|  |
| --- |
| university of reading |
| A Face Authentication System |
| Final Year Project |
|  |

**Project Supervisor: Hong Wei**

**Project ID: A-FACE**

**Module Code: SE3IP11**

**Student Name: Tom Bedford**

**Student Number: xw009807**

**Submitted: TBD**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Abstract**

[Type the abstract of the document here. The abstract is typically a short summary of the contents of the document. Type the abstract of the document here. The abstract is typically a short summary of the contents of the document.]

**Acknowledgments**

Hong Wei – project supervisor

Contents

[Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations 2](#_Toc440630766)

[Introduction 3](#_Toc440630767)

[Problem Articulation / Technical Specification 3](#_Toc440630768)

[Literature Review 3](#_Toc440630769)

[The Solution Approach 3](#_Toc440630770)

[Implementation 3](#_Toc440630771)

[Testing: Verification and Validation 3](#_Toc440630772)

[Discussion 3](#_Toc440630773)

[Conclusion 3](#_Toc440630774)

[Project Commentary 3](#_Toc440630775)

[Social, Legal, Health & Safety and Ethical Issues 3](#_Toc440630776)

[Reflection 3](#_Toc440630777)

[Appendices 3](#_Toc440630778)

## Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

OPENCV – Open computer vision

## 

## Introduction

Facial recognition is the identification and recognition of noticeable characteristics of a human face. In the field of image analysis it is leading the race in research as its speed and versatile application out weights previous methods. It is less invasive than other biometrical analysis methods like retinal and finger print recognition with less hardware requirements. Human to computer authentication is an integral functionality of many software systems as it manages data or location security.

This report explores the application of face recognition and its effectiveness as an authentication system using the open vision library developed by IBM. The recognition algorithm uses Viola-Jones methodology of classification to detect the users face using trained Haar classifiers. PCA (Principal Component Analysis) is then used to train image sets to and extract a given range of Eigen values. Derived Eigen faces are compared and accepted when falling within a given threshold of deviation from the average Eigen.

Biometric analysis has been a focused area of research for the past 25 years.

Biometric based Authentication systems such as retinal and fingerprint analysis are used in many industries today. Although methods of biometric analysis such as finger print and retinal recognition have delivered more reliable and accurate results, facial biometric analysis is the most desired method of analysis. Analysing facial biometrics is less invasive than other methods and can be performed through commonly existing hardware of cameras requiring no extra hardware or cost.

As advances in computer technology deliver more affordable processing power and developed open source programming libraries the demand for biometric authentication systems is ever increasing.

As computer technologies advances more affordable computer hardware and

## Source the beginning content from the PID document and use a sa good guide into the subject problem domain, motivations, constraints and

## Problem Articulation / Technical Specification

## Literature Review

PCA is one of the most successful face detection algorithms to date. PCA is the method of reducing the dimensionality of the data space (observed variables) and extracting data from the feature space (Independent Variables) which are needed to represent the data economically.

* PCAC one of the most popular methods for face image analysis.

APPLICATIONS OF FACE RECOGNITION

* Face recognition has been inherited by many high street retailers to recognise VIP guests/customers so that a platinum service can be delivered.
* Most commonly face recognition is being used in surveillance and Security. Crowd control. Lost device services.

Ethical and social impacts:

The ethical and social use of face recognition has been questioned much already. With the ever growing technical strive to innovate methods of human computer interaction biometric analysis.

* Extended face recodnition research investigates the use of thermal cameras to collect image data. This allows a better representation of a 3D face model as it does not detect facial items such as glasses and records only heat signature data. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facial_recognition_system>

## The Solution Approach

**OpenCV(Open Vision Library). Using a java wrapper. JavaCV**

The OpenCV library is implemented in C++ programming language. Over the years wrappers and translated versions of the library have been developed to provide the ability for developers to utilise the libraries functionality from other programming languages such as Java.

**OPENCV Haar Classifier for face detection. Viola Jones methodology.**

The open vison library provides a variety of classifiers that have been developed and trained to detect objects and this instance facial features. The ‘haarClassifier\_frontalFace’ classifier use viola jones methodology to detect objects within an image or set of images.

**PCA(Principal Component Analysis) to refine relative data set**

Acceptance testing through thresholding comparison of trained data sets. The principal components represented as Eigen values and vectors are computed on the database image sets. The user image Is then captured using face detection and added to the relevant database image set. PCA analysis is then run on the updated image set which delivers a deviation percentage from the original analysis. The new image set is accepted if the value deviation is still in the given threshold of acceptance.

Recognition Acceptance:

Recognition acceptance is tested by performing PCA on the original database image set. The new user image is then added to the images set where PCA analysis is performed again. If the new image set PCA analysis falls within an acceptable threshold derived from the original PCA analysis the image is verified and validated. This image is then associated to the relevant user profile and image set.

## Implementation

## Testing: Verification and Validation

## Discussion

## Conclusion

## Project Commentary

## Social, Legal, Health & Safety and Ethical Issues

## Reflection

## References

## Appendices