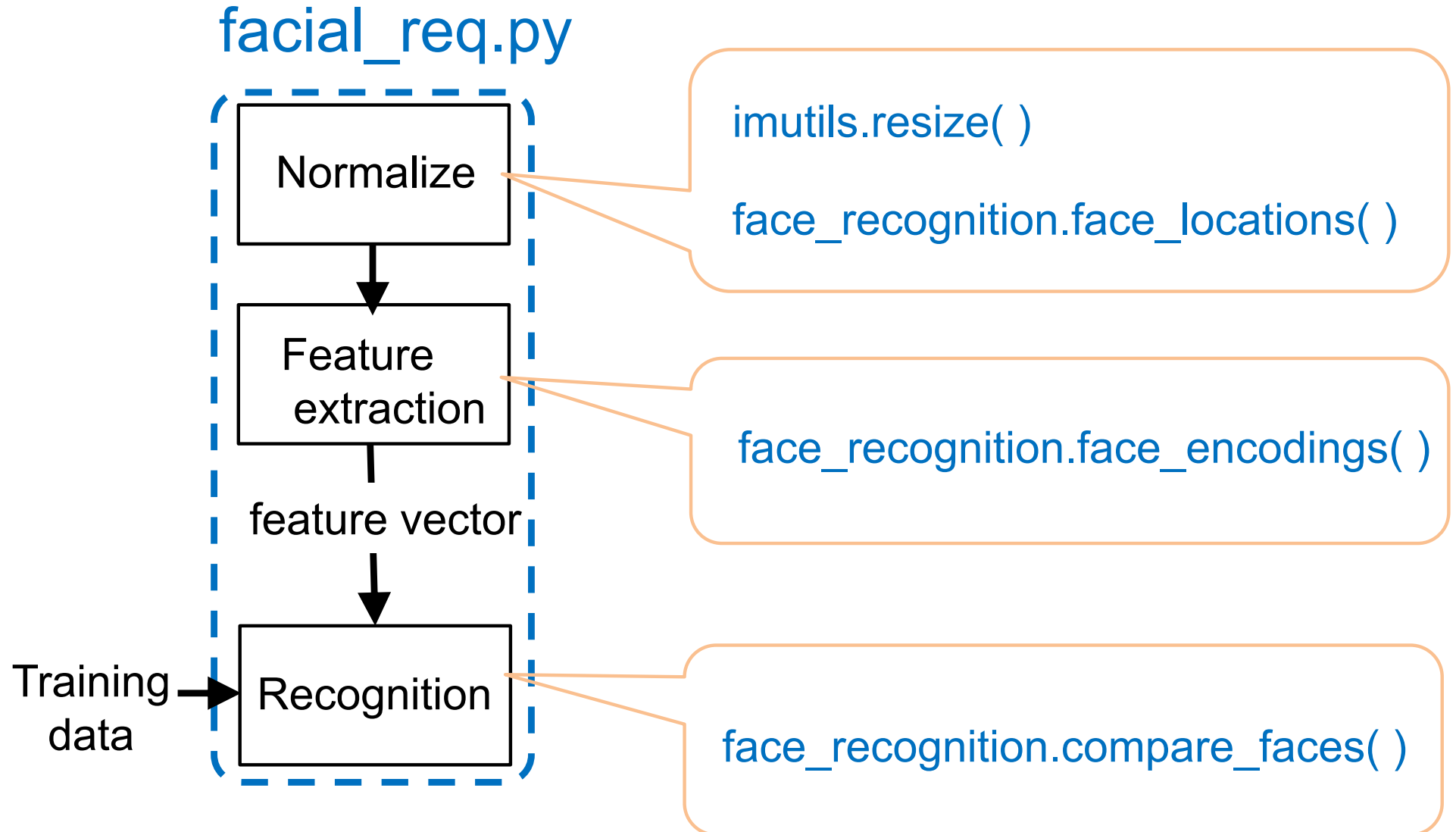
---



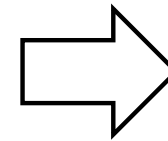
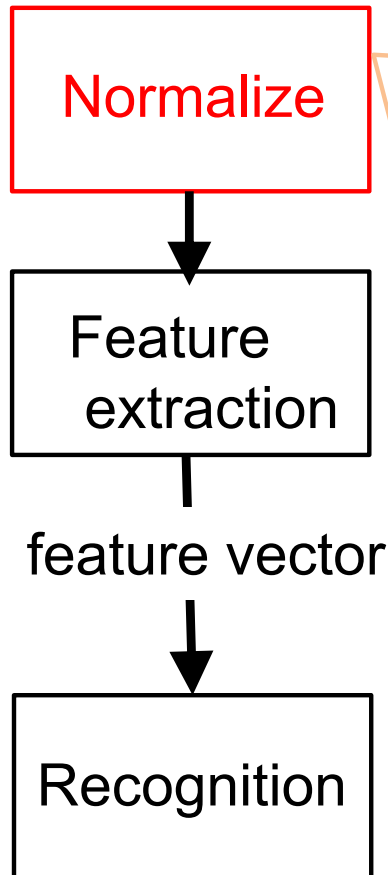
# Procedure of facial\_recognition



# Inside of `facial_req.py`



# Normalize



resize to 500 pixels



Find the location of faces  
(face detection)



# How to find the location of faces

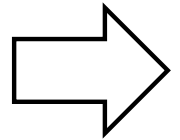


Face detection

using the “dlib” library inside

```
dlib.get_frontal_face_detector( )
```

This function uses HOG feature or CNN.



