



Using Ranking-CNN for Age Estimation

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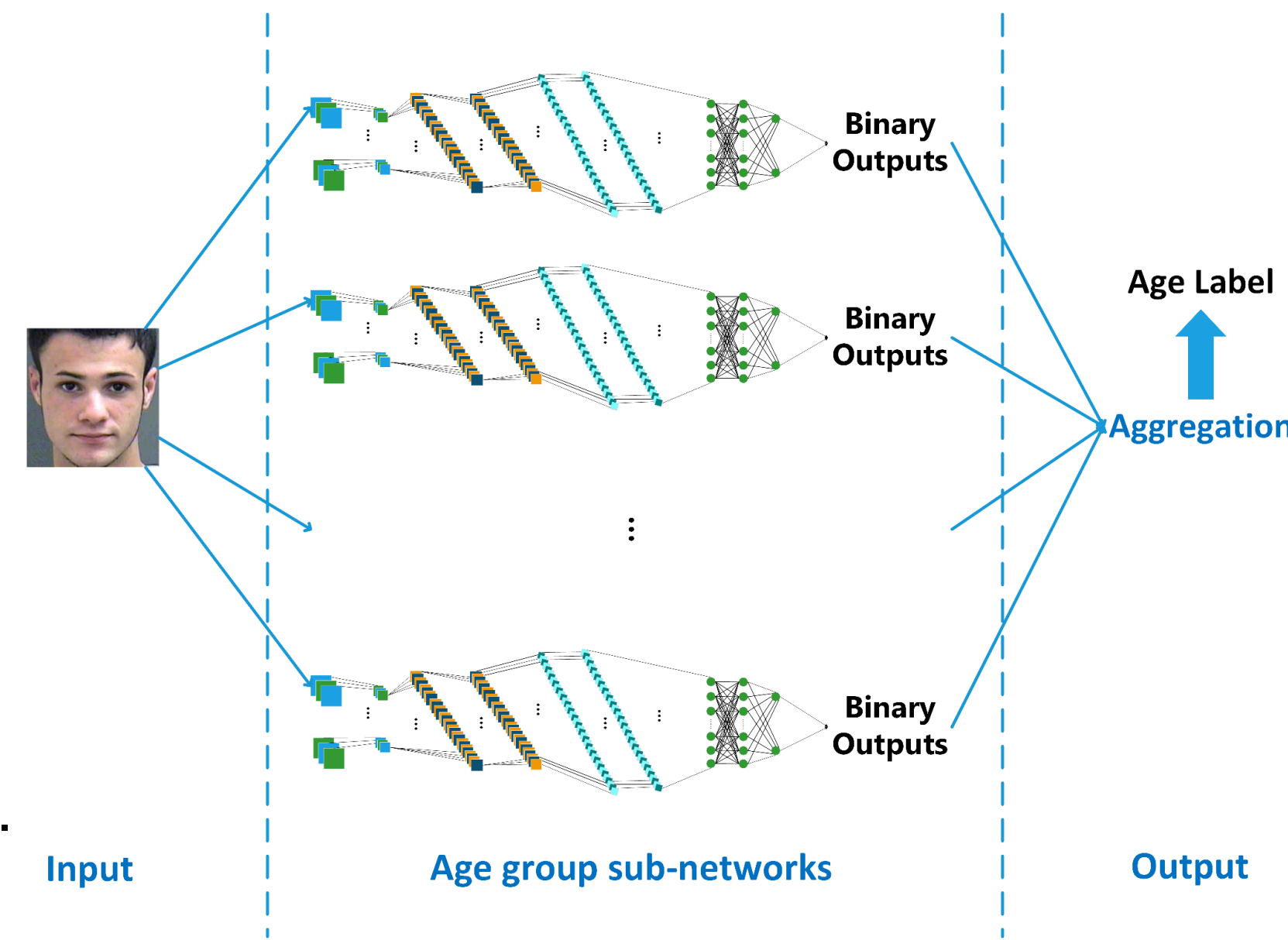


Introduction:

- Existing Techniques in Human Facial Image-base Age Estimation :
 - Feature extraction: geometry features, engineered features.
 - Estimators: classification (SVM), regression (SVR), ranking.
 - Deep learning: multi-class CNN, multi-scale CNN, MR-CNN, DEX.

