

# Bachelor Thesis

**“Development of attendance tracking system using computer vision  
based AI on an embedded system”**

Anmol Singh, 24244

Supervised by:

Prof. Dr. Ronny Hartanto – 1<sup>st</sup> Examiner  
Prof. Dr. Matthias Krauledat – 2<sup>nd</sup> Examiner

Presentation Date: 03.11.2022

# Colloquium Agenda

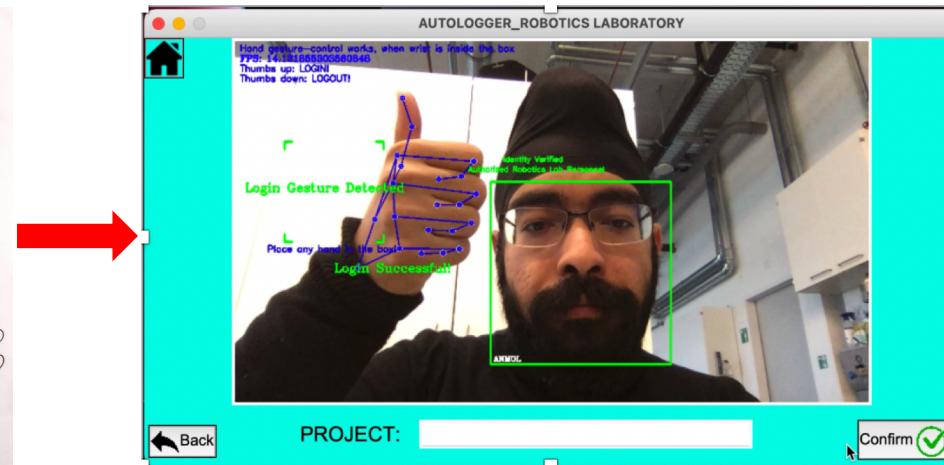
- Thesis Objective
- Background
- Hardware
- Implementation
- Optimisation
- Results
- Conclusion
  - 1. Limitations
  - 2. Future Development
- Open Questions and Practical Demonstration of the Device

# Thesis Objective

- Automate the attendance monitoring system which is more secure than the conventional method.
  - Get rid of pen and paper based attendance user list.
  - To log in/out of the laboratory with “as contact free as possible” technique.
  - A complete software able to run smoothly using an embedded system + camera + touchscreen.
  - Long term objective: Create a smart high tech lab, facilitating remote control.

## Attendance Tracking (Old)

## Attendance Tracking (New)



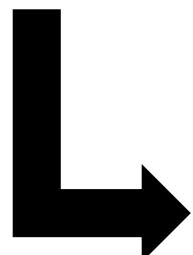
Software executed and videos recorded on: MacBook  
Attendance userlist Credits: Robotics Laboratory

