



# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm for LBP - Based Face Recognition

**Presenter: Olegs Nikisins**

Institute of Electronics and Computer Science, Riga, Latvia.

[olegs.nikisins@edi.lv](mailto:olegs.nikisins@edi.lv)

Authors: Olegs Nikisins and Modris Greitans

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# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm for **LBP - Based Face Recognition**

## LBP – Local Binary Patterns

3 x 3  
Neighborhood  
from input  
image

15	45	20
20	10	30
10	7	5

Threshold

1	1	1
1	10	1
0	0	0

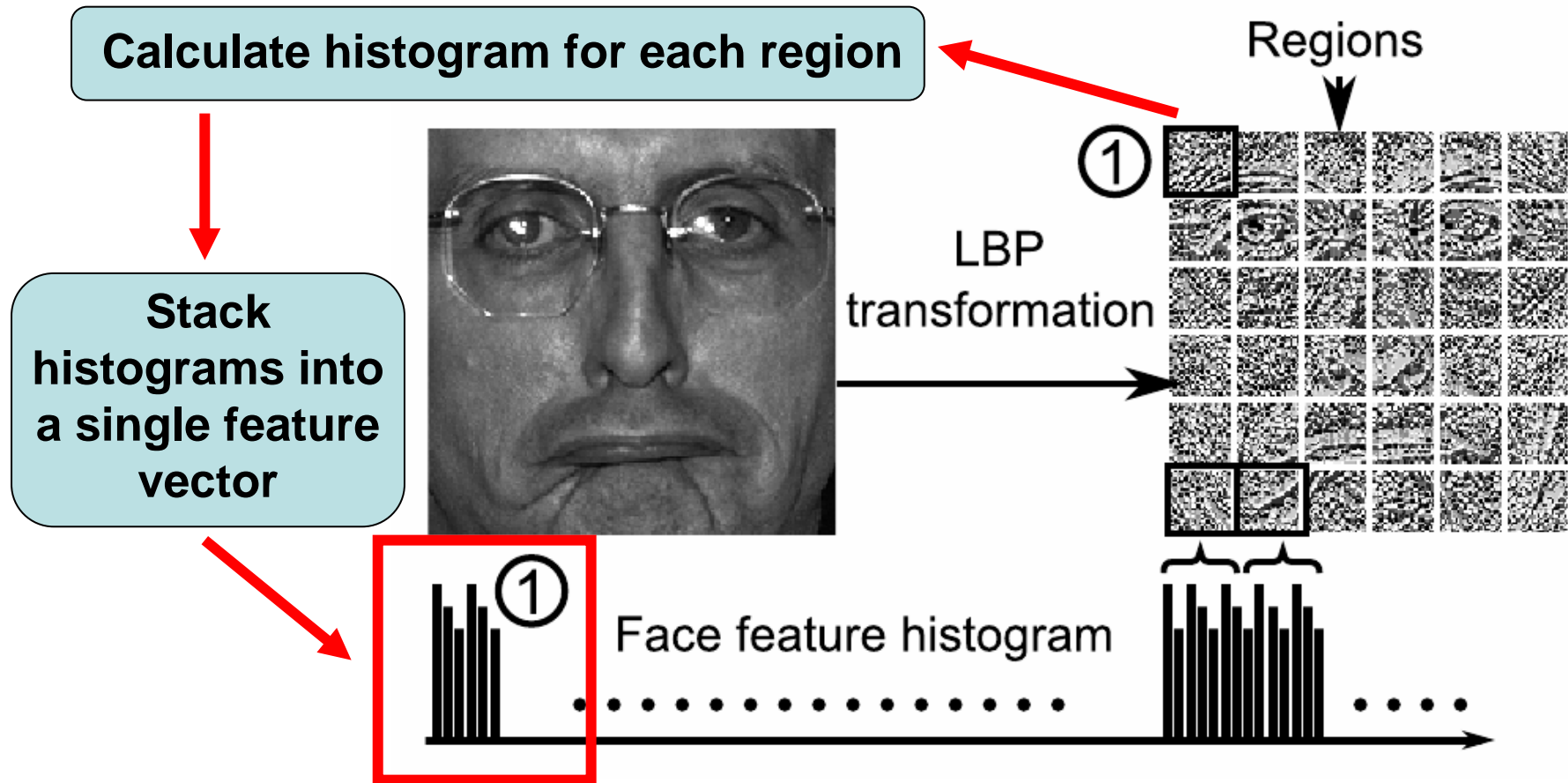
LBP label binary value: 11110001

LBP label decimal value: **241**

Result of LBP  
transformation

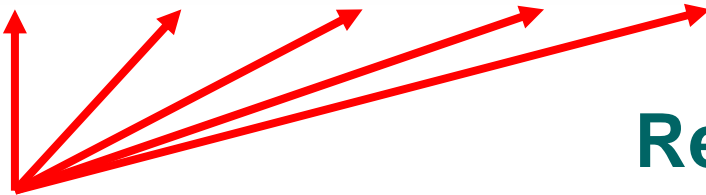