Method by “Viola & Jones” is historically famous for face detection.

## Rapid Object Detection using a Boosted Cascade of Simple Features

Paul Viola  
viola@merl.com  
Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs  
201 Broadway, 8th FL  
Cambridge, MA 02139

Michael Jones  
mjones@crl.dec.com  
Compaq CRL  
One Cambridge Center  
Cambridge, MA 02142

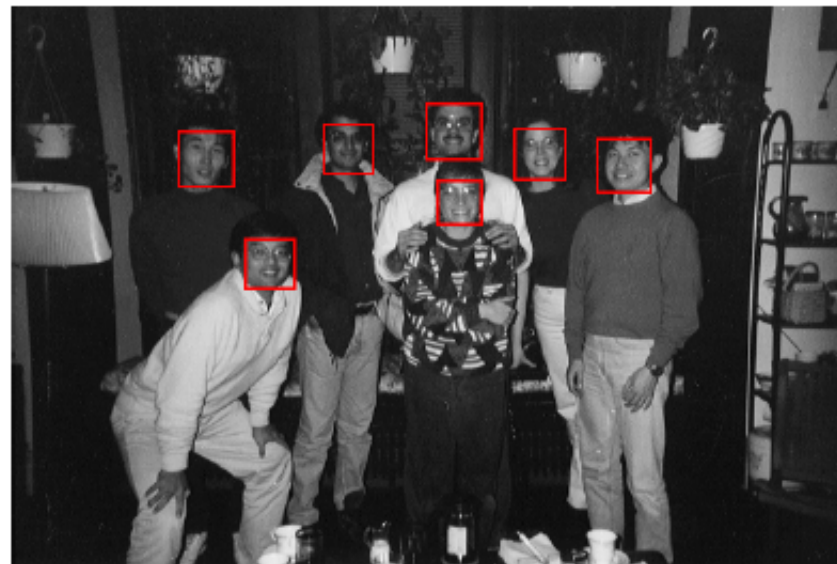
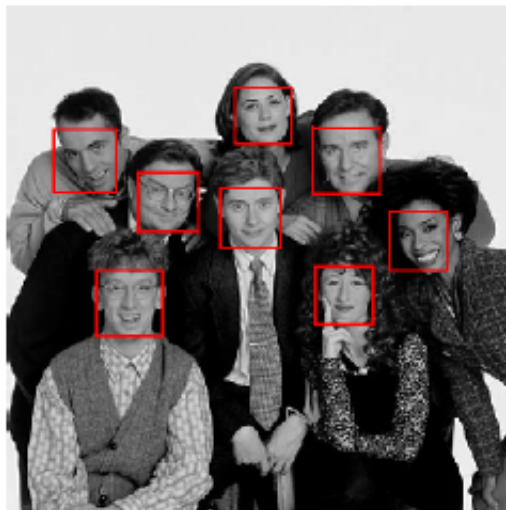
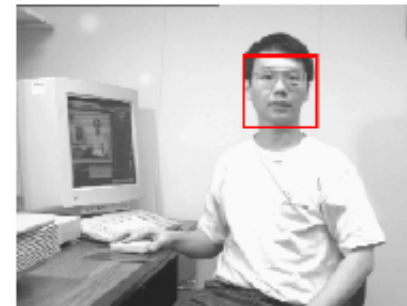
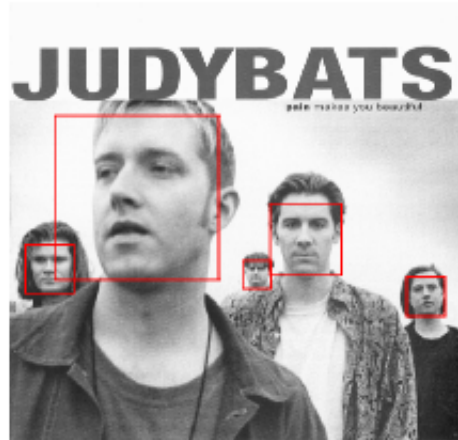
### Abstract

