

# Estimation of the Impact of Geometrical Characteristics on the Recognition to Identify a Human Face on the Basis of Photo Portraits

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**Abstract**— The paper offers a new algorithm to find coefficients which determine importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics used to identify a human face on the basis of photo portraits.

**Keywords**— recognition; identification; geometrical characteristics; importance degree; coefficient

## I. INTRODUCTION

Modern information and communication technologies (ICT) enable the development of various areas of great importance, as well as of biometric technology. As the time passes by, the expansion of the fields of application of these technologies plays an important role in preventing a number of dangerous incidents. It is obvious that the prevention of dangerous manifestations such as the international terrorism, transnational organized crime, as well as illegal weapon and drug transportation is one of the main duties of each state. One of the methods in detecting and neutralizing hazardous manifestations is just the advantages of biometric identification technologies. Biometric technologies particularly strengthen reliable control passport-visa control and other identification documents.

People differ significantly from each other for the sizes and the arrangement of such face elements as eyes, eyebrows, noses, ears, mouths, etc. Therefore, the first solutions of problems of automatic person identification by face images were based on the selection and comparison of some anthropometric face peculiarities. This method has been used in experimental criminalities for years.

Papers [1], [2], [3] of the authors are devoted to the recognition of a human face on the basis of a photo portrait. In these papers, algorithm has been developed for calculating the values of the distances between anthropometric points and of geometrical characteristics of the human face, normal distribution of the values of geometrical characteristics, definition of trust interval of the geometrical characteristics, and development principles of "Recognition" biometric identification system (RBIS) have been explained

Finding coefficients which determine importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics used to identify a human face on the basis of photo portraits is of great

importance for the recognition process from the various views. Determination of coefficients determining importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics for identification leads to the reduction of the number of values of insignificant geometrical characteristics, as well as to the improvement of identification quality and to the decrease of time spent for the identification.

A new algorithm was proposed in the paper to find the coefficient which determines importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics. Let us explain the essence of the algorithm. The values of geometrical characteristics of  $n$  quantity used for the identification were divided into the clusters of  $m$  quantity for the same sign. To determine the importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics identification process was carried out temporarily replacing each value of geometric characteristics of each person with the other values taken from the replacement interval, and the impact of the replacement in the recognition process was assessed.

## II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Let us mark the wanted photo portrait possessing geometric characteristics of  $m$  quantity, i.e.,  $m$  sized point with  $F^*(p_1^*, p_2^*, \dots, p_m^*)$ , photoportraits in the database with  $F_i(p_{i1}, p_{i2}, \dots, p_{im})$ , ( $i = \overline{1, n}$ ). If we mark  $F_i$  points and distances of  $F^*$  point with  $S_i$ , then

$$S_i(F^*, F_i) = \sum_{k=1}^m (p_k^* - p_{ik})^2, \quad i = \overline{1, n}, \quad (1)$$

where  $n$  indicates the number of photo portraits in the data base. Let us divide geometrical characteristics of the photo portraits in the data base into  $K_j(p_{ij}, i = \overline{1, n})$ , ( $j = \overline{1, m}$ ) clusters of  $m$  quantity. If we mark replacement intervals of the parameters of each  $K_j$ , ( $j = \overline{1, m}$ ) cluster with  $[\alpha_j, \beta_j]$ , ( $j = \overline{1, m}$ ), then inequality

$$\alpha_j \leq p_{ij} \leq \beta_j, \quad i = \overline{1, n}, \quad j = \overline{1, m}, \quad (2)$$

can be right for any  $p_{ij}$ . To determine importance degree of geometrical characteristics of each photo portraits, i.e. of  $p_{ij}$  parameters for the identification, let us divide  $[\alpha_j, \beta_j]$  interval of each  $K_j$  ( $j = \overline{1, m}$ ) cluster into the equal  $t \geq 10$  parts by  $h_j$  step.

$$h_j = (\beta_j - \alpha_j) / t, j = \overline{1, m}, \quad (3)$$

$$x_{jk} = \alpha_j + kh_j,$$

$t$  is an integer number.

