A bias mitigation strategy: overcoming the problem of overly confident false matches

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October 29, 2020
The LFW images are used to test this experimental model.
Trueface Introduction

At Trueface, we teach computers to see like humans; interpreting the data they ingest. Once trained to understand the visual data in question, computers help businesses and agencies make instant decisions, allowing businesses to cut costs and agencies to redistribute human capital to higher-functioning tasks.

Our clients choose Trueface because we are committed to the responsible deployment of computer vision technology and they want to ensure their businesses and their customers are benefiting from the advancements of artificial intelligence.

Trueface scores in the top 10 on the NIST Face Recognition Vendor Test for genuine match speed, which is paramount in mission critical deployments. The team has been working on face recognition in constrained environments since 2012 and has partnered with some of the world’s most prestigious and innovative companies along the way.

Trueface is proud to be built in the USA and to support our Department of Defense, having been awarded 3 contracts in the last two years.

HQ: Venice, CA
Some of our research projects
Databaseless face verification

Enroll

Verify

Yes/No
Fast Template Matching

4x faster than the our own method in the FRVT 1:1 report on the same hardware; a non-approximate method.
Detailed Saliency Maps
Our Method
Detecting overly confident false matches
Negative Similarity Score

Positive
The root cause of overly confident false matches
Convolution+Activation → Pooling → Mask Feature → Face Feature Vector
Why the distance (similarity score) is a bad confidence measure?

1. The embedding is non-isometric with **high distortion**.

2. The embedding maps the **out-of-distribution points** to random points in the destination metric.
High distortion: distance in the embedding space is translation variant
Out-of-distribution samples are mapped to random points.
Model: https://tfhub.dev/inaturalist/vision/embedder/inaturalist_V2/1
Zero false positive face recognition
Similarity Score

- blue: positive
- red: negative
Probability density estimation
Figure 1. Binary classification on a toy dataset using a MAP estimate, temperature scaling, and both last-layer and all-layer Gaussian approximations over the weights which are obtained via Laplace approximations. Background color and black line represent confidence and decision boundary, respectively. Bottom row shows a zoomed-out view of the top row. The Bayesian approximations—even in the last-layer case—give desirable uncertainty estimates: confident close to the training data and uncertain otherwise. MAP and temperature scaling yield overconfident predictions. The optimal temperature is picked as in Guo et al. (2017).
Figure 4: Results using SimpleCNN on CIFAR-10: t-SNE plots of validation set predictions for each trajectory along with four different subspace generation methods (showed by squares), in addition to 3 independently initialized and trained runs (different colors). As visible in the plot, the subspace-sampled functions stay in the prediction-space neighborhood of the run around which they were constructed, demonstrating that truly different functions are not sampled.
Figure 5: Diversity versus accuracy plots for 3 models trained on CIFAR-10: SmallCNN, MediumCNN and a ResNet20v1. The clear separation between the subspace sampling populations (for 4 different subspace sampling methods) and the population of independently initialized and optimized solutions (red stars) is visible. The 2 limiting curves correspond to solution generated by perturbing the reference solution’s predictions (bottom curve) and completely random predictions at a given accuracy (upper curve).
Summary

Probability density estimation instead of point estimation of the similarity scores

Overly confident false matches can be prevented

Better evaluation metrics for fail-safe face recognition?

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