Siamese Neural Network based 
Gait Recognition for Human Identification

Cheng Zhang, Wu Liu, Huadong Ma, Huiyuan Fu 
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications 
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Outline

• Introduction
• Proposed method
  – Conventional CNN based Gait Recognition
  – Siamese Network based Gait Recognition
• Experiments
• Conclusions
Definition

- **Gait analysis** is the systematic study of animal locomotion, more specifically the study of human motion, using the eye and the brain of observers, augmented by instrumentation for measuring body movements, body mechanics, and the activity of the muscles.
Background

• Social security
  – Video big data and camera network
  – Remote surveillance
  – Identification and attribute classification

• Biometric authentication techniques
  – Facial recognition
  – Iris recognition
  – Fingerprint technologies
  – Voice verification
  – Hand geometry
Characteristics

• Remote accessed
  – It can identify subjects from a distance without interrupting the subject

• Robust
  – Even in low resolution videos, the gait still works well

• Security
  – It is difficult to imitate or camouflage human gait

iris  face  fingerprint  voice  gait
Why gait works?

- A plethora of technique and data continue to show that a person’s walking is indeed unique.

Challenges

• Inconspicuous inter-class difference from the different people

• The large intra-class variations from the same person
  – Walking speeds
  – Viewpoints
  – Clothing
  – Belongings
  – Occasion

Gait silhouettes of different subject
Recent Efforts and Major Drawback

• Model-based methods
  – Extracting human body structure from the images
  – Requiring a high resolution as well as higher computational cost and are not yet suitable for outdoor surveillance

• Model-free methods
  – Using the whole motion pattern/features of the human body, and performing recognition at lower resolutions
  – Human-crafted gait features can extremely hard to break through feature representation bottleneck when facing with the gait and appearance changes
General Steps of Our System

1. Data Collection
2. Pre-processing
3. Find a Suitable Gait Cycle
4. Create Gait Feature
5. Pattern Classification
Gait Energy Image

• Averaging of silhouette over one gait cycle
  – Represent a human motion sequence in a single image while preserving temporal information
  – Robust to incidental silhouette errors in individual image

\[ G(x, y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^{N} I(x, y, t) \]
Conventional CNN based GR

• Retrain the CNNs on the gait dataset
  – CNNs are able to learn discriminative features
  – Fine-tuning from a pre-trained model (e.g., AlexNet) is a good solution to solve the data limitation problem and speed up the convergence of new model
  – Employ the AlexNet and only change the 1,000 label output to the number of subjects in gait dataset
Problems

• Data limitation
  – To learn sufficient features, the CNN requires a mass of training data for all categories
  – For gait recognition, the number of subjects can be large, while with only a few examples per subject in public database

• Domain gap
  – Gait recognition for human identification is essentially a search problem but not classification
Metric Learning

Make this small

\[ D_w \]

\[ \| G_w(x_1) - G_w(x_2) \| \]

\[ G_w(x_1) \]

\[ x_1 \]

\[ G_w(x_2) \]

\[ x_2 \] =

Make this large

\[ D_w \]

\[ \| G_w(x_1) - G_w(x_2) \| \]

\[ G_w(x_1) \]

\[ x_1 \]

\[ G_w(x_2) \]

\[ x_2 \] ≠
Proposed Framework

- Siamese Neural Network based gait recognition
Sampling

• Training data is highly unbalanced
  – Using a sampler to generate equal number of positive and negative in each mini-batch, avoid overly biased towards to negative decisions
  – Using a sampler to enforce variety to prevent overfitting to a limited negative set

• Specially, the training set is selected from OULP-C1V1-A-Gallery dataset, with 20,000 similar GEI pairs and randomly selected 20,000 dissimilar pairs
Loss Function

• The distance $E_W(x_1, x_2)$ between a pair of GEIs can be measured by:

$$E_W(x_1, x_2) = \|S_W(x_1) - S_W(x_2)\|_2^2$$

• We can define the contrastive function as follows:

$$\mathcal{L}(W) = \sum_{i=1}^{P} L(W, (y, x_1, x_2)^i)$$

$$L(W, (y, x_1, x_2)^i) = (1 - y) \cdot \max(m - E_W(x_1, x_2)^i, 0) + y \cdot E_W(x_1, x_2)^i$$
Training and Feature Extraction

• Supervised setting
• Minimized the contrastive loss function over a training set of N patch pairs using stochastic gradient descent
• Experimented with different parameters and gave the best performance of feature representation
Experiments

• **Database**: OU-ISIR Large Population

• **Evaluation**: Rank-1 and Rank-5 identification rates

• **Baselines**: STOA gait recognition methods, i.e., GEI, FDF, HWLD, VTM, and RankSVM

• **Pipeline**: Background segmentation -> Periodic identification -> GEIs generation -> DNN training -> DNN feature extraction -> K-Nearest-Neighbor searching
Database

- **OU-ISIR Large Population Gait Database**
  - Contains the world’s largest number of subjects
  - Records two sequences for each subject: probe (query) and gallery (source) sequence, offers fair comparison test bed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Observation angle</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LP-C1V1-A</td>
<td>3,706</td>
<td>3,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,977/1,729)</td>
<td>(2,007/1,763)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP-C1V1-B</td>
<td>3,998</td>
<td>4,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2,129/1,869)</td>
<td>(2,133/1,872)</td>
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</table>
Intra-view recognition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Rank-1 Identification Rate (%)</th>
<th>Rank-5 Identification Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWLD [7]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEI [9]</td>
<td>84.70</td>
<td>86.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDF [9]</td>
<td>83.89</td>
<td>85.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNN.FC1</td>
<td>73.96</td>
<td>76.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>SiaNet.FC</td>
<td><strong>90.12</strong></td>
<td><strong>91.14</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.** Comparison results of different methods in term of the Rank-1 and Rank-5 Identification Rates


Some Results
Inter-view recognition

Fig. 2. Comparison of the cross-view matching approaches on different types of inter-degree test (in terms of rank-1 identification rate). Group A~D stand for (65,75), (75,65), (75,85) and (85,75).

Conclusions

• We present one of the first attempts to study the deep neural network based gait recognition for human identification with distance metric learning

• In the end-to-end framework, we leverage the competitive GEI presentation as the input of network while holistically exploit the Siamese neural network to learn effective feature representations for human identification

• The comprehensive evaluations show that we impressively outperform the state-of-the-arts on the world’s largest challenge gait benchmark dataset
Future Works

• 3-Dimensional Siamese neural network
• Quasi-periodic or sub-frame gait recognition
• Unconstrained environment, like illumination changes, dark illumination, cluttered background, motion blur, and image compression noise
• ...

“High’st Queen of state, Great Juno comes; I know her by her gait”
—— *The Tempest* [Act 4 Scene 1], *Shakespeare*
Any questions?