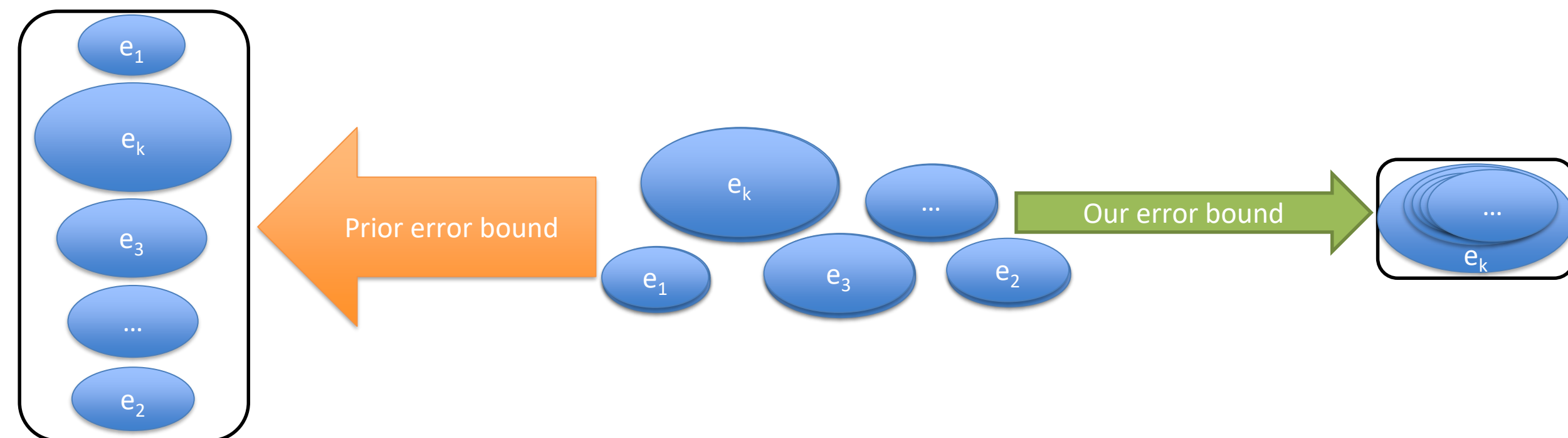
Ranking-CNN

- Contains a series of basic CNNs.
- Initialized with a pre-trained base CNN, fine-tuned with ordinal age labels.
- The binary outputs are aggregated to make the final age prediction.



Theoretical Analysis:

- A new error bound for ranking

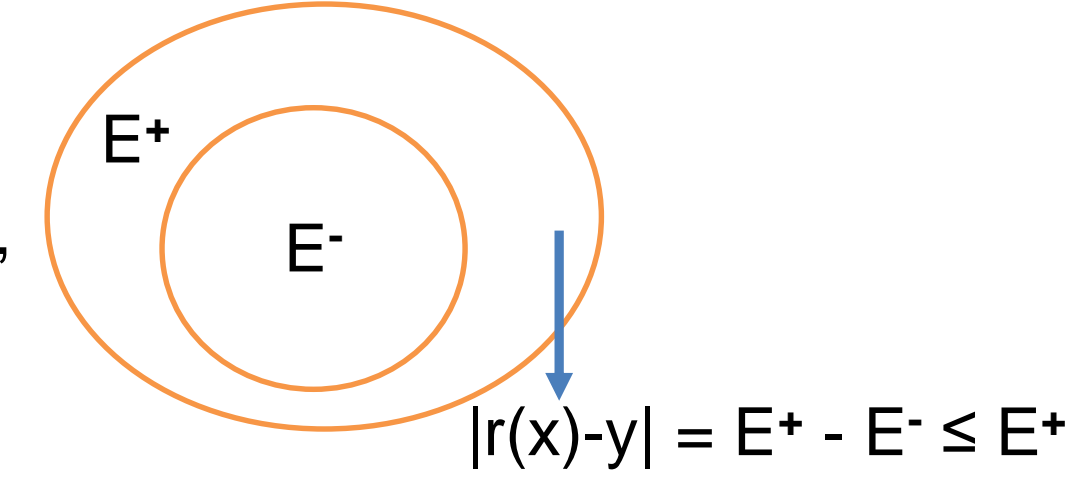


Theorem For any observation (x, y) , in which $y > 0$ is the actual label (integer), then the following inequality holds:

$$|r(x) - y| \leq \max_k e_k(x),$$

where $r(x)$ is the estimated rank of age, $k = 1, \dots, K - 1$. That is, we can diminish the final ranking error by minimizing the greatest binary error.

