IoT and Facial Recognition at Scale:

Using Amazon's DeepLens to search for matches from the US's Missing Persons Database

Andrew Carlson, Vicki Foss, Gerard Kelly, Michelle Liu August 7, 2018

Background

Why we are doing this

In the United States alone, over 600,000 individuals go missing each year.

The general public is not very reliable for being able to recognize missing persons, nor for reporting a sighting to the correct authorities if they *do* recognize someone as a missing person.

There is a race and gender disparity in the missing persons cases that receive the most media attention.

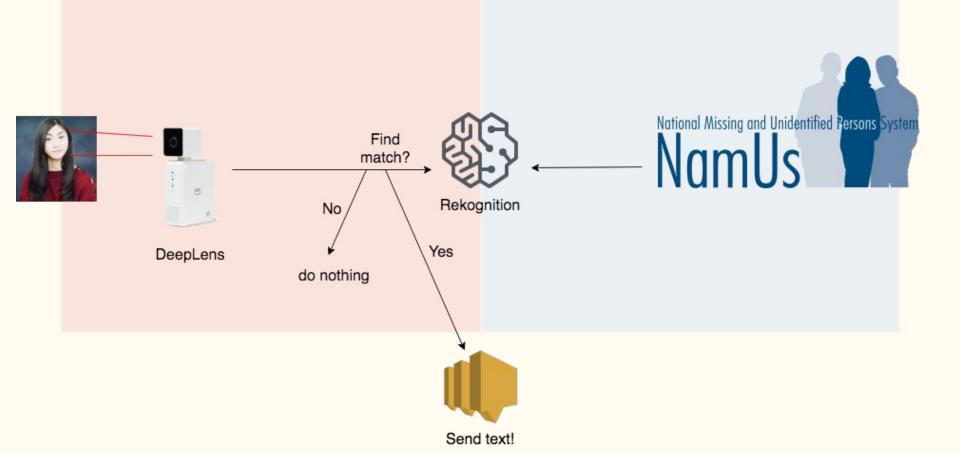
Technology can be a better partner than the general public in the search for missing persons.

- Computers surpass humans in facial recognition
- Deep learning models can be trained to identify hundreds of thousands of faces
- Ability to alert authorities automatically in real-time
- Cloud computing makes such a system scalable