## Background

Face Detection

Face Recognition

Gesture Recognition



Palm Detection

Hand Landmark Detection

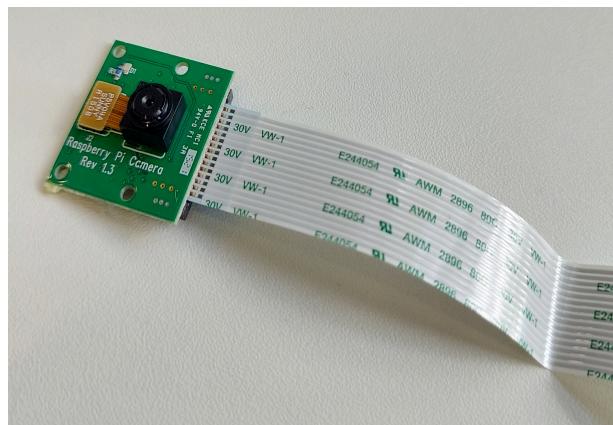
# Hardware



Raspberry Pi model 4B



Raspberry Pi Touchscreen



Raspberry Pi Camera v1.3

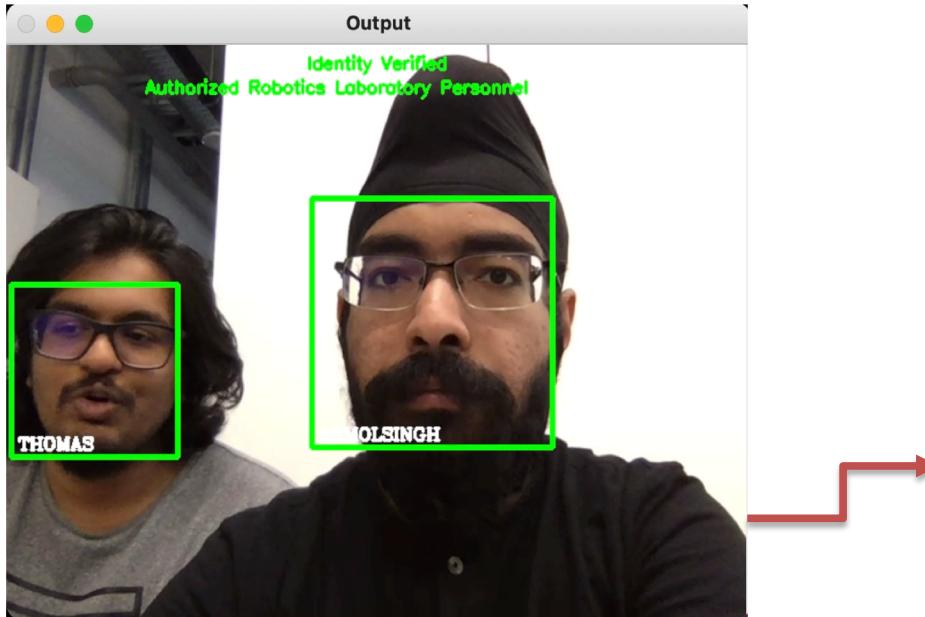
Other available options in lab:

- RPi 3B
- Jetson Nano 4GB

But they were not used!

