Face Recognition System

Akhil B160470CS
Adwin B180481CS
Anagha B200762CS
Bhagath B200770CS
National Institute of Technology Calicut

***Abstract*- This system is designed to identify and verify individuals by analyzing facial features using deep learning and neural networks. The report discusses the system's practical applications, ethical concerns, and privacy considerations. It also provides insights into the system's development, performance evaluation, and potential areas for improvement, making it a comprehensive guide to the technology's design, implementation, and implications.**

I INTRODUCTION

The problem of Face Recognition has been tacked from a variety of directions in the past 20 years or so. Ample amount of research has been done on the Computer Vision problem of Face Recognition. It is not a trivial task because a lot of factors like lighting, orientation, occlusion etc can change for the image of the same person. Classical Methods that have been introduced so far are, Geometrical Feature Extraction, Eigen Faces, Fisher Faces, Local Binary Pattern Matching and A variety of deep learning learning models like FaceNet ,DeepFace etc that are trained on millions of images have also been introduced.

II LITERATURE SURVEY

GEOMETRICAL FEATURE EXTRACTION

Geometrical feature extraction models are a category of computer vision models designed to capture and analyze geometric or spatial characteristics in images or data. These models focus on extracting information related to the arrangement, positioning, and relationships of objects, patterns, or shapes within an image. Geometrical feature extraction can be crucial for tasks like object recognition, tracking, and image analysis. Here are a few key components and characteristics of geometrical feature extraction models:

1. **Feature Detection**: These models often include algorithms for detecting key features or keypoints in an image, such as corners, edges, or junctions. These features serve as reference points for spatial analysis.
2. **Feature Matching:** Geometrical feature extraction models can match detected features across multiple frames or images. This is essential for tasks like object tracking and image stitching.
3. **Homography Estimation:** Homography is a transformation that maps points in one image to corresponding points in another image. Geometrical feature extraction models may estimate homographies to align or map images or objects in different perspectives or orientations.
4. **Spatial Relationships:** These models analyze the spatial relationships between objects or features in an image. For example, they might determine distances, angles, or relative positions between objects.
5. **Scale and Orientation:** Some models can extract information about the scale and orientation of objects, which is important for tasks like object recognition and matching.
6. **Affine Transformations:** Geometrical feature extraction models may involve affine transformations to correct for distortions, perspective changes, or image warping.
7. **Invariance:** Many models aim to achieve invariance to certain geometric transformations, such as rotation, translation, and scaling. This helps ensure that features remain detectable regardless of their orientation or position.
8. **Applications**: Geometrical feature extraction models are widely used in applications such as object tracking, image stitching, augmented reality, and image registration.

Prominent examples of geometrical feature extraction models include the Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT), Speeded-Up Robust Features (SURF), and the Harris Corner Detector, each tailored for specific tasks involving spatial analysis and geometric relationships. These models are essential tools in computer vision and play a crucial role in various applications, from robotics to image processing and medical imaging.

EIGENFACES

Eigenfaces stand as a pivotal concept in the realm of face detection and recognition, underpinning the foundation of many cutting-edge applications. These eigenfaces are essentially the principal components derived from a dataset of facial images, capturing the most essential patterns and variations within facial features. Leveraging techniques like Principal Component Analysis (PCA), eigenfaces efficiently reduce the dimensionality of facial data, facilitating the intricate task of face detection. Their significance lies in their ability to distill facial characteristics into a compact and informative representation, allowing algorithms to discern and identify faces with exceptional precision. Eigenfaces have played a transformative role in diverse domains, from bolstering security systems and enabling seamless biometric authentication to enhancing human-computer interaction. In the ever-evolving landscape of face detection technology, eigenfaces continue to be a cornerstone in the pursuit of accurate and efficient recognition.

