

Face Mask Detection

Multi-Classification using Convolutional Neural Networks

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Live Demo -



Agenda



The Problem



Methodology



Workflow and Findings



Roadblocks and Limitations



Next Steps



The Problem

The Problem (cont)

Problem Statement:

Can our model reliably predict who is wearing a mask properly, improperly, or not wearing a mask at all?



The Problem



148 million cases | **3,127,000 deaths** globally, as of Apr 26, 2021



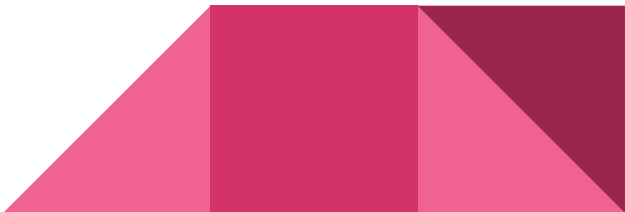
Plenty of people aren't wearing masks, or wearing them incorrectly, which is difficult in fighting the spread of Covid-19



Businesses may be subject to further closures if cases increase



As of September 2020, 97,966 businesses closed permanently in USA alone



Methodology

Data Acquisition



Came across dataset of 70,000 images on Github from Flickr.



Decided on 9,000 total images for scope of our project



3,000 unmasked, 3,000 masked, 3,000 incorrectly masked



Settled for this amount due to computational constraints



Resized images from 1024x1024 to 256x256 using PIL, OS and SYS libraries.



This actually improved the creation of RGB arrays for each image



Unmasked faces



R values



G values



B values



An example of an unmasked face in the three channel layers representing RGB.

Correctly worn masks



R values



G values



B values



An example of a masked face with a correctly worn mask in the three channel layers representing RGB.



Incorrectly worn masks

Uncovered Nose



Uncovered nose and mouth



Uncovered chin



A deeper look at the Incorrectly worn masks classification

Considerations



We grappled with the idea that our data may not be fully representative of each race/ethnicity and also different kinds of face coverings.



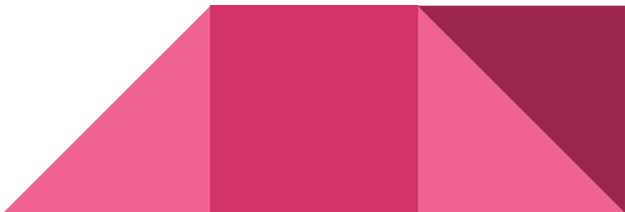
The problem being that our model may exhibit certain racial biases due to the misrepresented races in our images due to the sample limitations.



We handpicked a few folders of photos, but don't know how truly random they were

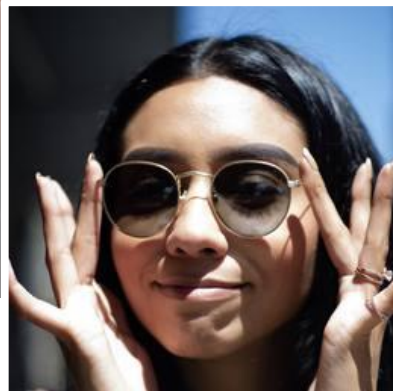


On the other hand, due to the robustness(image quality and quantity) of our data we needed a model that could handle whatever we threw at it and decided on using a CNN model



Workflow and Findings

Data Transformations



Spent less time on cleaning and significantly more time on preprocessing



Focused our efforts on getting the data resized to a smaller output to improve computational efficiency