# Implementation

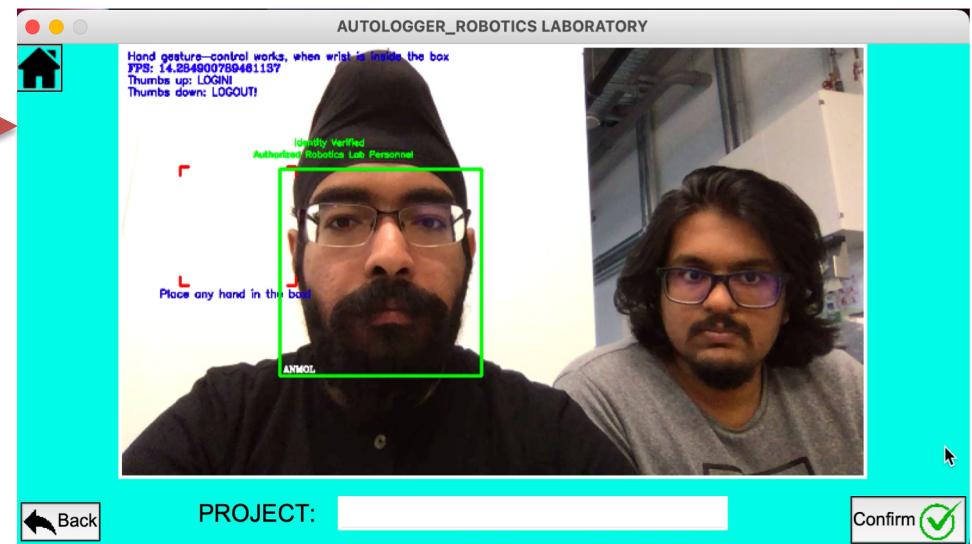
## Face Detection and Face Recognition



Initial output of face detection  
And face recognition model

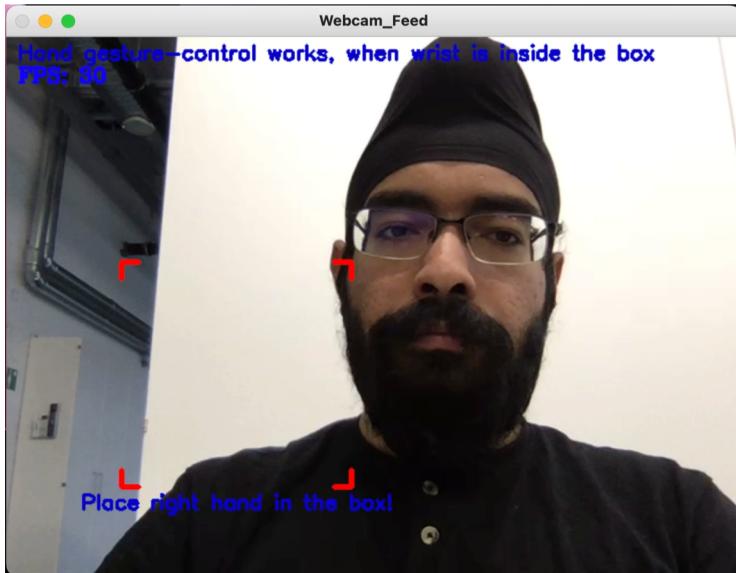
Logic: Highest area enclosed by a bounding box  
is processed.

Final output of face detection  
And face recognition model



# Implementation

## Gesture Recognition



Recognized working gestures

Login: Thumbs-Up

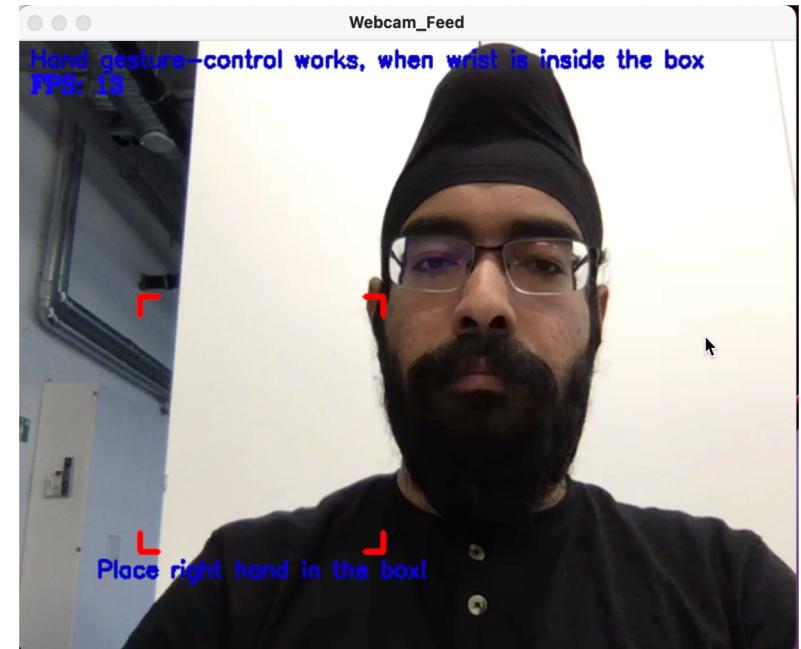
Logout: Thumbs-Down

The idea of implementation for login is that the tip of the thumb should always be above the rest of the detected hand key points while the opposite in logout gesture.

Model predicts all hands but in this case one hand is taken into consideration.

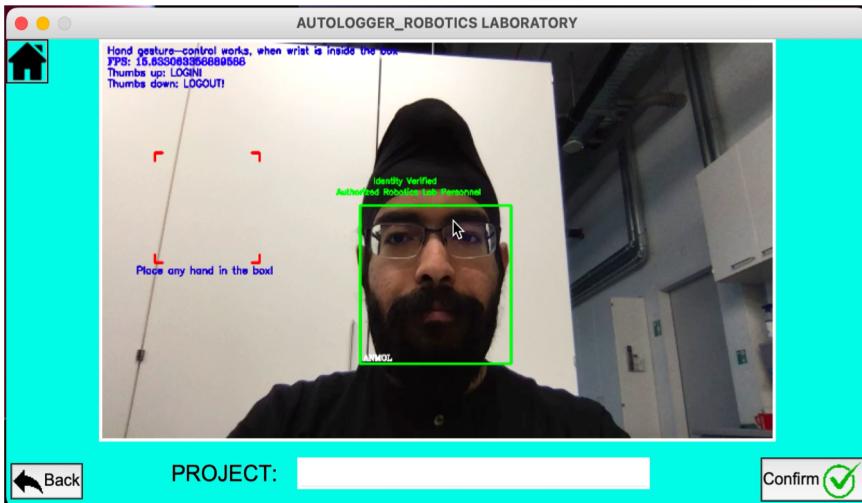
Gesture recognized only inside the box.

