

Improving face recognition by elman neural network using curvelet transform and HSI color space

Ahmed S. Abdullah¹, Majida Ali Abed², Israa Al Barazanchi³

^{1,2}College of Computers Sciences & Mathematics, Tikrit University

³Baghdad College of Economic Sciences University

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, a suggested algorithm was proposed to increase the efficiency of the Elman neural algorithm in face recognition. The proposed algorithm was studied on the images of 20 students from the Department of Computer Science, Tikrit University. First step creates dataset of faces, second step convert color space to HSI and using saturation layer, image decomposition using curvelet transform, feature extraction using Principle component analysis, and final step face recognition using Elman neural network. after applying proposed algorithm, the rate of face recognition 94%.

Corresponding Author:

Ahmed S. Abdullah¹,

College of Computers Sciences & Mathematics

Tikrit University, Tikrit, Iraq

Email: Albashaahmed1985@gmail.com.

1. Introduction

Pattern recognition is the process of using computer software to classify things based on some of the characteristics that make them different from other with less error [1-3]. One of the most important topics that began to take a wide area concerning, Pattern recognition is individual's recognition as there are characteristics can be used to distinguish from one person to another [4]. for instance, the behavioral characteristics such as the method of writing or the way of making a signature, we can also make use of qualities such as the tone of voice, facial feature, iris of eye or the fingerprint [5]. face recognition is one of the most widely used application in many areas where it can be used an alternative to a password or for criminals identification. Several studies conducted have been conducted on the process of distinguishing faces [6-7]. in this research presented a proposed method to face recognition using curvelet transform, neural network and saturation layer in HSI color space.

2. Related work

Mary (2011) presented face recognition paper used wavelet transform , principle component analysis , skin color and Back-propagation N.N , Where the work was divided into several steps The first stage is the stage of detection the face and then disassemble the image using the wavelet transformations after the properties are obtained using (PCA) after which the application of the Backpropagation neural network , The neural network is designed of three layers: the input layer contains 40 neurons and the output layer is 10 neurons and the hidden layer is 20 neurons[8].

Al-Hamdani (2012) presented face recognition paper used PCA and Euclidean Distance Where the method is divided into several steps The first step is the process of detection of the face and then remove the noise from the image after being used principle component analysis to features extraction and the final step using Euclidean distance [9]

Miry(2013) presented face recognition paper used wavelet transform and PCA with Back propagation neural network. the level of image decomposition was measured using wavelet transformations. The image was disassembled using three levels. The study showed that the best level of disassembly is the third level [10].

Many researches (2014) presented paper to enhanced principle component analysis method,by dividing the image used in the process of training the network into categories of each category of a single person measured in all its different specifications such as the use of glasses or change hair styles, so PCA applies to the number of people used in databases [11].

Ali (2015) Presented paper based on vector conversions for image decomposition was adopted in the research on 5 levels of disassembly after which using probabilistic N.N after their using support vector machine, the method applied was applied to different types of images. The method was applied to the original image. This was added to the noise of salt and pepper. The method was also studied adding Gaussian noise, the median filter was applied to the image and then the proposed algorithm was applied [12], after that many papers presented to distinguish and identify face recognition using wavelet transformations and PCA [13-16]. In this paper used curvelet transform and HSI color space the result of propose algorithm batter than related method.

3. Curvelet transform

Donoho&candes presented a curvelet transform in 1999, It was very slow, and its method was developed by not using ridgettransform, thus becoming fast and called fast discrete curvelet transform, the following steps show how can applying discrete curvelet transform [17,18].

- 1- Origin image split up in three sub bands.
- 2- Tiling is performed on sub bands Δ_1 & Δ_2 .
- 3- Discrete Ridge let transform is performed on tile.

Figure (1) shown performance of curve let transform.

