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- 219
134M
confirmed cases
2.9M deaths.

[illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

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“The COVID 19 pandemic has spread globally at a rapid rate. Wearing masks have proved to be an effective and crucial method of prevention in battling the spread of this virus and various other viruses. In this project, we aim to create a face mask detection system in Python, using machine learning, neural networks and computer vision. We further implement this output onto an Arduino Uno to give an audio alert(via a buzzer) and a visual output (via a LED). By doing so we hope to create a face mask detection and alert system that can help curb the spread if the virus and promote COVID appropriate behavior in the future.”

[illegible]

01

[illegible]

02

[illegible]

03

[illegible]

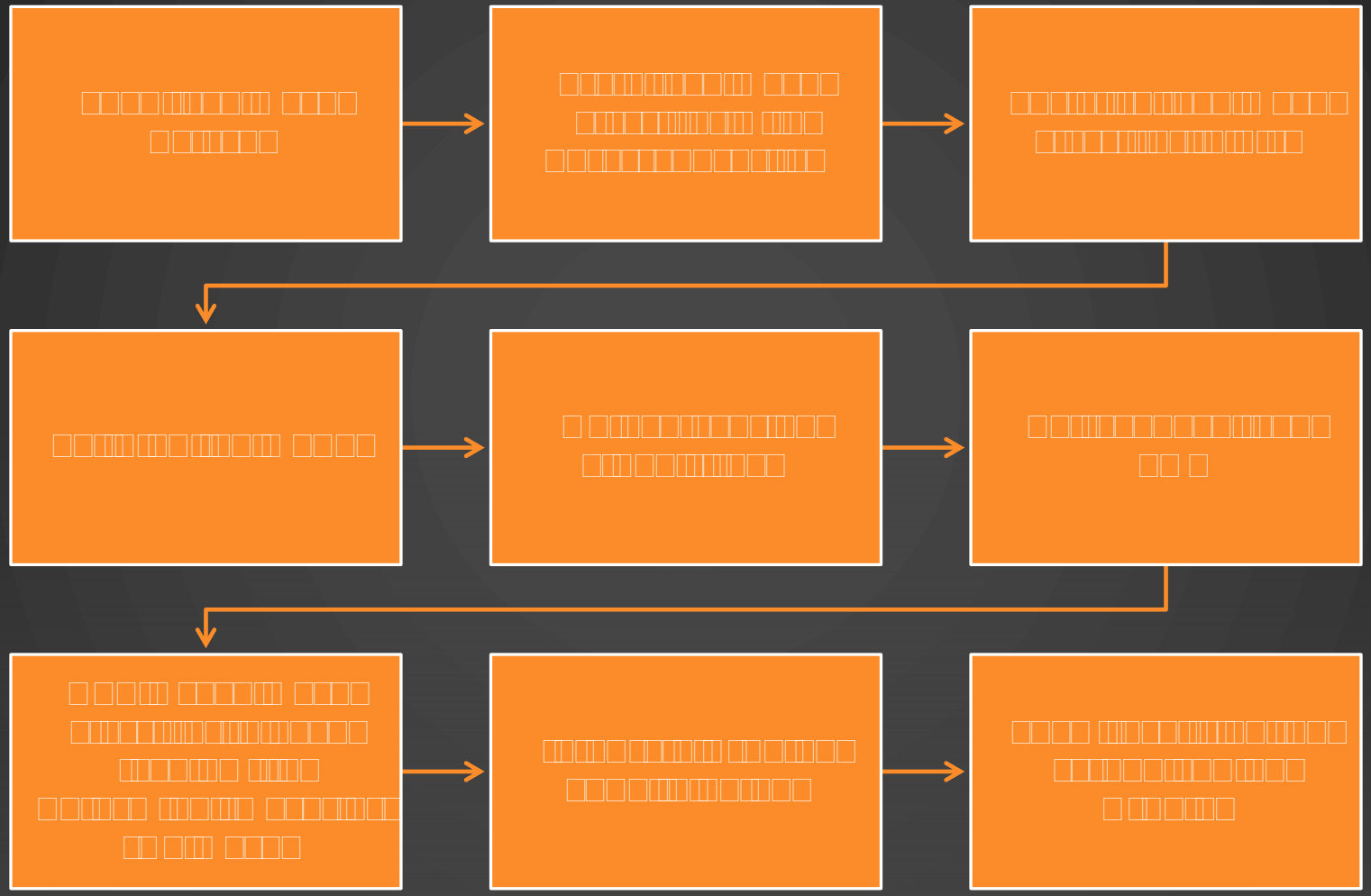
04

[illegible]

There are two distinct phases :

- Training: Here we focus on loading our face mask detection dataset from disk, training a model (using Keras/TensorFlow) on this dataset, and then serializing the face mask detector to disk.
- Deployment: Once the face mask detector is trained, we can then move on to loading the mask detector, performing face detection, and then classifying each face as with_mask or without_mask using the webcam.

[illegible]



[illegible]


