

24AIM111- INTRODUCTION TO DATA STRUCTURE AND ALGORITHMS

23MAT112- MATHEMATICS FOR INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS 2

FACE RECOGNITION SYSTEM

Faculty In-Charge :

Dr. Manimaran S

Dr. Prem Jagadeesan

Presented By :

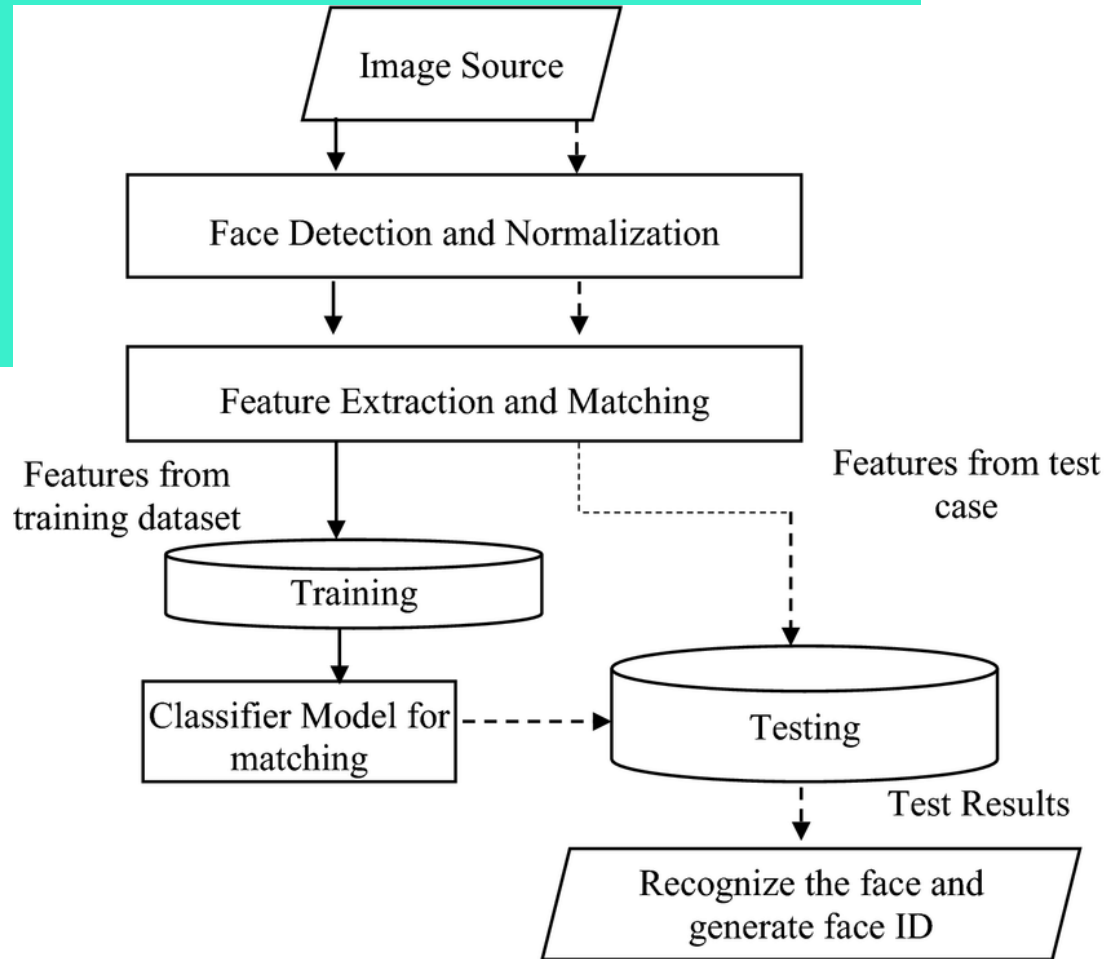
Kailash S - CB.AI.U4AIM24017
Shreeram M - CB.AI.U4AIM24023
Mahadev M - CB.AI.U4AIM24025
Sanjay K - CB.AI.U4AIM24038