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Database



## Recognition stage:

- compare LBP histogram of the input image with histograms from the database
- **nearest neighbor classifier (NNC) is used (Example: Euclidean distance)**

Input image

# Is Nearest Neighbor Classifier (NNC) the best solution?

Why NNC is usually used? **Problem:**

- Having plenty of classes / persons
- Only a few training examples per class / person

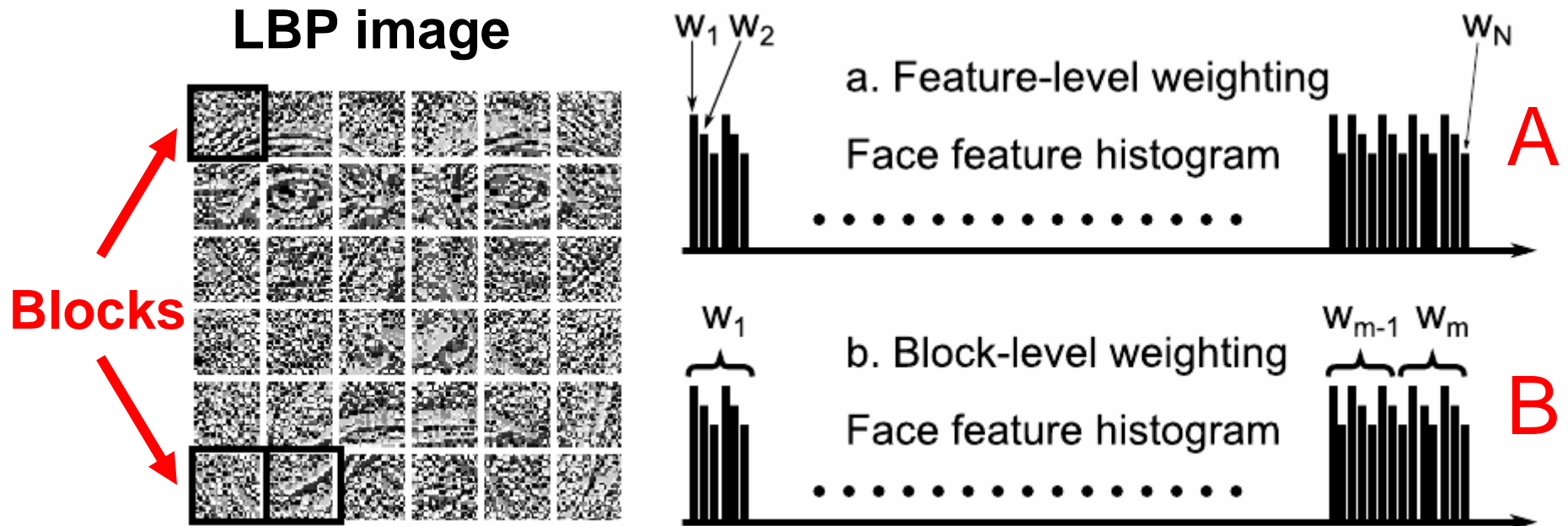
Possible improvement

~~Artificial Neural Networks  
Support Vector Machines  
...~~

**Weighted Nearest  
Neighbor Classifier (WNNC)**  
Utilize statistical information  
from all classes

# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm

Proposed in two levels: feature and **block** weighting:



Presented approach amplifies the features/blocks, which are more relevant for the recognition by adjusting the weights.

Weights are determined in the learning process.

# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm

Only TWO training examples per class are needed (Photo 1 & 2)

<b>d</b> – Euclidean distance between <b>weighted</b> histograms		Person 1	Person 2	Person 3...	Person M
		Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2
Person 1	Photo 1				
Person 2	Photo 1				
Person 3...	Photo 1				
Person M	Photo 1				



# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm

Only two training examples per class are needed (Photo 1 & 2)

<b>d</b> – Euclidean distance between <b>weighted</b> histograms		Person 1	Person 2	Person 3...	Person M
		Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2
Person 1	Photo 1	$d_{11}$	← intra-class distance		
Person 2	Photo 1		$d_{22}$		
Person 3...	Photo 1			$d_{33}$	
Person M	Photo 1				$d_{MM}$



# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm

Only two training examples per class are needed (Photo 1 & 2)

<b>d</b> – Euclidean distance between <b>weighted</b> histograms		Person 1	Person 2	Person 3...	Person M
		Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2
Person 1	Photo 1	$d_{11}$		$d_{13}$	
Person 2	Photo 1		$d_{22}$		$d_{2M}$
Person 3...	Photo 1	$d_{31}$		$d_{33}$	
Person M	Photo 1		$d_{M2}$		$d_{MM}$

