Pandemic control measures and analysis using computer vision

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Abstract— Objects are commonplace, and we intuitively understand their purpose and objectives. We know a coffee cup is a cup by how it looks, and we can differentiate an empty one from a filled one just from a glance. Championing this idea forward with new-age technologies, we create a system to detect and sort the status of objects. We custom tailor our model to quantify pandemic control measures such as face mask usage and social-distancing protocols using computer vision. For face mask usage, we detect various facial landmarks and correlate them with face mask position to accurately determine the different states of wearing a mask in real-time and provide analytics on overall face mask usage. For social-distancing protocols, we detect and count pedestrians in a controlled space from a forty-five-degree angled top-down camera, determine if they are in line with official norms in real-time, and provide statistics on the status of social distancing in a specific area to inspire reformative changes. We aim to contribute to control measures and analysis using computer vision regarding the pandemic.

I. INTRODUCTION

The world has turned upside down in recent years due to the global pandemic (Covid -19). We have encountered multiple variants that come and go in waves. To aid this ongoing battle of attrition against covid and similar future events, we wish to contribute as best as we can by developing widely accessible systems at a coffee cost. We feel our vision-based face-mask recognition system and social-distancing measure system can help drastically reduce transmission rates to achieve herd immunity at the earliest.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. The vision-based face-mask recognition system

[1-5] - These papers use methods such as the Deep Learning model (Inception V3) and achieves a 99.9 % rate of classification, Resnet 50 for feature extraction, Support vector classification, and ensemble algorithm for classification, SSDMNV2 for face detection, and MobilenetV2 for mask detection, One particular paper performs random sampling on MAFA dataset and achieves a p-value of 1.07 from 11.82, Retina Face Mask method uses new dataset for incorrectly worn masks.

B. Social-Distancing measure system

[6-10]- These models use methods such as distance classification using YOLO's dataset paired with a thermal camera for temperature monitoring to identify SD Violators, Mobilenet, resnet, and VGG are used by another model to classify SD and face-mask violators. Next, some models send auditory and visual warning cues to alert individuals and point out high-density areas. Finally, one impressive model uses Twitter's social mobility index, public geolocated Twitter data, to find SD violators. One particular paper finds the distance between pre-distributed mobile nodes in places like university campuses as a method.

C. *Vision-based Object Sorting System,*

[11-15]-The following sorting systems specialize in particular fields, such as mango feature extraction using 2D and 3D visual properties. Next, we observe a vision-based book sorting algorithm that extracts book contours and normalizes the image to sort books. We also see a unique prototypical computer vision-based date grading and sorting system. More widely used object sorting systems are robotic garbage sorting systems using RPN and VGG-16. Finally, we see a vision-based robot sorting system that uses STM32F4 as the central controller and CDD imaging sensor for the general sorting of targets using a robot.

III. PROPOSED WORK

The overall base diagram (Fig. 7.0) gives us a basic overview of the entire system. We take the Live camera feed as input and pass it over to the object classification model. This object classification model has been custom-tailored to recognize face-masks and pedestrians to best fit their projects. Each of these models then provides valuable results that can be used for many applications.

Face-mask recognition system represented in (Fig. 8.0) has various use-cases in our current and future society, From entry checks into convenience stores to super malls and monitoring face mask usage in controlled environments such as offices, schools, and university campuses. We use a pre-trained mask detection model and layer it over a face detection algorithm. We consider various cases of interaction between the position of the mask and the prominent facial landmarks such as the nose, mouth, and eyes. We can then classify a worn face mask's different states such as mask on, mask worn incorrectly and mask off in real-time by using face-mask position and facial landmarks in unison. Hence, our objectives are to determine and differentiate the different states of wearing a mask and accurately classify and Analyze face-mask usage for an individual. We also prioritize the ease of implementation on any device without compromising quality and improve detection confidence to recognize any face masks and make sure only masks are recognized. We pictorially represent the acquired data for clarity and send non-intrusive warning cues.

The social-distancing measure system represented with (Fig. 9.0) is specifically made to quantify the status of social distancing in controlled environments. We believe it helps us make informed decisions to regulate crowds. We count and organize crowds into groups of followers and deviants. We achieve this by using a pedestrian detection algorithm from a top-down CCTV camera and accurately gauging the distance between the calculated centroids of pedestrians. We then accurately detect individuals in high-density crowds and classify them in real-time.

A. *Equations*

$$d(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(q_i - p_i)^2}$$

p, q = two points in Euclidean n-space

q_i, p_i = Euclidean vectors, starting from the origin of the space (initial point)

n = n-space

We use this euclidean distance equation to calculate the distance between centroids of pedestrians correctly.