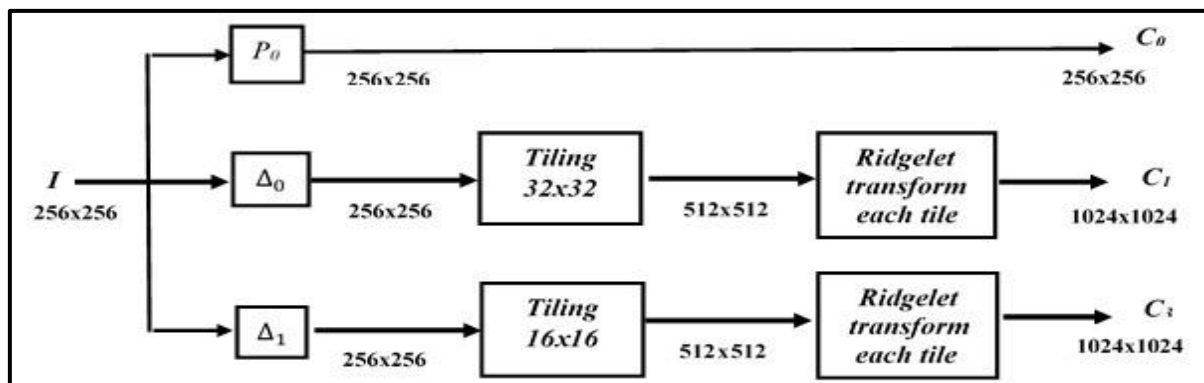


Figure 1. Curvelet transform

4. Elman Neural Network

Consists of three basic layers: the input layer, the extraction layer, and the hidden layer. The number of cells in the hidden layer depends on the difficulty and complexity of the question. This is a Feed-Backward Neural Network [19]. each input layer output is an input to each hidden layer cell. Either the output of the hidden layer is an input to the output layer as well as the input layer, figure (2) shown the Elman Neural Network structure [20].

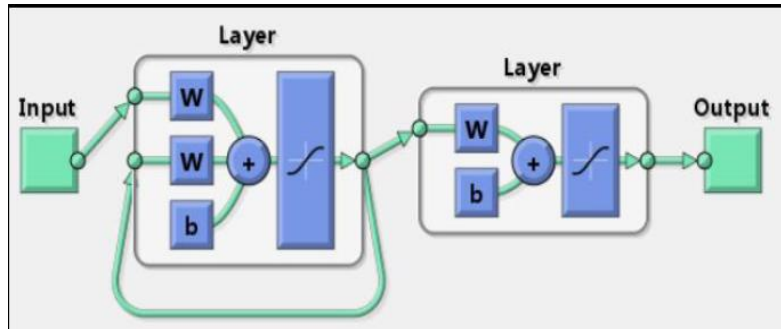


Figure 2. Elman neural network

5. Color Space:

There are many color systems that can represent the color digital image, and each of these systems have many characteristics that can be used in certain applications, the color system (RGB) is the most color systems used [21-22]. HSI consist three layers: Hue, Saturation and Intensity the following equations using to convert RGB to HSI [23-25].

$$hue = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{RED + 0.5 * GREEN - 0.5 * BLUE}{\sqrt{RED^2 + GREEN^2 + BLUE^2 - RED * GREEN - RED * BLUE - GREEN * BLUE}} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$saturation = 1 - \left(\frac{MIN}{RED + GREEN + BLUE} \right) [MIN(RED, GREEN, BLUE)] \quad (2)$$

$$Intensity = (RED + GREEN + BLUE) / 3 \quad (3)$$

6. Proposal Algorithm

The proposed algorithm steps will be displayed below to face recognition:

Step One: Create Dataset

- 1- read image for twenty students in computer science department of Tikrit university each one 25 images.
- 2- resize of image to 256*256, remove noise.

Step Two: Features Extraction

- 1- decomposition of image using curve let transform to obtain the coefficient of transformations
- 2- using PCA on coefficients transformation to obtain features

Step Three: Train Elman neural network

- 1- Using only 18 images for each student and stay 3 for validation and 4 images to testing ..
- 2- the result of trained determine the optimal weights for the neural network.

Step Four: Read image to recognition

- 1- read face new image in RGB color space
- 2- resize image to 256 * 256.
- 3- covert color space from RGB to HSI
- 4- decomposition HSI to (hue,saturation, intensity);
- 5- selected saturation layer.

Step Five: Features Extraction from input image

- 1- decomposition of input image using curve let transform to obtain the coefficient of transformations
- 2- using PCA on coefficients transformation to obtain features of input image

Step Six: Test neural network

- 1- enter the features of input image (the image is not trained on the network).
- 2- using optimal weights that obtained from network training
- 3- using Elman neural network

Step Seven: Efficiency of the proposed method

$$\text{Number of correct face recognition} = \frac{\text{n. of correct recognition}}{\text{total number of enter image}}$$

