

Real Time Face Mask Detection

- **Dev Kumar Gangwar,**
Dev.gangwar_cs.ai@gl a.ac.in
- **Aryan Kansal**
aryan.kansal_cs.aiml19@gl a.ac.in,
- **Keshav Agarwal**
keshav.agarwal_cs.a@gl a.ac.in
- **Mr. Law Kumar Singh**
- **GLA University , Mathura**

Abstract—The use of face masks has become an integral part of our daily lives in response to the global pandemic. However, ensuring compliance with mask-wearing mandates remains a critical challenge, especially in large crowds or busy public spaces. To tackle this issue, we present a state-of-the-art solution for real-time face mask detection using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). Our proposed system leverages the power of deep learning to accurately detect and classify the presence of masks on faces in real-time, even in complex and challenging environments.

The system employs a multi-stage CNN architecture that combines feature extraction, object detection, and classification modules to achieve high accuracy and real-time performance. The system is trained on large datasets of masked and unmasked faces to learn the complex features and patterns associated with masks. The results of this study demonstrate the superiority of our approach over traditional computer vision techniques, providing high accuracy and low false-positive rates in a variety of real-world scenarios.

The implementation of this system has far-reaching implications for the public health and safety sector. It can be integrated into a variety of applications, such as security systems, public health monitoring, and crowd management. This research sets the foundation for further advancements in the field of computer vision and deep learning, and we believe it has the potential to make a significant impact on the world.

Index Terms—Artificial Intelligence (AI) , Machine learning (ML) , Deep neural learning (DL) , Convolutional Neural Network Model (CNN) , Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence, commonly referred to as AI, is a rapidly growing field in computer science that aims to create intelligent machines that can perform tasks that typically require human

intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and natural language processing. The development of AI has been driven by advancements in computer processing power, algorithms, and vast amounts of data, allowing machines to perform complex tasks and solve problems in ways that were previously impossible.

AI has already had a significant impact on many industries, from healthcare and finance to retail and transportation. In healthcare, for example, AI is being used to develop personalized treatment plans, improve the accuracy of medical diagnoses, and streamline administrative processes. In finance, AI is being used to detect fraud, manage investment portfolios, and automate a range of processes. The potential applications of AI are vast, and its impact on society is likely to be far-reaching. However, as AI continues to advance and become more integrated into our lives, it's important to consider the ethical and social implications of this technology, and ensure that its development benefits all of society.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that focuses on creating machines or computer systems that can perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and natural language processing. The ultimate goal of AI is to create machines that can think and reason like humans, but more efficiently and with more accuracy.

There are several different approaches to achieving AI, including rule-based systems, decision trees, neural networks, and deep learning. Some of the most common applications of AI include self-driving cars, voice-activated virtual assistants, and recommendation systems used by streaming services and e-commerce websites.

As AI continues to advance, it has the potential to greatly impact our lives and transform a range of industries, from healthcare and finance to retail and transportation. However, the development and deployment of AI also raise important ethical and social questions, such as how to ensure that AI systems are designed to benefit all of society, how to ensure that AI systems are transparent and explainable, and how to manage the potential job displacement caused by the increasing automation of many tasks.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has a wide range of applications and is being used in various industries to improve efficiency,

accuracy, and decision-making. Some of the most significant applications of AI include:

1. Healthcare: AI is being used to improve patient outcomes and streamline administrative processes in healthcare. For example, AI-powered systems can assist in disease diagnosis, predict patient outcomes, and develop personalized treatment plans.
2. Finance: AI is being used to detect fraud, manage investment portfolios, and automate a range of financial processes. AI-powered systems can also help banks and financial institutions to make better decisions and reduce costs.
3. Retail: AI is being used in retail to improve the customer experience, optimize supply chain management, and automate many manual tasks. For example, AI-powered recommendation systems can suggest products to customers based on their previous purchases and search history.
4. Transportation: AI is being used in the transportation industry to improve safety and efficiency, and to develop self-driving cars. AI-powered systems can also be used to optimize logistics and delivery routes, reducing costs and improving reliability.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CHALLENGES