Replacing  $x_{jk} \in [\alpha_j, \beta_j]$ , ( $k = \overline{0, t}; j = \overline{1, m}$ ) points consistently instead of the values of  $l$  the ( $l = \overline{1, m}$ ) coordinates of  $F^*$  points, we achieve the point of  $(t+1)m$  quantity. Let us mark them with  $FT_{kl}$  ( $k = \overline{0, t}; l = \overline{1, m}$ ).

Let us calculate  $\omega_j$  coefficient indicating  $ST_{ki}(F_i, FT_{ki})$  distances between these points and  $F_i$ , ( $i = \overline{1, n}$ ) points in the database and determining the efficiency degree of geometrical characteristics.

$$\omega_j = \left( \frac{1}{n(t+1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^t ST_{ki} - S_i \right)^{-1}, j = \overline{1, m}, \quad (4)$$

Note that, calculating the distance between the other photo portraits existing in the database and the two points in 16-dimensional space, the photo portrait of any person was compared with the following formula in the work.

$$S_i(F^*, F_i) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^m (p_k^* - p_{ik})^2}, i = \overline{1, n}, \quad (5)$$

In this paper, the formula (5) is replaced with the formula (1). The aim of the replacement is to accelerate the identification process and to reduce the time spent for the identification. Including the coefficient which determines importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics, into the formula (1), we can increase the importance of the recognition and may not take into account insignificant geometrical characteristics.

Including the coefficient (4) into the formula (1), the following distance formula is achieved:

$$S_i(F^*, F_i) = \sum_{k=1}^m \omega_j (p_k^* - p_{ik})^2, i = \overline{1, n}; j = \overline{1, m}, \quad (6)$$

### III. EXPERIMENTAL TEST

As it is mentioned above, a large number of experiments have been carried out at TBIS on the basis of above mentioned algorithm in order to calculate the coefficients

which determine importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics used to identify a human face on the basis of photo portraits.

In particular cases, using the values  $n = 102, m = 18, t = 10$  the values proper to the values of the geometrical characteristics of 10 persons in accordance with the 1st value of the cluster have been calculated through the formulas (1), (3), (4) and (6). Some of the results of the conducted experiments (1st and 2nd geometric characteristics) are shown in fig.1, fig.2, fig.3, fig.4 in the form of graphics.

The values proper to the given formulas have been calculated for other persons in this way, as well.

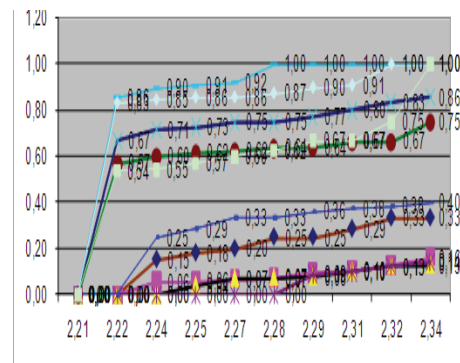


Figure 1. Comparison of the distance values found in accordance with the values of trust intervals proper to the values of the 1st geometrical characteristics (10 persons).

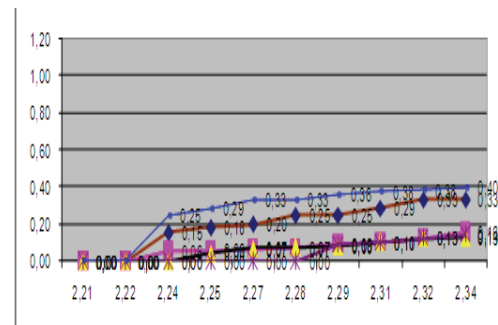


Figure 2. Comparison of the distance values found in accordance with the values of trust intervals proper to the values of the 1st geometrical characteristics (females).