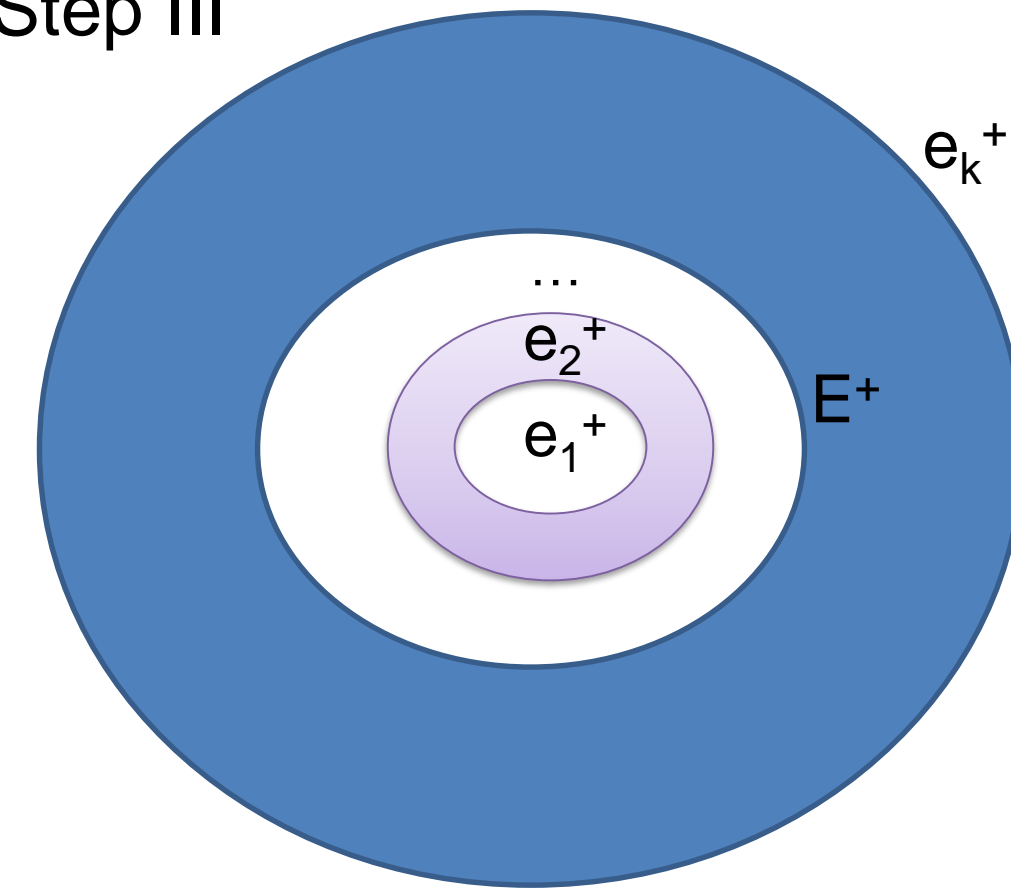
- Step I
 - Input x , output y , aggregated rank $r(x)$,
 - E^+ : the number of misclassifications when $y \leq k$,
 - E^- : the number misclassification when $y > k$.
- Step II
 - Denote the error produced by each binary ranker as e_i , $i = 1, \dots, k$.
 - Sort the sub errors of E^+ in an increasing order and find out the ordinal relation:



$$1 \leq e_1^+ < e_2^+ < \dots < e_k^+$$

$$|e_2^+ - e_1^+| \geq 1, \dots, |e_k^+ - e_{k-1}^+| \geq 1$$

- Step III



Finally, $|r(x) - y| \leq E^+ \leq e_k^+$.

Explanatory example:

When $y = 3$, the binary outputs are supposed to be 11000.

If we get 00101:

$e_1^+ = 3 - 3 + 1 = 1$, $e_2^+ = 5 - 3 + 1 = 3$,

$|r(x) - y| = 0$,

$E^+ = 2$,

$e_k^+ = e_2^+ = 3$.

Ranking vs. Softmax

- The expected error for ranking-CNN is bounded by the maximum training error of basic CNNs adding a term associated with VC dimension.
- Given the same training samples, **ranking-CNN is more likely to attain a smaller testing error than multi-class CNN with softmax output.**

Advantages of Ranking-CNN

- Can be seen as an ensemble of CNNs, fused with aggregation.
- Features are learned independently to depict variant aging patterns
 - more discriminating power
 - in prior work, the same set of features were used for all age groups (rankers)
- Technical consideration with the new error bound
 - Derive the expectation of prediction error
 - Solve inconsistency issue of sub-models
 - Helpful guidance for the training of an ensemble of deep learning models

Experiments:

Experiment setup

- Pre-train with 26,580 image samples from the unfiltered faces dataset.
- Fine-tune on the age estimation benchmark MORPH dataset.
- Randomly select 54,362 samples in the age range between 16 and 66.

