

ASMNet: a Lightweight Deep Neural Network for Face Alignment and Pose Estimation

Ali Pourramezan Fard, Hojjat Abdollahi, and Mohammad Mahoor

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering University of Denver, Denver, CO

{Ali.pourramezanfard, hojjat.abdollahi, mohammad.mahoor}@du.edu

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Outline



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- ASMNet Architecture
- ASM Assisted Loss Function
- Evaluation

Introduction



ASMNet:

it is a lightweight Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) which is designed to perform face alignment and pose estimation efficiently while having acceptable accuracy

Contributions:

- Proposing a CNN inspired by MobileNetV2 while being about 2 times smaller in terms of number of parameters

- Proposing a loss inspired by ASM to improve the accuracy of ASMNet

ASMNet Architecture



- Designed inspired by the architecture of MobileNetV2
- GlobalAveragePooling layers used in order to keep features from the very first layers to the last layer
- Only used the first 15 blocks of MobileNetV2 as there is no need for abstract features in the last block
- Designed ASMNet to perform face alignment as well as pose estimation

Input Image





ASM Assisted Loss Function



- Proposed a new loss function called ASM-LOSS
- ASM-LOSS utilizes ASM to improve the accuracy of the network
- ASM-LOSS guides the network to first learn the smoothed distribution of the facial landmark points
- Then, ASM-LOSS leads the network to learn the original landmark points
- Estimate face pose with the assistant of smoothed facial landmark points



ASM Assisted Loss Function (cont.1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{1} \\ G_{set} = \{ (G_x^1, G_y^1), \dots, (G_x^n, G_y^n) \} \\ P_{set} = \{ (P_x^1, P_y^1), \dots, (P_x^n, P_y^n) \} \\ \mathcal{L}_{mse} = \{ (P_x^1, P_y^1), \dots, (P_x^n, P_y^n) \} \\ \mathcal{L}_{mse} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|G_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_j^i - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i^j - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i^j - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i^j - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i^j - P_j^i\|_2 \\ \mathcal{L}_{asm} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^N \sum$$

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ASM Assisted Loss Function (cont.2)

$$\mathcal{L}_{pose} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{(y_{j}^{p} - y_{j}^{t})^{2} + (p_{j}^{p} - p_{j}^{t})^{2} + (r_{j}^{p} - r_{j}^{t})^{2}}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \lambda_{task_{i}} \mathcal{L}_{task_{i}}$$

$$T = \{ \mathcal{L}_{facial}, \mathcal{L}_{pose} \} \qquad \lambda_{task} = \{1, 0.5\}$$

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Evaluation



Comparison of Number of Parameters (in Million) and Flops (in Billion)

	Method	Ν	NME		M) FLOPs	(B)
	1010tillot	300W	WFLW	T utunto (1		
	mnv2	4.70	9.57	2 42	0.60	
	mnv2_r	4.59	9.41	2.42	0.00	
	ASMNet_nr	6.49	11.96	1 /3	0.51	
	ASMNet	5.50	10.77	1.75	0.51	
Method			Backbo	one #	Params (M)	FLOPs (B)
DVLN [45]			VGG-16		132.0	14.4
SAN [12]			ResNet-152		57.4	10.7
LAB [44]		Hourglass		25.1	19.1	
ResNet50 (Wing + PDB) [15]			ResNet-50		25	3.8
ASMNet		MobileNet	V2 [33]	1.4	0.5	
MobileNet	tV2 [33]		-		2.4	0.6

Evaluation (cont.1)



Face Alignment Accuracy on 300W:

Table 2: Normalized Mean Error (in %) of 68-point land-marks localization on 300W [31] dataset.

Mathad	Normalized Mean Error				
Method	Common	Challenging	Fullset		
RCN [16]	4.67	8.44	5.41		
DAN [21]	3.19	5.24	3.59		
PCD-CNN [22]	3.67	7.62	4.44		
CPM [13]	3.39	8.14	4.36		
DSRN [26]	4.12	9.68	5.21		
SAN [12]	3.34	6.60	3.98		
LAB [44]	2.98	5.19	3.49		
DCFE [40]	2.76	5.22	3.24		
mnv2	3.93	7.52	4.70		
mnv2_r	3.88	7.35	4.59		
ASMNet_nr	5.86	8.80	6.46		
ASMNet	4.82	8.2	5.50		



Evaluation (cont.2)



Face Alignment Accuracy on WFLW:

Table 3: Normalized Mean Error (in %), failure rate (in %), and AUC of 98-point landmarks localization on WFLW [44] dataset.

Metric	Method	Test set	Pose	Expression	Illumination	Make-Up	Occlusion	Blur
	ESR [5]	11.13	25.88	11.47	10.49	11.05	13.75	12.20
	SDM [47]	10.29	24.10	11.45	9.32	9.38	13.03	11.28
0	CFSS [58]	9.07	21.36	10.09	8.30	8.74	11.76	9.96
×)	DVLN [45]	6.08	11.54	6.78	5.73	5.98	7.33	6.88
TOL	LAB [44]	5.27	10.24	5.51	5.23	5.15	6.79	6.32
E	ResNet50(Wing+PDB) [15]	5.11	8.75	5.36	4.93	5.41	6.37	5.81
ean	mnv2	9.57	18.18	9.93	8.98	9.92	11.38	10.79
Ň	mnv2_r	9.41	17.86	9.78	8.90	9.67	11.25	10.66
	ASMNet_nr	11.96	21.95	13.08	11.02	11.84	13.24	12.60
	ASMNet	10.77	21.11	12.02	9.93	10.55	12.34	11.62



Evaluation (cont.3)



Pose Estimation Accuracy:

Table 4: Mean Absolute Error of pose estimationon 300W [31], WFLW [44] datasets compared toHopeNet[30].

Method	1	ASMNet_nr	ASMNet	mnv2	mnv2_r
	yaw	2.41	1.62	1.75	1.71
300W [31]	pitch	1.87	1.80	1.93	1.89
	roll	2.115	1.24	1.32	1.30
	yaw	3.14	2.97	3.06	3.08
WFLW [44]	pitch	2.99	2.93	3.03	2.94
	roll	2.23	2.21	2.26	2.22

Table 5: Mean Absolute Error of pose estimation on usingASMNet, JFA [48], and Yanget. al [50] on 300W [31].

Method	Pitch	Yaw	Roll
Yanget. al [50]	5.1	4.2	2.4
JFA [48]	3.0	2.5	2.6
ASMNet	1.80	1.62	1.24

Evaluation (cont.4)



Evaluation of Visual Accuracy:



Evaluation (cont.5)



Evaluation of Visual Accuracy:



Evaluation (cont.6)



Evaluation of Visual Accuracy:



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Thank You!

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