TITLE: A SURVEY ON FACE ANTI-SPOOFING METHODS

Ms. Reena G. Bhati, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science,
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune
Ms.Shruti Gosavi, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science,
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

ABSTRACT:
Face anti-spoofing is a fundamental task in computer vision that seeks to discriminate between real and false faces. As facial recognition systems become more prevalent, it is critical to create effective methods for preventing malicious spoofing assaults. To overcome this obstacle, deep learning, a strong tool for different computer vision challenges, is being used. The application of deep learning techniques for face anti-spoofing is the emphasis of this revision.This systematic review presents an overview of current research in the topic of face anti-spoofing, with a special emphasis on the use of deep learning techniques. Face anti-spoofing prevents malicious assaults on facial recognition systems by discriminating between real and fraudulent faces. The paper begins by explaining the concept of face anti-spoofing and its importance in light of the increasing reliance on facial recognition technologies. It emphasizes the importance of robust strategies for detecting and mitigating spoofing attacks. The research then delves into the use of deep learning technologies for anti-spoofing of faces. It analyzes the capacity of several deep learning models, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), to learn discriminative features from raw facial data. The research investigates various tactics used to train these models, such as data augmentation approaches and transfer learning, in order to improve their performance and generalization capabilities. We end our analysis by outlining current open challenges and possible opportunities.

Keywords: Face anti-spoofing, presentation attack, deep learning, pixel-wise supervision, convolutional neural networks, recurrent neural networks, data augmentation, transfer learning.

INTRODUCTION:

Due to the extensive usage of facial recognition systems in numerous applications such as authentication, surveillance, and access control, face anti-spoofing has attracted significant attention in recent years. Spoofing is the act of deceiving these systems by delivering phony or modified facial photos or videos. Malicious actors can exploit flaws in facial recognition systems by impersonating others with images, videos, or masks in order to gain illegal access or alter the system's results. Figure 1 exhibits recent publications on face anti-spoofing, demonstrating how researchers' interest has expanded tremendously in the last few years.

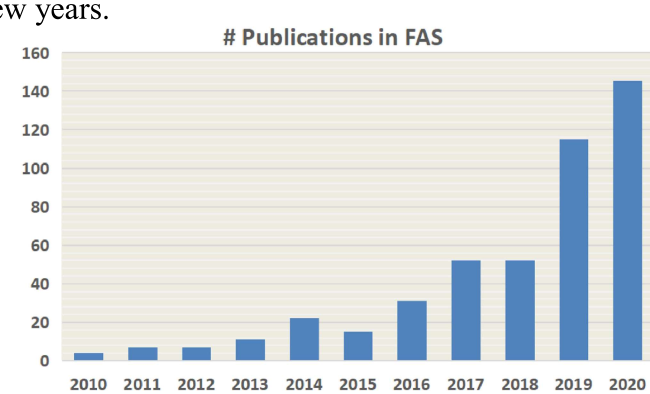

Fig1 :Publications from 2010 to 2020 on face anti-spoofing methods.

The growing academic interest in the FAS subject, as shown by a Google scholar search using the key words: allintitle: "face antispoofing", "face presentation attack detection", and "face liveness detection".Spoofing attacks must be detected and mitigated in order for facial recognition systems to be reliable and secure. Traditional anti-spoofing systems depended on handcrafted features and rule-based procedures, which frequently struggled to keep up with the rising complexity and diversity of spoofing assaults. Deep learning, on the other hand, has resulted in a considerable shift toward producing more effective and robust solutions. Deep learning has proven great effectiveness in a variety of computer vision applications by building hierarchical representations from raw data automatically. Because it can possibly learn discriminative characteristics and patterns that distinguish between genuine and phony faces, it is well-suited for face anti-spoofing. Deep learning models, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), have demonstrated promising results in various visual identification tasks, prompting academics to investigate their use in face anti-spoofing. In this survey study, we seek to present an overview of the current status of research in face anti-spoofing, with a focus on deep learning techniques. Using deep learning models, we will investigate several approaches and strategies for detecting and preventing spoofing attacks. The survey will cover topics such as data augmentation approaches, transfer learning, 3D facial information use, temporal dynamics handling, and improvements in deep learning architectures specifically developed for face anti-spoofing.
Many classic handcrafted feature [1], [2], [3], [4], [5] based approaches for presentation attack detection (PAD) have been developed in the early stages. Most traditional algorithms are constructed using human liveness signals and handcrafted characteristics, which necessitate extensive task-aware previous knowledge. For dynamic discrimination, approaches based on liveness cues such as eye-blinking [1], [6], [7], face and head movement [8], [9] (e.g., nodding and smiling), gaze tracking [10], [11] and remote physiological signals (e.g., rPPG [2], [12], [13], [14],) are being investigated. In addition, we will explore the constraints and limits of existing techniques, such as generalization, dataset biases, and adversarial attacks. We hope to contribute to the growth of this essential topic and provide insights for researchers and practitioners working on face anti-spoofing systems by evaluating the present landscape of face anti-spoofing research and identifying gaps and future prospects.Overall, this survey aims to serve as a comprehensive guide, summarizing the advancements, methodologies, and challenges in the field of face anti-spoofing using deep learning. By providing a holistic view of the current research landscape, we hope to facilitate further developments in this area and pave the way for more accurate and reliable face anti-spoofing solutions.