Keras

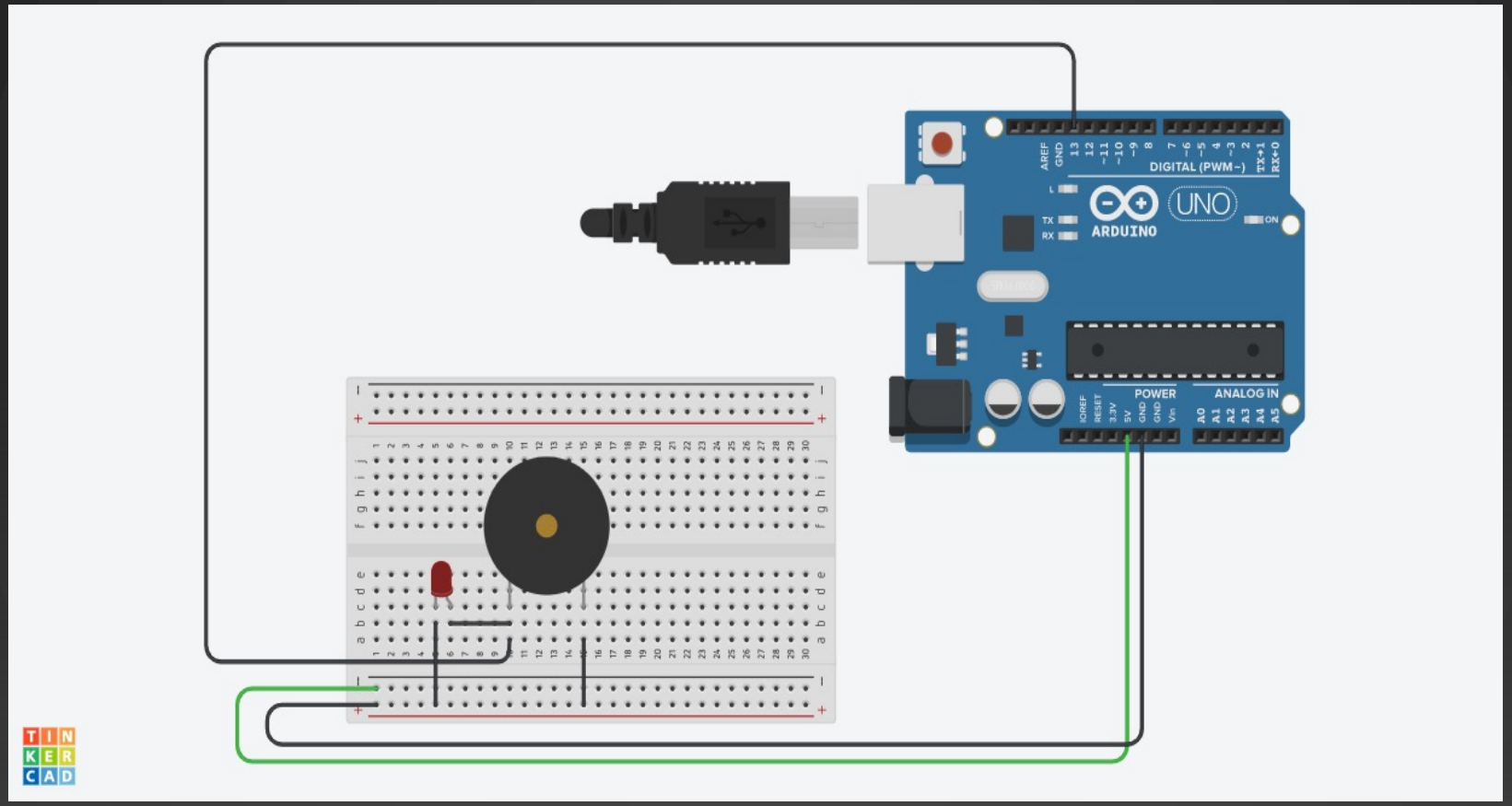

jupyter


OpenCV
(Open Source Computer Vision)


