

# La détection des gens non masqués

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# Plan :

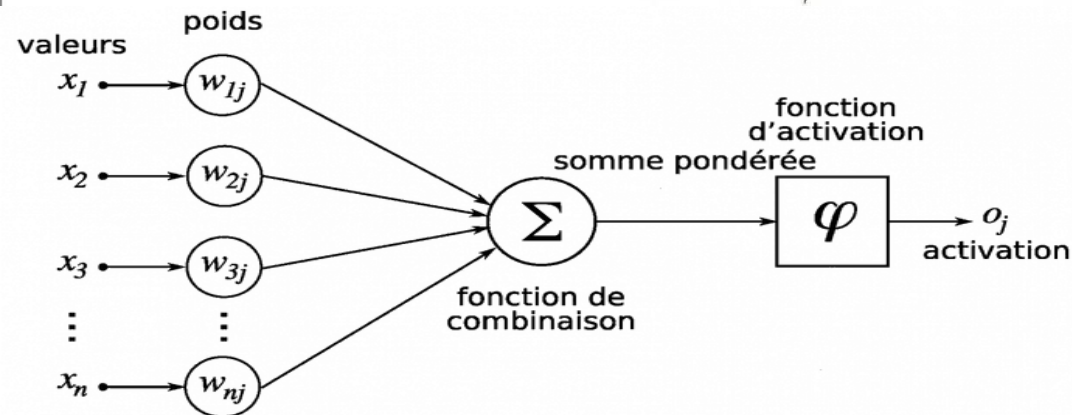
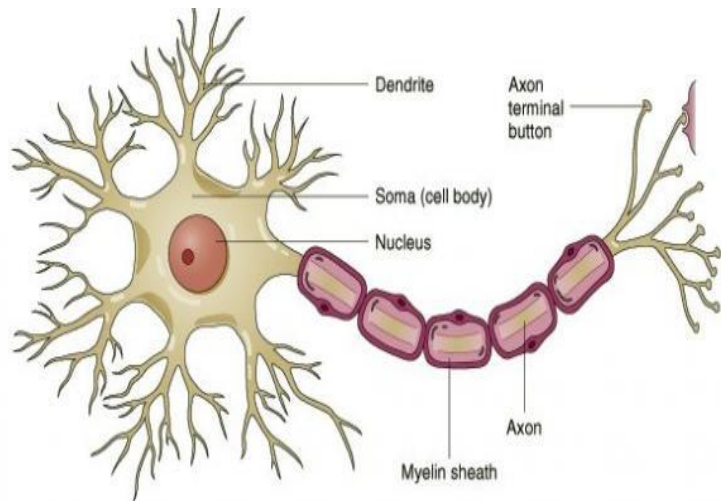
- ▣ Problématique
- ▣ Réseau neuronal convolutif
- ▣ La reconnaissance faciale
- ▣ La détection de port du masque

“

Les algorithmes informatiques actuelles développés par les programmeurs n'atteignent pas le niveau de précision élevé pour identifier les gens non masqués dans une grande foule.