Technology Stack

Detection Pipeline

Ingest Pipeline



Tools

Amazon Web Services



S3 - object storage



EC2 - elastic compute



Lambda - event-driven functions



DynamoDB - document database



Rekognition - facial recognition API



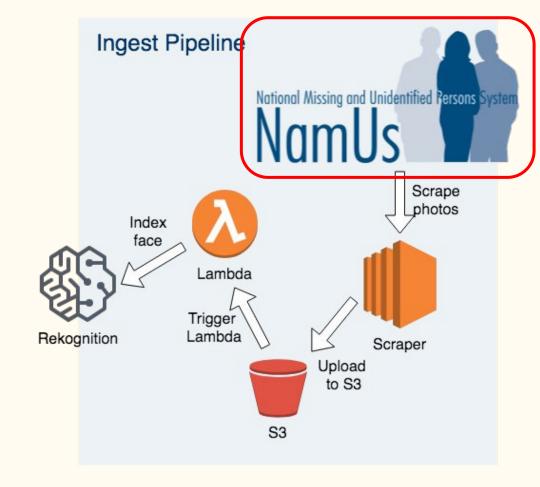
SNS - notification service

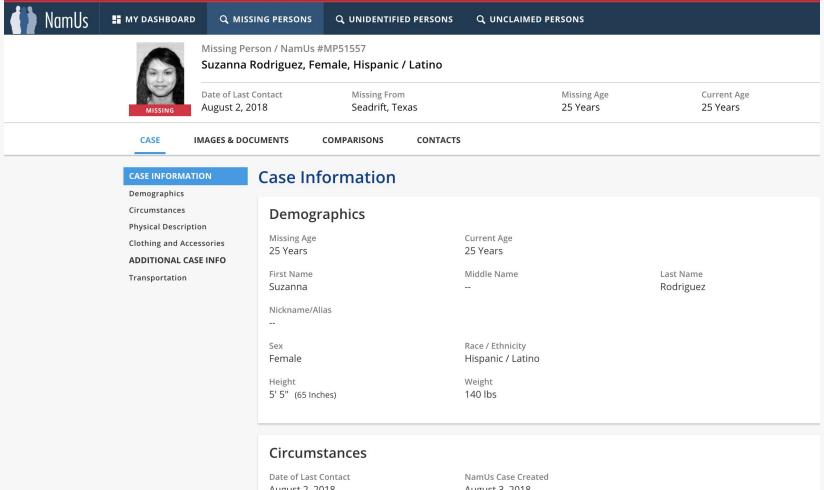


IAM Roles - credentials & permissions



DeepLens - deep learning enabled camera





August 2, 2018 August 3, 2018

Last Known Location ♥ Map

Location Seadrift, Texas

Circumstances of Disappearance Last seen on August 2, 2018.

Calhoun County

County

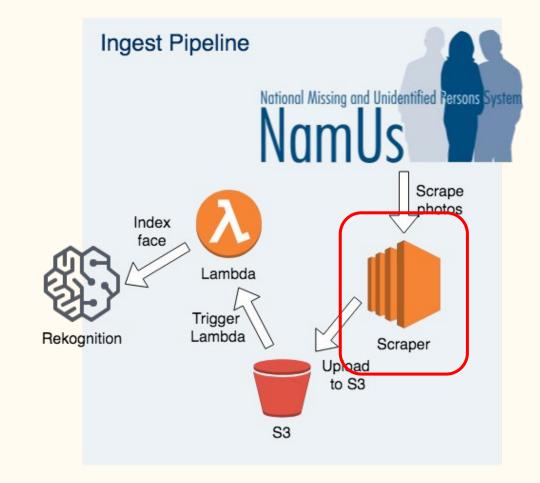
```
curl 'https://www.namus.gov/api/CaseSets/NamUs/MissingPersons/Cases/51557' | \
    jq '.images[].files.original'

{
    "mimeType": "image/pjpeg",
    "height": 890,
    "width": 680,
    "href":

"/api/CaseSets/NamUs/MissingPersons/Cases/51557/Images/83699/Original"
}
```

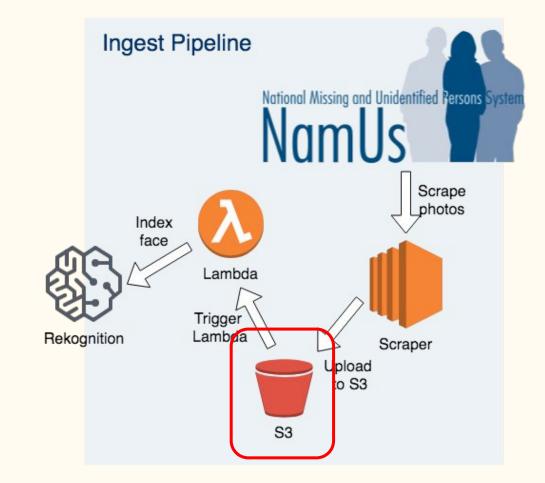
curl -0
'https://www.namus.gov/api/CaseSets/NamUs/MissingPersons/Cases/51557/Images/83
699/Original'





```
import requests, boto3
                                                                             NamUs
s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
bucket = s3.Bucket("missingpeopledb")
for id in ids to download:
   metadata = requests.get(make_case_url(id), verify = False).json()
   for ind, image in enumerate(metadata['images']):
        image_resp = requests.get(make_image_url(image), verify = False, stream = True)
        image_filename = str(id) + '-' + str(ind) +'.jpg'
       with open('namus/' + image_filename, 'wb') as image_file:
            for chunk in image_resp:
                image_file.write(chunk)
       bucket.upload_file('namus/' + image_filename, image_filename)
```

