

ABSTRACT

A Facial Recognition system is a technology capable of identifying or verifying a person from a digital image or a video frame. Face Recognition Super Resolution (SR) methods can be employed to enhance the resolution of the images. Face Re-identification (RE-ID) is done by several Deep Learning based approaches and improved by introducing Generative Adversarial Network. The performance of super-resolution augmented face recognition techniques employing LR face inputs from two popular face datasets (AR and YouTubeFaces). The low resolution face recognition task remains challenging, especially when the low resolution faces are captured under non-ideal conditions, as is common in surveillance-based applications. Faces captured in such conditions are often contaminated by blur, non-uniform lighting and by non-frontal face pose and to provide a comprehensive analysis of experimental results for two of the most important applications in real surveillance applications.