Figure (3) shown flowchart of steps of proposed algorithm

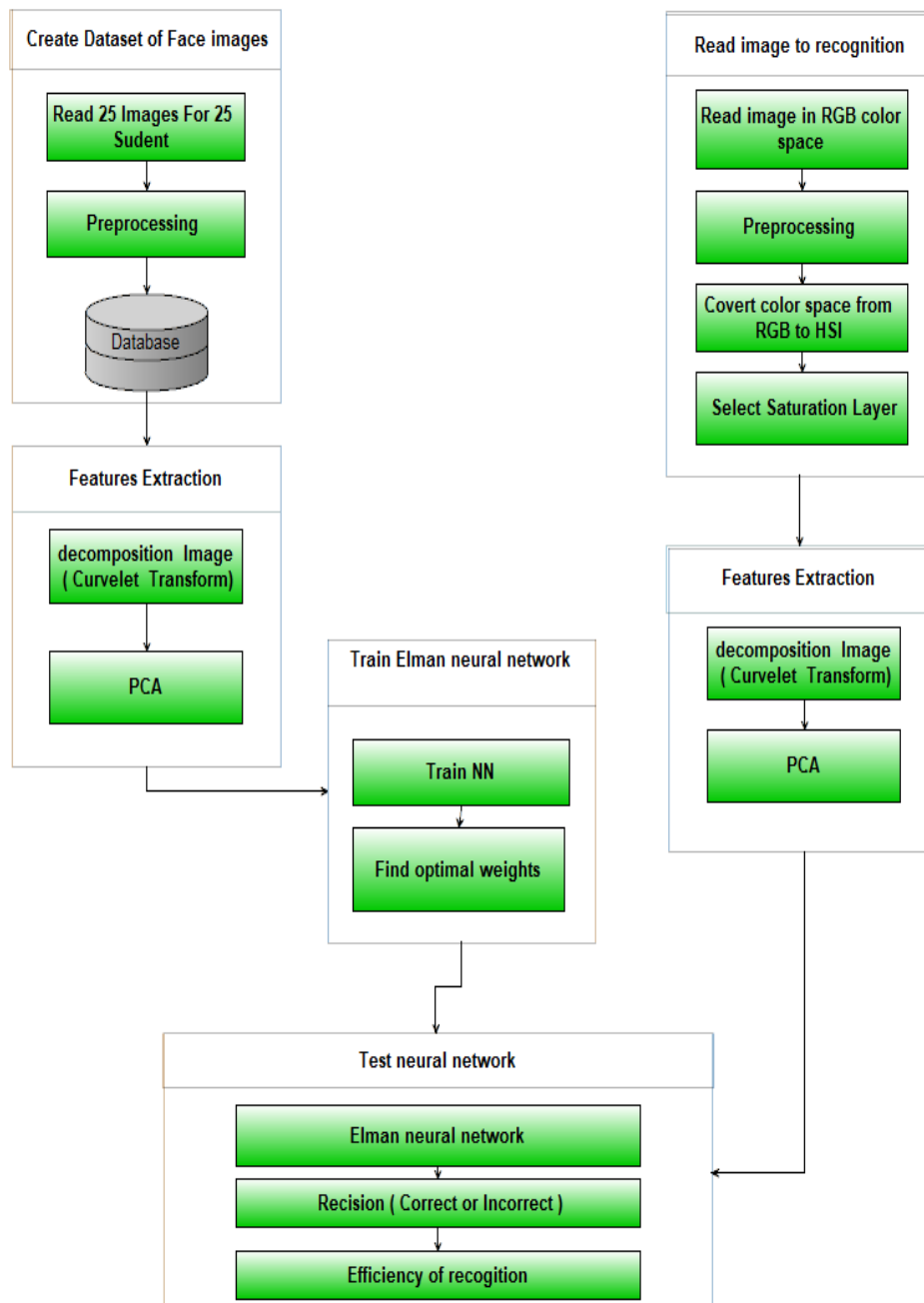


Figure 3. Proposed algorithm

7. Result and discussion

The Neural Network is designed using four layers, the input layer consists of 120 nodes, output layer one node and two hidden layers first one consists 160 nodes and second one 120 nodes, initial learning rate(ilr)=0.17. In order to prove the improvement in face recognition processes, the algorithm was applied after different methods to compare with the proposed method.

7.1. Face recognition using Elman and PCA:

In this method using only PCA to features extraction and Elman to Recognition

7.2. Face recognition using Elman and PCA with wavelet transform

Wavelet transform used to obtain coefficients and PCA used to features extraction and last step using Elman NN.

7.3. Proposed Algorithm

After using this three method on 20 images of different student each one test 20 images, table (1) and figure (4) show the result.

