

SafeLABS

LABORATORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01 Introduction

05 Face Recognition

02 Background

O6 PPE Detection

03 Objectives

07 Web Application

04 System Architecture

08 Challenges

09 Future Improvements

10 Conclusion

11 References

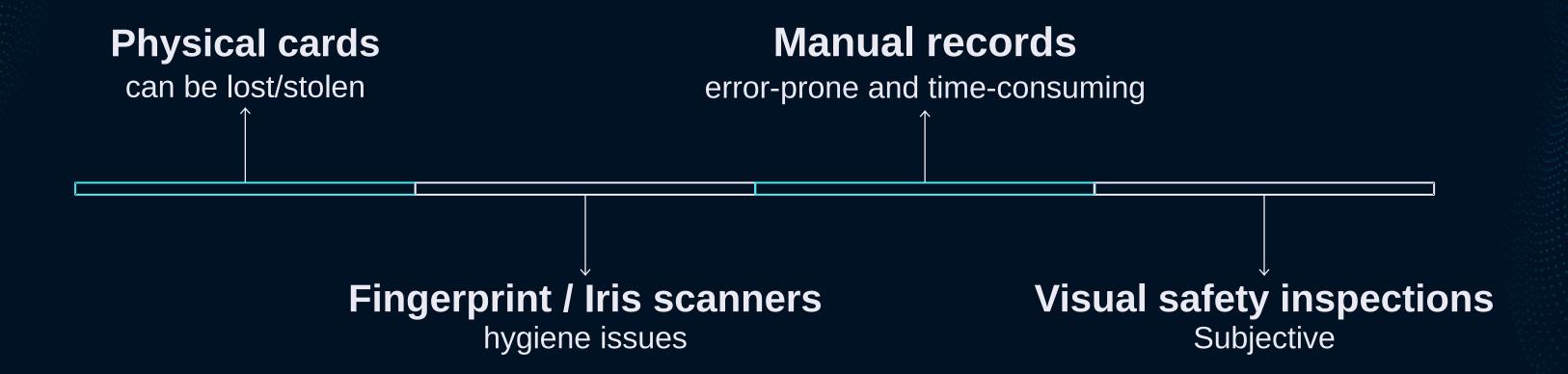
INTRODUCTION

Innovative laboratory management system with deep learning-based user authentication and safety compliance regulation

- Addresses critical challenges in laboratory access and safety
- Provides an automated authentication & attendance tracking system
- Integrates face recognition, safety compliance checks
- Scalable solution applicable to various institutional environments

BACKGROUND

Growing need for secure, intelligent authentication control, management & attendance tracking systems



Need for automation and scalability

OBJECTIVES



Develop a comprehensive laboratory management system



Implement robust user authentication mechanism using deep learning based face recognition