1

# Réseau neuronal convolutif :



Couche de sortie

Couches  
denses

Applatissement

Couche de  
convolution

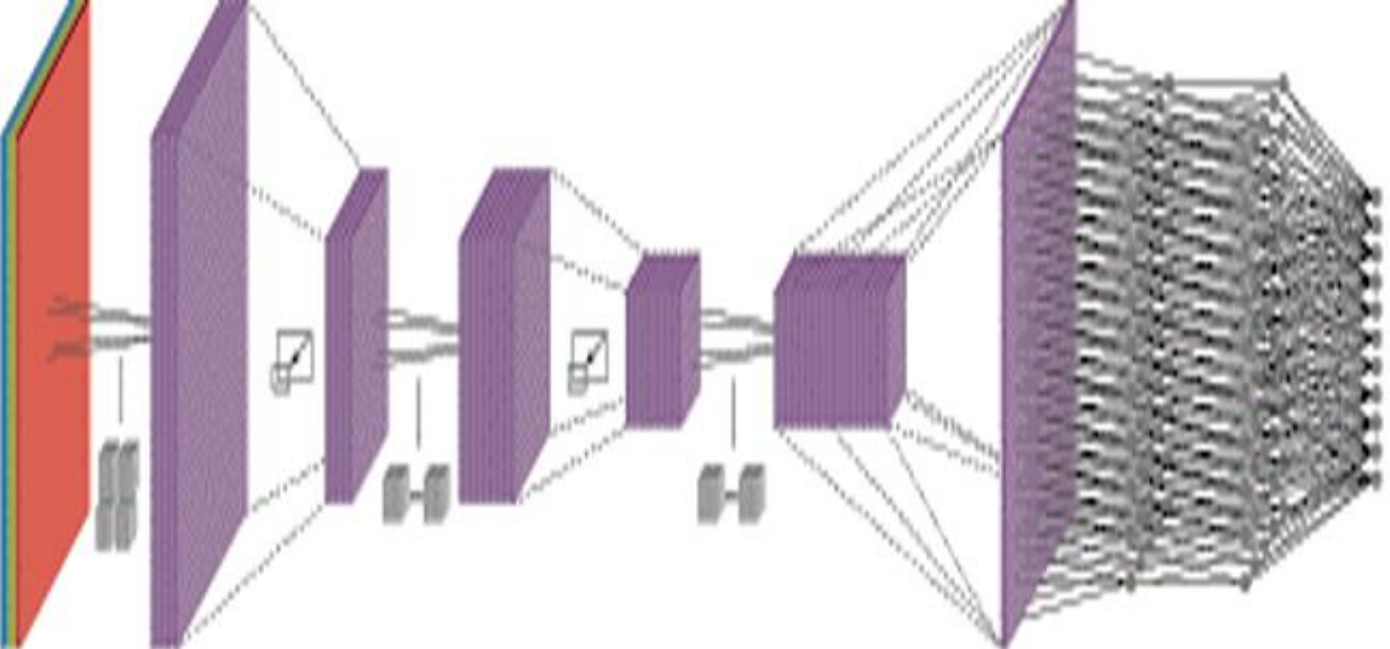
Pooling

Couche de  
convolution

Pooling

Couches de  
convolution

Couche d'entrée



# La couche de convolution :

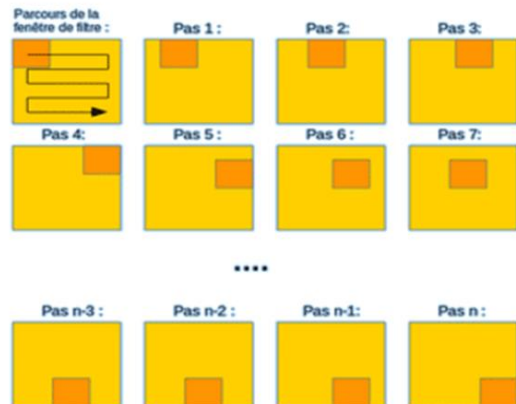
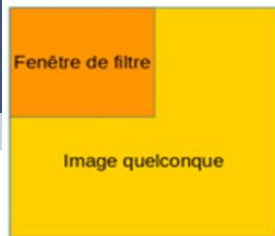


Image source vue comme une série de pixels par le réseau de neurones

3	0	1	5	0	3	0	3
2	6	2	4	3	0	3	0
2	4	1	0	6	1	4	1
3	0	1	5	0	3	0	2
2	6	2	4	3	2	3	0
2	4	1	0	6	2	1	1
2	6	2	4	4	0	3	6
2	4	1	0	6	1	6	1

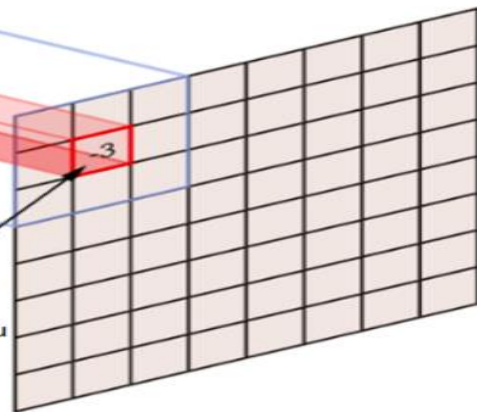
Exemple de calcul de "convolution"