Repeated this step for each batch of images

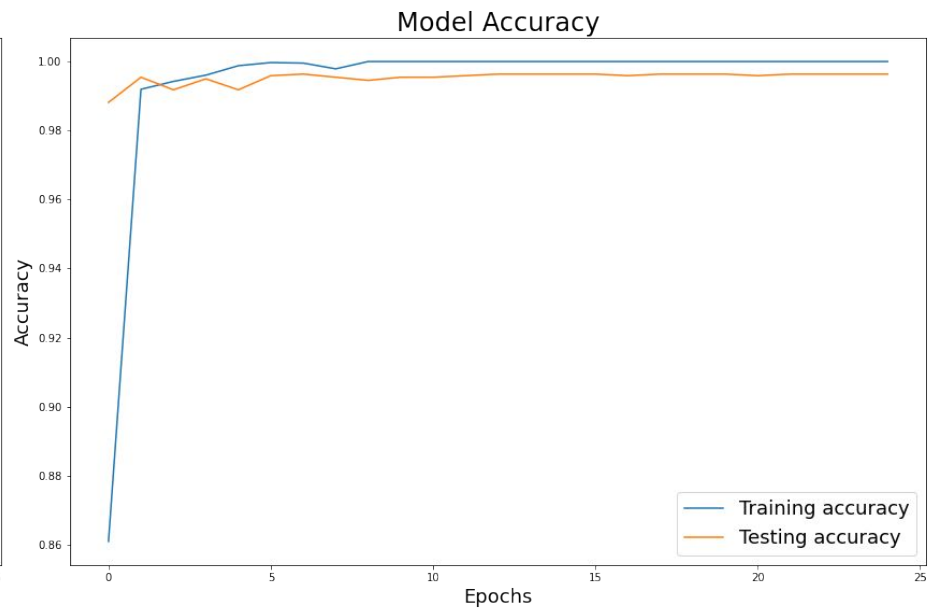
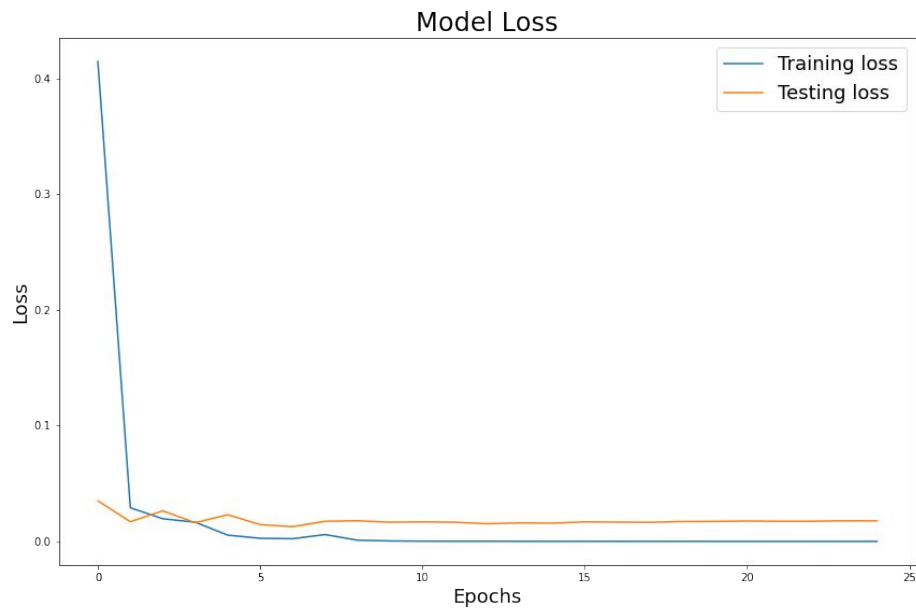


