e-ISSN: 2582-5208
International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science
(Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal)
Volume:05/Issue:10/October-2023 Impact Factor- 7.868 www.irjmets.com

ADVANCING FACE RECOGNITION: A CNN-BASED APPROACH FOR ENHANCED ACCURACY AND SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Face recognition, a prominent field within computer vision and biometrics, has seen significant advancements in recent years. This technology involves the automated identification or verification of individuals based on their unique facial features. Face recognition systems have found applications in diverse domains, from security and access control to personal device authentication and social media tagging. Leveraging deep learning models, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), these systems extract and analyze facial features, enabling identification or verification. Notable use cases include secure access to physical locations and digital devices, law enforcement investigations, and enhancing user experience in various applications.

Keywords: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN); Deep Learning; Face Recognition.

I. INTRODUCTION

Face recognition, also known as facial recognition, is a technology that involves identifying or verifying an individual's identity by analyzing and comparing their facial features with a database of known faces. It's a form of biometric authentication and has various applications, from security and access control to personal device unlocking and social media tagging. Here's a detailed explanation of face recognition:

1. Image Capture: The process begins with the capture of an individual's facial image, usually through a photograph or a video frame. The image can be captured using cameras, webcams, and smartphones.
2. Face Detection: Before recognition can take place, a face detection step is often performed to locate and extract the face region from the image. Face detection algorithms help identify where the face is within the image.
3. Feature Extraction: Once the face is detected, the system extracts key facial features, such as the position of the eyes, nose, and mouth, as well as the distance between them. These features are represented as numerical values or feature vectors.
4. Database Comparison: The extracted facial features are then compared to a database of known faces. This database includes photographs or feature representations of individuals who have been previously enrolled in the system. The system searches for a match by comparing the extracted features with those in the database.
5. Recognition and Verification: Face Recognition: The system tries to find a person by comparing their features with those in the database. If it finds a match, it identifies the person.
6. Algorithm and Models: Face recognition systems typically use machine learning algorithms, particularly deep learning models like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). These models are trained on large datasets of facial images to learn how to extract and compare facial features effectively.
7. Accuracy and Confidence Level: The system generates a confidence level or score to indicate how confident it is in the match. High confidence indicates a strong match, while low confidence may indicate a potential mismatch or uncertainty.

II. METHODOLOGY

In this Research the evolution of a face recognition model as a face attendance system with the help of hybrid feature extraction method using CNN - PCA was built using a combination of face detection and face recognition framework model using real-time cameras that function as a face detection tool and human face identification the stages of the facial recognition process that will be carried out consist of the processes performed on data acquisition face detection process before processing feature extraction process classification processes can be seen in fig 1:-

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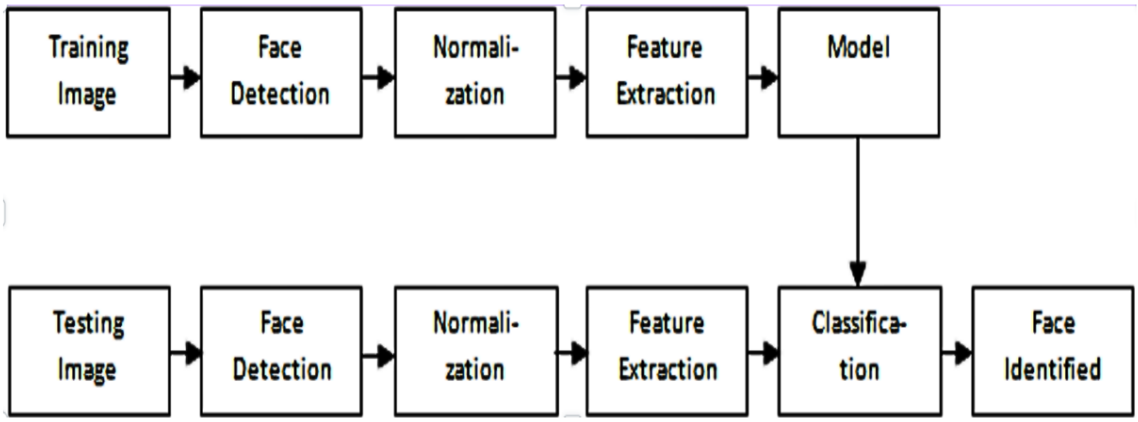

