## LineIT: Similarity Search and Recommendations for Photo Lineup Assembling

Ladislav Peška<sup>a</sup> and Hana Trojanová<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Software Engineering, <sup>b</sup> Department of Psychology, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

#### **Police Photo Lineup**



- Eyewittness identification of the suspect / offender during criminal procceedings
- Most common case: select suspect among other persons (fillers)
- Either "*in natura*" or based on photographies



Randomly positioned suspect

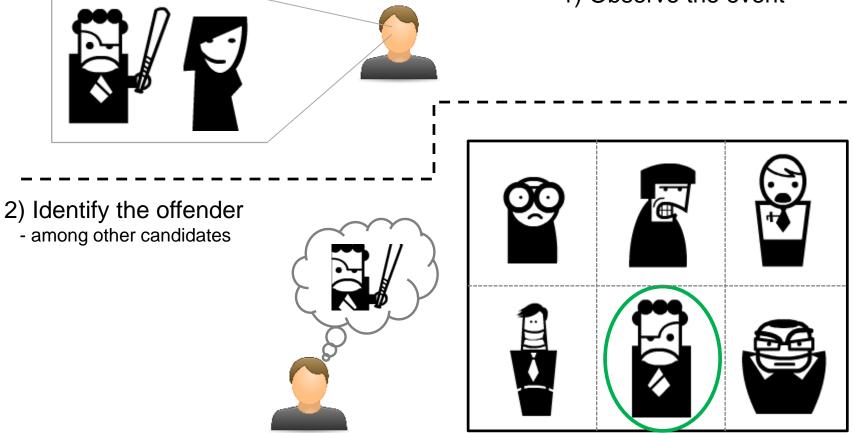
Three to seven fillers

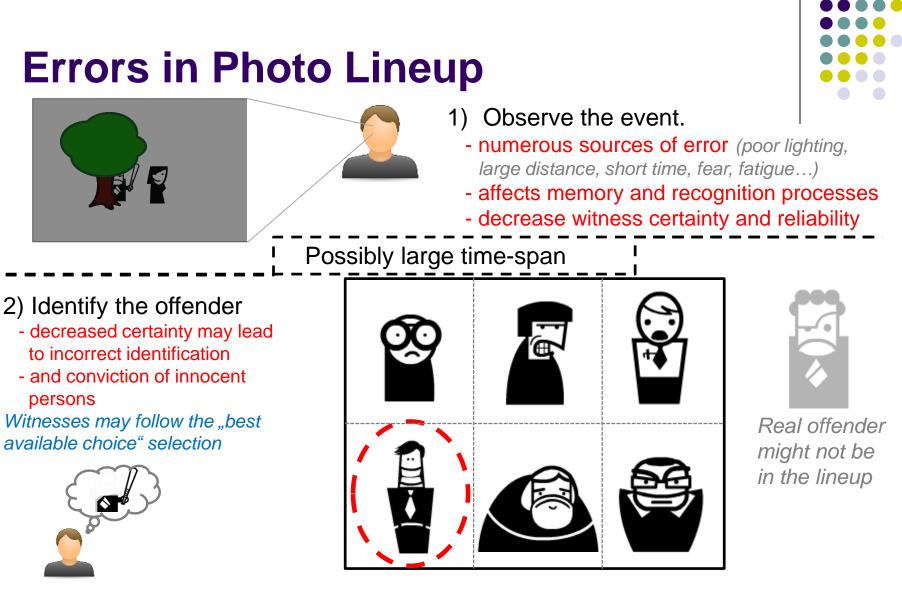
Witnesses are asked to state the suspect's number or that the suspect is not present

#### **Errors in Photo Lineup**



1) Observe the event





#### **Assembling Fair Photo Lineups**

- Lineup process should be set to *eliminate* testimony of uncertain witnesses
  - Don't go to jail just because you're (e.g.) big & black
  - Double-blind administration
  - Fair (unbiased) assembling of lineups
    - Out of the dataset of candidates, lineup administrator should select fillers *similar* to the suspect
      - Currently, only feature-based filtering systems are available
      - Better automatization in content processing is necessary
- Use deep learning techniques (DCNN) and principles of similarity search & recommender systems to simplify the task of assembling fair lineups



## Early experiments: Item-based Recommendations



#### **Recommend top-k candidates for each suspect**

- CB-RS, cosine similarity of candidates' and suspect's explicit CB features
  - Nationality, Age, Appearence features
  - Baseline (mimic feature-based filters)
- Visual-RS, cosine similarity of candidates' and suspect's visual features (last fully connected layer of a pre-trained neural network)
  - VGG-Face<sup>1</sup> network

#### Let domain experts select the relevant candidates

<sup>1</sup>Parkhi, O. M., Vedaldi, A., & Zisserman, A. (2015). Deep Face Recognition. British Machine Vision Conference.