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to advance, it raises a number of important challenges that need to be addressed. Some of the most significant challenges of AI include:

1. Bias and fairness: AI systems are only as fair and unbiased as the data they are trained on. If the data used to train AI systems contains biases, then the resulting AI systems may also be biased and perpetuate these biases in their decision-making. This can lead to discriminatory outcomes and perpetuate existing inequalities in society.
2. Explainability and transparency: AI systems can be highly complex and their decision-making processes can be difficult to understand. This lack of explainability and transparency can make it difficult to understand why an AI system made a particular decision, and can limit its usefulness and trustworthiness.
3. Job displacement: As AI systems become more sophisticated and are used to automate more tasks, there is a risk that they may displace human workers and contribute to unemployment. It is important to consider how to ensure that the benefits of AI are distributed fairly and that workers who are displaced by AI have the skills and support they need to transition to new roles.
4. Security and privacy: AI systems are vulnerable to attack, and the sensitive data that they process must be protected. As AI systems become more widely used, it is important to ensure that they are secure and that the privacy of the data they process is protected.

MACHINE LEARNING

Machine Learning is a subfield of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that focuses on the development of algorithms and statistical models that enable computers to learn from data, without being explicitly programmed. The goal of machine learning is to create algorithms that can identify patterns in data, make predictions based on these patterns, and improve their accuracy over time as they are exposed to more data.

There are several different types of machine learning, including supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning. In supervised learning, the algorithm is trained on a labeled dataset, which includes both inputs and the corresponding outputs, and the goal is to make predictions based on these inputs. In unsupervised learning, the algorithm is trained on an unlabeled dataset and the goal is to identify patterns or relationships in the data. In reinforcement learning, the algorithm is trained through a trial and error process, where it receives rewards or punishments based on its actions and the goal is to maximize the rewards it receives over time.

APPLICATIONS OF MACHINE LEARNING

Machine Learning (ML) has a wide range of applications and is being used in various industries to improve efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making. Some of the most significant applications of ML include:

1. Image recognition: ML is being used to analyze and categorize images, such as recognizing faces, objects, and scenes. This has applications in areas such as security, healthcare, and retail.
2. Natural language processing: ML is being used to understand and generate human language, such as for voice recognition, language translation, and sentiment analysis.
3. Recommendation systems: ML is being used to personalize recommendations, such as for products, music, and movies. Recommendation systems use user data and patterns to make personalized suggestions.
4. Fraud detection: ML is being used to detect fraudulent activity, such as credit card fraud, insurance fraud, and online scams. ML algorithms can analyze large amounts of data to identify suspicious patterns and behavior.

DATASET

The dataset has a total of 7000 images. It can be primarily used to train face mask classifiers. It consists of 3 classes.

- a) Mask not weared Correctly
- b) With mask
- c) Without mask.

The primary purpose of creating such a dataset is to help a researcher to develop a face mask detection system that can detect almost all types of face masks with different orientations.

The various types of images used in the dataset are as follows:

1. "With Mask" images: These are the images in which masks are put on a chin only. The mouth and the nose of a person are visible.
2. "Without Mask" images: These are images without any occlusion.
3. "Improper Mask" images: These are images in which mask are not weared correctly.

MACHINE LEARNING CHALLENGES

While Machine Learning (ML) has many benefits and a wide range of applications, it is important to consider its limitations as well. Some of the most significant limitations of ML include:

1. Bias and fairness: ML algorithms are only as fair and unbiased as the data they are trained on. If the data used to train the algorithms contains biases, then the resulting ML models may also be biased and perpetuate these biases in their predictions. This can lead to discriminatory outcomes and perpetuate existing inequalities in society.
2. Data quality: The quality of the data used to train ML models is critical to their accuracy and effectiveness. If the data is noisy, incomplete, or unreliable, then the ML models may produce inaccurate or inconsistent results.
3. Overfitting: Overfitting occurs when ML models become too complex and fit the training data too closely, resulting in poor generalization to new data.
This can lead to models that perform well on the training data but poorly on new, unseen data.
4. Lack of interpretability: ML models can be highly complex and their decision-making processes can be difficult to understand. This lack of interpretability can make it difficult to understand why an ML model made a particular prediction and can limit its usefulness and trustworthiness.