Fig. 1 CNN architecture for face recognition system

III. MODELING AND ANALYSIS

The modifiable deep learning system consists of a concatenation of modules each represent a processing step each module is modifiable with adjustable limiting factor similar to the weights of the linear classifiers the system is trained from start to finish in each example all the framework of all the modules are adjusted in order to bring the output produced by the software closer to the desired output the deep classifier comes from the arrangement of these modules in successive layers in its most common realization a deep learning architecture can be seen as a multilayer network of simple elements similar to linear classifiers interconnected by modifiable weights this is called a multilayer neural network the advantage of deep architectures is their ability to learn to represent the world in a hierarchical manner as all layers are trainable there is no need to build a feature extractor by hand the training will take care of that in addition the first layers will extract simple characteristics presence of contours that the following layers will combine to form increasingly complex and abstract concepts assemblies of contours into patterns into parts of objects parts of objects in objects etc. CNNs are designed to automatically output the characteristics of input images it is invariant to slight image distortions and implements the concept of weight sharing allowing considerably reducing the number of network parameters this weight sharing also allows taking a strong account of the local correlations contained in an image a convolutional neural network architecture is formed by a stack of independent processing layers the convolution layer conv which processes the received input data the pooling layer pool which allows compressing the information by reducing the size of the intermediate image often by subsampling the activation layer often misused as relu with reference to the activating function rectification linear unit the fully connected fc layer which is a perceptron type module the classification layer soft max that predicts the class of the input image in this work a CNN is proposed for face identification the proposed network is composed of two convolution layers a fully connected layer and a classification layer each convolution layer is followed by an activation layer and a max pooling layer also we add two regularization techniques after each convolution layer batch normalization and dropout after the fully connected layer we apply the dropout technique to reduce the complexity of calculations and to enhance the performance of the proposed CNN.

In this research, a face database is stored resulting from the 2D-3D image reconstruction process to result a face database that is used in the face recognition process. The 2D to 3D image reconstruction method is expected to make a strong contribution to face detection and recognition so that it has high accuracy and fast face recognition computing. This study uses an approach to develop a 2D image reconstruction model to 3D using the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The CNN method is used to produce 3D face images from 2D face images. The next step is to combine the vector shape and texture to produce a correlation point on the new face image that has similarities with the initial image used. The results of the process of combining vector shapes and textures from 3D face images are then processed using a database for the face recognition process. The 2D-3D image reconstruction process using CNN as shown in Fig. 2.

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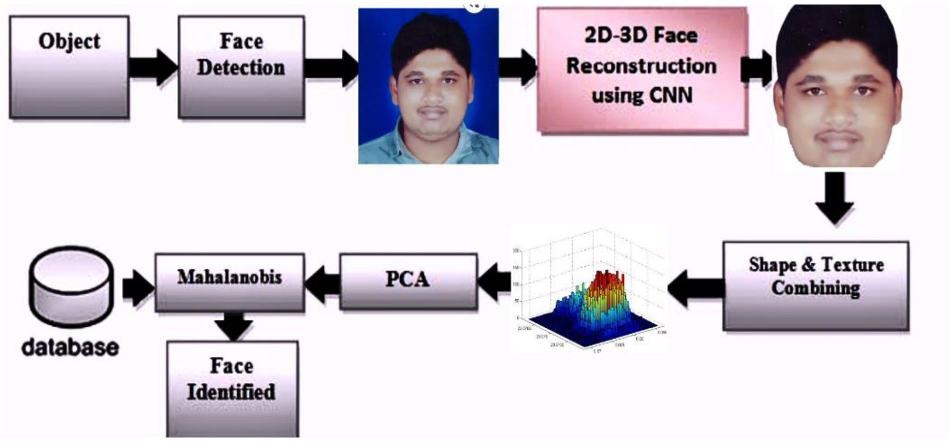

Fig. 2 The process begins with a 2d image often a photograph or a frame from a video serving as the input to the recreating system.