# **Early experiments: Results**



- Visual recommendations outperform CB ones (58% vs 37% of selections)
  - However, both seems relevant up to some extent
  - Very small intersection of candidates recommended by Visual and CB
    - Some RS aggregations needed.
- Low level of agreement among participants on the selected candidates
  - Potencial for personalized recommendation / long-term preferences?
- Less diversity is better (!)
  - Participants agreed on the need for providing homogeneous lineups
  - Dynamical recommendation based on the selected candidates?
- No seemingly too similar candidates
  - Dataset-dependent, however probably common in real-world settings

Peska, Trojanova: Towards Recommender Systems for Police Photo Lineup; DLRS (RecSys) 2017.

TIR 2019, Linz

# Early experiments: Follow-up



#### Evaluation of:

- Combined Visual+CB recommendations
- Expert-assembled lineups (with only CB filtering available)
- Automatically assembled lineups are in average as good as expert-based

# However, both automated & expert-based solutions often do not meet the criteria for unbiased lineups

"Mock-witnesses" too often select the suspect based only on a short textual description

#### Combined "human-in-the-loop" approach needed

Peska, Trojanova: Towards Similarity Models in Police Photo Lineup Assembling Tasks; SISAP 2018.

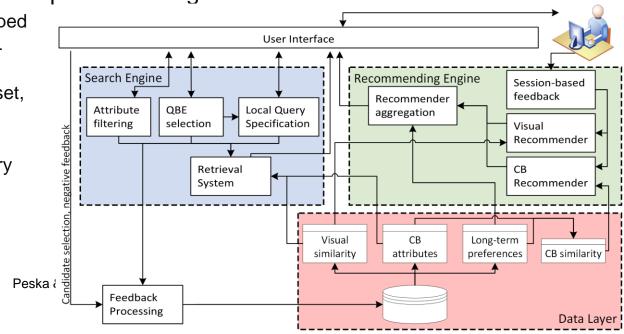
TIR 2019, Linz

Peska & Trojanova: LineIT Tool for Police Photo Lineup Assembling

#### **LineIT Tool**

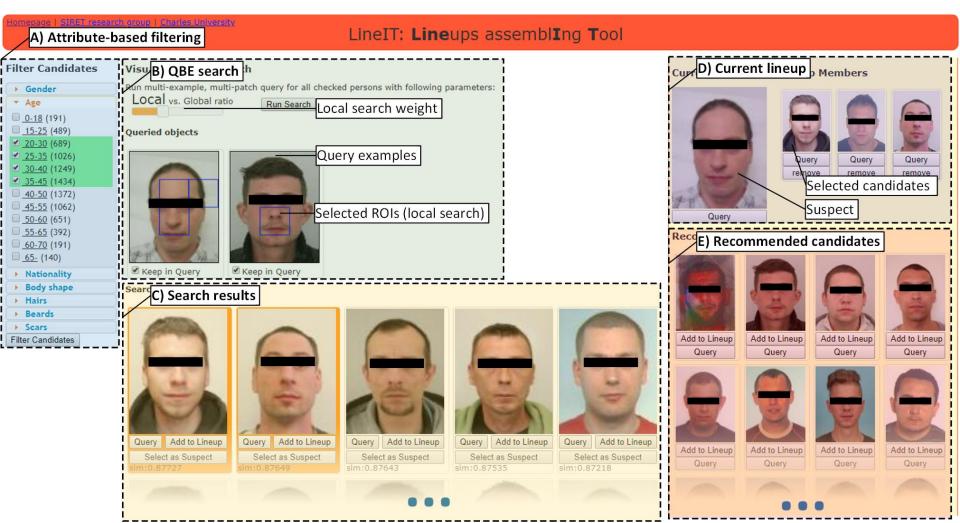


- Information Retrieval tool tailored for lineup assembling tasks
- Based mainly on:
  - Recommendations (Visual & CB aggregation with lineup uniformity constraints)
  - Similarity search (Query-by-*multiple*-examples & regions of interest selection)
  - (CB filtering)
- Currently proof-of-concept tool serving for user studies & research
  - Evaluation of developed IR model, utilized ML algorithms & GUI
  - Currently static dataset, no authentication, no authorization etc.
  - Python/Flask + jQuery



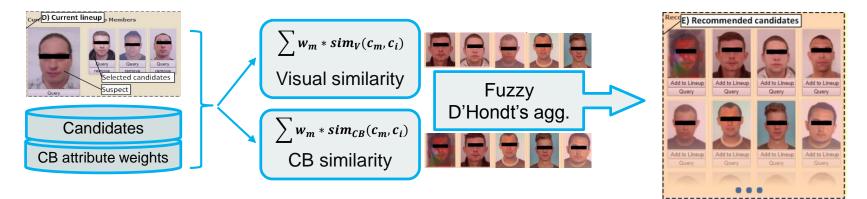


#### **LineIT Tool: Front-end**



## **LineIT Tool: Recommendations**

- Recommendations upon a change in assembled lineup
  - Similarity to both suspect (high weight) and already selected candidates is aggregated
  - CB and Visually similar candidates evaluated separately (two lists)
  - Aggregate recommendations via *Fuzzy D'Hondt's election algorithm*<sup>2</sup>