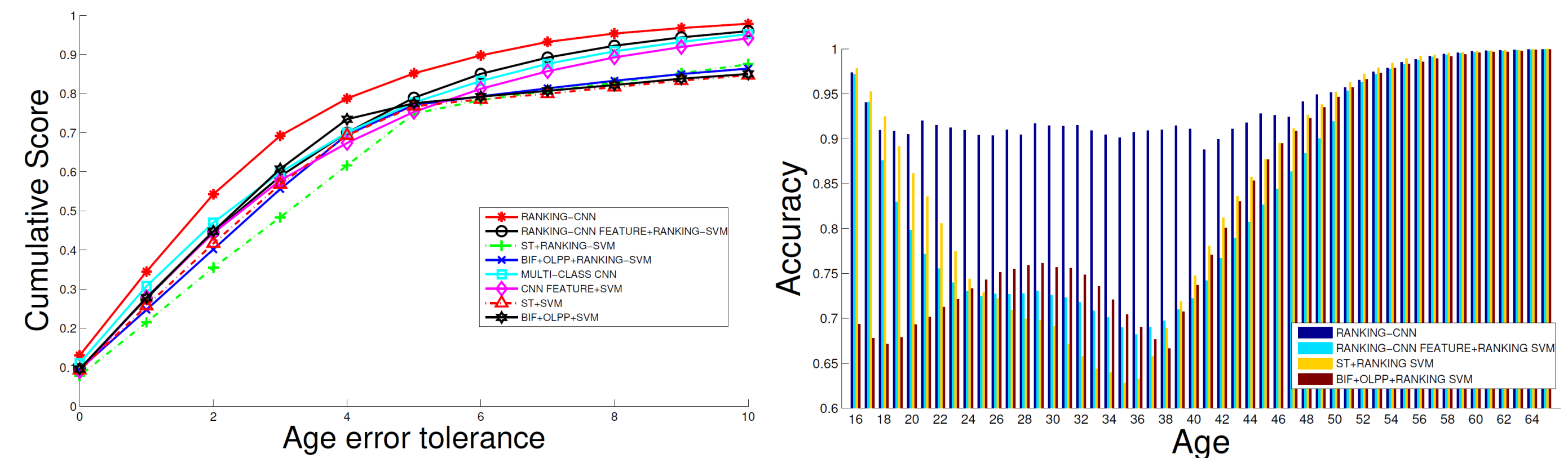
Comparison of MAE among different combinations of features and estimators.

		ENGINEERED FEATURES		LEARNED FEATURES	
		BIF+OLPP	ST	CNN FEATURE	RANKING-CNN FEATURE
CLASSIFICATION	SVM	4.99	5.15	3.95	-
MODEL	MULTI-CLASS CNN	-	-	3.65	-
RANKING	RANKING-SVM	5.03	4.88	-	3.63
MODEL	RANKING-CNN	-	-	-	2.96

Comparison with state-of-the-art models: MR-CNN, OR-CNN and DEX.

	Ranking-CNN	MR-CNN	OR-CNN	DEX
MAE	2.96	3.27	3.34	3.25

Comparison on Cumulative Score and binary accuracy.



T test outcomes of all eight combinations of features and estimators.

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8
#1 RANKING-CNN	NAN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
#2 RANKING-CNN FEATURE + RANKING-SVM	$6.36e^{-148}$	NAN	1	1	0.85	1	1	1
#3 ST+RANKING-SVM	0	0	NAN	1	0	0	1	1
#4 BIF+OLPP+RANKING-SVM	0	0	$1.79e^{-135}$	NAN	0	0	0.99	0.81
#5 MULTI-CLASS CNN	0	0.14	1	1	NAN	1	1	1
#6 CNN FEATURE+SVM	$4.12e^{-276}$	$8.90e^{-184}$	1	1	$5.43e^{-24}$	NAN	1	1
#7 ST+SVM	0	0	$1.94e^{-121}$	$2.00e^{-4}$	0	0	NAN	$3.66e^{-6}$
#8 BIF+OLPP+SVM	0	0	$4.56e^{-90}$	0.18	0	0	0.99	NAN

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<https://github.com/RankingCNN>
<http://www.cs.wayne.edu/~mdong>