B. *Some Common Mistakes*

Face-mask recognition system,Low detection confidence in mask-detection in low-light settings. The manual method of mask recognition is risky, complex, and the most widely used of all approaches. Current vision-based practices don't recognize or differentiate the correctness of a worn mask. Current similar vision-based methods don’t detect multiple faces with stability in real-time. Current systems don't accurately classify and analyze the acquired data

Social-distancing measure system, Current systems are hardware intensive and require expensive equipment. We accurately gauge the distance between people in a 3D plane and accurately detect individuals in high-density crowds, counting crowds and classifying them in real-time. Compatibility with CCTV and other cameras.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Face-mask recognition system

We use OpenCV to capture live video footage. We then go frame by frame through the video. Each frame is passed to a mask_prediction method() from which we gain the location and prediction results of a face mask if detected. We also pass frames to a face detector method from which we earn a list of all detected faces. Through this list of faces, we analyze each for facial landmarks such as nose, mouth, and eyes. We then correlate the prediction result of the mask detection model with the detected facial landmarks in real-time through a particular status method. This method allows us to properly distinguish and identify all possible states of a worn face mask. This method then returns the appropriate label and color to determine forms in real-time. Next, we allow the user to press ‘X’ at any time to pause the video and return the appropriate face-mask usage statistics up till that point. We pictorially represent this using matplotpylib to show the relational duration with a pie chart. Finally, we also run tests to assess the program's overall performance to objectively address and improve upon challenges and limitations.

Output-face mask recognition system

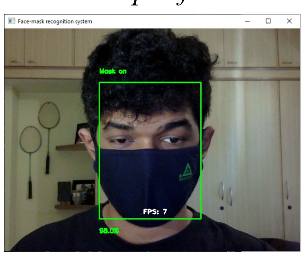

Fig. 1.0 Mask On

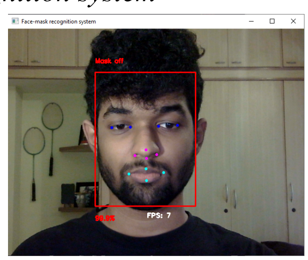

Fig. 2.0 Mask Off

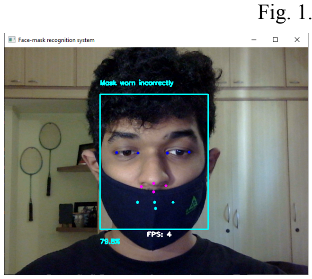

Fig. 3.0 Nose exposed

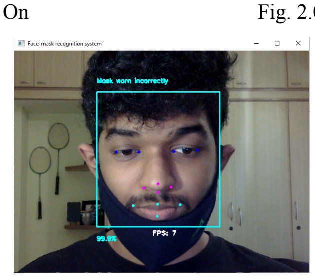

Fig. 3.1 Nose and Mouth exposed

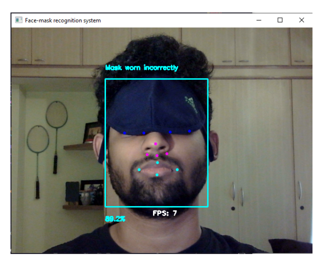

Fig. 3.2 Eyes covered

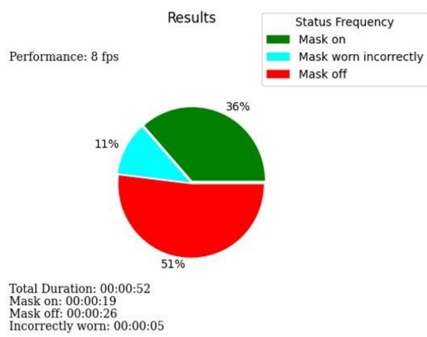

Fig. 4.0 Output statistics

Social-distancing measure system

We take live video footage from CCTV cameras present at a forty-five-degree incline from the top. We then analyze this footage frame by frame in real-time to detect social-distancing violators. We first begin by detecting pedestrians by passing through a pedestrian_detection model. This method returns the confidence percentage, bounding box dimensions, and centroids of the detected pedestrians. We then give the list of centroids and their respective frames to the violation method. This method calculates the distance between the centroids to check for social-distancing violations and then returns a color to match the status. We also use this method to count crowds in a frame and classify them into followers and deviants in real-time. We pictorially represent this data using matplotlib—pyplot as a pie chart to indicate the social-distancing index. Finally, we run tests to test the system's limitations to optimize as best as possible.