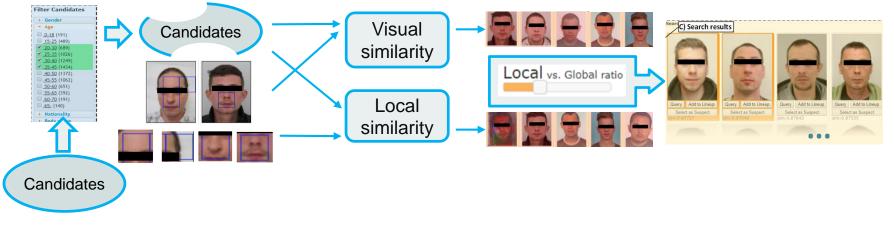
- Visual vs. CB votes learned on-line w.r.t. candidates selection
- CB attribute weights adjusted on-line w.r.t. its utilization in filtering

<sup>2</sup> Peska, Balcar: Fuzzy D'Hondt's Algorithm for On-line Recommendations Aggregation; ORSUM (RecSys) 2019



## **LineIT Tool: Search Engine**

- Query by visual similarity of selected examples
- Pre-filtering via explicit CB filters
- Optionally, select regions of interest (ROIs) within the image to focus similarity search
  - Evaluated against the same or nearby regions of other candidates
  - Bald, distinctive chin, protruding ears etc.
  - Important, if the witness mentioned such a feature



#### **LineIT Tool: Evaluation**



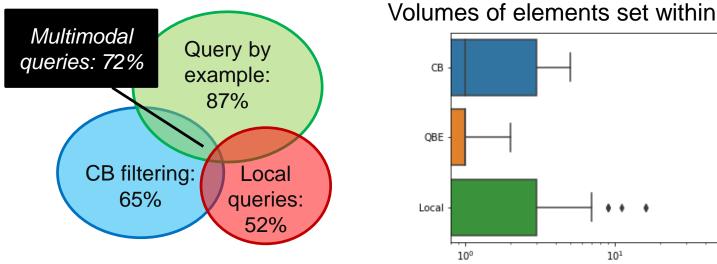
- Usage evaluation of individual GUI elements
  - Which of the GUI elements were mostly utilized?
  - Which lead to the acceptable results?
- Task: Assemble full lineup for pre-selected mock suspects
  - 11 participants, 75 assembled lineups, 371 selected candidates
  - 274 submitted search queries
  - Mean time to assemble lineup: 3 min
    - Compared to 10-20 minutes with only explicit CB filters
  - Selected candidates from
    - Search results: 165 (44%)
    - Recommended: **206** (56%)

## **LineIT Tool: Evaluation**



Which of the GUI elements were mostly utilized?

- CB conditions specified in 65%, QBE in 87% and local search in 52%
  - However, only a few queries with multiple examples (7% of queries)
  - Sole CB filtering had low convergence (13% queries vs. 7% selections)
  - Otherwise, no observed differences between utilized vs. successful strategies





Peska & Trojanova: LineIT Tool for Police Photo Lineup Assembling

\*\*\*

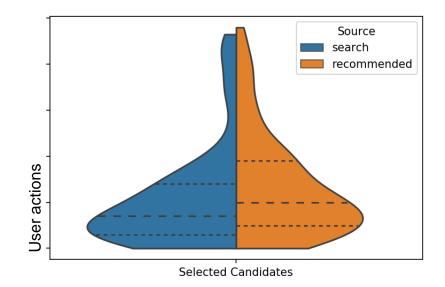
10<sup>2</sup>

## **LineIT Tool: Evaluation**



Which of the GUI elements were mostly utilized?

- Local queries mostly focused on the center of the face
- Recommended candidates were more utilized in the later stages, i.e., users gained trust into recommendations over time



# **Conclusions & Future Work**

- Prototype tool providing *human-in-the-loop* IR support for lineups assembling
- Selected IR GUI seems capable enough & simplifies the task
  - However, iterative improvements & research necessary (background ML models, RS tunning, **improved GUI** etc.)
  - Mock witness based eveluation of created lineups in the future
- Better datasets needed perhaps data augumentation (e.g., GAN) can help?
- Psychology-related:
  - Effect of ethnicity? Prejudices? Is there a limit for too uniform lineups?

#### • Develop ready-to-use software (in progress)



# Thank you!

## **Questions, comments?**

Would you like to participate in evaluations? Just e-mail us!

peska@ksi.mff.cuni.cz

Peska & Trojanova: LineIT Tool for Police Photo Lineup Assembling