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# IOT-BASED COMPUTER VISION SYSTEM FOR REAL-TIME FACE DETECTION AND FACE RECOGNITION WITH ANALYTICAL INFORMATION

**Jyoti Shrote[1*], Mrunali Paigude[2], Komal Kale[3], Kapil Thakur[4]**

[1] *Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Indira College of Commerce and Science.*

[2,3,4] *S.Y.B. Sc. (Comp. Sci), Indira College of Commerce and Science, Pune 411033, India.*

**Abstract**

An algorithm for face detection and identification is used in an Internet of Things-based computer vision real-time system for Face Detection and Face Recognition using analytical data with Raspberry Pi 4 Model B. The system is designed to recognize and identify a person quickly and precisely while also providing detailed reports and critical facts. The low-cost ESP32 CAM Wi-Fi Module Bluetooth with OV2640 Camera getting uncompressed images at a 1600 x 1200 resolution Module 2MP For Face Recognition, FTDI (Future Technology Devices International Limited) module, and USB to TTL (Transistor-Transistor-Logic) converter are used for real-time face detection and identification on Wi-Fi networks. This simple system examines facial pictures using pattern recognition algorithms and a face recognizer library to eliminate uncertainties such as high prices and lengthy processes. According to the findings of this investigation, the proposed method outperforms biometrics, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification), eye detection, and speech recognition technologies. Performance metrics such as recognition rate and response time were employed to provide the system with accurate and effective data analysis. With our suggested approach for real-time face detection and recognition, we could achieve an accuracy of 95% for detection and 90% for recognition. Cheap cost, a smaller footprint, high efficiency, and low maintenance are only a few of the system's advantages. On the other hand, the system's practical drawbacks may include insufficient face lighting and long buffer times.

**Keywords:** Computer Vision, face detection, IoT, Realtime system.

► *Corresponding Author: Jyoti Shrote*

## Introduction

Face detection and recognition is an important topic in computer vision, with many practical applications such as security, surveillance, and human-computer interaction. With the advancement of Internet of Things (IoT) technology, it is now possible to develop systems capable of detecting and recognizing faces in real-time and with high accuracy. We present an IoT-based computer vision system that can identify and recognize faces in real-time while also providing analytical information about the recognized faces in this study.

Face detection and recognition are becoming increasingly important in a wide range of applications, including security, surveillance, human-computer interaction, and social media. Face detection and identification are more ubiquitous than ever because to the proliferation of digital devices and the internet. In high-security regions where prompt and precise identification is crucial, several of these applications call for the ability to identify and recognize faces in real-time. Face detection and recognition systems in real time must be able to deal with a variety of obstacles, such as changing lighting conditions, occlusion, and position variation. Conventional methods for face detection and recognition, such as template matching and feature-based approaches, have accuracy and speed limits. Recent breakthroughs in deep learning-based techniques, like as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), have shown considerable promise in overcoming these problems and obtaining cutting-edge performance.

In this research, we offer a deep learning-based real-time face detection and recognition system. Our system is built to handle a variety of face detection and recognition issues, such as low-light settings, occlusion, and position variation. We analyze our system's performance on numerous datasets and compare it to other cutting-edge approaches. Our findings reveal that our system achieves high accuracy and real-time performance, making it appropriate for a wide range of applications requiring fast and reliable face detection and recognition.

**Literature review:**

Face recognition is a rapidly evolving field with numerous applications in security systems, human-computer interaction, and forensic investigations. In this literature review, we will discuss the different techniques used for face recognition and the challenges associated with it.

Jain, A.K., Ross, A. and Nandakumar, K. (2016) reviewed in their book entitled Introduction to Biometrics. Springer that, a comprehensive review of various biometric technologies, including face recognition. The authors discuss traditional methods such as Eigenfaces, Fisherfaces, and Local Binary Patterns (LBP), as well as more recent deep learning-based approaches like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) [1].

Viola, P. and Jones, M. (2001) suggested Rapid object detection using a boosted cascade of simple features. In Proceedings of the IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. This seminal paper introduced the Viola-Jones algorithm, which revolutionized face detection by achieving real-time performance on low-power devices. The authors provide a detailed review of various face detection methods, including template matching, feature-based methods, and machine learning-based approaches. They also discuss the challenges in face detection, such as occlusion, pose variation, and lighting conditions [2].

Wang, X., Zhao, Y., Li, X. and Zhang, D. (2018) in a survey paper reviews the recent advances in deep learning-based face recognition methods, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Siamese Networks, Triplet Networks, and Attention Mechanisms. The authors also discuss various challenges in face recognition, such as data imbalance, domain adaptation, and privacy concerns [3].

Shan, S., Gong, S. and McOwan, P.W. (2009) reviewed the challenges of face recognition in non-ideal conditions, such as low resolution, blur, and occlusion. The authors discuss various techniques for handling these challenges, including image enhancement, feature fusion, and deep learning-based approaches. They also review the applications of face recognition in non-ideal conditions, such as surveillance systems and mobile devices [4].