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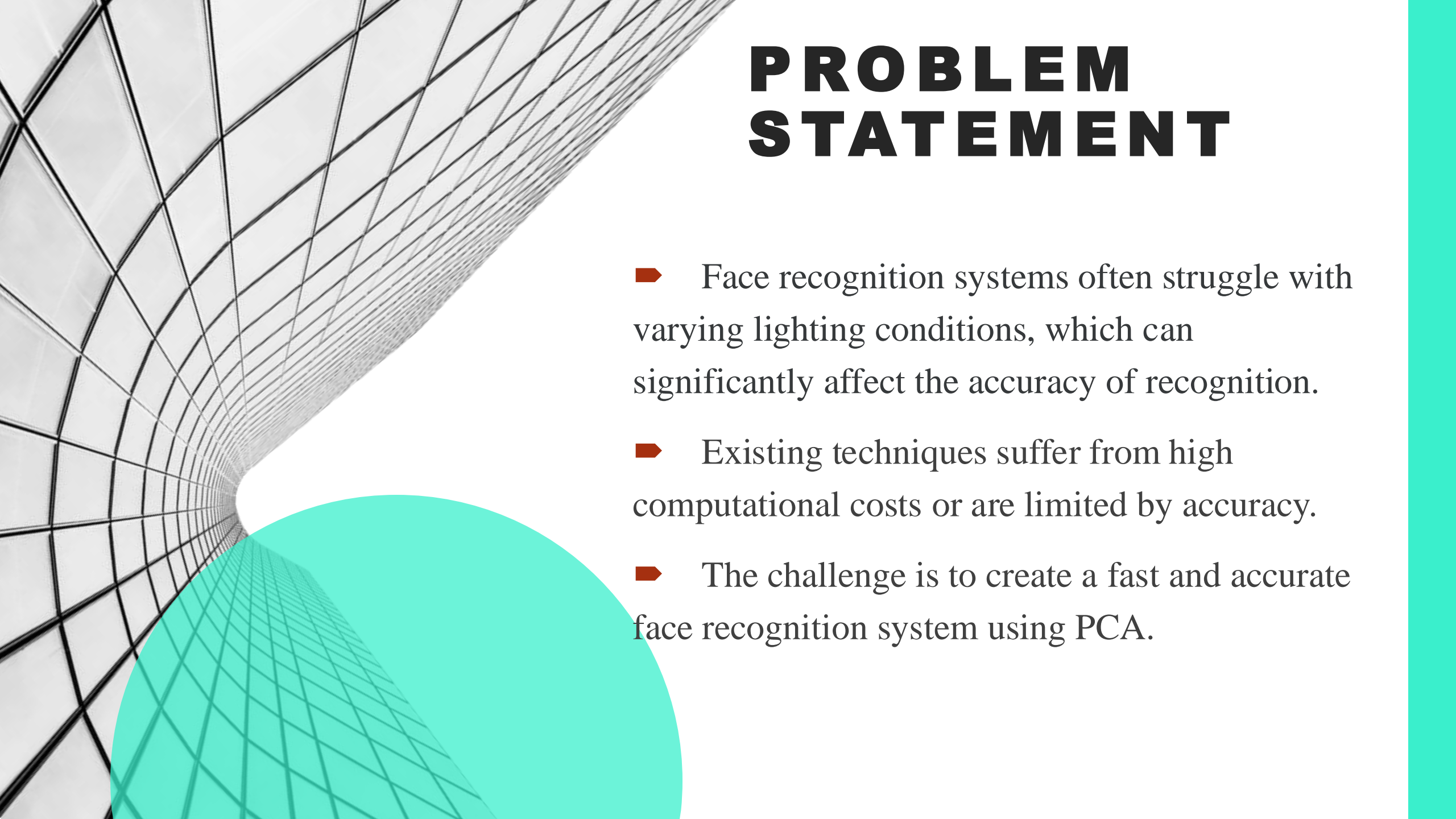


INTRODUCTION



➤ Face recognition is a critical technology used in security, surveillance, and social media.

➤ This project aims to develop a robust face recognition system using two key techniques – PCA and LBP.