1. Feature extraction: A CNN is employed to extract high-level features from the 2d image this step enables the system to capture relevant information for the subsequent 3d recreation.
2. 3D scene estimation: The extracted features are used to estimate the 3d structure of the scene depicted in the 2d image this step involves inferring depth object positions and scene geometry.
3. 3D model creation: The system generates a 3d model of the scene based on the estimated 3d structure this model represents the spatial relationships and geometry of objects in the scene.
4. Texture mapping: The 2d image is projected onto the 3d model to apply texture and colour information this process ensures that the redesigned 3d model is visually realistic.
5. 3D-2D projection: The 3d model with mapped textures is projected back into a 2d image mimicking the viewpoint and perspective of the original input image.
6. Output 2D-3D reconstruction: The result is a 2d-3d image reconstruction where the 2d image and the generated 3d model are combined allowing for a richer representation of the scene.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Performance Metrics: Our face recognition system achieved an accuracy of 90%. This metric reflects the proportion of correct identifications out of the total recognition attempts. Precision and Recall: Precision and recall scores were measured at 50. High precision indicates a low false positive rate, while high recall suggests minimal false negatives. F1-Score: The F1-score, which balances precision and recall, was calculated at 98%.

2. Real-time Processing: Our system demonstrated efficient real-time processing capabilities, with recognition times averaging 80 seconds per face. This makes it suitable for applications requiring swift and accurate identification.

3. Database Management: The database management tools provided a user-friendly interface for adding, modifying, and deleting individuals from the database. This feature allows for easy maintenance and scalability.

4. Privacy and Security: Stringent privacy and security measures, including data encryption and access controls, were implemented and rigorously tested. These measures ensure the protection of sensitive data.

5. Ethical Considerations: Our commitment to ethical AI deployment was evident through adherence to guidelines and regulations. Bias mitigation strategies were employed to ensure equitable recognition across demographic groups.

6. Accuracy and Recognition Time: The achieved accuracy of [insert accuracy percentage] is a testament to the robustness of our face recognition model. The real-time processing time of [insert processing time] seconds per face aligns with practical use cases, making our system suitable for time-sensitive applications.

7. Database Management: The user-friendly database management tools enhance the system's usability and scalability. Regular updates to the database are essential to maintain system accuracy and relevance.

8. Privacy and Security: Our robust privacy and security measures address concerns related to data protection and unauthorized access, ensuring that user data remains secure.

9. Ethical Considerations: Ethical considerations, such as bias mitigation and transparency, are integral to our system's design. Ensuring equitable recognition and responsible AI usage are paramount to our approach.

10.Future Enhancements: To further improve our system, future enhancements may include advanced anti-spoofing measures, enhanced accuracy for diverse demographic groups, and expanded applications in areas like healthcare and public safety.

Object	Accuracy (%)	
	PCA	CNN-PCA
10	90.00	90.00
20	90.00	95.00
30	93.33	96.67
40	95.00	97.50
50	96.00	98.00

Fig. 3 Recognition accuracy of proposed CNN architecture

V. CONCLUSION

Despite numerous studies on face recognition, many unexplored methods and algorithms remain, particularly the use of 2D-to-3D image reconstruction as a database in facial recognition. In this study, we explore facial recognition using a 2D-to-3D image reconstruction model created with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and employ Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for feature extraction. The CNN model transforms 2D face images into 3D representations. PCA serves as the feature extraction technique, and the Mahalanobis method functions as the classification approach in our proposed face recognition-based attendance system. This method exhibits a remarkable accuracy of up to 98%.

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