^{*} error-handling and bookkeeping code elided for clarity



Overview

Properties

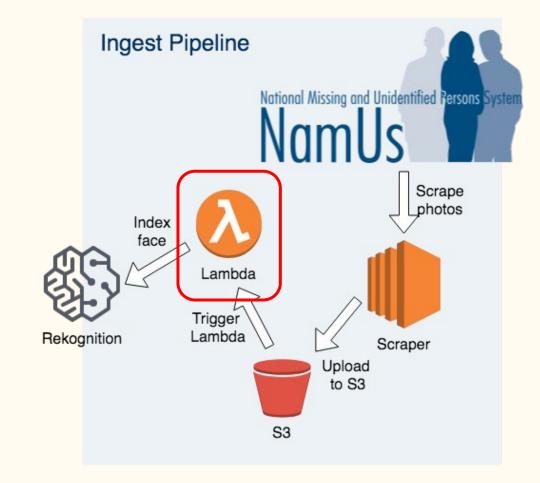
	!		
O Time a profit and proce Enter to accuse Droce ESC to alcon			
Q Type a prefix and press Enter to search. Press ESC to clear.			
1 Upload		U	S East (N. Virginia) 🛭 🏖
			Viewing 1 to 300 >
Name ↑ <u>=</u>	Last modified ↑=	Size ↑ <u>=</u>	Storage class ↑=
1-0.jpg	Jul 13, 2018 11:38:59 PM GMT-0700	32.0 KB	Standard
1-1.jpg	Jul 13, 2018 11:39:00 PM GMT-0700	40.0 KB	Standard
1-2.jpg	Jul 13, 2018 11:39:01 PM GMT-0700	40.0 KB	Standard
1-3.jpg	Jul 13, 2018 11:39:03 PM GMT-0700	48.0 KB	Standard
☐ 10-0.jpg	Jul 13, 2018 11:39:18 PM GMT-0700	24.0 KB	Standard
☐ 🔁 10-1.jpg	Jul 13, 2018 11:39:19 PM GMT-0700	32.0 KB	Standard
☐ 100-0.jpg	Jul 13, 2018 11:42:30 PM GMT-0700	32.0 KB	Standard
☐ 10000-0.jpg	Jul 14, 2018 9:24:51 PM GMT- 0700	32.0 KB	Standard

Permissions

Management

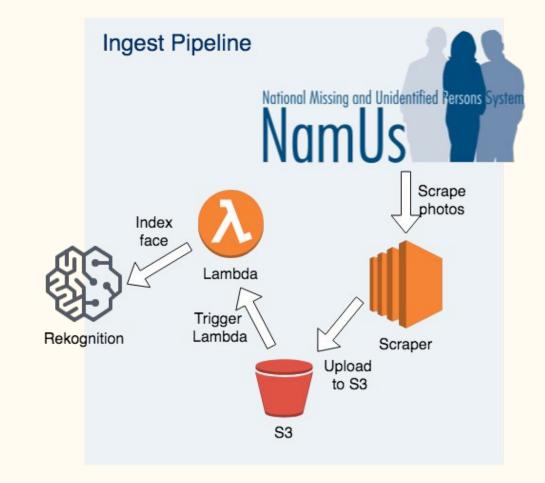
NamUs image stats

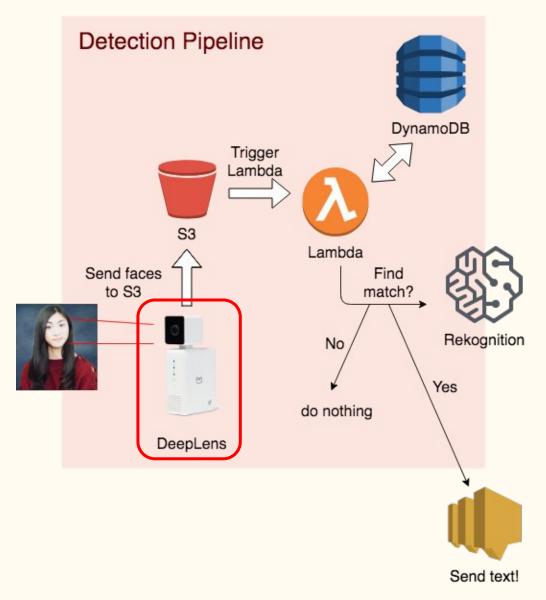
- 14,444 missing people
- 12,294 of those records contain at least one image
- Average of about two images per person, resulting in 24,620 images



```
import boto3, urllib
rekognition = boto3.client("rekognition")
def handler(event, context):
    s3_info = event["Records"][0]["s3"]
   bucket = s3_info["bucket"]["name"]
    key = urllib.unquote_plus(s3_info["object"]["key"].encode("utf8"))
    results = rekognition.index_faces( -
       CollectionId="missingpeople",
        Image={
            'S30bject': {
                'Bucket': bucket,
                'Name': key
        ExternalImageId=external_id,
        DetectionAttributes=['ALL']
   print(results)
```