Output- Social distancing measure system

Fig. 5.0 Final output

Fig. 6.0 Algorithm visualization

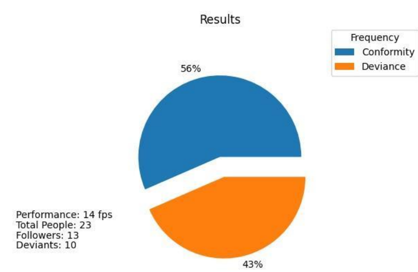

Fig. 5.1 Output Statistics

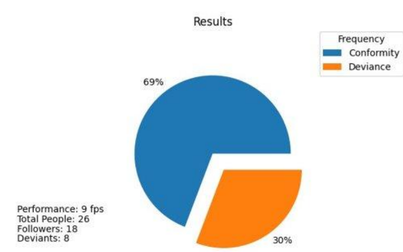

Fig. 6.1 Output Statistics

A. *Figures and Tables*

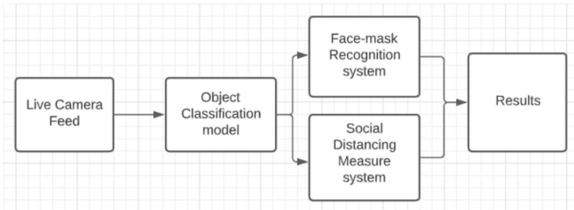

Fig. 7.0 Base overview diagram

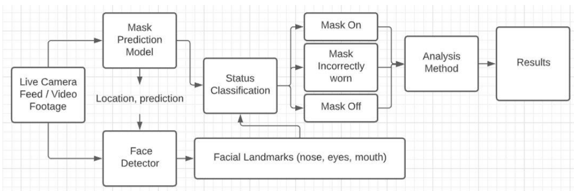

Fig. 8.0 Face-mask recognition system architecture diagram

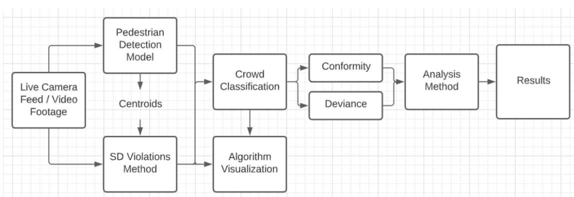

Fig. 9.0 Social-distancing measure system architecture diagram

S. No	Modules	Average Fps
1.	Object Classification model	16.0 Frames per second
2.	Face-mask Recognition system	8.8 Frames per second
3.	Social-distancing measure system	9.0 Frames per second

Fig. 10 Synopsis of proposed models

III. RESULTS DISCUSSION

1. Face-mask recognition

We can confidently distinguish the different states of a worn face-mask, Provide the statistical relationship between them, and pictorially represent them. However, the performance of our system averages at 8.8 fps and has immense fluctuations in the frame rate, which requires further optimization age.

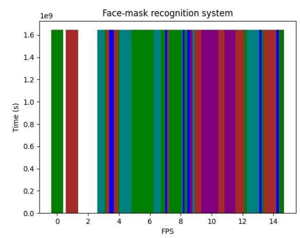

Fig. 11.0 Fps consistency

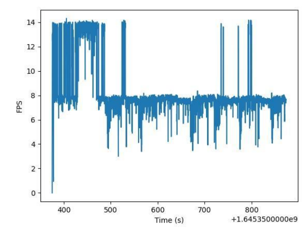

Fig. 11.1 Fps drop rate

2. Social-distancing measure

We can distinguish the different states of pedestrian movement into conformists and deviants accordingly. Provide the statistical relationship between them all and pictorially represent them. However, the performance of our system averages at nine fps and has immense fluctuations in the frame rate, which requires further optimization.

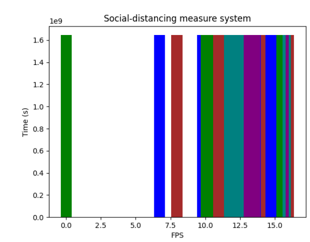

Fig. 12.0 Fps consistency

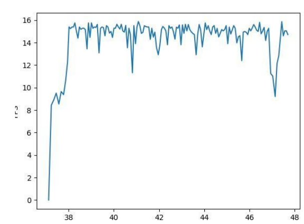

Fig. 12.1 Fps drop rate

IV. CONCLUSION

Due to its software-only nature, It is incredibly cost-effective to layer onto other systems to check for face-mask usage and social-distancing awareness. Our particular system alone can be deployed onto every webcam to every high-rise CCTV camera system to monitor pandemic protocols. We genuinely believe it helps with making informed decisions in a post-pandemic society. From healthcare industries to commercial monopolies, Vision-based object status recognition can always be used to analyze and automate processes for various use-cases. There is immense potential for further improvement with Pandemic control measures and computer vision analysis.

V. REFERENCES

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