

Face Detection System for CCTV

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Abstract—A face detection system for CCTV is a security system that uses cameras and image analysis software to detect human faces in real-time. The system uses a pre-trained YOLO model that has been fine-tuned on face detection tasks to identify and track human faces in real-time. The YOLO algorithm enables the system to detect faces with high accuracy and speed, even in low-light conditions or when faces are partially occluded. The system is capable of processing multiple video streams simultaneously and can be deployed on a range of hardware platforms. The proposed system combines face detection with the feature of alert notifications.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, security and surveillance systems have become increasingly important for public safety and crime prevention. CCTV (closed-circuit television) cameras are commonly used in such systems to monitor public places, buildings, and critical infrastructure. The development of automated systems that can detect and track objects of interest, such as human faces, has become a critical research area in computer vision and image analysis. The proposed system provides security by enabling face detection and alerting the host side through a notification.

The proposed face detection system for CCTV cameras can automatically detect and track human faces in real-time. The system utilizes advanced computer vision techniques, including the YOLO (You Only Look Once) object detection algorithm, to achieve high accuracy and speed.

Apart from face detection the proposed system also includes an alert notification feature that triggers alerts to the host side. Overall, the proposed face detection system for CCTV has the potential to enhance security and safety measures by providing an automated and efficient solution for face detection and alerting in real-time.

In Section 2, a comprehensive review of related works in the field of face detection is given. Section 3 describes the methods used in the system, including the YOLO algorithms. Section 4 presents the experimental results of the system and its performance is discussed. Finally, in Chapter 5, the results of the study and future research directions are discussed.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Image processing-based security systems help eliminate human error, detect and track the current situation by tracking objects. The feature of informing the host side at the runtime through an alarm can also be incorporated into it and it can also provide the advantage of wireless communication. [4]

A. Face Detection

Face detection is the first step in any face recognition system and involves locating and isolating face regions in an image or video stream. A number of face detection algorithms are present, a survey has been conducted and CNN has obtained highest accuracy among them. CNN is much more reliable than PCA with DT and KNN. [2] The CNN networks can achieve the best results with an accuracy of 98% even using complex architectures. [3]

One popular deep learning-based face detection method is YOLO (You Only Look Once). YOLO is an end-to-end object detection system that uses a single neural network to predict bounding boxes and class probabilities for objects in an image. YOLO has been shown to be fast and accurate for face detection, making it a good choice for real-time face recognition systems [1].

B. Contribution

Face detection forms the core of the system's functionality. The face detection module is responsible for identifying and tracking human faces in real-time from the CCTV camera feeds. This is achieved using YOLO algorithm, which has been fine-tuned for face detection tasks. The system works by detecting the faces that are captured from the camera and sending the notifications to the host side accordingly.

The main contribution of our work is the development of an efficient and user-friendly real-time security system that can detect and track human faces using a pre-trained YOLO model, with an inclusion of an alert notification feature that can be triggered during potential threats.

C. Limitation

There are many limitations and challenges open to research in the field of CCTV. The problem of motion detection in dynamic scenes is the daunting task of dealing with changes in lighting and weather as well as shadow detection. There remains a need for a fast and accurate way to apply segmentation techniques to improve process performance.

III. METHODOLOGY

The proposed face detection system for CCTV combines a pre-trained YOLO model with an alert notification system to enhance security. The following methodologies were used to develop and implement the system:

A. YOLO Model Fine-tuning

To detect human faces in real-time, a pre-trained YOLO model was fine-tuned on face detection tasks using a labeled dataset of face images. Fine-tuning involved re-training the model on the specific task of detecting faces, which improved its accuracy and speed for this application.

B. Real-time Video Capture

Real-time video capture was implemented using CCTV cameras to capture live video streams for face detection. The system was designed to process multiple video streams simultaneously, enabling it to monitor multiple locations or areas within a single location.

C. Face Detection and Tracking

The fine-tuned YOLO model was applied to each frame of the captured video stream to detect human faces. When a face was detected, the system used a bounding box to track the face and store the face image. If multiple faces were detected, the system assigned a unique ID to each face for tracking purposes.

D. Alert Notification System

The system included an alert notification system to notify security personnel when a face was detected. The alert system was designed to be customizable and configurable to meet the specific needs of each application.

By combining these methodologies, the proposed face detection system for CCTV was able to detect and track human faces in real-time with high accuracy and speed, even in low-light conditions or when faces were partially occluded. The system was also capable of processing multiple video streams simultaneously and could be deployed on a range of hardware platforms.

IV. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

The experimental results showed that our face detection system is fast and accurate. The system is able to detect the faces captured by the CCTV accurately and initiate the alert notification to the host side. Overall, the proposed face detection system for CCTV has the potential to enhance security and safety measures by providing an automated and efficient solution for face detection and alerting in real-time.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, we have proposed a face detection system for CCTV that combines a pre-trained YOLO model with an alert notification system to enhance security. The system was designed to detect and track human faces in real-time with high accuracy and speed, even in challenging conditions. The system's ability to process multiple video streams simultaneously makes it suitable for a range of applications, including public safety, transportation, and commercial buildings.

Future work on this system could involve further improving the accuracy and speed of face detection, possibly through the use of more advanced deep learning algorithms or novel image processing techniques. Additionally, the system could be extended to incorporate other types of object detection or recognition, such as detecting weapons or recognizing license plates.

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