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(-1 \times 3) + (0 \times 0) + (1 \times 1) + \\
 &(-2 \times 2) + (0 \times 6) + (2 \times 2) + \\
 &(-1 \times 2) + (0 \times 4) + (1 \times 1) = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

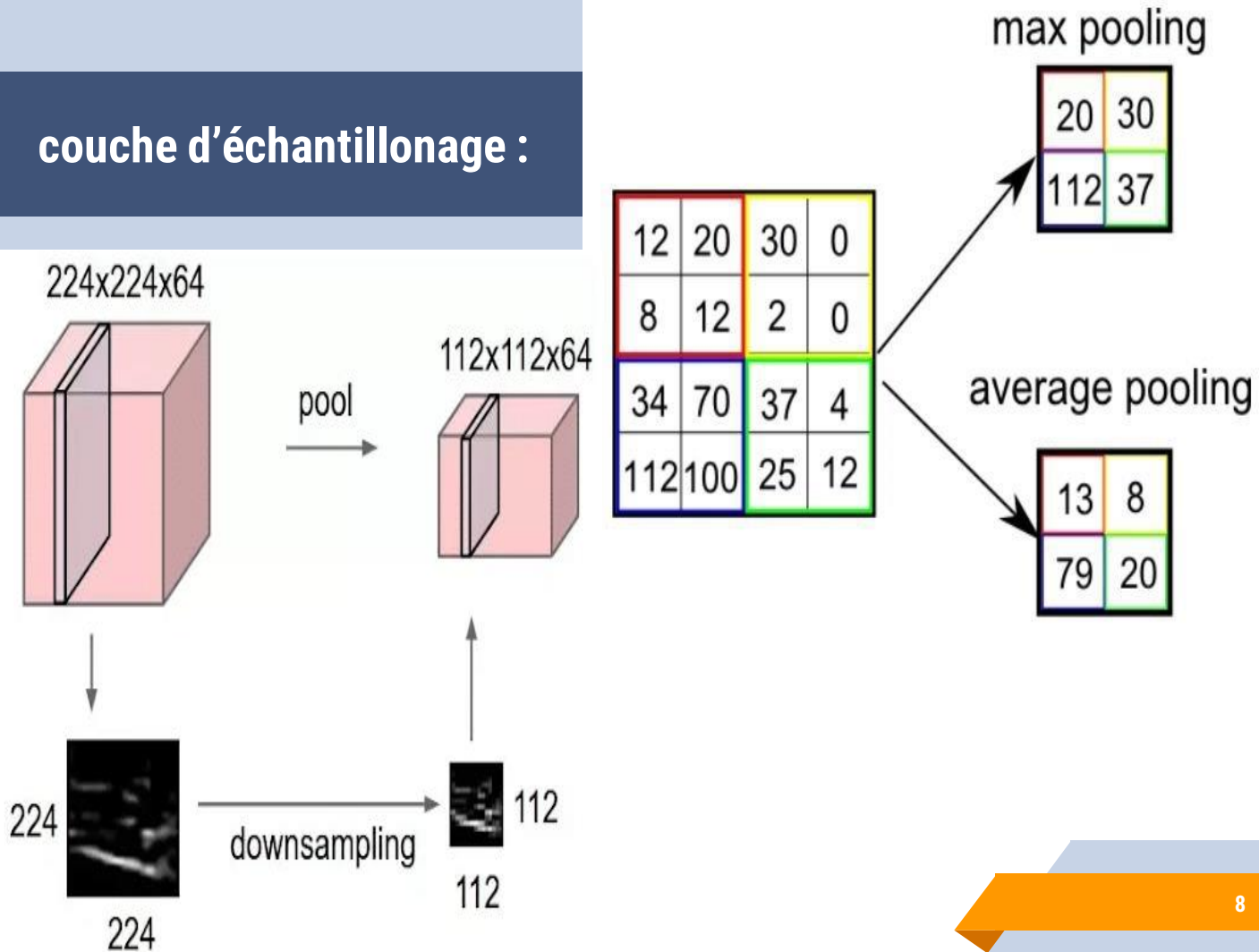
-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

