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学位授与番号	甲 第110号
学位授与日付	令和4年3月25日
専 攻	システム工学専攻
学位論文題目	Application of Synthetic Images in Face Alignment and Face 3D Reconstruction Studies
学位論文審査委員	(主査)教 授 呉 海元(令和4年2月28日まで) 教 授 村田 頼信(令和4年3月1日から) (副査)准教授 小川原 光一 講 師 八谷 大岳

論文内容の要旨

This work demonstrates the great potential of synthetic data in reducing the various biases impact in real-world datasets. The work explores synthetic face images complementary and available. (1) How can synthetic data be used to reduce the number of real-world datasets required to train a face alignment system? Synthetic datasets are an arbitrary amount of face data synthesized by applying a parametric face image generator. And it can extend to variations of interest, such as pose, expression. (2) How to minimize the gap between synthetic and real-world datasets? (3) How to address the complexity of 3D Morphable Model(3DMM)-based networks and the difficulty of reach convergence?

This paper makes several contributions:

- 1. The synthetic face images generated by the FaceGen generator are used, which can effortlessly adjust the characteristics (pose or expression) of face datasets and thus study the dataset quantitatively. Here, the datasets include real datasets (R), real datasets after augmentation (RA), and synthetic datasets (S). The experiments document the results of various models trained with S/R/RA/R+S/RA+S datasets, respectively. Experimental results show improvements in the performance of face alignment systems by using synthetic data combined with real-world data. It demonstrates that using synthetic face images is beneficial for face alignment under unconstrained environments. It can explain this observation is that face image generators can simulate pose variation and the variations of facial expression. However, it is difficult to cover the full range of these changes in a real-world dataset.
- 2. There exist a large gap between real-world and synthetic datasets. Inspired by GAN ideas, this paper introduced two transformed models (R→S and S→R). (1) An improved transfer R→S model based on the CycleGAN is proposed. It can convert the real test dataset to synthetic first and use the face alignment model trained with

RA+S to make predictions. After then correspond the predicted key points to real-world test images. But for faces in complex backgrounds or large poses and expressions, the improvement through $R\rightarrow S$ is limited. (2) Another improved transfer $S\rightarrow R$ model based on UGATIT is proposed. It can generate synthetic face images with realistic appearances and geometry. $S\rightarrow R$ model can be used as the augmentation algorithm. The interpretation of the $S\rightarrow R$ model is that it reduces the gap between the synthetic datasets and real-world datasets. The generated datasets (G) by the $S\rightarrow R$ model combine with RA as the training dataset for the face alignment model. This approach can alleviate the current challenging issues in facial image analysis regarding the data collection process.

3. 3D face reconstruction needs more complex images, which is not satisfied for the FaceGen model. So, synthetic datasets by rotating the real-world datasets in 3D space with variations in large poses and occlusion are used. An improved lightweight structure that combines three achievements:3DMM, ShufffleNetV2 Plus series of units, and Squeeze-and excitation (SE) attention mechanism is proposed to estimate the intrinsic consistency between the predicted 3DMM coefficients and the corresponding face images. Face alignment and face reconstruction results illustrate the proposed algorithm's robustness even under multiple challenging conditions and lighten the network in size and speed while maintaining as much accuracy as possible.

論文審査の結果の要旨

本論文は、人工的に生成した大量の顔画像と少数の顔の実画像を学習データに用いて、顔の特徴点抽出と3次元復元を行う手法について述べられている.提案手法では、人工的に生成した様々な見え・表情・姿勢の顔画像を GAN (敵対的生成ネットワーク) の技術を用いて実画像と区別できない画像に変換することによって3次元的なデータ拡張を行い、これを学習データとして使用することによって特徴点の検出精度を向上させている.また、計算量とパラメータを削減した畳み込み層と注意機構を用いた軽量な多層ニューラルネットによって顔の統計的形状モデルのパラメータを出力する顔の3次元復元法を提案している.本論文には、関連研究に対する調査、提案手法に至る経緯、評価実験についても述べられており、既存手法に対する提案手法の優位性も示されている.

本論文に関する研究業績としては、学会論文誌が1本、国際会議が6本あり、業績としては十分である。予備審査で指摘された論文の記述に関する不備は適切に修正されており、最終的に校 関をすれば学位論文として評価できる内容になっている。

最終試験の結果の要旨

令和4年2月2日に北1号館A204講義室にて公聴会を開催した.参加者は審査委員会委員全員とほか1名であった.約1時間の研究発表の後に、30分の質疑応答を行った.発表では論文の内容が簡潔かつ明快に説明され、発表に対する質問にもほぼ的確な回答が得られ、どちらも良好な結果であった.

上記の結果を総合的に判断し、最終試験に合格したものと判定する.