Recognition

Facial Recognition Technology

Is a computer application for automatically identifying or verifying a person from a digital image or a video frame from a video source
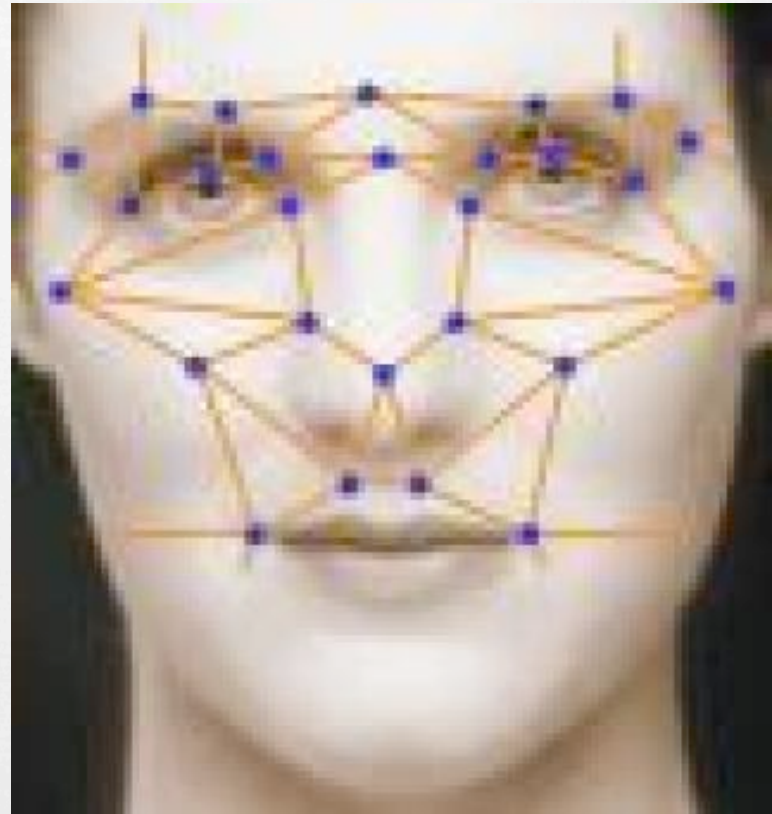
Facial Recognition Technology

❧ Started in 1964, and was provided money by an unnamed intelligence agency

❧ It is typically used in security systems and can be compared to other biometrics such as finger or iris recognition systems.

How It Works

Every face has numerous, distinguishable landmarks, the different peaks and valleys that make up facial features. Theses landmarks are defined as nodal points. Each human face has approximately 80 nodal points.
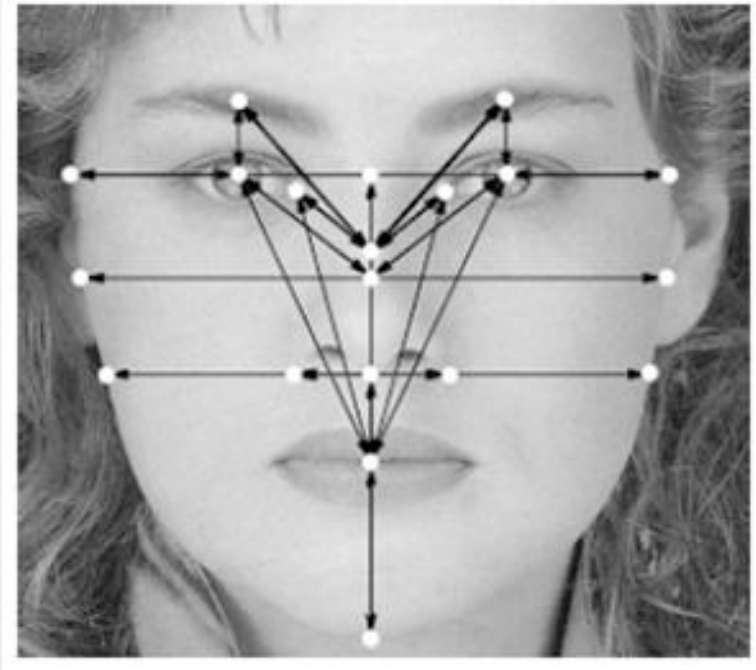
How It Works

Examples of nodal points:

-Distance between the eyes

-Width of the nose

-Depth of the eye sockets

-Shape of the cheekbones

-The length of the jaw line

How It Works

These nodal points are then measured which creates a numerical code. This code, called a faceprint, represents the persons face in the database.
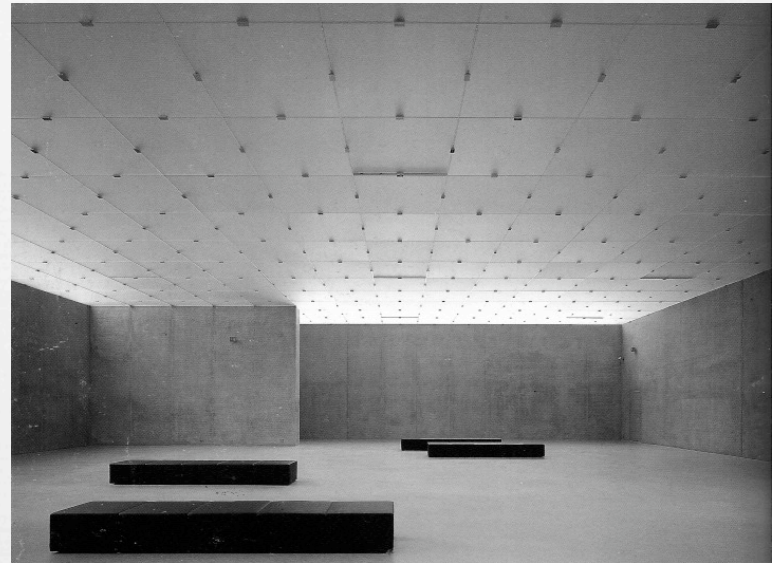
How It Works

The software used to create these scans can pick a face out of a crowd and match it up with the face in their database. It doesn't matter where you are, walking in the bank, or driving down the road.

Exhibition

The facial recognition technology would be placed inside Kunsthaus (Art Museum) Bregenz. Its cold, desolate feel would play with the fact that the technology would normally be used as a means to apprehend people going to jail.

Exhibition

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Another facial recognition system would then be placed on an intersection of busy New York City streets.
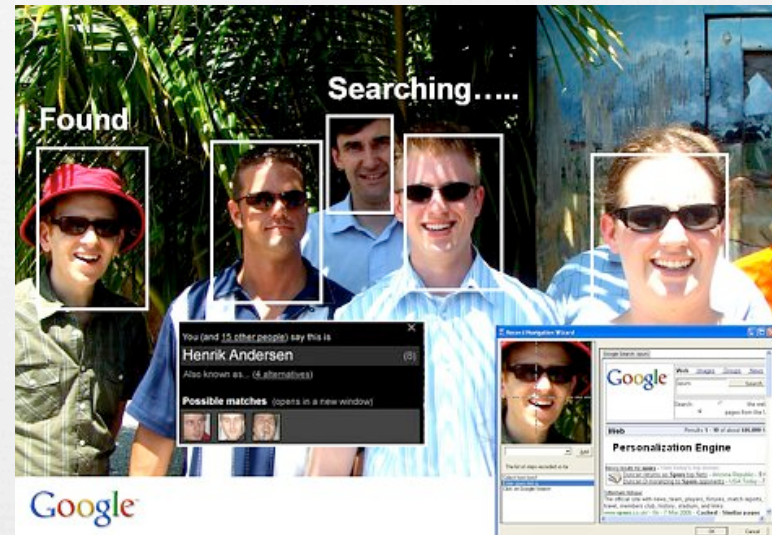
Exhibition

Once a person walks into the gallery inside Kunsthaus Bregenz Art Museum, the technology would begin to analyze their face. Once analyzed it is stored in the database. The technology placed in New York would then search the surrounding crowd for the person that most looks like you.
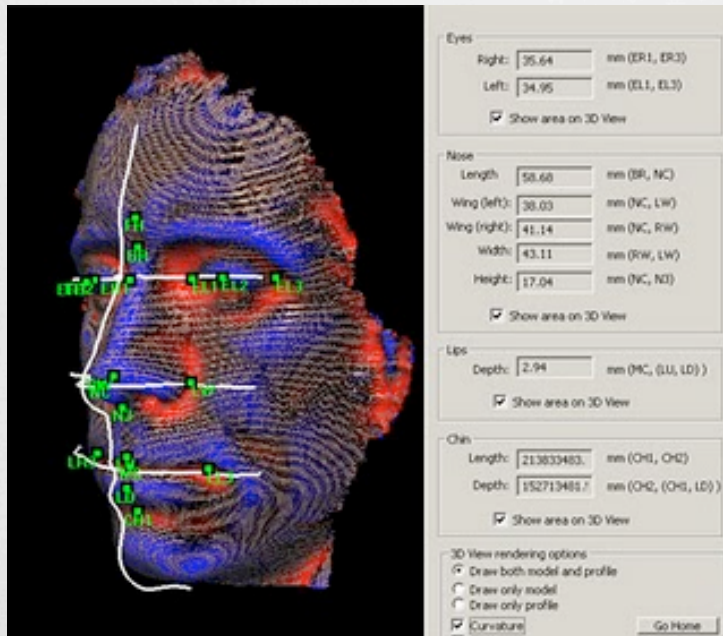
Exhibition

50 LCD monitors would be lined up side by side along the walls circulating the room.

Each screen would then be split vertically showing:

Exhibition

The left side would show the persons face as the technology captured them within the gallery space, and how the technology was analyzing them.

The right side would then show the person that most looked like them according to the technology that was placed on the New York street corner.

Exhibition

❧ The analyzing and displaying of the information would be happening constantly and for every new person that walked into the gallery. After the persons face, and person they look most closely like, was displayed on the LCD screen for a couple minutes, it would disappear as to display information for another person.

Exhibition

In the middle of the room there would be a huge screen. It would show the information analyzed on the LCD screens, but simply show every single person that has been analyzed and their comparison.