Filtre de convolution (champ récepteur)

Pixel de destination dans la couche supérieure du réseau de neurones

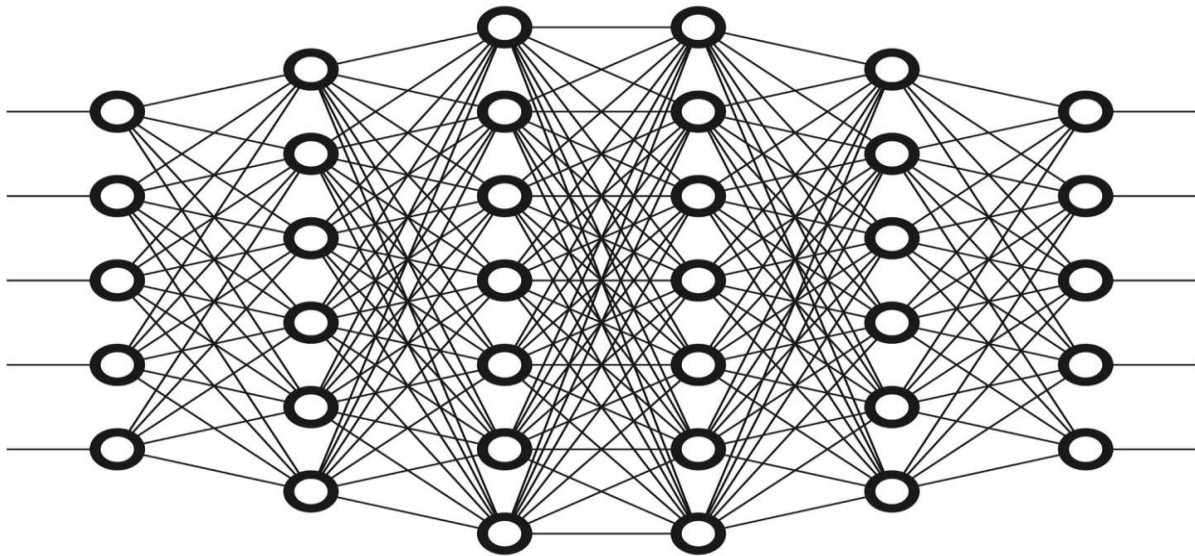


## couche d'échantillonnage :





# Classification :



# 2

## La reconnaissance faciale:

# Les images de références :

$$\mathbf{I}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1,1} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1,l} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{h,1} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{h,l} \end{bmatrix}_{h \times l} \longrightarrow \mathbf{\Gamma}_i = [\mathbf{a}_{1,1} \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{a}_{h,l}]_{1 \times h \times l}$$

```
from imageio.v2 import imread
import glob
import numpy as np
pngs = glob.glob( './gallery/*.png')
M=len(pngs)
image = imread(pngs[0])
h = len(image)
l= len(image[0])
imgs = np.array([imread(i).flatten() for i in pngs])
```

$$\mathbf{\Gamma} = [\mathbf{\Gamma}_1, \cdots \cdots \cdots, \mathbf{\Gamma}_M]_{M \times h \times l}$$

# Le visage moyen et le visage propre :

$$\mathbf{\Gamma} = [\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_M]_{M \times h \times l} \longrightarrow \mathbf{\Gamma} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1,1} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{h,l} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{z}_{1,1} & \cdots & \mathbf{z}_{h,l} \end{bmatrix}_{M \times h \times l}$$

$$\mathbf{\Psi} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \Gamma_i = [\mathbf{m}_{1,1} \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{m}_{h,l}]_{1 \times h \times l}$$

moyenne = np.mean(imgs,0)

$$\mathbf{\Phi} = \mathbf{\Gamma} - \mathbf{\Psi} = [\varphi_{i,j}]_{M \times h \times l}$$

phi = imgs-moyenne

# La matrice de covariance :


$$\mathbf{C} = \Phi^T \cdot \Phi = [\mathbf{c}_{i,j}]_{h \times l \times h \times l}$$

