

## Problem Definition and Contribution

Facial landmarks detection is a crucial step for many face analysis problems such as verification, recognition, attributes estimation, etc.

- CNNs are very robust but they lack accuracy because they cannot enforce the landmarks to represent a valid face shape of a human face.



We investigate the use of a cascade of CNN regressors and a map dropout layer to learn position of landmarks using the location of its neighbors.

- We present a loss function that is able to handle missing landmarks. It allows an aggressive data augmentation that provides state-of-the-art results in the 300W, COFW and AFLW data sets.

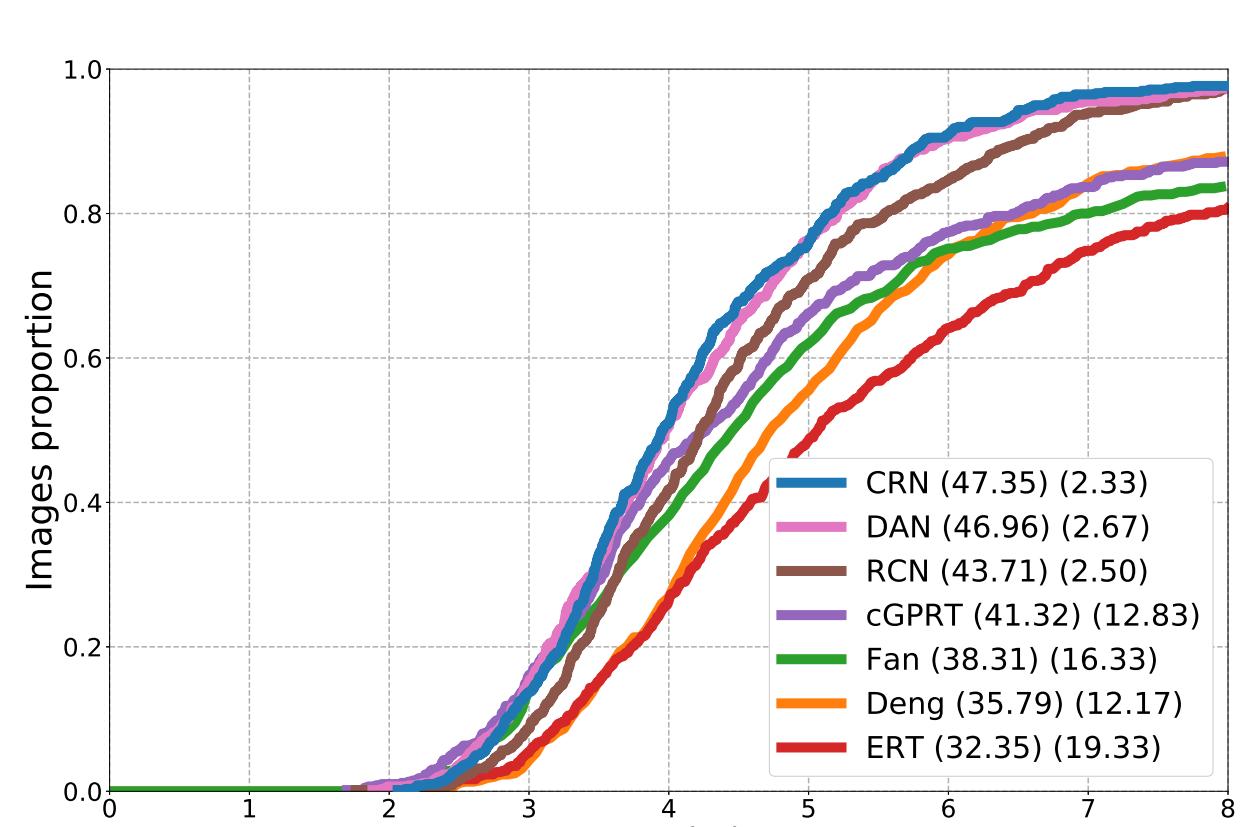
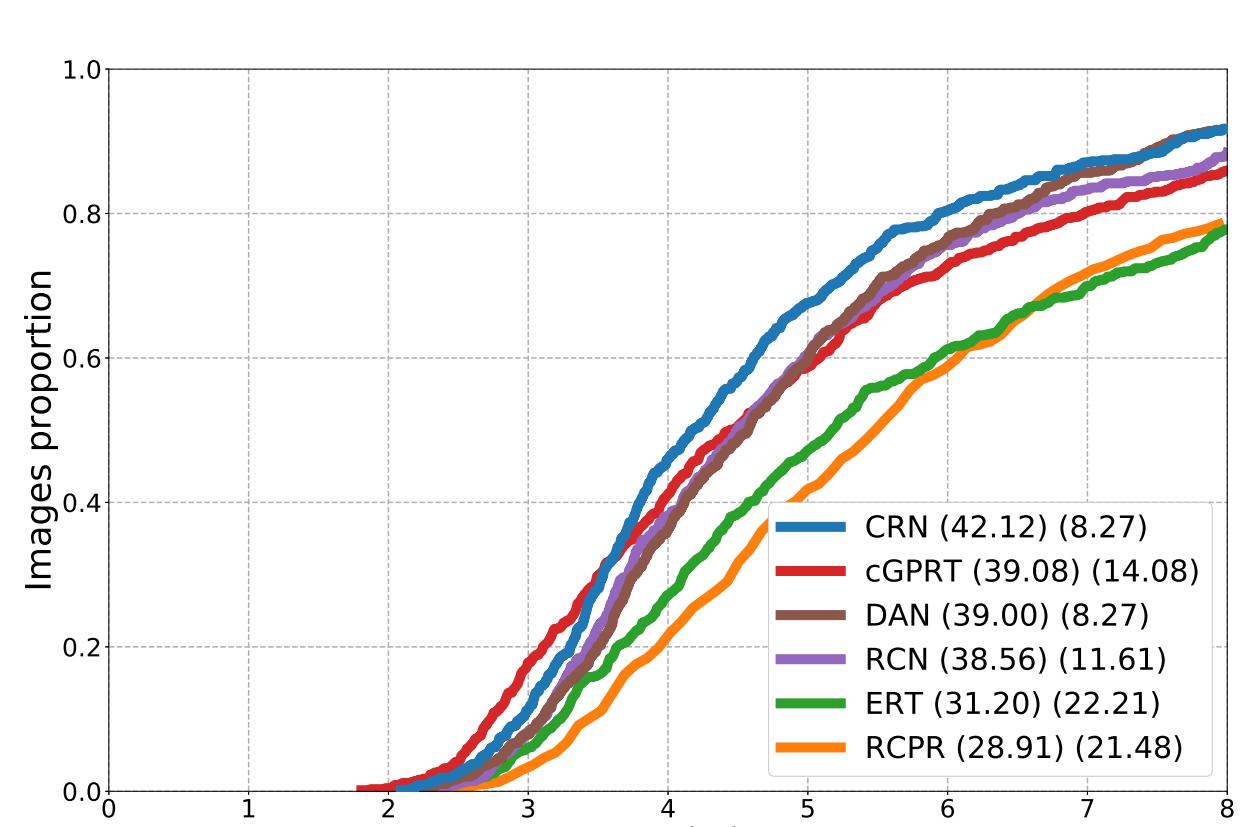
$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( -\frac{1}{||\mathbf{w}_i^g||_1} \sum_{l=1}^L (\mathbf{w}_i^g(l) \cdot \mathbf{m}_i^g(l) \cdot \log(\mathbf{m}_i(l))) \right), \quad (1)$$

