



Face Mask Detection– A Machine Learning Approach

Mounusha S

School of Computing and Information Technology
Reva University Bangalore, India
mallikarjunmk@reva.edu.in

Dr. Mallikarjun M kodabagi

School of Computing and Information Technology
Reva University Bangalore, India
mounushasatish19@gmail.com

Abstract: The COVID-19 is an unmatched emergency inciting an immense number of incidents and security issues. To reduce the spread of Covid, individuals regularly wear shroud to promise themselves. This makes the face attestation an especially infuriating undertaking since unequivocal pieces of the face are hidden. A basic mark of the intermingling of specialists during the progressing Covid pandemic is viewed as plans to deal with this issue through fast and suitable strategies. Face Detection has made a remarkable issue in Image preparation and Computer Vision. Different new figurings are being envisioned utilizing convolutional developments to make the most of them as exact as could be viewed as ordinary. These convolutional models have made it conceivable to eliminate even the pixel subtleties. We desire to plan an equivalent face classifier that can perceive any face present in the bundling paying little psyche to its course of action. Beginning from the RGB picture of any size, the method utilizes Predefined Training Weights of Architecture with arranging is performed through Fully Convolutional Networks. This is to correspondingly set up to see an unmistakable facial cover in a solitary edge.

Keywords: Computer Vision, Tensorflow, Keras, cnn algorithm.

I. INTRODUCTION

The spread of COVID-19 defilement and going with largescale lockdowns across the globe has incited a disturbing circumstance. The resumption of creation in gathering approaches over regions is a key pre-major for dispatching financial movement of a country. While there is an essential demand to continue with tasks at these plants, the flourishing of the labor force working these plants can't be disrupted. Fittingly, measures are established to direct the labor force with reference to new success rules at the work environment which lessens the danger of tainting transmission. Regardless, to help the labor force progress into a post COVID world, there was an essential for us to create approaches that help screen and arranged people once a security infringement happens.

All plants have CCTV installed, with any rate two or three hundred cameras as a part of their security framework game-plan. It's at any rate not sensible to screen these feeds meanwhile considering the manual thought about the assignment.

So constructed a design that takes in these feeds and investigates outlines utilizing huge learning models to perceive if infringement have happened. Right when perceived, a ceaseless voice alert is set off nearby the infringement. This data diminishes the encroachment and thusly adds to the overall security at the plant. Additionally, these alarms are dealt with in a focal storeroom that assists the association with Isolating the

models and make reasonable moves to check the infringement. Given the setting of COVID-19,[1] zeroed in on building features that help decrease the peril of contamination transmission. Evaluation displayed that keeping up very much arranged distance between accomplices correspondingly as wearing face shroud were astounding strategies for decreasing this risk. Subsequently made strategies that could screen these activities through video manages.

World Health Organization (WHO) has suggested that a social distance of in any event 2m be kept up between people. While the fundamental will be central, seeing this point through video manages that give a viewpoint see makes it hard to choose the specific distance on ground.

WHO[2,3] has in like way embraced that staff are urged to wear face cover to maintain a strategic distance from the hazard of illness penetrate the body via the nasal/oral unhappiness. When the lockdown, was empowered by the Indian government for people to consider cover substitutes as most countries saw an insufficiency of necessary PPE. In this manner, the face cover worn are not of good quality and they are of different tones, shapes and sizes. Shortage of such improved data for preparing purposes makes shroud affirmation an inconvenient undertaking. To deal with this gone through the Deep Learning strategy to bundle the Mask or Non cover Faces. The neural Model give the unimaginable exactness during Training Session. Supposition this model will be helpful to Aware People.

II. RELATED WORK

3-D Face Recognition Under Occlusion Using Masked Projection by Alyuz, B. Gokberk, and L. Akarun Year: 2013, in this With pushes in sensor technology[1], the three-dimensional (3-D) face has become an arising biometric approach, upheld particularly in high security applications. Regardless, managing obstacles covering the facial surface is an unprecedented test, which ought to be managed to empower substantial quality to completely modified security frameworks. In this paper, a completely altered 3-D face certification structure which is astonishing to deterrents. We for the most part think about two issues: 1) impediment overseeing for surface selection, and 2) missing information managing for plan subject to subspace evaluation methods.

Next Robust 3D face insistence in presence of position and divided blocks or missing parts by Bagchi, D. Bhattacharjee, and M. Nasipuri [2] In this paper, we propose a liberal 3D face attestation framework which can oversee act like well as checks in genuine world. The framework from the start takes as data, a 3D area picture, in the interim enrolls it utilizing ICP (Iterative Closest Point) figuring. ICP utilized in this work, registers facial surfaces to a regular model by confining distances between a test model and an introduction model. Regardless the presentation of ICP depends overwhelmingly upon the fundamental conditions. Thusly, it is crucial for give a secret enlistment, which will be improved iteratively at last join to the best course of action. Right when the appearances are enrolled, the hindrances are in this manner eliminated by thresholding the importance map evaluations of the 3D picture. After the impeded zones are seen, recuperation is finished by Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The reestablished pictures, after the expulsion of impediments, are then managed to the certification framework for depiction reason. Highlights are separated from the changed non-hindered face pictures as face normals. The primer results which were acquired on the hindered facial pictures from the Bosphorus 3D face enlightening assortment, show that our impediment remuneration plot has achieved a certification precision of 91.30%.