LITERATURE SURVEY :

In 2014, Yang et al. [15] introduced the use of Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for face anti-spoofing, marking the beginning of deep learning in this field. Although the technology was initially less effective than traditional methods, the potential of deep learning in feature extraction attracted numerous researchers. Through continuous efforts and experimentation, deep learning-based face anti-spoofing has significantly improved. Techniques such as network updates, transfer learning, integration of multiple features, and domain generalization have surpassed the performance of traditional methods. Oeslle et al. [16] developed a network framework called FASNet, utilizing a pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for face spoofing detection. In their approach, the existing network structure was adapted from VGG16 [17] and the final three layers were modified to enable transfer learning. Transfer learning in CNN can be achieved through two methods. The simpler approach involves using the source model as a feature extractor, where the output of a selected layer serves as the input for the target model, which is solely trained for the new task. Alternatively, a more complex approach involves fine-tuning the source model by retraining its weights through backpropagation, either fully or partially.

Atoum et al. [18] introduced a novel approach to face anti-spoofing by utilizing face depth maps as a crucial piece of information. Their method employed a two-channel Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to integrate local features of face images with depth information. The first CNN extracted local face blocks as training data, assigning scores to each block to indicate the likelihood of the face being real. The average value of the entire face image was then calculated. The second CNN utilized a full CNN architecture to estimate the depth map of face images through pixel point classification. It provided an authenticity score based on the estimated depth map. Ultimately, the scores from both CNNs were combined to determine the authenticity of the face. Liu et al. [19] introduced the concept of Zero-shot Facial Anti-Spoofing (ZSFA), aiming to detect unknown spoofing attacks. They proposed a novel approach called Deep Tree Network (DTN), which trained trees in an unsupervised manner to create a feature library with high variation. This library facilitated the classification of spoofing samples into semantic subgroups. Whether facing a known or unknown attack, DTN efficiently directed data samples to the most similar leaf nodes, enabling real-time binary decisions regarding the authenticity of the face. To facilitate the study of ZSFA, the authors also developed the SiW-M face anti-spoofing database, containing diverse types of deception samples. Tan et al. [20] addressed a binary classification problem using a Lambertian model in their research. They proposed two strategies to extract information related to various surface properties of a live human face or a photograph. Additionally, they developed two extensions to the sparse logistic regression model. The first extension utilized sparse low rank logistic regression, while the second extension employed nonlinear models through empirical mapping. However, it is worth noting that the proposed method focused solely on photo spoofing and did not consider other types of spoofing attacks. Moreover, variations in illumination conditions, which can lead to shadows on different parts of the face, were identified as potential factors that may impact the spoof detection performance. Li et al. [21] presented a method that utilized information regarding the structure and movement of a face for the classification of live and fake faces. The authors employed Fourier spectra to distinguish between the two, assuming that the high frequency components of a photograph would be lower compared to those of a live face. However, this approach proved to be sensitive to lighting variations and susceptible to spoofing attacks involving high-quality photographs. Choudhary et al. [22] distinguished between live persons and still photos by utilizing a structure from motion approach, which provided depth estimates for facial features. However, this method faced challenges when estimating depth information when the head was in a still position. It was also sensitive to noise and lighting conditions. Additionally, Lagorio et al. [23] proposed a method based on optoelectronic 3D scanning, leveraging the assumption that a real face exhibits characteristics of 3D structure. Their technique focused on estimating the first-order statistics of surface curvature. While they did not evaluate surface curvature variations in printed pictures or computer screens, their approach demonstrated advantages such as not requiring direct interaction with subjects and being robust against various spoofing attacks like 3D synthesis and video playback. However, a significant drawback of this approach is its high cost, as it necessitates the use of expensive optoelectronic 3D scanners. Pan et al. [24] introduced a real-time face liveness detection system that utilized a monocular camera. Their approach combined eye blinks with scene context to achieve reliable results. The authors employed a reference scene, similar to the background, as an external clue to identify human presence in front of a fixed camera in a face recognition system. This technique proved effective against dummy, photo, and 3D attacks, but it may be susceptible to video attacks. In a similar vein, Kollreider et al. [25] proposed a method that incorporated a combination of eye blink and 3D properties of faces. The 3D properties, including mouth movement and eye blinking, were extracted using 3D Gaussian and raster flow techniques.Sooyeon et al. [26] introduced a novel approach that leveraged the focus function of the camera. Their method aimed to detect fake faces, such as 2D pictures, by analyzing the variations in