## Problème:

Si par exemple on a 31 images de résolution 125x150

Alors la matrice de covariance va être de taille 18750x18750

Quelle est la solution?


$$\mathbf{L} = \Phi \cdot \Phi^T = [\mathbf{L}_{i,j}]_{\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{M}}$$

```
covr = np.dot( phi , phi.transpose())
```

$$\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{e} = \lambda \cdot \mathbf{e}$$

$$\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mu \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

```
from scipy import linalg  
vap , vepr = np.linalg.eig(covr)
```

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{e} = \Phi^T \cdot \mathbf{v} \\ \lambda = \mu \end{cases}$$

```
vep = np.dot( phi.transpose() , vepr )
```

# Démonstration :

$$\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mu \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\Phi} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mu \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \mu \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{C} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \mu \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

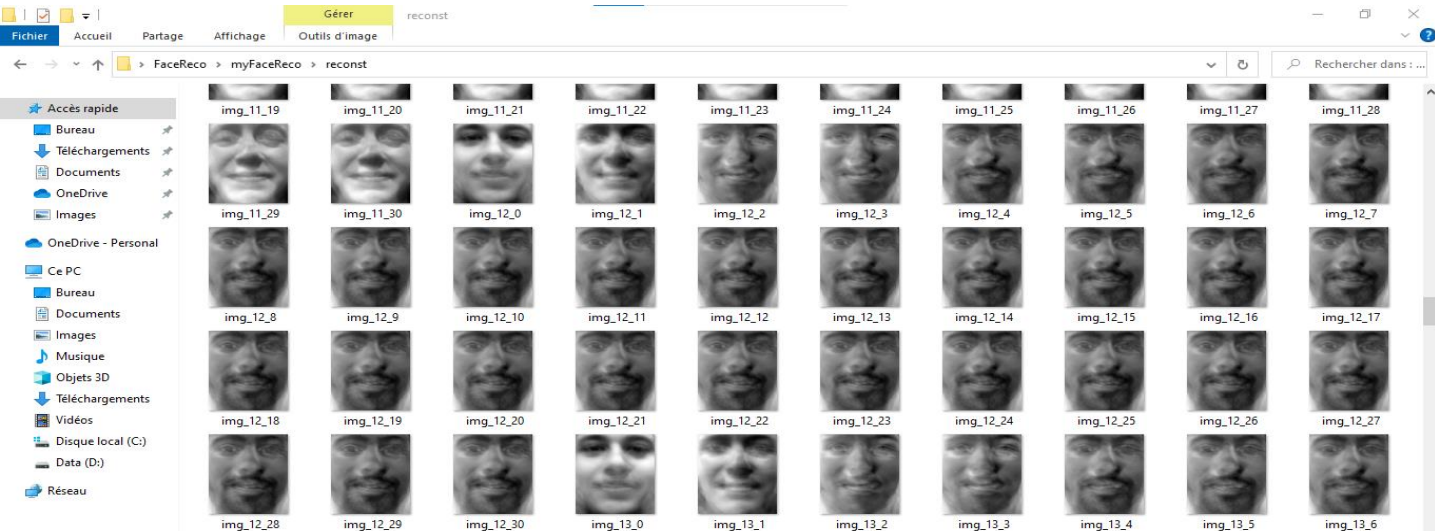
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{C} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \mu \cdot (\boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \mathbf{v})$$

$$\mathbf{e} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}^T \cdot \mathbf{v} = [\mathbf{e}_{i,j}]_{\mathbf{h} \times \mathbf{M}}$$