Geography Preserving Structural Matching for Automatic Partial Face Recognition by Duan, J. Lu, J. Feng, and J. Zhou, states. [5] we propose a geography saving layout arranging (TPGM) technique for halfway face insistence. Most existing face confirmation systems dispense with highlights from generally comprehensive facial pictures. Regardless, faces in genuine unconstrained conditions might be blocked by

objects or different faces, which can't give the entire face pictures to depiction. Keypoint-based halfway face certification procedures, for example, multi-keypoint descriptor with Gabor ternary model and staggering point set arranging with match the nearby keypoints for fractional face confirmation. In any case, they fundamentally measure the nodewise closeness without higher sales mathematical chart data, which are presented to ruckuses. To address this, our TPGM technique checks a non-unyielding change encoding the second-request mathematical advancement of the diagram, so more cautious and excited correspondence can be taken care of with the topological data. To misuse higher sales topological data, we propose a geology shielding fundamental getting sorted out with system to develop a higher requesting structure for each face and check the change.

3D Face Recognition under Expressions, Occlusions, and Pose Variations by Drira, B. Ben Amor, A. Srivastava, M. Daoudi, and R. Slama[4]. We propose a novel mathematical development for breaking down 3D appearances, with the particular objections of separating, coordinating, and averaging their shapes. Here we address facial surfaces by expanded turns radiating from the nose tips and utilize versatile shape appraisal of these turns to build up a Riemannian plan for looking at states of full facial surfaces. This portrayal, nearby the versatile Riemannian assessment, has every one of the reserves of being run of the mill for evaluating facial twists and is strong to challenges like giant outward appearances (particularly those with open mouths), colossal position groupings, missing parts, and insufficient impediments because of glasses, hair, etc

III. SYSTEM DESIGN

The functional block diagram contains components and the process involved in the study and analysis is shown in Fig 1

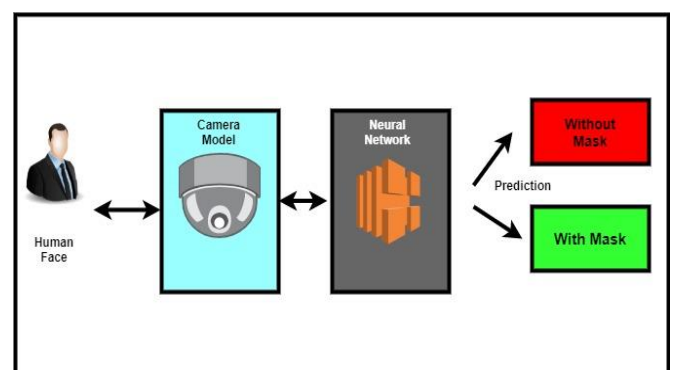


Fig. 1 System Architecture.

MobileNet V2: MobileNet is a Convolution Neural Network design model for different full scale depiction and article region work. This planning is suitably executable on PDAs with a rapid of accuracy when veer from other light weighted CNN models. Additionally, it is ideal for telephones that don't have GPUs and astoundingly inserted computational suitability. It is by and large speedier and positive on outcomes.

It is also fitting for web or activities as the program has constraints on dealing with, reasonable, arranging and breaking point. We have utilized the MobileNetV2 planning, for its computational productivity, improving on it to set up models for installed structures (Raspberry Pi, Google Corel, Jetson, Nano, and so on)

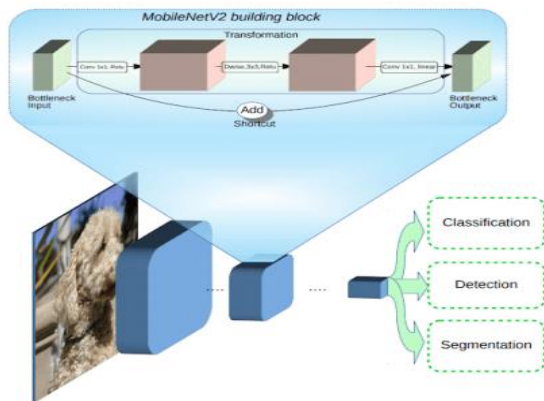


Fig. 2 MobilenetArchitecture.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL FRAMEWORK

There are 3 steps mainly in this project

1. Dataset Collection
2. Implement Algorithm for train
3. Camera Module

This project uses Neural network for better result. Here Used the convolutional Neural Network (CNN) .

Datasets Preparation.

Data set is assortment of face pictures. That taken from the web asset. That different with shroud and Non cover facilitator. The cover envelope contain plan of Masked faces pictures and Non cover facilitator contain without Masked faces pictures



Fig. 3 Dataset Looks

Camera Module:

Camera module is treatment of video with the prepared Model. Here Opencv utilizes for managing. OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is an open source PC vision and AI programming library. OpenCV was endeavored to give a typical foundation to PC vision applications and to speed up the utilization of machine understanding in the business things. Being a BSD-endorsed thing, OpenCV improves on it for relationship to use and change the code.