python


scikit
learn


TensorFlow


DIGITAL (PWM~)
UNO
ARDUINO
POWER
ANALOG IN
TINKERCAD

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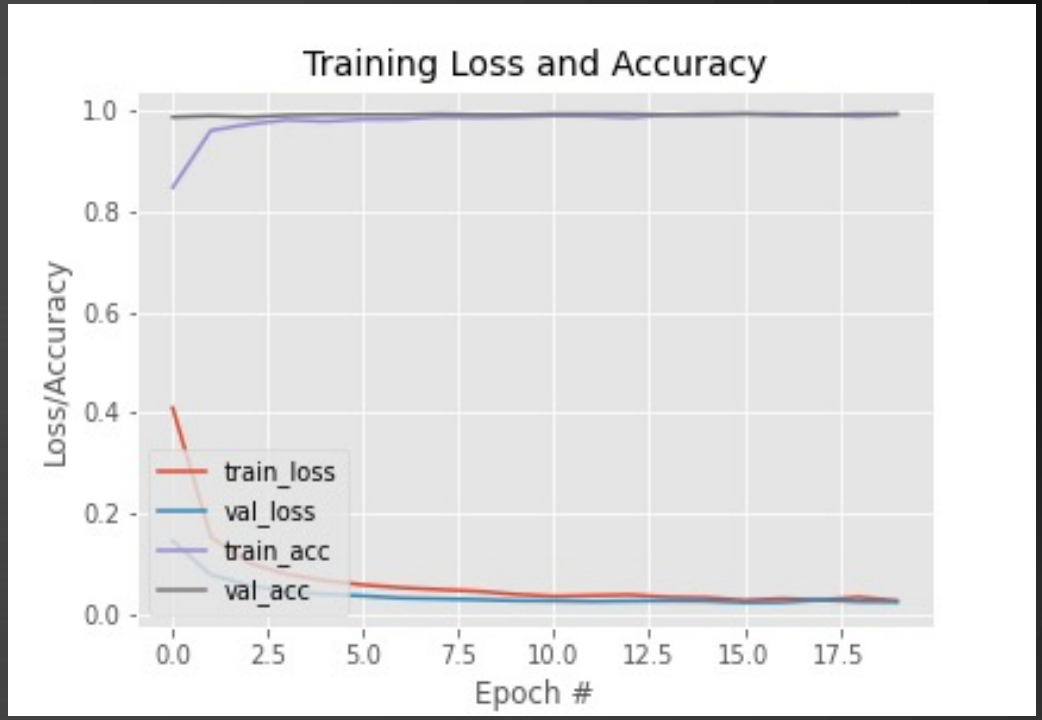
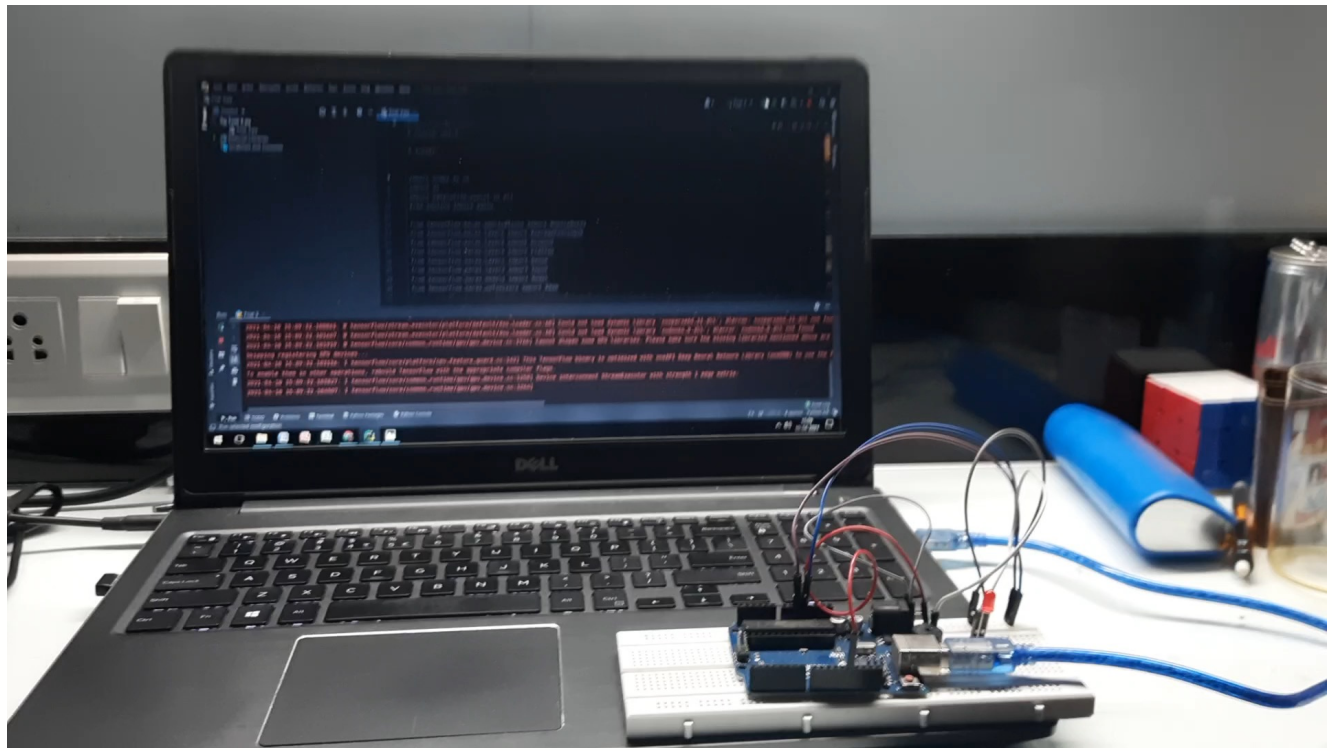
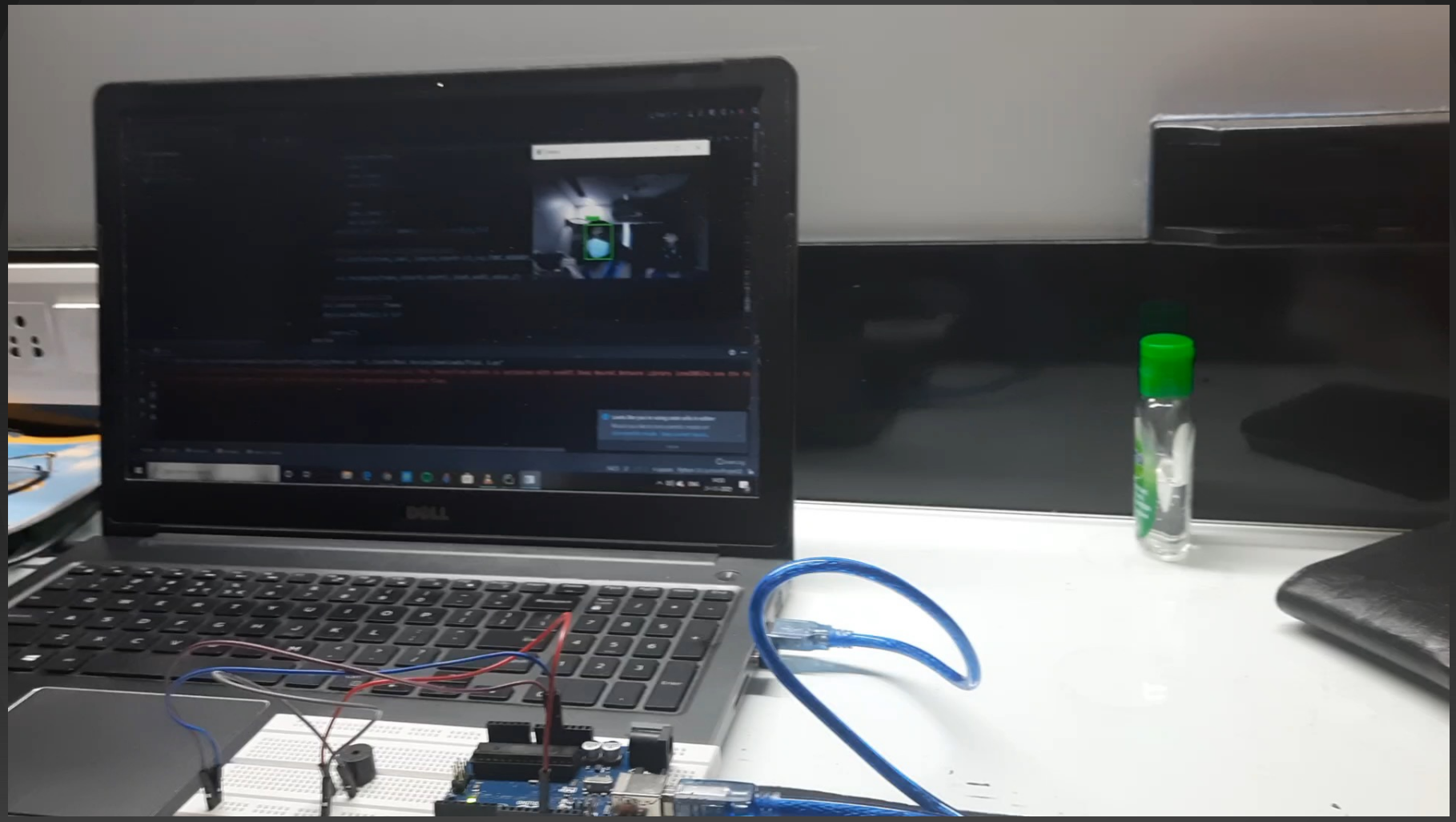
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
with mask	0.98	0.99	0.99	138
without mask	0.99	0.98	0.99	138
accuracy			0.99	276
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	276
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	276





[illegible]



- We fine-tuned MobileNetV2 on our *mask/no mask* dataset and obtained a classifier that is **99% accurate.**
- We then took this face mask classifier and applied it to both *images* and *real-time video streams* by:
    1. Detecting faces in images/video
    2. Extracting each individual face
    3. Applying our face mask classifier

Our face mask detector is accurate, and since we used the MobileNetV2 architecture, it's also *computationally efficient*, making it easier to deploy the model to embedded systems (Raspberry Pi, Google Coral, Nano, etc.).