Integrate safety compliance detection using object detection

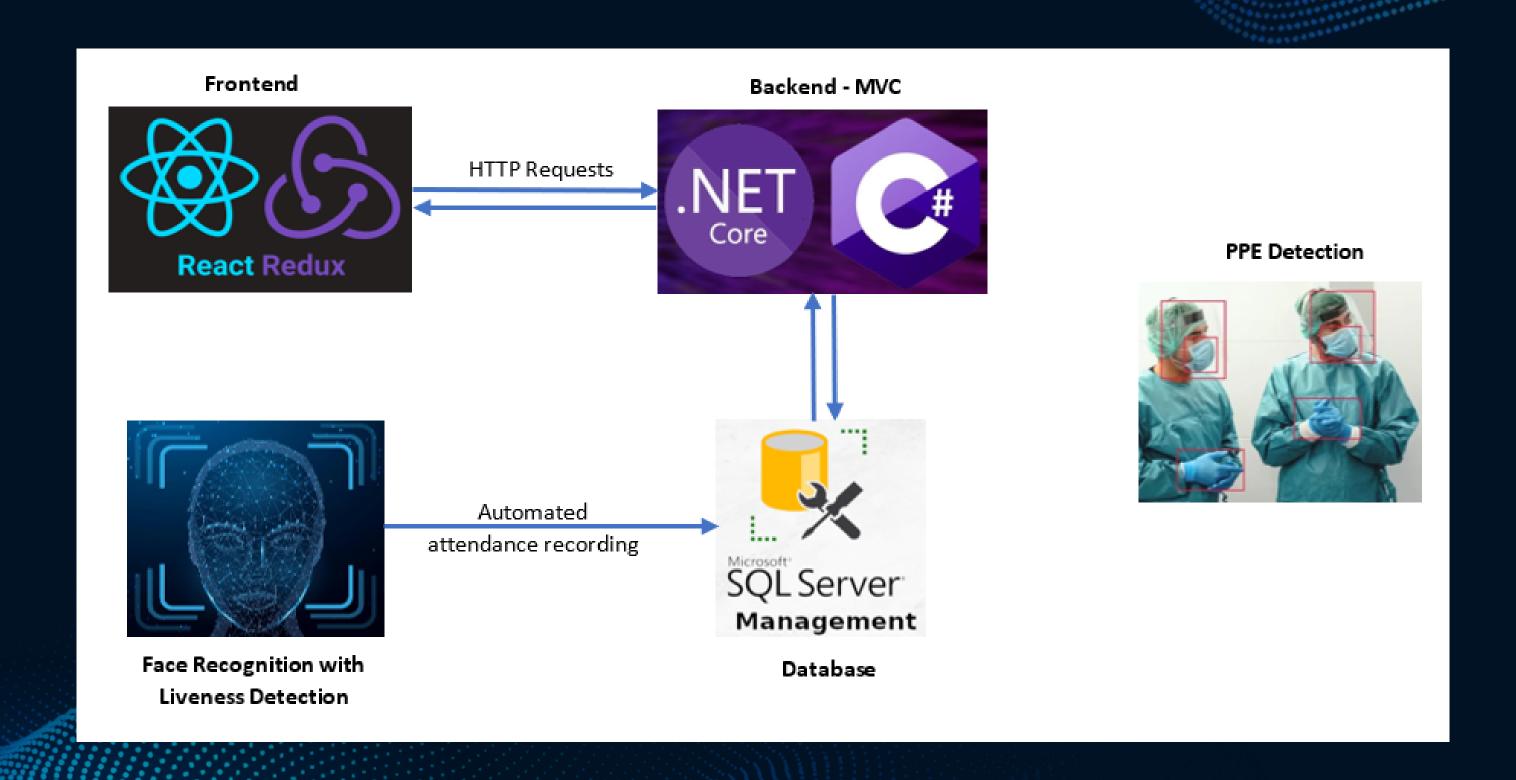


Provide automated attendance and real-time lab occupancy tracking



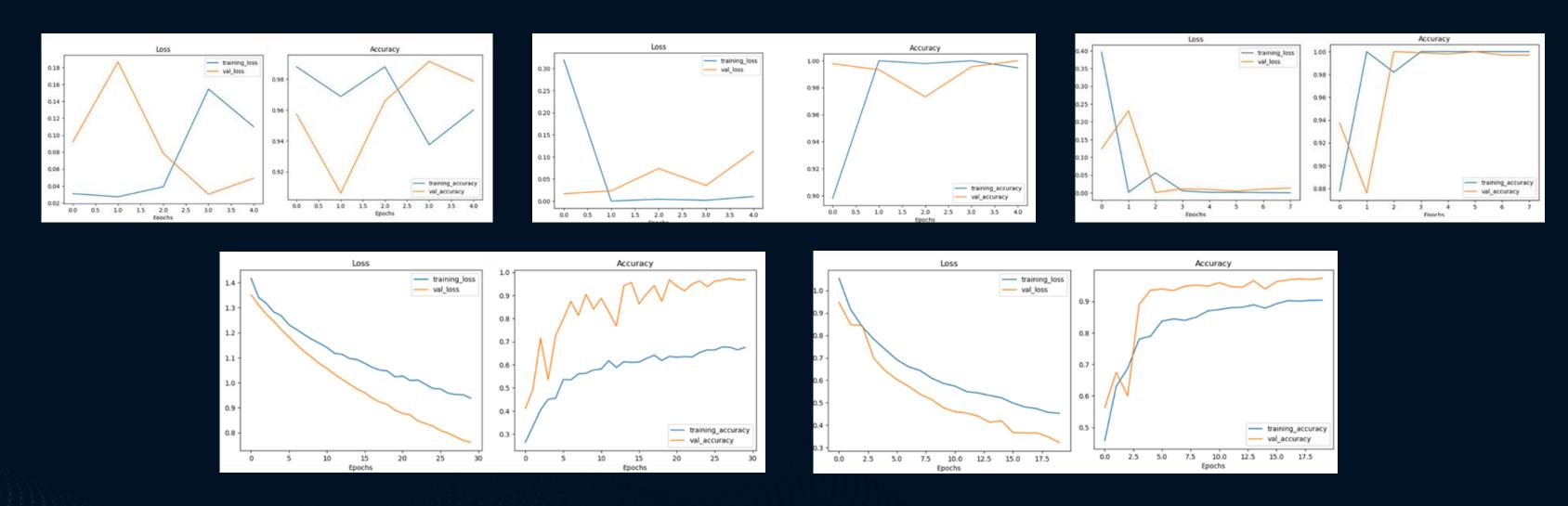
Create a scalable web application for the convenience of users & management purposes

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



FACE RECOGNITION

- Initial test was to build a face recognition model from scratch or using Transfer Learning
- Dataset Creation and Preprocessing was done before training



• Achieved better curves and accuracy by feature extraction of InceptionV3 model

FACE RECOGNITION Contd.