^{*} error-handling and validation code elided for clarity





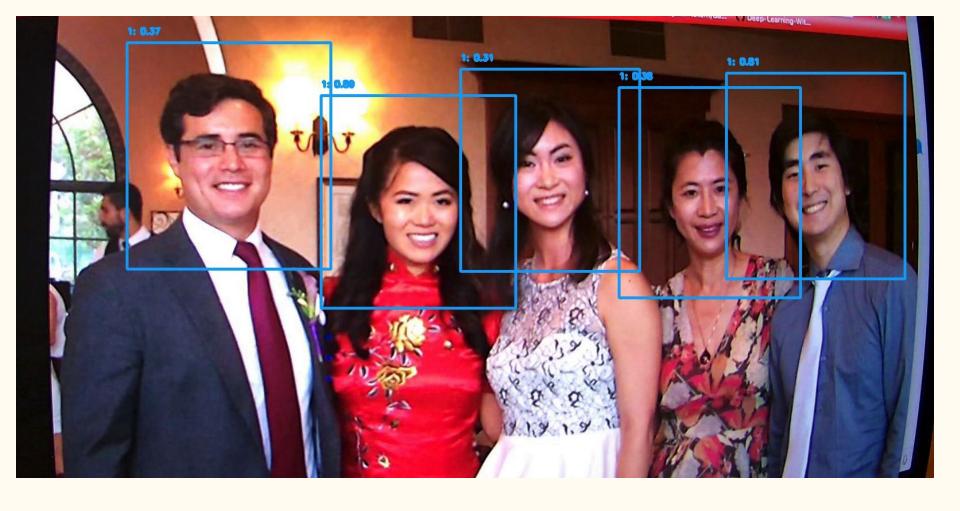
DeepLens

- Wireless deep learning enabled video camera
- Easy to deploy either a pre-trained or custom deep learning models that can detect faces, objects, activities, texts, etc.
- Lambda functions when it detects human faces, the project stream containing the frame is extracted and the image of the face is cropped out and upload to a S3 bucket

