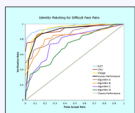
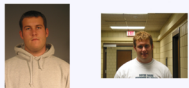


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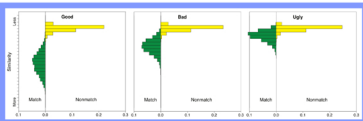
BACKGROUND

- human vs. machine face recognition
 - International face recognition algorithm competitions
 - Face Recognition Vendor Test (FRVT 2006) (Phillips et al., 2010)
 - Multiple Biometric Evaluation (MBE 2009-2011)
 - top performing algorithms in FRGC and FRVT 06
 - better than humans at identity matching in frontal images
 - controlled and uncontrolled illumination (O'Toole et al., 2007)



O'Toole et al. (2007)

- Is face recognition from frontal images a solved problem?
 - No, recent algorithm test - broad performance range
 - indoor ambient and outdoor natural illumination?
 - "The Good, Bad, and Ugly Challenge Problem" (Phillips et al., 2011)



- range of challenge
 - identity pairs constant - only the images change

Algorithm Performance Accuracy



good moderate poor

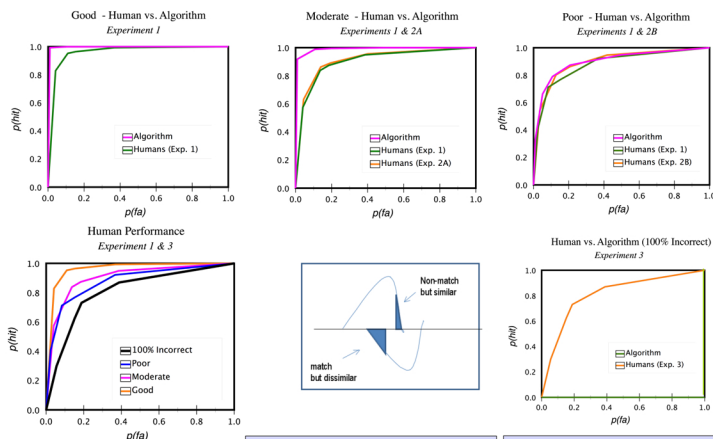
GOAL

- When humans and machines disagree, which decision should be considered more reliable?

ALGORITHM

- FRVT 2006
 - fusion of 3 top performing algorithms
 - algorithms match identity in pairs of images
 - similarity score matrix, where s_{ij}
 - computed similarity between the i^{th} and j^{th} image
 - algorithm fusion
 - fused similarity score S_k over algorithms ($k = 1:3$)
 - $S_k = \sum_i (s_i - \text{median}_i \text{JMAD}_i)$
 - JMAD_k mean absolute deviation for the k^{th} algorithm
 - stimuli
 - set 1 - 1085 images of 457 individuals
 - set 2 - 1085 images of same 457 individuals
 - similarity matrix = all possible pairs of set 1 and 2
 - 3,297 matched identity pairs
 - 1,173,928 non-matched pairs
 - constraints
 - no duplicated images in set 1 and set 2
 - number of images of each person in set 1 and set 2 are equal
 - matched image pairs always taken on different days
 - partitioning of scores
 - similarity scores for matched pairs of each individual ranked
 - good partition - top 1/3
 - moderate partition - middle 1/3
 - poor partition - bottom 1/3

RESULTS



EXPERIMENTS

Sample Trial

- response
 1. Sure they are the same
 2. Think they are the same
 3. Don't know
 4. Think they are different
 5. Sure they are different

Exp. 1 - Good, Moderate, Poor

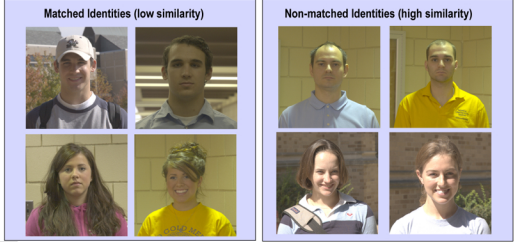
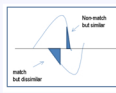
- conditions
 - good
 - moderate
 - poor
- stimuli (per condition)
 - 40 matched
 - 40 non-matched identity pairs
- procedure
 - 2 sec exposures, unlimited time for response
 - subjects (n = 21)

Exp. 2A & 2B - Moderate & Poor

- Exp. 2A - moderate pairs (n = 23)
- Exp. 2B - poor pairs (n = 30)
 - stimuli (per experiment)
 - 120 matched
 - 120 non-matched

Exp. 3 - Worst Case Scenario

- algorithm performance 100% INCORRECT
- similarity score
 - match pairs << non-match pairs
- stimuli
 - 50 matched & 50 non-matched
- participants (n = 17)



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RESULTS SUMMARY

- algorithms more accurate than humans "on average"
- algorithm advantage diminishes as challenge level increases
- conclusion - humans still better in the most difficult cases
- observation
 - algorithms make both trivial and non-trivial errors
 - humans only make non-trivial errors

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