Model Structure

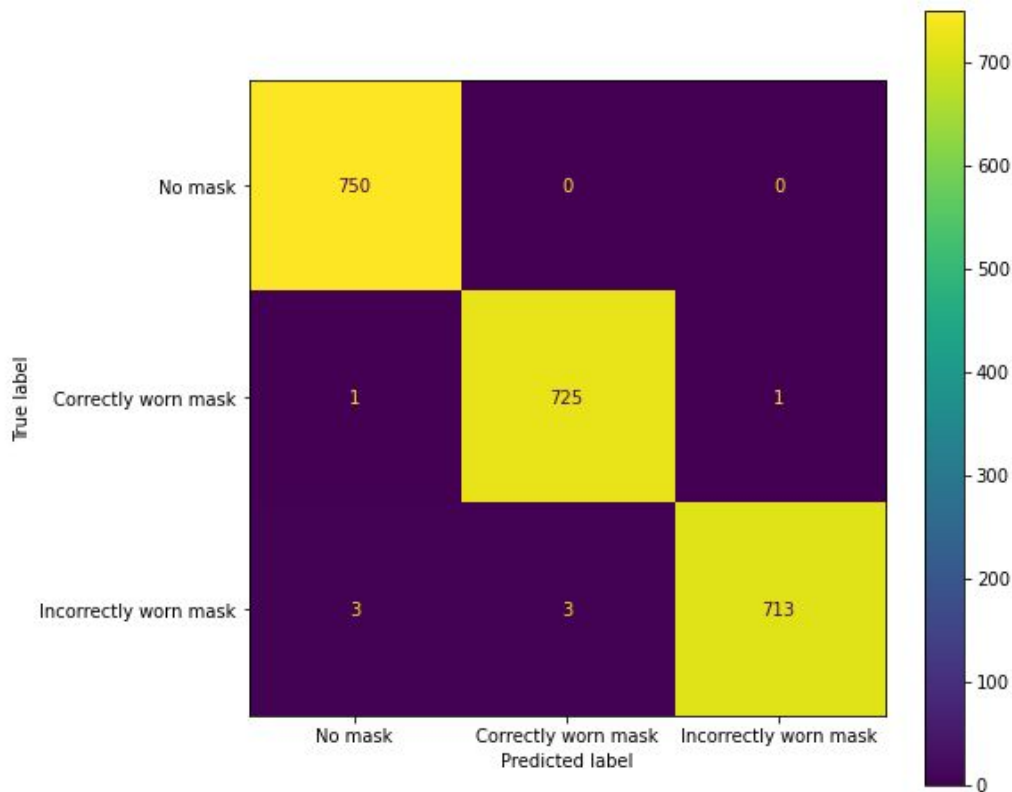
- 🧑‍🚒 2 Conv2D layers with 16 nodes each
- 🧑‍🚒 2 pooling layers, one following each Conv2D layer
- 🧑‍🚒 1 Flatten() layer
- 🧑‍🚒 1 Dense layer with 16 nodes
- 🧑‍🚒 Output layer with 3 outputs

When compiling this model, we used the Adam optimizer with categorical cross-entropy as the loss function

Model results and evaluation



Confusion Matrix Display



Our model made very few misclassifications!

Precision and recall scores were .99 or greater for each class.

Video Streaming



Using the opencv library we were able to put together a framework that would enable us to deploy our model in real-time using a built-in webcam



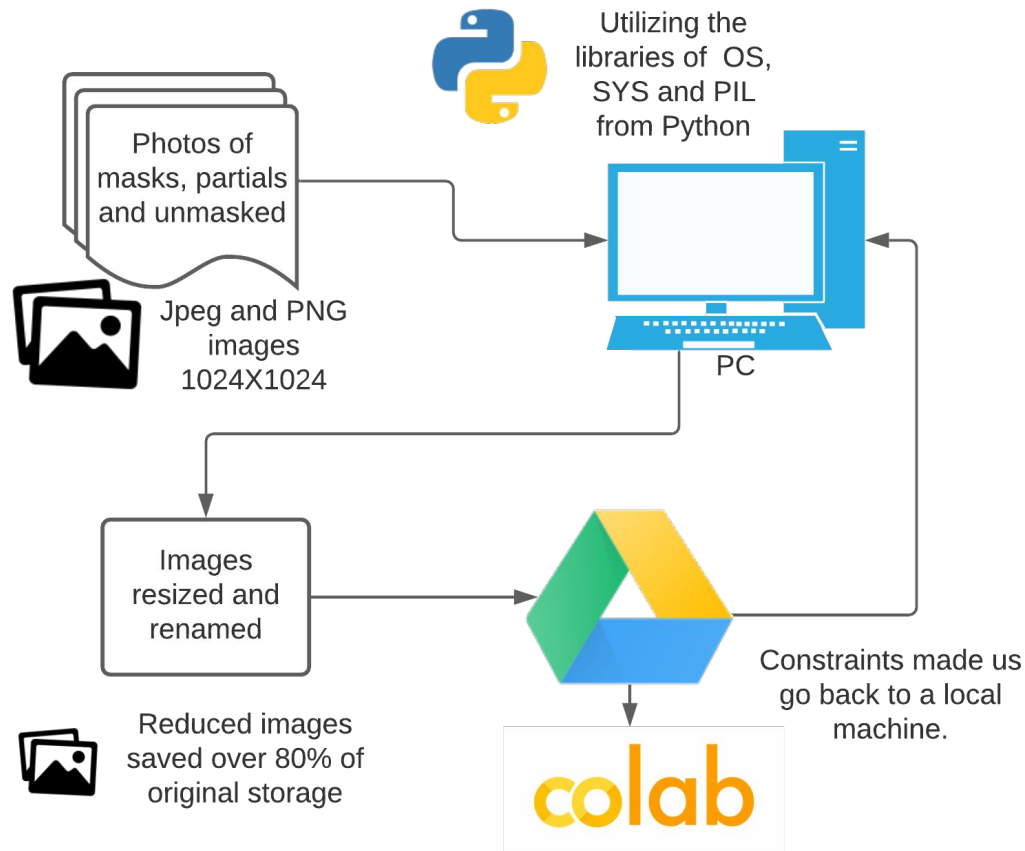
Referenced Claire Hester's GitHub and Adrian Rosebrock's [article](#) on how to train a model to detect face masks in real-time video streams