# Le poids :

$$\Omega = \phi . e = [\Omega_{i,j}]_{M \times M}$$

`poids = np.dot( phi , vep )`



**for k in range(M):**

**for i in range(M):**

`recon = moyenne + np.dot( poids[k,:i] , vectp[:,i].transpose() )`

`imsave("reconst/img_" + str(k) + "_" + str(i) + ".png", recon.reshape(h, l) )`



# L'identification d'une personne :

$$\Gamma = [\tau_i]_{1 \times h \times l}$$

```
import time
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
t1 = time.time()
```

```
image_a_trouver = np.array ( imread( "a_tester/1.png" ).flatten() )
```

```
a_trouver = plt.figure (1)
```

```
plt.imshow ( image_a_trouver.reshape ( h, l ) )
```

```
plt.title ( "A trouver")
```

$$\Phi_{\Gamma} = \Gamma - \Psi = [\varphi_i]_{1 \times h \times l}$$

```
phi2 = image_a_trouver - moyenne
```

$$\Omega_{\Gamma} = \Phi_{\Gamma} \cdot e = [\omega_i]_{1 \times M}$$

```
poids2= np.dot(phi2,vectp)
```

La distance euclidienne :

$$\mathcal{E} = \|\Omega - \Omega_{\Gamma}\|^2 = [\mathcal{E}_i]_{1 \times M}$$

```
dist = np.min( (poids - poids2)**2, axis=1 )
```

$$\mathcal{E}_k = \min_{i \in [1, M]} \mathcal{E}_i \quad \text{indicelm} = \text{np.argmin}( \text{dist} )$$

```
print( "Image de : " + pngs[indicelm] )
```

```
trouvé = plt.figure(2)
```

```
plt.imshow( imgs[indicelm].reshape( h, l))
```

```
plt.title("C'est trouvé")
```

```
trouvé.show()
```

```
t2 = time.time()
```

```
t = t2 - t1
```

```
print(f'le temps d'exécution est : {t:.2}ms')
```

Python 3.10.4 (tags/v3.10.4:9d38120, Mar AMD64) on win32

```
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or ">>>

== RESTART: C:\Users\H20\Desktop\FaceReco
Image de : ./gallery\nassih4.png
le temps d'exécution est : 0.24ms

>>>
```

Fichier Accueil Partage Affichage Outils d'image

FaceReco > myFaceReco > gallery

Rechercher dans : ...

Accès rapide

Bureau

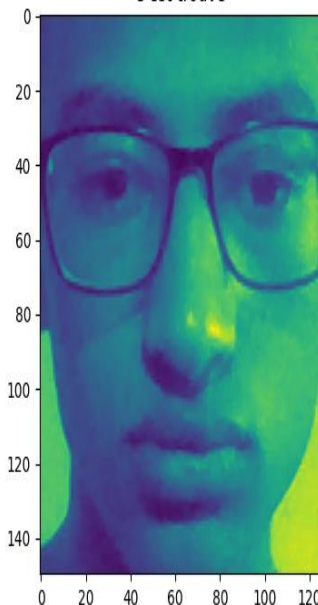
hill1 hill2 hill4 jack1 jack2

nassih3 nassih4

zach2 zach3

Figure 2

C'est trouvé



0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

0 20 40 60 80 100 120



“1.png”