pixel values. This was achieved by sequentially capturing two images at different focuses and calculating the differences in pixel values. Yang et al. [27] introduced the first end-to-end deep face anti-spoofing (FAS) method utilizing an 8-layer shallow Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for feature representation. However, due to limited dataset scale and diversity, CNN-based models often suffer from overfitting in FAS tasks. To address this issue, some approaches [28], [29], [30] fine-tuned ImageNet-pretrained models (e.g., VGG16, ResNet18, and vision transformers) for FAS. For mobile-level FAS applications, Heusch et al. explored the use of the lightweight MobileNetV2 [31] for efficient FAS. While generic backbones tend to focus on high-level semantic representations, they may overlook the importance of low-level features for mining spoof patterns. To leverage multi-scale features effectively for FAS, Deb and Jain [32] proposed a shallow fully convolutional network (FCN) to learn local discriminative cues from face images in a self-supervised manner. In addition to appearance features from single frames, several approaches [33], [34], [35], [36] considered the temporal discrepancy between genuine and presentation attacks (PAs). They combined multi-frame-based CNN features with Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks [37] to propagate robust dynamic clues.
Zhang et al. [38] proposed a multi-modal fusion approach that leveraged multiple visual modalities on their own dataset. Yang et al. [39] introduced a spatio-temporal anti-spoofing network that considered both global temporal and local spatial information to differentiate between genuine and spoofing faces. Liu et al. [40] created a large dataset comprising 13 different types of spoofing attacks and utilized a deep tree network to classify these attack types. While these deep learning-based methods have shown promising results on known face spoofing data, their performance tends to degrade when confronted with new types of attacks. Despite the remarkable performance of recent deep learning approaches in face anti-spoofing, they heavily rely on extensive datasets that require human-labeled annotations.

DISCUSSION:

The literature survey highlights the advancements made in deep learning-based face anti-spoofing techniques and the challenges that still need to be addressed. It serves as a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners working towards enhancing the security and reliability of facial recognition systems in various applications. Future research should focus on addressing the limitations of current approaches, improving generalization to new attack types, and considering ethical implications in the development and deployment of face anti-spoofing systems.
The table below shows the research gap identified from the research papers.

Paper Title	Contribution	Research Gap	Reference
"A Survey on Face Anti-Spoofing Techniques"	Provides an overview of various techniques used for face anti-spoofing	Identifies the need for robust face anti-spoofing algorithms in real-world scenarios	[41]
"Deep Learning-Based Face Anti-Spoofing: A Comprehensive Review"	Introduces deep learning approaches for face anti-spoofing	Explores the potential of deep learning methods in face anti-spoofing	[42]
"Face Anti-Spoofing: A Survey"	Discusses the challenges in face anti-spoofing and presents various techniques	Highlights the need for robust face anti-spoofing techniques for improved security	[43]

Paper Title	Contribution	Research Gap	Reference
"A Comparative Study of Face Anti-Spoofing Algorithms"	Compares different face anti-spoofing algorithms and their performance	Identifies the limitations of existing face anti-spoofing algorithms and proposes improvements	[44]
"Liveness Detection for Face Recognition: A Comprehensive Survey"	Explores liveness detection techniques used in face anti-spoofing	Investigates the effectiveness of liveness detection methods in face recognition systems	[45]
"Face Spoofing Detection: Current Challenges and Future Directions"	Identifies the challenges in face spoofing detection and proposes future directions	Addresses the limitations of existing face spoofing detection methods and suggests	[46]
		potential improvements	
"Adversarial Deep Learning for Face Anti-Spoofing: A Survey"	Introduces adversarial deep learning techniques for face anti-spoofing	Explores the use of adversarial training to enhance the robustness of face anti-spoofing algorithms	[47]
"A Review of Face Anti-Spoofing Techniques in Biometric Recognition Systems"	Discusses various face anti-spoofing techniques and their limitations	Explores the limitations of existing face anti-spoofing techniques in biometric systems	[48]
"Face Anti-Spoofing Techniques: A Survey and Comparative Evaluation"	Reviews different face anti-spoofing techniques and performs a comparative evaluation	Explores the limitations of existing face anti-spoofing techniques and proposes improvements	[49]
"A Comprehensive Survey of Face Anti-Spoofing Techniques"	Provides an overview of face anti-spoofing techniques and their applications	Identifies the need for robust face anti-spoofing techniques in real	[50]

CONCLUSION:
In conclusion, this research paper provides a thorough survey of face anti-spoofing techniques, highlighting the limitations of traditional methods and the progress made with deep learning-based models. It identifies challenges such as generalization, dataset availability, real-time performance, and ethical considerations. The survey serves as a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners aiming to enhance the security of facial recognition systems. Future research should prioritize addressing these challenges to improve the effectiveness of biometric authentication.

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