## Experiments on 300W

300W public	Common pupils		Challenging pupils		Full pupils		corners		
	NME	NME	NME	NME	NME	NME	AUC <sub>8</sub>	FR <sub>8</sub>	
RCN [2]	4.70	-	9.00	-	5.54	-	-	-	
RCN+DKM [2]	4.67	-	8.44	-	5.41	-	-	-	
DAN [3]	4.42	3.19	7.57	5.24	5.03	3.59	55.33	1.16	
TSR [4]	4.36	-	7.56	-	4.99	-	-	-	
RAR [6]	4.12	-	8.35	-	4.94	-	-	-	
SHN [7]	4.12	-	7.00	4.90	-	-	-	-	
<b>CRN (S=1)</b>	4.26	3.07	8.69	6.01	5.09	3.62	55.62	2.75	
<b>CRN (S=2)</b>	4.12	2.97	7.90	5.47	4.83	3.44	57.44	1.88	

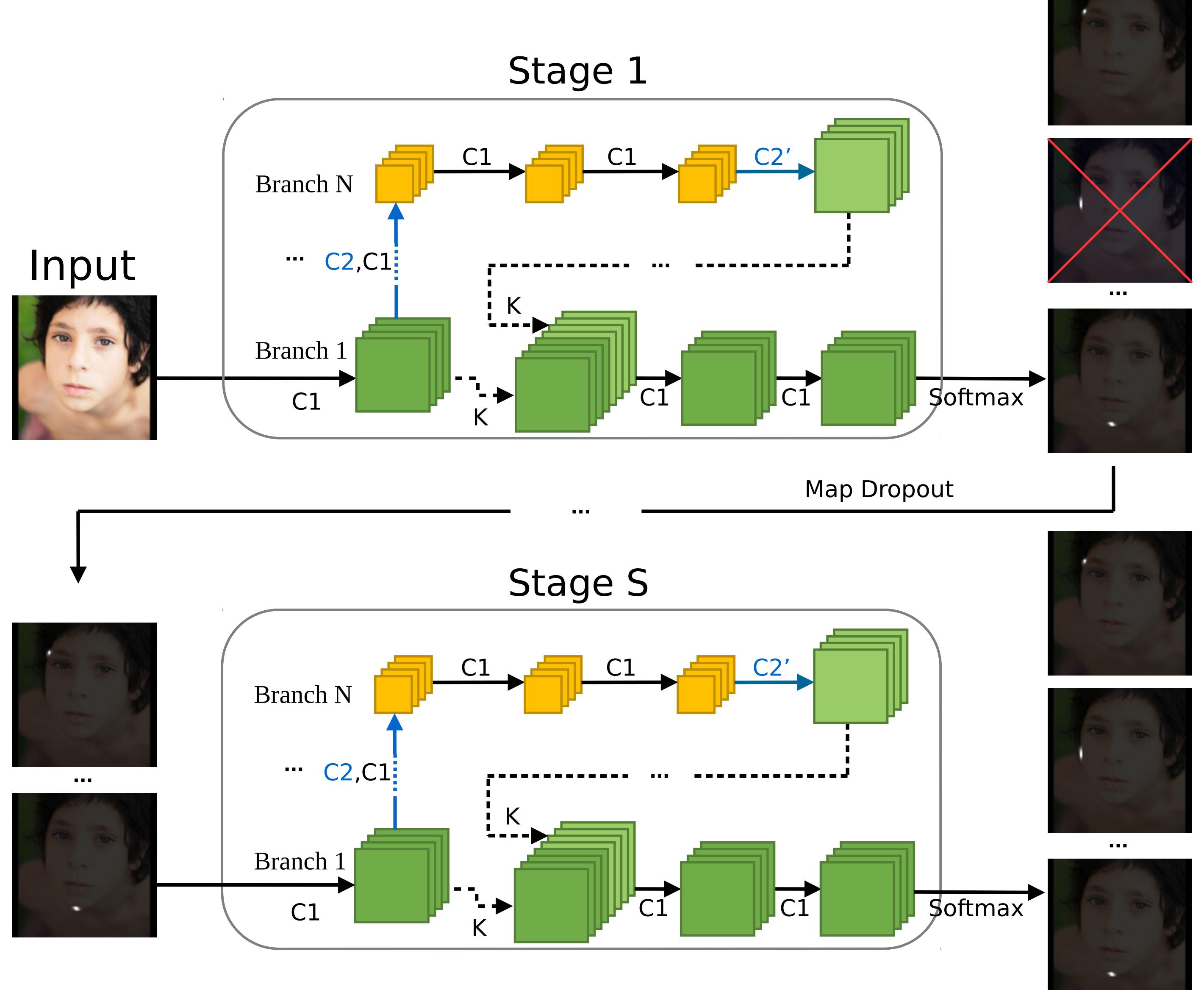
  

300W private	Indoor corners			Outdoor corners			Full corners		
	NME	AUC <sub>8</sub>	FR <sub>8</sub>	NME	AUC <sub>8</sub>	FR <sub>8</sub>	NME	AUC <sub>8</sub>	FR <sub>8</sub>
DAN [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.30	47.00	2.67
SHN [7]	4.10	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.05	-	-
<b>CRN (S=1)</b>	4.42	45.91	1.66	4.45	45.25	2.66	4.43	45.59	2.16
<b>CRN (S=2)</b>	4.28	47.36	2.66	4.25	47.32	2.00	4.26	47.35	2.33