*This paper describes a machine learning approach for visual object detection which is capable of processing images extremely rapidly and achieving high detection rates. This work is distinguished by three key contributions. The first*

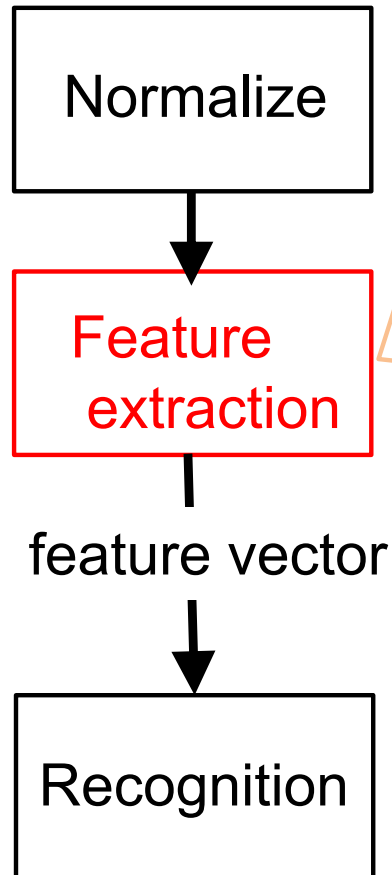
*is a novel feature set that is computed at 15 frames per second on a conventional 700 MHz Intel Pentium III. In other face detection systems, auxiliary information, such as image differences in video sequences, or pixel color in color images, have been used to achieve high frame rates. Our system achieves high frame rates working only with the information present in a single grey*