Other gestures don't work



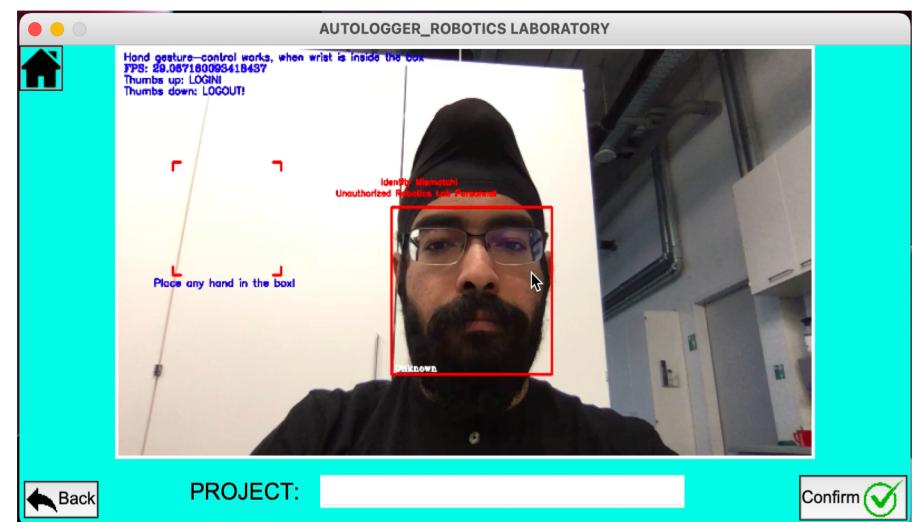
Software executed and videos recorded on: MacBook

# Implementation



Gesture recognition works only after face authentication.

This video shows face not recognized, hence gesture doesn't work.

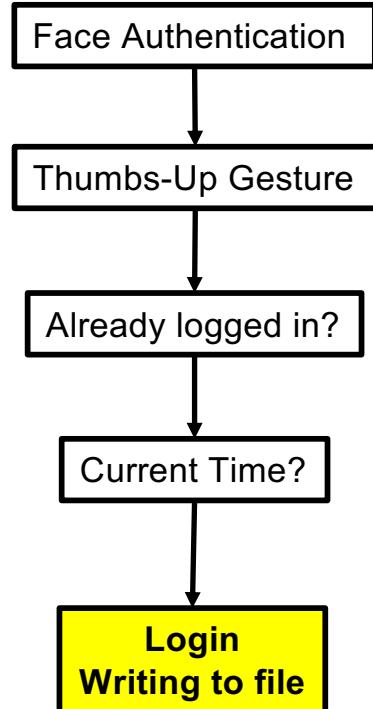


Software executed and videos recorded on: MacBook

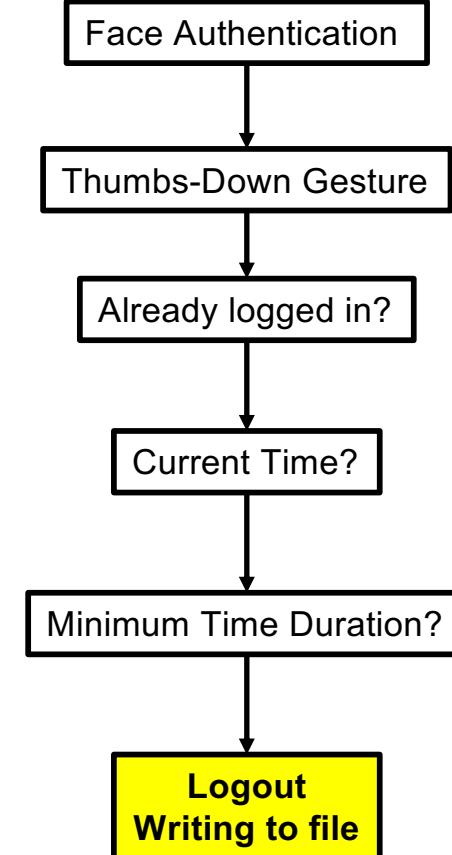
# Implementation

Condition Check:

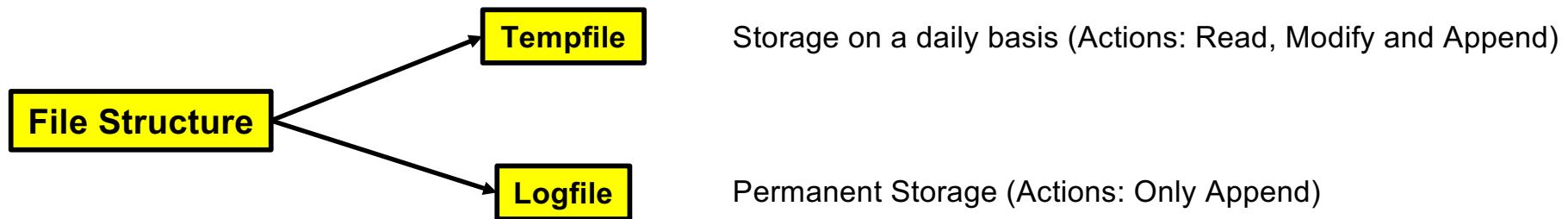
User Login



User Logout



# Implementation



**File Writing Format:** DATE: LOGIN STATUS, NAME, TIME STAMP, PROJECT

## How saving the attendance record work?

### Single Login/Logout Mode

**Login:** Tempfile and logfile are written with a predefined format

**Logout:** Logfile is written with the predefined format but the particular entry in the tempfile is rewritten as:

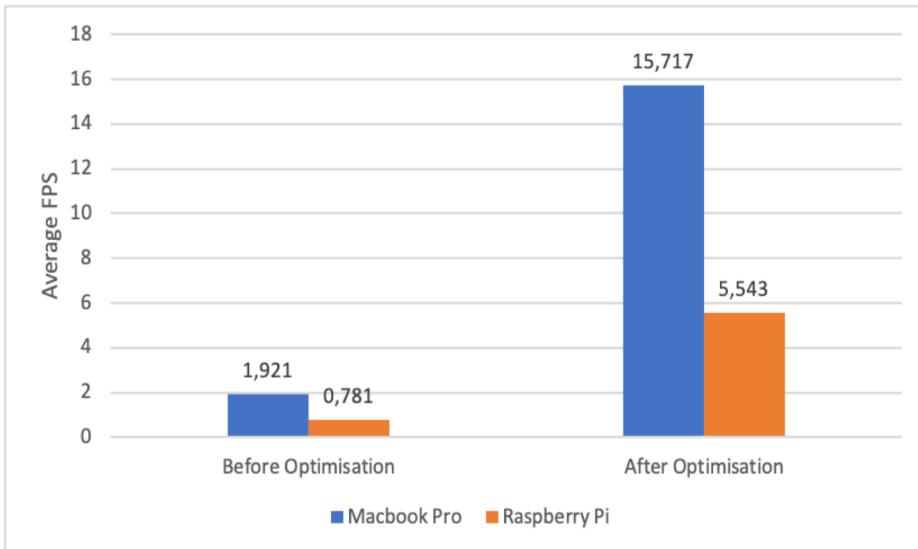
DATE: NAME

### Multiple Login/Logout Mode

**Login:** Tempfile and logfile are written with a predefined format

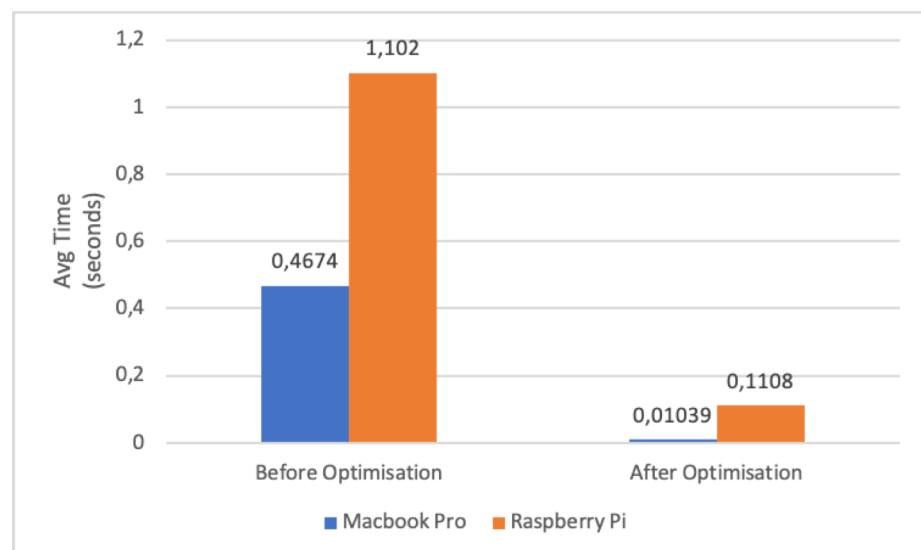
**Logout:** Logfile is written with the predefined format but the particular entry in tempfile is erased off.