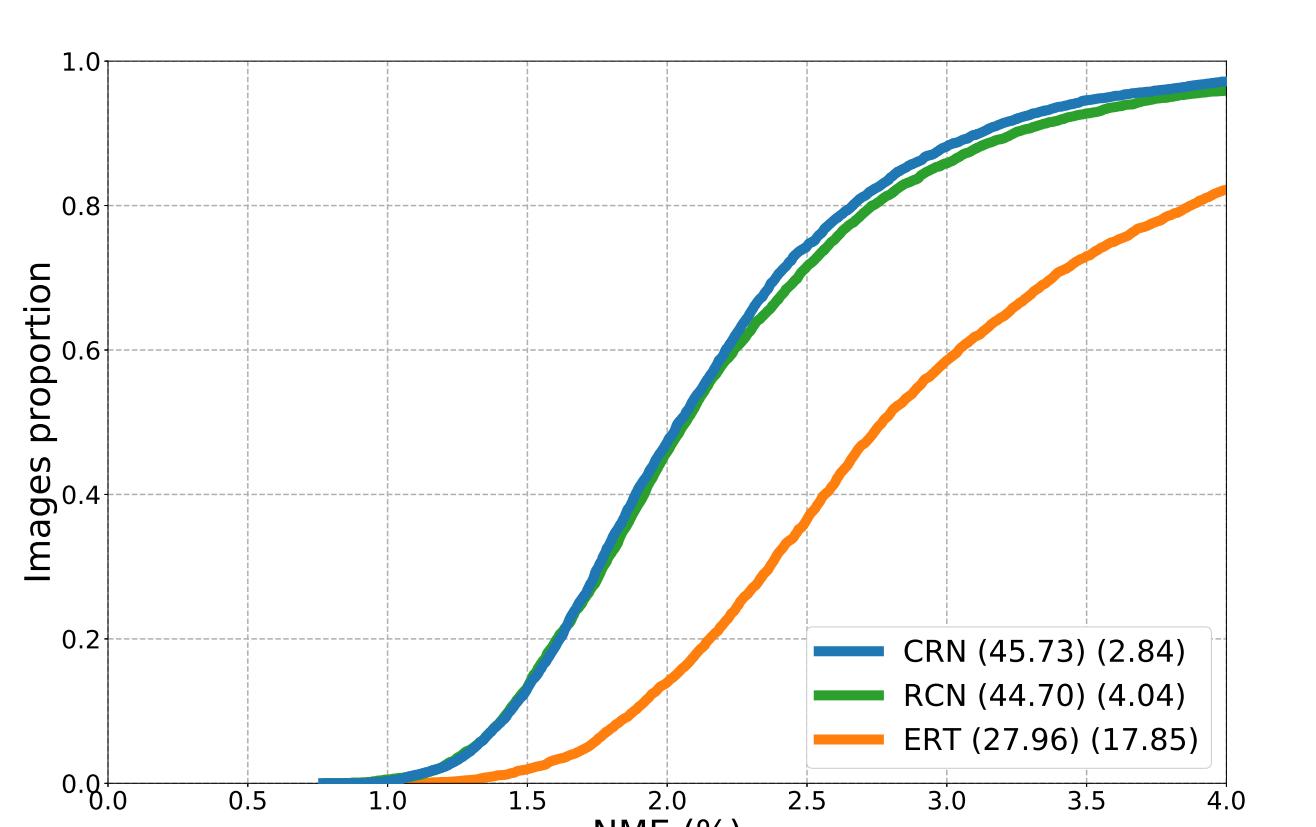
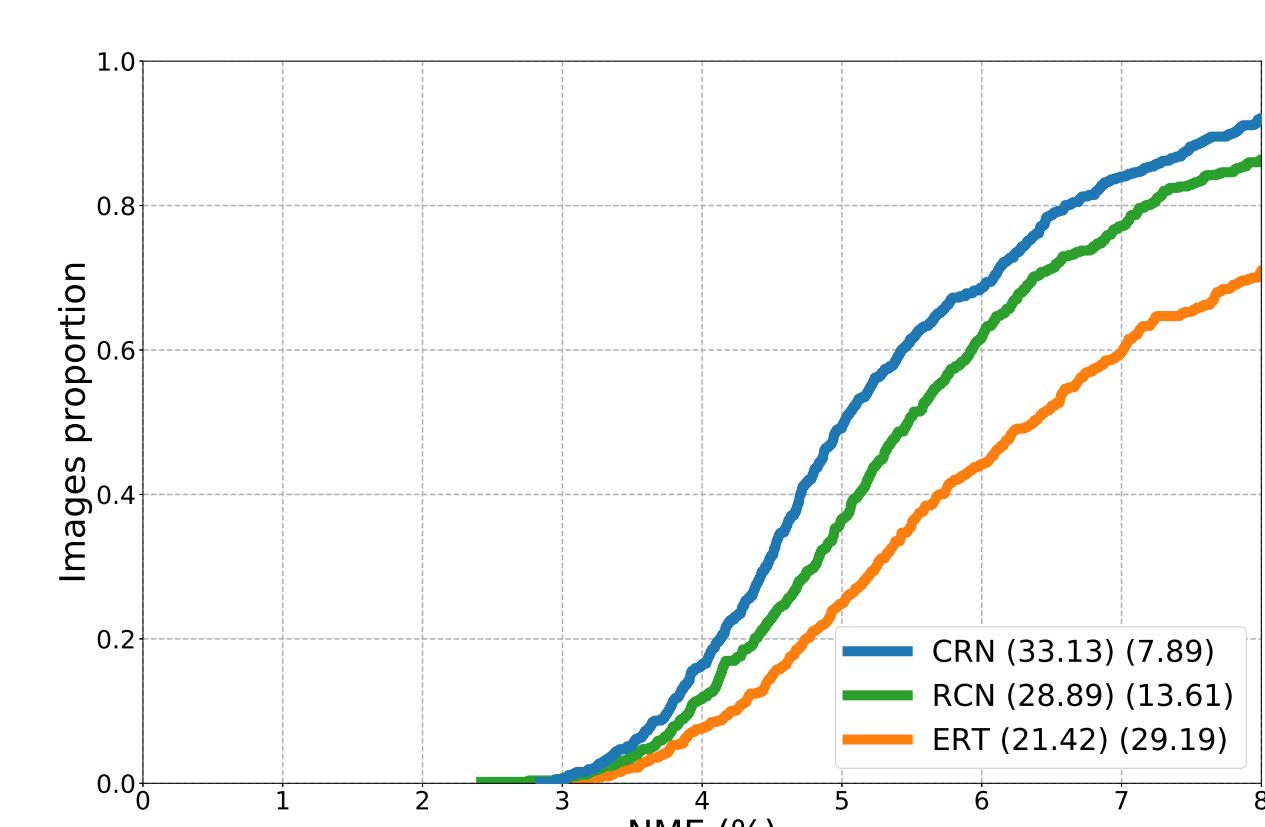
## Architecture diagram

- It is composed of  $S$  stages where each stage represents a network that combines features across multiple branches  $B$ .
- The output of each stage is a probability map per each landmark providing information about the position of the  $L$  landmarks in the input image.
- The maximum of each probability map determines the landmarks positions.