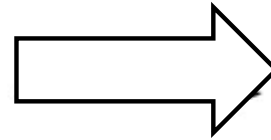
# Sample results



# Feature extraction



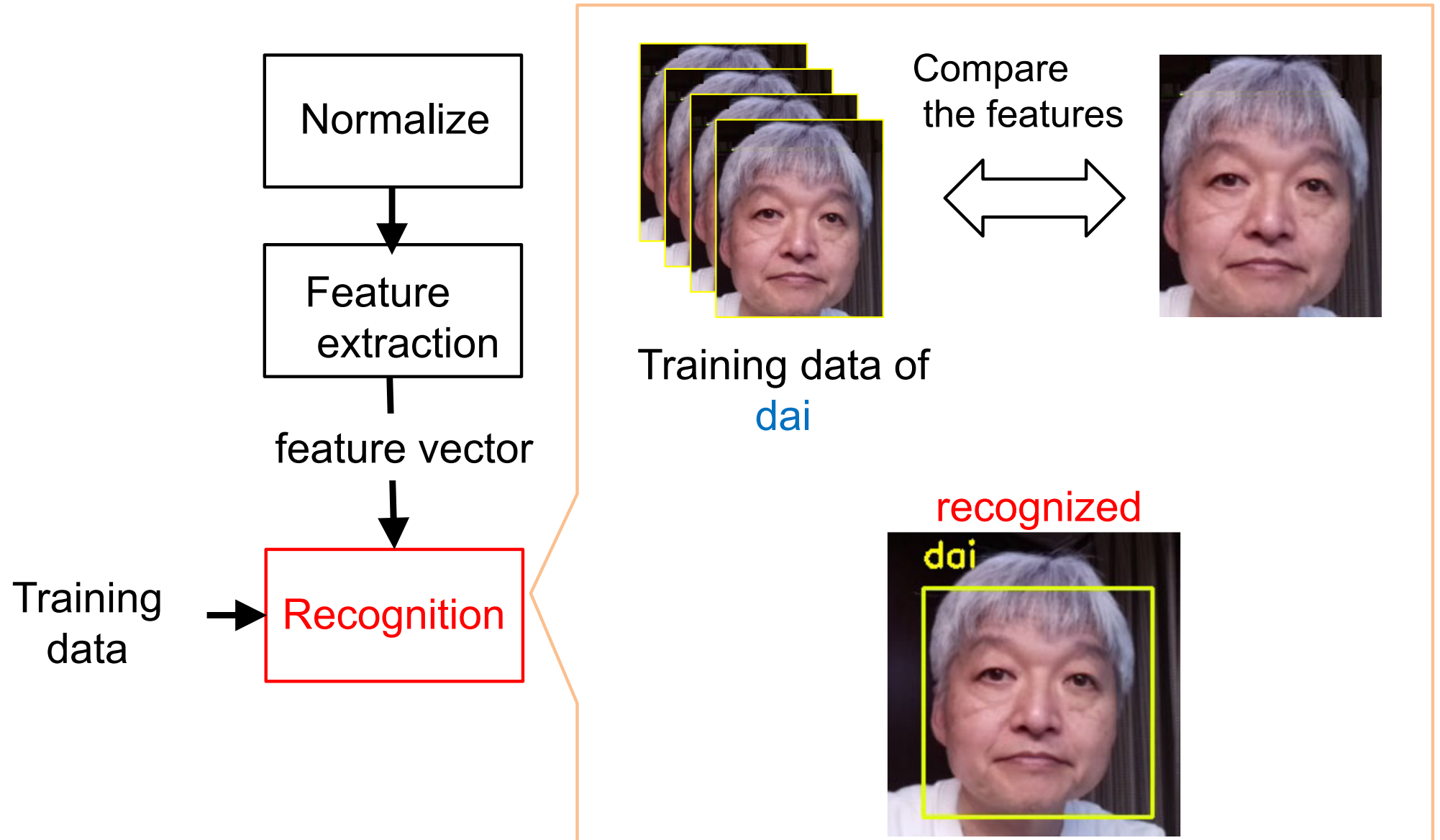
Input



Output

Get the locations of eyes, nose, mouth, chin, etc.  
and use for the features.