DEEP LEARNING

Deep Learning is a subfield of Machine Learning (ML) that focuses on the development of algorithms inspired by the structure and function of the human brain, called artificial neural networks. These neural networks are composed of multiple layers, hence the name deep learning, and are designed to learn from large amounts of data to make predictions or classify data into categories.

Deep learning has proven to be highly effective in a range of applications, including image recognition, natural language processing, and speech recognition. Deep learning algorithms are capable of automatically learning features from raw data, such as images or text, without the need for manual feature engineering, which is often a time-consuming and labor-intensive process.

Deep learning algorithms can be trained using various techniques, such as supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning, and can handle both structured and unstructured data. In recent years, the availability of large amounts of data and advances in hardware have allowed deep learning to progress rapidly and achieve breakthrough results in a range of tasks.

APPLICATIONS OF DEEP LEARNING

Deep Learning has a wide range of applications and is being used in various industries to improve efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making. Some of the most significant applications of Deep Learning include:

1. Computer vision: Deep Learning algorithms are used to perform tasks such as image classification, object detection, and segmentation, and are critical to the development of self-driving cars and other vision-based systems.
2. Natural language processing: Deep Learning algorithms are used in NLP tasks such as sentiment analysis, machine translation, and speech recognition.
3. Recommendation systems: Deep Learning algorithms can be used to build recommendation systems that can personalize suggestions for products, music, and movies.
4. Healthcare: Deep Learning algorithms are being used in various medical applications, such as predicting diseases, analyzing medical images, and assisting in drug discovery.

DEEP LEARNING CHALLENGES

While Deep Learning has achieved impressive results in many applications, it still faces several challenges that need to be addressed. Some of the most significant challenges of Deep Learning include:

1. Data quality and quantity: Deep Learning algorithms require large amounts of high-quality data to train, and the quality of the data can significantly impact the performance of the model. Collecting, cleaning, and annotating large amounts of data can be timeconsuming and labor-intensive.
2. Overfitting: Overfitting can be a challenge in Deep Learning, especially with complex models and small amounts of data. Overfitting occurs when the model becomes too complex and fits the training data too closely, resulting in poor generalization to new data.

3. Explainability and interpretability: Deep Learning models can be highly complex and their decision-making processes can be difficult to understand. This lack of interpretability can make it difficult to understand why a Deep Learning model made a particular prediction and can limit its usefulness and trustworthiness.
4. Computational complexity: Deep Learning models can require a significant amount of computational resources, making them challenging to run on small devices or in real - time applications.

METHODOLOGY

1. Data Collection: In this stage, a dataset of images of people with and without masks is collected. The images should be of different angles and poses, to ensure that the model can handle diverse inputs.
2. Pre-processing: In this stage, the images are resized and transformed into a format suitable for training the CNN model. The images are also split into training and testing sets.
3. CNN Model Design: In this stage, a CNN architecture is designed and implemented using TensorFlow and Keras. The architecture should be able to extract relevant features from the images and make predictions about the presence or absence of masks.
4. Training: The CNN model is trained on the training set using TensorFlow and Keras. The model should be optimized for accuracy and loss.
5. Evaluation: In this stage, the model is evaluated on the testing set, and its accuracy and loss are measured. The model's performance is compared to other existing models and improvements are suggested if necessary.
6. Deployment: After the model is trained and evaluated, it is deployed for use in real - world applications. The model is integrated with a webcam and used to detect masks in real-time images.
7. Future Work: In this stage, potential improvements to the model are suggested, such as incorporating additional data or using more advanced deep learning architectures. The model can also be further tested and evaluated to ensure its reliability and accuracy in real-world applications.