# Optimisation



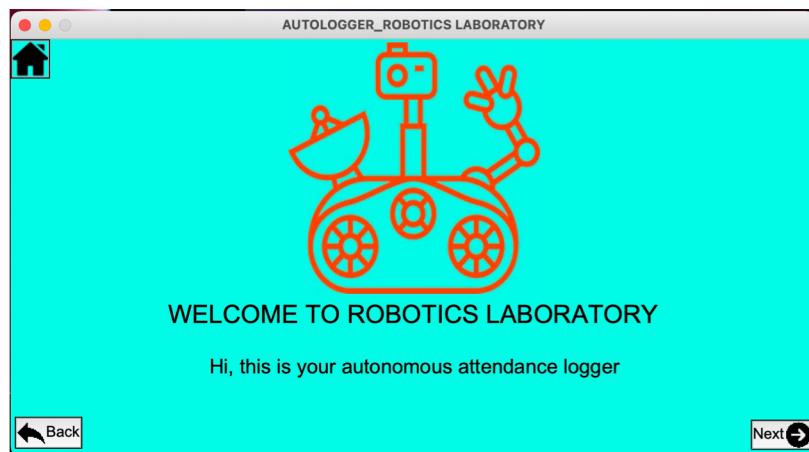
Performance Analysis Results

Time Analysis Results

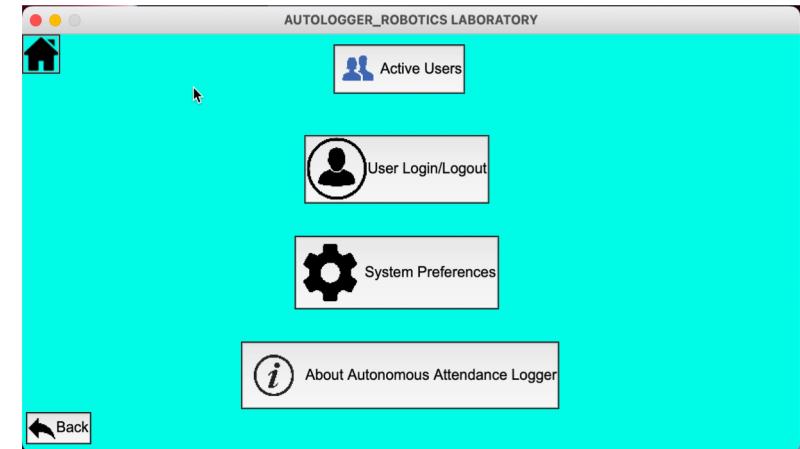


# Results

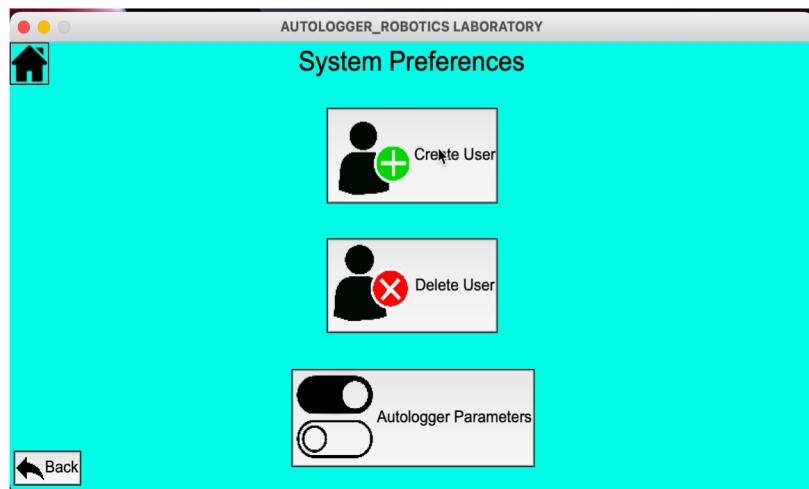
User Login + Active Users