# Recognition

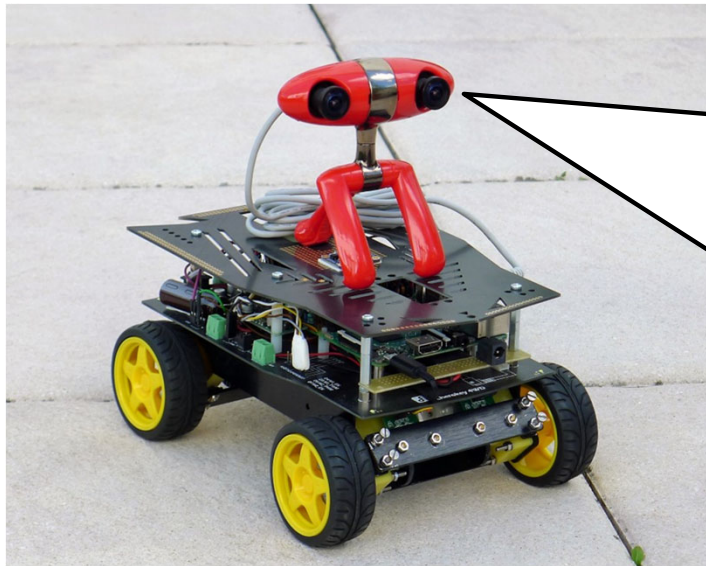


---

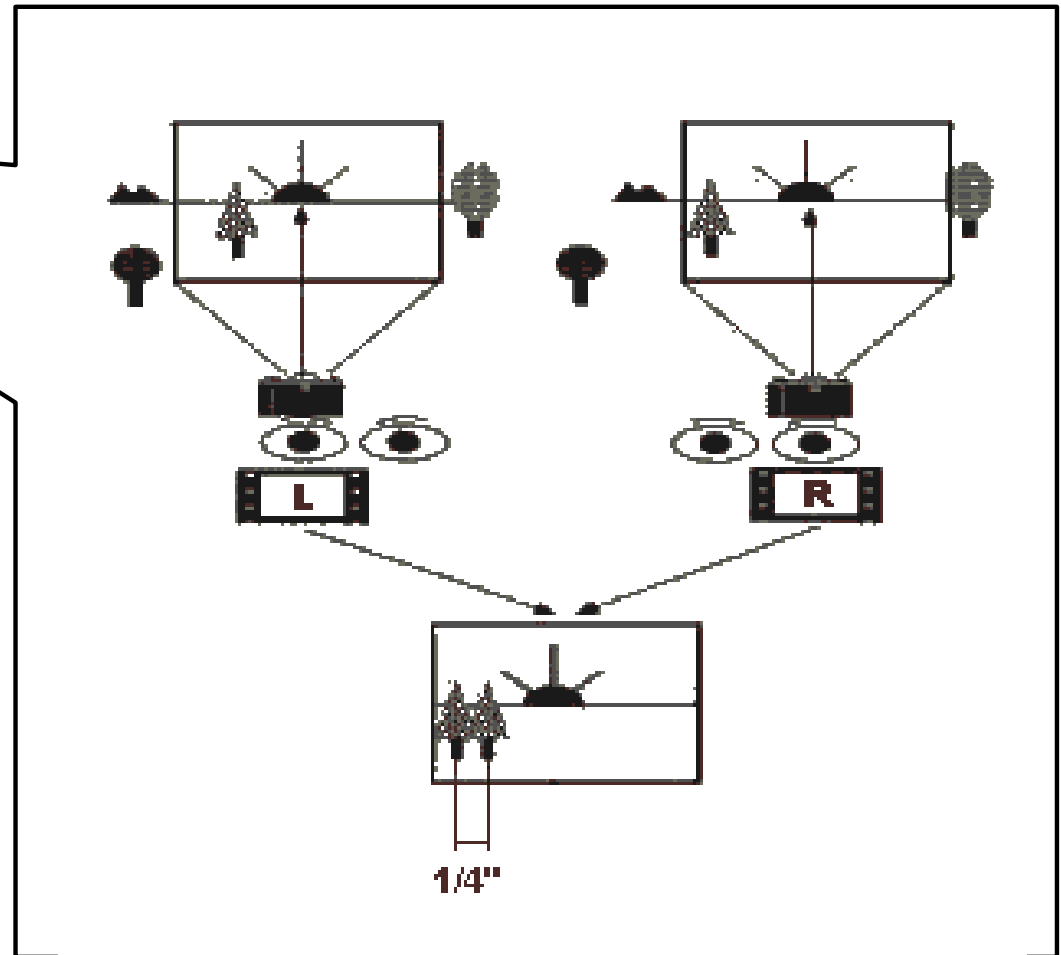
# Small remarks for using a camera on a mobile robot

Additional explanation by Prof. Kiyasu

# Stereo camera on a mobile robot



Stereo camera



<https://boredomprojects.net/index.php/projects/robot-navigation-using-stereo-vision>

# Possibility of single camera

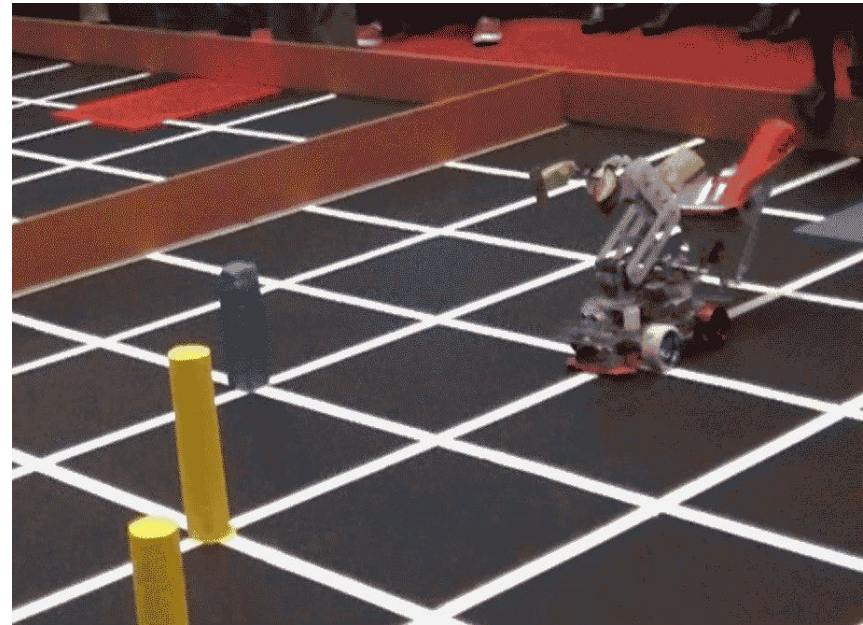
---

Stereo camera is needed especially in unknown environment.