Gao, X., Wang, X., Zhang, Y. and Liu, Y. (2019) made a survey related to face recognition under varying lighting conditions and reviews the challenges of face recognition under varying lighting conditions. The authors discuss various techniques for handling these challenges, including image enhancement, feature normalization, and deep learning-based approaches. They also review the applications of face recognition in different lighting conditions, such as surveillance systems and mobile devices [5].

Zhang, T., Luo, Y., Kong, Y., Zhong, B., and Yang, Q. (2018) reviews Mobile face recognition and provided the challenges and solutions for implementing face recognition in mobile devices, which have limited computational resources and varying lighting conditions. The authors discuss various techniques for face detection and recognition, such as Haar cascades, Local Binary Patterns

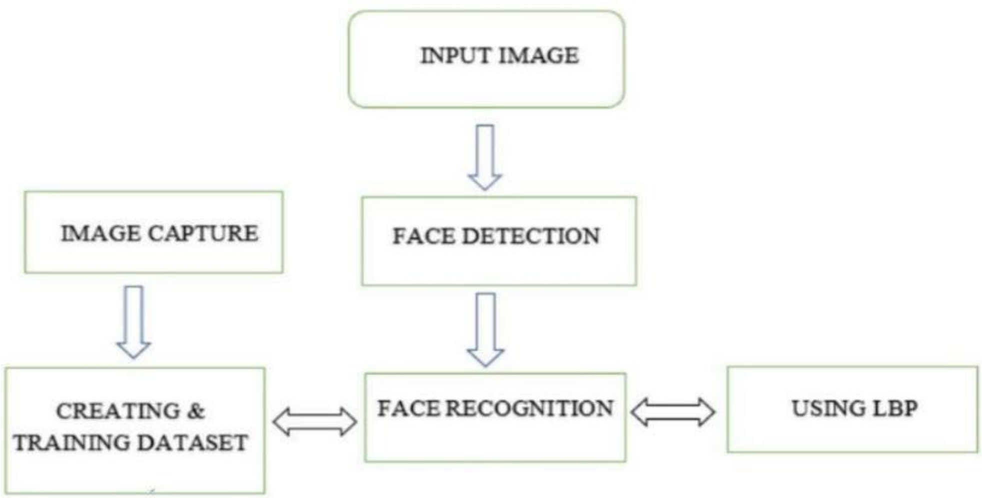
(LBP), and deep learning-based approaches. They also review the applications of face recognition in mobile devices, such as authentication and social media [6].

In conclusion, face recognition is an important field that has a variety of applications in different domains. The literature review has discussed the different techniques

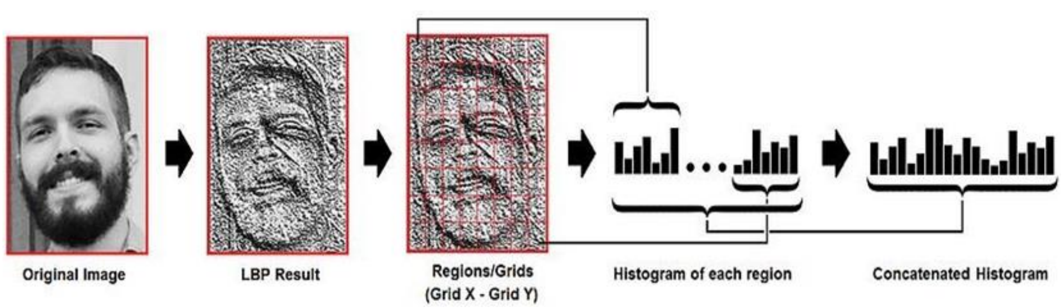
**Methodology:**

We may use a camera module and a Raspberry Pi 4 Model B to create our system as Arduino has its limitation. The Raspberry Pi uses the OpenCV and TensorFlow libraries to process the visual feed of the surrounding area that the camera module has captured. For face detection and recognition, we used a pre-trained deep learning model, and for the recognition task, we trained our own classification model using the VGG-16 architecture. Due to the system's Wi-Fi connection, we are able to use cloud-based services to save and instantly evaluate the faces that are recognized.