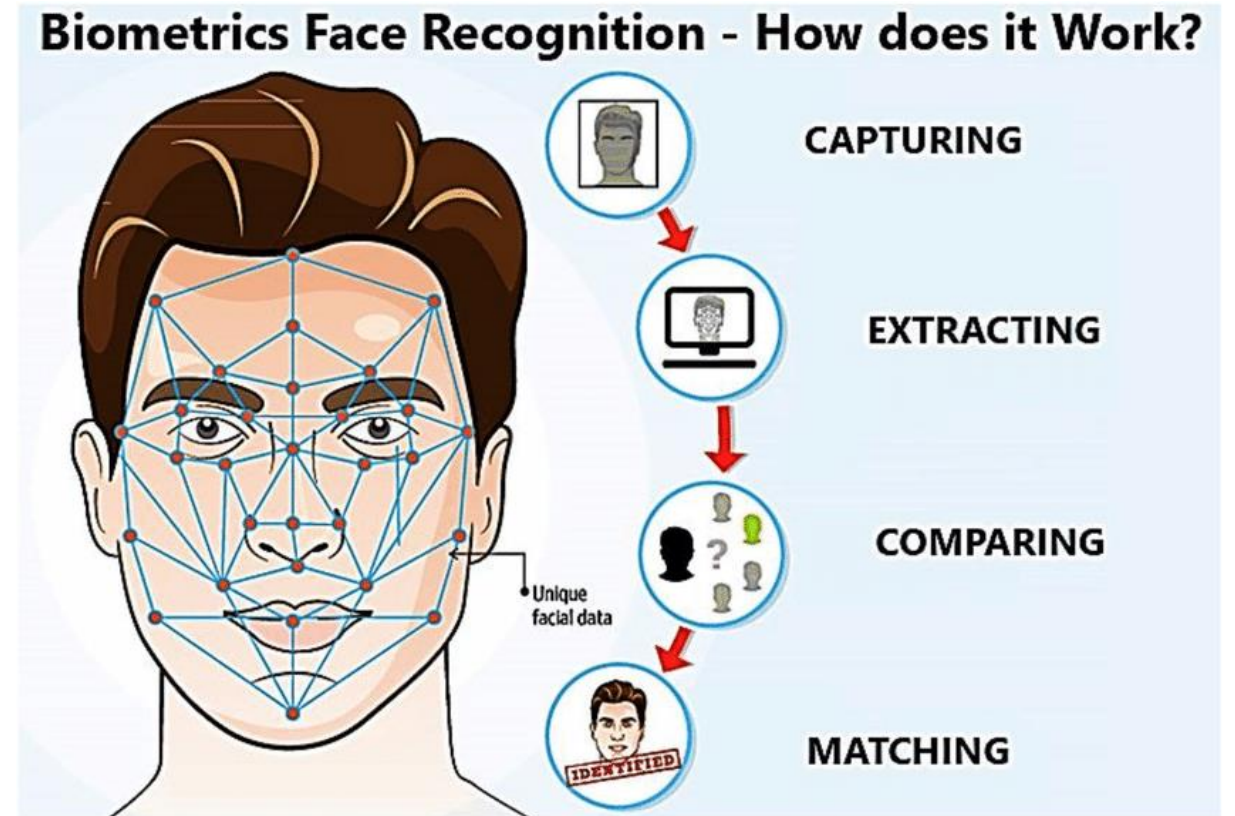


PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Face recognition systems often struggle with varying lighting conditions, which can significantly affect the accuracy of recognition.
- Existing techniques suffer from high computational costs or are limited by accuracy.
- The challenge is to create a fast and accurate face recognition system using PCA.

OBJECTIVES

- Apply PCA to reduce the dimensionality of facial image data while preserving essential features.
- Apply LBP to capture local texture information from facial images, enhancing the system's ability to differentiate between various faces.
- enhance accuracy and computational efficiency in identifying faces from large datasets.