Mars Exploration Rover

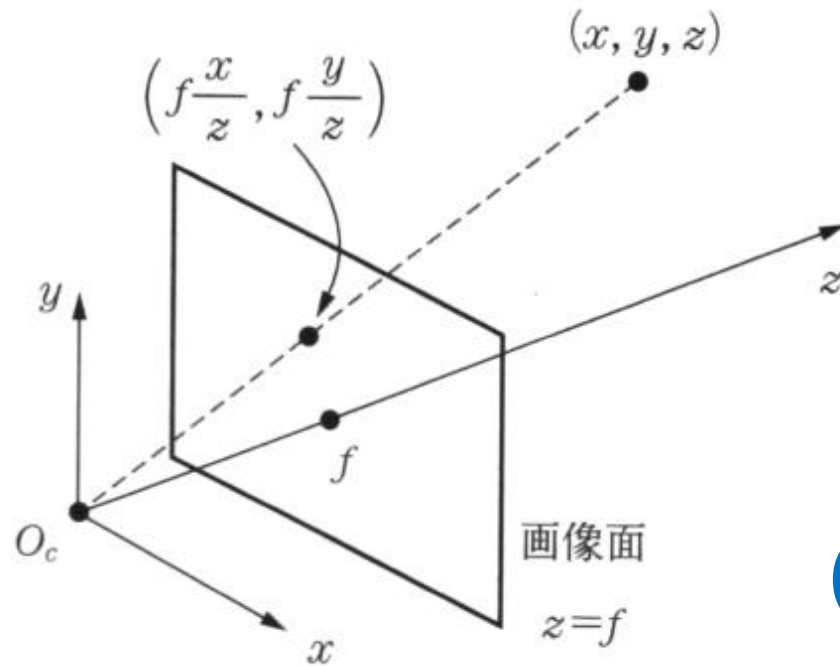
In the robot contest, target objects are already known. → Single camera can estimate several information.





# Position

When the shape of objects are known, position may be estimated based on the inverse transformation of perspective projection.



$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow \left( f \frac{x}{z}, f \frac{y}{z} \right)$$

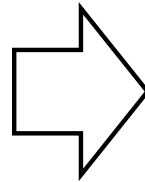
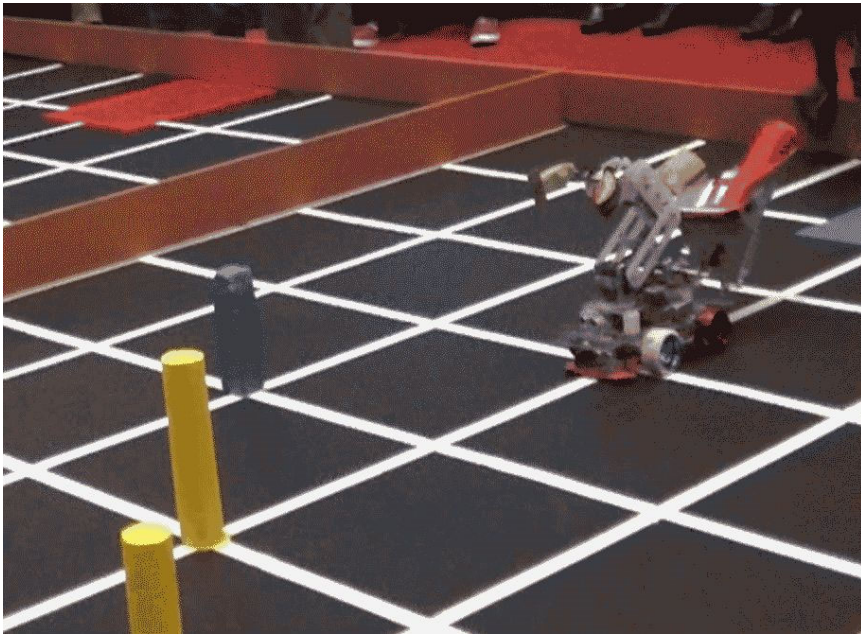
$f$  : focal length



# Color

---

Target objects may be recognized using color.



# Thank you for your attention

---

[kiyasu@nagasaki-u.ac.jp](mailto:kiyasu@nagasaki-u.ac.jp)