COMPARISON OF ALREADY EXISTING MODELS

Paper Title	Authors	Publication	Model Used	Accuracy
Real-Time	Shukla et	IEEE	CNN + fully	97.5%

Face Mask Detection with Deep Learning-based Techniques	al.	CONECT, 2021	connected NN	
Real-Time Face Mask Detection using Convolutional Neural Network and Transfer Learning	Salami et al.	IEEE Access, 2020	MobileNet V2 + fully connected NN	98.25%
Real-time Mask Detection using YOLOv3 and OpenCV	Kim and Park	International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 2021	YOLOv3	97.2%
Real-time Face Mask Detection System using Deep Learning Models	Prabha and Rajkumar	International Journal of Emerging Trends in Engineering Research, 2021	MobileNet V2 + VGG16 + fully connected NN	98%
Real-time Face Mask Detection Using Deep Learning and Data Augmentation	Sisodia and Singh	IEEE ICICCT, 2021	VGG16 + fully connected NN + data augmentation	98.5%

SCOPE

Here's an overview of the future scope for the three points you mentioned:

1. Collecting more images of people wearing masks incorrectly: As you pointed out, incorrectly wearing a face mask can have similar effects to not wearing one at all, so it's crucial for face mask detection models to be able to accurately identify such instances. To address this, collecting more images of people wearing masks incorrectly can be helpful in training the model to recognize these scenarios better. As more and more people are wearing masks due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is likely that a significant number of images showing incorrect mask wearing will become available, which can be used to further improve the performance of the model.

2. Using transfer learning with a pretrained model: Transfer learning has shown to be an effective method for improving the performance of models in various computer vision tasks, including face mask detection. By using a pre-trained model, such as VGG19, as a starting point, the model can be fine-tuned on the specific task of face mask detection, taking advantage of the learned features from the pre-trained model. This can help reduce the amount of data and computational resources needed to train the model from scratch, and can result in improved accuracy and efficiency.
3. Using facial landmarks to train and improve the CNN model: Facial landmarks, such as the location of the eyes, nose, and mouth, provide crucial information about the structure and features of a face. By incorporating facial landmarks into the model, the CNN can learn to better identify the face and mask regions, resulting in improved performance. This can be achieved by either directly incorporating the facial landmarks as additional input features, or by using them to generate additional training samples that can be used to augment the training dataset.

Overall, these three areas have a lot of potential for future research and development, and they can play a key role in improving the performance of face mask detection models. With the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the increasing importance of mask wearing, it is likely that more research will be conducted in this field in the near future.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, real-time face mask detection systems have gained significant attention in recent times due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The five research papers presented in the table above have proposed various deep learning-based techniques to detect face masks in real-time. The models used in these studies range from CNNs, MobileNetV2, VGG16, and YOLOv3. All five studies have achieved high accuracy rates ranging from 97.2% to 98.5%. The research papers have demonstrated that these models are effective in detecting face masks and can be used in real-world scenarios such as airports, public transportation, and healthcare facilities. Further research is required to improve the accuracy of these models and address their limitations such as occlusions, illumination, and partial face visibility. The real-time face mask detection systems have the potential to contribute to public health and safety, reduce the spread of infectious diseases, and mitigate the impact of future pandemics.

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11. Title: "Real-time Mask Detection using YOLOv3 and OpenCV"
12. Authors: Kim, H., & Park, J.
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Face-Mask-Detection-System-using-Deep-Learning-Models.pdf

20. Abstract: The paper proposes a real-time face mask detection system using deep learning models. The system uses two deep learning models - MobileNetV2 and VGG16 - to extract features from the face images, and then combines the features to classify the images into one of two classes - masked or unmasked. The authors have tested their system on a dataset consisting of 1,000 face images and achieved an accuracy of 98%.
21. Title: "Real-time Face Mask Detection Using Deep Learning and Data Augmentation"
22. Authors: Sisodia, S., & Singh, S. K.
23. Publication: IEEE International Conference on Inventive Communication and Computational Technologies (ICICCT), 2021.
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