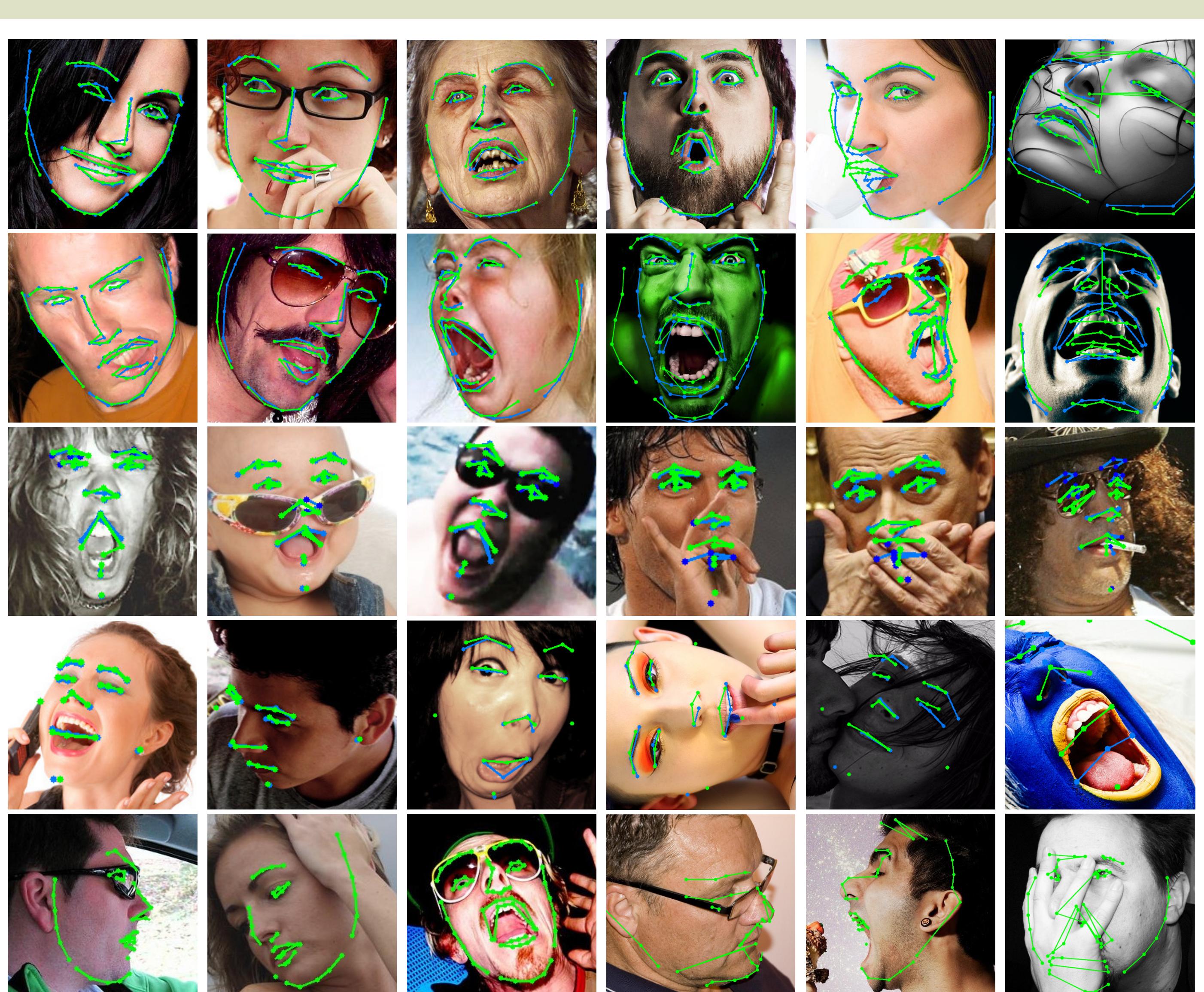


## Experiments on COFW and AFLW

COFW	pupils			AFLW	height NME
	NME	AUC <sub>8</sub>	FR <sub>8</sub>		
RAR [6]	6.03	-	-	Bulat et al. [1]	2.85
Wu et al. [5]	5.93	-	-	CCL [8]	2.72
SHN [7]	5.6	-	-	TSR [4]	2.17
<b>CRN (S=1)</b>	5.75	30.91	11.04	<b>CRN (S=1)</b>	2.29
<b>CRN (S=2)</b>	5.49	33.13	7.88	<b>CRN (S=2)</b>	2.21



## Results



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## References

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