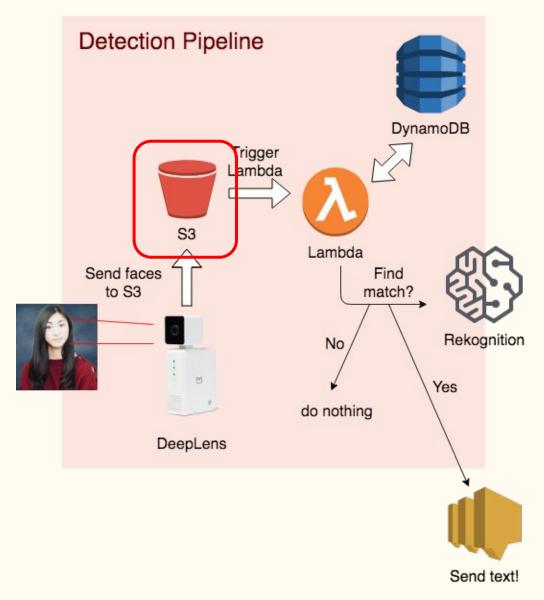






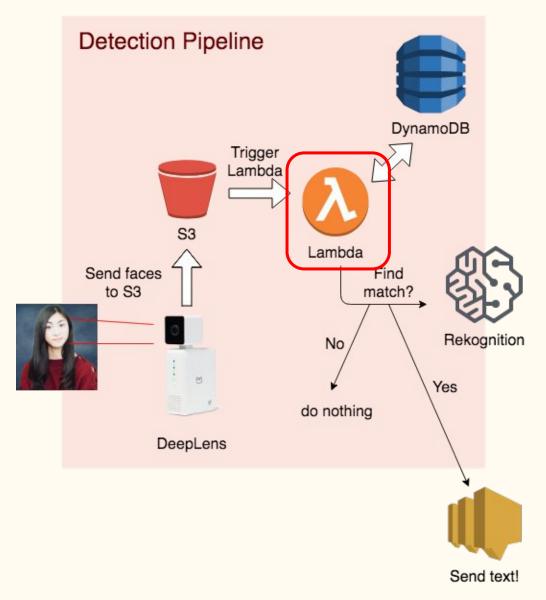


Example of project output stream



Overview	Properties	Permissions	Manageme	ent	
Q Type a prefix and press Ente	er to search. Press ESC to clear.				
1 ♣ Upload + Create folde	r More ∨		L	IS East (N. Virginia)	e
				Viewing 1 to 28	
Name ↑ <u>=</u>		Last modified ↑=	Size ↑ <u>=</u>	Storage class ↑=	
image-20180719-0520)26.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:20:27 PM GMT-0700	31.3 KB	Standard	
image-20180719-0520)28.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:20:30 PM GMT-0700	25.3 KB	Standard	
image-20180719-0523	356.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:23:57 PM GMT-0700	28.8 KB	Standard	
image-20180719-0523	357.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:23:58 PM GMT-0700	28.8 KB	Standard	
image-20180719-0523	358.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:23:59 PM GMT-0700	28.1 KB	Standard	
image-20180719-0524	100.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:24:01 PM GMT-0700	25.6 KB	Standard	
image-20180719-0525	505.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:25:07 PM GMT-0700	28.6 KB	Standard	
image-20180719-0525	508.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:25:09 PM GMT-0700	26.8 KB	Standard	
image-20180719-0528	509.jpg	Jul 18, 2018 10:25:10 PM GMT-0700	27.3 KB	Standard	

1.140 0040 40:04:00 DM



```
import boto3, urllib, datetime
dynamodb = boto3.client('dynamodb')
sns = boto3.client('sns')
rekognition = boto3.client('rekognition')
def lambda handler(event, context):
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'].encode('utf8'))
    result = rekognition.search_faces_by_image( 
        CollectionId="missingpeople",
        Image={
            'S30bject': {
                'Bucket': bucket,
                'Name': key
        },
        MaxFaces=1
    if result['FaceMatches']:
        externalid = int(result['FaceMatches'][0]['Face']['ExternalImageId'])
        should_send_text = check_dynamo_if_texted_recently(dynamodb, externalid)
        if should_send_text:
            update_dynamo(dynamodb, externalid)
           msg = create_text_msg(gxternalid)
            sns.publish(PhoneNumber='+16262263799', Message=msg)
```

^{*} error-handling and data-munging code elided for clarity

It's a match!



Demo!

Results

- It works!
- End-to-end, it takes ~2 seconds to get an alert when a missing person is seen by the DeepLens
- Built realtime application with highly scalable infrastructure based on serverless backend.
- Easy to add new edge devices and more buckets. Lambda scales automatically.

Future Work

Extensions to the ingestion pipeline:

- Add additional faces to the index using missing persons databases from other countries
- Include other persons of interest (e.g. wanted criminals, fugitives, terrorists)

Extensions to the detection pipeline:

 In addition to the DeepLens edge device, we could source images from social media feeds and the web

Implementation Challenges

- Amazon Rekognition is not perfect; false positives and false negatives are possible.
- Facial analysis systems are notorious for misclassifying the faces of women and people of color at much higher rates than they do for faces of white men.
 Testing this with Amazon Rekognition was beyond the scope of our project, but something we would want to get a baseline on before implementing our system at scale.
- Significant non-technological barriers to the implementation of this system include privacy concerns and the need for government allies.

Questions?