LITERATURE REVIEW

| PAPER | METHODOLOGY | KEY FINDINGS | SOURCE |
|--|--|--|--|
| Enhancing Facial Recognition Accuracy through KNN Classification with PCA and LBP | PCA and LBP for feature extraction; KNN for classification. | Combined PCA and LBP improved accuracy significantly, achieving 91% with KNN. | forexjournal.co.in |
| Real-Time Face Recognition System Using KPCA, LBP, and Support Vector Machine | KPCA and LBP for feature extraction; SVM for classification. | High recognition rates were achieved on Yale and ORL databases, demonstrating the effectiveness of KPCA and SVM. | academia.edu |
| Local Binary Pattern and Principal Component Analysis for Low-light Face Recognition | Feature extraction using LBP and PCA specifically designed for low-light conditions. | Highlighted the effectiveness of combining LBP and PCA in challenging lighting conditions for face recognition. | ieee.org |

DSA PART INCORPORATED

❑ Arrays and Matrices:

1. **Image Representation** : Each face image is stored as a 2D array (matrix).
2. **Feature Vectors** : After applying PCA or LBP, features are stored in 1D arrays (feature vectors) for classification.

❑ Graphs:

- **Facial Feature Relationships** : Can be used to represent relationships between facial landmarks (e.g., eyes, nose, mouth) as nodes connected by edges.

❑ FaceList:

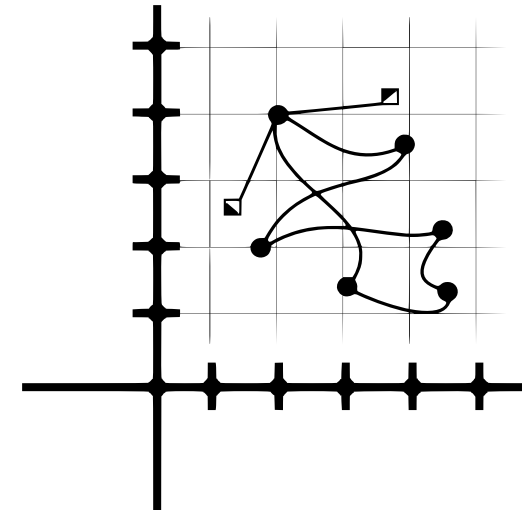
- Used for storing multiple face images for comparison, allowing efficient retrieval during recognition tasks.

MATHEMATICS PART INCORPORATED

- **Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues: PCA**
computes the covariance matrix and finds eigenvectors (principal components).
- **Local Binary Patterns (LBP):** Extracts the local features from images.
- **Support Vector Machine (SVM):** Classify the extracted features and find the optimal hyperplane that separates classes in the feature space.

$$C = \frac{1}{n-1} (X - \mu)^T (X - \mu)$$

$$LBP(x_c, y_c) = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} s(g_p - g_c) \cdot 2^p$$



RECOGNITION PROCESS

Get Training Data

Preprocessing and Finding the Mean image

PCA (Principal Component Analysis)

LBP (Local Binary Patterns)

Classification

User Interface

- Convert images to grayscale.
- Normalize image sizes.

- Compute the covariance matrix.
- Extract principal components.

- Apply LBP to extract local texture features.

- Use SVM (Support Vector Machine) to classify the extracted features.

- A basic UI that allows users to upload a photo and displays the result.

PROGRESS SO FAR

Preprocessing

- Collected and organized dataset with 100 images and done preprocessing (grayscale conversion, resizing to 200x200, normalization).