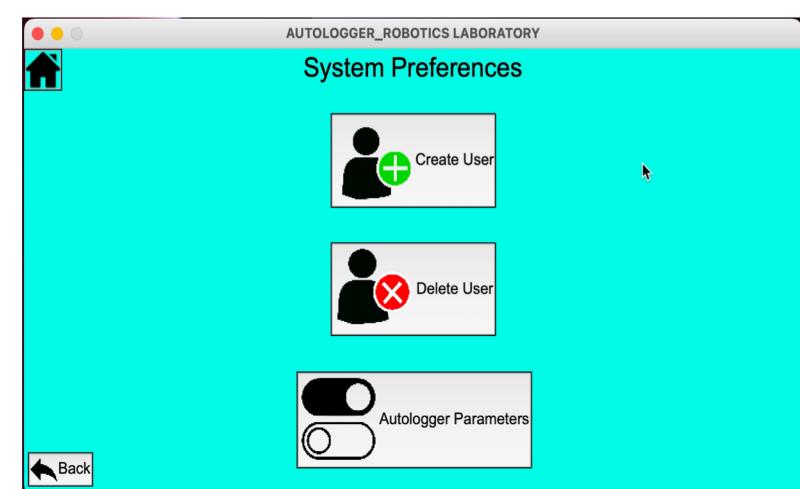
User Logout + Active Users



Create User



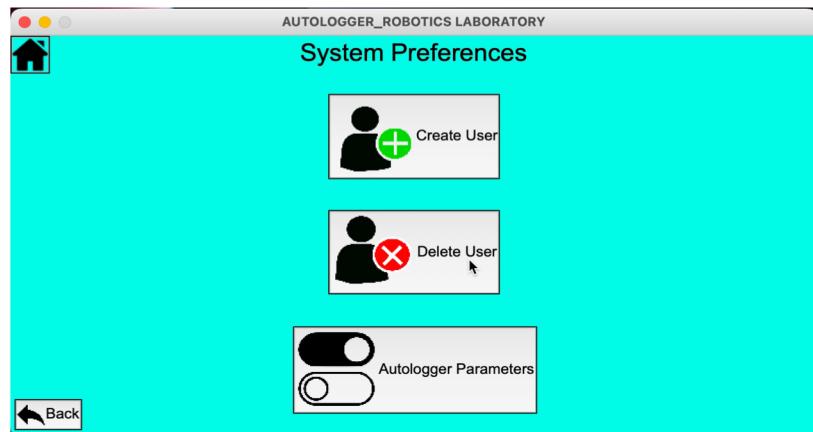
Delete User



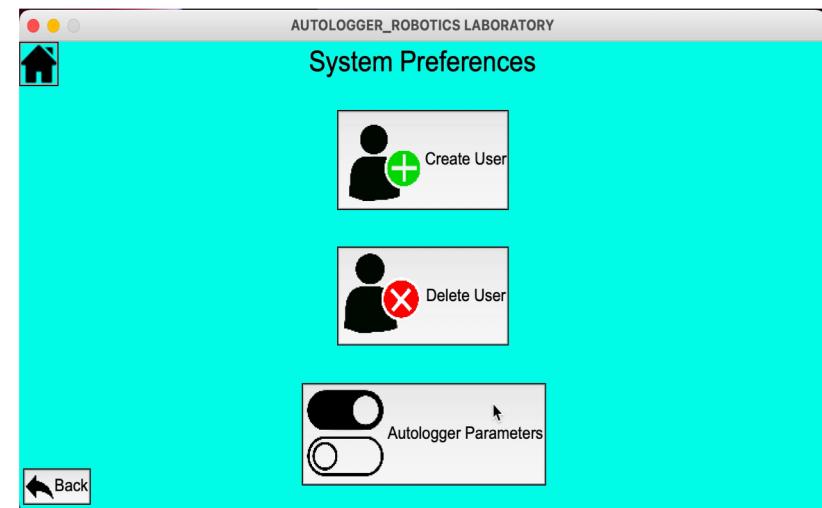
Software executed and videos recorded on: MacBook