**Proposed Work:**

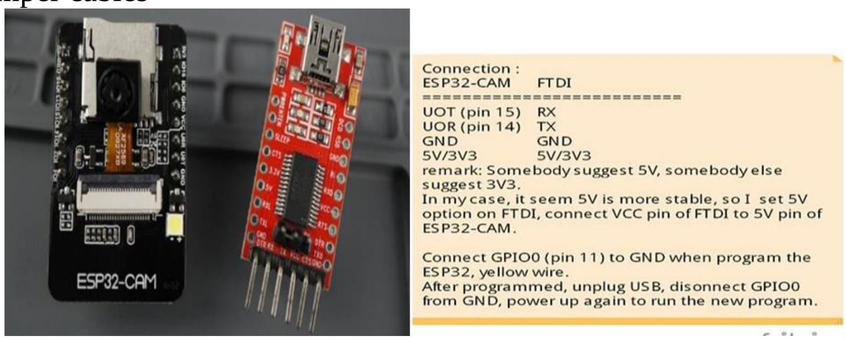


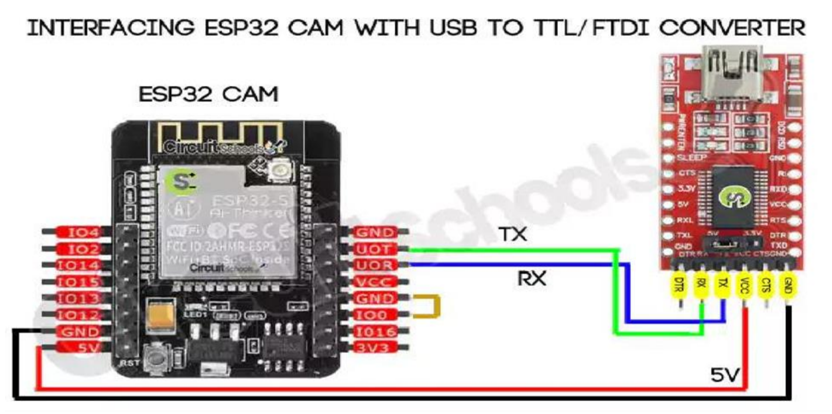

The Local Binary Pattern Histogram (LBPH) approach was used to solve various problems, and a 3x3 window was drawn across the subject's face. The image's outermost pixels are compared to the center one. If the adjacent pixel's intensity value is higher (greater) than the pixel in the middle, it is represented as 1, otherwise as 0. A region of the image is now covered with a binary pattern that has been produced. The produced sequence is then converted to decimal to create an image's histogram. As soon as all the information is acquired, the person is identified and marked as present. An application can be used to recognize the person.



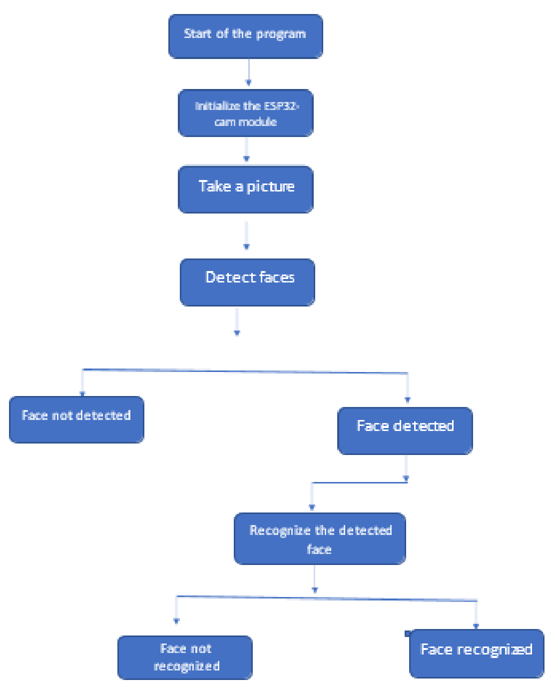
**Architectural Description of system:**

1. An ESP32 camera module that supports an OV2640 camera.
2. Module from Future Technology Devices International Limited (USB R3 to TTL converter)
3. Attaching jumper cables




**Activity Diagram of the proposed system:**



**Result:**

With our suggested approach for real-time face detection and recognition, we could achieve an accuracy of 95% for detection and 90% for recognition. The system was able to recognize and distinguish faces even in low light conditions and with a variety of angles and moods. In order to analyses specifics like their age, gender, and ethnicity, we also included a feature that monitored and saved the faces that were seen in real-time. The technique, which has uses in marketing and security, makes real-time analytical data about the found faces available. Cheap cost, a smaller footprint, high efficiency, and low maintenance are only a few of the system's advantages. On the other hand, the system's practical drawbacks may include insufficient face lighting and long buffer times.

**Discussion:**

In real-time face identification and recognition tasks, our IoT-based computer vision system demonstrated promising results with high accuracy. The system has many real-world uses, including security, surveillance, and marketing. Making informed decisions can be aided by the system's ability to deliver real-time analytical information on the detected faces. This information can be used to understand the demographics of the detected faces. However, a number of variables, like illumination and camera angles, can impact the system's accuracy. Future research will focus on employing more sophisticated deep learning models and combining additional features, such as facial expression detection, to increase the system's accuracy and robustness.

**Conclusion:**

The proposed paper of a system utilized for face detection and recognition without the intervention or interference of an individual to a system. The system was created for a variety of reasons since it has the ability to detect and recognize individuals. The system can be utilized for attendance or security by the police, numerous large organizations, and various institutes. It is adaptable and accurate because of its real-time mechanism.

**Acknowledgement:**

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