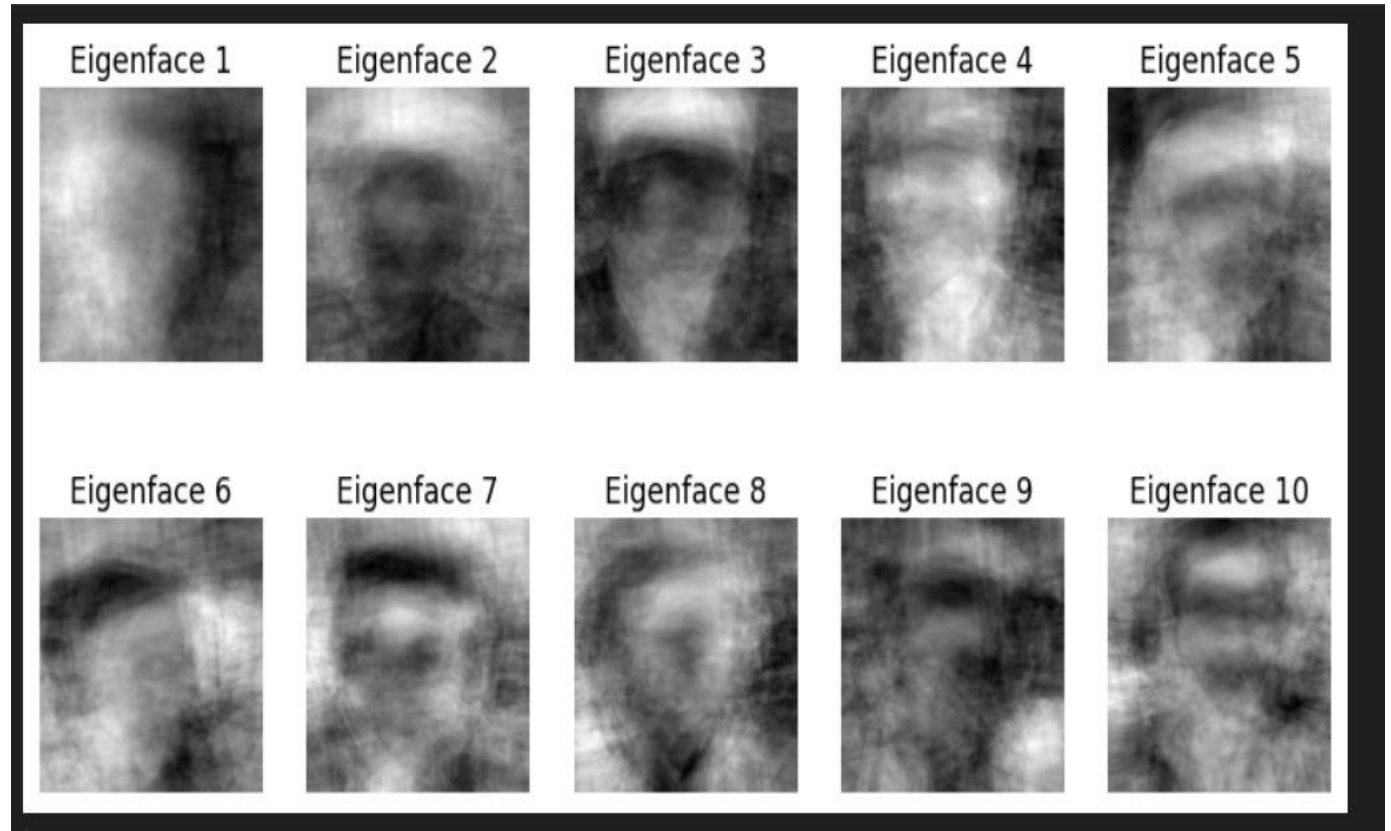
Feature Extraction

- Implemented PCA (Principal Component Analysis) for dimensionality reduction.