**inter-class distance**

selected randomly: **mini-batch**

# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm

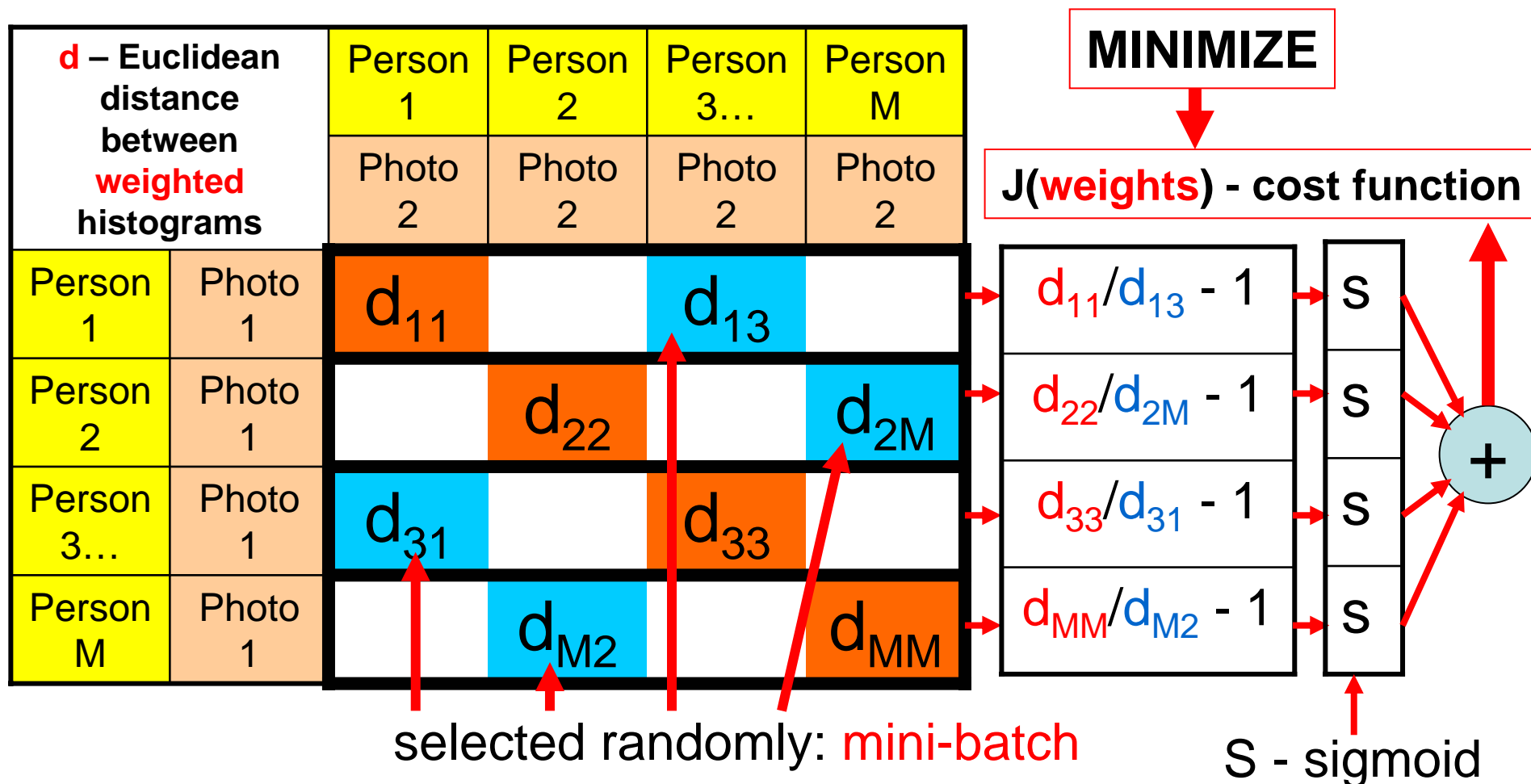
Only two training examples per class are needed (Photo 1 & 2)

<b>d</b> – Euclidean distance between <b>weighted</b> histograms		Person 1	Person 2	Person 3...	Person M	
		Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2	
Person 1	Photo 1	$d_{11}$		$d_{13}$		$d_{11}/d_{13} - 1$
Person 2	Photo 1		$d_{22}$		$d_{2M}$	$d_{22}/d_{2M} - 1$
Person 3...	Photo 1	$d_{31}$		$d_{33}$		$d_{33}/d_{31} - 1$
Person M	Photo 1		$d_{M2}$		$d_{MM}$	$d_{MM}/d_{M2} - 1$

selected randomly: mini-batch

# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm

Only two training examples per class are needed (Photo 1 & 2)



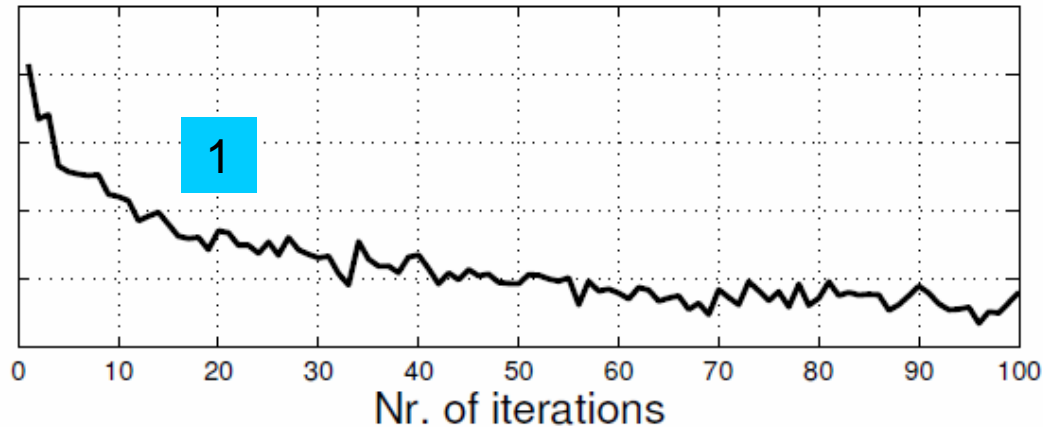
# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm

<b>d</b> – Euclidean distance between <b>weighted</b> histograms		Person 1	Person 2	Person 3...	Person M
		Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2	Photo 2
Person 1	Photo 1	$d_{11}$		$d_{13}$	$d_{1M}$
Person 2	Photo 1		$d_{22}$	$d_{23}$	$d_{2M}$
Person 3...	Photo 1	$d_{31}$	$d_{32}$	$d_{33}$	
Person M	Photo 1		$d_{M2}$	$d_{M3}$	$d_{MM}$

Learning data selection:

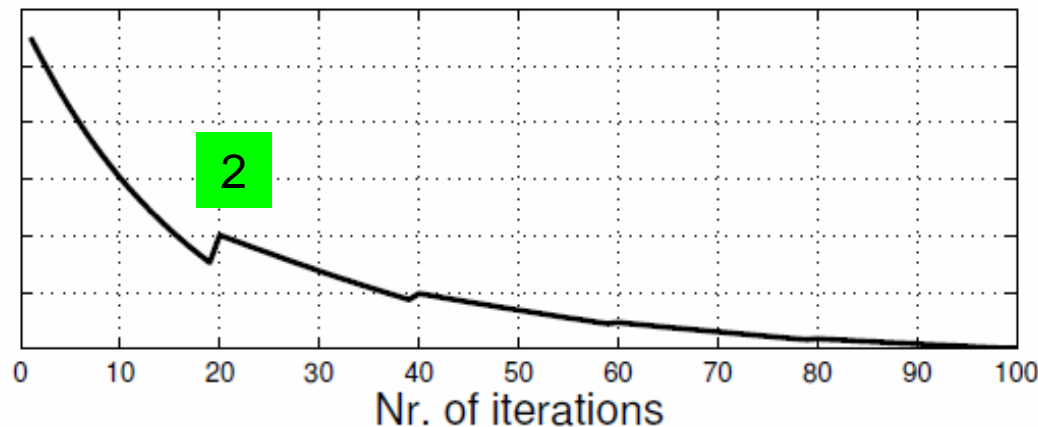
- 1 Selected **randomly** at each iteration
- 2 Select **smallest inter-class distances** for all persons after each **N** iterations

# A Mini-Batch Discriminative Feature Weighting Algorithm



Learning data selection:

1 Selected **randomly** at each iteration



2 Select **smallest inter-class distances** for all persons after each **N=20** iterations

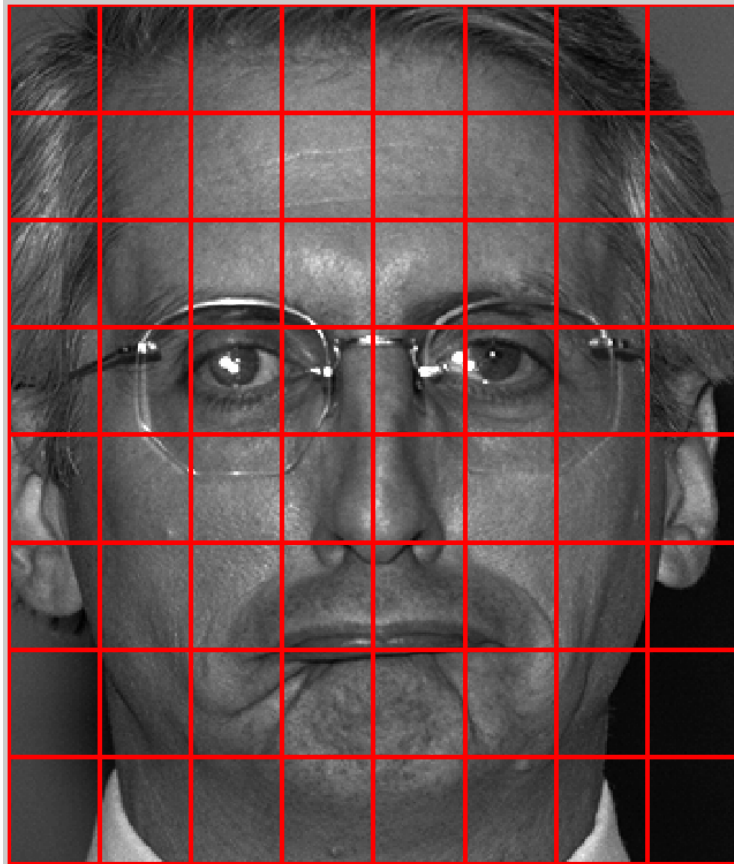
# Results on FERET face database

fa and fb sets	LBP	LBP + feature weighting	LBP + block weighting
Random learning data	95,8 %	97.1 %	98.0 %
“Optimal” learning data	95,8 %	97.6 %	<b>98.9 %</b>

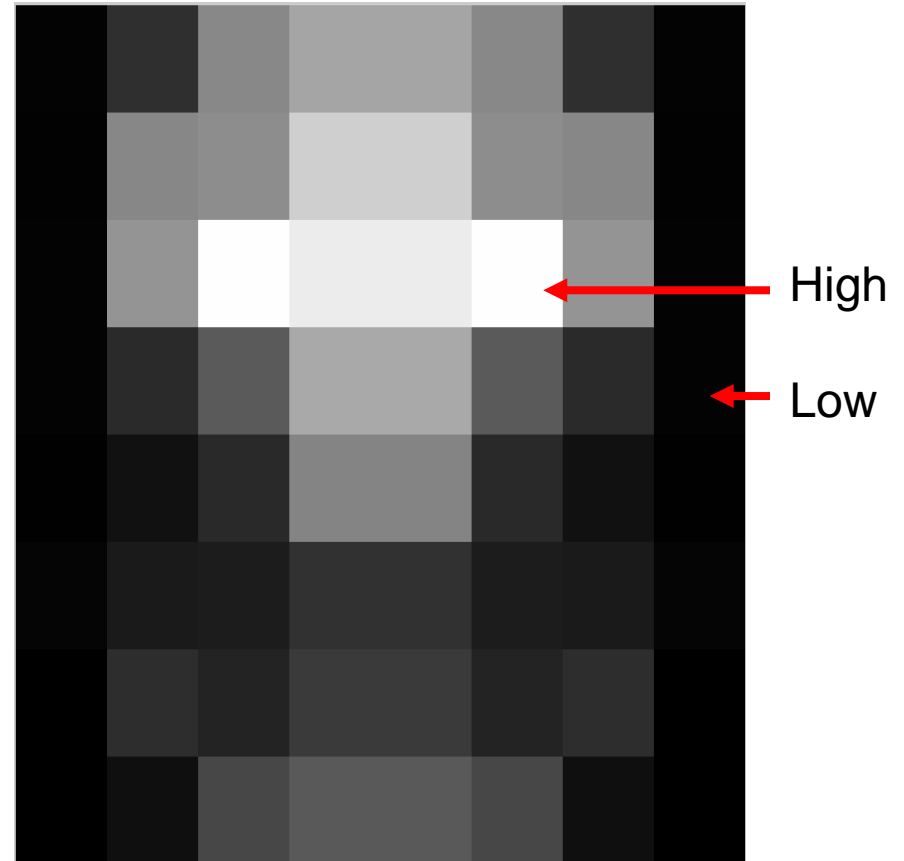


# Results on FERET face database

**Input face**



**Block weights**



# Thank You!