# Results

## Archive User



Autologger Parameters

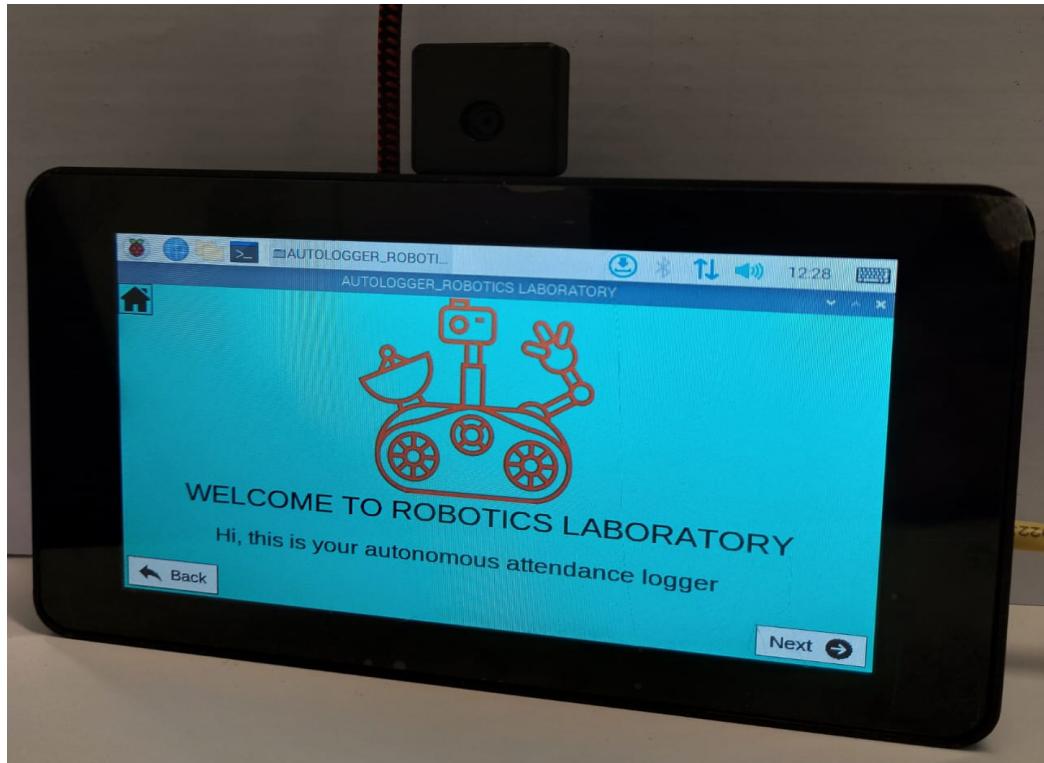


Software executed and videos recorded on: MacBook

# Conclusion

Development of attendance tracker system deployed on raspberry pi 4 as an embedded system has been successful using face detection, face recognition and gesture recognition.

The device looks as follows:



Working Device

## Functionalities Delivered:

- User Login/Logout
- Active Users
- About Software
- Create User
- Delete/Archive User
- Changing the parameter settings

# Limitations

- Computer Vision fails to work properly in low environment light conditions.
- Face recognition model isn't able to identify the person wearing a mask or if the person has an extreme candid pose.
- After optimisation, for the software to recognize a face, the previous face has to go out of the frame first and then the new user can enter the frame. Optimisation adds to the robustness of the system.
- The system can be fooled easily by showing a 2D picture of an authorized user, thus logging in/out of the system. This is primarily due to lack of depth information from the frame while recognizing a face. Also, the face recognition model has not been trained upon using 3D information which makes the system vulnerable to false authorizations.
- Regarding the hardware, the system needs an internet connection to keep a track of time as the hardware lacks an RTC module.

# Future Development

- The most important factor to be improved is to make the system fool proof by using depth information which could be established using upgraded hardware and 3D face recognition technique.
- Second most important factor to be considered is to verify if the gesture is given out from the same person who is being recognized in the frame. This could be approached using human pose estimation model.
- Carry out intensive optimisation in the areas left untouched like memory and CPU optimisation.
- Design the code in a more OOP based approach.
- Testing out the hardware on a better embedded system if available could also yield better results.
- To gain remote access to the device.

# Thank you for your attention!



# Questions & Practical Demonstration