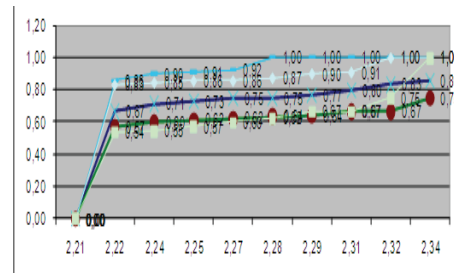


Figure 3. Comparison of the distance values found in accordance with the values of trust intervals proper to the values of the 1st geometrical characteristics (males).

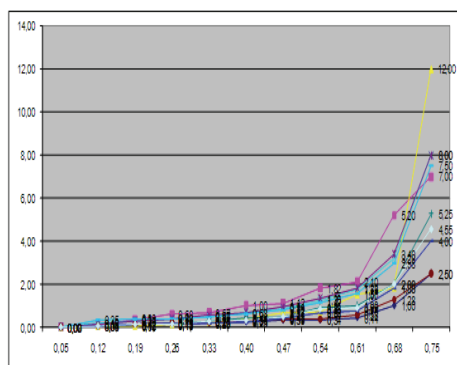


Figure 4. Comparison of the distance values found in accordance with the values of trust intervals proper to the values of the 2nd geometrical characteristics (10 persons).

102 \* 19 \* 5 (9690) experiments have been carried out on the basis of the data of 102 persons through TBIS. The values  $\omega_j$  ( $j = \overline{1, m}$ ) are shown in the Table 1.

The authors have established biometric identification system in accordance with anthropometric points of a human face by the photoportrait on the basis of obtained scientific results.

The software system is capable to detect the most similar faces comparing any photo portrait of any person uploaded to the system with other existing ones in the base. Note that the rumors regard to the identity of the hero of the mysterious "Mona Liza" by the prominent Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci is still not calming down. The disputes in connection with who is described in the portrait have been going on over more than 500 years.

The portraits of Leonardo da Vinci and Mona Liza painted in different years were included in the system database by the authors as the experiment. Two versions of identification process were carried out through the system. In the 1st version the portrait of Mona Liza was included in the system base for identification and compared with the other ones existing in the database. Initially, the most similar portraits were Mona Liza (100%) and the portrait of Leonardo da Vinci (99.5%). In the 2nd version the portrait by artist was included in the system for identification. In this case, the most similar portraits were the portrait of Leonardo da Vinci himself (100%), and then the portrait of Mona Liza (99.5%).

#### IV. RESULT

A new algorithm has been proposed to find coefficients which determine importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics used to identify a human face on the basis of photo portraits:

1. A formula is given to calculate distances between the wanted photo portraits possessing  $m$  number of geometric characteristics with the points of photo portraits in the base;
2. A formula is given to calculate a step in appropriate intervals of each cluster in order to determine importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics of each photo portrait for identification;
3. A formula is given to calculate  $\omega_j$  ( $j = \overline{1, m}$ ) coefficients determining importance degree of the values of geometrical characteristics;
4. Including  $\omega_j$  ( $j = \overline{1, m}$ ) coefficients a distance formula is given for the identification.

The given algorithm leads to the reduction in the number of values of geometrical characteristics used for identification, as well as to the improvement of identification quality and to the decrease in time spent for the identification.

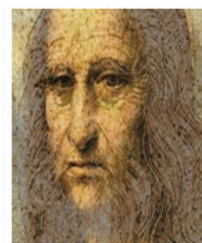


Figure 5. Leonardo Da Vinci

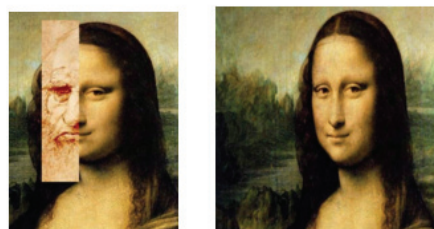


Figure 6. Mona Liza

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