FISHER'S FACE

Fisher's Face, an eminent technique within the realm of computer vision, particularly in the context of face detection and recognition, stands as a testament to its namesake, Sir Ronald A. Fisher, and his pioneering contributions. This method, inspired by Fisher's statistical brilliance, seeks to revolutionize the extraction of facial features by optimizing the ratio between inter-class and intra-class variances in high-dimensional facial data. In doing so, Fisher's Face meticulously hones in on the most distinguishing facial traits and patterns, effectively setting the stage for precise individual identification. Its ability to reduce the dimensionality of facial data while accentuating the crux of discriminative information renders it indispensable in the complex landscape of face detection. Fisher's Face doesn't merely stop at detection; it extends its influence to recognition, where variations in lighting, pose, and expressions are gracefully accommodated. This makes it an invaluable asset in a wide array of computer vision applications, from bolstering biometric security to refining the human-computer interface, where robust and dependable facial analysis is of paramount importance.

LOCAL BINARY PATTERN

Local Binary Pattern (LBP) is a fundamental concept in computer vision with profound implications for face detection. LBP operates by analyzing the texture and patterns within images through a process of comparing pixel values in a local neighborhood surrounding each pixel. In the context of face detection, LBP becomes an invaluable tool for encoding and understanding the intricacies of facial texture, enabling the system to distinguish distinct facial features and their spatial relationships. What sets LBP apart is its remarkable computational efficiency and robustness in the face of challenges like varying lighting conditions and diverse facial expressions. By characterizing the texture in different facial regions, LBP empowers face detection algorithms to efficiently and accurately identify and locate faces within images. It's a key contributor to the success of various facial analysis applications, extending its utility beyond detection to include recognition, tracking, and even emotion analysis, solidifying its role as a cornerstone in computer vision for facial processing.

DEEP LEARNING

Deep learning has not only revolutionized but fundamentally reshaped the landscape of facial recognition technology, ushering in an era of unprecedented advancements. Through the utilization of intricate deep neural networks, facial recognition systems now boast the capability to identify and verify individuals with a level of precision and accuracy that was once unimaginable. These networks are meticulously trained on colossal datasets teeming with diverse facial images, a process that equips them with the acumen to discern and assimilate multifaceted facial features and nuances. These encompass not only the precise positioning of eyes, nose, and mouth but also extend to the minutiae of skin texture and even the intricacies of wrinkles. At the heart of this transformation are deep learning models, with convolutional neural networks (CNNs) emerging as the workhorses of this revolution. They have seamlessly integrated themselves into the fabric of facial recognition technology, lending their prowess to diverse tasks, including face detection, emotion analysis, and the ambitious endeavor of 3D facial reconstructions. The implications of this deep learning-driven metamorphosis extend far beyond mere technological advancement, permeating critical sectors like security systems and biometric authentication. These innovations offer not just reliability but enhanced efficiency, underpinning the quest for more robust and accurate solutions in the intricate realm of individual identification.

III METHODOLOGY

VGG19 is a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture known for its success in image classification tasks, has 16 convolutional layers and 5 max pool layers, the final classification happens in the final

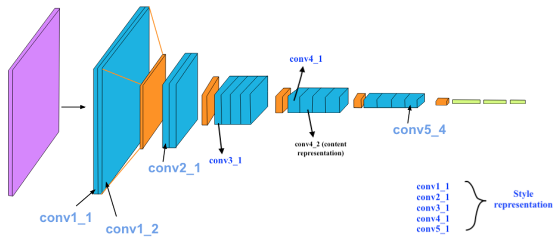

Figure 1: VGG-19 architecture https://www.kaggle.com/code/swayamsingh/style-transfer-using-vgg-19

3 layers. The final layer has a softmax function as it's activation for classification. While powerful for image recognition, it's computationally intensive and has a large number of parameters, making it less suitable for real-time applications on resource-constrained devices. VGG19 has influenced subsequent CNN architectures, playing a significant role in the development of deep learning for computer vision.

Step 1: The faces in the images is cropped using MTCNN deep network which is an implementation of the YOLO deep learning algorithm.

Step 2: The data is again manually scanned for mislabeled images and correction are made.

Step 3: The processed data is fed to the network. The model has been learned with both Adam and Rmsprop.

Step 4: The trained model is then used for prediction of new images added to the system.

IV CONCLUSION

Face Recognition is a very complex task. Convolutional neural networks are very good for image classification tasks. A satisfactory accuracy was achieved with the implemented architecture. The accuracy can be further increased by training the network much larger datasets. The assignment worked as an introduction to data-driven methods of solutions to problems.

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