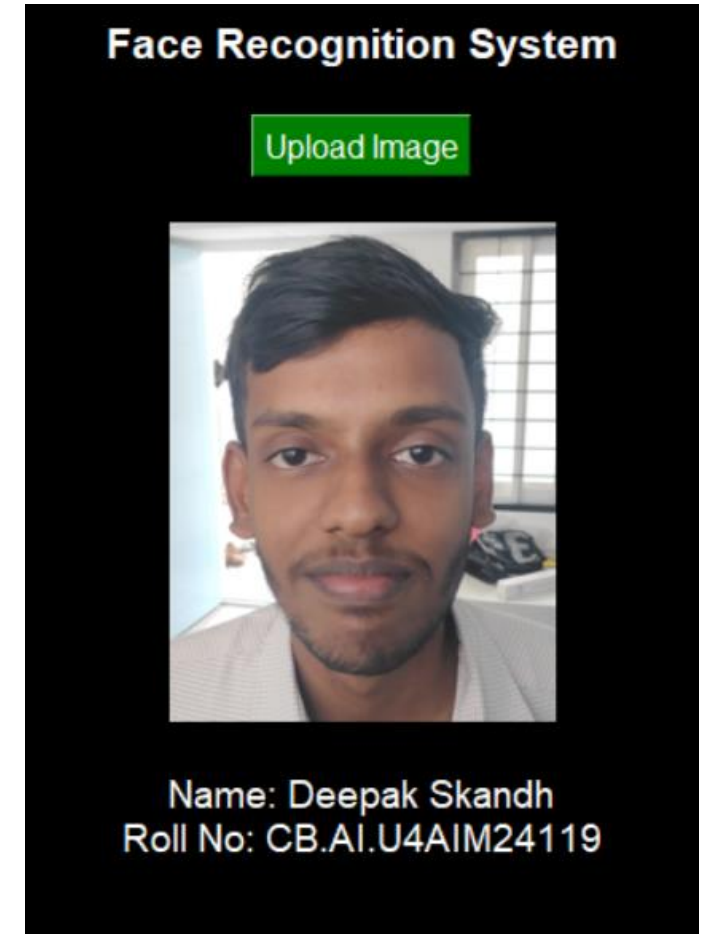
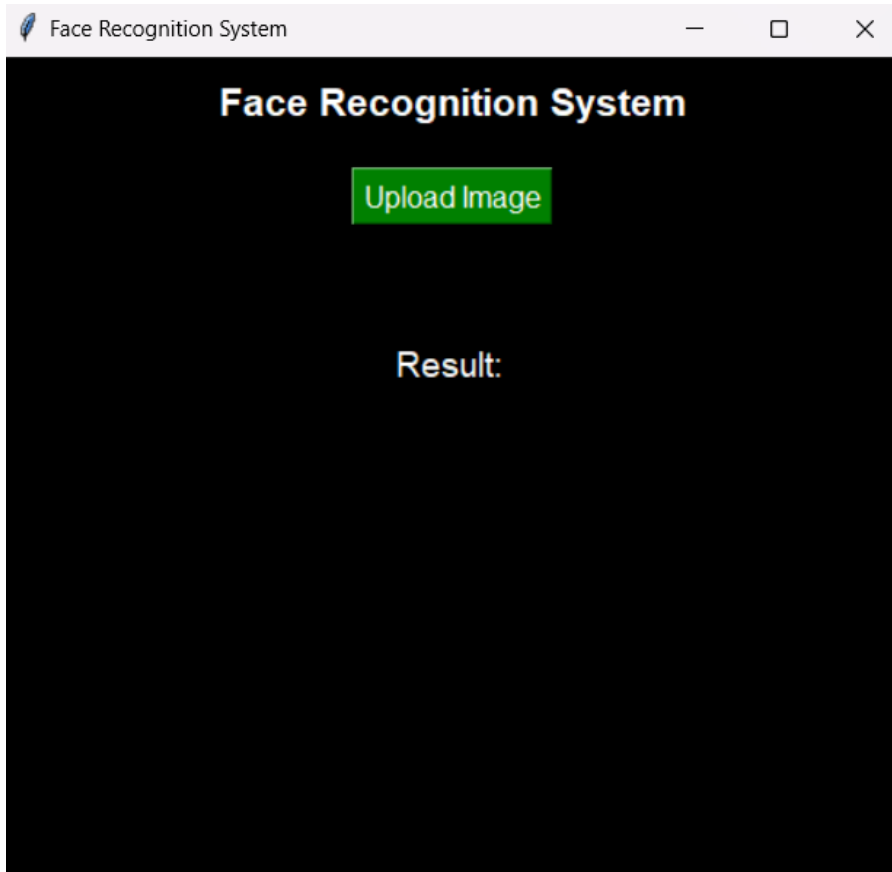
Original Image



Reconstructed (PCs=100)



USER INTERFACE



- ✓ **Upload Image** – Opens file dialog to choose an image
- ✓ **Displays Image** – Shows uploaded image in the UI
- ✓ **Displays Name & Roll No**

REFERENCE

- Gaur, Sachin, et al. "Enhancing Facial Recognition Accuracy through KNN Classification with Principal Component Analysis and Local Binary Pattern." International Journal of Electrical and Electronics Research 12.3 (2024): 791-798.
- Firas, A. M., and Mustafa Zuhaer Nayef AL-Dabagh. "Real-Time Face Recognition System Using KPCA, LBP and Support Vector Machine." International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science 4.2 (2017): 237062.
- Masyitoh, Silvia Larasatul, Khakam Ma'ruf, and Rizal Justian Setiawan. "Local Binary Pattern and Principal Component Analysis for Low-light Face Recognition." 2024 11th International Conference on Electrical Engineering, Computer Science and Informatics (EECSI). IEEE, 2024.



THANK YOU