Result:

Implemented our model on images containing one and more faces and also implemented it on videos and live video streams by wearing and removing masks one by one. Screenshot of the result is shown below:

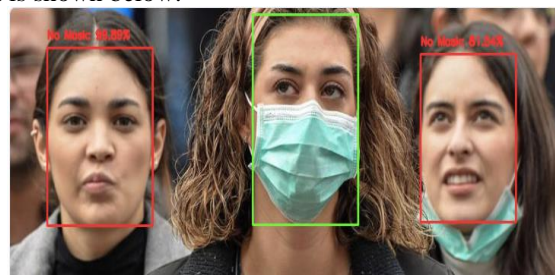


Fig. 4 Detect Mask

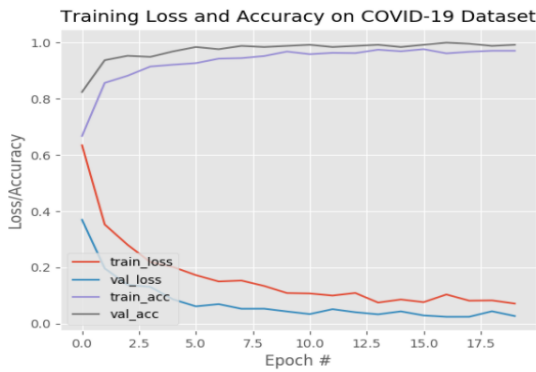


Fig. 5 Performance Graph

V. CONCLUSION

We showed our outcomes on Multi Human Parsing Dataset with mean pixel level accuracy. Proposed affiliation can perceive various appearances from single picture. The strategy can discover applications in bleeding edge undertakings like facial part disclosure. In addition a system that utilizes PC vision to screen face cover revelation that keeps a guaranteed climate in our plants in the post COVID world.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to our Director, Assistant Director, my Guide, all the faculty members and my fellow classmates for supporting and guiding me in completing and submitting my project.

VII. REFERENCES

1. Alyuz, B. Gokberk, and L. Akarun. 3-d face recognition under occlusion using masked projection. *IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security*, 8(5):789–802, 2013.
2. Bagchi, D. Bhattacharjee, and M. Nasipuri. Robust 3d face recognition in presence of pose and partial occlusions or missing parts. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1408.3709*, 2014.
3. U. Din, K. Javed, S. Bae, and J. Yi. A novel gan-based network for unmasking of masked face. *IEEE Access*, 8:44276–44287, 2020.
4. Drira, B. Ben Amor, A. Srivastava, M. Daoudi, and R. Slama. 3d face recognition under expressions, occlusions, and pose variations. *Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, IEEE Transactions on*, 35(9):2270–2283, 2013.
5. Duan, J. Lu, J. Feng, and J. Zhou. Topology preserving structural matching for automatic partial face recognition. *IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security*, 13(7):1823–1837, 2018.
6. S. Gawali and R. R. Deshmukh. 3d face recognition using geodesic facial curves to handle expression, occlusion and pose variations. *International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies*, 5(3):4284–4287, 2014.

7. He, H. Li, Q. Zhang, and Z. Sun. Dynamic feature matching for partial face recognition. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 28(2):791–802, 2018.
8. E. King. Dlib-ml: A machine learning toolkit. *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 10:1755–1758, 2009.
9. Ashwinkumar.U.M and Dr.Anandakumar K.R, "Predicting Early Detection of cardiac and Diabetes symptoms using Data mining techniques", *International conference on computer Design and Engineering*, vol.49, 2012
10. L. Koudelka, M. W. Koch, and T. D. Russ. A prescreener for 3d face recognition using radial symmetry and the hausdorff fraction. In *2005 IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR'05)-Workshops*, pages 168–168. IEEE, 2005.
11. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton. Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. In *Advances in neural information processing systems*, pages 1097–1105, 2012.
12. -C. Lian, Z. Li, B.-L. Lu, and L. Zhang. Max-margin dictionary learning for multiclass image categorization. In *European Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 157–170. Springer, 2010.
13. Lobel, R. Vidal, D. Mery, and A. Soto. Joint dictionary and classifier learning for categorization of images using a max-margin framework. In *Pacific-Rim Symposium on Image and Video Technology*, pages 87–98. Springer, 2013.
14. Loussaief and A. Abdelkrim. Deep learning vs. bag of features in machine learning for image classification. In *2018 International Conference on Advanced Systems and Electric Technologies (ICASET)*, pages 6–10. IEEE, 2018.
15. Lu, A. K. Jain, and D. Colbry. Matching 2.5 d face scans to 3d models. *IEEE transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence*, 28(1):31–43, 2005.
16. M. Martinez. Recognizing imprecisely localized, partially occluded, and expression variant faces from a single sample per class. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern analysis and machine intelligence*, 24(6):748–763, 2002.