Issues:

- Not accurate enough for custom images
- Need re-train the model when new user registers

Solution: Using a pre-trained face encoding generator model

Feature	face_recognition (dlib)	FaceNet	VGGFace	ArcFace
Accuracy (on LFW)	~97-99%	~99.63%	~97-98%	~99.83%
Speed	Fast with HOG Moderate with CNN	Moderate	Moderate	Slower
Architecture	ResNet-34	Inception - ResNet	VGG-16 / VGG-19	ResNet-50 / ResNet-100
Model Size	Small to Moderate	Moderate	Large	Large
Use Cases	Face recognition and verification, embedded applications	Face verification, clustering, embeddings generation	Face verification and classification	Face verification, high-accuracy face matching
Embedding Dimension	128	512	4096	512
Ease of Integration	High, easy with Python API	Moderate	Moderate to complex	Complex
Scalability	High, works with relational databases	Medium (best with specialized vector DBs)	Low	Low

FACE RECOGNITION Contd.

Used Technology: Dlib's face_recognition library

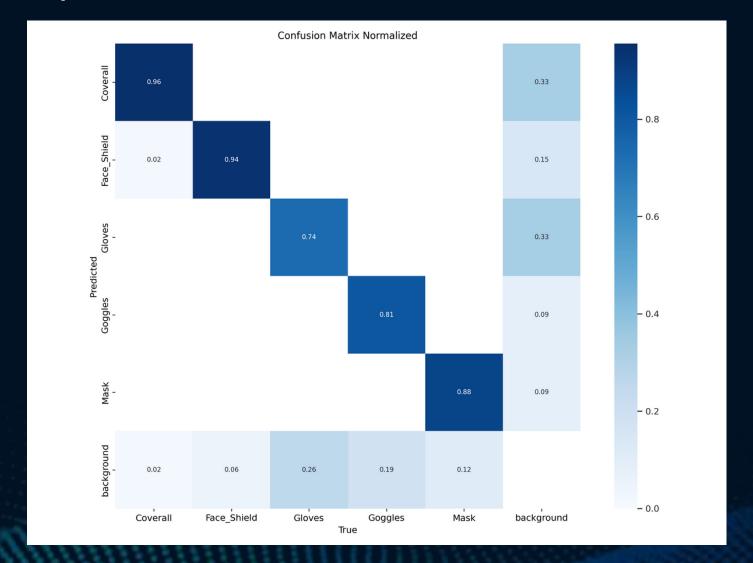
- HOG model for face detection
- ResNet-34 model for face recognition

Methodology

- Face encoding stored during registration
- Face verified against database
- Integration with liveness detection to ensures real presence
- Attendance recorded automatically

PPE Detection

- Suitable to implement at the entrance of a hazardous area in the laboratory
- CPPE-5 Dataset
 - ~1030 images of coverall, face shield, gloves, goggles and mask
 - Annotation files
- Preprocessed the dataset to train YOLOv8 model for 50 epochs







WEB APPLICATION FEATURES

- User Management
- Resource Management
- Real-time Lab Occupancy Tracking
- Announcements
- Role-based Access Control
- AES Encryption for Sensitive Data
- Password Changing & Proper Error Handling Capability



CHALLENGES

- Retraining deep learning models for new users
- Ensuring high accuracy in face recognition under different lighting conditions
- Balancing security and user experience
- Role-based access control implementation complexities
- Integrating multiple technologies seamlessly

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

- Integrate IoT and cloud services
- Mobile application development
- Use more robust anti-spoofing techniques
- Use advanced data encryption methods
- Scale the project idea to use in different scenarios

CONCLUSION



SafeLABS automates lab authentication and safety compliance



Integrates face recognition with liveness detection, and availability of PPE detection model



Web application for laboratory management and occupancy tracking



Scalable and adaptable to different environments and scenarios

REFERENCES

- Q. CAI, "Face recognition algorithm based on supervised neighborhood preserving embedding," Journal of Computer Applications, vol. 29, no. 12, pp. 3349–3351, Mar. 2010, doi: https://doi.org/10.3724/sp.j.1087.2009.03349.
- Mohamad Alansari, Oussama Abdul Hay, S. Javed, Abdulhadi Shoufan, Yahya Zweiri, and Naoufel Werghi, "GhostFaceNets: Lightweight Face Recognition Model From Cheap Operations," IEEE Access, vol. 11, pp. 35429–35446, Jan. 2023, doi: https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2023.3266068.
- L. Blanger and A. R. Panisson, "A Face Recognition Library using Convolutional Neural Networks," International Journal of Engineering Research and Science, vol. 3, no. 8, pp. 84–92, Aug. 2017, doi: https://doi.org/10.25125/engineering-journal-ijoer-aug-2017-25.
- Hugging Face, "Hugging Face On a mission to solve NLP, one commit at a time.," huggingface.co, 2024. https://huggingface.co/
- Kaggle, "Kaggle: Your home for data science," Kaggle.com, 2024. https://www.kaggle.com/
- TensorFlow, "API Documentation | TensorFlow Core v2.4.1," TensorFlow. https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs

THANK YOU

ANY QUESTIONS?