Table 1. Result of proposed algorithm

Image	Elman & PCA	WT,Elman,PCA	Proposed Algorithm
	images are not trained on NN	images are not trained on NN	images are not trained on NN
Im1	95%	100%	100%
Im2	70%	90%	95%
Im3	85%	95%	100%
Im4	100%	100%	100%
Im5	55%	75%	90%
Im6	80%	90%	100%
Im7	70%	75%	85%
Im8	70%	70%	80%
Im9	90%	100%	100%
Im10	40%	55%	75%
Im11	100%	100%	100%
Im12	85%	95%	100%
Im13	45%	65%	70%
Im14	85%	85%	95%
Im15	100%	100%	100%
Im16	80%	85%	100%
Im17	90%	95%	100%
Im18	85%	90%	95%
Im19	100%	100%	100%
Im20	90%	95%	95%
<i>Efficiency</i>	81%	88%	94%

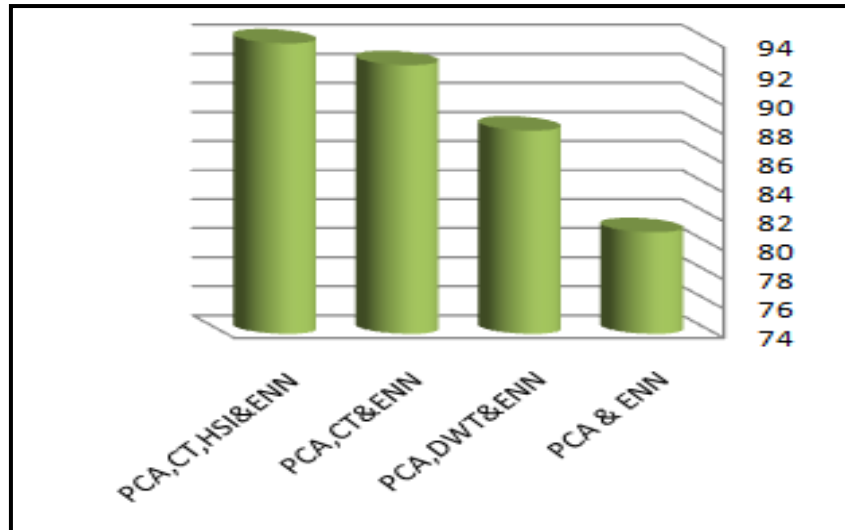


Figure 4. Result of proposed algorithm

The table shows that the percentage of discrimination adopted in the first method was 81%. The second method was the percentage of discrimination 88%. These methods are one of the many methods used in many researches that were explained in the second paragraph of the research. The proposed method has arrived 94%. Figure (5) shown the difference in process is to distinguish each image individually.

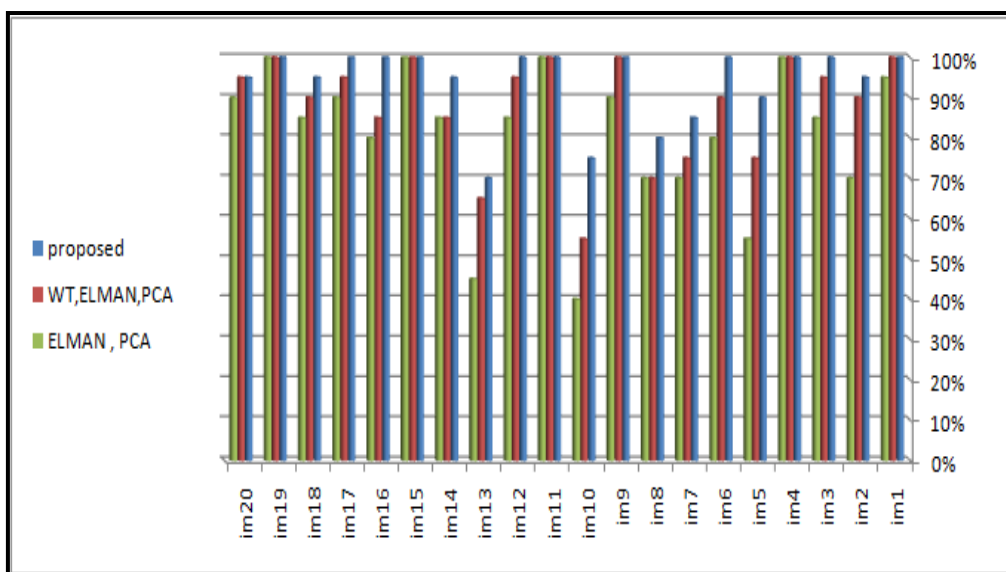


Figure 5. Recognition of individual image

It is clear from Figure (5) that the process of discrimination was measured in each picture showing that the proposed method was the best in all the images used in this research.

8. conclusions

Face recognition has become one of the most frequently used topics in many areas, including the use of an alternative to the password in opening some applications and other applications. the research presented a method to increase the efficiency of the Elman Neural Network using the curvelet transformations and some color properties. The results obtained indicate that the adoption of curvelet transformations provided better

results than the use of wavelet transformations, the adoption of the HSI color scheme was better in terms of extracting the features increased the proportion of discrimination of the proposed method to 94%.

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