# 3

## La détection du port de masque

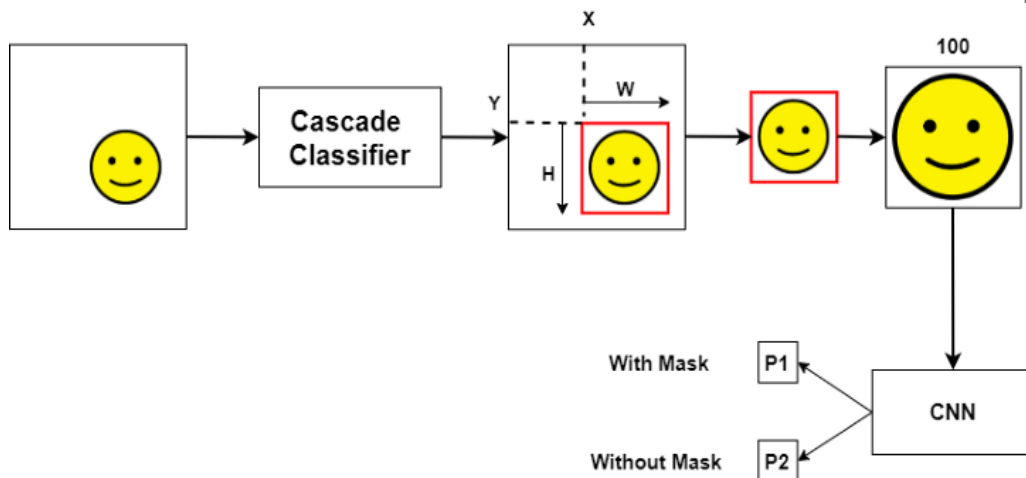
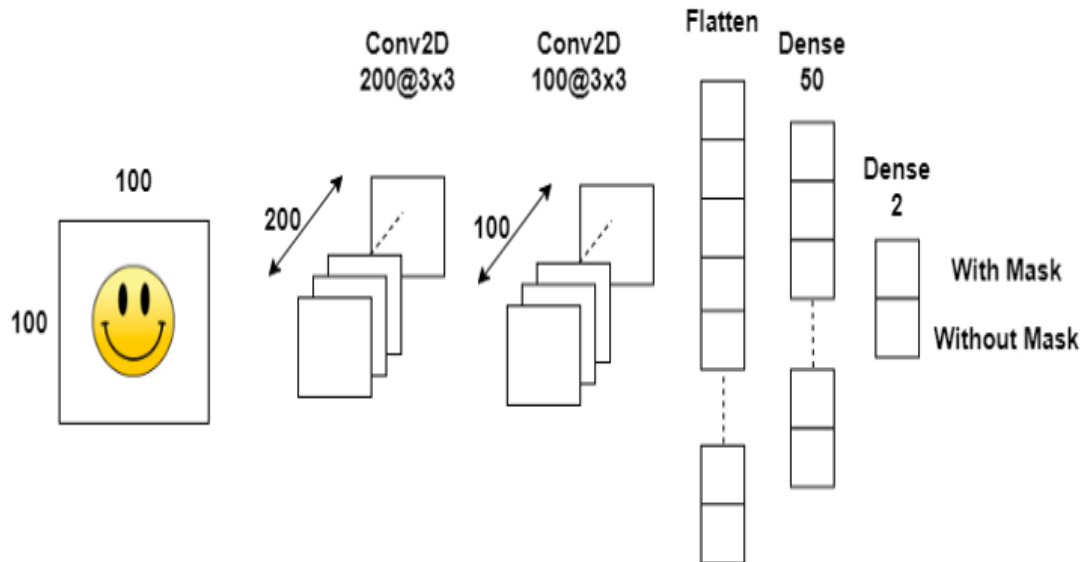
# Dataset :

Mask



No Mask







```
from tensorflow import keras
```

```
model = keras.models.Sequential()  
model.add( keras.layers.Input( ( 100, 100, 1)))
```

```
model.add( keras.layers.Conv2D( 200, ( 3, 3), activation='relu'))  
model.add( keras.layers.MaxPooling2D( ( 2, 2)))  
model.add( keras.layers.Dropout( 0.2))
```

```
model.add( keras.layers.Conv2D( 100, ( 3, 3), activation='relu'))  
model.add( keras.layers.MaxPooling2D( ( 2, 2)))  
model.add( keras.layers.Dropout( 0.2))
```

```
model.add( keras.layers.Flatten())  
model.add( keras.layers.Dense( 50, activation='relu'))  
model.add( keras.layers.Dropout( 0.5))
```

```
model.add( keras.layers.Dense( 2, activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 98, 98, 200)	2000
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 49, 49, 200)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 49, 49, 200)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 47, 47, 100)	180100
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 23, 23, 100)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 23, 23, 100)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 52900)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 50)	2645050
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 50)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	102
Total params: 2,827,252		
Trainable params: 2,827,252		
Non-trainable params: 0		



```
live_detection.py - C:\Users\hp\Desktop\detection\live_detection.py (3.10.5)
File Edit Shell 3.10.5*
Python Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929
MD64]) on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information

===== RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\detection\live_detection.py ==
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s
1/1 [=====] - 1s 887ms/step
0.06631365 0.9336864
Image de : myFaceReco/gallery\nassih5.png
le temps d'exécution est : 0.058ms
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s
1/1 [=====] - 0s 75ms/step
0.14334722 0.8566528
Image de : myFaceReco/gallery\nassih5.png
le temps d'exécution est : 0.029ms
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s
1/1 [=====] - 0s 79ms/step
4.4633292e-05 0.9999554
Image de : myFaceReco/gallery\nassih2.png
le temps d'exécution est : 0.072ms

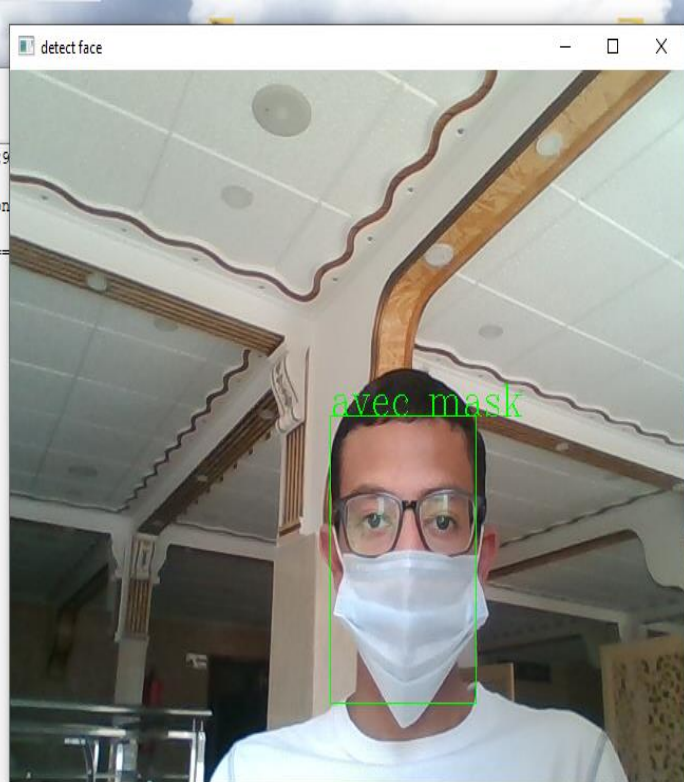
while True:
    _, image =
    (h, w) =
    blob = cv
    net.setIn
    detection
    for i in
        box =
        (sX,
        confi
        if co
```



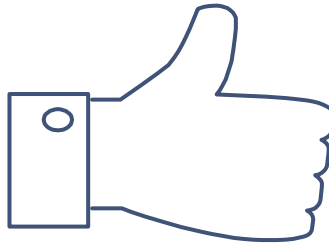
```
live_detection.py - C:\Users\hp\Desktop\detection\live_detection.py (3.10.5)
File Edit Format Python Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.10.5 (tags/v3.10.5:f377153, Jun 6 2022, 16:14:13) [MSC v.1929
AMD64] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information

>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\detection\live_detection.py ==
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - ls 887ms/step
0.06631365 0.9336864
Image de : myFaceReco/gallery\nassih5.png
le temps d'exécution est : 0.058ms
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - 0s 75ms/step
0.14334722 0.8566528
Image de : myFaceReco/gallery\nassih5.png
le temps d'exécution est : 0.029ms
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - 0s 79ms/step
4.4633292e-05 0.9999954
Image de : myFaceReco/gallery\nassih2.png
le temps d'exécution est : 0.072ms
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - 0s 68ms/step
0.8241673 0.17583275
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - 0s 77ms/step
0.92128325 0.078716725
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - 0s 70ms/step
0.7198452 0.2801548
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - 0s 72ms/step
0.98403716 0.01596276
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - 0s 80ms/step
0.83425295 0.165747
1/1 [=====] - ETA: 0s [=====]
[=====]1/1 [=====] - 0s 62ms/step
0.9940538 0.005946273
```



“ Conclusion :



**Merci beaucoup  
pour votre  
attention**