Roadblocks, Limitations, and pain in the assets

Road Map of Project 5



Google Colab and Google Drive



S3 buckets were difficult and time-consuming.



Google Colab had RAM restrictions.

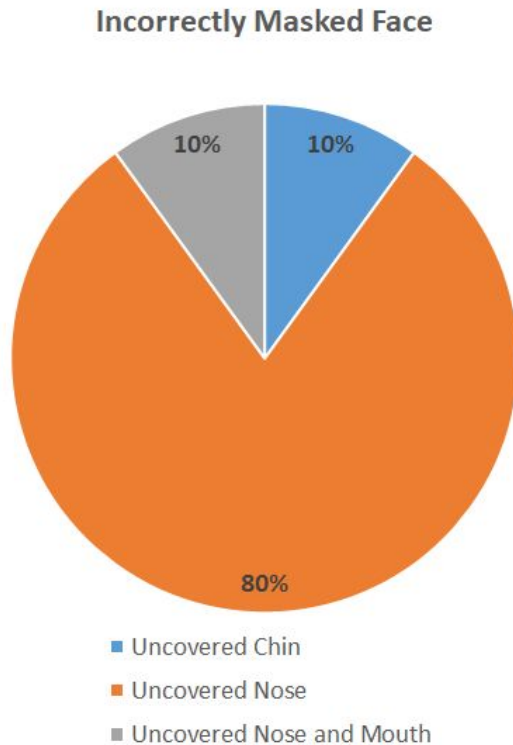


Paid solutions didn't work!



amazon
S3

Imbalanced Subclass of Incorrectly Worn Masks



Subclasses of incorrectly worn masks were very imbalanced.



Final model is great at identifying uncovered noses, not chin.

Check Your Mask!

people wearing masks without
covering their nose





Next Steps...

Next Steps

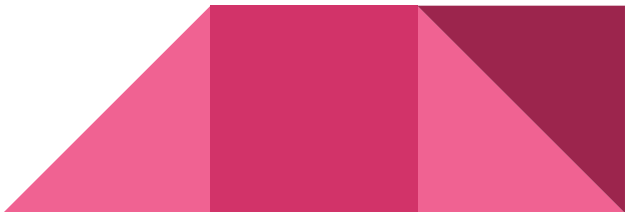


Train model on:

- data with multiple faces per image
- real-images as opposed to photoshopped
- video snippets of people
- **Train on different types of masks**
- **Train on subclasses of incorrectly worn masks** to make model more specific



Deploy on Streamlit for public use



Conclusion

Conclusion



Mask detection is a success, with many real-world applications



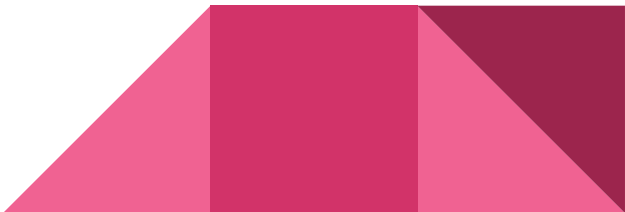
With a **more diverse set of training data** our model can become increasingly more robust and agile in making the right classification



Be mindful of your computational resources when working with computer vision



Think about memory, storage, and power of computing engine



Arigatou

